The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Central American Affairs—The Reported Arrangement between Miramon and the Governments of Sardinia and France—Patent Office Business, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

The Administration doubts the report that MIRAMON is in collusion with Sardinia and France, but doubts do not alter the facts. Chiapas is known to be in open revolt, and Guatamala, Honduras and Salvador are aiding her. The next steamar may bring information that the Central American States have joined MIRAMON, to crush out American enterprise in that region. The Administration doubted that the Belly contract was a fact, long after its execution. If doubts continue to obstruct national action, it may remain for a Republican Congress to ascertain whether American interests un the Isthmus have been sacrificed by apathy or design.

The Ouseley Treaty with Nicaragua contained at no time any provision in reference to the Mosquito Protectorate. That subject was embraced in a separate convention, the draft of which was prepared in London and received by OUSELEY while residing here.

The Patent-office fees last week exceeded $2,500. The inventive genius of the country is taking a fresh start.

A war-dance by the Winnebagoes last night attracted a large street crowd. One of the Chiefs was arrested and spent last night in a cell of the Guard-house, much to his disgust. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

From all that can be learned, it is not unsafe to say that if the statements relative to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S alleged action in Nicaragua are correct, he has violated not only his own instructions but the solemn understanding between the British Government and that of the United States. If the facts are as stated, the President will, it is said, notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to grant him extraordinary powers to protect the rights and property of citizens of the United States, exact a conformity with whatever may have been the stipulations between the two Governments respecting OUSELEY'S mission.

The recent outrage on the vessels of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company was to-day brought to the attention of the Government officials, who are reported to have said that the property of American citizens must and will be protected. The prospects now are, that additional vessels will be dispatched to Nicaragua.

Despatches from the Commander of the flag-ship *Merrimack*, dated "Harbor of Realejo, Feb. 28," say, there is reason to believe that the recent cruise of the *Decatur* in the Gulf of Fonseca has been productive of results highly beneficial to the interests of our country in that quarter. The object of the *Decatur* in going to San Juan del Sur was to protect the passengers of the steamship *Hermann*, which was expected to arrive there early in March, and the presence of one of the vessels of the squadron being indispensable, she had been cruising, in pursuance of orders, to intercept filibusters. At La Union the *Decatur* was said to be the first United States vessel which had entered that port. She was visited by the Governor of the Department, as well as by other officials. The first national salute ever received by the flag of San Salvador was from the *Decatur*, which was enthusiastically received by all classes of people. Congratulatory addresses were interchanged by the Commandante of La Union and Commander THATCHER, copies of which have been received by the Navy Department.

Letters from distinguished sources in Paris and London express the confident belief that there will be no war, there being a prospect of accommodating the differences now existing.

A rumor prevails that Señor MATA, Minister of the Juarez Government, who left here a short time ago for the South, has been invited to immediately return to Washington, but the report is denied in reliable quarters, as our Government will not take further action relative to either Government in Mexico, until it shall have heard from Minister MCLANE.

RAN RUNNELS has received his commission as Consul to San Juan del Sur.

Colonel SEATON celebrated with few friends, last night, his golden wedding, having been married fifty years, and for about that period connected with the *National Intelligencer*.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 30.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco dates of the 7th inst., but no news of importance from California.

Advices from Victoria are to Feb. 28. A proposition had been made to annex the colony of Victoria to British Columbia, and it was reported that a reserve of four hundred thousand acres of land would be made at the forks of Thompson River for immigrants from Oregon.

The British corvette *Satellite* was under orders to visit Nitinette Sound, to punish the Indians engaged in the recent outrage on the brig *Swiss Bay*.

Arrived at San Francisco, March 7th, ship *Intrepid*, from New-York; *Georges*, from Hong Kong.

From Boston.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—MURDER TRIAL.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 31.

The House to-day rejected the bill extending the right of coast pilots to navigate vessels into Boston harbor; also the bill to establish the Second Battalion of Infantry.

The bills to increase on capital stock of the Atlas and North Banks, and to incorporate the Natick Five Cent Savings Bank, were passed to be engrossed.

A bill was introduced for leave to incorporate the Massachusetts and Nova Scotia Telegraph Company.

The Legislature fixed Wednesday next for the final adjournment.

H. D. EASTERBROOK, master of the schooner *Camea*, was placed on trial to-day, charged with killing CHARLES SMITH, mate of the *Camea*, in June last on the high seas.

Movements of General Henningsen.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 31.

General HENNINGSEN is now in this city.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF SCHOONER LONSDALER.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 31.

The schooner *Lonsdaler*, Capt. CROWELL, from Boston for New-York, with a cargo of linseed, &c., went ashore on Brenton's Reef, near Newport, last night, and vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

THE SHIP AGAMEMNON.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 31.

The ship *Agamemnon*, ashore on Currituck beach, is going to pieces, and will be a total loss. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The St. Lawrence River.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 31.

There have been strong westerly winds for the last two days, and the ice is gone from above the Victoria Bridge and in front of the city, though it is still fast below. The river rose considerably on Tuesday but is now subsiding.

Arrival of the Utah Mail.

LAUVENWORTH, Thursday, March 31.

The Utah mail of the 8th inst. has arrived.

Terrible snow-storms prevailed on the plains, retarding the mails.

The Second District Court was in session at Provo.

Thefts of horses and mules were becoming numerous, and the perpetrators were threatened with lynch law.

The Indians were molesting the California mails, and stealing the animals for food.

A Utah correspondent of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* gives the following items of Mormon news:

"BRIGHAM YOUNG has not been seen out half a-dozen times during the last six months—probably not feeling safe, and fearing to meet the fate of his predecessor, JOE SMITH, "but from his own people." It is said that he is preparing to depart for unknown regions, where he can enjoy his freedom and recruit his health, which is said to be declining. It is also currently rumored that several of the leading men are about to apostatize and preparing to leave, viz: Hosea Kimball's son William, Fenimore Little, Brigham's right-hand man, and Claudius Spencer. This is causing considerable excitement.

It is also said that a number of others are collecting money from the brethren and sisters, ostensibly with the view of going East and buying goods, &c. —an easy way of raising the wind, and, if successful, depend upon it, this valley will never see them again.

It is stated also that WILLIAM KIMBALL'S third wife shot at his first, and, on his interfering, she told him he would get served in the same way if he did not like it. He has since sent her off, as well as the others, and retains only the first one, in consequence of which, together with the above, he had a row with his father HEBER.

An attempt to assassinate a Gentile was made a few nights since; but, fortunately, the knife only grazed the skin beneath his shirt bosom.

We shall have plenty of excitement here shortly, when the bull-whackers begin to arrive with the trains. The gamblers and the Mormon police always go armed with pistol and knife. I expect every day to hear of a shooting affair or two.

The Foreign Advices at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 30.

The foreign advices by the steamship *Kangaroo* at New-York were received at 9 A. M., and those by the *Persia* at 11 A. M. to-day, over the National line, the despatches having been transmitted in remarkably quick time.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Thursday, March 31.

An important report was presented, signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and all the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, setting forth the fact that the surplus fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal debt is entirely exhausted, and that to pay the interest and the deficiency of the debt $1,039,000 will be needed. This amount, they intimate, must be provided for by the Legislature, if they wish to save the honor and credit of the State.

The bill to increase the powers of Public Administrators was passed, after a motion by Mr. MATHER to strike out the enacting clause had been lost.

Mr. MATHER then moved a reconsideration, in order to investigate the constitutionality of the bill. Lost.

The bill to incorporate the South Pacific American Mail Steamship Company was passed.

The Senate referred the report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to the Finance Committee, after an attempt by Messrs. MATHER, JOHN D. WILLARD and others, to send it to a Special Committee.

The bill chartering the New-York Bay Steamboat Company was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ELY presented a remonstrance numerously signed against aggressive legislation by the Republican Party, alluding to the amendments of the New-York City Charter and the Registry Law.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill providing for the payment of the interest on the Canal Commissioners' drafts, was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

The Grinding Committee reported a batch of private bills, among them the following:

The Brooklyn Court Calendar bill.

To authorize Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds.

In relation to the Court of Sessions, and the powers of Police Justices in New-York.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Supreme Court Judges. It gives the Judges power to sentence for any term they deem will answer the ends of justice, and makes sentences of death by the Court of Oyer and Terminer reversable at the General Term.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to the crime of arson.

In relation to the Northwestern Dispensary, New-York.

In relation to the public health of the City of New-York, and reorganizing the Health Department.

Mr. BRANDRETH and Mr. ELY made several motions to recommit the bill for amendment, all of which were lost, and the bill passed.

The bill to enlarge the boundaries of Central Park came up for a third reading, and was laid on the table.

The Registry Law bill was then taken up and debated.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Thursday, March 31.

The report from the Grinding Committee as reported last night was presented to the House.

Mr. TUTHILL moved to strike out from the report the bill closing the tunnel on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. He spoke warmly against the bill, declaring that it was an outrage for the Committee to have reported such a measure.

Mr. BINGHAM and others spoke against striking the bill out of the report.

Mr. LAWRENCE, one of the Committee, spoke in favor of striking out the bill, saying that while he was in favor of it he had opposed its passage through the Committee, deeming it impossible to put forward such a bill.

The debate on Mr. TUTHILL'S motion continued until 1½ o'clock, when it was lost by 35 to 55 under the operation of the previous question.

Much excitement prevailed, Messrs. WOODRUFF, SMITH and others desiring to strike out of the report the New-York Charter bill.

Motion after motion was made, each one being ruled out of order, the House being under the operation of the previous question.

The report of the Grinding Committee was finally agreed to.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote adopting the report, and the yeas and nays were ordered upon it.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of New-York, the Tax bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ORDWAY moved to strike out $250,000 for the Commissioners of Records. The Commissioners had already expended $650,000, and the work was scarcely commenced, and all they had done had been but of little utility.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER opposed the motion. The contract had been made for the work and bonds given for its proper performance. He held in his hand a document, signed by WM. M. EVARTS, Judge EDMONDS, Mr. HAVEMEYER and numerous others, sustaining the Commissioners and their work.

Mr. MORRIS spoke in favor of striking out the appropriation. If the money is due the Commissioners, they can institute a suit to compel the Chamberlain to pay them.

Mr. YOUNG favored the motion to strike the item out of the bill. It was an unsafe and an unwise precedent to establish. The Courts are open to the Commissioners, if their demand is fair and just, and he believed if the item was left in the bill, the amount could be recovered by a writ of *mandamus*.

Mr. MILLER did not believe any person on the floor could fail to entertain the conviction that there was corruption in this item. The papers of New-York had called on the Legislature to protect the people from the imposition.

Before any question was taken, on motion of Mr. SMITH, the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was occupied in the consideration of private claim bills.

EVENING SESSION.

Several of the bills put forward by the Grinding Committee were reported complete and ordered to a third reading, among which was the bill enabling stockholders and members of religious and other corporations to vote by proxy.

The New-York Charter bill is not yet reported complete.

Mr. REILLY reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Pure Milk Company. It makes EDWARD L. DONNELLY, J. E. ELLIOTT and THOMAS JONES, Jr., the incorporators.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitions from several Counties asking for the amendment of the laws for the relief and maintenance of emigrant paupers, and prescribing the duties and powers of the Commissioners of Emigration. The Committee recount the history of the Emigrant Commission and its operations. They justify the selection of the Commissioners from New-York and Brooklyn on the ground that the fund is limited and the business must always be preferred at New-York. But some general rules are applied to New-York and Brooklyn, as to the most remote townships in the State. Temporary relief, the withholding of which is a matter of complaint, is denied, because the Supreme Court has decided that the Commissioners have no power to afford such relief. Since the establishment of the commission there has been paid in the counties of the State the sum of $698,952. Upon these considerations, and with the conviction that the Commission should not be converted into a political machine, the Committee come to the conclusion that the changes proposed should not be made, as they would involve injury and mischief, and produce no practical advantage.

Mr. MERRIS moved to recommit the bills in relation to the Jamaica Canal, and New-York Inland Navigation and Foster Meadow Canal and Dock Company, with instructions to report them complete. Carried.

The bill to incorporate the Kane Monument Association was passed.

On motion of Mr. LAW, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Aid bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment to make the appropriation $200, instead of $200 000, was lost.

After a long debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE OHIO TREASURY FRAUDS—ANOTHER STATEMENT.—The recent report of the Senate Investigating Committee, of Ohio, on the frauds in the Treasury Department has raised a general breeze. The parties implicated in the report are constantly appearing in their own defence. The last published card is that of Mr. J. S. ATWOOD, of the firm of ATWOOD & Co., of New-York, who were charged with receiving certain Ohio Stocks, and unjustifiably withholding them from the State. Mr. ATWOOD explains the share of his house in the affair as follows:

"The whole transaction, on our part, was to accommodate the State Treasury. We neither solicited the business, nor profited by it, nor had the use of their funds, direct or otherwise, to the amount of one dollar. Our whole correspondence with the State Treasurer was limited, and consisted of a few collections occasionally remitted to, and checks drawn upon us, wholly for the convenience of the Treasurer, and without charge, or even incidental profit on our part, his checks being paid in some instances before his collections matured."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Additional Intelligence Concerning Central American Affairs.

The lack of efficiency in the arrangements of our City Post-office prevented our receiving most of our correspondence by the *Northern Light* which arrived on Wednesday evening in time for our edition of yesterday morning. We append such items from it as still have interest:

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, March 22, 1859.

The British Treaty has passed, and the Sardinian Treaty, now under discussion, will also be signed and passed. This information is from Managua, under date of 12th inst.

The Treaty with the United States will not be ratified. (Article 3 of the recent Decree, [published yesterday,] seems to indicate its failure.)

The English Treaty does not settle the Mosquito question. It remains in the same unsettled state as heretofore. It is reported upon good authority, that a separate article, (additional,) proposed by Nicaragua and accepted by Sir Wm. GORE OUSELEY, was agreed upon, viz.: "That nothing in the present Treaty shall be construed so as to preclude Nicaragua from her rights upon the Mosquito question." If this should prove correct, England has *not* surrendered any of her pretensions over the Mosquito Territory, although she has acquired new rights, such as the navigation of the rivers of Nicaragua by her subjects, under her own flag *and under her own protection!*

The entrance to the port of San Juen del Norte is fast filling up. The channel is now only 15 feet deep, and 40 wide; while the distance from the end of the spit to the main land is but 360 feet. The new opening made by the sea, at the old Transit Company's Depot, has deepened to 6 feet, and continues gradually to deepen

Mr. THOMAS S. BELL, the newly appointed Commercial Agent, in place of Mr. B. SQUIRE COTRELL, arrived at San Juan del Norte by the *Clyde*, and assumed the duties of his office.

The English steam gun-boat *Jaseur*, which sailed from Jamaica on the 26th February for San Juan del Norte, had not arrived or been heard from, and was presumed to have been lost.

Her Britannic Majesty's ships *Valorous*, *Basilisk*, *Cæsar*, *Diadem*, and a small tender of about 120 tons, (which arrived in company with the *Diadem* from Jamaica, on the 15th inst.,) were still at San Juan del Norte. The *Cæsar* and *Diadem* were expected in a few days to leave for Vera Cruz, and the *Valorous* for Jamaica.

I learn that a protest has been made against the Nicaraguan Government for the seizure of the steamers *Cass-Yrusari* and *Catharine Maria*, and it will go forward to-day by the *Northern Light* to the Secretary of State. It is said to have been made before our commercial agent at San Juan del Norte, by the celebrated filibuster, LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, who claims to be an American citizen. If I mistake not, this individual is now a Costa Rican subject, and has no claims whatever upon the protection of our country. He deserted WALKER at, I think, the battle of Rivas, and became a Colonel in the Costa Rican army. Of course, he cannot now be an American citizen. Thus, the Nicaraguan imbroglio becomes more than ever complicated.

The *Brooklyn* will leave to-morrow for Vera Cruz, and Porto Bello; where she is necessitated to touch to fill up her water, as it cannot be procured here at present. It will not detain her longer than a day or two.

Nothing of any moment has occurred since the departure of the *Illinois*, on the 18th ult., at 8 P. M.

Yours, very truly.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Northwest—The British Government and the Overland Mail—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton said to be coming to Govern Canada—The Red River Country and Customs Duties—The Canadian Tariff and Reciprocity.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 29, 1859.

Mr. DAWSON, the President of the Northwest Transportation Company was in England, recently, and offered to convey the mails for Fraser's River and China across British American territory, instead of having them sent, as at present, by Panama or by the Mediterranean.

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, to whom the proposal was made, received it in a spirit most friendly to the enterprise, and, since Mr. DAWSON'S return the Imperial Government have referred the matter to the Canadian ministry, to decide whether the plan of sending overland could be carried out. The Company has the contract for carrying the Canadian mails to Red River; a service which has been carried on for nearly a twelvemonth. They receive only about $1,000 a trip for this, but the Imperial Government would probably pay $350,000 per annum for a fortnightly mail to Fraser's River—as they now give more than that for the mail service, which might with advantage be performed this way. And as the Canadian Company is not very "flush," there is now, I conceive, a good opportunity for some of your Butterworths and Fargos to step in to their aid and realise well by so doing. At any rate the thing is worth attending to. The facilities which exist for conveying passengers and goods from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and *vice versa*, on British territory, are great. The St. Lawrence and the lakes are navigable half across the Continent. From the head of Lake Superior to the Red River Settlement is but 500 miles, and from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains there is but one rapid which a steamer cannot escend, The Rocky Mountains reached, there are four passes at hand, which Captain PALLISER, of the Royal Engineers, has just rediscovered and reported practicable, through which the head waters of the Columbia or the Fraser's River can be struck without difficulty.

The Canadian Exploring Expedition, of which Professor HIND was a member, has surveyed the country from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan with care, and Professor HIND has recently read a paper before the Canadian Institute which has attracted much attention. He reports that the South Saskatchewan can easily be diverted into the Assiniboin River, and the latter thereby made navigable at all seasons for large steamers. This would make the distance from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains about 600 miles less than by the present water-route I much fear, however, that the scheme is impracticable. The Saskatchewan is a river of the first class, and to dam it to the depth or height of 60 feet, as the Professor proposes, would not be an easy matter. Then, again, the current of the Saskatchewan flows now at the rate of four miles an hour. If its course were shortened so much as is proposed, it appears to me that this rapidity would be so much increased as to prevent its being navigable at all, except in particular localities.

It is very currently reported, here, that Sir E. B. LYTTON will be our next Governor. Sir EDMUND HEAD, who came here six years ago, coatless and almost shiftless, always speaks of his term of office here as his "engagement." Well, his engagement will shortly close, and, after him, we should welcome such a man as LYTTON BULWER with open arms. The latter has made himself very popular as Colonial Secretary, and his having founded the colony of New-Columbia gives him great *éclat*. It is not improbable that he might come charged to initiate, or rather carry out, the scheme of confederating the British North American colonies into a union, similar to your own, but governed either by a British Lord or one of the cadets of the Royal race. You may rely upon it that—in spite of occasional annexation-manifestos, put forth by crazy people—we Canadians are rather monarchical than Republican, at least.

An interesting movement is going on at the Red River now. The district needs some other government than that of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the question arises, Shall it be made subject to or a part of Canada, or shall it be constituted a crown colony? The clergy of the settlement are in favor of the latter course—tho people the former. There seems to be a desire on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company to side with the clergy. Perhaps, indeed, the Company has set the clergy to work. The Red River settlement is the distributing point for all the Company's supplies, and the collecting point for most of their furs. Now, if it remain in its present state, or become a Crown colony, the Company will continue to import their dry goods, hardware, groceries, &c., free of duty—bringing them in either *via* Hudson's Bay, or through Minnesota, in bond. If the country be annexed to Canada, these goods will have to pay our rate of duty—on an average of about 25 per cent.—enough to induce the Company to make very strenuous efforts to prevent the annexation in question.

This leads me to speak of our new Tariff, which received the vice regal assent on Saturday last, and came into force immediately. As your readers have been made aware, it does away with specific duties altogether, and substitutes *ad valorem* ones in every case save that of whisky, which is charged with a specific duty of 18 cents per gallon. Since the first introduction of the measure into Parliament, it has received two or three very important modifications, deserving the attention of your merchants. The new scale of duty on Teas will not come into force until 1st January next; that on Sugars not until June, so that our merchants will have time to make arrangements for importing direct from China and Cuba. It strikes me, now, that your shipowners, or rather your importing merchants, should be on the alert, and make preparations for importing for Canadian firms on commission. Our wholesale dealers are not in a sufficiently large way to dispose of whole cargoes of tea, or, indeed, of sugar. So they will be ready to contract with your importers for parts of cargoes, to be sent through the States in bond. There has been a considerable outcry, here, against the new Tariff, and it has been said that it will endanger the reciprocity treaty. I regard this as quite fallacious. No system of duties we may impose will endanger the continuance of the treaty unless it is made a thing subservient to the interests of one or other political faction. The reciprocity treaty, under which the raw produce of the soil is admitted free from Canada into the United States, and *vice versa*, has indeed benefited us, inasmuch as it has opened to us the European market *via* New-York and the market of the Eastern States *via* Boston, Portland, &c. But it has given you all the advantages and the profits of the carrying trade; your canals are filled with our produce, while our own are going to ruin. You will not deprive yourselves of this benefit to injure us; it would be like cutting off the nose to spite the face. And the duties we now impose under the new tariff are not higher, on most articles, than under the old; the duties which have been raised are chiefly on articles of which we import little from you. So that you can hardly complain, although perhaps British merchants might. It must be remembered, too, that we must raise a revenue sufficient to pay our obligations, and you yourselves, from whom we buy $20,000 000 worth of goods per annum should not grumble at our taking the only means we can of paying you for them.

Further from Mexico.

THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ—GUADALAJARA AND MEXICO IN A STATE OF SIEGE—MOVEMENTS OF MIRAMON.

By the arrival of the mails by the *Quaker City* from Minatitlan, March 19, we have Vera Cruz papers to the 14th, five days later than we had by the *Tennessee* direct. The *Progresa*, of the 13th, states that the cities of Guadalajara and Mexico had both been declared in a state of siege, "the assembling of more than two persons at any one time or place being forbidden under pain of death."

The reason of the first decree is asserted to be the encampment of General ROCHA, of the Liberal army, within 2½ leagues of the city of Guadalajara, the general sympathy of the people with him, and the fear of an uprising against the Marquez or Church Party, now in possession of the city.

The reason for declaring the capital in a state of siege is likewise believed by the *Progreso* to be the threatening approach of DEGOLLADO, who is said to be at the head of an army of 4,000 men.

As to MIRAMON'S expedition, we hardly need say the *Progreso* confirms our Minatitlan correspondence in the main. The opinion therein expressed is clearly that of most on the Isthmus who sympathize with the Juarez Party, however much it may conflict with the statements that reach us from the other side.

The *Progreso* does not, however, state that MIRAMON had abandoned his expedition, though it does say that he had "returned" to Orizaba with 15,000 men, at whose head he threatened for a time an attack on the Liberal camp at Huatures.

On the contrary, the most active measures continued still to be taken to dispute his passage to Vera Cruz. "On the morning of the 12th, a strong body of men left Jalapa to take up its position at the National Bridge"—a movement highly approved by the *Progreso*. The same paper states the command of Gen. FRANCONI had been added to the army of defence. They take the place of the troops drawn off to dispute the passage of the National Bridge.

Among other reinforcements, the *Progreso* announces the arrival of Col. FLORES, from Campeachy, with two battalions, at the head of one of which he at once left Vera Cruz for the Liberal camp. GARCIA GRANADOS had also abandoned the town of Omealca, and brought its little garrison of 160 men to Vera Cruz, to take part in its defence. All this does not look as though the "heroic city" was yet out of danger.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes, March 15:

"By the overland mail last evening I received letters from Vera Cruz saying there was nothing new, and that MIRAMON was still in Orizaba. By the mail previous to the last we received the intelligence that a section of 1,500 of the forces of MIRAMON were defeated at the barracks of Jamapa, by a party of the Liberal forces under the command of LA LLANO, and that ninety were killed, forty taken prisoners, together with two cannon, four hundred stand of arms, and a lot of munitions. The fact is, that MIRAMON lacks the necessary means. He has no tents to shelter his troops under during the damp night air and hot sun of the Tierra Caliente; for which cause he has been obliged to halt at Orizaba. I think he will fail in his expedition against Vera Cruz, and that is the general opinion here. By last accounts, DEGOLLADO was preparing a large force in Morelia to attack Mexico. My opinion is, that the days of the Church faction, represented by MIRAMON, are numbered."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MOBILE, Thursday, March 31.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* arrived at Pensacola on the 25th inst., bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 12th. She reports leaving there the United States frigate *Savannah*, and two Spanish, four French, and four English men-of-war.

There were rumors of internal strife, but they were so conflicting that it was impossible to rely upon them.

MIRAMON had met with several defeats, and had not yet arrived with his forces within striking distance of Vera Cruz. He was said to be still at at Orizaba.

The Vera Cruzans were perfectly confident of success.

The *Saratoga* will take in a good supply of stores, and return, without delay, to relieve the *Savannah*.

Later from Hayti.

MOVEMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT—GENERAL CONTENT—AMERICAN SHIPPING.

By the arrival of the brig *John Bogart* from Port au Prince, we have advices from Hayti to the 15th inst. Captain BLYA reports the place as being very quiet.

We have received a copy of the *Feuille du Commerce*, dated Port au Prince, March 12, but it contains little of importance.

The Committee of the Department of the North has published an address to the people and army, urging fidelity to the President and the Republic. It ends in the following bombastic style:

"Let us, then, fellow-countrymen, take the oath of fidelity to the President of Hayti, and repeat with clarion voice, and to the roar of thundering cannon, the cries of 'Long live the Republic!' 'Long live Liberty, Equality, and Independence!' 'Long live the Constitution!' 'Long live the President of Hayti!'"

The schooner-of-war *Maurice* arrived at Port-au-Prince from Jamaica on the 8th, bringing back to their home a number of Haytians who had been exiled by SOULOUQUE.

M. DAMIRA has been duly inaugurated director of the National Lyceum or College. The appointment is in the gift of the President, and the former director, who had occupied the post for ten years, retired amicably.

The leading article of the *Feuille du Commerce* treats of the progress of national prosperity. The writer says:

"It is our settled conviction that the reign of tyranny is over in Hayti, and that the country, freed from its trammels, will attain, before long, a position of unheard of grandeur.

Our future is glorious. Hayti will soon regain her ancient splendor. This marvelous soil that our fathers, blessed by God, conquered for us, will soon yield to us the wealth now hidden in its bosom. Let our black and yellow brethren, scattered through the Antilles and in North and South America, hasten to cooperate with us in restoring the glory of the republic.

Hayti is the common country of the black race. Our ancestors, in taking possession of it, took care to announce in the constitution that they published, that all the descendants of Africans, and of the inhabitants of the West Indies, belong by right to the Haytian family. The idea was grand and generous.

Listen then, all you negroes and mulattoes, who, in the vast continent of America, suffer from the prejudices of caste! The Republic calls you; she invites you to bring to her your arms and yourselves. The regenerating work that she undertakes interests all colored people and their descendants, no matter what their origin, or where their place of birth.

Hayti, regaining her former position, retaking her ancient sceptre as Queen of the Antilles, will be a formal denial, most eloquent and peremptory, against those detractions of our race, who contest our aptitude or ability to attain a high degree of civilization."

The American brigs *Bahia*, *Pizo*, *Baltimore* and *Monticello* were at Port-au-Prince, with three French and two Spanish vessels.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE COCHITUATE WATER WORKS.—The work of repairing the damage to the Cochituate Aqueduct at Newton Lower Falls, is progressing with all possible dispatch. Nearly two hundred men were engaged during yesterday in filling up the deep gulley caused by the break, and Mr. SLADE, the City Engineer, estimates that water can be supplied from the Aqueduct through one of the three pipes by Saturday, or Sunday at the farthest. Ten days or more will elapse, however, before the whole damage is repaired. Until the work is completed, men will be employed both night and day. As was stated yesterday, the pipes are to be carried down more of an inclined plane than formerly, and this course will necessitate the setting back of the gate-house about one hundred feet. Nothing has yet been discovered indicating in what manner or at what particular point the break first occurred. Some of the dirt used in filling the ravine is taken from the river, and in the course of a few days the river will run in its accustomed channel. The mills of the Lower Falls all resumed work yesterday morning.—*Boston Herald, March 31.*

Mr. Jefferson's Gunboats.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM COMMODORE STEWART.

BORDENTOWN, (N. J.,) Monday, March 27, 1859.

To my most ancient and venerable friends, Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington:

GENTLEMEN: I observe in your paper of the 23d instant some strictures in relation to President JEFFERSON'S gunboats and their objects, which seem to have originated from a letter of mine to Commodore KEARNY, who inquired of me by letter whether it was not myself who had informed him a number of years previously that Mr. JEFFERSON had the gunboats constructed for the secret purpose of taking possession of Cuba. As Commodore KEARNY purposes publishing my letter *in extenso*, that latter will explain how I came by the knowledge of that fact, which was a letter published as from Mr. JEFFERSON on that subject, by his authority or some friend of his, in order to withdraw from him the odium of such a system of useless defence of our waters. It is to be regretted that suppositions should be used in argument as good against and subversive of facts, and thus lead to further suppositions of defects of memory.

The objects and views of Mr. JEFFERSON in building the first twelve gunboats, as recommended in 1803 by Commodores PREBLE, DALE, and others, were expressly for foreign war, and were actually sent across the Atlantic into the Mediterranean to battle with the walls and gun-boats of Tripoli, to replace the six boats borrowed from the King of the Two Sicilies, which had been freely used and successfully by Commodore PREBLE; therefore the above fact shows that the residue of the one hundred and eighty gun-boats obtained by Mr. JEFFERSON from Congress were so obtained under false pretences—that is, for coast and harbor defences, for which they were useless, and so proved themselves in the war of 1812 with England, and all that were sent to Lake Ponchartrain as a defence of that passage to New-Orleans were boarded and taken by the row-boats of the British fleet in those waters. Here, then, we had practical experience of their worthlessness.

The point of time I speak of, when Mr. JEFFERSON contemplated taking possession of Florida and Cuba, was 1802-'6; and at this very period the gunboats were built and building for the purpose, and it was precisely the period when Mr. JEFFERSON sent his war message against Spain to Congress, but which he counteracted by his back-door message through some of the members in his confidence. This caused the break between him and JOHN RANDOLPH; for Mr. RANDOLPH, like a true statesman, saw that then was the time to possess ourselves of Cuba; it was commanded by national policy, by interest, by honorable necessity, by our security against the invasion of Louisiana, which we were then weakly in the possession of, and by the unadjusted depredations of Spain under the withdrawn right of deposit at New-Orleans, the capture and confiscation of millions of our property embarked in the commerce of the country—that was the time to have possessed ourselves of Cuba. We would have been justified by all nations.

The reduction of Florida would not have required gun-boats; nothing further was necessary than to march a division of the army there and take possession, as General JACKSON did afterwards in 1819. Even England, through policy and interest, would have hailed at that time the act with delight, in the highly improved commerce she would have acquired from our possession of that island. There were then no jealousies on her part of African Slavery; for at that time she was supplying, as well as ourselves, negroes to Cuba. But unfortunately Mr. JEFFERSON'S vacillating policy deprived the country of the possession of that island, and rendered JOHN RANDOLPH his bitter enemy ever after.

Could you expect to find Mr. JEFFERSON'S private policy and views recorded in the War, Navy or State Departments, while he was in office, or to find them debated in Congress? Certainly not. They were to be gradually developed afterwards, as the occasion required, for his friends to defend his policy; hence I presume the publishing of the letter, from which my memory stated the facts.

Possibly the attitude assumed by England and France towards our commerce, through their Decrees and Orders in Council, may have checked the design on Cuba; and the Floridas were always under our thumb, and then not of much account, and therefore he concluded the country should abide their time for that acquisition.

The gentleman correspondent of the *Intelligencer* wholly misapprehends my statement. He says "the story attributed to me that Mr. JEFFERSON'S gunboat system originated in the purpose of a descent upon Cuba," &c. Now, this was not stated by me in my letter to Commodore KEARNY, but, as I herein state, that they originated in the recommendation of Commodore PREBLE and others for the war with Tripoli in 1803. Is it unreasonable, then, to suppose that Mr. JEFFERSON, in his views of indemnity for Spanish aggression, should think gunboats would be useful in the capture of Cuba, when they had proved most useful in our operations against the batteries of Tripoli?

He also says, "It was well known that Mr. JEFFERSON was opposed to the Federal plan of the Navy." This is new to me, and, on the contrary, I believe it was not known; his Federal opponents charged him with it, but that did not establish the fact. His party made the navy one of the rings of the ladder by which ADAMS was thrust from the Presidency and JEFFERSON raised to his place. Who broke down the navy in 1809? The then Federal Administration under ADAMS. It was they who passed the law for the peace establishment. ADAMS approved, and left to JEFFERSON the odium for carrying it into effect in 1801.

Your correspondent then gives Mr. JEFFERSON'S message to Congress on this subject, and a statement of his distribution of the gun-boats to their several purposes and stations, and the curious conclusion of his message, which says "this species of armament is proposed merely for defensive operations"—here was the sand put in the eyes of Congress—"and to engage in offensive maritime war it would furnish no means;" and the writer concludes that, because Mr. JEFFERSON does not inform Congress of the purpose for which he ultimately designed them, Mr. JEFFERSON'S worst enemy ought to be satisfied that the gunboats, thus publicly declared to be for harbor defence, and unfit for maritime expeditions, could not have been destined for a descent on Cuba. Why, Sirs, Mr. JEFFERSON, having sent the first twelve gun-boats over the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean Sea, gave a direct contradiction to all the reasons he furnished in that message to Congress as a blind to ulterior purposes.

Mr. JEFFERSON found the navy left for him by the Federal Administration so reduced in ships and officers that he had great difficulty in getting an efficient force off Tripoli, even after he prevailed on Congress to add six small vessels; the *Hornet* and *Wasp*, sloops-of-war; the *Siren* and *Argus*, brigs-of-war; and the schooners *Viren* and *Nautilus*, and three captains, to enable him to keep in check the Barbary Powers. We must recollect, in speaking of the period of 1805 '6 and '7 that the British cruisers were carrying on high-handed measures on our own coast; impressing men from vessels bound in; firing into our coasters and killing one Mr. PALACE; attacking the *Chesapeake* frigate and taking from her some of her crew under the pretext of deserters. It was this conduct which obliged Mr. JEFFERSON to allot the gun boats to different stations, where they ultimately proved to be of no more use than a fifth wheel to a coach. But, for an important and material aid in reducing Cuba to our subjection, controlling their outports, and excluding all reinforcements of Porto Rico from aiding them, nothing could have been more efficient, active and appropriate than good sailing and rowing boats; and they will now prove of great importance, even under the power of steam, in any future operations against ports and permanent batteries.

Yours truly, Messrs. Editors, and so does your correspondent, on the fact that Mr. JEFFERSON made no communications to Congress of his views on Cuba; had he done so they would no longer have been private views. The circumstances of the country and the adverse occasions may have arrested his intentions and designs on Cuba. I do not suppose he intended to filibuster on Cuba; but, had the opportunities been propitious, his detachments from the Army and his gun-boat squadron ready, he might have prevailed on Congress to declare war against Spain, and made the attack with every possibility of success. He had failed in effecting a treaty with England, through their claim to impress from our merchant vessels on the narrow seas; he had BURR'S fillibuster ing expedition to Mexico to arrest, &c., which accumulating embarrassments may have induced him to hold up.

With the highest respect and esteem, I remain your obedient servant, CH. STEWART.

P. S.—I have some much more interesting developments to make of the secret history of this country in due time. C. S.

Tehuantepec—Breaking Ground for the Railroad.

The surveys for the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have been

LAW REPORTS.

James Stephens Sentenced to be Hung on May 20th for the Murder of his Wife

—The Alleged Tampering with the Jury —Affidavits of the Accusing Deputy Sheriff, Professor Doremus and the two Jurors.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Ingraham, Davies and Clerke.

It was perhaps well that Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter sent twenty-five policemen to this Court yesterday morning, on the application of the Sheriff, to preserve order, at the expected sentence of Stephens, for certainly such a crowd has not been collected around the entrances of the brown-stone building in the Park, as was witnessed on this occasion. More than an hour before the opening of Court, the Chambers-street entrance was blocked up, and the crowd soon extended across the street, and filled the doorways of the opposite stores. In the Park, the crowd was even larger, and it was only by the exertioon of the Police that a general rush was not made for the Court room, and all the available space occupied by force. About thirty ladies belonging to the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church, were accommodated with seats.

Judge Roosevelt, on taking his seat upon the bench, was accompanied by Judges Clerke, Davies and Ingraham. The prisoner was accompanied by his sister, and was subsequently joined by Isabella Bennett and Maria Hannah.

Mr. Ashmead moved for an arrest of judgment, first on the ground that the Jury were allowed to separate during the progress of the trial, instead of having been kept together as required by law; that Professor Doremus, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had conversed with Mr. Marsh, a Juror, and with Mr. Gump, also a Juror, relative to the analysis made by the latter on the body of Mrs. Stephens.

Judge Roosevelt directed Mr. Ashmead to read the affidavit on which this allegation was foundad. Mr. Ashmead read as follows:

City and County of New-York ss: Edward Murray, being duly sworn, says that he was in attendance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the trial of James Stephens for the murdar of his wife; that on last Friday morning, the day following that on which Mr. Cushing made his summing up to the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, he saw Robert Ogden Doremus, one of the witnesses for the people, who was the chemist employed by the people to make the analysis of the remains of Mrs. Stephens, in conversation with one of the jurors impanneled to try the prisoner; that he overheard a portion of said conversation; that it took place in the Court-room: that this deponent believes the name of the said juror to be Jas. M. Marsh. The said Robert Ogden Doremus stated to the said juror that Mr. Cushing had misrepresented him in the remarks he had made to the Jury about his analysis. The remainder of the conversation this deponent did not hear. And this deponent further states that he saw another of the jurors, Abram Gump, in conversation with the said Robert Ogden Doremus while the trial of the prisoner was progressing, and said last named juror told Robert Ogden Doremus, in the hearing of this deponent, that a physician had said to him the juror, that the analysis which he, Dr. Doremus, had made was one of the most complete he had ever seen, or words to that effect.

EDWARD MURRAY.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of March, 1859.

B. H. Low, Commissioner of Deeds.

The District-Attorney then read the following important affidavits in response:

Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of New-York—The People of the State of New-York vs. James Stephens—City and County of New-York ss. —Robert Ogden Doremus, being duly sworn, says that he was examined as a witness in the trial of James Stephens, at the present term of this Court for the murder of Sophia Stephens, his late wife; that this deponent was the chemist employed by or on behalf of the people to make the analysis of the remains of Mrs. Stepheos; that this deponent has read the annexed copy of a paper purporting to be no affidavit by one Edward Murray; that he indignantly deoies that this deponent on Friday morning last, or at any other time, either in the Court-room or at any other place, had a conversatioo with James M. Marsh, one of the jurors impanneled on the said trial, or with any or either of the said jurors, in which deponent said that" Mr. Cushing had misreoresented him in the remarks he had made to the Jury about his (deponent's) analysis," or anything to that effect; that Abraham Gomp, one of the said jurors, did not say, nor did any of the said jurors say, to this deponent at any time during the trial of the said Stephens, to the best of the depooent's recollection and belief, "that a phye cian had said to him (the juror) that the analysis which deponent had made was one of the most compie e he had ever seen," or anything, or words to that effect; on the contrary, this deponeot says that to the best of his recollection and belief, he did not at any time in the progress of said trial converse with any of the jurors impanneled therein relative to Mr. Cushing or Mr. Ashmead, or to any remark made by either of them, nor did he attempt in any manner, directly or indirectly, to tamper with, or influence any of the jurors aforesaid.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1859.

Henar G. Banks, Commissioner of Deeds.

Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of New-York—The People of the State of New-Yo rk vs. Jas. Stephens.—City and County of New-York, ss.—James M. Marsh being duly sworn, says, that he was one of the Jurors on the trial of James Stephens, abovenamed, at the present term of this Court, for the murder of Sophia Stephens, his late wife, that this deponent did not on Friday morning last, nor at any other time during the said trial, hear Robert Ogdeo Doremus, a witness examined on said trial, say "that Mr. Cushiog had misrepresented him in the remarks he had made to the Jury about his (Doremus') aoalysis," or aoything to that effect, nor did this deponent have any conversation whatever with said Doremus at that time, nor did this deponent at any time during the said trial, at any place whatever, have any conversation whatever with the said Doremus relative to either of the counsel for the prisoner, or to anything said by either or relative to the merits of the said trial, or to any matter in issue therein. JAS. M. MARSH.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of March, 1859.

Thos. McFarland, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Abraham Gump being duly sworn, says: That he was one of the Jurors impaoeled at the present term of this Court for the trial of James Stephens for the murder of his late wife; that this deponent did not on Friday morning last bave any conversation whatever in the Court-room with Robert Ogden Doremus, one of the witoesses for the prosecution; that depooent did not in said Court-room, or at any other place, on that morning, or at any other time tell the said Doremus "That a physician had said to him (deponent) that the analysis which he (Doctor Doremus) had made was one of the most complete he had ever seen, or words to that effect," and that to this deponent's recollection and belief no physician whatever made any such statement to this deponent. A. GUMP.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of March, 1859.

Thos. McFarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Ashmead then took up the separation of the Jury. The District-Attorney asked Mr. Aehmead if he would acknowledge that it was he (Mr. Ashmead) who desired—nay urged the Court to allow the Jury to separate, and that he (the District-Attorney) opposed the separation. Mr. Ashmead replied that he had not desired the separation. The District-Attorney then read his own affidavit to the Court, as follows:

Court of Oyer and Terminer of the City and County of New-York—The People of the State of New-York, vs. James Stephens—City and County of New-York, ss. —Nelson J. Waterbury being duly sworo, says: That he is District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York; that immediately after the Jury were impaneled and sworn for the trial of Jamee Stephens upon the indictment against him for the murder of Sophia Stephens, his wife, this deponent requested his Honor, Judge Roosevelt, by whom this Court was held, to direct that the Jury should not be allowed to separate during the said trial; that Mr. Ashmead, one of the counsel for the prisoner, strenuously urged and insisted in his remarks to the said Judge, that the Jury should not be confined during the said trial, but should be allowed to eeparate; that the Court coincided with the views expressed by Mr. Ashmead, and subsequently announced to the Jury that they might separate; and this deponent further states that he did not at any time during the said trial consent to the separation of the Jury or express a willingness that they should be allowed to separate, and that at no time during the said trial did either of the counsel for the prisoner, so far as this deponeot knows, or is advised, or believes object to the separation of the Jury, or express any desire that they should be kept together. NELSON J. WATERBURY.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1859, in open Court. Henry Vanderpoort, Clerk.

Mr. Ashmead, in reply to this affidavit of the District-Attorney's, said that he never made affidavits, and therefore refused to respond by affidavit. He then argued at some length on the affidavits of Prof. Doremus and the Jurors, Marsh and Gump, characterizing them as evasive. The Court declined to hear the District-Attorney in reply, stating that there was no need of a reply. Mr. Ashmead proceeded to recount his "reasoos" for moving for arrest of judgment and a oew trial. These reasons coosisted principally of alleged errors in ruling, committed by Judge Roosevelt during the trial.

The District-Attorney then renewed his motion for judgment on the prisoner, who was directed to rise and face the Bench. On being asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him according to law, he replied, after some hesitation, as follows:

"I have very little to say—very little. I am now standing before four Judges, and what I have to say will not alter it. But one thing I will say. I will soon be before a higher Judge, who knows all the secret thoughts of our hearts, and will know mine, and I hope that I am not afraid to go there."

Mr. Ashmead then asked Stephens if he had anything further to say, to which he respooded, "No—that is all."

Stepheos heard the sentence with much composure, occasionally drooping his head. When allusion was made to his child, "Little Bella," his frame trembled, and he shed tears.

After a short pause, during which the ladies of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church sobbed—some of them with great vehemeoce—while the prisoner's sister and the Hannah girls seemed nearly unmoved, Judge Roosevelt rose and thus addressed Stephens:

udge Roosevelt said:

James Stephens—You have been indicted for the crime of murder—the highest crime known to the law. You have had a laborious, careful and impartial trial. Your defence, in all its aspects, has been listened to with unexampled patience and forbearance. The greatest pains and expense have been taken and incurred to develop the truth or falsity of the charge against you. Even the dead body of the victim, twelve months after its interment, has been raised from the grave and made to speak. Its language, although to the multitude an unknown tongue, was rendered clear and intelligent by the aid of a most skilful interpreter—one whom your own counsel justly denominated "the chemist as well of the prisoner as of the people." Its speech, thus interpreted, was, "death by arsenious poison." It could answer no further. Who administered the fatal drug was a question to be solved only by the more ordinary testimony of living witnesses. That testimony showed motive on your part, and no motive on the part of any other person. It showed that your mind had conceived a marked indifference, if not dislike, to your wife, and an unlawful passion—not preference merely—for another and a younger object; a passion which in its headlong course led you blindly to believe that the only barrier to its consummation was the existence of your wife. Under its influence, on two successive occasions, shortly before your wife's illness, you purchased the deadly mineral whose traces, by the magnifying power of science, were made so distinctly visible afterwards in her disinterred remains. You mingled the poison secretly, but administered it openly, in the disguised form of drink, or medicine, or food to the unsuspecting victim. You did the act repeatedly, it would seem, and with ample intervals of days and even weeks, for reflection and repentance. Such persevering cruelty towards one whom you were bound to cherish, and who, if your witnesses are to be believed, had never offended you, is scarcely conceivable. But the picture does not stop here. You accepted her dying embrace—listened to her dying prayer—and before the touch of the one or the tones of the other had ceased to vibrate, you resumed your unholy pursuit of the surviving niece; and when baffled even now by the intervention of a more successful and more worthy rival, you sought by anooymous givings out to poison the character of the living niece, as you had already potsoned the body of the dead aunt. This case, thus presented, if true, you must admit, is one of unpardonable enormity. A Jury, selected almost by yourself—a most patient, upright and intelligent Jury—have substantially found it true, and each member for himself, separately and solemnly interrogated, has, in tones of sad sincerity, declared the same "to be his verdict." Nor is this all. In rendering their verdict of guilty of murder, the Jury have, by implication, almost necessarily, declared you guilty of another crime—which I need not now dwell upon, as it is not directly in issue—second only to that for which you have been indicted. You cannot, therefore, hope for any commutation of punishment. Terrible as the doom may be—more terrible, if possible, to your innocent child than to her guilty parent—the law admits of no alternative. You must die. "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man must his blood be shed." The sentence of the Court, therefore, is—it is the sentence which the law pronounces—that you, James Stephens, be taken hence to the prison from which you came, and that there, on the twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the God of Mercy, after your intervening agonies are over, extend to your departed spirit that forgiveness which human tribunals have not the power to grant.

Mr. Ashmead said that the prisoner had something more to say to the Court, but the Judge remarked that he had had his opportunity, and declined to hear him. The death warrant was then made out by the Clerk, and handed to the Sheriff, who took Stephens under his charge.

The District-Attorney then resumed his motion for the committal of James Hannah, Susan Hannah, with their daughter Maria Hannah, and Isabella Beonett, for perjury. The Judge decided then their committal must take the ordinary course. The Court then adjurned *sine die.*

Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 29.

Before Judge Betts.

DEMURRER—PERSONAL LIABILITY OF IMPORTER—SEIZURE.

The United States vs. Cornelius V. Roosevelt et al.—This case came up on demurrers to the second, fourth and sixth counts of the declaration. These counts set up that the defendants imported into this port, from a foreign port, merchandise subject to the payment of duties, and made and signed entries of the same with the Collector, and left with him at the same time an invoice of such merchandise, which invoice was made up with intent, by a false extension, to defraud and evoke the revenue of the United States contrary to the provisions of the 4th sec. of the act of May 4, 1830; that the merchandise was thereupon delivered by the Collector to the defendants, and thereby and by force of the statutes in such case made and provided, the defeodants forfeited the *value* of such merchandise.

The defendents demur, first, because it does not appear that the goods have been seized, and second because the counts are framed against the defendants personally, and are not for a forfeiture of the goods themselves.

Held by the Court—That the 41h section of the act of 1830 condemns and forfeits the merchandise falsely valued and nothing else, and did not create any personal liability of parties as an incident to its perpetration, and there is no authority in law to raise a thaoil ity by implication against the owner of forfeited property to pay the value of such property.

That it was not necessary to aver a seizure of the goods, because the suit does not seek their condemnation.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the first demurrer, and for the defendants on the second.

For the United States, Mr. Sedgwick; for defendants, Mr. Campbell.

PILOTAGE—STATE LAW—JURISDICTION.

Benjamin F. Arcularius vs. Capt. Staples.—This was an action brought by a licensed Hell Gate pilot against the master of a sailing vessel to recover half pilotage, directed by the State law to be paid by any master who refuses the offered services of the pilot, which amounted to $6 25. The case was put on the calendar by both parties, and was on the calendar several months. In January the respondent's default was taken, and the cause was referred to a Commissioner, who on Feb. 19, 1859, made his report. On March 11, the respondent filed an answer, denying the allegations of the libel and the jurisdiction of the Court, and made a motion to set aside all the proceedings.

Held by the Court—That this is not a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction on general principles of maritime law, as no pilotage service was rendered.

That if by force of the act of Congress of Aug. 7, 1789, the State laws become also laws of the United States, in respect to the provision giving compensation to pilots who tender their services but are refused, it would not make the right so conferred one of which this Court can take cognizance on the admiralty side. It would become a legal right, suable on the common law side of the Court only.

That the *laches* of the defendant unaccounted for debar him of the right to set aside the libelant's proceedings by this form of motion, but the Court will feel compelled to withhold its further action in enforcing the interlocutory judgment obtained by the libelant, for want of jurisdiction over the subject matter.

Ordered accordingly, without costs.

For libelant, Mr. Nash; for respondent, Mr. Busteed.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE—DISCHARGE.

William N. Woodcock vs. the Ship Stephen Crowell.—This was an action to recover damages occasioned to some steel brought by the ship from Liverpool, consigned to the libelant. Evidence was given that notice to consigoees was published in the newspapers on the arrival of the vessel; that the libelant sent down several times to get his goods, but was told they were not out; that the last time he sent, he was told they were out, and on examination he found that they had been out some days, and had been exposed to rain, and were injured. The amount of the damage claimed was $50.

Held by the Court—That the ship would be acquitted of her undertaking, under the bill of lading, by a safe delivery of the cargo on the dock, in suitable weather, and at a proper period of time, after reasonable notice to the consignee to receive the goods. But that, on the proofs, there was a delinquency in the master, in placing the steel on the dock unprotected, in the afternoon, and without apprising the consignee of the fact, as the latter had previously applied unsuccessfully at the ship to obtain the steel, after she had been several days discharging.

Decree for libelant for $50, unless the claimant elects to take a reference as to the amount of damage.

For libelant—Messrs. Tomlinson, Waldan & Brigham; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—March 30.

Before Justice Allen.

WALL-STREET OPERATORS IN COURT.

Samuel J. Beebee and George W. Beebee vs. Wm. C. Russell.—The trial of this action has occupied the Court and Jury for five days. The action was brought by the well-known house of Beebee & Co. to recover the sum of $27,500 which they alleged was advanced by them to the defendant, to enable him to pay certain instalments on stock which he subscribed for in the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co. The defence claimed that the subscription for the stock was made by defendant at the request of Beebee & Co. and for their benefit, and that the advances made by them were to pay installments on their own stock.

The parties were examined as witnesses and flatly contradicted each other in regard to the nature of the transaction—the plaintiffs swearing that they did not own the stock upon which these advances were made, but that the same was the property of the defendant and the money advanced was a loan to him—the defendant swearing that, although he took the stock in his name, it was not his, but belonged to the house of Beebe & Co. Several of the old Directors of the Trevorton Company were also examined, and testified that Mr. Russell, the defendant, had repeatedly told them that the stock in question was his, and that he was largely interested in the Company on account of the subscription in question.

On the conclusion of the testimony, the defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit on the ground that all the agreements between the parties, in relation to the stock, were consummated by an agreement contained in a letter written Aug. 5, 1852, by plaintiffs to defendant, and that by the fair construction of that letter, the defendant was not bound to take the stock and pay the assessments thereon. The Court expressed a doubt as to what was the true construction of the letter in question, but held that the parties were bound by it and granted the motion, directing a stay of proceedings and ordering the case to be heard at the General Term in the first instance.

E. W. Stoughton, R. Goodman and R. F. Andrews, for plaintiffs; Wm. C. Noyes and Mr. Tracy for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

DECISION OF THE READE-STREET CASE.

Matter of Opening Reade-street west of Broadway.—This case was argued on a motion for confirmation of the Commissioners' report, and was reported in the Times of Monday. To-day Justice Clerke rendered his opinion, of which the following is the substance:

The objection of the counsel of Israel Conk seems to me untenable. The Constitution expressly gives to the Court alone the power of appointing the Commissioners, and the Commissioners referred to were so appointed. No statute, if existing, compelling the Court to select from nominations, can interfere with this power, for this would in effect daprive the Court of the power of appointment. The words "as shall be prescribed by law," § 7 Art I Constitution, in no way abridges this power of appointment, referring only to the time and manner; otherwise the Corporation and the land-owners would nominate, and the Court only confirm. The Court no doubt may entertain the nominations of other parties, but is not bound by them.

The objections that the awards are too small and the assessments too large, fail under the rule that the report is to be regarded with the same favor as a verdict of a jury, and even more. This report may appear, at first sight, unequal and inconsistent; but this does not authorize the seeding it back for entire readjustment. I cannot believe the Commissioners to have been influenced by other than just motives.

The remaining question—Have the Commissioners violated some rule of law, or have the legal rights of the parties been misapprehended?—is thus argued: Trinity Church maintains that the lessees ought to have been assessed. The lessee hold that Trinity Church ought to have been assessed. Neither party is right. The assessment is on the land not on the person. It is a lien and not a personal claim, otherwise there would be no certainty in collecting it; neither is it the duty of the commissioners to adjust the proportional payments between the lessors and the lessees. The objectors, "Cemmel," "Watais," "Manhattan Company" and "Dusoe-street Church" find the same answer to apply, and their difficulties must be adjusted in the proper tribunals.

Other legal objections are still more untenable and require no remarks—excepting those, perhaps, of St. Andrew's Church. The argument is that it is a religious corporation, and ought not to be assessed as much as a secular property, as it cannot be so soon exchanged for value, and the reference of Albany-street, (II Wend., 148) which was made, will be found not a parallel case. The language of the Court is, "If the Church (Trinity) holds an absolute interest in the churchyard, and may convert it into building lots, then the rule of the Commissioners in their assessments is right. But if (as the Court supposed) the Church cannot use it for that purpose, then a different rule must be adopted." Therefore the decision was solely on the ground that the Church was unable to dispose of the ground. This is not the case with St. Andrew's Church. There is no *legal* hinderance to its disposing of its land. This distinction is maintained in matter of Furman-street, (17 Wend., 649.) I therefore see no adequate reasons why the report should not be confirmed. It is therefore confirmed.

John B. Borst vs. Elisha B. Sucket et al.—Motion to open default denied, without costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Mary L. Leech vs. James E. Leech.—I think the evidence in this case entirely insufficient to authorize the decree. The allegation of the husband to the wife previous to or at the time of marriage, that he had sufficient ability or property to support a wife, if false and made with intent to deceive, would not alone be sufficient evidence of fraud, and in this case, proof of such allegation appears to rest on the confession of the parties.

Carl A. Miller vs. William Moore et al.—Judgment on plaintiff on demurrer with costs, with liberty to defendants to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

Before Justice Allen.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. Allen McShermont, et al.—The general facts in this case are well known to the readers of the Times, through the proceedings on the question as to the plaintiffs' right to a preliminary injunction. The defendants have lately interposed a demurrer to the complaint. The grounds of the demurrer are, that the Court had no jurisdiction over the person of the defendant Dean, and the Hoffman Coal Company, nor so far as related to the lands situated in the State of Maryland, or to any deeds or contracts relating thereto; that the defendants were improperly joined as party defendants; that the parties plaintiff had no legal capacity to sue; and that several causes of action had been improperly joined. The demurrer was argued before Justice Allen, by special arrangement, to-day. S. R. Tilden, for the plaintiffs; L. R. Marsh and E. W. Stoughton, for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Andrew B. Moore vs. Geo. W. Comstock, William H Comstock and B. Lake Judson.—This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, or using the trademark or label used on those pills, &c. It appeared that the plaintiff was employed since June 21, 1858, by the firm of A. J. White & Co., composed of A. J. White and the defendants, doing business at No. 50 Leonard-st., in this City, which firm were exclusively engaged in manufacturing and selling the Indian Root Pills. He now claims that the firm sold to him all its assets, stock, accounts, &c., on the 1st day of January last, for the sum of $3,000.

The defendants alleged that the sale was made by A. J. White, acting in collusion with the plaintiff; White, meeting him in the store of the firm on New-Year's Day, while the defendants (who furnished all the capital to the firm, White, by his partnership contract having no power to do anything without first obtaining the consent and approval of the defendants,) were absent making calls, and delivering to the plaintiff all the property, accounts, notes, receipts and stock, amounting in value to over $12,000, nearly all of which was shown to have been sold to George W. Comstock before the 1st day of January last. The property was immediately taken over into New-Jersey, and there stored in a loft and barn. White, it was charged, put the $3,000 alleged to have been paid, in his pocket, and never appeared in the store of the late firm of A. J. White & Co. afterwards. It further appeared, by the affidavits, that the defendant, finding some of the stock in Jersey City, amounting to about $4 300, took it, by advice of counsel, and for this the plaintiff procured them to be indicted, and on a requisition made application, through Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, upon Governor Morgan for their surrender. Governor Morgan refused the application, holding that he was entitled to look into the indictment, and if the prosecution was malicious or unfounded to refuse the application. Judge Hoffman, after hearing the case, refused the application for an injunction, holding the alleged sale to the plaintiff Moore invalid.

Wm. M. Evarts for the plaintiff; John D. Sherwood for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—March 31.

Before Justice Clerke.

Robert Penn vs. John S. Hodges et al.—Motion for a new trial granted; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John B. Borst vs. George D. Baldwin.—The defendant must have judgment on the demurrer with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Justice Hilton.

The People vs. Schurmann.—Motion to vacate judgment and set aside executioo granted.

Hine vs. Kanaka.—Order dismissing appeal vacated with $10 costs of motion of dismiss and $7 costs of this motion to defendant to abide event of this action.

Mitchell vs. Westbrook.—There is no proof of service of this order on defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, March 31, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Pro uce, since our last, have been 47 barrels Ashes, 6,665 barrels Flour, 11,300 bushels Corn, 3,664 bushels Oats, 828 pkgs. Provisions, and 465 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are salable and steady at $6; Pearls are very quiet at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in rather better demand, and sales have been made of 100 mats Java at 14¾c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.@12c.; 250 bags Jamaica on private terms; 1,000 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c.@10¼c., chiefly at 9¾c., and 20 bags stained do. at 9½c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, April 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags	13,020	183
Jamaica, bags	—	1256
Java, bags	—	4,148
Java, mats	—	39,400
Laguayra, bags	—	2,840
Manila, pockets	—	2,295
Maracaibo, bags	909	9,766
Rio, bags	17,289	20,423
Savanilla, bags	365	348
Singapore, mats	700	—
St. Domingo, bags	3,100	475
Total, pkgs	35,383	80,134

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 3,700 bales, including 2,500 bales *in transitu* at essentially unchanged rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12⅛	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	13	13¼	13¼	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The transactions in Flour to-day have been quite limited. The publication in a morning paper of a statement representing the stock here as 1 343,363 bbls., produced so much excitement among the trade that business was very nearly suspended. The principal merchants, who indignantly and unreservedly denounced this statement, contended that the stock was certainly not over 500,000 bbls., and the majority favored the opinion that it did not exceed 400,000 bbls. The trade protested very earnestly against the course adopted by the paper referred to, as an unjustifiable outrage upon all interested in the buying or selling of Flour, and as most injurious to parties having supplies to dispose of. The sales of State and Western Flour were confined to 8,500 bbls., in lots, within our revised range.

Ooodand Flour ₱ bbl	$4 20@$5 15
Superfine State	5 30@ 5 80
Extra State	6 30@ 6 70
Superfine Western	5 35@ 5 85
Fancy Ohio	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 05
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15@ 8 70

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates; sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$6 70 for mixed and straight extra, and $6 75@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive and somewhat nominal. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 70@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 30@ $4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and somewhat nominal. Sales have been confined to small lots, including Mixed Western at $1 50, and White Kentucky on terms not ascertained. Corn is moderately inquired for, at, however, irregular prices. Sales 16,500 bushels, at 58c.@60c. for new Yellow Jersey; 90c.@91c. for new Yellow Southern; 58c.@92c. for poor to choice new White Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 90c. for old Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 7,000 bushels State at 70c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Rye and Oats are essentially unchanged.

HAY—Sales 400 bbls. North River at 65c.@75c ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in good request at buoyant prices.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 60 bales last year's crop at 14c.@18c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is fair at full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c.@40c.; 100 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.; and 20 bbls. Clayed Cuba at 23c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, April 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.	2,940	5,129
Clayed Cuba, bhds.		4,234
Porto Rico, hhds	150	761
Total hhds	3,090	10,124
Total bbls	2,511	4,298

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. The demand for Spirits Turpentine has been very tame at 53c@53½c., in merchantable, and 54c. in shipping order, ₱ gallon. The sales of Resin include 4,000 bbls. Common at $1 62½c. ₱ 310 lbs.

METALS—The business in this line, during March, Mr. J. Byrne noticed thus: "Wholesale business, during the month just closed, was rather backward for the season,—perhaps owing to the interruptions to transportation caused by the recent freshets on the principal water-courses of the interior; and as it is announced that the canals will be open after the 15th inst., a more active demand may be safely relied on for the ensuing ninety days.

Manufacturers have been fully employed since 1st of February, and the smaller class of dealers also experience a brisk trade.

The imports, (foreign,) since March 1, are:

Iron, Bar and Bundle—tons	6,024
Iron, Sheet—bunoles	12,545
Iron, Pig—tons	874
Tin and Tinplate—boxes	38,426

The foregoing includes many lots that were due here a month earlier, but were detained by adverse winds, and as large sales were made on the way and at dock, these arrivals will not create an accumulation of stocks, which are yet quite low for the season. Copper, refined ingot, 23¾c., cash; Iron, refined Staffordshire Bar, $57 50, 6 months; Iron, Welsh Bar, $48 6 months; Iron, Sheet, doubles, 3¾c., 6 months; Iron, Russia, first quality, 11¾c., 6 months; Iron, Scotch Pig, $27, 6 months; Head, Spanish, 5¾c., cash; Tin, Government Banca, 31¾c., cash; Tinplate, I C. Charcoal, $9 25, 6 months; Tinplate, I C. Coke, $7 62½ 6 months; Spelter, Silesian, 5¾c., 6 months; Zinc, Mosselmann, 8c., 6 months.

OILS—Linseed is in demand, chiefly at 66c.@68c., ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy and declining. Sales 800 bbls at $17 75@$17 85 for new Mess; $17 36@$17 40 for old Mess; and $12 75@$12 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at from 8¾c.@ 11c. ₱ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of only 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11¾c.@ 11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is more sought after at former rates; sales to-day, 750 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 25 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio, 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, partly for export, at 7c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is plenty and heavy, at 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have not varied much.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, at full prices. Sales, to-day, 920 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@ 7¾c.; Porto Rico, at 7c., and New-Orleans, at 6¾c. @7¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, April 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	6,584	17,568
Porto Rico, hhds	1,382	3,282
New-Orleans, hhds	5,798	9,075
Texas, hhds	—	236
English Island, hhds	—	20
Total	13,764	30,181
Melado, hhds	3,740	1,328
Total, hhds	17,504	31,509
Total, bags	15,000	1,000
Total, boxes	3,301	11,478

WHALEBONE—Has been in good demand at uniform rates.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 tcs. Beef and 650 bbls. Resin at previous rates. For London, 2,300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For Bremen, 100 pkgs. Tobacco, with some Ashes and measurement goods, on private terms.

A band of fifty-two Seminoles, belonging to Wild Cat's people, who have been in Mexico for some years, have applied to Capt. Caldwell, at Fort Duncan, for an escort to enable them to traverse Texas on their way back to their tribe, settled on the Arkansas frontier. Capt. Caldwell has granted the request.

The Czar has conceded to a joint-stock company the construction of a railway from the Don to the Volga. By this means the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoff, the Caspian Sea, Central Asia, and the most distant regions of Siberia will be placed in communication with Odessa, Vienna, Paris and London.

The Germantown (Penn.) *Telegraph* has commenced its 30th volume. Major Freas has personally conducted it from the start in March, 1830.

LECTURES.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH

Will repeat his "Illustrated Blackwell's Island Lecture" at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, near Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at which will truly represent my entrance and emergence from Blackwell's Island, with a perfect illustration of convict life, with scenery, barbers, shears, razors, balls, cells, mess halls, quarries, overseers &c. Three of the convicts who assisted me at my first lecture are again on Blackwell's island, two of whom were released on Thursday last, and will be in the chaingang of my lecture on Monday evening. One of them has passed 20 years on Blackwell's Island since his early manhood; I shall be assisted by ten convicts in prison costume, whose marches to solemn music before the audience will be sublime and exciting, and far excel those on the Island, as hers is the march of freedom and theirs of degraded bondage. I shall also be assisted by three female vocalists, two male vocalists, and three instrumental performers. As my arduous impersonation of the "CONVICT" will require all my energies, I shall not play piano solos, and sing and dance before the audience, as I once did. Let romantic lovers bring their lovely virgins, and parents and old folks their innocent children and grand children to deter them from entering the editorial arena, and their constant exposure to incarceration for alleged libel, and to see how Columbus and Lafayette, and Louis Napoleon, and Cobbett, and poor Mike Walsh, and Stephen Simpson appeared in prison cells and quarries, exposed to stooy fragments, and how Robinson Crusoe and Napoleon the Great appeared on desolate islands. And now let all come early, and be prepared for plaintive tears and joyous screams, and violent perspiration. Let the ladies saturate their elegant attire with the strongest camphor, and bring large bottles of strong liquid peppermint, to resuscitate themselves from ecstatic spasms. As the preparations for my novel entertainment have been very extensive and expensive, and have exhausted my last dollar, I cannot prolong this advertisement, but must refer my kind and generous patrons to the small bills for the names of the performers and other particulars, which can be obtained at Hope Chapel on Monday evening next. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURE ON MUSIC.

FRANZ SCHLOTTER will deliver a lecture on Music, MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at C. BREUSING'S Music Room, No. 701 Broadway, second story, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECT:

History of Christian Music from its commencement to the present time.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at C. Breusiog's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Also, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

"TAKE NO THOUGHT WHAT YE SHALL say, for it shall be given you in that hour what ye shall speak." Do spirits control mortals? Are people inspired to day? Go to Clinton Hall FRIDAY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, and hear Mrs. SPENCE.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, (late Mrs. Britt,) who has drawn audiences of 5,000 persons in the West, lectures at Chickering Hall, 8th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 1, at 7¾ o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

WINANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR S

INSTRUCTION.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Summer Term will commence May 14, and continue fourteen weeks. Expenses $150 per annum, including board room, fuel, lights and tuition in common and higher English. Ancient and Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, Music, &c. &c., extra. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, the Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 16 and 18 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, 1859, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. S. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK

Has the pleasure to state that his newly-adopted system of

TEACHING THE PIANO-FORTE IN CLASSES,

Has met with entire success. Pupils will please apply at Mr. GOLDBECK'S residence, No. 1499th-st., or at C. BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock, in the class-room, 2d story.

NEW QUARTER commences on TUESDAY, April 12. The classes now established meet between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, and to comply with many requests AFTERNOON CLASSES will be held from the 12th of April, between 3½ and 5½ o'clock. Separate classes for gentlemen.

TERMS—$20 a quarter of 24 lessons. Two or more members of the same family $15 each.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 20th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A practical medium for supplying Schools with competent teachers; also, with pupils; parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with engagements. Teachers of music and French wanted. SMITH, WOODWARD & CO., No. 245 Broadway, New-York; and No. 628 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. D. PRINDLE, Principal. This Boarding School, situated in Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of an old school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in every department, and special attention is paid to the health of pupils. Circulars may be obtained of E. D. PRINDLE, No. 44 Cedar-st., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

VAN NORDEN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large airy gymnasium for calisthenic exercises. For plan of education, &c., apply to the proprietress, Mrs. D. C. VAN NORDEN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE JUNIOR CLASS of the New-York University will take place in the large Chapel of the University on FRIDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. The next term of instruction will commence on Monday, April 18. Candidates for admission to either of the three lower classes may present themselves for examination on that day, at the Chancellor's room, in the University building.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 25. Write for a catalogue to Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, N. Y. REAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting in oil or water colors $5; Drawing, $1; Modern Languages, $6 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $350 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 8 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—For twelve boys, at Goshen, Conn., JAMES Q. RICE, A. M., Principal. Advantages offered are, health and beauty of location, thorough instruction, and the comforts of a good home. Address, until April 2, to the care of THOS. S. MOUNT, Esq., No. 43 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A GENTLEMAN who has graduated at a German University and who devotes his entire time to the education of his own son, wishes to form a class, at his residence of some four to six boys, from 10 to 12 years of age. For references and further particulars, please direct a note to L. C. A., Box No. 413 Lower Post-office, New-York.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—This Institution gives special attention to physical culture and the health of pupils, as well as to their intellectual and moral development. For further particulars see to-morrow's paper, or address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in his English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st., E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEW MAN, A. M., Principal.

SKATING TAUGHT IN ONE COURSE OF Lessons at Professors BOND & GEIN'S Skating Academy, No. 600 Broadway. Classes now forming for ladies and children on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 12 o'clock M., and 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. For gentlemen on same evenings after 8 o'clock P. M.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six, age from 6 to 13 years; board and tuition, branches $150 per year; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARY CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs LOUISA A. SMITH.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A PRIvate family in New-York where instruction in either music or the languages would be taken as compensation for board. Non-Americans, especially Spaniards preferred. Address FOREIGNER, Brooklyn Post office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal

C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Bendley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS BEEN teaching for a year in Paris wishes to meet with a situation as she teaches French, German, and the English branches, drawing, with music and Italian to beginners. Address F. M., Madison square Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 241 Ithaca Post-Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in strong, iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each in such quantities as they may desire. It is slightly colored, light-colored and warranted pure. It burns out dry in all kinds of Kar-sene lamps, without crust, odor or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. EMPIRE STATE COAL-OIL COMPANY,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN F. HOPPEL.

ASHLAND OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW prepared to supply dealers and others with this very superior burning coal oil, which will be found in all respects unsurpassed by any offered elsewhere.

H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 84 William-st.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A new system of grinding paints, saving an average of 50 per cent, without any extra cost or change in machinery. J. QUARTERMAN, 116 John-st., N. York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as coachman, who will be disengaged about the middle of April; who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; the country preferred. By addressing a note to W. H., No. 257 3d-av., it will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH GIRL of the highest respectability, to cook and assist in washing and ironing. Also by a hard working Protestant girl, a place for housework in a private family; they have excellent references, and are very trustworthy girls. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of growing children, or do good plain sewing; has no objection to engage to travel for the Summer; the best of City references given, where she has lived two years and six months. Call, for two days, at No. 8 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook. In all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; will do part of the washing and ironing; wages $8 to $9. Also, a regular laundress, does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL of the most trustworthy habits, a situation for chambermaid and waiting or plain sewing, or would do housework in a small private family. She is a girl of excellent disposition, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy person, not above her business, perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; unquestionable reference given; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small family; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 308 4th-st., between 29th and 30th sts., 3d floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young English woman; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; can get up fine muslins; or to wait on a lady if required; none but private families need call; has the best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 77 West 19th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be highly recommended by her last employers, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can make all kinds of brown soups, pastry, games, jellies. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 81 West 24th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; no objection to assist in housework; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 270 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Atlantic and Pacific.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 103 East 17th-st., corner 3d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family. No objection to the country. City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 119 33d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or to take care of children; none need apply but a pious family good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear of a milk depot.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, or to do the washing and ironing in a small family. Can produce the best of reference. Call in 11th av., between 43d and 44th sts., in the butcher's store, for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation for a trustworthy competent girl, as chambermaid, and to assist with sewing; leaves because the lady is giving up housekeeping. Apply to No. 109 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A situation as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, 15 years of age, as assistant to take care of children, or chambermaid and waiter; has no objection going to the country. Can be seen at No. 133 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND ASSIST in the washing, by a good steady woman, who has lived in first-class families; she is of an obliging disposition and fully understands her business. She can be seen at No. 1 Canal-st., corner East Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT GIRLS: one as cook, washer and ironer; can make bread, biscuits and pies; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to live in the same family. Call at No. 302 8th av., near 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first class cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; has lived six years in her last place; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 Prince-st, between Marion and Mulberry, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant Scotch girl, as chambermaid and tend the fine washing of a respectable family. The best of City reference as to character and capability can be given. Apply at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A QUIET, STEADY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business well; has the best of City reference; would be desirous to go to Newport for the Summer; can be seen for 3 days at No. 235 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and assist to wash and do all kinds of fine ironing; understands her business well, is careful, willing and anxious to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 27 10th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, understands cooking in all its various branches. Has the best of recommendations from her last place. For further information a note addressed to No. 222 6th-av., between 14 and 15th sts., will be attended to till engaged.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a kind, faithful, and conscientious Protestant woman, as nurse and seams ress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at No. 92 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE woman, to take in washing and ironing, or to go out by the day to work or do housework. Call at or address No. 205 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 37 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 266 Mulberry-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go to Europe or California, to take charge of children or wait on a lady; has crossed the Atlantic several times. Call at No. 76 Spring-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has good testimonials. Apply at No. 69 East 13th-st., below Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's No 32 West 19th-st., on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE yoong girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and seamstress, in a private family. Has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 West 23d st., her last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; she is a most excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AND COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a competent cook and washer and ironer; or would act as nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 96 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing also, and dressing hair. Has good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook, washer, ironer and baker, in a private family; no objection to the country; best of reference given. Call at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress, she can plate if required, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is a good abirmaker. Call at No. 98 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for two days, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing and ironing. Inquire for two days at her present situation, No. 25 West 41st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 31 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress by a respectable young woman; understands her occupation. Address A., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE SMART, EXperienced Protestant girls; one as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the 2d as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the third as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; each has the very best of City references, and will be found willing and agreeable. No objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting; has lived with the best families of this City for the last ten years; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at her recent employer's, No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly in each respect; has good City reference. Apply at No 214 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook and one as chambermaid; good washers and ironers; have City references, and willing to go into the country. Call for two days, at the office No. 54½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person that perfectly understands her business; none but those willing to pay high wages need apply. Good City reference given if required. Call at 84 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of a baby and sew; best of City references. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 108 St. Mark's place, (6th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 East 15th st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

TO TRAVELERS.—AN INTELLIGENT AND highly-respectable lady, a widow, who will give and require most unexceptionable references, is desirous of traveling in Europe the ensuing season, as companion to a lady, or as governess of children, or to act as housekeeper, being fully competent for either position; salary is no object. Address E. S. M., New-Haven, Conn., or R. B. S., care of Sutton & Raynor, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES a few more engagements, by the day or week, in private families; has a thorough knowledge of cutting, fitting and trimming. Call or send a note to M. C. O., No. 380 6th-av., in the millinery store, near 23d-st.

UN DOMESTIQUE FRANCAIS—DESIRE UNE place dans une maison bourgeoise ou famille privée; il peut fournir les meilleurs recomendations de New-York. S'adresser au No. 1823d-av., chez M. VANIER, pendant huit jours.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who understands his business perfectly well; can take charge of greenhouses, vinery, flower garden, vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees; understands terracing, grading and draining &c.; can come well recommended; has lived with his last two employers 16 years. His wife is an excellent dairy maid. Can be seen at Mr. Buist, gentleman's Seed Store, No. 371 Broadway, corner 18th-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a man thoroughly and practically acquainted with both businesses; has had charge of large places a number of years; first-rate reference as to character of a gentleman's residence; first-class City reference. Parties in want of a good, industrious man will address a note to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, which will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND INdustrious single man; is a good gardener, has no objections to take care of one horse and carriage, and is a good dairyman; understands dairy and poultry; many years' experience; willing to make himself generally useful. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN 35 YEARS OF age, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is a first-rate vegetable gardener and willing to make himself useful on a small place where there would not be much driving. The best of City reference from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Has no objection to town or country. Can give the best of City references. Address M. W., No. 862 Broadway, corner 14th st., in the drug store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best reference from his last employers for honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address J. R. D., for two days Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a competent hand at grape-growing; also, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given. Address for two days, T. R., in care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, Seedsman, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, single young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best City references given. Any commands left at the office of the St. Denis Hotel, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, for J. H., will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A RESpectable Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can read and write, and is well acquainted with the City; best of City reference can be given. Address A. A. Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper, or as salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe or crockery store; can give the best of references; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address M. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has lived the last six years with his last employer in the City, from whom he can produce the highest recommendations; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, R. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILDREN, a situation as farmer, one who can come well recommended in all its branches, and dairy and poultry. Can be seen at the New-York *Times* Office on Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, from 9½ A. M. to 3 P. M. each day. RUFUS BROWN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; understands the care of horses and is a careful driver, with good recommendations from his last place. Address F. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable single Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business and can produce good City reference. Has no objection to a hotel or boarding-house and will go into the country if required. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom who understands his business well; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Has good reference as to character and capability. Address D. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND HIGHLY REcommended Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; is willing to make himself generally useful, and understands his business in all its branches; the country preferred. The best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address C. E., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, as groom and coachman by a single man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply to J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man a situation as thorough waiter; understands his business perfectly; no objection to the country; can give the highest City reference from his last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER, A SITUAtion; is a first-class, well-experienced gardener in every department, and can be very highly recommended. Apply to, or call at, JAMES PARKS', seedsman and florist, Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN OF skill and ability a situation as gardener; no objection to take charge of a farm; best of reference given as to character, capability, &c. Call or address W. & J. GREIVE'S Bird-store, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at or address R. C., No. 54 University-place, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young single man, who understands his business; would be willing to be useful to his employer; in the country preferred; has the best of reference. Address C. B., Box No 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GENTS' FURNISHING—A YOUNG man who has been five years in a Broadway store, would like a situation in a furnishing store, or in the hosiery department of a dry goods store. Salary moderate. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman in a respectable family; has good reference from his last place; has no objection to go a distance in the country. Call at No. 139 East Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; just disengaged; can produce the best of City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been four years at gun-making; is also either in a gun factory or machine shop. Address P. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person thoroughly conversant with the principles of double entry, in a manufacturing business City or country. Address H. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, UNDERstands the care of horses and a vegetable garden, will make himself generally useful, is a good driver. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who has served his time in England, and can give good references. Address A. B., at Thorburn's Seed Store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding house. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. A note addressed to I. O. N., No. 360 6th-av., or No 869 Broadway, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who is well acquainted with kitchen gardening, &c., and taking care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 176 Chamber-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN OF steady and industrious habits, aged 23 and 24, are in want of situations; can either keep books, be barkeepers, or can look after horses; can make themselves generally useful at a gentleman's house in the country if one has been at a general country store in Canada or City refe ence, and will be found willing and agreeable. No objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. Address T. F. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener having fifteen years experience in this country, fully competent to take charge of a place; understands care of greenhouse plants, grapes and vegetables, &c.; has laid out some first-class places. Best City reference as to character and ability. Has a small family. A note to GARDENER OF INDUSTRY, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands hot and cold grapery, greenhouses, flower grounds, and vegetables. Has had good experience in laying out new places, planting trees, &c. Good City reference will be given. A note addressed to C. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MARried man, with no exceptionable reference, a situation in the country to take care of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands care of cattle, poultry, &c.; is a good coachman and plain gardener. His wife can take charge of the dairy, poultry, &c.; is a good laundress. Address T. J. T., in the tea store, No. 504 Grand-st., N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE without children—the man as coachman and gardener; is a thorough groom and driver; the wife as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do general housework in a small family. They are well recommended, and would make themselves generally useful. Address JAMES, Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman, who understands his business perfectly well; who has no objections to a distance in the country; who can give the best City reference. Can be seen at his last situation, No. 280 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who has lived in some of the best places in Europe, and has nine years' experience in this country; has had charge of large places; City reference given. Any gentleman in want of such a man will address A. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, Protestant; would make himself generally useful; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at his last employer's, No. 56 Broadway, where he can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, A SITUAtion; she can do general housework; the man is a good waiter, and understands the care of horses, and would have no objection to help in the garden. A note addressed to HENRY MULLEN, Yorkville, will be punctually attended to. Country preferred.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c. Can come well recommended. None but those wanting a yearly man need address W. T., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man without a family. Can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E., Gardener, or call, for two days, at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country. Can be well recommended by his last employer, where he has lived 2½ years. Address E. M., at J. J. Morris', corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an active, industrious, single man, (French,) who understands gardening in all its branches. Good references given. Address P. L., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, as farmer; wife understands taking charge of a dairy. Unexceptionable references given. Address PATRICK HICKEY, at R. L. Allen's, No. 189 Water-st. Can be seen till engaged.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LAWyer from the interior of the State, with a fair knowledge of the practice, a situation as managing clerk or office partner. Most satisfactory references given. Address A. LIDEN, Box No. 2,539 Post-office.

TO MASTER TAILORS.—CUTTER'S SITUAtion wanted, by a gentleman who speaks German, French and English. His character and qualifications are insured by the *Commission des Modes* in Paris. Apply to GENIUS. SCOTT, No. 156 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO DO THE GENERAL HOUSEWORK of a small private family, a young or middle aged woman. One who is cleanly and neat in her habits and appearance, willing and obliging in disposition, and can bring good City references as to ability and trustworthiness, may have a good situation by applying at No. 133 East 19th-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Wages $6.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands his business, is wanted—as gardener from now till 1st Nov. next; there is a vegetable garden, and the usual variety of flowers and fruit trees on the lawn to be taken care of, but no green-house nor grapery. Apply, with references, No. 214 Pearl-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A young or middle-aged woman to do general housework; must be a Protestant; German, English, Scotch or Welsh preferred. Good reference required. Apply at the sixth house from Park-av., in Clinton-av., west side, Brooklyn.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren, for clergyman's family, 13 miles from City; the man to have care of garden, horse, &c.; the woman, cooking and general housework. Steady employment by year for good, faithful help. A good home. Wages $16. Inquire at No. 121 West 2d-st., after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS WAITRESS, WHO IS willing to do plain sewing, make herself useful, and to go to the country for the Summer, with good City references. Call at No. 39 West 17th-st., from 9 until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING IN A country town, 40 miles from the City, a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, mind children, and be generally useful. Address D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN A furniture store—none need apply unless they understand the business and willing to work.
J. E. SAYRE, No. 167 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook, and washer and ironer, for a small private family, about one hour

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Heir at Law—School for Scandal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Fortuna's Frolic.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—The Schoolmaster—Jacques Strop.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin—Paddy Carey.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, April 2, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ N. Bangs Williams, Providence, R. I. will supply the New-York Times, Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, on application as above.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A report of importance was presented in the State Senate yesterday from the Lieutenant-Governor and all the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, setting forth that the surplus fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal debt is entirely exhausted, and that the sum of $1,000,000 will be needed to pay the interest and the deficiency at present existing. In order to save the credit of the State this amount must be provided for by the Legislature. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance. A remonstrance, numerously signed, against the New-York Charter and Registry Law bills was presented. A bill was introduced to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Supreme Court Judges. The bill organizing the Health Department of this City was passed. Several other bills of importance were passed. The bill to enlarge the boundaries of the Central Park was laid on the table. In the Assembly, the report of the Grinding Committee, as prepared on the previous night, was presented. A motion was made by Mr. Tuthill to strike out the bill to close the tunnel on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and to prohibit the use of steam there; but, after a long debate, the report of the Committee was agreed to. The New-York Tax bill was debated in Committee, but final action was not taken. The bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company was reported favorably. An interesting report was made from the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the relief and maintenance of emigrant paupers, and the duties and powers of the Commissioners of Emigration. The report was called out by a petition from several counties, asking for an amendment of the present laws on this subject, and is adverse to the prayer of the petitioners.

The Administration, it seems, according to the dispatch of our Washington Correspondent, is disposed to doubt the truth of the report that the present head of the Church party in Mexico is in collusion with France and Sardinia for the transfer of a portion of the Mexican territory, including Tehuantepec, Tabasco and Chiapas, to Sardinia. The misfortune is that the Administration is disposed to doubt everything that looks to the crushing of American enterprise in Central America. It is high time for the exercise of a little faith in this respect.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, arrived at Pensacola, brings Vera Cruz advices to the 12th of March—not so late, however, as previously received, though in some respects more explicit. The *Savannah* was at Vera Cruz when the *Saratoga* left. Various rumors were current as to the movements of the contending parties, but they were very conflicting. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz were in the best of spirits, and were confident of being able to withstand the threatened attack of Miramon's forces.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commender Thatcher, of the flagship *Merrimac*, dated at Realejo, relative to the recent cruise of the *Decatur* in the Gulf of Fonseca. In the course of her cruise she entered the harbor of La Union, where she was said to be the first United States vessel which had ever made its appearance there. She was visited by the Governor of the Department and other officers, and the national flag of San Salvador was saluted by her, which demonstration of respect was enthusiastically received by the citizens. Congratulatory addresses were interchanged on the occasion.

The California Overland Mail has arrived at St. Louis, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 7th of March. There is no California news of importance. From Victoria we learn that a proposition had been made to annex that colony to British Columbia. A reserve of 400,000 acres of land, it was reported, was to be appropriated for emigrants from Oregon at the forks of the Thompson River. Arrangements were being made to punish the Indians engaged in the outrage recently committed upon the brig *Swiss Boy*.

By the arrival of the last Utah Mail, we learn that terrible snow-storms have occurred on the Plains during the last month, seriously interfering with the progress of emigrant trains and other parties. The Indians continued their depredations upon the Mail Company. Several stations had been robbed of animals, which had been killed for food.

We have advices from Hayti to March 15, but they give no news of importance. The Government was busily engaged in the advancement of popular industry, and the consolidation of the new political order of things. Commerce was reviving.

The schooner *Lonsdale*, bound to this City from Boston, with a cargo of Linseed, &c., is ashore on Brenton's Reef, near Newport, and will prove a total loss. The ship *Agamemnon*, before reported ashore on Currituck Beach, is going to pieces, and will be a total loss.

The Board of Aldermen last evening held a short session. A petition asking that Nassau-street be widened, was referred. So was a resolution in favor of appropriating $2,000 for gas fixtures and wash-basins for the Street Department. The Board adjourned without waiting to hear a communication sent in by the Mayor, again nominating Elijah F. Purdy for City Inspector.

In the Board of Counollmen, last evening, the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee appointed to consider Mr. McAdams' claim to the seat now occupied by Alex. Frear, were received. They were made the special order for next Monday evening, and were ordered to be printed in the minutes. A large number of unimportant reports were adopted. Some disturbance was created just before adjournment by the ejection of an individual somewhat in liquor, who insisted on being admitted within the limits assigned to members of the Board.

James Stephens was yesterday sentenced by Judge Roosevelt, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be hung for the murder of his wife, on May 20. The alleged tampering with the Jury occasioned the production of affidavits from Professor Doremus, two members of the Jury and others. The proceedings were very interesting, and will be found under our regular law reports. There appears to be little prospect of a stay of execution in this case.

March made a most lion-like exit last night. A strong north-wester gave a wintry chilliness to the air, and the budding trees must have suffered from the frost.

The male cap-makers, mostly German, held a meeting last evening at No. 280 Grand-street, and appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution for a Union. The object is an increase of wages and the bettering of the condition of the trade. The piano-forte makers hold a meeting at the same place on Saturday evening.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 3,700 bales, including 2,500 bales *in transitu*. Prices were essentially unchanged. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were restricted. Quotations, however, were generally unaltered. Groceries were more active. The transactions in other commodities were moderate.

The Italian Question.

The Italians seem to be fully of our way of thinking, as expressed in these columns, two months ago, about the propriety of acting under the auspices and guidance of Sardinia in the coming struggle. Every mail brings fresh evidence of the determination of all classes and conditions in every part of the country to sink for the present all minor differences, and range themselves under the Sardinian flag. Mazzini is nowhere heard of, and Victor Emmanuel's name is in every mouth. The crimes and perfidies of royalty and aristocracy, the cowardice of kings and nobles, are for the present buried in oblivion, and everybody is occupying himself with the more important question of Italian independence. The Republican Party must certainly be astonished by the facility with which the nation, so cruelly betrayed by Charles Albert and the Sardinian army in 1849, has forgotten the wrongs which came upon it from that quarter, and the savage exultation with which it dwells on those which it has suffered from Austria alone. It certainly would be hard to conceive of a fact more entirely subversive of Mazzini's theories. Either Sardinia did not betray, or the people are fickle and unreliable. Either horn of the dilemma is a sharp one for the party of the great Carbonaro.

We confess, however, there is no circumstance connected with the Italian difficulty which to us wears a more hopeful aspect than this. It is easy to be discontented, and easier still to go begging round the world for a sympathetic tear or sigh, but it is not so easy to forget petty differences, to overlook past offences, and to concentrate the national strength.

Disunion has for ten centuries been the curse of Italy. There is not an Italian writer of any eminence who has ever opened his mouth upon the condition and prospects of his country who has not acknowledged it and mourned over it. It has been the proximate cause of all Italian reverses and misfortunes. While "their tyrants joined in hate, they never joined in love." While French, German and Spanish invaders have always marched into the country shoulder to shoulder, Genoese, Lombard and Venetian, and Tuscan would not raise a hand against them until they had settled their private quarrels. The Emperor, the Pope, and the King of Naples have always been unanimous in their opinions upon the "Italian question," but the Italians themselves, never. They have always had some small row to be settled within before the enemy could be driven from the gates. Such a population, in such a country, with such a temperament, such powers, and such traditions, could not have so long been held in subjection by foreigners under any other conditions; and as long as any other point presented itself to the Italian mind as of equal, or nearly equal importance to the question of Italian independence, there was no chance of any change. As long as the Liberal Party labored under the insane delusion that the means by which Italy was to achieve her liberty was of as vital moment as the liberty itself, Austria was sure of her position.

For ten years Mazzini and the Mazzinists have steadily labored to impress on the popular mind in Italy the idea that national independence, won by the aid of a King and a standing army, is not a desirable blessing; and that if Victor Emmanuel took the field to-morrow, the Italian people would be justified in looking coldly on until his annihilation under masses of Austrian infantry proved his sincerity. That they have displayed considerable ability in their vocation, no one can deny; but that, as we now know, their prayers and invocations should have fallen on leaden ears, is one of the best omens which Italy has presented to the eye of the political seer for many a long year. The day has at last come, when, to all appearances at least, Italians are willing to take the field *en masse* for Italy, pure and simple—for Italy in any shape and under any government, so long as it is Italy, and not a province of a foreign Power; and to declare, that if they are to be tyrannized over at all, they are determined that their tyrants shall "be still at least their countrymen." There is more solid ground for hope as to the future of that unfortunate country, in this single fact, than either in the adhesion of France, the weakness of Austria, or the sympathy of Russia. The "Great Powers" can readily make a nation independent, but it is only the spirit of its own people that can keep it so. All the "guarantees" that ever were made cannot save a weak or visionary race from the yoke of a foreign conqueror; and no race that ever existed long preserved its liberty which did not look upon foreign rule as the worst of curses, and national independence as the foundation of all peace, prosperity and glory.

We confess, that without the display of this spirit on the part of the Italians, we should attach very little importance to Louis Napoleon's demonstrations on their behalf. French battalions may drive out the Austrians, but they cannot supply civic courage, good sense, and mutual forbearance. These are plants which must be indigenous.

Now, however, all doubt on this score seems at an end. Crowds of volunteers are pooring into Piedmont for the Sardinian army from all parts of the country. Emigration, even on a large scale, of families of all ranks and conditions, from Lombardy into Sardinia, is reported by the last mail. Priests are leading their flocks across the frontier; Garibaldi, an old soldier of the last revolution, and the best of them all, has managed to forget all about Novara, and instead of helping Mazzini to keep up an eternal cackle over the "rights of man" and the glories of a democratic and social republic, has taken the command of a division of volunteers, and has harnessed himself for the sterner, nobler, and holier work of fighting for Italy. In every part of the country indications occur every day of the implicit faith of the people in the leadership of Sardinia, as the first and only Italian power. The vast army of the discontented, of the long-suffering and sorely tried, whose fathers, and fathers' fathers, and whose own lives have been poisoned, blasted and embittered by the horrible curse of foreign despotism, are only waiting for the sound of the first Sardinian gun, to take the field, if with no more useful purpose, at least with the gallant one of stopping the balls. There may be doubts in some people's minds about Louis Napoleon's good faith; about Victor Emmanuel's wisdom; about Francis Joseph's power and determination; but there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Italians. They must fight—fight with as much organization, and under as good officers as they can obtain, but they must fight. Whatever hesitation foreign powers may feel, their course is clear. And the sole and only object of their fighting must be the expulsion of the Germans. When the last Austrian soldier is dead, or driven across the frontier, we shall be glad to hear M. Mazzini and Madame Mario upon the "solidarity of the peoples" and the future of democracy.

How Wall-street Thrives.

The Broker's Board of New-York have just afforded us a new and instructive commentary upon the spirit in which the enormous Railway interest of the United States with all that it involves of national and individual prosperity has of late years been treated by the legalized speculators in this sort of property. The Michigan Southern Railroad is one of the great arterial lines of the country. It represents in its capital and funded debt a sum of nearly twenty millions of dollars. Consolidated with the Northern Indiana, it traverses about five hundred miles of the most thickly populated, richest and most actively industrious regions of the West. That it has yet to develop the most prolific sources of its income appears from the fact stated in the anual report of the Directors, just made public, that the passenger traffic for the year 1858 in connection with the Mails and the Express business, exceeded in value the traffic of goods transportation; it having been well established by the experience of railways throughout the world that the passenger business precedes the goods business in the order of increase, only to fall short of it in the end, and assume a secondary place in the operations of the line. Railways in fact, from the nature of the advantages which are most peculiar to them as channels of movement, tend constantly to create the goods traffic by which they are eventually to live. They make markets accessible, and by so doing stimulate production in fields which had else remained dormant for years. The existence of a railway communication with great centres of exchange is a perpetual invitation to enterprise throughout the region which it serves. The man who would have limited his farming operations to the circle of his own township or his own county, had the nearest market-town offered his only accessible opportunity for disposing of his products, will begin to think of taking in new fields and employing new laborers, of buying new stock and consulting men of science when he finds that dealers five hundred miles away are knocking at his doors with the demand of half a world. Mineral wealth that might have slumbered for years untouched in the earth, will be dragged to the light when the coal-beds of Maryland are brought by steam to the shores of the Atlantic, and the copper-mines of the West to the dock-yards and foundries of the East. These are propositions so elementary and so self-evident that they need to be constantly reasserted and pressed upon the consideration of the public. In the railway history of Great Britain this process of development has been very strikingly marked. In 1849, six years after the railway system of England had received its first really wide-spread impulse, the passenger receipts amounted to *fifty-three and four-tenths* per cent of the whole income of the English roads; the goods receipts coming in for *forty-six and six-tenths* of the amount. In 1855, the passenger receipts made *forty-four and five-tenths*, the goods receipts *fifty-five and five-tenths* of the whole. In Scotland the development has been still more remarkable, the respective proportions of the passenger and goods receipts in that country for 1855 being *thirty-six and two-tenths*, against *sixty-three and eight-tenths per cent.* It may be laid down as an axiom of railway management that no railway has really entered upon the ascending scale of its prosperity till its freight business shall have begun to exceed its passenger traffic. The Michigan Southern Road, which we are now considering, shows by its report that, while during the past year of universal prostration its passenger earnings have largely fallen off, its freight earnings have positively increased. It shows, that is, that the fundamental basis of its prosperity is steadily broadening; that it meets positive wants in the great country through which it passes, and that it is exerting its legitimate influence upon the increase of productive capacity in that country. Here are the elements of substantial value in the enterprise; all the elements which can ever be looked for in any such enterprise, and of which the operation can only be impeded by gross mismanagement in the conduct of the affairs of the Company. On a careful examination of the Company's report, it is not easy to find the evidence of any such mismanagement. On the contrary, the Report has this extraordinary merit, that it presents none of the usual signs of having been subjected to the process first successfully applied by the English Railway King Hudson, and felicitously described by one of his secretaries in a phrase since become classical, as "cooking the accounts to make everything pleasant." A general decrease in the earnings of the year is stated, the year having been simply a year of general decrease in the earnings, not of all railways alone, but of all kinds of business. The stockholders are assured that no dividends are contemplated by the Directors "without earnings in hand applicable to that object." In other words, the long-established and fatal policy of "profits at any price" which has done so much to cripple our railway enterprises, to demoralize our financial classes, to injure our national character and credit throughout the world, is here frankly abandoned. Instead of this we have a policy of economy, thrift and good management, indicated by a reduction of over one hundred thousand dollars in the item of maintenance of way; of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the item of rolling stock; of over fifty thousand dollars, or *thirty-three per cent.*, in the item of fuel. All of these reductions are so many evidences that the business of the Company has been and is handled with a just regard to the essential conditions of final and permanent prosperity. They have not, however, exhausted the progress of economy; for much still remains to be done in the same direction, which, in proportion as it is done, will gradually enhance the profits of the line. The completo substitution of coal for wood in the department of fuel, which upon this road as upon all our roads is merely a question of time, has yet to be effected, and while the proportion of earnings absorbed by expenses has been reduced from *seventy-four per cent.* in 1857 to *sixty-one and a half per cent.* in 1858, we have the example of England in which that proportion has been reduced to *forty-five*, and of Scotland in which it has been brought down to *forty-three per cent.*, to show us how considerable a margin for improvement yet remains.

On the whole, therefore, the condition of this road, as thus set forth, is clearly such as to warrant confidence not only in its intrinsic value as an indestructible public highway, but also in the spirit of its present management, and in the immediate tendencies of its operations towards steady enlargement and legitimate profit. Were the market of stocks open like other markets to the public at large; were the common sense and the business capacity of individual men disposed to seek investments where investments promise reasonable returns, at liberty to act upon just such statements as this, who can doubt that the property of this particular road would be pronounced to be worth something more than about *one-tenth* of its original cost? But the market of stocks is not open. It is a private establishment, in which the gauge of the public ignorance or want of information is rapidly taken by a few energetic persons, as each successive value comes in turn before them, and each successive value is thereupon driven "up" or driven "down" as the immediate interests of these persons and the immediate indications of their gauging may determine. The Michigan Southern Report shows "no surplus for the Preference shares up to January 1st." That fact is sufficient. That fact need only be flaunted in the eyes of the public to frighten everybody out of all disposition to look at a single other fact of the Report in question, or to exercise his reasoning faculties upon the general situation of the enterprise. Wall-street sees a new opening for a "lively speculative campaign," and forthwith proceeds to improve the opportunity. The Stock of the Michigan Southern is at once "driven down," just as the stock of the Erie and the New-York Central has also been "driven down" by a mere reduction in the rates of passenger traffic on a single "through train" of each of these lines! Had the Michigan Southern exhibited "a surplus for the Preference shares" by a deliberate "cooking of the accounts," the case would have been very different. The road would not have been worth so much, indeed, but the stock might have been "driven up." A number of ignorant outsiders would have been fleeced, the affairs of the road plunged into fresh confusion, but what of that? A dozen Wall-street operators, with all the world of New-York at their mercy, can hardly be expected to trouble themselves with such trifling considerations as these. And so in the present case, the said operators operate unchecked "for a fall". Those who hold the Michigan Southern are harassed by the depreciation of their property, or terrified into parting with it at a tremendous sacrifice; to a certain extent the business of the country is hampered by the prostration of a particular kind of value, useful in the temporary hypothecations of commerce, and a new premium is offered to the Hudson policy in all matters of railway financiering. And the worthy public stands by shutting its eyes and opening its mouth to await whatever Wall-street may think fit to send it.

The Slave-trade Again.

We lend no faith to the charges brought against the Administration of favoring the re-opening of the Slave-trade. They are partisan in their motive and evince the usual unscrupulousness of partisanship in distorting and exaggerating facts so as to give them plausibility. There has clearly been laxity and remissness in enforcing the law against slave-dealers, in cases which have recently attracted the public attention. But this is nothing new, nor is it peculiar to the present Administration. There has always been remissness in regard to vessels fitted out for the Slave-trade in this City, in Boston and in Baltimore. Scores of such expeditions have taken place every year for a long time past,—yet punishments have very rarely been inflicted. Indeed it is in the nature of the case a matter of great difficulty to prove the offence, as the desperate adventurers who engage in the traffic naturally resort to perjury, bribery, and every possible device of unprincipled ingenuity to evade the penalties of their crimes. There has been very great negligence on the part of this Government in regard to the vessels which have recently landed cargoes of slaves in the Southern ports. The neglect of the authorities at Washington to reply to the request of the Marshal at Savannah for instructions as to what he should do with the imported negroes who were known to be in Telfair County is most culpable: but seriously as it impeaches the vigor and vigilance of the Government, it scarcely warrants the sweeping assertion, based upon it, that the Administration was a consenting party to the expedition of the *Wanderer*, and is directly implicated in the attempt to restore the Slave-trade.

We have very little doubt that there are a number of persons in the Southern States,—as there are in the Northern cities,—who would welcome a restoration of this traffic because they could make money by it. Very possibly they have something like an organization among themselves,—and are attempting to cover their own piratical purposes by the clamor about Southern rights, the need of Southern labor, and the injustice of such laws as now forbid the traffic. There are in every community men wicked enough to engage in any business however atrocious, provided the profits are large enough to cover the risk. There is never any lack of smugglers, of burglars, or of highway robbers;—and there will never be an entire lack of slave-traders, no matter what the laws may be, so long as the traffic yields such enormous profits. The direction of public attention to the subject,—the attempts to uphold the business on political and moral grounds in portions of the Southern Press,—the facilites offered by an extended coast and a negligent administration of the laws, have combined, perhaps, just now to give unusual stimulus to this special department of crime. But we do not believe there is anything like a general desire on the part of the slaveholding States to see this traffic restored. The moral sentiment of the people there as everywhere is against it, and in nearly every State the interests of the community would be injuriously affected by it. The whole country, North and South, has negroes enough already.

Nor can we credit the statement of zealous partisans,—which we regret to see so distinguished a man as the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, repeat,—that "the Democratic Party has adopted as one of its *cardinal measures* the repeal of the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade." We have seen no evidence yet in support of such a charge. Individual Democrats, in and out of Congress, have taken that ground,—but their views have never been indorsed by the party, either in the Union at large, or in a single State. We have no great respect for the wisdom which guides the councils of that party just at present:—but we do not believe its leaders are quite so demented as to venture upon any such policy. They will certainly find it important for their future prospects to repel the suspicions which personal declarations have already brought upon them, and to clear their skirts from all doubt upon the subject. For there is scarcely a conceivable issue which could be presented, upon which the people of the whole country would be so nearly unanimous, as in hostility to the restoration of the Slave-trade.

"Sensation Preachers."—One of the religious weeklies has an article censuring the preachers who select topics and adopt a style calculated to attract a crowd and make themselves personally conspicuous. Such preaching, it thinks, has in it very little true religion, and does very little good. There is a class of preachers to whom this censure is doubtless applicable. But a sermon in the *Independent* of this week by Mr. Beecher,—who is generally set down in the estimation of those who know least of him as the leading exponent of this style of preaching,—shows the necessity of making exceptions in such sweeping judgments. It is in every respect one of the ablest and most admirable productions of the Pulpit. It will probably surprise those who know Mr. B.'s preaching only by report, to be told that very few, even of our most conservative clergymen, depart less frequently from strictly religious topics in their discourses, ride hobbies less, are more earnest, practical and effective in the application and enforcement of religious truth upon the hearts and the consciences of their hearers, or produce more marked results in their daily life and personal character of their hearers, than he. These are the tests of good preaching:—and, judging from them, Mr. Beecher will one day be recognized even more widely than he is now, as one of the greatest, most devoted, and most useful ministers of the Gospel this country has ever known.

Fiduciary Insurances.—On the 19th of last month the Insurance Committee of the Assembly, of which Mr. Opdyke is Chairman, reported favorably a bill authorizing the organization of companies to insure the fidelity of clerks, agents, and other persons holding places of trust, the passage of which is of no slight importance to the great interests concerned. Even at this late period of the session there is time, we believe, to secure the enactment of this measure into a law.

There are in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn alone over sixty banks, and upwards of eighty insurance companies, besides great numbers of private bankers, all of whom require of their officers, cashiers and clerks, bonds conditioned as security against any losses which may be occasioned by the defalcations of such persons. These bonds are made by the fathers, brothers or confidential friends of the individuals holding the situations. In every such case an indefinite obligation is entered into without any other consideration than sympathy or good feeling; and, when it is assumed, the possibility of a forfeiture is so remote that nobody ever expects the obligation to be enforced. Bondsmen change their places of residence; they die; they lose their property. If none of these things happen, and the bond becomes perfected, by appeals to sympathy, or by less commendable methods, they often contrive, wholly or in part, to evade their liability.

It is the right of stockholders to have the faithful execution of trusts guaranteed to them by a substantial security. They ought to have competent and honest men to administer their interests, and should not be exposed to the hazards of employing only those who have wealthy friends. Men from the humble walks of life, but brought up under home and Christian influences, who regard integrity rather than fashion, who live on moderate means instead of spending lavishly to keep up a tawdry appearance of equality with wealthy associates, who are accustomed to work, and whose fortunes depend upon their own exertions and character, are the men upon whose services stockholders and employers can especially rely. Such men offer, in their position and their hopes, a better guarantee of honesty than any bond can procure. The one is a security against the commission of wrong; the other a provision mainly for damages in case the wrong should be done. The bill now before the Assembly meets all the objections and difficulties inherent in private suretyship. Insurance of the kind referred to, though it would be a novelty in this country, is by no means an untried experiment. In England its success and consequent popularity are now matters of record.

Limping Logic.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* is mildly afflicted because the Times denounces the Slave-trade and the recent landing of African negroes on the Southern coast. As the Times, says the writer, approves the Personal Liberty bill pending at Albany, and encourages the underground railroad operations, it has no business to censure Southern Slave-traders. We might make an argument in reply to this logic. But it is quite needless, as its premises are utterly untrue. We have done none of the things charged upon us. We insist that the North shall not violate the law, and have therefore a right to insist upon obedience to it from the South.

Matters Theatrical.

Something like a dramatic revival seems likely to follow the not altogether lamented decease of our discomfortable cousin at Miss Laura Keene's. A lady, well-known to Metropolitan audiences as Miss Davenport, has taken the building lately leased by Mr. Burton, and, under the name of the "New Metropolitan," will open it on Monday evening with a company selected by herself and Mr. Brough.

Mr. Eddy has shaken hands with the old Broadway, and having ejected the learned beasts and inimitable clowns from Niblo's, will there make his bow to the "up-town" world in company with Miss Julia Dean Hayne.

Our French visiters also prosper at their pretty little resting-place, and their managers have deserved the handsome benefit which they will doubtless receive on Monday next. Last night M. Paul Lara repeated his latest and, on the whole, his most satisfactory triumph, in the *rôle* of *Frederic de Marsan*, and the new French play of *On Demande un Gouverneur*. Nothing could be more graceful than the art with which this accomplished actor so simulates sentiment in the midst of sentimentality as to make his audience forget all the absurdities and extravagance of the text in the pathos of his manner. He is a master of the charms of easy dialogue and of that most important of dramatic talents in actors of his class, the talent of sustaining the interest, and keeping up the movement of the piece. It is due, too, to the stage-manager of this pleasant little Theatre to say that the performances of this company testify more and more clearly to his skill and industry in marshaling his battalions. They "play together" now with a facility worthy of all praise and of much imitation. Messrs. Bertrand and Tallot won their share of the honors fairly, last evening, and the ladies did very well and naturally the little they had to do.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, the well-known physiological writer and lecturer, died at his residence in Auburndale, Mass., on the 29th March. Dr. Alcott was a rigid vegetarian, and endeavored to instill his peculiar ideas into the mind of the community. Believing that the use of meats was contrary to the laws of health, he devoted his energies to the establishment of vegetarianism, and experimenting freely upon his own person in order to establish his principle; abstained from the use of water for an entire year to prove that water was not an essential of life; lived wholly on fruits and vegetables for many years; traveled extensively, lectured throughout the North, and was a prolific contributor to periodical literature. Several works have appeared from his pen—among them the *Young Men's Guide*, the *House I Live In*, *Lectures on Life and Health*, the *Young Wife*, and the *Library of Health*. Dr. Alcott was a native of Connecticut, and died in his 61st year.

Sir Anthony Oliphant, formerly Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, has recently died. He was born in 1793, and married a daughter of Colonel Campbell. He was called to the bar in 1821 by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and prior to being appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, was Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

Intelligence has been received of the sudden death, at Venice, of the Duchess Louise of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, married to the Prince of Windischgratz, and niece of the King of Prussia.

Count Colonna d'Istria, first Honorary President of the Imperial Court of Bastia, and Commander in the Legion of Honor, lately expired in that town, aged 77.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* notices the decease of Jeremy Warriner, familiarly known in that city as "Uncle Jerry," a famous hotel-keeper for a period of forty-seven years.

Political.

Town Elections in Westchester County.—On Tuesday the annual election for Town officers was held in Westchester County. Mr. William Cauldwell (Democrat) was unanimously reelected to the office of Supervisor in Morrisania, receiving 728 votes. In the Town of West Farms, Mr. Jose Basino (Democrat) was also reelected to the office of Supervisor, by a majority of two votes over the Republican candidate, C. W. Bathgate.

A call has been issued for a Convention of the *Whigs* of Louisiana, to be held in New-Orleans on the second Wednesday of June. The dissensions of the Democratic Party, its divided opinions on all the leading public questions of the day, and the necessity of combining the conservative men of the country against it, are given as the reasons for issuing this call.

A Newspaper in Arizona.—The *Weekly Arizonian* has been started at Tubac. It is a small sheet, published weekly. The initial number corrects the reports that six hundred men are at work in the mines; the fact being that the number does not exceed three hundred at the highest estimate, and, moreover, that most of these are barely clearing expenses. The *Arizonian* complains that that region is "without the shadow of anything that claims to be law," and that the highest crimes may be committed and just as can never overtake the fugitive. A long narrative of recent outrages by the Indians is given in the same paper.

The Missionary Brig Morning Star a Failure.—There are sorry accounts from the Sandwich Islands concerning the brig *Morning Star*, the missionary packet lately built by the contributions of the Sunday School children in the Atlantic States. The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* says she had put into that port for repairs. Not only were the timbers so rotten that they could be easily picked to pieces with the fingers, but the whole stern was a most curious combination of patch-work, made up of the refuse odds and ends of a shipyard.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lensing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, France, from March 3 to March 17, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
S. E. Negrin,
C. J. King,
D. J. King,
E. Jarrassay,
H. H. Porter,
H. Fuller,
G. B. Butler and son,
B. Sutro,
Jno. Wheelwright and wife.
Ed. Thomas M. D.,
R. C. Burchings,
The Rev. W. H. Delancey,
H. M. Hyde,
The Rev. J. C. Eccleston and wife,
Chas. Jenkins,
Dr. D. Sands,
A. Van Bergen.

LOUISIANA.
Felix Formento,
V. Grima,
S. M. Wilkins.

GEORGIA.
California—P. Esche.
J. B. Ward and family.
W. W. Wood,
F. Tupper.
Ala—L. S. Hallanguist.
Md—Jas. Armstrong and wife.
Mass—N. Richardson and wife.
Canada—G. W. Stephens.

Another Mazzinian story is told in the *Indépendance Belge*. The Paris correspondent of that journal writes: "Mazzini has made a recent tour into Italy, and the following anecdote relates to the trip: When he goes into Switzerland, Mazzini generally passes through the canton of Tessin. Now the Swiss there dislike these excursions, and the authorities have given the strictest instructions to arrest the Dictator whenever he can be recognized. In addition to a warning of his coming, the Swiss *gendarmerie* had received a notice that Mazzini always travels with two passports. He thus presented himself, perfectly disguised, at Coppet or at Versoix—I am not quite certain which. The *gendarme* who examined the passport, and compared notes as to the description he had received, entertained some suspicions, and turning to Mazzini, he said, 'This passport is all right—but the second one, show me that.' 'A second passport! What second passport? I've only one.' 'Oh, if you've only one, you can pass; it isn't you I'm looking for.' It was thus, through the wondrous intelligence of a *gendarme*, that Mazzini was able to go through Switzerland. I can guarantee to you the correctness of this anecdote."

Mr. Edmund Yates has published, in the form of a pamphlet, the facts and correspondence connected with his differences with Mr. Thackeray and the Garrick Club. His reason for so doing he states to be that the question between the parties (that of the legality of Mr. Yates's expulsion from the Club) "no longer awaits the decision of any legal court." In the pamphlet the origin of the dispute is set forth at length. In an article in an obscure periodical, Mr. Yates had commented (from actual observation, more or less correct,) upon Mr. Thackeray's personal appearance and style of conversation. Two days after the appearance of this article, Mr. Thackeray wrote to Mr. Yates a letter, in which he stigmatised the article as "not offensive and unfriendly merely, but slanderous and untrue;" and requested Mr. Yates, henceforth, to forego discussions, however blundering, upon his (Mr. Thackeray's) private affairs. "I suppose," says Mr. Yates, "I may assume it to be clear that this letter is intentionally arrogant and offensive."

The Americans at Paris have, just now, a bit of enjoyment in the way of Yankee gossip, furnished by the law courts, where Berryer made a grand speech to obtain an insertion by decree of the tribunal in Galignani's columns. The row was about a citizen of Philadelphia, named Montgomery, whose marriage in Normandy was chronicled last January twelvemth, under the name of *Count* Alfred de Montgomery. A letter from his brother Henry appeared in the *Courrier de Paris*, stating his relative to be no Count, but a mere citizen of the United States, their worthy father having been a wholesale grocer in the Quaker City. This letter turned out a forgery. Henry brings an action against the *Courrier*, which is now pending.

M. Alexandre Dumas arrived at Constantinople, on his return from Circassia, on the 26th of February. He was accompanied by a French painter, M. Morin; and, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, both travelers paraded the streets of Stamboul for several days, in flaming Circassian costume—white fur bonnet, gold-laced jacket, embroidered boots and girdle filled with pistols and daggers. M. Alexandre Dumas was expected to start at once for France; but to return in a yacht of his own, which he recently purchased, and to which he intended to cruise all over the Euxine and Mediterranean.

A letter from Rome says: "A solemn act of adhesion to the Roman Catholic faith has just taken place, and caused a certain sensation. It was that of Negoussié, King of Tigré and Semen, in Abyssinia. This sovereign did not appear in person, but sent three of the natives of his states to represent him—namely: Prince Gbiorgis, one of his relatives, the Catholic priest Emnatou, and a young man, companion to the prince. These three were attended by Don Joseph Sapeto, apostolic missionary, who acted as their interpreter."

At Rossini's last *soirée* a small opera was produced in his theatre, to suit the size of the apartments. It is called a "Mariage en Poste"—the whole dramatic action taking place in the diligence. The next piece is to be "Un Mariage dans au Chapeau;" after that "An Elopement in a Pill-box." Mlle. Taglioni danced a *pas de petit, petit pas* on a tea tray.

The Duke of Norfolk has his smoking-room, in his new mansion at Sheffield Park, over the upper stories of a quadrangular tower, between 70 and 90 feet high. No domestic economy can be outraged when the lord and master adopts such precautions as these.

Among recent arrivals in London is that of Sig. Arditi, whose advent has been constructed into a sort of connection with the probable reopening of Her Majesty's Theatre, of which establishment Sig. Arditi has for some time shared the musical directorship with Sig. Bonetti.

A claim is to be made on behalf of the representatives of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, upon Mr. E. T. Smith, with regard to the operetta of "Black-eyed Susan," now being performed at Drury-lane Theatre.

The Christy's Minstrels continue their performances in Paris with increasing success. Their humor and originality, at first not understood by the Parisians, are now fully comprehended and enjoyed.

The contributions so far taken up in this country for the Misses Begg, amount to $510. This sum has been transmitted to Mr. Robert Chambers, at Edinburgh.

Father Chiniquy has just written a letter to a French Canadian paper descriptive of the scene which lately took place when he was attacked by ruffians in Quebec.

The authorities of St. Petersburgh have interdicted the further preaching in that city of Father Souaillard, the well-known Jesuit.

Gen. Cazneau, Brigadier-General of the California Militia, had been convicted of a deadly assault on one Zebedee M. Quimby.

The proceeds of Mr. Spurgeon's Edinburgh season have, after paying expenses, amounted to about £475.

Rossini, departing from his determination to compose no more music, has composed an "Ave Maria" for the Empress Eugenie.

The Bishop of Rochester has been severely indisposed. His medical adviser is in daily attendance.

George D. Prentice is announced to lecture in almost all the principal towns in northern Illinois; also in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Arthur Napoleon, the young pianist, is giving Concerts in South Carolina.

The health of Marshal Bosquet is improving, and he every day takes a carriage airing.

Lucy Stone Blackwell lectured at Aurora, Ill., in this State, on the 17th March.

The Hon. Horace Mann, of Ohio, is lecturing at Peoria.

Mrs. Kemble has closed a series of Readings at Cleveland, Ohio.

Madame D'Angri is singing at Madrid.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MATRIMONIAL BROKERAGE.—Tuesday evening Officer MASTERSON arrested PRESCOTT F. HARRIS, *alias* Prescott Fitzallen, on a charge of swindling, preferred by J. WILSON SIMPSON. According to Mr. SIMPSON'S story, his attention was attracted some two months since to an advertisement stating that the advertiser wished to meet with some gentleman whose means would enable him to educate liberally two of his nieces. Mr. S sought an introduction to the ladies. They improved upon acquaintance. When matters had gone far enough Mr. S. charged that Mr. Fitzallen, the uncle, interposed his authority, alleging that his nelces had been insulted, and demanding pecuniary compensation. Rather than suffer the annoyances of public investigation Mr. SIMPSON says that he paid from time to time different sums, amounting in all to about $500. Mr. HARRIS, on the other hand, states that, some three months ago, his niece, a young girl of fifteen, became acquainted with a person calling himself SMITH. His appearance indicated that he was about 40 years of age. On inquiring into his antecedents, Mr. H. found that he was a married man and the father of three children. Learning that his intentions could not be honorable, he forbade him the house. Mr. H. says that he never treated Mr. S. otherwise than as a gentleman, and that he never received a cent from him. As his accuser failed to appear to prove the charge which came up for investigation before Judge OSBORN, he thinks his motive in preferring it was revenge. Mr. HARRIS was discharged on his word of honor.

ALTERATIONS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—Rooms are being fitted up at Castle Garden for the accommodation of the Commissioners of Emigration. The old green-room, where in the days of the American Institute the choicest articles on exhibition were displayed, has been divided into three apartments. The one facing the South measures 18x24 feet, and will be used for the weekly meeting of the Commissioners. A room of the same dimensions which faces on the North is to be devoted to the use of the Treasurer. The main apartment, 55x24 feet in size, will be occupied by the Vice President of the Board and the Secretary. On the first floor is the Labor Exchange and the apartment of the House Physician. A piazza 70 feet in length by 6 feet in width runs the whole length of the ground floor, and will contribute eventually to the thoroughness of the ventilation. The entire cost of these alterations will be about $800. The building popularly known as Castle Garden is sadly out of repair. Here and there the flooring has rotted so badly that it has long since given way. The pillars which support the roof are also partially decayed. The Commissioners hesitate about incurring the expense necessary to make these repairs, as their tenure of the premises is uncertain. Everything could be set to rights by an outlay of $1,000. The old church in Worth-street, which has been occupied by the Commissioners for two or three years past, is to be demolished, that stores may be erected on the site.

THE BOOK TRADE SALES.—The Spring Trade Sales began yesterday morning at the rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. There was an unusually large attendance for the opening day, the majority being from the South and West. New-England also was quite numerously represented. The sale opened with J. S. REDFIELD'S invoice, which embraced E. A. POE'S works, of which 200 sets, 4 vols. each, were sold. W. P. HAZARD'S invoice was pretty generally duplicated, though there were no large lines. MASON & BROTHER'S sale exceeded that of any former year, amounting in all to about $1,500. Among the prominent works which were sold in their invoice were 250 copies of *Aaron Burr's Life*; 350 *Abbott's Empir. of Austria*; 500 *Life Baron Stauben*; 1,200 Popular Music Books, embracing 300 *New Carmina Sacra*, and 225 Sabbath Hymns; 1,500 *Webster's School Dictionary* in various styles of binding, and 300 *Loring's United States*. The sale of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.'S invoice began about 4 P. M., and lasted until after 10. It embraced their fine editions of the *Waverley Novels*, over 1,000 volumes of which were sold; 200 copies of their edition of *Webster's University Dictionary*; 200 copies of their Royal 8vo; and 200 of their several editions of the same work were sold. Their invoice closed with superb editions of Bibles and Prayer books which sold largely. This morning the sale begins with WILEY & HALSTEAD'S list.

VENTILATION AND QUARANTINE.—Doctor D. B. REID delivered a lecture, last evening, at the rooms of the Historical Society, upon the subject of the ventilation of ships and Quarantine. By the aid of various diagrams he illustrated his method of introducing continuous air passages or tubes into the frame work of ships, so as to permit the free circulation of the atmosphere. He also explained, by the use of a variety of simple apparatuses, how the foul air could be exhausted and pure introduced in its place, thus preserving the vessel in a pure and healthy state. The machinery employed consists of rotary fans, which either suck in or expel the atmosphere. The use of heat for the same purpose was ingeniously illustrated. Dr. REID'S system has been introduced into several vessels in the English Naval and merchant service, and also into the Russian frigate *General Admiral* and the United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn*. He also treated the subject of ventilation in its relations to Quarantine. The audience was not large, but manifested much interest in the subject.

THE FOURTH WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—An effort is being made to establish the Fourth Ward Industrial School on a permanent basis, with an enlarged field of operations. The School is intended for the reception of poor children, and it has accomplished excellent results during its five years' operations. The children are taught the common branches of education, as well as handicraft, and the attendance has increased so largely that it is now proposed to remove from the quarters at No. 181 Cherry-street to a more eligible locality in Henry-street, between Market and Catharine. The ladies who have the School in charge appeal to the charitable for such assistance as will enable them to increase their sphere of usefulness. It is proposed to purchase a house, provide means of instruction for the girls in housework, cooking, the use of the needle, &c., and for these purposes the sum of $8 000 or $10,000 will be required. The object is commendable. Donations will be received at the office of the Children's Aid Society in Clinton Hall.

DISTURBING THE SLEEP OF THE DEAD.—For two weeks past workmen have been making excavations preparatory to laying the foundations of some new warehouses that are to be erected partly on the site of the sugar-house recently torn down in Duane-street, between West Broadway and Church-street. The spot was a burial-ground 30 or 40 years ago, and many coffins containing the remains of colored persons long since deceased have been found by those who are at work there. Human skulls and bones are turned over with every other shovel-full of earth, and large crowds gather there daily to inspect them. The corpse of a young female in an excellent state of preservation was found there a few days since. It had been interred there probably 30 years. An inquest was held on the body and it was buried elsewhere. Common decency demands that the place should for the present be fenced in and the crowd kept out.

SETTLED IN FAVOR OF THE CITY.—The Receiver of Taxes yesterday informed the Comptroller that the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company had called on him and paid $37,431, over $16,000 in interest and $811 94 costs, to settle a suit brought by the City against the Company for the taxes of 1851 and 1852. The Company claimed that it was exempt from all taxes on an amount exceeding $100,000, because it was a benevolent institution. The law under which the Company contended for this exemption has been repealed since this suit was commenced, and the accumulated cash assets, (the property assured,) $5,300 000, are only taxed for $100 000. The Company defends, on similar grounds, another suit which is pending against it for the taxes of 1853 and 1854. The City has claims of the same kind, against other similar institutions.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The following changes were made by the Comptroller, yesterday, in the Bureau of City Revenue: WM. PATTEN was named Deputy Collector of City Revenue, having charge of the collection of market rents and fees in Washington Market, in place of THOMAS DUNLAP, removed. MATHEW C. FORDHAM was appointed Deputy Collector, &c., for Fulton and Franklin Markets, in place of GEORGE W. ISAACS, removed. JAMES M. THOMPSON was appointed Deputy Collector, &c., for Union, Tompkins and Essex Markets, in place of HENRY S. LAEUE, removed; and ASA BUTMAN, Deputy Collector, &c., for Jefferson and Centre Markets, in place of JAMES REED, removed.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—HENRY SMITH and SAMUEL SULLIVAN, two cartmen, had a dispute about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Pier No. 4, East River, and SMITH seized one of the rungs of his cart and struck his opponent several blows on the head, felling him to the ground, and fracturing his skull. The police arrested SMITH and conveyed the injured man to the Hospital, where it was ascertained that the injuries were of such a character that the wounded man will probably die. The origin of the quarrel was a collision between their carts.

A NEW BASE BALL CLUB.—A Base Ball Club has been recently organized among the students of the New-York University, under the name of the "University Base Ball Club." The officers consist of EDWARD ABBOTT, President; JOHN MOVAT, Secretary, and an Executive Board composed of the President and Secretary, *ex officio*, and GEORGE D. BAKER. The Club number from 15 to 20 members, and are to meet semi-monthly or oftener, for practice, probably at Hoboken.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—A short time since it was announced that a number of ladies who wish to advance the welfare of their sex generally and housekeepers in particular, had organized an association designed to promote these objects, under the name of "the Hearthstone Club." The first public meeting of the association is to be held to-morrow at 3 P. M. in Room No. 23 Cooper Institute. Ladies who feel an interest in the movement are invited to be present.

MISSING BOY FOUND DROWNED.—On the 1st of February last, ROBERT WRIGHT, a boy aged 10 years, strayed away from his home, No 507 Greenwich-street, and every effort has since been made to find him. His parents have been almost distracted, and offered a reward of $500 for the boy, dead or alive. No tidings were obtained of the lad until yesterday afternoon, when some boys observed a body floating in the river, at the foot of Clarkson-street, which, on being taken out of the water, was identified as the body of young WRIGHT.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock last evening, one of the boats connected with the United States Barge Office at Whitehall was passing across the slip of the Staten Island Ferry, just as the steamer *Hunchback* was starting out. Unfortunately the pilot of the steamer did not see the boat, and it was run into and upset, and the persons in it were precipitated into the water. The boat contained Captain LOWSEE, Inspector MERRITT, and oarsmen HARRINGTON, EDWARD WALSH, JOHN STRIPP, PATRICK BRADY and TIMOTHY DONOVON. All were saved except DONOVON, who was drowned. The Captain of the steamer was arrested, but at the solicitation of parties desiring to proceed to Staten Island, he was allowed to go in charge of an officer.

STRIKES.—The piano-forte makers had no meeting last evening, owing to a mistake in the notice as given by the *Staats Zeitung* newspaper. They have appointed a meeting for Saturday evening. The cap-makers, also Germans, had a meeting at No. 280 Grand-street, and took measures for the organization of a Union for the increase of wages, and the bettering the condition of the trade.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—CHRISTIAN STAHLE, keeper of a disreputable house at the corner of Duane and William streets, was arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit bills on the Merchants' Bank of New-Bedford. Several liquor dealers on the east side of the town, who were victims to the fraud, entered complaints against the prisoner, and he was locked up by Justice OSBORN to answer.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.—N. A. FREEMAN, Esq., of the firm of FREEMAN & BENNETT, was arrested a day or two since at the suit of A. T. MAILLAU, President of the Traders Express Company. Mr. MAILLAU charges Mr. FREEMAN with slander and lays the damages at $20,000. Judge CLERKE held the accused to bail in the sum of $8.000.

DEATH AT SEA.—Captain WYLIE, of the steamship *City of Manchester*, died on board that steamer on her last passage out, and when she was near Liverpool.

Police Reports.

REMARKABLE ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—In the early part of February a man named Gershom Cohen robbed the firm of Heimann & Co., No. 415 Broome street, next door to the Police Head-quarters, of $3,600 worth of diamond jewelry, and the same day the robbery was perpetrated sailed for Europe in the steamer *Kongaroo*. Mr. Hermann, the senior partner of the firm, started for Liverpool by the next steamer, and on his arrival there made Superintendent Bates, of the Liverpool Police, acquainted with the facts. Search was made for Cohen and it was ascertained that after his arrival in Liverpool he had proceeded to Hamburgh, Germany. A telegraph dispatch was sent to the Police at Hamburgh, and just as Cohen arrived he was taken into custody and detained until the arrival of Mr. Hermann. All the property was recovered except about $600 worth, and as it was doubted whether the police of Hamburgh had authority to hold Cohen he was released, and immediately retraced his steps to Liverpool and took passage for home in the steamer *Kangaroo* and arrived in the City yesterday. Superintendent Bates had privately informed the captain of the steamer as to the identity of Cohen, and told him to hand him over to the first policeman he saw on his arrival in New-York. Accordingly Mr. Cohen was handed over yesterday to special Officer William Oldring, and locked up at the Police Head-quarters to await an examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK LABORERS.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday took the *ante-mortem* statement of JOHN AIKEN, who was stabbed on Tuesday night at the grocery store corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth-street. AIKEN states that several of his fellow laborers were in the grocery when he entered, and that an altercation soon took place between him and SAMUEL TAOGART, during which TAOGART was assisted by RICHARD GIBBINS and PETER MCGOUGH, that he received his stabs from one of the three, but was unable to tell which, though he thought it was TAGGART. The parties implicated were all committed to await the result of AIKEN'S injuries.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of LOUISA WIESENDANGER, 5 years of age, residing at No. 38 Elizabeth-street, who came to her death from burns received by her clothes taking fire, while her mother was gone to a butcher's shop, yesterday morning. The girl had been blind for two years, from the effects of measles. A verdict of "Death from accidental burns" was rendered.

MISSING BOY FOUND DROWNED.—The body of ROBERT WRIGHT, a boy 10 years of age, was found yesterday in the dock at the foot of Clarkson-street. The boy, whose parents reside at the corner of Clarkson and Greenwich-streets, had been missing since the 7th of February. Coroner LACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

WIDENING NASSAU-STREET—MR. PURDY RENOMINATED FOR CITY INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a petition of property-owners on Nassau-street, asking that that street might be widened from Pine to Beekman street, was presented and referred.

Alderman TUOMEY offered a resolution appropriating $2,000 for gas fixtures and Croton water for the Street Department. After considerable debate it was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. After the transaction of some further routine business, the President announced a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, when Alderman BOOLE immediately moved that the Board adjourn. The motion was carried; ayes 7, noes 6. It was known to a portion of the members of the Board that a lengthy communication had been sent in by the Mayor, renominating ELIJAH F. PURDY for City Inspector. It is understood that the Mayor argues in this communication that it is the duty of the Board either to reject or confirm the nominee, and that the Board cannot take any other action.

Board of Councilmen.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CONTESTED ELECTION —DISTURBANCE IN THE LOBBY.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday afternoon.

Jonathan Laurence petitioned for permission to lay the underground plumbing necessary to enable him to raise Croton water to the top of Murray Hill. Referred to Committee on Croton Acqueduct.

The Mayor vetoed the resolution confirming the assessment for setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, on account of overcharge for inspecting the work, and because of a claim for rock excavation, alleged to have been done, where it was entirely unnecessary.

The Committee on Railroads submitted a report recommending that the resolution permitting the Hudson River Railroad Company to lay turn-outs south of Canal-street be rescinded, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to remove the turn-outs recently laid on Hudson-street, below Duane, and to restore the street to its original condition. Laid over.

The majority and minority reports of the special committee appointed to consider James G. McAdam's protest against Alexander Frear's election were received. They were made the special order for next Monday evening, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The following reports were adopted: Of the Committee on Wharves, in favor of concurring to build a pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River; of the Committee on Sewers, concurring to build sewer in Bethune-street, from Greenwich-street to North River; of the Committee on Fire Department, concurring to grant a new engine to Company No. 4; of the same Committee, in favor of appropriating $150 to repair the hose carriage of Company No. 60; of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Dr. Sheehan $75 for medical services at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house; of the same Committee, in favor of concurring to donate $250 to Mrs. Ellen Gasharie, whose husband died in consequence of injuries received while acting as policeman.

General order 131 being "An ordinance to amend the ordinance relative to the City Inspector's Department," was taken up.

While Mr. OTTARSON was proceeding to speak he was interrupted by a disturbance in the lobby.

An individual known as Johnny Mosier attempted to get inside the railing which separates the lobby from the space occupied by the members of the Board. The doorkeeper perceiving that Mr. Mosier's intellect was, for the time-being, somewhat clouded, forbade him admittance. Thinking that his rights were trespassed upon, Mr. Mosier began to be somewhat obstreperous, and the President ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to put him out, and if he did not feel capable of doing it himself, to summon a policeman to his assistance. Of course no individual of the latter class was to be found, and the clerks, the reader and errand boy made a combined onset. Mr. Mosier was finally carried from the Chamber while delivering a glowing eulogy on the "reliability, honesty and integrity" of Mr. CORNELL, the President. On motion of Mr. OTTARSON, the subject under consideration when the disturbance occurred, was passed over, and the Board adjourned.

Communication from the Street Commissioner

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, March 31, 1859.

The Hon. Common Council:

GENTLEMEN. The following information is submitted for the consideration of your honorable bodies:

On the 13th day of May, 1854, bids were opened by Street Commissioner James Fuicy for regulating, flagging, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, and on the 8th of July a contract was made with John Slattery to do said work, a though there were four lower bidders than himself, viz. F. W. Clark, Samuel Swartz, Wm. Lundey and J. Cunningham.

I do not find that the estimates were ever submitted to the Common Council or the award of contract confirmed. All the original bids have disappeared into the files of this office.

Slattery's bids were as follows: Earth excavation, per cubic yard, 50 cents; earth filling, per cubic yard, 30 cents; rock excavation, per cubic yard, $1; flagging, per square foot, 11½ cents; curb and gutter, per lineal foot, 47 cents, circular corners, per set, $4; crossings, per running foot, $1—and the contract was made with him at these prices, but subsequently, by his consent, certain changes, substitutions and additions, the following changes were made in the prices named in the contract, viz.: 20 cents for earth excavation changed to 40 cents; 30 cents for earth filling changed to 50 cents; $1 for rock excavation changed to $1 50; 11½ cents for flagging changed to 14½ cents; 47 cents for curb and gutter changed to 49 cents.

The assessment list confirmed Dec. 30, 1857, sets forth the amount to be paid the contractor at these prices, as $46,149 33, while his original bid was $37,406, making a difference of $18,743 33 in his favor, and $24,963 33 more than the bid of J. Cunningham, who was the lowest bidder for the work.

On the 13th October, 1857, there was issued to John Slattery assessment bonds Nos. 22 to 27 inclusive, for $32,200, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, on account of this contract, and on the 4th of January, 1858, was issued to E. D. Brown (John Slattery) assessment bond No. 122 for $12,800, bearing the same interest. As these bonds do not mature until October 1, 1862, there is reason to hope that some steps may be possible which will save the City from entire loss on this contract, as the amount can never be legally collected by assessment on the property.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) M. LOVELL,
Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The Water Committee are perfecting their arrangements for the water celebration, and it is already estimated that the procession will be some six miles in length. The Fire Department will make an imposing display in the city demonstration during the day, and will hasides have a torchlight procession in the evening. The Committee yesterday appropriated $650 for the use of the firemen; $400 for the Western District Department, and $250 for the Eastern Distilct Dapartment. The latter have notified the Committee that at least five fire companies from other cities will turn out with them. The Rockland Lake Ice Company will be represented in the procession by a dozen or more ice carts, four and six horses each. The procession will form, probably, on Clinton-avenue, and will pass through the Eastern District. A delegation of citizens from the Eastern District came before the Special Committee on Water Celebration yesterday, when the site for the fountain for that section of the city was definitely fixed. It is to be located in the vacant space at the junction of Fourth-street and Bedford-avenue with Broadway. The work on the fountain in City Hall-square was commenced yesterday morning.

BEFORE THE SURROGATE.—The estate of the late A. D. MORAE, formerly one of the proprietors of the Peck-slip Ferry, is now before the Surrogate for adjustment, and is the cause of much litigation. Mr. MOORE some time before his death visited Florida, and remained there about nine months. While there he purchased a plantation valued at $300,000. Previous to leaving Brooklyn he made a will, giving his widow $2,000 per annum in place of dower, and subsequently executed a codicil bequeathing his Florida property to other parties. By the Florida laws the widow is entitled to a third of his estate, provided his domicil was there. This is denied, and effort is being made to establish this as a fact, for which purpose a commission has been sent on to examine into the matter.

KILLED IN A SHIP-YARD.—A ship-carpenter, named HIRAM WEED, was instantly killed in COLYER'S ship yard at Greenpoint, Wednesday evening last, by a heavy piece of timber falling upon him. The deceased, with others, was engaged in adjusting a rudder to a steamboat on the stocks, when some of the timbers gave way and falling upon WEED crushed him in a shocking manner. He was about 50 years old, a native of Darien, Conn., and leaves a wife and several children.

POLITICAL.—In the Fourth Ward the Americans have nominated the following ticket: *Supervisor*—Morris Reynolds. *Assessor*—Daniel T. Schenck. *Constable*—George Bissell. The following citizens' ticket has been nominated in the Twelfth Ward *Supervisor*—John H. Greisicher. *Assessor*—Michael McNamara. *Constable*—Daniel Murray. OLIVER HOLL has received the Democratic nomination for Alderman in the First Ward. WM. SHARPE has received the Democratic nomination for Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward. CORNELIUS R. ATWATER, Esq., has been nominated by the Opposition for Justice of the Peace in the Fifth District.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Late Wednesday night Sergeant MATTHEWS, of the First Precinct, and Officer MORRILL, of the Fourth, succeeded in capturing two young men for attempting to pass off the new counterfeit $2 bills on the Merchants Bank of New-Bedford, Mass. They had attempted to pass this money at a number of stores on Myrtle-avenua, and when arrested had only $10 in their possession. The accused gave their names as MICHAEL TIMMINS and THOMAS MORAN, and were yesterday committed for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

BURGLARIES.—Tuesday night the house of J. S. WARD, No. 110 Pacific-street, was entered by burglars who carried away silver-ware and other property valued at $25. On Monday night last, the house of E. G. BROWN, No. 196 Adams-street, was enterad and robbed of some property of but little value. The burglars effected an entrance to this house by forcing an iron bar from a rear casement window.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Early Wednesday evening the shop of HENDRET VAN WINEN, at the foot of Powers-street, was robbed of a quantity of carpenter's tools. About 11 o'clock the same night Officers HANLAN and HOGARTY, of the Third Precinct, arrested two men named THOMAS MCDONALD and MATHEW MCDERMOTT, and found the stolen property in their possession. They were committed for examination.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—The Republican ratification meeting was held last evening in Musical Hall, when speeches were made by Mr. J. E. WHARTON, JAMES HUMPHERY, Auditor NOSTRAND, Mr. BERGUS of Ohio, and others. Alderman SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward, presided.

THE EXCELSIOR SOCIETY.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—JOHN GALLAGHER. *Vice-President*—S. E. MILLER. *Recording Secretary*—W. E. TRUESDALE. *Corresponding Secretary*—W. B. DITMAS. *Treasurer* —JOHN MENDENHALL.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—RICHARD GAFFNEY and wife, who so brutally beat Mrs. TULLY at a groggery on Navy-street, where she went to induce her husband to go home, were yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for four months each, by Justice VOORHIES.

A NEW DAILY.—The Brooklyn *Daily Transcript* is the name of a new Republican evening paper, the first number of which was issued yesterday. It is larger than either of the other papers, and is published by Messrs. WHARTON, PATTERSON & Co.

ACCIDENT.—A gentleman named HARGRAVE, residing at Morrisania, fell from a Court-street car yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was taken in the residence of a friend on Wyckoff-street by Officer MCGEE of the Third Precinct.

INQUEST.—Yesterday Coroner SNELL held an inquest on the body of a native of Portugal, named CASPER PASCHAL, who died from the effects of taking fifteen grains of arsenic. The deceased was out of employment.

A Mountain of Books.

We mentioned a day or two since the enormous order for books for the State of Ohio, received by one of our leading houses. We understand that Ohio annually appropriates about $82,000 to the purchase of school apparatus and books for her school libraries. This large amount is raised by a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar of the entire property valuation of the State. Under this law, the Hon. ANSON SMITH, State Commissioner of Schools, concluded the contract in question last September, with the Messrs. APPLETON of this City, to supply the State with her library books for 1859. Accordingly, all the free space on the floor of the Immense salesroom at APPLETON'S is now occupied with great masses of these books, piled solidly like bricks, ready for packing and shipment. In bulk they measure over twenty-five solid cords, and they weigh seventy-eight tons. Piled on end as on a shelf in the usual manner, and as close together as possible, they would extend from the City Hall to Union-square—or a distance of two miles.

We understand that the Messrs. APPLETON have made arrangements to have the entire lot transported by a special freight train, to be run straight through from this City to Columbus. The binding, which is uniform, is beautiful and substantial. Each volume is lettered on the back, with the title of the book, author's name, and the mark of the "Ohio S. Library, 1859." The selections were made exclusively by the Commissioner, to whom great credit is due for the intelligent and judicious manner in which he has discharged so important a duty.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE DIFFICULTY.—The Postmaster-General has written a letter to Colonel SCHOULER, of the Boston Committee of Remonstrants against the removal of the Post-office, stating that the Government must be indemnified for the extra expense incurred by the recent action of Postmaster CAREN. Mr. HALL says: "There will be no delay, and so soon as the facts are ascertained, you will be notified of the precise amount which it will be necessary to deposit in order to entitle you to the rights resulting from a compliance with the statute."

The California papers contain elaborate reports of the difficulties between the miners and the Chinese. The grudge against the Chinamen appears to have broken out in new acts of violence. Recent accounts from Shasta tell of violent proceedings taken by miners to expel Chinese working in the mines of that County. On the morning of the 24th of February, according to the Shasta *Courier*, three white men of that town took a company of 130 Chinamen into the Rock Creek district for the purpose of protecting them while working. As the local regulations forbade it, no Chinamen have been working in that district for some months past. On that day a number of white miners were sent out as runners to notify the miners of the adjoining districts of the presence of the gang of Chinese in the forbidden district, and solicit aid in effecting their expulsion. About 200 miners at once responded, and the few Celestials who did not run away at once from them were taken into the town of Shasta, marching between two files of armed miners, and dismissed at Chinatown, with the warning that they should not again attempt to work in districts where the miners' local laws forbade.

At Rome, N. Y., a young man named Elwin Bowman, son of Alexander Bowman, committed suicide a few days ago; cause, insanity produced by religious excitement.

Who is Responsible for the Fashions as Appointments?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to see, in your issue of the 28th, an article headed, "Partisanship in New-Jersey," which is not characterized by that candor and fairness which generally pervades your paper. It is an exceedingly grave error to suppose that the appointment of Chancellor was a contest between the two political parties in the State, at the head of which was the Governor on the one side, and the Senate on the other—for the reappointment of Chancellor WILLIAMSON was demanded, not only by the Democratic Party, but by every prominent Opposition man in the State, with but two or three exceptions; by the nearly unanimous voice of the Opposition Press, at the head of which was the Newark *Mercury*, its ablest organ, and by the personal request of the Opposition members of the House of Assembly from every county. The ground on which the renomination of Mr. WILLIAMSON was demanded, was that the Governor should not make the bench partisan, and every nomination made by him was confirmed, with the exception of this one. When Gov. STRATTON, the first Governor elected under the new Constitution, came into power, it was strongly urged upon him both by members of his own party and the Democratic, that he should appoint one-half from each party, to which he partially consented, but afterwards changed his mind, and appointed only Whigs. Had he consulted the true interests of the State he would have done as advised, and the arrangement have been carried out. It will be a matter of great surprise to the Bar and the people of New-Jersey to learn that "there was nothing in the character or the legal ability of Chancellor WILLIAMSON to recommend him for reappointment." As an equity lawyer, Chancellor WILLIAMSON has, perhaps, but one, possibly two, equals in the State, and no superior, and no Chancellor has so few decisions appealed from, and so few reversed. But even admitting that Mr. WILLIAMSON has not the ability, which his enemies do not deny, when a Governor proclaims himself in favor of a partisan Judiciary, as did Gov. NEWALL, it is time he was checked in his course.

Yours, &c., D. H.

"The Culprit Fay."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An edition of JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE'S poem, "The Culprit Fay," having been recently issued by a publishing-house in this City, and extensively advertised for sale, I hereby announce that the edition was published without the consent of the family of the late Dr. DRAKE, and that the sale is peremptorily stopped.

It was the desire of the author that his poems should not be published, and to prevent it a few copies of this, and others, were printed, some years since, for private circulation, and a copyright registered. It is doubtless in ignorance of these facts that these gentlemen now issue it.

Several other editions of "The Culprit Fay" have appeared at various times, which have as in this case been immediately suppressed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE DE KAY,
WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1859. No. 47 South-street.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. 163 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Sulphur Baths.

TIMOLAT'S BATHS, the only genuine in the United States. Established 1820 for Rheumatism, mercurial affection, &c., at no 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

Auction Notice.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
2,000 DOZEN NECK TIES.

WM. TOPPING & CO.
WILL SELL,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 1, 1859,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
2,000 Dozen
BLACK AND FANCY NECK TIES,
OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS,

being the balance of an importer's stock, and comprising the largest assortment of new and desirable styles ever offered at auction. The attention of jobbers is specially called to this sale, as it will be found unusually attractive, and will not be repeated this season.

The sale of Ties to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of the sale.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I.M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Genin Will Introduce on
SATURDAY, APRIL 2,
The 507 style.
An entire New Style of Felt Hat,
FOR YOUNG MEN.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Captains of Merchant Ships,

Be particular that the steward has provided a supply of "Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce." Sold by all respectable grocers and Fruiterers.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Bonner Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2,
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED
BRUSSELS,
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price 62½.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherons
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 823 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's
SEWING MACHINES.
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise.
P. S.—Send for Circular. No. 421 Broadway.

Removal.
EYE AND EAR.—Dr. LIGHTHILL has removed to No. 27 Bond-st., where he will continue to pay special attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

April.—And thou hast joined the gentle train,
And wearest the gentle name of Spring.
Ladies, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes for yourselves and children, step into
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth,
Tips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway, Importers.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

No More Bald Heads.
Use Dr. MANVILL'S Grecian Hair Restorative. Large bottles $1. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Three Dollars for a Fashionable Hat!—The statement may seem incredible, yet it is strictly true, as any gentleman may prove, to his own satisfaction, by visiting Lee as agents of the NEW HAT COMPANY, at No. 178 Nassau-st. The new Spring style there offered, at such a low figure, is a perfect triumph of American manufacture and taste. Only $3. What a price for a new hat!

Definance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Locks and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Doors and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sidings and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot 63 [illegible] st., corner of College place. (Formerly 192 Pearl-st.)

Bailleu's Improved French Yoke Shirts,
Copyrighted—new style, made to order from extra measures, and warranted to fit, of the best muslins, and by hand, sold at less than ordinary prices, at
LOCK SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 400 Broadway.

Hall's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOTTLE. Black or Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural, and to be the best in use. Ladies use Hall's Hair Renewer for growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—This inimitable article may be obtained of the manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts. Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Trusses, which effects radical cures. No. 6 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order at Nos. 67 and 69 William-st. Also, a fine assortment on hand at wholesale and retail. Gentlemen's furnishing goods of all descriptions. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 122 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and descriptive lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. W. HAMILTON,
FLATT SMITH, } Trustees.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Prince-st. The lot is 27 feet 6 inches in width, by 99 feet 6 inches in depth, with a six story building in good repair condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
NOAH WORRALL, No. 36 Elm-st.
ISAAC M. BLODGOOD, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 66 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
JNO. WIGHT, No. 232 Sixth-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—Four building lots, each 25 by 100 feet, in South 1st, east of Grove-st. These lots are on high ground, in a good and rapidly-improving neighborhood, and in the vicinity of the Long-Dock Improvements, to which a ferry from Chambers-st., New-York, will soon be in operation. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. C. BRAUTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—OCCUPying the most healthy, popular, and convenient location in Brooklyn, with gas and Nassau water, viz.: 3 on St. Felix-st., 4 on Canton-st., and 1 on Lafayette-av. Price $3,500, $4,000, and $6,500; terms easy. The Fulton-av. cars pass within a few steps every 2½ minutes. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York; at or before 8½ A. M. or after 5 P. M., at No. 19 Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class stone-front English basement, of most convenient construction, in 23d st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the City, above Madison-square, and near 5th-av.; finished in the best manner, with every modern improvement; lot 25x100; house 25x60, nearly new and in fine order; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, or will take a smaller house well located further down town or in Brooklyn for part pay. Address H., Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP—THREE new high basement and three-story houses, with heater and all the modern improvements, in West 33d-st., near 8th-av. Also, one of the best houses at Mount Vernon; bath in 3d story, with hot and cold water. Also, barn, carriage-house, work and wood houses, all in good order, only two or three minutes from Depôt. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, at houses in 33d st., from 8 to 11 A. M., or at No. 20 12th-st., from 5 to 9 P. M.

BROADWAY LOTS (BROOKLYN) FOR SALE.—Nine lots, elevated, and desirable for a gentleman's residence, or investment, on Quincy and Hickory sts., near Broadway, (late Division-av.,) and the new railroad. Cars now running. With improved neighborhood, and property fast rising. No money required if good improvement made. Apply to WM. HAMMILL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

HOTEL AT LAKE MAHOPAC FOR SALE—44x48; fine piazza, 8 feet wide, all around the house; gas, water, separate kitchen, 30 feet square; fine ice-house, carriage-house; barn 41x44; situated on high ground and commanding a fine view; 15 acres of land, running down to the lake house contains 40 rooms. For further particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE ON Murray Hill—A first-class stone front house 4-story and high stoop, 37 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and dining-room extension in addition, and superior stable, for sale, on Murray Hill, near Madison av. and 36th-st. Terms easy. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 34th and 35th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 34th and 35th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PHYFE, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to SURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 22 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRONJES, No. 106 Wall-st.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of 57 years in Maiden-lane, near Broadway; Church lease, building brown stone, to be paid for by lessors; will be given for valuable farm, or country seat, and about $7,000 in cash. The country property must be clear of incumbrance. Address Box No. 3,587 Post-office, or call at Room No 29 Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE house, with eight lots, corner of Grand and Putnam-av., within 80 feet of Fulton-av. The grounds are beautifully terraced and ornamented with trees, &c. Apply to D. T. WALDEN, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or adjoining the premises on Putnam-av.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—THE full-sized, four-story house No. 171 Court-st., South Brooklyn, replete with gas fixtures, in good repair, a large yard, grapery, &c., &c. A handsome and cheap residence. For particulars, inquire of THEO. F. BRETT, No. 21 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, THREE-STORY and basement house and lot, No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The house is 3 rooms deep, 26x56, furnished with gas, furnaces and water throughout, in most perfect order, with fine cemented cellar. Lot 25x100. Can be seen daily from 12 to 6 o'clock. Inquire on the premises, or of J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st., New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, 100x100, between 23d and 24th-sts., five stories and basement, and containing about 100 rooms. Has every convenience, and in perfect repair. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY brown-stone house west side of 5th-av., fourth house north of 38th-st., just finished and ready for immediate occupation; size 25 by 80 feet, lot 100 feet deep. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 129 West 34th-st., now being put in perfect order. Also, the dwelling part of house No. 1,086 Broadway. Also, lofts of store No. 46 Beaver-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,086 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT the furniture, house No. 49 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, pleasantly located between Henry and Clinton-sts., but few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry. Has bath-room, water in second story, furnace, etc. For particulars apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—THREE full lots southwest corner 8th-av. and 59th-st.; also 2 lots north west corner Broadway and 57th-st.; also 3 lots 8th-av. and Broadway; also 4 lots on 59th-st., between 6th and Madison ave.; also 6 lots on Madison and 4th avs.; also 4 lots on 8th-av., above 34th-st. corner. A. BEESE, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL 3-story stone basement brick house No. 776 Greenwich-st., near Bank-st.; it has the modern improvements, and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms; lot 21.7x93. Inquire of P. DYRSEN, No. 109 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, house and lot No. 32 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; two and a half story and basement, old style, commodious house; lot 25½ feet by half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, 25x50 feet, No. 110 7th-st., lot half the block, is in good order, and will be sold at a low price and on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 39 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, 14 1st-st., three minutes from depôt. Six trains a day by Hudson River Railroad. Gas, hot and cold water. House 34x42. Apply to N. H. SILLIMAN, No. 1,028 Broadway.

ALBANY LOTS—ON BROADWAY, LANSING, and Quay sts. for sale, with the buildings and stores thereon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No 5

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NEW houses, situated on the south side of 10th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—WASHINGTON-PLACE.—A HOUSE and lot in Washington place, about 300 feet west of Broadway. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELling-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 161 East 19th-st.

VALUABLE DOUBLE STORE DOWN TOWN FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in New-York or Brooklyn—at Morristown, N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, situated on Morris-av., near the railroad depôt, and is one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick, 33 feet front, 48 feet deep, 3 stories high, containing parlor, sitting-room, library and dining-room, with store-room and pantry on the first-floor, and nine rooms in the second and third stories, with basement-kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use, the building stands about 70 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, adorned with beautiful shade trees, good garden, together with a large ice house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, fine water, good schools, society, &c; is very accessible by railroad to New-York, being within an hour and twenty minutes of it. For further information, apply to E. P. BEACH, Great Western Railway Agency, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., or of JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—On the corner of Bowne-av. and Madison-st., one of the finest locations in the village. The lot is 85 feet front and rear, by 200 feet deep; the buildings 40 feet front and 36 feet deep, with a two-story wing 24 by 20 feet, all new and built in the best manner; and for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any building in the village, and stands within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. For particulars, apply to HENRY S. HOVER, Esq., Auctioneer; or, CHARLES W. ELY, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck slip, N. Y. WM POST, Jr.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGAFT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 48 Broadway.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ABEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS L. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Catskill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-house in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by B. BENT, Esq., about 10 minutes' ride from the depôt, with 15 or 32 acres of good land in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth; and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds; cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 173 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Adjoining Long Island Sound, at Orienta, Mamaroneck, Westchester County—The tenant to have the house and use of the furniture, together with privilege of the grounds and gardens, and supplied with vegetables and fruit from the same; also to have carriage house and stables, and hay for two horses, and have a sufficient quantity of ice from the ice-house, and to have bath-house, boats, &c. Rent $800. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE JONES, Esq., *Times* Office. Possession given on the 20th of April, and to continue the remainder of the year 1859.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, two miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $250, to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 204 Broadway, Room No. 17, where a sketch of the house can be seen.

Persons intending to locate in the country should not fail to visit the banks of the Passaic. Only 35 minutes' from New-York. Beautiful farms for sale. For further information apply as above.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let on the New-York and New Haven Railroad, within two minutes' walk of the Depôt at Portchester. A large two-story and attic house, in good order, with all the necessary out-buildings. A large garden, good well of water, fine lawns and plenty of good fruit trees. Terms moderate to a responsible party. For further particulars, inquire of DAVID M. LYON, No. 190 Beekman-st., corner Water.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COMmodious mansion near Flushing, suitable for a large family, first-class boarding house, Academy or Hotel, facing the river. 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt, with ample yard, fruit trees, outbuildings and all conveniences. Size 50 by 40 feet; two stories, high basement, piazza 100 feet on front and side, 12 rooms, and more will be finished in garret if required. Plank road to New York passes in front. Possession given immediately. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

GOTHIC VILLA FOR SALE.—A TASTY Gothic Villa, located on the side terrace of a beautiful road near the Tubby Hook Depôt, on this island. The house contains about 14 rooms, and is so constructed as to command views of both the Hudson and Harlem Rivers; one acre of land in natural forest and garden. The house is supplied with water from a never-failing spring on the top of the bluff, and has furnace, &c. It will be sold at a bargain. For details apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—OR WILL EXCHANGE for Illinois land, a house, carriage-house and eight City lots, the house containing ten rooms, well, cistern and shrubbery, in the village of Claremont, near High Bridge, where the steamboat will connect with the Harlem boats in April; one mile from Morris station, and eight miles from City Hall. Inquire of ANDREW WOLF, on the premises, or address Morrisania Post-office.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man. Adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist. In Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 141 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story dwelling-house, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding one of the finest views in Westchester County. Apply in GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE OWNER OF A FIRST-CLASS house in Jersey City, having lost his wife, wishes to meet with an American couple (who respect the Sabbath) to take his house and board his family. Location very pleasant, and near the Ferry. Bath, gas, &c. Address, B. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNtry residence situated at Elizabeth, N. J. House large 2-story, 30x50, has 14 rooms, good cellar, &c.; 42 acres of excellent land; grapes, pears, cherries, plums, berries, &c. Possession can be had at any time. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Com. for all the States.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., unfurnished or furnished, three stories, water in each story; a furnace, marble mantels, piazza entire front; about two acres ground; barn, carriage-house, &c.; well located for a hotel or private boarding; accommodates 60 or 70 persons. Inquire at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY place, consisting of a cottage with fine garden and 7 acres of land in the town of Norwalk, Conn., on the down-town road, one mile from the bridge. For particulars, inquire of F. S. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester 1½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn.; buildings and ground (one acre) in fine order, and near the depôt. Will be sold cheap, or let, with or without portion of the furniture. Apply to Mr. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND lying on the Passaic River, 12 miles from New-York, and one mile from a Railroad Depôt. Said land contains three very desirable building sites, is finely shaded with hickory, elm and maple, and has a never failing stream of water running through the centre. Apply to T. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, TWELVE miles from New-York, and one mile from a railroad depôt a large, furnished cottage-house, with a large garden and fruit trees, lawn of four acres, stable and carriage-house. Apply to T. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

YONKERS! YONKERS.—TO LET OR FOR sale, a desirable cottage house, well finished, on two lots of ground, very convenient to the depôts, good view and neighborhood, water in the house, on reasonable terms. Apply to L. W. STARR, No. 183 William-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to C. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about an acre and a half of ground attached. Apply to D. ROBINSON, Great Western Insurance Co., No. 33 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—The place is beautifully situated upon, and affords a fine view of New-York Bay. Fruit in abundance, fine bathing, ice-house, (filled,) barns, &c. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITE, WITH WATERfront, at Rye, 26½ acres of land, upon which there is a fine orchard with a water-front. The location is in every respect desirable. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 8 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached, both beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE AT IRVINGTON, opposite the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 170 Water-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to B. I. RIKER, No. 160 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

Ice house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walks laid out in an elegant manner; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 63 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 36 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY—A desirable residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-st. depôts. The building is brick, containing a large parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and back-kitchen on first floor, making a depth of 80 feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house; a cellar, with a dry cement bottom extending under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, viz.: pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance; in a good neighborhood, and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS FROM June 1, a country seat with 6 acres of land, at Saugerties, on the west bank of the Hudson, 100 miles from New-York. House 32 by 54 feet, surrounded by a verandah 12 feet wide, newly painted, and thoroughly finished. House raised on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains. The grounds are highly improved, containing different varieties of ornamental and fruit trees. There is no more pleasant location for a Summer residence on the Hudson. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT NEW-ROchelle, near the Neptune House, a country seat ready furnished. The house, containing 12 rooms, is situated immediately upon the river, and commands most beautiful views of Long Island Sound. The grounds comprising five acres, handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit. There is a coach-house and stable, bathing-house, &c. Within fifteen minutes of the cars and three minutes' walk of the steamboat. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold in lots or in parcels of 10 acres or more very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Situated two miles from the depôt, at Bridgeport, Conn.; house built of stone in Gothic style; tower 60 feet high, stained and plate glass windows, grained ceilings, all modern conveniences, 14 rooms, drawing-room, with bay window; 20 acres of land, view of the country and Long Island Sound unsurpassed; conveyance from New-York six times a day in 2½ hours. Price $10,500, half cash. Cost $15,000. Apply personally, or by letter, to J. H. BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., THE residence of Wm White, Esq., containing 19¾ acres of fine land, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is two story and attic frame, about 28x40 feet with wing 38x22 feet, well built and in perfect order, handsomely situated, with a splendid water and landprospect, good barn, stable, carriage-house and an abundance of fruit of different kinds. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS.—A GOOD house and carriage-house, with an acre of land, lawn and shade, fruit, grapes, shrubbery and large garden; fine view of river and Palisades; 5 minutes from depôt. Price $11,000; two thirds can remain on mortgage.

Also, three-story, attic and basement house in Lamartine-place, 29th-st., in good order. Price $8,500. Inquire of the owner, No. 21 Bible House, second floor, Astor-place; or, for Yonkers property, of Mr. STARR, near Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—On the Sound, within 50 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad, a very desirable house, with outbuildings, comprising barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., &c., with ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, the above is unequaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE WESTCHESter County, thirty miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from the depôt, a fine double house, with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel boarding house, all in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain, with or without the furniture. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO AND A HALF miles from Hoboken, a fine two-story and basement house, containing 9 rooms, and marble mantels throughout, together with over 3 acres of land, imparted fruit trees and shrubbery; a very desirable location for a gentleman doing business in the City, or for a gardener or florist. Inquire of HENRY COURVOISIER, West Hoboken, or to F. SCHWARTZ, Three Pigeons Hotel, New-Durham.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, OR RENT for the Summer, furnished at Spuyten Duyvil, 12½ miles from City Hall by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with bath, water-closet, furnace, range, hot and cold water &c., 2½ acres of ground overlooking the Hudson; stable, coachman's room, &c. Apply to RUSH HARRISON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. R. Remsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 250 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON—For rent, for one or more years, a new and elegantly furnished country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, near the Poweiton House, Newburgh, 22 acres elegantly laid out, fine out-buildings, large river front, &c. For further particulars, inquire of ROMER MORGAN.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 5½ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

RYE.—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, with one acre of ground, in the village of Rye, containing 8 rooms and good cellar, good barn and carriage-house, all in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine house, at Elizabeth City, N. J., built in the Italian style, with 7½ acres of ground, well laid out, and covered with shade and fruit trees. All in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS WANTED.

SMALL FARM WANTED—VALUE ABOUT $4,000, in exchange for two substantial 4 story brick houses, known as No. 135 West 19th-st. Parties can call and examine, and if desirous of further information, call at No. 139 3d av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A SECOND-hand, 15-horse power steam engine, in good order, now in use, with boilers all complete. Can be seen at our factory, corner Hudson and 14th sts. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the *Times*.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING,

APPLY TO D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE NEW model English basement house now finishing on the north side of 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. It is built with all the modern improvements—rear stairways, hot and cold water to fourth stories, ventilators, fireplaces, front and rear vaults, mirrors, and coatains in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining-rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms, finished in the best manner, and will be furnished with gas, chandeliers, lamps &c., and will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply at No. 58 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 66 East 38th-st., with all the modern improvements, finished in first-class style. Also, 3-story frame house, with 3 lots of ground, situated at 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with all the modern improvements. Also, 3-story and basement house No. 100 East 32d st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, Agents, No. 611 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN CHARLTON-STREET, BETWEEN Varick and Macdougal, two brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, finished in first-class style; also, a three-story basement and cellar house, 23 feet front by 50 feet deep; lot 100 feet; neighborhood pleasant, within 300 feet of the 6th-av. cars. Apply at No. 34 Charlton-st., or Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., of DOUBLEDAY & STEWART.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MADISON-SQUARE GAS-FIXTURE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 927 Broadway,
LOCKE, CRAIGIE & CO.,

Having removed their Gas-Fixture Establishment to the new and spacious store No. 927 Broadway, between 21st. and 22d sts., respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine their elegant stock of goods. Everything appertaining to Gas-Fixtures being kept by them in great variety, and manufactured by the most celebrated makers. We sell our goods at prices that will compare favorably with any other house in the City. Gas-Fitting done by the most competent workmen, none other being employed by us. Particular attention paid to country work. N. B.—Orders for Plumbing work received here and at the Plumbing Establishment of LOCKE & CRAIGIE, No. 12 East 20th-st.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Peru Stubs and B B H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
P. P. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
R. R. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

In addition to their usual variety, are constantly producing new articles of adornment for Gardens, Lawns, Court-yards, and Public Parks.
FOUNTAINS—From $25 to $2,500.
VASES,
Over 30 different patterns and sizes, from $2 to $100.
SETTEES and CHAIRS of all the various patterns.
LIONS—Colossal, Life-size, and in Miniature, standing and reposing.
DEER—Three different patterns.
DOGS—Eleven different patterns.
WILD BOARS. FOXES EAGLES, LAMBS, &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY MAIL.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES.
All sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
Also, Donbls and Single
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.,
Together with every article in the Sporting line,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

GAS BURNERS.
The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,
IMPROVED CYLINDER BURNERS,
Imported Lava and Scotch-tip burners and burner-pipers always on hand. T. G. ARNOLD,
No. 447 Broome-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.
TISDALE & BRIGGE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Cut Nails and Spikes, have removed to No. 241 Pearl-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET IRON; TIN PLATE; Block Tin, Spelter, Sheet Zinc, Wire, Copper, &c. For sale by JEE. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 67 Broad-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 421 Broadway.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARSENIC, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 86 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QOALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon, for the best method of heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 16, in 13th st., near 7th av., now in process of alteration. Also, estimates and proposals for doing the work according to said plans. Plans of the building may be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, } Committee
JOHN KENNARD, } of
AUGUSTUS F. DOW, } School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School No. 17, in 47th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary of the Board of School Officers of the XXIId Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Friday, April 1, at 12 o'clock noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Ward School No. 2, in Henry-st., in said Ward, consisting of seats, sliding doors, such partitions, stairs, &c., according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so. DANIEL COGER,
WM. D. ANDREWS,
School Commissioners of the VIIth Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
No 4 Irving-place, corner of 16th-st.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—GAS CONSUMERS who intend to remove on or before the 1st of May, are requested to give early notice at this office. By complying with this request they will avoid all liability for gas consumed by either parties.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MARCH 30, IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN Astor and Bleecker sts., a grey silk clasp PURSE, containing bills and gold. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 11 20th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Bands, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all other similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied to these fabrics, and many others, in the most useful kinds of goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.
CORPORATORS:
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company, and the holders of the 8 per cent. Land Grant or Construction Bonds of the said Company, are notified that the Committee have prepared the Bondholders' Agreement, providing for the purchase of the road, at the Trustees' sale thereof, and the same is now ready for the signature of such bondholders as wish to avail of its provisions, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. It is required to be signed within 60 days from March 1, 1859.—Dated March 25, 1859.
J. H. RANSOM, R. J. WALKER,
WM. B. OGDEN, HENRY H. BOODY,
WM. A. BOOTH, CHARLES BUTLER,
O. D. ASHLEY, Committee.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., will sell Belvidere Delaware Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, guaranteed by Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies.
Buffalo City Water Works 7 per cent. Bonds.
Morris & Essex Railroad stock.
Oswego and Syracuse Railroad stock.
St. Paul City 7 per cent Bonds
Troy City 6 per cent Bonds.
Various City Gas Light stocks.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stock.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., will buy Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1864.
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula 1st Mortgage Bds.
St Paul City 12 per cent. Bonds.
Washington City, D. C., Gas Light stock.
Williamsburgh Gas Light stock.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., (Trustee Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, March 21, 1859.—The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a Dividend of 10 Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the year, payable to the stockholders, in full stock, on and after the 21st proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. till April 2. G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MISSOURI.—SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30, 1859.—The coupons of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. L. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that day.
M. BRAYMAN, President.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors, for the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house No. 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. W. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WALL-ST. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., March 29, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to be held at their office, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April (proximo,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. By order,
B. F. STILES, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$2,000, $3,000 and $5,000. These sums will be loaned, for one or more years, on improved and unincumbered real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with full description of property, Box No. 1,857 Post-office, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER AND COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR—Published by SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st., weekly, and delivered by carriers at $2 50 per annum.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Transit Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank on presentation.

LOANS ON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Stocks, on Gas-light Stocks of various cities, and other securities made by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, on the Schuyler County (Illinois) Bonds, will be paid on presentation, by MILLS & RAY, 318 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF,
No. 41 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A limited partnership, under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, and will continue the Domestic Commission Business, heretofore transacted by Lawrence, Clapp & Co. and Lawrence Woodward & Co. The general partners are ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE. The special partners are JOSEPH LAWRENCE, who has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and STILMAN S. CLAPP, who has contributed one hundred thousand dollars to the Capital stock of said firm.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD, } General Partners.
HENRY E. LAWRENCE, }
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, } Special Partners.
STILMAN S. CLAPP, }
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firms of NEW, EWELL & CO., of New-York City, and SILAS CAMP & CO., of Sing Sing, N. Y., are this day dissolved by mutual consent.
T. NEW,
J. H. EWELL,
SILAS CAMP,
T. B. FILLEBROWN.

All outstanding accounts will be settled at the office of HARVEY KENNEDY, No. 160 Beekman-st., New-York, where all letters to the above firms may be addressed.

The business will be continued by SILAS CAMP and JOHN P. R. TALLMAN, under the name of SILAS CAMP & CO., office No. 160 Beekman-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SEARS BROTHERS, expires this day, by its own limitation. Either party will carry in liquidation. W. A. SEARS,
NEW YORK, April 1, 1859. A. B. SEARS.

A. B. SEARS will continue the business of the late firm of Sears Brothers
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

SHIPPING.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!
Through *via* Panama Railroad to California.
The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship
ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCOWAN,
to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WAITING.
By this line ONLY are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the Isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.
An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.
For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren st., New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS."
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2,
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at
Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane.
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.
The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 114 and 108 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.
INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETZEN, Commander,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $36.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship ONCLE SAM now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPT'N AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPT'N FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT, LEFEVRE..	Sat'y, April 23...	Wed'y, May 11.
NORTH STAR, JONAS.....	Sat'y, May 7...	Wed'y, May 25.

These teamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 29th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..... 15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passenger would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 30.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamship will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 30 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. TAOS. SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will receive freight on the same afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at S. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSURD through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens procure certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859, the new and splendid steamer METAMORA, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—FROM Peck-slip, E. R. The steamer ERICSSON, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public,
No. 19 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP ALPS, E. W. HOCKLEY, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY NEXT, April 7. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st, at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy: fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
3:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:30 A. M. from White Plains.
6:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scrantoo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—$1 reduction in fare to all places West. On and after the 10th instant, the Summer rates of fare will be $9 10 between New-York and Dunkirk, and $8 between New-York and Buffalo or Niagara Falls.
C. E. GREENOUGH, Genl. Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY (Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing March 12, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 10:30 P. M. Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 6:45 A. M. and 12 M. and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 6:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M., and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODROFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1859. Trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; 4 P. M. for Syosset; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT!!
THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE T

Mr. Lamar and the Sale of the Wanderer.

RIVERDALE, Friday, March 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your daily of the 21st instant, under the head of "Chivalric Swindling," I find an article of about half a column, which must have been written under a misapprehension of the facts in the case. Referring to the sale of the schooner *Wanderer*, you say that Mr. LAMAR appeared at the sale and claimed the property as his property, and they were given up to him accordingly. The fact is that there were two negroes arrested several weeks since, and brought to this city, where they were confined in jail until the 8th instant, when they were brought before a magistrate on a supposed warrant, and by him delivered to Mr. LAMAR, the claimant. This was four days before the sale, and the negroes were not there at all when the vessel was sold.

Further on in the same paragraph you say:

"As for the yacht, Mr. LAMAR said that, being also his property, as a matter of course no *gentleman* would bid against him for his vessel. The appeal was so far successful that no man in the crowd took any part in the bidding except a Mr. VAN HORN, who ran up to $4,000 on this splendid yacht, (worth, perhaps, $20,000 or $30,000 at the least,) and received immediately afterwards a sound pummelling for his pains at the hands of the valiant LAMAR and some half-a-dozen friends, and in the presence of the law-officers of the Federal Government."

Now, Sir, I do not know who gave you this information, but it contains a few errors. Mr. LAMAR made no such statement: other parties did bid against him. Mr. VAN HORN was simply knocked down, receiving no pummeling; and no one laterfered with him but Mr. LAMAR. The half-dozen friends must have existed only in the imagination of your informant.

I was present before Mr. LAMAR came up, was standing directly in front of him during the sale, saw the whole performance, was within two feet of him when VAN HORN rose, and therefore consider myself justified in correcting the errors you have made. W.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatch—Card from Dr. Hatch.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I claim the privilege of saying to your readers that the statement in your paper yesterday in reference to Mrs. HATCH and myself is in every essential particular false. The facts are these: I attended her lecture Sunday last, and quietly took my seat in the audience without having any conversation with any one, and though Mrs. H. was in the ante-room fifteen minutes alone, before the lecture, I purposely avoided seeing her, and waited until she was leaving the hall, and then approached her in the most quiet way possible, to learn if I could have an interview with her at an early date this week, on business of much importance. The only word I spoke to her was to call her by the name of CORA, and she did not speak at all, as I am aware, and before I had a chance to proceed with my question or she to reply, I was bounced upon by fifteen or twenty Spiritualists in the most ruthless manner, my clothes rent and my person placed in imminent danger. It is wholly untrue that I touched her in any way, or that there was any conversation between us other than my calling her by name. I had not seen Mrs. H. for nearly five months, and as I have never given her an unpleasant word, I could not but feel that she would reciprocate at least the courtesy of allowing me to speak to her, and I heartily pity that insane condition that would cause her to refuse. No man had a deeper affection for his wife than myself, and you may well imagine how much of a relief it would have been to my afflicted spirit to have been treated with common civility. Had I not a right to expect that I could in a house of religious worship, so claimed, quietly speak to a wife, though deluded, without being mobbed by those holy worshipers? She had just offered up to God her petition for a spirit of love and kindness, and I hoped it was sufficiently sincere to cause her and others to treat her husband with common decorum, whose only fault towards her has been too great an indulgence. It is such conduct that has aroused me to the awful reality of the nature of the influence controlling Spiritualists. Hell itself cannot be worse. Very truly,

B. F. HATCH, M. D.

The Chancellorship of New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are several facts in your article headed "Partisanship in New-Jersey," which are mis-stated; and as you say "the facts are interesting enough to deserve distinct record," it is important they should be stated with accuracy.

First. You state, "there was nothing in the character or the legal ability of *Chancellor Williamson* to recommend him to reappointment."

In contradiction to this opinion of yours stands the facts that his reappointment was urged by nine-tenths of the New-Jersey bar; that *fifteen* out of *twenty-one* Senators favored his appointment, and cast their votes against the Governor's nominee, although there were but *thirteen* Democratic Senators; that of the *nine* gentlemen who were nominated by the Governor to the Senate for Chancellor, *seven* of them (although all were opposed to Chancellor WILLIAMSON politically warmly advocated his nomination; that five of the prominent Opposition papers warmly opposed the Governor in his determination to supersede him; and finally that a large body of the Opposition urged the Senate to take the stand they did in opposition to the Governor.

Again, you say: "Except in the case of Judge GREEN, the Democratic Party when in power has uniformly filled every open judicial position with its own members." This is a mistake. In 1855 Governor PRICE had to appoint two Judges of the Supreme Court. He appointed one from each political party, and Judge VREDENBURGH a Republican, holds his appointment under a Democratic Governor.

In justice to Chancellor WILLIAMSON it should be further said, that every Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and every Judge of the Supreme Courts, (standing in the two Courts, eight Opposition and two Democrats,) were all of them warmly favorable to his renomination.

How these facts contrast with your opinion of the character and ability of Chancellor WILLIAMSON your readers can judge.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW JERSEY BAR, of the Opposition Party.

Lack of Comforts in Railway Traveling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every American returning from England and the Continent must feel at once the difference and discomfort of railroad traveling in this country, and, therefore, many a one must have perused with pleasure the article in your wide-spread paper of March 26, as a move in the right direction.

It is indeed most astonishing that our railway companies offer so little inducement to the traveling community, by suitable arrangements for overcoming the fatigue of a long and weary journey, such as we are frequently called upon to make, over so vast an extent of country.

I myself have but recently returned from abroad, with a great invalid, who is unable to walk, and with whom I have traveled for four years all over the Continent. Everywhere, by addressing the proper person in charge a day or two before, a *coupe* of four seats was placed at my disposal, and frequently I was agreeably surprised to find a bed well arranged, without much of an extra expense.

Now here we have thousands of very delicate females—in fact nowhere are they so numerous—who are often compelled to undertake a long journey; and what have our public companies—steamboats excepted—to offer to them? On many first-class stations not even a suitable waiting-room is provided; then they are ushered into an over-heated car, where the stench of a certain weed meets their breath, and supplants the Eau de Cologne of the boudoir; and, besides all these, I witnessed but lately a lady spreading a newspaper on the floor where sitting, to prevent her fine dress from being utterly spoiled. Abroad we are acknowledged as gentlemen who know how to do honor to the fair sex. Why not sustain this reputation at home by offering them also good and comfortable, and even exclusive—if desired—accommodations?

Looking at it in the remunerative way, the hotels give as the best proof. Those that are the most elegant, and offer the best accommodations, are the most frequented; those, on the contrary, less so, have a different class of customers, and do much less business. The great aim of our age is to make money; companies as well as individuals try hard for it, in every shape; but without offering any inducement—except, perhaps, low, ruinous fare for a time—to our quicksilver-like population, what is there to stimulate it to undertake as an enjoyment a trip of a few hundred miles? If the railway companies would study more the wants of the people, they would promote their own interest. Now it is only the highest necessity that makes one go on a journey—then it would be considered as a pleasure-trip. For this purpose let them—at a comparatively trifling cost—turn some of their most elegant cars, by a partition in the middle, into something like the first-class ones met with on the line from Manheim to Baden-Baden, in Germany. There they form one saloon, seats all around, fancy tables in the middle, and, in a suitable place on the side, a washstand, to refresh one in a warm Summer's day, and also a looking-glass, so essential to a lady. The cars less elegant now on the roads might be left as they are, at the same charge as hitherto; for the enjoyment of a ride in the others, naturally, every one would see the justice of paying more.

As with laws, so with regulations—frequently they remain in force long after the circumstances which first created rendered them reasonable. Our present state of society is not what it was when our first railways were originated; yet we cling, in regard to accommodation—in spite of the requirements of the age, and advancement that goes on continually all around us, in every branch of industry—on the original old system.

A FRIEND OF COMFORT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A private letter received at Washington from Fort Yuma, bearing date of March 4, speaks in very discouraging terms of the prospects of the gold diggers in that vicinity. In short, the writer says that the mines are one of the greatest humbugs of the day, and those who go there expecting to amass fortunes in a few weeks or months will be woefully disappointed. He admits that there is gold there, but says it is found only in very limited quantities, in the veins of rotten quartz rocks, close to the surface.

The Isle of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is now in possession of a subaltern's guard of English soldiers. The English many years ago temporarily occupied Perim and then abandoned it. It would appear that from that time until the reoccupation the island had never been visited, for some buildings left by the English were found by them in precisely the same state as when they were abandoned.

About a year since, SARAH J. GOULD, of Lewisville, St. Lawrence County, a school-teacher, was murdered by James E. Eldridge, a young man who was engaged to her. He was tried and convicted of the murder, but a new trial was ordered, which was soon to have taken place. But he died of consumption, in the Canton jail.

A new Penitentiary is to be erected in Northern Indiana, the present edifice being overcrowded with convicts. Both the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroads are using active means to have it located on their respective lines—the former wishing to secure it at Michigan City and the latter at Goshen.

The Boston, *Journal*, March 30, says: "Under the influence of the heavy rains of the past few weeks the frost has been entirely removed from the ground, and, in consequence farm work will be resumed at an unusually early period. Farmers were engaged in ploughing within a few miles of the city this morning."

The New-Bedford *Mercury* states that the prospects for the construction of fortifications on Clark's Point, are such as to warrant the belief that this long neglected arm of defence will shortly be commenced. A corps of Engineers has arrived in the city, and operations are to be commenced immediately.

An improved style of city railway car has been introduced on the Tenth-street line in Philadelphia. It is constructed with a swell body, which allows six inches more space in the centre between the seats, than the other cars on the road, weighs 1,600 pounds less, and was built for the same money they cost.

Jones, the defaulting Cashier of the Colchester Bank, has been discharged from custody, but is under bonds to appear for trial at the the next term of the Supreme Court in Connecticut. It is stated that the Receivers of the Bank are confident of being able to pay in full the bills which have been presented.

Satisfactory progress is making daily on the various railroads in Texas, of which Houston is the centre. The Houston Tap and Brazoria Company have received advices of the shipment of 400 tons of iron from Cardiff, Wales. Some 1,600 tons are to follow rapidly.

The Faculty of the University of Virginia publish a card, addressed to the Rev. Dr. McGuffey, expressly exculpating him from the charge of sectarian teaching in the University, put forth under the signature of Dr. Jeter, in the Richmond *Enquirer*.

The Galveston *News*, of the 15th, learns from Col. Lockridge that a train of six wagons and thirty men of his "expedition" left San Antonio a week previously for Arizona, and that a large emigration will go this Spring from Houston.

[Advertisement.]

The use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will produce a radical cure in all cases of recent sickness, if resorted to in season. There are few cases of bodily suffering their virtues cannot reach and cure. And even in organic change of structure their use will produce ease and so aid the powers of nature, as to be a source of great thankfulness to the afflicted. Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c.—Persons suffering from these painful affections, should call at once on LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Chiropodists, who afford astonishing relief in a few moments, without pain or danger. Office No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.'S

Patent ventilated self-adjusting nais of the SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,

Are offered this day,

At their Salesroom,

No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

WARNER, PECK & CO.,

Successors to ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are peculiarly adapted to this season of the year, when coughs and colds are so prevalent. The Ointment allays all inflammation and irritation, while the Pills cleanse and invigorate the blood.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE-SAVING FACTS!

If the coats, vests, ladies' waists, childrens' swimming jackets, &c., made by the

DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, NO. 256 BROADWAY,

had been worn by those on board the *Arctic*, *Central America*, *Austria*, &c., the loss of life would have been comparatively nothing. Proof of this will be shown to all who will visit the Company.

[Advertisement.]

Business is good, the weather is delightful, and the demand for the KNOX hat greater than ever. Call early at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make your selection.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 31.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92	100	Harlem R.R. p. b60	39½
4,000	do	92¾	300	do s60	39½
5,000	Virginia 6s s60	97¾	100	do b30	39¾
4,000	do	98	10	do	39¾
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	89¾	200	do s60	39¾
4,000	do	100	200	Reading R.R.	49¾
52,000	Missouri State 6s	86½	300	do	50
5,000	do s60	86½	700	do	50¾
10,000	do b60	86¾	400	do s3	50¾
15,000	do	86¾	1000	do c	50¾
2,000	Hud. Riv R. 1st M.	102½	100	do s3	50¾
6,000	Mich. C. R. 8 Pc. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	97⅞	200	do s30	50
5,000	do	98	200	do s10	50¼
9,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	60	200	do s30	49¾
3,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	91½	60	M. S. & N. I. RR.	12½
2,000	do	91¾	150	M. S. & N. I. 6's 1st	41
10,000	do s60	91	200	do	40¾
1,000	Ill. Free'd Bds.	91	100	do	40¾
1,000	do	91¼	50	do s30	40¾
2,000	do	91¾	200	do	40¾
1,000	C. B. & K. F. L. & B.	0	150	do s10	40¾
2,000	N. J. C. 1st M. B.	99½	50	do b10	40¾
8	Bk. of New York	107½	25	do b30	40¾
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	99	450	do s30	40¾
231	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99	100	do s30	40¾
100	Comb. Pref'd s60	23¼	100	do s60	40¼
100	Pn. Mail St. Co	78	125	Panama R.R.	117¾
200	do s45	77	50	do c	117¾
550	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	78	80	Ill. Cen. R. R.	67¾
10	do b10	78	200	do b60	67¾
200	do b30	78	30	do	67¾
175	do b60	78	100	Gal. & Chi. R.R	67¾
100	do b3	77⅞	200	do s10	67¾
200	do b30	77⅞	600	do s10	67½
200	do b60	77⅞	350	do	67¾
1450	do	77¾	100	do s60	67
100	do s60	77¾	100	do s30	67
500	do s10	77¾	100	do s30	67¾
200	do s30	77½	300	do b30	67¾
100	do s60	77⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	60
120	Erie Railroad	10¾	325	do	25¾
5	Hud. Riv. R. R.	32½	100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	56½
60	do	32¾	100	do s60	56
100	do b60	32¾	200	do b60	56⅝
100	do s60	32¾	100	do b60	56¾
100	do s60	32⅞	50	do b10	56¾
100	do s10	33	400	do	56
100	do	33	50	do b60	56½
200	Harlem Railroad	12	500	do s10	56
300	Mich. Cen. R. s10	60¾	250	do s30	55⅞
50	do s10	60¾	50	Mil. and Miss. R.	5
100	do	60¾	50	do s10	5½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,600	U. S. 6s '47	109¾	50	Hudson R.R. R. b10	38
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92¾	10	do	33
1,000	do	92⅞	100	do s5	33
15,000	N.Y. Cen. R. '76	103	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39¾
5,000	M. S. 2d M. B. b30	60	50	do s60	39¾
7	D. & H. Can. Co.	99	100	do s30	39¾
5	do	98¾	200	do	39
100	do b60	98½	100	Harlem Railroad	12
100	do b60	98	100	Reading R.R.	50¾
23	do	98	75	Mich. Cen. R. R. s30	50¾
100	Cumb. Preferred	23¼	100	M. So. & N. I. R. b15	123¼
350	do	23½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.R. b30	57
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s5	78½	100	do	66¾
100	do	78½	200	do s60	66¾
400	N.Y. Cen. R. R.	77½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	55¾
750	do	77¾	150	do s3	55¾
200	do s30	77	100	do b10	55¾
53	Erie Railroad	10	40	Stonington R. R.	66

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

3,000	La Cr. & Mil. R. 7s.	77½	10 Nassau Bank 101¾
4,000	Chicago City 6s	86	20 Northern Bk. of Ky. 110
1,000	Ala. M. Jn. Sp. '58.	96	80 Fmt. & Drovers' Bk. 118
10	An. Ex. Bank	106½	100 U. S. Fire In. Co. 124¾
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	99	30 Excelsior Fire In. Co. 99½
40	Atlantic Bank	82	200 Firemen's Fd. In. Co. 100¾
20	Clinton Fire In. Co.	113¾	15 City Fire In. Co. 167
100	Fast R. Fire In. Co.	108	15 L'g Isl'd Fire In. Co. 164¾
10	L'g Isl'd Fire In. Co.	163	100 Knickb'r Fire In. Co. 130
10	Amer. Express Co.	85¾	60 G. W. Marine In. Co. 133½
10	Fifth-avenue R.	127	15 Col. Marine In. Co. 116¾

THURSDAY, March 31—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was not only irregular to-day—which fact, of itself, would be nothing very new in the daily reports of the month of March—but was marked by some considerable excitement and of varied character. There was a large business at the early session of the Brokers, distributed to all the active Railroad Stocks, and prices generally firm, and from ¼@½ ₩ cent. higher than the average of yesterday's sales. About 5,000 shares New-York Central were sold, beginning at 78 and closing at 77½, seller 60 days, and nearly 15,000 shares of other Railroads. Immediately after the adjournment, prices, with one or two exceptions, became weaker, and at the Second Board the excitement seemed to be as to how cheap fresh contracts, after the orders of the morning had been filled, could be put out. The Rock Island bridge was reported "on fire," and the New-York Central in a "general fight" for business. The first-named was sold down to 55½, after opening in the morning at 56½, and the latter at 77, buyer 60 days, after opening at 78 cash! Galena and Michigan Guaranteed sympathized in this sudden change, the last-named closing about 39, after selling as high as 41 in the forenoon. We could find nothing about the "fire" on the Western road outside of Wall-street, and touching the "fight" on the New-York line, the nearest approach to the correctness of the rumor is the circumstance that the management have determined to *free* themselves from all complications with other interests, and to assert for their route, and for the trade of the City and State of New-York, with which their every interest is identified, the advantages and traffic which of right belong to them. On this point we refer to a communication, from a well-advised source, in another place, over the signature of "*New-York*," with the additional remark that we have reason to believe that the Central people, if not the Erie, have already determined to act in pursuance of its suggestions. The result in favor of the traffic of the New-York line cannot be doubtful, nor the cordial approval of the jobbing and produce trade of the City of New-York at all questionable. The true interests of the stockholders of the Company, no less than the mercantile and commercial good of this City, have been consulted in the course which was adopted at Buffalo, and which is now confirmed by the representation of the Central Board. At the close of business this afternoon, the exceptions to the general weakness of the Share list were Reading, Pacific Mail and Hudson River. Reading sold in the Street at 51½ cash, to meet deliveries to the Philadelphia *Bull* account, which of late has been almost uniformly successful. After the transfers were over the stock closed in the afternoon at 50⅞@51 ₩ cent. Pacific Mail sold this afternoon as high as 78¾. Hudson River advanced at the early Board to 33 ₩ cent., and this price held good to the close. This steady advance on the reopening of the River competition denotes an improving confidence in the administration of the Company. The shares of the Delaware and Hudson have fallen off 2½ ₩ cent. since the annual report made on Tuesday.

In Federal fives the bid was 104½, nothing done at the Board. In Missouri State Stocks an advance of ½ ₩ cent. with large sales. A similar advance in Tennessees, which are but sparingly offered. North Carolinas sold at par. Virginias at 98. The Railway Bonds were steady. Illinois Construction, 91¼@91½. The Shares of the Company sold at 67¼@½. The general market this afternoon left off weak on all descriptions of Shares.

There is very little to remark upon to-day in Money affairs. The market for loans on demand or at short notice is steady at 4@5 ₩ cent., and for discounts 5@7 ₩ cent., according to date of paper, the quotation applicable to first class bills. The arrival of four European steamers since yesterday morning, with valuable cargoes, is making an active business at the Custom-house. The duties paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $171,000. The disbursements of the office exceed $400,000. This being the last day of the month, balances to the different Government accounts will be found in the official statement. The steamer for Europe on Saturday is the *Arago*, for Havre and Southampton. As the rate of insurance on Bullion after 1st April is reduced a fraction, several parcels will go by this opportunity which were ready for the *Asia* on Wednesday.

The Bonds of the City of Cleveland falling due April 1, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and made payable in Cleveland, will be paid at the Commercial Branch Bank in that city, on presentation. The Coupons due on that day will be paid, as heretofore, by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

We are requested to say that the Committee of bondholders of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company have prepared an agreement for the signatures of the bondholders which provides for the purchase of the road at the Trustee's sale, and a reorganization according to the plan recently adopted at a meeting of the different interests represented in the Corporation. Bondholders who desire to avail of its provision are required to sign the agreement within sixty days from March 1. The document can be found at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street, where all necessary information may be obtained. This road has commenced its Summer arrangements for passengers and freight, between Chicago and all points on the upper Mississippi River. The Chicago *Daily Times* says:

"During the coming season it is the intention of the St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company to run a fast express train, leaving this city about 9 in the morning, and arriving at Prairie-du-Chien in eight hours, without change of cars. At that place the passengers will go directly on board of the *Milwaukee*, or one of the other splendid steamers of the line, get their supper on board, enjoy the evening on the river, and arrive at St. Paul the next afternoon. This will be the fastest, most comfortable and most desirable route to St. Paul that will be open during the season. It avoids all the changes and omnibus rides of the route by way of Milwaukee; and while passengers by the Milwaukee route do not get to the boat till midnight, passengers by the route we have indicated have of course the choice of staterooms, and get supper on the boat without extra charge."

Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co. quote Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$100	$110
80 acres, per acre	87	90
120 acres, per acre	82	86
160 acres, per acre	80	85

There is an active movement in all descriptions except 160s, of which denomination there is rather a free supply. Orders are coming in from the West more freely.

The Coupons on Bonds of Keokuk, Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, also County of Scott and City of Davenport, Iowa, due April 1, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & Co.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—FEBRUARY RECEIPTS.

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$50,568 34	$42,945 92
Freights	44 578 82	34,285 71
Express	2,820 00	2,820 00
Mail	6,633 33	5,150 00
Total	$104,600 49	$85,201 63

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $254,056; paid out, $436,706; balance this afternoon, $7,680,552. The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in this City, during the month of March:

March 1, 1859, by balance		$4,219,757 64
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,701,838 37	
Patent Fees	1,153 28	
Post-Office Department	9,062 65	
Loans	2,750,453 79	
Miscellaneous	31,562 01—	5,593,070 39
Total		$9,814,827 91
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,857,339 76	
Post-Office Drafts	194,588 61—	5,086,928 57
March 31, 1859, Balance		$4,727,899 37
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Account	$2,926,001 44	
By receipts during the Month	1,815,437 19—	4,161,438 63
To payments		1,836,637 46
Balance		$2,324,801 17
By balance, Cr. interest accounts		$148,106 83
To payments		27,194 00
Balance		$120,912 83
By receipts for Customs in March, 1859		$2,701,838 37
By receipts for Customs in March, 1858		1,536,976 41
Increase in March, 1859		$1,815,359 31
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,815,359 31
By Coin received during the Month	$112,618 38	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	420,991 46—	533,609 84
Total		$2,348,969 15
To payments in Coin	$75,833 15	
To payments in Fine Bars	789,671 76—	865,504 91
Balance		$1,483,464 24
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$7,173,613 37	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	354,242 17—$7,527,855 51	
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,161,298 49	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	210,933 79—1,372,232 28	
Total		$8,900,087 82
Less due Depositors		1,219,535 21
Total balance		$7,680,552 61

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending March 31, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$8,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	3,000 00	
United States Bullion	351,000 00—	$362,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$82,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	3,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	4,500 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	3,500 00—	$93,001 00
TOTAL DEPOSITS.		
Payable in Bars		$255,000 00
Payable in Coins		200,000 00
Total		$455,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$413,292 82
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage		89,123 82

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.

Receipts.

	JANUARY— 1858.	1859.	FEBRUARY— 1858.	1858.
Passengers	$8,349 11	$9,186 00	$7,018 99	$8,414 95
Freight	11,325 18	9,657 46	14,301 64	9,416 38
Sundries	2,019 50	1,135 39	1,227 63	1,115 97
Totals	$21,693 79	$19,978 83	$22,548 26	$18,947 30

Expenses.

Maint'ng Road	$4,720 32	$2,733 01	$1,752 51	$2,052 70
Machinery	5,690 52	7,663 68	3,782 06	1,742 33
Operating	9,208 14	9,578 42	12,243 96	8,510 47
Overcharges	19 78	83	338 53	38 19
Totals	$19,638 76	$19,375 94	$18,107 06	$12,341 69
Net	$2,055 03	$602 91	$4,441 20	$6,603 61
Net results two months 1859				$7,206 62
Net results two months 1858				6,496 23
Increase in 1859				$710 39

The loss from the freight train running off the track, caused by a tree blown across the road immediately in front of the engine, in the midst of a driving snow-storm, will not exceed from $1,200 to $1,500.

The following Coupons are payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after April 1. Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds Fort Wayne and Chicago Special 10 ₩ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds; Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Sinking Fund Bonds,; Ohio and Indiana Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri Land Grant Bonds.

Interest Coupons, due April 1, on Schuyler County (Ill.) Bonds, will be paid at MILLS & RAY'S, No. 318 Broadway.

The Galveston (Texas) *News*, of March 19, says:

"That the Directors of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company have given a contract to Mr. HENRY P. ADAMS, of the State of New-York, for 82½ miles, commencing in the neighborhood of Millican's, a few miles north of the Navisota, and extending to near Horn Hill, six miles west of Springfield, in Limestone County. This contract commences where Mr. BREMOND'S ends. The terms of the contract are that Mr. ADAMS shall receive $21,000 per mile, for completing the road ready for the rolling stock, embracing everything, grading, ties, rails, chairs, spikes and every other incident in the construction to make it a first class road. $3,000 per mile is to be paid in stock, and $14,500 in the permanent bonds of the Company having not over 30 years to run, and the balance in merchandize, cash notes and cash payable as the work progresses. We understand that one of the stockholders has applied for an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the above contract, but upon what grounds we have not been able to learn definitely, and this has occasioned some expression of surprise among some railroad men, inasmuch as this contract is generally deemed highly favorable to the Company, being, as we learn, considerably below the cost of any part of the road now built, and $3,000 less per mile than is paid Mr. BREMOND for his contract for 32½ miles, now in the progress of execution. The above contract requires fifty miles to be completed by the 1st of June, 1860, and the remaining 32½ miles by the 1st of November following. The contract of Mr. BREMOND requires that the first 25 miles of his road shall be completed by the 1st of August next, and the remaining 7½ miles by the 1st of November next. And thus we see that if both the above contracts shall be carried out, it will be but a very short time before the road will be in operation 165 miles, which takes it into the wheat region, where it will receive and bring to our coast-markets all the surplus wheat and flour of a very large extent of the most productive country in this Union. The people of that region have been long and anxiously looking for this road to reach them, and any cause of delay in its progress will be a source of general regret."

New-York Central Railroad and the Buffalo Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Studious attempts having been made of late to cast odium upon the managers of the New-York Central Railroad Company for their alleged instrumentality in the disruption of the Railroad Convention which assembled at Buffalo on the 16th instant, the writer of this desires to lay before the public, and especially the citizens of our City, an exposition of the causes which led to that event.

Our City and the bearings of its future on the commercial traffic between the East and West had much weight in determining the policy which guided the New-York Central on that occasion. New-York, hitherto the undisputed commercial emporium of our continent, has learned, from the experiment of the recent St. Nicholas compact, that her vaunted supremacy is not beyond the reach of her Southern rivals, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Notwithstanding her magnificent harbor, her immense wealth, her enterprise and thrift, facts have demonstrated the existence of elements of competition which have created new tendencies of trade, and which counterbalance, to a formidable extent, her supposed advantages. Since the opening of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railways, she has felt a sensible diversion of her trade to those cities. With the increased facilities afforded by these new lines of communication, and the consequent reduction of the rates of transportation, they have been enabled to command a larger share of the Western business than at any former period. In proportion as they have gained, New-York has lost; and, unless decisive measures be taken to overcome the inequality, her preponderance over her rivals will rapidly diminish. By this diversion of trade and its consequences, the New-York Central Railway, the New-York and Erie, and their westward connections, have likewise been affected. There is an intimate community of interest between these roads and the City of New-York with respect to the Western business. Whatever affects her prosperity, acts directly upon them. Boston and other cities at the East, and the more northern commercial cities of the West, also sympathize more or less in these disadvantages. All these localities, therefore, are concerned no less than the great Northwestern Railway lines in counteracting the injurious tendencies of trade which we have described. And herein we have the *true solution* of the causes which produced the rupture at Buffalo. The failure of the Convention to harmonize on the time of departure and arrival of their trains, though the ostensible, was not the real cause. Mr. CORNING, in behalf of the New-York Central, distinctly stated to the Convention that he acceded to the programme reported by the Committee on this subject, which programme was in accordance with the wishes of the New-York and Erie and the Southern lines. There was no disagreement between him and them on that point. The programme failed, as is well known, because of the inability of the Hudson River road to come into the arrangement. The grand difficulty lay back of all this.

It was known to most of the members of the Convention that the unequal operation of the St. Nicholas compact—for all the Northern and Northwestern roads had experienced its baneful effects—had turned an undue proportion of the business between the East and the West to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thence over the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads to the several points of destination. To continue that compact, therefore, without such modifications as would obviate the unjust discriminations which it contained in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and against New-York and other localities, would inflict a permanent injury upon the widespread interests which the Northwestern lines were bound to foster and protect. The representatives of the southern lines, having profited largely by that compact, were imperious in their demands, and were not disposed to yield the advantages it gave them. On the assembling of the Convention the spirit and temper of these gentlemen indicated anything but a conciliatory tone. In private conversation they repeatedly avowed their determination not to consent to the desired modification of the St. Nicholas compact. Mr. HAMMOND, of Chicago, the only speaker who alluded to the matter on the floor of the Convention, retorted upon them as follows: "No wonder," said he, "the Southern lines favor that arrangement, since it has proved so great an advantage to them. The agreement was unfair to the Northwest, and had worked to their injury. The Baltimore and Ohio road, especially, had gained by the contract, and Baltimore City had shared in this profit. The merchant of the West or Northwest, who made his purchases in New-York, had been obliged to pay from $3 to $6 per ton more for his freight from that City than from Baltimore, thus directly enhancing Baltimore interests to the disadvantage of those of New-York."

In these circumstances, what was to be done? What course was left for the New-York Central, if she would protect her own and the interests with which she was allied, but to insist on the modification of the St. Nicholas compact? When the New-York Central became a party to that compact, its managers consented to its unjust discriminations in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore and their respective routes, with extreme reluctance; but, influenced by a desire of harmony and the persistence of the President of the New-York and Erie, who voted with the Southern lines, they yielded for the time being, in the hope of soon effecting a satisfactory revision. The time had now come when that revision should be made.

We will not occupy space here to correct the misrepresentations of the course pursued by the New-York Central in reference to this compact as set forth by Mr. GARRET, of Baltimore, on the floor of the Convention. He and his coadjutors, the representatives of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio, and New-York and Erie, dealt profusely in criminations against the managers of the New-York Central. Mr. CORNING, conscious both of the wisdom and the rectitude of his position, allowed these gentlemen to indulge in personal vituperation to their heart's content. Choosing to confine himself strictly to the business in hand, his aim was to profit by the experience of the past, and to give a shape to the railroad policy of the great Northern and Western route which would inure to the advant

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2351. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

Cause of the Failure to Ratify the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty—The Non-Arrival of Lord Lyon—Dispatches from New-Granada—The Paraguay Dispute.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

General LAMAR announces in his dispatches the ratification of one of the Ouseley Treaties. The Mosquito Treaty is now under consideration. The British Legation, I understand, has dispatches to the same effect. The cause of the ratification of the Ouseley and the postponement of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty is of easy explanation. These treaties were precisely alike in the original drafts. OUSELEY had discretionary power, and accommodated his treaty to the views of Nicaragua, while Mr. LAMAR had definite instructions and could not exceed them—hence the one failed while the other succeeded. A copy of the treaty, as ratified, is now in this City, and varies but little from the copy as published in the TIMES. I have reason to believe that Great Britain desired and urged the ratification of our treaty.

Owing to the non-arrival of his successor, Lord NAPIER has indefinitely postponed the sale of his furniture. The *Curacoa* is known to be a slow vessel, and it is thought there are no just grounds as yet for apprehensions as to Lord LYON's safety.

Senor DE SARRIGA has received an leave of absence up to this date, though he has had assurances that leave would be granted.

The New-Granadian Legation is in the receipt of voluminous dispatches, including copies of all Cabinet reports. Peace is restored in Magdalena. The road from the valley of Cauca to the Pacific is in process of construction, with ample funds for its completion. This road opens to California and all the Southern Republics what BOLIVAR once termed the "Italy of the New-World." There seems to be no fear that MOSQUERA will regain power in Venezuela. The Congress and people of New-Granada again profess the kindest feelings towards our Government.

Dispatches received at the State Department from Commissioner BOWLIN report the sympathy of all the South American States with Paraguay and against us, though he still expresses a hope of being able to arrange all matters amicably with LOPEZ. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

The *Union* of to-day, has an apparently semi-official article on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, saying the President has never changed his policy concerning it; that the American construction will be substantially carried into effect; that the Mosquito Protectorate and the Bay Islands will, no doubt, be surrendered by Great Britain to Nicaragua and Honduras respectively; that the substance of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY's instructions has been e mbodicated to this Government only through Lord NAPIER; that it has full faith in the loyalty of the British Government, and that if Sir GORE OUSELEY has exceeded his instructions in any particular, he will, no doubt, be called to a rigid account.

It is well understood that the Cabinet to-day had more consideration the subject of Central American affairs. Advices from the Commander of the *Jamestown* confirm the newspaper statements relative to recent events in Nicaragua. Our Government has nothing from an official source later than the 25th of February relative to the treaties, when that of OUSELEY, of commerce, navigation and transit had been ratified, with an additional article to the effect that Nicaragua surrendered none of her rights over Musquito. The Musquito treaty was at that time pending, and the Cass-Yrisarri treaty had not been acted on. Our Government will accordingly await further reliable intelligence, before it can act decisively, so far as Great Britain is concerned, if it shall appear that OUSELEY has transcended or violated his instructions, a formal request will be made of England to disavow his acts, if she shall not do so voluntarily. It is thought, however, she will carry out in good faith the understanding between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, relative to the settlement of the intricate questions growing out of the different interpretations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, norms it improbable, should Nicaragua ratify all the British treaties and reject ours, that Minister LAMAR will be withdrawn, and General JEREZ, the Nicaraghan Minister at Washington be tendered his passports. Such is the position of the question, according to the best available information, but much depends on the character of future official advices from Nicaragua. Our vessels will, it is said, be concentrated at the most exposed points for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens within their reach. To proceed to the interior of the country, would be an act of war, which will not be committed, but there is no doubt, from what has recently transpired, that the President will exert, to the utmost extent, all the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws.

The Navy Department has named the new third-class steamers as follows: That at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the *Mohican*; at Boston, the *Narragansett*; at Brooklyn, the *Iroquois*; the large one at Philadelphia, the *Wyoming*, and the small one the *Paunee*; at Norfolk, the *Dacotah*; at Pensacola, the *Seminole*; at Mare Island, California, the *Saginaw*.

From official advices received to-day, it appears that the steam frigate *Minnesota* reached Bombay on the 16th of January, having on board ex-Minister RUSH, who left on the 25th for Suez. The frigate had visited Singapore and Penang, and several ports in Ceylon. She occasioned expressions of surprise and admiration, as she has ever done in the East. In a few days she was to leave for Muscat, in Arabia and passing them thence to the Cape of Good Hope, she would probably touch at Zanzibar.

A letter from the Commander of the U. S. frigate *Savannah*, dated at Vera Cruz, March 11, confirms the former reports of the defeat of MIRAMON, and the success of the Constitutionalists in the interior, and their advance on the City of Mexico.

It is probable that Ex-Senator JONES will withdraw his declination of the Bogota Mission.

There are at least twenty applicants for the vacant Commissionerships of Patents and of Indian Affairs, but the appointments will probably not be made for a week to come.

The failure of the arrival at Annapolis of the *Curacoa* with Lord LYONS excites additional fears for his safety.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says the *Courier*, contains a telegram from Washington that war in Europe has actually commenced, and that GEORGE SANDERS had brought a dispatch to that effect to the President. Mr. MILES Member of Congress from Charleston, telegraphed back that Lord NAPIER knew nothing about the truth of the report. The *Courier*, however, fails to be convinced.

Minister BOWLIN writes hopefully of satisfactorily arranging the difficulties with Paraguay.

The Norfolk Quarantine—The Brig George Washington.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 31.

Our Quarantine regulations go into effect to-morrow. This is one month earlier than usual

One hundred and thirty bales of cotton from the brig *George Washington*, ashore on Currituck Beach, have reached here.

Labor Movements in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, Friday, April 1,

The journeymen coachmakers have established a list of prices for employers, making an advance of six cents on a dollar on their wages.

The jewelers are holding meetings to raise the prices of their labor.

A cane, made from the timber of the slave-ship *L. Amistad*, was presented to the Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, in this city on Wednesday evening.

Nomination for Police Commissioner in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, April 1.

VISCHER TEN EYCK has been nominated for Police Commissioner, under the new law, by the Republicans, and has been indorsed by the Americans. The balance of the city ticket will be Union.

Fires.

FIRE AT RED BANK, N. J.

RED BANK, Friday, April 1.

The country-seat of Dr. J. LEATHE, of New-York City, situated about one mile from Red Bank, was entirely destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire last night. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

FIRE AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Friday, April 1.

A barn containing one horse, three wagons, a quantity of hay, &c., belonging to Mr. HENRY WORDELL, near this place, was entirely consumed by fire this morning.

FIRE IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, Friday, April 1.

A portion of a large factory at the corner of Mechanic and Lawrence streets in this city, owned by CRANE & KILBOURN, and occupied by Messrs. FRAZER, silver platers; H. M. CURTIS, last maker; the Perry Patent Arms Company, and others, was destroyed by fire at about 1 o'clock this morning. Loss $3 000, and insured $2,000.

A stable in the rear of the Union Hotel was set on fire Wednesday night and destroyed.

A Murderer Sentenced to Death.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 1.

HENRY DUVALL, convicted of the murder of CHRISTIAN FISCHER, in this western section of this city, a few months since, has been this morning sentenced to death. This makes five persons under the death sentence now in the City Jail.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Busy Working of the Machine—Perils of One's Pets—Great Chances for Dahlona Projects—The City Charter Ground—The City Railroads through the Committee of Nine—How the Registry Law Heads—Mr. Wetmore's Seat not yet Awarded—Private and Local Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 1, 1859.

Legislation, about these days, is a well-oiled wheel—running easy—a greased bolt of lightning, striking terribly where it was unlooked for; an unbridled night-mare, settling most heavily on the chests of those unused to irregular hotts. In both Houses, what little is done, is done by unanimous consent—the Assembly has not been out of the order of third reading, except by odd snatches, for a week. Business consists in watching the reports of the Grinding Committee. That modern inveution holds its sessions at the same hour that the House is in session, leaving its most innocent member in the House to make its reports. If one steps out to get a pet ground, on his return he finds the one he most abhorred has been referred, to report complete. But if he prefers to watch the report, his pet dies. Happy is the member who has a live friend among the Grinders.

Yesterday morning, the Committee of Nine, despairing after two days' waiting of an opportunity to catch certain gentlemen out, rolled its dupitcate report in. It contained the City Charter Omnibus Reform, the Atlantic Tunnel Removal, and several other equally innocent. It took two or three hours to haul off the pugnacious gentlemen who were disposed to send one or another of its bills spinning on to the table. But the statement boldly made that the Lobby was ruining the Grinding Committee served to compact its members—Mr. LAWRENCE always excepted who whether in or out of Committee runs his own vehicle—and with their force and their friends not an item could be knocked out of their report. To-day they came in early with a list of 41 bills—of which two the New-York Constable bill and the New-York City Cemetery act, were knocked out, and, without a successful motion to recommit, are killed. The motion to treat the Harlem Railroad bill in the same way was lost. Yeas, 28; Nays, 66. Among those accepted and to be sent to Nursing Committees with power to report complete, are bills in relation to Insurance Companies in New York and Kings, to the New York Courts, the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, (Senate,) to the Connecticut boundary Commission, to the Society for the relief of poor women and small children, to providing for additional Notaries in New-York, to the Public Health of New-Utrecht, to the New-York Orphan Asylum, to the Corpus Christi Ship Channel incorporation, (from the Senate,) to the Peter Cooper Institute, and to the S. Daniel's Benevolent Society.

The Grinding Committee has been in session all day upon the New York City Railroads, but adjourned without disposing of them. They ground out, however, the Insurance Department bill—Mr. Comptroller CHURCH's elaborate argument against it going for nothing. While Mr. CONKLING and Mr. ODYKE were laboring to prevent their action on the City Railroads, a quiet piece of mischief was going on in the House. The Omnious Charter bill had been referred to a Committee whom Metropolitans could not complain of as likely to have any prejudices on the subject, to wit: Barna JOHNSON, of Delaware; Mackin, of Dutchess; Holl, of somewhere up north; Lawrence, of Queens and Bacheler, of Saratoga. Dr. HULT terminated the very tedious session of this Committee by rising to report the bill to the House complete. He had unanimous consent, and unanimously the report was agreed to. It was full half an hour after this that Mr. CONKLING put himself into array for rejecting the report when it should come in. He cordially tendered his hat to the Doctor when he discovered how much too late for dinner he was.

There are now 128 bills, mostly originating in the lower House, ready and waiting for a third reading and 40 more will be ready by Saturday morning. Yet of third readings there was only one yesterday, though 45 were ordered to that category, and not more than 20 bills have been passed to day.

Meanwhile, even to day, new bills have been introduced, and one which came up to a member inclosed in a letter to a member last evening was sent to a Committee to report complete before the wafer on the letter was dry. Smart men work with great rapidity just now, and if one should take a chew of tobacco with deliberation, while he is inserting the quid the biggest piece of rascality that it ever entered the head of a legislator to devise may go up for the first time to the Clerk's desk and come back, only needing one gentle lick more to be in shape for a final passage. No one talks any longer of "niggers in the fence"—it will soon be necessary to reopen the African Slave-trade to find little colored boys enough to stick in the fences that gape for their accommodation.

"Let us look to the Senate," is the consoling advice of conservative people on such occasions. Their mill grinds slowly—their Committee of eight feeds slowly, and slowly issues its grist. But the Standing Committee are sending in their reports rapidly. The following were to-day ordered to a third reading: To increase the number of Coroners in Queens County; divers propositions to submit to the people a law for the loan of $3 000,000; authorizing notaries to perform the duties of Commissioners of Deeds; incorporating the Flushing and College Point Steamboat Company; Wallabout Martyrs' Monument; changing the name of a street in Brooklyn to Fort Green-place; to provide the payment of certain claims against the City of Brooklyn, and extending the time in which the Hicksville and Cold Spring Railroad may be finished—all which, except the Loan act, have passed the Assembly, and hence are in pretty good condition.

The Brooklyn Sewerage bill is in the hands of the following Committee to report complete, viz: Messrs. Tuthill, Moore, Duryea, Wilson and Coleman. The Brooklyn Water bill is referred to a Select Committee to report complete, viz: Messrs. Anorus, Meserole, Tuthill, Duryea and Gardner.

The Woman's Liorary bill is just announced engrossed. It will probably be read a third time to-night.

Mr. NOXON being anxious to make a speech on the disputed seat, the question whether or not Mr. WETMORE is entitled to be called Senator is postponed to next Monday.

The Registry bill has at last been fixed in the Senate,—the Assembly bill being adopted with some amendments by Mr. NOXON. As Mr. N. is the author of the Assembly bill, its character is not much altered by the amendments adopted. The Committee of the Whole attempted to report it to the Senate, but that motion was tabled.

The three City Railronds, which I have already announced as "a sure thing," are yet deemed a sure thing so far as the Assembly is concerned; but in the Senate they may scrape the bottom. The Grinding Committee is supposed to stand three for and five against them. They would stand a better chance in the Committee of the Whole. 5 P. M.—The three are just ground through the Assembly's Committee of nine—2 to 1. GLAUCUS.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 1.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill authorizing a loan of $2,500,000, to pay the floating debt, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PROSSER reported favorably the Assembly bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the Canal Commissioners' drafts.

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA, the bill was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A large number of Assembly bills were reported from the Committee.

The Central Park enlargement bill was passed.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Bay Steamboat Company was lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The bill to protect the liberty of witnesses was then taken up and debated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bills amending the License Law were the special order, but were postponed till Wednesday evening.

The following bill's were ordered to a third reading: Relative to the Protestant Episcopal Public Schools, New-York.

To provide payment for the work done and material furnished on a certain part of the Erie Canal Enlargement.

The bill to close the canal locks on Sunday coming up, a long skirmish took place upon it.

Mr. SPINOLA endeavored to fight off the final vote upon it, and numerous motions were made to amend, to postpone the vote and to lay the bill on the table all of which were voted down by decisive majorities.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 1

The Grinding Committee reported several bills.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out from the list to extend the term of New-York Constables from one to three years.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER opposed the motion.

Mr. S. S. CHILDS hoped the motion would prevail. He favored the extension of the terms of the Constables from Jan. 1, 1860, but was unwilling to keep in office longer than one year the Constables now in, as many of them were infirm and very bad men.

The bill was stricken out from the report.

Mr. CONKLING then moved to strike out the bill authorizing payment for the lands taken for the City Cemetery, New-York. He designated the bill as improper to be passed. Payment had been refused by the Supervisors, and the bill sought to legalize a very corrupt transaction.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER opposed the motion to strike out, and defended the bill.

Mr. S. S. CHILDS supported the motion.

The bill was stricken out.

An attempt was made to strike out the bill to extend the charter of the Harlem Railroad, but it failed.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to the fact that 128 bills now lay on the table for a third reading; that the standing Committees had just reported 40 more, and that other bills had been referred to special Committees, which would swell the number to 180. If the House continued to make special orders, the Assembly bills thus ready for a third reading could not be acted on in the Senate before the adjournment, and any bills ordered in future to a third reading could not be expected to go through. He desired the House to understand these facts.

Mr. SMITH stated the importance of the consideration of the New-York Tax bill, and moved it be taken up. Lost.

The bill remodeling the New-York Municipal offices was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

The House then took up the third-reading bills, and a number of private interest merely were passed.

The bill remodeling the tax and assessment law in the City of New-York was passed. It creates three Commissioners to be appointed by the Comptroller, to hold office for five years, and abolishes the offices of Ward Assessors and Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments as now existing.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, for twenty years. The Corporators are EDWIN CROSWELL, SPENCER KIRBY, D. M. CARRINGTON and W. S. ROGERS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To reduce the capital stock of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad.

To incorporate the Union Dime Savings Bank, New-York.

To incorporate the Woman's Library in New York.

To amend the charter of the East River Insurance Company.

In relation to the rendition of accounts by administrators.

To provide for supplying the vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in several towns of this State.

Also, several private bills.

The bill to confer additional powers on the Fire Commissioners of New-York came up for a third reading.

Mr. SMITH moved to recommit the bill, as in its present shape it was not acceptable to firemen.

Mr. C. SPENCER opposed the motion to recommit, but moved to lay the bill on the table for the present. Carried.

The bill to prevent the erection of unsafe buildings in New-York came up for a final reading.

Mr. GOVAN moved to recommit the bill for amendment.

Mr. TOMLINSON moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

The Grinding Committee reported a number of bills, among them the following:

To authorize a Railroad in Seventh-avenue, New-York.

Also, a Railroad in Fourteenth street and other streets, New York.

Also, a railroad in Avenue D and other streets, New-York.

Amending the act to prevent the issue of false receipts by warehousemen.

Requiring County Treasurers to file reports.

To provide for the reduction of the capital stock of banking associations.

To facilitate the correction of assessment rolls.

To incorporate the New-York Preparatory School of Medicine.

Mr. ODYKE moved to strike out from the report the bills relating to the New-York railroads. He spoke at length in support of the motion, arguing that the railroads of the City of New York are injurious rather than beneficial; that if their character were different and they were useful, as their warmest advocates maintain, there were enough of them already; that if more were needed they should be constructed under general laws instead of special grants, and that under the decision of the Court of Appeals any legislative grant of this kind is invalid unless backed by the consent of the owners of property in the streets through which the railroads pass. These objections he believed sound and unanswerable, and should, in his judgment, be fatal to the measures before the House, but they sank into insignificance when compared to the objections he had yet to urge. He believed the bills were full of inaccuracies. The corporators asked for powers without any suitable checks for the protection of passengers. They asked it, too, as a free gift. The charities of the State had been turned away unsatisfied, and now it was proposed to confer millions on these railroad parties. The Constitution forbids the taking of private property for public use without a fair compensation, yet it is proposed to do so. In plain language, this was robbery; but when it is done by legislation it is spoliation. Mr. ODYKE then proceeded to comment on the rumors which prevailed about lobby influence being used to pass these bills. He had not come in contact with that influence, yet it was said to be in existence, and its odor was abroad. He believed there were a hundred people here who were importuning members to pass those bills. He had himself been argued with in favor of these bills and other members had also been approached. It was said that great exertions had been used to convert the Republican Committee who had once declared against these bills, and report said that ten thousand dollars had been offered one man to advocate these bills. Rumor had it also that a prominent gentleman of this City, whose liberal and enlightened views, keen sagacity, and high position, entitle him to every respect, had, with his influence, entered the lists and interested himself for these bills. It is said that the gentleman who presented the Seventh-avenue bill received it from him.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER—If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I will state distinctly, in justice to all parties, that this statement is entirely incorrect.

Mr. ODYKE continued—He knew nothing about the fact, and had only stated what rumor reported. He was authorized to offer half a million of dollars for that very franchise. He deemed it an unseemly spectacle to see party leaders endeavor to induce their political friends to incur the odium of such measures, and believed that no party could pass measures so glaringly unjust without injury. He also believed that the Governor would veto the bill if it was passed. No person in sober judgment should vote to give away a franchise for which half a million of dollars was offered. He desired to read to the House a letter picked up in a Committee-room, addressed to a member of the Grinding Committee by an Ex-Senator urging the passage of the bills without debate.

Mr. MILLER rose to a point of order, and objected to the reading of the letter.

The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. ODYKE concluded by urging the rejection of the bills.

The letter which Mr. ODYKE alluded to was addressed to Mr. ASSORT by Mr. WM. BEACH. It advocates the passage of the bills through the Grinding Committee without debate, on the ground that discussion can be had before the Special Committee, to which the bill must be referred to be reported complete. It also states that for every name erased from the application for their report twenty others could have been obtained had the friends of the bill had time to procure them.

Mr. GOVAN said that the gentlemen from New-York had denounced the lobby severely, and talked about gentlemen on the floor as being under the influence of lobbymen and outsiders, while at the same he had stated that he opposed these bills because a friend of his desired to procure the franchise himself, and was willing to pay half a million of dollars for it.

Mr. ODYKE—The gentleman misunderstands me. I did not charge gentlemen on the floor with being under the influence of the lobby.

Mr. GOVAN—Then the gentleman's language misrepresented his meaning. He would not charge his colleague (Mr. ODYKE) with having a personal interest in that old of half a million of dollars, but he (Mr. GOVAN) would say that he was just as willing to give the franchise to worthy men, who could not afford to pay half a million of dollars, as to those who could afford to pay that sum. He believed that the latter, while willing to give half a million dollars for the franchise now, in order to secure it, would subsequently make up more than that sum out of the people.

Mr. LAWRENCE spoke against the bills, and against giving away a franchise for which a large sum was offered. He was uncompromisingly opposed to the conversion of what may be public necessity to the exclusive promotion of individual or private advantage. The exercise of the power of the State to take private property for professedly public purposes should never be resorted to, unless the public will be greatly benefitted, not unless full and adequate compensation is given to the individuals whose property is taken.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD spoke at length in favor of the bills, urging the great necessity of railroads for the use of the millions traveling in the City of New-York. The only persons that opposed them were a few property holders and omnibus proprietors, who desired to force the people to ride in their out-of-date vehicles. He replied to the remarks of Mr. ODYKE respecting lobby influences, by referring him to the hosts of outsiders in the interests of the omnibus proprietors, stage-route owners, and property holders who were besieging Members not to pass these bills. He inquired whether Mr. ODYKE had made assertions of corrupt influences being used by prominent Republicans.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD certainly had understood him so, and was glad to hear this explicit denial. He proceeded to describe humorously the exertions of the lobby against these bills.

Mr. TUTHILL spoke in favor of the bills and against the motion to strike them out of the report, urging their necessity. They were demanded for the public conveyance, and it was almost impossible to get along much longer without them. He regarded the talk about lobby influences as idle. That influence had been used in scores of bills for which all the members had voted. It was used on both sides for and against bills. He would not reject a bill that was wise in its provisions and demanded by public necessity, simply because some person interested in it was lobbying, as it is called, in its favor. He would not dash out the brains of a child because it had the small pox. He believed there were lobby influences at work for and against these bills, but believed also that the Railroads were demanded on the routes named in the bills, and should vote for their retention in the report and for their final establishment.

Mr. A. A. CHILDS spoke against the bills.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER said he had been opposed to the bills because he deemed it unjust to deprive the omnibus proprietors of their privileges, which would ruin them. But he now learned that the corporators in the bills had offered a liberal and honorable compensation to the proprietors of the stage routes, and if this was done he should favor the bills.

Mr. SMITH asked, and obtained leave, to present petitions numerously signed from the First Ward, in favor of these railroads. He stated that his constituents had instructed him to vote for these bills.

Mr. LAW said the members from the country find difficulty in voting on questions coming from New-York. The streets of New-York have been paid for, and the public has the right to use them for public conveyance as they see fit. The omnibus is an institution of the past, and has no prescriptive right to use the streets for carrying passengers. If the omnibus proprietors are injured, we regret it, but we must legislate for the public, not for individuals. If the New-York Common Council will not charter Railroads for the public convenience, the Legislature should. We hear much of lobby corruption and fraud, but we had heard too much of that already. It is a favorite way of defeating law here. The public will think there is no purity here. They will think the members of the Legislature are as corrupt as the festering pollution of cities. The men who come from New-York for and against the bills have a right to come, and we have no right to call such men corrupt and hold them up to scorn.

Mr. MILLER spoke in favor of the bills. Although from a remote part of the State, he had felt that who go to New-York must feel, the necessity of railroads in that City. He declared the opposition to the bills came from the omnibus gentlemen, who were opposed to all progress.

Mr. ARCHER said a letter had been introduced into the House and commented on by the gentleman from New-York, (ODYKE,) addressed to him by an editorial personal friend and constituent of his, Mr. BEACH. He denounced the manner in which the letter had been obtained, and denied the right of the member to use it, but at the same time, in justice to the writer, would say, that the construction attempted to be put on the letter was not justified by the facts. There was not one word in it which ought not to have been written. It was not one-half, not one-twentieth part so strong in its language in favor of action on the bills as had been the applications and exhortations addressed to him by persons interested in the defeat of the bills, and even by Mr. ODYKE himself, to induce him not to report the bills.

Mr. RUTHERFORD said it was no use saying anything against the bill, for they would be passed by both Houses and signed by the Governor.

Mr. ODYKE disclaimed against insinuations against the integrity of Mr. ASSORT in his allusions to the letter, and declared that in rising he had deemed himself entirely justified.

Mr. TOMLINSON had intended to say nothing on this question, but if the assertion of his colleague (RUTHERFORD) was correct, that the bills would be passed also signed by the Governor, and that it was no use opposing them, it was time for the House to take action. He denounced those who would yield up the City of New-York and the rights of property-holders to the mercy of these railroad corporations, because they offered compensation to the omnibus proprietors as to any others. He argued against the right to run a railroad in the front of any man's property without his consent. The streets of New York were held in trust for the people by the City. There was no more right in the Legislature to give away these franchises, than to give away the ferries from which the City derives a good share of its income. He argued at length on the merits of the question, and alluded to Mr. SPENCER's remarks in an article on the roads in the *Evening Journal*. He scorned the legislator who would guide his course by the public Press. The Press was inaccurate—the Press was unreliable. It was managed and controlled by corruption. He had seen papers in New-York wake up with a lie stamped on their very face. He had seen them swearing one against the other, and every one of them perjured by their own showing. He concluded by eloquently urging the House not to pass these bills, but to strike them out of the report.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD replied in defence of the Press, declaring he scorned the legislator who would not be guided by the voice of the public Press.

The Speaker took the floor when the previous question was moved, but the House refused to order it.

The Speaker then spoke in favor of the bills. He had voted, always voted and should always vote for City Railroads in New-York. They were demanded by public necessity. The rich opposed them and the poor solicited them. This was the true state of the case. He was from a rural district, but had for twenty years past done more business in New-York than a tenth of her people. He knew of the subject of which he spoke. These railroads, if built, must be done by corporations. As to who were the corporators he cared not. One man was as good as another, so long as they would build and honestly operate the roads. He would give the franchise without cost. If half a million of dollars were paid for the franchise, it would go into the treasury, and relieve the rich for a year from a trifle of taxation, but the poor would be the sufferers, for the price paid for the franchise would be taken out of them in increased fare. An allusion had been made to the incorporated State Camp Company. That Company, he understood, was in favor of the proposed bills.

The previous question was then ordered and at 12 o'clock the House refused to strike the bills out of the report by Yeas, 15; Nays, 66.

The report of the Grinding Committee was then agreed to.

Those voting in the affirmative on the motion to strike out were Messrs. N. A. Childs, S. S. Childs, Colt, Conkling, Cornelius, Green, Masters, Meeks, Messerole, Moulton, Opdyke, Slocum, Stewart, Snydam and Tomlinson.

The House then, it being nearly 1 o'clock, adjourned.

Communication to the Legislature from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Canal Fund, charged by the Constitution and laws with the care, custody and supervision of the moneys belonging to that fund, and with the duty of making payments of interest and principal upon the Canal debt, in view of the prospective embarrassments of the Treasury to meet a portion of the obligations of the State, beg leave to report to your honorable body the following facts:

The "surplus revenues" of the Canals are entirely exhausted by the requirements of the 1st section of the 7th article of the Constitution to provide for the interest, and a sinking fund for the principal of the old Canal debt, and such revenues are largely insufficient for the purpose.

The only resource, therefore, for paying the interest on the new Canal debt of $12,000.000 is by taxation. This amounts to $710,000 annually. The Legislature, at its last session, imposed a half mill tax, estimated to yield $680,000, to pay the interest for the present fiscal year, leaving a deficiency of $30,000, which, with the sum of $83,517 34 advanced from the Sinking Fund for this purpose on the 1st of January, 1858, will make a deficiency at the close of the present fiscal year, on the 30th day of September next, of $113 517 34.

This advance from the Sinking Fund must be restored to it by the 1st day of July, 1860, in order to comply with the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the payment of a portion of the old Canal debt which falls due at that time.

There will be no means to pay any portion of the interest on the new debt for the next fiscal year, except such as your honorable body shall provide.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund made a temporary loan of $200,000 on the 1st of July, 1858, to prosecute work which could not be suspended without great detriment to the public interest, payable on the 1st day of July, 1860, which there will be no means to pay unless provided by the present Legislature.

The following statement exhibits the amount necessary for the foregoing purposes:

Advance from Sinking Fund for interest on new Canal debt	$83,517 34
Interest on new debt for fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1 1858	710,000 00
Interest on new debt for fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1859	710 000 00
For temporary loan	200,000 00
Interest on advances from Sinking Fund	15 569 62
Total	$1,718,786 96
Deduct estimated avails of half-mill tax	680,000 00
Deficiency	$1,038,786 96

Whatever disposition the Legislature may see fit to make of other less sacred obligations, the undersigned deem it their duty earnestly to recommend that provision be made for the payment of the foregoing deficiency at the present session of the Legislature. Unless this is done, the interest upon the new Canal debt must remain unpaid after the 1st day of July next, and the advances upon the Sinking Fund will be unrestored on the 1st day of July, 1860. Thus the public faith will be violated and our constitutional obligations disregarded.

Deeming these considerations paramount to all others, the undersigned submit this statement, in the confident hope that the Legislature will immediately adopt measures to meet these liabilities, and thus save the State from public dishonor.

Respectfully submitted,

R. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.
S. E. CHURCH Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOOL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

ALBANY, March 31, 1859.

Cheaper Justice and Speedier Settlements—The Division of the Sixth Judicial District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Quite a number of letters and editorials have appeared in your and other papers, against the bill dividing the Sixth Judicial District, now before the Legislature at Albany. If you will allow a small space for the other side, I think I can show that no fair-minded man can possibly be in favor of having things stand as they are.

First—The City of New-York is divided into seven Civil Judicial Districts and eight Criminal Judicial Districts. Each Criminal Judicial District corresponds in territory with a Civil Judicial District, except the Sixth Civil District, which embraces two Criminal Districts. We have either too few Civil or too many Criminal Justices in our District.

Second—The population of our City, by the last State census, was 629,904. The population of each of the seven Districts should have been 89 986 [illegible] whereas one District then had a population of 154,301. We, citizens of the Sixth District, see no fairness in taxing us for the support of a Justice for every 76 000 in the other sixth Districts, and giving us only one for 154,000. Any one who is in favor of such inequality must have a mind particularly *bizarre*.

Third—There is no other part of the State, of its population, which enjoys so few judicial privileges as this Sixth District. It has now a population of about 200,000. It is a poor county in the State that cannot boast one Justice, and yet our district is larger than any county in the State, except those in which New-York and Brooklyn are situated. It is larger than Erie County, including Buffalo. It is much larger than Monroe County, including Rochester. It is as large as the entire counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Schenectady, Schuyler, Warren and Yates, all rolled into one. It is about as large as any five of the counties in the State, taken together. What would our rural friends say if they had only one Justice to every five or ten counties in the State? The Sixth Judicial District is larger than the State of California, which threatens to erect itself into an Empire. It is three or four times as large as the District of Columbia. It is as large as the States of Florida and Delaware put together. It is larger than the State of Rhode Island. Now, imagine two States like Delaware and Florida, or one State like Rhode Island or California, making an outcry because two Justices were to be appointed to attend to their litigations in place of one.

Fourth—The Sixth Judicial District extends over all that part of the City from Fourteenth to Fortieth street, and from river to river. It is the portion most rapidly filling up. It is peculiarly the dwelling-house part of the City, and the jurisdiction of these Courts depend on residence not on business. It embraces now, in fact, about one-third of the permanent population of the City. It we must be content with one Justice, surely the other two-thirds of the City should be content with two.

Fifth—The Twelfth Ward alone, which is only one-quarter of the Sixth Judicial District, (embracing the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards,) has a larger population than some other entire Judicial Districts. Is it fair that one man in the Sixth Ward should have as many judicial privileges as four men in the Twentieth Ward.

Sixth—Divide the Sixth Judicial District into two, as proposed by the bill before the Legislature, and either half will be larger than the other Judicial Districts of the City.

Seventh—The recent elections show that the Sixth Judicial District embraces nearly one-third of the voters of the City—over one-fourth. By what right are we, with one Justice, taxed to support six Justices for our neighbors.

Now, surely, no man can look at the foregoing facts and say the present system is fair.

Every fifty thousand people in our State should have a tribunal for the settlement of their small causes. Every other part of the State has that facility except New-York City, and particularly the Sixth District. The people want cheap, speedy and convenient justice. Hundreds of suitors are driven with small claims of fifty or one hundred dollars, to the Supreme Court or Superior or Common Pleas, where it takes from six months to two years to reach a trial. This calls upon hundreds of additional jurors to leave their mercantile affairs to try these small causes. Every cause tried in these higher Courts costs $100 in taxable costs alone, besides counsel fees, jury expenses and loss of time. There are over 6,000 causes now on these three calendars, the costs in which alone amount to nearly a million of dollars, to say nothing of counsel fees, jurors' time, &c. One third of these causes should have been tried in the District Court, and would have been but that it is easier for the residents of Fortieth-street or Eleventh-avenue to meet the residents of Fourteenth-street or Avenue D at the City Hall than at any place in the Sixth District.

We should have more District Courts—at least one more for this District. The cumbrous machinery—the mockery, I might say—of the General Term of the Marine Court, should be abolished, and appeals be from the District and Special Term of the Marine Courts directly to the Common Pleas. Let the jurisdiction of the Justices' Court extend to $250, as it now does; and the Marine to $500, as it now does, and no costs be allowed for any recovery under $500 in the higher courts, and no costs in the Marine Courts under $250. In addition to this, there should be a General Court for the City in which all persons, and particularly the poor, could sue without money and without price for all sums under $10 or $20—where no lawyers nor costs should be admitted, and each party be allowed to state his own case under oath. The dispute could then be settled on the spot by the Judge. Indeed, what we want is more cheap Courts and less business in expensive ones.

In place of adding to the taxes the District Courts could all be made to support themselves. Let the new District be so arranged as to depend on the fees, and the office will not go a-begging; the fees remaining as they are. If fees are now illegally pocketed, one line in the bill to divide this district can remedy that for all the districts. If each Justice now pockets $3,000 extra from fees, one line of the new bill can save $21,000 to the City. If the Justices retain their private practice, another line in the bill can remedy this evil if evil it be. If time-serving politicians are elected, (and I presume higher Courts may not be above such men's ambition,) let the people elect better, or let them be afflicted as they deserve. In fine, a bill to divide the Sixth Judicial District might be passed which would facilitate the ends of justice, save enormous taxes in the ways of costs, and, in place of adding five or ten thousand dollars to our present taxes, save to our citizens hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

A CITIZEN OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Sporting Intelligence.

A misunderstanding has occurred as to the disposal which shall be made of the money received from the sale of tickets to admit spectators to the great Billiard match which is to take place week after next at Detroit. Some time since the statement was made that the surplus, after paying expenses, was to go to the Mount Vernon Fund. SEXSMITH and his friends do not agree to this. If Mr. PHELAN, say they, wishes to make such a disposition of his part of the proceeds they have no objection to his doing so; but Mr. SEXSMITH should be permitted to make whatever use he pleases of his part of the profits. It is said that it is the latter gentleman's intention first to deduct the $250 which he pays to defray PHELAN's expenses, and then hand over the balance to a charitable institution for orphans in Detroit. The difficulty is one which it would seem might easily be adjusted. In the meantime the sale of tickets has been stopped. Mr. PHELAN has already left for Detroit, with several of his friends. The second deposit of $1,500 a side was made Monday, making in all $5,000 thus far deposited. As has already been stated, the battle which the match is to come off will seat about 500 spectators. Each player is to have 100 tickets and the balance are to be sold. Bets begin to be offered on both sides as the time for the trial draws near.

All the signs betoken a lively time among trotting men. Three matches have been definitely agreed upon

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Admiralty.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 1.
Before Judge Betts.
COLLISION—STEAMERS.

The Northern Transportation Line vs. *The Steamship Pacific.*—This case with six other cases were tried together. They were suits brought by the owners of six barges to recover the damages occasioned to them, respectively, by a collision with the steamship, which occurred in the North River in the morning of Oct 27 1858. The barges were in tow of the steamship Saratoga coming directly down the river. The steamship had several barges lashed alongside, and three of about 400 feet long went from her stern to the barges in question, five of which were ahead and the other two tailed on to the five. The steamship had left her anchorage near Governor's Island about 10 A. M., and here over near the New-Jersey shore and going up the river; when nearly opposite Pier No 45, where one was going to her berth, she ported her helm and went nearly at right angles across the river, coming in collision with the barges in question.

Held by the Court—That the controlling question in the case is, at what time and place in the movement of the steamship up the river her helm was ported, and her direction and that of the tug and tow brought at right angles with each other.

That on this point the evidence is irreconcilable disaccordance and there is no course left but to adopt the statement of one side and reject the other absolutely.

That the testimony of witness outside of the colliding vessels, who saw the transaction, supports the charges of the libels, and the libelants' testimony must be held to establish, by a strong preponderance of proof, that the collision was occasioned by inattention and fault on the part of the steamship.

Decrees for libelants in all the cases, with references to compute the damages.

For libelants, Mr. Van Santvoord. For claimants, Mr. Van Vorst and Messrs. W Q & W. Murton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 1.
Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came this morning into Court, which was opened for their reception, with the following bills of indictment:

The United States vs. *Robert Walker*—An indictment against the boatswain of the ship *Antarctic*, for cruel and unusual punishment.

The United States vs. *Joseph D. Bradford*—An indictment against the third mate of the same vessel for the same offence.

The United States vs. *John McEnery*—An indictment against the master of the ship *Ethiopian* for the same offence.

The United States vs. *George Drew and Thomas Campbell*—An indictment for larceny committed on board the ship *Liverpool*.

The United States vs. *John H Paising*—An indictment for forgery of a voucher, by which to draw prize money.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—April 1.
Before Justice Clerke.

Stephen B. Dellye vs. *Emanuel B. Hart*—The defendant is Surveyor of the Port of New-York. He is now sued for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed in Nassau street, July 28 1858. He has interposed no answer.

The plaintiff now moves for judgment, and asks that his damages may be assessed by a Jury at the Circuit. The ground of this application is that no appearance is put in real prejudice in favor of so prominent and influential a politician as the defendant would exist in the breasts of a Sheriff's Jury.

Decision reserved.

Sheldon & Brown for the plaintiff; B. Galbraith for defendant.

Before Justice Davies.

Arthur E. Abbord vs. *Julio E. Abbard.*—Referred back to same referee to take further testimony.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT—March 31.
Liability of Western Indorsers.

Uriah H. Lee vs. *George Selleck et al.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, a firm in New-York, against the defendant, George Selleck, a banker in Illinois, upon a promissory note for $3 378 75, made and dated in New York by Benjamin Selleck, a resident of Wisconsin, but payable in Illinois, and indorsed by the defendant, George, in Illinois.

The action was commenced by attachment against the property of the defendant, the indorser.

The defence was, that the contract of indorsement being made in Illinois it must be governed by the laws of that State, and that by those laws the plaintiff must exhaust his remedy against the maker of the note by action before the indorser's liability attaches, so as to be actionable. This is provided by statute in that State. It was admitted that no process had been served upon the maker.

Mr. Justice Lott before whom the case was tried on 16th February, without a jury, gave judgment today for the defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Estate of Patrick Fogerty.—This was a final accounting by the administratrix of the estate of the deceased. It appeared that at the time of the death of the intestate he held certain leasehold premises in the City of New-York. Shortly after his death the lease expired by its own limitation, and a new lease was taken in the name of the administratrix. The creditors objected to the account as rendered, on the ground that the administratrix did not account for the proceeds of the lease, and that she had no legal right to have the lease renewed for her own benefit. On the other hand, the counsel for the administratrix contended that the whole claim, title and interest of the estate in the leasehold premises became extinct on the owner in fee becoming entitled to the possession of the premises by the expiration of the lease, and that neither the administratrix or any other person was legally competent to enter into new covenants in respect to the property, without being accountable to the estate therefor.

The Surrogate held that the administratrix was bound to account to the creditors for the value of the lease, and for the rents which had accrued less the current expenses, ground rent and repairs, &c.; that the lease when resumed was a continuation of the old lease, and was for the benefit of the estate; that the administratrix could not avail herself of her official position and use it for her own individual right and benefit, to the exclusion of the parties for whom she stood in the relation of trustee.

The Surrogate ordered the lease to be sold for the benefit of the estate, and that the administratrix should account fully for the proceeds of the sale.

Court of Appeals.

The attention of the profession is called to the fact that the first paragraph of the rule of the Court of Appeals, establishing the Calendar practice of that Court, has been modified as follows:

"No reservation will be made of any of the first thirty causes, unless on account of sickness, or an engagement elsewhere in the actual trial or argument of another cause commenced before the term of this Court, or other inevitable necessity, to be shown by affidavit. Other causes may be reserved upon reasonable cause shown; but if such reservation is not made before the day on which the cause is about to be called, stronger grounds will be required than when the application is made at an earlier period."

R. F. HICKS, Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Friday, April 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 3,115 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls and 900 bags Corn Meal, 15 881 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Oats, 45 pkgs. Provisions, and 10 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in request, at $6; Pearls are selling slowly, at $5 87½ @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in pretty good demand, today, sales having been made of 75 bags Java at 15½; 1,200 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 180 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.@12¾c., and 220 bags St Domingo, part at 10c. @ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, comprised 2,250 bales, nearly all *in transitu*. Prices were essentially unchanged. We continue to quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland	Florida	Mobile	N. Orleans
Ordinary, ₩ lb...	10⅜	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Middling, ₩ lb	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝

FISH—Dry Cod are heavy and languid at $3 50@$3 90 ₩ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are less sought after, and prices favor buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Flour is very quiet. Holders appear to be eager to sell, but they evince no disposition to reduce prices, so as to suit the principal buyers. The demand, consequently, lacks animation. The trade continue to discuss with much earnestness, and not a little bitterness, the erroneous statement of the stock of Flour here, referred to in our last. An effort has been made to ascertain the amount really here, and we have been furnished with a copy of the names of the holders and the total quantity on hand. The list embraces seventy-five firms, whose stock, as reported by each firm, amounts, in the aggregate, to 465,771 bbls., including all the State, Western, Southern, and Canadian Wheat Flour in first hands, and in the hands of speculators, as well as of the principal jobbers and that Flour upon which advances have been made. The sales of State and Western have been confined to 6,000 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 20@$5 15
Superfine State	5 25@ 5 75
Extra State	6 20@ 6 70
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 80
Fancy Ohio	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 05
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15@ 8 70

Southern Flour continues quiet at former rates, sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $6 15@$6 70 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 75@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is scarce, inactive and somewhat nominal. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 70@$4 50 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 85 for Jersey; $4 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; and $4 50@$4 75 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—The movements in all descriptions have been unimportant, the demand having been very tame. Prices are non-inally unaltered. The only sales of the moment to report were 6,000 bushels Rye, in lots, at 89c.@91c., and 4,000 bushels State Barley, part at 90c. ₩ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Chrystie, whose the week's sales in Brooklyn comprise, has very little demand for State and Western Wheat, and only for some of the common grades, which remain quite dull. The better qualities have been in fair request and are steady at about the rates quoted last week. Yesterday's transactions were to a limited extent, and the market closed quiet. Southern Flour remains unchanged in price. Canal market has continued heavy for the week. In consequence of the firmness manifested by holders. The receipts have been very light and the day generally dull and blue. The demand has been principally for milling, purchasers showing no disposition to supply anything beyond their present wants. The transactions yesterday were nominal, and the market unchanged. Corn remains without material change; there has been less inquiry for speculation, closing nominally at 80c.@90c. for Western Mixed, and 86c.@91c. for Southern and Jersey Yellow. Oats continue dull, with small sales at 54c.@55c. for Jersey; 56c.@57c. for State, and 58c.@62c. for Western and Canadian. Barley remains unchanged; the supply of strictly prime is moderate, whilst common and inferior is abundant and closes heavily.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered at reduced prices, yet the demand is restricted. Sales have been reported of 900 barrels, in lots, at $17 60@$17 75, chiefly at $17 60@$17 65 for New Mess, here; $17 50 for do., deliverable at the option of the seller, during all this month; $17 10@$17 25 for old Mess; and $12 75 for Prime, ₩ barrel. Cut Meats are in moderate request, including Hams, at 8½c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet at from 8½c.@11c ₩ lb. Lard is depressed and lower; sales to-day 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11c.@11¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is pretty actively inquired for at irregular rates; sales to-day, 570 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 25 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 10@$7 for do. Prime, ₩ obl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₩ tc.; Beef Hams $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio, 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is in less request, partly for export, at 7c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, April 1 82,772 bbls. Pork and 56 622 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 84 382 bbls. Pork and 59,078 tcs. and bbls. Beef March 1, 1859, and 28,442 bbls. Pork and 23 104 tcs. and bbls Beef April 1, 1858.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28½.@30½.; 175 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 23¾c.; and 50 hhds. Centrifugal Syrup at 22½c. ₩ gallon.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Messrs Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. have compiled the following statement of the—

Stock of Rice in New-York, April 1:

	1859.	1858.
Carolina, casks	10,414	9,665

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, and sales have been reported of 629 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Porto Rico, at 7c.; and New Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; also by auction, 433 hhds. New-Orleans, at $6 57@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is moderate; prices favor sellers. The transactions since Tuesday last comprise 35 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@10c.; 13 do. new Maysville, at 11c.@12½c.; 112 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@30c.; and 143 bales Havana, part for export, on private terms.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in March.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total hhds.
Stock Mar. 1, 1859, hhds.	7,801	248	8,049
Received since, hhds.	1,161	124	1,305
Total, hhds.	8,962	372	9,351
Delivered since, hhds.	1 031	111	1,142
Stk April 1, 1859, hhds.	7,951	261	8,212
Stk April 1, 1858, hhds.	3 553	214	3,767

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, in March.

	Havana.	Cuba Sumatra	Vara.	Cleo.
Stock March 1, 1859, bales	6,643	1,661 1,193	3 085	250
Rec'd since bales	1,274	520 —	971	—
Total	8,917	2,181 1,193	4,057	250
Sales to Mar. 31, '59, bales	2,901	846 1,158	232	—
Stock April 1, '59, bales	6,016	1,335 35	3,825	250
Stock April 1, '58, bales	47	116 79	100	88

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 150 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. and 50 hhds Drudge at 26½ @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls Resin, at 1s. 10½; 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 250 hhds Bacon and 100 tcs Rice, at 15s; 40 tons Bark, at 25s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 4s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. For Antwerp, 850 bbls. Resin, at 3s; 3 000 bags Coffee, at ¾c. @ lb; 100 bbls Ashes, at 25s; 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3½c.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 37s 6d. For Rotterdam 200 bbls Resin, at 3s.; 20 boxes Tobacco, at 25s For Bordeaux, a cargo of staves, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS.
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Coahece, Sorague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands.

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Nanmkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron.	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

all the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Have removed to Nos 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have just received and offer for sale some choice and confined styles of
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
including
CAMILLAS,
MOHAIR DE CHENES,
CEREAS, INDIA GLACE
AND PINA CLOTHS,
in great variety.
Also,
A full stock of NEW SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS.

204 SIXTH-AVENUE, 206
Corner of 14th-st.
FRENCH AND SWISS
CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN
FLOUNCINGS
NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION.
About One Million from about
Nothing up to $5.
LACE CURTAINS
Now Opening From Auction,
Cheap.
R. H. MACY,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
SPRING GOODS NOW READY.
We are now prepared to furnish a complete assortment of every description of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING FOR SPRING WEAR.
Our stock for the present season has been selected with the greatest care from the latest importations of French and English goods.
Our new styles of
FANCY FRENCH JACKETS
are unequaled. Also, our new designs for
SCHOOL SUITS,
and every day wear.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

COLLARS,
SLEEVES, BANDS,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, FLOWERS,
Half price at
KINZEY'S
Cheap Lace and Embroidery Store,
No. 225 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS.
For cash or short credit.

SKIRTS.—R. FRAME WHOLESALE MANUFACturer of the Patent Expansion Woven Skeleton Skirts warranted not to rip, and to every respect the chief skirt of the season both for appearance and use. Samples can be seen at the office No. 61 Chambers-st., on stairs, (next door to A. T. Stewart's,) where all orders will be promptly attended to.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRT, self-adjusting bustle $c 31; fourteen springs $1 50; and seventeen springs, $2. Dealers supplied with more springs on 8 per dozen, twelve springs $10, and four-teen springs (or $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, skirt factory, No. 241 Spring-st., near Hudson.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 740 Broadway. Always on hand a choice assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

DRY GOODS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either as hygienic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ See that the Stamp of Douglas & Sherwood is upon them.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

RAGLAN SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
No 317 Canal-st.
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' BROWN CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' DRAB CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' GREY CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' BROWN CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' DRAB CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' GREY CLOTH SACKS,
SILK RAGLANS,
SILK SACKS,
SILK AND CLOTH CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
SILK
AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS
AND MANTILLAS,
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,
No. 317 Canal-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST, NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT.
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED,
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Will open on Monday,
28th inst.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF SUPERFINE
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWL BORDERS,
JUST LANDED.
Also,
SHAWLS,
RAGLANS,
LACE POINTS &C,

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY
Having removed their sales room to No 62 Warren st, are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.
We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st, corner College-place.

300 FINE FRENCH PERCALE ROBES,
A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE
FOR
BREAKFAST DRESSES,
At $2 75 each,
Will be opened
On MONDAY, 25th inst.,
AT
No. 335 Worth st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
Of SILKS,
ROBES and DRESS GOODS,
JUST LANDED,
of the
LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Any person or persons desiring to buy anything in the line of
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
Will do well to call at
CRENFORD'S, NO. 304 BROADWAY,
where they can be suited in quantities to suit customers, and at prices
far below the usual rates.
No 304 Broadway,
corner Duane-st., New-York.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GOLD SHADES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
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REMOVAL.
The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their salesroom for the sale of Carpet Lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c, to No. 62 Warren st., cor College-place. Merchants will do well to call and examine.

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Superfine 3-ply Carpets	85c. to 1 10
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GENIN'S BAZAAR, No 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Must succeed, for it is thoroughly well done.—*Hon. Geo. Bancroft.*

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:
THE LIFE OF FREDERICK WILLIAM
VON STEUBEN,
Major General in the Army of the Revolution.
By Friedrich Kapp. With an Introduction by George Bancroft.
Crown 8vo. 475 pages. Portrait, cloth, $1 75; half calf, $3.
The life of Steuben is one of the most interesting and eventful of the many brilliant and stirring scenes of the Eighteenth Century.
Starting from an old, noble and military family of Prussia, as a child he accompanied his father in his campaign in the Crimea, and during his sojourn in Russia; as a boy he was present at the siege of Prague; and, as a youth, he entered the service of Frederick the Great the greatest commander of the age, and fought with distinction in the bloodiest engagements of the Seven Years' War. Taken prisoner by the Russians he spent some time at the Court of St. Petersburg, and when set at liberty by Peter III, he remained, until the end of the war, attached to the personal staff of the great King. The calm which succeeded the stormy events of his youth was not destined to be everlasting. As soon as prospects of fame and active exertions were opened to him at Versailles, he threw up his agreeable but inactive appointment at home and hasted to America, to devote his military knowledge and experience to the conquest of American liberty and to fight under George Washington for the Independence of the United States. His efforts were crowned with success; and, after the termination of the war, Steuben finally retired into private life, to end a career devoted to the public good, in honorable but unassuming poverty, in a rough log-house in the back woods.

From the Life of Steuben, p 38.
Prague and Kunersdorf, Petersburg and Berlin, Versailles and Philadelphia, Yorktown and New York are the monuments of this existence, which, however checkered and beset with difficulties, has left brilliant traces behind it, and justly deserves to be handed to the records of American history, so that, from a solitary example the student may learn what efforts and sacrifices are necessary to found and protect the state of things in the enjoyment of which the American nation lives happily and undisturbed.

From introduction by the Hon. George Bancroft
The memory of Steuben has many claims upon the present generation. To the cause of our country in the times of its distress, he, at the sacrifice of a secure career, devoted the experience and skill which had been the fruit of long years of service under the greatest master of the art of war of that day. He rendered the inestimable benefit of introducing a better rule into the discipline of the American army, and strict accountability in the distribution of military stores. He served under our flag with implicit fidelity, with indefatigable industry, and a courage that shrunk from no danger. His presence was important both in the camp and on the field of battle, from the huts of Valley Forge to Yorktown, and he remained with us till his death.

In a letter to the author Mr. Bancroft writes: "I have read your life of Steuben with admiration and instruction. * * * Your book must succeed, for it is thoroughly well done, and is deeply interesting, and a most valuable and now necessary contribution to the history of our revolution."

THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA: ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWERS.
By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
Crown 8vo. 520 pages. Price cloth, $1 50; half calf, $3.
The second volume is already called for. This is the first volume of a series, entitled "The Monarchies of Continental Europe," Russia, Prussia, Italy, France, and Spain will follow at intervals of three or four months, each volume being complete and distinct in itself but all in uniform style.

Also, recently Published,
SACRED MELODIES FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP.
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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXXIII, FOR APRIL, 1859.
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A NEW METHODIST JOURNAL.
The recently established LAYMAN'S ADVOCATE, in consequence of its unprecedented success has been greatly enlarged. It will in future (until the General Conference of 1860) be published under the title of
THE METHODIST.
This Journal, as far as practicable, will represent the interests of *all the branches* of the great Methodist family. But it will devote itself more particularly to the questions of reform now agitating the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will especially advocate *Lay representation*, (not coöperation,) *indefinite extension of the time of ministerial services* and will give to the Church a *new platform on the subject of Slavery.*
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MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
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STATIONERY,
is very complete, to the inspection of which they would invite Booksellers and Country Merchants before purchasing elsewhere.

PROF. HIRAM MATTISON'S DISCOURSE on the *Recognition of Friends after Death.*
JUDGE EDMONDS' Discourse on *Spiritualism Demonstrated by Ancient and Modern History.*
Reports of these two Discourses were published in the SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH, and are for sale 5 cents each, at No 5 Great Jones st, and by CHARLES PARTRIDGE, No 125 Maiden lane.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ THE YANKEE NOTIONS, now ready and for sale everywhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 15th s Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. S. D. Alexander,) and the First Anniversary of the 14th-st. Mission Sunday School, connected with the Church, will be held in the church NEXT SABBATH AFTERNOON, April 3, at 3½ o'clock. The annual reports of the schools will be presented, the children will sing several hymns selected for the occasion, and addresses delivered by the Rev. Thos. L. Cuyler and others. Friends of the Sabbath Sch ol cause are respectfully invited to attend. Should the weather prove stormy, the anniversary will be postponed until the first clear Sabbath.

ORTHODOX CHALLENGE.—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD KNOW, Special Minister of Christ, has for more than 14 years been preaching peculiar doctrine in this City. Many have pronounced him a false teacher, without hearing his arguments. He has repeatedly challenged his accusers to prove their charges, which they have utterly failed in do. He now renews the challenge. He will preach TO MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Cooper Institute, No. 23. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., 3d Inst. The Pastor the Rev. Joseph Sanderson, will deliver the Sermon in the FORENOON at 10½ A. M. The Rev. Dr. McElroy in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M., and the Rev. Dr. J. Thompson in the EVENING, at 7½. Strangers and others in the vicinity of the Church are cordially invited.

EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. S. T. Aldrich will preach a sermon in the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur-sts, on SABBATH MORNING, in which he will review the history of the Church during the pastoral year which has just closed. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT NIBLO'S Concert Room, Broadway and Prince st.—The Rev. Dr. Ferris, of the Washington-square Presbyterian Church will preach in the above room TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, April 3. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses. The Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., will preach Sunday evening, April 10.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL muster corner 2d-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY, April 3 at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, to attend divine service in a body, at the Presbyterian Church on said corner, by invitation of the Rev. Asa D. Smith, Pastor. Last every Veteran be present. All are invited. Remember the resolution. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PUTTE, Adjutant.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Brotherhood of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will be held in Grace Church, corner of Grace-court and Hicks st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock. A sermon will be preached by Bishop Southgate, late of Constantinople, and a collection made in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER.—Fort of Eighth-st., North River.—Preaching TO MORROW by the Rev. Joseph M. Watts minister in charge. Subject in the morning—*Trusting in the Lord* in the afternoon—*Divine Long-suffering.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Lecture every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Harris: Subject—*The Christian's Life-Voyage.* In the EVENING, at 7½, Subject—*The Use and Abuse of Self-Respect with application to Christian Morals.* A Family Love

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL of the most trustworthy habits, a situation for chamberwork and washing or plain sewing, or would do general work in a small private family. She has a girl of seven years of age, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 414 Sroadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small family; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply at No 368 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 3d door, back room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chambermaid and lady's maid, or to do chamber work and plain sewing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived six years in her last place; has good City references. Call at No. 54 Prince-st., between Marion and Mulberry, for two days.

WANTED—BY A QUIET, STEADY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business well; has the best of City references; would be desirous to go to Newport for the Summer; can be seen for 2 days at No. 338 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, understands cooking in all its various branches. Has the best of recommendations from her last place. For further information a note addressed to No. 252 8th av., between 14 and 15th sts., will be attended to till engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, A SITUATION as housekeeper or governess to small child.ren. She can teach the piano, if desired, will go to the country if desired; wages no object. Address S. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 183 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 27 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's No 32 West 17th-st., on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 West 23d st., her last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small, private family. Reference given. Call this morning at No. 203 Bridge st., Brooklyn, down stairs in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; she is a most excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AND COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a competent cook and washer and ironer; or would act as nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 96 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing also, and dressing hair; has good references. Can be seen two days at No. 123 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook, washer, ironer and baker, in a private family; no objections to the country; best of reference given. Call at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single lady, either as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse and plain seamstress. Best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address or call, for two days, No. 347 7th-av., between 28th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and lady's maid. She can flute if required, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is a good shirtmaker. Call at No. 978 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 57 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing and ironing. Inquire for two days at her present situation, No. 25 West 41st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 286 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go to Europe or California, to take charge of children or wait on a lady; has crossed the Atlantic several times. Call at No. 76 Spring-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 East 15th st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

TO TRAVELERS.—AN INTELLIGENT AND highly-respectable lady, a widow, who will give and require most unexceptionable references, is desirous of traveling in Europe the ensuing season, as companion to a lady, or as governess of children, or to act as housekeeper, being fully competent for either positions; salary is no object. Address Mrs. M. New Haven, Conn., or R. B. S., care of Sutton & Raynor, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as coachman, who will be disengaged about the middle of April; who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; the country preferred. By addressing a note to W. H., No. 257 3d-av., it will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND INdustrious single man; is a good gardener, has no objections to take care of one horse and carriage, and is a good driver, both City and country; many years' experience, willing to make himself generally useful. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce good City references; has no objection to the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days, for M. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, Protestant; would make himself generally useful; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at his last employer's, No. 56 Broadway, where he can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE, without children—the man as coachman and gardener; is a thorough groom and driver; the wife as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do general housework in a small family. They are well recommended, and would make themselves generally useful. Address JAMES, Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, WELL-DISPOSED Protestant young man as situation in city or country; he has been three years in his last place; is an excellent hand on a farm, can plow, sow, mow and cradle; is a good hand over horses and careful driver; would take a place as porter. Apply at No. 318 6th-av, near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable single Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business, and can produce good City reference. Has no objection to a hotel or boarding-house and will go into the country if required. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who understands his business well; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Has good reference as to character and capability. Address D. P., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND HIGHLY RECommended Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; is willing to make himself generally useful, and understands his business in all its branches; the country preferred. The best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address C. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper, or as salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe or crockery store; can give the best of references; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address M. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, has lived the last six years with his last employer in the City, from whom he can produce the highest recommendations; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, R. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILDREN, A situation as farmer, one who can come well recommended in all its branches, and dairy and poultry. Can be seen at the New York *Times* Office on Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, from 9¾ A. M. to 3 P. M. each day. RUFUS BROWN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; understands the care of horses and is a careful driver, with good recommendations from his last place. Address F. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man without a family. Can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address F., Gardener, Herald, for two days, at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding house. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. A note addressed to L. O. N., No. 350 6th-av., or No 869 Broadway, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND RESPECTABLE young single man, a situation as porter and cartman in a store; has had six months' experience in the business. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE PRACTICAL GARdener is now ready for an engagement; wages not an object. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PElouze & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist to a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1848 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GARDENER. A SINGLE MAN, who understands his business, is wanted as gardener from now till 1st Nov next; there is a vegetable garden, and the usual variety of flowers and fruit trees on the lawn to be taken care of, but no green-house nor grapery. Apply, with references, No. 211 Pearl st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER THAT THOROughly understands raising all kinds of vegetables; he must be a single man, of good character, and not afraid to do any kind of work; wages $14 per month, the year round. One that is willing and obliging may apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, No. 12 Chambers st., office No. 1 first floor, between the hours of 11 and 2.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A young or middle-aged woman to do general housework; must be a Protestant. German, English, Scotch or Welsh preferred. Good references required. Apply at the sixth house from Park-av., in Clinton-av., west side, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a set of books in a manufacturing establishment in a neighboring city distant two hours from New York. None but those who can give the best of reference need apply. Address G. H., Box No 171 *Times* Office, stating amount of salary expected.

WANTED—100 AGENTS, IMMEDIATELY, WHO can invest $50 or $100, to travel in every city in the Union. The business is very pleasant, and active man can realize from $40 to $150 per month net profits and no risk. 25 agents wanted for the City of New-York. Apply at No. 285 Canal st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR A NEW PLACE within fourteen miles of the City. Requirements are, a knowledge of garden work generally and of fruit trees, to be willing and able to do hard work; single and of good habits. Apply at No. 44 Cedar-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO YONKERS—HALF AN hours' ride from the City—two girls, one as cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best references required. Apply at No 69 East 21st-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—ONE CORRECT IN FIGURES AND A good writer, to assist in making Invoices in a dry-goods importing house. Address Box No. 1,095 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN who is well acquainted with kitchen gardening, &c., and taking care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 176 Chambers-st.

WANTED—AS COOK, AN EXPERIENCED WOman, in a small family in the country; she must have good references as to character and competency. Apply at No. 26 Bravoort-place, 10th-st

WANTED—A BOY, 15 YEARS OLD, IN A MANufacturer's office. Address, with references, and statement of age, in hand-writing of applicant, Z. a. L., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN A furniture store—none need apply unless they understand the business and willing to work.
J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, FOR the Summer months only. Apply at No 33 Lafayette place.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 221 West 34th st.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVEIRE,
No. 11 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a large front room on 2d-story, handsomely furnished, has one of Plymouth's secretary bedsteads, large pantries, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; table good; family private. Parties wishing a permanent home will be treated with liberality. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, on either the first or second floor, will be let to a small family. The house is three rooms deep, pleasantly located, and has all the modern improvements. A few boarders only taken. Apply at No. 48 East 18th-st, between 4th av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, from the 1st of May next, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Family private, house first class, finely located. Unexceptionable references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, five rooms, to let to one family, or two gentlemen and wives, at No. 12 Lamartine place, 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs; the house is first-class. The best references given and required. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—WE HAVE A VERY PLEASANT room and cedroom, which we would like to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; every effort made to render it an agreeable and pleasant home. Call at 57 Clinton-place, (8th-st.) No removing in May.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY in the neighborhood of 4th av. have a room or two to spare, and would let to two or three single gentlemen, with or without partial board. Address ALPHA, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN find a pleasant home and desirable accommodations with a small private family to a new house, at No., 166 West 24th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS FOR single gentlemen or families, with full or partial board, can now be had at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant and desirable.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR without board single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at No. 85 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtleman may be pleasantly accommodated at No. 25 Clinton-st., near Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant rooms on second floor furnished or unfurnished. Also, upper rooms; house first class, finely located; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR FULTON FERry.—Two gentlemen can have comfortable rooms in a private family, with or other boarders. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 112 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A lady professionally engaged during the day in New-York, desires board in a private family in Brooklyn, convenient to Catharine and Fulton Ferries. Address X. Y. Z., Brooklyn Post-office, for two days.

HOTEL BOARD.—PLEASANT SUITES OF rooms, for families, at the Murray Hill House, opposite Crystal Palace Park. Also, a few pleasant airy rooms for gentlemen, at moderate prices. References required in all cases.

WANTED—AN ENTIRE SECOND STORY, FURnished, with full board and private table in a desirable location, between 4th and 6th-avs. above 14th, by a small family willing to pay a fair price for first-class accommodations. A strictly private family preferred or where there are but few boarders. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,314 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT ROOM AND bedroom on the third floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, a room for a single gentleman. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

AT NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, on Union-square most desirable rooms may be obtained by first-class families or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

767 BROADWAY.—ROOMS TO LET IN SUITES for families or single gentlemen, furnished or not furnished, without board. Terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE having been much enlarged, refurnished and greatly improved, the proprietor is now prepared to receive applications for Summer board. The situation is delightful and healthy, located immediately on the lake—an abundance of fish—near Peekskill, and two hours' travel from the City of New-York; accessible almost every hour of the day by the Hudson River Railroad or steamboats. For further information, I refer to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., New-York; James H. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place. Address A. W. PALMER, Proprietor, Peekskill Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman, wife child and nurse, wish board for the Summer months in a plain, quiet family, within one hour's ride of the City by cars or boat. Good, plain fare, no moderate terms, where fresh milk can be procured; location east side Hudson River, not further up than Yonkers preferred. Address Box No. 2,617 Post-Office, with full particulars.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding house, "Washington Hall" will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W MASON.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG gentleman and his wife, above and within 15 miles of New-York City, on the west side of the Hudson. A pleasant and wholesome locality desired, easy of access; private family preferred. Address VIRGINIA, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN Astoria, 20 minutes from New-York in a pleasantly situated residence. Address T C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LA PERLE and RUBIS
CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the United States and Canada, for the sale of the
CHAMPAGNE WINES
of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely,
LA PERLE and RUBIS.
The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market.
The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful ruby color, which is natural to the wine. This wine is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is
MADE FROM GRAPES OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS.
From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well known house of Jacques Goerg & Co., and their determination to furnish wines which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these wines.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
No. 19 Broad-st.
For sale by all the first-class grocers and wine dealers.

HAMMER'S SUPERIOR STEAM ALE.—Depot No. 269 Washington st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MADISON-SQUARE GAS-FIXTURE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 927 Broadway.
LOCKE, CRAIGIE & CO.,
Having removed their Gas-Fixture Establishment to the new and spacious store No. 927 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine their elegant stock of goods. Everything appertaining to Gas-Fixtures being kept by them in great variety, and manufactured by the most celebrated makers. We sell our goods at prices that will compare favorably with any other house in the City. Gas Fitting done by the most competent workmen, none other being employed by us. Particular attention paid to every work. N. B.—Orders for Plumbing work received here and at the Plumbing Establishment of LOCKE & CRAIGIE, No. 12 East 20th st.

121 IRON WAREHOUSE. 121
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Sweeps and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron, Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Peru, Steel and B S H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are the need under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
B. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Park deers, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS,"
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
LEONARD & JACKSON & MORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck st., New-York.

DICKINSON & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
Greenpoint, Long Island,
Manufacturers and dealers in
IMPROVED SMALL CASE-IRON PIPE AND PUMPS.
Orders for small and fine castings executed with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention will be paid to piazzas and fence castings. Parties who wish castings will be called upon by addressing a note as above.

REMOVAL.
TISDALE & BIDGE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Cut Nails and Spikes, have removed to No. 241 Pearl-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET IRON; TIN PLATE; Block Tin, Spelter, Sheet Zinc Wire, Copper, &c. For sale by JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., No. 67 Broad-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 421 Broadway.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 82 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphate of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. Pamphlets new bags, 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphates of lime per bag $4 per ton $50. Mapes' superphosphate of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $10. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $2 80, per ton $25. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

NEW-JERSEY GREEN-SAND MARL—Absorbing in potash, phosphates sulphates and silicates, the cheapest and best manure for grain, grass, fruit and grapevines essential to every good farming compost, preventive of the potato disease, increasing and improving their yield and quality. This Marl contains more potash than the same quantity of the best unleached wood ashes. Price, 7 cents per bushel. For circulars, containing full particulars, apply to GEO. W. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 16 Cedar-st.; or to TAPPEN TOWNSEND, Treasurer, No. 52 Nassau-st.

PURE NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, LAND PLASTER, &c.
Sold at wholesale and retail, by
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 19 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for CORN, GRASS and GARDEN VEGETABLES.
Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, No. 32 Laight st., New-York

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FAST TROTTING Horses (very fast,) sorrels, 15 hands high, belonging to the estate of the late John De'orest. For further particulars, apply to C. V. DEFOREST, Palace Garden, 15th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST RATE SADDLE PONY, perfectly sound and free from vice. Will be sold cheap as the owner has no further use for him. To be seen at No. 47 Amity-st., any morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COUPE Rockaway for one horse; to be warranted good in every respect. Address, stating lowest cash price, H. M. PATTERSON, No. 86 South-st.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY EXPRESS WAGON, MADE by John Stephenson. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden lane

FOR SALE—A LIGHT-COVERED WAGON, WITH horse and harness. Inquire at No. 73 East 13th st., near 4th av.

CAUTION.—TO WATCH DEALERS AND JEWELERS.—New-York March, 1859.—I. & M. T. LEVITT, London, England, and No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, chronometer and watch manufacturers, hereby inform the trade that certain of the plain watches and movements of their own make, bearing their names and that of Morris Tobias, No. 31 Minories London imported into this country previously to the establishment of their agency, No. 19 Maiden-lane, under the management of J. B. BRADBURY, have been jeweled in this City in aqua pumice stones contrary to the principles on which their fine movements and first-class watches have heretofore been constructed, such alterations being not alone injurious to the durability of the watches by reason of the softness of the aqua pumice, but calculated to impair the faith of purchasers of these goods whose reliance has been uniformly placed on their quality. In order therefore that there may be no mistaking the genuine movements, purchasers will find on examination that all watches and movements finished at their manufactory in London, England, are jeweled in Rubies and Chrysolites only, and for future protection the certificate which accompanies each watch or movement will be countersigned by their sole agent. J. B. BRADBURY.

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
ONE STEAMER 220 feet long by 30 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 246 feet long by 32 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 146 feet long by 18½ feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 130 feet long by 25 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 128 feet long by 21 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 110 feet long by 19 feet beam.
ONE BEAM GOING SCREW-STEAMER, about 600 tons burden.
ONE PROPELLER TOW BOAT.
For further information, inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.—A PARTY who owns a large sawmill in Camden, with a large supply of oak, ash, white wood beech, elm and chestnut immediately on mill, desires to form an arrangement with some party of capital for the lease or sale of the mill, with right to cut the timber. A switch of one of the leading railways runs into the mill yard, and shipments of lumber to any part of the United States can be conveniently made by rail or water. Letters addressed to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Nassau-st., New-York, will receive immediate attention.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN the State, premises consisting of a foundry, machine, blacksmith and boiler shops with tools, patterns, lathes and planes, all new and in good condition, particularly well adapted to all kinds of boat and engine work, and a general jobbing business. Also, several fine rooms with power suitable for any manufacturing business either in wood or iron, with the amount of good docking. The premises are in the city of Buffalo, and will be rented in whole or in part to suit customers. Address E. & B. HOLMES, Buffalo.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET—A JEWELER'S SHOP, IN NEWARK.—The building is of brick, size 28 by 60 feet, two stories and basement, situated on a corner. In a good neighborhood, and is a very light, pleasant shop. It is fitted up with benches, pans and gas fixtures complete, with a large cistern in the yard. There is quite a stock of tools, in good order, in the shop, which will be sold cheap. Possession given immediately. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For further particulars inquire of JOHN H. BALLANTINE, No. 131 Cedar-st., New-York, or of P. BALLANTINE & SONS, No. 137 River-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIVE YEARS' LEASE, FROM THE 1st of May next, of the large and splendid confectionary, restaurant and ice cream establishment, (covering the whole lot of ground) together with the stock and fixtures of the same, known as No. 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery; one of the finest business locations in the City. For further information, apply on the premises to E. T. FANNING.

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURERS desirous of making arrangements for
BUILDING FIRST CLASS SHUTTLE MACHINES, already in great demand, (regularly licensed,) and of which a large and constant supply is required, can address SEWING MACHINE, Box No. 1,907 Post-office, New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOTEL, WELL SITUATED on Broadway, containing about 70 rooms, having a good run of home and foreign customers; well advertised in the South and the West Indies; now almost full and doing a good business; price reasonable; reason for selling desirous of retiring from business. Apply at No. 765 Broadway, fourth story, Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A CHEMIST OF THIS CITY, (Pupil of the laboratories of Paris,) a partner with capital, to establish a manufactory of chemicals, or would take an interest in an establishment already in operation. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

TAMMANY HALL FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, furniture, fixtures, and good will of the large and commodious hotel known as "Tammany Hall," in Nassau-st., opposite the City Hall. For terms and full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to CHARLES BROWN, Agent.

BILLIARD ROOM TO LET—WITH BAR business of the Murray Hill House, to the right kind of man. Rent moderate. None need apply except with sufficient means to buy the furniture and put up one or two new tables. (Phelan's tables are in use.) Inquire on the premises, corner of 40th st. and 6th-av.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—STORE TO LET, stock and fixtures for sale of the old established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catherine-st., corner of Madison-st., has been established for 15 years, and is one of the best locations in the City. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—IN THE PROVISION BUSINESS AN active partner with a moderate capital. One who has had experience would be preferred. The most satisfactory reference can be given and will be required. Address, stating particulars, H. J., Box 106 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL PARTNER WANTED.—$25,000.—Wanted, a partner with this amount for a first-rate agency of black and fancy silks, velvets, cloths, &c. References required. Address Box No. 139 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL PARTNER wanted who can furnish a capital of $15,000 or $20,000, in a manufacturing business already established. Address Box No 2,410 Post office.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT!!
THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid. BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. S. EDWARDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
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SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL HENRY S. LEVERICH,
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HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

MONEY'S PATENT
CARPET SWEEP

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year, two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Janny Lind—School for Scandal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—M. Paul Leba—Le Gendre de M. Poirier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Fortune's Frolic.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Millers of New-Jersey—The Fcssolmantes—Jacques Strop.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin

NIBLO'S SALOON—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selbot Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....9½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad. 8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....1 A. M. and 9½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, to day, April 2, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The dispatches of Minister Lamar to the State Department, corroborated by those received at the British Legation, announce the ratification of one of the Ouseley Treaties with Nicaragua, and at the same time explain the cause of the failure to ratify the Cass-Irisarri Treaty. The two instruments were originally precisely alike, but Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, having discretionary power, consented to a slight modification in accordance with the suggestion of the Nicaragua Government. General Lamar, on the contrary, was trammeled by definite instructions, which he could not exceed. At last advices the Ouseley Treaty providing for the relinquishment of the Mosquito Protectorate, was under consideration. There appears to be very little doubt that Great Britain both desired and urged the ratification of our Treaty.

Our dispute with Paraguay seems to be assuming a much more formidable aspect than was anticipated, judging from Commissioner Bowlin's dispatches to the State Department. He writes that the sympathies of all the South American States are in favor of Paraguay, in which case Lopez will probably be emboldened to make a desperate resistance to our demands. Mr. Bowlin, however, still expresses a hope that matters will be amicably arranged.

A telegram from Washington, received yesterday, reports that the Postmaster-General has concluded an arrangement with Mr. Vanderbilt for the transportation of the United States mails between New-York and Southampton from April until November. Steamers are to leave on alternate Saturdays from New-York, and on Wednesdays from the other side. The compensation is to be the sea and inland postages.

The continued delay of the arrival of the *Curacoa*, with Lord Lyons, the new British Minister, begins to excite some apprehensions for her safety. She is known, however, to be a very slow vessel, and it is hardly time yet to indulge in any fears of disaster.

There seems to be very little prospect of getting through with one half of the terrible accumulation of business at present before the Legislature in the short time yet remaining before the adjournment. The Speaker of the Assembly announced yesterday that there were then one hundred and twenty-eight bills ready for a third reading, and that the number would immediately be swelled to the vicinity of two hundred. He desired the House to understand that if they continued making special orders to the delay of these measures, they could not be acted upon by the Senate, and therefore would be lost. The bill remodeling the Tax and Assessment law in this City was passed. It abolishes the offices of Ward Assessors and Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments as at present existing, and creates instead three Commissioners to be appointed by the Comptroller, and to hold office five years. The bill to confer additional powers upon the Fire Commissioners of this City was laid on the table for the present. The bill to prevent the erection of unsafe buildings was also laid on the table. The Grinding Committee reported a number of bills for action, among them those providing for the Seventh-avenue, the Fourteenth-street and the Avenue D railroads. Mr. Ordyke moved to strike these bills from the report, and made a speech in support of his motion. A long debate took place, which continued until 12 o'clock at night, at which time the House refused to strike the bills from the report. In the Senate a bill was reported from the Finance Committee authorizing a loan of $2,500,000, to pay the floating debt. It was ordered to a third reading. The bill to enlarge the boundaries of the Central Park was passed. The bill to protect the liberty of witnesses was debated, but without any action. The Temperance bills were further postponed until Wednesday next. A long skirmish took place on the bill to close the canal locks on Sundays.

Pursuant to a call of ten members of the Board of Aldermen, addressed to the President, a special meeting of that body was held yesterday afternoon, to take action with reference to proposed legislation at Albany. Thirteen members were present. A protest was adopted against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature to amend the Charter and remodel the City Government, and a resolution was passed which provides for the appointment of a Committee of eight to proceed to Albany to lobby against the measure. Another resolution requests the Board of Councilmen to concur in the action of the Aldermen, and to appoint a similar Committee. It was also ordered that, with the approbation of the Councilmen, the President be authorized to employ counsel to represent the Committee before the Legislature. No other business was done.

The entire amount of City taxes collected during the past month was but $73,103 35.

The Junior Exhibition of the New-York University took place yesterday morning. The Webster Prize was awarded to Geo. D. Baker of this City.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the Grand Jury came into Court with several indictments against officers of merchant ships for maltreatment of sailors. An indictment was also presented against John H. Palsing, for forgery of a voucher to draw prize-money.

The suit of Stephen B. Dillaye *vs.* Emanuel B. Hart, for assault and battery, was up before the Supreme Court yesterday. The defendant made no defence, and the plaintiff asked that damages might be awarded by a Jury at Circuit, on the ground that there would be a political prejudice in favor of the defendant in the minds of a Sheriff's Jury. No decision was given by Judge Clerke.

No report has yet been made by Dr. Doremus, of the result of his analysis in the case of the Fourteenth-street poisonings, and consequently no verdict has been rendered by the Jury. It is not probable that Dr. Doremus will be able to make his report before next week.

Yesterday 2,250 bales Cotton, nearly all *in transitu*, were sold at former rates. The Breadstuff trade was quite dull. Pork and Lard were depressed and lower. Beef was in demand, as were also Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, Tobacco, Hides, Leather, and Rosin, at unchanged prices. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Annexation Declined.—We have been for some time in doubt whether we should or should not accept the offer of marriage, made to us in anticipation of the coming Leap-year, by our lovely neighbor of Canada. The recent verdict of a Canadian Grand Jury, in the case of the railway massacre on the Great Western line of Canada, would seem to settle the question for us, and we are reluctantly compelled to decline the hand so tenderly proffered to us.

The Grand Jury aforesaid, after finding that the Railway Company had contented themselves with putting up a shabby and unsafe embankment of gravel in a dangerous part of the road, and with inadequately ballasting that very important section of the line on which the accident occurred, go on to protest that the Company had done all that could be expected of them, and should be exonerated from all blame! We regret to say that the materials of which such a Grand Jury must have been composed already abound among ourselves, and that we cannot possibly afford to add to their numbers. We must, therefore, leave our Canadian friends to slaughter each other, and settle their own squabbles in their own way, without assuming any responsibility for their proceedings.

The Canal Fund and the Credit of the State.

On Thursday the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, viz, the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General, startled the Senate by a communication calling attention to the fact that if the Legislature would preserve the State from dishonor, arrangements must be made before the close of the present session to raise more than a million of dollars. The demand fell upon the Senate like a thunderbolt. Honorable gentlemen indeed could hardly be ignorant that it was impending, and it reflects little credit upon them that they were apparently willing to blink the question of meeting the public obligations, and to adjourn without assuming the disagreeable responsibility thus brought home to them. The items which go to make up the required sum are as follows:

Advanced from sinking fund for interest on new Canal debt	$83,517 34
Interest on new debt for fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1858	710,000 00
Interest on new debt for fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1859	710 000 00
For temporary loan	200,000 00
Interest on advances from sinking fund	15,269 62
Total	$1 718 786 96
Deduct estimated avails of half mill tax	630,000 00
Deficiency	$1,038 786 96

Although one Senator suggested that no legislation was necessary, for the reason that the amount needed could be borrowed from the sinking fund, to be repaid hereafter, there would seem to be little room for difference of opinion as to the course proper to be pursued. This debt is one which should be paid, and paid within the year. Let the sum be raised by taxation. The policy of making a new debt to pay an old one is ever of more than questionable expediency. True, the people are not fond of being taxed; but who shall live to see the day when their tastes in this respect will be changed? It will require both honesty and courage in the Legislature to face this duty; but those are qualities which public men should never hesitate to exercise. Debts are incurred to be paid. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have performed an important duty, and it remains for the Legislature to do likewise. Surely no representative of the people can be willing that the public faith should be violated and the State permitted to incur dishonor. If any such persons are to be found at Albany now, let their names be exposed and registered by a vote on this question. The State of New-York has never yet incurred the shadow of disgrace in her public transactions with her creditors, and must not be suffered to do so now. Our neighbors of Pennsylvania, whose conduct of nearly twenty years ago gave a blow to American credit and American reputation abroad from which they have never fully recovered, has justly exposed herself to the scorn of the world by a pretended *settlement* of her liabilities, under which those who have long waited upon her returning honesty are to be put off with a loss of nearly *twenty per cent.* upon the principal and interest of their claims. The Parisian journals are at this moment advising Mr. Barnum to vary his lectures on humbug at London by a specific account of "Brother Jonathan's ingenuity in emptying the pockets of John Bull," with illustrations borrowed from Governor Packer's elaborate laudation in his Message to the Legislature, of that honorable "Pennsylvania whose engagements have always been fulfilled with a loyalty and good faith worthy of universal imitation!"

New-York must separate herself decisively, in the minutest transactions, from any participation in this peculiar Pennsylvanian theory of "loyalty and good faith." This debt we owe under the action of the Canal Commissioners must not be left to any theoretical chances, but paid in full and from the pockets of the people for whom it has been incurred.

The Mayor and the Aldermen.

Mayor Tiemann has put the responsibility of the shameful continuance in office of Mr. City Inspector Morton upon the proper persons, by his letter which we to-day publish, returning his nomination of Elijah F. Purdy to the *Board of Aldermen* for their action.

After dallying with the Mayor's nomination of Dr. Foster from the 31st of December up to the middle of March, this extraordinary body of perfectly irresponsible public functionaries made that nomination a pretext for refusing to act upon the Mayor's subsequent nomination of Mr. Purdy. They declined to act upon the nomination of Dr. Foster, and they ignored the nomination of Mr. Purdy for one and the same reason, because they were in the interest, not to say directly in the pay of the incompetent and unprincipled person who now clings to this most important office in the face of the law, of all constituted authority, of common decency, and of the plainest dictates of public duty. In the whole shameless and disgraceful history of our municipal administration, it would be hard to find a case of misconduct more shameless and disgraceful than this. But it overcomes our patient public "like a Summer's cloud" without their "special wonder;" and nothing apparently but a Summer's thunder-cloud of pestilence and death, breaking over our neglected streets, over the filthy reservoirs of disease, and the secret mines of pollution which exist among us by virtue of the general supineness of the many and the particular rascality of the few, will ever rouse the people of New-York to deal with this matter as it deserves.

Mayor Tiemann sets forth in the clearest manner the utterly unjustifiable conduct of the Board of Aldermen in regard to these nominations. He asserts, with an energy and spirit which do him credit, the claims of his own authority, and whatever may be the issue of the question, he has, at least, cleared himself of all complicity in the infamous state of things under which we at present labor. To expect that the man Morton will cease to squat, harpy-like, upon the health and order of the City, till he is driven from his prey, is of course absurd. To expect that the Aldermen will do their duty in the premises, unless they are hired to do so, is hardly less preposterous. And nothing certainly is less warranted by experience than the expectation that any number of the thousands whose interests, whose comfort, and whose very lives are jeopardized by the actual condition of our Street Inspectorship, will take any effectual steps towards asserting their rights, or defending their homes. The only thing upon which we can look with anything like satisfaction in the dismal spectacle before us, is the prospect that whatever pestilence may invade our City, in consequence of our neglect of the first principles of sanitary and municipal law, will assuredly begin its ravages with the Board of Aldermen. The personal habits and associations of that illustrious *corps* of functionaries, are such as to warrant this cheerful anticipation. What the Five Points used to be in our municipal economy, the City Hall is fast becoming.

Sharp Practice at the Criminal Bar.

An incident occurred at the last act in the Stephens' tragedy yesterday, which brings forward so prominently once more the peculiar style of "practice" to which Mr. Ashmead resorts in his defence of prisoners, that we cannot help commenting upon it. Some of our readers may remember that in the Cancemi case this gentleman suggested the continuing of the trial with eleven jurors, and that he signed a stipulation binding himself as counsel for the prisoner to abide by this arrangement. They may also remember that he immediately afterwards repudiated the said stipulation, refused to be bound by it, and went up to the Court of Appeals. His justification in this strange proceeding was the necessity of the case; or in other words that when a ruffian who has murdered a policeman hires an American gentleman for one or two hundred dollars to secure to him all his legal rights,—that gentleman, so long as he is laboring in this service, ceases to be amenable to the ordinary rules of honor and good faith, but may fairly resort to any species of perfidy which promises most advantage to the prisoner.

That he was serious in putting forward this justification, Mr. Ashmead has endeavored to show in the Stephens case. He urged on the Court, in opposition to the District-Attorney, the propriety of allowing the Jury to separate every evening. He carried his point. The prisoner is no sooner convicted than he moves for a new trial on the ground that his own motion ought not to have been granted, and that the Jury ought not to have been allowed to go to their homes at night. With every disposition to make allowances for the desperation which seems to characterize this gentleman whenever he is engaged in a murder trial, we cannot avoid saying that a course of this kind is neither acute, nor astute, nor even so much as merely "smart." It is something which deserves a far severer name; a name which we leave it to the bar itself to select, for on the bar, after the individual, falls the shame of this proceeding. It is really due to the public that that body should adopt some mode of testifying its opinion of a line of professional conduct, which sets at nought every principle on which civilized society is founded, and reduces a solemn, legal controversy from a contest of skill and talent, to a competition in knavish tricks. We say this as much for Mr. Ashmead's sake as for that of his colleagues. That advocate evidently needs to be protected against himself, and we know no way of saving him, so simple and effectual, as a little "discipline" at the hands of his brethren.

We have neither time nor space for a discussion on professional ethics; but we must warn those whom it may concern, that the time has gone by, if, indeed, it ever existed, when society would tolerate a profession in the exercise of which honor, honesty, and good faith can be openly repudiated. This is not the age, nor New-York the place, bad as we are, in which a man can be allowed to call in the tricks and dodges of a thimble-rigger to aid in the solemn administration of public justice.

The Century of Women.

An ancient German legend, quoted by Florence Nightingale, in her admirable account of the Kaiserswerth Hospital for Nurses, long years before the Crimean war had tried her noble nature and made her name immortal, speaks of the nineteenth century as the destined "Century of Women." In this happy age, womanhood was to rule the world, and woman setting herself to man, "like perfect music unto noble words," was to subdue all the discords of the earth. Up to this time the prophecy has received many confirmations. Never before has woman played so great a part for good and ill in the world's affairs as during the last fifty years. Our prisons and our poor bless the names of Mrs. Fry and Miss Dix, with their myriad sisters of mercy. A woman endears monarchy to the rising republicanism of Great Britain by her virtues and her wisdom. Three European thrones have been filled within the century by women. "Women's rights" have invaded the courts of law, the schools of medicine, the sacred desk itself. We are indeed apparently upon the very verge of a general *gynocracy* in authorship and in actual life.

The foreign policy of the United States, so far as the United States have had any foreign policy for the last two years, has been chiefly directed, as our readers know, by a woman—an accomplished, high-minded and honorable lady, now threatened, as we regret to see, with the wrath of the President and the abuse of his confidential organ, for doing in Nicaragua precisely what the President has from the first encouraged her to do.

And it now appears that the most dangerous enemy to our policy in Mexico is also a woman. The wife of Mr. Otway, the English Minister at Mexico, a Spanish lady of character and ability, is in such relations with Madame Miramon as have determined her to make the English Legation perfectly subservient to the wishes and the views of M. de Gabriac, the French Envoy, and of the Church Party. Her success has so far been brilliant and formidable. How can Mr. Buchanan and Mr. McLane, his new representative, hope to resist such an influence? All the Bourbons in the world would not give our bachelor President half so much trouble as he will surely encounter in the attempt to match his celibate and vacillating will against the single and indomitable purpose of a Spanish lady in this the "century of women."

The Wharf Interests of New-York.—What is to be done with our wharves? The session of the Legislature is fast waning; and New-York waits with natural anxiety to know whether her wharf-owners are to be driven by a senseless adherence to an antiquated tariff into abandoning all notion of improving the condition of our wharves, or whether justice is to be done to this species of property, and to the great interests dependent upon its prosperity. It is past debate that something must be done to ensure the rights of our wharf-owners and the safety of the wharves themselves. That something the Legislature has it in its power to do. It must be done and done at once.

The Season of "Strikes."

One of the earliest, and not the least reliable, indications of increased activity in business on this side of the Atlantic is the general uprising of mechanics to quarrel with their bread and butter in the attempt to obtain more butter to their bread. As a usual thing, mechanical industry of all kinds finds its most active market in these Northern cities at the opening of the Spring. Houses are to be built and finished; gardens are to be made; buildings are to be painted. And it is, therefore, in the Spring time of the year that carpenters, masons, painters, gardeners and others feel their importance, "come out," with other green things, and demand higher wages. Their several proceedings are regulated, too, by the Seasons, since it is at various periods of the Spring that each different occupation is called into active service. It might be said, indeed, of the carpenters and masons, who are usually the first fruit of the season in the way of mass-meetings, and so forth, that they appear with the asparagus; the plasterers and painters generally follow with the peas. This year, the piano-forte makers have formed literally a striking exception to the ordinary rule, and have been the first to "strike"—and they have done this with an almost endless variety of meetings. They have, moreover, persisted in occupying the morning papers with the diapason of their woes, until the subject has become a positive bore. They have been duly followed by the inevitable builders, and we suppose that more of the trades will shortly follow. The fact, if it does no more, shows the present prosperity of the City, which is, at least, cheering. There is evidently more work for the "hands" than there are hands for the work.

Similar strikes have frequently occurred in Europe, and almost invariably to the disadvantage of the employed; because in Europe this class is so numerous as always to afford a supply to the labor market at the current rates of the day. Here, such combinations have usually resulted in the temporary success of the claimants; because, in this country, the supply of labor never exceeds the demand, in prosperous times, which are the only periods when labor permits itself to be rampant. Looking, then, at the question from the American point of view, we cannot conceive that the mechanics who demand higher wages, when their labor is most required, are wrong in so doing, or merit any blame when they adopt a peaceable course to obtain better rates of compensation. Employers rarely keep their workmen on pay when there is nothing for them to do; nor do they scruple, at such seasons, to offer the lowest rates that the want of employment will induce men to accept. When therefore the opposite spoke of the wheel comes uppermost, and the employed have it in their power to command terms, we see no reason why they should not avail themselves of the same law of supply and demand which governs the operations of the employers with the outside public, and which, indeed, rules business operations of every class and character.

The only trouble about these "strikers" is, that they frequently run into the error of interfering with the very law which sustains their own demands, and by dictating terms to their brother-workmen, place themselves out of the pale of reason and of right. When A and B determine that they will not help to build, or paint, or plaster a house at so much per day, those resolute letters of the alphabet imagine that they have the right to prevent C from so helping at the rate which he, individually, is willing to accept for his labor; and in order the more effectually to keep C from doing as he believes to be the best in the premises they threaten him with all sorts of personal violence in the event of his consulting his own inclination in preference to theirs. We believe that, so far, this season, the strikers have not come to this pass, which is usually the result of long-continued obstinacy on the part of employers. We can, therefore, still recommend to the parties who have made or are negotiating "strikes," to let this branch of the ordinary programme alone this year. The community will have no sympathy with such action, nor will the law sustain it. It might also be well to suggest to the discontented employed the propriety of looking well before they leap; in other words, of first counting the cost of obstinate idleness. Once having estimated this and come to the conclusion that higher wages six weeks or more hence, will compensate for refusing to work at all during that period, the risk might perhaps be a fair one to take. It would be well, however, to be sure of this beforehand.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—This establishment will open on Monday next with a good company under the management of Miss Davenport. A new version of Scribe's "Czarina" is the attraction.

Mlle. Lamoureux.—This distinguished artist has recently returned from Havana and Matanzas where her triumphs have been unequivocal. She bears on her fingers some of the brilliant recognitions showered on her by young Cuba. It was hoped by the friends of Terpsichore that Mlle Lamoureux would once more resume her position in this City as a leading star, but the lady, we are sorry to say, leaves today by the *Arago*. It will be deeply regretted by her many friends.

Connecticut Election.—The annual election in Connecticut for State officers, members of Congress and of the Legislature takes place on Monday next. Unusual interest is felt in the result, not only in that State, but throughout the Union, on account of its supposed bearing upon the national canvass of 1860. The following are the leading nominations:

	Democrat.	Republican.
Governor	J. T. Pratt	W. A. Buckingham
Lt. Governor	R. H. Winslow	J. Catlin.
Treasurer	D. B. Warner	L. J. Handee.
Secretary	E. Wheeler, Jr	John Boyd.
Comptroller	P. C. Child	W. H. Buell.
CONGRESS.		
First District	A. P. Hyde	D. Loomis.
Second District	S. Arnold, 2d	J. Woodruff.
Third District	R. L. Baker	A. A. Burnham.
Fourth District	W. D. Bishop	O. S. Ferry.

The Gibson and Holmes Disaster on the Ohio River—Forty-two Lives Lost.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 30.

On Monday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the steamers *Nathaniel Holmes*, bound from Pittsburg for St. Louis, and the *David Gibson*, from New-Orleans for Cincinnati, came in collision a short distance below Petersburgh, Ky., and two miles above, and in sight of Aurora, with such force as to sink the former instantly, and the latter in a few minutes.

The night was dark, and the wind was blowing violently when the collision occurred, and it is supposed that smoke obscured the lights, so that neither pilot saw the approaching boat, until too near to prevent the accident. The *Holmes* was cut into pieces, and sunk instantly. The *Gibson* swung around, and was run for the shore, but before reaching it she sunk, the cabin floating off.

There was a small trading boat, named *Annie Laurie*, No. 5, near by, but the owner refused to let any one have the use of a skiff to go to the assistance of the sufferers. He armed himself with a hatchet, and his wife with a bowie-knife, and the pair threatened to kill any one who should touch the skiff. Wm. Nicholson is the name of this man.

No full list of the killed could be obtained, but the number is supposed to be *forty-two*. From Mr. Lamont, clerk of the *Holmes*, we obtained the following list of the lost from off that boat: A Frenchman named Louis Dupon, wife and three children; residing from the *Clara Dean* at Cincinnati; Henry Welsh, wife and three children, of Wheeling, Va.; a family of seven shipped at Wheeling, names unknown, consisting of a man, wife, two daughters and son; David Gillen, of Allegheny, Penn.; John Mulligan, of Rush Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio; John Vance, from Wheeling, Va.; Samuel Owens, wife and child, from Parkersburgh for Madison, Ind.; James Caldwell, engineer; Hiram F. Griffith and sister, Emma Ann Griffith, from Bridgeport, Ohio, for Burlington, Iowa; Herman Nold, wife and three children, Pittsburgh; a Frenchman, shipped at Cincinnati, name unknown; a child, name unknown, was found yesterday at the foot of Langhrey Island; Thos. McDonald, —— Logan and John Evans, deck hands, and a colored fireman; —— Thomson, and two daughters, from Cincinnati; and —— Williams, cabin boy. Four others are missing, but are supposed to have come up on the Kentucky to this city. Total, 41 killed and 4 missing, so far as yet known.

One youth, named Robert Welch, whose father, mother, and three sisters were lost, sprang into the river, and seizing a fourth sister aged five years, swam to shore. Another lady, Mrs. Daniel Bishard, of Cambridge, Ohio, forgot her child until after she left the wreck. Captain Kennedy found the little girl alive, lying between two mattresses, close up to the hurricane roof.

The hulls of both steamers are lying in deep water above Aurora, entirely out of sight.

A large meeting of the citizens of Aurora, was held yesterday afternoon, Mayor Tumey presiding, at which a Committee of one from each Ward was appointed, to ascertain the names of all those persons wrecked by the disaster of the *Holmes* and *Gibson*, and what means they needed to take them to their various places of destination, and to report the same to the Council, to meet last night.

The total loss of both boats and cargoes will not fall short of $300,000, with an insurance on all of about $175,000.

Letter from Senator Douglas.—The Hartford *Post* publishes a letter from Senator Douglas, in reply to one from the editor, from which we make the following extracts:

"I sincerely regret that circumstances over which I have no control have rendered it impossible for me to visit Connecticut during your present canvass. Your election this Spring excites unusual interest, and involves important consequences. Upon it may depend the organization of the next Congress, and the ascendency of the Democratic Party in the House, in the election of Speaker and the appointment of Committees. The Democratic Party is the only political organization which can preserve the peace and harmony of the Union. * * *

The integrity and ascendency of the Democratic Party can only be maintained by an explicit and unequivocal recognition of the fundamental principles of *popular sovereignty and non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories*, as well as in the States, as it was explained and understood in the great contest of 1854 and 1856. I understand that the Democracy of Connecticut are now fighting the battle on this distinct issue, so far as federal politics are involved in the contest, and most heartily shall I rejoice in your success."

The Reported Cession of the Feejee Islands.

Washington Wednesday, March 30.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer

Gentlemen: I see by your paper of this morning that the English Government have or are about to take possession of the Feejee Islands. The inclosed papers will show that the chief of Bau, or Tui Viti, was not regarded by the English Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Calvert, or by Tui Levuka, the chief of Ovalau, as King of the Feejean Archipelago; and therefore he had no right to cede the islands to England. I hold the chief of Bau responsible for the payment of money due American citizens from those islands over which he did not claim sovereignty, because he was the greatest robber, and had invited King George of the Tonga Islands, to join him in subduing all Feejee, in order that the island might be under the control of one chief; but as they were not successful, he (Tui Viti) cannot surrender the islands to any nation without the consent of all the chief men of the islands.

Respectfully, &c. E. B. BOUTWELL,
Commander U. S. Navy.

PERSONAL.

In Oregon, lately, one Mr. Elijah Dodson, of Yamhill County, petitioned the Legislature for a divorce from his wife, but after the bill granting it had passed one House, he addressed a memorial to the other, begging a stay of proceedings after the following fashion: "After my best respects, I wish to inform you that my old woman has returned and I have found her all right, and if our petition has not been taken up, be so good as not to take it up, and not proceed any further without my order."

The Rev. Geo. W. Wood, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Missions, writes to the *Evangelist* to contradict certain statements to the effect that the Board winks at the sin of polygamy in heathen lands. Mr. Wood says there is, so far as known to the officers of the Board, and in their belief, no man with more than one wife, or woman with more than one husband, in any Church connected with any Mission of the American Board.

The Rev. Horace N. Bushnell recently resigned his charge at Hartford, on account of ill health. He has been settled over the North Congregational Church in that city for 26 years. His parishioners not a day or two ago, refused to accept his resignation, granted him two years' leave of absence, and elected the Rev. C. D. Helmer to supply the pulpit.

The Honolulu *Friend* says, that Captain S. G. Moore, late master of the *Morning Star*, is contemplating the publication of a volume embracing incidents of his twenty years of sea-life, including the history of the first trip of the *Morning Star* to Marquesas and Micronesia.

A New-Hampshire correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says, that few if any of the people of that region are intending to leave for the West the present season, and none for the gold regions. They will wait and see how the deserters of town, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, &c., succeed at Pike's Peak, before they leave.

The Rev. Edward T. Hiscox, D. D., of this City, has prepared a manual of reference respecting the doctrines, discipline, officers, ordinances, and every subject connected with the organization and growth of the Baptist Church.

Among the candidates named for the Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania is the Rev. J. A. Spencer, D. D., of New-York, who receives a hearty indorsement from the Philadelphia *Press*.

The citizens of Montgomery, Ala., have held a public meeting to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Smith O'Brian.

The Hon. George W. Jones declines a reelection to Congress from his District in Tennessee.

The Hon. J. M. Sandige, of Louisiana, declines a reelection to Congress.

Notaries Appointed.—*Suffolk*—Holmes W. Swezey, Tuthill Dayton, of Port Jefferson. *Richmond*—John Henry Hadley, of Stapleton. *Queens*—Thomas W. Walker, of Jamaica. *New-York*—Daniel B. Taylor, John H. Chambers, of New York City. *Westchester*—Dwight Capron, of North Castle; Abraham D. Tompkins, of Mount Pleasant; William Greer, of West Farms; Charles B. Cromwell, of Rye; Henry W. Clark, of New-Rochelle.

China, Glass and Crockery,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
JUST RECEIVED,
By ships *Roger A. Hirm, Jenny W. Paine, Roscius* and *Neptune*, from Liverpool, and *Kate Stanley* from Havre, a large assortment of New Goods, which will be sold at a small advance from cost.
DAVIS, COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
N. B.—Wholesale and retail.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Bunnett's Cocoaine.
The genuine
for sale by
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
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The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
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Barry's Tricopherous
is the
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the funeral service, at the house of his brother-in-law, R. Warnock, No. 112 2d st., Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock

OSBORNE.—In William church on Friday evening, April 1, GEO. W. BETHUNE, son of Geo. W. and Anna G. Osborne, aged 6 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 18 Bedford-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y.

FLAVELL.—In Jersey City, on Friday morning, April 1, JAMES FLAVELL, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and those of his uncle, Matthew Armstrong, are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

CAIRNS.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, April 1, at his late residence, OSCAR CAIRNS, aged 24 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Bloomfield Baptist Church, to-morrow, (Sunday,) April 3, at 3 o'clock.

SILL.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, March 22, MOSES SILL, in the 86th year of his age.

SLAYER.—At Danbury, Conn., on Friday morning, April 1, of disease of the heart, MYRA, wife of J. H. Slayer.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at Danbury, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., on Monday morning for interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Carriages will be in attendance at the New Haven Railroad Depôt at 27th-st., on the arrival of the 7 o'clock A. M. train from New-Haven.

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MR. FRANZ SCHLOTTER—DEAR SIR: THE reports of your recent lectures on the History and Science of Music, and the great favor with which these have been received in New-York, have excited a desire in a number of our citizens to enjoy for themselves and their families the advantages of a course so thorough and comprehensive, yet also so attractive, on this noblest and most favorite of the arts. If you can conveniently repeat these lectures in this city, we shall be happy to do what we may to secure for them an audience such as they deserve, and shall feel that you are doing us an important service. Very truly, yours,

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NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your polite and flattering invitation to give my course of lectures on Music in Brooklyn, I beg to say that my present engagements in New-York are such as to make it impossible to repeat the course but that I have arranged to deliver one lecture in your city on Tuesday evening, April 5, at 8 o'clock at the Packer Institute. Subject—*History of Christian Music from its Commencement to the Present Time.*

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
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FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEGANT, new, brown-stone front house No. 311 Henry-st., between Degraw and Harrison sts. containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets, furnace, range, wash-trays, &c. Apply to WM. H. WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone-front house on West 23d st., with all modern improvements, (mirrors and gas fixtures to be to the house;) will be sold very cheap. Inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot No. 8 Attorney-st., near Grand-st.; house very convenient with water, baths, gas, marble mantels, grates, &c.; 3 story, basement and sub-cellar. Terms favorable. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York., Real Estate Agent.

$1,100—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NICE house and lot for sale, situated in Butler st., near the corner of Washington-av., three blocks from Fulton av. Inquire at Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 14.

$3,500—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new and genteel two-story and kitchen house, with eight lots of ground, in South Bergen, on the omnibus route to Jersey City. Rent $450. Address D. E. S., Box No. 3 133 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT; brown-stone front, three-story and high basement; No. 45 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Can be seen from 2 till 6 P. M. Apply on premises. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house No. 3 Beach-st., containing Croton water, gas and fixtures. Possession given on the 1st of May. For further particulars apply to
R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FOUR-story, first-class, brown-stone houses, with gas range, bath, Nassau water and all the modern improvements, on Clinton-st. and 1st-place, Brooklyn. Price $14,000.
O. A. LOCKE, No. 23 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC brick house, 25x50 feet. No. 110 7th-st., lot half the block; is in good order, and will be sold at a low price and on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 31 Ferry st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-PLACE—A HOUSE and lot in Washington place, about 300 feet west of Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE DOUBLE STORE DOWN TOWN FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in New-York or Brooklyn—at Morrisown, N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, situated on Morris-av., near the railroad depôt, and in one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick 33 feet front, 46 feet deep, 3 stories high, containing parlor, sitting-room, library and dining-room, with store room and pantry on the first floor, and nine rooms in the second and third stories with basement kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use; the building stands about 70 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, adorned with beautiful shade trees, good garden, together with a large ice house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, fine water, good schools, society, &c.; is very accessible by railroad to New York, being within an hour and twenty minutes of it. For further information, apply to E. P. REACH, Great Western Railway Agency, No. 253 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. C. BILKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Thomas Theall, Esq., Executor, the estate of the late Billa Theall, ¾ of a mile from Rye Depôt, Westchester County, adjoining the country seats of D. C. Kingsland and Wm. P. Van Rensselear and Charles T. Cromwell, Esqrs. The property can be divided into a number of plots, having a fine building site on each, with a splendid view of the Sound and adjoining country. The house is 2-story and attic, handsomely situated and well finished. Also, at the same time and place, a plot of about 40 acres, on the North street road, 1 mile from the depôt, adjoining the country seats of the Messrs Macy, Abbott, Palmer and Drake. There is a magnificent view of the Sound from this property, and the location is in every respect, desirable. Terms easy. Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—On the corner of Bowne av. and Madison-st., one of the finest locations in the village. The lot is 85 feet, front and rear, by 200 feet deep; the buildings 40 feet front and 36 feet deep, with a two-story wing 22 by 20 feet, all new and built in the best manner; and for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any building in the village, and stands within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. For particulars, apply to HENRY S. TURNER, Esq., Auctioneer; or, CHARLES W. COX, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck slip, N. Y. WM POST, Jr.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by B. HART, Esq., about 10 minutes' ride from the depôt, with 15 or 32 acres of good land in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth; and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds; cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with all fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 773 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including lawn, finely shaded, with ice-house, carriage house, &c. The house is large, contains 12 or more rooms, stands on high ground commanding fine views of Little Neck Bay and surrounding country. For particulars address, with names of applicant, Box No. 2,019, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—Within five minutes' of New-Brighton landing, to let for the Summer months or year. The house is large and modern built; one acre of ground handsomely laid out; stable attached; it has a fine, commanding view of the bay. For terms address W. L., Box No. 108 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated on the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev A. FLACK.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM AT Scotch Plains, N. J., of 65 acres, 2 minutes' walk from the depôt. On the place is a new Gothic dwelling-house, containing 10 or 12 rooms, also, barns, carriage and ice house, poultry yard, &c. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire of L. DE KLYN, on the place, or of WM. DE KLYN, No. 165 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—OR WILL EXCHANGE for lots in Illinois land, a house, carriage-house and eight City lots, the house containing ten rooms, well, cistern and shrubbery, in the village of Claremont, near High Bridge, where the steamboat will connect with the Harlem boats in April; one mile from Melrose station, and eight miles from City Hall. Inquire of ANDREW WOLF, on the premises, or address Morrisania Post-office.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story dwelling-house, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding one of the finest views in Westchester County. Apply to GEO. E. WOOD, Lith-grapher, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF many acres extent, with large dwelling-house stables, cut houses, gate-house on Staten Island, with the full view of the ocean towards Sandy Hook, situated on the Fingerboard Road, two miles from landing. House furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY place, consisting of a cottage with fine garden and 7 acres of land in the town of Norwalk, Conn., on the down-town road, one mile from the bridge. For particulars, inquire of F. S. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Ploe-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 9 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated in South Yonkers, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars, inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or at KINSHIMER'S Real Estate Office, No. 325 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about an acre and a half of ground attached. Apply to D. ROBINSON, Great Western Insurance Co., No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE AT IRVINGTON, opposite the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME,
Near New-York City,
FOR SALE LOW,
AND
VERY LITTLE CASH REQUIRED,
AS
MOST OF THE PURCHASE MONEY CAN REMAIN FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The late Hon extend of the Rev. Dr. Stroog, S. T. D., (who is now in charge of Troy University,) located in the pleasant, retired village of Flushing, twelve miles east of New York City. Another place near the Metropolis is so conveniently accessible at almost all hours of the day, both by steamboat and railroad—the time by railroad being less than one hour, while a ride to Flushing in the spacious cars or road is far more pleasant than a passage on any of the public conveyances to the upper part, or even the centre of New-York City. Flushing is an exceedingly pleasant Country Town, abounding in nurseries, green houses public or commercial gardens &c., &c., while the country back, for many miles, is dotted over with the country seats of numerous retired as well as active business men (so well pleased have most of the dwellers in this suburb of New York City been with their homes that little or no addition has ever been made to bring it into notice by advertisements or newspaper notices). Very few persons who have gone to Flushing have sold out to go elsewhere, except on imperative business calls. Flushing is scarcely surpassed for its advantages of churches, good schools—both public and private, &c., while its main business being confined chiefly to Trees and Plants, it is free from the usual commercial turmoil of manufacturing and trading towns.

The dwelling above referred to, now for sale, was bought a few years since by Dr Strong, as a permanent home, after a thorough examination of all the localities near New-York, and his transfer to the Troy University is the only reason for its now being offered for sale.

The LOCATION of the dwelling is elevated, having a fine look out upon the bay and adjoining landscape.

The GROUNDS, consisting of near one and a half acres, were formerly part of a public nursery, and are therefore in the highest state of cultivation and improvement. They are laid out in the most tasteful manner, with gravel walks flagging, borders, &c. The trees and plants are of the choicest variety, and are now *full grown*. There are a great number of grape vines beds of strawberries, with the New-Rochelle blackberry currants, and other kinds of small fruits while among the large ones are some ten very choice cherry trees, (Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Amber, Mazzluke, &c.) with numerous pear trees, (Bartlett, &c.) apples, &c., &c. Several of the ornamental trees are so fine that the nurserymen in the vicinity frequently bring their customers to see them as choice specimens.

The HOUSE is in modern style, built throughout in the most substantial manner, and is in complete order. The main part of the building is about 50 by 40 feet, two stories high, with large, commodious wings on each side. The basement and cellar rooms are nearly above ground, and always dry. The rooms in both the first and second stories are high, with walls hard finished and painted. There are numerous closets, pantries, and similar conveniences. There is an excellent well of water, and a large cistern at the door. The front walk is flagged and curbed, and finished with gas.

PRICE—(if called for soon) only $12,000—of which $9,000 or $10,000 may remain on interest for a term of years, if desired.

This is, undoubtedly, a rare opportunity to secure an elegant commodious, and pleasant home, combining all the advantages of the country, with the facilities and conveniences of immediate vicinity to the Metropolitan City.

REFERENCE:

The Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 189 Water-st., has resided in Flushing for some years, and has lately purchased a permanent country seat there. The agent is for the sale of the above place, therefore, by personal intercourse, for many years with him, as his personal and intimate acquaintance with the location and character of the premises will enable him to speak definitely in regard to it. He is also in possession of the terms of sale, etc.

ANOTHER, FOR $3,000,
(ON EASY TERMS,)

A very neat residence near the above, containing eight rooms, besides closing room, kitchen and vegetable and coal cellars; lot 50 by 200 feet, beautifully fitted up with a great variety of useful and ornamental plants. The present occupant has purchased a larger homestead near by, and will sell on reasonable terms. Inquire as above. Possession of both of the above houses can be given immediately if desired.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE BRIDGE, L. I., TO LET—Ten minutes from Hamilton Ferry, probably the most elegant place on Long Island here in the vicinity of the Narrows. Large and costly mansion, about 60x60, elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water through out the house; grounds of about 25 acres elegantly laid out by flowing trees, shrubs &c.; all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen, garden, coach-house, cow house, hennery, &c. Apply to HENRY S. TURNER, Esq., Auctioneer; or, CHARLES W. COX, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck slip, N. Y. WM POST, Jr.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE WESTCHESter County, thirty miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from the depôt, a fine double house, with about ½ acres of ground, tast-fully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel boarding house. All in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain, with or without the furniture. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35 about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 34 Beekman-st., New York, or WM. C. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the depôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade trees, good barn well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence with four to five acres, located in Westchester County, 15 miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post-road; the house is large and new, surrounded by fine shade-trees and the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depôt. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or BRUCE, FARNUM & ODELL, No. 6 Jauncey-court.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, OR RENT for the Summer, furnished at Spuyteo Duyvil, 12¾ miles from City Hall by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with bath, water-closet, furnace, range, hot and cold water &c., 3½ acres of ground overlooking the Hudson; stable, coachman's room, &c. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. R. Remsen, Esq's, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John R. Webb deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and commodious dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 200 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON—For rent, for one or more years, a new and elegantly furnished country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, near the Poweiton House, Newburgh, 22 acres elegantly laid out, fine out-buildings, large river front, &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR Sale, with furniture carriage, &c., and two to acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FINELY SITUated two story cottage, with basement and attic, containing 15 rooms, airy and healthy, with use of garden and stable if required, about 15 minutes' walk from depôt at Southport, Conn. For particulars, address J. H. SHERWOOD.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 5½ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

RYE—A NEAT TWO STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, with one acre of ground, to the village of Rye, containing 9 rooms and good cellar, good barn and carriage-house, all in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to W. H. HIDDENS, No. 189 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residence in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely grated, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walks and fences all new; house new and hands me'y finished with a large new stable, bath-house &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ mile from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 40 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room parlor, library, sitting-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store room, &c., &c., hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO OR THREE VILLA sites on the North River, at the upper extremity of the Palisades accessible in an hour from the City by the West-Shore Railroad, and in 1½ hours by steamboat daily. These sites, containing from two to five acres each, are elevated more than 300 feet above the river, and command a most picturesque view of the district, extending beyond Sing Sing to the Highlands. The western view, over the Hackensack Valley, includes the Ramapo Mountains and is unsurpassed for its beauty and extent. The soil is of great depth, well watered, and most desirable evergreens, and are susceptible of the highest cultivation. Few combining so many natural advantages are to be found within easy access of the City. Part of the purchase-money can be left on Bond and mortgage. For full particulars, inquire of WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 48 Broadway.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ASEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS H. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Cattskill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-house in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 12 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order with every requisite for a large and respectable family, furnace hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. no water gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of peach and grape fery house, cow yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff st.

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EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. THISMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of physical debility, local disease and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st, New-York, and by F U WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., N. Y. Price 25 cents

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Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st. New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOUNDED FROM GUMS
A SPRING MEDICINE
A FAMILY MEDICINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICKHEADACHE
CURES DIZZINESS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES BILIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES COSTIVENESS.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES WORM DISEASES.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., PROPRIETOR.
NO. 345 BROADWAY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine.
Cognac Brandies, of the finest brands.
Bourbon Whisky distilled in 1846.
For sale by
G. E. MENDUM,
No. 18 Wall-st.

RUSSIA WAR OINTMENT, FOR FELONS
Russia War Ointment, for Bunions.
Russia War Ointment for Corns.
Russia War Ointment, for Piles.
Russia War Ointment, for Sore or Broken Breasts.
Give it a trial. I know it will cure you.
For sale by druggists generally. Wholesale by A. B & D. SANDS.

DR. LACOSTE'S OF PARIS.
(Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ricord.)
FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases.
SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Hours 12 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M. No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARMICHAEL and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 8 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED OR SINGLE IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S GREAT NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo. cloth and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment, at No. 52 Wooster-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Lamont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German file Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and certain in operation to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 439 Broome-st, second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, and is also in full use in European Hospitals. The result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, where its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that egree of tensile which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyments of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Sold by Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 289 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—No arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DR. STRATTON, sole proprietor and compounder from the original recipe. Great care and skill is used in putting up this medicine. For nervous complaints, dyspepsia and debility, it has no rival. See that my name is printed and written on the label. $1 a bottle of agents.
J. T. STRATTON, Depot, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNLESS you buy it of us you buy a counterfeit. JOHN TYNE & CO., No. 379 Nassau-st. In Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. Look out for counterfeits by bogus Doctors and rascally Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THEIS, No. 915 Broadway. Office No. 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 30 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 83 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

TEASELS—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES for sale by C. E. HAMONT, No. 68 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859:
Through via Panama Railroad to California.
The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN McGAWAN,
to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt RICHARD L. WHITING.

By this line ONLY are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the Isthmus, and consequent expense of health and heavy extra expenses.

An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.

For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st, corner of Warren st. New-York.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at Pier No. 19 East River foot of Malden lane,
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.
The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123 114 and 108 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.
Insurance at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75. Mobile, $35. Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL'S SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAITZEN, Commander,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT Captain TINKLEPAUGH will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. connecting via Panama railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, AND HAVANA NOKOY WEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Cabin Passage.....$ 5 | Deck Passage.....$6
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans..... $39 75 To Augusta, Ga..... $20
To Mobile..... 35 00 To Atlanta, Ga..... 23
To Montgomery, Ala. 26 00 To Charlotte, N. C..... 22
To Knoxville, Tenn... 31 00 To Jacksonville, Fla..... 21
To Columbia, S. C.... 20 00 To Pilatka, Fla..... 23
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, WM. J. WOSTER, Commander, will succeed on Wednesday, April 6.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, April 6.
The well-known favorite sea-going clipper-ship
F. F. WILLETS, HOLMES Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This popular vessel is the smallest now loading for San Francisco, carrying, all told, but 1,200 tons, and will be the first one off. She is extremely sharp, has all the modern improvements in ventilation, always delivers her cargo in splendid order, and is famous for her quick passages. Shippers can rely upon her dispatch as above. For freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, LEFEVER.	Sat'y, April 23...	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, JONES.	Sat'y, May 7...	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship EARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, on the arrival of steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April) probably 20th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..... 15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINZE, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY April 9, at 12 o'clock from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments and using the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them. Her passengers being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. & J. PAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 30.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., AND CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston despatch will leave the port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 25 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $20; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 50 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. TOM SKIDMORE, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $18. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line $60
EDINBURGH, Capt. Cumming, WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP ALPS, E. W. HOCKLEY, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY NEXT, April 7. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. HOMES, Notary Public, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELLERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The only manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
6:30 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
SPECIAL TRAINS, WILL LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains.
8:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton
9:30 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning, with the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing March 15, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 12 A. M. and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 and 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 6:45 A. M. and 12 M. and 3:15 P. M., for Hobbs' Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M., for Peekskill, 6 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie Peekskill Sing Sing and Hobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:40 A. M.; and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH CRAM, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1858. Trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; 4 P. M. for Syosset; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 4 and 5:20 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica; on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—FROM Peck-slip, E. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY April 2 1859 The new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to revision of their assessments, by reason of being overpayed or for military service, and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax payers:
Sec. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made it relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No application shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend with in the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 590.*
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLEMSEN,
W. BRISTED,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park, are hereby notified that the said assessments are payable to the Chamberlain on July 6, 1859, with 7 per cent interest from July 6, 1858, the date of confirmation, by the Supreme Court; and unless said assessments are paid on or before the 1st day of June next, when the undersigned will make a list of the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT THE RATE OF TWELVE PER CENT PER ANNUM from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is situated in the following Wards, viz: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 116th and 117th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 4st and 42d sts.; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d aves.; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th aves.; also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 6th, 6th, 7th and 8th aves., and bounded by the said 42d and 155th sts., and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th aves., and bounded by the said 155th and 220th sts., and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 6th, 6th, 7th and 8th aves., and bounded by the said 220th and 230th sts., and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th aves., and bounded by the said 230th and 242d sts., as laid out on the map of the Commissioners on file in this office.
DANIEL F. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet at No. 32 Chamber-st., on MONDAY, April 4, 1859. The following Assessment Lists will be taken into consideration:
Sewer in 42d-st., from 4th-av. to Madison, and through Madison av. to 39th-st., and all intersecting streets before advertised.
The following are notified to appear before said Committee: Jacob Warren, Esq., Henry E. Clark, Esq., the Managers of Colored Orphan Asylum, and all parties interested, are notified to be present.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
R. W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Assessments.

CORPORATION DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that several of the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, April 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the City Hall, for the term of five years. A catalogue containing the number and location, and also the terms and conditions of sale, may be had at this office, (basement of City Hall.) Maps will also be shown at the Corporation Wharves and piers. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBT. T. HAWS,
Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 19, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
d13-law6mS&W.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 4 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
TO GAS CONSUMERS.—GAS CONSUMERS who intend to remove on or before the 1st of May, are requested to give early notice at this office. By complying with this request they will avoid all liability for gas consumed by other parties.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificates of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding-board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Bohrarit, Wm Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 78 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO which, for power and quality of tone is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—New and second hand, by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases for sale at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood Pianos for $100; Rosewood Melodeons for $25; Piano Stools, new style, $7 50. Sheet Music and Music Books at wholesale and retail. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 409 Broadway, near Lispenard-st.; and G. B.

MUNICIPAL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.—ENDORSEMENT AGAINST THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER—A COMMITTEE TO GO TO ALBANY.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

Hon. Thos. McSpedon, President of the Board of Aldermen:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Board of Aldermen, respectfully request you to convene the Board of Aldermen on Friday (this) afternoon, April 1, 1859, at 2o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board, for the purpose of devising such measures and taking such action as to them may appear best calculated to prevent the passage of any Act or Acts by the Legislature of this State, having a tendency to interfere with or curtail the vested rights of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, and such other business in such connection as may legitimately come before the Board.

GEO. STARR, Seventh District.
MICHAEL TUOMEY, Sixth District.
JOHN H. BRADY, Fifth District.
HENRY SMITH, First District.
F. A. BOOLE, Twelfth District.
WM. J. PECK, Eleventh District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Third District.
THOMAS STEPHENS, Fourth District.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Fourteenth District.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Eighth District.

Thereupon the President issued the following call for a meeting of the Board.

D. T. VALENTINE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet at the time specified in the request of a majority of the members, and oblige, THOMAS McSPEDON, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Present: Thos. McSpedon, Esq., President in the chair, Aldermen Smith, Henry, Stephens, Brady, Tuomey, Starr, Lynes, Peck, Boole, Bradley, Owens and Genet.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The following remonstrance against the passage of an act amending the Charter of the City of New-York was presented by Alderman SMITH:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The petition of the Common Council of the City of New-York respectfully represents,

That by the laws and Constitution of this State they are the legally constituted guardians of the rights and interests of the people of the City of New-York:

That elected directly by the people, they are immediately and directly responsible to the people for the performance of this trust.

That among the duties devolving upon them is, of necessity, that of taking care that no usurpation of the powers properly belonging to the City Government shall be permitted.

That, therefore, they now approach the Legislature with a humble remonstrance against a measure which is calculated, as it seems to them, to invade the chartered and constitutional rights of the city.

That they are informed that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature, materially altering the Charter of the City, which has been privately and secretly prepared, in respect to which neither the people of the City nor any of their elected officers have been consulted, and which proposes a disfranchisement in fact of the great body of the people

That such bill is a violation of the Constitution, inasmuch as it takes away from the electors of the City the power of control over their City affairs, which the Constitution intended to secure to them.

That it is dangerous to the best interests of the City, inasmuch as it takes from the Common Council, who are elected by and are responsible to the people, the power over contracts and subordinates, and transfers it to a Board who are not elected and are not directly responsible to the people.

That it is injurious, inasmuch as it lengthens the term of office of certain incumbents, thus virtually conferring power upon the Legislature at the capital and taking it away from the local authority upon whom the Constitution has conferred it.

That it is corrupting, inasmuch as it lessens the term of office of the Counsel to the Corporation, whose peculiar province it is to defend City rights against aggression, and that it is in part a violation of the Constitution in this, that while it does indeed leave the office of the Common Councilmen untouched, it virtually abolishes the office by transferring the great bulk of its power from officers elected by and responsible to the people of the City, and conferring it upon men who do not owe their position to the people, but in fact to the Legislature.

Therefore, the Common Council of the City of New-York respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the passage of the bill in question, and inasmuch as said bill had been introduced into the Legislature without any consultation with or notice to the people or the authorities of the City, and no opportunity has been afforded of being heard against its provisions, the said Common Council do further respectfully but earnestly pray that before final action upon it, they may be heard by their counsel either at the bar of the Houses or before their Committees.

And they are the more strenuous in presenting this request, because of the entire disregard of the existing statute which enacts that six weeks' public notice shall be given of an application to alter, amend, or extend the charter of any corporation, which notice, when the application shall be for an alteration in any charter already granted, shall state specifically the alteration intended to be applied for.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Smith, Henry, Stephens, Brady, Tuomey, Starr, Lynes, Peck, Boole, Bradley, Owens, the President and Alderman Genet—13.

Whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

By Alderman PECK,

Resolved, That a Committee of eight be appointed to wait upon the Legislature and present to them the Remonstrance of the Common Council against the amendments proposed to be made to the Charter of the City now in the lower branch of that body, which was adopted, and the President subsequently appointed Aldermen Smith, Boole, Starr, Peck, Bradley, Brady, Stephens and Owens as such Committee.

By Alderman LYNES,

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen be and they are hereby respectfully requested to concur with the action of this Board in the adoption of the accompanying protest and resolution; and that they also be requested to appoint a similar Committee of eight to act in connection with the Committee appointed by this Board—which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the President was added to the Committee.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, it was ordered (if the Board of Councilmen concur) that the President be authorized to employ counsel to represent the Committee before the Legislature.

Alderman PECK moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published at length in the principal newspapers of the City, which was carried.

And on motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

A Spicy Letter.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S RENOMINATION OF E. F. PURDY FOR CITY INSPECTOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 31st March, 1859.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have received from the Honorable the Board of Aldermen a communication made by me nominating ELIJAH F. PURDY, as City Inspector, in place of GEORGE W. MORTON, whose term of office expired on the 31st day of December, 1858, by the 31st section of the charter of 1857. This communication has been returned to me by your honorable body, with the following indorsement:

"BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 24, 1859.

So much of the within communication as relates to the withdrawal of Dr. S. CONANT FOSTER, referred to the Special Committee on City Inspector, and so much as relates to the appointment of ELIJAH F. PURDY to said office of City Inspector, directed to be returned to his Honor the Mayor D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Per F. J. TOOMEY, Deputy."

I deem it my duty again to call the attention of the Board to the fact that I have nominated ELIJAH F. PURDY as City Inspector, in place of GEORGE W. MORTON, whose term of office has expired on the 31st day of December, 1858, and that such nomination has neither been rejected nor confirmed.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in returning to me with the indorsement I have referred to, my communication in which I have nominated Mr. PURDY is in my judgment without authority. The nineteenth section of the charter imposes on the Mayor of the City the duty of nominating certain public officers of the City, and to the Board of Aldermen belongs the duty of confirming or rejecting such nomination. In pursuance of this provision on the 5th day of January last, I nominated to the Board of Aldermen Dr. S. CONANT FOSTER to the office of City Inspector in the place of GEORGE W. MORTON. This nomination was made only after I had the consent of Dr. FOSTER to present his name to the Board. My authority to use his name has been revoked by Dr. FOSTER withdrawing his name and refusing to allow it to be presented to the Board of Aldermen. This withdrawal of Dr. FOSTER's consent was communicated to your honorable body at the time I nominated Mr. PURDY to fill the place of Mr. MORTON. The refusal of Dr. FOSTER to permit his name to be used formed the foundation of my action in nominating Mr. PURDY. Since the withdrawal of Dr. FOSTER no action has been had by the Board. It appeared therefore to me that the duty which I owed to my Constituents required me to take proper measures to have an important office filled without delay. Under the Charter the Board of Aldermen has the right to confirm or reject the nomination of the Mayor. Months had expired without action on the same nomination made by me of Dr. FOSTER, and in the present instance my second nomination is returned to me without any action of the Board. After a nomination has passed from my hands into the Board of Aldermen, the Charter assumes that it will be confirmed or rejected, so that the public interests shall not be permitted to suffer by delay. The 19th section of the Charter expressly states that when the Board of Aldermen shall reject a nomination made by the Mayor, that officer shall immediately nominate another person. This provision would seem to require prompt action on the part of the nominating power, which should naturally devolve a readiness on the part of the confirming body to act on said nomination.

The [illegible] cannot but admit that so far as the Charter has conferred upon me any duty in relation to the office of City Inspector, since it became vacant on the [illegible] day of December last, I have endeavored to perform that duty. It does not become me to [illegible] of the acts of a coördinate branch of the [illegible] Government, but the Board may rest assured that all the power which has been vested in the [illegible] of Mayor shall be exercised by me promptly and [illegible] with a single view to the promotion of the [illegible] interests. Our constituents look to the Mayor and [illegible] of Aldermen for the preservation of the [illegible] rights. The immense interests of a great commercial [illegible] City are not to be jeoparded by permitting the office of City Inspector to remain a subject of contention and doubt. The Summer is approaching, and [illegible] proper precaution should be taken to prevent pestilence from breaking out amongst us.

[illegible] nomination of Mr. PURDY, I have presented the name of a citizen familiar to you all as a man of [illegible] integrity, and ability to discharge the duties of the office to which I have nominated him. On your [illegible]

[illegible] volves the responsibility of deciding whether he shall be confirmed or rejected. I accordingly return your honorable body the communication in which the nomination was made.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.—At 11 o'clock, Thursday night, the fur factory of ADOLPH SETBOTH, on Walton-street, near Marcy-avenue, was destroyed by fire Mr. S. estimates his loss at $6,000, upon which there is an insurance of $3,000. The building belonged to SAMUEL WISWELL, and was valued at $1,500. On the same evening an attempt was made to burn the Long Island Railroad Depôt, at the foot of Atlantic-street. Fortunately an employe of the Company discovered the fire in season to prevent serious damage.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans in the Fourth Ward have nominated the following ticket: *Supervisor*—SAMUEL BOOTH; *Assessor*—DAVID APPLEGATE; *Constable*—ALEXANDER CASHON. The same party, in the Eighteenth Ward, have nominated ADRIAN SUYDAM for Supervisor, JACOB BENNETT for Assessor, and JACOB MORRIS for Constable.

HABEAS CORPUS PANDEMONIUM—INTERESTING POINT OF PRACTICE.—Supreme Court, Kings County, Special Term, April 1, before Judge LOTT.—*The People ex rel. Wright vs. Wright.*—This was a controversy between husband and wife for the custody of their child. On Monday last, Mr. Callicot, counsel for the wife, moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding the defendant to bring the child before the Court, that its custody might be awarded according to law. Judge LOTT proposed to grant the writ returnable before either the City Judge or the County Judge, as it was inconvenient for him to hear the case while holding the Circuit; but Mr. Callicot argued that the writ in this special case could only be allowed by and made returnable before the Supreme Court. In 1840, the Supreme Court sitting at Albany granted the writ in the similar case of Barry and Mercein returnable before Judge Oakley of the Superior Court in the City of New-York; but in the recent case of The People *ex rel.* Rhoades *vs.* Humphreys, (24 Barbour, 521,) it was held by all the Judges at the Cayuga General Term that the Supreme Court has sole jurisdiction of such cases under the statutory provisions, (2 R. S., 148, § 1—3.) Judge LOTT took the papers, and after examination of the authority cited, indorsed the writ on Tuesday as "allowed by the Court," and made it returnable on Friday morning. Mr. Callicot then stated to the Court that, upon consultation between him and Messrs. Ferris & Cushing, counsel for the husband, a compromise had been effected, and the child had been surrendered to the charge and custody of the wife.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE DEAF.

Dr. HARTLEY begs to state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness or desperation.

The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Dr. HARTLEY will receive calls each morning, at his residence, No. 26 Clinton-place.

[Advertisement.]

The value of human life is never properly appreciated until it is in danger, or has been lost. The recent disaster on the North River, by which a bargeman was drowned, and the fatal collision of steamers on the Ohio, through which 42 people were consigned to watery graves, tell us that we cannot be too careful as to the preservation of existence no matter where we may be. We cannot really see why people will go upon the water without the surest preventive of drowning ever invented. This grand discovery takes the form of ordinary clothing, and is made into coats, vests, waists for ladies' dresses, childrens' jackets, &c., at the cost of ordinary garments. This safety-apparel can be used just as is the clothing we now wear. The office of this Company is at No. 256 Broadway. We recommend these certain life-saving articles to all travelers—in short, *to everybody!*

[Advertisement.]

PRUDENT FORETHOUGHT.—A few days since an awful disaster occurred on one of the Canada railroads, which resulted in the death of some nine or ten persons. Among the same was a passenger who rejoiced, not so much at his own escape as at the fact that he had preserved uninjured one of KNOX's elegant Spring style hats, which he had purchased on the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Something to wear, and that something worth wearing. Stockings and under-shirts to suit the million—fifty thousand dozen of the best in quality and make at 25 cents on the dollar lower than you can purchase elsewhere. Call and examine these bargains at the old and popular one price Hosiery mart No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st., New-York.

E. R. BECKWITH & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c.—Persons suffering from these painful affections, should call at once on LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Chiropodists, who afford astonishing relief in a few moments, without pain or danger. Office No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.'S
Patent ventilated self-adjusting hats of the
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
Are offered this day,
At their Salesroom,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguarreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CARPETS SACRIFICING!
Medallions, Velvets, Brussels, &c.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.,
At wonderfully low prices!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Remove every morbid affection, perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York. Twenty-five cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

READ THE FOLLOWING.—Holloway's Pills are an irresistible antidote to all complaints engendered by the excessive use of mercury, opium and other paralyzing medicines, instilling new life and vigor into the blood. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

OUR IRISH COUSIN.—This best of all the race of Cousins; the most amusing; the most natural; the most finished and life-like, will be repeated by the new company at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 1.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '74	104¾	100 Harlem Railroad	11¾
500 N. C. State 6s	100	100 Harlem R. pfd	39¾
21,000 Mo. State 6s	86½	100 Stonington R.	66¾
1,000 Gal. City 6s	80	500 Reading R.	51
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	93	200 do	51¼
1,000 E R & M B. 1860	54	200 do	50¾
1,000 E. R. 8s '75	91	100 do	50¾
3,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	95	600 do	50
2,000 M. C. R. 8s 1st	84	100 do	50¾
M. S. & T. C. 1s ex in.	84	200 Mich. Cen. R.	50¾
5,000 do	84½	75 do	50¾
3,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	84	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	12¾
1,000 Mich. S. 7s '78	72	50 do	12¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. B. ex in.	86	65 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	39¾
6,000 do	86½	10 do	39¾
5,000 I. R. & W. 1st 8s	71	300 do	39¾
1,000 C. R. & Q. 1st pref. 8s	83	200 do	39¾
5 Bank of America	112	200 do	39¾
43 do	111¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	67¾
7 Bk. of Commerce	101½	100 do	67¾
200 Panama R. R.	117¾	150 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	62¾
200 do	60	300 do	62¾
200 Nassau Bank	101	200 do	63¼
45 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	87	150 do	67
100 Penn. Coal Co.	50¾	200 do	66¾
do	80¾	200 do	66¾
do	80	70 do	66¾
do	80	115 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	24¾
do	80	225 do	24¾
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	75¾	100 do	25¾
do	76¾	100 do	25¾
do	76¾	150 Chi. & R. I. RR.	55¾
do	76¾	283 do	55¾
do	76¾	50 do	55¾
do	76¾	200 do	55¾
do	75¾	250 do	55¾
do	75¾	100 do	55¾
do	77	200 do	55¾
Erie R. R.	10	50 do	55¾
Hudson R. R.	53	200 do	55¾
do	53	200 do	55¾
do	53	200 do	55¾
do	53	300 Mil. & Miss. RR.	53
do	53¼	10 Ocean Bank	95

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s '74	104¾	400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76¾
1,000 Tenn. 5s '90	85½	do	76¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	86¾	do	76¾
3,000 do	86¾	do	76¾
80,000 do	87	do	76¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	87¾	do	76¾
10,000 do	87	5 Hudson Riv. R. R.	33
1,000 Ill. Free'd Bs.	81	do	33¼
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	86½	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
2,000 M. S. & N. R.	6	200 M. So. & N. I. R.	12¾
1,000 do	63	300 do	12¾
9,000 Fund. pay. R. 3d M.	77¾	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39¾
200 D. & H. Can. Co.	96	50 do	39¾
200 do	97	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	67¾
100 do	97	250 do	66¾
100 Reading R. R.	49¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	55¾
100 do	49¾	100 do	55¾
100 do	50¾	300 do	55¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	75¾		

SPECIFIED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	86¾	15 Bank of New York	107
5,000 Virginia 6s	97¾	20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	14
10,000 C., St. P. & F. du		30 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	97½
Last m.	25	20 Wall St. F. Ins. Co.	30
3,000 Ohio & M. R. 7s.	28	20 do do	27
740 Com. Ins. S. '59	51	150 do do	25
2,400 G. W. Ins. S. '57	69	10 W. (Mass.) Ins. Co.	106½
1u Ocean Bank	95	50 La C. & Mil. R.	1
10 Artisans' Bank	98		

FRIDAY, April 1—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange are at least growing in interest and excitement, if not in prices. The breakdown in New-York Central and the Western Stocks on Wednesday was not exactly of a panic character, but brought about by the main force of the speculators for the fall, who have made money—or collected heavy differences—of late, and who, as they can afford to do, multiply new contracts with uncommon boldness. The favorable reaction of yesterday morning was followed, as we stated in our last report, by renewed offers to sell the shares referred to, after the orders of the day were supplied, at lower rates. In turn, the demand this forenoon was better, and a pretty free business was done at steady and rather improving prices. On the meeting of the Second Board the contest was quite close, but on the printed list the *Bear* account had the advantage. But after the regular adjournment the bids were stiffer on nearly the whole of the list, and the market finally left off firm. It has a good support in the demand for State Stocks, which was large for Missouris at 87 ₱ cent., (a further rise of ¼ ₱ cent..) and for Tennessees at 92½ ₱ cent. There is also more inquiry for Railway Mortgages. The half-yearly interest on several descriptions was paid to-day. Illinois Constructions sold at 88@87 ex coupon, and Michigan Central 8s at 94½ ex coupon. There was a recovery of 5 ₱ cent. in Michigan Southern seconds from the low sales of Thursday. The Bonds now stand at 63, as high as before the late report. Hudson River thirds have advanced to 77¾ ₱ cent. in sympathy with the shares, which attract increased attention and went up to 33¼@¾ ₱ cent. The fluctuations in New-York Central were from 76⅝ to 77; then to 76½, seller 3 days, large sales, and up to 76¾@76¾ at the close. Rock Island, which left off 55¾, yesterday sold heavily at 55¼@55¾ and closed 56 bid. Galena, 66¾@67 sales and 67 bid at the close. Toledo steady at 25 @25¼ ₱ cent. Michigan Southern Guaranteed fluctuated from 39¾ to 39¾, then dropped to 39¼ and closed 39¼ bid. In Reading the business was large, 50¼ to 51 ₱ cent., last sale 500 shares 50¾, seller 3 days. Delaware and Hudson fell 1 ₱ cent. more, closing 97 cash; Pennsylvania Coal, 80; Pacific Mail was again firm and in demand, and sold at 79¼@79¾. Panama steady, 117¾ ₱ cent. There was not much done in the Federal fives, the price 104¼ ₱ cent.

The old firms of Stockbrokers are more generally supplied with Money subject to call at 4 ₱ cent. than at 5 ₱ cent. The outside lenders are disposed to accept lower terms on the temporary employment of their idle means than the Banks, and the same feeling extends to prime selections of long date paper, the rates on which are 6@7 ₱ cent. as the rule, with exceptional cases a fraction below 6 ₱ cent. At Bank, all fair bills falling due this side the 1st of August go at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent., according to date classification, and the wants, at the time, of the Bank to which they are offered. The irregularity is quite marked even in 60@90 days' paper; and we understand that less than the ordinary discrimination is shown by the Discount Brokers in bargaining for lists of Auction and other heavy trade bills at 4@6 months. The proceeds of large Auction sales of Teas, Dry Goods, &c., and of cargo sales of Sugar, Hides, &c., are frequently contracted for in advance, on single name bills, the round list. The same state of things was not unusual last Fall and early in the Winter. Such facts reflect not only the easy state of the market, but a large confidence in the safe and improving condition of trade. That this confidence may be carried too far, in the end, is not at all improbable. The Customs to-day were very large, about $298,000. The Secretary of the Treasury will well be assured of his ability to carry on the Government with his present ways and means. His Customs at New-York in March, including the Treasury bills paid in for duties, were not far from $3,300,000, against $1,536,000 same month last year. The export of Bullion, which was light by Wednesday's steamer, will be increased by the *Arago* to-morrow, as the underwriters are taking the risk a fraction lower after 1st April. The engagements of Gold Bars, of which the last California steamer brought about a million of dollars, amount to about $800,000; though this sum includes some Mexican silver received early in the week from New-Orleans. Exchange closes 109¾ on London, 5.12½ on Paris, bankers', and 109¾@109⅝ and 5.15 merchant bills. There is less excitement in Cotton, and prices since the arrival of the *Persia* are ⅛c.@¼c. lower.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says of the Southern trade:

"One of our leading private bankers who has just returned from the South, after spending several of the Winter months in New-Orleans, informs us that he has seldom witnessed such evidences of prosperity and rapidly accumulating wealth. The banks are rich, the factors and merchants richer, and the planters richest of all. The last named are paying fabulous prices for negroes to add to their available cotton-growing force the coming season. The following is a specimen of the Bank Dividends at New-Orleans this year:

	Net Profits.	Dividends.
Citizens' Bank	$518,429	15 ₱ cent.
Bank of Louisiana	484,964	15 ₱ cent.
Louisiana State Bank	296,655	13 ₱ cent.
Canal Bank	337 072	10 ₱ cent.
Union Bank	34,075	9 ₱ cent.
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	92,665	9 ₱ cent.
Southern Bank	153 795	8 ₱ cent.
Bank of Jas. Robb	73,040	8 ₱ ct."

The Albany *Evening Journal* states that next "Monday, April 4, the new Time-Table goes into effect on the Central Railroad. Its increase of speed, and more convenient arrival and connection of trains, will be considered as great improvements upon the Winter arrangement by all travelers and all who have anything to send or receive by the mails;"

Leave Albany.	Arr. Buffalo.	Arr. S. Rd'g.
Steamboat Exp.. 7:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Mail..... 9:00 A.M.	12:50 A.M.	
New-York Exp. 11:15 A.M.	9:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Night Express.. 5:00 P.M.	4:00 A.M.	4:00 A.M.
Utica Accom'n. 6:00 P.M. Ar. U.	10:00 P.M.	
New-York Mail. 11:15 P.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Leave Buffalo.	Leave Bridge.	Arr. Albany.
New York Exp. 5:15 A.M.	5: 5 A.M.	3:30 P.M.
Steamboat Exp.. 8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
Mail.....		2:30 P.M.
Cleveland Exp.. 6:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	4:40 A.M.
Cincinnati Exp. 11:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	8:30 A.M.
Utica accomm'n		10:00 A.M.

The newspaper and private accounts from the Lake region and from Southern Illinois in regard to the growing Wheat crop continue good. The preparations making through this market by the country merchants of the Northwest for the Summer business also indicate a better confidence in the improvement of the crops and the ability of the people to consume goods.

The Coupons on the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company's Bonds, due 1st of April, are payable on and after that date at the Continental Bank.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859
Entered at the Port.	$2,198 973	$1,360,641	$594 274
Thrown on market	1,840,615	1,560,366	635,957
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$32,012,062	$13,943,141	$31,654,779
Thrown on market.	32,245,031	18,041,986	33,887,171

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION	DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool..	718	$201,898	148	$28,398	113	$30,004
Man. of Cotton.	492	157,748	111	30,482	97	17,567
Man. of Silk...	176	56 767	23	2,731	18	18,316
Man. of Flax..	500	83 038	19	3,209	135	20,241
Miscellaneous..	1 538	26,756	2	289	718	11,594
Total.....	3,824	$528,195	393	$66,079	1,081	$107,762
		66 079				528,195
Total Entered.....		$591,274	Total Marketed..			$635,957

We copy from the monthly circular of Messrs. HUNTINGTON & POILLON, Brokers, No. 48 Exchange-place, the following quotations for the City Bank shares:

Banks	Price		Last Div.
American Exchange	108¾	108½	3½
America	112	112½	3½
Atlantic	82	84	3½
Artisans'	97	98	3½
Broadway	132	—	5
Bu chers' and Drovers'	110	119	5
Bull's Head	—	—	4
City	121½	123	4
Chemical	—	—	6
Commerce	101½	101⅝	3½
Chatham	90¾	91	Passed.
Citizen's	—	—	4
Corn Exchange	100½	101½	3½
Continental	100½	101	3½
Commonwealth	96	98	3½
East River	90	93	3½
Fulton	140	—	5
Greenwich	—	—	6
Grocers'	91	—	3
Hanover	88½	90	Passed.
Irving	99½	—	3½
Importers' and Traders'	112½	—	4
Leather Manufacturers'	—	—	5
Manhattan Company	133	—	5
Merchants'	111½	113½	3½
Mechanics'	116½	—	4
Merchants' Exchange	99	100	3½
Mercantile	121	125	5
Metropolitan	113	—	4
Market	106	107	3½
Marine	85½	88	Passed.
Mechanics' Bank'g Assoc'n.	102	104½	Passed.
New York	107½	107½	3½
National	110	—	3½
North America	111	—	3½
North River	—	94¼	3½
Nassau	100½	101	3½
New-York Dry Dock	105	115	4
New-York County	—	105	3½
Ocean	95	95½	3½
Oriental	—	—	3½
Phœnix	110½	112	3½
Pacific	118¾	—	4
People's	102½	105	3½
Park	106½	107	4
Republic	123	125	5
Seventh Ward	125	135	5
State of New-York	104	105	3½
St. Nicholas	96½	97½	3½
Shoe and Leather	116	118	4
Tradesmen's	113	114	4
Union	112	113	3½

In the Ohio Legislature, on the evening of the 28th of March, the Committee of Finance of the Senate reported the following basis of a settlement with the Ohio Life and Trust Company, which was agreed to:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to settle and adjust the unsettled accounts and dealings of the State with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company; and in making such settlement, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall allow and credit said Trust Company the following items:

Amount of overdraft by Wm. H. Gibson, late Treasurer of State	$6,933 68
Amount of temporary loan to the Commissioners of Sinking Fund to pay July interest of 1857	150,000 00
¾ prem. for exchange on the same	1,125 00
Amount paid Atwood & Co. in excess Seneca County Bank Securities, hypothecated by Wm. H. Gibson	61,500 17
Total	$219 609 85

And that they debit the said Trust Company the following items, viz.:

Balance of proceeds of loan, authorized by act of 1856, exceeding the amount of debt redeemed by said Company	$20,456 51
Balance of special deposit by Auditor of State for Union Bank of Sandusky	9,000 00
Balance Due Fund Commissioners on deposit to pay interest of July, 1857, including $21,283 52 received of Gibson's notes and drafts	21,086 70
Seneca County Bank Securities, redeemed from Atwood & Co., and used by the Trust Company	100,000 00
Amount of Seneca County Bank draft, placed by Wm. H. Gibson with the Trust Company, and retained	12,000 00
Amount of two drafts on Atwood & Co., of $5 000 each, placed by Wm. H. Gibson with the Trust Company, and misapplied by the Trust Company	10,000 00
Total	$179,542 58

Which several items of credit and debit are reported by the Commissioners to examine the Treasury, &c. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to allow and charge interest upon said several items, upon terms just and equitable to both parties. The said Commissioners are also authorized and directed to debit said Trust Company the amount of premium at the New-York Exchange, on the class of stocks to which the said $100 000 of Seneca County Bank securities belonged, at the time the same were used or hypothecated by said Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, April 1.

MR. BLEECKER sold, by order of executors, the three-story brick store and dwelling on the southwest corner of Water and Dover streets, 27 feet 10 inches by about 52 feet 6 inches, 60 per cent. remain. B. BLANCO, $10 000.

By order of Court, the Sheriff sold house and lot north side of Eighth-street, 146 feet west of Sixth avenue, 24 feet 4 inches front, 36 feet 3 inches rear, by 136 feet 9 inches deep, L shaped. ABM. UNDERWOOD, plaintiff, $12,500.

By order of the executors of CYRUS HITCHCOCK and W. R. HITCHCOCK, four lots on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, commencing 393 feet west of Fourth-avenue, $500, $495, and two $503 each. RALPH MARSH. Lot adjoining, $635; both JOHN EMMET.

Also, at private sale, since the above public sale, the three adjoining lots at $700 each.

Also, two through Lots, (4,) One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty fourth street, 175 feet east of Eighth avenue. LEVI APSAA, $400 each.

Also, the premises of DAVID and MARIA PURDY, deceased, at Newtown, Queens County, now occupied by DAVID J. PURDY, comprising twenty-three and a quarter (23¼) acres of garden land, with a dwelling-house, barn, and other outbuildings, cistern, and well of water; said premises being about one mile east of Eighty-sixth street Ferry, and two and a half miles by the new Hunter's Point road from the ferries plying to Tenth and Thirty-fourth streets, New-York. WM. BANTA, $8,250.

Also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 228 West Sixteenth-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues; house 25 by 40 feet; lot about 68 feet. JOHN REED. Sold by order of executors.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold a brown-stone-front house north side of Thirty-seventh street, about 300 feet west of Seventh-av

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2352. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

New Contract for Carrying the California Mails via Nicaragua.

The Collins Steamers to be Used—The Transit to be Forced.

The Commencement of the Sickles Trial.

Indictments Growing out of the Seaman Investigation—Commissionership of Indian Affairs—Land Sales, &c.

Spacial Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 3.

The probabilitiea are that a contract will be given to a New-York company in a few days for carrying the mails from New-York to San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. This company contemplates using the Collins steamers, and will force the Transit, leaving the consequences to be taken care of by our ships-of-war at each terminus. Mr. BUCHANAN is timid, fears to assume the responsibility, and suggests delay until further dispatches are received, but Secretary CASS urges immediate action, and Judge HOLT favors the proposition.

Secretary COBB has been appointed Attorney-General during the absence of Judge BLACK.

The President has issued a proclamation for land sales in Kansas and Nebraska in August next, with the understanding that no further postponement will be granted. These sales will create a demand for bounty land warrants.

Written application was made yesterday to the President, by some of Mr. KEY's friends, to appoint assistant counsel to aid in the prosecution of Mr. SICKLES. Mr. BUCHANAN replied that he considered the Court and District-Attorney fully competent to see justice done, and that was the only interest the Government had in the matter.

An immense crowd is anticipated at the Court-room to-morrow. A number of New-Yorkers have already arrived. Among them I notice T. F. MEAGHER, J. T. BRADY, GEORGE G. SICKLES, WILLIAMSON, HAYES, SPE WART, WHITEWELL, HART, FROST, CAREY and others. Mr. BADGER, who has been consulted by the prosecution, left yesterday for home. I understand that the District-Attorney will object to the introduction of any testimony touching an intimacy between KEY and Mrs. SICKLES, as it would be no *legal* justification, even if proven. The Court will probably sustain the objection, and it will be left for the ingenuity of counsel to get the facts before the jury. The impression is general that the jury will not leave the box before bringing in a verdict of "Not Guilty," whether the evidence is admitted or not. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 2.

The Grand Jury, after examining witnesses for a week or two, have made presentments in the cases of A. G. SEAMAN, late Superintendent of Public Printing; General CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, and P. D. DUVAL, of Philadelphia. The last named was a witness before the Select Committee to examine Mr. SEAMAN'S accounts. Should the District-Attorney prepare the bills of indictment, they will not be immediately acted upon by the Grand Jury, that body having been discharged for two weeks. General CULLOM, on learning the action of the Grand Jury, appeared and gave bail.

The distant Press is already largely represented in anticipation of the Sicklee trial. There are, in fact, more reporters here than can be comfortably accommodated with seats, and more are on their way. The witnesses in the case were to-day subpœnaed for Monday. Lawyer BRADY, of New-York was in the Court to-day.

The number of proposals received for the Southern mail contracts are represented as fully up to the average, and as far as known the bids are not generally at a higher rate than usual.

Ex-Congressman HATCH, of New-York, is, among a dozen others, named as a candidate for the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 3.

The President has issued his Proclamation for extensive sales of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, during July, August and September next.

Secretary COBB, by direction of the President, is acting Attorney-General during Judge BLACK'S temporary absence.

The *Union*, of this morning, reiterates that the dangerous controversy which has so long existed between the British and United States Governments in regard to the true construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is now in process of satisfactory adjustment.

CHARLES A. APPLETON, of Maine, committed suicide by drowning himself to-day. He had been subject to fits of mental derangement. His brother, the Hon. OSH APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, took charge of the remains.

Trial of Mr. Sickles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1, 1859.

Mr. SICKLES' trial will begin on Monday. Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, the counsel to whom has been assigned the conduct of the defence, arrived last night. The case has no precedent in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, though cases in some respects not dissimilar are not unfrequent. Never before have a Jury been called upon to sit in deliberate trial and declare for or against a man who slew his wife's seducer, that seducer being the guest of his roof, the declared friend of the husband, and the assumed protector of the wife. The result will stand as a rule henceforth.

Mr. SICKLES has an intelligent and able array of counsel, and the public may well rely on a brilliant ad astute management of his case. Mr. OGDEN, the District-Attorney, is, I find, a man of good repute, amiable, reliable, and in every way competent to discharge his duties as prosecutor, though these, I am compelled to avow, do not appear to be particularly onerous. It is rumored that he will be well supported by experienced professional advice, and I do not think it improbable that much of the time will be taken up in legal wrangling over offers of testimony.

Here, while it occurs to me, I may say that the statement, recently published, to the effect that the members of the Bar in this city had met to designate from their number one or more to assist the District-Attorney in the prosecution, is a *canard*, pure and absolute. No such meeting ever occurred. The members of the Bar here are not unanimous in their views or feelings regarding Mr. SICKLES' action, but I am assured by one of them not interested personally, that the majority take a favorable view of it. The rumor probably originated in the fact that two or three of those most hostile to the prisoner did convene to talk over the matter, but the Bar, *en masse*, took no part in their deliberations, and the lawyers are among those who most emphatically condemn the rumor as a fabrication.

Were it not that the practice here regarding the qualification of jurors in the matters of impression and bias as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner is much less stringent than that adopted in criminal cases in the Courts of New-York, there might be serious difficulty in procuring a Jury. As it is I apprehend that much time will be consumed in effecting that important preliminary.

As the trial approaches, public interest gradually reawakens. The popular sympathy generally tends in Mr. SICKLES' favor. I have not yet encountered the first man who has hesitated to declare that, under the same circumstances, he would have done the same thing. I should not be much surprised if the public were obliged to undergo a little disappointment when the evidence comes to be presented. The trial, there is every reason to believe, will be conducted with marked decorum and good taste, and no testimony will be admitted regarding matters not immediately connected with the killing of KEY, and the provocatives that directly led to it.

School Money in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, April 2.

The Common Council of this city, at a meeting last evening, refused by a vote of 11 to 11 to appropriate one-third of the proceeds of a fund for the support of orphan children to a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. A resolution to give it to the new Orphan Asylum and Foster Home, each Protestant institutions, was also defeated by the same vote.

HARRY A. WHITNEY was reelected Chief of Police by a vote of 12 to 7.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE SUFFOLK FLOUR MILLS.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 2.

The Suffolk Flour Mills occupying a building 200 feet in length and three stories high, were destroyed by fire this morning, with about 3,000 barrels of flour and a large number of bags of flour and grain. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary. The Mills were insured for $50,000, mostly in this city. During the fire a marine named WALTER BASSETT, under the influence of rum, made a murderous assault on a woman named ABBY NELSON, with a knife, stabbing her near the lungs, from which she will probably die. Officer JELLISON in arresting BASSETT was also severely wounded.

COTTON BURNT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 2.

Half of the Planters' Cotton-press was destroyed by fire this morning. Five thousand bales of cotton were also consumed. Loss $300,000—well insured.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

The following Assembly bills were reported favorably:

To charter the American Missionary Association.

To charter the Woman's Library of New-York.

To provide for ascertaining and collecting the damages caused by the destruction of the Marine Hospital buildings at Quarantine.

For the removal of Quarantine.

To charter the Kane Monument Association.

The Grinding Committee reported several local bills.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER called from the table the motion to reconsider the vote to print the Metropolitan Police investigation report and testimony.

Mr. NOXON opposed the motion, and it was carried, and the resolution to print again adopted.

Mr. NOXON moved to print the memorial and affidavits presented by the Police Commissioners.

Mr. MATHER moved to strike out the affidavit to JOHN S. FOLK as disrespectful. Carried.

Mr. MATHER moved to strike out portions of the memorial of the Commissioners as disrespectful.

After debate, Mr. SPINOLA said that he was willing the memorial should be printed. It reflected disgrace only on its authors. He dared the Republican Party to indorse the memorial which had been condemned by their own Press, and much more he dared them to indorse the action of some of the Commissioners whose names were signed to it.

Mr. MATHER withdrew the motion to strike out, and the memorial was ordered to be printed.

The bill to close the canal locks on Sunday, coming up for a third reading, Mr. MATHER raised the point of order that as the bill had never been in the Committee of the Whole, it could not be read.

The point of order was sustained.

The bill was then recommitted, and this destroys all probability of its passage.

The bill to provide for vacancies which may occur in the office of Justices of the Superior Court, New-York, was sent to a third reading; also the bill in relation to the Bank Department.

Mr. NOXON, from the Grinding Committee, reported the bill regulating the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn as proper to be reported complete.

Mr. SPINOLA opposed the introduction of the report. The bill was not such a one as the Grinding Committee should report. He moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA, the bill for the removal of Quarantine was recommitted.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

A number of bills were reported complete, and ordered to a third reading, among them the following:

Relative to the duties of police clerks in New-York.

To prescribe the powers and duties of canal officers.

To incorporate the Grand-street Railroad in Brooklyn.

For the protection of gas companies.

The bill repealing the charter of the People's Loan Relief Company was reported favorably.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, the rules were suspended so as to bring again before the House the bill incorporating the New-York German Savings Bank, which was lost some days since, and it was carried.

Mr. SMITH moved to request information from the Commissioners of Emigration why they refuse to allow all railroads to sell tickets in Castle Garden, New-York. Laid over.

The House then ordered an afternoon session for the third reading of bills.

On motion of Mr. TOMLINSON, the bill relating to the State Arsenal in New-York, was referred, to be reported complete.

The bill to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York was sent to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to suits against heirs.

To amend the Brooklyn assessment act.

The bill providing for equalization of taxes was made the special order for Tuesday.

Connecticut Congressional Nomination.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, April 2.

The Republicans last evening nominated A. A. PETTENGILL, of the *Standard*, for Representative to the State Legislature.

Marine Disasters at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Saturday, April 2.

The schooner *Hartford*, of Bangor, Teage, from Boston for South Carolina, came ashore yesterday forenoon. The crew were saved, and the vessel will probably be got off.

The schooner *Susan and Mary*, Whitmore, from Calais for Norfolk, Virginia, came ashore here yesterday morning. Crew saved. Vessel tight.

The schooner *Sarah Eaton*, of Calais, from St. John, N. B., for Providence, struck on Nantucket Bar yesterday morning and bilged. She will probably prove a total loss.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Saturday, April 2.

The Ohio river at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburgh, is fifteen feet deep. There is a daily line of first-class steamers thence to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo, New-Orleans, and intermediate river landings.

Fugitive Slave Case at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, April 2.

United States Marshal JENKINS arrested a negro in Market-place, this morning, supposed to be a fugitive slave. Intense excitement ensued, but the officers succeeded in getting him off to Philadelphia.

Highway Robbery at Glen's Falls.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., Saturday April 2.

A Mr. HAMILTON, of Morcau, while passing over the bridge at Glen's Falls, last night, was knocked down and robbed of $450. The robbers escaped.

Conviction of an Abortionist.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 2.

The trial of Dr. DAVID R. BROWN for causing the death of SUSAN CAROLINE WEBSTER by illegal practice, resulted in his conviction. The punishment for the offense is from seven to twenty-one years' imprisonment.

Lake Navigation.

COLLINGWOOD, Saturday, April 2.

The propeller *Hunter*, the first vessel of the season for Chicago, sails this afternoon with a full freight and twenty passengers.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, April 3—10 P. M.

The steamship *Indian* is now about due, with four days later European intelligence, but up to this hour there are no signs of her. The weather is very sick and rainy, and there is but little chance of her making her appearance before morning.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, from New-York, was reported bound in at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Later from Bermuda.

By the ship *George F. Patten*, we have the Bermuda *Gazette* to March 16. It contains very little news of interest. The telegraph is to be introduced in the island to connect St. George's and Hamilton with the dock-yards and naval and military establishments at the eastern and western extremities.

THE NURSERY.—We are requested to state that the article in the Sunday *Atlas*, headed "A case of inhumanity—How our charitable institutions are managed," has been written under a gross misrepresentation of the facts, and the institution alluded to courts and earnestly desires a thorough investigation into its management, and especially in regard to the propriety of dismissing the woman on whose statement this atrocious calumny has been uttered. The editor of the *Atlas* will at once be made acquainted with the true features of this case, and will no doubt be as ready to retract the charges of inhumanity and mismanagement as he has been on the statement of an abandoned woman to make them.

A curious circumstance occurred a few days ago, at a sale, by auction, of the books, engravings, &c., of an artist. A lot, consisting of lithographs, was about to be knocked down for 13f. when a picture dealer perceived in the midst of them a number of 200f. (£8) notes, and a security for 950f. of rente. He called the attention of the auctioneer to the circumstance, and the whole was given to the artist's heir. The public, in the hope of finding other treasures in the other lots, bid an spiritedly for them that 6,000f. were realized for what was scarcely worth 3,000f.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Prospects of the Reform Bill—Its Effect upon Party Arrangements—The Governor-General of India—The Italian Question—Amusements, Mr. Dickens, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 18, 1859.

As the day approaches when the strength of parties is to be tried in Parliament, on the question of Reform, curiosity increases as to the course which various minor sections, as well as particular individuals will take. In spite of all the outward show of unanimity on the part of the Whigs, there still prevails much of the old dissension and distrust. In the minds of many there is a want of confidence in Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S capacity and discretion as a leader, and a belief that were a change of Ministers to take place to-morrow, in consequence of the success of his now impending motion, he would find himself unable to manage the present House of Commons, and be obliged to dissolve on a more democratic programme than any he has yet been willing to adopt. Lord GREY stands at the head of those who think thus, and the present week opened with a thoroughgoing conservative letter from him to Lord ELCHO, a Peelite Scotch member who was one of Lord ABERDEEN'S administration. At first it was supposed that Lord GREY'S advice to read the Government bill a second time would have produced a considerable effect on wavering politicians; and I still think there are some who may make it an excuse for staying away from the division. But it is now understood that Lord GREY has failed to rally around him any efficient party in the Lower House; and that even his relative and confidential fellow-worker in the policy of obstruction, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, thinks it more prudent to vote with the Liberals, after all. The excuse which he and Sir CHARLES WOOD, and some others, offer for giving their reluctant support to the amendment of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and thereby seeming to pledge themselves anew to a substantial lowering of the town franchise, is that they believe, as soon as the amendment is carried, that Ministers will withdraw the bill; and they hope that before they have time to prepare another some pretext may be found for driving them from office, on a vote of want of confidence.

Others are swayed by personal dislike of the member for London, as is the case notoriously with Mr. ROBERT LOWE; and a still more numerous contingent, who represent small boroughs threatened with disfranchisement, are instinctively impelled by a sense of self-preservation not to facilitate any step in the direction of future change. One way or other, and from a great variety of causes, from twenty to thirty *soi disant* Liberals will probably vote against the amendment. Amongst the rest the names are mentioned of Lord Lincoln, Mr. Gladstone, Capt. Vivian, Sir Denham Norreys, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Heard, Mr. Turner, Mr. Blake, Mr. Lowe, Mr. J. Walter, Mr. McGuire. When to these are added votes like those of Lord HADDO, Mr. STUART WORTLEY, Lord ELCHO and Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, all of whom give the Government but a casual and qualified support in general, the disparity of numbers between the forces about to meet in hostile array is not by any means so great as might have been first imagined. Still the amendment will, I have no doubt, be carried by a majority quite large enough to render the further progress of the bill impossible. The *Morning Herald* and other organs of the Government state openly, in anticipation of defeat, that Ministers intend to dissolve. They rely mainly upon the effect produced on the middle classes by the tone and character of the public meetings that are taking place throughout the country on the subject of the bill. In most of the large towns there has been a marked absence in these assemblages of persons of wealth and influence. They have been obviously got up, under directions from head-quarters, for a party object, and the working classes, though far from being deeply or generally moved, have mustered in just sufficient numbers to secure the adoption of resolutions in favor of manhood-suffrage, &c., which is just what the Russels and Palmerstons do not want. The Conservative point accordingly to these manifestations of democratic feeling, and ask the opulent, the timid and the fastidious classes whether, if *their* bill be rejected, they are not likely to have a larger measure by and by to deal with, and whether, by going further, they may not fare worse. Lord DERBY had a meeting of his friends two days ago, and harangued them, as usual, in his own reinvigorating style. Mr. BANTINCK, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and the handful of ultras that go with them, urged the Premier to withdraw the bill. Lord DERBY of course refused, and asked his malcontent counselors, in turn, how they supposed he would be able to retain power in the face of a triumphant Opposition after thus hauling down his flag? The only rejoinder he received was a vague and unintelligible muttering about people wanting no Reform at all. The main body of his followers, however, went away reassured; and though there may be some absent or missing on the division, from the Tory ranks, I cannot say that I have heard of one who is likely to vote against his party. The prevalence of a rumor, during the last two days, that the measure will be withdrawn, is too palpably put about to calm the fears of Liberals who wish to vote with Lord JOHN, but who are, of all things, averse to a dissolution.

Meanwhile, party spirit is eagerly seeking for other grounds of quarrel; and a tempting topic has been unexpectedly presented, in a letter of Lord STANLEY'S to the Governor-General of India. Writing under date of Dec. 9, in reply to Lord CANNING'S defence of his memorable Oude proclamation, the Secretary of State for India somewhat flippantly takes advantage of the Governor-General's admission that he did not really mean to put in force his sweeping threats of confiscation against the talookdars; and then proceeds to censure, in strong terms, the use of threats not intended to be executed. Lord CANNING has many personal friends in Parliament, and this renewed attack upon him by the Government of Lord DERBY is extremely likely to bring the latter into trouble. Substantially, they are felt to be in the right by most humane and right-thinking men; but there is, undoubtedly, much to be said against publicly branding with censure the conduct of a high functionary, while he is still suffered to retain his office. Lord STANLEY shrinks from recalling the Governor-General, while he stigmatizes one of the most important acts of his administration as inhuman and unwise. To-night the question will be put to him in Parliament whether it is intended to move a vote of thanks in both Houses to Lord CANNING and Lord CLYDE, the civil and military authorities on whom the suppression of the Indian revolt was mainly devolved. This interrogation is, of course, merely formal, and preliminary to further and more direct notice being taken of the correspondence. Should the crisis pass off harmlessly respecting Reform, I suspect that you will hear a great deal more of this matter.

I met a gentleman last night who has just returned from Turin, from whom I learned many particulars of the quivering condition of things in Piedmont. Though a warm admirer of CAVOUR'S policy, he admitted to me that the position of that eminent statesman was fast becoming desperate. Unless France, within the next three months declaree war against Austria, he believes that the national policy of Piedmont must be abandoned, in which case Count RAVAZ would take the place of M. CAVOUR. The whole system pursued hitherto has been one of preparation for war; and the taxation rendered necessary in consequence has gone on increasing until at length it has become so oppressive and unpopular, that nothing but striking and immediate results will suffice to make the people submit to it. The policy of M. CAVOUR has been one of promise and of experiment; but as the attempt to fulfill the promise is indefinitely deferred, and doubts are engendered whether the experiment will really be made after all, men get angry and desponding, and in proportion as their confidence has been generous and unlimited, so will their impatience and resentment be when they begin to suspect they have been fooled. LOUIS NAPOLEON wraps himself in reserve and no longer tells them even in confidence what he designs to do. His semi-official assurance that he means nothing but peace, though they are not enough to brace the nerves of our speculators here on the Stock Exchange, are quite sufficient to fill the unfortunate Sardinians with perplexity and dismay. His own position, however, is too critical, or rather it would become such too obviously were he to provoke a conflict with all Germany, England disapproving his course, and Russia coldly refusing to abet it,—to permit of his being moved by sentiment or sympathy. He may not give up his Italian projects, and I do not believe that he will; but he seems it necessary to bide his time and wait a little longer for events; and meanwhile the repute of constitutionalism in Sardinia, and the personal popularity of VICTOR EMANUEL and his present Ministers may be irretrievably lost. The Republican Party naturally hope for this, and can hardly repress their exultation at the misgivings of CAVOUR and his friends regarding the present purposes of the French Emperor.

A very clever comedy was produced the other night at the Haymarket, from the pen of Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON, entitled "The World and the Stage," the principal character in which was sustained by Miss AMY SEDGWICK, who played in it for her benefit. The story turns upon the depreciatory estimate formed without discrimination by the world in general, of those gifted and accomplished women who devote their talents to the instruction and the amusement of the public on the stage. The incidents are natural, and the positions artistically conceived. The dialogue is full of point and humor, and the piece will certainly add to the author's already well-established reputation. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATTHEWS have this week reappeared at this same theatre, in two adaptations from the French—"The Loyal Subject" and "Nothing to Wear"—neither of which are calculated to retain a lasting hold on public attention. Sadlers Wells Theatre has closed, after a successful Winter season, and Mr. PHELPS, to whom its popularity is mainly attributable, has gone abroad in search of rest and renewed health. Mr. KEAN promises shortly to produce the last of his Shakespearian revivals—the play of "Henry V."—which for many years has fallen into total desuetude in this country. The fact that it is to be the last of the meritorious enterprises which have rendered the Princess' Theatre celebrated for so many years, will predispose the town strongly in its favor.

The literary world continues dull and lifeless. *Household Words* are about to cease, and a new serial under the title of *All the Year Round*, is about to appear from the pen of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. The readings of this gentleman from his own works continue to be the most marvelous and unaccountable craze of the time. There is of course little either of novelty or variety in these entertainments, but they are the fashion and they pay, and, as long as they do so, it would of course be strange were he to discontinue them. No *prima donna* at the Queen's Theatre, on the night of her first appearance, ever drew a greater number of brilliant equipages to the playhouse door than this prose favorite of fortune. By the way, we have an announcement at length, of what has long been rumored, that JENNY LIND is about to reappear as a vocalist, if not on the stage, at concerts and oratorios. The fortune said to have been accumulated by her early exertions has, it is said, been unhappily squandered, and while there is yet time, she very wisely resolves to try if she cannot make another. She is advertised to sing at a concert at Leeds next week; and if she could be induced by Mr. E. T. SMITH to give him the benefit of her services during the coming opera season, his success would be pretty well secured.

Most of the Neapolitan exiles have arrived in London, and taken up their abode at a hotel in Arlington-street. Count POERIO is still in Ireland, where he is detained by the effects of his long sea voyage; his health, and that of some of his more aged companions, is in a very precarious state. M. SPAVANTI is here, and has made a favorable impression on those who have seen him by the dignity and simplicity of his manner. He is a man of striking appearance, and well spoken of by his countrymen in general. A subscription list, headed by Lords SHAFTESBURY, PALMERSTON and J. RUSSELL, promises well, but I do not believe that the amount eventually raised will be found very considerable.

FROM ROME.

Aspect of Rome—The Americans Visiting there—The Grand Ball—Authors and Artists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1859.

Rome is bright and sunny. The apricots and violets are in blossom, the trees along the road to the Pincian are in the blushing life-phase of budding, and the birds are love-making beneath my open casements. Yet, but a few days since, Winter, in his northward journey, took a look over his shoulder and dispelled Spring time musings from Roman and Stranger.

The "Mother of dead Empires," "City of the Scarlet Lady," or whatever you please to call this French-garrisoned, priest-ridden relic of ancient Rome, was never more crowded with visitors than at present. The church pageants, where a great deal of gorgeous color and a great many bayonets are mingled together, and the glorious old ruins, I presume, are about equally responsible for the attractions. There is a sight-seeing group in every museum, gallery, church and open palace, while in the Vatican, the chief of museums, hundreds of the Saxon race are studying its treasures every day. The principal suburban excursions are also lively with carriages passing to and fro. The number of Americans here this Winter is especially large, and while the Russians are not so abundant as last Winter, their places are occupied by the French and Spaniards.

The beautiful Pincio, with its drives and walks, its pines and exotics, and its splendid view of the many cupolas of modern Rome, is very properly the scene of attraction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, during the presence of the music. These gatherings occur late in the afternoon, when the regular pleasure or labor of the day is over, and a more varied or refined crowd of gaycty I have never seen. Representatives from every quarter of the civilized globe are seen walking or driving. Hyde Park is cold and heavy with English, notwithstanding it is occasionally relieved in its monotony by a fat, lazy Eastern Prince; the Champs Elysees are too sensuous, with well-kept flaunting mistresses and their useless dandified supporters. On the Pincio one can meet a variety of people who have thoughts beyond dress and intrigue.

The Pope has recently promenaded on this lovely hill, the first time since 1848; and a most painful sight it was to see people doing homage to a man which should alone be given to God. He was dressed in a white robe, with scarlet hat, and was accompanied by a priest on one side and an officer on the other with a drawn sword. He was preceded several rods in advance, by two mounted guards with drawn swords, and followed by a couple of Cardinals, and his tawdry rich carriage drawn by four black stallions. The Cardinals' carriage brought up the rear. As he made the circuit of the Pincio, of course the road was cleared, and all devout Catholics and flunkies kneeled to receive his blessing. Those who happened to be on horseback were compelled to dismount, and those in carrieges got out and stood while the author of the "Immaculate Conception" took his constitutional. I have recently seen another distinguished personage on the Pincio, whose present condition bespeaks the sad frailty of human nature. Two years ago I was present in Berlin at the grand reception of Prince NAPOLEON. The broad forehead, the steady eye and the strong expression of animal lust and will in the countenance of the King of Prussia, indicated the pride of birth and the power of manhood. Now the monarch who boasted that his people's Constitution was but "a bit of paper," not to interfere with his personal ambition, has an idiotic expression, and has to be restrained from washing his face in his plate of soup.

The notorious Queen of Spain is here, and recently received a state visit from PIO NONO—as an artist friend says, on the account of his holiness' sympathy with poverty and purity of moral character.

The charity ball took place on the 22d, and thus prevented the Americans assembled here from the usual observance of WASHINGTON'S birthday. The fact that the lady whose name was on the list of patronesses to represent the Americans, is said to have forgotten the customary rejoicings in the western world on this day, is not very flattering to the influence of foreign residence. The oversight was deeply regretted.

The ball took place in the Palazzo Braschi, and was attended by about two thousand persons, two-thirds of whom were English and Americans. In point of splendor it fell very short of the one I attended here two years ago, when several royal personages and most of the Italian nobility were present.

The sparkling, delicate beauty of the American ladies present was acknowledged to me by more than one Englishman. And I will here do the English the credit to say that I heard of but one instance of striking rudeness attributed to them during the evening, which, considering the number of Cockneys always traveling on the Continent, indicates an improvement. Conspicuously among the dancers, till a late hour, was the beautiful blonde, Mrs. H., of New-York. The charming Mrs. S., of Boston, noted for the most natural, graceful manners, as well as for having seen Central Spain, "the Second Cataract," Petra, Damascus, Nijni Novgorod, and "the Midnight Sun" never appeared more lovely. Another centre of admiration was the fascinating American wife of the English banker, whose every look awakened associations with Andalusia or the Orient. BROWNING, with his keen, snapping eyes and unpoetical expression, I noticed among the number.

And this reminds me of other literary celebrities in Rome. HAWTHORNE I frequently see in the street, swinging along with a sort of land-measuring pace, smoking, and occasionally looking out from under his shaggy brow and otherwise timorous face. He avoids all society, and is said to be engaged on some new work, the subject of which is not even known by his wife.

MOTLEY, who is conceded to be, by many English critics, the greatest living historian, I occasionally meet in society gatherings. He is rather tall, has an earnest American expression, and wears his hair parted in the centre. He is still engaged on his historical work. The famous manuscripts of the Vatican, so difficult of serviceable access, have afforded him additional material for his labors.

Miss CUSHMAN has taken a house here for five years. She gives most agreeable entertainments, and adds to them a most interesting feature in her own spiritual musical recitations. The eccentric Miss HOSMER, the sculptor, lives with her.

To-day the Carnival commences, and as full masks are permitted for the first time since 1848, frolic and fun will reign in the Corso for the next eight days.

The other evening, at a public reception, I met the American Consul, who is rather young, wearing a Colonel's uniform. His right to appear in this uniform, I understand to be the right of possession. He ordered his uniform in advance, when he expected to be aid-de-camp to somebody who expected to have been Governor of the State of New-York. The same person informed me that he slept under the American flag every night. PERICLES.

At Boston, April 2, the Suffolk County Flour Mills were totally destroyed by fire. The loss was upwards of $60,000: fully insured.

ITEMS FROM PARIS.

Soulouque in Paris—The Yacht America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Paris is rapidly becoming the rendezvous of the world's royalty. Several first sons of unknown Eastern kings have lately arrived here to obtain their education, while the number of fallen kings and queens, dictators and presidents, is only counted by dozens. But the most curious visit of this kind with which Paris will be favored in the year 1859 is undeniably that of SOULOUQUE—the sublime FAUSTIN I. of the ebony sceptre. His EX-Minister of Police has already arrived here, and is in quest of a vacant palace for his sable master. It appears that this agent has orders also to endeavor to obtain a suitable house at Bordeaux, a fact which permits us to surmise that his Haytian Majesty intends to continue his speculations in sugar and liquors.

There is one man at least at Paris who has cause to look upon the arrival of this Majesty *in partibus* with a certain degree of inquietude, and that is CHAM, the witty caricaturist of the *Charivari*. CHAM has done more for the renown of SOULOUQUE than SOULOUQUE himself; but there is danger that his sable Majesty may not relish CHAM'S manner of publicity, and may put on his track, some dark night, one of his *bravos*, darker still, to wreak summary vengeance.

It is told here of SOULOUQUE that, at his coronation, he went to the church in a public hack, brought from Paris, and on which the number was still retained. In like manner he ordered an agent here to purchase him, for his body-guard of sixty men, a complete set of uniforms suitable for such a *corps d'élite*. But at that time SOULOUQUE was not yet a triple millionaire, in fact he was rather short of funds, and the check placed at the agent's orders did not permit him any extravagances in the selection of the uniforms. To tell the truth, he bought the uniforms at the Temple, from amongst old uniforms representing every epoch from the revolution of '89 down to the present time. When these were selected the money was nearly exhausted, and as SOULOUQUE had ordered that the hats should bear a stamped brass plate, and as new ones, expressly stamped, would cost too much money, the agent bought for a few sous, at a restaurant, a sufficient number of sardine box-plates, stamped with the name of the preparer, with full details of address, &c., and stuck them on the hats. Those who saw the first parade of this life guard at Port-au-Prince declare that the brass-plates were the better part of the costume, since these were uniform, while the coats were as variegated as the number of men who bore them.

That was a proud day for SOULOUQUE, but he soon learned other habits and acquired other tastes. From this very modest beginning he became one of the most luxuriant monarchs that ever robbed an oppressed people. He had a crown and sceptre made at Paris, from designs by FROMENT MEURICE, which cost $25,000. He ordered of DUSANTOY, the Imperial tailor of the Boulevard des Italiens, court costumes for himself, his officers, and his household, to the amount of $60,000; but these DUSANTOY absolutely refused to furnish, fearing to throw ridicule on his house, which furnishes costumes to a large number of royal families of Europe. By his refusal he lost a net profit of $30,000, which was accepted by a house in London. A considerable number of the first furnishing houses of Paris have gained large sums by their trade with SOULOUQUE, and these at least will regret his fall.

Several French naval officers were decorated by SOULOUQUE with one of his two orders, but the French Chancellerie refused to recognize these tin playthings. In 1852 a writer for the *Presse* published an article which SOULOUQUE mistook for an eulogy, and to this gentleman he sent immediately the order of Saint Faustin. The writer and his friends, among whom was CHAM, made much sport over this incident and the only time he ever wore his decoration was at a private masked ball, over the costume of an *incroyable* of the time of the Directory.

Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, of New-York, is bargaining for the purchase of the celebrated yacht *America*, the conqueror at the World's Exhibition at London in 1851. This yacht was bought from Mr. STEVENS, of Hoboken, her builder, by Lord DABLAQUIERE, who sold her to Lord TEMPLETOWN, who in turn sold her to the Messrs. PRITCHARD, shipbuilders at North Fleet, on the Thames, two miles above Gravesend. Lord TEMPLETOWN sunk the yacht by accident near the yard of the Messrs. PRITCHARD, and it was only after she had lain in that condition for some time that she was bought by these gentlemen. It is probable that the sum paid for her was insignificant, but Lord TEMPLETOWN has asked for and obtained the first promise for purchase after she has again been put in repair. Mr. JEROME, who is spending the Winter in Paris, lately visited the yard of the Messrs. PRITCHARD, in order to inspect the boat, and he found her on the stocks, in the workmen's hands, undergoing complete repair from top to bottom. More than half the timbers of her keel were found to be rotten and are being replaced, but they are restoring her exactly upon the original American model—not a line of her keel is to be changed. When finished and rigged she is to stand precisely as she did the day of her great race. If Lord TEMPLETOWN does not insist upon the repurchase of the boat, and it is thought he will not, the Messrs. PRITCHARD will accept the terms offered by Mr. JEROME. If bought by Mr. J. she will be taken back to the United States.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Edward Everett left Boston April 1, on a short tour to the South. He is under engagement to repeat his discourse on Franklin at Baltimore on the 4th inst., and at Richmond on the 6th. The following week he delivers his address at Wilmington and other places in North Carolina. Owing to the advance of the season, says the *Advertiser*, Mr. Everett will not, we understand, be able to extend his tour further to the South than North Carolina.

The Hon. Christopher Robinson, American Republican candidate for Congress from the Eastern District of Rhode Island, writes to the Providence *Journal* that he will withdraw from the canvass if that act will tend towards the consolidation of the anti-Administration party.

Dr. A. W. Smith, the late President of the Wesleyan University, a few days ago received a check for $500 from the Alumni of the University, as a testimonial of their regard. The Doctor had to abandon the office of President some time ago, in consequence of impaired health.

Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, has had a public reception at Wilmington, whither he went to represent in person the interest of the State in the meeting of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. A. M. Waddell.

A rumor—boding renewed life and vigor for the Italian opera in London—says that Mme. Jenny Goldschmidt-Lind has determined once again to enter professional life. We receive this, however, with great caution.

The Very Rev. W. S. Wilson, who has for many years past filled the office of dean of the diocese, has been elected Bishop of Glasgow, in succession to Dr. Trower, resigned.

Professor S. W. Johnson is about to resign the Chair of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, the endowment for that Professorship not having been subscribed.

The health of Sir John Bowring is entirely restored, and he has returned from the Phillipines to his duties at Hong Kong.

Chancellor Ferris left the City on Saturday in the steamer *Augusta* for Savannah, for a tour in the South in search of health.

The New-Haven *Journal* gives the names of twenty-two citizens of New-Haven, all of whom are octogenarians.

A concert was shortly to take place in Paris of the orpheonists of France, at which 6,000 singers would be present.

Mr. Phelps, the English actor, has accepted an engagement in Germany for himself and many of his company.

General Delva, of Hayti, one of Soulouque's Ministers, has arrived at Havre from Southampton.

Madame La Grange is singing at Montevideo, affording the greatest delight to the people there.

Ex-Governor Benchly, of Massachusetts, has settled in Texas with his family.

A UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA.—The Boston *Atlas* says: "We are gratified to learn that some steps have at length been taken to found a University in this country, and from the character of the parties interested in the enterprise, are led to believe that success will crown their efforts. A meeting was held one evening last week at the house of a gentleman in this city. About twenty gentlemen were present from various parts of the country, embracing some of the most refined and cultivated intellects of our own State, as well as representatives from Louisiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York and Maine. Some wealthy individuals, to whom the subject has been mentioned, have pledged themselves to contribute $500,000 as the nucleus of a fund for the endowment of the Institution. A committee was appointed to wait upon other men of wealth as soon as their plans have been matured, and one gentleman, who has been in intellectual circles, is to proceed to Europe shortly for the purpose of visiting the most noted Universities of England, Germany and Prussia, previous to arranging the details of a system upon which the proposed University is to be conducted. It is contemplated to carry out the undertaking upon the most comprehensive scale, and to present to the students of our country an opportunity for securing a more thorough acquaintance with every department of science, arts and literature, than can be obtained even at Cambridge or Oxford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A curious story of conjugal affection is told by an Illinois paper: "Five years ago a

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, APRIL 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Over and Terminer. *Part II*—Nos. 702, 734, 748, 756, 760, 766, 774, 782, 788, 790, 796, 798, 800, 808, 2040, 842, 932, 934, 936, 968. *Part III*—1035, 1025, 1031, 1047, 559, 533, 615, 163, 389, 697, 267, 745, 745½, 746½, 747½, 748½, 749½, 763, 769.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1 to 20, demurrers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*—Nos. 3, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25. *Extra*—26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48. To be called in Supreme Court Circuit Room, No. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*—348, 662, 267, 767, 709, 821, 647, 645, 843, 849, 850, 223, 832, 853, 854, 644. *Part II*—336, 785, 721, 757, 884, 808, 813, 829, 831, 833, 4, 144, 191, 796, 814.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 2.
Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—UNDERHANDINGS OF COUNSEL.

Matt. Smith vs. *The sloop William Trumper.*—This was a libel to recover wages for services of the libelant on board the sloop, as a seaman. A written stipulation was made between the parties after answer admitting that the libelant performed services on board, and consenting to a reference as to the amount of wages. An order of reference was duly entered; the reference was proceeded with, and the report of the Commissioner, finding the sum of $25 due to the libelant, was filed and confirmed on notice, and a final decree entered in the libelant's favor, on Jan. 26, 1859. The claimants obtained an order, on an affidavit sworn to on Jan 26, that the libelant show cause why the order of reference should not be vacated or modified so as to allow the claimant to put in a defence, alleging misunderstandings between the Proctors in reference to the sums of the reference.

The libelant's proctor did not admit the allegations, and moreover set up that the claimants' proctors had attended on the Reference without objections to its regularity, and after the report was filed, had obtained time to file exceptions to it.

Held, by the Court—That it is out of the usage and specific rules of the Court to authorize the regular proceedings in a cause to be rescinded or intermeddled with upon the footing of oral stipulations between proctors or counsel out of Court, not attended with any deceit or fraud.

Motion denied.

For libelant, Mr. Mudgett; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

REHEARING.

The United States vs. *One Hat-box containing ten Gold Chains.*—This was a motion for a rehearing. A decree was entered a few days since in the cause forfeiting the goods as concealed by the claimant in his baggage contrary to the revenue laws. His counsel now moved for a rehearing on two grounds. 1st. That the case was decided without giving him an opportunity to put in his written points: and 2d. That he acted on the understanding that no judgment would be entered in the case until the District Attorney had filed in Court the written declaration made by the claimant on board the ship to the Custom-House officer of the goods in question before their seizure, for the purpose of paying duties thereon. This paper was not to be found on the trial, and it was agreed between counsel that it should be filed if found, or its place supplied by affidavits if was lost.

Held by the Court—That all the questions now proposed by the claimant's counsel to be discussed in written argument were presented to this Court on the oral argument of the cause, with leave to both parties to put in written arguments before the cause was taken up for decision. That, no such arguments having been handed in, the cause was decided in its proper place for disposition, on the papers then before the Court. That the claimant does not offer now to prove that the declaration contained any statement that he had dutiable articles in his baggage, and that the proof of a written declaration made by him to the Custom House officer, that dutiable property was in his possession, and that he submitted it to be charged with duties, was essential to his defence; and as he does not make or offer such proof, he has no merits in his claim for a new trial, except the hope of a change of the judgment of the Court, on a revision of the reasoning and authorities cited by counsel. That there is nothing to induce such change of judgment.

Motion for reheering denied.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimant, Mr. Roelker.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 2.
Before Judge Betts.

The following indictments were brought in this morning by the Grand Jury:

The United States vs. *Robert Walker.*—An indictment against the boatswain of the ship *Antarctic* for manslaughter on the high seas.

The United States vs. *Charles B. Brookman.*—An indictment against the master of the bark *J. U. Brookman*, for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted on one of the crew.

The Grand Jery not having any further business before them were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

The Court thereupon adjourned for the term. We may add that the next term of the Court will be opened on Monday. Judge Betts will open the Court, but Judge Ingersoll will take charge of it on Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 2.
Before Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Ingraham.

EXCISION IN THE PARISH WILL CASE.

By the Court.—In the several appeals heretofore denied as to the wills and codicils of the testator the same are to be disposed of as follows, viz.:

The decree made by the Surrogate admitting the will to probate is affirmed, with costs against the appellants, Sherman and Ann Parish.

The decree made by the Surrogate admitting the first codicil to probate is reversed, with costs to the executor, to abide the event of appeal, subject to the condition attached to said order, and in case the appeal under that decision is dismissed the same is to be without costs.

The decree made by the Surrogate denying the application to admit the second and third codicils to probate is affirmed, with costs against Mrs. Parish and the executor.

Elisha J. Herrick vs. *Charles H. Herrick.*—Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

Patrick H. Rooney vs. *Oscar F. Avery.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Gurnie vs. *Hoxie.*—Motion denied with costs.

Silas Brown vs. *Ausburn Birdsall.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on report of the referee affirmed with costs.

Miner vs. *Ely.*—Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

Turner vs. *Edgar.*—Judgmeot appealed from affirmed with costs.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry Parish.—So much of the order of the Surrogate as directs the payment of any moneys to the collector is reversed.

Johnson vs. *Ackerman.*—Order granted not to be entered in either of the three cases until further order.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Ingraham.

THE SCHUYLER CASES—SEPARATE TRIALS DENIED.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—In 1855 a motion was made in this case, and granted, for an order directing a separate trial in regard to the claims of Mrs. Blatchford and Messrs. Blatchford and Rainsford. Since that time the case has been to the Court of Appeals, the sufficiency of the complaint has been aojudged, and the objection to the action, on the ground of multifariousness, overruled. From the whole scope of the opinion, delivered at that time, it is apparent that the Court was of the opinioo that the questions involved in the action were such as should be all decided in one action. There is no reason connected with the cases of these defendants which would not apply to all, and if separate trials are to be ordered, the whole effect of the decision of the Court of Appeals is rendered nugatory.

At one trial the whole of the plaintiff's case against all the defendants will be completed at once, and the defences of each can be received separately, so as to give them the full beoefit of separate trials, and yet render the repetition of the plaintiff's case as to each defendant unnecessary. Such would be required if the order for separate trials is continued.

I think the decision of the Court of Appeals can only be carried out by requiring the trial to proceed as to all the defendants, and avoiding the confusion and delay which must necessarily arise from having separate trials for each defendant.

In regard to the motions for framing issues to be tried by a jury, I now only add, in addition to what is above stated, that there is no difficult question of fact arising in the cause calling for the intervention of a jury. The facts must necessarily be simple, and the difficulty, if any, arises from the law of the case and not from the facts.

I can see no good reason for ordering issues to be tried by a jury, and the reasons against such an order are so numerous and weighty that I have no hesitation in denying the motion.

The motion to vacate the order made 28th June 1855, granting seperate trials to the defendants, Mrs. Blatchford, and Blatchford and Rainsford is granted.

The motions to frame separate issues, to be tried by a jury, are denied.

Costs in each case to abide event.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of New-York—Motion granted without costs.

Richard M. Ferris et al. vs. *Edward Van Raust*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Before Justice Davies.

Burrowe vs. *Sterner*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs. See opinion.

Simon Lersberger, et al. vs. *William Woelfe*—Motion to set aside attachment granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Slosson.

Wheeler vs. *Ruckman.*—Motion to amend judgment record decided with $5 costs, the defendant agreeing to stipulate in writing in the new actioo that this case was tried before a jury and the complaint dismissed, after evidence had been given on both sides.

APRIL TERM OF THE COURTS.—During April the Supreme Court will hold three circuits. In one, Justice Davies will hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In the others, Justices EMOTT and ALLEN respectively will preside. Justice SUTHERLAND will sit at the Special Term for enumerated motions, and Justice ROOSEVELT at the Chambers Special Term.

In the Common Pleas, Judges DALY and HILTON will hold the Trial Terms, and Judge DALY will sit at Chambers.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Last Fall indications were discovered in the yard of the Clinton Prison, of the presence of iron ore under the surface. Excavations were commenced, and have since been vigorously prosecuted, under direction of the Inspector Everest, which have resulted even more favorably than was anticipated. A vein of ore has been found crossing beneath the yard, and apparently running in a direction which carries it under the State laods outside the prison stockade. The convicts have already dug out a considerable pile of ore, which, on being tested, proves of superior quality."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, April 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 57 bbls. Ashes, 5,266 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bush. Corn, 356 bush. Barley, 1,195 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 3,400 pkgs. Provisions, and 293 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in fair demand, at $6; Pearls are sparingly sought after at $6 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 940 obls. including 593 obls. Pots, and 347 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been purchased to the extent of 30 bags Java at 15c.; 800 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 110 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.@12½c.; and 350 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12½c., ₩ lb.

COPPER—Rsfined Ingot is in moderate request at 23¾c.24¼c ₩ lb. Other kinds are quist.

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in at uniform prices for lots here, and a shade lower rates for lots at sea. The day's sales reach 7,600 bales, including 7,000 bales *in transitu*. We continue to quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	10½	10½	10½	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb	12½	12½	12½	12¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	13¼	13½	12½	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has not varied remarkably. Such branos as suit the home trade are rather more sought after at uniform rates. Low qualities are partially neglected and are depressed. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 15@$5 15
Superfine State	5 20@ 5 70
Extra State	5 60@ 6 60
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 75
Fancy Ohio	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Ohio	6 55@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 10@ 8 75

Southern is in moderate request at former rates; sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $6 15@$6 70 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 75@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and inactive at $6 50@$7 50 for extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 70@$4 50 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 85 for Jersey; $4 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; and $19 50@$19 75 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy; small sales only have been reported, including fair Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 47; very inferior to prime white Southern, at $1 38@$1 80; and inferior to choice Red Southern, at $1 35@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Corn is inactive and somewhat nominal; sales have been reported of only 5,000 bushels, in small lots, at 87c.@90c. for inferior to prime new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 88c.@93c. for ordinary to very choice new White do. do; and, nominally, 89c.@90c. for old mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid, at 87c.@90c. ₩ bushel; sales 4,250 bushels. Barley attracts less attention, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales of 6,500 bushels have been made, including State at 71c.@60c., and California, at 65c. ₩ bushel. Oats are quiet and depressed. Canada, 61c.@62c.; Western, 59c.@62c.; State, 55c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania 51c.@55c.; Southern, at 50c.@54c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, at 55c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues quiet at previous quotatioes.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, April 1:

	1858.	1859.
American, undressed, bales	127	290
American, dressed, bales	99	350
Manila, bales	24,286	22,879
Other foreign	4,157	1,084
Total bales	28,669	24,593
Russian, tons	550	345

IRON—Scotch Pig is depressed and irregular. Some sales have been reported at $25@$27 ₩ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are inactive. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 1,250 tons of American Anthracite Pig, at $24 for No. 1, $23 for No. 2, and $22 for No. 3, ₩ ton, 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common, and 90c. for lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 100 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.; with 35 hhds., 33 tcs., and 100 bbls. clayed Cuba, at 23¾c.@25c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Small lots Spirits Turpentine (amounting, in all, to 240 bbls) have been sold at 53c.@53½c. ₩ gallon. 900 bbls. common Resin were purchased at $1 60 ₩ 310 lbs. Other sales were reported, but not reliably.

OILS—Linseed is in demand at from 63c.@65c. ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $17 70@$17 75 for New Mess, here; $17 75 for New Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, between April 20 and June 1; $17 31@$17 37 for Old Mess, and $12 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at 8c.@9¼c., and Shoulders, at 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet, at from 8¼c.@12c. ₩ lb. Lard is in better demand, chiefly for futurs delivery; the reported sales reached 2,500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11½c., here; 11½c., (conditionelly,) for 1,000 bbls., deliverable in May, June and July, and 11¾c., (also conditionally,) for 1,000 bbls., deliverable in May and June. For the privilege of calling for the former lot, at the price mentioned, the sum of $750 was paid, and for a similar privilege in the latter case, $500. Seed is in good request, at steady rates; sales to-day, 650 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 25 for reoacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20; Indla Mess, $21; ₩ tc.; Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State. ₩ lb. Cheese is in slack request, at 7c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Small sales were made, to-day, at $3 50@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely dealt in, sales having been made to-day of 1,135 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.7¾c., and New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; also, 260 boxes Havana, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was not of much importance. The competition for the lots of Green offered was pretty brisk, and prices were supported.

WHALEBONE—Is attracting more attention, at strengthening prices, including Arctic, at 90c.; Polar, at 80c.@85c.; and Northwest Coast, at 70c.@80c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., at 27c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 900 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; 300 boxes Cheese and 100 tcs. Rice, at 20s. For London—75 pkgs. Bacon, at 20s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Jennie W. Paine*, 663 tons, and ship *Sumatra*, 1,041 tons, to San Francisco; a Norwegian brig to Trieste, Naval Stores; a Sardinian brig to Antwerp; ship *Hesperus*, (chartered at San Francisco,) from Jarvis Island, Guano, to Hampton Roads for orders; a brig to Cienfuegos and back; one to north side Cuba and back; one to Cardenas or Matanzas and back, on private terms; ship *John Bryant*, 700 tons, now at Baltimore, from St. Johns, N. B., to Bristol Channel, Deals, 71s, 3d.; a bark to Bristol England, 4,000 bbls. Resin, 3s., and 60 tons Logwood, on private terms; a Bremen Bark to Hamburg, Resin, 3s.; a brig, 350 tons, from Norfolk to Jamaica, thence to Liverpool or London, £875; one, 200 tons, from Savannah to Porto Rico, $900, and back to New-York, Sugar, 37c., and Molasses, $3 on deck; one from Machias to Cardenas and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 186 tons, to a Windward Island, $800, and back from Inegua, Salt, 10c.; one, 135 tons, to St. Kitts and back, $1,000; one, 150 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,500; a brig, 176 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $1,500; one, 290 tons, to Trieldad, Cuba, and back, 35c. and $3; one, 235 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 36c. and $3; a schooner, 140 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; two brigs to Nuevitas and back, 37c. for Sugar, 34c. for Melado, $2 50 for Molasses on deck and $3 25 under deck, Mahogany on deck $10, and under deck $12; another, same voyage, Sugar, $4 50, and Molasses, $2 50; a bark and a brig to south side Cuba and back, 35c.@36c. and $2 50@$3; a bark, 386 tons, to Havana, $2,000; one to Havana, Stone, $2, and Lumber, $4; one to Cardenas, Empty Hogsheads, 75c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT! WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restoratives as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

DAVOH'A'S OWLEKOTDCT.
WALSH NEWSPAPER OFFICE,
No. 13 NASSAU-ST., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who coe'eded to try it oe her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my serprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that woederful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommeed your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common amoeg persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOON: About two years ago my hair commeaced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grew out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1857. J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: Large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No 144 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cochece, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasett,
Nanmkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

57 and 59 CATHARINE-STREET. 57 and 59

OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Will open, on Moeday, April 4,
1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS, Broché Borders,
AT THREE DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS,
ALSO,
Three Invoices of
NEW SPRING SILKS,
IN CHOICE VARIETY OF
STYLE AND PATTERNS,
Entirely New Styles at
FOIL DE CHEVRES,
At 25 cents per yard,
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG

Have removed to Nos. 379, 381 and 383 Broadway, and have just received and offer for sale some choice and confined styles of

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
including
CAMILLAS,
MOHAIR DE CHENES,
CEREAS, INDIA GLACE
AND PINA CLOTHS,
in great variety.
Also,
A full stock of NEW SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

In large and small quantities, every rare and beautiful style and color.

Over 500 cartons of the finest
PARIS MANUFACTURE
we are selling at
LESS PRICES
than inferior qualities of American flowers are sold at.

Milliners can be supplied from our stock for cash at two-thirds the prices they are paying.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

TEN CASES OF IRISH LINEN FROM AUCTION.

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d; worth from 3s. to 5s.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.

We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:

BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,

In new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,

DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!

M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 CATHARINE-ST., corner MADISON,
Will offer on MONDAY MORNING,
300 NEW STELLA SHAWLS—Styles never before offered in this market
100 SPLENDID BROCHE-BORDERED BLACK SHAWLS.
100 BROCHE BORDERS,
All colors; very handsome, and ENTIRELY NEW STYLES, $5—worth $8.
100 CHINTZ BORDERED, all colors, 20s.—worth $1.
Together with a BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF SHAWLS, in BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE, of the newest designs.
Ladies will do to call early and make their selections.
M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 CATHARINE ST., cor. Madison.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu,
HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Aleocon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belooging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

CARPETS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

LINENS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, DIAPERS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASK CLOTHS.
PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

And every variety of Housekeeping and Dry Goods, selected expressly for our retail trade.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
OFFER AT RETAIL:
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
CORNICES
WHITE AND BUFF SHADE HOLLANDS,
PAINTED AND GOLD SHADES;
The largest variety in the City.

DRESS GOODS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

SPRING GOODS NOW OPEN
No. 703 Broadway.

A rich assortment of
VEILS, POINT SETS,
MANTILLAS, POINT HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOUNCES, POINT BARBES,
Of new and beautiful designs.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A complete assortment of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINE,
TAMATAN, GRENADINE BAREGE, BAREGE,
By the yard and in Robes, Foulard Silks,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

J. McILROY,
CORSET MANUFACTURER,
No. 67 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

RIBBONS!!!
NOW READY.
NEW RIBBONS.
NOW READY,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.
NOW READY,
NEW LACES, NEW EMBROIDERIES.
RIBBONS, Nos. 16 and 20.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
FOR 2c. PER YARD.
OTHER GOODS
PROPORTIONABLY CHEAP.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
No. 599 Broadway,
A few doors below Houston-st.

RAGLAN SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
No 317 Canal-st.
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' BROWN CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' DRAB CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' GREY CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' BROWN CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' DRAB CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' GREY CLOTH SACKS,
SILK RAGLANS,
SILK SACKS,
SILK AND CLOTH CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
SILK
AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS
AND MANTILLAS.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,
No. 317 Canal-st.

CHARLES STREET & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 4,
2,000 SUPERB QUALITIES OF
BROCHE BORDERED
STELLA SHAWLS,
Recent importation and new styles, at prices much below anything heretofore offered, ranging from $6 to $20 each.
ALSO,
Paris Broché Long and Square Shawls, in new colorings and designs; Barége, Grenadine, Challis, and every other description of new Shawls, in great variety.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING!

Crossovers, Delaines, Challies, De Beges, Cheec Bayadores, Valentias, Foulards, Barèges, Organdies, Printed Muslins, &c., &c. Also,
BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!
A full assortment of Select Paris Styles,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY

Having removed their salesroom to Ns. 62 Warren-st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.

We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.

J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College-place.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LINEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BLANKETS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING OF ALL KINDS. C. G. HOOK,
Late W. S. Bond, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.
IN SILKS, POPLINS, LUSTRES, BAREGES,
PRINTED LAWNS, ORGANDIES and BRILLIANTES,
CHALLIES, DELAINES and GINGHAMS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

BERKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, MONDAY, April 4, a choice selection of
Bands, Embroidered Sets,
Plain, Hemmed and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Lace Veils and Mantilla Centres,
all of which will be offered at low prices.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS;

Any person or persons desiring to buy anything in the line of
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
Will do well to call at
CRANFORD'S, NO. 304 BROADWAY,
where they can be suited in quantities to suit customers, and at prices
far below the usual rates.
No. 304 Broadway,
corner Dusne-st., New-York.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Moeday, April 4 AT RETAIL,
600 pieces yard-wide FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES,
At 20c. and 25c. per yard,
(Greatly below their value)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York,

Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

DRESS GOODS PER STEAMER PERSIA.

100 cases, comprising
Silk Robes, double Jupes and dieux Volants.
Grenadine and Barege Volants.
Organdie and Jaconet Volants.
&c., &c., &c. &
Inoleding new and beautiful designs, manufactured exclusively for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS, SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTIONS.
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, only 58 cts. per yard.
HANDSOME DRESS SILKS for 75 cts., worth $1.
RICH SILKS for $1, worth $1 25,
EXTRA RICH SILKS for $1 25, worth $1 50.
SUPER RICH SILKS for $1 50, worth $2.
DRESS GOODS AND DELAINES from 12½ cts. per yard up.
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at low prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

WINDOW SHADES.

HARRISON BABNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES.
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have just received, per steamers and packets, an immense stock of all kinds of CARPETS, the newest and choicest designs of John Crossley & Sons, and others.
Also,
Cocoa Matting, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c.
At popular pr

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY EXPERienced servant as a first-class thorough cook, or cook and laundress; is a person of the most steady and reliable habits, very neat about her kitchen; perfectly trustworthy and obliging; has served in some of our first families, to whom she refers; also a situation wanted for a very excellent general housework servant just leaving her place, where she served three years, in consequance of the family giving up housekeeping. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL GERMAN Protestant English, Scotch and Irish girls of unexceptionable character, at the old established agency, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs; conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles. N. B.—This office affords peculiar facilities for supplying German and Protestant girls unequaled by any other agency in the City. None but respectable girls admitted.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL HAVING 18 months' reference from her last place, lived 3½ years in her former, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; could assist at fine washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and waiting; is a good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children. Can be seen until engaged at No. 346 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young woman, highly recommended, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, pies and cake; also, a neat, respectable girl wishes a place as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will assist in washing; can do no fine clothes very neat. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations in the City or country; one as plain neat cook or general servant; makes bread washes and irons well; does up linen in style. Wages $7. Also, a girl of 15, minds a baby, waits on a table, or does light work up-stairs. Wages $3. Call for 3 days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A WILLING, ACTIVE WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; she has a smart, good boy, 14 years old; he can wait and do any kind of light work; he is an orderly child, without a father; she would take moderate wages, if the boy was taken with her; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to take charge of growing children. The best of City reference. Can be seen in the store, No. 85 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A PROtestant widow of experience; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and take the entire charge of a nursery; capable of nursing a lady in her confinement; no objection to travel, used to sea; best of City reference. Address for three days A. B., No. 7 Unionconrt, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GIRL, a situation as seamstress. Understands all kinds of plain sewing, is neat and smart with the needle, and willing to assist in chamberwork. Would be willing to make herself generally useful. Has no objection to the country, for the Summer. Apply at No. 171 East 31st-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—FOR A VERY SUPERIOR AND highly respectable Protestant domestic, a situation as first class nurse and seamstress; is entirely efficient, perfectly reliable, a person of good manners and appearance; produces the most unexceptionable and satisfactory City references; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook, and one who understands her business in all the branches of cooking; none need apply but those who are in want of such. The very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; no objection to the care of one child; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 156 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NURSE, COMpetent to take the entire care of an infant from its birth and bringing it up by hand. From many years' experience is fully capable to nurse ladies in confinement. The best of City reference given. Apply No. 160 16th-st., between Avennes A and B.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURING a situation for an experienced nurse; an infant preferred; is a Protestant; can do plain sewing and is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Has the best of City references.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO OBtain a situation in a genteel, religious family, for a very worthy and competent young lady, of education and respectability, where she can act as companion to the lady—either traveling or at home. Address BROTHER, Box No. 2,250 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART TIDY young girl to do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Has the best City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a good laundress; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting. Has lived with the best families for the last ten years. Call at No. 243 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as child's nurse; understands the care of children. Can be seen, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 112 East 21st-st., cotween Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, by a experienced nurse as cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter, and to do housework, by very active girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has no objections to help in the washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A WEEKLY, MONTHLY OR INVALID nurse's situation by a respectable woman, fully experienced, and with the best of City reference from first-class families who employed her. Apply for one week at 282 4th-av., near 22d-st. Notice the street and number.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, where there are no other servants, by a girl who has had much experience and is competent. To be seen till engaged at No. 144 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., upper floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing also, and dressing hair; has good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 133 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who is a competnt waitress and an excellent chambermaid, and can bring the best of City references from her last place. None but private families need apply. Call at No. 220 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, A SITUATION as housekeeper or governess to small children. She can teach the piano, drawing, etc.; will go to the country if desired; wages no object. Address S. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, has good City reference from her last employer; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 137 West 30th-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small, private family. Reference given. Call, till engaged, at No. 213 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, down stairs in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, in a private family; understands her business perfectly, meats, soups game, pastries, jellies, &c.; best City reference. Apply at No. 76 West 24th-st., 2d door from 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, either as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse and plain seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address or call, for two days, No. 347 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; no objection to go a short distance to the country. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st. The best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and as seamstress. Apply at No. 61 West 15th-st.; can be seen for three days. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 353 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIENCED woman, with ten years' high character, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; she is a thorough cook, and understands all sorts of sweetmeats. Call at No. 89 6th-av., from 10 to 5.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE—French, German, Scotch, and Irish, with good references, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. The German and French languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO HAS a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in general, viz. the growing of grapes under glass, greenhouses, flowers, grounds, shrubbery, and vegetables; is an excellent propagator, and can lay out new places tastefully; he will be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City. Immediate reference will be given. Address G. H., Messrs. Thorburn's seed store, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INTELLIgent man, a situation as perfect coachman and groom, understands the training and care of horses perfectly; distance or locality no difference, can give seven years' reference from his last employers, will be found upright and careful. To be seen till suited at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND INdustrious single man, is a good gardener, has no objections to take care of one horse and cart, and is a good driver, both City and country; many years' experience; willing to make himself generally useful. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man, in the country; has no incumbrance; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Likes the country. Has good reference from his last place. Address P. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or call at 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character, from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country; is a single man. Call on or address a note to Mr. H. R. SHERIFF, No. 32 University-place, for D. D., Coachman, to be heard of for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work and make himself usetul; has no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; is willing to make himself generally useful, and understands his business in all its branches; the country preferred. The best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address C. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a sober, steady, single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Has good reference. No objection to City or country. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has lived the last six years with his last employer in the City, from whom he can produce the highest recommendations; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, R. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILDREN, a situation as farmer, one who can come well recommended in all its branches, and dairy and poultry. Can be seen at the New York *Times* Office on Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, from 9½ A. M. to 3 P. M. each day. RUFUS BROWN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; understands the care of horses and is a careful driver, with good recommendations from his last place. Address F. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A VEGETABLE gardener, by a married man, who has the best of reference from his last place as to capability and honesty. Apply at Mr. BRIDGEMAN'S, No. 876 Broadway, or address P. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at or address R. C., No. 54 University-place, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper, or as salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe or crockery store; can give the best of references; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address M. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man without a family. Can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E., Gardener, or call, for two days, at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITUation as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding house. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. A note addressed to C. D., No. 350 6th-av., or No. 869 Broadway, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND RESPECTABLE young single man, a situation as porter and cartman in a store; has had six months' experience in the business. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PRACTICAL GARdener is now ready for an engagement; wages not an object. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN TO mind a pair of horses in the City; also, a Protestant cook, laundress, and nurse and seamstress; wages $10 to $20. All first class female servants—no difference as to religion—desirous of obtaining good situations and high wages, must go to WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. A lady in attendance. N. B.—Employers suited with first-class servants without delay. On hand, several good Protestant cooks, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses and others, with good reference.

TO DENTISTS.—A DENTIST, THOROUGHLY competent in mechanical and surgical dentistry, is wanted at E. & A. PEARCE'S, No. 189 Bowery, New-York. Applicants by letter will state their age, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, the wages required, and their references.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands his business, is wanted as gardener from now till 1st Nov. next; there is a vegetable garden, and the usual variety of flowers and fruit trees on the lawn to be taken care of, but no green-house nor grapery. Apply, with references, No. 211 Pearl-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a set of books in a manufacturing establishment in a neighboring city, distant two hours from New-York. None but those who can give the best of references need apply. Address G. H., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating amount of salary expected.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; also a chambermaid. The best reference required. Apply at No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn. Liberal wages paid for the best service. None other need apply.

WANTED—A NICE TIDY GIRL AS WAITRESS; one who is willing to go into the country in Summer. Best of City references required. Apply at No. 19 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 174 East 19th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress; one who understands her business, and can bring first-class testimonials. Apply to-day, before 2 o'clock, at No. 24 Gramercy-park.

WANTED—ONE CORRECT IN FIGURES AND A good writer, to assist in making invoices in a dry-goods importing house. Address Box No. 2,095 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN, TO COPY WORKing plans. Apply to JAS. H. GILES, Architect, No. 300 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHILDS' nurse. Good City references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO LAY DOWN CARPETS and oil-cloths; a first-class workman; also, a porter in store. No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, FOR the Summer months only. Apply at No. 33 Lafayette place.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 221 West 34th st.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH WARD, BROOKLYN,
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Assessor,
BENJAMIN K. ROGERS.

FOR CITY TREASURER OF BROOKLYN,
NATHAN B. MORSE.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1859.—A regular meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee will be held at the Rooms, Thorp's Hotel, Broadway, corner 8th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order

BIRAM KETCHUM, Chairman.
ROBERT C. GWYER, JOHN P. DUDLE, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD, BROOKLYN,
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Assessor,
BENJAMIN K. ROGERS.

PATENT MANGLES—NEW AND SECOND hand for sale cheap; they supersede smoothing irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 10th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A.M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies. Is removed from Tarrytown, N. Y., where it has been for more than three years successfully established, to Yonkers, Westchester County, N.Y., where it will open for the Summer Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of May.
Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. T. J. Crowen, No. 699, Detisser & Procter, No. 508; Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway. Also, of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row, and No. 3 Ann-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal,
Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Bedell, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Brooklyn; and to W. Wheeler De Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV E. BESLY MOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., Nos. 62 Bowery, New-York, and 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—These important branches, without which young men are incompetent to enter into business for themselves or others, are taught as follows: Penmanship and Arithmetic, 3 months, 78 lessons, or Book-keeping, (lessons unlimited.) $10. Commutation for all branches to qualify for business, $20. Ladies writing lessons, $2—16 lessons.
MARTIN S. PAINE.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, HIGHLY EDUcated, and of literary pursuits, is desirous of obtaining a limited number of pupils in the higher branches of an English education. She has adopted an entire new and original method of qualifying young ladies for polite and drawing-room conversations. Instruction given in elocution or parlor-reading, and Scotch dialect; also in poetic composition. Pupils visited at their residence. For terms, &c., address TEACHER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, for one week. Best references given and required.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The terms, &c., will be found liberal. The number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Kollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. J. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue to Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Clavarack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 90 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGHAM will be prepared to admit boarders, as well as day pupils, to this institution, April 25. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The next term of this Institute will commence on Monday, April 11. For circulars, with references, apply to M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal, Nos. 234, 236, 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 316 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, also with pupils: parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College. Rev. D. C. Van Norman. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and give practical instruction to prepare gentlemen or boys for business. Students speedily become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book-keepers. Two $5 seats for business writing vacant.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying at the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, nr at the School.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYthird term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. BREVARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st.; No. 25 PARK'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at TWISS & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT RNYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The Spring term of this popular and successful School, will open April 18. For circulars, or further particulars, see to-morrow's paper, or address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six; age from 6 to 13 years; board and tuition; branches $150 per year; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

LEWIS ACADEMY ENDOWMENT—$16,000—Located in a representative New-England village, 20 miles from New Haven, by cars. Next term begins May 4. S. T. FROST, A. B., Principal, Southington, Conn.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY, NOS. 32 AND 34 Crosby-st.; C. J. CONWAY, Principal. Summer term commences April 25. Rates of tuition from $5 to $10 per quarter.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A COLLEGE GRADUATE, OF four years' experience in teaching, a position as instructor in the City or country. The advertiser is competent to take charge of an Academy, and to instruct in all the branches of a classical and English education. Highest testimonials as to character and ability. Parties desiring to form an engagement may address THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY LIVING IN Brooklyn desires a situation as daily or resident governess, in a school or private family; she can teach English, French and music to young beginners; would go to the country; the best references can be given. Address H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS BEEN teaching for years in Paris, wishes to meet with a situation; she teaches French, German, the English branches, drawing, with music and Italian to beginners. Address F. M., Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 261 Ithaca Post-Office.

A YALE GRADUATE—AN EXPERIENCED teacher, wishes a few private pupils. Terms moderate. Peculiar advantages to American or foreign students of English. Address LANGUAGE, Box 132 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 4, at noon. Subjects—*Spring and Summer treatment of Strawberries; Lawns, and how to renew old Orchards; Spring flowers, seeds, plants, trees; The proper soil and depth of it for shade trees in our Central Park.* The Club meets every Monday at noon.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—The regular meeting takes place at Polytechnic Institute on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 8 o'clock precisely. An essay will be read by JACKSON DEARING, Esq. Subject—*Am I my Brother's Keeper.* The public are invited.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—MOULDING MAchines for sale. Apply to T. BENNETT, New-Haven Depôt Building, corner Elm and Franklin sts.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

BY RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & CO.

Elegant household furniture, rich China, silver ware three superb brocade parlor suites, magnificent rosewood piano, pearl keys, &c., THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing the entire splendid furniture of the house; used but five months and in perfect order, the sale of which will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine. The house is replete with every elegance and luxury in furniture; rosewood, oak, &c.; statuary, bronzes, paintings, valuable collection of unique and recherché works of art &c., that good taste and ample means could procure in this country and Europe, the whole of which, as before stated, is in perfect order, making the largest and most attractive sale of the season. Full particulars in *Herald* and *Evening Post.* Full descriptive catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, No. 198 Broadway, and house on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of M. J. Henriques, Esq., No. 161 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Superb sale of Household Furniture, very costly Oil Paintings, exquisite Marble Statuary, large bronze groups, Parian and alabaster groups by artists of the first celebrity, every one of which were selected by the present owner in Europe, without regard to expense. Statuary—an magnificent piece of revolving statuary on marble base, called "Repose of the Dancing Girl," by Duppre; Mercury, by "Thorwaldsen;" "Ariadne" by Deruiker; Mercury, by John of Bologne; "Rape of the Sabines," no; "the Wrestlers"; ancient Greek and many others, including busts of eminent men. Also many articles of vertu in Lava, &c.
Paintings—most of which are copies from celebrated works of Guido, Murillo, Reubens, Corregio, Raphael, Titian, &c. They are faithful copies, done by the best artists of Italy and France. Also, fine originals by modern artists. Also, about 16 pieces of the finest bronzes in groups, figures, &c., of large size, &c. Furniture made by Belter & Hutchings. Parlor suit, open work, carved rosewood, covered in satin, medallion, brocade. Do., blue and gold rich silk brocatelle. Curtains, pier and oval glasses, jewel boxes and vases very exquisite. Bois de Rose Ladies' Secretary, mounted in ormolu, very fine; rosewood 7 octave piano, made by Linden & Fritz, and exquisite little parlor fountains for centre table. Real Sevres dinner sets, richly painted in fruit and flowers, with ormulo stands; ruby glass dessert set; blue, and opal glass vases, engraved Bohemian glass, chandeliers, and ball do.; solid oak book-case and secretary, chairs to match; general assortment of bedroom furniture, rosewood amour a glace, &c., &c., and other articles particulars hereafter. Every article was selected by Mr. H. in Europe for his own use, and being about to return will sell them without reserve. They can be examined at any time with tickets of admission, to be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.
Also, 196 dozen Victoria X pale sherry, very choice and old, bottled by the owner eight years since; 40 dozen London crown pale sherry very choice, about eight years in bottles; 16 dozen D. & B. Amontillado extremely delicate and fine pale sherry; 42 dozen virgin old choice pale sherry bottled seven years since.
All the wines were imported expressly for the use of Mr. M. J. Henriques and are warranted genuine. Those who are desirous of obtaining some very choice wines for their own use can never have a more favorable opportunity.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 285 VALUABLE LOTS AND SEVERAL HOUSES, ON SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AVENUES AND STREETS, BEING PART OF THE REAL ESTATE OF JAMES CHESTERMAN, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, without reserve, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor:
ON 67TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.
ON 80TH-ST.—4 lots north side, between 11th and 12th avs.
ON 2D-AV.—4 lots northwest corner 116th-st.
ON 2D AV.—3 lots, with three-story brick house, 25x60, on northwest corner of 118th-st.
ON 2D-AV.—7 lots southwest corner 115th-st.
ON 1ST-AV.—2 lots southwest corner 116th-st.
ON 116TH-ST.—8 lots south side, between 1st and 2d and 2d and 3d avs.
ON 106TH-ST.—12 lots northwest corner 2d-av.
ON 4TH-AV.—12 lots east side, between 113th and 115th sts.
ON STREETS—28 lots on 113th, 114th, and 115th sts., in rear of avenue lots.
ON 118TH-ST.—6 lots between 2d and 3d avs.
ON AVENUE A.—27 lots northwest corner 119th-st., and on 119th, 120th, and 121st sts.
ON 3D-AV.—10 lots northeast corner 112th st.
ON 121ST-ST.—14 lots and 2 two-story brick houses on 121st-st., and 1st-av.
ON 2D-AV.—4 lots southeast corner 126th st. and house.
ON 125TH-ST.—2 lots and two-story cottage near 1st-av., south side.
ON 125TH-ST.—4 lots northwest corner 9th-av.
ON 116TH-ST.—4 lots 100 feet west of 9th-av., south side.
ON 10TH-AV.—81 lots on 10th-av., between 120th and 124th sts., and on 11th st, 122d, 123d, and 124th sts.
ON 9TH-AV.—19 lots south west corner 124th-st.
ON 2D-AV.—20 lots east side, between 103d and 104th sts.
Seventy-five per cent can remain on bond and mortgage from one to five years. The lots will be sold mostly in parcels of four lots, and every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Maps can be had at No. 25 Wall-st., or of GEORGE CHESTERMAN, Executor, No. 80 Nassau-st.

A. ALBERTIS, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, oil-paintings, statuary, vases, drawing-room suites, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, books, silverware, &c., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the private dwelling house No. 86 West 11th-st., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, rosewood parlor suites, richly carved in fruit and flowers, and covered in satin brocade; statuary, marble-top centre tables, secretaire and bookcase, etageres, lady's work table, encoignures, Turkish and reclining chairs, sofa and side tables, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, music rack, &c.; oil-paintings by celebrated artists—"The Holy Family," by Cellerer; "Winter Scene on the Danube," by Setzil; fruit piece and landscapes, engravings and Parian-marble statuettes—Paintings and Music, the Seasons, &c.; bronze and ormolu clocks, bisque and French China vases and figures, lace curtains, shades, spittoons, &c. Hall—Rosewood hat-stands, oil cloth, stair-carpet, rods, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, &c., mirrors, sofas, rocking and other chairs, card tables, vases, clock, book stands, &c. Dining-room—14 feet extension dining-table, sideboard, butler's tray and stand, rich cut and engraved glass decanters, goblets, wine, fruit and dessert stands, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, &c.; French China dinner and tea sets, ivory handled knives and forks. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—In consequence of its owner going to Europe; made to order, by Marcotte, Roux, Bosh, Baudoine, or imported from Paris. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1859, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 West 20th-st., near 5th-av.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All the furniture contained in said house, consisting of one suite of elegant carved rosewood in maroon and gold satin, made by Bosh; elegant rosewood grand action Mozart 7-octave piano, made to order by Andre, at Frankfort; elegant carved rosewood etagere, by Baudoine; elegant rosewood and gilt sofas in blue satin; tête-a-tête, divan, ottoman arm chairs, made by Marcotte; carved rosewood secretary, rosewood pier, case and centre tables; marble-top inlaid Swiss table, one richly carved black walnut Parisian reception chair, elegant marble vases and stand, bisquet fig

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designad for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of avents in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To Morrow (Tuesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JENNY LIND—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

NEW METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CZARINA—KISS IN THE DARK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—AS YOU LIKE IT—LOVE AND MURDER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE PIANO DE BERTHA—LE SCANDALE A NEW-YORK—LA LINETTE DE BARANGER—JOBIN AT NANETTE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—DAN RICE AND HIS MULES.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY—THE POOR SEWING GIRL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S ILLUSTRATED BLACKWELL'S ISLAND LECTURE—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, April 5, at 11 o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

The mails for the Isthmus and Pacific Ocean, by the steamship *Illinois*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, April 5, at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 23d of March, with four days' later news from Europe, is now about due at Portland. Her advices are looked for with much anxiety, as it is quite likely they will decide the question of peace or war.

A very important move in Nicaraguan affairs is anticipated at Washington. It is believed that in the course of a few days a contract for carrying the mails to San Francisco by way of Nicaragua, will be given to a New-York Company. The Collina steamers are to be used, and the Transit is to be forced—the consequences to be taken care of by the United States vessels on either side. Secretary CASS is stated to be in favor of the project, and urges immediate action, but the President, with his usual timidity, is disposed to wait until further dispatches are received.

The trial of DANIEL E. SICKLES for the murder of PHILIP BARTON KEY is set down for to-day by the appointment of the prosecution. An immense crowd will be present to witness the proceedings, which will probably occupy considerable time—some difficulty in the first place being anticipated in impaneling the Jury. Some of the friends of the late Mr. KEY made written application to the President on Saturday for the appointment of assistant counsel to aid in the prosecution, but Mr. BUCHANAN declined to accede to the request, expressing himself satisfied as to the competency of the District-Attorney to conduct the case and insure justice, which was all the interest the Government had in the matter. It is understood that the District-Attorney will at the outset object to the introduction of any testimony tending to establish the fact of a criminal intimacy between Mr. KEY and Mrs. SICKLES, as such intimacy, even if existing, would constitute no legal justification of the killing of the former. If the Court sustains the objection, the facts can only be brought before the Jury through the ingenuity of Mr. SICKLES' counsel.

Presentments have been made by the Grand Jury of Washington, against A. G. SEAMAN, late Superintendent of Public Printing, Gen CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, and P. D. DUVAL, of Philadelphia, for their alleged complicity in the frauds in the department of Public Printing, investigated by a Special Committee during the late session of Congress. Gen. CULLOM immediately appeared and gave bail.

The New-Mexican Mail arrived at Independence on Saturday evening, with advices from Santa Fe to the 13th ult. There is no news of special importance The office of the Santa Fé *Gazette* was almost totally destroyed by an incendiary fire on the 12th.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, the Assembly bills relative to Quarantine matters were reported favorably, but that for the removal was subsequently, recommitted. After considerable debate, it was voted to print both the report and testimony of the Police Investigation Committee, and the memorial and affidavits of the Commissioners in reply. The bill providing for the closing of the Canal locks on Sundays was virtually killed for the session. The bill regulating the rates of wharfage in this City and Brooklyn was laid on the table. In the Assembly, the bill to incorporate the Grand-street Railroad in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. The bill to provide against unsafe buildings in this City was also ordered to a third reading. The bill to incorporate the New-York German Savings Bank was passed, after having been lost previously. The bill providing for the equalization of taxes was made the special order for to-morrow.

The schooners *Hartford* of Bangor, and *Susan and Mary* of Calais, are ashore at Nantucket, and the schooner *Sarah Eaton*, of Calais, is on the Nantucket Bar The two former will probably be saved, but the latter will prove a total loss. The crews were all saved.

The temperature of the weather for the week past may be known by looking at the footing up of the bills of mortality in the report of the City Inspector. A rise in the thermometer is sure to be accompanied by an increase in the sum total of deaths for the week. This is inevitable while the streets remain in their present filthy condition. The whole number of deaths in the City for the week ending on Saturday, the 2d inst., was 426—being an increase of 7 over the report of the previous week. The number of deaths from fevers and those diseases which are aggravated by impure air, was much greater than on the week previous. The nativity table gives 294 natives of the United States, 90 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, 14 of England, 3 of Scotland, 1 of Poland, 2 of British America, and 1 of Africa.

Ex-Alderman OSCAR W. STURTEVANT died at the Astor House on Friday, aged 49, after a brief illness. He was President of the Board of Aldermen in 1854, and represented the Third Ward.

The last theatrical performance that will ever be given in the Broadway Theatre took place on Saturday night. The building will be immediately taken down, and a block of white marble stores erected on its site by JAMES R. WHITING, Esq.

The anniversaries of the Sabbath and Mission Schools of the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian—the Rev S. D. ALEXANDER's—Church, were celebrated at the Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. T. L. CUYLER and Mr. J. H. BRIGGS delivered the addresses.

Several witnesses were examined Saturday before Justice DOWNE touching the charge of culpability preferred against Captain JOHNSON, of the Staten Island ferry-boat *Hunchback*, growing out of the late collision of that boat with a governor or barge, in which one of the bargemen was drowned. The examination will be resumed on Friday. Captain JOHNSON was meantime admitted to bail in $5,000 to await the result of the investigation.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday comprised 7,800 bales, including 7,000 bales *in transitu*. Prices of lots at sea were a shade easier. The demand for Flour was somewhat brisker at uniform rates. Grain continued quiet. Provisions were in good request. Sugars were pretty freely dealt in. The movements in other commodities were productive of no important changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 604.

City Affairs at Albany.

The new City Charter and the City Railroad bill are among the matters of importance, touching the City interests, which await the action of the Legislature. Both encounter the preliminary objection that the City should be left to make her own laws and attend to her own affairs. The reply to it is, that the Constitution vests control of the subjects embraced in both these bills in the Legislature; the City has no authority to make a Charter for itself, or to amend any existing Charter,—nor can it grant the use of its streets for purposes of railroad travel. If any action upon these points is required, it must come from Albany. It would better conform to our theory of local self-government, doubtless, if this were not so,—but it is by no means the only, nor the worst, instance of a lack of harmony between our theory and practice.

The Charter amendments relate to the reorganization of the Executive departments and the continuance in office of several of their incumbents. Their general feature is, that they *concentrate* power and responsibility. The appointment and removal of all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, are placed in the hands of the Mayor alone. The Almshouse Governors, to consist of six instead of ten, as now, are to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. The City-Inspectorship is made a bureau in the Mayor's Office, and must be filled by a physician. The collection of assessments and the control of markets are assigned to bureaux in the Comptroller's Office. The street-cleaning is given to the Croton Aqueduct Board. And the Street Commissioner, Croton Aqueduct Board, Corporation Counsel, and City Chamberlain, are continued in office until Jan. 1, 1863. All these officers are Democrats, so that the Republican Legislature can scarcely be charged with partisan motives in keeping them in office. The object probably is, to avoid the evils of changing important officers just as they become familiar with their duties, and able to discharge them beneficially for the public interests.

In spite of the clamor and the natural prejudice felt in many quarters against the bill, we believe its passage would tend to improve our City Government, and give us a better practical administration of its affairs. Mayor WOOD always insisted upon the absolute necessity of such a concentration of responsibility, if we were ever to have a good City Government; and we believe its importance has been very generally recognized by our citizens. The only doubt that has been expressed as to the practical working of the bill, grows out of the controversy that has sprung up between the Street Department and the Corporation Counsel in regard to the judgments that have been obtained against the City for work done under fraudulent contracts. This collision, however, must be temporary, as the judgments must and will be paid where they cannot be set aside, and contested if any sufficient ground for contesting them appears. It is to be hoped, certainly, that in every thing relating to public business these two important Departments may hereafter work in harmony:—and at all events if a general principle of extending the terms of the heads of City Departments is to be adopted it would be invidious and beyond the proper sphere of the Legislature to leave either of them out.

The Railroad grants encounter a sharper opposition, partly from property owners who fear personal injury from their construction, and partly from persons who consider them too valuable to be bestowed gratuitously upon private parties. There is force in both objections. The franchises are doubtless valuable, and that value, beyond a fair profit to those who risk their capital and give their time to the enterprise, should inure to the benefit of the public. We doubt the policy or the justice of selling them at auction for the benefit of the City Treasury,—for that would be virtually throwing upon those who ride on these roads a burthen of taxation, for the support of the City Government, which others in the community are not required to pay. The more equitable mode of reaching the desired result would be to sell the grants to those who would promise the best accommodations at the lowest rates, or to require the grantees to devote all their profits beyond a fair per-centage on the actual cost of the roads, to the improvement of accommodations and the reduction of rates of fare. In some shape, however, the roads are needed. Railroads are in every respect superior to omnibuses as a means of City travel, and are very rapidly superseding them in public favor. The existing roads are inadequate to the public demand, as any one may readily satisfy himself by observing how they are overcrowded at certain portions of the day. There is a natural aversion to having favored parties make money out of public grants,—and it is a just and proper feeling. But aside from this, the general feeling of the City is in favor of the roads; and the real or fancied interests of property owners cannot be expected to stand permanently in the way of the public good.

A Noticeable Contrast.

The difference between a community which looks after its own interests and one which leaves its interests to be looked after by somebody else, whom not one-tenth part of the said community so much as know by name, has just been pointedly illustrated by the way in which New-York and Philadelphia respectively have received the intelligence of the rupture of all the arrangements proposed for confirming the so-called "St. Nicholas compact" between the New-York Central and the Southern lines of railway from the Atlantic to the great West. The facts of the case, as stated by all the parties, showed that the New-York Central road had retired from the treaty in question because it was operating to the disadvantage of that road, and to the advantage, consequently, of its more Southern competitors. If any damage of a serious character, then, was to accrue, from the rupture, to any road or roads, the inference was clear that the Southern roads were to be the sufferers, and the mischievous effects of the measure upon public confidence were naturally to have been expected in Philadelphia, rather than in New-York. In truth, we believe that it will be eventually found that all the lines concerned will be the better, and not the worse, for acting independently and with reference mainly to their own special sources of business and profit.

But for the moment, we repeat, one might have looked for a slight depression of the stocks represented certainly anywhere rather than upon the New York market and in the New-York Central interest. What has, however, actually happened?

The Pennsylvania Stocks have remained unshaken by a measure conceded to bear hardly upon them, if upon anybody. The New-York Central Stock has been "driven down" by a measure conceded to have been conceived in the special interest and to the special advantage of that property!

The *rationale* of this curious spectacle is to be sought, we opine, in no intrinsic quality of either stock or of either community, but simply in the fact that while the holders of the Pennsylvania Stocks look after their own affairs, and take the trouble to know what the real value of their property, and the real demand for it in the market are, the public of New-York take their ideas of value and demand in relation to securities of this sort from a mysterious star-chamber, of whose operations they know literally next to nothing.

Germany and France.

In 1853, Herr VON VINCKE, addressing the Prussian Assembly as an advocate of the Western Alliance against Russia, declared that Prussia was made the "postboy and letter-carrier of Europe;" that instead of taking part with emphasis and dignity in the great Areopagus of the nations, she was merely running from one Power to another with propositions for making everything smooth; and that the influence of Germany upon Europe would be utterly sacrificed by the policy of the Government. At the same time the London *Times* and the English Press generally echoed this sentiment, and formally declared that if Prussia in particular among the German States, forebore to take part in repressing the pretensions of the Czar, she would "forfeit her right to be heard in any future European crisis."

Five years have elapsed, and the aspect of things has materially changed. It is England who now, in the person of Lord COWLEY, plays the part of the "post-boy of Europe," and Prussia, notwithstanding her refusal to take part in repressing the pretensions of the Czar, is now courted as the great State whose decision for or against the Italian policy of France must bring Germany with her into the scales of European influence, and save or sacrifice the Austrian Empire. So little can the wisest of men foresee the chances of the future; and so dangerous must always be the assumption of prophetic powers!

In the outset of the angry discussions which followed the now famous speech of NAPOLEON III. to the Austrian Envoy at Paris, on the 1st of January, Prussia and the lesser German States showed a decided disposition to side with Austria in Italy, as they sided with Russia in the East. To this they were incited, not only by the double-minded diplomacy of England, but also by the fears which all the German Courts entertain of new convulsions, after the manner of 1848, and by the hereditary hostility which the German populations cherish against the House of BONAPARTE and the people of France. It is certainly not surprising that the Germans should still retain many stern and bitter recollections of those successive invasions, against which the Rhine has proved itself so weak a barrier, from the days when LOUIS XIV. gave up the Palatinate and Bavaria to fire and sword, to those in which NAPOLEON I. swept ancient law and personal rights before him throughout the whole Teutonic Confederation. The Germans are a race tenacious of traditions, and slow to forgiveness.

But the skill and care with which the Emperor of the French has sought during the past three months to make Germany understand how completely he separates the Italian invasions of Austria from the immemorial rights of Germany herself, have already begun to produce their natural effects. The journalists and Cabinets of Western Germany give signs of beginning to comprehend the very plain and impregnable nature of the position taken up by the French Emperor. To this they have been materially assisted by Austria herself, who has been doing more for NAPOLEON in Germany than all his agents could ever have accomplished. The prudence which has commonly led the Cabinet of Vienna to defer in the moment of its necessity to the ally whom it meant to crush when the danger should be passed, seems to have deserted the councils of FRANCIS JOSEPH in the actual crisis of European affairs. In 1851–'52 when the support of Russia was essential to the internal peace as well as to the external influence of the Empire, Austria showed herself perfectly submissive to the policy of her great protector, and it was not till she in her turn had become in a manner the arbiter of events, that she abandoned NICHOLAS to the will of his enemies, and relieved herself of the painful burden of gratitude by flinging it into the face of her benefactor.

She is pursuing a different course, more open, indeed, but hardly more secure, in her present relations with the rest of the Confederation, and especially with Prussia. The long rivalry which Austria and Prussia have maintained for the leadership of Germany is matter of history. On the whole, during the present century, the advantage in this contest has been with the House of HAPSBURG. Up to 1848 the preponderance of Vienna over Berlin in all German affairs was marked and increasing. Immediately upon the outbreak of the revolutions, Prussia, in virtue of her sounder internal organization, gained a great advance upon her Imperial competitor, and it was for a time in the power of FREDERIC WILLIAM IV. to accept the imperial crown of a new German empire, and to make his people sovereign in the Teutonic race. Of this magnificent opportunity FREDERIC WILLIAM IV. was too weak to avail himself. In 1850 the Viennese Government recovered all and more than all the ground it had lost; forced Prussia to abandon first the cause of Constitutionalism in the lesser German States; then the cause of Liberalism and of Germany in the Danish Duchies, and finally to surrender the reconstruction of Germany, at the Congress of Olmutz, completely into the hands of Austria.

The entire humiliation of Prussia, which was to have been accomplished at the Congress of Dresden by the admission of Austria, with all her non-German populations, into the Germanic Confederation, was only prevented by the resolute interference of the then Prince-President of France, LOUIS NAPOLEON. Nothing, not even the advance of Russia upon the Balkan, in 1829, had ever so menaced the "Treaties of 1815" with annihilation as this project of Austria. England looked upon it, however, only with vague alarm, and took no more steps to arrest its consummation than she had taken to prevent the obliteration of Cracow, or than she is now disposed to take in vindication of Italian rights, till France had assumed the initiative. In the present position of her affairs, it is plain that Austria ought to do everything in her power to avoid recalling these recollections of 1850 and 1851 to the mind of Prussia and of Germany. She seems, nevertheless, to have seized upon the first manifestations of sympathy with herself as a German State to make Prussia feel how resolutely the House of HAPSBURG still clings to its aspirations after supremacy in Germany. The Austrian representatives in the Federal Diet, in urging the fortification of the Federal posts and the organization of the Federal Army against France, have taken a tone which has resulted in the indignant rejection of their proposals, and in an open quarrel between the Austrian President and the Prussian Vice-President of the body. This rupture has been followed by a marked change in the temper with which the French propositions are discussed in the leading Prussian organs, and the indications of German policy, out of Austria, are now beginning to be decidedly unfavorable to the Austrian pretensions to Federal support in her Italian difficulties. Should a collision between the Austrian and Sardinian troops now precipitate a conflict in Italy, it is quite as probable that NAPOLEON III. would find Prussia ready to profit by the position of Austria to secure her own preponderance in Germany, as that he would be impeded in his Italian operations by any hostile demonstrations from beyond the Rhine.

The Nicaragua Dead-Lock.

Like the "Lucky Hans" of the nursery story, who, having lost one cheese on the slope of a hill, rolled another cheese down to find it, Mr. BUCHANAN, being satisfied that his minister to Nicaragua, General LAMAR, has failed to carry out one set of instructions, has now dispatched another set to the same faithful representative. The proceeding is characteristic of the President. Whether it will be remunerative to the country still remains to be seen. Mr. BUCHANAN was informed months ago, by his own agents, of the utter helplessness and inefficiency of General LAMAR. He had the proofs laid before him of the unfortunate habits to which his Envoy was addicted.

It was established to the satisfaction of himself and his Cabinet that if Gen. LAMAR sometimes took the trouble to read his dispatches, he was never exactly in a condition either to understand their drift or to act upon any question they might involve. The natural impulse of any ordinary executive officer, on receiving such assurances, would have been either to recall at once so unhappy and incapable an agent, or at least to fortify his weakness by sending out somebody to take care of him. Our most extraordinary Executive, however, did neither the one thing nor the other. Having made up the most important dispatches ever sent to Central America, dispatches instructing General LAMAA to act in perfect harmony with the British Minister, Sir GORE OUSELEY, and to secure the ratification of the American Treaty with Nicaragua immediately upon the ratification of Sir GORE OUSELEY's treaty ceding the Mosquito protectorate to Nicaragua, he confided these dispatches to the keeping, and this supreme transaction to the fidelity, of General LAMAR.

The news reaches us in due course of time that things have gone just as it was to be expected they would go: that Sir GORE OUSELEY has loyally kept faith with the United States, and executed precisely the treaty which he had told Mr. BUCHANAN it was his intention to negotiate with Nicaragua, and that General LAMAR has played Baal as usual, and allowed the proper moment for the ratification of our own treaty to drift by.

Of course, therefore, we ought not to be surprised to find the same business once more intrusted to the same man. This is the President's marvelous way of working his diplomatic wonders. If, like most of his ways, it cannot be truly said to be exactly unsearchable, it is at least altogether past all understanding. The hopes of the United States for a real and effective settlement of our affairs with Nicaragua rest now mainly upon the good will of Sir GORE OUSELEY, and upon Lady OUSELEY's consideration for our forlorn Chief Magistrate. Sir GORE OUSELEY is a man of character and probity; his wife is a woman full of good sense and magnanimity, and we have little doubt that they are really quite as much annoyed as the President pretends to be, at the clumsy way in which the Central American settlement arranged at Washington and Bedford Springs has been bungled into a hitch, if not into a failure, by Mr. BUCHANAN's incurable passion for incapable agents and pudding-headed representatives.

It is just possible that the President may have had one of those ulterior designs, in which he so much delights, in thus obstructing the way of his own professed policy. Upon this subject more light will, however, be thrown when next we hear of General WALKER and his movements. Could Nicaragua be fillibustered out of her national existence before our treaty is signed, the President would, probably, have very little hesitation in deceiving his friend, Sir GORE, "taking in" the British Government, and playing with both hands into the game of his friends, the conspirators for a "Southern Confederacy."

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CANADA.—On Tuesday of last week the Hon. JAMES MORRIS gave notice in the Legislative Council at Toronto, that early in the ensuing session he would move resolutions to the effect that Her Majesty be pleased to authorize the Governor-General to call a Convention of twenty-four delegates, twelve from each section of the Province, for the purpose of preparing a Constitution for the future government of Canada, the same to be submitted to the people, and afterwards to the Imperial Parliament, for approval or rejection. Similar resolutions were to be moved in the lower House to-day by Mr. MERRITT.

This movement is characterized by the Toronto *Globe* as "unusual in British communities," and calculated to "startle many." The *rationale* of the measure, as set forth in the resolutions, is wholly of a financial character. It is asserted that the Act of Union affords no efficient check upon the increase of the public debt; nor does it provide for restraining the public expenditure; or for creating a sinking fund to liquidate the existing debt of the Province. In 1841 the public dept was under $6,000,000 and the yearly expenditure did not exceed $1,326,050, whereas the debt now amounts to $54,299,409, and the annual expenditure to $11,403,587. In view of this state of facts, Mr. MORRIS deems a new Constitution necessary, in order that stringent checks may be imposed upon the power of the Executive to expend money without the authority of Parliament, and upon the license of the Legislature to borrow money on the public credit.

Our provincial neighbors have gone largely into various enterprises and improvements which do not promise any speedy pecuniary return, however valuable they may be to the general business of the community, and as they have run up a debt of more than fifty millions of dollars, it is by no means strange that the brake should begin to be thought of. This project of a Convention would seem to be the offspring of practical good sense. It is, moreover, an anomaly in British colonial history, as well as a long stride toward Republicanism and independence. Formerly, charters were graciously granted by the Crown; now, Canada proposes to frame a constitution for herself, consenting to submit it to the Imperial Parliament for approval alone.

The Sickles' Trial.

The Sickles' trial commences in Washington to-day. Special pains seem to have been taken to spread the rumor that it is to be especially exciting and repulsive in its incidents—that in addition to the facts of this specific case, which are bad enough, the public is to be regaled with all the disgraceful and disgusting incidents which the most rigorous and extensive *espionage* can drag to light in the private lives and histories of the homicide and his victim. These statements are probably circulated in the interest of the sensation Press, for they certainly can promote no better object than the increased sale of that questionable class of current literature. But they are exceedingly improbable in themselves, and for the sake of common decency, as well as common law, we trust they will prove untrue.

It is scarcely worth while to guess at the mode of conducting a trial just about to open,—for a day or two will remove all doubt. But it may not be amiss to prepare the lovers of salacious scandal for the disappointment which we hope awaits them, by suggesting some of the possibilities of this case. At the outset it is sufficiently evident that the prosecution have only to prove that SICKLES killed KEY, which they will have no difficulty in doing. The defence must then prove that the act was justifiable homicide instead of murder,—and this they may attempt to do by showing either that when he committed it SICKLES was so frenzied by *the belief* suddenly impressed upon him, of KEY's criminal conduct in regard to his family, that he was not responsible for his action,—or that KEY's conduct was a sufficient provocation, and, in the absence of any law to punish it, deserved and justified the killing. If reliance is placed on the first plea, it will not be necessary to prove that KEY ever had any criminal intimacy with Mrs. S., but only that Mr. SICKLES had *good reason for believing* that he had, at the moment:—and this can be established by proof of the communications made to him on the subject, which, though not admissible as proofs of the *fact*, would be conclusive as proofs of his *belief* in it. If the fact itself is relied on as affording justifiable provocation, it must be proved: and that will undoubtedly considerably widen the field of inquiry. It is stated by the organs of the prosecution that neither negro testimony nor the confession of Mrs. S. can be admitted:—we presume, however, that any parties who may have *heard* Mrs. S. confess the fact will be allowed to give evidence, and that it will be weighty if not conclusive as to the fact itself.

But why, on either side, the case should be allowed to go beyond this into the antecedents of either party, we do not understand. The prosecution will scarcely take the ground that Mr. SICKLES is to be judged by a law and a standard of action different from those of other men because he has himself been guilty of immoral conduct. Legal rights are not distributed according to the personal morality of individuals. Every man stands upon an equal footing with every other man before the law;—all his rights are secured to him until they may have been forfeited in due course of law. Even if everything said of Mr. SICKLES by his most bitter enemies, therefore, were strictly true, it could not make *his* act murder, when, if committed under the same circumstances by another man, it would be justifiable homicide. The law admits no such distinction of persons, and it is not easy to see how a Court of law could permit it to be assumed as the basis of a criminal prosecution:—nor have we any evidence as yet that the Government intends to take any such ground or to offer evidence of Mr. SICKLES' antecedents with a view of thus depriving his defence of its legal force. The gossip of correspondents upon this point seems specially unreliable, from the fact that the District-Attorney has been exceedingly reserved in regard to his intended course. The rumors have probably originated with the circle of the immediate associates of Mr. KEY, and express rather their opinions and wishes than the intentions of the prosecution.

It is greatly to be hoped that this case will be tried with exclusive reference to the requirements of justice,—and not with any view to the gratification of personal feeling on either side, still less with any reference to scenic display and a morbid public taste.

A Hazardous Service.

Colonel LOCKRIDGE, of fillibustering fame, has, it appears, lost all affection for his beloved Nicaragua, and is now intent upon extending the blessings of his presence to Arizona, with the view, as he states, of peacefully colonizing that delightful region. General TWIGGS, however, who is on the spot, and ought to know what is going on, has come to the conclusion that LOCKRIDGE is organizing a company "to make forays into Mexico, capture runaway negroes, bring them back to United States territory, sell them, and divide the proceeds," and has, accordingly, very properly issued stringent orders to the military officers in command of the frontier posts to overhaul these adventurers, inquire into the objects of their journey, and if their answers are not satisfactory, to disarm them, and send them back. All this is precisely as it should be, but we hope General TWIGGS is acting under the orders of his superiors—because, if not, he is sacrificing himself personally for the sake of the country. If he should be the means of arresting LOCKRIDGE's party and sending them back, and the Administration should afterwards repudiate his action, he may be overwhelmed by suits for damages, with no more substantial consolation for his losses than the feeling that he has done his duty. It has been one of the misfortunes of the country of late years that its naval military officers cannot safely vindicate its honor and enforce its laws without pecuniary loss, so that every one of them who attempts to comply with the plainest requirements of his office, assumes the position and responsibilities of a martyr.

LOCKRIDGE has replied to the General's proclamation in a letter addressed to the San Antonio *Herald*, which, from the tolerable correctness of its English, we presume not to be his own composition. The last time he came before the public as an author was in reply to General HENNINGSEN, and on that occasion, we regret to say, he took some high-handed liberties with the grammar of the language, and even treated the art of spelling with contempt. He has now, evidently, employed somebody else to say for him that, so far from going in pursuit of runaway negroes, his company is desirous of peacefully colonizing the fertile lands of Arizona, and that they go armed for the sole purpose of protecting themselves against the Indians. This sounds very well, but we all know that WALKER's recruits also were "emigrants;" that their rifles were always carried by sober husbandmen, and purely for defence against marauders; that they were collected and shipped solely to settle on waste lands in Nicaragua; and that there was never anything further from their minds than aggression on anybody. If there be anything for which fillibusters have made themselves eminently remarkable, it is for the bold and barefaced style of their lying. Falsehood is an indispensable element in all enterprises based on violence and illegality, and we presume LOCKRIDGE has not learned to dispense with it. General TWIGGS will do well not to rely too much on the Colonel's word. Niggers bring good prices, and catching them in Mexico would be good fun.

Card from Mr. Ashmead.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1859—No. 239 Fifth-avenue.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning contains an editorial article severely reflecting on my professional and personal conduct, in the management of the Cargemi and Stephens trials, and calculated greatly to injure my personal and professional character. The charges made in the article against me are wholly false, and I will institute at an early day appropriate legal proceedings for the injury. This course will afford the TIMES a full opportunity to prove before a jury the truth of the statements contained in their article In justice to myself, I will remark, that I am unable to understand the cause of the wanton and malignant attack thus made upon me, as I have no acquaintance whatever with the editors or proprietors of the paper, and it has constantly assailed and misrepresented me, on every occasion, since my residence in New-York. JOHN W. ASHMEAD.

We publish the above at Mr. ASHMEAD's request. If we have done him injustice, as he alleges, through a misapprehension of facts, we shall be quite as ready to remedy the wrong as he can be to desire redress. If he prefers a suit at law to a correction of errors, we have neither the power nor the disposition to interfere with his preference. He is quite right in intimating that we can have no personal motive for assailing him. All that we have said in regard to his action has been in what we believed to be the discharge of a public duty.

Dramatic.

WORDSWORTH, who has been justly commended by a sparkling writer as the "great poet whom all of us respect and none of us read," has somewhere observed, in moralizing upon the fall of Venice, "Men are we, and must grieve when even the shade of that which once was great doth pass away:" and so we suppose we may be forgiven for requesting our readers to shed a few natural tears with us over the final surrender of the Broadway Theatre to the base uses of commerce. On Saturday night this venerable Temple of the Drama, venerable with its brief century of *twelve years*, was handed over by Mr. EDDY to the chances of speculation. After dying as *Antony*, in the very agreeable company of Madame PONISI as *Cleopatra*, Mr. EDDY was brought to life by steady application of the remedy known as *Kinesipathy*, or the violent clapping of hands, and came before the curtain to express his gratitude to his preservers. He made a speech—short, manly, and to the point—in acknowledgment of the public favor so liberally bestowed on him, and announced that on the 18th inst. he should open Niblo's Theatre, (*Garden* no longer,) with a strong company, and a resolute intention of success. This information was received with plaudits by the house, and so, as Mrs. Hominy would have put it, "so the vision faded." We are sure that Mr. EDDY will be a man of his word in the future, as he has been in the past, and the theatre-going world may therefore look forward with confidence to a fine Spring season with this second and revised edition of the "good old Broadway."

Saturday night was a saturnalia of theatricals. At Mr. WALLACK's a crowded house welcomed an entirely new piece entitled "The Veteran, or France and Algiers," remarkable for the delicate raillery of the text and the subdued simplicity of the scenery. The piece was a triumph, but will be replaced to-night by the Shakespearian frivolity of "As You Like It," in which Mr. WALCOT will make his appearance once more in the circle of his multitudinous and ever-faithful admirers. At Miss LAURA KEENE's the "School for Scandal" was played for the benefit of the accomplished lady-manager, and quite in the spirit of the "American Cousin." And at the French Theatre we had an evening of genuine pleasure in the capital comedy of "Le Gendre de M. Poirier." We should say of this play, as we said of another recently produced here, that it was a *very* French play indeed, were we not afraid that now, as then, we should be bedevilled by our friends the compositors into saying that it was a *new* French play—which it certainly is not, but a familiar work of that charming writer M. EMILE AUGIER. It is a comedy of the passing age, a picture of *honneur et argent*, in which the *morale* of the old *noblesse* is happily contrasted with that of the modern *bourgeoisie*. The pomps, vanities and follies of society are painted in it with a clear and vigorous hand, and the excellent text lost nothing in the rendering. M. PAUL LAGA, as the hero, was that rare thing upon the stage, a *man of the world*, in bearing, style and language. The pathos of this actor is as natural and as telling as his sprightly gayety, and the *rôle* of *Gaston de Preil* afforded him ample occasion for displaying his diverse talents in the most harmonious way. Mlle. CHEVALIER was better in the character of *Mme. de Preil* than in any part which she has yet filled, and deserved the genial applause evoked by the leading points of her performance. The crabbed father-in-law, with his strange combination of parental affection, vulgarity, shrewdness and silly ambition, was admirably rendered by M. BERTRAND, and M. EDGARD personated the *chef de cuisine Vatel* after a fashion which made you comprehend the existence of cooks capable of making a sauce with which a man might eat his grandmother. To-night the directors of this agreeable little resort take their benefit, and much good may it do them.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—This handsome Theatre, now definitely relinquished by Mr. BURTON, will be opened to-night by Miss DAVENPORT, with a new company, under the management of Messrs. BOOCOCK and WHITING, with a new play from the French of SCRIBE, entitled "La Czarine," and with new and magnificent properties. The occasion and the programme are unusually tempting to the votaries of the drama.

THE OPERATIC CIRCLE.—The first of a series of musical and Terpsichorean entertainments, by an association of German amateur singers, was given at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 525 and 527 Houston-street, Saturday evening. The concert was under the direction of Herr FERDINAND FICKER, and the principal arias were sung by Mesdames SCHREINER KRONFELD and FICKER, and Herren H. HARTMANN, A. MEYER, C. BRAUNLICH and F. WASMUTH. The audience was large and the applause frequent and hearty. After the singing came the dancing, and a bountiful supper followed.

LAURA KEENE'S.—To-night will be given the old comedy of the "Road to Ruin," with Mr. BLAKE as *Old Dornton*, preceded by the burletta of "Jenny Lind."

NIBLO'S.—NIXON & Co.'s Equestrian corps, with DAN RICE and "them mules," still continue here.

BOWERY.—The revolutionary piece, called the "Miller of New-Jersey," has proved a good card for the Bowery management, and is again announced for to-night, together with the "Poor Sewing Girl."

MUSEUM.—At the Museum, Mr. F. B. CONWAY's comedy of "Our Irish Cousin," is the leading attraction.

WOOD'S.—The lovers of minstrelsy, as interpreted by "Our Colored Brethren," will find at WOOD's all that can be desired in this line.

DEATH OF OSCAR W. STURTEVANT.—OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, who occupied a very prominent position in political affairs in this City a few years since, died suddenly at the Astor House on Friday night. He was 49 years old.

He was born in Vermont, and came to this City when a boy, and followed the sea for several years until he rose to be mate of a ship. He then commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and soon secured a lucrative practice. DANIEL WEBSTER was at one time his partner. He was a Whig in politics, and was elected to the Board of Aldermen from the Third Ward repeatedly. During the Mayoralty of Mr. KINGSLAND he was President of the Board of Aldermen, and took a very active part in our municipal affairs. For the last few years he has retired from political life and devoted himself wholly to his profession.

BRANCH AGAIN.—STEPHEN H. BRANCH gives a lecture with accompaniments to-night at Hope Chapel. That it will be *sui generis* is made sufficiently certain by the fact that it is his:—it may safely be predicted also that it will not lack amusement, whether it be instructive or not. Mr. BRANCH has figured in various ways before the public and has been engaged in enterprises of many kinds. They have all proved unsuccessful, and he delivers this lecture in the hope of raising some money. We presume there are many who will cheerfully give him their aid.

ERIE RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes in the time-table of this road take effect to-day. Express trains leave Chambers-street at 6 and 11 A. M., and at 5 P. M. For changes in local trains, see advertisement.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE COLLISION AT THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—An examination was commenced Saturday by Justice OSBORN at the Lower Police Court regarding the late collision of the Staten Island ferry boat *Hunchback* and one of the Government barges attached to the Custom-house, by which TIMOTHY DONOVAN, one of the bargemen, was drowned. It will be remembered that the collision took place in the mouth of the Whitehall-slip, that the wind was blowing fearfully, that there was an unusually strong flood tide, that seven men including the coxswain were in the barge and, that the escape of any of them was extraordinary. The body of the drowned man has not yet been recovered. Following the collision, the captain of the *Hunchback*, JOHN JOHNSON, was arrested. At his earnest solicitation, and that of his friends, the investigation was commenced yesterday. The examination, although only barely entered upon as yet, promises to be one of a good deal of interest, owing to the diverse statements in the case. JAMES C. LANDER, who was in charge of the barge, stated that when the barge was in the middle of the slip, the *Hunchback* was over three hundred yards off—that the steam-whistle of the ferry-boat was blown to warn them to get out of the way, but that no effort was made to avoid running into them. Capt. JOHNSON presented a written statement. In this he said he and an assistant were standing at the wheel; that they saw the barge attempting to cross the ferry-slip against a head wind which was blowing; and that he had the whistle blown, supposing the barge would get out of the way. No attention was paid to the whistle, and the collision became unavoidable. As it was, the wheels of the *Hunchback* were reversed, but had he not gone into the ferry-slip the boat would have run against the Custom-house dock and jeopardized the lives of a large number of passengers who were standing on the bow of the boat. He had been in command of the *Hunchback* nearly seven years, and the present was the first fatal accident he had met with. Several employés attached to the ferry-boat, and passengers who were present at the time of the collision, corroborated the statement of the captain. The further examination was postponed till Friday afternoon. Meantime the Justice decided to admit the Captain to bail in $5,000, which was given, and he was released.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—The first public meeting of this Association of ladies was held on Saturday at the Cooper Institute, the use of a room having been granted them gratuitously by Mr. COOPER. The attendance was very good. The President, Mrs. M. A. W. JOHNSON having called the meeting to order, the Preamble and Constitution of the Society were read. Miss MARY S. BOOTH was appointed Recording Secretary. The Secretary, Mrs. MCGROVE, apologised for the necessary postponement of an appointed address upon the purposes of the Club. She briefly explained its objects to be the diffusion of useful knowledge in reference to domestic economy, household interests, and the welfare of woman generally. She read a communication to the Club addressed to parents. Mrs. WILCOXEN read a paper on "Conversation," especially at the table. Another paper was read on "Tea," which called forth considerable discussion as to the effects of tea and coffee upon the constitution. Various other papers were furnished, but their consideration was postponed for want of time. The Committee of Investigation upon the various new household instruments was not ready to report. Invitations were extended to all to furnish communications upon subjects pertaining to the objects of the Association. Quite a number of new members were elected, after which the Club adjourned, to meet next month at the same place.

SABBATH AND MISSION SCHOOLS OF THE FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Fifth Anniversary of the Sabbath School and Missionary Association of the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian (the Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER's) Church, and the first Anniversary of the Fourteenth-street Mission Sunday School, connected with the Church, were celebrated yesterday afternoon. In spite of the unpleasant weather the body of the Church was filled with children attached to the schools, and their teachers, at 3½ o'clock, when the services commenced, and there were many interested spectators present. The exercises consisted of singing by the children, prayer, reading the Scriptures, reading the annual reports of the Schools, and addresses to the children by the Rev. Dr. COTLER and Mr. J. H. BRIGGS. The singing was excellent, and the addresses—suited to the capacity of the little ones, who were most interested in listening to them—were full of kind admonitions, instruction and encouraging words. It was represented that the schools were larger and in better condition than they had ever been before. At the close a collection was taken up, and a benediction pronounced. The pastor stated that the exercises would be repeated next Sunday afternoon.

MEETING OF PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—Quite a large gathering of piano-forte makers convened Saturday evening, at the Social Reformers' Hall, No. 281 Grand-street. The question under discussion was the course best to be pursued with reference to the men in Mr. DARCOS' employ. About a fortnight since, when the men in that establishment struck, Mr. D removed their tools to the Station-house. The Union commenced a law suit to recover possession of them, but, as soon as they attempted to redress the grievances of any one person, Mr. DARCOS effected a compromise with each successively, until now there are but three of those who were concerned in the troubles to the shop with whom he has not come to an agreement. Some were in favor of testing the merits of these three, but after a long discussion it was determined, on a vote of 20 to 15, to endeavor to procure work for them, and treat those who had compromised their rights as backsliders. The following were elected as officers of the Union: President, Mr. GRITNAR; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. PETERSON and KAYSER; Secretary, Mr. FISHER; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. DORNER; Financial Secretary, Mr. LOUIS SCHEAUDT; Trustees, Messrs. SCHNEIDER, SCHERER and THOLER, Committee on Finance, Messrs. DIEHL BLATZ and ALBER; Treasurer, Mr. OBERWELDER.

THE OREGON EXPEDITION—ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. MULLAN, U. S. ARMY, AND HIS ASSISTANTS.—Lieut. JOHN MULLAN, Second Artillery, U. S. Army, is in command of the Northern Pacific Military Road Expedition to Oregon, with his corps of assistants, arrived in this City on Saturday morning, from Baltimore, and took rooms at the Astor House. Lieut. MULLAN last Summer began operations upon a wagon-road in Oregon, extending from Fort Benton to Fort Walla-Walla, but was compelled to suspend operations upon the work in consequence of Indian difficulties in the Northwest. The last Congress appropriated the sum of $100,000 to enable this officer to continue the road. Lieut. MULLAN will sail for Oregon in the steamer to California on the 5th, and will be assisted by the following named gentlemen, as ordered by the Secretary of War: A. M. Engel and T. H. Kolecki, Topographers; C. Howard, Civil Engineer; B. L. Wessner, Astronomer; Dr. James A. Mullan, Physician and Geologist; G. C. Taliaferro and John A. Smith, General Assistants; C. Spengler, Wagon-master.

THE SLAVE-WOMAN AND HER CHILDREN FREE.—At Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, Mr. BEECHER, after giving out the customary notices referred to the case of ELLEN, the white slave-woman and her children. He stated that, after the meeting on Wednesday evening, at which three hundred dollars and over were raised, money and pledges continued to come in, until, on Friday evening, nearly enough had been received to make up the balance required. The benevolent gentleman in Washington who had charge of the case was then instructed, by telegraph, to draw at sight for the required balance to complete the purchase-money, and to have the woman and her children manumitted. Taking up a paper then before him, he read a telegram from Washington, stating that "ELLEN and her children were all free, thank God." The woman and her little bright boy were present, and heard, for the first time, the announcement that they had been manumitted.

A HEAVY CALENDAR.—The April term of the Court of General Sessions commences this morning before Recorder BARNARD. The calendar is unusually heavy, and the cases important, the trials last term before Judge RUSSELL being few, and, with the exception of the Austrian Bank Forgery case, comparatively of minor interest. Late sittings, with rapidity and energy of action, will enable the Recorder, however, to overtake the lagging business, and make all things straight again before the end of the term. There are on the calendar 10 cases of murder, 3 of manslaughter, 37 of grand larceny, 35 of burglary 12 of forgery, 9 of felonious assault and battery, 6 of arson, 3 of highway robbery, besides a large number of a less important grade of offences, the total being 124 cases.

THE SUITS AGAINST LIQUOR DEALERS.—Some weeks since it was stated that seven thousand suits had been instituted against liquor dealers for violation of the license laws. As nothing has been heard of these suits recently, many have inferred that they have taken the course usual in such cases. It seems, however, that the result of the investigations of the policemen deputed to obtain statistical information on the subject, have not yet been made to the Board of Commissioners of Excise, as their Chairman is in Albany. Mr. CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent of Police, intends to serve these returns personally at the first opportunity, and it is stated that prosecution of the suits will be commenced within ten days thereafter. Every complaint which has been made, or which may be made, when the proof is sufficient, will be rigidly followed up.

MARINE LOSSES DURING MARCH.—The marine losses of American vessels, and of foreign vessels bound to or from the American ports, is estimated not to exceed $360,000 during the past month, exclusive of cargoes. This is a much smaller amount than has occurred for many months previous. The heaviest losses, in cargoes, to be added to this amount, are the following:

Arctim, about	$50,000	Agamemnon	$300,000
Glorieta, about	40,000	Hermione	30,000
N. Heaven	5,000	Mary Price	9,000
Monticello	150,000	Str Princess Royal	50,000

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 426 as the number of deaths that occurred during the past week—seven more than during the previous week, and twenty less than during the corresponding week of last year. Two hundred and forty-two of the number were 10 years of age and under; 109 died of diseases of the lungs and throat; 74 of diseases of the brain and nerves, and 3 were murdered: 99 were men, 76 women, 140 boys, 116 girls; 294 were natives of the United States, 90 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, 11 of England, 2 of Scotland, 2 of British America, 1 of France, and 1 of Africa.

THE BOOK TRADE-SALE.—The trade-sale of books by LEAVITT & Co., which has occupied the whole of last week, and will be continued to morrow, notwithstanding the absence from the catalogue of some of our largest publishers, has been one of the most spirited that has been held in several years. On Friday the catalogue of DERBY & JACKSON was disposed of, their publications bringing very good prices. Among their books were sold 7,350 volumes of their Standard Library of Fiction, 3,000 of Popular Biographies, 1,500 of Currer Bell's Novels, 1,000 of Library of Wit and Humor, etc. On Saturday the catalogue of T. B. PETERSON & Co., of Philadelphia, and PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of Boston, were run off. Of the former $4,000 worth were sold, and of the latter $9,000. Messrs HAARTNO & SON, of Philadelphia, sold $9,000 worth of their Bibles, and CHARLES DESILVER & Co., of Philadelphia, sold $2,500 worth of their books. The sale will be continued to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning in the North River, at the foot of King street. An inquest was held, and no marks of violence being apparent, a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered. A person at the inquest thought he recognized the deceased as Mike Finnigan, a resident of the Eighth Ward, who has been missing several days. The deceased was about forty years old, medium size, and had black hair and heavy sandy whiskers. He was well dressed, principally in black clothes.

MEETING OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—A numerously-attended meeting of the Typographical Union was held Saturday evening, at No. 163 Bowery. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to attend the National Convention, which is to be held in Boston the first Monday in May: BENJ. C. TRUMAN, CHAS. W. CHILDORN, and J. F. HORAN. The Union meets again next Saturday evening, to complete unfinished business.

DAY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ALBANY.—The steamers *Armenia* and *Metamora*, which plied last Summer between this City and Albany, as a day line, resumed their trips on Saturday morning, the *Metamora* leaving Jay-street pier on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays and the *Armenia* starting, from Harrison-street on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on the alternate days.

FIRE IN MERCER-STREET.—A fire was discovered at 2 A. M., Saturday, in the unoccupied, two-story frame building in Mercer-street, adjoining Firemen's Hall. Some furniture stored in the building was considerably damaged. The total loss, including damage to the building, was $500, and is fully insured.

OPENING OF THE NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Yesterday afternoon, the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, was formally opened for Divine service, Dr. BELLOWS Dr. OSGOOD, the Rev. S. LONGFELLOW and the Rev. C. B. FOTHINGHAM (the pastor) officiating. The building is a plain brick edifice, simply and conveniently furnished.

DISTINGUISHED DEPARTURES.—Among the passengers for Europe by the steamship *Arago*, which sailed on Saturday, were JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, LORING ANDREWS and family, Mr. SOTCHKAN, French Consul of Boston; G. H. GUCDIE, American Consul to Switzerland.

FIRE IN JEFFERSON-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District about 9 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a slight fire in the junk shop No. 54 Jefferson-street. The total damage did not exceed $50. Insured.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.—The Rev. Dr. JOHN LORD commences a course of Historical Lectures on the "Great Representatives of Modern Civilization," this evening, at Clinton Hall. There will be six lectures delivered, on Monday and Thursday evenings.

GENERAL TRADES UNION.—Delegates from the different Unions met yesterday afternoon, to take the preliminary steps towards organizing a General Trades Union. Another meeting is to be held in the same place next Sunday afternoon.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. BRENNAN, residing at No. 112 Eldridge-street, while on her way to church yesterday, suddenly fell dead in the street.

Police Reports.

ROW IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—Last evening at 9 o'clock four rowdies entered the lager-bier saloon of Charles Jacobs, No. 9 Leonard-street, and after having imbibed pretty freely, commenced an assault upon two girls employed to attend the tables. One of the girls, named Anna Fitzsimmons, being struck in the face, seized a water-pitcher and gave one of the villains a blow in the face with it, cutting him severely over the left eye. The rowdies now commenced an attack upon the place, and broke the doors and windows. One of them hurled a missile through a window, completely tearing away the sash. The cry of "Police" being raised, the rowdies sought to escape, but one of the number, who gave his name as Peterson, was apprehended, and on complaint of the girl ANNA and JACOBS, locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house. The other ruffians got away, but as they are known, they will probably be arrested to-day. Everything in the place that the fellows could lay hands upon was demolished.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit twos on the Greenbush Bank made their appearance on Saturday in the City. The bills are an imitation of the genuine, and printed on orange colored paper. The vignette represents a train of cars in motion, with agricultural implements and machinery in the foreground. On the right is a medallion likeness of a female, and on the left the State coat of arms. Only two errors for passing the bills have yet been made. Henry Morand, an Irish laborer, offered one at a store in Third avenue, receiving in exchange some tea and minor groceries. He pretended that his employer gave him the bill, but refused to name the employer. A man, giving his name as Henry Smith, purchased some shirts at No. 73 Bowery, and gave in payment three of the bills. The spurious character of the bills was detected, and he was given in charge of a policeman. The Celtic utterer, and the representative of the Smith family, were both committed to answer.

THE THIRTY-SECOND-STREET STABBING CASE.—Wm. Butler, who was stabbed on Tuesday evening last by Mr. Borland, his brother-in-law, at the residence of the latter in Thirty-second-street, is not expected to live. On Saturday morning Coroner GAMBLE took his *ante mortem* examination at Bellevue Hospital. His statement corroborated the account published in the TIMES on the morning after the occurrence. He came home about dark, and found Borland and his wife, and Ellen Sheldon, their neice, quarrelling and attempted to separate them, when Borland stabbed him twice with a pocket-knife. Ellen Sheldon told the same story, and the Jury rendered a verdict that Mr. Butler received his injuries at the hands of Borland. The accused, who was arrested directly after the stabbing, was removed to prison, to await the result of Butler's injuries.

THE SWORD SWALLOWER.—Mr. Wm. L. Deor, who lives in Fourth-street, had a curiosity to see the man who is respresented in advertising bills as swallowing swords with as much ease as ordinary men swallow hot coffee, and with far less injurious physical results than are produced by decoctions of the Java berry. As Mr. Deor was entering the place, John Buckbee, the manager of the show, he alleges pushed rudely against him, and, as he believes, stole his gold watch and chain. Mr. Buckbee denied the charge, but Justice STEERS committed him for trial.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Wm. Muproe on Saturday gave $75 in gold for a watch which was represented to him as being made of pure metal from the auriferous mines of California. He made the purchase at the auction store No. 2 Park-row, and was not long in discovering that he had been swindled. He made known the fact to Justice WELSH, and the proprietors of the auction store, Valentine R. Van Sickland and Thomas R. Peters were arrested. The accused were committed to await examination.

OUTRAGE.—Catharine Marshall, living at No. 198 East Thirty-second-street, was attacked on Saturday night by two men as she was going home from a visit, knocked down, and dragged into a stable. A policeman fortunately heard her cries, and arrested one of the miscreants, Thomas Kearney, a desperate character, who has been but a few days from Blackwell's Island.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—A fight took place, yesterday afternoon, between two men, at the corner of Hudson-avenue and De Kalb, when one struck the other with a cleaver on the side of the head, inflicting a serious wound and cutting off a portion of the cheek bone. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital. Officer OAKES arrested the man who used the weapon, but he was rescued by his friends, who were standing by in large numbers.

THE CASE OF POLICEMAN BURNS.—Officer BURNS, of the Third Precinct, was examined before Justice VOORHIES on Saturday last, upon a charge of committing an assault and battery upon Mrs AUGUSTA BALMAN. On the cross-examination of the complaining witness, it appeared that there had been some familiarity before between the parties, and consequently the Judge ordered the discharge of BURNS. The case will go before the Police Commissioners for investigation.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of Oyer and Terminer, (convened to receive that body) Saturday, and presented some seventy-five indictments, and were discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court. The Jury also presented the Managers of the Nursery at Flatbush. They say it is improperly managed and very sickly there.

THE WATER WORKS.—One of the new engines at the pump-well in East New-York was placed in position last week, and gives entire satisfaction to the Engineers.

SUPREME COURT.—A Special Term of the Supreme Court will be held to-day, by Judge INGRAHAM.

MORTALITY.—Health Officer BOYD reports 107 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Of these, 17 were men, 23 women, 35 boys and 35 girls. Consumption caused 15 deaths, scarlet fever 12 and diphtheria 8. There were also 11 persons who died of old age, and 9 were murdered or killed. 87 were natives of the United States.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
164 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family, and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machine, at $60 and $70, has attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Genuine *Circassian*,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise:
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Dream of the Broadway Belle.
BY JULIA CARY SUEINHARNT.

Horrible dreams I have often had:
Terrible, mystical, dread and sad;
Visions of frenzy, and visions of pain;
But never a vision that troubled my brain
Like the one that I'll tell you—Lord only knows
How or *why* it attacked me—but hers it goes:
I dreamed that I stood in a crowded street,
Made musical now by the tramp of feet;
And before me, flitting their glittering sides,
Like marble cliffs o'er these human tides,
Three snow-white palaces, massy and fair,
Towered giant-like up in the Summer air!

The fronts were gilded, the walls were lined
With mirrors and sculpture well designed;
Carved Graces lifted each silver lamp,
And luxury there had placed her stamp,
While the tables groaned under endless piles
OF MEN AND POTS' CLOTHING IN ALL THE STYLES!

Goods of all textures and every hue,
All the improvements, artistic and new;
Clothing for a prince on the day of his marriage,
And clothes for a husband of modester carriage:
Clothing for Boys, and clothing for MEN—
Garments surpassing the liveliest pen.

Panting, I rushed across the street,
To the doors where all human kind seemed to meet;
"Give me a SPRING SUIT!" loud I cried;
But a ringing voice from within replied,
"All gone, all sold!" At that cruel sound,
Falling and dizzy I fell to the ground.

'Twas only a dream, and a false dream, too,
For the palaces still—ONE TWENTY TWO,
ONE FORTY and ONE THIRTY EIGHT—
Keep open early and open late,
In FULTON STREET, and supply all comers
With clothes for a dozen of SPRINGS and SUMMERS.

Exquisite garments, profuse and gay,
Endless a sortment and vast display,
Made by SMITH BROTHERS, and sold so cheap,
That you wonder what profit the sellers reap;
BUT THE PRICES ARE MARKED, AND FOR CASH THEY SELL,
AND WHOE'ER GOES TO SMITH'S WILL BE TREATED WELL.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

1859.
Rogers & Raymond's,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau,
SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT

PARENTS.
IMMENSE VARIETY IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
Having established, by the excellence, variety and moderate prices of our Boys' Clothing an
EXTENSIVE POPULAR TRADE
in this branch of the clothing business, we now offer for the approval of parents a stock of fashionable Spring attire for
BOYS OF ALL AGES,
which embraces a greater number of new and seasonable FRENCH and domestic styles than has heretofore been presented by any firm engaged in the general Clothing trade. We solicit attention to the variety in shape, trimmings, materials, colors and sizes, which distinguishes our assortments from those of other Clothing houses; but above all,
LOOK AT THE PRICES
affixed to the articles, and then say if they are not by many per cent the
CHEAPEST OF THE SEASON.
Fancy Suits for small boys, School suits, Dress Suits, Office suits, Cadet Suits, Spring Raglans, Spring Overcoats &c., make up (in part) the diversified stock. The selection for Boys' Clothing is apart from those assigned to Gentlemen's Clothing, and great attention is bestowed upon this branch. Parents bringing their boys, and boys coming alone, will receive equally prompt attention. In the Boys' department, as in the Men's,
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION,
is the fixed, irrevocable rule. Boys can have their clothes made to measure, at moderate prices in the Juvenile Custom Department. ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!
CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyence from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses and posterior nares, and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple SUGAR PILL taken two or three times per day, promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by perseverig use the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.
Price, with full directions &c.....50 cents per box
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOME-PATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 2-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case $4; family case of 15 boxes and book $2.
The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by dealers.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED
BRUSSELS.
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dining Saloons.
The public are impleased upon by imitations of "Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce"—obtain the genuine of any respectable grocer or fruiterer
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.
Sole Agents.

Coal Oil.—In our advertising columns, this morning, may be found the advertisement of P. Young Brown, of Achor, Columbiana County, Ohio, of valuable coal lands for sale. We have two copies of the elaborate report of Prof. Silliman upon the coal found in that land, and can assure our readers that said report is extremely satisfactory.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box; Black or Brown, warranted: Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ornament for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT AUCTION PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 625 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with DR. GLOVER'S new Leverless truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Pinkie & Lyon's Sewing Machines,
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise.
P. S.—Send for Circular. No. 421 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations, with Charts and full written characters, with advice as to self-culture and proper pursuits, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Butters' Plush and Trim Satins,
Black and Colors, new and elegant designs.
Piece Silks of the most approved manufacture, for sale by ROBERTS & CAMPBELL, No. 15 Broadway.

Removal.
DR. AMORY HAY, M.D., has removed to No. 27 East 21st-st., where he will continue to devote his attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of this country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom.

Crisandoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass in excellence any in the world. Try them and verify this truth. For sale, and the dye applied by experienced artists at No. 6 Astor House.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 843 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

No More Bald Heads.
Use Dr. MANVILL'S Grecian Hair Restorative. Large bottles $1. Sold by all druggists.

Leary & Co.
Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentlemen's wear. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Glass Shades of all Sizes, for Covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No 156 William corner Ann-st.

MARRIED.

BAGERTT—COCKER.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday evening, March 16, by the Rev. E. T. Hiscox, GEORGE P. BAGERTT to ELIZABETH COCKER, both of Yorkville.

DIED.

BENNETT.—At Westport, Conn., on Sunday, April 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH BENNETT, widow of Wm. Bennett, aged 82 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH WOODRUFF, wife of Charles Woodruff, aged 56 years.
The friends of the family, and those of her sons, James and David Bremore, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 200 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A M.

INGRAHAM.—In this City, on Sunday, April 3, EMMA LOUISA, only child of B. Frank and Sophia Ingraham, aged 1 year, 6 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Joshua M. Varian, No. 60 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 3, JOSEPH TUCKER, Jr., eldest son of Joseph Tucker, in the 21st year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SISSONS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., ANNE SISSONS, beloved wife of Joseph Sissons, late of Peckham, London, aged 28 years.
Funeral to take place at 2 o'clock, this day, (Monday,) from her late residence, No. 492 Fifth-av.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 3, BENJAMIN H. CARPENTER, in the 51th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 38 6th-st., on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOYD.—In this City, on Sunday, April 3, Mr. EDWARD BOYD, of consumption, a native of County Down, Ireland, in the 48th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 368 24 av., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.
☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

HOUSMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, April 3, ISAAC R. HOUSMAN, aged 80 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the 2d Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th-st. His remains will be taken to Fort Hickman for interment.
☞ Sacramento, Cal., and Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

RODE.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 1, of consumption, FREDERICK W. RODE, aged 30 years.
His friends, and those of his brother, Charles R. Rode, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 58 6th-st.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 1, after a short illness, OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, in the 51st year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, at 12 o'clock noon, this day. (Monday.)

CURRIE.—In this City, on Saturday, April 2, JAMES CURRIE, in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of his family are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of T. Van Pelt, No. 75 Hammond st., without further invitation.

DUBRIN.—On Saturday, April 2, in the 22d year of his age, WILLIAM H. DUBRIN, youngest son of the Rev. J. P. Durbin.

WENDELL.—On Saturday, April 2, BERTHA AUGUSTA, infant daughter of John and Catharine Wendell.

WALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 2, GEORGE WALKER, aged 64 years.
His friends, and those of his brothers, John and Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ALLEN.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Friday, April 1, the Hon. JOHN ALLEN, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., to which place his remains will be taken for interment.

SHERWOOD.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday afternoon, April 2, of congestion of the lungs MARY SHERWOOD, widow of the late Isaac Sherwood, aged 76 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Albion, on Sunday, March 20, Miss MARY CHAMBERLAIN, in the 60th year of her age, daughter of the late Jno. C. Chamberlain, and formerly of Charlestown, N. H.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS!
BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of
SPRING OVERCOATS
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms.
Don't forget—NO. 8 BOWERY.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
One of the largest
NEW AND MOST TASTY STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
EVER OFFERED.
The CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT not equalled.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department, which is not in any way excelled by any in the world.
E. B. BALDWIN,
JERRY BROWN.

THE REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D.—DEAR SIR: We your fellow citizens, have been deeply interested in those especial labors in which you have been prominently engaged during the last two or three years with reference to American Slavery. Without having carefully read all you have preached or written on this subject, we know generally that your labors have eminently tended to establish these truths: First, that the Word of God in no degree countenances any system, usage or institution essentially resembling that Slavery which exists throughout a large portion of our own country; secondly, that Christianity is essentially, vitally, irreconcilably at war with such slavery, and that any true and pure Church is necessarily its antagonist; thirdly, that it is the imperative duty of the organized Christianity of our land to war against such Slavery, systematically, unintermittingly, uncompromisingly, so long as the iniquity shall continue to exist. We, therefore, in testimony of our profound appreciation of your labors and sacrifices in the cause of Christian Purity and National Righteousness, respectfully invite you to repeat, at such early day as your convenience may suggest, one or more of your recent discourses on the subjects just indicated, in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, where some thousands of our fellow-citizens may share with us the interest and profit of hearing you.
We are, with profound esteem, yours,

HORACE GREELEY,	MYRON H. CLARK,
JOHN JAY,	WM. CURTIS NOYES,
WM. M. EVARTS,	H. WARD BEECHER,
EDGAR KETCHUM,	THOS. S. HASTINGS,
R. H. MCCURDY,	JAMES HUMPHREY,
ED. H. CHAPIN,	WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,	OLIVER JOHNSON,
JOSEPH HOXIE,	JOHN W. EDMONDS,
T. B. STILLMAN,	CHAS. A. DANA,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,	S. F. TOWNSEND,
GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS,	SIMEON DRAPER,
A. H. BURLINGHAM,	A. W. MORGAN,
R. HILDRETH,	BENJ. N. MARTIN,
DEXTER FAI

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—One of the new and elegant row on the north side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., being the 12th house east of 6th-av., finished in the best manner with all modern improvements. Two thirds can remain, and the balance taken in City lots or a cheaper house. Apply to ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver-st.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds at par.

Maps of said lands can be seen at the above office, and information Hats thereof, with prices attached, will be furnished by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties addressed either at Dubuque or at the office of the Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, W. W. HAMILTON, PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high-ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL U. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison ave.; lot 25 by half block; house 25x60; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; built by Robbins, in the best manner; extra plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and possession given by 10th inst. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—OCCUPying the most healthy, popular, and convenient location in Brooklyn, with gas and Nassau water, viz.: 3 on St. Felix-st., 4 on Canton-st., and 1 on Lafayette-av. Price $3,500, $4,000, and $6,500; terms easy. The Fulton-av. cars pass within a few steps every 2½ minutes. Apply to WM. S. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York; at or before 8½ A. M. or after 5 P. M., at No. 19 Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's Church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,429 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 27TH-ST., between Avenue B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon, lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building, ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN E. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—Four building lots, each 25 by 100 feet, in South 1st, east of Grove-st. These lots are on high ground, in a good and rapidly-improving neighborhood, and in the vicinity of the Long-dock improvements, to which a ferry from Chambers-st., New-York, will soon be in operation. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. C. BRATTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 34th and 35th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of thirteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 34th and 35th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PHYFE, Treasurer, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 8 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 22 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 106 Wall-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 47th-st., East River, being in front on 2d-st., 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class stone-front English basement, of most convenient construction, in 23d st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE ON Murray Hill—A first-class stone front house, 4-story and high stoop, 37 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and dining-room extension in addition, and superior stable, for sale, on Murray Hill, near Madison av. and 36th-st. Terms easy. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!—A WELL-BUILT, brown-stone front English basement house, built in modern style, and very convenient; house four stories high and 60 feet deep by 17; with good yard and every way a desirable residence; location 143-st., near 7th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—IN THE VICINITY of Washington Park, a genteel two-story and basement frame cottage, with two lots of ground handsomely laid out, with plenty of fruit trees, peaches, grapes, quinces, &c. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to, or address, JOS. JANES, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A house pleasantly situated on the highest and best drained ground in the City, four-story, high stoop, 20 by 50, lot 20 by half block, containing all modern improvements, opposite open grounds of the Blind Institution, No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of WM. L. TAYLOR, corner Pearl and Wall sts.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Forty acres of land, situated at Glenwood, on Hempstead Harbor, 1½ miles above Glen Cove, fronting on the water. On the premises is a hotel; also, a flue dock, barns, &c. The steamboat lands and lays in front of the hotel. Apply to JOHN N. QUIKE, No. 35 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-STORY high basement house on West 30th-st., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; sub-cellar and fine large yard. House, 22 by 53; lot, 98.9. Location unexceptionable. Sold with or without furniture. Inquire of JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEGANT, new, brown-stone front house No. 311 Fleury-st., between Degraw and Harrison sts., containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets, furnace, range, wash-trays, &c. Apply to WM. H. WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone-front house on West 23d-st., with all modern improvements, (mirrors and gas fixtures below to the house.) will be sold very cheap. Inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot No 8 Attorney-st., near Grand-st.; house very convenient with water, baths, gas, marble mantels, grates, &c.; 3-story, basement and subcellar. Terms favorable. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York., Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT the furniture, house No. 49 Pacific st., Brooklyn, pleasantly located between Henry and Clinton sts., but few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. It has bath-room, water in second story, furnace, &c. For particulars apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

$4,500.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 462 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn; $2,000 can remain; or would exchange for a small place within 50 miles of New-York. The premises, if not sold by the 15th, will be let. Inquire of P. J. BERTINE, No. 183 West 24th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine-place, 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, No. 91 West 42d st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av. Size house, 20 by 51 feet, with extension. Lot, half block. Price, $42,500. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT; brown-stone front, three-story and high basement; No. 45 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Can be seen from 2 till 5 P. M. Apply on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 12 AND 14 Pell-st., 122 feet west of the Bowery, well suited for buildings for mechanical purposes, will be sold low, for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, 305 Canal st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 2-4 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

TO OWNERS OF TENEMENT PROPERTY.—Wanted to lease, a few tenement houses, well located, by a responsible party. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., to ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY AND basement brick house No. 3 Beach-st., containing gas, range, gas and fixtures. Possession given on the 1st of May. For further particulars, apply to
K. B. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—WASHINGTON-PLACE.—A HOUSE and lot in Washington-place, about 300 feet west of Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID RALT, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in New-York or Brooklyn—at Morristown, N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, situated on Morris-av., near the railroad depot, and in one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick, 33 feet front, 46 feet deep, 3 stories high, containing parlor, sitting-room, library and dining-room, with store-room and pantry on the first-floor, and nine rooms in the second and third stories, with basement-kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use; the building stands about 70 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, adorned with beautiful shade trees; good garden, together with a large ice house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, fine water, good schools, society, &c; is very accessible, by railroad to New-York, being within an hour and twenty minutes of it. For further information, apply to E. P. BEACH, Great Western Railway Agency, 213 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLA AT NEWPORT, R. I., FOR SALE, One of the most beautiful and desirable situations on the Cliffs, at Newport, R. I., is offered for sale. The house was constructed four years since under the superintendence of Mr. George Snell, architect, of Boston, and no expense spared in its finish; it is upwards of forty feet square and contains thirteen rooms with marble mantels in the two principal stories; has bathing rooms with hot and cold water, and all other modern improvements, such as furnace, cooking range, &c., plate glass, silver ware, furniture, &c. The view is unsurpassed, being situated on high ground, between the residences of Mr. Wm. T. Wetmore and the Hon. Geo. Bancroft. The place contains upwards of two and a half acres, laid off in lawn, flower garden, vegetable garden, &c., and more land could be had adjoining if desired. There is a spacious carriage-house and stable, and every convenience that could be desired. For terms, which will be very accommodating, and further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO OR THREE VILLA sites on the North River, at the upper extremity of the Palisades, accessible in an hour from the City by the West-Shore Railroad, and in 1½ hours by steamboat daily. These sites, containing from two to five acres each, are elevated more than 300 feet above the river, and command a most picturesque view of the Hudson, extending beyond Sing Sing to the Highlands. The western view, over the Hackensack Valley, includes the Ramapo Mountains and is unsurpassed for its beauty and extent. These sites comprise woodland, running water, and most desirable evergreens, and are susceptible of the highest cultivation. Few combining so many natural advantages are to be found within easy access of the City. Part of the purchase-money can be left on Bond and mortgage. For full particulars, inquire of WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including water from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 48 Broadway.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE S. HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ABEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS H. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Catskill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-House in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—On the corner of Bowne av. and Madison-st., one of the finest locations in the village. The lot is 85 feet front and rear, by 200 feet deep; the buildings 40 feet front and 56 feet deep, with a two-story wing 22 by 20 feet, all new and built in the best manner; and for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any dwelling in the village, and stands within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. For particulars, apply to HENRY S. HOVER, Esq., Auctioneer; or, CHARLES W. COX, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck-slip, N. Y. WM. POST, Jr.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Adjoining Long Island Sound, at Orienia, Mamaroneck, Westchester County—The tenant to have the house and use of the furniture, together with privilege of the grounds and gardens, and supplied with vegetables and fruit from the same; also to have carriage house and stables, and hay for two horses, and have a sufficient quantity of ice from the ice-house, and to have bathing boats, &c. Rent $800. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE JONES, Esq., *Times* Office. Possession given on the 15th of April, and to continue the remainder of the year 1859.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, or vacant lots in Brooklyn, and the difference, if any, paid in cash—a beautiful new house, built in modern style, with arched parlors, marble mantels and grates, containing 12 rooms, with two acres of land, situated on high ground, overlooking Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, 7 miles from Harlem, in Westchester County, and one mile from the depôt on the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 20 Grove-st., New York, or No. 48 Wall-st., in the Long Island Insurance Office.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the village of Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Situated two miles from the depôt, at Bridgeport, Conn.; house built of stone in Gothic style; tower 50 feet high, stained and plate glass windows, grained ceilings, all modern conveniences, 14 rooms, drawing-room, with bow window; 20 acres of land, view of the country and Long Island Sound unsurpassed; conveyance from New-York six times a day in 2½ hours. Price $10,000, half cash. Cost $15,000. Apply personally, or by letter, to J. H. BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE New-York and New-Haven Railroad, within ten minutes' walk of Portchester Depôt. A large two-story and attic house in good order, with all the necessary out-buildings. A large garden; good well of water; fine lawns and plenty of good fruit trees. Terms moderate to a responsible party. For further information inquire of DAVID M. LYON, No. 120 Beekman-st., corner of Water.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL country site, with extensive view; contains 34 acres; only 8 miles from Hoboken Ferry, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which is just completed; also convenient to several lines of stages; a fine orchard, variety of fruit, and a small house, sorrounded with shade, on the place. Apply at W. G. PLUMMER'S, No. 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES.—FOR SALE, IN the town of Rye, ¾ of a mile from Portchester station, 225 acres of land, the greater part commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This affords a good opportunity for persons wishing fine situations adjoining each other. Apply to A. L. BUSH, on the premises, or to N. D. BUSH, at the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 141 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story dwelling-house, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding one of the finest views in Westchester County. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT RAY RIDGE, L. I.—The place is beautifully situated upon, and affords a fine view of New-York Bay. Fruit in abundance, fine bathing, ice house, (filled,) barns, &c. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY place, consisting of a cottage with fine garden and 7 acres of land in the town of Norwalk, Conn., on the down-town road, one mile from the bridge. For particulars inquire of E. S. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FORT LEE, N. J., A DWELLING, carriage house, &c., with one or five acres of land; adjoins the river, and is about five minutes walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to CHAS. S. WATKINS, at Fort Lee.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 73 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-street, furnished or unfurnished, to a private family only. Apply to JAS. H. STRONG, Madison-square hotel, corner 21st-st and Broadway.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 157 Maiden-lane.

LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about an acre and a half of ground attached. Apply to D. ROBINSON, Great Western Insurance Co., No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE AT NEWTON, opposite the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSES at Astoria, L. I. Apply to R. L. REES, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 500 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely grazed, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walks and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening lands, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

The house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND IMPROVED ESTATE, with a beautiful residence on Rock River near Dixon, Illinois, belonging to a gentleman about to leave for Europe, containing 640 acres, half in timber and half in prairie, under cultivation. A large and picturesque dwelling-house, situated on elevated ground, 150 feet above the river, which overlooks a magnificent landscape, embracing a fine view of Rock River as far as the eye can extend. The other buildings on the premises consist of a farm-house, large barn and out-houses of every description. A garden and three orchards, abounding with selection of grafted fruits; a never-failing spring. This estate is easy of access, being within four hours' ride of Chicago, three miles from the Depot of the Chicago, Dixon and Iowa Air Line Railroad, and the same distance from the Depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. This is an estate in the fullest sense of the word, and highly recommended as such to any party inclined to be the owner of a demesne. Possession given as it is, with furniture, stock, farming implements, &c. Terms agreeable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Wildams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 60 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of the Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

GOTHIC VILLA FOR SALE.—A TASTY Gothic Villa, located on the side terrace of a beautiful road, near the Tubby Hook Depôt, on this island. The house contains about 14 rooms, and is so constructed as to command views of both the Hudson and Harlem Rivers: one acre of land in natural forest and garden. The house is supplied with water from a never-failing spring on the top of the hill, and has furnaces &c. Will be sold at a bargain. For details apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—On the Sound, within 50 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad, a very desirable house, with outbuildings, comprising barn, hay-house, carriage house, ice-house, &c., &c., with ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, the above is unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 312 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 36x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS OR RENT for the Summer, furnished at Spuyten Duyvil, 12½ miles from City Hall, by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with bath, water-closet, furnace, range, hot and cold water &c., 3½ acres of ground overlooking the Hudson; stable, coachman's room, &c. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 266 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining R. K. Bennett, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McGORD, on the premises. Price $8,000.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., close to Depôt, unfurnished or furnished, 2 stories, water in each story; a furnace, marble mantels, piazza entire front; about two acres ground; barn, carriage-house, &c.; well located for a hotel or private boarding; accommodates 60 or 70 persons. Inquire at No. 138 11th st., corner 6th-av. Terms very easy.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—VERY PRETTY, on salt water, in Westchester County. House new, barn, stables, men's dwelling, 21 acres of land, good orchard, garden, &c.; plenty of fruit, excellent fishing and bathing. Distant 45 minutes by New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. B. BALDWIN, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY COTTAGE, with about 8 acres of land attached; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and cellar; retired situation; 2 miles this side of Hempstead village, on the banks of a trout stream and pond. Price very low. Apply to GEO. HALL, Counsellor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 200 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 5½ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¾ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 8 rooms, and from 2 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.—A FARM, beautifully situated, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The convenient dispositions are a commodious dwelling, barn, cow-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR sale, known as part of the Sin Farm, situated near the Passaic Bridge Erie Railroad Station, ten miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 25 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable; also contains spring of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a seminary, a hotel, farm, Summer resort, for gardening or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPIER, Passaic, N. J., or on Tuesdays, at No. 20 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR BRIDGEPORT, Conn.; contains about 24 acres of good tillable land, all under cultivation; between 150 and 200 fruit trees; cottage house, eight rooms; barn, carriage-house, tenant-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 325 Broadway, Room No. 36, third floor, front.

SMALL FARM LOTS.—LOTS NOT EXCEEDing 100 acres each, can be secured by joining with a party organized to form a Settlement. Apply to BENJAMIN J. TIMMS, Office of United Emigration, No. 243 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Contains 16 acres of tillable, and 12 of woodland; the dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Houston-st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 6 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—23 ACRES, WITH abundance of fruit and berries, 1½ miles from depôt, and 28 miles from New York; $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—A FARM ON THE LONG ISLAND Railroad, twelve miles from the City, and all kinds of buildings erected for the tenant.
STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM, CONVENIENT OF ACCESS to the City, worth from $4,000 to $5,000, in exchange for a genteel 3-story brick house with high basement and subcellar, in fine condition, between five and six blocks from the ferry, in Williamsburgh. The house will lay 10 per cent, to buy. Address WALLING, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SMALL FARM WANTED—VALUE ABOUT $3,000, in exchange for two substantial 4 story brick houses, known as No. 195 West 14th-st. Parties can call and examine, and if desirous of further information call at No. 189 3d-av. JOEL D. OTTIWELL.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATEVERDELL'S, TENNE CRLE HOUSE, cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FRAMES—PICTURE FRAMES, ALL KINDS for sale by D. S. BRIGHT, No. 80 Reade-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the *Times*.

ROOMS AND OFFICES
TO RENT
IN
APPLETON'S BUILDING.
APPLY TO
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE NEW modern English basement house now finishing on the north side of 46th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. It is built with all the modern improvements—4 story and basement high stoop, hot and cold water on fourth stories, vestibules, 6 pairs, front and rear vaults, mirrors, and cornices in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms, finished in the best manner, and will be furnished with gas chandeliers, lamps &c., and will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply at No. 58 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 66 East 38th-st., with all the modern improvements, finished in first-class style. Also, 3-story frame house, with 3 lots of ground, situated at 124th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., with all the modern improvements. Also, 3-story and basement house No. 700 East 32d st., between 2d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of E. L. & P. T. BURNHAM, Agents, No. 611 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ROOMS in the new brick building, situate on Broad, near the corner of Water-st., in the City of Elizabeth, New-Jersey; either of the said rooms is well adapted for a dry goods, grocery or fancy store, and situated in the best locality for business in the city. Apply to ASBURY W. MILLER, Druggist, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET.—THE LIGHT AND AIRY LECTURE-room of the Home Chapel will be rented for Church services on the Sabbath, and during the week; also for public lectures. The Ch

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS,
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
BY SATTERLEE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

Small lots of the following desirable investment stocks now on hand, viz.:

Eagle Ins. Co.,	Commonwealth Ins. Co.,
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North American Ins. Co.,	Peoples' Ins. Co.,
Park Ins. Co.,	Arctic Ins. Co.,
Relief Ins. Co.,	Indemolty Ins. Co.,
Security Ins. Co.,	Ætna Ins. Co.,
United States Ins. Co.,	Brevoort Ins. Co.,
Mercantile Ins. Co.,	Broadway Ins. Co.,
Washington Ins. Co.,	Exchange Ins. Co.,
Nassau Ins. Co.,	Gebhard Ins. Co.,
American Ins. Co.,	Goodhue Ins. Co.,
Home Ins. Co.,	Harmony Ins. Co.,
Manhattan Ins. Co.,	New World Ins. Co.,
Williamsb'g City Ins. Co.,	Amer'n Exchange Ins. Co.,
Phœnix Ins. Co.,	Eve-ett Ins. Co.,
Jersey City Ins. Co.,	Artisans' Ins. Co.,
Brooklyn Ins. Co.,	Columbian Marine Ins. Co.,
Fulton Ins. Co.,	Grt. West'n Marine Ins. Co.,
Humboldt Ins. Co.	Mercantile Marine Ins. Co.,

New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.

Also, a list of first class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities on hand and for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers or at private sale.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,
H. A. BOSTWICK,
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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

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HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
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BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 20, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors held in Boston on the 9th inst. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 61 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and the holders of the 8 per cent. Land Grant or Construction Bonds of the said Company, are notified that the Committee have prepared the Bondholders' Agreement, providing for the purchase of the road, at the Trustees' sale thereof, and the same is now ready for the signature of such bondholders as wish to avail of its provisions, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall st. It is required to be signed within 60 days from March 1, 1859.—Dated March 25, 1859

J. H. RANSOM, R. J. WALKER,
WM. B. OGDEN, HENRY H. BOODY,
WM. A. BOOTH, CHARLES BUTLER,
O. D. ASHLEY, Committee.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.

S. K. GREEN, President,
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOEN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEE, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1859.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., (Custom House Building), on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN Trades Company have declared a dividend of Two and One half Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst., for the quarter ending March 31. The books will be closed until the 16th April.

J. M. WOODWARD, President.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors, for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house No. 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

W. HALL, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW YORK, April 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Book will remain closed until that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER AND COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR—Published by SEWELL FERRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall st., weekly, and delivered by carriers at $2 50 per annum.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to STRATTON & GREEN, No 96 Broadway.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFE, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT!!

THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandize, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVILENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid.

BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.
John C. Bragg, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City.

W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 823 Broadway.

BED TICKS FILLED WITH STRAW, Boat or rye, called for and delivered. Furniture received in storage for the latest approved rates. Orders addressed B. MYER, No. 17 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859:
Through via Panama Railroad to California.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,

to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WHITING.

By this line ONLY are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the Isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.

An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.

For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to

L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren st., New-York.

COLEMAN'S

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly as advertised. Clipper of SATURDAY, April 23, the A-1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thos. B. SKINNER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. This superb Baltimore clipper ship shows by her log the following passage and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool thirteen days; passage from London to Callao seventy eight days; passage from Callao to Cork eighty days; sailing to company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*, best log her on both passages. Passage from Melbourne to Callao thirty-two days, said to be the shortest on record. She made the distance of 2,500 miles in seven successive days, and we expect will make one of this shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at the lowest rates For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO, No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

SUTTON & CO.'S
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sharpest and Finest Clipper up.
To sail on the Advertised Day.
Clipper of 20th April inst.
The splendid and favorite A 1 extreme Clipper-ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRARY, Master,

Is receiving her cargo at Pier No 8 East River, and will Promptly Sail as Above.

The B. F. HOXIE, being well known as a fast sailer of the extreme-clipper model, and delivering her cargo in fine order, without damage, is recommended to shippers as the most desirable conveyance offering, and will fill on her advertised day.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCRANCE, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $18. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 15 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, and red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$8

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Knoxville, Tenn....	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.....	21
To Columbia, S. C....	20 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	33

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

The COLUMBIA, Captain BEARS, succeeds, on SATURDAY, April 9.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, LESTRADE.....	Sat'y, April 23	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, JONES.....	Sat'y, May 7	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments. Carry able surgeons

No steerage passengers.

Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, the United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route Passengers' fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $4; to Petersburg and Richmond $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¾ per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROMESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 20th April.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTHWEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 8 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP ALPS, E. M. HOCKER, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY next, April 7. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st Naturalised citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet at No. 32 Chambers-st., on MONDAY, April 4, 1859. The following Assessment Lists will be taken into consideration:

Sewer in 42d-st., from 4th-av. to Madison, and through Madison av. to 39th-st., and all matters heretofore advertised.

The following are notified to appear before said Committee: Jacob Warren, Esq., Henry E. Clark, Esq., the Managers of Colored Orphan Asylum, and all parties interested, are notified to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & J. TIEBOUT, for the transaction of the hardware and ship chandlery business, and the manufacturing of deck plugs and tree nail wedges at No. 301 Lewis st., corner of 6th-st.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859. JOHN TIEBOUT.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 4 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—GAS CONSUMERS who intend to remove on or before the 1st of May, are requested to give early notice at this office. By complying with this request they will avoid all liability for gas consumed by other parties.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GORDON & GOVE, was dissolved April 1, 1859, by mutual consent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COUPE Rockaway for one horse; to be warranted good in every respect. Address, stating lowest cash price, H. M. PATTERSON, No. 86 South-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy: fare $1.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:16 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

ARTICLING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the Western cities visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 10, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN C. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 24, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains at 4 and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Hobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:15 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:5 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Hobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and Bleecker Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M.; and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Via and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for U. S. Mail. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington is 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENCHANTRESS, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1858.—Trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; at P. M. for Sysosset; Hempstead. 10 A. M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica; on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.

A. H. PALMER, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—FROM Peck-slip, E. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY,
And corner of READE, CENTRE and ELM STS.,

have now ready a large stock of

IRON BEDSTEADS,

of all the various kinds, and of superior quality, suitable for FIRST-CLASS TRADE, which they offer at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES. HOSPITALS, PRISONS AND SCHOOLS supplied to any extent, and at short notice.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. WARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Of elegant suites from $25 and upwards. Wardrobes mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old-established Warerooms ENAMELED FURNITURE manufactory, 634 Broadway, five doors above Lauis Keene's Theatre. Parties should purchase now from a well-seasoned stock, or order for spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

PARLOR FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A rosewood suite of nine pieces, green and gold brocatelle covering. Also, eight yards velvet carpets, stair carpets, &c., to be seen at No. 29 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 477 Canal st.
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Of a superior quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st

AGRICULTURAL.

SCOTCH OATS.

The early-Angus and improved Scotch Oats, of a very superior quality, just imported. Also for sale, Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds, and a large assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Guano, Superphosphate of Lime, Blood and Wool Manure, Poudrette, &c. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

a good assortment. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 160 lbs. each. Ni regenized superphosphates of lime per bag $4 per ton $50 Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $3 50, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

PURE NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,
BONE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
LAND PLASTER, &c.
Sold at wholesale and retail, by
CHEEVING, BROTHER & CO
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 20 years, and still holds its place in market as the LEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for CORN, GRASS and GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Price, $1 50 to $2 per hhd, according to quantity.
Apply to GELSTON, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HAMMERS SUPERIOR STEAM ALE.—Depot No. 268 Washington st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.

It is built upon a solid Iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding-board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckarte, Wm. Mason, H. Wolfenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano forte and stool for sale at a bargain. Is of rich and costly finish, superb carved legs of roses and fruit, massive top and bottom carvings, in ele. ant round c

Our New-Orleans Correspondence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 26, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A prominent topic of discussion in this great commercial emporium at the present time is, the mud-lumps at the mouths of the Mississippi. The hindrance they cause to commerce and trade is becoming more and more apparent, day by day. At a late moment of the last session of Coogress, a Committee of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce proceeded to Washington, and in conjunction with a delegate from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, endeavored to induce the Executive to place at the disposal of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, $71,500, this being the unexpended balance of $130,000 originally appropriated by Congress for removing the aforesaid obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi River.

Through the exertions of the Louisiana Senators and Representatives, both branches of Coogress passed resolutions which authorized the $71,500 to be paid over to the New-Orleans Committee, thus avoiding the delay from the law in force which required it to be disposed of in pursuance of contracts after publication by the Secretary of War. It was not only deemed of the greatest importance to avoid all unnecessary delay, bnt also to get this money into the hands of parties whose interests rendered imperative an economical and effectual application of the small remainder of the appropriation, inasmuch as it is a notorious fact that the entire amount of said appropriation already expended under the contract system with the Secretary of War, had not in reality been used for the laudable purpose of removing obstructions to navigation at the mouths of the Mississippi River, but solely to remove obstructions in the Buchanan political mud-hole. True to their instincts, and loth to lose what little remained of Government pap in the New-Orleans porringer, both the President and Secretary of War withheld their signatures from the joint resolntions of Congress, and insisted on carrying ont the old corrupt contract system, in which action they appear to have had the covert countenance of their two *confess*, Messrs. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, who up to that point had appeared the zealous advocates of the interests of their constituents. Thus the matter stands, and now the merchants, banks and insurance offices had better appropriate from their overflowing coffers a sufficient sum to effectually accomplish the work, though, from the extent and variety of interests involved, it may be considered a national affair.

Mangled corpses of the victims of the steamer *Princess'* explosion, are found in the Mississippi daily. The *Princess* was the crack boat on these waters, and on this particnlar trip she was fairly black with passengers, numbering, it is estimated, nearly five hundred, and among them many planters with their families, coming to this city to enjoy the gay season of *Mardi Gras*. No attempt has been made to give a list, or the number of those who perished. It is fearfully large, some say three hundred, and this was by far the greatest and most heartrending disaster that ever occurred on the river. As little is said about it as possible. The investigation as to the causes is over, and sheer negligence on the part of the second engineer, who was on dnty at the time, is clearly proved. Here the matter ends of course. All efforts to prosecnte the said engineer would doubtless result in his being taken up by his friends as an abused man. They would dine him, serenade him, and probably invite him to make public his political opinions, with the view of running him for an office of some sort.

LOCKRIDGE, of Nicaraguan fame, is here, endeavoring to get up a company for Arizona. He can be seen daily in the vestibule of the St. Charles Hotel, (likened by some unto a menagerie,) talking with a very patronizing, indifferent air to groups of fiery boys, worn-ont young men, and some old grizzlies, who are always to be found here waiting for something of a distinguished character to turn up. WALKER, it is well understood in the best informed filliouster circles, has gone to California to fan the dying embers of filibusterism in that region, with the view of again applying the flame to Nicaragua. If the thousands who followed WALKER to Nicaragua, and whose bones now manure the soil of that country, had gone to Arizona and New-Mexico and opened up that Indian country, they would have done their country great service, and gathered honor and profit to themselves. God speed the companies forming for Arizona. If the ulterior design of one and all is to extend slavery or to filibuster, any one acquainted with that region knows full well that both these projects are utterly impracticable by any such means. The actual result will be the taking off of a class of men worse than useless in our large cities, who will, on arriving at their destination, be forced to settle down and work for their daily bread with their own hands, instead of turning their attention to the nigger interest or invading a country with which we are at peace.

The *Quaker City*, of the Tehuantepec line, doubtless having in view the general interests of the country, has *very kindly* offered to touch at Vera Cruz and land our newly appointed Minister to Mexico, Mr. MCLANE. This steamer leaves to-morrow, 27th inst., and as the *Tennessee* will not be ready until 1st prox. Mr. MCLANE avails himself of the offer of the Tehuantepec Company.

From the various speculations regarding this mission, in which the Press all over this country indulges, it is evident that the magnitude of its importance is beginning to be felt. *It is in fact the most important mission in the gift of our Government.* If the Administration has been alive to this fact, then it must be charged with criminality in so long trifling with stupendous interests. Of one thing you may rest assured, malign influences have been, and still are, at work to render Mr. MCLANE's mission abortive. The Administration has not had the good sense, firmness and honesty to give Mr. MCLANE clear, bold and decided instructions, based on the liberal principles, and the Monroe doctrine, about which we talk so much, and which, if honestly applied and carried out, would command the respect and consequently the moral support of civilized nations. From his recommendation of a forcible occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua, the President has now gone far on the back track, in order to avoid conflict with European Powers, who, it is now beginning to appear, had no idea of opposing a regular, honest recognition and support of the Juarez Government by the United States.

Notwithstanding the pernicious influences that have been brought to bear upon the Administration and Mr. MCLANE, by emissaries of the Church Party, the Tehuantepec Company and all sorts of private interests, this gentleman is becoming so hedged in by paramount circumstances, that only one course is left for him to pursue, viz.: the unequivocal recognition of JUAREZ and the Liberal Party. Mr. MCLANE is beginning to see clearly the error of Mr. FORSYTH. He is becoming aware of the fact that the interests of the United States demand the recogoition of the Liberal Party and that party only. He is beginning to see the immense benefit we should derive from such a step, and I fully believe that he is becoming *saturated* with the idea that his honor, political fame and success must be identified with that policy. My impressions of Mr. MCLANE are that he is above selling himself for gold, and that the friends of the Liberal Party in Mexico have nothing to fear at his hands.

Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, of your City, is here looking after the interest of the numerous steamships which he owns, running from this port on the Gulf waters. The *Tennessee* is one of his best, and he was much chagrined at her detention. She is now running at a great loss, but Mr. MORGAN declared his intention to "hold on" and await the result of affairs in Mexico. Should things turn ont well, he anticipates running a weekly line from this place to Vera Cruz ere long. ANOTHER significant move is the establishment in Mexico of one of our "institutions" under the name of the "Spanish-American Express Company," running from New-York to New-Orleans, Vera Cruz, City of Mexico, Acapulco, Guaymas and San Francisco, and to be ramified throughout Mexico as soon as circumstances will permit. Mr. KING, of St. Louis, is President of the company, which wields a large capital. An agent of the company goes out in the *Tennessee*, following close upon the heels of Mr. MCLANA. There is also a person here from New-York, connected with capitalists in that City, who goes to the City of Mexico to establish a banking and commercial house. Behind all these projects, there are many capitalists already formed into companies for mining and other enterprises throughout Mexico, the moment stipulations already blocked out with the Liberal Party go into effect.

BRODERICK, MCKIBBEN and NUGENT, of California, DALLISON SMITH, of Oregon, the Minister to Mexico, emissaries of the Liberal and Church Party, all go out on the *Quaker City*. There will be a *Happy Family* on board that boat whose purposes, whatever they may be, whether for good or evil, will be concealed beneath sleepy eyes, soft fur, and the most soothing species of grimalkin music. DE SOTO.

THE WESTERN GOLD REGION.—A letter from Fort Laramie, in the St. Louis *Republican*, says: "My opinion is that gold is abundant along the whole range of the Rocky Mountains, as far northwest as the head of the Missouri River. I know, from my knowledge of the Crow country, that gold exists all along the foot of the mountains, and it is certain that in the Black Hills, north of this, the prospect for gold is better than it is south of the Platte."

The Lower Mississippi is again desolating the country. At the mouth of White River, on Thursday evening last, it was reported that the River was an inch higher than at any period last Spring. The officers of the steamer *Pacific* report the river rising all the way from New Orleans to Cairo, and along in Kentucky Bend, and various other points, the water was ont of all bounds, with nothing but water and the tops of trees to be seen as far as the eye could reach. There are more breaks in the levees than last year, and the destruction of property will be enormous. The latest news from the Missouri is that it was still rapidly risin

[Advertisement.]

THE NEWEST SENSATION.—The newest sensation is that created by the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company of this City. Nothing ever surpassed, in point of usefulness and interest, the articles offered to all classes of the community by these philanthropists. They have invented a plan by which our commonest or our best garments can be rendered unimpeachable and infallible life preservers. Alike instantaneously, and upon the slightest alarm, these garments (made for men, women, and children) can be transformed into infallible buoys, which will prevent the wearers from drowning, under the most perilous circumstances. It is SURELY for all who are in the remotest degree liable to drowning, to wear any but these articles of clothing.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, No. 256 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the only certain cure for sores and ulcers arising from youth's indiscretion; such sufferers will do well to try this great cleanser; disease cannot live when it is used. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York,

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE DEAF.

DR. HARTLEY begs to state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising a cure for deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness or desperation.

The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where information does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Dr. HARTLEY will receive calls each morning, at his residence, No. 26 Clinton-place.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
Successors to ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 2.

$6 000 Ill. Int. '60	96¼	11 Hudson R. R.			33½
21,000 Mo. State 6s	87	200	do		33¾
15,000	do	87¼	150	do	s60 33
10,000	do	s60	86¾	50	do b30 33½
5,000 Cal. St. 7s Bs		84¾	100	do	b80 33¾
1,000 Brook. City W. L.		102	300 Har. R. R.		11¾
7,000 Hnd. Riv. R. 3dM.		78	100 Har. R. Pref.		s60 33½
5,000	do	77¾	200	do	s60 39½
5,000 Te. He. & A. 2d m.		43	500	do	33¾
1,000 La Ce. & M. L. G. h.		17½	10	do	39¾
10,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 6s		72	200	do	s60 39⅞
2,000 I. L. & W. 1st m. h.		71	80 Nor. & Wor. R. R.		31
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. b.		88	50 Mich. Cen. R'd		s30 50
90 Merchants' Bank		112¼	50	do	50¼
5 Bank of Commerce		101¾	100	do	b30 50¾
5	do	102	350	do	50⅞
27 Nassau Bank		101	150	do	s10 50
165 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.		97½	200	do	s30 49⅞
100	do	97¾	250	do	50
50	do	s30 97	200	do	s30 49¾
25 Panama R.R.		117¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.		s60 12¾
100	do	s60 117¾	410	do	13
300 Cumber'nd Pref.		b60 23	100	do	b60 13
50	do	23	100	do	12⅞
100	do	s60 22⅞	53 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		s15 39⅜
150 Pac. M. S. Co.		78¾	600	do	39¾
50	do	79	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.		s60 67¾
5	do	79	700 Gal. & Chic. R.		s30 67
100	do	s30 78¾	100	do	b3 67½
200	do	b60 79¼	50	do	b60 67¾
10 New-York Cen. R. R.		76¾	100	do	b30 67⅝
100	do	s10 76¾	150	do	67½
950	do	76¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R. R.		56¾
50	do	b30 76¾	400	do	s30 56
250	do	b60 76¾	5	do	56¾
50	do	b60 76¾	100	do	b30 56¾
100	do	s5 76¾	50	do	b30 56⅝
150	do	b30 78¾	100	do	s10 56
100	do	s30 76¾	250	do	56
850	do	s10 76¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.		6
25 Stonington R'd		66			

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 U. S. 5s '65	102¾	200 Reading R. R.			s10 50¼
5,000 U. S. 5s '74	104¾	200	do		s3 50⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	87¾	400	do		50⅜
65,000	do	b60 87½	200	do	s30 49¾
50,000	do	at 45 87¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.		s10 56
100 000	do	87¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.		50
10,000 Tenn. 6s '90		93¾	200	do	49⅞
5 000 E. & R. 4th M. B.		53¾	100	do	49¾
5,000 M. S. 2d M. B.		62¾	50 M. So. & N. I. R.		13¾
12,000 Ill. Fred'k Bs		91¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		s10 40¼
25 Chatham Bank		91	50	do	b60 40¾
50 Mil. & Mis. R. R.		6	50	do	s10 40¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R. h		76¾	100	do	40¾
200	do	s30 76¾	100	do	s10 40¼
100	do	s30 76¾	50	do	s5 40¾
100	do	s10 76¾	450 Gal. & Chi. R. R.		67¾
70 Erie Railroad		10	300	do	b60 67¼
50 Hudson Riv. R. R.		40	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.		s60 25
100 Har. R. R. Pref.		s10 39¾	25	do	25⅛
200	do	b60 40	500	do	25⅜

MONDAY, April 4—A. M.

The past week in the Foreign Trade was less heavy in the total entries than the week previous, by full one-half. But after our present return was made up to Friday, the Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury largely improved, principally on steamer cargoes from France and England, and the entries which follow will no doubt show a heavy total on the next return. The sum for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $3,335,589, against $6,874,691 the week previous, and $3,718,465 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port is $1,725,436 for the week, against $1,344,083 the same week last year. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports is 111,000 bales, equal to an Exchange on Europe of $6,000,000 at present high prices. The Cotton trade in this market was less excited after the advices by the *Persia*, received early on Wednesday, and prices are a fraction easier. The Export of Specie from New-York, for the week, including $848,000 by the *Arago* for Havre on Saturday, amounts to $1,343,059, principally in California Gold bars and Mexican Silver. Of the first, the receipts by the mail steamer *Granada* were $1,032,314, and by the opposition steamer $136,000. The receipts of Silver from New-Orleans, $298,000. If to these sums is added the net disbursement of the week from the Government Office, the whole Specie movement would indicate a difference in favor of the Bank average of $350,000. But, as the last average was rather a rising one, we anticipate on the Statement to be averaged this afternoon a larger increase than this sum on the last total of $25,182,627. The quiet movement of the Money Market points to no particular change in the Discount line, though the inclination has been moderately upward for two or three weeks past. We have to repeat an almost stereotyped quotation of 4@5 ℔ cent. for Demand Loans; 5 to 7 ℔ cent. for Discounts; 109¾ for standard bills on England; and f.5.12½ on Paris. Money affairs generally were dull at the close of the week. Outside lenders were accepting 4 ℔ cent. from the Stock Brokers on the temporary employment of money, and all the Treasury Bills of the Government bearing over 4 ℔ per cent. were sought for at par.

As we expect to be able in a few days to publish the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade of the port for the calendar month of March, we omit this morning our usual semi-official comparison by weeks. The difference in favor of the import line since the beginning of the current fiscal year, 1st July, 1858, to the close of March, will appear, in round numbers, about eighteen millions, the whole of which has occurred since the 1st January last.

The Custom duties at this port amount, for the last week, to $1,085,000, including $79,000 in Treasury Bills. The collections on Friday and Saturday alone were $650,000. The balance in the Sub-Treasury, notwithstanding these receipts, is reduced to $7,816,780 as against $8,048,268 at the close of the previous week.

CONASA OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S. ..... 104¾ @104¾
New-York Central ..... 79@79½ @76¾ @78 @78⅛
New-York and Erie ..... 103⅜ @104⅛
Reading ..... 49¾@51½@50⅜ @50⅝
Rock Island ..... 55¾ @55¼ @56
Michigan Southern ..... 13¾ @13⅝
Michigan Southern preferred ..... 44⅜@39¼ @40¾ @40
Michigan Central ..... 51¾ @50 @49⅞
Toledo ..... 25 @25⅛ @25⅜
Galena ..... 68¼ @66⅝ @67⅛
Illinois Central ..... 67⅜ @68 @67⅜
Panama ..... 117¾ @118
Pacific Mail ..... 78½ @77 @79½ @79
Missouris ..... 59 @58
Virginias ..... 97 @98
Tennessees ..... 91 @92
Hudson Central Bonds ..... 87½ @88
Ohio Fur Rivers ..... 31½ @33⅛
Harlem Preferred ..... 39½ @39⅝ @40
Delaware and Hudson ..... 100½ @97 @97½

The dealings of the week on most of the Shares set were in favor of the *Bear* account. The Western Fund Stocks were weakest, the lowest prices made on Galena and Rock Island being, on Thursday, 66 and 55¾ respectively. From these figures there was a reaction to 67¼ and 56. The decline in Michigan Guaranteed was very rapid early in the week, and the extreme decline 5¼ ℔ cent., from which there was a final recovery of about 1 ℔ cent. Michigan Central held pretty steady until Saturday, when sellers on time and for cash came in at and below 50, and the stock finally closed 49¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central and Cleveland and Toledo were fairly supported through the week, and both close firm. The most prominent object of contest was New-York Central, which started at 79, went up to 79½, then down to 76¾, again up to 78, and finally, on Saturday, 78¾@¾. The daily sales were unusually active. The stock closed steady. Panama advanced on Saturday to 118 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail on Friday sold up to 79½, and closed about 79. Harlem Preferred rose to 40. Delaware and Hudson declined 3 ℔ cent. on the disposition evinced to put out contracts ex against annual report for the year 1858, made public at the meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday. Hudson River shares attract buyers, end the price steadily gained strength through the week, closing 33¼ cash, and 33 seller, 60 days. In Reading the *Bull* account continues the control, and the cash stock at one time touched 51¼ ℔ cent., closing 50½. In State Stocks the advance is 1@1¼ ℔ cent. in Missouris and Tennessees. The sales of the former on Saturday reached $300,000, closing firm. The last bid for Tennessees 92¾, and but few offered. Virginias, 98; North Carolinas, par. Californias have recovered from the recent depression growing out of the fraudulent issue of $22,000. The Railway Mortgages are generally firm, and these, with the brisk demand for State Securities, imparted at the close of the week an improved tone to the general market.

We are permitted to copy the following letter from a banking-house in this City to their Pittsburgh correspondents, in regard to the recent movements in Allegany County, Pennsylvania, looking to the open repudiation of part of the City and County Debt. We embrace the occasion to correct an injustice of our own, some weeks since, in assuming that the entire public Press of Pittsburgh favored the repudiators. It affords us pleasure to be reminded by this correspondence that at least one leading journal in that city not only declines to be the apologist of the party who threaten to defy the Courts as well as their Public Creditors, but has taken bold ground in support of the right:

NEW-YORK, March, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: We have the pleasure of your favor of the 28th ult., and have to express our thanks for the newspaper extracts you furnish. The sentiments expressed are *honest*—the position taken *sound*. It is refreshing to know there are those left in your dishonored county and city who have the manliness and boldness to speak out plainly against demagogues and immorality. Alleghany County and Pittsburgh City, by the dishonest position taken by some of the inhabitants, as expressed in the resolves of their public meetings, have not only inflicted a disgraceful stain upon themselves, but have deeply injured the great State of Pennsylvania, and given another stab to American credit generally. The writer of the articles you sent us has well stated the case. If all his positions and doctrines are sound and commendable, his paper deserves the cordial support of all good citizens and the countenance of all honest men. We do not own one dollar, nor have we any pecuniary interest whatever in either the Bonds of Alleghany County or Pittsburgh City. We have moral interest, however, in the honesty and good faith of every State and municipality of our country, and whatever of influence we may possess shall be exerted to maintain them. Highway robbery is elevated in the scale of morality compared with such robbery as is attempted in the cases referred to. We, ourselves, know of instances where women and children are now deprived of means by the non-payment of interest on your City Bonds in which they had confidently invested their little savings. Is it too strong language, then, to say that the present attitude of both city and county is dishonest and disgraceful?

MESSRS. THOMPSON BROTHERS and W. C. BLONDELL have purchased the interest of Mr. PLATT ADAMS in *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*. The publishing department, which for many years was under the charge of Mr. ADAMS, will now be superintended by Mr. BLONDELL. The editorial conduct of the *Reporter* continues with Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, its original founder.

The Treasury Department at the close of March had in its various depositories, exclusive of the sums to the credit of the disbursing officers of the Government, $10,505,570, against which drafts to the amount of $2,045,133 had been drawn, but not presented; leaving subject to draft $8,460,437.

The organ of the Government at Washington, in an article on Post-office settlements, in the absence of the general appropriation for the Department, quotes as follows from a decision made some years since by the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, the old Comptroller:

"My conclusion is, *that ordinary debts and accounts against the Government, which have been legally contracted and never disputed*, are not *claims* within the meaning of those statutes, and that the statutes do not apply to them, but apply to uncertain damages and claims, extra allowances, pensions, equitable demands, claims for the correction of alleged errors, claims for a return or repayment of duties, items of account which have been rejected, or are disputed, and such classes of cases as are usually referred to the Committee on Claims, and to Committees other than the Committee of Ways and Means."

The *Union* adds to the above:

"It will be seen, then, that the law does not forbid the assignment of a *debt* the exact amount of which has been ascertained. It merely prohibits the transfer of *claims*, the amount of which has not been ascertained, and this it does for the protection of the claimants, who, otherwise, for a nominal consideration and in utter ignorance of their legal rights, would be liable to part with large interests to men unprincipled enough to buy them on such terms.

If this be so, we think the mail contractors can rely on their certified accounts to aid them in transporting the mails, for 'moneyed men' *will not* be obliged simply to take their honor as security for advances made on these certified amounts, as they will for a fair consideration become the actual owners of 'specific debts of record against the United States,' *which the Government will be bound to pay.*"

We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon application from one of our large Banks to change coupon into registered stock, has declined to construe the authority voted at the close of the late session of Congress as meaning anything more than an *original* issue of the stock of 1874 to the successful purchaser or bidder. And, under this decision, he is now issuing $5,000 inscriptions only to such parties as have not taken out coupon bonds in the first place. The provision on the subject reads:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, under the act of June 14, 1858, to issue coupon or registered stock, as the purchaser may elect."

The Managers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road have failed to provide the April interest, due in this City on their first mortgage bonds. The default is said to be for want of ability to raise the means either from the current traffic of the line or in anticipation of an improvement in the business after the free opening of Canal and River navigation. The expectation is that within the 60 days allowed under the terms of the mortgage the money will be forthcoming. The truth seems to be that the whole financial administration and morals of Wisconsin have fallen into sad demoralization and discredit. The La Crosse fraud has thrown a blight over the entire State. The healthy and prosperous (so reputed) young City of Milwaukee is in default of interest upon the City Debt. Its issues to Railways, about $1,600,000, upon which the means were supplied by Eastern and European capitalists to build the arteries of trade that in turn (whatever may be their own misfortunes) have made Milwaukee second to only one on the lake border, are at present wholly unprovided for. Even the finished Roads have ceased to protect the half-yearly interest on the City Bonds, subscribed, by way of loan, when they were being built. And no effective steps have yet been taken by the corporation or people of Milwaukee to pay, or to fund, upon new and reliable guarantees as to taxation, these arrearages. Nevertheless, we are not yet prepared to believe that the substantial, property-holding people of the city mean to rest under this stain of semi-repudiation. We know some of their prominent citizens to be right-thinking men, and not wholly indifferent to the present wretched state of discredit. It may be that even they are yet but partially aroused to the disastrous effect which threatens to follow to the future growth of the city, and the European and Eastern emigration to the State. If so, they will probably find out the mistake of neglect and delay when it is too late to be easily remedied.

The rise of one or two ℔ cent. in this market in Missouri State Stocks since the adjournment of the Legislatnre excited inquiry at the close of last week. The surprise ought to be that after the announcement of the edjournment without yielding to any of the epplications for further railway aid, the advance in the stock should have been delayed a single day. The state of the case is this: The Missouri Constitution limits the Public Obligations, on the pledged faith of the State, to $30,000,000. The existing laws limit the Debt and Indorsements of the State to $24,950,000. The present Debt is $19,056,000. Of the difference between these two sums, $3,100,000 is to be issued by way of indorsement only on the mortgage bonds of the Southwest Pacific line as the work progresses. The Legislature refused an exchange of State Bonds for this indorsement. The further contingent issue of State Bonds, therefore, is limited to $2,794,000 on the half-and-half principle; that is, when private capital is first expended on a section of new work to the amount of $50,000, a corresponding sum of State aid is granted. Of the five roads to which this contingent aid is promised, four progress but slowly. The other, the main Pacific, is entitled to only $220,000 additional. The Legislature of the State has heretofore been conservative on the subject of the Public Debt, and the result of the late session proves a determination to continue in this course. The completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the main Pacific to Jefferson, the State Capital, virtually relieves the State from the half-yearly interest and secures the ultimate payment—by the operation of the Railway Sinking Fund alone, exclusive of the first mortgage lien—on $10,000,000 of the present debt of 19,056,000.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Percent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	—@¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@⅜
Interior Maryland	—@⅜
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅞@1
Missouri	1 @1⅛
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@⅝
North Carolina	⅝@⅞
Virginia	⅛@⅜
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅛@1⅜
Michigan	—@⅜
Tennessee	⅜@⅝
Free Indiana	1⅛@1⅜
Mobile	—@⅞
Louisiana	—@⅝
Canada	—@⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	87	92
120 acre warrants per acre	80	85
160 acre warrants per acre	80	85

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@—	Spanish Qrs. each	23@—
Spanish Dollars	1 12@—	Spanish ⅝ and 1-6	—
Five franc pieces	86½@—	per oz.	1 25@—
French Crowns	1 10@—	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@—	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@—	Twenty Francs	3 86@—
Guilders	40@—	Ten Thaler pieces	84@—
English Silver	4 80@—	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@—
Species	1 08@—	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 70@16 90
Old Am. Half Ds.	1 05@1 05½	Patriot Doubl'ons	15 70@15 80
Old Am. Or. Dols	1 03@—	Gold. Am. Eag.	&c. prem.

Western Exchange has advanced during the week, and now stands:

Chicago, on New-York ..... 1¼ ℔ cent. prem.
St. Louis, on New-York ..... 1 ℔ cent. prem.
Cincinnati, on New-York ..... ¾ ℔ cent. prem.
Detroit, on New-York ..... ½ ℔ cent. prem.

Tendency upward at all points.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Saturday reports as follows of the Coal Trade:

"The coal trade continues to do well notwithstanding operations and transportation have been somewhat impeded by high water. We have prepared for the *Bulletin*, the following summary of the tonnage over the various lines, as per last weekly reports, compared with last year:

FOR THE WEEK.

	1858.	1859.		
Reading Railroad	19,574	21,631	Inc..	2,057
Schuylkill Canal	17,958	17,205	Dec..	753
Lehigh Val. Railroad	8,753	8,778	Inc..	25
Broad Top Railroad	1,884	1,749	Dec..	135
Scranton Railroad	7,967	10,820	Inc..	2,853
Lykens Val. Railroad	660	1,068	Inc..	388
Trevorton Railroad	1,737	1,915	Inc..	178
Total	58,553	63,166	Inc..	4,613

FOR THE SEASON.

	1858.	1859.		
Reading Railroad	330,645	409,780	Inc..	79,135
Schuylkill Canal	19,764	24,158	Inc..	4,394
Lehigh Val. Railroad	112 360	153,804	Inc..	41,443
Broad Top Railroad	14 014	28,021	Inc..	14,007
Scranton Railroad	91,329	115,923	Inc..	24,594
Lykens Val. Railroad	6,282	2,426	Dec..	4,856
Trevorton Railroad	14,000	24 890	Inc..	10,890
Total	588,374	759,002	Inc..	170,608

The increase on all the lines amounts to 170,608 tons for the season, and this only at the beginning of real activity in manufactures and commerce. The year promises well."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SAINT 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 500 bales only, and prices are nominal; this stete of affairs was owing to a false dispatch to the *Picayune*, that the President has received dispatches from Europe that hostilities have commenced. Middling, 12¼c. @12c. Sales of the week 37,000 bales; receipts do., 38,500 bales, against 45,000 in corresponding week last year; exports, 65,500 bales; total this season, 1,250,000 bales. Stock 410,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 204,300 bales; do. at all the ports, 791,560 bales. SUGAR dull; fully fair 6¾c.; Mess PORK $17 25. COFFEE steady, Prime 11¾c.; sales of the week, 3,700 bags; imports 5,250 bags; stock 20,000 bags against 9 250 last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.

MOBILE, Friday, April 1.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, light, and prices nominal. Sales of the week, 10,750 bales. Receipts of the week, 8,500 bales, against 11,750 in corresponding week last year. Increased receipts at this port, 182,000 bales. Stock, 135,500 bales.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 2.

FLOUR dull, at lower and irregular prices; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 45. Stock on hand 66,000 bbls. WHISKY dull at 24c. PROVISIONS inactive at nominal prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 2.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady. Yellow CORN, 57c. WHISKY dull, at 28¾c. @29c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¼; Reading Railroad, 25⅛; Morris Canal, 49½; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Niagara	April 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Alps	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	April 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	April 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Hammonia	April 15	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Mar. 19	Glasgow	New-York.
Indian	Mar. 23	Liverpool	Portland.
New-York	Mar. 23	Southamp'n	New-York.
Canada	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Lebanon	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Prince Albert	April 2	Calway	New-York.
Europa	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	April 3	Southamp'n	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Northern Light ... April 11 ..... New-York ..... Aspinwall.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee ..... April 15 ..... New-Orleans. Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Isabel ..... April 4 ..... Charleston ..... Havana.
Cahawba ..... April 12 ..... New-York ..... Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Weser, for Southampton and Bremen.—Mr. Wm. Heine and lady, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. A. Joy, child and nurse, of New-York; Mr. Wm. R. Porter, Boston; Mr. Oscar Schuster, Mr. Herm. Feldmann, Mr. C. Hutterott all of New-York; Capt. Diedrich Bosse, Bremen; Mr. G. Schiffer, Georgia; Mr. August C. Staudinger,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2353. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

A Panel of Thirty Jurors Exhausted—A New Panel of Seventy-five Ordered.

FIVE JURORS OBTAINED.

The Property Qualification Insisted Upon by the District-Attorney.

THE ACCUSED NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE DOCK.

From the Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4, 1859.

The trial of Mr. SICKLES commenced this morning, and the scene in the court-room has been intensely exciting. Mr. SICKLES was escorted from the jail on foot by a number of friends and a great crowd of idle spectators. He took position in the prisoner's box, and there remained during the proceedings, exhibiting no unusual marks of agitation, but appeared as one of the lookers-on.

The panel of thirty jurors was exhausted by four peremptory challenges and five jurors sworn. The District-Attorney astonished and shocked every one in attendance by challenging many jurors on the property qualification, as by law a man owning less than $800 being good cense for the challenge. The Court said that each time a juror was asked hy the District-Attorney what he was worth it was a challenge. Many incidents of an interesting character have occurred during the day. One witness said he was disqualified in consequence of the relation he bore to accused. On being asked what that relation was, he stated that he too was a married man. A panel of seventy-five talesmen is ordered for to-morrow morning. Q.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4.

To-day the trial of the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES for the killing of PHILIP BARTON KEY begins, and an intense interest is manifested throughout this community in regard to it.

The applications for admission to the dingy little room in the City Hall, where the Criminal Court is held, have been very numerous, but so miserable are the accommodations that the reporters find great difficulty in securing seats.

As to desks or tables, or other facilities for reporting this important trial, they are out of the question. Imbecility and ignorance are characteristic of the old fogy officials here. Though there might easily have been proper arrangements made by the introduction of tables or temporary desks, the people, or Marshal, or whoever ought to attend to it, have been practicing only the easy plan of how not to do it, and their obtuseness is so extreme that remonstrance is useless.

No more than three or four reporters have been able to get facilities for writing, and those for the Associated Press are not among them, although application was made by them weeks ago. They have, however, ventured on taking seats at the tables set apart for the lawyers.

I visited Mr. SICKLES in prison at a late hour last evening. There is no special hour for excluding visitors. When I called there were three gentlemen with him, among them his father. I had not seen Mr. SICKLES since his arrest, and was hardly prepared to find him looking so well. His manner was pleasantly natural. There was little or no talk about the event in which so deep an interest is felt; at the same time there was no apparent desire to evade the subject. Conversation was kept up on a variety of topics, and the accused bore his part in it with such ease that no one would imagine that he bore a great and abiding grief at his heart.

His little pet Italian greyhound now sat on his knee and now got between the sheets of the bed, placed in one corner of the jailor's room, which is occupied by Mr. SICKLES. The room is furnished coarsely, but still with comfort, and the prisoner appears to make the most of it. The Yankee that wags against the wall in the Criminal Court-room has just struck 10 o'clock, the hour for the assembling of the Court, but the Judge has not yet taken his seat upon the Bench. There is a large crowd assembled in and about the City Hall awaiting the opening of the doors of the Court Room, some hundred persons have already gained admittance through the private doors. All round may be noticed the buzz and bustle of preparation for the great trial. Mr. SICKLES has not been brought into Court yet, but several of his counsel have come in. His counsel are JAMES T. BRADY and JOHN GRAHAM of New-York, E. F. STANTON of Pittsburgh, and MESSRS. SAMUEL CHILTON and DANIEL RATCLIFFE of Washington.

There are several other gentlemen associated with these—among them Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, of New-York.

The prosecution is conducted by Mr. ROBERT OULD, Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, and it is understood that he will employ Mr. J. M. CARLISLE to aid him—at least application is to be made for permission to do so.

At 10¼ A. M., Judge CRAWFORD took his seat on the Bench, and the crier opened the Court. Soon afterwards the public doors were thrown open and the room was immediately filled.

MESSRS. BRADY and GRAHAM, of New-York, were presented to the Court by Mr. MAGRUDER.

The Judge said that case No. 124, being that of Mr. SICKLES, was set down for to-day, and asked whether the counsel were ready on both sides.

The answer was in the affirmative.

The panel for the petty Jury was then called.

Mr. OULD asked that the witnesses for the prosecution should be called, and all answered to their names but four.

The witnesses who answered to their names were Dr. R. H. Coolidge, Dr. Stone, T. E. Martin, J. N. Reed, J. Gartnell, P. R. Van Wyck, A. Upshur, E. Tidall and J. L. Dudrow.

The absentees were MESSRS R. M. Downing, E. Pendleton, F. Doyle and R. Brodhead.

The Judge directed the Marshal to bring in the prisoner, but considerable time elapsed before the order was obeyed.

When Mr. SICKLES was brought into Court, he returned the recognition of several of his friends and acquaintances, and took his seat beside his counsel, but near the railing that separates the lawyers from the audience.

Mr. OULD begged permission, before the arraignment of the prisoner, to state that Mr. CARLISLE was associated with him in the prosecution of the case. This association was extremely gratifying to him and he was sure it would also be agreeable to the Court.

The indictment was then read to the prisoner, charging him, with the usual quantity of legal verbiage, with the murder of PHILIP BARTON KEY, in the City of Washington, on the 27th of February.

He was asked the question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

In a clear, firm tone he responded, "Not guilty."

The task of getting a Jury was then commenced.

JOSEPH P. BRIEN was the first juror called.

The Judge said he would put the usual questions to the Jurors touching their impartiality.

Mr. STANTON stated that the defence would be satisfied with that course.

Question by the Judge—Have you at any time formed or expressed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused?

Juror—I have.

The JUDGE—You may retire.

Mr. PHILLIPS, for the defence, proposed to ask the juror whether his opinion was founded on rumor, or on a knowledge of the facts. If merely founded on rumor, and the juror could form a fair judgment, he contended that he was competent. The defence was anxious to obtain a Jury without unnecessary delay. He contended that he was competent.

The Judge permitted the examination in that way.

Q.—Have you formed and expressed an opinion on this case, on rumor or on a knowledge of the facts?

Juror—Merely on rumor.

Q.—Would you be able, on hearing the evidence, to render an impartial verdict?

A.—No, Sir—my mind is biased in favor of the prisoner.

The JUDGE—Stand aside.

SAMUEL H. HOWER was then examined.

Question by the Judge.—Have you formed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused?

A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Have you an impression upon it?

A.—I have, but I have no prejudice.

Q.—Would you be able to form an impartial judgment?

A.—I would.

The Judge said the Juror was competent.

Challenged peremptorily.

Charles M. Skipwith, sworn—Had formed an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; has a prejudice or bias on his mind for or against the prisoner.

Question by Mr. Phillips—Is that bias of so fixed a character that you could not render a fair and impartial verdict?

Answer—I do not know that I could.

The juror was ordered to stand aside.

Joseph L. Savage was next called. He had formed and expressed an opinion.

The juror was ordered to stand aside.

Henry M. Hurdle called. Had never formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; he had no bias or prejudice either way.

Question by Mr. Ould—Have you any conscientious scruples in regard to finding a verdict of guilty in a capital case?

The Juror—I have not.

Question—Are you worth eight hundred dollars?

The Juror—I am not.

Mr. Ould submitted that that amounted to a disqualification.

Mr. Stanton wanted to know whether the prosecution were going to insist on the property qualification.

Mr. Ould—The law requires it.

The Judge remarked that the law of Maryland fixed a property qualification for jurors, but unless Counsel raised the question, the juror would not be incompetent.

John Scrivener was next called. He regretted to say that he had formed and expressed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused. This opinion was formed from the statement of an eye-witness. Ordered to stand aside.

Rezin Arnold was called next. He had not formed or expressed an opinion, had no bias or prejudice in favor of or against the prisoner, had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment, and was worth over $800.

Mr. Arnold was sworn as first witness.

Wm. Dawson was called next. He had not formed or expressed an opinion; has no bias or prejudice in favor of or against the prisoner, and no conscientious scruples. Challenged peremptorily.

James L. Davis was called next. He had formed an opinion to a certain extent from newspaper reports; had no bias or prejudice on his mind; had no conscientious scruples, and is worth $800.

The Judge thought the juror competent.

Mr. Davis was sworn.

Lewis Brooks was called next. Ha had no impression on his mind that would influence his conduct as a juror; is not biased on either side, but has his sympathies.

The Judge thought that this expression of sympathy rendered the juror incompetent.

Mr. Stanton held that the question here was one of judgment, not of heart, and that sympathies were not a disqualification, unless they went to the extent of influencing the judgment.

The Judge thought that if a man had sympathies on either side, they affected his impartiality.

The juror, on being further questioned, said that he could most undoubtedly render a fair and impartial judgment; he did not know that his sympathies would cloud his judgment if the case were clear.

The Judge thought that the juror's answers amounted to a disqualification, and the juror was ordered to stand aside. Exception was taken.

Lewis Wright was called next. He had partly formed an opinion from the statement of a man who had witnessed the transaction. His mind was not fully made up. Ordered to stand aside.

John E. Neale was called. He had formed and expressed an opinion from what he had read in the newspapers and heard in the streets. He could give a fair and impartial verdict on the evidence; has no impression that would influence his mind, and has no prejudice or bias. Also, had no conscientious scruples and is worth over eight hundred dollars.

The Judge thought the juror competent.

Mr. Neale was sworn.

——— Griffin called. He had no impression, bias or prejudice, and no conscientious scruples.

By Mr. Ould—Are you worth eight hundred dollars in property? A.—No, Sir. Disqualified.

Wm. M. S. Hopkins called. Had no impression, bias or prejudice, and no conscientious scruples. Is worth $800. Sworn.

John Smith called. Has no bias or prejudice against any man, and no conscientious scruples. Is worth over $800. Challenged peremptorily.

Thomas B. Bradford called. Had formed and expressed an opinion derived from mere rumor; did not think he could make a fair, good juror. Disqualified.

Edwin Butler called. Had formed and expressed an opinion founded on rumor; thinks he could render a fair verdict on the evidence; had always the opinion that every person who commits wilful murder ought to suffer for it; has no bias or prejudice on either side. Disqualified.

Lawrence Jardella, called. Had formed and expressed an opinion on mere rumor; could not render a fair verdict. Disqualified.

N. B. Brooks and David Hepburn made similar answers and were pronounced disqualified.

Daniel B. Sylvester, called. Had no bias or prejudice and had formed no opinion; had no conscientious scruples, but was not worth eight hundred dollars. Disqualified.

Wm. Bond, called. Has no bias, prejudice or conscientious scruples, and is worth $800. Sworn

Bennett Sewell called. Has no bias, prejudice, or conscientious scruples, but is worth less than nothing.

Mr. Stanton wanted to know whether the District-Attorney challenged on that ground?

The Judge—The act expressly states that no man shall be qualified as a juror unless he owns real or personal property worth $800. Counsel might waive objection, however.

Mr. Stanton wanted to know whether the District-Attorney challenged on that ground.

The Judge—The question is a challenge in itself.

Mr. Stanton wished it so understood.

Warren Low, called. Has no bias, prejudice or conscientious scruples. Challenged peremptorily.

Alison White called. Had formed an opinion from rumor, and could not form an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

George E. Kirk called. Has formed an opinion from rumor, and from the relation that he stood to the prisoner, *as a married man*, he should be afraid to sit as a juror. Disqualified.

James Hullalone called. Had formed and expressed an opinion, and thinks he could not render a fair verdict. Disqualified.

William Worthington and Richard E. Sims were disqualified for the same cause.

This exhausted the panel, and the Judge ordered the Marshal to summon seventy-five talesmen for to-morrow.

The whole number of Jurors who answered to their names was thirty. Of these four were challenged peremptorily, four disqualified on account of lack of property, seventeen set aside for cause, and five sworn, as follows:

1. Rezin Arnold, of Washington County, farmer.
2. James L. Davis, Washington County, farmer.
3. John E. Neale, Washington City, merchant.
4. Wm. M. S. Hopkins, Washington City, furnishing store.
5. Wm. Bond, Washington City, shoe manufacturer.

The jurors thus sworn were allowed to separate, but were duly cautioned by the Judge.

Mr. Stanton called the attention of the Court to the fact that the prisoner was placed in the box where his counsel had no ready access to him. He asked the Court to order the box to be placed in such a position that Mr. Sickles could confer with his counsel. In point of fact he may as well remain in jail during the trial of his cause, as he where he is now placed.

The Judge could not consent to have the prisoner's box placed beside the lawyers. It was the rule to keep it where it was placed. It might, however, be removed to the railing directly back of the bar, and the Marshal would be directed to keep the way open.

Mr. Magruder submitted that it was not asking too much to have the prisoner confronted with the jurors and his accusers. The accused might conduct his own defence, and certainly, in such a case, would not be forced to occupy such an out-of-the-way place. They would not ask anything for him on the ground of his public position, or on the ground of his profession, but merely what they would ask for the humblest American citizen. In the various States whence the counsel come, the prisoner is always permitted to occupy a seat beside his lawyers. He asked that such facilities should be extended in this case.

The Judge asked whether counsel had ever known a man to be tried for murder who was not placed in the dock?

Mr. Magruder admitted that the prisoner might firs be placed in the dock, but the practice in Virginia, Alabama, New-York and other States was that the prisoner should sit beside his counsel, and have, if need be, facilities for writing.

The Judge had never seen a man tried for murder who was not placed in the dock, and had never read of such a case, certainly not in England. He was not disposed to make any distinction in this case.

Mr. Stanton disclaimed a desire to have any distinction made. They would be satisfied with the arrangement suggested by the Judge.

Instructions to that effect were given to the Marshal, and the Court at 1 o'clock adjourned.

Weather Report, &c.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 4.

Weather mild, snowing slightly. Thermometer 26° above zero.

Three steamers arrived from Boucherville this morning. The ice is still fast at Sorel.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

DISPATCHES TO MINISTER LAMAR—COMMISSIONERSHIP OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—THE CASS-HERRAN TREATY—THE SOUTHERN MAIL SERVICE, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4.

Mr. RAN. RUNNELS, the newly-appointed Consul for San Juan del Sur, left Washington this afternoon to go out in to-morrow's steamer, and will bear dispatches to General LAMAR.

It is said Mr. MIX, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, has been offered the Commissionership, but that he declined. He, however, has been appointed Commissioner *ad interim*, till the successor to Governor DENVER shall be selected.

The Government will await the ratification by the New-Granadian Congress of the Senate's amendment to the Cass-Herran treaty, before it will act on the subject of the tonnage and other taxes, provided for by the treaty of 1848, and which Gen. HERRAN has been sojourning here to arrange.

Lieutenant PARROTT, of the Navy, has been ordered to report to Captain INGRAHAM for duty at the Washington National Observatory.

An opinion has been expressed in official quarters that a necessity may occur for an extra session of Congress, owing to the condition of our foreign relations.

An unusually large number of proposals for the Southern Mail service are in the form of star bids—that is, the contractors to carry the mails by any mode they may choose, without being confined to particular classes of vehicles.

Assurances have been given from various quarters that certain Banks will freely advance money, on contractors' evidences of service.

Connecticut Election.

FOUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, THE STATE TICKET AND A MAJORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE PROBABLY ELECTED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

HARTFORD, CONN., Monday, April 4.

The returns thus far received indicate the election of all four of the Republican candidates to Congress, and that the Republicans have carried their State ticket and a large majority of the Legislature.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 4—9 P. M.

Full returns from the First Congressional District give DWIGHT LOOMIS 156 plurality, and elects him. E. CLARK, Jr., who ran as an independent candidate, received 270 votes in the District.

The Republicans have elected all four of their Congressmen, their State Ticket, and a majority of the Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Monday, April 4.

Second Congressional District—WOODRUFF, Republican, is elected by 480 majority. He leads his ticket by nearly 300. His majority in this city is 229.

In the Fourth Congressional District FERRY, Republican, is elected.

In the First Congressional District LOOMIS, Republican, is believed to be elected.

But little has been heard from the New-London District, but the indications are that BURNHAM, Republican, is elected by several hundred majority.

In this city the two Democratic Representatives are elected to the Legislature, being a gain of one.

The Democratic State Senator, in this the Fourth District, is elected.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, WOOSTER, Republican, is supposed to be elected.

In the Sixth Senatorial District both parties claim the election of their man.

In this City, the Democratic State ticket has 112 majority.

In the County, there are 15 Democrats and 15 Republicans elected House, being a gain of 2 Democrats.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 4—9 P. M.

The Republican are now firing a salute of 100 guns, in honor of the election of Mr. WOODRUFF to Congress.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Monday, April 4.

The Tenth Senatorial District complete, gives PRATT, BISHOP and CALHOUN, Democrats, a majority of 100 each.

The Republicans elect their Representatives in Bridgeport, Fairfield, Strafford and Trumbull.

The Democrats elect their representatives in Monroe, Huntingtoo, Easton, Weston and Westport.

The Republicans elect their Judge of Probate in Bridgeport, Fairfield, Shatford and Weston.

WATERBURY, Monday, April 4.

The vote in this city to-day is as follows: for Governor—PRATT, Democrat, 754; BUCKINGHAM, Republican, 640; KIMBERLY, Old Line Whig, 69.

Congress.—Arnold, Democrat, 737; Woodruff, Republican, 652; Austin Baldwin, Old Line Whig, 63.

State Senator.—Wilcoxon, Democrat, 759; Wooster, Republican, 647.

N. J. Welton is elected Judge of Probate.

For Representatives—Buckingham, 750; Brown 788; Kingsbury, 634; Holmes, 638; Platt, 71. Buckingham and Brown, Democrats, elected by 137 majority.

Number of votes polled, 1,486.

Election in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 4.

The Opposition have elected their Mayor and a majority of the Councils.

Eighteen Opposition and six Democratic members of the latter are known to be chosen.

St. Louis Municipal Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 4.

Incomplete returns from various Wards indicate the reelection of O. D. FILLEY, the Republican candidate for Mayor, by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The vote polled is very large.

The Maine Legislature and Railroad Matters.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, April 4.

The Legislature has to-day passed bills appropriating one million and a half acres of public lands to aid the Aroostook Railroad and the European and North American Railway.

A loan act has also passed authorizing the City of Bangor to loan its credit to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, and there is to be a trunk line from Bangor to the boundary of New-Brunswick, by the way of Mattawamkeag, with a branch line to Aroostook. These matters have occupied the chief attention of the Legislature for the last four weeks, but finally passed by overwhelming majorities.

In the Senate the vote stood 24 to 2, and in the House, 122 to 5.

These measures, it is believed, will secure the building of the railways named.

Crevasses in the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 2.

There are several large crevasses in the Mississippi above this city.

They threaten to cause great damage, and the water is higher than last year.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 4.

The crevasses are flooding many plantations at Diamond Island, and great fears are entertained of a break just above the city. Five hundred men are employed strengthening the levee. The river is nine inches higher than it was last year at Vicksburg.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 4.

The overland mail arrived here last evening, bringing San Francisco dates of the 11th ult. The loss of the express bag deprives us of our usual news summary, and the few scattering papers received are quite barren of news.

The ships *Argo*, *Carrier-Dove*, and *Edward Stanley* had arrived at San Francisco from New-York; the *Winfield Scott*, from Boston; the *Elvira*, from Cardiff; the bark *Eupio*, (?) from Glasgow; and the —— *Bird*, from Hong Kong.

Formidable Indian War Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, April 3.

The St. Joseph *Journal* learns that an extensive war is on foot between the various Indian tribes on the Plains, headed by the Minnecougues, and that negotiations are now pending between the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Crows and other tribes.

Fire at Dansville, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Monday, April 4.

The National Hotel, together with several fine blocks of dwellings, in Dansville, Livingston County, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The total loss exceeds $50,000. There was but little of the property insured.

Burning of the Steamboat Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 2.

The steamboat *Augusta* was burnt last night, forty miles below, on the Savannah River. The engineer, HENRY DAY, and three negroes, were drowned. The cargo, consisting of seven hundred and eighty bales of cotton, forty barrels of flour and other produce, was also consumed. The boat and cargo are a total loss; both are partly insured in New-York.

The Cochituate Water Works, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 2.

The Cochituate water break has been repaired so that the water can flow through one pipe to the reservoir at Brookline.

Mr. BLAISDELL was to-day elected Mayor of Fall River.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 2.

The New-Mexican Mail of the 13th ult. arrived at Independence this evening.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* Office was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 12th ult. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Kiowa Indians had been driven from the mail-station at Pawnee Fork.

A dispatch from Leavenworth says that information has been received here that the Government is going to station detachments of cavalry along the route to Denver City, for the protection of emigrants.

Non-Arrival of the Indiae.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 5—1½ A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *Indian*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 23d ultimo.

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Call for a Convention of Slaveholding States.

To the people of the Slaveholding States:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A Committee consisting of J. D. B. DEBOW, of Louisiana; the Hon. JOHN A. QUITMAN, of Mississippi; the Hon. GUY BRYAN, of Texas; the Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama, and Major W. H. CHASE, of Florida, was appointed at the late Southern Convention in Montgomery, to invite the people of the Southern States to be represented at an adjourned meeting of the Convention in Vicksburgh, Miss., on the 9th day of May next.

The lamented decease of Gen. QUITMAN, created, soon after, a vacancy in the Committee, which was filled with the name of Gen. J. J. MCRAE.

The Committee cannot believe that an argument is necessary, to demonstrate to the people of the slaveholding States the importance of union among themselves, and of mutual good understanding in the organization and discussion of questions essential to their security and repose.

Of this nature are the questions which come annually before the Convention; and whatever diversity of opinion exists in regard to some of them, it cannot be doubted that the light which the discussions elicit, and the conflict of mind and mind which they induce, exercise an influence most salutary, and keep alive a spirit favorable to patriotism.

The presence annually at the Convention of a large number of men of position and character from every section of the South, and of a large representation from the masses of the people, not under the restraints of party, and in nowise obligated to do its behests, and the free interchange of opinion which takes place among them, is itself an important feature of the Convention, and in the absence of every other, should insure its perpetuity.

It is only from such assemblages that, in periods of great public peril, the hopes of the patriot can be realized—as the colonial history of the country evinced.

There is no name honored in the councils or revered in the hearts of the South, from the earliest period of its history to the present, that may not be claimed as authority for everything that is sought by the Convention. From such patriot sources have come warnings of danger, against which the Convention would provide, and appeals for action to which the Convention would respond; and if any of these are now to be found in conflict with it, or interposing discouragements, commonplace, yet sincere men, may find it difficult to understand the peculiar influence in establishing the security and repose of the South, which has been exercised by the *recent triumphs of Black Republicanism in every Free State of the North, and its seemingly-secured majorities in the Electoral College.*

Fellow-citizens of the South, let us not be lulled into sleep and dreams of security, which experience teaches can only prove to be illusory, for *opposition to Slavery has entered into the head and heart of the people of the North*, and can alone be met by wisdom and firmness on the part of the South.

The power which threatened us in its infancy and weakness, unless met and rebuked, is not likely to take a step backward in the hour of its highest triumph, whatever to the contrary it may be the interest or the want of nerve in politicians to teach.

There is much for the Convention, however, to do beyond the discussion of political questions, important as are these, for within its purview comes everything that relates to the intellectual, moral, educational and industrial development of the South. To create opinions is to create things.

The Executives of the several States and the various municipal bodies of the South are earnestly requested to send such delegates as will best represent the opinions of the body of the people.

The 9th day of May will be a favorable time to visit Vicksburg, and the citizens of that hospitable community invite to the waters of the Mississippi, the people of the Atlantic States and of the Gulf.

Delegates to recent Conventions are invited to this.

J. D. B. DEBOW, of Louisiana.
JOHN J. MCRAE, of Mississippi.
GUY BRYAN, of Texas.
W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama.
W. H. CHASE, of Florida.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31, 1859.

Fugitive Slave Case in Pennsylvania.

A telegram from Harrisburgh, published yesterday, announced the arrest of a fugitive slave in that city on the 1st April. The Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, of Saturday, gives the following particulars:

"Considerable excitement was created, this morning, by the capture of a quiet and inoffensive colored individual, in the Market-house, by United States Deputy Marshal JENKINS, assisted by two other officers. The unfortunate colored man was immediately rushed to the depot and placed on board the train which was to leave at seven o'clock for Philadelphia, without being afforded an opportunity to say a word to a single friend. The warrant sets forth that the negro, DANIEL DANORFIELD, formerly known as Daniel Webster, is the property of ELIZABETH SIMPSON, of Athensville, Va. The person arrested has been living for a number of years with the RUTHERFORDS, a few miles from town, bears an unexceptionable character, and has proved himself an industrious man. He has been married about six years, and had two children, both of whom are dead—the last one dying only last Friday. The news of the capture spread rapidly through town; and upon coming to the ears of his wife, she at once fled to the depot, and arrived just in time to take a last farewell look at her husband, who was sitting quietly in the cars, manacled; and there we beheld a most heartrending scene. The unfortunate wife gave vent to her feelings of sorrow at being thus suddenly separated from her husband. Her piteous cries brought tears in the eyes of many bystanders who had before calmly looked on."

The case was transferred to Philadelphia, where a hearing took place, on the same day, before United States Commissioner LONGSTRETH. The *North American* says:

"Mr. GEORGE EARLE appeared for the negro, and demanded a postponement until Monday, in order that witnesses from Harrisburgh may be secured. He asked this also because Mr. PIERCE, another of the counsel, was not present. Mr. HOPPER, another Attorney for the prisoner, seconded the appeal, for the reason that he, as yet, knew nothing of the merits of the case. Mr. BENJAMIN BREWSTER, on behalf of the claimant, objected—the Fugitive Slave law rendering the duty of the Commissioner plain beyond all cavil. Were the proofs of identity sufficient, there was nothing to be done—in the opinion of Mr. BREWSTER—but to remand the fugitive to his claimant. After some little skirmishing among the professional gentlemen, Mr. HOPPER asked that Mr. MCKIM, who appeared as the next friend of the refugee, might be permitted to make a statement, to which Mr. BREWSTER cheerfully assented. The Commissioner also acquiesced, but directed that Mr. MCKIM should be first put under oath. Mr. MCK. then stated that he had been informed as to the case by telegraph only a few hours before. In twenty-four hours he had reason to believe that testimony would be forthcoming which would prove the prisoner's title to liberty.

The Commissioner then postponed the case, the prisoner, meantime, being consigned to Moyamensing."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 4.

Before the United States Commissioner, to-day, the case of the negro DANIEL WEBSTER, an alleged fugitive slave from Athensville, Va., is being heard. On conducting the fugitive to the Commissioner's office, this morning, a most exciting scene ensued. Hundreds gathered along the route, and there was every evidence of a forcible seizure being determined on. Marshal JENKINS made such a movement that left no doubt that the first man who interfered did so on the peril of his life. He thus succeeded in safely conducting DANIEL before the Commissioners.

The fugitive's counsel objected to the power-of-attorney of claimant's counsel as a mere transcript from and not a full record of the Court of Lowden County, Virginia.

The evidence for the prosecution closed at 9 o'clock this evening, when the counsel for the defence asked for the adjournment of the case until he had time to consult with his witnesses. Mr. BREWSTER argued that the statute enforced summary proceedings and opposed an adjournment. The public feeling was excited and the law demanded prompt action to shield the claimants from any disastrous results; that was the intent of the law. Finally the Commissioner decided in favor of adjourning the case, for the reason that he was not perfectly satisfied with the identification of the negro, the witnesses not having seen him for seven or eight years.

Adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Brooklyn Water Bill Ordered to a Third Reading—The Health Bill—Protection to Gas Consumers—Quarantine Removal Hails—The Williamsburgh Railroads—Comfort of the City Railroad Men—Highland County, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

The Brooklyn water bill was reported complete by Mr. ANDAS this morning. As amended, the power to substitute a closed conduit for the open canal east of Balseley's Pond, is struck out. The Water Board is authorized to purchase additional land, and under existing provisions of law, extinguish such additional water rights as may be necessary for the use of the water works, subject, however, to all rights and power now held by the towns in Queens and Suffolk Counties, and to purchase necessary additional materials for distributing the water; the increase of the cost of the works to be met by the issue of bonds not to exceed $1,000,000, unless with the approval of the Common Council of Brooklyn. The control of the water works are to be turned over to the permanent water Board as soon as they are capable of delivering 10,000,000 gallons daily, and as fast as they are completed. The permanent board are to give bonds each in the sum of $50,000, and no Commissioner shall take office until the bond is approved by the Common Council, and if any Commissioner fails to qualify, the nomination is to be made pursuant to the 3d Section, (4th Section in the original bill,) as if no such first nomination or appointment had been made, until the permanent Board is fully filled. The Board is to report a working plan for the ensuing year, (before the 1st Monday of May,) under the several heads of repairs, purchases and laying of mains and pipes, and new work, with an estimate of the quantity of work and supplies to be proposed, the estimated costs, salaries, contingencies, &c. The appropriations of the Common Council for the preservation and repair of the works shall be applied to those objects alone for which the appropriation shall be made, and the expenditure for any object shall not exceed the appropriation therefor. The scale of water rents is to be recommended by the Board and ordered by the Common Council. The "extra rents" are to be established in the same manner. In the County of Queens, dwelling-houses and machine and pump-houses, and the machinery thereon on the lands occupied for the water-works, may be taxed in the same manner as against individuals.

Thus amended the bill is likely to go through the Assembly easily, and the thunder of a Senator or two who meant to amend in the Senate, is plucked away from them.

The New-York Health bill, known as "NOXON'S substitute," with a single amendment thrust in by Mr. NOXON, tending to conserve some of Inspector MORTON'S power, is now in the Assembly's Committee on Cities and Villages. The only peril it is now exposed to arises from the feeling that it conflicts with the Omnibus Charter provisions. It might, however, with great propriety, be put through assuming that risk; for its features are certainly an improvement upon the sanitary features of the Omnibus bill. If passed, and the Charter fails, the City has got a good Sanitary Bureau. If both pass, the Omnibus is latest and overrides all inconsistent with it in its predecessor.

About gas. The Gas bill introduced by Mr. SPENCER, was about a week ago referred to a Select Committee to report complete. It was really curious to observe how keen the instincts of the gas manufacturers are. The Committee tried industriously to meet in quiet, and away from all outside influences; but at every meeting there appeared from three to five Presidents of Gas Companies. Notwithstanding this, the bill, as this morning reported complete by Mr. LAW, provides for an inspector of gas-meters to reside at New-York, his salary to be paid by the Gas Companies, and he to seal all metres without expense to consumers. The Companies are forbidden to refuse gas to any who desire it, even though the premises are in arrears from a former occupant. The deposit is limited to compensation for two months' supply, and 7 per cent. interest must be paid on deposits. The charge for metres is still permitted.

The Quarantine bill halts, and has been splinted up by the Senate's Committee on Commerce and Navigation. They insist on limiting all the expenditures under the act to $250,000, on associating the Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller with the Governor in the sale of the Castleton property, and that there shall be somewhere to put the hospitals before selling out the land now occupied. In other words, they were all disposed to put in, not only the amendments which were struggled for in the Assembly, but some more. Thus amended, the bill was reported this morning and the report tabled till Monday. The Staten Island Assessment was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House was wild as a hawk all the morning. Having early agreed to hold an afternoon session, there were sandwiches between every pair of bills read, half a dozen efforts to take a recess, to adjourn, to fix the time of adjourning for the day, and all that. The Brooklyn Assessment bill, and the New-York Rubber Company bill, were read a third time, and passed—otherwise until 5 o'clock nothing of interest to the metropolis. The motion to forward the bill relative to the canvass of votes in cities (a Brooklyn matter) was, by unanimous consent, made and agreed to. That little resolution, however, had travelled within three days eleven times to the Clerk's desk and back, being ten times refused the necessary unanimous consent, having been offered by five different men, and four times being objected to by the same man. Yet it was utterly harmless, and not a man in the House had any real objection to its adoption. The bill providing against unsafe buildings in New-York, the City Hall, the New-Utrecht Health and the State Arsenal bills were reported complete. The following were sent to the Committee of the Whole: The Northwestern Dispensary, (repealing the People's Loan and Relief Company, the South Pacific Steamship Company, (amended from the Senate bill so as to require 25 instead of 5 per cent. on the capital stock to be paid in before the Company can go into operation,) and the act "in relation to vessels."

The majority of the Select Committee reported IRA BUCKMAN'S Grand-street Railroad bill complete, the two members from the district through which the City part of the road runs dissenting therefrom.

A happy company of New-Yorkers went down this morning—the host that had been so troubled about the City Railroads. After the victory of last evening, when by a vote of 66 to 15, the three "sure things" were reported by the Grinding Committee as fit to be sent to Select Committees to report complete, they felt the need of going to town to cool off and recover breath.

No leaves of absence were granted to-day, though scores were asked. Mr. MERES petitioned earnestly for leave to Mr. LAWRENCE, who, he said, had gone down to attend Town meeting, being naturally very anxious to elect a Democratic Supervisor. But the majority would not relent.

The project of dividing Highland County fell in between the stones of the Grinding Committee, and was crushed to powder. The friends of the new County are very indignant, and, to tell the truth, more independent men than ever before. Nothing so much quickens a member's conscience as to have his pet murdered, after which he takes no counsel of friends or foes, but goes in for the rest with a holy recklessness of Mrs. Grundy. The friends of Highland affirm with compressed lips that the only earthly reason why the new County cannot be created is because Mr. SAWARD is opposed to it; and yet they have a reserved hope that the powdered fragments of their bill will be gathered together, rendered shapely and vitalized. In the depth of their despair they desperately hope that it will become a law before the 15th of April, and I believe it will, as I am GLAUCUS.

The City Railroad Select Committee—Preparatory Medical School and the Insurance Department—Proxy-Voting in Religious Societies—Abolition Filibustering—Perils of Legislation—Brooklyn Sewerage—Tunnel and Roving Railroad Charters, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 4, 1859.

If your readers were all acquainted with the gentlemen named below, the following items would be intensely interesting. If they are not acquainted it may be necessary simply to state that the railroads are safe in such hands. The Speaker has named the following Select Committees to report complete:

On the Seventh-avenue (Parallel) Railroad—Schofield, Stewart, Riley, Batcheller and Miller.

On the Fourteenth-street Railroad—Bliss, L. R. Lyon, Grant, Green, Gover.

On the Avenue D Railroad—Rider, Mackin, Payne, Earle, Fitzgerald.

The Preparatory Medical School was sent to a Committee of its friends; the Insurance Department Act to a Nursing Committee, with Mr. OPDYKE at its head. The River street change was reported complete. The Williamsburgh Fire bill hangs fire, Mr. MESSEROLE, of the Select Committee refusing to report complete except with some amendments that would not at all suit the friends of the original bill.

The bill permitting the members of Religious Societies to vote by proxy coming up, Mr. SPENCER moved to recommit and bill. Mr. ANDAS, of Kings, earnestly defended the provisions of the bill, expounded the necessity of it, showed how it would operate upon the future fortunes of the Bible and Tract Societies, and opened the eyes of all to the position of affairs. The motion to recommit was promptly voted down, and the bill carried—69 ayes to 21 nays.

A bill enabling Ontario county to build a Court-house and rent part of it to the United States for the use of the Federal Courts coming up, Mr. HUTCHINSON moved to recommit it, with instructions to insert an amendment, to the effect that no trials should ever take place in the Court-house for the surrender of fugitive slaves. The motion failed, and the bill squeezed through with barely the requisite number of votes.

Aptly illustrating the perils of legislation is the story that a gentleman from Rochester likes to tell of his own experience, though at his own expense. He brought here, early in the session, a revised charter for a Savings Bank, the special design of which was, to extend the character of the securities which the Bank might receive. It started in the Senate, and its busy author in

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG

Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have just received and offer for sale some choice and unconfined styles of
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
including
CAMILLAS,
MOHAIR DE CHENES,
CERETAS, INDIA GLACE
AND PINA CLOTHS,
in great variety.
Also,
A full stock of NEW SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS.

THE NEW
MANTILLA AND CLOAK STORE,
No 469 Canal st.,
Have now on hand and for sale a large and complete assortment of
CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
RAGLANS AND COSSACKS,
of Cloth and in Solid Silk,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS
AND
LACE POINTS.
Ladies, call and examine the above goods.
HENRY EGGERTON,
No. 469 CANAL-ST.
P. S.—MISSES' RAGLANS and SACKS.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
In every variety,
of the
NEWEST MATERIALS,
Will be opened
On MONDAY, April 4,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
NO. 325 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.
NOW OPENING,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW STYLES
IN MOURNING MANTILLAS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & COMPANY,
No 475 Broadway.

TEN CASES OF IRISH LINEN FROM AUCTION.
From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; worth from 2s. to 3s.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.

We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:

BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CAMICO TRIMMINGS
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
ALSO
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

---

57 & 59 CATHERINE-STREET. 57 & 59

OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.
Are now offering:
1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS, Broche Borders, at $3.
1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS at 4 and 5.
1,500 RICH CHESTERFIELDS, (NEW) at $10 to $15.
1,000 RICH SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
From $4 to $40, extra Rich.
SILK and CLOTH
RAGLANS,
SACKS,
PALETOTS, &c., &c., &c.,
AT ALL PRICES.
Also, a complete assortment of
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,
OF ALL FABRICS.
BAYADERE POPLINS, at 50c. per yard.
BAYADERE POPLINS, Extra Rich, at 75c. per yard.
RICH SPRING SILKS, New Styles, at 75c.
RICH SPRING DE LAINES, Beautiful New Styles, 18c. per yard
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

GREAT SALE OF
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
this week at
KINZEY'S.
30,000 yards Fancy Ribbons, 3c.
18,000 yards Fancy Ribbons, 6c.
12,000 yards Plain and Fancy Edge, 10c.
10,000 yards Plain and Fancy Stripes, 1s.
8,000 yards splendid quality, 16c.
10,000 yards 40 styles, worth 3s., 25c.
4,000 Straw Bonnets, opening to-day, 25c. to 50c.
1,000 pairs best Kids, worth 1s., 50c.
No. 223 8th av., between 21st and 22d. sts.

LINENS.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, DIAPERS,
SHIRTING LINENS, DAMASK CLOTHS,
PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
And every variety of Housekeeping and Dry Goods, selected expressly for our retail trade.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
OFFER AT RETAIL
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
WHITE AND BUFF SHADE HOLLANDS,
PLAINED AND GOLD SHADES;
The largest variety in the City.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & WHITLEY,
Corner Chambers, Greenwich and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving from Retail Jobbers a full supply of New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CASH BUYERS,
For cash or approved credit.

SPRING GOODS NOW OPEN
No. 59 Canal-st.
A rich and full assortment of
VEILS,
MANTILLAS,
FLOUNCES,
POINT HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT BARBES,
Of new and beautiful designs.
MILLER & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

RAGLAN SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
No 317 Canal-st.
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' BROWN CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' DRAB CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' GREY CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' BROWN CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' DRAB CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' GREY CLOTH SACKS,
SILK RAGLANS,
SILK SACKS,
SILK AND CLOTH CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
SILK
AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS
AND MANTILLAS.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,
No. 317 Canal-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS.
FOR THIS SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT.
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

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500 SUPERFINE FRENCH
JACONET ROBES in DEUX JUPES,
$5,
FULL 16 YARDS,
WILL BE OPENED,
On MONDAY, April 4,
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING!
Crossovers, Polaires, Challies, De Beges, Chene Barradores, Valentias, Foulards, Barèges, Organdies, Printed Muslins, &c. &c. Also,
BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!
A full assortment of Select Paris Styles,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY
Having removed their sales room to No 62 Warren st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.
We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LINEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BLANKETS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING OF ALL KINDS.
C. G. HOOK,
Late W. S. Bond, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.
IN SILKS, POPLINS, LUSTRES, BAREGES,
PRINTED LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND BRILLIANTES,
CHALLIES, DELAINES AND GINGHAMS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

REMOVAL.
GEO. SLOANE & CO
Have removed their principal business from No. 259 Hudson st. to
No. 452 Broadway, (Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,)
and have opened, this morning, a large, rich and varied assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
consisting, in part, of
RICH RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS,
ENGLISH CRAPES, Black and Colored,
BLONDE EDGES AND LACES, Real and Imitation,
BONNET FRAMES, AND CROWNS, BONNET RUCHES, &c., &c.
Presenting attractions and advantages to the trade and public generally.
They invite an early inspection of their stock.
No. 452 Broadway,
Branch Store of No. 259 Hudson-st.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, Nos 123 and 125 William-st.
Also, manufacturers of every description of
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Memorandum and Pass Books,
a large stock of which are constantly kept on hand.
Particular attention paid to
SCHOOL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
and Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,
is very convenient to the location of which they would invite Booksellers and Country Merchants before purchasing elsewhere.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
GENTS' BAZAAR,
NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Spring goods now ready.
We are now prepared to furnish a complete assortment of every description of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING FOR SPRING WEAR.
Our stock for the present season has been selected with the greatest care from the latest importations of French and English goods.
Our new style of
FANCY FRENCH JACKETS
are unequalled. Also, our new designs for School suits and every day wear.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Any person or persons desiring to buy anything in the line of
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
Will do well to call at
GRANDIDIER'S, NO. 391 BROADWAY,
where they can be suited in quantities to suit customers, and at prices
far below the usual rates.
No. 204 Broadway,
corner Duane-st., New-York.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York,
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BURNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from auction at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a superb assortment of
NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES,
FOULARDS, MOUSSELIN DE LAINES, LAWNS, &c.
Family Mourning.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

PLAIN COLORED FOULT DE SOIES,
In every variety of shade and color,
And at extra quality,
Just received, per steamer *Persia*,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

J. McILROY,
CORSET MANUFACTURER,
No. 67 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

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301 GRAND-STREET.
Spring Style for April, 1859.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
160 pieces NEW SILKS received by the late arrivals in CHENE, BAYADERE, PLAID and SMALL CHECK. Also, BAYADERE and PRINTED FOULARDS at low prices. Also, a Job Lot, a little old in style, as low as 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c., and 75c. per yard, about half price. Ready on Tuesday, April 5.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

SKIRTS—WEST'S SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS.
Superior quality Cloths, very long wear, without sewing, for $1 50; 14 springs, $1 75; 16 and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with Cambric Covers at reduced rates. 12 springs $1, Spring Steel Dresses.
C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Sprin[illegible]

TEA[illegible]
[illegible] for sale by
C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st.

DRY GOODS.

AUCTION LOTS. AUCTION LOTS, AUCTION LOTS.

Auction lots of French worked collars.
Auction lots of French worked sets.
Auction lots of Childrens' embroidered dimity and muslin sets.
Auction lots of Plain linen and embroidered handkerchiefs.
Auction lots of Cambric and Swiss bands and flouncings.
Bargains from auction in Bonnet ribbons.
Bargains from auction in New dress trimmings.
Bargains from auction in Ladies' hosiery.
Bargains from auction in Gents' hosiery and under-garments.
Beautiful real black laces, Cheap from auction.
Cheapest Valenciennes laces In the City.
Cheapest and fullest stock of small wares In the City.
Call early and get the First choice of these
Cheap lots.
They embrace many other things not named.
Their low prices Will insure rapid sales.

JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.

ROBES AND DRESS SILKS!
New Styles, just received.
ALSO—LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS!
Plaids, Bayaderes, Chene, Stripes, Foulards, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DAMASKS!
Morocens, Draperies, Satin Laine, Chintz, Tassels, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a full assortment of
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
AND FIXTURES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Cambrics, Organdies, Brilliantes and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING DRESSES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.
Made expressly for service, including
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS!
New and full assortment, just received, including
STELLAS, BAGGES AND CASHMERES,
In great variety,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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500 PIECES OF
4-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES,
at 20 cents per yard,
WILL BE OPENED,
On MONDAY, April 4,
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

FROM FRANK LESLIE'S
NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHIONS, PAGE 374.
"STYLES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.—RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
Tufted, plaided or striped, ombre, chine and chintz patterns—in fact ribbons in every conceivable style, and of every quality of fabric, are the great 'institution' of the day. Ribbon is the universal trimming for every visible article of ladies apparel, and that in such superabundance, that in many instances it appears to be actually a part of the original fabric. For instance, sleeves and collars no longer are composed of lace and embroidery; ribbons, in every case, form a full third, and often more, of the material. Dresses are trimmed with them in the sleeves, body and skirt; often, as we have hinted above, until it is scarcely possible to tell whether the fabric of the dress trims the ribbon or the ribbon is meant to ornament the dress. Mantles, scarfs, dresses of all sorts, have either ribbon or scarfs of the same or imitating ribbon as a finish; and the generous and copious fullness for in-door toilette form no exception to the general rule.
It is almost a matter of course that so popular a style of trimming should exhibit unusual excellence. The Rubans Dublin, of which we spoke last month, are introduced especially at LEE[illegible]PTIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, in still greater variety, both of color and make. Some appear to be plaited at each edge, some at one only, or in the centre. One pretty novelty has a rich figured border at one edge, with moss tufts here and there.
Dresses are almost always with double skirts, and frequently in the tunic form. The bodies of morning dresses are rounded in front and finished with a band and buckle. Evening dresses are made with a long point, and with three skirts, the two lower ones each being run along the edge like a puffing, the third skirt to the knee caught up at intervals and fastened with bows of ribbon with long streaming ends. The sleeves are composed of large puffs with a knot of ribbon and streamers on each shoulder. This mode of trimming the upper part of the low body only with folds or puffing, is peculiarly becoming to almost every figure, giving an appearance of fullness and width across the chest, without spoiling the symmetry of the waist, as bertha is very generally do."
Specimens of the most fashionable Ribbons for dress trimmings may be seen at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
AT KINZEY'S
3,000 Embroidered Undersleeves, 1s. and 1s. 6d.
2,000 Fine Linen Lace Collars, 1s. and 1s.
1,000 pairs Linen Sleeves, 1s. and 2s.
CHEAP LACE.
500 Stocker Hoods, 2s. 6d.
5,000 Straw Bonnets, 1s., 2s. and 3s.
20,000 yards Fancy Fringes and Trimmings, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
EMBROIDERY and RIBBON.
3,000 yds. Needlework Edgings 3c.
2,000 yds. Needlework Insertings, 3c. to 6c.
1,000 Rosettes and Flowers, 6c.
KINZEY'S
STORE,
No. 221 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

JAMES GRAY & Co.
Have now open a magnificent assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
VEILED LACE VEILS, COLLARS, BARBES,
BERTHES, CAPES, POINTS, MANTILLAS
AND FLOUNCES, all widths.
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COIFFURES, BARBES,
CAPES, POINTS, SCARFS, FLOUNCES.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to the superb selection of EACH GOODS, imported expressly for themselves, comprising some of the finest goods manufactured.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
SALE FOR 20 DAYS LONGER.
The balance of this large and beautiful stock of mourning goods must be sold out within twenty days to close the business.
The stock will be offered and sold regardless of cost.
Ladies will now have an opportunity to supply themselves with Spring and Summer goods from 50 to 75 per cent. less than the usual price. Please call soon.
BONNETS FROM $1 to $4.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 579 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
THEIR NEW SPRING MATERIALS FOR
FURNITURE COVERINGS AND
CURTAINS.
SATINS, BROCATELLES, DE LAINES, REPS,
TAPESTRIES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHINTZES,
in new and beautiful patterns.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have just received, per steamers and packets,
100 BALES OF CARPETS,
Of the latest and choicest designs of John Crossley & Sons, and others.
Also,
Cocoa Matting, Oil-cloths, Druggets,
Rugs, Mats, &c.,
at popular prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GOLD SHADES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GILT CORNICES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
BUFF and WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand st., corner Suffolk.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS, &c.,
For 1859, now ready for inspection
At the Ribbon Store of
L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 184 Bowery,
third door above Bruome-st.

REMOVAL.
The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their sales room, for the sale of Carpet Lining, Brilliant Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c., to No. 62 Warren-st., cor. College place. Merchants will do well to call and examine.

---

301 GRAND-STREET.
NEW DRESS GOODS, April 1859.
200 pieces Spring DELAINES and CHALLIES, only 12½c. per yard, worth 25c. Now ready.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

WET GOODS, SILKS, PLAIN AND FIGURED Delaines, French Chambray Delaines, French and English Cashes, Chambrays, Gingham, De Beges, Towels, Crash, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Clothing Cassimeres, also Satin Striped Drapes, just imported, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, for sale cheap by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine st.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS!!!
NOW READY.
NEW RIBBONS.
NOW READY,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.
NOW READY,
NEW LACES, NEW EMBROIDERIES.
RIBBONS, Nos. 16 and 20.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
FOR 2s. PER YARD.
OTHER GOODS
PROPORTIONABLY CHEAP.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
No. 593 Broadway,
A few doors below Houston-st.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST, NEW-YORK.

NO. 473 BROADWAY.
The best and cheapest
Stock of Family Linens,
Muslins, Shirtings and Sheetings,
Brilliants and White Goods,
Of every description,
Just received
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
JUST RECEIVED,
1,200 Pairs,
Varying in price from
Three Dollars to Five Dollars per pair.
ALSO,
100 CASES DRAPERY MUSLINS.
From 12½ cents to $1 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

A CARD.
BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK SACKS AND BURNOUS,
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS,
ELEGANT CLOTH MANTEAUX.
All the latest Paris styles,
Now on exhibition at
BULPIN'S,
No. 351 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
On Monday, April 4,
We will add to our present large stock, several packages of
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, MONDAY, April 4, a choice selection of
Bands, Embroidered Sets,
Plain Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Lace Veils and Mantilla Centres,
all of which will be offered at low prices.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish used in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have just opened a splendid selection of
NEW ROBES,
In Silk, Grenadine, Organdy and Barege,
729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

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301 GRAND-STREET.
WHITE SHEETINGS at PANIC PRICES.
300 pieces BLEACHED SHEETINGS, full width, purchased during the Panic of 1857, will be sold at retail at 20c. the yard. Wholesale price 16c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

---

90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOOL corsets, together with all the latest French patterns, plain and embroidered, whole ale and retail; every style ladies' skirts, crinoline crochet hair-cloth, skeleton trees four to thirty springs, laces, embroideries, gloves, mats, bands, springs, &c. FORMAN, No. 705 Broadway.

JOSEPH BUM, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 740 Broadway. Always on hand a fashionable assortment of olothe, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

FURNITURE.

SONEY'S PATENT
CARPET SWEEPER.
Next to the sewing-machine, the GREATEST LABOR-SAVING INVENTION of the age.
In the end it is cheaper than brooms, while an hour's brooms-weeping can be done with it in ten minutes and without raising a particle of dust. SONEY'S PATENT comes as near to the best brushes, penetrating beneath, WHILE SWEEPING, as anything which make it the most desirable yet offered.
FOR TRADE SUPPLIED.
JAMES S. HELM & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturer,
No. 556 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PARLOR FURNITURE
in all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in Damask, Brocatelle, Reps, Terry and Hair Cloth, at WAREROOMS OF W. H. No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Grosvenor House.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites from $36 and upwards. Wardrobes, mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Manufactured Furniture Warehouse, 634 Broadway, five doors above Lord & Taylor's. Parties should purchase now from a well seasoned stock, or order for spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

PARLOR FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A drawing suite of nine pieces, green and gold brocatelle covering. Also about 60 yards velvet carpets, stair carpets, &c., to be seen at No. 89 47th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED and Grained in all colors and styles, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring Bed-Bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order by E. C. WOODBRIDGE, 60 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 317 Canal st.
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Of a superior quality manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

STOCK OF LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE Frames, Paintings and Engravings, at No. 248 Greenwich-st. This stock will be sold at a sacrifice, prior to the 1st of May, having to remove.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE WANTED IN EXCHANGE for well selected Wisconsin lands; the entire furniture of a house by a gentleman about to commence keeping house. Address H. C. H., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.—WANTED TO HIRE, A QUANTITY of furniture, enough for a large house. Reference given. Address HOUSE, Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for three days.

BED TICKS FILLED WITH STRAW, Boat or rye, called for and delivered. Furniture received on storage to dry lofts at reasonable rates. Orders addressed B. MYERS, No. 47 Clinton-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LA PERLE and RUBIS
CHAMPAGNES.
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the United States and Canada, for the sale of the
CHAMPAGNE WINES
of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons sur Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely:
La PERLE and RUBIS.
The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market.
The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful ruby color, which is natural to the wine. This brand undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is
MADE FROM GRAPES OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS.
From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well-known house of Jacques Goerg & Co., and their determination to furnish wines which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these wines.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
No. 40 Beaver-st.
For sale by all the first-class grocers and wine dealers.

WHEELER'S SUPERIOR STEAM ALE,
Depot No. 200 Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN
EDUCATIONAL SERIES
OF
PRACTICAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BOOKS.

The result of 25 years' experienced labor of the Authors and Publishers; recommended by thousands of the best teachers, from Maine to Georgia, and in whole or in part
OFFICIALLY ADOPTED BY THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENTS
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND
BOARDS OF EDUCATION
OF THE SEVERAL STATES,
in nearly every instance where any official examination and adoption has been made, (see our *Educational News*, and Descriptive Catalogue sent free.) over
10,000,000
have been sold and the circulation is steadily increasing.
Leading Books of the Series are also officially commended and principally used in the
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, PHILADELPHIA, BUFFALO, UTICA, AUBURN, ROCHESTER, CHICAGO, and many other Principal Cities, and in the best
NORMAL SCHOOLS
throughout the Union.
They are strongly recommended by
TWENTY EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS,
mostly representing the views of leading Educators of the several States; and by ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY other most respectable Journals, literary, religious, &c.
FROM SUPERINTENDENTS OF STATES, COUNTIES AND CITIES; FROM PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS OF COLLEGES, AND FROM TEACHERS AND PRACTICAL EDUCATORS, AND THE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE UNION, WE HAVE
OVER 200 ROYAL OCTAVO PAGES OF
TESTIMONIALS
to the superior merit of these Books, selections from which will be sent free, on application.
THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES comprises a COMPLETE SET OF TEXT BOOKS—all that are needed for Common Schools—and will be found, on comparison with others, to be THE BEST AND CHEAPEST, and the cheapest *because* the best.
THE SERIES EMBRACES:
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III. THOMPSON'S PRACTICAL ARITHMETICS.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1859.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN—JENNY LIND.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CZARINA—KISS IN THE DARK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....1¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to day, April 5, at 11 o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

The mails for the Isthmus and Pacific Ocean, by the steamship *Illinois*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, April 5, at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of Mr. SICKLES for the murder of PHILIP BARTON KEY, commenced yesterday at Washington—or rather the case was called on yesterday, and the attempt to obtain a jury was commenced. A panel of thirty was exhausted, out of whom but five were sworn—four of the others being peremptorily challenged, and twenty-one being set aside for cause. The District-Attorney insisted upon the property qualification of eight hundred dollars, required by the Maryland law, and four were set aside as being too poor in worldly means. A panel of seventy-five talesmen has been ordered for to-day, and the probability is that out of these a sufficient additional number will be obtained. The court-room yesterday was crowded to excess, and the scene during the challenging of the jurors was intensely interesting and exciting. The accused was not allowed, as is usual in the New-York Courts, to occupy a seat by the side of his counsel, but was confined to the prisoner's dock, and will continue so to be throughout the trial.

The steamship *Indian*, now in her thirteenth day out from Liverpool, and due at Portland, had not been heard from at 1½ o'clock this morning.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba* we have Havana advices to March 30. The people were rapidly leaving the city to avoid the yellow fever. The *Cahawba* brings several members of the Maretzek Opera Company, the remainder coming shortly. Among the recent arrivals at Havana was the Prussian man-of-war *Gefion*, Captain DONNER, with Prince ADALBERT, of Prussia, on board. The *Gefion* sailed on the 30th ult. for this port.

We have advices from Rio Janeiro to Feb. 19. There was no news of importance. Coffee was inactive. Freights to the United States low.

The engineering party, charged with the survey of the Tehuantepec Isthmus, has been broken up by a misunderstanding between its chief and his assistants. But three of the original party remain on the ground, the others having returned to Mexico. Only a partial survey will be made.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill regulating the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. The matter of Mr. WETMORE's claim to the seat vacated by Mr. MANDEVILLE, was made the special order for to-day. The bill to extend the provisions of the Exemption law was passed. The bill to incorporate the New-York Astronomical Observatory was passed. In the Assembly nothing of special importance occurred during the morning session. In the evening, considerable business of interest was done, a telegraphic summary of which will be found elsewhere.

Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, has replied to the recent insulting demand of the Ohio Senate for information regarding the Treasury frauds, and for explanations of his course in withholding the information, by stating he has already communicated all the facts which came to his knowledge, and by administering a rebuke to the Senate for the disrespectful tone of its resolutions.

The Legislature of Maine have appropriated a million and a half acres of public lands, and have authorized the city of Bangor to loan its credit to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, in aid of the Aroostook and the European and North American Railroads. There is also to be a trunk-line from Bangor to New-Brunswick, with a branch line to Aroostook. The measure passed by very decided majorities.

The Connecticut Election, which took place yesterday, seems to have resulted in a pretty general success of the Republicans. Returns received up to a late hour last night indicate the election of all four of the Republican candidates for Congress, together with the Republican State ticket and a Republican majority of the Legislature. The returns, however, are not sufficiently full to enable us to decide with certainty.

A fugitive slave excitement occurred in Philadelphia yesterday. The negro, DANIEL WEBSTER *alias* DANGERFIELD, who was arrested in Harrisburgh on Saturday, under a warrant which claimed him as a slave belonging to ELIZABETH SIMPSON of Athensville, Geo., was taken before United States Commissioner LONGSHEATH for examination. An immense crowd gathered in the streets while the alleged fugitive was being conveyed from Moyamensing Prison to the Commissioner's Office, and demonstrations of a rescue were made; but the United States Marshal succeeded in keeping his prisoner in custody. The evidence for the prosecution before the Commissioner occupied until 9 o'clock last night, when an adjournment was decided upon.

The various Indian tribes on the Plains, according to recent advices from the West, are about engaging in a general war among themselves. The Minnecougues appear to be the leading tribe among the belligerents, and the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Crows will also take part.

Considerable business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Councilmen held last evening. Several communications were received from the Mayor. One enclosed a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce asking for a site of ground on the Battery whereon to erect an Observatory for meteorological and astronomical purposes. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. Another communication enclosed the report of the financial affairs of the Cooper Institute for the past eight months. It shows a balance in the Treasury of $225 53. The entire cost of the building thus far, exclusive of the site, has been $427,956 72. The contested election case came up for consideration. Both the majority and minority reports were discussed at length. Serious charges are made against Mr. MCADAM in the latter report. The whole subject was indefinitely postponed after a long debate.

Mr. KETCHUM presided at the meeting of the Whig General Committee last evening, and made remarks upon the comments of the Press upon the recent speech delivered by Ex-Governor HUNT at Hope Chapel. It was reported that encouraging communications had been received from various parts of the country.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday held a short session, directed that several bills of little importance be paid, and then adjourned to the 18th inst.

The movement for higher wages has reached the house-painters. At a meeting held at the Central House last evening, they determined to demand $2 per diem. Through some mistake in securing a room, the proposed meeting of the metal-roofers proved a failure.

SAMUEL MCKEE, a stage-driver, attempted last night to shoot a man named COOPER, proprietor of a restaurant in Spring-street, for alleged illicit intercourse with his wife. COOPER grappled with him, and succeeded in wresting his pistol from him. The police then interfered, and MCKEE was locked up. COOPER did not deny the conduct which led to the assault.

The pugilistic gathering at Hoyt's Theatre, last evening, at which MORRISSEY and HEENAN had a set to, was very large. Everything passed off pleasantly.

Recorder BARNARD opened the April term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday with a calendar unusually heavy and containing cases of more than ordinary interest. The Grand Jury will be impanneled to-day. Two cases yesterday were disposed of—that of JOHN MANSFIELD, for burglary, and KELLY, for grand larceny.

The Charter Election in Brooklyn takes place to-day. A Mayor, Supervisors, Aldermen, Assessors, and other officers are to be elected.

The Grand Jury of the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, recently made a presentment, in which reference was made to the condition of the Child's Nursery, at Flatbush. According to their representations, there is a great want of proper ventilation in the building appropriated to the purpose, through improper construction and a want of proper attention. The children are in consequence unhealthy—affected with sores and emaciated, and the mortality among them is very great. The building occupied as a "Truant Home," it also presented as unfit for the use, though the institution itself is declared to be well managed.

Cotton, yesterday, opened heavy, with sales of 3,000 bales, including 2,600 bales *in transitu*. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in, though prices favored buyers. More activity was reported in Hog Products. Coffee and Rice were in good request. Sugars and Molasses attracted less attention. Common Resin and Wilmington Tar were in fair demand. Freights were quiet.

A New Southern Convention.

Our Southern fellow-citizens continually insist upon it that it is we of the North who provoke all the discord which now vexes the union of the States. They point to our Abolitionist Conventions, to our Anti-Slavery journals, to our Free-Soil parties, as the perpetual instigators of ill-blood and hostile feelings between the two great sections into which the country is divided by its social institutions. It is the fanatics of the North who are putting asunder what race and history had joined together. The South is the smitten, not the smiter. Slavery is standing, and always has been standing, on the defensive, they tell us, and nothing would be easier than for us to dwell together as brethren in unity if the North would but accept the Union as a bond of obligation, and revere the Constitution in all its mysteries.

We do not mean to deny that in all this crimination there is a grain of truth. We admit that the well-taught, well-conducted, well-bred Southern planter who received his acres with his negroes from his father's hands, or earned them by his own honorable industry; who has tried through a long life to do his duty by his dependents as by all men, and esteems himself not unjustly an honest and legal citizen, may be excused for taking it as a great impertinence and very outrageous assault that a neuralgic shoemaker, or a boisterous tinker, or a dyspeptic young clergyman flown with classic self-conceit, in some remote New-England village, should fall upon him and his, upon his kindred, his friends, and his people, with fluent vituperation, denounce him as a covenanter with hell, and a minister of death, and put him morally under the ban of the universe.

A very considerable show of indignation is simply natural in any man, or body of men, subjected to the intrusive prophesying of a self-constituted spiritual police, and deluged with the cheap damnation of a gratuitous philanthropy. If the noisiest leaders of the Northern crusade against Slavery were all as wise as nine-tenths of them are silly, and all as magnanimous, simple-hearted, and honorable, as nine-tenths of them are self-seeking, self-indulgent, and malignant, their clamor would still fall harshly enough upon the Southern ear. In the actual circumstances of the case, the wilful and contemptible uproar of the most extreme Southern "agitators" only conceals a very real, inevitable, and respectable wrath in the breasts of multitudes of honest men and good citizens at the South.

But in all that the North has offered of defiance and of insult to the South, the North has never acted collectively and as a North against the collective South. The North has never assumed the attitude of an *imperium in imperio*, and challenged the South to draw and defend herself. The notion of a Northern Convention to define the Northern position, *as such*, and to take steps for "invading the repose and security" of the South, has never yet entered into the brains of any body of Northern men, respectable enough in point of numbers or intelligence, to provoke a serious notice from any Northern community. Still less has Northern Executive ever dreamt of appointing delegates to a Northern Convention, for the avowed purpose of organizing a power hostile to the South. All this, on the contrary, the South has done and done repeatedly. All this it is doing now again. Citizens of five Southern States, nominated by a Convention of conspicuous Southern men, once more "fulfill their duty" by calling upon the Governors of the Southern States, and the Southern people generally, to appoint representatives to a Southern Convention, as to one of "those assemblages from which, only in times of great public peril, the hopes of the patriot can be realized, as the colonial history of the country evinced."

These "Conventions" have been laughed at long enough. The quizzical solemnity of their usual proceedings, the stimulating quality of the intellectual cocktails and julepa administered by them to the Southern mind, the hopelessly frantic character of their political propositions, the downright drivel of their commercial theories, have all excited the abundant merriment they were so well calculated if no little designed to evoke. But they merit more serious attention from all good citizens in all sections of the country, and especially in the South. We can match the individual rigmarole of any individual Southern simpleton at the North. When the New-York *Tribune* shouts to the "Men of Connecticut to be up and doing, for the watch-fires of liberty are blazing on the hill-tops," and rallies its legions to the fray, Northern men may well excuse their more impetuous kinsmen of the Gulf for bringing out the revolutionary field-piece and unfurling their banner to the breeze. Nonsense of this sort is bounded by no imaginary lines, and flourishes in the most various soils.

The specific, deliberate sectional organization of a number of States into a separate Diet or Congress of their own, with the avowed intention of arming them against another section, is, however, a step in American history which we owe to the South alone. If Conventions of this sort had sprung up in the fever of specific political excitements only to die away again with returning peace, they might well have been overlooked. But they have become a chronic disease. They certainly have done nothing for the social or commercial welfare of the South. They have not built a Southern railroad, or a Southern ship; they have not written a Southern book, or founded a Southern college; they have not produced so much as a patent hair-brush or an improved cork-screw. Their only fruits have been, their only fruits to all appearance always will be—political. They are Conventions of offence against the North; Conventions for inflaming the Southern mind into the belief that the North means and longs to assail Southern rights on Southern soil; Conventions for aggravating every perilous feature in our present political condition which true patriots wish to see subdued; and for ripening all the mischief which false patriots even still affect to deprecate and to dread. If these be not their objects, then they are certainly the most astonishing exhibitions of emptiness and imbecility ever inflicted upon an astonished world. If these be their objects, it becomes all right-minded Southern men to set the brand of Southern ridicule and condemnation upon them firmly and at once.

The Democratic Rupture.

The Charleston *Mercury*, discussing the steadily increasing tendency of political parties towards a purely sectional organization, expresses some doubt as to whether the Charleston Nominating Convention will ever meet, and says that if it does, the Democratic Party can only be properly represented in it by *Southern* delegates. The whole party in the North, it alleges, is tainted with Anti-Slavery heresies or prejudices, and is utterly averse to supporting the slaveholding States in the assertion of their rights. It cites the refusal of the Northern Democracy to sustain the Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and their general desertion of his Administration in support of this opinion. Meantime, it says, the Southern Democracy is gradually crystallizing to meet this hostile organization;—and it looks forward confidently to a purely sectional contest at the next election.

This prospect is one which none but avowed disunionists could be expected to regard with much complacency. Yet there is good reason for apprehending that the coming Presidential election may assume this shape. There can be little doubt that the Charleston Convention will be called on to reaffirm the Popular Sovereignty platform of 1856. Mr. DOUGLAS has staked his political existence on the maintenance of this principle by the Democratic Party. He took this ground in Congress, and in the Illinois canvass: and has taken occasion repeatedly since—in speeches at Memphis, New-Orleans and Washington—to declare his adhesion to it, and to the entire non-intervention of Congress in the domestic affairs of either Territories or States. In a letter written recently, apologizing for not aiding personally in the Connecticut canvass, he says:

"The integrity and ascendancy of the Democratic Party can only be maintained *by an explicit and unequivocal recognition of the fundamental principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories*, as well as in the States, as it was explained and understood in the great contests of 1854 and 1856."

This declaration covers more than the canvass in Connecticut. It is intended to be applied to the Democratic Party of the Union,—and Senator DOUGLAS, with the great mass of the Northern Democrats, will insist upon the adoption of this principle by the Charleston Convention. The first thing which that body may expect to encounter will be a resolution reaffirming this doctrine "explicitly and unequivocally." How will it be met? Unless all existing indications of the temper of the Southern Democracy are deceptive, it will be rejected peremptorily and decisively. In and out of Congress, the doctrine by which Senator DOUGLAS has determined to stand or fall has been repeatedly repudiated by the leading men of the South. Not only Carolina and Mississippi, but Georgia and Virginia, demand the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories against territorial law. In one of the last Senatorial debates of the last session, Mr. MASON, of Virginia, affirmed this position of the South with characteristic superciliousness and energy. He declared to Mr. DOUGLAS, on the floor of the Senate, that the party which should go before the South with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and of the right of the Territories to exclude Slavery, would fail to carry "not only a single State, *but a single vote*, from Mason & Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico."

With all allowance made for the rhetorical exaggeration, this statement of the Virginia Senator substantially embodies the proclaimed determination of the Southern Democracy. If these determinations are to govern the Southern delegations in the Charleston Convention, it is not easy to see how that Convention can possibly make up a platform on which any Northern Democrat would dare to take his stand before a Northern constituency.

The people of the North have always been inclined to assert the right and the duty of Congress to legislate *against* Slavery in the Territories. Under existing circumstances, however, they are mainly willing to acquiesce in the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and to leave the people of the Territories to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall be admitted or excluded. But as for assenting to Congressional legislation *in favor* of Slavery in the Territories, they will never do it under any conceivable circumstances; nor dare the Democracy, in any section of any Northern State, avow itself in favor of such action.

It is probable, therefore, that the Charleston Convention, if held, will only *divide the party*. The two-thirds rule will render it extremely difficult to select a candidate, and the disagreement upon the principle of Congressional intervention will render it impossible to agree upon a platform. There will be a split, and probably two candidates. A strong effort will be made, and is even now in progress, to avoid the rupture by nominating Mr. GUTHRIE or some candidate of similar position,—not identified with either section. But the hostility of sentiment has already gone too far to render such a compromise feasible. The issue has been made, and the fate of the most prominent Democratic leaders, in both sections, depends upon its decision.

It is needless to say that such a rupture will give an easy victory to the Republicans. Even if the American and old Whig parties should refuse to coöperate with them, as they did in 1856, they could not weaken them sufficiently to prevent their having a very decided plurality in every Northern State.

ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.—Our neighbors across the water elect a Mayor to-day. We think it quite probable that very few even of themselves are aware of the fact, for it has excited less attention than any similar contest of equal importance for a long time. Ex-Senator CROSS, a gentleman of ability, integrity and experience in the public service, is the Republican candidate in opposition to Mayor POWELL. We do not know that any special principle is involved in the contest, beyond the general one of party politics,—though there are local questions of considerable importance to be affected by the result.

THE RESULTS OF THE PARAGUAY WAR IN A COMMERCIAL LIGHT.—Even assuming as correct the published anticipations of Commissioner BOWLIN, who believes that the Paraguay difficulty will be amicably settled, there is a complete counterpoise to the pleasure created by such an announcement in the intelligence that "all the Republics in the vicinity of Paraguay are against the United States in their views of the point in dispute." There is no part of the world in which American commerce more requires the establishment and fostering of amicable relations than in that portion of South America. It is of vital importance to the interests of the large numbers of merchants and shipowners who are connected with the trade between the United States and the vast extent of country lying between Brazil and Patagonia, that the utmost facilities should be afforded to the speedy opening of an extended commercial intercourse. At present, the balance of trade with the States on the Plata, Paraná and Uraguay, is heavily against us. We import largely of hides, skins, horsehair, &c., from those countries, through the ports of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, beyond which points we have little or no communication with the numerous populations of the Riverine Republics. Our exports, in exchange for the produce which we receive through these places, are, comparatively speaking, extremely light. Some flour and a very few domestics are sent thither; but the bulk of our imports of hides and hair from the River Plate is paid for by bills of exchange on London. The reason of this inadequacy of export was originally our exclusion from the ports of the Argentine Confederation, until URQUIZA threw them open to us in 1853; but ever since that time they have not grown into anything like importance. We have yet to secure our footing there, and to introduce the thousand and one articles of our produce and manufacture which would be useful to those peoples, and which would go far to equalize the annual amount of our imports and exports. But, to do this, we must push our commerce into the interior, under auspices which will be advantageous to us without being inimical to the prejudices of the ignorant masses whose trade we desire to obtain.

The Paraguay quarrel, then, is unfortunate for our commerce in many points of view. The subject in dispute is, of itself, sufficiently trifling, nor is the justice of the case as clearly and decisively on our side as we would wish any quarrel to be in which the national character is involved. We have gone to Paraguay rather for the purpose of forcing upon that State an acknowledgment of the superiority of American caprice than of acting upon any well understood appreciation of native law and usage. The commander of the *Water Witch* resolved on overriding the authority of Paraguay under cover of an authority from Corrientes, and insisted on passing through a channel which was exclusively reserved for the use of the Government; and his vessel was fired at in consequence. We have gone to Paraguay, accordingly, to avenge the insult thus provoked by our flag, and to dispute with a paltry Power a right which is most jealously insisted on by all the States in that quarter of the world. It is no wonder then, that the Republics in the vicinity are "against us in the quarrel," as a recent dispatch from Washington significantly reports.

The harm which any of those States are able to inflict upon us in a belligerent sense, is of course so small as to be unworthy of serious consideration. But the impression upon the minds of those people, who have all the prejudice of the Spanish character,—that we are arrogantly devoting our power to the destruction of their rights—will do much to retard the development of American commerce in that quarter, and to throw the trade into the hands of our rivals. We shall gain little glory by humbling Paraguay;—we may lose a great deal by the amusement. And on the whole we shall find that it would be better for us occasionally to furnish the commanders of our exploring steamers in foreign parts with instructions to respect the domestic laws of the countries whose waters they explore.

SCARCITY OF CITY LOTS.—Some enthusiastic statistician has been making an estimate of the number of City lots which can hereafter be brought into the market, and the result of his calculation is that not more than thirty-five thousand can be added to the number now available for building purposes. Giving five inhabitants to a lot, it will be seen that New-York is in imminent danger of being entirely built up in the course of a very few years, when a City lot will not be purchasable at any price. There is but one city in the Union that bids fair to be entirely built up and finished, and that one is Boston. The metropolis of New England is, in fact, already a finished city; there is not a vacant lot left within the City limits, except a little patch of land, which has been made by filling up an elbow of the sea known as the Back Bay. When anybody wants to build a new house in Boston, it is first necessary to pull down an old one.

But we are not yet quite driven to such straits in New-York. There are still a good many building lots to be had besides the thirty-five thousand yet to be brought into market. The time cannot be very distant, however, when this entire Island will be built upon, and the vocation of the speculator in City lots will be gone. This would be an alarming prospect for New-Yorkers if their City were built like Venice; but as there happens to be plenty of land in the vicinity, with every desirable facility for crossing the rivers which separate us from the main land, New-York has already overflowed into the surrounding country to an extent which could never have been anticipated by the last generation, and this overflow will be much greater during the next ten years than it has been during the last. The facilities for going out of town have increased to so great an extent, that it is much more convenient for business men to reside in Westchester and Connecticut, than it was for them to live on Murray Hill but a few years ago. The enormous prices to which speculators have raised the value of City lots, the frightful taxes which incompetent and dishonest City officials have subjected our property-holders, and the wretched condition in which our streets are kept, will send, as they have sent, hundreds of thousands of population into the neighboring towns and villages that would otherwise have been retained here. Only the very wealthy and the very poor will be able, in a few years, to reside in the City, the great mass of merchants, mechanics, clerks, and middle men whose occupations will permit them to keep their families out of the City will desert us for the suburban regions which surround us on all sides. Speculators in City lots who base their operations on the progressive expansion of the City for the past twenty years, should bear in mind the circumstance of the temptations to an out-of-town residence which have already deprived New-York of nearly half a million of inhabitants. The growth of Brooklyn is only an indication of what may be anticipated on the New-Jersey side, and since the Water Works have got fairly in operation in our sister city across the East River, we may anticipate a more rapid growth of that already populous suburb than it has yet exhibited.

MORE CHIVALRY.—A Savannah paper states, with "regret to have to record such unpleasant occurrences, but greater regret that they are not without provocation," that

"Last week it became known that a man by the name of HAZZARD, from Providence, had written an account of the recent sale of the *Wanderer* to a Rhode Island paper, in which false statements were made, reflecting upon Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR and others. Mr. LAMAR took the earliest opportunity, after learning his whereabouts, to call on Mr. HAZZARD. Demanding of him whether he wrote the letter attributed to him, and receiving an affirmative answer, he promptly slapped him in the face with the back of his hand. Mr. LAMAR then stated to Mr. H. that, as he had slandered him in the public prints, he had resented the insult by a blow, and was ready to give him any satisfaction he might demand, but that he must leave the city by the next train, which he accordingly did."

It will, no doubt, be news to the public to learn that the power of banishment from the City of Savannah, if not from the State of Georgia, is vested in Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR, who, we believe, has never been elected to such an office. It will be still greater news to those gentlemen who uphold the "Code of Honor," that it is chivalrous to follow up an offer of satisfaction for a slap on the face by ordering the aggrieved party to quit the scene of the insult and the place where the "satisfaction" would be obtainable. To the minds of most people, however, the slapping of a man's face for having written "an account of the recent sale of the *Wanderer* to a Rhode Island paper," will suggest more of the rowdyism of the bully than of the chivalry of wounded honor.

CONNECTICUT.—The election yesterday in Connecticut seems to have been nearly all one way. The Republicans have carried the State ticket, all the Congressional Districts, and the State Legislature. Our Southern brethren will see in this fact additional evidence of that steady advancement of the North towards Anti-Slavery sentiment, from which they apprehend so much disaster to the country.

Dramatic.

Miss JANE DAVENPORT kept her word last night with an admiring public by welcoming them to a regenerated house, new properties, elaborate costumes, and a thrilling new play in five acts, done from the French of SCRIBE into the English of Mr. O. S. LELAND.

The "New Metropolitan Theatre" has been famously furbished up since those last dwindling days of the Burtonian dynasty, in which it had become a very "Anatomy of Melancholy." Save for the fault upon which we have sufficiently animadverted, and which is altogether past praying for of its disproportionate width, and the effect thereby produced of extravagant shallowness, the *salle* of this theatre is most agreeably elegant. It has been admirably retouched and re-painted with a specific view to the approach of Summer, in a style which combines a refreshing appearance of coolness and cleanliness with brilliancy and comfort. The stage properties, so far as they were last night tried by the play of the "Czarina," have an air of bran-new-ness with which it would by ungracious to quarrel, but which was abundantly compensated for by the extremely-antiquated character of the said play itself. The "Czarina" is one of those plays which make you feel that you have seen it a thousand times before you reach the end of the first act. Whether it is written in blank verse or in prose it were of course impossible for us to decide, since nothing ever will induce any company of actors to condescend to the fetters of metre; but the question was raised for us by the pretty Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, who in her delivery of her part as *Olga*, constantly betrayed a decided decasyllabic tendency. But, be this as it may, the piece is certainly written in a very gorgeous and imposing vein. All the characters walk on and off like *Leonora* in Miss EDGEWORTH's novel, "their heads a little higher than usual." The mere humanity of the play seems constantly tending upward, and reminds one of an anchored balloon uneasily tugging at its chain. The plot is all that SCRIBE, the ingenious, could make it, with an unlimited supply of Tartars, couriers, spies, despots, *rouës* and empresses at his command; and is really interesting in spite of the extraordinary and fatiguing magnificence of the text. The *cast* of such a play is hardly a fair test of a new company, and Miss DAVENPORT, in her *rôle* of the *Czarina*, was the only performer who really developed any special peculiarities of style. This lady has a fine voice, an evident familiarity with stage business, a graceful carriage, and all the elements essential to success in that very declamatory and demonstrative school to which she chooses to belong. She infused her own spirit into her supporters, but the full house seemed to be more gratified with the points which the *Czarina* made than with the *ensemble* of the performance.

The orchestra was, perhaps, a trifle Turkish and not a trifle tardy, but the general arrangements of the house were extremely creditable to the skill and care of the management. For an opening night is a sure trial, of which the incurious public can form but a slight notion when it surveys the results from its easy benches. We shall look forward with interest to the development of this new enterprise, and wish it all the success that we are sure its conductors will labor to deserve. As a proof of our good-will, let us urge it upon the *jeune premier*, Mr. REYNOLDS, who last night played the *Roué à la Régence* in a powdered peruke, *with whiskers and moustaches*, that the razor of earthly barbers is to the true actor what the razor-bridge of Paradise is to the true believers of Islem.

The actor who will not sacrifice Broadway to the stage, and his own mirror to the mirror he attempts to hold up to his audience, can *never* reach the first rank in this profession, be his natural capacities what they may.

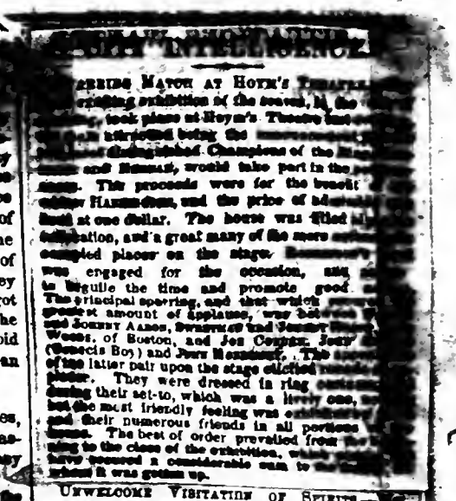
At Wallack's Theatre Mr. WALLACK worlized "Melancholy Jaques," and Mr. WALCOT played the "Motley Fool in the Forest," to a crowded and delighted house.

At the French Theatre, the Directors, Messrs. WIDDOWS & SAGE favored the public with an opportunity of showing its appreciation of their services, and with two amusing Vaudevilles, one *Le Piano de Berthe*, a most vivacious and graceful trifle; the other, *Un Scandale à New-York*, a *folié partie* enough to bear repetition, and which could only be sketched into criticism by a man capable of decanting champagne, which man we are *not*. To-night that admirable study of manners *Le Gendre de M. Poirier* will fill the house again.

And to-night Mrs. EMILY LESOSNIER will, we trust, find herself surrounded by a crowded and sympathizing audience at her last dramatic reading, preparatory to her departure for Europe. This accomplished lady, who has purveyed so much pleasure to so many audiences in all parts of the country, has suffered the most grievous affliction in the loss of her two sons, and is now ordered by her physician to seek relief for body and mind in the South of Europe. All who go to hear her to-night will wish her God-speed in a *practical* way.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVES WITHOUT EATING.—A correspondent at Glen's Falls, noticing our recent paragraph concerning the detection of the imposture said to be practiced by Mrs. HAYS who pretends to live without eating, denies the fact of such detection. He says that the Committee appointed to investigate the matter instituted a watch of six persons, who were to continue twenty-one days unless sooner convinced of the imposture. The bed on which she lay was moved to the centre of the room and the clothing carefully examined. No person but the Committee and Mr. HAYS were allowed to go into the room and the latter not within ten feet of the bed. On the fourteenth day a piece of a single cracker was found in the bed, and this is the only indication of any kind that appeared to show the presence or use of food. Our correspondent states that the member of the Committee who *found* the cracker was the near relative of a man who had offered to bet $500 that the whole thing was an imposition. The investigation, therefore, seems to settle nothing.

Mr. John Denio, a veteran journalist, died at Albion, N. Y., March 30. He published a paper in Vermont in 1800, afterwards conducted the *Gazette* at Greenfield, Mass., and was engaged in other newspaper enterprises.



CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHEARING MATCH AT HOYT'S THEATRE.—The shearing exhibition of the season, in the [illegible], took place at Hoyt's Theatre last evening, and attracted being the [illegible] during [illegible]. Champions of the [illegible] and Hannah, would take part in the [illegible]. The proceeds were for the benefit of [illegible] Hassenclever, and the price of admission fixed at one dollar. The house was filled to [illegible] and a great many of the more [illegible] occupied places on the stage. Hassenclever [illegible] was engaged for the occasion, and [illegible] to beguile the time and promote good [illegible]. The principal sparring, and that which [illegible] great amount of applause, was between [illegible] and JOHNNY ADAMS, Swanwood and JOHNNY [illegible] Woods, of Boston, and JOE COBURN, JOHNNY [illegible] (Genesee Boy) and JOHN HASSENCLEVER. The [illegible] of the latter pair upon the stage elicited [illegible] glasses. They were dressed in ring costume during their set-to, which was a lively one, [illegible] but the most friendly feeling was exhibited [illegible] and their numerous friends in all portions [illegible]. The best of order prevailed from the [illegible] ring to the close of the exhibition, which [illegible] have possessed a considerable sum to the [illegible] when it was gotten up.

UNWELCOME VISITATION OF SPIRITS.—WILSON, an unmarried shoemaker, occupies a [illegible] attic, at No. 261 Bowery, which looks out upon the Quaker burying-ground in that vicinity. About 10 o'clock in the evening—so Mr. WILSON alleges—the spirits commence their nocturnal visits. They assume all sorts of shapes, utter all sorts of noises, and perform all sorts of pranks. There are thumps on the wall, on the floor, and on the ceiling, on tables and under tables. There is the music of birds, bands, and of street-organs. He is pulled by the nose, by the toes and by the eye-lashes. The visitors remain until daylight and then depart. For seven weeks—so Mr. WILSON further alleges—he has suffered from these nightly visits. Wasted almost to a shadow from want of sleep, he was compelled yesterday to ask that two policemen might be sent to spend a few nights with him in his lofty attic, in hopes that their presence might prevent the further intrusion of his unwelcome visitants. Sergeant LEFFERTS, to whom the application was made, advised him to apply to a certain leading Spiritualist in the City, which suggestion was immediately complied with, but with what result is not yet known.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The Coroner was yesterday called to hold an Inquest upon the body of a man found floating in the North River, near King-street. THOMAS WATSON, of No. 257 Canal-street, positively identified the deceased as MIKE FITZGERALD, who came to this country a short time since, in the same ship with him. Features, the cut of the whiskers, the formation of teeth, and a peculiar projection of the under jaw, made him positive in the identification of his friend. Several others testified with equal positiveness that the deceased was PATRICK MASON, who had recently been a fireman on a Southern steamer, given to occasional excessive drinking, who had not been seen for several days, and who, when last seen, was wandering about the docks near King-street in an inebriated condition. The testimony in favor of the body being that of the missing fireman was the strongest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered, and the body was given up for interment.

TICKET SWINDLING.—The departure of the California steamer to-day kept the ticket swindlers busily at work yesterday. An announcement by the outside agents that all the tickets had been sold caused the prices to go up. Large sums were paid even for steerage tickets. Several persons who had been persuaded to pay extravagant charges complained of the extortion at the City Hall Police Court, but they could obtain no redress, as the magistrate has no power to regulate the price of the tickets. PATRICK MCDONALD, who keeps an office at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, was, however, compelled to give $3,000 bail to answer a charge of swindling three Germans of Pittsburgh, Penn., named STEINER, SCHMIDT and GAUS, by refusing to let them have tickets they had already bargained for until eighteen dollars of $25 on each was paid.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee held their regular monthly meeting last evening at THORP'S Hotel, Broadway. Mr. KETCHUM presided. Vacancies in the different Wards were filled. The Committee reported that they had received encouraging communications from all sections of the country in reply to their circular. Hon. WALTER PRESTON had expressed much enthusiasm in regard to the prospects of the Whig cause in Virginia. A letter from Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, was read, after which Mr. KETCHUM made some remarks in reference to the comments of the Press of the country upon the speech of Ex-Gov. HUNT. Mr. FORSHAY, of the Eighth, and G. C. FISHER of the Tenth Wards were placed upon the roll. The Committee then adjourned.

MEETING OF HOUSE PAINTERS.—A movement was inaugurated last evening by the House Painters to secure an advance upon their present pay $1 75 per diem, to which it was reduced at the time of the panic, fifteen months ago. A meeting was held at the Central House, in Stuyvesant-street, over which DANIEL HOGAN presided. It was agreed that the demand of increased pay—$2 per diem being the amount agreed upon—should be formally made at each shop in the City, and the result reported at a subsequent meeting. The impression was that most of the employers would accede to the demand at once. A Committee was appointed to arrange for a future meeting, and an adjournment took place, subject to their call.

STEUBEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of the New-York Steuben Central Committee on Sunday afternoon, the new constitution was unanimously adopted. Mr. KLEMM, after five ballots, was elected Vice-President and took his seat. It was resolved to erect a monument to General STEUBEN, but of what material it shall be constructed or where it shall be placed was not determined. These points will be decided at the general Convention of Delegates from the different Associations, which meets at the time of the annual Steuben Festival in July or August. The funds of the Association amount to $1,205, nearly all of which is in bank.

DESERTERS FROM GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—At a late hour on Sunday evening, the pilot of one of the Fulton Ferry boats discovered a raft floating in the stream, and two men upon it. The men were picked up, when they told a long and doleful story about being shipwrecked. This statement was so ridiculous that it was deemed advisable to hand them over to the police. They proved to be two deserters from Governor's Island, named Henry Canon and Charles McDonald, and were yesterday sent back to the Island.

MEETING OF THE METAL ROOFERS.—A meeting of the metal-roofers was called for last evening, at Military Hall. Owing to some mistake the room had not been engaged and a dancing party had the possession of it. It was resolved to call another meeting, the object being to secure an advance upon the present pay.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday it commenced blowing from the westward during the forenoon, and increased almost to a gale during the day. Nearly all the vessels in the North River dragged their anchors. No damage was done.

SHOAT

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, April 5.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 48, 49.

Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 795¾, 801, 811, 893, 895, 953, 973, 987, 1049, 1151, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1075. *Part II.*—Nos. 966, 968, 970, 966, 966, 958, 964, 974, 976, 978, 980, 996, 1006, 1012, 1014, 1022, 34, 708, 1024, 1046. *Part III.*—Nos. 1, 35, 1047, 1025, 773, 1073, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1089, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 14, 17, 26, 27, 33, 35, 39, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 63, 65, 67, 68, 71, 73, 77, 80. Causes left on day calendar in Part II. transferred to this.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—No calendar, panel being examined before 12 for trial could be obtained. *Part II.*—Nos. 803, 757, 454, 830, 253, 869, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 4.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—DARKNESS—UNAVOIDABLE ACCIDENT.

The Alliance Insurance Company vs. *The Brig Morning Light.*—This was an action to recover the damages occasioned to the schooner *Jerry Fowler* by a collision with the *Morning Light*, which occurred on August 3, 1858, just about daybreak, near Martha's Vineyard. Both vessels had been going eastward through the sig t, the brig in the rear, but gaining on the schooner, and both were on the starboard tack. The night was dark and rainy, and about 4 A. M. the *Jerry Fowler* undertook to face, her master thinking her so near the Cuttyhunk Shoals as to render it proper to change her course; and while tacking she was run into by the *Morning Light*. The libelants having paid the loss to the owners of the schooner, now sue to recover it back. The testimony as to the darkness was conflicting.

Held by the Court—That the evidence shows a case of that inevitable accident between the two vessels, or, if there was fault, it was one common to both, arising from the obscurity of the weather and want of extreme vigilance on both vessels, and the uncertainty, from that cause, as to what was the proper course for either to pursue; that each party must therefore be left to bear his own loss.

Libel dismissed. Question of costs reserved. For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict: for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue, and Mr. Morton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 4.

Before Judge Betts.

The April Term of this Court was opened this morning by Judge Betts. On calling the Jury panel, only ten Jurors out of the thirty-six summoned answered to their names, and seven of these ten were excused, and a new panel was accordingly summoned for to-morrow.

George Drew and Thomas Campbell, indicted for larceny on board the ship *Liverpool*, were arraigned and pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—April 4.

Before Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS IN THE SCHUYLER CASE.

The New-York and New-Haven Company vs. *Schuyler and others.*—The demurrer argued in this case contains the same grounds of demurrer as were presented to the Court in the demurrer of the defendant Cross. Upon the argument of that demurrer, the Judge, at Special Term, sustained the demurrer, and upon appeal to the General Term, the judgment below was affirmed. When the case was submitted to the Court of Appeals, the judgments below were reversed. I concede that in the opinions delivered on that occasion, the Court appeared to have decided solely the question of misjoinder which was much pressed before all the Courts, but it is impossible for me to say that they did not consider the other points submitted to them as stated in the demurrer. On the contrary, I am bound to suppose that they would not have reversed a judgment in the defendant's favor on the demurrer, although the Court might have erred in the question of misjoinder of different causes of action, if they had not been satisfied that the complaint contained a good cause of action against the defendant Cross. It would be improper for a Judge of this Court, in reference to a decision of the Court of Appeals, to say that because certain points taken in a demurrer had not been sufficiently argued before that Court, or decided by the Justice delivering the opinion there, he would decide adversely to that decision, and send the case up again for that Court to have the case more fully argued, and to compel them again to review the questions with more care. It is our duty to recognize and to follow the decisions of that Court, and on all questions which have been presented to that Court we shall adopt their decisions as binding and conclusive.

I feel, therefore, constrained to decide that upon the questions presented by their demurrers in the case of Chappell and of Carpenter, and most of the questions presented by the other demurrers, I can only follow the decision of the Court of Appeals, by holding that the complaint contains a sufficient cause of action, and none of those grounds are sufficient to warrant a judgment in the defendants' favor.

The other grounds taken by the demurrers I do not, on examination, think to be well founded.

An objection to be taken in some of the demurrers to the defect of parties defendants, is that the holders of the real estate are not made parties. I see no necessity to make such persons defendants. The action is not commenced to interfere with their stock. They are not required to prove the validity of the stock held by them, as it is admitted by the plaintiffs, and an averment in the complaint that they hold the real stock, making them defendants on that account, would be object onable as showing no cause of action against them.

If in the progress of the cause any other person should be found to hold the false stock, the plaintiffs can be required to make them defendants, but not for the cause that they hold the real stock of the Company.

Another ground of demurrer stated on behalf of the Mechanics' Bank is, that the action brought by them, and which is sought to be sustained in this action, was brought in another Court, and that the remedy should be in that Court.

Conceding that rule to be proper if the Bank were the only defendants, it does not apply to us. On examining the complaint, it will be seen that some of the actions are brought in this Court and some in the Superior Court. It would be proper in such cases, where all the defendants must be included in one action, to bring such action in either Court, and from the necessity of the case either Court could enforce the judgments pending in both Courts. Any other rule would enable one defendant to defeat the whole proceeding.

The case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent County vs. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank (16 New York Rep., p. 125) is relied upon as showing that the Court of Appeals, by that decision, have thrown so much doubt over the decision made in this case in the demurrer to Cross, as to justify us in refusing to regard that decision as an authority in the plaintiffs's favor. There is, between that case and the present one, a marked distinction, viz.: That the Court there thought the check sued upon was negotiable, and the rules, as applicable to negotiable paper, would not be applicable to certificates of stock in an incorporated company.

A check duly certified by the clerk who was authorized to certify checks, when the money was in the Bank, to the credit of the drawer, was held to create a liability against the Bank, even if not certified without funds to meet it. In such a case, however, there is a distinction between certifying a check to be good and issuing a false certificate for stock which does not exist and can not be created; and Sedgwick, J., in his opinion, draws the distinction between the Mechanics' Bank case and the one then under consideration, and says, "they are plainly distinguishable from the present case," because the document upon which the question arose was not negotiable. See also the opinion of Chief-Justice Denio in the same case, in 4 Kernan, 603.

So far, then, as the plaintiffs seek to obtain a judgment declaring the false stock issued by Schuyler to be of no value, and the certificate to be void, I must, under the decision in the case of Cross, hold the complaint to be sufficient.

That such certificates cannot be recognized as valid and legal setting the stock is, I think, clear. It is conceded that the Company, by its board of directors, could not create such stock, nor in any way give it validity, and it cannot be pretended that an agent can be authorized to do what his principal had no power to do. But it does not follow that persons who have suffered from the acts of an agent, whether from negligence or fraud, may not obtain the principal redress for the injuries sustained in consequence thereof. How that redress is to be obtained need not be inquired into here, nor to whom the principal is responsible. These questions must naturally arise upon the trial of the cause depending upon the facts applicable to each particular case, and the examination of each case, which will necessarily be made, would seem to present the great difficulty which will arise upon the trial of this cause against all the defendants.

The Court of Appeals have, however, contrary to the decision of this Court heretofore expressed, held that the action against all the defendants was properly brought, and suggested the propriety of one trial for all. To that decision I must yield my opinion, whatever it may be.

Judgment for the plaintiff upon the demurrers, with leave to the defendants to answer on payment of costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John B. Borst vs. *George D. Baldwin.*—This case came up on demurrer to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The fact stated in the complaint was in substance as follows:

The plaintiff had a claim, arising on contract, against the defendant and one Adams, who were copartners under the firm name of Adams & Baldwin, as bank note engravers, for $3 100. This claim the plaintiff assigned to one John C. Aosman.

Aosman, as assignee, brought an action in the Supreme Court on the claim against Adams & Baldwin.

Baldwin proposed a settlement of the suit; and it was settled, by judgment being permitted to be entered up against the defendants in the action for $1,361 21, upon the conditions of a written agreement entered into between the parties. By this agreement, Aosman stipulated to enforce the collection of the judgment out of the separate property of Adams only, and to use all lawful means, by execution and supplemental proceedings, to enforce the collection of the judgment out of the property of Adams; and Baldwin agreed to pay Aosman, in bank note engraving and printing on demand, a sum not exceeding $683 62, or any deficiency less than that sum, which could not be collected out of Adams; and on payment of such deficiency, not exceeding $680 62, Baldwin was to be released from the judgment.

The complaint alleged also that this settlement, and the agreement under which the judgment was entered, were all brought about by the fraud of Baldwin, acting upon facts and circumstances, and alleged false representations of Baldwin, to show the fraud; that Adams was insolvent, and Baldwin knew it; that Baldwin was and is responsible, and that the claim could have been, and could now, be collected of him. It also showed that, before the commencement of this action, Aosman, for a valuable consideration, assigned the judgment against Adams and Baldwin to the plaintiff.

On these facts, the plaintiff asked that the stipulation or agreement might be set aside.

Sevmour, J., after stating the facts: The question, says he, and the only question raised by the demurrer is, whether the plaintiff, as the assignee of the judgment, merely, conceding Aosman's right on the discovery of the fraud to bring this action and ask for the relief asked for by the plaintiff, can bring the action or has any right to such relief.

Assuming, on his discovery of the fraud, could have considered the judgment void or voidable, and could have instituted an action or proceedings to set aside the stipulation and judgment and have them declared void on the ground of the fraud, or he could affirm the judgment and stipulation and hold Baldwin personally responsible in an action for the deceit or fraud.

Aosman's assignment of the judgment to the plaintiff was an affirmance of the judgment by Aosman, and may have left in him the action or right of action, against Baldwin for the fraud, but the assignment of the judgment could not carry with it this right of action for the fraud; nor was it susceptible of assignment so as to give the assignee a right of action in his own name. Zabriskie vs. Smith, 3 Kernan 322.

The plaintiff took the judgment with knowledge of the stipulation restricting its operation, and must be presumed to have taken it subject to the stipulation, and in fact, to have taken the stipulation as a part of the judgment; and it would be very extraordinary if it could be presumed that the plaintiff took under the assignment of the judgment a right, at the same time and by the same assignment, to attack and repudiate the judgment.

In my opinion the complaint shows no cause of action in the plaintiff, and the defendant must have judgment on the demurrer, with costs.

L. H. Van Shaick for plaintiff; Wm. B. Leede for defendant.

Robert Roberts vs. *Lorenzo A. Sykes.*—Judgment for defendants with costs. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

Louis Deitz vs. *Edmund Coffin, et al.*—This action is brought to recover $23 310 98 damages I alleges out of the failure of the firm of Coffin & Haydock, formerly commission merchants of this City. The plaintiff avers that he consigned to the firm of Coffin & Haydock goods to the amount of over $60,000 upon the agreement that the defendants were not to sell them for less than invoice prices. That advances were made on the goods to the amount of about $40,000 leaving still due thereon the amount claimed in this action. That Coffin & Haydock failed and assigned to Mr. Edwin J. Brown, one of the defendants, who sold the consignments at auction at much below invoice prices. The defendants deny that there was any agreement to sell for invoice prices, and aver that the advances made, together with commissions, &c., exceed the amount received on the sale of the goods. The case is still on. W. C. Hornfager for plaintiff; F. E. Blather for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—Chambers—April 4.

Before Judge Ehlers.

Fleming vs. *Birch.*—Motion to strike cause from Calendar granted. (Open.)

Londerich vs. *Palmer.*—Proposed case rejected. (Open.)

Stenson vs. *Clark.*—Motion to strike out 3d clause in answer or to make it more definite and certain, denied. (Open.)

Gillen vs. *Lorr.*—Commitment granted.

Ensign vs. *Wade.*—Reference ordered to Woodridge Hudson to ascertain and report the facts, &c. (Open.)

Carnarg vs. *Neak.*—Case settled.

Before Judge Brady.

Gay vs. *Bliss.*—Motion to vacate order of allowance granted, with costs.

Brown vs. *Somerdyke.*—Motion denied, without prejudice.

Healy vs. *McGuire.*—Judgment for defendant. (Trial Term.)

Cowing vs. *Hartunch.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $18 89. (Trial Term.)

Harfield vs. *Morton.*—Order settled.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Davies.

On Thursday last, with the sentence of James Stephens, by Judge Roosevelt, this Court adjourned *sine die*. Yesterday morning it was opened by Judge Davies, for the trial of nine men, severally indicted for murder. John Glass, James Glass, his brother, James Higgins, James Loftus and John Quinlan, indicted for the murder of William Decker, in Elm-street; Jean Bosquet, who killed the boy Martino de Santis in Cana-street, and afterwards in the Tombs stabbed the fellow-occupant of his cell fourteen times with a fork; Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Fletcher; Michael Flynn, charged with the murder of Mr. Cutting in Roosevelt-street; and Thomas Murphy, for wife-murder, were brought into Court, and, on the motion of the District-Attorney, formally ordered over to the Sheriff for trial at a future day. It was arranged that an inquiry should be made by competent medical men into the state of Jean Bosquet's mental condition, it being generally conceded that he is insane. In personal appearance he is more revolting, probably, than any other living man. Indeed, we have seen handsomer orang-outangs. The counsel assigned him by the Court states, that in his opinion, the hideousness of his countenance has driven him to insanity, but as the countenance is the index of the mind, Lavater, with the physiognomists and physiologists, will decide against Mr. Authon. Still, if Bosquet's incapacity to act as a rational being there can be no dispute, and no doubt he will be taken care of on Blackwell's Island, as a dangerous human biped.

The trial of John and James Glass, Higgins, Loftus, and Quinlan, having been set down for the 18th inst., the Court adjourned to Monday next the 11th, when either of the other cases that may be ready, will be taken up.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday was the opening day of the April term. As usual, on the first day, there was not a quorum of Grand Jurors. The Petit Jury appeared, and such as were not excused (and the Recorder excuses none with out a medical certificate of incapacity to attend) will commence duty to-day. It being the first day of the term, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer being likewise in session, only two cases were ready for trial. If these had gone to a Jury, they would have occupied the entire day; but both prisoners pleaded guilty. John Mansfield, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. Michael Kelly, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent, being a mere lad, for six months to the Penitentiary.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of Henry Pierson.—Henry Pierson shipped as a seaman on a voyage to China and back to the port of New York. He died at sea, on the 6th of March last, while on the return passage from Shanghae to New York. On the 23d of February he made a verbal statement of his wishes as to the disposal of his property and effects, in the presence of three of his shipmates. Proof of his declaration was now offered, before the Surrogate, as being a nuncupative will.

The three seamen who were present at the time were all examined as witnesses. They all gave testimony to the same effect, to wit: That Pierson wished all his property to go to the children of Thomas Ross, deceased. It was also shown that Ross left two children, Anna and Mary Louisa—both residing in the City of New-York—one being 15, and the other 16 years of age.

The Surrogate directed the will to be admitted to probate; that letters of guardianship be issued to the two legatees; and that the guardian take out letters of administration, with the will annexed.

COURT OF APPEALS—April 2.

Nos. 153, 154 and 174—Struck off.

No. 59—*Stewart* vs. *Smith.* Argued. Mr. G. W. Stevens, counsel for appellant: Mr. C. B. Hart, counsel for respondent.

No. 40½—*Kimberly* vs. *Patchin.* Argued. Mr. J. H. Reynolds, counsel for appellant; Mr. J. L. Talcott, counsel for respondent.

No. 64—Reserved for April 7.

Calendar for April 4—Nos. 62, 64, 65, 66, 34, 68, 363, 48, 293½, 30½, 39, 47, 69.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND AT ALBANY IN A SOAP-BOX—A MYSTERY.—The Albany *Argus and Atlas*, April 4, says: "There is some slight ground for believing that the remains of a female which were discovered at the office of the Hudson River Railroad in this city, in a soap-box, mingled and in a decayed state, are those of Mrs. Brannan, wife of Captain B. of the United States Army, who, at the time of her disappearance, resided on Staten Island. She has been missing since the 20th of July last, and was last seen upon the Island, and is supposed to have been murdered. The remains were shipped from New-York, as extra baggage, and directed to H. Ripps, Franklin, Ind. On the opposite side of the card containing these directions, was the following, printed: 'From W. S. Barnes No. 118 and 120 Third-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street New-York.' It is said that Mrs. B. has friends residing near this store, and was in the habit of frequently visiting them. She is supposed to have been waylaid at night and murdered in that vicinity. Against this theory, however, is the fact that the sweetest police who have so long been searching for the missing lady, traced her back from New-York to Staten Island on the evening of her disappearance. We are assured that nothing will be left undone to clear up the mystery that surrounds the finding of these remains. That some foul play is connected with the matter is argued from the fact that they have not been claimed, although so much publicity has been given to their detention here."

GOV. CHASE AND THE OHIO SENATE.—We published a day or two since, the resolutions adopted by the Senate of Ohio, calling upon Gov. Chase, in terms decidedly plain-spoken, for authentication of his course in withholding information of the recent frauds upon the State Treasury. The Governor replies, under date of March 30, stating that he has no information beyond that already communicated; and adds the following deserved rebuke:

"The latter clause of the first resolution, and the whole of the second, are of such a character, in language, which, I am sure, most honorable body will, upon reflection, regret as unbecoming intercourse between the Senate and the Executive. The respect due to the people who have intrusted to me the Chief Magistracy of the State must forbid any reply to either.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE."

WHOLESOME AND INSTRUCTIVE.—Judge Marvin, of the United States District Court at Key West, estimates the value of the ships and cargoes that pass into and out of the Gulf of Florida, by the southern coast of Florida, at between three and four hundred millions of dollars annually. During the ten years from 1848 to 1858 inclusive, 76 Judge says, four hundred and fifteen have been wrecked, or in distress, have been to the Key West, valued at $16,564,-42[illegible]; their expenses, including salvage, wharfage, storage, repairs, refitting and all other charges, are computed at $2,1.5,333—the salvage alone amounting to $1,155,[illegible].

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.—The Grand Jury recently discharged in the Court of Over and Terminer, made a presentment which was found on Saturday. They visited the County Buildings in Flatbush, and found them in a commendable condition as to cleanliness and the health of the inmates, except the nursery. Of this institution, where there are hundreds of worse than orphan children, the Grand Inquest says: "In this building there is a very great want of proper ventilation; it appears to be badly constructed, the sinks being placed on the same floor with the children, and throughout there appears a want of general superintendence. The children themselves present an unhealthy appearance; almost all are affected with sores more or less, emaciated and sad. Mortality is very great among them, and from appearances is likely to continue unless the defect, whatever it may be, is immediately remedied and entirely eradicated from the institution." This is all the Grand Jury have to say about the subject. They also visited the "Truant Home," and found there 99 children. The institution is well managed, but they present the building as entirely unfit for the purpose for which it is used, and recommend to the proper authorities that other accommodations be provided.

Arrest of a Female Pickpocket.—A girl named Eleanor Trumbull was arrested yesterday afternoon by the First Precinct Police, for picking the pocket of a lady, in Fulton-street, of a portemonnaie containing a small sum of money. The robbery was committed on Fulton, near Pineapple street, and the loss was immediately discovered, when the thief ran through alley-ways and over fences as far as Sands-street, where she was secured.

Arrest of an Incendiary.—A man named John Brown was discovered in the act of firing a building of his on Kent-av., near Willoughby, yesterday afternoon. He immediately started for the City Hall, where he secured the services of a lawyer and returned home, when he was arrested by Officer Evans of the Fourth Precinct Police. Fire-Marshal Brenan has charge of the case and will give it a thorough investigation.

The Hudson-avenue Affray.—The name of the man so badly injured in an affray on Hudson-avenue, Sunday last, is Michael Costello. His assailant has not been re arrested, and his name is unknown to the Police.

Charter Election.—To-day a Mayor, Financial officers of the city, a Supervisor in each Ward, one Alderman in each of the odd enumerated Wards, and one Assessor in each of the even enumerated Wards, are to be elected.

The Water Celebration.—A large number of applications were yesterday made to the Committee of Arrangements for postponements in the procession. A letter was received from Mr. Webb offering to furnish a hallock, capable of taking up four persons for $500, or a smaller one for $250.

Fairbanks
STANDARD SCALES,
Adopted to every description of weighing, has successfully stood the test of years, and, from their invariable correctness, have come to be the
ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF THE COUNTRY.
Descriptive catalogues furnished on application.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victo is Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 864 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Volcanic Repeating Repeating Firearms.—The wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. They are now conceded to be the most perfect and effective weapon ever introduced.
THIRTY BALLS
CAN BE LOADED AND DISCHARGED IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE
Immersion in water does not effect them, being entirely water-proof. No one is going to the Gold Diggings should be without them.
Call and see the accommodating agents,
At No. 267 Broadway, New York,
JOSEPH MERWIN.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Sash Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Locks, are now in use in the principal Banking Houses in the United States, combining a perfect protection from burglars & full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Submarine Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Howe's Patented Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
examine or send for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorite for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 625 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 416 Broadway.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
W. H. & O. WISNER'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salerooms, No. 2 Nassau-st.

Merchants from abroad will find the Phrenological Museum of FOWLER & WELLS an interesting place to visit, as it contains busts, skulls and portraits of the most noted men the world has known. Examinations made at any hour.

Caterers for Mess Rooms.
Don't spoil a good dinner in getting an imitation of "DEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE." Genuine for sale by all respectable Grocers and Pickle-ers. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, of the best materials, and warranted to fit. Also, all the Spring styles of furnishing goods at Nos. 47 and 49 William-st., one door north of Maiden lane
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

F. Y. S.—Improved French Yoke Shirts, a new style, made to order from self-measure, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit, at BAILEY BROTHERS, sole manufacturers, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S New Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Astor-st., under the Museum.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Hatters' Plush and Felt Satine.
Tips and Sizes, new and elegant designs.
French Shriners of the most approved manufacture, for sale by ROBERTS & CATELL, No. 12 Broadway.

Removal.
EYE AND EAR.—Dr. TIGHTHILL has removed to No. 27 Bond-st., where he will continue to pay special attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents Box. Zinckar Powder, warranted; depot No. 1 Beekman-st. Also, at No. 590 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ointment for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 625 Broadway, offers the stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 416 Broadway.

No More Bald Heads.
Use Dr. MANTELL'S Grecian Hair Restorative. Large bottles $1. Sold by all druggists.

Trees and Plants.

PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery at Flushing, L. I.,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,
Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants, of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.
Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

China, Glass and Crockery,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
JUST RECEIVED,
By ships *Roger A. Hirm, Jenny W. Paine, Rescius* and *Neptune*, from Liverpool, and *Kate Stanley* from Havre, a large assortment of New Goods, which will be sold at a small advance from cost.
DAVIS, COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.
N. B.—Wholesale and retail.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
161 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $40 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

1859.

Rogers & Raymond's,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., c rner of Nassau,
SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT
TO
PARENTS,
IMMENSE VARIETY IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
Having established, by the excellence, variety and moderate prices of our Boys' Clothing an
EXTENSIVE POPULAR TRADE
in this branch of the clothing business, we now offer for the approval of parents a stock of fashionable Spring attire for
BOYS OF ALL AGES,
which embraces a greater number of new and seasonable fabrics and domestic styles than has heretofore been presented by any firm engaged in the general Clothing trade. We solicit attention to the variety in shape, trimmings, materials colors and sizes, which distinguishes our assortments from those of other Clothing houses; but above all,
LOOK AT THE PRICES
affixed to the articles, and then say if they are not by many per cent the
CHEAPEST OF THE SEASON.
Fancy Suits for small boys, School suits, Dress Suits, Office suits, Cadet Suits, Spring Reglans, Spring Overcoats &c., make up (in part) the diversified stock. The selection for Boys' Clothing is apart from those assigned to Gentlemen's Clothing, and great attention is bestowed upon this branch. Parents bringing their boys, and boys coming alone, will receive equally prompt attention. In the Boys' Department, as in the Men's,
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION,
is the fixed, irrevocable rule. Boys can have their clothes made to measure, at moderate prices in the Juvenile Custom Department. ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., corner of Nassau.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 487 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines,
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be reformed if found otherwise.
P. S.—Send for Circular. No. 421 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Dietatic Tablet Razor Strop.—This identical article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, T. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED

Leet—Hubbard.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 3, by the Rev. Mr. Mills, Allen N. Leet, Jr., to Mary Elizabeth of Guilford, Conn.

Chaplin—Adams.—At Franklin, Mass., on Thursday, March 31, by the Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Hunt, Calvin Chaplin, of New-York, to Josephine J. Adams, daughter of the late Simeon P. Adams, of Franklin.

DIED.

Welsman.—In this City, on Thursday, March 31, in the 9 h year of his age, James only son of James T. Welsman. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken South for interment.

Kursheedt.—In this City, on Monday, April 4, Gershon Mendez, infant son of Asher and Abigail Kursheedt.

The funeral will take place from No. 40 West Washington place this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

Sayre.—In this City, on Monday, April 4, Caroline N., only daughter of Asa and the late Francis Sayre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 Waverly place on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

Worrell.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 3, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodruff, wife of Charles Woodruff, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons James and Lewis Beechman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 100 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Doolan.—In the City, on Sunday, April 3, Mary Louise, only child of E. Frank and Sophia Ingraham, aged 1 year, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Joshua M. Varian, No. 10 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Carpenter.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 3, Benjamin R. Carpenter in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 53 13th-st., on Tuesday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and at Trinity Church New Rochelle at 4 o'clock P. M.

Burr.—In this City, on Sunday, April 3, Mr. Edward Burr, of county of Down, Ireland, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 52 st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock without further notice.

Fisher.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 4, Sarah R. Porter aged 36 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 63 Lafayette-av., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Cowan.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, Eliza J., wife of Joseph Cowan, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 212 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

Holt.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, of consumption, Henry Eliot (son of the late Henry Holt), aged 22 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Washington av., corner Greene. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Sears.—At Flushing, on Sunday, April 3, William B., son of Wm. B. and Mary C. Sears, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, at Flushing this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, or on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

Rice—At Rice Lake, Minnesota, on Saturday, March 26, aged 12 y. 8 m., Mary Esther, only child of Mary and the late Wm. P. Macy of this City.

Hudson.—At Greenfarms, Conn., on Saturday, March 26, Jonathan Sears, aged 69 years.

Patrick—At Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 29, Jessa Patrick, an old citizen and retired merchant, aged 78.

Talmadge—At St. Louis, West Indies, on Thursday, Jan. 27, of gastric fever after an illness of three days, Charles William Talmadge, in the 21d year of his age. Lieut. Col. Did of the late Chas. W. Talmadge, and grandson of the late Judge Talmadge, of this City. For a season an officer in the English Army, and at the time of his decease was stationed with his regiment at that place.

Fitch—At Kinderhook, on Monday, March 28, Benjamin Fitch, Esq., in the 82d year of his age.

291. LACE 291.
AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And all goods pertaining to the Upholstery goods business, can be found in great variety and at low prices.
WHERE?
At KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM,
291. Broadway, New-York. 291.

THE "OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS
Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st. trade agent for City of New-York.

CHANDELIERS,
GAS FIXTURES,
Spring styles now opening.
Prices very low.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 822 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine our stock of
CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS, &c., &c.,
before purchasing. We can offer you extra inducements
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 822 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

ENGLISH MUTTON AND TURBOT FOR dinner to-day. For sale English Turbot, Haves, Yarmouth Bloaters, Filletts, Bacon, Hams Cheese, Scotch Oatmeal, Iceland Hominy, Steel Forks &c. RICHARDSON & Stone, No. 126 Water-st., near Wall. Will remove May 2, to No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl.

THE OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—Persons using quinine and other pernicious drugs, can be cured in a few days by these harmless Pills. Sold by F. D. ORVIS, BARNES & PARK, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO.

**WHISKERS IN SIX WEE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and descriptive lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either in Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, W. W. HAMILTON, PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS houses, desirable either for private residences or for investment:

24th st., near 5th-av., 7-story, h. b., 25x60 and extension, $30,000

36th st., near Lexington-av., 4-story, h. b., 38x38, two lots, $25,000.

39th st., near 6th av, 4-story, h. b., 24x54x99.9 $24,000.

54th-av., near 34th-st., 4-story, h. b. 24x50x99.8 $24,000.

39th-st., near Broadway, 4-story, h. b., 22x60 and extension, $24,000

39 h-st., near Broadway, 4-story h. b. 25x55x100, $17,500.

33d-st., near Madison-av., 4 story, b. b. 25x80x96.8, $24,000.

33d st., near 8th av. 4 story, h. b. 16.8x60x100 $12,000.

76th-st., near 5th-av., 4 story, h. b., 25x65x99.6, $20,000.

22d-st., near 5th-av., 4 story, h. b., 21x55x99.9, $16,000.

23d st., near 4th-av., 4-story, h. b., 19.9x55x99.9, $10,000

22d st., near 4th-av., 4-story, h. b., 16.4x60x99.9, $9,000.

22d st., near 4th-av., 4-story, h. b., 16.4x60x99.9, $9,000.

28th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story, h. b., 20x46 and ex. $8,500.

26th st., near 4th av., 4 story, h. b., 16.8x50x98.9 $7,500.

26th-st., near 7th av., 4-story, h. b., 20x14x81, $9,000.

28th-st., near 7th av., 4-story, h. b., 21.6x40 and extension, $8,000.

29th st., near 6th av., 3-story, h. b., 20x40 & ex., $8,000.

16th st., near 3d av., 3-story, h. b., 20x70x84, $12,000.

Irving-place, near 16th st., 4-story, h. b. 20x56x80, $11,500.

3d av., near 76th st. 4-story, attic, h. b., 25x45, and extension, $11,000

Also, several first-class to let or exchange for vacant lots farms or country seats.

Full descriptive particulars and cards of admission may be obtained at our office. DINGEE & BOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 12 Pine st.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th st., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap, and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of the lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 29 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $6,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; lot 25 by half block; house 25x60; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; built by Robbins in the best manner; extra plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and possession given by 10th inst. For particulars apply to the premises, or to HENRY NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 21 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented to a responsible tenant at a moderate price. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN—One three story ra-sement and quarter-cellar frame house, 18x34 feet, (back piazza,) all filled in to peak, tin roof twelve rooms, and marble mantles and grates, gas and fixtures, range portable heater, &c.; lot 19x75 feet, flagged walks, &c., situate No. 21 Bond-st., near Fulton-av. Inquire on the premises, or apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 323 12TH-ST., between Avenue B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon, lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, or for any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and boiler of about 12 h. p. in the building, ready for work. Apply to ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 55 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 34th and 35th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 9, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nine lots of grooud on west side of Lexington-av., 34th and 35th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES FRYER, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 34 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 25 by 90 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 106 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 Smith-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!—A WELL-BUILT, brown-stone-front English basement house, built in modern style, and very convenient; house four stories high and 60 feet deep by 17; with good yard and every way a desirable residence; location 234-st., near 7th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A HANDsome three story and basement brick house, in a first-class fashionable neighborhood, completely furnished; price, $12,000. One half the amount or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession can be given. Address S. K., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP—House No. 150 West 43d-st., with all improvements. Price $6,500, rent $-50. Also, house No. 94 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, within one block of Fulton-av ferry, with water and gas; price $5,000; rent $ 00. Inquire of H. DAY, 82 Merchants' Exchange, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot No 8 Attorney-st., near Grand-st., house very convenient with water, baths, gas, marble mantels, grates, &c.; 3-story, basement and back-cellar. Terms favorable. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York., Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT the furniture, house No. 49 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, pleasantly located between Henry and Clinton sts., but few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. It has bath-room, water in second story, furnace, etc. For particulars apply to R. W. KOPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

$4,500.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 493 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn; $2,000 can remain; or would exchange for a small place within 80 miles of New-York. The premises, if not sold by the 15th, will be let. Inquire of P. J. BERTINE, No. 183 West 24th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO FIRST-class new houses; one in Gold-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st.; one in Hampton-st., between Fulton-av. and Adams place. Price, $5,500; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NO. 67, NEAR Madison-square, the first-class Corner house, fully se, lot 25 by 100. This property is for Cities in every respect. It can be seen from 11 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. Price, $30,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2 STORY HOUSE, over one-half acre of ground, for $2,000, two miles from Jersey City, in Bergen, near the Presbyterian Church. Apply to BENJAMIN F. WELSH, on the property. Half cash. Stages running hourly.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FIRST CLASS brick house with all the modern improvements, within seven minutes' walk of the Ferry and desirably located. JOHN A SOUTHMAYD, No. 56 Grand-st., or Ma. 147 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, CONVENIENT, NEW house, with all the modern improvements; good neighborhood. Will be sold very low to a cash purchaser. Inquire of JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., or to A. O. TRANDER, No. 29 William st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 20th st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 206 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the unexpired lot No. 32 West 20th-st., 2½ stories and basement, 20.5 by 43 inches by half the block. Possession can be had immediately if required. Inquire on the premises.

WASHINGTON-PLACE.—FOR SALE—A handsome lot on the north side of Washington-place, west of Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the New-York Metropolitan Bank.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet, location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID DAVIS, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

BOILING AND REPAIRING.—GOOD SINGle portable locomotive engine and boiler, 6 horse power, for sale or exchange for Metallic and Vulcanized Rubber material, as a portable fire engine for the above purpose as tie or iron rail road, and to run at a low expense. Old tin, iron, and all other articles repaired, enameled, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. For Vice President—James A. Hammond, of South Carolina. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Wedding and Visiting Cards, beautifully engraved and printed. A visiting plate and 50 cards only $1. At WHAITE'S, No. 1 Barclay-st. Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in New-York or Brooklyn—at Morrisstown, N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, situated on Morris-av., near the railroad depot, and is one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick, 53 feet front, 36 feet deep, 3 stories high, containing parlor, sitting-room, library and dining-room, with store-room and pantry on the first floor, and nine rooms in the second and third stories, with basement kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use; the building stands about 70 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, adorned with beautiful shade trees, good garden, together with a large ice house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, fine water, good schools society, &c. It is very accessible by railroad to New-York, being within an hour and twenty minutes' ride. For further information, apply to E. P. BEACH, Great Western Railway Agency, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 21st st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 48 Broadway.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ABEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS H. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Cutchill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-house in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—On the corner of Bowne av. and Madison-st., one of the finest locations in the village. The lot is 85 feet, front and rear, by 200 feet deep; the buildings 40 feet front and 36 feet deep, with a two-story wing 22 by 30 feet, all new and built in the best manner; and for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any building in the village, and stands within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. For particulars, apply to HENRY S. HOVER, Esq., Auctioneer; or, CHARLES W. COX, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck slip, N. Y. WM POST, Jr.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Adjoining Long Island Sound, at Orienta, Manoreck, Westchester County—The tenant to have the house and use of the furniture, together with privilege of the grounds and gardens, and supplied with vegetables and fruit from the same; also to have carriage house and stables, and hay for two horses, and have a sufficient quantity of ice from the ice-house, and to have bath-house, boats, &c. Rent $400. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE JONES, Esq., *Times* Office. Possession given on the 15th of April, and to continue the remainder of the year 1859.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, or vacant lots in Brooklyn, and the difference, if any, paid in cash, a beautiful new house, built in modern style, with arched parlors, marble mantels and grates, containing 12 rooms, with two acres of land, situated on high ground, overlooking Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, 7 miles from Harlem, in Westchester County, and one mile from the depôt on the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars inquire of No. 20 Grand-st., New York, or No. 45 Wall-st., in the Long Island Insurance Office.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 40 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., TO LET—Ten minutes from Hamilton Ferry, probably the most elegant place on the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the Narrows. Large and costly mansion, about 60x60, elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water through out the house; ground is of about 25 acres, elegantly laid out in lawn, flowering shrubs, &c., all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen, garden, coach-house, cow-house, hennery, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house filled in with brick and lot, 2½ acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. House new, 57x40 feet, 15 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine trees; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post-road, 1 mile from Riverdale station, 14 miles from Madison-square; the house is brick and new, with the necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; 4 to 5 acres of land with plenty of shade trees; rent, $700 per annum; access by back from Yonkers station. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or BUNCE, ODELL & FARNUM, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x36, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to E. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE two-story cottage house, situated No. 129 Washington-st., Newark, N. J., containing eleven rooms, six on the first floor. Gas, water, range and furnace in the cellar; all in good order; size of house 30x36 feet; situated three minutes' walk of the Center-st. depôt, beautiful shade trees surround the house; lot 50x132 feet. Possession given immediately. Price $5,000. For further information apply to SAMUEL CHADWICK, No. 129 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Situated two miles from the depôt, at Bridgeport, Conn.; house built of stone in Gothic style; tower 50 feet high; stained and plate glass windows, grained ceilings, all modern conveniences, 14 rooms, drawing-room, with box window; 20 acres of land, view of the country and Long Island Sound unsurpassed; conveyance from New-York six times a day in 2½ hours. Price $10,500, $2,500 cash. Cost $17,000. Apply personally, or by letter, to J. H. BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESter County, thirty miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, an 1 one half mile from the depôt, a fine double house, with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence or rented Summer boarding-house, all in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain, with or without the furniture. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BONDS OR STOCK of Western or other Railroad Companies, and $10,000 in cash, a valuable country-seat and farm, within 25 miles of the City. The bonds or stock are wanted as an investment. The property yields a revenue besides the farm products. Valuable fire-clay on the premises. The stock, farm implements, furniture, &c., can be had with the property. Address M., Box No. 1,019 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—Within five minutes' of New-Brighton landing, to let for the Summer months or year. The house is large and modern built; one acre of ground handsomely laid out; stable attached; it has a fine, commanding view of the bay. For terms address W. I., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 1½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to E. S. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Fruot-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY seat, of many acres' extent, on Staten Island, two miles from Quarantine Landing, with full view of the ocean; the house is completely furnished. Also, a cottage on the same grounds, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—WITHIN TWO MINUTES' WALK OF ferry at Elizabethport, or railroad depôt, Elizabeth, a cottage dwelling, with 3 acres excellent land, barn, stable and large garden filled with shade and a variety of fruit trees. Rent $220. Apply to J. S. SPENCER, adjoining premises.

COTTAGE AT SING SING TO LET—BEAUtifully situated on Sunset terrace; fine view, variety of fruits, accessible to station, 7 bed-rooms; rent $350, and repairs. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or J. W. ROBINSON, adjoining the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—This place is beautifully situated upon, and affords a fine view of New York Bay. Fruit in abundance, fine building, ice house, (filled,) barns, &c. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A fine modern-built dwelling, containing 20 rooms, with carriage house and garden. Also, a farm at Westfield, of 60 acres, with much apple and cherry fruit. Inquire of ISAAC JAQUES, Elizabeth, or 52 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP DWELLING AT RYE.—Cottage digibly located within five minutes' walk of depôt; 9 rooms, and about an acre of land; price, $4,000. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or DAVID BANKS, at Rye Village.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 73 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-street, furnished or unfurnished, to a private family only. Apply to JAS. H. STRONG, Madison-square Hotel, corner 23d-st and Broadway.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No 76 William-st., second floor.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 155 Maiden-lane.

LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about an acre and a half of ground attached. Apply to D. ROBINSON, Great Western Insurance Co., No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BIERNE, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; the land extending to the shore, which is only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 30 miles. Being an elevated situation on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to musquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 14½ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stabling, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 36 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Darien, Conn., within four minutes' walk of the depôt, where trains pass five or six times a day each way; 1¼ hours from New-York by Railroad, containing about thirty-five acres of land, a large two story and basement house, (nearly new;) a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, woodhouse and other out-buildings, fruit, shrubbery, a fine grape arbor in full bearing, &c., &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession any time. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built, and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, in hands mely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including lawn, finely shaded, with ice-house, carriage house, &c. The house is large, contains 12 or more rooms, stands on high ground commanding fine views of Little-Neck Bay and surrounding country. For particulars address, with names of applicant, Box No. 2,619, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW ROchelle, near the steamboat landing, containing ten rooms. Also, barn and outbuildings, garden, fruit, &c. The situation is high, commanding and healthy. Rent, $300 for the season. Possession given when desired. Inquire of I. H REED, No. 165 Chatham st.; B. SUTTON, on the premises, Wyman-av., near Pelham Road; or of S. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, OR RENT for the Summer, furnished at Spuyten Duyvil, 12½ miles from City Hall by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with bath, water-closet, furnace, range, hot and cold water &c., 3½ acres of ground overlooking the Hudson; stable, coachman's room, &c. Apply to RICHARDSON, WEBB & CO., No. 260 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the depôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade-trees, good barn well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE THE RAILroad Depôt, two large and convenient cottages with gardens attached; rent $200 each. Also, cottage, stables, garden, and four acres of excellent land, with fruit trees and shrubbery; on the road to West Farms, half a mile from Fordham Depôt. Apply to DR. HORSFIELD'S Drug Store, or WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Fordham; or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. K. Remsen, Esq.'s and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, hot-houses, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Clatterack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev A. FLACK.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM AT Scotch Plains, N. J., of 65 acres, 2 minutes' walk from the depôt. On the place is a new Gothic dwelling-house, containing 10 or 12 rooms; also, barns, carriage and ice house, poultry yard, &c. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire of I. DE KLYN, on the place, or of WM. DE KLYN, No. 106 Greenwich-av., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Yonkers, 1 mile south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—VERY PRETTY, on salt water, in Westchester County. House new, barn, stables, mason's dwelling, 21 acres of land, good orchard, garden, &c.; plenty of fruit, excellent fishing and bathing. Distant 45 minutes by New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. B. BALDWIN, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY COTTAGE, with about 8 acres of land attached; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and cellar; retired situation; 2 miles this side of Hempstead village, on the banks of a trout stream and pond. Price very low. Apply to GEO. HALL, Counsellor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE,—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 220 feet front and about 160 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 6¾ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in the country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 316 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 8 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,300. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.—A FARM, beautifully situated, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cow-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR SALE, known as part of the Site Farm, situated near the Passaic Bridge Erie Railroad Station, ten miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 25 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable; also contains springs of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a seminary, a hotel, farm, Summer resort, for gardening or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., or on Tuesdays, at No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FARM FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A farm containing 100 acres, mostly good tillage land, a large apple orchard, a stream of pure mountain water running close to the house, giving an abundance of water for all purposes, comfortable buildings, &c. For further particulars, apply to R. R. JIRONS & CO., No. 141 Pearl-st., or on premises, to F. G. ROWE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM ON LONG ISLAND, 28 miles from New-York City, one mile from railroad station. Twelve acres of first-rate land, 200 young fruit trees; cottage house, six rooms. Price $1,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. D. WICKES, Nos. 29 and 77 West Washington Market, foot of Vesey-st. Pier, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR BRIDGEPORT, Conn., contains about 25 acres of good tillable land, all under cultivation, between 150 and 200 fruit trees; cottage house, eight rooms; barn, carriage-house, tenant-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 56, third floor, front.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, New-York, 63 acres; good buildings; fine fruit and stock implements, crops, &c.; $6,500. Will exchange for a house in Brooklyn, with $3,500 to $6,500, 85 acres to lease near Morristown, New-Jersey—$300. Apply in store, No 81 Fulton-st. J. VANDERBILT, Agent.

SMALL FARM LOTS.—LOTS NOT EXCEEDing 100 acres each, can be secured by joining with a party organized to form a Settlement. Apply to BENJAMIN J. TIMMS, Office of United Emigration, No. 213 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Contains 18 acres of tillable, and 12 of wood land; the dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Houston-st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 6 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—27¾ ACRES, WITH abundance of fruit and berries, 1¾ miles from depôt, and 2¾ miles from New-York; $3,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—A FARM ON THE LONG ISLAND Railroad, twelve miles from the City, and all kinds of buildings erected for the tenant.

STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

FARMS WANTED.

SMALL FARM WANTED—VALUE ABOUT $4,000, in exchange, for two substantial 4-story brick houses, known as No. 138 West 18th-st. Parties can call and examine, and if desirous of further information, call at No. 129 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the *Times*.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.

APPLY TO D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.

Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE NEW model English basement house now finishing on the north side of 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. It is built with all the modern improvements—rear stairways, hot and cold water to four stories, ventilators, furnace, front and rear vaults, mirrors, and contains in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms, finished in the best manner, and will be furnished with

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS,
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
BY SATTERLEE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

Small lots of the following desirable investment stocks now on hand, viz.:

Eagle Ins. Co.,	Commonwealth Ins. Co.,
Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	Grocers' Ins. Co.,
Knickerbocker Ins. Co.,	Lafayette Ins. Co.,
N. Y. Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,	Excelsior Ins. Co.,
North American Ins. Co.,	Peoples' Ins. Co.,
Park Ins. Co.,	Artizans' Ins. Co.,
Relief Ins. Co.,	Indemnity Ins. Co.,
Security Ins. Co.,	Citizens Ins. Co.,
United States Ins. Co.,	Brevoort Ins. Co.,
Mercantile Ins. Co.,	Broadway Ins. Co.,
Washington Ins. Co.,	Exchange Ins. Co.,
Nassau Ins. Co.,	Gebhard Ins. Co.,
American Ins. Co.,	Goodhue Ins. Co.,
Home Ins. Co.,	Harmony Ins. Co.,
Manhattan Ins. Co.,	New World Ins. Co.,
Williamsburg City Ins. Co.,	American Exchange Ins. Co.,
Phoenix Ins. Co.,	Eveready Ins. Co.,
Jersey City Ins. Co.,	Artisans' Ins. Co.,
Brooklyn Ins. Co.,	Columbian Marine Ins. Co.,
Fulton Ins. Co.,	Gotham Ins. Co.,
Humboldt Ins. Co.,	Mercantile Marine Ins. Co.,

New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.

Also, a list of first class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities on hand and for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers or at private sale.

GEORGE S. SATTERLEE,
H. A. POSTWICK,
Mem. Board of Brokers.
H. TRACY ARNOLD.
} SATTERLEE & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND	SWEDEN.

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York.
B. B. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WANTED
COLEMAN'S (Marine) Insurance Company Stock.
MERCANTILE Mutual (Marine) Insurance Co. Stock.
Also,
SCRIP of the above Companies, by
SATTERLEE & CO.,
Banks and Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MORRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Orders or Inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—April 4, 1859.—At an election held this day the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
JAMES BANKS, JOHN VAN NORDEN,
DANIEL KINSLAND, EDWARD WELLS,
JAMES BROOKS, PHILIP THURNBOST,
LYMAN DENISON, CHARLES E. PACK,
JAS. VAN NOSTRAND, EDWARD ESWORTH,
WM. A. THOMSON, JESSE ROYT.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES BARNES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

CHEMICAL BANK,
New-York, April 4, 1859.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
JOHN Q. JONES, CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, ROBERT McCOSKERY,
BRADISH JOHNSON,
and for Inspectors at the next election,
PETER COELET, ISAAC L. PLATT,
JAPHET BISHOP.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN Q. JONES, was unanimously reelected President.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BONDS OF THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.—The subscriber offers for sale $30,000 of the Sixteenth Bonds of the village of Newburgh, redeemable in 1865 and 1873; interest semi-annually and principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These Bonds are issued under an act of the Legislature passed March 30, 1852, "To provide for a supply of water in the village of Newburgh." The water works are now in operation and in receipt of revenue from the water rents, which will be sufficient for the annual interest.
CARPENTER & VAN KLEECK.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER OFFICE, New-York, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March last at the bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3d-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.
HENRY GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEE, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, April 2, 1859.—The Second-av Railroad Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., payable on and after May 2d, 1859, at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM O. HENDRICKS, No. 29 Wall-st. The Transfer Books will remain closed until April 12. By order.
D. B. PECKS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN Trades Company have declared a dividend of Two and One half Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst., for the quarter ending March 31. The books will be closed until the 10th April.
T. M. WOODWARD, President.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Auditors, for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house No. 30 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th of April. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
W. HALL, Cashier.

SUGAR LOAFING PANS, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—April 2, 1859.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW YORK, March 18, 1859.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, April 5 ensuing. The poll will remain open from 12 M to 1 P. M.
S. M. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 Wall-st., New York, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

WILLIAM HODGE & CO., BANKERS.—No. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to STRATTON & GREEN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE MARINE INSURANCE Stock wanted by JOHN B MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS ON LONDON ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 61 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. For Vice-President—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. Wedding and Visiting Cards—Wedding and Visiting Cards in the purest engraved and printed at WHALEN'S, No. 1 Barclay-st. A visiting card plate and 50 cards only $1, forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge, by express.

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!
Through via Panama Railroad to California.
The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,
to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WESTON.

By this line ONLY are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.
An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.
For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren st., New-York.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly as advertised. Clipper of SATURDAY, April 23, the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thos. B. SKINNER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at pier No. 46 East River, foot of Wall-st. This superb Baltimore clipper ship shows by her log the following passages and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool thirteen days; passage from London to Callao seventy eight days; passage from Callao to Cork eighty days; sailing to continents with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*, beating her on both passages. Passage from Melbourne to Callao thirty-two days said to be the shortest on record. She made the distance of 2,500 miles to seven successive days, and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at the lowest rates. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 84 Wall-st. Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st. The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engine-room, so that in the event of collision or stress of the weather could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. GRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 30.

SUTTON & CO.'S
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sharpest and Finest Clipper up.
To sail on the advertised Day.
Clipper of 20th April inst.
The splendid and favorite A 1 extreme Clipper-ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRARY, Master,
is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will Promptly Sail as Above.
The B. F. HOXIE, being well known as a fast sailer of the first class clipper model, and delivering her cargo in fine order, without damage, is recommended to shippers as the most desirable conveyance offering, and will fill on the most advertised day.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $33.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT Captain HALLETT DAVIS will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green.
D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.	
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.	
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday April 13.	
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.	
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.	
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.	
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.	
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.	
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.	

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage..... $15 | Deck Passage..... $6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Foster Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	23
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	23
To Columbia S. C.	20 10	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 25 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Captain Brear, succeeds, on SATURDAY, April 9.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

FROM NEW-YORK	FROM HAVRE
DOCK, TUILERIES PIER.	SOUTHAMPTON.
Vanderbilt, LEFFERTS.....Sat'y, April 23....	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, JONAS.....Sat'y, May 7....	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TOUSSAINT, No. 5 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 3 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will leave the cars early on the day succeeding. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passengers' fare with stateroom to Norfolk, $4; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 52 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry with mail delay, for $30. Return tickets together of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
EDINBURGH, Capt. CRAMMOND, WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. THOMSON, SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 11 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15, through tickets to New Orleans $30 75, Mobile, $25, Montgomery, $26, Albany, Ga. $24, Atlanta, $23, Columbus $21; Macon $21, Augusta $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and pro rationate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to R. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Curtis A. Brownell, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of the mail from Charleston, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April) probably 20th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....65
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....45
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 8 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates, insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at 5, S. & C. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP ALPS, E. M. Brierly, Commander. This new and powerful screw steamship, from the British and North American Royal Mail steam Packet Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on THURSDAY NEXT, April 7. Passage money, for first-class passengers only (nothing there are excellent accommodations) $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES No. 27 Public No. 62 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and Instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Also oil citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization.
CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public,
No. 19 Wall-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

GAS-FIXTURES WANTED.—A SET OF SECond hand fixtures for a dwelling, in good order. Address W. A., Box No. 3,710 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by consulting a copy.
D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $3
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
8:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
9:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
ARRIVING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:30 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from White Plains.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 1:30 P. M., from foot of Barrow-st., via Piermont, for Nyack and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c.
CHARLES MINAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PEKVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Brunpton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing March 19, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1 59 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 3:30 and 3:45 P. M.; for Hobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:15 A. M. and 3 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M.; for Peek hill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Hobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers and Christopher and Thirteenth-st. New-York leave Peekskill 6:45 and 9:30 A. M.; and 3:45 P. M. and Albany about 10 minutes later. On Sundays at 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH CRAIG 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:55, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. K. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—MARCH 1, 1859.—Trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; 4 P. M. for Syosset; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica; on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—FROM Peck-slip & R. R. The steamer R. D. SPORT every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, down arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859. The new and splendid steamer MEDIATOR will leave Pier foot of Hay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARCENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that several of the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY April 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the City Hall for the term of five years. A catalogue containing the number and location, and also the terms and conditions of sale, may be had at this office, basement of City Hall. Maps will also be hung in the Corporation Attorney and Pier Masters' offices, and Pier No. 1 North River.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBT T. HAWS,
Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 19, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 4 Day-st., corner of 15 h-st.
TO GAS CONSUMERS.—GAS CONSUMERS who do not read or pay on or before the 1st of May, are requested to give early notice at this office. By complying with this request they will avoid all liability for gas consumed by other parties.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 1859.—The reward here offered by this Bank for the apprehension of Oscar S. Field is the only one that I will pay.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A limited partnership, under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, and will continue the Domestic Commission Business heretofore transacted by Lawrence, Clapp & Co. and Lawrence, Whitehead & Co. The general partners are ROBERT T. WOODWARD and JOSEPH F. LAWRENCE. The special partners are JOSEPH LAWRENCE, who has contributed and has received fifty thousand dollars, and STILMAN S. CLAPP, who has contributed one hundred thousand dollars to the Capital stock of said firm.

ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY F. LAWRENCE,
} General Partners.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
STILMAN S. CLAPP,
} Special Partners.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SEARS BROTHERS, expires this day, by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.
W. A. SEARS,
A. B. SEARS.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

A. B. SEARS will continue the business of the late firm of Sears Brothers.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of W. & J. TIEBOUT for the transaction of the hardware and shipchandlery business, and the manufacturing of deck plugs and tree nail wedges at No. 301 Lewis-st., corner of 6th-st.
WM. TIEBOUT,
JOHN TIEBOUT.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1859.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT!!
THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
This Company continues to insure buildings merchandise, household furniture ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the current rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN FAVOR OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid.
BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.
JOHN O. BARON, Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1826.
This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON BATTERLEE, Secretary.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Mr. Buchanan, of Kentucky. For Vice-President—Mr. Breckinridge, of Virginia. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Wedding and Visiting Cards, beautifully engraved and printed at WHALEN'S No. 1 Barclay-st. A visiting card plate and 50 cards only $1, forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE, 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Sweeps and Hammered Iron.
Scalped and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Pens Rivits and R B H
Horse Nails Rods, T V P and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are lies used under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
R. S. Althause & Co.
Fogalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "users" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwelling, cemeteries, parks stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place, Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland and United States Assay Office New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHANDLER R. RANSOM against JOHN MILLER, THE NIAGARA FALLS WATER POW

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

President McSPEDON and Aldermen ADAMS and QUINN were the only members of the Board present when the hour of meeting arrived yesterday, and the Board was declared adjourned for want of a quorum. The day for the next meeting is not fixed; the Board will meet again at the call of the President.

Board of Councilmen.

COOPER INSTITUTE—THE CONTESTED ELECTION—ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY—BROOKLYN WATER CELEBRATION.

The Board met last evening, at the usual hour It was determined, by the adoption of a resolution to that effect, to raise the flags on the City Hall on Henry Clay's Birthday, the 12th inst. Joel W. Mason, petitioned for an appropriation of $100 as remonstrance for a horse which was killed by falling in a "man hole" in Centre-street. Referred to Committee on Finance. The stand-holders in the new Jefferson Market petitioned to have said market lighted with gas. Referred to Committee on Markets. Councilman CRAST offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have the house of Hose Company No. 13 repaired, at an expense not to exceed $500. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Among the papers from the Board of Aldermen was a resolution asking the Councilmen to concur with them in their protest against the adoption of the amended City Charter now before the Legislature. After a brief discussion, the whole subject was laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce asking for the grant of a piece of land on the Battery, whereon to erect a time and weather Observatory for the promotion of the interests of commerce, as well as for astronomical and meteorological purposes. The paper was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The Mayor also transmitted an invitation from the Brooklyn authorities, asking the Common Council and other members of the New-York City Government to participate in the contemplated celebration of the introduction of water into their city. The invitation was accepted.

A third communication from the Mayor, transmitted a statement of the receipts and disbursments of the Peter Cooper Institute from May 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1859, in compliance with the charter of that institute. The rent of the hall has brought in $2,910, the stores of the ground story $167 22, the offices on the second story $1,001 52. Sundry other receipts have amounted to $5 05, $1,701 70 have been paid for help, $887 22 for furnishing the institute. Fuel and gas have cost $337 56. Sundry other expenses have amounted to $131,89, showing a balance in the treasury of $625 53.

Mr. Beebe, the Superintendent, in his accompanying statement, complains bitterly of the fish markets in front of the building, and says a large number of the stores remain unoccupied because of this nuisance alone. Those which are rented bring merely nominal amounts into the Treasury. In conclusion, he says "permit me to state, as I am authorized to form a schedule furnished by Mr. Cooper, that the building, exclusive of the ground, has already involved an outlay of $427,956 72." The present value of the ground on which the building stands, is $200,000, making the total value of the property $627,956 72. The paper was ordered to be printed.

The reports of the Special Committee appointed to consider Mr. MCADAM's protest against Councilman FERAR's acting as a member of the Board came up for consideration. Both reports review the whole history of the election. The majority report, signed by Councilmen RHODES and BICKFORD, claims that Councilman FERAR was elected by a majority of 19, and the minority report, signed by Councilman LAIMBEER, claims that Mr. MCADAM was elected by a majority of 91. Councilman LAIMBEER concludes his report with the following statements:

That MCADAM did agree with parties previous to the election for officers, or even (ere) it had been decided by the County Canvassers, that to the event of his being given his seat, to vote for the Democratic organization of the Board.

And also promised members of the Board, that although elected on the Republican ticket, he was, and had been always, a Democrat, and would vote with them on party questions. And that in the event of his being given his seat, he would be enabled to reimburse himself for the cost of his election.

These facts are only presented for the purpose of showing how men can compromise themselves and the party who elected them to advocate right principles; he was elected as a Republican, and should have been willing to abide the result of the canvassers and the Select Committee, without making any such compromise to obtain his seat.

Your Committee, however, believe he was elected, and consequently cannot allow any *personal* or *party* feeling to influence him either to his injury or benefit, resting entirely as he does upon the facts and evidence of the case presented in this report and the accompanying documents tending to show that he was justly elected, but that he pursued a course that your Committee could not, under any circumstances, indorse, or ever assent to.

And your Committee would further state, he believes it to be his duty to present the foregoing statements as a part of the matter belonging to the constituency of the Seventh Senatorial District of the City of New-York.

After the report had been read Councilman BUTLER asked that the subject might be postponed until the next meeting.

Councilman OTTERSON said it was evident why it was desired to postpone further considerations of the subject. Two seats on the Democratic side were vacant.

Councilman LENT said that if the minority report was correct in all the facts stated; if it were true Mr. MCADAM had pledged himself to vote with the Democrats in the organization of the Board, he did not think he would be doing justice to the Republicans of the Ward which Mr. MCADAM claimed it was his right to represent, as they voted for him with the understanding that he was a faithful exponent of their principles. A party vote, if strictly enforced, might oblige him to vote for Mr. MCADAM.

Councilman LAIMBEER vouched for the truth of his report in every particular.

Councilman RHODES spoke et considerable length, defending the accuracy of the majority report.

Finally the majority report was rejected, by a vote of 11 to 10. The vote then recurred on the adoption of the minority report, which was lost by a tie vote of 10 to 10. The whole subject was then indefinitely postponed, and the Board adjourned amid considerable confusion, until 6 P. M., Wednesday, it being stated that an important communication was to come in from the Mayor.

After adjournment a very exciting conversation sprung up between Mr. MCADAM and some of the members of the Board. Councilman LAIMBEER loudly asserted the accuracy of every statement made, notwithstanding Mr. MCADAM's denial. President CORNELL charged Mr. MCA. with having bargained with him previous to the organization of the Board with reference to voting for him as President, in case he (Mr. MCA.) should be declared elected. Several gentlemen wanted Mr. CORNELL to inform them what price he offered for the expected vote, but that he said was a personal matter.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday directed that the bills of the New-York Gas Company, amounting to $200 76, for gas furnished the Surrogate's Office, Recorder's Office, and new Court House to Feb. 1, 1859, and the bills of Keyser & Co., amounting to $98 44, for repairs in the offices of the Register, Court of Common Pleas and County Clerk, be paid.

A resolution fixing the salary of the keeper of Harlem Bridge at $700 per annum, and directing that the bills of John S. Poole, for services as keeper of that bridge, amounting to $349 98, be paid, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on County Officers in favor of paying the bill of Norman McLeod, amounting to $956 26, for supplies for the County Jail for the month of January, and the bill of the same person for the supplies for February, amounting to $491 60, was adopted.

The Committee on County Officers presented a report, setting forth that their former report in favor of paying the bill of Wm. Jay Haskett, amounting to $200 for services as Excise Commissioner and officer-at-large, which was referred back to the Committee, was correct. It was directed that the bill be paid, and the Board adjourned to April 18.

Police Reports.

A WICKED YOUTH AND A FOOLISH DAUGHTER. Some time since Charles Fairchilds, a young man about fifteen, formed the acquaintance of Louisa Church, a flaxen-haired and rosy-cheeked girl, some years old. The father of Louisa is the proprietor of a shoe-store in Hudson-street, and the daughter was employed as an assistant to wait on customers. The attentions of young Fairchilds to Louisa became known to her father, and the latter forbade his visiting the store or their residence. The unfavorable character given of Fairchilds was the cause of this edict. The injunction only made matters worse. At length Fairchilds induced Louisa to run away from home, and promised to go with her to a minister and get married at once. Instead of fulfilling his promises, he took her to the disreputable house No. 54 Vandam-street, and there effected her ruin. He presumed that his aunt and her daughters lived in the house, but Louisa was not long in discovering the true character of the place. Fairchilds insisted upon her pursuing a similar course of life with the other female occupants. This proposition she did not accede to, but managed during the day, in the absence of Fairchilds, to make her escape. Her parents were from home she passed in Washington Square Ground. For forty-eight hours she did not taste a mouthful of food. At length she made known her situation to a female friend, who afforded her shelter for five days, after the expiration of which period she ventured to return home. Happily for herself she was kindly received. A complaint of seduction and abduction was preferred by her father, however, against Fairchilds. Meantime the accused had got into a fight with another fast youth, and had been sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days, where he is still confined. An examination on the charge of abduction and seduction was commenced, yesterday, before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Police Court. The girl Louisa gave her testimony, setting forth the above facts. The examination will be resumed on Thursday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER FOR DOMESTIC WRONG.—About 6½ o'clock, last evening, Samuel McKee, a stage-driver, entered the restaurant No. 343 Spring-street, kept by S. Cooper, and commenced abusing the proprietor, and charging him with having illicit intercourse with his (McKee's) wife. After a dispute of some length, it is alleged that McKee uttered a threat to have the life of Cooper, and immediately drew a double-barreled pistol, and was about presenting it at Cooper when the latter sprang upon him, and a scuffle ensued for the possession of the weapon, which ended by Cooper wrestling it from McKee. The noise attending the affair drew Officer Tyler, of the Eighth Ward, to the spot, and he took McKee into custody and conveyed him to the Station-house. Cooper appeared and preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. McKee swore a statement to the effect that he was convinced that Cooper had taken improper liberties with his wife, and that he intended to kill him. Cooper did not deny the charge. On searching McKee, a sling-shot was found in his pocket.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit fives on the Commercial Bank of Troy made their appearance in this City yesterday. They are imitations of the genuine and well executed. The vignette is a representation of laborers excavating for a railroad. On the right is the State coat of arms, and on the left the picture of a man carrying a bundle of corn. Two young men were arrested yesterday afternoon for passing one of the bills. They called, together with a third youth, at a liquor store in Avenue A, took drinks all around and offered one of the bills in payment. It was afterwards found that they had plenty of change, and had attempted to pass the same or similar bills elsewhere. An old counterfeit five on the Traders Bank of Boston was found upon them. One of the parties escaped, and those arrested gave their names as Francis McElroy and James Collins. They professed to belong to a glass factory in Flushing, and said that the spurious money they had was part proceeds of a contribution of their fellow workmen to assist one who was sick with consumption in going home to his friends in Boston. Justice BRENNAN committed them for examination.

EX-POLICEMAN WEYER ASSAULTS HIS WIFE.—Yesterday afternoon as ex-Policeman Weyer was passing the corner of Broadway and Canel streets, in company with the proprietress of the "Red, White and Blue" saloon, his wife met him and insisted upon his leaving his female companion and going home with her. Weyer immediately commenced an assault which was soon put an end to by the bystanders. Weyer made good his escape, but his wife proceeded to Essex Market Police Court and preferred a complaint of assault and battery against her husband. Justice BRENNAN issued a warrant for his arrest.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—John Johnson, a young and sickly-looking man, was discovered yesterday morning by a private watchman, carrying a brass clock under his arm, and some brass castings. It was subsequently discovered that he had broken into the store of A. S. Barnes & Co., No. 51 John-street, and stolen the articles. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial.

STABBING A WOMAN.—Joseph Heckett was committed on Saturday morning, on a charge of stabbing Bridget Ward, of No. 70 West Eighteenth-street. Mrs. Ward received two scalp-wounds on the frontal bone, severing the temporal artery. Justice KELLY locked up the accused for trial.

STEAMER C. VANDERBILT.—This steamer, which at one time was considered as totally lost on Fisher's Island, has now been about one month on the ways at Hunter's Point. Her bottom was found to be badly chafed, but there was not a timber broken. New timbers are being put in to replace those found to be any way defective, and an entire new bottom will be put on. She is having new boilers made by Mesnier & Co., of the Fulton Iron Works, which will be done about the first of June, shortly after which the *Vanderbilt* will again take her old place on the line between New-York and Stonington—a better boat, no doubt, than she has been for the last five years. Captain FRAZER, who formerly commanded her, is now in command of the *Skiddy*, running to Albany.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIES OF SPRING!—How refreshing it is to feel once more the balmy air of Spring, and to watch the beauties of nature gradually burst forth! A walk down Broadway will furnish you with one of the many beauties of the present season. It is KNOX'S Spring Hat, which, for quality, gracefulness of style, and elegance of finish, cannot be excelled. People wonder at Knox doing such a rushing business; but why should they? for his being now the only classical establishment in that part of the City, he of course controls the entire down-town trade. Call and examine his immense Spring stock of Hats, Caps, &c., at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Every article will bear inspection, and prove to be as good as it looks.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND DISPLAY
Of Spring Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c.,
English manufacture,
At the most astonishing reduction.
Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

CONN's great story, lately published in the New-York *Ledger*, entitled "Harry Montford, or The Privateer's Last Prize," has been dramatized, and is to be performed at the National Theatre to-night—Mr. G. L. AIKEN, Mr. J. NONAN, Mrs. W. G. JONES, Mrs. C. K. FOX, and all the company in the cast. Also, "My Fellow Clerk," and "Idiot of the Mill."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are the great safeguards against disease. The Pills for curing all billious derangements, and the Ointment for glandular swellings and bronchial affections stand unequeled. Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Dagusrreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 4.

$18,000	Ill. Int. Bs	101⅝	5	Bank of Commerce	107
10,000	Ill. Int. '60	96⅜	25	Cary Im. Co	6
10,000	Virginia 6s	98	50	Ill. Cent. R. R	s60 68
79,000	Mo. State 6s	87½	100	do	s10 88
10,000	do	s10 87⅜	700	Readiog R. R	s30 50
10,000	do	s60 87½	200	do	c 50⅜
1,000	do	87⅞	600	do	s3 50⅜
60,000	do	h3 88	300	do	s60 19⅛
10,000	do	s30 87⅞	200	do	c 50⅜
4,000	La. State 6s	96	100	do	s12 60⅜
10,000	Cal. State 7s bds	85	150	Mich. Cen. R. R	60
1,000	N.Y. State 6s '72	111⅜	150	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	13⅜
5,000	City 6s '70	95	100	M.S. & N.I.G.S	s60 40
5,000	B'klyn City W.L.	102	64	do	40⅜
22,000	Erie R.R. 4th m. b.	63⅜	50	do	s30 40⅜
3,000	Erie R.R. C Bs '62	30	150	do	s30 40⅞
11,500	Ill. Cen. R.R Bs	87⅞	150	do	b30 40⅝
10,000	do	s60 87⅝	50	do	b60 40⅝
1,000	Cle. & To. S.F. Bs	59	50	do	s3 40⅜
1,000	Pacific Mail S. Co	78	100	do	b30 40⅜
200	do	s10 78⅜	200	Panama R. R	s30 118
20	Bank of New-York	107⅜	50	do	118
50	D. & H. C. Co	s60 97⅜	100	do	118⅛
6	do	97⅜	100	do	b60 118⅛
100	do	97⅜	5	Ga. & Chi. R. R	67⅜
1550	N. Y. Cen. R	c 76⅜	100	do	s30 67⅜
100	do	s15 76⅜	100	do	s30 67⅜
100	do	b10 76⅜	200	do	b60 67⅜
100	do	s10 76⅜	150	do	67⅜
50	do	b60 76⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. RR	b60 56⅛
450	do	s3 76⅜	400	do	56⅛
200	Harlem R	12	200	do	s30 56
10	Harlem R. Pref	40	150	do	s30 56⅛
10	do	40⅜	200	do	b60 56⅜
900	do	b60 40⅜	250	do	b10 56⅜
100	do	s7 40⅜	250	do	56⅜
100	do	b10 40⅜	50	Stonington RR	67⅜
100	do	40⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s '74	104⅜	150	Har. RR. Pref	40⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	83	100	Mich. Cen. R. R	50⅛
500	Cal. St. 7s	85	12	Mil. & Mis. RR	6⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s	87⅜	30	N. J. Cen. RR	90
10,000	do	s60 87⅜	150	M. So. & N. I. R	13⅜
11,000	E. RR. 4th M. B	53⅜	100	do	b30 13⅜
1,000	do	b60 54	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S	40⅜
500	Ill. C. RR. Bs	87⅜	100	do	40⅜
1,000	M. S. 2d M. B	52⅜	100	do	s30 40⅜
1 000	do	83	100	do	b60 40⅜
200	N.Y. Cen. R. R	76	100	do	s15 40⅜
100	do	s30 76⅜	150	Panama Railroad	118⅜
50	do	76⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R	b30 67⅜
400	Hud. R. RR	b60 93⅜	100	do	s10 67⅜
300	do	93⅜	50	do	67⅜
700	Har. RR. Pref	b60 13⅜	15	Cleve. & Tol. R	26½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$90,000	H. & C. R. R. 5p c. 10	100	Merchants' F. I. Co. 170⅝
2,000	A. M. In. scrip '58 95	20	Home Fire Ins. Co. 171½
2,500	do	94⅞	10 Gallatin F. Ins. Co. 95
2,500	do	59 64⅜	100 La C. & Mil. R.	⅞
50	Chatham Bank	91⅜	10 Am. Ex. Co	85
86	Bnch. & Drov. Bk	114½	20 Am. Ex. Bank	108
15	Park Bank	106⅜	10 Merchants' Ex. Bk	99½
50	Merchents' Ex. Bk	99⅜	10 Ocean Bank	94⅜
40	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	90⅜	50 Clinton F. Ins. Co.	111⅜
5	Com. Fire Ins. Co.	98	10 W. (Mass.) Ins Co.	110
20	G. W. Marine L. Co.	136¾	50 Ind., & Cin. R. R	55
5	do	124	100 Am. Guano Co.	p 85
20	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	102½	200 N. A. K. G. Light Co.	$1 25
10	do	101⅜	80 People's Bank	105¾
10	do	99		

MONDAY, April 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 2, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 26:

Increase in Loans	$950,967
Increase in Specie	549,534
Decrease in Circulation	223 655
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,393,809

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	April 2, 1859.	April 2, 1859.	March 26, 1859.
Capital	$66,690,000	$68,048 385	$68,048 385
Loans	110,583,354	128,702 192	127,751,225
Specie	31,536,000	25,732,161	25,182,627
Circulation	7,232,532	6 221,753	7,998,008
Gross Deposits	93 589,149	110,614 425	106,580,870
Exchanged	17,567,160	22,877,287	20,237,121
Undrawn	76,021,989	87,737,138	86,343 249
In Sub-Treasury	5,548,000	7,816,780	8,045,958

There is a fair increase in all the items of the present Bank Averages, as compared with last week. And the daily exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing House show a larger volume of transactions than for several weeks past. The Deposit line is also once more on the rise. The Loans continue to move up to the point from which they turned down early in February. The present increase is mainly with three or four large Banks that hold heavy interior Bank balances. The new week opens on a quiet market for Money, and rather higher terms for foreign bills for the Boston mail. The standard drawers on England are asking 109¾, and more of the Southern Bank bills have been taken up at 109¾. Francs are 5.12½; Bremen, 79⅝@79¾. The Sub-Treasury sent $200,000 in Gold coin to Boston to-day. The net disbursements over the receipts, exclusive of this item, is $24,000. The balance this afternoon is down to $7,593,524. The Customs to-day are $122,000.

The Stock Market is lower by ⅜ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, which sold at 76 cash this afternoon, but is otherwise steady, and on the State Stocks firm and higher than on Saturday. Missouris sold largely at 87¾@87⅞@88 ₱ cent., the closing bid 87⅞ as against 87½ on Saturday and 86¼ last Monday. Tennessees brought 93 ₱ cent. and are scarce. Virginias, 98; Californias up to 85 which is a full recovery from the recent 4 ₱ cent. fall on the discovery of the irregular issue of $22 000. Illinois Interes Bonds sold as high as 104½ ₱ cent. United States fives of 1874 are heavier, selling at 104⅜ and more offered at that rate. Panama shares were stronger and held at 118½ ₱ cent. To-day the annual election of Directors was held and the old Board reelected, with the addition of Mr. JAMES T. SOUTTER to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation some months since of Mr. HENRY A. COIT now in Europe. The new Board is as follows: Messrs. David Hoadley, William H. Aspinwall, Edwin Bartlett, Henry Chauncey, Samuel W. Comstock, Edward Cunerd, William Fellowes, Gouverneur Kemble, Theodore W. Riley, Jamee T. Soutter, John Steward, Jr., Isaac Townsend, and William Whiteright, Jr. The competition in the California passenger trade is throwing a large additional business over the Panama Road at the uniform charge of $25 for every class of passengers. The Pacific Mail Company send two steamers this week, the *St. Louis* on the 5th, and the *Moses Taylor* on the 7th. The Vanderbilt line will send a steamer on the 11th. Pacific shares are 78¾@79. Harlem Preferred firm at 40½. Hudson River advenced to 33⅞@33¾. The Morch receipts are $175,773, notwithstanding the early opening of steamboat competition, against $179,423 in March, 1858. The Western shares were generally better end ¼@⅜ up from Saturday's sales. Galena brought 67½, Rock Island, 56¼; Michigan Guerentced, 40¾@⅞; Michigan Central, 50¼ and Toledo, 25½. The March receipts of the last named are $75,330, which is $1,330,000 gain on the lost few days as previously estimated. Erie fourth mortgage and the Convertibles are weaker. The former sold as low as 53¾. The shares neglected. Illinois Construction Bonds 87¼, ex-coupon, and the shares up to 68⅝@¾ cash, and 68 seller's option. The general market, this afternoon, closed steady. The point of interest was New-York Central, which fell to the lowest point of last Summer, on the previous competition in rates of business. The force of the operators for the fall appears to have been diverted from the Western Stocks to Central, on the announcement of the Management last week of a determination to direct their business independent of the entangling alliances of the late St. Nicholas compact.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line earned $58,213 in the last ten days in March. The Michigan Central earnings for January, February and March are stated at $368,000, as against $335,000 estimated in advance by the management, while the expenses are $194,000, instead of $222,000, estimated.

Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co. quote Land Warrants to-day as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres, per acre	80	85
120 acres, per acre	80	85
80 acres, per acre	87	92
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10

Messrs CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-street, offer on private sale $30,000 of the Newburgh, N. Y., 6 ₱ cent. Water Loan. See advertisement.

At the annual election of Directors and Officers of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, to-day, the old Board was reelected and vacancies were filled. SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH, Esq., the former President, having resigned, the late Secretary, HORAS L. STONE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT, Jr., was chosen Secretary.

The earnings of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the month ending March 31, 1859, were:

For passengers	$82,226 90
For freight	13,000 00
Total	$90,226 90
Less due other roads	21,323 29
Balance	$73,903 61
Receipts for March, 1858	63,241 66
Increase in March, 1859	$10,661 95

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 2.	LOANS. March 26	SPECIE. April 2.	SPECIE. March 26
Bk. of New-York	4,400,373	4,311,070	1,059,703	1,109,459
Manhattan Co	4 926,159	5,018,735	882,783	631,034
Merchants' Bank	5,649,451	6,001,455	1,637 570	1,410,053
Mechanics' Bank	4,156,465	4,016,388	760,315	892,036
Union Bank	3,072,502	3,089,734	630,515	691,281
Bk. of America	5 914 828	6,589,722	2,191,436	2,092 706
Phenix Bank	3,079,974	3,088,6 6	436,272	503,201
City Bank	2,272,803	2,205,658	284,562	316,293
Tradesmen's Bank	1,317 549	1,286,330	215,950	207,314
Fulton Bank	1,850 652	1,945,300	343,667	348,401
Chemical Bank	6,036,069	7,044,540	666 833	704,115
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,304,784	2,317,520	264,594	255,231
National Bank	2,247,653	2,240,923	201,473	249,334
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,670,557	1,643,407	350,730	424,946
Mech. & Trad. Bk	933,164	921,151	168,496	171,202
Greenwich Bank	753,070	757,267	71,841	65,448
Leather Man. Bk	2,214 674	2,208,107	381,261	368,575
Seventh Ward Bk	1,325,676	1,341,784	220,668	162,294
Bk. St. New-York	4,162,266	4,243,462	1,343,589	1,120,597
Am. Exchange Bk	7,982,269	7,841,675	1,455,574	1,429,909
Bk. of Commerce	12,262,471	12,357,252	2,500,326	2,300,148
Broadway Bank	2,629,548	2,608,491	454,992	454,343
Ocean Bank	1,670,267	1,596,066	361,473	332 174
Mercantile Bank	2,985 982	2,834,430	474,795	414,261
Pacific Bank	1,119,722	1,142,054	189,063	205,551
Bk. of Republic	4,345,890	4,170,064	1,362,752	1,131,185
Chatham Bank	591,855	588,329	71,860	83 962
People's Bank	701,481	685,698	107,181	110,630
Bk. of America	1,770 877	1,804,778	304,311	250,198
Hanover Bank	1,632,638	1,488,413	186,966	196,103
Irving Bank	860,971	846,995	147,093	166,971
Metropolitan Bank	7,122,068	6,822 317	1,218,435	1,271,682
Citizens' Bank	731,296	719,020	95,896	120,573
Nassau Bank	1,742,532	1,730,424	213,162	249,426
Market Bank	1,762,244	1,738,499	268 875	310,705
St. Nicholas Bank	1,291,242	1,196,596	266,148	201,435
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,018 977	3,090,784	611,442	940,300
Corn Exch. Bank	1,637,012	1,631,696	331,748	251,111
Continental Bank	3,961,290	3,782,705	659,761	519,908
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,137,576	1,157,705	211,478	231,139
Oriental Bank	582,298	572,566	98,824	81,015
Marine Bank	939,573	910,163	134,971	116,641
Atlantic Bank	543,409	552,987	44,344	62,520
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,778,478	2,807,909	360,184	396 071
Artisans' Bank	4,657,872	4,617,384	1,251,718	1,089,720
Mech. B'g Ass'n	1,418 338	1,146,885	184,518	173,573
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	668,252	692,222	91,044	95,231
N. Y. Exch. Bank	494,935	496,228	85 958	85,137
N. Y. Exch. Bank	293,725	296,124	28,022	29,134
Bull's Head Bank	422,903	403,911	30,576	33,246
N.Y. County Bank	404 401	399,515	39,295	41,599
Grocers' Bank	431,058	411,334	76,717	67,096
East River Bank	307,418	306,164	27,129	25,901
North River Bank	371,937	357,715	76 52⅝	85 573
Total	188,702,192	127,751,223	25,732,161	25,182,627
Increase	$950,967		Increase	$549,534

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 2.	CIRCULATION. March 26	DEPOSITS—NET. April 2.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 26.
Bk. of New-York	423,135	415,360	2,895,676	2,837,973
Manhattan Co	337,891	340,214	3,094,270	2,970,012
Merchants' Bank	170,103	167 679	4,225,993	4,385,087
Mechanics' Bank	295,272	276,512	1,683,499	3,060,158
Union Bank	181,017	178,480	2,456,957	2,480,715
Bk. of America	123,158	120,881	5,093,365	4,785,987
Phenix Bank	130,099	134,125	1,794,181	1,748,172
City Bank			1,606,873	1,451,599
Tradesmen's Bank	268,782	279 407	776,682	732,400
Fulton Bank	138,427	135,832	1,562,815	1,575,839
Chemical Bank	298,456	288,761	3,017,553	2,964 811
Merch. Exch. Bk	140,096	134,639	1,310,189	1,337,192
National Bank	153,006	137,317	998,289	994,470
Butch. & Drov. Bk	130,172	124 073	1,246,258	1,267,336
Mech. & Trad. Bk	131,566	126,006	788 852	808 148
Greenwich Bank	123 899	122,969	556 658	590,237
Leather Man. Bk	254,318	245,316	1,484 140	1,495,059
Seventh Ward Bk	208,287	199,284	772,081	771,930
Bk. St. New-York	224,206	228,598	3,260,176	3 173,914
Am. Exchange Bk	219,362	237,126	4,023,470	4,017,229
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,903,919	6,012,675
Broadway Bank	530,473	525,965	2,023,163	1,936,744
Ocean Bank	116,764	113,988	1,013,459	1,002 967
Mercantile Bank	28,433	28,940	2,178,619	2,173,362
Pacific Bank	127,533	129,268	887,854	930 531
Bk. of Republic	180,129	184,128	3,922,162	3,845,355
Chatham Bank	126 301	124,731	313,262	312,495
People's Bank	120,594	122,886	485,459	477,894
Bk. of America	75,561	75,972	994,044	942,972
Hanover Bank	83,695	83,019	783,427	729,391
Irving Bank	116,187	113,284	633,115	631,667
Metropolitan Bk	256,494	256,680	4,487,190	4,210,810
Citizens' Bank	160,552	148,282	530,910	521,678
Nassau Bank	119,510	119,639	1,011,257	1,014,044
Market Bank	167 618	168,118	1,188,127	1,132,710
St. Nicholas Bank	97,233	94,763	855,280	884 871
Shoe & Leath. Bk	198,772	198,772	2,003,291	2,824,197
Corn Exch. Bank	133,344	121,333	883,257	864 561
Continental Bank	168,604	163,688	2,714,491	2,550,145
Bk. of Commw'lth	181,419	181,526	808,188	836,149
Oriental Bank	101,640	97,323	304,968	377,257
Marine Bank	117,802	115,072	541,423	487,359
Atlantic Bank	86,139	87,887	208,445	226,334
Imp. & Traders' Bk	205,229	203,892	1,675,394	1,700,708
Mech. B'g Ass'n	187,306	180,941	4,251,229	3,977,129
Artisans' Bank	96,170	95,187	783,943	774,365
Mech. B'g Ass'n	89,865	83,940	268,971	271,111
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	151,238	147,581	246,238	234,152
N. Y. Exch. Bank	105,268	101,817	281,940	280,261
Bull's Head Bank	108,021	102,163	378 662	363,448
N. Y. County Bk.	88,229	88,194	322,976	304,018
Grocers' Bank	66 774	63,997	325,257	305,867
East River Bank	58,146	54,638	238,965	186 313
North River Bank	63,948	53,647	328,825	326,133
Total	8,977,153	7,998,0[illegible]	87,787,126	84,343,249
Increase		$221,[illegible]	Increase	$3,[illegible]

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 19.	LOANS. March 12.	SPECIE. March 19.	SPECIE. March 12.
Citizens' Bank	6,265 795	6,317,890	4,092,234	4 011,047
Canal Bank	1,828,596	1,807 192	1,921 945	1,896,280
Louisiana	3,730,573	3,338 433	3,622 902	3,645,784
Louisiana State	6,109,648	5,931,272	2,233 569	2,526,314
Mech. & Trad	1,263,648	1,175,117	871,922	891 285
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,721,302	1,611 143	687,224	590,773
Southern Bank	223,628	179,749	264,195	434,754
Union Bank	1,315,354	1,356,745	455,237	587,459
Merchants' Bank	741,751	724,111	258,929	359 785

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2354. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

Pacific Aspect of the Italian Question.

AN EUROPEAN CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLE.

Progress of Reform in England.

LATER FROM INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Advanced — Breadstuffs Firm — Consols 96 1-2.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, Captain VON HAMEN, from Southampton, March 22, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool Monday morning, March 21.

The *Canada* had on board the crew and passengers of the brig *Agnes*, of Glasgow, which sank on the 19th after collision with the *Persia*.

The *Favorite*, from New-Orleans, and *Queen of the Lakes*, from Charleston, arrived at Liverpool March 20.

The *Amazon*, from New-Orleans, arrived, on March 20, at Gravesend.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle*, of the 11th March, reports American ship *Hope*, Captain MERRILL, nine days from Leghorn, with cargo of marble for New-York, ashore off River Palmores.

The Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena*, from the West Indies, which arrived at Southampton March 20 brought home Captain LAING, of the British bark *Ishmiel*, of Liverpool, which vessel, laden with a general cargo from New-York, foundered in the Gulf.

The political intelligence by this arrival encourages the expectation of a peaceful solution of the Italian question.

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

A More Cheerful Look—A Congress Proposed—Effect on the Money Markets—Movements of Austria—State of Affairs in Italy.

VIEWS AT PARIS AND LONDON.

According to the Paris correspondence of the *Times*, matters are looking brighter, both Austria and France appear more inclined towards a pacific solution of the present difficulty than previous to Lord COWLEY'S mission to Vienna. It is certain that the force which Austria now has in Lombardy is more imposing than what people generally thought, though it was known to be great; and that, in case of a hostile move on the part of France, she would withdraw her forces from the other parts of the Empire and pour them all into Lombardy.

The five Powers have agreed to a Congress, but the basis and the extent of the discussions are not decided upon. It will be held in a neutral city, and the Hague is mentioned as the place.

A letter in the *Morning Herald*, dated Paris, Saturday evening, March 19, says:

"An impression prevails to-day that a peaceful solution of the Italian question is not to be entirely despaired of. It is said that M. DE BUOL has published another circular, expressing the willingness of the Austrian Government to submit all the points in which differences have arisen between France and itself to the decision of a Congress. The article of the *Morning Herald* of yesterday, and the fact of a telegram from London having announced a rise of ¼ in Consols, have strengthened the hopes of peace, the fulfillment of which is so ardently desired. In the opinion, however, of all well-informed people, the best security against a war is the unanimity with which all classes in France oppose it. The French Government have collected an army in the south. Piedmont has marched all its regular forces, swelled by volunteers and distant garrisons, and reserves raked up from every corner of the kingdom, to the frontiers, a few miles beyond which the Austrians are accumulating a force sufficiently large to swallow up Sardinia and its army at one mouthful. But public opinion in France and England has so unmistakably pronounced itself against going to war on so futile a pretext as the Italian question, that in some quarters well-informed people begin to think that, notwithstanding all those preparations, the Government will shrink from disregarding the veto so unanimously expressed. I regret to say that I see no reason to share this belief."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Matters are looking brighter; both Austria and France appear more inclined towards a pacific solution of the present difficulty than previous to Lord COWLEY'S mission to Vienna. It is certain that the force which Austria now has in Lombardy is more imposing than what people generally thought, though it was known to be great, and that, in case of a hostile move on the part of France, she would withdraw her forces from the other parts of the Empire and pour them all into Lombardy."

The *Times* City Article, March 21, says:

"The announcement in the *Correspondance* from Paris that the Emperor, having been informed of the ultimate resolutions of Austria, desires to recede, by diplomatic help, from his aggressive attitude, gave a general impulse to prices, which would probably have been still greater but for the question as to the way in which Sardinia is likely to submit to her disappointment. Should she be determined not to tolerate her desertion, she has the power at any moment to upset the best efforts of her peacemakers, while, on the other hand, supposing her to remain quiet, the inference will be unavoidable that she has been calmed by a promise that the change, of course, will be merely temporary, until some new and less transparent pretext for war can be manufactured. Hence, until some actual reduction of armaments is witnessed, the public will not be drawn into any unhesitating manifestations of confidence."

About £12,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank on Saturday, March 19, for the Continent.

The *Times'* City Article of March 22 says

"The announcement of the forthcoming Congress in London or Berlin, for the adjustment of the affairs of Italy, fulfilled the hopes entertained in the Stock Market on Saturday, and caused the funds to open this morning at a fresh improvement of a quarter per cent., which would probably have been followed by an additional rise during the day but for the fact of the accounts from the Paris Bourse not yet showing any very decided recovery of confidence. A slight increase in the demand for money also checked the buoyant tendency. Consols opened at 96¼@½, and finally stood at that price for money and account, after some minor fluctuations. French Rentes are quoted 65f. 65c."

MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.

A Vienna despatch to the London *Times*, dated March 19, says: 'Within the last few hours things have assumed a much more favorable appearance. Both France and Austria display a more conciliatory spirit. It is stated that there is to be a Congress in some neutral place."

A Vienna correspondent writes: "Under all circumstances, as regards Italy, the danger is passing off for the present. It is a great point that the Emperor NAPOLEON seems well disposed, and so long as he remains so, he has a right to be judged favorably."

The *Ost Deutche Post*, of March 20, on the other hand, warns the public not to place too much confidence in peaceful reports, and says that it is very doubtful whether a Congress of European Powers will be convoked.

The Imperial *Law Gazette* of Vienna, March 19, contains a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms, gunpowder and sulphur to the Italian States.

The Daily *News* says: "The last Austrian circular is said to have been written throughout by Prince METTERNICH.

The Emperor of Austria, a correspondent of the *Standard* writes, personally continues as bent upon war as ever. To imagine his exercising any very powerful influence in these matters would be, however, erroneous. A state of languid indifference, which has been gradually creeping over the young and chivalrous sovereign for years, now too often interrupts his wonted labors, frequently paralyzing all attempts at active exertion. The stronger his mental excitement for days and hours—and strong it naturally often has been during the last months—the greater the succeeding depression. It is commonly believed here that no earthly power will be capable of keeping him back from approaching the scene of action should war break out. His battle-steeds have been trained within the last few days, so as to accustom them to the report of musketry and the mixed roar of the combat. Amidst the bustle and activity of all these preparations, the Archduchess SOPHIA, mother of the Emperor, and sister to the Queen of Prussia, has regained the ascendancy she formerly possessed over the mind of her sickly son. And well it is for this Empire, under existing circumstances, to have its destinies mainly vested in the hands of so eminently clever and spirited a Princess.

A letter dated Vienna, March 15, says:

"It is reported in Lombardy, and the rumor is repeated by the Italians in this city, that there is to be a general rising in Central Italy on or about the 23d of this month. Should the revolutionists assemble in force in Parma or Modena, and endeavor to overthrow the existing order of things, the chances are that the Austrian government will send a flying corps against them, with orders to retire immediately after having struck a heavy blow.

"The Emperor will soon leave for Verona, as he is resolved to see with his own eyes the condition of the army which is now concentrated in Lombardy and Venice. Some of his Majesty's saddle-horses were sent from Vienna yesterday, and a part of the Court Gendarmerie has received orders to be prepared to go to Italy. The day before yesterday no fewer than 160 heavy guns were conveyed from the Leopoldstadt to the terminus of the Southern Railroad. Persons who saw them taken across the bridge state that there was an extra carriage to each cannon. Yesterday a tremendously long train left Metzleinsdorf, the first station on the Southern Railroad, with ammunition. 'All the vans,' says an eye-witness, 'were filled with cannon-balls, shells, rockets, &c.' The fourth battalions of the regiments in Italy and in Vienna are already under arms, and a fifth, or depôt battalion (two companies) is being formed. The army now in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom and in the Papal Legations consists of about 140,000 men, (22,000 men belonging to Italian regiments have been removed to Bohemia,) but by the middle of April it will be 200,000 strong."

SARDINIA AND ITALY.

What is true of the preparations in Austria, is true also of the preparations on the part of Sardinia. A letter from Turin, dated March 18, says:

"Preparations here are not neglected. On the contrary, they are carried to an extent that can be accounted for only by a presumed profound conviction—not to say a complete certainty—on the part of this Government, that war is at hand. One daily sees and hears of military movements, all in the direction of the frontier. A number of pontoons were sent off yesterday; three batteries of artillery left this morning.

I am informed that the artillery at the Venaria, an artillery depôt not far from Turin, is under orders to move; the garrison of Turin is under orders to march eastward, and the military service of the city will be performed by the National Guards. In conformity with the law recently passed, a selection is being made from these for the purpose of mobilization, which means that those who can best be spared from their homes, single men, and those fitted for such duty, will be sent to furnish garrisons at points whence it is intended to withdraw the regulars.

In short, according to all appearance, every trained soldier that Piedmont possesses, with the exception of sick, and perhaps of a small detachment here and there, will soon be in the vicinity of this frontier. The artillery that left this morning, commanded by Major FENOVA DI REVEL, a Deputy, goes to the neighborhood of Alessandria, which place is full of troops. General CIALDINI has betaken himself to Cuneo, to organize the volunteers there assembled into some sort of legions—no very pleasant task—but one which that officer, who has had considerable experience in several services, is doubtless extremely well qualified to perform."

A dispatch dated at Geneva, March 18, says:

"Volunteers from Tuscany continue to arrive in companies of twenty. The authorities of Tuscany permit their departure.

Numerous arrests have taken place in Modena, Parma, Piaccatia and Leghorn. A vast conspiracy has, it is said, been discovered in those provinces, which was to lead to a general insurrection about the end of this month. The persons most seriously compromised, although they do not belong to Austria, have been sent to the prisons of the Tyrol."

The Paris papers contain the following:

"If credit can be given to letters from Italy, the fortresses of that peninsula are by this time completely armed. At Verona, Peschiera and Lugnano, the number of guns has, it is said, been doubled. The repairs that had been undertaken to the fortifications of Piacentia and Venice have been completed, and ten batteries of artillery were to be sent there by the most rapid conveyance. On the other hand, a conspiracy is said to have been discovered in the Duchies of Parma and Modena, where foreign occupation, as is well known, is not much liked. This conspiracy, the wires of which extended into Tuscany and as far as Naples, had for its object a general rising, which was to take place at the end of this month. The Government of Parma is said to have made the discovery, and to have immediately sent notice of it to the Court of Vienna."

A letter from Parma announces an unpleasant fact. The Government having heard a few days since that some soldiers were about to desert to Piedmont, determined to make a severe example. Orders were given to strictly guard the frontiers, and three deserters were captured. They were tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was executed in presence of the troops assembled for the purpose, and commanded by the general. During the execution some shots were fired at the general, which fortunately did not strike him.

According to advices from Rome to the 17th, Gen. GRAMMONT has again received a note from Cardinal ANTONELLI, requesting the immediate evacuation of the States of the Church by the French troops.

It is asserted that France intends to protest against the construction of fortifications by the Austrians in Piacenza.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Vienna March 18, says:

"The information received from St. Petersburg relative to the intentions of the Russian Government is satisfactory. Russia, who gives her support to Prussia and England in their endeavors to maintain peace, will remain strictly neutral should there be a war in Italy. If, however, the Emperor of the French should attack Germany, Russia will make common cause with the latter. The foregoing intelligence is from a good source, and in all probability it is correct."

The Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, it is reported by another letter-writer, received the following intelligence by telegram on the 11th: "A hundred thousand Russians are marching towards the Pruth; 120,000 Russians are marching towards the frontier of Hungary; 75,000 Austrians are descending into Lombardy, to reinforce the army in Italy; and the families of the Austrian officers in Lombardy are advised to withdraw into the fortresses of Verona and Alarghera."

The Mission of Lord Cowley—Its Purport and Result.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on Sunday, March 20:

"I cannot omit noticing a letter from Vienna, of the 16th inst., which appears in the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, a new weekly paper, edited by one of the ablest political writers of the Paris Press, M. CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY. The letter I allude to confirms certain details which I have already noticed, and which I have reason to believe came to the *Mémorial Diplomatique* from an excellent source. They coincide in great measure with what I have learned in other quarters. Respecting the conference between Lord COWLEY and Count BUOL, at Vienne, the correspondent says:

'The leading topic was Italy. The most delicate question—the occupation of the Legations—had previously passed, and was almost resolved diplomatically. It was known that France and Austria were equally disposed to withdraw their troops so soon as a demand to that effect should officially be addressed to them by the Holy See. It was well known that this demand was on the point of being presented to Paris by Cardinal ANTONELLI, as it was, in fact, on the 22d of May last. This point, therefore, was completely settled. The question of reforms came next. Lord COWLEY alleged that the amelioration of the internal government of the Roman, as in the other States of Italy, would present the best guarantee for future tranquillity. Count BUOL, while sharing this opinion, maintained that the indispensable conditions of progress of this kind would be the cessation of the provocatives of Piedmontese policy, and the proof that England shared this opinion is found in the dispatch recently communicated to M. CAVOUR on the part of the English Cabinet. Passing next to the particular treaties existing between Austria and the divers Italian States, Lord COWLEY did not dispute the right of the Vienna Cabinet to decline all discussion of the principle of the validity and character of those treaties. He even admitted that in a practical point of view the treaties with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena might be more than useful at the moment M CAVOUR sought to shelter himself under the eyes of France.

'It is not merely a respite which is wanting,' observed the *Moniteur* in its article of the 5th, 'it is security for the future.' Relying on this declaration, Count BUOL and Lord COWLEY could not but ask themselves where could this security be found with the provocations of Piedmont before them? Could the Cabinet of Turin, sheltering itself under the goodwill of France, continue that system which imposes on Austria and on every one else so many sacrifices? Or shall France use its right acquired by its defensive alliance to bring back the Government of Piedmont to more prudent principles? The resignation of Prince NAPOLEON was hailed as a favorable sign. But for peace there was wanting the assurance of Piedmont that she contemplates nothing against either Austria or her allies. The armaments must cease, and the policy of the Turin Cabinet must change. To those categorical declarations, Count BUOL joined the assurance of the most conciliating disposition and the most sincere desire to come to an understanding. I can even assure you that in consequence of these explanations the Cabinet of St. James' and Berlin have placed the Sardinian Cabinet in a position to give explanations touching the positive grievances it may have against Austria. The dispatch of the 25th, from Count BUOL to Count ARNIM, has been regarded by every one as a sufficient evidence on the part of Austria of her love for peace and of her firm resolution to abstain from every aggressive measure.

As for the Danubian Principalities, which closed this confidential and friendly explanation with Lord COWLEY. Count BUOL limited himself to declaring that Austria should abstain from aiding in any violation of the treaties which have regulated the condition of these Principalities. This proof of prudance, moderation and conciliation was appreciated as it ought to be by the British Ambassador.

You see, from what is here stated, that the accord which already existed between England and Austria on the different questions, before the mission of Lord COWLEY, cannot now become otherwise than more intimate and more solid. It now remains to be seen to what extent the Cabinet of Turin will associate itself in it. Everything depends on that. We may be permitted to believe that the high wisdom of the Emperor NAPOLEON will soon correspond to the general expectation, and in a satisfactory manner.'"

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Monday, March 21, on the order for the second reading of the Representation of the People bill, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord J. RUSSELL moved, as an amendment, a resolution "That it is neither just nor politic to interfere, in the manner proposed in this bill, with the freehold franchise as hitherto exercised in the counties in England and Wales; and that no readjustment of the franchise will satisfy this House or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and boroughs than is contemplated in the present measure."

After much discussion the debate was adjourned till March 22.

A large meeting of the workingmen of the metropolis was held in Hyde Park for the purpose of opposing the Government Reform bill.

The Neapolitan exiles arrived in England March 19. A dispatch dated Bristol, Saturday evening, says: "Soon after 5 o'clock a telegram from the river's mouth announced the arrival of the *Juverna* in the river. The banks of the river and all the quays were crowded with a concourse of about 10,000 persons."

The Earl of DEVON died on the 19th of March, after a very short illness.

It will be remembered that when the Jury on the trial of the members of the Phœnix Club (Ireland) failed to agree upon a verdict, the Attorney-General called for a prolonged assize, to which the Judge assented, the effect of which has been the postponement of the Cork trials until the Autumn assizes.

FRANCE.

The Emperor reviewed on the 20th ult. in the Champs de Mars the entire of the Imperial Guard, consisting of two divisions of two brigades each, and one of cavalry formed of three brigades. The troops arrived at the Champs de Mars at 1 o'clock, and formed a line of bettle. The infantry was drawn up in front of the Ecole Militaire, and the cavalry was turned towards Grenelle. The guard was commanded by General St. Jean d'Angely, and formed 30 battalions of infantry, 24 squadrons of cavalry, 8 batteries of artillery—altogether from 20,000 to 24,000 men. The Imperial *cortège* arrived at 2 o'clock, by the Avenua de Lamotte Piquet. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General. He was accompanied by several Marshals and a brilliant staff. Prince JEROME likewise accompanied the Emperor. The Empress followed at a short distance in an open carriage, and had with her the Prince Imperial-dressed in the uniform of a Grenadier of the Guard—a blue coat faced with white, red epaulettes, a bear-skin cep, and the gold lace worn by a corporal. The escort was composed of the Cent Gardes. Their Majesties were loudly cheered. After having rode along the front of the line, the Emperor assembled in face of the Ecole Militaire the soldiers recommended for the CROSS of the Legion of Honor and the military medal. His Majesty himself distributed the decorations, and shook hands with each man when decorated. The troops then defiled before the Emperor. After the troops had defiled past, the Emperor repaired to the Pont de Jana, and gave orders to the sentinels to allow the crowd to approach. His Majesty was immediately surrounded by an immense concourse of people, who rushed with precipitation almost under the feet of the horses, shouting with the greatest enthusiasm the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" No accident whatever happened from this demonstration, which wes quite spontaneous on the part of the rabble. An immense crowd of pedestrians was assembled on the heights of the Trocadero. The balcony of the Ecole Militaire was fitted up for the recention of the Empress and the ladies of her suite. The weather was magnificent.

The *Moniteur* contains a report of M. ROUHER, the Minister *ad interim* for Algeria. The report has been approved by the Empetor, and announces that Government will continue this year to buy from the planters of Algeria the cotton which it may require. The decree upon the report also abolishes the duty upon growers, settles the cotton prices, and promises rewards to the most skillful cultivators.

ITALY.

Letters from Tuscany state that Government has seized a pamphlet bearing the signatures of RIDOLFI, RICASOLI, PERUZZI and others, which protests against the treatics existing between Austria and the minor Italian States. The circumstance has produced considerable agitation in Tuscany, and addresses for signature, expressing the feeling of the Tuscan people, are now circulating through the country.

I have just heard, says the *Times* correspondent, though I cannot vouch for the fact, that the Tuscan Government has declared to France its willingness to amend its Constitution.

The King of Naples is still ill at Caserta. A second operation on his leg has been found necessary.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin correspondent intimates the probability of an early abdication on the part of the King of Prussia. It is supposed that a political amnesty, prepared for publication at the christening of the infant Prince, will be published on the accession of WILHELM I., the future title of the Prince Regent. The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM will be styled Crown Prince and Princess.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

J. GHIKA, Prince of Tamos, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of Moldavia.

INDIA.

The *Ceylon* had arrived at Southampton with the heavy portion of the India and China mails and £10,700.

The *Times* contains the following telegram from its Malta correspondent:

MALTA, Friday, March 18, 1859.

The Bombay mails of the 25th of February leave today.

The Rohillas have been dispersed by Brigadier HILLS. The forts were captured without a blow. TANTIA TOPEE is still at large; he is believed to be in the neighborhood of Deesa.

There is no news of moment from Oude or Nepaul.

A new loan for 5 crores is announced from the 1st of May next at 5½ ₰ cent. The issue of Treasury bills ceases on the 30th of April.

Bombay import market dull, with a decline in prices. Business in exports very limited. Exchange 2s. 2d.@2s. 2¼d. for credits.

Mr. BRUCE has been recognized as American Vice-Consul at Singapore until a regularly appointed Consul shall arrive.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Morning Light* brings one week later from Australia. The price of gold was unchanged. The quantities offering during the week previous has been limited, but the news from the mines is prosperous. The shipments for the week made up the quantity for the year to one hundred tons. At Geelong the arrivals of goods were so heavy as to paralyze the market. Drafts against gold purchased at 1 ₰ cent. discount, 60 days sight; freight, ½d.@1-7d. (overland) ₰ ounce, delivered at the Bank of England; insurance, 1½ ₰ cent., and overland 1½ ₰ cent.

The *Sir H. Eyre*, from Melbourne, on the 25th December, arrived at Liverpool March 30, with 11,741 ounces of gold.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MARCH 21.—The market was steady this morning and occasionally an advance of 1s. was obtained.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 21.—The American news received this morning, relative to a falling off in the receipts, with higher prices ruling there, coupled with more pacific intelligence from the continent of Europe, has imparted more strength to the Cotton market, and the sales exceed 12,000 bales; 4,000 on speculation and for export. Prices are partially ⅛d ₰ lb. dearer than Friday last, with considerably less choice.

The Produce and Provision Markets unchanged.

Latest Markets Per New-York.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

By Telegraph to Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 22—A. M.

The sales of COTTON for the past two days have been 22,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and 3,000 for export.

The advices from America by the *Canada*, together with the pacific aspect of European affairs, have caused an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. Middling Orleans is quoted 7⅝-16d. The market closed with an advancing tendency.

In BREADSTUFFS there has been no regular market since the sailing of the *Persia*. All articles are quiet, and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS are dull. BEEF steady. PORK dull. LARD dull.

In PRODUCE there is no change to note, except animation owing to improved political aspect.

POT ASHES firm, at 30s. PEARL ASHES steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 40s.@41s. RESIN steady.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE.—At an early hour, yesterday morning, a row of four two-story frame buildings, on Broadway near De Kalb-avenue, were destroyed by fire. Three of the buildings were owned by Mr. BOYD, and one by Mr. MEAD CASE. Loss $8,000, partially insured.

CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter Election in Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the election of the Democratic nominees for Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer and Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District. Mr. POWELL, the Democratic Candidate for Mayor, is reelected, by a majority of about 2,000. Aldermen were elected only in the odd enumerated Wards: in those the Opposition have gained enough members to have a majority in the Common Council. The Opposition Aldermen gained are JOHN CARSON, First Ward; SAMUEL H. TURNER, Seventh Ward; and TIMOTHY PERRY, in the Seventeenth Ward. The Election passed off quietly, and a small vote was polled.

At West Liberty, Ohio, March 26, the warehouse of J. M. Glover & Co. was totally consumed by fire. Loss $15,000. Insured for $5,000.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Only Three Additional Jurors Obtained.

General Sympathy for the Accused.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

The panel of seventy-five jurors has been exhausted and another is ordered. Three additional jurors have been procured. Seventy-two talesmen expressed sympathy for accused, and thought they could not render an impartial verdict. The District-Attorney applied the property qualification to each one.

Mr. SICKLES exhibits evident satisfaction at the popular expression in his favor, however much he regrets the difficulty in getting a jury. The defence alone seems to be struggling to secure a jury. The prosecution having insisted on a ballot of the new panel, the defence wished to take them as they came.

The court-room is more crowded than it was yesterday,—the reporters and lawyers preponderating. Twenty-three talesmen were first called, and all but one expressed their inability to find an impartial verdict, as their sympathies were with the accused. They were set aside.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

The pressure to obtain admittance to the Criminal Court-room this morning is not so great as it was yesterday, for the reason probably that nothing is expected to be done in the Sickles case further than to obtain a Jury. The Court-room, however, is filled.

The box or cage in which prisoners have to sit, has been removed from the out-of-the-way corner in which it was yesterday, and placed right in front of the Jury, the table for the lawyers occupying the intervening space. It looks a good deal like a hen-coop with a chair inside.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the friends of Mr. Sickles, at subjecting him to the indignity of occupying this cage, particularly as there is nothing but the usage of this Court to justify it, and even usage has not been uniform. The District-Attorney refused to interfere in the matter, and hence the necessity of applying to the Court yesterday.

There are no ladies in the Court and no accommodations for any. There appears to be a greater desire to-day to give facilities to the reporters. The father of Mr. Sickles, and the father of Mrs. Sickles, Mr. Bagioli, occupy seats together.

Among the friends of the accused in attendance are Peter Cagger, Cornelius Tenbroeck, of Albany; Wm. Miner, Emanuel Hart, and Thomas Byrnes, of New-York; and the Hon. George Eustis, of Louisiana.

The crier opened the Court at 10:20. Some time elapsed before the prisoner was brought in.

The five jurors who were sworn yesterday were called and answered to their names.

The Judge suggested that the list of talesmen should be called in their order.

The District-Attorney prefarred the adoption of the balloting system, that the names of the talesmen should be placed in a box and called as they were drawn out.

Mr. STANTON preferred the calling of the names in the order in which they appeared on the list, as defence had arranged their challenges in that way.

The Judge ordered the names to be placed in a box and called as they were drawn. While this matter was being arranged, the prisoner was conducted into Court and took his seat in the dock. He appeared calm and composed, though his features were marked with the lines of deep grief.

The Clerk then proceeded to draw the names of the talesmen.

Mr. Sickles stood in the dock, conferring with one of his counsel, as the jurors were being questioned.

The first called was George J. Johnson. He had formed or expressed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused; it was founded on what he had heard and read. Does not think he could form an impartial judgment. Disqualified.

Wm. Jackson had several times expressed an opinion, and does not think he could render an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

John Garrett had expressed an opinion so far that Mr. Sickles was justified in killing Mr. Key. [Sensation.] Does not know anything of the circumstances except from mere rumor.

Mr. Phillips proposed to ask the witness whether he could form an impartial verdict.

The District Attorney thought further inquiry was unnecessary.

The Judge though! so too. The witness was unquestionably disqualified.

Charles Edmundston had formed and expressed an opinion founded on mere romor. Does not know that he could form an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

Thomas M. Potter had formed an opinion based on newspaper reports. Does not think he could render an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

George B. Bernard not being twenty-five years of age, was disqualified.

Robert B. Brooke had repeatedly expressed his opinion. It was founded partly on rumor and partly on the statement of witnesses. Disqualified.

Andrew P. Hoover, James J. Barrett, Z. D. Gilman and George Rhodes. Jr., had expressed opinions founded on rumor, and could not discharge their duty as impartial jurors. Disqualified.

B. F. Middleton had formed an opinion. His prejudices or feelings might warp his judgment in such a manner as to prevent him rendering an impartial verdict. Does not say that he could not do so.

Mr. Phillips submitted that the juror was not disqualified; he only apprehended, as a conscientious man, that his judgment might be warped.

The Judge—He is manifestly afraid to trust himself. I think he is not qualified.

James W. Sears, Francis Miller, Joseph Lawlor, Henry A. Clark, Richard W. Carter, Wm. R. Reilly, W. H. Tenny, Joseph D. Moore and Joseph W. Nairn had severally expressed opinions and could not act as impartial jurors.

James Kelly had formed an opinion founded on rumor, but believes he could render an impartial verdict. The Judge thought the juror qualified. Witness had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment, and is worth over eight hundred dollars. Mr. Kelly was sworn as juror No. 6—he resides in Washington and carries on the business of a tinner.

Elias D. White, James A. Reilly, Theodore Bouchar, Thos. J. Galt, and Wm. D. Baldwin, had severally formed and expressed opinions, and could not act as impartial jurors.

The manner of most of the gentlemen questioned, in declaring that they had formed and expressed opinions, was very emphatic.

Thos. Orme called had formed an opinion, but did not know that his bias was such as to prevent him giving a proper verdict.

The Judge—Will you say it is not?

Witness—I would rather feel freer. Disqualified.

Samuel Duvall, Robert M. Sutton, C. C. White, Wm. Dowling, Richard H. Downs and John C. Dorrey called. Had formed opinions and could not act as impartial jurors. Some of them spoke of their opinions as being fixed, and some as being decided.

Robert W. Hoe called. Had formed an opinion, but would not say that he could not render an impartial verdict. From his present impressions he would rather be excused.

Mr. Stanton submitted that if the juror's impression would not prevent him rendering a verdict according to the weight of the evidence he would be a competent juror.

The Judge—If the juror says he can render an impartial verdict he is competent.

Mr. Stanton—The juror has not yet come to that point. I propose to ask him whether he could not render a verdict according to the evidence, irrespective of his prejudice.

Mr. Carlisle spoke against the competency of the juror.

Mr. Phillips contended that he was competent. The only test of the qualification of the juror was as to the question of his being a *liber homo*, free to the influence of testimony. He was understood to reply to that in the affirmative.

The Judge had not so understood the juror.

Mr. Phillips to the juror—If put upon the Jury could you render an impartial verdict, according to the evidence given in the case.

Juror—I should not like to risk it.

The Judge—I think that is a very sensible answer after what the juror has said before. Disqualified.

John H. Wilson had formed an opinion and could not act as an impartial juror. Disqualified.

Esau Pickerell had formed an opinion.

Q.—Could you form an impartial verdict on the evidence? A.—My sympathies are enlisted in favor of the prisoner. I should be very sorry, however, to think I could not render an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

Benj. F. Guy, Gilbert M. Wight, Chas. B. Church, John H. Bingham, Wm. H. Craig, Thos. J. S. Perry and Thomas Milburn had severally expressed opinions and were disqualified.

Geo. L. Sothern had formed an opinion. It was based on a justification of the act, and was in favor of the prisoner. Disqualified.

James B. Dodson, Nathan C. McKnew, H. L. O. Hunt, Michael R. Coombs and — Merrison, had formed opinions, and were disqualified.

John W. Dyer had formed an opinion.

Mr. Brady—When was the opinion formed?

Juror—Soon after the affair was published. My opinion refers not to the fact of the killing, but to the quality of the act itself. That opinion could not be changed. Had only read the evidence for the prosecution. Thinks if he heard the evidence on both sides he could not render a verdict according to the testimony. Disqualified.

Peter M. Bacon had expressed an opinion conditionally in conversation.

The Judge—What were the conditions?

Juror—If such and such be true, or if such and such be false, according to what I would read.

The Judge—Have you any prejudice that would influence you judgment?

Juror—None in the world. [Sworn.]

The Judge—And would your opinion prevent you from giving a just and impartial verdict?

Juror—I trust not.

The Judge—The juror is qualified.

Mr. Stanton—Whom have you conversed with?

Juror—With various persons, Mr. Albright, the reporter, among others.

Judge—What opinion did you express?

The District-Attorney objected.

Juror—I could answer you very promptly.

Mr. Bacon was pronounced qualified.

Challenged peremptorily.

B. R. Mayfield had formed a very decided opinion as to justification of the act. Was doubtful whether he could act as an impartial juror. Disqualified.

B. B. Tucker had an opinion, and had very freely expressed it. His opinion had reference to justification of the act. It was so fixed that he thought it could not be changed. Disqualified.

Joseph T. Jenkins and John T. Gibbon answered similarly. Disqualified.

Edward Lenney had formed an opinion. Must say that his sympathies were decidedly with the prisoner.

Edward Lonndy and A. F. Crawford had formed opinions in reference to the quality of the act. Disqualified.

Anthony Hyde pleaded his privilege as a member of the bar. Excused.

Jonas B. Ellis had formed an opinion as to the quality of the act. Was afraid to trust himself as a juror. Disqualified.

John Moore had formed an opinion on what he had heard in reference to the killing. Could not render a fair verdict. Disqualified.

Lewis A. Newton had an opinion in regard to the circumstances of the killing, and too much bias to render an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

Alexander Minitry answered similarly. Disqualified.

Wm. C. Harper called. The impression on his mind did not amount to an opinion; had no prejudice or bias, and no conscientious scruples about capital punishment. Sworn as the seventh Juror.

Philip Hauptman had formed an opinion in reference to the act of killing. Did not think he could render an impartial verdict. His sympathies were so strong for the prisoner that he would not like to sit on the jury. Disqualified.

Henry L. Knight had formed an opinion on mere rumor. Could give a verdict according to evidence. Had no bias or conscientious scruples. Sworn as the eighth Juror. He resides in Washington and is in business as a grocer.

Wm. Galt and John W. Ott called; had formed and expressed opinions. Disqualified.

James G. Smith had formed an opinion on rumor. Did not know that he could render an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

Abraham Wheeler had formed an opinion in reference both to the act and the quality of the act. Was sorry to think he could not form a fair judgment. Had no bias or prejudice, may possibly have an impression.

Mr. Phillips contended that the juror was qualified. Every one might possibly have an impression.

The Judge thought the juror disqualified.

The juror could hardly answer whether his impressions were so strong as to warp his judgment. Disqualified.

James W. Colley had expressed an opinion very decidedly, formed from what he had read in the newspapers. The opinion relates both to the killing and the quality of the act. Might be evidence brought to make him change his opinion. Cannot say. Disqualified.

George B. Hillard had frequently and very decidedly expressed an opinion from what he had read. Was on the spot a few minutes after the occurrence, and expressed an opinion there in reference to justification of the act; would not like to say whether he could act impartially. His opinions were very strong on one side; to be removed the evidence should be altogether different from what he had read. Feelings and prejudices prevent him from being a competent juror. Disqualified.

The Judge said the juror must be perfectly unprejudiced.

Mr. Phillips desired nothing but an impartial juror. John W. Smoot. No answer.

This exhausted the list of talesmen summoned. Only three were sworn out of the 75; these are:

6th. James Kelly, of Washington City, tinner.

7th. Wm. C. Harper, of Washington City, dry goods dealer.

8th. Henry L. Knight, of Washington City, grocer.

The District-Attorney asked the Court to direct 75 more talesmen to be summoned.

Mr. Smoot could be returned with them. He supposed the Marshal could return the list at 2½ o'clock.

Deputy-Marshal Phillips—Not to-day. We might have done so yesterday. We have to go to the County for them.

Marshal Selden said Mr. Smoot told him he was unwell, and did not think he could come. He was excused.

The Judge directed the Marshal to summon 75 talesmen for to-morrow. The list will be furnished counsel for each side this evening.

The jurors were allowed to separate with the usual caution. The Court adjourned at 12¾ o'clock.

According to present indications the trial will occupy at least two weeks. The following are the names of the witnesses who have been summoned for the United States: Thomas Woodward, Ambrose C. Kingsland, the Hon. John B. Haskin, E. K. Albertis, William Bebee, E. W. Cone, the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Edward C. West, Robert J. Dillon, Barney Hays, Daniel Dougherty, Jonah D. Hoover, Eugene Pendleton, Dr. Coolidge, Dr. Stone, Richard N. Downer, Francis Doyle, Thomas E. Martin, James N. Reed, Philip V. R. Van Wycke, Joseph Dudrow, Edward Delafield, Abel Upshur, Edward M. Tidball, the Hon. Richard Broadhead, the Hon. George Eustice, Cyrus McCormick, John M. Seely, Jr.; and for the defence, the following is the full list: James Gianity, James Miller, Alexander T. Roseland, David Welsh, Thomas Langley, Joseph Edwards, William Prentiss, Frederick B. Winter, Charles Allen, Thomas Morrison, Sarah Ann Seeley, Matilda Seely, John Seely, Jr., M. P. King, Mrs. Brown, John Gray, John Cuyler, S. S. Parker, T. W. Emerson, John Thompson, Mr. Stewart, A. M. Harrison, Mr. Rapley, Mr. Forster, Mr. McGaffey, Charles Mason, Mrs. Nancy Brown, Charles William, John A. Lindon, Mr. McDonald, Frederick Wilson, J. H. McBlair.

Other witnesses may also be called on both sides, but so far, the above-named are the only ones summoned.

It is said the defence have subpœnaed their witnesses to support the theory of justification; neither Butterworth nor Woolridge is among them.

It is further stated, that the prosecution has summoned Ex-Marshal Hoover, of Washington, and Ex-Mayor Kingsland, of New-York, and others, as rebutting testimony.

A Visit to Mr. Sickles in Prison—Peculiarities and Incidents of the Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4, 1859.

You have been already informed by telegraph, and with all nec

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

this most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have now open at retail
NOVELTIES IN

RICH SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BARECES and ORGANDIES,
FOULARDS.

JAPANESE GRENADINES.

Also, a select stock of

SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
Of every description.

MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS, and
COODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
NEW COODS,

Per steamship *Persia*,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG

Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have just received and offer for sale some choice and confined styles of

FANCY DRESS COODS,
Including
CAMILLAS,
MOHAIR DE CHENES,
CERETAS, INDIA GLACE
AND PINA CLOTHS,

in great variety.

Also,

A full stock of NEW SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS.

NOW OPEN
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
FRENCH SACKS AND BERNOUS,
RAGLANS,
LACE POINTS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
RICH CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWL BORDERS
Of the CHOICEST DESCRIPTIONS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

THE NEW
MANTILLA AND CLOAK STORE,
No. 469 Canal st.,

Have now on hand and for sale a large and complete assortment of

CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
RAGLANS AND COSSACKS,

of Cloth and in Solid Silk.

SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS
AND
LACE POINTS.

Ladies, call and examine the above goods.

HENRY EGCERTON.
No. 469 CANAL-ST.

P. S.—MISSES' RAGLANS and SACKS.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.

We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:

BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,

In new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,

DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

NOVEL PROPOSITION TO LADIES.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BARGAINS
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

Previous to packing away my unsold furs for the Summer, I make this proposition: I offer sets of furs of every description and of the most fashionable styles, at from 20 to 50 per cent. below the current retail prices of the past Winter, preferring to turn the residue at my stock in this department into cash. Such an advantageous proposal as this has never before been made to the trade, and I invite to it the special attention of ladies who wish to save from 20 to 50 per cent. on their next Winter's Furs. The unsold assortment comprises every class of furs from Fitch and Mink to Ermine and Russian Sable, and includes every article in the line, from Cuffs and Gloves to the most magnificent Cloaks, Mantles, Victorines and Muffs, which will be sold, either separately or in sets, at the same extraordinary reduction.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

CARPETS.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

Have now on hand a full assortment of

CARPETINGS
In various styles.

VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.

Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 99 rue Richelieu.	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace, at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kashmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

SPRING GOODS NOW OPEN
No. 703 Broadway.

A rich assortment of

VEILS,
MANTILLAS,
FLOUNCES,
POINT SETS,
POINT HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT BARGES,
Of new and beautiful designs.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WET GOODS, SILKS, PLAIN AND FIGURED Delaines, French Chambray Delaines, French and English Calicos, Chambrays, Ginghams, De Beges, Towels, Crash, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Cloths, Cassimeres, also Satin Stripe Dresses, just imported, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, for sale cheap by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

57 & 59 CATHERINE-STREET. 57 & 59

OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.

Are now offering:

1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS, Broche Borders, at $3.
1,000 RICH STELLA SHAWLS at $2 and $2 50.
1,500 RICH CHESTERFIELD SACKS from $3 to $5.
1,000 RICH SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
From $4 to $10, Extra Rich.
SILK and CLOTH
RAGLANS,
SACKS,
BORNOUS, &c., &c., &c.,
AT ALL PRICES.

Also, a complete assortment of
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
OF ALL FABRICS.

BAYADERE POPLINS, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
BAYADERE POPLINS, Extra Rich, at 2s. per yard.
RICH SPRING SILKS, New Style, at 87c. to $1.
RICH SPRING DE LAINES, Entirely New, at 1s. per yard
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.

Also, their celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are

THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,

containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

RAGLAN SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
No 317 Canal-st.

LADIES' BLACK CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' BROWN CLOTH RAGLANS.
LADIES' DRAB CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' GREY CLOTH RAGLANS,
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' BROWN CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' DRAB CLOTH SACKS,
LADIES' GREY CLOTH SACKS,
SILK RAGLANS,
SILK SACKS,
SILK AND CLOTH CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
SILK
AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS
AND MANTILLAS,
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,
No. 317 Canal-st.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL.
We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,

To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,

Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

STRANG ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
A large and select stock of
SPRING SHAWLS,

embracing the latest styles, and including several novelties that cannot be found in any other house.

A choice assortment of
LONG, SQUARE AND ROUND CORNER SHAWLS,
With
FRENCH CAMELS'-HAIR BORDERS,
to which they invite special attention.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING!

Crossovers, Delaines, Challies, De Beges, Chene Bayaderes, Valentias, Foulards, Barèges, Organdies, Printed Muslins, &c., &c. Also,
BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!
A full assortment of Select Paris Styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

REMOVAL.
GEO SLOANE & CO.

Have removed their principal business from No. 259 Hudson-st. to
No. 593 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) and have opened, this morning, a large, rich and varied assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

consisting, in part, of
RICH RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS,
ENGLISH CRAPES, Black and Colored,
BLONDE LACES AND LACES, Real and Imitation,
BONNET FRAMES AND CROWNS, BONNET RUCHES, &c., &c.

Presenting attractions and advantages to the trade and public generally.

They invite an early inspection of their stock.
No. 593 Broadway,
Branch Store at No. 259 Hudson-st.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York,

Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

HOSIERY.
GLOVES.
HOSIERY.
GLOVES and Mohair MITTS, Good Qualities, WARRANTED
THE BEST
AND TO ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.
RUCHES 5s., 1s., 5s., 6s. and 8s., (REAL BLOND.)
At R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st and 6th-av.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES.
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BURNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from auction at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have just opened a superb assortment of
NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES,
FOULARDS, MOUSELIN DE LAINES, LAWNS, &c.
Family Mourning,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIES,

In every variety of shade and color,
And an extra quality,
Just received, per steamer *Persia*,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

J. McILROY,
CORSET MANUFACTURER,
No. 67 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of Dress goods, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:

Handsome figured Foulards by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloths, 15½ yards wide.
Black DeLaines and Challies without lustre.
Black Grenadines in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very handsome.
Crape Maretz and Bushire Crapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS—TWELVE SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle, well made, without sewing, for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $4 a dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

ROBES AND DRESS SILKS!

New Styles, just received.
ALSO—LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS!
Plaids, Bayaderes, Chene, Stripes, Foulards, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DAMASKS!

Moreens, Draperies, Satin Laine, Chintz, Tassels, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a full assortment of
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES,
AND FIXTURES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,

Printed Jaconets, Cambrics, Organdies, Brilliantes and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING DRESSES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.

Made expressly for service, including
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
Pillow-case Linens, Towellings, Napkins, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS!

New and full assortment, just received, including
STELLAS, BROCHES AND CASHMERES,
In great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS.

JUST RECEIVED,
1,200 Pairs,
Varying in price from
Three Dollars to Five Dollars per pair.
ALSO,
TEN CASES DRAPERY MUSLINS.
From 12½ cents to $1 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

A CARD.
BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK SACKS AND BURNOUS,
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS,
ELEGANT CLOTH MANTEAUX,
All the latest Paris styles,
Now on exhibition at
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.

On Monday, April 4,
We will add to our present large stock, several packages of NEW AND CHOICE STYLES
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH AVENUE.
MACY'S! MACY'S! MACY'S! MACY'S! MACY'S!
MACY IS SELLING BLACK
LACE
VEILS, and
BLACK
SILK
EDGINGS, and Real
THREAD
EDGINGS (ENGLISH MAKE)
TREMENDOUSLY CHEAP!!!!!!!!
THEY ARE SO FINE
YOU CAN JUST SEE
THEM
WITH GLASSES AND
SHARP EYES.
RIBBONS FOR QUARTER OF A DOLLAR.
R. H. MACY.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,

Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open a magnificent assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES,
BERTHES, CAPES, POINTS, MANTILLAS
AND FLOUNCINGS, all widths.
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, COIFFURES, BARBES,
CAPES, POINTS, SCARFS, FLOUNCINGS.

J. G. & CO. invite special attention to the suberb selection of RICH GOODS, imported expressly for themselves, comprising some of the finest goods manufactured.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have just received, per steamers and packets,
400 BALES OF CARPETS,
Of the latest and choicest designs of John Crossley & Sons, and others.
Also,
Cocoa Matting, Oil-cloths, Druggets,
Rugs, Mats, &c.
At popular prices,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PAPER HANGINGS,

DECORATIONS	at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
COLD SHADES	at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GILT CORNICES	at A. HEADDEN'S, 391

BUFF and WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.

BAREGE ROBES.
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE FOULARD,
SILKS,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have just received an Immense variety of all the above goods,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LINEN GOODS AT RETAIL.

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms,
Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow-case Linens,
Napkins, Table Cloths and Damasks,
Towelings, Diapers, Crash, &c.

A splendid stock, very low for cash, at the Linen Warehouse, Brooks' Building, No. 128 Grand-st., cor. Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, RICHARDSON'S MAKE, SELLING
CHEAP by
R. H. MACY, corner 14th-st., and 6th-av.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have just opened a splendid selection of
NEW ROBES,
In Silk, Grenadine, Organdy and Barege.
729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

TEAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, FOR sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Bearer-st.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,

and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,

would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced and adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,

As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,

In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES'
And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN HATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE CARRIAGE, WITH glass windows; can be made into an open baroneche, or kept entirely close; in good order, made by Lawrence & Co., of this City; also a good double harness. Can be seen at Barrow's stable, corner of Grand and Mercer sts. Apply to W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CLOSE CARRIAGE, NEARLY new; one second-hand box wagon, jumping seat and shifting top, for one or two horses; one coupe, and one double harness. Apply at the private stable No. 6 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S GIG ALMOST AS GOOD as new; price, $150. Also, a black Canadian pony, 5 years old, and sound. Can be seen in rear of No. 45 Wooster-st., until sold.

WAGON WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TOP wagon for a single horse; must be by a good maker, and not much used. Address Box No. 195 Post-office.

GAS BURNERS.

The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,
IMPROVED CYLINDER BURNERS,
Imported Lava and Scotch-tip burners and burner-pipers always on hand.
T. G. ARNOLD,
No. 447 Broome-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Summer Term will commence May 14, and continue fourteen weeks. Expenses $150 per annum, including board, room, fuel, lights, and tuition in common and higher English. Ancient and Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, Music, &c., &c., extra. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, the Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

EXAMINATION OF THE
TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

The Twenty-second Term of this institution closed on Friday, March 31, after an examination of two days.

The Committee have never attended an examination that gave them more delight; the evidences of superior scholarship, exhibited by the pupils, were highly satisfactory, and did honor both to the instructors and the instructed.

The scholars were examined in Latin, French, English, Grammar, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Single and Double-entry Book-keeping, History, &c., in all of which the students greatly excelled; in French and Book-keeping they were very superior.

The young orators declaimed well; their compositions were well written, and gave evidences of originality.

The pupils are taught first principles, or to give a reason for everything; thus the foundation is laid on which can be erected a noble superstructure.

The design of this institution is not merely to give a Theoretical, but a Scientific, Classical and Practical Education.

Special attention is paid to physical as well as to intellectual and moral education, in order to develop the whole man, the body, the mind and the heart.

At the conclusion of the examination exercises, a number of rewards were presented to the scholars, among others, a splendid silver medal, to James B. Hawes.

Several of the Committee have been for a number of years personally acquainted with the Principal and Proprietor of this Institution, Allan Newman, A. M., who has been for over a quarter of a century employed in the successful education of the young. There are many who now fill stations of honor and usefulness, who look back with pleasure and gratitude to the Tarrytown Institute as their Alma Mater.

C. W. Davenport A. M., the Associate Principal, possesses rare qualifications as an instructor. Mrs. Newman, the wife of the Principal, seems to have been formed for the station she fills with so much credit to herself and usefulness to others.

To those that have sons and wish them thoroughly educated, while, at the same time, they are securing the comforts of home, we most cordially recommend the Tarrytown Institute.

COMMITTEE:
The Rev. J. B. WAKELY, New-York City.
The Rev. ABEL T. STEWART, A. M., Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Rev. O. BUCK, Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Rev. C. S. SING, A. M., Red Hook, N. Y.
The Rev. THOMAS EDWARDS, Cold Spring, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.

From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858

It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.

For catalogues apply at No. 214 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Kollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. B. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, White Plains, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. S. Vanderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, N. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$122 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen Instructors at the head of each of the three departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 246 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chesnut st., Philadelphia. Schools supplied with competent Teachers, also with Pupils; parents with Schools. Circulars gratuitously, and Teachers with positions. Refer to Faculty of Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Dr. Lowell Mason, and others. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—THE FIRST of a series of discourses to Young Women, upon *The Female Characters of the Bible*, will be delivered TOMORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock in Lebanon Hall No 593 Hudson-st., No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commence its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. O. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 90 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGHAM will be prepared to admit boarders, as well as day pupils, to this institution, April 25. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st., or at GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open March 30. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The situation of this popular Seminary is unrivaled in healthfulness, and in the beauty and sublimity of the scenery by which it is surrounded. For particulars, see to-morrow's paper, or address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six; age from 6 to 14 years; board and tuition, branches $150 per year; term opens April 6. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

METASTATIO SAYS THAT THE ITALIAN language is music itself. An American who has resided some years in Italy will give private lessons to a few persons at their places of residence. Address Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

LEWIS ACADEMY ENDOWMENT—$15,000—Located in a representative New-England village, 20 miles from New Haven, by cars. Next term begins May 4. S. T. FROST, A. B., Principal, Southington, Conn.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—MOULDING MAchine for sale. Apply to T. BENNETT, New-Haven Depot Building, corner Elm and Franklin sts.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVEIRE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a large front room on 2d story, handsomely furnished, has one of Plympton's secretary bedsteads, large pantries, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; table good; family private. Parties wishing a permanent home will be treated with liberally. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom on second floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house first class, with all modern improvements; neighborhood one of the best in the City; same block Dr. Hatfield's Church. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR WIVES can obtain pleasant and desirable rooms in second or third stories with all the modern improvements; situation is airy and pleasant. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway. N. B.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS ON second or third floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; also single rooms; house has all the modern improvements; the rooms can be engaged from the first of May, by applying at No. 136 Pineapple-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, from the 1st of May next, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Family private, house first class, finely located. Unexceptionable references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 34th-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery, long experience in the care of children; would prefer grown up ones: or would do light chamberwork and sewing; the very best City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited. Call at No. 25 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; they understand their business in all its branches. No objections to go in the country in all its branches. No objections to go in the country for the Summer. To be seen, for ten days, at No. 47 25th-st., between 6th and Lexington avs. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, cake and pies. Also, a neat and efficient girl as chambermaid and waitress; they are well disposed to work together, and please their employer; have the best of reference. Apply 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 825 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO IS ACcustomed to family sewing and dressmaking, a situation in a respectable family; has learned to operate on Singer's, also on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machine. Can be seen, for two days, corner of Pearl and Bonds sts., Brooklyn, over the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamberwork and to do the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and nurse; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 372 Third-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has been celebrated as a nurse for the last eight years; City reference from the best doctors. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to travel with a family going to California; is an expert seamstress; would take care of children; as chambermaid, or would make herself useful in any capacity. Good references. Can be seen at No. 299 31st st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERY.—A LADY WISHES to obtain work from private families; the advertiser understands the fitting of carpets, shades, curtains, furniture covers, and all oranches of the business, or would engage to work in a store if a permanent situation offered. Call or address X. Y. Z., No. 82 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; will be willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 156 Prince-st., Room No. 21, between Thompson and Laurens sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has good City reference from her last employer; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av., till engaged

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant women, one as first-class cook, the other as baby's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth. Both can produce good City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant, a situation as nurse in a private family. Can cut and fit all kinds of childrens' clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth, as she has always lived in that capacity. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO OBtain a situation in a genteel, religious family, for a very worthy and competent young lady, of education and respectability, where she can act as companion to the lady—either traveling or at home. Address BROCHER, Box No. 2,250 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st., 3d floor, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT GIRL who is fond of children, a situation as nurse, or as chambermaid and nurse. Is highly recommended by her present employer, at whose house, No. 44 West 33d-st., she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands every kind of cooking; soups, meats, game, poultry and desserts of all kinds; is sober, honest and industrious, obliging and respectful. Can be seen for two days at No. 820 Broadway, 2d door, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 216 East 11th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN JUST DISENgaged, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and plain sewing. Has City reference. Call at No. 397 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to wait on a lady or children, going to California. She would be ready to leave on the 30th of April or 5th of May. For references, inquire at No. 86 Marion-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT GIRL, WITH excellent City references, a situation as regular waitress or chambermaid; will do fine washing; will take a regular waitress' place; takes charge of the silver, wages $7. Call No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook; she understands what she professes, and can produce satisfactory City reference. Apply for two days at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, in the capacity of chambermaid and seamstress, in a gentleman's family. No objections to being where there are children. Good City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 78 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman; is competent to take the entire care of an infant from its birth, and to bring it up by hand. Can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 154 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations, one as chambermaid and fine washer, and the other as regular laundress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, 4th floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing, ironing and fluting, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 191 Varick st., near King.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a respectable family, as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 114 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SERVANT FOR HOUSEwork or kitchen-work, who can make bread and his suit, and is neat and tidy, a situation. Can be seen at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse in a respectable family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 189 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; City reference given. Call at No. 64 University place, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 186 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid or to take care of children. The best of City reference. Call at No. 266 West 31st st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 42 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 256 Mulberry-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and washer, by a capable girl; will assist in washing, if desired. Can be seen for two days at her employer's, No. 17 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at No. 185 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do sewing or light chamber work and sewing; good reference. Call at No. 181 7th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 211 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

FAMILY WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S LINen, and fine washing of every description, done up in a superior manner; reference can be given to a number of the first families in the City. Apply at the Cottage, No. 425 Third-av., near 30th-st.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.—French, German, Scotch, and Irish, with good references, may be obtained at the Servants' Exchange and Intelligence Society, Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 3d floor, between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. The German and French languages spoken.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 6, 6th av., there is now a number of servants, many of them large at moderate wages. Servants with good references wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up all kinds of embroidery and French fluting; prefers a family going in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 53 University-place, front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WORTHY, willing girls, one is an excellent cook and baker, makes pies and plain pastry of all kinds, would assist to wash and iron. The other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist to wash and do fine ironing in the best manner. Both have the best of City reference or would like the country. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family; she has lived many years in England, and understands her business; would like to engage with a family going to the country, or to travel; she has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 17 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in the fine washing; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has five years of the best City reference from one place. Call at No. 296 1st-av., first floor, front room, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference, no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 81 3d-av., 2d floor, front room, over the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a respectable private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business and can give good City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 26th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; one who perfectly understands her business. Has lived in the first families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call 2d house, West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation in a good family as nurse and seamstress. None need apply that live in the country. The best of reference given. Call, for 2 days, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER, an American—the patronage of a few families; can make bonnets and other fancy articles; perfect satisfaction given, or no pay required; terms, $3 per week; or six shillings per day. Address, for two days, DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 108 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, SMART and tidy German Protestant woman, a situation as down stairs servant; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good cook and baker; willing and obliging to please her employer; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a small private family, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference if required. Call at No. 69 West 15th st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to travel with a lady to Europe to do waiting and take care of children. Reference, if required. Call at No. 32 President-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INDUStrious girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 89 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days, over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small, private family. Reference given. Call till engaged, at the corner of Laurens and Fillary sts., Brooklyn, in the grocery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; is willing and obliging. No objections to the country for the Summer. Can produce satisfactory City reference. Call at 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family, and is a good washer and ironer; understands baking; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as nursery governess; is fully competent to teach the rudiments of the higher languages and also to do sewing. Has good reference from her last place. Ask for two days at No. 257 6th-av., between 21th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at No. 5 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 107 Murray-st., near Warren-st., in Jersey City; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in the washing. Best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid and waiter, or to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 178 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and laundress; has City references; understands fluting. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk; good reference. Apply at No. 157 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURing a situation for a young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen in her present situation for a week, at No. 29 East 15th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF MIDdle age a situation as housekeeper in a small pleasant family. Terms easy. Inquire of the Rev. H. CAMP, Myrtle-av., fourth door west of Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, and to do washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; eight years' reference to her last place. Call at No. 314 6th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse, and to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 48 Irving-place, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable Scotch woman who is perfectly competent for her business, and has good City references. Call at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a good baker. The best of reference given from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook; has City references. Call for two days at No. 518½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, FAITHful girl as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family. Apply at No. 27 West 24th-st.

SUPERIOR FEMALE SERVANTS MAY be obtained at St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., next to the corner of 9th-st. Every exertion made to give entire satisfaction both to employers and domestics. A word to the wise is sufficient for them.

MALES.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION BY the advertiser, he thoroughly understands his business in every way; is a good gardener; understands green house plants; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen or heard of for two days at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who has a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in general, viz: green-houses, hot and cold graperies, flower grounds and vegetables; can lay out new grounds and plant trees; no objection to go any distance in the country; excellent City references. Address C. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful; has no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—FOR A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT any family, situations, the man as practical and experienced farmer or coachman and farmer, as he understands the management of horses well; the woman as first rate cook and laundress. Both Protestants of unexceptionable character. Excellent references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INTELLIgent man, a situation as perfect coachman and groom, understands the training and care of horses perfectly, diligence or locality no difference; can give seven years' reference from his last employers; will be found upright and careful. To be seen till suited at No. 77 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND INdustrious single man; is a good gardener, has no objection to be care of one horse and carriage, and is a good driver; has City and country; many years' experience; will labor to make himself generally useful. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as gardener and coachman, who perfectly understands the care of horses; has three years' experience, and can produce the best of reference. Address Box No. 180 *Times* Office, or No. 121 Amos-st., basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A competent Protestant young man, Scotchman, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in every of parliament. The most perfect reference, Address D. N., GARDENER, Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a married man, or either; can present the best of testimonials from his last employer, which he has lived for the last seven years. A note addressed to A. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, who has a perfect knowledge of double-entry, and can give four years' reference from his last employers, and other unexceptionable references, desires a situation; in fact situation attended to much of the correspondence; would endeavor in any situation to further the interests of his employers. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man, in the country; has no incumbrance; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Likes the country. Has good reference from his last place. Address P. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office; or call at 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION, who has a practical knowledge of fruit, flowers, grapery, greenhouse and vegetable culture; is a married man without family, of sober, steady and industrious habits. Any gentleman wanting the services of such a man, will please address a note to THOMAS, Gardener, Box No. 194 *Times* Office this day and to-morrow. Satisfactory references will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character, from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country is a single man. Call on or address a note to Mr. H. R. SHARIFF, No. 32 University-place, for D. D., Coachman, to be heard of for two days.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A practical gardener, of 15 years' experience in this country in horticulture, greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c.; had charge of first-class places several years, and is a General in all departments. Best of City reference. Has a small family. A note addressed to D. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman of long and extensive experience in the cultivation of graperies, greenhouses, and all kinds of vegetables; the buying out of new grounds; can take charge of a farm if required. Call on or address JOHN F. LEMOULNIER, Esq., (for G.) No. 746 Broadway, New-York, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A steady, trustworthy young man, accustomed to farming generally, plowing, &c., is very willing and obliging, and well able to work; will take moderate wages for sake of getting a good employer; has very good references for strict sobriety and honesty. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses. Can produce the best of City and country reference. Address F. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or at Mr. Walker's No. 758 Broadway. Country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A steady, industrious Scotchman; is a married man; has been a number of years in this country; can give satisfactory reference; wife is a first-rate dairy woman. Address W., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 61 Whitest., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man who is a careful driver, and an excellent groom—one who is sober and upright, keeps his carriages and horses neat, and can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address P. M. N., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; is a good driver; can be recommended from present employer. No objection to a short distance in the country. Address JAMES, at Mr. CAMPBELL'S saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or can be seen at employer's stable, 39th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, (PROTESTANT,) A place in the country to care a horse and cow, and mind a garden; he understands perfectly the raising of vegetables and garden-work generally, and will be found honest and industrious. Address HELP, Box No. 194 *Times* Office

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Czarina—Betsy Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—As You Like It.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Gendre de M. Poirier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Dan Rice and his Mules.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jarsey—The Poor Sawing Girl.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Harry Montford—Red Man of Auar—Limerick Boy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statua Lover.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stephen H. Branch's Illustrated Blackwell's Island Lecture—Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....1½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....1½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, April 9, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the screw steamship *New-York*, of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 22d ult., we have European advices three days later than by the *Persia*. The news thus received vibrates to the side of peace. Statements of undefined origin, to the effect that a European Congress on the Italian question was about to assemble, and that both the belligerent Emperors were willing to await the possibility of a diplomatic solution by such a body, before proceeding to the final appeal, had lent extraordinary buoyancy to the stock markets; and the hope of peace was in the ascendent. At the same time, however, the armaments and the movements of troops were proceeding with undiminished energy, in France, Italy and Austria; and the official organ at Vienna had warned the public not to place too great confidence in the rumor of a conference, or in the probability of a pacific result. In England, the most important events were the arrival of an advanced guerd of the Neapolitan exiles, with their enthusiastic reception at Bristol; and the introduction of Lord John Russell's resolutions, amendatory of the Government Reform Bill into the House of Commons. The latter proceeding led to an animated debate, in the course of which Lord Stanley made a brilliant speech in reply to that of the old Whig leader. The Emperor of France, on the 20th ult., reviewed a body of 23,000 troops. The parade passed off without any event of political significance.

Later news from California (March 7) and Fraser's River (Feb. 28) is received by the Overland Mail at St. Louis. A brisk trade was in progress between Los Angelos and Utah; merchandise to the value of $180,000 having been forwarded to Utah during the first week of March. The clipper-ship *Intrepid* arrived at San Francisco March 6, after a passage of 132 days from New-York. From Fraser's River we learn that the refusal of Governor Douglass to permit a public celebration of Washington's Birthday continued to excite ill-feeling among the American residents. There was no specially-important news from the mines, but prospects continued favorable.

The dispatches sent to Minister Lamar are stated to be of a very important character, and calculated to bring our difficulties with Nicaragua to a speedy solution. An apology, restitution and indemnity are to be demanded, on failure of which he is to demand his passports. The Home Squadron is to be strengthened. Orders have been given by the Navy Department for the immediate preparation for sea of the following vessels: *Portsmouth* and *Mohican*, at Portsmouth, N. H.; *Constellation*, *Hartford* and *Niagara*, at Boston; *San Jacinto*, at New-York; *Lancaster* and *Wyoming*, at Philadelphia, and *John Adams*, at Norfolk. These being for the greater part steam frigates of the heaviest armament, the demonstration is of unquestioned importance. The vessels of the squadron are to be placed at the disposal of Minister Lamar, to be used for the defence of American citizens, their property and their vested rights.

Contrary to expectation, it was found impossible, yesterday, to obtain a full Jury in the Sickles case. Out of the seventy-five talesmen summoned, of whom seventy-four answered to their names, but three were found to be competent, making eight in all. Most of those rejected expressed decided sympathy with the accused, and believed they could not, under the circumstances, render an impartial verdict. The Marshal of the District was directed to summon an additional panel of seventy-five talesmen for to-day. This number, as they will generally come from out-side the City of Washington, will be likely to furnish the additional four required to constitute the Jury.

The most important action of the Legislature, yesterday, during the morning Session, was the killing of the Personal Liberty bill in the Assembly. Twenty-one Republicans and Americans voted against it. In the afternoon the Seventh-avenue, the Fourteenth-street, and Avenue D Railroad bills were ordered to a third reading. The proceedings in the Senate were not specially important. Mr. Wetmore was declared entitled to the seat vacated by Mr. Mandeville, and took the requisite oath.

As indicated by our dispatches published yesterday morning, the Republicans of Connecticut were entirely successful in the election on Monday—they having elected the four members, the whole State ticket, and majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening; the reports of the Treasurer and other officers were read. The reading of the paper of the evening was postponed, in order that the audience, which was exceedingly large and consisted partly of ladies, might inspect the Nineveh marbles which have been placed in frames in the refectory, under the hall of the Society. Before the audience were invited to view them, however, speeches in regard to the acquisition which the Society had received in them were made by the Hon. Luther Bradish, President of the Society, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, Professor Green, the Hon. George Bancroft and the Rev. Dr. Osgood. A Committee of fifteen was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of Dr. Abbott's Egyptian collection, and the Society adjourned. The Nineveh marbles are curious specimens and well worth a visit.

According to the weekly statement presented at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday afternoon, there are 7,630 inmates in the different institutions. A resolution was adopted directing the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital to report the names of the visiting surgeons who have faithfully discharged their duties during the year, and what vacancies exist at present. Governor Townsend presented several additional petitions asking that the children under the care of the Governors who were born Catholics, might be brought up in that persuasion.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a Grand Jury was impanneled. So alarming has been the recent increase of crime in the City, that since the sitting of the last Grand Inquest, there are already eleven cases of murder and manslaughter to be presented for indictment. The Recorder's charge was brief, but apposite, dwelling concisely on those features of crime to which the attention of the Grand Jury will be immediately called. William Johnson and John Fletcher were sentenced, for burglary to five years each in the State Prison. Several other trials resulted in conviction, but the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

The Charter Election in Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Democrats generally. They elected their candidates for Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer and Justice of the Peace in the Fifth District. A sufficient number of Opposition Aldermen were elected, however, to insure a majority in the Common Council against the Democrats.

Yesterday, 5,400 bales Cotton, mainly *in transitu*, found buyers at somewhat firmer prices. A moderate business was transacted in Flour, which, however, was cheaper. Grain was quiet and depressed. Provisions were in good demand, as were also Coffee, Teas, Sugars and Molasses. The movements in other commodities were restricted.

The European Congress.

Napoleon III. has made another step towards the moral dominion of Europe. He has forced Austria to accede to a Congress for the Five Powers, for deciding those very questions of Austrian policy in Italy upon which the Cabinet of Vienna has steadily and haughtily protested that Austria could hear no discussion and accept no suggestions from abroad. All, and more than all, England vainly solicited in 1852, has been conceded to France in 1859; and where Lord Palmerston, speaking with the voice of the ancient ally of the House of Hapsburg, received only insult and contumely, the heir of Napoleon—the representative of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Wagram—has carried his first great point, and brought the proud Empire which, among Continental States, has always been the most supercilious enemy of his House, to acknowledge herself a culprit at the bar of European public opinion.

This signal change in the attitude of Austria has not been brought about without considerable difficulty, and the very steamer which brings us the news of the Austrian acquiescence in the policy of England and Prussia, also brings us fresh intelligence of vast warlike preparations in Austrian Italy, and of the unsubdued desire of the young Austrian Emperor to settle the questions at issue between himself and France rather by the sword than by the pen. It must indeed have been a powerful pressure from without which has thus in a few weeks revered the Austrian policy of years, and forced the proudest of Governments into submitting what it regards as its own internal affairs to the supervision and the scrutiny of foreign States. And this consideration alone would suffice, were there no other grounds for looking with much uncertainty to the results of the proposed Conferences, to make us regard the measure now resolved upon as a prorogation of the evil hour, rather than a real guarantee of peace.

The submission of Austria is more likely to be temporary and formal, than final and decisive. The Kaiser has yielded where the Czar held sternly out, simply because his advisers have found that France has set in motion a power which could not be successfully diverted. England and Prussia, with all their passionate desire of peace, found themselves constrained to abandon Austria on the specific points at issue. Russia, as now appears daily more and more evident, is perfectly prepared to coöperate with France, either for the complete prostration of Austria or for the complete humiliation of English influence, and neither England nor Austria dare assume a position of independent defiance in the face of these two Powers, wielding in concert, as they do, the most formidable armaments of the world by land and sea. France as the first of naval powers, and Russia as the military mistress of the East, must always exert an influence necessarily paramount in European affairs when the question upon which they are united, as in the present instance, is one of plain European law, and of the permanence of social order. But that influence cannot be thrown away. A Congress called under such auspices as have introduced the coming conference on the state of Italy, must settle the problems brought before it, or break up in open hostilities. No trifling or secondary arrangements can content the French sovereign who has convoked this Parliament of the nations, or the Russian sovereign who has supported him in his demands. And here lies the peril of the position—that Austria, in the language of Metternich, may prefer a "violent death to a slow decay," and on finding herself placed between the alternatives of surrending all that she has won in Italy by the treachery and treaty-making of the last ten years, or drawing the sword to defend herself in what she esteems her rights, may choose the sharper and sterner resort. This, we are still inclined to think, the more probable issue of the two: and such would still seem to be the opinion of the calmest observers abroad, quite independently of the ominous and obvious risks of collision between Austria and Sardinia in Italy, which no Congress can permanently conjure away.

But, however, the Congress of Berlin (since it would appear that at Berlin rather than at London or Paris this new convocation is to meet) may come to its end—whether in the recession of Austria along the line of the Po, or in the advance of France and Sardinia upon Lombardy and Venice—the position involves in either case a great advantage to the policy of the French Emperor.

Should the Congress solve the knot even of Central Italy, it will have done a work upon which the abilities and the capacity of French and English statesmen have been fruitlessly spent through long and exciting years. It will have shaken the ramparts and beaten down the outworks of the Austrian dominion in Italy, and mitigated the terrors of the inevitable future Revolution by diminishing the difficulties in its way. To have accomplished so much as this will add a new lustre to the Crown of Napoleon III., and strengthen the French Emperor's position in the face of all future European contingencies. In gaining this new *prestige*, Napoleon will also have inflicted a new blow upon the Continental influence of his restive ally beyond the Channel. Whatever sympathy English statesmen may show to Austria, the simple fact that England has lent herself to enforcing upon Austria the vexation of appearing before a European Court at the bidding of France, has already, we may be sure, embittered the Austrian feeling against Great Britain, never of the most friendly character, and secured to England, in any possible coming difficulty, one enemy the more.

Should Austria, on the contrary, repudiate all propositions of effectual settlement, and fling down her gauntlet on the floor of the Congress, the French Emperor may take the field against her with a vast accession of moral force. He will have won over to himself many of the sympathies now denied to him, while his antagonist will have been put most conspicuously in the wrong before the eyes of all the world. All the charges which the English and German Press now so foolishly or so maliciously prefer against him, of "willfully" disturbing the peace of Europe," and of "creating" difficulties where none had existed, will have become too openly ridiculous to be any longer available. That England, which should have been and might have been the controlling State of Europe in reference to the present position of affairs, should have chosen to abdicate her opportunity and put herself in such an attitude that come what may, she must lose weight in Europe and consideration throughout the world, is probably due to the fact that the English statesmen of the hour are more anxious to protect the Ionian Islands from Russia, and Malta from France, than to see constitutional liberty established in Italy, or Austrian insolence thoroughly rebuked. That this selfish policy may prove in the end to have been as shortsighted as it was selfish, there are good grounds for supposing. England's egotistical policy of peace with Austria is not likely to result any more to her advantage now than did her equally egotistical policy of war with Russia after the fall of Sebastopol.

The New Cuban Expedition.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* repeats its assertion that a new expedition for the conquest of Cuba is now on foot in this City. It states, with precision and emphasis, that a part of the destined "liberators" have already sailed, and that within a very few days the whole affair will be made public.

The plan of the invaders is sketched by the *Courrier* considerably in detail. It would appear to be a mere repetition of the attempt of 1854—an attempt which, as the *Courrier* justly observes, resulted in nothing but the misery of a number of respectable Cuban families. Men are to be landed at some point of the extended Cuban coasts, remote from the centres of the Spanish power, and there they are to maintain themselves until a general rising in the Island and the tacit, if not the avowed, support of the American Government shall summon them to march upon Havana.

We agree most heartily with the *Courrier* in branding this scheme, if it really exists, as equally scandalous and senseless. So far as its projectors rely upon the rebellious disposition of any considerable part of the Cuban population, they are building their house upon the sand. The native Spaniards in Cuba, formidable by their wealth, and still more formidable by their intelligence and their union, may almost to a man be counted upon as the bitter enemies either of Cuban independence or of American annexation. The mass of the Creoles, the *guajiros* of the interior, have no particular opinions in matters political, but abhor riots and the foreigner quite as much as the tax-gatherers and the Spanish officials. The more opulent natives are divided, as are the opulent natives of all countries, into the ambitious few who are ready to risk everything for their ambition, and the ambitious many who cherish their ambition indeed, but *worship* their property. From them, as a body, no dubious revolutionary movement has or can have anything to expect.

On the support of President Buchanan it would be equally mad to count. The President will take no responsibility in such a case. He would doubtless be willing to profit by a filibustering success, however disgraceful. He will have nothing to do with a problematical filibustering adventure. The new Cuba expedition can only ripen, if it has really been planted and nourished into shape, to the utter ruin of all who may commit to it their fortunes or their lives.

An Example to Congressmen.—As the politicians of this country seem of late years to have taken the pugilists for their preceptors "guides, philosophers and friends," it is to be hoped they will not slight the virtues and confine their imitative talent to the vices only of their models. In the weightier matters of the pugilistic law—in mere bruising and battering, hard drinking and swearing—the Congressional pupils have nothing left to learn. But an exhibition of sparring, which took place at Hoyt's Theatre on Monday evening, proves that there are certain traits of the pugilistic character not yet familiar to the political platform.

On that occasion two heroes of the Ring, Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Heenan, whose last previous interview had been of a decidedly hostile and unsatisfactory kind, met as friends and brethren to pummel each other with the amicable gloves, for the benefit of the widow and family of a deceased gentleman of the fancy. The behavior of these champions would have been quite worthy of two of Froissart's Knights. They had a "gentle and joyous passage of arms," without the least rising of ill-blood, or the least sign of any disposition to intrude their personal differences upon a public display of the better feelings of the "profession."

Not less commendable was the conduct of the vast audience which witnessed, and of the many lesser chieftains who took part in the proceedings. The whole affair passed off with a decorum of which the halls of the National Capitol have not lately seen the like. The good feeling which governed the assembly was fully equal to the generosity which had brought it together, and the occasion furnishes at once a salutary rebuke and an honorable example to that large class of our politicians who ape the ordinary behavior of the Bowery-boy, without cultivating his instincts, and parody the practice without emulating the spirit of the true pugilist.

The Sickles Trial.—The trial of Mr. Sickles makes slow progress. Up to the adjournment of the Court yesterday only *eight* jurymen had been sworn, out of 101 who had been summoned. Nearly all who were called upon did not hesitate to avow decided sympathy with the prisoner, and to confess their consequent disqualification for the office of juryman. There is a disposition in some quarters to censure the rigor with which the District-Attorney insists upon a strict compliance with the law, especially in regard to the property qualification required for jurors. We cannot concur in this censure. In a case of so much importance and attracting so much public attention, he cannot do otherwise than adhere to the strict letter of the law. Any other course would expose him to hostile criticism and would weaken public confidence in the impartial justice of the decision which may be reached. The trial can scarcely be concluded this week.

The Havre Consulship.—We understand that Gen. George P. Morris declines the Consulship at Havre, which was tendered to him by the President. The inadequacy of the salary, and the arduous and confining nature of the duties of the office, which are not at all congenial to the habits and tastes of a literary gentleman, have decided him to this course. We trust this may lead to the retention of the present incumbent, Mr. W. H. Vesey, whose familiarity with the duties of the place, readiness to aid Americans arriving at that port, and general courtesy, intelligence and efficiency, have made him deservedly popular with all his countrymen. Mr. Vesey, as a single man, can live upon the income of the office, which could not be done by any man with a family, desirous of holding a respectable social position at Havre.

Political.—The Baltimore *Patriot* urges the necessity of calling a Convention of all who are opposed to the present Democratic *régime* to nominate a President. It urges that in this way only can a nomination be made which will secure support in all sections, as the South will never vote for the candidate of the Republican Party as such. It calls upon the Republicans, therefore, to surrender their party preferences, and join all other opponents of the Administration in such a movement.

The suggestion is very well in its way. But the manner of its reception may depend somewhat upon the degree of good faith attending the proposed union. Will the Southern delegates pledge themselves to abide by the result of such a Convention? And, if it should result in the nomination of a decided Republican, say Mr. Seward or Governor Banks, will they pledge themselves to support the ticket? If they will, possibly the Republicans would be very willing to act upon the suggestion. If not, the *Patriot* could scarcely ask or expect them to do so.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Dispatches Sent to Minister Lamar—Energetic Measures to be Taken Against Nicaragua—The Quartermaster's Department, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, April 5.

The dispatches sent to General Lamar are, it is represented, of the most positive character. They instruct him to demand from Nicaragua an apology, restitution and indemnity, on a failure to comply with which he is to ask for his passports.

The Home Squadron, it is said, will be strengthened and the vessels placed at the disposal of Gen. Lamar, to use them for the defence of American citizens, their property and vested rights. The dispatches to Flag-officers McClunay and Long, commanding respectively the Home and Pacific Squadrons, are to obey the orders of Gen. Lamar, failing to receive them, they are to exercise a latitudinous discretion.

The usual diplomatic course has been pursued in informing the Foreign Legations of the intentions of this Government.

The Quarter-Masters Department is curtailing its expenses as rapidly as the public service will admit. In addition to two military posts on the route to Utah, three are to be dispensed with in Texas; and orders have been issued to stop the purchase of mules, etc.

Advices from Africa say the American Squadron is still repeating their monotonous drudgery up and down the coast for the distance of five thousand miles. The health of the squadron was tolerably good. The *Dale* left Sierra Leone on the 8th of February for Monrovia, and from thence she would go northward to Bathurst, Goree, Cape de Verds, and farther as the public service may require.

Connecticut Election.

New-Haven, Tuesday, April 5.

The result of the election, as ascertained to this hour, is the choice of four Congressmen, the State ticket and both Houses of the Legislature by the Republicans.

Mr. Loomis is elected by 65 majority; Mr. Woodruff by 330: Mr. Burnham by 700, and Mr. Ferry by over 500.

The Senate stands 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

The House as far as heard from stands 85 Republicans to 71 Democrats. A large majority of the towns to hear from are Republican, and the majority will be from 20 to 40 members.

Hartford, Tuesday, April 5.

The Republicans have elected 120 Representatives, the Democrats 99, with 18 to hear from. The Republican majority will be about 25 in the House. The Senate will stand 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats. Buckingham, for Governor, will have about 2,500 plurality in the State. The Republicans elect their Congressmen in the First District by 65; Second District over 300; Third District over 500, and the Fourth District by about 800. The triumph of the Republicans is complete.

Michigan Election.

Detroit, Tuesday, April 5.

The election yesterday for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court passed off quietly. The returns from the interior show considerable Republican gains, and indicate the election of George Martin, the Republican candidate, by over 10,000 majority. The Republican gains in this city since last Fall are nearly 600.

There is a brisk snow-storm here this morning.

St. Louis Municipal Election.

St. Louis, Tuesday, April 5.

Nearly full returns of our city election yesterday give Filley, Republican candidate for Mayor, 2,500 majority over Boggs, Democrat; and 4,500 over Wyman, American. Filley's plurality may be increased to 3,000. The Republicans have also elected their whole city ticket, and a majority of the Common Council.

Portland, Me., Municipal Election.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, April 5.

At the municipal election to-day, Mr. Jewett, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected, receiving 2,020 votes against 1,812 for Holden, Democrat. The Republicans elected Mr. Lane, Judge of the Municipal Court; five Aldermen out of the seven, and 16 of the 22 Councilmen.

Cleveland Municipal Election.

Cleveland, Tuesday, April 5.

Senter, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected yesterday. The entire Republican ticket is also elected without doubt, although the vote is not yet entirely counted.

Schenectady Charter Election.

Schenectady, Tuesday, April 5.

At the Charter election, held in this city to-day, S. P. Forrest, Republican, was elected Mayor.

New-Jersey Items.

The Strike of the Boatmen at Newark, &c.

Newark, Tuesday, April 5.

The strike of the boatmen at Newark still continues, and the strikers have expressed a determination to allow no boats to pass up the canal until their demands are complied with. A boat was, however, forced through yesterday, by a detachment of police, as far as Bloomfield, where a constabulary force took charge of it to the borders of Passaic County, here it was taken in charge of by Patterson officers, and passed on. A large number of the strikers had collected along the Canal, some of whom were armed with clubs, and a riot was feared, no resistance however was offered, except at Patterson, where the owner of a boat was maltreated, and an attempt made to sink his vessel. The Mayor and a squad of men were applied to, and requested the ringleaders of the crowd to disperse. It is the intention of the Company to send a squad of police with every boat going out at present.

Four desperate burglars were arrested last night at Irvington, and committed to jail.

The dry-goods store of Candell & Rake, at Elizabeth, was burnt last night. Loss not yet estimated.

Murder and Attempted Suicide, &c.

Detroit, Monday, April 4.

Edward H. Benedict, a resident of this city, stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy to-day, killing her almost instantly. He afterwards attempted to hang himself.

This city to-day gave the Republican candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 236 majority.

Fire at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, April 5.

The lumber-yard of Brady & Co., in this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $10,000.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

Portland, Wednesday, April 6—1 A. M.

There are as yet no indications of the steamer *Indian*, now overdue at this port with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult.

The Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, Monday, April 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sails from here for Liverpool *via* Halifax at about noon to-morrow. Her mails close at 9 A. M.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Tuesday, April 5.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Captain R. Adams, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Removing Hackney Coaches from the Park.—The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon to consider the propriety of removing the hackney coaches from the west side of the Park to the other stands designated by the Common Council. Ex-Councilman Reynolds and a large number of hackney coachmen were present. They protested with great unanimity against the proposed measure, saying that there were not stands enough now to accommodate all who desired places. They urged that other stands should be designated; one at Fourteenth-street and one at Madison-square for instance; limiting the number of coaches allowed there to twenty or twenty-five. Councilman Reynolds insisted that the carriages at the Park did not block Broadway. The stages caused all the trouble, he said, and the first move should be made against them. Though the Committee did not seem to agree with him in all his views they did not indicate their probable action.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The City Railroads Reappear with New Routes and New Corporators—Offer of $50,000 for the Franchise of the Parallel Railroad—Damages to Private Property to be Made Good—The Personal Liberty Bill Lost—Almost Another Veto, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

While the House was agitating the Averill Ore Bed claim, last evening, the three Select Committees of Five were jointly in session in the Court of Appeals, listening to arguments *pro* and *con*, the City Railroads. Mr. Bliss sat in the seat of Chief Justice Scott, Major Schoolfield adorned Judge Strong's seat, Mr. Govea occupied Judge Denio's place, Mr. Fitzgerald modestly sat in the Clerk's desk. Mr. Spencer opened the debate, urging the propriety of making the corporators of the Parallel Road pay $200,000 to the City and $200,000 to the owners of stage routes to be ruined by the Railroad.

Mr. Opdyke followed, with a brief but forcible argument, and read the following letter:

The Hon. George Opdyke, Member, &c.:

Understanding that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature granting to certain parties therein named the privilege of laying and operating a railroad in the Seventh-avenue, Broadway and parallel thereto, in the City of New-York, without compensation to the City or property-holders along the route, we authorize you to offer for us the sum of $500,000 for the same privilege. We further agree to pay the same into the City Treasury as soon as said grant is perfected and confirmed by the City authorities of New York; but if the right of the Legislature and Common Council to make such grant is contested, such payments to be made as soon as the question of such rights is settled by the Courts. In making the above offer, we distinctly disclaim any intention of soliciting the said grant of the Legislature, for we believe it to be against public policy, and subversive of private rights, and we only make the offer to show that the franchise asked for is a valuable one, and if created at all, should not be given away. (Signed,)

Thomas A. Davies,	Henry T. Anthon.
D. B. Haight,	Chester Lamb,
Thomas Slocum,	N. Sullivan,
A. R. Eno,	Edwin Hoyt.

Albany, March 29, 1859.

Mr. Opdyke referred to the case of the city of Syracuse and the Central Railroad, and said that below Fourteenth-street the streets were in precisely the condition with those of Syracuse, and that to seize one of them for a railroad the consent of each property-owner should be obtained, or each one of them equitably remunerated. Above Fourteenth-street the streets were held in trust by the City, and a different rule prevailed. He urged the impropriety of giving the grant to any parties for a less sum, when here were men, certainly of equal responsibility, offering half a million for it.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., pleaded for the railroads, their necessity and their popularity, quoting the Times and the *Evening Post*. He argued that nothing whatever should be received for the franchise, since it must all come at last out of those who ride upon the road. The cheaper an article can be bought the cheaper it can be resold. To grant a railroad, unincumbered with conditions, would be the cheapest, and the cheaper the road is got by the runners of it, the cheaper they can run it. He reviewed briefly the municipal, the omnibus, the property-holders, and the prejudice arguments.

Mr. Bayley Myers (son-in-law of Sidney Mason) spoke, for the Sixth-avenue road, of which he is Secretary; claiming that it new roads are permitted to occupy its track, they would obstruct the side streets below Canal-street, and damage alike the road he represented and the property along its line. Being asked if the fare would not be cheapened by granting more roads, he answered, that within the year, after careful examination of the subject, he had testified under oath that the average cost of carrying each passenger on the Sixth-avenue Road was 3¾ cents.

At 10 o'clock the Committee, by vote, ceased to hear arguments and adjourned for private sessions in the morning. Sleeping on them, the original bills were somewhat amended. To the Avenue D road was added a double track running from Lewis-street, down to Grand-street Ferry. Samuel W. Mackrell's name as a corporator was struck out and John O'Keefe's put in.

The amendments in the Fourteenth-street Road bill knock out the name of Peter Morris, and add Jared Gilsen, Chas. W. Lawrence and Ellis Edmonds to the list of Corporators. To the route it adds a double track from Howard to Leonard streets, along Elm-street, while through Elm to Reade the new bill carries a single track, and up to Park-row by Chatham-street. Also connects with the double track in Park-row through and along Beekman-street, with a single track, to South-street; thence through and along South-street, with a single track, to Fulton-street; thence through and along Fulton-street, with a single track, to Williams-street; thence through and along William-street, with a single track, to Ann street, and thence through and along Ann-street, with a single track, to connect with the double track in Park-row, at Broadway, together with the necessary turn-outs and switches on the route. Section 5th in the new bill is new and important. It reads: "Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to prevent the Common Council of the City of New-York from directing the extension of the route of said railroad as in their judgment public necessity for additional facilities of travel shall demand. But no such extension shall be directed until the said parties or their assigns shall have been afforded a hearing in regard thereto, nor unless a majority of all the members elected to the said Common Council shall vote in favor thereof, and any such extension, when so directed, shall be made, laid out and operated under and subject to the provisions and regulations of this act." This and each of the other bills provides that nothing in the act of April 4, 1851, shall apply to the roads chartered under them.

The Seventh-avenue bill is said also to be so much amended that its friends scarcely recognize it, but the Chairman of the Committee cannot be caught this morning, and the bill is with him. Its route I believe is not much changed. All three have new provisions inserted with reference to the compensation of route and property owners. The Seventh-avenue bill gives $200,000 to the omnibus route proprietors, and the same amount to the City. The others provide for the payment of damages to property in the same way as when railroads cross private lands, and by the provisions of the same law.

The Personal Liberty bill was up this morning. Judge Morris and Mr. Miller tried to get it recommitted, with instructions to inquire into its constitutionality. This failing, it came to its third reading, and receiving but 59 ayes, a reconsideration was moved and tabled. General Durfee, Mr. Opdyke, and Mr. Rutherford asked to be excused, but afterward voted no to the bill. Among those who successfully dodged the Ayes and Noes were Morris, Coleman, Pelton, Loomis and Ezell.

The Governor sent an odd communication to the House last evening. The Canal Tax bill which has passed both Houses, provides that interest on certain drafts shall be paid, but does not name the rate of interest, for the reason that another bill known as the "Interest bill," which is well forwarded, provides for just the amount of interest to be paid on *all drafts*. The Governor, however, thought that the rate of interest should be named in the Tax bill, and consequently late last evening sent it to the House "for correction." The message was not a veto nor an approval—and for a moment the House did not know what to do with it. The Speaker informed the House that the Governor must be uninformed as to the fact that an Interest bill was coming, and ruled to treat the communication as a veto. So the reconsideration was put and carried; by unanimous consent, six per cent. as the rate of interest was inserted, and the bill repassed and sent to the Senate.

The German Savings Bank bill—the one which was once lost—was reconsidered and passed by an abundant vote to-day. Mr. Opdyke protested that a bill once lost was dead, and being ruled out of order, appealed from the decision of the Chair,—on the ground that since it was once dead it could only reappear by being newly introduced, which, under the joint rules was not proper. The appeal was not sustained.

The East Brooklyn Savings Bank was put through the Assembly this morning. The Grinding Committee has only ground two bills during the last twenty-four hours, one of which is the "Divorce bill" introduced by Judge Morris, which makes wilful desertion after five years residence in the State for three years, and cruel treatment, adequate causes for granting divorces.

The weather is—ugh! cold, wiry, raw, and wicked. Yesterday it snowed hard: this morning the ground was white. Fires and overcoats are again in order.

Glaucus.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate....Albany, Tuesday, April 5.

Messrs. Hubbell and Diven, from the majority of the Committee on Finance, submitted an able and concise report on the communication from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, asking the Legislature to provide the means, by taxation, to pay the interest on the Canal debt, on the ground that the Sinking Fund is exhausted. The Committee show the constitutional power of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to borrow money for the purpose, and deny their right to dictate to the Legislature as to their course. The report concludes with the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have a constitutional power and legal right to make and negotiate a deficiency loan on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under and by valne of Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of this State, for the purpose of preserving the public faith and satisfying the claims of the creditors of the State upon that fund, as they become payable, whether for the principal or interest due or to become due on loans contracted under that section for the enlargement and completion of the public works.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Amis reported favorably the Wharfage bill.

Mr. Sloan dissented from the report, and on his motion the bill was laid on the table.

The State Tax Equalization bill was then taken up.

Evening Session.

Mr. Ely, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill for the relief of holders of certain repudiated obligations of the New-Haven Railroad. The bill provides for a *per capita* tax of $1 for each passenger brought by said railroad into the City of New-York, for the liquidation of the repudiated bonds and stock of the Company.

The special order was then announced, being the consideration of the resolution declaring Mr. Wetmore entitled to a seat as Senator from the Eleventh District.

Mr. Dyer moved the adoption of the resolution, and spoke in its support.

After debate, the resolution admitting Mr. Wetmore to a seat was adopted, by 17 to 13.

Mr. Wetmore then took the oath of office, when the Senate adjourned.

Assembly....Albany, Tuesday, April 5.

The bill to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad was referred to be reported complete.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to incorporate the German Saving Bank of the City of New-York was lost.

After opposition by Mr. Opdyke, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed by 108 to 2.

The Personal Liberty bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. Miller moved to recommit it, to inquire into its constitutionality. Lost.

The bill was then defeated, by 58 to 44.

Twenty-one Republicans and Americans voted in the negative. None but Republicans voted in the affirmative.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the government of the Central Park, New-York, was passed.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Scholefield reported the Seventh-avenue New-York Railroad bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Bliss reported the Fourteenth-street New-York Railroad bill.

Mr. Opdyke moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to substitute for it a general law applicable to cities, embracing the general features of the railroad law. He argued that the Constitution expressly provides that no special law shall be passed, when the object can be accomplished under a general law.

Before the question was taken on the motion to recommit the bill, the house resumed the third reading of bills, but none of general interest were passed.

The bill for the better regulation of the firemen of the City of New-York was referred to be reported complete.

After further debate, the motion to recommit the Fourteenth-street Railroad bill was lost, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Mackin reported the New-York Avenue D Railroad bill complete.

Mr. Opdyke moved to recommit the bill, to limit the fare to three cents.

This was debated and lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill legalizing the grant of the Common Council of New-York for a railroad in certain streets of the City of New-York was also ordered to a third reading.

Evening Session.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To expand the powers of the Courts so as to allow sentence to be passed at any term.

To protect the liberty of witnesses.

The New-York Observatory bill.

The Judiciary Committee reported against the bill increasing the powers of public Administrators by providing that the State should take estates, after the owners have been absent ten years.

Mr. Hutchinson objected to the report. The bill had been carefully considered in the Senate, and should be sent into the House for their consideration.

Mr. C. S. Spencer spoke against the principle of bill, and hoped it would not be sent into the House.

Mr. Law advocated the bill, and hoped the House would insist upon considering the bill.

The Speaker spoke strongly in favor of placing the bill in the possession of the House. It was of too much importance to be smothered by a Committee.

After further debate, the House ordered the bill to the Committee of the Whole, disagreeing with the report of the Committee by a vote of 71 to 10.

A large number of reports were made by the Committees.

The question then came up on the motion of Mr. Opdyke, made in the afternoon, to substitute for the Fourteenth-street Railroad bill, the general bill relative to the construction of City Railroads.

Mr. Opdyke spoke at length against the bill. It had been amended so as to provide compensation to the City, but he did not believe that any compensation would ever be paid. The corporators knew well how to manage the Common Council. A small personal compensation to each individual in Council, would secure any action the corporators desired.

Mr. Conkling asked that delay might be granted in order to print the bill as amended by the Committee. He spoke on the subject and value of the franchise, and against bestowing it without compensation, and argued against the constitutionality of the grant, without compensating property owners.

Mr. Tompkins argued at length against the bill, speaking eloquently in praise of the City of New-York, and claiming for her citizens the right of self-government and the management of her own internal affairs.

Mr. Scholefield replied in behalf of the bills. The Special Committee had given great attention to them. The opposition made against them came from the omnibus proprietors, who were willing enough to withdraw their opposition if they received a compensation for doing so. The opposition next came from the men who first opposed any roads at all, and they declared they were willing to pay $500,000 for the franchise, and at last demanded their names should be inserted in the present bills as corporators.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung—The Metropolitan Police Cases, &c.

Albany, Tuesday, April 5.

It is rumored that Governor Morgan has determined not to interfere to prevent the execution of the sent

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FATE OF MRS. BRANNAN.—It having been stated in the Albany papers that the body recently discovered in that city, packed in a soap-box, might possibly be the remains of the long-missing Mrs. BRANNAN, G. W. MATSELL & Co. state that they sent one of their officers there to make a thorough investigation, and they say that from the report he has made "it appears that the entire head of the female has been stripped of hair, skin and flesh, leaving no marks by which she could be identified, except two front teeth. The hands, and the toes of the feet remain entire, but as he was unable to identify the body by them, we have telegraphed to Mrs. BRANNAN'S brother, Dr. CRANE, who is at present in Philadelphia, to return immediately to see if he can identify it. The size of the skeleton answers exactly to that of Mrs. BRANNAN, but a circumstance exists which tends to preclude the idea that it is the remains of that lady. The body has evidently been impregnated with a fluid for the purpose of preserving it from decay, but which did not prevent it from drying up. The left arm has been cut off with a saw, between the shoulder and elbow, which would not have been done if it had been intended for anatomical purposes."

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.—The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon. The weekly statement gives 7,630 as remaining in the different institutions on the 2d inst. During the week preceding, 1,507 were admitted, 29 died, 1,563 were discharged, 113 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 4 to the State Prison, showing a decrease of 202 since the date of the last statement. Various communications were read and referred. Governor OLIVER offered a resolution directing the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital to report to the Board at its next meeting the names of the visiting surgeons and physicians who have attended to their duties during the past year, and what vacancies exist at the present time in said Board. The resolution was adopted. Governor TOWNSEND presented several petitions similar to that which was sent in some weeks ago, asking that the children under the care of the Governors, who were born Catholics, might be brought up in the Catholic persuasion. The petitions were ordered on file, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—Just before 11 o'clock, on Monday night, a gentleman, residing in Fifth-avenue, while returning home from a visit, observed a young lady of respectable appearance seated upon the steps of the Union Club House, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. Thinking she might have been taken suddenly ill, he accosted her, when she told him she had just taken laudanum for the purpose of self-destruction, and showed a vial—a two-ounce vial—the contents of which she had taken. The gentleman had her immediately taken to a drug-store, where a powerful emetic was administered and the poison removed. She said her husband deserted her four days previous, that her young child had died, and she attempted self-destruction because nothing remained worth living for. She added further, that since her husband left her she had not eaten a mouthful of food, which the physician in attendence confirmed. Her husband was sent for and soon made his appearance. He asked her, coolly, "what she had been making such a fuss for." He is the son of a well-known shipping merchant. His wife went home and he promised not to desert her.

NEW-YORK TURNVEREIN.—The German Turners gave an exhibition last evening at the Staadt Theatre in the Bowery. The performances began at 8 P. M. The first act consisted of exercises in the Barrea and Rack, followed by a short act entitled "The Return." There was then singing by the same party, as a grand chorus. The second act was a series of amusing exercises upon the horse. This was succeeded by fencing with broad and straight swords, which greatly pleased the audience. There were also some wonderful exhibitions of muscular strength in the use of heavy weights and dumb bells. The conclusion of the entertainment was pyramid building by about 100 persons.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.—The Detroit papers announce the arrival in that city of Mr. PHELAN, who is to play a game of billiards with Mr. SEREITER for $10,000; and the arrival of Mr. CAVANAGH, who is matched against MICHAEL FOLEY. They say the differences between Messrs. PHELAN and SEREITER have been settled; that the playing will be in public; the tickets $5, and disposal of the proceeds to be settled by umpires after the match shall have been played. The money has been deposited for the main stake. They say that, a few days ago, SEREITER made a run of carons of one hundred and sixty. He made a run of one hundred and twenty during his match with BARNEY CRYSTAL, which was considered the best on record.

FIRE UNDER THE FRANKLIN MUSEUM.—About noon, yesterday, a fire broke out in the basement of the Franklin Museum, in Grand-street, near Broadway. A blacksmith shop and a saloon sustained damage to the amount of $2,500. The loss is covered by insurance. It was feared that the entire building would be consumed, but the firemen through extraordinary efforts succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the upper portion had been greatly injured.

TWO STABLES AND THREE HORSES BURNED.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the stable owned by JAMES CUSEY, No. 510 Ninth-avenue. Three horses were burned to death, their aggregate value being $500. They belonged to different carmen and were uninsured. The damage to the stable did not exceed $50. The flames communicated to the stable of J. CROLY adjoining, and before they were extinguished effected a damage of $800 to the building and stock. No insurance.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN GILDERS.—About 20 journeymen gilders met Monday night at Mozart Hall to consider the propriety of striking for an increase of wages. It was agreed that in the present state of trade, such a course would be injudicious. The meeting was adjourned to some time in September next, when the opening of the Fall trade will render the demand for an increase and uniformity of wages more feasible.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE.—The Rev. H. W. BEECHER delivers his lecture on the "Burdens of Society" at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Although it has been already delivered in the City, there are many who would gladly hear it again, and very many more who will embrace this opportunity to hear it for the first time.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Liquor-Dealers' Association was held last evening at HILDEBRANDT'S, in Hester-street. The Treasurer's report was presented, and some other routine business performed, after which they adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Board of Councilmen meets to-night instead of to-morrow evening. It is said that the Mayor will send in an important communication with reference to the measures affecting the interests of the City now under consideration at Albany.

BRANCH'S EXHIBITION.—STEPHEN H. BRANCH gave another of his Blackwell Island Exhibitions last evening, in Hope Chapel, to a fair audience, and announced its repetition at the same place this evening.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 22, 36, 50, 51, 52, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1065, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1145, 1147, 1147½, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155. *Part II.*—Nos. 974, 1054, 98, 872, 700, 530, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1084, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096. *Part III.*—Nos. 1089, 1137, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 17, 26, 27, 35, 40, 41, 49, 52, 54, 55, 58, 68, 77, 82, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 94, 97, 98, 99.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 769, 850, 853, 855, 857, 858, 861, 862, 863, 865, 866, 867, 868, 843, 1206. *Part II.*—Nos. 880, 881, 882, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 899.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

DIVORCE SUIT.

Jane McKenzie vs. *Alexander McKenzie.*—This is an action for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel treatment. The case has already been before the Court on a motion for alimony; and the facts were reported in the TIMES of Feb. 11.

This morning Mr. Samuel J. Glassey, for the plaintiff, moved for leave to amend the complaint. The proposed amendments consisted in inserting a charge against the defendant of having attempted to seduce the female servants in his family. On the part of defendant affidavits were read in denial of the truth of this charge. It was also urged by Mr. McKeon, counsel for defendant, that the plaintiff's delay in making the motion was a sufficient reason for denying it, the original complaint having been served in June last.

Decision reserved.

A MOTHER CLAIMING HER CHILD.

Matter of Miriam Walker.—This is a *habeas corpus* directed to John McGinny and Margaret his wife, requiring them to produce Marian Walker, the child of the petitioner, who bears the same name.

It appears from the return that the respondent, Margaret, was the wet nurse of the child; that she has had the entire control and custody of the child since 1850, when the mother went to California, and has received little or no compensation for its care; and that she is now willing to adopt it for her own.

The mother is, however, desirous of obtaining the child, and has given a power of attorney, and sent on a messenger from California, expressly to obtain the child and bring it out to her.

The return was not sworn to; and the counsel for the petitioner urged that it ought to be sworn to under oath. To allow time for this the case was adjourned.

LIBEL SUIT—SINGULAR INTERROGATORIES.

Alvah Bloodell vs. *Henry J. Raymond & Co.*—This is a libel suit brought against the proprietors of the TIMES for an article published at the time of Coroner Connery's inquest on Dr. Burdell, which reflected somewhat strongly on Dr. Blatchell's testimony before the Coroner.

Lately the defendants' counsel has issued a commission to take the testimony of witnesses in Massachusetts, where Dr. Blatchell formerly lived; the subject of the questions put to witness being his general reputation and standing in the community. The plaintiff objects to these inquiries as not being competent evidence in the case, and also proposes some cross-interrogations. The matter came up before the Court this morning, upon a settlement of the interrogatories. Mr. Abbott, for the defendants, read a part of the plaintiff's cross-interrogatories, in which he asked one of the witnesses "if he was not a spiritualist, and accustomed to attend spiritual meetings;" "if he did not understand what was meant by the terms 'spiritual husband' and 'spiritual wife;'" if so, requesting him to explain it; and further, asking him "if he was not a free lover." These questions, and some others, the counsel objected to, as insulting to the witness and irrelevant to the issue in this case.

Mr. C. F. Wetmore, the counsel for the plaintiff, moved to suppress the commission altogether upon the ground that the defendants had no right to show the general bad reputation of the plaintiff, but must show that his reputation was bad in respect of the particular things charged against him in the libel. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Before Justice Clerke.

SHERIFF'S JURY.

Stephen D. Dillaye vs. *Emmanuel B. Hart.*—This case was mentioned in the TIMES, a day or two since. The action is for assault and battery. The defendant appeared, but did not answer the complaint. The plaintiff, in applying for judgment, moved the Court that the damages be assessed at the Circuit, instead of by the Sheriff's Jury. The grounds of the application were:

1. That if the damages were to be assessed by a Sheriff's Jury, the plaintiff could not have the opportunity of challenging the Jury.

2. That, as important questions of law as to the admissibility or rejection of evidence, in mitigation of damages, were likely to arise, the same should be heard by a Judicial, rather than a Ministerial officer, especially as there was reason to apprehend a political prejudice.

The following is the opinion of the Court, rendered this morning, granting the motion:

CLERKE, J.—The writ of inquiry is superseded by the Code of Procedure, which directs where the action does not arise upon contract for the recovery of money only, and the defendant fails to answer, the Court, upon application for judgment—if damages for any tort are sought to be recovered—may order them to be assessed by a jury. Whether this includes a Sheriff's Jury, it is, perhaps, not necessary on this occasion to inquire. It is quite certain that the Court retains the power to have the damages assessed at the Circuit.

I am not at all afraid that the political predilections of the Sheriff would, as has been hinted, consciously or unconsciously bias his conduct in assessing the damages before a Jury of his own; but, for other reasons, I think it is expedient that the cause should be sent to the Circuit. The occurrence upon which the action is founded has produced, I am informed, some excitement in political circles; and it is very probable the question to what extent provocation may be admitted in mitigation of damages, arise on the trial. Under such circumstances, both parties should have the benefit of all the advantages which a regular trial at the Circuit can afford; and one of the most important in a case of this nature is, that they both should have the right of challenge. The persons comprising a Sheriff's Jury cannot be challenged. The reasons assigned in the books is, because an assessment by a Sheriff's Jury is only an inquest of office, and the Sheriff does not act in a judicial capacity. (2 John. R. 91.)

Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Dewitt C. Brown, for the plaintiff; B. Galbraith, for the defendant.

Josephine de Tarcey vs. *Louis de Figaniere, &c.*—Case settled.

William Tucker vs. *Peter Hardenbrook.*—Settled; all the amendments allowed.

Edward Wirths vs. *Bernard Storp et al.*—Motions for injunctions and receiver denied, with $5 costs in each.

John B. Overton vs. *Moody M. Hall.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Stephen G. Wood vs. *Robert Chew et al.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Enos L. Conkling vs. *William Tilden.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event; order to be settled on two days' notice.

Edward N. Ivens, Receiver, &c., vs. *Moses M. White.*—The case of Nann vs. Peltz, 3 Coms. 115, controls, this motion: injunction denied, with $10 costs.

CIRCUIT.

Before the Hon. Justice Emott.

William Watson vs. *Samuel Williams.*—The plaintiff is the surviving partner of the firm of W. Watson & Co., which was composed of plaintiff and one Peter Van Zandt. The defendant is an attorney, who claims to have been employed by and rendered services to both Mr. Van Zandt and the firm. This action is brought to recover possession of some account books belonging to the late firm of Watson and Co. from Mr. Williams. He alleges that they were delivered into his keeping by Mr. Van Zandt; that he retains them for the benefit of his estate, which has paid more than Mr. Van Zandt's share of the debts of the firm. He also claims a lien on the books for his services as attorney. The case is still on.

A. P. Whitehead and Joseph Lovell for the plaintiff; Samuel William, defendant in person, and Joseph Neilson for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM APRIL 5.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Harriet E. Eaton, Executrix, and Duncan McMartin, Executor, &c., of Daniel C. Eaton, deceased, vs. George S. Brown and Harriet E. Brown, his wife, and Daniel Cady Eaton, an infant, &c.

In countries sufficiently civilized to have money, or as currency, every value is a cash value. Money or currency is the standard of value, and is cash, and every value is a money or cash value.

Bonds, bills of exchange, stocks, &c., are either at or above or below their par or nominal value; and their par or nominal value is as much a cash value as the value at which they actually sell, or which they are worth. The testator, by the words "worth at par cash value," in the direction given to the executors in the will, to set apart $31 000 in bonds, mortgages and stocks, for his daughter Harriet, upon her arriving at the age of twenty-five years, or upon her marriage, means nothing more than "at par," or at "par value," and the word cash, and even the word worth, is mere surplusage.

The sum of $6,000, set apart by the executors conditionally, does not therefore go to the said Harriet, nor should it be held for her use, but it belongs to the residue of the estate, and goes under the will with such residue.

D. McMartin, for plaintiff; Ethan Akin, for infant D. C. Eaton.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *John Brite et al.*—This action is brought upon a constable's official bond for $500.

The defendant was in 1856 a constable in the Eighteenth Ward, in this city. In 1857, in the performance of one of his duties, he levied an execution upon the goods of the wrong person, mistaking their ownership to be in Mr. Hatfield. The injured party, Mr. Charles Brenning, brought suit against him, and obtained judgments thereon. He was not, however, successful in obtaining a settlement of his claims. He now, therefore, brings this action in the name of the Mayor upon the official bond.

The defendant's counsel have moved for a non-suit upon the grounds that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest; and that the complaint does not allege that the plaintiffs had suffered any damage.

B. C. Thayer for plaintiffs; W. C. Carpenter for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Thomas vs. *Kenyon.*—Motion granted.

Bostwick vs. *Cromwell.*—Decree settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday morning the following gentlemen were impanelled as the Grand Inquest for the April term:

Homer Franklin, Foreman; Lewis Atterbury, Jr., William Wood, Isaac H. Bailey, Fulton Cutting, Benjamin Bells, Benjamin F. Wheelwright, John H. Abeel, Charles E. Anderson, Henry B. Ellis, James H. Banker, Harrison D. Hunt, Ambrose K. Ely, Frederic R. Jenkins, Ellis B. Harned, Robert Leonard, James G. Jacobus, Alexander Ransin, David Ogden, Henry M. Tenell, James W. Underhill.

The Recorder's charge was brief, but inclusive of all the points enjoined by statute to be presented to the Grand Jury.

William Johnson and John Fletcher pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were each sentenced for five years to the State Prison. John Dolan was tried on a charge of burglary, committed on the 28th January, and acquitted. Patrick Burke pleaded guilty to an assault on John McArdle, and was remanded for sentence. Josefo Vonvosse and Antonio Ferrino, Italians, were convicted of an assault on a policeman of the Sixth Ward, in Baxter-street, on the 3d March, while he was engaged in arresting one of their countrymen, who was endeavoring to pass counterfeit money. They were remanded for sentence.

COURT OF APPEALS—APRIL 4.

No. 139. *People* vs. *Tibbetts.*—Argued by J. Reynolds, for appellant; W. A. Beech, for respondent.

No. 97. Reserved for fourth week.

No. 39. Struck off.

No. 205. Exchanged with No. 21.

No. 65. *Chapman* vs. *N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.*—Argued. W. C. Noyes for appellant. Mr. Wheaton for respondent.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 5.—Nos. 31, 68, 364½, 48, 203½, 203½, 41, 47, 69, 70, 71, 12, 16, 205, 27, 28, 37, 46, 51, 52.

[Advertisement.]

MERCHANTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—All persons who are compelled by business to make long or short journeys by water, and to go by various steamers, ships, &c., regardless of seaworthiness, but in obedience to time, should provide themselves with *certain safety from death by drowning.* This can be obtained *an hour previous to sailing*, from the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, which has ready-made Life-preserving Garments, (a large stock,) from which any one can be immediately fitted. This life preserving clothing embraces every variety of style, and will suit any taste. It will be made to order, also. In view of the recklessness with which life and safety are generally sacrificed to ocean journeys, it becomes every traveler to be provided with a safeguard that can always be worn, and that can be made infallibly serviceable *on thirty seconds' notice.* Office and salesrooms No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall. These life-preserving garments should be worn by everybody—even by those who only cross a river in a ferry boat.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND DISPLAY
Of Spring Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c.,
English manufacture,
At the most astonishing reduction.
Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains.
HIZAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you troubled with dizziness? Do you feel sluggish and heavy? If so, you are on the verge of a severe bilious attack: delay not a moment; use these Pills: they will save you months of sickness. Factory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED.—Folks fancy that because KNOX makes an elegant, fashionable and stylish hat his charges must necessarily be high. This is not so. He sells his handsomest and best hats at $4. Make your Spring purchases at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

OUR IRISH COUSIN.—Crowded houses. Constant laughter. Immense applause. Admirable comic drama. Never was a better or more humorous piece produced at Barnum's Museum. Overflows with laugh-provoking scenes and incidents. Repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

To Dealers in and Importers of Goodyear's Vulcanized Elastic Woven Rubber Fabrics.—The trade who have so long been suffering under the illegal exactions of Horace H. Day, will be glad to learn that they can now make arrangements with me to supply themselves with these fabrics. Mr. Day has been infringing upon my rights by importing and selling these goods; and after a long trial, the questions at issue have been decided against him and in my favor by the United States Circuit Court, in New-York. The trade and the public, after this notice and caution, must abstain from violating my rights. It is necessary for my own protection, and therefore I shall proceed against future infringers in the most summary manner. I am the sole and exclusive owner of the right to make, import use and sell all elastic woven vulcanized rubber goods and fabrics and of all other elastic vulcanized rubber fabrics, except suspenders, which the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company have the exclusive license from me to make, use and vend, and except also shirred goods. All persons who make, or import, or sell, or use any of these goods are infringers, under the Patent Laws of the United States, and liable to severe penalties. After this full notice I shall make no settlements with those who infringe upon my rights, or buy or sell these goods. I shall go back to the beginning and compel them to pay me full damages for all goods which they have sold during the past six years and I shall enjoin and prevent them from selling or using these goods for the future at all. No goods can be hereafter made, imported, sold or used legally, unless they have my stamp upon every article, and in this way the trade and the public will know that they are purchasing of authorized dealers, and that they will be protected. I am ready to make immediate arrangements on the most liberal terms with the trade generally, and with dealers in and the manufacturers of these fabrics. WILLIAM JUDSON,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, New-York,
Warehouse of New-York Belting and Packing Co.

Trees and Plants.

PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery at Flushing, L. I.,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,
Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants,
of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.

Catalogues furnished on application at No. 370 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Burnett's **Cocoaine.**
The genuine
for sale by
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
No. 737 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!
CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconveniences and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, ironed sinuses and posterior nares and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucous, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless, yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple SUGAR PILL taken two or three times per day, promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by persevering use the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.
Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large Morocco vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book $2.
The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by dealers.

Volcanic Repeating Repeating Arms.—The wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. They are now conceded to be the most perfect and effective weapon ever introduced.
FORTY BALLS
CAN BE LOADED AND DISCHARGED
IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE.
Immersion in water does not effect them, being perfectly water-proof. No one going to the Gold Diggins should be without them.
Call and see the accommodating agent,
At No. 297 Broadway, New-York,
JOSEPH MERWIN.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS,
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 75c.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 121 BROADWAY,
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Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Genin's 507 Style,
Supremely elegant in model,
Dashing and dressy.
The great hit of the season.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Every Traveler
Should carry a bottle of "LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce," to enable him to relish the horrible things that frequently are placed before him. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 105 Broadway, Sole Agents.

F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirts—A new style, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit, at BALLOU BROTHERS, sole manufacturers, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Merchants from abroad will find the PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of FOWLER & WELLS an interesting place to visit, as it contains busts, skulls and portraits of the most noted men the world has known. Examinations made at any hour.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 366 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ointment for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Hatters' Plush and Brim Satins.
Trimmed Sides, new and elegant designs.
French Skivers of the most approved manufacture, for sale by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines,
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise.
P. S.—Send for Circular. No. 421 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Mermaid Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass in excellence any in the world. Try them and verify this truth. For sale, and the dye applied by experienced artists at No. 6 Astor House.

Rupture Cured without Pain.—All who live been tortured by pretended radical cure trusses can now obtain perfect relief and an easy cure with BLOOMINGDALE'S Truss, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, N. Y.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts,—Ready made or made to measure at greatly reduced prices, at the old stand, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $80 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or perliodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise.
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
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Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
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Dyspesia and Fits.
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
THE GREAT CURER OF CONSUMPTION, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clarks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Glass Shades of all Sizes, for Covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William corner Ann-st.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—VIELE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Edward D. Smith, JOHN B. LEWIS to MARGARET J., daughter of Stephen Viele, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Troy *Times* please copy.

LEE—WHITE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 5, at St. George's Church, by the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, Dr. BENJAMIN LEE to EMMA HALE, daughter of Norman White, Esq., of this City.

WALTON—CONOVER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 5, ISAAC M. WALTON to ANNIE A., daughter of Gustavus A. Conover, all of this City.

LUCHARDT—BOELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Veiren, Mr. WILLIAM LUCHARDT, of Giessen, Germany, to Miss SOPHIA A. BOELL, of Bedford, Brooklyn.

BURLING—MERRITT.—In Sarrison Town, Westchester County, on Tuesday, April 5, JOHN T. BURLING to ABBIE F. MERRITT, of this City.

DIED.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 5, LIZZIE, young est daughter of John Z. and Cornelia L. Westervelt, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her parents, No. 47 Leroy-st., on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment on Thursday morning.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 4, JAMES HARRISON, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Spring st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BELL.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 4, ELIZABETH, daughter of Brown and Ellen Bell, aged 17 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 1st st., near the Bowery.

BAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 5, ANNA MARIA, sister of Benj. L. and Phœbe Bail, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 59 Hester st., on Thursday, April 7, at 2 P. M.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 5, JOHN ANDREWS, son of the late Robert J. Andrews, aged 31 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother Robert W., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 119 West 46th st., this day, (Wednesday,) April 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

ASH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 5, of consumption, ANGELINE, beloved wife of John Ash, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, April 7, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, 53d-st., third house east of 3d av.

SADLIER.—In this City, on Monday, April 4, CAROLINE N., only daughter of Anna and the late Francis Sadlier.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 Waverley place, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

CUSACK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, ELIZA J., wife of Joseph Cusack, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and the friends of John Watson are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 242 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, of consumption, ESNEY HOLT, (son of the late Henry Holt,) aged 22 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Washington av., corner Greene. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TILYOU.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 5, SARAH TILYOU, widow of Peter V. Tilyou, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral Thursday, April 7, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, C. L. Ingersoll, Washington-av., eleventh house from Myrtle-av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, Monday morning, April 4, of congestion of the brain, ALFRED ROBINSON, in the 59th year of his age.

LEGGET.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 5, FANNY, daughter of the late John H. Legget, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 31 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn.

WIGHTMAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday evening, April 4, after a short and severe illness, Mr. GEORGE WIGHTMAN, aged 44 years, deeply regretted by all his friends and relatives.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 11 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

BARDWELL.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, April 5, HENRY LOMBARD, eldest son of Henry L. and Caroline S. Bardwell, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 228 Bloomfield-st., this day, (Wednesday,) April 6, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His remains will be conveyed to Massachusetts for interment.

BARNES.—At White Plains suddenly, on Third Day, Fourth Month, (April) 5, SARAH A., wife of Silas Barnes, aged 47 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends Meeting House in Purchase, on Fifth day, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the White Plains Station to meet the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

MORTON.—At Westport, Conn., on Friday, April 1, SULLIVAN MORTON, in the 80th year of his age.

TYLER.—In Vidalia, La., on Tuesday, March 22, Mrs. SARAH E. NICHOLS, formerly of Warren, Mass., wife of Albert G. Tyler, in the 28th year of her age.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS!
BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of
SPRING OVERCOATS
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Ranging from $5 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms.
Don't forget—NO. 8 BOWERY.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
FROM
DR VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
As used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,
Can be had at all the leading h

FOR SALE.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

WEST THIRTEENTH-ST.—No. 4, valuable house and lot near 5th av.

EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST.—Handsome house No. 57.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—House and two lots near 6th-av.

BEDFORD AND MORTON STS.—Northeast corner; valuable property.

Further particulars in another column. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plans of said lands can be seen at the above office, and descriptions lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 16th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 64 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. W. HAMILTON,
PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and street's paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is unsurpassable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. HALSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, situated on the southeast corner of South 5th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District; house 25x57 feet, is in perfect order and contains every modern convenience. There are three lots beautifully laid out in garden, which is well stocked with the choicest flowers and fruits; fountain supplied by Ridgewood water; stable-room for three horses, cow and two carriages. The property will be sold separately or together. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; lot 25 by half block; house 25x80; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; built by Robbins, in the best manner; extra plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and possession given by 10th inst. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stone-front stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 100 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,029 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 538 12TH-ST., between Avenue B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon, lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building, ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN E. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PEYFE, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class stone-front English basement, of most convenient construction, in 20th st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and terms to view the premises, inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE ON Murray Hill—A first-class stone front house, 4-story and high stoop, 37 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and dining-room extension in addition, and superior stable, for sale on Murray Hill, near Madison-av. and 38th-st. Terms easy. For further particulars, and check to view the premises, inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 16 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURNELL, DAVISON & BURNELL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Amerman-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 22 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 105 Wall-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 26th-st., East River being in front on 26th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. Any favorable apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,200 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing about 200 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!—A WELL-BUILT, brown-stone front English basement house, built in modern style, and very convenient; house four stories high and 60 feet deep by 17; with good yard and every way a desirable residence; location 22d st., near 7th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front English basement house in 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; can be delivered at an early day. Price, $10,500; two thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A HANDsome three-story and basement brick house, in a first-class fashionable neighborhood, completely furnished, price, $12,000. One half the amount or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession can be given. Address S. R., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT the furniture, house No. 49 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, pleasantly located between Henry and Clinton sts., but few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. It has bath-room, water in second story, furnace, etc. For particulars apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NO. 67, NEAR Madison-square, the first-class four-story house, 25 by 58; lot, 25 by 100. This property is first-class in every respect. It can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. Price, $20,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 95 ST. MARK'S-place. The house is 27 feet 6 inches in front, with 3-story rear building, contains all the modern improvements. Will be let cheap. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 56 William st., Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT; brown-stone front, three-story and high basement; No. 46 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Can be seen from 2 till 6 P. M. Apply on the premises. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2 STORY HOUSE, over one-half acre of ground, for $1,000; two miles from Jersey City, in Bergen, near the Presbyterian Church. Apply to BENJAMIN F. WELSH, on the property. Half cash. Stages running hourly.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FIRST CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, within seven minutes' walk of the Ferry, most desirably located. JOHN A SOUTHMAYD, No. 86 Grand-st., or No. 147 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 55 Lafayette-place, 26th st., between 5th and 6th avs., the house has Croton water to the third story bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS, NOS. 11 AND 13 Pell-st., 122 feet west of the Bowery, well suited for buildings for mechanical purposes, will be sold low for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, 105 Canal st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 308 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements, full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

WASHINGTON-PLACE.—FOR SALE—A house and lot on the north side of Washington place, within 200 feet of Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, President New-York Metropolitan Bank.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—95 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID BAIT, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is admirable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, cleaned, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 5 Market Bank, No. 244 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, or at No. 197 Prince-st., New-York.

GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-basement house, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c., on the southeast corner of 15th-st. and the 9th-av; built under the personal supervision of the owner, and a substantial house in every respect. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to D. L. KENNEDY, No. 61 7th-av., or Nos 56 and 58 William-st.

VALUABLE WATER-RIGHT ON THE EAST RIVER AT AUCTION.

We beg to call attention to a valuable lot of ground, with water-rights, on the East River, 60 feet 6 inches, to be sold by auction TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) April 7, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., at the Merchants' Exchange.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Adjoining New Jersey Railroad Depot, in the City of New-Brunswick. The front building is 32 feet by 80 deep, three stories high, built of brick and wood. The rear building is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, all brick, both buildings roofed with tin.

ALSO, A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE BANKS OF THE RARITAN RIVER, with the Delaware and Raritan Canal running between the house and river; 1½ miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. The house is 45 feet square, two stories high, stables, outbuildings, &c., and about 11 acres of land. Apply by letter to R. A. DeROSSY, New-Brunswick, or to WARREN HARDENBURG, Esq., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, VIZ:—Two of those elegant, new, small, three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av., price $4,000. Also three of that beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av., price $3,500; also, the fine three-story Philadelphia brick houses Nos. 14 and 16 Lafayette-av., prices $6,000. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, contain gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. NICHOLAS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn; near the premises.

FOR SALE—A GLUE FACTORY, GRIST-MILL and 45 acres of land, situated in New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the glue factory is in good order. It will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy, as two-thirds of the purchase money can remain, at 6 per cent., on the property. For particulars call on J. R. MAGEE, at B. J. Wells' architect office, No. 12 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 211 WEST 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avenues; an excellent location; lot is 20 feet by half the block; house is four stories, in complete order, has modern improvements, gas fixtures included. Will be sold cheap. Terms accommodating and possession immediately. Apply to No. 393 6th-av. H. G. STONE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—The valuable three story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 15th-st., beautifully situated between 4th-av. and Irving-place; the house is 25x56 feet, in complete order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Apply on the premises, between 11 and 1 o'clock daily.

$11,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY house and lot No. 103 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GENTEEL two-story and basement frame cottage, with two lots of ground handsomely laid out, with plenty of fruit trees, peaches, grapes, quinces, &c. Premises No. 146 Vanderbilt-av. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to, or address, DOE, JANES, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEGANT, free, brown-stone front house *No.* 311 Henry-st., between Degraw and Harrison sts., containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets, furnace, range, wash-trays, &c. Apply to WM. H. WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE (FOUR YEARS TO run) of a first-class Hotel, situated in Broadway, in the centre of pleasure and business, well known, and doing good business; the furniture included if required. Apply at No. 765 Broadway, fourth floor, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, No. 91 West 42d-st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av. Size of house, 20 by 54 feet, with extension. Lot, half block. Price, $12,500. Apply to J. H. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—LOTS IN BROADway, Second, Leonard, Worth, Church, White, Walker, Canal, Broome and Bleecker sts., varying from 25x50 to 100x200 feet, suitable for first class stores. Apply to THEODORE A. FOWLER, No. 84 Beaver-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—HOUSES and lots well located for sale or exchange. Country property for sale, in exchange, and to rent. Western and Southern land for sale and exchange.
PAYNE & GALLIN, No. 49½ Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR TO LET—Nos. 456 458 and 460 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st., in a desirable location. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW—A FULL LOT, 175 FEET west of 8th av., on the north side of 100th-st., with high and even grade and fine views of Central-park and Hell Gate. Apply to G. R. HART, No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, medium-sized, brown-stone houses, well located, corner 2d av. and 108th st. All modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

LAND-OFFICE AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEAR THE DEPOT.
JOHN F. JENKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—Several farms and fine building sites for sale near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 48 Broadway.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ABEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of ELIAS H. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Catskill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-house in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

TO LET, IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A LARGE and very superior house, furnished, and containing gas, bathing, &c. The situation of the house is unsurpassed by any in the place, and on the grounds, which are large, are the usual outbuildings, with a great abundance of trees, shrubbery and evergreens. It is half a mile from the depôt, and will meet the expectations of any gentleman wishing a superior and pleasant country residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broad and Bedford sts.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Situated two miles from the depôt, at Bridgeport, Conn., house built of stone in Gothic style; tower 50 feet high, stained and plate glass windows, grained ceilings, all modern conveniences, 14 rooms, drawing-room, with bay window; 20 acres of land, view of the country and Long Island Sound unsurpassed; conveyance from New-York six times a day in 2½ hours. Price $10 500, half cash. Cost $1,500. Apply personally, or by letter, to J. H. BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESter County, thirty miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from the depôt, a fine double house, with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel Summer boarding-house, all in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain, with or without the furniture. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BONDS OR STOCK of Western or other Railroad Companies, and $10,000 in cash, a valuable country-seat and farm, within 25 miles of the City. The bonds or stock are wanted as an investment. The property yields a revenue besides the farm products. Valuable fire-clay on the premises. The stock, farm implements, furniture, &c., can be had with the property. Address M., Box No. 1,019 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A PLEASANT country residence of fifty acres; fine fruit, wood, water, &c.; house and outbuildings, fine view of the Sound, near steamboat and railroad on Long Island. Price $4 800. Also, 61 fifty acres fine fruit farm, large house and outbuildings, wood, water, &c. in New-Jersey, near New York. Price $6,000. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE YEAR—Possession given immediately—A furnished house on the Hudson River, between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, adjoining the residence of James A. Hamilton, Esq. Furniture new last year, and complete throughout. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 44 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COTTAGE AT SING SING TO LET—BEAUtifully situated on state-st. terrace; fine view, variety of fruit trees; stable to attach. Two rooms, carriage-house, &c., will be sold cheap or let with or without a portion of the furniture; rent $350. Apply to H. TIERS, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

TO LET AT YONKERS—AN ITALIAN VILla, containing 13 rooms and cellar, sliding doors, marble mantles; gas and water in; quarter of an acre of ground; shade and fruit trees; five minutes from depôt; fine river view. Apply to S. YOUMANS, Warburton av., Yonkers, or J. C. DARBY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester 12½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 33 Sixth-st., William st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF land with a very nice cottage and a fine garden, in Westchester county the other side of Pelham Bridge. Two-third of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms apply to
W. C. R. ENGLISH, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. One handsomely furnished. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

FOR SALE—CHEAP DWELLING AT RYE—Cottage eligibly located within five minutes' walk of depôt; 9 rooms, and about an acre of land; price, $4,000. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or DAVID BARNES, at Rye Village.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH RARE SURROUNDINGS.—An opportunity is afforded to any gentleman wishing to possess a country residence with unusual attractions, and with all the advantages of many years' culture and improvement.

The place is within an hour of the City by rail, and by either of two roads is accessible, at almost any hour of the day, affording the gentleman of business or leisure every advantage of suburban or City life. The location is entirely healthy, and a delightful region of country, and affording every facility for boating and fishing, as well as driving, shooting, &c.

The mansion is spacious and convenient, situated in a lawn of 7 acres. There are two suites of large parlors, dining-room, library and billiard-room on the first floor, surrounded with spacious piazzas; all the rooms below and above commanding extensive landscape and water views, unsurpassed in beauty. A venerable grove of several acres, skirting the lawns, contains some of the grandest monarchs of the forest.

A continuous drive of several miles through the lawns, and private paths, shady groves, across running streams and through rocky glens, allows the best facilities for carriage exercise and equestrian sports, while it discovers the finest features of the beautiful and the picturesque.

The present owner has devoted several years to the collection of rare plants, shrubbery and fruits. Several acres are devoted to gardens. The granery and plant-houses are stocked with the choicest varieties. All the kinds of hardy grapes. An extensive range of small fruits are in continuous succession and profusion. The orchards are extensive, and in their prime.

The barns, carriage and ice-houses, farmer's and gardener's residences, &c., are all arranged in exclusion from the mansion.

A portion of the grounds might be subdivided into several sites for villa residences, each having charming prospects, without invading the retirement and integrity of the present arrangement.

The place will be sold much below its real value, and the terms of purchase made easy. The owner leaves it with the view of spending some time in foreign travel, and will give possession immediately.

A fine collection of choice stock, horses, carriages, wagons, farm implements, furniture, (in good order,) &c., may be included in the purchase.

For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY:

Washington Heights, 1¼ acres, elegant imp's, $20,000.
Spuyten Duyvel, 4 Acres, house 75x40, modern, $35,000.
Spuyten Duyvel, 4½ acres, house 36x36, Gothic, $11,000.
Dobbs' Ferry, 3 acres, house first class, $13,000.
Irvington, 5 acres, near Washington Irving's, $18 000.
Peekskill, 3 acres, every modern improvement, $15,000.
Staten Island, 3½ acres, buildings all new, $5,000.
Westfield, S. I., 74 acres, first-class imp's, $75 000.
Throggs' Neck, 40 acres, water-front building site, $28,000.
Manursing Island, 40 acres, superior imp's, $16,000.
Elizabeth City, N. J., ¾ acre, first-class imp's, $11,000.
Bloomfield, N. J., 10 acres, opposite the Commons, $10,000.
Bloomfield, N. J., 5 acres, house 50x45, first class, $12,000.
Plainfield, N. J., 2⅜ acres, house, carriage-house, &c., $12 000.
Plainfield, N. J., 1½ acres, large double house, $6,000.
Jersey City, N. J., 3¾ lots, large elegant dwelling, $7,000.
Hudson City, N. J., 6 lots, house, carriage-house, &c., $6,500.
Jamaica, L. I., 17 acres, large mansion house, $20,000.
Croton Point, N. Y., 25 acres, magnificent imp's, $30 000.

The above properties are strictly first class, and elegant in all their appointments, among which are several not for leases. Full descriptive particulars may be obtained at our office. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

The house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out-buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. S. CASE, & CO., 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound, and extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling is three stories high, with extension, 70 feet north, and commands an open unbroken view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places on the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague. One hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from depôt. The grounds, recently graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,016 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 15 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 60 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished in modern style, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO OR THREE VILLA sites on the North River, at the upper extremity of the Palisades, accessible in an hour from the city by the West-shore Railroad, and in 45 hours by steamboat daily. These sites, containing from two to five acres each, are elevated more than 300 feet above the river, and command a most picturesque view of the Hudson, extending beyond Sing Sing to the Highlands. The western view, over the Hackensack Valley, includes the Ramapo Mountains and is unsurpassed for its beauty and extent. These sites comprise wood land, running water, and most desirable evergreens, and are susceptible of the highest cultivation. Few combining so many natural advantages are to be found within easy access of the City. Part of the purchase-money can be left on Bond and mortgage. For full particulars, inquire of WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Adjoining Long Island Sound, at Orienta, Mamaroneck, Westchester County—The tenant to have the house and use of the furniture, together with privilege of the grounds and gardens, and supplied with vegetables and fruit from the same; also to have carriage house and stables, and hay for two horses, and have a sufficient quantity of ice from the ice-house, and to have bath-house, boats, &c. Rent $800. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE JONES, Esq., *Times* office. Possession given on the 15th of April, and to continue the remainder of the year 1859.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—35 minutes from New-York; 4 acres; fine garden, two story and basement house, 40 feet square, green house with hot-water pipes, stables and other out houses, on Long Island, 12 miles from Brooklyn; price $9,000, terms easy; location healthy and pleasant; schools, churches, stores, &c. 10 minutes' walk, you may rely on finding this the best place in near New-York for the price; commutation fare on Railroad 7 cents. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, agent, in store No. 84 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 11 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW ROchelle, near the steamboat landing, containing ten rooms. Also, barn and outbuildings, garden, fruit, &c. The situation is high, commanding and healthy. Rent, $300 for the season. Possession given when desired. Inquire of I. H. REED, No. 165 Chatham st.; B. SUTTON, on the premises, Wyman-av., near Pelham Road; or of S. EDIE, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A PLEASANT farm-house to let, with good gardens, stabling for horses, good out-houses, &c., in a picturesque neighborhood, free from nuisances of every kind, and about 1½ miles from the Hastings depôt. The house contains nine rooms and will be let to a good tenant at the low rent of $150. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. K. Remsen, Esq.'s, Cedar Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $20,000.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4¾ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 146 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, COUNTRY COTTAGE, with about 8 acres of land attached, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and cellar; retired situation, 2 miles this side of Hempstead village, on the banks of a trout stream and pond. Price very low. Apply to GEO. HALL, Counsellor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Wells, deceased, known as No. 15 Morgan-st., a large and commodious dwelling house, (great part with the adjoining grounds, 220 feet front and about 250 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET.—COUNTRY PLACE AT NEW-Rochelle, on Davenport's Neck. The house is pleasantly situated near the water, grounds handsomely laid out; every variety of fruit in abundance. Stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to C. FOSTER, New-Rochelle, or WM. S. TOUFE & CO., No. 95 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT RYE, L. I., SUITES FROM TEN Hemlton Verry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a few houses in first-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD MOORE, No. 314 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 10 acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Also to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 9 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached, in a beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 721 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, or vacant lots in Brooklyn, and the difference, if any, paid in cash, a beautiful new house, built in modern style, with arched parlors, marble mantels and grates, containing 12 rooms, with two acres of land, situated on high ground, overlooking Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, 7 miles from Harlem, in Westchester County, and one mile from the depôt on the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 20 Cross-st., New-York, or No. 48 Wall-st., in the Long Island Insurance Office.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE two story cottage house, situated No. 120 Washington-st., Newark, N. J., containing eleven rooms, six on the first floor. Gas, water, range and furnace in the cellar; all in good order; size of house 40x61 feet; within three minutes walk of the Center-st. depôt; beautiful shade trees surround the house; lot 50x100 feet. Possession given immediately. Price $6,000. For further information apply to SAMUEL CHADWICK, No. 120 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREvented; and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIBSMAR," 1, 2, or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," sold by Dr BARROW, No 157 Prince st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.

N. B.—Dr. PARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
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GRAVEL,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. 164 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st. New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

DR. RAYMOND & CO.'S COMPOUND
HAS BEEN USED BY THOUSANDS FOR
DYSPEPSIA AND ITS SYMPTOMS,
NERVOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, NAUSEA,
HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, FLATULENCE,
General Debility, &c. The proprietors challenge one instance where it failed to
RELIEVE OR POSITIVELY CURE.
Warranted harmless, admirably adapted for weak, nervous and dyspeptic females.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S Agency,
No. 599 Broadway.
And at the drug stores, Nos. 120 and 298 Hudson-st., No. 406 8th av., No 148 7th av., No. 38 6th av., Broadway, corner 23d-st, No 12 1st av., No. 591 2d-av., No. 398 Pearl-st, and HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The Compound is sent free to any part of the United States. Postage stamps will be received direct to
RAYMOND & CO., No. 599 Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
The prompt action of this
CELEBRATED EXTRACT
UPON THE
VITAL FLUID
and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the worst cases of Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c., have established its reputation as the very
BEST AND SAFEST MEDICINE
that can be used in the above diseases
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS,
No. 141 William-st., New-York.

DR. LACOSTE'S, OF PARIS,
(Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ricord,)
FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,
Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases, SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Hours 12 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, in all complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed for cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispenser, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The great remedy, HUNTER'S HELL-BROTH, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vital, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office No. 5 Division-st. Took no nibbles, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indigence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st, second block west of Broadway.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; also treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plate of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work" has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No 436 Broadway, New-York

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 480 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction: European treatment, practice, notes, directions, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 52 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 11 A. M. to 1, and 6 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Aries, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC REMEDY.—This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system. In most cases effects a radical cure in a few days. The antidote is also a perfect prophylactic if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business necessary. It is purely vegetable and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, general agents. Sold at the drug stores Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway corner of Canal st., corner Bond and Spring sts., and Bowery and Grand-st.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—QUERU'S COD Liver Oil Jelly, approved by the New York Academy of Medicine is the only one containing 90 per cent of oil. No imitation contains much oil, as mixed, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.
Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No 136 4th-av, New York.
Also, for sale at DELIUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 635 and 561 Broadway and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, RECENTLY FROM Paris, of five years' practical experience, having visited the first medical colleges and hospitals in Europe, is desirous of entering into partnership with a physician about retiring from the practice. Is an experienced and successful obstetrician, and is thoroughly acquainted with the Allopathic and Homœopathic treatments. Or would take a house with a physician who would pay the rent, he furnishing it. Address, for one week, stating where an interview may be had, PHYSICIAN, Madison-square Post-office.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself is aid. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Assistant, call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIENS, No. 945 Broadway, Office, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature by a regularly educated physician, who has devoted 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—If all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 273 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st., also at the Astor House, No. 290 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE CAN BE had "genuine" only of the proprietors, JOHN PYNE & CO., No 169 Nassau-st. We have but one agent in Brooklyn, namely, HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. If you are imposed upon now, it's your own fault.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures weakness, &c., &c. Office No 63 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

MADAME FOWLER, FEMALE DOCTRESS, can be seen at her residence, No. 315 West 26th-st., from 10 o'clock till 2 P. M. MADAME FOWLER.

PATENT CARPET BEATING AND BRUSHING MACHINE, NO 144 BANK-STREET.—Carpets of all kinds Beaten and Cleaned, free from dust and moths, by a new and approved method, without injury to the finest fabric. Orders sent by Express to the establishment, will be attended to with dispatch.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED a dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT B. HOME, President.
DUNCAN F. CLARK, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY.—*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als., vs. The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it is *ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George B. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.
And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default there of they will be subject to such further orders as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.
And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so called.
And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week or the space of ninety days before the time to be named in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times* the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.
And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.
And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.
Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO L. SENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT.
Chittenden County, ss.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, therein CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmonds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 30th day of May, the 3d day of May, and the 8th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.
CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3m W

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 48 Wall-st March 18, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, The Agreement of Dec 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and
Whereas It is important to determine as an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is
Resolved By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the fourth Article of said agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said fourth Article thereof.
Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec 15, 1858, has been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.
Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.
Resolved further, That the Trustees will solicitly and earnestly make all fair and honorable efforts to procure before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of the Company.
For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 48 Wall-st, New York.—Dated, March 18 1859 (Signed.)
mh23-2aw6w&s* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINERAL COMPANY OF 1859.—New York, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 64 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same office, the first coupons due April 1 and Sept. 1, 1858, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of the Company.
CORPORATORS.
J. N. A GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY H. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JOS. L. LAMB.

CHEMICAL BANK,
New-York, April 6, 1859.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
JOHN Q. JONES, COR'N. V. S. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, ROBERT McCOSKERY,
BRADISH JOHNSON,
and for Inspectors at the next election:
PETER GOELET, ISAAC L. PLATT,
JAPHET BISHOP.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN Q. JONES, was unanimously reelected President.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tuscarawas Office, New York March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859 at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 3D AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WATTS, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC O. LEA, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1859.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors, for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house No 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
W. HALL, Cashier.

SUGAR AND LEATHER BANK, NEW YORK, April 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent, payable on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

WILLIAM ROGE & CO., BANKERS.—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to STRATTON & GREEN, No. 36 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND	SWEDEN.

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No 8 Place de la Bourse Paris,
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, Letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WANTED
COLUMBIAN (Marine) Insurance Company Stock.
MERCANTILE Mutual (Marine) Insurance Co. Stock.
Also,
SCRIP of the above Companies, by
SAFFORD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
KIRTLAND & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Have removed from No. 43 Wall-st.
to
No. 24 Pine-st., near Nassau.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS Executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 16 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT!!
THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
This Company continues to insure buildings merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid. BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.
JOHN C. BENDS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELLERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West should buy before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are engraved enables the traveller to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859 Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
5 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.10 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 11 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz:—Buokirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Buokirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Buokirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, (for Suffern and intermediate stations.) Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Turner, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buokirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily Sundays excepted. Three Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing March 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River at 7.30 and 12 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Hillsdale with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.40 and 12 M., and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7.30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Dunkirk and Buffalo at 7.30 and 10.30 P. M.; for Dobbs Ferry, 8 and 11.15 A. M. and 3 and 6.30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6.45 A. M. for Peek kill 5.30 P. M. The Complete Rock kill, Sing Sing and Dobbs Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers take at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 10th-sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8.30 A. M.; and 3.45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 6 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH CRAN, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1859.—Trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn at 10 A. M. for Greenport; 4 P. M. for Syosset; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 4 and 5.20 P. M., 6.30 P. M. for Jamaica; on Saturdays only at 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHANDLER R. RANSOM against JOHN MILLER, THE NIAGARA FALLS WATER POWER COMPANY, AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of two certain orders made in the above entitled action dated, severally, Jan 24, 1859, and March 25, 1859, notice is hereby given that the object of this action is to foreclose a certain mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1856, and recorded in the office of this Clerk of the County of Niagara at Lockport, in said county, in the State of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1859, in Liber 81 of Mortgages, page 127, executed by the defendant John Miller, upon the property then known as the Niagara Falls Canal, and the lands and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated at Niagara Falls, in the County and State aforesaid, to the plaintiff, Chandler R. Ransom, Trustee for the owners or holders of certain bonds bearing same date with said mortgage, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, payable on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, as by said action is to foreclose the aforesaid mortgage, for the benefit of the holders of the bonds which are secured by the said mortgage, and the owners of all bonds claimed to be secured by the said mortgage are required to present and prove their claims before me, the undersigned referee herein, on the 27th day of April, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the American Hotel, in the village of Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York.
And further, that all persons owning, or claiming to own, any bonds secured by the aforesaid mortgage, who shall neglect to present and prove such bonds, in pursuance of this notice, will be debarred and deprived of all benefit from said action, and all right to share in the proceeds or fund to be realized under any judgment or decree of foreclosure and sale which may be made thereon.—Dated at Buffalo, March 29, 1859.
JAMES G. HOYT, Referee.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 19 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 1, 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
Administratrix.
ap6-law6mW*

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Dunne-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly as advertised. Clipper of SATURDAY, April 23, the A 1 extreme clipper ship GHERURIM, Thos. B. Brennan, Commander, is now rapidly loading at pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. This superb Rail is a clipper ship shows by her log the following passages and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool thirteen days; passage from London to Callao seventy eight days; passage from Callao to Cork eighty days; sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*, beating her on both passages. Passage from Melbourne to Callao thirty-two days, said to be the shortest on record. She made the distance of 2,900 miles in seven successive days, and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at ten lowest rates. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., Pioneer Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON
J. WOOD, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Passage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SUTTON & CO.'S
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sharpest and Fleet Clipper up.
To sail on the Advertised Day.
Clipper of 20th April lost.
The splendid and favorite A 1 Extreme Clipper-ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRARY, Master.
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No 8 East River, and will Promptly Sail as Above.
The B. F. HOXIE, being well known as a fast sailor of the extreme clipper model and delivering her cargo in fine order, without damage, is recommended to shippers as the most desirable conveyance offering, and will fill on her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander.
Carrying the U. S. Mail.
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Paris, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HELPENIUS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 44 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. E. SCHESCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 to Mobile, $25, Montgomery, Ala., $25; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Macon, Ga., $22; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $22; Augusta, $20, Savannah, $16. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON No. 13

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 5.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s '90	93	100	Harlem RR Pref	s60	40¾
40,000 do	s15	100	do	b30	41
2,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100	do	b3	41
1,000 Mo. State 6s	88¾	300	do	b60	41¾
25,000 do	88	800	do		41¾
800 Ohio 6s '67	104	150	do	s10	41¾
$1,000 E. RR. 1st M. B.	96¾	300	do	b30	41¾
10,000 Hud. R. RR. 2d M	77¾	100	do	s60	41
1,000 do	s60	100	do	b10	41¾
4,000 Hud. R. RR. 2d M	96	100	do	bnw	41¾
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	94¾	40	Cleve. & Tol. RR.		25
1,000 N. Ja. 1st mort.	84½	100	do	bnw	26¼
3,000 M. S. 2d mort. bs.	57	100	do		26¼
4,000 Ill. C. R. R. bonds.	87¾	170	Hnd. River RR.		34
5,000 do	b60	50	do	b30	34¼
10,000 do	s60	87½	300	do	hnwk 33¾
2,000 Ill. Free land bds.	93	100	Readiog RR.		50¾
1,000 P. H. & F. 2d m.	43	400	do		50¾
1,000 Chic. & R. I. bds.	95	1000	do	s60	49¾
10 Penn Coal Co	80¾	210	Mich. Cen. RR.		50¾
150 Panama R. R.	s60	118	50	M. S. & N. Ia. RR.	13¾
50 do	s30	118¾	250	do	13¾
100 Pacific M. St. Co.	79	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G'td Stk		41¾
100 do	s60	77¾	862	do	40¾
100 do	78¾	280	do	b30	40¾
100 do	s30	78	260	do	s10	40¾
50 do	s10	78¾	200	do	40¾
600 N. Y. Cen. Rail'd.	76¾	100	do	b30	40¾
62 do	76¾	200	do	b60	40¾
100 do	s30	76¾	200	do	b30	40¾
200 do	s60	76¾	100	do	s	40¾
250 do	c	76	25	do	b60	40¾
400 do	b10	76	44	Sixth-avenue R.		127
200 do	s10	75¾	50	Ill. Cen. R.	b30	69¾
200 do	s60	75¾	100	Ga. & Chi. R.	bnwk	67¾
650 do	o	76¼	50	do		67¾
100 do	b60	76	350	do		67¾
200 do	s10	76	200	do	s30	67
200 do	s30	76	200	C. & R. Is. R.	s30	56
50 Erie Railroad	10	650	do		56¾
600 Harlem RR.	s60	12¾	700	do	b30	56¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	93¾	400	Reading RR	s6	59¾
40,000 Mo. State 6s	b60	88	200	do	24	60¾
10,000 do	s30	87¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	60¾
4,000 Cal. St. 5s	101¾	50	do	b30	60¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs '76	103	30	M. So. & N. I. R.		13¾
7,000 Hnd. River R. bds.	77¾	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		40¾
$2,000 Ill. C. RR. Bs.	88	100	do	s30	40¾
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	78¾	200	do	b60	40¾
50 Erie Railroad	10	250	do	s10	40¾
100 Hnd. R. RR.	s60	33¾	50	Panama RR.	b60	118¾
50 do	s30	34	250	do	118¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s15	67
750 do	s30	75¾	100	do	67¼
100 do	s15	75¾	100	do	b4	67¼
100 do	b3	76	18	Cleve. & Tol. R.	25
100 do	s15	76¾	100	do	25¼
450 do	76	200	Chi. & R. I. RR.	56
200 do	s60	75¾	100	do	b60	56¾
50 Har. RR. Pref.	41¾	200	do	s15	56
600 do	s6	41¾	200	do	s30	55¾
200 Mil. & Mis. RR.	75¾				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 California 7s	85	34	Amer. Coal Co
2,000 F. & W. I. Co. 8s	30	25	People's Bank
2,000 La. & M. RR. 7s	77¾	20	Ocean Bank
3,000 C. St. P. & F. d. L. 7s	42	20	Citizens' Bank
200 At. & M. In. S. '58	92¾	10	Long I. F. Ins. Co
1,000 do '59	84½	50	N. A. K. G. Light Co
2,000 Gt. W. Ins. S. '67	69¾	100	Am Guano Co
10 Jer. City F. Ins. Co	121½	9	Sixth-av. R. R.

34	Amer. Coal Co	$63¾
25	People's Bank	106
20	Ocean Bank	94¾
20	Citizens' Bank	104
10	Long I. F. Ins. Co	164¾
50	N. A. K. G. Light Co	12
100	Am Guano Co	$4¾
9	Sixth-av. R. R.	122

TUESDAY, April 5—P. M.

The official returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of March were completed at the Custom-house this afternoon. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,314,623
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,804,413
Free Goods	2,620,354
Total entries	$20,739,790
Against March, 1858	11,452,499
Increase this season	$9,286,291

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $81,666. The value of Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from the Public Warehouse during the month is $1,718,237, or $1,086,176 less than the amount which went into Warehouse; so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $19,652,614, against $14,084,634 marketed in March, 1858.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of March were:

In Domestic Produce	$5,377,810
Foreign Goods re-exported	498 161
Specie	3,343 677
Total	$9,219,678
Against March, 1858:	
In Domestic Produce	$4,503,371
Foreign re-exported	677,489
Specie	836,194— 6,017,054
Increase this season	$3,202,624

We subjoin our usual comparison by months, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Fiscal or Treasury year, July 1 1858.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	10,042,000
October	13,454,000	11,931,000
November	10,501,600	10,330,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
March	20,739,000	11,452,000
Total, 9 months	$149,468,000	$130,370,000
Foreign Specie	711,000	8,323,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,289,000
September	3,522,000	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482 000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3,762,000	4,208,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
March	5,378,000	4,503,000
Total, 9 months	$37,793,000	$39,773,000
Foreign re-exported	3,898,000	7,650,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,000	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	991,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898,000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
February	2,371,000	3,747,000
March	3,345,000	836,000
Total, 9 months	$21,663,000	$31,291,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$37,793,000	$39,773,000
Foreign Re-Exported	3,898,000	7,650,000
Specie	21,663,000	31,291,000
Total all exports	$63,354,000	$78,713,000
Decrease in 1858-9		$15,360,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,305	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	2,948,830
September	2,672,955	2,249,982
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,792
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
March	3,164,011	2,213,452
Total, 8 months	$25,358,786	$22,264,259

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,713	July 12	$1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,048
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,539	Oct. 4	1,256,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,096
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,672
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2,279,333
Dec. 13	1,643,202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 12	1,384,664	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 27	1,640,429
Feb. 27	1,267,967	March 16	1,279,134
March 13	$33,377	March 30	1,403,940
March 28	1,033,344	Total, 9 mos	$26,256,479
Total, 9 mos.	$26,256,479		

The later news from Europe by the screw-steamer *New-York* this morning, influenced an active business on the Stock Exchange at the early Board, and advanced Cotton ¼@¼ cent. and sales to the extent of nearly 5,000 bales. Politically the accounts are considered the most pacific we have had for a month or so, and it now transpires that they had already been anticipated by certain parties on the London Exchange the evening before the *Persia* sailed. The Funds on Thursday, March 17, were 95¼; on Friday, late in the day, 96; on Tuesday, March 22, as now advised by the *New-York*, 96¼@96¾ ₱ cent. The Liverpool Cotton trade was helped by the same cause, and also, together with the advices from this side to the 19th March, of decreasing receipts, gave a business of 22,000 bales in two days at a rise of 1-32@⅛d. Provisions were also steadier, and in London, Wheat was a shade firmer. The English Railways and the French Funds participated in the general improvement. The following is the latest of American Railways:

Illinois Central 8 ₱ cent., 1875	78	@	80
Michigan Central 7 ₱ cent., '75	x. c.	77	@ 79
Michigan Central 7 ₱ cent. Freeland '60		82	@ 84
Michigan Central $100 Shares, $60 paid	dls.	36	@ 36
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1860	x. c.	88	@ 88
Michigan Central 6 ₱ cent., 1869		86	@ 87
Michigan S. and N. Ind. Sink. Fund, 1st Mort. 6s		87	@ 87

Michigan Central $100 Shares	45	@	50
Michigan S. and N. Ind. Sink. Fund, 1886	68	@	70
Michigan S. and N. Indiana $100 Shares	15	@	20
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Sink. Fund, 1883	85	@	87
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	94	@	96
New-York Central 7s, 1876	13	@	95
New-York Central $100 Shares	73	@	75
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1883	65	@	67
Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	33	@	33
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertibles	30	@	35
Erie Railroad Bonds, 1871	30	@	35
Erie Railroad $100 Shares	10	@	12
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mort., 1880	81	@	83
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 2d Mort., Stg	94	@	96
Pennsylvania Central $50 Shares	38	@	40
Philadelphia and Reading 1st Mort. 6s, 1860	85	@	88
Philadelphia and Reading 2d Mort. 6s, 1870	76	@	78
Philadelphia and Reading $50 Shares	22	@	24

Our own market for Stocks, after opening with a good degree of activity and firmness, closed, through the continued pressure of time contracts for the *Bear* account, quite irregular in prices, and with an unsettled tone, except on State Stocks and some of the Railway Bonds, which command outside attention to an extent that neutralizes opposition. For Missouris 88@88¼ ₱ cent. was paid, cash, and some parcels taken on time at 87¾@88, carrying under the rule of the Stock Board, 6 ₱ cent. interest, while the cash Stock, if bought for speculation, is hypothecated at 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum. Tennessees advanced to 93¼. And $300,000 new North Carolinas were taken at Raleigh yesterday by Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., on orders for western banking, at 97¾@98, the money to be paid in New-York. The Southern bidders paid from 98 to 101 for $200,000, the remainder of the loan, the money to be placed in Raleigh. The difference in exchange is ¾@1 ₱ cent. The old Bonds sold this afternoon at 101½, including interest from 1st January. A sale of $50,000 United States Fives of 1874 was made at 104¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds brought 88¾ ex-dividend; Hudson Thirds, 77¼. We should have mentioned yesterday that the Erie Fourth Mortgages are now sold ex-dividend, the 1st April coupon being off.

On the Share list the contest against New-York Central continues animated, and the decline since early last week, under the heavy speculative sales based on the new disposition of the management of the Spring and Summer traffic, brought forward to-day a large number of country orders from along the line of the Road, to buy. At the same time the supply of certificates on the Street is apparently no easier than before the fall in price. The various transactions to-day are not much short of 8,000 shares. At one time the difference made between cash stock and seller 3 days, was ½ ₱ cent. in favor of the former, and ¾@⅞ ₱ cent. against 60-day sellers. The prices of the day were 76@76¼@76¼@76 for immediate delivery, closing after the printed list in the afternoon, 76@75⅞ ₱ cent., the same as yesterday. In Harlem Preferred Shares the business was large and prices higher, closing 41½@¾. Also in Michigan Guaranteed at 40¾@40½ ₱ cent. cash, and 40⅝ short seller. Panama advanced to 118¾ cash; and Hudson River to 34. Pacific Mail, 78½@79 cash, with some time sales at 77½@78, option to the seller. The Western Stocks and Reading were generally firm in the forenoon, and steady at the close.

The market for money is very quiet. The rates undergo scarcely the slightest variation from 4@5 ₱ cent. at call, and 5@7 ₱ cent. as the range for discounts, first-class paper. Exchange closed for the Boston mail, early in the day, 109⅞@109¾ on London, only a moderate business for this opportunity. The Customs fell off to $54,000 to-day. The whole transactions at the Sub-Treasury are, inward, $148,563; outward, $203,889 balance, $7,538,198.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,256,000	2,442,000	2,622,000	2,909,000	1,995,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,286,000	1,017,000	1,003,000	1,200,000	934,000
Ex. to France	341,000	276,000	343,000	365,000	254,000
Ex. to other F. P.	415,000	218,000	295,000	368,000	178,000
Total Exports	1,962,000	1,511,000	1,621,000	1,933,000	1 411,000
Stk on hand	817,000	780,000	537,000	653,000	357,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	71,000	100,000	41,000	83,000	92,000
Ex. to G. B.	66,000	82,000	54,000	66,000	21,000
Ex. to France	2,000	2,000	13,000	10,000	5,000
Ex. to other F. P.	18,000	10,000	10,000	18,000	6,000
Total Exports	87,000	94,000	77,000	94,000	32,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly circular remark:

"Receipts for the week amount to 71,000, against 100,000 bales in the same week last year. The excess is consequently reduced 29,000 bales, and now stands at 814,000 bales as compared with last year. The receipts at Charleston and Savannah are large, but they are kept up, as we have before remarked, at the expense of the stocks in the interior. At New-Orleans, for a week later, we have receipts of 22,900 bales against 40,000 bales same week last year; and at Mobile, 8,500 bales, against 12,000 in the corresponding week last season."

The March earnings of the Michigan Southern road are reported to be $11,000 less than in 1858:

The receipts are	$136,841
Last year	148,121
Decrease	$11,280

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1.:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,964,426	$1,207,889	$1,677 678
Previously reported	17,001,987	13,891,210	13,273,285
Since Jan. 1	$18,966,413	$15,099,099	$14,950,963

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Sept. 24, 1858.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 5, 1859—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 80 bbls. Ashes, 8,247 bbls. Flour, 700 bags Corn Meal, 400 bushels Wheat, 18,467 bushels Corn, 1,054 bushels Oats, 629 pkgs. Provisions, and 258 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in fair request at $6; Pearls sell slowly at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Laguayra has been in active demand, chiefly for export, and sales have been reported of 5,120 bags, part at 11¾c.@12c., but mainly on terms not disclosed. The transactions in other kinds comprise 100 bags Maracaibo at 12½c., and 800 bags Rio at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first and speculators' hands, this morning, 87,156 oackages, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 52,017 mats and 4,175 bags Java, 16,770 bags Rio, 7,463 bags Maracaibo, 2,400 bags Laguayra, 2,200 bags Manilla, 1,075 bags St. Domingo and 1,056 bags Jamaica.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, f20 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, chiefly at $35 ₱ ton.

COTTON—Has been more sought after to day, and for lots, *in transitu*, a shade firmer prices have been obtained. The day's sales reach 5 400 bales, chiefly *in transitu*. We quote lots here at 12¾c. for Middling Upland, 12½c.@12¾c. for Middling Gulf; proportionate rates for other grades. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite depressed to-day for nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour. Holders appear to be generally anxious to sell, at even lower prices. The demand, however, is not active, being mainly for home use. Unsound Flour is more sought after, chiefly for shipment to the British Provinces. Sales have been reported to-day of 8,600 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5	10
Superfine State	5 15@	5 60
Extra State	6 00@	6 50
Superfine Western	5 10@	5 70
Fancy Ohio	5 77@	5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 10@	7 30
Extra Ohio	6 50@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 70@	6 80
Extra Genesee	7 00@	8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00@	9 00

Southern Flour is in limited demand at drooping rates; sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 60 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and inactive, at $6 50@$7 50 for extra, ₱ bbl. A lot of 107 bbls. Superfine was bought for reshipment to Canada, at $5 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 70@$4 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $3 80@$4 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very dull. Buyers and sellers differ widely about prices. The demand is very tame. Sales have been confined to small lots, including prime White Kentucky, at $1 87; and Red Southern, at $1 52½ ₱ bushel. Corn is more freely offered than it is needed, hence prices are lower and declining; sales 18,000 bushels, at 81c.@88c. for unsound to prime new yellow Jersey and Southern; 88c.@89c. for poor to prime new White Jersey and Southern; and, nominally, 87c.@88c. for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, and somewhat nominal at from 85c.@91c. for poor to very choice, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels. Barley is quiet and languid. Sales 12,000 bushels State, in lots, at 65c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are depressed and drooping; Canada, 59c.@61c.; Western 58c.@60c.; State, 58c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c.; Southern at 49c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

HOPS—The demand is restricted; prices are unchanged. Crop of 1858, 10c.@18c.; old, 2½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 55c.@70c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at previous figures.

IRON—Has been sparingly dealt in at irregular prices.

LEAD—Is inactive and depressed.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 380 bbls. New-Orleans at 30c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico on terms not ascertained; a cargo (equal to 500 hhds.) of Cuba Muscovado at 27c.; also, by auction, 10 hhds. damaged Porto Rico at 21½c.@23½c.; and 60 hhds. do Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@24c. ₱ gallon. Also, privately, 35 tcs Cuba Honey, free, at 75c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand and is firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,600 bbls., at $17 80@$17 87½ for new Mess, here; $18 for do., deliverable in May and June; $17 50 for old Mess; and $12 60@$12 70 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in better request, partly for export, including Hams, at 8¼c.@9¾c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8¾c. @11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at, however, declining prices. Sales reached 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request, at steady rates; sales to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 37½ @$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate request, at 7c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to-day to the extent of 302 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7½c.; 938 hhds. do. (by auction) at 6¾c @8c.; 30 hhds Porto Rico at 6¾c., and 60 hhds. damaged Texas at 5@6¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Messrs. KNIGHT & SON state that "during the past week the market has been very quiet, owing mainly to the dullness in the candle trade. The stock on hand is not large. There have only been small sales made at 10¾@10¾c., mostly at the inside rate. Rough fat has not yet fallen, but still brings 7¾c. Butchers' Association hold their stock at 11c."

TEAS—An invoice of Greens has been disposed of on terms not ascertained. The market, however, is quite firm, with a fair inquiry, and no apparent eagerness on the part of holders to sell desirable lots, unless at very full prices.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, sales since Friday last having been confined to 38 hhds. Kentucky and Mayeville at 6¾c.@10¾c.; 242 cases Seed Leaf at 5¼c.@15c.; and 146 bales Havana at 30c.@38c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to 25½c. ₱ gallon, with sales of 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10½.; 150 boxes Bacon at 15s.; 40 tons Staves at 16s.; also, by steamer, 5 tons Seed at 25s.; and 300 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 125 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb.; 5,000 bags Coffee at 9-32d ₱ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Resin at 3s.; and 50 casks Ashes at 25s. Two vessels from Jacksonville, with lumber, for St. Thomas, at $9 75.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 5.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$33,927,700
Loans and Discounts	58,031,000
Specie	6,402,000
Due from other Banks	7,525,000
Due to other Banks	7,665,000
Deposits	20,889,000
Circulation	6,386,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 5.

The COTTON market to-day, under the advices per the *New-York*, fully recovered from the effect produced by the *Persia's* news. The sales add up 24,000 bales, the market closing with an advance of ⅛c. The sales of the last three days foot up 32,000 bales, and the receipts 12,000, against 27,500 bales for the same time last year. The receipts at this port, up to the present time, ahead of last year, are 190,500 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 772,000 bales. Mess PORK declined 50c.; sales at $16 75. GUNNIES, 10¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, ⅝c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 108¾@109¾. Drafts on New-York, at 60 days, 1 ₱ cent. discount; and at sight, at par to ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 5.

FLOUR dull at $5 45@$5 65 for Superfine; receipts light. WHISKY dull at 23½c. PROVISIONS nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 5.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. CORN dull at 86c.@87c. for Yellow. WHISKY dull.

SAVANNAH, Monday, April 4.

COTTON market dull; sales to-day 550 bales at irregular prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Niagara	April 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Alps	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	April 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	April 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Hammonia	April 15	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Mar. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Indian	Mar. 23	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Lebanon	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Prince Albert	April 2	Galway	New-York.
Europa	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	April 3	Southamp'n.	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Northern Light...April 11.....New-York.....Aspinwall.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee.....April 15.....New-Orleans. Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba.....April 12.....New-York.....Havana.
Isabel.....April 19.....Charleston.....Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Bremen and Southampton—Edward Ulrichs, of Bremen; E. F. Sabellbass, A. E. and Herman Sebellhass, of Utica; John Fitch of Hartford; Marie Schneckenberger, Dr. L. Bernhard, F. Voss, of New-York, and 347 in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Monigomery, from Savannah—Mrs. Ed. Crocker, Miss Morse, Miss Penn, Miss Stewart, A. Connery, J. H. Welch, L. M. Fairchild, L. Du Baillie, E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Grace, G. D. Spaiu, Geo. Constantine, Miss Beaton, M. A. Dane, Mr. Weston, Edw Lampken, Thos. Marron, Thos. Coyle, G. Bignor, Saml. Marron, Ed. Ferris, L. Spindle, E. Constant, M. Fletcher, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 35 | Sun sets.... 6 29 | Moon sets....10 39
Sandy Hook. 9 54 | Gov. Island.10 43 | Hell Gate....12 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 5.

Cleared.

Steamship St. Louis, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Atalanta, Horstman, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; A. Cooper, Calley, Havana, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Black Hawk, Rogers, Point-a-Pitre, G. Boardman.

Schoonere E. Shedden, White, Washington. B. Blossom & Son; Col. Satterly, Davis, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. A. Diller, Mara, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Slaght; John, Burton, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; M. Sewall, Loud, Point-a-Pitre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumhall; Geo. Mangham, Scudder, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Jno. Roe, Hammond, Baltimore, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, Van Santen, Bremen March 19, Southampton 22d, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 355 passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Heichert. March 26, lat. 50 31, lon. 21, signalized ship Jeremiah Thompson, bd. E. March 30, lat. 47 26, lon. 46 20, and 45 15 to 48, saw several icebergs. Same day, saw Br. brig Doris, for Labrador. April 1 and 2, off Sable Island, encountered a very severe N. W. snow storm. Same day, at 4:30 P. M., lost two men from bowsprit; stopped the engines and threw over the life buoys; saved one of the men—the other was not seen after getting overboard.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. April 4, 2 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Jas. Adger; at Tybee, bark Glenwood, Glover, from Boston, wtg. for pilot for Beaufort.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Malvina Cezard, (Fr.,) Talmintin, Marseilles 67 ds., with mdse. to E. Cayley De Ruyter & Co.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, and 14 ds. from the bar, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Bark Harmon, (of Harpswell,) Wood, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to master. 4th inst., on the Bar, was run into by the bark Allen Stevens, ontward bound, carrying away the bowsprit of the H., with everything attached, sprung foretopsail-yard, split foresail and maintopgallant sail. The E. S. received but little damage, and proceeded on her voyage.

Bark J. Davis, Fairchild, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Stnrges & Co.

Bark Iiva, Durie, Maracaibo March 9, with hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Merrimac, (of Portland,) Fitch, Clenfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to T. Swift.

Brig Golden Lead, Johnson, Swan Island 19 ds., with guano to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Elmir, (of Bangor,) Enger, St. Domingo City March 19, with mahogany to T. H. Sanford & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Lucy Heywood, (of Bangor,) Powers, Arroyo, P. R., March 19, with sugar and molasses to H. Southmayd & Sons.

Brig G. Meredith, (of Baltimore,) Gray, Clenfuegos March 19, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Trenton, (of Trenton,) Atherton, Ponce, P. R., March 19, with sugar to master.

Schr. Pauline Risley, Philadelphia 3 ds., with guano to J. McKee & Co. On the 5th inst., off Saudy Hook, Solomon Reeves, seaman, fell from the browsprit overboard, and was drowned; the body was recovered. He leaves a family residing in Grand-street, New-York. The U. in going about to save him missed stays, losing her foremast head, maintopmast, and received other damage.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Nickerson.

Schr. Farth

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2355. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A FULL JURY OBTAINED AT LAST.

Interesting Discussion of the Property Qualification Question.

PECULIARITIES OF THE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6—2 P. M.

Forty-six talesmen have already been called to-day, and three additional Jurors taken, making eleven in all. Only one more is needed. It is believed the Jury will be chosen to-day.

The current of feeling is all with the accused. The defense is making every effort to get a Jury.

The twelfth juror is on the stand, and is otherwise qualified, but the District-Attorney applies tha property qualification.

The defense takes issue, and a lengthy discussion is likely to follow. The defence shows the test to be under the Colonial Act of Maryland of 1777, and also shows that an Act of 1840 prescribes a code of procedure, securing to each man the right to select a Jury according to the laws of the State of which he is a citizen.

This is the first time the test has been applied in this Conrt for many years; if, indeed, it has bean ever before done.

The Court takes a recess to consider the point.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6.

It is confidently expected that the Jury will be completed to-day. The talesmen are summoned from the rural portion of the district.

The proceedings of yesterday are indicative of public sentiment in this city. Seventy-one out of seventy-four persons had opinions so fixed and decided that they would not trust themselves to act impartially. Where questions were asked, it appeared that these opinions were not as to the killing, but as to justification. The defence would not have challenged any of these jurors.

The prisoner's father, father-in-law, and many New-York friends are in the Court to-day, evincing their sympathy. Among them is Mr. Maclay, M. C. The body of the Conrt-room is crowded, and deep interest is manifested in the proceedings.

The Court being opened at a quarter past ten o'clock, the names of the eight jurors already sworn were called, and all answered.

The prisoner was in the box, looking calm and self-possessed.

The Clerk proceeded to call the talesmen.

Robert M. Coombs had botb formed and expressed an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion has been formed from what I have heard and read; have never conversed with the witnesses for the prosecution.

District Attorney—That is as far as you know.

Juror—Certainly.

District Attorney—I should think so, for no one knows who are to be witnesses.

Juror—I do not think there could be any evidence prodnced to change my opinion. My miod is fully made up.

The Judge—I suppose so. You may retire.

Charles W. Havens had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

To Mr. Phillips—My opinion is formed on mere rumor; do not know thet I could discharge my duties as a fair juror; my mind is made up on the matter. Disqualified.

George W. Hinton had formed an opinion so fixed that he thinks he could not render a fair verdict. Disqualified.

Wm. H. Arnold thinks he had formed an opinion; felt a strong sympathy in the case, and feels that he has expressed an opinion; feels himself unqualified as an impartial jnror.

The Judge—I shonld think so, after your declaration of sympathy. Retire.

George M. Goodall has formed a decided opiolon.

Mr. Phillips—On what has this opinion been founded.

The District Attorney submitted that, after the answer of the juror, forther examination was unnecessary.

Mr. Phillips thought the formation of an opinion amounted to nothing, if the opinion was founded on mere rumor. If the witness could sit as an impartial juror, the formation of an opinion would not disqualify him; if every man is to be excluded because he has formed an opinion on mere rumor, they would never get a jury. A man who had formed an opinion, bnt could still sit as an impartial juror, is as qualified as if he had never heard of the case at all. The prosecution, by preventing further question, would thwart the course of justice. The Judge himself had formed an opinion more or less decided, but the question is, "Are you an impartial Judge? Can you sit as an impartial juror?" There is no principle of law, and certainly none of common sense, which excludes a juror because he has formed an opinion on mere rumor, if, notwithstanding that opinion, he thinks he can give a fair and just verdict.

Judge—The opinion of a jnror may be weak or strong. If a juror answers that he can try the case with impartiality, he may be sworn as several of the jurors have so answered—but where a juror answers that he has formed a decided opinion he is certainly disqualified. This juror has formed a decided opinion, and is therefore disqualified.

Mr. Stanton—Will the Court decide that the prisoner has no right to question the juror as to the ground of his opinion?

Judge—Oh, certainly not.

Mr. Stanton—The counsel for the prisoner propose to ask the juror on what his opinion is founded, and the prosecnting attorney objects that counsel he permitted to make such inquiry. This was a denial of justice to the prisoner.

Judge—I think the counsel should make no complaint in this case—there has been no withholding of proper privilege or right from the prisoner.

Mr. Chilton disclaimed intending to insinuate that there had been unfair ruling against the prisoner. The Judge thought the argument of the point unnecessary. Where the jnror says he has formed a decided opinion, he is disqualified and further inquiry needless. Juror to Mr. Phillips said he hed formed a decided opinion, it was formed on the knowledge obtained from the witnesses. Disqualified.

Mr. Stanton explained that the defence merely wanted to know what the jnrors meant by saying they had formed decided opinions.

The Judge repeated what he had said before as to the incompetency of the juror who says he had formed a decided opinion.

Adam Grinder called. Had formed and expressed an opinion at different times.

Thomas Parker had formed and expressed an opinion, and if sworn as a juror could not discharge his duty impartially.

Thomas E. Young and James W. Coombes answered similarly.

The above-mentioned were disqualified. Hiram H. King had not formed or expressed an opinion, had no infinence on his mind which would prejudice his verdict, he had no bias or prejndice, and had conscientious scruples in regard to capital punishment. Challenged peremptorily by Mr. Ratcliffe.

William G. Deale had formed and expressed an opinion on rumor and newspaper statements, and in reply to a question said he would try to render an impartial verdict, bnt he would rather not trust himself, and did not know how far his prejudice might influence him. Mr. Phillips considered him competent as a juror, but the Court thought his answer amounted to disqualification.

Jesse B. Wilson does not know that he has expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He has had various opinions, but had not made up his mind. Had no bias or prejudice.

The Judge thonght the juror qualified.

The Juror—Have no conscientious scruples as to capital punishment, and am worth over $800, but should be glad to be excused.

Mr. Wilson was sworn as the ninth juror. He resides in Washington City. Business, grocer.

John A. Rupp has formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion was founded on rumor. It was in reference both to the cause of the killing and the act. Thinks he is prejudiced, and could not render a fair verdict. Disqualified.

John E. Leach had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

James Nokes had an opinion, and had expressed a great deal of sympathy to both parties. There was no impression on his mind to influence his conduct as a juror. Had no bias or prejudice on either side. Had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment. Should think he was worth over $800.

Mr. Chilton desired to know how far the case comes within the rule made by the Court, as to expression of sympathy. Sympathy on both sides was very indefinite. There may be a preponderance on either.

Judge—Sympathy on one side amonnts to a disqualification. Sympathy on both sides, with general regret at the occurrence, does not.

Mr. Chilton—Then the Court strikes a balance. That is what we want to know. Challenged peremptorily.

John McDermott had read the principal portion of the testimony at the Coroner's inquest, and had a vague, indefinite impression on his mind; as to what effect they would have on him as a juror, he could not answer.

Question—If sworn as a juror would you discharge your dnty impartially?

Juror—I should endeavor to do so, but would rather not take the responsibility.

To Judge—Has a vague impression, which he could not dignify by the title of opinion. Can not answer as to what effect his impressions might have on him, or whether or to what extent his mind is biased.

The Judge thought the answer amounted to a non-formation of opinion. Thinks him qualified.

Sworn as the tenth juror.

Leonidas Coyle had both formed and expressed opinion. Disqualified.

Andrew J. Duval, James A. Tucker and Francis Mattingly, had formed and expressed opinions. Disqualified.

Wm. H. Stanford had not formed an opinion; has no bias or prejudices; has conscientious scruples against the law of capital punishment. Disqualified.

Michael Green had formed an opioion.

To Mr. Phillips—An opinion founded on rumor, but if sworn as a juror would go according to the evidence; bnt had expressed his opinion publicly and above board, that—

District-Attorney—Never mind what it was; if sworn on the Jury, would you render a verdict according to law and the evidence?

Juror—I would.

District-Attorney—Have you any bias for, or against the prisoner?

Juror—Well, I am for the prisoner as far as I have heard. [Laughter.]

The District-Attorney submitted that the juror was not qualified. Mr. Phillips argued that he was, the juror had answered that he could discharge his duty impartially. Mr. Brady said this was the first time he had taken any part in the discussion as to the impannelment of the Jury, and addressed his Honor now because the Court might have understood the answer of the juror different from the manner which the counsel for the defence understood it. He said he was for the prisoner so far as he had heard. He hoped there would be no misconstruction of the effect of his answer. He would suggest to the Court to ask whether it was not on what he had heard and read that he had formed an opinion, and whether that was not of a temporary or fleeting character. The juror had not said that it was upon any evidence he had formed an opinion. An opinion, to disqualify a juror, must be in reference to the guilt or innocence of the accused. This juror says he would render a verdict according to the law and the evidence, and he would not ask a juror to form a verdict in any other way. He hoped the Judge would ask the juror what he meant by saying that he was for the prisoner.

The District-Attorney submitted that the juror declared he had a bias for the prisoner. It does not follow that that bias is temporary or fleeting, as has been suggested. It may be fixed. The prosecution had here two difficulties to overcome, first the formation and expression of opinion, and, second, the bias in favor of the prisoner. The Court had already held jurors disqualified for having declared they hao sympathy for the prisooer. Here was something stronger, a fixed opinion and a bias. He therefore imagined that this juror was not competent to sit as a juror.

Mr. Graham, for the defence, submitted that every prisoner is held to be innocent till proved guilty, and each juror should enter the box with an impression in favor of his innocence. The Judge should have the same impression. Till the accused was proved to be guilty, they should indulge the presumption that he is innocent. All prosecutions affecting life and all affecting liberty ought to be *in favore libertatis*, to be *in favore vitæ*. He asked that the jurors should be allowed to entertain the legal presumption that the prisoner is innocent. The first effort of the prosecution must be to overcome that presumption. The law was in favor of it, and the juror, who held the presumption, was entitled to take his seat in the jury-box.

Mr. Carlisle, for the prosecution, submitted, that the juror was not stating this as a legal presumption, but had said in suostance that, as the case now stands, he is for the prisoner. It would take marvelous ingenuity to confound that with a theory about legal presumption of innocence.

Mr. Brady, for the defence, only wanted to know what construction the Court placed on the juror's last answer, that he was for the prisoner. Never was a man called to sit on a jury in any criminal case demanding sympathy who did not, as he looked on the prisoner, get an impression as to his guilt or innocence. There was no such thing in nature as a marble statue moving to the Clerk's desk and taking an oath to render a verdict according to evidence. Take the case of an old man, who had committed an act which might seem to be in some points natural, but which is yet against the law, all jurors, young or old, would feel this impulse stirring within them that unless the law prohibited such a result, that old man should not be sent to prison, or sent down in sorrow to the grave, and yet these men would discharge their duty conscientiously whatever consequence might befall the case. Here is nothing of that kind. I am perfectly willing to trust it to your Honor to satisfy yourself by inquiry from this juror, who is certainly an intelligent and upright man, as to what he means by saying he is for the prisoner, whether that relates to judgment on the case itself, which would control or affect his verdict, or whether it is not some general impression, fleeting and faint on something which the testimony would remove. I think your Honor will say that it is not an unfair or improper request to make.

Mr. Carlisle, for the prosecution, understood his Honor to decide yesterday, in a case where a juror had formed and expressed an opinion and felt some sympathy for the accused, but thought he could render an impartial verdict, that he was incompetent, because he had formed, temporarily at least, certain conclusions, and was influenced by certain sympathies. If these sympathies were against the prisoner, he would be obliged to overcome them before he could reach the mind of the juror, and so if his sympathies were in favor of the prisoner, the prosecution would have to overcome them. He thought he did not misunderstand the Court.

The Judge—No, Sir.

Mr. Carlisle—I think that that decision of yesterday governs this question.

The Judge—The answer of the juror to the question first propounded by the counsel for the defence, was that he could render an impartial verdict on the evidence and law, but the effect of the answer has been removed by the statement that he is for the prisoner. If that is not a disqualification, I confess I cannot see any cause that would be. In deciding on this question, I do not think the nice distinctions attempted to be made should apply at all.

Mr. Magruder, for the defence, asked: Whether he would not be permitted to ask the juror if his opinion was not hypothetical?

The Judge—The juror has already stated that it is made up on what he has heard and read.

Mr. Magruder argued that the juror was not disqualified. The juror had said he had a bias in favor of the prisoner from what he had read. If that be true, might they not ask him, whether, from that present state of his mind, he could not sit as a competent jurur?

The Judge thought it unnecessary to ask further question. He was disqualified. Exception taken.

J. W. Angus had formed and expressed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion is founded on the newspaper reports.

Question—If the evidence given on trial is different from what rumor has indicated, could you render a fair verdict between the Government and the accused?

Juror—I could.

To Mr. Stanton—Could find a verdict on the law and evidence. His impression was in favor of the prisoner altogether.

Mr. Carlisle held the juror incompetent.

Mr. Phillips stood up to argue the point.

The Judge thought argument was unnecessary. The ruling on the last case governed this. The juror was disqualified.

Exception taken.

Elijah Edmonston had expressed an opinion, and if sworn as a juror would acquit the prisoner. [Laughter.] Disqualified.

Charles H. Wiltberger had not formed or expressed an opinion. Had no prejudice or bias. Had no conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and if the prisoner was guilty he would hang him high as Haman. Peremptorily challenged.

A. Lammond had formed and expressed an opinion fully and freely in favor of the prisoner. Disqualified.

Theo. Mosher had formed and expressed an opinion merely from rumor, but would try to render an impartial verdict.

Mr. Stanton asked him whether he could find a verdict on the evidence?

Mr. Mosher remarked that his sympathies were in favor of the prisoner,

Counsel for the prisoner desired to know the nature of this sympathy, and wished to propound further questions, but the Court said that a mere leaning or sympathy amounted to disqualification.

George F. Varnell and William H. Marlow had formed and expressed opinions. Disqualified.

John G. Robinson had formed an opinion, but did not think it would influence his conduct as a juror; had no bias or prejudice; he had nothing to do with the question of capital punishment. Peremptorally challenged.

William Hughes had no prejudice or bias; there was nothing to prevent him from rendering an impartial verdict; if a man was guilty he had no oojection to capital punishment. Peremptorily challenged.

Joseph Davis, James Skirving, Benjamin S. Kinsey, Alexander Forrest, John Pettibone, Alexander Baily, Thomas E. Baden, John P. Davis and Zadock Williams were severally sworn, but having formed and expressed opinions, and some of them having said they could not render an impartial verdict, they were pronounced disqualified.

William Uttermuhl had formed and expressed opinions. Disqualified.

Wm. M. Moore had formed and expressed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—His opinion was founded on what he had read.

Question—If sworn as a juror would you render a verdict according to the law and evidence? *Answer*—I see nothing to prevent it.

To the Court—Have had impressions. Thinks they would not affect his judgment. Thinks he has a bias or prejudice.

To Mr. Stanton—Thinks his bias would not affect his judgment on the evidence.

The Judge thought the juror qualified.

To the District-Attorney—Thinks he has no conscientious scruples about capital punishment, but could decide according to the law and evidence.

Mr. Moore was sworn as the eleventh juror. He resides in Washington. Business, grocer.

Hugh Seddy and Thomas J. Magruder had formed opinions, and were disqualified.

William M. Venable had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—Opinion founded on rumor. Thinks he could not act as an impartial juror. Thinks no evidence could change his mind. Disqualified.

Samuel Pumphrey had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion was founded on rumor; was afraid to trust himself to give an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

James B. Greenwell had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

Robert Cohen had not formed or expressen an opinion. Has no impression, bias or prejudice, and no conscientious scruples. Challenged peremptorily.

James L. Barber had frequently expressed an opinion, Disqualified.

James L. Topham had formed an opinion. Disqualified.

The Judge here remarked that the Marshal had summoned 76 instead of 75. He supposad there was no objection.

Mr. Brady—No objection on our part. Tha number suggests patriotic ideas.

Thos. C. Wheeler had formed an opinion; has sympathies in behalf of the prisoner, and thinks no evidence could change them.

Mr. Brady—That clearly falls within your Honor's rule. [Laughter.]

W. H. Baum had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

Wm. H. Upperman and J. F. B. Purcell had formed and expressed an opinion. Disqualified.

Hiram Ritchey had expressed an opinion as to what the result of the trial would be.

To Mr. Phillips—He could not form an opinion of guilt or innoceoce till he heard the evidence; if sworn as a juror I have always thought that I could discharge my duty impartially, and think I could do so now.

To the District Attorney—He has sympathies for the prisoner and for all men.

Q.—Have you any sympathy growing out of what you believe of the circumstances of the case? A.—I have sympathy for any person who is similarly situated; both parties stand the same to me; I have no bias for or against the prisoner, but have freely expressed my opinion as to the result of the trial.

Question—Did you say what would be or what ought to be the result?

Juror—I said what ought to be.

The Judge thought thet amounted to a disqualification.

To Mr. Phillips—That opinion was predicated on what I understood rumor to be the facts.

To Mr. Brady—If the facts ere different from what I understood them to be I could render a fair verdict.

District-Attorney—If the law should be different from what you suppose it to be, could you render a fair verdict in accordance with that law?

Juror—Certainly.

The Judge thought that when a Juror had said a verdict ought to be in a particular way, it amounted to a disqualification.

Mr. Stanton argued that on all the answers, taken together, the juror was qualified. Could there be a man better qualified to act as a juror?

Judge—I think so, very easily. [Laughter.] Disqualified.

Exception taken.

Stephen Coster and John R. Mitchell had formed opinions. Disqualified.

Harmon Burns had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—Does not think himself competent to set as a juror.

Mr. Stanton—Why not?

Juror—My opinion is so fixed that I do not think I could. Disqualified.

John Miller and Reuben had formed opinions. Disqualified.

Franklin Turney had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion is founded on rumor; should not like to sit as a juror, being opposed to capital punishment. Disqualified.

J. P. Bartholomew had formed an opinion. Disqualified.

Daniel B. Clarke had a fixed opinion on all such cases. He had formed his opinion in this case on rumor. He did not know whether he could render an impartial verdict. If to justify the act would make him an impartial juror he could be one.

District-Attorney—I suppose that falls within your bonor's ruling [Laughter.]

The juror was dirqualified.

Jeremiah Hepburn had formed an opinion and was disqualified.

Wm. Cooper had not formed an opinion; had no bias or prejudice, and no conscientious scruples. Qualified and challenged peremptorily.

The Judge here suggested that as the Marshal had summoned seventy-six men, he had better not call the last one.

Mr. Phillips said the counsel for the defence had consented.

The Judge understood that, but in view of the practice in New-York, he thought it the safest plan not to call the last man.

Mr. Phillips hoped that the practice of New-York was not to be imitated here.

Mr. Graham said the case in New-York referred to the constitution of the jury.

The Judge directed the Clerk not to call the last man in the box.

Joseph S. Wright had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Phillips—The opinion was not entirely formed on rumor or newspaper statements. He had never conversed with any of the witnesses. He could discbarge his obligations as a juror if sworn on the jury.

To the Judge—He had no impression, bias or prejudice.

To the District Attorney—He could give an impartial verdict, according to the law and evidence. He had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment.

Q.—Have you property to the amount of $800?

Juror—I do not know as to being worth $800.

Mr. Stanton objected to the question as to property qualification put by the District-Attorney. He did not think the lack of property any objection in the District to a juror. When the question was first made in this cause the counsel for the defence were taken by surprise. They were aware that the statute of Maryland, in its colonial condition, did impose a property qualification, but were not aware that the United States had ever made an objection to a juror on this ground, which is so dishonorable to principles on which the Government rests. The District-Attorney had never made that objection in other criminal cases, and the counsel for the defence supposed it would not be made here. This objection was made under the act of the Assembly of the Colony of Maryland, passed in October, 1777. Prior to that time, under the Government of Great Britain the qualifications of a juror had been made both as to the amount and quality of his estate. Freehold property to a particular value was required, but, as early as 1777, iceas had progressed so far, that the absurdity of requiring a freehold qualification was aboltsbed. Nevertheless, there was still required a certain property qualification. He need not trace the origin of that idea. He did not know that there was a single State of the Union which required this property qualification for jurors. He asked the District-Attorney whether a property qualification was required now in the State of Maryland.

District-Attorney—I do not know whether there is or not.

Mr. Stanton—The prisoner is arraigned under the laws of the United States, and unless the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States imposes a property qualification on jurors no such qualification can be imposed. The only requirement is that they be free and impartial triers. The acts affecting the question will be found under General Act, G., Sept. 24, 1789, which declares, that in cases punishable with death the trial shall be had in the county, or where not so had, that twelve petit jurors shall be summoned thence and shall be drawn by lot or otherwise, in each State, according to the mode of forming juries therein. The law simply indicates the designation of jurors, and provides that they shall have the same qualifications as required for juries by the laws of the States. That was all the qualification which Congress imposed on jurors. Is this a State? Are we now a portion of the State of Maryland and have we imposed on us the laws of 1777? By no means. This Territory belongs to the United States, and the jurisdiction of the United States alone dwells here. On the organization of this District it was provided that the laws of Virginia, as then existed, should be extended to that portion of the District ceded to the United States, and so with regard to that portion ceded by Maryland, but this applied to civil not to criminal procedure. The act of July 20, 1840, amended the act of 1800, which provided that jurors, to serve in Courts of the United States should, in conformity with the practice in the State or District, be designated by lot or otherwise. Its operation was to give validity to the practice then prevailing. The act of 1840 provided that jurors, to serve in Courts of the United States, in each State, should have such qualifications as are required of jurors to serve in the highest State Courts. He argued that Congress, having provided the mode for designating jurors, and having imposed no property qualification, there is no warrant at all for a property qualification within this District. The reason of making that law conform to the State law was, that there might not be two modes of procedure. It was to harmonize the practice. There is no warrant under the act of Congress which makes the act of the Assembly of the Colony of Maryland in 1777 law in the District of Columbia at this day. Counsel felt a strong belief as to the right of the prisoner to he tried by twelve men, without regard to property qualifications. The act of the General Assembly of Maryland, of 1801, reduces the qualification of jurors, and enacts that jurors may be summoned of the most wisdom and experience, having $300 worth of property, and that no challenge shall be allowed against any juror for want of such qualification. The direction was to the Sheriff. But the want of a freehold should not be in itself any cause of challenge. The act was simply directory, and indicated to the Sheriff merely that he should have wise and discreet men as jurors. The property qualification required was to be in the State of Maryland. Would his Honor say, in this case, whether the property should be there or in the District of Columbia? If the Court took the law, it must take the whole law. The law being inapplicable no such qualification can be imposed, and certainly it ought not to be applied in a case which appeals to the heart of every man, but least of all, perhaps, to that man who has no other possession than a pure, honest heart. I submit that the Judge can find no warrant to impose the property qualification in this case. It was a mere technicality contrary to the spirit of the age. If the practice is not warranted by the sovereignty of the United States it could not be imposed on this prisoner.

The District-Attorney replied. He would not discuss the propriety of the law. The question to be determined is, what is the law? Not whether good or bad, wise or foolish, but what says the statute? He imagined that his Honor would not go behind a law, to inquire into its propriety, no matter how repulsive to his Honor's feelings. As to its practice, he would admit he had not previously insisted on the law, but it was because, he would frankly confess, he was not aware of the existence of the law at that time. This rule was frequently practiced here, and resorted to in many cases where his colleague (Mr. Carlisle) had been counsel. The deviations were rather exceptions than otherwise. It was resorted to in the case of Edwards, and it was the practice of the late District-Attorney and his predecessors to enforce the law. Previous to the year 1777 the law of Maryland required a freehold qualification, but at that time the freehold qualification was dispensed with, as far as the Provincial Conrt was concerned. The law of October, 1777, extended the provisions of the existing law, and applied them to the County Courts, making $800 worth of property necessary for the qualification of a juror. The gentleman says this is an old statute of one hundred years ago. It may be better or worse for that. It was instituted about the time of the Declaration of Independence, when it might be supposed our fathers knew what was in accordance with the rights of man. In 1801 Congress applied to the District of Columbia the laws of Maryland then in force. Did not that constitute them laws of the United States and not of Maryland? It was precisely as if Congress had taken up these laws and enacted them "*ipsissimis verbis*." This then was a statute of the United States, prescribing the qualification of jurors—and being so, it was the law of the land and the law of this case. It was sufficient for him that the public prosecutor should know it was the law, and stand upon it because it was the law. He knew of nothing that would justify him in departing from that rule. Bnt, say the gentlemen on the other side, if Maryland sees fit to change her laws after being adopted by the United States, a corresponding change should be effected here; that we should look not to Congress, but to the Legislature of Maryland for the laws to govern us. The argument carried an absurdity on its face. The gentleman argued that the law required property to be held in the State of Maryland, and not in the District of Columbia, and that though the law was adopted here it does not apply to the District. All the Statutes of Maryland that extended over the District used the phrase "in this Stete," and yet it had always been held that that phrase applied equally to this District. How were they entitled in this District to the benefits of common law? Solely through their connection with tha State of Maryland, not through their connection with the United States. If it was not through the State of Maryland they had no common law at all, and the prisoner had better be discharged at once. The very authority cited by the other side, the act of Congress of 1789, settled this question. It settled the qualification of jurors, and declared that the provisions of the common law, as modified by the Statutes of Maryland, should continue to be the rule of law in regard to jurors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stanton—We have it then declared by a gentleman who has been practicing law here for fifteen years, who is the District-Attorney of the District of Columbia, and whose appointment has been ratified by the Senate, that he did not know that the property qualification was necessary. If that is so, where has this law been? Buried for one hundred years, and dug up for the prosecution of Daniel E. Sickles! Who brought it to his notice? He says his colleague had tried a case in which he had seen the rule enforced. Then if he had not been so associated, Mr. Sickles would have been tried by a man with a heart in his breast, not with money in his pocket. The practice of the Court is the law of the Court, and if it lay so deeply hidden that a man practicing in it fifteen years did not know there was such a law till he had to arraign Mr. Sickles, it is not the practice of the Court, and not the law of the Court.

The Judge—You had better understand the practice about this law. It has been enforced here very often. The District Attorney may waive it if he please. I know very well that the late Mr. Fendall, District Attorney, used to ask the question. Sometimes Mr. Key did and sometimes he did not.

Mr. Stanton—That is precisely the point of view in which I proposed to discuss it; these objections alluded to were sporadic, exceptional cases. The question arises, whether the rule sought to be applied by the District-Attorney for the first time is the law of the land, or whether it is not merely acquiesced in, never having any real foundation in the statutes of the land. It is urged here as the practice of the Court, but to make that practice law it must be uniform. Then, as to the express statute, how stands it? The act of 1777 was merely a directory statute; it directed the sheriff to summon men having freehold property, but provided that that should be no cause of challenge. He stood not here on the ground that the law of the State of Maryland had changed, and did not now require the property qualification, but on the ground that that law never did apply to this District. He was satisfied that it was never contemplated by act of Congress to make the laws as to the property qualification of jurors applicable in the District, because then they would have the Penal Act of Maryland operating in one county, and the act of Virginia operating in another county. What was the common law in this District? It was the common law of England, as incorporated into and made part of the law of the District. In that common law there was no such property qualificaiton to be found.

The Judge—Joseph S. Wright, having been called, and having answered several preliminary questions, the District-Attorney asked him if he was worth $800. He had a right to put that question. It was subjected to by the defendant's counsel and argued. The County of Washington was part of the State of Maryland. The laws of Maryland were extended to the District by the act of 27th February, 1801, and are as much a part of the laws of the District, where not changed by act of Congress, as if Cougress had enacted the several laws in so many words. If this particular provision of the act of Maryland of 1777 has not been uniformly practiced and enforced, I know that it has been practiced and enforced in many instances since I have been on the Bench.

The reason why uniformity did not prevail was, I suppose, that the District-Attorney did not choose to avail himself of the advantage. I think I heard the late District-Attorney say so, remarking that a man did not possess mind according to the weight of his pocket. Whether it is a wise law or not is not a question before the Court at all. The question is whether the law exists. With the laws of Maryland as enforced since 1801 we have nothing to do, more than we have with the laws of California since 1848. With so much of the laws of Maryland as are not changed by Congress since 1801 we have everything to do. The people of Alexandria had certain rules of action founded on the laws of Virginia, and the people of this county were governed by the laws of Maryland as they existed in 1801, so that a very curious state of things did actually exist. I have myself tried men in Alexandria under the laws of Virginia and punished them too when convicted, and I am sure every one who has practised at this bar knows that the laws of Maryland are enforced so far as not changed, with great uniformity. The tribunals of this District have labored under a great mistake for fifty-eight years, if the position taken by the counsel for the defence is correct. All the Courts, and all the Judges who have held Court in this District, have, with perfect unanimity, enforced these laws. It could not be otherwise, for Congress said they should be the law of the District. Congress had the right to change them, because it possesses Legislative power within the district. The law requiring a freehold qualification in the State of Maryland was amended by a subsequent law of Maryland so as to make the non-ownership of a freehold no cause of challenge, but yet it left the personalty of $800 as a pre-requisite for a man's being sworn as a juror. If either the District-Attorney or the counsel for the defence choose to make it a cause of challenge they can do so.

Mr. Stanton—The witness I believe has not answered.

District Attorney—The question was whether you were worth $800 in property?

Juror—I expect I am.

Mr. Carlisle—What was your previous answer?

Juror—That I was not certain.

Mr. Carlisle—You are not certain?

Juror—I am not certain that I am worth anything, but believe I am worth double that amount.

Mr. Carlisle—In property in this District?

Juror—No, Sir, not in this District.

The District-Attorney read the law which requires the juror to have the property in this State, and argued that that phrase applied also to this District.

Mr. Stanton—The personal-property qualification was not by the law of Maryland limited to the County, but to the State. Now, can the Court limit it to this County?

Mr. Carlisle—If the words "in this State" are not construed to mean in this District, we would be left without a single law in reference to testamentary disposition of property, or to property in slaves.

Mr. Stanton hoped the gentleman would not lug in the question of Slavery in this matter. [Laughter.] He argued that the status of property goes with the man.

To the Juror:—What sort of property do you speak of?

Juror—Personal property.

Mr. Stanton—Personalty goes with the possessor. If the juror had $10,000 deposited in a bank of New-York, he has it, according to the view of the law, in his pocket. The residence of the party draws there the *situs* of his personalty.

Mr. Carlisle—I should like the witness to state what his property consists of.

Juror—In notes and debts due me. I have notes in the District.

Mr. Carlisle—Then your first answer was based on doubts of the solvency of your debts?

Mr. Stanton submitted that the question was wrong.

Mr. Carlisle did not wish to be a pupil of the gentleman.

The Judge thought that the question was right.

Juror—(In reply to Mr. Carlise's question)—That is what I meant.

Mr. Carlisle—Over and above all your debts and responsibilities you consider yourself worth over $800.

Juror—I do.

The Judge would not hold that the personal property should be in the District. He saw no objection to the juror.

Mr. Stanton—Swear him.

The Judge suggested that he had better not swear him till to-morrow, as if he were sworn the jury could not separate. It was not within half an hour of the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Stanton—There were reasons why I thought the jury should go at once under the protection of the law. He asked that the juror be sworn.

A juror stated that he should be glad if he were allowed to go home this evening. He had not expected to remain to-day.

The Judge said that course had often been pursued.

Mr. Stanton—It has been done by consent.

The Judge did not think it required consent.

Mr. Stanton snpposed if the juror wanted to go home, he could go under the escort of an officer.

The Judge would not allow the jury to separate.

Mr. Stanton—Then we will not insist. We will consent for the convenience of the jury.

The Judge—Gentlemen of the jury, what is your desire about this?

A Juror—We desire to be discharged. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stanton—I am authorized by the prisoner to say that we assent to the arrangement proposed.

The Judge directed Mr. Wright, the twelfth juror, to be in Court at ten o'clock to-morrow, and told the Jury to make arrangements for a long absence from their families. He gave them the nsnal caution, and then the Court edjourned.

The Jnry is composed as follows:

1.—Rezin Arnold, Washington County, farmer.
2.—James B. Davis, Washington County, farmer.
3.—John E. Neale, Washington County, shoe manufacturer.
4.—Wm. S. Hopkins, Washington County, gents. furnishing.
5.—Wm. Bond, Washington County, broker.
6.—James Kelly, Washington County, tinner.
7.—Wm. C. Harper, Washington County, grocer.
8.—Henry M. Knight, Washington County, grocer.
9.—Jesse B. Wilson, Washington County, grocer.
10.—John McDermott, Washington County, coachmaker.
11.—Wm. M. Moore, Washington County, grocer.
12.—Joseph S. Wright, Washington County, furniture dealer.

The only emotion exhibited by Mr. Sickles since the commencement of the trial was when his old friend Robert J. Dillon, of New-York, stepped up to him to-day in the dock and greeted him. Mr. Sickles turned away to conceal the tears that suffused his eyes.

The arrangement made by the counsel for the defence is—Mr. GRAHAM is to make the opening speech. After the case for the prosecution is closed, Mr. STANTON is to make the arguments on points of law, and Mr. BRADY is to examine the witnesses, and, with Mr. CHILTON to present the closing arguments.

The uniformly intelligent demeanor of the 170 men summoned as jurors struck with surprise the New-York counsel. They say they have never seen so fine a collection of jurors. The fact that while they expressed sympathy with the prisoner, they yet were honorable enough to avow their incompetency to serve, shows what public opinion is in the best classes of society here.

As to the question of property qualification for jurors, about which so much has been said to-day, it may not be amiss to state that in the State of New-York a similar property qualification exists—a juror must be assessed to the amount of $250, and his not being so assessed is a cause of challenge.

One of the jurors—the eleventh—is understood to have stated that since he was sworn he has come to the conclusion that his mind was not wholly unbiased. If this be so, it may affect the present organization of the Jury.

The Difficulty of Obtaining a Jury—Probable Length of the Trial—Mode of Conducting the Proceedings, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

As was generally anticipated, much difficulty is experienced in obtaining a Jury in the Sickles case. The panel of seventy-five, which was ordered yesterday and made returnable this morning, has been exhausted, and with no greater result than the swearing in of just three Jurors. In this we have a significant index to the state of public feeling here. It is especially indicative when we take into account the fact that of the seventy-two Jurors who were to-day rejected, every man who was closely questioned as to the grounds on which he inferred his own incompetency, declared that his opinions were so unalterably fixed as to the matter of justification that he could not render an impartial verdict; in other words, that though the evidence elicited on the trial and the law adjudged to be applicable to the case demanded a verdict of guilty, his conscience would permit him to regard the killing of KEY as other than justifiable and right. The prospects are that from the panel summoned for to-morrow the requisite number of twelve will be made up, and the Court be thus enabled to proceed with the case without further delay. But whether or not, I do not well see how the trial can terminate this week. Much time will be consumed in discussing the relevancy of testimony, and just as much in summing up the case. The speeches on both sides will be exhaustive not only of the arguments strictly appropriate to the circumstances shown by the testimony admitted, but, as I take it, of the subject generally, and the question will now be formally decided for the first time whether the law will justify a husband in slaying an adulterer detected in communication with his wife either *flagrante delicto*, or under such circumstances as may be deemed within the meaning of the law an "act of adultery." As the fact of killing may not be controverted, I do not see what other aspect the case can be made to assume.

Mr. OULD, the District-Attorney, has associated with him Mr. CARLISLE, a leading member of this bar. The lawyers here are much divided as to the propriety of his appearing at all in the management of the prosecution—not so much, it would seem, because of his aiding the prosecuting officer, but because that, after refusing a brief from the defence, he accepted the appointment of assistant counsel against the defence. Judging from the practice in New-York, which almost every serious criminal case illustrates, the mere fact that the District-Attorney feels called upon to obtain legal aid does not seem liable to serious criticism. But whether professional etiquette will warrant a lawyer to refuse in the first place to undertake a defence, and subsequently to assume a position in which he virtually acts as prosecutor, is an entirely different question. However it may be, Mr. CARLISLE'S connection with this case has been made the subject of much discussion, and, I believe I am warranted in saying, has excited no little disparaging comment.

It is said there are several able counsel advising the District Attorney, but taking no part in the public proceedings. Among these, I know, is Mr. BRADLEY, another lawyer of eminence and ability. I am informed, from a reliable source, that, so far from his either asking or desiring to be appointed as assistant prosecutor, he has invariably and most unequivocally deprecated the notion that any such application should be made in his behalf. He is in court daily, watching the organization of the trial, but will leave the moment that twelve jurors are obtained, and he seen no more in the case.

It is very interesting to compare the mode of conducting the preliminary proceedings on this trial with that of the Criminal Courts of New-York in cases involving equally serious consequences. One is especially struck, in the first place, by the intelligent looks of the jurors; in the second place, by the old fogyism that pervades all the arrangements and only formalizes confusion. The Court-room is small and badly aired, looks damp and smells musty; the Bench is spacious enough, but so high and

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of fine goods offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A point which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

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embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Hamilton,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
Hamilton,	Hebron,	Oxford,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Oxford,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
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Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have just received and offer for sale some choice and confined styles of

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
including
CAMILLAS,
MOHAIR DE CHENES,
CEBETAS, INDIA GLACE
AND PINA CLOTHS,

in great variety.

Also,

A full stock of NEW SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS.

NOW OPEN
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
FRENCH SACKS AND BERNOUS,
RAGLANS,
LACE POINTS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
RICH CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWL BORDERS
Of the CHOICEST DESCRIPTIONS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.

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ARMSTRONG

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DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and
WHITE GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

500 SUPERFINE FRENCH
JACONET ROBES in DRAW JUPES,
At $5,
FULL 16 YARDS,
WILL BE OPENED,
On MONDAY, April 4,
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.

We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:

BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,

in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,

DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
In every variety,
of the
NEWEST MATERIALS,
Will be opened
On MONDAY, April 4,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
Nos. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.

Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to

DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of

LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,

attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open a magnificent assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES,
BERTHES, CAPES, POINTS, MANTILLAS
AND FLOUNCINGS, all widths.
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COIFFURES, BARBES,
CAPES, POINTS, SCARFS, FLOUNCINGS.

J. G. & CO. invite special attention to the superb selection of RICH GOODS imported expressly for themselves, comprising some of the finest goods manufactured.

Nos. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LACES AND LACE GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

BLACK SILK EDGINGS, 6 cents a yard to $1.
REAL BLACK THREAD LACES, at auction prices.
MANTILLA LACES, CHEAP.
THREAD
EDGINGS,
and
LACES, 31, 37, 41, 50 and 62 cents a yard.
Some of these laces are full FIVE INCHES WIDE.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS, &c.,
For 1859, now ready for inspection
At the Ribbon Store of
L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery,
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JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have just opened a splendid selection of
NEW ROSES,
In Silk, Grenadine, Organdy and Barege.
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RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.

Twenty-five cents for good HAT RIBBONS at Nos. 281 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

SKIRTS.—R. FRANCE, WHOLESALE MANUfacturer of the Patent Extension Woven SKELETON SKIRT—warranted not to rip. It is in every respect the best Skirt that can be made; it is the best for wear; it is best for appearance; it is the best to give satisfaction, and the only Skirt that will save time, annoyance and expense, there is no trouble attending the use of it, as is the case with all other Skeleton Skirts, where tapes are continually falling off or cutting the tapes; in fact those who wish a perfect Skirt should have one of these. All orders promptly attended to. Office, No. 61 Chambers-st., up stairs, next door to Stewart's.

CURTAINS,
LACE,
MACY'S JUST PURCHASED AT AUCTION,
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

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DOUGLAS & SHERWOODS'
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.

Also, their celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are

THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,

containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,

To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 93 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,

Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 93 Warren-st., New-York.

500 PIECES OF
4-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES,
at 20 cents per yard,
WILL BE OPENED,
On MONDAY, April 4,
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

REMOVAL.
GEO. SLOANE & CO.

Have removed their principal business from No. 240 Hudson-st to
No 593 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) and have opened, this morning, a large, rich and varied assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

consisting, in part, of
RICH RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS,
ENGLISH CRAPES, Black and Colored,
BLONDE EDGES AND LACES, Real and Imitation,
BONNET FRAMES AND CROWNS, BONNET RUCHES, &c., &c.

Presenting attractions and advantages to the trade and public generally.

They invite an early inspection of their stock.
No. 593 Broadway,
Branch Store at No. 250 Hudson-st.

223—223—EIGHTH-AVENUE—223—223

CHEAP LACE
EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.,
Opening to-day from Auction,

		at KINZEY'S.
Collars, 6c.	Collars, 1s.	Collars, 1s. 6d., at KINZEY'S.
Bands, 1s.	Bands, 1s. 6d.	Bands, 2s., at KINZEY'S.
Ribbons, 3c.	Ribbons, 6c.	Ribbons, 10c at KINZEY'S.
Ribbons, 1s.	Ribbons, 1s 6d.	Ribbons, 2s. at KINZEY'S.
Bonnets, 1s.	Bonnets, 2s.	Bonnets, 3s., at KINZEY'S.
Ruches, 6c.	Flowers, 6c.	Ruches, 10c., at KINZEY'S.

Wanted—3 good saleswomen.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

PAPER HANGINGS,

DECORATIONS	at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GOLD SHADES	at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GILT CORNICES	at A. HEADDEN'S, 391

BUFF and WHITE HOLLAND SHADES
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LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BERNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from auction at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
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Have just opened a superb assortment of
NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES,
FOULARDS, MOUSELIN DE LAINES, LAWNS, &c.
Family Mourning.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 291 Grand-st

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c to $1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c to 80
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 65
Cotton and Wool and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All Goods warranted as represented. Call and see
ADAMS & SPENCER.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MITTS.—SOLD BY R. H. MACY.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Sold by R. H. MACY.
CORSETS SOLD AT MACY'S.
PARASOLS SOLD AT MACY'S.
LACE GOODS of all kinds sold at MACY'S.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

J. McILROY,
CORSET MANUFACTURER,
No. 67 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

FLOWERS.
FLOWERS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS CHEAP, at MACY'S,
Corner 14th-st.
and 6th-av., at R. H. MACY'S.

SKIRTS—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle, well made, without sewing, for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 a dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. O. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

EMBROIDERIES,
CAMBRIC BANDS and EDGINGS,
NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS at Auction prices,
At MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TEAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, FOR sale by C. E. HARICHT, No. 80 Bearer-st.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,

and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Also
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

GAS-FIXTURES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—Gas-fixtures which have been used, for two parlors, 2d-story, basement and halls. Please apply to J. S. KIERSTED, No. 197 5th st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERGUSON'S SHOW Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham st, near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom on second floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house first class, with all modern improvements; neighborhood one of the best in the city; same block Dr. Hatfield's Church. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND very pleasant and desirable rooms on the 2d floor, unfurnished, with good board in a quiet, private family, at moderate rate; location good. In 29th-st., near Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, inquire at No. 79 West 29th-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS ON second or third floor, suitable for a family of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; also single rooms; house has all the modern improvements; the rooms can be engaged from the first of May, by applying at No. 105 Pineapple-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, from the 1st of May next, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Family private, house first class, finely located. Unexceptionable references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 34th st.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 47 West 11th st., between 5th av. and University-place; rooms on second floor, front; also, some accommodations for single gentlemen; all the modern conveniences. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, five rooms, to let to one family, or two gentlemen and wives, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs; the house is first-class. The best references given and required. Apply as above.

BOARDING—TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD on second floor with all of the modern improvements. Apply at No. 151 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR without board, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at No. 65 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, A gentleman can have a hall room on the second floor, with board, for $5 a week; also, two gentlemen willing to room together can have a large room on the third floor for $3 a week; the table is abundantly supplied and the house in every particular first-class. Apply at No 43 7th-st, near 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT SIX MINutes walk from Fulton-Ferry, brown-stone house, elevated and healthy—well warmed and ventilated in season. Furnished rooms and board to suit 4 or 5 gentlemen; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged. No. 83 Sands st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant rooms on second floor furnished or unfurnished. Also, upper rooms; house first-class, finely located; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A front parlor and bedroom, an 2d floor, unfurnished, near Fulton Ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be had on application at No. 79 Sands-st. Possession given about the 30th inst.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by four persons on the second floor of a pleasantly located house, between 4th and 2d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Three bedrooms and parlors required, unfurnished except carpets. If suited permanent arrangements may be made. References given and required. Address, stating terms, Box No 1 650 New-York Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman who dines down-town, except on Sundays; price not to exceed $4. Address L. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office

ROOMS WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, CONsisting of a parlor, three bedrooms, bath-room, &c., adjoining, for a party of three gentlemen, with partial board; a floor preferred. Location must be between 6th and 9th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. References given and required. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 1,449 Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET A PARlor and small bedroom attached, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders; location must not be above 47th-st; references given, and a fair price promptly paid. Address F. W., Box No. 97 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD wanted on the east side of the town, in a family where there are no other boarders. The room must be large, well furnished, and have all the usual modern conveniences. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND BROTHER wish, June 1, a room and two bedrooms, furnished, with board, in a family where there will be no other boarders; location preferred within a few blocks of Broadway, and below 23d-st. Terms must not exceed $75 per month. Address S. T. Q., Box 950 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—The rooms are large and airy, and have every convenience; are furnished new throughout, and will be kept in the best order; also, a back parlor, suitable for a Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 28 East 28th st., near Madison-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would let their second-floor rooms, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen, with or without partial board, or lady and gentleman, with board, No. 122 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PARLOR AND bedroom and two single rooms to let; also, suite of rooms to let from 1st of May, fronting on Broadway; all modern improvements baths, gas, &c. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 6.

WANTED—BOARD BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a first class family, below 14th-st. Preference would be given to a private family, or to one in which there are but few boarders. Best reference given. Address H. N., Box No 640 Post office.

A FEW BOARDERS MAY OBTAIN ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, will full or partial board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME SECOND-story front room and hall bedroom in 4 h st. near Lafayette-place after May 1, suitable for a gent eman and his wife or two single gentlemen, in a house where there are but few boarders. References given and required. Address B. M. S., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post office.

TO LET—A RETIRED PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th st., would rent one or two furnished rooms to an unexceptionable applicant, without board. Address E. R. L., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TWO OR THREE rooms furnished or unfurnished, in a house pleasantly located, No. 36 Tenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in a private family. Inquire at No. 68 East 22d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding house, "Washington Hall" will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W MASON.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON A FARM at South Orange, N. J. For terms, apply to G. HILLS, No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' Institute meet THIS EVENING, at Cooper Institute, upper lecture room, at 7½ o'clock. It being well known that many substances possess functions not common to others of like composition, the question for conversation will be *What changes in condition occur with primary, non-Organic life which render isomeric compounds capable of exhibiting distinct functions not due to their composition?* Admission free. The public are invited. By order, JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. RIGG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN Racket Club will be held at their rooms, No. 384 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Important business will be brought forward at this meeting, as well as the election of officers for the ensuing year. By order,
GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, President.

DR. STILES, FORMERLY PASTOR OF the Mercer st. Church, will preside at the Noon Prayer meeting THIS DAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the John-st Church. Ladies as well as gentlemen will attend, as every attention to give general satisfaction.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will hold its next stated meeting, in Room No. 23, Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CHESS CLUB.—THE ANNUAL election of the New-York Chess Club will be held at the rooms No. 614 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 7th inst.
ROBERT J. DODGE, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 281 Ithaca Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher of the English branches and of elementary music, either at the North or at the South. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE—AN EXPERIENCED teacher, wishes a few private pupils. Terms moderate. Peculiar advantages to American or foreign students of English. Address LANGUAGE, Box 133 *Times* Office.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Astor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.

Office No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

METAL SASHES AND SHOW-CASES.—Persons about opening new stores, or refitting old ones, will find it advantageous to call on F. A. HOWELL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., where they can select such as they require on advantageous terms. An assortment of mahogany and walnut show-cases on hand.

FOR SALE—THE IRON BALCONY IN FRONT of the Broadway Theatre, 75 feet long. For sale cheap. Inquire of F. C. LATHAM, at the Theatre.

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 289 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Pupils received for the Principals of the following Schools, viz: MusicVille Seminary, Freehold Institute, Irving Institute, Galway Ladies' Seminary, Tarrytown Institute, Goshen Young Ladies' School, Yonkers' Collegiate Institute and Gymnasium, Paulding Institute, and many others. The Circulars and all particulars furnished to Parents and Guardians, Principals and Trustees furnished with experienced Teachers. Teachers introduced to suitable positions in any part of the Union. Refer to the Principals of the above Institutions. Address, or apply to
RICE & ANDREWS.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1834.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $33. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. V. CENTER.
ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. O SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—This school is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Number of boarding scholars limited to 15 boys of about 12 years of age, who will be treated in all respects as members of the Principal's family. Next term begins Wednesday, May 3. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. N. Vanderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received at any time. For circulars with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway and No. 609 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Schools and families supplied with teachers. School with pupils. Parents with circulars of the best schools (gratuitously,) and teacher with positions. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst College, Rev. C. C. Van Norman, and others. Teachers of Music and French wanted. SMITH WOODMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M.Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $4; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen and instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE S. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its 27th semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. O. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. SOYD.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The next term of this Institute will commence on Monday, April 11. For circulars, with references, apply to M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal, Nos. 234, 236, 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 99 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGHAM will be prepared to admit boarders, as well as day pupils, to this institution, April 26. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer session will begin on Monday, April 25. A few vacancies yet to be filled. For terms, references, &c., see circulars which are to be had at the bookstore of S. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway and No. 609 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Schools and families supplied with teachers. School with pupils. Parents with circulars of the best schools (gratuitously,) and teacher with positions. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst College, Rev. C. C. Van Norman, and others. Teachers of Music and French wanted. SMITH WOODMAN & CO.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The Board of Instruction consists of 13 teachers and lecturers. Prof. C. F. Mansfield, A. M., late of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, is principal of the department of instruction. For particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

JULIUS A. F. Y'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Summer session will open on the 2d of May. Pupils are prepared for College or for mercantile and other active pursuits. Circulars can be obtained at the office of the New-York *Evangelist* by addressing the Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st.; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEW MAN, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $160 a session. Number limited to 14. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPEY Bey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 67 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st. James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive into his family a few children, under 11 years of age, to educate. Circulars will be forwarded on application. JOSEPH HYDE, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S PIANO-FORTE CLASSES.—New quarter commences on TUESDAY, April 12. Terms, $20 a quarter of 24 lessons. Two or more members of the same family $15 each. For particulars, inquire at Mr GOLDBECK'S, No. 149 9th st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAM ford, Conn., Z. S. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars address the principal.

LEWIS ACADEMY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, as chamber maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine washing, or can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; any lady needing a bonnet, faithful person in either of the capacities, will find her such. For which she can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands bread and cakes, soups, &c; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has excellent City reference; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; they understand their business in all its branches. No objections to go in the country for the Summer. To be seen, for two days, at No. 47 25th-st., between 6th and Lexington avs. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, or to take charge of a small dairy. No one need apply but a private family. Good references given. Call at No. 539 Canal-st., in the shoe store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF HIGH RESpectability, a situation to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or as housekeeper in a hotel; would take the situation as head nurse in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 321 Sixth-st., Brooklyn, near Degraw, or address A. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last employer's house, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 37th-st., four doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young girl, as laundress, chambermaid, or plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived these last three years. Call at No. 218 1st av., corner 13th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one is a first-rate cook, understands all kinds of pastry; is a excellent washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 288 East 14th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 38 East 30th-st., between Lexington-av. and 3d-av.; have best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go into the country a short distance.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby; has been accustomed as a nurse for the last eight years. City reference from the best doctors. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse with a family going to California; is an expert seamstress; would take care of children; as chambermaid, or would make herself useful in any capacity. Good references. Can be seen at No. 199 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; will be willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 156 Prince-st., Room No. 21, between Thompson and Laurens sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has good City reference from her last employer; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 214 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse, who is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or a nursery. Can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 12 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands every kind of cooking; soups, meats, game, poultry and desserts of all kinds; is sober, honest and industrious, obliging and respectful. Can be seen for two days at No. 840 Broadway, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to wait on a lady or children, going to California. She would be ready to leave on the 20th of April or 5th of May. For references, inquire at No. 26 Morton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a steady and experienced woman; Scotch; can bring up a baby with the bottle if required; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 250 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing. Good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 14 11th st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT GIRL, WITH excellent City references, a situation as regular waitress or chambermaid; will do fine washing; will take a regular waitress' place; takes charge of the silver; wages $7. Call No. 215 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as cook and washer and ironer, the other to do light chamberwork and sewing. Both of them can be well recommended. Call at No. 131½ West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain sewing and take care of growing children, or would go as waitress in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, in the capacity of chambermaid and seamstress, in a gentleman's family. No objections to being where there are children. Good City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 78 Forsyth st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman; is competent to take the entire care of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand. Can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 154 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing, ironing and fitting, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections as to the country. Call at No. 191 Varick st., near King.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing or as good plain cook. Can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 175 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 217 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City references given. Call at No. 140 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do the housework of a small plain family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 137 East 29th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress; good reference given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best City references. Call at No. 203 West 20th-st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SERVANT FOR HOUSEwork or kitchen work, who can make bread and biscuit, and is neat and tidy, a situation. Can be seen at No. 306 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse in a respectable family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 189 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 108 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or gentlemen's washing, or would wash for a small family; good reference given. Inquire at the basement of No. 163 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, by a capable girl; will assist in washing, if desired. Can be seen for two days at her employer's, No. 17 East 32d st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as cook and to do sewing or light chamberwork and nursing; good reference. Call at No 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as seamstress; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address T. J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.—French, German, Scotch, and Irish, with good references, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 8th-st., he ween 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. The German and French languages spoken.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR the encouragement of faithful domestics, No 6 Clinton-place, there is now a number of servants anxious to engage at moderate wages. Servants with good references wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant, as first class thorough cook, washer and ironer; is perfectly efficient, neat about her kitchen and in every respect a most desirable and obliging domestic. Unexceptionable references given. Also situations for two very experienced up-stairs girls and three cook waiters, and fine washers and ironers. Also, a situation wanted for a good German girl, and two very neat, capable nurse girls. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 7 GERMAN PROTestant girls of the most trustworthy habits; 1 to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a private family; 3 for chamberwork, sewing or waiting; and 2 as child's nurses. Can be seen this day between 2 and 5 o'clock at the Broadway Agency, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or as laundress in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up all kinds of embroidery and French fluting; prefers a family going in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No 53 University-place, front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, and pastry. If required, is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 194 West 44th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business, a situation in a private family in the City or country; she would be willing to assist with the washing, or would take care of a dairy if required. To be seen at No. 4 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; she understands fluting, if would do chamberwork and sewing; very good shirt maker. Best City reference given. Call at No. 512 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts. for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; has six years reference from her last place; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 183 25th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART AND tidy young German girls; one as nurse and plain sewer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing to make themselves generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS MAKER, —a American,—the patronage of a few families; can make bonnets and other fancy articles; perfect satisfaction given, or no pay required; terms, $3 per week; or six shillings per day. Address, for two days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a young American widow lady of respectability and refinement, possessing a thorough knowledge of housekeeping; also, an agreeable companion. Good reference given. Address M. F. N., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, SMART and tidy German Protestant woman, a situation as down stairs servant; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good cook and baker; willing and obliging to please her employer; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant young woman who perfectly understands her business and has the best City references. Apply at the Employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD LAUNdress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has lived in the best families in the City 10 or 12 years. Apply at No. 213 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a first-class private family, would like to go in the country for the Summer. The very best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; she is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 191 Adams-st., rear building, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good cook. And willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; can be seen for two days at No. 56 4th-av., near Astor-place. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as laundress, understands mangle, French fluting. No objection to chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young woman; has best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 212 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY INdustrious girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 159 west 25th st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, with ample references, a situation as seamstress and hair-dresser in all its branches. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 72 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Has good City reference. Apply No 119 West 19th st., in the store, till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do light work and sewing, or take care of children. Call at No. 33 East 33d-st., for three days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable married man, with no incumbrance; he understands the management and care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver, is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place, has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, or address F. L., No. 840 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness store.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION BY the advertiser; he thoroughly understands his business in every way; is a good gardener; understands green-house plants; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen or heard of for two days at Trainer's saddlery establishment, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARacter, a situation to do light work in a warehouse, or as porter in a bank; he can be well recommended and has permission to refer to the following gentlemen: Charles H. Russell, Esq. Robert J. Hone, Esq.; Henry H. Elliott, Esq. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9, second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who has a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in general, viz: green-house, hot and cold graperies, flower grounds and vegetables; can lay out new grounds and plant trees; no objection to go any distance in the country; excellent City references. Address C. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND INdustrious single man; is a good gardener, has no objections to take care of one horse and carriage, and is a good driver, both City and country; many years' experience; willing to make himself generally useful. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant, or as salesman in a crockery and China or furniture store. Has five years experience in the house-furnishing business, and can give the best of references. Salary not so much an object as good situation. Address M. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as gardener and coachman; who perfectly understands the care of horses; has several years' experience, and can produce the best of reference. Address Box No. 150 *Times* Office, or No. 171 West 21st st., basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A very competent Protestant young man, Scotchman, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in every department; the most satisfactory recommendations given. Address M. N., GARDENER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who has lived eight years in his last place, and four in his former one; has the best of City reference from both employers, as capable of his business and temperate. Call on or address A. S., at Mr. Lowry's, Saddler, No. 16 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady single young man that thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Any comments left at No. 564 Broadway, in the drug-store, for G. T., will meet quick attention for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses. Is highly recommended for capacity, integrity, &c. Any person in want of a good, capable man, will call or address R. S., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 514 Broadway, or Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in the country; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a single man; is a Protestant; has no objection to town or country, or to travel; has good first class City reference. Address K. P. S., at Mr. Brodrick's, No. 54 East 12th-st., the first door from Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man who can fully understand his business; can give the best of City references; is a Protestant; city preferred; can be seen at E. Cannobell's, Saddler, No. 50 4th av., until engaged, or address COACHMAN, as above.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; is well experienced in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good and careful driver; any one wanting a trust worthy man will call at the house of his last employer, No. 11 W. at 32d-st. Can be seen for three days. Wages no object.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a good situation for his coachman; is a first rate driver and groom, honest and sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Address J. B., for two days, Box No. 891 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVING THE best of references, a situation where he can make himself of value to his employer; is capable of taking entire charge of a set of books; will act as clerk for hotel or steamer. Address INQUIRER, General Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience in book-keeping, a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk in a mercantile house. Can bring the best of City references. Address E. L. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION who has a practical knowledge of fruit, flowers, grapery, greenhouse and vegetable culture; is a married man without family, of sober, steady and industrious habits. Any gentleman wanting the services of such a man, will please address a note to THOMAS, Gardener, Box No. 194 *Times* Office this day and to-morrow. Satisfactory references will be given.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A practical gardener, of 15 years' experience in this country in horticulture, greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c.; had charge of first-class places several years, and is a General in all departments. Best of City reference. Has a small family. A note addressed to D. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman of long and extensive experience in the cultivation of graperies, greenhouses, and all kinds of vegetables; the laying out of new grounds; can take charge of a farm if required. Call on, or address JOHN F. LEMOULNIER, Esq., (for G.,) No. 746 Broadway, New-York, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A steady, trustworthy young man, accustomed to farming generally, plowing, &c., is very willing and obliging, and well able to work; will take moderate wages for sake of getting a good employer; has very good references for strict honesty and honesty. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses. Can produce the best of City and country reference. Address F. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or at Mr. Walker's No. 758 Broadway. Country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man of respectability; understands his business in all its departments; the tasteful laying out of flower grounds, greenhouse and grapery; also fruit and vegetable; has no objections to go to the country. Call or address J. D., No. 26 Liberty st., for three days, with reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A steady, industrious Scotchman; is a married man, has been a number of years in this country; can give satisfactory reference; wife is a first-rate dairy woman. Address W., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man who is a careful driver, and an excellent groom—one who is sober and upright, keeps his carriages and horses neat, and can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address P. M. N., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; is a good driver; can be recommended from present employer. No objection to a short distance in the country. Address JAMES, at Mr. CAMPBELL'S saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or can be seen at employer's stable, 39th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, (PROTESTANT.) A place in the country to care n horse and cow, and mind a garden; he understands perfectly the raising of vegetables and garden-work generally, and will do found honest and industrious. Address HELP, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, married, without children; thoroughly understands his business; would rather go to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, situations, the man as waiter, his wife as plain cook or chambermaid in a good and quiet family, either City or country; or to take charge of a gentleman a house; has several years' experience in this country. Address F. F., for three days, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Protestant man, married, with only one child; understands his business thoroughly; has lived with superior families in the country for many years; best of reference, verbal or written; country preferred; will be found in general useful man to his employer; last employer can be seen at No. 56 Broadway. Address R. W., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man, with the highest testimonials, in the capacity of coachman and groom; is willing to assist in a garden if required, and make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. To be seen, for two days. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a sober, steady, single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference from last employer; country preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A MAN that thoroughly understands his business; has good City references to testify as such. A note addressed to A B., No. 718 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, in the drug-store, for the remainder of this week, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country. Can be seen or heard of for three days. Address R. C. W., Price's Bookstore, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, IN A cabinet furniture establishment, by a gentleman perfectly familiar with every branch of the business; best of City references. Address S. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; is highly recommended for capacity, integrity &c. Any person in want of a good, capable man, will call or address P. R., Box No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a married man, who understands hot-house and green-house, and cultivation of flowers, and laying-out gardens. Apply to MURPHY & HUDSON, Congress Nursery, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care of horses and well acquainted with the City; can give good reference. Apply at John B. Ryer's saddle and harness store No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business in all its branches; good references given. Address L. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS BOOK-KEEPER, or in some similar capacity, by a man of intelligence and capability. Salary no object at the start. Address FOLIO, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION IN a grocery or liquor store. The advertiser is just arrived from Ireland. Address A. B., Walker's Hotel, Greenwich-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A BOOKkeeper, who has a thorough knowledge of double-entry, and can give four years' reference from his last employers, and other unexceptionable reference, desires a situation; is last situation attended to much of the correspondence; would endeavor in any situation to further the interests of his employers. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PROfessor Cumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufacture of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1848 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER AND HIS WIFE—WITH OR without children, may find a pleasant and permanent home at moderate wages, on a farm in Westchester county, 20 miles from the City, adjoining the Harlem Rail road, provided she is a first-rate laundress and will do the washing and ironing for the family. It will be no objection to him if he understands something of gardening. Inquire at No. 67 Chatham-st., room No. 4, over the Bank.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN OVERSEER TO take charge of a cotton factory employing about 70 hands, situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 35 miles from New-York City. The applicant must be a thorough practical man, both in carding and spinning; none other need apply; he must be a married man—middle age preferred. Address MANUFACTURER, Scotsburgh, Rockland County, N. Y.

TO SEWING MACHINISTS.—WANTED, A foreman in a sewing-machine manufactory, having the requisite qualifications and fully competent to act as such. One having held a similar situation preferred. To whom liberal salary would be given. Apply at No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome st.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN IS wanted as gardener from now till 1st November. There is no greenhouse nor grapery, but a plain vegetable garden, with the usual variety of fruit trees and flowers about the lawn. Apply, with references, at No. 211 Pearl st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; one who thoroughly understands the care of children, and who can cut and make children's dresses; City reference required from the last place. Apply between 9½ and 12 o'clock at No. 179 West 11th st. None but Protestants need apply.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO GO ABOUT 80 miles in the country, and superintend a house in which the female operatives of a factory are boarded. All supplies will be furnished by the proprietor. The best of references required. Apply to H. C. HEPBURN, No. 167 Broadway.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, A PROTESTANT, BY a private family, a short distance from the city, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and making ladies' dresses, and will assist in light chamberwork. Apply at No. 156 Grand-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress; one who perfectly understands her business, is neat, and willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself otherwise useful. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st., an experienced cook, waiter, laundress and nurse, for a gentleman's family; also, a large number of well recommended servants are wanted in first-class situations, both in City and country.

WANTED—A LAD TO ASSIST IN SURVEYING. One who understands and would take the care of a horse, and make himself generally useful, and who resides with his parents. Address R., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NICE TIDY GIRL AS WAITRESS; one who is willing to go into the country in Summer. Best of City references required. Apply at No. 19 West 17th-st.

WANTED—TWO WHEELWRIGHTS AND ONE carriage painter. Apply to GEORGE M. TISE, Hudson City, N. J., two miles from Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A FEW experienced retail carpet salesmen. Apply personally. Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD CARPET SEWERS at No. 591 Broadway. No others need apply.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 221 West 31th st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS CHEAP FOR CASH.

Important to up-town families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country merchants, and the public

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice teas, wines, groceries, flour and provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. The undersigned imports his own goods, and keeps $50,000 cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Ooesnit your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

2500 barrels New-Orleans Molasses.
1000 barrels Stuart's Syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black teas, new crop.
1,000 barrels choice brands family flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer,
Nos. 200 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts., N. Y.

CHEESE. CHEESE. CHEESE.

600 boxes prime, late made, mild State Cheese, suitable for the home trade or the Southern market. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by MILLER & ROGERS, No. 55 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUYERS OF ROPE, CORDAGE, GRAIN and FEED FLOUR and SALT SACKS will find it their interest to examine my goods and prices, which are such as cannot fail to be satisfactory.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LA PERLE and RUBIS CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the United States and Canada, for the sale of the CHAMPAGNE WINES of Messrs JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, viz:

LA PERLE AND RUBIS.

The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market.

The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful ruby color, which is natural to the wine. This wine is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is MADE FROM GRAPES OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS.

From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well-known house of Jacques Goerg & Co., and their determination to furnish wines which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these wines.

CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
No. 19 Broad-st.
For sale by all the first-class grocers and wine dealers.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

Of elegant rosewood furniture, superb piano-forte, parlor suites, &c., made to order by Roth & Goddeschaidt, with valuable paintings and costly works of art.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock.

At No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

Embracing the entire contents of the above five-story dwelling. Purchasers are assured that the sale will be positive and without reserve, the circumstances under which it is made making it imperative that the whole should be sold without reserve. Catalogues, giving an accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

Three full suites of magnificent parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade, with sideboovers, with rich carved frames, carved centre, pier and sofa tables, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte, with pearl keys; French music cabinet, two splendid rosewood etageres, with plate doors; superb pier and mantel mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, rich damask and lace curtains, cornice stands with mirror backs, French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, with a large number of valuable paintings worthy of special attention.

ALSO, A VERY RARE AND COSTLY COLLECTION

Of bronze and marble statuary groups, rich Sevres and Dresden china vases, pearl and gold jewel cases, and other elegant parlor ornaments

RICH CHAMBER FURNITURE,

Marble-top dressing bureaus, rich bedsteads, marble washstands, elegant rosewood wardrobe with mirror front, twenty large hair mattresses, rich carpets, with chamber furniture of every description, sofa beds, lounges, clocks, &c. Also, a large and magnificent variety of dining-room furniture extension table, rich china, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, heaters, large iron safe, &c. Commence at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Attention is called to the sale of real estate to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, comprising:

First class House and Lot No. 31 West 18th-st.
Valuable Lots Nos. 94 and 95 Hague st.
House and Lot No. 60 West 29th st.
Two Lots with buildings on 24th-st., near 9th-av.
Two Lots on 46th-st., near 11th-av.
House and Lot No. 171 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Being the finest collection ever offered at auction. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of pictures, equalling in quality any sale ever made in this country, embracing specimens by living artists of the highest celebrity, selected for their beauty and merit, without regard to cost, among which will be found one of the rare and highly-prized landscape paintings by Koeckock, of Amsterdam; also, two paintings, size 40x33 inches, by Wm. Shayer, Sr., said to surpass anything previously executed by this artist, and one of surpassing excellence; also, a superb interior, by Van Famme, of Brussels, of exquisite finish and delicacy; a Winter landscape, one of the rare master pieces of Kruseman, of Holland, size 32x30 inches, believed to be his finest work; as, also, a Summer landscape, with ruins, of the same size to match the above; also, works of Muller, Hammond, A. de Dreux, Partois, Baron, Beanmont; "The Water Mill of Tyng," "Grapes," "North Water," by Adam Barland, of London; a farm-yard, by Herring, with numerous other works of art by G. Cole, the younger Shayer, Schonberger, of Munich; De Brakeller, Van Severdonck, Cornet, Prudhon, Verwell, Schaep, Andrews, Shadders, Gomez, &c., embracing historical and scriptural scenes, fine interiors, rich landscapes, fruit and flower pieces, and every variety of subjects. They are now on view, with catalogues, in our galleries, No. 23 Nassau st., until day of sale. We respectfully invite ladies and gentlemen, lovers of the art, to view this magnificent collection.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,)

April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 Morton-st., near Hudson, all the elegant household furniture, paintings, bronzes, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, gas chandeliers, tapestry, Brussels, &c., &c., consisting in part of solid rosewood etageres, plate glass back, 2 superb French bronze and Bohemian glass column chandeliers, richly carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Hallet & Cumston, Boston; a fine line of oil-paintings, bronzes well worth the attention of connoisseurs, among which may be found, a copy from the original at Rome, "Beatrice Cenci," painted expressly for the present owner by Guido; rosewood secretary and library, centre, library throughout with satin wood; 2 French plate gilt frame panel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with a general assortment of hasehoeot and kitchen furniture; also, about 150 bottles of fine old Madeira and Sherry wines; do of brandy; also, a small lot of Prince Metternich wine, the above wines can fully be relied upon

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Czarina—Betsy Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Ja Dine Chez ma Mere—Mesdames de Marly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Dan Rice and his Mules.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Millers of New-Jersey—The Poor Sewing Girl.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Harry Montford—Red Man of Agar—Limerick Boy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. Dempster's Lyric Entertainment.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....1½ P. M.
North and West Way-Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Sunday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Kangaroo* for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, April 9, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ John M. Pittock, Pittsburgh, Penn., supplies dealers and subscribers with our Daily and Weekly Papers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, with advices four days later, is now due at Halifax from Liverpool, which port she left on the 26th ult. There were no signs of either her, or the *Indian*, due at Portland, at midnight.

After three days' effort, and the calling of about one hundred and seventy names, a jury has at last been obtained in the Sickles case. Considerable time was occupied yesterday in a discussion between the District-Attorney and Mr. Stanton, as to the propriety of enforcing the property qualification. It was finally decided to be proper. The Court meets to-day at 10 o'clock, when the jury will be sworn and the trial will be immediately proceeded with. The arguments for the defence are expected to be very elaborate and exhaustive. Mr. Brady will have charge of the examination of the witnesses.

The intelligence reported as received by a mercantile firm, to the affect that the Peraguay difficulty had been honorably adjusted, and the objects of the American expedition attained, was on Wednesday posted at the Philadelphia Exchange. The particulars are unfortunately quite indistinct, accounts omitting to state whether the exaction of Commissioner Bowlin had been concluded in full, or whether reperation was only partial. A congratuletory dispatch from the President of the Argentine Confederation to the authorities at his capital gives, however, the assurance that the whole subject had been amicably arranged, equally to the satisfaction of the American Commissioner and of the President of Paraguay.

Advices from Hayti to March 19 announce the completion of a truce between that Republic and the Dominicans, to endure five years from the 25th of February last. Several decrees relative to the police of the State had been issued. Business was active at Port au Prince, but inanimate elsewhere.

From the Dominican Republic we have intimations of a serious difficulty between that Government and Denmark, arising out of the seizure of two Danish vessels by the late administration of Baez. A proposition of the Dominican Executive to submit the question to arbitration had been refused by the commander of the Danish frigate making the demand, and as the Dominicans declined to offer other accommodation, a blockade of the more important points was hourly expected.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the resolutions agreeing to a reduction of the Canal tolls, and empowering the Canal Board to reduce tolls whenever they may deem necessary, were passed. The Registry Law bill was discussed during the afternoon session, but without any definite action. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the City Hall act was passed. The vote killing the bill annulling the building associations in New-York and Brooklyn was reconsidered, and the bill was passed. The bill to amend the excise law was lost. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Water act was passed; also the bill to define the duties and raise the salaries of Assistant Police Clerks in New-York. A great amount of business of no general interest was transacted.

A decision was yesterday rendered by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Old Police force of this City. Five of the Judges concur in pronouncing their discharge by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to be illegal and void, while three are of the contrary opinion. Judges Gray, Strong, Comstock, Selden, and Allen, are the majority, while the minority are Judges Johnson, Denio and Grover.

The opposition to the proposed new Charter for this City, now before the Legislature, is quite fierce. The main objection to it is found in that section which continues in office until January, 1863, the present incumbents in the Law Department, the Street Department, and the Croton Aqueduct Board, together with the City Chamberlain. This arrangement is thought to be the result of a political bargain for the benefit of the incumbents referred to. Besides the Common Council Committee, there is in Albany a delegation of citizens, with a numerously signed remonstrance against the passage of the bill.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Dr. Gunn as Health Officer, in the place of Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Jerome as Physician to the Marine Hospital. The vote in each case was 28 to 4.

The fugitive slave case was yesterday decided by Commissioner Longstreth, by the discharge of the prisoner. The decision was founded principally on the failure of the prosecution to establish the identity of the alleged fugitive. The claimant says that he escaped in November, 1854, while it was in evidence that he was in Harrisburg as early as the Winter of 1853, or the Spring of 1854. The height of the negro also varied three inches from the description in the power of attorney.

A terrible conflagration was raging in New-Orleans yesterday afternoon, the loss by which had reached a million dollars. The Lower Levee cotton press, containing 10,000 bales, was consumed, with four squares, embracing 70 houses.

The Board of Councilman held a session last evening. A communication from the Mayor with reference to the proposed alterations in the City Charter was received. After considerable confused debate it was received and ordered on file.

The Board of Education, last evening, elected Henry C. Boyd Chief Clerk in the Depository, at a salary of $1,100 per annum, and increased the salary of the Receiving and Delivery Clerk to $1,100. Some other uninteresting routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, was rather a pleasant reunion than a business meeting. They met for the first time in their new room at Castle Garden. A number of Ex-Commissioners were present, among them C. H. Marshall, G. W. Blunt, Jas. Kelly and R. Garrioue, Esqrs. No business of importance was transacted beyond passing a resolution determining to license fifty emigrant runners to solicit, and five steamboats to land passengers. A collation, which afforded an opportunity for calling up reminiscences of the early days of the Commission, was served up after the business had been disposed of.

The old story of the Boker and Dean marriage was brought up again, incidentally, in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Henry Berthold, one of the officers of the Court, has been sued on a mortgage given by him to Mr. Boker, and he defends on the ground of set-off for money due him for the board and care of Mr. Boker's daughter Petronilla, during the trial of the *habeas corpus* case before Justice Davies. The plaintiff moves to strike out this answer.

The ship of Cotton, yesterday, reached 8,000 bales, including 6,000 bales *in transitu*. Prices were quite firm. Flour was somewhat brisker. Grain continued depressed. The movements in Provisions were fair. Sugars and Molasses were in moderate demand. Coffee was freely sought after. A cargo of 3,000 bags Rio was purchased at 11½c. per pound. The sales of Naval Stores included 3,000 barrels Common Resin, to arrive and afloat, at $1 62½ per 310 pounds; and 350 barrels Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@53½c. per gallon. Rice was in good request. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 526.

The Cattle Market of the City received 3,367 fresh bullocks during the week ending yesterday, which is about the average weekly supply for two years past. Owing to small receipts for the previous market and the cool weather yesterday, together with an unusual influx of country butchers, the demand was brisk and the advanced rates of the last market day were maintained. The best cattle sold at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. net, for the estimated dressed weight of the quartere, and very few of the poorest sold below 9½c. There were comparatively few animals offered of the "scalaweg" order, and the average of all sales ranged at about 10½c. The yards were cleared before sundown. The competition between the various railroads has reduced the freight from Western localities to a lower point than ever before. Some bullocks came through from Cincinnati to this City for less than $7 per head, while $17 per head has sometimes been paid hitherto. While these low rates prevail, we may look for increased receipts from the West.

The Insurance Department.

We mentioned, some weeks ago, the introduction by Mr. Opdyke, in the Assembly, of a bill creating a Department of the State Government to superintend the business of Insurance, as another, and very useful department does that of Banking. It was introduced with the concurrence, tacit or express, of all the Insurance Companies in this City, and at the special instance of several of the most prominent and respectable of them. No charge is proposed to be made upon the Treasury, as the expense of the Department is to be defrayed by a small tax upon the Companies themselves, to which they by no means object in view of the benefits to be secured.

On Saturday the bill was considered by the Grinding Committee, and reported to the House for action by a vote of seven to one. Representatives of leading Insurance Companies were heard by the Committee in favor of the measure, and Comptroller Church, with Mr. R. Chamberlain, his Insurance Clerk, against it. The Comptroller opposed it on distinct party grounds, as detaching from the power and importance of his office. Among other points urged by him and his Clerk, it was insisted that no necessity existed for the new Department, as the duties were already fully discharged by a single clerk, at $1,200 a year.

In reply, it was stated that Chamberlain, the clerk referred to, was President of the "New-York Insurance Company," which advertised $500,000 capital, collected a large amount of premiums and exploded, paying nothing; that the counsel and one of the Directors of that precious Company was Chairman of the first Board of Commissioners appointed by Comptroller Church to pass upon the qualifications of new Companies; that in two recent cases when applications were made to the Comptroller for an examination, Chamberlain was appointed Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, but did not act; that the two other Commissioners made the examination in half an hour and charged $300 in each case; that the payment of this charge was declared to be a condition precedent to the issuing a license by the Comptroller; that therefore the bill was paid, but under protest, and a suit commenced by one of the Companies to recover back a portion of the amount; and that in the course of the discussion in relation to the payment of the $300, one of the Commissioners stated to the Secretary of the Company that one Company had paid them $1,500 fees to pass their papers, the Secretary replying that he thought it cheap, considering the amount of perjury involved. It was moreover stated before the Committee that a large number of bogus Companies had been passed, and licensed by the Comptroller during his term of office. Such facts as these, hidden from the public, but well known to insurance men, show why it is that the officers of the sound Companies desire an Insurance Department, with a competent and honest man at its head. The Comptroller necessarily commits the business to a clerk, and what sort of a clerk, the history of Mr. R. Chamberlain may partly show. Enormous interests are dependent upon our insurance companies. Many of them—the majority no doubt—are well managed, sound, and worthy of trust and confidence. But the community have no ready means of detecting those which, like the "New-York Insurance Company," are rotten swindling concerns. Hence the necessity for a thorough supervision, which shall scrutinize regularly and frequently the securities which represent their capital. The strongest temptations to knavery exist in getting up the stock of new companies. Ingenious artifices are resorted to for purposes of deception and fraud, requiring constant vigilance and intimate knowledge of the business for their detection.

We cannot conceive of any valid reason why the bill should not pass. It is greatly needed for the protection of the people, and it will cost the State nothing. The Insurance Companies would seem to be the only quarter from which objection could come, but they on the contrary are unanimously for the measure.

A Prince in Prospective.

It may have escaped the attention of those of the City Councils who are intrusted with the dispensation of civic hospitality, that a proper object of courtesy is probably within sight of our shores. We allude to Prince Adalbert, of Prussia. Our last information from Havana bespoke his presence in the insular capital, the guest of the Captain-General, and announced his departure for New-York on board his flagship, the *Géfion*, Captain Donner—for Prince Adalsert is Grand Admiral of the Prussian Navy, in which the *Géfion*, although bearing no more than forty-four guns, is a first-class vessel, and not without historical repute. For that same keel has carried the noble sailor all around the world; and, if we mistake not, was the very craft which bore him to that fierce encounter with the pirates of the Riff, from which, it is lamentable to remember, he came off much the worse. May the actual Spanish expedition against the "riff-raff" of the seas avenge him mightily!

For the rest, to grow personal, our coming visitor is a first cousin of the reigning though no regnant King of Prussia, and figures in the Gotha Almanac with the full title of Prince Henry William Adalbert, and with the description of Chief-of-Brigade in the Russian army—his age forty-seven years. There is much the Prussian voyager may find in this his first visit to America to enlarge his experience, and develope those professional ideas which the chieftainship of a navy mustering in all no more guns than would arm two of our line-of-battle ships, can hardly be supposed to have expanded to alarming dimensions. Should he accidentally bring his gallant little vessel to anchor in the shadow of the Russian *General Admiral*, he may obtain some valuable and novel views in naval architecture. All else, we trust, the municipal entertainers of Amin Bey and Mohammed Pacha will be prepared to show him in painful detail, and with appropriate ceremony. Scions of royalty come not with the blossoms of every Spring. Who was it told the story of an eccentric, who, tired of dinner-giving, resumed all his hospitality in honor of the first ensign of the army he had ever encountered?

Women in Court.

We think the appearance of women in Court-rooms is sometimes unwarrantably censured. There are occasions, indeed, when no modest woman should be voluntarily present. And the same rule is applicable, with entire correctness, if not with equal force, to men. When the ends of justice requlre indecent details to be exposed to Courts and Juries, why should the room be crowded with men and boys? Has modesty no claim upon males, or is it a virtue that should be monopolized by the weaker sex? It is not, indeed, to be denied that the uncalled for attendance of women at such trials is a frequent occurence, and a very gross impropriety. Nor is it questioned that the female character is compromised vastly more by such conduct than that of the opposite sex. But there are very many trials which involve nothing indelicate, trials where the rights and interests of their sex are at stake, which women may witness, if they please, without subjecting themselves to just rebuke, though they do not occupy seats on the bench, serve on juries, or participate in legislation. But they are, nevertheless, amenable to the laws, in their property and their persons. It would, therefore, seem that their appearance in the tribunals where the law is administered, should not, necessarily, call down upon their heads the opprobrium of public censure.

An evening paper, in its account of the recent Stephens case, mentions, as a notable fact, that "some fifteen ladies who had been admitted to the Court-room, occupied seats on the west side, within the bar." When it is considered that Courts are, by statute, required to be public, and open to all persons, the wonder in the case referred to must consist in the circumstance that some of the persons were "ladies." Otherwise they might have come in as of right, and without special "admission." Why should the attendance of a few women occasion particular remark? A husband was to be sentenced for the murder of his wife. Great efforts were expected to be made in his behalf by astute and devoted counsel. The whole trial had been a history of domestic tragedy. If the prisoner was really guilty, his crime was the destruction, by slow poison, of an amiable, trusting, defenceless wife. Surely, it is not strange that other women, wives and mothers themselves, should feel interest in the case, and be prompted by that interest to witness the closing scene of the trial.

None can reprobate more strongly than we the practice of women crowding to trials where unclean details are called out in the testimony. Yet we do not for a moment believe that they are influenced by the same degraded motives which bring men to the like places. An unregulated curiosity, so strong in the sex, often impels females to listen to what should never reach their ears. But, at the same time, we are cultivating a kind of squeamishness in regard to what women may witness, and where they may go, for which there is no foundation in good taste, common sense, or morals, and which betrays a prurient state of mind in those who censure.

May at the Academy of Music.

It is a mistake on the whole to style Mr. Ullman the "Napoleon" of the Opera. He is not in the least like Napoleon, and if he were we should have seen the last of the opera long ago. Fourteenth-street would have been appalled with a miniature burning of Moscow. *Prime donne* and tenors, bassoons and violins would have formed an Eylau in the East River; and the extravagant manager would have rushed madly upon his Waterloo in the Treasurer's Office, or the Director's Room.

None of these disasters have occurred. On the contrary, the *Impresario* of the Academy has passed safely through the perils even of a New-Orleans campaign; and now returns to us bringing what Packenham failed to win, "beauty and booty," both from the sunny South. He comes "before the swallows dare," the swallows like prudent birds dreading bronchitis too much to venture on these April airs of ours, and on Monday night will take the Academy by storm with the strange sensation of a genuine lyric drama.

Of course, after saying this, we need not add that he has left the lovely Piccolomini behind him. "Young New-York" may tear its hair over this announcement, and probably will. But all the real lovers of the Opera, who can't help thinking dramatic intelligence, lyric passion, and the magnetism of a nature thoroughly musical, important elements in the making of a *prima donna*, will rejoice exceedingly to know that Madame Gazzaniga is to be Queen of this sudden Operatic May, and that she is to reappear before us in that captivating opera of "La Traviata," which might have been written for her special qualities of dramatic talent and lyrical inspiration. Our long musical Lent has stimulated an operatic hunger and thirst, which will assuredly turn Monday night, with a perfect disregard of times and seasons, into a genuine *Mardi-Gras* at the Academy of Music.

A Queer Question for a Newspaper to Ask.—The Washington *Union* has evidently passed into new, or at least, inexperienced hands. It treated its readers to a homily yesterday, on a subject with which the writer thereof had no practical acquaintance, to wit: "Journalism," in the course of which occurs this remarkable sentence: "But we are sometimes compelled to ask if newspaper enterprise and competition are not productive of great moral evils." What appeare to have excited the *Union* is the surprising enterprise shown by the New-York Press in reporting occurrences in Washington, which the local papers do not think of sufficient consequence to be taken notice of, and the great moral evil consequent upon such enterprise is, that the people of Washington have to depend upon the Times, and other New-York papers, for an account of affairs happening in their own streets. The morning after the shooting of Barton Key by Sickles, the *Times* contained three columns in relation to the sad affair, which had been furnished by telegraph, while none of the Washington papers contained more than a half column, giving only the most meagre details. It is no wonder that the *Union* should be so often compelled to ask itself if newspaper enterprise is not often productive of great moral evils. But if the *Union* would depend more upon its enterprise, and less upon Government subsidies for a support, we are disposed to believe it would think differently on the subject of newspaper competition, and be pretty sure of answering its own question in the negative.

Legislative Anti-Slavery Movements.—The Personal Liberty bill has been defeated in our State Assembly—*sixteen* Republican members voting against it, and *fifteen* not voting at all. A similar bill has met a similar fate in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

We are very glad of this result. More than once since this bill was introduced at Albany, we have expressed the opinion that it was not called for by any public necessity; that the cases to which it is intended to apply have ceased to arise, and that it could therefore do no possible good, but would certainly do a good deal of harm, by fortifying the conviction in the Southern mind of a deadly hostility on our part towards them. Aggression by words and menaces is bad enough, even when it is called for by some public emergency; but when it is wholly gratuitous and needless, it becomes doubly insulting, and can only do mischief.

The object with which the bill was presented, was undoubtedly to satisfy the expectations of the ultra Abolitionists, and demonstrate to their satisfaction the soundness of the Republican Party upon all the topics growing out of Slavery. The attempt was a very foolish one, and, under present circumstances, will react. It is impossible for the Republicans to go far enough to meet the views of Abolitionists without going too far for the toleration of more conservative Anti-Slavery men; and they are in far greater danger on this side than on the other.

We cannot help regarding the *Proxy bill*,—giving to members of religious and benevolent societies the right of voting by proxy,—as a still more lamentable mistake in the same direction. Its immediate object is palpable enough. It is designed to place the American Tract Society in the hands of that portion of its members who wish it to publish tracts on Slavery. Whether the end be good or not, it should only be sought by fair and open means. These Societies have always been allowed to regulate their own internal affairs hitherto,—and it is an unjust encroachment on their rights for a political party in the Legislature to impose upon them rules and regulations which they have not seen fit to adopt for themselves. If it may be done in this case, it may in every other; and all the religious and benevolent societies of the State are therefore interested in preventing so great a wrong. It will be a new feature in partisan controversies to see a political party thus attempting to dragoon by law a missionary association into its special service.

The Importance of Writing so as to be Understood.—The decision by the Court of Appeals in favor of the old Police, which has just been rendered, will entail a very heavy bill of costs upon this City, and involve the Police Commissioners in a mesh of difficulties from which they will not be able to extricate themselves in a hurry. All the troubles and vexations growing out of this Police imbroglio have been occasioned by the bungling and ambiguous manner in which the act creating the new Police force was drawn up. No two persons on reading the act would be likely to agree in opinion as to its meaning. The Court of Appeals has twice been equally divided in pronouncing judgment in respect to it, and at last comes to a decision by a mere majority; and deciding, too, directly contrary to what the framers of the act say they meant by it. So, in consequence of a mere matter of defective grammar, a lack of perspicuity in the wording of an act which any man of ordinary education might have written with perfect clearness, the City is to be put to an expense of nearly a million of dollars. It would save the people an enormous sum of money annually if the State were to employ a competent person to draw up the bills presented to the Legislature, so that they should be sure of expressing precisely what their framers intended.

Zoological Museum in Cambridge.—Some time ago Professor Agassiz proposed to deposit his large collection of zoological specimens in a museum for the use of the public, provided such an institution should be established. No offer more truly munificent could proceed from any scientific man, and it has been met with prompt liberality by the people and Legislature of Massachusetts. On Saturday a bill was introduced in the Senate at Boston to incorporate a Board of Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The act authorizee said trustees to hold real and personal property not exceeding $300,000. Mr. Wm. Gray, one of their number, has already contributed $50,000, and the State is to appropriate the proceeds of lands in the vicinity of Boston, contingent upon the subscription by individuals of a certain amount in aid of the institution.

With characteristic generosity, Professeor Agassiz proposes to receive into his laboratory in the contemplated Museum building, when completed, any teacher connected with the Public Schools of the State desirous of fitting himself to teach Natural History, and to give him such information as he can, free of charge, during as long or as short a period as he may choose, setting no other limit to such admission than the capabilities of the rooms devoted to the instruction of pupils.

The Boston journals are emphatic in their applause of Professor Agassiz, and well they may be. The Old World has made no more valuable contribution to the New than that distinguished gentleman. Holding, as he does, the first place in his chosen department of science, he adorns his high position by modesty scarcely less eminent, and by all the personal qualities which win and fix the regard of mankind. His very presence in this country, as has been well remarked by a Boston paper, is a continued act of self-sacrifice. The highest honors vainly await his acceptance in Europe. He has rejected an imperial invitation to the most attractive post the Old World could offer to a man of his tastes and pursuits. We rejoice and are proud that he is appreciated in the United States, and especially in that section of the country where he has chosen to fix his residence. Massachusetts honors herself in establishing a Museum for Agassiz, and if his name were capable of additional lustre his devotion to the cause of popular instruction, evinced in his recent proposal, would confer it.

The Sickles Trial.—A Jury has been impanneled at last for the trial of Mr. Sickles. The twelfth dispassionate man, who had no opinion or sympathies on the subject, was found yesterday afternoon, and the Court thereupon adjourned. The trial will now commence. The Washington *Star* and New-York *Tribune* and *Evening Post* have been stating for the last eight or ten days that the sympathy reported to prevail in Washington for Mr. Sickles did not exist,—that although there might have been something of the kind at the outset, there had been a decided reaction, and that the feeling was now strongly against him. We refer to the matter in this connection only to say that the proceedings thus far do not maintain the correctness of this statement. Three days have been consumed in getting a Jury, and out of one hundred and seventy-nine persons summoned at random one hundred and sixty-seven had no hesitation in expressing their sympathy for Sickles. Our neighbors were too fast or too zealous to be accurate.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Dispatches to Gen. Lamar—The Ratification of the Ouseley Treaty—Points of Difference in the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, April 6.

The sensation paragraphs sent from this city about the new Central American policy are all nonsense. No notice has been given to the Diplomatic Corps, as stated in a dispatch; but Gen. Jerez has been informally notified of dispatches which have been forwarded to Gen. Lamar, instructing him to demand satisfaction of Nicaragua, should the reports relative to the seizure of the Transit Company's steamers prove to be correct. He is also instructed to demand the retification or rejection of the Cass-Yrissari treaty without further delay. This is the whole of the new policy.

The Administration has positive knowledge of the fact that the Ouseley Treaty has been ratified. Lord Napier has received information of the fact, and a copy of the treaty is here, as I before telegraphed you. General Jerez has it. The Ouseley alteration from this treaty as published in the Times is in the twentieth article, in which it is agreed that the consent of Nicaragua shall be asked for the landing of troops by England, *unless the emergency be too sudden to permit it*. Our Government refuses to ask consent under any circumstances. Such is the difference between the treaties, and such the issue with our Government. The clause stipulating that the United States *shall* enforce the neutrality laws has been arranged, and the remaining issue is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Mr. Lamar has not been instructed to come home under any state of circumstances. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Wednesday, April 6.

Letters received here from San Domingo state that previous to the Danish action against Santana's Government, the French demanded the concession of all the gold and silver mines of the Republic. The writer of the letter is entitled to full credence.

The Postmaster-General has by letter informed the Boston Committee, that $12,000 must be deposited in specie for the rent of the Summer-street Post-Office, and $600 for the expense of removal, after which an order will issue restoring the office to State-street.

It is asserted, in usually reliable quarters, that after the 13th of September next the mails will be carried between New-York and San Francisco by the Nicaregua instead of the Penama route. The contract is to continue until the 30th of June, 1860, the end of the present fiscel year, leaving Congress to determine, in the meantime, what shall be done after that date. The authority for this contract is claimed under the law of 1845.

The Jury in the Sickles case is generally regarded as a good one, it being composed of some of the most respectable men of the District of Columbia.

In view of the fitting out of the new war steamers, the Navy Department will probably experience some difficulty in procuring the necessary number of Engineers. There are now lacking of a full complement eight chiefs, twenty-five first assistants, thirty-six second assistants, and twenty-four third assistants. The reason for this is doubtless in the inadequacy of the compensation. There is also a scarcity of Pursers, Surgeons and Marines, owing in part to the requirements of the Paraguay Expedition.

Connecticut Election.

New-Haven, Conn., Wednesday, April 6.

Returns from all the towns in the State show that 129 Republicans are elected Representatives and 100 Democrats.

The Republicans have elected Senators in the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts, and the Democrats in the First, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Districts.

The returns from all the towns but Salem and Ledyard, which last year gave 54 Democratic majority, elect Governor Buckingham by 2,008 majority.

Wisconsin Election.

Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, April 6.

Lynde, Democrat, has about 3,000 majority in this city, for Judge of the Supreme Court. The returns from the State show about the same comparative vote as last Fall. The result is doubtful.

Election in Chicago.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 6.

The election yesterday in this city for Judges and Clerks of the Superior Court resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 2,000. The vote is 7,000 less than the March election.

Election in Keokuk, Iowa.

St. Louis, Wednesday, April 6.

The municipal election in Keokuk on Monday, resulted in the success of Leighton, Republican, for Mayor, by 180 majority. A majority of Republican Councilmen was also elected.

Fires.

IMMENSE FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS—LOSS $1,000,000.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, April 6—P. M.

The lower Levee Press, with 10,000 bales of Cotton contained therein, together with four squares adjoining, embracing seventy houses, have been burning since noon to-day. The loss is nearly $1,000,000. The property destroyed is well insured here.

FIRE IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, April 6.

The dry house of the Tub and Pail Company was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Fifteen or twenty persons were badly scalded and bruised—two of them supposed fatally. They were standing on a platform about fifteen feet from the ground. The heat and steam confined inside burst open the large folding doors with an explosion like a boiler, forcing them off the platform.

The Overland California Mail.

St. Louis, Wednesday, April 6

The Overland Mail arrived here last night, with San Francisco dates of the 14th ult. The news is unimportant. The markets were without change, and there had been no arrivals or departures of vessels.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, April 6.

Advices from Marshall, Texas, to the 1st state that the suit for the forfeiture of the Pacific Railroad Charter has been decided in favor of the old Company.

The Hancock House to be Purchased.

Boston, Wednesday, April 6.

The bill for the purchase of the Hancock House has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Montreal, Wednesday, April 6.

The weather is clear and rather cold. The ice is still fast in Lake St. Peter. Navigation will not be open for a week yet.

The Quaker City for New-York.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, April 6.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. Shufelnt, will leave here on the 12th April for New-York, to run between that port, Havana, and New-Orleans. The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship *Coatzacoalcos* leaves on the same day with mails and passengers for Minititlan.

Non-Arrival of European Steamers.

Halifax, Wednesday, April 6—11 P. M.

No signs of the steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool 26th ult. Weather clear, with a strong northwest wind.

Portland, Wednesday, April 6—Midnight.

No signs of the *Indian*, now considerably overdue.

Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, Wednesday, April 6.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from this port at noon to-day, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 62 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

[illegible] Confirmation of the New Health Officer [illegible] Marine Hospital Physicians—Three [illegible] Port-wardens Nominated—City Hall [illegible] Passed—License Bill Lost—No Ha[illegible] Masters to be Nominated—$2000,000 [illegible] ded to the Albany and Susquehanna R[illegible] ad—The Personal Liberty Bill Re[illegible] [illegible] Disagreed to for Ame[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

The Senate in Secret Session did a good job to-day—I mean that it sealed up a host of open questions, and relieved the anxiety of several careless people. *The Governor's nominees for Health Officer, Dr. Gunn, of New-York, and for Physician of the Marine Hospital, Dr. Jerome, of Tyrannsville, were confirmed.* The new Port-warden bill—Port-warden Beebee's bill, which turned out all the present Port-wardens to make room for six new ones, being deader than a door-nail, having expired by its inherent mortality, as it lay neglected on General Orders, the Governor sent in to-day the names of three Port-wardens to fill the vacancies caused by the retiring of Edgar McMullen, Tibbetts, and ——; Jared Peck, (Ex M. C. of Westchester County, who was formerly a Democrat, and walked out of the party on the Missouri Compromise repeal;) Mr. Hutchinson, (a member of the Christian Union and a resident of the Thirteenth Ward of New-York,) and Mr. Burleigh, (of Albany, anciently Harbor-master, under Governor Clark.) There nominations lie over a week of course.

As to Harbor-masters, rumor says that none will be sent in this season.

The License bill came up in Assembly this morning. Though in many respects it is an improvement upon the existing law, in others it is less acceptable,—among other things, reducing 100 per cent. the price of licenses to sell liquor. Mr. Tuthill moved to recommit, with instructions to make the price for licenses range, instead of from $15 to $100, from $100 to $500. Mr. Van Horn moved to amend the instructions to make the range from $20 to $150. Both these being lost, the Temperance people generally voted against the bill, and it was lost, yeas, 51; nays, 66.

The bill giving $200,000 to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was passed—the Speaker pronouncing it a three-fifths bill. An effort to refer it to the Committee on two-thirds and three-fifths bills was carried, as it did not receive a two-thirds vote. This bill gives the bonus to the road on such terms that it can't possibly be called for this year. The Sachondaga Bridge bill falling into the same category, had the same reference.

The Personal Liberty bill, which yesterday was lost, was in a full house reconsidered and recommitted to a friendly Committee, to be made constitutional, if possible.

The Connecticut Boundary bill has been sent to a Select Committee to report complete. It makes three new Commissioners, and so far is eminently deserving of consideration. But judging from the tenor of the Governor's Message on the subject, the new Commissioner's might feel instructed to turn over to Connecticut a slice of the Empire State, and so far it frightens the Dutchess and Westchester County people. The Committee (which consists of Messrs. Makin, Tuthill, Van Valkenberg, Mallery and Lee) after all its sweatings and cogitations, is unable to report complete at present,—nor have the names of the Commissioners to be appointed under it yet transpired. The Governor's Message pretty distinctly insinuated that the commissions on the subject had already cost more than all the disputed land is worth, and so, possibly, for blessed economy's sake, it may be thought best to let the bill die.

There was a good deal of fillibustering in the House this morning. When the Engrossing Committee reported the Tunnel Removal and the Seventh-avenue Railroad bills as engrossed, Mr. Law moved that they now have their third reading. Mr. Opdyke rose to a point of order—they had been engrossed out of their order. The Speaker ruled that the point was well taken. Soon after a little bill which had scarcely got its growth was read. Mr. Conkling raised the same point, and saying that several which were of maturer age, and had been reported for a week, had not been engrossed, moved a Committee of Investigation to learn if the facts were correctly stated, and if so, by what influences, and the *quo modo*. Instead of granting this request, and so giving useful information to the House which may be of use to future members, the resolution was tabled by a vote of thirty-seven to fifty something. But the eyes of the House were opened, notwithstanding. The explanation made by the Clerk of these anomalies in the order of third readings, is this: Every bill is sent to the Engrossing Clerks in the order of its report from Committee of the Whole or Completing Committee. A long bill, of course, may take so much time in the engrossing that half a dozen short bills may come back end be reported "engrossed" in advance of it. But if a gentleman is exceedingly anxious, and sees fit to pay a man to sit up all night and engross his bill, the Clerk makes no objection. Then when it comes back it goes to the Engrossing Committee—and hence the City Railroads last night reported are ready by noon to day ahead of a hundred that were reported before them. Opinions may differ as to how strictly this custom may conform to the provisions of the 9th joint rule, to wit: "All bills shall have their last reading in each House in the order in which the same shall have been ordered to a final reading in such House, unless the bill to be read be laid on the table."

The City Hall Amendment bill passed the Assembly, where it originated, this morning. It contemplates the expenditure of $1,000,000 instead of $250,000, as by the law of 1858. Mr. John B. Collins, (Republican,) and Wilson G. Hunt, (Democrat,) are the two Commissioners, and it is not necessary to tip the political scale by adding a third. The Commissioners intend to urge the General Government to put up a building for the United States Courts, Post-Office, &c., on the Park, facing Chambers-street, in which case the new City Hall, for City Courts and offices, will be erected with a Broadway front on the Park, and in the rear of the old City Hall. But, if the United States declines to go into the arrangement, the Commissioners will make their building occupy the Chambers-street front of the Park. They hope if this bill is speedily made a law to know from Uncle Sam within one month definitely what his pleasure is.

Will the seventeen thousand correspondents of Glaucus and of his friends, the members, please take notice that the Assembly joint resolution to furnish members and reporters with extra copies of the Red Book was smashed in the Senate? Hence, to ask a Reporter or a Member for a Red Book is equivalent to asking if he will please give him a dollar—for that is the wholesale price which said reporter or member must pay for each copy that he designs to give away.

Senator Wetmore is in his seat and voting.

GLAUCUS.

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the Case of the Old Police Force—Opposition to the Proposed New Charter, &c.

Albany, Wednesday, April 6.

The Court of Appeals this morning rendered a decision in the case of the Old Police force of New-York.

There are three written opinions. Judges Gray and Strong submit opinions in favor of the Old Police, declaring their discharge by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners illegal and void.

The Judges concurring in the above opinions are Comstock, Selden and Allen.

Judge Johnson delivers a dissenting opinion, in which Judges Denio and Grover concur.

The Governor sent to the Senate to-day the following names as Port Wardens: Jared V. Peck, of Westchester; Benjamin Hutchison, of Brooklyn; and W. H. Burleigh.

Dr. Gunn was confirmed as Health Officer, by 28 to 4. Mr. Jerome was confirmed by a similar vote. The negative votes were cast by Senators Brandreth, Doherty, Scott and Wheeler.

The opposition to the proposed new Charter for New York City is becoming quite formidable. Besides the Committee of the New-York City Councils, there is also here a delegation, with a heavily signed remonstrance, from some of the most prominent citizens of all shades of politics in New-York.

The main objection of these parties is to that section of the bill, which, in express terms, continues in office until January, 1863, the present incumbents severally of the Law Department, Street Department, and Croton Aqueduct Board, together with the City Chamberlain.

The presence of this section in the new charter is believed to have been the result of a political bargain, got up between certain Republicans, Americans and Democrats, for the express and sole purpose of benefiting the incumbents referred to. Hence the formidable opposition.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Wednesday, April 6.

The resolutions agreeing to the reduction of Canal tolls and empowering the Canal Board to reduce all the tolls whenever they deem it necessary, were taken up.

Mr. Schell moved to abolish all tolls on the Canals. Lost.

Mr. Schell then moved to abolish the tolls on flour, grain, beef and pork. Lost.

After debate, the resolutions were

...was recommitted on motion of Mr. DIVEN, with instruction to reduce the amount to two and a half millions.

The bills to provide for the payment of the interest on the Canal Commissioner's drafts, and in relation to the Bank Department, were passed.

The bill to increase the rates for publication of legal notices came up for a third reading, and gave rise to a warm debate, but it was lost by 16 to 13.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 6.

Mr. SMITH asked the unanimous consent to call up the bill to amend the City Hall act. This was granted and the bill passed.

The vote by which the bill annulling the Building Associations of New-York and Kings County was defeated was reconsidered and the bill passed.

The bill to amend the excise law was read a third time after several attempts to amend it, and was lost by 61 to 66.

Mr. REILLY moved to reconsider the vote. Tabled.

The City Railroad bills being reported correctly engrossed, Mr. LAW moved they now be read a third time.

Mr. OPDYKE raised the point of order that the Committee on Engrossed bills had violated the rule in reporting them out of turn.

The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken.

The bills were then laid over.

The bill to authorize the Common Council of New-York to erect and lease a ferry slip was passed, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Central American Commercial and Industrial Association.

To incorporate the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company, Brooklyn.

To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

To define the duties and raise the salaries of Assistant Clerks of Police Courts in New-York.

To prescribe the power and duties of Canal officers, in certain cases.

For the relief of the New-York Institution for the Blind.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Philadelphia.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW—INCREASED EXCITEMENT.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says:

"The fugitive spent the night in custody of the Deputy Marshals JENKINS and STEWART. Every kindness that could be extended to DANIEL has been liberally bestowed upon him. He seemed cheerful yesterday, and entertained his custodians by voluntarily singing some racy negro melodies. He expresses the warmest gratitude to Marshal JENKINS for his care of him, and for the provision of all the sustantiate afforded by the market. The whole manner of the fugitive yesterday appeared changed, though whether *from* hope or resignation is more than we can say. We understand that United States Marshal YOST announced an offer to test the philanthropy of the avowed sympathizers with the refugee, to subscribe $250 towards the liberation of DANIEL if he were remanded by the Commissioner, in case the remaining sums be contributed by them."

The *Press* says: Mr. HOPPER rose, in opening, and made a personal explanation. He had come into this case by an accident. He had come here for the purpose of doing his duty, and had performed his humble portion of professional duty with as much faithfulness as was possible. He would remain until the close of this case a simple spectator; but, before retiring, he wanted to make one remark in relation to the evidence that had appeared in the proceedings of the case, as reported in yesterday's paper. It would be seen by such reference that the Commissioner, who now presides as a judge over these proceedings, *had been acting as an attorney and advocate before assuming the position of judge.* Whatever had led to this supererogative action on the part of the Commissioner, he attributed it only to inexperience and hasty judgment. In view of this circumstance—a circumstance he would not comment on at any length—he felt justified *in asking that the Commissioner should retire from this cause.* He did not want to make this thing a public matter; he had hesitated long about mentioning it in public, and, in view of this, he had made a private appeal to the presiding officer before entering upon the hearing of the case to-day. What that appeal had resulted in he would not say, but he would ask, in view of it all, that the Commissioner should retire.

Commissioner LONGSTRETH observed that he conceived the best evidence was that shown to him, and he felt that on that evidence the warrant was legal. Nothing had appeared in evidence to warrant his withdrawal from the case, and accordingly he overruled the motion.

Sharp sparring took place between the opposing counsel on the question of the examination of witnesses in private. During the day, United States Marshal JENKINS, who arrested the fugitive DANIEL in Harrisburgh, was called as a witness. He testified that he went armed to make the arrest, and would have fired upon the mob, had a rescue been attempted. The proceedings in Court had not been concluded at 2 A. M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

EXCISION OF THE COMMISSIONER DISCHARGING THE PRISONER.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 6.

The evidence to show that the alleged fugitive slave, DANIEL WEBSTER, confessed to the officers who conveyed him to the city and others, that this was his first visit to Philadelphia, was admitted after a long argument by counsel. This testimony completely overthrew the most important evidence of the defence. At midnight the evidence closed and counsel summed up the case, occupying six hours. The Commissioner reserved his decision until this afternoon.

The Court House was crowded this afternoon to hear the decision of Commissioner LONGSTRETH. Crowds of whites and blacks were also gathered outside.

The Commissioner said his duty as an officer was a plain and simple one, laid down by law. He discountenanced all attempts of counsel to appeal to private sympathies. At an early stage of the case, he was satisfied that it was intended more as a show-case, but he believed in the largest liberty of speech. After explaining his connection with the case before the arrest of the fugitive, which was merely in accordance with the law, he said there were three things to be proven by the claimant, to wit: debt of labor, the escape of the slave, and his identity. He reviewed the testimony on both sides, and believed that the first two points were satisfactorily proven. He disagreed with the counsel of the claimant on the matter of the time of the escape. It was material in this case, and is evidence that the claimant says that the escape was made in November, 1854, while it was proven that DANIEL was in Harrisburgh at least in the Winter of 1853, or the Spring of 1854. The power of attorney was also defective. In the point of the height of the negro there was a difference of three inches. He confessed he was not satisfied with the point of identity. The prisoner was discharged.

The decision was greeted with immense applause. It was somewhat unexpected from the tenor of the opening remarks of the Commissioner. DANIEL was carried on the shoulders of his friends through the streets and a large crowd, intense excitement prevailing in the city. The Abolitionists propose a public celebration.

Commissioners of Emigration.

NEW ROOMS—EMIGRANT RUNNERS—REPAIRS TO CASTLE GARDEN, &C.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon in their new rooms at Castle Garden. The apartments, which have previously been described, were very neatly fitted up and in every respect are superior to those which the Commissioners have heretofore occupied in Worth-street. Of ex-Commissioners there were present Capt. C. H. Marshall, Geo. W. Blunt, Esq., R. Garrigus and Jas. Kelly, Receiver of Taxes. After the Board had been called to order, Mr. PURDY said he thought a written report should have been presented by the Castle Garden Committee with reference to licensing runners, so that something definite with reference to the action which had been taken might be upon record.

Mr. CARRIGAN said that omission could easily be made good. The Committee had determined to recognize licensing 50 runners to solicit, and 5 steamboats to land passengers.

The Clerk read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Vice-President be authorized to issue licenses to runners, in number not exceeding fifty, for soliciting emigrant passengers, and steamboats in number not exceeding five, for landing emigrant passengers, as contemplated by the law of April, 1857, and in accordance with the requirements of said act.

Mr. PURDY moved to amend by inserting "the Castle Garden Committee and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn" after the "Vice President."

After some desultory conversation, the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Commissioner JALLINGHAM offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been found that the main building and the roof thereof, in Castle Garden, are in a somewhat dilapidated condition, although, in the opinion of architects and builders, no cause of apprehension as to safety from any part of said building or roof exists; therefore,

Resolved, That an estimate be made by a competent architect as to the amount of repairs requisite to be made to said roof and building, and the same be submitted to the Board at the next meeting.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Castle Garden.

According to the weekly statement which was submitted, it appears that 961 emigrants arrived during the week ending April 6 making a total for the year of 7,193, against 8 018 to the same date last year. There are 932 inmates in the institution on Ward's Island, and 50 in the Marine Hospital; $39 883 23 have been disbursed and $21,415 16 received, showing an overdraft of $18,468 09.

After the Board had adjourned, a collation was served up in the adjoining room. Captain MARSHALL, JAMES KELLY, Esq., and Captain PILLSBURY, made a few remarks in reply to or in proposing toasts. The collation was given by Captain CARRIGAN, the Vice-President, on their removal to the new rooms.

MR. DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.—To-night, for the first time, Mr. DEMPSTER will sing his new cantata of "The Princess," the poetry of which is by TENNYSON. Other selections from Mr. DEMPSTER's compositions will make up the programme. The Concert will take place at Dodworth's Hall.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DR. CHEEVER ON THE WORD OF GOD AGAINST SLAVERY.—The large Hall of the Cooper Institute was almost filled to its capacity last night, in response to a call signed by many of our most prominent citizens, inviting the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER to redeliver his celebrated lecture on the "Logic of the Word of God against Slavery and Man-stealing." The meeting was called to order by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who introduced Dr. CHEEVER. The Rev. gentleman spoke for nearly two hours, treating his subject under five heads. 1. That American Slavery is an iniquity viewed upon the grounds of the common law. 2. That it is precisely the same in the States of the Union as that which we denounce as piracy on the seas. 3. That Slavery in this country is the cause of the Slave-trade in Africa. 4. That there is no possibility of putting an end to the Slave-trade, except by the annihilation of Slavery itself. 5. That the highest responsibility lies on the Church and the Ministry to proclaim and apply God's word in reprobation of the sin of Slavery. The Rev. lecturer was frequently and earnestly applauded during his emphatic discourse, and, at its close, on the motion of Mr. GREELEY, he was invited, by acclamation, to deliver another lecture on a kindred subject on Monday evening next.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT OLD DEBTS.—On the complaint made by Miss ANNA FURLONG, who keeps a millinery establishment at No. 29 Clinton-place, before Justice WELSH yesterday, WM. C. KELLY was arrested and held to bail on a charge of annoying her, and of injuring her business and good name among her neighbors. She made an affidavit that KELLY, who is employed by HENDERSON & Co., of the Protective Trade and Collection Agency, was in the habit daily of driving up and stopping in front of her establishment an old and dilapidated vehicle, drawn by a poor and half-famished-looking old horse, there being painted conspicuously on either side of the vehicle, "Grocery bills, tailors' and store bills collected by HENDERSON & Co." The object of the demonstration being, as she alleges, to collect a debt from a person who has no interest in the establishment. The case will be heard on Monday next.

TICKET SWINDLING AND HOTEL EXTORTION.—HENRY BRANDT, a Texan planter, who arrived in this city on Tuesday on his way to Bremen, was induced by a runner to stop at a hotel in Liberty-st., where he was charged $12 for one day's board. He was then taken to a ticket office, where they sold him a ticket to Liverpool instead of Bremen, for which he was charged $54, instead of $18. Leaving the office he was put into a small boat and rowed to a hark instead of the Bremen steamer, for which service the boatman charged him $14, and threatened to throw him overboard if he did not pay it. He paid the charge, went on board the hark, and was subsequently returned to the city, when he made a complaint before Justice WELSH, and SELOVER, the men who sold him the ticket, was compelled to exchange it for a ticket for the Bremen steamer. The others were not found.

THE CITY DISPENSARIES.—The monthly report of the City Dispensaries for the month of March shows that the number of male patients received into the five different institutions was 4,668, and the number of females 6,584, making a total of 11,252. The number of patients treated at their dwellings during the same month was 2,294. The number of children admitted was 4,018, and the number of adults 7,233. The number of native patients was 4,188, and the number of those of foreign birth 6,527. During the same period 24,930 prescriptions were dispensed, and 82 deaths occurred. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. The principal causes of death were phthisis, pneumonia and marasmus.

A STAGE AND HORSES RUN OFF A FERRY-DOCK.—A singular stage accident occurred yesterday. The driver of a Grand-street and Dry Dock stage left his omnibus with horses attached, standing at the corner of Tenth-street and Avenue C. One of the horses in rubbing his head against a lamp-post, loosened the bridle from his head, and taking fright, started to run. Both horses ran down the street in a direct line for Greenpoint Ferry. The ferry-gate happened to be open, and the horses dashed through, crossed the bridge, and leaped into the river. Both horses were drowned. The omnibus was afterwards recovered and had sustained but slight injury.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—As the steamboat *Traveler*, bound for New-Haven, was leaving her berth near the Peck-slip Ferry, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown young man who was on board taking leave of some friends, attempted to jump from the steamer to the pier, but missed his footing and fell into the water. Every effort was made to save him, but without avail, and he was drowned. His body was recovered by some boatmen, and taken to the Second Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

THE NEW GRANADIAN SUGAR-CANE.—Messrs. D. T. LANMAN & KEMP have received from Barranquilla, N. G., a bundle of the hardy sugar-cane peculiar to that part of South America. This plant is said to yield twenty-five years before requiring renewal. The importers design presenting shoots of this Cane, gratuitously, to any planters in the South who will apply for them, for the purpose of testing the properties of the plant.

DROWNED IN ATTEMPTING TO JUMP ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—An unknown man was drowned yesterday in attempting to jump on board the New-Haven steamboat *Traveler*, as she left the dock. His body was recovered and taken to the Second Ward Station house. He appeared to be about 35 years of age, of medium height, black hair, brownish whiskers, full face, and very respectably dressed.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—At 1 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the tenement-house, No. 154 Norfolk-street. It was confined to the apartments of WM. MYERS, in the third floor. His loss was $200, and uninsured. The damage to the building, owned by the Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, was also $200, which is covered by insurance.

THE CHILD'S NURSERY.—The proprietors of the *Sunday Atlas* request us to state on their behalf that they persist in the statements of their last number in regard to alleged misconduct on the part of the managers of this institution, notwithstanding their denial, of its truth which we have already published.

BOARD OF CURRENCY.—At the monthly meeting of this Board last evening at Clinton Hall, CHARLES H. CARROLL, Esq., of Boston, read a paper upon the subject of the "Currency in its Relations to Trade," and advocating the adoption of a specie circulation, and the abolition of credit. Resolutions were adopted asking the Legislature to abolish the Usury laws.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.—The Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver the first of a course of six lectures on "The Great Representatives of Modern Civilization," in Clinton Hall, this evening. The subject of his first lecture will be "Columbus—Maritime Discoveries."

POISONING.—A girl named MARGARET MCGINN, was taken to the City Prison on Tuesday evening, while suffering from the effects of poison which, she alleges, was given her by a female who occupied the same cell with her in the Tenth Ward Station-house, on the previous night. It is thought she will recover.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 12½ P. M. yesterday for the Eighth district proceeded from a fire in the smoke-house of Messrs. MCDONOLD & BROS. No. 17 Front-street. The damage did not exceed $200 and is covered by insurance.

SAILOR DROWNED.—During the gale on Monday, SOLOMON REEVES, a sailor on board the schooner *Undine*, fell from the bowsprit and was drowned. His body was recovered.

THE OLD POLICE.—There was general rejoicing among the members of the old Police force, yesterday, in consequence of the reported decision of the Court of Appeals in their favor.

FIRE IN A JUNK SHOP.—At a few minutes to 1 yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the junk shop of DENNIS MURPHY, No. 336 West Forty-fourth-street. The damage was about $50 and was uninsured.

MILITARY PARADE.—The right wing of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, consisting of the State Guard City Guard and Swiss Guard, is announced for parade on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Police Reports.

AN EXTORTIONATE LANDLORD AND DANGEROUS BASHFUL—The Farmer's Hotel, in Cedar-street, formed the basis of ten complaints on Tuesday before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. Dennis Flynn, a well dressed and intelligent Irishman, was the first complainant. He alleged that an uncle of his, on his arrival two days since in the City, stopped at the Farmer's Hotel, took two meals and a lodging, and was compelled to pay $5. The uncle paid the amount. Determined to recover the extortionate charge, Flynn yesterday went to the hotel, and upon making known his business had a pistol pointed at his head by Charles Robert, the bar-tender, with the intimation that he would shoot if he did not leave and mind his own business. Robert is now confined in the Tombs to await an examination upon a complaint of threatening to kill. Several Irishmen, lately arrived from the country, who, with their families, had been stopping at the same hotel, complained of having been compelled to pay twice the amount agreed upon. Justice WELSH obliged the landlord to refund what he had taken illegally.

MOCK AUCTION SALES.—Mr. Henry Walters and his wife, who live in Great Barrington, Mass., came to the City a few days since on a visit. Passing down Broadway to take a glimpse of the Battery, the cry of "going, going" was heard by Mrs. Walters. Presuming that an auction in the City was like an auction in the country—the place for cheap bargains—Mrs. W. suggested to her husband the propriety of entering the place. The husband acted upon the suggestion, bid $100 for a gold watch worth $150, gave the money to the cashier, and the watch to his wife. It was subsequently discovered that the watch was worth less than one-third the sum paid for it. Mr. Walters made a complaint before Justice WELSH, and the swindling auctioneer was arrested and held to answer.

SLUNG-SHOT.—A young man named George Taylor was on Tuesday committed to the City Prison in default of $500 bail, to answer a charge of carrying a slung-shot. He confessed carrying the illegal weapon, but claimed that he did so to defend himself against some persons who had threatened to whip him.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Geo. Burns on Tuesday passed a $5 counterfeit bill on the New-Bedford Bank, Mass., at a grocery store in Eighth-avenue. Quackenbush locked him up for trial.

CHARGE OF LEVYING BLACK MAIL.—A warrant was issued, yesterday, against William H. Johnson, an ex-Policeman, upon a charge of having extorted black mail from Susan Berry, the keeper of a disreputable house. Johnson has not yet been arrested.

STEALING PANTALOONS.—Margaret Finn and Ann Ryan were committed, by Justice WELSH, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen fifteen pairs of pantaloons in a clothing store in Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter Election, on Tuesday, resulted in the complete success of the Democratic party. They not only elected their candidates for Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer, but maintain their majority in the Board of Supervisors and Common Council. Fourteen of the twenty members of the former Board, representing the city, are Democrats, and ten of the nineteen Aldermen belong to the same party. The Opposition gain an Alderman in the First and another in the Seventeenth Ward, and lose one in the Eleventh Ward. The Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer are also Democratic gains. The candidates running throughout the city, received a majority of over 3,000 each. Mayor POWELL and Mr. MOASS, for Treasurer, received the largest majorities. The total vote cast is less then 21,000.

THE RIDGEWOOD RESERVOIR.—The Chief Engineer of the Water Works says the statement made the day before election as to the amount of damage to the Ridgewood Reservoir was much exaggerated. The action of the water upon the upper part of the walls, where it had never reached before, caused some slight damage. The water is now about eight feet deep in the Reservoir. The arrangements for celebrating the introduction of water are progressing as fast as possible. The fountain in City Hall Park will be completed the present week.

A LAND-MARK GONE.—Mr. T. G. BERGEN, who has represented the town of New-Utrecht in the Kings County Board of Supervisors for the last quarter of a century, more or less, was defeated at an election in that town on Tuesday last. WM. C. CROPSEY was the successful candidate. He beat Mr. BERGEN 39 votes.

STRIKE AMONG THE LABORERS ON THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—Some 60 Irish laborers, employed on the Staten Island Railway yesterday refused to work for the pay they were receiving unless a reduction of one hour was made in their day's work. They are required to work eleven hours per day. As serious difficulty was expected, an application was made at the Police head-quarters for a force of men to quell the disturbance. Sergeant BREVOORT and twelve policemen were sent to the Island. The men were at work about three-quarters of a mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, or, rather, were congregated there, the work being at a stand-still—those who were willing to work being prevented from doing so through threats of the others. The officers at once arrested the ringleaders, three in number. As Officer WILSON was conveying one of the prisoners, named BEADLEY, away from the ground, an attempt was made to rescue him. In the struggle that ensued the officer was hit over the head with a stone and seriously injured. He succeeded, however, in retaining his prisoner, and took him before Justice GARRISON, who temporarily committed him for examination. The other prisoners, on promising to retire peacefully from the ground, were released from custody. After quiet was entirely restored, and the requisite number of men were set to work again, the officers returned to the City.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables.

BILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

China, Glass and Crockery,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
JUST RECEIVED,

By ships *Roger A. Hirm, Jenny W. Paine, Roscius* and *Neptune*, from Liverpool, and *Kate Stanler* from Havre, a large assortment of New Goods, which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

DAVIS, COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,
N. B.—Wholesale and retail.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Genuine Cocoaine,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Volcanic Repeating Repeating Firearms.—The wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. They are now conceded to be the most perfect and effective weapon ever introduced.
THIRTY BALLS
CAN BE LOADED AND DISCHARGED
IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE.
Immersion in water does not effect them, being perfectly water-proof. No one going to the Gold Diggins should be without them.
Call and see the accommodating Agent,
At No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
JOSEPH MERWIN.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

Is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Officers of the Army and Navy,
When on duty, will find their comfort greatly promoted by the use of "Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce." Sold by all respectable grocers and fruiterers. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Astor-st., under the Museum.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 823 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 446 Broadway.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 338 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Hatters' Plush and Brim Satins.
Tips and Sides, new and elegant designs.
French Shivers of the most approved manufacture, for sale by ROBERTS & CATSELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Everybody should Obtain a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, to learn their talents, defects, and the most suitable occupation.

Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off Clothing, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing
THOS D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

A. J. Blecker Son & Co. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture, either at the residence of parties desirous of selling, or at their sales-rooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 823 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 446 Broadway.

No More Bald Heads.
Use Dr. MANVILLE'S Ocean Hair Restorative. Large bottles $1. Sold by all druggists.

To Dealers in and Importers of Elastic Goods. Vulcanized Elastic Woven Rubber Fabrics.—The public who have so long been suffering under the illegal restrictions of Horace H. Day, will be glad to learn that they can now make arrangements with me to supply themselves with these fabrics. Mr. Day has been infringing upon my rights by importing and selling these goods; and after a long trial, the questions at issue have been decided against him and in my favor by the United States Circuit Court, in New-York. The trade and the public, after this notice and caution, must abstain from violating my rights. It is necessary for my own protection, and therefore I shall proceed against future infringers in the most summary manner. I am the sole and exclusive owner of the right to make, import, use and sell all elastic woven vulcanized rubber goods and fabrics and of all other elastic vulcanized rubber fabrics, except suspenders, which the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company have the exclusive license from me to make, use and vend, and except also shirred goods. All persons who make, or import, or sell, or use any of these goods are infringers, under the Patent Laws of the United States, and liable to severe penalties. After this full notice I shall make no settlements with those who infringe upon my rights, or buy or sell these goods. I shall go back to the beginning and compel them to pay me full damages for all goods which they have sold during the past six years, and I shall enjoin and prevent them from selling or using these goods for the future at all. No goods can be hereafter made, imported, sold or used legally, unless they have my stamp upon every article, and in this way the trade and the public will know that they are purchasing of authorized dealers, and that they will be protected. I am ready to make immediate arrangements on the most liberal terms with the trade generally, and with dealers in and the manufacturers of these fabrics.

WILLIAM JUDSON,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, New-York,
Warehouse of New-York Belting and Packing Co.

Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery at Flushing, L. I.,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,
Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants,
of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.
Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

Fairbanks
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to every description of weighing, have successfully stood the test of years, and, from their *invariable correctness*, have come to be the
ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF THE COUNTRY.
Descriptive catalogues furnished on application.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at so low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 25 Nassau-st.

"Genin's 507 Style."
Young Men, look at it!
The most admirable Spring Hat.
Every striking point original.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Organ for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Leary & Co.
Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentleman's wear. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED.

FRANES—TARBOX.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, at the John st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Charles E. Harris, B. MCGIMMER FRANES, of Bergen, N. J., to GEORGIANNA W., daughter of Nathan Tarbox, Esq., of this City.

JONES—DUNBAR.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, by the Rev. J. C. Dutcher, WILLIAM D. JONES to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the late Moses Dunbar, all of this City.

DE CASSE—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 5, HENRI DE CASSE, of Elizabeth N. J., to AMELIA, daughter of William B. Taylor, of this City.

CEXTON—KENNEDY.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, April 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. D. Ladd, A. JAMES SEXTON, M. D., of New-York City, to Miss WILLIA C. KENNEDY, youngest daughter of Wm. Kennedy, of Philadelphia.

☞ Brooklyn, L. I., papers please copy.

ABBOTT—COLLIMER.—In this City, on Monday, April 4, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWARD B. ABBOTT to JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of William Collimer, all of this City.

DIED

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, ROBERT JOHN, son of David and Sarah Moore, aged 1 year and 2 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 189 West 19th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DUNCOMB.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, EMMA ROTH, daughter of David S. and Mariette Duncomb, aged 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 92 West 22d st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, DAVID WEST.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Wm. S. Hunt, No. 211 West 20th st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

COWDEN.—In this City, on Saturday, April 2, JOSEPH COWDEN, late Colleul at Glasgow, aged 64 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Thursday.)

DEWEY.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, April 6, Mr. NATHANIAL DEWEY, aged 55 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 127th-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

FINCH.—On Wednesday, April 6, WILLIAM H., youngest son of Charles E. and Mary A. Finch, aged 2 years and 8 months.

His remains will be taken to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on Friday morning, for interment.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 6, JOHN, son of John and Margaret Evans, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 265 Court st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 6, JAMES CHANDLER, infant child of J. C. and Jane E. Johnson.

TILYOU.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday (April 5, SARAH TILYOU, widow of Peter V. Tilyou, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral Thursday, April 7, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, C. L. Ingersoll, Washington-av., eleventh house from Myrtle-av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BARNES.—At White Plains, suddenly, on Third Day, Fourth Month, (April) 5, SARAH A., wife of Elias Barnes, aged 47 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends Meeting House in Purchase, on Fifth day, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the White Plains Station to meet the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

DAY.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 6, LEWIS F. DAY, aged 66 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 77 Sussex-st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken, the next morning, at 9 o'clock, to Elizabeth, for interment.

COMBS.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, April 2, Mr. GEORGE W. COMBS, formerly of Great Barrington, Mass. His remains were interred in Tarrytown Cemetery.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

MATHER.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday morning, April 1, S. AMANDA, daughter of E. H. and E. R. Mather, aged 23 years.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

291. LACE 291.
AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And all goods pertaining to the Upholstry goods business, can be found in great variety and at low prices.
WHERE?
At KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM,
291. Broadway, New-York. 291.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S NEW IRISH BALLAD,
THE ROSE OF TRALEE,
And four other charming pieces of music, in No. 2 of THE MUSICAL GUEST.
Price 10 cents. To be had at CROWEN'S, No 699 Broadway; and all News Depots. Also, at the office of publication M. BELL & CO.,
No 13 Frankfort-st.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 282 Pearl st. to 65 Murray st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

TRUMPS!

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The Publishers have the pleasure of announcing that they commence this week the publication of an Illustrated Serial Tale of American Life, entitled

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BY

AUGUSTUS HOPPIN.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

FOR APRIL 9.

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ANOTHER GREAT COUP D'ETAT
IN
THE LITERARY WORLD.

BAYARD TAYLOR
AND
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

The Proprietors of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY respectfully announce to the public that they have succeeded in effecting an engagement with that distinguished writer,

BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and eighty thousand four hundred acres of land granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 8th day of said County, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 8th day of June next for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and description lists thereof, with prices attached, will be issued by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, } Trustees.
W. W. HAMILTON, }
PLATT SMITH, }

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 6th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half of the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $6,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

WATER POWER—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A large stone factory and a never-failing water power, suitable for a paper mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purposes, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c.; the factory is four story, 50x30. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 30x36 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 71 Maiden-lane.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, VIZ:—Two of those elegant, new, small, three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av., price $4,400. Also three of that beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av., price $3,500; also, the fine three-story Philadelphia brick house, No. 21 and 19 Lafayette-av., price $10,500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, contain gas and Hassan water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. NICHOLAS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn; near the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, situated on the southeast corner of South 8th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District; house 21x57 feet, is in perfect order and contains every modern convenience. There are three lots beautifully laid out in garden, which is well stocked with the choicest flowers and fruits; fountain supplied by Ridgewood water; stable-room for three horses, cow and two carriages. The property will be sold separately or together. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; lot 25 by half block; house 25x80; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; built by Robbins, in the best manner; extra plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and possession given by 10th inst. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 21 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN—One three-story basement and counter-cellar frame house, 19x34 feet, (back piazza,) all filled in to peak, in roof twelve rooms, and marble mantles and grates, gas and fixtures, range, portable heater, &c.; lot 19x75 feet, flagged walks, &c., situate No. 23 Bond-st., near Fulton-av. Inquire on the premises, or apply to FORTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 12TH-ST., between Avenue B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon, lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building, ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES FRYFE, Treasurer, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 48 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale the first class 4-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th st., beautifully situated opposite the Blind Institution, a first-class and convenience; has extra stair. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!—A WELL-BUILT, brown-stone front English basement house, built in modern style, and very convenient; house four stories high and 60 feet deep by 17, with good yard and every way a desirable residence; location 224-st., near 7th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCES ON EASY terms, with all the modern improvements; a 3-story brick house and lot in West 26th-st.—price $5,300; 1 do. on 28th-st.—price $5,500; 1 do. on 23d-st.—price 7,500, 1 do. on 28th-st.—price $7,150; 14 story on 26th-st.—price $8 550; 1 do. on 38th-st.—price $8 000; 1 2-story on Elm st.—$7,000. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 211 WEST 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avenues; an excellent location; lot is 20 feet by half the block; house is four stories, in complete order, has modern improvements, gas fixtures included. Will be sold cheap. Terms accommodating and possession immediately. Apply to No. 308 8th-av. H. G. STONE.

$11,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY house and lot No. 103 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It is one of a row of 22 fine houses, each having a court-yard in front of about 20 feet. Price $6,800; not over $7,000 will be required down. Apply on the premises, or to THOS. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A HANDsome three-story and basement brick house, in a first-class fashionable neighborhood, completely furnished; price, $12,000. One half the amount or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession can be given. Address S. K., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP—House No. 150 West 43d-st., with all improvements. Price $6,500; rent $650. Also, house No. 98 Hampden-st., Brooklyn, within one block of Fulton-av., 21x50, with water and gas; price $5,000; rent $400. Inquire of H. DAY, 82 Merchants' Exchange, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot in West 37th-st; house built of brick in the best manner; 3-story, basement and sub-cellar; Croton water, gas, closets and all the modern improvements. Apply to J. D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, perfect in all its parts, and full size lot; house 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant location. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 38th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THE fine, substantial three-story brick house and lot No. 34 Lafayette-av., near Fulton-av. Also, houses and lots in various parts of the City. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON NINTIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 18 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2-STORY HOUSE, over one-half acre of ground, for $3,000; two miles from Jersey City, in Bergen, near the Presbyterian Church. Apply to BENJAMIN F. WELSH, on the property. Half cash. Stages running hourly.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FIRST CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, within seven minutes' walk of the Ferry, most desirably located. JOHN A. SOUTHMAYD, No. 86 Grand-st., or No. 147 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 26th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE NEW THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front house, No. 56 West 48th-st; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expenses small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 294 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-basement house, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c., on the southeast corner of 155th st. and the 7th-av.; built under the personal supervision of the owner, and a substantial house in every respect. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to D. L. KENNEDY, No. 61 7th-av., or Nos. 56 and 58 William-st.

WANTED, AN EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN the city worth from $1,000 per annum for a country seat on the Hudson River of about 15 to 20 acres, situated not further under than Sing Sing or for property on the Long Island Sound not above Throggs Neck. The situation must be perfectly healthy and near the water. Any difference in value will be paid in cash. Address R. P., box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE (FOUR YEARS TO run) of a first-class hotel, situated in Broadway, in the centre of pleasure and business, well known, and doing good business; the furniture included if required. Apply at No. 105 Broadway, fourth floor, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—LOTS IN BROADway, Second, Leonard, Worth, Church, White, Walker, Canal, Broome and Bleecker sts., varying from 25x50 to 100x200 feet, suitable for first class stores. Apply to THEODORE A. FOWLER, No. 84 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 97 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., high stoop, five stories high, replete with modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC.—It is in excellent order, and adapted for Winter and Summer residence, and at a most eligible distance for those doing business in New-York. The present proprietor has lived there Winter and Summer for the last five years. The house contains eighteen rooms, including kitchen, laundry, dairy, meat-room, Winter vegetable room, and upstairs bath-room, with hot and cold water, water-closet and bed-rooms. Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; 26 acres in wood-land, lawn, flower and kitchen garden, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out; the lawn is parivaled within the neighborhood of New-York. It comprises 8 acres, beautifully undolating, and studded with old and majestic trees. On the highest ridge of the property is a prospect tower 50 feet high, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, embracing Staten Island, Long Island, Highlands of Neshink, &c. The outbuildings are large and in excellent order; they comprise, gardener's house, coach-house, stable, cow-house, chicken-house, barn, tool-house, ice-house, forcing-house, conservatory, bath-house, heat-house. The house is ready for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For further particulars and for cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner and contains 18 or 20 chambers, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 48 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Darien, Conn., within four minutes' walk of the depot, where trains pass five or six times a day each way; 1½ hours from New York by Railroad, containing about thirty-five acres of land, a large two story and basement house, (nearly new) a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, woodhouse and other out-buildings, fruit, shrubbery, a fine grape arbor in full bearing, &c., &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession any time. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The advertiser offers for sale his house and grounds, about six acres; the house is modern built, and replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family who may wish to live in the country, and do business in this City; a large carriage-house, ice-house and conservatory. The view on the Hudson River and surrounding country cannot be surpassed, and the neighborhood requires to be known in order to be appreciated, and highly prized. For further particulars, apply to J. WILBUR, No. 43 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Situated two miles from the depôt, at Bridgeport, Conn.; house built of stone in Gothic style; lower 50 feet high, stained and plate glass windows, stained ceilings, all modern conveniences, 14 rooms, drawing-room, with bow window; 20 acres of land, view of the country and Long Island Sound unsurpassed; conveyance from New-York six times a day in 2½ hours. Price $10,500, half cash. Cost $15,000. Apply personally, or by letter, to H. BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Westchester County, 2½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post-road, 1 mile from Riverdale station, 12 miles from Madison-square; the house is large and new, with the necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; 4 to 5 acres of land, with plenty of shade trees; rent, $700 per annum; access by boat from Yonkers Station. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or BUNCE, ODELL & FARNUM, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESter County, thirty miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one half mile from the depôt, a fine double house, with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel Summer boarding-house, all in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain, with or without the furniture. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BONDS OR STOCK of Western or other Railroad Companies, and $10,000 in cash, a valuable country-seat and farm, within 25 miles of the City. The bonds or stock are wanted as an investment. The property yields a revenue besides the farm products. Valuable fire-clay on the premises. The place is well stocked with choice fruit, farming implements, furniture, &c., can be had with the property. Address M., Box No. 1,049 Post-Office, New-York.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES.—FOR SALE, IN the town of Rye, ¾ of a mile from Portchester station, 225 acres of land, the greater part commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This affords a good opportunity for persons wishing fine situations adjoining each other. Apply to A. L. BUSH, on the premises, or to N. D. BUSH, at the Wall St. Erwin Manufacturing Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A PLEASANT country residence of fifty acres; fine fruit, wood, water, &c.; house and outbuildings, fine view of the Sound, near steamboat and railroad on Long Island. Price $4,500. Also, of fifty acres fine fruit farm, large house and outbuildings, wood, water, &c., in New-Jersey, near New-York. Price $8,000. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including lawn, finely shaded, with ice-house, carriage-house, &c. The house is large, containing 12 or more rooms, stands on high ground commanding fine views of Little-Neck Bay and surrounding country. For particulars address, with names of applicant, Box No. 2,619, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE THE RAILroad Depôt, two large and convenient cottages, with gardens attached; rent $200 each. Also, cottage, stables, garden, and four acres of excellent land, with fruit trees and shrubbery; on the road to West Farms, half a mile from Fordham Depôt. Apply to Dr HORSEFIELD'S Drug Store, or WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Fordham; or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE YEAR—Possession given immediately—A furnished house on the Hudson River, between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, adjoining the residence of James A. Hamilton, Esq. Furniture new last year, and complete throughout. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FORDHAM AND in Fairmount, Westchester County, near West Farms, beautiful and healthy location, good stables, superior water, cherry, apple, pear, quince, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, strawberry, &c., in abundance. An acre of ground with Fordham house, and 75x200 feet with Fairmount. Apply to ISAAC McGAY, NO. 219 Forsyth-st.

TO LET—WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK OF ferry at Elizabethport, or railroad depôt, Elizabeth, a cottage containing 8 rooms 8 acres excellent land, barn, stable and large garden filled with shade and a variety of fruit trees. Rent $200. Apply to J. S. SPENCER, adjoining premises.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 25 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET AT YONKERS—AN ITALIAN VILla, containing 13 rooms and cellar, sliding doors, marble mantles; gas and water in; quarter of an acre of ground; shade and fruit trees; five minutes from depôt; fine river view. Apply to S. YOUMANS, Warburton av., Yonkers, or J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 20 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF land with a very nice cottage and a fine garden, in Westchester County the other side of Pelham Bridge. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms apply to W. C. R. ENGLISH, No. 31 Wall-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY seat, of many acres' extent, on Staten Island, two miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, with full view of the ocean; the house is completely furnished. Also, a cottage on the same grounds, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 188 William-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP DWELLING AT RYE.—Cottage eligibly located within five minutes' walk of depôt; 9 rooms, and about an acre of land; price, $4,000. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or DAVID BANKS, at Rye Village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BIERS, 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET, AT DOBBS' FERRY—A HANDsome cottage, suitable for a family of eight persons, with large grounds, garden, stable, &c. Apply to JAS. McBRIDE, No. 126 Washington-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH RARE surroundings.—An opportunity is afforded to any gentleman wishing to possess a country residence with unusual attractions, and with all the advantages of many years' culture and improvement.

The place is within an hour of the city by rail, and by either of two roads is accessible at almost any hour of the day, affording the gentleman of business or leisure every advantage of suburban or country life. The location is eminently healthy, and a delightful region of country, and affording every facility for boating and fishing, as well as shooting, shooting, &c.

The grounds are spacious and convenient, situated in a park of 20 acres. There are two suites of large parlors, dining-room, library and billiard-room on the first floor, surrounded with spacious piazzas; all the rooms below and above commanding extensive landscape and water views, unsurpassed in beauty. A venerable grove of several acres, skirting the lawns, contains some of the grandest monarchs of the forest.

A continuous drive of several miles through the lawns, well-stocked fields, shady groves, across running streams and through rocky glens, affords the best facilities for carriage exercise and equestrian sports, while it discovers the finest features of the beautiful and the picturesque.

The present owner has devoted several years to the collection of rare plants, shrubbery and fruits. Several acres are devoted to gardens. The grapery and plant-houses are stocked with the choicest varieties. All the new kinds of hardy grapes, the choicest pears and small fruits are in continuous succession and profusion. The orchards are extensive, and in their prime.

The barns, carriage and ice-houses, farmer's and gardener's residences, &c., are all arranged in exclusion from the mansion.

A portion of the grounds might be subdivided into several lots for villa residences, each having charming prospects, without invading the retirement and integrity of the present arrangement.

The place will be sold much below its real value, and the terms of purchase made easy. The owner leaves it with the view of spending some time in foreign travel, and will give possession immediately.

A fine collection of choice stock, horses, carriages, wagons, farm implements, furniture, (in good order,) &c., may be included in the purchase.

For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet, from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walks and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild secluded spot in the midst of a genial neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 500 grape vines, ½ an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., all in bearing. There are many fine old trees on the home, with the rocky advantages of the old one. Distances from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 733 Broadway, E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water in the house; the stable is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—A CENTEEL COUNTRY RESIdence, containing three and a quarter acres of land, about one and a half miles from the village of Astoria, in the Hell Gate Neck Road, leading to the Bowery Bay, overlooking the East River and Sound. The house is a two-story cottage of nine rooms, 30 by twenty-five feet (40x52,) wing twenty by twenty feet (20x20,) piazza front and rear, inclosed; three large rooms on the first floor; good wide hall; marble mantles in the best rooms; six bedrooms on the second floor, with all necessary closets and pantries; finished basement and two kitchens with plenty of cellar room; good well of water at the door; cistern in the area; outbuildings, ample and nearly new; large garden, with plenty of small fruits; some fine apple, peach and pear trees. Price $8,000; one half cash; balance can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to JOHN ALSOP, on the premises, or JOSHUA M. WILLITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold—A cottage, with garden, walks and plantations, on all about two acres, and with or without a good stable and carriage-house. The above are pleasantly situated, on elevated ground, in the village of Hastings, within five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms, a cellar and woodhouse, and is fitted with pantries, closets, &c., painted and papered, and in complete repair. Rent moderate. To the purchaser of the whole, or a part, the terms of payment would be made accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage, or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings, upon Hudson.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE exchanged for city property—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 2½ acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsland's. House new, 37x40 feet, 15 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn, large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER County, one mile from depôt, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and surrounding country; there are 10 acres of as fine land as any in the county; it has three spring springs; well wooded and well fruited; the buildings are new and modern, the location healthy and neighborhood first class. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner of all the States, No. 29 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEWROchelle, near the steamboat landing, containing ten rooms. Also, barn and outbuildings, garden, fruit, &c. The situation is high, commanding and healthy. Rent, $300 for the season. Possession given when desired. Inquire of H. REED, No. 165 Chatham-st.; E. CLIFTON, on the premises, Wyman-av., near Pelham Road; or of S. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM AT Scotch Plains, N. J., of 65 acres, 2 minutes' walk from the depôt. On the place is a new Gothic dwelling-house, containing 10 or 12 rooms; also, barns, carriage and ice house, poultry yard, &c. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire of L. DE KLYN, on the place, or of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining E. R. Remsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE containing 7 rooms, at Clermont, three miles from Jersey City Ferry, and near a stage route. The house is well built with marble mantels, &c. Price $3,750. Rent $325. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, No. 167 Broadway, from 11 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY COTTAGE, with about 4 acres of land attached; 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and cellar; retired situation; 2 miles this side of Hempstead village, on the banks of a trout stream and pond. Price very low. Apply to GEO. HALL, Counsellor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 12 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—COUNTRY PLACE AT NEWRochelle, on Davenport's Neck. The house is pleasantly situated near the water, grounds handsomely laid out; every variety of fruit in abundance. Stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to C. FOSTER, New-Rochelle, or WM. S. TODLE & CO., No. 55 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 5½ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 9 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, ODE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—THE PROPERTY situated on North Broadway, about three-quarters of a mile north of the depôt, and formerly occupied by George P. Putnam. The dwelling is first class, 36 feet square, with a wing; has spacious piazzas in front and rear, and stands on high commanding ground. The view of the river is unobstructed and unsurpassed. The house is two story, attic and basement, having five rooms on the parlor floor and seven bedrooms, with a kitchen, several pantries, and ample cellars in the basement; it contains gas, a furnace and bath room. Of land, there is about one acre in garden and lawn, on which are several very large and fine shade trees, and many ornamental trees and shrubs, with cherry, plum and pear trees, currant, raspberry and blackberry bushes, grape vines, &c. The stable is good, and has accommodations for three horses. A wing adjoining is fitted up as a gymnasium. Possession can be given when desired. For further particulars apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE two story cottage house, situated No. 120 Washington-st., Newark, N. J., containing eleven rooms, six on the first floor. Gas, water, range and furnace in the cellar; all in good order; size of house 40x64 feet; within five minutes' walk of the Center-st. depôt; beautiful shade trees surround the house; lot 50x100 feet. Possession given immediately. Price $6,000. For further information apply to SAMUEL CHADWICK, No. 120 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

KNOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about an acre

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREvented, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "THE SEXMAR," 1, 2, or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 6 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOUNDED FROM GUMS.
A SPRING MEDICINE
A FAMILY MEDICINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICKHEADACHE.
CURES DIZZINESS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES BILIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES COSTIVENESS.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES WORM DISEASES.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., PROPRIETOR,
NO. 346 BROADWAY,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Although safe and reliable at all seasons of the year, and in all conditions of health, yet in the Spring months this purely vegetable remedy is peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humors, and prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin.

A few bottles will generally disperse all scrofulous tendency, while it improves the appetite, and invigorates the constitution. Prepared by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 141 William-st., New-York.

DR. LACOSTE'S, OF PARIS,
(Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ricord.)
FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,
For Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases.
SPECIAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Hours 9 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M. No. 613 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, late Venereal Surgeon Hilving, and of Professors Cheesman and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually cured, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 6 to 8 in the evening. The private entrance spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure in his great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $5 a vial, and cannot be had genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, but treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 489 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WARREN'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; these treats also is full of INFLAMMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plate of a reproductive kind; and every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WARREN'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, at above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 498 Broadway, New-York

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES
MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 92 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 11 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Lamont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. ARNOTT'S CELEBRATED REMEDY!—DR. ARNOTT'S CELEBRATED SPECIFIC.—Young persons afflicted with the long train of ills resulting from secret indulgence will find in this remedy a remarkable, prompt and effectual cure. It is, in fact, the only reliable article now in general use, suitable for either sex. Price $1 per bottle. Sent by mail to any address. Each vial accompanied with full directions. N. B.—Circulars with full directions sent free on application. Letters addressed to Dr WM. O. C. WILLARD, New-York, will receive prompt attention. Druggists supplied on liberal terms. F. C WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., Agents.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIBOTE—A SPECIFIC REMEDY.—This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, in most cases affecting a radical cure in a few days. The antidote is also a perfect prophylactic if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 12 Park-row, general agents. Sold at the drug stores Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., corner Hudson and Spring sts., and Bowery and Grand-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

GREAT FEMALE REMEDY—5,000 SOLD IN one month; a sure cure for obstructions, painful menstruations, and all irregularities which arise from interruption of nature. It can be used successfully as a preventive; should never be used in pregnancy, as it will cause miscarriage. Price $5, sent by mail or express. Address Dr. H. C. GRANT, Post-office Station A, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. CHIERS, No. 948 Broadway. Office, No. 26 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

MADAME FOWLER, FEMALE DOCTRESS, can be seen at her residence, No. 216 West 20th-st., from 10 o'clock till 2 P. M. MADAME FOWLER.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
WINANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SPRING BILLIARD CUSHIONS, the most perfect cushions ever invented. The present unpaid sale of Winant's Table and Patent Cushions will add much to the popularity of the game. These cushions are the most durable, lively and correct in use; will not hog the ball; the ball will not wedge or die out against cushion—a serious fault in cushions of other construction. The Patent Cushions applied to old tables on short notice. Everything in the Billiard line furnished as promptly when ordered by letter as if given in person. WINANT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manufactory, No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857 JAN 12, 1858;
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or sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 738 and 740 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory No. 342 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 639 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND [illegible] TION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUkee Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 348 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858: whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the line of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depots and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be a part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise, in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; also, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine-houses, workshops, depots and other buildings, and all other improvements on, or appertaining to said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils, and other personal property procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used in connection with, said Railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1856, entitled "An Act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856, entitled "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to execute the trust created by an Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said lands; and also all and singular the bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and choses in action of whatsoever nature, owned wholly or in part by said Railroad Company, on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages; and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped and the particular lands granted by the foregoing Acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin duly designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned to be held by him in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said Mortgage Deeds

And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payment of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds as they respectively became due, or if default for the like period should be made in the payment at maturity, of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said Mortgage Deeds; then, and in either of said cases, the undersigned, as Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all the other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said Railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company, covered and conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, either at public or private sale; and, also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount, in the aggregate, of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyance for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon; but in case of any sale at auction, it was provided that notice of such intended sale should be published once in each week for three weeks at the least, in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in a newspaper published in the City of Milwaukee; and that at such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the undersigned Trustee, and said Railroad Company of, in, and to, the said property, rights, liberties, privileges and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about one hundred and forty thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, when it became due, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the 19th day of March, A. D., 1860, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular, the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.
The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 23, same hour and place. WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1859.

BONDS OF THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.—The subscribers offer for sale $30,000 of the Six-per-cent Bonds of the village of Newburgh, redeemable in 1865 and 1873; interest semi-annually, and principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These Bonds are issued under an act of the Legislature, passed March 30, 1852, "To provide for a supply of water in the village of Newburgh." The whole issue is for $100,000, and the net revenue from the Water-works is now $10,000 per annum. CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1859.—The Second-av. Railroad Company has declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., payable on and after Monday, 11th inst., at the Office of Mr. WM. JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The Transfer Books will remain closed until April 12. By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

SAUK AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—NO. 71 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—No bonus required. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 60 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now prepared to issue Circular Notes and Commercial Credits, available in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANGER, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND CORRESPONDENTS OF LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WANTED
COLUMBIAN (Marine) Insurance Company Stock.
MERCANTILE Mutual (Marine) Insurance Co. Stock.
Also,
SCRIP of the above Companies, by
SATTERLEE & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
KIRTLAND & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Have removed from No. 43 Wall-st.
to
No. 24 Pine-st., near Nassau.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CROTON BANK, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1859:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$408,975 58
Due from Banks	64,618 27
Due from the Directors of the Bank	5,243 34
Real Estate	30,000 00
Specie	46,576 50
Cash Items	635 11
Stocks	70 000 00
Loss and Expense Account	1,158 70
Total	$621,944 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$248,520 00
Circulation Registered	$50 000
Less Notes on hand	5,855— 44,145 00
Profits	35,063 97
Due to Banks	1 39
Due Depositors on demand	295,725 70
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	479 00
Total	$621,924 26

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1859, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of April, 1859.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PARK BANK, on Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,612,139 67
Overdrafts		4,696 16
Due from Banks		193,903 53
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$187,562 73	
Due from Brokers	248,000 00	
Real Estate		133,296 28
Specie		993 585 49
Cash Items—Checks and Notes of City Banks		452 513 66
Stocks		227 500 00
Loss and Expense Account		7,988 83
Total		$6,524,623 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$2,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$159,900	
Less Notes on hand	22,169—	177,731 00
Profits		101,106 58
Due to Banks		1,938,630 77
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		215,432 29
Due Depositors on demand		2,087 180 98
Dividends unpaid		2 490 00
Total		$6,524,623 62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn or affirmed, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief and that the business of said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed)
REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by Reuben W. Howes, and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 6th day of April, 1859. (Signed)
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$293,862 06
Due from Banks	21 919 66
Due from the Directors of the Bank	21,823 33
Real Estate	29.300 00
Specie	37,021 63
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other Banks	24 234 44
Stocks, par value	100,900 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	2 837 00
Loss and Expense Account	1.650 00
Total	$515,724 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$206,525 00
Circulation, Registered	$95,100	
Less Notes on hand	$ 6,548—88 552 00	
Profits		7,471 09
Due Depositors, on demand		191,043 35
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Special Profit and Loss Acc't.		19,133 45
Total		$515,724 89

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1859, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of April, 1859. WM H. BIBLE,
Commissioner of Deeds, 32-av., cor. 9th-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of 13 Directors for the ensuing year, and for sale at auction of such real estate as shall then be offered, in pursuance of the recommendation of a former stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors, T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, March 10, 1859.

NOTICE—STOLEN—TWO NOTES DRAWN BY Roberts & Buggins for one hundred and fifty dollars each; one at three and one at six months, dated April 1, 1859. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same.

WANTED—FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Companies stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

SCOTCH OATS.

The early-Angus and improved Scotch Oats, of a very superior quality, just imported. Also for sale, Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds, and a large assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements. Guano, Superphosphate of Lime, Blood and Wool Manure, Poudrette, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphates of lime per bag $4, per ton $60. Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $46. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

PURE NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.
BONE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
LAND PLASTER, &c.
Sold at wholesale and retail, by
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 69 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for corn, grass and garden vegetables.
Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl, according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, No. 32 Laight-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
The tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding-board, like the violin.
It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustavus Bek ardt, Wm Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sale agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—New and second hand, by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, for sale at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood Pianos for $100; Rosewood Melodeons for $25; Piano Stools, new style, $2 50. Sheet Music and Music Books at wholesale and retail. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 409 Broadway, near Lispenard-st; and O. B. DEMAREST, No. 409 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 424 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank, Overstrung Scale, &c., which possesses in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, OR TO RENT.—Agency of Hallatt & Comston's well known improved pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's first-prize melodeons. Pianos and melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SMALL ORGAN FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW—Handsome mahogany case, six stops; suitable for parlor, small church or lodge room. Cost $400, will be sold at half price. To be seen at No. 14 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, before 12 M. and after 6 P. M.

PIANO-FORTE.—A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE piano, with pearl keys, carved legs, &c., will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Astor House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, 209 Centre st., offer a f

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Communication from the Mayor—Infringements on Municipal Rights by the Proposed New Charter.

The Board met last evening according to adjournment, it being understood that the Mayor desired to make a communication of importance with reference to the proposed alterations in the City Charter. After the reading of the minutes, the following communication from his Honor was received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 6 1859.

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: As the Chief Executive Officer of this City, I deem it my duty to call your attention to a bill which, as appears by the published proceedings of the Assembly of this State, was reported by a majority of the Committee on the Incorporation of Cities and Villages, after reference to a Special Committee, has been reported with amendments, complete, for the action of this Board of Assembly.

The proposed bill is entitled "An act to define and prescribe certain powers, duties, terms of office and emoluments of the Municipal Government of the Corporation of the City of New-York."

This bill, as now before the Assembly, proposes most important changes in the Charter of the City. It has been introduced into the Legislature without any petition from any of the constituted authorities of the City or of its citizens and without even the public notice which is required by law for the amendment of the humblest Corporation of the State.

I deem it proper to present to you, as a co-ordinate branch of the City government, my views on this proposed legislation and to call your attention and that of the public thereto, in order that all proper measures may be taken to prevent the enactment of a law which, in my judgment, involves an unwarrantable invasion on the part of the Legislature of the municipal rights of this City, and which is alike repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution of the State and to all sound principles of Republican government.

Who need concern the people observed the gradual steps taken by the Legislature of the State to wrest from the City those rights and franchises, as a municipal corporation, which have been guaranteed to its inhabitants by its charters, anterior to the formation of our State government and the constitution of the State. It is but two years since important changes were made by the Legislature in the organic laws of this City, and it is now proposed to make other changes, which in my judgment are by no means acceptable to any considerable portion of its fellow citizens.

That the government of this City is defective, and that serious evils are the consequent result, no one will pretend to deny; but the proposed bill, so far from improving the system and providing remedies for present defects and evils, will rather tend to aggravate than to correct them.

Any charter for the government of this City should assimilate, as far as possible, to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of the State. There should be a perfect division between the powers of the legislative and the executive branches of the government. The legislative branch of the City Government should be elected by the people of the City, and should alone have the power to make appropriations and to authorize expenditures for municipal purposes.

To the legislative department of the City should exclusively belong the high responsibility of deciding how much should be taken from the industry of the people for the purposes of conducting our City government. The legislative branch should determine what amount should be raised for public charities, police, and for all other municipal purposes. While it is proper that the sanction of the Legislature of the State should be necessary for the raising of money by taxation, or the incurring of public debt, the State should not authorize expenditures for purely municipal purposes, without the concurrence of the legislative branch of the City government. A great part of this authority is now committed to various commissioners, created by the laws of the State, independent in all respects of the Common Council. This divided responsibility has tended to increase enormously the expenses of the City. In my last annual Message to the Common Council, I fully set forth the most large and important increase in the classes of expenditure under the control of these commissions than in those under the control of the City Government. Millions are expended by the Commissioners of Police, by the Governors of the Almshouse, and the Board of Education, over which the Mayor and Common Council have no control. To the legislative body should belong the power to decide for what purposes the public revenues raised by taxation should be expended. And after such specific work has been authorized by the legislative branch, the execution of that work should be left to the executive departments, with whose functions the legislative department should not be permitted to interfere.

The same absence of all unity and direct responsibility to any common head which has existed in respect to the legislative branch of the City Government, has also existed in respect to the Executive department. The Mayor, the nominal head of the Executive branch of the City Government has no direct control over any of those departments, whether elected or appointed; once in office they are independent of the Mayor. By the present law the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, together, can, for cause, remove certain of the heads of departments.

But the bill now before the Legislature the power of removing any head of department, in any case, or for any cause, is absolutely abolished.

Thus, the heads of departments are each rendered independent.

The heads of Executive departments should be nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by one branch of the legislative power. The power should be given to the Mayor of removing any head of an Executive department, except only that of Comptroller, the duties of whose office should be such, and such only, as would enable his department to act as a check on the other departments. The chief executive officer of the City should be clothed with such authority as would give unity and efficiency to the whole system of municipal government.

The bill which is now before the Assembly, in my judgment is in most of its provisions directly opposed to the principles to which I have referred. It proposes in the first place to abolish the present Executive Department known as the "Governors of the Almshouse," after the first day of July next, and to substitute in its place six Commissioners, to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors. As originally reported, the Mayor was to nominate these Commissioners, and the Board of Supervisors to confirm or reject. As the bill now stands, the nomination is taken from the Mayor. The bill merely transfers all the authority now possessed by the Ten Governors to Commissioners, to be appointed by the Supervisors. It is a transfer of power from one set of public agents, elected for an express purpose, to another set, to be appointed by a body elected in the same manner as the officers reserved. There is not an objection which can be urged against the present system or election of the Ten Governors which cannot with equal force be urged against the Board of Supervisors. It is justly and frequently urged that the present system of electing both the Board of Ten Governors and the Supervisors is objectionable. It disregards the fundamental principle of all republican governments—that all persons elected to public office should receive a majority of the votes cast. The nomination of any individual by a convention of either of the great political parties insures an election. It thus gives to managers of political parties great power, and removes the salutary restraint which the necessity of securing a majority of the popular vote would otherwise impair. If any amendment is to be made in the organization of this department, it would be one by which all their accounts for expenditures should be audited and paid by the Finance Department.

Another alteration which is proposed by the bill is the abolishment of the Executive Department, known as the City Inspector's Department.

As a substitute, it is proposed to organize a Department to be called the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, and to transfer from the City Inspector's Department the cleaning of streets to the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the police and regulation of the markets to the Comptroller's Department. The Bureau of Sanitary Inspection is to be charged with the duty of attending to all matters affecting the public health of the City. The Chief of the Bureau must be a physician; he shall be appointed by the Mayor, and shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum. He shall have three clerks, each to receive $1,000 per annum.

The organization of a department exclusively charged with supervision of the sanitary condition of the City is desirable; but in my judgment the cleaning of the streets, the removal of nuisances and the management of the markets, the renting of stalls, &c., involve an amount of attention to detail fully sufficient to justify the continuance of an independent department charged with those matters, should the City Inspector's Department be abolished. What justification can there be for transferring to the Finance Department, the duty of auditing and adjusting of accounts, the superintendence and regulation of the markets? These duties would, with more propriety, be transferred to the Sanitary Department.

I am aware that the proposed change is attempted to be justified by the neglect of the Board of Aldermen to comply with the requirements of the Charter of 1857, by rejecting or confirming the nomination of the Mayor of some person to fill the office of City Inspector, the term of office of the person heretofore elected to that Department having expired on the 31st day of December last. Whilst I regret the course pursued by the members of the Board, I cannot but feel that they are responsible for their action to their several constituencies alone. The duty which the Charter has devolved on me has been promptly discharged, and I have endeavored to avoid any state of things whereby the public health or interests might be in any manner affected. The refusal of the Board of Aldermen to act should not prompt the Legislature of this State to adopt a system which is well calculated to throw us into confusion, and to promote instead of relieving us from evils under which we may suffer.

The bill proposes that the Board shall have power to clean the streets by contract, by day's work, or otherwise, and to give to their subordinates in the department such compensation as they shall see fit. To me it appears this unrestricted power is very objectionable. The expense of cleaning our public streets can be reduced if done by contract. At the present time proposals have been made to me to clean the streets and remove offal for the sum of $300,000 per annum, for five years—the contract to be guaranteed by citizens of undoubted integrity and means. The executive department, known as the Board of Health, now consists of the members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Councilmen and the Mayor. As its functions are mainly executive, it is not in accordance with sound principles that the persons comprising the legislative branch of the City Government should also act as an executive Department. The reorganization of this Department is in the main judicious, and well calculated to insure beneficial results. It should, however, be provided that the head of the Sanitary Department should be a member of the Board.

The bill also proposes to transfer to the Finance Department the collection of assessments, and for that purpose it is proposed to create a new bureau in that department for the collection of assessments, with a collector, four deputies, two book-keepers and two messengers. This bureau shall have the collection of all assessments confirmed according to law. The bill legislates out of office the present incumbents who are now empowered to collect assessments, and gives the Comptroller the appointment of the new officers.

The intention of all our charters has been to give the Comptroller power to adjust and audit all claims against the City. Under our present charter all moneys from the City Treasury must be drawn in vouchers, to be examined by the Auditor and approved by the Comptroller. To him properly belongs the duty of negotiating the loans made by the City. To these responsible duties I have already suggested the propriety of giving that officer the supervision of moneys expended by the Ten Governors, and, I would also add, the authority to audit, adjust and pay all the expenditures of the Board of Education. To his department should be assigned the final adjustment of accounts relating to the receipts and expenditures made by any of the departments of the City Government. Whilst I am thus prepared to confer additional and appropriate powers on the Finance Department, I cannot concur in the proposed transfer of the Bureau of Collection of Assessments. The collection of all public moneys should be entrusted to agents appointed by the Mayor or heads of departments, independent of the Comptroller, and the law should give the Comptroller such an effective supervision of these accounts of such officers as will lead to the immediate detection of any misappropriation of the public funds. The system of keeping the books of the bureau and of making returns now established in the Bureau of Collection of Assessments will render impossible the recurrence of the abuses which existed in this bureau prior to the appointment of the present incumbents, involving the abstraction of public money of over $200,000.

It is now provided by ordinances that the collector shall in all cases give a receipt, with a notice printed as aforesaid thereon, stating that on registering such receipt in the office of the Comptroller, the lien may be discharged.

If this registration were made obligatory by law before the claim of the City for any lien was discharged, and [illegible] weekly returned, [illegible] collectors to the Comptroller, [illegible] complete, and any deficiency [illegible] collector is squared why [illegible] should be transferred to the Finance Department, and the collection of Croton Water rents be allowed to remain in the Croton Water Board. The same principles are equally applicable to both.

I cannot but reiterate the views on this subject contained in my annual message, under date of Jan. 3, 1859, in which I stated that, in my opinion, "judicious system requires that the Bureau for the Collection of Public Moneys should not be in the Finance Department. All persons paying moneys to City officers should, however, be required to register such payments in the Finance Department, which would thus be enabled to detect at once any appropriation of public moneys by collecting officers; the Finance Department would then exercise the functions properly appertaining to it, and would be a check upon all the other departments. The salutary check of two independent departments upon each other would, in my opinion, lead to a salutary improvement in the collection and disbursement of the funds of the City."

To the provision in the bill which suggests a compensation to the members of the Common Council, a compensation not exceeding $600, I object on grounds which I have heretofore presented to the Common Council, when resolutions have been passed by them asking the Legislature to pass a law to authorize the payment of a certain annual sum to the members of the Board. The increase in the amount for salaries since 1850 has been from $200,000 to over $700,000. Instead of reducing, or even restraining, the expenditure of the City Government, this measure they would be increased, by paying a Common Council elected with a view to the reduction of the expenses of the Government, to pay its members for what the Charter prohibited on their entering upon their offices.

There is a proper provision of the bill that the consent of the Common Council shall not be necessary to confirm any contract.

The duty of the Common Council should end when it has ordered the work to be done, and has appropriated the money for its execution. To the proper executive department should belong the duty of entering into and executing contracts.

In the General and State Governments the Legislature decides on the work to be done, and the amount of appropriations to be expended by the proper department for such work. Who ever thought of asking Congress to confirm a contract made by the Navy Department for the building of vessels, or of machinery, by the War Department for supplies for the army? Who ever heard of contracts for making or repairing canals, or of any other work of the State being confirmed by the Legislature? Such duties are left to the executive branch of the government. They are under a solemn responsibility to those by whom they may be elected or appointed. The system thus far has worked with efficiency in the General Government, and can be with advantage adopted by the City. Contracts have been delayed for months in the hands of the Common Council. This delay has not only been a serious injury to the public interests, but has been oppressive on the contractors and others having lawful claims against the Common Council. It has also been one of the great causes of the charges of corruption brought against the Common Council. It seems to me that the Common Council, not only moved by considerations of public policy, but also by a desire to shield themselves from any suspicion, would cheerfully accede to the suggestion to be relieved of this unnecessary duty.

One of the provisions of the bill entirely deprives the Common Council of the legislative control of the departments. The 15th section provides that "no bureau, clerkship, office or board of subordinate trust, which shall exist at the passage of this act, shall be modified, abolished or changed by the Common Council of said City, unless the same has been asked for by the proper head of the department, by a written communication addressed to the Common Council." This section virtually annihilates the power of the representatives of the people, and transfers to subordinates the power of deciding what may be the public exigencies. It takes from those representatives charged with responsibility to the people not only the power of reducing the public expenses, but compels them to continue in office a swarm of officials, even although the necessity for their employment may have expired.

One of the sections of the bill is intended to convey the idea that the Mayor of the City shall have the power of appointing and removing at pleasure any head of the Executive department; but a due examination of the whole act will show that but little power is given to the chief Executive officer. The power is given to the Mayor of appointing Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures, and the Sanitary Inspector: but it expressly provides that the Mayor's power of appointment and removal as to heads of departments shall not be operative until the 1st day of January, 1863. Until that time, the persons holding the several offices of Street Commissioner, of the heads of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the head of the Law Department, the Chamberlain of the City, are to be continued in office. If any vacancy shall occur in the Croton Board, the vacancy shall be filled not on the nomination of the Mayor, but by the remaining officers of the Board. The heads of the departments may appoint and remove all deputies, chiefs of bureaus, clerks, and all persons holding offices under them. How, under such circumstances, can the Mayor be held responsible for the proper administration of the executive functions of the City Government?

The proposed extension of the term of these officers is questionable on the ground of expediency and constitutionality. One of the officers whose term is extended for three years holds an elective office, the term of which expires on the 31st day of December next. The other officers, whose terms of office are extended, hold their offices by appointment of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The article of the Constitution, which provides that all city and county officers shall be elected by the people or appointed by the local authorities of the city or county, will be violated by the adoption of the proposed legislation. The Legislature, by such proceedings, usurps an authority which does not belong to it. The theory of our Constitution rests on the popular intelligence—on the capacity of the people of the several localities to select their agents; and any attempt by a legislative body to remove from the people the power frequently to change their public servants and to transfer power from the local authorities to the State, will be frowned upon by an indignant community.

I have thus frankly stated to you the views I entertain in relation to the bill now before the Legislature of this State.

To you, as the peculiar guardians of the rights of the people of this City, I submit them, with the most perfect confidence that you will promptly take such measures as the public interests require in the premises. At the same time I convey to you my assurance that I shall be ready to cooperate with you in any proceeding which will secure the best interests of our constituents and the chartered rights of a City in whose prosperity the entire State and Confederacy are deeply interested.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

After part of the communication had been read

Councilman CORNELL moved that the further reading be dispensed with; that it be received, printed in document form, and a copy sent to each member of the Legislature. The motion was carried, but was afterwards reconsidered and the reading was proceeded with. After it had been completed Councilman LAIMBEER moved that it be laid on the table.

Councilman CORNELL, as an amendment, renewed his previous motion.

Councilman LAIMBEER said that there were many things in the Charter he objected to seriously. He thought it one of the most rascally combinations ever got up. Many things in the communication he opposed as well, but he would not vote for sending it to the Legislature when he did not know what was in it. He wished that it should be laid on the table and printed in the minutes.

Councilman CORNELL thought that course would be disrespectful to the Mayor.

Councilman CRAFT moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Law.

Councilman LAIMBEER thought that very inappropriate; there was much more gospel than law in the paper.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 11 to 6.

Councilman ALLEN made a motion to return it to the Mayor.

Councilman CORNELL hoped it would not be referred to the Committee on Law.

Councilman MCCARTY moved that the communication be received and printed in the minutes.

Councilman LENT moved as an amendment that the paper should be received and ordered on file; the President having stated that he understood the communication had already been sent to the principal papers, so that those members of the Board who were anxious to read it could have an opportunity. The motion was carried, and the Board adjourned until Monday evening.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 76, 77, 77½, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 98, 100, 8.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1113, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 675, 1093, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1231. *Part II.*—Nos. 530, 1048, 1070, 1098, 1106, 1108, 1112, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1134, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150. *Part III.*—Nos. 1113, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 17, 41, 49, 52, 54, 58, 68, 82, 83, 90, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 855, 862, 863, 865, 843, 1306, 915 to 920, 321, 697, 620. *Part II.*—Nos. 900, 902 to 906, 908 to 914, 148, 640.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 6.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

SUIT BY A DEAF MUTE.

N. Denton Wilkins and Nehemiah Denton vs. *Louisa A. Denton.*—This is a motion to set aside a judgment obtained by the plaintiffs. The plaintiff, Nehemiah Denton, is a deaf mute, and the defendant is his wife. The action is brought to set aside a conveyance of land, which it is charged the wife and her relatives fraudulently procured to be made to her as grantee, instead of to her husband, the real purchaser. The general facts of the case have been already reported in the *Times* on former proceedings.

The plaintiffs have procured a judgment that the conveyance in question be set aside, and the property be vested in trustees for Nehemiah Denton. This judgment the defendant moves to set aside. The motion is still on.

Henry A. Cram for the plaintiffs; J. V. Loomis for defendant.

NEW PHASE OF THE BOKER AND DEAN CASE.

Louis Funke vs. *Henry Bertholf.*—This is a motion to strike out certain portions of the answer of the defendant as frivolous and irrelevant. The action is brought to foreclose a mortgage. The mortgage was given by the defendant to John G. Boker, on a house in Fourteenth-street, and was to secure the sum of $3,000. It was assigned by Boker to the plaintiff.

It will be remembered that about two years ago, at the time of the marriage of a daughter of Mr. Boker to John Dean, Mr. Boker detained his daughter from her husband, who was obliged to procure a writ of *habeas corpus* in order to obtain possession of her. Pending the proceedings on the *habeas corpus* the young lady was by order of the Court placed in the family of Mr. Bertholf, who is one of the most trusted officers of the Supreme Court, as a special measure of protection until the questions arising on the writ of *habeas corpus* could be determined. The expenses of this arrangement were, it is said, to be borne by her father.

In his answer to the complaint on the mortgage, Mr. Bertholf now avers that Mrs. Boker agreed to pay him $100 per week for the board and care of the young lady under this arrangement, and that she remained in his charge twenty-five weeks; that no money has been paid him, and that the amount thus due, including interest, is more than enough to cover all his indebtedness on the mortgage.

The plaintiff moves to strike out these allegations as frivolous and immaterial. It is alleged in support of the motion that Mr. Boker has paid the defendant in full for his care of his daughter. The motion is still on argument.

Charles A. Peabody for the plaintiff; John W. Edmonds for the defendant.

THE MCKENNIS DIVORCE CASE.

McKennis vs. *McKennis.*—The following is the decision of the Court rendered this morning on the motion to allow the plaintiff to amend her complaint, by inserting additional charges against defendant.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The criminations and recriminations in this case are of such a character that there is no probability of their ever being reconciled. A complete, instead of a partial trial of all matters in dispute as soon as may be, is therefore desirable. An immediate amendment of the complaint instead of waiting the result of a doubtful motion at Circuit will contribute to that end.

The proposed amendment is allowed upon condition that plaintiff stipulates to permit any defence on the trial to the new matter charged, whether formally pleaded or not, as the defence may be advised.

William W. Bishop vs. *Lewis J. Boyle, et al.*—Motion for costs. Costs of motion, $10, only allowed.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Gebhard Insurance Company vs. *Geo. Leeds et al.* Motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiffs, defendant Whitely to pay the Referee's fees.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff and Hedman.

SUIT BETWEEN MESSRS. PLACIDE AND BURTON.

Henry Placide vs. *William E. Burton.*—This action was originally brought up on a parole contract for the sum of $1,950.

This agreement was made on the 25th October, 1854, and is differently stated by the two parties. Placide says he was to play the alternate four weeks, whenever called upon, while Mr. Burton says the plaintiff was to play nightly during alternate four weeks, between Oct. 9, 1854 and June 1, 1855.

In 1857, April 16, the case was referred to Henry Nichols, Esq. The referee found that the engagement was to be that the plaintiff should, between Oct. 9, 1854, and June 1, 1855, perform, as actor, nightly, during four terms or periods of four weeks each, the commencement of each term to be fixed by defendant and notice thereof given to plaintiff. That prior to Oct. 9, 1854, defendant, at the request of plaintiff, modified the agreement so that it was agreed that he, the plaintiff, should go to New-Orleans on Jan. 1, 1855, and remain absent until March 1, 1855. That at the end of the second week defendant accepted plaintiff's proposal that the term should be divided into periods of two weeks each, and that the plaintiff should discontinue then and return and play the remaining two weeks prior to 1st Jan., 1855. That plaintiff did not play, nor offer to play ever after at the Theatre. That defendant did not fix any time for the plaintiff's playing at said Theatre. That the services were worth $100 per week more than was agreed upon by the defendant.

Upon this report judgment was entered April, 1858, for the defendant—$200 damages and $478 63 costs.

From this judgment Mr. Placide appealed, and the case was argued to-day—decision reserved. N Dean Ellingwood for plaintiff; Henry A. Cram for defendant.

Before Justice Slosson.

TRIAL TERM.

Joseph T. Gilbert et al. vs. *Thomas Beach.*—This action is brought to recover $1 000 damages, alleged to have been suffered by the plaintiffs through the fault and negligence of the defendant. On Aug. 10, 1852, plaintiffs kept a store at No. 20 Cortlandt-street, New-York, and the defendant owned a similar store in Dey-street. Both were in an unfinished condition, and were separated at the back by a small yard eight feet across. The cellar of the plaintiff's was filled with goods. The defendant's house was unfinished, the water-pipe being cut short about 12 feet above the ground. On the date above mentioned a rain storm happened, flooding the cellar of the plaintiffs, and damaging their goods.

The defendant alleges that the possession was not in him at this time, but was in some builders who had contracted to put up the building.

The case was tried before, and the Jury at that time, May 4, 1854, returned a verdict of $225 for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the General Term. The General Term dismissed the complaint, with costs of $136 47. The plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Appeals, and that Court reversed the decision of the General Term and ordered a new trial. Still on.

E. W. & G. F. Chester for the plaintiffs; Stephens & Parsons for the defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Margaret Britton, adm. &c. vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company.*—Order for commission with a stay, unless plaintiff's attorney stipulate that the evidence of the witness given on the former trial be read in evidence if offered by defendants. No costs in such case to either party.

James S. Derrickson vs. *William Kain, &c.*—Order for payment of the costs out of funds in hands of assignees.

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Guy vs. *Bliss.*—Motion to vacate an order granting allowance.

BRADY, J.—The service of a notice of discontinuance after the defendant's appearance, may be regarded by him as a nullity, unless his costs are paid. (McKenster vs. Van Zandt, 1 Wen., 13; Huntington vs. Ferkson, 7 Hill, 195; Whitlow vs. Sneath, 4 Hill, 166; Morrison vs. Ice, 3 Code Rep., 27.)

If the defendant acts upon the discontinuance, then the only costs which follow are those that are granted in such cases. The defendant cannot regularly, therefore, predicate a motion to dismiss the complaint on a notice of discontinuance, received on a cause which is on the day calendar, and obtain an allowance. He waives his right to treat the notice as a nullity by accepting it, and the cause being at on end, no trial can be had. For these reasons, I think the order granting an allowance should be vacated, but without costs.

Before Justice Hilton.

Steinman vs. *Clark.*—Motion to strike out portions of an answer in an action of slander.

HILTON, J.—The matter complained of in the answer cannot be considered either irrelevant or redundant. It is asserted by the defendant in brief, that what she did say of the plaintiff was not from any malicious motives, but because she has been informed and believes that every charge contained in the complaint, alleged to be slanderous and uttered by the defendant, is true. That she had the property in the complaint referred to; that it was stolen from her, and she believes it was stolen by the plaintiff.

This would seem to be sufficiently definite to enable the plaintiff to understand the precise nature of the defence relied upon. It contains what may be considered a justification of the alleged slander, with mitigating circumstances tending to disprove malice; and, although the plaintiff may desire more particularity, yet I do not understand how she can be gratified.

Certainly, it will be a sufficient defence if the defendant proves a justification as full and as broad as the charge; and if she should fail in so doing, under the decisions in Bush vs. Prosser, 1 Kernan, 347, and Bisby vs. Shaw, 2 Id., 67, the evidence offered for the purpose may be relied on to disprove malice.

The answer seems to me sufficiently definite and certain to permit defences of the kind suggested, and is not open to the plaintiff's objection. (Code, Sec. 160.)

Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Strong.

Sophia C. Lazell vs. *the Chatham Bank.*—This suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the Bank the sum of $319 and two years' interest, being the amount of a deposit standing in the Bank on the 19th day of March, 1857 to the credit of the firm of Johnson, Brown & Co. That firm being then on the verge of insolvency, the senior partner, Johnson, executed to several of the firm creditors conveyances of property to secure the debts due them, without the consent of the junior partners, Brown and Snow, who refused to join with him, but endeavored to protect other creditors by means of a general assignment, which they made to James Myers. That assignment has been set aside as void by Judge Davies in two suits tried before him, and to-day the question came up as to the validity and good faith of the conveyances made by Johnson. The defence claimed that Johnson's conveyances, under which the plaintiff claimed, were fraudulent and without any consideration. The Court charged the Jury that if Johnson acted honestly and in good faith in making the conveyances, and there was no bad faith on the part of his grantees, the plaintiff was entitled to recover, but if the transaction was fraudulent, the defendants were entitled to a verdict.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, without leaving their seats, for the full amount claimed.

L. A. Fuller for the plaintiff; J. & J. W. C. Leveridge for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Charles Leehy was placed at the bar, charged with burglary in the third degree. Following the advice of his counsel, he pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. Sentence deferred till Saturday.

James Keirns was tried for an assault and battery on Della Scofield, on Jan. 11, and acquitted.

John Maloney pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny, and was sent for six months to the Penitentiary.

Daniel Hurly and Charles Martin were tried for burglary in the third degree. Hurly was acquitted. Martin was convicted and sentenced for two years to the Penitentiary.

Other cases were ready for trial, but the witnesses not being in attendance the Court adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

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The New Style of Hat for the Young.

A FELT FABRIC OF SURPASSING BEAUTY!

KNOX will issue on Saturday morning a very becoming, jaunty and stylish felt hat, designed expressly for "Young America." Its beauty and durability cannot fail to excite admiration, and while inviting attention to a fabric upon which he has expended his best skill, he is constrained to say that the "Pride of Youth" is not an old production invested with a new title, but a *bona fide*, artistic and novel effort in his business, the success of which he is perfectly willing to leave to the judgment of the public.

He anticipates for the "Pride of Youth" an exhilirant demand, and has made his arrangements to meet it.

Patents are invited to visit KNOX's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, to inspect this article. Its "natty" appearance will lead them to the conclusion that nothing could be more appropriate for their boys, and that every lad is entitled to one who deserves the name of

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[Advertisement.]

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Every wife should urge her husband to buy a Life-preserving Coat or Vest from

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No. 256 BROADWAY.

All parents should compel their children to wear these garments, which, under any circumstances, *will prevent the wearer from drowning in breakers or in smooth water.*

All guardians should do likewise.

All persons, travelers or otherwise, should procure garments from the Delano Company, for they look like any other articles of clothing, and yet are *always* life-preservers. It requires no effort to inflate them. They can be worn by men, women and children, and need advantageously at a few seconds' notice.

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Of Spring Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c.,

English manufacture,

At the most astonishing reduction.

Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6.

$1,000	U. S 5s '74	104⅛	61	Stonington R	68
3 000	Tenn. 6s '90	82¾	50	do	69
5,000	do	83⅜	200	Reading R.R	c 50¼
5.000	do	c 83	600	do	c 50⅜
3.000	Virginia 6s	98⅛	40	do	s3 50
4.000	N. C. State 6s	101¼	100	do	s60 49
67.000	Mo. State 6s	87⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.R.	b60 63⅛
10,000	do	s15 87⅜	10	do	63⅜
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R 6s	94⅛	100	do	63⅜
5,000	Erie R. 4th mt. b.	83	42	Cle., Co. & Cin. R.	93⅛
1.000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	103½	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	75
3.000	Ohio 6s, coupon	98	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s20 15⅜
10,000	Mich. C. R. 8 ct. 1st mt. S'g F. C. B.	94	250	do	13⅜
1.000	Mich. S. 2d mt. b.	62⅜	125	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	39⅛
2.000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	72⅜	400	do	39⅜
8,000	N. J. C. 2d m. b.	100	100	do	s10 39⅜
8	Am. Ex. Bank	106½	30	do	b60 39⅜
40	Bank of the Repub.	105	50	do	b30 39⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	78⅜	100	do	s30 39⅜
200	do	78⅜	158	do	118⅜
100	do	s30 78	150	do	b30 118⅜
75	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97⅜	150	do	s60 118
30	do	97⅜	300	Ill. Cent. R. R.	b60 68⅜
20	New-York Cen. RR	76	300	do	68⅜
692	do	c 75⅜	205	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	67
100	do	s10 75⅜	450	do	67⅜
100	do	s30 75⅜	200	do	s60 66⅜
30	do	b60 75⅝	50	do	s10 66⅜
100	do	75⅜	50	do	b60 66⅜
100	do	s20 75⅜	100	do	s60 66⅜
700	do	s60 75⅛	510	Cle. & Tol. RR	25
750	do	c 75⅜	100	do	s60 24⅜
600	do	s3 75⅜	500	do	s30 24⅜
200	do	s10 75⅜	100	do	24⅜
200	do	s60 75⅜	1050	Chi. & R.I.RR	55⅜
100	do	b60 75⅜	100	do	b60 55⅜
50	do	b30 75⅜	25	do	55⅜
100	do	b30 75⅜	200	do	55⅜
231	Harlem R. Pref	41	100	do	s10 55⅛
100	do	s30 40⅜	300	do	s.5 55⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Mo. State 6s	87⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. RR	55⅜
200	Cary Imp. Co.	24	200	do	s10 55⅜
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	76⅛	100	do	b60 55⅜
50	do	b60 78⅜	200	do	s15 55⅛
150	do	s30 78	100	do	s3 55⅜
100	do	b60 78⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39⅛
1500	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	75⅜	400	do	b3 39⅜
200	do	b60 75⅜	400	do	s15 39
550	do	s10 75⅜	200	do	s5 39⅛
100	do	s30 75⅜	100	do	s10 39⅜
100	do	s60 75⅜	100	do	b60 39⅜
400	do	s60 75⅜	150	do	s30 39⅜
700	Hud. R. R. R.	33⅜	100	do	s10 39
100	Harlem RR	b60 12⅜	100	do	s3 39⅛
110	Reading RR	s10 48⅜	200	do	b30 39⅜
50	do	50⅛	425	Panama RR	118⅜
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	13⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	s30 24⅜
250	Stonington R.R.	65⅜	100	do	25

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	2d av. R. R. 7s	94½	20 Bank of New-York. 107⅛
	31 At W. Ins. S. 68	95	20 Lennox Ins Co	97⅜
20	Am. Ex. Bank	106⅜	5 Merchants' F. Ins. Co. 176
10	Artisans' Bank	97½	10 Firemen's F. Ins Co. 163⅜
10	Merchants' Ex. B'k	99⅜	10 Wells, Farg & Co. E. 70
10	Atlantic Bank	82	100 La C. & Mil. R.	14⅜

WEDNESDAY, April 6—P. M.

The main feature of the Stock Exchange today was the continued heavy sales of New-York Central shares. The price closed yesterday afternoon, 75¾@76. This afternoon 75¾@75⅞ ₱ cent. The intermediate sales through the day are equal to 8,000 shares. The cash price fluctuated from 75¼ to 75⅝, and back to 75⅜, sales, and bid at the close. The sellers' options were pressed with considerable eagerness, and 75@75⅛ ₱ cent. at one time accepted in this way. The next active movement was against Michigan Guaranteed, which sold at one time yesterday as high as 41, and left off 40½; opened this morning at 39½, and after sales of 3,000 shares, closed 39¼@39⅜. Galena and Rock Island sold down ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. each, and Cleveland and Toledo ¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central was steady at 68½ ₱ cent. Hudson River opened steady, but gave way to 33½ ₱ cent. under sales of 700

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2356. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

INCREASE OF THE INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT.

Opening Speech of District-Attorney Ould.

The Examination of Witnesses Commenced.

Testimony of James H. Reed, P. V. R. Van Wyck, Edward Delafield, Joseph Dudson, Richard N. Downer, Cyrus H. McCormick, Thomas E. Martin, Francis Doyle, Abel Upshur and E. M. Tidball.

The Case for the Prosecution to be Closed To-day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7, 1859.

The Court-room was more crowded this morning than on any previous day. SICKLES remained firm, and never blanched during the reading of the indictment, but looked the Jury full in the face. The District-Attorney, in stating the case for the Government, dwelt upon the following facts:

First—The number and character of SICKLES' weapons.

Second—The unarmed condition of KEY.

Third—SICKLES wearing his overcoat on a warm day to conceal his magazine.

Fourth—KEY's supplications for mercy.

Mr. OULD acquitted himself handsomely, speaking forty minutes. The defence expressed a wish to postpone their opening until the evidence for the prosecution had been submitted, which being accorded, the witnesses for the Government were called and sworn.

Mr. Reed, the first witness, was present at the death of Key; saw Key and Sickles about four feet apart; Sickles deliberately raised his pistol and fired; then retreated a little, and was pursued by Key; after scuffling, Key retreated to a tree and hallooed "Murder!" Sickles then snapped his pistol; the parties again got into the middle of the street, when Key threw something, and at the same moment Sickles fired again; when Key ran back to the corner, exclaiming "I am shot!" Sickles pursued, and again fired. Key exclaimed, "Don't kill me!" Sickles snapped two more caps; Sickles was never nearer than four feet to Key; did not recognize any of the parties; saw only two other men in sight when the fight commenced,—one on the west side of Madison-place, some distance from the parties, and going from them, and the other to the eastward some distance on the avenue, and going from the scene,—no other parties were in sight until after or about the second fire; saw the whole transaction; Key never touched the person of Sickles; there was no tussle; they were facing at each shot.

This witness is intelligent, and evidently honest, and his testimony contradicts much of the evidence given before the Examining Court.

Witnesses then testified to the tussle, and swore that Sickles snapped his pistol twice in Key's face. REED says they were not nearer than from four to six feet when snapping.

The malice of those who are pursuing SICKLES put in circulation yesterday a report that Mrs. SICKLES had returned to this city and taken rooms at Kirkwood's. It is an unmitigated falsehood. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7.

The trial commenced in earnest to-day, and the interest in it is becoming intensified. As soon as the doors were opened the court-room was filled with a throng pressing and crushing to obtain a glimpse of the prisoner, who sits in the barbarous-looking arrangement to which he is consigned by the usage of this Court, though he sits throughout each day's proceedings apparently calm and unmoved, yet when he gets back to his prison apartment he shows signs of exhaustion, and when alone, which is not often, he is said to be a prey to sorrowful reflections. Not that he regrets the act for which he is now on trial,—no compunctious thought of that visits his mind,—but when he thinks upon his blighted home, and the ruin which has been wrought by the villany of a false friend, his habitual self-possession gives way, and Nature asserts her supremacy.

The Washington papers have published a statement that Mrs. Sickles is now in this city. There is no truth whatever in the statement; the lady's father contradicts it in the most positive manner. He says that since she left her home here she has been residing under his roof in New-York, under the protection of her mother, and hopes that her name will not be wantonly and unnecessarily dragged before the public. He and Mr. Sickles' father remain together in Court all the time.

Mr. Gresham complains that letters passing between him and Mr. Sickles have been tampered with in the Post-office, some of them opened *in transitu*, and others not reached their destination.

The Court opened at 10¼ o'clock A. M.

After some delay, the names of the eleven jurors already sworn were called, and all answered.

The Judge—After the jurors were dismissed yesterday, one of the eleven came up to the Bench and asked if he "could say a word to me." I told him "No, not about this case." However, he went on to say: "I answered the question put to me, but since I have been sworn and been in the Jury-box I have been reflecting on this thing. I am not quite satisfied with myself." On which, I said, I cannot relieve you. Turning round, he went off.

I think it right to mention this publicly, in case counsel may think proper to move about it. So little impression did the man's appearance make on me that I cannot recognize him now, but he is one of the eleven.

Mr. MOORE, the juror, standing up, said: I was impressed with the responsibility that rested on me, and felt a kind of shrinking from the duty.

Judge—I hope you were.

Juror—It made me feel unpleasant; but this morning I can say to the Court that I feel perfectly satisfied in my own mind.

Judge—Very well, I am glad to hear it; it was the duty of the Court to state this.

Juror—I am very glad I have this privilege of making explanations.

Alpheus Wright, the twelfth juror, was then sworn and took his seat in the jury-box, when the twelve jurors were called, and answered.

Clerk to the Prisoner—"Stand up, Daniel E. Sickles."

Mr. Sickles stood up in the box.

Clerk—"Daniel E. Sickles, look on the jurors, while the indictment is being read."

The indictment was read.

Clerk—Upon this indictment the prisoner has been arraigned, and on his arraignment has pleaded not guilty, and has put himself upon his country. That country you represent, and this indictment you are to try.

District-Attorney OULD then opened the case for the prosecution:

OPENING ADDRESS OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the Jury, the indictment just read to you charges Daniel E. Sickles, the prisoner at the bar, with the willful murder of Philip Barton Key. I shall relate to you briefly as I can the chief incidents connected with this tragedy, so far as the evidence will disclose. The parties are, doubtless, well known to you already, at least by reputation, one being a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the great commercial metropolis of the Union, and the other having long and honorably filled the post of public prosecutor in this District. Perhaps some of you have seen how he discharged the duties which have fallen to my lot. The place where the crime, as charged in the indictment, was committed, was in the City of Washington, the time the 27th of February last. It was the Sabbath, a day which, for more than 1800 years has been set apart in commemoration of the Divine mission which brought "Peace on earth and good will to man." In the soft gush of that Sabbath sunlight, at an hour between the morning and evening Christian sacrifice, at the time almost when the sound of the Church bell was lingering in the air, the deceased, all unconscious of the tremendous woe which then stood suspended over his house, met the prisoner at the bar, in a public thoroughfare of this city. He must have seen, from the attitude and movements, and other evidences, of deliberate intent which rounded into completeness the scene of the hour, that the prisoner at the bar contemplated some bloody deed. Unarmed and defenceless as deceased was, he used the poor and feeble means in his power to save his life. How ineffectual they were, even in the delaying of the terrible fate, the evidence in the case will show. The prisoner at the bar had come to the carnival of blood fully prepared—he was a walking magazine—he was not only provided with a number of fire arms, but had taken care to supply himself with different varieties, each one possessed of its peculiar excellence for the murderous work. He is a nice and close calculator who, in the contingency of an anticipated collision, might call to his aid both a Derringer and a revolver. If, before the time of the meeting, any such idea passed through the mind of the prisoner at the bar, it seems indicated by the number and variety of firearms, and the temporary armor in which he was attired—to wit, a convenient overcoat on an inconveniently warm day—from which it would seem he did not reason carelessly. Against this moving battery, which could place itself in any position, like a piece of flying artillery on a field of battle, the deceased had nothing to interpose, and interposed nothing save a physical strength, which, when governed by presence of mind, was but feeble at best—a poor and feeble opera-glass, which, even thrown with well-directed aim, was comparatively harmless; and, last of all, piteous exclamations, which, however they might have moved other men, in this case at least fell on ears of stone. The evidence in this case, gentlemen of the jury, will show to you from the first act in this tragedy to its close, through every successive scene of horror, not only that deceased was unarmed, but that the prisoner at the bar knew such was the fact when they met; that he knew it when the first shot was fired at the corner; that he must surely have known it when subsequently the exclamations of deceased were dying in the air, and that possibly more certainly still he must have known it when he stood bravely over his victim, revolver in hand, seeking to scatter the brains of one at whom he had fired three times and mortally wounded, and when his eyes were then being covered with the film of death. I say not this for the purpose of influencing your minds against the prisoner at the bar, but as an illustration of the principle at common law, that homicide with a deadly weapon, perpetrated by a party who has all the advantages on his side, and with all the circumstances of deliberate cruelty and vindictiveness, is murder, no matter what the antecedent provocation in the case. Mr. Ould then cited from Wharton's Criminal Law, adding that the evidence in this case will show to you that no matter how revengeful may have been the prisoner at the bar towards the deceased at the time of their meeting, yet sufficient time elapsed between that moment and the period of the catastrophe for his passion, whatever may have influenced him, to have subsided. Not only was there sufficient time, but all the circumstances of the case conspired to such a result. I know not, gentlemen, how so bloody a purpose could be maintained during such a length of time, and under such appealing circumstances, unless it was sustained by remorseless revenge. At least four or five shots were fired or attempted to be fired. The interval of time, greater or less, between those shots, was filled up by earnest and frantic entreaties, such as a man would make for his life, such perhaps as a desire for an opportunity for self-vindication, and perhaps the recollection of the little ones left clustering around his own hearthstone. The first shot which probably took effect on the person of the deceased wounded him in the groin. From that time, at least until he fell on the pavement, he was in supplicating retreat, yet the prisoner at the bar did not desist from his bloody intent, even when he stood over the prostrate and dying form of the deceased. Nay, more, the evidence will show that at that time he was attempting to add mutilation to murder, when he was arrested by the parties whose feet subsequently bore his victim from the spot on which he fell. Murder, gentlemen of the Jury, has been defined, and the definition accepted and allowed all over the civilized world, as the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. The distinction between the two, gentlemen, although frequently made the subject of controversy, is tolerably well understood. I beg leave to refresh your minds by stating the general principles as recognized in common law, and which govern us in the administration of criminal justice. Mr. Ould here read additional extracts from Wharton, adding—the rules, gentlemen, by which the crime of murder is tested are not of to-day's or yesterday's growth. They have come down to us consecrated by time and the approval of just, wise and good men. While changes in other respects have been made in the law which governs and controls the relations of man to man, while the hand of reform and innovation has been busy in tearing down and remodelling other portions of the structure of human justice—the great, grand and old foundations of the common law with respect to this offence, instead of being impaired, have been strengthened by time. Springing like an arch over the vast chasm of the remote past and present, they have become stronger by the pressure of centuries. The maxims of the common law relating to the crime of murder are based on common sense and common justice. However technical that common law may be in other respects, here it deals alone with fact. All its features are essentially humane. The fathers, of those great old masters, even our rough ancestors, as portrayed to us in the light of their own maxims, are reflected to us as living, actual men, like unto ourselves. These principles owe their entire strength and, I may say, also, their veracity, to their humanity; not a maudlin, sickly, sentimental humanity, but one that is God-fearing, and to men loving; and while thus they allow a sufficient toleration of the weakness of our common nature, they form, as it were, at the same time, the very a pedestal on which rests the sublime figure of public justice. Whenever these principles are perverted—whenever they are warped for the purpose of shielding a criminal, whether he be humble or powerful—the blow is struck at both humanity and justice. Society, gentlemen, has its human cries as well as the solitary prisoner, and if they come up to us in the swell of uncounted voices, they are no less strong. The jury that sends its deliverance to the offender whose stains are not washed off by the evidence in the trial, is itself morally derelict to the high obligations which humanity imposes. These principles relating to the law of murder have been provided by experience so eminently wise and just that in no civilized code that I ever heard of has there been any departure from them. Innovation even in its wildest moments has never yet suggested the propriety of allowing revenge as either a justification or even a palliation for the crime of murder. Human society could exist upon no other basis—civilization itself would become an impossibility. The common law has a most sacred regard for human life, so sacred that even the rankest criminal, he who has assumed himself the functions of judge, jury and executioner, is himself given by the law the privilege of a fair and impartial trial. It gives to-day to Daniel E. Sickles, the prisoner at the bar, not only what he denied to his victim—namely, an impartial Jury and an upright Judge—but, until he is proved guilty, clothes him in the spotless robes of innocence. How long the facts which may be proven in the progress of this case, how long the presumption of innocence in his favor will control the facts in the case, as they may be given to you in evidence, is for you to determine. How soon, gentlemen, that presumption will be supplanted by another, terrible to the prisoner,—one which the law authorizes and commands you to draw, the presumption of murder arising from every unlawful killing. It is for you to judge whether in addition to this second presumption, the proofs of the case will show further express malice of the prisoner towards the deceased. It is for you to decide. You sit there, gentlemen, under the law of the land. No prince or potentate ever exercised a higher function than that which you are called upon to perform. It is as solemn as death—it is as momentous as life. Your consciences have been purged by the ordeal of the Court, and you have solemnly sworn you are competent to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. You sit there as jurors, and not as legislators. Whether the law be wise or foolish, whether it inflicts too severe or too mild a punishment is no concern of yours. You are there to find the facts, and not to amend the law. You might as well ignore the law which impanels you as to attempt to alter or set aside the law which defines and establishes the crime of murder. Nor have you anything to do with the punishment which the law affixes to that crime. The responsibility rests alone with the law-making power, and the propriety of its execution and administration is a question addressed exclusively to the wise discretion of the Executive, who can sheath the sword of justice or let it fall upon the guilty head. Your duties and responsibilities, gentlemen, are solemn and momentous enough, without assuming others that do not belong to you.

You sit there to try the issue between the prisoner at the bar and the prosecution of the United States, which alleges that the law has been violated. The issue thus made up you are sworn to try, and that issue is alone the guilt of the party. The responsibilities which attach to the consequences of that finding, rest *elsewhere*. Nay, more, those consequences themselves, independent even of their responsibilities, are in the hands of the law and in the keeping of a wise, merciful and just God.

I know not, gentlemen of the jury, what will be the peculiar line of the defence in this case. If I did it would hardly be proper for me to allude to it at this time. If, however, gentlemen, it be legal and proved to your satisfaction, let the prisoner go free, free as the winds of heaven. If, however, on the other hand, it be not legal, if it receive not the sanction of the law as being legal, if it be not be proved, I charge you, gentlemen of the jury, by the duty you owe to yourself, your God and your country, to smite the red hand of violence everywhere by your verdict, and proclaim to the four quarters of the now listening world that there is yet virtue left to a jury, no matter how high the position, or how lofty the pretensions of the offender.

The Judge said it was usual here to have the openings made on both sides before any of the evidence was presented, but he presumed the counsel for the defence would prefer to reserve their opening till the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Brady replied that the counsel preferred the latter course.

The Judge replied that while the former was the usage of the Court, the wish of counsel was always consulted by him.

The witnesses for the United States were then called into Court.

The following persons answered and were severally sworn, such being the practice here:

Dr. R. N. Cooledge, Dr. R. R. Stone, Richard N. Downey, Francis Doyle, Thomas E. Martin, P. V. R. Van Wycke, Joseph Dudrow, Abel Upshur, Edward M. Tidball, Cyrus McCormick, John M. Seeley, Jr., Jonah D. Hoover, Robert J. Dillon, Thomas Woodward, Reuben Worthington, Henry Hepburn, and Edward Delafield.

Some delay occurred, which the District-Attorney explained by saying he was waiting for a witness to examine first, and who was not in Court. He had sent for him. This witness was James H. Reed. He soon afterwards came into Court, was sworn and took the stand.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. REED.

Q.—Were you present at the time of the death of Mr. Key? A.—I was near by.

Q.—Be good enough to state all the circumstances connected with the killing, that you saw? A.—I was passing, on the Sabbath of the 27th February, up the street known as part of Pennsylvania-avenue, running by the President's House, and I got up nearly opposite the street known as Madison-place; I was walking leisurely, going westward, and heard a loud talking, as I imagined; I looked up and my eye fell on two gentlemen on the corner of the pavement—at Dr. Grinnell's old residence; one was standing rather westward, the other eastward; they seemed to be from four to six feet apart; they remained so for a moment or two; as soon as I saw the men good, I saw the arm of the one who was westward begin to rise; directly I saw there was something in it, apparently a pistol; the arm was gradually steadying; my impression at the moment was that these gentlemen had come out of the house where Dr. Maynard resided.

Mr. Graham objected to the witness stating his impressions or presumptions.

Witness—He raised a pistol gradually in the course of five or ten seconds; I saw him take deliberate aim; saw him aiming apparently at the corner of the house, but in an instant afterwards saw it was at the man eastward of him; the aim was deliberate; the man eastward was making an effort to get out of the direction of the pistol; in two or three seconds the pistol was fired; the man who fired the pistol moved a little westward slowly; the other advanced towards him the one eastward followed up rapidly, but did not gain upon him till they reached the place where the first firing took place.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that they went to the middle of Madison-place? A.—They went westward and a little on the southwest line; when they reached about 18 or 20 feet from where the first fire took place, the man who was shot at retreated and went somewhat northwardly and eastwardly up Madison-place; the other followed him up, though not so closely perhaps; the gentleman who was shot at ran up and got behind a tree and commenced shouting "Murder," "Don't shoot me;" it was the first face on the east side of Madison-place; he apparently wanted to screen himself from the man who had the pistol; the man who had the pistol came up to about five feet of him; there he attempted to shoot the pistol, but it snapped; that was the second fire or attempt to fire; he then retreated back a little, the man who was shot at following him up, and they went into the middle of Madison-place; that was after the first snapping and the second attempt to shoot; when they reached the middle of the street they were about ten feet apart, and then a second firing took place; just before that I saw the man who was shot at attempt to throw something, which apparently struck the other; the throwing and second firing of the pistol were simultaneous; the article went slowly and fell at the feet of the man who fired the pistol; I do not know what it was; as soon as the pistol was fired the man got himself up this way, [describing him with both hands pressed against his stomach,] and said something like "Kill me;" he ran over to the pavement; cannot say whether he touched the fence or not when he came round; the man who fired the pistol came up in front of the man who was down; he turned up a little on his right elbow; heard him exclaim once or twice: "Don't shoot me—don't shoot me;" what other words he said I do not know; the pistol was fired three times; the man who fired the pistol was about two and-a-half feet from the body when the third shot was fired: he then attempted to shoot again; the pistol snapped; he snapped the pistol a second time; that made six times that the man attempted to shoot; there were six attempts to shoot; witness was standing on the south pavement of Pennsylvania-avenue, and near the south line of Dr. Gunnell's residence; thought it foolish in him to rush in and interfere, lest he might be shot; hence he did not interfere, but went over as soon as the shooting was over.

Q.—Did you see the lamp-post at the corner known as Dr. Maynard's corner? A.—Yes, Sir; I know its position; the man who fired was distant about four feet northeast of it; the man shot was further north; they were apart from four to six feet when the first shot was fired; the man shot at did not move more than a foot or two from that; he seemed to be twisting himself to get out of reach of the pistol; the person who fired the shot went to the eastward, and slightly southward, about eighteen or twenty feet, and was followed by the person who was fired at; they were not nearer than three or four feet of each other; the man shot at stopped first—the other followed him up; the person fired at came round behind the first tree, the person firing snapped his pistol at him while behind the tree; in a second or two the person fired at came out progressively, the other person retreated up the street and reached near the middle of it; the man shot at followed him up; the space between them increased till the attempt to throw and second shot took place; instantly his [the witness'] eye rested on the man shot; he drew himself up and exclaimed, "You've killed me," and retired eastward to the pavement.

Q.—What were their relative positions when something was thrown? A.—They were ten feet apart; the man shot was eastward, and the man holding the pistol westward; the man shot made for the eastern pavement; he was followed slowly by the other till he reached the position when he fired the third time; the other was then lying on the pavement; was holding himself up with one hand while lying on the pavement; this was the last I saw of Mr. Key; at that moment he had made a turn, and was on his side; the man with the pistol came up full in front of where he was lying, and then fired.

Q.—Did Mr. Key retreat with his face towards Mr. Sickles, or his back? A.—With his back; he went face foremost to the pavement.

Q.—Did you hear any exclamation from Mr. Key at the time the third shot was fired? A.—I heard him say twice, "Don't shoot me," "Don't shoot me;" at the second exclamation the third shot was fired.

Q.—What interval elapsed between the firing of the third shot and the first snapping afterwards? A.—I judge it was near two seconds.

Q.—How soon did the second snapping of the pistol follow? A.—Sooner than the first did after the shot, about three or four seconds.

Q.—Did you maintain your position from the beginning to the end of the occurrence? A.—I did not move three feet from the place where I first stood; was on the south side of the street running past the President's House, and about three or four feet from the curb stone; was about thirty-five paces from the parties when the difficulty first began; Mr. Key fell about twenty-five or thirty feet from the lamp-post at the corner; all these matters happened in this County of Washington.

The witness was here cross-examined by Mr. Brady.

Witness—I am engaged in buying and selling wood and coal; had seen Mr. Key but did not know either him or Mr. Sickles at the time of the difficulty; they were standing in such a position that I could not recognize either; he [witness] did not see any person whom he knew by sight or name; he saw a gentleman on the opposite side of Madison-place, the Park side; he was going northward; do not know who he was; saw another man going down Pennsylvania-avenue; he was left of Dr. Gunnell's residence; did not see his face; saw nobody until the second shot was fired, when he saw persons running down from the Club House; they were apparently coming from the Church; those coming down the street might have seen the third shot fired; the man whom he first saw could not see the parties without turning round; the man was going eastward down the avenue; could not see the first or second shot; those coming down Madison-place might have seen the second shot fired; do not know Joseph L. Dudson, Richard H. Downer, Mr. Butterworth, Edward Delafield or Francis Doyle; was not examined before the Coroner's Jury; did not understand any of the loud words spoken between the parties; had no idea who spoke.

Q.—Was the hand that held the pistol out of your sight at any time during the whole affair? A.—I judge it was; on Mr. Sickles turning round, his hand was necessarily out of my sight; was too distant to see what kind of a pistol it was; did not change my position at any time during the affair.

Q.—Did the person fired on advance toward Mr. Sickles and succeed in touching his person? A.—Not in my sight; do not believe he could have done so without my observing it; feel certain of that.

Q.—You did not see Mr. Key take Mr. Sickles by the neck? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor by the coat nor hand? A.—No.

Q.—You saw nothing like a tussle? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And there were three shots fired, and three snappings of the pistol? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Brady—State the position in which Mr. Key was when throwing something at Mr. Sickles?

Witness—He was west about twelve or fifteen feet of the second, three feet from the pave, and perhaps a little north; Mr. Sickles was then eight or twelve feet west of him, he and Mr. Key facing each other.

Q.—Was there any shot fired while they were not facing each other? A.—No, Sir; they were facing each other on each occasion; at first they were not exactly opposite, but they saw each other; the article thrown by Mr. Key struck the person of Mr. Sickles; it struck either his arm or body; the throw and shot were simultaneous; they were eight or ten feet apart; could not decide what that article was; did not see anything on the street afterwards that had dropped from either party; the first parties that came near Mr. Key were those who took him up and carried him to the Club House; do not believe he heard any of these speak of Mr. Sickles.

Q.—After the last shot what did Mr. Sickles do? A.—He turned round and went up the street north.

Q.—Did you think at any time that that last shot took effect? A.—Yes, Sir, I did; I judge it struck him in this part of the body, [tracing the lower stomach;] there were two snappings of a pistol after that.

Q.—How far was Mr. Sickles from Mr. Key on the occasion of the last two snappings? Q.—Measured from Mr. Key's feet, he was four or five feet, and from his head, about six feet.

Q.—What was his nearest point at any time of snapping and firing? Q.—I judge at the third time he fired the pistol that he was two or two and a half feet distant from Mr. Key; at the snapping he was further off.

Q.—Did Mr. Sickles get nearer to Mr. Key at any time during the whole affair? A.—Not nearer than he was at the last fire; I judge he was about three or four feet from him; this affair occupied altogether, from the time that the shot was fired to the time of the last snapping, one and a half or two minutes.

Q.—How long have I been cross-examining you? A.—About twelve or fifteen minutes; perhaps may be as much as eighteen or twenty.

Q.—When Mr. Key fell, did he fall on his face, or on his back, or on his side? A.—On his side and elbow, his face towards Mr. Sickles.

To District-Attorney—When Mr. Key fell, Mr. Sickles was five or seven steps from him; when he fired the third shot the muzzle of the pistol was about two or two and a half feet from the body; at least that was my impression.

TESTIMONY OF P. V. R. VAN WYCK.

P. V. R. Van Wyck was the next witness. Was present at the time of Mr. Key's death; was on the north side of Pennsylvania-avenue, in front of Commodore McCauley's residence; noticed two gentlemen on Gunnell's corner, apparently in conversation; saw one of them retreat up Madison-place; saw the other raise his arm; heard the report of a pistol and commenced running towards the place; both parties disappeared from sight up the street; when he turned the corner again saw one man lying on the pavement motionless, and another man standing by him with a pistol in his hand; the latter presented the pistol at the man lying down and snapped it; saw him cock it; and present it again, and heard it snap, but did not see it, as I turned away my head, saw some parties approach the body from the north and pick it up; he [witness] approached and saw the man was lifeless, and turned away; saw no more of the killing; he [witness] was walking westward when his attention was first directed to the affair; Commodore McCauley's house is between Maynerd's house and Riggs' bank; the gentlemen appeared standing north and south; the one who fired was standing southward; could see the space between them; saw the one who stood north retreat; that was the one who was fired at; the distance between the parties at the time of firing was about six feet; could partly see the man fired at; could see his front; could entirely see the man who fired; he was three or four feet north of the lamp-post; he [witness] was walking westward.

Q.—What happened immediately after the first firing between these parties? A.—The gentleman whom I partly saw, disappeared from my sigh, as if following the other; I was running at the time, and my attention was not altogether directed to the men.

Q.—When you got to the corner what did you see? A.—I saw one man lying on the pavement, and the other standing by him with a pistol in his hand, which he presented and snapped at the man lying down.

Q.—Did you get up near to them? A.—I stood at the corner.

Q.—Did you recognize either of the parties? A.—I recognized the man who had the pistol.

Q.—Who was he? A.—Daniel E. Sickles, the prisoner at the bar; I knew him only by sight.

Q.—Whom else did you see there? A.—I saw Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Upsher.

Q.—Where were they? A.—I first noticed Mr. Butterworth as I was approaching the corner; he appeared to have just come down Madison-place; he stopped at the corner, and looked up Madison-place; after the last shot was fired saw him approach the railing, and rest upon it.

Q.—Where were the other parties? A.—I noticed Mr. Upshur and Mr. Martin immediately after the pistol was snapped leaning over the body as if to pick it up.

Q.—Did you see any other acts of firing except one first?

Mr. Brady thought that after the witness had given a full narrative, it was hardly worth while to go over the details again.

The Judge thought the counsel had a right to ask further questions.

The question was then repeated.

Witness—I mentioned that I saw two firings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—About how far were you from the corner of Madison-place when you heard that first shot? A.—In the neighborhood of fifty yards, or between forty and fifty; I ran to the corner; could not form any true estimate of the time it took me to get there; could not tell what time elapsed between the first and second reports, nor between the starting for Madison-place and the end of the transaction; should say it was within two or three minutes; heard three reports of a pistol; they were not in rapid succession; there was about an equal interval of time between the first and the second and the third reports.

Q.—Did you hear anything said by either party during the affair? A.—I heard exclamations, but could not distinguish them; they proceeded from the party who retreated.

Q.—Did you see any person while Mr. Key was lying there come up and speak to Mr. Sickles? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any article lying on the pavement? A.—I saw a pistol, a single-barreled one, stocked to the end of the muzzle; think it was what is called a Derringer pistol; it was lying on the corner of the pavement, about a yard from the crossing, and in about the same place where the party who fired stood when the first shot was fired; it was about ten or fifteen feet from where Mr. Key was lying; the pistol was on the east side of the pavement; that was the last I saw of it; saw no other article lying there; did not notice how Mr. Key was dressed till I saw him in the Club-house; could not state whether he had on an overcoat; he retreated with his face towards Mr. Sickles.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD DELAFIELD.

Mr. Edward Delafield was now sworn. He heard the report of a pistol; saw two gentlemen near the crossing; the shot did not seem to have any effect on Mr. Key, who exclaimed, "Don't shoot me"—"Don't murder me;" Mr. Sickles followed him up; Mr. Key crouched behind a tree; he took Mr. Sickles by the right hand, when Mr. Sickles threw him off and fired; the shot took effect, Mr. Key falling and reclining on his arm; Mr. Sickles approached him, put a pistol to his breast and fired again; Mr. Key fell over as if dead; gentlemen came running from the Club-house, to which the corpse was taken; after all the shots were fired Mr. Sickles walked off with a friend, arm-in-arm; the whole affair did not occupy more than two minutes; he (witness) noticed Mr. Sickles so much as to say to a friend, "There goes Dan. Sickles;" he did not see the first shot; did not hear what was said between the parties; he did not observe the character of the pistol, nor did he know Mr. Butterworth at the scene; after the first shot both Mr. Sickles and Mr. Key were in the middle of the street; the first shot had been fired before he saw them.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH DUDSON.

Joseph Dudson, sworn—I saw Mr. Key jump aside; as he did so Mr. Sickles raised a pistol, and there was a scuffle for a minute or two; Mr. Sickles ran to the flag-stone; Mr. Key followed him up, but did not succeed in catching hold of him; he then turned on Mr. Key who retreated backward for some time; Mr. Sickles fired, but whether Mr. Key was struck he [witness] did not know; Mr. Key cried "Murder"; Mr. Key then retreated to the tree, Mr Sicklee following him up and firing. Mr. Key fell on the pavement; Mr. Sickles then put the pistol to Mr. Key's head, but the cap snapped; only three shots were fired to my knowledge; during the proceedings heard Mr. Sickles use the words, "my bed," but could not hear the remainder of the sentence; Mr. Key was then lying on the pavement; others ran up, but they were all strangers to him [witness.]

Answers to questions by the defence—He [witness] did not see anybody that he was acquainted with; could not say whether Mr. Key took hold of Mr. Sickles above or below the waist; it was after the pistol was fired at Mr. Key's head that Mr. Sickles said "my bed"; saw Mr. Key lifted up; have a faint impression that I saw Mr. Key throw something at Mr. Sickles; all the shots were fired before Mr. Key fell.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD N. DOWNER.

Richard N. Downer, examined by the District Attorney—Reside in the District; was not present at the time of Mr. Key's death; was standing at the corner of Fifteenth-street and New-York-avenue, when I heard the report of a pistol; saw some persons stop on the avenue opposite Sixteenth-street; ran up and heard the report of another pistol; before I got to Mr. Maynard's house there was another report; I was about turning the corner; I heard a snap and thought I was close enough to it, and did not go any closer [laughter]; I dodged back a little; I went back after the shooting stopped. [laughter,] and saw Mr. Key lying on the pavement; I knew him by sight and reputation; I saw a person who I understood to be Mr. Sickles; the prisoner at the bar is that gentleman; Mr. Key was lying on his back; Mr. Sickles was fourteen or fifteen feet north of him; I heard him make a remark; which seemed to me; "Is the damned scoundrel," or the "damned rascal dead;" I saw a pistol in Mr. Sickles' hand; it looked to be a revolver; I picked up the pistol at the corner twenty-five minutes after the occurrence; it was a Derringer pistol; took it up and looked at it; it was not loaded; I looked at it in the club-room; there was an exploded cap on the nipple; I did not observe other marks of its being recently exploded; saw a gentleman take the cap off and blow through the barrel, after examining with a pen handle whether it was loaded; I afterwards handed the pistol to the Coroner; I did not see any of the firing; had a brick house between me and the parties.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I handed the pistol to the Coroner; where it was blown out was before the Coroner's Jury; the Coroner was the first person to whom I handed the pistol.

Mr. Brady said he would want that pistol identified.

The District-Attorney—Certainly.

TESTIMONY OF CYRUS H. M'CORMICK.

Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the reaping-machine, was next put on the stand—Reside in the house known as Dr. Maynard's house, on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Madison-place.

Q.—State what you saw in regard to the death of Mr. Key? A.—My attention was first attracted by the report of a pistol; I arose and stepped to the window of my house, and discovered two persons on the stone walk between Dr. Maynard's corner and the corner of the square, moving westwardly in a hurried pace—on something of a run; I remarked that it was a street fight; I next saw Mr. Key standing near the middle of the street—Madison-place; Mr. Sickles was advancing upon him diagonally; I did not recognize the parties till after the first shot; Mr. Sickles fired at Mr. Key; Mr. Key went in the direction of the large tree, second from the avenue, and got to the tree; Mr. Sickles followed in that direction; when Mr. Sickles got to the tree Mr. Key fell into the gutter of the street against the curb-stone, and in that position Mr. Sickles fired at him; I am not certain whether there was a snap or not; I could hear nothing, the window not being up; Mr. Sickles fired after or about the time Mr. Key fell; I think Mr. Key was down; the parties were on the stone walk when I first saw them; the parties were at something of a run, and I thought it was a street fight; I have no recollection after that till I saw Mr. Key about the middle of the street, and Mr. Sickles advancing as if to fire.

To Mr. Carlisle—I was at the window on the second floor; the third window from the avenue, nearly opposite where Mr. Key was when first fired at; it was my own house; think probably I turned my head inside, as there was some persons within who I thought might be frightened; it was a window on the parlor floor, which is nearly level with the street.

Not cross-examined.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS E. MARTIN.

Thomas E. Martin, next examined—Q.—State what you saw in reference to the killing of Philip Barton Key. A.—I was in the vicinity of the place where Mr. Key was killed; I was walking up toward H-street when I heard what seemed to be a report of a pistol; I turned round and recognized Mr. Key, Mr. Sickles, and Mr. Butterworth; Mr. Sickles had just fired; Mr. Butterworth was near the railing; he [witness] was very much shocked; went towards them, but first stopped at the Club House to state what was taking place; came out and proceeded to the spot; Mr. Key lay extended on the pavement; Mr. Sickles stood with his back towards the railing, and with his pistol pointed towards Mr. Key; he exploded a cap; he (witness) passed in between Mr. Sickles and Mr. Key; he went round and took hold of Mr. Key, and looked up inquiringly towards Mr. Sickles, and heard him make the remark, "He has violated my bed."

District-Attorney—Never mind about that.

Mr. Brady insisted that it was part of the narrative, and that the witness should be allowed to proceed.

The Judge—It is proper for the witness to state everything that occurred. He is bound to relate all that he saw and heard.

District-Attorney—He had not asked the witness to state what he had heard, but only what he had seen. It was competent for the defence to ask him in addition what he had heard.

Mr. Brady had never known a District-Attorney to ask a witness what he had seen and not what he had heard; it would be the same as describing a pantomime. The witness had already testified to hearing the report of a pistol.

The Judge did not agree with the District Attorney as to his right to question as to particular facts and leave the other side to question about other facts.

Witness—I heard Mr. Sickles make the remark, "He has violated my bed;" Mr. Key was then almost extended on the pavement, lying on his elbow; he (witness) called on those near to aid in carrying him to the Club-house; we carried him to the back room; he was still breathing; I put my hand on his heart and found it still pulsating; I asked him if he had anything to say, supposing he might have some word to send to his children, or something explanatory of the occurrence; he made no response whatever, as if he did not understand what I said; Dr. Cooledge came in about that time, and I left the room; I do not know how many shots were fired; three or four I suppose; when I first went into the Club-house, Mr. Key was just north of the tree in the street in a falling position, and near the gutter; the three persons were near together; I think Mr. Key was on the platform leading from the flagging to the pavement; Mr. Sickles was three or four feet from him, toward the Club-house, and Mr. Butterworth was near the railing; I saw him but once; I knew them all; that was after the first shot; I did not see anything of them till after the first shot; the remark made by Mr. Sickles was after the last shot, and after the snapping of the pistol; I was beside Mr. Key's body; Mr. Sickles was standing beside him, with his back to the railing; just then Mr. Butterworth approached, and he and Mr. Sickles withdrew.

Q.—What was the distance between Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Sickles when you first saw them A.—Near the width of the pavement; I saw no other persons in the neighborhood at that time; Mr. Sickles walked off, and Mr. Butterworth moved towards him; I lost sight of them at that moment, and was attending to Mr. Key.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Cannot say how many reports of a pistol I heard; I think there were three or four; the shots I heard were fired rapidly; I did not see any pistol, or anything else, picked up; Mr. Key was dressed in a greyish suit of clothes; he had on no overcoat; I heard no other expression made at the time than the one I mentioned.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS DOYLE.

Francis Doyle examined—I was present at the time of Mr. Key's death; I was in the back room of the Club House; I looked in direction of the avenue and saw Barton Key lying on the pavement and Mr. Sickles a few feet from him with a pistol in his hand, as if about to shoot him in the head; about the time I arrived Mr. Key said: "Don't shoot;" I placed my hand on Mr. Sickles' shoulder and begged him not to fire; he desisted from firing; he turned round, as if to justify himself, and said: "He has defiled" or "dishonored my bed;" I do not recollect which expression he used; he may, probably, have used a harsher expression; after I spoke to him he turned round, showing no further intention to fire; Mr. Butterworth was then standing on the avenue, within a few feet of the corner; he approached and took Mr. Sickles by the arm and walked off with him up the street; then my attention was called to the condition of Mr. Key; he was carried into the Club House.

Q.—Did you hear any other exclamation made except that you have mentioned? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Did you notice the dress

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Provisions of the Bill for Reorganizing the Executive Departments of the City Government.

The following is the bill now pending in the Legislature to "define and prescribe certain powers, duties, terms of offices and emoluments of the Departments of the municipal government of the Corporation of the City of New-York:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That executive department in the municipal government of the corporation of the City of New-York, now existing under and by virtue of statutes in that case made and provided and known as *the Almshouse Department of the City of New-York*, on and after the first day of July next, shall have for the heads of said department a board of *six persons*, who shall be called the Board of Almshouse Commissioners, and each member thereof shall be called an Almshouse Commissioner. Upon said first day of July next, the Board of Ten Governors of the Almshouse, and the office of Governor of the Almshouse as now constituted by law, shall be, as a board or as an office, abolished, and the ten persons now in office, each as an Almshouse Governor or Governor of the Almshouse Department, shall, on that day, cease to have official existence powers or duties. All provisions of law providing for the election of a Governor of the Almshouse Department are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Within the thirty days next preceding said first day of July next, *the Mayor of the City of New-York shall nominate to the Board of Supervisors of the county of New-York*, from among the electors of said county, six persons to fill the offices of Almshouse Commissioners hereby created; and the said Board of Supervisors shall forthwith proceed to confirm or to reject said nominations or any of them; and if said Board shall reject any or all of said nominations, the Mayor shall nominate other person or persons instead. When the six persons are appointed to the offices of Almshouse Commissioners they shall, on or before said first day of July next, draw lots among themselves in any manner to be among themselves agreed upon, for three terms of office; one term to expire for two Commissioners on the first day of January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one; another term to expire for two other Commissioners on the first day of January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and another term to expire for two other Commissioners on the first day of January which will be in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five. When any of said terms of office shall expire by limitation, or any vacancies of Almshouse Commissioner shall exist, *the Board of Supervisors*, upon the nomination of the Mayor, shall act in confirmation or in rejection as before provided, for a term of six years succeeding said expiration, or, if in case of a vacancy, for the unexpired term. But it is hereby provided, that no vote of the Board of Supervisors shall be valid in the premises on confirmation or on rejection, unless it be the vote of a majority of all the Supervisors elected or holding office.

SEC. 3. From and after the said first day of July next, the six Almshouse Commissioners so as aforesaid, authorized to be appointed and their successors from time to time in office, shall assume and be invested with all the powers, rights, duties and privileges, and be subject to all the limitations and disabilities now appertaining by law, to the Board of Ten Governors of the Almshouse Department of the City of New-York, or to the office of Almshouse Governor.

SEC. 4. On the said first day of July next, the said Board of Almshouse Commissioners herein created, shall be entitled to demand and receive of the dissolved board of Ten Governors of the Almshouse Department, or of any of its members heretofore, or of any of its subordinates, all books, papers, vouchers and accounts, and possession of all personal property or real estate, that shall theretofore have been possessed by the former Board of Ten Governors of the said Almshouse Department or of any of its subordinates.

SEC. 5. The said Board of Almshouse Commissioners, shall have power on and after said first day of July next, to remove, and from time to time remove and appoint at its pleasure any person to offices established by law and existing under the said Almshouse Department, whether said offices be now filled or shall hereafter be filled.

SEC. 6. The Executive Department in the municipal government of the Corporation of the City of New-York, known as the *City Inspector's Department is hereby abandoned* and the office of City Inspector is hereby declared vacant.

SEC. 7. There is hereby established in the Executive Department of the municipal government, of the Corporation of the City of New-York, at the head whereof is the Mayor, a bureau to be called the *Bureau of Sanitary Inspection* the chief of which shall be called the sanitary inspector, and who shall on the passage of this act, be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Mayor. The said sanitary inspector shall be a physician. The salary of the chief of the said bureau shall be three thousand dollars a year; there shall be a free clerks in this bureau, who shall each have a yearly salary of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 8. The bureau of sanitary inspection shall have cognizance of all matters affecting the public health of the City of New-York, pursuant to any ordinances of the Common council, or lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health, or of the Board of Health, which are applicable thereto. And said bureau shall take charge of the registry or records of births marriages and deaths, occurring from time to time within the City of New-York. Wherever in any ordinance of the Common Council of said City, or in any law of the State, the word City inspector shall occur, the said word shall therein be hereoeforth construed and taken to mean, and be synonymous with the word sanitary inspector, as found in this act, unless inconsistent with provisions herein contained. There shall be filed in the offices of the County of New-York, in the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, all inquisitions except those charging homicide of felonious assault, which shall be filed as heretofore with the clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the peace in the City of New-York. All the records, books, papers and documents now or heretofore possessed by or under the control of the City Inspector's Department, shall be transferred to, and belong to the said Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

SEC. 9. There shall continue in the City of New-York a department of public health known as *the Board of Health*, which board shall be constituted by the following members: The Mayor of the City of New-York, the Presidents of the two boards of the Common Council, the President of the Board of Supervisors, the Comptroller, the Health Officer of the port of New-York, the Health Commissioner, the resident physician, and the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and no others; a majority of these shall form a quorum for the business of the board. The said board shall never meet unless expressly summoned for the particular meeting by the Mayor of the City of New-York. The duties and powers of the said Board of Health shall be the same as now established by law to the Board of Health as heretofore constituted.

SEC. 10. In addition to the existing provisions of law regarding the department of finance in the municipal government of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the following are hereby enacted:

There is hereby created to said Department an office which shall be known as *Deputy-Comptroller*, whose duties shall be the same as those prescribed by certain ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, January, 1859. In case of any vacancy in the office of Comptroller, the said Deputy Comptroller, upon executing the same bonds as are required of the Comptroller, shall succeed to all the powers and emoluments of the Comptroller and shall also act as such until the said vacancy shall be filled at the next annual election for charter officers.

SEC. 11. There shall also be a bureau in the Department of Finance for the collection of assessments, and the chief of said bureau shall be called the *Collector of Assessments*. There shall also be four deputy collectors of assessments under him in this bureau, and two book-keepers and two messengers. This bureau shall be charged with the duty of collecting all assessments, which are or may be confirmed according to law. The Collector of Assessments, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. The deputy collectors hereto provided for, shall assist the Collector of Assessments in the performance of the duties of this bureau, and before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall each and respectively execute a bond to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in two penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance and discharge of the duties of his said office. The Comptroller shall have power to prescribe the manner of keeping the books and accounts of this bureau, and to make all rules and regulations respecting the manner of transacting the business thereof. It is the design of this section as hereby declared, to transfer the bureau of the Collection of Assessments from the Street Department to the said Department of Finance; and all ordinances of the Common Council, or laws of the State, applicable to said bureau in the street Department, shall appertain to and apply to said bureau as transferred to the said Department of Finance, and the persons now in office in the bureau of the Collection of Assessments in the Street Department, upon the appointment under this section of a Collector and Deputy Collectors of Assessments, shall cease to hold office, and shall deliver up to the Comptroller all accounts, books and vouchers in their possession which belong to or appertain to the proper business of the Corporation of the City of New-York in regard to said bureau.

SEC. 12. There is hereby established in the said Department of Finance, for the better purposes of revenue to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in aid of the proper collection thereof, a bureau, to be called the *Bureau of Markets*, which shall be charged with the duty of superintending the public markets, for the inspection, regulation and management thereof, and for the transfer of stalls and stands therein. The chief of this bureau shall be called the Superintendent of Markets. Article third of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, relating to the City Inspector's Department, approved by the Mayor January 10, 1859, so far as the provisions thereof are applicable, shall apply to the bureau of markets hereby established.

SEC. 13. The office of Health Warden in the City of New-York, is hereby abolished. The inspectors and sealers of weights and measures, as now established by law, shall hereafter be appointed by, and hold office under the Mayor of said City.

SEC. 14. The duty of *cleaning the streets* of the City of New-York, and the avenues and public places thereof, is hereby devolved upon that executive department of the Corporation of the City of New-York, known as the *Croton Aqueduct Department*. The said duty shall be performed by said board, in such manner, by contract, day's work or otherwise, as it shall see fit, and under such rules and regulations in respect thereto which the said Board, in connection only with the Mayor and Comptroller, may prescribe. To carry out said duty more effectually, the Croton Aqueduct Department are hereby authorized to appoint a Deputy Street Inspector, each Ward in the City of New York, who shall perform such duties, and have such powers, as may be by said Board, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, prescribed as aforesaid. There is hereby established a bureau in the Croton Aqueduct Department, to be called the bureau of street cleaning, the chief of which shall be called Street Inspector.

SEC. 15. No bureau or clerkship or place of subordinate trust which shall exist, at the passage of this act, in any one of the departments of municipal government, of the Corporation of the City of New York, or which shall be constituted by this act, shall be modified, abolished or changed, by the Common Council of said City, unless the same has been asked for by the proper head of the department, by a written communication addressed to the Common Council.

SEC. 16. *Each head of executive departments in the municipal government of the City of New-York, except the Comptroller, shall hereafter be appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Mayor of the City of New-York*, except that until the first day of January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the persons and their successors now filling the several offices of Head of the Street Department, of the Heads of the Croton Aqueduct Department, known as the president, engineer and assistant commissioner, constituting together the Croton Aqueduct Board, of the Head of the Law Department, together with the incumbent or person holding the office of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, *shall severally continue in the several offices aforesaid*, now held by each of them, and be entitled to receive all the emoluments of the said several offices hereinbefore named, *all limitations of election or of appointment* thereto applicable notwithstanding. If before the said first day of January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and sixty three, a vacancy shall occur in the Croton Aqueduct Board, the same shall be filled for the balance of said time by the remaining officers of the said Board.

SEC. 17. The Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, shall continue to be elected, take and hold office in the distinctive modes thereof, now provided for by law to each of said offices. The Mayor of the City, when voted for, shall be so voted for upon separate ballot, and so also shall the Comptroller be voted for at each proper election of charter offices, when the term of office of Mayor and of Comptroller expires. The term of office of the Mayor shall continue to be fixed at two years, and that of Comptroller at four years.

SEC. 18. The heads of the various departments of the Corporation of the City of New-York may, from time to time, at pleasure, appoint and remove all deputies, chiefs of bureaux, clerks, and all persons whatsoever, holding office under them.

SEC. 19. Each member of the Common Council in the legislative department of the municipal government of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall receive as compensation for services in the Board and as a member of Committees, an annual salary of $1,000, the same to commence as of the last day of January last past. The receiver of taxes shall receive an annual salary of $4,000; the collector of assessments shall (and in lieu of all fees whatsoever in his use) receive an annual salary of $3,500; the deputy collector of assessments and the clerk of arrears shall each receive an annual salary of $3,000. The fees now received and paid to the collector and deputy collectors of assessments shall be by each of them collected as heretofore, and paid into the City Treasury for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, solely. The salaries of heads of departments, chief of bureau, clerks and other subordinates of the municipal government of the City of New-York, shall be as the same are now fixed by law or by ordinances or resolution of the Common Council of said City, or of the Board of Supervisors. If the Common Council neglect to provide, within thirty days after the passage of this act, for the salary of any offices established hereby, and not provided for by existing law or ordinance thereto applicable, the head of the department employing the incumbent of the same may designate the amount of said salary, and the amount of salary, whenever so designated, shall become due and payable from the Corporation of the City of New-York to such incumbent.

SEC. 20. Whenever any bid shall be accepted by any head of a department of municipal government of the Corporation of the City of New-York, from any person proposing a contract to perform work or labor, or to furnish supplies, the head of the said department, in connection with the Mayor of the City of New-York, shall make and enter into the proper contract with such accepted bidder, and *it shall not be necessary for the Common Council to approve of such bid or contract*, and the contract so entered into shall be binding upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

SEC. 21. This act shall take effect immediately.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 101, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 122, 124.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 685, 1119, 1403, 1404, 1507, 1790, 1699, 1990, 2058, 2085, 2099, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2220, 2301, 2569, 2570, 2563, 2564, 2831, 2959, 3007 3017, 3136, 3363, 3384 3389, 3408, 3415, 3425, 3478, 3663, 3703. *Part II.*—Nos. 530, 1120, 1152, 1158, 1160, 1164, 1168, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198. *Part III*—Nos. 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos 17, 41, 49, 52, 54, 58, 68, 82, 90, 94, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 140, 146, 147, 149.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I*—Nos. 865, 843, 915, 916, 918, 919, 920, 921, 697, 931, 939, 940, 942, 943, 910. *Part II*—Nos. 4, 921, 922, 923, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 933, 935, 936, 904, 813.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Matter of Marian Walker.—This is the application by a mother to have her daughter delivered to her custody, which was mentioned in the TIMES of Wednesday last. The return was put in this morning. It is nearly the same with the unverified return heretofore put in; except that it contained additional allegations that the mother of the child is a woman of abandoned character, that she has had two husbands who are both now living in this City, and that she is now living with a third man as his wife.

The verified return being put in, the further hearing was adjourned to Monday.

N. Denton Wilkin and Nehemiah Denton vs. *Louisa A. Denton.*—This is a motion to vacate a judgment. An outline of the case was given in our report in yesterday's TIMES of the opening of the argument. The case was continued to-day. It was urged by the counsel for defendant, the moving party, that the judgment was irregular in the following respects: 1. It has been taken by default and between the time of the order of discontinuance and the date of the order of reinstatement, and while there was no suit pending. The first order was made in November, 1858, the judgment entered in December, and the reinstatement effected in January, 1859. 2. That the trust deed, conveying the property, including the causes of action, to within, was obtained by fraud, it having been represented to him as a power of attorney, under which idea he gave his signature. Further, it is urged he was incapable of giving any such trust."

The plaintiffs contend that the whole merits have been adjudicated, and cannot be reopened. They also deny all fraud in the trust deed; and th show the good faith in which it was made, they offer that the Court may direct any new trust to be created, or appoint any new trustee which may appear proper, to it.

Decision reserved. Henry A. Cram for plaintiffs; J. V. Loomis for defendant.

Before Justice Emott:

Henry Weighmon et al. vs. *J. S. Rignals and Benj. Levy.*—This is an action on a promissory note dated July 18, 1857, at 3 months, for $2,050, made by Rignals to his own order, indorsed by himself and by Levy. The making of the note is admitted, but the consideration is denied in both cases. The defendants say that Rignals, in company with Levy, loaded a vessel with goods for Cuba, that the profit anticipated to be made would amount for Levy's share to about $2,050, and that Rignals, who went with the goods, in order to prevent losses happening, gave this note anticipatory of the profits to Levy. That Levy being thus in the possession of the note gave it into the care of the plaintiffs, with the agreement that it was to be returned whenever he wanted it.

The Judge left it to the Jury to pass on Mr. Rigoals' defence, and referred the issue between the plaintiffs and Levy to Judge Kent.

Pelmer & McAdam for plaintiffs; D. J. Bahn for defendants.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Henry Sheldon ex rel. vs. *The Tioga Railroad Company.*—Allowance of $100 ordered.

Before Justice Davies.

Arthur E. Obbord vs. *Julia E. Obbard.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 7.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Samuel Donn vs. *Edgar Sprague, et al.*—Case settled.

CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

The American Exchange Bank vs. *Edwin C. Hamilton, et al.*—Motion granted with $5 costs, defendants to elect in ten days which part of answer they will abridge. It is irregular to answer and demur to the same cause of action, even though the demurrer be for one of the causes stated in section 148 of the code as not to be denied, waived by omitting to plead to it. The portion of the pleading not retained to be stricken out.

Wright & Titus vs. *Chandler & Jenkins.*—Motion for attachment granted.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

Joseph T. Gilbert, Jr., vs. *Theodore Buck.*—In this case, which was reported at length in the TIMES of yesterday, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 3,752 bbls. Flour, 400 bushels Wheat, 2,055 packages Provisions and 325 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bags Rio and 350 bags Maracaibo at steady rates; 300 bags Gonaives and Cape at 10¾c., and 25 bags St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The day's sales comprise 3,000 bales, chiefly in *transitu*. Prices are sustained. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13¾	13¾	13¾	14

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices favor buyers. Sales to-day 8,500 bbls., within our range:

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 10
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 50
Extra State	5 90@ 6 50
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 30
Extra Ohio	6 40@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 65@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Southern is heavy and languid; sales 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 95@$6 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and somewhat nominal at $6 50@$7 50 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 70@$4 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 80@$4 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 71 kegs seedless Raisins at $2 50@$3 05; 356 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 15@$2 40; 439 boxes Bunch Raisins at $1 37@$1 90, and 100 cases Brandy Cherries at $2 30.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, though holders appear to be more inclined to meet the requirements of buyers. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels, including White Western, on terms not ascertained; Red Western, also on private terms; very good White Southern, at $1 70; and prime Red Southern at $1 50, ₱ bushel. Corn is in limited demand, and depressed at 83c.@86c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; and (nominally) at 86c.@87c. for old Mixed Western, ₱ bushel; sales 10,000 bushels. Rye is dull and heavy, at 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 9,500 bushels old and new State at 60c.@62½c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in slack demand, and are tending downward. Canada, 50c.@60c.; Western, 56c.@60c.; State, 55c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c.; Southern, at 49c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

N. B.—Sales 1,000 bales North River, at 60c.@70c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, and are stiffly held

HOPS—Are quiet at former rates. Crops of 1858, 9c.@16c.; old, 2½c.@5c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented.

LEAD—Is in slack demand, at languid prices.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been more active, and sales have been reported to-day, of two cargoes of Cuba, one of 300 hhds. clayed, and one of 350 hhds. Muscovado, on terms not ascertained; also, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 29c.@30c.; 50 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 23½c.; some Porto Rico, at 35c.; and 500 bbls. New-Orleans, at 39c.@40c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The movements to-day have been restricted. Prices have not varied remarkably. Included in the reported sales were 450 bbls. strained common Resin, at $1 70, ₱ 310 lbs., in yard; 250 bbls. fine Resin, at $4 50@$5 ₱ 280 lbs.; and small lots of Spirits Turpentine, at 53c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and prices have declined; sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for New Mess; $17 30@$17 40 for Old Mess; $16 50@$16 65 for thin Mess; and $13 50@$12 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is very quiet, at from 8¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at uniform prices. Sales reached 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request, at previous rates; sales to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at $9 37½@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl.: Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc; Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 9c.@18c. for Oaio; 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for, at 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of 120 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 75, chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 635 hhds., including Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c.@7c., and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been lightly dealt in at 25c.@25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 50 packages Bacon at 15s.; some heavy goods at 15s.; 1,000 bbls Resin 1st 1s. 10d. For London, 400 bbls. Resin on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Whalebone at an unascertained price. The Continent engagements were very moderate at essentially unchanged figures.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools,
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Lisst, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.

Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.

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A TENOR SINGER OF REPUTATION DEsires an engagement in a Protestant Church in New-York or Brooklyn; being a thorough musician and organist, would take entire charge of the choir; to fill a good engagement, would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address M. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

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Builders and parties about to build, are invited to call and examine the above at No. 35 Cedar-st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores or public buildings, either for *outside* or *inside* use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling-slat Venetian blind, they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, and are *fire proof*. Their admitted superiority over any other blind in use, must commend them to universal favor.

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FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine washing; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; any lady needing an honest, faithful person in either of these capacities, will find her such, for which she can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chamb-maid and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; can give good City references from her last place, where she has been employed for the last two years. Call for two days at No. 99 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands bread and cakes, soups, &c; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has excellent City reference; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call as No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, or to take care of a small dairy. Has one need apply but a private family. Good references given. Call at No. 539 Canal-st., in the shoe store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN INSTITUTION or seminary, by a very efficient and intelligent lady, who is strictly conscientious, and has had many years' experience in the above situation; understands housekeeping thoroughly. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. Y., No. 166 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and baker, in a private family. Best of City reference given. No objection to the country. Call at No 178 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF HIGH RESpectability, a situation to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or as housekeeper in a hotel; would take the situation as head nurse in a gentleman's family. Apply at No 321 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Degraw, or address A. F., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a respectable private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for eight years in one family; no objection to leave the City; very best reference given. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do up plain muslins and laces in the neatest manner; understands fluting perfectly; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 96 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last employer's house, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 37th-st., four doors from 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young girl, as lanadress, chambermaid, or plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived these last three years. Call at No. 213 1st av., corner 13th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one is a first-rate cook, understands all kinds of pastry; is an excellent washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 286 East 14th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 38 East 28th-st., between Lexington-av. and 3d-st.; have best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go into the country a short distance.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse, who is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or a nursery. Can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 12 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND, a situation as housekeeper in a quiet family, where the services of a faithful, responsible person would be appreciated; would prefer to spend a part of her time in sewing. Address Mrs. BERNICE, Union-square Post-office, for one week.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO OBtain a situation in a genteel, religious family, for a very worthy and competent young lady, of education and respectability, where she can act as companion to the family either traveling or at home. Address BROKER, Box No. 2,250 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; she understands fluting, or would do chamberwork and sewing; very good shirtmaker. Best City reference given. Call at No. 538 5d-av., between 32d and 33d sts. for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business, a situation in a private family in the City or country; she would be willing to assist with the washing, or would take care of dairy if required. To be seen at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting of children's dresses; has six years reference from her last place; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 153 25th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART AND tidy young German girls; one as nurse and plain sewer, and to do other chambermaids and waitress; both are willing to make themselves generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER, —an American,—the patronage of a few families; can make bonnets and other fancy articles; perfect satisfaction given, or no pay required; terms, $3 per week; or six shillings per day. Address, for two days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a young American widow lady of respectability and refinement, possessing a thorough knowledge of housekeeping; also, an agreeable companion. Good reference given. Address M. F. N., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD LAUNdress in a private family; understands all kinds of French finting, fine muslins, &c.; has lived in the best families in the City 10 or 12 years. Apply at No. 243 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a first-class private family, would like to go in the country for the Summer. The very best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; she is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 191 Adams-st., rear building, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a steady and experienced woman; Scotch; can bring up a baby with the bottle if required; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 260 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing. Good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 14 14th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good cook and willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av. near Astor-place. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as cook and washer and ironer; the other to do light chamberwork and sewing. Both of them can be well recommended. Call at No. 133½ West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing in all its branches. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, No. 72 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain sewing and take care of growing children, or would go as waitress in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer in a respectable private family. Can give good recommendation from present employer. Apply to-day at 74 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing or as good plain cook. Can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 175 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 317 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as laundress, understands mangle, French finting. No objection to chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young woman; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 243 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, INdustrious girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 189 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, with ample references, a situation as seamstress and hair-dresser in all its branches. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 72 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Has good City references. Apply No. 119 West 19th st., in the store, till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 140 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as good washer and ironer. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 127 East 29th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress; good reference given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best City references. Call at No. 263 West 26th st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., 1d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as thorough cook, washer and ironer; is perfectly efficient, neat about her kitchen, and in every respect a most desirable and obliging servant; has exceptionable references given. Also, situations for two very experienced up-stair girls, who are thorough waiters and fine washers and ironers. Also, a situation for a good German girl for general housework, and two very neat, capable nurse girls. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ENGLISH and a Scotch lady, (Protestants,) as housekeepers in an institution, hotel, boarding-house, or widower's family, in City or country; also, to travel to Europe, California, or South, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or ladies' maid; understands hair dressing. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female Office No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Please cut this out.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, and pastry if required; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 West 42nd-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes and shirts; is quick at the needle; wages $7. Also, by a cook who thoroughly understands her business; makes pastry, soup and jellies; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dress-maker in a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing and hair dressing; has good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 335 6th-av., 3d floor, front, 2d door below 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or gentlemen's washing, or would wash for a small family; good reference given. Inquire at the basement of No. 103 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as seamstress; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address T. J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Woman to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Call at No. 25 Orchard-st., Room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children. Call at No. 32 East 23d-st., for three days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable married man, with no incumbrance; he understands the management and care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver, is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go into the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, or address F. D., No. 840 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness store.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who understands gardening in all its branches; served with the first families in Europe as gardener and agriculturist; been ten years in this country, the last three years conducted a nursery on shares. To save trouble, none need apply who do not require a man by the year. The strongest possible reference in this City. Address M. W. R., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, which will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Protestant single man. Understands forcing all kinds of early vegetables; pruning, transplanting, and moving all kinds of trees; preparing, bedding out, and sowing all kinds of flowers. Would go as assistant-gardener on a first-rate establishment, in preference to neglected places, act as dairy, or coachman, and be useful otherwise. Has good references. Address (with nature of business) E. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A *Protestant* man, married, with only one child; understands business thoroughly; has lived with superior families in the country for many years; best of reference, verbal or written; country preferred; will be found in general a useful man to his employer; last employer can be seen at No. 66 Broadway. Address R. W., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who has a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in general, viz: green-houses, hot and cold graperies, flower grounds and vegetables; can lay out new grounds and paint trees; no objection to go any distance in the country; excellent City references. Address C. D., Box No. 194 *Times* office, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND INdustrious single man; is a good gardener, has no objections to take care of one horse and carriage, and is a good driver, both city and country; many years' experience; willing to make himself generally useful. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant, or as salesman in a crockery and China or furniture store. Has five years experience in the house-furnishing business, and can give the best of references. Salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address M. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent young man, a Protestant, age 21, wants to go a short way in the country; is accustomed to garden; can come well recommended; has been several years with his last employer in the above capacity, and knows his business. Can be seen for two days at Bible House, No. 14 Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as gardener and coachman; who perfectly understands the care of horses; has several years' experience, and can produce the best of reference. Address Box No. 150 *Times* Office, or No. 171 West 31st st., basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who has lived eight years in his last place, and four in his former one; has the best of City reference from both employers, as capable of his business and temperate. Call on or address A. S., at Mr. Lowry's, Saddler, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady single young man that thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Any commands left at No. 874 Broadway, in the drug store, for S. T., will meet quick attention for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses. Is highly recommended for capacity, integrity, &c. Any person in want of a good, capable man, will call or address H. S., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 514 Broadway, or Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in the country; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a single man; is a Protestant; has no objections to town or country, or to travel; has got first-class City references. Address K P. S., at Mr. Fredrick's, No. 54 East 12th-st., the first door from Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference; is a Protestant; country preferred; can be seen at R. Campbell's, Saddler, No. 50 4th-av., until engaged, or address COACHMAN, as above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man, with the highest testimonials, in the capacity of coachman and groom; is willing to assist in a garden if required, and make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. To be seen, for two days. Address H., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a sober, steady, single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference from his employer; country preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A MAN that thoroughly understands his business; has good City references to testify as such. A note addressed to A. B., No. 718 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, in the drug-store, for the remainder of this week, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF TEMperate and correct habits, a place in the country. He is a good vegetable gardener, and would take care of a horse, cow, and make himself otherwise useful; wages about $16 per month and found. Address T. U. V., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country. Can be seen or heard of for three days. Address R. C. W., Price's Bookstore, No. 2 Everett House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; is well experienced in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good and careful driver; any one wanting a trustworthy man will call at the house of his last employer, No. 11 West 32d-st. Can be seen for three days. Wages no object.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of reference, and will be found waiter and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th av., near 22d st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands the care of plate, and his various duties in the above capacity; can produce the highest City reference as to character and capability. Address, by note, W. R., at Mr. Hegeman's Drug Store, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care of horses and well acquainted with the City; can give good reference. Apply at John B. Ryer's saddle and harness store No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVING THE best of references, a situation where he can make himself of value to his employer; is capable of taking entire charge of a set of books; will act as clerk for hotel or steamer. Address INQUIRER, General Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience in book-keeping, a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk in a mercantile house. Can bring the best of City references. Address E. L. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLACE IN THE WHOLESALE trade by a Sunday-school teacher for one of his boys; active, reliable and steady. Address H., Box No. 2,392 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business in all its branches; good references given. Address L. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION IN a grocery or liquor store. The advertiser is just arrived from Ireland. Address A. B., Walker's Hotel, Greenwich-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A TIDY, ACTIVE PROTESTANT GIRL to do the cooking and general housework of a small family; she must understand family baking and fine washing and ironing, and be willing to do all kinds of work; none others need apply; City references expected. Call at No. 109 Amity-st., New-York, from 9 to 1.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; one who thoroughly understands the care of children, and who can cut and make children's dresses; City reference required from the last place. Apply between 9½ and 12 o'clock at No. 179 West 11th st. None but Protestants need apply.

WANTED—A WAITER, BY A SMALL, PRIVATE family; a young woman who has had experience as waiter, and can bring first-class references as to capacity and character. Apply, before 11 o'clock A. M. Friday, at No. 37 South st., below 5th-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY WHO CAN COME well recommended for integrity. Apply at No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 221 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 38TH-ST. would take a Christian gentleman and lady at two young gentlemen to board. Dine at 6 o'clock. Also, would like to meet a person who would teach music and French to two children. A note addressed to Box No. 691 Post-office, will reach the advertiser.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR WIVES can obtain pleasant and desirable rooms in second or third stories with all the modern improvements; situation is airy and pleasant. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway. N B—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS can be accommodated with suites of rooms and good board on the first, second and third floors; location pleasant, and convenient to stage and cars. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, from the 1st of May next, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Family private, house first class, finely located. Unexceptionable references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, five rooms, to let to one family, or two gentlemen and wives, at No. 12 Bleecker-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house is first-class. The best references given and required. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 71 Dean-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD on second-floor with all of the modern improvements. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR without board, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at No. 85 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT SIX MINutes walk from Fulton Ferry, brown-stone house, elevated and healthy—well furnished and ventilated in season. Furnished rooms and board to suit 4 or 5 gentlemen; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged. No. 83 Sands st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant rooms on second floor furnished or unfurnished. Also, upper rooms; house first-class, finely located; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A front parlor and bedroom, on 2d floor, unfurnished, near Fulton ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had on application at No. 79 Sands-st. Possession given about the 20th inst.

BOARD WANTED.—$1,000 A YEAR WILL BE paid for good board, with parlor and good sized bedroom on second floor, for a gentleman wife and little girl. Location must be pleasant and convenient, in a house containing all the modern improvements. A boarding house will not answer. References exchanged. Address Box No. 707 New-York Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing an unfurnished room to let with breakfast and tea to a gentleman on reasonable terms, may find a permanent boarder. Address, for two days, WILLIAMS, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN OLD LADY IN A respectable private family, where she can be properly cared for as an invalid. Address Box No. 1,429 Post office.

117 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—A large unfurnished parlor and extension room on first floor, a very desirable front room and bedroom communicating on second floor, and a large front room on third floor, with full or partial board, to select young men, for the season. Possession on or before the 1st of May. References exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A SOCIAL, comfortable home in a house having all modern improvements, owned by the occupant, can obtain a neatly furnished bedroom, with partial board, gas and washing. Price $4 each per week, or $5 for one. Location eight minutes' walk from St. Nicholas. Address, with name B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND BROTHER wish, June 1, a room and two bedrooms, furnished, with board, in a private family where will be but few other boarders; location preferred within a few blocks of Broadway, and below 23d-st. Terms must not exceed $15 per month. Address S. P. Q., Box 950 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—The rooms are large and airy, and have every convenience; are furnished new throughout, and will be kept to the best order; also, a back parlor, suitable for a Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 28 East 28th st., near Madison-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would let their second-floor rooms, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen, with or without partial board, or lady and gentleman, with board, No. 122 9th st., between University-place and Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME SECOND-story front room and hall bedroom in 4-h-st. near Lafayette-place after May 1, suitable for a gent'eman and his wife or two single gentlemen, in a house where there are but few boarders. References given and required. Address B. M. S., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR SINgle gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a family where there are a few boarders. At No. 97 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET—A RETIRED PRIVATE FAMILY RESiding in West 14th-st., would rent one or two furnished rooms to an unexceptionable applicant, without board. Address K. R. L., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN VICINITY OF THIRD-AV., FROM 40th to 86th sts., by a single gentleman, a bedroom, in a private house, furnished or unfurnished, without board. Address Q. Y., Box 176, Yorkville Post-Office.

A FEW BOARDERS MAY OBTAIN ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. Refereaces exchanged.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in a private family. Inquire at No. 88 East 22d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON A FARM at South Orange, N. J. For terms, apply to G. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS CHEAP FOR CASH.
Important to up-town families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country merchants, and the public at large.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice teas, wines, groceries, fioar and provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. The undersigned imports his own goods, and keeps $50,000 cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 barrels New Orleans Molasses.
100 barrels Stuart's Syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black teas, new crop.
1,000 barrels choice brands family flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Importer, grocer, fioar and tea dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts., N. Y.

HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES. Buhler & Hammell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee. Webb & Troombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, &c. Stratton's Starch, that will polish.
For sale by the agents,
WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 235 and 237 Washington st., N. Y.

BUYERS OF ROPE, CORDAGE, GRAIN Bond FANCY FLOUR and SALT SACKS will find it their interest to examine my goods and prices, which are such as cannot fail to be satisfactory.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

UNDERHILL'S
PURE WINE,
FROM CROTON POINT,
FOR SALE
AT THE WINE AND GRAPE DEPOT,
293
Broadway.
Also, for sale as above,
ISABELLA AND CATAWBA
GRAPE VINES.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Big Vein Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.

Office No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TURTLE, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the balance of stock contained in the ware-rooms No. 808 Broadway,
THIS DAY, IN CONTINUATION.

THIS DAY'S sale will include all the rich rosewood parlor, library, and chamber furniture, to be sold without reservation on a liberal credit.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., PURCHASED IN PARIS, OR MADE TO ORDER BY RINQUET MARCETTE & CO., OF THIS CITY, FOR THE PRESENT OWNER.

BENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, April 8, at the splendid residence, southwest corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at ½ past 10 o'clock, the entire furniture, viz:

LIBRARY.—Elaborately carved oak suite, covered with reps; curtains and cornices to match, antique chairs, covered in satin brocade; French oak book cases, fine oil paintings, axminister carpets, library table, ormolu French fire irons, ormolu chandelier for gas, oil or candles, real meerschaum pipes, mounted with silver and gold; real Sevres china, Dresden figures, &c., large bronze clock, "Napoleon crossing the Alps," carved oak pedestal, &c., &c.

THREE PARLORS, furnished with carved oak, gilt furniture, covered with crimson satin, damask do., with green damask satin curtains to match; velvet carpets, superb rosewood inlaid action piano, made to order by Erard, of Paris; superb oil paintings, by Gignoux; very costly vases, large size mounted in ormolu; an elegant guitar and case never used, ormolu ornaments, chandeliers, brackets, &c., ladies' Buhl escritories, costly clocks, bronze and ormolu fire irons, superb ebony centre table, Florentine tops, representing "Aurora," probably the most elegant table in the country; suites in marqueterie, large inlay and ormolu vases, superb and costly Parians, &c., &c.

LINING ROOM—Furnished with ebony furniture, buffets, extension tables, chairs, &c., parlor refrigerator, brass bound, and other articles.

BEDROOMS—Suites in richly carved rosewood, canopies and curtains, hurleans and se-retaries, amour a glace, tapestry chairs, Bois de Rose secretary, conches, French springs and other mattresses, Marqueterie suites, Venetian mirrors and glass frames, sliding French secretaries, blue satin curtains, ormolu and other mantel ornaments, clocks, &c., reclining chairs, French mahogany suites, real bronze hall brackets and lamps, and many other costly articles.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.—An elegant coupé, an elegant dog car or hunting wagon, all in fine order, single, double and tandem harness, of the most elegant workmanship, made in Paris, to be used in this country; S S S saddles, leather horse covers and hoods, wall brackets, extra reins, white and black, and other valuable articles.

The above can be examined the day previous to the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF LOTS TO CLOSE CERTAIN INTERESTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SEVENTH-AV.—1 lot southeast corner 7th-av. and 134th-st.
ON SEVENTH-AV.—1 lot east side, about 75 feet south 125th-st.
ON SIXTH-AV.—1 lot southwest corner 6th-av. and 136th st.
ON FOURTH-AV.—1 lot southwest corner 4th-av. and 122d-st.
ON FOURTH-AV.—1 lot southwest corner 4th-av. and 125d-st.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ST.—8 lots north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-ST.—10 lots and gores south side, (adjoining above.)
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ST.—12 lots and gores north side, near 4th-av.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST.—8 lots on south side 120th-st., adjoining above.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST.—9 lots on south side, 200 feet east 7th-av.
ON SEVENTH-AV.—3 gores on west side 7th-av., north 120th-st.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—4 lots south side, near Mount Morris Park.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—1 lot on south side, 150 feet east 7th-av.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—3 lots on north side, between 5th and 6th avs
ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINTH-ST.—2 gore lots in rear of the above
ON ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—7 lots on north side, 195 feet west 6th av.

The above is generally of full dimensions, and the title indisputable. Sale without reserve for account of whom it may concern. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF 38 BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TEURSDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROOKLYN.

ON LEWIS-AV., N. E. CORNER QUINCY-ST.—4 lots, 25x100.
ON QUINCY-ST.—4 lots, N. S., 250 feet east from Lewis-av.
ON QUINCY-ST.—5 lots, N. S., 100 feet W. Stuyvesant-av.
ON STUYVESANT-AV.—4 lots N. W. cor. Quincy-st., 25x100.
ON QUINCY-ST.—2 lots S. S. 100 feet E. from Stuyvesant-av.
ON GATES-AV.—3 lots N. S., 50 feet E. from Stuyvesant-av.
ON HICKORY ST.—4 lots S. S., 250 feet E. from Lewis-av.
ON HICKORY-ST.—5 lots, N. S., 200 feet E. from Lewis-av.
ON GREENE-AV.—5 lots, S. S., 200 feet E. from Lewis-av.

NEW-YORK.

ON FIFTY-FIRST-ST.—2 lots, N. S., 475 feet E. from 11th-av.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st. By order of A. L. Hamburger, Assignee of I. F. Fisher.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Broadway, 6th-av., Water, Canal and Centre stre sts., at auction, by order of John Jay and John F. Rutherworth, executors of Judge Jay. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—No. 412. Lot No. 26, 10x175 feet, running through to Cortlandt alley.
BROADWAY—No. 390. Lot No. 27, 9x175 feet, running through to Cortlandt-alley.
CENTRE AND WALKER STREETS—Northwest corner, about 22x83 feet.
SIXTH-AVENUE—Four houses and lots, west side of 6th-av., 30 feet north of 30th-st.
CANAL-STREET—One lot, north side, 202 feet east of Broadway. Lot about 25x112 feet.
CANAL STREET—One lot south side, near Cortlandt-alley.
WALKER-STREET—One lot north side, near Elm-st.
WALKER-STREET—One lot south side, near Elm-st.

One-third cash, and balance on mortgage for five years. Book maps, giving full particulars of the above property, can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The owner leaving for Europe.—HENR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Camille.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—As You Like It.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Dan Rice and his Mules.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—The Poor Sewing Girl.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Harry Montford—Red Man of Agar—Presumptive Evidence.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, April 9, at 10½ o'clock.

Notice.

In consequence of the pressure of advertisements upon our columns, we shall publish a Supplement to the Times to-morrow morning. Advertisers will promote their own interests, as well as our convenience, by bringing in their notices at as early an hour as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian* arrived at Portland yesterday, with news from Liverpool to 7 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ult.—one day later than previous advices. On that one day the character of the war question had undergone a revulsion, owing to a rumor that Austria had declined the proposition of a Congress. The announcement had caused a decline of one-fourth in the price of Consols. The reports of unabated preparations for war in France, Italy and Austria, continue to arrive. In the House of Commons, on the 22d, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was defeated, and the Government Reform bill discussed,—Sir Edward Lytton making a speech on the latter. The general news from England and the Continent is unimportant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Glasgow on the 22d ult., arrived at this port last evening. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *New-York* at this port and the *Indian* at Portland.

We are glad to be able to relieve the anxiety which has been felt relative to the non-arrival of Lord Lyons, the new British Minister, by stating that he yesterday arrived at Annapolis on board the frigate *Curaçoa*, and reached Washington last night.

The trial of Mr. Sickles was fairly commenced yesterday, and considerable progress was made by the prosecution. The opening speech of District-Attorney Ould occupied about forty minutes in the delivery, and is characterized as a very able and eloquent effort. The defence chose to defer their opening until after the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. Ten witnesses gave their testimony, which was simply as to the fact of the killing, and the circumstances attending the act. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Brady. The District-Attorney promised to be through with his witnesses by noon to-day.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill submitting to the people the question of a loan for the payment of the Canal debt was under consideration. In the Assembly, the bill to reorganize the various departments of the New-York City Government came up for a final reading, and after strenuous opposition from Messrs. Ordyke, Tomlinson and Woodruff, it was passed.

A verdict for $7,000 has been obtained at Burlington, Vt., against the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, in a suit brought by the administration of Mr. Eben N. French, who was killed by the explosion of a locomotive on the road in July, 1855. The suit was brought in behalf of the family of deceased. The Jury gave the verdict on the ground that the Company was guilty of culpable negligence in permitting the locomotive to be run when in an unsafe condition.

The trial of the Oberlin Rescue case is in progress at Cleveland, Ohio. In September last, the citizens of the towns of Oberlin and Wellington assisted in the rescue of an alleged fugitive slave, named John, who was claimed as the property of one Bacon of Kentucky. Thirty-seven of the rescuers were afterwards indicted for resisting the law, and are now on trial. The first case on is that of Mr. Simeon Bushnell. The claimant Bacon has been called as a witness.

The counsel of Mrs. Hartung, under sentence of death for poisoning her husband, were yesterday notified by Governor Morgan that no commutation of her sentence need be expected. He expressed the belief that she was guilty of the deliberate murder of her husband, and characterizes the crime of poisoning as the very worst that can be committed. He refers to the general aversion to the hanging of a women, but believes that public justice requires full punishment in this instance.

In the Eliot School Case, in Boston, in which Mr. M. F. Cook, teacher, was sued for committing an assault and battery on the boy Thomas J. Wall, Judge Maine, on Wednesday, rendered a decision ordering the discharge of Mr. Cook. The Judge held that the mind of the boy had been prepared for insubordination and revolt by the instructions of his father and the priest, and that the punishment was not excessive under the circumstances.

Deputy United States Marshal Tyler, convicted of manslaughter, at Detroit, for shooting a ship captain, has been sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days and a fine of $1. The Court, in passing sentence, observed that the verdict was substantially one of acquittal, and graduated the sentences accordingly.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening, and, after the regular monthly business had been disposed of, General Lane, of Oregon, was elected a member with appropriate ceremonies. The Committee then adjourned and organized as the Tammany Society, when an address was made to the General, to which he replied. He was then inducted as a member of the ancient order. The Democratic Republican General Committee met at Mozart Hall, it being their regular monthly meeting; they adopted a series of resolutions strongly censuring the action of the Legislature in its legislation for this City. Ex-Mayor Wood and others made speeches. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Police Commissioners in secret session yesterday, laid on the table a resolution offered by Mayor Tiemann, in favor of discharging as many of the more recently appointed members of the Metropolitan Police force as there are members of the old Municipal force reinstated by the decision just rendered by the Court of Appeals. The Board resolved to try the members of the old force, who claim to have been illegally discharged; the investigation will be commenced this morning at 11 A. M., and will be continued until every case is disposed of.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which ten new members were elected. A resolution was adopted adhering to their own plan of erecting a Time and Weather Observatory on the Battery. The by-laws were amended increasing the yearly dues to $10.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, leaves today for Aspinwall with about five hundred passengers for California. A large quantity of valuable stock cattle and sheep have been shipped by this steamer for Oregon.

The Staten Island Sepoys paid Doctor Thompson, the late Health Officer, the compliment of a parting salute yesterday. They fired a hundred guns on the confirmation of his successor being announced.

John G. Woods and George A. William, the captain and mate of the bark *Harmon* of Harpswell, Me., were arraigned yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Morton, upon a charge of causing the death of a seaman named George Varney, while on the voyage from Cardenas to New-York, on the 26th of March last. The defendants were dismissed.

The Colored Grammar School, No. 1, was closed yesterday with appropriate services. The building which the school has occupied is to be torn down and a new edifice is to be erected in its place.

Louis Sepazeck, who came to this country with Kossuth, died suddenly night before last of apoplexy at his residence in the Third-avenue.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 3,000 bales, mainly *in transitu*, at steady rates. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were heavy, and prices were easier. Molasses was more sought after. Coffee, Sugars, and Rice were in moderate demand, as wise also Resin, Linseed Oil and Tallow. Provisions were less active, and Pork was cheaper. Freights were quiet.

Sectional Prejudices.

If the South be not impervious to the dictates of common sense and common prudence, it will take some means or other after its fashion—whether by committees of the citizens, or commercial conventions, it matters not—to prevent slaveholders coming North after fugitive slaves, and creating such a rumpus as is now agitating Philadelphia *apropos* of "Daniel." It would be hard to conceive of a worse mode either of protecting their rights or their "property" than these attempts to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. Whether that law be constitutional or unconstitutional, moral or immoral, does not affect the question. The object for which it was passed is of surely more importance to the South than the law itself. They want above all things to secure themselves against loss by the escape of their negroes, and as long as this can be attained, we presume few of the planters care a straw whether the law is ever enforced or not. Now, every time a slave-catcher comes North and seizes a fugitive slave under the act, he intensifies the Anti-Slavery feeling of everybody near the scene of the capture,—he makes converts by the hundreds to the ranks of the Abolitionists, and works thousands up to the determination that no such thing shall ever occur again in their neighborhood. Moreover, the uproar to which the affair gives rise is heard far and wide through the Slave States, and furnishes the strongest sort of incentive for flight to any negro who has either the desire or the ability to run away from his master. Nothing can encourage an intending fugitive more than the knowledge that sympathy and succor await him at the end of his journey; and in no way can this knowledge be conveyed to him so surely as by the riot, tumult and fierce debates which occur in all the Free States whenever an attempt is made to capture a runaway, so that every slave re-caught and re-conveyed into captivity not only renders the law more difficult of execution in the future, but increases the temptation of other slaves to bolt.

The laxity with which any attempts are made by slave-owners now-a-days to seek their truant servitors in the North, proves that the South is convinced of the all-but impossibility of enforcing the act. Right or wrong, the North will not suffer its operation within its borders. No amount of legal or constitutional lore seems likely to shake its determination on this score, and for this reason the very rarity of these attempts makes them all the more mischievous. If they recurred every day people might get used to them and submit, with no matter how bad a grace; but recurring only once a year, or thereabouts, they simply irritate and excite.

Our Southern friends must, if they are not determined on a dissolution of the Union, make some allowance for Northern prejudices on the subject of slave-catching. They are moreover shared with a still larger portion of the civilized world than Southern prejudices in favor of slaveholding. When Mr. Lamar expels from the State and slaps the face of any decent Northerner who chances to express an opinion about Slavery in a private letter written from Savannah to a friend at the North, he is guilty of an offence for which a magistrate ought to set him to work in picking oakum, at least for thirty days, in a jail. It is no crime for a Northerner to write as much as he pleases from Southern cities about Slavery; and if the laws were enforced, he would be protected in the enjoyment of his rights. But the laws are not enforced, because the prejudices of the people are stronger than the laws. Nevertheless, there is nothing to be done, that we know of, except for Northerners to stay away from the South. There are certain of our rights, and notably a very important one—the liberty of speech—which is totally denied us everywhere south of Mason & Dixon's line. It is sad that this should be the case—but, nevertheless, so it is. There is no use in passing acts of Congress to which the sentiments of the public where they are to be enforced are opposed. Nobody treats the law with greater contempt, when it clashes with public opinion, than Southerners themselves. What if they try and make some allowance for this little weakness in others? What if, for the sake of peace, they watch those niggers they have a little better, and let those who manage to get across the border stay there? If half what the Southern papers say of the condition of the free negroes here be true, no one suffers so much from this transaction as the runaway himself. As regards the pecuniary loss sustained by the owner, that can readily be arranged for by the legal machinery already in existence. By the existing laws in many of the Southern States, whenever a negro commits a capital offence, and is executed therefor, the county pays half his appraised value to his master. It would not be very onerous to pay for the runaways in the same way.

Property of Married Women.—The following brief but important bill is now pending in the Legislature:

Section 1. Any married female may invest or use *her property or earnings*, or any portion thereof, in any trade or business, and such property and earnings, and the profits thereof, and the labor bestowed thereon by her, or her agents and servants, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, but may be used by her, and continue *her sole and separate property*, as if she were a single female, and all contracts executed by her in any trade or business in which she may engage, shall be in all respects as valid as if she were a single female.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

There are probably some theorists who will object on abstract grounds to the enactment of such a law as this. But we are confident no one who looks to practical results, and who has any sympathy with the hardships and the wrongs of thousands of married women, can hesitate to wish for its speedy enactment. There are persons who believe, professedly on religious grounds, that when a woman has once consented to become the wife of a man, she is entitled to no rights, comforts, kindnesses or privileges whatever but such as her husband may, in his sovereign will and pleasure, see fit to grant her. They look with complacency, therefore, upon the spectacle which is constantly presented of a lazy, shiftless vagabond, living and luxuriating on the laborious earnings of a fond, devoted, self-sacrificing wife, who starves and exhausts herself to feed the appetites and indulgences of her lord and master. We take pleasure in believing that the number of such disinterested and dispassionate lookers-on is diminishing, and that the conviction is extending in the public mind that *wives* have rights as well as husbands, and that they equally deserve the protection of the law.

The bill we have copied above is simply *just* in its provisions, and this ought to be a sufficient argument to secure its speedy passage. When men show themselves willing to extend to women the degree of legal protection and of fair play to which they are justly entitled, we shall hear less clamor about the claims to a share of political power which the extreme advocates of Women's Rights are fond of advancing.

The Decision of the Court of Appeals on the Police Question.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, the recent decision of the Court of Appeals is not after all so serious a matter, either to the City or the taxpayers as it appeared to many people at first sight. It does not, in the first place, affect the position or claims of any of the old Policemen whose case is not precisely similar to that of James McCune; and in the second place, there are hardly any of his companions in misfortune whose case *is* similar to his; so that the vast majority of them are just in the same plight as before the suit.

Our readers may remember that this case was carried up to the Court of Appeals on a "special verdict." That is—a jury found all the facts, and it was left for the Courts to determine the law. If the old police force had been wise they would have put forward, to fight their battle, one of the number who had been guilty of *all* the delinquencies urged by the new Board against the fraternity. All the points would then have been decided at once, and every one of the men have been, beyond doubt, affected by the decision. Of McCune, the relator in the present action, the special verdict only finds that he refused to act under the orders of the Metropolitan Commissioners, and continued to obey those of the old Board. It does not find whether or not he took part in the armed resistance offered to the new force by Mayor Wood's men on the 16th of June, or whether he acted under the ordinance of the 2d of June, appointing a "night watch." The only allusion it makes to the collision at the City Hall is in these words:

"That on one occasion, there was a collision between the two bodies on the 16th of June, 1857, in executing their assumed duties, and personal violence was inflicted during such collision."

Consequently, McCune went to the Court of Appeals on the simple question whether or not his refusal to act under the Metropolitan Commissioners amounted to an abdication of office, or a dismissal therefrom. The Court has decided that it did not. But what effect an actual assumption of the position and duties of a member of the "night-watch," a body newly established by the Mayor and Common Council, without any warrant of law; or what effect an actual participation in the armed resistance to the Metropolitan force on the 16th of June would have on his claims against the new Board, has not been decided. Judge Strong says:

"I have not deemed it necessary to advert to the ordinance of the Common Council of New-York to establish a bureau of day or night watch, or Municipal Police, approved on the 2d of June, 1857, nor to the collision between the two contending bodies on the 16th of the same month, as it does not appear that the relator acted under the ordinance or participated in the conflict."

This inference to be drawn from this is obvious. If the relator had had any connection with these two occurrences, it would have introduced a new element into the controversy, and might have modified or changed the opinions of the Court. There are, however, very few members of the old force who were not concerned in either one or other, and on their case the decision in McCune's suit has manifestly no bearing, and the City ought not to pay them a cent until it has heard what the Court has to say with regard to those who not only refused to serve under the new Board as McCune did, but also offered it physical resistance, and actually entered a new body of police existing under a different authority.

Apart from its bearing on the present controversy, however, the decision, as a precedent merely, is deserving of grave attention, and may lead to serious results. Judge Strong has laid it down as law, that as long as a man's refusal to obey an act of the Legislature is not "willful," but due to legal doubts, it is, if not justifiable, at least excusable. Among the excuses which he admits for the action of Wood's Police in refusing their adhesion to the Metropolitan Board, are "the advice of the old Board and the Captain of the District, that the act establishing the new Board was unconstitutional and void"—"the expression of a similar opinion by learned lawyers;" the fact that the recusants themselves "were not well versed in constitutional questions,"—in short, according to him, any doubts of unlettered men upon the meaning or validity of an act furnishes them with an excuse for setting the Legislature at defiance. Disobedience is never a crime until the person disobeying is not only certain of the intent of the law, but of its constitutionality.

Now, it is quite possible, as we said yesterday, to draft bills in such a manner, that no person of ordinary understanding can mistake their meaning. Language may, by extraordinary care, be made so clear that nobody, let him be ever so stupid, will venture to excuse his inattention to it by alleging his inability to understand it. But in no possible way can the constitutionality of every act of the Legislature be made patent to everybody's understanding. The bearing of the Constitution upon any act, let its objects be ever so few and simple, the changes it makes ever so unimportant, is a knotty question, which it requires experience, training and a wide range of reading to decide. It is a question, in fact, about which the opinions of few people—let their education and attainments be what they may—except of those who have made it the business of their lives to expound the law—are worth anything. Upon the decision of every such question innumerable analogies, and implications, and inferences have to be brought to bear from all quarters. The smallest portion only, of the light required to clear it up, is thrown on it by the only sources of information to which an unlearned man can apply—the law itself and the Constitution itself. In short, it will always be impossible to bring home to any one the charge of disobeying a law knowing it to be unconstitutional. And it will always be impossible by any legislative precaution, to prevent the question of its constitutionality being raised by anybody who finds himself in the least degree inconvenienced by its operation.

Under the recent decision, therefore, every act of the Legislature which either abolishes offices already in existence, or transfers their duties and emoluments from one class of persons to another, may be contested by the actual incumbent until a decision of the Court of Appeals can be obtained on its constitutionality. The more ignorant, stupid he is, the less risk he runs in disobeying. The more utterly incompetent to form an opinion on an abstract question—the more entirely dependent for his guidance upon the advice and opinion of others—the more certainly may he count upon impunity in resisting it. He has only to make it plain to the Court of Appeals, that—

"—— in these sharp quibbles of the law,
Good faith, he is no wiser than a daw,"

to entitle him to his wages during every day of his rebellion, let the period be long or short.

To what confusion and abuses such a doctrine as this may lead, none can tell. In the present unsettled and unsatisfactory state of our municipal administration we shall probably have to make many changes and perform many experiments before we hit upon the right way of applying democratic institutions to the government of such huge conglomerations of vice and virtue, wealth and poverty, as New-York City. We shall have to tinker the charter, and cast and recast all the Boards many a time before we hit upon the right method of appointing public officers, and the right persons to saddle with responsibility. But if Judge Strong be right, and we are bound to presume he is, no change can be made under a year and a half of litigation, and without making the City pay the expense of two officers for every disputed office. Under this law Fernando Wood might have denied the right of the Legislature to shorten his term, have held over, and drawn his salary to this day. Under this law, in short, every official who, in good faith and with a hearty contempt for authority, sets the Legislature or his superiors at defiance, may feel sure of his living for at least eighteen months.

The inconvenience of such a state of things is apparent to every one. So, we trust, is the demoralizing effect it would have on the community at large. The reasons for Judge Strong's decision are causing a good deal of astonishment among our lawyers; they will furnish the Parisian publicists with matter for some supplemental chapters on the oddities of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

Our City Government.

Mayor Tiemann is notoriously a good-natured man, and, like all men of that class, he is very apt to be imposed upon. His habit of acquiescence must have been somewhat severely tested when he was asked to sign the communication which we published yesterday. If anybody ought to know the evils of our City Government, it is the Mayor. He has direct personal experience of the extreme difficulty of doing anything whatever for the public good, and he has in his hands the most overwhelming proofs of the extreme facility with which the public Treasury is plundered, and the public patience abused by the men in power. He acknowleges, in this very document, the absolute necessity of reform, and concedes also that the power of reform rests exclusively with the Legislature; yet he opposes its exercise, on the ground that the parties to be reformed have not desired it! How long a time would elapse, does his Honor suppose, before the members of the Common Council would ask the Legislature to abolish the privilege of confirming contracts? The Mayor thinks that the Aldermen and Councilmen should only be paid $600 a year, instead of $1,000 as the bill proposes. How long must we wait for the members to send up a petition to that effect, before it will be proper for the Legislature to act upon the subject? His Honor should be ashamed of the twaddle he is made to talk upon this matter. He knows—or he has at all events no excuse for not knowing—that the City Government will never originate such a charter as will deprive them of the power to plunder. What the City needs, is to be protected from official robbery; and the last men to whom it can look for such measures of protection, are the robbers themselves.

The Mayor says that "any charter for the government of this City should assimilate, as far as possible, to the provisions of the Constitution of the *United States* and of the *State*." To which of the two would the Mayor have it assimilate? As they are precisely opposite in the only provisions applicable to the case, the Mayor's sentiment, admirably as it reads, indicates a lack of familiarity on his part with either. In the Federal Government, the Heads of Departments are selected, appointed and removed by the President: in the State Government they are elected by the people, and are responsible to nobody. To which of these plans should our City Charter "assimilate?" The bill before the Legislature makes the Heads of Departments responsible directly to the Mayor,—who may appoint and remove them at discretion. This is a good provision, not because it is assimilated to anything in the Federal or State Constitutions, but because it increases responsibility, concentrates power and promises to give us a better administration. All the talk about analogies between the Federal, State and City Governments is nonsense. Each has its own sphere and scope of duty, and each requires machinery specially adapted to the performance of its peculiar functions. What the City needs is, not theories, nor abstractions—nor forms based upon either—but a good, practical, working Government. Governing the City is a matter of *business*, not of theory or speculation. There is practical work to be done,—streets to be cleaned, pavements to be repaired, new streets to be opened and graded, criminals to be caught, crime to be prevented, charities to be supported, public order preserved and the public welfare to be promoted. And we need an efficient *working* organization to accomplish these results. The City has no more need of theories and analogies, and abstract principles, in its organization of a Government, than an insurance company or a mining corporation. It has certain distinct, practical, tangible things to accomplish,—and what it needs is the machinery to accomplish them the most effectually. We have been trying for a long time to "assimilate" our City Government to some other Government,—and our jealousy of some pet theory has led us to sacrifice practical results to its maintenance. We see the fruits of such a policy in the present condition of our City affairs.

The bill now before the Legislature will remedy very many existing evils, and greatly improve the City Government as a practical working machine. The Mayor, in his communication to the Common Council, concedes this. The present Government, he admits, is very defective. The Mayor ought to have more power and more responsibility. The present system of electing the Ten Governors is vicious in principle and defective in practice. The City needs a sanitary department with such an organization as the bill proposes. And the Common Council ought to be stripped of its present power to confirm contracts. All these objects, in the Mayor's judgment, are very desirable,—yet he denounces the bill which proposes to effect them. He concedes that the City Inspector's Department is paralyzed, and that the Board of Aldermen obstinately and factiously refuse to concur in any measure for restoring it to a state of efficiency. But he refuses to remove the incumbent, as he has the power to do, and rebukes the attempt of the Legislature to relieve the Department.

The Mayor objects strenuously to the provision of the bill which extends the official terms of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the City Chamberlain, the Street Commissioner and the Corporation Counsel; and, undoubtedly, this is the only provision which encounters any very general distrust or opposition on the part of the public. The officers specified are all Democrats, so that no partisan motive can be ascribed to the movement. The Corporation Counsel is an elective officer, whose term expires next January, and there may be some doubt as to the power of the Legislature to prolong it. It would be desirable, doubtless, that the bill should be amended so as, at all events, to avoid another protracted legal controversy like that which paralyzed the Street Department and disorganized the Police Force two years ago. These points should now be put in such a shape that no contest could arise in regard to them; and if that can be fairly done, we believe the great mass of our citizens would gladly overlook the minor defects of the new bill for the sake of the decided improvements it will effect in the working machinery of our City Government.

Judge Welsh and Captain Rynders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing the facts relative to the erroneous statement and comments published in the Free newspaper, upon Justice Welsh's official action in the case of the complaint of Mr. Durell against Marshal Rynders, I had hoped that, before this date, you would have as publicly corrected the article; but inasmuch as you have not done so, I deem it due to that Magistrate, as well as to the administration of justice, to furnish you with my distinct recollection of what occurred on that occasion.

I was present at the City Hall Police Court, on the —— day of March last, when Marshal Rynders was brought before Justice Welsh, on the complaint of Mr. Durell, and heard his statement, under oath, as to the alleged assault and battery committed upon his person by the Marshal.

The gist of the complaint, as stated by Mr. Durell, was that whilst sitting in the Marshal's office, waiting to see that officer, he was violently pulled or jerked off a chair by Marshal Rynders without any provocation, &c.

The Marshal, in defence, denied any assault, and stated that on entering his office, he found Mr. Durell sitting with his dirty boots resting on his (the Marshal's) desk among his books and papers, and that he had so soiled a bill of sale of a vessel that another copy had to be made.

The complainant on his cross-examination prevaricated much in his answers as to material facts, and when his testimony was badly shaken, to sustain himself, he raised a new issue that the Marshal had at the time applied epithets and strong language to him, and, in my opinion, this was the real motive for making the complaint for assault and battery; and as the magistrate had no jurisdiction, strictly speaking, over this latter branch of the complaint, I had no difficulty as a lawyer, in arriving at the conclusion I did (before the decision was rendered) that the complaint was not of sufficient gravity to warrant the justice in placing the defendant under recognizance to answer a complaint of assault and battery at the Court of Sessions. I was not connected with the case, being merely a silent spectator of the proceedings before Justice Welsh.

Respectfully yours, &c., JOSEPH BRECK.

Our comments upon the action of Justice Welsh in this matter were based upon the facts of the case as they appeared in the Police reports of the day. If the facts were as they were then stated, our comments were perfectly just. If Mr. Breck's rather tardy version of them is correct, (and we have no reason to doubt it,) there is no reason for believing that Justice Welsh did either more or less than his duty in the premises. Judge Welsh is one of the most upright, capable and efficient of our Police Justices,—and we should be very reluctant to believe him capable of the misconduct which the early reports of this case attributed to him.

Political Mistakes.—The Washington *States* is a very good paper within its proper sphere. But when it becomes older it will learn that it has no more to gain from undue pretensions on its own part than from attributing unfounded assumptions to its contemporaries. It speaks of the Times as a "very able and influential organ of Black Republicanism," and claims itself to speak for the Democracy of the Southern States. One position is just as unfounded as the other. The Times is *not* an "organ of Republicanism," or of any other *ism* whatever: and the *States* has no more warrant to speak for the Southern Democracy than we have to speak for the Northern Republicans. We express *our own* views, and give our own impressions as to the general tendency of political sentiment. The *States*, we presume, does the same on its own behalf. The *States* says we represent the Republicans as relying solely for success on the divisions of the Democracy. We have done nothing of the kind. The *States* also says that the Southern Democrats will sustain the Douglas doctrine of Non-intervention. We believe this to be equally unfounded.

New Style of Nomenclature in our Navy.—The *Journal of Commerce* thinks the Navy Department has been most fortunate in its selection of names for the eight new steamers now constructing at the several Navy-yards. These new names are *Mohican*, *Narragansett*, *Iroquois*, *Seminole*, *Pawnee*, and *Dahcotah*. These names are musical and pleasant to the ear, and, above all, American; and, as names, are well enough. But the adoption of them by the Navy Department we cannot but regard as a great mistake, inasmuch as it is a departure from an admirable system which had been already adopted and acted upon for the last thirty years. This was to give the names of States to line-of-battle-ships, of rivers to frigates, and capital towns to sloops-of-war. The convenience of this arrangement was very great, as it enabled one to decide on hearing the name of a man-of-war precisely what class of ships she belonged to. If it was desirable to select Indian names for our ships-of-war, there are plenty of them which also belong to our rivers, States and cities.

Voting by Proxy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks for your protest against the dangerous bill now before the Senate for embroiling all our charitable institutions in party conflicts. If it becomes a law, the last refuge of humble, herd-working benevolence will be invaded by partisans and mischief-makers, and the whole system of charities may become the foot-ball of contending factions.

Has it occurred to the friends of this bill that possibly they may hang on their own gallows? Under its provisions it would be competent for an individual, or a clique of men, by the use of a comparatively small amount of money, to create members enough to control the elections, pervert the property, and decide the policy of either of our great national institutions. Southern wealth could thus surprise the American Missionary Association itself into a sudden Pro-Slavery position; some $20,000 would do it. An adroit movement of this sort might revolutionize any of our societies at any annual meeting. Is such a power safe?

The analogy between these institutions and ordinary moneyed corporations in which the proxy principle is admitted, breaks down just here. In the latter the capital is a known, fixed sum, held by *bona fide* stockholders, prompted by self-interest to watchfulness. In the former, the members are such, probably in a majority of cases, as an honorary matter, by the contributions of others. The money given was expended in benevolence the year it was contributed, and the number of members is unlimited. It may be increased for factious purposes to a controlling extent any day of the year. Of the proxies of five thousand clergymen, women and children, neither of whom contributed a dollar, may overrule the action of as many responsible benevolent gentlemen whose time and money may have been devoted, without earthly reward, to the interests of these Societies.

You know that I am as free from all personal interest or bias in this matter as yourself. But, as a friend of benevolent action, I could not refrain from expressing the pleasure afforded to many by your position on this question.

REPUBLICAN.

Metropolitan Police Case in the Court of Appeals.

The Court of last resort has affirmed the decision of the Court below, to the effect that one James McCune, who was a Policeman under the act of 1853, continued to be such under the act of April 15, 1857, commonly called the Metropolitan Police law, and that he is a Policeman still, entitled to pay as such.

The facts of the case are, substantially, that McCune was one of the members of the old Police who adhered to Mayor Wood and disregarded the authority of the Police Commissioners. On the 16th of June, 1857, written charges were preferred against him, preparatory to his trial and removal by the Board of Commissioners, and a notice of such charges was directed to be served upon him. No personal service was, however, made. The Board, nevertheless, proceeded to try him, and entered an order dismissing him, as they supposed. But, by some means, the order of dismissal, which embraced many names did not contain his. The one most like it, and which, it may be supposed, was meant for it, being "James M. Vize," or "James M. Line." The Metropolitan Police act provides that no person shall be removed except upon written charges, and after opportunity to be heard in his defence; and it was claimed, in behalf of McCune, that personal notice was necessary to comply with that provision, in the absence of which, the order for his removal must be illegal. On the 7th of October, 1857, the Board of Police Commissioners adopted a resolution that such of the old force as had not been dismissed in conformity to law should be, and that they were declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police. Under this resolution it was concluded McCune was virtually recognized or made a member of the new force, it being assumed that his dismissal in June was not in conformity to law.

One fact deemed important in the case was, that, in common with the old Police, of which he was a member, he continued to perform duty in the Fourteenth Ward up to the 1st of July, until which time there was no other Police in the Ward than that to which he belonged. In addition to this, it appeared that on the 3d of July he tendered his services as a policeman to the new Board, which were declined. He received his pay up to the 26th of June, and has received none since. He claims a restoration to his position and to its emoluments.

Three opinions were delivered, two for affirming the judgment of the Court below, and one for reversal. The Judges also read opinions. In favor of affirmance were Strong and Gray. In their conclusions Judges Allen, Comstock and Selden concurred. The opinion for reversal was by Judge Johnson, in which Judges Davis and Grover concurred. The case was twice before argued, on both which occasions the Court was equally divided. Now a decision is obtained, five to three.

The points made in the opinions of Judges Strong and Gray are mainly that the act of April 15, 1857, did not, *per se*, remove the old policemen, or make it necessary for them to take a new oath; that their adherence to Mayor Wood in derogation of the authority of the Board of Police Commissioners, though an error of judgment as to the expected decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to the constitutionality of the act, did not amount to a resignation or abandonment of their office as policemen; and that, until regularly removed according to the provisions of the law, they continued to be members of the police force, entitled to the emoluments of the same.

On the contrary, Judge Johnson regards the Act of April 15, 1857, as operating to remove all the old police, and that if any one of them continued a member of the police force, he could only do so by submitting to the new Board, and taking a new oath. He regards McCune's insubordination as inconsistent with his being a policeman, and as a substantial resignation of his office. He chose to hold the new law to be unconstitutional, and had a right so to believe. But it was at his peril. McCune refused obedience to the law, and did not take office under it.

It has been generally assumed and conceded that the decision in this case will apply to several hundred others. But this seems by no means certain. The facts in respect to McCune are in important respects peculiar. He had no personal service of notice that he was to be tried. His name was not in the order by which it is alleged he was removed. He tendered his services promptly, though after removal, to the new Board. And the force to which he belonged was the only Police in his Ward up to the time of his removal. Indeed, his case seems to have been selected as perhaps the strongest which could be picked out. For this reason it may not represent all, or even any, of the rest, and the decision pronounced may have no general application. At all events, it is likely the City will pause before paying out a million of dollars on the strength of this one suit.

Police Commissioners.

THE MEMBERS OF THE OLD POLICE FORCE TO BE TRIED.

The Police Commissioners met at 2 P. M. yesterday, General Nye in the Chair and all the Commissioners present. The session was secret.

Policeman Stephen T. Gregory, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, and Sergeant Combs, of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, were dismissed from the Department for intoxication.

Mayor Tiemann offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, By the late decision of the Court of Appeals, the men known as the Municipal Policemen have not been discharged legally, and are still on the force, therefore a like number of the late appointments on the Metropolitan Police must be illegal, therefore be it

Resolved, That such number of the late appointments as will make room for the old force be and are hereby discharged, being in excess of the number fixed by law.

It was laid on the table.

Mr. Bowen offered a resolution directing that the members of the old force who claim that they have never been legally discharged, be tried, and that the investigation into their cases commence this (Friday) morning at 11 o'clock, and continue daily until all these cases are disposed of.

The resolution was adopted.

To suit the convenience of Mayor Tiemann, whose engagements make it difficult for him to meet with the Board on Wednesday or Thursday of each week, the Board resolved to hold its regular meetings hereafter on Fridays, at 2 P. M.

After the adjournment, General Nye stated to the reporters that no official notice of the decision of the Court of Appeals had been served on the Police Commissioners yet, and that when such notice was received the Board would take the advice of counsel, and take such action as the case seemed to demand. The individual case which had been decided by the Court of Appeals, he thought, did not make out the cases of each of the other members of the old force, who claim that they were never legally discharged.

Mr. St Leger said the Metropolitan District was composed of several counties, the inhabitants of some of which would deem that it was not right that they should be made to pay the members of the old Municipal force, who were originally appointed to do duty in the City of New-York, and not to be paid for by these counties.

All day yesterday members of the old municipal force were presenting themselves for duty to the General Superintendant. Among them were Capt. Francis Tuomy of the Eighteenth Ward, Capt. Serrine Mudd of the Sixteenth Ward and Sergeant Hargrove. The whole number that reported for duty was 452.

Chamber of Commerce.

MEMBERS ELECTED—OBSERVATORY ON THE BATTERY, &c.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at 1 P. M., at their rooms, corner of William and Cedar streets, P. Perit, the President, in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: Wm. Burns, S. B. Ruggles, Edwards W. Coleman, John A. Barlow, George G. Hobson, Edward J. Mann, Chas. W. Butler, Thomas Rigney, George C. Satterlee, Anthony Schaffin, Rudolph Witthaus, Benjamin Pomeroy, James Gallatin, Chas. H. Stoddard.

Mr. Geo. T. Elliott was chosen a member of the Committee on Arbitration.

The Committee on the Time and Weather Observatory reported that they had held an interview with the Mayor in reference to the location of said Observatory upon the Battery, and that his Honor was in favor of ceding that site for the purpose named. The interview with the Provisional Committee of the Central Park, resulted in a declaration by the Central Park Committee that it would not be advisable to merge the two projects in one. The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That while much interest is naturally felt by the members of this Chamber in the munificent project of an Observatory in the Central Park, and much desire for its success, nevertheless this Chamber, being engaged in forwarding the plan of a Nautical Observatory (for time and weather) at the Battery, the objects of which will be almost exclusively of direct commercial utility, and essentially different from those of the Central Park, think it inexpedient to abandon the one place for the other, and believe that any combination or connection of the two will be found injurious to the interests of both.

The Bye-laws were amended, increasing the annual dues from three to ten dollars. Section 21 was amended so as to confine the privilege of membership to persons engaged in trade and commerce, who are residents of this and contiguous States. A new Article—22—defining the duties of the Corresponding Secretary, was adopted, also a 23d Article, permitting members to introduce strangers.

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Apalachicola, on the subject of postal facilities, was referred to the Executive Committee. One from Governor Morgan, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of the Chamber, touching the Pilot Commissioners, was placed on file.

Messrs. McCready, Parish and Mills were appointed a Committee to attend the third annual meeting of the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, to be held on the 7th of April. Ten persons were nominated for membership. Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE ORDER OF CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The hall of the Union, at the Cooper Institute, was well filled last night, on the occasion of a Demonstration of the Order of Cadets of Temperance. From three to four hundred members of the Order occupied the stage, and the seats immediately fronting it, in the body of the building. Their ages ranged from ten to twenty years. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. C. LUCAS, after which sundry songs, recitations, addresses and dialogues, were delivered by the youthful members of the Order. Mr. BROOMAN sang some comic songs, set to lively tunes, which elicited much applause, and Rev. Dr. CHAPIN delivered a brief address. Did the use of liquor, he argued, outweigh its abuse, or its abuse outweigh its use? If the abuse outweighed the use, we are justified in attempting to suppress the use. The question might arise, what is the use, and what the abuse? but that was easily answered. There was scarcely a family that could not answer it. The abuse of liquor had filled more men than had fallen on all the battle fields of the earth, and if their pallid corpses could be heaped one upon the other, they would mount Heaven high in its denunciation. The young man shrank from the picture of the ragged, inveterate toper, but said to himself, "I will be a moderate drinker, like that respectable man clothed in broadcloth." It was this that made drunkards—the example of the broadcloth drinkers, the respectable dram-takers. They are, and will continue to be the seducers of our youth. The exercises of the meeting were continued till a late hour, the members of the Harmonic Society adding considerably to its interest.

CLOSING OF COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.—The building situated in Mulberry-street, which has been occupied by Colored Grammar School No 1, is to be rebuilt. Yesterday morning the closing exercises were held. Addresses were made by Richard Warren, Esq., President of Board of Education; William Cland Bourne, the Hon. John D. Robinson of Liberia; the Rev. H. H. Garoet, S. S. Rankin, Henry West, Henri L. Stuart, and others. Recitations by the pupils were also given. The history of this school is interesting. Originally, it was known as No. 2, and was established by the late Manumission Society. The first school for colored children was organized by that Society in 1786. In 1818 it was removed to William-street, near Duane, on the site of Ward School No. 1. In 1820, No. 2 in Mulberry-street was opened. In 1834 the colored schools were transferred to the Public School Society, and from that body to the Board of Education in 1853. After the transfer to the Public School Society in 1834, No. 1 was removed, No. 2 was called No. 1 and the present school in Laurens-street, near Bowery, was erected, and called No. 2. The Hon. JOHN JAY, ALEX. HAMILTON, WILLIAM SEDGWALL, WILLIS SEAMAN, JOHN MURRAY, and other eminent citizens, were among the founders of our colored schools. There will be a reunion of the old pupils of No. 1 in the old school-house this evening. The workmen will commence demolishing the structure on Saturday morning. The school will occupy the basement of the old church in Hester-street, near the Bowery, until the erection of the new edifice.

LECTURE BY DR. LORD ON COLUMBUS.—The Rev. JOHN LORD lectured last evening, in Clinton Hall, on "CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and the Influence of his Discoveries." After presenting the perplexities and difficulties and heroic struggles of this remarkable man, in which he appeared as an instrument of Providence to confer on civilization a great boon, the lecturer entered at some length on the influence of American institutions on the world at large, as constituting the chief value of the discovery of America on future generations. He did not underrate material improvements, and the immense impulse given to human enterprise by this discovery; but he attempted to show that these were insignificant when compared with those moral movements which have had their origin on the American soil, especially in the cause of education and constitutional freedom. The lecture was attentively listened to, and was conservative in its tone and spirit.

NEW IRON STEAMER.—A new iron screw-steamer of about 500 tons burden, has just arrived here from Wilmington, Del., where she was built for MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRO & Co. by HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH & Co. Her name is the *Indianola*, and she is commanded by Capt. DAVID SOUDER, long and favorably known in the Cuba trade. She is of a fast model, yet with a good carrying capacity. She is rigged as a schooner, with fore and aft sails, and a foretopsail. Her standing rigging is of wire cable. She has a handsome saloon to accommodate about twenty-four cabin passengers, and stowage for three thousand barrels. On the passage from the Delaware she averaged nine knots under steam against a northwest gale, and exhibited good qualities as a sea boat. Her engine is upon a very comosct and serviceable plan. The *Indianola* leaves to-morrow from Pier No. 7, East River, for Havana, where she will probably be employed in trading on the north side, running to ports west of Havana.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last evening, at which, after the routine business had been transacted, General JOSEPH LANE of Oregon, was installed a member by appropriate ceremonies. At the conclusion of these formalities, the Committee adjourned, and proceeded in procession to the upper Hall, where they organized as the Tammany Society. Here General LANE was again brought to by an address from the President, in which his long and distinguished services to the Democratic Party in Oregon, and as a member of Congress, were passed in review. General LANE replied in a becoming manner. He was then inducted into the mysteries of the Grand Wigwam, and declared one of the Chief Sachems. The Society then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening at Mozart Hall. There was a large attendance. Mr. MOLONEY Alms-house Governor, presided, and Messrs. TIMSON and VAN ARSDALE were appointed Secretaries. After the regular business had been disposed of, Mr. GARRITY, of the Seventeenth Ward, presented a series of resolutions criticizing the action of the Legislature in regard to this City, and denouncing particularly the bills amending the City Charter, the Registry Law, and the City Railroad projects. Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the Democratic members of the Legislature. FERNANDO WOOD made a speech, which was received with applause.

ACCIDENT TO A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—DANIEL EWEN, one of the City Surveyors, was crossing the street at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, at 8 o'clock last evening, when a licensed vender's wagon came tearing along at a furious rate of speed, and before Mr. EWEN could get out of the way he was knocked down and the wheels of the wagon passed over his head, inflicting severe injuries. His wounds were dressed at a drug store near by, and he was taken to his residence, No. 163 East Broadway, in an insensible condition by Officer CROLWELL of the Eighth Precinct. Two Policemen pursued the wagon with an intention to arrest the driver, but were unable to catch him.

AMERICAN ART MANUFACTURES.—The Messrs. HAUGHWOUT & Co. have just made a contract with the Governor-General of Cuba to refurnish the Palace of Havana with a complete outfit of decorated China and glassware. Each article is to bear the Spanish coat-of-arms. The contract for glass amounts to $2,000, that for China to $6,000. The outfit of China, glass, silver plate, &c., for the Russian frigate *General Admiral*, and the service for the Palace of the Grand Duke, have just been completed by the same firm, at a cost of about $11,000. Altogether there are nearly 20,000 pieces in the outfits mentioned.

EFFECTS OF THE WIND ON THE HUDSON—SHAD FISHING.—Very low tides are the consequence of prolonged nor'-westers. Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, the steamboat *New World*, of the Merchants' Line, passed Poughkeepsie on her way down, she having run aground the night previous on one of the sand bars above that city. The shad fishing has commenced in good earnest at Poughkeepsie. The first was caught on Saturday last. Yesterday two fishermen captured no less than 37. This is considered successful work for a commencement. The fish are larger than common at this season of the year.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamer *Moses Taylor*, of the United States Mail line, Capt. GRAY, leaves at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day with a full complement of passengers, and will reach the Isthmus in season to connect with the *J. L. Stephens*, which also takes the passengers of the *St. Louis*. The demand for tickets under the low fare is steadily increasing, the steamers all going full both ways. A choice lot of blood stock is shipped by this steamer by J. P. WELSH, Esq., for Oregon. They consist of imported South Down bucks; New-Oxfordshire lambs; Herefordshire cattle; short-horn bulls, cows, &c.

ALLEGED BEATING OF A BLIND MAN BY A POLICEMAN.—PATRICK RAYNOR, a blind man, who peddles matches for a living, was arrested by Officer MULLIGAN, of the Sixth Ward, for intoxication last evening. On the way to the Station-house RAYNOR made some resistance, when it is alleged the policeman drew his club and struck the blind man across the head, inflicting a severe wound. It is said RAYNOR lost his eyesight in one of the battles in Mexico, where he served as a volunteer. The wound of RAYNOR was dressed at the Station-house.

SUDDEN DECEASE OF DR. SZPAZECK.—Dr. LOUIS SZPAZECK, formerly of Prussia, and who came to this country in company with KOSSUTH, was found dead yesterday in his bed, at his residence, No. 212 Third-avenue. An inquest was held, and death was discovered to be the result of apoplexy. The deceased was forty-three years old, and leaves a wife and family. For two or three years past he has kept a drug store in Third-avenue.

ACCIDENT AT HOBOKEN.—JOHN DONNELLY was brought to the New-York Hospital, last evening, one of his legs being crushed. It appears an embankment caved in, and DONNELLY, along with several others, was buried beneath the debris, and it is reported one of the men was killed, and another seriously injured on the head. DONNELLY's leg will probably be amputated to-day, and he may die under the operation.

The New-York Sanitary Association met last night at their rooms in the Cooper Institute, but ad-

STRIKE OF THE HOUSE PAINTERS.—A large meeting of journeymen house painters was held at Military Hall in the Bowery, last evening, the object of which was to initiate a movement to obtain higher wages than these mechanics at present receive. THOMAS SUNDERLAND was elected President and D. C. WATKINS was chosen Secretary. The President made a speech setting forth the object of the meeting. He said they had received $2 per day previous to the crisis of 1857, since which they had received but $1 75 per day. A resolution directing that the employés of no master should demand of their employers a higher day's wage was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

[illegible] at the Howard House, in the Bowery, last evening, Mr. JOHN BARNES, the President of the Association, in the Chair. The Varnishers' Association, composed for the most part of Germans, was recently formed for the purpose of protecting the interests of those who compose it. The Varnishers have no idea, at present, of making a strike, though their wages, they say, are low enough. From $3 or $4 to $9 per week are the rates at which they are paid. Beyond adopting a constitution, which was reported by a Committee of six, appointed at a previous meeting, nothing of interest was done last evening.

THE DROWNED MAN IDENTIFIED.—The man who was drowned on Wednesday in attempting to jump from the steamboat *Traveller* to the dock, has been identified as NICHOLAS BUTLER, a resident of Boston. His remains were taken, last evening, to Boston, for interment. He was a grocery man and leaves a wife and family.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE.—The steamer *Commonwealth* resumes her place on this route on Tuesday next, having received a pair of new boilers, and a thorough overhauling, been repainted, &c. The boats of this line appear to be doing a fair freighting business, each one going well stocked with freight.

LECTURE AT LEBANON HALL.—Mr. WM. ANDERSON lectures this evening, at Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson street, On the Nature and Power of Friendship.

Police Reports.

MORE MOCK-AUCTION SWINDLING.—Two young merchants from Michigan, named Hungerford and Randolph, yesterday visited the auction store No. 205 Broadway, and bid off miscellaneous dry goods at what they supposed to be ruinously low prices. On settling their bill they were astonished to find that the prices had been doubled, tripled and even quadrupled beyond the sums they bid. Seeing they had fallen among swindlers, they paid the bill as made out, and subsequently applied for redress to Justice WELSH. They succeeded in getting their money refunded.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Five female pickpockets were arrested yesterday in Broadway omnibuses by the Detective Police, they being discovered while attempting to operate upon the pockets of their female fellow passengers. They were taken to the Police Head-quarters and locked up. The likenesses of three a ready adorn the "Rogues' Gallery," and the others were added. They gave their names as Susan Roach, Kate Joyce, Lizzie White, Ann Williams and Polly Wade.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As John Muldoon, of No. 245 Greenwich-street, was on his way home at 1 A. M. yesterday, two men assailed him, knocked him down and robbed him of his money. The robbers were arrested and proved to be Patrick Dolan and Thomas Smith, well-known desperate characters. They were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed for trial.

STABBING.—John Wallace and William Quinn, two carpenters, had a dispute, yesterday morning, at the shop where they worked, in Seventh-avenue, which ended in the latter stabbing Wallace with a chisel, inflicting a severe, although not dangerous, wound. A physician sewed up the cut Wallace had received, and Quinn was committed to prison.

Coroner's Inquests.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILROAD CAR.—Yesterday forenoon one of the passenger cars of the Hudson River Railroad ran over FREDERICK BURNS, a boy six years old, killing him instantly. The deceased and another boy attempted to cross the track at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue. The car was drawn by horses, and the driver, seeing that the boys were not aware of the approach of the car, stopped his team and applied the brakes, but too late, as the result proved, to prevent running over them. The second boy escaped with slight injuries. An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of the deceased, at No. 308 West Twenty-eighth street, the residence of his parents, and a verdict rendered, attributing the death to accident. On the rendition of the verdict the driver, who was arrested directly after the accident, was released from custody.

POISONED HERSELF.—MARGARET MCGINN, who was received into the City Prison, suffering from the effects of poison, which she said had been given her in brandy by an unknown woman, died yesterday. Before her death she confessed that she had taken arsenic for the purpose of self-destruction—the cause being a difficulty with her step-mother. A *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by arsenic. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered to that effect.

Fires.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET.—At 6½ o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in one of the rooms of the two-story frame house No. 41 Orchard-street, occupied by several families. The fire was speedily extinguished. The damage was quite trifling. It appeared a lot of straw was set on fire in a room recently vacated by a woman named ELIZABETH WOODS, and from the fact that she had previously threatened to fire the place she was arrested and locked up by Assistant Fire Marshal HENRY BAKER. Another woman named MALOARAT ——— was also arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

FIRE IN AVENUE C.—The alarm at 9.20 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a straw bed on the third floor of the tenement house No. 195 Avenue C. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—At 6½ o'clock last evening, a fire was caused in the apartments of PETER MEAD, No. 262 West Thirty-third-street, by the explosion of a camphene lamp. Damage trifling.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. An invitation was received and accepted to join in the Water Celebration on the 27th inst., and a resolution was adopted directing the Public Schools to be closed on that day. A resolution was offered requesting the principal of each school to join in the procession with the children in the grammar department, but as it was considered impracticable by some it was referred to a Special Committee. The newly-elected members of the Board were present, and having taken the oaths of office were permitted to take their seats. A large amount of routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one month.

REARRESTED.—JACOB MCDONOUGH, a well-known thief, arrested last year for robbing Mr. JOHN H. JONES, of Cold Spring, of $1,000, at the Long Island Railroad Dépôt, and who subsequently escaped from jail, was rearrested in New-York yesterday, and sent back to his old quarters to await a trial.

BASE BALL.—The Hamilton Base Ball Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—JAMES H. HALSEY. *Vice-President*—EDWARD R. WILCOX. *Secretary*—MARTIN E. ELMENDORF. *Treasurer*—ABRAHAM MILLS. *Directors*—WM. S. ELMENDORF, PHILIP H. WHITMORE, CORNELIUS J. BERGEN.

INQUEST.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a child found in the water at the foot of Baltic-street, on Wednesday, when a verdict of "Death from causes to the Jurors unknown," was rendered.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—At an election, held in Hempstead, a few days ago, the Republicans elected their entire ticket, beating both Democrats and Americans. This is the first Republican victory in that quarter.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—Brigadier-General CROOKE issued an order yesterday for the different Regiments to parade on the 27th inst. The command will form at 9 o'clock A. M. on Cumberland-street, between Myrtle and Lafayette avenues.

SUPREME COURT.—The Special Term of this Court will be reopened to-morrow. The Circuit Court will be opened on Monday next, when the first twenty causes on the Calendar will be called.

JUBILANT.—One hundred guns were fired on Fort Green, last evening, by the Democracy, in honor of their recent victory in this city.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour, yesterday morning, the house of J. A. NASH, No. 55 Sands-street, was robbed of silver ware, &c., valued at $25. The thieves escaped without causing any alarm.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. John Allen died in this City on Saturday, April 2 aged 64. Mr. Allen was a native of the North of Ireland. He came to this country in 1824, and engaged largely in the construction of the Erie Canal, chiefly in the vicinity of Lockport. Afterwards he removed to Rochester, and for many years was prominent as a forwarder. In 1844, he was elected Mayor of that city. At one time he was wealthy, but reverses came, and he removed to New-York, where his last years were spent in connection with the emigrant passenger business. Mr. Allen was a man of the highest integrity, and noted through life for singular generosity, liberality and kindness of disposition.

The venerable Earl of Devon has just died at the residence of his brother-in-law, the Archdeacon Berens, in Berkshire, England. His lordship was 82 years of age. He sat in the Commons in 1812 as representative for Exeter, and acceded to the peerage in 1835. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Courtenay, Secretary to the Poor-law Board.

The Hon. Calvin Skinner, of Jefferson County, this State, died at Chicago, March 31, at the age of 55 years. He was on a brief visit westward when he was suddenly attacked by a fatal illness. Judge Skinner was well known in Northern New-York as an able jurist.

The Texas papers notice the decease of Captain Duncan C. Ogden, U. S. A., a son of Judge Ogden, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Capt. Ogden took an active part in the Texas Revolution, served in the Cherokee war, and went through several service. His age was 45 years.

The Rev. Hooper Crews, a well-known Methodist Episcopalian Clergyman at the West, died at Rockford, Ill., a few days since. In 1839, he was transferred from the Kentucky to the Illinois Conference.

COURT OF APPEALS, April 7.—No. 48, Lansing vs. Carpenter. Argued. Mr. N. HILL, counsel for appellant; Mr. F. KERNAN, counsel for respondent.

No. 263½, The Western Transportation vs. Sage and others. Argued. Mr. A. SEWIN, counsel for appellant; Mr. J. L. TALCOTT, counsel for respondent.

Calendar for April 8.—Nos. 66, 30½, 41, 47, 67, 70, 71, 72, 205, 27, 28, 37, 46, 51, 56.

To Dealers in and Importers of Goodyear's Vulcanized Elastic Woven Rubber Fabrics.—The trade who have so long been suffering under the illegal exactions of Horace H. Day, will be glad to learn that they can now make arrangements with me to supply themselves with these fabrics. Mr. Day has been defending upon my rights by importing and selling these goods; and after a long trial, the questions at issue have been decided against him and in my favor by the United States Circuit Court, for New-York. The trade and the public, after this notice and caution, must abstain from violating my rights. It is necessary for my own protection, and therefore I shall proceed against future infringers in the most summary manner. I am the sole and exclusive owner of the right to make, import, use and sell all elastic woven vulcanised rubber goods and fabrics and of all other elastic vulcanized rubber fabrics, except suspenders, which the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company have the exclusive license from me to make, use and vend, and except also shirred goods. All persons who make, or import, or sell, or use any of these goods are infringers, under the Patent Laws of the United States, and liable to severe penalties. After this full notice I shall make no settlements with those who infringe upon my rights, or buy or sell these goods. I shall go back to the beginning and compel them to pay me full damages for all goods which they have sold during the past six years, and I shall enjoin and prevent them from selling or using these goods for the future at all. No goods can be here after made, imported, sold or used legally, unless they have my stamp upon every article, and in this way the trade and the public will know that they are purchasing of authorized dealers, and that they will be protected. I am ready to make immediate arrangements on the most liberal terms with the trade generally, and with dealers in and the manufacturers of these fabrics. WILLIAM JUDSON,

Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, New-York.
Warehouse of New-York Belting and Packing Co.

Trees and Plants.

PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery at Flushing, L. I.,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,

Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants, of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.

Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Volcanic Repeating Repeating Firearms.—The wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. They are now conceded to be the most perfect and effective weapon ever introduced.

THIRTY BALLS
CAN BE LOADED AND DISCHARGED
IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE.

Immersion in water does not effect them, being perfectly water-proof. No one going to the Gold Diggins should be without them.

Call and see the accommodating Agent,
At No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
JOSEPH MERWIN.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS,

Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway.
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 373 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

White's Own,
Is the name of the new style of Soft Hat.
Something entirely new.
The only place to obtain them is at WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 20s. Slippers, Ties, and Buskins, 6s. to 10s. per pair, with boys', misses', and infants' boots and shoes of all kinds and prices. Ladies' patronize.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts—Made to order and warranted to fit. The latest Spring styles of gentlemen's furnishing goods now open at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Exposure Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirts—A new style, made to order from scientific measure, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit, at BALLOU BROTHERS, sole manufacturers, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Orgauent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass in excellence any in the world. Try them and verify this truth. For sale and the dye applied by experienced artists at No. 6 Astor House.

"Genin's 507 Style" carried unanimously by the young men of New-York, that this Hat eclipses all other beaver felts ever introduced by
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Trim Satins.
Tips and Sides, new and elegant designs.
French Skivers of the most approved manufacture, for sale by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Everybody should Obtain a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, to learn their talents, defects, and the most suitable occupation.

A. J. Bloecker Son & Co. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture, either at the residence of parties desirous of selling, or at their salesrooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Two Large Photographs for $1—At BRANDT'S Gallery, No. 411 Broadway. The oldest establishment in the United States.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $20 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family, and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Wheeler's Sewing Machines
are the universal favorites in the demand for Sewing Machines—it has trebled within four months—[illegible] reviving prosperity of the country. The price of machines has been greatly reduced.
L. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS—In justice to the merit and virtues of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes we would inform you that on the 31st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.

Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.

We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it truly merits. Very respectfully,
(Copy.) TEASEDALE & REID.

On the Dining Table.
Some families are discontinuing the use of a Cruet and substituting a Cruet of Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. The ingredients are so wholesome and delightfully blended. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Pickle-men.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

Glass Shades of all Sizes, for Covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 158 William corner Ann-st.

MARRIED.

☞ We are requested by both parties to state that the reputed marriage of A. N. LEET, Jr., to MARY HOAGLAND, published in the TIMES of yesterday, was a fabrication.

SMITH—KNIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, April 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, HENRY M. SMITH to JENNIE, daughter of H. L. Knight, Esq., all of this City.

CARROLL—CASWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 7, by the Rev. J. T. BELLOWS, CHARLES CARROLL, of Cambridge, Mass., to MARY P., daughter of Nathan Caswell, of this City.

ABBOTT—LOTTIMER.—In this City, on Monday, April 4, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, ANWARD B. ABBOTT to JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of William Lottimer, all of this City.

RICE—PLUMP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, GEORGE SEGH to Mrs. JULIA M. PLUMP, both of the City of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BULL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 7, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of Reuben C. Bull, aged 51 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 9, from No. 137 Orchard st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, DAVID WEST.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Wm. S. Hunt, No. 21 West 30th st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DEWEY.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, April 6, Dr. NATHANIEL DEWEY, aged 55 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 127th-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

MCDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, of consumption, Mrs. LETITIA MCDONALD, aged 51 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, at No. 56 Columbia-st. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

JOSALEMON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 6, HANNAH M. JOSALEMON, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Madison-st., fifth door from Classon-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

STAGG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 7, about 1 o'clock, SARAH FOTHERALL, youngest child of Gerard S. and Juliet W. Stagg, aged 3 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 70 Hoyt st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, at the residence of his parents, on Clinton-av., TAUMAN, son of Thos. T. and Eliza Ann Hogg.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

PITTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, suddenly, Ex-Alderman LEMUEL PITTMAN, a veteran, of the War of 1812, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, in Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 6, JOHN, son of John and Margaret Evans, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 265 Court st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

POWIS.—At Cayuga Lake, Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Monday, April 4, at his late residence, after a lingering illness, RICHARD POWIS, Esq., formerly from Greenwich, Kent County, England, and late of New-York City, in his 86th year.

ALLEN.—At Waterford, Saratoga County, on Sunday, April 3, FRANCES MARY ALLEN, only daughter of Tilly Allen, of this City.

MATHER.—At Newport, N. H., on Friday morning, April 1, S. AMANDA, daughter of E. H. and E. R. Mather, aged 23 years.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES. Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

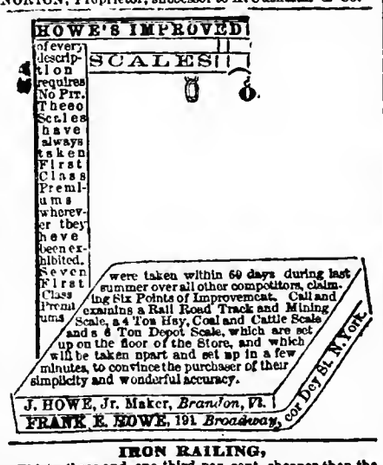
CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English.. 10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English.. 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

291. WINDOW SHADES. 291.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND
All goods pertaining to the Upholstery Goods business are to be found in greater variety and at lower prices—
Where?
291. At KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
As used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
Can be had at all the leading hotels, and from all the principal dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Importer,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-STREET.

THE "OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS
Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st. trade agent for City of New-York.

DR. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S FAMILY MEDICINES.—Wholesale dépôt removed to PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER'S, No. 4 Fletcher-st. All the outside wrappers bear the signature of GARRIT NORTON, Proprietor, successor to A. Cushman & Co.



IRON RAILING,
Thirty-three and one-third per cent. cheaper than the old styles. The most beautiful designs for offices, banks and stores; easily removed or adjusted to any required length; also
CHURCH AND CEMETERY RAILING,
Unequaled for beauty, strength and cheapness. Rights to work and valuable patent for sale.
FULLER IRON RAILING COMPANY,
No. 380 Broadway, New-York.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS IN RAHWAY, N. J.—Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., in front of Pierson's Hotel, at 2 P. M., several valuable building lots in a dry and healthy part of the town, and within about five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. EMMATT CUTHBERT,
Administrator.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 34th Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will be opened to the public on TUESDAY, April 12, at the New Galleries, in 23d-st., near Broadway.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

PORTRAIT OF ROBERT BONNER.

AN INTERESTING NUMBER
OF THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
WILL BE READY TO-MORROW MORNING.

CONTAINING AN ACCURATE
PORTRAIT
OF
ROBERT BONNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
OF THE
"NEW-YORK LEDGER."
(The only portrait of this remarkable man ever published.)

ALSO,
A NEW

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 50 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-basement house, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c., on the southeast corner of 45th st. and the 7th-av.; built under the personal supervision of the owner, and a substantial house in every respect. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to D. L. KENNEDY, No. 61 7th-av., or Nos. 56 and 58 William-st.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and descriptive lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHOUCHARDT, W. W. HARILTON, PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, VIZ:—Two of these elegant, new, small, three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av., price $4,800. Also three of that beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av., price $3,500; also, the fine three-story Philadelphia brick houses Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av., prices $6,500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, contain gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. NICHOLAS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn; near the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, situated on the southeast corner of South 8th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District; house 20x37 feet, is in perfect order and contains every modern convenience. There are three lots beautifully laid out in garden, which is well stocked with the choicest flowers and fruits; fountain supplied by Ridgewood water; stable-room for three horses, cow and two carriages. The property will be sold separately or together. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; lot 25 by half block; house 25x60; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; built by Robbins, in the best manner; extra plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and possession given by 10th inst. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 21 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,429 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 12TH-ST., between Avenue B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon, lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building, ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 38 East 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to GOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class stone-front English basement, of most convenient construction, in 22d-st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—The valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 east 18th-st., beautifully situated between 4th-av. and Irving-place; the house is 25x on feet, in complete order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements; lot 25x86 feet 9 inches. Apply on the premises, between 11 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George Douglass, and only one hour to be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale the first-class 4-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill to house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!—A WELL-BUILT, brown-stone front English basement house, built in modern style, and very convenient; house four stories high and 60 feet deep by 17; with good yard and every way a desirable residence; location 22d-st., near 7th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCES ON EASY terms, with all the modern improvements; a 3-story brick house and lot in West 26th-st.—price $5,100; 1 do. on 38th-st.—price $8,500; 1 do. on 22d-st.—price 7,500; 1 do. on 26th-st.—price $7,750; 1 4-story on 26th-st.—price $8 850; 1 do. on 38th-st.—price $8 000; 1 2-story on 21st-st.—$7,000. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 211 WEST 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avenues; an excellent location; lot is 20 feet by half the block; house is four stories, in complete order, has modern improvements, gas fixtures refuded. Will be sold cheap. Terms accommodating and possession immediately. Apply to No. 388 8th-av. H. G. STONE.

$11,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY house and lot No. 103 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It is one of a row of 22 fine houses, each having a court-yard in front of about 20 feet. Price $6,800; not over $1,000 will be required down. Apply on the premises, or to THOS. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front English basement house in 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; can be delivered at an early day. Price, $10,500; two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot in West 37th-st; house built of brick in the best manner; 3-story, basement and sub-cellar; Croton water, gas, closets and all the modern improvements. Apply to J. D. STRONG, No. 272 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, No. 91 West 42d-st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av. Size of house, 20 by 54 feet, with extension. Lot, half block. Price, $12,500. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THE fine, substantial three-story brick house and lot No. 34 Lafayette-av., near Fulton-av. Also, houses and lots in various parts of the City. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2-STORY HOUSE, over one-half acre of ground, for $3,000; two miles from Jersey City, in Bergen, near the Presbyterian Church. Apply to BENJAMIN F. WELSH, on the property. Half cash. Stages running hourly.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FIRST CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, within seven minutes' walk of the Ferry most desirably located. JOHN A. BUTTMAYD, No. 85 Grand-st., or No. 147 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND [illegible] 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It contains [illegible] water to the third story, the premises, from 9 to 6 o'clock.

CANAL-STREET.—FOR SALE—A PROPERTY 22 feet front on 67 feet deep, suitable for the trade to Vestry. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, corner of No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 13 AND 14 Pellet, in Pelham, fronting the Bowery, well suited for business or residence purposes, will be sold low, for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. DeWAR, 335 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 108 East Broadway, (fronting the Square), with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 121 Broome-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 24 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 117 Prince-st., New-York.

GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN YONKERS—North end of Warburton-av.—A two-story and attic house, 26x37, with two-story kitchen extens on 15x37, large dry cellar under the whole; unobstructed view of the river to Staten Island; stable with 4 stalls; carriage-house, hennery, &c. One acre of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees and shrubbery, and fine vegetable garden; within 5 minutes' walk of the Glenwood station. Price $9,000, rent $700. Apply on the premises or address B., Box No. 502 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY—By A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,125 Broadway, near 34th-st.:

12 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, between 35th and 37th sts.
2 lots on Broadway, corner 37th-st.
2 lots on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, corner 66th-st.
11 lots on Broadway and 67th st
32 lots on Broadway, 68th and 69th sts and 9th-av.

CONEY ISLAND PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE—On Tuesday, Thursday, April 14, at 12 o'clock, by R. A. Haggerty, 5⅞ acres of land, fit for gardening, etc., with 302 front on the plank-road, just opposite the beach, fit for the erection of hotels, cottages for sea-bathers, etc. On the premises is a large building, 41x67, with double kiln, a small house and materials for a barn. For particulars and maps, apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE ON Murray Hill—A first-class stone front house, 4-story and high stoop, 37 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and dining-room extension in addition, and superior stable, for sale on Murray Hill, near Madison av. and 36th-st. Terms easy. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY houses and lots No. 380 Hicks-st. and No. 89 President-st., Brooklyn. Also, two houses Nos. 157 and 159 South 5th-st., Eastern District, Brooklyn. Also, a beautiful country residence, 20 miles from the City and 2 miles north of Hempstead Branch, L. I. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN this City which rents for $1,400 per annum for a country seat on the Hudson River of about 15 to 20 acres, situated not further than Sing Sing, or for property on the Long Island Sound not above Throggs Neck. The situation must be perfectly healthy and near the water. Any difference in value will be paid in cash. Address R. P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house, with basement, newly finished throughout, in complete order, and in an excellent neighborhood and situation, No. 200 Bean-st., Brooklyn. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to E. H. DAY, No. 24 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, basement and counter cellar houses and lots with all the modern improvements, on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of GEO. WHITEFIELD, 54d st., third house east of 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—LOTS IN BROADway, Second, Leonard, Worth, Church, White, Walker, Canal, Broome and Bleecker sts., varying from 25x50 to 100x200 feet, suitable for first class stores. Apply to THEODORE A. FOWLER, No. 84 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, and lot, in 27th-st. House 25x22 feet, lot 25x98 feet 9 inches; in a good location. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a large and respectable family, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, dumb-waiter, gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high, and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of coach and poultry house, cow-yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 21st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 25½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres less, including the whole having a fine bold view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 44 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber, at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy. The house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; hot-house stocked with plants, an ice-house filled, a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite out-buildings. The garden is large, and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the adjoining farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The advertiser offers for sale his house and grounds, about six acres; the house is modern built, and replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family who may wish to live in the country, and do business in this City; a large carriage-house, ice-house and conservatory. The view on the Hudson River and surrounding country cannot be surpassed, and the neighborhood only requires to be known in order to be appreciated; and highly prized. For further particulars, apply to J. WILBUR, No. 43 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Situated two miles from the depôt, Bridgeport, Conn.; house built of stone in Gothic style; tower 50 feet high, stained and plate glass windows, grained ceilings, all modern conveniences, 14 rooms, drawing-room, with box window; 20 acres of land, view of the country and Long Island Sound unsurpassed; conveyance from New-York six times a day in 2½ hours. Price $10 500, half cash. Cost $1,500. Apply personally, or by letter, to J. H. BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, FOR SALE—Situated on Jamaica-av., adjoining St. Thomas' Hall; contains eight bedrooms, all handsomely finished; connected with it are a stable and ice house; the location is the most beautiful in the village, and but three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. We will name a bargain. Also, two neat cottages adjoining. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining R. R. Bemsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton, on the Hudson River, belonging to Jas. Lee, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—THE PINES—five minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Depôt, South Norwalk; healthy and romantic, fine prospect, nearly new two story house, 10 rooms, ample grounds, trees and picturesque rocks; $100 per year, $10 per month for the season. BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 1 University Building.

TO LET—FOR THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE YEAR—Possession given immediately—A furnished house on the Hudson River, between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, adjoining the residence of James A. Hamilton, Esq. Furniture new last year, and complete throughout. Rent, $600 per annum. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jamaica-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FORDHAM AND in Fairmount, Westchester County, near West Farms, beautiful and healthy location, good stables, superior water, cherry, apple, pear, quince, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, strawberry, &c., in abundance. An acre of ground with Fordham house, and 75x200 feet with Fairmount. Apply to ISAAC McGAY, NO. 219 Forsyth-st.

COTTAGE HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Rents $175, $200, $250 and $300, with 7, 8, 10 and 11 rooms, on Van Sicklen-av., East New-York, which is now a great Railroad centre, being the point of junction of Fulton-av., Broadway and Long Island railroads. Apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, 15 William-st., room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—It is beautifully located on the Hudson River, about 22 miles by railroad, convenient to the depôt and steamboat landing; contains 10 rooms, cellar, &c.; excellent garden and variety of fruit, &c. Price, $3,100. Apply at No. 89 Wall-st., Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 56 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ONE MILE FROM THE Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, two small frame dwellings, containing 8 rooms with about two acres of land. Apply to L. H. PIONOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT SING SING, ON STATE-st Terrace, a few minutes from station; fine view; fruits; shade-trees; commodious; rent, $350 and repairs. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.; J. W. ROBINSON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 6¾ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP DWELLING AT RYE.—Cottage eligibly located within five minutes' walk of depôt; 9 rooms, and about an acre of land; price, $4,000. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or DAVID BANKS, at Rye Village.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Rye, first class, with stables, garden, &c., convenient to the depot, and one hour's ride from the city. Apply to or address J. DAGGETT, Port Chester, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Fishkam, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance.

The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

Ice-house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. B. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 200 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 25 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY COTTAGE.—A NEAT, pleasant, cozy cottage-house and two acres of land, delightfully situated on the Bay within two miles of the Ferry, at Astoria. Good shade, abundance of fruit, and handsomely laid out, hedge fence, shrubbery, and fruit trees of the choicest kind, barn and carriage houses in good repair; first-class neighborhood; convenient and accessible by cars or boat. If applied for immediately, will be sold at a very low valuation, and on accommodating terms. Apply to W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A PLEASANT farm-house to let, with good gardens, stabling for horses, good out-houses, &c., in a picturesque neighborhood, from business every day, and within 1¼ miles from the Hastings depôt. The house contains nine rooms and will be let to a good tenant at the low rent of $150. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FLUSHING, L. I., for sale or exchange for City property or good securities. Seven acres of choice land at Flushing, L. I., on Whitestone-av and Spring-lane, about ten minutes' walk from the village. The property is beautifully located, has many fine locust trees and stone fence around it. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or J. LITTON, No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn., near the depôt on the New-Haven Railroad, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; will be sold cheap or let with or without a portion of the furniture; rent $350. Apply to M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, COUNTRY COTTAGE, with about 8 acres of land attached; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and cellar; retired situation; 2 miles this side of Hempstead village, on the banks of a trout stream and pond. Price very low. Apply to GEO. HALL, Counsellor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 9 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about an acre and a half of ground attached. Apply to D. ROBINSON, Great Western Insurance Co., No. 33 Pine-st.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR A YEAR OR TERM of years a country place (furnished preferred) of from 10 to 30 acres within an hour and a half's ride from the City by the Hudson River, New-Haven or New Jersey Railroad. Address, stating particulars, TENANT, Box No. 2,067 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR A PART OF A large one, by a small family of grown persons, between 4th and 30th streets and 2d and 5th avenues. State price and location. Address A. D. O., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DECENT FAMILY, TWO ROOMS and bedroom on same floor. Locality not above Leroy nor below Franklin-st., west side of the City. Rent not to exceed $150. Address McLITHOGRAPHER, No. 26 Spruce-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO LEASE A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, with ice-house beneath and yard capable of accoinmodating eight or ten cattle. Address, stating location and terms, as none other will be noticed, BUTCHER, Station F, New-York Post-Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.—A FARM, beautifully situated one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 79 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cow-shed, granary, with never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—NEAR PENN YAN, YATES County, a farm containing 170 acres, thirty of them woodland, with new cottage house and other improvements; or the house, &c., and 100 acres, including the woodland, pleasantly situated on Lake Seneca; soil excellent, and suitable for grain, grasses or fruit; conveniently accessible by railroad or steamboat; 4 miles from Penn Yan, 12 to Geneva. Terms easy, to the purchaser. Apply to RICHARD WYNKOOP, No. 60 Wall st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Contains 18 acres of tillable, and 12 of wood land; the dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Houston-st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD FARM OF ABOUT 100 acres, in Scarsdale, Westchester County; handsomely situated and bounded on the west by the Bronx River and east by Post Road; with frame house and barn. Inquire of W. PINCKNEY, No. 40 Exchange-place.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—27½ ACRES, WITH abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt and 28 miles from New-York; $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FARMS WANTED.

SMALL FARM WANTED—VALUE ABOUT $4,000, in exchange for two substantial 4 story brick houses, known as No. 135 West 19th-st. Parties can call and examine, and if desirous of further information, call at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, near the South 10th-st. Peck-slip and Division-av. Ferries. Apply to E. HANFORD, Architect, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, between 3 and 5 P. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

CARBON OIL.—CARBON OIL OF THE FINEST quality, for sale at the Depot of the Carbon Oil Co., No. 184 Water-st., New-York. This oil is made from pure Petroleum; burns in any of the coal-oil lamps, and if not perfectly satisfactory the money will be returned to the purchaser. Address CARBON OIL CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LEAKY ROOFS.—India rubber paint, 1 cent per square foot. Warranted for five years. Applied only by E. E. & F. P. ELLERY, Roofers and Painters, No. 681 Grand-st. Roofing, all kinds; gutters, leaders and cornices put up and repaired.

BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A new system of grinding paints, saving an average of 50 per cent., without any extra cost or shange in machinery. J. QUARTERMAN, 114 John-st., N. York

PATENT CARPET BEATING AND BRUSHING MACHINE, NO. 144 BANK-STREET.—Carpets of all kinds Beaten and Cleaned, free from dust and moths by a new and approved method, without injury to the finest fabric. Orders sent by Express to No. 144 Bank-street, will be attended to with dispatch.

TO LET.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.
APPLY TO D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE, THREE STORIES, WITH the modern improvements; a fine deep yard high basement and sub cellar, and every way desirable; will be painted and put in complete order; located on the northwest corner of West 10th-st. and Waverley-place. Also a similar house, No. 31 West 10th-st., within same block; rent $650. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—PART OF A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE in West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., possessing every convenience for a small family of unexceptionable references, who desire a genteel residence, without the expenses of occupying a whole house. Rent $450. Address, with name and residence, D. S., Box No. 674 Post-Office, or No. 2 Park-place.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILliam-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lagerbier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 18 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE house No. 79 East 14th-st., four-story and attic, with a sub-basement finished complete, 80x25 feet. For sale, a lot on the corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 80x120 feet.

To rent, the second floor of the house, No. 45 East 15th-st. Apply at No. 75 East 14th st.

HOUSE TO RENT ON MADISON-AVENUE, near 28th-st., a four-story brown-stone front house, 25 feet front, superbly built, and in perfect order; the location is as desirable as any in the city; it will be rented to a private family only, and on a five years' lease, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS to a good tenant. The house and 11 lots of ground on the corner of Broadway and 103d sts. House two years old, contains ten good rooms, with barn for four horses, good garden, only 50 minutes from Chambers-st by Hudson River cars. Inquire on the premises, or of E. K. ADAMS,

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
KIRTLAND & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Have removed from No. 43 Wall-st.
to
No. 24 Pine-st., near Nassau.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, on Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$425 180 31
Due from Banks	17,556 68
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$9,773 55
Specie	123,353 24
Cash Items, viz.: Notes and Checks on City Banks, received the previous day	53,861 87
Stocks	136,023 72
Bonds and Mortgages	7,780 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	351 00
Loss and Expense Account	3,025 54
Total	$767,134 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$316,000 00
Circulation Registered	$88,105 00	
Total	$88,105 00	
Less Notes on hand	7,197 00—	80,908 00
Profits		34,389 02
Due to Banks		10,684 17
Due Depositors on demand		325,054 87
Amount Due, not inclined under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid		158 50
Total		$767,134 56

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss — MELANCTHON M. FREEMAN, President, and JAMES H FONDA Cashier, of the Mechanics' Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1859, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
M. M. FREEMAN, President.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of April, 1859.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$293,862 06
Due from Banks	21 919 66
Due from the Directors of the Bank	21,823 22
Real Estate	29 300 00
Specie	37,021 68
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other Banks	28 234 49
Stocks, par value	100,900 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	2,837 00
Loss and Expense Account	1,650 00
Total	$515,724 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$208,525 00
Circulation, Registered	$95,100	
Less Notes on hand	$ 6,548—88 552	00
Profits		7,471 09
Due Depositors, on demand		194,043 35
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Special Profit and Loss Acc'nt,		19,133 45
Total		$515,724 89

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing the business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statemeot of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1859, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of April, 1859. WM. H. KIBLER,
Commissioner of Deeds, 33-av., cor. 9th-st.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUME,	L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS,	ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK,	A. A. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,	JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURTIS,	M. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,	R. C. CROCHERON,
J. D. W. HOOK,	ISAAC LAGAGH,
J. T. WILSON,	MAHLON VAIL,
WILLIAM B. LEE,	SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLIS,	WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,	A. G. CRANE,
JAMES C. BELL,	JEHIAL READ,

FREDERICK A. COE.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1859. mh18-law6wF*

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected:

BENJ. D. BRUSH,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M HOAGLAND,
JAMES OLWELL,	BENJAMIN W BONNEY,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	JAMES H. ELMORE,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	ALEXANDER M ROSS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES F. BAUSD,	SAMUEL AMITT,
C. G. CLARK,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
JAMES ENGLISH,	JOHN L. HASBROUCK,
GEORGE W. WELSH,	JAMES MONCRIEF,
WM. F. LADD,	FRANCIS GOULDY,
C. V. CLICKENER,	D. O. ARCHER,
J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,	C. F. GOODYEAR, Jr.,
GEO. W. BRAINERD,	JAMES M. NEVINS,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	JOHN KETCHUM,
E. H. VAN ACKEN,	JOHN B. ARTHUR,
PHILIP GORDON,	FRANCIS LELAND,
ROBERT L. BROWN,	ALBARNUS L. SAYRE,
NATHAN T. RIGBIE,	NELSON NEWTON,
AARON CLARK	JOHN GIBNEY,

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election, DAVID M. EARL, SAMUEL BURRELL, H. B. MARTIN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under the charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 84 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all Bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.
CORPORATION.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

BONDS OF THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.—The subscribers offer for sale $30,000 of the Six-per-cent Bonds of the village of Newburgh, redeemable in 1865 and 1873; interest semi-annually, and principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These Bonds are issued under an act of the Legislature, passed March 30, 1852, "To provide for a supply of water in the village of Newburgh." The whole issue is for $100,000, and the net revenue from the Water-works is now $10,000 per annum.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election of six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
GEO. C. LEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

SUN AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

CRIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors, for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house No. 211 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
W. HALL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WANTED
COLUMBIAN (Marine) Insurance Company Stock.
MERCANTILE Mutual (Marine) Insurance Co. Stock.
Also,
SCRIP of the above Companies, by
SATTERLEE & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT!!
THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid. BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article, fifth chapter, title first, of the second part of the Revised Statutes. DANIEL SPENCER, of the city of Albany, insolvent, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER. Notice first published Feb. 10, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 26th day of April, 1859, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.
WELED KINGSLEY, Att'y. for Insolvent,
10f-law10wF Albany, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1860, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.
CAMMANN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 13th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos 66, 67, 223, 224, 2-5, 270, 744 745, 747, 269, for $1 000 each, principal payable in 1866 with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.
CAMMANN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No 4 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
TO GAS CONSUMERS—GAS CONSUMERS who intend to remove on or before the 1st of May, are requested to give early notice at this office. By complying with this request they will avoid all liability for gas consumed by other parties.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CHANDLER R. RANSOM against JOHN MILLER, THE NIAGARA FALLS WATER POWER COMPANY, AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of two certain orders made in the above-entitled action, dated, severally, Jan 24, 1859, and March 25, 1859, notice is hereby given that the object of this action is to foreclose a certain mortgage, bearing date Jan. 1, 1856 and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Niagara, at Lockport, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1859, in Liber 51 of Mortgages, page 127, executed by the defendant, John Miller, upon the property then known as the Niagara Falls Canal, and the lands and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated at Niagara Falls, in the County and State aforesaid, to the plaintiff, Chandler R. Ransom, Trustee for the owners or holders of certain bonds, bearing same date with said mortgage, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, payable on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year; and that this action is to foreclose the aforesaid mortgage, for the benefit of the holders of the bonds which are secured by the said mortgage, and the owners of all bonds claimed to be secured by the said mortgage are required to present and prove their claims before me, the undersigned Referee herein, on the 27th day of April, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Limestone Hotel, in the village of Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York.
And further, that all persons owning, or claiming to own, any bonds secured by the aforesaid mortgage, who shall neglect to present and prove such bonds, in pursuance of this notice, will be debarred and deprived of all benefit from said action, and all right to share in the proceeds or fund to be realized under any judgment or decree of foreclosure and sale which may be made therein.—Dated at Buffalo, March 29, 1859.
JAMES G. HOYT, Referee.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LIECHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimsen, No. 118 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 25, 1858.
SIDNEY D ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law-6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS. } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.
6 ap8-law6mF*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Sheriff sts., until WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on Brooms st., between Clinton and Suffolk sts. In said Ward and also for Heating the same, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 44 Grove st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor).
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
A. H. BRUMMELL,
GEORGE THURGER,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK, } Committee.
L. WITHINGTON,
HENRY BAUSHER,

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—TO ARCHITECTS.—The Trustees of Plymouth Church desire to receive PLANS, SECTIONS and ESTIMATES for a CHURCH and LECTURE ROOM, the Church audience room to contain sittings for 1,600 persons. Premiums will be given of five hundred, two hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty dollars for the best plans, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Trustees' statement. This statement may be had upon application to H. S. WELD, at the Plymouth Church, or at No. 54 Willow-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Secretary of Board of Trustees—if by letter postage stamp to inclosed.
The Plans must be sent in by MONDAY, May 16, and none will be received after 12 o'clock, noon, of said day.
By order of Trustees,
JAMES FREELAND, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., until MONDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the best method of heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 16, in 13th-st., near Third-av., now in process of alteration. Also, separate and per sals for doing the work according to said plans. Plans of the building may be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 44 Grove-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to select any or all of the proposals received, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. OLDFIELD,
JOHN KESSARD, } Committee of School Officers.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,

TO PILE DRIVERS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received by THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, for piling ten lots.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
IRELAND, NUGGET, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, EUGENIE, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHERLOCK, CAMBRIA,
making, together with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 88 South st., New-York TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool. Send or call for circular.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly as advertised. Clipper of SATURDAY, April 23, the A-1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, THOS. B. SKINNER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This superb Baltimore clipper ship shore by her log the following passage and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool thirteen days; passage from London to Callao seventy eight days; passage from Callao to Cork eighty days; sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*, beating her on both passages. Passage from Melbourne to Callao thirty-two days, said to be the shortest on record. She made the distance of 2,500 miles in seven successive days, and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at the lowest rates. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 83 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON.
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not sealed during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SUTTON & CO.'S
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sharpest and Finest Clipper up.
To sail on the Advertised Day.
Clipper of 20th April inst.
The splendid and favorite A 1 Extreme Clipper-ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRARY, Master,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will Positively Sail as Above.
The B. F. HOXIE, being well known as a fast sailer of the extreme-clipper model, and delivering her cargo in fine order, without damage, is recommended to shippers as the most desirable conveyance offering, and will fill on her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 59 South-st., corner of Wall-st.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper-ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master,
Is now taking the last of her cargo at Pier No. 19 East River, and will be full in four or five days.
Being perfectly ventilated, and having made three successful passages, (the last in 104 days,) renders her the most desirable clipper on the berth. Insures at lowest rates. Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 49 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SAATEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Bsaay, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places.

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 60	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Columbia, S. C	20 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 26 Broad-st.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 13.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, LUDERS	Sat'y, April 23	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, JONES	Sat'y, May 7	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $130 and $150
Second Cabin 60 and 80
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship HAVANA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 20th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, Capt. J. T. RAMSAY, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $12. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. R. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 10 inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board. The EUROPA will sail 27th April.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 121 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and every matter procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A BOX TOP ROAD wagon, for single horse, built by Lawrence & Co., New-York; but little and carefully used. For sale over the stable in rear of southeast corner of Henry and Pacific sts., Brooklyn. Price, $150.

HORSE FOR SALE—MORGAN BREED—SIX years old past; can trot in three minutes; will be sold low for cash. Can be seen for a few days at SAVAGE & SCHOFIELD'S, No. 283 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The elegance in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Almira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Grent Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

that Mr. Ould had not, since his appointment to the office of District Attorney, in any one former capital case in which he had acted as prosecutor, subjected any of the jurors on any of the panels to an examination regarding this property qualification. To this Mr. Ould replied that, until the trial of Mr. Sickles he was not aware of the law. Mr. Stanton then inquired how long Mr. Ould had practiced at the Washington Bar. Mr. Ould answered that his professional career in Washington dates so far back as 1843. Here was a magnificent opening for Stanton, and he made a powerful use of it. With a sledge-hammer logic that would have elicited cheers but for the sense of decorum that pervaded the spectators, the prisoner's counsel showed how antiquated and how in frequent must be the enforcement of the rule, since a man who had practiced at the bar for sixteen years had no knowledge of its existance until the arraignment of Daniel E. Sickles. It was a telling point admirably handled, and Mr. Stanton's argument derived no little force from the fact that the objection as to lack of property was literally an objection on behalf of "The Crown," inasmuch as its origin was due to British law, which yet recognizes wealth as synonymous with intelligence and honesty. The Judge, however, declared the rule to be law, and properly, I think, as I have already intimated; but the juror eventually satisfied the Court that he was possessed of the needful amount of property, and was accordingly accepted.

The examination of the jurors on the panel returned to-day, afforded additional illustration, if any were needed, of the extent to which the popular feeling tends in favor of Mr. Sickles. One man, for instance, said he was incompetent because he would be obliged to acquit the prisoner. Another declared with a sincerity that excited laughter, that if a thorough conviction that the act was justifiable rendered him impartial, he was competent most assuredly. Not a man interrogated as to his opinions, impressions, prejudices of bias thus far has intimated the slightest leaning against the prisoner. Indeed, the difficulty of obtaining a jury has rested entirely with the defence. Four days have been consumed in obtaining twelve men who have not formed so strong an opinion in the prisoner's favor as would preclude them from giving a verdict against him, even though the law and the evidence should require a conviction.

A very unwarrantable paragraph has appeared in the *Star* this evening, to the effect that Mrs. Sickles had arrived in Washington. It is inexcusably untrue, and, I am informed, will be contradicted by a letter over the signature of her own father, under whose roof and protection she now is, and will remain.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF LORD LYONS—PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7.

Lord Lyons and suite, accompanied by Lord Napier arrived here from Annapolis this evening.

Captain Montgomery is appointed to command the Pacific squadron; Captain Inman to command the African squadron; Captain Stribling to command the East India squadron; Captain McIntosh to relieve Captain Stribling at the Pensacola Nevy-yard; Captain Rudd to command the steem sloop *Lancaster*; Captain Dornin to command the steem sloop *Hartford*; Captain Bell to succeed Captain Dornin at the Norfolk Navy-yard; Commander Meson to command the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, and Commandar Hunt to command the sloop-of-war *Levant*.

Commander Calhoun has been ordered to commend the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, the flag-ship of the African squadron, now fitting out et Portsmouth, N. H.

The Postmaster-General has sent letters to several gentlemen, inviting proposels for carrying mails between New-York, and New-Orleans and California, from the 30th September, 1859, to the 1st July, 1860, leaving to bidders to designate their own routes. Proposals are to be received until the 30th April.

The Mexican Liberal Government has given an order to the Monnt Storm Arm Company for five thousand breech-loading rifles and carbines.

W. H. Winder, one of the principal contractors for the Capitol Extension and other public buildings, died here this afternoon.

The name of the *Union* is to be changed to the *Constitution*.

Among the strangers in the Court this morning were Horace Swann, of Maryland, brother-in-law of the late Philip Barton Key, and Mr. Luaman, uncle of the late Mrs. Key.

Annual Meeting of the State Associated Press.

UTICA, Thursday, April 7.

At the annual meeting of the State Associated Press, held at the *Morning Herald* office yesterday, the following officers were elected:

President—R. Wheeler, *Morning Express*, Buffalo.

Secretary and Treasurer—Ellis H. Roberts, *Morning Herald*, Utica.

Executive Committee—George Dawson, *Evening Journal*, Albany; F.G.K. Tacahe, *Daily Journal*, Syracuse, and the President and Secretary *ex officio*.

The Great Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 7.

The Levee Press fire, yesterday, was in the poorest part of the city. The houses were small, and the loss amounts to but $850.000.

At noon, to-day, Hall's warehouse, half a square in extent on Fulton-street, with a large quantity of bales of bagging, gunnies, rope and Western produce, with eight partially-occupied stores adjoining, were destroyed by fire. The loss is about $200,000.

The Executions to take place in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 7.

There is a large influx of sight-seers, to behold the execution to-morrow. The city is full of rumors of intended attempts at rescue, but they may be considered perfectly groundless. There are rumors also of reprieves, but the most reliable information from Annapolis is, that the Governor positively refused to see the last Committee that attempted to interfere in behalf of the criminals.

The parting of the parents and relatives of Cross, Cohen and Gambrill, with the condemned, took place last evening, and is reported as one of the most harrowing scenes imaginable. The screams of mothers and sisters were heard outside the jail. Coffins for the miserable men were brought into the jail to-night.

All arrangements for the execution are complete An extra Police force, fully armed, has been ordered on duty for any emergency that may arise.

Conviction of Murderers.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, April 7.

John Mitchell was tried yesterday for the murder of his wife in January, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of June.

COBURG, C. W., Thursday, April 7.

Dr. King has been tried for poisoning his wife and found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Medical testimony was brought from Philadelphia and elsewhere. The prisoner was defeaded by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Thursday, April 7.

The final result of the election in this State foots up as follows: For Governor, Buckingham, Republican, 40,211; Pratt, Democrat, 38,279; Buckingham's plurality, 1,932. The House stands—Republicans, 125; Democrats, 109. Senate—Republicans, 13; Democrats, 8; and the four Republican Congressmen with pluralities ranging from 65 to 600.

Fast Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 7.

The Governor's Proclamation for Fast was observed to-day by a total suspension of business and a very large attendance at the churches and theatres and likely exhibitions, of foot ball and other athletic exercises on the Common and public squares.

Weather cool, but pleasant.

Counterfeits in Newark.

NEWARK, Thursday, April 7.

A number of counterfeit and altered bills have been passed at different places in this city, this and last evening. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, and were identified. The bills were tens on the Honesdale, Pa., and other banks.

Arrival of Lord Lyons at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 7.

The English frigate *Curacoa*, with Lord Lyons, the new Minister, on board, entered Chesapeake Bay last evening, and will reach Annapolis this afternoon.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, April 7.

The returns from this State indicate the election of Byron Paine, the Republican candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. His majority will probably exceed 5,000.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 7—11 P. M.

No signs of the *Canada*. Wind northwest. Weather cloudy. There have been snow-squalls during the evening.

Massachusetts Legislature Adjourned.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 7.

The final adjournment of the Legislature took place at 12 o'clock last night.

Frost in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, April 6.

We had a severe frost last night and ice, doing considerable damage to growing vegetation.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Indian at Portland.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE CLOUDED.

Austria Declines Submission to a Congress.

CONTINUANCE OF WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

Symptoms of Anarchy in Russia.

LATER FROM INDIA AND THE EAST.

Advance of 1-8th in Cotton Confirmed —Breadstuffs Quiet—Decline of 1-4th in Consols.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, April 7, 1859.

The steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ult., arriveo here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are one day leter than those already received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 22d, the bill amending the marriage laws, and legalizing marriage with a decessed wife's sister, was debated, and lost by a vote of 49 to 39.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli said the terms of the subsidy to the Galway line of steamers were substantially arranged, hnt not definitely settled.

The debete on the Reform bill was resumed. Messrs. Wilson, Sidney, Crossley and others spoke against it, and Sir E. Bulwer, the Solicitor-General, and others in favor of it. The debate was adjourned until the 24th.

The *Court Gazette* announces the conferring of sundry honors on numerous Indian officers.

It also announces the eppointment of Geo. Hontn Carey es Attorney-Generel of British Columbia.

The appointment of Mr. Dowling as United States Consnl for Cork, is officially recognized.

THE LATEST FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News* City Article says that a considerable degree of indecision prevailed among speculators on Tuesdey. In the morning the *Monitenr's* announcement of a Congress caused Conenls to advance ⅛ per cent., hut subsequently lower prices came from Paris, and a vague rumor circulated that Austria declined to accept the proposed Congrsss, which ceused a fall in the foreign exchanges and a reaction on the Stock Exchange, Consols closing a ⅛ lower tben on Monday. All the markets at the close were comparatively deserted. Money was in good demand in the street, but quiet at the Bank; the supply has increased, and in a few cases the rate is below the bank minimum.

The *Times* City Article says the fnnds opened steadily on Tuesday, at improved quotations, hut speculative sales on foreign accountceused a reaction, the market closing heavy. A slight increase in the demand for money assisted in checking the buoyancy. There is much disappointment and some anxiety as to the delay in the arrival of the January mail from Australia.

In regard to the projected Congress, Geneva, London, Brussels and the Hegue have been successively mentioned as the place at which it will be held, hnt the *Times* believes that Aix-le-Chapelle will ultimately be selected.

The Daily *News* says that Sir E. L. Bulwer's speech last night, on the Reform bill, was thoroughly successful as an oratorical effort, but it was not argument. He denounced all concession to the working-classes as subversive of the freedom, safety, and honor of Eng land.

The *Herald* takes precisely the opposite view of Bulwer's speech, and says he boldly grappled with the absurd charge that ministers are afraid of the influence of the workingman, and have not consulted his interests.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, of the 22d, contains the following: "Russia has proposed the assembling of a Congress, with a view to prevent the complications to which the condition of Italy might give rise, and which will neturally disturb the peace of Europe. The Congress is proposed to be constituted of Plenipotentiaries from France, Austria, England, Prussia and Russia, and to be summoned to meet in some neutral town. The French Government has given its assent to the proposal of the Russian Cabinet, hut the Cabioets of London, Vienna and Berlin have not yet returned an official reply."

This article caused e further rise on the Bourse of ⅛@⅛ ℔ cent., but subsequently it was rumorad that Austria had refused the proposition for a Congress on Italian effairs, and a reaction occurred, the three per cents. closing dull at 68f., 85c. for money, and 65f. for account.

There were rumors of another grand review of the entire army of Paris on Sunday, the 27th.

The *Nord* says that in the new European Congress the treaties of 1815 will be taken as the starting point for negotiations; that is, that it bas been resolved not to unsettle territorial arrangements made in that year.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says, there is no hasis yet egreed upon for negotiation.

The *Monitenr* of this morning contains a report by M. Delange on the subject of Protestant worship in France. Henceforth, in order to increase the guarantees for the liberty of worship, the authority for opening new Protestant churches, &c., will be granted not by Prefects, but hy the Emperor in his Council of State.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says thet Pornio will be naturelized upon his arrival in Piedmont, and enter the Parliament at the earliest vacancy.

Continental letters describe uninterrupted warlike preparations on the part of France, Austria and Piedmont.

RUSSIA.

A disagreeable sensation has been produced in official circles, at St. Petersburg, by the declaration of the Committee of the Government, at Turin, respecting emancipation—that the nobility express the opinion that this reform is to ruin the Russian nobles. The Committee demand recompense for the lands ceded to the peasants, and advise the nobility to break off all communication with them. The document indicates a profound sentiment of bitterness and irritation.

INDIA.

The details of the Bombay news are to the 25th of February. They add little of interest to the telegraph account. The Sepoys continued to surrender and were generally starving. The amnesty under the latest instructions from Lord Canning had produced remarkable results. 7,000 men had surrendered in Barreilly, 4,000 in Boddon, and 1,700 in Shahjehanpore, Moorabad, and Bigom.

Lord Clyde, it was said, would remain in India for the remainder of the year.

Precautions have been taken to prevent the return of the rebels into Oude.

Cotton goods were all lower, but stocks were very light. Freights to England were looking up.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton market were 31,000 bales, of which 7,000 were on speculation and 4,000 for export. The advance of ⅛d. reported by the *New-York* is confirmed. Middling Orleans was quoted at 7¾d., and Middling Uplands 7 1-16d. The market closed firm.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market, Cloths were steady, and Yarns had an advaneing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally quiet but steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote American Flour dull, at 10s.@12s. 3d. ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat quiet but firm for best quality at extreme rates; Western Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 4d.; do. White, 8s. 7d.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@10s. 9d.; a choice lot of the latter sold as high as 12s. 1d. Corn dull for yellow, at 5s. 10d.@6s. 1d.; White slightly higher; sales at 7s. 2d.@7s. 5d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was generally dull. Beef firm for choice but dull for inferior. Pork dull and slightly lower: sales at 70s. for Reid's. Bacon dull. Lard quiet at 60s. in retail. Tallow advanced 6d. @ 1s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes was dull at 4s. 8d.@4s. 9d. for common. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Pot Ashes firm at 30s.; Pearls steady at 31s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 40s. 6d.@41s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs were firm. Wheat had advaneed 1s. Sugar firm, and 6d. higher in some cases. Coffee buoyant. Tea firm Rice firm. Tallow slightly higher, sales at 57s. Linseed Oil, 29s. Pig Iron firm at 52s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged.

Consols closed weak on Tuesday, at 96⅛@96¼ for money and account.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 23—A. M.—The opening price for Consols is 96⅛@96¼ for money, and 96⅜@96⅝ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks was quiet. Illinois Central Shares, 30@34, discount; Erie Shares, 41½; New York Central 6s, 86¼.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Passage in Assembly of the Parallel, Fourteenth-street and Avenue D Railroads—The Atlantic Tunnel Removal Passed the House—The Brooklyn Water Bill and the City Hall Bill Sent to the Senate—Plenty of Legislation for the Metropolis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7, 1859.

Legislation has rolled on with wheels oiled to the last touch since my last. All the interest of the past twenty-four hours has centered in the Assembly Chamber. At 4 o'clock yesterday the Grand-street Railroad (Williamsburgh) bill was passed, the Brooklyn delegation unanimously voting for it. The incorporators named are Ira Buckman, Jr., Tappen Townsend, Stephen M. Ostrander and Ephraim Webster. The route named is through Grand-street and Maspeth avenue, thence ont to Newtown. The Company has no power to issue bonds. A majority of the owners of property on the lines must petition the Common Council for the road before the work begins. The road is to be taxed in both counties in which it runs, and pay such license fees as other City roads. Within the city limits the fare is the same as on the other city roads, hut from within the city to Newtown the charge for an adult is ten cents, for children between 2 and 12 years, five cents, and babies free.

The Senate bill relative to the duties of the Assistant Clerks of the New-York Police Courts was passed. It makes the assistant clerks a little more independent than before of their bosses, gives them charge of papers, books and property, and raises their salaries $500 each by virtue of the following section:

The salary of the said assistant clerks shall be the same as fixed by law for the Police Justices' clerks, and the same shall be paid to them in monthly installments.

Now, who wouldn't be an Assistant Clerk, with an easy berth and $1,500 salary?

The new Utrecht Health and Drainage bill went through without a rub—maugre the threatened opposition of several men of means and consideration.

The Amended Brooklyn Weter bill was passed with little opposition.

The bill authorizing the Mayor and Common Council of New-York to contract with the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company, for the construction of an additional ferry at the east end of the Battery enlargement, and adjoining on the west the one they now occupy—which slip is not to be over 150 feet wide, nor to extend beyond the line of the Battery enlargement—and to lease the same to said Company, passed by a bare mejority. A New-Yorker, alarmed at the last moment, moved a reconsideration, and the motion hy roll-call was tabled.

The Croton Aqueduct bill, of which the following is the substance, was passed:

"The Commissioners of the Croton Aqnsdnct Department are enthorised to purchase the materials, and construct the works which they may deem necessary, for the purpose of conveying into the City of New-York an additional supply of water over the High Bridge, and also to construct a gate-chamber in the main aqueduct, to connect the same with the conduit leading to the new Reservoir, with or *without a contract*, as the Board may be of opinion is most safe and suitable to prevent eny avoidable interposition of a continuous supply of water to the City."

The Atlantic Tunnel Removal came up last evening, and in company that insured its passage. In the afternoon it had been moved, with the City Railroads, to a third reading, but when it was shown thet it was on the Clerk's desk in violation of the rules of the House, the Speaker ruled them back to await their turns. In the evening they were again moved forward, but this time no ench ruling prevailed, indeed the point was not raised. Mr. Tothill moved to recommit the Tunnel hill, to strike out the assessment. Mr. Ameus urged the motion. Mr. Duayea opposed, and some one behind the curtain moved the previous question. The recommitment was refused, and the bill passed with precisely the same number of ayas, (77.) that the Fourteenth-street Railroad got helf an hour later. Some three who voted for the Tunnel Removal, changing pieces with as many who voted for the Fourteenth-street road—it was clear as sunlight that the log-rolling was perfected—that the Tunnel people were to vote for the City Railroads, and the inside railroad men for the Tunnel removal. So that encient egony was over at last, so far as the Assembly was concerned. The lobbying upon this scheme has been most importunate and earnest. Yesterday a score or more came up from the Third Assembly District, and at the last moment, a Beptist clergyman arrived, just in season to change the votes of some good Baptists, who had resisted all previous attempts to [convince them that it was right for A to tax B to pay C without B's consent, and only for A and C's benefit.

About 10 o'cluck the City Railroads came up—the Parallel first. Mr. Opdyke moved to recommit, to strike out the names of the corporators, and insert others, who promised to pay for the franchise liberally. Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Conkling and Mr. Tomlinson eloquently and earnestly opposed these railroads, upon different grounds. But the recommitment was refused, and under the previous question the bill passed, by 82 ayes. The Fourteenth-street road coming up, Mr. Opdyke moved to recommit, to strike out the roving section of the bill, and to protect better the rights of citizens along its route. Voted down—some gentleman feeling the string tugging at him to move the previous question, and the hill passed—77 ayes. The Avenue D. bill coming up, Mr. Tomlinson moved to recommit, and insert the name of David L. Young among the corporators. Charley Spencer, hearing one of his clients named, want in for the motion, the House was tired, agreed to the recommitment, and the bargain—if there was a bargain—to put all four bills through at this session was broken.

This morning the hill amended by the insertion of Mr. Young's name was again read and received—ayes 84, nays 15.

At noon, to-day, the New-York Amended Charter bill came up for a third reading. Mr. Opdyke moved to recommit to strike ont all that concerned the extension of the terms of office of the Chamberlain, Corporntion Counsel, &c., and all about the Health Department. Mr. Schoolfield pleaded that time was precious, and if the bill was wrong the Senate must amend. Mr. Spencer urged that it was all right. Mr. Tuthill insisted that the bill was rigbteous, but wanted the extension of the Corporation Counsel's time struck out, and the clause paying $500 salaries to the Common Council. Mr. Gover said it was all wrong—no amending would help it. Mr. Tomlinson analyzed the bill, and argued it was wrong from top to bottom. Mr. Conkling argued in a similar strain. The Republican Party was digging its own grave by passing such a hill, but it was not a Republican measure. Mr. S. S. Childs said some things were wrong, hnt mostly it was right, and recommitting it would endanger the whole. Mr. Johnson favored the bill as it stood, and testified that, in 1857, Democrats worked with him to insert precisely these amendments into the charter. The recommitments were refused, and the hill passed ayes 74, noes 37. Mr. Opdyke voted with the majority. The following is the vote:

AYAS—Messrs. Abbott, Aylworth, Bachellar, Bliss, Bougerton, Bower, Bump, Carpenter, Chamberlain S. S. Childs, Clark, Cobb, Coburn, Coleman, Crocker, Davis, Earle, Eveland, Felkins, Fish, Fuller, Godard, Grant, H. K. Graves, Green, Holmes, Holt, Hubbell, Hutchinson, Johnson, Ladew, Lorirg, Law, Littlejohn, Lockhart, Longenhelt, Loomis, two Lyons, Mackin, Meeks, Miller, Moore, Northrnp, Opdyke, Palmer, Payne, Peltoo, Pendell, Perry, Pierce, Plato, Pond, Powell, Rider, Rogers, Scholefield, Lee, Shaw, Snsli, two Spencers, Stewart, Sweency, D. Thomas, Thompson, Tuthill, Van Horn, Van Valkenberg, Wever, Wiggins, Wiley, Wintermute, and Woodonry.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrus, Bnsbnell, N. A. Childs, Christie, Colt, Conkling, Cornelius, Cortello, Greble, Daryea, Fitzgerald, Gardner, Gover, S. Graves, Heermance, Jeremiah, King, Lamont, Lawrence, McLeod, Macomber, Masterson, Meserve, Monton, G. B. Palmer, Parlin, Riley, Shepbard, Smith, Snydam, Tomlinson, Van Cortland, Warner, Weiant, Wilson, and Woodruff, 37.

Of whom 9 were Republicans. So the amended Charter passed the Assembly.

The Governor this day refuses to grant the pardon of Mrs. Hartung the murderess.

No new vetoes came in to-day. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

The bill submitting to the people the question of a loan of two and a half millions for the payment of Canal debt, came up for a third reading.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler moved to recommit, so as to increase the amount sufficiently to pay the interest on the Canal debt.

Motion lost hy 8 to 16.

A motion is pending to substitute for the bill a resolution to amend the Constitution for the hill and borrow three and a half millions.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

The bill to reorganize the various departments of the New-York City Government came up for a final reading.

Mr. Opdyke moved to recommit the hill, with instructions to strike ont all relating to the Street and Health Departments, and the portion extending the term of office of the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. C. S. Spencer and Mr. Scholefield opposed the motion.

Mr. Tomlinson spoke eloquently and forcibly against the hill, denouncing it as an outrage upon the citizens of New-York. He then reviewed the provisions of the hill, arguing that not ona of them was an improvement upon the present Charter.

A long debate ensued, the chamber of the Lobby being crowded with outsiders.

Mr. Woodruff moved to strike out the enacting clause on the ground of the unconstitutionality of its provisions, and on the ground that it would be disregarded by the people if passed, and would again involve the City in harassing litigation.

The motion was lost.

The hill was then read and passed.

The Inspection of Coasting Vessels.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

The hill reported last night by the Grinding Committee entitled "Relating to vessels," makes it the obligatory duty of the Inspector of Vessels in the Port of New-York to examine all coasting vessels. At present such an officer exists, but only making examination when directed hy the Mayor or Board of Health. The bill would thus create an office abused only in fees and importance to the Health Officer. Every coasting vessel entering the port would under its provisions be subject to a tax of $3 each time.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung—Executive Clemency Denied.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

Governor Morgan, to-day, addressed a letter to Wm. J. Hadley, Esq., counsel of Mrs. Hartung, refusing the application for a commutation of the sentence of death, passed upon her. The Governor designates the crime of poisoning as the worst sort of murder and the most difficult of detection and declares that he cannot conceive that he should feel authorized to interfere in any case of poisoning where the guilt is clearly proved, and especially where the murderer is the husband or wife. He expresses the belief, from a careful review of the evidence, that Mrs. Hartung was guilty of the deliberate muider of her husband by poisoning him. He then refers to the general aversion to hanging a woman, but thinks that public justice and the safety of human life requires it in this instance. Therefore he cannot commute the sentence, and requests that counsel will urge Mrs. Hartung to cease to hope for Executive elemency.

[Advertisement.]

BOY'S PREPARE FOR IT!

KNOX'S Hat for the young, his fascinating

"PRIDE OF YOUTH,"

Is a light, elegant, becoming and seasonable fabric that cannot fail to achieve an instant recognition of its merits.

It will be issued at an early hour on

SATURDAY MORNING.

And every facility of his extensive establishment has been put into ecfive opsration to enable him to meet the first demand for it.

"FIRST COME FIRST SERVED,"

Is a good rule which will be practiced in the distribution of the

"PRIDE OF YOUTH,"

So call early.

"The "Pride of youth" is a felt hat of surpassing beauty.

The "Pride of Youth," notwithstanding its

NOVELTY, ELEGANCE AND DURABILITY,

Is a low-priced article, more attractive and comfortable than either a straw hat or cap.

The "Pride of Youth," as the name imparts, is designed expressly for lads, and parents who desire to have their boys look bright and smart must purchase for them the

"PRIDE OF YOUTH."

REMEMBER, SATURDAY NEXT, THE 9TH OF APRIL.

Recollect that Knox is the inventor of this fabric, and do not forget that the only place where it can be obtained is at his popular and widely-known establishment,

No. 212 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Spring Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c.,
English manufacture,
At the most astonishing reduction.
Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

CALIFORNIANS, LOOK AND READ.—Persons who are about to sail in to-day's steamer for California, will be insulting Providence by neglecting to patronize (at a very low rate) the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. There can be procured all the styles of garments necessary for comfort and ornament, (for men, women and children,) which can at half a minute's notice be changed into infallible life-preservers. They will sustain life even in the wildest breakers. Everybody can be fitted in 15 minutes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are now more sought after and used then ever. Why is this? Simply because the sick and diseased find they can rely upon them. They perform all and more than is claimed for them. Factory, 80 Malden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murrey-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 7.

$10,000 Virginia 6s	86@ 98	50 Harlem Railroad	12¾
1,000 do	98⅜	100 do	12⅞
6,000 Mo. State 6s	87⅜	20 do	12⅝
5,000 do	87⅞	510 Har. RR. Pref	41
103,000 do	87⅜	1200 do	40¾
20,000 do	87⅜	100 do	41
3,700 Ohio State 6s '66	102	10 Third-av. Railroad	131
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	114	300 Mich. Cen. RR.	50⅜
26,000 E. Kit. 4th M. Bs.	83	50 do	50⅝
500 Erie RR. Bs. '75	31	50 do	50½
1,000 Hud Riv. R. 3d m.	77½	50 do	50⅝
5,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b.	63	400 Brooklyn City R.	47
1,000 do	62¾	100 Reading R.	49⅛
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	88	96 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	13¾
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	71½	50 M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	39¼
1,000 Han & St. J. R. b.	72	100 do	39⅛
25 Bk. of the Republic	125¼	50 do	39⅜
90 do	125	100 do	39⅝
30 Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	97½	200 do	39¾
17 do	97¾	350 do	39⅞
100 Pa. M. S. S. Co. b30	79¾	100 do	39⅝
575 do	79½	200 Panama R.	118¾
150 do	79¾	50 Ill. Cen. R.	68
50 do	79⅞	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	67
50 do	79⅝	450 do	67
100 do	79¾	400 do	67⅝
475 do	80	200 do	67¾
25 New-Jersey Zinc	62¾	260 Cleve. & Tol. R.	25
710 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	76	365 do	24⅞
1,050 do	76⅛	100 do	24½
200 do	76⅞	1400 Chi. & R. Is. R.	55⅞
50 Hud River R. R.	33⅛	150 do	56
150 do	83⅜	350 do	56⅜
50 do	33⅜	325 Mil. & Mis. R.	7
400 do	33⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	87⅞	396 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76
10,000 do	87⅝	50 do	75⅞
7,000 do	88	100 do	75⅞
30 000 do	88⅛	220 do	76
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	93⅛	200 do	75⅞
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs.	71	1950 Had. R. R.	33⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2M. Bs.	91	100 do	33¾
20 Union Bank	112½	700 Harlem R. Pref	41
11 Bank of Com	101⅜	200 do	40⅜
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b60	24⅜	100 Reading RR.	50⅜
200 do	24⅜	460 do	50⅝
300 Chi. & R. I. RR. b60	55⅞	100 do	50
100 do	55⅞	100 do	49⅜
5 Commonwealth Bk.	98	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	53⅜
300 Pacific M. S. Co.	82	450 do	50⅞
210 do	82½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39⅛
200 do	83	50 Panama RR.	118¾
100 do	83⅛	211 do	119
200 Harlem RR. b60	12¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	67⅛
200 do	12⅞	150 do	67¼
20 Ill. Cen. R. B.	68¾	20 N. H. & Hart. R.	122¾

THURSDAY, April 7—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened with an improved tone this morning, as compared with the dealings of yesterday, and prices through the early Board were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher on most of the Railroad shares, and firm for State Stocks. The business accomplished was scarcely up to the usual average. New-York Central was lese freely offered than for some days previous, and the sales of the day scarcely half so important as on Tuesday and Wednesday. The price which closed yesterday afternoon at 75¾@75¾, opened at 76 cash, advanced to 76¼, and finally receded and left off 75¾@76 ℔ cent. Michigan Guaranteed was steady at 39¼@39½ ℔ cent. Galena advanced to 67½, and Rock Island to 55½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Toledo were steady. The principal excitement on the Share list was in Pacific Mail, which left off yesterdey at 79½, and after opening at 79½ this morning, rapidly advanced to 84 ℔ cent., cash, finally closing 82½@83 ℔ ccnt., cash, and 80½, seller 60 deys. The tendency of the stock for some days past has been to firmness, with a scarcity of certificates on the Street, which renders the delivery on maturing contracts, made 30@60 days ago, extremely difficult. In addition to this, it now appears that Vanderbilt has really made but little headway with his opposition, and, after the first experiment of the round trip to San Francisco and back, is very willing to refer the matter of account between him and his old ally to mutual arbitration. He has selected Mr. Moses Taylor, and the Pacific Company Mr. Robert B. Minturn. Both are feir gentlemen, and there is little question that the award as to the mere unsettled account will be a just and satisfactory one. Any subsequent negotiation will, of course, be left to the parties themselves, and the present vantage ground certainly appears, to the outside public, to be with the Pacific Company. The movement in this stock and in Panams, which advanced to 119, was not without its influence on the whole market this afternoon. It is remembered on the Street that the depression in the merket at the close of last September was followed by a rapid rise in October,—these same stocks leading the way, followed by New-York Central from 76¼ up to 88¼ ℔ cent. In State Stocks there is renewed activity in Missouris, which sold, this afternoon, at 88¼ ℔ cent. Tennessees and Virginias were also strong and but sparingly offered. The market for United States Fives, of 1874, was variable through the day. At the early Board no offer was made to sell at 103¾ ℔ cent., seller 60 days, carrying 6 ℔ cent. interest. At the same time 104 was bid cash. After the adjournment some small private sales were mada at 104¼ ℔ cent., and a sale of $50,000, privilege of registered certificatee, at 104¼ ℔ cent. This afternoon the broker of the steamboat line offered Hudson River Road ehnree at 33¼ ℔ cent., and this price was paid to the extent of 1,050 shares, and the same figure subsequently bid for more. Harlem Preferred was again in demand and sold largely at 41, cash. Reading, 50½ cash—40, seller 30 days. The General Market closed at steady prices, and with a more decided speculative tone.

In Money affairs, we hear of demand loans at from 4 to 5 ℔ cent. Prime selections of paper are not abundant, and the Discount Brokers report the same moderate rates which have been current for a month past. The competition outside of bank is pretty active, and the fear is that the right sort of discrimination in single-name bills is at least partially lost sight of. The rates range from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., the bulk of transactions being at and within 6 ℔ cent. The standard bankers are asking an advance on Bills on England, and the quotation takes the wider range of 109¾@110 ℔ cent. The next mail goes hy the *Kangaroo* on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $305,000 to-day. The Customs were $72,000. The balance this afternoon was reduced to $7,340,644.

The March business of the Rock Island Road is $64,774, as reported in grose to the close of the month, with settlements yet to be made which may edd $2,000 or $3,000 to the amount. The first report in March last year was $82,830, but subsequent settlements raised the sum to $92,000.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon remarks:

"In reference to the Western crops, we have this extract of a letter received from Peoria, Illinois, dated 3d April: 'The reports in regard to the coming crop from all parts of the State are generally encouraging; along the line of our road (Peoria and Oquawka; the Winter Wheat looks very well; the farmers will sow a larger quantity of Spring Wheat and Corn than they have ever done before. If we have a warm Spring I think we shall reap a large and early crop.'"

It is intimated that in consequence of the rapid increase and pressing wants of the freight business to the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Panama, the Panema Company are preparing to lend encouragement to a new line of screw steamers on both sides.

The Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for March:

	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
Freight	$61,907 50	$49 906 92	$12,000 58
Passengers	37,573 12	34,001 11	3 592 01
Mails, &c	4,431 01	2,500 00	1,931 01
Total	$103,911 63	$86,408 03	$17,503 60

The receipts of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad for March, compare as follows:

March, 1859	$108.511 43
March, 1858	100.243 86
Increase	$8,267 57

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ⅜
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Close of the Testimony for the Prosecution.

The Pistol and the Bloody Clothing Produced in Court.

EXAMINATION OF THE MEDICAL WITNESSES.

Refusal of the Prosecution to Call Messrs. Butterworth, Wooldridge and R. J. Walker.

Testimony of Coroner Woodward, Eugene Pendleton, Dr. Coolidge, Chas H. Wilder and Others.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

The Court was opened at 10:10 this morning.

The pressure for admittance into this Court room was greater than on previous days, and in a few moments after the doors were opened, the space reserved for the audience was completely filled.

Mr. Butterworth is in town, but has not yet appeared in Court.

Besides the New-Yorkers already mentioned as being here in attendance upon the trial, we notice this morning Messrs. James McGowan, Edward C. West, Richard Connolly and Charles Graham.

Messrs. Dillon and West are summoned on both sides, but most of the New-Yorkers present have been summoned for the defence, with a view to support the character and reputation of Mr. Wooldridge, the principal witness for Mr. Sickles—an attempt to invalidate Mr. W.'s testimony being apprehended.

The object of the prosecution in summoning Messrs. West and Dillon is supposed to be connected with the marriage of Mr. Sickles.

Doubt is expressed as to the admission of justificatory evidence, and a long argument is anticipated on that point. If not admitted, the trial may end on Tuesday or Wednesday next—but if admitted the trial will not likely end under a week.

Judge CRAWFORD took his seat on the bench at 23 minutes past 10 A. M., and the Court was then opened in the usual antiquated style of "Oyez," "Oyez," by the Deputy Marshal.

Mr. COLLINS LEE, of Baltimore, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, occupied a seat beside Judge CRAWFORD.

There was great stillness in the crowded court as the arrival of the prisoner was awaited. A quarter of an hour elapsed before he came in. He was accompanied by the Deputy Marshal and several friends.

The prisoner took his seat in the dock, and then the names of the jurors were called. They all answered.

The first witness called was Eugene Pendleton.

Mr. Pendleton did not answer.

The District-Attorney represented to the Court that Mr. Pendleton was an important witness. He did not make his appearance here yesterday, nor is he here to-day. He [the District-Attorney] understood from his brother that Mr. Pendleton was slightly ailing at his residence in Georgetown. He was, perhaps, the only other witness he would examine as to the facts of the transaction. If he was sick he would not insist on his being present, but he was a very important witness, and he [the District-Attorney] was very anxious to have his testimony, and therefore asked that an attachment might issue.

Judge—If the District-Attorney promised to do so—

Mr. Chilton informed the District-Attorney over the table that Mr. Pendleton was sick.

The officer who served the subpœna informed the Court that Mr. Pendleton had been in attendance since he was summoned.

The attachment was ordered.

Mr. Chilton informed the Court that a neighbor of Mr. Pendleton's stated that he was at his brother's house last night and that he knew that he was sick.

The District-Attorney had no objection to the Court instructing the Marshal to report the condition of Mr. Pendleton's health

Mr. Carlisle—The certificate of his physician will be satisfactory.

The Judge—The better course is to issue an attachment. If he is not able to come, that report can be made; if able, his attendance should be compelled.

TESTIMONY OF CORONER WOODWARD.

Thomas Woodward, Coroner, was next called, but he was not in attendance, and was sent for. He came into Court and was examined by the District-Attorney. He testified as follows: Is Coroner of the County; held the inquest on the body of Mr. Key; on that occasion a pistol was delivered to his keeping. [produces it.] It is a Derringer pistol, stocked to the muzzle, plated, and about seven inches long, with a wide rifle bore, ramrod absent; the maker's name, J. G. Syms, is on the lock; Mr. Downer delivered it to him; examined the body and clothes of Mr. Key; have the clothes here if the District-Attorney wants them; [unties a handkerchief and takes from it two keys and the case of an opera glass;] cannot say whether the case was open or closed. [The counsel for the defence examined the keys.] Are ordinary brass door-keys, about three inches long.

Witness—This handkerchief was also in the pocket; I examined the body of the deceased; one ball had entered his side, another the thigh, near the great artery, and there was a bruise on the right side; also a slight wound on the hand; [untolds the bundle containing the clothes, and produces a white shirt, blood-stained, and a gray pair of striped pantaloons:] there is where the ball entered the right thigh; the place is stiffened and stained with blood, [deep sensation in Court;] he has not the vest or coat. [Witness leaves the stand to produce the vest and coat, but comes back without them and says he cannot get the vest and coat.]

District Attorney—We can do without them.

Q.—Was there any evidence in the vest or coat of penetration?

Mr. Stanton—We object to that; let us have the clothes.

District-Attorney—Very well, you will have them.

After some time the clothes were procured.

Witness—This, Sir, is the vest. There is the hole made by the ball on the left side. [Sensation.]

Question—Is there any other mark in the vest?

Witness—Yes, here is another hole on the right side.

Judge—Both are on the right side, are they?

Witness—No, Sir, one is on the left.

District-Attorney, to the Jury—I suppose you can see these marks, gentlemen?

Judge—If they wish it, the vest can be handed to them.

The vest was here handed to the Jury. It is of grey striped material, same as the pants.

Witness—Here is a hole in the side of the coat. [Holds it up to the light.]

The coat is of tweed material and of a brownish hue.

Brady—I do not see the materiality of this examination.

District-Attorney—We are through with this witness.

Mr. Brady asked to suspend the cross-examination as to clothes till he had time to examine them.

The Judge said that course might be taken.

Mr. Brady—[On suggestion of Mr. Stanton]—Never mind; we will go on now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I found one handkerchief in Mr. Key's pocket; think I found the case of an opera-glass in the side-pocket of the coat; [Mr. Stanton examines the coat:] there was one inside and one outside breast pocket, and two side skirt pockets.

Question—What pockets were in the pantaloons?

Witness—Two pockets and a small watch-pocket; in the vest there were four pockets—two on each side, above and below; found nothing else than the keys, the opera glass case, the pistol and the money; found no letters or papers; might have seen a small porte-monnaie, which was delivered me; think there was a bunch of keys on the ring, which he handed to the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Smith.

Q.—Was there anything else on the person of Mr. Key which you have not produced? A.—Nothing else, Sir; I first saw his body at the Club house; he was dead at that time, was not positive whether his coat was on then; cannot say positively that this is his coat, but believe it is; all the money and effects in his pocket I took out and delivered to the Clerk of the Court; I have got a list of the witnesses examined before the Coroner, [hands it to the Judge.] there were a great many present when I arrived at the Club-house; there were about 100 in and about the house, and 15 or 20 in the room; knew most of them; some were strangers; I do not know that any person had particular charge of the body; it was between three and four o'clock when I arrived; I had been at home in Georgetown; a gentleman from New-York came for me in a hack, I think this person's name is Alexander; it may have been Francis Doyle; I accompanied him immediately.

The examination of the witness was here closed, and he was directed to hand the clothes of deceased to the Marshal.

TESTIMONY OF EUGENE PENDLETON.

Eugene Pendleton, the witness who had been absent in the morning, appeared and was sworn and examined—He was not present on the occasion of the death of Mr. Key, but was near the place where he was shot, and saw two of the shots fired; he was walking on the south side of the avenue, and had got near the east gate leading to the President's house, when his attention was attracted by the report of a pistol; he turned his head and saw two persons near the corner of Sixteenth-street, apparently in a scuffle; one was attempting to rid himself of the other; one was retreating—the other following him up; the one nearest me succeeded in freeing himself from the other and ran into the middle of the street, followed closely by the other, who at the same threw something from his hand; I afterwards recognized the one who retreated as Mr. Sickles; Mr. Sickles soon turned and brought down a pistol on the other, who was then about ten feet distant from Mr. Sickles, and the other exclaiming, "Murder! murder! Don't shoot!" Mr. Sickles fired; the shot seemed to take effect; the gentleman shot swooned, or wilted, as it were, with his hands in this manner, [pressed to his side:] he turned and started for the pavement; he either fell or laid down on the pavement; Mr. Sickles followed him up, and, standing over him, fired a second time as the other lay at his feet; Mr. Sickles presented a pistol again in the vicinity of the other's head or shoulder; the pistol snapped; I heard the explosion of the cap; at that time some one, approaching from the Club-house, placed his hand on Mr. Sickles' shoulder; Mr. Sickles turned round suddenly; there seemed to be some words passed between them, but I was not near enough to hear what was said; then some one came and took Mr. Sickles' arm and they walked off up the street; I continued walking on; very soon persons began to collect, and I took Mr. Key and conveyed him to the Club house; when I arrived there the body had been taken in, and then I saw that the person was Barton Key; I discovered a man on the opposite side of the street fishing out an opera-glass; that was about 15 or 20 yards from the avenue up Sixteenth-street; it was nearer the west side of the street; think it was a little above the second tree.

Q.—Was that opera-glass the article you saw thrown? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Were the parties, when you saw it thrown, in such a situation as to allow it to fall where it was found? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—At what time was this throwing? A.—It occurred just as Mr. Sickles freed himself from the other and got into the middle of the street; just as he got into the street this article was thrown; he was going from near the second tree to the corner; it was not on the avenue; witness continued to walk when first saw them, and had just passed the small gate when the second fire took place; did not see any pistol in the hands of Mr. Key; the first time I saw a pistol in Mr. Sickles' hand was at the time of the second fire; did not see the first fire; did not see whether Mr. Sickles had a pistol in his hand at the time of the scuffle; was not sufficiently near to see what kind of a pistol it was, whether one barrel or more; heard report of three pistols; saw two of them; when I heard third report, thought that Key was on the ground.

[The Judge here retired for a few moments.]

Witness resumed—The tussle lasted till one party overpowered the other, and was of short continuance; it took place near the corner, and witness thought it was immediately off the pavement; did not recollect more than one snap.

To Mr. Brady—My attention was drawn to the parties by hearing the report of the pistol; did not go into the club house.

To Mr. Ould—Did not see any other persons near those parties until the gentleman came from the Club-house; a good many were standing near where he was; there were a number of women on the street, running; one gentleman was very much excited; don't know who he was.

TESTIMONY OF DR. COOLIDGE.

Dr. Coolidge sworn—Made two examinations of the body; only a partial one at the Club-house; when I first saw the deceased his clothes were on; coat, vest, and pantaloons; I did not remove any of the clothing entirely from the body, but opened the clothes to see where the wounds were; the deceased had not ceased to breathe when I saw him first; at that partial examination I saw one wound on the left side between the tenth and eleventh ribs, the ball having evidently traversed the body three-and-a-half inches above the hip bone on the left side, and seven inches from the centre of the back around the chest, and under the clothing on the opposite side above the hip bone; I felt two inches below the groin another wound; the ball passed entirely through the thigh and came out in the groove of the buttock and the thigh; that is all I saw at that partial examination; after the Curooer summoned me, the clothes were removed from the body by Dr. Stone and myself in the presence of the Coroner and the Jury; in removing the clothing a wad was found on the left side and in the immediate vicinity of the wound on that side, but whether that wad was between the coat and waistcoat, or between the waistcoat and shirt I do not know; I first saw it as it was falling on the floor.

Q.—On the left side, you say? A.—There was one on the left side; I handed it to some one of the jury; after stripping the body, I discovered in the immediate vicinity of the ball, about the eighth rib, a slight contusion or abrasion of the skin; on examining the coat and waistcoat, I found them perforated by a ball, which, in my opinion, made the abrasion of the skin; it could not be made from the contusion from the inside of the first ball; I also thought that I found a wad there, and I may have said so at the time, but it proved to be a piece of cotton with which the waistcoat was stuffed, and which was probably black and white; whether it was blackened or not by the passage of the ball, I cannot say; the following morning, eighteen hours after death, a full *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. Stone and myself; we found that there was no injury about the head; the injuries about the body, externally, are those I have described; there was a slight abrasion on the side of the middle finger of the left hand.

Q.—Was there any blood about it? A.—No; the blow of a hammer might have done something of the kind, or something passing through the fingers might have cut the skin; there was no blood seen; on opening the body found a large quantity of blood in the cavity of the belly, and subsequently found the course of the ball; it entered the left side, broke the eleventh rib, and cut under the edge of the spleen—that portion which lies near the backbone; it made a slight groove under its lower suface; it made a much deeper groove across the whole upper part of the body of the left kidney; it did not injure the great blood vessels of the body, but the two of the left kidney; it did not injure the two great trunks, nor did it wound the intestines of the stomach; it entered the large lobe of the liver; anatomically it was within half an inch of the great vein of the liver, at its transverse fissure; I do not know that I can describe it without using a little technical language; it traversed the whole; thickness of the lobe of the liver, and entered the right cavity of the chest without wounding the lungs; it broke the eighth rib and lodged under the skin; the left side of the chest contained a large quantity of blood—a quart at least; altogether the amount of blood was between three and four quarts.

Q.—Was that a mortal wound? A.—It was; I examined the heart; there was a somewhat unusual amount of fatty deposit on the left side of it, but the structure of the heart itself was healthy.

Q.—You have minutely described the course of this ball passing through the body—what do you infer, as a scientific gentleman, must have been the position of the deceased at the time the wound was given?

Mr. Stanton objected, saying that was a question for the Jury to try.

The District-Attorney argued that the question was proper.

Mr. Brady denied that any physician was permitted to express an opinion on a matter not purely belonging to science and circumscribed within the boundary and limits of science.

Mr. Carlisle argued in favor of the propriety of the question.

Judge—The question is, substantially, whether, from the organs wounded and those not wounded, the deceased must have been in an erect or recumbent position. I think the question is competent.

Exception taken.

District-Attorney to the witness—From the course and direction of the ball, please state what was the position of the deceased, at the time the shot was fired.

Witness—I beg permission to premise my answer by saying that the course of pistol-balls is at times very tortuous and difficult to trace, but my opinion, formed at the time, in this case is, that the body must have been in a semi-recumbent posture—in other words, that Mr. Key must have been lying on his right side, the body turned a little over to the right, and the shoulders a little higher than the hips. I cannot understand how the spleen of the kidney and the liver could have been wounded in the precise manner they were unless the body was in that position; but I can understand that a ball may have escaped the intestines and stomach and great artery in a different position, although the probabilities are that, lying in that position, somewhat turned to the right, the stomach and intestines fall forward, making the probability of their escape from the ball the greater; am connected with the Army of the United States as Assistant-Surgeon; am measurably familiar with gun-shot wounds; have no doubt that this wound was inflicted by a pistol shot, but in our language we call all wounds by firearms gun-shot wounds.

Q.—Could you give an opinion as to the style of pistol with which this wound was inflicted.

Mr. Brady objected.

The District-Attorney argued that the question was proper.

The Judge ruled against it.

The witness cut out the ball himself, and thinks he could recognize it; it was marked. [Pistol ball handed to witness.]

Q.—Is that it? A.—To the best of my knowledge and belief, it is; it has the mark made on it in my presence by Dr. Stone, or one exactly like it.

Q.—To what particular classification of pistols does that ball commonly belong?

Mr. Brady objected. He did not know that a physician is an expert in the manufacture of fire arms.

District Attorney—Certainly, if he is a physician in the army; if not, he cannot discharge his duty without discharging firearms. [Laughter.]

Witness [to Mr. Carlisle]—This is the ball we extracted from the right side; it is the only ball we found; the ball in the groin passed through. [This ball, on being applied to the Derringer pistol in Court, and which has a large bore, is found to be too large for it, so that there must have been a third pistol, the bore of the revolver being still smaller.] Witness described the nature of the wound in the groin, saying, among other things, that it was near the main artery, and just above the largest branch; the only vessel wounded was an external vein—a flesh wound; its severity would depend on after consequences; ordinarily, such a wound would not be severe, but might have left lameness for a long time.

By Mr. Brady—Witness' attention was called to Mr. Key by the shots he heard; no person came for him; went into the Club House and found him breathing his last; not more than six or seven persons were there, including two colored men; to the best of his belief, the white persons were Messrs. Doyle, Martin, Upshur; was not certain that he saw Tidball; there was no person having charge of Mr. Key, strictly speaking; was present when Mr. Key's pockets were searched; took the opera case from the left side pocket of his coat; his impression was that the case was closed and empty; he saw two keys, but could not identify those exhibited; in pulling down the pantaloons to ascertain the nature of the wound he felt some loose money and the keys; he thought everything was handed to the Coroner; he knew no characteristic presented by itself which could determine from the abresion the course pursued by a ball.

Mr. Brady inquired whether there were indices which would infallibly determine that an abrasion was made with a ball or fire arms.

Witness—The holes in the right side coat, waistcoat, linen and flannel shirt, settled the matter in his mind; but this opinion was not infallible; he merely assumed that the hole in the clothes was made by the ball.

Mr. Brady—Did you ever see anything else that could make such a hole?

Witness—No; I judge from the frequency I have seen clothing pierced by shots.

Mr. Brady—What is the peculiarity of a hole in a vest, or other clothing, made by a ball?

Witness—You asked my opinion; the marked peculiarity I cannot describe; you have asked my opinion.

Mr. Brady—You have said that the course of a pistol ball is frequently tortuous; is there any law which regulates such a course?

Witness—None at all; the ball does not necessarily go in the line of projection; there is nothing but a *post-mortem* examination to tell the course of a ball.

After further interrogations upon these points the witness said he thought Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles were nearly of the same height; Key was, probably, five feet eleven inches.

Mr. Brady—Suppose two men are engaged in a scuffle or tussle, each endeavoring to overcome the other, and struggling for life or death, one attempting to throw the other, or one discharging a pistol—is there any possible position of the parties which would show the shot could produce such a course?

Witness—The position of the body must have been on the right side, with the shoulders a little more elevated than the hips, the body inclined to the right; whether the body was supported by the arm and not by anything else, I don't know; the course of the ball must have depended on the position of the body, as I have described it.

Dr. Stone, who assisted at the *post-mortem* examination, testified as to the character of the wounds, identifying the ball which was taken from the body.

The Jury took a recess at one o'clock for five minutes.

WITNESSES RECALLED.

After recess Mr. James N. Reed, who was examined yesterday, was recalled by the District-Attorney.

Q.—You stated yesterday that when you saw these parties at the corner that you saw a pistol in the hand of the party at the south—was any pistol in the hands of the other party?

Witness—No, Sir; nothing in his hand.

P. V. R. Von Wyck, recalled—Could not from where he stood, distinguish what was in the hand of either party to the contest.

Mr. Stanton objected to the recalling of witnesses.

The District-Attorney submitted that no damage could be sustained by the defence, as they had not entered on their case, and he had not examined these witnesses on this point before.

Mr. Phillips contended that it could not be done, as the matter was not brought out on the cross-examination.

The Judge—On general rules the practice is objectionable; but if the District-Attorney, through inadvertence, omitted to ask the question, the witness certainly might be recalled, and the question be asked. It was a matter of discretion.

Mr. Stanton wanted the District-Attorney to state to the Court that he had, through inadvertence, omitted to ask the question. If the District-Attorney did not come up to that point, they would object.

The Judge would not require the District-Attorney to make that statement. The Court, in its discretion, would permit the question.

The witness repeated that he could not distinguish from where he stood whether any party had pistols in their hands.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. WILDER.

Charles H. Wilder, examined—Was present at the Club House at half-past two o'clock on the day of Mr. Key's death; went into the room where Mr. Key was lying, and remained there till the close of the Coroner's examination; I assumed a sort of charge of the body till the Mayor came, when the Mayor requested Mr. White to take charge; witness and Mr. White kept charge till the Coroner came; everything was taken from the pockets of Mr. Key; these were the case of an opera-glass, some keys and some money; they were passed over to the Coroner, and by him handed to Mr. Smith; these were all the articles taken, except a pair of sleeve-buttons and a ring, which were taken by Mr. Taylor, a connection of Mr. Key.

This witness was not cross-examined.

The District-Attorney proposed to offer in evidence the Derringer pistol, which had been identified, and the ball.

Mr. Brady—On what ground do you offer these as evidence?

District-Attorney—Because they are the implements of death.

Mr. Brady—Who proves that?

District-Attorney—The doctors prove as to the ball?

Mr. Brady—I beg your pardon.

District-Attorney—Certainly; they have identified that ball as having been taken from the wound.

Mr. Brady—The pistol was not identified.

District-Attorney—We offer the pistol on a distinct ground, as having been found near the spot where the killing took place.

Mr. Brady—So far as the ball being offered in evidence, it was wholly irrelevant. Nobody denied that Mr. Key died of that wound.

District-Attorney—We did not know what would be denied or admitted.

Mr. Brady—The prosecution is in the same condition as the defence. They would make no question as to Mr. Key's dying of the wound described. What then, did the presentation of the ball prove? Nothing at all. As for the pistol, what was the evidence? That it was found in the street, and delivered to the Coroner in the Club House. Whom it belonged to, or who discharged it, no witness had informed the Court, and no witness had expressed an opinion as to whether there was any connection between the ball and the pistol. As to the pistol seen in the hands of Mr. Sickles, all the witnesses agreed that it was a revolver. If this pistol is admissible in evidence, it must be on the ground that its being found in the vicinity made it part of the *res gestæ*. He objected, however, to its being connected with the prisoner.

The District-Attorney contended that it was a matter for the Jury. The pistol was found at about the place where the party stood at the time the first report of a pistol was heard. It was for the Jury to measure that circumstance, and give it its due weight. As to the ball, if it is admitted that it inflicted a mortal wound, it was right that it should go to the Jury as being the instrument of death.

Mr. Brady simply wished to be informed by his Honor of the rule under which the pistol should go to the Jury.

The Judge—The pistol having been found at the place where the mortal wound was inflicted, or about that place, and the ball having been taken from the body of deceased, it is for the Jury to draw an inference as to what use was made of the pistol—by whom and with what effect. It is a part of the whole transaction, and I am clearly of opinion that the pistol and ball may properly, and ought properly, to be exhibited to the Jury.

Mr. Brady—Your Honor considers, then, that it is part of the *res gestæ*.

The Judge—Certainly. Whether the prisoner used the pistol or not is a matter of fact for the Jury to decide.

The District-Attorney here announced that the United States had closed its testimony in chief.

REFUSAL OF THE PROSECUTION TO CALL MESSRS BUTTERWORTH, WALKER AND WOOLDRIDGE.

Mr. Ratcliffe had a word to say to the Court. The defence proposed to ask your Honor to require the District-Attorney to call certain witnesses not yet put on the stand. Among those were Samuel F. Butterworth, Robert J. Walker and George D. Wooldridge. It might be a question of policy whether the Government should be compelled to call all persons who witnessed the transaction. He would not therefore argue that, though it struck him that the prosecution should call every honest man who knew anything of the transaction. He should deal with what he understood to be his Honor's ruling in other cases. He referred particularly to the case of the United States against Edwards, where the point was fully argued, and where the facts were precisely similar to the facts in this case. That case happened in the suburbs of this City, at a house occupied by two women, who had rented it from the defendant, Edwards. A party came to this house, at night, and disturbed these women. One of them slipped out and went to Edwards. He came down with a gun, and one person was shot and another wounded. The two women, Garcia and Raymond, were examined before the Coroner and confined as witnesses, and sent before the Grand Jury. The prosecuting attorney, finding that these two women were in favor of the defendant, their names were not placed on the indictment, and on the trial of Edwards his Honor was asked to compel the prosecutor to produce these two women. His Honor did compel their production, expressing his opinion as to the obligation of the prosecutor to call on the stand every person who knew about the transaction, so as to give the defence an opportunity of cross-examining. In Herbert's case a similar application was made, but His Honor drew a proper distinction between it and the Edwards case, for in Herbert's case the witness, which the prosecution was asked to produce, had not been examined before the Coroner, but had been examined as a witness for the defence on a *habeas corpus*. His Honor was, therefore, right in not compelling that witness to be produced, as there was no analogy between the cases. But here Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Walker were examined before the Coroner, and Mr. Walker and Mr. Wooldridge were examined before the Grand Jury. The counsel would ask the District-Attorney whether that was so.

The District-Attorney did not know whether it was or not.

Mr. Carlisle suggested that witnesses sometimes go before the Grand Jury and are sometimes sent.

Mr. Ratcliffe asked the Clerk of the Court to examine the records as to that fact. If there is any dispute about it, he would have one of the Grand Jury present by the authority of this Court. They were not volunteers before the Grand Jury, but were subpœnaed to attend, and they did attend and testify. As to the case of Mr. Butterworth, it was an extraordinary one, and the counsel had never seen an instance of the kind in all his practice. It was proved on this trial that that gentleman saw the whole transaction, and was a witness before the Coroner, and yet he has not been produced by the Court. He asked the Court to compel the District-Attorney to place Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Wooldridge on the stand.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion to compel him to produce these three witnesses. He contended that it was not the duty of the District-Attorney to use about the Grand Jury and find out whether the witnesses were examined before them. Besides, those names appear on the presentment, and the names of these three witnesses did not appear. He had placed on the back of the indictment only the names that appeared on the back of the presentment, and in that he did his duty. He had good reasons why he did not summon Butterworth before the Grand Jury, and these reasons he intended to keep within his own breast now and hereafter. He imagined, however, that these reasons were very well known to the gentlemen for the defence.

Mr. Ratcliffe would mention, as an additional fact, that from the entry in the Jail-book it appeared that Mr. Sickles was committed to prison on the testimony of Mr. Butterworth, among others.

Inquiries of the counsel for the prosecution. Who was Mr. Butterworth? He was said to be a gentleman who coolly locked on the whole transaction, and then politely stepped up to Mr. Sickles, took his arm, and walked away. If Mr. Butterworth had ever made an oath charging Mr. Sickles with the murder of Mr. Key, counsel would like to hear it.

Mr. Magruder—Here it is; an affidavit that Mr. Sickles shot and killed Mr. Key.

Mr. Carlisle—That is not the charge here. The charge is that Mr. Sickles murdered Mr. Key. A man is taken with a pistol in his hand—his red right hand—standing over the body of his victim, and by his side stands his confederate. That confederate is examined before the Coroner's Jury, and there it is clearly shown that he is a confederate, and yet the argument here is that the Government is hopelessly wedded to the testimony of that confederate. It struck him [Carlisle] that it was not necessary to argue the absurdity of that proposition. The matter was in the discretion of the Court. The rule of law was *cessante ratione cessat lex*, (where the reason does not exist the rule ceases to apply.) The cases cited in the books are mere instances in which the Court, for the purposes of public justice, had exercised its discretion in compelling the production of a witness. Was this a case to induce His Honor to exercise that discretion? He apprehended it was not. He referred to the case of Edwards, and argued that the ruling in that case did not apply to this. The two women concerned were, in common parlance, shumpers. The Grand Jury who examined them did not deem them worthy of credit, and their names were not placed upon the presentment. They were cross-examined by his then colleague, Mr. Ratcliffe, and a more tender cross-examination he had seldom witnessed. This, he repeated, was a matter for the exercise of His Honor's discretion. If His Honor thought that for the purpose of public justice the motion should be granted, they were not here to deny it. They wanted merely that the granting or denying of the motion should be in the interest of public justice.

The Judge—It is proposed by the counsel for the defence that the Court direct the prosecution to summon to the stand Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Walker and Mr. Wooldridge, so as to give the defence an opportunity to cross-examine them. This Court never has gone further than could in the case of Edwards, which has been adduced. That was a case where the witnesses, two women named Garcia and Raymond were committed to jail in default of their recognizance to appear and testify for the prosecution. They were held in jail on that original commitment at the time the motion was made. In that case the Court did say that it thought it was a wise exercise of discretion to direct the District-Attorney to put these persons on the stand. The next case that followed was the case of Herbert, where a man named Gardiner, an intimate associate of Herbert's, went from his room across to the hotel where the homicide was committed, and was with him, [Herbert,] and was examined on the part of the defence. To be sure, on the hearing of the *habeas corpus* before me to admit Herbert to bail, the Court refused in that case to put Gardiner on the stand. Mr. Butterworth being before the Coroner, does not, in my judgment, entitle the defence to have him called by the United States. In the first place, the Coroner's inquest in this case held within one hour and a half or two hours after the death, was held without any legal advice so far as was known; the Coroner in the exercise of his judgment thought fit to bring Mr. Butterworth before the inquest. I do not think that action binds the United States to the course asked to be enforced in this case. It is said, however, that the prisoner was committed on the affidavit of Mr. Butterworth; the evidence in the case shows that when the melancholy affair took place Mr. Butterworth was present, and that after it was all over he took the arm of the prisoner, or the prisoner took his arm, and they retired together. I think it is not going too far for the Court to say that it is a fair presumption that the affidavit he made at the jail was an act friendly to the prisoner, that it was done to prevent, probably, a thorough examination at the time, and it may have been wisely done; the prisoner had the right to withhold any entering into an examination of the case then. This case strikes me as being something like the case of Gardiner; he too was an associate of the prisoner, Mr. Herbert. So far as the Court can judge from the evidence before it, Mr. Butterworth was a friend of the prisoner. I, therefore, am not inclined to require, nor do I think the purposes of justice require that he should be placed on the stand by the United States. With respect to Messrs. Walker and Wooldridge, so far as the evidence shows, they were not present. That alone is sufficient reason for rejecting the motion. But, besides that, there is no evidence whatever that when they went before the Grand Jury they went there to testify as to this case at all; it may have been as to some other matter which the Grand Jury were inquiring about; the order for the subpœna is general that certain witnesses shall be summoned; it does not specify for what, nor is there any reason on which the Court can found the opinion that it was to testify as to this particular matter. It may have been in regard to something else altogether. I decline, therefore, to grant the motion as to either of them.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The District-Attorney asked whether the mere examination of a witness before the Coroner made him, in point of fact, a witness of the United States; for, unless that could be shown, this application could not stand. He contended that such was not so. To be made a witness of the United States, he must have been examined by the prosecution. Suppose the Grand Jury had indicted Mr. Butterworth, would it be said that, because he was examined before the Coroner, he should be also examined on the trial of himself?

Mr. Magruder desired to inform the District-Attorney that he held in his hand an affidavit made by one of the Grand Jury, since the argument commenced, to the effect that Mr Walker and Mr. Wooldridge were examined before the Grand Jury. That affidavit would be offered in evidence.

Mr. Carlisle—It would have to be seen what right the grand juror had to make such an affidavit.

The District-Attorney had been of the opinion that Mr. Walker and Mr. Wooldridge were summoned before the Grand Jury, not in the matter of the prosecution of Mr. Sickles, but of the prosecution of another party. As to the certificate from the jail docket, he submitted that it was competent for the Court to inquire into the facts of the case. If a man delivered himself up to the jailor and a friend gave his name as a witness to the offence, he imagined it would be hardly contended that the friend would by that act be constituted a witness for the United States. He submitted that on all the facts and law of the case, neither of these witnesses should be put on the stand at the instance of the defence and on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Magruder continued his argument in support of the motion.

Mr. Carlisle replied in opposition. The decision of this motion could have no effect except perhaps to consign Mr. Butterworth to the pleasant cross-examination of the counsel for the prisoner, and protect him from what might be the unpleasant cross-examination.

Mr. Brady—I understand, from the District-Attorney, that the testimony for the prosecution is closed.

Judge—Yes, Sir, so they say.

Mr. Brady—And it seems from some of your Honor's decisions in past cases, that the rule applies here that the prosecution must exhaust its affirmative proof?

Judge—Its proof in chief—oh, yes.

Mr. Brady—And, hereafter, it is to give nothing but rebutting testimony?

Judge—That is so.

It being now past three o'clock, the Court adjourned.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson occupied a seat to-day behind the counsel for the defence, and was frequently in communication with them.

Col. John C. McCunn, of New-York, was also in Court during the proceedings.

The Court was more inconveniently crowded than any previous day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

THE MAILS BY THE INDIAN

NEWS OF A PACIFIC CHARACTER.

Austria Consents to a General Congress.

ADMISSION OF THE ITALIAN STATES.

Debate on Cuba in the Spanish Cortes.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Advanced — Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 7-8.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th ult. arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 8th inst. She experienced very heavy weather during the passage.

The *Canada* reports March 31, lat. 49°, lon. 27°, passed steamship *Lebanon* bound west; April 2, lat. 46°, lon. 38°, passed American ship *Hibernia* bound west.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York March 12, arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock A. M., March 24.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York March 3, arrived at Galway on the 23d. She sustained considerable damage by ice off Newfoundland, which prevented her calling at St. Johns.

The steamship *City of Manchester* is advertised as the pioneer of the new Irish line, to leave Belfast April 6, and Queenstown April 8.

The screw steamer *Lebanon* was to have left Liverpool for New-York direct, simultaneously with the *Canada*.

The mails by the steamship *Indian*, at Portland, from Liverpool March 23, were received last evening.

The news by the *Canada* is important.

The Peace Congress.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Austria, on the 23d, agreed to the proposed Congress, and it would probably meet at Aix la Chapelle: all the other Powers had previously given their consent.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that the Sardinian Cabinet has addressed a communication to the five great Powers, strongly insisting on being allowed to take part in the deliberation on the affairs of Italy; and a Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says, that in consequence of the representations made by Count CAVOUR, the French Government consents that Piedmont and other Italian States shall be represented at the Conference.

It is stated that Austria consented to a Congress under certain conditions, but that they are not of much importance. It is supposed that she would, as a matter of course, insist on a strict maintenance of the treaties of 1815, but that she will hardly object to a revision of her special treaties with the Italian States.

The French journals assume that Lord COWLEY'S mission to Vienna has had nothing to do with the Congress, and they credit Russia with the proposition.

The London *Star* believes that Lord MALMESBURY has been appointed to represent England in the Congress.

The *Nord* states that it received information leading it to suppose that the different *diplomates* of Europe are agreed upon the following points: Firstly, on the advisability of preventing hostilities, and, consequently, of obtaining a formal promise from Austria not to attack Piedmont, and from Piedmont not to attack Austria. Secondly, to take the treaties of 1815 as a starting-point for future negotiations. The *Nord* remarks that the only interpretation which can be put upon this is, that it has been resolved not to unsettle the territorial arrangement in 1815.

Prince NAPOLEON had personally insisted upon the admission of Piedmont into the Congress, and had represented to the Emperor that, in the event of Piedmont not being admitted, Count CAVOUR would resign. The Prince previously announced his admission into the Congress, but, in that event, admission could not be refused to Tuscany, the Papal Government, and the Duchy of Parma; Naples and Modena being naturally excluded—Naples on account of the interruption of her international relations, and Modena because it has never recognized the Imperial Government.

The *Patrie*, this evening, states that the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg have agreed to the proposal of France to admit Piedmont, and there is hope that the Cabinet of Berlin may also consent, in which event Austria cannot resist the wish of the great Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 23d were unimportant.

On the 24th in the House of Commons the debate was continued on the Reform question, the House being crowded to excess, while the excitement outside was unabated. Speeches in opposition to the Government bill were made by MILNER A. GIBSON, BERNAL OSBORNE, Mr. WALPOLE, Mr. BRIGHT, &c., while it was supported by Messrs. ARNELY, B. HOPE and others. The debate was further adjourned.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the state of the Indian finances.

The Earl of DERBY admitted that the aspect of Indian finances was very gloomy. He explained the mode by which the Governor-General proposed to meet the difficulties, viz.: by a five per cent. loan, by slightly increasing the duties on imports, by a stamp duty, and by a duty on home-grown tobacco. In addition to these efforts in India, Her Majesty's Government would this session have to ask Parliament for power to increase the already proposed loan of seven millions to ten millions, and perhaps to twelve millions sterling.

In the House of Commons, Mr. OWEN STANLEY gave notice that, in the event of the Reform bill being rejected on the second reading, he should move a resolution that the measure of the Government having failed to give satisfaction, that the Government was no longer entitled to the confidence of the House.

The debate on the Reform bill was resumed.

Mr. CARDWELL and Lord PALMERSTON spoke in favor of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolutions. The latter entirely repudiated all factious motives, and declared Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolutions must not be regarded as a vote of censure.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE and Mr. WHITESIDE defended the Government, when the debate was further adjourned. The general impression was, that the Ministers were sure of defeat in a division on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S amendment to the Reform Bill, and there were various speculations as to the course they would pursue.

The *Times* thinks the defeat will be so decided as to leave no excuse for the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people, and calls upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL to have his measure ready.

The trade returns for February show great activity. The exports were £9,514,000, against £7,289,000 in the same month of last year. The increase is general in all branches of trade, but chiefly in cotton goods.

The European and American Steam Shipping Company had had a meeting and agreed to dissolve and wind up their affairs.

The steamer *Osmo* had sailed with the cable to connect Victoria with Tasmania.

The Parliamentary return shows the total public income for the years 1857-58 was £63,522,000, and the total expenditure £66,019,000. The net reduction of the National Debt in the same period was £971,000.

The report of the Committee in regard to Galway harbor is published. They consider nature

NEW BOOKS.

The name of PALISSY has been long familiar among "collectors" of curious works of art; but, in the world of literature, it had hardly been recognized until MORLEY'S admirable biography, entitled *Palissy, the Potter*, made the Republic of English readers acquainted with the actual value of the name, and directed the attention of the curious to the few remnants of the artist's invention still in existence. But the examples of PALISSY'S earnest struggles in life are worth vastly more than all he did for art. The *Life of Palissy*, by MORLEY, is rather too long and costly for general circulation, and we are, therefore, very glad to receive a smaller volume, entitled *Palissy, the Huguenot Potter*, (1,) in which all the material facts of his remarkable and instructive life are narrated in a simple style, but with a view to develop the religious rather than the artistic career of the hero of the story. As LAMARTINE has called PALISSY the model workman, his life may be read with profit by all workmen, of whatever craft, who wish to model their conduct after that of an earnest and high-souled toiler on this earth, where nothing good can be obtained without toil.

Whoever looks for imperfections in any human production, will surely be rewarded for his labor if he looks close enough, and have sufficient shility to detect them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the ingenious and persevering critics who have attacked that much lauded and much-denounced product of a hundred hands, *Appleton's Cyclopædia*, with microscope in hand, have discovered a great many errors in it. But, as to its general merits, we believe there has been an unanimous verdict in its favor. It would, unquestionably, be of infinitely more value if it were perfectly correct; as no work of the kind ever was, or ever will be. The fifth volume of the *Cyclopædia* is now before the public, (2.) and we think that the work has increased in value as its publication has progressed. The adverse criticisms to which it has been subjected have led to greater care in the supervision of its articles. But some of the articles in the present volume indicate the want of still closer revision than they have been subject to. Errors of fact are often unavoidable, but errors of rhetoric, in a work like this, where a simplicity of style and clearness of statement are of the first importance, can only be the result of incompetency or carelessness. In the biographical sketch of Admiral COFFIN, there is a rather singular omission. When he visited this country, in addition to the school he founded at Nantucket for the free education of all the descendants of his ancestor, TRISTRAM COFFIN, in that city, he established a naval school for the benefit of American boys. He purchased a brig, put it in charge of Lieutenant PINKHAM, of the United States Navy, and sent her on a cruise as a school-ship. It was a very remarkable circumstance in the life of an English Admiral, and was worthy of mention, as showing the strong attachment he continued to feel for his native land. Among the longer biographical articles are two exceedingly interesting and well written; one on CHOATE, by GEORGE S. HILLARD, and one on COOPER the novelist.

The varying phases of city life offer an inexhaustible source of novelty to the researches of industrious reporters, who are continually on the look-out for startling incidents for the amusement of the public. One of the most remarkable class of materials in New-York, whose existence could only have been suspected by the great majority of people, are the matrimonial brokers, whose machinations, employes, and dupes, have been described by an *attaché* of the City Press, and put in an illustrated volume published by DEACHER & HUTCHINSON. (3.) The facts related are certainly startling, if not emulating or profitable, and to the student of human nature they are not destitute of value.

Mr. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, who complacently calls himself "Young America," as though all the life, energy, impudence and enterprise of the rising ganaration were embodied in his individuality, has favored the reading public with a new book, (4.) wherein he publishes the speeches he has made at the various places he has halted at in his flights over the world since he commenced the business of traveling. If Mr. TRAIN is neither dignified nor profound, he is at least amusing and always lively. "He picks up wit as pigeons peas," and utters it whenever an opportunity occurs. He is the most undaunted of mortals; give him but an audience and he will out with his speech, the great staple of his talk, being the glory of America and the superiority of the present age over any other. These are his themes, and he discourses them with sufficient liveliness and ability to insure him attentive listeners. Like most young actors, he is addicted to the habit of cutting out the complimentary notices about him which appear in the papers, and pasting them in a commonplace book. He has added a considerable number of these to his speeches in the present volume, besides making boastful allusions to private complimentary letters received by him from the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord BURY and others, who wrote him the "kindest notices." "Russia complimented me through Baron BRUNO," says Mr. TRAIN, "and I am under warm obligations for receiving the courteous invitation of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to pass the Winter at St. Petersburg." It is no great achievement in these days of steam to take a run round the world. Thousands do it every year, who never think of saying anything about it; but our Young America prides himself on having seen more of the world than MARCO POLO, and he can never stop admiring himself when he reflects on the journeys he has taken. His speeches take the wind out of one, they are so rapidly delivered now in Australia, next in Liverpool, then in Boston, and next in Ohio. But there is such a fund of good-nature in Mr. TRAIN, such an odd mixture of figures and figures of speech, so much that is sensible and so much that is silly, and such volubility withal, that, in spite of his bombast and egotism, and belderdash, his speeches and his books are not only readable, but entertaining and agreeable.

If we were looking for an antipodean example of Americanism to set in contrast to the flutterings of Young Rapid TRAIN, we could not discover a better instance than is presented in the next book, which comes promiscuously to hand. Mr. BRYANT, in his letters from Spain, (5,) is as cool, as dignified, as unobtrusive as Mr. TRAIN is the reverse of all this. Mr. BRYANT is an old traveler, but he has confined himself mostly to classic regions, and given us in his letters the impressions of a mature scholar and a poet on visiting scenes and countries with whose histories we are already familiar. There is not a particle of enthusiasm, and but little warmth in Mr. BRYANT'S letters, but we must confess to a great liking for his conscientious and quiet descriptions, his intelligent observations, and the easy severity of his translucent style. The letters in this volume were written in 1857-8, commencing in Paris, and dated from Holland, Spain, Italy, Algiers and England. Perhaps the most interesting letters in the volume are those from Holland, especially those describing the pauper settlements of that country.

Doctor SHELTON MACKENZIE has given us a volume of very pleasant stories and gossippy little narratives, in his new book, entitled *Trevelyan and His Friends*. (6.) The stories are very good, magazinish and lively, and are strung together with a thread of fiction, like that hanging the stories in all similar collections of prosaic tales are long. The author, while stopping at a paradisical inn in England, meets a party of friends at breakfast who, as all such parties recently do—in books at least—fall to and relate for each other's amusement like boys at boarding-school after they come out of their dormitories. There is something [illegible] in the style of his volume—the [illegible] of real life, the inn at Malvern, not the [illegible] views of that beautiful village which [illegible] in it. The volume is dedicated to JOHN BROUGHAM, and, in the *Dedicatory Address*, to him, Doctor MACKENZIE gives a pleasant gossipping account of the origin of Trevelyan's stories.

The fourth volume of *The Reports of the New-York Court of Common Pleas*, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., has just been published. The decisions of this Court are of peculiar interest. They embrace the matured opinions of a tribunal which, in this City and County, has a jurisdiction but little short of the Supreme Court, and to which alone all appealed cases from the lower Courts—such as the Marine and the Justices' or District Courts—can be carried. The present volume gives the decisions of the Common Pleas at its General Terms for six years—from 1850 to January, 1856. The lien cases are brought down to January, 1859, and embrace many important constructions of the Statutes of 1851 and 1855. Mr. SMITH cannot be too much commended for the lucid order and fullness of the index to this volume. Any lawyer who has had occasion to hunt up cases, through much tribulation, in badly-indexed reports, will thank him for the nightly toil which he has bestowed on this portion of his work.

The tenth volume of that most excellent publication, the *Abridgement of the Debates in Congress*, (7,) from 1789 down to 1856, the last labor of the veteran statesman BENTON, has been published by the APPLETONS. It brings the debates down to March, 1830, and includes the business of the XXth Congress for the two preceding years. A copious index is added, which materially increases the value of the work.

It is rather late in the day to acknowledge the receipt of a work which has become so widely known, and been so universally reviewed with approbation on both sides of the Atlantic as *Kidder and Fletcher's Brazil and the Brazilians*. (8.) But, by ons of those accidents to which new books of special value are always liable, the volume has been two years in finding its way to our table, and we are under the necessity now, of merely alluding to it as having, in the short time that has elapsed since its publication, acquired a reputation for accuracy and fulness of information, such as no similar work has had the good fortune to gain.

Our naval officers are in a measure interdicted from authorship by their position, but they enjoy rare opportunities for giving us good books of travel which they do not improve to the extent that might be expected. They are usually men of good education, have the *entrée* of the best society wherever they carry our flag, and see a good deal of the out-of-the-way nooks and corners of the world which ordinary travelers do not visit. Doctor WOOD, of the United States Navy, who was Fleet Surgeon of the East India Squadron in 1856-7, has given us a very pleasant and readable volume, entitled the *Fankwei*, (9,) narrating the adventures which befell him in his cruise on board the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*. The most noticeable characteristic of this entertaining volume is the rapid, gushing and rollicking style in which the author indulges after having been thirty years a naval surgeon. The fact of such juvenility of feeling being manifested by such a veteran in the service, is pretty good evidence that the hardships of it are not so killing as they have been represented. But there has never yet been known such a phenomenon as a contented naval officer; from the youngest middy to the oldest post-captain, they all unite in one common sentiment that the service is going to ruin; but they all cling to it with a marvelous tenacity, and set up a fearful howl of indignation when any attempt is made to detach them from it. Doctor WOOD, with the true spirit of the service to which he belongs, says: "It seems impossible for the Navy to forgive doctors for being at once respectable men and part of the naval service. But it must be admitted they deserve all they get. Any man who is so wanting in common sense as to be a doctor, and then, being worth anything anywhere else, to enter the naval service, is guilty of such a violation of common discretion, that he should be ever paying the appropriate penalty," &c. But the author of the *Fankwei*, notwithstanding the wretchedness of his dismal occupation, contrives to simulate the character of a very jolly and well-satisfied person. He left New-York in October, 1855, on board the *San Jacinto*, and we accompany him in his wanderings in the China and Japan seas, until he takes his leave of us, when, in January, 1858, he leaves his ship to return home in the *Ottawa*. The Doctor is a most agreeable and intelligent companion for a sea voyage, at least in a book.

It would be a very great convenience if the authors of new books, or rather the new authors of books, would give their first names in full, that we might know to what sex they belong. How can we arrive at any safe conclusion as to the author of *Symbols of the Capital*, (10,) whose name, as given on the title page of that work, is simply A. D. MAYO. It may be Anna or Andrew. And in the preface, the author calls himself or herself "the writer" only, and gives no other intimation of the autorial personality. But the book is a very good book, in spite of its name, which gives no indication whatever of its nature. By "Symbol," nothing is symbolized; by the "Capital," is meant Albany; and by New-York, is meant the State, and not the City. The contents are simply a series of moral essays, well-written and sensible, on the general habits and condition of the people. It is easy to point out our defects of character, to indicate the vicious habits into which the majority fall, and to denounce the errors which a people left to themselves must commit; but to do these things is not always the best method of effecting a reform. Our author is unhappy because the world is not as good as it should be; but, unless some efficient method can be suggested for mending it, it may be as well to let the world wag.

Miss ALICE CARY possesses a brilliant talent for describing the externals of natural scenery, of which she has given some striking proofs in some of her poems. She is essentially a landscapist rather than a moralist, and in her new volume, *Pictures of Country Life*, (11,) she has furnished us with some very charming sketches of Western rural life and scenery. The volume comprises thirteen characteristic stories.

Mr. A. S. PATTON being of opinion that "there are few subjects more intensely absorbing than war," has borrowed an idea and a nema from BONYAN, (12,) and under the allegorical title of *The Losing and Taking of Mansoul*, has described in the style of RUSSELL'S letters from the Crimea, or ALISON'S narrative of the Napoleonic battles, the whole process of taking captive the soul of man by the divine grace. To give a more warlike and stirring character to his allegory, he has introduced a great number of wood cuts representing knights in armor engaged in mortal conflict.

The vast multitude of *Ledger* readers will recognize in Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S *Lady of the Isle*, (13,) the "Island Princess," published in that popular weekly. Mrs. SOUTHWORTH is one of the most admired of the class of writers to which she belongs, and the merit of her novels is attested not only by their extensive sale in this country, but by their instant republication in England.

"When genius of no common order is placed in conflict with circumstances of peculiar difficulty, it presents a subject of interesting contemplation to those who take an interest in the philosophy of the human mind." Thus remarks General MORRIS, in the memoir of JAMES NACK, the deaf and dumb poet, whose collected writings have just appeared in an elegant volume, from the press of DELISSER & PROCTOR, (14.) "The Romance of the Ring," the longest composition in the volume, gives it its title. It is followed by a dramatic sketch, called "The Spirit of Vengeance," and a great number of short poems, which have a marvelous metrical beauty, when the writer's insensibility to sound is remembered.

Onward; or, The Mountain Clamberers, is the title of a pleasant but pious little romance, by JANE ANNE WINSLOW, (15) made up of about equal portions of fact and allegory—a style of composition not calculated to be of special benefit to the young.

The Roving Editor is a very telling title for a book of adventure, but Mr REDPATH'S volume is hardly entitled to so seductive a designation (16.) There are all sorts of editors, and the term does not very clearly indicate a special character. Mr. REDPATH was rather a roving correspondent than a roving editor; he made several visits to the Slave States, took extensive walks and held long talks with the slaves, which he has reported at length. His object was to expose the enormities and iniquities of Slavery, and he has not attempted to disguise any of the offensive sights he saw, or to soften down any of the grievous stories he heard. The most interesting part of his book is that which relates to his experiences in Kansas.

A new novel (17) and a new novelist of American origin always deserve attention, and we certainly ought not to be surprised to find another female name on the *rôle* of our writers of fiction. The Queen of Navarre uttered a profound truth when she said that "until the world shall end, women will never weary of telling and hearing stories, above all if love be the theme thereof." Mrs. DAVEREUX UMSTEN is then a "very woman," for she tells her story without the slightest sign of weariness, and love is the beginning, middle and end of her romance. *Southwold, a Society Novel* (we could have wished Mrs. UMSTED a deeper reverence for the proprieties of English particles than this very awkward phrase would seem to indicate) is a tale of "life" which begins with a flirtation and a jilting in a New-York boarding-house, and ends with a captivation and a murder at Fort Washington. The heroine, Medora Fielding, is a coquette whom poverty, fashion, a petty social ambition, and the vulgar worship of appearances, gradually educate into a sort of elegant female swindler, and who finally ripens under a sudden intensity of temptation into an actual murderess. The hero, like the heroes of most female novels, is a key figure less impressive than commendable, and remarkable rather for his virtues than for his vigor. In the management of her plot, the author, who is new to her occupation, exhibits very decided constructive ability, and betrays the novice rather in the frequent infelicity of her conversational passages than in the weaving of her story. Despite the essentially melodramatic element which pervades the book, and which is really inseparable from any just treatment of that very artificial, morbid and detestable kind of existence which people lead in the "border-land" of "society," and upon the outskirts of the world of fashion, there are many indications scattered throughout the pages of *Southwold* of a clear and graphic pen. The slight sketches of rural life at Southwold, with the glimpses they give of Floyd's mother and of his pretty cousin, are rare in their natural and pleasing beauty. The North River uncle is drawn with considerable force and truth, and Medore's mother is hinted rather than painted with great felicity of touch. A certain pedantry of tone more excusable in the days of good old ASCHAM and Lady JANE GREY than in this scientific century, and an occasional provincialism of phraseology, mar what would otherwise be a easy and effective English style, and are defects so plainly due to lack of experience alone, that they can hardly fail to be discovered in the author's own revision of her completed task. If Mrs. UMSTED will deal, in future, with subjects better worth treating than Miss Medora Fielding, and abjure "society" as a delusion and a snare, she can hardly fail of winning for herself a marked and honorable place in the lists of American authorship.

Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. have performed a most acceptable service to American literature by the publication of their new edition of COOPER'S novels, (18,) of which three volumes, the *Pioneers*, *Red Rover*, and the *Last of the Mohicans*, have already been issued. The style in which these classical romances is published is the very highest that has been attained in American book-making. The designs of DARLEY, of which there are two in each volume, engraved in line on steel, and the wood vignettes, are among the finest specimens of illustrative art. The "Death of Scipio," one of the illustrations of the *Red Rover*, ranks among the most successful efforts of the artist's pencil. The original of the picture was in the exhibition of the National Academy last year, where it excited great admiration.

DERBY & JACKSON have issued a new Edition of Miss MOORE'S *Notes from Plymouth Pulpit* (19)—a work which we noticed upon its first publication. Its similarity in general character to the admirable book entitled *Life Thoughts*, published in Boston some six months previous, has possibly led to the impression that it was an imitation of that work, and perhaps an undue trespass upon its popularity. In point of fact, we believe Miss MOORE prepared a great portion of this work for the press before the other was announced:—and as the field is one fully open to the public, all who choose have an equal right to enter upon it. In some important particulars, moreover, the plan of Miss MOORE'S work differs considerably from that of its predecessor:—and the fact that both have met a cordial welcome from the public, shows that both were called for and were therefore very properly published. Miss MOORE'S notes from Mr. BEECHER'S sermons present him more *in the rough* than those of *Life Thoughts*, which have been prepared more carefully, and with more strict regard to literary finish. But they are on that account perhaps even more life-like, and give the spirit as well as language of Mr. B.'s teachings with great fidelity and success. The book will do great good by extending the influence of his instructions, and by making him more justly known and the real character of his pulpit discourses more accurately understood throughout the country. We are glad to hear that it has a large and steadily increasing sale.

Mr. HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT is a gentleman of fortune, with a passion for landscape gardening, who devotes his money and time to the indulgence of his elevated tastes greatly to the benefit of his countrymen. It would be well for us if there were more of our wealthy men like him; for of all the beneficent acts that our raw condition requires, there is none whose influence is so valuable as that of embellishing the soil and giving a local value to our hills, streams and meadows. Mr. SARGENT has done what every man of means should feel himself bound to do—built himself a fine country house and embellished his grounds to the extent of his ability. His beautiful place, with a wretched bad name, Wodenethe, near Fishkill on the Hudson, is among the very finest country seats on our noble river. But, he has not been content merely to set a good example by beautifying his ground; he has also added precept to his practice for others to profit by. We have the sixth edition of DOWNING'S great work on *Landscape Gardening*, with a most valuable supplement by Mr. SARGENT, which contains a good many instructive facts in relation to arboriculture, some very pretty engravings, historical notices of country seats in various parts of the country, descriptions of his own place at Flahkill, and an essay on the Central Park. Valuable as this work was before, its worth has been greatly increased by Mr. SARGENT'S addition to it (20.)

It was not necessary for the author of a volume of sketches entitled *Home Hits and Hints* (21,) to hint to his critics that a sharp word about his book would not break his heart. We should not imagine him to be of so susceptible a nature as that from reading his sketches, which are very good-natured, hearty, and indicative of a healthy sort of person. The greater part of them are not much more than newspaper paragraphs, but there are a few short stories which have the magazine flavor, and probably were first put before the public in some monthly production.

Mrs. OLIPHANT, the popular author of *Margaret Maitland*, has given her admirers another volume, from the press of DICK & FITZGERALD, (22,) entitled *Adam Graeme of Mossgray*, which, like her other novels, is full of elevated feeling and homely scenes of Scottish life.

A new volume of *Miscellanies*, from DE QUINCEY, will be sure of an eager reception from the American Republic of readers: it has taken a long time for the reputation of this patriarch of British authors to ripen; but he is now regarded as a classic on this side of the Atlantic, and his works are read for the sincere luxury of their style. His last volume, just published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, (No. 23,) contains a letter from him acknowledging his indebtedness to his American publishers for their honorable treatment in allowing a copyright, or percentage, on the sale of his books here. It is characteristic of the writer, and equally honorable to him and his publisher.

A very excellent series of biographical books has been published by DELISSER & PROCTOR of this City, most admirably adapted for family reading, and of convenient size for the pocket. They are mostly by great European writers, and are edited by Mr. O. W. WIGHT. Besides the *Life of Frederick the Great*, by MACAULAY, (24.) they have also just issued the *Life of William Pitt*, written by the same author, for the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, now in course of publication in England. This is the first time this splendid biographical sketch has been reprinted in this country.

What more entertaining and instructive book for country boys and girls, or for man and women anywhere, than a history of our aboriginal insects. The HARPERS have just issued just such a work, (25,) which may be the means of developing a score or two of young naturalists—the *Life of North American Insects*, by Professor JAEGER. The book in question is a work of much greater importance than its title would seem to indicate.

Though satire is a dead art, yet poets will continue to publish satires in verse, utterly oblivious of the fact that they do not live in the age of JUVENAL. The last attempt to revive the lost art is in the shape of a thin volume, of coffee-colored and red-edged paper, entitled *The Rhymers' Club*, by an Honorary Member (26,) and a very significant fact is the absence of a publisher's name, which shows how much better judges booksellers are than book-makers of what the public taste demands. As *Sir Charles Coldstream* said of the crater of Mount Vesuvius, we have looked into it, but there is nothing in it.

From W. W. DODD we have a slender volume of well-meaning poems by the Rev. T. HEMPSTEAD, (27,) which are too good to be ill-spoken of, and not good enough to deserve any special praise.

The sight of blue and gold is a sure sign of a pot of honey from Parnassus; and the little cobalt and gilt volume that suggests such thoughts now is another little book from TICKNOR & FIELDS, containing the poems of WILLIAM MOTHERWELL, (28.)

New Books Received at the Office of the New-York Times.

(1.) Palissy, The Huguenot Potter. A True Tale. Boston: HENRY HOYT. 1859.

(2.) The New American Cyclopædia. A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, &c. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Vol. V. Chartreuse—Cougar. pp. —. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

13.) Matrimonial Brokerage in the Metropolis. Being True Narratives of Strange Adventures in New-York, and Startling Facts of City Life. By a Reporter of the New-York Press. New-York: THAYER & HUTCHINSON. 1859. pp. 355.

(4.) Spread Eagleism. By GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859. pp. 177.

(5.) Letters of a Traveler. Second Series. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859. 12mo. 277.

(6.) Thessalian and his Friends. By R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. pp. 372.

(7.) Abridgement of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856. By the author of the Thirty Years' View. Vol. X. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. pp. 756.

(8.) Brazil and the Brazilians, portrayed in Historical and Descriptive Sketches. By the Rev. D. E. KIDDER, and the Rev. J. C. FLETCHER. Philadelphia: CHILDS & PETERSON. 1857. pp. 630.

(9.) Fankwei; or, the San Jacinto in the Seas of India, China and Japan. By WM. MAXWELL WOOD, M. D., U. S. N. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1859.

(10.) Symbols of the Capital; or, Civilization in New York. By A. D. MAYO. New-York: THATCHER & HUTCHINSON. 1859. pp. 305.

(11.) Pictures of Country Life. By ALICE CARY. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859. pp. 359.

(12.) The Losing and Taking of Mansoul; or, Lectures on the Holy War. By ALFRED S. PATTON. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859. pp. 256.

(13.) The Lady of the Isle. A Romance from Real Life. By EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS. 1859. pp. 598.

(14.) The Romance of the Ring, and other poems, by JAMES NACK. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTOR. 1859. pp. 232.

(15.) Onward; or, the Mountain Clamberers. A Tale of Progress. By JANE ANNE WINSLOW. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. pp. 332.

(16.) The Roving Editor, or Talks with Slaves in the Southern States. By JAMES REDPATH. New-York: A. B. BURDICK. 1859. pp. 349.

(17.) Southwold. A Society Novel. By Mrs. LILLIE DEVEREUX UMSTED. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

(18.) The Last of the Mohicans. A Narrative of 1757. By J. FENIMORE COOPER. Illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY. New-York: W. A. TOWNSEND. 1859.

(19.) Notes from the Plymouth Pulpit. A collection of memorable Passages from the Discourses of HENRY WARD BEECHER, with a Sketch of Mr. Beecher and the Lecture Room. By AUGUSTA MOORE. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

(20.) A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. Adapted to North America. With a view to the Improvement of Country Houses. By the late A. J. DOWNING. Sixth Edition. Enlarged, revised and newly illustrated. With a Supplement. By HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT. New-York: A. O. MOORE & Co. pp. 576.

(21.) Home Hits and Hints. A Book for the Fireside. By WM. T. COGGESHALL. New-York: REDFIELD. 1859.

(22.) Adam Graeme of Mossgray. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD. 1859.

(23.) The Avenger. A Narrative and other Papers. By THOMAS DE QUINCY. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1859.

(24.) Life of Frederick the Great. By MACAULAY. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTOR. 1859.

(25.) The Life of North American Insects. By J. B. JAEGER, assisted by H. C. FOSTER. New-York: HARPER & BROS. Illustrated.

(26.) The Rhymer's Club. By an Honorary Member. New-York. 1859.

(27.) Poems. By Rev. T. HEMPSTEAD. New-York: H. W. DODD. 1859.

(28.) The Political Works of William Motherwell. With a memoir of his Life. 4th Edition. Enlarged. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1859.

The New Latin Primus. A Practical Companion for the Latin Grammar. 2d edition. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

Life of Christopher Columbus. By ALPHONSE LAMARTINE. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTOR. 1859.

Pleasant Pathways, or Persuasions to Early Piety. By DAVID WISE. New-York: CARLETON & PORTER. 1859.

The Foster Brothers. Being a History of the School and College Life of Two Young Men. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

Science and Art of Chess. By J. MONROE, B. C. F. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 1859. pp. 282.

The Pillar of Fire; or, Israel in Bondage. By the Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM. New-York: Pudney & Russell. 1859. pp. 600.

The Romance and its Hero. By the author of Magdalen Stafford. New-York: HARPER & BROS. 1859.

Transactions of the American Institute of the City of New-York, for the Year 1857. Albany. pp. 720.

Honey Blossoms for Little Bees. New-York: M. W. Dodd.

First Things; or, The Development of Church Life. By Baron Stow. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN. 1859.

Manna in the Wilderness: or, The Grove and its Altar, Offerings and Thrilling Incidents. Together with Sketches of Sermons and Preachers. By the Rev. A. P. MEAD, of Wyoming Conference. With Introduction, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, New-York. Philadelphia: PERKINPINE & HIGGINS. 1859. pp. 417.

The Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book. For the Service of Song in the House of the Lord. New-York: MASON & BROTHERS. 1859. pp. 512.

Daily Thoughts for a Child. By Mrs. THOMAS GELDART. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

The Olive and the Pine. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co. 1859.

More About Jesus. With Illustrations and a Map. By the author of Peep of Day. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1859.

A Practical Treatise on Street or Horse-power Railways. By ALEXANDER EASTON, Philadelphia: CAREY & MARLEY. 1859.

A Secret History of the French Court under Richelieu and Mazarin: or, Life and Times of Madame de Chevreuse. By VICTOR COUSIN. Translated. By MARY A. BOOTH. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTOR. 1859.

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From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well-known house of Jacques Goerg & Co., and their determination to furnish wines which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these wines.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL.—A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and selected, carefully and simply arranged as solos, duets, trios, semi choruses and choruses, and for organ, melodeon or piano. This book contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath schools ever issued. Price 12 cents, $8 per hundred, postage 1 cent. Elegantly bound, 25 cents, $15 per hundred, postage 3 cents. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "The Voice from Heaven," and "God is There." These were sung to some five thousand children and teachers at the Sunday-School Celebration and United States Teachers' Convention at Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia by the Misses Laura and Nettie Tremaine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and were highly appreciated. Nearly ten thousand copies have been sold within sixty days. They have been introduced into some of the largest schools in New-York and Brooklyn. Among the number are Dr. Tyng's, Dr. Hutton's, Dr. Gillette's and Dr. McLane's. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the Sabbath Schools connected with the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. SAMUEL D ALEXANDER'S,) which were held last SABBATH AFTERNOON, will be repeated in the Church next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by particular request. Addresses will be delivered by R. G. PARDEE, Esq., and others. No postponement on account of the weather.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

NOTICE.—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT Niblo's Concert Room, Broadway and Prince st.—The Rev. ASA D SMITH, D. D., Pastor of the 14th-st Presbyterian Church, will preach in the above room TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, April 10. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses. The Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, of the 23d-st. Baptist Church, will preach April 17.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER.—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*God and the World.* In the AFTERNOON—*Springs of Blessing.* Services commence at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M. Lecture every Friday evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Divine service will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rector, the Rev. ALEXANDER S. LEONARD, at the Church of the Transfiguration, West 29th-st., near 5th-av., the use of which has been kindly offered by the Rector. HENRY MELVILLE, M. D., Clerk of the Vestry St. George tha Martyr.

THE REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., WILL preach in the Lexington av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av and 30th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Subject, in the evening: *The Christian Ordinances*, being the first of a course of lectures on "The first truths of Christianity."

THE REV. G. R. McMILLAN, PASTOR elect, will preach for the first time to his new charge in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, Sabbath, at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The fifth of a monthly series of discourses to young people will be preached in the Madison-square Church next SABBATH EVENING, April 10, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. J. E. READ,
Secretary of the Young Men's Association.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in the trance state, upon the subject of *Miracles* at Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Also, in Union Hall, Astor place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admit. ance 15 cents.

OLIVER-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE REV. H. G. WESTON, of Peoria, Ill., having accepted the unanimous call of the Church, and entered upon the Pastoral duties, will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Come in friends and help us in "Old Oliver-st. Church."

THE REV. P. MCMENAMY, D. D., AND other well-known friends of the Bible, will proclaim "The truth as it is in Jesus," and, according to Apostolic usage, answer Romish objections in Spring-st. Hall, No. 165 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

PROF. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH, as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 29th st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Glory of God as displayed in the Starry Heavens.* Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

THE REV. JOHN LORD'S LECTURES ON the great Representatives of Modern Civilization, at Clinton Hall. The second Lecture of this course will be given on MONDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Michael Angelo and the Revival of Art.* Tickets for the course, $1 50; single admission, 50 cents.

THE REV. JOHN LORD'S LECTURES ON the great Representatives of Modern Civilization, at Clinton Hall. The second Lecture of this Course will be given on MONDAY EVENING, March 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Michael Angelo and the Revival of Art.* Tickets for the course, $1 50; single admission 50 cents.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—THE SECOND of the series of discourses on the *Female Characters of Scripture* will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Lebanon Hall, No 593 Hudson-st; No. 10 Abingdon square. Subject—*Eve.* Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

UNITARIANISM IN BROOKLYN.—THE Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S Fifth Lecture on the Unitarian Faith will be given at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Subject (concluded)—*Christ.* Services begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, will be delivered by the Rev. D. H. JENKIN, D. D. Services at 7½ o'clock Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., at 18½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the MORNING—*The New Birth, What it is;* EVENING—*The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.*

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH C. STILES will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School meeting every Sunday evening. Boys' meeting every Thursday evening.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Near 2d-av. Missionary Anniversary, SUNDAY, April 18. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D. Addresses in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., and others.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. BEDELL, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

DR. J. C. ECCLESTON, OF ST. JOHN'S Church, Clifton, Staten Island, who has been traveling in Europe the past year for the benefit of his health, has arrived in Paris on his way home, and will return to his Parish early in May, entirely restored to health.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. WM. S. PLUMER, D. D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, will preach at the Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING next, April 10. Services will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

C

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are now opening at their

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Nos. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST. & N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

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A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Hamwell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

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Exhibiting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

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A new lot of those fine wide shirting muslins. Muslin for such shirts at 12½ cents per yard, usually 16 cents.

A few more of those heavy Bischoff's Black silks, for $1, $1 25 and $1 50, very wide, fine lustre

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A new lot of very fine English Challie De Laines, at 18c per yard! And, a few choice Organdies at 35 cents, worth 60 cents.

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Those best 12½c. Shirtings for 11c per yard, and the fine 16c. goods for 12c.

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500 PIECES OF
4-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES,
at 20 cents per yard,

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At No. 335 Broadway,
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EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.

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Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
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Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have opened a large and desirable stock of

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To which they invite the attention of

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500 SUPERFINE FRENCH
JACONET ROBES in DEUX JUPES,
At $5,
FULL 16 YARDS,

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BONNET RIBBONS,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
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Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to

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A lot of French and English Gaiters, black and white Satin Slippers, &c., bought very low under peculiar circumstances, now selling at

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At prices which force exclamations of astonishment from the lips of the ladies. The assortment is a superb one, including all the newest Spring styles in Gaiters, Shoes, &c. Nothing in the City can approach these bargains in point of cheapness.

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For cash or short credit.

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A good quality of
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Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	85c to $1 10
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STRAW BONNETS,
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For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality
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This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either as static or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,
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NEW SKELETON SKIRT,

containing 13, 17 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

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NEW AND ELEGANT
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Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
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THE BONNER HAT,

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would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them such as
THE MORPHY
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As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
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WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, a situation to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or as housekeeper in a hotel; would take the situation as head nurse in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 321 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Degraw, or address A. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a respectable private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for eight years in one family; no objection to leave the City; very best reference given. Call at No. 65 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store, for two days.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last employer's house, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 37th-st., four doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young girl, as laundress, chambermaid, or plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been employed for the last three years. Call at No. 212 1st av., corner 13th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one is a first-rate cook, understands all kinds of pastry; is an excellent washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 496 East 14th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 34 East 28th-st., between Lexington-av. and 3d-av.; have best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go into the country a short distance.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND a situation as housekeeper in a quiet family, where the services of a faithful, responsible person would be appreciated; would prefer to devote a part of her time to sewing. Address Mrs. BENNICE, Union-square Post-office, for one week.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO OBtain a situation in a genteel, religious family, for a very worthy and competent young lady, of education and respectability, where she can act as companion to the family—either traveling or at home. Address BROTHER, Box No 2,250 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; she understands flutting, or would do chamberwork and sewing; very good shirtmaker. Best City reference given. Call at No. 6 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes and shirts; is quick at the needle; wages $7. Also, by a cook who thoroughly understands her business; makes pastry, soup and jellies; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business, a situation in a private family in the City or country; she would be willing to assist with the washing, or would take care of a dairy if required. To be seen at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; has six years reference from her last place; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 163 25th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART AND tidy young German girls, one as nurse and plain sewer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS MAKER, —an American,—the patronage of a few families; can make bonnets and other fancy articles; perfect satisfaction given, or no pay required; terms, $1 per week; or six shillings per day. Address, for two days, DRESS MAKER, Box No. 106 *Times* office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a young American widow lady of respectability and refinement, possessing a thorough knowledge of housekeeping; also, an agreeable companion. Good reference given. Address M. P. N., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD LAUNdress in a private family; understands all kinds of French Plaiting, fine muslins, &c; has lived in the best families in the City 10 or 12 years. Apply at No. 213 7th-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a first-class private family, would like to go in the country for the Summer. The very best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; she is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 191 Adams-st., rear building, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a steady and experienced woman; Scotch; can bring up a baby with the bottle if required; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 250 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing. Good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 14 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as cook and washer and ironer; the other to do light chamberwork and sewing. Both of them can be well recommended. Call at No. 132½ West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing in all its branches. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, No. 72 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain sewing and take care of growing children, or would go as waitress in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 25th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dress-maker in a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing and hair dressing; has good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family as a good cook and baker, first rate washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 335 6th-av., 3d floor, front, 2d door below 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or gentlemen's washing, or would wash for a small family; good reference given. Inquire at the basement of No. 103 West 16th st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer in a respectable private family. Can give good recommendation from present employer. Apply to-day at 74 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen in her present place, No. 44 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing or as good plain cook. Can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 211 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as laundress, understands mangle, French finishing. No objection to chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young woman; has best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, INdustrious girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 189 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse. Has good City references. Apply No. 119 West 19th-st., in the store, till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 140 West 20th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do the housework of a small or fin family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 131 East 20th-st., 3d door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as chamber maid, and the other as waitress; good reference given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best City references. Call at No. 203 West 26th st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as seamstress; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address T. J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 190 6th-av., Room No. 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as thorough cook, washer and ironer; is perfectly efficient, neat about her kitchen, and in every respect a most desirable and obliging servant; unexceptionable references given. Also, situations for two very experienced up-stair girls, who are thorough waiters and fine washers and ironers. Also, a situation for a good German girl for general housework, and two very neat, capable nurse girls. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, and pastry if required; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 West 44th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Call at No. 25 Orchard-st., Room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children. Call at No. 32 East 23d-st., for three days.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, would like to meet with an opportunity to superintend the domestic affairs of a gentleman's house; is fully competent to take the entire charge, and will give, on an interview, the most satisfactory references. Address LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for three days.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MARried man, with three years' unexceptionable reference from his last employer, a situation in the country to take care of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands the care of cattle, poultry, milking, &c.; is a good coachman and a plain gardener. His wife will take the charge of the dairy and poultry; is a first-class laundress. Can be seen at this office from 10 till 12 o'clock, or address THOMAS, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable married man, with no incumbrance; he understands the management and care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver, is sober, trustworthy and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, or address T. D., No. 840 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, (single;) understands growing all kinds of vegetables under glass and open; is also a good grape and fruit grower; has lived five years in a leading part on south Silver; permanent references. Respectable parties can address GARDENER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant, or as salesman in a crockery and China or furniture store. Has five years experience in the house-furnishing business, and can give the best of references. Salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address M. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent young man, a Protestant, age 21, wants to go a short way in the country as coachman and gardener; can come well recommended; has been several years with his last employer in the above capacity, and knows his business. Can be seen for two days at Bible House, No. 14 Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who has lived eight years in his last place, and four in his former one; has the best of City reference from both employers, as capable of his business and temperate. Call on or address A. S., at Mr. Lowry's, Saddler, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady single young man that thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Any commands left at No. 874 Broadway, in the drug store, for S. T., will meet quick attention for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses; is highly recommended for capacity, integrity, &c. Any person in want of a good, capable man, will call or address H. S., at Fraiser's sad lery warehouse No. 514 Broadway, or Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a country; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MARried Englishman, as coachman, or coachman and gardener. Has two years' recommendation from his last place. Address M. S., Box 199 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A middle-aged Englishman, who perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address J. T., Mr. Lowrey, harness maker, 66 University place.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A BOOKkeeper who has a thorough knowledge of double entry, and can give four years' reference from the last employer, and other unexceptionable reference, desires a situation; is last situation attended to much of the carpenter's depre; would endeavor in any situation to further the interests of his employers. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PELouze & Limos of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1848 New-York Post-Office.

ORGANIST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED ORGANIST desires situation in some church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating terms, duty required, and size of instrument, ORGANIST, Box No. 24 Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO ANY ONE IN WANT OF A CLERK.—A young man who is qualified to act as book-keeper, salesman, and in any other capacity, desires employment at a moderate salary. First-class reference given. Address W. G. F., Box No. 3,486 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN OVERSEER TO take charge of a cotton factory employing about 70 hands, situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 35 miles from New-York City. The applicant must be a thorough practical man, both in carding and spinning; none other need apply; he must be a married man—middle age preferred. Address MANUFACTURER, Shrubsburgh, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN Brooklyn two Protestant girls; sisters preferred; one is required to do general housework washing and ironing; and the other, chamberwork and to take care of children; good references required, and to such as can bring them a comfortable home is offered, with good wages. Apply to C. E. FROST, Commissioner, corner of Front and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BROWN'S REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 7, clerks, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen, &c. All those wanting situations should register their names at this office. Employers, in City or country, promptly supplied with well recommended help.

WANTED—A LAD TO ASSIST IN SURVEYING. One who understands and would take the care of a horse, make himself generally useful and who resides with his parents. Address R, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CARPET STORE—No one need apply except such as are well acquainted with the City trade. Address G. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MERCHANTS, HOTELS AND OTHers supplied grate with clerks, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c., at BROWN'S Registry Office, No. 486 Broadway, near Broome-st., Room No. 7.

WATTED—A WET-NURSE, WITH A FRESH breast of milk. Apply at No. 76 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG, OR MIDDLE-AGED WOman to do the work of a small family a short distance in the country. Apply to-day at 27 West 24th-st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 221 West 34th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PACKAGE, CONTAINING $41,000 IN Bonds, was left by the owner in Omnibus No. 3, of the 14th inst. line, at the corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st., at 20 minutes before 6 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the 4th instant, viz:

$1,000 bond of City of Cincinnati, No. 492, issued to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

$2,000 Construction Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, No. 670, 671 and 672.

$37,000 first mortgage Bonds of same Company, Eastern Division, No. 1,968 to 2,000 inclusive, and 2,268 to 2,271 inclusive.

Payment of the Bonds and Coupons has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating them.

The package was marked with the name and address of the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for the Bonds at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST—IN GOING FROM TENTH-STREET through 6th-av., 9th and Greenc sts., and Ware-ley-place to Broadway, and in an omnibus to White-st., a PORTE-BONNAIE, tied with a cord, containing about $37 in gold and bank notes. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 48 10th-st., near 5th-av.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 57 MURray-st., on the night of the 14th March, 6 cases and 7 packages of WHITE PONGEE SILKS, valued at $2,500. The above reward will be paid for their recovery or in proportion for any part.
FROST & CUSHMAN.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, THE 5TH INST. FROM carriage, while standing at corner 6 hst. and Broadway, a gold Swiss HUNTING WATCH, CHAIN and PENCIL. If returned to No. 31 Ea t 20th-st., the above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of 2 Missouri State Bonds, No. 1,901 and 1,464, and no questions asked. The public are notified not to purchase the same.
R. H. RICKARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.

LOST—A TUB OF BUTTER, BY A POOR CARMAN, near Leonard-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by W. HEARD, Nos. 38 and 40 Centre Market.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. & H. JONES & CO., between the subscribers has been this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of BENJAMIN NEWKIRK. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining members of the firm, and continued by them as heretofore.
JAMES JONES,
HENRY JONES,
BENJAMIN NEWKIRK,
CHARLES HARRISON.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1859.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between JOHN H. THOMSON and HENRY R. GRAHAM, under the firm of H. R. GRAHAM & CO., Builders, exists no longer. The business being now conducted by H. R. GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1859.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND by a pleasant and desirable room on the 2d floor, unfurnished, with good board in a quiet, private family, at moderate rate; location good, in the best part of Broadway—6th-av. For particulars, inquire at No. 70 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST. would take a Christian gentleman and lady or two young gentlemen to board. Dine at 6 o'clock. Also, would like to meet a person who would teach music and French to two children.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—JENNY LIND.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—AS YOU LIKE IT—REVIEW.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE GENDRE DE M. POISIER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—DAN RICE AND HIS MULES.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY—THE POOR SEWING GIRL.

NATIONAL THEATRE—HARRY MONTFORD—RED MAN OF ACAB—DUMB BELLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....1¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, April 9, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, of the Cunard line, arrived yesterday at Halifax, bringing European advices to March 26. The news is interesting. The rumor of an early meeting of a general Congress is confirmed, with the auspicious fact in addition, that Austria has consented to participate. It is said that Prince NAPOLEON is to represent France, a nomination that would seem to bode ill of pacific determination. Count CAVOUR, the Sardinian Premier, had arrived in Paris. The Reform bill was still under discussion in the British House of Commons. There appeared to be little doubt of the success of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S amendments; but it was also believed that to-day the Ministry Lord PALMERSTON and his friends would sustain the second reading of the bill. An interesting Ministerial explanation had been made in the Spanish Cortes, in reference to the subject of Cuba. After stating the general direction of the Government policy in ameliorating the condition of the island, the Minister of Foreign Affairs begged his remarks to be accepted in lieu of the documentary matter called for, as very little of such mettar existed, and the question "was almost terminated." The general news from the Continent is without interest.

The mails by the steamship *Indian* reached this city last evening. As the *Indian* sailed very early on the morning of the 23d ult., we have no London morning papers leter than those previously received by the *New-York*.

The proceedings yesterday in the Sickles case were intensely interesting, and were witnessed by a densely-packed throng. The excitement grows with the progress of the trial, and the efforts to obtain admission to the Court-room are more earnest on each enccessive day. The case for the prosecution was closed yesterday, after the examination of three or four new witnesses, and the reexamination of some who had previously been called. An effort was made on the part of the defence to compel the District-Attorney to call Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Mr. WOOLDRIDGE, and the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, but he refused, and he was sustained in his refusal by Judge CRAWFORD. The grounds on which the Judge based his decision were the personal friendship of Mr. BUTTERWORTH for the accused, and the fact that Messrs. WALKER and WOOLDRIDGE were not actual witnesses of the act of killing. The defence will proceed immediately on the opening of the Court to-day.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a Committee of Conference on the Registry Law was authorized. The concurrent resolutions amending the Constitution so as to abolish the property qualification for colored citizens was passed. Reports were made from the Special Committee both for and against the Personal Liberty bill. The bill providing for the removal of Quarantine was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced, by unanimous consent, providing for a commutation of the sentence of death pronounced upon Mrs. HARTUNG, the husband poisoner. It provides for an imprisonment of 10 years in Sing Sing. Resolutions were introduced, and laid over under the rule, inquiring of the Attorney-General the effect of the late decision of the Court of Appeals on the cases of the Old Police force. The Assembly bill for the protection of the property of married women was passed. A great number of bills were ordered to a third reading—among them the one providing for the closing of the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn; the one to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn; and the Personal-Liberty bill, modified. The latter bill was passed during the evening session. The bill to submit to the people the question of the two-and-a-half-million loan, for paying the interest on the Canal debt, was reported favorably, and it was made the special order for this afternoon. The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill proposing to make peremptory an inspection of all vessels entering the harbor of New-York. The bill to amend the Excise law was also lost. A bill was introduced to authorize a railroad for Vesey-street, down Broadway, with turn-outs to all the ferries. It is proposed to be called the Intersectional Ferry Railroad.

The Overland Mail brings dates from San Francisco to March 14, seven days later. There is news of some disturbances at Guaymas, arising from the seizure of arms which had been shipped from San Francisco; but nothing definite was known at San Francisco.

The four murderers, GAMBRILL, CROPPS, CORRIE and CYPHUS, were hung in Baltimore yesterday. An immense concourse of people witnessed the executions. All the prisoners exhibited great nerve. GAMBRILL and CYPHUS asserted their innocence to the last, but CROPPS left a note in the hands of the officiating clergyman, to be opened after his death, in which he confessed the shooting of Officer BIODON, and expressed himself repentant. CORRIE said nothing whatever relative to his guilt or innocence.

The negro DANIEL WEBSTER, whose case has created a sensation in Philadelphia, is on his way to Canede, his friends fearing his rearrest if he remained in Philadelphia.

Four persons of a family named POTTER, were burned to death in the house occupied by them in Lee, Me., on Wednesday night.

Some singular developments of the doings of a lawyer, lately in practice in this City, are brought out before one of our City Courts. HORATIO F. AVERILL, the person in question, was sued for obtaining fraudulent loans, and was arrested. He moved to discharge the errest, denying the frauds. In reply the plaintiffs produce his own correspondence and private journal in which he gives a full account of the affair, and which contain some striking disclosures. The motion to vacate the orders of arrest is yet undetermined, though AVERILL has been discharged on *habeas corpus* from a criminal commitment obtained on the same charges.

The Board of Education of Newark, N. J., have voted not to grant to the colored population the same privileges and benefits in the public schools as the whites enjoy. The Democrats in the Board mostly voted in favor of the proposition.

The libel suit of FORREST *vs.* WILLIS was brought on for the second trial to-day. It is based on an article published in the *Home Journal* at the time of Mr. FORREST'S application in Pennsylvania for a divorce. The article charged him with getting up false evidence against his wife.

Cotton was purchased yesterday to the extent of 1,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*, at steady prices. The market was heavy, and common grades were lower. Grain was more freely offered at easier rates. The demand was limited. Pork was dull. Lard advanced a shade. Beef was more sought after. Molasses was in good request. Sugar and Coffee, Naval Stores, Rice and Tallow were moderately inquired for. Hides were less sought after and tended downward. Sole Leather was in fair demand at uniform quotations. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Mrs. Hartung's Case.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to commute the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. HARTUNG, for having poisoned her husband, and whom the Governor has refused to pardon. This is a decided novelty in the disposition of criminal cases; so far as we are aware, it is the first instance in which a Legislative body has attempted to exercise the pardoning power. We are not clear that the constitutionality of such action, if it were contested, could be maintained;—though in this instance there would be no one disposed or in position to contest it. The pardoning power is vested in the Governor by the Constitution;—and it is at least doubtful whether the Legislature can step in and assume to itself this particular branch of his executive functions more than any other. If the bill passes, however, the Governor will probably sign it,—and that will be equivalent, so far as his personal feelings are concerned, to a pardon issued under his own authority. If he should veto it, and it should be passed notwithstanding his objections, a nice question of law would arise for the Courts to settle.

We trust that in some proper way Mrs. HARTUNG'S sentence will be commuted. We say this frankly, though with the full knowledge that it will probably be construed by the *Evening Post* into a distinct approbation on our part of the act of which she has been convicted, and that we shall be represented by that journal, in spite of our personal interest on the other side, as favoring the general and indiscriminate poisoning of husbands by their wives. Yet in the immediate presence of this peril, we repeat the expression of our hope that this woman will not be hung. We should say precisely the same thing if her guilt were as clear as noon-day,—for we do not think hanging a decent or proper punishment for a woman under any circumstances. It would be difficult, doubtless, to give any very cogent reasons why we should not hang a woman as well as a man, if equally guilty of murder:—but it would be equally difficult to give any good reason for not striking a woman, as well as a man, under equal provocation. The reason for the distinction lies in the *feeling* that it exists and should be observed. There are cases where feeling must take the place, and do the work, of reason, and this is one of them. There can be no danger to society from sparing a woman's life even if she be a murderess, for the walls of a State Prison are certainly strong enough to give the community a sense of security on this point. And all the substantial ends of justice would be equally served.

But beyond all this, we do not think the guilt of Mrs. HARTUNG is so universally conceded, or so clearly and distinctly proved, as would be desirable. It is true Gov. MORGAN has no doubt upon the subject, but a very large number of the clearest and best men in Albany, who have studied the case with equal care, are not in the same condition.

The pardoning power implies that the Executive may take a wider range, in regard to evidence, than is lawful for a jury. The legal proof adduced on the trial of Mrs. HARTUNG, possibly made it the duty of the jurors to find her guilty. It was shown that her husband died of poison, that she was living in adultery with a paramour and accomplice, that she purchased arsenic shortly before the death of her husband, and that as soon as suspicion against her began to be manifest, she fled. These facts and circumstances constituted a very strong chain of evidence, and the Jury, though with extreme reluctance, found their fatal verdict. But, at the same time, they united, with extraordinary vehemence, in urging her case upon the clemency of the Governor. In that appeal, as we have already said, there has been a very general, and most influential concurrence of the citizens of Albany.

This sympathy is not a matter of whim, nor due solely to regard for her sex. On the trial, a statement from Mrs. HARTUNG was read by her counsel, which manifestly commanded the belief of the jury. But it was not legal evidence, and the jurors kept their oaths by disregarding it. They had no discretion, and were bound to go according to the law, and to such evidence as the law recognizes. Theirs was not the pardoning power. That prerogative is lodged elsewhere, and it must be supposed that they relied upon its exercise to do substantial justice, and show that deserved mercy which the statute did not permit to themselves.

The story told by Mrs. HARTUNG was entirely probable. She confessed that she purchased the arsenic, but said it was done at the request of her paramour, who said he wished it for the purpose of preserving birds. She believed his statement, bought the arsenic and never suspected that it had been used to destroy her husband until one day when she spoke, in his presence and that of other persons, of having purchased arsenic. He enjoined silence by a gesture,—and this, she avers, was the first thing that led her to suspect what proved to be the truth. This was her statement. It is not absolutely inconsistent with any facts proved upon the trial; and if it be true, as the jury manifestly thought it, Mrs. HARTUNG is guilty of no greater offence than being accessory after the fact, and that under peculiar and mitigating circumstances.

Governor MORGAN'S motives are of course above suspicion. He is doing with firmness, and not without pain, what he considers his duty. But he might properly, as we respectfully venture to think, look beyond the evidence to which the jury were restricted. Should he do so it can hardly be doubted that the effect upon his mind would be similar to that produced upon the numerous and respectful petitioners for commutation.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR JURORS.—The fact developed in the Sickles trial, that jurors in the District of Columbia are required by law to own eight hundred dollars worth of property, has been treated by Washington correspondents as both anomalous and outrageous. The former it certainly is not; for the statutes of our own State make personal property to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, or real estate to the value of one hundred and fifty, one of the qualifications of persons who serve on juries. Any one who is summoned to act as a juror can procure his discharge by making oath that he does not possess the legal property qualification, and it is a very common occurrence in our courts for men thus to claim exemption. It is not indeed very common to inquire whether jurors possess the qualification referred to, and a man destitute of it is nevertheless a good juror unless objection be raised specially on that account. Challenges, however, for such a reason are not unknown even in our Courts. The District of Columbia may be somewhat antiquated in its laws and institutions Very likely it is. But in regard to this matter, the odium it has encountered is due less to any reprehensible peculiarity of its own, or relic of feudalism inherited from Maryland, than to the ignorance of those who set themselves up to criticize the usages of its Courts. Some persons are profoundly convinced that anything with which they are not themselves acquainted must be either a ridiculous relic of antiquity or an audacious innovation. This assumption on their part is not necessarily nor always well founded.

Death of a King.

The news brought from the Old World by the *Canada*, is fraught with evil tidings for the American advocates of the African Slave-trade. The only Sovereign in all the world who sympathized with their objects and would have actively furthered their designs, is no more. The tomb of the African capulets has received his Majesty tho King of Dahomey.

His Majesty the King. For he was a king, though his akin was black and his hair woolly. A monarch who but lately made a treaty with the Emperor of France, a sovereign with whom an English Government had quarreled, and whose archives, if he preserved any, could exhibit negotiations with the Crown of Portugal. He was remarkable as having been a ferocious brute, if an expression so strong may be applied to a personage so exalted, and for having maintained a body-guard of female warriors,—a troop of Amazonian Ebony. And when he died the Kingdom of Dahomey ahowed the sincerity of its affliction by sacrificing, with the most unniggardly sacrifice, eight hundred niggers to his honored manes.

What kind of a rising young man succeeds King GEZO, in the person of that amiable potentate's son, may be judged of from the fact that the youth marked the severity of his filial feelings by at once starting on a slave-hunting expedition,—possibly with a view to supply the void in the Dahomey slave market, caused by the holocaust at the obsequies. The friends of the Slave-trade revival, however, may take but small comfort from this act of dutiful imitation on the part of the young king. He may have all the inclination to be as sharp a man-stealer as his worthy parent was before him; but, as it is not often that two men in one family are gifted with an equal amount of talent, so we may scarcely expect to find GEZO'S son quite as "smart" a man as GEZO,—for he was an undeniable sharp negro. In spite of treaties, threats, persuasion and gifts, he kept on the even or rather very odd tenor of his way, and did all that he listed, John Bull to the contrary notwithstanding. Astute and selfish, he obtained unbounded influence over his people; and having acquired riches by the almost unlimited extest to which he carried on the Slave-trade, he was doubtless regarded by those of his subjects whom he did not sell, as a gentleman and a scholar, as well as a king. He made war upon all the surrounding country, and the prisoners whom he captured he converted into the ready money of the Spaniards and Portuguese, whose vessels, American and otherwise, carried the property so acquired to Cuba, Porto Rico and Brazil. Nor did King GEZO scruple, when the foreign supply had been exhausted before his Christian customers had been fully served, to make up the deficiency from his own subjects. The young king will have some work to do if he attempts to continue the Dahomey game against the renewed influence with which the death of GEZO will doubtless induce Great Britain to again assail that stronghold of the horrid traffic.

In blaming King GEZO, however, it would scarcely be fair to forget that he was no worse than the white men who passed for Christians, and who not only bought his wares, but ever incited him to fresh exertions for the supply of their almost insatiable demand. We do not greatly respect the majesty that hedged about this king, in common with all other monarchs, but we cannot regard him as quite so villainous as the whites who dealt with him. They flattered his vanity, ambition, and avarice, with beads, cocked hats, and old pantaloons, and bribed him with what the old wretch loved more than all—rum, gunpowder, and dollars. Even NAPOLEON, of refined France, his brother sovereign, *Dei gratia*, but lately condescended to present to GEZO a field-piece to furnish music congenial to his savage cars. He is gone, however, and there is an end of the energy, determination, and greed which animated the negro who sold negroes to an extent unknown before him. His death will be the signal for a new crusade against the system which Great Britain has attempted in a thousand ways, but unsuccessfully, to destroy. GEZO rather enjoyed the fun when Lagos was bombarded, and bamboozled every English agent who approached him on the subject of the Slave-trade. He promised amendment and went off to hunt slaves; came back from the foray and promised amendment; and so went on till he went off and died. GEZO'S son may endeavor to follow in the footsteps of his royal father, but we are glad to think it improbable that he will be able to do so very effectually.

AN EXAMPLE FOR AMBITIOUS POLITICIANS.—Very few of our politicians have ever given any evidence of being influenced by a more exalted motive in entering public life than a thirst for personal distinction; and they have rarely consented to accept what they regarded as an inferior position for the mere sake of an opportunity to serve the public. Men who have once been in Congress think it beneath their dignity to go to the State Legislature, while Governors, retired from business, believe themselves ill-used if their next step be not in the direction of the United States Senate. No Mayor has ever consented to accept the position of an Alderman, and Presidents lay themselves up in lavender, when they retire from the White House. There have been some illustrious exceptions, it is true. President MONROE, after his eight years of office as Chief Magistrate of the Union, did not hesitate to become a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, after he quitted the Presidency, entered Congress with all the ardor of a young statesman, and died with the harness on his back. And BENTON, after his Senatorial career of thirty years, came back to Washington as a member of the lower House. Such instances, however, have been extremely rare. CALEB CUSHING is another example of a statesman who is not afraid of his dignity. He quits his post as a Cabinet Minister, in which he had won an honorable distinction by his ability and industry, and returns home to accept what most men would regard as the humble post of a Representative in the State Legislature. His conduct there has gained him, perhaps, more solid reputation than he ever won in Congress. The "Great and General Court" adjourned on Thursday morning, and, in noticing the event, the Boston *Courier* pays the following compliment to Mr. CUSHING:

"Perhaps the better record which the House can show may be in part owing to the important influence exerted by Mr. CUSHING, which was honorable to his associates as well as himself. His ability, experience, resources in debate, and vigilant supervision of business operated well, both negatively and positively, in preventing harm as well as in doing good. This gentleman's position in the Legislature illustrates two facts, or principles: first, the great importance of a powerful minority in a deliberative assemblege; and second, that the usefulness of a public man is not always in proportion to the conspicuousness of his post."

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.—The West is disposed to be heard on the question of Presidential candidates, both parties, through some of their journals in that section, proposing names for the consideration of the people. Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President PIERCE, is taking a pretty strong position as the possible Democratic nominee. He is able and wealthy—both important qualifications. Besides, he has been for some years mainly out of the heat and dust of political battles, so that his robes are clean and his wounds few. Stranger things have happened than Mr. GUTHRIE'S nomination at Charleston would be, and such is evidently the opinion of many Democratic managers in various parts of the Union. It may be added that his party might do worse, while not at all likely to do better, than to nominate him.

So much for the Democracy. On the other hand, a St. Louis paper, the *Evening News*, strenuously advocates the selection of Mr. EDWARD BATES as the standard-bearer of the Opposition. His name has indeed been widely mentioned in that connection at the East as well as at the West. Mr. BATES is a man of high ability and many accomplishments. Until recently no man who was not a Democrat could attain political prominence in Missouri, otherwise Mr. BATES would have been better known to the country at large than he is. But a private position is not without countervailing advantages, and his chances may be none the worse for nomination by reason of his past exclusion from office. Indeed, such exclusion has been in a measure due to his own disinclination, for in 1850 he declined a seat in the Cabinet. It is clamed for him that, in addition to his positive qualities, he enjoys the benefit of being obnoxious to no portion of the Opposition.

It is early yet to discuss the merits of candidates, but political journals find it difficult to refrain. Evidently the strength of both Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. BATES for an effective movement at the decisive moment, depends upon their being kept out of the fight for at least twelve months longer. But their over-zealous friends are not likely to view the matter in that sensible light.

REOPENING OF THE OPERA.—We have already announced the opening of a short Operatic season with the incomparable GAZZANIGA, who has just returned from Havana. *Traviata* is to be produced on Monday evening, and the Manager opened the sale of seats yesterday. He has a good company and the season promises to be eminently successful.

The New Edition of the Culprit Fay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A card from Mr. JOSEPH DRAKE DEKAY, having been recently inserted in your peper, annnuncing the suppression of our edition of the Culprit FAY, we beg that you will do us the justice to insert our reply, which announces the coöperation of the family of the late Dr. DRAKE, and ourselves. Yours, &c.,

RUDD & CARLETON.

LETTER FROM J. RODMAN DRAKE DE KAY.

MESSRS. RUDD & CARLETON—*Gentlemen:* I am satisfied that your edition of the *Culprit Fay* was published in good faith, and in entire ignorance of the fact that a copyright existed.

The volume having already had so extensive a circulation thet the wishes of the late author regarding its publication cannot possibly be carried out, your proposal to pay the family a copyright, and continue to publish it, has been accepted.

Upon these terms, therefore, you herewith have their consent to continue the sale, which was at first suppressed. Yours very truly,

(Signed.) JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE DEKAY.
No. 47 SOUTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1859.

THE LATE COLLISION AT STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—Several additional witnesses were examined yesterday before Justice OSBORNE, in regard to the collision on the afternoon of the 31st ult., between the Staten Island ferry-boat *Hunchback* and a Custom-house barge, in which one of the bargemen was drowned. The testimony was principally corroborative. ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, Captain of the Revenue Night Inspectors, was standing on the dock when the collision occurred. The *Hunchback* blew its whistle twice, but did not slacken her speed in the least. The oarsmen were pulling with all their might to get out of the way. He supposed the ferry boat would stop, as ferry boats had frequently done before when barges were crossing the ferry slip. The wheels of the *Hunchback* were kept in full motion until the barge was run into, and all the men thrown into the water. EDWARD WALSH, one of the bargemen, who was in the boat when she was capsized, stated that the steamboat did not reverse her wheels. He heard the whistles, and thought they could get out of the way, and they did their utmost to do so. Had they lacked water their boat would have swamped, and the ferry-boat cut them in two. The other witnesses, they being all for the prosecution, told about the same story. The examination will be resumed to-day. Meantime, Captain JOHNSON of the *Hunchback*, is under bail for $5,000 to await the result.

TRIAL OF MEMBERS OF THE OLD POLICE FORCE POSTPONED.—After the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. BOWEN at a meeting of the Police Commissioners on Thursday afternoon, directing that the members of the old Police force be tried, a note was received by the Commissioners from their counsel, Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOEL, advising them not to take any action with regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals until official notice of that decision should be served upon them. After the adjournment of the Board the Clerk was directed not to inform the Reporters of the passage of that resolution, and it was agreed by a portion of the members of the Board that the resolution should be deemed a nullity. The trial of members of the old Police force will not take place until notice of the decision of the Court of Appeals is served on the Board, and after that the men to be pieced on trial are entitled to two days' notice.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY.—The Rev. Dr. PLUMER, Prof. of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, is to preach at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. He is one of the most eloquent and effective preachers of the Presbyterian Church. A stage-driver who once heard him is reported to have said that, though at first he seemed sleepy, he soon waked up, and before he finished got dangerous. Whether the critic was a good judge of pulpit eloquence,—or what he considered "dangerous," we do not know:—but the anecdote shows that Dr. PLUMER is a man capable of making an impression.

LOW WATER IN THE HUDSON.—The long prevalence of the northwest winds, and the consequent low tides, have caused some obstruction to steamboat navigation. The sandbars at Castleton and Saugerties have brought up several boats, during the past two or three nights, obliging them to remain until a rise in the tides. The *Columbian* ran upon one of these bars on Thursday night, and did not arrive in time to connect with the Western trains. The *Knickerbocker* also met with similar detention on Wednesday night, and did not reach Albany until late on Thursday. These difficulties, however, will be of but abort duration.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The U. S. Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, Captain GRAY, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with a large number of passengers, among whom were the Hon. JOSEPH LANE, United States Senator from Oregon, the Hon. WM. A. GROVER, the Hon. JAS. M. CRANA, Lieut. MULLAN, U. S. A.; General MANDAVILLE, Surveyor General of California, and several other prominent gentlemen.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second installment on the subscriptions has been called for and promptly paid in, and yesterdny the title deeds for the site on Montague-street, near Court, were passed over and filed. There are ten city lots purchased at $4,000 per lot, which is considerad a low price for the location.

TICKET SWINDLING.—Two men named CRAIG and HIGGINS, both recently from Virginia, complained before the Mayor, yesterday, that they had been swindled out of $125 apiece in the purchase of bogus tickets to San Francisco, Cal. They stated that they had bought the tickets at ISAIAH SELOVER'S bogus ticket office, in Liberty-street. The Mayor issued a warrant for the arrest of SELOVER.

BLASTING—FATAL CASUALTY.—OWEN MCCARTY died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received about two weeks since by the premature explosion of a blast at the new Reservoir in Central Park. He was employed as an assistant in blasting rocks and was loading a blast when it exploded. After the accident he said that if there was any blame he was the only one to be censured.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Two More City Railroads Through the House.

Proposal to Pardon Mary Hartung by Bill—The Property-Qualification Resolutions Passed both Houses.

THE EIGHTH VETO.

Bills Passed and Ready to Pass—Interesting Proceedings in the Legislature—Better Pay for Printers, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8, 1859.

Since writing yesterday, some new bills have been introduced and many passed. Last evening, the Senate's concurrent resolutions for an amendment to article 2 section 2 of the Constitution, which were once lost, were reconsidered and adopted—Yeas 79, Nays 29—with an amendment, marked in brackets, offered by Mr. DUSTER. As adopted, they read as follows:

Resolved, That section two of Article two of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows: Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, of larceny, or of any infamous crime, or who may be convicted of receiving or consenting to receive a bribe; and also depriving every elector who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall, in reference to any election, or with the intent to effect, wholly or in part, the result thereof, do any act prohibited by the laws of this State, relating to elections, from the right to vote at such election, and from holding any office for which he shall receive votes at such election. [And no person shall hereafter be permitted to exercise the elective franchise who shall not be duly registered as a voter, according to provisions to be made by law.]

Resolved, That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

Mr. N. A. CHILDS' bill confirming the grant by the Common Council of New-York authorizing the construction of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, coming up for third reading, Mr. OPDYKE moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. OPDYKE said this matter was in the Courts. The grant was contested on the ground, he presumed, that it was fraudulently obtained. Mr. SPENCER said the rails were already laid down, with the exception of a few rods, from Fifty-first to Canal-street. The Stewarts—candy men—had got an injunction on it. Mr. N. A. CHILDS said that in 1853 the grant was given by the Common Council. The first injunction was removed last Fall. The rails were then continued further down, and then another injunction stopped it. There was not a stage or omnibus on the line. It was the only road really wanted in the City. Mr. CONKLING protested against interfering with the Courts. Should the Legislature step in between the owners of property that was despoiled and the Courts, who were seeking to protect their rights? Mr. CHRISTIE said that the litigation had been long and tedious concerning this matter. The grant was made in November, 1853. One point taken by the contestants was, that the Common Council had no right to make this grant; another was that the Stewarts had the fee of the street; another was that the action of the Common Council was illegal, on the ground that it passed the two Boards during different years. The case commenced in 1853. When it reached the Court of Appeals, the Court decided that the grant was valid, except in front of STEWART'S store. Seven miles of the road have been laid. The injunction was rendered, and it is still in the Courts. The people are deprived of this road, and the grantees deprived of their grant, for lack of legislative confirmation of the actions of the Common Council. No such objection holds to this road as was properly urged against other railroads in the City. Mr. OPDYKE said the suit against the grantees, though brought in the name of STEWART, was really in behalf of Greenwich and Washington streets property-owners. The rails are to be laid the whole length of Greenwich and Washington streets—business streets, both narrow. He himself should be injured to the amount of more than $10,000 by it. Property-holders, even if we confirm this grant, will be entitled to relief in the Courts. Under the previous question, the bill was passed—Yeas 85, Nays 9.

The Senate bill came up confirming the Common Council's permission to the Harlem Railroad to lay a double track from their track in Fourth-avenue up Forty-second-street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to Seventy-ninth street for the use of their small cars only, and to use steam on Fourth-avenue as far down as Forty-second-street, for 30 years from the last day of 1858. Mr. MCLEOD tried to get it recommitted to tie the Company to certain bonrs of running—he failed. The bill then passed 78 to 8. Pity there were not half a dozen other railroads ready: at this rate by Saturday night they would run through by unanimous consent. If we only had the great Pacific Railroad up here we could put it through to the Pacific in 24 hours—but then the Senate. It is a shame that all this city legislation has yet to pass or die in that old fogy body.

The eighth veto, (I believe it is not more than that,) of the session, came in from His Excellency to-day. The little victim this time is the Mamaroneck and New Rochelle Company Charter, which was introduced into the House by Mr. SEE, of Westchester, early in the Winter, carefully considered, sent to the Senate, amended, to make it safer, the amendments concurred in, and sent then to the Governor. The only object of the bill was to enable a Company to organize on a capital of $15,000 or so, to run a boat from New-York to Mamaroneck, while, under the general act, the capital could not be less than $50,000. The Governor's veto was based upon the the fact that in 1854 a general act was passed, and, upon the requirements of the 1st section of the 8th article of the Constitution. It regrets that His Excellency can't consistently, with his ideas of duty, approve the bill, as those who urge it are his personal friends. Judge MORRIS, of Yates, showed that the law of 1854 referred to vessels navigating rivers and lakes only, and that under it the Company could not be chartered. Mr. CHRISTIE argued that a General Law to cover these cases would be very much more abused than to have none. Mr. CONKLING and Mr. BINGHAM sustained the Governor.

A gentleman who occupied about 25 per cent. of the early part of the session in speech-making, moved, as usual, the previous question. The question "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto?" being put, it was lost, Yeas, 51; Nays, 54. Of the yeas 24 were Republicans. Many who cared nothing about the bill voted to override the veto, thinking it necessary to educate the House to that sort of thing, lest the remainder of the session be occupied in contemplating vetoes.

The Governor has approved the following bills:

To provide for the payment of certain claims against Brooklyn.

The General Act authorizing companies for the recovery of stolen horses, &c.

Resolutions thanking the New-York Historical Society, for a copy—one of the only two extant—of the Assembly Journal of 1780, beautifully engrossed and presented to the State Library, were passed.

The United States Warehouse bill was passed—Yeas 73, Nays 25; but to get the 73 was a sweating job. The opposition to it was from a suspicion that it might carry more than seemed; but it had been well scrutinized, gave no express privileges, and was well guarded. The Governor's veto may stop it yet.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company's Amended Charter was passed, Yeas 77, Nays 2.

The Senate's bill incorporating the Corpus Christi Ship Canal Company was passed. Yeas 66, Nays 20—Candidate for a veto?

The bill, which in a simple good-looking sentence raised the salaries of the Justices of the New-York District Courts $2 000 each, and of the Clerks $500 each, was ordered back to the Committee to strike out the sentence which its authors had buried up in a long chapter of verbiage.

Mr. SMITH (JACOB) offered a resolution inquiring of the Attorney-General whether the City of New-York, under the late decision of the Court of Appeals, is obliged to pay some $200,000 to the old Police. Laid over.

Mr. BUFFINGTON introduced a curious bill, to commute the sentence of death pronounced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Albany, upon MARY HARTUNG, to imprisonment at Sing Sing. Being twice read, it was sent to the Judiciary.

Something for suffering women was done this morning. The bill passed with but 3 negatives, and 102 yeas, providing that any married female may invest or use her property and earnings, or any portion thereof, about as she chooses; that it may continue her sole property, as if she were single; and all contracts executed by her, in any trade or business in which she may engage, shall be valid, just as if she were single.

The New-York and Brooklyn Fire Insurance bill was passed; 86 Yeas and 1 Nay. The Orphan Asylum bill went through; Yeas, 102; Nays, 2. The act reducing the width of River-street, Brooklyn, passed; Yeas, 77; Nays, 1. The license law was recosidered and recommitted, with instructions—the moderate men hoping to get something that will suit all parties—vain hope!

The Senate has worked with vigor, too, and rapidly. The Assembly act increasing the rates to be paid for legal notices was amended to except from the increase the rates for publishing the Session Laws and Surrogate notices, and then was passed. The proposed amendment to the Constitution removing the property qualification from voters—making honest colored men as good voters as white folks—which passed the Assembly two weeks before, ran through easily, all the Republicans voting for them.

The moderate reduction of Canal tolls on article in which the railroads compete ruinously with the canals, has passed both Houses. The Woman's Liberty bill awaits the Governor's sanction, to be a law. The Brooklyn Local Assessments and "Recording Officer" bills are part both Houses. The Bank Re[illegible] the first five sections of [illegible] to the Governor. [illegible] In Assembly [illegible] P. M., with only two Nays [illegible] GLAUC[illegible]

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

Mr. SCOTT moved that the Senate non-concur in the House amendment to the concurrent resolutions amending the Constitution, so as to allow the passage of a Registry law. Carried, and a Committee of Conference appointed.

The concurrent resolutions, amending the Constitution so as to abolish the property qualification of colored citizens, passed by 18 to [illegible]

[Mr. O. B. WHEELER, American, voted with the Democrats in the negative; Mr. JOHNSON, American, with the Republicans in the affirmative.]

Messrs. DIVEN and NOXON, from the Committee on Personal Liberty, reported against the bill, expressing surprise that a bill so clearly unconstitutional should have been introduced.

Messrs. SCOTT and J. WILLARD also presented a report against the Liberty bill.

Mr. LAMONT, from the same Committee, dissented from both reports, and entirely from the spirit of that presented by Messrs. DIVEN and NOXON, and justifies the right of all men to *habeas corpus* and trial by a jury

AFTERNOON SESSION.

No business of importance was transacted.

The bill to provide increased compensation to the contractors of section 207 of the Erie Canal Enlargement, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to the Courts of Special Sessions, and the powers of Police Justices in New-York, was passed.

The Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill relative to the enlargement of State Prisons was taken up as the special order.

On motion of Mr. W. A. WHEELER, the consent of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller was made necessary to any expenditure under this bill, instead of the State Prison Inspector.

The bill, after debate, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill providing for the removal of Quarantine, and for the creation of a Board of Commissioners to equalize the State assessments, were ordered to a third reading.

A general bill in relation to real estate which may be held by Masonic Lodges was ordered to a third reading in place of the bill incorporating the Master Lodge in Albany. It provides that any Lodge regularly chartered and installed may, on complying with the act of April 16, 1825, hold and convey real estate to the amount of $15,000, the use of which shall not be limited to the purposes of a Masonic Hall.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

By unanimous consent, Mr. BUFFINGTON brought in a bill to commute the sentence of Mrs. HARTUNG. It provides, that the sentence of death pronounced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the County of Albany, upon MARY HARTUNG, for the murder of her husband, EMIL HARTUNG, be hereby remitted and commuted to imprisonment for the term of ten years at Sing Sing.

Mr. SMITH offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Court of Appeals has decided in favor of the Municipal Police in New-York.

Whereas, Said decision seems in favor of paying the old Police in full to this time, and it will therefore be necessary to provide for the means of said pay by inserting in the Tax levy the amount of $[illegible]; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Attorney-General report, forthwith, upon the effect of such decision, and if thereby the City of New-York will become obligated to pay the old Police.

Laid over under the rule.

The bill to amend the District Court acts of New York came up for a third reading. Recommitted, with the instruction to strike out the clause raising the salaries of Justices' Clerks of District Courts to make them equal with those of the Marine Court.

ASSEMBLY BILLS PASSED.

To protect property earnings in trade of married women.

To provide that not less than $250,000 capital shall be subscribed hereafter in Joint Stock Insurance Companies incorporated in New-York and Kings County.

To amend the

...from San Francisco for Tahiti on the ... of October, 1858, will terminate on March 4, only to ... his spirit to his God. The *Herald* adds:

... born in Hillsboro, N. C., on the 12th of Feb... and was consequently 33 years old at the ... his death. With a generous, open-hearted, ... disposition; slow to anger and ready to forgive; ... brave and ardent; gifted to an unusual de... WALTER HAWKS ... memory of the Hon. WM. ... sanctified in the hearts of all who knew him. ... or four days previous to his demise, the ... McALLISTER was frequently with the sufferer, ... endeared to him the consolation of religion, and ... assured that the spirit of Mr. HAWKS passed ... the presence of Almighty God in the full hope of ... salvation, taking rank among those whose ... shining: "Oh, Death, where is thy sting? ... grave, where is thy victory?"

[Advertisement.]

HAVE YOU GOT ONE?

Are you about to travel? Have you a friend or relative that purports to take a journey either by ocean or river? These questions are pertinent, and worthy of solemn reflection, in view of the many deaths that occur by drowning weekly. A *sure preventive of drowning*, for men, women or children, is furnished by the DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 BROADWAY. The Life Preserving Garments furnished by this Company can be worn as ordinary clothing, at all times, and under all circumstances. They are cheap! They are handsome! But, better than all, they are calculated to be instantaneously converted into buoys that will save life in any water.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED OF THE PASSENGERS BY THE PRUSSIA ARE ALREADY PROVIDED. Who will be behind them? Who will, that remembers the loss of the *President*, the *Pacific*, the *Arctic*, the *Austria*, the *Central America*, and other ill-fated steamers?

RECOLLECT,
No. 256 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

108 YEARS APPROVED.

The longest known, the most considered and best understood, are Brandreth's Universal Pills. Others may be equal but none are superior for cleansing the organs of the stomach and bowels. Millions have been cured by them, when the best physicians and other medicines have entirely failed. Their occasional use has saved many valuable lives. The apoplectic, the bilious, and the full habited, should never be without these Pills, in order to be resorted to when necessity calls, and more especially at this season of the year.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st., and sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box—15 cents sugar coated.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
No. 290 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 348 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND DISPLAY
Of Spring Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c.,
English manufacture,
At the most astonishing reduction.
Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. H. A. BARROW will remove on the 14th of the present month from his present residence, No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal street,) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Discharges from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever, inflammation or injuries to the head, promptly, carefully and scientifically treated, without causing the slightest pain or inconvenience, and a cure in all cases guaranteed, by Dr. HARRIOT, Aurist, No. 26 Clinton-place. Patients received each morning.

[Advertisement.]

OUR IRISH CHUSIN, TO-DAY.—He gives his comic audience—his amusing "At home"—this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Those who know how to enjoy a jolly laugh will need no greater extent. To the inexperienced we say, Go and witness this admirable comic drama.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Foul breath, so nauseous to every one, and the invariable concomitant of a disordered state of the stomach, is easily corrected by a few doses of these cleansing Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PACK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Fairbanks
STANDARD SCALES.

Adapted to every description of weighing, have successfully stood the test of years, and, from their *invariable correctness*, have come to be the
ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF THE COUNTRY.
Descriptive catalogues furnished on application.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire in Florida.
PILATKA, Fla., March 19, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New York:
GENTS—In justice to the merit and virtue of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes we would inform you that on the 31st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.
Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.
We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it truly merits. Very respectfully, TEASDALE & REID.
HARRIS'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars*. A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Three Dollars for a Fashionable Hat!—The statement may seem incredible, yet it is strictly true, as any gentleman may prove, to his own satisfaction, by visiting the salesroom of the NEW HAT COMPANY, at No. 148 Nassau st. The new Spring style there offered, at such a low figure is a perfect triumph of American manufacture and taste. Only $3. What a price for a new hat!

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 823 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Impostors are Offering what they Represent to be Charles' London Cordial Gin for sale by the gallon. The genuine is sold only in quart and pint bottles, and by all druggists and grocers. Depôt No. 40 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Superior Shirts—All sizes, warranted, made from best materials. Also, choice and beautiful Furnishing Goods for present season wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau st.

Spring and Summer Styles of Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps, in all their variety of elegant patterns, unsurpassed by any. Please examine.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Everybody Should Obtain a Phrenological examination, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, to learn their talents, defects and the most suitable occupation to insure success and happiness.

"Genin's 507 Style" for Young Men.—A heaver felt hat, beautiful to feel, mounted with a new material, original throughout, the most becoming of all Beaver felts. GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

A. J. Bleecker Son & Co. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture, either at the residence of parties desirous of selling, or at their salerooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 823 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. E. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Leary & Co.
Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentlemen's wear. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

To Hatters in and Importers of Goodyear's Vulcanized Elastic Woven Rubber Fabrics.—The trade who have so long been suffering under the illegal exactions of Horace H. Day, will be glad to learn that they can now make arrangements with me to supply themselves with these fabrics. Mr. Day has been infringing upon my rights by importing and selling these goods; and after a long trial, the questions at issue have been decided against him and in my favor by the United States Circuit Court, in New-York. The trade and the public, after this notice and caution, must abstain from infringing my rights, or purchasing the goods of Mr. Day, and therefore I shall proceed against future infringers in the most summary manner. I am the sole and exclusive owner of the right to make, import, use and sell all elastic woven vulcanized rubber goods and fabrics and of all other elastic vulcanized rubber fabrics, except suspenders, which the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company have the exclusive license from me to make, use and vend, and except also shirred goods. All persons who make, or import, or sell, or use any of these goods are infringers, under the Patent Laws of the United States, and liable to severe penalties. After this full notice I shall make no settlements with those who infringe upon my rights, or buy or sell these goods. I shall go back to the beginning and compel them to pay me full damages for all goods which they have sold during the past six years, and I shall enjoin and prevent them from selling or using these goods for the future at all. No goods can be hereafter made, imported, sold or used legally, unless they have my stamp upon every article, and in this way the trade and the public will know that they are purchasing of authorized dealers, and that they will be protected. I am ready to make immediate arrangements on the most liberal terms with the trade generally, and with dealers in and the manufacturers of these fabrics. WILLIAM JUDSON,
Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, New-York,
Warehouse of New-York Belting and Packing Co.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $56 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery at Flushing, L. I.,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,
Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants,
of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.
Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bendage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Barnett's
Cocoaine.
The genuine
for sale by
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
No. 727 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!
CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, fronted sinuses and posterior nares and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless, yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple SUGAR PILL taken two or three times per day, promptly relieves the mildest cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by perseverance the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.
Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book $3.
The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by dealers.

Volcanic Repeating Repeating Firearms.—The wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. They are now conceded to be the most perfect and effective weapon ever introduced.
THIRTY BALLS
CAN BE LOADED AND DISCHARGED
IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE.
Immersion in water does not effect them, being perfectly water-proof. No one going to the Gold Diggins should be without them.
Call and see the accommodating Agent,
At No. 267 Broadway, New-York,
JOSEPH MERWIN.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon, Scarf and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross plait, French and English Printed Shirts; Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ruptures Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirts—A new style, made to order from scientific measure, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit, at BALLOU BROTHERS, sole manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, New-York.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass in excellence any in the world. Try them and verify this truth. For sale, and the dye applied by experienced artists at No. 6 Astor House.

Hatters' Plush and Brim Satins.
Tips and Slides, new and elegant designs.
For Sale Cheap. Most approved manufacture, for sale by ROBERTS & LATHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

MARRIED.

... City, on Wednesday, April 6, ... by the Rev. Edward ... to MARIA LOUISA, ... all of this City.

... VARIAN, ... on Tuesday, April 5, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWARD C. BROOKS, formerly of ... County, to ... R., daughter of Cornelius ..., of New-York City.

Orange County papers please copy.

... EDWARDS, ... Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, by the Rev. R. S. ..., D. D., J. WARREN RICHARDS, to ... ANTILL, daughter of the late Ogden E. Edsall, of New-York.

... HAMILTON, ... Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, April 3, by the Rev. ... Pilsbury, Mr. JOHN W. ..., of Brooklyn, to ANDIA A. HAMILTON, of ...

DIED.

CARTER.—In ... City, on Friday, March 8, GEORGE CARTER, son of ... and Charlotte F. Carter, aged 9 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 275 West 27th-st., on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SNOOMAKER.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 8, EDWARD F., only son of James V. and Mary A. Snoomaker, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 14 Livingston-place.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 8, JAMES W. WESTERVELT, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 52 West Washington-place.

DE VOE.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 8, WM. DE VOE, in the 20th year of his age, son of Frederick and Sarah De Voe.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, King-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 23 Morton-st.

BULL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 7, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CAROLINA, wife of Reuben C. Bull, aged 67 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 9, from No. 137 Orchard-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCDONALD.—In New-York, on Thursday, April 7, of consumption, Mrs. LETITIA MCDONALD, aged 51 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, at No. 56 Columbia-st. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CORTAS.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 6, of consumption, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM P. CORTAS, of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M.

His remains have been taken to Oswego County for interment.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 7, at the residence of Jas. M. Helsey, ELIZABETH CLARK, relict of the late James Clark, in the 86th year of her age.

The family and friends, also the friends of her sons, Geo. W., Dan'l. S., and Heathcote J. Clark, and of her sons in law, F. P. Schoals, W. Yerwood, W. Plain, and Jno. Davis, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, State-st.

PITTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, suddenly, Ex-Alderman LAMUEL PITTMAN, a veteran of the War of 1812, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, in Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn.

CORNELL.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, April 7, CHARLES H. COSNELL, son of the late John H. Cornell, aged 33 years and 8 months.

BAGGAN.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Friday, April 8, CATHARINE C., infant child of Wm. T. and Sarah Jane Baggan, aged 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Tompkinsville, S. I.

ALLISON.—At Fort Lee, on Thursday morning, Mrs. SARAH M. ALLISON, aged 68 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, at Fort Lee, on Sunday next, April 10. The steamboat *Flora* will leave the foot of Spring-st. for Fort Lee at 10 o'clock A. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Haverstraw papers please copy.

SKINNAS.—At Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y., on Friday, April 1, GEORGE SKINNAS.

RILEY.—At St. Augustine, Florida, on Thursday, March 31, THEODORE W. RILEY, Jr., eldest son of Theodore W. Riley, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

HAWKS.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, March 8, the Hon. WILLIAM W. HAWKS, in the 34th year of his age, son of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of this City.

☞ Newbern, N. C., papers please copy.

CLINENIAN.—At Orange Hill, Florida, on Saturday, March 26, of consumption, in the 24th year of his age, EGBART CLINENIAN, formerly of this City.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

A NEW ROMANCE BY THE AUTHOR OF THE
"PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI!"
THE RIVAL ADVENTURERS;
OR, THE
MYSTERIES OF THE MINES!
A TALE OF CALIFORNIA.
BY FREDERICK GERSTCHAKER.
Commences in
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
To-morrow. Price only Four Cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
One of the largest and most splendid assortments of WATCHES in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving WATCHES of all descriptions from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer an unusually large assortment, and at the very lowest prices. Also, JEWELRY of all descriptions, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c., &c. WATCHES taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st, formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MEYER'S
MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only remedy in the whole world,
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Mosquitoe and all other Vermin and Insects.
50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. General Agent, F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

291. LACE 291.
AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And all goods pertaining to the Upholstry goods business, can be found in great variety and at low prices.
WHERE?
At KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM,
291. Broadway, New-York. 291.

THE "OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS
Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st. trade agent for City of New-York.

KEROSENE! KEROSENE! KEROSENE!
PURE KEROSENE OIL
Always on hand at
WILLIAM CORBETT'S,
No. 167 Greenwich-st.,
Two doors from Cortland-st.

TABLE CUTLERY,
OF ROGERS'S, MAPPIN'S, HARRISON'S
And other celebrated makers, in quantities to suit. For sale at low prices by the importers.
WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane,
Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.

SORE EYES AND DIMNESS OF SIGHT.
Cured by the Magoetic Salve. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 324 Canal st., near Church, and by Druggists. Also, by Barnes and Park, No. 13 Park-row; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by Gould, Stationer, Tribune Building.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS IN RAHWAY, N. J.—Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., in front of Pierson's Hotel, at 2 P. M., several valuable building lots in a dry and healthy part of the town, and within about five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt.
EMMATT CUTHBERT,
Administrator.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 34th Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will be opened to the public on TUESDAY, April 12, at the New Galleries, in 10th-st., near Broadway.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POTS.—Great is the rush for them, but so far I have been able to supply my patrons, and shall endeavor still to do so, if they will apply to the warehouse, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, where they are for sale by LUCIUS HART.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Liverpool, per steamer KANGAROO, will close at this office on Saturday, the 9th day of April, at ... o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

DR. J. B. WHEAT—DENTIST, FROM NEW ORLEANS—Has taken a residence in this City, and intends to remain permanently. He has had a long practice, and has introduced many important improvements. Those wishing to obtain Dr. W.'s skill in dentistry, will find it to their interest to call at his residence, No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-st., near Broadway.

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THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Containing an accurate
PORTRAIT
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OF
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
OF THE
"NEW-YORK LEDGER."
(The only portrait of this remarkable man ever published.)

ALSO,
A NEW REVOLUTIONARY STORY
BY
DR. J. H. ROBINSON,
Author of "Nick Whiffles," "Buck Bison," "Marion's Brigade," "Pioneers of Kentucky," &c.
ENTITLED
ONE-EYED SAUL;
OR, THE
TORY LEAGUE OF SEVEN.
A TALE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
The above is the title of another new story from the pen of Dr. ROBINSON, just commenced in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
The scene is laid in South Carolina during the Revolutionary struggle, and depicts in startling colors the frightful scenes through which the patriots of that Colony had to pass.
The history of the perils, outrages and sufferings of the wives and daughters of these sturdy defenders of American Independence has no parallel in the records of civilized warfare. Among the Scraps of Indian lore we find the counterpart of the members of the Tory League of South Carolina.
While our blood boils with indignation as we follow the fortunes of JESSIE BURNSIDE, her sister, and the other female victims of the Tory League, we follow with pride the career of "ONE-EYED SAUL," the avenger of the wrongs and cruelties perpetrated in the King's name by as dastardly a crew of outlaws as ever disgraced the ranks of a band of murderers or trod the deck of a pirate craft on the deep.
Dr. ROBINSON has selected for his new work a rich field—one which, in the hands of a master, cannot fail to produce a series of pictures of scenes and incidents in our Revolutionary History that will attract the attention of the whole reading world.
FOR SALE BY EVERY NEWS AGENT
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
☞ NEWS AGENTS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN THEIR ORDERS EARLY, AS THERE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE AN UNPRECEDENTED RUSH FOR THE ABOVE NUMBER OF THE "WEEKLY."

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
DEXTER & CO., No. 14 Ann-st.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st.
HAMILTON & JOHNSON, No. 22 Ann-st.
YATES & BAKER, No. 19 Beekman-st.
MADDEN, No. 23 Ann-st.
BOYLE & GIBSON, No. 30 Ann-st.
R. M. DEWITT, No. 162 Nassau st.
STEARNS & CO., Corner Nassau and Ann sts.
GREEN & CO., No. 120 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ANOTHER GREAT COUP D'ETAT
IN
THE LITERARY WORLD.
BAYARD TAYLOR
AND
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
The Proprietors of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY respectfully announce to the public that they have succeeded in effecting an engagement with that distinguished writer,
RAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,
to devote his graceful pen in future to the literary service exclusively of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY!
Apart, therefore, from his editorial associations with the *Tribune*, his popular contributions to the literary genius of our country will appear
IN NO PAPER BUT THE NEW-YORK MERCURY!
in which journal he will shortly commence a series of delightfully piquant sketches on the
POETRY AND ROMANCE OF FOREIGN TRAVEL,
being a perfect crystalization of all the Humor, Wit Anecdote and Incident on the
SENSATION SIDE OF LIFE ABROAD!
Notwithstanding the enormous outlay attendant upon the accumulation of so many unique and really gratifying attractions, all designed to render THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
SURPASSINGLY CHOICE AND INTERESTING,
its Proprietors, judging from the flattering experience of the past, are confident of the future, and believe that
BAYARD TAYLOR'S UNRIVALED TRAVEL-SKETCHES
will prove the most successful *coup d' état* yet attempted in the annals of journalistic adventure.
Full particulars will appear in future announcements.

THE ONLY ACCURATE ILLUSTRATION OF THE
SICKLES TRIAL,
together with Portraits of
JAMES T. BRADY,
JOHN KELLY,
JOHN CLANCY,
ALFRED A. PHILLIPS,
and
E. B. HART,
will be given in the
SUNDAY COURIER.
PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY.
For sale by all the news agents.
Office No. 15 Spruce-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c. are most certainly cured by this great purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED E. J. Webb, Esq., the architect, No. 304 Broadway, of rheumatism of eight months' duration, which had crippled and confined him to his room. Mr. Webb was 55 years old when this cure was effected.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MRS. C. Gore, No. 523 6th-st., of scrofula or king's evil. The ulcers had destroyed the flesh from the neck until the windpipe was exposed. It cured Mrs. Gore also of dyspepsia.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MR. H. Rice, Nos 32 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of inflammatory rheumatism and gout, after he had been crippled for years.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED WM. McLaren, whose store is No. 28 Reade-st., of an ulcer covering the entire leg from knee to instep, the flesh rotting to the bone.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED WELlet Jarvis, Esq., No. 217 Hicks st., Brooklyn, of deep and terrible ulcers on the leg, after his physicians had decided that amputation was necessary to save his life.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM HAS CURED 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions. It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 115 Fulton-st.
CLARK'S SYRUP.—FOR ANY HEADACHE, foul stomach, three or four swallows will cure it. It has the best certificates in New-York City and Brooklyn. Read circulars. CLARK'S Syrup is for sale by BARNES & PARK, Park-row; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and in every town and city in the State, Canada, Ohio, and New-Jersey.
CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS HEALTHY PREPARation, containing no mineral, is magical on the very weakest female, with any kind of pains, liver or womb complaints.
CLARK'S SYRUP WILL CURE ANY blood complaints, if lungs and bones are sound. It is sure.
CLARK'S SYRUP WILL CURE ANY cough, cold, dyspepsia, scrofula, or general debility or jaundice.
CLARK'S SYRUP ON WEAKLY CHILDREN is a sure remedy to strengthen and fatten up. It is simple, and like wine to drink. Try it.
REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE depôt removed from No. 82 Pearl to No. 63 Murray st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

NOW READY.
A HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
KNOX'S NOVELTY FOR THE SEASON is a fabric of surpassing elegance, designed expressly for young men from 16 to 21 years of age entitled
"THE PRIDE OF YOUTH."
It is decidedly a sensation article.
Its nifty appearance, its lightness, its durability, and its marvelous cheapness, must give it a wide-spread popularity; and in anticipation of a great demand, every effort of his extensive manufactory has been devoted to meet it.
"THE PRIDE OF YOUTH"
will win the title of
KNOX'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
for the young are enthusiastic, and the beauty of this fabric must excite their admiration.
SOLD AT A TRIFLING COST,
this hat is within the reach of every apprentice, clerk and student, and must supersede, during the Spring and Summer seasons, the cap or soft hat, for which it is designed as an elegant and attractive substitute.
CALL EARLY!
Knox's salesmen are prepared to lend their experience in assisting buyers to make a becoming selection.
CALL EARLY!
To accommodate the crowd of clerks who daily pass his establishment, on their way to business, Knox has made arrangements to open his store, No. 212 Broadway, at 6 o'clock, and close at 11.
CALL EARLY!
To avoid disappointment, it will be necessary to make your purchases early in the day, for the spirit of "Young America" is roused, and every representative of the class has resolved to become the possessor of a
"PRIDE OF YOUTH."

Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready, Now Ready,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN STONE Houses Nos. 122 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each twenty feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with all modern conveniences, and will be finished ready for occupancy the last day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 12 to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-basement house, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, water closets, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c., on the southeast corner of 15th st. and the 7th-av.; built under the personal supervision of the owner, and in a substantial manner in every respect. Terms easy. Also a substantial house in every respect. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to D. L. KENNEDY, No. 81 7th-av., or Nos 56 and 58 William-st.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 8th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and description lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, W. W. HAMILTON, PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $6,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—adjoining New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt, in the City of New-Brunswick. The front building is 32 feet by 66 deep, three stories high, built of brick and wood. The rear building is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, all brick, both buildings roofed with tin.

ALSO, A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE BANKS OF THE RARITAN RIVER, with the Delaware and Raritan Canal running between the house and river; 1¾ miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt. The house is 45 feet square, two stories high, stables, outbuildings, &c., and about 11 acres of land. Apply by letter to R. A. DeRUSSY, New-Brunswick, or to WARREN HARDENBURG, Esq., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, VIZ:—Two of those elegant, new, small, three story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av., price $4,000. Also three of that beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av., price $3,500; also, the fine three-story Philadelphia brick houses Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av., prices $6,500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, contain gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. NICHOLAS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn; near the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, situated on the southeast corner of South 6th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District; house 22x57 feet, is in perfect order and contains every modern convenience. There are three lots beautifully laid out in garden, which is well stocked with the choicest flowers and fruits; fountain supplied by Ridgewood water; stable-room for three horses, cow and two carriages. The property will be sold separately or together. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house and lot No 17 East 22d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; lot 25 by half block; house 25x60; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; built by Robbins, in the best manner; extra plumbing, &c; will be sold at a bargain, and possession given by 10th inst. For particulars apply on the premises, or to HENRY NASON, No. 28 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 21 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be let on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 12TH-ST., between Avenue B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon, lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building, ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 25 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms apply to SUFFERN, DAYTON & RUFFELL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class stone-front English basement, of most convenient construction, in 23d-st., near Madison square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—The valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 18th-st., beautifully situated between 4th-av. and Irving-place; the house is 25x 46 feet, in complete order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Apply on the premises, between 11 and 1 o'clock daily.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale the first class 4-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill un house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!—A WELL-BUILT, brown-stone front English basement house, built in modern style, and very convenient; house four stories high and 60 feet deep by 17; with good yard and every way a desirable residence; location 22d-st., near 7th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at NOST Wall-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCES ON EASY terms, with all the modern improvements, a 3-story brick house and lot in West 26th st.—price $5,150; 1 do. on 26th st.—price $3,500; 1 do. on 32d-st.—price 7,500, 1 do. on 28th-st.—price $7,750; 1 do. on 26th st.—price $8,850, 1 do. on 38th-st.—price $—,—; 1 2 story on 35th st.—$7,000. Apply to A. SERGEAN, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 211 WEST 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avenues; an excellent location; lot is 20 feet by half the block; house is four stories, in complete order, has modern improvements, gas fixtures refitted. Will be sold cheap. Terms accommodating and possession immediate. Apply to No. 208 8th-av. H. G. STONE.

$11,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brown stone house and lot No. 103 26-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 844 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 51st st., between 8th and 9th avs. It is one of a row of 21 fine houses, each having a court-yard in front of about 20 feet. Price $6,500; not over $1,000 will be required down. Apply on the premises, or to THOS. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front English basement house in 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; can be delivered at an early day. Price, $10,500; two thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot in West 37th st. house built of brick in the best manner; 3-story, basement and sub-cellar; Croton water, gas, closets and all the modern improvements. Apply to J. D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THE fine, substantial three story brick house and lot No. 36 Lafayette-av., near Fulton-av. Also houses and lots in various parts of the City. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 95 ST. MARK'S-place. The house is 37 feet 6 inches in front, with 3-story rear building, contains all the modern improvements. Will be let cheap. Apply to COLBERT BROTHERS, No. 38 William st., Merchant's Exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2 STORY HOUSE, over one-half acre of ground, for $3,000, two miles from Jersey City, in Bergen, near the Presbyterian Church. Apply to BENJAMIN F. WELSH, on the property. Half cash. Stages running hourly.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FIRST CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, within seven minutes' walk of the Ferry, most strictly central. JOHN A. SOUTHMAYD, No. 16 Grand-st., or No. 149 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 36 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at No. 68 Broadway, room No. 4.

CANAL-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—A PROPERTY situated on the south side of Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., 50 feet front, 100 feet deep, to Desbrosses-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick buildings, No. 12 Pell-st., 12 feet west of the tunnel, well suited for business purposes, or as private residences. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on WILLIAM P. KELLY, Real Estate Broker, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 308 East Broadway, (Bowery, the Square,) with all the modern improvements, and in complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD RHINEMAGLE roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Fatent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material, it is invaluable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn Houses for sale, viz: Three of the eight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix st just south of Fulton-av. Also, three of the ten new frame houses on Canton-st. just north of Fulton-av—all within a few steps of the cars and only 12 blocks from the City Hall. For style and beauty, and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $4,600 and $3,400, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner) No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or on the premises.

CONEY ISLAND PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE—On 'Change Thursday, april 14, at 12 o'clock, by R. A. Baggerly, 5½ acres of land, fit for gardening, etc., with 302 front on the plank-road, just opposite the beach, fit for the erection of hotels, cottages for sea-bathers, etc. On the premises is a large building, 41x67, with double kills, a small house and manure-pits for a barn. For particulars and maps, apply to R. A. BAGGERLY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE ON Murray Hill—A first-class stone front house, 4-story and high stoop, 37 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and dining-room extension in addition, and superior stable, for sale, on Murray Hill, near Madison av. and 36th-st. Terms easy. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY houses and lots No. 390 Hicks st. and No. 89 President-st., Brooklyn. Also, two houses Nos. 157 and 159 North 8th-st., Eastern District, Brooklyn. Also, a beautiful country residence, 20 miles from the City and 2 miles north of Hempstead Branch, L. I. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property or in the vicinity, a large roomy premises in the upper part of the City, containing steam power and all requisite machinery for builders carpenters, box or furniture manufacturers. There is business sufficient attached to pay for running the same, interest, insurance, &c., with a good opportunity of increasing it. Inquire at No. 196 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 16TH-ST., TWO LOTS, Nos. 63 and 65 near Irving-place; being near two parks will make it always desirable for a private residence. To be sold on easy terms. Also, a house containing fifteen rooms, and five City lots, with be sold or let at Tremont, Westchester County, three miles north of Harlem Bridge, where stages and steam cars pass the door every hour. Inquire at 63 East 16th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN—One three story, basement and counter cellar frame house, 19x34 feet, (back piazza,) all filled in to peak, tin roof, twelve rooms, and marble mantels and grates; gas and fixtures, range, portable heater, &c.; lot 25x75 feet; flagged walks, &c., situate No. 23 Bond-st., near Fulton-av. Inquire on the premises, or apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN this City which rents for $1,400 per annum for a country seat on the Hudson River of about 15 to 70 acres, situated not further than Sing Sing, or for property on the Long Island Sound not above Throggs Neck. The situation must be perfectly healthy and near the water. Any difference in value will be paid in cash. Address R. P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY—Four lots running through from 8th to 9th sts., near Avenue D, New-York; 50 feet front by 102 feet 8 inches, with a three-story brick building on the rear of 8th-st; lots 25x50. This property can be improved to good advantage by manufacturing purposes or dwellings. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., Real Estate Agency.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house, with basement, newly finished throughout, in complete order, and in a well-built neighborhood and situation, No. 200 Bean-st., Brooklyn. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to E. H. DAY, No. 21 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story 25-feet front brown stone house No. 109 West 42d st., (north side,) second house east of Broadway, built in the very best manner, with portico doorway, stone balustrade and rail, sunken court-yard, and all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to Z. JAQUES, No. 321 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A VALUABLE water-power located in the State of New-Jersey, about 12 miles from New-York and about three miles from an Erie Railroad dépôt. Also, a special act from the Legislature for manufacturing purposes with said property. For particulars apply to F. A. ESTY, No. 94 Murray-st.

$75,000 IN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—consisting of the very best of Western farm lands and City property. Also, a good residence near Jersey City. Being engaged in other pursuits, I will dispose of my property very low. D. T. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT FIRST CLASS house, brown-stone, in one of the finest and most choice locations, in 17th-st., near 9th-av.; it is finished with every convenience and in the most perfect order. The furniture can be had with it at a bargain.
R. G. FIRRGE, No. 6 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY house, brown-stone front, high stoop, No. 97 West 47 hst., between 6th and 7th avs., replete with modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, basement and counter cellar houses and lots with all the modern improvements, on 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of GEO. WHITEFIELD, 54th st., third house east of 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL NEW THREE-story brick house, high basement, Croton, gas, &c., complete; well built and in a good location. Price, $6,500. Inquire of J. R. EDWARDS, No. 9 East 23d-st., or ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, perfect in all its parts, and full size lot; house 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant location. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—ON NINTEENTH-STREET, A PLOT OF 18 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 91st st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

INSURANCE STOCK WILL BE TAKEN in payment for one or four brick houses and lots on the best avenue. Pays 10 per cent, and certain to be a great advance; 70 per cent on mortgage. The owner must have money. Apply to F. C. HUNT, No. 32 Gold st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 33 West 31th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For further particulars inquire on the premises. The house is now finished, having a high stoop.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, TWO NEW first-class medium sized, high stoops, brown stone houses well located, corner of 24-av. and 18th-st. All modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE NEW THREE STORY and basement brown-stone front house, No. 56 West 46th-st; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 104 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house, and lot, in 27th-st. House 25x24 feet, lot 25x98 feet 9 inches; in a good location. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, coach-house, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 48 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The advertiser offers for sale his house and grounds, about six acres, the house is modern built, and replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family who may wish to live in the country, and do business in this City, a large carriage-house, ice-house and conservatory. The view on the Hudson river and surrounding country cannot be surpassed, and the neighborhood only requires to be known in order to be appreciated, and highly prized. For further particulars, apply to J. WILBUR, No. 43 Beaver st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 2½ acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from the Quarantine Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. House new, 37x40 feet, 15 rooms, contains all modern improvements, hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house, fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers st.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF BLACK ROCK, Conn., within two miles of Bridgeport, two good rooms, containing 8 rooms each, with good garden, pleasantly situated within a few rods of the salt water. A large ship has just been commenced within three minutes' walk. Rent $100 per year. Address DAVID SMITH, Black Rock, Conn.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with furniture, carriage &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. DURKIVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ONE MILE FROM THE Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, two small frame dwellings, containing 4 rooms with about two acres of land. Apply to L. B. PHOENIX, North River Bank building, corner Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT SING SING, ON STATE-st. Terms 25 for nine minutes from station, fine views; fronts, shade trees; commodious; rent, $250 and repairs. A. M., J. W. ROBINSON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—IT BATH, L. I., 5½ MILES FROM THE Fulton Ferry, first class houses, with carriage and stables. The finest and healthiest location for sea bathing. Also, a good house in Jefferson-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, DWELLING AT RYE—Pleasantly located within five minutes' walk of the cars; 3 rooms, and about an acre of land; price, $1,000. Inquire of MR. CRAWFORD, No. 19 William-st., or DAVID BARNES at Rye Village.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to C. W. CAMPBELL, No. 155 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC.—It is in excellent order, and adapted for Winter and Summer residence, and at a most eligible distance for those doing business in New-York. The present proprietor has lived there Winter and Summer for the last five years. The house contains eighteen rooms, including kitchen, laundry, dairy, meat-room, Winter vegetable room, and upstairs bath-room, with hot and cold water, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $15,000 and $3,400, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner) No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's easy drive from the City. The cars of Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c., hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

VILLA AT NEWPORT, R. I., FOR SALE. One of the most beautiful and desirable situations in the Ohio, at Newport, R. I., is offered for sale. The house was constructed four years since under the superintendence of Mr. George Snell, architect, of Boston, and no expense spared in its finish; it is upwards of forty feet square and contains thirteen rooms with marble mantels in the two principal stories; has bathing rooms with hot and cold water, and all other modern improvements, such as furnace, cooking range, &c.; plate glass, silver ware, furniture, &c. The view is unsurpassed, being situated on high ground, between the residences of Mr. Wm. T. Wetmore and the Hon. Geo. Bancroft. The place contains upwards of two and a half acres, laid off in lawn, flower garden, vegetable garden, &c., and more land could be had adjoining if desired. There is a separate carriage-house and stable, and every convenience that could be desired. For terms, which will be very reasonable, and further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—THE PROPERTY situated on North Broadway, about three-quarters of a mile north of the dépôt, and formerly occupied by George F. Putnam. The dwelling is first class, 36 feet square, with a wing; has spacious piazzas in front and rear, and stands on high ground sloping from it. The view of the surrounding country is unsurpassed. The house is two story, attic and basement, having five rooms on the parlor floor and seven bedrooms, with a kitchen, several pantries, and ample cellars in the basement; it contains gas, a furnace and bath room. Of land, there is about one acre in garden and lawn, on which are several very large and fine shade trees, and many ornamental trees and shrubs, with cherry, plum and pear trees, currants, raspberries, very hardy grape vines, &c. The stable is good, and has accommodations for three horses. A wing adjoining is fitted up as a gymnasium. Possession can be given when desired. For further particulars apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine building grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 148 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Sale as a bargain on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A PLEASANT Cottage-house to let, with good gardens, stabling for horses, good out-houses, &c., in a picturesque neighborhood free from nuisances of every kind, and about 1½ mile from the Hastings dépôt. The house contains nine rooms and will be let to a good tenant at the low rent of $150. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FLUSHING, L. I., for sale or exchange for City property or good securities. Seven acres of choice land at Flushing, L. I., on Whitestone-av. and Spring-lane, about ten minutes' walk from the village. The property is beautifully located, has many fine locust trees and stone fence around it. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or J. LITTON, No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM AT South Flushing, N. Y., 55 acres, 2 minutes' walk from the dépôt. On the place is a new Gothic dwelling-house, containing 10 or 12 rooms; also, barns, carriage and ice-house, poultry yard, &c. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire of I. DE KLYN, on the place, or of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings, situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev A. FLACK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn., near the dépôt on the New-Haven Railroad, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; will be sold cheap or let with or without a portion of the furniture; rent $350. Apply to M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, COUNTRY COTTAGE, with about 8 acres of land attached; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and cellar; retired situation; 2 miles this side of Hempstead village, on the banks of a trout stream and road. Price very low. Apply to GEO. HALL, Counsellor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO LET AT YONKERS—AN ITALIAN VILla, containing 13 rooms and cellar, sliding doors, marble mantles; gas and water in; quarter of an acre of ground; shade and fruit trees; five minutes from depôt; fine river view. Apply to S. YOUMANS, Warburton av., Yonkers, or J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY seat, of many acres' extent, on Staten Island, two miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, with full view of the ocean; the house is completely furnished. Also, a cottage on the same grounds, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. One handsomely furnished. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and commodious dwelling house together with the adjoining grounds, 200 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, Ct., CHEAP, FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story 10-room house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated in South Yonkers, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars, inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or at KINGSLAND'S Real Estate Office, No. 325 4th-av.

TO BE SOLD IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 8 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & Co., *Tribune* Buildings.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Dunne and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. EIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York.

LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about an acre and a half of ground attached. Apply to D. ROBINSON, Great Western Insurance Co., No. 33 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places on the east bank of the Passaic River, containing about 25 acres, and known as "Chestnut Grove," the former residence of Arthur Tappan, Esq. It is only nine miles from Jersey City, and nearly opposite to Belleville, which town affords all the advantages of schools, churches, &c. The house is 42 by 40, with no addition there to 16 by 26, built in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements with the exception of gas. The outbuildings are numerous, and, with the fences, are in good condition. The gardens are large, and well stocked with small fruits, asparagus beds, &c. There is an extensive grapery and hennery, with a large ice-house filled with ice. A variety of evergreens and shrubbery, and dwarf and standard fruit trees of the several kinds on the place. It has also a valuable fishery. It must be seen to be fully appreciated. For terms, price, &c., apply to ROWER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, Esq., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A GENTEEL COUNTRY RESIdence, containing three and a quarter acres of land, about one and a half miles from the village of Astoria, in the Hell Gate Neck Road leading to the Bowery Bay, overlooking the East River and Sound. The house is a two-story cottage or villa, nearly new, forty by twenty-two feet (40x22,) wing twenty by twenty feet (20x20,) piazza front and rear, inclosed; three large rooms on the first floor; good wide hall; marble mantle in the best rooms; six bedrooms on the second floor, with all necessary closets and pantries; finished basement, and two kitchens with plenty of cellar room; good well of water at the door; cistern in the area; outbuildings, ample and nearly new; large garden, with plenty of small fruits; some fine apple, peach and pear trees. Price $3,000; one half cash; balance can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to JOHN ALSOP, on the premises, or JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE—A beautiful residence in the town of Westchester, 2½ miles from Williams Bridge, on Fordham Station. The house is new, and the grounds are planted with choice trees and shrubbery. The outbuildings, stable and fowl-house are new and commodious. The barn, above property will be sold very low, and a rare opportunity for a person desiring a home in the neighborhood of New York, combining the pleasures of the country with the elegance of the City.

Also, a large house contiguous to the same, containing 18 rooms, large frost-proof cellar, cistern, &c.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to F. McDERMOT & CO., No. 142 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—AT MIDDLETOWN POINT, MONmouth County, N. J., 26 miles from the City by steamer to Keyport, and 20 minutes' ride from steamboat landing by stage, a desirable cottage house and lot, fronting the Abbot House, lot 200 by 67 feet with barn, stables and other out-buildings. The ground is well laid out with choice grapes, cherries and other garden fruits, all in perfect order. For further particulars apply to WM. BENNETT, No. 191 Fulton st., or R. V. N. BENYSE, No. 440 Hudson-st., New-York.

Also the good will and stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, harness, &c., together with house, store and one year's lease of a well-established bakery, being the only one in the place. For particulars apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall and within 25 minutes from 31st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, coach-house, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's easy drive from the City. The cars of Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c., hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No

FARMS.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. By virtue of a decree of J. J. Caldwell, deceased, I will offer for public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable [illegible] State of New Jersey, to A healthy location [illegible] place from the city of Elizabeth, on the [illegible] The buildings are in a high state of cultivation, and [illegible] with a good variety of the best fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cow-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock

FOR SALE—A FARM AND GARDEN SITUATED one mile south of Quogrus Spring, Sarat ga; 50 acres; good hens and barns, and ran supply [illegible] Bethia's "Water Cure" with vegetables, requiring about $1,000 annually; $2,000 worth can be raised. Price $6,000. Terms easy. Apply to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Agent, Saratoga Springs.

FARM FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A farm containing 100 acres, mostly good tillage land, a large apple orchard, a stream of pure mountain water running close to the house, giving an abundance of [illegible] comfortable buildings, &c. For [illegible] all particulars apply to R. R. JARONS & CO., No. [illegible] Further particulars, apply to P. C. ROWE, 241 Pearl-st., or on premises, to P. C. ROWE.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE ERIE RAILROAD, containing 250 acres well improved, with good house and out-buildings. Will Summer and Winter 40 cows. Will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for property in this City or vicinity. Apply immediately to R. C. PIERCE, No 14 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM ON LONG ISLAND, 28 miles from New-York City, one mile from railroad station. Twelve acres of first-rate land, 200 young fruit trees; cottage house, six rooms. Price $1,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. D. WICKES, Nos. 29 and 77 West Washington Market, foot of Vesey-st. Pier, New-York.

FARM TO LEASE—FOUR MILES FROM MORristown, N. J. 86 acres good buildings, $300. Farm for sale near Board Brook and Somerville, N. J., 107 acres $9 600; one in Sullivan County, N. Y., 235 acres, $3,650, $850 cash. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, Agent, No. 84 Fulton-st., in store.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Contains 18 acres of tillable, and 12 of wood land, the dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Houston st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD FARM OF ABOUT 100 acres, in Scarsdale, Westchester County, handsomely situated and bounded on the west by the Bronx River and east by Post Road with frame house and barn. Inquire of W. PINCKNEY, No. 40 Exchange place.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—27½ ACRES, WITH abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt and 20 miles from New-York; $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—WISCONSIN lands, well selected, for merchandise, furniture, or a house and lot in New-York. Address Box No. 4,542 Post-office.

FARMS WANTED.

SMALL FARM WANTED—VALUE ABOUT $4,000, in exchange for two substantial 4 story brick houses, known as No. 139 West 19th-st. Parties can call and examine, and if desirous of further information, call at No. 139 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, near the South 10th-st. Peck slip and Division-av. Ferries. Apply to E. HANFORD Arent-Cent, No. 37 Park-row, New York, between 3 and 5 P. M.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREvented, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIESEMAR," 1, 2, or 3. Read "Heman Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.

N. B.—Dr. FARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, one of Professors Cazenoan and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

DR. LACOSTE'S, OF PARIS,
(Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ricord.)
FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases. BY MINAL WEAKNESS AND PREMATURE COMPLAINTS. Hours 12 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients to separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE (issued simultaneously in London and New York, the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Diseases in all its different forms, also treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plate of a superior kind and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author as above, also by
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND REMOLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the arcana of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics, the authors unrivaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 92 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 1 and 2 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Polloo Gazette, New-York Pick New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

MADAME FOWLER, FEMALE DOCTRESS, can be seen at her residence, No. 215 West 20th-st., from 10 o'clock till 2 P. M. MADAME FOWLER.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Although safe and reliable at all seasons of the year, and in all conditions of health, yet in the Spring months this purely vegetable remedy is peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humors, and prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin.

A few bottles will generally disperse all scrofulous tendency, while it improves the appetite, and invigorates the constitution. Prepared by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
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A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

DR. RAYMOND & CO.'S COMPOUND
HAS BEEN USED BY THOUSANDS FOR
DYSPEPSIA AND ITS SYMPTOMS
NERVOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, NAUSEA,
HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, FLATULENCE,
General Debility, &c. The proprietors challenge one instance where it failed to
RELIEVE OR POSITIVELY CURE,
Warranted harmless, admirably adapted for weak nervous and dyspeptic females.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S Agency,
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And at the drug stores, Nos. 120 and 308 Hudson st., No. 405 6th av., No. 145 7th av., No. 38 6th-av., Broadway, corner 22d st., No 12 1st av., No. 591 2d-av., No. 333 Pearl-st., and HAYAS, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
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CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
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CURES BILIOUS ATTACKS.
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NO. 346 BROADWAY,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 9 Division st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. Parties Consulting Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attentions to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in a few cases in less than six hours; roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is but a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Sold by Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC REMEDY.—This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, in most cases effecting a radical cure in a few days. The antidote is also a perfect prophylactic it takan whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 19 Park-row, are general agents. Sold at the drug stores No. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., corner Hudson and Spring sts., and Bowery and Grand-st.

DR. WARD, No. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.—no arranged that patients never meet. Aliases call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

QUEEN'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New York Academy of Medicine is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 50 per cent.
Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUEEN, No. 135 (th-av., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 625 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE title and recipe is the property of Dr. STRATTON. To avoid imposition, know that my name is written and printed on the label, and receive what you pay for, viz. Watts' Nerve Antidote prepared in accordance with the directions in the original recipe. $1 a bottle. Of every respectable druggists in this City in Brooklyn, of J. W. SMITH, Court-st. and Montague place.
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DR. REYNOLDSON, THE EUROPEAN MESMERIST—Sojourns at the White House, Washington st., Brooklyn—at United States Hotel, Newburgh, on Tuesday. The most painful and severe diseases are successfully treated; but in a critical case abroad, advice and suggestion of treatment is sometimes very detrimental to both or at least patient. Dr. R., earnestly requests no one to consult him who is not fully resolved to persevere until cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIRST, No. 348 Broadway. Office No. 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility, N. B.—None genuine without my signature. JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture weakness &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
WINANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SPRING BILLIARD CUSHIONS, the most perfect cushions ever invented. The present rapid sale of Winant's Tables and Patent Cushions will add much to the popularity of the game. These cushions are the most durable, lively and correct in use; will not bag the ball; the ball will not wedge or die out against cushion—a serious fault in cushions of other construction. The Patent Cushions applied to old tables on short notice. Everything in the Billiard line furnished as promptly when ordered by letter as if given in person. WINANT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manufactory, No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

PERLAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 16, 1858; OCT. 26, 1858; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
or sale only by the Manufacturers.
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 738 and 738 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTY SPLENDID ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, satinwood, black-walnut and oak tables, for sale with marble and slate bed of the finest quality, with my new cushion cushions. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Maker, No. 146 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Castor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.
Office No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

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A. EVERDELL'S THREE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, April 9, 1859,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THOMPSON PRICE, DECEASED,

$6,500 New-York Central Railroad Company 6 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in 1883.
$5,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R. Co. 7 ₱ cent Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in 1885.
$3,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R. Co. 2d general mortgage Bonds due 1871.
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co. 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds, payable in 1875.
10 shares Hanover Bank, $100 each.
2 shares Knights Female Institute, $100 each.
50 shares New-York Central Railroad $100 each.
25 shares Michigan Central Railroad Co., $100 each.
10 shares Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, $100 each.
20 shares Hudson River Railroad Co., $100 each.
TO CLOSE THE PARTNERSHIP INTEREST of a FIRM, one of which is deceased.
250 shares Tradesmen's Bank, $40 each.
45 shares Seventh Ward Bank, $50 each.
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
58 shares Grocers' Bank, $50 each.
3 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., $100 each.
29 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., $5.00 each.
35 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., 100 each.
40 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co., $75 each.
$1,000 Harlem Railroad Co. 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage Bonds, due 1873.
$590 Union Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '57, '58 and '59
$900 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1853 '56.
$894 Sun Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1852, '53, '57, '58.
$866 75-100 New York Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1852 '53 and '58.
$1,096 10-100 Commercial Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip of 1853 '56, '57 and '58.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$8,000 Logansport and Northern Indiana R. R. Co. 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage Bonds, redeemable 1874 (hypothecated.)
$300 American Timber Bending Co. (hypothecated.)
50 shares American Timber Bending Co., (hypothecated,) $20 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
15 shares Atlantic Bank, $100 each.
1 share Rutgers Female Institute, $100.
Regular Stock Sales, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate Sales on any day required.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB AND COSTLY FURNITURE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, BRONZES, STATUARY, VENETIAN MIRRORS, PLATE GLASS PIER TABLES, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS, REAL SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA, &c.
On MONDAY, April 11,
At No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., W. B. WESCOTT, will sell as above, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most superb variety of everything to be found in or requisite for an elegant and fashionable furnished residence, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises—there will be no reserve on any article in this house.
Consisting in part of one superb carved crimson suite of parlor furniture, beautifully carved; one full suite covered in blue and gold brocade; one do in rich silk velvet—all these suites were made to order and are not soiled; two superb rosewood plate-door etageres, with marble tops; antique chairs in satin brocade, rich damask and tapestry; four superb Parisian mirrors, very large, beautifully mounted; French secretaires; richly carved rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; bronze and ormolu clocks, magnific nt rosewood piano-forte, cost $450, used but three months; Turkish lounges, with Voltaire chairs to match
SUPERB AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF Sevres and Dresden China vases groups, jewel cases, marble figures, groups and other beautiful parlor adornments; also a superb collection of rare and valuable paintings; chamber furniture of every description in rosewood, oak and mahogany to match; elegant bedsteads, bureaus wardrobes, about twenty large hair mattresses, sofa bedsteads, secretaries, French cottage and spring seat chairs, rockers, &c.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
of every description in oak; sideboards of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, rich China dinner and tea sets, crystal cut glass, superior extension table, marble top buffet, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock. No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SALE OF CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The owner leaving for Europe.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. E. Leon, No. 51 Gedon-terrace, 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on TUESDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment, consisting of velvet carpets and rugs, rosewood parlor suites, a fine 7-octave rosewood piano, papier mache tables inlaid with pearl fancy chairs, work-tables, centre tables, French pier glasses with marble slabs and brackets, fine French clocks, superb spring couch morocco covered, chandeliers, embroidered lace curtains and window shades, several solid extension dining-tables, Brussels carpets, oil cloth, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, sofas, centre and sofa tables, with marble tops, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, parlor and library bookcases, solid oak chamber and dining room furniture, pier glasses, lounges and lounge beds, mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain carpets.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF April, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 10 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company. First Mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six bonds of $1 000 each. Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine st.

JNO. J. KENNA, Auctioneer,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC Auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling, No. 648 Houston st near Wooster st. All the genteel furniture, consisting of piano, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, carpets pier mirrors lace curtains, oil paintings, ornaments, dining-room table, knives and forks, spoons, crockery and basement and kitchen furniture. Also, all the beds and bedding contained in seven chambers, carpets, clocks and sofas.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
EXTRAORDINARY, GENUINE, AND POSITIVE SALE.—No goods bought in, to be sold without reserve. A fine assortment of kitchen furniture. D. S. HOUGH will sell at public auction, TO-DAY, April 9, at 10½ A. M., all the rich goods contained in the private residence of J. Cryder, at No. 86 West 24d st., near 6th-av. Sale positive, rain or shine. The catalogue of the above sale embraces over 400 lots of fine rosewood and mahogany furniture, suitable for genteel housekeepers. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Doors open at 9½ on the morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT SALESROOM No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet Brussels, and 3 ply carpets, feather beds, bedding and spring mattresses., China crockery, cutlery and glass ware, one fine mahogany billiard table, two mahogany piano-fortes, &c. The whole for absolute sale.

MILLS & McEVILY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & McEVILY will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, April 15, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two four-story brick houses, and lot of land No. 236 East 13th-st., size of lot 24 ft. 3 in. by 105 ft 3 in. For particulars apply to JAS. W. WHITE, 51 Liberty-st.

W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.
PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from the extensive establishment of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY—ROSES, TREES, PLANTS, EVERgreens, &c., from Mr. Wilson, 14th-st., New York, and Astoria, L. I. Also, pot plants in great variety, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13,
At 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 319 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Beautiful furniture, all made to order by Hatch, consisting of sixteen rosewood, marble-top pier, side and centre tables, elegant pier mirrors, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, etageres, oak extension dining tables, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, marble top bedsteads, dressing bureaus, carved rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, armoire a glace, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved chairs, lounges, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Particulars hereafter.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses by order of George N. Sanders, Esq., Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 11, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

6 tons canvas chippings, 24 tons junk shakings, 4 tons oakum dust, 4 tons Manila rope,	more or less.
18 boats, various sizes. 1 sail-boat. 11 hhds. paint skins. 19 bbls. skimmings. 3 oxen. 1 horse.
77 cart loads ashes and drops, more or less.
144 old casks and barrels.
1,000 cement bbls., more or less.
1,500 powder barrels.
1 boiler and 2 dredge buckets.
1,032 pound cannon.
3,000 musket and pistol flints.
40 flint muskets.
47 azimuth and steering compasses.
93 flint pistols.

3 deck time pieces. Tables, sideboards, chairs, washstands, water casks, breakers, carpenters' tools, lanterns, leading and suction hose, buoys, cooking utensils, cooking stoves, armorer's forge, bench vices, &c. &c., &c. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

W. ALBURTIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—W. ALBURTIS will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 24th-st., all the elegant furniture, pictures, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor suits in blue and gold brocatel, large French plate mirrors, with slabs and brackets, Brussels tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, divans, rosewood corner etegares, elegant rosewood 7 octave grand forte, bronze candelabras, elegant ormolu clock and shade, very rich lace curtains, black walnut armchairs and sofas, carved marble top side board and oak extension dining table, matting, rosewood marble-top refrigerator, elegant oil paintings, mahogany wardrobe, rosewood chamber suites, couches, mantua, wash-stands, &c., cut glass hall chandelier, China ware, kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale, when the furniture can be seen.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BROOME AND THOMPSON STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On BROOME-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER THOMPSON-ST.—The lot, with buildings; size of lot 20 1-12x75 feet. The buildings consist of a three-story and basement store and dwelling in front, a three story house and a two-story house in rear. Gas and Croton.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LEASE OF CONSTITUTION HALL, BROADWAY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:
On BROADWAY—Twenty years' lease of the splendid property No. 650 Broadway, east side, 116 feet south of Bond-st., known as Constitution Hall; lot 22x130, with alley-way connections to Bond and Bleecker sts. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COTON, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Velvet tapestry and other carpets, gas chandeliers, rosewood piano, &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 Beekman-st., an assortment of very rich velvet, Wilton tapestry and other carpets; also, several French plate mirrors, one very superior rosewood piano forte 7-octave, city maker; ormolu clocks, silver-plated ware, rosewood and mahogany furniture, mattresses, &c. Sale positive.

C. A. HOLME, Auctioneer.
WINE AT AUCTION.—RECEIVER'S SALE—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, on the premises now occupied by C. A. Holme, 150 barrels of pure grape wine, of the vintage of Charles A. Holme & Co most of which is from 3 to 5 years old; 10 casks of superior currant wine; 11 do. of extra Harrison cider; 1 do. of grape juice 8 years old.
ALDEN GOLDSMITH, Receiver.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Peru Scitts and B B H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention. I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
B. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store Park-place, Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven Pensacola and Richmond, United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

DICKINSON & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
Greenpoint, Long Island,
Manufacturers and dealers in
IMPROVED SMALL CAST-IRON PIPE AND PUMPS.
Orders for small and fine castings executed with neat

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Lord Lyons' Arrival, and Introduction to Secretary Cass—The Paraguay Settlement—Naval Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

Lord LYONS arrived yesterday, accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, and took quarters at Willard's. To-day he was presented to Secretary CASS by Lord NAPIER, when a very friendly but informal discourse followed touching the relations existing between the two countries. The American Premier took occasion to compliment in high terms the late Minister, for whom he entertains the warmest regard. Central America was not alluded to. On Monday Lord LYONS will be formally received by President BUCHANAN, after which he will take his position at the foot of the Diplomatic list. Lord NAPIER'S standing was number eleven.

The Administration fully credits the report of the settlement of the Paraguayan difficulties.

Captains BELL, HARDY and BUCHANAN, and Commanders PINCKNEY and RODGERS, have been ordered to Annapolis as a Board for the final examination of the Class of Midshipmen of 1856. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8

Lord LYONS wes introduced by Lord NAPIER to Secretary CASS to-day. It is understood that his formal presentation to the President will take place on Monday.

The land sales of Kansas and Nsbraska for July, August and September, embrace in the former 5,250,000 acres, and in the latter 4,333,000 acres.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Bills.

BOSTON, Friday, April 8.

ALEXANDER HAYES, hailing from New-York, has been arrested here for circulating twenty-dollar counterfeit bills on the Concord Bank of Concord, Mass. The bills are well executed.

Execution of Four Murderers at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 8,

As the hour fixed for the execution of the four miserable criminals, GAMBRILL, CROPPS, CORRIE and CYPHUS, approached, an immense concourse of men, women and youths poured toward the jail by every avenue leading to it. By 10 o'clock, not less than 30,000 people were crowded on the hill tops, roofs of houses, and every point from which a view could be obtained. The gallows stood near the north wall of the jail, plainly visible from all the high ground, and even the streets in the vicinity.

The weather was cloudy, and threatening rain, but it did not deter the eager multitude.

The drop fell at seven minutes past 11 o'clock, and the four criminals paid the penalty of their crimes.

No disturbance took place. All the criminals exhibited remarkable composure and nerve. CROPPS led in singing a hymn on the scaffold, in which all joined. GAMBRILL in a clear, loud voice avowed in solemn terms his innocence.

CYPHUS also asserted his innocence.

CROPPS merely said in a strong voice, "Good by, all."

CORRIE said nothing.

CROPPS left the following note in the hands of the clergyman with the request that it should not be opened until after his death. It was written at 9 o'clock this morning: "It was me that shot RIGNON; but I have repented of it."

THE MURDERERS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

Their names and the names of their victims are as follows:

HENRY C. GAMBRILL, the murderer of Policeman BENTON.

MARION CROPPS, the murderer of Policeman RIGDON.

PETER CORRIE, his accomplice, and

STEPHENS *alias* CYPHUS, (colored,) the murderer of a negro named KING.

GAMBRILL killed Policeman BENTON in the street, in which GAMBRILL'S friends were wrangling with another party of "roughs." He was quite a young man, and maintained his innocence all through the trial and since the reprieve.

CROPPS, or CROPPS, was to have been hung on the 15th ult., with GAMBRILL, but, by the clemency of the Governor, he was allowed time for preparation. He was about 24 years old, and was said to have been quite handsome. He murdered RIGDON for daring to testify against his comrade GAMBRILL.

CORRIE was the accomplice of MARION CROPPS, in the murder of Officer RIGDON. CORRIE was a butcher by trade, and has worked at that business, but, for some time before the murder of RIGDON, had given himself up to hard drinking, and associating with members of the Plug Ugly and Rip Rap Clubs. CORRIE was about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age; dark hair and eyes, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and about 160 lbs. in weight; his face, though not good looking, was not repulsive, but had something interesting in the expression.

STEPHENS *alias* Cyphus, was convicted of the murder of another negro, on account of a female whom Cyphus had picked up in the streets, and taken to a house of assignation, when he was interrupted by the man, and Cyphus stabbed him. He has constantly declared his innocence, but his conviction would have been more certain than before, had he had a new trial. He was a fine looking man, pleasant expression of face, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighed about 170 pounds. He was engaged as a draymen about the wharf.

Affairs in Newark.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE COLORED POPULATION—SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, April 8.

A resolution introduced in the Board of Education of this city to grant the colored population the same privileges and benefits in the public schools as the whites enjoy, was, after a warm discussion, this evening negatived by a vote of 12 to 5; the Democrats mostly voting in favor and the opposition against the resolution.

The shoemakers of this city this morning resolved not to work for the employers who have refused to comply with their demands for an increase of prices. Several of the manufacturers have conceded, but others hold out.

Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Line.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 8.

Mr. JOHN KENDALL, General Superintendent, and Col. TANNER, Local Superintendent of the Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Line, have just completed a new line (of which about 12 miles is submarine) between thie city and Mobile *via* the Lake Shore. The naw line was much needed.

Four Persons Burned with their House.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, April 7.

Mrs. POTTER, an old lady, her two sons, aged 10 and 35, and a grandchild, aged 10 years, were burned with their house in Lee last night. They probably suffocated, as they made no struggle. Another son saved himself by jumping from the attic window. They were the only occupants of the house.

The Sow and Pigs Light Ship Gone.

BOSTON, Friday, April 8.

The Sow and Pigs Light-ship parted from her moorings on the evening of the 4th instant, and has not been heard of since.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Friday, April 8.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* will leave this port to-morrow afternoon for Liverpool. Dispatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall-st., New-York, so as to reach here by 1 o'clock P. M. will be in season.

Welland Canal Navigation.

OSWEGO, Friday, April 8.

The schoonors *Fairfield*, from Detroit, with flour and grain, and *Lively*, from Toledo, with pork, arrived here last night, being tha first vessels through Welland Canal this season.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara* arrived at 2 A. M., from Boston and sailed at 4 A. M., for Liverpool. Weather calm and cloudy.

Sentence of a Murderer.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

O'BRIEN, convicted of the murder of his wife at Cohoes, has been sentenced to be executed in June.

Police Reports.

A HASTY LANDLORD.—Hiacent Payment, a Canadian, and two of his fellow townsmen, came to the City some months since on their way to California. They bought tickets, as they supposed, for the steamer of the 21st ult., which proved to be for the steamer which sails on the 13th inst. Payment was refused the matter to his landlord and showing his ticket, when the latter seized it and refused to return it, alleging that he intended to keep it as security for the pay of Payment and his associates' board. The landlord, George Terwilliger, was held to answer for his conduct.

SINGULAR DETECTION OF A BURGLAR.—About a month ago, the shot-tower in Fifty-third-street was broken into at night, and several hundred pounds of lead stolen. William McQuade, a junk-dealer, yesterday offered samples of the stolen lead for sale at the office of the tower. A man namad Wood, who lives in the vicinity, was suspected of the burglary and arrested. When taken before Justica WELSH, he told very contradictory stories, and was committed for trial.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 9.—Nos. 47, 69, 70, 71, 12, 205, 27, 28, 37, 46, 30½, 56,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 8.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s '90	93¾	450 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	76
15 000 Mo. State 6s...sc0	88	250 do	75⅞
2,000 do	88½	200 do	s15 75¼
48,000 do	88¼	50 do	h10 75⅝
55,000 do	b60 88¼	100 do	hsw 75⅞
1,000 Louisiana 6s. 6s.	96	150 do	b60 76
3,000 Hnd. Riv. R. 3d M.	78	250 do	s10 75¾
5,000 Mich. C. R. 8 ⅌c. 1st M. S. F. C. 8s.	94¾	250 do	h30 76
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	83½	100 do	do...snwk 75⅞
4,000 do	62¾	100 do	s60 75⅞
6,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	88½	100 do	b60 75⅞
3,000 Iac. & M. L. G. Bs.	16½	50 do	s30 75¾
3,000 Chic. St. P. & F. D. L. G. Bds	9¾	110 Erie Railroad	9¾
1,000 do	9¾	100 do	9¾
1,000 do	9¾	200 Hudson River R.	33⅜
85 Bank of Commerce	101¾	600 Harlem Railroad	12¾
5 do	101¾	600 do	b60 12¾
10 Irving Bank	100	200 Harlem Pref	41
25 Market Bank	107	100 do	s60 40⅜
150 Fel. & B. C. Co.	s60 97	30 Panama Railroad	119½
10 do	97⅛	200 do	s30 119
50 Pacific M. St. Co.	s10 83	13 3d av. R. R.	131
110 do	s3 84	100 6th-av. R. R.	127¾
100 do	s60 83	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	b3 34
100 do	s60 83⅜	50 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	94
55 do	84⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 67¾
20 do	84¾	300 do	b30 67⅝
175 do	s10 85	100 do	nw 67¾
50 do	85⅛	100 do	67⅞
5 do	85⅛	200 do	s30 67
380 Mich. Cen. R.	50⅜	500 do	s30 67⅛
100 do	s10 50¾	50 do	b60 67
250 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13¾	300 do	s10 67⅛
560 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39¾	100 Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	56
333 do	39¾	625 do	55⅞
100 do	s10 39¾	100 do	b10 55⅞
250 Illinois Cen. R.	68⅞	350 do	s30 55⅝
		60 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	7

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Mo. State 6s	88¼	300 Harlem R. R. Pref.	41
25 000 do	s60 88	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	67
9,000 M. C'l 8 ⅌c't 1st m. S'g Fund Con. bds	94¼	100 do	s15 67⅛
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	92¾	400 do	s10 67
5 Pacific M. St. Co.	84	100 do	s15 67
125 do	84¾	50 do	s30 67
360 do	s10 84	100 Reading R. R.	s10 49⅞
10 do	84¾	300 do	50
1225 Panama R. R.	119¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G'd Stk	39¼
25 do	120	500 do	39
130 Cleve. & Tol. RR.	24½	100 do	b60 39
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 75¾	200 do	s3 39
250 do	75⅜	100 Chi. & R. Is. R.	b60 55⅞
100 do	75⅜	100 do	b30 56⅞
100 do	b30 75¼	100 do	b60 56
500 do	s3 75⅜	150 do	b30 56
100 do	s15 75⅜	100 do	55
500 Hud. River R. R.	b60 33⅜	300 do	b30 56¼
600 do	33⅜	100 do	55¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 La C. & Mil. R. 7s	75¾	20 Citizens' Bank	104¼
2,000 C., St. P. & Fd. 8s	10	10 Artisans' Bank	97½
2,000 Missouri 6s	88	15 Marine Bank	86¾
2,000 H. & St. Jos. R. 7s	72½	20 Hanover Bank	90
3,500 G. W. Ins. S. '57	69	10 Goodhue F. I. Co.	100¼
10 Bank of New-York.	107¾	10 Wells, Fargo & Co. E.	70

FRIDAY, April 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, at the close of business this afternoon, is called by some of the Brokers an unsettled market, by others a rising one. The dealings this forenoon, until the synopsis of the financiel accounts by the *Canada* were made known, were rather free than otherwise at firm prices on most of the list. The demand for Pacific Mail, which carried the Stock up to 85½ ⅌ cent., was not without its influence, and the stiffness and large sales of Missouri Sixes also contributed to the favorable turn of the market. But after the first news, New-York Central fell off on the street to 75⅜@75½, and the Western Stocks were ¼ ⅌ cent. duller. This feeling gradually changed at the Second Board, and before the final dispersion of the Brokers there was a strong demand for New-York Central at 75¾, and for Rock Island 56¼@¾—the last an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent. on the morning sales. Hudson River was taken freely at 33½ ⅌ cent.; Harlem Preferred at 41; Reading at 50 and Galena advanced to 67¼ ⅌ cent. Michigan guaranteed sold eagerly at 39. Panama advanced to 120 and left off firm. In Pacific Mail the extreme rise of the forenoon was not maintained; sales at 84, seller 10 days. The rise within two days is equal to about 5½@6 ⅌ cent. The arbitration in the mere matter of account between the Company and VANDERBILT, to which we referred in our last report, has been construed by some parties on the Street as the preliminary to a general adjustment of conflicting interests, and the withdrawal of competition. This may be so, though the point is probably more important just now to VANDERBILT than to the Company. His opposition amounts to far less than was anticipated, two months ago. The interests involved between himself and GARRISON, who manages the Pacific side, are disjointed, if not inharmonious. They command few first-class passengers and little treasure freight. The mails, of course, they have nothing to do with. It is said that VANDERBILT declined to guarantee to the Panama officer here the transit charge of $25 each on GARRISON'S passengers coming from San Francisco. And under this divided responsibility, the agent of the Road on the Isthmus was instructed not to pass them over without the money in advance. As the *Orizaba* had also brought down $136,000 in Bullion, on freight, the money was paid. Of the claim made by VANDERBILT upon the Pacific Company, a correspondent writes:

"It appears that the whole question between the Pacific Mail Company and VANDERBILT, referred to arbitration, is that of his claim on them for $78,000, for subsidy for the three trips made by them on the 5th February, 20th February, and 5th March, *after his advertisement* was out, but before his steamer actually sailed, viz.: 10th March—he taking the ground that it was the actual sailing of an opposition steamer that caused the subsidy to cease, and they the ground that the mere announcement of the opposition was sufficient."

The market was strong for State Stocks and heavy sales of Missouris were made at 88¾ ⅌ cent. cash, and 88 seller 60 days. Virginias sold privately at 98⅜, and U. S. fives of 1874 at 104¼, $60,000. Railway Bonds were in fair demand, and most of the favorite mortgages firm. The third mortgages of the Hudson River advanced to 78 ⅌ cent., and the Michican Central 8s ⅌ cents. to 91, ex dividend. In the afternoon the political news by the *Canada* was favorably construed, notwithstanding the lower quotation for the English Funds, and nearly all the dividend Securities were firm at the close.

In money we hear of no change in Discount rates. The offering to the Stock Brokers to-day at from 4 to 5 ⅌ cent., on call of short notice, is quite large, partly from the Banks, though private lenders make rather the easiest terms. Exchange on England sold at 109¾@110¼ for Southern Bank bills, and 109¾@110 for standard bills drawn here. The *Kangaroo* will take about $250,000 in Bullion.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $116,361, including $67,000 for Customs; paid out, $238,039; balance at the close, $7,218,965.

On and after Monday next, 11th inst., the business of the Chatham Bank will be transacted at their new location, No. 192 Broadway.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on the 11th inst. at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN.

The New-Orleans *Crescen.* of April 2 remarks of the recent great fire in that city:

"The chief talk yesterday was the great conflagration at the Planters' Cotton Press and warehouses. This is the first desolating fire we have had among cotton bales for some years. The last was the Alabama Cotton Press, in March, 1854. The general inquiry was, How much cotton was destroyed, who were the owners, and how will it affect the scrip market? Of course, there will be a momentary depression of scrip. For instance, scrip that sold yesterday at 94 cents, might not bring over 80 cents to-day to dollar. There are five Insurance Companies of the ten in our city interested, either one of which could pay the entire loss without trouble. The disaster makes the total loss of cotton from fire since September last 21,500 bales. We may have accounts of more fires at sea, which, with the cotton lost and wrecked, will exceed 50,000 bales. The entire losses by the two fires which have occurred this week will not reach $500 000."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$1,447,592	$1,164,412	$3,451,936
Thrown on market	1,153,924	1,276,900	3,403,866
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$33,439,644	$15,107,553	$35,116,785
Thrown on market	33,438,965	19,318,886	36,291,037

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,881	$1,096,005	322	$83,493	87	$28,768
Man. of Cotton	2,832	689,340	63	11,786	61	9,938
Man. of Silk	1,154	1,063,243	8	5,231	11	5 218
Man. of Flax	1,238	295,682	86	18,733	58	9,682
Miscellaneous	1,177	198,193	7	3,270	78	6,305
Total	9,282	$3,342,473	486	$119,513	295	$61,393
		119 513				3,342,473
Total Entered		$3,461,986	Total Marketed			$3,403,866

The Bank of Yonkers has made a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable on and after the 9th of April.

Philadelphia vs. New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article signed "New-York," and published in the TIMES of the 1st inst. under the title of "The New-York Central Railroad and the Buffalo Convention," the writer called the attention of our merchants to the importance of mutual cooperation with the New-York Central Railroad in the good work of restoring to our City the trade which of late has been diverted to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Since the publication of that article, further developments have become known which add great force to the views therein presented. We have now to announce the fact that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have boldly proclaimed, in their annual report just issued, that the power and influence and management of their road are to be wielded with direct reference to the promotion of the commercial interests of Philadelphia as the rival of New-York, and express the conviction that success is within their grasp. On page 3 of their report, they say: "The city of Philadelphia has expended millions in the completion of internal improvements to draw to her the trade of the West, and her great work *undertaken for that object* is now finished and connected with all its principal avenues; yet is without the proper means of transferring from cars to vessels the vastly increasing tonnage anticipated from these connections." On page 4 they continue: "In the opinion of your Board of Directors, a new impetus would be given to the growth of Philadelphia by the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Delaware River, tending more to revive our commerce than any other measure attainable at so small an outlay. The cost of transportation to the Delaware River, with the exemption from city tolls, city taxing, or cartage, would thus be reduced so much below that to other eastern cities, that vessels would be drawn to *our harbor* for their freights; the difference in favor of Philadelphia, over New-York or Boston, in the cost of transportation between the West and shipboard, *ex vice versa*, would be so apparent that *ship owners or foreign merchants would take advantage of circumstances so greatly to their interests.*

A merchant receiving flour at both New-York and Philadelphia from the same Western consignor, and selling it at precisely the same rate in each city, returns to the consignor a *larger percentage* on his Philadelphia than on his New-York sales—arising solely from the cost of transportation *in favor* of Philadelphia; consequently, cheap transportation to the river front secures to her a large trade which otherwise she cannot obtain, and no doubt *vessels will be brought here for the trade thus created.* This advantage will not be left unimproved by those controlling the commercial interests of our city." Again, on page 5, they say: "In conclusion, your Board of Directors are of the opinion that the Pennsylvania Railroad has not *accomplished the object* of its construction until a connection is effected with tide-water on the Delaware, thus opening an avenue by which every variety of mineral and agricultural production can be conveyed to a proper point for shipment, and furnishing facilities for the trade of this city at least equal to those of any location on the Atlantic coast."

In regard to the advantages enjoyed by New-York, furnished by the Erie Canal and Hudson River, they further say, on page 16: "The removal or equalization of these advantages must return to it (Philadelphia) a large share of this *export trade*, bringing with it a *corresponding increase in the imports.*" The italics in the foregoing extracts are our own. Thus it will be seen that the enhancement of the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia, as the seaboard rival of New-York and Boston, is declared by the Directors of the Pennsylvania road to be "the object of its construction;" and all their measures have been taken and are taken with this great end before them.

During the negotiations which resulted in the formation of the late St. Nicholas compact, the managers of the New-York Central suspected and believed, as is now openly avowed, that Philadelphia and Philadelphia interests versus those of New-York were uppermost in the minds of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Road, and, anticipating their design, objected to those features of the compact which discriminated against our City in rates of transportation. Let us again notice for a little the workings of that compact as between the two cities. Did Philadelphia gain by the bargain? We answer, yes; and will fortify the correctness of our answer. In our former article we gave the figures to prove that Philadelphia had enjoyed the advantage of a discrimination in her favor over New-York rates of transportation to common points at the West and Southwest of from $3 to $6 per ton. We find in the Report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad a variety of facts which serve to illustrate the value of this discrimination to Philadelphia. For example, according to their Report, they transported over their road from Philadelphia, the past year, 10,451,972 pounds, or above 5,225 tons of coffee. On the supposition that this was sold by Philadelphia merchants, the St. Nicholas arrangement would give them a profit as against New-York of $10,450; or, on the supposition that it was all sold in New-York, and the purchasers understood the relative positions of the two places respecting rates of transportation, there was a loss of that amount to New-York. The seller in New-York was forced to a sacrifice in proportion to the difference in transportation or lose the sale. On the sale of every 100 tons the Philadelphia merchant either pocketed a profit of $200, or else gave it to his customer as an inducement to make his other purchases in Philadelphia. Besides, he could hold out the further motive that a greater reduction could be obtained on the transportation of the higher classes of freight. From Philadelphia to Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis, the discrimination in her favor was $4 per ton on first-class freights by all rail, and $6 per ton by rail and water.

The report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors, already quoted, states that they transported from Philadelphia through to Pittsburgh and the West during 1858 of—

	Pounds.
Dry goods	474,00,869
Boots, shoes and hats	6,569,907
Books and stationery	2,265,061
Groceries (except coffee)	16,903,203
Brown sheetings and baggings	6,276,487
Drugs, medicines and dye stuffs	6,960 669
Furniture and oil-cloth	2 163,032
Oil	2,966 384
Hardware	8,221,136
Leather	3,116,780
Pet, pearl, and soda ash	13 571,301
Queen's-ware	3,862,598
Salt meats and fish	2,291,586
Wines and liquors	3,178 209
Hemp and cordage	1,607,324
Paper and rags	2,123 855

Other items we omit for want of space. Of the 159,888,200 pounds of through merchandise transported over that road westward, 110,272,302 pounds were first and second-class freights, a large portion of which came under the operation of the St. Nicholas compact, and on which Philadelphia was favored with the highest discriminations. No wonder the merchants of New-York became restive under the inequality, and that they memorialized the Presidents of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Roads to relieve them of the burden.

In these circumstances, with these discriminations against her, and in favor of Philadelphia, how can any man believe that New-York had her share of this trade? Before they leave their homes, the merchants of the West and Southwest inform themselves fully as to the comparative cheapness of rates of transportation from the seaboard cities, and these rates, which constitute a material item in their calculations, determine, in most instances, the point at which they will purchase. Who does not know it? To retain the trade in New-York, she must be placed on an equality. Statistics recently obtained at the West coincide with the view here presented. Over 40,000 tons of merchandise which reached points on and contiguous to the Upper Mississippi, and which should have emanated chiefly from New-York and Boston, and have passed over the Northwestern route through Chicago, were thrown around the latter city to these points by the Pennsylvania and other roads. Has it come to this: That Philadelphia is hereafter to be the centre to which the commerce of the West and Southwest is to converge? Is she to receive their products in return, and are her merchants to become, as declared by these Directors, the factors of the Western consignors? Is she to multiply her exports and imports by the same means? To this end she has been striving, and for this purpose mainly, as stated by the Directors, has she built the Pennsylvania Road. She sees and they see what mutual cooperation will accomplish. Until lately, their policy has been cautious and stealthy, but, having tasted the benefits of an increased commerce, they have become more than confident of continued success, and hence do not hesitate to avow this to be the leading aim of their road.

Of this we do not complain, for the city and citizens of Philadelphia have a right, in virtue of their interests as stock and bondholders, to claim from the Directors the adoption and continuance of the policy thus proclaimed. But we see in it a thousand reasons why New-York should immediately avail herself of the means of self-protection afforded to her by one at least of her own railroads. In taking the bold position that New-York shall be placed on an equal footing with Philadelphia respecting rates of transportation to common points at the West, the New-York Central deserves and has a right to ask for reciprocal support from our merchants and citizens. Nor is there any valid reason why the New-York and Erie should refuse to join in this movement. Both roads are identified with the commerce of New-York, and are especially interested in maintaining her supremacy. It is difficult to understand why even jealousy should prevent the New-York and Erie from acting with the New-York Central against their common antagonist.

The writer claims to be conversant with the views of the managers of the New-York Central, and he speaks advisedly when he affirms that there is no obstacle on their part which will prevent cooperation with the New-York and Erie in a combined effort to secure for New-York and the two roads the important traffic in question. But, in the possible absence of a disposition on the part of the New-York and Erie to join them, the managers of the New-York Central will not flinch from the stand they have taken, nor will they ever surrender till they become convinced that the merchants of our City prove recreant to their own interests. Until then let it be understood that New-York *shall be placed on a par with her great rival.*

NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY, April 8, 1859.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence per Canada

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at about 71,000 bales, of which Exporters took 9,000, and Speculators 8,500 bales. The market had advanced ⅛d. or the week, owing to the more peaceful aspect of political affairs, and closed active and firm, the sales of Friday being 10,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Orleans Fair, 8¾d.; Orleans Middling, 7¾d.; Mobile Fair, 7 11-16d.; Mobile Middling, 7¾d.; Uplands Fair, 7 7-16d.; Uplands Middling, 7 1-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 347,000 balee, of which 308,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, and the market showed an advancing tendency especially for YARNS, which were partially higher.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market was generally dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote American FLOUR very dull and difficult to sell at quotations, namely: 30s.@32s. 3d. WHEAT dull, but steady; Western Red, 5s. 9d.@9s. 4d.; do. White, 8s. 7d.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@10s. 9d. CORN also dull, at rather essier prices, but not quotably lower; White, 7s. 2d.@7s. 4d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY & Co. severally quote BEEF firm, for the good qualities, of which 1,400 tcs. were sold at 79s.@92s. 6d. PORK dull, and quotations nominal. BACON dull and nominal; Cumberland sold at 45s.@46s. 6d. LARD dull and inactive; some offerings were made at 2s. decline. TALLOW had slightly advanced; butcher's was quoted at 54s.@54s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers'* and other Circulars quote ASHES steady at 29s.@30s. for Pots, and 31s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAS steady, but quiet. COFFEE firm, but business limited owing to short supplies. RICE firm; Carolina, 23s.@26s. for good to fine grades. BARK quiet; Philadelphia, 9s.@10s.; Baltimore, 8s. CLOVERSEED nominal. TIMOTHY SEED scarce and wanted; sales at 35s.@36s. COD OIL, £33@£34; SEAL OIL inactive, no sales of importance; LINSEED OIL steady at 30s.; PALM OIL very scarce and advancing. RESIN dull; common to good common, 4s. 5d.@4s. 11d.; good to fine, 12s. 6d.@15s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, with a large business at 40s., but 41s.@41s. 6d. was demanded at the close. TEA steady; Congou, 1s. 2d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT steady, at an advance of 1s., chiefly on fine qualities. White American, 38s.@42s.; Red, 34s.@40s. FLOUR, 28s.@ 34s. IRON steady; Welsh Rails, £6 5s.; do. Bars, £6 2s. 6d.@£6 5s.; Pig, 52s. SUGAR steady and firm. COFFEE firm. TEA also firm, at 1s. 1¾d. for Congou. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at a slight decline on all qualities; Crude is held at 11s. RICE quiet. LINSEED CAKES unchenged; moderate business. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 28s. 9d.@29s. SPERM OIL, £100@£101.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market is slightly more stringent, with an active demand. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £56,000 since the last week's returns. Bar SILVER, 5s. 2¾d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3½d. CONSOLS closed Friday at 96@96¼ for money, and 96¾ for account.

Latest.—LONDON, Saturday, 1 o'clock, P. M.—Consols have receded to 95¾@95½, owing to announcement of new loans on Indian and Russian account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote American Stocks unchanged.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report State Stocks and Government Loans in improved demand, with an active market. Railroad Securities unchanged. The quotations are:

United States 5s of 1868	98	@100
United States 5s of 1874	94	@ 91¾
Alabama Fives	78	@ 80
Kentucky 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent. Stg. Bonds	96	@ 97
Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cent. Stg. Bonds	103	@101
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent Stock, 1886	96	@ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Stock	82	@ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '77	85	@ 87
Virginia 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '88	85	@ 87
Virginia 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '86	85	@ 87
Boston 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds	90	@ 91
Montreal 6 ⅌ cents	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	83	@ 85
Illinois Central 6s, 1860, Freeland	78	@ 80
Illinois Central 7s	80	@ 82
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	84	@ 86
New-York Central 6s	85	@ 87
New-York Central 7s	93	@ 95
New-York and Erie Railroad, 3d Mortgage, 83	86	@ 87
New-York and Erie Railroad, 3d Mort., 1883	30	@ 35
New-York and Erie Sink. Fund	33	@ 35
Pansma Bonds, 1859	100	@102
Panama Bonds, 1865	96	@ 98
Pennsylvania Central 8s, 1st Mortgage	91	@ 93

The London *Times*, of Saturday, reports a slight decline in Erie Bonds. Sales have been made of Illinois Central at 35 discount; New-York Central, 74¼@74; Sinking Fund nominally 35@35.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon.—COTTON firm; sales to-day (estimated) 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 are taken for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. PROVISIONS quiet.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, March 23.—COTTON opened dull, but closed firm at an advance of 1f. Sales of the week 10,000 bales; stock in port 160,000 bales; *Tres Ordinaire*, 105f.; *Bas*, 100f. BREADSTUFFS dull and declining. PROVISIONS dull. ASHES firm; Pots advanced considerably, and quoted at 42s.@48s. for new; Pearls quiet, but firm. COFFEE firm. OILS unchanged. RICE buoyant—for prime Carolina. SUGAR heavy. LARD dull; quotations nominal. WHALESONE steady.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 4,254 bbls. Flour, 181 bbls. and 900 bags Corn Meal, 1,280 bushels Oats, 300 bushels Malt, 1,092 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at $6 for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, comprised 480 bags Maracaibo, chiefly at 11c.@11¾c.; 300 bags Rio at 11¾c.; and 105 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.@12¾c., ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,700 bales, mainly *in transitu*, but including some lots from store, at the annexed rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	10⅝	10⅞	10¾	10¾
Middling, ⅌ lb	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb	13¼	13⅛	13¾	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is essentially unchanged for desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The inquiry from the home trade for such is pretty fair. Common and inferior quantities, however, are very sparingly sought after, and prices steadily tend downward. Sales have been reported of 8,250 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 00	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 40
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio	6 40	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 65	@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 00

⅌ bbl. Southern continues heavy and languid; sales 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 55@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is dull and nominal, at $6 50@$7 10 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand, at $3 65@$4 45 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $3 80@$4 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at easier prices. Hence, the demand is reviving gradually. Sales have been reported since our last of about 33,500 bushels, including Whits Western and mixed Co. on terms not ascertained; and good red (Winter) Western, part at $1 45@$1 46 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels at 82c.@88c. for unsound

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859.

ENGLISH CELEBRITIES.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Lord Malmesbury.

MORLEY'S HOTEL, LONDON, Feb. 17, 1859.

Last evening I had the honor of dining with Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, at his magnificent mansion No. 1 Park-lane, Piccadilly. Of all the living authors of England, Sir EDWARD was the one I most wished to see. As a novelist, a poet, an orator and a statesman—"take him for all in all"—where shall we find his peer? For the last thirty years the reading world has fed upon his thoughts, and an entire generation has been stimulated and educated by his glowing poetry and his fine philosophy. It was not as one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, who has a charge of her "mighty colonies," that I desired to make the acquaintance of BULWER, (for, dropping all titles, this is the name by which the world knows him best;) but, as a poet of the finest fancies, and as an author of the richest and ripest productions of the age. The mere mention of his works is like running over the keys of pleasant memories, awakening the most delightful reminiscences of the times and places in which they were originally read, and of the living acquaintances ever associated with his ideal characters. Let me see if I can recall them in the order of their appearance, without an overwhelming feeling of home-sickness for the youth and romance left behind.

E. L. BULWER was born a poet and a politician in the year 1805. At the age of fifteen he published the first blossoms of his genius in a little volume of verses entitled "Ismael." Five years later came his noble "Prize Poem on Sculpture;" then his "Weeds and Wild Flowers," a bouquet of fugitive poems privately printed in Paris. In 1827 he entered the Horse Guards, and struck his true vein of authorship, and gave the world his brilliant maiden fiction, the rhetorical, skeptical, aspiring and despairing *Falkland*. This was speedily followed by *O'Neill, or the Rebel*; and in the midst of his mental and moral effervescence, BULWER committed matrimony and retired from the army. In a lonely and lovely part of Oxfordshire, the somewhat subdued and disenchanted author gave himself up to study and meditation, turning off annually, at least, a "three-volume" novel: *Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman*; *The Disowned*; *Devereux*; *Paul Clifford*; *The Siamese Twins*; *Eugene Aram*; *The Pilgrims of the Rhine*; *Godolphin*; *The Student*; *England and the English*; *The Last Days of Pompeii*; *Rienzi*; *Leila*; *Calderon, the Courtier*—his maiden ploy; *The Duchess de la Vallière*; *Athens: its Rise and Fall*; *Ernest Maltravers*; *Alice, or the Mysteries*; *The Lady of Lyons, or Love and Pride*—one of the most popular dramas ever written; *Richelieu, or the Conspiracy*—the greatest since SHAKESPEARE; *The Sea-Captain, or the Birthright*—which I have never read nor seen acted; *Money*—a brilliant satirical comedy; *Not so Bad as We Seem, or Many Sides to a Character*—his latest theatrical production, written in 1851; *Night and Morning*; *Zanoni*; *Eva, and the Ill-Omened Marriage*; *The Last of the Barons*; *The New Timon*—an extraordinary poem, full of sarcastic hits at the times; *Lucretia, or The Children of Night*; *Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings*; *King Arthur: An Epic in Twelve Books*; *The Caxtons: A Family Picture*; *My Novel, or Varieties of English Life*, and *What Will He Do With It*—just completed and published in four volumes. These, with his numerous articles in *Blackwood*, the *New Monthly*, the *Monthly Chronicle*, the *Westminster*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Foreign Quarterly*, &c., &c., comprise the literary labors of the most prolific, the most powerful, and the most successful Author of the Age. The appropriate motto upon Sir EDWARD'S crest is: "*Hoc virtutis opus.*" And all this labor has been accomplished in the midst of every possible temptation to idleness and luxury; under the depressing effects of physical debility; and, more than all, of domestic infelicity!

Sir EDWARD is wealthy, independent of his salary as Minister, and his income as author. The Messrs. ROUTLEDGE pay him $100,000 for the copyright of a cheap edition of his works for ten years. As the lord of Knebworth Castle, with revenues equal to the most expensive taste; as a member of the British Cabinet, and a leader of Parliament; but, above all, as the best read romancist and writer of the day, Sir BULWER LYTTON, at the age of fifty-three, has achieved a fame, a future, and a position unparalleled in the history of men of genius. In person, he is a little above the medium height, with a figure slight, almost to frailty. His fine head affords the most indubitable proof of the general veracity of phrenology. It is a splendid dome of intellect, widening in the region of "ideality," and affording ample scope for all the superior faculties. There is nothing of the appearance or manner of the Englishman about him; but, on the contrary, he is entirely cosmopolitan, in look, dress, and tone of conversation. His hair, like his thin whiskers and moustache, is of a lightish brown color. He wears it cut close behind, and lifted up in front, giving his head a look of distinguished loftiness.

The dinner party, yesterday, consisted of fifteen persons, mostly noblemen and Members of Parliament; the hour, 7½ o'clock. There was no general talk at the table, each guest conversing *sotto voce* with the gentleman on either side of him. The courses were numerous, and the viands and the wines of the choicest qualities. The table was ornamented with tasteful pyramids of flowers; the service was of gold and silver; and the servants, in small clothes, white cravats and powdered hair, looked like the *dramatis personæ* in the "School for Scandal." After dinner the conversation became more general and animated, but the topics were usually of more or less public interest. Being the only American present, and the only one who had ever *seen* America, I had many questions to answer. I suppose I could not have given the great Novelist any information that would have gratified him more touching the Transatlantic appreciation of his works, than the fact that his sweet and simple little song,

> "When stars are in the quiet skies,
> Then most I pine for thee," &c.,

is found on almost every piano-forte in America. Sir EDWARD greatly regrets that he had not visited the United States in his "traveling days." He expressed, as did several others, the most profound sorrow at the death of PRESCOTT, for whose works he entertains the highest admiration, asked affectionately after WASHINGTON IRVING, and remarked that he did not think the Americans had yet done justice to COOPER, adding, "he may may have offended a portion of his countrymen by his politics or his manners; but what have these to do with an author's works; let them be judged by themselves." Knowing that BULWER was a good smoker, I had the satisfaction of giving him, and seeing him enjoy, perhaps one of the best cigars that ever regaled his dainty senses. It was of the genuine New-York Hotel "No. One" brand, and the tapestried walls of Sir EDWARD'S parlors were never perfumed with a more "fragrant Havana."

The Lytton titles and estates will be inherited by EDWARD ROBERT, BULWER'S sole son and heir, whose matrimonial engagement to a Dutch lady is just announced. He is a young man of fine literary talents, and a poet of a high order. His latest production is just now receiving the universal commendation of the London critics. He left town a few days since, to resume the duties of his post as Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, who was *not present* at the dinner of yesterday, but with whom I have had a very pleasant interview, is a man of about fifty years of age, although scarcely above forty in appearance. He is a noble-looking man, with a serious, substantial-looking face, quite the "*beau ideal* of a statesman. His cares are heavy and his labors severe, occupying, on an average, as he told me, eleven hours a day. Towards the United States he expressed the kindest feelings, and an earnest wish that the "Central American Irritations," as he termed them, might soon be pacified, remarking that "the back-bone of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was simply a guaranty of the neutrality of the Isthmus." Lord MALMESBURY very justly thinks that the people of England and America are bound together by common ties and common interests; and he finds the Government at Washington disposed to act in good faith to cement the bonds of amity and peace.

Lord LYONS, the new British Minister at Washington, is a young, good-looking, pleasant-mannered bachelor, and is spoken of very highly here as a thoroughly-educated diplomatist. His Secretary, the Hon. Mr. MONSON, is also a highly accomplished young gentleman. Lord LYONS sails direct for Chesspeake Bay; and with these prevailing westerly winds he is likely to have a rather long passage.

I might add personal sketches of Lord DERBY and other of the leading and ruling political Powers of England; but perhaps I have already dwelt too long on these weighty celebrities, and should select some lighter themes to close a "sparkling" letter. In the meantime there is an "budget" debate coming on in the House of Lords, and I will go and see how it compares with the dignities, and indignities, of the Senate of the United States. H. F.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Prevalence of Debauchery—The New Dancing Favorite—Embarrassments of Girardin—A New Book, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 14, 1859.

Silence à l'orgie! The famous cry of M. DE CASSAGNAC was hurled at the Bohemians of the little Press, the *sans culottes* of literature, for their revelry in obscenities and their clamoring after personalities. We in turn may hurl it at the orgies of the carnival, the revelries of the masked ball, the debauches of the private cabinet. Even in high places the noisy riot goes on. At the Palace, at the Ministries, noble ladies in flesh-colored coverings represent half-clothed Bacchantes with flowing bowls and festive songs. Venuses with voluptuous poses and amorous jests, false Vestals outraging the memory of their ancestors, and Dianas more resembling her of Poitiers than that other one of the woods. The same noble ladies seek costumes in which the charms of their person can be most exposed. The shoulder piece of a soirée dress, the last vestige of modesty, that transparent bit of muslin that stood allegorically between decency and a blush, have disappeared, and dresses bave been seen in public places cut horizontally across from arm-pit to arm-pit, leaving the entire arm and shoulder absolutely free. We have seen return the time when the favorite Bacchante of the Palace is the feted and envied of the feminine world. May we not then cry, *Silence à l'orgie?*

On Tuesday morning last, at 6 o'clock, at the doors of the Grand Opera, the carnival stopped its revelry for a short breathing spell and for a season of crucifixion on fish and bread. We are to have a sort of *quasi* peace till the arrival of Mid-Lent, that half-way house between *soupe-maigre* and *soupe-grasse*. One of the events of the carnival was the discovery of a new Terpsichorean queen. Since the days when NADAUD sang the glories of POMARE, CELESTE, MOGADOR and CLARA, the Olympus of the Grand Opera, has been vacant; for Rigolette is but a faint shadow of these—Nini, Filine, Poikette and Souris the most vulgar of imitaters. All these, and the trinity of NADAUD beside, are replaced in the sole person of the new divinity.

This goddess of the *can-can* is called MARGUERITTA HUGUENOTTA, on account of her predilection for the costume of the ancient Protestants. Where she came from or what her condition in life is, no one knows. But she is not a woman—she is a volcano. The man who has not seen her rose-gaiters vault toward the ceiling, has seen nothing. Imagine a laughing, nervous, rollicking creature of twenty-two, with a figure over the medium height, straight and well-formed, a rather long and *distingué* face, hair brownish red, light eyes, light complexion, and fine teeth. Her face is pleasing, but it is not handsome. It is the dancing, the movement of the woman, that charms and electrifies. When she moves over the floor the crowd opens to the right and left, and allows her end her escort of honor to pass in triumph. When she dances, it is a succession of flashes of lightning—of congreve rockets. In looking at her, one would think her possessed of devils. She quivers, and trembles, and bounds, as if she were a ball of India-rubber that had trouble to keep in contact with the floor. As the quadrille advances she grows more and more excited, until she arrives at the "forward one" of the *pastourelle*. Then the crowd closes in and the excitement runs up to white heat. The turn of the Huguenot comes, and she starts off with a series of inflammatory movements, perfectly indescribable, in which her whole body takes part, and which is the personification of poetry and gracefulness. Then she brings her body into a straight line, and quick as thought throws one foot into the air above her head to a most astonishing height, and soon follows it with the other, keeping time with the music in this most daring of gymnastics. She finishes her figure with a queenly *pose* that RACHEL or RISTORI might have envied. The guardians of public decency, kindly furnished by the Government, see in the most daring of her gymnastics nothing to call for repression. What she dares to do is marvelous; what she saves by her rapidity is more marvelous still. Any other sylphide would be carried to the calaboose for each of her steps: MARGUERITTA HUGUENOTTA is chaste by force of multiplying her traits of boldness.

When the quadrille is finished, a thousand voices in the boxes—for the respectability in the boxes have been excited spectators of the dance—cry *bis* at the top of their lungs, and the Huguenot girl is seized by the frantic *chicards* and *mousquetaires*—her admirers—and carried around the theatre *à la Musard*, to be tumbled at the end of this triumphal march into the private box which clamors most loudly for the honor. There you may see MARGUERITTA drinking champagne and eating ice creams with the first princes and lords of Europe, who vie with each other in showing her attention. While tha Huguenot is there, if a score of Orsini bombs were to explode at the door no one would turn round to see what the matter was! So you may judge.

This new divinity of the Parisians is said to be impervious to the assaults of her admirers. Her virtue, however, is only relative, for she loves and clings to a plain, honest fellow that hazard has thrown in her way, notwithstanding all the golden traps that have been placed under her feet. The worship of the mylords has failed to turn her head.

The promenader on the Champs Elysées must have observed lately at one of the upper windows of the house of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and with the face presented to the street, the bust of his late wife, the regretted DELPHINE GAY; and perhaps the promenader does not know the history of this bust, or the reason why it is thrust into the garret, and, worse still, with its face to the public of the street. Madame DE GIRARDIN I., the most loved authoress and woman of modern times in France, died a few years ago, and, a twelvemonth afterwards, was replaced at the fireside of the house in the Champs Elysées by the young and beautiful Countess of TROYSENBACH—Madame DE GIRARDIN II.

At the time of the second marriage, the bust of the first wife was found in one of the cool apartments of the house. It was judged proper to move it into the library of Monsieur. But as it happened that, during the first quarters of the honeymoon, Madame came often to surprise her husband in the midst of his grave studies, the statue found means to escape to the bed-chamber of Monsieur, and installed itself there. But there, although safe from the view of the young wife, it did not fail to provoke in the mind of the husband souvenirs and comparisons which the beauty and the youth of number two could not always combat victoriously. It was thought often to carry it into some new exile, but where? was the question. The garret was proposed, but it was so cold, so far from the fireside! Besides, there was more than one's own feelings to be compromised with; malignity of the visitors must be counted on. However, the bust was exiled to the garret, and there it now stands, with its back on the inmates of the house where its living resemblance reigned a queen, and its face towards that public la whose hearts her memory has found a safe refuge.

But M. DE GIRARDIN'S embarrassments do not stop here. Lately a distinguished artist of this city gave him notice that he had just finished for the forthcoming annual Artists' Exhibition a bust in marble of Madame DE GIRARDIN I., and invited the celebrated publicist to come and see it. You can understand the embarrassment of the husband in thus learning that the first bust was now complicated with a second. However he went to see it. He gazed upon it a long time, for he found it a remarkable resemblance as well as a *chef d'œuvre* of art. It was the same incomparable woman who, during fifteen years, suffered with his pains, shared his abuse, lived in his struggles and triumphed in his victories. He wept in presence of this almost breathing impersonation, and now, it is said, that when his political or financial combinations fail, when his aspirations meet a reverse, or his wife has a caprice, he starts on a pilgrimage to the studio of the artist, to complain to the other, and to seek consolation under the influence of her benignant smile. So true it is that there is nothing like goodness and talent to attach us to the memory of the dead.

A biographical work here just come from the press entitled, *Celebrated Bastards*. M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, very properly furnishes the preface. His history also occupies the place of honor in the book, a place it would certainly have to cede to a still more illustrious personage, if it were not for a paramount political reason, which it is not necessary to mention. The book admits in its argument that very popular belief that "natural" children, as the law calls them, are the cleverest. And this reminds me of a remark I heard made lately by a literary lady. She was, she said, born four months after the marriage of her parents, and of a family of seven children she was reputed to be the only bright one. Whenever any of the other children were guilty of any special stupidity, the father was in the habit of saying to the mother, "Oh, MARY, what a pity we ever got married'"

The marriage of M. EMERAT to Mlle. EVRILLARD on Saturday last was one of the events of the week—at least in the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain. It will be remembered that Mlle. EVRILLARD is the daughter of the late French Consul at Jeddah, massacred with his wife and the English Vice-Consul by the Mussulmans, while M. EMERAT was the Chancellor of the Consul, and fought alongside Mlle. EVRILLARD on that occasion in defence of her parents and the flag of the Consulate. The marriage took place at the new church of Saint Clotilde, and was attended by an immense assemblage of the aristocracy of the Faubourg. Mlle. EVRILLARD excited deep interest by the long and profound cicatrice she bears on the left cheek, the result of one of the wounds received while defending her parents from the savages. The newly-married couple may be said to be rich, for the Government has fixed an annual pension on Madame EMERAT of one thousand dollars, tha Turkish Government gives her a sum down of fifty thousand dollars and twelve hundred a year for life, besides a certain compensation to M. EMERAT.

Madame DE GRAMAL, (*née* WARD, of New-York, and known in the musical world as Madame GUERABELLA,) has just made her *début* at the Italian Opera, in "Don Giovanni." The cast was as follows: *Don Giovanni*, Mario; *Leporello*, Zucchini; *Don Ottavio*, Gaivani; *Masetto*, Corsi; *Il Commendatore*, Angelini; *Donna Anna*, Madame Frezzolini; *Donna Elvira*, Madame Guerabella; *Zerlina*, Medame Persiani. It was the first time this opera had been played in Paris tha present season, and the first time MARIO had ever taken the part of *Don Giovanni* before a Parisian audience. This fact, added to that of the *début* of Madame GUERABELLA, whose beauty of person and fine musical qualities had created an anxiety to see and hear her, caused such a demand for tickets that I was unable to procure even the most insignificant place for the first night. I am thus unable to give an appreciation of either her merit or the reception she met from the audience. Her name, however, is retained on the bills for the three coming representations of "Don Giovanni," and we may, therefore, infer that the public were at least satisfied with her performance. MALAKOFF.

FROM BOMBAY.

Visit of the Minnesota—Subjects of Excitement—Tiger Hunting—The Riots and Persecution of Christians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

In the little world of Bombay there is occasionally something to stir the blood, seldom, it is true; but, as in the present instance, when we see one of our splendid frigates riding so quietly at anchor in our harbor, the centre of attraction for native and European, we must be pardoned for feeling a little prouder than usual, and holding our heads a little higher. The *Minnesota's* visit to Bombay will not soon be forgotten, and we trust will bave a salutary effect in convincing Englishmen that, though our Navy is small, it is by no means to be despised.

As the war-cloud has blown over, for a time at least, we have been put to our wits'-end to get up some entertainment in our quiet island. Well, day before yesterday we had a regular God-send in the shape of a young tiger—think of it—within a few yards of the fashionable drive, the "Esplanade," on the beach sands, and in broad daylight. This genius of the jungles undertook to get up a special entertainment for our amusement. His first attempt was to seize two unoffending natives, both of whom managed to escape after receiving several severe scratches. As strange as it may seem to those at all acquainted with Indian habits, these specimens of humanity escaped by *running*, an action without a parallel in the annals of Western India. After this performance, his tigership took refuge in an old building, and there awaited an attack from our enterprising Chief of Police, Mr. FORJETT, who succeeded in dispatching him, with a rusty carbine and sword, after a somewhat perilous fight, much to his (Mr. F.'s) credit. The beast measured about six feet. As all this happened within a short distance of your correspondent's bungelow, you can easily imagine that his mind has been running upon tigers to such an extent that he is hardly fit to write you as he should.

You have doubtless seen accounts of the recent riots at Tinnevelly, &c. We have by this opportunity still another to record. This last happened at Travancore, and is but an additional commentary upon English law and justice in India. The fact is "caste" is recognized by the English authorities, to the exclusion of the "rights" of any and every man, whether white or black, in Hindostan. The Tinnevelly riot was a disgrace to the English Government; the Travancore so disgusting, that the very name of English justice is rank with vile rottenness. You may think this strong language, but the facts warrant even stronger. A poor Christian native could not be carried to the burial-ground because, forsooth, the road ran by a Brahmin pagoda! The gods or the Brahmins would have been contaminated by the wind which from some chance might have passed over the dead Christian. There was one other way only to the burial-ground, and this lay through a rice swamp. Even here they would not have been safe, for a few weeks since a poor Christian's body, having been refused passage by the pagoda, was carried through the swamp—the *bearers wading nearly waist-deep*, and were then afterwards fined by an English magistrate for *trespass!* Well, in this instance, as neither rice-swamp nor street could be used by authority, the street was taken without, and the consequence was the sad loss of life of which you have before this been informed. All this happened in a Province eminently English.

The last case, that of Travancore—which place is one of those petty provinces now under English protection (!) and is soon to go the way of the Punjaubs, Scindee and Oudes—resulted, from the fact that high-caste feelings were outraged, by low caste women covering their breasts. A distinction long existing has been that high-caste women were alone allowed the privilege of covering their naked ness. Can it be believed that in this nineteenth century a riot has occurred in a province, solely under English protection, because forsooth female modesty and decency could be outraged no longer? Such is, alas, too true. Nine mission houses have been burned to the ground; churches destroyed, and the missionaries themselves, fearing for their lives at the hands of a vile, ignorant rabble, and all because Shinar woman, having been so far raised in the scale of humanity by Christian teaching that they could no longer obey a law which absolutely forced them to a custom beneath the dignity of brutes, rebelled, yes, the rebellion was against nakedness—in favor of decency and morality. Who wonder and continually ask, "What was the cause of the great mutiny of 1857?" Simply this: Englishmen had bound so tow to the God Mammon, that natives were convinced that help from Israel's God would be withheld. Too many Hindoo temples had been endowed. Start not! today there are thousands of rupees being paid to conciliate the heathen spirit, and pander to the vile spirit of Brahmin priests. Why, only a few short years ago a white soldier was publicly flogged for allowing his shadow to fall upon a dinner which some Sepoys were cooking! the contamination from the man's shadow spoiling their curry rice. The cause of the mutiny was not that native rights had been interfered with, but that the greed for gold had made the English man bow so low, the native thought without exertion he could now put his foot on the neck of what was once his master.

Our noble frigate, the *Minnesota*, has caused a great deal of comment here—mostly favorable, but now and then we have a little touch of John Bull's self-conceit. Our officers have been entertained very hospitebly by the Indian Navy Club, Byculiah Club, Government, and the American residents of this place. The ship has been thronged with visitors, both European and native; in fact, the latter came so thickly they were obliged finally to refuse them admittance on board the ship. In one day about 3,000 visited the ship. The Parsees, with their usual impudence, would come on board in parties of 100, and spend the day.

The ship sails for Muscat on Saturday next, and will then start for Boston, touching at the Cape, St. Helena, &c.

Time fails or I would give you a longer story.

JAPAN.

Who will send a Naturalist to Japan?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Away in the North Pacific Ocean are the islands of Nippon at Japan. These islands possess every variety of climate, from the perpetual snows of the north, to the sunny vales of the south, where the bannena and palm grow luxuriantly.

The soil is productive, and is cultivated with taste, the valleys and plains not only, but the terraced hillsides as well. They are inhabited by a number of distinct races of men, from the bold and warlike Koorsi of the north—whose women raise a cub bear at the same time with their own offspring—to the less masculine, but more cultivated Mongols of the south.

The Japanese are a peculiar people. Athletic and vigorous physically; shrewd and inquiring mentally; strong and unyielding in their religious belief and national prejudices.

The possession of all the necessities of life, in consequence of their great diversity of climate, combined with a despotic government, has served to keep them isolated, for near two centuries, from the rest of the world. But in the course of human events the barriers which have so long excluded commerce, civilization, and christianity, are now being broken down, and these islands, teeming with their millions of inhabitants, and luxuriant in the natural products of the earth, are thrown open, alike to the missionary of the cross, and the explorer in the fields of natural science.

With commendable zeal, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, has appropriated the means, and appointed the men, for a missionary station in Japan. Why will not some of the scientific societies of the City do likewise? I do not mean send a Missionary, but a Naturalist.

This is by no means a novel procedure. It has often been done in Europe, and to some extent in this country. In England and France there are societies that keep men constantly engaged in foreign countries, making scientific explorations, and besides these Governments expend large sums for similar purposes.

Here, now, is a new work, as it were, thrown open to commerce and civilization. Shall we, as Americans, leave nothing to do with its discovery? Shall we stand idly by, with folded arms, and see all the laurels won by other hands?

With all their diversity of language what a field for the Philologist. With all their distinguishing characteristics of form and feature, what a desirable opportunity for the Ethnologist. With their luxuriant "flora" and almost unknown "fauna," what a world of discovery for the Botanist and the Ichthyologist. With islands covered with volcanic ruins, and rent with earthquakes, what might not a student of Mineralogy and Geology, add to the sum of physical science?

Will not some of our scientific Societies move in this matter? There are the Historical Society, Lyceum of Natural History, Geographical and Statistical Society, American Institute and Academy of Medicine, any one of which are abundantly able, if willing, to send a man to Japan on specific scientific purposes. Will they do it?

Already one or two competent persons have offered themselves, who are not only willing but anxious to give their services to any responsible Society that will afford them the means for their outfit and maintenance.

If no Society can do it, perhaps some private individual will go forward in the matter, as did a most worthy gentleman, when the lamented but immortal KANE wanted means to prosecute his Arctic explorations.

That expedition, glorious as it was to American enterprise and private munificence, has been of scientific results in comparison to what a similar project might be in Japan.

The beneficent results that would flow from this enterprise are three-fold. First, to the Japanese themselves, in learning the arts and improvements of cultivated life, as they would do from the agent sent. Second, the reflex influence his discoveries would have upon the world of letters. And, third, the opportunity it would afford Societies or private individuals, of collecting specimens of Natural History, or museums of Japanese curiosities.

It is a curious and significant fact, that almost the entire sum of all we know respecting this most interesting country, has come to us through Jesuit Missionaries, Dutch East India agents, or persons sent out as I propose.

I can but believe that there are many persons of wealth, in the City of New-York, who would consider it a pleasure to contribute to such an object if started in the right way. Will some Society, or somebody take the initiatory steps. H. S. B.

Recent Intelligence from Greece.

THE IONIAN PROTECTORATE—CYPRUS—GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY—THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE "AGE."

The question of the practicability of annexing the Ionian Islands to the dominions of King OTHO is exciting scarcely less interest in Athenian circles than among those who seem to be most vitally concerned. To England the possession of Corfu and Zante may be extremely valuable, furnishing as they do the *point d'appui* for the operations of her fleet in the eastern portion of the Mediterranean. The British envoy at Constantinople may yet find occasion to make use of the powerful support which a fleet stationed at the mouth of the Adriatic is well calculated to give him in opposing the intrigues of Russian diplomacy. The Islands are equally well situated for the protection of English commerce with Austria and the eastern coast of Italy. A motive scarcely less weighty with the Cabinet, and calculated effectually to preclude the consummation of the plan proposed by the septinsular chambers, is the number of lucrative and honorable offices, executive and judicial, which would be necessarily vacated by their present occupants, most of whom belong to aristocratic families in Great Britain. The importance of the Ionian Islands to Greece, however, is vastly greater. In the eyes of every intelligent friend of the latter country, the capital mistake of the Allied Powers that fixed its present limits was that they did not give to the Greeks a fair chance to demonstrate their capacity for self-government. A territory less than a third as large as the single State of New-York, and containing a population at the time of its erection into an independent nationality of little over 600,000 souls, could scarcely be expected to surpass in importance some of the German duchies with an equal number of inhabitants. When the rich plains of Thessaly and the islands of Crete, Chios and Samos were excluded from the boundaries of independent Greece, the hope of making the court of Athens anything better than a feeble imitation of those of Western Europe was virtually abandoned. But England and France were afraid that in uniting the six or eight millions of Hellenic race under a single government, they might be raising up an ally to Russia, led by community of faith to tolerate her schemes of aggrandizement in the East. They accordingly deprived the greater part of the Greek population of the hopes they had entertained of living under a Christian prince, unless they chose to sacrifice their pecuniary interests, and live in poverty within the boundaries of the infant kingdom.

It cannot be said that the more intelligent among the Greeks entertain at the present day serious expectation that either England or France will recede from the policy which the desire to preserve a balance of power in the East led them to adopt thirty years since. If any imagine that Great Britain will relinquish her claim upon the Ionian Protectorate, they certainly base their hope less upon the generosity of her Majesty's Government than upon the promise of unremitting discord and confusion the islands afford, so long as they remain subject to foreign domination.

To illustrate the injustice of the arrangement which excludes so large a proportion of the Greeks from the Government ostensibly constituted for their benefit, I may state that a recent enumeration of the inhabitants of the island of Cyprus exhibits the fact that out of 168,000 souls, there are but 36 000 adherents of the Mohammedan faith, while 130 000 are members of the Greek Church. The governing class thus constitutes only a small fraction of the entire population. Consequently the Greeks of Cyprus are so far behind their brethren in point of educational advantages, that they possess only 22 Hellenic and 4 Lancasterian schools,—an average of one to each 5,000 inhabitants.

It has become much the fashion of tourists that spend a couple of weeks in Greece, on their way to Egypt and the Holy Land, to decry the backwardness of the Government in providing the country with means of intercommunication. The sprightly correspondent of one of our dailies, even goes the length of gravely asserting that the roads are no better than they were in the days of HOMER. However exaggerated such a statement is, it cannot be denied that much remains to be done in order fully to develop the resources of mineral, as well as agricultural wealth. Marble, which is to be found in every part of the land, will doubtless become an important article of export, when its numerous varieties can be brought over good roads to the seaboard. Among the most important discoveries of the last year or two, is that of beds of coal, which were not previously known to exist, both on the island of Eubœa and near Corinth.

In connection with explorations of the geology of the northern end of Eubœa, there have been found interesting remains of the extinct animal known as the *Mosasaurus*. From a recent pamphlet, published at Athens by the discoverer, Mr. A. ZYGOMALAS, we learn that the skeleton was obtained in the immediate vicinity of the sulphur-baths of Ædepsus, a spot well-known in the Roman period, and that it is more complete than any specimen that has hitherto come to light. If the description of Mr. ZYGOMALAS is accurate, (which we have no reason to doubt,) these remains furnish some curious facts about this singular animal, in addition to those previously known. It appears to have been at least forty feet in length, in its general features most closely resembling that genus of lizard called the Monitor, but amphibious or marine in its habits. The most peculiar characteristic of the Mosasaurus was its tail flattened laterally, which is conjectured to have served to propel it through the waters, much as an oar used in skulling. The specimen, recently discovered, exhibits not only the structure of the feet and the monstrous eyes, now discovered for the first time, but also the scaly integument, similar to that of the crocodile, which invested the back of the enormous reptile. The same pamphlet contains an attempted representation of the Mosasaurus restored, and a separate essay on the irregularities of the tides in the Euripus. I cannot, however, perceive that the author has thrown any additional light on this much-vexed question. In fact, he does little more than enumerate six or seven causes that may contribute to produce the anomalous ebb and flow that have been observed ever since the time of HERODOTUS, and are said to have so puzzled ARISTOTLE.

The death of Professor MANOUSES, already noticed in the TIMES, has given rise to a curious episode in the quiet current of affairs at the University of Otho. One of the Athenian papers, which, by its scurrilous attacks upon our countryman, the Rev. JONAS KING, has gained an unenviable notoriety, even in America, took occasion to slander the moral and religious character of the deceased, from whom it chanced to have differed in politics. The indignant students of the University assembled and expressed their disapprobation by publicly committing the obnoxious sheet to the flames. The *Age* returned to the charge in two successive numbers, which shared in the same fate with their predecessor. The scene ends with a testimonial signed by full four hundred matriculative students, expressive of their enthusiastic admiration of their beloved preceptor as "an eminent Professor, a devoted patriot, a defender and benefactor of the University, and a sincere worshipper of the Christian religion." B.

FROM MICHIGAN.

Abolishing the Grand Jury—Lumbering in Michigan—Discoveries of Salt and Lead.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Tuesday, March 29, 1859.

In your issue of the 25th inst., I notice an article upon the Grand Jury system in which it would seem there are some errors. At the last session of the Legislature of this State, a law was passed which, in the opinion of many, will practically do away with that system. It provides for the trial of all offences on information, and further provides that, after the law takes effect, no Grand Jury shall be summoned except by a special order of the Circuit Court. The whole subject was fully and ably examined by the Committee to whom it had been referred. From their report it appears that the trial of offences has been in operation in several of the States for some time. Two years since the Recorder's Court was organized in Detroit having criminal jurisdiction, and providing for the trial of all offences upon information. The constitutionality of this provision was brought in question and sustained by the Court. The clause in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution referred to in your article, has, it is believed, been settled as not binding upon the States by decisions in 8th of Vt. Rep., 3 Conven. Rep., 7 Peters (U. S. S. C.) and 5th of Howard (do.) Rep. See also 5 Mass. 259.

The lumbering season having now closed, we can estimate upon the probable amount of lumber that will be manufactured this season. There has been but little snow, yet the ground has been frozen, and those competent to decide, now express their opinion that there will be a larger quantity to saw than they thought two months since. The amount of lumber that will be shipped from here is now variously estimated at from forty to sixty millions. The amount last year was about forty millions. The laths, shingles and staves shipped last year were worth about $500,000, and this season they will foot up about the same. About twenty-five miles from here there have been found iron and coal, which have been examined by competent men from Pennsylvania, who express their opinion that they equal in quality the best—that the former equals the Lake Superior iron. Further investigations will show whether the quantity will remunerate persons for working the deposits. A practical geologist, formerly a Professor in the University of Virginia, who has been making examinations, expresses it as his opinion that they will prove of great value. This place also stands in the centre of a great salt basin, and the geologist above referred to, and other persons, believe that abundant salt can be manufactured by boring from 400 to 600 feet anywhere in this vicinity. The Legislature of this State at this time last session passed a law giving a bounty of ten cents per bushel on salt, after 5,000 bushels shall have been made. Lead, in considerable quantities, has also been found. One result will be reached before many years, namely, that few States are richer in mineral wealth than this, and that this will prove to be the onlat of this whole section of the State. The coal and iron alluded to, are so situated that they can be brought to this point by river and from here shipped to any point East. One peculiarity of our lumber trade I will allude to here, that has become apparent this season. Our lumber has heretofore been bought by Western dealers. This Winter all of the buyers have come from Buffalo, Albany, Washington County, New-York, and from Connecticut. This change in markets has made us much more independent in the business, and will convince Eastern dealers that this country can furnish a larger proportion of good lumber, shingles and staves, than can be procured elsewhere.

GEORGE VANDLEAT has been appointed Emigrant Agent for this section, to reside in Detroit. P.

The Chancellorship of New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of April 1, there appear two articles on the above subject, over the signatures of a "Member of the New-Jersey Bar" and "D. H." Both of these articles appear to deal with facts, but are so erroneous that they should be corrected, in order that the position which you have taken may be rightly understood by the public. "A Member of the Bar" says: "'Again,' asserts the TIMES, 'except in the case of Judge GREEN, the Democratic Party, when in power, has universally filled every open judicial position with its own members.'" Your correspondent charges this to be a mistake, and charges that Judge VANDERBURGH, a Republican, was nominated by a Democratic Governor.

Your assertion is literally true, and the present Chief Justice GREEN was not appointed by a Democratic Governor until after all the material in the Democratic Party was completely exhausted. Let the record speak for itself.

Chief Justice GREEN'S first term of office expired Nov. 2, 1853. On the 17th day of February, 1853, Governor FORT, a Democrat, nominated and sent to the Senate for confirmation the Hon. PETER D. VROOM, for Chief Justice, in place of HENRY W. GREEN. Mr. VROOM was a leader of the Democratic Party. He was confirmed by the Senate on the next day, and on the 22d of February he sent his resignation to the Governor. On the 4th of March, the Governor nominated for Chief Justice the Hon. ALEXANDER WADS. He was confirmed by the Senate on the 10th of March following. Mr. WADS was a Democrat, and resigned on the same day. It was conceded that no other lawyer in the party was qualified for the position, and on the 11th of March Chief Justice GREEN was reappointed, and confirmed on the same day. With this record staring the Democratic Party in the face, they boldly come forward and claim that Chief Justice GREEN'S appointment was not a party appointment. That the Democrats had abandoned the idea, that members of their own party should be appointed to high official positions as a reward for party services. They made on this occasion two Democratic *Chief Justices*, who both resigned, and they *then* resorted to the other party because they had no one in their own party qualified for the position.

As to the appointment of Judge VERDENBURGH by a Democratic Governor: In 1854 a commission was raised to revise our laws and suggest amendments to the Constitution. The Commissioners made their report to the Legislature, and, among other things, recommended that the Justices of the Supreme Court be increased from five to seven in number. The Governor was a Democrat, and that proposition could not be carried into effect without the consent of the Opposition. It was therefore mutually agreed that the two additional Judgeships should be created, and that each of the political parties should have the selection of one; and under this arrangement the increase of the two Judges became a law, and was forthwith fully carried out. Judge VERDENBURGH was appointed from the Opposition, and Judge MARTIN, RENSSEN from the Democrats.

Every position taken in the two communications yesterday published could be as effectually refuted as the above, and they could, one by one, be entirely disproved, but to enter upon the discussion would make an article too long to insure insertion in your columns. The real question in issue is a question of party politics; and if the Democratic Party really desired to raise the Chancellorship above party politics, why did they urge so earnestly the reappointment of Chancellor WILLIAMSON, who had been their partisan leader before he went upon the woolsack?

The whole thing has been managed on the part of the Senate for the advancement of Party. The Democrats were badly beaten last Fall by the Opposition Party. Every position taken by the Administration and the National Democratic Party had injured their cause; they had no hope of carrying the State, and electing the Governor next Fall, except upon a local issue, and no other local issue could be raised. They are responsible for the State being without a Chancellor, and many members of their own party do not pretend that the Senate have any constitutional ground upon which to base their present position. S.

Fashionable Heathenism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The world is full of heathen. Don't misunderstand me. I am not going to preach a missionary sermon. You need not go to China or Japan to find them; and don't imagine I refer to that degraded class who live in lanes and alleys, where domestic missionaries are so useful. Not at all. You need not leave the fashionable thoroughfares, if you wish to find them; but come with me this fine morning and take a walk in Broadway. You have on a new suit of broadcloth, and

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

The Advent of Spring—The Universality of Cambridge—Revolutionary Star-Spangled Bannerism—Ancient Ordinances, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, April, 1859.

To Cambridge, as Mr. Pepys would say. It had been raining all night long, and in the quiet midnight of the country, the beating of the rain on roof and wall sounded dreamily. But in the morning, when I threw open my window, a living poem filled my room. It was the first day of Spring. The sun had risen with his softest smile. A delicious warmth filled the air. A breath of life seemed to be wafted over the world. The skeleton trees that through the long Winter hed moaned and shivered, felt for the first time the true Promethean fire playing over their torpid limbs, and stirring the thin blood that was congealed in their veins. Had I been down a few inches under the sod in the grass garden before the door, I should, I know, have heard the crocuses and snow-drops awaking from their dismal sleep, and whispering to each other—like school-girls longing for the great world—that their mamma, Nature, would soon bring them out. In the little nesting-house set up on a pole in one corner of the garden, I saw a blue-bird on a house-hunting expedition. He flashed in and out through the various apartments, like a fragment of the skies of April, sent on in advance by the good-natured Clerk of the Weather to cheer and comfort us. A brown squirrel, too, had come from his Ephesian cavern, and was trotting over the naked limbs of a catalpe. Robin had also arrived with his rufous-colored doublet and sweet roundelay. Far away in the distance the brown, withered uplands were tinged here and there with gleams of green, like that which shines on bronze. Naked and otherwise cheerless as the landscape was, there was a divine magic in this particular morning that clothed it with a secret beauty. The sentiment of Spring had preceded the season. The dry boughs bloomed, if not visibly like the rod of the High Priest, at least in the imagination; and I think that the under-graduates who hurried that morning across the grounds to chapel found the road less bitter and the service less tiresome than was their wont.

I know of few places in America more interesting than Cambridge. Not on account of any revolutionary associations which may be connected with it, but for other and very different reasons. Let me whisper to you, in the strictest confidence, O! patriotic editor! that I am a little tired of your revolution. It was the very best thing you could do, to rebel at that very time, in that very way, and—you did it. Success crowned the work, and all was serene. You made tea in Boston Harbor; you fought and bled and conquered at Lexington; you made Bunker Hill a fatal victory for your foes; you fledged the American Eagle, and composed the star-spangled banner. That ought to satisfy any reasonable nation; but you have kept on doing all these things; you are continually making tea in Boston Harbor; continually firing off farm-guns at Lexington; and, as to the American Eagle, he has grown so large as to be in everybody's way, while the star-spangled banner has been swelling from a song to a symphony, from a symphony to a concert, and will not, perhaps, stop until it becomes an opera. Having had so much of the Revolution, therefore, from PUTNAM'S terrific escape—on a high-treined steed at the Bowery—to Signor AARDIT'S *La Spia*, from which one learns that HARVEY BIRCH always sang a song before he undertook any particularly daring feat—having had so much of the Revolution, I say, you will not, I trust, in a fit of patriotic indignation, tear this letter into shreds, and trample it under your feet, when I confess that I turned a deaf ear to all the Revolutionary legends connected with Cambridge which were poured into my ears by star-spangled friends during my walks about this charmed spot.

I have been rummaging in the domestic and collegiate archives of Cambridge. There is something inexpressibly fine in the boldness and confidence in the future exhibited by WINTHROP and his friends in establishing here, so long ago, with such a slender population scattered through the wild, vast continent, a regular University, and baptizing it with the ambitious name of Cambridge. They were evidently determined to have a nation. WINTHROP, though, was a man who loved his comfort. I find in the Massachusetts Historical Collection that he and some others determined to build at Newtown. He put up his house there, and of course others followed the Governor's example. But what was the dismay of the settlers when, one day—after having caught his settlers—he literally took up his house and walked. In the words of the chronicler, he "took down his frame and went into Boston, much to the disappointment of the settlers." The first Commencement was held in Cambridge in 1642, when nine students took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Of these young gentlemen Governor WINTHROP, in his journal, gives the following grave account. "They were," he says, "young men of good hope, and performed their acts so as gave good proof of their proficiency in their tongues and arts." Listen to that, young under-graduate that I behold at the window opposite, getting yourself up elaborately for a spree in Boston! Do you perform your acts so as to give good proof of your proficiency in tongues and arts? Your proficiency in tongue I am acquainted with. I heard you chaff a newsboy splendidly the other night at the Revere House, but I think your modes of life would rather astonish those nine young friends of Governor WINTHROP, in their trunnes and frills, and rosette-fastened shoes. Shaggy-calf was not invented then, O, Governor! "Tick" was not discovered. Meerschaums had not come into fashion. Just fancy one of those nine "young men of good hopes" coming into a modern Cambridge student's room, with its luxurious chairs, its collection of meerschaums, its countless pairs of boots, its punch-bowls, its French prints of *décolleté* females! I can fancy that astounding, quaint student, with his steeple-crowned hat and solemn countenance, gazing in bewilderment at the crowd of noisy, smoke-enveloped lads, ladling out their punch, and singing the profane melodies of the colored population.

About this time there is equivocal mention made of a schoolmaster in a quaint work entitled *New-England's First Fruits*, in connection with a Grammar school which was established at Cambridge in 1642 and 1643. Of this institution we learn that "Master CHOLET is Mr. who hath very well approved himself for his abilities, dexterity and painfulnesse in teaching and education of youths under him." There is an awful meaning hidden in those words "dexterity and painfulnesse in teaching, &c." Poor little scholars! was not the "dexterity" in the flourishing of the birch rod, and the "painfulnesse" in your poor little backs? I warrant me that Master CHOLET knew the tenderest spots to lay on, if his biographer is to be believed.

We next learn that an Indian College was established at Cambridge. The red men were kindly invited to give up scalping and take to science. To leave the trail for Trigonometry, and exchange the camp-fire for the midnight oil. That this effort at "coaching" the red-skins was not very successful may be inferred from the fact that only one Indian graduated. How the faculty ever managed to give his name a classical turn in the diploma, I cannot imagine. He rejoiced in the patronymic of CHEESHAHTEAMUCK. Turn that into Latin if you can.

But by far the most important event in the history of Cambridge—viewed from a strictly collegiate, perhaps I may say under-graduate, point of view—occurred in the year 1652. In that memorable year a license was granted by the authorities to one ANDREW BELCHER "to sell beare and bread, for the entertainment of strangers and the good of the town." In other words, the first bar-room was established! *Benedicite*, BELCHER! If college students of that day were anything like college students of our time, I can imagine the jubilation that prevailed when the worthy BELCHER was empowered to sell his "beare and bread." He was doubtless the Porter of his day. What bowls of "tishop" he brewed; what "lamb's wool" he concocted! Immense stories of Indians were doubtless reinted by his hospitable hearth; stories of hair-breadth escapes, and white scalps taken. College jokes—the very ones, perhaps, that the students now let off at suppers—were cracked, and long pipes made the room hazy, while strong beer muddled the company's brains. If I were an undergraduate of Cambridge, I should instantly propose to erect a monument to the memory of BELCHER. An inverted beer-mug, surmounted by a broken pipe—allegory implying that the Goblet of Life has its bottom, and that all clay must one day perish.

Apropos of PORTER, whose name I have just taken in vain: I heard a good College story, the other day, which I may as well set down here. PORTER is an institution in Cambridge. He is a person of varied accomplishments, and keeps "a house of call." None like him to brew bishop or mingle a shandy-gaff. But his *chef d'œuvre* is flip. It is reported among the students that Ganymede, when dying—because it's all nonsense about Ganymede being immortal; he left Jupiter's service, married Hebe, set up an inn with his savings, and died at a good old age—it is reported that Ganymede left PORTER the recipe for making both nectar and ambrosia, which recipe he surreptitiously copied from JUNO'S receipt-book, and PORTER, improving on the idea, conceived the happy thought of mingling both divine materials, and producing an ineffable beverage—something which should combine the elements of the supernal meat and the supernal drink—a harmony of solid and fluid, to which each element should contribute its celestial flavors. He carried out the idea. He mingled the ambrosia and the nectar, and all Olympus turned pale with envy, for the result was flip.

With such a classic origin it was not to be wondered at that under-graduates, who are notorious for their love of mythological matters, should find themselves attracted to PORTER'S, and there relish their reminiscences of Olympus with draughts of the divine beverage. In fact, such was their devotion to this branch of classical study, and so inspired did they frequently get—inspired even to the Pythonic pitch of being unintelligible in their speech—that the matter attracted the attention of the President of the College—a venerable gentleman of the period, whose name I have forgotten. Heathens and ignorant persons, entirely misconceiving the spirit in which the under-graduates visited PORTER'S, reported to this worthy person that the students were in the habit of getting drunk every night on flip. It must be seen to. The President puts on his most authoritative wig and sternest countenance, and sallies out to blow up the classical PORTER, for leading his students astray. First of all he thinks, in order to be able to speak more decisively, that he will leave this noxious beverage with his own lips. Then there can be no mistake. With much dignity he enters PORTER'S. He is greeted with respect. He interrogates PORTER: "Sir, many of the under-graduates come here, I understand?" "A few," modestly replies the landlord. "They come here frequently, Mr. PORTER?" "They drop in now and then, Sir." "And they drink a beverage called Flip, Sir?" "Sometimes, Sir." "They drink a great deal of it, Mr. PORTER?" "Well, Sir, they do take considerable." "They get drunk on it, Mr. PORTER?" The discreet PORTER remained silent. "Make me a—a—flio," at length says the venerable President, still frowning and indignant. PORTER, whose *sang froid* has never for a moment forsaken him, deploys all the resources of his art. Presently a superhuman flip, with an ammatic foam, which Venus might have risen from, creaming over the edge of the goblet, is the result of his efforts. He hands it respectfully, and with some anxiety, to the President, on whose face judicial thunder-clouds have been gathering. The President tastes it gloomily. He pauses. Another sip. The thunder-clouds have not yet flashed forth any lightnings. PORTER, resigned, awaits the outburst. The President gazes wonderingly at his tumbler. A general emollient expression seems to glide over his face, and smooth the frowning brows. The lips relax, and a smile seems about to dawn. He lifts the glass once more to his lips, heaves a sigh, and puts it down. It is empty! "Mr. PORTER," he says, "the students get drunk on this, Sir? PORTER sees that the storm is passed, and boldly answers in the affirmative. "Sir," says the venerable man, walking gravely away, "Sir, I don't wonder at it!"

But to return. I met in GOOKIN'S Historical Collection with a little incident in the domestic life of Cambridge, two hundred years ago, which conjured up before me such a vivid picture of the quaint place and its people that I cannot resist giving it to you. You will please to observe the artfulness with which, when I found my letter becoming too historical, I threw in the light anecdote about the flip. We can now afford to return to the severer path of history. Mr. GOOKIN relates that in September, 1655, five Mohawk Indians, "all stout and lusty young men," came into the house of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, of Cambridge. "They were seen to come out of a swamp not far from the house. Each had a firelock-gun, a pistol, a belted hatchet, a long knife hanging about his neck, and a pack well furnished with powder and bullets, and other necessary implements." The family, alarmed at this formidable spectacle, run and roused the authorities. Down the hill comes the lot, red-faced constable, with a squad of men at his back. The villagers joined the party, armed with whatever they found next at hand. They huddle into TAYLOR'S house, and find there the five Indians, grave and composed. The red men are instantly seized. They make no resistance, and the fat constable, radiant with glory, marches them off to prison. The English, GOOKIN says, had heard much of the Mohawks, but had never seen any before. You may imagine, then, what a rabble there was in the rail of the procession. How the women left their churning and spinning and ran to the doors, to see the savages pass. How the little jerkined street boys stared at the poor devils of prisoners. How, in the midst of all this, calm and stately, the forest nobles stalked along, impassible, unmoved. "At their being imprisoned, and their being loaden with irons," says the chronicler, "they did not appear daunted or dejected, but, as the manner of those Indians is, they *sang* night and day when they were awake." Heavens! what a harmony there must have been in Cambridge all that time. An Indian quintette! As well a concert of hyenas. I'm not surprised that the Cambridge people hurried them off to Boston, where they were examined before the authorities. Examined for what? To know why they took a walk in their own forests, on their own soil! Stopped in the midst of "a constitutional" and dragged off to prison and "loaden" with irons. Who wonders, after this, that CHEESH-AH-TEA-MUCK was the only redskin who graduated at the Indian College? *Apropos* of Indians: A great many years ago, when Cape Cod was inhabited by a tribe of something-or-other Indians—the name sounds like Marsh-pee, so we will call them Marsh-pee Indians—a benevolent person in dying left a fund for the purpose of sending two missionaries twice a year down to Cape Cod, in order to look after the souls of the poor savages. Well, it is a very, very long time since there has been an Indian of any kind on that primitive soil, but nevertheless, the two missionaries go down there all the same, and doubtless touch their perquisites. Don't you remember HENRY WARD BEECHER'S story of the dog, who, having seen a squirrel once run into a hole in a stone fence, labored under the impression for the rest of his days that the squirrel was in that hole, and devoted all his leisure time to watching for him? Our two missionaries are not unlike BEECHER'S dog. The Indians were there once—who knows but they may be there still? Let us go down and look; only—let us go in Summer-time.

There, I think you have had enough of historical matters. Next time I write I shall have something to say about modern Cambridge. There's a good deal here that is interesting. I have my eye—or as Captain COSTIGAN would say "my oi"—on the under-graduate considered from various points of view. He differs wondrously from his university brethren across the water. The under-graduate's boarding house is a curious study, and has not I think been yet carefully studied. I am at present engaged in investigations.

The artists' exhibition will open soon, at the Athenæum Exhibition Rooms. Boston is daily becoming a better market for pictures, and I think it would be for the interest of the New-York artists to send on some of their works. It is hoped that ALLSTON'S great picture of "Jeremiah" will be exhibited, besides which there will be some of PAGE'S best works; one of these I saw the other day. It is a Holy Family. I never beheld anything more wondrous than the flesh of the Infant Christ. PAGE, in this figure, has absolutely mastered that difficult task of making the light that fills the picture proceed from the body of the child, while at the same time the character of flesh is thoroughly preserved. The legs of the infant are positively luminous, and yet the solidity and humanness of the body is never for an instant surrendered. Adieu. JACK ROBINSON.

The Magnitude of the Public Works of the United States.

It has been fashionable to compare unfavorably the works of this country with those of Europe. To such an extent has this been carried that it is not unfrequently said that we have to look to England or the Continent for most of our examples. We are continually told by travelers of the great extent, beauty and durability of the continental works, and of the enormous strength of the English structures. Now it is perfectly true that Europe can boast of railroads, canals, bridges, and aqueducts unrivaled in the world for beauty and excellence of workmanship and design, but it is equally true that America can point to works of utility that, in the magnificence of their proportions, are not exceeded anywhere.

The Julian Aqueduct of Rome is two miles longer than the Croton Aqueduct of New-York, built by JOHN B. JERVIS and HORATIO ALLEN, but the Croton carries more water than all the seven aqueducts of Rome put together, and more than any other aqueduct in the world, and is longer than any other excepting the Julian.

The Illinois Central Railroad, built by Col. MASON, is the longest line ever constructed by one company, and in point of workmanship is equal to any European road.

The National Road, over the Cumberland mountains, built by the United States Engineer Corps, is more extensive and durable by far than the Appian way.

The stone arch over Cabin John's Creek, on the Washington aqueduct, built by Captain MEIGS, is about fifty feet greater span than any other stone arch in the world, and is more beautiful in proportion than the arch over the Oca, so long celebrated for its magnificence.

The tunnel built by Mr. HAUPT, on the summit of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a more difficult work than the tunnel under the Thames.

The structures on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry, and beyond the summit, built by LATROBE, and the Starrocca Viaduct, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, built by JULIUS ADAMS, are equal in magnificence and excellence of workmanship to anything BRUNEL ever did in England or MILLAIS in France.

The Suspension Bridge over the Niagara river at Lewiston, built by Major SERRELL, is 1 912 feet 10 inches in one span, and is 43 feet greater than any other single span in the world, being nearly twice as great and quite as strong as TELFORD'S celebrated bridge over the Menai Straits in England.

The United States Dry dock at Brooklyn is the largest dry-dock in the world by many feet. The workmanship, done under the direction of Mr. MCALPINE and General STUART is equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind anywhere. The plates of iron used in the gates of this dock are the largest that had ever been made up to the time they were rolled.

The flight of combined locks on the Erie Canal at Lockport, built by the State Engineers, are equalled only in one other place in Christendom—(Sweden.)

The Railroad Suspension Bridge built by ROEBLING over the Niagara is within a few feet of twice the span of STEPHENSON'S great Tubular Bridge in England, the largest structure of the kind. It is 8 0 feet in one span, and is two stories high, the railroad being above the public highway. Nothing like this exists anywhere else.

The Light house on Minot's Ledge, being built by Capt. ALEXANDER, is in a more exposed situation, and as far as proceeded with is more securely bolted together than the famous Eddystone Lighthouse in England.

The Bridge at Wheeling, built by CHARLES ELLET, is exceeded only in span by the Lewiston Bridge, and is heavier than it; it is the second largest span in the world, and is much more beautiful than the Fribourg Bridge, its European rival.

In carpentry we are unexcelled in the world. Such structures in timber as the Dry Docks at San Francisco and Philadelphia—McCULLAH'S and Col. STONE'S bridges on the Erie Railroad and branches, the timber viaducts on the Catawissa Railroad, built by STARCLEFF, Col. LONG'S bridges on the various New-England railroads, and HOWE'S trusses at Harrisburg, have not their equals across the Atlantic.

Then, again, in Europe many structures are built that might have been avoided,—a few hundred rods of detour would have saved the great BOX tunnel. Now we maintain that the location of SINCLAIR'S division, for example, on the Erie, evinced more skill in avoiding the necessity of great structures than could be shown in building them.

The stones on either corner of the Exchange in Boston, built by ROGERS, are larger than any single stone in EGYPT'S pyramids, and those now being put into the United States Treasury at Washington are much heavier than any stone of POMPEY'S pillar, or the Pyramids of Egypt.

As to the difficulties of location, there is no country where more science and skill have been brought to bear than in ours, and it is a remarkable fact that, in point of time, last year, our average travelling was faster by two and a half miles per hour than in England, comparing our principal lines with theirs, while the charges on the American lines was but little over half the English rates.

The reason why these things are not generally known is, that here we build a great work, announce its completion in the same advertisement that heralds the opening of the road and no more is said about it, except, perhaps, what may appear in one or two scientific periodicals, where dry feet and inches, stress, strain and tortion are discussed, and are never read except by the professional engineer. While on the contrary, in England and France, as soon as a great work is built, and while it is being erected, pictures by thousands are published, medals are struck and calculated, glass models are made, and the illustrated newspapers show it in every stage of progress and from every point of view; the engineer is knighted, if he is not already of the nobility, and the fame of the structure is sent from land to land; while with us, as we have shown, may be found some of the most gigantic works ever undertaken that are passed by and over without hardly any notice. It is remarkable that the best popular descriptions of our own public works of great magnitude are to be found in the journals of France and Germany. AMERICUS.

Tennessee and the Administration.

The Hon. JERE. CLEMENS has recently made a political speech at Nashville, Tenn., in which the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the general conduct of the Democratic Party, are reviewed with great severity. He enters into details to show that every single principle of the party has been abandoned and every pledge violated by the Administration. The Popular Sovereignty doctrine, adopted at Cincinnati, has been repudiated, the expenses of the Government enormously increased, British outrages tolerated, merely from a fear of losing party ascendancy, and a pledge to favor the Pacific Railroad given only to be broken. As to the President himself, Mr. CLEMENS says he has "done enough since his election to make public honor a matter of doubt and the continuance of republican freedom a question of difficult solution." In his letter of acceptance he said he should write no letters and give no pledges,—yet he did write to a gentleman in California for the purpose of affecting the election there, and so late that it could not be generally known here prior to the contest. He sent WALKER to Kansas with explicit instructions to have the Constitution submitted to the popular vote, and afterwards ignored his own instructions, leaving WALKER and STANTON to bear the whole odium of having deserted and betrayed the section to which both were indebted for all the honors they had ever won. "I will not ask," said Mr. C., "if this was manly, for no one ever suspected him of manliness. I will not ask if this was just, for a sense of justice is not among the number of virtues for which he has been distinguished. But I ask to what lower depth of infamy a Chief Magistrate could descend, than that of permitting his subordinates to be crushed by popular indignation for no other sin than that of obeying his instructions too well."

Mr. CLEMENS says, that when, in his warfare upon DOUGLAS, the President determined to remove all the office-holders who favored his election, Governor BROWN, the late Postmaster-General, *refused to become a party to such an attack upon the rights of a State. Mr. Buchanan made the removals himself, but kept his own agency in the matter a secret*, and Gov. BROWN carried with him to his grave, not merely the reproach of having been a party to a petty persecution, but the grave suspicion of having made an unconstitutional attack upon the sovereignty of Illinois. His warfare upon DOUGLAS Mr. CLEMENS characterized as one of the most dangerous and detestable attempts to coerce the representative of a sovereign State into obedience to executive power, ever known in this country. The demand of thirty millions of dollars under pretence of acquiring Cuba, he believed was intended to secure the nomination and election of JOHN SLIDELL to the Presidency.

Mr. CLEMENS had no shadow of doubt that an Administration so utterly corrupt and false to every principle of political honor, would meet as overwhelming defeat at the hands of the people.

Historical Society.

THE LENOX COLLECTION OF NINEVEH ARBLES—THE PURCHASE OF DR. ABBOT'S EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held, in the hall of the Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh street, on Tuesday evening, the President, the Hon. LIVINGSTON BEADISH, in the chair. The hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The reports of the Treasurer, Librarian, Secretaries and Committees were read. From the former it appeared that the receipts since the presentation of the last report amounted to $3,710, the expenditures were $3 693 22, leaving a balance of $150 61.

The President announced that since the last meeting the Nineveh marbles, presented to the Society by Mr. JAMES LENOX, had been successfully unpacked, surrounded by strong frames, and placed in the lecture beneath the hall. He alluded to the difficulty of arranging the slabs so that all should be exhibited in a good light.

The Rev. Dr. HAWKS next addressed the Society, congratulated it upon the acquisition of the Nineveh marbles, expressed the belief that scholars would be toned to decipher the hieroglyphics, and dwelt upon the advantage of becoming well acquainted with the customs and handiwork of the ancients.

Professor GREEN spoke of the difficulty of transporting the marbles, and of the eminent success which had attended their transportation. At considerable length he enlarged upon the results which would follow.

The Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT praised the spirit which actuated the Society, and the munificence of the donor of this valuable present. To those present the Society might say toat it did not bury itself in the past; but the studies in which it was engaged had the largest bearing upon the present, and were of the greatest advantage to them.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD said the Executive Committee had looked at these figures which stepped out from the darkness of antiquity to us, with the donor, during the afternoon, and the question had arisen to them "What under the sun do these mean?" But as well might those figures asa the people of New-York what they mean. How, he asked, would an Adonis of Broadway, or a modern belle, look sculptured in bas relief? Two very fact that there was obscurity about these relics of antiquity, showed that there was necessity for studying them. The winged bulls of Layard were mysterious to us; what would the Assyrians have thought of the New-York bulls with paper wings, who flew off with our houses, lands, securities? Dr. OSGOOD addressed himself very felicitously to the demonstrations of the proposition that all the nations were necessary to the formation of a perfect humanity, and sat down amid great applause.

Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM followed, and called the attention of those present to the fact that the Egyptian collection of Dr. ABBOT, in this City, must be removed unless they were purchased by the people of New-York. A number of gentlemen had subscribed to purchase them the sum of $26,000. They had cost $100,000, and would be sold for $60 000; therefore, it remained to raise $34 000 more, and he moved the appointment by the Society of a Committee to take the matter in charge.

Mr. W. C. PRESCOTT eloquently supported the proposition, and the Society resolved that a Committee of fifteen should be appointed by the Chairman, their names to be announced at the next meeting. The President called attention to the fact that there was a Peruvian collection also on exhibition in the building. The meeting adjourned, and the audience proceeded to view the Nineveh marbles.

Each of the slabs which are thirteen in number, and are placed against the walls, which they completely cover, is about 8 feet high, 6 inches thick, and from 3½ to 7 inches in breadth, and they, together, weigh nearly two tons. On them are sculptured winged figures of men, with long hair and beards of formal cut, clad in robes and sandals, many shaped head-dresses, and some of them with armlets and bracelets and swords. Most of them are plucking fruit, which resembles that of the pine-tree somewhat, or hold it in their hands. The figures are most symmetrical and better drawn than those in the Egyptian remains. One of them has the head of an eagle instead of that of a man, and carries something that resembles a basket containing mystic offerings. Another has a shallow bowl in one hand and a bow in the other. The figures are surrounded with broad ornamental borders in which the honeysuckle is frequently sculptured, and across the centre of each slab runs an inscription in small characters of perhaps twenty five lines. Most of the stones have been broken into two or more pieces but have been skilfully put together again. In other respects they are excellently well preserved.

The following is a list of the specimens in the Lenox Collection of Nineveh Sculptures:

1. Winged figure with triple horns, standing, with a bow in one hand, in the other a basket ornamented with a bas relief of two kings beside a sacred tree
2. Two small, winged figures, kneeling beside two sacred trees; underneath twenty lines of inscription. This slab is placed over the following;
3. Two small, eagle-headed human figures, with offerings—a tree between them, and another behind one of the figures.
4 and 5 (Subject extending over two adjoining slabs.) In the centre a sacred tree; on either side a winged figure, standing, each with double horns, and each presenting the mystic fir cone and basket; behind one of them another sacred tree. The ground retains remains of black and red paint.
6. Eagle headed human figure, with offerings, before a sacred tree
7. The sacred tree. This is connected with the preceding.
8. Winged figure with triple horns, with the usual offerings, standing between two sacred trees.
9. Similar figure reversed.
10. Winged figure, standing with a mystic basket in one hand, the other hand open.
11. Similar figure reversed.
12. Winged figure, standing, before him a keg, with a patera in one hand and a bow in the other; each of which exhibit some unusual ornamentation.
13. Eagle headed human figure, (supposed Nimrod,) standing, with mystic offerings between two sacred trees.

Fugitive Slave Cases.

THE CASE OF DANIEL, AT PHILADELPHIA—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A dispatch from Philadelphia has announced the discharge of the alleged fugitive slave, DANIEL WEBSTER, *alias* Bridgenham, by the United States Commissioner. The Philadelphia papers state that the excitement which occurred on the discharge of DANIEL was immense. The proceedings before the Commissioner were continued during the whole of Tuesday night; the Court taking a recess at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Counsel occupied the night with arguments. The examination was resumed on Wednesday afternoon, when a crowd of fully 3,000 persons was gathered about the Commissioner's office. The *Press* says:

"In the event of the prisoner being remanded, abundant preparations had been made by the Mayor and Chief of Police to prevent a rescue. The avenues leading to the Court-room were lined with police, while there were several mounted officers in the vicinity waiting to be called on if their services were required.

In the Court room there were the same familiar faces—women maintaining her ascendancy in numbers with usual firmness. LUCRETIA MOTT J. MILLER MCKIM, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, and many other prominent Abolitionists and friends of the man, were also present. The man DANIEL WEBSTER sat in his usual seat on the south of the room, surrounded by the officers of the Marshal. He looked very well, but appeared unconscious of all that was going on, seeming to take no interest further than to examine the faces of the curious throng around him."

Commissioner LONGSTRETH, in announcing his decision, and discharging the prisoner, took occasion to make a personal statement. He remarked that many things had occurred during the course of the examination that had pained him. The duty he was called on to execute was a plain and simple one. He came there not as an actor or an athlete, to amuse the crowd that congregated around the Court-room; he came simply to execute the provisions of the law of the country, and he expected, while to the performance of that duty, to be assisted, as far as was possible, by the eminent gentlemen who appeared before him as counsel in the case. He had not received this aid to such a degree as he had a right to expect. Appeals had been made to his sympathy, his feelings and his heart. Rhetorical flourishes, insinuations and he might say threats, had been made against him; with which frequently Virginia, the mother of statesmen, had been calumniated, her laws reviled, and her sons insulted. He had heard pathetic appeals about martyrdom, and saw thrilling pictures drawn of the pestilence, famine, slavery and death and all this intended to influence him in the course he was to pursue.

A circumstance had arisen in the course of the testimony on which he had been requested to retire. It was said that, having acted as an attorney, he could not rightly act as a Judge. The facts of the case were very plain. He had been assailed for the conduct in the choicest language by one of the gentleman for the defence. It must have been evident to that gentleman during the cross examination of the witnesses that the charges made against the Commissioner by him were unfounded.

The final decision was rendered by the Commissioner as follows:

It would be unjust for him to send this man back to Virginia, if his mind was not perfectly satisfied as to his being the DANIEL DANDRIDGE described in the record, and claimed as being a fugitive from labor. His mind was not clear upon the point; he did not feel perfectly satisfied of the identity of the prisoner. Under these circumstances he had but one duty to perform. He was not satisfied on the point of identity—he was not satisfied that the prisoner was the DANIEL DANDRIDGE who escaped from Virginia in 1854, and accordingly he ordered his discharge.

The *Press* says of the scene which followed:

"DANIEL was taken by some of the officers and put into a cab. The horses were taken out, a rope was tied to the carriage, and a crowd of colored people took hold and paraded him around the streets, as was done to FANNY ELLSLER many years ago. The enthusiasm was kept up until a late hour of the night—general joy was manifested among his friends at the unexpected result."

The *Daily News* says:

"As soon as the decision was announced, the result was communicated to those outside as quick as meditation on the wings of thought. Then a tremendous outburst of cheers made the welkin ring again and again. The building was soon cleared, and it became a matter of absolute danger for some time, as to whether DANIEL, who had just come from 'judgment,' would not be squeezed to death or smothered by his overjoyous and enthusiastic friends. He was hurried down to a cab by the moving mighty throng, their anoms reverberating through the outding area of Independence square, their hats, caps, handkerchiefs, and scarfs flying about through the air like things of life, to be whirled away from their enthusiastic owners by the eddying gusts of wind. Some of the many colored women who were about in spots, gave vent to sundry expressions of delight, such as 'de Lord is always right—glory be to him,' 'I'm shouting with glory enough.' Others seemed to dance with unbounded emotions of joy.

DANIEL was ironized. He was taken around among the colored portion of society down town. Every demonstration of respect was paid to him. He indulged in a good, substantial supper at the house of a friend, and there was a high old time generally."

The *North American* has the following item:

"The fugitive is now safe in the hospitality of his colored brethren, and will depart for his home and wife at Harrisburg without delay. Had he been remanded into servitude, a subscription had already been commenced to purchase his freedom. The claimants asked for him the sum of $1,300, in case they secured him. Several hundred dollars had already been subscribed for his purchase."

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASES—TRIAL OF THE RESCUERS.

The parties indicted in Oberlin and Wallington, Ohio, for aiding and abetting in the escape of a fugitive slave at Wellington on the 15th September, 1858, are now on trial at Cleveland. The escaped chattel answered to the name of JOHN, and was claimed as the property of JOHN G. BACON, of Kentucky. The indictment comprises the names of thirty-seven men, among whom are SIMEON BUSHNELL, (whose case comes first to trial,) CHARLES LANGSTON and RALPH PLUMB. BACON, the alleged owner of the negro, is in Court daily. The case is prosecuted by District Attorney BELDEN, and defended by Judge SPALDING, A. G. RIDDLE, F. T. BACKUS and S. O. GRISWOLD.

The Cleveland *Morning Leader* says:

"The trial is exciting great interest. The Court-room was crowded during the day. The indicted gentlemen came into Court yesterday morning, and a more respectable body of prisoners have never appeared at a bar. They are now in the jail known as BENNET'S Forest City House at the expense of Uncle Sam, and, we understand, find their janitors and keepers as kind and affable as the circumstances will permit. The slave catcher, now on the witness stand, although a man six feet four at least in height, evidently feels ill at ease in his position, and shifts from side to side by turns."

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Niagara* has been taken into the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of inspecting her bottom. The accident which occurred to her when coming out of the harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, was more serious in its effects than was at first supposed. Some forty feet of the forward, and twenty five of the after part of her false keel were carried away or broken into fragments, and some portion of the main keel injured when she touched on the rock. Had she not possessed uncommon strength, the damage they sustained would have caused a serious leak. Experienced engineers express the opinion that her crew is too small for the requirements of so large a ship, and the subject will be referred to the Department to have one of more power substituted.

The stagnation in ship-building continues. There are only two or three hulls of any considerable dimensions on the stocks in all our shipyards. Mr. WEBB is building a side-wheel steamer to be called the *Yorktown*, for LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, to be placed on the line of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company. She is of about 1,450 tons burden. She will be 250 feet long, 34 feet broad, and 17½ feet deep. Her two beam engines, from the Morgan Works, will have 15-inch cylinders and 10 feet strokes. They are already far advanced towards completion. The *Yorktown* will be launched in a few weeks. There are, however, several steamboats under way, and one ship building at Williamsburg. The immense frigate *General Admiral* is receiving its finishing touch, the machinery and boilers being all on board. The riggers, carpenters and decorators are all busy in getting her ready for sea. Her engines and entire machinery are said to be the most finished as well as the most expensive ever put on board any vessel in the United States, costing some $300,000. Instead of white-oak gun-carriages, which the contract called for, Mr. WEBB has substituted a more costly material, mahogany, of which all the frames are composed, the axles, only, being white oak, and the trucks lignum-vitæ. This material is four or five times more expensive than white oak, and also much more durable. She will be ready for the Engineers' trial trip in a few weeks. After being carefully tested she will proceed to Cronstadt to take her position that had joined him. The duty he was called on to execute was a plain and simple one. He came there not as an actor or an athlete, to amuse the crowd that congregated around the Court-room; he came simply to execute the provisions of the law of the country, and he expected, while to the performance of that duty, to be assisted, as far as was possible, by the eminent gentlemen who appeared before him as counsel in the case. He had not received this aid to such a degree as he had a right to expect. Appeals had been made to his sympathy, his feelings and his heart. Rhetorical flourishes, insinuations and he might say threats, had been made against him; with which frequently Virginia, the mother of statesmen, had been calumniated, her laws reviled, and her sons insulted. He had heard pathetic appeals about martyrdom, and saw thrilling pictures drawn of the pestilence, famine, slavery and death and all this intended to influence him in the course he was to pursue.

A circumstance had arisen in the course of the testimony on which he had been requested to retire. It was said that, having acted as an attorney, he could not rightly act as a Judge. The facts of the case were very plain. He had been assailed for the conduct in the choicest language by one of the gentleman for the defence. It must have been evident to that gentleman during the cross examination of the witnesses that the charges made against the Commissioner by him were unfounded.

The final decision was rendered by the Commissioner as follows:

It would be unjust for him to send this man back to Virginia, if his mind was not perfectly satisfied as to his being the DANIEL DANDRIDGE described in the record, and claimed as being a fugitive from labor. His mind was not clear upon the point; he did not feel perfectly satisfied of the identity of the prisoner. Under these circumstances he had but one duty to perform. He was not satisfied on the point of identity—he was not satisfied that the prisoner was the DANIEL DANDRIDGE who escaped from Virginia in 1854, and accordingly he ordered his discharge.

The *Press* says of the scene which followed:

"DANIEL was taken by some of the officers and put into a cab. The horses were taken out, a rope was tied to the carriage, and a crowd of colored people took hold and paraded him around the streets, as was done to FANNY ELLSLER many years ago. The enthusiasm was kept up until a late hour of the night—general joy was manifested among his friends at the unexpected result."

The *Daily News* says:

"As soon as the decision was announced, the result was communicated to those outside as quick as meditation on the wings of thought. Then a tremendous outburst of cheers made the welkin ring again and again. The building was soon cleared, and it became a matter of absolute danger for some time, as to whether DANIEL, who had just come from 'judgment,' would not be squeezed to death or smothered by his overjoyous and enthusiastic friends. He was hurried down to a cab by the moving mighty throng, their anoms reverberating through the outding area of Independence square, their hats, caps, handkerchiefs, and scarfs flying about through the air like things of life, to be whirled away from their enthusiastic owners by the eddying gusts of wind. Some of the many colored women who were about in spots, gave vent to sundry expressions of delight, such as 'de Lord is always right—glory be to him,' 'I'm shouting with glory enough.' Others seemed to dance with unbounded emotions of joy.

DANIEL was ironized. He was taken around among the colored portion of society down town. Every demonstration of respect was paid to him. He indulged in a good, substantial supper at the house of a friend, and there was a high old time generally."

The *North American* has the following item:

"The fugitive is now safe in the hospitality of his colored brethren, and will depart for his home and wife at Harrisburg without delay. Had he been remanded into servitude, a subscription had already been commenced to purchase his freedom. The claimants asked for him the sum of $1,300, in case they secured him. Several hundred dollars had already been subscribed for his purchase."

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASES—TRIAL OF THE RESCUERS.

The parties indicted in Oberlin and Wallington, Ohio, for aiding and abetting in the escape of a fugitive slave at Wellington on the 15th September, 1858, are now on trial at Cleveland. The escaped chattel answered to the name of JOHN, and was claimed as the property of JOHN G. BACON, of Kentucky. The indictment comprises the names of thirty-seven men, among whom are SIMEON BUSHNELL, (whose case comes first to trial,) CHARLES LANGSTON and RALPH PLUMB. BACON, the alleged owner of the negro, is in Court daily. The case is prosecuted by District Attorney BELDEN, and defended by Judge SPALDING, A. G. RIDDLE, F. T. BACKUS and S. O. GRISWOLD.

The Cleveland *Morning Leader* says:

"The trial is exciting great interest. The Court-room was crowded during the day. The indicted gentlemen came into Court yesterday morning, and a more respectable body of priso

Executive Clemency Denied in the Case of Mrs. Harland—The Governor's Letter.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 6, 1859.

SIR: It is due to the unfortunate woman, MARY HARLAND, whom you have so ably defended, and in whose behalf you have so zealously urged a commutation of the sentence of the Court since the application was received on the 26th ultimo, that she should at once be made acquainted with the conclusion at which I have arrived.

In anticipation of the application, I had closely examined the evidence given upon the trial in all its details, and I have since re-examined it as carefully as possible. I have, both before and since the application was made, given to the case a careful consideration, with a sincere desire to arrive at a just conclusion, and with that leaning in favor of mercy which forms a part of our nature, especially when that mercy is sought in behalf of a woman.

If MRS. HARLAND is guilty of the murder of her husband, she is guilty of a cool, premeditated murder of the most revolting character. If guilty, she availed herself of the opportunities the marriage state gave her to administer poison to him coolly, deliberately, maliciously. Murder by poisoning is the worst sort of murder, and the most difficult of detection; and is in some States designated as such in the Statute-book. Where a murder is committed in any other way, there is often the possibility that murder was not deliberately intended. But in the case of poisoning there is no room for doubt. The malice, the premeditation, the murderous intent belong necessarily to the crime; and while every application for commutation or pardon shall be decided on its own peculiar facts, I cannot conceive that I should feel authorized in interfering in any case of poisoning where guilt is clearly proved; least of all can I interfere where a husband poisons a wife, or a wife a husband.

If, therefore, MRS. HARLAND is guilty of the crime of poisoning her husband, I cannot reconcile it to my ideas of duty to save her from the penalty the law imposes upon her crime. The jury have by their verdict—conscientiously arrived at, as I believe—declared that she is guilty of this crime, and the Judge, whose fairness and humanity are admitted, says that "the verdict was clearly warranted by the testimony." After a careful examination and consideration of the evidence and of her own statement, I am unable to say, that had I been one of the jury, I could have arrived at a different conclusion. I believe her to be guilty of the deliberate murder of her husband by poisoning.

It is urged upon me that, even though she is guilty, public opinion demands that her punishment should be commuted to imprisonment for life; and that if this is not done, no woman will ever again be convicted of murder in this State. Even were this true, I should see in it no reason for my interference. It is a matter to be decided by public feeling, by the promises of those who have not had time or inclination to scan the evidence carefully, and many of whom are influenced by an objection to capital punishment in general, or by a horror of hanging a woman, or a girl. The only province of public opinion in a case like this, is to induce additional care where a decision adverse to the current of public opinion is arrived at. Moreover, though there is, undoubtedly, a great repugnance in the public mind to the infliction of capital punishment upon a woman, I do not think that it is so in general as is assumed, or that it interferes essentially with the course of public justice.

I cannot, then, commute the punishment of Mrs. HARLAND. She must suffer the penalty the law has imposed upon her, and I request you to communicate my decision to her, and urge her to cease to hope for executive clemency, but to devote herself at once to preparing to stand before her Creator. I trust she will seek and receive forgiveness from Him who alone can grant it. Yours, with respect,

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

To WM. J. HADLEY, Esq., Albany.

An Extraordinary Arrangement—How the Public Treasury is Used.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31, 1859.

The sale [of the *Union* newspaper] was an odd enough arrangement. WENDELL had been suffering terribly for months under the load of debt which the publication of the *Union* entailed upon him, the President who suspected him of worshiping after false gods, and of his being opposed to his reëlnmination at Charleston, having refused to allow him the usual printing patronage heretofore enjoyed by that paper. The patronage consists, I am told and believe, of upwards of $150 000 per annum, including the Post-office blanks and the binding of Executive documents. *The publication this work is from twenty five to thirty per cent., or some forty or fifty thousand dollars a year.* The sale, as I understand from a person who obtained it from the fountain head, was simply this:—BUCHANAN allows BOWMAN to assume possession of the *Union* establishment *without paying any purchase money*, and in consideration thereof, *the President stipulates to give the contract for the Post-Office blanks and the executive printing to Wendell, or to whomsoever he may designate.* WENDELL agrees in turn to pay $20 000 of the profits of these jobs, in monthly instalments of $1 666. The residue of these profits, amounting to $20 000 or $25 000 per annum, he is to retain as the purchase money of the Union, and is also to discharge some political debts incurred by JAMES I., chiefly in Pennsylvania, in forcing Lecompton through the House of Representatives, and in the election of October last. If, however, the contracts should ever be taken from WENDELL by Mr. BUCHANAN, then the sale of the Union becomes void, and of no effect, BOWMAN dissolving from the public view as a proprietor and editor, and WENDELL again taking possession of the newspaper property as the real owner.

You will see, therefore, that there is really no sale of the property of the *Union*, but that it has *only been pledged to Mr. Buchanan, through Gen. Bowman, by Wendell, Mr. Buchanan having stipulated to pay the* [illegible] $20,000 or $25,000 a year) *out of the public Treasury in the way of contracts.*

There is a private arrangement between Mr. BUCHANAN and Geo BOWMAN, that out of the $20 000 received by the latter from the profits of the contracts given to Mr. WENDELL, $12,000 is to be paid to sundry mentioned papers of Mr. BUCHANAN'S in Pennsylvania, the balance ($8 000) being reserved to conduct the *Union*. BOWMAN'S chief reliance upon making a fortune under these circumstances, is by being elected the printer next Winter, as the head of the official Government organ, in which case WENDELL and he will have another contract for a division of the spoils, and WENDELL will necessarily have to do the work.

Judge or Attorney General BLACK drew up the papers in this flagrant bargain. The rest of the Cabinet were ignorant of the whole transaction.

Mount Vernon Fund.

In accordence with their plen, the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association will continue their report to the last one given. They have great pleasure in publishing the following letter handed in by Mr. DOUGLAS, of the firm of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, of this city:

NOS. 51, 53 AND 55 WHITE-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.

JOHN M. HAMILTON—*Dear Madam*: We herewith hand you the "Mount Vernon subscription-book," with a check for $103 83, being the amount which we are desired to say was contributed by the employes in our establishment.

Trusting you may be equally successful in all the tender efforts and endeavors to advance the noble and patriotic mission in which you and your associates have undertaken, we remain very respectfully yours,

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD.

The receipts for the week have been as follows:

From Rensselaer Co., through Mrs. E. Schriver, Managing Committee	$1,237 69
" Madison Co., through Mrs. H. Teo Eyck, Managing Committee	298 87
" Buffalo, Erie Co., through Mrs. M. Fillmore, Standing Committee	143 85
" Haverstraw, Rockland Co., through Mrs. O'Conger, Lady Manager	72 75
" Irvington, Westchester Co., through Miss Crawford, Lady Manager	18 00
" Greene, Chenango Co., through Mrs. Judson, Lady Manager	50 00
" Geneva, Ontario Co., through Miss de Peyster, Lady Manager	34 38
" Jamaica, Queens Co., through Miss Lummis, Lady Manager	96 00
" Staten Island, Richmond Co., through Mrs. Watson, Lady Manager	319 00
" Ladies in Darien, Conn., through Mrs. N. Pettony	8 25
" Lady Managers in New-York City, through Mrs. Alex. W. Bradford, and by a meeting of the Standing Committee	40 00
" Alex. W. Bradford, (donation)	20 00
" Samuel Gibbs, (donation)	5 00
" Mrs. Farish, of Union square, Staoding Committee, viz.:	
" C. Davis, New-York City	50 00
" Thur Leary, New-York City	50 00
" Gebbard, New-York City	50 00
" [illegible], (of Paton & Co.)	103 83
" Douglas & Sherwood's establishment	10 00
" Holmes & Co	3 00
" No 335 Broadway	
From Foreman and Compositors of New-York Tribune	5 00
From Foreman and Compositors of New-York Daily News	3 70
From Foreman and Compositors of New-York Herald	3 30
From Foreman and Compositors of New-York Times	1 00
From one Compositor of New-York Tribune	50
Total received since last Report	$2,671 03

ELIZABETH J. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

APRIL 5, 1859. No. 25 Cooper Institute.

A SLAVE-CATCHER'S CARD.—One W. R. HENRY writes to a Galveston paper in justification of himself and his associates against the recent proclamation of General TWIGGS, ordering the arrest of parties who should pass the military posts. Mr. HENRY avows that there is an expedition on foot, intended to capture runaway slaves of Texas who have taken shelter in Mexico, and that he is the head of that agreeable enterprise. He says that respectable citizens of Texas have joined him, and appeals to the public to know "if it has come to this, that we are to be governed by United States bayonets?" Mr. HENRY abuses General TWIGGS in round terms, and even grows violent, after the following fashion:

"Then let us say to the negroes of Texas, run away to Mexico if you choose, you have the protection of the U. S. Army. But I know that *Texans will not tamely submit.* The Constitution and laws of the land do not admit of a citizen being thus arrested and detained without a due process of law by the military or civil authorities." Has this been done? Has any citizen presented himself before the legal authorities, and made affidavit that the neutrality laws of the United States were *about to be* violated? Without this preliminary proceeding no citizen can be arrested lawfully. If such an effort is attempted by the commanding officer of this Department, force will be presented to force; and *blood must most certainly flow before Texans will surrender*, except by due course of law."

Mr. HENRY sets forth the objects of his "expedition" in plain words, with the preliminary statement that the captured negroes are to be returned to their "American masters" "for a just and reasonable compensation." He says:

"I will merely state to you that the intention of said expedition never was to appropriate the captured slaves to the exclusive use of the company—only those negroes that were not proved away by their owners were intended to be sold. After the circulation of the documents relative to the expedition, it was unanimously agreed that the laws of the State should be respected in regard to runaway negroes to foreign territory."

The proclamation issued by General TWIGGS, which seems to have afflicted Colonel LOCKRIDGE so sadly as Mr. HENRY, explicitly forbids the passage of any armed bodies beyond the frontier.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS.—Governor RUNNELS, of Texas, has issued an address to the citizens of the counties adjoining the Indian Reserve, in which, referring to their alleged combination to forcibly drive the Indians from the Reserve, he appeals to them to desist from all unlawful proceedings, warns them of the consequences of a violation of the laws, and expresses the hope that prudent counsels may prevail, and that they will calmly await the redress to which, on proper and satisfactory representations, they may be entitled. The Governor assures the citizens that an effort is already being made for the peaceable removal of the Indians beyond the limits of the State, and that the necessity of peaceful action has been urged upon the authorities at Washington. The Dallas *Herald* states that some sixty United States troops, under Lieut. POWELL, from Fort Arbuckle, had an engagement with some sixteen Indians some where north of Red River, a short time since, in which fourteen of the Indians were killed, and one soldier killed, and three or four wounded.

LATER FROM NEW-MEXICO.—The St. Louis *Republican* has late news from New-Mexico:

The mail agency is discontinued at Santa Fé.

The Grand Jury at San Miguel refused to find indictments against the murderers of ROWLAND. Supplies were going forward rapidly from Taos to Pike's Peak, and so intimate will be the relations of the upper portion of New-Mexico, that they are very desirous of being attached to Jefferson Territory.

From Fort Defiance news had just been received as the mail left. All is now quiet with the Navajoes. No further reports from the Indians below relative to the recent difficulties near the limits of Chihuahua.

Business prospects at Santa Fé and in the Territory were flattering.

PERSONAL.

The Formes' concert troupe has got into hot water at Cincinnati. Formes publishes a card in the *Gazette*, giving his version of a recent difficulty with Satter, Anschutz and Thomas. He says: "Mr. Gustave Satter insulted, with gross and uomanly epithets, two ladies, who, in every relation in life, have borne an estimable, unblemished reputation. In the absence of their legitimate protectors, I demanded an apology to the injured and outraged parties, which was not only refused, but the insult was repeated, and, if possible, in a still more offensive manner. Perhaps I acted reshly, but I at least flatter myself that mankind generally, and the fair sex universally, will not condemn me if, under such irritating circumstances, *I did slap the face* of a contemptible puppy, who dared to malign the characters of two irreproachable ladies. Certainly if, as your reporter affirms, Mr. Gustave Satter was not half my weight or size, his associates, Anschutz and Thomas, were sufficient to make up the disparity in bulk—so that the term 'coward,' which you assert they applied to me, comes with a bad grace from three men, who, after inflicting, through your journal, a stab upon my character, effect an inglorious retreat before its publication could meet the eyes of the public or myself."

The *Household Words* gives a personal sketch of the Emperor Napoleon at Plombieres: Is it treasonable to tell how the Emperor looks at Plombières, divested of external pomp? He is grizzled, cadaverous, and lame in the left hip, and tsbors to conceal that last defect. His walk is awkward. He turns out his toes, and leans heartily on the strong stick he carries in his well-gloved hand. He is carefully dressed; but, though his coat fits him very accurately, he has nothing of the air of a perfectly dressed man. His figure is not improved by the cuirass which his coat will not conceal. Every step he takes is studied, while his eye scans every passer-by with a look which has something uncanny in its expression.

It is stsled that Henry Meiggs, the famous forger, whose performances made a great stir in San Francisco four years ago, is now the most successful American financier in Chili. He is reported to be worth already some two million of dollars, and it is frequently remarked that he will be, in a few years, the wealthiest man in the country. He lives with his family, in very good style, at a French hotel at Santiago, distant from Valparaiso about one hundred and twenty-five miles. He has obteined a contract from the Government for constructing the first section of a railroad from Santiago to Valeal, about two hundred and twenty miles, and it is almost certain that Meiggs will have the contract for building the entire line.

A London paper has the following hit: An incident occurred last night in the House of Commons which caused considerable emusement. Soon after the commencement of Lord Stanley's reply to Lord John Russell, and at a moment when Lord Stanley was deploring the noble lord, a shrill scream, evidently from infentioe lips, was heard to proceed from the ladies' gallery. On inquiry, it turned out that the youngest scion of Lord John's family had been brought down to the House, and that the scream was ceused by a natural apprehension for the fate of its noble parent, at the moment writhing under Lord Stanley's sarcasm.

An English paper states that Mr. Albert Smith is about to take unto himself a wife. The lady is Miss Mary Keeley, the eldest daughter of the actor, and herself a *piquante* actress and charming vocalist. It is a very suitable match, and one on which both parties are to be congratulated. Another matrimonial event in literary and artistic circles is also about to come off—the wedding of Miss Levy, the eldest daughter of the proprietor and editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*, a young lady who, under the name of "Angelica," is known in musical circles as a composer, and the very best amateur *pianiste* we have.

The Boston *Journal* tells of a piece of good fortune which has befallen one José Martinez, a native of Buenos Ayres, now 25 years of age, who when 16 years old ran away from home, and after a while brought up in Boston, where he has been gaining an honest livelihood in a sail-loft. A few weeks since he received information that his parents were dead, and that their estate, valued at $300,000, was at his disposal as heir, and has sailed for home, not only to claim his fortune, but a young bride, to whom he has been married by proxy.

The teachers and pupils of the Nativity (Catholic) Sunday School in this City have sent to Master Thomas L. Wall, the Catholic pupil at the Eliot School in Boston, whose case created the recent excitement, a gold Maltese cross, bearing an inscription to the effect that it is presented as a token of regard "for his heroic conduct" at the school. The Boston *Journal* says it is proposed to get up another testimonial in Boston for the same lad.

Smith O'Brien was serenaded at Mobile, March 29, and was called out for a speech. He said that when he came to the United States he had hoped to pass on his way as a private individual in his tour of observation, without public notice, but everywhere he had met with the warmest hospitality, and that it was impossible for him to refuse to respond to the enthusiastic greeting which was offered him.

Lady Morgan gave a Musical *Matinée* on St. Patrick's day, in honor of her national saint, which was celebrated by the performance of a very fine composition by Gabussi, the motive being the fine old national air, "St. Patrick's Day," with the words both in English and Italian, composed for the occasion, and sung with great effect by Signora Finoli, Madame Anchini Scaglia, and several amateurs.

When one of his followers, more dense and dull than his fellows, says the London *News*, asked the Premier, the other day, why he could not throw over board the question and yet retain his position, the sporting Earl is said to have replied: "I have learnt it hard work riding thus far without a saddle, but how can you expect me to ride without a horse?"

The Unitarian Church at Cincinnuti, has had trouble. At a meeting of the congregation recently they came to a determination to separate and sell the property of the Church. The difficulty is in relation to retaining the services, as pastor, of the Rev. M. D. Conway, who is accused of frequenting theatres and being generally "fast."

Meyerbeer and Mery have gone partners in a ballad, "The Spectre of the Castle of Baden"—an inspiration which the two geniuses have received after a visit to something in the neighborhood of Baden, which was peculiarly mystic, and led to a champagne supper after it.

The *Union* announces that the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has been directed by the President of the United States to act as Attorney-General during the temporary absence of the Hon. J. S. Black, the Attorney-General, from the sphere of his duties.

Harry Placide has concluded his engagement at his brother's theatre in New-Orleans and left for New-York. Menager de Bar has closed his season in New-Orleans and gone to St. Louis. The Ravels are still performing in New-Orleans.

Mr. Bergé, organist, and the leading members of the choir at the Sixteenth-street Catholic Church, (St. Francis Xavier,) have resigned their positions. This Church has been celebrated for its music.

Mr. Wm. Old, Jr., is to assume the editorial charge of the Richmond *Examiner*, which is to be made a daily, in the interest of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter as a Presidential candidate.

The *Journal de Saone-et Loire* states that a young lady, named Martin, who resided at L'Aigle, (Orne,) lately died, bequeathing by will to M. de Lamartine a farm and a house in the town.

Mr. Joseph Wyon, a promising young medallist, the son and grandson of excellent engravers, has received the appointment of Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seels.

According to an official estimation of the diamonds of the crown of France, their value is 21,000,000 francs. In that amount, the Regent is set down for 12,000,000 francs.

The number of English who permanently reside in Paris is estimated at 10,000. The last returns, however, show that they have dwindled down to 2,000.

The Earl of Airlie has been installed as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, in the presence of a distinguished assembly.

There is no truth in the report that the Count of Paris has applied for permission to serve in the Prussian army.

Archduke Albrecht, Viceroy of Hungary, is expected to return from Pesth within a few days, and proceed at once to Italy.

Dr. Scenzoni, of Wurzburg, who attended the Empress of Russia in her last confinement, has received for his services £5.000.

The remains of Gen. Wm. T. Haskell were interred at Jackson, Tenn., March 30, under the direction of the Odd Fellows.

The Rev. G. B. Wilcox, of the Lawrence-street Church, in Lawrence, Mass., being about to remove to another field of labor, was last week called upon by about 300 members of his society, who brought with them a splendid silver tea service, a solid silver pitcher, and a reclining chair, which were presented to him.

The French booksellers' lists announce a forthcoming volume by Liszt, on *The Bohemians and their Music.*

Mr. Sigismond Lssar has resigned his position as organist in the Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church in this City.

Prince Tour-et-Taais, a brother-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, has arrived in Paris.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles is now at Cediz, his health having greatly improved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A curious phenomenon was observed during the recent volcanic eruption at the Sandwich Islands. A correspondent of a California paper says: "Oaes, while standing on a rock with several others, perhaps two hundred feet from the stream, a loud, ringing noise was heard, as if the rock had been struck by an immense sledge-hammer. We started, not knowing but Pelo was under and after us, but soon found our alarm groundless, though the noise was probably caused by the liquid lava running under the ground, and suddenly filling up a cave beneath us. A little after a singular scene presented itself—the appearance of a man sitting on a rock and riding along on the top of the fiery love stream. So deceptive was this illusion that several of the party, when it was first observed, looked around to see if one of their number had not by accident got on the stream. The life-like image moved slowly along, till suddenly his head tumbled off, and the whole image soon disappeared.

Parhelia were observed in the neighborhood of Boston on the afternoon of Saturday, April 2. The *Traveller* says: "While the sun was shining rather faintly through cirrus clouds, a luminous circle was suddenly formed at the distance from it of about fifteen degrees, and quite complete around it, although the prismatic colors were brighter in some parts of the circle than in others; but where brightest they appeared as brilliant as in the finest rainbow. Morever on the north and on the south sides of the circle, at the altitude of the sun, a well defined mock sun was seen, and on the upper part of the arch a third, less perfect, but all strongly tinged with the colors of the spectrum. This phenomenon, (which continued visible about 15 minues, until the sun became wholly overcast,) is not very uncommon in some parts of the earth, but is seldom seen here.

Strikes of workmen appear to be the fashion this Spring. The last news comes from Pittsburgh. The coal miners employed in the works of Bailey, M'Kain & Co, recently struck for an advance of wages, demanding two dollars per hundred. The proprietors engaged a number of new hands at the same advance which they had offered the old ones. The "stikers" became indignant at the new comers, and repaired to the works; a general row followed, which has given rise to prosecutions for riot, and assault and battery with intent to kill. At the Laconia Works at Biddeford, Me. last week, fifty mill-operatives struck, but their places were immediately supplied.

Conflicting accounts come from the Kansas gold mines. One returning miner reports "that large numbers are returning, and that half of those there are discontented, and would come back if they had any way of coming." A German says that the mines are rich, and the gold can be found any place, and in quantities sufficient to pay a man with merely a pick and pan, from $2 to $5 per day steadily, with the prospect of striking rich "leads" from which $15 to $20 per day have been taken. He says that very few are dissatisfied, except those who are too lodoleot to work.

During the quarter ending March 31, there were sold by the Post-Office Department postage stamps and stamped envelopes, giving an increase of $311,033 over the receipts for the quarter ending Dec. 31. This does not, however, says the Washington *Star*, prove any increase of correspondence, but merely that postmasters throughout the country have ordered more stamps and envelopes. The only available data for arriving at the state of the correspondence of the country, shows that there has actually been a diminution, and hence a falling off in the postal revenue.

A family difficulty at Galveston, Texas, has resulted fatally. A fortnight since, one J. M. Hall encountered a Mr. Peacock and stabbed him, inflicting a mortal wound. The difficulty was occasioned by the interference of Peacock in the family affairs of Mr. Hall, and, in opposition to his wishes, assisting Mr. Hall's daughter in a clandestina marriage, which occurred on the 8th ult. The *Argus* expresses the belief that the stab, which was made with an ordinary pocket-knife, was entirely unpremeditated, and that Mr. Hall, though now a fugitive, is as unhappy as his most inveterate enemy could desire.

On the 20th March, a cold-blooded murder was committed near the town of Atchison, K. T., by a man named America, who hails from Salt Lake City. America and another man were visiting at a house of ill-fame, when a difficulty arose, which was overheard by a Mr. Thompson, who was at the time building fence near by, and went into the house for the purpose of perling the parties, who were at the time engaged in fighting, when, without the least provocation, America plunged a knife into his side, killing him instantly.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that some of the young men engaged at the Ovarland Mail station on the Utah route are making themselves very comfortable building houses of cedar, erecting ice-houses and filling them, gardening, hunting buffaloes and preserving their meat. A few days since, one of them sent in an order for some agricultural implements, flower seeds, rifles, and a copy of *Webster Unabridged!* The last-named article will certainly be a novelty among the buffaloes and Kioway Indians.

The Wilkinson (Miss.) *Gazette* contains particulars of the horrid murder of a little boy, 8 years old, son of Mr. Francis Best, of that place, by a negro servant. The boy was absent from his father's house for an unusual length of time, when search was made, and his body found horribly mangled. Suspicion resting upon a slave of Mr. B., named Stephen, he was arrested, whereupon a large body of citizens assembled for the purpose of lynching him, but they were dissuaded.

A Galveston paper exposes cheats in the Cotton trade. It says: "Our letters from Liverpool are full of complaints of false packing, or mixture of cotton of different grades in the receipts from Texas. There was also, in many instance, censure upon inequality of staple, founded, perhaps, upon the fact that many planters have been changing their seed for part of their crop, and then putting different pickings together indiscriminately, when ginning.

The Society for Promoting Theological Education in Boston held a meeting, April 4, to consider whether that Society would assume the direction of the Divinity School at Cambridge, in case the proposed separation thereof from the College should take place. The subject was discussed at some length, and finally referred to a Committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Gannett and Miles and Mr. George B. Emerson.

The New-Orleans *Delta* says of the recent cotton-pen fire in that city that the largest losers are Messrs. S. O. Nelson & Co., who are supposed to have lost about $90 000; yet the total amount of their insurance reached $155,000. The offices estimate that 50 per cent. will cover their risks upon the cotton, and have made out their respective total losses accordingly. The total loss will reach $232,000.

The Boston *Transcript* says it has been proposed, and the proposition meets with favor among many prominent members of the Legislature, to appropriate $10,000 from the State Treasury for the procurement of a statue of John Quincy Adams, to be placed within the State-house grounds. The suggestion has been made that Mr. Thomas Ball be secured as the artist to perform the work.

A lot of convicts were discharged from the Maryland State Prison, the other day, their terms having expired, and as they left the prison each was presented with a Bible and $2 in money. One man received $12, having earned it by over-work. Two of them have friends in the interior of New-York, and were sent home at the expense of the Prisoners' Aid Society, of Baltimore.

Four men were arrested at Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday last charged with having made repeated attempts to throw the trains of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad from the track. Their cause of complaint was a failure at law to get pay for cattle that had been killed. Decoys were finally put upon their track, who ascertained that, on a certain night, another attempt was to be made.

The recent attempt to kidnap a fugitive slave, Louis Early, from the village of Greenfield, Ohio, has occasioned an indignation meeting of the citizens of that place. The citizens of Salem, Ohio, held a similar meeting. At both the Fugitive Slave law was vigorously denounced.

An extensive forgery has been detected in Texas. A man named Mahon, at San Antonio, is charged with forging a draft of Quartermaster McLean for $13,000. The draft was forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer in New-York, where it was discovered to be a forgery.

A forgery for $2,000 was committed on the Alleghany Bank of Pittsburg a day or two ago. The forger is supposed to be a man who has been lately traveling over the country committing forgeries at different points. Every exertion is being made to arrest him.

The physicians of Mobile have completed preliminary arrangements for founding a Medical College in that city. Dr. J. C. Nutt is about to sail for Europe, for the purpose of collecting a museum, and procuring appliances necessary to carry out the plan.

Eight city railways are doing business in Philadelphia; eight more are built but their cars are not as yet running, and about ten other routes will probably obtain charters at the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A clerk in the Chicago Post-Office named William Krusemarke has been arrested upon the charge of opening letters with intent to pry into the secrets of the various parties to whom said letters were addressed.

The Lind University, in Michigan, is being organized. The collegiate and theological departments will be in operation the coming Fall; the medical department will be organized about the same time.

A School is about to be opened at the Onondaga Indian Mission, under the care of an educated female member of the tribe, the first instance of the kind which has occurred.

A Vigilance Committee is in existence in St. James' Parish, La. It met on the 25th March, and ordered a man who was suspected of illicit trading to leave the parish in four days.

The *The Foochow Courier* has been started at Foochow, China. It is a lithographed newspaper, of the size of a letter sheet, published by the Courier Committee.

The project for the erection of an Opera House in New-Orleans is successful. A site has been purchased at the corner of Bourbon and Toutonse streets.

The Governor of Iowa has appointed Friday, April 22, as a Fast-day.

THE CITY RAILROAD BILLS.

Bills Authorizing the Construction of Three New Railroads in the City of New-York.

The following are the bills, which have already passed the Assembly and are now pending in the Senate, to authorize the construction of three new railroads in the City of New-York. We give them in the precise form in which they passed the Assembly:

1.—THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ROAD.

AN ACT *to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Seventh-avenue, and in other streets in the City of New-York.*

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. JOHN KERR, JOHN A. KENNADY, HUGH SMITH, EDWARD P. COWLES and their assigns, are hereby authorized to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad, *from the Central Park, in the City of New-York at Seventh-avenue, to Barclay-street at Broadway*, upon the following route, with a double track through, upon and along the following streets and avenues in the said City, viz.: Commencing on the Seventh-avenue, at the southern extremity of the Central Park, thence through and along the Seventh-avenue to the old Bloomingdale road, or Broadway; thence through and along the old Bloomingdale road, or Broadway, Union-place; or square, to University-place; thence through and along University-place to Sixth-street or Waverley-place thence through and along sixth-street or Waverley place to Greene-street, thence through and along Greene-street, with a single track to Canal-street; thence through and along Canal-street, with a single track to West Broadway; thence through and along West Broadway and College-place, with a single track to Barclay-street; thence through and along Barclay-street, with a single track to Church street: thence, with a double track through and along Barclay-street, to Broadway; thence back through and along Barclay-street, on said track, to Church-street: thence through and along Church-street, with a single track to Canal street; thence through and along Canal-street, with a single track to Mercer street; thence through and along Mercer street, with a single track to Waverley-place or Sixth street; and thence through and along Waverley-place or Sixth street, with a single track to connect with the double track at Greene-str et, together with the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working and accommodation of the road on the said route.

SEC. 2. Said railroad shall be constructed upon the most approved plan of city railroads, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations, in respect thereto, as *the Common Council of the City of New-York may from time to time, by ordinance, prescribe*; and no higher rate of fare shall be charged for the conveyance of passengers thereon than is now charged by other City railroads in said City.

SEC. 3. The said parties, or their assigns, are hereby made liable to pay the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, *two hundred thousand dollars thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the City of New-York*, and the remaining *two hundred thousand dollars to be apportioned among and paid to the several owners or proprietors whose lines of stages or omnibuses will be directly injured by the operation of said railroad.* The amounts or proportions of said last-mentioned sum to be paid to the respective stage owners, as aforesaid, shall be ascertained by arbitration as follows: One arbitrator in each case of a claim for damages under this section, to be selected by the said parties, or their assigns, and another by the claimant for damages, and if they fail to agree, a third arbitrator shall be selected by the two thus chosen, and the decision of a majority thereof shall be conclusive as to the amount of damages to be paid, and times of payment. The mode and times of payment of the amount so as aforesaid to be paid into the Treasury of said City, shall be fixed by the Common Council of said City. Payments under this section shall not be required before the said railroad is in operation.

SEC. 4. In the construction, operation or useof such railroad, should said parties or their assigns deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect or use any part or portion of any other city railroad tracks, now laid upon any of the streets or avenues above named, *they are hereby authorized to run upon, intersect or use the same*, and in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof, respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850.

SEC. 5. In case any other person or persons than the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall own any private right or interest in any of the streets or avenues over or upon which said railroad is authorized to be laid and the said parties or their assigns shall be unable to agree for the use of such right or interest, for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be lawful for them to acquire the right to use the same for such purpose, as against such other person or persons, in the manner prescribed in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, except that in any proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of or reference to any incorporation, maiden, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location.

SEC. 6 Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to prevent the Common Council of the City of New-York from directing the extension of the route of said railroad as in their judgment public necessity for additional facilities of travel shall demand; but no such extension shall be directed until the said parties, or their assigns, shall have been afforded a hearing in regard thereto, or unless a majority of the members elected to the said Common Council shall vote in favor thereof; and any such extension when so directed, shall be made, laid and operated under and subject to the provisions and regulations of this act.

SEC. 7. The provisions of the act entitled "An act relative to the construction of railroads in cities," passed April 4, 1854, shall not in any manner apply to this act or the railroad or authority hereby authorized or granted.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

2. THE FOURTEENTH-STREET ROAD.

AN ACT *to authorize the construction of a railroad in Fourteenth street and other streets in the City of New-York.*

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Matthew T. Brennen, Anthony J. Hill, James M. Sweeny, Jay S. Trest, Andrew B. Hodges, Jared Gibson, Charles W. Lawrence and Ellis Edmonds and their assigns, are hereby authorized to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad with a double track through, upon and along the following streets in the City of New-York, viz.: commencing at the intersection of Fourteenth-street with Tenth-avenue; thence through and along Fourteenth-street to Hudson-street; thence to, through and along Hudson-street to Troy-stre t; thence through and along Troy-street with a single track to Fourth-street; then to through and along Fourth-street with a single track to Macdougal-street; thence through and along Macdougal-street with a single track to Bleecker-street, thence through and along Bleecker-street with a double track to Crosby-street; then to through and along Crosby-street with a double track to Howard-street; thence through and along Howard-street with a double track to Elm-street; thence through and along Elm street with a double track to Leonard-street; thence through and along Elm-street with a single track to Reade-street; thence through and along Reade-street with a single track to Centre-street: thence through and along Centre-street, Chatham-street and Park-row with a double track to Broadway; also, connecting with the double track in Centre-street at Reade-street, through and along Centre street with a single track to Leonard-street; thence through and along Leonard-street with a single track to connect with the double track in Elm-street; also, with a single track connecting with a double track in Hudson-street at Troy-street, through and along Hudson-street with a single track to the southerly end of Abingdon-square and Bleecker-street; thence through and along Bleecker-street with a single track to Macdougal-street, there to connect with the double track in Bleecker-street; also, connecting with the double track in Park-row, through and along Beekman-street with a single track to South-street; thence through and along South-street with a single track to Fulton-street; thence through and along Fulton-street with a single track to William-street; thence through and along William-street with a single track to Ann-street, and thence through and along Ann-street with a single track to connect with the double track in Park row at Broadway, together with the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working and accommodation of the road on the said route.

[The remaining sections of this bill are precisely the same as the corresponding sections in the bill given above.]

3. THE AVENUE B ROAD.

AN ACT *to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Avenue D, and other streets in the City of New-York.*

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Wm. Simpson, John O'Keefe, John E. Develin, David L. Young, Wm. R. Stafford, and their assigns, are hereby authorized to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad with a double track, through, upon and along the following streets and avenues in the City of New-York, viz.: commencing on Avenue D, at the northern extremity of the same, thence through and along Avenue D to Eighth-street, thence through and along Eighth-street, with a single track, to Lewis-street; thence through and along Lewis-street, with a single track, to Grand-street; thence through and along Grand-street, with a double track to East Broadway; thence, with a double track, through and along East Broadway, Chatham-square, Chatham street and Park-row to Broadway; also, a single track from the corner of Avenue D and Eighth-streets, through and along Avenue D to Houston-street; thence through and along Houston-street, with a single track, to Goerck-street; thence through and along Goerck-street, with a single track, to Grand-street, to connect with the double track hereinafter provided for. Also, a double track from the junction of East Broadway and Canal-street, through and along Canal-street to Broadway. Also, a double track through and along Grand-street, from the double track at Lewis-street, to the Grand-street ferry, at the East River, together with the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working and accommodation of the road.

[The remaining sections of this bill are the same as the corresponding sections of the bill given above.]

Supreme Court of the United States.

So much interest was taken in the following case by the steamboat and shipping interests in this City on its hearing in the United States District and Circuit Courts, that we have thought it well to publish the decision of the United States Supreme Court in full.

Russell Sturgis, libelant and appellant vs. John Clough, Robert L. Mabey and Henry M. Weed, claimants of the steamboat R. L. Mabey, her tackle, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court.

The libelant in this case is owner of a steam-tug called the *Zachary Taylor*, or *Hector*.

The claimants are owners of the steam-tug *Mabey*.

At the time of this collision, on the 11th of August, 1851, they were both engaged in the business of towing vessels into the port of New-York from the neighborhood of Sandy Hook.

The *Hector* was an old heavy boat, some 180 or 190 feet long; the *Mabey*, a new, light boat of about 100 feet in length, and much the swifter of the two, in the ratio of about 14 to 8.

They were each looking out for employment on noon of that day, when the brig *Wanderer* was passing in, by Sandy Hook, sailing slowly in a northwest course. The two steam-tugs must have been some two or three miles apart, when they each started for the brig in different directions, in order to tender their services. Each boat put on all its steam, as the first who could hail the brig would be entitled to the job.

The *Hector*, being in the rear, came up in the wake of the brig, and nearly on her course. The *Mabey* came in a S. S. E. course, meeting the brig in an acute angle to her course. As they came together near the starboard quarter of the brig, their respective distances from her at the time of starting must have been in the ratio of their velocities. The *Mabey* being much the faster boat, no doubt expected to make up for this difference of distance by her superior f

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 45th st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the Avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.

From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.

It is under the direction of two principals, [illegible] Rose tine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious the playground shaded and [illegible] pe. and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.

For catalogues apply at No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies is removed from Tarrytown, N. Y., where it has been for more than three years successfully established, to Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., where it will open for the Summer Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of May.

Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. T. J. Crowen, No 699 Delisser & Procter, No. 508; Roe Lockwood, No 411 Broadway. Also, of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No 3 Park-row, and No. 3 Ann-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Bedell, New-York; the Rev. Dr Bethune, Brooklyn; and to W. Wheeler De Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E DE BEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 83 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1838.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO W. CENTER, ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev D. C. VAN NORMAN, A.M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. G SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—This school is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, within one mile of New Haven, Conn. Number of boarding scholars limited to 15 boys of about 12 years of age, who will be treated in all respects as members of the Principal's family. Next term begins Wednesday, May 3. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I—A FAMILY school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement of manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Parents having daughters to educate are invited to come and see the workings of our system, and are assured of a cordial welcome to our hospitalities. Toe steamer *J. P. Smith* leaves foot of Harrison st. at 3 o'clock P. M. For further particulars see to morrow's paper, or address the Rev. L. D MANSFIELD, Principal.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGI- ATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M J. LOCKWOOD: Professor B. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co, No. 344 Broadway Wm. B. Vanderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE miles from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WIMANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 248 Broadway and No. 609 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Schools and families supplied with teachers. Schools with pupils. Parents with circulars of the best schools (gratuitously,) and teacher with positions. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, and others. Teachers of Music and French wanted. SMITH WOODMAN & CO,

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Terms $250 per annum. Mr. ARRING, one of the Principals, will be at the Everett House on Saturday, the 9th inst., where he will be pleased to meet any of the patrons of the school, or any others, who may desire to place their sons in a first-class school.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS. —Every teacher who wishes to convey to his pupils correct ideas of the principles of natural science, should use the charts. Price, per set of 10, mounted on cloth, with key, $12; in sheets, $6, sent post paid per mail. Enterprising agents wanted SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. BLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTI- TUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. W. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 99 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGRAHAM will be prepared to admit a few boarders, as well as day pupils, to this institution, April 25. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer session will begin on Monday, April 18. A few vacancies yet to be filled. For terms, references, &c., see circulars, which are to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT RED- FORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $150 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRY- TOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C Scribner's, No 124 Grand-st; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Summer session will open on the 2d of May. Pupils are prepared for College or for mercantile and other active pursuits. Circulars can be obtained at the office of the New-York *Evangelist* by addressing the Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-Third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st.; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S PIANO-FORTE CLASSES.—New quarter commences on TUESDAY, April 12. Terms, $20 a quarter of 24 lessons. Two or more members of the same family $15 each For particulars, inquire at Mr GOLDBECK'S, No. 149 9th-st.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson. Annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. Fay, Esq., No. 61 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 60 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LEWIS ACADEMY ENDOWMENT—$15 000—Located in a representative New-England village, 20 miles from New Haven, by cars. Next term begins May 4. S. T. FROST, A. B., Principal, Southington, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTI-
Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Ma-
The first term opens May 2
of the Principal.
wedding in dif- and Institutes cleared every
School. HEW
sentiment of the Others to our
A. Principal.

NEW-YORK SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, KINGSTON, N. Y.—The 17th semi-annual session will commence on Monday May 16. The location is beautiful and healthy. The facilities for acquiring a thorough education unsurpassed. Terms $100 per session. Circulars may be had at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York; or of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. NEWTON, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—[illegible] Hall-st., James Weir Mason. New term [illegible], best pupils received at any time. Personal [illegible] by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the [illegible] branches. Circulars and further information at [illegible]'s bookstore, or at the School.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school is easy of access and location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $100 to $140 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILL- SIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAM-ford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NOR-WALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal J. BENEDICT, Jr.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY. —The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE— (W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding-board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm Mason, H. Wellenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactore for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, THE. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted to the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODE- ONS—New and second hand, by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases for sale at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased Rosewood Piano for $100; Rosewood Melodeons for $25; Piano Stools new style, $2 50. Sheet Music and Music Books at wholesale and retail. S. T. GORDON, No 706 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No 409 Broadway, near Lispenard-st; and G. B. DEMAREST, No. 409 Broadway

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at extremely low prices ranging from $75 to $150; one of the largest Catalogues of Music in the United States; musical instruments and music in one hundred of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW Piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBB, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BA-CON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture Second-hand Pianos from $80 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN-ufacturers, 209 Cantre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years

PIANO-FORTE WANTED.—I WILL EXchange 80 acres of good farming land, in Wisconsin, for a piano worth about $600. Address JAMES Y. GORDON, Howard Hotel.

BASSO.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A FINE RESonant voice, accustomed for years to lead choirs and church singing, would like an engagement in Brooklyn from Easter or 1st May next. Sympathizing with the general desire of churches for congregational music, he would like to confer with committees and others interested, about the true means to secure it. Address SIGMA, Box No. 2,454 Post-office, New-York.

SOPRANO.—A VERY FINE SINGER, A PURE Soprano, reading music at sight, highly recommended and familiar with the Episcopal service wishes an engagement in an Evangelical Church. Though preferring Brooklyn, would be one of a choice Quartette choir in this City. Address SOPRANO, Box 138 *Times* Office.

A TENOR SINGER OF REPUTATION DE-sires an engagement in a Protestant Church in New-York or Brooklyn; being a thorough musician and organist, would take entire charge of the choir; to fill a good engagement, would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address M. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on Broome st., between Clinton and Suffolk sts. Inside Ward and also for Heating and ventilating the same, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating and Ventilating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

A. H. BRUMMELL,
GEORGE THURBER,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
L. WITHINGTON,
HENRY BAUSHER,
} Committee.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—TO ARCHITECTS.—The Trustees of Plymouth Church desire to receive PLANS, SECTIONS and ESTIMATES for a CHAPEL and LECTURE ROOM, the Church audience room to contain sittings for 6 000 persons. Premiums will be given of five hundred, two hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty dollars for the best plans, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Trustees' statement. This statement may be had upon application to H S WELD, at the Plymouth Church, or at No. 34 Willow-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Secretary of Board of Trustees—if by letter, postage stamp inclosed.

The Plans must be sent in by MONDAY, May 16, and none will be received after 12 o'clock, noon, of said day.
By order of Trustees,
JAMES FREELAND, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon, for the best method of heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 16. In 32d-st., near 7th-av., now in process of erection. Also, estimates and proposals for doing the work according to said plans. Plans of the building may be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby-st.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
} Committee of School Officers.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City,

Respectfully call the attention of merchants and manufacturers to their thoroughly organized department of
COLLECTING NOTES AND DRAFTS,
in every city and town in the United States, including California and the distant Territories—in South and Central America; the West Indies; British Possessions, and throughout Europe.

Having PROMPT CORRESPONDENTS at every point, we are enabled to make returns much cheaper and quicker than any Bank.

Collections, payable in New-York, made free of charge, and remitted in Certificates of Deposits.

First-class Business Paper purchased at lowest rates, and a General Banking Business transacted

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 6, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW V. STOUT,	JOHN HARPER,
ABM E. TRASK,	J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAUD,	WM. A. BUTH,
BENJ. F. CAMP,	O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING,	JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	WM. KENT,
THOS. L. RUSHMORE,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
JULIEN L. ALLEN,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds of Paris, London Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON WELLS & CO.
No 8 Place de la Bourse Paris,

Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WANTED
COLUMBIAN (Marine) Insurance Company Stock.
MERCANTILE Mutual (Marine) Insurance Co. Stock.
Also,
SCRIP of the above Companies, by
SATTERLEE & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.
KIRTLAND & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Have removed from No 43 Wall-st.
to
No. 24 Pine-st., near Nassau.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC- tors of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected:

BENJ D BRUSH,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M BRAGAAND,
JAMES OLWELL,	BENJAMIN W BONNEY,
JOSEPH W BEEKS,	JAMES H ELMORE,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	ALEXANDER M ROSS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES A. BRUSH,	SAMUEL C MOTT
H. LANE,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
JAMES INGLISH,	JOHN L. BASSROUE,
GEORGE W. WELSH,	JAMES M INCRISE,
WM. G. LADD,	FRANCIS GOULDY,
C. V. CLICKENER,	D. O. CROCKER,
J. R BARTHOLOMEW,	G. F COCKCROFT, Jr.,
GEO. W BRAISERD,	JAMES STEVENS,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	JOHN KETCHUM,
E. H VAN ACKEN,	JOHN B. ARTHUR,
PHILIP GOELIN,	FRANCIS LELAND,
ROBERT L BROWN,	ALBAMOS L. SABRE,
WALTER DEBBIE,	NATHANIEL NEWTON,
AARON CLARK	JOHN GIBNEY,

And for balance of the next Annual Election, DAVID M. EARL, SAMUEL BURRELL, H. B. MARTIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDIT- ORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 38 Wall-st March 18, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The agreement of Dec. 15, 1858 has been subscribed by a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and all parties to subscribe to the said agreement of Dec 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec 15, 1858, has thus been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement

Resolved further, That the Trustees will manfully and earnestly make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed.)
mh23-2awsw&S* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chairman.

BONDS OF THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH. —The subscribers offer for sale $30 000 of the Six-per-cent Bonds of the village of Newburgh, redeemable in 1865 and 1873, interest semi-annually, and principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These Bonds are issued under an Act of the Legislature, passed March 30, 1852, "To provide for a supply of water in the village of Newburgh." The whole issue is for $100,000 and the net revenue from the Water-works is now $10,000 per annum.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH- ERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOM- INGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JAMES WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

SHIP AND LEATHER BANK, NEW YORK, April 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent, payable on and after the 11th inst The Transfer Book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COM-PANY, No. 24 Wall-st, NEW YORK, April 1, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 7, 1859. —On and after MONDAY next, 11th inst. the business of this Bank will be transacted at their new location, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
O. H. STREINER, Cashier.

MANASSAS GAP VIRGINIA RAILROAD Mortgage Bonds wanted.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS Executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-

FINANCIAL.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1856, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 348 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and, whereas also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858; whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and also all the Real Estate of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which a mortgage or mortgages thereafter constitute, the site of the Railways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be a part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all other improvements or appertaining to said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and necessities and other personal property procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used in connection with, said Railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description;

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2358. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

OPENING OF THE DEFENCE.

ARGUMENT OF JOHN GRAHAM.

Increased Excitement at Washington.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 9.

The pressnre upon the Court-room this morning was very great, and there was intense anxiety to hear the theory of defence about to be started by Mr. GRAHAM, who, having temporarily occupied the position of District-Attorney, pleasantly remarked to that officer that it was not his intention, however, to discharge any part of Mr. OULD'S dnty. Mr. GRAHAM commenced the statement for defsnce, with a ptie of authorities before him. Many new faces from New-York were to be seen in the Court-room.

Mr. GRAHAM noticed the following remarkable features in the conduct of the prosecntion:

First—Enforcing the property qnalification, and outraging the rights of a fellow-creature.

Second—Employing additional counsel.

Third—The langusge of the District-Attorney in speaking of the transaction.

Fourth—Attempting to garble the evidence, in stopping a witness while on the stand.

Mr. GRAHAM held that the great question was the condition of the mind of the man who slew the defiler of his marriage bed, and entered into a lengthy definition of malice to show absence of malice in the transaction under investigation. He stated four general propositions: *First*, that human laws do not protect all human rights; *second*, that divine laws secure certain rights, and these laws need not be reenacted to give them vitality; *third*, that divine laws do not make it a crime to enforce them; *fourth*, the reason and meaning of the old rule that made homicide committed by a husband on discovering a man in the act of adultery with his wife, punishable as a simple manslanghter, and not as a murder.

He held that there are seven questions for the conideration of the Court and Jury, viz:

First—How far the Government is bound to make out a case by facts, and not to rely on presnmptions.

Second—How far the old rule of presumed malice will be considered.

Third—How far the old rule would be applied in a case of adultery.

Fourth—The reason or principle of the old rule.

Fifth—The effect of this old rule.

Sixth—How far the provocation affected the mind of the accnsed.

Seventh—Whether there wss sufficlent time for passions to cool.

He argued that the prosecution must show affirmatively the sound mind of the prisoner, and cited the highest legal authorities of New-York in support of the proposition; a case having been reversed by the Supreme Court on account of the State not having proven the soundness of mind, and the prosecntion have failed to prove this fact respecting SICKLES.

Mr. GRAHAM claimed the acquittal of the prisoner on the evidence as snomitted by the Government. He also contended that the truth of a declaration drawn out by the Government stands as a fact, until disproved by other evidence. The Government proved that SICKLES said "KEY had defiled his bed," and this proves tha fact of adultery; yet, he added, the defence will nevertheless put the adultery before the Jury in all its hideous and disgusting details.

He proceeded to discuss the heinousness of the crime of adultery, holding that it was not necessary to justify a man in killing the adulterer that he should catch the offender in the act, but only that he should be so near the truth as to leave no doubt of his guilt. If (said Mr. G.) *society has not protected you in the chastity of your wives, it is proof conclusive that you have a natural right to protect them as much as you have to protect your own lives.*

Mr. GRAHAM read from the Bible a copious collection of passages to show that, by divine law, adultery is punishable by death, and that both in olden and in modern times it is perfectly justifiable to kill the man who has been guilty of it. He also cited illustrations from the common law, and then entered upon the discussion of his fourth point, viz.: The reason and meaning of the old rule that made homicide committed by a husband on discovering a man in the act of adultery with his wife punishable as simple manslaughter and not as murder. Now, (said the counsel,) did this rule, which made the killing a mere formal offence, apply only to the case of a husband who had detected the parties in the very act of adulterous intercourse? or did it not apply as well to the case in which the husband discovered irresistible proof of such an act having been committed? If the law reqnired that the husband should wait until he detected the adulterers in the commission of the act, then he might never make such a discovery. If he caught the offender coming out of his wife's bed, would he have a right to kill him? The rule which reduced the homicide from murder to manslaughter, when the killing was committed under the provocation prodnced by discovering his wife in the act of adultery, was a figurative rule; for if a man had not the right to avenge himself till he actually discovered the adulterers in the act, he virtually had no such right at all. The conviction of the husband at common law, as for manslanghter, was merely nominal, for it carried with it a merely nominal punishment.

In considering the sixth point, Mr. GRAHAM claimed that the condition of Mr. SICKLES' mind was, "Had he any hand in originating his own passion?" Had he first provoked Mr. KEY, and then killed him, the case might have been different. If he had been under the infinence of liquor, he would have been in fault, but such was not the case. KEY alone, who had degraded his wife, was responsible for the frenzy which overwhelmed him. Every action must be judged by the actor. Had Mr. SICKLES any mind or intention? The Bible and the decisions of our Courts say No; and therefore he cannot be subject to legal penalty. There must be will and intention, and this cannot be in a mind transported by fury and frenzy. If we are so constituted (continued Mr. GRAHAM) as to be unable to control our actions, under the circumstances surrounding this case, then there is no responsibility. The provocation was more than human nature could bear; and the law regards the part the deceased acted as creating that provocation. Hence, it is above the visitation of human law. The indictment declares that SICKLES was tempted by the devil; but how monstrous would be a verdict rendered against the prisoner so indicted! For it would be a virtual declaration that the devil, and not the high and ennobling feelings of his nature, incited him to slay the seducer of his wife. The counsel proceeded to discuss the question as to the prisoner's state of mind, and argued that the mind is not perfect for the purposes of human accountability, unless it possesses the reason which informs the will, and the ability which enables the individual to obey the will. If the mind is in that condition that either reason or the will is dislodged,—and then one of its departments is gone,—the state of mental unsoundness thus induced equally excused from accountability. The criminality of the act depended npon the amount of will that entered into it. Without moral liberty, said DEANE, (*Medical Jurisprudence.*) there could be no responsibility for crime. But what moral liberty was there on the part of the husband, when he came to deal with the seducer of his wife; when he came to be confronted with the man who had blasted his hopes and his prospects, and who had brought disgrace on himself and his household? Who would say that a man thus circumstanced, possessed enough moral liberty to be held accountable for crime?

It being near three o'clock the Jndge intimated to Mr. GRAHAM the advisability of suspending his address till Monday.

Mr. GRAHAM only asked leave to exhaust his references on this branch of his opening, to which the Court yielded. In a few minutes Mr. GRAHAM concluded the discussion of his sixth point, and sat down.

The District-Attorney asked the Court to allow the Jnrors the privilege of walking out on Sunday, undar charge of the Marshal; and suggested whether, thus accompanied, they might not he allowed to go to Church?

The Judge said he wss a church-going man himself; but as the Jurors were probably of different denominations he did not see how the suggestion was practicable.

The District-Attorney acceded.

The Court was then adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 9.

Mr. Graham consumed the whole day in the opening address. His associates would have preferred brevity in the opening; they wished to reserve their plan of operations for the present, to say nothing of Mr. Key except that immediately connected with the transaction, and to withhold comments on the prosecution

There has been no attempt to account for the disparity between the size of the bullet extracted from the body and the bore of the Derringer found in the street. The defence deny that the Derringer belonged to Mr. Sickles; no effort has been made to trace it to him, and the defence will make the most of this circumstance, and claim that it belonged to Mr. Key, and, perhaps, that the first shot came from Mr. Key. As to the two keys found in the pocket of the deceased, the idea is that they were those of the house in Fifteenth-street, where the meetings took place; and, if so, that circumstance will be put in evidence.

Two letters from Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles, one indignantly denouncing the insinuation made with respect to his familiarity with Mrs. Sickles, and the other accepting a subsequent invitation to dinner, will be offered in evidence; if not admitted, counsel will make use of them before the jury.

The pressure for admission becomes greater as the case progresses. Many are present from New-York. Among them John Kelly, Sheriff; John Cochrane, M. C.; John Clancy, County Clerk; Captain Dowling, and Owen W. Brennan. Mr. Bagioli has returned to New-York.

UTAH.

Proceedings in the Territorial Court—The Army at Camp Floyd—General Items of News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, March 11, 1859.

On Tuesday, 8th instant, the United States District Court, Second District in this Territory, commenced a session in Provo City, Utah County, Judge CRADLEBAUGH presiding. After the swearing in of the Grand Jury, His Honor proceeded to deliver his charge. He made a violent attack upon the Legislature of the Territory, and charged it with making laws calculated to destroy the ends of justice, and bind his hands from performing the duties of United States Judge, and imputing to the body the most sinister motives.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH has secured the services of a company of infantry, 100 strong, whilejhe holds Court in Provo. He has said, that he obtained them to guard a "calaboose" for prisoners, as he was certain there would be a great number. When the soldiers entered Provo they were about to camp on the citizens' private property, raise their tents in the yards, and interfere with the arrangements and rights of the people; and did not hesitate to insult and threaten when remonstrated with. When the Judge had delivered a few sentences of his charge to the Jury the infantry surrounded the Courthouse and encamped there until the adjournment of the Court. The inhabitants have all the time manifested the greatest order; and they desire to assist all in their power to carry out the object and designs of the Court; but they feel indignant at the menace of bayonets.

At the Supreme Court held on the 28th day of August, 1858, at Fillmore City, Chief Justice ECKELS and Associate Justice SINCLAIR present, it was appointed that the Second District Court should be held at Fillmore City, commencing on the first Monday in each November Judge CRADLEBAUGH, however, has seen fit, on his own responsibility, to hold a Court at Provo, in March, 1859. The inhabitants must be silent and quietly acquiesce, or be branded with the stigma of withstanding the authority of the United States Judges.

The soldiery are kept under strict discipline, and seem to be snugly quartered for the Winter. This season has been unusually long, and the times consequently harder, but everything is sought and arranged for the comfort of the men. A large room has been erected for a theatre, and several popular pieces have been successfully performed. The company is composed chiefly of the soldiery, who act their parts with great credit and talent; the rest is made up of Mormons.

Gen. JOHNSTON is much beloved by the army here, and the highest opinion is entertained of him by the inhabitants of the Territory generally, as a high-minded gentleman and noble officer, whose desire it is to preserve peace and good feelings with the inhabitants. The same cannot, however, I regret to say, be stated of many other officers of the army. Some of them have manifested a disposition to create a collision between the army and civilians.

No small amount of stealing is carried on by some of the hangers-on and part of the soldiery; several of the letter have been drummed out of quarters, and banished their corps. That is, however, a step to be regretted, as there is no place so well calculated to punish them as in the Army, and they are now let loose on society, from which they must steal a living and an outfit for other parts.

This is the longest Winter ever experienced in this Territory. The snow has been on the earth since the middle of November, 1858, and there is no appearance of its breaking at present. Indeed, it snows severely while I write. It has, however, not been so cold as some years past.

The teamsters who arrived here late in the Fall, who have no employment, have spent, long ago, their little means, and now live bountifully on the old settlers, by their pickings. Stealing and burglary prevail to an extent altogether unprecedented in the history of the Territory, and it is certain that the herds throughout the country will suffer materially when the gates of snow are loosened from their icy hinges, and the way open for the egress of emigrants.

The meat store of Mr. BROCKBANK, in this city, was broken open last week and a great quantity of meat stolen therefrom. The thieves turned out to be discharged teamsters from the contractors' trains.

The Humboldt Indians have traveled round to Toole Valley recently, and driven off a number of stock belonging to the citizens in that and this valley. They seemed incensed, and state the cause was owing to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs behaving shabbily and meagerly on his last visit to them. He gave them a shirt each and three charges of powder. They went from him, and forthwith discharged the powder, and expressed their indignation. To wreak their vengeance they now steal the stock of the settlers. Whether their declarations are true or not I cannot say, but it is much to be regretted if any cause of that kind should exist.

Preaching is attended to as usual in the Tabernacle on Sunday, and in the several Ward School-houses, and the doctrines of Mormonism enunciated for the benefit of the passer through, and to strengthen the brotherhood.

It is currently reported here that the army will be removed in the Spring, a movement which will affect as a matter of course the trade of the Territory: but it will likewise draw off the influx of gamblers, blacklegs and thieves, and their concomitant influences, drunkenness, debauchery and crime, which so much annoy the citizens generally.

The California mail arrives here very regularly, weekly, by the new route, which is much appreciated by the inhabitants. Generally the eastern mail has arrived very regularly, which is a source of great accommodation in keeping us posted with the sayings and doings of the rest of the world.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Captains H. H. Bell, W. M. Glendy and Franklin Buchanan, and Commanders R. F. Pinckney and John Rodgers, has been ordered to convene at Annapolis on the 20th instant, for the final examination of the class of midshipmen which graduated in 1856.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Miramon Retires from Before Vera Cruz—The Liberals Surrounding the Capital—Mr. McLane at Vera Cruz—Later from the North.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 8.

By the *Quaker City*, Vera Cruz dates of April 1 have been received.

The news is important.

General MIRAMON appeared before Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. with an advanced guard of three hundred men. He reconnoitered the place and retired to his main army, which was encamped near Medilline, nine miles off.

The women and children in Vera Cruz were transferred to the ships, and the Liberals prepared to make an animated defence.

MIRAMON sent 1,200 men against Alvarado, but finding the place strongly defended they retired without attacking it. MIRAMON, finding himself out-generaled at all points, broke up his camp on the 27th and commenced his retreat on the capital.

Gen. ANFUDIA was in strong force to cut off his retreat. DEGOLLADO, with 4,000 men, was at Tacubaya, and other Liberal forces surrounded the capital, which was expected soon to surrender.

Mr. MCLANE, the U. S. Minister, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st of April, amid great rejoicings for MIRAMON'S retreat and the arrival of the U.S. Minister.

[From a private dispatch received in this City we learn that, attended by Mr. LA SERE, the President of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, Mr. MCLANE, immediately upon his arrival, had waited upon President JUAREZ, and had expressed great satisfaction with the results of his interview.]—ED. TIMES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 9.

Private advices per *Quaker City's* mails confirm the accounts of MIRAMON'S retreat, with the Liberal army pressing on his rear.

From the Rio Grande.

CAPTURE OF GUANAJUATO—SUCCESS OF THE LIBERALS—MOVEMENTS OF VIDAURRI AND GARZA.

The Brownsville *Flag*, to the 23d ult., received at New-Orleans, contains later news from the northern frontier. The *Flag*, of the 16th, says:

"We have advices from Monterey to the 10th inst., and from Victoria and Tampico of corresponding dates. From these we learn that there is no truth whatever in the reports put in circulation as to the success of the Reactionists. In fact, the contrary seems to be the true state of the case.

A friend in Monterey, writing us on private business, at the close of his letter, gives the following item of news:

"In taking this letter to the Post-Office I was surprised by the ringing of bells, caused by the arrival of cheering news. Guanajuato has been taken by the Liberals. It seems that after the taking of Leon by our troops, they purposed marching upon Guanajuato, but while preparing for this movement, were surprised to find that those of Guanajuato were coming on them. They met, and, after three days' fighting between Leon and Guanajuato, the latter place was taken by the Liberals, under ZARAGOZA and QUIROGA; having entirely defested the enemy and taken possession of all the artillery, ammunition, &c. This is the latest news. The fighting was said to have been desperate, covering a distance of fifteen leagues between the two cities. This victory will place those of San Luis Potosi in a critical situation, unless they can unite with their friends at Morelia. Thus you see how the Liberals progress without the 'hero of the North.'"

The Governor of Zacatecas has sent VIDAURRI $12,000 to place his forces in the field.

From Tampico we have but little of interest. Señor TREVIÑO was energetically managing the Executive office, while the former Governor, GARZA, was at the head of the troops of the State, intending to march with 3,000 troops upon the City of Mexico, as stated.

The *Flag*, of the 23d ult., says:

Our dates from Tampico reach to the 12th inst., and correspondingly from Victoria; at neither of which places do we find anything of moment. Ex-Governor GARZA had left Tampico with 300 men for Vera Cruz, with a view of aiding that city in its defence against MIRAMON. He will remain in case he is needed, otherwise he will return immediately and march to the interior.

Col. GARCIA was still occupying his position of observation, at his old quarters. It is said that he has his forces under the strictest discipline, and that he had shot one of his captains on conviction of treason.

News from the Pacific.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—INTERESTING SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 9.

The steamship *Quaker City* arrived to-night with San Francisco advices to March 21.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* has arrived at Panama, with San Francisco dates to the 21st ult., and $1,500,000 in specie.

The Vanderbilt line of steamers had stopped running.

The California news is unimportant.

The excitement at Shasta was amicably settled. The troops sent there had been successfully landed, and marched to Mohaves.

The mining prospects and receipts of gold were scanl, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads.

Money was tight, and the trade depressed, in consequence of large expected arrivals of goods. Sugar was active. Dry goods importers are doing little. Domestic spirits firm. Boots, shoes, naval stores and provisions dull.

The following ships had arrived at San Francisco during the fortnight:

Intrepid, *Argo*, *Carrier Dove*, *Edward Stanley*, and *Ocean Telegraph*, from New-York; *Winfield Scott* and *Fearless*, from Boston; *John Clark*, from Baltimore; *Frigate Bird*, from Hong Kong, and *Elvira* from Cardiff.

From Boston.

THE POST-OFFICE QUESTION—THE JUNIOR MUTINEERS—FIRES, &C.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 9.

It is stated that the BOSTON Post-office Committee held a meeting to-day, but failed to come to any agreement. Some of the Committee are said to be opposed to paying so large a sum to get the office back to State-street, with no certainty of its remaining there more than a few months.

CARTHAY, HEBBERT and STANLEY, the mutineers of the New-Bedford whaleship *Junior*, were arraigned this morning on a second indictment for killing JOHN SMITH, the third mate of that vessel. They plead not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

EDWARD H. DELANO, naval constructor at Charlestown Navy-yard, died to-day.

A fire in East Boston, last night, destroyed a ship-house, foundry, stables, and several sheds, mostly the property of SAMUEL HALL and W. C. BARSTOW. Loss about $20,000.

Over one thousand acres of woodlands were burned over in Marshpee and Falmouth, yesterday, and at the latest dates the fire continued spreading.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 10.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Captain LANG, from Liverpool 26th ult., *via* Halifax, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning. Her mails for the South were forwarded by this evening train *via* New-Haven, due in New-York at 6 A. M. Monday.

Change in the Southern Mail Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 10.

An entire change of trains and mails will take effect on Monday, the 11th inst., between Washington and New-York, as well as on the Western route by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The mails from the South and Washington will leave at 4½ A. M., and reach New-York at 3 P. M., instead of 6½ P. M., as at present, giving ample time to connect with the Boston boats and afternoon trains from New-York for the East, North and West, by the Hudson River, Erie and other roads.

The train will leave New-York at 7 A. M., instead of 8, as heretofore, passengers and mails reaching Washington at 6 in the afternoon. According to the Columbus-Convention agreement, the Baltimore and Ohio Road begins, on Monday, to ticket passengers between New-York, Boston, and all the Western cities, for $1 less than other lines, the Baltimore Road adhering to a moderate speed of 26 miles, average running time, between New-York and Cincinnati, while the other lines have quickened to a much higher speed than ever before.

The Southern Mail brings New-Orleans letters and papers of Tuesday last. The latter contain no news of importance.

Arrest of a Murderer of his Family.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, April 10.

MARSHALL POTTER was arrested on Saturday, at St. Stephen, N. B., by Officer BELL, of Lee. He is charged with causing the death of his mother, two brothers, and nephew on Thursday morning last at Lee, and robbing the house of $150. It will be recollected that he was the only one that escaped when the house was burned. He was fully dressed, and his two brothers who slept in the same room were burned, as were also his mother and nephew. He left immediately after the fire, changed his clothes at Carroll, and succeeded in reaching New Brunswick before he was arrested. His clothes were bloody, and the money earned by his two brothers during the Winter was seen in his possession.

PATRICK WALL, Esq., of this city, a clothing dealer, was seriously injured on Saturday evening last by a gang of ruffians, who attacked him with slung shots and stones.

Funeral of Gambrill, one of the Baltimore Murderers.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 10.

The funeral of GAMBRILL, who was hung on Friday for the murder of Officer BENTON, took place from his father's residence this afternoon. There was an immense turn out of his friends and associates, including many notorious characters. The line of hacks extended over half a mile. It is worthy of remark that RICHARD HARRIS, the party charged before the execution of the deceased, with being the real murderer of Mr. BENTON, and by GAMBRILL himself, in his so-called dying declaration, was at the family residence this afternoon, and prominent among the mourners at the funeral.

Mrs. Hartung, the Poisoner.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 9.

In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. MORRIS asked unanimous consent to introduce concurrent resolutions exoressing the belief of the Legislature that MARY HARTUNG deserves Executive clemency, and exhorting the Governor to review his decision and commute the sentence, or, at least, delay the execution one year.

Messrs. TUTHILL and GODARD objected, and the resolution, therefore, failed.

The Pike's Peak Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, April 9.

The departure of the first Pike's Peak mail and passenger train has been postponed, in consequence of the non-arrival of the ambulances. All the other arrangements of the contractors are perfected. The equipment consists of seventy-five wagons, fifty coaches, 400 men, 600 mules and 300 oxen.

The Fry Divorce Case.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, April 9.

The notorious Fry divorce was killed in the House, to-day, by a vote of 71 to 8.

Lake Navigation.

COLLINGWOOD, Saturday, April 9.

The propeller *Ontonagon*, the first vessel this season from Chicago, arrived this morning. She experienced considerable delay from ice in the Straits of Mackinac.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 9.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Dr. Ring Sentenced.

COBURG, C. W., Saturday, April 9.

Dr. RING, found guilty on Thursday last of poisoning his wife, was this afternoon sentenced to be hung on the 9th of June.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Prospects of the City Railroads—Dubious Position of the Charter—The Compromise Wharfage Bill—Office of Inspector of Vessels Not to be Abolished—The Brooklyn Water Bill Amended—The Sewerage Bill Passed the House, &c.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 9, 1859.

The lobby now, like despairing States, looks to the Senate. All yesterday, but especially last evening, the crowd went up to look at it. The reference of the City Railroads was the first question of interest, which at last was settled by sending them to the Committee on Cities and Villages. It was supposed that this would be to choke them—Senator HALSTED having made a written report against City Railroads early in the Session; Senator ELY having shown hostility to all of them but the Avenue D road, and Senator NOXON'S sentiments being as yet unpronounced. But the fact that Senator ELY last night tried to send them to the Railroad Committee looked as if he was willing to have them well treated. Briefly, the enemies of the roads are in high glee, thinking they are locked up for the year, while the friends think their prospects brighter than ever. I think that the Avenue D road and the (Williamsburgh) Grand-street road will be reported by the Committee readily, as public necessities called for on every hand, while the rest may wait for a little higher tide.

Where should the New-York City Charter go? Tactics tried to force it into almost every Committee in the Senate, but at last it was sent to a Select Committee, and the friends of the Charter were satisfied that, after knocking out the extension of the official lives of the Corporation Counsel and Chamberlain, it would be permitted to pass. On the other hand, the enemies think they have suffered no damage thus far. Fearing that the Charter may possibly fall, the Assembly's Grinding Committee will probably consent today to grind the Senate's Health bill, when with a little amending it ought to pass. If it should—after being made to abolish distinctly and unmistakably the City Inspectorship,—the Charter must be stripped of its sanitory features, so if both should pass there would be no conflict between them.

The Wharf bill, which has lain nearly two months in the desk of the Committee on Commerce, was reported yesterday, and sent to the following Committee to report complete: Messrs. Moore, Reilly, Opdyke, Coburn and Miller. To-day it was ordered to a third reading. The bill is represented as a compromise between the shipping interest and the wharf-owners,—and at the expense of the small wharfage-payers and consumers generally. The following are the new rates for vessels using wharves in New-York and Brooklyn: For every vessel of 200 tons or under, one cent per ton; for every vessel over 200 tons, one cent per ton for each of the first 200 tons, and for every additional ton one-quarter of one cent per ton. For every vessel making fast to another vessel lying at wharf, or for every vessel lying at anchor within any slip, one-half the above rates. The captain or owner of any vessel that shall leave a wharf without paying wharfage due, and neglect for 24 hours after demand to pay up, forfeits double the rates.

The owner or lessee of a wharf may charge five cents a ton on all goods remaining on his wharf more than 48 hours; the charge is a lien on the goods, and no goods can lay on any wharf accessible by public streets for more than five days. The Pilot Commissioners may require owners to keep their wharves in repair and their slips dredged out, and if their specific requirements are not complied with in 90 days, owners are liable to a fine of $5 a day. Canal boats, barges, and lighters, are excused from the increased rates of charge. A majority in interest of owners or lessees of wharves may represent the whole in respect to third persons for the collection of wharfage, for repairs, &c.

Senators have amended the Brooklyn Water bill and laid it aside awhile, until Brooklyn can be heard from. The principal amendments are these: Reinserting permission to build a covered conduit in place of the open canal east of Baisley's Pond; striking out the town rights' reservation of Queens and Suffolk Counties; reducing the amount to which bonds may be issued to $500,000; reducing the personal bonds that Commissioners must enter into; gives the appointment of Commissioners to the Mayor and two-thirds of the Common Council. The Sewerage bill was read in the Assembly to-day, and passed.

The act transferring the surplus of interest from the "Interest Sinking Fund" of New-York City to the "General Sinking Fund," was read a third time and passed. As the law establishing the Interest Sinking Fund compels the moneys to be invested in securities that do not now exist, a failure of this bill to pass the Senate would leave $250,000 belonging to that fund idle for another year.

The License bill came up again as agreed to by the Select Committee, but after a smart skirmish was lost—and this time past all possibility of recovery. So this Legislature has refused to tinker the License laws, refused to perfume a rotting carcase, declined to gild rotten wood

The Personal Liberty bill, amended so as to strike out the most precipitous steeps, but still leaving the right of trial by jury to every fugitive slave, was adopted by a large majority.

PIERRE DUPUY need not quake in his boots. The worthless and unnecessary office of "Inspector of Vessels" will not be abolished this session, nor will the bill which some (who ached to fit a friend to the promised opening) smuggled into the House during the week, making it a port-office, to be filled by the Governor, with orders for the incumbent, between April and November, to inspect all coastwise vessels, and receive therefor a scale of prices that would make the berth only second in remuneration to the Health Office, rob commerce, swindle the State, and disgrace the party that created it. This bill, raising its tender head above water about 5 o'clock last evening, was so severely thumped that it will never be heard of again. Nor have those who most desired its passage been seen since JACOB SMITH moved to recommit to strike out its enacting clause. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 9.

Mr. J. D. WILLARD moved a resolution fixing the final adjournment on Thursday, the 14th inst. Laid on the table.

The Special Committee on the New-York Charter bill was announced, namely: Nixon, Diven, Ely, W. A. Wheeler and Mather.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up and amendments adopted restoring the salaries of the clerks of the Secretary of State, of the Treasurer, and of the other State Departments which were cut down by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Senator MATHER'S resolution, inquiring of the Attorney-General whether the decision of the Court of Appeals on the Metropolitan Police case involves the payment of salaries to the old police force and their restoration to office, and whether the City or State is liable, having been submitted, the Attorney-General replies, after reviewing the case and stating that the decision of the Court of Appeals makes the City liable for the full payment to all members of the old police who have not resigned or withdrawn, or been discharged after the personal service of the charges and an opportunity to be heard in defence, that the cities of New-York and Brooklyn are liable for the expense under law.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SCHELL, from the minority of the Finance Committee, presented a report on the communication from the Commissioners of the Canal Board respecting the financial condition of the State. The report strongly protests against borrowing to pay the interest on the Canal debt, holding that the time has come when taxation is demanded to redeem the State from debt. A bill is appended to the report, imposing a tax of three-quarters of a mill for the year commencing October, 1858, and the proceeds are appropriated as follows: $20,000 to pay the debt made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund; $130,000 to pay the advances for the interest on the Canal Debt from the sinking fund, and the balance to be applied to the payment of the interest on the Canal Debt for the year 1859 to 1860.

The bill to protect gas consumers was ordered to a third reading.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Loan bill was reported favorably.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to bring forward the Atlantic-street (Brooklyn) Tunnel bill. Motion lost.

The General Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the appropriations for the several charities restored.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 9.

Mr. RANNEY, from the majority Special Committee, reported favorably on the *pro rata* Railroad Freight bill—Messrs. OPDYKE and MALLORY dissenting. The report was ordered to be printed. The bill now goes to the Committee of the Whole, with little prospect of coming up again during the present session.

The bill to create a public fund for New-York called the Croton Water Fund, and to provide for the transfer of two millions to the Sinking Fund of that City, was passed.

The bill to extend the act providing for the sale of the State Arsenal in New-York, was passed.

The bill for the better regulation of the New-York Firemen was ordered to a third reading, as also were the bills,

To provide for the payment of the City Cemetery at Ward's Island;

To license lighters for the Port of New-York; and

To regulate the rates of wharfage.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The important Canal bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the following ordered to a third reading:

To provide for the performance of certain duties imposed upon the Canal Commissioners when they are disqualified from acting.

To provide for the payment of the work done and materials furnished certain sections of the Erie Canal.

To submit to the people the proposition to loan two and a half millions for the payment of the Canal floating debt.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Queens County Savings Bank.

To protect the country banks from improper detention of their notes.

To incorporate the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

To authorize the reduction of the capital stock of banking associations.

To incorporate the Preparatory School of Medicine.

To enlarge the powers of the District Courts and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

The bill incorporating the Trustees of the Women's Library in New-York passed the Senate, with the amendment of a clerical error, on Friday. It was returned to the Assembly and the amendment concurred in by that body to-day. The bill only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

Appeal for the Woman's Hospital.

Among the many noble Charitable Institutions which are found in the City of New York, there is none which presents more urgent claims on the good will and support of the public than the "Woman's Hospital Association,"—and there is none, certainly, more in need of its liberal patronage. The evils which it is calculated to relieve are so wide-spread—the benefits it can bestow are so important, that it can appeal to every member of the community—for no home is secure from the intrusion of the particular form of suffering which it offers to alleviate.

The Association was organized in 1855, and in the few years of its existence, under the skillful and devoted superintendence of Dr. J. MARION SIMS, has been the instrument of restoring to health and comfort, many a sufferer whose maladies had hitherto baffled relief. It depends for its support upon yearly subscriptions and donations; and these are entirely inadequate at present to meet the demands upon it. The suffering are turned away because there are no means of providing for their wants. They must be housed, fed, warmed and clothed, in addition to the care of the surgeon At this moment the Association is without funds, but not without eager applicants for admission to the Hospital. Must its usefulness be curtailed? Must the suffering continue to suffer? Or will those blessed with the power and the will to give, aid in diminishing the amount of human wretchedness, by contributing to the funds of this Association. We trust that this appeal may not be in vain, but that it may meet with a response that will relieve the anxiety of those who are struggling to sustain the Hospital, and strengthen them to persevere.

Any contributions sent to the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-avenue, addressed to the "Executive Committee of Woman's Hospital," will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

MRS. DAVID CODWISE, First Directress.
MRS. WM. B. ASTOR, Second Directress.
MRS. ROBERT B. MINTURN, 3d Directress.
MRS. JACOB LE ROY, Treasurer.
MRS. T. C. DOREMUS, Assistant Treasurer.
MRS. WALDEN PELL, Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MRS. G. G. HOWLAND,	MRS. JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
MRS. M. H. GRINNELL,	MRS. E. D. MORGAN,
MRS. JAMES BEEKMAN,	MRS. WM. H. ASPINWALL,
MRS. H. K. BOGERT,	MRS. PETER COOPER,

and twenty others.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1859.

[It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that the Rev. Dr. SCUDDER is to deliver his Lecture on India at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 14th, in aid of this most excellent and deserving charity. We cannot believe that an Institution so peculiar in its character, and which has the chance of doing so much good, will find its operations permanently crippled or restricted for lack of funds.

Prunes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your domestic market review, last Saturday, you mentioned that prunes were extensively used as a substitute for dried peaches and dried apples. You also mentioned that those from Turkey were the best, but you did not mention the fact, which ought not to be overlooked, that there is a great difference in the qualities of *Turkish Prunes*. Many of them become heated, and sweat on the passage, which greatly impairs their quality. Those that are not thus injured may be distinguished by a *candied* or *whitish appearance*. Such prunes, when free from a smoky flavor—as *genuine* Turkish Prunes always are—are a real luxury; and a free use of them will be found to be a preventive of inflammatory intestinal disorders, and to prepare the system for a free indulgence in the use of strawberries and other garden fruits, when the season for them arrives. A FRUIT DEALER.

FOUND DROWNED AT STATEN ISLAND.—Coroner VANDERBILT held an inquest, on Saturday, on the body of a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height; had large dark whiskers (full) and dark brown hair; dressed with red flannel under-shirt, two white shirts, a blue knit woolen overshirt, dark-colored tweed pants, calf-skin boots, and a brown silk neck-tie; had upon his left hand a plain gold ring, also one of gutta-percha; a wallet containing $14 in notes was found upon him; a small apothecary's envelope, which had been emptied; also, a card of "Newark House, T. P. BRADLEY, No. 70 Newark-avenue, Jersey City," and on the back of it, "C. RIDER, No. 62 Redcliff Hill, Bristol." The body had been but a short time in the water, as his watch was yet in motion, and portions of his hair and clothing were not wet.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHAPEL AND TOWER AT THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS BY FIRE.

The tower or observatory, and chapel erected on the high land in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, about eight years ago, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last. The fire was discovered at 1½ o'clock, by the boy stationed in the tower, whose duty it is to give notice of the entrance of funerals at either gate of the Cemetery by ringing a bell. When he discovered the fire it was bursting through the roof of that wing of the building in which the "office" is located, near the chimney. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and in less than thirty minutes the entire structure was leveled with the ground. Mr. BENNET, the Superintendent of the grounds, was near at hand, and with one or two others attempted to stay the progress of the fire, but their efforts were useless, as there was but little water on the premises. They succeeded, however, in saving all of the books and papers, and some of the furniture. The building destroyed was in the form of an L, and built entirely of wood. One wing had a front of about 40 feet, and extended back some 20 feet. This was 40 feet high, all in one room, and was used as a chapel. The other wing was 16 feet front and 14 feet deep, two stories high, and was occupied by the Superintendent of the grounds as an office. The base of the tower was 16 feet square, and formed the angle of the structure. The tower gradually tapered to 8 feet square at the top, and was 85 feet high. From the top of this one of the finest views could be had of Brooklyn, and the cities and towns adjacent; also of Sandy Hook and the ocean. Hundreds of people visited the place weekly to enjoy the scenery. The whole structure destroyed cost eight years ago a little over $6,000. It is insured in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company for $3,500. A bell weighing 1,005 pounds, suspended above the chapel, was also damaged so as to be useless. It cost $650. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the chimney near the roof of the office.

THE LAFLIN CHILDREN AGAIN.—A poor man named JOHN LAFLIN died in 1858, leaving two children orphans. They were placed by their uncle in the care of the Trustees of the Industrial School Association, which is a Protestant Society. The grandfather of the children, THOMAS KEARNEY, is a Roman Catholic, and finding the children in a Protestant institution, desired to remove them. The Trustees of the Industrial School claimed that they had assumed the care of the children at the particular request of the father a few days before his death, while on the other hand, the grandfather, as a relative, claims a guardianship. The case was brought before the Surrogate Court some time ago, when the grandfather was given papers of guardianship. The case now comes before Judge MORRIS, of the County Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to compel the Society to surrender the children. The Rev. THOMAS WILLS, Rector of St. James' Cathedral, was placed on the stand to prove that the father died in the Roman Catholic faith. He testified that he administered the last rites of the Church to deceased, and that it was the custom

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 9, 1859—5 P. M.

The reported receipt of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 1,782 bbls. Flour, 730 bushels Wheat, 14,675 bushels Corn, 2,130 bushels Oats, 1,719 packages Provisions, 89 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are in limited demand, at $6 for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 922 bbls., including 604 bbls. Pots and 318 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The demand has been animated to-day, chiefly for lots *in transitu*, which are quoted a shade higher. The sales comprise 7,000 bales, including nearly 6,000 bales *in transitu*. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12½	12½	12½	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13¼	13¾	13¾	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market remains about the same to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand is moderate, and holders, generally, meet it freely. Prices are essentially unchanged for desirable lots. Unsound Flour continues in request at, however, low and irregular rates. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 7,000 bbls., within our revised range.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 90@$4 90
Superfine State	5 00@ 5 40
Extra State	5 80@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 00@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 40@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Southern Flour is quiet, and prices tend downward; sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 55@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal at $6 50@$7 40 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $3 65@$4 45 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 90@$4 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices steadily tend downward; yet the demand is very limited. Sales have been reported of only 2,400 bushels, including red Western. (Winter,) on private terms; and very inferior red Southern, at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn has not varied much. The inquiry is restricted, and prices tend downward. The current receipts are moderate, yet receivers appear to be eager to sell. The transactions, to-day, do not exceed 13,000 bushels, at 84c.@87c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 56c. for mixed Southern; and (nominally) 85c.@87c. for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at former rates; 96c.@99c. for poor to very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley is less active, and is quite heavy; sales 8,500 bushels, including State, at 63c.@80c., and California on terms not ascertained. Oats are sparingly sought after, at declining prices. Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 54c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c.; Southern, at 49c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales—800 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for New Mess; $17 37 for Old Mess; and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 8¾@9¼c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is very quiet, at from 8¾c @10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is saable and buoyant at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., with sales of 570 bbls. and tcs. Beef is active and firm; sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 9c.@15c. for Oaio; 13c.@23c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is sparingly inquired for, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at 25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 cars, at ¾d. ₱ foot, and 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 6d. For London, 100 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d., and 100 tcs. Beef, at 4s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark from Richmond to Rio, 4,200 bbls. Flour, $1 and 5 ₱ cent.; brig *Fannie*, 198 tons, to Sierra Leone and back, about $2,600; a brig, 200 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, with the privilege of an intermediate port, $2,000; a schooner, 155 tons, to Maracaibo, *via* Point Pitre and back, $1,500; a brig from Jacksonville to South Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 50c.; a brig, 225 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,600; a bark to Havana and back, 38c. and $3@$3 50; a brig, 260 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 35c. Ship *Franklin* at Boston, thence to Europe and East Indies: a bark hence to Rio Janeiro and back: one, 500 tons, from Baltimore to Kingston, Jam., thence to the English Channel; a bark to Cardenas, and a brig to Matanzas, Empty Casks, and a schooner, 220 tons, to Havana and back, on terms not made public.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.
No. 475 BROADWAY.

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES FOR SPRING!
MONDAY, April 11,
OPENING
FOR FINE RETAIL TRADE.
CLOTH SHAWLS, CASSOCKS, SACKS, BASQUES AND RAGLANS,
New and Beautiful Shades of Color.
FROM $6 to $10 Each.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS.
BASQUES, RAGLANS AND CLOAKS,
MADE FROM THE RICHEST IMPERATRICE SILKS
ELEGANT AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
Also—
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW
MOURNING MANTILLAS.
As the Importation and Manufacture of
MANTILLAS
Is the specialty of our extensive business, we are prepared to show a
STOCK UNAPPROACHABLE
by any other establishment in the United States.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in prodneing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.
☞ Will open
LINEN,
HOSIERY and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
DEPARTMENTS,
On MONDAY, April 11.
Where will be found at all times
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS,
at the lowest prices.
GARMENTS FOR UNDERWEARING, IN ALL SIZES.
Also, a description of
LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
MADE ON IRON FRAMES,
Deserving of particular notice.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer,
Will open at retail, on MONDAY, April 11, a complete stock of;
JACONETS, SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, STRIPED and PLAID SWISS, BRILLIANTES, &c.
ALSO,
A large and choice lot of
EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS,
at one-half the cost of importation.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LINEN GOODS of all descriptions.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and BLANKETS.
Lace and Muslin Curtains and Diapers.
Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings of all kinds.
C. G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond.)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS
In Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Barèges,
Printed Lawns, Organdies and Brilliantes,
Chally, Delaine and Ginghams.
French, English and American Prints.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

LACE CURTAINS,
Just received, 500 Pair rich
LACE CURTAINS,
which will be exhibited on
MONDAY, April 11,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
800 extra rich ROBE A LEZ SILKS,
and will be sold
30 per cent. less than
cost of importation.

E. DERBY & CO. HAVE NOW IN STORE a complete assortment of New Styles, Hosiery, Under Garments, Cravats, Scarfs, and other personal adornments, very cheap for the present season, just received from Messrs. J. & R. Morley, London.
No. 57 Walker-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE OPENING.
RETAIL.
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Srands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Manmkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, April 11,
Their Entire Stock of
CASHMERE STELLA SHAWLS,
New Importation and Choice Goods.
Together with
AN IMMENSE VARIETY
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
AT A DISCOUNT OF 50 PER CENT.
FROM PREVIOUS PRICES.
NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS
IN
FRENCH SQUARE AND BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
Also,
NOVELTIES IN SUMMER SHAWLS
of every description.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

AT RETAIL.
Will open on MONDAY, 11th inst.,
300 PIECES
9-8 ENGLISH PRINTS,
VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS,
At 12½ Cents.
A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have opened a large and desirable stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and
WHITE GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

SILK ROBES.
500 Double Jupe, and two Volants, just received per steamer *Persia*, and will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, April 11,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

10 CASES OF IRISH LINEN, FROM AUCTION,
From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.;
Worth from 2s to 5s.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

223—223—EIGHTH-AVENUE—223—223
CHEAP LACE
EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Bargains in Auction goods to-day,
at KINZEY'S,
250 needle-work sets, 2s. 6d., 5s. and 8s.,
at KINZEY'S.
3,000 Bands, 1s., 1s. 6d Bands, 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s.
at KINZEY'S.
150 Misses' and Infants' Worked Basques, 6s. and 8s.,
at KINZEY'S.
1,200 yards wide Figured Lace, for Curtains, &c.,
at KINZEY'S.
3,000 Collars, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. Collars, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d.,
at KINZEY'S.
6,000 Handkerchiefs, 3c., 6c. Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c.
at KINZEY'S.
1,500 Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.,
at KINZEY'S.
80,000 yards of Ribbons, to be sold this week,
at KINZEY'S.
Ribbons, 3c., 6c., 10c., Ribbons, 1s., 1s. 3d and 1s. 6d.
at KINZEY'S.
4,000 Bonnets and Bloomers, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d.,
at KINZEY'S.
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on MONDAY, April 11:
Flounced Barège Robes, Satin Bands,
$5 and $6 per Robe.
4-Flounced Barège Robes, Satin Bands,
$8 per Robe.
6 Flounces Barège Robes, Satin Bands,
$9, $10 and $12 per Robe.
Double Jupe Tunic,
Rich Chintz Printing,
splendid quality.
Double Jupe à Lez, with borders,
entirely new.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu.
HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr, All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

POPULAR TRADE.
500 pieces yard-wide Printed Cambric,
Fast Colors, 12½ cents per yard.
500 pieces yard-wide Printed Cambric,
Fast Colors, 15 cents per yard.
Together with large additions to the stock,
At 20 and 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' STRAW HATS, FLATS AND CAPS—A large and handsome assortment, richly trimmed. First premium awarded for ladies' riding and children's fancy Hats. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE TO our popular styles of Spring SILK WAISTCOATINGS, from $6 upwards, to order, on Monday, April 11.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW SILK AND GRENADINE ROBES,
The most Recent and Elegant Styles
ever offered at Retail in this City.
SELECTED IN PARIS and LYONS,
ESPECIALLY FOR THEIR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
NEW AND NOVEL IN DESIGN.
Altogether different from any previously imported, and confined to their House, viz.:
200 RICH SILK ROBES,
In DOUBLE JUPE and TWO FLOUNCES.
200 RICH GRENADINE ROBES,
In DOUBLE JUPE and TWO FLOUNCES,
FROM $'8 UPWARD.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, April 11,
With a Large and Select Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
JAPANESE GRENADINES.
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS, and CLOTHS and DRILLINGS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts*.
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

FLOWERS!!!
IMPORTERS' STOCK
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
Consigned to us for sale.
Together with
LARGE STOCK OF OUR IMPORTATION,
Per steamer *Persia*,
All of the choicest and most desirable styles and colors,
Will be offered
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,
by the
BOX, BUNCH, OR SPRAY,
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
MONDAY, April 11,
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, April 11,
5 cases of rich DRESS GOODS,
Entirely new designs,
At great bargains.

BEAUTIFUL
CHENE AND BROCADE
SILK ROSES in
DEUX JUPE,
Just landed
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per steamer,
500 extra rich Paris printed
DOUBLE JUPE, SMALL FIGURED
ORGANDIE ROBES,
19 and 26 yards each.

GREY AND STEEL-COLORED SILKS.
200 PIECES JUST RECEIVED
Per steamer Persia, and will be offered at retail
MONDAY, April 11.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received per steamer,
100 pieces extra rich chintz colored
SILKS,
at great bargains.

HENRY EDGERTON,
409 CANAL-ST., 409
Will open
On Monday, April 11, 1859,
An extensive assortment of
The Latest Parisian Styles of
Spring and Summer
Cossacks,
Raglans,
Burnous,
And Chesterfield Sacks,
In all seasonable fabrics,
COSSACKS, In Cloth.
RAGLANS, In Cloth.
CHESTERFIELD SACKS, In Cloth.
MANTILLAS, In Solid Silks.
MANTILLAS, In Lace and Silks.
MANTILLAS, In Point Lace.
Cossacks, Raglans, Chesterfields and Burnous,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Varying in Prices
FROM $4 TO $20.
A full assortment of
MISSES' COSSACKS, SACKS and RAGLANS
Constantly on hand.
Especial attention from Ladies solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.
HENRY EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 624 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

DRESS GOODS PER STEAMER PERSIA.
100 cases, comprising:
Silk Robes, two Skirts, two Flounces.
Grenadine and Barege, two skirts, two flounces.
Organdy and Jaconets, two skirts, two flounces.
&c., &c., &c.,
including new and beautiful designs manufactured exclusively for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York,
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

POPULAR TRADE.
SILK ROBES A LEZ, EXTRA QUALITY,
AT $15 EACH.
(Value, $25.)
Purchased at Auction on Friday last.
MONDAY, April 11, 1859.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
To reduce a large stock we will sell to our retail trade many styles of handsome
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
At very low prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON CARPETS.
In one piece, with medallion centre and border, various sizes, and in new and elegant designs, the first received. Per steamer *Persia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HEAVY, WIDE OLD-FASHIONED POULT DE SOIES.
A splendid assortment, in almost every shade of color, just received per steamer *Persia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a superb selection of
REAL LACES and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloth, 1¼ yards wide.
Black De Laines and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very handsome.
Crape Marets and Shading Crapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle, well made, without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50 and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 12 springs for $11; 14 springs, $14, and 17 springs for $17 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING HOSIERY,
Including every quality and size.
Ladies' and Children's Hose, Gents' Half-Hose, Undergarments, &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
WILL OPEN FOR RETAIL, MONDAY, April 11, some New Spring Styles
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Also, a full assortment of new and desirable
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
New styles, ready MONDAY, April 11,
ALSO—LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plaids, Chene, Bayadere, Foulards, &c., in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
Will offer for RETAIL, MONDAY, April 11, a full assortment of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
from $4 to $40 per pair.
GILT AND BRONZE CORNICES,
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Gilt Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c. Also, a choice assortment of Damasks, Moreens and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
of every description.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per steamer,
500 extra rich Cashmere, 12 colors,
PRINTED BAREGE ROBES.
Double jupe heavy satin plaid,
22 and 23 yards each.

MOURNING GOODS.
Just received, GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ANGLAIS, and GRENADINE BAREGE in the piece, Traveling DRESS GOODS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per steamer,
200 pieces of superior quality
PRINTED BAREGE,
With rich chintz flowers.

MANTILLAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have open,
SPRING MANTILLAS
IN
SILK, CLOTH and FRENCH LACE,
The newest and choicest Paris styles.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, FLOORS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have just received per steamers and packets
100 BALES OF CARPETS,
The newest and choicest designs of
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, AND OTHERS,
Amongst which are
REAL BRUSSELS AT $1 25 and $1 30 per yard.
Also, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT 7s. and $1 per yard.
COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS AND MATTING,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, April 11:
500 dozen gents.' Lisle and Silk and Lisle Gloves at 2s. per pair
600 dozen gents.' fine English Brown Cotton half Hose at 1s 6d. per pair.
150 dozen Gauze Merino Vests, (Silk fronts,) at 6s. each.
200 White and Brown Cotton Vests at 5s each.
SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

500 EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
200 Embroidered Sets,
300 New Style Breakfast Sets,
200 Emproidered Handkerchiefs at $1 each,
Black lace points, flounces, insertions, chantilly trimming laces and edgings, black lace collars, coiffures, barbes and many other novelties, just received per *Persia*, will be opened this day.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open their complete assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS.
FAMILY MOURNING.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
Owing to the shortcomings and short shipment of the goods made to order for our Spring sales, but which are now in port, we are obliged to postpone the complete display of our Newest Styles of Gentlemen's Wear for the present season until THURSDAY, April 14, inst.
F. DERBY & CO., Importing Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Call and see them. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET LINENS VERY cheap, black and colored silks, also chambray, chambray delaines, dress muslins, Swiss muslins, jaconetts, plainand figured, wool delaines, ginghams, calicoes, de beges, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, towels, crash, linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c., for sale very cheap by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LINEN GOODS AT RETAIL.—SHIRT BOSoms and Linen Handkerchiefs of all kinds. Irish Linens, &c., at importers' prices. Also, Table Linens, Napkins, Diapers, Toweling, Pillow-case Linens, Shirting, and all kinds of Linen Goods for sale very low, for cash, by
J. GRAHAM,
Linen Warehouse,
Brooks' Building, No. 128 Grand-st., cor. Broadway.

NEW PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS,
INDIA MUSLINS, SILKS, SEERSUCKER, &c.
Merchants and strangers will find a new stock of plaid, plain, striped and checked India Pineapple Goods, in black, white, blue, pink and mode colors, by the piece or yard; together with many other scarce and desirable articles, only at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE NO. 653 BROADWAY, FRENCH and CHINESE FANS in EVERY VARIETY.

TEAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, FOR sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realised by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES'
And CHILDREN'S WEAR,
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS.
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Boulevard Grand Chantier, Paris.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRIGHT AND [illegible] NEWSPAPER, A CHEAP AND [illegible] WEEKLY,
ONLY THREE CENTS A COPY.
THE ILLUSTRATED WORLD.
Will be published on TUESDAY, April 12, 1859, the first number of a cheap Illustrated weekly newspaper entitled "THE ILLUSTRATED WORLD." Price 3 cents; $1 50 per annum.
This paper will be superior to any other ever published in the world at so cheap a rate. It is designed as a *medium in parts* of choice and interesting news, literature and illustrations. For sale by all the trade everywhere.
The Trade generally, and all newsmen supplied at wholesale by
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.
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E. M. DEWITT, No. 162 Nassau-st.
SAMUEL YATES, No. 19 Beekman-st.
All subscriptions must be sent to publishers,
HERBERT & CO., Publishers,
No. 118 William st., New-York.

MILLIONS OF COPIES SOLD
OF THE
NATIONAL SERIES
OF
STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.
A. S. BARNES & BURR,
NOS. 51 AND 53 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite the attention of TEACHERS, COMMITTEES, TRUSTEES, COMMISSIONERS and FRIENDS OF EDUCATION to the examination of their valuable series of SCHOOL BOOKS. CATALOGUES of which will be sent to any part of the United States, postpaid.

JOHNSON'S
PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS;
For illustrating the principles of Natural Science, *without* the use of apparatus These Charts are highly commended by Professors Silliman, Webster, Mann, Barnard, and others. Price per set of 10 Charts—each 34 by 52 inches—with key, mounted on cloth, with rollers, $12; in sheets, $6; send for a circular. Agents wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES
DEMOCRATIC REVIEW
For April, is now ready.

$15 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS.—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have a ready been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist No. 2*, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO IS STRICTLY conscientious, a situation as matron in an institution or Seminary, or as housekeeper in a private family; where she could feel it to be a home; she understands housekeeping thoroughly, and has had many years of practical experience in the above situations, and is particularly fond of children; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 166 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or address W. Y., for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—THE EMPLOYING public are respectfully informed that a large number of servants of the highest respectability, German, English and others, may be seen at the Broadway Agency No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles. N. B.—The only reliable office for German and Protestant girls.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURing a situation as an experienced and faithful Protestant nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; will do plain sewing; does not wish to engage, except to take care of an infant; unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest manner, and will take care of a baby from its birth, having always lived in that capacity. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as as child's nurse, fully capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; has no objection to going into the country. Best City reference from her last place. Call at Union-court, University-place, corner of 10th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE and seamstress, by a very respectable woman; she has had great experience, possesses unusual judgment and ability, is fond of children and is disposed to do her duty in every respect. The best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, in a public institution or boarding-school; has had five years' experience in a public institution, and understands her business; would have no objection to go in the country; undoubted reference given. Address Box No. 871 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress by a most respectable, steady and reliable servant; is a good cook, perfectly trustworthy, a neat and economical person in her kitchen, and a superior washer and ironer; the best of references given. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT wet nurse, of unexceptionable character, with good reference, either in the City or country; lost her child about two months ago. Can be seen at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would wish to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good plain sewer. Has the best of references from very respectable families. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., or address a note.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse, has gone through experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth, could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 154 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country; one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, assists with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid; does fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 23d-st. Wages, $8 and $7.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; does not wish to engage, except to take care of an infant; unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest manner, and will take care of a baby from its birth, having always lived in that capacity. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; has lived in her present place for the last ten years. Call at No. 56 East 21st-st., for two days. Advertising from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class laundress, who understands her business in all its branches, has no objections to go in the country; can be seen for a few days at No. 124 Chrystie-st. Apply for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash, and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. None but respectable families need apply. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has lived in her last place three years; no objection to go for the summer months to the country. Call at No. 221 East 18th st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first class cook, understands all kinds of pastry, cream and jellies. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply No. 151 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in taking care of children; has excellent City reference. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at No. 246 East 30th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion with a private family to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take the care of grown children. Has no objection to travel, or go to the country. Call at No. 77 19th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first rate cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and lanoidress. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, and is willing to do the washing and ironing of a small private family; understands making bread, biscuit and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as child's nurse; she has had long experience in that capacity, and can come highly recommended. Apply at No. 54 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry as laundress and chambermaid, as waitress and chambermaid, as cook and to wash and iron and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. BARBOLD'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 278 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork, good City reference. Can be seen in her present place, No. 44 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook: the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, would like to meet with an opportunity to superintend the household affairs of a gentleman's house; is fully competent to take the entire charge, and will give, on an interview, the most satisfactory references. Address LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for three days.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch help, at MORRIS CONNERT'S, No. 424 Broadway. All orders promptly and punctually attended to. Terms moderate. Observe, No. 424, next door to the Broadway Post-Office.

SUPERIOR FEMALE SERVANTS MAY BE obtained at St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 21 3d-av., next to the corner of 9th-st., being No. 18 Bible-house. Business transacted so as to give entire satisfaction both to employers and domestics. The patronage of some of the best families is respectfully solicited.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.—French, German, Scotch and Irish, with good references, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. The German and French languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent young man, a Protestant, age 21, wants to go a short way in the country as coachman and gardener; can come well recommended; has been several years with his last employer in the above capacity, and knows his business. Can be seen for two days at Bible House, No. 14 Astor-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—greenhouse, grapevines, fruit, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from present employer; yearly place preferred. Address W. T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF TEMperate and correct habits, a place in the country. He is a good vegetable gardener, and could take care of a horse, cow, and make himself otherwise useful; wages about $16 per month and found. Address T. U. V., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a steady, faithful man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly, is willing to make himself generally useful, and who can give the best of City and country reference. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th av., near 22d st.

WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last places; has no objection to go to any country. Address J. F., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, this day.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands the care of plate, and his various duties in the above capacity; can produce the highest City reference as to character and capability. Address, by note, W. R., at Mr. Hegeman's Drug Store, corner 10th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman, in a private family, who understands the business in all its branches. Good City reference can be produced. Address Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business; as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all branches; also, the woman as dairy maid and cook in the family; she understands her business in every respect; has good references from her late employer's. Can be seen for two days at the seed-store No. 9 John-st., or address W. P., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all the branches of gardening and agriculture; understands the forcing of hot and cold graperies, and the propagation of all kinds of plants. Has conducted a nursery for the last three years; lived with the first families in Europe. The most repectable City reference. Address J. W. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT WITH a gentleman in want of a good practical gardener at once and extensive experience, understands his business; can lay out new grounds with taste. Can give 14 years reference from first-class merchants in this City. Has a wife and two children; understands the management of a farm. For further information address a note to A. P. D., Gardener, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, which will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to sobriety and character, from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country; is a single man. Call on or address a note to Mr. H. R SHERIFF, No. 32 University-place, for D. D., Coachman; to be heard of for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO knows his duties well, a situation as groom and coachman; will make himself generally useful; has lived with some of the most respectable families. Also his wife, who is a competent cook and most excellent washer and ironer. Both are of an obliging disposition and highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR COACHMAN'S SITuation by a Protestant single man, who has served in both capacities and can produce the very best of references; over 5 years in his last place. The country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who is capable of taking charge of a large place, where all kinds of gardening is carried on, or to lay out new place. The most satisfactory City reference will be given to the above. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy and competent man, will please address a note to D. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, which will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, English Protestants; he is a first-rate coachman and groom, understands the management of horses thoroughly, is a good vegetable gardener and farmer; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Both are willing to work and to make themselves generally useful. Wages moderate. Have the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man; is a good groom and driver; has the best of City reference from his last employer for being steady, sober and honest; would go to City or country; would take a porter in a store. Apply or address to P. M., at Sheriff's saddlery store, No. 32 University-place, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young Englishman—married, with one child. Has had the best of practice as to landscape and practical gardening, hot-house and cold graperies, greenhouse plants, and is a good vegetable gardener. Can come well recommended. Has no objection to City or country. Address O. P. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman—is married—who has had long experience in the care and management of horses. Can produce the very best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and care always. No objection to go to the country. A note addressed to W. ROSS, No. 257 3d-av., will be promptly attended to till engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS a situation in a private family as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and particularly the care and management of horses. Can produce the very best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and care always. No objection to go to the country. Address F. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or at Mr. WALKES', No. 76 Broadway. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, EMployment at the West, where education, good moral and industry are required and appreciated; would prefer a child, although he would accept of any useful and respectable employment rather than remain idle. Best of reference given. Address WILLIAM, care of Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable married man, who is an excellent driver and gentleman's coachman, understands the care of horses and is well acquainted with the city. Has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen for two days. For information inquire at the No. 30 Chesecker, corner of Mott-st., until 9 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses. Can produce the very best of references; over 5 years in his last place. The country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND waiter, by a Protestant young man, understands the care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; can break young horses to saddle or harness. Has good City reference. No objection to country. Address JAMES, care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the management of hothouse grapery, greenhouse and ornamental grounds. Can bring the very best of references. Has had ten years' experience in this country. A note addressed T. M. Y., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business, horses, carriages and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last employer, with whom he has lived four years. Address R., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, OF THE MOST reliable habits, a situation on a farm, or as gardener, coachman or groom. He would take the entire charge of 150 acres of land. Can give the most unexceptional references, and may be seen at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables. Has no objection to take care of a team of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has good reference from gentlemen he has lived with. Address J. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, in either country or City, by a single young man, who understands his business and has the very best of recommendations for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address M. O., Union-square Post-office, Monday and Tuesday only, or 124 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who is fully competent to take charge of a large place, where all kinds of gardening is carried on; can lay out grounds tastefully. The most satisfactory City reference will be given. Address A. B., Thorburn's seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married Englishman, who is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the best of City reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address Z. F. G., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A thoroughly competent man. He can bring the very best of reference from his last employer. Is not afraid of work. A note addressed D. Y., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to. N. B.—No farmers need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A MERCHANT'S OR lawyer's office as errand boy by a respectable Protestant lad, 15 years old, who resides with his parents, and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCH man as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; town or country; will good reference. Can be seen at No. 10 Barclay-st., one door from 8th-av., New-York, in the store. Call for two days.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDERABLE experience as assistant book-keeper and cashier; desires a situation with some house in this City, or would have no objection to travel for some respectable house. Address STILWELL, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Address A. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or gardener, would be willing to work as a single man; wages moderate, if conditions suit; call at McIlvain & Young's Seed-store, No. 9 John st., this day, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single Protestant man, one who understand the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver; good reference from his last employer. Address F. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT GARdener, by a single man, on a large place, where the highest style of gardening is required. Good references given as to capacity. Address P. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLACE IN THE WHOLESALE trade by a Sunday school teacher for one of his boys; active, reliable and steady. Address H., Box No. 2,332 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MARried Englishman, as coachman, or coachman and gardener. Has very satisfactory recommendation from his last employer. Address M. C., Box 199 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as gardener and coachman; has good reference. Address NO. GALWAY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A middle-aged Englishman, who perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address J. B., 36 Cannon, between Houston and Stanton, 8th University place.

WANTED.—MERCHANTS, HOTELS, AND OTHers supplied, gratis, with book-keepers, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, &c., at BROWN'S Agency office, No. 493 Broadway, Room No. 7. N. B.—Wanted, a clerk for a country store.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A BOOKkeeper, who has a thorough knowledge of double-entry, and can give four years' reference from his last employers, and other unexceptionable reference, desires a situation; in last situation attended to much of the correspondence; would endeavor in any situation to further the interests of his employers. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN HAVING a good knowledge of both the French and English languages, and having had experience in business, desires a situation as clerk, salesman or general assistant in a wholesale store. Good City references. Address BENRY, No. 193 East 26th-st.

TO ANY ONE IN WANT OF A CLERK.—A young man who is qualified to act as book-keeper, salesman, and in any other capacity, desires employment at a moderate salary. First-class reference given. Address W. G. E., Box No. 3,456 Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is an excellent driver. City testimonials given. Would go in the country for the summer. Can be seen till suited at his present employer's. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. A note addressed to Mr. B Y. MOISE, No. 846 Broadway, near Union-square, for two days, will receive immediate answers.

WANTED—A SITUATION WHERE RESPONSIbility and confidence are required, honesty and integrity appreciated, by a man who has had some experience in mercantile business. Can give undoubted reference. Address A. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN Brooklyn, two Protestant girls; sisters preferred; one is required to do general housework, washing and ironing; and the other, chamberwork and to take care of children; good references required, and to such as can bring them a comfortable home is offered, with good wages. Apply to C. E. FROST, Commissioner, corner of Front and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE MEN SEEKING situations as clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, collectors, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, gardeners, &c., should apply at the Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 78 Broad way. No commission in advance. Reference to first-class houses. No connection with bogus offices; (established 1856.) Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
WM. J. REDPATH, Superintendent.

WANTED—CANVASSERS BY A LARGE MANufacturing establishment, to introduce their staple to the country and city trade. An acquaintance with the drug and paint business would be desirable. Address W. T. CO., Box No. 267 New-York Post-office, giving real name, address, reference, &c.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; one who thoroughly understands her business, and has good recommendations, and is willing to make herself useful. None others need apply at No. 78 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WAITRESS, LAUNDRESS, and chambermaid, to a private family; all must be thorough servants, and able to give good references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also an English or German man as coachman and gardener.

WANTED—A WILLING, TIDY AND EXPERIenced girl, to do the cooking and general housework of a minister's family; wages $5 and a permanent situation. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 83 Essex, Conn., or personally by the Hartford steamers, which land at Essex.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, ENGLISH OR Scotch preferred, to go a short distance up the North River; must be a good plain cook, a good baker, and to do the ironing; neat, tidy and obliging. Apply at No. 42 Warren-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, TO CANVASS the City for orders for a much-used manufactured article; one who is acquainted with the paint business will be preferred; good references required. Address N. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WILLING, TIDY, PROTESTANT young woman as cook, washer, ironer and to do general housework in a small family. Good references required. Apply at No. 145 Lexington-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY two competent girls—one as waitress; the other for chamberwork and fine washing. Good references required. Apply at 137 West 23d-st., between 1 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS JOBBING HOUSE a young man to enter goods. He must be familiar with white goods and hosiery. Address Box No. 103 *Times* Office, stating references and salary expected.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 57 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general housework and take charge of children for a family of two. Apply all this week at 22 Morton-st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 221 West 34th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121 IRON WAREHOUSE. 121
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Steeles and Hammered Iron.
Refined and Anglo-Best Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Pero, Stubs's and B B B.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Alchause & Co.
Ingalls & Crse.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The makers having fairly notified the "user" of their invention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prism Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Channeled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place, United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
In addition to their usual variety, are constantly producing new articles of adornment for Gardens, Lawns, Court-yards, and Public Parks.
FOUNTAINS—From $25 to $2,500.
VASES,
Over 30 different patterns and sizes, from $2 to $100.
SETTEES and CHAIRS of all the various patterns.
LIONS—Colossal, Life-size, and in Miniature, standing and reposing.
DEER—Three different patterns.
DOGS—Eleven different patterns.
WILD BOARS. FOXES. EAGLES, LAMBS, &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT BY MAIL.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES —Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-VASES FOR GARDENS AND CEMETERIES—From patterns equal to the finest Italian. A large assortment for sale, by BARTLETT & LESLIE, Nos. 280 and 426 Broadway, New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No. 218 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 421 Broadway.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH—FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 89 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON.—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, FOGGT, COPPER, SPELTRE, Babbitt's, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM NO. —VARICK-STREET, near Canal, on Wednesday night, March 23, a small, old PORTEMONNAIE, containing $15 in paper, and a receipt of $20, signed Jas Gibson. The person who stole it is well known; one above saw the act of the pocket picked on bedroom door; served in a store in Broadway, now in Canal-st., No. —. Antecedents shall be brought to light, if the money is not sent, under cover, to JUSTO, New-York Post-office, within two days. In which case only no more questions asked.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 9TH INST., A LADY'S Lolae enameled HUNTING WATCH No. 12,132, with medallion of brilliants on either side—chain attached. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid on its return to BALL, BLACK & CO., jewelers, corner Broadway and Murray-st.

A LOT OF SILVER AND PLATED CUPS STOPPED.—The owners can have the same by proving property and paying expenses at No. 256 3d-av.

GWYNNE PUMP.—ORDERS RECEIVED FOR the various descriptions and sizes of this pump, by the sole agents, J. B. BOND & CO., No. 89 Beaver-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stands entirely apart from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION SQUARE.—Young Ladies expecting in the Autumn to enter either of the CLASSES of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, are requested to observe especially the distinctive studies of each marked in the schedule in *Italics*.

FOURTH CLASS—*Algebra, Natural History*, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Composition, the Bible, &c.

THIRD CLASS—*Geometry, Natural Philosophy*, Rhetoric, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS—*Mental Philosophy*, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.

SENIOR CLASS—*Moral Philosophy*, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, Astronomy, Languages, Music, &c.

Young Ladies with satisfactory testimonials from the pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be admitted to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.

The Spring Term will commence on Wednesday, April 18. Special arrangements are made, from this time, to prepare pupils for the classes they wish to join in September. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, is removed from Tarrytown, N. Y., where it has been for more than three years successfully established, to Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., where it will open for the Summer Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of May.

Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. T. J. Crowen, No. 699; Delisser & Procter, No. 508; Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway. Also, of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row, and No. 3 Ann-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Bedell, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Brooklyn; and to Mr. Wheeler De Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

THE MISSES DELANEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 Wykoff-st., South Brooklyn. This school is situated in a healthy and beautiful part of the City. Pupils are afforded every facility for obtaining a good education, while they enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home under the constant personal care of the Misses D.

TERMS—Board and Tuition in the English Branches, $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Music with use of Piano, from $50 to $80 per annum. French, $20 per annum.

The scholastic year consists of 44 weeks. Next term commences May 5.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—This school is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Number of boarding scholars limited to 15 boys of about 12 years of age, who will be treated in all respects as members of the Principal's family. Next term begins Wednesday, May 3. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Roll & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies centralized by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those habits which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. S. Vaoderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, E. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer Term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $2; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. NODINE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, NYACK, N. Y.—The 17th semi-annual session commences May 10. The location is beautiful and healthy. The facilities for acquiring a thorough education are unsurpassed. Terms $100 per session. Circulars to be had at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, or of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. NODINE, Principals.

BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 869 Broadway, teaches an elegant, rapid style to gentlemen or boys. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from the most cramped hand by a new system of "hand training." This system will make better business penmen in ten lessons than the old methods do in ten months. Terms only $5.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. O. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

SEMINARY FOR YOU

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—JENNY LIND.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE RENT DAY—REVIEW.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE MARI DE CAMPAGNE—LA GRACE DE DIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—DAN RICE AND HIS MULES.

BOWERY THEATRE—PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI—RED GNOME—OLIVER TWIST.

NATIONAL THEATRE—WANDERING JEW—SWISS COTTAGE—RED MAN OF AGAR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....3 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, April 13, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news we receive from Mexico is of the highest interest. The formidable expedition of President MIRAMON against Vera Cruz had proved a failure. The main body of the reactionists had advanced within nine miles of the city, when MIRAMON advanced on the 18th ult., with 300 men to reconnoitre. The sight of the preparations for his reception seems to have discouraged him. Falling back to head-quarters, he broke up his camp on the 27th, and commenced his retreat toward the Capital. Gen. AMPUDIA, at the head of a force 400 strong, was reported to be so stationed as to enable him to cut off the retreat of the baffled soldier. The Liberals in the meantime were mustering in force at the very gates of the City of Mexico, which had been left without defenders in the march upon Vera Cruz. It was hardly probable that MIRAMON could effect an entrance, were he to reach the city unmolested.

From Northern Mexico our advices are later, but not important. Generals VIDAURRI and GARZA were both about to take the field, to cooperate in the general movement to the southward. The Liberals had only secured Guanajuato, after a severe but triumphant conflict with the Conservatives.

San Francisco advices to March 21 have been received by the arrival of the *Quaker City*, at New-Orleans. There is nothing from California of special importance. The *John L. Stephens* took down $1,500,000 in treasure to Panama, to be shipped on board the Aspinwall steamer for this port. Money was tight, and trade, in consequence of the expected arrival of large shipments of goods, had become depressed. It is announced that the Vanderbilt line of steamers had ceased running, but no explanations are given.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails will reach this City early this morning. The very full summary telegraphed from Halifax embodied all the news of interest.

The defence in the Sickles case was opened on Saturday by JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., who occupied the whole day in his argument, which was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court at 3 P. M. He entered in full upon the question of adultery, and contended that Mr. SICKLES, in killing KEY, but obeyed the sudden and uncontrollable impulse of his passion. He quoted very freely from the Scriptures and from other sources to show the heinousness of the crime of adultery. The excitement attending the trial continues unabated.

An effort was made on Saturday, in the Senate, to fix the final adjournment of the Legislature for the 14th inst., but the resolution introduced for that purpose was laid on the table. In reply to the resolution introduced by Senator MATHER, the Attorney-General sent in a communication, in which he expresses the opinion that the late decision by the Court of Appeals makes the cities of New-York and Brooklyn liable for full payment of salaries to all the members of the old police who have not resigned or withdrawn, or been properly discharged after trial. The bill to protect gas consumers was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly the Special Committee on the *pro rata* railroad freight bill made a favorable report, but as the matter has to go to the Committee of the Whole, there is little prospect of its being acted upon during the present session. Several New-York bills were ordered to a third reading—among them the one for the better regulation of the firemen, and the one to regulate the rates of wharfage. The bill providing for the submission to the people of the proposal to borrow two and a half millions to pay the interest on the Canal debt, was referred to a third reading. The bill to protect the country banks from any improper detention of their rates was passed; also the bill to enlarge the powers of the District Courts and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

We published a few days since a telegraphic dispatch announcing the burning of a house at Lee, Me., with all the inmates but one, who made his escape through a window. Subsequent circumstances induced the belief that this one who escaped was guilty of the murder and robbery of the four persons who perished, and that he set fire to the house to conceal his terrible crimes. The clothes which he wore were found to be bloody, and he had in his possession a sum of money which was known to have belonged to his brothers. He was arrested in New-Brunswick while attempting to make his escape.

The safe of the President and Cashier of the Allentown Railroad Company was broken open on Saturday, and $112,000 in railroad bonds, checks and diamond jewelry were stolen. A young clerk in the office was arrested, and confessed the robbery, with the exception of the jewelry. The bonds and checks were recovered and the lad was sent to the City Prison to await his trial.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania on Saturday, by a vote of 71 to 8, refused to grant the petition of Mrs. FRY for a divorce. The Special Committee having this affair under consideration made a report in her favor some time ago, but their report seems to have had very little influence in deciding the case.

To-day an entire change in the Southern Mail arrangements goes into operation. The mail will leave this City at 7 o'clock A. M., instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore, and reach Washington at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. From Washington, the starting time will be at 4½ o'clock A. M., and the time of reaching this City will be at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The arrangement with respect to passengers and the rate of speed, agreed upon by the late Convention held at Columbus, will also go into effect to-day on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Captain of the Eleventh Ward Police has discovered a nest of receivers of stolen goods, whose head-quarters were in Avenue C. Ten arrests were made on Saturday, two of whom were women; five of them were found in Hackensack, N. J., and the others in this City. About $3,100 worth of goods, consisting of silks, velvets, and other costly fabrics, have been recovered. The supposed leader of the gang has not yet been arrested. It is believed that the gang is composed of over thirty, and that their operations are not confined to this City.

The weekly returns from the City Inspectors Office indicate a very favorable condition of the public health. The whole number of deaths during the past week was but 378, showing the large decrease of 48 on the week previous. Of the whole number of deaths 208 were under the age of ten years, and 48 were in the public institutions under the charge of the City. The decrease in the deaths is chiefly in the cases of diseases the throat and lungs. The most striking fact in the report is the difference between the mortality of last week and the corresponding week of 1858, there being a decrease of 57 deaths.

The new Quarantine Commissioners have organized and chosen JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., their Chairman; but it is understood that they will take no steps towards effecting the object of their appointment until the Legislature shall have come to some definite action on the Quarantine bill now before them.

On Saturday, 7,000 bales Cotton were sold, including about 6,000 bales *in transitu*, the latter at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs continued depressed. A pretty fair business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions at essentially unchanged figures. Groceries were less active. Common Resin was in brisk demand at advanced rates. The movements in other branches of trade were very moderate. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 502.

The New Charter.

The new City Charter has a rough time in the Legislature. Everybody concedes that something of the kind is needed,—and also that the fundamental principle of this bill is just and wise. But each faction, each class, and nearly every man interested, wants some "little amendment" in its provisions. The Mayor don't like to have anybody's term of office extended beyond the duration of his own. The *Tribune* don't want "DICK BUSTEED" kept in office an hour after midnight on the 31st of next December. Tammany Hall shudders at the thought of putting the job of cleaning the streets into the hands of the Republican Croton Aqueduct Commissioners. The members of the Common Council are horrified at the proposition to have *contracts* confirmed without their sanction. This is stripping them of the most important—because the most lucrative—function of their office. And their dignity is touched in its most sensitive point when it is gravely suggested that, to make up for their losses, they shall receive a thousand dollars a year for their services.

Every one who knows anything of the practical workings of our City Government, understands perfectly that the existing *contract system* is the very seat and heart of the corruption which poisons every branch of the public service. It is through the contract system that Aldermen and Councilmen are enabled to make their places worth having. It is through this system that men have gone into the Common Council without a dollar in the world, and owing the strikers and pugilists who controlled the Ward meetings and gave them their seats,—and have, after two or three years of unsalaried service, retired to palatial residences on the Avenue, sporting fast trotters, importing costly furniture, and living in the highest style of coarse, vulgar and costly luxury. To deprive the Common Council of all control over contracts would be to spoil the vocation of an Alderman, and reduce that office to the level of an honest calling. It would do more than any one act besides to deprive the City of the ornamental and inestimable services of the ringleaders of the inside combination, and to fill both Boards with mere vulgar, honest, disinterested business men. Against such a catastrophe nothing that the majority in either Board can do will be left undone.

There are some features in the bill which are of most questionable propriety, and we heartily wish they were out of it. The extension of the terms of office of several incumbents is a very doubtful point,—and can only be justified by some overwhelming necessity growing out of the public service. We presume, too, its legal validity will be contested, and such a controversy ought by all means to be avoided. We have suffered enough already from such collisions. The experience of the Police contest and of the struggle for the Street Commissioner's Office ought to be a warning against any legislation which can by any possibility involve similar contentions hereafter. It would be far better for all concerned, and especially for the City, to throw out this section of the bill entirely, than to run the risk of a long and expensive litigation upon any one of these points. Yet we presume the main strength of the bill lies in the *combination* of interests which this provision implies. The really valuable features of the bill probably would not give it a decent vote in either branch of the Legislature. They are thrown in as make-weights,—as plausible excuses for the doubtful provisions which are really the main objects the measure is intended to secure. This is an unhappy feature of the legislation of the day,—that corrupt influences seem essential to the accomplishment of even the worthiest and most desirable ends.

We hope the bill—in its main features at all events—will pass. We hope the Executive power will be concentrated, and its responsibility correspondingly increased. We hope the City Inspector's office will be made an efficient working bureau, in the hands of a competent man, instead of the scandal and disgrace to the City which it is at present. We hope the care of the streets will be put in the hands of an honest and independent department, such as we believe the Croton Aqueduct Board to be. We hope, especially, and above all, that the Common Council will be stripped of all connection with City contracts,—that this prolific source of corruption will be closed, and the whole matter of contracts left where it belongs, in the hands of the Executive departments concerned. And we hope that the members of the Legislature will understand the *motive* of much of the pressure to which they are subjected against this bill, well enough not to give it any more influence on their conduct than it deserves.

A BRITISH LEGISLATOR IN ILLINOIS.—Mr. JAMES CAIRN, a member of the Imperial Parliament, visited the United States last Fall, and is publishing the results of his observations in a series of letters in the London journals. He extended his journey to Illinois, and looked in upon its State House at Springfield. With what he witnessed in that occidental capital Mr. CAIRD expresses himself highly gratified. What effect might have been produced upon his mind had the Legislature been in session it is perhaps as well not to inquire. But with the State officers whom he found in their several bureaus, Mr. CAIRD was decidedly pleased. The Secretary of State was very polite, showing him over the building; the Auditor supplied him with documents, and the Treasurer "who locks up the money and disburses it exactly like a clerk in a bank, for which he is paid a salary of £400 a year," expounded to Mr. CAIRN the condition of the finances. The British legislator is too polite to say that he discovered anything unpleasant in the Treasurer's exhibit. Possibly that official practised a degree of reserve on some points. For the credit of his State it is to be hoped that he did. Indeed there can be little doubt about the matter, for Mr. CAIRD takes occasion to admire the "frugality" of the Illinois Government. What especially excited his wonder, however, was not so much the politeness of these functionaries as "a total absence of form and ceremony," and the fact that they "are not above doing their own work." While he was conversing with the Secretary of State "a man about thirty, with his hat on and his hands in his pockets, came lounging in" and called for some information "about an old County road, of which no record could be found in his County," and the Secretary immediately went off to "fix" him about the road. The other State officers were in like manner at everybody's call.

Such things, though so much a matter of course here as never to be remarked upon, no doubt appeared strangely enough to a member of Parliament accustomed to the forms, ceremonies and delays of the British Circumlocution Office. Certainly there is great common sense in the direct and easy manner in which our private citizens carry on intercourse with those who occupy public stations, compared with the embarrassing and useless formality required in England, as well as in the working character of our officials, even the most elevated in position, as contrasted with the habits of those with whom Mr. CAIRD was familiar in his own country. The difference is owing to the direct dependence of office-holders here upon their constituents. Human nature is much the same everywhere. A man who owes his election to the people, and who, perhaps, desires future favors from the same source, will hardly venture to be above his work, or lacking in the politeness which becomes his station.

The Contest in Mexico.

The fate of the controversy between the Church and Liberal parties in Mexico is probably determined. The news we have by the latest arrival announces the failure of the reactionary expedition against Vera Cruz, Gen. MIRAMON having drawn sufficiently near the heroic city to estimate its means of defence, and then commenced a rapid retreat toward the capital. A large body of Constitutionalists were stationed on that highway to intercept him, and as the forces of the same party were forming a cordon around the City of Mexico, the chances were handsomely against his ever regaining his metropolis. The fact, added to other recent events, is of the utmost significance. Vera Cruz, the great commercial gate of the Republic, and the main source of legitimate revenue is thus left in the hands of the Liberals. Should any sudden change of fortune enable MIRAMON to resume the attack—a contingency extremely improbable—the presence of yellow fever would prove even a better safeguard to the place than its walls until the return of another Winter. But before another Winter there is every prospect of the youthful General being thrust from his authority, and, if not replaced by the constitutional President, obliged to make way for some paltry pretender of his own narrow faction. The party of the Church is certainly in a desperate condition. Nearly every important point of the Republic is in possession of the Constitutionalists. Their forces are drawing closely about the City of Mexico. Within the walls of the city there is no garrison, and no means of defence. The last forced loan has alienated the fealty of nearly all the inhabitants. The treasury of the Conservatives can only be replenished by alternate drafts upon the Church treasury and the reluctant moneybags of private citizens; while in the tenancy of the sea-ports, the opposite party can procure the funds required for the contest without recourse to any unpopular measures. And, again, the last stake of the priests was the *prestige* of MIRAMON's name—a name recently synonymous with victory, and which was hailed as that of the young soldier of the Church, divinely commissioned to save it from the ruin involved in future decrees of demortization. This *prestige* he has left at the gates of Vera Cruz. He goes back beaten without having fought a battle, to find his capital, which he absurdly left unprotected, in the power of his adversaries. Altogether, the prospects of the Liberal interest have at no moment since the defection of COMONFORT been more gratifying. It is difficult to anticipate any perversity of ingenuity through which the advantages can be lost. And yet the Mexican faculty for blunders is so remarkable, that we can hardly venture to hope for a favorable upshot, even with elements so promising as those referred to.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. MCLANE has arrived in Mexico precisely at such a crisis. The entire question of the legality and justice of the claim of the Liberal executive to be the legitimate Government of the Republic, depends with Mr. BUCHANAN, upon the success of its measures against the Conservatives. This demonstration is opportunely supplied; and there is some reason to hope that at last the *régime* of Señor JUAREZ shall be recognized.

A POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN MARYLAND.—On Wednesday last, the American Party of Maryland held a "State Council" in Baltimore, "to make arrangements for the complete organization of the opposition to the present Federal Administration." A large number of Delegates, from all quarters of the State, is represented to have been present.

One of the resolutions adopted by the "Council" invites "the whole body of the conservative Opposition in all the States of the Union" to join in sending Delegates to a National Conventiun to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President," whose past life, eminent fitness, and unquestionable nationality, shall entitle them to the conservative vote of the whole country"—the Delegates to be charged with such selection as their "sole duty," by which restriction is doubtless meant that the Convention shall abstain from platform-building.

In the abstract, it is likely that little fault can be found, by any branch of the Opposition, with the programme thus laid down. But politicians are a suspicious generation—sometimes with reason, often without,—and thus the Maryland proposition may be held to mean more or less than appears, or differently from what its terms seem to imply. The prompt acceptance of the plan proposed at Baltimore by the chief branch of the Opposition, who may be supposed to have one of their own in view, is hardly to be looked for.

Maryland is the last refuge of the American strength, being the only State which went for FILLMORE in 1856, its popular vote at that election standing for FILLMORE 47,460, for BUCHANAN 39,115, for FREMONT 281.

Movements like the one above referred to, although not very important in themselves, have yet a bearing upon the course of the Presidential campaign, and go to shape the preparations. The late meeting of the Maryland Council was doubtless designed to influence the conduct of the American Party not only in that State but elsewhere, and it is likely to produce such an effect to a certain extent, at least in this State. The American Party of New-York is far too weak to effect anything by itself, but not quite so small as to be safely overlooked by the leaders of the Opposition. In 1856, as we have already seen, its vote was 124,000, and FREMONT fell 44,000 short of a majority; though his plurality was very large.

In 1857, the American vote was (in round numbers) 67,000; in 1858, 61,000. It may be assumed that there will be sixty thousand American votes to be accounted for in 1860. Should the present Legislature smother the Registry Law, it will be nearer 100,000; say 80,000 at the least. In 1857 and 1858, this vote was cast not only against the hope but the possibility of success—in other words, deliberately thrown away. All who could in any way be got to join the Republicans voted for Governor MORGAN, to whom they had no special objection, and whom on grounds of State policy they greatly preferred to Judge PARKER. Can the Americans be relied upon to throw away their votes in 1860? Possibly; but we would advise no prudent politician to rely upon such an event.

We have adverted to our own State as presenting some of the considerations which must suggest themselves to those who hope to beat the Democratic nominees next year. A similar state of things exists, to a greater or less degree, in other States. Various forces are at work, and the winds blow in different directions. As yet there is time for all this, but, eventually, energies which are now discordant and running to waste must be collected, conciliated and controlled, so as to work in one direction for a common purpose. Whose shall be the delicate and strong hand able to bring about that result?

Mrs. Hartung's Case.

The *Evening Post* thus speaks of the bill introduced in the State Legislature to commute the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. HARTUNG:

"But, in the meantime, let the Legislature consider that the question of Mrs. HARTUNG'S *guilt or innocence*, and the question whether women should be hung or not, constitute no reason at all for the inauguration of such a monstrous and subversive principle as that implied in the bill."

Nothing can be more admirable or praiseworthy than this extreme solicitude lest the sanctities of the Constitution should be, in some minute particular, violated or evaded. The country must certainly be safe when hanging a woman, "whether guilty or innocent," is considered so trifling and unimportant a matter, compared with the possible trespass upon some doubtful provision of the fundamental law. It will probably be regretted, however, by those who look at the subject with impertinent closeness, that the same degree of fastidious veneration for that sacred instrument is not always manifested when party purposes are concerned, as when the question at issue is merely whether a woman shall be hung—whether guilty or innocent. If the State debt is to be increased—if our City Police is to be reorganized, or our charter remodeled, or if a fugitive slave is to be reclaimed, the grumblers who may throw out hints about constitutions, and "monstrous subversions" of them, are dismissed with some degree of contempt, as being much more anxious about forms and petty ceremonies than about human rights and the permanent welfare of the State at large. If Mrs. HARTUNG were a slave, and about to be hung in a Slave State, without regard to her guilt or innocence—out of deference to the supremacy of the Constitution—we should probably hear from the *Post* the other side of the story.

The bill before the Legislature, we presume, will not be passed. The session is very near its close—and there is a strong indisposition on the part of the Legislature to interfere with the Governor's exercise of the pardoning power in any special case. But a *general* law might be passed on this subject which should cover this case, without any invidious reflection upon the Governor's action. A law might be very properly enacted preacribing imprisonment for life instead of hanging, in the case of every *woman* convicted of murder. We believe the public sentiment of the whole community would approve such a law—and that Governor MORGAN would promptly and eagerly give it the sanction of his signature.

Christianizing Africa the Best Way to Stop the Slave-trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ultra Abolitionists maintain that the only way to stop the Slave-trade is to abolish Slavery in the United States. When it is recollected that few or no slaves have been brought to the United States from Africa since 1808, (to public knowledge, at least,) it is hard to see the point of this argument. If they would abolish Slavery in Cuba, Brazil, &c., as well as in the United States, there would be some force in the assertion. The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER having recently reaffirmed this idea, it is well to say that it is only the diffusion of Christianity in Africa that will stop the Slave-trade effectually, just as the extension of Gospel influences in the South will remove Slavery itself from thence. Cut off the supply at the fountain, and the stream will cease. Teach the natives that agriculture and commerce are better than "stealing and selling" their neighbors, and you at once stop the Slave-trade. Christianize, civilize, and educate the Africans, and you will rescue not only four millions, but one hundred millions from the multiplied evils and woes of Slavery. When this is done Slavery will receive a death-blow all over the world. Meantime, Slavery must be abolished in all the nations to be successful that way. Let us be wise, and spend some of our energies in checking the source of the slave traffic as well as removing the reservoir into which that stream flows. Yours, truly, T. B.

Either plan would accomplish the object, but unfortunately neither of them can be accomplished itself. If the Slave-trade is to be continued until, on the one hand, colonization can so far "Christianize Africa," that there shall be no slaves to be sold,—or until, on the other, Abolitionists shall extinguish Slavery, and thus prevent any slaves from being bought, it will have a tolerably long life. These arguments only show the tenacity with which men cling to their own special hobbies,—and the proneness of everybody to believe that no good can possibly be accomplished except through his party, and by the use of his machinery. The result of such a tendency is that men think more of the *means* to a good end, than of the end itself:—and they become reconciled to the existence of an evil unless their specific means of curing it come into use. Political parties exist for the good of the country; but there are very few active, zealous party men who are not quite willing to see the welfare of the country postponed until *their* party shall be charged with the responsible and profitable duty of securing it.

The proper way to stop the Slave-trade is to catch and punish every Slave-trader. If the Government will go resolutely to work in this direction, it can accomplish that end; and it will be found a much shorter road to it than either of the other two proposed.

A HINT FOR OUR MINISTER IN SPAIN.—Mr. PRESTON, our new Minister at Madrid, seems to have made a favorable impression upon the Spanish Court. They are probably all the more civil to him because they are on the look-out for something which will compel them to be otherwise. So long as he steers clear of the question of acquiring Cuba, he will undoubtedly be treated with marked consideration, and find no difficulty in securing for his country whatever advantages of trade and good neighborhood Spain may have to offer.

We trust Mr. PRESTON will improve this excellent opportunity to secure some reduction in the present exorbitant tariff which Spain imposes on American produce and manufactures imported into Cuba. In this direction his exertions might be most beneficial to his own country, without affording any cause whatever of offence to Spain. He is in every way qualified to present to the Spanish Government and people the statistics and commercial aspect generally of the Tariff question, in a manner which could scarcely fail to make reform of the fiscal policy in Cuba appear in Spain as desirable as it appears here. The Government of ISABEL might readily be convinced by "facts and figures" that a proposition for Tariff reform really meant the national friendship which, when mouthed, in connection with Mr. BUCHANAN'S desire to acquire a Spanish colony, presents itself to Spanish ears only as a diplomatic falsehood. It will be easy for Mr. PRESTON to prove that Spain would gain in every way, politically and commercially, by a removal of the restrictions which she now maintains upon the trade between Cuba and the United States, and in this direction the American Embassy at Madrid might be made useful to both countries. Such an object, too, would surely be more honorable to us than that which is said to be the chief purpose of Mr. PRESTON'S appointment by the present Executive. The duties levied in Cuba on American wares are not only unjust to the United States, but they are inimical to the amity which should exist between Spain and this country. And it might easily be demonstrated to the understanding even of this most prejudiced Grandee, that the fiscal system in Cuba is much more injurious to the mother country in a pecuniary and political sense than it can possibly be to the people of this Republic.

WISCONSIN *vs.* THE SUPREME COURT.—Some years ago the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin declared the Fugitive Slave Law of 1851 unconstitutional, and discharged from the custody of the United States Marshal, and from that of the jailor to which he had been committed, one SHERMAN M. BOOTH, a citizen of Milwaukee, who was in custody first under a commitment by a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, to answer a complaint, and afterwards upon a commitment of the District Court of the United States, after indictment, trial and conviction. Mr. BOOTH was at that time the editor of a newspaper called *The Free Democrat*, from which position he has very recently retired, owing to the finding of an indictment against him for the seduction of a girl of fourteen who was an inmate of his family.

In October, 1855, the United States Supreme Court issued a writ of error commanding the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to send up the record of its proceedings in the case, which writ that Court refused to obey. But the United States Attorney-General managed to obtain certified copies of the proceedings, as also of the written opinions pronounced by the Wisconsin Judges, and thus the case was held to be duly brought before the Supreme Court, which rendered its decision therein on the 7th of last month.

It was held, all the Judges on the Bench concurring, that when a person is in the custody of an officer of the United States, a State may indeed issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the officer holding in custody the person in question must make return to the writ, so far as to show that he holds him under a precept of the United States Court, but no further; and that thereupon the power of the State Court is at an end. Neither the formality nor the validity of the process, nor the constitutionality of the act under which that process issues can, after such return, be inquired into, either upon a writ of *habeas corpus* from a State tribunal, or upon any other State process. The right of possession of persons or property cannot be inquired into by a State Court by any process which transfers the same from the custody of a United States officer. The Supreme Court, moreover, took occasion to declare unanimously, that the Wisconsin tribunal had erred in its judgment as to the act of 1851, and that said act was constitutional in all its parts.

This decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was not very graciously received by the Legislature of Wisconsin. On the 17th of March ult., that body being in session, passed a series of denunciatory resolutions, in which it characterizes the action of the Court as an "assumption of jurisdiction," "an act of undelegated power," and "without authority, void and of no force." The resolutions in question passed the Wisconsin Senate 13 to 12, and the House of Representatives 47 to 37, reported to have been a strict party vote.

Such questions of jurisdiction between the Supreme Court and State tribunals, are in their nature among the most dangerous which are likely to a rise in the practical working of our Government. In the case referred to, indeed, no serious consequences are to be apprehended; but similar disputes have heretofore been the most disturbing forces our political machinery has been subjected to, and what has already occurred may happen again. The remedy must be looked for in mutual forbearance on the part of the General Government from the exercise of odious and doubtful powers, and on that of the several States by acquiescence where no serious injury can result.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. DAN RICE, a humorist who has his friends, receives a complimentary benefit here to-night. All the attractive artists of NIXON & CO.'s Equestrian Troupe assist, and much auxiliary aid is brought to the rescue. Inasmuch as it is DAN RICE'S last appearance in New-York, we hope he will receive the full benefit of his "Ovation." Mr. EDDY'S dramatic season at this house commences on Monday next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DOUGLAS JERROLD'S play of the "Rent Day" will be played here to-night, with Mr. WALLACK in his famous character of *Martin Heywood*, and Mrs. HOEY as *Rachel*.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin" is again on the bills here. SHAKESPEARE'S "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be produced on Monday next.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—To-morrow evening the original of the "Serious Family" will be played here. "Le Mari a la Campagne," Mlle. LAWRENCE CHEVALIER and M. PAUL LADA sustain the principal characters.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Our Irish Cousin" pursues his triumphant way here, and can be seen every night this week.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"The Pirates of the Mississippi," "The Red Gnome" and "Oliver Twist," will be played here to-night.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Miss DAVENPORT enters on the second week of her managerial career to-night, appearing as *Camille* in the play of that name.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Wandering Jew," the "Swiss Cottage" and the "Red Man of Agar" are announced here.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The farce of the "Statue Lover" will be repeated here during the week, with the usual excellent selection of Negro Minstrelsy.

Academy of Music.

The opera commences to-night. A brief and brilliant season is all that can be expected for the moment. Mme. GAZZANIGA, it is understood, will return to Europe after the four performances announced for this week. To night she appears in the "Traviata," the opera wherein she made her *début* and wherein she is without an equal. TAMAGNI and PICCHESSA assist in the male characters, and Mr. ANCHUTZ conducts the orchestra. There is the germ of an acceptable excitement in this announcement.

The Hon. Ellis Lewis has resigned his office as a Commissioner to revise the Penal Code of Pennsylvania; the Legislature having refused to grant an extension of time for the revision.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—Yesterday afternoon, the initial sermon, in connection with a movement which has been set on foot for the establishment of an "Independent Society," having for its object the practice of religion, apart from any specific creed, was preached by the Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, late of Chicago, in Hope Chapel, Broadway. The services commenced with the reading of a part of the 23d Psalm, followed by the reading of a hymn, by the Rev. Mr. NOYES. The Rev. Mr. LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn, then prayed, after which the 103d Psalm was read. The Rev. Mr. NOYES then commenced his sermon, taking his text from Matthew, 16th chapter, 8th verse: "I say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Rev. Mr. LONGFELLOW made a few remarks, sympathizing with Mr. NOYES, and the movement he had originated. He was sure his brother had the sympathies of the congregation. He hoped he would be successful, and that the spirit of God would be with him. Mr. LONGFELLOW then offered a prayer, and the service ended with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. NOYES, all allusion to the Trinity being excluded therefrom, as it had been from the preceding prayers.

FUNERAL OF DR. LOUIS SZPACZECK.—The funeral services of the late Dr. LOUIS SZPACZECK were held, at his late residence, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains were inclosed in a neat mahogany coffin, on which was a plate bearing the name and age (43) of the deceased. After the friends had viewed the corpse, the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four horses, to be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. The Turners' band headed the procession, and about eighty Turners, in citizens' dress, followed six abreast. Then came the Turner riflemen acting as guard of honor. Besides there was in the procession delegates from the Social Reformers Society, from the Algemeine Arbeiter Band, and from the International Society. The Polish Emigrants were fully represented. There were no services whatever at the house. It was the original intention to have an address in German from Mr. KAPFF, and one in English from JULIUS ALLEN. These were postponed until the procession reached Fulton Ferry. Messrs. TOMAIN and STEUVE were expected to make brief addresses at the grave. Dr. SZPACZACK leaves a wife and three children, two of them girls and one boy, three, six and eleven years of age respectively. He was born in Dirkly, Galicia, acted as Physician to KOSSUTH while he was Governor of Hungary, and came with him to this country. He was an ardent Socialist.

LAUNCHED.—SMEDLEY & BELMANO launched from their yard foot of Court-street, Brooklyn, on Monday last, a small pleasure yacht (propeller) intended for Lake Superior. She is owned by B. H. CLOWES, of Brooklyn; is 25 tons, 30 feet long, 9 feet beam, and 7 feet depth of hold; is nine-horse power.

Paradise Square, though in the exact centre of the Five Points, maintained for a long time a green and pleasant appearance. But the wooden railing by which it was surrounded having been completely broken down for the purpose of jubilant bonfires in Cow Bay, it has been converted from a diminutive park into a mass of black mud. Action for its improvement was taken by Mr. BYRNES, the Superintendent of Lands and Places, who succeeded in having $2,500 placed in the tax levy towards improvement, but the appropriation has been stricken out at Albany. Paradise Square must, therefore, for the present, remain in its present unsightly condition.

HEAVY WAGONS FOR TEXAS.—Among the shipments this week by the brig *Mystic*, for Indianola, there are over fifty heavy wagons complete, which are manufactured by a Philadelphia firm and shipped out to Texas, to be used in transporting goods from the coast to the interior towns. The wheels are five feet six inches in diameter, and of great strength. They are to be drawn by mules or oxen, in some cases twenty and thirty animals being employed to draw one wagon; the loads ranging from two to four tons, according to the state of the roads. Some teams are driven a distance of over 200 miles. The tires average about six inches in width, to prevent them from sinking in the soft, springy soil which exists for many miles back from the coast. The natural roads of the interior of Texas, however, are said to be some of the finest in the world.

HEAVY WEATHER AND ICEBERGS.—The Swedish brig *Inkerman*, from Rotterdam, which arrived on Saturday, reports that they have been three weeks on the coast, with heavy westerly gales, having had a pilot on board for eight days. On the "Banks" they saw a large number of icebergs, and much field ice. The Danish brig *Cassandre*, from Porto Rico, reports that on April 2, in latitude 33° 20', longitude 73° 32' they fell in with the wreck of the brig *Almira*, of Thomaston, Me., loaded with white pine lumber, waterlogged, and with masts and boats gone. They hove to with a view of boarding the wreck, but the wind freshening they were prevented. The captain omits to state whether there were any persons seen on board of the wreck. The *Almira* is a brig about 200 tons register and owned in Thomaston by Mr. LUDWICK.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 378 as the number of deaths during the past week; a decrease of 48 as compared with the deaths of the previous week, and 57 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. There were 115 deaths from disease of the lungs and throat, and 78 from disease of the brain and nerves. Of the whole number 90 were men; 69 were women; 114 boys and 105 girls. 266 were natives of the United States; 72 of Ireland; 26 of Germany; 8 of England; 2 of Wales; and one each from various other countries.

NEW STEAMERS.—Mr. SNEEDEN, at his ship-yard in Greenpoint, has on the stocks a screw steamer of 220 feet keel, 33 feet breadth of beam, and 23 feet depth of hold, which he is building for Mr. CROMWELL'S line of propellers between New-York and Savannah. The frame is partly up. He has also the keel of another laid, of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet. She is intended for Mr. CROMWELL, to run between New-York and Washington, D. C.

DEATH FROM POISON.—An Irishwoman, about 40 years old, whose name is supposed to be MARGARET DEGNAN, died at the City Prison on Friday from the effects of opium, but whether taken for the purpose of self-destruction or not is unknown. She was brought to the Prison on Wednesday and committed for intoxication. She was in a stupor, and remained so until she died. An inquest was held, when a *post-mortem* examination showed that opium was the cause of death.

AN OLD SETTLER.—The Stuyvesant pear tree, at the corner of the Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street is beginning, perhaps the two-hundredth Spring, to put forth its leaves. It is hollow at the root and partially rotten. Most of its branches have fallen, and some that remain are dead. Nevertheless the mysterious principle of vegetable life animates its venerable form, and continues to crown it from year to year with verdure. Standing in the sidewalk and protected by an iron railing, it is one of the most interesting objects to be seen in our streets.

LIGHTSHIP ADRIFT.—The "Sow and Pigs" light vessel, which is stationed near the reef of that name, west of the island of Cuttyhunk, at the entrance to the Vineyard Sound, always breaks adrift when there is a severe northwest gale, her anchorage being upon a naked rocky bottom. Having parted her moorings last week, she was seen by a Pilot-boat on Tuesday, fifteen miles south of No-man's Land, drifting to the southward.

TIMELY FALL OF A CHIMNEY.—On Thursday evening the chimney of a house adjoining the crockery warehouse of CHESEMAN & Co., No. 145 Duane-street, fell with a tremendous crash upon the skylight of the store. Desks, tables, samples of goods, chairs and books were demolished. The porter was locking up the door when the accident occurred. A few minutes previous one of the proprietors and several clerks were at the desks.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—JAMES DONNELLY, who was employed at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, corner of Chambers and Hudson streets to assist in loading and unloading freight cars, was killed on Friday morning while at work. A car had just been unloaded, and as he was removing the gang-plank the car started, jammed him between the plank and a post, killing him instantly.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—TERESA SMITH, residing at No. 31 Hamilton-street, while in the kitchen alone on Friday afternoon, had a fit, and fell upon a red-hot stove, and lay there unconscious for some time. When discovered an officer of the Seventh Precinct was called in, and took the young woman to the Hospital. It is unlikely that she will survive her injuries.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HUDSON.—The owners of the steamers *New World* and *Hendrik Hudson*, and the other large Albany boats, intend to set the mud-digg

City; and not to be given up at any rate, if a just pride were entertained by the Society.

The "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen" is hardly composed in these days of the same material as when first established in 1791. Its present list of members shows that Bank Presidents and merchant princes are the style of mechanics and tradesmen who now control its destinies. The "mechanics" part of its title is now most conspicuous in the woodly number of shares it holds in the Mechanics' Bank, and in the symbolic arm and hammer, its coat of arms, which is displayed—emblem of the Society's proprietorship—on some of the finest lots of real estate in the City, among which is the property at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, which the Society will, perhaps, be willing to part with for some $178,000.

We are glad to know that the Society is not to abandon its schools, which are now known under the name of the "New-York Academy," that for boys having an entrance on Crosby-street, and that for young ladies at No. 472 Broadway. The best teachers and the most thorough instructors in the City are employed, and that, too, at half the cost, or less, of most of the private schools. This can hardly be allowed unreasonable, considering how very large are the revenues of the Society available for the incidental support of their schools.

A Surprise.—On Friday evening, upon reaching his house after having attended a religious meeting, the Rev. Charles J. Jones, of the Mariner's Church, was "surprised" to find a very large gathering of his parishioners, and other friends, awaiting his arrival. They brought with them sundry presents for his household, including sundry pieces of silver ware for his wife and a well-filled purse for himself,—and testified, by their greetings as well as their gifts, their regard for his personal character and his pastoral services. No clergyman in this City has better earned the warm attachment of those among whom he labors.

An Old Man Stoned to Death.—Jacob Bertrand, a German, nearly seventy years old, died on Saturday morning from injuries received by being stoned by some rowdies a few days previous. His son was with him, but escaped injury. Coroner Gamble, yesterday, proceeded to his late residence on the Bloomingdale Road, at Sixty-ninth-street, to hold an inquest, but owing to the absence of witnesses, postponed the investigation until to-day. A *post-mortem* examination of the body by Dr. Weltje showed that a portion of his skull had been fractured. A piece of brick was found imbedded in the skull.

A Physician Censured.—An inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of Jackson A. Donelly, an infant child, who died from asphyxia. The parents reside at No. 118 St. Marks-place. At the confinement of the mother, Dr. Higgins, of No. 173 East Fifteenth street, was called, but left, saying he would get his implements, but failed to return, and it is alleged the child died in consequence. A verdict of censure was rendered by the Jury.

Caught in Machinery.—William Johnson died yesterday, at the City Hospital, from the effect of injuries received on the 11th ult. He was at work in the Machine Shop of Robert Meeker & Bro., No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, when his arm was caught by a belt, carrying him several times around the shaft. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Runaway Horses.—On Saturday afternoon, the horses attached to a Third-avenue car broke loose at the corner of Twelfth-street, and ran up the avenue. A boy 6 years old, son of Philip Swartz, living at No. 106 Third-avenue, was run over and severely injured. A man, in attempting to stop the team, had his left shoulder dislocated. John Rutz, the driver, was arrested directly after the accident, but was discharged soon afterwards.

Fire in Greenwich-street.—The alarm at 7½ o'clock last evening in the Eighth District, was caused by a defect in the flue of the heating apparatus in the tailoring establishment No. 284½ Greenwich-street, occupied by R. Rios. The stock was damaged about $600; insured. The building is owned by a Mr. Taylor and damaged about $200; not insured.

Run Over by the Cars.—A little boy named Stewart Hall, about 7 years of age, was run over by the Hudson River cars about 12 o'clock on Saturday, one of his legs being crushed below the knee. Amputation will be necessary. The boy's parents reside in Franklin-street.

Fell through a Hatchway.—James Reardon, a boy 13 years of age, on Saturday fell through a hatchway at the store, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, sustaining fatal injuries. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

Fatal Accidents.—Patrick Burns died from injuries received from a box falling upon him at Pier No. 2, North River. Patrick Hanna died, at the Hospital, from a fracture of his leg, which occurred on the 11th ult. Inquests were held, and verdicts rendered accordingly.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned, at the foot of Liberty-street, yesterday. He was coarsely dressed, and was, apparently, a 'Longshoreman. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The New Tabernacle.—The New Tabernacle Church, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, will be opened, for Divine Service, on the 24th inst. It contains 312 pews, which afford accommodations for about 1,700 persons.

Mr. Richard Cobden Visiting the Public Schools.—Public School No. 35, in the Fifteenth Ward, was visited on Friday, by Mr. Richard Cobden, who complimented the scholars upon their appearance and discipline.

Receipts of Taxes.—The following is the amount of the taxes and interest received by the Receiver from April 1st to April 8th, inclusive. Taxes, $12,409 48; interest, $700 60. Total, $13,110 08.

Police Reports.

An Extensive Gang of Receivers Discovered—Several Arrests and $3,500 Worth of Goods Recovered.—The most important arrests that have been made by the Police for some time were made on Saturday. Ten receivers of stolen goods were arrested in this City and in Hackensack, N. J. The arrested parties all belong to the same gang. Some twenty more are supposed to be associated with them. Their head-quarters ware in the Eleventh Ward. The following are the circumstances connected with the discovery of the alleged receivers and their arrests. Captain Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, suspected William Mendlehone, a German living at No. 77 Avenue C, of being a receiver of stolen goods. A few days since, accompanied by some officers, he made a descent on Mendlebone's place, but found nothing ont of the way. On Friday night last—an extensive robbery having just been committed in that vicinity—he made a second descent. This time he was more successful, the goods which had just been stolen being found there. Mr. Mendlebone was not at home, but his wife and four persons in the house, giving their names as John Houser, John Ding, Mary Droll and Mary Reich were taken into custody. Following these arrests the Captain ascertained that Mr. Mendlebone received an advance intimation of his previous descent, and that he availed himself of the intimation by packing up what stolen goods were on hand, passing them through a rear window, and having them carted to another locality. One of the prisoners upon being closely questioned, stated that there were others connected with their gang, living in Hackensack, N. J. Two officers were accordingly dispatched to Hackensack with instructions to procure the assistance of Sheriff Beatley of that County, which they did. After looking pretty thoroughly about the town, one house seemed to them to contain persons of rather suspicious bearing. It was determined to resort to stratagem, which proved as successful as it was bold. One of the officers knocked at the door, and, being admitted, announced himself as a messenger from Mr. Mendlehone. Unfolding the late descant on Mr. M.'s house in New-York, he stated that officers were then on the way to Hackensack, and that Mr. M. had sent word to pack immediately all the goods they had on hand and get them on to Philadelphia forthwith. The story was believed, and the packing was entered upon instantly. In half an hour $3,500 worth of uncut silks, velvets and other costly goods were packed, the Philadelphia direction painted on the boxes, and carmen ready to convey them to the railroad depôt. At this crisis the goods were seized and the victims of the strategem, five in number, arrested. The prisoners gave their names as Frederick Rediger, Christian Rediger, John Vecott, Michael Droll and Elizabeth Levick. They were lodged in the jail at that place, and the goods left in charge of Sheriff Beatley. From most of the goods the marks have been removed, and it will be difficult therefore to identify them. There is very little doubt that they are the proceeds mainly of burglaries committed in this City. The five parties arrested in Avenue C were yesterday taken before Justice Gyges, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for trial. Mendlehone has not yet been found, and the belief is that he has fled from the City.

Running Away with Another Man's Wife and Goods.—Ferdinand Schape was proprietor of a drinking saloon, at the corner of Bayard street and the Bowery. He had a wife Barbetta, who is only about half his age, and enjoyed implicitly his confidence. On Saturday, Schape returned to the City from a brief visit into New-Jersey, and found the saloon was shut up, and the fixtures and bar-tender gone. A further look, and he discovered that the apartments he and his wife had occupied had been vacated, carpets, mirrors and everything had gone, including Barbetta. A brief inquiry developed the fact that the household furniture had been sold at anction, and that Barbetta had gone away with a man named Henry Young. Schape was anxious to recover his hnr and household fixtures, $500 in money, a gold watch and chain, jewelry and clothing of $500 aggregate value. He made a complaint before Justice Osborne, which led to the arrest of the parties and their commitment yesterday for examination.

A Female Burglar.—About 2 o'clock on Friday morning Mr. John B. Brady, who lives at No. 229 Division-street, heard strange footsteps about the house. Jumping out of bed he instituted a search for the intruder, and to his utter astonishment discovered a woman. He seized her just as she was going out of the street door. She made desperate efforts to get away, but he held her till a policeman came up. The gold watch of Mr. Brady which she had just stolen, some jewelry and clothing worth altogether $150, were found in her possession, as also a bunch of skeleton keys. She frankly confessed that she entered the house for the purpose of robbery and begged hard to be let off, saying that her name was Mary Warren, that she was married and had a husband and three children living at No. 126 Norfolk-street. She was taken to the Seventh Ward Station House, and committed for trial by Justice Bleecker.

Infatuated Clerk.—James Brockhan, who has been employed as a clerk in the store of Messrs. Lethrop and Linddington, No. 23 Park-place, was arrested on Saturday, charged with embezzling $600 worth of goods belonging to his employers. He proved to have been infatuated with a girl named Caroline Ruckman, who tends bar at "The Parlor," a drinking saloon in Broadway near Howard-street. He had presented all the embezzled goods to her, and most of the missing articles were found in her possession. The girl was arrested and both were committed to the Tombs for trial. She was arrested some time since on a charge of having killed an infant of hers in Troy, was taken there and tried, but the charge was not proven.

Heavy Robbery.—$112,000 of Railroad Bonds and Checks Stolen.—On Saturday the safe of Butterworth D. Bond, President and Cashier of the Allenton Railroad Company, whose office is in Wall-street, was broken open and $112,000 of railroad bonds and checks stolen, besides $2,000 worth of diamond jewelry. John G. McManny, a boy only 14 years old, who was employed as clerk by Mr. Bond, was arrested on suspicion. He confessed having stolen the bonds and checks, but denied knowing anything about the missing jewelry. He showed where he had hid the bonds and checks, and they were recovered. Justice Connolly committed him to the City Prison to await examination.

Alleged Deadley Assault on an Officer.—Last evening a man named Tim Casey attempted to gain an entrance into the premises No. 67 Leonard-street. The occupants of the house refused to admit Casey, when he kicked in a panel of the door and was about going in, when Officer Hawbelt, of the Fifth Ward, came up and attempted to arrest him. Casey, it is alleged, resisted the officer; drew a dagger and was about making a lunge at him when he was disarmed by a blow from the locust of the policeman, taken to the Station-house and locked up.

Escaped Convicts.—James Nugent and Patrick Kelly, two escaped convicts from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, were arrested on Saturday. Justice Connolly, before whom they were taken, ordered their recommitment to their old quarters.

[Advertisement]
108 YEARS APPROVED.
The longest known, the most considered and best understood, are Brandreth's Universal Pills. Others may be equal but none are superior for cleansing the organs of the stomach and bowels. Millions have been cured by them, when the best physicians and other medicines have entirely failed. Their occasional use has saved many valuable lives. The apoplectic, the bilious, and the full habited, should never be without these Pills, in order to be resorted to when necessity calls, and more especially at this season of the year.
Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st., and sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box—15 cents sugar coated.

[Advertisement.]
GRAND DISPLAY
Of Spring Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c.,
English manufacture,
At the most astonishing reduction.
Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Ten-deniers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowdar and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Dr. H. A. Barrow will remove on the 14th of the present month from his present residence, No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleeckar-street, (four doors below Macdougal-street,) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—Uncertainty is the bane of life; but there is no uncertainty as to the curative action of this Ointment, for fever sores and all external inflammations. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

At Rochester, April 3, a Scotch barber, James R. Montgomery, committed suicide by taking opium.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom.

Fire in Florida.
Palatka, Fla., March 19, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:
Gents—In justice to the merit and virtue of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes, we would inform you that on the 31st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.
Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.
We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the merit already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence, it truly merits. Very respectfully, TEASDALE & REID.
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Doting Parent to his Boy—
I cannot give you wealth, my son,
Nor pastures broad and green
From me can you inherit,
Nor coffered gold, I ween;
Your fortune is your own right arm,
Bold heart and ready brain,
And, wielding these with vigor,
All you wish you must attain.
But I can give—and proud I am
To give to thee, my boy!
Some maxims which, in after life,
Will prove a source of joy:
Whatever hap betides you,
Take life easy as it goes,
And purchase of Smith Brothers
All your Spring and Summer Clothes.
SMITH BROTHERS' one price wholesale and retail clothing warerooms Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS.
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 192 Pearl-st.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees have by their intrinsic superiority over all the rest attained a popularity beyond all precedent. For sale, and the dye expertly applied by the best artists at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

"Genin's 507 Style."
Attention, young men!
The Hat of the season.
Just introduced by
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box; Black or Brown, warranted; Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Impostors are Offering what they Represent to be Charles' London Cordial Gin for sale by the gallon. The genuine is sold only in quart and pint bottles, and by all druggists and grocers. Depôt No. 40 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Everybody Should Obtain a Phrenological examination, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, to learn their talents, defects, and the most suitable occupation to insure success and happiness.

Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery at Flushing, L. I.,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,
Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants,
of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.
Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Genuine Cocoaine,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Spring Season,
1859.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
Opening Circular
to all
Buyers of Clothing.
We open the Spring season of 1859 with a stock of clothing far exceeding in extent, variety and elegance that of any former year. We also claim the merit of
UNPARALLELED CHEAPNESS,
having stocked our cloth-rooms with the best goods in the market, at a time when prices ranged from 20 to 30 per cent, under the present average. The extensive and fashionable assortment of every description of Spring clothing for men and boys, to which we invite the attention of the public,
COULD NOT BE REPLACED
at the rates at which we now offer them to retail purchasers. Among our new and brilliant styles for outdoor wear the
LONDON CLOAK,
an original and exquisitely becoming Spring over-garment, is especially attractive; while the extraordinary variety of our business, traveling and full dress clothing offers the widest possible field of choice for all tastes, all occupations and all professions. In
BOYS' CLOTHING
we have introduced a large number of new Paris and home-designed patterns, and our
ORDER DEPARTMENT
is stocked with superior goods, which are cut and made to measure, by the best artists, at the most moderate rates.
ONE PRICE, AND ONE ONLY,
is still our motto, and to every article the lowest figure that can be taken is conspicuously affixed.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

A Card.
We open the Spring and Summer Retail Trade with a Stock of ready-made Men's and Boys' Clothing, which is already attracting great attention on account of the large variety and extent of the many new and desirable styles of garments we have this season manufactured, and the very moderate prices at which we have marked them down.
Our Merchant Tailoring Department is supplied with an unusual variety of specialties in coatings, vestings, and trouserings, selected with great taste and care in the several European and home markets.
The demand for our well-known styles of Clothing from all sections of the United States has more than doubled our trade this Spring over any previous season. This in the face of so much competition is accounted for in the fact that the manufacture and selection of fabrics of our Clothing are very different, and far superior in style to that of any house in the trade, and our prices fair and moderate. Our aim is to produce the best article of its kind that can be got up for the money, both in fine and low-priced clothing. With this view—as is well known—we employ none but the best talent, and at liberal salaries, in every branch of our manufactnre; and we are not afraid to state that we pay a percentage more for making each garment than any house in the trade.
This trifle, added to the cost of labor, as every consumer soon finds out, adds a large per centage to the real value of the garment. Indeed, it is one of the secrets of the great success of our system.
We respectfully invite an early call from our friends, that they may have a choice selection from the newest things.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, 260, Broadway.
We have largely added to our Shirt and Furnishing Goods manufactnre this season. We beg special attention to the same.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!
CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, fronted sinnses and posterior nares and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expansive as they are generally worthless, yet Humphreys' Catarrh Specific, a simple Sugar Pill taken two or three times per day promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by persevering use the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.
Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box
N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 4-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by dealers.

Volcanic Repeating Pistols.—The wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. They are now conceded to be the most perfect and effective weapon ever introduced.
THIRTY BALLS
CAN BE LOADED AND DISCHARGED
IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE.
Immersion in water does not effect them, being perfectly water-proof. No one going to the Gold Diggins should be without them.
Call and see the accommodating Agent,
At No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
JOSEPH MERWIN.

French Soft Hats, at wholesale only.—A large assortment just received S. P. PARDESSUS, Agent for the manufacturer, J. COUPIN (Aix.) No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Price 25 cents.

A. J. Bleecker Son & Co. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture, either at the residence of parties desirous of selling, or at their salesrooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings.
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Gents, Stop at White's, No. 216 Broadway, and look at the French soft hat, new style, called "White's Own," No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

White's Own, Something Entirely New in the soft hat line, imported by Mr. W. from Penoes, of Paris, can be seen at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Leary & Co.
Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentlemen's wear. Nos. 3, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED.

Mollea—Livingos.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, by the Rev. Dr. Price, Mr. Christopher Mollea to Miss Annie B. Livingos, all of this City.

DIED.

Cook.—In this City, on Sunday, April 10, in the 58th year of his age, Enman Cook.
His friends, and those of his family, and of his father-in-law, George Ireland, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 92 West 10th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
Kip.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 10, Catharine Kip, daughter of the late Isaac Kip.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 82 Watts st. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.
Lockwood.—In this City, on Sunday, April 10, George E. Lockwood, in the 34th year of his age.
His funeral will take place at the house of his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Ferris, No. 60 East 12th-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.
Rose.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 9, suddenly, Miss Maria Ross.
The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, James M. Rose, East 33d-st., third house west of 2d-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend.
Brown.—In this City, on Friday, April 8, James D. Brown, aged 41 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 4th av., this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock.
Martin.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 8, after a protracted illness, Wm. Clement Martin, in the 30th year of his age.
The friends of the family, and of his brother, Chas. J. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 152 West 33d-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.
Gregory.—At Yorkville, on Saturday morning, April 9, of scarlet fever, Florence Ophelia, youngest daughter of George John and Anna Maria Gregory, aged 19 months.
Plase.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, Catharine Amelia, wife of Garwood Plase, in the 34th year of her age.
The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, (the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf,) Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., this Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.
Wilson.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, Julia McNair Wilson, aged 6 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are led to invite attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 81 Cumberland-st.
Fowler.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 8, Mrs. Anne Maria Kunkel, widow of Abram Fowler, aged 87 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son in-law, Henry Raymond, on the corner of First-place and Smith-st.
Reihl.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., on Friday, April 8, Mary V., wife of Wm. H. Reihl, aged 26 years and 6 months.
Platt.—At Yonkers, on Friday, April 8, at the residence of her son, Zephaniah Platt, Helen Livingston Platt, aged 83 years, widow of the late Jonas Platt, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and sister of the late Doctor John Livingston, formerly President of Rutgers College, N. J.
Halsey.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, April 9, Maar C., daughter of M. W. Halsey, aged 20 years.
Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church.
King.—At Camden, N. J., on Monday, April 4, Mrs. Rachel King, wife of Clement King, late of No. 23 Beyerd-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE!
AT THE USE OF
Winchester's Gennine Preparation of Dr. J. F. Churchill's Compound of the
HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,
Originally discovered and prescribed by him as a Specific Remedy for
CONSUMPTION!
This extraordinary Chemical Preparation of Phosphorus, the Discovery of Dr. Churchill, of Paris, is put up by the undersigned CHEMICALLY PURE, IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH HIS FORMULA, AND MAY AS PERFECTLY RELIED ON. The bottles have the following words BLOWN IN THE GLASS, as an additional protection to the public:
"DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH, A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. J. WINCHESTER, NEW-YORK."
The use of the Hypophosphites in CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Nervous Debility, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints and all diseases depending upon A DEFICIENT VITALITY IN THE ELEMENTS OF THE BLOOD, has proved their INVARIABLE EFFICACY in thousands of cases in Europe and America, and established the claim of the Discoverer, that they are a SURE PREVENTIVE, and a
SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
Dr. Churchill says:
"IN NO SINGLE INSTANCE HAVE I FOUND THE REMEDY FAIL TO PRODUCE EVERYTHING THAT COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED FROM IT. In *most instances* the benefit derived from it has FAR EXCEEDED what could, at first, have been hoped for, WHEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THE DEGREE AND EXTENT OF THE INJURY SUSTAINED BY THE LUNGS PREVIOUSLY TO THE USE OF THE REMEDY. * * * * * Out of twenty-two cases *in the third or last stage*, treated at my Dispensary during the past year, EIGHT HAVE COMPLETELY RECOVERED, eight have died, and six are still under treatment. SUCH A RESULT IS ALTOGETHER UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF MEDICINE."
TERRIBLE MORTALITY OF CONSUMPTION!
Dr. Churchill again says;
"*The time will come when Consumption, instead of slaying, as it now does,* ONE-SIXTH OF THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE, *and more than* ONE-HALF OF ALL THE ADULT POPULATION *of most civilized communities*, WILL DWINDLE DOWN TO AN INSIGNIFICANT ITEM IN THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY.
I am anxious that the HYPOPHOSPHITES should be brought, AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE, into UNIVERSAL USE, as I KNOW that they will prove not only AS SURE A REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION AS QUININE IS IN INTERMITTENT FEVER, but ALSO AS EFFECTUAL A PRESERVATIVE AS VACCINATION IN SMALL POX.
It is of the utmost importance that this REMEDY be prescribed in its purest state, for unless it be so, it is not only
USELESS BUT DANGEROUS!
Especially if there be any IODIN, FREE LIME, CARBONATE OF SODA, &c., &c., contained in it, as is the case in a great majority of the Salts sold as Hypophosphites. Dr. Churchill says: "NO OTHER DRUG OR MEDICINE SHOULD BE COMBINED WITH THEM, OR TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME."
Be sure to purchase Winchester's Genuine Preparation, which is certified by Dr. James R. Chilton, to be "PROPERLY MADE and CHEMICALLY PURE." My *fac simile* signature is upon every bottle.
☞ Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, with full directions for use. Write for circulars, which will give RELIABLE INFORMATION and save from all possibility of deception. Sold wholesale at the LOWEST DISCOUNT FOR CASH, at the sole General Depôt in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, 49 John-st., New-York

SILVER PLATED WARE,
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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,
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IN GREAT VARIETY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
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IN GREAT VARIETY,
for sale at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DRUMGOLD & PROCH
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
Having removed from No. 120 Fulton-st. to
NO. 214 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Paul's Church, NEW-YORK,
Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter,
Are now prepared with a splendid
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER, SUPERFINE MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED CLOTHING,
TO SUIT THE PURSE OF ALL.
The Custom Department is well stocked with a fine assortment of Piece Goods, which will be cut and manufactured by the best artists, and at prices that will astonish Broadway customers.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

291. WINDOW SHADES. 291.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
AND
All goods pertaining to the Upholstery Goods business are to be found in greater variety and at lower prices—
Where?
291. At KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
As used at the
Imperial Tables on the Continent of Europe.
Can be had at all the leading hotels, and from all the principal dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

THE "OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS
Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st, trade agent for City of New-York.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever-sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

THE MUSICAL GUEST.
12 PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC.
Price 10 cents weekly.
M. BELL & CO., No. 13 Frankfort st.

KEROSENE! KEROSENE! KEROSENE!
PURE KEROSENE OIL
Always on hand at
WILLIAM CORBETT'S,
No. 187 Greenwich-st.,
Two doors from Cortland-st.

Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S FAMILY MEDICINES.—Wholesale depôt removed to PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER'S, No. 4 Fletcher-st. All the outside wrappers bear the signature of GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, successor to A. Cushman & Co.

THE MUSICAL GUEST.
12 PAGES OF BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
Price 10 cents weekly.
To be had at all Bookstores and News Depôts.

IRON RAILING,
Thirty-three and one-third per cent. cheaper than the old styles. The most beautiful designs for offices, banks and stores; easily removed or adjusted to any required length; also,
CHURCH AND CEMETERY RAILING,
Unequaled for beauty, strength and cheapness. Rights to work and valuable patent for sale.
FULLER IRON RAILING COMPANY,
No. 380 Broadway, New-York.

THE MUSICAL GUEST.
12 PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC.
Price 10 cents weekly.
M. BELL & CO., No. 13 Frankfort st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 34th Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will be opened to the public on TUESDAY, April

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

LAND-OFFICE AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEAR THE DEPOT.
JOHN F. JENKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—Several farms and fine building sites for sale near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire as above.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and upon other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $1,600. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A large stone factory and a never-failing water power, suitable for a paper mill grist mill, or any other manufacturing purposes, on Bronx River, 8 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c.; the factory is four story, 50x30. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 32x35 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, situated on the southeast corner of South 6th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District; house 25x57 feet, is in perfect order and contains every modern convenience. There are three lots beautifully laid out in garden, which is well stocked with the choicest flowers and fruits; fountain supplied by Ridgewood water; stable-room for three horses, cow and two carriages. The property will be sold separately or together. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY—By A. C. LOUMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 30th-st.
12 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
2 lots on Broadway, corner 37th-st.
2 lots on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, corner 56th-st.
21 lots on Broadway and 67th st.
28 lots on Broadway, 68th and 69th sts and 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high sloop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; lot 25 by half block; house 25x60; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; was built by Robbins, in the best manner; extra plumbing, &c., will be sold at a bargain, and possession given by 10th inst. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR OF THOSE ELEGANT DORchester olive free-stone-front houses, situated on the north side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories and basements high stoops, all modern improvements; will be sold low and on easy terms; also, other houses of various sizes and in different locations. Apply to DANIEL GARRISON, No. 71 West 35th-st., or A. B. BIRDSALL, at the 45th-st. buildings.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING-house and lot, with two more lots improved as a garden, very eligibly situated on Gates av., between Classon and Franklin. This property is in the healthiest and most beautiful part of Brooklyn, and the improvements in the neighborhood are all of the best character. For terms, &c., apply to A. FRANKFELD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 338 11TH-ST., between Avenues S and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon, lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building, ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., nearly finished and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to ROSWELL DAVISON & SURGELL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to JOHN P. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class stone-front English basement, of most convenient construction, in 23d-st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st., 300 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulk-head and water right attached thereto. They will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick houses and lots Nos. 389 Hicks-st. and No. 89 President-st., Brooklyn, each two houses Nos. 157 and 159 South 5th-st., Eastern District, Brooklyn. Also, a beautiful country residence, 20 miles from the City and 2 miles north of Hempstead Branch, L. I. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 16TH-ST., TWO LOTS, Nos. 63 and 65, near Irving-place; being near two parks will make it always desirable for a private residence. To be sold on easy terms. Also, a house containing thirteen rooms, and five City lots, will be sold or let at Tremont, Westchester County, three miles north of Harlem Bridge, where stages and steam cars pass the door every hour. Inquire at 63 East 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN this City which rents for $1,400 per annum for a country seat on the Hudson River of about 15 to 70 acres, situated not further than Sing Sing, or for property on the Long Island Sound not above Throgg's Neck. The situation must be perfectly healthy and near the river. Any difference in value will be paid in cash. Address E. P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—The valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 18th-st., beautifully situated between 4th-av. and Irving-place; the lot is 25 by 90 feet, in complete order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Apply on the premises, between 11 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodland and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM—A FIRST-class modern house in 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for helpless brownstone farm must not be over 20 miles from the City, on a railroad, and not over one mile from depôt; to contain from 50 to 100 acres. Price about $7,000. New-Jersey preferred. Apply to ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale the first-class 4-story English basement, stone house, No. 208 West 34th-st., beautifully situated opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 170 WEST 11th-st.; terms easy; lot 24½x130 feet; house three stories and attic, 50 feet deep; possession on or before the 1st of May; the carpets in the house are new, and of superior quality, will be sold with house if required. Apply to A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front English basement house in 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; can be delivered at an early day. Price, $10,500; two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE HOUSE IN EAST 34th-st., No. 154; rent $700; three stories and basement, high stoop. Also, a country seat for sale or to let in Tremont, 11 miles from the City Hall. Also, several houses and part of houses. Inquire of JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 421 3d-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 32 WEST 20th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25 ft. 3 in. by 42 ft.; lot half the block in length. This location is one of the most desirable in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THAT MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE, No. 15 West 32d-st., 25x66 feet, 2 floors; and No. 50, above, in fine order and ready for immediate occupation. Keys at our office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2-STORY HOUSE, over one-half acre of ground, for $3,000; two miles from Jersey City, in Bergen, near the Presbyterian Church. Apply to BENJAMIN F. WELSH, on the property. Half cash. Stages running hourly.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS FROM one to five acres each, on Fordham Hill, half a mile from the Railroad Depôt, on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr. HORSEFIELD, drug store, Fordham; JOHN BUSSING, Fordham; or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FIRST CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, within seven minutes' walk of the Ferry, most desirably located. JOHN A. SOUTHMAYD, No. 86 Grand-st., or No. 347 Malden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 20 Lafayette-place, 25 ft., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 364 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 121 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 Allen-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purposes as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply personally or by letter from any part of the country, to No. 4 Market Bank, No. 224 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New York.
GEORGE WILGARD.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn Houses for sale, via: Three of the eight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st just south of Fulton-av. Also, three of the ten new frame houses on Canton-st. just north of Fulton-av—all within a few steps of the cars and only 12 blocks from the City Hall. For style and beauty, and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or on the premises.

CONEY ISLAND PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE—On 'Change Thursday, April 14, at 12 o'clock, by R. A. Haggerty, 5½ acres of land, fit for gardening, etc., with 302 front on the plank-road, just opposite the beach, fit for the erection of hotels, cottages for sea-bathers, etc. On the premises is a large building, 41x67, with double kiln, a small house and materials for a barn. For particulars and maps, apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE ON Murray Hill—A first-class stone front house, 4-story and high stoop, 27 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and dining-room extension in addition, and superior stable, for sale, on Murray Hill, near Madison av., and 36th-st. Terms easy. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY—Four lots running through from 8th to 9th sts., near Avenue D, New-York; 50 feet front by 102 feet 8 inches, with a three-story brick building on the rear of 8th-st. lots 25x50. This property can be improved to good advantage for manufacturing purposes or dwellings. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., Real Estate Agency.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house, with basement, newly finished throughout, in complete order, and in an excellent neighborhood and situation, No. 200 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to E. H. DAY, No. 24 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story 25-feet front brown-stone house No. 109 West 42d-st., (north side,) second house east of Broadway, built in the very best manner, with portico doorway, stone balustrade and rail, sunken court yard, and all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to Z. JAQUES, No. 321 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A VALUABLE water-power located in the State of New-Jersey, about 12 miles from New-York and about three miles from the Railroad depôt. Also, a special act from the Legislature for manufacturing purposes with said property. For particulars apply to
F. A. ESTY, No. 94 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, basement and counter cellar houses and lots with all the modern improvements, on 50th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of GEO. WHITEFIELD, 53d-st., third house east of 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 81 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

INSURANCE STOCK WILL BE TAKEN in payment for one or four brick houses and lots on the best street. Pews upper room, and certain to bear great advance. 7 per cent on mortgage. The owner must have money. Apply to F. C. HUNT, No. 32 Cedar-st.

CHELSEA COTTAGE, NO. 33, (NO. 370 West 18th-st.) two stories, to feet front, gas, bath-room, water-closets, &c., to let, at $450, or for sale cheap, on easy terms.
THOMAS H. NORTH, No. 64 Warren-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS Nos. 12 AND 14 Pell-st., 12½ feet west of the Bowery, well suited for buildings for manufacturing purposes, will be sold low, for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, 389 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, and lot, in 20th-st. House 25x32 feet, lot 25x98 feet 9 inches; in a good location. Inquire on the premises, No. 19 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, No. 1 at Monmouth Beach, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Ridgville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 161 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE WEST bank of the Passaic River, at North Belleville, N. J. Contains about 42 acres, 30 of which are in the highest state of cultivation; the balance fine woodland. Large garden with plenty of excellent fruit; has a front on the river of over a thousand feet, with an excellent dock. The buildings consist of a comfortable farm house, excellent barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair. Also, a valuable spring water privilege in the grove of wood, with an elevation sufficient to be used for water power, or for mill purposes or dwellings. Also, a quantity of fruit, in good bearing order; plenty of plums, pears, and choice fruits. For further information apply on the premises, to L. DUNCAN, or to W. SATTERLY & WHITE, No. 61 William-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a first-class family; furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, Croton water, gas-pipes, &c. It is situated on the most healthy ground, well stocked with old fruit trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North river. It is surrounded by 10 acres of land, part of which is cleared. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of carriage and poultry house, cow-yard and sheds, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to
C. ROBBINS, No. 18 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Governor Seward, at Auburn, on the bank of the river, within a few minutes' walk of the village. The house is handsomely furnished, and contains 14 rooms, besides bath-room, &c. The grounds are laid out in the most tasteful manner, and contain a large variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; hot-house stocked with plants, an ice house and a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite out buildings. The garden is large, and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the adjoining farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to RYAM R. STEVENS, No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the bank of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house and dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The advertiser offers for sale his house and grounds, about six acres; the house is modern built, and replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family who may wish to live in the country, and do business in this City; a large carriage house, icehouse and conservatory. The view on the Hudson River and surrounding country cannot be surpassed, and the neighborhood is required to be known to be as pleasant as appreciated, and highly prized. For further particulars, apply to J. WILBUR, No. 43 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 70 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, ten miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $150 to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 17, where a sketch of the house can be seen.

PERSONS intending to locate in the country should not fail to visit the banks of the Passaic; only 35 minutes from New-York; beautiful farms for sale. For further information apply as above.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY COTTAGE.—A NEAT, pleasant, cozy cottage-house and two acres of land, delightfully situated on the Bay within two miles of the Ferry, at Astoria. Grounds handsomely laid out, hedge fence, shrubbery, and fruit trees of the choicest kind, barn and carriage houses in good repair; first class neighborhood; convenient and accessible by cars or boat. If applied for immediately, will be sold at a very low valuation, and on accommodating terms. Apply to W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN YONKERS—North end of Warburton av.—A two-story and attic house, 26x37, with two-story kitchen extension 16x17, large dry cellar under the whole; unobstructed view of the river to Staten Island; stable with 4 stalls; carriage-house, tenantry, &c. One acre of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees and shrubbery, and fine vegetable garden; within 5 minutes' walk of the Glenwood Station. Price $2,000, rent $160. Apply on the premises or address E., Box No. 502 Post-Office.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE WEST bank of the Hudson, eight miles from Hoboken Ferry, on the new turnpike to Fort Lee, a quarter of a mile south of Pillon's Dock; house two story, with kitchen attached, sliding doors, marble mantels, &c. There is five acres of good land, a variety of fruit, carriage-house and stable. Will be rented for the Summer or for a year. Inquire of D. T. BALDWIN, No. 12 Broad-st.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF BLACK ROCK, Conn., within two miles of Bridgeport, two good houses, containing 8 rooms each, with good gardens, pleasantly situated within a few rods of the salt water. A large ship has just been commenced within three minutes' walk. Rent $100 per year. Address
DAVID SMITH, Black Rock, Conn.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—THE PINES—five minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Depôt, South Norwalk; healthy and romantic; fine prospect, nearly new two story house, 10 rooms, ample grounds, trees and picturesque rocks; $100 per year, $10 per month for the season.
BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 1 University Building.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 8½ MILES FROM the Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Rye, first class, with stables, garden, &c., convenient to the depot, and one hour's ride from the city. Apply to or address J. DAGGETT, Port Chester, N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT OHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. EIKER, Jr., 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance.

The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

Ice-house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing, and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

VILLA AT NEWPORT, R. I., FOR SALE. One of the most beautiful and desirable situations on the Cliffs, at Newport, R. I., is offered for sale. The house was constructed four years since under the superintendence of Mr. George Snell, architect, of Boston, and no expense spared in its finish; it is upwards of forty feet square and contains thirteen rooms with marble mantels in the two principal stories; has bathing rooms with hot and cold water, and all other modern improvements, such as furnace, cooking range, &c.; plate glass, silver ware, furniture, &c., may be purchased, having been used on high ground, between the residences of Mr. Wm. F. Weimore and the Hon. Geo. Bancroft. The pleasure contains upwards of two and a half acres, laid off in lawn, flower garden, vegetable garden, &c., and more land could be had adjoining if desired. There is a spacious carriage-house and stable, and every convenience that could be desired. For terms, which will be very reasonable, and further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places on the east bank of the Passaic River, containing about 26 acres, and known as "Chestnut Grove," the former residence of Arthur Tappan, Esq. It is only nine miles from Jersey City, and nearly opposite to Belleville, which place affords all the advantages of schools, churches, &c. It is reached by the Erie railroad, and there to be by 20, both in the post orchestral manner, and has all the modern improvements in which the owner of it has. The outbuildings are numerous, and with the fences, are in good condition. The garden is large, and well stocked with small fruits, asparagus beds, &c. There is an extensive greenery and hothouse, with a gardener attached with it. A variety of evergreens and ornamental trees planted. The property is situated in the most healthy part of the country, and is now for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. For cards, plans, &c., apply to JOHN P. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in the vicinity of New-York, consisting of 42 acres of land, with a large and commodious dwelling-house, containing 20 rooms, besides basement and attic. There is a separate kitchen building in the rear, carriage-house, stable, &c. The property is located on one of the most pleasant roads in the vicinity of New-York, and is in every respect in good order. For a gentleman of taste, the situation cannot be surpassed. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN PETIT, No. 64 Broadway, (P. A. P. CLEMENS, office of the New-York *Observer*,) Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE—A beautiful residence in the town of Westchester, 2½ miles from White's, or by the Harlem Railroad. The house is in excellent repair, and is surrounded with choice trees and shrubbery. The barn, sheds and cow-house are neat and commodious. The above property will be sold very low, and will be a most desirable one for a person desiring a home in the immediate vicinity of New-York, combining the pleasures of the country with the conveniences of the city.

Also, a large house, recently occupied as a boarding-house, containing 30 rooms, large dining-room, parlors, &c., &c.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms apply to
F. SCHUCKHOFF & CO.,
No. 142 Centre-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL retreat one with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 24x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 45 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply C. H. DUCHÂTELLIER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FORDHAM AND Fairmount, Westchester County, near two railroads, beautiful and healthy location, good stables, superior water, cherry, apple, pear, quince, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, strawberry, &c., in abundance. An acre of ground with Fordham house, and 70x200 feet with Fairmount. Apply to
ISAAC McGAY, NO. 219 Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE CONtaining 9 rooms, painted throughout, marble mantels, ranges and furnaces with grates in every room; also, large stable, ice-house, &c.; garden consists of eight city lots, handsomely laid out, with splendid grape arbor, fruit trees, &c., situated in Greenfield, near Flushing, L. I. Price, $4,500. Terms to suit. Apply to WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A PLEASANT farm-house to let, with good garden, stabling for horses, good out-houses, &c., in a picturesque neighborhood, free from nuisances of every kind, and about 14 miles from the Hastings depôt. The house contains nine rooms and will be let to a good tenant at the low rent of $150. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FLUSHING, L. I., for sale or exchange for City property or good securities. Seven acres of choice land at Flushing, on Whitestone-av. and Spring-lane, about ten minutes' walk from the village. The property is beautifully located, has many fine locust trees and stone fence around it. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or J. LITTON, No. 286 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the large residence of John H. Webb deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE—A beautiful residence in the town of Westchester, 2½ miles from White's, or by the Harlem Railroad. The house is in excellent repair, and is surrounded with choice trees and shrubbery. The barn, sheds and cow-house are neat and commodious. The above property will be sold very low, and will be a most desirable one for a person desiring a home in the immediate vicinity of New-York, combining the pleasures of the country with the conveniences of the city.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 3 miles minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad depôt, at Brewster. The house is commodious and fully supplied with good new furniture. It has a garden and lawn with three acres, with a full and choice variety of fruit. For full particulars, apply to WM. HINTON, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP HOUSE, modern improvements, with extension, No. 306 West 24th-st. $650. Three-story English basement house, modern improvements, No. 239 West 36th st. $425. Three-story low stoop house, No. 302 West 14th-st., gas and water. $500. House and store corner Grove and Bedford sts. $600. Four-story brown-stone high stoop house, all modern improvements, No. 121 West 38th-st. $1,100. Dwelling part of large house over store, northeast corner 8th-av. and 24th-st. Four-story high stoop house, three rooms deep, modern improvements, No. 14 Boorman-place, (33d-st. $900. A house in Renwick-st., consisting of 11 rooms. $650. 2½-story brick cottage, No. 167 West 17th-st. $360. Two-story and attic house, No. 53 Grove-st. $450. Four-story English basement house, modern improvements, No. 245 West 31st-st. $650, and others. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effects of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIBEKAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free every where. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 115 Prince st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
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EXTRACT BUCHU,
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THE GREAT DIURETIC,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and METT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st, a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S, OF PARIS,

(Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ricord,)
FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases. SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Hours 12 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M. No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without delay or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at this office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest improvements in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertising,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 52 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Pathway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pink, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASES in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $4, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Dunne-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., do well call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC REMEDY.—This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, in most cases effecting a radical cure in a few days. The anuidote is also a perfect prophylactic if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, general agents. Sold at the drug stores No. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., corner Hudson and Spring sts., and Bowery and Grand-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 80 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No 135 4th-av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 625 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE for the benefit of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. ITHIERS, No. 948 Broadway. Office, No. 98 West 14th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 273 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 258 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU want the genuine you must buy it of us or our agent in Brooklyn—HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. We have no agents in this City. Whenever the Antidote fails to benefit we refund the price. JOHN PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 82 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

DR. RAYMOND & CO.'S COMPOUND
HAS BEEN USED BY THOUSANDS FOR
DYSPEPSIA AND ITS GYMPTOMS
NERVOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, NAUSEA,
HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, FLATULENCE,
General Debility, &c. The proprietors challenge cases in stance where it failed to
RELIEVE OR POSITIVELY CURE.
Warranted harmless, admirably adapted for weak, nervous and dyspeptic females.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S Agency,
No. 599 Broadway.
And at the drug stores, Nos. 120 and 296 Hudson-st., No. 405 8th-av., No. 145 7th-av., No. 38 8th-av., Broadway, corner 22d-st., No. 12 1st-av., No. 591 2d-av., No. 395 Pearl-st., and HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The Compound is sent free to any part of the United States. Postage stamps will be received direct to
RAYMOND & CO., No. 599 Broadway.

MADAME FOWLER, FEMALE DOCTRESS, can be seen at her residence, No. 215 West 20th-st., from 10 o'clock till 2 P. M. MADAME FOWLER.

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
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GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
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BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 90 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office, 74 New-York
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BANKERS,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

REMOVAL.
KIRTLAND & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Have removed from No. 43 Wall-st.
to
No. 24 Pine-st., near Nassau.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 16 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
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Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected:

BENJ. D. BRUSH,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
JAMES OLWELL,	BENJAMIN W. BONNEY,
JOSEPH W. MEERS,	JAMES H. ELMORE,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	ALEXANDER M. ROSS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES L. BRUSE,	SAMUEL C. MOTT,
B. G. CLARK,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
JAMES ENGLISH,	JOHN L. HASBROUK,
GEORGE W. WELSH,	JAMES MONCRIEF,
WM. F. LADD,	FRANCIS GOULDY,
C. V. CLICKENER,	D. O. ARCHER,
J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,	G. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
GEO. W. BRAINERD,	JAMES STEVENS,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	JOHN KETCHUM,
B. H. VAN AUKEN,	JOHN B. ARTHUR,
PHILIP GORDON,	FRANCIS LELAND,
ROBERT I. BROWN,	ALBARMOS L. SAYRE,
NATHAN T. HIGBIE,	NELSON NEWTON,
AARON CLARK	JOHN GIBNEY,

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election, DAVID M. EARL, SAMUEL BURRELL, H. B. MARTIN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH was unanimously reelected President for the ensoing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 64 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 6, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW V. STOUT,	JOHN HARPER,
ASA G. TRASK,	J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG,	WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP,	O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING,	JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	WM. KENT,
THOS. L. RUSHMORE,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
	JULIEN L. ALLIEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. KELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors and for three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held at Pearsall's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next. Poll will open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.
JAMAICA, April 4, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Annual election for Directors of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, will be held at the office of said Company, corner of 8th-av. and 14th st., on TUESDAY, April 12, 1859, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and also for three Inspectors for the next succeeding election.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The Transfer Book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 7, 1859.—On and after MONDAY next, 11th inst., the business of this Bank will be transacted at their new location, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

$3,200—$3,000, $2,000, $1,200—TO LOAN on property in New-York or Brooklyn. No brokerage charged. Address B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO $15,000 WORTH OF FIRST-class Insurance Stock wanted for first mortgages and part cash. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT!!

THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid.
BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization.
CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public,
No. 10 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VANDERBILT..	Capt. E. P. LEFEVER	OCEAN QUEEN,
NORTH STAR..	Capt. A. G. JONES,	ARIEL,

Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other six each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
NORTH STAR..	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
ARIEL.....	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry ships surgeons. No steerage.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms.
Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80; 2d Cabin, $50.
CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly as advertised. Clipper of SATURDAY, April 23, the A-1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thos. B. SKINNER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This superb Baltimore clipper ship shows by her log the following passage and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool thirteen days; passage from London to Callao seventy-eight days; passage from Callao to Cork eighty days; sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*, beating her on both passages. Passage from Melbourne to Callao thirty-two days, said to be the shortest on record. She made the distance of 2,300 miles in seven successive days, and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at the lowest rates. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATUROAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SUTTON & CO.'S
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sharpest and Finest Clipper up.
To sail on the Advertised Day.
Clipper of 20th April inst.,
The splendid and favorite A 1 Extreme Clipper-ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRAM, Master,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No 8 East River, and will
Promptly Sail as Above.
The B. F. HOXIE, being well known as a fast sailer of the extreme-clipper model, and delivering her cargo in fine order, without damage, is recommended to shippers as the most desirable conveyance offering, and will fill on her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
First extreme clipper to sail.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 19 East River. The last passage of the *Viking* was 108 days.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail.
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH &c.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
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FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charleston, S. C	22
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Atlanta, Ga	23 00	To Palatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, April 16.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 29th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 98 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 220 Broadway. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 98 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The EUROPA will sail 27th April.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting. APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The new manner in which the through-route maps are designed enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, April 11.

United States District Court.—Nos. 46, 72, 93. 47, 57, 55, 56, 60. 61.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Nos. 125. 126 127, 128. 130, 130½, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 13-, 139 140, 11, 15, 35 36, 37.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1120, 1152, 1192, 1196, 1038, 1066, 1200, 1202. 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1216, 1222, 1226, 1228, 1232. 1234, 1236, 1238, 1132. *Part III.*—Nos. 1041, 455, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Nos. 17, 52, 94, 118, 14. 16. 153, 154, 156, 158, 161, 165, 166, 167, 168, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 191.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 019, 321, 697, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 248, 662, 849, 623, 620. *Part II.*—Nos. 926, 929, 930, 933, 904, 813 945, 946, 947, 948, 950, 951, 952, 881, 895.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 9.

Before Judge Betts.

JURISDICTION—WHARFAGE—SUPREME COURT RULE.

Richard Squires ve. *The steamboat Charlotte Vanderbilt.*—The libel was filed in this cause to recover $192 49 for wharfage, alleging that the steamboat "belonging to the port of New-York for some time past has been and now is lying in the port of New-York, and the said libelant has during that time furnished a berth for said steamboat to lie at one of the wharves of the said City, the wharfage whereof amounts to $192 49, and that said wharfage was necessary for said steamboat."

The claimant appeared in the action, but a default was entered against her for failing to answer. The claimant's proctor applied on the pleadings, and an affidavit for an order setting aside the libelant's proceedings, and for the dismissal of the libel as not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

By the Court—The libel is palpably inadequate and irregular in particulars of form vital to its maintenance in this Court. It does not aver any right of property in, or trust, or authority in respect to the berth occupied by the vessel in this harbor or the wharfage supposed to have accrued from such occupation, nor agency or authority from which his right to demand or collect the money if due may be implied. Nor is the frame of the libel in conformity to the positive requirements of the rules of Court. (Sup. Court, Ad., Rule 23.)

These imperfections may be cured by amendment on proper causes and excuses shown the Court for the irregularity in pleading, and, therefore, if there was a color of right to the remedy sought by the action, the Court would relieve the party from the consequences of his faults in pleading upon terms that are equitable between the parties.

But the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States at its last session, (December term, 1858,) have settled the rule of law that actions of the character of the present one are not within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court, (Rufus Allen *et al. vs.* H. L. Newbery; Thomas McGuire *vs.* Stephen Card,) and, accordingly, no ratification of the informalities of the pleading can avail the libelant to any serviceable end. He has brought his suit before a tribunal incompetent to take cognizance of the subject matter.

The vitality of those decisions must also counteract and displace all value to any permissive grant of authority to the Admiralty Courts to take cognizance of that subject, if such power be deducible from the 12th rule in Admiralty; as a regulation out of the competency of that Court to make cannot avail in law any more for a qualified period than absolutely and without limitation. The solemn adjudication of the Supreme Court having now determined that the Admiralty tribunals never were clothed with the legal right to take cognizance of questions of liens or contracts of affreightment, or for supplies furnished a vessel in her home port, while engaged in the purely internal commerce of the State where she belongs, it cannot be maintained that a mistaken sanction of the exercise of such authority in a rule of Court, can be made available or effective in opposition to such solemn judgments.

It is accordingly ordered that the further prosecution of this action be perpetually stayed, and that the claimant and her sureties in the suit be discharged therefrom, with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Andrews; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Decision in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 9.

Judge Hall has sent down his decision in the following case, heard before him in March last.

PATENT FOR CANDLE MOULDING—NOVELTY.

John Stanthorpe, et al., vs. *Willis Henniston.*—This was a bill filed to obtain an injunction and an account for an alleged infringement by the defendant of a patent issued to the complainant, March 6, 1855, for an improvement in machines for making candles. The defendant, who is a manufacturer of candle-moulding machines, claimed under three patents issued to himself for improvements in the machinery.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence there was no infringement of the second claim of the complainant's patent.

That the defence of want of novelty set up in reference to the first claim is not made out: that invention was required to produce the organization and device covered by the claim, and that the defendant has infringed the plaintiff's patent.

Decree, therefore, for the complainants.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Harding; for respondent, Mr. Keller.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Before Commissioner Morton.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas.—John G. Woods master, and George A. Williams mate, of the bark *Harmon*, of Harpswell, Maine, were, on Thursday, arraigned before United States Commissioner Morton, charged with the murder of a German sailor named George Varmee. Edward Franklin, a sailor on board, and one of the witnesses for the prosecution, swore that, while on the passage from Cardenas to New-York, on the 26th of March, Varmes was at the wheel, but owing to a heavy sea, did not steer straight, at which the captain cursed him. Varmes, while listening to the captain let go the wheel, causing the spanker to jibe. The captain caught the man by the throat, when he, letting go of the wheel, put his arm around the captain, and threw him on the deck. The mate came aft and pulled Varmes off, who thereupon ran forward to the forecastle, and armed himself with a marlin spike. The captain armed himself with a pistol, and threatened to shoot him unless he allowed himself to be put in irons. Franklin persuaded him to submit, and after some talk, being assured that nothing more should be done, he allowed himself to be ironed. He was then taken aft and placed between the half deck where ropes are stowed. The next morning the captain was at the wheel while the whole of the crew were wearing ship. He saw Varmes run out of the cabin, go forward and into the forecastle—still ironed. The captain and mate went forward, said the witness, and I saw them soon after coming aft with the man, the mate had a rope about the man's neck and pulling, while the captain was pushing him from behind. When they got pretty near amidships, while they were on the deck load, which was even with the ship's rail, the man braced himself against a spar which was lashed to the rail, and held back. The vessel was rolling, there being a heavy sea on. Just then the bark gave a lurch, and the man pitched overboard, his head slipping out from the rope, which was left in the mate's hands. We threw hits of plank and ropes, but he was unable to take them, on account of his hands having cuffs on. He dropped astern, and in a few minutes we saw him turn over and go down. The sea was running quite heavy at the time. There was no order given to 'bout ship. We attempted to let down the boat, but couldn't get it down before the man sank. When Varmes ran forward, that morning, to the forecastle, in irons, I saw that his face was badly cut and bruised, and badly swollen about the mouth. I had noticed that when he was put in irons, the day before, he had no marks on his face, and during the night we heard cries proceeding from the place where he was kept, as if he was being beaten.

Another witness for the prosecution, Andrew Johnson by name, testified to seeing the man fall over; that he went with the lurch of the vessel, and that the Captain was some eight or ten feet from him at the time he fell; that one of the ropes he threw him hit him upon his head, but he could'nt take it on account of his being handcuffed.

William B. Leavitt, second mate, was examined for the defence and testified that he jumped into the boat which hung at the davits, to cut it away; while he was cutting the alarm was given that the man had already sunk; he then gave it up, and came on deck; there was no order given to heave the ship to, and he didn't know who gave the order, if any was given, to lower the boat.

The Commissioner said that the prosecution had failed to make out a case of willful murder, and asked the Assistant District-Attorney what he had to say about it. Mr. Dwight claimed that the parties should be held, if not for murder, for manslaughter, at least, because as master and mate of the vessel they had not used every means in their power to save the man's life; that the ship was not ordered to be shove to, nor was the boat really lowered, and search made where the man was seen to sink, that for this neglect they were culpable, whether they were to blame for the man's going overboard or not.

Mr. Morton did not regard the matter in this light, and discharged the defendants.

It is understood that the District-Attorney will send the case to the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

SINGULAR CHARGES AGAINST A LAWYER—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE—REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES OF A PRIVATE JOURNAL.

Before Justice Davies.

Augustus F. Brandt vs. *Horatio F. Averill.*—*Albert Bergen et al.* vs. *the Same.*—*John D. Lewis et al.* vs. *the Same.*—This is a motion, argued day before yesterday, to vacate orders of arrest made in these three actions, on which defendant is detained in custody.

Averill was a lawyer, lately in practice in this City, of the firm of Hayner & Averill. According to the allegations of the affidavits on which the orders of arrest were made, he became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, until, in January, 1859, he had parted with all his property except his personal wardrobe, while his debts amounted to about $5,000. About the 8th of January, 1859, he procured various parties to cash checks drawn by him on various banks in the City, representing that he had money in the bank to meet them. He obtained in this way nearly $800. His design in doing so was to put himself in funds to go to California. On Monday, January 10, he left the City under a false name. He first went to Troy, thence returned to Jersey City, where he put up at the American Hotel under the name of F. H. Livingston. From thence he went, in a day or two, to Philadelphia, under the same assumed name, and from there went on his way to New-Orleans and California as far as Charleston. Here he was arrested on a criminal charge. He afterwards returned to New-York, and was there rearrested on a criminal charge, and after examination was fully committed. The affidavits charged that the defendant had obtained money from the plaintiffs with intent to defraud them, and also that he had left the State with like intent.

In the affidavits on which defendant moves to vacate the arrests, he denies having made the representations charged as to having funds in bank to meet the checks, or that he intended any fraud in obtaining the moneys on them. He also denies that he left the City secretly, or that he traveled under a false name, except that he twice used the name "F. H. Livingston," but without intending any fraud; and he alleges that he went for the purpose of raising money to pay his debts, and that before leaving he wrote to several of his creditors, telling them he was going, and where. He says that he went to Troy, to obtain pecuniary aid from friends residing there; but failing in this, he went on to Washington, with the same purpose. There he stayed several days, and was admitted to the Supreme Court; and this fact was published in the papers. His friends in Washington advised him to go to San Francisco, and gave him assurances of a business support there, which he concluded to accept. He accordingly wrote back to his creditors in New-York, telling them he was going, and asking them to send their claims out to San Francisco. He then went on to Charleston, S. C., and spent a few days in visiting Governor Aiken who resides near that city, before proceeding to California. Returning to Charleston he was arrested by the agency of John Livingston, the attorney of the plaintiffs. This arrest, he charges, was without legal right or foundation, and was procured by Livingston by means of false statements, and collusion with the officers of justice; and was employed by Livingston merely as a means to coerce the defendant into a settlement of the demands against defendant; one of which demands, to the amount of about $100, was held by Livingston, himself. He further alleges that while he was under arrest at Charleston, he was inoduced to make a settlement of the claims prosecuted by Livingston, which settlement he understood to cover, and did cover the claims embraced in these suits. On this he was released and returned to New-York, believing that he could not be further molested but on arriving here, he was again arrested. He also charges the plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Livingston, with harsh and unfair practice towards him, and alleges that one of the motives of Livingston in prosecuting the claims is to injure him in the estimation of certain of his friends, and in particular of a young lady, whom both defendant and Livingston met at Saratoga Springs last Summer, and to whom he alleges Livingston has written a letter defaming defendant, and threatening to send him to State Prison.

To rebut these allegations, and to obtain their orders of arrest, the plaintiffs read a number of new papers. They put in first the record of the complaints and examination of the defendant before Justice Welsh, of this City, on the criminal charges against him. Those charges were in part based on the same transactions as those on which these suits are brought, and the proofs taken on the examination are relied on as corroborating the statements of the original affidavits of plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs also put in the affidavit of John Livingston, the attorney of plaintiffs, in which he reasserts the facts charged as fraudulent upon Averill. He gives a full narrative of all the proceedings instituted by him for the apprehension of the defendant, and fully denies the charges of unfair practice, and also denies that he entered into any settlements or compromises with defendant which were intended to preclude the plaintiffs from prosecuting the defendant for the balances of their demands remaining unpaid. He explains the circumstance of his writing to the lady mentioned in Averill's affidavit, by showing that the lady had, some time previous, informed him that Averill was a suitor for her hand, and had asked him (Livingston) what was Averill's character, and he, for want of correct information, had recommended Averill; but, after Averill's abscondine, he deemed it his duty to write to the lady apprising her of some of the facts.

The plaintiff further put in evidence a large number of letters, written by and to the defendant, between the time of his leaving New-York and his return, and also his private journal. These papers were found in his trunk, which was searched on his arrest; and are relied on as showing clearly that the defendant was guilty of deliberate and intentional fraud, and that in leaving the City he intended to abscond in fraud of his creditors, instead of designing to return. He gave some extracts from the letters (there are eighteen in all) and the journal, bearing on these questions.

From Letter No. 2—W. T. Van Riper, said to be Averill's confidential adviser, to Averill.

January 10, 1859.

Dear Averill: Verily a whirlwind has passed over the City. The first note of alarm was from Hayner; about as soon as he got into the office, "The Register is gone! Where the devil is Averill?" * * * I could not get to the Harlem Railroad Depôt in time to see you. Be very discreet and careful. *Tear the H. F. A. off your trunks right away.* I will be at Philadelphia Thursday night. * * * * * * *

Faithfully, V.

From No. 7—Van Riper to Averill.

Jersey City—6 P. M.

Dear Averill: Shuyter is just the maddest man that is at present in the land of the living, and says he is determined to stop you.

Hayner is going (he says) to Troy to-morrow on the same inflexible errand. Hayner thinks you have gone to Minnesota.

I have seen your sister at No. 206. She will no doubt act very discreetly, but *I did not tell her where you were, or what was your new name.*

keep out of the streets. VAN.

From No. 10—Averill to Van Riper.

The Penn Yanker—9½ P. M., } Philadelphia, Jan. 13, '59. }

Dear Van: I got in safely at 3½ o'clock and found your three letters after Mr. L. * * * At supper, a young blood from the Empire City nodded very familiarly, but I returned it very coldly; and as he was about three-quarters sprung, *I felt sure of being able to bluff, if he came the familiar.* I put out 28 soon as possible * * * and have returned with an investment of pen and inkery, and a camel's-hair brush,—you will say, "For what?"—but by the looks of things I have taken up the art of painting, and made the defacement of certain letters—my maiden sobriquet—and may say that I have entirely succeeded. I saw on the cars a friend of ours—Kingsley, of the Howard—but preserved a cold indifference. I shall leave at 11 (this) P. M., unless unceremoniously stopped. It will be the *owl* train, of course,—and I can almost picture before me, even now, several ghosts and bobgoblins, night mares, and the rattling of bars and bolts. I expect to see them all in a dream. I have just thought it would be a good idea to inclose you a note dated at Buffalo, and you can say that you thoughtlessly tore up the envelope. * * * * * * *

Most truly yours, HORATIO.

From No. 11—Averill to Van Riper.

Willard's Hotel, Washington, } Jan. 14, 1859—11½ P. M., }

Dear Van: I got here this morning at 6½. I saw no *brass star* shedding its effulgent beams upon my countenance on arrival. I have not been saluted with an *official grip* or the *locust* up to the present hour. I feel comparatively safe, but under great restraint, because I know so many people. * * * I booked myself, as I think, very ingeniously, thus: "h. f. Overill." The proprietor asked if I ignored capitals, and I told him *they were so energy common.* I then spelled and pronounced the name for him, and he put the same in his ledger before it got cold. * * * * * * *

From No. 15—Averill to Van Riper.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 19, 1859.

Dear Van: I got in here this morning at 9 o'clock. * * * * Gov. Aikio is out on his plantation at Jehosee, and I go there in the morning. He is said to be worth one and a half millions, and has only one child, a *daughter.* Perhaps I shall take stock, and send on a good fat nigger to my creditors. I only write this to let you know my whereabouts.

From Averill's Journal.

[The following is the entry in the journal narrating Averill's dealings with the plaintiffs and others on Jan. 8. It should be premised that the entry of Jan. 7 the writer relates a consultation between himself and Van Riper, at which it was determined that Averill was hopelessly embarrassed, and that he should go to California; also, another conversation between Averill and his sister, in which he apprised her of his intention to go.]

Saturday, Jan. 8, 1859.

Got down town about 10. Went to the Howard, and sent for Van Riper. * * * * I had $282 to pay on the Gregory place to-day, to save that, and I wanted $500 for myself to start with. I first went up to the Nassau Bank and took up the kite, then to J. H. Martin's and borrowed $100 on check dated Monday, the 10th, of H. F. A. (Horatio F. Averill,) $135 of Lewis Haviland & Co. on H. & A.'s (Hayner & Averill's) check, dated 10th $120 of Corbin, on my check dated 10th; $100 of John Livingston, on my check dated 10th inst.; $200 50 of Brandt, on my check dated to-day; $100 of Moore, on my check dated 10th instant, making in all $760 50. I then paid the draft for $282 54. I tried Knapp and Peck on a loan and also M. S. Friend, but they did not have any to spare. I believe these were all I tried. I certainly was very successful, as every one seemed ready to oblige me. It was devilish hard to borrow in this way, but they are all able to stand it. About 5 P. M. Van Riper came over, and I told him what I had accomplished. He seemed to laugh with a sort of fiendish smile, as though he was to have some good pickings out of what I was going to leave behind, but he is a friend of mine after all, and I could not do without him. As soon as it was dark enough we emerged from the hotel, and went down in the basement to get a couple of trunks. * * * * * I gave Van my two checks, one for $120, dated the 10th, and one for $250, dated 15th, and took his receipt that they were not to be drawn or negotiated and were only intended as a flyer, so that he could say that he had lost something by me, and thus not appear to be in my confidence.

On all the papers on both sides it appeared to the Court that the question of intent to defraud was involved in too great a conflict of testimony to be determined on motion; and a reference was therefore ordered to the Hon. Lucien Birdseye to take further proofs and examine the parties, and report the evidence and his opinion.

This morning Averill was brought up on *habeas corpus* before Justice Strong, to obtain his discharge from custody on the criminal complaint above referred to; and the Justice being of opinion that there was not ground for holding him, ordered his discharge.

Chambers.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Emily A. Motor vs. *Chas. L. Motor.*—Judgment of divorce granted with costs—custody of child to mother.

Emma A. Ackerman ve. *Ferdinand Ackerman.*—Judgment of divorce granted with costs. Custody of child to mother.

Will of Geo. W. Geer.—Petition denied.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Alonzo A. Alvord vs. *Sophia Beach, et al.*—Motion granted to direct balance of 10 per cent., deducting rents collected of the petitioner, the referee to settle the amount, if necessary.

Jesse Lyon vs. *Samson A. Valentine.*—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—April 9.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Alvah Blaisdell vs. *Henry J. Raymond et al.*—The interrogatories and cross-interrogaleries must be modified.

Elizabeth Stacom vs. *John Stacom.*—Judgment of divorce granted, custody of child to mother.

Sarah D. Merchant vs. *George D. Merchant.*—Judgment of divorce granted, custody of the child to the mother.

Petition of Caroline M. Morris et al.—Referred to Charles Stuart, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—April 9.

William P. Forbes vs. *Robert Waller.*—*The same* vs. *Edgar Logan, Receiver.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

David Ogden ve. *The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment reversed. New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

David Oliphant, &c. ve. *George W. Atwood.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Walter D. Stewart, &c. vs. *George B. Granness.*—The motion for a new argument is therefore granted on payment by the defendant of $10 costs of the motion, either party to be at liberty on the reargument of the appeal on six days notice to the adverse party.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Patterson ve. *Perry.*—Judgment to be entered for payment of the funds now in the Life and Trust Company to the defendants, George Milne and Geo. M. Reed, or their attorney.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

East River Bank vs. *John W. Vosburgh et al.*—Demurrer allowed on terms.

Hiram A. Briggs et al. vs. *John Clapp, Jr.*—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to defendant to answer within fifteen days, on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

Edwin Forrest vs. *Nathaniel P. Willis.*—This is an action for libel. It has been already once tried five years ago, when the jury disagreed. It was brought on again to-day.

After some discussion between counsel as to who had the right to open and close, that privilege was at last accorded by the Judge to Mr. Van Buren, the counsel for plaintiff. He commenced his address to the jury by referring to the widespread celebrity of both the plaintiff and defendant, which was important to be taken into view in considering how much evil his writings could inflict. He then described the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, and their domestic felicity prior to May 20, 1848, and narrated the subsequent difficulties between them, all which are familiar to the public, down to the application for a divorce, in Pennsylvania, in connection with which a commission was issued, and this document was published in the New-York *Herald*, and otherwise. Upon this publication arose the article in the *Home Journal*, Mr. Willis' paper, on which this action was brought. It was an article which tended to degrade and disgrace the plaintiff—to represent him as a man well satisfied of his wife's innocence, but so base as to desire to use any means to gain his ends.

This article, he continued, drew upon Mr. Willis the chastisement which, in the counsel's opinion, it richly deserved; and this was followed by an action for assault and battery, resulting in a verdict of $3,800. On that trial the Court refused to permit the libel to be offered, saying it was matter for a separate trial. For this reason was the action maintained separately. He then defined the rights of the defendant as being two-fold. One was to attack Mr. Forrest's character—another to show the truth of the article.

Mr. Van Buren then said that he would read those parts of the libel of which he complained.

Mr. Girard objected. He said the whole must be read.

The Court decided that the plaintiff might read such portions as seemed to him to sustain his action.

Mr. Van Buren read parts of the article. It contained a general critique upon Mr. Forrest's character, as to gentlemanly manners, referred to his prominent position and the necessity for inquiring into his actions, to prevent others from placing on his level the standard of American gentility. It then specifically charged him with causing the testimony against his wife to be printed and circulated, and remarks: "To show the *unworthy baseness* of the weapons employed by Mr. Forrest to bring about his divorce, we will leave its details," &c. Then, after charging him with manufacturing anonymous letters, it continued: "The quiet baseness with which Mr. Forrest turns the baronial hospitality of his house to account, is not the least surprising weapon to be used by a 'lord of a castle.'"

It further charged him with encouraging his servants to call visitors, &c., by low and vile names; it referred to the Consuelo letter and the mildness of Mrs. Forrest's answer to her knowledge of the existence of a key fitting her drawer. It related an anecdote to show his depravity—his going a second time to a Phrenologist and having a chart made out "to suit himself," and finished by charging that he knew her purity, but desired to get rid of her, and therefore charged her with a criminal offense.

Testimony was then taken down to the time of adjournment. The examination related however to the familiar facts of the divorce suit. Nothing was elicited which is not already familiar to the public.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

There were no trials in this Court on Saturday. John Mansfield, who pleaded guilty, on Monday, to an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. In the case of Antonio Ferrino and Jnsefo Vonvossi, the Italians who were convicted of an assault on Police Officer Wilsey, in Baxter-street, Ferrino was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, while judgment was suspended on Vonvossi. Nicholas Damascus was sentenced to eight months in the Penitentiary for an assault on Cornelius Jordan.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 9.

$9,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	104⅛	400 Reading Railroad	50⅜
1,000 do	104⅛	700 do	50⅜
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90,	93½	200 do	s60 49⅜
34 600 do	53⅜	55 Mich. Cent. RR	50¼
5,000 Virginia 6s	s30 96⅜	110 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13½
21,000 Mo. State 6s	88⅜	100 do	ewk 13⅜
20,000 do	s60 88⅛	50 do	b60 13½
4,000 City 5s, 1870	94⅜	425 Ill. Cent. R. R.	69½
2,000 E. R. R. 2d m. bs	83	25 do	69
500 Erie s. R. 8s, '75.	31	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	39½
2,000 Had. R. RR 2d M.	96½	400 do	39⅜
11,000 H. R. Rd 3d M.	78	50 do	h30 39⅜
5,000 Ill. Free. Bds	93	100 do	bew 39⅜
6,000 La Cr. R. & Bs.	18	60 Panama R. R.	s60 120
7,000 Chic. St. P. & F. D.		110 do	121
1st Mort Bds	35	50 do	s60 120½
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	43	100 do	s15 121
2,000 do	42½	100 do	b10 121⅜
6,000 Han. & Jo. R. R.	72	150 do	s60 121
50 Cary Impt. Co.	6¾	100 do	b60 121½
65 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97⅜	50 do	121⅜
200 do	s30 97⅜	10 Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	94¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	s60 80⅛	48 do	94
108 Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	84	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R. nw	67½
100 do	83½	200 do	b10 67⅝
15 do	83⅜	200 do	s15 67⅝
150 do	83⅜	200 do	s10 67⅝
50 do	s15 83⅜	650 do	s3 67⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R. nw	75½	200 do	s3 67⅝
270 do	75½	1,600 do	b60 67¾
5 do	76	100 do	67½
150 do	s10 75¾	50 do	67⅝
100 do	b60 75⅞	50 do	67¾
50 Had. Riv. R. R.	s3 33⅜	150 do	s15 67⅜
50 do	s60 33⅜	400 Clev. & T. R. R.	24⅜
50 do	b10 33⅜	100 do	s30 24½
100 Harlem Railroad	12⅜	6 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	57
100 do	12⅜	100 do	b60 57¾
700 Harlem R. R. Pref.	41⅜	50 do	56⅝
150 do	s60 41	200 do	56⅝
200 do	b60 41⅜	200 do	s30 56⅜
100 do	b10 41⅜	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	7
50 do	s30 41	62 Erie Railroad	9¾
100 do	6d 41⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	104⅛	75 Erie Railroad	9⅞
5,000 do	s60 103⅜	100 Hud. River R. R.	s30 33⅝
1 000 Tenn. 6s, 1890	93⅜	200 do	33⅞
6 000 do	93⅜	100 do	b60 33⅝
26 600 Mo. State 6s	88⅜	100 Harlem R. R. Pref.	41⅜
16,000 do	s60 88⅛	300 do	41⅜
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	95	200 Reading R. R.	s30 50⅜
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st m.	93⅜	300 Mich. Central R. R.	51
1,000 Had. Riv. 1st m.	102⅜	150 do	b60 51½
2 000 Mich. So. 2d m. b.	62⅜	100 do	b30 51½
150 Pacific M. St. Co.	84½	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	13⅜
85 do	s10 85	100 Panama R. R.	s60 121
100 do	s10 85	100 do	b60 121½
200 do	s15 85	300 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b60 68
50 do	85⅜	300 do	68
100 Canton Company	19⅜	200 Chi. & R. Is. R.	b60 57
170 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 76⅜	150 do	57
400 do	76⅜	400 do	s10 57
100 do	b30 76⅜	150 do	s30 56⅞
100 do	s3 76⅜	300 do	s30 57
100 do	s3 76⅜	60 Brooklyn City R. R.	120
100 do	s60 76¾	100 Harlem Railroad	13

Monday, April 11—A. M.

The Import trade for the past week was quite heavy. The activity at the Custom-house is in marked contrast with the business of last Spring. The entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,227,229, as against $2,153,549 the corresponding week in April, '58. The Export list is also heavier than usual, owing in part to the free movement of Cotton. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,677,678, against $1,207,889 same week last season. The Export of Specie to Liverpool is $494,000 by the *Alps* on Thursday and the *Kangaroo* on Saturday. Same week last season $256,216. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury is reduced $584,321, the present total standing $7,232,459, against $7,816,780 at the close of the previous week. This difference more than supplies the outgo to England, but as the last Bank average was a falling one, and but partially embraced the shipment to France on Saturday week of $848,000, the calculation is that on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, the Specie line will show about half a million less than the total of last Monday, which stood $25,732,161. The interior exchanges are now making decidedly in favor of New-York, even at the South, and the probability is that through the remainder of the Spring and Summer, the receipts of Gold by Express will be large—in liberal proportion to the sums sent to the South and Southwest last Fall. The New-Orleans Banks, after attaining seventeen millions, or seven millions in excess of any former Spring, now begin to be drawn upon for the supply of the upper valley of the Mississippi and Ohio, where the exchange is already in favor of New-York ¼@¾ ℔ cent. The export demand for Specie this week—the *Persia* sailing direct on Wednesday—will be covered by the receipts nearly due from California. We have advices by telegraph *via* New-Orleans that the San Francisco steamer, of March 20, left with $1,581,000, of which about $1,250,000 will come to New-York, and the remainder go direct from the Isthmus to England.

The Exchanges on Europe are a fraction higher than week before last. The standard bank drawers are asking 110 on London and f.5.12½@f.5.11½ on Paris, and Southern and Canada bills on the former have been sold at 109¾@109¾. The market for Money held quite steady and on the same moderate terms quoted for some six weeks past both for discounts and loans on short notice. The range of first-class bills is 5 to 7 ℔ cent., and for loans to the Stock and Exchange Brokers 4@5 ℔ cent. The deposits at bank appear to be accumulating, and the probability is the discount line will show a further improvement on the statement to be made up to-day.

Course of the Stock Exchange for the Week.

New Loan of U. S.	104¼@104¼	104¼@104¼	104¼@104¼
New-York Central	76⅞@76⅝	76⅝@76⅝	76⅝@76⅝
New-York and Erie	10¾@9¾	10¾@9¾	10¾@9¾
Reading	50⅝@50¾	50⅝@50¾	50⅝@50¾
Rock Island	56@55¾@57	56@55¾@57	56@55¾@57
Michigan Southern	13¾@13⅝	13¾@13⅝	13¾@13⅝
Michigan Southern preferred	40@41@39@40¾	40@41@39@40¾	40@41@39@40¾
Michigan Central	49¾@51¾	49¾@51¾	49¾@51¾
Toledo	25¾@24¾@25¾	25¾@24¾@25¾	25¾@24¾@25¾
Galena	67¾@66¾@68	67¾@66¾@68	67¾@66¾@68
Illinois Central	67¾@69¾	67¾@69¾	67¾@69¾
Panama	118@122@121¾	118@122@121¾	118@122@121¾
Pacific Mail	79@78@85½@83@86@85½	79@78@85½@83@86@85½	79@78@85½@83@86@85½
Missouris	87¾@88¾	87¾@88¾	87¾@88¾
Virginias	98@98¾	98@98¾	98@98¾
Tennessees	92¾@93¾	92¾@93¾	92¾@93¾
Illinois Central Bonds	88@87½@88½	88@87½@88½	88@87½@88½
Hudson River	33¼@34@33½@34	33¼@34@33½@34	33¼@34@33½@34
Harlem Preferred	40@41¾	40@41¾	40@41¾
Delaware and Hudson	97½@97½	97½@97½	97½@97½

The Stock dealings of the week were active and generally interesting. The speculative sellers continue to preponderate at the Board, and the outside demend, until late in the week, opposed but little resistance to the freedom with which new contracts, for a further decline, were put out. At the same time it was sufficient, when added to the confidence shown by a small, but influential party of *Bull* operators, inside the Exchange, to check the progress of success on what is technically called the *Bear* side. The foreign news through the week was somewhat conflicting or unsettled until after the full summary by the *Canada* published on Saturday morning. This tended to strengthen the previous upward inclination of the market and with the influence of a rapid advance in the Shares of the Panama Road and Pacific Mail, carried prices up, at the close, nearly or quite 1 ℔ cent. The contest made against the recovery of New-York Central from the fall a week before last, was a prominent feature in the dealings. From 76¾, as on Saturday week, the sales, which were 6,000 to 8,000 shares a day, fluctuated half a dozen times between 76¼@75¾, and on Saturday, after opening at 75¾, advanced to 76⅞ ℔ cent. again—the outside orders for the stock gradually improving in amount. One or two heavy Southern buyers of Panama took 1,200 or 1,500 shares of the already reduced supply of cash certificates off the Street, and this demand and the wants of the speculators against the stock for delivery, put the price up 4 ℔ cent. In the case of Pacific Mail the advance from the lowest sales of the week was 8 ℔ cent. A telegraphic report *via* New-Orleans on Saturday afternoon that the Vanderbilt opposition had been drawn off by Garrison at San Francisco, added to the previous firmness and activity of the Stock. Some of the Brokers in the opposition questioned the truth in this report, insisting that in its broadest sense it must at least be premature. It will be noted that nearly all the Western Stocks improved at the close. The advance established on Galena, as compared with Saturday week, is ¾ ℔ cent.; Rock Island 1 ℔ cent.; Michigan Central, 1½; Southern Guaranteed, ¾ ℔ cent., after an extreme fluctuation of 2 ℔ cent.; and Illinois Central, 2½ ℔ cent. There is less movement than usual in Reading. The demand is active and strong for Hudson River and Harlem Preferred. The former was sold with some freedom by one or two parties at 33½ on Thursday, but reacted to 33¾@34 on Saturday. Harlem Preferred left off 41⅝, and the old shares in demand at 13. The March earnings of the line are $88,278, against $83,224 last season. Delaware and Hudson was steady through the week, at 97½ ℔ cent. In State Stocks the market took a large amount of Missouris, both cash and on sellers' option, and the price further advanced 1 ℔ cent., making 2½ ℔ cent. rise for the fortnight. The Missouri *Republican* reminds us that we were mistaken, a few days since, in supposing that "the Legislature, at its recent session, refused to authorize an exchange for direct State bonds of the guarantee bonds issued, for the Southwest Branch, to the Pacific Railroad. Authority was given; but the present directory of the road have refused to exercise it, by declining to accept the act." Tennessees and Virginias are ¾ ℔ cent higher, and Californias have fully recovered the late decline, and stand 85@85¼ ℔ cent. The operations in Government stock are not large; the price is the same as the previous week. The general market left off firm on Saturday afternoon.

The passenger business on the New-York roads has rapidly improved since the new Spring schedule of April 4 went into operation. The early morning train from Buffalo, over the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads, reaches Thirty-first-street by 9 o'clock P. M. The second, or steamboat train, also runs full. The Hudson River boats have had considerable difficulty in passing the bar at Castleton, a few miles below Albany, and measures are to be taken by the owners to deepen the channel. The upward merchandise traffic over the Central has also improved, and a large business is being drawn from Boston, as well as this City, which, under the exploded St. Nicholas compact with the Southern lines, was diverted to Philadelphia and Baltimore. From all we can learn from Albany and the Hudson River people, whatever may be thought of the recent change among the Stock operators in Wall-street, the managers of the Roads are abundantly satisfied that the step is in the right direction for their own stockholders, as well as the supremacy of the trade and travel of New-York. The facts presented in the second and well-advised communication in our last paper, over the signature of "New-York," have made an impression where the wisdom of the movement, by the Central management, was at first questioned.

The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Canada.

Additional from European Files and Correspondence.

The mails from Europe by steamship *Canada*, at Boston, on Saturday night, reached the New-York Post-office yesterday morning.

To the telegraphic abstract we add letters and extracts of unusual interest.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Debate on the Reform Bill—Speech of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton—The Position of the Whigs and Radicals—The Coming European Congress—A Literary Quarrel; Dickens and His Publishers—An Operatic Quarrel; Messrs. Gye and Smith.

LONDON, Friday, March 25, 1859.

We have arrived at the fourth day of the struggle for power which now absorbs the attention of all Parliamentary politicians. Thus far the general tone of the discussion on the second reading of the Reform bill has been less animated and exciting than that of any similar controversy within my recollection. Lord JOHN RUSSELL led off on Monday night in a speech of mere party criticism on the defects of the Derbyite scheme. Not a phrase or an epithet expressive of generous sympathy for the unenfranchised many escaped him, nor did he venture to give the least indication of what he would himself do regarding the extension of the franchise were he in power. His reticence in this respect has provoked many like comments from different quarters in the House, and has effectually chilled all enthusiasm out of doors. Nothing genial was expected from other Whig or Peelite notabilities, and nobody therefore was surprised or disappointed at Sir CHARLES WOOD or Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT bidding nothing when they came to talk. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL had a historic character to sustain, and consistency of opinion to vindicate. Had he made up his mind to play out boldly for popular support, he would have got it, and become the master of the situation, instead of being, as he now is, its puppet and its slave. For sake of winning back for the moment the insincere and worthless support of the Palmerstonians, he has deliberately lowered in the eyes of the country his standard to the level of theirs, and the consequence is that out of doors there is not the slightest sympton of interest shown in the result of the contest going on within. There is not even a crowd in the lobby of the House or in Westminster Hall. The working classes clearly understand that they have neither part nor lot in the matter; that it is a fight between ins and outs; and that neither Whigs nor Tories mean to give them any share of power worth thanking them for. The middle classes are nearly passive, and, for the most part, indifferent as to the issue. They don't believe that any electoral change which is upon the card would materially affect their condition; but, upon the whole, the preponderant feeling of the mercantile body in the towns is more favorable to the Whigs, and ministers have done nothing during the twelve months they have been in office to create a diversion in their favor. To the consciousness of this prevailing apathy is, doubtless, to be attributed the desperate efforts made in debate by more than one of the ministerial speakers to arouse the jealousy of the middle class against the enfranchisement of many. Lord STANLEY and Sir BULWER LYTTON both labored hard in this vein, but without much success. The speech of the latter was in delivery unusually effective. The coxcomb and the cynic were laid aside for once, and the practical politician, talking good plain English, in an earnest and vigorous way, rather took the House by surprise. The author of *Pelham* has generally been in Parliament an egregious failure. His voice is unmusical at best, and his utterance affected and pedantic. But, what is worse, is the inability to modulate the sounds he utters in consequence of deafness, with which he has been afflicted of late years. In his apparent desire to eschew the appearance of dilletantism or languor, he has always indulged in a vehemence of gesticulation, which, notwithstanding all his dramatic and Parliamentary experience, is about as bad of its kind as can well be imagined. It was this that once drew from Lord PALMERSTON the cutting sarcasm, "That members who had not seen the honorable Baronet's speech delivered could hardly understand how difficult it was to deal with it seriously." In the present instance, however, the author of *Rienzi* seems really to have caught a glimpse of the real thing, and has played the demagogue to his well-dressed mob of conservative squires and nobles in capital style. The contrast between him and Lord STANLEY was, moreover, all in his favor. Never a pleasing speaker, Lord DERBY's son seemed, in his late address, to be more than usually ill at ease. He had obviously written a pamphlet on the subject, whose large folio pages he laid on the green box at the end of the table, and proceeded to read through in the clumsiest and frequently the most inarticulate manner. His speech read pretty well the next morning, but in delivery it was dismal in the extreme. Sir HUGH CAIRNS was, as usual, fluent, clear and argumentative; and, on the other side, Mr. HORSMAN made a most telling attack on his late colleagues in office, whose hopes of regaining power he deems it his interest just now to thwart. With great ability of a certain kind, Mr. HORSMAN has never been able to win the confidence of those around him, either in his judgment or in his purpose. He seems to take a delight in mystifying people as to his intentions up to the last moment, suddenly changing his course without any apparent cause, and leaving upon all sections the same conviction of his being wholly unreliable. His ambition to be in the Cabinet is so strong that people prescribe to it his many coquetries and quarrels with different leaders in succession, and yet this appears to be a very bad way to reach his object. Mr. BRIGHT, who loves to say a bitter thing to any one he thinks worth wounding, said to him not long ago, "They say you are playing for office, but I know you always repudiate the notion, and I, for one, believe you, for I could never see that what you take the greatest pains to do is really calculated to promote that object." The speech of Mr. BRIGHT himself last night was very much within the mark. He strove hard to be moderate, and only broke out a little at the end when he confessed his love of agitation. At present he is bent on ousting Lord DERBY and bringing in Lord JOHN, and the Tories accordingly taunt both with having formed an unnatural coalition. The expectant Premier denied it strongly, however, when asserted by Mr. BENTINCK in the course of debate, and although Lord JOHN might offer place to the agitator of last Autumn, it is difficult to suppose that he could expect the rest of the Whigs to act with him, or that the member for Birmingham should be so short-sighted as to take part in a Ministry, which, if it comes into office next week, must forthwith bring in an intensely moderate Reform bill.

Desperate as the prospects of Derbyism look, there are those who still say the game is not played out yet. Mr. WALPOLE, who since his secession has been in very ill humor with his former friends, unexpectedly came to their rescue last night. His speech was nothing but praise of their measure save as regards the one point on which he split from them, and he offered to help them to pull through the present crisis provided they would not positively interdict themselves from reconsidering their decision of a uniform franchise in County and town in Committee. When Mr. DISRAELI was asked by an Opposition member if he still persisted unyieldingly on this point, he made a most slippery reply, leaving on many a sort of impression that negotiations might still be pending for a compromise. Mr. WALPOLE urgently deprecated either dissolution or resignation in case the amendment was carried, as it now is certain to be; but how can the Administration go on after a vote has been come to against them, which Lord STANLEY declared they would regard as one of censure? It does indeed seem impossible; nevertheless I am not sure that it may not yet come about. The Tories have no popular feeling to warrant them in supposing they would increase their numbers by an appeal to the country. The Cabinet it is known are divided on the question of dissolving, and Lord DERBY himself is believed to be against it. But could they find any decent pretence for withdrawing or essentially modifying their present bill, the Opposition would find little support out of doors in any attempt they might make to drive their opponents from office. The public in general wish to see the question settled somehow, and care little by whom; and I still retain the opinion I have expressed before, that with some modifications of the existing Cabinet Lord DERBY might yet so far retrieve his blunders as to carry a Reform bill this session.

Turning to other and far more important subjects of national interest, we find the same spirit of "patch-up" predominating over all other influences and tendencies. Russia's proposal of a Congress on Italian affairs, undertaken at the instance of France to enable LOUIS NAPOLEON, as the Duke of MALAKOFF has expressed it, "*s'enstretirer avec honneur*," has been accepted first by England and Prussia, and lastly by Austria. The place of meeting would probably be Aix-la-Chapelle, but the basis of the negotiations has yet to be arranged, and weeks will probably elapse before it be so. There is a foolish rumor in some of the journals to-day that Prince NAPOLEON is to be sent as the representative of France to the coming conferences. Those who believe the Emperor to be sincerely anxious to adjourn his Italian schemes for the present cannot, of course, reconcile themselves to the belief of anything so preposterous. Another foolish story is, that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH conferred upon Lord COWLEY, during his recent visit to Vienna, the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. It is an inflexible rule of the British diplomatic service, not to permit any of its members to accept such distinctions from foreign Sovereigns. There have been some rare exceptions, as in the case of the Duke of WELLINGTON, but only by the especial permission of his own Government. When Lord CASTLEREAGH appeared in his plain black coat at the first grand reception of the assembled diplomatists of Europe at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, the contrast he presented to the glittering uniforms and insignia of all around him, was so striking that TALLEYRAND exclaimed: "*Ah, c'est bien distingué.*

A curious case is likely to arise in the Court of Chancery regarding the rights of literary property, in which the litigants are Mr. CHARLES DICKENS and the well-known publishers, Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS. For many years the most intimate business relations have subsisted between them; and they were from its commencement joint proprietors of the well-known periodical called *Household Words*. An unfortunate disagreement having arisen last year about a matter which it is hardly necessary to mention, Mr. DICKENS resolved to withdraw his publications from Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS. He accordingly served notice upon them that he meant to take no further part in the publication in question; and for some weeks advertisements have appeared stating that *Household Words* would be discontinued after the present month, and that a new serial was about to appear entitled *All the Year Round*, in which Mr. DICKENS would be a principal writer. Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS have filed a bill in Chancery for an injunction to prevent the repetition of this advertisement, and to obtain compensation for the injury they have sustained, as they allege, by its publication. The long pending suit between Mr. THACKERAY and Mr. YATES has not yet been brought to an amicable solution; and it is expected the trial will take place in Easter term.

Another, and if possible still more painful controversy, is that which is likely to arise between the proprietors of our two great musical theatres. A correspondence has been published during the present week between Mr. GYE and Mr. E. T. SMITH, relative to their conflicting claims to possess the vocal services this season of Signor GRAZIANI. The lessee of Drury Lane alleges, and the Signor appears to sustain his assertion, that the contract with Mr. GYE was vacated by his default of payment last year; while the proprietor of Covent Garden avers what seems indeed to be admitted on the other side, that all Signor GRAZIANI's pecuniary claims have now been satisfied, and he is bound to appear at that house and not elsewhere.

THE QUESTION OF WAR AND PEACE.

The Plan of a Congress Accepted by Austria—On What Conditions—Object of the Russian Proposal—The Pope on the Evacuation of the Roman States—Parisian Rumors.

AUSTRIA ACCEPTS THE PLAN OF A CONFERENCE.

The *Oste Deutsche Post*, (the semi-official organ at Vienna,) states in its issue of March 25, that "Austria has declared herself willing to consent to the proposal of a Congress; upon conditions, however, that Serdinia will discontinue the extraordinary armaments she is now making, and that the Congress adopts the principles of the protocols of the Aix-la-Chapelle Conference. The town in which the Congress is to meet is not yet decided upon."

At the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, held in 1818, a declaration was prepared, and subsequently published, which stated that the object of the Holy Alliance, concluded in Paris in 1815, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, was justice and Christian charity.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Paris, March 24: The adhesion of Austria to the proposed Congress for the settlement of the Italian question is certain. It might, therefore, be supposed that the Plenipotentiaries were about to enter on business, and the proper seat of their deliberations selected. I believe a good deal has to be done before we arrive at that stage of the preliminary proceedings. The question raised about the admission of Sardinia to a place in the Congress has, for instance, to be settled. Austria, possibly, is opposed to that admission; but I believe it is certain that the Emperor NAPOLEON supports Sardinia, though the *Moniteur* announced his acceptance to the proposition emanating from Russia without reference to VICTOR EMMANUEL. It is not easy to see on what ground Piedmont can justify her demand to take part in this Congress. The quarrel between Austria and Piedmont is not, ostensibly at least, on the cession of the Lombardo-Venetian Territory to VICTOR EMMANUEL, but about certain private conventions which Austria has with other Italian States, exclusive of the treaties of 1815, and which give her an undue influence in Central Italy menacing to the independence of Piedmont. No Government, I believe, has formally called upon Austria to abandon her Italian possessions for the benefit of her neighbor. The States of Central Italy only have a direct and immediate interest in the abrogation of such conventions, and in strict justice they have a much better right to be represented at the Congress than Piedmont. When the French Emperor demands the admission of Piedmont, why does he not require Naples, the Roman States, Tuscany, and the rest, to sit in an assembly which is charged, as we are told, with regulating the affairs of Italy, for assuredly Piedmont is not serious when she pretends to represent the whole of the Peninsula? One might understand the claim of Piedmont if she prayed to be relieved from the burden of holding Genoa and the other territory given and secured to her by the treaties of 1815. In the meantime you may depend upon it that M. CAVOUR will create obstacles both here and in Turin to the pacific settlement of this question. Ingenuity will be exhausted to impede the Congress, and even to prevent its meeting at all, so long as there is a chance of a pacific settlement; and every instrument, every agency, however base, will be set to work with that object. An insurrection in some Italian State, a forced collision with the Austrians—everything will be turned to account to promote the extravagant ambition of one man, and light up a conflagration in Europe.

A VIEW FROM VIENNA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 21st, before the adhesion of Austria to the project of a General Congress had been announced, declares that the Austrian Cabinet is not likely to accept it unless the other Powers solemnly promise that no attempt shall be made to change those articles of the treaties of 1815, on which the territorial arrangements in Italy are based. Another condition which the Austrian Government will positively insist on is, that Sardinia shall immediately suspend her armaments, and remain perfectly passive while the Congress is sitting. It has not been settled where the Congress shall meet, but the diplomatists talk of Aix-la Chapelle, in which city a Congress was held and a treaty of peace signed in 1748. The parties to the treaty, which renewed and confirmed the treaties of Westphalia, (1648,) Madrid, (1667 and 1670,) Nimeguen, (1678 and 1679,) Ryswick, (1697,) Utrecht, (1713,) Baden, (1714,) Hague, (1717.) London, (1718,) and Vienna, (1738,) were France, England, Austria, Spain, Sardinia, Holland, Modena, and the Republic of Genoa. The diplomatic world is inclined to believe that the negotiations now going on will lead to an amicable settlement of the Italian question, but I am not of the same opinion. A Congress may meet, but no resolutions it can pass are likely to satisfy the Italians; the Austrians will neither relinquish their revolutionary claims on Tuscany and Modena, nor will they give up any part of Lombardy and Venice. A strong impression prevails here that France will willingly accede to the proposition made by the three mediating Powers, as she will be able to complete her preparations for war while the Congress is sitting, and Austria will be obliged to keep her armies in a state of inactivity. The expenditure for maintaining troops on a full war footing is so great that Austria will *bleed to death* if she must long keep such an enormous force on foot.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

According to the views of some of the Continental journals, the Russian proposal for a Congress, so readily adopted by France, is more likely to further complicate existing difficulties than to do away with them. These journals treat the Russian proposal as something totally distinct from the propositions, whatever they were, which Lord COWLEY was suggesting for the consideration of the Cabinet of Vienna, and as likely to countermine them. In fact, the notion to be derived from the hints of the journals referred to is, that there are now two distinct plans for settling the Italian question—one agreeable to France and Russia, and the other preferred by England, Prussia and Austria.

PARISIAN RUMORS.

I think it right, says the *Times* correspondent, to notice a rumor afloat for the last few days, but for the purpose of expressing my disbelief in it. It is to the effect that another private circular has been recently sent from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of Departments, instructing them to cause the newspapers under their control to prepare the public mind for the probability of a declaration of war. I repeat I attach little or no credit to this rumor, because the date attributed to the circular (seven or eight days ago) coincides with that on which the French Government must have known a good deal about the result of Lord COWLEY's mission. It is not to be believed that the Minister would have taken such a step at the very moment when matters were assuming a pacific turn.

Another fact equally strange, and which I mention on account of the source from which it is said to emanate, is, that, notwithstanding the warlike sentiments attributed to Prince NAPOLEON, his Imperial Highness has very recently written to Turin, exhorting M. CAVOUR to calm the effervescence of the Piedmontese, and recommending a pacific solution instead of an appeal to arms. Yet I should not be much surprised if this were true, the Emperor having adhered to the proposal for a Congress; and, as I presume that adhesion to be sincere, he could hardly do otherwise than tranquillize the feeling which has been aroused in Piedmont, and thus prevent any untoward incident from disturbing the present arrangement—such, for instance, as the affair of Sinope in the early part of the war with Russia. The news of M. CAVOUR's resignation is every moment expected here, though it is rumored that the French Government wishes Piedmont to be represented at the Congress. In the note of the *Moniteur*, announcing the acceptance by France of the proposition of Russia, no mention whatever is made of Piedmont.

THE POPE AND THE EVACUATION OF THE PAPAL STATES.

The Milan *Official Gazette*, of the 19th ult., has a letter from Rome which professes to give the text of the allocution addressed to the Cardinals by the Pope on the 4th ult. After having stated that his Government had substantially recognized the principle of withdrawing the auxiliary armies from the Roman States, his Holiness continued:

"I regret that certain journals have attributed to me sentiments and speeches in no wise compatible with the character of the Sovereign Pontiff. Assuredly, my side is not girded with the sword of Josnua or of Gideon, and I could not have said, as might have been declared by a secular and warlike prince, that I felt myself sufficiently strong. As the Vicar of Jesus Christ, I am perfectly aware that I hold my qualifications from the Prince of Peace. If I have demanded the withdrawal of the foreign garrisons, I did it in the fear that the presence of those troops in certain portions of the territory of the Church might be the occasion and the pretext for a conflict of Potentates—a conflict that might lead to the bursting out of war. In addition, I have full confidence in the goodness of my cause, in the protection of Providence, and in the pacific sentiments of the population. This is what I had to say to you, and you are at liberty to give publicity to this expression of my sentiments."

British Annexation in the Pacific.

The statement that the sovereignty of the Feejee Islands has been tendered to Her Britannic Majesty, is confirmed. The *Chronicle*, of the 24th ult., says: "It appears that a new sovereignty is offered to Her Britanuic Majesty—viz: that of the Feejee (or Fiji) Islands—and by the King, who is uneasy under a fine of £9,000, fastened upon him by an American commander. The proffered treaty conveying the sovereignty to the Queen of Great Britain, has been brought home by Mr. PRITCHARD, Her Majesty's Consul in Feejee. To meet the wants of the moment, a little pamphlet—entitled *What is Fiji*—has just been issued. The Feejee Islands are a group numbering 211, of which 80 are inhabited. The largest is about 360 miles in circumference, and the next about 300. They spread over about 40,000 square miles of tha Pacific Ocean, directly on the track between Australia and Panama and British Columbia. Almost every island has a harbor; many of these are capacious enough for a whole navy. Feejee is 1,500 miles from Sydney, and about 1,000 from New-Zealand. The group is the key and centre of Polynesia. Between it and our colonies lies the large French Island of New-Caledonia, on the same side the New-Hebrides, and on the other side, to its north and east, stretch the Navigators', Friendly, and Society Isles. The area of the two large islands is computed at about equal to that of Belgium, 11,000 square miles; and of the whole group about equal to that of Holland, above 13,000. The climate is described as not unlike that of Ceylon. The productions are diversified and rich. At least fifty or sixty thousand of the natives have become Christians. The pamphlet remarks: "*If we do not take them (the islands) either France or America will. If America do, our route to Panama is in her hands; and also that between Australasia and British Columbia. Our Australian coasts and commerce could be harassed by a few ships, which would elude even great fleets in the innumerable harbors of Fiji.* If France take it, with New-Caledonia on the one side and Tahiti on the other, she will have a line of posts right across our track." Samples of cotton grown in these islands have been transmitted by Lord MALMESBURY to the Committee of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, who value them at from 7d. to 12d. per lb. To-morrow a numerous deputation, including Mr. CHEETHAM, M. P., Mr. BAZLEY, M. P., Sir ANDREW AGNEW, &c., will wait upon Lord MALMESBURY to urge the acceptance of the new sovereignty by the British crown.

The London Press on American Institutions.

From the Times of March 23.

Human nature is not changed, nor Parliamentary nature improved, by the action of Democratic institutions. In many respects the American Congress is not so well managed as the British Parliament; in no respects is it better managed. There is just as much party feeling there, and party feeling is just as obstructive to public business True, they are all Liberals of some shade or other, but Liberals (as, indeed, we see at home) can fight among themselves just as vigorously as against their natural opponents. There are no Tories or Conservatives in America; but Whigs, Democrats and Republicans, whatever similarity we may ascribe to such designations, are found to grapple in conflict with quite as much animosity and quits as much forgetfulness of public interests as any of our parties at home. As a matter of fact, too, it is perfectly certain that abuses of administration attain to a greater magnitude in America than here. More jobs are perpetrated for party purposes, and all that machinery of faction which forms so deplorable a drawback on constitutional government is far more active and more comprehensive in the United States than it has ever been in this country. If, in short, we take an impartial survey of the United States and their Government, we shall be induced to conclude that the advantages of that country are almost, if not entirely, independent of its Administration. The States are prosperous, not because their Government makes them so, but because the resources of their territory are largely in excess of their present population. They are lightly taxed, not because their Government is either economical or forbearing, for it is notoriously aggressive, but because the youth of their State leaves them with little debt, and their geographical position exempts them from any need of warlike establishments, except for the purposes of conquest. If, however, they are to go on as they have begun, they will assuredly accumulate debt and embarrassments at a much earlier period of national existence than we did, and in the interval it is plain that they cannot boast of a better or more business-like Administration.

Cuba in the Spanish Cortes.

INTERPELLATION OF SENOR BADIA—RESPONSE OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the Spanish House of Deputies, March 16, a resolution was moved by Señor BADIA, calling for information touching the negotiations between Spain and the United States on the subject of Cuba. In response to the motion, the Minister of State made the following highly important declaration.

SPEECH OF THE SPANISH PREMIER.

GENTLEMEN: It is more than a month since the Deputy, who has just spoken, deemed it proper to put to the Government a question upon the same point as that to which his present resolution refers. The discussions which had taken place in both Legislative bodies, and the votes to which they gave occasion, satisfied me that a response to the Deputy was no longer urgent; but having listened to his discourse, I am still more strongly convinced of the opinion I had adopted, that it would have been better to have kept silence in regard to the subject; and to trust the loyalty and patriotism of the Government with this grave business, which can only start questions, in which, seeing the extremely elevated and worthy level of the national thought and sentiment, affecting every mind, must lead to the utterance of ideas, if not dangerous, at least mischievous. I have been the better pleased at listening to the Deputy, because by his remarks he has proved that he has made this matter his peculiar study, and that he is zealous to contribute as much as in him lies to the welfare of the nation, and especially to the maintenance of its dignity and its glory. Had the Deputy confined himself to the exposition of his ideas and opinions in respect to the organization and tendencies of the Republic of the Union, as presented in the first part of his speech, the Government might have been extremely surt in its response; but in the exercise of his inviolability, and of the indisputable right he possesses of uttering his opinions upon all matters whether internal or external; and upon the conduct of all nations and Governments, he has been drawn beyond the point of view from which he has surveyed the politics of the United States; and has proceeded to make some reflections upon the state of the island of Cube, upon the special laws promised for its Government, and upon the necessity of introducing ameliorations in the administration of that important province of the monarchy.

It is certainly not a censure which I am about to pass upon the Deputy, entertaining for him as I do especial personal esteem, and having recognized today more distinctly than ever before his fitness to occupy a seat in this Congress. But doubtless I shall be permitted to say that, equally in the Message of the President of the United States, and in the exposition of the motives of the bill proposed by one of the Senators, (Mr. SLIDELL,) we find ideas expressed, if not identical, certainly strikingly similar to those which, in the latter portion of his remarks, the Deputy has thought proper to set forth. They have attempted to prove that the Spanish nation lacks a Government capable of directing the administration of the Island of Cuba in a manner befitting and useful to the inhabitants of that most opulent and extended territory; and that the United States, by the superiority of its intelligence, by the elevation of its knowledge, and by the means which have furnished them with these attributes, raising to the loftiest pitch the prosperity and the destiny of the Republic, have a moral right, although neither a legal nor a positive one, to appropriate the Island, and to transplant thither their institutions; as if what was suitable to one people were necessarily applicable to another, differing in origin, religion and customs.

It is necessary to protest against these ideas. The Government cannot let them pass without a direct and decisive answer. Every ministry that has been at the head of the government of the country has constantly busied itself in ameliorating the administration of that important province. Nor have the improvements been insignificant; they have been positive. All the advantages which the resources of administrative skill have supplied to the Peninsula, have been equally furnished to the colonies.

The Government has incessantly employed itself upon measures tending to give to those inhabitants a share in internal popular administration, without in any way compromising the dependence that must be retained upon the head of the State, which has governed for so many years with zeal, with honor and sagacity those same inhabitants. Upon this point, the Message of the President of the United States, and also the exposition of the grounds of the Slidell bill, contain ideas widely diffused, but nowhere received by the great body of men conversant with these matters, and which are wholly unjust.

The proof of this injustice, the most solemn and conclusive testimony that can be addressed to those who utter such imputations, may be found in the progress, the growing prosperity which the Island of Cuba has gone on developing from day to day, and which it will, it is probable, and indeed almost sure, carry to a yet higher advance. In the condition of the Island of Cuba to-day, I ask, what it was thirty-five years ago? Has not agriculture been developed in that country? Has not its population increased? Have not its children gained in reputation? Are they not admitted to share in the honors and the public charges of the Peninsula? Has not the internal administration been ameliorated by our granting them that degree of self-government which they could enjoy without endangering the unity and the peace of the Empire? If all this has been accomplished, perseveringly but gradually, as the importance of the task demanded, there is obviously no charge more unfounded than that prevalent in the United States.

The fact of their making this charge is, however, not in inexcusable. Ideas of superiority and of aggrandizement are naturally engendered in all new nations, who rejoice in a sort of indefinable liberty.

But to dispel all error as to the state of Cuba, it is not alone the Government of the Queen that speaks. All the loyal subjects which that coveted soil sustains have raised their voices. America, Europe, the world, have listened to their generous words. Spaniards they were born, and Spaniards they will be. Not in this solemn form declares itself the sentiment of a people dissatisfied with its government. In regard to the resolution, the Deputy has supported it without explaining or justifying it. I nevertheless owe him thanks, not only for the few words he has pronounced in advocacy of his motion, but for the text of the motion itself, which is stated in terms perfectly parliamentary, without embodying a single phrase, calculated to injure or embarrass the most suspicious and reticent of governments. I make this avowal with the greater complacency, because I perceive the patriotic sentiments which have dictated the resolution to the gentlemen who have thought proper to affix their names to it.

Inasmuch, however, as the Deputy who has advocated it has adduced no reason in its justification, the Minister who has the honor to speak in the name of the Government may confine himself to very few words, and really there is little that can be properly said on the subject. The question of the acquisition of Cuba has become obtrusive and threatening; it is not worth while to deny it. The Government, in the position it has assumed, undoubtedly exhibits profound tranquility and entire confidence, because of the strength afforded it by the great resources placed at its disposal by the Spanish people, and by the unfailing sentiments of loyalty among the Cubans. For this confidence is expressed without passion or excitement, and on the strength of which we have made declarations well known to all the world, and which have exercised no little influence upon the solution of this business. My opinion is, that if we had returned insult for insult; if we had confessed ourselves offended, or carried away by an exaggerated sentiment; had we used a haughty or an angry tone, we should have seriously enhanced the difficulty, and would have contributed to the realization of the designs of one class of the people of the United States, for it is more than probable that a large majority of the citizens of that country do not participate in them. And that I do not err in this opinion, we may be assured by the course of events and of the debates which occurred in the Senate when this subject was under discussion.

If the official information I have received, and of which the Deputies are not ignorant, be correct, and the bill proposed by Senator SLIDELL has been postponed indefinitely by a large majority, it is certain, as its author has already declared, such postponement involves an expression of disapprobation upon the measure and its supporters. If the advices which have also reached me in regard to the sentiment prevailing in the House of Representatives are also trustworthy, the chances are that the bill would fare no better in that body. We shall shortly have official information of what took place in both houses.

The position of the question at the present moment is therefore entirely satisfactory. The public opinion of the United States has shown itself favorable not only to justice, but to the dignity of Spain; and in a becoming and decorous manner has vindicated the eternal principles of justice, the inviolable teachings of morality. Those who have battled against the idea of annexation, have not only refused the means for buying it, but have repudiated the employment of force.

Such, then, being the state of the question, what end will it serve to enter at large into the discussion of the question. What is it, that it may be proper to make known to the Deputies; what is it that it imports to tell the country; what is that which it crowns the honor and dignity of the Government to disclose to the world? A truth, a fact: that *Spain, in making the declarations, which, through the most respectable medium of its representatives it promulgated on a recent occasion; that the Government, in assuming the attitude which it believed the honor and the interest of the country exacted, consulted only their own resources and their own sentiment. The Government of the Queen of Spain in the event of realizing the momentous necessity of sustaining a conflict in order to preserve the integrity of the Spanish territory in the Peninsula, and in the regions beyond the seas, did not indulge the hope that other nations and other governments would aid it in the task; it counted solely upon its own strength and its own sentiment; it neither asked, nor believed that there could be a necessity in any event for foreign assistance.*

What the Government has done in this business, has been to prepare itself for every contingency. To augment the sea and land forces actually in the Island of Cuba; to augment the elements, not only of defence, but of attack and invasion, should a pending question with an almost fraternal State [Mexico] have reduced us to the melancholy necessity of carrying our arms to those distant countries, which our ancesters discovered and conquered, with the inspiration of their genius and with the same valor they displayed. In the Congress and in the Senate of the United States it has, nevertheless, been declared that no diplomatic correspondence has passed in regard to this question. Neither has Her Majesty's Government received any, nor have manifestations of any kind been made privately by the representatives of the Government to who have been referred to as offering their cooperation to Spain resisting the annexation of the island of Cuba, whatever the character of those means might be.

Had such offers been volunteered by friendly Governments, Spain would have shown her gratitude and acknowledgments for so much kindness, by the public and solemn testimony of the feelings thus inspired, but in all likelihood she would not have compromised herself by accepting aid which she did not believe necessary, counting with so much reason upon the Spanish nation, and its resolve to sacrifice everything in defence of its honor and independence. Not having, therefore, in this business, held any communication which has compromised Spain, neither do I believe that this question will, in future, involve more serious aspects. Let the Deputies, therefore, tranquilize themselves, relying upon the constant vigilance and unflagging attention with which the Government of Her Majesty regards this business. Have no fear that the dignity of the country shall be impaired by those who have proved themselves so jealous of it. Its material interests and the integrity of its territory will not suffer while order is maintained and authority respected. The only hope of our enemies is in our dissensions.

These hasty considerations, I trust, will be sufficient to satisfy Señor BADIA, and the gentlemen who have seconded his resolution, of the propriety of withdrawing it; inasmuch as the Government has given all the explanations it has to give, and can add nothing to that which it has supplied on other occasions and to-day through me its unworthy organ.

Miscellaneous.

A strange affair is related in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*: "As a nobleman of Fuendalajon, Province of Saragossa, was four days ago, with his two daughters, taking a ride on horseback on the road to Borja, followed by three servants, a young man, fashionably dressed, but with his face covered with a mask, galloped up, and, without saying a word, fired from a double-barreled pistol two shots at the elder of the young ladies, after which he continued his route and disappeared. The young lady, being mortally wounded, fell from her saddle and expired. On examination it appeared that she had been struck by two balls, one of which had penetrated to the heart, the other to near the shoulder-blade. It is not doubted that the assassin was a rejected suitor of the lady, but as she had refused more than one applicant for her hand, it is not known which it was."

There is stated to be some difference of opinion amongst the Neapolitan exiles. One portion of them new repudiates, as we are told, the declaration already published by others of them that they would abstain from all public demonstrations. Some of these gentlemen declare it to be important, at the present time, that public opinion in England should show itself strongly opposed to despotism in Italy. Count CAVOUR, in order to discredit the idea that he is favoring the revolution, refuses to accept the services of irregular corps, and he has, according to report, informed the French Government that, upon reflection, he desisted from the project of appointing M. GARIBALDI a General of Division.

The Madrid journals of the 19th do not contain any political news of importance. The Chamber of Commerce of Barcelona had sent an address to the Government protesting against the idea of Cuba being sold to the United States, and expressing the opinion that an attempt will be made to take it by force. The *España* had again been ordered for prosecution for a seditious libel.

All the Neapolitan exiles, with the single exception of Baron POERIO, have arrived in London. Baron POERIO's health is such that he is still confined to the room—nay, even to the bed—in the Seaman's Refuge at Cork, where he was received on landing; but he, too, it was hoped, would be so far recovered as to join his friends in the course of a few days.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conclusion of Mr. Graham's Argument.

Examination of Witnesses for the Defence.

Testimony of William Badger, John B. Haskin and Daniel Dougherty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11.

The Court-room was again crowded to excess. Mr. SICKLES was looking better than on Saturday.

A pamphlet containing the opinions of Judge CRAWFORD in murder cases tried in this Court has just issued from the press here, and was distributed in the Court-room.

Mr. GRAHAM resumed his argument, briefly reviewed the propositions discussed on Saturday, and proceeded with his views on the amount of insanity necessary to relieve from criminal responsibility; and quoted Judge CRAWFORD's charge in the case of DAY, charged with killing his wife, and of JARBOE, charged with killing his sister's seducer.

He then detailed the facts of this case as they will be shown in the evidence for defence.

He contended that the legal profession, above all others, should observe the rights of the people; and that KEY was the one selected to enforce the laws and protect the social rights of the community. The ruined wife was young enough to be his daughter. SICKLES was his devoted personal friend, aided in securing to him his official position, and received him as a guest in his house. KEY is shown to have attended a dinner-party at SICKLES' residence, and on the occasion his sister accompanied him.

Mr. GRAHAM then proceeded to give the details of KEY's intercourse with Mrs. SICKLES, tracing the course of events up to the hour of SICKLES' learning the fact of his wife's dishonor. He finished his speech at 12:20 with a powerful appeal to the Jury. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday April 11.

Such was the anxiety manifested to be present at the trial to-day, that before the doors opened for the admission of the audience, the court-room was crowded by persons who had obtained ingress through the windows.

The points which Mr. Graham presented for consideration on Saturday were:

First—That the Government is bound to make out a case.

Second—That malice was not to be presumed, but proved.

Third—How far the adultery was to be considered provocation.

Fourth—Why such a crime under the old common law was not murder but manslaughter.

Fifth—Why the extinction of the *privi legum clericel*, the slight burning of the hand, which was punishment in such cases, is tantamount to an acquittal.

Sixth—Whether the frenzy natural to a husband, under circumstances of such a character, does not operate to mental unsoundness.

These six points were considered on Saturday.

The following is the seventh point, which counsel did not then discuss, but considered to-day.

Seventh—Whether, viewing the case as one of ungovernable passion, as one of resentment produced by passion, there was a sufficient time for the defendant's passion to cool and for reason to get the better of his transport of passion, and whether his subsequent acts were deliberate when the mortal wound was given to the deceased.

Judge CRAWFORD took his seat on the Bench at twenty minutes past ten o'clock.

The General Jury panel was called, the jurors having been instructed to attend to-day, and the Judge dismissed them till Monday next.

About twenty minutes afterwards Mr. Sickles was conducted into Court, and took his seat in the dock, some of his counsel and Mr. Emanuel B. Hart having seats near him.

The jury having been called and answered to their names,

CONCLUSION OF MR. GRAHAM'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Graham resumed his argument. He said:

He was fast approaching the close of his present duty. If there were no other reason to admonish him to do so, his own exhaustion would be such a reason. The interest he felt in the prisoner must be the excuse for the tax which he had imposed upon the Court and jury. He would briefly recapitulate the arguments which he had submitted. He had shown that human law did not reach all cases of wrong; that the omission to provide against this wrong was simply to turn us over to our instincts, as regulated by the law of nature. He had suggested that as to the relations between husband and wife and parent and child, nature had created duties of protection which it was not only not criminal to discharge, but which we were bound to discharge. He had suggested that an invitation to a man's friend or neighbor to partake of the hospitality of his house, implied an understanding that all lust or uncleanness in regard to his wife or daughter would be repressed or banished from the bosom, and that to come in the guise of a friend, while at heart a foe, constituted an abuse of the license to enter. He had also suggested that whether the wife consented away her chastity or not, as between the husband and the adulterer, or ravisher, the husband's rights were the same: that, morally speaking, the wife was the property of the husband, and as against him possessed no dominion over her person in favor of another. He had then considered how the Bible and how the common law regarded adultery. While the Bible made adultery so high a crime, it was fair to presume that our minds were framed with corresponding perceptions,—in other words, that when the Almighty had portrayed adultery as so heinous an offence, he invested us with that quality of mind which enables us to look upon it in the same hainous light in which he himself had exhibited it. As I understand the law of all reasoning it is this, that the power which creates the duty gives the ability to understand and appreciate it. Counsel referred to what the old judges had said, that jealousy is the highest rage of man, and adultery the greatest provocation that can be given to him.

In regard to the criminality of Mr. Sickles' act, counsel understood the basis of all accountability to be the possession of that amount of reasoning which enables a man to see the right way, and that amount of will which enables him to pursue it. The intention or will is the principle which gives life to crime. It was impossible to separate this intention from the *corpus delicti*, or body of the offence. Although in this case a human being was slain, nevertheless there was not that will or intention on the part of the slayer that rendered him amenable to criminal justice. It was no matter how the unsoundness of mind was produced, provided it was produced. Mr. Sickles was not a party to the origin of the provocation which acted upon him. He stood entirely clear of the conduct of the adulterer. He had never connived at it, and the first intimation he got of it was the ruling motive which induced him to commit the act for which he was now arraigned. Counsel had shown that whenever mental soundness was set, the question for the Jury was whether the cause which produced mental unsoundness was sufficient to produce it. This question had been already before the learned

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 51, 48, 66, 53, 63, 54, 68, 67, 69, 70.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 160, 111, 112.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 936, 1054, 1132, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1250, 1252, 1254 1258, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268 1270, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1282. *Part III.*—Nos. 1347, 1163, 1171, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1379, 1385, 1387, 1391, 1393, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 17. 52, 94, 148, 14, 142, 156, 158, 165, 166, 1177, 186, 187, 189, 191, 193, 212, 214, 219, 220, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230, 233, 234, 236, 239.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 321, 607, 662, 622, 620, 693, 963, 965, 966, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 627. *Part II.*—Nos. 946, 929, 930, 933, 964, 813, 946, 947, 950, 952, 881, 895, 960, 961, 900.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 11

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company vs. *Joseph Woodruff.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to test the validity of a patent, of which they are assignees, granted to Patrick Clark, Jan. 3, 1854, for a steam and fire regulator for operating the damper of steam boiler furnaces by the pressure of the steam in the boiler, thus regulating the generation of the steam so that it shall not exceed a desired pressure, and that no more fuel shall be used than is actually necessary to generate that quantity of steam. This is done under the plaintiffs' patent, by a flexible diaphragm between the plunger and the cylinder, having a fold in it. The edge of the diaphragm is secured to a vessel connected by a suitable tube with the boiler, and on the diaphragm is placed the plunger, connected by a lever with the damper in the blast-pipe, sufficient space being left between the edge of the plunger and the clamping ring for the diaphragm or its fold to work in, and give the motion required by the varying pressure in the boiler. The defendant claimed under a patent issued Oct. 23, 1855, for the use of chains to support the diaphragm and to guide the plunger. The case was tried once before, and the jury disagreed, but on this trial they found a verdict for the plaintiffs, after a few minutes' absence. As no damages were claimed or proved in the action, they awarded only six cents damages; but the verdict establishes the plaintiffs' patent.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Kniler; for defendant, Mr. Gifford.

SENTENCES.

George Drew and Thomas Campbell, who pleaded guilty of larceny on the high seas, were brought up this morning and sentenced to be imprisoned for four months each.

John H. Paising, who pleaded guilty to forgery of a power of attorney to get bounty money from the United States, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for two years.

John McNany, indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for six months, and to pay a fine of a dollar.

COUNTERFEITING—FALSE COIN.

Carmina Bisgi, the Italian woman indicted for passing false half-eagles, the same having been hollowed out on the edge, and filled in with base metal, was put on trial. Mr. Bryan appeared for the defense, and Mr. Dwight for the prosecution. The evidence for the prosecution did not differ materially from that given on the examination before the Commissioner, which has been already published. The defendant called as a witness an Italian woman who had worked with the defendant and known her about four years as an industrious woman.

The defendant's counsel claimed that this coin was not false coin within the meaning of the statute; also, that the facts did not show certainly a guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoner, as it was shown that the coin was calculated to deceive even expert persons; and the habits of the prisoner were shown to be such that she might have earned as much money as was found upon her; and even if she gave no explanation as to where she got the money, or why she changed it, it did not follow that she knew it was bad coin, and had not herself been deceived in the matter.

The case was summed up by counsel, and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Carl A. Miller vs. *Wm. Moore et al.*—This suit is brought to recover $690 40 on a bill of exchange drawn on defendants by their house in Switzerland. The defense was that the first bill of exchange had been paid. The reply set up that the payment had been made to another party of the same name as the plaintiff. Judgment on pleadings for the plaintiff.

Charles Heckner vs. *Tappan Townsend et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Sarah L. Cook vs. *Samuel L. Meeker et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, liberty to defendant, Conselyea, to answer in ten days, on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Meek vs. *Van Dorcus.*—Motion denied.

Allen vs. *Rury.*—New trial granted; costs to abide event.

Lee vs. *Wood.*—Motion denied without costs; opinion, with papers, in hands of Clerk.

National Discount Company vs. *William Hodges et al.*—Demurrer sustained, with costs; defendant has leave to amend answer within fifteen days.

Before Justice Strong.

James E. Southworth et al. vs. *Heran Devel.*—Motion to allow cause to be placed on special calendar granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

Edwin Forrest vs. *N. P. Willis*—This morning the examination of Mr. Forrest was continued. He testified that he was present at taking the depositions in the divorce case before Mr. Livingston; they were sealed up and sent to Mr. Sedgwick and by him to Harrisburgh; Mr. Jamieson was not requested by Mr. Forrest to accompany him to New-Orleans; had no dispute with Mrs. Sinclair; never saw Willis at the time of the publication; the phrenologist story was a misrepresentation.

Cross-examined—Was married to Mrs. Forrest 23d June, 1837; lived with her till 1849; his building was the castellated style; didn't know if there were any battlements; there was no drawbridge or portcullis; it was called Fort Hill, after a place in England; saw Mr. Jamieson in Broadway, after he had seen him in Cincinnati; he separated from his wife about the end of April, 1849; had left his portrait with Mrs. Forrest at Mr. Godwin's; had given her a copy of Shakespeare, at her request; went to Pennsylvania about 6th June, 1849; mortgaged his Westchester property; voted at Yonkers, in Westchester, November, 1849; presented only one petition to the Legislature,—February, 1850; had no copy of it. [Mr. Girard attempted to read a copy but Mr. Van Buren objected, saying only the original could be produced. The objection was overruled, and the petition read. It set forth: The petitioner's residence in Philadelphia; his marriage with Cathnrine Sinclair; her conduct such as to render separation necessary, charging her with criminal acts, &c.)

The witness continued—Mrs. Forrest took the name of Mrs. Sinclair after the divorce between us; ever since then (1853) I have called her so, because my name has been associated with my mother's name, and I did not wish to connect this bold bad woman with it; I paid her, on parole agreement, at the rate of $1,800 per year up to February, 1852; I did not put this in writing; I keep my promises; I suspended the payment of this sum upon my counsel's advice; I have not paid her any allmony since November, 1851; this was three months in advance; neither of the Willises were at the examination; did not know their names were made public; the petition was kept as quiet as possible; no pamphlet was published; notoriety was not sought.

On the redirect examination, on which nothing important was elicited, Mr. Van Buren offered, in evidence, the celebrated "Consuelo" letter. This was objected to by Mr. Girard, but admitted, and was read by Mr. Van Buren. It is too familiar to the public to require republication.

Thomas Carroll, sworn—In February, 1850, I was studying law with Mr. Sedgwick; served some notice of the petition; [exception taken to all the testimony;] served a notice on Mr. Forrest of the examination before a Committee on 25th February, 1850, at Harrisburgh; also, served a notice on Mr. O'Conor; afterwards proved the service before Mr. Livingston; know Mr. Myer; he was in Paris when last heard from; I recollect his being in the room at the time of the examination.

Cross-examination—This notice was for the 6th day of March.

Mr. Van Buren then proposed to prove that proof of notice was given to Mr. Myer of the hearing at the New-York Hotel. This he proposed to do by Mr. Livingston, who would soon be in.

Objected to, first, as irrelevant; second, because Mr. Livingston was examined on Friday; and, third, that it would not be the proper way of proving the fact. Excluded.

The plaintiff here rested.

Mr. Girard then moved to dismiss the complaint; first, upon the ground that the publication did not amount to a libel; second, that upon the face of the complaint and in the deposition that this publication was in answer to a statement in the *Herald* of March 28. The plaintiff must produce this publication.

The Court denied the motion.

Mr. Girard then addressed the Jury for the defendant. He remarked that the cause they were now asked to try was a cause some nine years old, the ashes were raked out from the grave and again brought into a Court. The plaintiff now tried to obtain from the Jury a reversal of the sentence pronounced some years ago in another case.

He then commented upon the unfairness of the other side in reading only a portion of the article, saying that the counsel read only enough to give him some little apparent right to a verdict.

He related the fact that Mr. Willis had himself, on the morning of the 28th March, seen in the *Herald* the charge that he had abused the hospitality of Mr. Forrest and ill-used his bed. He found that he was held up by the widest circulated paper on the face of the earth, as a rascal and an adulterer, and charged with criminality committed with Mrs. Forrest. It was in reply to such an article as this that the one complained of was written. Counsel then asked what would be the natural course of any of the jury upon reading any such account written of himself.

Mr. Willis, he said, in the next morning's *Herald* published a short answer, and in his own paper soon after, a more lengthy one. Mr. Girard then stated the law to be that a party could not publish one side of a story without giving the other side the right to exculpate himself, and said he would read the whole article complained of, and afterwards the article in the *Herald* of the day before, and let the articles explain themselves. Mr. Willis, he declared, had done only what was necessary; he had done not half so much as many men would have done under similar circumstances.

The balance of the year 1850 and the semi year 1851, until July, passed on, before Mr. Forrest imagined that he was libelled, and being in his own estimation a citizen of another State, he commenced an action in the United States Circuit Court. Out of this Court he came upon affidavits of his being a citizen of New-York. He then referred to the assault committed on Mr. Willis, saying that that was decided by a verdict for Mr. Willis, and Mr. Forrest had brought this suit to get part of that money back. The blows then given have left their effect still upon Mr. Willis, and this it was that prevented his being here. His nervous system was so shocked as to deprive him many hours of labor, compelling him to seek softer climes for his health.

He [Mr. Girard] would prove some facts connected with the plea in abatement and with the result of the last trial. He called

Dr. Lewis T. Warner, sworn—Has been Mr. Willis' physician for some ten years. [Further evidence as to the health of Mr. Willis was excluded.]

Mr. Girard then offered the whole publication in the *Home Journal*.

Mr. Van Buren objected, and referred to 12 Wend. 18, when defendant offered to read a heading, in *italic*, to the libelous matter. There the Judge had said "she, plaintiff, had the right to limit the part of the publication complained of," and he said he did not complain of the defence of himself and his wife by Mr. Willis. He only complained of the parts he had read, and which he claimed to be libelous. Mr. Girard claimed the right to read the whole publication. He then reasoned on the bad effect of reading the middle part of a sentence. He said that it was extremely unfair, at the least, to prevent the article explaining its parts. He said Mr. Van Buren had said gravely that they could not offer this whole article, and he (Mr. Girard) would like to know where he had learned the law of libel.

The Court admitted the whole document, and Mr. Van Buren excepted.

After reading the entire article, Mr. Girard offered in evidence the short answer Mr. Willis sent to the *Herald* the day after the first publication in the *Herald*. The Court excluded this article, and he excepted.

He then offered the depositions, etc., published in the *Herald* of March 28, 1850.

This Court excluded these; but at request of Mr. Girard, marked the article for identification. Other documents relative to the proceedings in the divorce cases, &c., were offered and excluded.

The defendant then rested his case, and the Court adjourned.

Trial of Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, for the Murder of Mrs. Fletcher.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Davies.

Yesterday Quimbo Appo was placed on trial, in this Court for the murder of Mrs. Fletcher, his landlady. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: Appo is a Chinaman, who has resided some years in this country, and speaks the English language very fluently. He has frequently been employed in the Courts of Law as an interpreter, when his countrymen or officers of justice have needed his assistance. He is quite intelligent and respectable in appearance. Disliking single life, he married an Irishwoman, who, from the testimony given during the trial, was in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess. They lived, it would seem, very uncomfortably together. On March 8, last, while living with his wife in the house of Mrs. Fletcher, No. 47 Oliver-street, he came home at noon, as usual, for his dinner, but found no meal provided for him. Mrs. Fletcher gave him a dinner, and he went out again. Returning in the evening about 7 o'clock, he was unable to get access to his room, his wife having locked herself in. He made a disturbance in consequence, and Mrs. Fletcher, with some of her boarders, coming up stairs to interfere, Appo stabbed her with a dagger, inflicting almost immediate death. The trial created no excitement whatever, and but few persons except those connected with the proceedings were present.

Ann Elizabeth Fletcher, aged thirteen years, examined by the District-Attorney, deposed that she lives at No. 47 Oliver-street, with her father, Patrick H. Fletcher; her mother's name was Mary Fletcher; she knew Appo, the prisoner, who lived on the eighth of March last in the front room of the second story at No. 47 Oliver-street; his wife and a little boy, aged about three years, lived with Appo; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher occupied the first floor; Appo came into the house and knocked at his own door, and, coming down stairs, asked her mother if she knew whether his wife was in or out; my mother said she did not know, but she believed she was in; my sister went to Mrs. Appo's door with a light, and came back, saying she did not think she was in, as there was no noise in the room, and she had knocked at the door; I went up myself and knocked three times; Mrs. Appo then said, "Who is there?" I said it was me, and that Mr. Appo had been trying to get in for a quarter of an hour; she made no answer; I came down and told Mr. Appo his wife was in and abed; he said he would fix her; I heard him go up stairs and knock; I heard the door open and close; I heard a cry of "Oh! he is biting me;" the servant-girl then went up and rapped at the door; she said, "Appo, if you hurt that woman, I will be a witness against you;" then we came down, and when I went back my mother was lying dead upon the floor at her own door; I saw Appo running from the door of the house; I caught him by the coat-tail; he made a strike at me, ran into the street and fell into the gutter; then he got up and ran away, I don't know where; my mother was dead, lying with her head towards the door.

Cross-examined—Appo locked the door when he went into his room; I heard my mother trying to get out; I heard her say, "Who is here to save me?" I went up stairs with the servant; Appo was in the room; I heard him use very bad language; Hannah went out to get a policeman.

Theresa Fletcher, examined by the District-Attorney—Is ten years old; is sister of the last witness; knows Appo; recollects the day her mother was killed; saw Appo that day; first saw him eating his dinner in her mother's kitchen, because his wife did not cook anything; my mother got his dinner; Mrs. Appo would not get it; after his dinner he put on his hat, went out, and came back again; he came into my mother's room, and wanted one of us to go to his room with a light; he knocked at the door, and his wife would not open it; he said, "Will you open this door for me?" there was no answer; he came down and said to my mother, "My wife is not in;" I went up again with a light, with him; Mrs. Appo got up and let him in; I was afraid to stay; he went in, and I heard the door locked; then Mrs. Appo called out, "O, he's biting me;" my mother went up to the door, and said, "Mr. Appo, did not you promise to make no noise;" he said, "Yes, but I pay my rent, and I have a right to do as I please;" my mother then went to my aunt's door, and said, "it is too bad to have them making such a noise in the house;" my aunt told my mother to send for a policeman; my mother looked out of the window to see if she could see one, and then sent Hannah to see if there was one round the corner; my mother then went up stairs, and met Mrs. Butler coming down; I was on the lower steps; my mother came down and bumped against a post; she fell down on the floor.

Cross-examined—There was no light in Appo's room; I heard Mrs. Appo cry out; did not hear Mr. Appo cry out at all.

Mary Butler, examined by the District Attorney—I know Appo; I knew Mrs. Fletcher, the deceased; she was the landlady of the house I lived in, No. 47 Oliver-street; I remember the murder of Mrs. Fletcher; it was on Tuesday night, the 8th of March, between seven and eight o'clock; I heard Appo come in and make a great noise to get into his own room; my room was exactly over his; the noise continued for a considerable time; I said I would run down stairs and see what the matter was; I went down, and the first I saw was a man standing at Appo's door, with an umbrella in his hand; Appo was next to him; Appo's wife was sitting down on the floor, between her own door and Mrs. Fletcher's sister's door; I do not know if she had fallen down; Mrs. Fletcher was talking to Appo concerning the noise in the house; Appo made some remarks to her which I did not understand; Appo caught his wife under her arms to drag her into the room; Mrs. Fletcher interfered, and dragged her from him; Mrs. Appo ran down stairs and disappeared the man with the umbrella went right away; Appo went into his room; Mrs. Fletcher talked at her sister's door then Appo ran in a great hurry out of his own room; he got in front of Mrs. Fletcher, on the landing, a step or so below her; I heard no words spoken, only a kind of talking by him I did not understand; he had Mrs. Fletcher up so that she could not move; I put my hands to her shoulders, and said, "Mrs. Fletcher, is that little fellow licking you?" or something like that; I felt him push me, and felt something touch my arm; he stabbed me on my arm and in the side of my head; I said, speaking to the people in Mrs. Fletcher's sister's room, "Why don't you hold the light?" Mrs. Fletcher then rolled down the stairs, crying, "Oh, God!" and that is all she said: I went down one flight of stairs, and saw Mrs. Fletcher lying by her own door; she was bleeding, and just dead; I looked at her for about a moment, and Appo ran back again and passed me; he met Mary Garigan on the landing, stabbed her in the arm, and threw her down stairs on the corpse of Mrs. Fletcher; I ran into Mrs. Fletcher's room, and cried for somebody to get an officer, or he would kill us all.

Cross-examined—I suppose Mrs. Appo was drunk; she looked as if she was intoxicated; Mrs. Fletcher, to my knowledge, used no violence towards Mrs. Appo.

The testimony of the other witnesses was mainly cumulative. Patrick H. Fletcher, the husband of the deceased, deposed that he was in a house on the opposite side of the street at the time of the stabbing; that he heard a noise, went home, and found his wife dead. He found the dagger with which the wound was inflicted on the third step of the stairs. [The dagger was produced, and identified by the witness.] He gave it to a policeman immediately. As he went up stairs he met Appo's wife, who struck him with a bench.

Police Officer Young testified that he found Appo concealed under a bed in a Chinese boarding-house, at the corner of Cherry and James streets.

Dr. John Ferguson testified that he made the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, and found three inclised wounds—two superficial, and one deep; the latter was sufficient to cause death in five or six minutes.

For the defence, *James Barnes* deposed—That he was present just before the stabbing, and that an attack was made upon the prisoner by Mrs. Fletcher and the other women in the house.

There was no corroborative testimony.

Ex-Judge Stuart summed up for the prisoner, and was followed by the District-Attorney for the prosecution. Judge Davies delivered his charge, and the Jury retired at twenty minutes past seven. They returned in three-quarters of an hour, with a verdict of "Guilty," and a recommendation to mercy.

The trial of Michael Flynn, for the murder of Freeman Cutting, will commence in this Court this morning.

The Cincinnati Pioneer Association celebrated, April 7, the Seventy First Anniversary of the landing of Rufus Putnam and his associates at Marietta, on the 7th of April, 1778, the first attempt at an organized settlement in the State of Ohio. A large company numbering about four hundred persons, were present

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GILT AND BRONZE CORNICES,
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15TH OF APRIL
We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer,
Will open at retail, on MONDAY, April 11, a complete stock of;
JACONETS, SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, STRIPED and PLAID SWISS, BRILLIANTES, &c.
ALSO,
A large and choice lot of
EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS,
at one-half the cost of importation.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LINEN GOODS of all descriptions.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and BLANKETS.
Lace and Muslin Curtains and Diapers.
Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings of all kinds.
C. G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond.)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS
In Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Bareges,
Printed Lawns, Organdies and Brilliantes,
Chally, Delaine and Gingbams,
French, English and American Prints.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

DERBY & CO. HAVE NOW IN STORE a complete assortment of New Styles, Hosiery, Under Garments, Cravats, Scarfs, and other personal adornments, very cheap for the present season, just received from Messrs. J. & B. Morley, London.
No. 57 Walker-st.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack.
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have opened a large and desirable stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and
WHITE GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

SILK ROBES.
500 Double Jupe, and two Volants, just received per steamer *Persia*, and will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, April 11,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS,
Just received,
500 PAIR RICH LACE CURTAINS,
which will be exhibited on
MONDAY, April 11,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

10 CASES OF IRISH LINEN, FROM AUCTION,
From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.;
Worth from 3s to 5s.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

500 EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
200 Embroidered Sets.
300 New Style Breakfast Sets.
200 Embroidered Handkerchiefs at $1 each.
Black lace points, flounces, mantillas, chantilly trimming laces and edgings, black lace collars, coiffures, barbes and many other novelties, just received per *Persia*, will be opened this day.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open their complete assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS,
FAMILY MOURNING,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' STRAW HATS, FLATS AND OAPS—A large and handsome assortment, richly trimmed. First premium awarded for ladies' riding and children's fancy Hats. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal st.

LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE TO our popular styles of Spring SILK WAISTCOATINGS, from $6 upwards, to order, on Monday, April 11.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
Just received, GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES
BAREGE ANGLAIS, and GRENADINE BAREGE in the piece. Traveling DRESS GOODS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as,
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Fifth-avenue.
The 61st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. This Institute affords twenty pupils residing in different sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KERBS, B. D., President.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairf

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO IS STRICTLY conscientious, a situation as matron in an Institution or Seminary, as housekeeper in a private family. Where she could feel it to be a home; she understands housekeeping thoroughly, and has had many years of practical experience in the above situations, and as nursery fond of children, can give the best of City references. Call at No. 166 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or address W. Y., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate waiter-s or chambermaid; has no objections to go a short distance in the country with a family. Inquired to apply but private families; has unquestionable City reference for the last four years. Call at northeast corner of 32d-st. and Lexington-av., over grocery store, for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURing a situation for an experienced and faithful Protestant nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; will do plain sewing; does not wish to engage, except to take care of an infant; unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest manner, and will take care of a baby from its birth having always lived in that capacity. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman who perfectly understands her business, and can give the most satisfactory reference a situation as cook; understands making of soups, jellies and pastry in French or English style. Can be seen at No. 138 3d av., corner of 18th st.; or any commands addressed to C. D., shall be respectfully attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse, fully capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; has no objection to going in the country. Best City reference from her last place. Call at Union-court, University-place, corner of 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE and seamstress, by a very respectable woman; she has had great experience, possesses unusual judgment and ability, is fond of children and is pleased to undertake the care of them in every respect. The best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse, of unexceptionable character, with good references, either in the City or country; lost her child about two months ago. Can be seen at the Rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 6th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chamermaid and waitress, or would ask to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good plain sewer. Has the best of references from very respectable families. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st, or address a note.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of infants from its birth; could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 161 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook, understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as a first-class chamber-maid to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No 89 6th-av. Can be seen between 1 and 4 o'clock, second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, or as chambermaid and seamstress. She does not understand her business. Can furnish satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Apply for two days, at No. 74 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as waitress in a respectable private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 110 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; does not wish to engage, except to take care of an infant; unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest manner, and will take care of a baby from its birth having always lived in that capacity. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman who perfectly understands her business, and can give the most satisfactory reference a situation as cook; understands making of soups, jellies and pastry in French or English style. Can be seen at No. 138 3d av., corner of 18th st.; or any commands addressed to C. D., shall be respectfully attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE and seamstress, by a very respectable woman; she has had great experience, possesses unusual judgment and ability, is fond of children and is pleased to undertake the care of them in every respect. Can be seen for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse; has the best of City references. Call at her employer's, where she has lived over three years, No. 215 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook, understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as a first-class chamber-maid to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No 89 6th-av. Can be seen between 1 and 4 o'clock, second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, or as chambermaid and seamstress. She does not understand her business. Can furnish satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Apply for two days, at No. 74 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as waitress in a respectable private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 110 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Can assist in the care of children; understands their business perfectly. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 515 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a small, private family as lady's maid, willing to assist in ornamental work; prefers the country for the Summer; good City reference; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 4 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, a situation as cook or housekeeper in a small family; would assist in washing and ironing; makes good pastry; will be found obliging and accommodating and her duties highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 10 Varick-place, top floor, back room. No. 2. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; has lived in her place for the last ten years. Call at No. 54 East 21st-st., for two days. Advertising from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to go in the country, can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. BY A VERY respectable woman who understands her business; is a good bread-baker and would assist in washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28 st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. None but respectable families need apply. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small family. Has lived in her last place three years; no objection to go to the country. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as a first-class chamber-maid to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No 89 6th-av. Can be seen between 1 and 4 o'clock, second floor, back room, for two days.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as waitress in a respectable private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 110 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; does not wish to engage, except to take care of an infant; unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest manner, and will take care of a baby from its birth having always lived in that capacity. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman who perfectly understands her business, and can give the most satisfactory reference a situation as cook; understands making of soups, jellies and pastry in French or English style. Can be seen at No. 138 3d av., corner of 18th st.; or any commands addressed to C. D., shall be respectfully attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse, fully capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; has no objection to going in the country. Best City reference from her last place. Call at Union-court, University-place, corner of 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE and seamstress, by a very respectable woman; she has had great experience, possesses unusual judgment and ability, is fond of children and is pleased to undertake the care of them in every respect. Can be seen for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of infants from its birth; could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 161 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Camille.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rent Day—Review.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Mari de Campagne—La Grace de Dieu.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pirates of the Mississippi—Red Gnome—Oliver Twist.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Wandering Jew—Swiss Cottage—Red Man of Agar.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, April 13, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing highly important Mexicen advices. The Juárez Government had been recognized by Minister McLane, and this action on the part of our Minister was followed by the greatest rejoicing. Miramon had returned to Orizaba. From the Capital we learn that on the 2d inst. the Liberal forces, under Degollado, made an unsuccessful attempt to capture it. The nnmbers engaged on either side ere not stated, hut the nnmber of slain is put down at one thousand, equally divided between the belligerents.

From Rio de Jeneiro we receive confirmation of the intelligence that the Paraguay difficulty has been pacifically settled, The bases of arrangement were completed Feb. 1. Their nature, however, had not been divulged.

Our detes from Brazil ere to Feb. 23, and from the Rio Plete to Feb. 16. They possess no importance. At Bucnos Ayres apprehensions were prevalent that one consideration of Gen. Urquiza's services in mediating the North American quarrel, would be the unlimited aid of Lopez in an expedition against Buenos Ayres.

The mails by the *Canada* from Liverpool, March 26, were received at the Post-office yesterday morning. We enlarge the summary by telegraph with details of unusual interest.

The California Overland Mail arrived at St. Louis on Sunday night, from San Francisco, on the 18th ult., not so late by three days as the dates by way of Tehuantepec. We have, however, advices from Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, which are of a cheering character. Improvements are being made by the British Government, and encouragement is held out to emigration. From Guaymas we learn thet the President's Message on Mexican affairs created much excitement, and had the effect to enbance the value of property.

Mr. Graham concluded his argument for the defence in the Sickles case yesterday. He commenced by a review of the six points embraced in his remarke of Saturday, and then entered upon an elaborate discussion of the seventh and concluding one, as to whether there had been sufficient time for the defendant's passion to cool, and whether his acts were deliberate when the mortal wound was given to Mr. Key. Graham's argument on this point occupied until about 12½ o'clock, when the testimony for the defence was commenced. Only three witnesses were examined—Messrs. William Badger, of Philadelphia, John B. Haskin and Daniel Dougherty. They testified mainly to the friendship existing between Key and Sickles, and to the social intimacy of the parties generally.

We learn from Washington that the Cabinet have come to the unanimous determination that strong measures must be resorted to in the case of Nicaragua. The Paraguay squadron, on its return will be employed to force the reinstatement of our Transit rights, and the American mails and passengers will, if necessary, be protected from sea to sea, until complete guarantees can he obtained from Nicaragua.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Assembly's Personal Liberty bill was reported, and referred to a Special Committee. The General Appropriation bill was passed; also the bill to authorize notaries public to perform the duties of Commissioners of Deeds. In the Assembly, the bill to create an Insurance Bureau was amended so as to make the entire cost of the Department assessable on the companies, and passed. The bill authorizing the Supervisors to regulate the sale of game in this City, was lost. The bill to protect deer and other game, was passed. It prohibits the killing or sale of deer, from February to July, inclusive. The House refused unanimous consent to introduce a bill remonatrating against the reopening of the Slave-trade. A report was made in favor of the bill to commute the sentence of Mrs. Hartung, but it was withdrawn temporarily, on account of the absence of one of the Committee. The bill to authorize the construction of a horse railroad on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was passed. During the evening session a disgraceful scene occurred, in which Mr. Retherford, of New-York, bore the prominent part. The Speaker was obliged to order him into the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms.

Some important changes have been made by recent orders in the Navy Department. Among them, Capt. C. K. Stribling is to be sent to relieve Capt. Josiah Tatnall in the command of the East India Squadron. Capt. J. B. Montgomery has been ordered to the command of the Pacific Squadron, to relieve Capt. J. C. Long, and Capt. Wm. Inman takea the command of the African Squadron, to relieve Capt. Tnos. A. Conover—the flag-ship to be the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*. Capt. McIntosh, late of tbe Home Squadron, takes command at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

A company of twelve or fifteen hundred men has been formed on the frontier of Texas for a descent upon the Lower Indian Reserve, near Belknap, which it is propoeed to break up. The people are indignant at the neglect of the Government to afford them adequate protection against the outrages of the savages.

In the case of the slaver *Echo*, the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, at Charleston, have indicted the crew of the *Echo*, sixteen in number, and also the crew sent to Africa on board the frigate *Niagara*.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was adopted revoking all grants for laying rails for roads in streets where they are not already put down. The Mayor sent in communications refusing to sign the resolutions appointing three Commissioners of Deeds, on the ground that 348 had already been appointed where the law allowed but 300.

A serious panic occurred on Sunday afternoon among the congregation of the Catholic Church in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, caused by a lighted candle setting on fire the curtain in front of the altar. The Church was crowded, and an instantaneous rush made for the doors. About thirty persons were more or less injured. Two children had their legs and arms broken, and were so badly bruised that their recovery is deemed impossible.

The buildings Nos. 98 and 99 West-street, and No. 157 Ceder-atreet, were last evening discovered to be in a very unsafe condition, some of the floors giving way from the great weight upon them. They are principally occupied for the storage of flour and grain. The buildings were immediately vacated, and a cordon of police was placed around them to prevent any one passing near. It was thought probable that the whole premises would be in ruins before morning, involving a very considerable loss.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Jude Davies presiding, the Chinaman, Quimbo Appo, was tried for the murder of his landlady, Mrs. Fletcher, at No. 47 Oliver-street, on the 8th March last. The trial occupied the entire day. At 8 o'clock P. M., the Jury, after a brief absence, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty," but unanimously recommended the defendant to mercy.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterdey, before Recorder Barnard, Hugh Hanby was tried for a felonious assault on Hubert Mason, of No. 48 East Twenty-sixth-street, on July 10, 1858. The quarrel arose from a dispute about a dog. The Jury acquitted Henry. Lena Dineman pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and George Derr pleaded guilty to an assault and battery. Both were remanded for sentence.

Yeeterday 7,000 bales Cotton, nearly all in transit, were reported sold et steady rates. The demend for Flour was somewhat brisker, and prices were rather firmer. Grain continued inactive. Groceries were quiet. A pretty fair business was transacted in the principal of Provisions. Pork fevored buyers. The sales of Naval stores were more extensive, especially of common Resin, to arrive end here, chiefly et $1 65 per 310 pounds; Crude Turpentine at $3 95 per 280 pounds, and Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@53c. per gellon. Other branches of trade lacked animetion.

Still Better News from Mexico.

We publish, to-day, fresh and highly important newe from Mexico. Mr. McLane, whose inetructions are said to have restricted him to a recognition of the Liheral Government only in the event of its succeas being assured, or obviously near at hand, has fully acknowledged Juarez as the actual President of the Republic. Our Minister has probably been led to adopt thie step rather by his construction of the probable chances of the pending contest of partiee than by the strict coincidence of the position with his orders from Washington, and we trust that his actlon in the premieee will be sustained by our Government. The safety of Vera Cruz, which has hitherto been the heed-quarters of the Liberal Government, and which was but recently threatened by the majority of the forces of the Church Party, is now assured, for the present at least, hy the complete disorganization of Miramon's army. The capital itself has been attacked by Degollaoo, the General in command of the Liberal army of the North; and, although he appears to have been repulsed on his first attempt, there can be little doubt that he will soon succeed in possessing himself of the city. The removal of any cause of serious apprehension from the Church forces in the South will admit of reinforcements being sent to Degollado, if they should be found necessary, and, in the meanwhile, the news of Miramon's successive defeats, and incapacity to do much, if anything, towards the relief of the capital, will have the effect of discoureging the forces of the Church Party, now shut up in the city by Degollado. The end of the long-pending struggle in that unfortunate country, therefore, would seem to be approaching, in the shape of a healthy reaction from the reactionary principles, so called, which have served as *points d'appui* for all sorts of speculative theorics in the direction of Dictatorial and Imperial impossibilities.

In the case of Miramon we have a rather ridiculous example of the emptiness of youthful conceit. Believing himself a Mexican Bonaparte, with a religious, a military, and a monarchical mission, he announced, before he left Mexico, his determination to crush out, at a blow, the Liberal Party. The decisive attack meditated by this unfledged hero was to have been made at Vera Cruz. But before Vera Cruz has been even attacked, Miramon is shut up at Orizava, unable to advance, afraid to to recede, and hampered with a discouraged and disorganized army which it will shortly puzzle him to feed. It is not difficult to foresee an active desertion from his ranks, and a speedy flight of the heroic gentleman himself from the country for which he would have done wonders,—had he only known how.

The capture of the capital by the forecs of the Juárez Government will at once open communication between the seaboard and the city, and lead to the revival of the foreign trade which has been all but extinct since the beginning of the struggle now apparently approaching its termination. Goods exported from this country and intended for the interior, are said to have lain for eighteen months in stores at Vera Cruz—a fact which, in connection with the incessant repetition of forced loans, will afford some idea of the extent to which commerce has been depressed by the series of revolutions undergone by Mexico during the past year. The Liberal Government once established, however, (and its recent recognition by Mr. McLane will doubtless do much to secure this very desirable object,) there will be again an opening for business until—the next series of revolutions is inaugurated in that singular country and among that remarkably constituted people.

Insurance Department Bill.—This measure passed the Assembly yesterday, after being amended eo as to require, by express provision, that the entire cost of the Department shall be borne by the Insurance Companies. Such was the understanding and design from the beginning, Yet it can do no harm to make the act say so in terms. The amendment was, therefore, proper, even if unnecessary.

We have noticed but two objections urged against the Department—one, that it would constitute en additional burden upon the Treasury, which is answered by the amendment referred to; the other, that it would give a desirable office to some person who ought not to have it, which allegation remains to be proved. It is provided that the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint the head of the Department. That is generally considered a tolerably safe and judicious mode of selecting public functionaries, and we know of no reason which should make the appointing power as at present constituted an exception to the rule. In respect to the mode of supporting the Department, surely the Corporations which furnish the meane are alone entitled to object. But they do not object; on the contrary many of the moet prominent and worthy among them are earneet petitioners for its establishment. The Comptroller, in his remarks before the Grinding Committee, is understood to have declared his belief that the Department would cost the State nine thousand dollars annually. How he could put forth euch a statement we cannot imagine, and fortunately arc not called upon to explain. We have strong confidence, however, that an Insurance Department, as well appointed as are the Departments of Canals and Banking, may be as useful as either of them. Tbo bill will doubtless pass the Senate and become a law.

A Very Questionable Reform.—An amendment offered in the State Senate on Saturday night to a bill making some small practical modifications in the constitution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, provides for entirely abolishing the present Commission, and giving to the Supervisors the appointment of a new Board of six. At this late hour of the session this proposal has an ugly look, but we can hardly believe that there is any serious danger of its adoption. Whatever difficulties may have arisen either from the unwieldy numbers of the Commission, or from the unfitness of some of its members for their trust, they have been in a remarkable degree overcome by the good sense and buelness talent of the industrious majority. Their work is going on more to the aatisfaction of the people than any other public undertaking in the City, and any enactment which would involve a doubt of the carrying out of the plan, or an essential change in the system under which the work is now prosecuted would be as unpopular as it would be disastroue to the public interests.

Politics in Rhode Island.—At the election on Wednesday of last week there was a failure to elect a member of Congress in one of the two districts into which Rbode Ieland is divided. Three candidates were in the field, and no one had an absolute majority. This result was occasioned by a division of the opposition—one portion, and the stronger, atyles itself "American Republican," and the other being "Republicen," pure and simple. To outsiders the eflair seems very much like a new version of tweedledum and tweedledee. But it is hard for outsiders to judge. Those on the spot may know better. The Providence *Journal*, while depreceting the split as unnecessary and troublesome, if not dangerous, throws out an intimation, hints gently—in short, states that it has heard but hardly believea, yet "latterly has had some reason to epprehend, that there was a Presidential eignificance to this persistent determination to repudiate the name" (American Republican) "that has hitherto prevailed in the State, and that the movement was in the interest of a distinguished etatesman of Ohio," (Governor Chase,) "whose name has been conspicuously brought forward among the competitors for the nomination in 1860."

The vote in the District where no choice has been made stands for Robinson, (American Republican,) 3,797; for Davis, (Republican,) 2,422; for Arnold, (Democrat,) 1,533. In the Western District, where the entire Opposition united, Mr. Brayton is chosen by 2,946 to 700 for his Democratic competitor.

If the Opposition in Rhode Island, or, for that matter, elsewhere, desire to be eventually beaten, the way is easy. They have only to divide their forces. And the readiest way to do that is to commence arranging the Presidential question at this early day. We make no charge for these suggestions. They are applicable, without any material variation, to the Democratic Party as well, though the Democrats seldom stand so much in need of advice on such points. If Buchanan could be renominated, it would probably be safe enough for the Opposition to go on dividing and subdividing to the end of the chapter, for *he* would be defeated even if he ran alone. But so long as it is not certain that he will receive the Charleston nomination, it may be as well for those who expect to oppose the Democratic nominee to husband their strength. It may possibly be all needed. In the Rhode Island case, one trial more must decide the question, as it will then require only a plurality to elect.

Opening of the National Academy.—The N. A.'s last evening gave a private view of their paintings to a few privileged friends, to the number of some three thousand, previous to throwing their rooms open to the public. It is altogether impossible to look at pictures with a critical eye in the midst of such a brilliant crowd as thronged the rooms of the Academy last night. But, even under such disadvantages, it was not difficult to see that the exhibition greatly excels any previous one, not only in the number of works on the walls, but in their general excellence. There are fewer large canvases, and a much greater number of small *genre* pictures, than have been exhibited hitherto. Nearly all our old artists are well represented on the walls, while there are many paintings of great promise by the rising generation, who have their reputations to make. Among the striking good portraits which will not allow the spectator to pass them unnoticed, are two portraits by Elliott—one, full of vigorous handling, of Elias Howe, Jr., and another of Dr. Cheeseman. The Academy is open to-day to the public.

Academy of Music.

There are few things in City life more agreeable than the flutter of a first night at the Academy, and especially is this the case after a long abstinence from what has become a nationnl and prized amusement. Despite the bronchial intimidation of the weather yesterday and last night, there was a brilliant attendance to greet Mme. Gazzaniga on her return from Havana. The opera was the "Traviata," and the cast included the names of Tamaso and Florenza, gentlemen of parts, as the old dramatists used to say, but somewhat under the weather on the present occasion. Mme. Gazzaniga, of course, received the greeting of the occasion, and merited all the enthusiasm that was bestowed upon her performance. Apart from the vocal ability which Mme. Gazzaniga expends on the *rôle* of *Violetta*, and which may be estimated with different results from two points of view—the emotional and the artistic—there is a large womanly conception of the dramatic character of the heroine which appeals to every observer. It is neither stilted, strained, nor spasmodic, faults that have more or less marred the efforts of previous *Camilles*. All the infinite tenderness and quickness of feeling which characterize the victims of that fell disease that brings *Violetta* to an unhappy grave are portrayed with natural truthfulness and with a perfect absence of phthisical exaggeration. Some of the simplest outbursts of the piece are the most touching and overpowering, as in the second act and the *Gran Dio* of the last act. It is by these that Mme. Gazzaniga should be judged, and awarded that meed of praise which is her due. It will be long, we fear, before we have another artist who can approach her.

The orchestra, under Mr. Anschutz, was occasionally hurried, and the chorus was not altogether up to the usual standard of the Academy; defects almost inseparable from a first night. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the performance was an enjoyable one, and will lend its influence towards the house of Wednesday next, when the "Trovatore" is to be performed.

Brazil and La Plata.

LATER FROM RIO—THE COFFEE MARKET—AFFAIRS ON THE RIVER PLATE.

Files of papers from Rio de Janeiro, to Feb. 23 have been received.

There was no news of interest at Rio.

The sales of Coffee on Feb. 22, amounted to 23,500 bags, all destined for the United Statea. Ounces were quoted at 32 milreis.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Montevideo (Feb. 16) or at Buenos Ayres (Feb. 12.) At both cities the month of February had been signalized by celebration of political holidays.

At Montevideo a strong expression of discontent had found utterance in regard to the expulsion of the Jesuits.

There was great epprehension at Buenos Ayres that the American difficulty with Paraguay being adjusted, Urquiza would at once turn his energies to the reduction of that recusant State. It was reported that he had arranged all the detaile of an expedition in accord with President Lopez. The hope, however, was indulged that the mediation of Commissioner Bowlin might be efficacious to arrange the whole difficulty.

Ounces at Buenoe Ayres were selling at 334 dollars, paper currency.

Don Pardo da Angelis, a leading character in the history of Roens and for meny years editor of the *Archivo Americano*, died lately at Buenos Ayes.

The "Echo" Slave Case—Indictment of the Crew of the "Echo" and the U. S. Frigate "Niagara."—The United States Circuit Court, Judge Wayne presiding, met et Charleston on the 7th of April, and the Court charged the Grand Jury in reference to the case of the slave-brig *Echo*. The witnesses were called, and after some time spent in deliberation, two bills of indictment were found, one against the sixteen prisoners now in jail, *and the other against the one sent to Africa on board of the Niagara*. This finding of the Grand Jury, says the *Mercury*, will raise the question of availability in the law in a case as marked and decided as could well occur.

It was mentioned, a few days since, that the prisoners were taken for trial to Columbia, at which place occurred the first session of the District Court after their arrest. Then there was a decided feeling in opposition to the law; and the Grand Jury, to whom bills were submitted, failed to find them. A motion was then made for their discharge, which was pressed with great zeal. The motion was unsuccessful, however, and the prisoners were ordered back to Charleston for trial at the present term.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Bills Approved by Governor Morgan—The Insurance Department Through the House—Highland County Lost—Additional Powers to Notaries—Charities all Cared For in the Senate's Appropriation Bill—Brooklyn Railroads, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Monday, April 11, 1859.

At 12 o'clock, to-day, the Governor hed aigned 220 bills. Among those approved to-day are the following:

To emend the Poughkeepsie Mutual Fire Insureoce Company.

Extending the act authorizing the sale of the State arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property by the City, and making appropriations.

Extending the time that Courts of Sessions may be held.

In reletion te Plank and Turnpike roads.

Incorporating the German Savings Benk in New-York.

Releasing the interest of the State to real estate of which Richard E. Alcock died seized.

Providing for recording notices in Kings County.

Amending Brooklyn Local Assessment Act.

Jonathan Preston's Shelter Island and Greenport Ferry.

Amending the New-York Unsafe Building law.

There are now some 186 bills ordered to a third reading in the House. Probably the whole number passed this session will not exceed 400. Last year the number passed was 376. In 1857 the number was over 800. Quite as many have been introduced this year as in 1857; but the large preponderance of the Republican Party has prevented the passage of some, which the more strict party discipline of a smaller majority would have saved. The Staoding Committees, too, have strangled an unusual number this year.

The Governor's vetoes number eight thus far,—three of which, however, were messeges sending back bills "for correction"—a novel and unprecedented treatment. Inasmuch as it was unprecedented, the messages had to be treated as vetoes, the bills reconsidered, and again put upon their third readiog. In this last category was the "Sun Mutual Insurance Company's Amended act," which was sent for by its friends after it got into the Governor's haads. Coming into the House, it had again its first, second and third readings at once, by unanimous consent, this morning.

The Assembly got through this morning with some 20 bills—sending 18 of them to the Senate and killing two. The lost were Mr. Conkling's act, substantially displacing the present Board for the examination of the Treasurer's and Canal Department accounts, and bis act amending the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company's charter. The first was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause; the second lacked votes enough (three-fifths being present) to pass it.

The bill creating an Insurance Department was passed by a handsome surplus vote—Mr. Spencer's motions to recommit, in order to save for his brother Spence his place in the Comptroller's office, though strenuously urged, utterly miscarrying. Mr. Opdyke, in supporting this bill, took occasion directly to charge that the State Comptroller's Clerk, who has the insurance matters mostly in keeping, had been mixed up with bogus insurance operations. Another bill of Mr. Opdyke's passed the Assembly this morning, which amends the Twenty-third Section of the Fire Insurance act of 1853, by adding to it the following:

"It shall not be lawful for any insurance company, incorporated by any other State of the United States, to take in or upon any one risk, in the State, a sum greater in amount than one-tenth of the actual capital of such company; nor shall it be lawful for any individual association or company, incorporated by any foreign government, nor any association formed or located in any foreign country, or for any individual or any agent of such company or association, to take in or upon any one risk a greater amount than one-tenth of so much of the capital of such individual company or association, as shall at the time be actually invested in securities of a similar character, and held in like manner as is in this section required of such companies; and for any violation of either of the above provisions, the parties violating the same shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars."

Highland County is a dead cock in the pit. It was a great victory for Mackin, Malloey and Faanum, when the Grinding Committee, in spite of the adverse pressure, reported it. But the Speaker appointed a Select Committee of five,—from Orange and Ulster to report it complete,—five wolves to nurse and suckle the infant lamb. By this time not a lock of its eunny fleece is left to testify that it ever bleated.

The Senate has this morning passed (19 Ayes) the Assembly bill, giving to Notaries of Public all the powers of Commissioners of Deeds. It bas also passed the General Appropriation bill, after amending so as to give to all the New-York and Brooklyn charities the same sums that were given them last year. Below are arranged such items in the bill as may interest the Metropolis and its suburbs. The first column shows the amounts appropriated by the bill as it passed the Senate, the second by the bill as it left the Assembly:

	Senate.	Assembly.
Governor's house-rent	$3 000	$2,000
Traveling expenses of Prison Inspectors.	2,700	1,200
Clerks of Secretary of State's office	7,000	4,200
Clerks of Treasurer's Office	3,000	2,500
Contingent expenses of Legislature	20,000	12,000
Deaf and Dumb (appropriation of 1857)	25 000	—
Deaf and Dumb (appropriation of 1859)	33,000	33,000
[Their property to be conveyed back to the Asylum by the Land Commissioners.]		
New-York House of Refuge, (Female building)	25,000	—
The Asylums, (Female Guardian Society and Women and Children's Hospital to be added)	30 000	35,000
Pilot Commissioners	10,000	—
Hospitals out of New-York City	1,500	—
Colored Home	600	—
New-York Hospital	15,000	—
Buffalo Lying-in Hospital	700	—
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	700	—
New-York Dispensary	700	—
Northern Dispensary	}	
Eastern Dispensary		
Demilt Dispensary		
Northwestern Dispensary	3,500	—
New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, $600 each		
Buffalo City Dispensary	500	—
Brooklyn Dispensary	$400	800
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	400	—
Williamsburgh Dispensary	375	—
Charitable Commissioners, (New York and Staten Island)	—	500
Meteorological Observations	—	600

On motion of Mr. Divan an amendment was read as follows:

No money is to be paid from these appropriations without detailed accounts presented, except for salaries fixed by law and verified by affidavits. When sums appropriated for traveling expenses, the distance to be specified, where to, why, &c., and must have been actual y paid out. For transportation and stationery accounts, receipted bills must accompany the accounts. The Treasurer must annually report the details.

The bill thus amended, and appropriating $125,000 more than the Assembly bill, goes now to the Assembly for concurrence. The probability is that it will go through without much difficulty, though some are laying sandwiches and a private comforter for an all night's acssion over it.

The House Committee on Ways and Means is in secret and protracted session on the Supply bill, which must originate in the Assembly, and which is looked for this afternoon. When last heard from it contained the appropriation due to the Connecticut Boundary Commissioners.

The Brooklyn Water bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, and awaits its turn. The Sewerage act was sent to the Senate Saturday night, but has not been reported from the Standing Committee. The Williamsburgh Fire bill, and the bill blotting Ried-street, where there is 15 feet of water to day, between Van Brunt and Otsego streets, from the Brooklyn map, were ordered to a third reading.

The famous Roving Railroad—the core of the Litchfields' beart, and the apple of their eye—has been stripped of its roving commisalon, tamed down to a very proper and judicious project, and one which the Brooklyn public will approve, is lying in wait for its turn to be read a third time in the Assembly, where it originated long ago. In its regenerated shape it authorizes Czar Dunning, E. B. Litchfield, E. K. Scranton, Ira Smith, John D. Cocks, Edwin C. Litchfield, Theodore Polhamus, Jr., G. P. Bergen, Jacob Frost, Wm. Milford, Cornelius Sprague, Smith Fancher and Charles Doane to lay a double track through Atlantic street and avenue from East River to New-York, and through At antic-street and Flatbush-avenue, and through Flatbush-avenue to Fifth-avenue, through Fifth-avenue to Thirty-seventh streets, with a branch from Fifth-avenue through First, Third, or Ninth streets, to the City line. Also with a branch from Atlantic street, through Powers street to Flatbush-avenue, in Flatbush-avenue to Lafayette-avenue, through Lafayette-avenue to the Broadway Railroad, with a single track thence upon the Broadway Railroad to Gates-avenue, thence upon Gates-avenue with a single track o Fulton-avenue, thence upon Fulton-avenue to Lafayette-avenue. Should the Brooklyn City Railroad Company decide to use the road upon Lafayette and Gates avenues, between Fulton-avenue and the Broadway Railroad, and give the new Company written notice in sixty days after the passage of this act, and build half of such road, they shall enjoy all the privilegee on anch avenues as the new Company; and so much of each road as either Company constructe la the property of its constructor, its use to be fairly adjusted between the parties. The last section reade as follows: This act is to be subject to the provisions of a bill or act entitled "An Act to provide for the closing of the entrances of the tunnel of the Long Island Railroad Company, in Atlantic-street, in the city of Brooklyn, &c., as it was passed in the Assembly at its present session, and there shall not be placed upon Atlantic-street, in said city, more than two tracks of railroad; and it being the intent of this act that the Company hereby authorized to be organized may run horse-care upon the road heretofore run by the Long Island Railroad Company and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company in the City of Brooklyn, provided the Company entitled to run euch road shall consent thereto, and provided also, that the present communication by said Long Island Railroad shall be kept up with the South Ferry [illegible] provided by the said bill or act [illegible] to shall be established; and this act [illegible]

further condition that whenever the present communication by steam by railroad to the South Ferry, shall nease agreeably to the provisions of said act or bill herein referred to, the communication upon said road and to the South Ferry, and the running of trains and carrying and reception of freight connections with the Long Island Railroad and all other metters provided in said bill or act to be agreed to, and kept and performed by the Loog Island Railroed Company or its assigns, and by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroed Company, shall be at all times and in all things executed and faithfully kept and performed.

The Tunnel Removal hangs fire in the Senate. Upon its passage depends the fete of this quondam Rover.

The Grinding Committee of the House has *not* yet ground the Sanitary Reform bill for New-York,—all contrary statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... Albany, Monday, April 11.

The Personal Liberty bill wae reported from the Assembly.

Mr. Lamont moved a reference to the Select Committee. Carried by 13 to 12.

Messrs. Diven, Johnson, Noxon, Wetmore, and O. B. Wheeler voting with the Democrats in the negative, five Democrats absent.

The bill to require the publication of State Officers reports in State papers was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Parochial Fund in the City of New-York.

To consolidats the acts relative to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

The General Appropriation bill.

The bill authorizing Notaries Public to perform the duties of Commissioners of Deeds.

EVENING SESSION.

The Wharfage bill was called up by Mr. Noxon, the question being on ordering it to a third reading, which was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act in relation to taxes and assessments in New-York was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To equalize the State tax.

To incorporate the Union Dime Savings Bank in New-York.

For the removal of Quarantine.

Also, a number of local bills.

The bill to provide for a loan to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was debated in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.... Albany, Monday, April 11.

The House agreed to meet at 9 o'clock A. M. for the balance of the session.

The Grinding Committee took up the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School bill, and several private bills.

BILLS PASSED:

To authorize the removal of the remains from the M. E. burial ground, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Staten Island Warehouse Co.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Fire Insurance Companies.

The bill to amend the Lorrilard Insurance Company's charter was lost, and a motion to reconsider tabled.

The bill to abolish the preseot commission for the examination of accounts of the Treasurer and other State Departments, was lost.

Mr. Chandler, of New-York, was in his seat the first time to-day, after a long absence caused from severe illness.

Two hundred and twenty bills have been approved by the Governor up to to day.

The bill to create an Insurance Bureau came up for a third reading.

Mr. Spencer moved to amend it by requiring of Stock Fire Insurance Companies a deposit of fifty per cent. on their capital in stock and mortgage.

Mr. Opdyke opposed and the amendment was lost.

The bill was then amended so as to make the entire cost of the department assessible on these companies, and passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors to regulate the sale of game in the City of New-York. Lost by 63 to 6.

The bill to protect deer and other game was passed. It prohibits the killing or sale from February to July inclusive.

Mr. Law asked unanimous consent to introdnce a concurrent resolution, deprecating the virtual reopening of the Slave-trade, and calling upon all the States of the Union to bring the violators of the law to punishment, and to unite in arresting this great wickedness.

Objections made.

The bill to insure the faithful expenditure of the money for charitable institutions in the First District was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. C. S. Spencer reported in favor of the bill to commute the sentence of Mary Hartung. The report reviews the question of capital punishment, expressing the opinion that it is only justifiable when the guilt of the prisoner is clearly established. In Mrs. Hartung's case, while it appears probable that she is guilty, it is possible she is not. The Committee earnestly recommend the passage of the bill, for which a hasty examination shows two precedents. They believe neither the protection of the public, nor the efficacy of the laws, require the sacrifice of this poor woman's life, who is earnestly, from the valley of death, protests her innocence, and they exhort the Legislature if it errs to err on the side of mercy and humanity.

The question being raised by Mr. Morris, as to whether the majority of the Committee concurred in the report, Mr. Spencer explained, that himself, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Johnson had signed the report, and that Mr. Bingham, now absent, concurred in it.

After debate the report was withdrawn to await the return of Mr. Bingham.

The Manhattan Gas-light Company Wharf bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. Tomlinson moved to recommit, with instructions to substitute a bill authorizing the Common Council to supply the City with gas. Lost.

Mr. McLeod moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost.

The bill was then lost, by 47 to 35, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

Creating a new Commission on the Connecticut boundary.

To authorize the construction of a Railroad in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Abyssinian Church, New-York.

To reduce the expenses of foreclosing mortgages by abolishing the necesaity of description by metes and bounds, and limiting the charge for drawing and publishing notices of foreclosure to four folios.

To authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to purchase or lease any connecting road, and extending to such roads the provisions of the Long Island Railroad charter.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Buffington again endeavored to obtain unanimous consent to memorialize the Governor to pardon Mary Hartung, or respite her unt'l after the trial of Rhinman, her seducer. Objected to.

Mr. Law's resolutions denouncing the Slave-trade, were admitted and laid over.

Mr. Durfee, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the "supply bill."

Mr. Conkling stated that he dissented from the report because the bill made extravagant expenditures of money, and for other reasons.

Mr. Schoolfield moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow evening. Agreed to.

The bill to facilitate the procurement of divorce came up for a third reading.

Mr. C. S. Spencer moved to ley the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. Durfee moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—40 to 58.

The bill was then lost, 54 to 46, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The bill to provide for the correction of errors in the assessment of rolls in any town or ward in the State was lost, 59 to 32.

Mr. Conkling rose to a question of privilege. A resolution had been long since adopted by the House, calling for information respecting the clerks employed in the office of the State Department. This resolution had grown out of alleged abuses in the Secretary of State's Department. It was now found that all the officers, except the Secretary of State, had reported. He moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to inquire into the facts. He deemed the refusal of the Secretary to report a contempt of the privilegee of the House.

Mr. Rutherford rose to speak in favor of the resolution and a painful scene ensued. He evidently labored under excitement, and, when his five minutes were exhausted, the House retused to extend his time for further remarks, and ordered the previous question.

Mr. Rutherford made several attempts to speak, but was called to order by the Speaker each time.

After many interruptions, the Speaker was about to put the question, when Mr. Rutherford exclaimed in his seat: "Why, you eet of thieving dogs, do you mean to choke me down altogether?"

The Speaker—The gentleman of New-York will be in order.

Mr. Rutherford—Oh, yes, I am in order; I know what I'm about.

The Speaker—Mr. Rutherford will be in order and keep silent.

Mr. Rutherford—I'll do as I like about thet.

The Speaker—The Chair feels constrained to call upon the House to protect the Chair in preserving order, as the Chair is powerless.

Mr. Rutherford—Go to hell, all of you, you dogs.

The Chair requested the Sergeant-at-Arms to appear with assistance at the bar of the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms and two assistants appeared.

The Speaker.—The Sergeant-at-Arms will errest Mr. Rutherford, of New-York, and convay him from the House.

Mr. Rutherford was then removed, making all the realstance he could against it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Conkin's resolution, and the same waa adopted.

After the announcement of the vote, the chair formally informed the House of the arrest of Mr. Rutherford.

Mr. Smith, as a member of the Democratic party, and a friend of Mr. Rutherford, moved that he be held in arrest during the evening session. He did so because he was desirous to spare the majority this painful duty.

Mr. Hutchinson moved to amend by declaring Mr.

[illegible] in contempt until the [illegible] members then made [illegible] had for the last two days been [illegible] ants; [illegible] himself, and that no person would feel [illegible] more than himself, within reasonable [illegible] him to see the impropriety of which he [illegible] guilty.

Mr. Hutchinson then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Smith's resolution was adopted.

[illegible] was called up, by unanimous consent, and [illegible] Jamaica Bay.

On motion [illegible] was stricken out.

[illegible] Railroad.

To authorise the planting of oysters and [illegible] in Jamaica Bay.

To incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Navigation Company.

To amend the Lefferts Park act.

Arguments on the City Charter Bill, &c.

Albany, Monday, April 11.

The Committee on the City Charter bill heard arguments to-day, from Judge Edmonds, David Dudley Field and Joseph Blunt against the bill, and C. S

ment an account of his entire mission, and published the diplomatic correspondence, concluding with a claim to all the glory of the affair.

What these bases of arrangement may be, we are not informed. The *Ypiranga*, now due and expected every moment will bring the letters from Parana. They will throw light on the negotiation, and also upon the views of URQUIZA, touching Buenos Ayres and Brazil.

An intimate friend of Gen. URQUIZA writes from Rosario, that LOPEZ was so grateful for the solution of the American difficulty, that he had offered the Argentine President all his resources in aid of a campaign against Buenos Ayres.

The Brazilian Envoy, Senor JOAQUIN THOMAS DE AMARAL, arrived at Asuncion, Jan. 10, and presented his credentials on the 14th, when speeches were exchanged, at once short and significant.

On the 23d of January, M. DE BECOURT, the French Minister, also reached the Paraguayan Capital."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE OLD MAN WHO WAS STONED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE in the case of JACOB BERTRAND, the old man who died from injuries received from stones and brick-bats thrown at him by two German peddlers, as heretofore reported. The evidence corroborated the story already published. About dusk on the 24th of March last the son of the deceased was standing in front of his father's residence on the Bloomingdale Road, near Sixty-ninth-street, when JOHN and HENRY STEHLING passed by. Seeing the son—against whom they had a grudge on account of a difficulty which occurred between them on Christmas day—they commenced throwing stones at him. The father came out to assist his son, when they also threw stones at him. A brick hit the father on the head, fracturing the skull and imbedding a piece in the brain. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from fracture of the skull produced by a blow from a brick thrown by JOHN STEHLER, on the 24th of March, 1859. We further consider HENRY STEHLER as an aider and abetter in the affair." The accused, on being examined by the Coroner, following the verdict, declared that they acted in self-defence. They were committed to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. They are both Germans—the elder is twenty-six and the younger twenty. They have been in this country but two years, and have no relations living here.

BUILDINGS FALLING TO RUINS.—At an early hour last evening a terrible crash took place in the coffee and cake saloon of a man named CONNOYER, situated in the basement of Nos. 98 and 99 West-street, corner of Cedar-street. On an examination being made, it was discovered that a portion of the floor above had given way. The premises were immediately vacated, and a *cordon* of of policemen were detailed by Captain SILVEY of the First Ward, to prevent any one from passing near the building. Nos. 98 and 99 West-street is a structure of five stories in heighth, built of brick, and with the exception of a small portion of the corner on the first floor, and the basement is occupied by DAVETT & HUNTER, flour merchants. There is stored in it a large quantity of flour, and probably more than the floors are capable of sustaining. The adjoining building, No. 157 Cedar-street, five stories in height, is occupied by SELOVER, the ticket man, on the first floor, and the upper portion by DAVETT & HUNTER for the storage of flour. During the night the second floor of No 157 gave way, making a terrible noise, and a portion of the first floor of Nos. 198 and 199 West street, also gave way. Every few minutes a snapping sound was heard, and it was thought probable that the whole place would soon be in ruins, involving a loss of some $30,000 or $40,000.

PANIC IN A CHURCH—SEVERAL PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED AND TWO FATALLY.—The Roman Catholic Church in Forty-second-street, on Sunday afternoon was the scene of a fearful panic. During the performance of Mass, the curtain which is thrown over the altar took fire from one of the candles stationed there. The curtain was instantly in a blaze, and a cry arose that the church was on fire. The fire was extinguished in a moment, and the priest and his assistants, who were conducting the services, announced that there was no danger, but the announcement did not prevent a general rush for the doors, particularly among the woman and children. The capacious aisles and door-ways on the first floor allowed free and ready egress, but that portion of the audience which was in the gallery were not so fortunate in their attempt to get out of the building. About thirty persons were more or less injured. Two children had their legs and arms broken, besides receiving serious internal injuries. It is thought that the latter cannot possibly recover.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—A meeting of delegates from the various Building Associations of the City was called last evening at No. 188 Mercer-street, but only three sent delegates—the Irving, St. Nicholas and Citizens' Associations. Dr. J. T. STRATTON was elected Chairman. He stated the object to be to take measures to defeat the passage, by the Legislature, of the bill authorizing the Courts to appoint receivers, or an injunction upon application of a single member. They desire the bill amended so that an injunction, or receiver can only be appointed upon application of a majority of the members. A memorial setting forth these views, which was adopted at a meeting last week, was signed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, where the bill now sticks. The meeting is to be called at the same place on Wednesday evening.

THE STRIKE OF THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—The Association of Employes of Piano-forte Manufactories, banded together with the object of forcing their employers to raise their wages, held another meeting at No. 281 Grand-street, last evening, the President, Mr. F. GELLMANN, in the Chair The President stated in German that what he had predicted had come to pass in the case of the strike of the employes of STEINWAY's manufactory; there had not been unity of action among them, and the penalties of the employer were visited upon those who took the lead in the strike, and these were being discharged. Much discussion followed with regard to the steps which should be taken in behalf of the employes of STEINWAY. Eighty-two of them have joined the Association, and it was deemed that efforts should be made to get the rest to join. A list of the members of the Association was read, and after the transaction of some business relating to the organization of the Association, the meeting adjourned.

THE STRIKE OF THE HOUSE-PAINTERS.—The second meeting of the house-painters was held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, last evening. The attendance was very large. Mr. SUNDERLAND, the President, was in the Chair. Reports were received from the employes of about thirty different shops. Most of the employers, it was stated, acceded to the demand for $2 per day, instead of $1 75, which they have been paying since the financial crisis. Those employers who, it was announced, refused to pay the employes $2 received many groans, and those who promised to pay it were loudly cheered. Speeches were made and the meeting adjourned early.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.—Dr. DOREMUS is still engaged in making the chemical examinations in relation to the alleged poisoning of MRS. BATHAM, who kept the boarding-house corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and Mr. FAYETTE ROBINSON, one of her boarders. He expects to be able to make his report before the close of the present week, when the jury will be resummoned. The servant girl, MARGARET BURKE, who is charged with having poisoned the food which resulted in the death of the deceased, is still detained in the City Prison to await the result of the inquisition. She still stoutly asserts her innocence. The poisoning tragedy has broken up the boarding-house. The building is now empty.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—Miss ANNA WELSH, of No. 633 Houston-street, died on Sunday evening from the effects of chloroform, inhaled and applied externally for the toothache. She had consumed several bottles, and was found by the servant girl lying dead on her bed. An inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict of death by asphyxia, superinduced by the use of chloroform. The deceased was very pretty and accomplished, and only a few months since entered upon a dissolute life. Her parentage and early history are unknown. She was ordered to be buried in Potter's Field.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting last night—D. D. F. MARSHALL, Esq., in the Chair. A resolution was passed reaffirming the resolutions passed by the Central Committee on the 9th of February, relative to City Railroad legislation, in which the granting of franchises to private corporations was deprecated and denounced. In the course of debate on this resolution, it transpired that a number of names affixed to a document professing to recant the resolutions of the Central Committee were forgeries.

THE STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—This steamer, belonging to the Norwich and Worcester line, resumes her place on the route to-day, having received new boilers. She has also been renovated and beautified throughout. Among other improvements she is heated with steam. The *Commonwealth* will run on alternate days with the *Connecticut*, leaving New-York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad has been equipped, in part, with new engines and cars.

THE OPPOSITION STEAMERS TO CALIFORNIA.—Mr. D. B. ALLEN, the agent for the Vanderbilt opposition steamers to California, publishes his denial of the statement received by telegraph from New-Orleans, that "the Vanderbilt line of steamers had stopped running" on the Pacific side. The *Northern Light* left New-York, yesterday, with a large number of passengers, and will leave again on Tuesday, May 10.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST DR. GAILLARDET.—Last evening, the Sheriff's Jury, in the case of HIRAM CRANSTON, of the New-York Hotel, against Dr. GAILLARDET, for assault and battery, assessed the damages at $9,000; judgment going by default. Dr. G., it will be remembered, was found guilty in the Court of General Sessions, and escaped from the custody of Officer BAKER. It is said that he is now in Paris.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met at 11 A. M. yesterday, but having received no official notice of the decision of the Court of Appeals with regard to the old Police, adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day. The Board will thus continue to adjourn from day to day until the official notice is received, and then will take some action with regard to the trial of the Municipal Policemen.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening. A report of the Committee on Opening Streets in favor of opening Myrtle-avenue from Broadway to the city line was adopted by unanimous consent. The Grading and Paving Committee reported in favor of directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to take the necessary steps to raise the grade of Flatbush-avenue near Fifth-avenue. Adopted. A committee reported in favor of leasing the slip at the foot of Hudson-avenue to Messrs. WILSON & Co., for the purpose of establishing a Ferry to the foot of Jackson-street, New-York. Adopted. The Market Committee reported in favor of erecting a market on the site of the old James-street Market and to extend to Fulton-street. Laid on the table and ordered printed. The following report was made by the Special Committee on Water Celebration and the resolutions attached were adopted by the Board: The Committee report that they have entered upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon them animated solely by a desire to render, so far as it lies in their power, the celebration in every way commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the event which it is designed to celebrate. It gives them great pleasure to report that they have met with the hearty concurrence and assistance of their fellow-citizens, whenever appealed to. From the military, the firemen, the various civic societies and the mechanics, manufacturers and tradesmen generally, they have received assurance of the most thorough coöperation. From other cities, also, the responses have been such as to warrant the belief of a most general attendance. To carry out the celebration upon a scale which these assurances and indications will demand, the Committee have ascertained that the appropriation made by your honorable body will be totally inadequate. They, therefore, submit for your consideration and adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sum of $4,000 be, and the same is, hereby appropriated, in addition to the $3,000 already appropriated, to defray the expenses of the Water Celebration on the 27th April, 1859, the same to be expended under the direction of the Special Committee appointed to arrange for that purpose; and that the Comptroller be directed to pay all bills which may be incurred under direction of said Committee, upon proper vouchers being rendered, out of any moneys in the Treasury which may be applied for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to place to the credit of the Special Committee on the Water Celebration the sum of $500, out of the amount already appropriated for that object to be drawn from time to time, in such amounts as may be required, upon the order of said Committee, or a majority thereof.

JOHN McNAMEE,
THOMAS F. GREEN,
WM. M. MESSEROLE,
D. MANGER.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Aldermen met as a Board of Canvassers, at 5 o'clock last evening, in the Common Council Chamber. A Committee to examine the returns of the recent Charter Election was appointed, consisting of ALDERMAN FUAY, MCNAMEE and VAN BANNT. A protest was received from PATRICK SHIRE, a defeated candidate for Assessor, alleging illegal acts by the Canvassers. The Board adjourned to Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

THE STATEN ISLAND INCENDIARY FIRES.—Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer at Staten Island, has commenced a suit before Judge LOTT in the Circuit Courts to recover damages from the County of Richmond for losses sustained by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings last Summer. The case was before the Court yesterday, when counsel for defence having raised some objections that the property destroyed was not definitely specified, permission was granted by the Court to amend the proceedings.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge LOTT and Justices EMMONS and HOYT.—In this Court, yesterday, the following named Grand Jurors were sworn: William Atkinson, Foreman; Isaac Skidmore, Joshua Adkins, Jr., Jacobus J. Lake, Jr., Ebenezer Wilson, Horace Bancroft, James P. Hall, James C. Adams, William Alexander, Lyman MASON, Barnett Johnson, Richard Van Wyck, Samuel G. Lott, Alonzo Udell, Benjamin Baldwin, Henry G. Hadden, Adrian Bergen, Williamson Rapelyea, John Duryea, John T. Schenck, Abraham Livingston, John B. Hendrickson. The Grand Jury, after the usual charge, retired to their labors. The Petit Jury was then called, the absentees fined 25 each, when the Court adjourned to this day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Judge BROWN will hold Circuit Court in place of Judge LOTT, the week commencing Monday, April 18. Causes Nos. 3, 26, 44, 55, 69, 70, 71, 72, being causes that Judge LOTT cannot hear will have a preference, and will stand at the head of the calendar for April 18.

COUNTY COURT—BEFORE JUDGE MORRIS.—The case of the LAFLIN children was continued in this Court yesterday, but nothing of particular interest was elicited. At the rising of the Court the case was adjourned to Wednesday next.

CIRCUIT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 43, 45, 46.

CITY COURT CALENDAR for this day, Nos. 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

[Advertisement]

108 YEARS APPROVED.

The longest known, the most considered and best understood, are Brandreth's Universal Pills. Others may be equal but none are superior for cleansing the organs of the stomach and bowels. Millions have been cured by them, when the best physicians and other medicines have entirely failed. Their occasional use has saved many valuable lives. The apoplectic, the bilious, and the full habited, should never be without these Pills, in order to be resorted to when necessity calls, and more especially at this season of the year.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st., and sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box—15 cents sugar coated.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND DISPLAY
Of Spring Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c.,
English manufacture,
At the most astonishing reduction.
Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. H. A. BARROW will remove on the 14th of the present month from his present residence, No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal street,) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment have relieved more suffering and pain than all the other remedies known at the present day. The Ointment for old sores and ulcers, and the Pills for dyspepsia and bilious complaints, are unequaled. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

"Genin's 507 Style,"
The most admirable Spring Hat,
Aristocratic, graceful,
King of the Beaver Felts.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Tracy's Celebrated Skirts made to order, of the best materials, and warranted to fit. Also, gentlemen's furnishing goods, in great variety, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE W. TRACY, Agent.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

A. J. Bleecker Son & Co. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture, either at the residence of parties desirous of selling, or at their sales-rooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway,

Gents, Stop at White's. No. 216 Broadway, and look at the French soft hat, new style, called "White's Own," No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Leary & Co.
Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentlemen's wear. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Spring Clothing.
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Have now ready a very large and desirable assortment of SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN
AND
BOYS,
Manufactured by themselves, with great care bestowed upon the style of cutting, making and trimming, as well as in the selection of goods.
The great reputation for boys' clothing, sustained by A. M. & Co. for several years, has given some men the impression that boys' clothing only is kept by us. To such we would say that our stock of
MEN'S CLOTHING,
Of all kinds, is also very large and complete.
Also, our stock of piece goods in the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Will be found, upon examination, to comprise all the most fashionable and desirable styles of goods imported. Our cutters are equal to any in the City.
Particular attention is called to our business coats and pants, and
WATER PROOF CRIMEAN SACKS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

Fairbanks
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to every description of weighing, have successfully stood the test of years, and, from their *invariable correctness*, have come to be the
ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF THE COUNTRY.
Descriptive catalogues furnished on application.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Spring Season,
1859.
ROGERS & BAYMOND'S
Opening Circular
to all
Buyers of Clothing.
We open the Spring season of 1859 with a stock of clothing far exceeding in extent, variety and elegance that of any former year. We also claim the merit of
UNPARALLELED CHEAPNESS,
having stocked our cloth rooms with the best goods in the market, at a time when prices ranged from 20 to 30 per cent. under the present average. The extensive and fashionable assortment of every description of Spring clothing for men and boys, to which we invite the attention of the public.
COULD NOT BE REPLACED
at the rates at which we now offer them to retail purchasers. Among our new and brilliant styles for outdoor wear the
LONDON CLOAK,
an original and exquisitely becoming Spring over-garment, is especially attractive; while the extraordinary variety of our business, traveling and full dress clothing offers the widest possible field of choice for all tastes, all occupations and all professions. In
BOYS' CLOTHING
we have introduced a large number of new Paris and home-designed patterns, and our
ORDER DEPARTMENT
is stocked with superior goods, which are cut and made to measure, by the best artists, at the most moderate rates.
ONE PRICE, AND ONE ONLY,
is still our motto, and to every article the lowest figure that can be taken is conspicuously affixed.
ROGERS & BAYMOND.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

Fire in Florida.
PILATKA, Fla., March 19, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:
GENTS—In justice to the merit and virtue of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes, we would inform you that on the 31st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.
Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.
We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it truly merits. Very respectfully, TEASEDALE & REID.
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
A new perfume for the handkerchief—Extract of Sweet Hyacinth.

Lester's Shuttle Sewing-Machines.—Two-thread lock-stitch, for light and heavy work for family sewing and for leather work, manufactured and sold under legal right from Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, and I. M. Singer & Co. Price $50 to $150 at retail. Responsible agents wanted throughout the United States to purchase at wholesale prices, which will afford a large commission. Call and examine the Machines, when purchasers can be instructed in their operation without charge. Machines warranted for one year. Salesroom No. 483 Broadway. JOHN H. LESTER.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!—Pause, ladies, before you make up your minds where you will purchase your gaiters; reflect that CANTRELL manufactures them better and sells them cheaper than any one else, and then decide to patronize his popular and well-known establishment, No. 813 Broadway. CANTRELL'S stock embraces shoes of all kinds, styles and qualities, for ladies, youth and children.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray st., N. Y. / No. 57 Gravier-st, N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE Hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious sales-rooms, No. 28 Nassau-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ongnent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Gentlemen Having any quantity of left-off Clothing, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Weed's New Style 350 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Shirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

White's Own. Something Entirely New in the soft hat line, imported by Mr. W. from Penoes, of Paris, can be seen at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds, and other valuables.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. CREEN, No. 852 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?
Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstructed head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilating system.
But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.
Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 552 Broadway, New-York.

BIRTHS.

KEARNEY.—On Monday morning, April 11, the lady of THOMAS O. KEARNEY, Esq., late of New-Orleans, of a daughter.

☞ New-Orleans, Rochester, and Ennis, Ireland, papers please copy.

MARRIED.

MOLLER—LIVINGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, by the Rev. Dr. Price, Mr. CHRISTOPHER MOLLER to Miss ANNIE B. LIVINGS, all of this City.

JACKSON—MOSES.—At Harlem, on Thursday, March 24, by the Rev. E. H. Gillette, DAVID T. JACKSON to Miss JOSEPHINE C. MOSES, only daughter of Joseph C. Moses, Esq., all of Harlem.

NICHOLS—FLANDREAU.—At New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, April 8, by the Rev. James Flandreau, SIDNEY D. NICHOLS, of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss SARAH M. FLANDREAU, daughter of Peter Flandreau, Esq., of East Chester.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 11, WALTER L., son of Wm. D. and Agnes A. Abbott, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

The funeral will be attended this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, from the chapel of St. George's Church, 16th-st., near 3d av. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PHILIPS.—In this City, on Monday, April 11, ELIZABETH DIMON, only child of Wm. H. and Susan E. Philips.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 189 10th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PITTS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 10, Capt. EDWARD PITTS, aged 51 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 283 7th-st.

☞ Nantucket and New-Bedford papers please copy.

GARA.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 11, ANDREW S. GARA, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 11, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of John and Margaret Macfarlane, aged 16 years and 6 months.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 27 Christopher-st.

COOK.—In this City, on Sunday, April 10, in the 58th year of his age, EDWARD COOK.

His friends, and those of his family, and of his father-in-law, George Ireland, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 92 West 10th st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROSE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 9, suddenly, Miss MARIA ROSE.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, James M. Rose, East 33d st., third house west of 2d av. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, Mrs. ANN MARIA KUMBEL, widow of Abram Fowler, aged 87 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son in-law, Henry Raymond, on the corner of First place and Smith-st., this day, at 4 P. M.

CLIFFORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 11, WILLIE HENRY, eldest son of Emma Milford and William Henry Cliphine, aged 5 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Kent-av., between Myrtle av. and Willoughby st.

HOLLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 10, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Silas Hollis, aged 42 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 196 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, April 12.

LORD.—At Harlem, on Saturday, April 9, CHARLES Y., only son of the Rev. J. S. and Sarah H. Lord, aged 13 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem.

BOGARDUS.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 15, after a painful illness, HARRIET J. SCARLETT, wife of John A. Bogardus, aged 39 years.

RIEHL.—At Morrisania, on Friday, April 8, of consumption, MARY V., beloved wife of Wm. H. Riehl, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Marsh, this day, (Tuesday,) April 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ST. LEGER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, April 11, Capt. DANIEL ST. LEGER, aged 69 years; for many years a shipmaster out of this port.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, April 10, MATILDA, wife of Darius Weed, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son-in law, G. E. Rikert, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Church, on Wednesday, April 13, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the dépôt, on the arrival of the 12:45 A. M. train from New-York.

COCE.—At Locust Valley, L. I., on Sunday, April 10, FRANCES COCE, wife of Samuel Cock, aged 54 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Friends' meeting house at Metiotcock, on fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES. Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

THE "OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS
Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st, trade agent for City of New-York.

KEROSENE! KEROSENE! KEROSENE!
PURE KEROSENE OIL
Always on hand at
WILLIAM CORBETT'S,
No. 167 Greenwich-st.,
Two doors from Cortland-st.

THE LIVING AGE
FOR APRIL 16,
CONTAINS:
1. A Portrait and Memoir of Thos. Dick, LL. D.
2. Town and Forest by the author of "Mary Powell."
3. Life of Mary Anne Schimmel Pennick.
4. Our Consin Alice.
5. Poems and Ballads of Goethe.
6. Science and Art for February.
Besides Poetry, and several shorter articles.
Price, 13 cents.
DELISSER & PROCTER,
No. 503 Broadway.

A DISCOURSE ON GAMING—BY THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
A neat pamphlet edition of this able discourse is published this day by THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.
Price 10 cents.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL PLATED CASTERS.—They have just

[illegible] NEW BROWN
[illegible] Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being
[illegible] 50 feet front by 45 feet deep; five stories
[illegible] in the very best manner, and replete with
[illegible], and will be finished ready for occu-
[illegible] the 1st day of March next. Terms very accom-
[illegible] to a responsible party. For further particu-
[illegible] to A. W. FREY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11
[illegible] P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

[illegible] SALE—THREE LARGE HOUSES ON HUR-
[illegible] HILL—Two west side of Madison-av., between
[illegible] sts., 25 feet front, 72 feet deep, 4-story, high
[illegible] and brown-stone fronts. Each contains
[illegible], 20 closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 1
[illegible], gas, bells, &c. Also, that spacious
[illegible] of Madison-av. and 37th-st., 26 feet front,
[illegible] stories, high basement, brick and brown-
[illegible] and containing 23 large rooms, 26 dress
[illegible] closets, 3 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 6
[illegible] bells, private stairs, &c; hot air, and
[illegible] on all floors without pumping. The
[illegible] under the constant inspection of the
[illegible] to contain everything essential to
[illegible], and will bear close inspection. A
[illegible] offered to be let at the
[illegible] ELLSWOOD, No. 9

[illegible] BROOKLYN (LATE WIL-
[illegible] BOROUGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—
[illegible] between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East
[illegible] River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peek-
[illegible]kill, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries The rail-
[illegible]road from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through
a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are
beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets
opened. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and
none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be
sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half
the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of
the lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, to
lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, to
houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000.
Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 5th
sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av.,
New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, situated on the southeast corner of South 8th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District; house 20x60 feet, is in perfect order and contains every made in convenience. There are three lots beautifully laid out in gardens, which is well stocked with the choicest flowers and fruits, fountain supplied by Ridgewood water; stable-room for three horses, cow and two carriages. The property will be sold separately or together. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st, between 5th and Madison avs.; lot 25 by half block; house 25x60; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; built by Robbins, in the best manner; extra plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and possession given by 10 h. inst. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

GREAT CHANCE FOR POTTERS, FIRE-BRICK, TERRA-COTTA MANUFACTURERS AND CHEMISTS—A large building, 41x97 feet, with a three double kiln in the rear, a small house, materials for brick and about two acres of land, may be purchased for less than one-fourth the money it cost to erect them, by attending the public sale of Coney Island property, April 14 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneer, R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 61 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—FOUR OF THOSE ELEGANT DORchester olive free-stone-front houses situated on the north side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories and basements, high stoops and modern improvements; will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, other houses of various sizes and in different localities. Apply to DANIEL GARRISON, No. 71 West 35th-st., or A. B. BIRDSALL, at the 45th-st. buildings.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING-house and lot, with two more lots improved as gardens, very eligibly situated on Gates av., between Classon and Franklin. This property is in the healthiest and most beautiful part of Brooklyn, and the houses recommended in the neighborhood are all of the best character. For terms, &c., apply to A. FRANKFELD, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 61 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in complete order with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BUSHELL & DAVISON & SQUIRE, No. 69 Wall-st., or to BOMAR MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 86TH-ST., TWO LOTS, Nos. 61 and 65 near Irving-place; being near to parks will make it always desirable for a private residence. To be sold on easy terms. Also, a house containing thirteen rooms, and five City lots, will be sold or let at Tremont, Westchester County three miles north of Harlem Bridge, where stages and steam cars pass the door every hour. Inquire at 63 East 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN this City which rents for $1,400 per annum for a country seat on the Hudson River of about 15 to 70 acres, situated not further than Sing Sing, or for property on the Long Island Sound not above Throgg's Neck. The location must be perfectly healthy and near the water. Any difference in value will be paid in cash. Address R. P., Box No. 142 Times Office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY—Four lots running through from 8th to 9th sts., near Avenue D, New-York; 50 feet front by 102 feet in depth, with a three-story brick building on the rear of 8th-st; lots 25x50. This property can be improved to good advantage for manufacturing purposes or dwellings. Apply to J. H. LOUGHTY, No. 155 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., Real Estate Agency.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A VALUABLE water-power located in the State of New-Jersey, about 12 miles from New-York and about three miles from an Erie Railroad depôt. Also, a special act from the Legislature for manufacturing purposes with said property. For particulars apply to F. A. ESTY, No. 94 Murray-st.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE-story frame house, 10 rooms, with attic, cellar and stable on rear; lot, 25 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 20 minutes walk from Brooklyn ferries. No. 30 Fourth-av., north of Lafayette-av. Price, $3,800. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 111 Fulton st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story 25-feet front brown stone house No. 109 West 43d-st., (north side) second house east of Broadway, built in the very best manner, with portico doorway, stone balustrade and rail, sunken court yard, and all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to Z. JAQUES, No. 221 West 23d-st.

$11,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE three-story house and lot No. 103 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

$75,000 IN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE or exchange consisting of the very best of Western farm lands and City property. Also, a good residence near Jersey City. Being engaged in other pursuits, I will dispose of my property very low. D. T. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-RATE FIVE story brick building, 40x80; Nos. 317 and 319 Scott-st., near the East River, suitable for storage or any manufacturing purposes; is well lighted; steam power can be had if required; terms reasonable. Inquire of R. HANT, No. 65 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, cat, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 8 LOTS AT YONKERS.—House contains 11 rooms, is modern built, has gas, range, heater, &c., view of the river for 20 miles; will be sold low; part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to C. A. PEASE, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR STORY TWENTY-FIVE feet brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 33 and 34 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Also two. Nos. 33 and 35 West 30th-st. They have all the improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, No. 50 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; a larger house farther up town, or country-seat at Staten Island will be taken. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of land well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARSINDALE, No. 257 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house perfect in all its parts, and full size lot; house 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant location. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and 5th aves.

FOR SALE—ON NINETIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 25 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FIVE LOTS, NEAR THE ferry, in Brooklyn, for sale cheap and on easy terms; a good location for a builder to put upstories or dwellings. For diagram and particulars, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 33 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For further particulars inquire on the premises. The house is now finished, having a high stoop.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, TWO NEW first-class medium sized, high stoops, brown-stone houses well located, corner of 21 av. and 18th st. All modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE NEW THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front house, No. 93 West 20th-st; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 164 West 26th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 308 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 Allen-st. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, re-laid, and warranted water tight; expense a trifle. Apply personally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Merchants' Exch., No. 234 Pine-st., corner of Nassau-st., also, No. 177 Pearl-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK LAND EXCHANGE,
NO. 37 PARK-ROW, ROOM NO. 21

To exchange for City property in New-York or Brooklyn.

FARM—First-class, 33 acres; 5 building sites sold off and occupied by gentlemen; remainder affords several beautiful sites; near Willow-tree station; 1 mile from Jamaica; with it 20 acres salt meadow.

COUNTRY SEAT—Opposite Gov. Klog's, Jamaica; good buildings and 5 acres.

FARM—Near Patterson; 200 acres; valuable for grazing; good buildings.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES—Carrol-st. and 1st-place, to be exchanged for good farm.

FOR SALE—9 Lots near Broadway (Brooklyn) Railroad; an each if well built on.

Several country residences (very desirable) at Norwalk, Conn.

Three-story brick house on South 4th-st., Brooklyn; near ferries.

Cottage in Adelphi-st; price, $3,250.

WANTED—Within 5 to 8 miles, on Railroad, a good cottage and ground, with fruit; not to cost over $2,000 cash.

WANTED—A country seat on the New-Haven Railroad, between or at Greenwich or Norwalk; not over $6,000, 5 acres.

To Loan, $3,000. Wanted, $1,000 and $800.
WM. HAMMILL.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 170 WEST 11th-st.; terms easy; lot 22½x130 feet; house three stories and attic, 50 feet deep; possession on or before the 1st of May; the carpets in the house are new, and of superior quality, will be sold with house if required. Apply to A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the south bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount Pleasant and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $4,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the vicinity of New York, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, one mile from the landing. The site commands a magnificent view extending from Long Island Sound to the mountains of New Jersey, and from the Highlands of the Hudson to Sandy Hook, including New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and Perth Amboy. The house is new, built of brick, by days' work, three stories and basement. It is elegantly and thoroughly constructed in every particular, contains 12 rooms, including bath-room, bath room, water-closet, &c.; gas, hot and cold water, furnace of the latest and most improved pattern, and, in short, every convenience of a city house, including easy access of forty minutes from the Merchants' Exchange. The ground, containing two acres, is well supplied with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; stables, ice-house and conservatory. Terms liberal. Apply to JOHN MER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to E. J. DONNELL, No. 43 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—THE PROPERTY situated on North Broadway, about three-quarters of a mile north of the depôt, and formerly occupied by George P. Putnam. The dwelling is first class, 36 feet square, with a wing; has spacious piazzas in front and rear, and stands on high commanding ground. The view of the river is unobstructed and unsurpassed. The house is new-story, and contains all the modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and variety of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. VALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and 4 locomotors, boilers put in the building this spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DeVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE VERY VALUABLE COUNTRY seat known as Claremont, on the Hudson north of Singsing, adjoining the residences of Dr. Horace Green, Henry Young, Esq., and others, will be sold by public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock, on SATURDAY next, the 30th. Terms known by application to EMERSON & PRUYN, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st. Express leaves at 11 A. M.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—NEAR THE STEAMBOAT landing, a comfortable cottage house, containing 14 rooms, complete with closets, gas, furnace, range, dumb waiter, rain and spring water pumps, with about a quarter acre of good garden, fruit trees, poultry-yard, stable, &c. Rent $400. Immediate possession. Apply at Jackson's Coal Yard, Astoria.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-JERSEY, on Passaic River, one hour from New York by rail to Newark; house large and beautifully situated; woods on two sides; park grounds with others, with a variety of trees, large garden, with plenty of fruit; stable and pasture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, corner Pine-st and Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF BLACK ROCK, Conn., within two miles of Bridgeport, two good houses, containing 9 rooms each, with good gardens, pleasantly situated within a few rods of the salt water. A large ship has just been commenced within three minutes' walk. Rent $300 per year. Address
DAVID SMITH, Black Rock, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. R. Remsen, Esq.'s and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FLUSHING, L. I., for sale or exchange for City property or good securities. Seven acres of choice land at Flushing, L. I., on Whitestone-av. and Spring-lane, about ten minutes' walk from the village. The property is beautifully located, has many fine locust trees and stone fence around it. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or J. LITTON, No. 286 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within one minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $1,000. Address Rev A. FLACK.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, CHEAP FOR cash, being on two nice streets in a pleasant village upon the Hudson. It contains 11 rooms, stable, carriage-house, garden, and lands with fruit trees, the lot is 200 by 75 feet front. Apply at Room No. 3, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT FLUSHing, L. I., eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk from Railroad depôt; 10 rooms handsomely furnished, gas, bath, &c.; fine shade trees, good lawn. Apply to or address, at Flushing, or ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 191 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, a Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED, WITH or without eight acres of land, 1½ miles from Rossville Landing, Staten Island; good carriage-house and fruit. Rent, $200. SAMUEL GODY,
No. 51 Liberty st.

TO RENT AT YONKERS—AT A REASONAble rent, a beautiful new house, square, with piazza and port cochere, 7½ acres of ground, fine view. Rent about $1,100. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT YORKVILLE—A fine two-story, basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, containing eleven rooms. Rent, $400. Apply to S. THOMSON, agent, corner 3d-av. and 83d-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 188 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences on its favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling is about one embrence 75 feet above the water, and commands an unlobstructed view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house now and handsomely finished with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, sailing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 6,616 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 25 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x25 about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to E. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROGERS, on the premises.

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FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house nearly new, fitted up with gas, well built and in perfect order, size 34x56; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

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FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE CONtaining 9 rooms, painted throughout, marble mantels, range and furnace with grates in every room; also, large stable, carriage-house, &c.; garden combs of eight city lots, handsomely laid out, with splendid grape arbor, fruit trees, &c., situated in Greenfield, near Flushing, L. I.; price $5,500. Terms to suit. Apply to WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st.

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FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb deceased, known as No. 13 Marquette, a large and comfortable dwelling house, two-story, with the adjoining grounds, 206 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. GALL, Hartford, Conn.

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TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 855 Broadway. The first loft is 25x75 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 556 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 355 Broadway.

TO LET—$475.—FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick house No. 47 Pacific-st., Brooklyn near Henry, within three blocks of South Ferry; extension, with stained glass doors, inside blinds gas fixtures, range, water in kitchen, &c., in good order. Apply to
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TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE SUBstantial three-story brick building, with deep cellar, No. 52 Marion-st., 20x80; lot 25x123. Gas, water and good light. Possession immediately. To a desirable tenant a lease will be given. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen st.

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TO LET—A BROWN STONE HOUSE IN EAST 34th-st., No. 151, rent $700, three stories and basement, high stoop. Also, a country seat for sale or to let in Tremont, 11 miles from the City Hall. Also, several houses and part of houses. Inquire of JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 131 3d-av.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF the new building, 7th-st. and 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, 75 ft square, very substantial building, and well lighted. Will be let together or separate. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st., or No. 14 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS modern built four-story and basement house, No. 62 Raymond-st., with the stable in the rear on the 4th-st. The house will be let separately if required. Rent, $1,600. May be seen from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEment brown-stone house No. 218 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., three rooms deep, all modern improvements; gas fixtures, &c. Inquire of J. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d st.

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JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A DESIRABLE RESIdence, on Clinton-av., first house south of Lafayette-av., formerly the residence of Stephen Crowell. A part of the grounds and garden will be let with the house. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house No. 47 West 11th-st; four stories high, basement and sub-cellar, and every modern improvement. Cards of admission at our office.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 80 LAFAYETTE-AV., SEcond block above Fulton-av., Brooklyn. To a good tenant it will be put in first rate repair, and Ridgewood water introduced. For terms apply to CHARLES B. TATHAM, No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York.

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TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, THE basement and parlor story in the three-story brick house No. 152 East 36th-st. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. Rent $325. For particulars inquire of JOHN R. HAYWARD, No. 47 East 11th-st.

TO LET—THREE LARGE ROOMS, CORNER OF 7th-av. and 22d-street, suitable for billiard, lodge or drill-rooms, or for light manufacturing purposes. Dimensions of rooms, 25x68, 25x50, and 25x75 feet. For terms apply on the premises.

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TO LET—A LOT 30 FEET BY ABOUT 200, ON Oak-st., suitable for a coal yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

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TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER—The first loft of the building Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st. Size, about 50 by 100 feet, and well lighted. The whole is entirely fire-proof, having wrought iron beams and brick arches throughout for floors, and iron shutters to all the windows, so that no insurance is necessary. It has a platform elevator by steam-power, and may be warmed by steam.

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TO LET—IN OXFORD-ST., BROOKLYN, A first-class brick house, having all the modern improvements; the house is in perfect order, having been recently painted and papered throughout. Also three rooms on 2d story in the basement; home, corner Livingston and Smith sts; this is a choice location, and in a first-class neighborhood; rent, $500. To rent, the first floor of small building No. 31 Smith-st., calculated for a doctor's office, not five minutes' walk from the cars. Apply at No. 93 Fulton-av.; or No. 88 Pike-slip, New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE, NO. 134 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.; Nova Scotia brown stone front, substantially built, and finished with all modern improvements; is now let for $1,400, may be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. For terms of sale, (which are easy,) or rent and permit to see it, call on CHARLES PARPEN, Jr., No. 28 West 15th st., near 5th-av., or No. 125 Maiden-lane.

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TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS mansion house together with six lots, formerly the residence of the late Daniel Gassner, situated on 11th-av. and 76th-st., near the Bloomingdale Road, overlooking the Hudson River, and one of the most desirable locations on Manhattan Island. Apply to PERKINS & SPOTHER, No. 101 Bowery, or Col. JAMES BURNHAM, Burnham's Hotel, Bloomingdale.

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DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyments of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Sold by Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIBOTE—A SPECIFIC REMEDY.—This valuable remedy excels the vires effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, in the most radical certain in a few days. The anidote is also a perfect prophylactic if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, general agents. Sold at the drug stores Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., corner Hudson and Spring sts., and Bowery and Grand-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect. Intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE WILL annihilate Nervous Headache, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and all nervous affections. If it fails to benefit, will refund the price. We have no agents in this City. The genuine can only be had at No 109 Nassau-st., and HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Look out for counterfeits. None genuine without our name written across the label. JOHN PYNE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 848 Broadway. Office, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call or Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures, weakness, &c., &c. Office No 82 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. & H. JONES & CO., between the subscribers has been this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of BENJAMIN NEWKIRK. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining members of the firm, and continued by them as heretofore.

JAMES JONES,
HENRY JONES,
BENJAMIN NEWKIRK,
CHARLES HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONducted by the undersigned and William Eaton, under the name and style of ELLITHORP & CO., will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber and CHARLES W. UNDERHILL, Mr. Eaton having withdrawn from the same on the 12th ult. S. B. ELLITHORP.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1859.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1850
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

REMOVAL.
KIRTLAND & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Have removed from No. 43 Wall-st.
to
No. 24 Pine-st., near Nassau.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN E. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected:

BENJ. D. BRUSH,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. BOAGLAND,
JAMES OLWELL,	BENJAMIN W. ROONEY,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	JAMES H. ELMORE,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	ALEXANDER M. ROSS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES E. BRUSH,	SAMUEL C. MOTT,
B. G. CLARK,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
JAMES ENGLISH,	JOHN L. HASBROUCK,
GEORGE W. WELSH,	JAMES MONCRIEF,
WM. F. LAID,	FRANCIS GOULDY,
C. V. CLICKENER,	D. O. ARCHER,
J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,	G. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
GEO. W. BRAINERD,	JAMES STEVENS,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	JOHN KETCHUM,
B. H. VAN AUKEN,	JOHN R. ARTHUR,
PHILIP GORT ON,	FRANCIS LELAND,
ROBERT L. BROWN,	ALBARMOS L. SAYRE,
NATHAN T. BEBBIE,	NELSON NEWTON,
AARON CLARK,	JOHN GIBNEY,

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election, DAVID M. EARL, SAMUEL BURRELL, H. B. MARTIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 8, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW V. STOUT,	JOHN HARPER,
ASA G. TRASK,	J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG,	WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP,	O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING,	JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	WM. KENT,
THOS. L. RUSHMORE,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
JULIEN L. ALLIEN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF SECOND-AVENUE RAILroad COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1859.—The Second-av. Railroad Company has declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., payable on and after Monday, 11th inst., at the Office of Mr. WM. JAQUES MARRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The Transfer Books will remain closed until April 12. By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors and for three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held at Pearsall's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next. Polls will open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.
JAMAICA, April 4, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN annual election for Directors of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, will be held at the office of said Company, corner of Stone av. and 14th st., on TUESDAY, April 12, 1859, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and also for three Inspectors for the next succeeding election.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 7, 1859.—On and after MONDAY next, 11th inst. the business of this Bank will be transacted at their new location, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

$2,500 WANTED.—THIS AMOUNT FOR ONE year, and first class security will be given. Address H. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Companies' stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS Executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphates of Lima, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime per bag $4 per ton $60. Mapes' superphosphate of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lima per bag, $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 69 years, and still holds its place to market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for corn, grass and garden vegetables.
Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PURE NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.
BONE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, LAND PLASTER, &c.
Sold at wholesale and retail, by
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY SEED STORE.—(NEW North Ferry Block)—Every desirable variety of vegetable, flower, grass, and agricultural seeds, fresh, of the very best qualities and at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. DALRYMPLE & CO., No. 12 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, No. 32 Laight-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. KRALL, who left her place of residence, No. 158 Greenwich-st., on Sunday evening, the 3d inst., in a state of intoxication. $100 reward will be paid to any person who will give any information where she can be found. Address to the above residence. Country papers please copy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A SMALL, DARK BAY horse, of beautiful shape, 14 hands high, 7 years old, perfectly sound. He is for sale because the owner has no further use for him. Apply at the stables in 15th-st., few doors west of 7th-av., stable in the rear; or at No. 127 West 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

VANDERBILT, Capt. F. P. LEFEVRE	OCEAN QUEEN,
NORTH STAR, Capt. A. G. JONES,	ARIEL,

Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this port each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW YORK.
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
NORTH STAR..	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
ARIEL.....	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry side suppers. No steerage.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $80 and $60—according to location of state rooms.
Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80; 2d Cabin, $60.
CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly as advertised. Clipper of SATURDAY, April 23, the A-1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thos. B. SKINNER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This superb Baltimore clipper ship shows by her log the following passage and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool thirteen days; passage from London to Callao seventy eight days; passage from Callao to Cork eighty days; sailing in company with the celebrated clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, beating her on both passages. Passage from Melbourne to Callao thirty-two days, said to be the shortest on record. She made the distance of 2,200 miles in seven successive days, and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at the lowest rates. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. BRAXTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SUTTON & CO.'S
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sharpest and Finest Clipper up.
To sail on the Advertised Day.
Clipper of 2000 April inst.,
The splendid and favorite A 1 Extreme Clipper-ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRARY, Master,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will Promptly Sail as Above.
The B. F. HOXIE, being well known as a fast sailer of the extreme-clipper model, and delivering her cargo in fine order, without damage, is recommended to shippers as the most desirable conveyance offering, and will fill on her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 59 South-st., corner of Wall-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
First extreme clipper to sail.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 19 East River. The last passage of the Viking was 108 days.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHERT,
No. 24 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	78
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$8
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Atlanta, Ga	23 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, E. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, April 16.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship EARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 28th April.
Passage mooey to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $50
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship PUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 50 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at E. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to
E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The EUROPA will sail 27th April.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. C. MARSH,
Manufacturer's Agent, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in PURE SILVER WARE.
Waiters, Tea-Sets, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Card-Cases, Napkin-Rings, etc.
First Quality Silver Plated Albata Goods, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Casters, Cake-Baskets, Tea-Sets, Communion Services, etc., etc., etc.
FINE MASONIC JEWELRY,
Master, Mark, Royal Arch and Templars,
18 Caret Emblems.
Patentee of the newly-invented "Barrack Cup," No. 22 John-st., (up stairs.) New-York.
J. C. M. calls particular attention to his BARRACK CUP, invented by an officer of the Army.
This Cup is admirably adapted for gentlemen wearing moustache, having a guard attached, by which a too frequent annoyance is obviated, rendering the absolute necessity of napkin or handkerchief unnecessary.

JEWELRY CHEAPER THAN EVER.—G. LE FORT & CO., Jobbers of Watches and Jewelry, cheap for cash, No. 77 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
8.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton;

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

to meet the exigencies of his duty here, he had that strength which was necessary to sustain all powers of virility elsewhere. He became a visitor at the house of Mr. Sickles. The acquaintance dates so far back, I believe, as six years since. Mr. Sickles is a man in public life; he is compelled to trust to the purity of his wife; he is obliged often, and for considerable intervals, to be away from his family mansion, and to leave his wife to the guardianship and protection of her own chastity. Mr. Key goes under the appearance of a friend, and he exhibits those attentions which gallantry is ordinarily supposed to prompt, but which, in his case, was the foundation on which the adulterer sought to rear his destructive power. We will show you that, as early as the 26th of March, 1858, it was reported that this Mr. Key was dishonoring him. Mr. Sickles sends for him; he (Key) sneaks upon his honor as a man; he denies the truth of the impeachment; he demands the author, and from one to another he sends and passes notes; and when he is unable to discover the author of what he represents to be a calumny, he then addresses Mr. Sickles, speaking of it as a ridiculous and disgusting calumny; and yet, within a few days after that very note which he sent to Mr. Sickles—in which he sought to restore Mr. Sickles' confidence—we will be able to show you that if the intimacy did not exist at the time of the note, at all events it occurred within a few days after. Now, gentlemen, see the cunning of this Mr. Key; he feels how base he is. When he is charged with treacherous designs towards Mr. Sickles he says, "It is the highest affront which can be offered to me, and whoever asserts it must meet me on the field of honor, at the very point of the pistol." He cuts off all communication on the part of the world to Mr. Sickles, and that was the reason why for a period of nearly one year, although he was no doubt almost daily in the practice of his treachery on his friend, until the developments came upon him, as I shall presently state, Mr. Sickles never harbored a thought of suspicion against him. We will show you that from that time until the 24th of February, 1859, the relations of Mr. Sickles and Mr. Key stood perfectly friendly, and that Mr. Sickles manifested the usual confidence in him. On the 10th of February, two weeks before his death, Mr. Key is one of a dinner party at Mr. Sickles' house, and who does he take there but his own sister; he takes his sister to the house of his prostitute—for that is the only term that can be applied to the woman who deceives her husband! He actually accompanies his own sister and her husband to the house of a woman with whom he was cultivating and prosecuting these wicked relations. Is there any brother who would calmly and coldly place his sister in the same atmosphere, to make her the companion of the woman with whom he was prosecuting adulterous intimacy, no matter what Mrs. Sickles' position before the world was. Now, on the Thursday before Mr. Key's death, Mr. Sickles has another dinner party at his house; Mr. Key is not invited to that; he is not there; after dinner Mrs. Sickles accompanies some friends to Willard's Hotel, to a hop, Mr. Sickles goes there after her. When he enters the room, he finds Mr. Key sitting by her. As soon as Mr. Key sees him, he abruptly leaves the wife. There was nothing but his own internal sense of baseness which could have prompted him thus to separate himself from the wife of Mr. Sickles. Mr. Sickles, returning home, on opening his letters for the day, opens an anonymous letter, which was the origin of the discovery, and which will be placed in evidence before you; the substance of that letter is that Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles were in the habit of meeting at a house in Fifteenth-street, between K and L streets, that Mr. Key had hired the house for the purpose, and that he had just as much of the person of Mr. Sickles' wife as Mr. Sickles himself had. Now, the nature of Mr. Sickles would never permit him to trust to an anonymous letter, if formed as these are ordinarily. He is a man of noble character, and would treat it with contempt. But there is a degree of circumstantiality about this letter—it enters so much into detail—for it tells where the house is, and gives such an inkling of faith, that it satisfies him there is something requiring investigation, and he becomes satisfied of all but the identity of the persons visiting the house. It turns out that there is a house where, this is described as being; that Mr. Key hired that house, and that he was in the habit of going there with, but oftener to meet, a female, who went in before or after him. The only question left for Mr. Sickles to solve was whether this female was his wife. Now, gentlemen, see the cunning of this Mr. Key; he feels how base he is. When he is charged with treacherous designs towards Mr. Sickles he says, "It is the highest affront which can be offered to me, and whoever asserts it must meet me on the field of honor, at the very point of the pistol." He cuts off all communication on the part of the world to Mr. Sickles, and that was the reason why for a period of nearly one year, although he was no doubt almost daily in the practice of his treachery on his friend, until the developments came upon him, as I shall presently state, Mr. Sickles never harbored a thought of suspicion against him. 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It was necessary for him to get one in a secluded place, or, at all events, one in a section of your city in which witnesses could not rise up against him, and which was sufficiently near to Mr. Sickles' house to enable him to comply with his lusts as often as he desired; hence he goes down to a part of your city which is chiefly populated by blacks. But for the disability under which the law has rendered that kind of testimony, the infamy of Mr. Key would be run, before you in a stream which would disgust and sicken you. There is evidence enough, however, to get over this disability, and to connect him unmistakeably with the author of all this ruin and disgrace. On the first day after Mr. Sickles commissions Mr. Wooldridge to inquire into the identity of the woman who accompanied Mr. Key to the house in question, Mr. Wooldridge goes to the neighborhood in Fifteenth-street and arranges with the persons in the house opposite to give him a room on the next day. While there on Friday he understood that the woman had last been seen at the house on Thursday. He informed Mr. Sickles of this, and on the following Saturday went and watched the house for five or six hours, and discovering anything went to his boarding house, and while there learnt that Mr. McCloskey had been to the house with a note for him. While he is there at his boarding-house Mr. McCloskey returns and delivers the note. In that note Mr. Sickles still unwilling to believe in the guilt of his wife writes to him to be exceedingly tender in the prosecution of his inquiries, for he has reason to believe that his wife is innocent. As soon as Mr. Wooldridge gets this note he goes to the capital and sees Mr. Sickles, and was under the necessity of disabusing the mind of Mr. Sickles, and of destroying the hopes which Mr. Sickles indulged of his wife's fidelity; he tells Mr. Sickles that, while opposite this house on Saturday, he had learned that it was on Wednesday that the woman had been there last with Mr. Key, and not on Thursday. Of course, Mr. Sickles having by inquiry satisfied himself that his wife was not at this house on Thursday, when the time of her visit came to be fixed to the true day, all his confidence in the matter was entirely taken from him, and he became convinced that the woman thus seen was his wife. Mr. Wooldridge described to him the articles of dress which the woman who accompanied Mr. Key wore on the occasion of her last visit. Mr. Sickles at once recognizes the apparel of his wife. Conviction more and more fastens itself upon him. He returns home. He puts her guilt to his wife in such a way as she thought she had been exposed, and, under the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknowledges her dishonor, and gives him a written confession. Mr. Wooldridge having had a note sent him that night from Mr. Sickles, which, as he was not home till midnight, he could not attend to until the next morning, called the next day between 10 and 11 o'clock, finds Mr. Sickles a perfectly phrenzied man, and is shown by him his wife's confession. The counsel described Mr. Sickles' agony of grief consequent on the discovery, the sending for Mr. Butterworth to take his wife to her parents in New-York, the overwhelming anguish experienced by Mr. Sickles in being obliged to proclaim his shame to his friends, Mr. Butterworth's departure, Mr. Sickles' servant-man descrying the adulterer passing the house, and as was his habit when passing in that neighborhood, waving and whirling his handkerchief, the servants exclaiming there goes Mr. Key, and Mr. Wooldridge looking out and finding that it was so, the counsel continued, you will perceive that Mr. Key was perfectly desperate this Sunday; he had not seen Mrs. Sickles since Thursday; he had not been able to get any communication or signals to her, or from her; he had hired his house for nothing: days had gone by, and he had not violated the casket of his friend's affection and love. Like all libertines, he was eager for the fray of his passions; he was carried headlong; he was shamelessly, "in the soft gush of a Sabbath sunlight," watching the castle of his neighbor. You can account for the conduct of Mr. Key in no other way. Mr. Butterworth, after a time, leaves the house; he returns to the house; a remark is made by Mr. Wooldridge, "Why Key has been seen to pass the house?" You did not tell Mr. Sickles that; no, Mr. Wooldridge and Mr. Butterworth were resolved to conceal from Mr. Sickles, if they could, that this man was prowling outside the house with dishonorable intentions towards him; so, after a while, Mr. Sickles comes down stairs; he is then in a perfect state of phrenzy; Mr. Key had been seen to pass the house on the opposite side in company with a lady and gentleman, and to wave his handkerchief under pretence of waving it at a little dog, which warning was the signal for the re assignations; Mr. Sickles now knew that his wife had been dishonored by Key; he saw this man in the neighborhood of his house waving this discreditable signal; he rushes down in a perfect frenzy; so close and compact was the occurrence that the inmates of the house did not know till they heard that Key had been shot that Mr. Sickles was outside the house; Mr. Wooldridge saw Mr. Butterworth go out of the house alone, and while he was arranging a stereoscope on the window-sill of the library, he saw persons running, and one who came in the direction of the house informed him of the occurrence. Now, take the mind of Mr. Sickles; the night before his wife acknowledged her guilt; he had passed the night without sleeping; he had sighed and sobbed it away. As his friends came in the following day he was compelled to unbosom to them the story of his wife's dishonor; and, to crown all, he saw the adulterer with his flag floating, as it were, under his eyes, for the purpose of seducing his wife from the mansion which ought to have protected her, It is for you then to say, gentlemen, from these facts, as we shall place them before you, what must have been the condition of Mr. Sickles' mind at the time he went to the scene which resulted in the death of Mr. Key. One or two other facts and I have done. Why was Mr. Key constantly in the vicinity of Mr. Sickles' house? He lived far away from that house; he was in the habit of riding by it on horseback; he was in the habit of showing himself off to the greatest advantage, practising all these blandishments which adulterers cultivate for the purpose of reaching that target which they have set before them. How did Mr. Key have his assignations? He took advantage of your parlors; if he encountered Mrs. Sickles in the President's mansion he made an assignation with her there; if he encountered her in the mansion of some Senator he made an assignation with her there; he tainted with his own foul appointment the atmosphere which your wives and daughters were compelled to breathe Here behold another strong indication of his character; wherever he met her, the whole object of his acquaintance was the gratification of his lust; he followed her wherever she went; she could scarcely go more than a few hundred feet from her house before he was by her side; if she was walking, he was afoot; if she was riding, the carriage was stopped, and he got in, and he would ride with her two or three hours, the directions being that the carriage be driven through back streets. He became the subject of kitchen comment; he was called by the servants "disgrace;" that was the name given him by the kitchen department of Mr. Sickles' house. The District-Attorney of the County of Washington had become a byeword, a reproach, in the kitchen of one of the houses of the District; as soon as he was seen coming near Mrs. Sickles, the remark was, "here comes *disgrace* to see *disgust*."

[The storm has interfered with telegraphing to such an extent that we are obliged to go to Press without the conclusion of Mr. GRAHAM'S remarks.]

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM BADGER.

William Badger was the first witness called for the defence. Examined by Mr. Brady.

Resides in Philadelphia; is Navy Agent of the United States at the Navy-yard there; has been in that situation for two years; knew the deceased very well, and knew Mr. Sickles equally as well; have known Mr. Sickles since his return from the Court of St. James as Secretary of Legation.

Q.—Do you know what the relations between Key and Sickles were in regard to friendship or association? Q.—Their relations were, as far as my knowledge extended, of the most intimate character.

Q.—Did you know the wife of Mr. Sickles? A.—I knew her very well indeed.

Q.—Were you at a dinner party given by Mr. Sickles on the 10th of February last, shortly before the decease of Mr. Key? A.—I was.

Q.—At Mr. Sickles' private residence in Sixteenth-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mr. Key at that dinner party? A.—He was.

Q.—The guest of Mr. Sickles? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mrs. Sickles at the table? A.—Mrs. Sickles was at the table, and Mr. Sickles also.

Q.—What other persons were there as guests?

Mr. Carlisle thought this not material.

Mr. Brady wanted to show that Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, members of Mr. Key's family, were at that dinner party, and on friendly relations with Mr Sickles' family.

Mr. Carlisle held that that was extending the matter beyond its proper limits, and argued against the admissibility of the evidence. The names of those who had already suffered too much in this matter should not be unnecessarily brought into this inquiry.

Mr. Brady argued as to its admissibility, on the ground that evidence of acts of friendship between the parties might be offered, and quoted Judge Crawford's ruling in the case of Jarboe. He disclaimed all intention of harrowing unnecessarily the minds of the family of Mr. Key. None could sympathize with them more than he; but where a man is on trial for his life, his counsel would not be true to their duties if they failed to offer such evidence as is admissible. He offered this evidence with a view, also, to the effect which this lately remembered act of friendship must have had on Mr. Sickles' mind when he learned of Mr. Key's perfidy. He must have thought, as Julius Cæsar thought, as he fell at the foot of Pompey's statue, exclaiming, as the blood dropped from the point of his friend's poignard, "*Et tu, Brute!*"

The Judge—It is proposed to prove that members of Mr. Key's household were guests of Mr. Sickles at the dinner party, at which Mr. Key was present, on the 10th of February, with a view to prove the intimate social relations that existed between the parties. The rule, as I have always understood it, and as I understand it now, is that expressions of good will, and acts of kindness, must be confined to the parties immediately concerned. Mr. Key's being there is evidence to the jury of an act of kindness on the part of Mr. Sickles towards him; but I do not see, and cannot perceive, how the presence of his sister, or his sister's husband, there can go to prove the same thing. It appears to me that the evidence should not be received.

Mr. Brady—Did you remain there until the company left the table, and did Mr. Key also remain? A.—Yes.

Q.—About what time did the company separate? A.—Approximating to eleven o'clock, I should think.

To the Court—This was on the 10th of February, I think.

Q.—Did Mr. Key leave before you did? A.—Do not think he left before I did; he left about the same time; do not think I saw him again that evening; the last time I saw Mr. Key was when he was a guest of mine at a hop at Brown's Hotel, where I stopped.

Q.—When was that? A.—The 11th of February, I think—the next day after the dinner; Mr. Key was there, and Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, as guests of my daughter.

Q.—Did Mr. Key come there with Mr. and Mrs. Sickles? A.—No; I think he came a short time before or after them.

Not cross-examined.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B HASKIN.

John B. Haskin called; examined by Mr. Brady—Where do you reside? A.—In Westchester County, New-York.

Q.—You are a member of the House of Representatives? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Sickles? A.—Between fifteen and twenty years.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Key? A.—I did; I think I was introduced by Mr. Sickles to Mr. Key in the month of March, immediately after the inauguration of President Buchanan.

Q.—Did you become well acquainted with Key? A.—Quite so.

Q.—So as to ride out with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—You know Mrs. Sickles? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known her? A.—About twelve years.

Q.—Did you visit frequently at the house of Mr Sickles? A.—I did frequently during the session previous to the last; my lady visited there, also, when she was in Washington.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Key there? A.—I did.

Q.—Was he frequently there? A.—He was.

Q.—When did you last see Mr. Key? A.—I last saw him at the Opera, when Piccolomini performed; I think in the month of February last.

Q.—How long before his decease? A.—Two or three weeks.

Q.—Was he alone? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Do you remember having any conversation with him that evening? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you recollect a whist party at which Mr. Key was? A.—I do.

Q.—At whose house was it? A.—At Marshal Hoover's; this was shortly after the inauguration of President Buchanan; Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles were there; it was a party of gentlemen exclusively; all the gentlemen were acquainted with each other.

Q.—Was there any remark made by Mr. Sickles to Mr. Key at that time about Mr. Key's office? A.—Sickles on that occasion mentioned and urged his reappointment to the office which he held at the time of his death, and said that he believed the President would reappoint him.

Q.—What did Mr. Key say to that? A.—Mr. Key thanked him for his intercession, and hoped he would persist in urging his claims for a reappointment.

Q.—How would you characterize the relations between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles, as to degree of intimacy? A.—Very much like the degree of intimacy existing between myself and Mr. Sickles; that of the closest and nearest and dearest character.

Q.—Had you a conversation at any time with Mr. Key about a correspondence between him and Mrs. Sickles? Q.—I had.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think the Sunday night following the correspondence; it was in the month of February or March, 1858.

Q.—What was the conversation?

[Objected to and allowed.]

A.—This conversation was one of Mr. Key's seeking, and was at my residence on Third-street, in this city, just after a correspondence had taken place between Sickles and Key; it was in relation to a story inquired into by Mr. Sickles: Messrs. Key and McElhone called on me at my residence; the topic of conversation was this correspondence; it was introduced by Mr. Key, on which occasion he stated——

The District-Attorney objected to the witness stating this.

Mr. Brady argued that the evidence was proper. He wanted to show that this correspondence did not interrupt the friendly relations of the parties. The prosecution had kept the defence in ignorance of their course, and he did not know but that it might be argued that this correspondence had interrupted their friendly relations. He would put the question, however, in this shape: What did Mr. Key say of Mr. Sickles' acts of friendship or kindness toward him?

[Objected to, and objection sustained.]

Q.—After that conversation did you ever see Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles together? A.—I think I have.

Q.—Do you remember the last occasion? A.—It was the night of the Opera, to which I have referred.

Q.—Was Mr. Sickles with him at the Opera that night? A.—No, sir; I saw them both there; Mr. Sickles came in late.

Q.—Was Mrs. Sickles there? A.—She was.

Q.—Who was with her? A.—Miss Badger and Mr. Hart of New-York.

Q.—Did Mr. Sickles speak to Mr. Key that night? A.—I think a recognition passed between them; they did each other the time of day.

Mr. Carlisle—Did you at any time communicate to Mr. Sickles any expression of kindness made by Mr. Key in regard to him? If so, state whether Mr. Sickles uttered any expressions of friendship, and what they were.

[Objected to, and question put in this shape:]

Q.—Did you communicate to Mr. Sickles the conversation? A.—I did, a part of it; not the whole.

Q.—Did he make any remark indicative of his disposition towards Mr. Key? A.—He replied that he believed Mr. Key was an honorable man; that he had been long his friend; this conversation was in relation to the correspondence that had taken place; he said they were mutual friends, and that he had no objection to Mr. Key visiting his house when he was invited by him.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Peter Cagger was called, but he did not answer.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

Daniel Dougherty was then examined by Mr. Brady, making the following replies to questions put to him: I am a member of the bar of Philadelphia; I have been so since the 2d of May, 1849; have had the pleasure of enjoying intimate acquaintance with Mr. Sickles since the time of President Pierce's inauguration.

Q.—Were you acquainted with his wife? A.—I was; I met Mrs. Sickles first on the 5th or 6th of March, 1857, immediately after the inauguration of President Buchanan.

Q.—Did you visit at the house of Mr. Sickles? A.—I did, both in New-York and Washington.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Key? Q.—I did; I first met him in September last year, in New-York: for the first time I knew him I became quite intimate with him; was at a large dinner-party at Mr. Sickles' house on the Thursday before Mr. Key's decease.

Q.—After the dinner party was over did Mr. Sickles and Mrs. Sickles, or either of them, go out? A.—After we had retired from the table to the drawing-room, and after spending some time there, Mrs. Sickles I recollect went to Willard's Hotel; I presume it was about ten o'clock at night; I also went to the hop, but I did not go in the same carriage with her; about an hour afterwards Mr. Sickles came in alone.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Key at the hop? A.—I did.

Q.—In whose society? A.—I cannot distinctly recollect; think he was first in conversation with Mrs. Sickles; afterwards saw him in conversation with Mrs. Dougherty; my wife was promenading the room.

Q.—What part of the evening was he with Mrs. Sickles? A.—I think it was before Mr. Sickles came in; did not see him with her after that.

Q.—How did you make Mr. Key's acquaintance in New-York? A.—It was on the occasion of the Cable Celebration on the first of September; cannot say who introduced him to me, as Broadway was alive with people; I saw Mrs. Sickles go down the street in a carriage; went down to where she was, and not having a good place there, I asked her to accompany me to the Metropolitan Hotel, where she could have a better place, and where Mr. Sickles was; I there met Mr. Key in one of the private parlors, and, if I mistake not, Mr. Haskin was there, too.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Sickles' father and mother in that parlor at the same time?

Witness—I cannot say whether I saw them in the room where Mr. and Mrs. Sickles were, but they were certainly in the building; I think that at the time the procession was passing they were up stairs in another room.

Q.—What was the last time you saw Mr. Key? A.—I presume it must have been about twelve o'clock on the Saturday before the day of his death; I was starting from Mr. Hoover's house to pay my respects to Mr. and Mrs. Sickles before leaving Washington; as I was leaving Mr. Hoover's house I met Mr. Key, and he accompanied me up the avenue; I thought he was coming to Mr. Sickles' house, but he turned into the Club-house very abruptly, and left me; I then went to Mr. Sickles' house; after remaining there some time I was going down the avenue again, when I met and passed Mr. Key; he had left the Club-house and was passing towards Mr. Sickles' house; I passed him in the avenue, nearly in front of the Jackson statue, and bid him good bye.

Q.—What time of the day was that? A.—About twelve o'clock.

Q.—Were you at a reception at Mrs. Sickles' house? A.—On the Tuesday before that I was at a reception at Mrs. Sickles' house; I saw Mr. Key there; that was the 22d of February.

To Mr. Carlisle—I think I was ten days in Washington at that time; left here that Saturday and arrived in it that Wednesday week; I had not been in Washington for a year before.

To Mr. Brady—My wife and Mrs. Hoover were with me at that reception; there were also a number of ladies and gentlemen there.

Mr. Brady asked Mr. Carlisle whether he would admit that Mr. Key had been counsel for Mr. Sickles in a case where Mr. Carlisle was on the other side.

Mr. Carlisle admitted that Mr. Key acted as counsel for Mr. Sickles in a matter in regard to Mr. Sickles' house; it was in September or October, 1858; he had three interviews with Mr. Key on that subject.

John J. McElhone was called, but did not answer.

Peter Cagger was again called, but did not answer, and as it was now a few minutes of three o'clock, the Court adjourned.

The Jury were permitted to take out-door exercise, in the charge of officers, but were admonished not to hold conversation with any one on the subject of the trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 11.

$5,000	Cal. State 7s, bs.	84⅜	100
15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	93¾	700
40,000	Mo. State 6s.....	88⅜	500
14,000	do.....	88⅜	100
5,000	do.....	88⅜	150
5,500	N. Y. C. Cs. 6s.	91⅜	100
5,000	N. Y. C. Cs. 6s.	91⅜	100
12,000	Mo. State 6s.....	88⅜	400
6,000	Erie R. R. 7th m.	52	100
10,000	M. C. R. R. 8 ⅌ c. 1st m. Sig. F. C. bs.	94½	100
50	Pacific M. St. Co..	89⅜	150
25	do.....	89	125
200	do.....	89	100
20	do.....	88⅜	100
50	do.....	88⅜	50
50	do.....	87½	5
2,000	N. J. C. 2d m. bs.	100	150
450	N. Y. Cen. R. R..	76⅜	5
50	do.....	76⅜	50
50	do.....	76⅜	100
50	do.....	76⅜	50
600	do.....	76⅜	50
300	do.....	76⅜	100
300	Hud. Riv. R. R.	33¾	60

100	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	76⅜	
500	do.....	76⅜	
100	do.....	76⅜	
100	do.....	76⅜	
100	do.....	77	
100	do.....	77	
100	do.....	77	
200	do.....	77⅛	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51⅛	
100	do.....	51⅛	
300	do.....	51⅛	
100	do.....	51⅛	
100	do.....	51⅛	
100

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

THE CONGRESS TO SIT AT BADEN

Preparations for War Unrelaxed.

A New Circular from the Sardinian Government.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Close of the Debate on Lord John Russell's Amendments to the Reform Bill.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 7-8.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Lawes, which sailed from Liverpool, at 9 30 on the morning of the 30th March, arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Lebanon*, of the same line, from Liverpool March 26, also arrived yesterday.

An outline of the intelligence she brings was given in a portion of our morning issue of yesterday.

The Cunard screw steamer *Jura*, from New-York, arrived out at Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ultimo, and the *Europa* reached Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th.

A Paris telegram says: "After several proposals, it appears that Baden has been fixed upon for the coming Congress, and that it will meet about the 1st of May. It will be attended by five Cabinet Ministers—Malmesbury, representing England; Walewski, France; Gortschakoff, Russia; Buol, Austria, and Schleinitz, Prussia. The Italian States will also be indirectly represented at the Congress. M. Azeglio (Sardinian Minister to England) has arrived here to meet Count Cavour. It is not impossible that they may complicate the negotiations, and their visit to this capital is not viewed with pleasure by the votaries of peace."

The Paris *Presse* says that facts justify the assertion that it is the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna which has rendered the Congress possible.

The English Government is said to have given its consent to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress.

According to some authorities, the Congress will meet between the 15th and 20th of April.

It is said that Lord Cowley will assist the Earl of Malmesbury, and that M. Desoyn de l'Hers will act as second Commissioner to Count Walewski.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that, although Austria has promised to attend the Congress, she is not inclined to think peace will be maintained, and, consequently, continues her armaments.

Le Nord says that Count Cavour's note to the five Powers, claiming the admission of Piedmont to the Congress, points out that, in associating themselves with the policy of Piedmont, they would assure at once the triumph of nationality and order in Italy. By excluding Piedmont, they would abandon the fate of Italy to revolutionary influences.

The latest reports were that, while Piedmont will have a seat in the Congress, she will not have a vote; and that, on the same conditions, other Italian States will be heard.

The Liverpool papers state that, owing to the American act of Congress, which requires that whenever an American steamer is sailing she shall have the mails in preference to a British one,—and Commodore Vanderbilt having advertised his steamers to Southampton on the days that the mails ought to come to Liverpool, the *City of Baltimore* will probably be deprived of the homeward mail from New-York of the 23d April; and, under these circumstances, she will call at Queenstown, on the homeward voyage, to land letters and passengers only: and the succeeding steamers of this Company will make Queenstown a port of call, where the detention will not exceed two or three hours. This Company's steamer *City of Manchester* will leave Liverpool on Friday, 2d of April, to load at Belfast, which port she will leave on the 6th, calling at Queenstown, whence she will sail finally, on the 8th, for New-York direct. Ireland will thus have the best opportunity of having its legitimate traffic with North America amply provided for.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Mr. Owen Stanley said that in consequence of the explicit statement of the Attorney-General for Ireland, that Government would consider the rejection of the second reading of the Reform Bill as equivalent to a vote of censure, he should withdraw the resolution to that effect, of which he had given notice.

Mr. Cowper asked whether it was intended to incur the expense of a third mail to America, in addition to the two mail services, for which a sum of £176,000 was included in the packet estimates before a vote for this purpose could be submitted in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Disraeli said that the contract was before the Admiralty, but it was not yet completed. It was not necessary to take an additional vote for the purpose.

The debate on the Reform bill was resumed, the principal speakers against it being Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Malins and Sir James Graham, while those in favor of it were Lord Elcho, Lord A. Vane Tempest and Sir John Pakington. The latter objected to the conciliatory tone assumed by Lord Palmerston, and declared that Government would hold itself staked on the issue of the debate.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant, and in the House of Commons the debate upon the Reform bill was continued. Mr. Gladstone was the principal speaker of the evening, and he took ground against Sir John Russell's resolution.

The debate was adjourned till Thursday, the 31st, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli, a vote would be taken.

The London journals were speculating on the course Ministers would pursue in the event of the passage of Lord John Russell's amendment. The Liberal journals took it for granted that they would resign, and were alloting offices to their anticipated successors. According to the *Morning Star*, Lord John Russell will make up a Cabinet independent of Lord Palmerston and those who acted with him while in office.

Each of the morning papers devotes a leading article to the speech of Mr. Gladstone.

The *Times* says that he condemns the Government bill for everything, in which it pretends to offer a reform, and the only redeeming feature he finds in it, is the retention of all existing Boroughs. The pretense is, that small constituencies are better than large ones.

That is really the argument, though Mr. Gladstone cannot quite screw up his courage to state it so broadly.

The *Times* refers to a host of small Boroughs to prove that they do not possess the virtues ascribed to them.

The *Star* says, the Government have obtained in Mr. Gladstone a powerful but unserviceable ally.

The *Daily News* points out the inconsistency of Mr. Gladstone's abandoning and accepting what he condemns. He regrets Lord Russell's resolution and will vote for the bill.

The remains of John Hunter, the great physiologist, had been reinterred at Westminster Abby with appropriate solemnities.

A deputation had waited upon Sir John Pakington, of the Admiralty, on the subject of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway. It was stated that a substantial contractor had tendered to construct the railway for £2,500,000, and, pending its construction, to put through a sufficient road for the carriage of the mails within twelve months from the present time. The great advantages of the route were largely dwelt upon.

It was stated, a few weeks ago, that Mr. Spurgeon had declined to visit America, lest in the public mind he should be connected with the personal, financial and sectarian schemes of individuals who had sought to use him for their own purposes. The number of sermons proposed to be preached was to be very limited, and the sum to be charged for admission was to be two guineas each person, so that the scarcity of the preacher would cause the money to be paid willingly to hear him. Mr. Spurgeon having discovered that it was purely a speculation to make money out of his popularity, declined to accept the terms offered. The London *Star* now hears from reliable sources, that a document signed by responsible gentlemen of various denominations in New-York has been forwarded to Mr. Spurgeon, urging him to revoke his decision, and guaranteeing him against the petty annoyances to which he refers. Reliable arrangements have been made by the American Congregational Union to give him a cordial welcome at the meeting which they will hold on the 12th of May. Should Mr. Spurgeon decide on a transatlantic trip, it will probably take place during the ensuing Summer, since he is to lay the foundation stone of his new Tabernacle in May. One year will be required to complete it. It is, therefore, probable he will not be able to leave in time to attend the American Congregational Union.

A dispatch dated at Waterford, March 30, says the Marquis of Waterford was killed last evening while hunting.

The death of Countess of Hardwicke is announced.

The *Spirit of the Age* has arrived from China, with 800,000 lbs. of tea.

It is stated in the *Daily News'* City article that Richard Bedford Allen, the bankrupt Underwriter of Lloyds, has absconded. His assets amount to £700, while the liabilities are widely estimated at from £20,000 to £60,000.

Mr. Beresford Hope has announced himself as a candidate for Cambridge University.

FRANCE.

As announced in the latest news by the *Canada* Count Cavour arrived at Paris on the morning of the 26th, and had an interview with the Emperor at noon the same day. He was also present at a private dinner given by the Emperor at the Tuileries on Monday the 28th. He was reported to be much pleased with his visit.

It was asserted that the Conferences respecting the Danubian Principalities would reassemble in Paris in the course of the then current week. Two sittings only were expected to be held, all the Powers having agreed to recognize the double election of Couza.

The announcement of the Congress on the Affairs of Italy had not produced any improvement in the general trade of France.

It had been arranged by the War Department that all the *materiel* lately prepared, such as artillery, projectiles, clothing and tents, should be dispatched to Lyons and Marseilles, where stores had been prepared for them.

The Paris Flour market was firm, and Wheat was without essential change. Wines were quiet but steady. Brandies dull.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that armaments were going on in France without relaxation.

The Paris *Patrie* states that Government had decided upon adding a fourth battalion to each of the hundred infantry regiments of the line. The new battalions are to be formed out of the third and sixth companies of the already existing battalions.

The Paris Bourse on Saturday the 26th, was dull and drooping, the Rentes declining to 68f.70c. On Monday, the 28th, the depression was still greater, owing to disquieting rumors, and the quotations declined to 68f. 25c. On the 29th, the Bourse opened at a further decline of more than a quarter, but a slight improvement subsequently took place, and the 3 per cents closed at 66.10 for money and 66.5 for account.

Count Cavour was expected to leave Paris for Turin direct on the 30th.

The Viceroy of Egypt had rejected the written application of M. de Lesseps for permission to commence the work of the Suez Canal, and M. Linant Bey, the Engineer-in-chief, had tendered his resignation.

The *Herald* speaks of the probability of a loan of £6,000,000 to cover a deficiency to that amount, and that the resources of the Bank of France having been already resorted to, it will be necessary to apply elsewhere.

The *Herald* adds that the circumstance that a variety of loan transactions may be concluded if hostilities shall be prevented, induces capitalists to exercise greater reserve than would otherwise be the case.

SARDINIA.

Turin letters state that the projected Congress had proved a grievous shock to the war party. Orders for preparing certain large buildings for the reception of troops had been countermanded.

A dispatch from Count Cavour to the Sardinian Ambassador at London, dated March 17th, is published. It is in reply to a question which the British Government had asked, viz.: Whether Sardinia would follow the example of Austria and declare in a formal manner that she has no intention of attacking her powerful neighbors? Count Cavour in his reply criticizes the menacing attitude of Austria and says: "So long as our neighbors group round them and against us all the States of Italy which border on us, and whilst they can freely march their troops on the banks of the Po and up to the Apennines; so long as they can hold Piacenza (transformed into a fortress of the first order) continually threatening our frontier, it will be impossible for us to remain defenceless in the face of the provoking and armed attitude of Austria."

AUSTRIA.

It is computed that by the end of March, Austria would have in Lombardy 70 battalions of Infantry: and with artillery, cavalry and engineers the army in Italy would be about 220,000 strong.

The London *Daily News* is informed that the conditions on which Austria has assented to a Congress are of a most insufficient character.

Letters from Piacenza announce that between the 23d and 25th of March, 1,200 Austrians, with 50 cannons, 150 barrels of resin and a great quantity of congreve rockets arrived there. The church was converted into a flour magazine.

Warlike preparations were going actively forward in other parts of Italy.

A rumor was in circulation in Paris on the 28th (but it had not been confirmed,) that a collision had taken place in Lombardy between an Austrian detachment and some recruits who wished to escape the service. It is said that one man was killed and several wounded in the *mêlée*.

GERMANY.

It is officially announced that the Federal Assembly has voted supplies for arming the Federal fortresses with the necessary artillery. Prince Frederick of Wurtemburg is said to have been appointed commander-in-chief of the 8th federal *corps d'armée*.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the budget of 1859 had been presented to the Emperor by the Minister of Finance, and approved of by his Majesty without modification. The receipts, it is stated, exceed the expenses by 20½ millions of roubles.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta of Feb. 25, and Hong Kong Feb. 15, arrived at Alexandria on the 21st of March.

There is nothing of political importance from India. At Calcutta imports were declining, and Manchester goods were very dull. Produce generally was steady, but quiet. Freights dull and drooping. Exchange on London, 2s. 1⅛d. @2s. 1¼d. Money was abundant for commercial purposes. On the publication of the Government financial statement on the 21st of February, the 5 ₱ cents, which had previously fallen to 5, rose to 7 ₱ cent. discount.

Exchange at Madras on the 1st of March, 2s. ¾d.@ 2s. 1¾d.

Lord Elgin had left Canton and was preparing an expedition for the exploration of the Pearl River.

Admiral Seymour was about to return to England.

Exchange at Hong Kong had advanced to 4s. 7d. for Bank bills. Freights were flat.

At Canton, exports were quiet. Manufactured articles in better demand.

At Shanghae, on the 7th of February, imports were firm and stocks light. Tea continued firm and tending upward. Silk also rising. Exchange, 6s. Id.@ 6s. 3d., closing less firm. Freights to London, £1 10s. for tea, and £3 10s. for silk.

The Government telegram from India states that tranquility continued to prevail throughout Oude, and the disarming of the province progressed rapidly. Up to Feb. 12, 378 cannon and 975,000 arms of all kinds had been collected, while 756 forts had been entirely leveled. The Begum and the Nana were still in the Nepaulteral.

The rebels in Central India under Tantia Topee, were reported to be making for Pertabgbur.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of Feb. 4 reached England on the 26th of March. The details add nothing of importance to the news already telegraphed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope mails from Table Bay down to Feb. 21 had reached England.

Commerce at the Cape was prosperous.

Provisions were in good demand.

Peace had been maintained along the frontier.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The latest accounts by the *Canada* reported a considerable decline in Consols under the influence of the unfavorable aspect of Indian finance and the prospect of the £7,000,000 loan being increased to ten or twelve millions.

This depression continued on Monday, the 28th—Consols fluctuating at about 95¾ @ ⅞.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the market was slightly firmer, but without any advance, the closing quotations being 95¾ @95⅞ for money and 95⅞ for account.

The demand for Money was moderate. Few bills were discounted below the Bank minimum.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had advanced to 4 per cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market was quiet and without material alteration. The sales on the 28th comprised;

Illinois Central shares at	35 dis.
Michigan Central Sinking Fund	86¾ ex c.
New-York Central shares closed at	73@75
Erie shares	10@12

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 30.

Cotton—The firmness noticeable at the departure of the *Canada* was well maintained on Monday, the 28th, but yesterday, Tuesday, the market was less animated, and closed quietly, but without any change in the quotations. The business of the three days amounted to about 28,000 bales, including some 5,000 on speculation and 4,000 for export. Messrs. Wm. Clark & Sons quote Middling Orleans at 7⅞d., and Middling Uplands at 7 1-16d. @7¼d. The market is fierely supplied at the quotations.

At Manchester, trade is quiet, and without material change for Yarns, but goods are, in some cases, rather lower, particularly for India descriptions. A moderate business was done in Yarns for the Continent, at firm prices.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a dull market for all articles. Flour neglected, although the terms easier to buy. The quotations range from 10s @12s. 3d. Wheat sells only in retail, at previous prices. Western Red, 5s. 9d.@9s. 4d.; White, 6s. 7d.@10s.; Southern, 10s.@10s. 9d. Corn dull, and 1d. @ cental cheaper for Yellow, which is quoted at 5s. 9d.@5s. 11d.; White quiet, but steady, 7s. 2d.@7s. 5d.

Provisions—Beef steady but business restricted to retail sales. Pork dull and nominal. Bacon inactive. Small sales of Cumberland cut at 46s. Lard dull and quotations quite nominal. Tallow quiet at 51s. for Butchers' Association.

Produce—Resin quiet at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. for common, medium and fine neglected. Bark without change. Cloverseed had been offered at auction but withdrawn, there being no bids above 50s. 6d.@52s. for new American. Sugar rather more active but rates unchanged. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Ashes steady; sales of Pots at 30s. and Pearls at 31s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand at 41s.@41s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and prices of Wheat barely supported. Stocks steady and in fair demand. Coffee bought readily at firm prices. Tea quiet at unchanged rates. Rice quiet. Tallow in limited request at 53s. for P. Y. C. Linseed Oil, 29s. Scotch Pig Iron steady at 53s.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Wednesday, March 30.

The Daily *News*, in its City Article of Tuesday evening, says: "Great inactivity prevailed in the Stock Exchange, but notwithstanding the continued decline on the Paris Bourse, the prices of nearly all securities were well supported.

Consols left off about ⅛ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday.

About £32,000 in bar gold was this day taken from the Bank for exportation to the Continent, in payment for silver, the import of which continues on an extraordinary active scale.

Since Saturday upwards of £350,000 worth is known to have reached the Thames from Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg. Notwithstanding these large imports the Continental Exchanges this afternoon presented in several instances a partial recovery.

The principal improvement was in bills on Hamburg and Belgium.

The *Copenhagen*, at sea 91 days, and the *Water Nymph* and *Royal Bride*, each 86 days, have on freight £236,000 in gold from Melbourne. The £76,000 in gold, brought by the Australian Mail to Suez, is expected on Thursday.

The *Times'* City Article of the same evening says The English Funds opened without alteration, and have subsequently shown steadiness.

The £350,000 Consols, purchased on account of the Court of Chancery, having to-day been paid for the supply of money was thus rendered abundant.

The fall on the Paris Bourse, which has now been uninterrupted for several days, would tend in a much greater degree to revive political distrust, but for a surmise that many of the sales effected, may be in anticipation of an early loan.

It is stated that the capital of the New Credit Mobilier, in process of concoction under the auspices of Count de Morny, will be £1,600,000, in 80,000 shares of £20 each.

The heavy portion of the Australian mail is expected to reach Southampton on Thursday.

The Indis and China mails arrived in London at 5 o'clock this morning, and were dispatched to Liverpool and Manchester by early train.

The Italian Question in Parliament—Interesting Explanation.

In the House of Lords on the 27th, Lord Clarendon said: I wish to ask the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he will feel it to be inconsistent with his duty to give the House, and through the House the country, some information as to the present state of affairs in Europe, and of the results of Lord Cowley's mission? I have not placed any notice of my intention on the paper, as I have determined not to make any lengthened remarks on this important subject. I by no means desire that my noble friend should make any communication that would be prejudicial to the cause of peace, which we all have at heart: [hear, hear,] but my noble friend must be aware of the great anxiety which exists in this country upon the subject, an anxiety which is increased by the continual rumors in the daily press. My noble friend must be aware that now for nearly the space of three months, in consequence of the differences between France and Austria, great loss and injury have been sustained; that commercial transactions have been interrupted, and that confidence abroad has been entirely destroyed. There are people who would almost prefer the worst certainty to the continuance of this paralyzing uncertainty. My lords, it is idle to suppose that war has not been seriously contemplated, [hear, hear,] and it would be still more idle to suppose that war, once commenced, could be restricted to any particular country or any prescribed limits. It would be contrary to all their past experience if the neighboring nations remained pacific or indifferent in the event of a war between France and Austria. Against such a war, or I would rather say against such an unprovoked European convulsion, the public opinion of Europe has been expressed with an unanimity which I believe to be unprecedented. England, neutral and eminently pacific in her policy, in close and friendly alliance with France and Austria, sincerely desirous that all practical remedies may be applied to the existing state of things, has been in a position to render service to all parties during the crisis, and I am willing to believe that Her Majesty's Government have to the best of their ability rendered that service. I was glad to hear of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, because I was sure that he would not have been sent there by Her Majesty's Government, and that he himself would not have undertaken the mission, unless there appeared a fair prospect of success; and I was sure that whatever could be effected by sagacity, tact, and judgment, would be faccomplished by Lord Cowley. I do not pretend to be better informed than other people with respect to the mission of Lord Cowley, but, like all others who read the newspapers, I cannot pretend to be ignorant of it. In every part of the world in which business of importance is transacted, able men are indefatigable in collecting facts and reporting them to the English newspapers. From these reports I have gathered that Lord Cowley had no full powers, that he was not charged with any negotiation, but was to hold at Vienna precisely the same language as at Paris, to ascertain what were in fact the differences between France and Austria, and endeavor as far as possible, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to reconcile those differences and bring about a satisfactory settlement. If I am right in this conjecture, I think that those instructions to Lord Cowley were sufficient, and that Her Majesty's Government acted wisely in not committing themselves to any distinct proposal, and thereby impairing their position of usefulness. I allude to Lord Cowley because my noble friend will bear in mind that the public in reality know nothing of Lord Cowley's mission, beyond the statement of the fact that he was on the road to Vienna, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer some weeks ago in answer to a speech of Lord Palmerston. If is possible that my noble friend will not now think it necessary to maintain the same reserve as was maintained at that time by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The friendly object of Lord Cowley's mission appears to have been fully appreciated, and he is believed to have brought back assurances which are important and satisfactory. The Emperor of Austria, I believe, has expressed his earnest desire to come to a friendly understanding with France upon all existing differences between them. He has professed his willingness to withdraw the Austrian army from the Pope's territories at the same time with the French army. He has declared that he does not intend, and never has intended, to invade Piedmont; and further, that he is prepared, not only in conjunction with France, but with the European Powers, to make such representations to Rome as may lead to a better government of the Pope's territories. Now, if Lord Cowley was enabled to make these communications, I think it is important that the fact should be confirmed by my noble friend, because it is impossible that such assurances should not have been met in a corresponding spirit by the Emperor of the French. The reason and humanity of the French Emperor, and his deference to the unmistakeable opinion and unanimous wishes of the French people, forbid that we should come to any other conclusion. If Austria has agreed to a Congress, we may infer that she is prepared to make some concession to the public opinion of Europe. In her present condition, with her vast military preparations, and relying as she does on the spirit and patriotism of Germany, she can well afford to do so without the slightest taint upon her honor or the smallest danger to her interests. [Cheers.] Then, my lords, I think we may feel confident that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, because every shadow of a pretext for war will then have been removed. I do not think it necessary to say any more at the present time. I purposely avoid alluding to the questions which have to be brought before the Congress or to that cessation of military preparations and possible disarmament which ought to be a preliminary to the meeting of the Congress, and I will not conclude by putting any precise question to my noble friend, because I have no doubt that he is desirous of allaying anxiety by giving to this House such information as his sense of public duty will permit him to give respecting Lord Cowley's mission. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Malmesbury—My lords, I must begin by thanking my noble friend for the speech we have just heard, and for asking for that information which your lordships must be eager to obtain. I am perfectly ready to give as much of that information as I can without trenching upon those questions which may, perhaps, better be avoided at the present moment, and which it would be incpedient to urge at the present conjuncture. Your lordships will recollect that at the end of last month Lord Cowley went to Vienna. Before he left Paris *he obtained the entire assent and approbation of the French Government to his mission*, and he left Paris perfectly intimate with all the ideas and views of the French Government, with respect to what is called the Italian question. He came to London, but he did not receive any official instructions whatever. (The Earl of Derby here said something to the noble earl, which did not reach the gallery. The noble earl having made a short pause, thus proceeded): He arrived in London and received from Her Majesty's Government, as my noble friend very properly anticipated, no instructions of an official character. *He was only to ascertain from the Austrian Government what points they considered in the same light as the French, and in what way he might, by the good offices of this country, assist in restoring those relations between France and Austria which were unfortunately in so critical a position.* He proceeded to Vienna, and there acted with all that sagacity and tact which my noble friend has so justly ascribed to him, and which Lord Cowley has never failed to manifest in any public mission on which he has been employed. [Hear, hear.] He was received by the Austrian Government with the utmost frankness and cordiality, and that frankness and cordiality pervaded all the communications which he had with that Government during his residence at Vienna. My lords, he there did ascertain that there were points on which, by the good offices of England, the French and Austrian Governments *might be induced to agree*, and that there were points on which Count Buol declared himself ready to enter into communication with Her Majesty's Governments, and with that of France, with the view of removing those dangers which threatened Italy and Europe and of restoring the certainty of peace. Having this accomplished what I must describe as a very useful and promising mission, Lord Cowley returned to Paris. On his arrival there on the 16th of this month he found that, during his absence, the French and Russian Governments had entered into communication with each other, and that, *with the consent and approbation of France, Russia intended to recommend to the five great Powers of Europe a Congress to consider and settle these matters.* On the 18th of this month Her Majesty's Government received from the Russian Ambassador official information that such was the intention of Russia, and Her Majesty's Government, on the next day, announced to the Russian Government at St. Petersburg their willingness, if such offer were made, to accept it, upon certain conditions, which were enumerated to the Russian Government. They therefore anticipated the official proposal which the Russian Government has since made. On the 23d Baron Brunow called upon me to announce that not only had the Russian Government made this proposal as between the five great Powers, but that the Russian Government had also accepted the conditions submitted by Her Majesty's Government. Since that time each of the five great Powers has consented to the Congress. But, although they are entirely agreed on the fact that there should be a Congress to discuss the affairs of Italy, and to accomplish a solution of the present critical complications, *they are not yet agreed on the details of the subject and the composition of the Congress.* Speaking, however, upon the information which I at present possess, I entertain no doubt that, in a short time, a perfect understanding will be come to on the matter. [Hear, hear.] I do not scruple to say that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, considering that the subjects which are about to be discussed in that Congress are intimately connected with *the political and social happiness of the Italian people*, that those States of Italy should, one and all, have an opportunity given to them of expressing their opinion, in some way or other, upon the subjects which will there be discussed. Our object will naturally be, not to impose—either upon the question of reform or on any other point—any conditions upon the Italian States and people, but to *recommend* to them what we consider for their own benefit and for the safety of Europe. It may be some source of satisfaction to your lordships to know that, though the disarmament, which I should heartily wish to see take place immediately as preliminary to the Congress, is not yet decided on, yet that both Austria and Piedmont have formally made a declaration that they will not attack one another, and that they will abstain from hostilities. Therefore, unless some untoward and almost impossible accident should occur, we may hope that peace will not be broken, and that the Congress, which will probably assemble at the end of next month, will eventuate in those results which your lordships and all Europe desire. [Cheers.]

THE BIRTHDAY OF HENRY CLAY.

Dinner of the Clay Festival Association.

The Clay Festival Association last evening celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay by a dinner at the La Farge House. At 8 o'clock about one hundred guests sat down in the dining-hall of the hotel. At the table at the head of the room, behind which American flags were draped about the banner of the Association, were seated Mr. N. P. Beers, President of the Association, Henry Grinnell, Dr. John W. Francis, the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, the Hon. Thomas H. Bond, the Hon. Erastus Brooks, and the Rev. Mr. Hague, of Albany.

On the tables were two busts of Henry Clay, one in bronze and one in Parian marble, and temples of liberty in sugar. The dinner, which reflected great honor upon Mr. Wheeler, the proprietor of the hotel, was dispatched in less time than is usually devoted to the gastronomical on such occasions, and the cloth was removed. Then Messrs. Nash, Colman, Bolton, and Curtis sang a song with piano-forte accompaniment, which was loudly applauded.

The President, Mr. Beers, then arose, and said that for fourteen years the members of this Association had been in the habit of coming together on the anniversary of Henry Clay's birthday. For seven years during his life, and for seven years since his death they had thus assembled. They had lived to see his virtues acknowledged by those who had before denied that he possessed them. Allegiance to principle was the characteristic of Henry Clay. In these days of party strife it was pleasing to recur to the principles and utterances of the patriot. Mr. Beers alluded to the death of two members of the Association during the past year, Jas. N. Reynolds and Thos. F. Harrison. It was their consolation, he said, when Henry Clay and those who supported him were removed from their midst that the principles of the departed still remained to them.

Mr. Beers read letters from the Hon. Washington Hunt, Thomas H. Clay, the Hon. Wm. A Graham, Edward Joy Morris, Hiram Ketchum and the Hon. D. D. Barnard, expressing their regret at their inability to be present.

The first regular toast was

The 12th of April, 1777—The birthday of Henry Clay, memorable as the day when a bounteous Providence loaned to the Republic, for the benefit of mankind, a mighty Intellect, a Patriotic Soul and an Honest Heart.

Mr. Wm. G. Mickell sung a song, composed by himself, entitled "The Natal Day Song," and then the Hon. Erastus Brooks responded. He expressed the happiness which he experienced in speaking of Henry Clay, and eulogized the departed statesman. He praised his conservatism, and proposed as a sentiment, "Lexington and Ashland, where lies a man who was in the public service for fifty years, and never deceived his countrymen." [Loud applause.]

The second regular toast, to the political principles of Henry Clay, was followed by a song by Mr. Coleman, entitled "When the Trump of Fame."

The Hon. Thos. H. Bond next addressed the assemblage. He said it afforded him great gratification to worship with the members of the Association around the old hallowed shrine of Henry Clay. It carried him back to the days when Harry Clay led them on to the battles of political life. The men who had acted with him had passed away; but such men never died. But where were the followers and admirers of Clay? Scattered like sheep upon the mountains. Some voted with the Republican Party, some with the Democratic Party, and some did not vote at all. Daniel Webster, when he stood outside the lines of party had said that he would vote with that party which should labor to secure the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Bond urged that they should labor to perpetuate the principles of Henry Clay, and secure liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable! In conclusion, he proposed the following toast: "Ashland, Marshfield—Holy Sepulchres to Departed Patriots; Sacred Shrines to Living Freemen." It was drunk with all the honors, and with three cheers for Mr. Bond.

The third toast, to the memory of Henry Clay, was drunk in silence, standing.

The fourth toast was

The Political History of the Past.—When posterity shall ask why Henry Clay was not elected President by a grateful nation, he has replied for himself, "I would rather be right than be President."

Another song was sung, and then the Rev. Dr. Hague responded. We, too, he said, as well as the ancients, had our history. We had our Washington, our Webster and our Clay, and they were the peers of the ancient heroes whom Herodotus introduced to us. These were men who did not shrink from the battle and the storm when the voice of duty called, and we could not but acknowledge the goodness of Providence in giving to us such men. The Speaker dwelt upon the moral qualities of Henry Clay, and ascribed to these, more than to his genius, talents and intellect, the influence which he wielded. Later in the evening speeches were made by Dr. J. W. Francis, the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith and others.

The Rev. Dr. Scudder's Lecture.—It should not be forgotten that the Rev. Dr. Scudder delivers a lecture on India, to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the *Woman's Hospital*. The Doctor is an eloquent man, and thoroughly conversant with the interesting subject which he proposes to discuss. But beyond this, the object of the lecture should secure for it a general and a generous sympathy. There is no institution in this City more worthy of public support, none that does more good in a most important sphere, than the Woman's Hospital. We have already published the appeal in which the Managers set forth the necessity of public aid; we hope it will meet with a prompt and a satisfactory response.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Continuation of the Evidence for the Defence.

PAINFUL SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM.

The Confession of Mrs. Sickles Offered in Evidence.

Testimony of John J. McElhone, Jonah D. Hoover, John H. Goddard, the Rev. Smith Pyne, the Hon. Robert J. Walker and Others.

[*Conclusion of Monday's proceedings.*]

After the recess, Mr. Brady said: We want you to admit the handwriting of Mr. Key to some papers.

Mr. Ould and Mr. Carlisle having examined them, admitted the handwriting.

Mr. Brady remarked that the first is directed by Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles, and dated March 26, 1858, and indorses six letters, one of them written by Mr. Key and the others written by different persons to him.

Mr. Ould—We object to them.

Mr. Brady—On what grounds?

Mr. Ould—The first letter purports to be from Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles, inclosing certain other communications addressed to various parties—one to Mr. Wooldridge, and his reply; one to Marshall J. Bacon, and his reply; one from Mr. Key to Mr. Beekman, and his reply, all in the handwriting of Mr. Key, and all except the first purporting to be copies of other letters. The date of nearly all of them is the 26th of March, 1858. The first letter from Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles says: "Send by Jonah D. Hoover the correspondence had to-day," &c.,—alluding to certain matters, portions of which have been detailed to-day in the expected evidence of the defence. The objection is, that this correspondence at present seems to be in no manner connected with the issue the Court and Jury are now trying. Besides, the note from Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles is dated a year ago, and as it must relate to transactions before the Jury, it must be excluded, in point of time, from the *res gestæ*. Another objection is, that it shows no relation, direct or indirect, to the matter before the Jury. I should like to know on what peculiar grounds this correspondence is to be offered as evidence.

Mr. Brady—I will state it. The learned District-Attorney, in assuming the case, told the Jury that the Government, speaking through him, could ascribe the act of Mr. Sickles, in killing Mr. Key, to no other impulse than remorseless revenge. He painted Mr. Sickles as an assassin. There is no proof before the Jury that Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles met each other before the time of that fatal occurrence. The Jury have nothing on their minds as to their former personal relations. The cause of their meeting and the relations and circumstances are left to such inferences as the Jury must necessarily draw from them in the absence of this testimony. We do not propose offering this testimony to prove the adulterous act on the part of Mr. Key, but to show the friendly relations between the deceased and the accused. His Honor said, in the case of Jarboe, that the declarations of the defendant in his own favor are admissible in murder, and only in murder, but they must be declarations of kind feeling, of acts of a friendly character, or such like, toward the deceased, prior to the commission of the crime with which he is charged. I understand this correspondence between the two gentlemen is of such a character as to show that their relations were of a friendly character, and that Mr. Key treated Mr. Sickles as his equal and friend at that day.

Mr. Ould—There is no communication on the face of the papers from Mr. Sickles to Mr. Key, no expression of either a kindly or a hostile feeling. There was only a note of Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles, in which their relations are not substantially touched on at all. There was nothing to show that their friendship continued through the year previous to the killing.

Mr. Brady replied, claiming the admission of this testimony on the same ground as was decided in the Jarboe case. The question is, was such evidence competent, and this being admitted, its value was to be determined by the jury when the prosecution charged Mr. Sickles with deliberate assassination on Mr. Key in broad day-light. The law gives us the right to prove that Mr. Sickles is not an assassin, and that his hands are not polluted by blood. Did not the District-Attorney say that Mr. Key's letter to Mr. Sickles does not contain an expression of good will? The jury will determine that, but the letter commences "Dear Sir," and ends "Respectfully and truly yours." If we show friendly relations in 1858, the law would presume continuous relations of friendship until something interrupted them. We claim the letters are admissible on another point, viz., as showing by Mr. Key's admission, he had most intimate relations with Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, and that they believed his intimacy of an innocent and honorable character, and we claim they are admissible as showing the origin of the peculiar relations between Mrs. Key and Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Carlisle said that this was a case in which the doors should be thrown open to what was not evidence, but they should confine themselves to the mode of proof which the law assigns in this case—they should go no further than public justice requires. Your Honor would perceive the actual use which if was proposed to make of this testimony. You have heard in what manner this correspondence is to be connected with this unhappy catastrophe in the way of blackening the character of the deceased. On that ground it could not be received. The eloquent address of the learned gentleman for the defence warrants us in believing it was offered for that purpose. It was offered first to bear on the question whether this act of homicide was an assassination. My learned colleague, although he did not use the word, painted it as one of assassination, and for the purpose of showing it was not an assassination, my learned brothers offer to show there was continuous friendship between the accused and deceased by the production of letters written eleven months prior to the collision—not written by the deceased to the prisoner but by certain other parties, and inclosed in a note written by deceased. An assassination; is no less an assassination because of the deep motive or passion which led to it—whether it be gold or ambition or vengeance—for a great or an inconsiderable wrong; it is still an assassination, and no power of human eloquence can paint it in any other colors.

Mr. Brady—These letters go to prove the fact of Mr. Key's friendly relations.

Mr. Carlisle—I was coming to that.

Mr. Brady further explained the object of offering these letters, insisting there was a state of facts which prevents Mr. Sickles from being convicted of any crime.

Mr. Carlisle, resuming, said that when he used the word assassination, he quoted from his learned opponent. He [Mr. Carlisle] asserted that the evidence did not tend, if admissible, to show that the case was not one of assassination; and, secondly, if this kind of evidence of previous friendly relations were admitted to show it was not an assassination, certainly evidence reaching back nearly a year before the transaction was not evidence; it tends to shed no ray of light, which any reasonable mind can perceive, on the question. He further replied to Mr. Brady.

Mr. Phillips said the relations the parties bear to each other is pertinent to the issue, because the issue is not the killing of the deceased, but his murder, in which is implied that malice by which the law designates the offence. The presumption may be contradicted, and one of the modes by which it may be done is to ascertain the relation which the parties bear to each other. This may be demonstrated by acts of friendship or correspondence. In the present case we propose to demonstrate it by the latter mode. The only question for the Court is the competency of such testimony, which may be as dust in the balance, but its effect and weight for the Jury. As to point of time, we may trace back acts of friendship and intimacy, and run back to the days of boyhood, proving such relations from infancy to the present time. The length of time, instead of weakening, strengthens the argument that he was not killed with malice. We are called upon to give the order of time. This is but one link of the chain of circumstances to show the friendship which existed between the parties prior to the date of the tragedy, and which continued down to within a few days of the commission of the act.

The Court said the object of the defence was to show the relations of the parties to each other. The law, undoubtedly, is, that when a man is on trial for murder, previous expressions of good will and acts of kindness towards the deceased may be proved. On this ground the Court understood these letters to be offered. The one he had read was simply courteous, and had no bearing on the issue. The letters

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW SILK AND GRENADINE ROBES,
The most Recent and Elegant Styles
ever offered at Retail in this City.
SELECTED IN PARIS and LYONS,
ESPECIALLY FOR THEIR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
NEW AND NOVEL IN DESIGN,
Altogether different from any previously imported, and confined to their House, viz.:
20 RICH SILK ROBES,
In DOUBLE JUPE and TWO FLOUNCES,
280 RICH GRENADINE ROBES,
In DOUBLE JUPE and TWO FLOUNCES,
FROM $'8 UPWARD.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, April 11,
With a Large and Select Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c
JAPANESE GRENADINES.
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS, and CLOTHS and DRILLINGS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles. Latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized these Skirts.*
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY,
NO. 52 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth st.
☞ Will open
LINEN,
HOSIERY and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
DEPARTMENTS,
On MONDAY, April 11,
Where will be found at all times
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS,
at the lowest prices.
GARMENTS FOR UNDERWEARING, IN ALL SIZES.
Also, a description of
LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
MADE ON IRON FRAMES,
Deserving of particular notice.

AT RETAIL.
Will open on MONDAY, 11th inst.,
300 PIECES
9-8 ENGLISH PRINTS,
VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS,
At 12½ Cents.
A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING HOSIERY,
Including every quality and size,
Ladies' and Children's Hose, Gents' Half-Hose, Undergarments, &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.
WILL OPEN FOR RETAIL, MONDAY, April 11, some New Spring Styles
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Also, a full assortment of new and desirable
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
New styles, ready MONDAY, April 11,
ALSO—LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plaids, Chene, Bayadere, Foulards, &c., in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
Will offer for RETAIL, MONDAY, April 11, a full assortment of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
from $1 to $40 per pair.
GILT AND BRONZE CORNICES,
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Gilt Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c. Also, a choice assortment of Damasks, Moreens and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
of every description.

GREY AND STEEL-COLORED SILKS.
200 PIECES JUST RECEIVED
Per steamer Persia, and will be offered at retail
MONDAY, April 11,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
On Rich STELLA SHAWLS,
BAREGE and SILK ROBES,
Figured SILKS and BAREGES,
FOULARD SILKS, &c., &c.
LEWIS HAVILAND & CO.,
No. 161 Chambers st. New York,
Will offer to the Trade,
for this week,
10 000 Rich Broché and Painted Bordered STELLA SHAWLS at the greatest reduction ever before known.
Fine All-Wool STELLA SHAWLS $1 25 to $1 50 each.
The very best deep BROCHE bordered do., from $2 50 to $3 50 each, worth double the price.
BAREGES and other goods at the same wonderful reduction.
Call and see them before you buy.
The SHAWLS were bought at a peremptory auction sale, and were never known to sell so low before.
The price regulated on the best
STEEL HOOP SKIRTS.
Call and see them before you buy.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloth, 1¾ yards wide.
Black De Lainee and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Bareges, very handsome.
Crepe Marets and Gnshire Crapes, new, and
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
Owing to the shortcomings and short shipment of the goods made to order for our Spring sales, (but which are now in port,) we are obliged to postpone the complete display of our Newest Styles of Gentlemen's Wear for the present season until THURSDAY, April 14, inst.
F. DERBY & CO., Importing Tailors.
No. 57 Walker-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a superb selection of
REAL LACES and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle, well made, without sewing, $1 12; 14 springs, $1 50 and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 12 springs for $11; 14 springs, $14, and 17 springs for $17 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 381 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET LINENS VERY cheap, black and colored silks, also chambray, champion gingham, dress muslins, Swiss muslins, jeconets, printed figured, wool delaines, ginghams, calicoes, de beges, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, towels, crash, linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c., for sale very cheap by
I. M. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TRAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, FOR sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 69 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED, FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer,
Will open at retail, on MONDAY, April 11, a complete stock of,
JACONETS, SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, STRIPED and PLAID SWISS, BRILLIANTES, &c.
ALSO,
A large and choice lot of
EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS,
at one-half the cost of importation.

F. DERBY & CO. HAVE NOW IN STORE a complete assortment of New Styles, Hosiery, Under Garments, Cravats, Scarfs, and other personal adornments, very cheap for the present season, just received from Messrs. J. & R. Morley, London.
No. 57 Walker-st.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
OLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Have removed to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, and have opened a large and desirable stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and
WHITE GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

SILK ROBES.
500 Double Jupe, and two Volants, just received per steamer *Persia*, and will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, April 11.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS,
Just received,
800 PAIR RICH LACE CURTAINS,
which will be exhibited on
MONDAY, April 11,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
In new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS:
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 80 rue Richelieu,	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

500 EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
200 Embroidered Sets.
300 New Style Breakfast Sets.
200 Emproidered Handkerchiefs at $1 each.
Black lace points, flounces, mantillas, chantilly trimming laces and edgings, black lace collars, collarines, barbes and many other novelties, just received per *Persia*, will be opened this day.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open their complete assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS,
FAMILY MOURNING,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' STRAW HATS, FLATS AND CAPS—A large and handsome assortment, richly trimmed. First premium awarded for ladies' riding and children's fancy Hats. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL
CHENE AND BROCADE
SILK ROBES in
DEUX JUPE,
Just landed
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

MOURNING GOODS.
Just received, GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES
BAREGE ANGLAIS, and GRENADINE BABEGE in the piece, Traveling DRESS GOODS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BARGAINS. EXCITEMENT.
Store crowded daily for those cheap
AUCTION GOODS.
AT KINZEY'S:
3,000 Jaconet and Swiss Collars, 1s., 2s and 3s.
5,000 Jaconet and Swiss Bands, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
200 Misses' and Infants' rich worked Sacks & Baeques, 8s.
AT KINZEY'S:
500 Fine English Crape Collars, 1s. 6d. and 2s.
2,000 White and White and Black worked Mourning Collars, 6 cents.
1,500 Dimity Bands, auction goods, 6 cents.
AT KINZEY'S:
15,000 Handkerchiefs, 3 to 10 cts., lot all linen, 5s. 6d. doz.
500 Eleven spring Extension Skirts, 6s.
1,200 Yards rich figured Laces for Curtains, 8 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS
OFFERING IN STRAW GOODS
AND RIBBONS.
2,000 Plain White and Colored Fancy Straws, 1s. an 12s.
1 000 Colored Straws, with Capes 2s. 6d. and 3s.
1,500 Fine Drab and White Cantons, 4s. and 4s. 6d.
AT KINZEY'S:
2,000 Fine Drab and White Split Straws, 6s. and 8s.
250 (a few left) of those pretty Florences and Peads, 8s.
AT KINZEY'S:
500 White and Colored Leghorn Bloomers, 2s. and 3s.
750 Shaker Bonnets, from auction, 2s. 6d.
75,000 Yards, all colors and styles, from 3 to 25 cents per yard, of Ribbons to be sold this week
AT KINZEY'S,
Cheap Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon Store,
Nos. 222 8th av., 21st an 122d sts.
Goods at Wholesale less than Jobbers' prices.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS
BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
SPRING STYLES
SPRING STYLES
SPRING STYLES
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
NOW READY.
Boys' and Youths' Clothing Warehouse,
No. 31 John-st.,
corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c
Being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly enlarged their premises, they this day open a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
FOR THE SALE OF EVERYTHING IN THE CARPET LINE, UNTIL JULY 1,
GOODS WILL BE RETAILED AT THE SAME PRICES AS SOLD AT WHOLESALE, FROM THE FINEST VELVET TO THE CHEAPEST INGRAINS AND VENETIANS
EXPERIENCED UPHOLSTERERS ARE ENGAGED, AND GOODS WILL BE MADE AND LAID DOWN IN THIS CITY OR THE ADJACENT CITIES OR TOWNS.

AMAZING THE LADIES!!
A lot of French and English Gaiters, Black and White Satin Slippers, &c., bought very low, under peculiar circumstances, now selling
AT PRICES WHICH FORCE EXCLAMATIONS OF ASTONISHMENT
from the lips of the ladies. The assortment is a superb one, including all the newest Spring styles in Gaiters, Shoes, &c. Nothing in the City can approach these bargains in point of cheapness.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES!!
JUST RECEIVED,
1 000 doz. children's Kid Gloves of very superior quality.
500 doz. Taffeta Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves.
500 doz. Kid, Silk and Lisle Thread Gauntlets,
with a full assortment of Alexandre's Gloves, to which we specially invite the attention of the ladies.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No 513 Broadway.

PAPER-HANGINGS FROM AUCTION.
A very fine assortment of French, English and American paper-hangings, recently bought from auction, which will be offered at extremely low prices, at
A. OSBURN'S,
No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Call and see them. Reserve.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE TO four popular styles of Spring SILK WATTEOATINGS, from $6 upwards, to order, on Monday, April 11.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors,
No. 57 Walker st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirrings, and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be roasted or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.
His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.
The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.]
The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A CARD.—JOHN R. PITKIN WILL RESUME HIS sales of Real Estate at Woodhaven and East New-York, (say 500 lots at Woodhaven and 50 at East New-York.) Apply, for a few days, at No. 281 Pearl-st., and then at No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York, as stated in the *xpress* of this day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
Will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
Containing 112 pages of Illustrations, Critical Reviews, and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
Including the most approved and late initial, and higher books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, History, Writing, Music, Languages, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making nearly 100 volumes of choice
PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Constructed on uniform principles by successful practical Teachers.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly Improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

SHORT HAND—SHORT HAND.
The best and general system may be learned, without a teacher, from
GRAHAM'S HAND-BOOK OF STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY.
A Complete Encyclopedia of the Art.
New Edition. $1 25, post paid.
Twelve Lessons, with book, in class, $1; singly, $7; by mail, $6.
Accurate Reports of Testimony, Arguments, Charges, Lectures, Sermons, &c., furnished on the most reasonable terms. ANDREW J. GRAHAM,
Room No. 26 Appleton Building, No. 348 Broadway.

A NEW MARCHING SONG,
Something for the regiment to sing.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE DRUM MARCH OF THE GUARDS.
A lively chorus song. 10 pages. Price 50 cents.
Written and composed for, and dedicated to, the Seventh Regiment National Guards, N. Y. S. M.
For sale by
FIRTH, POND & CO. and HORACE WATERS,
New York, and by all music dealers in this City and throughout the Union.
The trade will please send in their orders early.
OAKSMITH & CO.,
Publishers,
Nos 112 and 114 William-st., New-York.

$15 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS.—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have a ready been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist No. 2*, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs among which will be found songs from Il Trovatore—Agathe—Long, Long Weary Day—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Berry Heven—Ellen Bayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Machree—Massa's in de Cold Ground—Old Play-ground, &c. &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents; Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music books, superior violin and guitar strings, sent by mail and postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS
for illustrating the principles of Natural Science. Prof. Silliman says: "To lecturers without apparatus JOHNSON'S Charts must be an invaluable acquisition, and a useful one to those who have the instruments." Price for set of 10, with key, $12. Agents wanted in every County and State. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
No. 346 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION SQUARE.—Young Ladies expecting in the Autumn to enter either of the CLASSES of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, are requested to observe especially the distinctive studies of each marked in the schedule in *Italics*.
FOURTH CLASS—*Algebra, Natural History*, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.
THIRD CLASS—*Geometry, Natural Philosophy*, Rhetoric, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.
JUNIOR CLASS—*Mental Philosophy*, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England and of the United States, Languages, Vocal Music, &c.
SENIOR CLASS—*Moral Philosophy*, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, Astronomy, Languages, Music, &c.
Young Ladies with satisfactory testimonials from the pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be admitted to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.
The Spring Term will commence on Wednesday, April 13. Special arrangements are made, from this time, to prepare pupils for the classes they wish to join in September.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.
Schools supplied with teachers.
Schools supplied with pupils.
Teachers supplied with positions.
Parents supplied with School Circulars, (gratuitously.)
REFERENCES—Dr. Lowell Mason; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman; faculty Amherst College, and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.
Offices—No. 346 Broadway, N. Y.; No. 609 Chestnut-st., Phila.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 18. Terms:
From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.
It is under the direction of two ordoipals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.
For catalogues apply at No. 214 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

THE MISSES DELANEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn. This school is situated in a healthy and beautiful part of the City. Pupils are afforded every facility for obtaining a good education, while they enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home under the constant personal care of the Misses D.
TERMS—Board and Tuition in the English Branches, $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Music with use of Piano, from $50 to $80 per annum. French, $20 per annum.
The scholastic year consists of 44 weeks. Next term commences May 5.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton-st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. G. SLOAN PRINCIPAL. This school is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, within one mile of New-Haven. Conn. Number of boarding scholars limited to 15 boys of about 12 years of age, who will be treated in all respects as members of the Principal's family. Next term begins Wednesday, May 3. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor R. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. S. Vanderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition washing, &c., $120 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, N.Y. SEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 28. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $2; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WANTED—SIX MIS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate waitress or chambermaid; has no objections to go a short distance in the country with a family; none need apply but private families; has unexceptionable City reference for the last four years. Call at northeast corner of 33d-st. and Lexington-av., over grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, who perfectly understands her business, and can give the most satisfactory reference, a situation as cook; understands making of soups, jellies and pastry in French or English style. Can be seen at No. 138 3d-av., corner of 16th-st.; or any commands addressed to C. D., shall be respectfully attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GIRL, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing, and is a neat shirtmaker; is willing to assist with chamberwork and waiting, or would prefer seeing to children; she is neat and smart with the needle, and is anxious for a home, having no friends in this country. Apply at No. 208 East 13th-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do up muslins, linens and laces in the nicest manner; understands French finting perfectly; can give satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. She can be seen until suited in her present employment, where she has lived for the last four years, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 96 East 21st-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork, and is a good seamstress; or would have no objection to do fine washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 257 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, in a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry of all kinds. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 87 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, or as chambermaid and seamstress. She thoroughly understands her business. Can furnish satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 74 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as waitress in a respectable private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 110 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats poultry, game, and pastry if required; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the store No. 1,090 Broadway, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country; one as chambermaid and does fine washing and ironing neatly, or as children's nurse; wages, $6; the other, a girl of 15, to mind a baby and wait on table; wages, $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A HARD WORKING AND RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she would assist in washing and ironing, and is willing to take a place in a private family or boarding house; understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or would take charge of one or two grown children; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish female, a situation as seamstress in a gentleman's family; is fully proficient in every department of dressmaking. Can furnish the very highest testimonials from the lady she has lived with for nine years. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good recommendations given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., second floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or assist in the care of children; she perfectly understands her business. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 545 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a small private family as laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork; prefers the country for the Summer; good City reference; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 44 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A VERY respectable woman who understands her business; is a good bread-baker and would assist in washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash, and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. None but respectable families need apply. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 135 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call at her employer's, where she has lived over three years, No. 215 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, &c. Can give good City references. Apply at No. 241½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, or would prefer to go as waitress in a private family; can give good reference for both works. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting and fine washing; has the best City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 159 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 212 East 21st-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first-rate cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as a first-class chambermaid, to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th-av., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 154 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as infant's nurse or seamstress; has many years experience; can furnish the best of City reference; has no objections to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; one that has had good experience in this occupation. References given if required. Direct note, marked A. C., Housekeeper, 6th-st., Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook and to do the washing and ironing of a small family, and would be willing to do housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as a good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, wash and iron; she is a girl of the most trustworthy and steady habits, and refers to last employer in the City; no objection to take a place of general housework in a private family. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is a good sewer; has the best of references from good families. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., until suited, or address a note.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's or widower's family, hotel or boarding-house, in City or country, by a lady fully qualified and whose character can bear the strictest scrutiny. Apply at, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 292 4th-av., for one week.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUation in a gentleman's family. Perfectly acquainted with every kind of cooking. Best of City reference, sober, honest and obliging. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 67 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A WOman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly, in a private family; has excellent City references. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, and assist with the waiting if required. Call at No. 258 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the dry-goods store. References given if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young girl to do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has the best City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in small private family, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days, at No. 682 Houston st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL a situation in a private family as seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of family sewing; understands dressmaking; can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 East 22d-st. Speaks good English.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 55 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 304 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and serving, and assist in the washing and ironing. Can give City references. Apply at No. 244½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 222 East 13th-street; has City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; good baker; makes bread, biscuit, puddings; she is neat; knows her business thoroughly; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; understands every kind of housework; to go in the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 518½ Pearl st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' and a half City reference. Apply for two days at No. 97 West 19th st., no objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and fine washer; have lived in genteel families, from whom they bring reference. Apply at No. 1,008 Broadway, below 26th and 27th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, and one who understands cooking in all its branches; none need apply unless in want of such help; has the very best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and seamstress; the other as waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress; have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 194 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; has good references; understands bread and biscuit making. Call for two days at No. 178 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation as cook, or to do general housework, in a small family, can give the best of City reference. Apply at No 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a woman with plenty of milk; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 85 Marion-st., for two days.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability would like to meet with an opportunity to superintend the domestic affairs of a gentleman's house; is fully competent to take the entire charge, and will give, on an interview, the most satisfactory references. Address LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—AS FARMER, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant man, with no incumbrance, fully competent to take charge of a farm, and understands his business in all its branches; is a good plowman, feeds man and stacker; also understands the management of dairy stock, having 12 years' experience, and can procure most excellent reference. Address, or can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all branches; also, the woman as dairy maid and cook in the family; she understands her business in every respect; has good references from her late employer's. Can be seen for two days at the seed-store No. 9 John-st., or address W. P., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who is capable of taking charge of a large place, where all kinds of gardening is carried on, or to lay out a new place. The most satisfactory City reference will be given to the above. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy and competent man, will please address a note to D. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, which will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, English Protestants; he is a first-rate coachman and groom, understands the management of horses thoroughly, is a good vegetable gardener and farmer; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Both are willing to work and do make themselves generally useful. Wages moderate. Have the best of reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotchman—is married—who has had long experience in the care and management of horses. Can produce the very best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. No objection to go to the country. A note addressed to W. ROSS, No. 257 3d-av., will be promptly attended to till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady active, sober man, who perfectly understands his business, as his testimonials will certify for nine years' driving in this City; no objection to go in the country if required. Address WILLIAM, at the store of John J. Morris, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man; is experienced as a groom and driver and in training and breaking young horses to the saddle. Has excellent reference; five years with one employer. No objections to City, country, or to travel. Apply to or address Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., or W. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man; is a good groom and driver; has the best of City reference from his last employer for being steady, sober and honest; would go to City or country; would go as porter in a store. Apply or address to P. M., at Sheriff's saddlery store, No. 32 University-place, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young Englishman—married, with one child. Has had the best of practice as to landscape and practical gardening. Understands hot and cold graperies, greenhouse plants, and is a good vegetable gardener. Can come well recommended. Has no objection to City or country. Address O. P. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried man, with three years' unexceptionable references from his last employer, a situation in the country to take care of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands the care of cattle, poultry, milking, &c; is a good coachman and plain gardener. His wife will take the charge of the dairy and poultry; is a first-class laundress. Can be seen at this office from 10 till 2 o'clock, or address THOMAS, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable married man, with no incumbrance; he understands the management and the care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; is sober, honest, and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Likes the country. Has good reference from his last place. Address P. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office; or call at 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO knows his duties well, a situation as groom and coachman; will make himself generally useful; has lived with some of the most respectable families. Also his wife, who is a competent cook and most excellent washer and ironer. Both are of an obliging disposition and highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR COACHMAN'S SITuation by a Protestant single man, who has served both separate and together; is a good groom and first-rate driver; also a good gardener, understanding pruning, training and nailing all kinds of fruit trees, vines, &c., and all early vegetable-forcing, and a good flower-grower. Good references. Address E. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character, from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country; is a single man. Call on or address a note to Mr. H. R. SHERIFF, No. 32 University-place, for D. D., Coachman; to be heard of for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man who is a good groom; has true knowledge of the management and treatment of horses, and well acquainted with the care of carriages and harness; can produce the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety, and prefers the country, to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Apply to P. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel to any distance. Can be seen or heard of, for three days, by addressing W. C. R., Rogers' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man, in the country; has no incumbrance; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Likes the country. Has good reference from his last place. Address P. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office; or call at 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO knows his duties well, a situation as groom and coachman; will make himself generally useful; has lived with some of the most respectable families. Also his wife, who is a competent cook and most excellent washer and ironer. Both are of an obliging disposition and highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR COACHMAN'S SITuation by a Protestant single man, who has served both, separate and together; is a good groom and first-rate driver; also a good gardener, understanding pruning, training and nailing all kinds of fruit trees, vines, &c., and all early vegetable-forcing, and a good flower-grower. Good references. Address E. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A GARDENER OR COACHMAN'S SITuation by a Protestant single man, who has served both, separate and together; is a good groom and first-rate driver; also a good gardener, understanding pruning, training and nailing all kinds of fruit trees, vines, &c., and all early vegetable-forcing, and a good flower-grower. Good references. Address E. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character, from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country; is a single man. Address COACHMAN, care C. Waters, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th st., to be heard of for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business, carriages and a careful driver; can come well-recommended from his last employer, with whom he has lived four years. Address R. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, OF THE MOST reliable habits, a situation on a farm, or as gardener, coachman or groom; he could take the entire management of 150 acres of land. Can give the most unexceptional references, and may be seen at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY A single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables; has no objection to take care of a team of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has good reference from gentlemen he has lived with. Address J. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; has first-class reference from Europe; good City reference; wages not so much of an object; can be seen at his present employer's for this week, if not suited; no objection to wait on an invalid gentleman; or to travel. Apply at No. 69 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses. Can produce the very best of references; over 7 years in his last place. The country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG young man, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business, has good City reference, and refers to his last employer. Call on S. F., No. 50 4th-av., near 9th-st., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, or address a note to S. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN OF SIX YEARS experience in the grocery business, a situation in some wholesale house, grocery preferred; can influence some City trade; is a good fair penman; or would do any light indoor business. Address J. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, in either country or City, by a single young man, who understands his business and has the very best of recommendations for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address B. O., Union-square Post-office, Monday and Tuesday only, or 124 8th-st., Clinton place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference from her last place; call for two days at No. 119 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man who understands his business perfectly, and is a careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference for sobriety, honesty, and attention to his duties. Has lived four years with his last employer. Any commands addressed to J. C., at No. 69 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Address M. S., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is an excellent driver. City testimonials given. Would go to the country for the summer. Can be seen till suited at his present employer's. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful to his employer's advantage. The best reference can be produced. Address J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a steady, faithful man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly, is willing to make himself generally useful, and who can give the best of City and country reference. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended by his last employer, where he has lived two years and a half. Address E. M., at J. J. Morris', corner University-place and 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant married man, who has lived eight years in his last place, and four in his former one, in the City, and has the best of reference from both employers; is capable of his business, temperate and obliging. Call on, or address, A. S., at Mr. Murray's office, No. 33 East 13th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has the best of references in regard to character and capacity. Address a note to F. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office; or apply to the livery stable Nos. 79 and 81 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS, the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the woman as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can give good reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Is fully qualified to perform all the above. Address J. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A thoroughly practical man, in greenhouse, grapery, and laying out ornamental grounds. Can bring the very best of reference. Has had ten years' experience in this country. A note addressed T. M. Y., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener, who understands farming; has seven years' experience in the business, and can give the best of reference. Send a note to A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or to No. 878 Broadway, second door above 18th-st., Mr. BRIDGEMAN. To be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION IN some respectable family as waiter, or would have no objection to travel with a family; he is a neat, tidy young man; is of very steady habits; can come well recommended. Address THOMAS MURPHY, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND RESPECTAble young man, single, employment; is well-acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking and farming-work in general; wages not so much an object as a good home. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. A note addressed to Mr. B Y. MOORE, No. 840 Broadway, near Union-square, for two days, will receive immediate answers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by a single man; has lived two years in his last place. He can refer to his late employer in this City. Any lady or gentleman in want of such a man, will address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; he understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a first-rate driver; the country preferred; has good City reference; can be seen, or address P. M., at No. 125 4th-av., at Mr. DISNEY'S harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, with the highest testimonials in that capacity; can break young horses to saddle or harness; no objection to City or country, with a first-class family; no other need apply. Address R. E., No. 12 Union-court, or Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, WITH a wife and one child, wants an engagement; can be highly recommended from last and former employers. Call or address T., No. 64 White-st., New-York, Smith's Seed-store.

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WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; he thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendations for sobriety, industry, honesty and capability. Address, W. R., No. 624 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the treatment of flowers and green-house. The country preferred. Good references given for honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Address A. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIREMAN IN A hotel, either in the City or country; has good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place, Bible-house.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A BOOKkeeper, who has a thorough knowledge of double-entry, and can give four years' reference from his last employers, and other unexceptionable reference, desires a situation; in last situation attended to much of the correspondence; would endeavor in any situation to further the interests of his employers. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN HAVING a good knowledge of both the French and English languages, and having had experience in business, desires a situation as clerk, salesman or general assistant in a wholesale store. Good City references. Address HENRY, No. 193 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A thoroughly competent man. He can bring the very best of reference from his last employer. Is not afraid of work. A note addressed D. Y., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, will be attended to. N. B.—No farmers need apply.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, in either City or country, by a single young man who understands his business; has the best of reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, M. O., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 8th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A MERCHANT'S OR lawyer's office as errand boy by a respectable Protestant lad, 14 years old, who resides with his parents, and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; terms moderate with good reference; can be seen at No. 16 Horatio-st., one door from 8th-av., New-York, in the store. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of a baby and sew; best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 108 St. Marks-place, (8th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman in a private family by a single man who truly understands his business; is of a sober steady disposition; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference is very satisfactory; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, Box, No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character, from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country; is a good, steady man. Address COACHMAN, care C. Waters, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th st., to be heard of for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business, carriages and a careful driver; can come well-recommended from his last employer, with whom he has lived four years. Address R. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, OF THE MOST reliable habits, a situation on a farm, or as gardener, coachman or groom; he could take the entire management of 150 acres of land. Can give the most unexceptional references, and may be seen at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY A single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables; has no objection to take care of a team of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has good reference from gentlemen he has lived with. Address J. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; has first-class reference from Europe; good City reference; wages not so much of an object; can be seen at his present employer's for this week, if not suited; no objection to wait on an invalid gentleman; or to travel. Apply at No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Trovatore.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE — Mesalliance — Betsy Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rent Day—Review.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Mari de Campagne—La Grace de Dieu.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pirates of the Mississippi—Red Grouse—Brian Boroihme.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Wandering Jew—Bamboozling—Duma Bells.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selbon Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....1½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, April 13, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In a part of our first edition of yesterday morning, the arrival of the screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 30th of March, was announced. The news by this arrival is not of signal importance. The contemplated Congress was understood to have been fixed for the 1st of May at Baden-Baden, Piedmont and the other Italian States to have seats in the body, without votes. The armaments on all sides, however, were proceeding with unabated energy—a fact that seems to have outweighed at Paris the anticipations of peace, as the Bourse has continued to flag, its decline effecting more or less the London stock market. The debate upon Lord John Russell's resolutions amendatory of the Government Reform bill, was brought to a close on the 29th ult., Mr. Gladstone lending his powerful support to the Government views. The vote on the resolutions was to take place on the day following the departure of the steamer. The conviction seemed to be gaining ground that whatever might be the fate of the resolutions or of the bill itself, the Government would neither resign nor dissolve.

Additional Mexican advices by the *Tennessee* have been telegraphed from New-Orleans. Señor Mata, the representative of the Liberal Government in this country, who is at present in New-Orleans, has received dispatches confirming in every particular the news previously published. There were a national salute and a military parade in Vera Cruz in proof of the rejoicing at Mr. McLane's recognition of the Liberals. The forces surrounding the capital numbered 13,000 strong, and they had cut off the supplies of water and provisions. Miramon's garrison numbered but 6,000.

The steamship *Isabel*, at Charleston, furnishes intelligence from Havana and Key West to the 10th inst. At the latter place, the slave-brig *Tyrant* had been condemned. An extensive fire is reported in the western part of Cuba, which destroyed a large quantity of suger and other property. At Havana, suger was buoyant, and Molassee had declined.

Lord Lyons, the new British Minister, was yesterday formally presented to the President by Secretary Cass, and handed in his credentials. He made a brief and pertinent address on the occasion, which was responded to by Mr. Buchanan in fitting terms. Lord Lyons will occupy the house vacated by Lord Napier, who will leave Washington for New-York to-day.

Legislation progresses at Albany with marvelous speed. A glance at the telegraphic summary of proceedings, yesterday, will be sufficient to convince any one that many of the bills which are pushed through in such a hurry, must receive but a moiety of the preliminary attention which shou d be bestowed upon them. In the Senate, among a number of bills ordered to a third reading, were the one to protect ge consumers, and the one to regulate the government of the Central Park. The resolutions asking the Governor to commute the sentence of Mrs. Hartung were adopted by a vote of 17 to 7. The Metropolitan Police bills were made the special order for this evening. A concurrent resolution was passed, fixing the final adjournment for 10 o'clock on Thursday evening. In the Assembly, an apology was made for Mr. Rutherford for his conduct of the night previous. The Senate bill in relation to the public health of this City was ordered to a third reading. The Tax bill was reported, but was recommitted with instructions to strike out the appropriation of $250,000 for the Commissioners of Records. The bill to submit to the people the proposition to borrow $2,500,000 to pay the Canal debt was passed. The bill to reappropriate money for Canal purposes was passed. The bill for the commutation of the sentence of Mrs. Hartung was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee, and, after refusal to table it, and to strike out the enacting clause, a motion to make it the special order failed for want of a two-thirds majority. The supply bill was debated during the whole of the evening session. The Senate, during the evening session, passed a variety of bills which had been perfected during the day. The Atlantic-street (Brooklyn) Tunnel bill was lost.

The great Billiard matches which took place at Detroit on Monday and yesterday, have resulted, so far as known, in favor of New-York. The first match was for $500, between Dudley Kavanagh of New-York, and Michel Foley of Detroit, a thousand points up, and was won by Kavanagh. The second match was for $10,000, between Phelan and Seereiter, two thousand points up, and will probably be won by Phelan. Seereiter kept the lead in the game until he had turned the string in the fourth hundred, when Phelan rapidly geined upon him, and scored 504, while Seereiter had only reached the end of the fourth string. At last accounts the game stood Phelan 964, Seereiter 673.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday afternoon the names of the physicians and surgeons at Bellevue Hospital who have discharged their duties regularly were sent in. The Medical Board asked for a Committee of Conference on the subject of the nominations to be made for the vacancy now existing in their body. In reply the Governor directed the Board to send in the names of candidates through the Executive Committee of the Hospital at the next meeting. By the weekly statement it appears that there are 7,509 inmates in the different institutions.

The Henry Clay Festival Association celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the great statesman by a supper at the Lafarge House. It was not a particularly brilliant occasion.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Michael Flynn, was tried for the murder of Freeman Cutting, in a house in Roosevelt-street, on Dec. 26, 1858. The cause of the querrel, which led to the catastrophe, was a woman named Mary Noonan, who lived with Flynn, and whose affections Cutting desired to possess. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

Recorder Barnard sent several offenders yesterday to the State Prison. Dora Seixas, for grand larceny, to two years and four months; Conrad Price, for an attempt to commit larceny, to two years and one month; Christian Streule, for forgery in the second degree, to five years; there were five other indictments against him. Peter Duffy, the Sixth Ward policeman, of assault and battery fame, was convicted of an assault on Francis Clark, and remanded for sentence. Henry Kamak was placed at the bar, charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to his store, No. 133 Chatham-street. The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 4,000 bales, including 1,500 bales in *transitu*, at former prices. Flour was more active, as was likewise Barley, at essentially unchanged rates. Wheat and Corn were quiet. Pork was more freely offered and purchased at, however, reduced figures for New Mess. Lard and Beef were in fair demand. Coffee was decidedly brisker. The principal sales were two cargoes, amounting to 9,500 bags Rio at about 11¼c.@11½c.; 4,000 bags Laguayra for export, and a cargo of St. Domingo, just arrived, on private terms; also, 1,600 bags St. Domingo at 10½c.; and 460 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@12c. ₩ lb. Sugars and Molasses were in pretty good request. The reported sales of Naval Stores included 2,000 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 65; 1,000 bbls. Strained do. from yard, at $1 72½ ₩ 310 lbs; 1,500 bbls. Wilmington Tar at $2 56½ ₩ bbl.; and 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 53c. ₩ gallon. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important.

The New European Congress.

The European Congress, suggested by Russia as the best means of humiliating Austria and conciliating Europe to the policy of France, it would appear has at last been accepted by the Government of Vienna as the only alternative of immediate hostilities with Napoleon III. and the King of Sardinia. The hopes entertained by some of the more sanguine English journalists that London would be selected as the place of meeting for this pacific convention, and that England would thus be enabled to recover the position which, as the London *Spectator* justly observes, she has lost by her own default, of leader in the inevitable rearrangements of the European system, are destined, however, to be disappointed. Baden is now named as the rendezvous of the statesmen who are to dispose of the formidable problems put before the rulers of mankind by the condition of Italy.

Forty-one years ago, in November, 1818, the Ministers of England, France, Austria, Ruasia and Prussia assembled in Aix-la-Chapelle to reaffirm the "settlements" of 1815, and to pledge the respective Powers which they represented to the "protection of the arts of peace, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality whose empire has been too much enfeebled by the misfortunes of the times." Three years had sufficed to shake so deeply the faith, not only of the European people but of the very men whose work had been sealed in blood at Waterloo, in the stability of the new order which the armies of the Alliance had dictated to the world. France had already begun to chafe with dangerous impatience under the restraints of the foreign Restoration. Germany had already begun to question the sincerity of her royal rulers, and to doubt whether the enthusiasm which had freed her from the yoke of Napoleon had not been abused to fasten upon her other fetters forged within her own frontiers. Spain had begun to learn that her gallant struggle for independence must be followed by a new and more agonizing struggle for liberty. Belgium was straining at the hateful bonds which linked her destinies with those of a nation strange by race and language and religion.

Italy had already become volcanic, with widely diffused revolt, with conspiracies and plots, with the passionate sense of a dishonorable thraldom, imposed upon her in the names of peace and piety and the "balance of power." The Congress of 1818 was followed by the Congress of Verona, and that by others; but the march of events moved steadily onward with its demonstration that the Congresses of Diplomacy are rather symptoms of disease than methods of remedy, and that the world rights itself by other agencies than the "declarations" of M. de Gentz or the protocols of Prince Metternich. Within the last forty years the "existing state of Europe," which the Five Powers resolved in 1818 to "maintain at all hazards," has become almost as much a matter of history as the Empire of that Charlemagne about whose tomb the Plenipotentiaries of Europe are now again to assemble France has abolished the House of Bourbon in both its branches, destroyed the whole work of Talleyrand, and revived the Empire "extinguished" in 1815. Germany has passed through convulsions, which have radically changed the whole internal structure of the Confederation. Prussia is trying at last the experiment of a Constitution, which in 1818 was a dream. Austria has annihilated the free State of Cracow. Poland has disappeared from the map of Europe. Switzerland has absorbed one of the most ancient of the "divine rights" of the House of Hohenzollern. Spain has lost half a world of colonial empires, and won a Government chosen by herself and for herself. Belgium has shaken off her hateful union with Holland, English men-of-war and a French army aiding her to cast off what English men-of-war and French diplomacy had forced her fifteen years before to accept. Italy alone still groans and struggles beneath the burdens laid upon her by these religious manufacturers of nations.

Can the Congress of 1859 be reasonably expected to exact for the last fragments of the Treaties of 1815, and from the people whom these treaties most grievously dishonored and have most painfully afflicted, any greater consideration than has been bestowed upon the rest of these extemporized arrangements by the rest of Europe?

The treatics of 1815 were made in haste They were not at all the fruit of grave, mature statesmanlike deliberation, but the eagerly adopted refuge of bewildered Governments from difficulties with which they felt themselves unable fairly to cope. Those treaties have been repented of at leisure, and as opportunity in each instance served, contemptuously cast to the winds. The present attitude of the Emperor of the French simply indicates the resolution of Italy to make an end, so far as she is concerned, of their egregious and intolerable impositions. This resolution no Congress can shake, save by conceding all that Italy demands; and this no Congress to which Austria is a party can possibly do. It is, therefore, beyond all reasonable expectation that this Congress of Baden should definitely settle the Italian question. The utmost that can be looked for from its successful deliberations is the temporary adjournment of a general war upon the Italian issue, through such concessions as Austria can be led to make of those positive infractions of the treaties of 1815 which she has committed in Italy since 1848, with the avowed object of overawing the Peninsula, and of these infractions of the same treaties, not less positive, but less flagrant and less numerous, which she committed before 1848, with the pretended purpose of assisting her allies, the Independent Italian princes, to keep their subjects in order. It is very doubtful whether even so much can be anticipated; for Austria is both thoroughly armed to assert her position and thoroughly awake to the fact that every delay in the advent of the arbitrament of battle is a gain to her inevitable adversaries. But, however this may be, the vital disorders of Italy cannot possibly be reached by the impending discussions, and the utmost that a pacific conclusion of these discussions can effect will be to put France more clearly in the right, and Napoleon III. more openly in the leadership of Europe, to confirm the Italians in the conviction that theirs are the next great interests to be established by European revolution or by European war, and to give thus the *coup de grace* to those very "treaties of 1815" in whose name this meeting has been so formally convoked, and by which all the negotiators of Baden will profess to be guided in dealing with the matters before them.

It would appear to be still somewhat doubtful whether Italy is to be allowed a voice in these fresh deliberations upon her destiny. This is practically a matter of immediate rather than of lasting importance, for Italy will after all be sure to have the final and most formidable voice in the matter. But it is more than probable that France and Russia will insist upon the admission of Sardinia to the Congress, and no English Ministry would dare appear before the English people as the opponents of such a proposition. The whole affair is essentially dramatic rather than diplomatic, and the part of Hamlet is in all senses essential to the play.

A Speedy Conviction.—If the community is sometimes scandalized, and the public sense of propriety outraged, by the tedious delays in bringing rogues to trial and conviction after their arrest, when they happen to have money or powerful friends to assist them in warding off the sword of Justice, it may be some consolation to know that a poor devil who has neither friends nor money can be convicted with as much ease and celerity as a Retiring Naval Board cashiers a score or two of their brother officers. A most edifying instance of the speed with which a poor devil may be convicted, is afforded in the case of the Chinaman Quimbo Appo, who killed his landlady in a scuffle on the 8th of last month, and who was convicted of murder in the Court of Sessions on Monday. As Chinamen set but little value on human life, the compatriots of this poor creature did not think it worth while to club their names for the purpose of procuring legal defence for their countryman. He was brought into court, a Jury was impanneled without the least difficulty, for nobody had thought it worth while to have any opinion as to his innocence or guilt, the case was argued, and the verdict rendered in an hour or two. No exceptions were taken to the ruling of the Court, for a wonder, and nothing occurred to make an appeal to a higher tribunal necessary. The Jury, as if conscious that there was something wrong in such summary proceeding, recommended the poor wretch to mercy, and he was taken back to his cell with as little ceremony as though he had been tried and sentenced by that sanguinary Rhadamanthus of his own Flowery Land, the cruel Commissioner Yeh. It is well to let the poor wretches who violate the law know, that if Justice is so tardy in dealing with the rich and powerful, she is terribly facile and rapid when a transgressor who has no friends falls into her hands.

What's in a Name?—The Washington *Union* is hereafter to be called the *Constitution*. The new proprietors and conductors of the Government organ have certainly shown a degree of sensitiveness in reference to the unsavory antecedents of the journal which has passed into their hands, which may be regarded as a hopeful promise for the future. Apart from the palpable unsuitableness of such a comprehensive name as that of the *Union* for a journal whose sole purpose has been to serve the interests of the President, it was very natural that the new proprietors should be desirous of exchanging the old name for a new one which would not seem to unite the present with the past. But the new name chosen is rather more inappropriate than the old one. The *Constitution!* It is desecration of the name without in the least ennobling the object to which it is applied. We know how very difficult it is to invent a new name for a newspaper, for notwithstanding the immense multitude of English and American journals there are not half a dozen good names, all told. But in the case of the Government organ at Washington, nothing would have been easier than to give it a new name and a perfectly appropriate one, whose fitness would have been acknowledged at once. Why not call it *The President!* As it is to be the President's organ nothing could be better, and it would save the trouble of repeating the phrase, "the organ of the President," when quoting from it. But if this should be offensive, as savoring too much of personal adulation, why not call it *The Administration*, which might be better liked, and would be quite as well understood. Call it anything but the *Constitution*, for that will be a shocking misnomer.

Death of the Marquis of Waterford.

Another bold British Nimrod has come to his end in the way "natural" to men who pese the greater part of their livee on horsebeck end in jumping over five-barred gates. The *City of Baltimore* bringe news of the death of the Marquis of Waterford, who was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting in Ireland.

Lord Waterford, although still comparatively a young man, had lived long enough to outgrow in a great measure the tastes and tendencies which had conferred upon him a reputation not unlike that of Byron's Lord Camelford, or of the unparalled Mr. Mytton, He was the last illustrious type of that curious class of aristocratic eccentrics who sought distinction, not in the "cannon's mouth" indeed, but in the "watchman's rattle;" and by wringing off door-handlce and knockers, thrashing tradesmen, smashing plate-glass windows end other riotous practical jokes of the like elevated description, won a world-wide notoriety as noble originals. Nearly twenty years ago Lord Waterford visited this country in his yacht with some vivacious friends and found his way within a night a two; after his arrival to the Police Station, in this City, for a "lark" on Broadway. Next day Mayor Lawrence reprimanded the prisoners, and punished them with an invitation to dinner. Boston and Philadelphia were also made the scenes of this unwise young lord's unwise achievements, and his career as a "gay man" was finally concluded by a severe chastisement, which he received in Norway, from a rugged old Norse policeman of Drontheim. Lord Waterford figured conspicuously at that famous "pessage of arms and absurdities," the "Eglinton Tournament," on which occasion he signalized himself by knocking Lord Althorp off his horse, with a tough, good lance in place of the futile and fragile ash polee prescribed to the tilters, and carried off the prize of valor to lay at the feet of the Queen of Love and Beauty, the accomplished daughter of Sheridan, Lady Seymour, now Duchess of Somerset. After his marriage with a daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, whose arm he contrived to break by upsetting her from a phaeton during the honeymoon, Lord Waterford took to more sensible courses. In the time of the great Irish feminc of 1847 he showed himself a good and efficient landlord; and of late yeers he had lived a quiet, respectable life. He is succeeded in his title and estalee by his brother, the Rev. Lord John Beresford.

The Revival of Art.—Mr. Lord lectured Monday evening to a large audience in Clinton Hall on "Michael Angelo and the Revival of Art," and presented this truly great man in the several aspects of sculptor, painter and architect. He dwelt, however, chiefly on architecture, which he thought was greater than painting or sculpture, because more impressive, more enduring and more useful. It also concerns all men, and most men, unfortunately, have something to do with it in the course of their lives. The lecturer, while he allowed the greatness and beauty of Gothic architecture, gave the preference to the Grecian for all purposes except churches. He then expatiated on the life and character of Michael Angelo, whom he regarded as the greatest and best man, on the whole, which Italy has produced. The lecture on Thursday will be on "Galileo."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Presentation of the New British Minister—His Address and the President's Reply.

Minister McLane's Recognition of the Juarez Government, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, April 12.

Lord Lyons, on being presented to President Buchanan to-day by Secretary Cass, made the following remarks:

Mr. President: My first duty in addressing you, as the Envoy of Her Britannic Majesty, is in obedience to Her Majesty's express command, to assure you of her esteem and regard for you, and of her hearty wishes for the welfare of the great nation of which you are the Chief Magistrate. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to maintain the friendship and good understanding so happily existing between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States. The vast importance of the relations between the two countries would cause me to tremble in entering upon the duties of the highly honorable post to which the confidence of my sovereign has called me, I am sustained, however, by the conviction that the good will and kind feeling which animate the Government and people will remedy my personal deficiency. I must entreat you, Sir, to view with indulgence the humble efforts which I shall constantly make to merit your approbation, and to give effect to the cordial and friendly intentions of the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government. I have now, Sir, the honor to place in your hands the letter of credence which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to intrust to my care.

The President thus replied to his Lordship:

"My Lord, I give you a cordial welcome, as the diplomatic representative of your Sovereign to the Government of the United States. I receive with much gratification the expression of Her Majesty's hearty wishes for the welfare of the United States, as well as her earnest desire to maintain the friendship and good understanding now so happily existing between the respective Governments. These assurances, proceeding from a sovereign who is universally esteemed by the people of the United States, and by none of them more than by myself, are calculated to produce the best effect on the relations between the two countries. On our part, these sentiments are cordially reciprocated towards her Majesty and the British people. You do not, you cannot, too highly appreciate the importance to the people, both of Great Britain and the United States, of maintaining most free, friendly, commercial and political intercourse with each other. This desirable end will be best secured by a frank and manly diplomacy, so congenial to the character of the two nations, and as, so far as known to us, to your own character."

Lord Lyons is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and manly bearing, with a face beaming with frankness and good nature. He was highly pleased with his first interview with Mr. Buchanan, and seemed to be agreeably impressed with the manner and tone of the President's reply. He takes possession of the house and furniture just as it was occupied by Lord Napier, who leaves to-morrow for New-York. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, April 12.

Lord Lyons to-day presented to the President his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty.

The impression prevails that ex-Judge Barrett, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

Ex-Congressman Groesbeck, of Ohio, according to the representations of his most intimate friends, has been offered, but declined, the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

Although the Government has nothing more than telegraphic accounts concerning the recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. McLane, it gives full credit to the intelligence. Enough has transpired to warrant the assertion that Señor Mata will be received as Minister to the United States on his return to Washington. At the time Mr. McLane went to Mexico, General Miramon was represented to be in force before Vera Cruz, and the issue was doubtful. He went thither with the full understanding that if Miramon was defeated at that point to recognize the Liberal Government—hence the determination of his action in the premises. It is understood here that the reason why Mr. Forsyth resigned as United States Minister was, that by the recognition of the Zuloaga Government he rendered himself unpopuler with the Liberal Party, and hence it was considered his usefulness would be impaired.

The Hon. John Lytcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, is here *en route* to resume the canvass in the central and southern portions of the State.

Much more business than usual is now being transacted in the Interior Department, occupying the attention of the Secretary sometimes till midnight.

The receipts of the Patent Office last month are stated to be about $14,000 over the expenses.

The case of O'Flynn, Postmaster of Detroit, about which there has been much interest of late, has been investigated so far that it is thought he will resign.

The Republicans intend firing one hundred guns tomorrow afternoon, in honor of Jefferson's birthday and the Republican victories in the recent State and municipal elections.

Later from Havana and Key West.

Charleston, Tuesday, April 12.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 10th inst.

The slave brig *Tyrant* had been condemned at Key West. The selvage was forty per cent. nett, and sixty per cent. goes to the Government revenue officers.

Sugar was buoyant at Havana, at 9c.@9¾c., for clayed, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for inferior to good qualities of Muscovado. Molasses had declined ¼c. Exchange was advancing. Sterling was 11@11¼ ₩ cent premium; Northern at ¼@½ ₩ cent. discount, and on New-Orleans, it was at 1½ ₩ cent. premium.

An extensive fire had occurred in the western portion of Cuba, destroying a large quantity of sugar and much other property.

Maretzek's opera troupe are among the passengers by the *Isabel*.

Further from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 11.

Further advices by the *Tennessee* to the 8th inst. state that there was great rejoicing, a national salute and a military parade there in honor of Mr. McLane's recognition of the Juarez Government. The Liberals surrounding the capital were 13,000 strong. They had cut off the supplies of water and provisions. The garrison numbers 6,000 men. Miramon had sent 1,500 men to the capital from Orizaba. The forces of Juarez were pursuing Miramon.

Señor Mata has dispatches confirming the public news by the *Tennessee*. Señor Mata returns to Washington in a few days.

Gold in the Mountains.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, April 11.

Late private advices afford ample evidence of the discovery of rich placers in the mountains. Statements from different sources corroborate the finding of paying deposits of shot-gold boulders through a section of thirty miles in extent. There was much excitement at Denver City and along Cherry Creek, and all the reports are more sanguine than ever, and are entirely consistent. There have been several letters received from parties who went from here, and perfect reliance is placed on their statements.

Trenton Municipal Election.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, April 12.

Franklin S. Mills, Democrat, has been re-elected Mayor of this city by a majority of 378 over E. B. Borden, the Republican candidate and Private Secretary to the Governor. Mr. Mills received a large vote. The Democrats also elected nine out of twelve of the city officers, and a tie in the Council. Princeton and Beverly have also been carried by the Democrats.

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONERS SPEED AND LEANDER ASHORE.

Long Branch, N. J., Tuesday, April 12.

Schooner *Speed*, (of Great Egg Harbor,) from Jacksonville, with a load of lumber, bound to New-York, came ashore yesterday, 12 miles south of this place.

Squan, N. J., Tuesday, April 12.

The schooner *Leander*, lumber loaded, is ashore seven miles south of Squan, near Cranberry Inlet.

Water in the Canal.

Schenectady, Tuesday, April 12.

The water is rapidly coming in the canal.

Judicial Confirmation—Damages for Breach of Promise.

Boston, Tuesday, April 12.

The Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, has been confirmed by Gov. Banks as Associate Judge on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, in place of Judge Thomas resigned.

A Jury in the Superior Court has awarded $2,300 damages to Miss Almira M. Bartlett, to be assessed from Sewall Packard for a breach of a marriage promise. The parties belong to Charlestown.

New-Jersey Township Elections.

Newark, N. J., Tuesday, April 12.

Township elections in Essex and Union Counties and other parts of the State occurred yesterday. The vote was small owing to [illegible] tions generally resulted in favor of [illegible]

The Great Billiard Matches at Detroit.

Detroit, Tuesday, April 12.

The great billiard match between Phelan and Seereiter came off this evening.

At 8 P. M., the parties were just turning the first string. Seereiter, 110; Phelan, 50.

On the fourth hundred Seereiter's score was 309; Phelan's 269.

10.40 P. M.—Phelan, 504; Seereiter, 400. Phelan's friends jubilant.

11 P. M.—Phelan, 964; Seereiter, 673.

The billiard match last night between Dudley Kavanagh, of New-York, and Michael Foley, of this city, the game being for one thousand points and a stake of $500, resulted in the victory of the former by eleven points. Kavanagh made one run of one hundred and seventy-seven points.

A Chief Justice Dead.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, April 12.

The Hon. E. V. Whiton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Janesville to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Commissioners to Plan the Upper Part of New-York—A New City Railroad—The Tax-Levy Reported Complete with the Lowber Judgment—The Record Commissioners in—The Tax Commissioners' Bill Passed—City Railroad and Charter Prospects, &c., &c,

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Tuesday, April 12, 1859.

Governor Morgan has approved the following bills among others this morning:

Appropriating for the Canal debt and the maintenance of the Canals, for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1859, and to supply a deficiency in a former appropriation.

Amending the act of 1850 concerning the appointment of Commissioners to take proof and acknowledgement of deeds in other States.

Amending the Charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Consolidating the acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Amending the Charter of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, passed April 10, 1850.

Sixth Judicial District Library.

Incorporating the Woman's Library.

Relating to the Bank Department.

Releasing people's interest to the late Richard E. Alcocks.

Compensating a Clerk for the treasurer of the County of Kings.

No new vetoes yet, but there must be a rush of them pretty soon; that last Message of His Excellency was broad enough to cover the vetoes for full forty bills that are on their way to, or already within the doors of His Excellency's Chamber. The lobby stands breathless to see which one of their pets is to be sacrificed in vindication of the lobby part of the annual Message.

In the Assembly this morning, the session opening at 9 o'clock, Mr. Gover reported complete a bill of which thus far you have heard nothing. It was introduced Feb. 14, and appoints E. Delafield Smith, Terence Donelly, Abram Wakeman, John P. Cummings and Wm. M. Tweed, Commissioners of Streets in all of that part of the City lying west of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and west of Eighth-avenue and Harlem River, (except of land west of the Kingsbridge road, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.) One section provides that it shall be lawful for these Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have exclusive power, to lay out streets, roads, avennes and public squares, of such width, extent and direction, end of such grades, as to them shall seem most conducive to public good; and to close up any streets, roads, avenues, or parts thereof, which have been heretofore laid out, and not now legally opened or worked, within all the specified part of the City; and no square or plot of ground made by the intersection of any streets, roads or avenues, to be laid out by said Commissioners, shall ever have within the same, or be divided by, any public street, road, lane or thoroughfare; and no street or road shall be laid out in width less than fifty feet, and no avenue shall be laid out in width less than eighty feet; but nothing in this act shall authorize the closing up of the Tenth-avenue, or of the Kingsbridge or Bloomingdale road. Another section says: "It shall not be lawful for either of the Commissioners, during the time he may be in office, directly or indirectly to purchase, or contract to purchase, any lands, tenements or hereditaments within the boundaries aforesaid. And every deed, contract or conveyance contrery to the intent hereof, shall be utterly void. And before the Commissioners shall enter upon their duties, they shall severelly take and subscribe an oath before the Mayor or Recorder of the City of New-York, faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of their said office, and a compensation or allowance, at the rate of five dollars per day, shall be made to each of the said Commissioners while employed, for their services."

Owners of land can of course lay out any street et their own expense, in accordance with the Commissioners' plans, and be allowed equitebly in deduction. The bill gives a good deal of power to five men; but if they are the right men, and if succeeding Legislatures might not change them off for bad men, no doubt the City will be the better for it.

The House Assessment bill came back from the Senate to-day, with a long amendment, substantially adding the Land Commissioners to the Assessment Board. The concurrence was tabled for an hour's consideration.

The House bill increasing the Notaries' Public functions, came down with an amendment, which seemed to give the Notaries powers above those of Justices of Peace. The amendment was not concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

Votes of thanks to Speaker Littlejohn for his impartiality, and to Mr. Clerk Richardson and his assistants for their uniform urbanity, promptness, and all that, were adopted. All sorts of stealing resolutions for red-books, civil lists, &c., &c., were offered, but uniformly voted down.

The Quarantine Removel bill is ready to come down from the Senate for concurrence with its amendments; but, as the Senate has never put forward the "certain offences," and the "Staten Island Assessment bills," it is doubtful if it runs through without a rub.

The New-York Tax Levy was reported complete by Mr. Spencer. Mr. Conkling tried to recommit to strike out the $130,000 to the Commissioners of Records. Mr. Duerea and others defended the item, and it was kept in. Mr. Opdyke moved to recommit to strike out the clause which gives for judgments only $240,000 and prohibits any of it from going to satisfy the Lowber clause. He wanted $850,000 to be reported for judgments and the Lowber claim settled. His motion prevailed; the bill recommitted and thus amended it was again reported soon after.

The resolution to supply each member with 15 copies of the State Agricultural Society's Transactions being up, Mr. Conkling moved—oh! marvel extraordinary!—to make the number 30, and his motion prevailed.

The Intersectional Railroad, to run from the Park to the ferries, was reported to the House and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Resolutions asking the Governor to pardon Mary Hartung were started, but got no further than the table.

I do not think, from the observations that come within my narrow range, that there is any serious intention to tamper with the Central Park Commissioners. Thier bill unamended has been reported to the Senate.

The closing arguments before the Senate Railroad Committee were had this morning. Mr. Wm. Allen Butler, in a forcible appeal against the policy of the roads, charged that they were schemes of plunder and would be punished at the ballot-box. Mr. Oakey Hall, in reply, made the point that over 80 members of the lower and popular House had, in 1857, 1858 and 1859, voted for the policy of the present grant. That the majority of these members were men of high character and ability beyond any such reproach as selfish capitalists would in the prejudice argument make—and that in each season a clear majority of the New-York City members had voted for roads—so that the popular voice of City and State were in favor of the roads. The Committee adjourned for decision to 3½ P. M.

The Grinding Committee of the Senate declined—Mr. Sloan only approving—to consider the Tunnel Removal bill: in Senate, however, the bill was referred to a Select Committee, which soon after reported it complete. Litchfield's Railroad, which passed the House last evening, was reported this morning, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The Williamsburgh (Grand-street) Railroad is not yet reported from the Senate's Committee on Cities and Villages. In reporting its passage the other day in the House, the names of the corporators were given incorrectly; they should have been given as follows: Ira Buckman, Jr., Mr. Runcle, Mr. Ostrand, Tappan Townsend, and Mr. Furman. The Committee seem very shy of offending Senator Spinola, who modestly asks to have the names of the corporators struck out and a list of his friends—"better men"—put in. I hardly think Senator Ely is so entirely devoted to his friend Spinola, however, that he will induce his Committee to assent to this modest request. If the Grand-street people lose their road they can easily find the cause of it.

Mr. Law's resolutions in Assembly, protesting against the reopening of the Slave-trade, and pledging the State to remember the subject at the polls, were carried almost unanimously, the Yeas and Nays being called.

Mr. Chanler offered resolutions looking to a vote of the City upon the question of a Charter Convention, and if carried affirmatively, to the election of Charter Commissioners to revise the City Charter. Being concurrent, they lie over.

Mr. Speaker offered Personal Liberty resolutions, which also, being concurrent, lie over.

The following brief, but very comprehensive bill, introduced by Senator Ely, passed with an amendment

[illegible] ordinance, act or resolution for [illegible] at which, prior to the act entitled, "[illegible] the Charter of the City of New-York," [illegible] 14, 1857, going into effect, was [illegible] by one Board of the Common Council of New-York, in one year, and by the [illegible] in the following year, shall, for that cause, be held to be void or inoperative, if [illegible] act or resolution, was in all other respects legal and legal."

[illegible] New-York [illegible]

Senate....Albany, Tuesday, April 12.

The bills to provide for the completion of New-York Arsenal; to settle the disputed Connecticut boundary; to authorize the reduction of the capital stock of Banking Associations; to protect gas consumers, and to provide a monument to the Wallabout martyrs, were all ordered to a third reading.

The bill to enable stockholders of religious and other societies to vote by proxy was sent to Committee of the Whole.

The bill to regulate the government of the New-York Central Park was sent to a third reading.

The registry law bill as agreed on by the Special Committee, was reported and ordered to a third reading.

The resolutions favoring the commutation of the sentence of Mary Hartung, were presented and laid over.

The concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution by requiring the registry of voters, were laid over.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the resolutions earnestly entreating the Governor to commute the sentence of Mary Hartung, or at least respite her until after the trial of Rehnman, her seducer, were adopted, by 17 to 7.

The resolution was adopted requiring the Commissioners of Records to deposit one copy of all books and documents with the State Library, and one with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Noxon offered concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to require the registration of voters.

The Metropolitan Police bills were made the special order for 7½ P. M. to-morrow.

A concurrent resolution was passed to fix the final adjournment at 10 o'clock on Thursday evening.

Mr. Sobeli moved that no bills involving over $500,000 outlay on account of the City of New-York should be reported complete unless they have been considered in Committee of the Whole. Lost.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To alter the map of Brooklyn and New-York.

To authorize the reduction of the capital stock of banking associations.

To protect gas consumers.

The Wallabout Martyr's Monument bill.

In relation to the New-York Institution for the Blind.

To continue the charter of the Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York.

To amend the act for the government of the New-York Central Park.

To amend the charter of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company.

The Brooklyn Atlantic-street Tunnel bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. Diven moved to recommit the bill, and spoke against its provisions. If steam was a nuisance, the City authorities had full power to abate it.

Mr. Sloan spoke in favor of the bill, explaining, that at least three-fourths of the property-owners were in favor of the bill and the assessments it imposed.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler deprecated the manner in which the bill was pressed forward, and spoke against its provisions.

Mr. Spinola followed in favor of the bill.

The motion to recommit was lost by 7 to 12.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST FOR POISONING.—Officer LEACH, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested a German named JOSEPH HAGGARE, in New Brooklyn, yesterday, on suspicion of having poisoned FRANK HAAS, a boy 6 years old, son of FRANCIS HAAS. The accused boarded in the family of Mr. HAAS, whose business required his absence from home at night. It is alleged that an improper intimacy existed between Mrs. HAAS and the accused, and the boy talked so much that it was necessary to get him out of the way. The boy died on Sunday last. Coroner HORTON has taken charge of the case, and will have the body examined to-day.

ARREST FOR STEALING A BRIG.—Detective HIGGINS yesterday arrested S. D. GRAY and THOMAS M. OSGOOT on a warrant, in which they are charged with taking the brig *Gilmore Meredith* from a port in Maine, while under the charge of the Sheriff of Hancock County, and bringing it to this port. They were committed to the County Jail to await a requisition from Maine.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, GEO. SMITH was instantly killed on board the ship *William C. Clark*, lying at the foot of Bridge-street, while engaged in hoisting timber from the hold. Some of the rigging gave way, when a heavy piece of timber fell upon his head, fracturing his skull.

NEW CHURCH.—The St. Johns Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, have decided to erect a new building at the present location. It will be made of stone at a cost of $40,000.

THE COURTS.—*Circuit Court Calendar for this day*—Nos. 12, 48, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 76. *City Court*—Nos. 24, 34, 40, 3 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58.

Police Reports.

THE LATE ARREST OF RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.—Large numbers of down-town merchants who have missed goods from their stores, called yesterday and the day previous, at the Police headquarters to look at the goods recovered from the gang of alleged receivers of stolen goods arrested on Saturday, in this City and in Hackensack, N. J. Most of the goods are still in the keeping of Sheriff Beatley, of Hudson County, New-Jersey, and several bags gone to New-Jersey to view the articles in his possession. The receivers acted cautiously, as all the marks upon the goods tending to their identification by their owners have been carefully removed. As the goods are principally plain silks, velvets, and similar fabrics, which it would be impossible to recognize without the marks upon them, they will doubtless have to be consigned to the custody of the Police Property Clerk and be sold at auction, the avails of the sale going to increase the special fund for the benefit of the wives and children of deceased policemen. Louis Mendlebone, the supposed leader of the gang of receivers, has thus far kept out of the way of the police. A further search was made yesterday of his residence, No. 79 Avenue C, which resulted in the discovery of about $100 worth of clothing hid in the cellar. As the police were preparing to remove the newly found booty, they discovered that two men named Ferdinand Rode and Christian Reitteio, and a woman named Elizabeth Levi, had helped themselves to some of the garments. The accused were immediately taken before a police magistrate and locked up to answer. The residence of Mendlebone should have been given No. 79 Avenue C, instead of No. 77 Avenue C, as published before.

EX-POLICEMAN WEYER IN THE TOMBS.—Ex-Policeman Weyer, of the Seventh Precinct, who recently abandoned his wife and took lodgings with a disreputable woman and was in consequence dismissed from the Police Department, was yesterday convicted of an assault and battery upon his wife. The sentence passed upon him was thirty days in the City Prison and to pay a fine of $50—his commitment to continue until the fine is paid.

BUYING CATTLE AND NOT PAYING FOR THEM.—Sylvester Pendleton, a butcher in East Twenty-seventh-street, was yesterday required to give bail in $2,000 to answer a charge of buying some cattle of one Anthony Gongh and not paying for them.

STEVENS' FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.—We learn that the new and elegant hotel, to which we have already more than once alluded, as being about to be opened in New-York, by Mr. PARKER STEVENS, nine host of the Revere and the Tremont, of Boston, will be ready for guests by the first of the coming August.

The Fifth-avenue Hotel is situated on the west side of Madison-square, at the point where Broadway and the Fifth-avenue intersect, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets—a location which seems to us, on almost every account, unequaled. From the top of the new house, where there is an observatory, a superb view may be had of the whole City, both the North and the East rivers, and the adjacent country. It is built in the most substantial manner—the exterior of white marble; and it is calculated to accommodate comfortably eight hundred guests. It is the design of the enterprising proprietor that, in its public and private apartments, its appointments and conveniences, it shall excel, in substantial elegance, comfort, liberality and taste, every other establishment in the world. The long and large experience of Mr. STEVENS enables him judiciously to adopt all the real "modern conveniences," and he will be found to have introduced several new features in the planning and the management of a first class hotel.

The Fifth-avenue Hotel, it will be noticed, is further "up town" than any other one in the City; but not so much so as to render it an ineligible or inaccessible location to travelers, and chance or transient visitors to New-York, which le yearly getting further and further up the Island of Manhattan. It is below and quite near to the terminus of the New Haven and Boston Railroad, and to the depot of the Hudson River Railroad; and it will probably not be long before the Hudson River boats, and those of the Sound lines will have their docks and landings in the immediate neighborhood of this point.

Mr. STEVENS' associate in the management of the new hotel is to be Mr. HITCHCOCK, whose connection with the St. Charles Hotel here, has added so greatly to the popularity of that establishment. This connection will prove to be one of the most advantageous features of Mr. STEVENS's well-laid plans, for no one in the business is more competent for such a position of responsibility than Mr. HITCHCOCK has amply proved himself to be.

No other auxiliaries have as yet been decided upon, but if this be a fit earnest of the rest, the corps of management will be an unexceptionable one indeed, and the Fifth-avenue Hotel will be what its projector designs it to be, a home in which people from all sections of the country will find their wants carefully appreciated and amply anopliod.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

[Advertisement.]
SPLENDID CARPETS
At tremendously reduced prices.
English Velvets, $1 25 to $1 50.
English Brussels, 90c. to $1 25.
All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
DOWN TOWN.—If you are down town and on the *qui vive* for novelty, call in at the magnificent hat emporium of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and examine his leviathan assortment of hats, caps, &c.; but especially notice his new Spring style, and if you do not leave the store with one of them upon your head, it is certain that you have neither taste, discretion nor requisite pride.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Dr. H. A. BARROW will remove on the 14th of the present month from his present residence, No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdongal-street.) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—What diseases are more painful than Piles and Fistules, and where, says the sufferer, can any cure he found? We answer, there is a sure remedy that never falls; it is HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, sustained by the testimony of thousands. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
NO MORE LOW SPIRITS.—If you wish to get rid of sadness and grief, go and see that gloriously comic drama, "Our Irish Cousin," repeated this afternoon and evening, by the new company at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]
A GENTLE HINT.—Do not forget to call, for a Life Preserving Garment, upon the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. Call to-day. The call may save your life.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Charlee' London Cordial Gin for Consumptives, and invalids requiring a stimulant. Sold, quarts and pints, by all druggists, grocers, etc. Dépôt, No. 40 Broadway. Other Gins may be thrust at you. Buy only CHARLES'.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleeroom.

Merchants and Strangers in the City should visit the PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of Fowler & Wells, at No. 308 Broadway. Examinations, with advice as to talents, defects and proper occupation at any hour.

[Advertisement.]
Rupture Cured Without Pain.—All who have been tortured by pretended radical cure trusses, can rely upon perfect relief and an easy cure with BENJAMIN'S Truss, 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, New-York.

Spring Season,
1859.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
Opening Circular
to all
Buyers of Clothing.
We open the Spring season of 1859 with a stock of clothing far exceeding in extent, variety and elegance that of any former year. We also claim the merit of
UNPARALLELED CHEAPNESS,
having stocked our cloth-rooms with the best goods in the market, at a time when prices ranged from 20 to 30 per cent, under the present average. The extensive and fashionable assortment of every description of Spring clothing for men and boys, to which we invite the attention of the public.
COULD NOT BE REPLACED
at the rates at which we now offer them to retail purchasers. Among our new and brilliant styles for outdoor wear the
LONDON CLOAK,
an original and exquisitely becoming Spring over-garment, is especially attractive; while the extraordinary variety of our business, traveling and full dress clothing offers the widest possible field of choice for all tastes, all occupations and all professions. In
BOYS' CLOTHING
we have introduced a large number of new Paris and home-designed patterns, and our
ORDER DEPARTMENT
is stocked with superior goods, which are cut and made to measure, by the best artists, at the most moderate rates.
ONE PRICE, AND ONE ONLY,
is still our motto, and to every article the lowest figure that can be taken is conspicuously affixed.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are made the best machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!
CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, fronted sinuses and posterior nares and sometimes attending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expansive as they are generally worthless, yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple SUGAR PILL taken two or three times per day, promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by perseverance in the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.
Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by dealers.

Fire in Florida.
PILATKA, Fla., March 19, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New York:
GENTS—In justice to the merit and virtue of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes, we would inform you that on the 31st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.
Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.
We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it truly merits. Very respectfully, TEASEDALE & REID.
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS.
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 534 Broadway.
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray st., N. Y. / No. 57 Gravier st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherons
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.
On account of removing to No. 823 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Lord Lyons.
The new British Minister, Lord Lyons, arrived here on Monday last. Of course, one of the first things he did upon landing was to purchase a new hat at the New Hat Company's store, No. 148 Nassau-street. At least we may infer so, for their hats are matchless.

"Genin's 507 Style."
A peerless Spring and Summer Hat.
It leaves the crowd of
New Styles far behind.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise;
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 159 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 192 Pearl st.)

Crinandore's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees have by their intrinsic superiority over all the rest attained a popularity beyond all precedent. For sale, and the dye expertly applied by the best artists at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with I. F. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box; Black or Brown, warranted; Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ogrnint for the growth and beauty of the hair. FLORAHA for the same.

F. Y. S.—Bailou's Improved French Yoke Shirts, a new style made to order from measure of the finest materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU BROTHERS, French Yoke Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

A. J. Bleecker Son & Co. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture, either at the residence of parties desirous of selling, or at their salesrooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

French Soft Hats, at wholesale only.—A large assortment just received. N. J. PARDESSUS, Agent for the manufacturer, J. COUPIN (AIX,) No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

White's Own, Something Entirely New in the soft hat line, imported by Mr. W. from Penoes, of Paris, can be seen at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Barnett's Cocoaine.
THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 787 BROADWAY.

Leary & Co.
Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentlemen's wear. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Gents, Step at White's, No. 216 Broadway, and look at the French soft hat, new style, called "White's Own," No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

MARRIED

SUTTON—HOLDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, the Rev. JOSEPH F. SUTTON, of Parsippany, N. J., and ELIZA S., daughter of Horace Holden, Esq., of this City.

HALSTEAD—HALSTEAD.—On Tuesday, April 12, by the Rev. John M. Ward, JAMES H. HALSTAD, of Wisconsin, to MILLICENT, daughter of the late Jacob Halstead, of Rye, Westchester Co.

PETTIT—HOOKER.—At the residence of E. Abbott, Esq., Owatonna Minnesota, on Sunday, Feb. 13, by the Rev. Harvey Chapin, the Hon. WILLIAM F. PETTIT to Miss AUGUSTA HOOKER, daughter of the late William Hooker.

DIED.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 11, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of John and Margaret Macfarlane, aged 16 years and 6 months.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 27 Christopher-st.

COOK.—In this City, on Sunday, April 10, in the 58th year of his age, EDWARD COOK.

His friends, and those of his family, and of his father-in-law, George Ireland, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 92 West 10th st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEARMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, GEORGIATTE, daughter of Georga and the late Mary Steadman, aged 15 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the house of her uncle, Abraham Brown, No. 245 West 34th st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARK.—In this City, AGNES BININGER, relict of the late Richard S. Clark, and eldest daughter of the late Abrahsm Bininger, in her 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the United Brethren's Episcopal Church, corner of Houston and Nott sts., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday.)

WATSON.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, April 12, Mrs. CATHARINE WATSON, aged 98 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Benj. G. Megie, No. 14 Union-place. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

PRIMMER.—At Yonkers, on Monday, April 11, after a short and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. ELIZABETH V. PRIMMER, aged 47 years and 8 months.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday.)

LEVERIDGE.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, April 12, infant son of Benjamin and Petronella Leveridge, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 153 East Broadway.

CONKLIN.—In the town of East Fishkill, on Sunday, April 10, at the residence of Nicholas H. Striop, COENELIUS CONKLIN, son of Rebecca and Andrew G. Conklin, in the 23d year of his age.

DIXON.—At Westerly, R. I., on Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. ELIZABETH DIXON, widow of the late Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, aged 80 years.

MORTIMER.—At Fishkill Landing, N. Y., suddenly, of congestion of the brain, WILFRED, youngest son of William Y. and Anne E. Mortimer, aged 2 years and 6 months.

BUCKINGHAM.—At Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass. (the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Mansfield,) on Wednesday, April 6, Mrs. SARAH BUCKINGHAM, aged 74 years, mother of Charles and Geo. A. Buckingham, of this City.

MEAD.—At Genoa, Italy, on Wednesday, March 23, (where he had gone for the benefit of his health,) in the 34th year of his age, OBADIAH MEAD, of the firm of Edwin and Ralph Mead, Jr., & Co., of this City.

R. R. R.
OF WHAT DID GENERAL TAYLOR DIE?
History will say that the Hero of Buena Vista died of Chronic Diarrhœa. He had diarrhœa. He had also, we presume, the *regular official treatment for Diarrhœa.* Of which did he die, the disease or the drugs? Calomel, Rhubarb, Chalk and Opium constitute the "scientific" remedies in such cases made and provided. In other words, the formula is first to *prostrate* and then to *congest.* Now, we don't say positively that General Taylor was the victim of mercury and narcotine, but we do assert that, had he been treated with that pure vegetable counter-irritant, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, he could not have died of Diarrhœa, Acute or Chronic. This assertion is based on a line of facts extending through a series of years, and unbroken by a single exception. In all bowel complaints from Cholera, the most virulent, to the mildest form of "Summer Complaints," it is administered with equal and unvarying success. Radway's Regulating Pills are generally valuable auxiliaries in such cases, as they remove the natural periodicity of the evacuations.
It is truly painful to witness the avalanche of deaths of children and adults every Summer and Fall under the official treatment of the regular faculty.
We know, and many of the medicos know, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a positive specific for the cure of all Bowel Complaints, it has cured Cholera in its worst stages, and is it not fair to presume that it will readily cure Looseness, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux and other minor disorders of the Bowels and Stomach? Let every family provide a supply of Radway's Ready Relief and Pills, and on the first symptoms of these disorders, or if visited with malarious fevers, resort to the use of these remedies, and we will guarantee that no lives will be lost. These remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. After May 1, No. 23 John-st.

TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC.
On THURSDAY, the 7th inst., we shall place on exhibition in our Store, FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, (by the kind permission of Capt. Shestakoff), the truly
MAGNIFICENT SERVICES
OF
FINE DECORATED CHINA,
SOLID SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASSWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c.,
CONSISTING OF
NEARLY TWENTY THOUSAND PIECES,
FOR THE
NEW RUSSIAN STEAM FRIGATE
"GENERAL ADMIRAL,"
to be used at the tables of the
GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE
AND THE OFFICERS OF THE FRIGATE.
The above order has been in preparation at our factories during the past twelve months, and we firmly believe that in *Design, Workmanship, Color and Artistic Execution, it has rarely, if ever, been equaled, and certainly* NEVER EXCELLED.
We extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of New-York and the public generally, to call at our store and examine for themselves.
E. V. HAUGHWOUGHT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward. Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion. GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
As used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
Can be had at all the leading hotels, and from all the principal dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Importer,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-STREET.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cts. per bottle.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURE Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

DR. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S FAMILY MEDICINES.—Wholesale dépôt removed to PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER'S, No. 4 Fletcher-st. All the outside wrappers bear the signature of GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, successor to A. Cushman & Co.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK
CONTAINS
A FAC-SIMILE of the ANONYMOUS LETTER sent to Mr. Sickles informing him of the infidelity of his Wife.
Three more Chapters of "TRUMPS," the New Story by G. W. CURTIS, Illustrated by Hoppin.
A Full Account of the WEDDING OF MISS CORCORAN, by G. W. Jenkins.
In addition to the usual admirable Illustrations, Summaries of News, Lounger, Love Stories, Paris Letter, Editorials, Weekly Farmer, Chess Chronicle, Market Report, and other attractive and pleasing features.
Price FIVE CENTS.

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.
Of the many Preparations that are thrown into the market for toilet purposes, we believe none can be found to excel those of the well-known chemists, Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston.
They are conceded by all who use them to be superior to most other preparations, and are valued accordingly. The "Cocoaine" is enjoying a wide popularity in this city, and deservedly so. It is in fact pronounced incomparable as a hair dressing.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE "OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS
Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st, trade agent for City of New-York.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
A NEW IDEA.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
For Registering and Diffusing all Business Knowledge.
This new idea is so comprehensive in its material and moral bearings that it is impossible to convey, fully, all the salient points of its practical usefulness, in the small space now devoted to its elucidation. Let a few suggestions, for the present, suffice:
Millions of dollars' worth of every description of property is now lying idle in all large communities; in fact, in every part of the civilized world untold numbers of useful articles are lying dormant. There are thousands of people who want to sell, and corresponding thousands who want to buy. Why should they not meet at a well-known COMMON CENTRE and express or register their several wants? For example: Mr. and Mrs. A. U. & C. leave their homes, stores, or offices, wanting something, yet, not knowing where to get that something, or, if they do, it may be imperfectly—requiring a waste of time and money. Why should they not refer to
THE REGISTERS
at
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
and supply their several wants?
By this system of registration (now for the first time suggested) the consumer and producer, if required, can meet face to face, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished for." The army of "middle men"—drones in the hives of earnest industry—will then be deprived of their enormous profits, extorted from all legitimate branches of trade.
The stranger, arriving in the City, will feel the advantages of a responsible place of reference—a focus of intelligence that will facilitate his business, and guard him against the many tricks of trade and snares of City life. Goods out of fashion in New-York may sometimes be quite salable in other parts of the country, and can be bought at very low prices; but the difficulty of the Country Merchant is to find out their whereabouts. City, as well as Country Dealers—from the above suggestions—will see the advantage of
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE.
The poor will be faithfully treated in disposing of their property—getting nearer the value of what they offer—coming in direct contact with those who need their goods—not for speculation, but for actual requirement.
Property Owners and Tenants should also register and apply at
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
for their separate or mutual interests.
Enough has already been said to show the utility and enlarged purpose of this new system of Commercial Exchange. It should be encouraged by the right thinking portion of this community; for its inception has engendered a laudable ambition to establish an institution that will be of great service to the public. The idea has within itself all the elements of success; its universal recognition and support is only a question of time. If the closest possible application to business, with a commercial experience of 25 years' standing, and an inspiration to make integrity the ruling spirit of the enterprise, be the certainty of its establishment, these qualities shall not be found wanting, while the proprietor, (or any of his authorized agents, to be interspersed in every State of the Union,) have strength to accomplish its fulfillment.
The location of
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE
Has been well considered. Almost everybody is, at some time of the year, at the point of the Old Park.
No. 229 BROADWAY, corner of Barclay-st.,
is directly opposite this focus, where the great mass of our citizens converge at almost every season of the year. For example: A person living in the upper part of East Broadway may not, in the course of the year, be seen in the upper part of Broadway, but he is very nigh certain to be at the corner of Barclay st., near the point of the Park, within the twelve months. I make this explanation to show to the merchant the facility I have in communicating with the great body of the people. Every person without an exception to whom this subject has been addressed has commenced illustrations of their almost daily personal experience, proving its practicability and certainty of success, and the only wonder is that it has not been established before. People are constantly calling requiring information, which will save them trouble, time and money.
Respectfully,
WM. JERVIS,
Originator and Proprietor of
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., (first floor.)

SEND THE FOOL FURTHER.
A STORY OF THE FIRST OF APRIL,
in this week's
NEW-YORK TABLET.
ALSO,
Articles on
PROTESTANTISM AND PUBLIC MORALITY,
BOSTON SCHOOLS, BOSTON JUDGES, AND
BOSTON PHILANTHROPISTS,
THE NEW CITY CHARTER,
THE NEW-YORK TIMES AND THE GOVERNOR
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
THE MISSION OF THE PAULIST FATHERS
IN QUEBEC,
THE CASE OF MICHAEL CONNERER,
CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE, IRISH NEWS, &c., &c.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Publishers.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL PLATED CASTERS.—They have just come from the factory, and are offered at retail from $3 to $15 each. As my store is a little out of the way, I will endeavor to make it for the interest of all who call. LUCIUS HART.
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NEW BOOKS.
NEW AND FRESH BOOK.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.
JUST PUBLISHED.
THE PILLAR OF FIRE;
OR, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.
By the Author of "The Prince of the House of David."
Being an Account of the Wonderful Scenes
IN THE
LIFE OF THE SON
OF
PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER,
(MOSES,)
From his youth to the Ascent of Sinai; comprising,
as by an eye-witness,
HIS MIRACLES BEFORE PHARAOH,
PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA,
AND
RECEPTION OF THE LAW ON MOUNT SINAI.
Containing an elaborate and richly-colored Description of the Architecture of the Egyptians, their Manners and Customs in Peace and War, in the Temple, the Family, the Mart, and at the Tomb; and also of the Israelites, while in the Land of Bondage; together with
PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF THE
HEBREWS UNDER THEIR TASKMASTERS,
Of Scenes, Processions and Spectacles upon and beside
the Nile, and Legends of the Obelisks, Sphinxes,
and Pyramids, and of their Founders before
the Flood.
DELINEATIONS OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN,
Miriam, Amense, Luxora, and Osiria,
AND OF WONDERFUL MEN,
Aaron, Remeses (Moses,) and the Princes of Uz (Job,)
Narrated in a Series of Letters from a Syrian Prince traveling in Egypt to his Royal Mother, Queen of Tyre.
The volume abounds in characteristic passages of high-wrought beauty, and Dramatic Incident.
To the 100,000 readers of "*The Prince of the House of David,*" we need only say, that this book is by the same Author, and more wonderfully interesting and exchanting.
One Vol., large 12mo., 600 pages.
Illustrated. Price $1 25.
Sent to any address by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.
Country newspapers giving this card two insertions, shall be sent a copy of the work, by mail, prepaid, upon sending a copy of the paper.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.
AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY
DELISSER & PROCTER,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York,
GOETHE'S POEMS AND BALLADS,
TRANSLATED BY
Prof. AYTOUN, of the Edinburgh University, and THEO. MARTIN.
12mo. Cloth, 75c.
"These songs," says

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 122 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn Houses for sale, viz: Three of the eight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix st just south of Fulton-av. Also, three of the ten new frame houses on Fulton-av just north of Fulton-av—all within a few Centen-st. just north of Fulton-av—all within a few Centen-st. just north of Fulton-av—all within a few steps of the cars and only a short distance from either steps of the cars and only a short distance from either the Wall-st or Fulton Ferries. For style and beauty, the Wall-st or Fulton location, they are unsurpassed. and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (own- and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (own- and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (own- er) No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or on the premises. er) No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or on the premises. er) No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or on the premises.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WIL- LIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck- slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The rail- road from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $6,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Adjoining New-Jersey Railroad Depot, in the City of New-Brunswick. The front building is 32 feet by 88 deep, three stories high, built of brick and wood. The rear building is 80 feet front by 40 feet deep, all brick, both buildings roofed with tin.

CALLO, A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE BANKS OF THE RARITAN RIVER, with the Delaware and Raritan Canal running between the house and river; 1½ miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. The house is 48 feet square, two stories high, stables, outbuildings, &c., and about 11 acres of land. Apply by letter to E. A. DeRUSSY, New-Brunswick, or to WARREN HARDENBURG, Esq., No. 58 Wall-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY—By A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 30th-st.:

13 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
2 lots on Broadway, corner 37th-st.
2 lots on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, corner 58th-st.
11 lots on Broadway and 69th st.
38 lots on Broadway, 68th and 69th sts and 9th-av.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE LOT NO. 630 Washington-st., with three-story brick house on the front, eight years built, hard finished and newly painted inside and out. Size 26 feet front by 43 feet deep, and in good order. The rear house is 26x22, 3-story brick, with small part of the northeast end and back wall, frame, front and ends brick, with tin roof; brick sewer from rear to street. Lot is 26x103.10 north side, and 26x 84.3 south, morn or less; 76 feet north of Barron-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class stone-front English basement, of most convenient construction, in 33d-st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Immediate possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 210 feet by 160 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and wa- ter-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—The valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 29 East 18th-st., beautifully situ- ated between 4th-av. and Irving-place; the house is 25½ ft feet, in complete order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Ap- ply on the premises, between 11 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST- class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is en- tirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further par- ticulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,249 Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE FOR POTTERS, FIRE- BRICK, TERRA-COTTA MANUFACTURERS AND CHEMISTS.—A large building, 100 feet, with a large double kiln in the rear, a small house, materials for barn and about two acres of land, may be purchased for less than one-fourth the money invested therein, by attend- ing the public sale of Coney Island property, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneer, R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 61 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FOUR OF THOSE ELEGANT DOR- CHESTER olive free-stone-front houses, situated on the north side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories and basements, high stoops all modern improve- ments; will be sold low and on easy terms; also, other houses of various sizes and in different localities. Apply to DANIEL GARRISON, No. 71 West 45th-st., or A. B. BIRDSALL, at the 15th-st. buildings.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING- house and lot, with two more lots improved as a gar- den, very eligibly situated on Bates-av., between Classon and Franklin. This property is in the healthiest and most beautiful part of Brooklyn, and the improvements in the neighborhood are all of the best character. For terms &c., apply to A. FRANKFELD, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 28 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admis- sion and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BUR- RILL, No. 45 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN this City which rents for $1,400 per annum for a country seat on the Hudson River of about 15 to 20 acres, situated not further than Sing Sing, or for property on the Long Island Sound not above Throggs Neck. The situation must be perfectly healthy and near the water. Any difference in value will be paid in cash. Address R. P., Box No. 142 Times Office.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE- story frame house, 10 rooms, with attic, cellar and stable on rear; lot, 23 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 20 minutes' walk from Brooklyn Ferries. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. Price, $3,600. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR- story 25-feet front brown-stone house No. 109 West 42d-st., (north side,) second house east of Broadway, built in the very best manner, with portico doorway, stone balustrade and rail, sunken court-yard, and all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to Z. JAQUES, No. 321 West 23d-st.

$11,000—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE three-story house and lot No. 103 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighbor- hoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, be- tween 18th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE ON Murray Hill—A first-class stone front house, 4-story and high stoop, 37 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and dining- room extension in addition, and superior stable, for sale, on Murray Hill, near Madison av. and 36th-st. Terms easy. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metro- politan Bank, Pine-st.

$75,000 IN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE or exchange, consisting of the very best of Western farm lands and City property. Also, a good residence near Jersey City. Being engaged in other pursuits, I will dispose of my property very low.
D. T. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-RATE FIVE story brick building, 40x90. Nos. 327 and 329 Stanton-st., near the East River, suitable for storage or any manu- facturing purposes; is well lighted; steam power can be had if required; terms reasonable. Inquire of R. GRANT, No. 66 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front English basement house in 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; can be delivered in an early day. Price, $10,500; two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

$15,000—CORNER HOUSE, MADISON- AVENUE—FOR SALE—The new three- story brown stone house at the southwest corner of Mad- ison-av. and 41st-st. It is a first-class house, and con- tains all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 West 17th-st., from 3 to 4 P. M.

CHELSEA COTTAGE, NO. 33, (NO. 270 West 24th-st.,) two stories, 18 feet front, gas, bath- room, water closets, &c., to let, at $450, or for sale cheap, on easy terms.
THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 63 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four story, brown-stone front house, No. 139 West 34th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FIVE LOTS, NEAR THE ferry, in Brooklyn, for sale cheap and on easy terms; a good location for a builder in quest of houses or dwellings. For diagram and particulars, apply to JOHN BRAIN- ERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL three story, stone-basement house, No. 176 Green- wich-street, near Bank; has the modern improvements, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of P. DYRENN, No. 169 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 12 AND 14 Pell-st., 122 feet west of the Bowery, well suited for buildings for mechanical purposes, will be sold low, for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, 394 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lafayette-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR STORY TWENTY FIVE feet brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 35th-st., between 5th-av and Broadway. Also two Nos. 25 and 35 West 30th-st. They have all the improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 366 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 Allen-st. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHIN- gle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is admirable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight: expense small. Ap- ply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 204 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE.

$12,000 WILL BUY THE NEW THREE- story and attic, high basement house No. 61 7th-av., finished with all modern improvements, has hot and cold water, and gas, oven to the attic, three water closets furnace, &c. Has been occupied by the owner but a few months. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 12TH-ST., between Avenues B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—A MODERN- built two-story and basement brick house, containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water bath; gas kitchen range, heater, &c., in first rate repair, with a two story wood House in the rear of the lot. Lot, 18x 100 feet. This property will be sold for $3,500; $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises No. 170 Garden-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP house No. 71 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park. The house is three stories and attic, basement and coun- ter-cellar, with modern improvements. Can be seen from 1 to 4 P. M. Terms very easy, if desired. For fur- ther particulars inquire of either THOS. C. SMITH or SAMUEL H. MAN, No. 31 Pine-st.; Room No. 8, or of THOS. C. SMITH & CO., at their office, 17 East 29th st.

MURRAY HILL—TO EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST- class country seat on or near the Hudson River, a first-class brown-stone house, with all modern improve- ments, fashionably located near 5th-av., and free from incumbrance. Any difference in value will be paid in cash. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO FIRST- class new houses, 3 story and basement, brown stone; one in Gold-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby st.; one in Hamptonst., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-pla ce; price $3,350; $4 000 can remain on bond and mort- gage for five years. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York opposite the Park, together with all the fur- niture, fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the entire good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

FOR SALE—A NEAT GOTHIC COTTAGE AND 4 lots, with handsome furo, plenty of fruit, on Ful- ton-av., nearly opposite the Four-mile House, with cow, poultry, &c. Cars pass the door every 10 minutes; fare 5 cents. Apply to A. J. BERRIAN, No. 44 Vesey-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 150 WEST 11th-st.; terms easy; lot 22½x80 feet; house three stories and attic, 50 feet deep; possession on or before the 1st of May; the carpets in the house are new, and of su- perior quality, will be sold with house if required. Apply to A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT FIRST CLASS house, brown-stone in one of the finest and most choice locations in 17th-st., near 5th-av.; it is finished with every convenience, and in the most perfect order. The furniture can be had with it at a bargain. By
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 202 West 34th st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution a gem of finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

$850 WILL BUY A NEAT COTTAGE, good cellar, full lot, two blocks from cars, 15 minutes from Ferry. Terms $100 cash, and $25 every three months till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, at Valen- tine's, 22d-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, from 12 till 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Monmouth Beach, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premi- ses, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MIDDLETOWN POINT, MON- mouth County, N. J., 26 miles from the City by steamer to Keyport, and 20 minutes' ride from steamboat landing by stage, a desirable cottage house and lot, front- ing the Abbot House, lot 200 by 67 feet, with barn, stables and other out-buildings. The ground is well laid out with choice grapes, cherries and other garden fruits, all in perfect order. For further particulars apply to WM. DENYSE, No. 183 William st., or R. V. N. DENYSE, No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

Also the good will and stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, harness, &c., together with house, store and one year's lease of a well-established bakery, being the only one in the place. For particulars apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUN- try residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall and within 25 minutes from 21st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apart- ments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are ex- ceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or to Room 20,

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this re- gion. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depot at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 11 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. Apply at No. 137 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAM- boat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surround- ed by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 148 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE— With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Con- sul, in East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depot, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage- house, all in the best condition. Fruit trees, and or- namental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bath- ing to the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

CONEY ISLAND PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE—On Grange Thursday, April 14, at 12 o'clock, by R. A. Haggerty, 5½ acres of land, fit for gardening, etc., with 30 front on the plank-road, just opposite the beach, fit for the erection of hotels, cottages for sea- bathers, etc. On the premises is a large building, 40x67, with double kiln, a small house and materials for a barn. For particulars and maps, apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 61 Exchange-place.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS— To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufac- turing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60- horse power each, and locomoters, boilers put in the building this Spring. 100 feet of dock in front of build- ing, and near the Hudson River Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—NEAR THE STEAMBOAT landing, a comfortable cottage house, containing 14 rooms, with gas, range, furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, rain and spring water pumps, with about a quar- ter acre of good garden, fruit trees, poultry-yard, stable, &c. Rent $160. Immediate possession. Apply at Jack- son's Coal Yard, Astoria.

TO LET—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE at the head of Huntington Harbor, Long Island con- taining 14 rooms; also stables, bath-house, also an ice- house well-filled, being well calculated for a pleasant Summer residence. Communications daily by steam- boat and railroad. The adjoining house will furnish a full supply of vegetable, milk, &c. Terms for six months $300. Apply to HENRY T. SCUDDER, on the premises.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF BLACK ROCK, Conn., within two miles of Bridgeport, two good houses, containing 8 rooms each, with good gardens, pleasantly situated within a few rods of the salt water. A large ship has just been commenced within three min- utes' walk. Rent $100 per year. Address
DAVID SMITH, Black Rock, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESI- dence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarry- town, adjoining H. R. Remsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete or- der. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $160 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoin- ing Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Rail- road station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the Albion, 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Lib- arty-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS FROM one to five acres each, on Fordham Hill, half a mile from the Railroad Depôt, on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr. HORSFIELD, drug store, Fordham; JOHN BUS- SING, Fordham; or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT YORKVILLE—A large two-story, basement brick house with all the modern improvements, containing eleven rooms. Rent, $460. Apply to S. THOMSON, agent, corner 2d-av. and 83d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Rye, first class, with stables, garden, &c., conve- nient to the depot, and one hour's ride from the city. Apply to or address J. DAGGETT, Port Chester, N. Y.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET— The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the rail- road depôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHAT- ham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden- lane.

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY HOUSE READY FUR- nished, conveniently and pleasantly situated at Northampton, Mass. For particulars, apply to E. S., Box No. 265 Northampton Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE—The very desirable farm and cottage resi- dence on the west bank of the Hudson River, at River- side, nearly opposite Hyde Park, three hours by railroad from New-York, from which it is distant about 80 miles, and also quite easy of access by steamboat and barge. The farm contains 240 acres partly wooded, but mostly arable land. Upon the upper side of the road (Albany Post-road) is the main building, cottage style, piazza on two sides, containing 11 rooms, well divided and in good order. Also stone cottage, frame farm-house, barns, ice- house, and other outbuildings, two orchards of fine grafted fruit, with profusion of small fruit, excellent vegetable garden plot, good well of water and a running brook near the cottage. The views from the house and from various points on the place are superb, embracing the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House, an unob- structed river sweep about 20 miles to the north, the whole of Dutchess County, with glimpses in the distance, of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the hills of Mas- sachusetts. There are three or four distinct and el- igible building sites upon the property. The neighbor- hood is also extremely desirable, being in the vicinity of good school's and churches and of the country seats of Messrs. Herman Le Roy, Archibald Russell, John Jacob Astor, Robert Donaldson, Augustus Pell, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and others. For additional particulars apply to
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 16 miles from Mount Vernon on the New- Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 131 acres of farming and garden- ing land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Ches- ter Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and West- chester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

Ice house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places on the east bank of the Passaic River, contain- ing about 25 acres, and known as "Chestnut Grove," the former residence of Arthur Tappan, Esq. It is only nine miles from Jersey City, and nearly opposite to Belleville, which long ere these words all the advantages of schools, churches, &c. The house is 42 by 40 feet, with an addition thereto 12 by 26, built in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements with the exception of gas. The out-buildings are numerous, and with the fences, are in good condition. The garden is large, and well stocked with small fruits, asparagus beds, &c. There is an extensive gravery and beenery, with a large ice-house filled with ice. A variety of evergreens and shrubbery, and dwarf and standard fruit trees of the sev- eral kinds on the place. It has also a valuable fishery. It must be seen to be fully appreciated. For terms, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, Esq., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land ex- tending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situ- ation on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places for possession. Entirely free from mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be at present several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Pocahontas Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 63 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing room, parlor, library, sitting-room, dairy, bath room, kitchen, laundry, wine-cellar, store room, &c., &c., hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, command- ing a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 25 Wall-st., rear building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE WEST bank of the Passaic River, at North Belleville, N. J. Contains about 42 acres, 35 of which are in the highest state of cultivation; the balance fine woodland; large garden with plenty of excellent fruit; has a front on the river of near 1,000 feet, with an excellent dock. Build- ings consist of a comfortable farm house, excellent barn, and convenient out-houses; two fine wells and a pond of spring water; situate in a fine grove of forest trees, on an elevation which can be used for water power, or orna- mental purposes; orchard with 100 apple-trees, choice fruit in good bearing order; plenty of plums, pears, and all small fruit. For further particulars apply on the premises, to L. DUNCAN, or to T. W. SATHERWAITE, No. 61 William-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SITUATED on Newark Bay, one mile from steamboat landing at Bergen Point, and about 6½ from Jersey City, by Plank road. It contains an area of about 3 acres of land, beau- tifully laid out with a choice variety of forest trees and evergreens. The house is a double two story and a tile frame, with piazzas, commanding an extensive view of the Bay and Staten Island and the Bay shore road, and is in complete order. It is furnished suitably and hand- somely throughout, and is ready for immediate occupa- tion. There is also carriage house, stable, poultry-yard, &c.; also, good vegetable garden, with fine bearing fruit trees; also, excellent well of water. Good bathing, boat- ing, and fishing immediately in front of the house; also, fine double bath-house. For terms, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI- dence in exchange for City property. There are two acres of land, part of which is covered with a fine locust grove. The house is in fine order, containing 10 rooms, beside basement and attic. There is a separate kitchen on building in the rear, carriage-house sheds, &c.

The property is located on one of the plank roads on Long Island, about three miles from the ferries, with om- nibuses passing hourly. To a gentleman doing business in the City, the situation offers fine advantages for a ru- ral home.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN FIRTH, No. 537 Broadway, or A. P. CUMINGS, office of the New-York Observer, Park-row, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a large and re- spectable family, turnace hot and cold water, bath-room, dumb-waiter, gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high, and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The garden is stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of coach and poultry house, cow-yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to
C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUB- scriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy. The house, which is partially furnished, will accommo- date a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bear- ing; hot-house stocked with plants, an ice house filled, a laundry building, with sleeping apartments and other requisite out buildings. The garden is large, and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the fencing for cow yard would, if required, be erected. Apply to BYAM & STEVENS, No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY COTTAGE—A NEAT, pleasant, cozy cottage-house and two acres of land, delightfully situated on the Bay within two miles of the Ferry, at Astoria. Grounds handsomely laid out, hedge fence, shrubbery, and fruit trees of the choicest kind; barn and carriage houses in good repair; first-class neighborhood, convenient and accessible by cars or boat. If applied for immediately, will be sold at a very low val- uation, and on accommodating terms. Apply to W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY GOTHIC cottage and large barn in the City of Elizabeth, N. J. The house is new, having just been completed. The premises comprise about eight lots, within six minutes' walk of New Jersey Railroad Station and one minute of Catharine-st. Station. The grounds are well laid out with fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., with large garden. Apply to G. R. WHITTLESEY, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 43, or at his Land Office, opposite depôt, Eliza- beth, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS, 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be ob- tained

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 280 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, SOUTH Melrose, a house, with 10 rooms, pantries and all con- veniences, suitable for a respectable family; half an acre of ground, with currant-bushes, grapevines and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire either on the premises, or to R. HANNINGTON, No. 315 Pearl st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW- ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story house with two acres of land, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees; &c. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., furnished cottage and 5 acres of land, stable, and ice-house filled. Cottage has 12 rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the North. Apply to WM. DUMONT 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 9 rooms, and from 1 to 2 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET AT YONKERS! YONKERS!!—ON very reasonable terms, a desirable cottage house, well furnished, with two lots of ground, convenient to the depôt, good view and neighborhood, water in the house. Apply to L. W. STARR, No. 183 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., pr E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 189 Nas- sau-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY Philadelphia brick front English basement houses, 16 feet 8 inches by 55 feet deep; the houses are in per- fect order and with all the modern improvements, bath, wash basins in every bedroom, sosaklog tubes and gas through the house, furnace with register in all the rooms, wash-trays, dumb waiter, &c., situate Nos. 170 and 174 West 35th-st. Rent only $650 per annum to good ten- ants. Apply at No. 172 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., or to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 W

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 9 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. *—Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it *is ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, and the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will sign ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose: and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respects, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-paymnnt of interest on said bonds so-called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published on so in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may address such further evidence as may be material to the questions thereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1853.
MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively. CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 88 Wall-st. March 18, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties assential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, unitedly and earnestly, make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 88 Wall-st. New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chairman.
m20-2aw6w W&S

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were elected:

BENJ. BRUSH,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
JAMES OLWELL,	BENJAMIN W. BONNEY,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	JAMES H. ELMORE,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	ALEXANDER M. ROSS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES E. BRUSH,	SAMUEL C. MOTT,
E. G. CLARK,	EDWARD SAUTELEE,
JAMES ENGLISH,	JOHN L. HASBROUK,
GEORGE W. WELSH,	JAMES MONCRIEF,
WM. F. LADD,	FRANCIS GOULDY,
C. V. CLICKENER,	D. O. ARCHER,
J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,	G. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
GEO. W. BRAINERD,	JAMES STEVENS,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	JOHN KETCHUM,
B. H. VAN AUKEN,	JOHN B. ARTHUR,
PHILIP GORDON,	FRANCIS LELAND,
ROBERT L. BROWN,	ALEXANDER LAIRE,
MARK T. HAGBIE,	NELSON NEWTON,
AARON CLARK	JOHN GIBNEY,

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election, DAVID M. EARL, SAMUEL BURRELL, H. B. MARTIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 8, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW V. STOUT,	JOHN HARPER,
ASA G. TRASK,	J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG,	WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP,	O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING,	JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	WM. KENT,
THOS. L. BUSHMORE,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
JULIEN L. ALLIEN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Assignee's Office, New-York, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the general meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1860, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.—The annual election of 21 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 21 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—NOTICE.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company will be held at the office of Wm. J. Bell & Co., No. 37 Exchange-place, on FRIDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock P. M. Business of great importance will be brought before the meeting. Every Bondholder is requested to attend. By order of the Committee. H. S. MYGATT, Secretary.
APRIL 12, 1859.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

CHATHAM BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 7, 1859.—On and after MONDAY next, 11th inst. the business of this Bank will be transacted at their new location, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

WANTED—FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Companies' stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
In addition to their usual variety, are constantly producing new articles of adornment for Gardens, Lawns, Court-yards, and Public Parks.
FOUNTAINS—From $25 to $2,500.
VASES,
Over 30 different patterns and sizes, from $2 to $100.
SETTEES and CHAIRS of all the various patterns.
LIONS—Colossal, Life-size, and in Miniature, standing and reposing.
DEER—Three different patterns.
DOGS—Eleven different patterns.
WILD BOARS, FOXES, EAGLES, LAMBS, &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY MAIL.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

121 IRON WAREHOUSE. 121
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V P and other good Brands.
Flow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been justifiably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we have manufacturing was granted on 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-VASES FOR GARDENS AND CEMETERIES—From patterns equal to the finest Italian. A large assortment for sale, by BARTLETT & LESLIE, Nos. 380 and 426 Broadway, New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 421 Broadway.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

ROSES—HYBRID, PERPETUAL, CLIMBERS, &c. FRENCH PEAR TREES—Dwarfs and Standards. EVERGREENS—Norway Spruce, Weymouth Pine, &c. GRAPES—Isabella, Catawba, Rebecca, Concord, &c. BLACKBERRIES—New Rochelle and Dorchester. RASPBERRIES—Bancaley's Orange, Double Bearing, &c.
STRAWBERRIES—Peabody's, Wilson's, McAvoy's, &c.
CURRANTS—Cherry, Large English Red, &c.
And a general assortment of trees, shrubs, plants, &c., at the Union Seed Store and Horticultural Agency, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphates of lime per bag $4, per ton $50. Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED Lodi MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 50 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for corn, oats and garden vegetables.
Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl, according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PURE NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, LAND PLASTER, &c.
Sold at wholesale and retail, by
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY SEED STORE.—(NEW North Ferry Block)—Every desirable variety of vegetable, flower, grass, and agricultural seeds, fresh, of the very best qualities and at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. DALRYMPLE & CO., No. 12 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

LAWN GRASS SEED—FINE MIXED ENGLISH Seed, for Grass Plots, Lawns, &c. Guano in small packages, together with a complete assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roots, &c., for sale at the Union Seed Store and Horticultural Agency, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A SMALL, DARK BAY horse, of beautiful shape, 14 hands high, 7 years old, perfectly sound. He is for sale because the owner has no further use for him. Apply at the stables in 15th-st., few doors west of 7th-av., stable in the rear; or at No. 127 West 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

VANDERBILT..	Capt. E. P. LEFEVRE
NORTH STAR..	Capt. A. G JONAS,
OCEAN QUEEN,	
ARIEL,	

Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
NORTH STAR..	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
ARIEL..	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments. Carry able surgeons. No steerage.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms.
Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $90; 2d Cabin, $50.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.
CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly as advertised. Clipper of SATURDAY, April 23, the A-1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thos. B. SKINNER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This superb Baltimore clipper ship shows by her log the following passage and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool thirteen days; passage from London to Callao seventy eight days; passage from Callao to Cork eighty days; sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas*, beating her on both passages. Passage from Melbourne to Callao thirty-two days, said to be the shortest on record. She made the distance of 2,200 miles in seven successive days, and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers can rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at the lowest rates. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Pontine Buildlug. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
First extreme clipper to sail.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 19 East River. The last passage of the *Viking* was 108 days.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail.
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 8 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
A steamer will leave New-York Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$8
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Meaker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$29 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	25 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Atlanta, Ga	23 00	To Palatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, April 16.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and the City Point following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 20th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, April 21. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship ISAAC BELL, (Side Port, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock P. M.; Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $23; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, during the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 8 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA,—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. F. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The EUROPA will sail 27th April.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 197 Greenwich-st., corner Fulton.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus over	100,000

At an election held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year

C. V. B. Ostraeder,	D. R. Martin,	Ward, A. Work,
Levi Argar,	Wm. Hustace,	S. S. Bowman,
Joseph S. Barker,	Benj. S. Taylor,	E. Bradleston,
Gordon W. Burnham,	Ely Hoppock,	J. W. Brown,
Moses A. Hoppock,	Israel Minor,	Nathan'l Weed,
Barrett H. Van Anken,	J. Robins,	C. D. Van Wagenen,
Henry A. Kerr,	David Magie,	Crowel Adams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. V. B. Ostrander was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

STATIONERY.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 2, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed, together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HAND, No. 47 Beekman-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & DOUTEEL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 45 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 30 P

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

pression of kindness towards Mr. Key did he use? A.—He said he had always liked Mr. Key; that he thought him a man of honor; that this thing shocked him when he first heard of it; but that owing to Mr. Key's and witness' assurances he was willing to meet him as formerly.

Q.—What was the transaction said to be which occasioned this intervisw betweeo you and Mr. Sickles?

Objected to.

The Judge ruled that no evidence of this character could be received, except the declarations of kindness on the part or the prisoner to wards the deceased. That was the limit of the circle of inquiry.

Mr. Brady wanted to show that this relation between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles was a trivial incident, which could have left no unpleasant impression on the mind of Mr. Sickles.

Q.—Did you know the circumstances of Mr. Sickles employing Mr. Key as his counsel in a dispute about the term for which his house was to be occupied? A.—I did.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. GODDARD.

John H. Goddard, Chief of Police, examined.

To Mr. Brady—Am Chief of Police of this District; have in my possession an opera-glass handed to me by Mr. Sickles on the day of his arrest; I have it in my pocket; (produces it in Court—a small black opera-glass:) it was handed to me in the jail at the time of the commitment of Mr. Sickles; I went to Mr. Sickles' house on the day of the occurrence, and I committed him.

To Mr. Stanton—The mud and dirt on the glass was on it when I received it; it is in the same condition as when I received it.

TESTIMONY OF THE REV. MR. PYNE.

The Rev. Mr. Smith Pyne was next examined.

To Mr. Brady—I am a clergyman of the Episcopalian Church; I reside in the City of Washington, and have resided here fourteen years; I know both Mr. Sickles and his wife; I made their acquaintance twelve months ago.

Q.—Did you and yonr lady visit their house? A.—We did not.

Q.—Did yon? A.—I visited it on one occasion, and know the person of Mr. Sickles.

Q.—Did he attend yonr church? A.—I believe he did; I saw him the Saturday preceding the day of Mr. Key's death; it was about five o'clock in the afternoon; I was coming from the Caotiol in a carriage with my son; as we were passing Lafayette square my attention was called by my son to Mr. Sickles, who was passing and going eastward; I was struck by his appearance, and called my son's attention to it.

Q.—What was it? A.—I do not know that I can very accurately define it now; the impression made on me was that his appearance was very peculiar; perhaps in attempting to define it I might mix up my subsequent impressions with those I had at tne time; but it was certainly very peculiar.

Q.—Do us the favor to describe it in the best manner you can from present recollection of it? A.—I thought there was a wildness about Mr. Sickles' appearance on that occasion; he seemed to be like a man who was in some great trouble of some kiud or other; I do not know that I can accurately draw a line between my present impressions and those which I had then; I said to my son, "How very bad," or "How very strange he looks;" I do not recollect the precise words; it was enough to show that my attention was called specifically to the peculiarity of his appearance.

Q.—You have described it since, I presume? A.—I have no doubt I have.

Q.—The language to which you described it while fresh in your recollection would be appropriate now? A.—I have spoken of it several times; the impression produced on my mind certainly was that there was a kind of mingled defiant air about him—a desolate air; I do not anow how otherwise to define it.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney.—Q.—I was driving in front of the President's House homeward; he was walking the opposite way in front of the President's House; we saw him approaching; he was walking rapidly.

Q.—Did he address you? A.—No, I do not know that he saw me.

Q.—How many times had you seen him before? A.—As a pnolic man, my attention was directed to him frequently.

To Mr. Carlisle—Was at Mr. Sickles' house on one occasion; it was in a sense a professional visit; found at my house a card from Mrs. Sickles, requesting me to call on her; it was the season of Lent, and after I came from Church I called on Mrs. Sickles.

By Mr. Brady—It was about the baptism of her child, was it not? A.—It was.

To Mr. Brady—When I met Mr. Sickles, his head was thrown back; he looked towards me, but did not address me.

Mr. Stanton called the attention of the Court and Jury to the fact that the opera-glass fitted the case exactly.

TESTIMONY OF THE HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

Robert J. Walker, examined—I have resided in this District many years; I was in the city on Sunday, the 27th of February; I had known Mr. Sickles several years, but had not seen him for six or eight months prior to that date; it was either three, or twenty minutes after three o'clock I saw him in his own house on the afternoon of that day, in the back room of the first story; as he came in his manner appeared excited; there was something strange and unusual about it; his voice was somewhat different from the manner in which I had usually heard him speak; he advanced and took me by the hand; I think he then said, "A thousand thanks for coming to see me under these circumstances;" he had scarcely repeated these words when I saw a great change in his appearance; he became very much convnised, indeed; he threw himself on the sofa, covering his face with his nands; he then broke into an agony of unnatural and unearthly sounds, the most remarkable I ever heard—something like a scream interrupted by violent sobbing; from his convulsed appearance he was in the act of writhing; his condition appeared to me very frightful, appalling me so much that I thonght if it lasted much longer he must become insane; he was indulging in exclamations about dishonor having been brought on his house, his wife and child; he seemed particularly to dwell on the disgrace brought npon bis child; should think this continued ten minutes; endeavored to pacify him; I turned from him to go for a physician myself, but he seemed to stop a little these violent exclamations, and finally they broke down; the spasms became more violent till they ceased; I think I must have been there something over half an hour; I accompanied him from thera to the jail: Mayor Berrit, Captain Goddard and, perhaps, Mr. Butterworth were there; I was still alarmed at his condition, not knowing when the convulsions would recur; I believe I drove with him in Dr. Gwin's carriage, with whom I came to Mr. Sickles'.

Cross-examined—At first I do not think any person was present but Mr. Butterworth; I was very much excited myself, but I will not be certain; I think Butterworth and Goddard came in; when these terrible convulsions occurred, I think no one was present but Butterworth, besides myself; I remained talking with Butterworth four or five minutes, when Sickles came in alone, and stayed with us some little time; I was, from a variety of causes, much excited; I never was more so than on that occasion; when the convulsions came on, I thought I would go for a physician.

At this point Mr. Stanton, who was near the prisoner, asked that the cross examination be discontinued for the present, in order that the accused might retire for a few minutes.

Mr. Sickles, during the statement of this witness, was violently affected—breaking out into sobs and profusely shedding tears. E. B. Hart and Isaac Bell, one on each side, and Mr. Sickles, senior, together with others, accompanied him from the Court-room. The witness particularly, and many of the spectators, were moved to tears. The scene was one of deep interest. In some few minutes Mr. Sickles was brought back into Court, his countenance still indicating extreme mental suffering, and the desolatenss of his whole appearance awakening strong sympathy in the breasts of all who saw him. His father was much affected by his condition.

The cross-examination of Mr. Walker was resumed by the District-Attorney.

Witness—I do not know who sent for Goddard, the Chief of Police; my impression was that it was Sickles or some of his friends; after a time Sickles became calmer, but did not resume his natural appearance; he quitted sobbing and crying for some time.

To Mr. Carlisle—Could compare Sickles' condition to nothing but an agony of despair; it was the most terrible thing I ever saw in my life; he was in a state of frenzy at the time, and I feared if it continued he would become permanently insane; his screams were of the most frightful character; they were unearthly and appalling, and were interrupted by something between a sob and a moan; sometimes he would start, and scream in a very high key; he appeared in a state of perfect frenzy.

Q.—What do you mean by that? Do you mean a passion or grief? A.—It was much stronger than grief; it exhibited more alarming symptoms than any grief I had ever witnessed before; I had seen a man a long time ago under similar circumstances, in Pittsburgh, Penn., but his grief was not so strong as this; Mr. Sickles' exclamations of grief were more about his child than anything else; remained there for about half an hour; had moved to the door to go for a physician, but there was some cessation in these paroxysms, and I did not go; he gradually grew calmer; my impression is that it was Mr. Butterworth who sent for the magistrate.

Q.—Do you recollect that Sickles grew calm and said he was ready to go with the magistrate. A.—I do; when I say calm, I mean comparatively calm; I went with him to the jail, because I feared a recurrence of his paroxysms of grief and despair; I remained at the jail from one to two hours; no physician saw him during that time to my knowledge; there were few persons at the jail; none but the magistrate, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Butterworth, and one or two others; it could not have been more than four or five minutes between these paroxysms and the coming in of the magistrate; the first part of this scene was witnessed only by Butterworth and myself; I never was so much excited as I was on that occasion; should think that about ten minutes transpired during which Butterworth, Sickles and myself were in the room together; I first went into the front room and after wards into the back room, but could not name one of them; the rooms communicated by folding-doors and I think they were closed; I went through these doors into the back room; the persons in the front room could not witness this scene, as the doors were closed, at least during part of the time; my impression is the next person I saw in the back room was Mr. Berrett, the Mayor.

Q.—Where is Mr. Butterworth now? A.—I do not know.

Q.—When did yon see him last? A.—Some day towards the close of last week.

Q.—In this city? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have not seen him since? A.—No; I saw Mr. Blair on the occasion, at Mr. Sickles' house; cannot recollect speaking to him that day; I have not remained in Washington all the time since the death of Mr. Key; I remained till the close of that week.

Q.—Did you visit and see the prisoner frequently during the time you remained here? A.—I do not think I saw him more than two or three times; am quite uncertain about the hour I visited Mr. Sickles' house; remained there about half an hour.

Mr. Brady—You knew Mr. Key well? A.—Oh, yes; I knew him since boyhood.

Q.—Intimately? A.—Yes, very intimately.

Q.—Your families were acquainted with each other? A.—Yes.

Q.—On reaching the jail, did Mr. Sickles have any recurrence of these paroxysms? A.—He did sometime afterwards, on that day.

Q.—Of the same description? A.—They were not so violent.

Q.—Were they accompanied with any writhings of the body? A.—Yes, but not so violent—not of so long continuance.

Mr. Carlisle—Who was present on that occasion? A.—That is more than I can tell you.

Q.—Where did they take place? A.—In the front room of the jail.

Q.—Were there any of the officers of the jail present? A.—I think not.

Q.—You were alone with Mr. Sickles? A.—I think I was; probably Mr. Butterworth was present; I do not think Mr. Goddard was.

Q.—How long was that after the examination? A.—Not many minutes.

Q.—The commitment was then made? A.—It was; the paroxysms, the second time, were not of a character that alarmed me at all.

Q.—Was it anything more than a natural burst of grief? A.—It was a violent outburst of grief, but not so violent as the first—nothing compared to it at all—nothing like it.

Q.—How long did it last? A.—I think about five or six minutes.

Q.—You saw the prisoner this morning very much affected—was it similar to that? A.—No; it was deeper than that; the sobs were much more violent, and there was an approach to convulsions; his person got rigid; his hands were to his head; he bent them down and sobbed bitterly; he wept—wept and sobbed.

Q.—You remained there an hour, or an hour and a half? A.—I think I did.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS MOHUN.

Francis Mohun examined by Mr. Brady—I reside in this District, and have resided here since 1820; was introduced to Mr. Sickles before he took his seat in Congress, about three years ago, and have ever since known him; was not particularly acquainted with him, but familiar with his person and manner.

Q.—Did you see him on the 27th of February last? A—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what time of day? A.—It was near sundown.

Q.—State under what circumstances? A.—I was standing immediately in front of a house which I own on the avenue, near Adams' Express Office; Mr. Sickles came along, and I observed him for, I suppose, fifteen or twenty feet before he got immediately opposite where I stood; he looked to me in a very excited condition; I looked at him very steadily: his whole appearance, though I cannot exactly describe how it affected me, did affect me very seriously at the time; I thought there was some very high excitement operating on his mind at the time; I thought no more of it till I heard next day of this occurrence; I then spoke of observing him in that excited condition; I said I thought he was crazy or insane; that was the recollection I had, and the impression I had, however undefined it may have been.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—What time of the day was that? A.—Fifteen or twenty minutes before sundown.

Q.—What way was he proceeding? A.—He was going West, coming from the Capitol as I supposed.

Q.—You recollected this circumstance next day, and stated you thought he was insane? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If you had not heard of this occurrence, would his appearance have made that impression on you? A.—It might not; but his wild appearance excited my attention then; I did not see Mr. Sickles after that till I saw him in the Court House at this trial; he was walking quite rapidly at the time, more rapidly than I ever observed him before; there seemed to be a strange movement about his person and head; I confess that I heard rumors about the city which perhaps made me observe him the more closely.

TESTIMONY OF BRIDGET DUFFY.

Bridget Duffy—I live in Mr. Sickles' house in the capacity of nurse and lady's maid, and partly chambermaid; have been living there since November last a year; knew Mr. Key a short time after I came to Washington; we came to Washington this year between Christmas and New Years; I remember the Saturday before Mr. Key's decease, Mr Sickles came home in the evening, between five and six o'clock; there was no set time for dinner; sometimes it was five, and other times half-past five; Mrs. Sickles was at home that afternoon; I did not see him at the dinner table; he went down stairs to dinner; at night my attention was called to Mr. Sickles; there was some unhappy feeling between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles: Mr. Sickles went down stairs; he did not eat, but returned to his bedroom; he asked me to fetch him up something to eat, which I did; his manner and appearance seemed troubled; I saw him half or three-quarters of an hour after I left the dinner for him; Mrs. Sickles was in her bedroom; I then went down to get my dinner; I returned to my bedroom and stayed there a considerable time; I heard loud talking between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles; their door was partly open; this was after six o'clock; I continued to listen a few moments and then went to the kitchen; twenty minutes or half an hour afterwards I again went up stairs; they were still in the bedroom; their bedroom was in the front of the second story; my room was on the other side, nearly opposite; when I went in it was about seven o'clock. I think I went in to fix the fire or take away the waiter.

Mr. Brady—Mr. Phillips, I will hand a paper to the witness.

Mr. Phillips was the medium for this purpose.

The witness, after looking at one of the signatures, said it was her "handwriting," adding, I signed this paper in the bedroom when Mr. and Mrs. Sickles were present; I signed at Mrs. Sickles' request; Miss Ridgeley signed it in my presence, I don't know what then became of the paper.

Mr. Brady—I'll take that paper. (It was handed back to him.) Q.—Do you know Mrs. Sickles' handwriting?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Brady—Is that hers?

Witness—To the best of my belief it is; I saw he write a paper, which I signed my name to, I did so at her request; I went to sleep about twelve; Mr. and Mrs. Sickles were, I believe, then in their own room, I don't know whether Mr. Sickles went to bed that night; I don't think Mrs. Sickles went to bed; she lay on the floor all night, having gone into an adjoining room, where I saw her on Sunday morning; she was sitting on the floor, with her head on a chair; Mr. Sickles was down stairs when I saw Mrs. Sickles; that was about eight o'clock; Mrs. Sickles stayed in that room all day; before I went to bed I heard exclamations and sobbing; I heard Mr. Sickles cry; also Mrs. Sickles; in the morning I met Mr. Sickles on the stairs; he was crying; I was going down stairs; it was about half-past eight when I met him; he held his face in his hands, and was crying and sobbing and in great trouble; I was very sorry to see him in trouble; I commenced crying; I heard crying in the study before, I saw Mr. Sickles; I believe Mr. Wooldridge was in the study, but did not see him; Mr. Sickles was going up stairs.

Mr. Brady—I will hand this paper to the counsel on the other side. We propose to read it in evidence. It is Mrs. Sickles' statement to her husband:

THE CONFESSION OF MRS. SICKLES.

I have been in a house in Fifteenth-street with Mr. Key. How many times I don't know. I believe the house belongs to a colored man. The house is unoccupied. Commenced going there the latter part of January. Have been in alone and with Mr. Key. Usually stayed an hour or more. There was a bed in the second story. I did what is usual for a wicked woman to do. The intimacy commenced this Winter, when I came from New-York, in that house—an intimacy of an improper kind. Have met half a dozen times or more, at different hours of the day. On Monday of this week, and Wednesday also. Would arrange meetings when we met in the street and at parties. Never would speak to him when Mr. Sickles was at home, because I knew he did not like me to speak to him; did not see Mr. Key for some days after I got here. He then told me he had hired the house as a place where he and I could meet. I agreed to it. Had nothing to eat or drink there. The room is warmed by a wood fire. Mr. Key generally goes first. Have walked there together say four times—I do not think more; was there on Wednesday last, between two and three. I went there alone. Laura was at Mrs. Hoover's. Mr. Key took and left her there at my request. From there I went to Fifteenth-street to meet Mr. Key; from there to the milk woman's. Immediately after Mr. Key left Laura at Mrs. Hoover's, I met him in Fifteenth-street. Went in by the back gate. Went in the same bedroom, and there an improper interview was had. I undressed myself. Mr. Key undressed also. This occurred on Wednesday, 23d of February, 1859. Mr. Key has kissed me in this house a number of times. I do not dany that we have had connection in this house, last Spring a year ago, in the parlor, on the sofa. Mr. Sickles was sometimes out of town, and sometimes in the Capitol. I think the intimacy commenced in April or May, 1858. I did not think it safe to meet him in this house, because there are servants who might suspect something. As a general thing, have worn a black and white woolen plaid dress, and beaver hat trimmed with black velvet. Have worn a black silk dress there also; also a plaid silk dress, black velvet cloak trimmed with lace, and black velvet shawl trimmed with fringe. On Wednesday I either had on my brown dress or black and white woollen dress, beaver hat, and velvet shawl. I arranged with Mr. Key to go in the back way, after leaving Laura at Mrs. Hoover's. He spectsue at Mr. Douglas'. The arrangement to go in the back way was either made in the street or by Mr. Bangless, as we would be less likely to be seen. The house is in Fifteenth-street, between K and L streets, on the left-hand side of the way; arranged the interview for Wednesday, in the street, I think, on Monday. I went in the front door; it was open; occupied the same rooms; undressed myself, and he also; went to bed together. Mr. Key has ridden in Mr. Sickles' carriage, and has called at his house without Mr. Sickles' knowledge, and after my being told not to invite him to do so, and against Mr. Sickles' repeated request. TERESA BAGIOLI.

This is a true statement, written by myself, without any inducement held out by Mr. Sickles of forgiveness or reward, and without any menace from him. This I have written with my bedroom door open, and my maid and child in the adjoining room, at half past eight o'clock in the evening. Miss Ridgeley is in the house, within call. TERESA BAGIOLI.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton dined here two weeks ago last Thursday, with a large party. Mr. Key was also here, her brother, and, at my suggestion, he was invited, because he lived in the same house, and also because he had invited Mr. Sickles to dine with him, and Mr. Sickles wished to invite all those from whom he had received invitations; and Mr. Sickles said, "do as you choose." TERESA BAGIOLI.

Written and signed in presence of C. M. Ridgeley and Bridget Duffy.

FEB. 26, 1857.

Counsel for prosecution examined the paper and conferred about its admissibility.

The District-Attorney objected to its being put in evidence, and the paper was laid before the Judge.

Mr. Brady would state, in a general way, the ground on which they offered it as a communication to Mr. Sickles, affecting his mind and producing or continuing the excitement under which he labored; they had fully consulted the authorities as to its admissibility in that point of view.

The Judge read over the paper slowly and attentively.

The District-Attorney argued that the evidence was inadmissible on many grounds; it struck at the root of several of the most cardinal rules of evidence; in the first place it was hearsay, and, therefore, objectionable; it was a communication passing between husband and wife—parties who were excluded from being witnesses for or against each other. This rule not only extended to direct testimony, but it went further, and prevented, frequently and generally, collateral matters between husband and wife being given in evidence. The evidence, he understood, was not offered on the ground of justification, but on the ground that the statement produced temporary insanity. If the husband was thrown into a state of insanity by this communication, that fact could be distinctly proved without the communication itself being put in evidence; his insanity could be proved by the conduct and movements of the prisoner, but could not be proved by the character of any communication made to him. Its necessary tendency was not to produce insanity. Some minds would be affected more and some less by such a communication, and, therefore, it could not be put in evidence to prove insanity.

Counsel for defence argued the admissibility of this confession. It was offered for the purpose of accounting for the state of mind in which the defendant was at the time of the homicide; it helped to constitute that irresistible pressure under which he acted: in reference to either murder or manslaughter, the state of mind was ill-important. How far that confession would act on the prisoner's mind would be a matter for the Jury to decide; but the relevancy or competency of the evidence was entirely another question. It was not alleged by the other side that this confession was got up by collusion between the wife and husband. If that allegation was made it would be a matter for the Jury to pass npon as to whether it was true or nnt. It was not disputed that the statements of the wife were made in good faith, nor was it disputed that they were true. The defence did not seek to show that the prisoner's insanity was produced by this confession, but that he drained a cup of bitterness filled and furnished to him by the hand of the wife, which might well account for the madness of any human being. (Counsel referred to vol. 4, Keenan, p. 562, to a decision in the New-York Court of Appeals, in the case of the People vs. Eastwood.) He held that if this cup of bitterness, even though it were false, were presented to him by one in whom he had a right to have confidence, and if it hurled reason from its throne, it was evidence in the case. A husband was not bound to institute a trial into the truth of a communication made by his wife. The husband who acts upon the information of his wife is not responible for the truth or falsity of that statement. They offered this confession, as having instilled madness into the mind of the husband, and as having led him to commit the act for which he stands indicted. If a wife informed her husband that she had been assaulted or insulted in the street, and if the husband rushed out, and in an affray with the offender hurt or killed him, would it be held that the husband was to be deprived of the right of giving in evidence the communication which led him to the commission of the act? In the case of Jarboe, decided in this Court, had not prisoner acted on the statement of his sister? and was not that hearsay evidence as much as this? So in the case of Singleton Mercer. In that case the prisoner was permitted to show, by his sister, that she had been seduced, and that she informed her brother of it. But for that, Singleton Mercer would have died upon the scaffold. In the case of Amelia Norman the same principle was held. But the prosecution here contended that the statement of a wife to her husband was inadmissible, because it came within the rule which forbids a wife to be a witness for or against a husband. But the defence did not propose to place Mrs. Sickles on the stand or to make her, in the technical sense, a witness. Counsel referred to Greenleaf on Evidence, sec. 62, showing that in collateral matters not striking at the material interests of both, the declaration of either husband or wife was admissible. Waive the privilege, it is the husband who seals the mouth of his wife, and the wife who seals the mouth of her husband. This orivilege was held as a privilege in favor of the relation and the parties to it. But if the husband chose to waive that privilege, and permit his wife to open her mouth, on what principle of law is he to be denied that right? Besides, this confession was part of the *res gestæ*. On this point he referred to 1 Greenleaf, section 108, showing that there are other declarations which are so connected with the principal fact as to cease to be hearsay. As to the time that intervened between the confession and the homicide, it made no difference at all. Although made the night before, this statement, counsel proceeded, loaded every breath that came from the defendant from the time he first saw or heard of it down to the moment when the act was committed, which placed him in his present condition. The grief he went through has been painted by that artless servant girl before this Jury. It was the burden of his wailing and the heavy weight of his lamentation all through the night; every moment his eyes read it; the tongue of his wife repeated it in his ears; it never became still, and time in no way took from the freshness of the provocation. If, therefore, the fact, that it stood the interval of twelve or fifteen hours ootil the commission of this homicide, is relied on as excluding it, then we say that the constant recollection of it haunting the memory of the defendant, his uninterrupted grief during that ever-to-be-remembered night, constitutes the bridge which covers over that chasm, and connects the homicide with this statement as one of the moving or superinducing causes. Where is that curtain to drop? Will the law assume an hour of the day as a period behind which we cannot go in our inquiries and up to which we can go? Will your Honor, as a matter of law, say that we shall take the hour of ten o'clock on that Sunday morning, that we shall question up to that time but shall not go behind it? Why shall we not go to the hour which stood before that, and to the hour which stood before that, and so on till we travel back through the vigils of the night, and come to the very moment when the contents of that document were poured into the ears of that afflicted and distressed husband? If throughout that long time we were to trace back this homicide to the moving cause, I ask on what principle can your Honor exclude this statement, even though it may have come into being a few hours before the occurrence of the principal fact? Has it come to this, that the accountability of the defendant shall rest on any other foundation than the working of his own soul at the time he committed the act in question? Is he, I say again, to be cut and fitted into a conviction in despite of the truth and in violation of all justice? Is the law become a bed where the principles of justice are cut off, or lengthened, so that the cruel end proposed here may be inevitably accomplished? That is the question before this Court. Who lighted the flame in the breast of the husband we now propose to show. The materials are always there; they are in your Honor's bosom: they are in every man's bosom, and only require the application of the torch to burst into a complete conflagration. If the wife applied the torch to the temple of the husband's happiness, if it was consumed as a consequence of the avowal and confession of his dishonor, I ask, why should this husband suffer when he rose in obedience to the instincts of his nature and perpetrated an act for which he must receive the approval of every intelligent and reflecting man? This anguished man, when he was interrupted in the first moment of the act, turned on those who interfered and said: "The man I have slain has defiled my marriage bed." Although his wife told him the story the night before, she told it to him then; she told it to him every moment from the time he first heard it down to the happening of that fatal event; her words were ringing in his ears; her statement was before his eyes; her body was polluted in his presence. These are the facts which we seek to put into the act, the act for which it is sought to obtain a conviction against him before this Court and Jury. It seems to me, therefore, that even though this statement may have been divided by an interval of twelve or fifteen hours from the occurrence of the main fact, the homicide, nevertheless the evidance before the Court of the sobbing and wailing of the husband throughout the night, and of his having at the very moment of the act declared the cause which led him to perpetrate it, placing it in part on this statement, entitled this defence to the benefit of the evidence.

The District-Attorney rose to reply.

The Judge suggested it was now within ten minutes of the hour of adjournment.

The District-Attorney merely wished to say that he had understood erroneously that the application for the introduction of this testimony was put on the ground of insanity, and not on the ground of provocation, and that he had confined himself exclusively to the point with regard to insanity.

Mr. Brady—We still adhere to this as the only ground and purpose for which this statement is offered in evidence, and we do not propose to invite or to engage in any discussion at this time on the question of provocation, or the law which controls that. I repeat, that we offer this statement exclusively as a communication made to the accused, exciting him to that condition of mind in which we allege he was at the time of the decease of Mr. Key.

The District Attorney—The material question before your Honor is whether it is contended on the other side that the prisoner was thrown into a state of mere mental excitement by this communication, or into a state of insanity. If the former, then the course of argument on the part of the United States will be very different from what it has already been. I understand that so far from that being the allegation on the part of the defence, it was that the party was thrown into a state of insanity. If it is contended that it threw him into a state of excitement, or even of frenzy, as that seems to be the expression preferred, we have authorities to cite on that point which it would be, perhaps, well enough to put into the possession of the defence.

Mr. Brady suggested that this was not a proper time for the prosecution to discuss that point. The defence in regard to the testimony now offered, reposed on his Honor's ruling in the case of Day, where his Honor went into the general question of insanity, and also into the broader question, that of the state of mind, one condition of which was, to use his Honor's language, being unhinged. Counsel referred to Wharton's Criminal Law, Edition of 1857, sections 66, 3 and 4. Where under the head of "Information going to make up the *bona fides* of an act," it is said: "That there are several qualifications to the rule by which hearsay evidence is excluded, and that the information and circumstances on which a man acted, whether true or false, become subjects of inquiry, and are material and original evidence." If it became necessary to prove that a man had been afflicted with a headache which was so intense as to affect his reason, the only way to show it would be by his own declaration; not all the physicians of the world could determine whether a man had a headache or not; it could only be known by his own statement. The same writer on evidence, in one of the sections quoted, says: "That letters and communications addressed to a person whose sanity is disputed, being connected in evidence with some act done by him, are admissible for the purpose of showing whether he was insane or not." What was the point here? It was the condition of Mr. Sickles' mind—and what did they propose to show? The cause exciting that mind to a condition which made him irresponsible for his acts.

Counsel put several hypothatical cases illustrative of the necessity of admitting such evidence, and quoted Judge CRAWFORD's ruling in the cases of Day and Jarboe.

The Court adjourned.

The whole of the confession is in Mrs. Sickles' handwriting. It is plainly and distinctly written, and bears little of any evidence of the nervousness and trepidation natural to the penning of such a paper.

Mr. BRADLEY was in Court to-day, sitting beside and occasionally conferring with the counsel for the prosecution.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 50, 62, 68, 77, 95, 97, 100, 55, 56, 71.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497. *Part II.*—Nos. 1122, 1206, 34, 2940, 1264, 1290, 1292, 1299, 1296, 1298, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1320, 1324, 1326, 1328. *Part III.*—Nos. 1173, 1405, 1407, 1411, 1415, 1417, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1413, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1449, 1451, 1453.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 17, 52, 94, 148, 14, 153, 156, 158, 166, 177, 185, 189, 191, 33, 214, 226, 230, 233, 234, 238, 239.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 697, 662, 623, 893, 963, 965, 966, 968, 983, 253, 975, 976, 977, 978, 873. *Part II.*—Nos. 926, 929, 930, 933, 904, 813, 946, 947, 950, 952, 881, 895, 960, 961, 900.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 12.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	104⅛	25	Hud. Riv. R. R.	33⅜
20,000	Tennessee 8s, '90, 93⅜		50	do	s10 33⅝
4,000	N. Car. State 6s	100¼	100	do	33⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s	88⅜	550	do	33⅛
66,000	do	88⅜	1000	Harlem Railroad	12⅝
10,000	do	s60 88	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	39⅜
10,000	do	b30 88⅜	300	do	s10 39⅜
5,000	do	at 60 89¼	55	do	39⅞
5,000	do	s6 89¾	100	do	40
5,000	Cal. State 7s, bs.	85	1010	Har. R. R. Pref.	41
5,000	do	84¾	100	do	b30 41
10,000	N. Y. C. 1s, 1876, 103		200	do	b60 41
3,000	Erie R. R. 2dM 83		100	do	s30 40¾
4,000	Il. R. R. 1st M 103		200	do	s30 40⅞
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M. 95		131	Reading Railroad	c 50⅜
1,000	C. St. P. & F. 1 M	35⅜	100	do	s30 50
2,000	Chic. St. P. & F. L. g. 6ds	9¼	200	do	s10 50⅜
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. 43		610	do	c 50⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	92¾	100	do	b3 51
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d m. 100		200	do	c 50⅞
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8pc. bs	87	300	Mich. Central R.	s3 51⅜
6	Bank of America	112	50	do	s30 51⅜
10	Ocean Bank	95	200	do	b60 52
10	Nassau Bank	101	50	do	51⅞
8	Park Bank	107¾	100	do	b60 52⅛
400	D. & H. Canal Co.	s60 97¼	75	do	52
110	do	97⅜	100	do	s4 52⅛
17	Penn. Coal Co.	s15 87¼	150	do	s10 52⅜
50	Pac. Mil. St.	b10 86	200	do	s30 52
388	do	86	210	do	52⅛
50	do	s6 86⅛	80	Panama Railroad	121
5	do	86⅜	100	do	120⅜
125	do	b60 86⅜	300	Gal. & Ch. R	s3 67⅜
8	do	s6 86⅜	650	do	s30 67⅜
100	do	b60 86	100	do	67⅝
200	do	s60 86⅜	50	Ch. & R. I. R	s10 56⅜
470	N. Y. Central R. R.	76⅝	250	do	s30 56⅜
100	do	s15 76⅝	100	do	s10 56⅞
350	do	s10 76⅞	450	do	s 6 56⅞
200	do	s30 76⅝	700	do	b60 57
150	do	b60 76⅜	700	do	57
330	Erie R. R	93⅜	200	do	s10 57
50	do	b40 93⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	93⅜	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	40⅜
2,000	Hud. River 2d m.	76⅜	100	do	40⅝
25	Penn. Coal Co.	81⅛	300	do	40
150	Pacific M. St. Co	86	500	do	39⅜
250	do	s60 86	400	do	39⅝
50	do	s30 86	100	do	h3 39⅛
80	do	b10 86	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b10 53
50	do	b60 86	200	do	s10 53
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76⅞	50	do	s30 53
100	do	s30 76⅝	250	do	53⅛
100	do	b30 76⅜	50	do	s60 53⅜
100	Erie Railroad	93	100	M. S. & N. I. RR	b10 13⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s30 33⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. s	s30 40⅜
100	do	33⅜	100	do	b30 40⅛
75	do	33⅜	200	do	s10 40⅜
100	Harlem Railroad	12⅞	100	Chi. & R. Is. R.	b60 57⅛
140	Reading R. R.	s10 50⅞	100	do	b30 57⅛
200	do	50⅝	100	do	57⅛
200	do	50⅜	50	Ston'n Railroad	68⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	LaC. & M. RR. 7s	76½	15	Bank of Com	102
1,500	do L. G. 7s	18	20	Citizens' Bank	104½
2,000	Chi., St. P. & F.	9	20	People's Bank	103
	Lac 8s		10	Is. Fire Ins. Co.	104¾
300	Col. Mts. Ins. S. of 1858	51¼	10	Wells, F. & Co.'s Ex.	69¾
			16	W. Qu. & Min. Co	84
10	Ocean Bank	94	20	Artisans' Bank	99½

TUESDAY, April 12—P. M.

The English news by the *City of Baltimore* to March 30, four days later than by the previous mail, was made public early this morning. The market variations are not important. The political disquietnde is well nigh over with the commercial classes. The turn of public attention in the London Money Market is now to the large loans wanted by Russia and India. These influence the Funds, which, already so near par, are not likely to advance materially for the present. The price of Money remains at the Bank minimum of 2½ ₩ cent. The demand was less important than the week the *Canada* sailed. The price of Silver was on the fall. The arrivals from the Continent continued heavy, notwithstanding which the Exchanges still favor London, and the resources of the Bank are scarcely touched by the Silver movement. Some of the private letters suggest the possibility of an advance of interest by the Bank in the course of the Spring, though this is not yet foreshadowed in the weekly returns of the establishment. The French Funds are lower. There is some talk of a new French loan. The Cotton trade is steady at Liverpool, but less active at Manchester. In American Stocks there is nothing new. A letter from London reports sales of U. S Fivea of 1874 at 94¼@⅜, Sterling money.

In our own markets to-day there is only a fair movement in Exchange for the *Persia*, sailing to-morrow. The standard drawers are getting 110 ₩ cent. for 60 day bills and settling credits at the same rate. Some further sales of transient Bank bills are making at 109½ ₩ cent. The export of bar Gold will be $1,000,000, and of Mexican and other Foreign Coin, $200,000. The shippers are making short Sight bills on London, at 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent., and this has somewhat checked the business in 60 day Exchange. Francs are f.5.12½@f.5.11¼ at 60 days, and f.5.10@f.5.08¾ short sight. The Bank Statement makes no impression on the Money market. The Stock Brokers are the cheapest borrowers, 4@5 ₩ cent. on demand. Disaounts range 5@7 ₩ cent. for first-class bills, according to date. The Receipts at the Sub-Treasury from Customs are $74,000. The Disbursements $105,843 Balance this afternoon, $7,159,168.

Stocks continue active. There is apparently a good deal of speculation being inaugurated for the next six or eight weeks. At the Second Board yesterday, after a large business in the forenoon, prices were knocked down by the speculative sellers. This morning the market turned up on them

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII----NO. 2361. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mrs. Sickles' Confession Ruled Out.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Additional Evidence for Defence.

Testimony of Miss Ridgeley, Bridget Duffy, and Wm. W. Mann.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13

Mr. CARLISLE answered, to-day, the positions of Messrs. GRAHAM and BRADY, who yesterday offered in evidence the statement of Mrs. SICKLES. Mr. CARLISLE contended that the evidence was only admissible under an allegation of absolute insanity. He said that whenever the defence put in such plea, the prosecution was ready to meet it. He objected to Mrs. SICKLES' statement, *First*, because it is the work of the prisoner's wife, done in his presence. As a general rule a wife cannot be a witness for or against her husband. Mr. CARLISLE cited a case where Judge CRAWFORD refused to allow a wife to testify against one jointly indicted with her husband. *Second*—The statement was objected to because where parties cannot be witnesses their declarations cannot be admitted.

Mr. CARLISLE also held that the lapse of eighteen hours afforded sufficient time for a man to cool under such a state of circumstances. The defense thinks that a lifetime would be too short. Mr. C. said there were two classes in the community. One class may be liable to moral insanity, and it is a numerous class; but a more numerous class would be quite safe from any danger if moral insanity. To impute insanity to a man nurtured in brothels, a man familiar with adultery as a plaything, is monstrous, but if insisted on, in this case, it opens up the previous history of the accused.

Judge CRAWFORD derided that he could see no difference between evidence going to show the innocence of accused or to show that his mind was diseased. The declarations of a wife or a husband stand on the same footing as if testimony was offered in Court. The Court is very clearly of opinion that the statement is not evidence, holding that it would have a deleterious effect upon the relation of husband and wife.

The statement of Mrs. SICKLES is therefore rejected.

The General Appearance of the Court Upon the Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, April 11, 1859.

The Court-room this morning presented the most brilliant and animating picture it has been mine the opening of this, the most interesting and important trial its walls have ever witnessed. Scarcely were the doors thrown open, when the Court-room was densely filled by a mass composed almost exclusively of persons of the most respectable appearance, who surged and swayed from entrance to entrance, making ingress and egress more than reasonably impossible.

The formal "composition," as the painters would say, of the Court-room, is curious enough. The counsel are not arrayed on opposite sides of the Bench, as in England, but promiscuously scattered about within the Bar. Mr. GRAHAM, the leader for the defence, sat this morning, for instance, and stood up to address the Court between the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. OULD, and his aid, Mr. CARLISLE. And when Mr. GRAHAM retired after the conclusion of his very striking and impressive speech, his place was supplied by the distinguished Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, the consulting counsel of the defence. In the centre of the circle of the Bar loomed up the magnificent front of BRADY like a twenty four-pounder gun in the centre of a park of flying artillery. Mr. BRADY's arguments of to-day in opposition to Mr. CARLISLE on the admissibility of evidence to show the friendly relations which had long existed between Mr. SICKLES and Mr. KEY, as an intensification of the wrong sustained by Mr. SICKLES at the hands of his intimate companion, were a masterly illustration of Lord BROUGHAM'S assertion, made, I think, in his life of Chief Justice BURR, that the finest display of legal ability is as often to be looked for in the small forensic skirmishes of a cause, as in the grand appeals which may be compared to the pitched battles of a military campaign. I have rarely heard on either side of the water so simple and effective a *finale* as the close of his last short speech on this subject, in which Mr. BRADY used the thrice-told tale of CESAR'S death, and the exclamation of the dying ruler upon his treacherous friend, with as much feeling and force as if it had been new upon his lips. Everybody who heard him seemed to realize for the first time that terrible moment in which the Roman recognized the beloved face of BRUTUS among his murderers. Nor was Mr. CARLISLE, though over-matched in the conflict, an antagonist unworthy of the leader of the New-York Bar. He may be likened to a Minié rifle—quick, clear of aim, sure of hitting his mark, and, to the extent of his calibre and his range, a deadly logician.

Directly behind the counsel at the Bar sat Mr. SICKLES the father of the prisoner, accompanied by Dr. MCARRAN, of New-York, Mr. DOGHERTY, of Philadelphia, well-known alike in literature and in politics; Mr. ROBERT J. DILLON and Mr. ISAAC [BELL, Jr., of New-York, with many others eminent in the walks of political or social life.

It was somewhat after 12 o'clock to-day when Mr. GRAHAM closed his opening speech for the defence, having consumed in its delivery nearly seven hours. He was suffering this morning from a huskiness rather than hoarseness of the throat, the result of his great physical and mental effort of Saturday; but this fact, so far from diminishing, rather added to the pathetic effect of his admirable forensic effort of to-day. It is generally conceded by all present that Mr. GRAHAM'S speech of this morning, though so much briefer than that of Saturday, was a far more nervous and able production. Strong in the accumulation of its facts, and close and crushing in the vigor of their application, it was at times so touching as even to draw tears from the Bench. It is the universal opinion of the most eminent men in Washington that Mr. GRAHAM has more than vindicated his already brilliant reputation at the Bar.

At the rate at which the case at present travels, it is not likely to come to a close certainly for two, and probably not for three weeks. Mr. BUTTERWORTH will not be called for the defence, the prosecution, whose witness he properly was, not having called him, and the development of the case having completely relieved him of even the smallest imputation in connection with the affair. The *onus* of the proof of what occurred at Mr. SICKLES' house on the morning of the tragedy will rest on Mr. WOOLDRIDGE and the servant BAIDOT.

The care of the honor of the family of Mr. KEY, so far as it needs to be protected, has been intrusted to Mr. CARLISLE, and to no more gentle and noble hands could it be committed. A great deal of disgust is felt and expressed both by the family and the public, that two persons named WALLACH, one of them a proprietor of a little newspaper called the *Star*, in this city, should without any sanction of Mr. KEY's family, with which family they are not in any way connected, and which belong by both birth and position to a much higher social order than that in which these persons move, should have set themselves up as champions of the "memory of KEY." For the sake of acquiring a kind of vulgar notoriety these men have daily intruded themselves on the Court, with noisy boasts of their "loyalty to KEY," and declarations that they have made the Jury "all right."

In this one topic the city still seems entirely engrossed. Even the departure of Lord NAPIER, to whom Washington bade so bright a farewell, excites no sort of attention. Lord LYONS has taken his predecessor's house and furniture, and, in company with the Hon. Mr. MASON, his private secretary, will take possession on Monday next.

The Count DE SARTIGES still awaits his *congé*, though he is the only person in Washington who will welcome its arrival. He looks in vain for any signs of the Vicomte DE SENNE, and like *Marianna* in the "Moated Grange," gazes sadly from his Georgetown windows, and hums,

"He cometh not,
He says, 'I am aweary, aweary,
I would that I were dead.'"

SCARABÆUS.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13.

The interest in the Sickles tragedy seems to be as deep and intense in this community to-day as it was the day of the homicide at Madison-place. It is the sole topic of conversation wherever men meet or women either. The thrilling scene which transpired yesterday, when the wounds of Mr. Sickles were opened afresh by the touching evidence of R. J. Walker, and when his emotions so completely overpowered him as to render his removal from the Court-room necessary, appealed in the most pathetic and eloquent manner to the hearts of those present. There was hardly a dry eye in Court, and certainly not a heart remained unaffected by it. This scene, the confession of the faithless wife, and the descriptions given of the agonies which Mr. Sickles suffered when the appalling truth forced itself upon his mind, have won for him the sympathies of the whole community, and his counsel might, with the utmost confidence, submit the case to the jury without another word of testimony or a word of summing up.

The moment the doors were opened this morning, the crowd poured in and filled up the space set apart for the audience.

The New-York Illustrated papers are circulating here among the lawyers and others, and are creating considerable amusement by the very absurdity of the sketches and the absence of similitude in most of them to the persons and things represented.

Judge Crawford took his seat at 10 20 o'clock, when the Court was duly opened.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Sickles was conducted to his seat. He appeared to have recovered his wonted composure, though his face was marked with the lines of recent sorrow and suffering.

The counsel for defence, Messrs. Brady and Stanton, occupied chairs in front of the dock, and conferred with Mr. Sickles occasionally.

The names of the jurors having been called, and all having answered to their names, Mr. Carlisle proceeded to argue against the admissibility of the confession of Mrs. Sickles.

Mr. Carlisle presumed that the judge had already consulted the authorities, and had made up his mind on the point, but still he [Mr. Carlisle] would not have discharged his duty fully, did he not oppose the offer. It was of the first importance—an importance which went to the length of determining whether justice was to become a contemptible sham—that his Honor, if he admitted the evidence at all, should expressly limit the uses to which it was to be applied. It struck him that there was not entire concord in the minds of the counsel for the defence as to the purpose for which the evidence was offered, and for which it was admissible. The counsel who offered it, proposed it for one purpose and the counsel who succeeded him offered it for another. It was offered as bearing on the *status* of the prisoner's mind and not as proving the facts stated in it—but his colleague, Mr. Graham, showed that he meant to maintain that the fact appealed to was a fact which ought to be legally appealed to for the ascertainment of the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time of and anterior to the homicide. Not content with that, he claimed that the fact in question was a fact proper, with other facts, to show the irresistible impulse under which the prisoner moved forward to the consummation of the scene.

Mr. Graham thought this fact was admissible as tending to show something short of insanity in respect to the prisoner's mind, and appealed to his Honor to reach still farther the rules of evidence on such a point. He argued that as it may be proved in a entrance case that the prisoner quaffed the intoxicating bowl, so in this case it might be proved that the prisoner drained to the dregs a figurative cup filled with the bitterest draughts. This was rhetoric, but was not law. In all cases the question is not whether the prisoner drank liquor enough to make him drunk, but whether in point of fact he was drunk, either from little drinking or much drinking. Mr. Brady, however, had indicated, while confining himself to strictly legal language, that he had some enlarged ideas about the question of insanity, and referred to a case where his Honor had spoken of a prisoner's mind as being somewhat unhinged. He [Carlisle] regarded that to apply not to an exhibition of passion, but to unsoundness of mind—to insanity. As to all the grounds distinctly taken, and the arguments incidentally made, he submitted that they must all come down to the test of the law, and resolve themselves into the single question of insanity.

Now he had not heard any of the counsel claim that the prisoner was insane at the time of the homicide, and he submitted that, before the evidence could be received, it must be proposed on the single ground that the prisoner at the time of the commission of the homicide was insane, and when it was proposed on that ground the prosecution would be prepared to meet it. The question was, whether adultery could be given in evidence in mitigation of the crime of murder to the grade of manslaughter? Such a case was decided in the Court of Appeals of one of the States.

Mr. Phillips—That was the case of a slave.

Mr. Carlisle—It was; but that makes no difference. We all are, or ought to be, slaves to the law. Now what was the instrument of evidence here?—and what was the fact offered in evidence as tending to prove insanity? The instrument of evidence purports to be a formal, written, deliberate and particular statement in the presence of her husband, concluding with a species of attesting clause, signed by two witnesses, and with an additional clause showing that the confession was made without any fear, or hope of reward.

This formal, deliberate, solemn deed of renunciation of marital rights is offered to be given in evidence. The prosecution objected to it at first, because it was the work of the prisoner's wife, in his presence, and evidently to be inferred, at his instance, or directly under his control. Nobody disputed the general rule (unless indeed, Mr. Graham) to be, that the husband and wife are incompetent to be witnesses, the one either for or against the other, in any cause, civil or criminal, to which either of them is a party. Mr. Graham seemed to think, however, that the spirit of progress had modified that law, and that the rule was a species of regulation for the benefit of the husband, and which he may waive. That is not so. The wife is as incompetent to testify in favor of as she is to testify against her husband. Counsel referred to a case where this Court, in the case of a double indictment, refused to allow the wife to testify in favor of the person who was on trial, because her testimony might have its effect on the case of her husband. This was not an offer to bring the wife into Court as a witness, but to produce her declarations. What was the answer to that,—first, that declarations are an inferior sort of testimony; and second, that where a witness is inadmissible all the declarations of that witness are inadmissible; dying declarations are exceptions to this general rule. But was the fact itself competent to be received? If it be admissible in evidence it is because it tends to prove something in issue. It might be admissible if offered to make up the defence of insanity. If not a link in the chain of evidence by which it is proposed to make out the chain of insanity, on what principle is it offered now? He submitted that the wife could not be permitted to contribute one grain of sand towards the building up of any defence for her husband. If there were any law or decision to the contrary he would like to see it.

Mr. Graham would call attention to four authorities on that point, viz: Walton and Green, vol. 1, Carrington and Paine, p. 621; Avison and Kinnaird, vol. 6, East, p. 188; Thompson and wife *vs.* Trevanyan, p. 402; Skinner and Gilchrist and Bates, vol. 8, Watts, p. 555. In all these cases the declarations of the wife were admitted in evidence.

Mr. Carlisle should like to have had an opportunity of examining these cases. If there be any one of them which goes to impugn the principle laid down by his Honor in the case of Sullivan, it had escaped his attention. Where was the case wherein the testimony or declaration of a wife was admitted as a defence for her husband? He submitted there was no such case. Either the fact sought to be introduced here was material for the defence, or else it had no business here. If material for the defence it could not be drawn from the wife. Her declaration was in law the declaration of her husband. Unless it could be shown that the prisoner's declaration was admissible, it could not be shown that his wife's declaration was. On this point, of the identity of husband and wife, he should, if he had the power of the counsel on the other side, reproduce that eloquent argument they heard the other day, when they were told that "husband and wife were one flesh." If this declaration were to be allowed they should have no rule on the subject, except that each particular cause should stand on its own circumstances. The rulings on similar points had been various. Roscoe's Criminal Evidence showed that contrary decisions had been made in the English courts, but none of them covered exactly the point involved here. These were all civil cases. Counsel referred to the case of Hewitt *vs.* Brown, where the question of admissibility of the wife's deposition came up. It was an action to recover the value of property in a wife's trunk, which had been lost, and her deposition was offered to prove what its contents were. While the Court held that even where a husband might *ex necessitate* be allowed to testify in his own case, the wife could not be allowed to do so under any circumstances, because she was *sub potestate viri*. Mr. Magruder suggested that there was a dissenting opinion in that case.

Mr. Carlisle answered that there were several Judges there was likely to be dissent, but he was happy to have but one Judge in this case, as there could be no dissenting opinion. But this declaration was also offered as a part of the *res gestæ*, and Mr. Graham had on that point referred to first Greenleaf. Mr. Carlisle read section 108 from this writer, where it is laid down that the admissibility of matters claimed to be *res gestæ* was a matter for the discretion of the Judge. This, then, was a matter which addressed itself to the sound discretion of his Honor. The only tests that were laid down by Greenleaf were, that it must be contemporaneous with the matter, and must be so connected with the main facts as to illustrate its character. What was all the evidence connected with the subject? It was the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Pyne and Mr. Francis Mohun, who saw the prisoner on the evening of Feb. 26, There was conflict between them as to time; one having seen Mr. Sickles come from his house about 5 o'clock, and the other having seen him going from the Capitol homeward about sundown, and between them and Bridget Duffy, the servant, who testified to the prisoner's being in the house at dinner time and during the evening. At the end of the extraordinary interview between Mr. Sickles and his wife, this remarkable document is produced, and his Honor was asked to say that that paper—not the communication made to him in the Capitol, and which brought him home in despair—not the oral declaration of the wife—but this paper, without parallel in the history of man or woman! What sort of *res gestæ* was that? It was not contemporaneous with the principal fact; and if it were, it was of such an extraordinary nature as in his judgment to require it to be excluded. Where, then, was the fact, so connected with the principal fact as to illustrate its character? If it had been offered by the prosecution for the purpose of showing the motive of the prisoner, he would not say what would have been the argument made against its admission. Did that paper tend to show that the act committed next day was either justifiable homicide or manslaughter? He submitted that it did not, unless his Honor held to the doctrine laid down by the other side, that no time was sufficient to cool down the mind of a man under such provocation, and render him observant of the laws of God and man; it could not be admitted in that light. It was for the Court to draw the line here, and say whether this declaration of the wife formed part of the *res gestæ*, and was so connected with the principal transaction as to be evidence to reduce the grade of the offence from murder to manslaughter. One point more, and he would close his argument. Was this declaration evidence to show the prisoner's insanity? As his colleague, the District-Attorney had said, the question really was, was there insanity? not was there cause enough to produce insanity? It was true that the "great dramatist," who was so great a favorite with his brother Graham, had spoken of "ministering to a mind diseased," but he should like to see what expert would declare that such a declaration as this would tend to produce insanity in all or in a majority of cases. It would depend upon the moral and intellectual condition of the person. There were two classes of the community on whom he submitted it would have no such effect. One class, he said, is that body of lowly and humble men, who with fear and trembling walk after the footsteps of their ascended Lord; who have listened to the precepts of the blessed Gospel, and who, with all the infirmities of human nature about them, with prayer and watching seek at least to walk in the path which the Gospel has marked out for them. They are those who may truly quote the beautiful passage from the Scriptures, recited the other day, "Blessed is the man whom the Lord chasteneth"—they are those who see in the afflictions that come upon them here in the severing of life that there is but one loss in the loss of children [counsel was here affected to tears,] even in shame, which is not the result of our own shamefacedness—who see and feel in these things the hand of the Father, and who hear his voice through faith, saying to them: "My son, this is not your abiding place, better to suffer here in this transitory scene, where you are but a pilgrim and a sojourner, as all your fathers were; better to suffer here, to have all your suffering here; I will call you to a place where sorrow never enters, where all tears shall be wiped away from your eyes, where everything connected with you shall be pure and holy, love and peace."

In the vigils of the night when the smitten heart of the good man hears "that still small voice" in his affliction, his first movement is to go into the secrecy of his closet, and on his knees pour out his supplications to Him who alone can bind up the broken heart. Insanity! Why, Sir, rather is it the brightening of the mind, the quickening of the sight, which pierces through all the gloomy shadows of this world. He sees the reward of the good man, the comfort of the afflicted man, waiting for him. This is one class. There is yet another class—safe, quite safe, from insanity from such a blow as that—the confirmed adulterer, the open, shameless profligate; the man nurtured in brothels, the man treading all his life the atmosphere of adultery and seduction. If there be such a man, he is certainly safe from the visitation of insanity because his familiar plaything has turned and wounded him. Now to offer evidence of the fact of the adultery with the prisoner's wife, as the ground to impute to him insanity, necessarily opens inquiry of the sort I have indicated; and although in this case the counsel might—for I am putting a suppositious case only—be willing to go into such a question it was not the option of parties to go or not to go into such inquiries. But he submitted, that if the introduction of such testimony be necessary to these inquiries, what sort of moral dissecting room would the Court be converted into? If such a declaration were admitted, the Court would have to go further, for the presumption thus raised would, like any other presumption, have to be contested and rebutted by facts. He had not intended to trespass so long on his Honor, and he submitted the matter with all confidence, hoping the Court would exclude from its consideration any matter which it might deem not pertinent to the argument.

The Court here took a few minutes' recess.

After recess, the Judge delivered his decision. He said:

The proposition that has been debated at considerable length is, to introduce the statement of a wife to her husband, for and on behalf of the husband. It is said that the paper is not offered to establish the facts contained in it, but as an exciting cause, or one of the exciting causes for that frenzied state of mind in which it is said he acted when the homicide took place. I cannot see the distinction between evidence which goes directly to exonerate the husband by the proof of a principal in a criminal cause, and evidence which would tend to exonerate him by showing that he was not in a condition to commit any crime. In either event the effect must be the same—acquittal. The *res gestæ* are the circumstances which surround the principal fact, which is in this case undoubtedly the homicide. On this assumption, or principle, it was that the declaration of the prisoner, that "his bed was defiled," or "dishonored," or "violated"—for all three expressions are testified to—was received. From that has followed much of the evidence we have heard. I do not now intend to say further what are the *res gestæ*. Declarations of a wife or husband, for or against each other, stand on the same footing as though it was testimony given on the stand. Suppose the wife of the defendant were in Court at this moment, could she be put upon the stand? Could she be heard? Certainly not. Her testimony, or the statement sought to be used as such, is evidence, and would be in any proceeding evidence of her own criminality, and of an application for divorce might be used against her. But it would not, in my judgment, have been receivable in an action for damages against the deceased, or in any other proceeding which might have been instituted against him. I am very clearly of opinion that the statement is not evidence. It would violate well established principles and rules to admit it. It would have a most injurious effect on the relations of husband and wife in destroying their confidential identity. The proposition is therefore rejected.

Exception was taken by the defence.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE RESUMED.

The examination of Bridget Duffy was suspended, and

Miss O. M. Ridgely was called. She testified as follows: I reside in Washington, corner of Fifteenth-street and New-York-avenue, with my mother, Mrs. Hyde; became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Sickles 1st of January last; visited at their house frequently; was at their receptions every Tuesday, and two or three times in a week to dinner; was there on Saturday previous to the death of Key; Sickles was at the dinner table, but ate nothing; then went up stairs and sent for something to eat; supposed this was at half-past five, not sure; I noticed a change in his manner ever since the Thursday preceding, when he came from the Capitol; was at Willard's hop; Mr. Key was with Mrs. Sickles the first part of the evening; Mr. Sickles came afterwards, there not having been room in the carriage; she was then with Mr. Wickoff; after we returned from the hop, I noticed a change in his manner; the change was more particularly observable on Friday; Mr. Sickles had a very wild, distracted look, especially on Saturday. [At this stage the witness suddenly stopped, and seemed to be in the act of fainting, but a glass of water soon restored her, and she continued.] The change was noticed after he returned from Congress; I read some time in my bedroom and then went to Mrs. Sickles' room, where I saw her writing; after finishing, she asked me to sign my name to the paper, which I did; I retired to rest at about half-past eleven or twelve o'clock; Mrs. Sickles passed the night in the same room I did; she sat on the floor, her head leaning on a chair; I went to sleep; saw Mr. Sickles the next morning, at about half past eight; immediately after I dressed myself; went down; he did not eat with me; I breakfasted alone; I have not words to express his exhibition of grief; he was very much agitated; while sitting at the breakfast table, heard sobbing; he was going up stairs; I could hear him all over the house; he uttered fearful groans; they seemed to come from his very feet; they were unearthly, and continued for some time; he was on the bed, with Mr. Butterworth by his side, when I last saw him, on Sunday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—Spent much time at the house of Mrs. Sickles; sometimes stayed over night; at times I would be out with her, and then go home with her and stay over night; on the Thursday before Mr. Key's death I went there to a dinner party, and from the Thursday before Mr. Key's death till the Tuesday after I stayed there; no one but myself and servants were there; Miss Campbell came to see Mrs. Sickles for a few moments; I always found Mrs. Sickles at home when I went there; sometimes two or three days would elapse before I would visit Mrs Sickles, and she would call to see me; I don't know that Mrs. Sickles was away any portion of the month of January; I suppose I would have known if she had been; I have seen her four times a week; sometimes oftener; on the occasion referred to, I breakfasted with Mrs. Sickles' little daughter; Mr. Sickles' sobbings were often, he seemed overwhelmed with grief.

BAIDOT DUFFY RECALLED.

Bridget Duffy recalled, and questioned by Mr. Brady—After I had signed the paper on Saturday night to the best of my knowledge, I thought Mr. Sickles remained in his room. I saw him on Sunday when I went to take Laura to dress; she slept in her father's bed; I again saw Mr. Sickles on the stairs; I had previously heard him crying and sobbing; I did not see him again till after I returned from nine and a half o'clock church; this was about twenty minutes before eleven; I went up stairs to make up Mr. Sickles' room, when I saw him come into the room crying aloud, his hands tearing his hair, and in a state of distraction; he called on God to witness his troubles, and cried and sobbed; I heard the door locked, Mr. Butterworth came up stairs, and asked where Mr. Sickles was; the last time I saw Mr. Sickles, before I heard of Key's death, was on the stairs, doing something as though he was washing his hands; every time I saw him, he was in the same state of mind; the first time I saw Key, on Sunday, he came through the Park as if from the Club-house; that was between eleven and twelve o'clock; he had come out at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue, and went toward Georgetown; the next time I saw him he was returning apparently to the Club house, through the Park; twenty or twenty-five minutes passed between these times; the third and last time I saw him, he was coming along with a lady and gentleman, who seemed to be coming from Church; that was about one o'clock; he was in company with them; I did not see him leave them; when I saw him on the last occasion, I was at the kitchen window, when he passed the house on opposite side; I saw him take out a handkerchief and wave it as he passed, three or four times; he was outside the Park, on the sidewalk, with the lady and gentleman.

Witness, by request, described the waving of the handkerchief; a slow, rotary movement; I do not know exactly where Mr. Sickles then was, but he was in the house, as was also Mrs. Sickles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle—I was in the kitchen, which is in the lower part of the house, in front, near Pennsylvania-avenue; I was sitting at the window; this was about one o'clock; had been there about a half hour; saw Mrs. Sickles once from the time I came from church till I went down to the kitchen; saw her in the bedroom; Mr. Key whirled his handkerchief round three or four times; I did not see any object at which he was whirling his handkerchief, I saw the dog that belonged to Mr. Sickles cross over and fawn upon him, and then pass the house; Mr. Key, when the dog fawned, waved his handkerchief, and also after the dog left him.

Mr. Carlisle—You are positive of that?

Witness (spiritedly and indignantly)—Sure, and you don't think I would lie. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carlisle (smiling)—Don't fire up so, Bridget; there is no occasion for it.

Mr. Brady (soothingly)—He does not mean anything of that kind.

Witness (in calmer mind) repeated the story about the dog.

Mr. Carlisle—I understand the waving of handkerchief was one continuous act or whirl?

Witness—It was not a continuous whirl; it was so—so—so. (At the same time describing the act.)

Mr. Carlisle—About as fast as you would turn the handle of a coffee mill?

Witness—(seriously if not indignantly)—I am not in the habit of turning coffee mills. [Laughter.]

Mr. Phillips, Deputy Marshal—Silence, silence, gentlemen, in Court. [Ha, ha.]

Mr. Carlisle then asked her a question, when she replied, "I did not say any such thing."

Mr. Carlisle—Repeat what you have said?

Witness—I have repeated it twice already, and that ought to be sufficient; the dog fawned on Mr. Key, who waved his handkerchief at that time, and afterwards: Mr. Key did not look after the dog, to see how far he had got from him, but kept whirling the handkerchief; did not observe whether the gentleman who was with Mr. Key turned and looked after the dog.

Q—How came you to take particular notice of where the dog was when Mr. Key whirled his handkerchief last? A.—Because I saw the dog at the house: that is the only reason I can give for it; I cannot exactly say the certain spot where the dog was at the fourth whirl, but I know he had got to the house, the lady and gentleman, to the best of my belief, turned around and looked at the dog, when he first came out and fawned upon Mr. Key; Mr. Key might or might not have turned to look after the dog; the time immediately before that, when I saw Mr. Key, was after I had returned from church, not much after eleven o'clock; witness was then in the nursery, which is on the second story, next to Pennsylvania-avenue; it has two windows—one looking into the Park, the other looking towards the avenue; Mr. Key went up the avenue towards Georgetown; saw him till he got to the side of the street on which Mr. Sickles' house is; I there lost sight of him; in about twenty minutes or more saw him coming back; he was in the Park crossing over towards the Club House; witness was then in the kitchen; that would have been between twelve and one o'clock.

Q—How long between that time and the time you saw him walking with the lady and gentleman? A.—To the best of my belief, about an hour; he was then directly in front of Mr. Sickles' house; witness was still sitting at the kitchen window.

Q.—At what time was it that you saw Mr. Sickles when he was as if after washing his hands? A.—After one o'clock.

Q.—Was it after or before you had seen the lady and gentleman pass with Mr. Key? A.—It was after they had passed.

Q.—Did you continue at the kitchen window after they passed, or did you go up stairs? A.—I saw Mr. Key as if parting from the lady and gentleman, and going through the Park towards the Club House; never saw him after that; he was on the nearest walk to the railing on Pennsylvania-avenue, and I lost sight of him near the Club House; went up stairs immediately after and lost sight of Mr. Key, and in going up met Mr. Sickles; he was in the act of wiping his hands, met him near the bottom of the stairs; he had nothing in his hand but a towel; could not describe his dress; Mr. Wooldridge was in the study at that time; the study is on the first floor; it is in front room next Pennsylvania-avenue; the parlor is to the side of the house, with a door leading from the study to it; saw Mr. Wooldridge in the study, after I came home from church; did not see him anywhere else; believe Mr. Butterworth was in the study; did not notice whether Mr. Sickles was sobbing and crying when I saw him wiping his hands; there was nothing particular in his appearance to attract her attention; do not know whether Mr. Sickles had any breakfast that morning.

Q.—After you signed that paper you spoke of yesterday, where did you go? A.—I went to my room; the child had not gone to bed at that time; the child was in the parlor with Miss Ridgeley; Miss Ridgeley sat on the sofa in the bedroom while witness signed her name to the paper; the child was down stairs then; heard Mr. Sickles cry before and after I signed the paper; he was crying before he told me to fetch him his dinner; when I was signing the paper he was all around the room as if crying; the time of signing that paper was somewhere about seven o'clock; Mr. Sickles seemed as if crying and in great trouble; did not see him crying till the next morning; do not recollect saying yesterday that I heard Mr. Sickles crying after I went to bed; may have said so, did not lie awake to listen to anything; the door of the bedroom was partly open when I went to the door to speak to Mr. Sickles; do not know whether it remained open; when I went up to fetch the dinner tray I do not remember whether the door was open; it was open when he asked me to fetch his dinner; and before that I heard Mr. and Mrs. Sickles talking; Mrs. Sickles did not leave her room to my knowledge that day; when Mr. Sickles came home from the Capitol on Saturday he went up stairs; Mrs. Sickles did not dress that day, and did not come down stairs.

Q.—Was she down stairs the previous day? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Where was she during Saturday? A.—In her bedroom; I took Mr. Sickles' dinner up to that bedroom; Mrs. Sickles was there; cannot recollect whether they dined together on Friday.

Q.—After you saw Mr. Key the last time, did you go up stairs immediately? A.—I did, and then met Mr. Sickles on the stairs wiping his hands.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Sickles engaged at anything that day? A.—I do not recollect; when I came from church he was in the study; the door of the study was shut; I heard talking; do not know who else was in the study; I came on with Mrs. Sickles and child from New-York; it was some time between Christmas and New-Year's Day; we were here New-Year's Day; we left New-York one day, stopped in Philadelphia one night, and got here the next day; we left New-York on Tuesday afternoon, and Philadelphia the next afternoon, and got here Wednesday night; Mr. Sickles came on with us; I remained all the time with the family; neither Mrs. Sickles nor I went back to New-York till after the transaction.

Q.—At what hour and where did you see Mr. Sickles after you heard of the death of Mr. Key? A.—I think, between two and three o'clock; did not hear the pistol shots; heard of Mr. Key being shot from Miss Ridgeley's girl; suppose it may have been immediately after it; did not see Mr. Sickles leave the house; saw a crowd of people come, and saw Mr. Sickles go out of the study; do not recollect his dress; he only remained five or ten minutes in the study; there were three or four gentlemen and officers with him; did not recognise any of those gentlemen; believe Mr. Blair came in after Mr. Sickles came into the house, but do not know whether it was after or before Mr. Sickles left; I was generally up stairs; I think, when I saw them come, Mr. Sickles seemed very much excited; I do not say that he was shedding tears; cannot say that I heard sobs and exclamations from him then; after remaining in the study ten minutes Mr. Sickles went up stairs; there were two officers on the stairs as he went up; he remained up stairs three or four minutes; he went out of the room where Mrs. Sickles was lying on the floor; after he came down he went into the study; did not observe his dress; cannot say whether he was crying when he came down; there were one or two police officers in the entry; do not know who went away with him; there were gentlemen with him.

Q.—From the time he came in till he went away, how long was he in the house altogether? A.—Think it was about twenty-five minutes.

Q.—How long of this time was he in the study or parlor after having come down stairs? A.—Probably from five to eight or ten minutes; did not then see him sobbing or crying.

To the District-Attorney—Mrs. Sickles' reception day was Tuesday; her receptions did not begin right away after we got here, do not know whether she had any during the month of January; when I observed Mr. Key waving his handkerchief he seemed to be in conversation with the lady and gentleman.

To Mr. Brady—When Mr. Key was passing the house he turned his eyes on all occasions to the house; the dog is a little Italian greyhound, called Daudy; when Mr. Sickles came in and went into the study, I went to the kitchen for Laura; the dog was usually kept in the house.

Q.—Was he acquainted with Mr. Key. [Laughter.]

A.—The dog knew Mr. Key, and fawned upon him as a dog usually fawns on a person he knows.

TESTIMONY OF WM. W. MANN.

Wm. W. Mann examined by Mr. Brady—Reside in Buffalo, New-York; am a lawyer; was in Washington the day of Key's decease; arrived here on the 14th of February, and remained till the the 2d of March; knew Key by sight for three or four years; was not at all intimate with him; it was merely a passing acquaintance; I saw him that Sunday, not far from two o'clock.

Mr. Brady—State where you saw him, and the circumstances connected with it.

Witness—I saw him in the square, opposite the President's house, where the Jackson monument is; I had entered the park from the street at the far end—at the southeast gate; I came up towards the monument and met Mr. Key walking alone; I passed the time of day with him; stated to the person with me who he was; this person made some remak about his manner of dress.

The District-Attorney—Never mind that.

Witness—We turned round and saw him leaving the park by the southwest corner.

Mr. Brady—What did you see him do?

Witness—I saw him whirling a handkerchief as he went along; he had the handkerchief first in his two hands, this way, and he drew it out and waved it so, (illustrating, backwards and forwards;) I made a diagram last night, and marked on it where I saw Mr. Key; this is it, (explains it;) do not know Mr. Sickles' house; the gate through which Mr. Key was going was that nearest the War Department, and nearest to Georgetown on Pennsylvania avenue.

[The diagram was handed to the Court.]

Witness—That is a mere surmise as to the relative distance; when I first saw Mr. Key I think he had no handkerchief in his hands; observed none till we turned to look after him.

To Mr. Carlisle—First saw Mr. Key nearly midway between both blocks; he was coming from the direction of the monument; he appeared to be sauntering along, as it was a pleasant day; there was nothing in the character of the waving of that handkerchief to attract attention; would not say that he twirled the handkerchief round in a circle; do not know what it meant, but it attracted my attention from a circumstance—

Mr. Brady—What was the circumstance which called your attention to it at the time? A.—We looked particularly at Mr. Key, from the fact that the gentleman with me asked me who he was, and I told him he was Philip Barton Key, the District-Attorney, and he said—

Mr. Carlisle—Never mind what he said.

Mr. Brady held that it was competent evidence as part of the *res gestæ*.

Mr. Stanton—I will put the question in this way. Was anything said at the time in relation to its being a signal?

Mr. Carlisle—That is more objectionable than the other.

The question was argued, and the Judge decided that the conversation between the witness and his companion was not evidence.

To Mr. Brady—There was a remark made, which drew my attention to the act of whirling the handkerchief.

Q.—Was there any other fact independent of the remark which did so? A.—I do not know that there was; the handkerchief was twirled in the manner I have described; I remember the hour, from the circumstance that on my return I went to dinner at Willard's, which was at two o'clock; I was one of the first at the table.

Q.—Was there anything in the act of whirling the handkerchief connected with the remark which drew your attention to it?

Objected to, and question withdrawn.

To Mr. Stanton—There was a remark made about the waving of the handkerchief, and that remark and the things that followed it, impressed it on my attention.

Dr. Thomas Miller called.

Mr. Brady stated that he called this witness simply to discover whether any article had been taken from the person of Mr. Key besides those produced.

Witness was accidentally in the room where the body of Mr. Key lay; a gentleman present examined some of the pockets, and removed some scraps of paper, or folded papers, which seemed to be of very little importance.

Mr. Brady—We do not ask about their importance.

Witness—There was also an old card case, with one or two visiting-cards; this person was Mr. Doyle, who was examined as a witness; these were handed to me; I did not examine them, but I put them into an envelope, and directed them to the Hon. Mr. Pendleton, with the compliments of Mr. Miller; I handed them to Dr. Stone, to be handed to Mr. Pendleton.

The Judge here suggested that as the hour for adjournment had nearly arrived, and as he was somewhat indisposed from the oppressive atmosphere of the Court room, no other witness should be called today.

Mr. Brady said that the counsel for the defence consulted the wishes of his Honor.

The Court then, at 2¾ o'clock, adjourned.

As Mr. Sickles left the room he was observed to be in better spirits than he had been hitherto.

The servant girl, Bridget Duffy, gave her evidence with great clearness and self possession. She is a rather pretty, intelligent-looking, black-haired Irish girl, of some twenty-five years. Her signature to Mrs. Sickles' confession shows that she has had a fair education.

Miss Ridgeley is a pretty young woman, apparently about eighteen. Her father lost his life in the Mexican war. She gave her evidence without the slightest hesitancy or pause—except that for about a minute a slight fainting fit passed over her.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second of Mad. GAZZANIGA'S farewell performances attracted another fine house, albeit the opera was the "Trovatore," which has certainly been done repeatedly, if not too much so. Mad. GAZZANIGA is, as every one knows, a good *Leonora*; in some respects the best we have had here. The last act is superbly dramatic, and is rendered with electrical force by the lady. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS made her *rentrée* as *Azucena*, and sang faultlessly, as she always does. The same cannot be said of the male artists, one of whom was

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Rejection of the Belly Grant.

Reported Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

General News from the Central American States.

By the arrival of the steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, we have received very late and important intelligence from Central America. The subjoined letters from our correspondents give a full summary of the latest news.

NICARAGUA.

Rejection of the Belly Contract—The Seizure of American Steamers—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, April 4, 1859.

The British steamer *Dee* arrived here yesterday from San Juan del Norte, having left there on the 2d.

The Senate of Nicaragua *had rejected the Belly contract on account of the large land grant contained in it.* BELLY has, however, gone to Managua, and feels confident he can make things satisfactory.

The matter of the seizure of the American river steamers remains in the same state as when I last wrote. The Government had offered to restore them to the agent, but he had refused to receive them. I learn that there is but one opinion as to the conduct of the Nicaraguan Government in this matter, among Americans as well as all other foreigners—and that is, that the seizure was a cowardly and unprovoked outrage.

A similar report to the one mentioned in my Panama letter, as coming from Realejo, prevailed at San Juan del Norte, in regard to the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty.

The *Dee* left the *St. Louis* and the British war-steamers *Basilisk* and *Kingston* at San Juan. The *Jamestown* has sailed thence for Aspinwall.

The ship channel at San Juan is effectually closed. There is only about forty feet width of channel, with eighteen feet water, and thirty or forty feet more with fifteen feet. A new channel, with eight feet water, is formed where SCOTT'S house stood.

BELLY spoke strongly at San Juan against the conduct of the Nicaraguans in seizing the American boats, and averred his determination to offer President MARTINEZ the money necessary to settle the damages!

LATER.

I have just met young JEREZ, who, I believe, has been acting as a sort of agent for VANDERBILT in transit matters in Nicaragua, and he assures *me he is the bearer of the ratified Cass-Yrissari treaty*, with the modifications, in substance, as expressed in the foregoing. F. W. R.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty and the Belly Grant.

FLAG-SHIP "ROANOKE," }
OFF ASPINWALL, April 4, 1859. }

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

I have seen a note from Flag-Officer LONG (*Merrimack* now at Panama,) in which he says, that when he left Realejo there was a *report* that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty had been ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, but *that he could not trace the report to a credible source.*

No news from San Juan del Norte of importance. The English Mail Steamer *Dee* is in from there. I learn that the Nicaraguan Senate *have refused to ratify the grant of land* to BELLY.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Cass-Yrisarri Treaty again Reported to be Ratified—Naval News—Panama Items—Literature at Aspinwall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, April 4, 1859.

We have no later news from South America than that forwarded by the *Northern Light*, and but a few items from the Pacific Coast of Central America, brought by the flag-ship *Merrimack*, which vessel arrived at Panama on the 31st ultimo, from Realejo. The Bogota mails, which should have brought our dates up from that capital to March 12, failed, as is usual of late.

Flag-officer LONG, who left Realejo in the *Merrimack* the 24th ult., heard just before sailing, that *the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty had been ratified by the Congress at Managua and signed by President Martinez with two amendments.* One was, that the United States should not land troops in Nicaragua without special permission or invitation from that Government. The second would seem to neutralize the effect of the first amendment: It is, that the United States may land troops in pursuit of filibusters in case they escape the vigilance of our naval commanders at sea. Flag-officer LONG had received no official or other communication from our Minister, General LAMAR, in regard to the foregoing information, but he believes it nevertheless to be true. General LAMAR, it is said, is going home.

The sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander THATCHER, was to have sailed for San Francisco on the 1st inst. Her officers and crew, it is said, will bring down the *Warren* from San Francisco to Panama, to be used as a store-ship in this Bay.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia* was to sail from Realejo for Panama as soon as she could be relieved by the *Cyane*, daily expected there.

The sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, now here, will relieve the *Cyane*, when the latter will visit the Coast of Mexico.

The steam-frigate *Saranac* is daily expected at Panama.

The *Merrimack*, it is expected, will soon go to Callao, to assist in the settlement of American claims against the Government of Peru, for the seizure of the *Lizzie Thompson* and another American ship a year and a half ago, while loading guano at the Pabellon de Pico, illegally, as is averred by the contestants.

The flag ship *Roanoke*, of the Home Squadron, is at Aspinwall, but will soon be relieved by the *Jamestown*, from San Juan del Norte. The supply-ship *Relief* will sail about the middle of the present month for Key West and New-York.

The *St. Louis* and *Jamestown* are at San Juan del Norte.

On the arrival of the official news of the death of the late Postmaster-General, on Saturday last, the flags of the war and merchant vessels at Aspinwall were placed at half-mast.

Senator GWIN, Governor STEVENS, of Washington Territory, and Governor DENVER, all arrived here in good health on Saturday, and sailed same evening for San Francisco.

We have no local news of special importance. Gov. OBALDIA has called an extra session of the State Legislature, to meet on the 25th instant, for the purpose of attempting to replenish the State Treasury, which is now in a state of collapse. The Deputies, or a majority of them, have offered to serve without pay, in view of the exhausted state of the strong box.

MONS. JULES DOSIAN, French Consul to Panama, has been replaced by Viscount ST. SAUVEUR, who arrived here a week since. MONS. D., who is said to be a Jesuit, goes as Consul to Vera Cruz, to meet MONS. DE GABRIAC, French Minister, who is also reported to belong to that fraternity.

A literary and historical society, under the name of the Knights of the Southern Cross, has lately been organized at Aspinwall under the Presidency of Consul FOX. Lectures before it are delivered twice a month by members and others.

JOHN PEWEA, one of the Editors of the Panama *Star*, is now delivering before this institution an extremely interesting course of lectures on "The Spanish Discovery and Conquest of America," but more especially in reference to the Isthmus. The previous lectures by Dr. GALLAHA, Consul FOX and Mr. GUYON, were also very interesting, and would have done credit to the best lecturers of New-York and Boston Institutes.

Dissatisfaction With the Cass-Herran Treaty—Objections to It—A Christening—Naval Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, April 4, 1859.

The intelligence of the ratification, by the Senate of the United States, of the Treaty with New-Granada, caused a feeling of very great regret among American citizens resident upon this Isthmus. The strongest objections which have been presented against its ratification, and which should be kept before our countrymen, are: *First*—That it brings no protection to the lives and property of American citizens crossing the Isthmus, and virtually diminishes that which they now receive from their own Government. *Second*—That it in no way settles the exceedingly important questions in dispute between the two Governments, either the postal tax, the tonnage duty, or the passenger tax on American citizens passing the Isthmus, and which taxes the Government of New-Granada cannot impose in consequence of their contract with the Panama Railroad Company: all which are still claimed by New-Granada, and are understood to have been reasserted by their Minister to the Secretary of State of the United States since the reception of the modified Treaty from Bogota. *Third*—That it will be construed by New-Granada to exclude the Panama Railroad Company, composed of citizens of the United States, and their property—amounting to the enormous investment of $5,000,000—from the protection of their own Government, for losses sustained by them during the massacre of 1856, and from the acts and violations of their contract with the Government of New-Granada; and, *Fourth*—Because, by the abrogation of the seventh article of the Treaty concluded at Washington, New-Granada has shown a most ungracious and unfriendly feeling towards the United States.

But the most important objection is, that the treaty contains a *fraud* upon the Government of the United States in designating the funds out of which the sufferers, by the massacre and plunder of 1856, shall be remunerated; for it is a well-known fact among intelligent mercantile men upon this Isthmus, that the very funds designated have long since been hypothecated to an English house in Bogota. How than are our citizens to be paid for their losses? Naw Granada is a bankrupt State, with no credit abroad, and is frequently obliged to postpone payment of the salaries of her officers and employes. The general impression is, that General HERRAN has been playing a deep game at Washington, and has at last succeeded in "throwing dust" into the eyes of the American Secretary of State, as well as the President, and that the settlement of the whole affair will eventually devolve upon a new Administration. In such an event, it is to be hoped a more wise and discreet one than the present may be in power. All our foreign affairs have never been more sadly mismanaged; and it is too apparent that Gen. Cass and his boastings, (when a Senator,) have been lost sight of when he reached the position of Premier. His speeches then, and his acts now, will not bear the test of scrutiny. The Government and citizens of the United States are looked upon with supreme contempt by the Governments of all the Central and South American States,—representatives of the "Latin race!" and now is the time to teach them to respect our country and people. I have no hope of its being done by the present weak and corrupt Administration.

Much interest is manifested to know who will be appointed United States Minister to New-Granada. It is now a position of high responsibility, and will require not only a person of gentlemanly character, but one possessing, with industrious habits, a wise and firm discretion, as well as a thorough knowledge of the language and customs of the people among whom he is to reside. Great tact and perseverance will be necessary in the Minister for the accomplishment of speedy as well as good results.

I learn from a gentleman who was present upon the interesting occasion, that the infant of our esteemed Consul at Panama, received, on Sabbath afternoon the 27th March, the Christian rite of baptism on board the noble *Roanoke*, the Flag-ship of the home squadron. The impressive ceremony was conducted by the Chaplain, Mr. FROST, in the cabin, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the friends of the Consul and his wife, by Flag-officer MCCLUNEY and Capt. GARDNER. The officers of the ship were present, and several ladies and gentlemen from shore. Our "Ice JOHNSON" contributed a beautiful block of ice from the classic regions of Old Cambridge; and at 5½ P. M., the lovely babe was christened with its pure American water, receiving tha name of KATE RINGGOLD ROANOKE. It was the most beautiful day of the season; and the company dispersed at dusk.

There is no intelligence by the English mail-steamer *Dee*, from Carthagena, the mails from Bogota having, as usual, failed to connect with the former place.

The strong and refreshing northeast trade-winds have almost entirely ceased, and the *variables* commenced—with lightning in the northern as well as western sky—a never-failing sign that our rainy season is near upon us.

The "Southern Cross" is high in the bright and beautiful starry firmament, and the "Knights of the Southern Cross"—a literary society here—are in the field, having already added a *Knightess* to their ranks!

I learn that the *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEDY, has been ordered to this place, and that when she arrives, the flag-ship *Roanoke* will proceed to San Juan del Norte. The *St. Louis* will remain there during the absence of the *Jamestown*.

The English Mail steamer *Dee* has arrived from San Juan del Norte, and brings no news of interest. She reports the *Jamestown* having sailed, the day before she left, for this port.

The *Relief* will probably leave here for New-York *via* Key West, in about ten days. She did not bring down sufficient provisions for the Pacific and Home squadrons, and if some are not sent down very soon, the squadron on the other side will be obliged to concentrate and remain in port at Panama. They cannot go to sea. Yours, very truly.

The Misconduct of Gen. Lamar—The President's Representatives Abroad.

CHINENDEGA, Nicaragua, Monday, March 21, 1859.

I avail myself of the speedy departure of the U. S. ship *Merrimac* for Panama, to write you a few lines on matters of American interest.

I have seen in the correspondence of the TIMES and other principal New-York papers, the statements of the misconduct of the U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, Gen. LAMAR, since his residence among us, I also noticed in a telegraphic dispatch to the TIMES, that "the Cabinet at Washington do not credit the statements of the misconduct of Gen. LAMAR." All I have to say in regard to this is—if the Cabinet at Washington are seriously inclined to doubt the statements of Gen. LAMAR'S disgraceful conduct, the President or Mr. CASS can get *positive official* proof of it, by addressing a letter to any one of the numerous officers of the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, or the sloop of-war *Decatur*, to *all* of whom it is patent, and all of whom have been unwilling and mortified witnesses of it. But the Government, if it wills, can get the information nearer home. Several of these officers have been relieved and are now in the United States. Let Gen. CASS inquire of them. They will tell him that Gen. LAMAR has been seen frequently inebriated, and offering a melancholy spectacle to his own countrymen, and jeered and laughed at by the people of Nicaragua,—his most important papers lying about loose, and open to any one who might choose to steal or read them.

Further: He has taken as his secretary one of WALKER'S fillibusters, who calls his name D. FORREST FIELD, who has been guilty of almost every crime punishable by civilized law. When the Government of Nicaragua some time since granted an amnesty to criminals, FIELD and two or three others were specially excepted from this grace by name! And this man is Secretary in Nicaragua to the American Minister!

General LAMAR, when in Leon, resides in the house of a man who keeps an Indian mistress, and, of course, cannot expect to have respectable people call upon him. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, with his elegant family, resides in the splendid mansion of Mr. MANNINO, which is the resort of all the best people of Leon. While at Point Icacos, a few weeks since, General LAMAR could be daily seen in the shade of a small building, with a rough board for a table, which rested, one end upon a flour-barrel, and the other stuck into a crevice in the house, his papers spread out upon the centre of the board, and a black bottle of *cana*, or native *aguadiente* at either end. But it is unnecessary to go into further particulars on this painful subject. President BUCHANAN owes it to his countrymen, if he is satisfied that these facts are true, of which I have no doubt, to recall General LAMAR at once. If he is not satisfied of their truth, the least he can do is to avail himself of the avenues open to him, to acquire the proper information in the premises.

TLASCALA.

The Prussian Frigate Gefion.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A few days ago you referred in a leading article to the expected arrival of the Prussian frigate *Gefion*.

I believe that this ship figured in a remarkable episode of the late war between Denmark and Germany. A Danish squadron, consisting of the 80-gun ship *Christian VII.*, the frigate *Gefion*, and two steamers, entered the bay of Eckersförd, in Holstein, early in the morning of, I think, the 4th of April, 1849. The only defences of the place were two small batteries, each of four guns. One of the batteries was destroyed in a short time by the fire of the ships, but the action was continued by the other, which fired hot shot. The tide receded; the *Christian VII.* grounded; the steamers endeavored in vain to get her off; she was set on fire by the battery; the two steamers, partially crippled, had to make the best of their way out of the harbor; and in the course of the afternoon the *Christian VII.* blew up, and the *Gefion* had surrendered to the Holsteiners. Lieut. DONNER, son of a well-known shipowner in Altona, was appointed to command the *Gefion*, which was added to the youthful German Navy. I think he was on the spot and assistad in the action. After the reduction of temporarily-united Germany into its primitive elements, the frigate came into the possession of Prussia, and apparently remains under the same command.

Yours truly, J. W. B.

Can the Legislature Exercise the Pardoning Power?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is claimed, very positively, that by virtue of the following clause in the State Constitution, "the Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons," (Art. 4, Sec. 5,) an act of the Legislature commuting the sentence of MARY HARTNO would be unconstitutional.

But is "the power" thus conferred exclusive?

It will hardly be questioned that the Legislature may pass a bill to-morrow, without constitutional objection, substantially as follows, viz.: "No woman shall hereafter suffer death as a punishment for crime in this State. This act shall take effect immediately."

Would such a act be an invasion of the Governor's pardoning power in the case of Mrs. HARTNO? And would it not completely effect the object of those who have petitioned the Executive in her behalf?

INQUIRER.

A new theatrical project is on foot in Philadelphia. The Company for the Improvement of the Drama, recently chartered by the Legislature, has organized by the election of Dr. N. K. Mosely as President, and a large amount of stock has been subscribed towards the erection of a new theatre on a grand scale. The building is estimated to cost $400,000.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 74.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 149, 169, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 187, 188, 8, 31, 91, 113, 116, 118, 140, 144.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1461, 1473, 1493, 1129, 2209, 407, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1531, 1533, 1535. *Part II.*—Nos. 950, 936, 1132, 1306, 953, 1148, 1256, 810, 1330, 1332, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354. *Part III.*—Nos. 1537, 1539, 1541, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1563½, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 52, 94, 148, 14, 153, 156, 158, 166, 177, 189, 191, 33, 214, 230, 233, 234, 235, 239, 129, 240, 243, 247, 249, 252, 254, 255, 256, 259, 260, 260½, 261, 262, 263.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 623, 693, 963, 965, 966, 968, 683, 253, 975, 976, 978, 873, 267, 736, 868, 849, 714, 939 *Part II.*—Nos. 904, 813, 946, 881, 979, 950, 981, 983, 984, 985, 988, 989, 990, 866, 908.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 13.

Before Justice Clerke.

L. W. Lovejoy vs. *Cockroft.*—Settled.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Ira D. Warren vs. *Martin Kellogg.*—Ordered that place of trial be changed from New-York to Cortlandt County.

Petition of Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company.—This was an application for the removal of James Van Nostrand as Trustee. Ordered. Order of reference to H. W. Robinson, to inquire into the facts and report the evidence, with his opinion as to the alleged incompetency of the Trustee, and as to the interests of the Company and the bondholders in his removal.

Harriet E. Butler vs. *Thomas Butler.*—Decree of separation, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Edwin Forrest vs. *Nathaniel P. Willis.*—This morning the Jury returned a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff, and being polled answered, every one, "Yes."

The defence asked twenty days to make a case, but the Judge could see no reason why the case should not take the usual course, and their request was refused.

Mr. Van Buren asked for and obtained an allowance.

Before Judge Daly.

Sarah A. Trowbridge vs. *Bernard Christ.*—This is an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff keeps a furnishing store at No. 2 Amity-street. The plaintiff alleges that on the 19th July, 1858, the defendant called to obtain some shirts he had ordered. Finding that they did not suit him exactly he complained that they were badly made and that she asked more than she had agreed to make them for. These imputations she denied—warm words followed, and Christ intending, as he said, to "pay her," "break her damned head," &c., knocked her down, bruised her, with his fists, and threw her down stairs. She claims that she was confined to her bed for a long time. The defendant denies any assault, and charges that this action is brought simply for the purpose of making money out of him. The case is still on.

F. H. Dykers, for the plaintiff; Townsend Dyett and Raymond for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—KINGS COUNTY—APRIL TERM.

Before Judge Lott.

Thomas Wilson et al. vs. Bernard Montague.—The plaintiffs are importers and jobbers in silks, cloths, &c., in the City of New-York. The defendant is a clothier in the City of Troy.

This action is brought to recover for the price of goods sold and delivered to defendant in 1857. The defence set up was a subsequent replevy of said goods, and the damage growing out of it. The goods were replevied back by the defendant.

Counsel for the defendant applied for a postponement, on account of the absence of a witness; to which Mr. Winslow, for the plaintiff, objected, as the case had already been postponed once on that ground. The Court declined to postpone.

In answer to a question put by the Court, the defendant's counsel said they appeared, and a jury was called, and the Court took a recess for half an hour. Upon coming in the defendant's counsel stated to the Court that they had concluded not to appear in the case. It was insisted by the counsel for the plaintiffs that the defendant having appeared, he could not now change the record in that respect. The testimony for the plaintiffs was then given to the jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiffs for $1,274 86, the full amount claimed. No defence was proved.

John Winslow and Judge Greenwood for plaintiffs, and the Hon. B. Olin, John Moran of Troy, and D. P. Barnard for defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 94 bbls. Ashes, 914 bbls. Flour; 920 bushels Wheat; 4,614 bushels Corn; 1,888 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales have been reported yesterday and to-day, of 400 bbls. Pots, at $5 75; and small lots of Pearls at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,257 bbls., including 939 bbls. Pots, and 318 bbls. Pearls.

COCOA—Sales to-day 50 bags St. Domingo, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 200 mats Java, at 14½@c.; 100 bags do., at 14¾c.; 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11c. a 11¾c.; 24 bags Stained do., at 10¾c.; 400 bags Rio, at 11⅜c.@12¾c.; 150 bags Cape, 10¾c.; and 100 bags triage Laguayra, at 9c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales, about one-half *in transitu*, and one-half from store. Prices have not varied much. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	10½	10½	10¾	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	13¼	13½	13¾	14

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 48c.@52c. for fair to prime Western, and 40c.@45c. for do. to do. Southern, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are more freely offered and sought after, chiefly at $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are heavy and drooping.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active to-day for State and Western Flour. The home trade buy pretty freely. Some inquiry also prevails for lots wanted for shipment to the West Indies and to the British Provinces, as well as on speculation. Prices exhibit no important change. Sales to day 12,250 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 80@$5 00
Superfine State	5 05@ 5 50
Extra State	5 85@ 6 45
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 70@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 40@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in good request to-day at essentially unaltered prices; sales 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce, quiet and nominal at $6 50 a $7 50 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 70@$4 45 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $4 75 a $5 20 for the latter in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in pretty fair demand, and are quoted firm.

FRUIT—The inquiry for most kinds is restricted; prices exhibit no very important changes.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request at, however, easier prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 15,500 bushels, including ordinary White Michigan at $1 50; fair to good red Western (Winter) chiefly at $1 40@$1 42; unsound Upper Lake Spring at 85c.; and good White Kentucky at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 15,000 bushels, chiefly at 85c.@87c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 85c.@88c. for new white do. do.; and (nominally) 85c.@87c. for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at old rates: 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is quoted at from 60c.@80c. for inferior to choice State and Canadian, ₱ bushel. Sales 13,700 bushels, within the range. Oats are moderately inquired for at former prices. Canada, 59c.@60¾c.; Western, 58c.@60c.; State, 54c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@51c.; Southern, at 49c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Is quiet at essentially unchanged prices.

HOPS—Continue inactive, at former rates. Crop of 1858, 9c.@15c.; Old, 2½c.@5c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been sparingly purchased, at irregular rates, including Scotch Pig at $24 50@$26 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is inactive at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, at uniform prices.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 350 bbls. New-Orleans, at 39c.@40c.; 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@32c.; 30 tcs. do. do., at 30c.; and 17 barrels do. do., at 31½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues in request, including Common, at $1 67½ ₱ 310 lbs. 275 barrels Wilmington Tar, to arrive, were sold to-day, at $2 56½ ₱ barrel. Turpentine has been moderately inquired for at previous figures. Yesterday's resort, crowded out this morning, was as follows: "Crude Turpentine is scarce and wanted, at $3 90@$3 95 ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, during the week, 2,051 bbls.; sales, 1,600 bbls. Wilmington, to arrive. Spirits Turpentine opened tamely, but closed more actively. Week's receipts, 1,117 bbls.; sales, 2,500 bbls. at 52½c.@53½c., including 500 bbls., to-day, at 53c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon. Stock, 4,000 bbls. Tar has been more sought after at somewhat firmer prices. Week's receipts, 3,793 bbls.; sales, 4,253 bbls., to arrive here, and at from $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bbl. Stock, 4,000 bbls. Common Resin continues in fair request, at advancing prices. Sales, to-day, 2,000 bbls., to arrive, at $1 65, subsequently held at $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs.; and 1,000 bbls. strained from yard, at $1 72½c. ₱ 310 lbs. In the medium and finer qualities, there is much less stirring: prices are unaltered. BARTOW & STOKES sum up the week's sales of Resin, thus: "A lot of Virgin Resin (new crop) is reported to have changed hands at $8 00 ₱ bbl. We also note sales of 12,000 Common, on the spot and to arrive, at $1 62½@$1 65; 600 do., Washington, at $1 80, Tale like, 500 do. Strained at $1 70; 650 do., in lots, at $1 75 a $1 95, as to quality; 500 No. 2 at $2 25; 200 No. 1 at $3 00; 300 No. 1, fine, at $4 75@$5 00." Week's receipts, 17,062 bbls. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the Naval Store Trade of New-York from Jan. 1 to April 12, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	35,335	35,185
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	29,931	15,272
Resin	207,132	147,540
Tar	20,735	3,894

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, yet steady, including Crude and Whale, at 53c.@56c., and Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42 ₱ gallon. Red and Olive Oils are unchanged. Linseed is in demand at 63c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet, yet firm, at previous figures. Tallow Oil, 9¾c.@10c. Palm Oil, 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending April 11, sales were confined to 705 bbls. Crude Sperm, part for export, at $1 40, and 1,000 bbls. Cruda Whale at 49c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm. bbls.	Whale. bbls.	Bone. lbs.
From Jan. 1 to April 11, 1859	6,352	29,776	677.00
Same time last year	11,952	40,332	906.30

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 55@$17 62 for new Mess, here; $17 62 for new Mess, deliverable during the remainder of this month, and all May; $17 62 for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, in May, or $17 75, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, in June; $17 50 for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, in May and June; $17 50 for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, in May; $17 37 for old Mess; $13 25 for Rumps, and $12 60@$12 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams, at 8c.@9¾c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling slowly, at from 8c@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, and is firmer, at 11⅛c.@11½c. ₱ lb., with sales of 650 bbls. and tcs. Beef continues moderately active and steady; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.: Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 9c.@15c. for Oulo; 13c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of 450 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 200 boxes Castile, on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 200 bales Cloves, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been reported of 1,180 hhds Porto Rico, chiefly at 6¾c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico, in bond, at 6¼c.; 800 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c.@7c.; 500 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 201 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) chiefly at 6¾c.@7⅞c.; 100 hhds. Melado, on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "The market has not changed, and the amount of business done has been very small. Sales of the week amount in all to 30,000 lbs., at 10¾c., part of which was for export to the West Indies. The stock on hand is accumulating rapidly. Rough Fat still 7½c. ₱ lb."

TOBACCO—Has been very moderately dealt in at former prices. Sales since Friday last, 18 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@11¾c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf at 7¾c.@15c.; 182 bales Havana at 26c.@35c.; and 49 bales Havana on private terms.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, passed off satisfactorily, the bulk of the lots offered having been sold at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., chiefly at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 460 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s.; 10,000 Staves, on private terms; 25 hhds. Bacon at 15s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 20s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 53,500 Horse Hoops, on private term. For Antwerp, 7,000 bags Coffee at ¼d. For Hamburgh, 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms. For Bremen, by steamer, 40 bales Furs at $4, and 150 bales Tobacco at $1. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: New ship *John Porter*, 980 tons, from a port in Wales to Madras, Railroad Iron, 50s. ₱ ton; ship *Addison Gilbert*, 861 tons, from London to Kurrachee, 1,150 tons weight, £2,800; ship *State of Maine*, 726 tons, from London to Australia, £2,600; a ship from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, a few days since, Deals, £3 7s. 6d.; a bark from Rio Janeiro to San Francisco, lc. ₱ lb.; one, 466 tons, from Baltimore to Jamaica, thence to England, £1,300; ship *Delhi*, 603 to Bordeaux, Heavy Pine Staves $47, bhds. do., $31 50 and bbl. do. $23 50; bark, 235 tons from St. Mary's, Ga., to Point Fitre, Guad., $9 50; a brig from St. Marys to a Windward Island, $10; a brig from Bangor to Grenada, Boards, 8s.; one (2,000 barrels) from Baltimore to a British West India Island and back to New-York, $2,000; a brig, 245 tons, to Aspinwall, $1,200; a schooner, 1,100 barrels, to Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, and back, $1,100; a bark to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 38c.; a schooner, 160 tons, to West Indies and back, $600 ₱ month; ship *Franklin*, from a port in England to San Francisco, Railroad Iron, and a bark to Porto Rico and back, on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTRAL PARK—EXTENSION TO ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-STREET.—The owners of lots on 106th-st, the present north front of the Central Park, interested in obtaining a fair appraisement of their property, are requested to send their names and address to the Office of the New-York Real Estate Owners' Association, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor, Room No. 8. By request. SAMUEL BEMAN, Secretary.

THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—A meeting of the Managers of this Association was held at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, on Saturday, the 9th inst.

The service of Daniel P. Caulkins, master of the ship *Centurion*, of this port, in rescuing seven men from the British bark *Dromedary*, waterlogged at sea, the others of the crew having perished from long exposure and starvation; the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. James F. Doué, and of the four sailors who manned his boat and boarded the wreck in a heavy sea; the kindness and humanity shown to the suffering survivors, and the gentle and unremitting attentions on shipboard of Mrs. Caulkins, the wife of the master, were considered, and a gold medal was awarded to Capt. Caulkins and his wife, and to Mr. James F. Doué, and a silver medal to each of the boat's crew.

The courage and determined conduct of Capt. Israel J. Merritt, and of the boat's crew who volunteered to accompany him in the dangerous and prolonged attempt to reach the steamship *Black Warrior*, on Rockaway Shoals, during the heavy gale which sprung up, and in which she went to pieces; and who succeeded in taking off ten men who had been employed in efforts to get the vessel afloat, and when the boats which were on board and took others off were obliged to leave, were considered deserving of high commendation. The Association awarded $50 to Capt. Merritt, who has previously received the medals of the Association for saving life, and a silver medal to each of the boat's crew as a token of approbation.

The safe landing of the crew of the ship *Adonis*, recently wrecked at Long Branch, N. J., by shooting a line over the ship, and using the Life Car, the Association acknowledged by awarding a gold medal to Charles H. Green, who directed the operations, the medal to be inscribed to him and his wife, she having taken an active interest on the occasion, and exercised a generous hospitality; and the sum of ten dollars each to Joseph West, John Pierce, Richard Layton, Henry Green, Stephen Corliss, Robert Lloyd and Corliss Lloyd, who manned a boat and boarded the ship in the first instance, and succeeded in taking off the master; and the sum of five dollars each to John Reed, Walter Green and Francis Green, who rendered efficient service on shore, as a mark of our consideration. DANIEL LORD, President.

W. H. H. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP,

Hermetically sealed at Key West, Fla. A distinguished gentleman writes from Boston: "I yesterday had a soup made from the turtle stock. It was perfectly delicious, quite equal to any I have ever eaten, and was so pronounced by the guests at my table. I shall always be a customer." For sale by all the best grocers, tea and wine dealers. Send for a circular containing full information. Wholesale agency, FRANCIS BLAKE, No. 23 Liberty-st.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.

ALTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARY.—A friend of the University has offered to purchase and present to the Law Faculty a complete law library as soon as one can be procured. Any lawyer having an extensive and well-selected law library for sale may find a purchaser by addressing the undersigned, stating the extent and value thereof. Address W. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary of the Faculty, No. 8 American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway.

MAGIC LANTERNS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS, academics, and public exhibitions, with a large assortment of Scriptural, astronomical, and temperance slides. A priced and descriptive catalogue of lanterns and slides (containing also prices and illustrations of optical, mathematical and philosophical instruments) furnished gratis and sent by mail free of charge.

McALLISTER & BROTHER,
No. 728 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP house-keeping will sell furniture, stoves, crockery, curtains, chairs, &c., (a complete outfit for a small family,) at very low prices. Call immediately at No. 93 Willoughby-st., or at No. 116

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate waitress or chambermaid; has no objections to go a short distance in the country with a family; none need apply but private families; has unquestionable City reference for the last four years. Call at northeast corner of 32d-st. and Lexington-av., over grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, who perfectly understands her business, and can give the most satisfactory reference, a situation as cook; understands making of soups, jellies and pastry in French or English style. Can be seen at No. 138 3d-av., corner of 15th st.; or any commands addressed to C. D., shall be respectfully attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GIRL, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing, and is a neat shirtmaker; is willing to assist with chamberwork and waiting, or would prefer seeing to children; she is neat and smart with the needle, and is anxious for a home, having no friends in this country. Apply at No. 203 East 13th-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do up muslins, linens and laces in the neatest manner; understands French fluting perfectly; can give satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. She can be seen until suited in her present employment, where she has lived for the last four years, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 96 East 21st-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork, and is a good seamstress; or would have no objection to do fine washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry of all kinds. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 57 West 36th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 84 University-place, between 10th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, or as chambermaid and laundress. She thoroughly understands her business. Can furnish satisfactory reference from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 74 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as waitress in a respectable private family, to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 110 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, and pastry if required, is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the store No. 1,090 Broadway, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country; one as chambermaid and does fine washing and ironing neatly, or as children's nurse; wages, $6; the other, a girl of 15, to mind a baby and wait on table; wages, $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A HARD WORKING AND RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she would assist in washing and ironing, and is willing to take a place in a private family or boarding house; understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or would take charge of one or two grown children; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish female, a situation as seamstress in a gentleman's family; is fully proficient in every department of dressmaking. Can furnish the very highest testimonials from the lady she has lived with for two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good recommendations given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., second floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter in a small family, or assist in the care of children; she perfectly understands her business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 545 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A VERY respectable woman who understands her business; is a good bread baker and would assist in washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 27th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash, and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. None but respectable families need apply. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 135 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, &c. Can give good City references. Apply at No. 244½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, or would prefer to go as waitress in a private family; can give good reference for both works. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting and fine washing; has the best City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 159 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 212 East 21st-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first-rate cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as a first-class chambermaid, to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th-av., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 154 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as infant's nurse or seamstress, has many years experience; can furnish the best of City reference; has no objections to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; one that has had good experience in this occupation. References given if required. Direct note, marked A. C., Housekeeper, 8th-st., Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook and to do the washing and ironing of a small family, and would be willing to do housework, has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as a good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, good references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl (Protestant,) as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth. No objection to travel. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at 3 P. M. to 120½ West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 36 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given from her last place. Apply No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has 4 years reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 335 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference from her last place. call for two days at No. 116 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 392 Bleecker-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or for light chamber work. Can be seen for two or three days at her present situation, No. 29 Grove-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as nurse or as assistant housekeeper; has had the entire charge of children for several years; has City reference. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, in a small private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 147 West 24th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, with a respectable family. Call at No. 126 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook in a respectable private family, nor is other need apply. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 74 West 18th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and to assist with chamber work, best of reference as to honesty and capacity. Apply at No. 120 St. Mark's place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in this City as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for two days at her last place, where she has lived for three years, No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.—French, German, Scotch and Irish, with good references, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. The German and French languages spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family; understands baking, pastry, soups; does the coarse washing and ironing; wages, $10 to $9. Also, a chambermaid: does fine washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and washer; wages, $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one, an excellent cook, is fully conversant with meats, jellies, &c.; the other as chambermaid and assistant in either fine washing or plain sewing; both have City references of long standing and the highest respectability; prefer to live together. Apply or call for two days, at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as cook; she is a very superior cook; she has cooked for first-class families in the City; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups of all kinds, and desserts of all descriptions, creams, jellies and all kinds of pastry. Can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 20 Minnetta-lane from 11 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY American young woman, a situation, in City or country, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; wages not so much of an object as a good place; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family washing, to do in her own place; who has got a grass plot for dyeing and bleaching; who thoroughly understands it, and can give full satisfaction; who understands clear starching and ironing. Call at No. 223 18th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, a situation in town, either in a private family, boarding-house or hotel; she understands her business, and can give the best of reference; she would engage either by the day, week or month. Call at No. 107 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., each day this week, fourth floor, rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED person as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; would have no objection to take a chambermaid's place; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference; has lived 3½ years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Can produce the best of City reference for capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., over the store, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, doing up ladies' fine muslins; also, fluting; has no objections to assist with the chamberwork if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; no objection to the coarse washing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; she is a girl of the most trustworthy and steady habits, and refers to last employer in the City; no objection to take a place of general housework in a private family. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced young woman with the best of City reference; is very fond of and kind to young children, and can take full charge of a baby from its birth; is a very neat seamstress and shirtmaker. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is a good sewer; has the best of reference from good families. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., until suited, or address a note.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, can do up ladies' fine muslins, understands French fluting; has no objections to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 53 East 24th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 229 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to do the fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to fill the situation; has the best of references. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's or widower's family, hotel or boarding-house, in City or country, by a lady fully qualified and whose character can bear the strictest scrutiny. Apply at, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 292 4th-av., for one week.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUation in a gentleman's family. Perfectly acquainted with every kind of cooking. Best of City reference, sober, honest and obliging. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 62 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A WOman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly, in a private family; has excellent City references. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, and assist with the waiting if required. Call at No. 258 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the dry-goods store. References given if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to town or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young girl to do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has the best City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class cook; understands her business perfectly. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th st., near 6th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and seamstress; one who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class laundress; has lived in some of the best City families from nine to ten years, and brings satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 243 7th-av., corner 26th st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of a baby and sew; best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 108 St. Marks-place, (8th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a small private family, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; is a competent dressmaker; speaks German and English. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 32 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress to a small private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days, at No. 682 Houston st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL a situation in a private family as seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of family sewing; understands dressmaking; can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 East 22d-st. Speaks good English.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No 95 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 19th-av., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 304 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and serving, and assist in the washing and ironing. Can give City references. Apply at No. 210½ 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children, a situation. Can be seen at her present place of employment, No. 146 West 24th-st. Has good reference from other persons where she has lived.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; good baker; makes bread, biscuit, puddings; she is neat; knows her business thoroughly; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; understands every kind of housework; to go in the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 518½ Pearl st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' and a half City reference. Apply for two days at No. 97 West 19th-st.; no objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and fine washer; have lived in genteel families, from whom they bring reference. Apply at No. 1,008 Broadway, below 26th and 27th-sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a highly respectable woman of middle age; is thoroughly experienced in all kinds of pastry; has lived in first-class families, to whom she refers. Will be found an obliging, competent and trusty servant. Also a situation for a very neat, respectable, young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; wages $4. Excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND laundress, in a gentleman's family, by a very respectable woman; is in every respect a competent and experienced servant in either capacity; can cut and fit or wash and iron, to the entire satisfaction of any first class family; will be found a person of neat, becoming appearance. Refers to her last employer. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, and one who understands cooking in all its branches; none need apply unless in want of such help; has the very best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and seamstress; the other as waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress; have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 194 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 7th av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; has good references; understands bread and biscuit making. Call for two days at No. 176 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation as cook, or to do general housework, in a small family, can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., few doors from 6th-av. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, sisters; one to do cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other one to do chamberwork and washing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City and country reference. Call at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; both can live the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if in a private family; has the best of City reference, and would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 6 Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly neat in her habits; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days on the second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, situations, one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer. Call at No. 214 Avenue B, between 12th and 13th sts. Good City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN COOKing, washing and ironing, or would do all the work of a small family; understands baking; as her family has given up housekeeping. Call at No. 126 West 30th-st., top floor, and back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THOROughly understands all kinds of pastry and game; would have no objection to do the washing of a small family, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 154 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as family seamstress; can make dresses; she will also do chamberwork. He can be seen on Thursday and Friday before 12, at No. 6 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a woman with plenty of milk; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 85 Marion-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; good City reference given. Call at No. 313 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and chambermaid, who is a good seamstress and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid; the best of reference for the last 7 years; can be seen for two days at 1,110 Broadway, one door from 3d-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; does the very best of City references. Call at No. 139 7th av., 2d floor, front room.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability would like to meet with an opportunity to superintend the domestic affairs of a gentleman's house; is fully competent to take the entire charge, and will give, on an interview, the most satisfactory references. Address LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 176 Times Office, for one week.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City or country can be supplid with English, Scotch, Welch, German, Protestants and others in every capacity, and with good references, by applying at WESLEY'S first and only up town select female office, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted daily to supply first-class situations at highest wages.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDING-houses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch help, at MORRIS COHNERT'S, No 424 Broadway. All orders promptly and punctually attended to; terms moderate. Observe, No. 424, next door to the Broadway Post-office.

AN AMERICAN COOK, A WELSH NURSE, a Protestant cook, laundress and waitress, and some other first-class servants are now disengaged. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th-st., third door west of Broadway. Also, a colored coachman

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, of the most unexceptionable character, situations in City or country; the man as coachman, farmar or gardener; understands thoroughly the care and management of stock, and is competent to take the management of a farm; the wife as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is a good cook and a first-rate baker of bread; are both persons of most reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs. Also, by a single man, a situation as coachman.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is an excellent driver. City testimonials given. Would go in the country for the summer. Can be seen till suited at his present employer's. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful to his employer's advantage. The best reference can be produced. Address J. L., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a steady, faithful man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly, is willing to make himself generally useful, and who can give the best of City and country reference. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended by his last employer, where he has lived two years and a half. Address E. M., at J. J. Morris', corner University-place and 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant married man, who has lived eight years in his last place, and four in his former one, in this City, and has the best of reference from both employers; is capable of his business, temperate and obliging. Call on, or address, A. S., at Mr. Murray's office, No. 33 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR PACKer in a store, by a steady, competent young man, and who can bring the best of testimonials as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Call or address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has the best of references in regard to character and capacity. Address a note to F. L., Box No. 209 Times Office; or apply to the livery stable Nos. 79 and 81 West 23d-st

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS, the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the woman as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can give good references as to character, sobriety and industry. Is fully qualified to perform all the above. Address J. D., Box No. 154 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A thoroughly practical man, in greenhouse, grapery, and laying out ornamental grounds. Can bring the very best of reference. Has had ten years' experience in this country. A note addressed T. M. Y., Box No. 193 Times Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener, who understands farming; has seven years' experience in the business, and can give the best of reference. Send a note to A. B., Box No. 211 Times Office, or No. 468 Broadway, second door above 16th-st., Mr. BRIDGEMAN. To be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION IN some respectable family as waiter, or would have no objection to travel with a family; he is a neat, tidy young man; is of very steady habits; can come well recommended. Address THOMAS MURPHY, Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man, in the country; has no incumbrance; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Likes the country. Has good reference from his last place. Address P. G., Box No. 193 Times Office; or call at 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—AS FARMER, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant man, with no incumbrance, fully competent to take charge of a farm, and understands his business in all its branches; is a good plowman, seedsman and stacker; also understands the management of dairy stock, having 12 years' experience, and can procure most excellent reference. Address, or can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all branches; also, the woman as dairy maid and cook in the family; she understands her business in every respect; has good references from her late employer's. Can be seen for two days at the seed-store No. 9 John-st., or address W. P., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who is capable of taking charge of a large place, where all kinds of gardening is carried on, or to lay out a new place. The most satisfactory City reference will be given to the above. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy and competent man, will please address a note to D. C., Box No. 193 Times Office, which will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, English Protestants; he is a first-rate coachman and groom, understands the management of horses thoroughly, is a good vegetable gardener and farmer; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Both are willing to work and to make themselves generally useful. Wages moderate. Have the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotchman—is married—who has had long experience in the care and management of horses. Can produce the very best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and care; address No objection to go to the country. A note addressed to W. ROSS, No. 257 3d-av., will be promptly attended to till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady active, sober man, who perfectly understands his business, and can bring testimonials will certify for nine years' driving in this City; no objection to go in the country if required. Address WILLIAM, at the store of John J. Morris, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man; is experienced as a groom and driver and in training and breaking young horses to the saddle. Has excellent reference; five years with one employer. No objections to City, country, or to travel. Apply to or address Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 60 4th-av., or W. B., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man; is a good groom and driver; has the best of City reference from his last employer for being steady, sober and honest, would go to City or country; would go as porter in a store. Apply or address to P. M., at Sheriff's saddlery store, No. 52 University-place, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young Englishman—married, with one child. Has had the best of practice as to landscape and practical gardening. Understands hand and cold graperies, greenhouse plants, and is a good vegetable gardener. Can come well recommended. Has no objection to City or country. Address O. P. P., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the treatment of flowers and green-house. The country preferred. Good references given for honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Address A. G., Box No. 192 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIREMAN IN A hotel, either in the City or country; has good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place, Bible-house.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A BOOKkeeper, who has a thorough knowledge of double-entry, and can give four years' reference from his last employers, and other unexceptionable reference, desires a situation; in last situation attended to much of the correspondence; would endeavor in any situation to further the interests of his employers. Address A. B. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN HAVING a good knowledge of both the French and English languages, and having had experience in business, desires a situation as clerk, salesman or general assistant in a wholesale store. Good City references. Address HENRY, No. 193 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant single man, who understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; has no objection to go to the country; is also willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage; the best reference can be produced from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A thoroughly competent man. He can bring the very best of reference from his last employer. Is not afraid of work. A note addressed D. Y., Box No. 211 Times Office, will be attended to. N. B.—No farmers need apply.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, in either City or country, by a single young man who understands his business; has the best of reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, M. O., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 8th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A MERCHANT'S OR lawyer's office as errand boy by a respectable Protestant lad, 14 years old, who resides with his parents, and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 124 4th av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN AND his wife, situations; one to act as coachman and gardener; the other to do general housework or plain cooking in a small, respectable family. Address J. M. SMIDEN, Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCH man as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; terms moderate with good reference; can be seen at No 16 Horatio-st., one door from 8th-av., New-York, in the store. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman in a private family by a single man who truly understands his business; is of a sober steady disposition; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference is very satisfactory; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, Box, No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman in a private family, or by a single gentleman; he is a first-rate groom and a stylish driver. Can give the best of City references as to character and capability from his last employer. Call, or address M. L., 1,112 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; has understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference as to capability, industry and sobriety. Call or address J. H., Bradley's stable, 31st-st., near 5th-av., or Nelson's stable, 85 and 87 10th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses. Can produce the best of City and country reference. Address F. B., Box No. 197 Times Office, or at Mr. WALKES', No. 758 Broadway. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A SITuation in a Club hotel or restaurant; he is an excellent caterer and carver, understands serving dinners, suppers, &c., as his reference will certify; has no objection to go to any part of the Union. Address C. H., care of C. T. Green, Druggist, Broadway, corner of 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man; is a good groom and driver; has the best of reference from his last employers for being steady, sober and honest; the country preferred. Apply or address B. F., No. 114 7th-av., New-York, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City and country reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT GARdener, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; a large place, where the higher style of gardening is preferred. Address, for two days, P. W., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION, who understands the care of horses and farming, and has got a two years' recommendation from his last employer, who is one of the leading men of the City. Address T. H., Box No. 205 Times

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Mesalliance—To Oblige Benson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Scholar—Blue and Cherry.

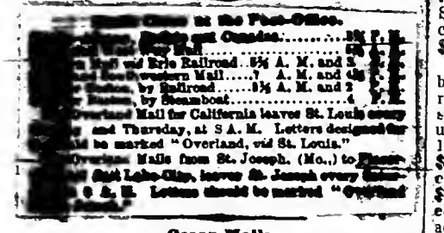
THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Mari de Campagne—La Grace de Dieu.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pirates of the Mississippi—Red Gnome—Brian Boroihme.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Wandering Jew—Bamboozling—Dumb Belle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.



Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, April 16, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Star of the West* brings the California mails and treasure of March 21. The receipt of specie is $1,400,000. The news from California by this arrival is only seven days later than advices received by the Overland Mail. Some new diggings, of remarkable richness, had been discovered in the South, and mining prospects generally were favorable. The State Legislature had called upon Gov. Weller for information respecting the Chinese troubles in Shasta County. The Governor, in reply, transmitted a voluminous correspondence which had passed between himself and the Sheriff of Shasta County, in relation to the custody of certain State arms forwarded by the Governor to aid in quieting the disturbance. The Sheriff, having received the arms, was loth to relinquish them.

The news from Fraser's River, received by way of San Francisco, reports increased activity at the mines, and a growing population.

By this arrival we are put in possession of later news from Central America. The intelligence is important. The Senate of Nicaragua had rejected the Belly contract, on account of the large land grant contained in it. M. Belly had left for Managua, and still entertained sanguine hopes of success. The last accounts report that the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty had been ratified by the Congress at Managua, and signed by President Martinez, with two amendments, viz.: That the United States should not land troops in Nicaragua without the special permission or invitation of the Government; and that, in case of the escape of fillibusters from the United States naval forces, troops may be landed for their capture. The latter clause seems to neutralize the former. We have, also, a rumor that General Lamar was about to leave on his return home.

In the Sickles case, yesterday, the forenoon was wholly occupied with an argument as to the admissibility of the confession of Mrs. Sickles as evidence. Mr. Carlisle replied to the arguments of Messrs. Graham and Brady, and objected to the admission of Mrs. Sickles' statement on two grounds,—first, because it was the work of the prisoner's wife done in his presence, and the legal rule being that a wife cannot be a witness for or against her husband; secondly, because in cases where parties cannot be witnesses, their declarations cannot be admitted. Judge Crawford decided against the admissibility of the confession. The testimony for the defence was then resumed. The witnesses called were Miss Ridgely, Bridget Duffy, and William W. Mann. The two former were the witnesses called in by Mr. Sickles at the time his wife's confession was written. Miss Ridgely testified that she was on terms of intimacy with Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, that she observed the wild appearance of Sickles on Saturday, and that Mrs. Sickles passed the night on the floor of witness's room, evidently in deep distress. The last witness, Mr. Mann, is a lawyer from Buffalo, and saw Key opposite Sickles' house waving a white handkerchief, on the day of the homicide.

Advices from the island of Jamaica to the 23d ult. indicate a disposition on the part of the negroes to give trouble. A new tax was recently imposed in the parish of Westmoreland, to which they were not willing to submit, and some of the boldest among them raised the standard of revolt and committed some excesses in the village of Savannah. Four or five of the ringleaders were arrested, but this only served to exasperate the rest, who insisted upon the release of the prisoners. Five hundred troops were then dispatched against them, who found it necessary to resort to bloodshed before the disturbance could be quelled.

A Democratic States Rights Convention for the State of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg yesterday, and was very fully attended. The Hon. John Hickman made the principal speech of the occasion, in which he denounced the Administration in unmeasured terms, and declared war against the South and her pretensions and demands, so far as they extend beyond her constitutional guaranteea. The resolutions adopted were very demonstrative.

A great amount of business, some of it of considerable importance, was done by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, among other business, the bill to provide for the closing of the Atlantic-street Tunnel in Brooklyn, was passed. The Registry Law bill was passed, 19 to 13. In the Assembly, the bill to increase the rates of wharfage, &c., was lost. The bill to increase the responsibility of the stockholders of banking associations was passed. The New-York Tax-Levy was passed, after an unsuccessful motion to reinsert the item of $250,000 for the Commissioners of Record. The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the removal of Quarantine, and this bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The great billiard match between Phelan, of New-York, and Sarreiter, of Detroit, resulted, as we anticipated from the tenor of the latest dispatches published yesterday morning, in the victory of Phelan. The game was very closely contested, Sarreiter gaining in the last part nearly all he had lost in the first. The match was finished at 5½ o'clock in the morning, Phelan leading his adversary ninety-six points.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived yesterday, with Havana advices to the 8th inst. They have been anticipated by the *Isabel*, at Charleston, with dates to the 10th.

Our advices from Bermuda are to March 16. The promise of the potato crop is reported as extremely promising. Much interest was felt in the proposition of Government to connect the various points of the Island with a line of telegraph.

The Eastern Division of the State Canals is now in navigable order. Boats moved eastward from Schenectady yesterday.

According to the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration it appears that 7,855 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending the 13th inst. The balance sheet shows an overdraft of $16,451 27. It was decided to send all applicants for licenses as emigrant runners to the Mayor.

The trial of Forrest *vs.* Willis, for libel, which has occupied the time of the Court of Common Pleas since last Friday, was yesterday ended by the Jury finding a verdict of five hundred dollars for the plaintiff. The Judge ordered that five per cent. should be paid to plaintiff's counsel.

The *Persia* left for Liverpool yesterday, taking 210 passengers and $1,200,000 in specie.

At a regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee at No. 618 Broadway, last evening, a lengthy debate arose upon a motion made by Judge Welsh to reaffirm the resolutions previously passed, calling upon the Legislature to grant city railroad franchises, in every case, to the highest bidders. It was asserted that the document which has been circulated among members of the Legislature, disavowing those resolutions, was signed by members of the Committee in many cases through inadvertence, and that in one case, at least, the name of a member of the Committee was affixed to it without his consent or knowledge. The original resolutions were reaffirmed.

An action of some interest to the theatrical profession will be found reported under the head of "Law Reports." The question involved is whether an engagement of an actor is by usage to be construed as covering the entire theatrical season. The leading actors in the City are in attendance as witnesses—the suit being brought against Mr. William E. Burton.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have arranged for a grand celebration, to take place in this City on the 26th inst. The celebration will consist of a procession and exercises in Dr. Chapin's Church during the day, and a ball at the Academy of Music in the evening.

The New-York Port Society held its Forty-first Anniversary last evening at the Cooper Institute. The Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. Mr. Jones, and others, made addresses, and the exercises were varied by music from the band of the *North Carolina*. About $200 were taken up by a collection.

The receipts of Beeves at the various Live Stock yards of the City numbered 3,251 for the week past, which is about the weekly average for the last two years. This supply just about equaled the demand, though the abundance of North River ahad just beginning to come in diminishe the prospective demand for beef, and butchers were unwilling to buy largely at yesterday's market. The comparatively small number of good bullocks offered were sold nearly as high as last week, or at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight. The poorer grades declined about ½c., and the yards were not quite cleared out last evening. Milch cows, veals, sheep and lambs, and swine, come in freely and are lower. The competition between the railroad lines continues to reduce the freight from Western points. Some droves of bullocks came through from Chicago to New-York this week as low as $4 and $3 50 ℔ head.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton were 2,500 bales, about one-half *in transitu*, at unchanged rates. Flour continued in good request, with sales of 14 850 barrels, of all kinds, at essentially unaltered prices. The sales of Wheat comprised 15,500 bushels, including White Kentucky at $1 60; White Michigan at $1 50, and Red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 45, chiefly at $1 40@$1 42 per bushel. Of Corn, 15,000 bushels changed hands at rather easier quotations. The transactions in Barley reached 13,500 bushels, closing steadily. Pork was in active request, chiefly for future delivery, at somewhat firmer prices. Lard and Beef were in good demand. Sugars were quite brisk, the private and public sales having amounted to 2,890 hogsheads of all kinds at uniform figures. Molasses, Coffee and Naval Stores were less active. The auction sale of Teas passed of satisfactorily. Whisky was in more request, mainly at 26c. per gallon. The Freight engagements were moderate at unaltered rates. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 526.

Tammany to be Let or Leased.

When the Vandalism of revolutionary patriots converted the private apartments of a King of France into mere offices for the discharge of public business, pious legitimists held up their hands in horror and wondered that no bolts from Heaven punished the unpardonable sacrilege. When the Great South-Sea House was let out by the year to paltry factors in beer and brokers in dyestuffs, the old-school bankers of the day very properly inquired what the world was coming to. The landmarks were being pulled down which had guided generations of men in the way which they should go, or should not go, as the case may have been. Another of these ruthless invasions on the respectability of years gone by is even now meditated in our own City. The Democratic hand of change threatens Democracy itself. Tammany Hall is to be let or leased. Nay, Tammany Hall is to be let or leased *with all the fixtures!*

The reasoning man, with any appreciation at all of such a crisis in the history of the world, will very naturally ask why this must be? Will "the party" allow the building which has borne so long the appropriate, because not dignified, appellation of "the Wigwam"—which so many of the unterrified in high places have sworn upon the altar of their country's freedom to "stand by to the last"—to be leased like a cobbler's cellar or a lager-bier saloon? Forbid it, Ryners!

Ever since Tammany Hall was a wigwam,—if we are to believe so large a proportion as one-fourth of what has been said within those Classic Halls by "Distinguished Democrats,"—the Union has been saved and the people of this country have been freed from the trammels of an arrogant faction, by the influence of that sacred pile. If we may credit even one-tenth of the heart-stirring words spoken in Tammany Hall, every man who addressed the unterrified, from the ill-ventilated spouting chamber of that establishment was a pure full-blooded Patriot, and every Federalist, Whig, or Republican, who differed from that Patriot, was a coward and an enemy of his country. Indeed, we are ourselves disposed to believe that more true patriotism has been spoken in Tammany Hall than ever existed outside of it, or than ever survived the meetings where it found expression. For the peculiar patriotism of Tammany Hall has partaken generally of a soda-water character. When first opened, the vessel foamed at the mouth exceedingly, made a great noise in coming out, excited some persons by its effervescence, and—subsided. As a general rule, too, it was left to subside, for very few persons swallowed it.

But yet the question arises. Why should not Tammany Hall go on with its periodical manufacture of Soda Water? Why must it be let or leased with all its fixtures? It cannot be because of debt. The Democratic spouters who so frequently allude to a special favorite for the Presidency as "that old Roman,"—the party which boasts its Cincinnati, its Fabricii and its Tiberii, surely has one financial Curtius who would cast his purse into the gulf and save the Old Wigwam. Speculation as to the cause, however, is futile in the presence of the fearful fact concerning the lease and the fixtures.

The *Journal of Commerce*, the big organ, in contradistinction to the *News*, which is the small organ of the Democratic Party, says that

"The house, fixtures and furniture are up for a lease, but the Democracy has a permanent foothold on the premises, and will probably stay there as long as the building lasts."

We will not pretend to know exactly what the possession of a foothold on premises may be worth, and are strongly inclined to regard a copyhold as much more reliable property; but this announcement of the *Journal* would appear to be somewhat opposed to the usual style of leasing a house and fixtures. It certainly is something new to offer a building to the public with the intimation that "You may lease it if you please, but the present occupants intend to remain in it, and to come and go just as long and as often as they see fit. Lease if you like, and pay your money if you will, but the Democracy has a foothold on the premises, and does not mean to leave them." What sort of a lease is this intended to be? and where is the very verdant individual, who, being so forewarned, will enter on such a contract? Moreover, Does the foothold extend also to all the fixtures, and if not, how many and which of them are so involved?

Indeed, if the building were to be entirely freed from its present Democratic incumbrances, we think it would be difficult to let it for any purpose outside of the liquor business. Tradesmen have a superstitious horror of going into an "unlucky" building; and the melancholy fact is patent that the Wigwam has been unfortunate of late years. It has been nowhere in political State contests since its especial favorite, Mr. Pierce, was exalted to the Presidential chair. And at this moment, we fear that the Democracy is at a heavier discount than ever in all that pertains to the general politics of New-York. It may elect a Mayor here, and a Supervisor there; but as a political power in the State, it is, if not quite dead, exceedingly dormant. In the sale of liquors, on the other hand, we believe the Wigwam has been particularly fortunate; and it is in this direction only that we can discern a chance for a lessee who can set aside the foothold already referred to. We incline to think that if Tammany Hall be taken for the dispensation of very ordinary liquors, at very cheap prices, the masses of the Democratic Party will come back—like a bird to the nest—to its favorite Temple, and rally in defence of the old Wigwam—even though the Democracy may have parted with its foothold.

The Sickles' Case in England.

Nothing could more agreeably illustrate the change which has come over the style and temper of the leading English journals in dealing with all matters relating to America than the comments which have been made by the more responsible portion of the London Press upon that sad story of crime and vengeance at the Capital, which still occupies so much of the attention and enlists so much of the sympathy of the American people. Ten years ago the mere statement of the facts in this case would have sufficed to provoke from the whole English Press one unanimous outcry upon the moral degradation and the social inferiority of the American people. Adultery would have been denounced as a strictly American sin, and the killing of the adulterer by the man whom he had wronged would have been paraded in the eyes of Europe as a flagrant illustration of American barbarism, and a dreadful example of the results of universal suffrage. The beam in the British eye would have been clean forgotten in the haste of our amiable cousins to expose to the world the hideous mote revealed in our own.

Now, on the contrary, we find the real organs of solid English opinion, that powerful Press of which the London *Times* is the most conspicuous representative, treating the subject with a decorous candor which is the best possible evidence of a disposition to forbear hasty judgments upon a people so nearly connected with Great Britain by many ties of blood and interest, and yet so thoroughly unlike the British people in all that constitutes a characteristic nationality. The London *Times* sees in the swift and sanguinary vengeance of Mr. Sickles upon the defiler of his home only another way of exacting that reparation for a mighty wrong which in England would have been sought through the verdict of a Court, mulcting the adulterer's pocket in the place of his life. The *Times* wisely declines to pass upon the relative value of these different methods of revenge as indications of comparative civilization. The English husband, by the course which he adopts, violates the Christian law of forgiveness as completely as the American, and it may well be considered an open question whether the cause of public morals gains or loses more from proceedings which involve the fullest exposure in their foulest details of the most secret habits, and customs, and acts of the parties involved, or from the tragic and tremendous retribution which merges so much of the adulterer's crime in the question of the husband's revenge. Painful as the revelations already made in the course of the trial of Mr. Sickles have been, they are not to be compared in point of obscene minuteness and revolting particularity with the published records of hundred of cases of civil proceedings in cases of *crim. con.* before the English Courts. The single suit of Coxe *vs.* Coxe, which filled the broad sides of the London journals for weeks, a year or two since, was so full of demoralizing and disgusting pictures of private life in the better circles of the respectable English world, and these pictures were paraded with such scenic fidelity and panoramic completeness by the Press of the British metropolis, that the recollection of this one case may well have sufficed to temper the style of the more honorable English journalists in dealing with the Washington catastrophe.

The instances in which the "Sickles tragedy" has provoked a display of the old-fashioned vituperative and supercilious British criticism upon cis-Atlantic life and manners, have been few and for the most part insignificant. Some of the organs of that venerable clique of squires and Tory gentlemen who still regard Washington as a rebel, and laugh at the notion that an American can possibly live without a jack-knife, or speak save through his nose, have improved the occasion of Mr. Sickles' vengeance to hit the English Reformers a stout rap over the knuckles. And such papers as the London *Saturday Review*, rejoicing above all things to be known as "hard-hitters," to whom the world is one vast Donnybrook Fair, and the chief end of man to look out for some crown to be cracked, have taken the subject up apparently as a mere vehicle for fine writing of the sublimely satirical and murderously moralistic sort. The observations of the *Review* in particular afford a curious specimen of Young Oxford in the Press, dealing with a theme of no light significance strictly *as a theme*, and handling it without the smallest reference either to the truths of the case, or to the principles on which the case should be discussed, but purely with an eye to the composition of an effective fling at the conceited Democracy whom Mr. Bright adores, and territorial England holds in mortal horror. The *Saturday Review* is itself a striking creation of the times. It is a *review*, and nothing more; a weekly paper dealing entirely with all men and things from the critical point of view. It is managed mainly by the old staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, with certain accessions from the rising generation of Templars, barristers, and conservative cadets about town, who have more wits than work for them to do. Of course America and the Americans find small favor with this lively coterie. Next to the London *Times*, the great Republic is the pet target of their barbed and winged words. In point of power and resources, the *Review* has made up its mind that we are a sadly "overrated people." The "great Republican colossus of clay reveals its intrinsic weakness with every forward step it makes." Our Navy is a mirage which would "vanish from the seas within a week of a declaration of war by England." The Mexican war proved that "discipline is impossible in an American army." Our diplomacy is "essentially dishonest," our State papers "wordy, pretentious and full of cunning traps for honorable negotiations." Our literature usually fares a little better, and one at least of our writers, Russell Lowell, has become a favorite with this singular periodical, which quotes from him constantly as "*the* great American poet." Mr Longfellow, however, is merely "a melodious versifier of German conceits and respectable morality," and Mr. Bryant is a "third-rate dabbler in Wordsworthian mannerisms." In the eyes of this censor and of the class which this censor represents, the prominence given by the American Press to a tragedy which involved two persons high in office under the Federal Constitution, merely proves the "delight and avidity" with which the American public hankers after the details of crime, and testifies to the existence in America "of a dramatic atmosphere of thought, and of tendencies to a dramatic course of action which must be in itself a serious social evil." The *Saturday Review* thinks, apparently, that the slaying of a Government officer by a Member of Congress ought to excite no more comment than a like transaction on the "New-York quays." This doctrine is not quite so sensible as it would be to assert that the marriage of the English Princess Royal ought to have provoked no more comment in England than a wedding in Spitalfields or a honeymoon in the mines of Wales. The *Review* quotes a number of passages from an English journal, the "Own Correspondence" of the London *Times*, to fortify itself in this silly piece of impertinence, and winds up a perfectly dishonest sketch of the whole transaction with the formidable summary, intended as a *caveat* to Mr. John Bright and his friends, that the "morbid sympathy which attends the murderer in this case is a melancholy feature in American morals." Oddly enough the "morbid sympathy" of the American Press, so far as it has existed at all, has been quite on the other side. Two partisan journals, the Washington *Star* and the New-York *Evening Post*, which were the first to drag the discussion of this "tragedy" before the public, in anticipation of the legal inquiry now pending, and which have scarcely ceased to harp upon it for a single day since it occurred, have spared no pains and hesitated at no devices in their attempts to create a passionate feeling of hatred and contempt against Mr. Sickles, and a tender sort of Fourieristic compassion for Mr. Key in the public mind.

But if we accept the premises and conclusions of our English critics, what are we to augur of that English conservative society which delighted to honor the assassin Berkeley, whose murderous assault to revenge what he considered a libel upon the unarmed Fraser, preceded the heroic action of Col. Brooks in point of time, and exceeded it in point of masterly strategy? What inferences are we to draw as to English purity and decency from the spectacles of a Clanricarde, stained with the filthiest aspersions, climbing to high posts of honor at the British Court; or of an Earl of Cardigan, branded by the law, and living in open adultery, yet welcomed as an honored guest in the stateliest saloons of London? These recriminations might go on forever, but in what way could they benefit either party? In past times they have bred infinite bad blood between two nations whose alliances ought to be intimate and enduring. They can do no good in the future. And therefore it is with special pleasure that we revert to the admirable example set by the great leader of English journalism in its treatment of this sad affair at Washington. It is precisely in matters of this kind that the self-respect of nations is most deeply engaged. Attacks upon the social morality and general rectitude of feeling of a great community are resented by every right-minded man with a peculiar mixture of indignation and contempt. They excite contempt by betraying the intellectual incompetency of those who make them. They excite indignation by betraying the hostile dispositions in which they are made. It is a good and wholesome sign of the times that they are gradually disappearing from the columns of the respectable Press in the New World and in the Old.

The Proxy Bill.

The *Tribune* represents the Democratic Senators at Albany as determined to defeat the bill permitting *proxy* votes in the management of religious and benevolent societies, in order to protect the "interests of their *party*." This may, or may not be so; but the less the *Tribune* has to say on the party aspects of the subject the better. The main object of the bill, as every one understands perfectly, is to give a political party control of the Tract Society. It is a purely partisan movement,—one without example hitherto in the history of the country, and one which we trust will not now be established as a precedent. If the bill passes, it is to pass by party votes, for party objects and as a party measure:—and the Republican Party will have set the disgraceful and dangerous example of forcing voluntary religious and benevolent societies to do the work, and make themselves subservient to the aims of political partisans.

Whether the Tract Society should or should not publish tracts against Slavery is a subject we shall not discuss. There may well be an honest difference of opinion among its members, as in the community at large, upon this point. But the Society is entitled to decide the question for itself, by its own action, in accordance with its own constitution. It is a voluntary association,—made up of members who have joined it, knowing its objects and character, and perfectly aware that one of its fundamental rules is that its business shall be conducted and its affairs controlled by those members who attend its meetings and participate in its discussions. The same reason requires this as requires members of Congress or the Legislature to be present at their sessions, if their votes are to influence the action of those bodies. It would be just as sensible to permit members of the Senate or Assembly to vote *by proxy*, as to permit members of these religious associations to do the same thing.

But even this has nothing to do with the justice or injustice of the pending bill. If the distant members of the Societies desire to change this provision of their Constitutions, so that they may vote by proxy, let them come to the meetings and do it. They have the the power and the right. But the Legislature, though it may have the power, has *not* the right to interfere thus violently with these voluntary Societies, and impose upon them rules and regulations which they do not wish to adopt for themselves. It is an unjust and most unwise interference with private rights.

The law it must be remembered applies to all religious, benevolent and scientific associations. They are all to be changed in order that one of them may be dragooned into a line of policy which it does not see fit to adopt for itself. The *Tribune* seeks to convey the impression that the "rural districts" are dissatisfied with their exclusion from the management of the other Societies,—and that this exclusion is maintained merely for the sake of keeping the Tract Society "in City hands." Nothing could be more insidiously untrue than this. The whole movement is for the purpose of *forcing* the Tract Society into an Anti-Slavery attitude and crusade. The movers in the bill care nothing whatever for any other Societies, nor has there been any attempt in any quarter to subject them to similar violence except in this case.

The drift and object of the *Tribune's* article on this subject is to spur the Republicans to pass the bill by the prospect which it holds out of party advantage. Even if the appeal were well-founded, it is one which honorable partisanship would hesitate to make. But in our judgment it is as unsound as it is unfair; and we believe the party to which it is addressed have much more to lose than to gain by heeding it.

Mr. McLane in Mexico.

In recognizing the Juarez Government, immediately upon his arrival at Vera Cruz, Mr. McLane appears to have somewhat astonished the President and Cabinet. His instructions, it is understood, were conceived in that spirit of hesitation and timidity which has characterized Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy throughout. The Washington *States*, of yesterday, "happens to know" that his instructions "were of the most non-committal character." Mr. McLane, however, made up by his own decision for the shortcomings of the Administration. The time of his arrival in Mexico was opportune. He landed at Vera Cruz just as Miramon was retreating from its walls with all practical haste toward the City of Mexico. It was manifestly a favorable occasion to take the step which our Government should have taken long ago. And Mr. McLane took it. He gave to the Liberal army and Administration of Mexico the moral countenance of our friendly recognition.

But as no bold measure in statesmanship, however proper, is ever adopted without calling forth the censure of the inconsiderate, Mr. McLane's course is unfavorably criticised. He is blamed for exceeding his instructions, and especially for not waiting till the triumph of the Juarez party should become so decisive as to be in no danger of a reverse. But when was it likely that any party in Mexico would attain such a position? It is precisely because no Government in that country can stand alone that our recognition is needed. Surely it could not be expected, much less desired, that Mr. McLane should remain inactive till Miramon should conquer the Liberals and establish himself firmly at the head of the Government, granting that such an event could occur. With him and the bigoted party he represents, we could make no satisfactory terms, nor could we, under any circumstances, consistently give him countenance. The leading fact of the case, is, however, that no faction or party in Mexico can maintain itself against the opposition which infallibly rises up against any Administration having possession of the capital, unless supported by some such influence as we propose to lend to Juarez. Mr. McLane did what was perfectly right and deserves the thanks of his country. We hold it would have been his duty to recognize the Liberal organization, even if Miramon were besieging Vera Cruz with every prospect of success. But when he found that chieftain flying from the unpleasant view afforded him of the defences of that city, the reason for the recognition of Juarez became doubly strong. Protection of some sort we must render to Mexico, unless we wish either to see it fall under European control, or remain in an intolerable state of disorder and anarchy, from which, owing to our proximity, we must necessarily be constant sufferers. Nothing can be further from fillibustering than the proposed recognition. It is a measure alike benefical to the people of Mexico, and to our own citizens. If by his unexpected promptitude, Mr. McLane has succeeded in forcing the President into doing something like his duty in the premises, he richly deserves commendation, and will receive it from all who are not fettered down by prejudice or partisanship.

Reforms of our City Government.—We have received a very long report of a speech made by Judge Edmonds before the Senate Committee at Albany against the proposed amendments to the City Charter. It is one of three or four speeches of the kind, made by three or four lawyers, who have been retained and are paid *by somebody* to defeat all attempts that may be made to give us a good City Government. We have no room for it and should not print it if we had. It repeats the story we have heard so often and so long, that the rights of the City are invaded, the liberties of its people trampled under foot, the prerogatives of its Mayor and Aldermen treated with disrespect, and the letter and spirit of some old Charter completely disregarded, by the changes that are proposed to be made in our City Government. It is a plausible plea, and well calculated to win the favor of such sticklers for abstract rights as the free and enlightened citizens of our metropolis. It will probably accomplish its object,—earn the Judge his fee, and prolong the reign of general corruption and public plunder.

It will be time by-and-by for our people to begin to think a little less of abstractions and a little more of practical results. Magna Chartre and the Declaration of Independence are very well in their way: but daring minds have already begun to doubt whether they should forever override the desire for clean streets, an efficient Government and an unplundered treasury. Just now the abstractionists carry the day. Our Government is confessedly imbecile and corrupt:—but reform must not be thought of if it trenches a hair's breadth upon and ancient any established right of our people to make themselves, if they choose, the victims and the dupes of knaves and fools. This is probably all right for the present. "Our best citizens" seem to like it, for they throw their whole influence, personal and pecuniary, against any attempt to give us a more vigorous, responsible, and efficient City Government.

An Emphatic Newspaper.—The new Administration organ came out yesterday, according to the announcement, under the title of the *Constitution*. It is very much like the old organ in appearance and sentiment, but Mr. Bowman, the "sole editor and proprietor," makes the novel declaration that the *Constitution* shall be "emphatically a newspaper." The only news we have been able to discover in it, however, is an announcement that the United States Bank has been effectually killed and that "the Administration of Mr. Buchanan has done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the Democracy," and that "in his own State the masses of the Democracy have been true to him." Another bit of news is a statement that Mr. Cobden was to return to England in the *Persia* yesterday. But Mr. Cobden will remain in the country two months longer.

National Typographical Convention.—The annual Convention of Delegates from the various Typographical Unions in the United States, is to assemble in this city on the first Monday in May. The occasion will no doubt be one of interest. Prominent among the festivities will be a grand banquet at the Revere, at which all the prominent personages who are now or have been connected with the printing business will be present. Notices of the election of delegates have already been received from New-York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Montgomery, Ala., Dubuque, and other places, and it is believed nearly every large city in the Union, including San Francisco, will be represented.—*Boston Atlas and Bee.*

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Police Commissioners Nominated—Two Port Wardens Confirmed—Bills Signed by the Governor, and "Corpus Christi" Voted in a Friendly Way—A Night on the Supply Bill—Brooklyn General Park Bill—Intersectional Railroad—The Wharf and Lighter Bills Lost—Brooklyn Tunnel Bill Passed—The Water Bill, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

In Executive session the Senate to-day received from the Governor the nomination for Police Commissioners of

Judge Michael Ulshoeffer, (Democrat,) *vice* General Nye, and

Isaac H. Bailey, (Republican,) *vice* Lemuel Ward.

For Port Wardens they confirmed

Wm. H. Burleigh *vice* Mr. Tibbetts, and

Peck *vice* Butler,

but let the confirmation of Mr. Hutchinson, who was meant to supplant Edgar McMullen, slide. They say, moreover, that McMullen is safe from disturbance. The retribution that overtakes Mr. Butler, who tried by bill to oust all his colleagues, I suppose the public will be readily resigned to.

A large list of Notaries Public was sent, including several Brooklyn and New-York names.

The Governor has, to-day, approved the following bills:

Amending the charter of the Central American Commercial and Industrial Company, passed April 16, 1856.

Niagara County Drainage.

Authorizing the Hempstead and Jamaica Plank Road Company to collect increased tolls upon certain conditions.

Incorporating the New-York Dime Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank.

Authorizing the Auburn Agent and Warden to sell certain State lands.

In relation to the publication of legal notices.

The new Ward in Rochester.

Empowering Supervisors to fix the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of juveline delinquents to Houses of Refuge and insane criminals to Lunatic Asylums.

Releasing a mortgage lot in the First Ward of New-York to the Rev. Robert and Catharine Ashton.

Ogdensburgh Charter. Also, Clyde Charter.

Amending the Watertown Charter.

Amending the Fulton Fire Department.

In relation to rendering an account of their proceedings by administrators, and in relation to claims against the estate of deceased persons.

To relieve municipal corporations from giving security on appeal, and to relieve them from payment of costs in certain cases. (Comptroller Hard's bill.)

Amending Life and Health Insurance Act of 1853.

Amending the New-York Rubber Company's Charter.

Relative to the Law Department of Albany, and others.

The Wharfage bill coming up, Mr. Towns moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The bill was a compromise indeed, but only between the large ship-owners and the wharf-owners, and at the expense of the smaller craft and the consumers. It still raised the wharfage an average of 45 per cent. Mr. Weeks argued the impropriety of the increase. Under the previous question the motion to recommit was put, and the vote stood Ayes 45, Noes 47. On the third reading Mr. Conkling asked to be excused, but finally voted aye, and the bill was lost—Ayes 47, Noes 56. The motion to reconsider was tabled.

Mr. Gover's bill providing for the payment of Mr. McCotter for lands bought for a Potter's Field on Ward's Island coming up, the motion to recommit and strike out the enacting clause prevailed without a count. The act exempting the Troy firemen from taxation was treated in the same way. The Auditor of the Canal Department bill authorizing the Auditor instead of the Commissioners to make the annual report of canal receipts and expenditures, empowering him to remove collectors and weigh-masters, and to determine how many of them are necessary, and giving him a deputy-auditor, was passed, Yeas 79; Nays 4. The New-York City Fire bill (Mr. Masterson's) passed, Yeas 73; Nays 9. It gives the nomination of Commissioners to the engineers and foremen. The act opening Third and Fourth streets in (Williamsburgh) Brooklyn, went through, ayes 86. Mr. Duryea's general park bill and parade ground bill went through, Yeas 76; Nays 1. It appoints John Greenwood, J. Carson Brevoort, Wm. Hall, James Humphrey, John A. Cross, Nathaniel Briggs, Abraham J. Berry, Samuel S. Powell, Thomas H. Rodman, Nathan B. Morse, Thomas G. Talmage, Jesse C. Smith, Daniel Manger, Wm. H. Peck and Luther B. Wyman, Commissioners to select and locate such grounds for public parks, and a parade-ground, as they see fit, and report the same to the Common Council before Nov. 1, 1859. They are to receive no compensation, but they can employ surveyors, and procure maps and plans at an expense of not over $250.

The act enforcing the responsibility of stockholders of certain Banking Associations by the act of 1848, was adopted, Yeas 65.

The act to license lighters, amended a good deal from the old act, coming up, Mr. Mason struck at it forcibly and it fell back, recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation—but losing its place on third readings, and so dying. Mr. Mason charged that Mr. Spencer had torn off an amendment from the bill that the Committee agreed to report; and that the amendment was now in his (Mason's) desk. This Mr. Spencer denied,—it had come off by direction of a majority. Several of the Committee agreed that this was not the bill reported, which the Clerk denied, stating that this bill bore the original marks.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Annual Supply bill was the special order. The Speaker shortened discussion a couple of hours at the start—to the merriment of all concerned—by putting into the Chair Mr. Spencer, of New-York. Reaching the ninth line, Mr. Conkling moved to strike out the sum of $300 additional to the salary of Mr. Clerk Richardson. Mr. Duryea said the extra compensation was usual. Mr. Rutherford pitied the poverty of the Clerk, but not even for him, the most worthy, most gentlemanly, most excellent of men and of Clerks, would he abandon his principles. He pleaded economy. Mr. Miller thought it honorable to commence our economy on the poor employes of the House. Mr. Fuller, as a Republican, wanted to see the beginning of the long-promised economy and retrenchment. Unless some better reason was given than he had yet heard for retaining it, he should vote to strike this item out. Mr. Conkling wanted the item struck out, because there was no money in the Treasury to pay it. No tax to meet these extra appropriations had been appropriated, and he had yet to learn that the Clerk had any more or harder work to do than members. Mr. Schoolfield said the Clerk was often obliged to be up all night—and gave his own experience in testimony. Mr. Hutchinson rose to a point of order—autobiography was not now the topic of discussion. Mr. Schoolfield was glad he had given the gentleman from Orleans an opportunity to ventilate his wit. Mr. Hutchinson rose to a point of order—his wit was not a proper theme of discussion. The Chairman ruled the point of order not well taken. Mr. Hutchinson appealed, but the the Chair was sustained. Mr. Morris said the salaries of the officers of the House were fixed by the Constitution. Illustrating his argument by a story, Mr. Miller rose to a point of order—telling stories were not pertinent to the items under consideration. The Chairman ruled the point well taken. Mr. Morris was surprised to hear the decision. The Chairman thought the story was not illustrative of the argument—it was out of order. Mr. Schoolfield asked that the gentleman have liberty to tell a story or sing a song if he please. Mr. Lyon said this extra compensation had been paid ever since 1830. Mr. Rutherford said there were men here who on $3 a day were making money—and they were the best men here. Ha this time urged the retention of the item. Mr. Lyon asked Mr. Rutherford to speak louder—he had not yet found out which side he was talking on. Mr. Rutherford said in the country he came from, there was an animal that had very soft horns, but he was a great hearer, &c. Some drunken fellows insisted the horns were ears. He had yet to learn that the gentleman from Lewis was of that breed of animals. Mr. Conkling said this was a test question. He disliked the whole system of extra compensation. The clerks in the State Hall had been visited and asked why they did not go in for extra compensation. The abuse was growing. Motion lost, Ayes, 32; Noes, 47.

Mr. Conkling moved to reduce the extra compensation of Luther Caldwell (Reading Clerk) from $300 to $200. It never had been so high before. Several argued this motion, and it was largely lost.

Mr. Farnum and Mr. Law moved to make the compensation of the Speaker's Clerk and the Bank Messenger each $3 a day.

Andrew Harbeck, the Speaker's Clerk, is quite an institution, by the way. He sits on a stool by the side of the Speaker, and, though but a boy, he is a great authority on points of order. When in Committee of the Whole he is the salvation of the unsophisticated Chairman, whispering into his ear so safely and so truly that one might simply act as the magnifier of his voice and be a model Chairman. He learns the names and counties of members as one does his multiplication table, before the Speaker can call them, and altogether has come to be a Speaker's *vade mecum*.

The messenger boys—who by the reported bill were $1 a day—were given $1 50 a day, as has been customary for years past. The Speaker said he had appointed twenty-eight pages—charitable appointments all—with the feeling that $1 per day was pay enough for them. He had been besieged by over five-hundred applicants for places as doorkeeper,—$2 50 would be liberal, $3 was in the bill,—giving $4 a day was too much. He implored Republicans to be careful how they allowed Democrats to increase expenses. Mr. Tomlinson urged liberality to the boys. Mr. Speaker said he had never, in five years of service,

loaf to the children of widows. Mr. TOWNSEND promised the Speakar that the Democratic Party should never revile the Republican Party or this Legislature for any item of charity that by accident, or by instruction, it appropriated. Mr. BUFFINGTON repudiated the insinuation that Republicans were mean or illiberal. Mr. Speaker remembered when Speaker LUNDLOW sat in the chair, and ASPHAXED LUMMIS, the right hand man of MICHAEL HOFFMAN, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and brought in his budget giving not a dollar to any charity. This year the Chairmen of the Ways and Means had brought in his Appropriation bill without anything for tha charities, but tha majority put them promptly in. Ha had a right to ask the majority, who alone were responsible, to be careful and economical. Mr. MORRIS objected to the whole system of increasing the pay. We invite the hungry horde of applicants by giving these extras. Wa should be no more generous with the people's than with our own money. Mr. ANDRUS would like to see the Democratic Party blaze away upon the issue of fifty cents a day to fatherless boys. Tha Speakar had slept while the larger appropriations were going ont, but half a dollar a day to the boys had brought him to his feet. He could risk Republicanism past even this grave emergency. Mr. SCHOLFIELD said here was 27 of the people—representative— Mr. HORCHINSON would ask a question— Mr. S. would not permit it; he meant to shut down on thal species of wit. He lovad no man, though, with a head like an archangal's whose breast was as hollow as a cast-off stove-pipe. Gantlemen get up from spring-mattressed couches and saunter leisurely over, toward noon, to thair brief work. Tha boys, out al tha elbows, out at the knees, get up from their beds of straw, shake the snow from their shaggy heads and come to a day's work that may last till midnight. Mr. CONKLING—When the Apostle Paul inculcated charity— The CHAIRMAN—Tha question is the extra pay of the boys; the Apostles and the Commandments are quite wide of mark. Mr. CONKLING got into order and went ahead. Tha Damocrats, whan they went in for the greatest extravagance on every occasion this yaar, rising in solid phalanx, (slyly winking,) did it not out of any sentiment of generosity. Thay had voted to a man to give $50,000 to build a monument of brick in Independence-square, Philadelphia— Mr. SMITH danied that any Democrat here had voted for such a pile of brick. The Chairman ruled Mr. C. into order and back to the subject. "This extravagance," said Mr. C., "was the first step toward repudiation. The Susquehanna Railroad grant—" Having exhausted his five minutes, and being some ways from tha subject, Mr. C. sat down. Mr. BLISS remarked that the money for the boys (half a dollar a day) could be got by taking off the $22,000 which Mr. CONKLING had striven so hard to give to tha New-York Hospital. Mr. MILLER said half a dollar had once ruined the Democratic Party,—but it was in that case expended on the pantaloons of a Governor. Given to a page-boy, ha thought the Republican Party could stand it.

The Chairman, for the fiftieth time by 10½ o'clock, had announced, supplementary to tha lall ot the hammer, in most poetical language and tha most eloquent manner, that tha question was on giving to the messenger-boys, &c.

The Clerks of Committees were given $200 each, instead of "$2 a day for actual services," as in the bill.

Until 11 o'clock every motion to increase prevailed, the minority gaining ground, however, at every vote. At 11¾ Mr. COSALING amazed the House by moving to add an appropriation of $50 each to two women, who helped to clean the Capitol. He confessad that he never aapected to move an increase to any Appropriation or Supply bill, though he should live an hundred years. Mr. SCHOLFIELD demanded an explanation. Getting one, he congratulated humanity that at last even Mr. C. had stretched down his gloved finger, unused as it was to the touch of the glazed, horny hand of poverty, to lift them out the briery path they have hitherto trod, &c. Mr. CONKLING said tha appropriation was just and liberal. From their neighbors these women got $6 a month—from the State at the rate of $60. Mr. FULLER moved an amendment—$2 a day to three girls at tha Delavan, who had been kind and considerate, and much added to the comfort of men by thair attention at the table. Mr. RUTHERFOAN spoke feelingly for the girls; but he didn't want to injure tha bill. He had great respect for the bill—greater than for the House. [Cries of "Louder—louder."] Yes, you may call *louder*, but will he come? There are men here who will call when they cannot enter. They will call and knock at tha door of Heaven, but they will never enter. Thay will be kicked down to ——. [A gentleman trying to coax Mr. R. down.] Let no chucklehead rise and try to choke me down, said Mr. R., and much more. Here several at once fell to talking, and to calling each other to order. Before they got to that most desirable goal, a motion to rise and report progress had prevailed, the bill not being one-quarter read. After ineffectual efforts to go into Committee again, the Supply bill was made a special ordar for Wednesday, 3½ P. M., as a soberer hour than evening, and tha Appropriation bill, as amended in the Senate, for 12 o'clock to-day. At midnight the motion to adjourn carried—the apparent reason for adjourning without finishing the Supply job, being the exhaustion of members—the real reason, doubtless, to lengthen the Session another day, and give the big bills in the Senate time to come down. Till near the moment of adjournment, tha lobbies were crowded—quite a relief from the dreary emptiness they had suffered of late, for the carcass, these last three days, has been on the higher floor, and there the vultures have gathered.

The Intersectional Ferry Railroad, reported yesterday by Mr. MALLORY, would be a convenience certainly. It names as corporators Gustavus C. Knoedefel, David P. Barkyrk, Ebenezer H. Cobb, Andrew H. Hackley and Wm. W. Wright. The route is thus laid down: Commencing on the westerly side of Broadway, near the southerly corner or Vesey-street, with a track of not more that 3½ feat broad and within 2½ feet of the centre, on the westerly side of Broadway, thence down Broadway to State-street, through State-street and down to tha termination thereof by the Brooklyn or South Ferry and Staten Island Ferry, thence to return up Whitehall-street to Broadway on a track of not more than 3½ broad, within 2½ feet of the centre, on the easterly side of Broadway, up to the point of starting; with also in connection and intersection with the said track on Broadway a turn-out single track of similar breadth from the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street to West-street, by the Jersey City Ferry, thence upward along West-street, by single track, to the corner of West street and Barclay-street, near the Hoboken Ferry, thence into Barclay-street, and up along the same to Broadway, and thence around, into and down Broadway; with, also, in connection and intersection with the said tracks on Broadway, a turn-out single track of similar breadth from the corner of Broadway and John-street, down John-street and Burling-slip to South-street, around, into and up South-street to Peck-slip Ferry, at the corner of South-street and Peck-slip, and thence up Peck-slip and Beekman-street to Broadway, with a track of similar breadth, or with a track of similar breadth out of South-street into Fulton-street, and up Fulton-street to Broadway, as the said persons or assigns may elect to select; with, also, a track from the corner of John-street or Burling-slip and South street, down South-street to Wall-street, by the Wall street Ferry, and thence up Wall-street to and around, into and up Pearl-street to Maiden-lane, thance around, into and up Maiden-lane to the intersection in Broadway. The said tracks on Broadway, from Barclay-street to the Bowling-green, State and Whitehall streets, to be, if desired, double tracks. The fare between any two of the termini not to be over two cents. This bill comes in late, and has only got to the Committee of the Whole in the first House. But old legislators know very well that the lateness of its birth alone is no sort of reason why it should not catch up with its older and long-bearded brothers.

The Tunnel Removal bill came up for third reading in the Senate last night. As amended, it had never been printed, and it was pretty difficult for Senators to get the hang of it. Mr. DIVEN, however, pitched into the assessment as unconstitutional, and well rehearsed the history of the Long Island Railroad. Mr. SPINOLA and Mr. SLOAN defended the bill. Mr. WM. A. WHEELER showed that tha bill was all wrong, not called for, and in violation of precedent and of the Constitution. The roll was called three times for absentees—at last the vote stood—Yeas, 16; Nays, 14, and the bill was lost. A reconsideration was moved, but that was tabled—giving time to drum up the seventeenth man. To-day it came up again, and passed—Yeas, 19; Nays, 9, as follows: Messrs. Diven, Loveland, Paterson, Prosser, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willard, Darling, Scott and Trumsn.

The Brooklyn Water Bill came up, was briefly discussed, and tabled for consideration.

To-day the Senate have passed tha following Assembly bills:

St. David's Benevolent Society, (concurring in the Assembly amendment.)

New-York Assessment bill.

Preparatory Medical School.

Williamsburg Old Moneys.

New-York Arsenal bill.

The Gama bill was recommitted to be killed. The Governor having sent back the Corpus Christi bill at the request of its friends, that it might be amended so as to obviate the necessity of a veto, it was passed in its new shape.

The House spent two hours, to-day, on the appropriation bill, and, in almost avery case, voted down the Senate's increase, keeping tha items as the Assembly left them. Each separate motion was debated warmly, but by daylight the House believes in economy. Without finishing it, and without reaching the charities, progress was reported. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relating to assessments in New-York, for opening and improving streets.

To incorporate tha New-York Preparatory School of Medicine.

To provide for the closing of the Atlantic-street tunnal in Brooklyn.

The bill to provida for the completion of the State Arsenal, New-York.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Registry law, as agreed on by the Senate, came up for a third reading.

Mr. MAYHER moved to recommit.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER advocated the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON, American, spoke against further delay at this late day as suicidal to the bill. He did not meet his views in every particular, but he would gladly take what he could get. He hoped no further delay would occur, particularly through the action of those, who should be glad to suare the honor of the passage of the bill.

Motion to recommit lost by 11 to 19.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to postpone the bill one week. Lost.

Tha bill was then passed by 19 to 13, Mr. O. B. WHEELER, American, voting with the Democrats in the negative.

No other business of importance was done.

EVENING SESSION.

The Metropolitan Police bill being the special order, Mr. SPINOLA moved to lay the third reading of bills on the table, so that he could address the Senate. Motion lost.

Mr. SPINOLA moved a reconsideration of the vote by which his motion to address the Senate was lost. He said he had been prevented from being heard on this question, though it had been made the special ordar several times. Why was this? Were tha majority afraid of what he might say? Were they fearful of exposure of the corrupt Metropolitan Police organization of New-York?

The motion to reconsider was lost.

The Brooklyn Water bill was ordered to a third reading.

Tha bill to authorize tha sala of certain burial grounds in Brooklyn was passed.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Loan bill was passed by 17 to 15, and a motion to reconsidar lost.

The Senate granted leave to Mr. SPINOLA to print his speech.

Mr. NOXON offered a resolution to suspend Rule 10, so as to take bills out of order, by a majority vote, instead of two-thirds.

Mr. W. O. WHEELER raised the point of ordar, that tha rule could only be suspended for some particular bill by one motion.

The President ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. NOXON appealed from the decision, which was confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. SPINOLA gave notice that he would move for a suspension of the tenth rule, so as to take four New-York Railroad bills out of order. He also gave notice that he would move to suspend other rules so as to read a bill a third time on the same day that it is ordered to a third reading, and without having been considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved to make the bill prescribing the duties, in certain cases, of the Canal Board, the special order for to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Carried.

Notices were also given of motions to suspend the rules so as to move forward the Brooklyn Railroad bill, and several others of minor importance. Adjourned at 11 P. M.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13.

Mr. MALLORY presented a minority report against the *pro rata* Freight bill.

The bill relating to tha New-York Court of Sessions was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for tha paymsnt of the lands taken for a cemetery at Ward's Island was killed.

The bill to increase the rates of wharfage and to regulate tha use of piers and slips in New-York was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on tha table.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the powars of the Audilor of the Canal Department.

To amend the act to better regulate the firemen of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Parade Ground bill.

To enforce the responsibility of stockholders of banking associations.

To provide for the opening of Third and Fourth streets, Eastern District, Brooklyn.

To amend certain sections of the code of procedure, as recommended by tha Commissioners of the Code.

The bill to license lighters to New-York came up for a third reading.

Mr. MEEKS moved to recommit, and spoke against the bill. Carried.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to incorporate the Juvenile Reformatory Association was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the charter of the People's Loan Relief Company was reported complete.

Mr. MEEKS moved to substitute, amending the charter.

Motion lost, and the repeal bill ordered to a third reading.

The Ovid Academy Loan bill was passed.

The New-York Tax Levy bill coming up for a third reading, Mr. MILLER moved to recommit, with instruction to reinsert the $250,000 appropriation for the Commissioners of Records.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the motion, and stated that the City Comptroller had designated it as a corrupt scheme.

Mr. SPENCER denied the correctness of the assertion, interrupting Mr. CONKLING's remarks, and some warm personal remarks passed between them.

Mr. SPENCER replied to Mr. CONKLING, asserting that Comptroller HAWS had told him he had been so greatly misrepresented on the floor by Mr. CONKLING that he would hold no further conversation with that gentleman on City matters.

The vote being taken on the motion to reinsert the $250,000, it stood 52 ayes against 53 nays. Bafora the announcement, Mr. CARPENTER changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, consequantly when he announced the vote it stood 52 to 52, and the motion was declared lost. The error subsequently was discovered, when Mr. MEEKS raised a question of privilege in order to get the error corrected.

Tha Speaker decided the result having been announced, and the error not corrected when the list was called over, it was too late to make the alteration.

The appropriation was therefore left out, and the Tax bill passed.

EVENING SESSION.

Some bills were reported from tha Grinding Committee and among them was the bill to increase the number of the Directors of Harlem Gas Company.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the privileges of the floor were extended to the Hon. CHARLES HALE, Speaker of the Massahusetts House of Representatives.

The bill to provide for the removal of Quarantine came down from the Senate with amendments.

The House refused to concur with the amendments by a vote of 47 to 55.

Mr. MORRIS moved to refer the bill to a Special Committee.

Mr. SMITH earnestly opposed the motion. If this bill, he said, got into the clutches of the gentleman from Yates, it would slumbar there. The design in moving the reference was to use the bill for the purpose of log-rolling through the Senate other bills having no reference to this. At this late day of the session, such action was only sought by the enemies of the bill. If they desired to kill the bill, let them do it in a manly and open manner.

Mr. CHRISTIE spoke against the reference declaring that it was the object of the mover thereof to suppress or otherwise destroy the bill.

Mr. MORRIS assigned as a reason for his motion that he desired to hold the bill in abeyance until the Senate shall act upon the bills requiring the people of Richmand to compensate the State for the destruction of the Quarantina property. If tha bill was passed without these other laws it would be a triumph for the law breakers.

After a warm debate the previous question was ordered, and the motion to refer carried by 52 to 48.

Mr. CHAMBERS obtained leave to be excused from voting, on the ground that he had been prevented by absence, through sickness, from discussing the bill while before the House, and that he was now prevented from stating his views and defining his position by the operation of tha previous question.

The House then—10½ P. M.—went into Committee on the Supply, which bill occupied the balance of the night.

Nominations.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13.

Judge MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER has been nominated for Police Commissioner, in place of Gen. NYE.

ISAAC H. BAILEY was nominated for Police Commissioner, in place of LIBBEUS B. WARD, and confirmed.

All the Port-Wardens were confirmed by the Senate to-day, except Mr. HUTCHINSON, named in place of Mr. EDGAR MCMULLEN. His name was laid on the table.

Anniversary of the Port Society.

The forty-first anniversary of the New-York Port Society was held last evening in the large room of the Cooper Institute, and was numerously attended—very few seats being vacant. To add to the attractions of the meeting, the band from the receiving ship *North Carolina* was stationed on a temporary platform in front of the speakers, and performed several pieces, at intervals, during the evening. After a prayer by the Rev. W. W. PHILLIPS the choir of the Mariners Church sung the hymn—commencing

"Star of Peace, to wanderers weary"

Captain ANDREW BARTLETT, of Boston, then made a short address, after which the Secretary read the annual report. The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS was then introduced, and spoke for about 20 minutes upon the Missionary character of the work in which the Society was engaged; eulogising the sailors as a noble hearted and generous class of men, who possessed great power for good on acccount of the wide range of their calling, and urged the necessity of laboring for their conversion.

When Dr. ADAMS had concluded, a collection was taken up amounting to about $200. JOSEPH B. LYONS, a converted seaman from on board the *North Carolina*, made a brief and pertinent address, giving his experience of the work of grace on board that ship, and of its effects upon his own spirit. Mr. SCOTT, another converted seaman, made a short address, detailing his experience,—both of which were well recieved by the aulence.

The Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, pastor of the church, next spoke at considerable length, and was frequently interrupted by applause. The exercises were brought to a close by the choir singing "Homeward bound," the audience joining. The following are extracts from tha annuel report:

The Port Society was organized April, 1818, just 41 years ago; the object being to promote the Gospel among seamen in the port of New-York, and a charter was obtained from the Legislature. The Rev. HENRY CHASE was employed as the first regular pastor in 1821, and continued at his post until his death in 1853. The first Mariners' Church in Roosevelt-street was built and dedicated in 1820. In 1854, this was sold, and the edificeat the corner of Chatham and Madison-street purchased. The neighborhood bad deteriorated so much as to compel them to move. The Board incurred a debt of $20,000 by this step, of which $12,000 remains unpaid. The Rev. CHARLES J. JONES was appointed Pastor in 1854, and has continued to labor, faithfully, ever since for the spiritual welfare of seamen. In 1856 this Society was organized as a Church, and has greatly prospered. From 60 members, in 1856, it has increased to 450, of whom a large proportion were seamen. Two of the converts were preparing for the ministry. Persons born in 89 different counties, and speaking 38 different languages, have came under the influence of the Pastor within three years. Letters from 150 different points on the earth's surface had been received. Seven separate services are held on each Sabbath, and Mr. JONES occasionly preaches on board the Receiving ship *North Carolina*. On the afternoon of each first Sabbath of the month the Sacrament is administered.

The Sabbath School has been highly prosperous. A Mariners' Temperance Society was organized in 1833, in which 35,000 members have been enrolled—pledged to the total abstinence. A church library of 200 volumes is established at the rooms of tha church. There is also a reading-room for seaman. The gospel has been preached to Sweds, Danes, Norwegians and Finns, and there have been many conversions among them.

The Board is composed of 30 gantlemen, who are members of the various churches.

The Report concludes with an appeal to the public for the necessary funds to relieve tha society from its embarrassments.

Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—AN AMERICAN PLEASURE YACHT AT HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship *Philadelphia* GUSTAVUS HARRISON, Commanding, left New-Orleans, April 5, 1859, for New-York *via* Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed at noon of the same day. She reached this port yesterday morning.

The advices by the *Philadelphia* are not so late as those received by the *Isabel* at Charleston.

The *Philadelphia* landed and transferred at Havana 175 passengars, and brings 101 passangars and, a full cargo for New-York.

The pleasure yacht *Roslyn*, MILLS Captain, from New-York, arrived at Havana after a trip of sixteen days. The first three days out she experienced very heavy weather.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

The *Diario* announces a serious reduction in the tariff upon live stock, game and fish destined for consumption at Havana. Hitharto the charges have been of the same *quasi* prohibitory character as those marking the entire commercial code of the island. For the space of six months, it is announced that they will be reduced agreeably to the following schedule:

If of national growth, brought in vessels bearing the national flag, *duty free*.

If of national growth, brought in foreign bottoms, *four per cent. ad valorem*.

If of foreign growth, brought in vessels bearing the Spanish flag, *six per cent.*

If of foreign growth, brought in by a foreign vessel, *eight per cent.*

Brooklyn Intelligence.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98, 100, 101, 102, 12, 30. City Court.—Nos. 26, 24, 34, 10, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL's Patent Powdar-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds, and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Fairbanks
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to every description of weighing, have successfully stood the test of years, and, from their *invariable correctness*, have come to be the
ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF THE COUNTRY.
Descriptive catalogues furnished on application.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Genuine Cocoaine,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 768 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S and RUSHTON'S.

The Lawton Blackberry
May be safely transplanted during the month of April. Circulars, with directions, free.
Apply to WM. LAWTON, No. 15 Wall st., New-York, or New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?
Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Fire in Florida.
PALATKA, Fla., March 19, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:
GENTS—In justice to the merit and virtue of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes, we would inform you that on the 31st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.

Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.

We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it truly merits. Very respectfully, TEASEDALE & REID.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
A new perfume for the handkerchief—Extract of Sweet Hyacinth.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S
No. 356 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!—Pause, ladies, before you make up your minds where you will purchase your gaiters; reflect that CANTRELL manufactures them better and sells them cheaper than any one else, and then decide to patronize his popular and well-known establishment, No. 813 Broadway. CANTRELL'S stock embraces shoes of all kinds, styles and qualities, for ladies, youth and children.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau st.

Arm Yourself Young Man!! with a pair of ROGERS'S PATENT REVOLVING BOOT-HEELS.
Price 75 cents per pair. State rights for sale
J. H. BOOME, No. 55 Canal-st., New-York.

On the Dining Table,
Families are discontinuing the use of a caster, and substituting a cruet of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
When on duty, will find their comfort greatly promoted by the use of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
EVERY TRAVELER
Should carry a bottle of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, to enable him to relish the horrible things that are frequently placed before him.
CLEANLINESS FOR THE MESS-ROOM,
Don't permit a good dinner to be spoiled by an imitation of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
CAPTAINS OF PASSENGER-SHIPS,
Be particular that the steward has a supply of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
Your interest is advanced in every comfort to your guests. See that you have the genuine LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DINING SALOONS,
Gentlemen often go out of their way to dine where LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is served.
In soup, in gravy, with fish, meats, game, salad, dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion and promotes health.
Sold by all the respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 205 Broadway,
Sole Agents.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
Prices $50, $75, $100 and $150.
Sold under legal rights from Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler and Wilson and I. M. Singer & Co. Agents wanted. Office No. 423 Broadway near Broome-st.
I. R. LESTER.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings.
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway,

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured Without Pain.—All who have been tortured by pretended radical cure trusses, can rely upon perfect relief and an easy cure with BENJAMIN'S Truss, 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, New-York.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Leary & Co.
Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentlemen's wear. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Organent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

Gents, Step at White's, No. 216 Broadway, and look at the French soft hat, new style, called "White's Own." No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Superior Teas.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing. Catalogues at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. Prices greatly reduced.

Merchants and Strangers in the City should visit the PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of Fowler & Wells, at No. 308 Broadway. Examinations, with advice as to talents, defects and proper occupation at any hour.

MARRIED.

SEYMOUR—HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM L. SEYMOUR to Miss SARAH C. HUNTINGTON, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph C. Huntington, all of this City.

FITCH—HETZEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., HENRY S. FITCH, of Chicago, (only son of the Hon. Graham N. Fitch, United States Senator from Indiana,) to ELLEN R. HETZEL, daughter of the late J. Newton Hetzel, M. D., of Harrisburgh, Pa.

BOGERT—BUSKIRK.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., on Wednesday evening, April 13, at the Baptist Church, PHILIP E. BOGERT, of New-York, to Miss EMMIE N. BUSKIRK, of Mount Vernon.

DIED.

BEALE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 13, GEORGE EDMUND, son of George W. and Phoebe H. Beale, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 15 Cottage-place, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 13, RUTH, infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Moore, aged 3 months and 1 day.

Funeral from the residence, No. 67 West 17th st., this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock A M. Friends are invited to attend.

GLEARY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, suddenly, SAMUEL GLEARY, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church, corner of Houston and Greene sts., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

LALOR.—In this City, at the residence of his parents, of croup, WILLIAM QUINN, eldest child of William and Elizabeth A. Lalor, aged 2 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 51 5th st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SCHULTZ.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 13, after a long and tedious illness, MARIA, wife of Peter Schultz, and only daughter of the late Daniel and Elizabeth Tettamer, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Hammond st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck papers please copy.

FERGUSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 13, NANCY FERGUSON, sister of the late Rev. Saml. D. Ferguson.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 201 West 14th st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Fergusonville for interment.

MILLS.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, April 13, Mrs. ELIZA MILLS, wife of Benjamin Mills, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further invitation.

ALOSEN.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 13, MARY ELIZABETH DUMMAR, wife of Solomon Alofsen.

WATSON.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, April 12, Mrs. CATHARINE WATSON, aged 98 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Benj. C. Megie, No. 14 Union-place. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
A NEW AND DESIRABLE PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.—We with pleasure refer our readers to the preparations of Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn Houses for sale, viz: Three of the eight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix st just south of Fulton-av. Also, three of the ten new frame houses on Gaston-st. just north of Fulton-av—all within a few steps of the cars and only a short distance from either the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. For style and beauty, and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Nassau water, gas, vestibula doors, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner) No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL—Two west side of Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 25 feet front, 72 feet deep, 4-story, high basement, and brown-stone fronts. Each contains 20 large rooms, 2 closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 8 wash basins, gas, bells, &c. Also, that spacious house corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st., 25 feet front, 93 feet deep, 4 stories, high basement, brick and brown-stone front, and containing 23 large rooms, 2d dressing and clothes closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 8 wash basins, gas, bells, private stairs, &c; hot air, and hot and cold water on all floors without pumping. They have been built under the constant inspection of the owners, and are believed to contain everything essential in a first-class house, and will bear close inspection. A liberal share may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Printed cards, with price and particulars, can be had at the houses, or of the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG Island a slip on the Great South Bay, located in the vicinity of Messrs. Havens, Jansson & Bros., Matthew Morgan, Wilmerding, and others. A very desirable country owner, and is in all respects a gentleman's place, and near to the Pavilion. On the place are two cottage houses, place, containing 25 acres, beautifully situated, large fine house, large stable and carriage house, ice-house, piggery, Lennery, barns, sheds, &c., built for the use and occupation of the in addition to the mansion. To a fan the looking for a residence upon the sea-shore this is highly recommended. Price and terms reasonable. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 6th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the lots) the lots will be sold cheap, and cash loaned in the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 2½ acres, situate on Cleve road, Staten Island, ¼ of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining Mr. J. L. Kingsford's House new, 32x40 feet, 16 rooms, containing all modern improvements, hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., next adjoining the Halls-head Bank. One plot on the southwest corner of 3d av. and 26th-st., comprising three lots on the avenue and two lots on 26th st. Five small frame houses and lots, adjoining the above plot on the south side of 26th st. One lot south side of 25th-st., 125 feet east of Lexington-av., one lot north side of 24th-st., 125 feet east of Lexington-av., one lot north side of 25th-st., 54 feet west of 3d-av., next the Sailshead Bank. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BRICK COTTAGE, situated in Penn-st., Nineth Ward, Brooklyn, 10 minutes walk from four ferries; near the cars and within 20 minutes' of New-York; house contains twelve rooms and sub-cellar: is new and replete with every modern convenience; location unsurpassed. Apply to W. S. BISHOP, No. 3 Chambers-st., H. PHILLIPS, at the building, or JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber dealers, corner of Kent-av. and Hawes-st.

FOR SALE.—THE VERY VALUABLE COUNTRY seat known as Claremont, on the Hudson, north of Sing Sing, adjoining the residences of Dr. Horace Green, Henry Young, Esq., and others, will be sold by public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 16th. Terms known by application to EMERSON & PRICHARD, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st. Express leaves at 11 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; wood out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class stone-front English basement, of modern convenient construction, in 23d-st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER GOOD HOUSE—A new, wide, brown-stone, high stoop, four-story house in complete order, on Murray Hill, near Park-av., 20 rooms, &c.; price, with new furniture, little used, with beds &c., ready for housekeeping, with immediate possession, $16,000. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 180 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and wharf-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 264 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, Int 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING-house and lot, with two more lots improved as a garden, very eligibly situated on Gates av., between Clason and Franklin. This property is in the healthiest and most beautiful part of Brooklyn, and the improvements in the neighborhood are all of the best character. For terms, &c., apply to A. FRANKFELD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 61 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 43 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE-story frame house, 10 rooms, with attic, cellar and stable on rear; lot, 25 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 20 minutes walk from Brooklyn Ferries. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. Price, $3,800. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton st., New-York. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story 25-feet front brown-stone house No. 109 West 33d-st., (north side.) second house east of Broadway, built in the very best manner, with portico doorway, stone balustrade and rail, sunken court-yard, and all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to Z. JAQUES, No. 321 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-RATE FIVE story brick building, 40x90, Nos. 327 and 329 Stanton-st., near the East River, suitable for storage or anyfmanufacturing purposes; is well lighted; steam power can be had if required; terms reasonable. Inquire of R. GRANT, No. 65 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT 4-story, high stoop, stone-front house, near 5th av.; value, $23,000; bond and mortgage, $11,000 = equity $12,000, taken in a cottage, house, country-seat, or lots free, in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity. JOHN DEAN & CO., No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL three story, stone-basement house, No. 176 Greenwich-street, near Bank; has the modern improvements, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of P. DYRSEN, No. 109 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—The valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 73 East 18th-st., beautifully situated between 4th-av. and Irving-place. The house is 26x60 feet, in complete order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Apply on the premises between 11 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of land well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, perfect in all its parts, and full size lot; house 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant location. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—ON NINTIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 18 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 33 West 31th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For further particulars inquire on the premises. The house is now finished, having a high stoop.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, TWO NEW first-class medium sized, high stoops, brown-stone houses well located, corner of 23-av. and 18th-st. All modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BIRKEN, No. 199 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

$12,000 WILL BUY THE NEW THREE-story and attic, high basement house No. 61 7th-av., finished with all modern improvements, has hot and cold water, and gas, even to the attic, three water closets, furnace, &c. Has been occupied by the owner but a few months. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 12TH-ST., between Avennes B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioner, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The two-story and attic frame dwelling-house southwest corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., Brooklyn, containing 10 rooms, has marble mantels, sliding doors, cornices and centre pieces in parlors, fine grape vine and arbor in yard. For further particulars, apply to W. H. FLANDREAU, No. 119 Pearl-st., New-York.

$11,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE three-story house and lot No. 163 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—$1,200.—A SNUG TWO-STORY house; 7 rooms, garret and cellar, with two lots, nice garden, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., corner of Suydam-st. and Myrtle-av. Plank road. Take Broadway cars foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York, opposite the Park, together with all the furniture, fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the entire good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Slimi Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES—31 acres beautifully located in the city of Rahway, only ten minutes from the Depôt. Capitalists seeking profitable investments will do well to examine it, being only 20 miles from New-York, and accessible hourly.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT GOTHIC COTTAGE AND 4 lots, with handsome barn, plenty of fruit, on Fulton-av., nearly opposite the Four-mile House, with cow, poultry, &c. Cars pass the door every 10 minutes; fare 5 cents. Apply to A. J. BERRIAN, No. 44 Vesey-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 170 WEST 11th-st.; terms easy; lot 22½x130 feet: house three stories and attic, 50 feet deep; possession on or before the 1st of May: the carpets in the house are new, and of superior quality, will be sold with house if required. Apply to A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN LANDS OR well located lots, a large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, in prime order, and well adapted to Western and Southern markets. Some cash will be required. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 Allen-st. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WEITE, No. 201 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm at public auction, on the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., containing 60 acres, or may be divided into smaller parcels if desired; situated on the corner of Tea Neck-road and Railroad-av., leading to the central depôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now just completed, half a mile from depôt and 11 miles from the boken, or accessible by plank road. It is finely situated, on high ground and in a healthy location. It has a large orchard of fine grafted fruit; also, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c., in abundance. Also, a fine, large house, barn, carriage-house, granary and other out buildings, all in good order. The above will positively be sold on that day on the premises, unless previously sold at private sale. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of T. J. WELLS, corner of Washington and Clarkson sts., New-York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE STONE dwelling in the neighborhood of the Empire, High Rock and Iodine Springs, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer or a longer period, and possession given at any time; or it will be sold or exchanged for city property; or the owners will enter into an arrangement to accommodate a family therein for the coming season by supplying them with board and every other convenience, or by keeping house for them. A stable may be had in connection with the premises. A large family wishing to enjoy all the advantages of this celebrated watering-place in an independent, comfortable and economical way—bringing their servant's, horses and carriages with them—will here find an opportunity which is not often presented. Terms moderate. Apply to THERASSON & BRYAN, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, and all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, coach-house, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, nr. If desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, nr 48 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY GOTHIC cottage and large barn in the City of Elizabeth, N. J. The house is new, having just been completed. The premises comprise about eight lots, within six minutes' walk of New-Jersey Railroad Station, and one minute of Catharine-st. Station. The grounds are well laid out with fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., with large garden. Apply to G. S. WHITTLESEY, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 43, or at his Land Office, opposite depôt, Elizabeth, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 80-horse power each, and locomotors, boilers just in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 330 West-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—ABOUT 10 MINutes' walk from the depôt at Mount Vernon, consisting of house, barn and about three acres of land, formerly known as the Farm School. Is well stocked with fruit and berries. Will be rented low to a desirable party. Apply to JOHN T. DALY, No. 19 South William-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ONE MILE south of depôt on the Post Road, a neat, well arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable and wagon house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns with good supply of water. Price $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FURNISHED PLACE TO LET FOR THE summer months, or for sale, with furniture complete, as it stands, including horses, carriages, sleighs, &c.; situated near Yonkers, commanding superb river views, and is altogether the most perfect establishment of its size on the Hudson; is superbly furnished, and has all conveniences of City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONTAINing 40 acres, finely fruited, shaded and wooded, building good, commanding a delightful view of the Sound and perfectly healthy; 1½ hours from the City, in Westchester County. Terms easy; price to suit the times. Inquire of RICHARD F. PURDY, No. 142 Bowery.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—NEAR THE STEAMBOAT landing, a comfortable cottage house, containing 14 rooms, complete with closets, gas, furnace, range, dumb waiter, rain and spring water pumps, with about a quarter acre of good garden, fruit trees, poultry-yard, stable, &c. Rent $400. Immediate possession. Apply at Jackson's Coal Yard, Astoria.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, three minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad depôt, at Brewster. The house is commodious and fully supplied with good new furniture. It has a garden and lawn of three acres, with a full and choice variety of fruit. For full particulars, apply to WM. HINTON, No. 313 4th-av.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Ready from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery-man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to P. W. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—VALUABLE country seats and farms on the Sound, Hudson and East Rivers, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT YORKVILLE—A fine two-story, basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, containing eleven rooms. Rent, $400. Apply to S. THOMSON, agent, corner 3d-av. and 82d-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY HOUSE READY FURnished, conveniently and pleasantly situated at Northampton, Mass. For particulars, apply to E. S., Box No. 365 Northampton Post-office.

TO LET IN RYE VILLAGE—A HOUSE CONtaining seven rooms, small garden, &c., within three minutes' walk of depôt, (New-Haven Railroad.) Rent $100. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 298 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE—The very desirable farm and cottage residence on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Riverside, nearly opposite Hyde Park, three hours by railroad from New-York, from which it is distant about 80 miles, and also quite easy of access by steamboat and barge. The farm contains 240 acres, partly wooded, but mostly arable land. Upon the upper side of the road (Albany Post Road) is the main building, cottage style, piazza on two sides, containing 11 rooms, well divided and in good order. Also stone cottage, frame farm-house, barns, ice-house, and other outbuildings, two orchards of fine grafted fruit, with profusion of small fruit, excellent vegetable garden plot, good well of water and a running brook near the cottage. The views from the house and from various points on the place are superb, embracing the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House, an unobstructed river sweep about 20 miles to the north, the whole of Dutchess County, with glimpses in the distance, of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the hills of Massachusetts. There are three or four distinct and eligible building sites upon the property. The neighborhood is also extremely desirable, being in the vicinity of good schools and churches and of the country seats of Messrs. Herman Le Roy, Archibald Russell, John Jacob Astor, Robert Dunne, Augustus Pell, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and others. For additional particulars and terms apply to
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 300 grape vines, ½ an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., all in bearing. Also many fine old trees. A new house with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River R. R. trains. Apply to F. W. BOSTWICK, No. 271 Broadway, E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who is offering the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 63 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, pantry, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, or it will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 25 Wall-st., rear building.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT NEW Rochelle, near the Neptune House, a beautiful country seat, ready furnished; the house, containing twelve rooms, is delightfully situated immediately upon the river, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the grounds, comprising five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit; also, coach-house, stable, and bathing-house within fifteen minutes of the cars, and three minutes of the steamboat. Trains from 29th st. at 7 and 9 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON PELHAM, on the place.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A neat two story cottage, containing 14 rooms, very prettily situated in the town of Westchester, ten five acres of ground, or more if required, 14 miles from the City Hall. Location free from fevers and perfectly healthy. Also, a new two-story basement house, next adjoining the above, containing 11 rooms, beautifully situated on four acres or more of ground, with a coach-house, &c. Both places are surrounded with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and reached in about an hour by railroad, or by wagoner sleep, possibly by steamboat, and are next adjoining the subscriber's residence. Inquire of JAMES CONNER, No. 29 Beekman-st.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold—A cottage, with garden, walks and plantations, in all about two acres, and with or without a good stable and carriage-house. The above are pleasantly situated, on elevated ground, in the village of Hastings, within five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms, a cellar and woodhouse, and is fitted with fixtures closets, &c., painted and papered, and fit for immediate occupation. Rent moderate. To the purchaser of the whole, or a part, the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage, or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings, upon Hudson.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order. It contains all the modern improvements, and is respectable family, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, dumb-waiter, gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high, and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of brick and wood house, cow-yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to
C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35 about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to E. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to E. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN BERGEN Heights, about 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, 31 lots of ground near Railroad Bridge, with fine view of New-York, within a few yards of an omnibous route, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the finest properties on Staten Island: 70 acres frontiog on Prince's Bay, large mansion, barns, carriage-house, bath-house, fine orchard and magnificent shade trees. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and commodious dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, SOUTH Melrose, a house, with 10 rooms, pantries and all conveniences, suitable for a respectable family; half an acre of ground, with currant-bushes, grape-vines and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire either on the premises, or to R. HANNINGTON, No. 315 Pearl st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story house with two acres of land, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., furnished cottage and 5 acres of land, stable, and ice-house filled. Cottage has 12 rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the North. Apply to WM. DUMONT, 4 Wall-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Fortchester.

MUSICAL.

ONE HUNDRED VOCALISTS.—SOPRANI, Alti, Tenori, and Bassi, wanted immediately to sing in the choirs of one of the leading churches of this City, on Sundays only, and under the immediate direction of Dr. Charles Gnilmette, for which services the members will receive regular bi-weekly instruction from the Director, embracing Vocal Physiology, Classical Solfeggi, Vocalization, and Lyrical Declamation. Apply from 9 till 11 on Saturday, 16th; Wednesday, 20th, and Saturday, 22d instant, at No. 18 4th-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—In consequence of removal, in a few days, to our new warerooms in Broadway, below 11th st., we will sell exceedingly low: One 7-octave, rosewood, at $185; one 7-octave at $165; one 6¾-octave, at $150; one 6-octave, at $100; and one at $60—all in most excellent condition. J. & C. FISCHER, No. 365 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, WHOLE-SALE OR RETAIL, OR TO RENT.—Agency of Hallet & Cumston's well-known improved pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's first-prize melodeons. Pianos and melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

A BASS SINGER DESIRES A SITUATION in this City or Brooklyn. An interview may be obtained by addressing B. S., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HICKS & MITCHELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign or liquidation. WILLIAM S. HICKS,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1859. HY. MITCHELL.

WILLIAM S. HICKS will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CLARK & BOGART, for the purpose of importing French, English and German gentlemen's furnishing goods, at No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York.
THOS. R. CLARK,
JOHN A. BOGART.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, in the large brown-stone front building No. 383 Hudson st., dimensions of each 25x90, with all the necessary gas and other fixtures requisite for a dry goods, mantilla, millinery, or fancy goods business. The store has been lately painted throughout, and is now in perfect order. The premises will be rented low to a good tenant, and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY Philadelphia brick front English basement houses, 16 feet 8 inches by 55 feet deep; the houses are in perfect order and with all the modern improvements, bath, wash basins in every bedroom, speaking tubes and gas through the house, furnace with register in all the rooms, wash-trays, dumb waiter, &c., situate Nos. 170 and 171 West 37th-st. Rent only $650 per annum to good tenants. Apply at No. 172 West 37th-st., near 6th-av., or to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furnitnre Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 170 WEST 39th-st., hot and cold water, gas, &c., dry under-cellar, high basement and court-yard in front, south side of street, convenient to Broadway stages and Eighth-av. cars; will rent reasonable to a good tenant. Also, two country villas, eight miles from City Hall, with steamboat and railroad; one house with 12 rooms and 14 lots, the other with 11 rooms and 8 lots, each handsomely situated on high ground and well shaded, or for sale. Apply to
J. N. CROW, No

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock,

With a very large and valuable collection of elegant statuettes, marble groups, rare paintings, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling No. 152 21st st., a few doors west of 9th-av. This sale will be positive, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining superb furniture and really valuable works of art, which must of necessity be sold below their value. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the house.

FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF elegant rosewood parlor furniture, of every description, (all rosewood suites, one in rich brocade, one do. in green velvet, Elizabethan etageres, plate doors, marble top centre and other tables, corner etageres, plate books, Turkish lounges, reclining chairs to match, tapestry and royal Wilton carpets, costly mantle and pier mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, French escritoire, lady's rosewood secretary, rich lace curtains and shades, consoles, Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a large and beautiful collection of oil paintings, on glass and canvas, mantel vases and parlor ornaments, rosewood chamber furniture, carved dressing-bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, wardrobes, with plate doors, chamber furniture en suite, in velvet, French chairs, bronze clocks, rosewood washstands, commodes, oval mirrors, &c., with dining room furniture, extension table, marble top sideboard, oak chairs, bedcase, two sofa bedsteads, rich French china, Bohemian and crystal ont glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, rich ormole chandeliers and gas-fixtures, large iron safe, oil cloths, stair carpets, hall-stands, &c., with a great variety not enumerated. Sale will commence precisely at 10½ o'clock. Deposits will be required of all purchasers.

W. C. KEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.—Salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., will sell

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 14,

SUPERB SALE OF COSELY FURNITURE, &c., AT BROOKLYN,

At No. 121 Livingston st, Brooklyn, (between Gallatin-place and Smith st.,)

At 10½ o'clock,

All the furniture contained in the elegant four-story brown-stone private residence as above being all of first-class and made to order for the present owner, consisting in part of full superb rosewood drawing-room suites, in three-shade brocatel, rosewood suite in handsome cloth, rich velvet tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood marble-top centre and other tables, superb fancy chairs in silk damask, French plate pier glasses, oval mirrors rich lace and crimson damask curtains, superb rosewood piano forte rounded corners, elaborately carved finished frame back, nearly new, made by Firuz nearly new, and a splendid instrument; carved marble ordered-reared rich China and marble vases, bisquet figures elegant carved mahogany bedroom suites, wardrobes, hure uns, washstands dressing tables also, black walnut suites of same rocking chairs, easy chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets velvet stair carpets, oil-cloths, silver-plated stair rods, &c; curled hair mattresses, lounges, mantel ornaments; also, handsome dining-room furniture, extension dining table, 14 feet, with rack; oil paintings, steel engravings, glass ware, crockery, &c.; also, an excellent heater, with registers cost $150; also, an extensive assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine st.

DANIEL S. HORTON, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—UNRESERVED sale of all the furniture, works of art and fine decorations contained in the elegantly furnished private residence No. 55 Hutton place, in 8-st., near Broadway—D. S. HORTON will sell as above, THIS DAY, April 14 at 10½ A. M. precisely. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house or at No. 220 Broadway. The auctioneer calls particular attention to the above sale as embracing a rare opportunity for purchasers to obtain first-class goods at a moderate price. The house contains an unusually large and fine assortment of desirable goods, suitable for genteel housekeepers. Carpets carried in attendance to pack or ship the goods. From the catalogue we extract a portion of the articles as specimens of what the house contains:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, walnut extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, castors.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade, gold rosewood centre, side and pier tables, corner and wall etageres pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze dgures, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate oval glasses, easy, reception, and recumbent chairs meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas-fixtures, rosewood library and secretary book-cases, elegant rosewood seven-octave piano, pearl keys.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany sleigh and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match; also, two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell, on THURSDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office, beneath Id Mirror, entire furniture removed for convenience of sale being the late entire contents of a large dwelling house no town. The furniture is first quality, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, satin and reps; rich Wilton velvet, Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets; heavy lace and brocatel window curtains, gilt cornices, chandeliers, gas brackets, real bronze candelabras eight lights for gas; do. statuettes and groups, superb Bohemian glass vases, solid rosewood and mahogany centre tables, rosewood etageres, tete-a-tetes, ottomans, &c; library furniture, as solid oak, rosewood and black walnut book cases and secretary, oak chairs and tables, cottage do, leather and straw matting and oil cloths; rosewood chamber furniture, centre tables, bureaus, washstands, commodes, tables and chairs; mahogany and black walnut do., full enameled chamber suites, nine pieces marble tops; spring and cot mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, pillow-cases, counterpanes and damask table linen. French China toilet sets, foot basins and bath tubs, China, glass and crockery ware; knives, forks, spoons, ladles, casters, satin silver plated ware, &c., stoves, wash tubs, flour sails and kitchenware of every description. Also, same time, ten portable sewing machines, also, a lot of fine office furniture, mahogany, oak and black walnut desks, &c.

ALSO,

One elegant rosewood, round cornered piano-forte, ivory keys, splendid tone, warranted.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SITES NEAR TARRYTOWN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Revere House, Tarrytown, Dobbs's tract of land, containing 9¾ acres situated near Tarrytown on the Sleepy Hollow Road, and in the immediate neighborhood of the magnificent seats of Messrs. Bartlett, Swords, Baker, A. J. Phelps, J. W. Wenb. ing Idshy, and others. It has from every part an extensive view of the surrounding country and the Hudson River north and south. It is well wooded and watered and will be divided into plots of from 10 to 40 acres each, affording delightful views from each plot. Terms accommodating. Lithographic maps at auctioneer's salerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine st., previous to sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 61 Liberty-st., adjacent to Nassau st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, Thursday April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 61 Liberty st., a large assortment of furniture, both new and second hand, and consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, easy chairs, reception and other parlor chairs, tete a tetes sofas, lounges rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut bookcases, marble-top centre tables, mantel, pier and oval mirrors, all the best French plates; oil paintings, &c.; rosewood, mahogany and walnut marble-top dressing bureaus; do do. washstands, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, chamber suites, Dining room—Extension tables, dining chairs, and for library iglass ware and crockery. Terms cash. Sale peremptory.

E. B. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHREWSBURY, N. J.—E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Port Washington Pavilion Hotel, with lot of ground, about 130 by 180 feet, with water front on the Shrewsbury River; Pavilion 60 by 50 feet, in good order and with every convenience; has stable, barn, sheds, &c. Three steamboats ply there daily during the summer season.

Also, 14 lots in the rear of the above, each about 50 by 90 feet.

Also, 2 lots on Washington and Hunt sts.

Two thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ANTIQUE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THE OWNER GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING.—JOHN LEVISON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 19 at No. 101 West 10th st., between Bleecker and 6th sts., commencing at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of good household furniture, consisting of rich carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, marble-top tables, tapestry carpets two mirrors 36 by 80, with rich gilt pedestals, lace curtains, girandoles, superb oil-paintings, easy chairs, tête a-têtes, mahogany bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, bookcase, &c., framed engravings, lamps and clocks stair and room carpeting and oil cloth, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, &c., &c; also, the usual variety of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer

POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 29 HAMMOND-STREET.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 14, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an estate:

HAMMOND STREET—The well-built and neatly-finished three-story brick house and lot No. 29 Hammond-st. Lot 20 by 91 feet; house 20 by 40 feet, with Croton water, gas, &c. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired.

JOS. HAGAMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15—AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale—Mahogany, walnut library book-cases, rosewood French secretary, oak, marble-top, buffet and 3 do. etageres; oak double hat stand, brocatel, marble-top, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, &c. At 1 o'clock P. M. 3 rosewood and 1 mahogany piano, splendid new velvet carpet; also Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, pier-glasses, show case, parlor heater, cooking stoves and plated goods.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS—WILLOUGHBY, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. At 5 o'clock P. M. To Machinists and Locksmiths—1 cast-iron turning lathe, cost $60; 1 patent forge, cost $25; large anvil, work-bench, grindstone, and miscellaneous tools suitable for machinists and locksmiths. The above are all in perfect order.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDARD, HALF-STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES—Of the finest and newest variety, and all warranted true to name. Selected with great care, without regard to cost, by John Dalliedouze and Charles Zeller, (successors to D. Bell,) florists, and to be sold at auction, by SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock. Terms cash, in bankable money.

MILLER & MCKVILT, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & MCKVILT will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, April 15, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two four-story brick houses, and lot of land No 226 East 17th-st., size of lot 24 ft 3 in. by 103 ft 3 in. For particulars apply to JAS. W. WHITE, 51 Liberty-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, April 14, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange—

20 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank	100 each.
10 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
20 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
$3,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.	
$2,010 Great Western Mutual Insurance Scrip 1857.	
$160 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip 1856 on 1 'ST.	
$450 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856 and 157.	
27 shares American Express Co	$100 each.
45 shares New-York Balance Dry Dock Co	100 each.
200 shares Depere Co., Wisconsin, (hypoth)	10 each.
25 shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co	100 each.
100 shares London, New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Co	100 each.
$4,000 Fox and Wisconsin Improvement 8 ₰ cent. bonds, (hypothecated)	
$1,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 ₰ cent. bonds.	
$1,500 Waterbury, (Vt.) Quarrying and Mining Co., 7 ₰ cent. bonds.	
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 ₰ cent. bonds.	
$1,000 Keokuk City (Iowa) 8 ₰ cent. bonds.	
$4,000 Minnesota State 7 ₰ cent. bonds, due 1883.	

Money has received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, April 18. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, (which has been the regular established days of sale for many years) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Liberal cash advances allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of bank and insurance stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REMOVING THE COUNTRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, April 15, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bond st., an elegant assortment of furniture all made to order, but little used, consisting of medallion velvet carpets suites in rosewood, covered in rich silk brocade, curtains to match, heavy lace curtains, gilt table, richly carved centre do., large pier glasses, cornices and bases to match, elegant mantel mirrors, several beautiful pieces of statuary, representing Fatty Cornelia, Bust of Pocahontas, by Meziar; Canova's Venus, &c., &c; fine oil paintings and engravings ormolu chandeliers and brackets, ormolu clocks and vases, large China do., cases of stuffed birds, fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Pirsson, spring cooch, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY—Furnished complete with French mahogany extension table, chairs, buffets, tapestry curtains, mantel glasses, bronze clock, China and glass, elegant rosewood book-cases, library, chandeliers, &c.; an elegant enameled silver iron chest &c., &c.

BEDROOMS—Completely furnished in rosewood, French mahogany, and black walnut several enameled suites, mattresses, wardrobes, secretaries, pier glasses, French de laine curtains, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, hook racks, engravings, &c., &c.

BILLIARD TABLE—Made to order, and furniture to match, carved oak chairs, large Etruscan marble vases, hall stand, lamps, &c. Sale will commence with the kitchen ware. Can be examined one day previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, April 14 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Bleecker-st., corner Mott-st., a general assortment, consisting of velvet carpets silk brocatel draperies and lace curtains, pier glasses, chandeliers, parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, covered in plush and plain cloths, rosewood centre table, bookcases, wardrobes, clocks and candelabras, oil cloths carved mahogany and rosewood bedroom furniture, Turkey curtains spring and other mattresses, chairs in green morocco, and other articles; physician's office furniture, desks, bookcases tables, &c., kitchen ware, &c.

CARRIAGES, HORSES, ETC.—A valuable Rockaway carriage, made by Lawrence.

A very fine phaeton, made by Lawrence; double and single harness, &c.

Also, a fine pair of long-tailed, brown horses, well matched 8 and 9 years old, 15 hands high, perfectly kind and gentle and excellent family horses.

A. M. CRISTALDI, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, RUGS, MATTING, &C

A. M. CRISTALDI will sell, on FRIDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery:

118 pieces all-wool Ingrain carpeting, various styles and patterns.

36 pieces of Brussels and velvet carpet, rich colors and patterns.

53 pieces Canton matting, various widths.

240 pieces 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 floor and hall oil-cloth.

58 velvet and Binssels rugs various designs, together with a lot of door mats, gas fixtures, marble-top bureau, &c. By order of assignees.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 West 36th st., between Broadway and 7th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood suite, crimson brocatel, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Gross & Christopher, rosewood piano stool, mahogany etagera, sofa, tables, Brussels carpets, Voltaire and easy chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany chairs, in do., mahogany cook case and secretary, rosewood sofas and tete-a-têtes, rosewood pearl inlaid writing desk, liquor case, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., rockers, in hair-cloth, &c. Also, an assortment of wines, cigars, &c.; kitchen furniture, crockery, glass-ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel, mantle ornaments, mirrors, curtains, &c. A complete assortment of bedroom furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, cottage suites, mahogany furniture, covered in plush: Chion, glass, oil cloths, extension dining table, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PLANTS, TREES, EVERGREENS, &c.—FRIDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, from the nursery of G. Marc Esq., Astoria, L. I. Catalogues are now ready at the store. The sale will consist of 2,000 dwarf and standard pear trees, in bearing order, standard and running roses, moss and Persian roses, tree peonays, honeysuckles, asteria, flora pero, vigilia roses, amahilis-spired, azalia, delets-zin and verbenas, daisies, pansies, &c., in great variety, all warranted true to name, and selected with great care, in Europe and in this country by Mr. MARC.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF April, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 60 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-anenally, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six bonds of $1,000 each. Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SPRING-TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 14th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., an entire stock of a retailer, comprising an excellent assortment of goods, well worthy the attention of the trade and country buyers; also, 2 platform scales, some of which are unclaimed; also, one "Herring's" large-size iron safe, double door, cost $550; also, an invoice of American hardware, gimlet-point screws, hook and strap hinges and house-furnishing goods. For full particulars, see *Courier* and *Herald*.

W. C. ALBERTS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 o'clock at No. 443 Canal-st., near Varick, a large assortment of household furniture, bureaus, marble-top tables, sofas, tete-à-têtes, lounges chairs, sideboards, and also 13 Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rugs, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds and bedding. Also, the fixtures, counters, shelving, cases, scales, &c., &c., belonging to a grocery-store. Sale positive.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of store No. 9 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a stylish team of gray carriage horses, with Rockaway carriage, heavy silver-plated harness, &c. Sale positive in consequence of the the owner having no further use for them. Terms cash.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at the Seed Store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from the extensive establishment of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

FEAD & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF SALE OF FURNITURE.—FEED & COLE will sell, on THURSDAY, April 14, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—Sofas, chairs, centre, side and other tables, large pier-glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, suite of furniture in brocatel, paintings, engravings, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE GRAND-STREET PROPERTY.—Attention is called to the sale of the two valuable houses and lots, Nos. 437 and 439 Grand-st., near Ridge-st, to be made at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

PLANTS, TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING Shrubs, Evergreens, &c., THIS DAY, at auction, by J. D. ROLBROOK, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 Maidenlane, corner of Pearl-st., comprising a great variety of standard moss and running roses, pot plants, fruit-trees, dahlias, verbenas, daisies, &c., from Wm. Wilson.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st., prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—One rosewood double suite, covered in green plush, and one single suite, covered in crimson and maroon French brocatel, very richly carved and upholstered; a lot of rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture will be sold at private sale this day. Apply at the store, No. 170 9th-av., near 22d-st.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY. GAY & WEST.

HO! HO! FOR THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF ARIZONA.—The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association will dispatch a vessel with members and passengers to Arizona, via Indianola, Texas, under the direction of its officers on or about the 7th of May. For passage and programme of the Association, apply at the office No. 72 Wall st. WM. WILSON, Gen'l Sup't.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SECOND HAND COUNTING-house desk, a McFarland's safe-letter press, bureau desk, &c. No. 29 Ann-st., Room No. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, Containing 112 pages of Illustrations, Critical Reviews, and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,

Including the most approved and late leitiial, and higher books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, History, Writing, Music, Languages, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making nearly 100 volumes of choice

PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,

Constructed on uniform principles by successful practical Teachers.

Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.

IVISON & PHINNEY,
NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

$115, $115, $115, $115.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.

Board and tuition per year, $115. Principal, BANNISTER, can be seen or reached by letter at No. 57 Dey-st., for a few days.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. Sayton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ONE OF the principals of the Elm Park School for Boys, at Litchfield, Conn., under the direction of Dr. RICHARDS & SON, can be consulted daily, during the week and between the hours of 12 and 2, at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 30 Nassau-st.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refers to the Rev. J. K. Campbell New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, L.L. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer session will begin on MONDAY, April 18. A few vacancies to be filled yet. Catalogues containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New York.

REID & HOFFMANN.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive, into his family a few children, under 12 years of age, to educate. Circulars will be forwarded on application. JOSEPH HYDE, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.

A FEW PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED.—Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Schools supplied with teachers.
Schools supplied with pupils.
Teachers supplied with positions.
Parents supplied with School Circulars, (gratuitously.)
REFERENCES—Dr Lowell Mason; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman; faculty Amherst College, and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.
No. 346 Broadway, N. Y.; No. 609 Chestnut-st., Phila.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 289 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND No. 334 PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Open daily, and teachers and parents are invited to call. Teachers introduced to suitable positions, and all wishing to engage experienced teachers in any part of the Union are assured success, without expense. Pupils received for the principals of Music Vale Seminary, Freehold Institute, Galway Ladies' Seminary, Goshen Young Ladies' Institute, and many others. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

MUSIC.—A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED VOcalist, is desirous of obtaining a situation to teach singing, also beginners in instrumental music, in a highly-respectable family; a large salary will not be required, as the advantage of a good home is object. Address F. A. E., No. 137 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

WANTED—BY A COLLEGE GRADUATE, OF four years' experience in teaching, a position as instructor in the City or country. The advertiser is competent to take charge of an Academy, and to instruct in all the branches of a classical and English education. Highest testimonials as to character and ability. Parties desiring to form an engagement may address THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children, wishes for an engagement as resident or daily governess in a family or school, to teach the usual English branches and French. Satisfactory reference can be given. Address E. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

DAILY AND RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English lady is desirous of meeting with a regagement as above. Added to the English branches she instructs in French, which she speaks, music and drawing. She would have no objection to travel with a family. Address A. B., No. 30 Clinton place, 8th-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A YOUNG widow lady, a situation as visiting governess, where about three hours of the day will be employed in teaching the English branches. Address, for three days, F. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Reference exchanged. Address Box No. 261 Ithaca Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young lady, as nursery governess; is fully competent to teach the rudiments of the English language; has no objection to do needle work as part of the country. Apply at No. 6 106th-av., near 25th st.

SHIPPING.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage.....$20 | Deck Passage.....$6

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Atlanta, Ga	23 00	To Palatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MCRION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 20.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—The Liverpool steamship H. R. Carstain, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23. Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, Ga., Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Lewis Paarish, will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 14, 1859.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held at their Banking Rooms, April 12, instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. R. MARTIN,	PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,	GEORGE B. WARREN,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,	S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
JOHN BOYCE,	JOHN CASTREE,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
	ROBERT I. BROWN.

And for inspectors of the next succeeding election, JOSEPH M. BROWN, ERASTUS COLLAMORE, RALPH MEAD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

P. H. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$125,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on valuable improved property; security ample. Apply to JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Astor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.

Office No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ABRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOS. STANFORD, and REBECCA his wife, WILLIAM H. BOWNE and THOMAS B. BOWNE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To Thomas Stanford: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 12th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the Town of Westchester, County of West Chester, State of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 12, 1859.

JAS. P. SANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Westchester, N. Y.
ap14-law10wTh

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ABRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOS. STANFORD, and REBECCA his wife, WILLIAM H. BOWNE and THOMAS B. BOWNE.—Summons for

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$1,404,000 in Specie.

News from California, British Columbia, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. GRAY, arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall April 4; bringing the California mails and specie of March 31. The *Star of the West* left in the port of Aspinwall the United States frigate *Roanoke*; all well on board.

The following is the treasure list:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$[illegible]	Rose, Palmer & Co.	17,961
Bk. Ex. Bank	169,000	Clark & Wilbur	11 000
Wells Bros	97,277	Lees & Waller	13,000
T. Coleman & Co.	81,000	Struss, B. H. & Co.	2,[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank.	70,701	Seth Adams	8,000
A. Patrick	66,000	A. E. Tilton	3 000
Jas. Patrick	65,500	A. S. Simmons	3,000
Freeman & Co.	61,816	S. G. Reed	5,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	52,191	R. S. Wade	5 000
Order	39,600	J. G. Parker & Son.	4,000
R. Kelly & Co	40,000	Howes & Crowell	2 977
Tabb, McCahill & Co.	36,000	T. J. Hood & Co.	3,0 0
W. Hoge & Co	37,000	Belcher & Bro	3,000
W. Seligman & Co.	27,500	DeWitt, Kittle & Co	10,000
H. Cohn & Co.	21,507	Jennings & Brewster	8,000
J. B. Coehill	29,197	W. Cumming & Son	8,734
E. Mender and O. Adams	17,000	C. H. Cummings	2,000
E. Austin & Bro	17,200	J. C. Hasting	4,000
C. W. Crosby	17,000	Total	$1,404,029
J. B. Newton & Co.	16,241	FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. R. Weir	16,114	Pansima R. R. Co.	16,338
F. T. Mortell and Parker	20,150	A. Lansburgh & Bro.	2,688
Treadwell & Co.	12,000	Freeman & Co	1,500
Remard & Co.	10,500	Colbert & Finlay	1,200
Howl'd & Aspinwall	11 672		504
		Total	$13,367

We are indebted to Purser PATTERSON, and WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co.'s Expresses, for favors.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE BY THIS ARRIVAL.

Steamer-Day—Real Estate—Steamboats on the Sacramento—Theatricals—Decision on the Sutter Claim—Telegraphic Controversy—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 21.

The last steamer-day fell on Sunday, so the steamer was dispatched on the 19th, contrary to the wishes of the entire community, who had not written their letters; but the agents said they couldn't help it, such were the orders. This time it falls on Sunday too, and the steamer sails on the 21st. Why and wherefore the previous "orders" don't hold good in this case is more than I know, and, moreover, none of my business; but I mention it that I may not be accused of gaining on time and dating my letter one day down the coast, *en route*. It wouldn't make any great difference anyhow, for nothing ever happens the day after the steamer leaves. It's generally a listless day, and business man doze on the settees in their offices until the afternoon, and then, by way of refreshing themselves, put the bobtail in the wagon and go out for a drive.

There has been nothing stirring worthy of mention. The weather has been warm and pleasant, barring the cold winds and dust, which is beginning to "come down," not from the winds, but the sand-hills. The dust from the mines is rather backward in coming forward, but it's early yet. The miners have not had time to wash out the piles of "pay dirt" accumulating during the dry season; consequently, this has been what might be called a "tight steamer-day." Money has been in demand, and whoever has had a little left over found himself a popular man, and much sought after. I have not noticed yet the amount shipped, but presume it will fall short of last remittance, which is caused by reason of the non reception of gold from the mines, as explained above. A month later money will be "easier," and those who are now disappointed will probably receive their remittances then. It's the fate of all mankind to be disappointed on that head. Who ever got all the money that was due him from abroad? And how often does he get it from nearer home?

Hope is illustrated by an anchor and a very short coil of rope, which every sailor knows is ridiculously short and out of proportion. There should be always a note attached explaining that the balance can be had at BROWN & Co.'s, over the way, and that there was a discount of 25 per cent. on the emblem, as well as on the ship-chandlery.

California is getting to be a very common-place, every day sort of an affair now, and people run in debt and don't pay, just like New-York and other slow countries. It is getting to be fashionable to have bills at stores, tailors' shops, hatters', and even the bootmakers'. There is still one exception, however, to the general rule in New-York. They do pay here, and they don't always do it there. I believe dry goods merchants don't credit—for we are free from an unexpected famine in dry good bill coming in suddenly, like a cold shower bath.

Real estate stands about so-so—has not gone backward, and it don't stand to go ahead much—rather in statu quo. The general tone, however, is healthy. High prices are not obtained; but a man can sell at some price, which has not been the case until recently for three years past. Improvements are going on around the city, and a great many nice little dwelling houses are being erected. Lumber and materials are cheap, and a very nice house can be put up for two thousand dollars. Rents still keep up for small class houses.

The opposition on the Sacramento River still continues, and the fare in cabin is but $1. Freight, $2 per ton. It is quite amusing to go down on the wharf at the hour the boats leave. Runners from the different boats waylay every man seen coming with a carpet-bag in hand, and every effort made to secure him for the boat to which the runner belongs who first gets hold of him. When a Chinaman appears, poor John is immediately grabbed, and marched off aboard without giving him a chance to express his views on the subject. The idea of his having any opinion of his own in the premises is entirely ignored. John is considered fair plunder, and is collared and walked aboard as if he was a prisoner, instead of an honest miner bound to the gold regions. He submits to his fate without any opposition, and after he is put aboard, deposits his pack and sits himself down as meekly as possible. Sometimes he grumbles *sotto voce*, exclaiming, "Amellky man no shabee me," which, being interpreted, means that he don't exactly know what to make of it, but on the whole supposes it to be all right.

Madam SWAYZ, the great clairvoyant, fortune teller, spiritualist, &c., advertises that she is about to return to the East, and that it is the last chance for those who wish to consult her. She says in her advertisement: "Madam SWAYZ is no new upstart, having," &c., &c. We are all much gratified at her candid confession, and hope you will patronise her for her frankness.

We are overrun just now with similar celebrities, and the business is dull; all the servant girls having had their futures told, and all being in expectancy, looking for that remarkable handsome husband promised them.

THEATRICALS, &c.

In theatricals we have a perfect avalanche of talent. PADDY COLLINS sports his switch cane and hat on three curls on the sunny side of the street, the best dressed man in town. ANDERSON wanders over the hills, darkly mysterious, sombre, and with a stage-walk, knocking aside the bogus mushrooms with a tragic kick, reconning to himself the quarrel of the Hamlet family and their domestic difficulties. One critic here objects to his moustache, and the whole criticism was to that effect, forgetting the actor in the moustache. He has drawn good houses, plays well, and is much liked as a man and as an actor.

The later constellations, Mrs. MELINDA and Miss AVONIA JONES, are playing at MAGUIRE'S Opera House; Miss AVONIA is especially patronized by the chivalry, as she hails from Virginia—of the first families of course—we have no other kind here, and a reward of five hundred dollars for any information concerning any member of any second family from that State would remain unclaimed till doomsday. Several young gentlemen of the Custom-house are in a dangerous way, and spend a large portion of their salaries in boquets to throw at the charming AVONIA on the stage. I noticed that a very elegant one thrown the other evening was picked up and borne off in triumph by one of the supes, Miss AVONIA remaining in utter ignorance of the honor intended for her, much to the disgust of the projector. She draws very good houses, as the chivalry consider it obligatory upon them not to let the interest flag, and being of them they are bound to go every night, rain or shine—must see her through at all hazards. She shows some talent, and, if put in good train, would undoubtedly make a much finer actress than she is now. In her great piece "Lova: or the Countess and the Serf," for instance, in the scena where *Huon* is struck by lightning, she seems to fix herself and say, "Come on now thunderbolt, I'm ready for you," and when LUDOS comes shows by her activity that she was expecting it, and, instead of fear, astonishment, or surprise, she takes it as a matter of course, and *Huon* deadly strikes the floor before she has him, and comes down on him ker-chunk, giving great weight to the part.

It's my private opinion that a horse and an actor are alike susceptible to great improvement by training, and both require a great deal of bit to keep them in their paces. The trouble is, they all think they are *Flora Temples* when they are only 3:10, and, when put on the course, make bad breaks, disappoint their backers and create general disgust. Is there no HIRAM WOODRUFF for the stage? JOHN BROUGHAM, will you oblige me by carrying out my idea, writing a piece illustrative, and put it on the boards? You can do it, "per know."

Speaking of the first families of Virginia, there's a precious row going on between the editor of the *National*, GEO. PENN JOHNSON, and C. H. WASHBURN, editor of the *Times*, the former the Custom-House organ, and the latter the Republican paper. They have been bandying complimentary "epitaphs," as MRS. PARTINGTON has it, for the last few days, very savagely. The difficulty was caused by the *Times* saying that the Custom-House and nearly all his good places were filled from Virginia—that they were the big pigs of the trough, with all four feet in it, whereupon the *National* takes umbrage, and a war of personalities ensues, which just now stands about even. They have abused each other, indulged in personalities, and are now walking around with a chip on their shoulders, each daring the other to "just knock that off." WASHBURN has three brothers members of Congress, all Republicans, and JOHNSON is Editor and Clerk of the United States Court and United States Commissioner. Both men are well known to all Californians, who will watch the result with some interest. It is not for me to express an opinion on the subject. I'll wait until it is asked. I have not time to be publishing cards hereafter stating that I did not imply this, and that my language was misunderstood, and that what I said of Mr. WASHBURN had no reference to that gentlemen's character, and what I said of Mr. JOHNSON was intended in the Pickwickian sense. What's the use of putting one's foot in it when one don't feel like doing anything of the sort, and so I close the argument by playing a safe game, and hereby state that WASHBURN and JOHNSON are both mighty good fellows. Perhaps now I shall get into a row with both of them by bringing them so close together. I think I might as well have said nothing, but I can't take anything back; never make out a column in the TIMES that way.

P. S.—Since writing the above I picked up this morning's paper and observed in it a card from Mr. GEO. WASHINGTON, one of the editors of the *National*, wherein he states that he was the author of the strictures on Mr. WASHBURN and that Mr. JOHNSON had nothing to do with it.

THE SUTTER CLAIM.

The news received by the last mail of the rejection by the United States Supreme Court of the title known here as the "Sutter general title," and the land claimed under it is probably the most important ever made by that Court in its effect on the interests of the people of this State. It may be well to say a few words in explanation. In 1843, SUTTER lived in the northern portion of California, where he had settled as a colonist for some fifteen years before, and being a man of good character and energy, he soon secured the good-will of the native population and of the Government officials; and at this time obtained from the Government for himself a grant of eleven leagues of land. About this time one of the periodical Mexican revolutions broke out in California, and MICHELTORENA, the civil and military Governor, accompanied by some three hundred ragged Mexican troops, visited the southern section of the territory for the purpose of quelling the revolution, but it was extremely necessary that the settlement of the northern frontier should proceed without delay, as the northern barbarians—*Los Yankees*—were already pressing on that frontier, and the cloud in the northern sky which a ready foretold the coming war was daily growing blacker. The Governor, pressed by this consideration, and feeling the necessity of securing as far as possible the frontier against the storm evidently near at hand—and knowing that the only way was to settle the line of this frontier with Mexican colonists, who would live on their lands and have some interests to fight for—determined to use the power given him by the Mexican Colonization law, and to grant the lands along this line to Mexican citizens. For this purpose he delegated his power to General SUTTER, in this way All Mexicans who should, on his return, show a proper application for land made to SUTTER, and SUTTER's approval of the same, should receive from the Government a title in proper form. Under this delegation of power, SUTTER went to work; and during the absence of MICHELTORENA, made some twenty grants of land along the rivers in this section of the country, each of about six square leagues, and embracing some of the best agricultural land in California, and a large extent of mineral country, and covering a tract in all of about five hundred thousand acres, worth to the United States $625,000, and about $3,000,000 to the settlers who will now each take and hold one hundred and sixty acres as a homestead and farm. This general title was confirmed to the claimant in the United States Land Commission, and an appeal was also confirmed in the United States District Court, but has now been rejected in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decision has brought severe defeat to the private claimants, and victory and rejoicing to the American settlers, who, during the last few days, since the receipt of the news, have "bodily gone in," and under the pre-emption laws of the United States, are securing homesteads and farms of one hundred and sixty acres on this beautiful tract of land, which, in point of climate, soil, and position in reference to market, is unsurpassed by any tract of land in the whole country.

It is true that this decision will be hard upon the Mexican and American claimants, who, doubtless, have purchased in good faith, but it will benefit thousands of settlers who have reached California across the plains after much toil and privation, and will do much to develop the interests and resources of the State—particularly this section of it.

TELEGRAPHIC CONTROVERSY.

The rival Telegraphic Companies, the "Alta" and the "State" lines, have had a heavy fight in the New-Orleans Circuit Court over the Morse patent. They have been working for the past six or seven years alongside of each other, peaceably, and without interference from each other or any third party.

Quite recently, however, the agent of the State line bought the patent right for California from MORSE and his assignees, for $30,000, and that Company at once brought suit against and sought to enjoin the Alta Company perpetually from the use of the Morse patent and for a larger amount of damages.

The Alta Company has defended itself with much spirit, and its defence has been conducted with great ingenuity and ability.

A large amount of technical and what the lawyers call "special pleading" was indulged in—but some strong points were made, and one in particular of much novelty in our country—to wit: whether a patent issued before the acquisition of California would by its own force and vigor extend over such newly acquired territory without any special action of Congress in the matter; in other words, whether the issuance of a patent-right, in its nature a privilege of a special and private character, and the extension by Congress of this right for seven years, would give it the character of a general act of Congress which would flow along with the general laws of the United States, and cover by its own force any newly acquired territory.

This point has been much discussed, and the lawyers tell me it has never been decided in England or in this country. It is certainly a nice point—and as the lawyers differ about it, I shall not trouble my brains over it, but leave them to fight it out.

The validity of the Morse patent was strennously denied, and it was insisted that MORSE was not the first and original discoverer. MORSE will be doubtless much amused at this, as he has now secured all the glory and all the revenue of the discovery.

The equitable objection in the case occurs to be a good one, that MORSE standing by and seeing hundreds of thousands expended and hundreds of miles of line erected, during a number of years, comes in now too late to ask for an injunction.

So it is here—everything is fought over. We are in a new country and start everything *de novo*. We admit no principles but have to work them out for ourselves. We do believe in interest, however, and for the reason, as NED MARSHALL, of Kentucky, said, that interest is more valuable than principal in this country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* landed the troops and freight safely at the mouth of the Colorado River, and returned Thursday last, having been absent 32 days only, laying 10 days at the mouth of the river. The officers and men are all well and in good spirits. Gen. CLARKE, Major MACKALL, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant CHURCHILL, Ald, left on the Steamer *Senator* Saturday for San Pedro, from thence proceed to Los Angeles, to be nearer the scene of operations of the troops.

We have had, first and last, almost everything in this country that the world ever heard of, except a volcano, and now we have one of those, in active operation too. I forget what part of the upper country, but somehere up among the "Sierra Nevadas," and it is said to spout almost equal to a stumping politician, but it's not all smoke in this case. I have been ten years recording the wonderful things we have in this country, and it has got so now that I look upon all these wonderful discoveries as a matter of course. If there is anything you would like to have, just say so; we can furnish you wonders by the cart-load, and still have a few more of any sort left. Great Kedntury!

PODGERS.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. C. K. GARRISON published a card in San Francisco, March 16, in which he stated that no connecting steamer was sent from New-York to meet the steamer of the 20th March, but that a steamer would be dispatched on the 5th of April. He assures the public that no sale of the line has been made, nor none anticipated.

The San Diego *Herald* has the following: "The news from the Colorado is highly encouraging. A letter from ROBERT GROOM, County Surveyor, states that new gold diggings of a very rich character have been discovered on the banks of the Colorado river, one hundred miles above Fort Yuma. The news has created quite a stir in San Diego, and numbers are talking of going thither."

The Washington Ranch Company, at Old Gulch, obtained prospects of from an ounce to $22 to the pan. The same Company, from the labor of one man, in less than 150 days, washed up $7,000.

The miners at Central Hill generally appear to be doing very well. BRIGHT & Co. washed up last week. Their dirt yielded $3,400. In the tunnel claim of ELLIS & Co., they are realizing $7 per day to the hand.

The mining claims at Washington Flat are chiefly surface diggings. Closely merging upon Angel's Creek there are several parties engaged in sluicing ground which is from eight to ten feet deep. The greater number, however, are employed in shallow diggings which, it seems, are quite extensive.

A horrible murder and an attempted suicide are reported in the San Francisco papers. The victim was a German prostitute named LOUISA VOLLMER; the murderer, her paramour, HENRY WAPPNER. The woman was strangled, and the murderer attempted suicide. In the man's coat pocket was found the keys of a trunk, which contained a box of jewelry and seconds of exchange on the Bowery Bank of New-York, dated in 1857, and showing that she had sent East several thousand dollars. The deceased was apparently about thirty five years of age, and is said to leave a husband in New York. The money has had forwarded to that City had been retained by the Bowery Bank on her credit, but seems to have been all swept away by the last financial storm. The man WAPPNER is a native of Hamburg, and aged 33 years.

On March 12th Gov. WELLER, in compliance with a resolution of the Assembly, transmitted to that body copies of certain letters and dispatches, which contained all the information in his possession touching the difficulties with the Chinese in Shasta county. An agent was sent up by the Government with rifles, to aid in quieting the disturbance. The Government wrote to Sheriff STOCKTON: "If the rioters attempt, as they have threatened, to rescue the rioters now in your charge, I hope you will be able to teach them a lesson which will be useful in the future. The spirit of mobocracy must be crushed out, no matter what blood it may cost."

British Columbia.

Our dates from Victoria are to March 10. The *Gazette* says: "There is a population of at least 4,000 in British Columbia who have been engaged in mining, or awaiting favorable weather for resuming such operations. Independent of accessions hence, this population will be largely increased during the present month by migrations from Oregon and Washington Territory. It will be safe to say, therefore, that the 1st of May will find in the gold fields of British Columbia a population of 5,500."

GOVERNOR DOUGLASS has issued a proclamation permitting small undecked boats entering Fraser's River with miners and their stores, to pay duty on the goods at Queenborough, to the revenue officer stationed at that point instead of coming here for that purpose. The object is to facilitate the miners in reaching the mines, and to save the risk of crossing the Gulf in open boats.

On Fraser's River, batwean the Pavilion and the Fountain, there are now between 400 and 500 men. There has been a much larger population, but the scarcity of provisions and the high prices they were forced to pay on account of the expenses of transportation, &c., forced many of them to leave. The diggings were paying, as a general thing from $12 to $14 per hand, though some claims, noted as being very good, were yielding as high as from four to five ounces *per diem* to the men.

San Francisco Markets.

From Coleman & Co.'s Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1859.

The weather has been fine throughout the fortnight now closing, yet we cannot report the transaction of a satisfactory trade. There have been too many goods hourly expected to arrive, money has been growing more scarce and in greater request, and there has been a lack of that incentive to all business In our market, a good country demand. From Domestic Atlantic ports alone there are, and have been most of the time, from twenty to thirty five ships with assorted cargoes, fully due. From Europe, China and the East Indies, other vessels are beyond the time of ordinary passages. Money does not come down from the mines as freely as would be desirable, although the receipts of dust have shown some improvement during March, and the large amounts locked up by speculators in Candles, Sugar and Barley, have an unfavorable financial effect upon the regular trade. The roads in the interior were rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains and snow-storms in February, and are not yet sufficiently improved to induce a general resort to this market for goods. Eastern Bread is little inquired for, but supplies are not accumulating. Boots and Shoes continue dull, with only a light country demand; rates are about the same as last reported. Candles are lower; the combination have withdrawn, as purchasers and prices have a downward tendency. The Dry Goods jobbing trade has been fair during the last week, but importers are doing only a light business. In Fish, late receipts of new dry Cod have been readily placed; Mackerel is less inquired for, with few sales. Dried Apples commend full prices; other kinds of dried fruits are quiet, and sales unchanged; fresh sea-fruits and vegetables remain dull and drooping; pie-fruits are in good request. Lumber is steady, with a good City demand, and some inquiry for export. Malt Liquors are lower, and stocks accumulating. Nails are little inquired for, dealers being well supplied by their own importations. For Naval Stores there is scarcely any sale; Tar and Pitch are lower. Provisions have generally been less active; Bacon has improved, and is a favorite article; Pork quiet, with but little offering; Beef still very dull; Hams steady, but few selling; Lard not so firm, and heavy; Butter sells slowly, and prices for inferior are declining, choice not plenty, and firm; Oregon meats have all gone into second hands, at full prices; no receipts have come to hand since our last report. Foreign Spirits are dull, with a very light demand; Domestic Brandies and Whisky are held with much firmness, and stocks well controled. Liverpool Salt is steady, the demand is limited this season, but supplies are not heavy; Eastern Ground in good request at previous rates. Soap and Starch but little wanted at present. Sherry Wines in wond are more inquired for; in other hands there has been but a trifling business done. Woodenware inactive, with nothing but a retail trade. Yeast Powders have moved slowly at the established rates. Arrivals from domestic Atlantic ports occurred early in the fortnight, and again at the close several vessels have reached port. The receipts of fresh goods by the latter have imparted a little more animation to the market, but buyers are not eager and have to be looked after to induce them to venture upon any further transactions. The arrivals during the fortnight have been the *Intrepid*, *Carrier Dove* and *Ocean Telegraph*, from New-York; *Winfield Scott*, *Fearless* and *Kingfisher*, from Boston; *Frances Palmer*, from Honolulu; *Georges* and *Frigate Bird*, from Hong Kong; *Epulo*, from Glasgow; *Gen. Vanez*, from Mazatlan, and *Caroline E Foote*, from Tahiti. Also, the following vessels with coal to the Pacific Mail Company; *Argo*, *Edward Stanley* and *Old Colony*, from New-York: *John Clark*, from Baltimore, and *Elvira*, from Cardiff.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The weekly statement which was submitted at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, yesterday, gives 7,855 emigrants as having arrived at this port to the 13th inst.; 662 of this number came in during the last week. To the same date last year, 8,486 arrived. There are 906 inmates in the Institution on Ward's Island, and 50 in the Marine Hospital. The balance-sheet shows an overdraught of $16,451 27. Dr. BISSELL, of the Marine Hospital, sent to a communication saying that Dr. WALSH had entered upon the performance of the duties of Deputy Health Officer, leaving him without an assistant. He did not desire that another should be appointed at present, as the number of patients in the Hospital was quite small. Mr. CARRIGAN said that there were several hundred packages of unclaimed baggage in the freight dépôt. He desired that it should be disposed of in accordance with legal forms. No action was taken on the subject. Some desultory conversation ensued on the best course to be pursued in licensing emigrant runners. Mayor TIEMANN, who was present, argued that it would be best to license them indiscriminately, though he was willing to try giving licenses to a limited number. It was decided to send all applicants to him. Captain CRAWFORD reported that the floor of Castle Garden had been examined by capable judges, and that they reported that it might be repaired at an expense of $500. Captain CASSARA also read a communication from himself to the Commission, repudiating the idea that the collation which was served last week was paid for out of the funds of the Board. It was furnished at his own expense.

[Advertisement.]

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Is it possible that any one can be deaf to the requirements of that imperative rule,

SELF-PRESERVATION IS THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE?

Who would go upon the water without adequate

PROTECTION FROM DROWNING?

It is only necessary, in order to open the eyes of the public to the motive of this paragraph, to call attention to what

General G. P. MORRIS says, in the *Home Journal*, in his issue of April 16:

THE FAST AGE GIVES RISE TO FAST INVENTIONS.—American travel—in fact, *all* travel—is essentially fast at the present day. It is so fast, in fact, that one is not safe from drowning either in steamer, packet, yacht, row-boat or ferry-boat. Collisions, wrong currents, sudden squalls—well, we are not mariners enough to be qualified to catalogue all the difficulties of water-journeying—are constantly threatening the traveler with what the reporters vividly and curtly describe as "a watery grave." We are not ashamed to confess that these facts—amounting in our minds to positive convictions—induced us to cast about for a neat, safe, certain, and easily-adapted life-preserver, and we have found it, thanks to the "Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company. This association has made us a vest which, were we compelled to brave the perils of ocean or river, would infallibly prevent us from dying by drowning. With one of these garments on, it is, we are satisfied, impossible to sink below the shoulders. The vest we wear every day, and a very handsome one it is. The life-preserving attachment can be placed to any style of upper garment for gentlemen, ladies and children. The office of the Company is in Broadway

The offices and salesrooms of the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Co., are at

No. 256 BROADWAY.

Ready-made life-preserving clothing on hand for men, women and children.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. H. A. BARROW will remove on the 14th of the present month from his present residence, No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal street.) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TERRIBLE RIOT.—A dispute arose in the public parlor of a fashionable hotel the other day, which bid fair for a while to result in serious consequences. It was, however, quieted, and the whole matter was found to have arisen about the relative beauty of gentleman's Spring hats, and the verdict was finally unanimously given in favor of KNOX's elegant productions, sold on the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 363 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement]

SPLENDID CARPETS

At tremendously reduced prices.

English Velvets, $1 25 to $1 50.

English Brussels, 90c. to $1 25.

All-Wool Ingrains, 37½ c. to 75c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Long life is best secured by carefully regulating the functions of digestion, circulation, secretion and excretion; and as this medicine acts upon the stomach, liver, blood and bowels, it may be justly called a life-lengthening curative. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufactoring depot, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 13.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	88⅜	1210	N. Y Cen. RR	76⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b30 88⅝	750	do	s60 76
5,000	do	c 88⅜	50	do	hnw 76⅝
4,000	Cal. State 7s, bs	85	150	do	h10 76⅝
2,000	do	85¼	20	do	76¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent RR. 6s	94⅜	200	Erie R. R.	9¾
3,000	do	94¾	50	H. R. R. R	b60 33¾
3,000	Erie R. 4th m	b60 82	400	do	33⅜
4,000	do	81¾	200	Harlem R. R.	12¾
2,000	Fud. R. RR. 1st M	93	400	Harlem R. R. Pref.	39¾
2,000	Hnd. R. RR. 2d M.	96¾	100	do	s30 38¾
1,000	do	96	450	do	38¾
2,000	Har RR 3d M. Bs.	78	200	do	b60 39⅞
2,000	Mich S & N I R.	72	100	do	b30 39⅞
8,000	Ill. Cen. RR Bs	88⅝	250	do	39⅞
5,000	do	s260 88	40	Second-av. R	101
4,000	L E & W 1st M B.	71	200	Reading R	hnw 50⅜
10	Bank of Commerce	101½	150	do	s1 50⅜
40	Amer Exch. Bank	109	240	do	s20 50
15	St. Nicholas Bank	97	300	do	s3 50⅜
15	Merch. Exch. Bank	99½	200	do	b3 50⅝
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	7	285	Mich. Cen. R. R.	53⅜
111	Del. & Hnd. Can. Co	97⅜	100	do	b60 53⅝
50	do	b30 97½	100	do	53¾
179	do	97¾	110	do	54⅛
100	do	s60 97½	50	do	s5 53
100	Penn Coal Co	b60 61⅜	50	do	s10 53
100	do	b30 61½	100	do	s60 52⅜
100	do	61¼	200	do	b30 53¼
100	do	s60 83	20	Mich. So. & N. I R. R.	13⅜
100	Pacific Mail S. Co	s60 85	400	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	40
50	do	b30 86	750	do	38⅞
750	do	b30 85⅜	250	do	39¼
150	do	85⅜	100	do	s30 39⅜
100	do	s15 85	700	do	s10 39⅞
50	do	s30 85⅜	50	do	h10 39⅞
200	do	s60 83	300	do	s60 40
25	Cl. & Tol. R.	25⅜	50	Panama R	s60 119⅛
50	Ch. & R. I. R.	57	700	do	12
200	do	b60 57	1200	Gal. & Ch. R	67⅜
750	do	56⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	102¾	5	Cle. Col. & C. R. R.	65
10,000	Mo State 6s	88¾	200	Harlem Railroad	12¾
24,000	do	s10 88¾	100	Har. R. R. Pref.	s10 48¾
2,000	M. So. Stg Fd bs	72	100	do	40¾
15	Park Bank	108	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	67¾
125	Penn Coal Co	81⅜	200	Readlog R. R.	50¾
50	Pac. M. St. Co.	s60 84	100	do	s60 49¾
150	do	86¾	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	54
250	Panama R. R.	s60 119¾	250	do	54⅞
14	Cum Preferred	24¾	25	do	54¾
100	do	23¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s5 40
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s5 76⅜	100	do	b60 40
50	do	76⅜	200	do	s5 39¾
100	do	s30 76⅜	50	do	39¾
100	do	s60 76¼	50	do	s20 39¾
50	do	b60 76⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	25⅜
200	do	s5 76⅜	400	Chi. & R. Is. R.	b30 56⅞
100	do	b10 76⅜	40	do	56⅜
40	do	76¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	H & St. J. R 7s	72	10	Ocean Bank	91⅜
2,000	Chi., St. P. & F. du Lac R. 7s	35	20	Cl. F. Ins. Co	17½
3,000	At. M. I. C. S. 6s	93⅜	30	Len. F. Ins. Co	97⅜
2,500	do	b59 83⅜	40	Ind & Cin R	61
18	Mer. Ex. Bank	99¾	10	Am. Exp. Co	88
15	Citizens' Bank	103½	50	N. A. K. G. L. Lp. sh	11⅜

WEDNESDAY, April 13—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange continues to improve. There is more tone to the dealings. The spirit of speculation is something more decided. The outside orders are gradually on the increase. They are not yet very considerable, but help to equalize, more nearly than heretofore, the relative influence of the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts inside the Exchange. The stir, and heavy as well as rapid rise, in Panama, at the close of last week, and in Pacific Mail on Monday, have shown the speculators for the Spring advance, what may be done, with very moderate effort, where Stocks have been so enormously oversold on the Street as of late. An attempt was made yesterday, and repeated to-day, to force a reaction in Pacific Mail down to the point it advanced from last week; but the market took the Stock freely at 86@85¼ ℔ cent., cash, and this afternoon rose to 87¼ ℔ cent. The next regular dividend Stock to attract attention is New-York Central, the daily short sales of which for a week or ten days have been unusually heavy in amount, besides being at prices from 5 to 8 ℔ cent. below the average of the past twelve months. The sales in the forenoon were again pressed at 76⅜@76½ ℔ cent., as they were last week at 75¾@75⅞ ℔ cent. About 4,000 shares were taken at and after the early Board, and 1,000 additional at the Second Board. The price then rose to 76¾@77 on sales after the printed list, and 77 bid at the close. The letters from Albany to-day in regard to the current traffic on the line are very encouraging, though these are met by the speculative sellers by the assertion that the business is being done at low prices. There was a reaction from the decline in Harlem Preferred shares. The rumor in reference to an Executive veto on the bill now passing through the Legislature is not credited. The stock was in demand this afternoon at 40¼@40¾ ℔ cent. There is much activity and a close contest in the Western Road shares. Michigan Central fell back ⅛@1 ℔ cent. from the extreme advance of yesterday. Galena was sold freely at 67¾, and Rock Island closed 56¾@57 ℔ cent. Michigan Guaranteed was a fraction easier. Cleveland and Toledo and Illinois Central steady. The short sellers of Panama, who paid 121@122 to make their deliveries last week, are renewing 60-day contracts at 119¾ ℔ ceot. An advance of 1½ ℔ cent. is established in Pennsylvania Coal. Delaware is ¼ ℔ cent. lower, and some sales of Cumberland are made at a reduction of ¾@1 ℔ cent. Hudson River at 33½, and Reading at 50¼, are steady. The general Share market left off firm. In State Stocks, Missouris were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. easier. Other descriptions steady. The business in Railway Bonds not remarkable.

The Exchange on London, for the *Persia*, closed this morning with less firmness than it opened. The Specie shipment, $1,209,829, supplied a considerable sum of sight bills, at 110⅞@110¼ ℔ cent., bearing 60 days, at 109¼@110 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers continue to borrow Money on demand at from 4 to 5 ℔ cent. The Discount Brokers report no change in the rates for paper. The market altogether presents a quiet look. Neither the Bank line of Loans or the Export movement of Specie excites the concern which might be felt at an earlier or later stage of the season. From this time until after Mid-Summer, the Deposits at Bank are likely to accumulate, from nearly every quarter of the country, while the demand for Gold for Europe, supposing it to be even $4,000,000 in April, $5,000,000 in May and $6,000,000 in June, will be supplied from the South and Southwest, (which have been the principal consumers of our recent import of Foreign Goods,) and from California. The negotiations and disbursements of the Government are not such, at present, as to unsettle the Bank movement, even temporarily.

The Customs received to-day amount to $162,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursements to $81,114. Balance this afternoon $7,252,853.

The exports of Cotton from the Southern ports this week amounts to $93,000 bales, the equivalent of $5,000,000 of Exchange. The Stock on hand is still 772,000 bales. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,320,000	2,518,000	2 678,000	2,998,000	2,041,000
Ex. to G. B	1,274,000	1,087

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The War Panic—The Emperor and the People—Prince Napoleon—M. Migeon's Troubles—Mr. Dodge and the Spanish Court—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 24, 1859.

The war panic is over, and now people look at each other and say, "It was you that was frightened, not me!" Bnt the funds don't go up, because there are people who still believe in war, and who persist in getting up false reports to suit their own ends. The interminable mystery that hangs over the illness of the King of Neples is the harp on which they oftenest pley. When tha Government announced two deys ego that e Congress was to meet to settle the Italian question, the "bears" rehutted it with the death of the King of Naples, and the fnnds went down; end yet one would suppose thet for the death of such e monster the funds ought to go up! This is but one, however, of the thousend mysteries of that incomprehensible institution, the Bourse. It needs but a frown from the Emperor or a sneeze from the Minister of War to throw the Bourse into a fever.

Thns the review of the Imperiel Guard on Sunday last was construed by the alarmists into a wer indication, just as as if his Majesty wes not in the habit of reviewing the Guard severel times e year, and many good-souled people went to the Champ de-Mars expecting to hear the cries *Vive l'Italie! Vive la guerre! A bas l'Autriche!* but they were sadly disappointed in their expectations; for while the soldiers confined themselves to the usual *Vive l'Empereur!* the people preserved a most prevoking calm. It did not do to parade the Little Corporal, NAPOLEON IV., as e Grenadier, with a bear-skin cap on as long as his little three-year-old body. The soldiers shouted becausc that is their business, but the people did not.

The Emperor, however, never st a loss for a stratagem, was not going to leave the field without en emotion, or a demonstration of some sort in his favor. So he ordered the twenty-nina battalions of cavalry to form at the lower end of the field, ready for e charge. Then he gave orders thet when he and his suite should arrive at the middle of the field, the gunrds should allow the people to break the lines end rush to where he wes. The order was duly executed; arrived et the middle of the parade-ground, two hundred lhousend men, women and children, precipiteted themselves towerd the Emperor, and soon surrounded him end his suite so densely that persons were actually pushed under His Majesty's horse. At this moment the cavalry charge wes sounded, and the whole body of nearly ten thousand nuen come sweeping over the field on the gellop, enveloped in dust, towerd His Majesty and the enormous cruwd that now surrounded him. The people were seized with a penic et the approach of this lerrible cevelcade, and fell back with such precipitation es to carry the Emperor and his suite n short distence with them. But the cavalry suddenly halted when within a dozen yards of the Emperor, and falling into platoons, filed off before His Majesty, the people this time joining the soldiers in the cry of *Vive l'Empereur!*

From the Chemp-de-Mars their Majesties, the Prince JEROME, the Prince NAPOLEON, and the Princess CLOTILDE, went to the Exhibition Palace to hear a grand concert, while tha "future hope of France" was taken to the Bois de Bolougne for an airing. This concert was given by the choral societies of Paris, and numbered *six thousand singers*; choruses, and even entire pieces, were sung by this ermy of voices with a complete unity of sound. Here again his Mejesty gave orders to allow the crowd to approach him aa he left the Exhibition, but he had reason to regret his liberality, for he was instantly surrounded and arrested in his progress, people actually holding on to his legs end to the brille of his horse. He was only extricated by a good deal of effort on the part of his suite, and during the whole of this time he wss loudly cheered. There is nothing more suggestive of the true position of LOUIS NAPOLEON than the manner in which he is received by the different classes of people. The working elasses are his friends, and his Majesty is quite safe on Sundays to trust himself to their protection, for they form the majority of the promenaders. But on week days, when the middle and upper elasses fill the public promenades, his Majesty pnsses without cheers, and almost without notice. It is difficult to conjecture what could have been the motive for his departure from the usual custom on Sunday last in permitting the people to approach him, unless it wae to give them an occasion to manifest the enthusiasm which he supposea his policy in regnrd to war has created. If this were the reasen, ha must have been satisfied with his success, for it was ample and noisy.

"Our well-beloved cousin," the Prince NAPOLEON, continues to cling to the office of Minister of Algeria nnd Colonies, by proxy: that is to say, he performs the duties of the office, while M. ROUHER, Minister of Public Worka, signs, *par interim*, the documents which emanate from the Prince. How long this abnormal state of things is going to exist we do not know; but the Prince, while he does not care to work, fears more than everything else falling into ohlivion. He does not like to lose his voice in the Cabinet, and yet while in the Cabinet he was completely compromised on the qaestion of war. The Prince is a spoiled child, end if he only had e little more cleverness, and a little less frankness, he would be for his Imperial cousin e most dangerous individual.

The Government is again in trouble with the Caunt MIGEON. M. MIGEON'S election to the Legislature wes declered by that body illegal, on account of corrupt practices on his part, end a new election wes ordered. On the occasion of his last election, it will be recollected, the Count had just resigned, becauac he had been condemned to fine and imprisonment for carrying false titles. The Government then brought all its influence to bear to defeat his election, but did not succeed. The same influence is being now exerted against candidncy, and this time, with a greater chence of succese. The Government indulges in corrupt practices itself, but it doee not allow individuals to do it.

What is the truth about the sunken ships at Sebastopol? This seems to be the question of the age. If we are to credit the director of the American company engaged in the enterprise of raising the ships, we are to suppose that the majority of the sunken vessels are raised, that the rest are soon to follow, that they are found in a good state of preservetion, and in fine that the operation is a highly successful one, scientifically and financially. On the other hend we receive reports at this point that flatly contradict the above stateiments. Acording to these but a few of the smaller vessels have been raised, and these were found almost worthless, while it is thought to be useless to attack the larger ones in any other way than with powder, with a view of cleering the port. Who can give us the truth on this much-disputed qneetion?

A Madrid journel asserts that *at the earnest request* of the Hon. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, ex-American Minister to the Court of Spain, the Queen and King granted his Excellency their portraits, on the occasion of his departure from Medrid. Some people are curious to know what could have been the peculiar service rendered to the Minister, especially by the Royal Consort, to render such a gift precious in the retiring Minister's eyes—a curiosity which your correspondent does not find misplaced. In Russia it is the habit when a foreign Minister has been a particular friend of the Chief of State, or has accomplished some great work in the interest of the public, to present him with a portrait when he leaves, while there, as well as in other European Courts, it is the habit to give orders for remarkable servicee; but no one ever heard of these honors being asked for by a retiring Minister, much lese *earnestly* pressed. Who cen divine the motive of snch en extraordinary departure from diplomatic etiquette on the parf of Mr. DODGE?

Mr. DODGE travels fer a while in the south before returning to the United States. A friend in Madrid writes that, elthough Mr. PRESTON hes made a fevoreble impression personally, nevertheless he will find his position a most disagreeehle one, since the public mind is ever morhidly excited on the subject of Cuhe. The Spanish people have generally arrived et the conclusion thet they are going to lose the islend—not by sale, but hy scizure—and this circumstence gives to the islend, in their eyes, e fectitiove velue. MR. PRESTON hed elreedy given several dinners, and was endeevoring to conciliate the good-feeling of the politieal world. Mr. P., elthough a Presbyterian, left his two grown daughters in the convent of the *Sacre Cœur* at Peris, to continue their education—an institution uf immense wealth and influence, inensged entirely by nohly born ledies, who hava retired from the world to devote themselves to religious and educationel pursuits—end with truth it mey be added, to proselytism.

The journal *La Presse* has been bought from M. MILLAUD, hy another henker, formerly a writer—M. FELIX SOLAR. The price paid, I have heard, wes 750,000 francs—75,000 frence less than M. MILLAUD paid for it to M. DE GIRARDIN. Its policy is entirely chenged; from e Republican it is changed to e neutral paper; from war et any price it now edvocetes peece. The puffs of M. BELLY'S Nicaragua Cenel project heve totally ceased, to the great relief of the public, and it would not be surprising if the pnper now gained some of its lost popularity.

The *Courrier de Paris*, e paper in the Spenish interest, has been sold for the trifle of 25,000 francs. M. DE VILLEMESSANT, editor of *Figaro*, has just bought also the *Gazette de Paris*, in order that, if the *Figaro* should be suppressed—an event which he feered—he should still heve n journal for his subscribers.

MALAKOFF.

Americans and American Topics in France—Society—An Imperial Review, &c.

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, Thursday, March 24, 1859.

The Sickles tragedy is the prominent topic of discussion in tha *cafés* of Paris. The French theory (and the correct one) is, thet tbe really guilty party in the sad affair is the writer of the anonymous note—the meddlesome informer—who is presumed to be a woman, jealous of Mrs. SICKLES.

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

There is a lady here who knows a certain widow in Washington, to whom Mr. KEY had been for some time quite devoted, who has been made miserable, for a twelvemonth, by the pangs of jealousy. Did *she* play the part of *Iago* in the bloody drama? Perhaps. What is it that SHAKESPEARE says about "him who is wronged, not knowing that he is wronged," &c.? "I found not *Cassio's* kiss on her lips," says *Othello*; and surely, if ever "ignerance is bliss," it is in e case like this.

The London *Times*, in an article on the Washington tragedy, attributes the savage justice of SICKLES to the savage condition of American society! The *Times* should remember that when a gentleman in England discovers a poacber on his manor, he shoots down the trespasser with impunity. Is not a man's wife a more sacred piece of "private property" than his sheep-pasture?

The popular conclusion here is that the verdict in the Sickles case will be: "*Served him right*," and that the effect of such summary vengeance will tend to greater caution in the display of "signels." The society of Washington seems to have all the recklessness of Paris, without the refinements,—the temptations without the opportunities. Here tha old classic aphorism is reversed: only hymen is "blind," while Love is particularly wide-awoke.

There has been some excitement in the musical circles of Paris, especially among the Americans, by the *debût* at the Italian Opera of Madame GUERRABELLA as *Elvira*, in the opera of "Don Giovanni." She was a Miss WARD, of New-York, a grand-daughter of the late GIDEON LEE; and has been, and is still, somewhat celebrated for her personal beauty. It was the possession of this fatal gift that led her to marry a Russian Count, who soon grew weary of his weddad bliss, and left his fair young bride to "shift for herself" in Italy. Madame, the injured Countess, in company with her indignant mother, pursued the faithless fugitive to St. Petersburgh; and told her tale to the Emperor, who compelled the Count to legalize the marriage, and then banished him to Siberia for life! Having accomplished her revenge, the Countess accomplishes herself for the stage, and *impressario* CALZADO'S admiration of her "beauty and talent," particularly tha former, secnred her an engagement. She has been singing a week, and every night the house is densely crowded; but I am sorry to add, that in certain false notes she is regularly hissed. This, however, may be owing to a *claque*, bribed by another prima donna, who is jealous of the personal charms of the handsome *debutante*. Such tricks are quite common in Paris. But Madame GUERRABELLA'S hnndsome form and face, with the novelty of pretty hands and feet, will carry her through, in spite of a little wiryness in her "upper register." It is a most fortunate thing for our young American girls who become the castaways of bogus Barons, and corrier Counts, that they have a natural capital of beauty and talent to fall back upon. If I might venture to give a word of advice to our boarding-school beauties who come out to Paris to "fledge," it would be simply a suggestion to refer to the police records of the city before accepting the matrimonial ring from the bands of any Continental Count. There, for instance, they will find a minute history of the dashing Count ——, whose name is known on both sides of the Atlantic, and whose mother, still living, is a respectable fish-women of Marseilles. He is just now flourishing in the "service" of a somewhat notorious New-York cyprian, who keeps half a dozen carrieges and makes a brilliant display in the Bois du Bolougne. Not long since "the Count" won a heap of money at play, but on the discovery that he had "stacked the cards" he was compelled to disgorge "the balance on hand."

In a walk in the Boulevards yesterday, I met the notorious GAILLARDET, the fugitive from justice and Officer BAKER, with the red ribbon of "honor" in his button-hole! To-day, I saw his wife dashing through the streets in a "voiture." She is looking much better than during the affliction of the recent trial in New-York. (How about that $8,000 bail in the civil suit?)

The American papers conlain the rumor that the Count SARTIGAS has been recalled. This is not tsue. It is understood that the Count, who has had a fine house built in Paris during the pnst year, would like to reside here, but on the *condition of his being appointed Senator*,—which I have the highest authority for stating cennot be done. The Senators are appointed for life, with the comfortable salary of six thousand dotlars a year. Among the Americans in Paris who are living in elegant style, and whose hospitalities are es proverbial as acceptable, are JAMES PHALEN, Esq., CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, Esq., and the Hon. HAMILTON FISH. The latter, who is one of Nature's noblemen, is looking forward with great pleasure to the coming Summer to take him home to New-York. BALSTAN BOTS the fastest horsea on the Bois but sits the highest in his seat. Mr. Consul SPENCER and Judge MASON both entertain their countrymen who come with suitable social claims, handsomely and generously; and the latter is decidedly more popular with the Americans in Paris than certain journels at home would make us believe. Mr. MASON seems to be in excellent health and spirits, and is constantly occupied in attending to the endless "wants" of the "universal Yankee nation." His honest, homely manners, and frank and hearty way of talking, present a not unpleasant contrast to the ordinary stiffness of diplomacy, and render the Judge a decided favorite, even at the Tuileries. It is true, he persists in masticating the weed; but the less we say of that the better. Mr. Consul SPENCER, like Mr. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, our Minister at Naples, is a zealous Catholic, who regards Romanism es a greet and glorious institution. It is a nigher inw coincidence that both of these "representative men" should hail from the Quaker City of Philadelphia.

On Sunday last I witnessed ths review of twenty-five thousand troops in the *Champs de Mars*. It was a gay and glittering spectacle. When the Emperor entsred the field mounted on his beautiful bay, and surrnnded by his brilliant staff, the long lines simultaneously presented arms,—which was like a flash of silver in the bright sunshine. The Empress EUGENIE, looking as lovely as a lily in her white hat and plumes, seated in an open baronche, followed the Imperial cavalcade: and with har gracaful, comprehensive bows, and meek smiles, gleaned all hearts nat already barvested by the Emperor. The field was surrounded by a deep fringe of the popnlace, estimated at 400,000; and among them were thinly sprinkled the veterans of the "Old Guard," in cocked hats and surtouts after the fashion of the Great NAPOLEON, many of them minus a leg or an arm; and exhibiting the scars of many a well-fought field. Although the crowd in the streets was immense, there was not the slightest disorder; neither was there any cheering on the approach of the Emperor.

From the *Champs de Mars* we drove to the *Palais d' Industrie*, where a concert was given by *six thousand singers*, and to about *thirty thousand* listeners. Ths building was packed full in every part; acres of human heads, whose upturned faces presented a sort of mosaic of the most extraordinary character, blending in the dim distance into undistinguishable surface. The singing was like "the voice of many waters." On coming out of the Palace, I found tha Champs Elysées, the garden of the Tuileries, and the Palace de la Concorde, also thronged, making the whole world seem like one vast ant-hill, and human lives as cheap as flies.

The Palace of Versailles petrifies my pen into a silent exclamation point! Its grounds, its buildings, its fountains, its paintings, utterly overwhelm the eye, the memory and the imagination with their vastness and richness, with their grandeur and their glory. The Palace is not now inhabited, but is kept in perfect ordar. It is twelve miles from Paris, and is reached by railroad. Of course, every stranger visits it, and everybody struggles to wreak his enthusiasm on paper—either for the public or for some private eye. But there are dreams too beautiful for words; memories so vaguely delicious that it would be a profanation to attempt to articulate them. And of such is the unimaginable beauty of the Palace of Versailles.

H. N.

P. S.—The Peace Congress has made buoyant the Bourses and the bosoms of all Europe. Only the speculators in human blood seem depressed by the pacific turn af events.

MEXICO IN EUROPE.

Important Declaration in Favor of European Intervention in Mexico.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

France and England are at this moment engaged in a common quarrel with Mexico. They demand satisfaction for acts of violence, oppression and extortion, of which subjects of the two countries have been the victims. Moreover we have to insist in concert upon the execution of conventions, by virtue of which a portion of the Customs revenues of Vera Cruz is pledged for the payment of the Mexican debt. If there were any Government at all in that unhappy country we should know to whom to apply; but anarchy for a year passed has there been supreme.

The Republic of Mexico has now been in existence thirty-eight years; and since its birth it has changed its Government fifty-six times. At present it has two at once, who unite in the cry, *Vive la Republique!*

At Mexico it is President MIRAMON who governs. This magistrate is charged by some of the Press with having commenced life as the keeper of a gambling house. Is the story true? We do not know. It is at all events certain that at the present moment he has very much the appearance of staking on a last card the fate of Mexico. Weak as he is, he insults the nations who rule the world. At San Luis Potosi he spat upon the British flag: he caused a merchant of that nation to be arrested, and beaten by his soldiers with the butt-ends of their muskets, to extract from him a loan of ten thousend dollars. With the seme object he imprisoned and left to famish another Englishman. The British Government demanded that he should be dismissed from his rank of General in the service of the Republic. He is nevertheless President.

On the 23d of last December he was exercising the functions of first magistrate of the republic, when his subjects turned him out of the Presidential palace. A certain Señor ROBLES, after his downfall, endeavored to reunite the various parties in a compromise. He was an honest man, of praiseworthy antecedents; he had not a dozen partisans. On the 24th of January, just a month after the deposition of President MIRAMON, the same people who had dismissed him restored him. There was a new pronunciamento made in his behalf, and he found himself reinstalled in the palace from which, thirty days before, he had been ejected. This was the fifty-sixth revolution.

The other Government is that of the party self-styled "Liberal." It embraces a multitude of people, without creed and without discipline, led by a throng of generals whose names escape us, but which will doubtless live in history. This party claims to be liberal, for the simple reason that it desires to swallow up the property of the clergy in the abyss of debt and deficit, wherein all the products of the national industry and agriculture are already sacrificed.

The prospect of sharing the lands and revenues of the church, has mustered the multitude we allude to. It is incapable of offering serious resistance in the open field to the few thousand men composing what is called the regular army. In all their conflicts, the Liberals never allow themselves to engage too deeply. They disperse in order to unite afresh on the flank and rear of MIRAMON'S army. Thus, after each battle the combatants of either side find themselves in the same relative positions as before, bating the modicum of powder they have wasted.

In the meanwhile, commerce is completely ruined; there is no longer any industry in the country; the farms are laid waste; no one addicts himself to agriculture; no one cares to toil for the benefit of the vegabonds hired by the opposing parties. Famine is to be apprehended.

While MIRAMON reigns at Mexico, the Liberals have established the centre of their Government at Vera Cruz. The possession of this city is extremely coveted, for it is thence they derive the sinews of war and of government—the money arising from imports upon foreign importations. The President has therefore shown the liveliest anxiety to sieze it. He would long ago have marched against the garrison which occupies it, could he have got together the funds necessary to sustain his army during the siege. He has made some desperate efforts at coining money, and not having succeeded, he finishes by directing his soldiers against that city where the Liberals on the other side have concentrated their forces, in the hope, which appears not ill-founded, of beating their President *in partibus infidelibus*. The next arrival will bring the detailed account of this remarkable siege, and of the results of the expedition.

Victor or vanquished, MIRAMON will gain no strength, and the common weal has nothing to win or to lose in his triumph or defeat. The plague of the country—in a republic an incurable plague—is its debt. At this moment the bonds of the domestic debt of Mexico are worth no more than from 2½ to 3 per cent. This debt amounts very nearly to $54,000,000. The foreign debt resulting from successive loans or from adjusted indemnities, is more than $83,000,000. Again, Mexico has two other classes of debts: a floating debt and railroad. These two amount to $8,000,000. Now, admitting a disposition to exist for diminishing as much as possible the interest of these various debts, of which the majority ought to pay 7 per cent, the least that it would be possible to exact annually from the Mexican Treasury is $4,000,000. Bnt in years of tranquillity, the resource of the country never exceeds $7,000,000; and when anarchy is excessive, as it is this year, the receipts do not reach the half of that figure.

It is evident thet this country is wholly unable to satisfy its creditors. The custome revenue, pledged in part to France, England, Spain, and the United States, for the guarantee of credit abroad, are constantly diverted from this application by the Mexican Administration, who in turn are driven to it for the means of sustaining themselves. Recently, the Consols of France and of England have taken possession of the duties at Vera Cruz. They have resolved to secure the sheres due to their respective nations. They bave gone further; they have raised twenty per cent. the tariff on imports; but this is a daring remedy, of which the effect can only be temporary, and which will prove in every sense ineffectual.

In the situation occupied by Mexico, *it seems to us that the Powers have a perfect right to intervene, in the name of their injured interests, for the establishment of an order of things more stable, regular and rational.* Heretofore the *denouément* of so many convulsions has appeared to be the annexation of Mexico to the United States. But the condition of ruin and anarchy, without resources, into which the country has fallen, has destroyed the prospect of this solution. The United States could only acquire Mexico with the penalty of satisfying the foreign creditor, and assuming the internal debt. This perspective is by no means inviting; and no one can doubt its efficacy upon Congress, with all its eppetite for territory.

In the absence of this interposition of a wealthy republic to pay for the follies and madnese of a ruined neighbor, what will the other Governments interested do? Will they submit to the bankruptcy, final and complete, which cannot be much longer postponed? Will they take in hand the control of the affairs of a country which cannot govern itself? Will they permit it to fall little by little into that state of barbarism, whence the Spanish conquerors elevated it, and with they thus coolly witness the loss of the security of which they may yet obtain possession?

We do not pretend to knew the intentions of Governments; but it seems to us thet tha question is sufficiently urgent to merit exnmination. A few more years of this reign of anarchy, and the magnificent provinces of Mexico will justify us in regretting the civilization of Montezuma.

THE HAWESVILLE TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—There is another phase of this affair. The Louisville *Journal* recently published a statement, purporting to emanate from responsible citizens of Hawesville, justifying the assassination of THOMAS S. LOWE. It now appears that the "Card" was a forgery, and that the *Journal* was imposed upon. The Louisville *Courier* of the 7th says:

"SAMUEL MCADAMS, the father-in law of Mr. LAWS, is referred to and published to the world as one of the signers of that document. We have a letter from Mr. MCADAMS, denying the authority of any one to use his name in that connection. Others whose names appear at the bottom of that communication, deny the authority of any one to use them in any such connection. They knew nothing of the document until they saw it in the *Journal*, and blushed for its shame and outrage both upon the living and the dead."

HEADS OF THE PEOPLE.

Fruits of an Hour's Observations at Gurney's.

Since Photography has become so acknowledged a power in the land, it has monopolized to itself, in a great measnre, the dignity and wisdom and beauty of the country. It has framed and ticketed the heads of the Heads of the People, and it keeps them constantly on show; and tha best of it all is that it exhibits them free, gratis, and for nothing. We some time ago described the portraits of the various personages, male and female, whose features are preserved on paper or on glass at BRADY'S. We have since made tha tour of GURNEY'S gallery, whera are to be seen the pictures, photographic and otherwise, of numerons distinguished characters not to ba seen elsewhere out of the flesh, and have dotted some of them down with a view to the continuance of the series. Wa are the more inclined to do this, because tha collection at GURNEY'S is not only very comprehensive and diversified: but it is also full of some peculiar contrasts. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is in close proximity with everybody's old friend, Joe HOXIE, while Mr. SAWARD is not far from Madame ANNA THILLON, and Mr. BUCHANAN gleams levingly at the side of Miss ELOISE BRIDEAS.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, by the way, is one of the most striking faces in tha collection. We hope wa shall not be accused of rudeness when we remark that the pride which all Americans feel in the success of Miss CUSHMAN, is doubly creditable to her from the fact that it has not been elicited by the claims of personal duty. Her face is of that messive order which speaks immense self-control, and the peculiar power over others which comes from an ability to concentrate energy. It is a New-England face in its expression, an Old-England face in its massiveness, and as it looks upon you ont of the clear, well-defined portrait at GURNEY'S, yon understand how it is that CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, if she burlesques Constance, in the *Love Chase*, by her violence, perfectly embodies Meg Merrilies by the masculine energy of manner which finds so apt an index in her countenance.

Of a different type is the countenance of JOHN BOSTONIAN, which stands opposite—all New-York's JOHN BROUGHAM; the pet of tha dress-circle, the favorite of tha parquet, the pride of the upper tier, and the idol of the gallery. JOHN is represented with that peculiar smile on him with which we have no doubt he was born—for few men who knew JOHN, and have met him in private life, believe that he could ever have cried when he was a baby or since. May he never have cause; for JOHN is a good boy, whom his friends think fully qualified "to keep a hotel," if he should ever have occasion to turn his versatile talents in that direction. It is not the least to say in JOHN'S favor, too, that being an Irishman, he does not proclaim that he knows more than the natives about the true policy of government for these United States.

Near to JOHN stands the aforesaid JOE—*the* original HOXIE, who, people believe, will never die; who is jolly with everybody all the year round and under all circumstances, until the evening of the New-England dinner, when he lapses into a not ungraceful sentiment, and sometimes, over the recollections of a harmless life, recalled by the anniversary, sheds tears which are not unmanly. GURNEY has taken old Joe to the life. The red face, with the mischievous smile at the corners of the mouth, ere there to a scratch, and the white hair by which old Joe's friends recognize him never so far up Broadway, is perfect in the picture.

The correct transfer of flowing white hair to photographic paper, however, is not confined to the picture just referred to. It equally distinguishes the portrait of the venerable Dr. FRANCIS, who, by the way, has one of the most marked heads and faces to be seen anywhere. The Doctor appears as though he may have been born at any time during the last three centuries, and yet to be scarcely fifty years of age. He looks at you ont of one of GURNEY'S frames, as he might have done out of one of GERARD DOW'S, for the face is Dutch, and arch-Dutch, and the straight-out waistcoat and white cravat assist to give it a by no means unpleasant appearance of antiquity. The features, however, if they are Dutch, are nevertheless full of an expression which is more Anglo-Saxon than Hollandish. There are wit and sarcasm strongly marked in tha lines of the month, and there is a strong clear light in the eye that tells of intelligence undimmed by age and unchanged by the changes of which the Doctor has witnessed, and remembers, many in this yet young City of Gotham.

One of the handsomest faces in the collection is that of General BAUER, late of the Governor's Staff. This is a picture under which, if exhibited in the Old Country, the cockney would expect to see inscribed "The Marquis of Soandso," or "Lord Merryacres." We are not informed whether General BAUER is or is not married; but any young lady who likes to risk the loss of half an hour on the latter chance, would find some satisfaction in visiting GURNEY'S and looking at the portrait here referred to.

On the other hand, one of the prettiest female faces in the gallery is that of Miss VAN ANTWERP—a sweet, intellectual, graceful countenance, which it is good for any man, in or out of a fit of melancholy, to look upon—a sort of face calculated to inspire sonnets and pleasant reveries in sweet Spring twilights—Ah!

For the benefit of these ladies and gentlemen who, reading these lines, may desire to see the pictures themselves, wa may mention that the portraits abovenamed are to be found in the sumptuous entrance-chamber on the ground-floor of GURNEY'S marble halls; to enter which, the visitor has to pass under the supervision of His Honor the Mayor, whose clear blue eye watches you from a magnificent photograph in oil. His Honor is in the window of the establishment.

Passing up-stairs to the grand gallery, the visitor is confronted at the upper landing by Captain HUDSON, who assisted in tha laying of tha Cable, which stays laid, though ineffectually, and who spoke so nobly and so like a genuine tar when the wire, which refuses to speak at all, was safely landed on the shores of Trinity Bay.

Near Captain HUDSON'S hangs a life-size quarter portrait of ex-Senator MOULTON, of Maine, a weather-beaten, but honest-looking, business-like face—full of wrinkles; not of the hard, ungainly kind, which tell of griping, sordid avarice, bnt genial furrows as of a man who has gained them in hard work, profitable to himself, (for the ex-Senator looks as though he were not ill-satisfied with his share of the world's goods,) and useful to others. Judging from this Maine gentleman's face, we should be glad to know him.

The grand gallery, however, contains more to deserve attention than the mere beauty of the portraits there exhibited. It presents a new and remarkable improvement in the art Photographic. GURNEY here exhibits his Ivorytype portraits, which would appear to be the perfection of sun-painting. It is impossible to imagine anything more natural, more beautiful or more highly finished than the pictures done in this new style. If you can conceive the finest miniature painting on ivory by the most skillful artist, so perfectly painted as to have no appearance of paint on the closest inspection, and rendered by some abstruse art so perfectly like flesh as to resemble tha human face seen through a diminishing glass, you may form some idea of tha Ivorytype. The question, if any existed, as to the superiority of European or American Photographic portraits, must, we imagine, be definitely settled by the Ivorytypa which GURNEY has just introduced.

And it is in this, the latest style, that several distinguished characters and many of the prettiest women in America are portrayed—their likenesses in this new branch of art having been copied from the life or from photographs on the old plan. Mr. FILLMORE'S pleasant features shine in this new light better than they do in the other new light of politics. ALBONI, rotund, portly, and pratty—THILLON, graceful and pleasant, if a little *passée*—JULIA DEAN, young, handsome, and intelligent—Miss JORDAN, with personal attractions very much like those last mentioned—POUCARD, intellactual and *spirituelle* rather than handsome—ANA CLIFTON, whose beauty is much admired by multitudes of persons against whose taste we do not mean to demur—sweet-featured AGNES ROBERTSON, and a divine Spanish beauty, name unknown—CATHARINE HAYES, not so young looking and more careworn than we, who admire this charming singer and amiable woman, would like to see her even in a portrait—with a host of others of equal or less celebrity, adorn the walls of the grand gallery.

Above this row are to be seen the well-known, if not much admired, features of the Head of the Nation, His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN. The old gentleman, however, looks better—that is to say, more frank and open—at GURNEY'S, than we have seen him in any other of the thousand and one galleries about town, which a similar picture enriches if it does not much adorn.

Near the President's is the portrait of WALKER, General by courtesy, filibuster by vocation. Judge EDMONDS is also represented in the gallery by a face which certainly is not the noblest or the most intellectual in the collection. Near the spiritual apostle, however, stands a decided manifestation of the flesh in the personification of EX-Governor STANTON, of Kansas—a portly, gentlemanlike individual, with an expression of countenance which bespeaks honor. Nor is friend MORRIS, of the *Home Circle*, who glistens in oil hard by, a less pleasant personage to look upon. The handsomest man in the row, however, is Roer. B. COLEMAN, of the St. Nicholas, a splendid specimen of the "native raw material," highly polished. Col. COLT, of revolving renown, (if we may use such an expression) would show to as great advantage in the Gallery as he does in the drawing-room, but that his portrait is placed next to a beautiful full-length miniature, in oil, of Miss ARMSTRONG, of New-York, one of the sweetest faces and most elegant forms that can be seen at GURNEY'S, or anywhere else, if you come to that.

Why the fine, venerable countenance of the Rev. Dr. STORR of Brooklyn, has been placed so near the herd, money-making phiz of P. T. BARNUM, *the* Barnum, we do not know, and did not inquire of our polite guide through the Photographic mazes, but there they both are, almost side by side.

We have selected for observation these faces, for the present, out of a multitude of others, with Gov. SEWARD at their head, because we cannot go into all the "heads of the people," in one paper; bnt the portraits of many other remarkable men and women of our time are to ba found at GURNEY'S and also at BRADY'S, FREDERICKS', and the numerous other Broadway temples of Photography, into all of which we mean to take a peep at some future day.

FROM CANADA.

Mr. Merritt's Written Constitutions for Canada—The Comparative Cost of Government in Canada and the United States—An American Lobbying in Canada—The Northern Route to Chicago—A Doctor Poisons His Wife.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Sunday, April 10, 1859.

The Legislature has acted on the motion of the Hon. Mr. MERRITT, to which the NEW-YORK TIMES devoted a leading article a few days since, and, by common consent, after hearing his speech and that of the Premier's in reply, the resolutions in question were put at the foot of the list of orders—not to be discussed again this season. It must not be imagined that Mr. MERRITT has any philo-American proclivities. He was one of those who fought on the King's side in 1812-13-14; and his dislike of the Yankees, then conceived, has not been since moderated. His plan of changing our unwritten for a written Constitution, like those of some of the States, is designednot to forward bnt to prevent annexation. Our debt has been increasing, of late, with great rapidity. Unless this increase can be checked, the people will become dissatisfied, and dissatisfaction, says Mr. MERRITT, may lead to a desire for annexation. Let us, therefore, have a written Constitution with a clause in it preventing any increase of debt.

Mr. CARTIER, in reply to Mr. MERRITT, drew a picture of Government in the United States which was anything but flattering to you. It is well that you should know what our Prime Minister thinks of you. Here are his figures, to show that annexation will not pay.

In the State of New-York, leaving ent canal debts, the State Government costs about $1 per head of the population. The expenditure of the United States Federal Government in the year ending June 30, 1858, was about $3 50 per head. So that the New-Yorker paid $4 50 for being governed. Add to this $2 50 per head for the interest on public and canal debt, and the annual taxation in New-York, (exclusive of municipal taxes,) is thus shown to be $6 per head.

In Canada, the gross expenditure last year was under $11,500,000, or just about $4 50 per head. We should, therefore, be far from making money by uniting our fortunes to yonrs. And it will be unexpected if, this year, our condition does not compare yet more favorably with yours. Mr. CARTIER then went on to speak of other States, such as Pennsylvania, with a debt, as he asserted, of $40,000,000, of which the interest for $30,000,000 is sent to England. "Can we for an instant," cried he, "envy our neighbors now." Mr. CARTIER was once the leader of the annexationists, and, if I recollect aright, had a price put on his head in 1837. But, if he speaks truly, now, that matters but little.

Mr. CARTIER will, you may be sure, be canonized after his death, although now much decried by his political enemies. He it was who forced upon Lower Canada the municipal system, that foundation of free institutions, which is now beginning to work well even among the French population. He it was who decentralized the administration of justice in Lower Canada, and took the courts to the doors of the *habitans*, instead of compelling them to travel for hundreds of miles to Quebec or Montreal before they could find even a lawyer. He it was who first succeeded in abolishing any material part of the feudal system which has lingered in the northeast corner of this Continent longer than in old France itself. And he it is who has just introduced to the notice of the Legislature a plan for abolishing this relic of the middle ages altogether.

It would be tedious to tell of the rights which the *Seigneurs* claim from their *censitaires*; of the *cens et rentes* or ground-rents which all the occupiers of land, in *fief*, must pay to the lords of the manors; if the *lods et ventes*, or fines which the lord claims in every transfer of property; of the *droits de banalite*, the toll to be paid—not to the miller but the lord—for every bushel of wheat ground at the lord's mills. Suffice it to say, that the measure laid before the House of Assembly on Friday last, will wipe them away forever, in the course of twenty years at most.

It will be managed in this wise. Several years ago Mr. HINCKS carried through Parliament a scheme instituting a Municipal Loan Fund for Upper and for Lower Canada of $6,000,000 each. The various counties and towns are allowed to borrow money to this amount on the credit of the Government. Upper Canada very soon took its $6,000,000, and now many of its municipalities, finding a difficulty in paying the interest, are defaulters; the Government having to make up the sum required by their creditors. Lower Canada has only borrowed $2,000,000 as yet, so that $4,000,000 could yet be drawn by that portion of the Province. The Government, however, now proposes to deprive it of the power and to appropriate $2,000,000 to assist the *censitaires* in commuting their tenure by paying the *lods et ventes* for them, at the same time making it compulsory on them to commute (or capitalize) the *cens et rentes* also, on the transfer of property. This will prevent any further liability on the part of the Province than the interest of the $2,000,000; instead of its being liable (indirectly but none the less certainly) to pay that on $6,000,000. Measures are at the same time taken to compel all the municipalities who have borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund to pay five cents on the dollar, annually, to redeem it; and as this would not be enough to pay the interest in the cases of some heavy borrowers, $120,000 per annum is to be set apart from the Provincial revenue to assist in so doing.

This scheme is open to much criticism. If honestly devised and honestly carried out it will do much good; eventually relieve the Province from the indirect liability of $12,000,000 for the loan fund, and, meantime, raise the value of municipal loan fund debentures and the credit at the County. It will also do away with the Seignorial tenure within about a score of years. When the resolutions embodying it were read a first time, every Lower Canadian in the House voted for and two-thirds of the Upper Canadians against them.

We have been much amused by an endeavor made by an American wild cat banker to get a charter for carrying on a bank under the name of "The Provincial Bank of Canada." One Mr. MCCALLUM, whom some of your Wall-street men know, who has established and sold at least two banks in the West, which broke down soon after his selling them, was the hero of the situation. He tried to lobby our members with presents of champagne, &c., but has failed to get his bill passed; so that the only bill he will be able to trade upon is that of the hotel keeper or wine merchant. The credit of our banks stands so high that we are very jealous of it, especially when cute Western men of not immaculate reputation seem inclined to meddle.

The Spring trade on the Collingwood route to Chicago has set in very briskly this year. The propellers plying between Chicago and Collingwood have been very heavily loaded, chiefly with goods to or from Boston, which are carried by the Grand Trunk Railway between that city and Toronto, where they are transferred to the Northern Railroad, for Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay.

We have had several little social excitements, lately, in the way of murders and hangings. The latest is caused by the trial of a Dr. KING, a homœopathic physician of Cobourg, who poisoned his wife, by far from infinitesimal doses of arsenic. The brute had conceived a passion for another women, and resolved to get rid of his wife, who was *enciente* by him. He, therefore, administered arsenic, telling her it was a medicine which would do her good. She, of course, got worse, whereupon he repeeted the dose, at the same time kneeling by her bedside and praying audibly that "it might be blessed for her recovery." The hardened sinner and arch hypocrite was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung.

THE STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS—FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.—A Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the official report of the old State Bank of Illinois has been completed, and shows fraudulent transactions. The report says:

"There were some three millions of assets, counting all the debts as good: perhaps more—four to five millions; the liabilities were two or three millions the stock and some small debts to depositors. The liabilities to

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Harbor and Land Defences of the City of New-York—Letter from Major Barnard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald* of the 11th inst. is an article without signature, under the above head, to which editorial reference is made with the laudatory remarks:

"It will be found full of interest, and replete with valuable information relative to the character of coast defences, the range and power of the different kinds of artillery known to us, and the topography of our harbor and adjoining shores. The question of the coast defences of this City and Long Island has been occupying public attention for some time, and the discussion has given rise to various opinions as to the kind of fortifications, and the location of the same, which are required to put the sea entrance to this City in a proper state of defence."

All the "discussion" I have had the good fortune to see in the public prints—or nearly all—has been on one side of the question, and apparently has had a common origin. It is very true that since the recent European war, and the maritime operations therewith connected, "the matter of defences for large cities has acquired unusual interest." The interest this subject has acquired arises (abstractly) simply from this, that the wer of the Allies against Russia was in a great measure a *maritime* one, and that it was in attacking the great seaports, military and naval depôts and strongholds of Russia (Cronstadt, Sebastopol, Sveaborg, Bomarsund, Kinburn, Odessa, &c.,) that the Allies made war, and hence the matter of "defences of large (maritime) cities" became a matter of direct experiment.

The long-mooted question of ships *versus* forts—the much-talked-of, but hitherto not fairly tried, efficiency of the recent improvements in heavy ordnance—of the use of *steam* in propelling vessels of war, and other modern inventions, were here subjected (to a certain extent) to the test of actual trial.

On the one hand were great cities, sea-ports, dock-yards—seats of the wealth and population, keys to the military and naval greatness of Russia, defended by "forts and castles;" on the other was the united maritime power of the two great maritime nations of Europe. The fact that a war of England or France (or both together) against the United States would be nearly identical in character, certainly makes the matter of the defences of our large cities a matter of universal interest.

But *if* the defence of our large cities, *generally*, has acquired new interest, what shall be said with regard to New-York? If it is upon our seaboard or upon our maritime cities *alone* that a great maritime enemy can inflict blows, is not New-York, *par eminence*, the place where he can inflict the blow which shall be felt through every fibre of our national being—which shall paralyze (if anything *can*) the source of our strength?

Burn Boston, burn Philadelphia, burn Charleston, and the nation will feel that a great catastrophe has happened; but the first shell that falls within this great City will scorch the very sinews of our strength; the fleet which occupies *this* harbor of New-York will shut the gate of Commerce to the nation!

To quote the language of an official paper addressed to the War Department, which has not yet been made public:

"The mere defence of the City against *ordinary fleets* is no longer the question; *but through the defensive works to be here erected the nation is to measure its strength against the most lavish use of the resources of a great maritime nation, aided by all that modern science and mechanical ingenuity in creating or inventing means of attack can bring against them*; in short, in fortifying New-York, *we are really preparing the battle-field on which the issue of future momentous contests is to be decided.*"

In the paper from which I have just quoted the above, I have treated this great question of the "Dangers and Defences of New-York" at length. I have endeavored to show that the problem of the defence of New-York has assumed an importance not dreamed of in former years, and, with the feeble abilities I may possess, with the aid of the best informed minds of the country, (not forgetting my friend Major W. H. CHASE, so complimentarily referred to in the article I am now noticing, and others of similar import,) I have endeavored to arrive at some safe conclusion as to what the *safety* of New-York now imperatively and *promptly* demands. The subject cannot be entered upon *here*, and I shall confine myself to a few observations upon the article in your yesterday's paper.

The writer has given a list of "interior harbor defences," in which he has included not only those built but "in progress of construction." As there is a very decided difference between a work actually built and one (like that to be on Sandy Hook) whose foundations have not yet been laid—or one like the proposed Willett's Point work, for which there are not even means appropriated to carry on the construction, it would be more satisfactory to see what we actually *have*.

Again. If a city or harbor is, like New-York, approachable by two distinct avenues, *each one* requires *its separate* means of defence, and the works for the one add not a particle to the defensive means *of the other*.

Once more. The work on Sandy Hook, (I have no space to *discuss* its objects here,) standing isolated as it will at present, is intended to prevent the *permanent* and *habitual* occupation of the *outer bay*. It has not (and is not expected to have, unless hereafter other works are combined with it) much influence in preventing an attack on New-York through the Narrows.

Finally, the writer has, in his general aggregate, lumped channel bearing and flanking (light) guns together—as if the latter had any action whatever upon an enemy's fleet. From these remarks it is easy to judge of how lucid an idea the writer gives of the *real* defensive strength of New-York.

The Narrows is *the great* avenue of approach to New-York, and for this approach we have of works *completed*.

INNER DEFENSIVE LINE.

Fort Columbus, mounting	68
Castle Williams, mounting	78
South Battery, mounting	13
Fort Wood, mounting	55
Fort Gibson, mounting	12—216

THE NARROWS DEFENSIVE LINE.

Fort Hamilton, mounting	41
Fort Lafayette, mounting	71
Battery Hudson, mounting	50
Battery Morton, mounting	10
Fort Richmond, (nearly completed,)	116—291
Total	537

Fort Tompkins (scarcely commenced) will add (with exterior batteries) some 60 or 70 to this number, in which I include, as pertinent to the question, only channel-bearing guns.* The *Herald's* informant gives the number of guns at Sebastopol, (in the naval fortifications,) as 665; at Cronstadt, 1,500, and at Sweaborg, 1,000.

Very authentic data, in my own possession, give the number of guns bearing upon the *main approach* at Cronstadt at but 769—yet 50 per cent. more than we have on our great Narrows approach.

But this is no means of comparison. In the cases both of Cronstadt and Sebastopol the harbors were mere "*culs-de-sac*," contracted in extent compared with New-York harbor (estimated as extending to the Narrows,) *and through which a fleet could not pass*. To attack either place was *to attack the batteries*, and bear the whole brunt of their fire, at close quarters, so long as the effort should continue. Here, on the contrary, it is a mere question of *running by the batteries*; a vastly different one, as all who are familiar with these objects know.

It is not my purpose to examine further the "positive data" of the article in question nor discuss its bearing upon the "recently suggested defensive works," nor comment upon the *naiveté* of the writer, who says that "the exact proposed location has not been disclosed," &c. *Keep it secret by all means.*

"Since the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol" *one* "lesson," I should think, might have been "taught," not alluded to by the *Herald's* informant, viz., that while *no amount* of labor—no expedient of engineering skill, even though applied by a TODTLEBEN, could have *extemporized* the "fortifications" which made that city "impregnable against naval attacks," yet the isolated naval and military depôt on the confines of Russia, separated by immense distances of what is almost

* The foregoing includes *all* channel bearing guns, either in works "built" or authorized by Congress, for the Narrows approach—and, I may add, no additional appropriation was made last session of Congress for Fort Tompkins.

wilderness from the centres of Russian strength and population, with but the merest vestige of land defensive works, was able to *improvise* a land defence which sufficed to keep at bay a whole year the united armies of England and France.

Let us not disturb ourselves, while we have yet *not* effectually shut the great gate of the Narrows, about "successful irruptions and interior assaults by land forces."

In the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, "defensive lines" of "earthen redoubts," or block-houses, or other field-works, were *improvised for land defence*, as they will be again—*if needed*. The idea of "recently-suggested defensive works," and the pedantic criticism concerning the "violation of the fundamental military principle observed by all wise generals—never to leave a fortress in the rear," (a principle lugged in "*ad hoc*" by the critic,) requires no serious notice.

Our *modern* writers on fortification—the author of the article in question included—are certainly conveniently old-fogyish when it suits their argument to be so. No account is taken of the incessant (and *successful*, if we may believe published statements of results in England and France) efforts made here and elsewhere to increase the calibre, range, and accuracy of ordnance in the argument of the writer, founded solely upon a statement of "that intelligent and reliable officer, Commander J. A. DAHLGREN, appended to a report of the Engineer Bureau of 1851," save the mark!) and upon the United States Ordnance manuel of 1850. (Good heavens, Sebastopol was not *discovered* then!)

Truly, the writer in the *Journal of Commerce*, when he speaks of fortifications "armed with terrible modern guns—capable of hitting the hull of a vessel five miles distant"—must have either been dreaming or he has turned up something in his office less dusty than nine years' old Ordnance Manuals and "reports of the Engineer Bureau of 1851."

Whether three or five miles range, however, is to be counted on, the work on Sandy Hook is an essential work—*not* to seal the outer bay (which it was not expected to do) but to prevent the quiet occupation of the outer bay, as a rendezvous for an enemy's fleet, during the progress of a war.

In conclusion, I would remark that the subject of the "Land and Harbor defences of New-York" is one of importance enough to justify *all* the interest that can be given to it by the freest discussion; and whenever the citizens of New-York learn to *appreciate* the deep interest which each one individually has in this question—when they learn, too, to understand that this individual interest is backed by a *national interest* which demands, for the preservation of the great commercial emporium, and the seat of much of the military and naval greatness of the nation, the adequate defence of New-York—*then* they will ask of Congress, in tones which cannot be resisted, that the subject shall no longer be trifled with, but that whatever is decided to be *necessary* to providing *promptly* such a defence, shall be appropriated, if it be a million or more a year. I am, very respectfully,

J. G. BARNARD, Major of Engineers.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

FROM THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Fulton at Rosario—Progress of the Expedition—Rumors of a Pacific Settlement, &c.

[The following letter, although its intelligence has been anticipated, will still be read with interest.]

ROSARIO, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.

We arrived here on the 4th inst., the Commodore's flag-steamer *Fulton* towing the brig *Dolphin*, to which, from the island of Martin Garcia to this place, I transferred my broad pennant, on the invitation of Captain CHARLES STEARMAN, whom I desire to recommend as the prince of navel hosts. The three days spent in his cabin, after the discomforts of ward-room life, I have marked with white chalk as the only pleasant oaes of this pilgrimage. This river is a broad, untimbered Mississippi, with low banks, overflowing in its rises a vast tract of country. Here the first high bluffs of the Pampas commence, and this town, the offspring of a spirit of Yankee enterprise, has increased, in five years, from a population of 3,000 to one of at least 18,000! Everything is bustle, dust and industry. Lots are selling at from $80 to $200 a front foot by 120 deep. They have a bank, which loans at 1½ per cent. per month, and pays 1 per cent. a month in deposits. Good notes in the Street sell at from 2½ to 5 per cent., and during the crisis of last October interest rose as high as 6 and 7 per cent. per month, and there were failures of 2 and 300 thousand $s. It reminds me of San Francisco, with its one-story adobe houses. Wages are from $16 to $30 per month, *and found*.

The nearer we approach the scene of our mission, the more confusing and contradictory are the rumors that assail us. I have seen reliable advices from Asuncion as late as the 23d ult., which announce,

1. That the freshet did carry away all the stockade fort below Asuncion; also, a portion of the fortress of Humaita.

2. That LOPEZ has been at the latter place a week, repairing damages. He rarely quits his capital.

3. That his casemate at Humaita, called Londres, is a strong work, mounted with English 61-pounders, eighteen in number.

4. That he has formed a camp of 14,000—some of them pretty well drilled by British, French, Hungarian and German adventurers.

There are rumors in town that LOPEZ has even come down to La Paz to have an interview with URQUIZA.

One explanation of this is that these two arch speculators are to make a trade, by which the latter supplies the former with 20,000 head of cattle in exchange for a certain number of thousand arobas of *yerba-maté*. By this LOPEZ will get provisions for his army and people, and URQUIZA, in case we blockade, will get his own price for the *yerba*.

Another is that URQUIZA desires to mediate between us and LOPEZ. *Qui vivra verra.*

We rendezvoused here yesterday six vessels of the invading fleet—the only ones that we can muster until further arrivals. Seven steamers and the *Preble* are due at Montevideo. Where are they?

We came up the river thus: Flag-steamer *Fulton* towing brig *Dolphin*, United States steamer *Harriet Lane* towing brig *Bainbridge*, and United States steamer *Water Witch* towing brig *Perry*. Here the steamers stop to coal at our depôt, and the three brigs yesterday went up the river under sail. The *Water Witch* followed last P. M. in pursuit of the *Perry*, and the *Harriet Lane* goes to-day in search of the *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge*, which her ladyship will have to tow henceforth, one on each quarter, like forward three in a quadrille, as the Commodore will do no more towing. So soon as our vessel shall have coaled, which will be day after to-morrow, we shall proceed straight to Paraná and see our Minister, Mr. YANCEY, and perhaps URQUIZA, who, I hope, will be there; thence to Corrientes, the rendezvous of our force, which is a short five hundred miles from here. From Corrientes to Tres Bocas is three leagues, and from Tres Bocas, the mouth of the Paraguay, to Humaita, the first and only important fort, is seven leagues. So that if we are allowed to pass up to Asuncion, 250 miles above Humaita, we may hope to be there by the 18th inst.

Judge BOWLIN is sanguine of peace, and I hope that all this warlike demonstration is only with a view to an imposing appearance, so as to make better terms with us. Our river pilots—whose pay is $120 per month—say that the Paraguayans will not stand fire. The British Consul here tells me that they are far more spirited than sepoys.

As it is, our only hope, should we get to loggerheads, must be in blockade—with our present force we barely reckon 500 hundred fighting men, of which only 100 marines. The remainder have to be drilled. Now, this will take two months, with the thermometer a 96° and 100°. It has not been below 90° in the day since we got here, and is now 96°, and Paraguay and Corrientes are several degrees to the northward of us, and we are told that the heat is infinitely more insufferable, as the cool nights here are a relief.

Add to this, that if we mean to return we must be out of the river by the 1st of April when the waters begin to fall!

So that, as the problem now stands, unless some of the retarding steamers arrive, we have to make a treaty or a fight in less than three months, and as a fight just now can only be a blockade, for with 500 men an attack is ridiculous, we may be kept here until next Fall. We may also need one or two regiments of regulars. All this will cost the Government some money and plunge the Administration still deeper in debt.

URQUIZA is the richest merchant and most enterprising trader in these regions. He owns mills, saladeros, estancias, cattle without number, and takes a share in every enterprise. There is a stage line to Cordova, 300 miles distant, with American coaches, and he owns half the stock, $100,000. LOPEZ has rooms full of money, and is a perfect miser. He has the monopoly of three articles indispensable to the people down the River—yerba-maté, tobacco and wood. He pays his own price to his people for these articles, and sells them abroad for what he chooses to ask. Thus he buys yerba at $1 50 per aroba of 25 pounds, and sells it for $6. His income is over four millions from these three articles alone. He has, in fact, a population of 700,000 slaves under his subjection, and as he does not butcher like Dr. FRANCIA, who died poor, his reign of tyranny is a relief to the reign of terror. If any one sells tobacco or yerba to any but the Government, there is three months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

The prophecy of Sir FRANCIS HEAD, in his scamper over the Pampas is likely to be fulfilled. Nothing can exceed the healthiness of the atmosphere, and the fertility of the soil. Already there are flourishing German and Swiss colonies here. Cattle and horses are proverbially abundant. You can buy from one to ten thousand horses at $5 a head. The horses are killed at the saladeros for their hide, bones, tallow and hair. It is cruel to see such a slaughter of so noble an animal just to fatten the fields of England and Germany. At Buenos Ayres large fortunes have been made shipping horses to India, as the first cost on board does not exceed $10. S. D.

The Great Billiard Match at Detroit—A Match between Dudley Kavanagh and Michael Foley—The Sporting Clubs of Detroit, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

The arrangements for the great billiard match, to be played in this city on Tuesday the 12th inst., are being rapidly and harmoniously perfected. Mr. PHELAN arrived here last Friday, and is in fine health and spirits, and in excellent playing condition. SEERITER, his competitor, is equally well prepared for the contest, and the friends of each party are anxious for the trial. Firemen's Hall, one of the most commodious public halls of the city, has been selected for the playing, and the table was to-day put up in it. This table is taken from the saloon with which SEERITER is connected, and is one with which he is perfectly familiar. It was selected by Mr. PHELAN from a number now in use in this city of his manufacture, and is, therefore, satisfactory to both parties. A new cloth was brought by Mr. PHELAN from New-York to put upon it, which has nearly led to a termination of the match; SEERITER insisting that the cloth was finer than he had been used to playing upon, and would therefore materially affect his execution. It has, however, been put upon the table with the understanding that if it does not prove to be acceptable to both parties it shall be removed. Raised seats have been prepared in the hall, to accommodate about five hundred spectators, and tickets of admission are selling quite freely at five dollars each.

A match for one thousand dollars between DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of your city, and MICHAEL FOLEY, of the Russel House Billiard Rooms of this city, is to be played on the evening previous to the PHELAN match, on the same table. This promises to be a very interesting game, as both parties are splendid players, and in full practice. FOLEY made a run last week of one hundred and seventeen at caroms, which is considerably better playing than was exhibited in the SEERITER and CHEVRIAL match last year. Betting is quite even on this game.

Detroit is really getting to be a sporting city. Besides the number of first-class billiard players who reside here, and who, by the way, propose forming themselves into a club this Spring, we have a chess club, that has just come off victorious in a match with the Cleveland Chess Club; we have two cricket clubs, both of which won some laurels in contests with neighboring cities last season; we have a yacht club, that controls several of the finest yachts on the western lakes, and won several prizes last Summer; we have a fine boat club, fully equipped and well managed; we have three race-courses in or near to the city, and our citizens really seem to take great pride in fast horses, for the display of which our broad avenues are finely adapted: we have also an inordinate supply of genuine sporting men, of the *genus* blackleg. Of these we do not boast and prefer that they should not be counted. Yet with all our sporting propensities, Detroit is really a staid and prosperous city. There is a large conservative element here, perhaps too conservative at times, but sufficiently so to counteract the opposite inclinations of Young America. This element has kept the credit of the city unimpaired during the terrible crisis of the past two years, while some of our neighbors have suffered. I throw this in, lest the noise attendant upon the sporting contests going on here should lead to injurious impressions. T.

Sporting Matters.

The season for sporting is very lively. Preparations are going forward at the Long Island Race-Courses for the Spring meetings, to open in May, and some excellent matches have been made. Some of these we noticed several days since. Others are in progress. The reported race between *Nicholas I.* and *Tar River*, both crack horses, for a purse of $20,000, still hangs fire. There is some difficulty about the arrangements, and it is not impossible that the match may fall altogether.

The Billiard contest between PHELAN and SEERITER at Detroit, which has drawn many excellent players from New-York and the large cities to Detroit, having been decided in favor of PHELAN, the friends of that gentleman in this City are full of enthusiasm. The telegraphic dispatches from Detroit, published yesterday, were read with intense eagerness, and PHELAN is regarded as the King of the game. He won his triumph, however, by a very close race. The Detroit *Advertiser* of the 12th notices some of the players assembled to witness the match:

"Among the many lovers and proficients in the noble game present in Detroit, we notice from New-York, Messrs. Wm. Lake, Peter D. Braisted, Jr., Dudley Kavanagh, John Cleveland, Neil Bryant, Ralph Benjamin, J. M. Scott, O'Connor and Callender, Buckley and Freeman; from Chicago are the brothers M. and J. Geary, A. LeBrun, Story and Burke; and from Cincinnati, Mr. P. Tieman. Most of the gentlemen we have named are real masters of the game. Mr. BENJAMIN, one of the number, is the same who played the match with Mr. PHELAN in Philadelphia, in 1857. Mr. CLEVELAND is said to be the best bowler at ten pins there is in the United States. Mr. PHELAN'S son is in the city. He is an excellent player, though still young, and promises, with practice, to almost equal his father. There are also a great many black-legs, sharpers and the like, and probably some pickpockets."

The preliminary match, played on the 11th by KAVANAGH, of New-York, and FOLEY, of Detroit, is noticed by the *Free Press*:

"The Detroit player was undoubtedly beaten simply by his indulging in a very unnecessary movement of the cue, by which it was shoved at the ball in taking aim, and, going beyond the distance intended, struck it lightly and lost the shot to the player, who according to the rules is thrown out after having touched his ball. The movement was not only unnecessary but unprofessional, the expert billiard-player eschewing all sawing with his cue while taking his aim. It occurred two or three times during the match, and will probably prove a lesson to the players. The audience broke up in great excitement, which was not modified by the enthusiasm of a gentleman who jumped upon a chair and offered to stake $5,000 that FOLEY could beat CAVANAGH in a similar match to-morrow night. We did not learn that the offer was accepted."

A Racket challenge, for no less a sum than $20,000, comes to us from the other side of the water. The celebrated English player MITCHELL offers this tempting bait to any of the players of the United States; the choice of place to be decided by a toss, and an allowance of $800 to be made for the traveling expenses of the party who "draws" to cross the ocean. The New-York Racket Court is considering the subject. The stake is large and the terms liberal.

The sum netted for the benefit of the widow of HARRINGTON, ($1,765,) has been duly paid by JOHN MORRISSEY, who officiated as master of ceremonies at the recent display. It is said that TOM HYER, who interested himself in the affair, sold nearly 500 tickets. MORRISSEY and HYER together produce a decided "effect."

The belt of England does not respond to the polite request of the Benicia Boy. HEENAN'S challenge to a fight for the Championship has not been taken up. His defiance, however, has been received in London, and creates talk among the professors of the "manly art." HEENAN is anxious to retrieve his reputation, and persists in regarding himself as the best man. He may be accommodated with a fight yet. The British Champion has won his laurels by very hard knocks.

The new consignments of American thorough-bred racers, sent out from this country in the early part of March, have arrived safely in England. *Porter's Spirit* of this week notices the arrival of three English thoroughbreds in this City, the importation of an English merchant here, who proposes to test British blood against American on a race-course where the latter are at home. The *Spirit* says:

"These three horses, which are all entered for the Union Association Meeting on Long Island, have been here some five or six weeks, after a nine weeks' voyage, but they are in a very fair case, and we have but little doubt that they will be able to exhibit themselves with credit when called upon at the appointed time. They are now at STEWART'S, opposite SNEDAKER'S, on Long Island, in charge of a Newmarket trainer, and will probably remain there until they are called upon to appear at the post. We hope they may be attended with good fortune, for there is already a very general desire that they shall succeed."

The pedestrian ADAMS, who walked seven miles in one hour at a City Gymnasium a few days ago, has been backed to walk four miles in thirty minutes, or at the rate of eight miles an hour.

We annex the programme for the season on the Union Course: The first match of special interest that has been announced will take place on the 15th of May, between *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Woodruff*—two mile heats, in harness, for $2,000. The next race is for a purse and a stake of $5,000, to take place on the 15th of June. The entries at present are *Native American*, *Mountain Boy* and *George Patcher*. Mr. KELLY'S bay mare is matched for two races, each for $1,100, two mile heats, against Mr. MARSHALL'S bay and gray horses. Then there will be the great return match of *Lantern* and mate, against *Ethan Allen* and mate, for $10,000, to take place on the 25th of May. After that comes the Jockey Club Spring meeting, which will take place over the Eclipse Course during the month of June; and the Fashion meeting during the following month, under the auspices of Mr. HARE. If *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen* or *Lancet* are matched, as is now anticipated, the meeting will be an interesting one.

The Naval Superiority of France, and the Incapacity of the British Boards of Admiralty.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is only common justice to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON to admit that he has performed with courage and candor the most humiliating task that ever fell to the lot of a British Minister. For the first time in the history of this country *it has been officially proclaimed that the navy of England is inferior to that of France.* It was time, indeed, that the truth should be confessed, and it is not too late, we trust, to apply an effectual remedy. Here is the substance of the sketch which the Chief of the British Navy gave of its progress under himself and his predecessors: "In 1812, England had 245 line-of-battle ships, while France had 113. We had then 272 frigates, and France had 72. In 1820, England possessed 146 liners, and 164 frigates, and France 58 liners and 39 frigates. In 1840, England had 89 line-of-battle ships, and France 44. We had 180 frigates and France had 50. In 1850, England had 86 line-of-battle ships, and France 45; England 104 frigates, France 56." At this rate of comparative progress, the eventual superiority of FRANCE was assured, and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON tells us that last Summer the Admiralty took measures to ascertain what were the facts, and found that each country had 29 line-of-battle ships capable of service, while France had 46 frigates against 34 of ours. These numbers, however, do not express the whole truth; for nine of our liners are, it appears, inferior to the worst of the French ships, and are fit only to replace the block-ships, which are already condemned as utterly useless. *In line-of-battle ships there was, to use Sir John Pakington's own words, nominal equality, but real inferiority. In frigates, France had the superiority by no less than 12. Our inferiority was increasing every day, and, at the rate of progress then contemplated, France would by the end of 1859, have had an advantage measured by 4 line-of-battle ships, 300 guns, and 8,000 horse-power, besides a great superiority in frigates. This state of things is perilous, humiliating, and disgraceful.* If we could find stronger terms, we would use them to describe the scandalous neglect by which the once predominant navy of England has been suffered to sink to the condition which Sir JOHN PAKINGTON described. Practically, the Board of Admiralty have had the command of unlimited funds. They had only to ask and to obtain what they required. In point of fact, they have taken votes for double the amount expended by France or any other country, and the result is what Sir JOHN PAKINGTON has told us.

But this is only half the tale. Not only are our ships less numerous than those of France, but we cannot even man those which we possess without a delay of from four to six months to each; while the French Government can bring together crews sufficient for their whole fleet by a mere stroke of the pen. If, moreover, the demands which distant duties make upon our force are taken into consideration, Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S assertion that the French at this moment have the command both of the Mediterranean and the Channel, cannot be very far from the truth, notwithstanding Sir JOHN PAKINGTON'S disclaimer of such a belief as derogatory to the reputation of England. To us it seems derogatory enough that there should be any possible question as to the command of the Channel. But Sir JOHN PAKINGTON does not tell us by what amazing mal-administration this humiliation has been brought upon us. The Admiralty could not have been taken exactly by surprise, for ships are not built in a day, and the progress of the French navy has been the constant topic of remark for years, everywhere—that is, except among the guardians of the British fleet. The figures now produced show that our inferiority is the result of a steady gain on the part of FRANCE for many years. There was no disguise about the matter. In 1850, a public Commission propounded its scheme for increasing the French steam navy to 45, and ultimately to 50, line-of-battle ships, with at least a proportionate increase of frigates. The work was steadily pursued, in the face of the world, from that time to the present; and when it is almost complete, our Board of Admiralty discovers for the first time, to the Summer of 1858, that FRANCE has outstripped us in the race of ship-building. The country was somewhat blinded during the Russian war by the appearance of some slight numerical superiority in our fleet; but the Admiralty must have known then, as well as now, that the advantage was only apparent, inasmuch as a large portion of our fleet consisted of block-ships which were worthless, and of converted 80-gun ships which were little better. Some perception of the danger which threatened seems from time to time to have reached the Board, for within the last ten years it appears that the Surveyor of the Navy proposed to build 37 ships of the line, and that orders were given for their construction. But those orders were never executed. Instead of 37 ships, 25 only were built; and during the same time 23 frigates were all that were produced, although 37 was the number decided to be necessary.

The immediate efforts by which Sir JOHN PAKINGTON proposes to commence the restoration of the Navy, though very considerable when compared with the moderate achievements of late years, will still leave much to be done to bring the fleet up to its proper strength. By the end of the year we are promised an addition of fifteen line-of-battle ships, nine frigates, and two iron-cased vessels, similar to those which are now rapidly approaching completion in the French dockyards. The reason assigned for not doing more is that even this will tax to the utmost the power of the dockyards. *If from this estimate the ships to be converted are deducted, it would seem that we have not the means of launching more than eleven large ships in a year of exceptional activity. The rapid progress made by the French shows that their powers of production cannot be far, if at all, short of this; and, if this be so, it is plainly not enough to hurry on new ships for launching, without providing fresh accommodation to enable us in future years to add to the navy, as fast as may be necessary, without being checked by the want of dockyard room. We are beginning to build ships in earnest after France has constructed a fleet stronger than our own, and if the old Admiralty rule is to continue, we shall, perhaps, be thinking of enlarging our dockyards when we find that France is able to turn out two ships for every one we launch.*

The provision for the present year is the weakest part of Sir JOHN PAKINGTON'S estimates. There was not an attempt in his speech to show how he had come to the conclusion that thirty-eight thousand seamen would be sufficient for our wants; and he seemed to think it quite enough to point out the extremely immaterial fact that the vote was larger than in former years of peace, when it was notoriously too small. The official estimate is that the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons combined will shortly amount to 12 sail-of-the-line and 8 frigates. This is the only force which, without more men, we shall be able to display in the immediate presence of the whole navy of France. The reserves of the Manning Commission are as yet only on paper, and any considerable increase in the *personnel* of the fleet would be the work of months. The necessity for it may arise in weeks or days, and we cannot think that such a force as Sir JOHN PAKINGTON proposes is sufficient for the dignity or the safety of this country.

Quarrel of Dickens with His Publishers—Household Words in Court.

From the London Daily News.

BRADBURY VERSUS DICKENS—HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the publication of an announcement relative to the periodical entitled *Household Words*, and the parties to the suit were Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, publishers and printers, the plaintiffs, and Mr. CHARLES DICKENS and Mr. WILLIAM KING WELLS, the defendants.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, Q. C., and Mr. A. SMITH were counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. SELWYN, Q. C., and Mr. HOSHOUSE for the defendants.

Mr. PALMER said that he had to move the court, on behalf of the plaintiffs, for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, from publishing the notice in question, or any other notice or advertisement, *announcing the discontinuance of the periodical called "Household Words," or the substitution of any periodical in place thereof, or in succession thereto*, or containing any announcement to the same or similar effect.

It appeared that the plaintiffs were jointly interested in the periodical in question, and on the 28th of March, 1858, entered into an agreement for the establishment of the same. The terms of that agreement were that the plaintiffs, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, Mr. WELLS, and Mr. J. FORSTER, were to be and continue joint-proprietors under certain stipulations, and as such to enjoy any profits realized, or to bear any losses incurred in connection with the periodical. Mr. DICKENS was to have one-half part or share, and the plaintiffs one-fourth, and Mr. FORSTER and Mr. WELLS one eighth respectively. Mr. DICKENS was to be editor, and in that capacity to exercise absolute control over the literary department, and to have £500 a year so long as he continued editor, to be paid additional for any articles he might contribute, and to receive a participation of the profits in proportion to his share in the undertaking. The plaintiffs were to be the printers and publishers, as well as general commercial managers. It was further arranged that Mr. FORSTER should from time to time contribute literary articles without any remuneration, and Mr. WELLS, in consideration of his share, should act as sub-editor, and receive £8 a week for his services in that capacity. It was, moreover, stipulated that meetings should take place for the transaction of the business, and that, at any special meeting, two of the proprietors, in addition to the plaintiffs, should be present. The publication was established and proved very successful, but Mr. FORSTER retired and assigned his share to Mr. DICKENS. Some time since Mr. DICKENS' feelings towards the plaintiffs became altered, and he convened a meeting last November. He was unable to attend, and deputed Mr. FORSTER to represent him, and that gentleman proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. WELLS, *to the effect that the partnership should be dissolved, and the publication discontinued on completion of the nineteenth volume.* That resolution was protested against, and Mr. DICKENS served the plaintiffs with a formal resolution to the same effect. Mr. DICKENS then issued the announcement which it was now sought to restrain, in which he stated that his new work, *All The Year Round*, would be shortly published, that he would take with him the writers of *Household Words*, and that *that periodical would be discontinued*, and the partnership be dissolved. Previously, however, Mr. DICKENS had offered the plaintiffs £1,000 for their share in the periodical, which had been refused. The learned counsel contended that the conduct of Mr. DICKENS was most unjustifiable, and calculated to inflict a serious injury on the property of the plaintiffs, who might, notwithstanding Mr. DICKENS' retirement, be enabled to conduct *Household Words* with reasonable success.

Mr. A. SMITH followed on the same side.

Mr. SELWYN said that Mr. DICKENS was perfectly justified in the course he had adopted by the announcement in question. He had stated nothing that was not true, and it concerned his personal reputation to state that the publication *Household Words* had ceased to be his property; it would have been a fraud on the public to let it be supposed that the work came out under his control or that he was in any way connected with it. Now, what was the fact? "*Household Words*, conducted by CHARLES DICKENS," was the description of the work, and "conducted by CHARLES DICKENS," was as much a part of the title as "*Household Words.*"

Mr. PALMER—We shall not use his name.

Mr. SELWYN—The very essence of the whole thing consisted in Mr. DICKENS' name, and that gentleman had the whole control over the literary department.

His HONOR—Has not an editor exclusive control in that Department.

Mr. SELWYN—The position of Mr. DICKENS was different to that of editors under ordinary circumstances, because he could not be dismissed by the proprietors. The advertisement was carefully worded, but still the plaintiffs, from some feelings they entertained, thought fit to bring the case into a court. There was nothing whatever in the contract that prevented Mr. DICKENS bringing out a new periodical, and he called that work by another name.

His HONOR—The slightest word would have done, and if he had used "discontinued by him" it would have been all that was necessary.

Mr. SELWYN—"*Household Words*, conducted by CHAS. DICKENS," was the title, and it was the work so entitled that he announced would be discontinued.

His HONOR—Had Mr. DICKENS added after "discontinued," in the fourth line, "by him," or "by me," it would have answered all the purposes.

Mr. SELWYN—As far as Mr. DICKENS was concerned, he believed that he thought if he did not make that announcement in question, it would have the effect of encouraging an erroneous impression on the part of the public in regard to *Household Words*.

Mr. PALMER—The insertion of the words suggested would not, in his opinion, effect the purpose required.

Mr. SELWYN—It would not, perhaps, effect the purpose of the plaintiffs, who wanted to commit a fraud on the public, by giving them to believe that the periodical was still published under the control of Mr. DICKENS. That gentleman had given them the fullest notice of his intention, but they availed themselves of a technical advantage by objecting to admit his proxy at the meeting or being bound by the resolution in question. Notwithstanding, however, Mr. DICKENS did not act in a vexatious manner, but gave them a formal notice in January, 1859, and he extended the termination of the periodical to the 28th of May next, in order to afford ample time to the plaintiffs to make any arrangements they might deem requisite in consequence of what had occurred. He repeated what he had already said, that Mr. DICKENS throughout acted with entire good faith to his copartners, and that he was actuated only by a desire to prevent any misapprehension existing in the mind of the public.

The learned counsel concluded by reading extracts from the affidavit of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS in support of his statement, and which disclaimed any motives other than those assigned by his counsel for the course he had pursued.

Mr. HOSHOUSE also addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. PALMER replied. The whole of the argument on behalf of his clients was based on the agreement that had been entered into, and he contended that anything which had been advanced on the other side had failed to establish the fact of the defendant, Mr. DICKENS, having acted in conformity with the terms of that agreement. The identity of a periodical was its serial character, under the same name, and not in the personality of any one connected with it. There was no more ground for stating that the work was discontinued in consequence of Mr. DICKENS' secession from the editorship, than there would be if the plaintiffs ceased to be the printers and publishers.

The Master of the Rolls delivered his judgment as follows: "The property in a literary work is, I believe, confined to the mere title, and the title to this work is *Household Words*, and that is settled in a partnership; and, accordingly, that is part of the partnership assets, and that may be sold, such as it is, provided it has any existence. Now, I think, as I stated to Mr. SELWYN and to Mr. HOSHOUSE, that putting in the words 'by me,' or 'by the editor,' or 'by the authors,' which is another expression that may be used, after the word 'discontinued' in the fourth line of the address, and 'by him,' or 'by the editor,' after 'discontinued' in the last line of the address, would make the matter free from all cavil. Mr. PALMER presses on me very strongly that Mr. DICKENS has no power to put an end to the work; but I am not clear that he has not. I am not clear that his mere retirement will not *ipso facto* annihilate it, and that it is not considered entirely and solely associated with his name, and that in point of fact the name, '*Household Words*,' would be literally worth nothing as soon as it is perfectly well-known that he has nothing more to do with it. That one cannot decide till the result shall happen; but I am satisfied the statement that he has nothing more to do with it is properly represented by saying, 'It is discontinued by me,' and that that does not impart the fact that it is discontinued absolutely and positively, because it merely asserts that he himself, so far as he has anything to do with it, has discontinued, and I think that is all that the plaintiff is entitled to require. Accordingly, upon Mr. DICKENS undertaking, in the future advertisements to be published, to put those words in, or equivalent words, I will make no order at all upon this motion, but reserve the costs of it till I see what the result is when the partnership property comes to be disposed of."

Position of Sardinia—Important Explanation by Count Cavour.

The *Morning Post* prints the following as a copy of a dispatch addressed by Count CAVOUR to the Marquis D'AZAGLIO, Sardinian Minister in London:

TURIN, March 17, 1859

M. LE MARQUIS: Sir JAMES HUDSON, in a note dated the 14th of this month, a copy of which you will find inclosed, has asked me, in the name of his Government, if Sardinia would be disposed to follow the example of Austria, and to declare in a formal manner (as Count BUOL, on his part, declared Austria's intention not to attack Piedmont, in his dispatch to Count APPONYI of the 25th of January) that Sardinia has no intention of attacking her powerful neighbor.

Appreciating the motives which have inspired such a course on the part of the Cabinet of St. James', we do not hesitate to answer him with the most perfect frankness, as we have done a few days since when he asked us to draw up a memorandum, clear and precise, of the complaints of Italy against Austria, and to indicate the means of applying a remedy.

In pursuance of aggressive acts (what other name can we give them?) committed by Austria by the concentration of imposing forces on the Sardinian frontier; by pleading on a war footing the army of Italy; by the construction and occupation of new fortifications on ground which does not belong to her; by the occupation of the Legations; and by the violation of treaties, the Government of the King, according

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 20th st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES DELANEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 5 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn. This school is situated in a healthy and beautiful part of the City. Pupils are afforded every facility for obtaining a good education, while they enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home under the constant personal care of the Misses D.
TERMS—Board and Tuition in the English Branches, $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Music $100 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Music with use of Piano, from $50 to $80 per annum. French, $20 per annum.
The scholastic year consists of 44 weeks. Next term commences May 8.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Pearl & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton-st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E DE SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. ROE & CO., No. 21 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 58 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ROCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—This school is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Number of boarding scholars limited to 15 boys of about 12 years of age, who will be treated in all respects as members of the Principal's family. Next term begins Wednesday, May 3. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMILY school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement and sentiment as well as cultivated ant less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. C. Vanderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E. Delmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WIKANT, Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. SEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $6 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MRS. NODINE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES KINGSTON, N. Y.—The 17th semi-annual session commences May 10. The location is beautiful and healthy. The facilities for acquiring a thorough education are unsurpassed. Terms $100 per session. Circulars to be had at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York; or of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. NODINE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 90 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGHAM will be prepared to admit boarders, as well as day pupils, to this Institution, April 25. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and farther information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 142 Fulton-st.; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING and Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 385 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. Mercantile Arithmetic taught by an able mathematician.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $300 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed. Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. BOWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 West 31st-st. James Weir Mason, New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LESSONS.—AN accomplished lady would like to teach the above languages in some strictly respectable families or Seminary. The most respectable reference given. Address ALHAMBRA, either Madison-square, Union-square or the General Post-office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Sr., No. 1,021 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO TEN years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PELouse & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Bells well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1848 New-York Post-Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATTENDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his way, corner of Duane-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A SMALL, DARK BAY horse, of beautiful shape, 14 hands high, 7 years old, perfectly sound. He is for sale because the owner has no further use for him. Apply at the stables in 18th-st., four doors west of 7th-av., stable in the rear; or at No. 127 West 18th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have the store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron. Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Athanse & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
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Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THOMPKINSON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

METAL SASHES AND SHOW-CASES.—Persons about opening new stores, or refitting old ones, will find advantageous to call on E. A. ROW-ELL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., where they can select such as they require on advantageous terms. An assortment of mahogany and walnut show-cases on hand.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-VASES FOR GARDENS AND CEMETERIES—From patterns equal to the finest Italian. A large assortment for sale, by BARTLETT & LESLIE, Nos. 380 and 426 Broadway, New-York.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 421 Broadway.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertillizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphates of lime per bag $4 per ton $60. Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 59 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for CORN, GRASS and GARDEN VEGETABLES.
Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PURE NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, LAND PLASTER, &c.
Sold at wholesale and retail, by
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY SEED STORE.—(NEW North Ferry Block)—Every desirable variety of vegetable, flower, grass, and agricultural seeds, fresh, of the very best qualities and at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. DALRYMPLE & CO., No. 12 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, Ed. of the *Musical Review*; C. G. HEIL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—New and second-hand, by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, for sale at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood Pianos for $100; Rosewood Melodeons for $25; Piano Stools, new style, $2 50. Sheet Music and Music Books at wholesale and retail. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 499 Broadway, near Lispenard-st.; and G. B. DEMAREST, No. 499 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW Piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; ware room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

WANTED.—A CONTRALTO OF AN ESTABLISHed reputation desires a situation in a quartette choir in this City. Episcopal Church preferred. References of the highest order. Address STELLA, Box 191 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling, Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York, with
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or Inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUkee Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 348 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858: whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or in which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever: including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depots and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be a part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of backage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine-houses, workshops, depots and other buildings, and all other improvements on, or appertaining to said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils, and other personal property procured, or to be procured for, or used in connection with, said Railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description;—and, also, all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1856, entitled "An Act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856, entitled "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to execute the trust created by an Act of Congress entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said lands; and also all and singular the bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and choses in action of whatsoever nature, owned wholly or in part by said Railroad Company, on such day as that said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages; and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped and the particular lands granted by the foregoing Acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin fully designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned to be held by him in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said Mortgage Deeds:
And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payment of any of the interest upon the coupons accompanying the said bonds as they respectively become due, or if default for the like period should be made in the payment at maturity, of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said Mortgage Deeds; then, and in either of said cases, the undersigned, as Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all the other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed or intended to be covered or conveyed by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said Railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company, covered and conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, either at public or private sales; and, also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of one hundred thousand dollars, in the aggregate, of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon; but in case of any sale at auction, it was provided that notice of such intended sale should be published once in each week for three weeks at the least, in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in a newspaper published in the City of Milwaukee; and that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the undersigned Trustee, and said Railroad Company of, in, and to, the said property, rights, liberties, privileges and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof.
And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about ($70,000,) seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, when it became due, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the 19th day of March, A. D., 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular, the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.
WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.
The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 23, same hour and place. WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1859.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on damand. By order of the Board of Directors. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

WANTED—FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Companies' stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and Dublin for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 6, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN HARPER,
ASA G. TRASK, J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG, WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP, O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING, JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN, WM. KENT,
THOS. L. ROSEMORE, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
JULIEN L. ALLIEN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

CHATHAM BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 7, 1859.—On and after MONDAY next, 11th inst., the business of this Bank will be transacted at their new location, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, No. 32 Laight-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-STREET.
(The Park Bank Building.)
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)
This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIES,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAS,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SCHEITLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHUSEN,	E. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
LOUIS F. MACK,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
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HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
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RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
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L. E. AMSINCK,	GEO. I. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHIEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIETRICH WESTFALL,
C. BREUSING,	FRANCIS BOLTING,
	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 197 Greenwich-st., corner Fulton.
Capital.....$200 000
Surplus over.....100,000
At an election held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

C. V. B. Ostrander,	D. R. Martin,	Ward. A. Work,
Levi Apgar,	Wm. Hustace,	S. S. Bowman,
Joseph S. Barker,	Benj. S. Taylor,	E. Beadleston,
Gordon W. Burnham,	Ely Hoppock,	J. W. Brown,
Moses A. Hoppock,	Israel Minor,	Nathan'l Weed,
Barrett H. Van Anken,	J. Robins,	C. D. Van Wagenen,
Henry A. Kerr,	David Magie,	Crowell Adams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. V. B. Ostrander was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected:

BENJ.

OBITUARY.

On the 23d ult., died in Paris, Count Sigismund Krasinski, a Polish noble, hero and poet. He was related to the royal houses of Saxony and Piedmont, and his godfather was the Emperor Napoleon, who appointed him on the day of his birth elde-de-camp to the King of Rome. Count Sigismund's was so agitated and sorrowful existence. A great nobleman, a great poet, and one of the richest men in Europe, he might have aimed at the highest destinies, yet he voluntarily resigned himself to an obscure and passive life. The most brilliant offers were made to him from the highest quarters. Once the Emperor Nicholas desired to see him. "Be with me," said the Czar, "and I will grant you anything you may ask." But Count Sigismund could not bear to witness the subjection of his country. He went abroad, and sent forth from the depths of his voluntary exile scatches of glorious verse, which he never acknowledged. The Poles sang these hymns without knowing their author.

Mr. Edward H. Delano, Naval Constructor at the Charlestown Navy-yard, died, April 7, aged 48. Mr. Delano's first appointment was to the Pensacola Navy-yard, where he served several years, and then came to Charlestown. Before he became connected with the Navy, he was well known as Mr. Samuel Hall's foreman. While with Mr. Hall, he had the superintendence of many fine ships, among which were the *Massachusetts*, *Edith*, *Coquette*, *Midas*, and several clipper schooners.

There has just died, at the age of 107 years, in the Isle of Antigate (Sea of Marmora,) a retired patriarch of Constantinople, named Konstantios. He was born in 1782, and was a son of a goldsmith in the Fanar, educated at the cost of Catherine II. of Russia, at Kiew, subsequently head of the convent on Mount Sinai (where he harbored General Buneparte,) next Metropolitan of Alexandria, and, on the murder of the Byzantine patriarch at the Greek insurrection, elected head of the Greek Church.

Mr. Richard Andrews, thrice Mayor of Southampton, who will always be remembered for the generous welcome which, while filling that office, he extended to Kossuth and the Hungarian exiles, died a few weeks since. He was originally a journeyman blacksmith in a Hempshire village, and became the largest coachmaker in the south of England. His age was 60 years.

Mr. Timothy Sweeny died in Fairview township, Butler County, Penn., recently, at the age of 122 years. The deceased was born in the year 1737, in Carahan, Parish of Ardfert, County of Kerry, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1837, being then 100 years old.

The Hon. T. M. Tucker, Ex-Governor of Mississippi, died at his father's residence in Marion County, Alabama, on the 3d April.

Mr. John Colt, a pioneer settler in Western New-York, died in the town of Satterville, N. Y., on the 8th April, aged 84. He was a native of Vermont.

Sir John Lewes Pedder, who was Chief-Justice of Tasmania, Van Dieman's Land, from 1838 to 1854, died at Brighton, Eng., March 24.

Prince Alexis Solykoff, a Russian nobleman, well known in French and English society, died recently at Paris of apoplexy.

Signor G. Lanza, the eminent professor of singing, died on the 12th of March, at London, at the ripe age of 80.

Col. Tait, C. B., a brother of the Bishop of London, and an Aide de-camp to the Queen, died in London, March 16.

The Princess Isabella of Tour and Taxis, has just died at Prague.

PERSONAL.

A letter from Rome says: "An anecdote which was recently related to me shows in another form how averse the Papal Government is from letting too much light into the public mind. The gas-pipes in the Piazza del Popolo were being examined not many mornings since, when a stranger observed, 'So you are letting in light upon the Popolo.' It might have been meant as a *double entendre*, or it might have had simply a reference to the site on which they were standing. However that may be, the stranger was followed to his hotel by a respectably-dressed man, who made particular inquiry of the proprietor as to who the stranger was, at the same time animadverting on the ominous words that had been uttered. The hotel was that in which the Prince of Wales resided, and it so happened that the stranger was the courier who formed part of his Royal Highness's suite."

There has been a rather absurd squabble between some of the Cavalieri di Malta, and a dramatic author of ducal dignity, by name Proto. The duke, who has a talent for play-writing, brought out a piece called "Il Cavaliere Calabrese," which appeared at the Fiorentini, in which a knight of Malta is made to pay desperate court to a lady. Two of the order complain bitterly of this insult, and ask Proto to make amends by having the play suppressed. He treats the matter as a joke, but one day receives a reprimand through the Censura del Theatri, from no less a person than Cardinal Antonelli, to whom the insulted knights had applied for redress. The reprimand is based on the grounds that the order of Malta being a religious one, it ought to be held sacred, and not held up to ridicule.

Accounts have been received from Madagascar that Queen Ranavolo had had a fresh attack of illness, and reports of her death were circulated, and had caused disturbances in several parts of the country. Bulletins were, however, published at Tanararive and Tametave, stating that Her Majesty was out of danger. As the Queen is very aged and infirm, she cannot, in all probability, live long, and the different parties are preparing for the event of her death. Her son and heir is at the head of the Moderate Party, and his accession to power would be a benefit to the country, and particularly to foreign commerce. Two Englishmen occupy at Court the positions of physician and apothecary to the Queen.

Baron Humboldt has addressed the following note to the Berlin journals: "Overwhelmed by the number of letters sent me, and which are increasing every day, amounting to from 1,600 to 2,000 per annum —many, too, being on the most futile subjects, such as demands for my autograph, and offers to cure me of all diseases—I once more make a public appeal to the persons who write me well, and request them not to occupy themselves so much with what concerns me, in order that with the emulsion of strength, physical and intellectual, which I experience, I may be allowed a little leisure for study and composition. I trust that this step, to which I have recourse with reluctance, will not be interpreted unkindly."

Mrs. Louisa Hay Kerr, the Scottish traveler and author, is residing at Vienna. This lady, who has traveled in China, the East Indian Archipelago, Egypt, and other countries, is now occupied with archæological studies and investigations relative to the former history of the various Slavic races. She is a member of the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris, the Archæological Societies of Great Britain, Palestine, and Athens, of the Société Géographique of Paris, and of several other learned Societies. It is understood that Mrs. Kerr intends again to visit Servia, with the view of publishing at a future period a large work on the subject of that country.

The French Government has intimated to the Napolitan martyrs, now in London, its full assent to their traversing France, *en route* to Piedmont. It will be to the memory of most people that when Kossuth and his Hungarians, fresh from the claws of similar political vengeance, sought at Marseilles, where a British steamer had conveyed them, leave to cross by land to London, Leon Faucher, then Foreign Minister of the French Republic, telegraphed "no admittance," and they had to come round by Gibraltar and the Bay of Biscay.

The *Court Journal* says: "Alexandre Dumas has come back in a pretty plight, notwithstanding the portraits given of him in the illustrated papers, where he is represented as a Circassian chief, with an immense number of knives stuck in his girth. Madame Poncher, desirous of securing the literary lion, wrote to him, to bid him to a *soirée*, but received for answer: 'Dear Madame,—Willingly would I lay myself at your feat, but I have not got a coat to wear. I am reduced to chain armor. I kiss your hands with effusion.'"

The aged Prince Milosch, whose expected elevation to the throne of Servia failed to disturb Europe at a moment when the affairs of Italy had changed the current of public attention, does not seem destined long to enjoy his crown. He is believed to be near death, and his son is actively taking measures to succeed him, although the Porte has not recognised the hereditary right of his family to the throne of Servia.

Andrew H. Calhoun is the Union nominee for Justice in the city of Albany. Mr. Calhoun edited the Owego *Advertiser* for several years, has been Clerk of the Senate and Canal Appraiser. He is a brother of W. E. Calhoun, formerly Secretary of State of Massachusetts, and of John Calhoun of Kansas notoriety.

At a recent sale of manuscripts, in Paris, there was in the catalogue a MS. memoir presented by a Breton Admiral to King Louis XVI., containing a plan of operations for a descent upon the coasts of England. Before the sale came off the memoir was bought in on the Emperor's account.

At the annual meeting of the Literary Fund, Mr. Charles Dickens communicated the noble offer of a friend of literature to give £10,000 in money and 17,000 volumes of books to the corporation, on condition that certain reforms, calculated to increase the utility of the Fund, were adopted.

Lady Bulwer Lytton has presented to Mr. W. H. Woodley, editor and proprietor of the *Somerset County Gazette*, a costly ink-stand, as an acknowledgment of services rendered by him in exposing the circumstances connected with her late removal to a lunatic asylum.

M. de Girardin stated publicly, at M. Mirès' grand ball, that he had bought the *Courrier de Paris*. It is remarkable that this journal was the only one of the evening papers which recorded the fact that cries of "*Vive Pltalie*" were uttered at the review.

The London *Critic* says: "A rumor was alluded to some weeks back, of a large sum being offered to Mr. Dickens to take a reading tour in America. We do not hear that Mr. Dickens has been sufficiently impressed with the offer to accept it."

The *Moniteur* publishes the nomination of Count Prosper de Chasselaup Laubat, a member of the Corps Legislatif, as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies. M. Laubat is well acquainted with Algeria, having been sent there on a special mission in 1850.

A Stockholm paper states that Jenny Lind intends to visit her native land during the approaching Summer, and has purchased a small estate in the neighborhood of the capital.

Mr. Thackeray hates this to "fanny to himself. "I am not," says he, "an amiable man at heart, in spite of what has lately been said in certain papers to the contrary."

A letter from Lexington, Va., says: "This community has been thrown into a state of extreme excitement by the poisoning of Dr. Junkin, President of Washington College, and his entire family. The poison used was arsenic, and was put into cream used at supper, by a negro of the Doctor's named Billy. All the family were poisoned, but the dose administered was so large that it acted as an emetic.

The King of Naples continues in a most wretched state, and cannot live more than three months. His death is looked forward to with dread by his Government in the present critical state of affairs.

Mlle. Marie de la Rochejacquelein, daughter of the Marquis and Senator, took the veil recently in the Convent des Oiseaux. The Bishop of Poitiers officiated.

Rumors of an alarming nature are reported respecting the health of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Greece, both of whom are said to show symptoms of insanity.

In Cincinnati the alleged fugitive slave, Lewis Early, who was recently discharged from arrest, has instituted a suit against James Kilgour for false imprisonment. The dameges are laid at $2,000.

The Hon. Dugald D. Cameron, of La Grosso, Wisconsin, has been chosen to address the literary societies of Genesee College at Lima, N. Y., at the Commencement in July.

The young Count de Paris is about to be affianced to the eldest daughter of the Duchess of Parma. The young lady is at present in her 12th year.

Raeburn's full-length, life-size portrait of the late Professor Wilson has been presented to the Royal Scottish Academy by his son, Mr. John Wilson.

Mrs. Ann Merith, a wealthy huckster in Detroit, has donated to the City landed property to the value of $20 000 for the use of a free hospital.

The vacancy among the Trustees of the British Museum, caused by the death of Mr. Hallam, has been filled by the nomination of Mr. George Grote.

Lola Montez was to make her first appearance in London as a lecturess, at St. James' Hall, on the 7th of April.

The Duke de Larochefoucald has had a bad fall from his horse; an arm is broken, and he is otherwise seriously injured.

The Tellehassee (Fla.) papers announce the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Vinton and family from this City.

Professor Mitchel is announced for a course of astronomical lectures in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Smith O'Brien is the guest of Mr. Maunsel White in New-Orleans.

Elihu Burritt has been lecturing in Montreal to good houses.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

Mr. David Page writes: "I hereby affirm (and the proofs of this affirmation lie before me fresh and incontrovertible as they did a dozen years ago) that Mr. Robert Chambers is the sole and responsible author of the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*. Dr. James Cox writes to a contemporary with reference to the statement that his uncle, George Combe, was the author of the work. He says: "Mr. Combe knew nothing of the *Vestiges* till he saw a published copy of the book; and we are confident that he never, knowingly, gave the slightest countenance to the supposition that he was its author, or had taken any part whatever in its production. The *Critic* says: "As the name of the scientific man upon whose authority our statement and the change in the British Museum Catalogue were alike made has been made no secret of by our contemporaries, we need observe no further reticence upon that score, but at once confess that it is Professor Owen; and we trust that this will at once acquit us of undue rashness in our statement, and justify our assertion that we proceed upon the authority of one whose name stood second to none in the world of science. It is clear, however, that positive as was the opinion of Professor Owen, the evidence upon which it is based is only what may be called very strong circumstantial evidence. And very strong it undoubtedly is. That the corrections suggested by Professor Owen were made in the second edition is compatible with the supposition that Mr. George Combe was only intimately acquainted with the real author, is not to be denied; but how are we to account for his denying the authorship when repeatedly imputed to him?"

Miss Harriet K. Hunt, M. D., of Boston, whose successful practice of medicine and valiant resistance of the tax-gatherer are well known, has commenced preaching the Gospel, having already officiated at Athol, Westminster, and Stoneham, Massachusetts. Mrs. Jenkins, of New-York, has been obliged to decline the invitation to preach to Theodore Parker's Society, in Music Hall, Boston. "Professor Gardner," the "New-England Soap Man," happening to be present at the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburgh, on the 16th ult., delivered, by request of the body, a very amusing address on the superiority of Soap to Politics. His speech was published at length in the Harrisburgh papers, with the proceedings of the Convention.

Senator Crittenden wrote a reply to an invitation to attend the recent Pioneer celebration at Cincinnati, in which he said: "The history of Ohio in its earlier period, when she was hard pressed by the savage Indian, is, to a great extent, blended with that of Kentucky—and Kentuckians look back with interest and with some pride to that period of our common history. It will be remembered, we hope, by the Pioneers of Ohio, that in those days of her trouble and danger, Kentuckians often hastened to her assistance, and, like true men and brethren, stood by her side in battle against her enemies, and shed their blood in her defence."

A French gentleman, an amateur in chemistry, has discovered a new mode of making paper. It is simply by boiling slices of wood with a certain quantity of mineral and vegetable alkali. If we may rely on the statement of the inventor, who intends to practice his method on a large scale, he can produce from 54 kilogrammes of slices of firwood and 5 kilogrammes of alkali, a ream of very large paper as white as snow and as fine as silk.

A Court-martial is in session at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown to inquire into certain charges preferred against Seth Wilmarth, Superintendent of Machinery and Engines, by Richard Nichols, of South Boston. Captain Van Brant, of the Ordnance Department, acts as Judge Advocate. The charges are in twelve counts, alleging peculation against Mr. W. in his official capacity. Mr. W. has been Superintendent of the Machinery for some time.

The Hon. Murray McConnel, of Jacksonville, Ill., late Second Auditor of the United States Treasury in that city, narrowly escaped losing his life one day last week, as the train was leaving Jacksonville for Springfield. After the train had started Mr. McConnel missed the steps of the car, and fell between two passenger cars.

The geneology of Milton has received unexpected elucidation by the discovery of facts concerning the early career of his father, which will probably lead to further discoveries relative to Milton's boyhood and youth. The letter of Mr. Hyde Clarke on this subject is contained in the *Athenæum* of the 13th March.

From France we hear of unrelaxed activity on the part of M. Guizot. He has just supplied an elaborate and exhaustive preface to a French translation of Motley's *Dutch Republic*; and is now at work on a new historical performance, which is to comprise a view of English affairs from the accession of James I. to the abdication of James II.

A catalogue of the rich men of Boston has been published, from which it appears that William Appleton is worth $754,000; the Fifty Associates are assessed at $1,192 000; the heirs to John D. Williams Shaw, $1,072,000; Josiah Quincy is worth $638 000; John C. Grey, $667,000; and Mrs. Coruelia A. Thayer owns $500,000.

Mr. Richard Doyle, whose talent for character sketching is only rivalled by his talent for laziness, and who has done nothing since the publication of *Brown, Jones and Robinson's Tour*, is said to be engaged on a work which is actually on the eve of completion.

The following missionaries have sailed from Boston for Calcutta: The Rev. C. W. Judd and wife, the Rev. J. W. Waugh and wife, the Rev. E. W. Parker and wife, the Rev. J. R. Downey and wife, and the Rev. J. M. Thoburn.

Large East India properties have fallen to a young Cincinnatian, Mr. Wm. Prevost Edmeston, and his sister, a married lady, residing in Keokuk. A relative of Mr. Edmeston formerly resided in Cincinnati, and died seized of the property in question.

A young man named George W. Porter, recently expelled from the Freshman Class at Yale, has been detected in pilfering from the students various small articles, to the value of $4.

Two of Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures, both fine specimens (one of them the "Penelope Boothby,") and a Gainsborough, were sold in London, on Saturday, from the collection of Mr. Windus.

The company of colored people, under the lead of a barber named Draper, are to leave Cleveland for Liberia immediately. They propose to go to farming in the interior of the country.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. advertise a new series of sermons by Mr. F. D. Maurice, in which he discusses the general doctrine of a revelation.

Mr. Henry Bradbury, of nature-printing celebrity, is said to have become the proprietor of a portion of the London *Journal*.

The Rev. T. B. Thayer resumed his pulpit duties at the Fifth Universalist Church in Boston on Sunday last.

Meyerbeer's new comic opera, "Le Pardon de Notre Dame d'Aunay," is to be performed in Paris for the first time.

The first representation of M. Gounod's "Faust," at Paris, is reported to have been a decided success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The controversy as to the authorship of *The Vestiges of Creation*, which has been warmly carried on in the Scotch papers, receives a new contribution in a letter on the subject in the *Caledonian Mercury* from Mr. David Page. Alluding to the report that Mr. George Combe was the author of the work in question, he says: "To put an end to this, now and forever, I hereby affirm—and the proofs of this affirmation lie before me fresh and incontrovertible as they did a dozen years ago—that Mr. Robert Chambers is the sole and responsible author of the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*. I say 'responsible,' in a somewhat qualified sense, leaving others to fix the amount of responsibility they would attach to an ingenious compilation, but very general misapprehension, of the scientific opinions and discoveries of others."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Prospectors continue to work around Humphrey's Gulch, in Symmes township, and find gold in small particles, but not enough as yet to compensate for the labor of digging. The placers have been sufficiently tested to satisfy the incredulous that the precious metal does exist in the gulches of that locality."

Among the property destroyed in New-Orleans, by the recent fire on Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, was a collection of books, MSS., &c., in an office over the store of Mr. F. Comerden, No. 24 Gravier-street, under charge of Mr. B. M. Norman. There were valuable works, belonging to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, also books and papers of the Royal Society of Antiquarians, of Copenhagen; a MSS. copy of the History of Cuba, nearly ready for press, with valuable and important letters relative thereto; a private collection of relics of American history, and other valuable and interesting articles.

Within a very few miles of Boston, (says the Boston *Com. Bulletin*,) is manufactured nearly one-half of the Cotton used in the United States, or over 400,000 bales; yet not over three-fourths of this is imported into Boston, and probably not over one-eighth part of it is shipped here for sale. With a consumption of one-fourth as much as is required by the mills near Liverpool, the sales in Boston for a whole year are not equal to the transactions of many a week in that city—and the stock in Boston is seldom over one-twentieth of the average stock in Liverpool, and probably not over one-fifth that of New-York.

The New-Haven *Palladium* states that a remarkable epidemic, which has puzzled the most skillful physicians, has made its appearance in Orange, Conn., and caused great consternation. It has already caused the death of eight persons, and two others are beyond hope of recovery. Several physicians who have been called say they have never seen anything of the sort, do not know what to call the disease, and are utterly at a loss to know what treatment should be adopted. The attack commences with a sore throat, which assumes a form of malignant ulceration, and finally the throat swells unaccountably and the sufferer dies.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The investigation into the management of the State Liquor Agency and the purity of the State liquor, has ended in smoke. The Committee did not even make a report. The inconclusive nature of the evidence and meagre results of the investigation thus far, probably conduced to this action. The evidence was not calculated to inspire confidence in the State liquors, but exposed no adulteration on the part of tha Agent."

Easter Day, which in the present year falls on the 24th of April, has not occurred at so late a period since 1791, in which year it was on that day, and will not again happen on the same date till the year 2011. Since the introduction of the Gregorian, or new style, by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582, Easter Day has only fallen on the 24th of April in three instances, namely, in the years 1639, 1707, 1791.

A letter inclosing a $5 bill from "a stranger," was received at one of the Boston banks on Tuesday. The writer says that "a few years ago, while at the bank, I received five dollars more than I was entitled to, which I kept at the time, but believing I had no right to do so, and not feeling as if I had acted honestly, I now return the same."

The Boston *Traveller* says the arrangements for the observance of Jefferson's birthday, by the advocates of his principles, in that city, have been completed. The array of talent will be great, and such as is seldom seen at even the most successful of popular celebrations.

A convict in the Massachusetts State Prison, named Charles Greene, 34 years of age, committed suicide April 12, by hanging himself with shreds of bed-clothes. Six deaths have occurred at this Institution within three weeks.

An extensive "operator" in farm produce and stock has been arrested in Rochester, on a charge of swindling. He is a young man, by name Anthony Baucher. His performances were confined to robbing farmers of grain, horses, &c., and selling them.

The Board of Education of Newark, N. J., has decided, in the matter of the admission of negro children into all the schools of tha city, that it is inexpedient to alter existing regulations; but it is suggested that a new school may be erected to accommodate the growing wants of this class.

A Special Committee of the lower house of the Canadian Parliament has reported a Prohibitory Liquor law. Their report is accompanied by a long letter from Neal Dow.

At South Jeffereon, Mich., a few days since, a young lady, Caroline McCain, committed suicide by taking strychnine, while laboring under religious excitement.

The journeymen cabinet makers of Cincinnati are still on a strike for higher wages, and post the names of the recreant brethren on a black board.

The Sons of Malta have increased so largely in numbers in Cleveland that a new hall has been hired to afford greater accommodation.

The new City Government of Cleveland was inaugurated April 11; Mayor Seuter delivering his inaugural address.

The Augsburg *Gazette* hints that the French Government has made an attempt to bribe it.

The breach in the Cochituate Aqueduct, at Newton Lower Falls, has been entirely repaired.

"God Save the Queen" has been translated into the Mahratter language, and is in circulation among the native Christians.

MARY HARTUNG.—MARY HARTUNG, convicted of the murder of her husband, is to be executed at Albany, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, according to sentence. It is said that she received the announcement of the Governor's decision with that indifference which has characterized her demeanor throughout the many trying incidents of her arrest, trial and conviction. To the reverend gentleman she expressed a willingness to abide her fate, though she had placed the utmost reliance upon the numerous assurances of those who had interested themselves in her behalf, and who had visited her in prison. She again reiterated the implied accusation of the guilt of RAINEMAN, by declaring that he could tell the truth, and in doing so relieve her from the suspicious circumstances that surrounded her.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS FATHER.—A man named WILLIAM JOY has been convicted in Wabash County, Ind., of the murder of his child by burning it. The principal witness was another child of the prisoner, a little daughter. The facts developed at the trial were as follows: John a child about four months old, was quite unwell, and had been so for some days, and was consequently fretful, and had cried considerably during the night, and disturbed her father. Early in the morning her father called to his daughter, (the witness,) and told her to get up and make a fire. She did so; made the fire principally of brush, because there was no other wood prepared. After the fire began to burn, the child continuing to cry and fret, her father became enraged, and snatched the child from its mother's arms, tore every particle of clothing off it, and then took it by one arm and one leg, and held it over the fire until it was burned in several places to a blister. He then struck the little sufferer two blows with his hand, leaving upon its body the marks of his fingers, and then threw it into the cradle or bed. His wife and daughter struggled to get the child away from him, but were unable to do so, and when Mrs. Joy found that he was going to burn the child to death, she ran out of the house to prevent seeing the sight, and to get out of hearing of the child's screams. Joy took down his gun, and pointing it at her, compelled her to come in. He then left the house, and did not return for a day or two. Four days after this terrible scene, the little child died and was buried. None but Joy and his wife and two young daughters knew anything about the cause of its death. The neighboring women who came in and assisted to lay out the child, found it so mortified and decayed that they could not wash it, or even take off the clothing. Joy told his wife and daughters that if they ever said a word about it he would kill them, and they believed him, and so kept the horrible secret.

ANOTHER DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—A man named JOSH HENDRIX, residing in the town of Rockland, Sullivan County, recently committed suicide. For several days he had been laboring under the most intense excitement, in consequence of an alleged intimacy between his wife and a man named JAMES EVANS. HENDRIX claimed to have satisfied himself of the delinquencies of his wife about a week ago, which so worked upon his mind that he gave up housekeeping, procured a double-barreled pistol, and went in pursuit of EVANS for the purpose of vindicating his wounded honor. He traveled the rounds with his little daughter, a child about five years old, all day, but without finding the object of his search. At night he arrived at the house of Mr. ISAAC B. GAY, where his wife was. He showed her the pistol, and stated what his intentions were, and permitted his wife to take charge of the pistol, exacting a promise from her that she would return it to him on the following morning. In the morning, according to promise, she returned the pistol, when he requested her to make his shroud of material which he had purchased for that purpose, and to see that he was buried beside a child which he had recently lost, in a grave near by. The miserable man then kissed his daughter, bidding her to be a good girl, bid his wife adieu, walked out a few paces in front of the door, and in the presence of his wife and child, discharged the contents of the pistol into his brain, when he fell and instantly expired. EVANS at once left Rockland, and nothing has been heard or seen of him since. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner REYNOLDS, when the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died by violence at his own hand. The tragedy has created an intense excitement in the quiet village of Rockland.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Loss $250,000.—The fire which occurred in New Orleans April 7, noticed in our telegraphic dispatches, destroyed the Hale Warehouse, on St. Joseph-street, and seven dwelling houses. The Montgomery Warehouse and the Pork Inspection, where over half a million of dollars' worth of pork was stored, narrowly escaped. The *Delta* says: "The loss in the Hale Warehouse, including the building, worth $15,000, will be about $225 000; for, besides the losses covered by insurance, $178,000, it is known that there was upon the first and second floors a large quantity of forwarding goods, and some in the city not insured. The seven brick buildings which were destroyed opposite were put down at $3 000 each, although they cannot be rebuilt for less than $5,000 each—making $21,000. The loss of the cooper-shop, sheds, &c., and damage resulting from removing goods, &c., cannot fall short of $5,000. The Insurance Companies of New-Orleans lost $335,000 by the recent fire at the Lower Cotton Press.

THE SLAVE GIRL ELLEN.—The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* makes the following statement concerning the white slave recently redeemed from Slavery by charitable contributions in Philadelphia and this City: "The white slave girl ELLEN, who has failed so well recently in New-York and Philadelphia, arrived here last evening on her way to Fredericksburgh. Her father is a prominent white citizen of that place, and, unknown to Ellen's friends in New-York, was present in the City to watch over her interests. He would have instantly paid the thousand dollars himself to rescue his daughter, but the late monetary panic ruined him, and he could not command the money. He has always acknowledged ELLEN to be his child, and while worth his thousands intended to make provision for her. ELLEN'S mother —his mistress—was sold off to Alabama a short time ago, because she rebelled against the decision of the Court which re-enslaved 96 persons who had been freed by the Probate Court, under the provisions of a genuine will."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FALLING BUILDING IN WEST-STREET.—The flour warehouse of Messrs. MANNING & Co., No. 97 West-street, the partial falling of which was noticed in Tuesday's TIMES, is now little better than a ruin. The first floor gave way yesterday morning with a tremendous crash, and was soon followed by the upper floors and the roof. The walls are still standing, but it is believed they will have to be torn down. The proprietors say that there has frequently been more flour stored in the building then at the time of the accident, and attribute the accident to the undermining of the foundation by the flowing in of the tide. The first floor of No. 150 Cedar-street, adjoining, was occupied by SELOVER, the well-known ticket agent. Everything had to be removed yesterday from his office, except his iron safe, which could not be taken away on account of the floor above having sagged down so as to press upon it. A large crowd was gathered all day yesterday about the spot, but by the aid of the Police ropes drawn across the streets, they were kept away from the building. Workmen were busy all day getting out the floor and grain, the loss upon which it is not believed will be very heavy.

DEATH FROM NEGLECT.—On Saturday last, Officer MINER, of the Tenth Ward, was informed that an American widow woman, named Mrs. HOFFMAN, was in a destitute and dying condition, in a tenement house in the rear of No. 147 Forsyth-street. The policeman visited the place, and found the woman suffering from the effects of an operation performed on her shoulder, which had become ulcerated, and she was evidently sinking rapidly. There was also found in the room an infant, several weeks old, that was in a starving condition. Dr. VONBRASMITH was called in, and administered remedies and dressed the wound, and Officer MINER went to the Station-house and procured several female lodgers, who by turns acted as watchers and nurses for the dying woman. Every attention was shown, but the woman died on Monday, and was buried in Potter's field. The child was put in charge of the Almshouse Department.

TWO DROWNING CASES.—The body of an unknown man was found Tuesday at the foot of Pier No. 54 East River. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE and a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered, no marks of violence being apparent. The deceased was of medium height, stout built, dark hair, gray whiskers and moustache, and very respectably dressed. He was appareatly about 35 years old and had evidently been in the water but a short time. Policeman CONKLIN, of the Fourth Ward, discovered the body of a man floating in the river, at the foot of Roosevelt street, East River. The body had apparently been in the water for some time, and was dressed in sailor's clothes. The Coroner held an inquest, when the deceased was recognized as WM. BRIGGS, a sailor who has been missing for some time.

SHIP-CARPENTERS' MEETING.—There was a meeting of the journeymen ship carpenters, last evening, at KERR'S, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. The trade was not unanimously represented. There was a general discussion upon the rates now paid to workmen in the different yards, and the speakers were generally agreed as to the necessity of demanding an increase of wages. A Committee was appointed to fix a tariff of wages, with power to call another meeting.

A MAN KILLED BY A CURBSTONE.—A number of workmen have been engaged for sometime past in building a sewer in West Thirty-second-street. Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, while digging near the Fifth-avenue, a laborer named GILMER OGLEY undermined a curbstone, which fell on his head killing him almost instantly. The body was removed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—JOHN BRADY died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received three weeks ago by the falling of a box upon him as he was assisting in loading the schooner *Sidney Price*, lying at pier No. 47 East River. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was an unmarried man, and a native of this City.

THE GILDERS' STRIKE.—The journeymen gilders held a meeting at No. 193 Bowery, where they organized and spent the evening in considering the grievances of the trade. It was determined to demand from one-fifth to one quarter increase upon the present rate of wages, and then the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

Police Reports.

FORGING A CHECK.—A gentleman yesterday afternoon called at the store of Messrs. Smith, Crane & Co., No. 4 Maiden lane, and announced his desire of making some purchases. His purchases amounted to $462, for which he gave a check on the American Exchange Bank for $307, and paid the balance in miscellaneous City bills. The check purported to have been given by the banking firm Peters, Campbell & Co., No. 30 Wall-street, and here the purchaser's confinement, and that of the firm Kellogg, Cerler & Co., No. 41 Broad-street. On subsequent inquiry the check proved to be a forgery, and the utterer, who gave his name as Robert J. Thomas, was arrested and held to answer. He claims to belong to Norfolk, Va., and asserts that he shall be able to prove innocence.

A SUPPOSED JUVENILE THIEF.—A boy, 9 years old, giving his name as John Ryan, was found in Broadway having a carpet-bag which contained about $180 worth of stereoscopic pictures, which he is supposed to have stolen. He said that an Italian, named BERINDIN, gave him the bag and pictures, and that he was conveying them to Hoboken Ferry, where BARINDIN was to meet him. Officer SLOWAY, who arrested the boy, compelled him to go to the ferry named, but no Italian was to be found. The boy was committed for examination.

Governors of the Almshouse.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE CITY PRISON—THE TROUBLES AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The Board met on Tuesday afternoon. From the weekly statement it appears that there are 7,509 inmates in the different institutions; being a decrease of 121 since the date of the last report. During the week ending April 9, 1,568 were admitted; 40 died; 133 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 1,516 were discharged.

The Warden of the City Prison sent in a communication announcing the escape of six prisoners from that institution and recommending that the bars on the windows should be made more secure. Referred to Committee on City Prison.

Mayor TIEMANN sent in a brief communication accompanying a beautiful silk banner, which the Vigilant Fire Company, of Baltimore, had sent him with the intention of having it presented to the Randall's Island children.

Stephen Smith, Secretary of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stated that the physicians there who had regularly discharged their duties were J. T. Metcalfe, Alonzo Clark, Benjamin W. Macready, Isaac E. Taylor, Geo. T. Elliott and B. Fordyce Barker. Jas. R. Wood, Charles H. Smith, Lewis A. Sayre, John J. Crane, Stephen Smith and Willard Parker had discharged the duties devolving upon them as surgeons. No vacancy exists except that caused by the resignation of Dr. Charles D. Smith. Dr. Lidell, he says, has for the last two years been irregular in his attendance, and Dr. Willard Parker has discharged his duties. The same gentleman communicated a set of resolutions adopted by the Medical Board:

Whereas, The Medical Board, at their last regular meeting, solicited from the Executive Committee certain explanations and instructions in regard to the number of persons they are to nominate for the vacancy existing in this Board, to what extent they are expected to inquire into the qualifications of the numerous applicants for nomination now before them;

Whereas, No answer has been received to these inquiries from the Executive Committee, therefore,

Resolved, That the Medical Board apply directly to the Board of Governors for instruction upon these points, and to that end respectfully ask the Board of Governors to appoint a Committee of Conference from their Body to meet and confer with a similar Committee from this Board.

On motion, the following resolution was also adopted by the Medical Board:

Resolved, That Drs. Alonzo Clark, John T. Metcalfe and Benj. W. Macready be a Special Committee on the part of this Board to confer with the Committee of Conference on the part of the Board of Governors.

After debate, in which considerable indignation was expressed by Governor B. F. PINCKNEY at the insult which he felt had been offered him by the Medical Board in the action they had taken, Governor BRENNINGHAUSEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital be requested to send in, through the Executive Committee, (before the next regular meeting of this Board,) the names of all regularly-qualified surgeons and physicians to fill the vacancies in said Medical Board occasioned by resignation and increase in force.

Resolved, That the whole matter be made the special order of the next meeting of this Board.

After the adoption of Governor BRUNINGHAUSEN'S resolution, Governor PINCKNEY offered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Bellevue Hospital. He said he felt that his dignity had been insulted by the action the Board had taken. The other members did not so consider it, and laid Governor PINCKNEY'S resignation on the table until the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

THE ENGINEER DIFFICULTIES AT TEHUANTEPEC.—The impression prevails that the misunderstandings originating with a portion of the Engineer Corps, engaged in the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, affects the party employed under the direction of Mr. SIDELL, the Chief Engineer of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company. Such, however, is not the case. The dissensions referred to have no connection whatever with the Railroad Surveying party, who are proceeding with their work, but originated with a party making surveys for the location of lands.

IMPORTATION OF TEA-PLANTS FROM CHINA.—The Washington *Union* says:

"A few weeks ago we announced that advices had been received from Mr. ROBERT FORTUNE, by the Commissioner of Patents, of the shipment of several cases of seeds and plants from China, in December last, among which were those of the tea shrub, camphor tree, and of the wax tree. We have again the satisfaction to announce that the Patent Office has, in receipt of dispatches from Mr. FORTUNE by the overland mail, dated at Shanghae, Jan. 22, in which he states he had made a further shipment."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 12

Before Judge Ingersoll.

WHAT IS A FALSE OATH?

In the case of Cornina Biegi, commenced yesterday, Judge INGERSOLL this morning charged the Jury. He described to them from the statute the characteristics of a true coin, and then left it to the Jury to decide whether these coins, which were actually made at the mint, but had been altered by hollowing them out on the edge and filling the hollow up with base metal were "false coin" within the meaning of the act. If the Jury should find that they were such, and that the accused passed them with knowledge of what they were, they must find her guilty.

The Jury were out an hour or so, but returned with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Robert Walker, boatswain of the ship *Antarctic*, was then put on trial, charged with the manslaughter of one of the crew of the ship, called Charlie.

One of the crew, being put on the stand, testified that the accused beat Charlie with an iron belaying pin, striking him several times on the head, and knocking him into the lee scuppers, where he lay in the water a long time, unable to get up; was finally dragged out, and put into his bunk with his wet clothes on, and next day he died.

Another of the crew testified that the third mate beat Charlie with the iron belaying pin, and that Walker also struck him two or three blows with a wooden belaying pin.

The doctor of the ship testified that the man had been suffering from dropsy, and was effected with it at the time of his death, and that there were no marks of any blows from a belaying pin on his body.

For the defence another of the crew was called, who test fied that he was present at the time, and that Charlie was not struck either by the defendant or the mate.

The Jury thereupon acquitted Walker, and he was discharged on his own recognizance, there being another indictment against him for cruel and unusual punishment of the same man.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 12.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Matter of Cornelia C. Kennedy, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

Application of Margaret Gault, &c.—Order to convey granted.

George Christman et al. vs. *Sylvester Van Valkenburgh et al.*—Order granted appointing Greene C.

The New-York Times.

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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New and Interesting Developments in the Case.

GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE ON THE STAND.

His Communication to Sickles Ruled Out.

PERSONALITIES OF COUNSEL.

The Lock from the House in Fifteenth-street Produced in Court.

Testimony of John Cuyler, Jeremiah Boyd, A. Young, Charles G. Bacon, S. S. Parker, William Ratley, Frederick Wilson, Thomas J. Brown, and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14.

The cross-examination yesterday tended to prove that Mrs. SICKLES did not leave Washington during the month of January. The clerk at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, is said to be summoned to prove that SICKLES' name was registered at that hotel early in January, with that of Mrs. SICKLES. The hotel register will show that SICKLES' name is on it, in his own handwriting; and that about ten lines below, *in a different hand*, the name of Mrs. DANIEL E. SICKLES appears. The defence, I understand, will contend that this signature has been fabricated for the occasion; and will then proceed to show that *a Mr. and Mrs. Key* appear several times on the same register.

The truth is, that both sides seem to be groping in the dark, as to the future developments in the case.

Quite a sensation was manifested in Court, as Mr. WOOLDRIDGE mounted the witness-stand. He testified as follows: On Saturday afternoon, before the death of KEY, he saw Mr. SICKLES at the Capitol, and communicated with him. He became greatly excited; Saw him again on Sunday at ten o'clock. His eyes were bloodshot, an effect produced by weeping. His strange manner induced me to watch him constantly through the day. His paroxysms of grief were terrible. Saw KEY on the same day, passing through the park westward. Saw him again at a quarter to two, passing immediately in front of SICKLES' house, and, looking up at the windows above, he waved his handkerchief. In a moment after, SICKLES came running in, and remarked: "There goes the villain now!" Mr. BUTTERWORTH tried to calm him, but SICKLES seemed to heed nothing, and again passed out. Did not see SICKLES again until after the killing.

A motion to admit WOOLDRIDGE'S revelation to SICKLES at the Capitol was opposed by the District-Attorney.

Mr. STANTON replied to Mr. OULD, reviewing the previous rulings of the Court—first, the ruling out of KEY'S letters about SICKLES' wife and family, although it was proved by the prosecution that SICKLES said at the time of the shooting of KEY, "He has dishonored my family and defiled my bed;" second, the ruling out of Mrs. SICKLES' statement, because it came from the wife in whose defence the accused had staked his life. Mr. S. said the defence now offered a communication not from the wife, but the District-Attorney again objected. Mr. S. delivered a powerful speech, and showed that the defence only asked the rights granted even to a slave in North Carolina. He referred to the case of the State of North Carolina *vs.* JOHN. (8 Iredell's Reports.)

Mr. OULD replied to Mr. STANTON, and was severely personal in his remarks. He called Mr. STANTON a "bully" and a "bruiser," and declared that he scorned the disreputable rant of that counsel.

Mr. STANTON sat by, looking thunderbolts at him. When Mr. OULD had concluded, Mr. STANTON rejoined. He said he could not be drawn aside by a personal conflict. He knew not the public prosecutor, and after the language he had used he would not know him. [Great applause over the whole Court-room.]

The Court finally ruled out Mr. WOOLRIDGE'S statement to SICKLES, on the ground that it was not evidence tending to prove insanity.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14—6 P. M.

This has been the most exciting day yet of the Sickles Trial, and the Court-room has presented a scene of the deepest interest. The plot begins to develop itself, with the constant cutting and slashing between counsel, and the determination of the Court to preserve its proper dignity and decorum. Incident upon incident was brought to light, and the whole proceeding closed with the most remarkable feature yet developed in the melancholy transaction—the effort of certain parties to have the lock taken from the door of the house in Fifteenth-street, and hidden from the eye of Justice. The lock, however, has fallen into the hands of the defence, and the night-key taken from the pocket of the deceased fits it exactly, as shown just before the adjournment to-day. It is not yet proven exactly who the parties were who thus attempted to destroy this link in the chain of evidence for the defence; but I understand it will come out. Intense feeling is manifested on the subject, and all classes of society here are excited, and impatiently await further developments.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14.

The Court was opened this morning at about the usual hour, but did not get to business till 10½ o'clock.

It is stated that the prosecution was prepared, if Mr. Sickles' declaration had been received, to have given in evidence the fact that in January last Mr. Sickles and a lady, not his wife, remained during a night in Barnum's Hotel, at Baltimore. The Register of the Hotel was in Court for that purpose. It appears, however, from this Register, that there is first, the entry of Mr. Sickles' name, in his own writing then the names of several other persons, and about ten lines below, the name of Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles, in a different handwriting. This preparation shows that if Judge CRAWFORD had let in the confession, a vast quantity of scandal on both sides would have been brought out on the trial, involving persons not yet mentioned in the affair.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE.

George B. Wooldridge was the first witness called for the defence, examined by Mr. Brady. I reside in Magoff Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y.; on the 27th of February last, I resided at No 534 Twelfth street, Washington; came here in the latter part of November to be here at the organization of the House of Representatives; was a clerk under the clerk of the House; knew Mr. Key at that time; never spoke to him but once or twice; on Saturday the 26th of February, I was in Fifteenth-street from very close to ten o'clock till three; I saw Mr. Sickles that afternoon between four and five o'clock at the Capitol.

Q.—What was at that time his appearance and condition? A.—When I went first to him he appeared different from what he had been the day before; he appeared more like himself; he was in the hall near the Speaker's chair; we had a conversation; I got him to go into a retiring-room and there parted with him, after endeavoring to pacify him; he was very much affected and distressed; there was no one with him in that room when I left him; I saw him no more that day; the time I left him was about five o'clock; saw him the next morning at about ten o'clock in the library of his own house; his eyes were bloodshot and red; he approached me, and told me he had sent for me to come there.

Interrupted by the District Attorney.

Witness resumed.—His face denoted that he had been weeping; I remained in the house until all the strangers had left it in the afternoon.

Q.—What was his condition during the day? A.—He acted like a man in great sorrow and distress; so much so that I watched for his coming and going constantly.

Q.—Why?

Mr. Carlisle.—That is not material.

Witness.—There was a strange manner about him; he would go up stairs and then come down stairs again; then he would talk about matters and go up stairs again; every time he came into the room where I was he pressed his hands to his temples and would go over to the secretary and sob; he appeared as if he was in great distress; every time these fits came upon him he would clasp his temples and lean over this way, (illustrating:) he would sob and cry so much that I told him to give vent to his tears, as they would relieve him; he would raise his hands and exclaim; sometimes these fits would take him before he could get to the secretary, where he went as if to hide himself, and then he would bow down his head as if his stomach was giving way, and he would be hardly able to reach the secretary for support.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Key that Sunday? A.—I did twice.

Q.—Where and when? A.—The first time between ten and eleven o'clock, going out of the gate of Lafayette-square, on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, near the War Office, on the street Mr. Sickles' house is in.

Q.—In which direction did he go? A.—He crossed the street and went up the avenue, I presume; I did not observe in what direction he turned his glance; the second time I saw him was about quarter to two o'clock, directly in front of the library window of Mr. Sickles' house; there was a lady and gentleman with him then; he was on the side towards the curb-stone; the lady was next to the railing; the three were in a direct line; Mr. Sickles was up stairs at that time; he had left the library and gone up stairs.

Q.—Did you observe Mr. Key do anything while passing? A.—I saw him take a handkerchief out of his pocket and wave it three times; while doing so his eyes were towards the upper window of Mr. Sickles' house; he kept his eyes from the gentleman as if he did not wish him to see what he was doing; he parted with the lady and gentleman at the corner, entered the Park gate, and proceeded in the direction of Madison-place; some five minutes before that Mr. Sickles had gone up stairs; saw him enter the library door; two minutes after heard some one coming down stairs very rapidly and come into the library, he said, "That villain has just passed my house."

District-Attorney.—Do not state what he said.

Mr. Brady.—What did he do?

Witness.—He was very excited, and talked for a moment with Mr. Butterworth, who endeavored to calm him; he appeared to resist these attempts to calm him, and threw Mr. Butterworth off and turned into the hall; he had not his hat on at that time; that is the last I saw of him until he came into the house with the police officers; Mayor Berrett was there and Captain Goduard, Mr. Walker, Mr. McBlair, Mr. Cluskey, and some other Southerners; I was then sitting on an easy chair near the library window; Mr. Sickles came into the library, turned round, and then went out, as if to go up stairs; knew he was in the parlor after that; saw Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Walker go into that room; the door between the rooms was closed; I remained in the library.

Q.—Did you hear his sobbing, and so forth?

Mr. Carlisle.—That is a leading question.

Mr. Brady did not know that they would be held down to mere matter of form.

Q.—Did you hear anything of Mr. Sickles while in the parlor? A.—No, Sir; my attention was directed to the persons in the room with me; I was very much excited; I never want to see another such a day as that.

Mr. Brady proposed to prove what produced the state of mind in which Mr. Sickles was, when the witness saw him at the Capitol on Saturday, and asked the latter whether he made any communication to him at the time.

Mr. OULD objected, saying it was proposed not only to prove the nature of the communication, but that the entire subject matter should be given in evidence to the jury, in connection with the excited state of the prisoner's mind. Insanity is a fact distinctly capable of proof. If this communication is offered in evidence to show the insanity of the prisoner, it is uncertain and leads to no fixed and sure conclusion. Whatever the nature of the communication, it does not follow as a matter of course and reason that insanity necessarily or probably took place. It does not rise to the dignity of secondary evidence. The only proper evidence would be a manifestation of the mental disease given by the prisoner either at the time the communication was made or subsequently, up to the commission of the homicide. The question was whether this evidence could be given for any other purpose than to show the state of mental disease on the part of the prisoner at the bar. Could it in any sense be offered for the purpose of satisfying the Court and jury that there was provocation of any kind, that the prisoner was entirely and properly under the influence of a heated or excited mind, which inflamed it to anger, or drove him to revenge? Could it be offered for any such purpose as that? All the authorities show it was incompetent for any such purpose. Even adultery does not offer any excuse or justification unless the husband catches the wife in the act—then the offence is reduced from murder to manslaughter.

Mr. Brady said his learned opponent might argue on adultery as long as his convenience, taste or judgment might permit. On that point we have said that we are quite as well prepared as the learned and eminent counsel, for they are both eminent, may be. We do not propose to discuss any such question now. I thought I had given my friend a distinct intimation to that effect.

Mr. Ould replied that he was aware of that, but it necessarily shut out the evidence that it was now proposed to offer. He understood the proposition of the defence to be this: That on Saturday a certain communication connected with the adulterous intercourse of the prisoner's wife, was made to the prisoner at the bar, which threw him into such a state of excitement as demonstrated insanity, or rage, or frenzy. Such evidence as stops short of insanity is inadmissible. If insane, the prisoner could not be made to suffer. He then quoted from the North Carolina decision, 8th Iredell, and Tennessee decisions, 6th Iredell, the State against John, in which the prisoner's counsel insisted that a knowledge or belief of adulterous intercourse mitigated the crime from murder to manslaughter. The counsel offered to prove not that the deceased was found in the act of adultery at the time the homicide was committed, but that adulterous intercourse at some time had occurred between the parties; and as he had before said, the counsel insisted that a knowledge or even a belief by the prisoner would mitigate the crime from murder to manslaughter. All the authorities, Hale, Foster, East, Russell, and Blackstone, are against the course now proposed, and Mr. OULD further argued that to extenuate the offence, the husband must find the deceased in the act of adultery with the prisoner's wife. The rule of Judge Battle was on the admissibility of evidence; the proposition was that such evidence was competent to be offered, because, if the Jury believed the evidence, they could reduce the offence from murder to manslaughter. The decision was against this, for, if the evidence fell short of showing the parties were caught in the fact, it was incompetent for any such purpose. Was not this identically the same case? It was merely proposed to offer a certain statement made to the witness by the prisoner at the Bar, not under the solemnity of an oath. After further argument, he said it seemed to the counsel for the United States that the statement was entirely and totally incompetent as evidence.

Mr. Stanton replied. The evidence offered presented one proposition entirely different from that argued by the public prosecutor. At the moment of the act of homicide, the prisoner declared that the deceased had violated his bed. On the previous day he is found terribly excited. To a clergyman of this city, who met him the same evening, he appeared defiant and desolate; and in the same condition he is traced down to the moment of the homicide and afterward. No one who heard the testimony of Mr. Walker would ever forget it. The defence here proposed to prove, as partly accounting for this condition, that a certain communication was made to the prisoner. The public prosecutor objects to that, and, following the argument of his associate yesterday, intimates that there are two classes of men on whom that communication would produce insanity. Who was to judge of that? Not the Court, but the Jury. They are to determine as to how this communication would act on the reason of this prisoner. The public prosecutor had, however, undertaken to argue that the offence of slaying an adulterer cannot be reduced from murder to manslaughter, unless the husband had ocular demonstration of the fact. He denied that that was law; he denied that it had ever been so decided, and he denied, in the name of humanity, that it would ever be so decided. Counsel wanted it understood and held in mind, that, although the prisoner, at the time of the homicide, declared that deceased had dishonored his bed, yet the correspondence between the prisoner and deceased in reference to prisoner's wife had been excluded. But yet counsel did not complain of that ruling. So, too, a communication from the wife to the husband, which was enough to induce the prisoner to sacrifice, not one life, but a whole hecatomb of lives, was excluded, and here a communication from a third party, of a character to affect the prisoner, is offered to be proved, and the prosecution object. The case cited by the public prosecutor in 8th Iredell's (N. C.) Reports was the case of a slave wife. Was it true that the condition of a freeman's wife was the condition of that of a slave? He denied it, and there was not a man within sound of his voice who would not wade knee-deep in blood to gainsay such a proposition. If Philip Barton Key had owned a married woman as a slave, he might place a halter around her neck and lead her to the shambles; but could he do so with a free woman? The prosecution, in their thirst for blood, has forgotten the institution of Slavery, for the Judges had laid down the principle that no civil rights are acquired by a slave on account of marriage. But the very evidence, which in that North Carolina case was excluded on the point of justification, was admitted on the point of showing the prisoner's state of mind. That was all they claimed in this case. They only demanded for the prisoner at the bar the same right which is accorded to a North Carolina slave. He would show that never in England, since the time of Charles II., in a case adjudged by Tisdale, one of the most corrupt Judges of a corrupt age, had a man been punished for slaying the man who had desolated his hearth; and now it was to be seen whether that was American law. If it was, his Honor would be the first Judge in this country who had held that the man who had slain his wife's adulterer was a murderer, and was not to place in evidence the justification of his act. I will show you; moreover, [counsel proceeded,] that never in this land has it been so held; that never on the civilized earth has it been so held; that never, by any judicial tribunal anywhere, has it been so held. When that question comes up, I shall shake hands with this prosecution, and meet them upon it here. "Your Honor, you have to say whether this evidence is to be shut against a freeman who has vindicated the honor of the marriage relations; if it be, your Honor will be the first to say that a man shall be punished who, under the influence of passions excited by outraged honor, humanity, nature, feeling, has slain the corruptor of his wife, the adulterer, the violator of his bed, and the dishonorer of his home. The counsel then referred to Judge CRAWFORD'S ruling in Jarboe's case, and in Day's case, and claimed that those rulings covered the ground here, and authorized the introduction of the evidence proposed. He asked, then, that on these principles the ordinary feelings of humanity should be recognized, and the ordinary rules of evidence followed, and that this evidence should not be excluded in order that vengeance might obtain the blood of this prisoner, who was so fiercely hunted.

Mr. Ould responded—Counsel for the defence had insinuated that the public prosecutor was actuated by thirst for blood, and that he hunted down the prisoner for vengeance.

Mr. Stanton disclaimed making such charge.

Mr. Ould replied, he could let his argument and conduct in this case go before the Court and before the world in contrast with the disreputable rant which his counsel [pointing to Stanton] had exhibited. There was no place where gentlemanly feelings could be better shown than in a forensic contest of this nature, and so there was no place where vulgarity and rudeness could be better exhibited. There seemed to be divisions assigned to counsel for defence—to some, high tragedy; to some, comedy; to some, the part of walking gentlemen; and one gentleman appeared to fill the office of clerical supe, to set the theological part of the house in order. One of the counsel had carried out the part, whether assigned to him or not, of the bully and the bruiser. [Sensation in Court.] No one had a greater dislike to personal antipathies and personal controversies than himself—no one an intenser scorn of the person who gets them up, or of the method in which they are got up. He stood here under the solemn responsibility of his oath, and had endeavored to discharge his duty faithfully as a public prosecutor. He had not now, and never had, a prejudice or ill-feeling against the prisoner at the bar. If, however, he believed that that prisoner at the bar had imbrued his hands in a fellow-creature's blood, he would not be restrained from declaring it. He should not call murder gentleness, or malice good feeling. He had only risen now for the purpose of relieving himself from an aspersion which had been wantonly, and he believed vindictively, made against him. The exigencies of this case, perhaps, had demanded that before this he should have vindicated himself from the aspersions made against him in the course of the case. He was glad to have the opportunity of doing so now.

Mr. Stanton [who sat beside Mr. Ould during the latter's remarks] rose earnestly, saying: "I know my duty to my client, to the cause, to society, to myself, too well to allow myself to be drawn aside by any such personal considerations. I am not to be drawn from the principle of law by any such resort of the counsel for the prosecution. I will leave his course to be judged of by the whole world. If his course is justified by his being public prosecutor, he it so. I say the law he presents here is not so adapted to our state of society. I say the law, on the principle on which he claims it, would lead my client to the gallows by those who are malignantly seeking for his blood. I have not the honor of his acquaintance, and, after his language just uttered, do not desire it. [This sentence was followed by the stamping of many feet by the auditors without the bar, but the Marshal and officers soon restored order.] Mr. Stanton resumed by repeating that such law as that insisted on would conduct his client to the foot of the gallows, and that there were private prosecutors here. I cannot reply to the counsel's remarks. I defy them. I scorn them. I don't fear them. [Much sensation.]

Mr. Carlisle closed the argument for the prosecution. He would address himself simply and briefly to the question of law pending. If he had no other motive for being brief, he was admonished to be brief by the heated air of this Court-room, which was already testing his strength. He was at a loss to know on what distinct ground this evidence was offered.

Mr. Stanton.—It is offered to account for the state of mind in which the prisoner was shown to be.

The Judge.—So it is understood.

Mr. Carlisle would then inquire whether it was admissible for that purpose? It was not competent to prove insanity by the declarations or communications of other parties, but by the acts and declarations of the prisoner himself. If any of the *præ cognitus* of the law could show that any other principle had ever obtained, he should like to have the case pointed out to him. Whatever communication this witness, Iago, poured into the ear of his friend—if he might be permitted to refer to a play which seemed to be special property of his friends on the other side—was not important; the effect which that communication produced on the prisoner's mind was the only thing that was important. As to the acts and declarations of the prisoner himself, the widest latitude had been given to paint his state of mind through the descriptions given by the witnesses for defence. Counsel referred to the case of The State *vs.* John, 8 Iredell. He was much surprised that the counsel, who had admonished him the other day not to introduce Slavery into this matter, had undertaken to denounce that decision because it was made for slaves and the wives of slaves, not for freemen or the wives of freemen. They knew that no distinction was made in the rules of evidence as between slaves and freemen.

Mr. Stanton.—In that case how did Flora, the wife, come to be examined?

Mr. Carlisle did not deny that there were some peculiar laws in the States where Slavery existed. In North Carolina, the wife of a slave might be examined against her husband.

The Judge.—It must be so, because slaves cannot contract marriage.

Mr. Stanton.—Precisely; that is the point.

Mr. Carlisle.—At the same time, the natural relations between the slave husband and wife are recognized. Whoever else might have expected to be affected by the denunciation of the law made for a slave man as applied to a freeman, his Honor would not be affected by it. He knew how much it was worth. In that case of John, the Court said that not only the evidence was inadmissible on the point of reducing the offence from murder to manslaughter, but that there was the plainest implication that it was not admissible on the point of insanity. In that case, the offer was not to prove that the prisoner had been informed that the adultery had taken place, but the offer was to prove that adultery itself, and the evidence was rejected. A bill of exceptions was taken, and the Court of Appeals decided that no evidence which the prisoner had been entitled to introduce was rejected. How could they say so, if the fact of the adultery having been committed could affect the sanity or insanity of the prisoner? Do gentlemen mean to say that if the evidence was immaterial, either in point of justification or in point of insanity, the Court of Appeals would not have declared it admissible? It was the duty of the Judge, if he sees that the evidence, susceptible of having any operation on the defence, had been rejected, to remand the case and order the evidence to be admitted. North Carolina, however, was not so fast a State as New-York, but the rules of law there had a soundness of foundation, which he confessed he liked. The Judges there had not arrived at the point of admitting evidence, not that a man was mad, but that he ought to have been mad. That was the point here. Gentlemen might use all their ingenuity, but they could not escape this precise issue, "Was the prisoner insane?" not "Ought he to have been insane?" If the effect was shown, *cui bono* investigate, whether there had been sufficient cause to set him mad. Let them prove, if his Honor thought it material, not that the prisoner had been informed of a certain state of facts, but that the facts did really exist.

Mr. Stanton read part of the case of John in Iredell, (referred to in the argument) to show that the evidence, which was rejected under the head of justification, was admitted under the head of insanity. As the relations of counsel to Slavery had been referred to, he would state here that he had the blood of slave-holding parents in his veins, his father had been a North Carolinian and his mother a Virginian.

Mr. Carlisle.—That is an interesting fact, which I hope will be chronicled like all other things that take place here, so that, when the gentleman comes to have his biography written, that fact may be mentioned in connection with the doctrine which he has expressed and maintained in this case.

Mr. Stanton.—The doctrines which he has maintained here in defence of home and families will be the proudest legacy he will leave to his children. [Suppressed applause.]

Mr. Carlisle.—No doubt of it; no person can doubt the earnestness of the gentleman as to his doctrines, but unless the earnestness and fire with which these conclusions are announced are to be taken as indications of their soundness, I shall beg leave to consider them as opinions and declarations in themselves. Of the manner and vehicle in which they are brought to notice I do not agree with the gentleman, and I am sure he does not expect me to agree with him.

Mr. Stanton.—Certainly not; I appeal to the hearts of other men.

Mr. Carlisle.—There are a great variety of human hearts in this world.

Mr. Stanton.—Yes, Sir; and some of them very bad ones.

Mr. Carlisle.—And I am happy to say that mine does not contain many things which seem to exist in the hearts of some other people, though, like all other human hearts, I suppose it is filled with much that would be better out of it.

Mr Stanton.—It would be better were something else in it.

The Judge.—Really, gentlemen, this thing must be interrupted.

Mr. Carlisle.—I am addressing myself to your Honor, and I shall say no more about this, because I really feel quite indifferent to the observations made, and I shall take no further note of them.

Mr. Stanton.—Then proceed with your argument.

Mr. Carlisle closed his argument against the admissibility of the evidence.

The Judge.—The proposition, as I understand it, is to receive the evidence of a communication made by the witness on the stand to the prisoner, to prove, or to aid in proving, the insanity of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the offence. That is the distinct and single ground on which the prosecution is now put.

Mr. Stanton.—Precisely.

The Judge.—I wish that to be marked, because my opinion might vary in particular aspects, and I do not want to commit myself more than is necessary.

Mr. Stanton.—That is the precise point we occupy.

The Judge.—I think this evidence offered as a link in the chain to prove insanity is not receivable. The jury are to judge how far insanity exists, strengthened by evidence of acts such as usually characterize derangement of mind, if proved, but the communications of A B to the prisoner or any given number of persons offered in regard to insanity cannot, I think, go to the jury.

Exception taken.

Mr. Stanton.—Will your Honor be good enough to explain a little further, so that we can understand how to meet your Honor's views on that point? Your Honor says it cannot be admitted on the point of insanity.

Judge.—As tending to produce insanity, or as a cause that would probably induce insanity.

Mr. Stanton.—But if coupled with evidence of insane acts, what then? All that we desire is, to get in evidence that will save the prisoner's life. Of course the jury are to be the ultimate determiners of the facts. If there be any view in which we can get it in, we would be glad to be informed of it by the Court.

The Judge.—I go no further than to give this particular opinion, because I foresee that there will be a great many discussions on this point, and I do not choose to commit myself incidentally.

Mr. Stanton.—Can your Honor suppose any given state of facts, which, connected with this proof, would render it admissible?

The Judge.—I will not touch that.

Mr. Stanton.—Then your Honor will allow us to go on and find it out?

The Judge.—Whenever you reach a stage where you think any particular piece of evidence is admissible, you can offer it, and the Court will decide it.

Mr. Stanton.—Your Honor will recollect that we are trying to get in evidence to save the prisoner's life.

Mr. Brady.—In order to prevent its being said hereafter that the change of Mr. Sickles' mind on Saturday was produced by a communication referring to some subject other than that which was in point of fact made, we offer in a distinct form to prove this: that this witness had communicated to Mr. Sickles that on the Thursday, the 23d of February, preceding the decease of Mr. Key, Mr. Key had gone with Mrs. Sickles to a house in Fifteenth-street, in Washington, which was hired by Mr. Key for the exclusive purpose of having there adulterous intercourse with her; that Mr. Sickles having investigated that statement made by Mr. Wooldridge, ascertained that Mrs. Sickles had not been there on Thursday, but had been there on Wednesday with Mr. Key, and they were seen by the whole neighborhood; and that it was the revelations by Mr. Wooldridge to Mr. Sickles of the fact that he had made a mistake in the day, that removed from the mind of Mr. Sickles the presumption that his wife was innocent, and produced the convictions that she was guilty.

The Judge made a memorandum of the question, and read it to Mr. Brady, who said it was substantially correct.

Mr. Wooldridge was set aside to be hereafter cross-examined.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CUYLER.

John Cuyler, sworn—Knew the late Mr. Key for three or four years; knew where Mr. Sickles resided; saw Mr. Key in the vicinity of the house the week before his death.

Mr. Carlisle said that having been informed that the counsel on the other side intended to interrogate the witness about the handkerchief, the counsel for the United States objected to the question. They did not see its relevancy either on the question of provocation or the question of insanity or any other question arising out of this case.

The Court.—It is now too late to shut the door to that kind of evidence.

Mr. Carlisle.—This evidence has relation to something which occurred the week before the event.

Mr. Brady.—We want to know whether Mr. Key waved the handkerchief to excite the admiration of the dog or anything else. [Laughter.]

Witness resumed.—As I entered the corner gate of Lafayette-square I saw Mr. Key enter the centre gate, proceeding to the front of the Jackson statue; he took a seat on the iron bench and rested his head on the left hand, then pulled out a pocket handkerchief and waved it; I went behind the statue and watched him, he waved his handkerchief in this way, and then looked at the house of Mr. Sickles; [laughter;] there was no dog about at the time; this was between twelve and one o'clock; I left him in the square as I went out of the northeast gate to go home; I left him sitting there; when I returned that way he was gone; I have often seen him loitering back and forth in the square; for two months he had been attracting my attention; I never saw him waving his handkerchief but on one occasion.

Mr. Stanton.—Was that when the members of Congress were at the capitol?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Carlisle.—That is an argumentative question.

Mr. Stanton.—That's all.

Court.—The inquiry whether that was before or after Congress was in session is not proper.

Mr. Stanton.—Congress met about eleven o'clock. I think it is important as to the time; the signals must have been made when Mr. Sickles was out of his house.

Court.—I can clearly see what you mean by it.

Mr. Stanton.—Don't, your Honor, decide the question, we will come to that by and by.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould.—I saw Mr. Key waving his handkerchief while I was going home to dinner; I work first at one place and then at the other; I was then working on Seventeenth-street, below the War Department; had been at work there three or four days; I never took count of how many times I saw Mr. Key in the square as I went through it; I have seen him in the square on the avenue, near the Club house; I can't state the day; it must have been about the middle of the week, about a week before the killing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle.—I saw Mr. Key while I was either going to or returning from dinner; I sometimes passed there at one or half-past one.

Mr. Brady.—What is your business? A.—A plasterer; I carry on that business.

TESTIMONY OF JEREMIAH BOYD.

Jeremiah Boyd, sworn—I have known Mr. Key for four or five years; I saw him on the Sunday of his decease; it was half-past ten at the Treasury building; he walked on before me; I went to Mr. Pyne's Church; coming from the Church I saw Mr. Key on the pavement near the Club House, his face toward Lafayette-square, looking toward the house of Mr. Sickles; since then I have been at the place and could see the house from there; was standing on the edge of the pavement; he attracted my attention as I was passing on the other side.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould.—Mr. Key had his head up, looking towards the house; he was turning his head about as if looking out; this was about one o'clock; I don't know how long he remained there; when I was going to Church, he went into the club room; it was when I came back that I saw him in front of the Club-house; when I passed him, near the corner, I looked back and saw him still there.

To Mr. Stanton.—His back was to the Club-house, and his face towards Mr. Sickles' house.

TESTIMONY OF A. YOUNG.

A. Young, sworn—Reside in the District of Columbia; knew Mr. Key for only three or four months, and only when I saw him; saw him suddenly Sunday, immediately after breakfast, between nine and twelve; he was opposite the President's house, on the avenue, going up towards Georgetown; I did not observe him till after he passed, and if he had not been pointed out, should not then have seen him.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES G. BACON.

Charles G. Bacon sworn—I was acquainted with Mr. Key for eighteen months; I knew him so as to speak to him; I saw him on the 23d of February, the Wednesday preceding his death; I saw him between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning; he was then at the middle gate of Lafayette square; he went near the statue; he took out his handkerchief and twirled it two or three times; he gathered it in a clump, so, (illustrating,) and let it fall out in this way (illustrating;) some hours after, I saw him walking with Mrs. Sickles, Miss Ridgley and a gentleman; this was between three and four o'clock; had seen him wave his handkerchief between the 14th and 17th of February; he was opposite to the house of Mr. Sickles; he waved his handkerchief two or three times; I have seen him on the President's side of the avenue, near the west gate, at the cross-walk leading to Mr. Sickles' house, waving his handkerchief; I cannot say whether there is a window in the gable end of the house; there is a window in the library from which that spot can be seen; he seemed to clasp his handkerchief, let it fall, clasped it again, and catch it before it could fall any distance.

Cross-examined.—The first time I saw Mr. Key was between ten and twelve o'clock; I was sick and had left the office; I intended going back; as I came up I saw him; I cannot name the second time, I pass there so frequently; I think it was in the afternoon I saw him the third time; my impression is he went towards the War Department; I simply saw him waving his handkerchief.

TESTIMONY OF S. S. PARKER.

S. S. Parker was next examined.—Have seen Mr. Key in the vicinity of Mr. Sickles' house; the last time on the Sunday he was killed, near half-past one o'clock; he passed me near Fourteenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, above Willard's; I slowly passed up Fifteenth-street; he walked very rapidly; when I was near Nairs' drug store he was entering the middle gate of Lafayette-square; I lost sight of him as he entered the Square; I saw him the Sunday before the shooting; I saw Mrs. Sickles on the platform of her residence, her hand over the shoulder of a little girl, apparently trying to keep her from falling over the steps; directly after I saw Mr. Key at the southwest gate of Lafayette-square; when he came out in full view, he took out his handkerchief, with hat in hand, put his hat on his head, bowed to Mrs. Sickles, and twice waved his handkerchief.

Q.—At what hour of the day was that? A.—Between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning; he moved off in the direction of Georgetown, and I lost sight of him; had seen Mr. Key often before.

To Mr. Ould.—Never saw Mr. Key use his handkerchief in that manner before; saw him twice the Sunday of his death; I was standing with the Mayor at Willard's when he came out of the barber-shop; he spoke to the Mayor, and bowed to me; the Sunday previous when I saw him come out of the southwest gate, I was on the avenue directly in front of the Jackson monument; I watched him walking very rapidly till he got out of my sight; he generally walked very fast.

To Mr. Stanton.—The first time I saw him the day of his death was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, at Willard's.

Mr. Stanton.—I ask you whether when you saw him the second time your attention was not directed to him by a remark made when you first saw him? A.—It was.

Mr. Stanton.—Was that remark in reference to Mr. Sickles killing him? A.—It was.

Mr. Carlisle attempted to object to the last question, but it was answered before he had time to do so.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM RATLEY.

Wm. Ratley, examined by Mr. Brady.—I reside in this District; have known Mr. Key by sight for two or three years; I last saw him two or three days before he was shot; it was on the avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; he was alone and going up the avenue; the Thursday preceding his death I saw him in front of Green's, the cabinet-maker's, with a letter in his hand; Mrs. Sickles and the child were with him; she left him and went into the shop, and when she came out they walked together up the avenue, he reading the letter; Mr. Wilson was with me, and he crossed the avenue and said he wanted to get a good look at them. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was there anything in the manner of reading that letter which fixed your attention on the incident? A.—Not mine; I think he handed the letter to her between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; do not recollect what she did then; when I first saw them, she was going into Mr. Green's store; he was standing outside, with the letter in his hand.

To Mr. Ould.—I was standing on the opposite side at Mr. Wilson's office; that was about fifty or sixty yards from them; the letter was on letter paper; do not know whether it had one or two leaves, or on how many sides it was written.

To Mr. Stanton.—The paper I saw in Mr. Key's hand appeared to be about that size of paper.

This was spoken in reference to the anonymous letter which Mr. Sickles received, the theory being that the letter which Mr. Key was reading was an anonymous letter written by the same person who was the author of that of Mr. Sickles.

Witness, to Mr. Stanton.—I did not see any envelope.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK WILSON.

Frederick Wilson, examined by Mr. Brady.—I am the person referred to by the last witness as being present when he saw Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles.

Q.—State what you saw on this occasion referred to? A.—I saw Mr. Key, Mrs. Sickles and the little girl coming up the Avenue; they were near the corner of Seventeenth street when I first saw them; they came up to Green's furniture store; Mrs. Sickles and the little girl went into the store; Mr. Key stood outside reading the letter; I did not notice the letter particularly until Mr. Key stopped; I then walked across the street, probably fifty or seventy-five feet above Green's store, and stood there till they passed me; Mr. Key was then reading the letter; as he got opposite me he opened the sheet and went on; I walked back again to the south side of the Avenue; in about fifteen minutes afterwards they came back on the south side; just as they passed me he put the letter in the envelop and they walked down the Avenue.

Q.—What was the color of the envelope? A.—It was a yellow envelope, something like this, (the envelope covering the anonymous letter to Mr. Sickles.)

To Mr. Brady.—Do not know where Mr. Key separated from Mrs. Sickles; they stopped at the newspaper store near the corner of the avenue; after Mr. Key put the letter into the envelope I did not notice what he did with it; when I first noticed the letter he was standing still reading; Mrs. S. and the child were in the store, and when they came out Mr. Key walked along, and he continued to read it; did not hear him read aloud; he made some remark to Mrs. Sickles; I think the remark was, "he had little to do."

Interrupted by the District-Attorney.

To Mr. Stanton.—Could not say whether the letter was written on three sides; when they first came in view I was standing near the corner of Eighteenth-street, on the Avenue; I crossed over the street to get a view of them; I waited to observe them; I waited to observe them closely.

Q.—What was said to Mrs. Sickles about that letter?

Objected to and disallowed.

To Mr. Ould.—Knew Mrs. Sickles before this; they went up the Avenue to Nineteenth-street on the north side, crossed the Avenue there, walked up to Twentieth-street on the south side, and then passed back down the Avenue; had seen Mrs. Sickles a dozen times before.

Mr. Stanton.—Why did you cross over to get a good look at him?

The Judge shook his head deprecatingly.

Mr. Stanton explained that he wanted to show that the witness' curiosity was excited by having seen Mr. Key prowling about the house of Mr. Sickles.

Witness.—I saw Mr. Key there a great number of times; nearly every day.

Q.—He appeared to be making a business of it? A.—Yes, Sir, [laughter;] between the hours of twelve and one I usually found him there; it appeared to be quite a regular business. [Laughter.]

The Court suggested that this course of questioning was improper.

Witness.—The Saturday three weeks before the death of Mr. Key was the last time I saw the handkerchief waved.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. BROWN.

Thomas J. Brown, examined by Mr. Brady.—I reside in the City of New York; in pursuance of instructions from you, (Brady,) I obtained a certain lock. [Mr. Brady hands the witness a sealed package; the witness breaks the seal, opens the package, and produces a common door lock.]

Q.—From whom did you procure that lock?

Mr. Carlisle did not see the point of the examination.

Mr. Brady simply wanted to identify an article which he would offer in evidence hereafter.

Witness identifies the lock, and said he procured it from Mr. Wagner, Pennsylvania-avenue, opposite the Treasury Department, who took it from the door of No. 383 Fifteenth street.

Not cross-examined.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB WAGNER.

Jacob Wagner, examined by Mr. Brady.—I reside in Washington; I am a locksmith; I delivered this lock to Mr. Brown, the last witness; I took it off a house in Fif

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

A Sharp Denunciation of President Buchanan and His Policy.

Speech of the Hon. John Hickman at Harrisburgh.

At the Democratic (Anti-Buchanan) Convention which assembled at Harrisburgh, Penn., on the 13th, Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, Member of Congress, made the following strong and severe speech in reference to the National Administration:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am glad to meet you to join you upon an occasion so interesting and important as the present one. I heartily indorse the propriety of this Convention. The base outrage recently attempted here by the minions of despotic Federal authority merits a stern rebuke, but not more than the weakness and heartlessness which conceived and commanded it. I love and admire the honesty and courage with which Gov. PACKER has appreciated and discharged all his public duties. To him and his able and accomplished Attorney-General, and Secretary of the Commonwealth, are our thanks eminently due for a manifestation of that devoted patriotism which impelled them to consider their country first, and consequences afterwards. It is not surprising that political prostitution should condemn it. The popular affection, however, will be to them a shield more protective than fortresses of granite and of iron. But I desire to speak of other matters.

At this day resolutions complimentary to the present National Administration may be pardoned, when proceeding from official sycophants, but they can do neither good nor harm. The history of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Executive life has already been written, and too plainly to be obliterated by bribed eulogy, or to be misunderstood by the people of this State and nation. Neither political conjurstion nor party magic can make them forget the wicked violation of pledges, the arrogance of bloated power, the prostitution of Congress, the profligacy of departments, or the raid and marked encroachments upon popular constitutional rights. Judgment, final judgment, has been calmly and deliberately passed up in this treason to the Democracy, this assassination of common honesty, and it is as irreversible as the decrees of God. It is wise, therefore, in this Convention, to speak the truth plainly, and to avoid the folly of an attempt to cover up an audacious criminality we must all condemn.

By the action of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the complaints made by the residents of Kansas were ascertained to be true. Although the South, by the legislation of 1854, was pledged to maintain the domestic sovereignty of the territories, a portion of their people from Missouri entered upon the soil of Kansas, and, by force and fraud, seized the law-making power, stifled the voice of the majority, and enacted statutes disgraceful to the age and nation. This fact, when legally revealed, made a deep impression upon the public mind, and Mr. BUCHANAN found it necessary, in order to carry the election in his own State, to pledge himself distinctly to the maintenance of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and to defend the rights of those who had been thus ruthlessly despoiled. I will not pretend to indicate the particular weakness in his nature that induced him to turn the hand of the suicide against his own fame, as it matters little whether it arose from timidity, a fear of his enemies outweighing love of his friends, careless disregard of fair dealing, or a weak and puerile vanity. It is enough to know that he deceived all our hopes, turned with bitter ingratitude upon those who sacrificing friendship and party which he reached the goal of his feverish ambition, and sought, by all the means within the reach of official and staggering authority, to disgrace every man whom he could not debauch. Suddenly, and as by the touch of the wand of the magician, he became transformed from the sympathizer with down-trodden freedom, to the open and shameless defender of aggressive and law-defying Slavery. The halls of the National Legislature were turned into marts for conscience. He published his interpretations of party principles and platforms with the arrogance of a dictator, and commanded his subordinates in office, and his coward slaves, to reiterate and proclaim his bulls of party excommunication against all who were rash enough to follow an independent judgment. These acts of themselves are enough to sever allegiance. It would be an ill-shapen manhood which could tolerate them in silence. But because we denounce them, we are anathematized as recellous. Sir, we will see where the rebellion will end. It will end in the supremacy of the laws; in the integrity of the Constitution; in the purification of parties; in the sworn loyalty of executives; and the vigorous growth, material greatness, and eternal dominance of the North. That is where it will end. Popular sovereignty, invoked by the South, will be defended by *us*, and it shall unfold the veiled, yet dimly discovered, destiny of this great Republic. We are battling for the right, for the spirit of the institutions our fathers established. Let us *feel* that we are doing this, and we will accomplish *the* victory of our country: not a mere naked triumph at the polls, but the great success afterwards—the untrammeled self-government of man, the dedication of a continent to a consistent liberty.

Those who stop to talk of conciliation and compromises between us and the self-constituted oracles of the Democratic Party, can have but a feeble appreciation of the real condition of things. When you can harmonize light and darkness, integrity and corruption, the patriotic devotion of the private citizen to the principles of our Government with a tyranny worse than that of the middle ages, it will be time enough to cry "peace." Let this truth be inscribed promiscuously—that there is an eternal antagonism between Freedom and Slavery. The constitution of the human mind and the human heart makes it inevitable, and the one or the other must eventually gain the ascendancy. The struggle between them, but just begun, is now going on in our midst, and no ostrich like observer who does not discover it. We have acted honorably—benevolently. For long, long years we have defended the chartered rights of our Southern brethren; we have even conceded their exactions; we have given them all the advantages springing from unequal legislation; we have changed policy to suit their notions of interest; until, having grown fat, they demand as a prerogative what we granted as a favor, and having found a President without affections, a sworn officer not afraid of perjury, willing to back their pretensions, they would now treat us as a common enemy, and brand our names with indelible infamy. They have done more—they have gone further—they have come amongst us, and bribed cupidity with gold, ambition with promotion, and vanity with temporary consequence, to do violence to justice. Longer forbearance not only ceases to be virtuous, but it becomes cowardly and base. The North has rights, long in abeyance, truly, yet not lost, we will save them, by walls and fire and blood, if needs be, we will save them.

In what I have just said I would not be misunderstood; I know I cannot escape misrepresentation. I would resist aggression on the part of the South, not her constitutional guaranties; and I would force it plain, distinct, unequivocal recognition of the rightful claims of the North—nothing more, nothing less. Who can safely complain of this?

I wish I could stop here. If this were all of the accusation, we might forget the past in the exercise of a profuse charity, but unfortunately we are not allowed to do so. A usurpation has been accomplished which saps the very foundation of our political structure. Mr. BUCHANAN has demanded an absorption of the powers of Congress in those of the Executive. To carry out his treachery to us, he has assailed the Representatives of the people, he has bribed, he veoal, rewarded the aspiring, alarmed the timid, and deceived the honest. By such means was the Lecompton Constitution carried into a provisional law, in contemptuous disregard of this known will of the people upon whom it was imposed, and in direct contravention of the letter and spirit of the organic act itself. The reason which prompted the commission of the outrage is too manifest to be doubted. It was to purchase flattery of the South; to force slavery upon the soil of the North; and to strengthen and aggrandize one section of the Union at the expense and hazard of the other. Theo, compliance with executive behests was the the test of Democracy, and to disregard them was apostacy. More recently, however, when the recommendations of the President were thought to favor the manufacturing and agricultural States—when the propriety of a new tariff law was suggested—and when the so-called Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and even Cabinet officers, raised the voice of denunciatory opposition, it was all right, and rebellion became loyalty. And yet Pennsylvanians see nothing in this: nay, they commend it. Chains never clanked upon the limbs of beings more servile and debased. We might, perhaps, be able to open their eyes to the truth, and loosen their tongues to utter it, by confinning them in office under a new Admioistration, governed by a more benign policy. If parties with such plastic notions shall be able to grasp the control of our Government, then must the strong empire of the North be dwarfed to barrenness, and eighteen millions of white slaves be added to the four millions of black slaves yonder. That is indeed a strange illustration of the advantages of free government which proclaims a necessity for crushing out the inherent power of a people by fastening their institutions for them, requiring it to be sanctioned, and yet allows and encourages a denial of law by which alone a bankrupt treasury can be replenished, and honest debts paid.

But, Sir, we charge further upon the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN one of the main causes by which we have reached the point of national insolvency: a reckless prodigality in the expenditures of the public money, and a prevailing vice in the departments of the Government. It is a gross mistake to suppose that our increased expenses are owing to an expansion of territory and the removal of our frontier. The Administration of Mr. VAN BUREN, with annual outlay of thirty-seven millions of dollars, was pronounced extravagant; now our expenses are close upon one hundred millions a year. But we have got used to talking of millions without stopping to consider the magnitude of the figures. Why, Sir all the horses and mules in this county, numbering over six thousand, would scarcely draw, in silver, the money required to foot our Government bills for a single year. Do you inquire why this is so? I will tell you. We have abandoned our former and better practices. When Mr. JEFFERSON was President, he required honesty and capability in his appointees; now, subordinates are selected for their known lack of independence, conscience, and will. There was a time, which our fathers remember, when to be the head of a department, a Secretary of the Treasury, or of War, or of the Navy, required greatness and inspired confidence: now a man of very moderate dimensions will suffice for either place. An ex Governor or effete Senator will always answer for the position, provided he has the marks of given appointees, and don't know too much. I think we will be able to furnish one hereafter, who may retain by a double title. I hazard little in saying there is now more money squandered and stolen yearly than it required during the Administrations of MADISON, MONROE, and the younger ADAMS, to support the Government. There is not only no careful supervision of our finances, but funds are drawn, constantly, directly from your Treasury to reward favorites, and to give approved shape to public opinion at the polls; in other words, to carry elections. The Secretary of the Navy, among others, may know something of this. If he should not, the Patterson letter, with the President's indorsement, may afford him information. Public property of great value is sold, privately and covertly, at a tithe of its worth; other is bought at almost fabulous prices. Navy-yards, Post-offices, Custom-houses and Mints have been stocked, crowded, crammed, for weeks and months, with superannuates and idlers, and paid the wages only due to well-taught craft and deserving industry, for the mere purpose of overriding the legal voters, returning parasites, tumbler and trancher friends, to Congress, and publishing an attested lie to the world. These acts—these flagrant violations of preservative law and decent behavior—have all been indorsed here, in this place, in this capital, and uttered and published as true and genuine Democracy. God save the Republic! And knowing them all, and in the face of them all, the President himself, to whom, not three short years ago, we gave the fullness of our confidence, now bleached by age, and blanching before the frowns of an outraged and insulted constituency, cants and whines, in hypocritical numbers, over the degeneracy of the times, and in the expression of a fear lest elections should be carried by gold. Catching the sounds of lamentations as they issue from the open cesements and portals of the White House, your Bigiers, Joneses, *et id omne genus*, move with the hushed and solemn tread of mourners, and shed gushy tears of blood.

The indefensible and destructive management of the Post-office Department requires especially to be noticed. Within a very short period, for the mere purpose of enriching contractors, bestowing largesses upon sterile and uninhabited districts of the South, and acquiring power, the expenditures have been almost doubled—run up to the enormous sum of twenty millions of dollars—and the mail system made a by-word and a reproach. With new, extended, and expensive routes, without corresponding returns, sunk in fathomless debt—aye, paralysed by burdens—its chief lustily cries for help, and piteously begs the sinews of prolonged malfeasance. But upon whom does he call? Upon those to whom the appeal is always made when money, votes soldiers, or other effective help is required—upon the laboring thrifty—the "mud sills" of the Eastern, Northern, Middle and Western States. It is consoling to know we are good enough to pay if not to receive. We are at least able, if not respectable. If we have not chivalry, we have fields, and farms, and factories. Let us, then, without whimpering, "split the difference," The "F. F. V.'s" or the "F. F. T.'s" shall take all the posts of patronage, and we will pay their debts. The plan proposed, by which we shall do this, is a very simple one. We have only to pay five cents, instead of three, on each letter we write, abolish the present "franking privilege," and, consequently, cut off the distribution of all seeds, and agricultural, and mechanical and political information to our people, and the thing is, in great measure, accomplished. And why not do this? To be sure, we insure than pay *now* for all our postal service, and these documents are highly prized by us, but do we not know that "*the* domestic institution" is too poor to pay, and too ignorant to read. We seem to be prone eternally to forget that we were made for hewers of wood and drawers of water. If we would remember this fact, I think we could cordially unite with those who met here on the 16th ult., and join them in paeans and praise to the new American Monarchy.

It has become humiliating to pride to speak the truth, for it has become unfashionable, and almost incredible. Lavishly to debt, pressed on all sides by voracious creditors, with no present ability to pay, and with constantly accumulating liabilities, the President of the United States has shown himself incompetent to carry any measure of relief. Yes, this man and his Cabinet are appalled, terror-stricken and motionless in view of the natural results of their own policy. If it were permissible, I would recommend them to infuse a little of their Lecompton fire into the tariff recommendation—

> "Instead of standing, staring altogether,
> Like garden gods—and not so decent, either."

To blind our sight to its short comings, to cover up its disgraceful defeats, and to reconstruct its sinking fortunes, the Administration now proposes, by virtue of a transfer of the war-making power to itself, to visit chastisement upon feeble States for imaginary wrongs, and by the acquisition of Cuba to extend the area of freedom gluttonized on Slavery. A man self-made mad, and then self-destroyed—a Lear in rags, and not in robes—having lost the sceptre by the weakness of folly, clutches the flying air, and seeks to mount again to power and influence. Vanity of vanities! there is no restitution for fallen greatness.

A few material inquiries may possibly present themselves, when we come to consider the propriety of the purchase of the vain and much-praised "Queen and Antilles," and of bringing her into our loving and lecherous embrace. In what way, by what mysterious means, with what magic key will you draw two thirty golden millions, demanded by the President as earnest money, and the hundreds of millions afterwards, from a strong box, empty as the heart of its keeper, and which is more secure in locking treasure out than locking it in? How far will a well-regulated prudence determine us to go in intrusting such vast amounts in the hands of one who has already deceived us—in whom we have no confidence? By what legal secret will we be able to consummate a purchase of Spain, who has determined not to sell? And how can we better secure ourselves against those who, in league with the President, have sought to humiliate us, by adding to their power and extension, and by giving them the control of the Gulf of Mexico as they may have it over the Mississippi? I think I can school myself to love my enemies; but not better than myself. I can willingly admit my brother to an equal enjoyment of a common inheritance; but I cannot, when he does me violence and injustice, strengthen his arm so as to enable him forcibly to take it alt. So, I can and will love my Southern neighbor. I will freely allow him an equal participation of all the fruits of our generous system. I will divide with him the temple of Liberty. I will shield him from the evil doer. But when he denies to me what I am willing to grant to him, and that which my title covers, I will not stultify myself, and place weapons in his hand for my destruction; and I will never pay tribute for either his kindness or forbearance. Cuba may be important to the Union; I will admit that it will be so when we have just and equal laws, and honest officers; but before we acquire it, I desire to be informed whether any legislation can possibly be had as beneficial to Pennsylvania as the purchase would be to Tennessee or Georgia; and, above all, shall I seek to know how, thenceforward, we are to be treated. For if I am a traitor—an unconscious and unrewarded one—to either thirty-three or fifteen States, I will not add to the enormity of my offence by extending the number of States against which my guilt must operate.

I have stated, as concisely as I could, my judgment of the management of the Government for the last two years. I trust I have made it plain and distinct. I have not descended to minute particulars: the proof of my declarations having become matter of enduring record has rendered it unnecessary to do so. I leave it before you and the people, as a full justification for our present course, and as the reason for our settled determination to refuse to be identified with movements we both deplore and despise. Desiring to be fair, we cannot tolerate deception. Sustaining right, we must denounce usurpation. Asking justice, we cannot inflict a wrong. Economy is not presented to us as a choice; it is forced upon us as a necessity: and having been trained in a system of politics that we love, and taught to regard purity as essential to power, it is too late in our lives to turn demagogues to maintain majorities, or to barter for smiles from rotten rule. It is true that renewed and continued denunciation and proscription are likely to be our reward for the choice that we make; but I cannot avoid hinting to those who suppose they have throttled the wolf, that they may have only caught him by the ears.

It is told that when the Belvidere Apollo was in the Louvre, a lady of gushing and fascinating beauty came with each returning sun to look upon and love it breathing it with selected flowers, and clasping it in all the ardor of her youthful heart. Days and weeks and months rolled on, until, at last, the cold and stony figure turned her warm blood into ice, and she was found dead, with her face buried in her hands, and leaning against it. Sir, we may be too ideal, and look for a perfection which nature does not furnish. Like the daughter of the Baron, we may bestow the jewels of the heart where their value can never be appreciated, and our last pulse may beat as we kneel in absorbing and silent adoration before the symbol of a god. If such must be, we long well claim, at least, a generous sympathy, for that form once had brain, and heart, and life, and power. In the days of JEFFERSON it was wise and creative; in the days of MADISON, brave and benolent, and in the days of JACKSON commanding and resistless. Then it was the awe-inspiring guardian of Liberty—American Democracy—loviting companionship, and holding in its hands the olive branch of peace and the thunderholt of war.

But, Sir, we will not die, but live. We have ARISTOTLE'S hope, the dreams of waking men, and their appalling interpretations shall be written out in letters of fire upon walls of adamant. It shall be read of all men, from the Aroostook to the Golden Gate. You have it—truth in a whisper shall confound the lie from a trumpet; and a naked child shall tread upon the armored giant leading the hosts marshalled against the advancing civilization and righteous government of man.

Look not back—we have learned the past; but onward, onward, with steady eye and unwavering step. The goal is *before* you! You will remember that when Orpheus lost Eurydice, he followed her even into the ebode of Hades, where, by the power of his lyre, he won her back; but it was enjoined upon him that he should not look upon her until he had arrived in the upper air. At the very moment they were passing the fatal bounds, it is said his love overcame him, and looking around to know that she was following him, she was caught back into the infernal regions. The story embodies a pregnant moral. If you would regain the Loved and the lost, then forward! forward!

I am done. If I have been dull, you will pardon me. If I have inspired a single patriotic thought or feeling, I have my reward.

Mazzini on Slavery.

The following letter from MAZZINI was received a few days ago by the Principal of a private school in the vicinity of this City:

LONDON, March 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I beg to apologize for being so late in acknowledging the receipt of $112 09, eubscribed by you and others at the end of the lecture delivered at your Institution by my friend, Mme. JESSIE M. WHITE MARIO, towards our Italian school, &c.

I am very much pleased at my honored friend's first success and response to her efforts in the United States, coming from Young America, to whom Young Italy looks for sympathy and support in her approaching struggle, and my thanks are the thanks of all the members, both teachers and pupils, of our Italian school.

We are fighting the same sacred battle for freedom and the emancipation of the oppressed—you, Sir, against negro, we against white slavery. The cause is truly identical: for, depend upon it, the day in which we shall succeed in binding to one freely accepted compact 26 000,000 of Italians, we shall give, what we cannot now, an active support to the cause ou pursue. We are both the servants of the God who says before Me there is no Master, no Slave, no Man, no Woman, but only Human Nature, which must be everywhere responsible, therefore free.

May God bless your efforts and ours! May the day soon arise to which the word *bondage* will disappear from our living languages, and only point out a historical record! And, meanwhile, let the knowledge that we, all combatents under the same flag, do through time and space commune in love and faith, sustaining one another against the unavoidable suffering which we must meet on the way.

Believe me, my dear Sir, most gratefully yours,
JOSEPH MAZZINI.

From Bermuda.

THE POTATO CROP—TELEGRAPH AROUND THE ISLAND.

Our files of the Bermuda *Gazette* extend to March 16. The *Gazette* says: "Men who know assure us that the growing crop of potatoes presents the most encouraging appearance. To the timely and moderate rains of February, and the absence of high winds up to the present date, may be attributed the beautiful condition of the cultivated tracts in every part of the country; and if the latter half of March, upon which we have now entered, should be as free from inclemency as the former, there can be little doubt of our planters reaping an exceedingly bountiful crop. Of course the uncertainty as to the disease to which the potato is subject must be an element in the calculation of returns, so long as no remedy can be found; but of late years, as well in this as in other countries, the taint has been less and less virulent, which rationally leads every one to hope that, even if it should again appear, the aggregate yield of the crop will not thereby be very materially affected."

From the same paper we learn there is good reason for believing that it is in contemplation to establish the electric telegraph in this colony. The project embraces not only the union of the towns of Hamilton and St. George's by means of the wires, but also a line through the entire upper districts of the country as far as Her Majesty's Dock yard, so as to place both the Military and Naval establishments, situated at the eastern and western extremities of the Islands, in instantaneous communication with the seat of Government. This grand and most desirable work will, we believe, be undertaken under the sanction and at the expense of Her Majesty's Government; and be worked, we presume, by persons in its employ. At the same time there can be no doubt that its advantages will be readily afforded to the public at large under a moderate tariff of charges. It will, when established, at once supersede the present tedious and often uncertain mode of telegraphing in use at the signal-stations; and we are sanguine enough to believe that, like the growth of correspondence between all parts of the country, which has arisen through the facilities supplied by our present inter-colonial mail system, the vast improvement which an electric telegraph must inaugurate would attract and secure no inconsiderable amount of public patronage.

THE NEW CANAL LAW OF OHIO.—Among the important acts passed by the Legislature of Ohio is one providing for the lease of the Public Works. It provides for a notice of the leasing to be published in the papers of the principal cities of the State and the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. That the leasing shall take place from the steps of be Capitol on the 14th day of August next, at public auction, to the bidder who shall give sufficient security and will keep the works in repair in consideration of the tolls to be collected thereon, and pay to the State the largest amount per annum for the privilege. No person interested directly or indirectly in railroad management is permitted to be admitted as a bidder. The amount of bonds is fixed at $250,000 for the Ohio Canal, and proportionate amounts for the other sections. A Columbus correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: "The method of providing for repairs, thus resorted to, appeared to be the only one left to save the valuable and costly lines of public works belonging to the State from going gradually, but surely, to ruin."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—No. 85.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 185, 190, 192, 195, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 52, 65, 70, 32, 111, 112, 107, 120, 154.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 858, 1403, 1819, 2065, 2103, 2105, 2106, 2114, 2422, 2468, 2679, 2697, 3007, 3017, 3021, 3153, 3336, 3367, 3400, 3405, 3510, 3752, 3796. *Part II.*—Nos. 1132, 1148, 1256, 810, 1330, 1332, 1336, 1340, 1342, 1348, 1350, 1160, 1356, 1358, 1366, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378. *Part III.*—Nos. 1361, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1599½, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1619.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 94, 14, 234, 230, 129, 252, 90, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 275, 279, 281, 282, 286, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297, 300, 301, 303.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 623, 893, 963, 965, 966, 968, 683, 253, 975, 976, 978, 873, 868, 939, 991. *Part II.*—Nos. 904, 813, 946, 881, 979, 980, 981, 983, 985, 989, 856, 992, 993, 148, 912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 14.

Before Judge Betts.

FEES OF REFEREES UNDER THE RULES OF JANUARY LAST.

James W. Elwell et al. vs. *The Steamer Prince Albert.*—*Philander Crosby vs. The same.*—These cases were referred by the Court, pursuant to the rules adopted in January term, to Mr. White, United States Commissioner, to hear the testimony and report his findings thereon. The hearing took place, and the Commissioner reported in favor of the libelants. He thereupon made out his bill of fees for the services rendered, according to the charges allowed to United States Commissioners by the fee bill of 1853—and this bill was brought before the Court for taxation.

Held by the Court—That the 44th rule of the Supreme Court, under which, with the other rules and acts giving the District Courts authority over the practice of the Court, the references or commissioners are appointed, had no allusion to the Commissioners, provided for as standing officers by the fee bill of 1853, as the Commissioners who were to be subrogated in place of the Court in executing these references.

But that there is strong reason for holding that the particular compensation allowed to United States Commissioners by the fee bill, was designed to apply with its limitations to like services performed by any denomination of Commissioners or referees, and the provision of the fee bill which determines the allowance for attending to a reference in pursuance of an order of Court, should be regarded as covering that service in cases of this class also. The Commissioner ought not, therefore, to be allowed more than $3 per diem for that special service, not for the reason that he takes the appellation of a Commissioner, but because that sum is awarded by law "For attending to a reference in Admiralty in pursuance of an order of Court."

That the fee bill does not, however, govern the subject of compensation to which the referee is entitled for his services, further than establishing the *per diem* allowance for attending to the reference. He is cloibed with the powers and functions of a Master in Chancery, and would seem entitled to a compensation equivalent to what that officer might demand for services of a like order.

The bills of costs are accordingly sent back to the Commissioner, to restate them to the Court for allowance.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Van Vorst & Beardslee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Norman A. Freeman vs. *Seth M. Harris.*—This morning an application was made by the defendant's counsel for a discharge from arrest, or for an order reducing the amount of bail.

It will be remembered that the defendant was arrested last Saturday, April 9, on a charge of libel preferred against him by this plaintiff, bail being required in the sum of $5,000. The libel consisted in a publication in the newspapers, several days ago, of the information that the plaintiff had been arrested and held to bail in $8,000, for a malicious and wicked slander on the Traders' Express Company.

Justice ROOSEVELT intimated that he might reduce the amount of bail, and took the papers.

Charles Tracy, for the plaintiff; Edmon Blankman, for the defendant.

Henry Clucas et al. vs. *The Equitable Fire Insurance Company.*—The prayer of the present petition cannot be allowed, but the petitioner, if so advised, may take a reference to inquire into all the facts having a bearing on his application, and to report the same to the Court, reserving, in the meantime, all legal questions.

Before Justice Strong.

Horner B. Claflin et al. vs. *Moses Franks.*—Order of arrest vacated; $10 costs. (See opinion.)

The People, &c., vs. *Fredk. W. Obernier.*—Motion by the defendant for his discharge as bail, and that the action be discontinued. Motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Chas. Landaner vs. *Christian Fischer.*—Injunction to continue until the further order of the Court, on the plaintiff filing an undertaking, according to sec. 222 of the Code, in the sum of $1,000. &c., the successful party in the action to have $10 costs in respect to this action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John Henry vs. *William Hall.*—Bail reduced to $200.

Nimrod Woodward, &c., vs. *Louis Friede.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Before Justice Slosson.

Cassard vs. *Hinman, Same* vs. *Same, Lesieur* vs. *Sherman, Butler* vs. *Murray, Ryerson* vs. *Law.*—Cases settled.—Papers with General Term Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 62 obls. Ashes, 6,258 bbls. Flour, 330 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Barley, 2,310 bushels Oats, 2,328 pkgs. Provisions, and 60 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 bbls. Pots, at $5 75, and small lots of Pearls also at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 38c.@40c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—All kinds are in limited demand, including Patent Sperm at 52c.; plain do. at 40c.@41c.; Stearic at 27c.@28c.; Adamantine at 21c.@22c.; and Petent Tallow, 15½c. ₱ lb. The advices from California, to hand this evening, report a reaction in the San Francisco market, with a much diminished inquiry, and lower prices for Adamantine. The steamer *Bulletin*, of March 21, says: "During the earlier part of the past fortnight the market was devoid of interest. A few boxes of Adamantines, generally in poor condition, were offered at auction, bringing prices conforming to our quotations for last mail. But the continued inactivity of the country trade kept the jobbers out of the market, and no demand for the article was made upon the combination. Towards the close of last week, 1,100 boxes of Adamantines, the stock of a jobbing firm, were offered at public sale; the trade were left without competition from the combination as purchasers, and the lot sold at lower rates than had of late been current. Since this sale, no transactions of sufficient importance to mark a further decline have occurred; but it is conceded that the effort to control the market has been abandoned, and that at any moment the heavy stocks now held upon speculation may be offered for sale." The article is therefore by no means a favorite, and within a few days no offers for parcels can be obtained at all—buyers being fearful of purchasing under the present prospect. Sales of the fortnight have been 600 boxes PRACTOR & GAMBLE'S at 30c.; at auction, 1,100 boxes ordinary to good brands brought 24½c.@27½c; 250 boxes MACY'S, at private sale, 27c.; 500 boxes SACOMA'S, to arrive, on private terms. The total quantity of small lots disposed of at auction during the fortnight reaches 1,300 boxes, bringing the prices noted above. Sales to day of 1,000 boxes Chemical Sperm, 500 do. HAWES on private terms. We reduce our quotations for this mail in 23c @26c. for Adamantine, and refer to them as nominal, for it is difficult to determine how soon or to what extent prices may recede." A mercantile firm in this city has favored us with the annexed pertinent remarks: "The following figures may be of some service to California shippers, in aiding them to arrive at the probable results of their adventures in Candles. The total shipments in 1857 were 139,156 packages; during nearly the whole of that year they were sold in San Francisco at a loss to shippers. The shipments from the 1st January to the 1st November, 1858, (ten months,) were 85,550 packages, and from the 1st November to the 1st April, 1859, 140,234 packages. The stock in San Francisco on the 1st of March was 105,000 packages, most of which is held by the combination. The entire consumption during the months of January and February did not reach 7,000 packages (less than 3,500 per month.) They are held at 28c., but no sales are being made. That the result of shipments now on the way must be disastrous, is obvious to every one who will take the trouble to examine the figures. The writer of this can in no way be effected by the shipments, and calls attention to it, to show how much more reckless persons are in shipping to the California market than any other in the world."

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of some Java, at 14½c.; Rio, at 12c.; and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, at a price not disclosed.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, did not exceed 1,500 bales, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*, and 500 bales from store. Prices are unaltered. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling, ₱ lb	12½	12½	12½	12½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13½	13½	13½	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The rain storm has checked business. The demand, however, has been fair, and for really desirable lots somewhat firmer prices have been obtained. Sales have been reported of 8,250 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 50@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 55
Extra State	5 95@ 6 45
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 65
Fancy Ohio	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 40@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 65@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in fair request to-day, at advancing prices; sales 2,700 bbls., in lots, at $5 95@$6 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce, quiet and nominal at $6 50@$7 40 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 65@$4 05 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $19 75@$20 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day, the demand being restricted. Prices are essentially unchanged. Sales 5 500 bushels, including ordinary White Michigan, at $1 50; a small lot of prime red Western (Winter) at $1 45; unsound Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 12½; and good white Kentucky, at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices favor buyers. Sales, 14 500 bushels, at 81c. for unsound new white Southern; 85c.@86c. for fair to suitcly prime new white Jersey and Southern; 85c.@87c. for fair to very good new yellow Jersey and Southern; and (nominally) 84c.@86c. for fair to choice old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is selling in small lots at 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, yet steady at from 60c.@69c. for inferior to choice State and Canadian, ₱ bushel. Sales, 7,500 bushels, in lots, within the range. Oats are inactive at former prices. Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 53c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c.; Southern, at 49c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Chicago, April 9, 1859:

Flour, bbls	35,714	Rye, bushels	176
Wheat, bushels	449 532	Barley, bushels	3 900
Corn, bushels	128,081	Oats, bushels	111,599

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River, at 65c.@70c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Are in limited request at previous figures. Crop of 1858, 9c.@15c.; Olio, 2½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig were reported at $25@$25 50 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Continues inactive at old quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; and 140 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are quiet, to-day, at unchanged prices. The sales of Resin included 1,300 bbls. Common, from yard, at $1 67½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate demand at 63c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered, at reduced prices. The demand, however, is not very brisk. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., at $17 45@$17 55 for new Mess, here; $17 50 for do., deliverable at the option of the seller, with five days' notice, between this date and the 1st of June; $17 75 for do., buyers' option, same time; an unascertained price for do., deliverable in May and June; $17 25 for old Mess, and $12 50@$12 60 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request. Including hams, at 8c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling slowly, at from 8c @12½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good demand at former rates, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., with sales of 750 bbls. and tcs. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 00@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ t.; Beef Hams, $11 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of 80 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 285 hhds. Cuba at 6c. @7c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7½c.; and 1,000 bags Pernambuco at a price not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 130 bbls., at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 700 hhds. Crude Turpentine, at 2s. 9d.; 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 45.; with 200 hhds. Pork, 20 tons Bone, 20,000 hhds. Staves, and 10,000 Canada Butts, on private terms. For Antwerp, 20,00 Staves, on private terms. A brig from the south side of Cuba to Europe was chartered on terms not ecertained.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. LAMANDA M. SPENCE, the celebrated lecturer on Spiritualism, lectures THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 15, and on the TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of the following week, at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets, 16 cents. Tickets to the remaining three lectures 35 cents. Tickets to be had at the Hall and at S. T. MUNSON'S, No. 5 Great Jones st.

BY REQUEST, A LECTURE WILL BE Delivered THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 15, in the James-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, before the Young Men's Christian Association of James-st. Church, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Theme—*The Forest-Born Demosthenes.* Tickets, 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the New-York Conference City Mission.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CARPENTERS' NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the journeyman house carpenters, will take place at No. 179 Wooster-st, on FRIDAY, April 15, at ½ P. M., at which time measures will be laid before the meeting, which, if adopted, will cause an entire revolution in the carpenter's trade. It will also be shown that a protective society can be formed that is capable of sustaining itself without any humbug. Let every carpenter be present on the occasion. By order of the Committee. WM. H. TREWEN, Chairman.

HOUSE PA

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 66 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED person as laundress; understands finting and mangling; would have no objection to take a chambermaid's place; won't go to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the latter has to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of city and country reference. Call at No. 96 East 16th st., between 3d and 4th aves. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing; both go together, and have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference, and would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 6 Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; understands her business truly; she is neat in her habits; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 310 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days on the second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family; understands baking, pastry-making, does the plainer washing and ironing; wages, $8 to $9. Also, a chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and washer; wages, $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family washing, to do in her own place; who has got a fresh plot for dyeing and bleaching, who thoroughly and retards it, and can give full satisfaction; who no objects clear starching and ironing. Call at No. 253 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED person as laundress; understands finting and mangling; would have no objection to take a chambermaid's place; won't go to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands both branches, with the best of City reference; has lived 3½ years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 West 27th st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced young woman with the best of City reference; is very fond of and kind to young children, and can take full charge of a baby from its birth; is a very neat seamstress and skirtmaker. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 24th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family, can do up ladies' fine muslins, understands French flotting; has no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employers, No 53 East 20th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; one who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class laundress; has lived in some of the best City families from nine to ten years, and brings satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 213 7th-av., corner 26th st., 2d floor

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 119 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; has the best of City reference; no objection to do the washing and ironing; is fully competent to fill the situation; has the best of references. Call at No. 151 West 4th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to town or country. Can be seen or two days at No. 116 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and waitress, or as chambermaid to take care of children and dressing. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 51 La Fayette-st., between 6th and 7th aves. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class cook; has no objection to go in the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, she thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 116 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 8th-av., New York.

WANTED—BY A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children, a situation. Can be seen at her present place of employment, No. 166 West 24th-st. Has good reference from other persons where she has lived.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance to the country. Call at No. 104 East 11th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of a baby and sew; best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 108 St. Marks-place, (8th st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, speaks German and English. Good City reference. Inquire at No 34 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 35 West 13 h-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as family seamstress; can make dresses; she will also do chamberwork. She can be seen on Thursday and Friday, before 12, at No. 6 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of pastry and confectionary, and is competent to take the charge of a small family, and give the best of City reference. Call at No. 1.7 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer, for a small private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 15th st., few doors from 6th-av. Can be seen till united.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, or to do the washing and ironing. Would go to the country; is now out of a private family, has no objection to go to the country. City reference given. Apply at No. 134 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 74 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first rate cook; no objection to the coarse washing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 229 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, she thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 116 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 8th av., New York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid to take care of children and dressing. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 51 La Fayette-st., between 6th and 7th aves. Can be seen for two days.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and to assist in chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 313 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer, for a small private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 15th st., few doors from 6th-av. Can be seen till united.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a family

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Lucrezia Borgia.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Mesalliance—To Oblige Bunsby.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rent Day—The Review

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Linda de Chamounix—La Grace de Dieu.

BOWERY THEATRE—Otello—Four Lovers—Thérèse

NATIONAL THEATRE—Wandering Jew—Gaspardo—Happy Man.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selbst Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, April 16, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Margaret Eliza* and the *Anna Wellington*, from Buenos Ayres, arrived here yesterday, bringing advices to February 21. At the departure of the letter vessel nothing definite had yet been received regarding the close of the negotiations between Commissioner Bowlin and President Lopez. From our own correspondent, however, we have particulars of the earlier interviews between the two, with a report of the complimentary discourses appropriate to such occasions. They breathe nothing but friendship and peace.

Our dates from Hayti are to March 26. They bring no information of moment. The markets were extremely dull.

A dispatch from New-Orleans states that Señor Mata, the representetive of the Liberal Government of Mexico in this country, has been officially notified, by a dispatch from Secretary Cass, that our Government is now ready to receive him in his official capacity. He will leave New-Orleans for Washington to-morrow.

Yesterday, the tenth day of the Sickles trial, was the most exciting one yet, and marked by various incidents which must heve a decided bearing on the final result. The first witness examined was Mr. George B. Wooldridge, whose testimony related to the occurrences which transpired immediately before and after the killing of Key, and was mainly corroborative of that of the Hon. Robert J. Walker. A motion wes made to admit as evidence Wooldridge's statement to Sickles, made at the Capitol, relative to the intimacy between Key and Mrs. Sickles, but it was ruled out, after discussion, in the course of which the District-Attorney made an attack on Mr. Stanton, ueing the terms "bully" and "bruiser." Mr. Stanton responded in terms which called forth applause from the audience. Evidence followed from John Cuyler, J. Boyd, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Parker, and William Rapley, who testified to the fact of Key being in the habit of making signals opposite Sickles' house. It transpired before the adjournment that an effort has been made by somebody to remove the lock from the door of the assignation-house, in Fifteenth-street, for the purpose of concealing it. The lock, however, fell into the bands of the defence, and the night-key found in the pocket of deceased was shown in Court to fit it exactly.

The Legislature has not yet adjourned, although the hundred days to which the pay of the members is limited have expired. In the Senate yesterday, the New-York Railroad bills were reported from Committee, and were all laid on the table. As two friends of the roads were not present when tha vote was taken, however, it is thought that e motion for reconsideration may he carried, and that the bills will yet be passed. The bill giving Notaries Public the powers of Commissioners of Deeds was passed as it came from the Assembly. In the Assembly, the Select Committee on the Quarantine Removal bill was announced by the Speaker. The bill is considered as lost for this session. The Registry bill was passed, as it came from tha Senate, after some opposition, by a vote of 57 to 30. The resolution asking for e commutation of the sentence of Mrs. Hartung, or, et lesst, a respite until after the trial of her paramour, was adopted. The concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate on Wednesday, providing for a final adjournment at 10 o'clock last night, was received. As it had to lie over until to-day, under the rules, the object of the resolution was, of course, defeated. The bill to incorporate the New-York Observatory was passed.

The 116th anniversary of Jefferson's birthday was celebrated in Boston, on Wednesday, by a Republican banquet at the Parker House, at which Ex-Governor Boutwell presided. No other Democrats took part in the festival. Among the speakers were John P. Hale, Senetor Wilson, Stephen H. Phillips, Mr. Shurr, of Milwaukee, and Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island. Letters were received from W. C. Bryant, Senators Seward and King, of New-York, Governor Banks, and other prominent Republicans.

Captain Sands, who commanded the U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna* on her late cruise, has been ordered, we understand, to report himself for duty on the Brazil station, probably to assume the command on the return of Commodore Shubrick, and to relieve Commodore Forrest.

The Rev. Henry Martin Scudder last evening, at the Academy of Music, delivered a very interesting lecture on "India," for the benefit of the Women's Hospital. Dr. J. W. Francis, in introducing the lecturer, stated that this institution, which was established four years ago, had fully accomplished the objects for which it was projected, and that similar institutions were forming in London, Dublin and Philadelphia.

John McLeod Murphy, Esq., lectured last evening before the Geographical Society, at Clinton Hall, upon the "Isthmus of Tehuantepec, its Resources and Inhabitants." Notwithstanding the storm the Hall was filled, and the address listened to with the deepest attention.

A severe rain storm set in yesterday morning with the wind from the Northeast, and continued through the day and night, cold, drenching and dismal. The streets were thoroughly scoured by the deluging shower, and a vast quantity of filth was washed into the river. The effect of the wind on the tide was to force the water into the bay, which caused many of the wharves to be submerged.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales Cotton were sold at unchanged prices. Flour and Wheat were less active. Corn was depressed. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores, Hides and Oils were restricted. Pork was freely offered and purchased, mainly for future delivery, at, however, easier rates. Lard was in fair demand. Beeswex quiet. Freights were less active.

The Police Commission.—Governor Morgan has disregarded political considerations and made two very excellent appointments to fill two vacancies on the Police Commission. Judge Ulshoeffer, who takes General Nye's place, is one of our oldest and most respected citizens, an able lawyer, and a man of unimpeached integrity. He is a Democrat, but will not, we are confident, permit his action in the Board to be influenced by partisan considerations. Whether he will find the active duties of the position quite congenial to his taste may be a matter of some doubt, though we trust he will enter upon them with vigor and energy. Mr. Bailey, who takes Mr. Ward's place, is a young man—active, intelligent, public-spirited, and likely to make a most excellent officer. He is a Republican, though not ultra, and has taken special interest in the efforts that have been made to reform the City Government. Both these appointments will give general satisfaction.

The Hanging of Women.

The following paragraph is from an editorial article on Mrs. Hartuno's case in yesterday's *Courier and Enquirer:*

"There exists among a portion of our people an opposition to the hanging of women. *On what tenable grounds such an opposition can be based, is somewhat difficult to imagine.* If hanging is justifiable in the case of men, it certainly is so in that of women. There may be something particularly revolting to the feelings in seeing a woman hung, but *that has nothing to do with the question.* Executions are not gotten up for the purpose of gratifying the tastes, or for the amusement of those who choose to attend them. Their object is to deter persons from committing crime; and therefore whether the person to be executed be a coarse, bloated, bull-necked rowdy, or a handsome, delicately-formed woman, with a swan-like neck, makes no difference. *If both have been guilty of murder, both should suffer the same punishment.* The feeling that would lead to the restricting of capital punishment to men only, *is a morbid one,* and springs from that false sympathy which has of late years so frequently been manifested for those whom the law has condemned."

This sounds very like the rigid, unbending, uncompromising virtue for which the author undoubtedly mistook it. Out of respect for our neighbor, however, we prefer to consider it purely Peecksniffian. We do not believe he means what he says. We do not believe he finds it either impossible or "difficult," to understand why there should be any greater unwillingness to hang a woman than a man. Still less do we believe that he himself recognizes no difference, and no reason for any such distinction. For although the brutalized, wife-beating denizens of the Five Points, and the heartless slop-shop men who deal in female pauperism as a cheaper article than the sewing machine, may find it as difficult as the *Courier and Enquirer* professes to do, to "imagine the tenable grounds on which an opposition to hanging women can be based," we have only to look about us among those whose natural sensibilities and most honorable instincts have not been utterly blasted by crime, to see how deeply rooted that opposition—let us more truly say, that abhorrence—is, in all the better impulses of our humanity, in the instinctive tenderness of man towards that womanhood which incarnates for him all the dearest relations and most honorable responsibilities of life, and in the very modesty of nature itself.

The same feelings which make civilized men shrink from the spectacle of womanhood unsexed by woman herself on the platform or in the field, make them shudder at the thought of womanhood unsexed by man at the whipping-post, or on the gallows. When the London draymen, at Barclay and Perkins' brewery, pitched trusses of straw upon Marshal Haynau, and plucked at his venerable beard and beat him soundly with their whips, that illustrious commander was no doubt quite at a loss to comprehend what *special* brutality he had shown in merely meting out to women the same measure he had meted to men. Like our military cotemporary of the *Courier and Enquirer*, the Marshal thought if men and women have both been guilty of one crime they should both suffer the same punishment. He had whipped Hungarian men for treason, why not for treason whip Hungarian women also? The same logic would require men and women, having the same wants, to meet them in the same way. Both men and women need clothes to protect them from the cold. Why should not both wear the same garments? Both men and women need maintenance and a livelihood. Why should not both do the same kinds of business? Why does a "morbid" feeling object to the sight of women toiling in the furrows of Switzerland or Germany, or to the heavy-booted, slouching, contorted shapes that make so hideous a mockery of womanhood in the mines of England? Why should we not all bring up our daughters to follow the sea, seek situations for our wives in the police force, set our female poor to dredging the docks or to quarrying stone? Surely, if it *makes no difference* whether the Sheriffs of New-York are to be forced by the law into laying violent hands upon the person of a "coarse, bull-necked, bloated rowdy," with a soul as coarse as his frame, or of a "handsome, delicately-formed woman, with a swan-like neck," and a woman's heart beating warmly in her breast, then the world's growing conviction of so many years, that the Almighty meant something of high moral truth for our governance and direction when He created the sexes, like yet unlike, with the myriad diversities of moral influence that spring from their diversities of constitution, is after all a mistake, and the insanest of the spouters at the Woman's Conventions, are in the right of it. "Male and female created He them:" but the *Courier and Enquirer* thinks the feelings indissolubly linked with His work, after all, have "nothing to do with the question" of the proper kinds and varieties of punishment to be distributed to offenders of either sex. Our Teutonic forefathers, when first the Christian dispensation came to confirm and to refine their own highest instincts, thought otherwise. They shrank from the "hanging" of women as something terrible and indecent. The brutalizing influence of Roman habits of thought gradually impaired this innate reverence of the Northern tribes for female delicacy and the weakness which is woman's strength, and in the fifteenth century Europe first witnessed the hideous spectacle of a woman dragged to the gallows, at Lyons, in France, amid the "tears and lamentations of the whole people." We are glad to believe that the experience of three hundred years has not made the idea of such a scene tolerable to *any* "portion of our people." Much as we despise and detest the lachrymose facility so commonly denounced as "morbid philanthropy," we still more cordially despise and detest the brutal stupidity of a morbid misanthropy which insults the mild, benignant name of Justice by confounding her with a sort of savage indifference to the finer sensibilities, the natural sympathies, and the discriminating tenderness which make up the true glory and the abiding strength of our Christian civilization.

Most devoutly, therefore, do we hope and trust that this State will never again exhibit to the world the abhorrent spectacle of hanging a woman. It is as needless as it is brutal and inhuman. If our prison walls and bars and bolts are not sufficient to protect society against the violence and ferocity of womanhood, we shall vainly seek such security in the ghastly gibbet and the hangman's rope. And when our people reach that point at which, in common with the *Courier and Enquirer*, they feel no "opposition to the hanging of women," "cannot imagine on what tenable grounds such an opposition can be based," and can look with cold indifference on the spectacle of a mother, wife or sister put to death by the executioners of the law, they will have gone backward whole centuries in civilization, and have become brutalized and insensible to the best feelings and the holiest instincts of humanity.

We hope Mrs. Hartuno will not be hong,—because she is a *woman*, to say nothing more. We are glad, however, that the Legislature has not seen fit to pass a law for the special purpose of saving her life,—for special legislation is always of doubtful expediency;—nor have we anything but commendation to express of the firmness with which Gov. Morgan has discharged what he unquestionably believed to be an imperative though a most painful duty. We take it for granted, however, that she will not be executed until after the trial of the man who was her accomplice, if she were the murderer, and who may prove to have been the leading and controlling actor in the fearful crime. Gov. Morgan can scarcely decline to interfere, if his interference should be needed, so far as to secure this result, and we should be very glad to see a general law passed by the Legislature declaring that hereafter no woman should be executed in this State.

Sectional Nonsense.

The Mobile *Register* is in great tribulation about the Personal Liberty bills that were pending in several of our State Legislatures. It regards the whole North as hopelessly given over to the most radical Abolitionism, and as desperately and deliberately resolved on a war of extermination against Southern interests and Southern rights. It seems quite astonished that there should be journals in the North sufficiently bold to denounce these bills,—"for our readers must remember," it says, "that in the very dens of Abolitionism it is not without cost and risk that a patriotic and national paper attempts to stem the tide of fanaticism;" and it does not dream of the possibility of the *defeat* of even the worst of these bills in the Legislatures where they have been introduced.

We hope the *Register* will feel better when it hears the fate of these bills. Even in Massachusetts, which the *Register* styles the "head-quarters of negrophilism," the bill was rejected. In New-York it met the same fate, and in Pennsylvania there is no prospect of its enactment. So we are *not* all determined to nullify the Constitution,—insult the South, steal their negroes, and bring this happy Union to an inglorious end. There are lingering remnants of common sense and of common honesty, the *Register* will perceive, even in these Anti-Slavery sections of the land; and if that journal and the Southern public which it represents would only act with a decent regard to common prudence and a respectable knowledge of human nature, they would find these qualities largely developed in the Northern mind, and likely to produce results of the greatest service to our common country. The Northern *people* are not disposed to ultraism on the question of Slavery. Politicians use it as a stalking-horse for the accomplishment of their own ends,—and Southern fanatics aid them in their work by supplying them with material and with plausible provocations for violent language and still more violent schemes. The *Register*, in the very article referred to, urges the most violent measures of resistance against the North. It urges a tax upon negroes to raise a fund for the recapture of runaways,—and here is the pleasant state of things which such a fund is to bring about:

"With an adequate purse to foot the bills,' the owner, accompanied hy a *posse* of officers and friends, would invoke the power and authority of the General Government for the recovery of his property. The slave would be seized, and then would come the tug of war. A conflict between the Federel end State authorities would ensue, a mob would assemble, a rescue would be attempted; end assuming the Government to be able and willing to execute tha laws, the next step would be to order out the military; soldiers and marines from the forts and Navy yerd would be called into requisition. Ships, with their frowning batteries would take position in front of the town, and then that most desireble of all things would follow—a trial of strength between the Generel and State Governments," &c., &c.

This is pure balderdash—but it does mischief. It gives Northern fanatics a very plausible pretext for their diatribes, and an exeellent basis upon which to arouse Northern indignation, and stimulate Northern legislatures to retort by Personal Liberty bills, and kindred empty but annoying fulminations. If the South would stop its nonsense of this kind, the North would very speedily give over the habits which offend the South. For much as our people detest Slavery,—their dislike of it is not a mere spite which takes pleasure in annoying its object,—but a settled conviction, a rooted principle, which can make all proper allowances for those whose policy and conduct it disapproves.

The *Register* holds up, as an intolerable grievance, the fact that fugitive slaves cannot be recaptured in the North, except at a heavy and ruinous expense. This is perfectly true,—and it will always remain true. The time will never come when the people of the North will remand fugitives into Slavery with alacrity, or even voluntarily. If they do it at all, they will do it only under compulsion,—and it will always cost the Southern claimant more to regain his slave than his slave is worth. The natural and inevitable consequence will be that very few fugitives will be returned. This is a hardship, undoubtedly. But it is one for which there is no help. It is like many other ills of our social and civil life,—incurable. Northern men are under similar disabilities at the South. No man can enjoy all his rights everywhere. Some things can he done, and some cannot; and wise men generally endeavor to reconcile themselves, as speedily and thoroughly as possible, to those ills which absolutely admit of no remedy. The South must bring itself to this point of virtue in this particular, and the North will exercise the same philosophy where it is equally necessary.

Both North and South must learn that nothing is to be gained by reproaches, recriminations, menaces or denunciations. Neither, in our opinion, desires a separation,—and both would greatly prefer to endure the ills they suffer rather than rush, through disunion, to others which they know not of. The public mind at the North is just now calm, rational and moderate on the subject of Slavery;—the South would show very great wisdom by forbearing from everything calculated to excite it to a less wholesome mood.

Recognition of Senor Mata by the President.—A telegram from New-Orleans announces that Señor Mata, who has been for some time in that city, received a dispatch on Wednesday from Gen. Cass, informing him that President Buchanan was now ready to receive him as the Mexican Minister at Washington. This report, if true, as it probably is, shows that the Government has determined to uphold Mr. McLane in his prompt recognition of Juarez as President of Mexico.

Señor Mata had waited long at Washington for reception in his official capacity, as the diplomatic representative of his country under the Juarez Administration. But Mr. Buchanan, on the pretext of not being able to know who could safely be regarded as at the head of affairs in Mexico, declined to acknowledge him, till at length he left in disgust, and had reached New-Orleans on his return to Vera Cruz, when the above intelligence reached him. Mr. Buchanan has at length come to a conclusion. It would doubtless be too much to say that he has made up his mind; for the result is due to circumstances and the action of Mr. McLane, which have driven the President into position on this question in spite of himself.

It is stated that Mata will leave New-Orleans for Washington to-morrow. We trust that the policy of the United States towards Mexico may be regarded as henceforth in the right direction.

Two Noble Kinsmen.

The New-Orleans *Delta* deserves its name. It is more prolific, and of more wonderful things, than its namesake of old Nile. What waters have overflowed it with their fertilizing power does not clearly appear, but they were evidently strong waters, the strongest probably in their kind.

In a recent article on Cuba and Cuban matters generally, this remarkable journal gives birth to one of the most startling narratives ever penned since Professor Ingraham gave up piracy for preaching, and Mr. G. P. R. James definitely rode away in his cloak over that world-famous hill which for nearly thirty years he "might have been seen" deliberately ascending.

According to the *Delta*, "two American gentlemen, a Missourian and a Virginian, who were sojourning in Havana, recently procured a *volante*," ostensibly for the purpose of "visiting the hill and fort of Atares," but really with "feelings and hopes full of the rich fruits of Republicanism sprung from the blood which was first sown on the bloodstained cliffs of Atares" at the time of the execution of the followers of Lopez. It does not appear whether the Missourian and Virginian communicated to their negro *calesero* the extraordinary nature of his freight, and proportionably increased his fare; but as they were "two Americans" we suppose they did the right thing by that benighted African victim of Spanish oppression.

When they reached the base of the hill, "in full view of the sentinel pacing on the battlements," it "might have been observed," we suppose, by the *calesero* aforesaid, had he not been tipsy, as the manner of his tribe is, that "one of the Americans carried beneath his cloak some heavy object, which he seemed anxious to conceal from the observation of the sentinel." This was the more easy of observation, that a man in a cloak, on a hot Havana afternoon, must always challenge the attention due to a presumable lunatic. However, neither the *calesero* nor the "pacing sentinel" was up to his business, and the Americans stood for some time absorbed in silent contemplation of the blank iron "Wall of Death," marked with the bullets whereby Crittenden had been done to death with his men, "in sections of ten." After "inspecting the locality," our friends and fellow-citizens proceeded to "call the driver of their *volante* into their counsel," and ascertained from him the "exact spot upon which Crittenden had fallen." Southerners as they were, they never questioned the validity of "negro testimony" in this case, and indeed there can be no doubt that any *calesero* in Havana would gladly have pointed out to them the "exact spot where Crittenden fell," on any one of all the hills and forts that surround Havana, or even in the public plaza of Guanabacoa or Regla, had it pleased our "Missourian and Virginian" to ask such a favor. Having thus formed his "base of operations," our Missourian

"removed his cloak and disclosed a *neat marble monument which he had had executed in Havana and inscribed, 'Sacred to the memory of Crittenden and his gallant compatriots.'*"

So far, so good; nor ought the reader to doubt that a Missourian who could contrive to carry a marble monument about with him under a Spanish cloak, with the thermometer at 89° in the shade, and effectually to conceal the existence of this "extra" weight from the driver of a one-horse gig, would find means to erect his Ebenezer, unseen of "pacing sentinels" above him. His genius was in fact equal to the emergency. He and his friend by their joint efforts "raised an umbrella," and under cover of this masterly shield set up the monument on the spot indicated, and then retired "with the pleasing consciousness of having performed a pious duty of respect to the gallant dead, and having given grateful expression to a patriotic feeling."

But not without a fine dramatic close. Fate and Nature, as their way is, favored the noble frenzy of our muscular salamanders.

"As the Americans were leaving the ground, having fulfilled their mission, a large serpent issued from the grass and coiled itself in the pathway. The Missourian immediately raised his foot, and bringing it down with great force crushed the hissing reptile under his boot, exclaiming, in the words of Virginia's noble motto, *Sic semper tyrannis.*"

Observe the delicate courtesy of our Missourian Hercules, and the abnegation with which he gives vent to his feelings in the words of "*Virginia's* noble motto." Yet lament with us that, in this heroic chapter of contemporary history, the "Virginian" plays a part so like that of the "confidant" in the old French tragedy. He seems to have had nothing particular to say, or do, excepting to keep open the umbrella, and perhaps also to sit on the marble monument to press it into its place. If we could be sure that he paid the fares of the party, Missourian, monument and all, and gave the *calesero* a "drop o' summat" when they reached town, we should think the tale more impartially complete. Will our friends of the Old Dominion see to this matter? Give Missouri her muscle, but let Virginia have fair play.

Meanwhile, what possible chance can General Concha suppose his scurvy *Gallegos* and *Catalans* will have in the shock of battle with such demi-Titans and sons of Thunder as these?

Superannuation Fund.—The idea of Governmental provision for public servants who have grown old in office seems amusingly strange in this country, where we do not, as a general rule, permit our functionaries to remain long enough to learn their duties. Yet this very matter is at present engaging the attention of the Canadian Parliament. We are told that in Canada the *employes* of the Government are never removed from mere political considerations, though political feeling is even more violent than here, and the appointments are practically for life. Of course a period arrives when each individual ceases to be useful; and few officials make any provision for the future. Their positions, to a greater extent than with us, compel them to live expensively, so that old age, when it comes, finds them poor. It seems hard that a man who has spent the best years of his life in public employment should end his days the victim of penury; and with a view to meet this evil the Provincial Parliament is proposing to establish what is styled a Superannuation Fund. Such fund, however, is not in the nature of a pension; nor is it to be taken in any form from the Treasury, which in Canada, as well as with us, is already pretty well drained. On the contrary, the men to be benefited are themselves to furnish the material for the fund. The system amounts in fact to a compulsory saving on the part of office-holders. A portion of their regular salaries is to be deducted annually, and laid up, under operation of law, for their future use.

The plan, though founded in reason and good sense, is singularly at variance with our natures and practice. We make the offices a reward for political service, with the least possible regard for fitness, and none whatever for the qualifications which experience alone can confer. Whenever we have a new Administration, which is quite frequently, a sweep takes place in all public offices, more especially if a change of party domination has occurred. We drive out the old officeholders, reserving just enough of those who know something of their business to instruct partially the new brood who know nothing, and keeping even them no longer than is necessary for that purpose. This is anything but a business arrangement, and it necessarily operates injuriously. But it is now established, and has so many strong, though bad, reasons to recommend it, that we fear no change can be looked for. Yet it was not always so. We have seen better days. The abuse of paying political service with government patronage came in with President Jackson, who in this respect inflicted incalculable injury upon the country. It may be that the vice we speak of would have been introduced ere now even had he refrained. But his influence and popularity gave it an impulse which it could not otherwise have attained, and for the last quarter of a century the country has been reaping from the seed thus sown a plentiful harvest of corruption.

The Paraguay Negotiation.

The fact of the meeting of the American Commissioner and the Paraguay Chief no longer rests upon the flourishing dispatch of General Urquiza. Our Own Correspondent not only bears witness to the earlier stages of the intercourse, but furnishes us the literal text of the addresses exchanged by the pair at the outset, agreeably to that courteous usage in deference to which the knights of the diplomatic lists lower their lances before assuming their places.

It is a great pity that we are not to accept these two broad pieces at the value apparent on their face. To believe that the United States are animated with feelings of the most amicable description for the Government of Paraguay; that they entertain now, as they have always done, the utmost confidence in the wisdom, justice, and magnanimity of its Chief; and, on the other hand, to feel a comfortable assurance of the intense yearning of that Chief for the establishment of friendly relations with "the United States of *North* America;" to know that he has never wavered from the most faithful admiration of our institutions, and never lost his passion for cultivating us; this would be gratifying indeed. But the pleasure we must even forego. There are the substantial facts to the contrary, of armed steamers and bustling fortifications; of hostile reports of Senatorial Committees, discussed in rancorous language by an official print; and manifestoes numberless, affording anything but manifestations of confidential regard. We can only treat these things as the world understands them. They really meant nothing. They afford no indication of the temper with which the two champions grim entered upon their wordy tilt; and, indeed, the most grievous and malignant conflict conceivable may have instantly followed their utterance. Our faith to the contrary must rest for the present upon the assurance of President Urquiza.

But if negotiations were proceeding without suspension, as we are told, up to the moment when the whole of the American squadron was gathered at the entrance of the Paraguay, there is left no reason to doubt the immediate settlement of the question. The river was found by the *Fulton* to be free from obstructions: and the breastworks at Humaita had recently suffered serious damage from the floods, destroying, supposing them to have deserved it, the prestige of invincibility. Should the course of pacific adjustment be in anywise interrupted, the word has but to be spoken that shall place the Paraguayan capital in American hands—thus compelling a solution. The mode may be censurable; but it is in the programme, and it will be too late to select an alternative.

The Slave-trade.—Our State Assembly, by a very strong vote, has passed the following resolutions in regard to the reopening of the Slave-trade:

"*Resolved*, If the Senate concur, that the citizens of this State look with surprise and detestation upon the virtual opening of the Slave-trade within the Federal Union; that against this invasion of our laws, of our feelings, and of the dictates of Christianity, we solemnly protest; that we call upon the citizens of this Union to make cause in the name of religion and humanity, and as friends of the principles underlying our system of government, to unite in bringing to immediate arrest and punishment all persons engaged in the unlawful and wicked trade, and hereby instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to exert all lawful power for the immediate suppression of the infamous traffic.

Resolved, That the Executive of this State be required to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Legislatures of the several States of this Union, and earnestly request their coöperation in arresting this great wickedness."

This is very well. We trust the Senate will promptly concur in these resolutions. The phrase, "virtual opening of the Slave-trade," is stronger in our judgment than the facts will warrant. We do not regard that traffic as any more "opened" than burglary, piracy, smuggling or any other crime. It is still illegal:—it is prosecuted only by stealth, in face of the law, against the general tenor of public sentiment and under peril of the severest penalties. But the few instances of it which have occurred are quite enough to make such a protest as this eminently proper. Slavers have for years been fitted out in the port of New-York, and without any rigid inquiry or any sufficient punishment on the part of our Courts of law. It is well that our own people, as well as the authorities of other States and the country at large, should have their attention recalled to this subject.

Pennsylvania and the Administration.—The Democratic crusade against Mr. Buchanan's treacherous, imbecile, and sectional policy has opened with decided vigor. Mr. Hickman's speech, which we publish this morning,—delivered at the opening of the State Convention,—is as sharp and resolute a specimen of political invective as we have seen for a long time. If this indicates the spirit in which the war is to be followed up, our venerable President will find himself on anything but good terms with his old Democratic friends.

Native Wines.—Dr. Underhill, whose vineyards at Croton Point are universally known and appreciated, has recently entered upon the manufacture of *wines*, which he offers for sale at his depôt in Broadway. We feel bound to encourage every attempt in any quarter to substitute pure native wines for the adulterations and the vile poisonous compounds which too often are sold under their name. Dr. Underhill's grapes are of the best quality and he will spare no pains to supply those who may desire it with the best and purest wines that can be made from them.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS—ILLNESS OF MR. LEITCHER, &c.

Washington, Thursday, April 14.

The condition of our foreign relations generally, with the exception of those pertaining to Nicaragua, is represented in reliable quarters to be highly satisfactory; official intelligence from Nicaragua is awaited with deep interest; assurances continue to be given that stringent measures will be taken toward that republic, in the event of its refusal to render such satisfaction and guarantees as our Government demands.

The Hon. John Letcher is better, but still confined to his bed; his illness is attributed to exposure and excessive fatigue while recently canvassing Virginia.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that paintings on glass are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent, ad valorem, and pearl knife-handles at 30 per cent.

Recently the authorities of Iowa claimed the right to collect on the value of a tract of land in the State designated as the Sac and Fox half-breed reservation, but the Commissioner of the Land Office has decided adversely, on the ground that the act for the admission of Iowa into the Union only applies to land south from and after that event, the tract having previously been set apart.

Official Reception of the Juarez Minister from Mexico.

New Orleans, Wednesday, April 13.

Señor Mata was officially informed to-day, by a dispatch from the Secretary of State, that the President will recognize him as the Minister from Mexico on his arrival at Washington. He leaves on Saturday for that city.

Fire in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Thursday, April 14.

The steam saw-mill and ship railway building of Mason & Bidwell were destroyed by fire this morning, with three dwellings adjoining. Loss $30,000; insured $9,000. The destruction of the mill, it is thought, will retard the completion of the two steamships on the stocks for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, as the material for them was prepared by it.

Accident on the Charles River Railroad.

Boston, Thursday, April 14.

A locomotive on the Charles River Railroad, attached to a passenger car, owing to the displacement of a switch, plunged down an embankment, this morning, from a height of forty feet; fortunately, it detached itself from the cars, doing no injury to the passengers, and only slightly bruising the brakeman.

Accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Memphis, Thursday, April 14.

A train on the Mississippi Central Railroad fell through the trestle-work, killing two and wounding eight persons, whose names have not been ascertained.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Once More.

Marshall, Texas, Tuesday, April 12.

The Old and the New Pacific Railroad Companies have compromised their difficulties satisfactorily. The Old Company is to retain possession of the road.

Lake Champlain Navigation.

Saratoga, Thursday, April 14.

The boats on Lake Champlain commence to-day making their regular trips between Whitehall and Rouse's Point.

Pennsylvania Legislature Adjourned.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Thursday, April 14.

The State Legislature has adjourned *sine die.*

Musical.

Cooper Institute.—The Mendelssohn Union gave an excellent performance of Mr. Costa's "Eli" last evening. Three years have almost elapsed since the same Society gave the work for the first time in America. It was imperfectly done then, and without orchestra. The solos were intrusted to members of the Society who were scarcely adequate to the task of interpreting them with the dramatic force and squareness which they required. On the present occasion all the principal parts were allotted to artists of acknowledged ability, and a small but well-selected orchestra filled in the well-conceived and brilliant accompaniments of the composer. Mr. Costa's "Eli" is a step in the advanced direction of modern oratorio composition. In this work we have a great amount of dramatic concentration, and of that power which makes pictures by the suggestion of certain ideas. The old masters were vastly discursive; Mr. Costa is compact and shapely. He sets a bound to his own soarings, and for that reason is always in sight. His knowledge of orchestral resources is at least equal to Handel's; all that can be said is that he did not, like Handel, create these resources. Some of the melodies in "Eli" are memorable from their nicety of design; the choruses are always good, and the treatment of the orchestra admirable.

The work was excellently rendered by the Mendelssohn Union. Mrs. Mezart, the soprano, appears to be a well-informed oratorio singer, with a remarkably fine voice, and an average amount of Eastern cultivation. Miss Hawley, the contralto, sang finely in every respect. Mr. Miranda, the tenor, was unusually good, and in the "War Song" brought down the house. This gentleman is a valuable acquisition to our concert forces. He has a voice of delicious quality, and sings well. Dr. Guilmette was, as usual, most painstaking and correct.

The oratorio will, we are glad to say, be repeated on Thursday next. Many admirers of this style of music were, doubtless, prevented from attending by the extremely tempestous state of the weather.

Academy of Music.—"Lucrezia Borgia" will be played here to-night, with Gazzaniga in her celebreted character of the *Borgia.*

An Important City Railroad Grant.—While the whole City has been in a fever of excitement about City Railroad grants, the Harlem Road has quietly secured a most valuable franchise at the hands of the Legislature. That body has terminated the long-pending litigation in which this Company has been involved with the Corporation of the City and the freeholders on the Fourth-avenue and Murray Hill, by passing a bill which extends the charter of the Company, with all its privileges and franchises, for thirty years, and authorizes the Company to use steam on the Fourth-avenue as far down as Forty-second-street, for the same time. The bill has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

It also grants to the Company the right to lay down a double track up Forty-second-street to Madison-avenue, and up *Madison-avenue to Seventy-ninth-street*, for the use of their City line. This grant will prove a great accommodation to our citizens who visit the Central Park, from which it will be only distant 400 feet, throughout its whole length, and will also accommodate Columbia College and the new Cathedral, both of which extend to Madison-avenue. It is worth all the time and expenditure which the litigations have occasioned, and is a very valuable acquisition to the Harlem Company.

Grand I. O. of O. F.'s Celebration.

The Grand Lodge of the United States, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, composed of representetives from every State in the Union, have directed a public thanksgiving to be made in this City on the 26th of the present month. On that day forty years will have elapsed since Thomas Wildey, in concert with four other members of the Order, formed the first Lodge in the United States, known as Washington Lodge, No. 1. In due time they obtained from a legal and competent authority—the Duke of York Lodge, of Preston, England—the privilege of granting charters, and exercising supreme authority in the United States. From this foundation sprung the Grand Lodge of the United States, the State Grand Lodges, and the immense number of subordinate Lodges, with over 200,000 members, and scattered all over the United States. The following is a copy of the order:

Whereas, On the 26th of April, 1859, forty years will have elapsed since the organization of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows upon this continent, and

Whereas, that beloved Order, which we cherish as among the best agents which have been vouchsafed to man for the amelioration of the condition of his race, has received the most signal manifestation of the protecting care and guardianship of an All-wise Providence, testified by the extraordinary success, which has accompanied its mission wherever established, and

Whereas, It is the just duty of hearts grateful for the Divine approbation of the great cause of humanity in which we are engaged to acknowledge the fostering care and love with which our beloved Order has been so bountifully blessed. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the 26th day of April, 1859, be and is hereby set apart by the Grand Lodge of the United States to be observed by the entire membership under its jurisdiction, as a day of thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the unexampled prosperity which has attended the Order since its organization on the American Continent.

Resolved, That on that day, at the City of New-York, it be and is hereby recommended to all the membership of the Order to assemble under appropriate State organizations in furtherance of this object, for the purpose of celebrating the day with such becoming ceremonies as may be deemed suitable to the occasion.

In accordance with the above, arrangements have been made for a procession and exercises in Dr. Chapin's Church during the day, and a soirée at the Academy of Music during the evening. The arrangements are extensive, and the celebration promises to be one of unusual interest.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Quarantine Removal Stopped—The Registry Bill Passed Both Houses.

Drawn Game on the City Railroads—The Supply Ordered to a Third Reading in Assembly—People's Loan and Relief Repeal Progressing—The Tenth Veto—Bills Signed by the Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 14, 1859.

Recommitting the Quarantine Removal bill to a Committee, last evening, when the question was on concurring with the Senate's amendments, can hardly be construed into anything else than killing it. The recommitment was carried by the votes of those who originally and always opposed the removal bill, with the aid of those who had voted for it on condition that the Certain Offences and the Staten Island Assessment bills first passed. The argument of Mr. MEARS, who moved this disposition of the bill, was that, if the removal was assented to without the passage of the others, it was saying to the State that riot and arson, and threats were omnipotent;—that such order and a respect for law should be instituted on. Mr. CRANERS faithfully labored to save his bill, urging that yellow fever was even now at Quarantine, and hence the removal was a pressing necessity. To which the answer was, that if yellow fever was impending, it was of all times the worst to remove, unless we could say where the Quarantine establishment should go. The recommitment was carried—Ayes, 52; Noes, 48. This morning the Committee was appointed, viz.: Morris, Fuller, Law, Chamberlain and Carlisle. They will, doubtless, hold it till the Certain Offences and Assessment came down from the Senate, and it is past faith to dream that that event will happen this Spring.

All this morning Senators have been filibustering. The Paralell Railroad was laid on the table, Yeas 15; Nays 15, and the President giving his casting vote to lay it there. The naturally sanguine friends of the City railroads say that as Senators DOHERTY and BOARDMAN, both friends of the roads, were absent this morning they can yet carry them, but the economics think they are already as good as dead. In the fight of the morning there were other issues than the railroad, though all manifested themselves on that one question. The Democrats were willing to waste time to kill the bill that deprives the Canal Commissioners of patronage. Some leading Republicans were willing to waste time to prevent the Charter Bill from passing. NOXON led the railroad forces and W. A. WHEELER led their enemies. It was a sharp contest and a drawn battle.

The Brooklyn Water bill was recommitted, with the understanding that on the point of most interest there should be a compromise; the present Water Board to nominate to the Mayor two persons for members of the Permanent Board, and the Mayor to nominate and two-thirds of the Common Council to confirm two more; the closed conduit to be permitted, but the Commissioners to make their contracts for it with whom they please.

The persons published yesterday as State Tax Assessors were erroneously announced, the bill creating the office not yet having become a law.

The new Police Commissioners will probably be confirmed in Executive Session to-night.

The Senate sent down the Registry bill with amendments this morning. These amendments do not materially alter the bill as it passed the Assembly. The inspectors on making out their list of voters are only to enter the names of those persons that appear on the poll-list kept in said district at the last preceding general election.

The Supervisors in New-York are to meet on the third Monday of September and ballot for three inspectors for each election district, to be residents and voters in the district, and to hold office one year. Six Supervisors to be a quorum for this business, if the rest of the Board refuse to attend.

At the inspectors' meeting for revision they are to erase the name of any person inserted on their list who, on the oath of two legal voters of the same district, shall be proved a non-resident or not entitled to vote.

Any elector can have his name recorded on the Inspectors' list on the same terms that he is permitted to vote—be subject to challenge, and to the same penalties for false swearing as at an election.

No vote is to be received at an election unless the person offering it is registered, or he furnishes his affidavit giving his reasons for not appearing on the day for correcting the list, and proves by the oath of a householder in the same district that he is entitled to vote.

On concurring with the amendments the vote stood: Ayes, 77; Noes, 30. So the Registry bill has gone to the Governor.

The Governor has sent in his approval of the following bills:

New-Utrecht Health Bill.
New-York Preparatory Medical School.
To submit to the people a loan of $2,500,000 to pay floating debt.
Amending Arctic Fire Insurance Charter.
For completing the New-York Arsenal.
Corpus Christi Canal Co. Incorporation.
Altering the Brooklyn City Map.
Reducing the capital stock of Banking Associations.
In relation to the Institution for the Blind.
Amending the Peter Cooper Institute Act.
Respecting the burned Town Records of Montgomery, Orange county.
Incorporating Brigham Hall (for the insane.)
Amending the New-York Assessment Act, for widening, altering and amending the streets, avenues and public places in New-York City.
Relative to moneys of late town of Williamsburgh.
Incorporating Union Stage Association, of Westchester county.

The Governor sent in to-day a veto of the act amending the Charter of the village of Lansingburgh, —but advising that the bill be revised so that the unconstitutional feature of "*appointing* some of the judicial officers" be stricken out. Amended as suggested, it was repassed.

The bill widening Seventh-avenue above the Central Park was returned from the Senate with an amendment requiring that the owners of at least one half the front on said part of the avenue shall petition the Common Council for it, before anything is done under the act. The amendments were concurred in.

The resolutions of Mr. BUFFINGTON, concerning the case of MARY HARTUNG, came up; and were adopted, (15 noes.) They read as follows:

Resolved That the Governor be and is hereby respectfully but earnestly solicited to review, and if consistent with his views of justice and humanity to, reverse his decision in the case of MARY HARTUNG now under sentence of death.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of the State of New-York, do most earnestly but respectfully solicit his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York to commute the sentence of death in the case of MARY HARTUNG to imprisonment for life; or, if that cannot be done, that a reprieve may be granted till after the trial of WM. RHINEMAN, now under indictment as a principal in the murder for which MARY HARTUNG was convicted.

Last evening Mr. LAW got unanimous consent to make a report in behalf of a Select Committee. The Clerk beginning to read, it came out that it was the Select Committee of Five's report on the People's Loan Repeal. This had come down some days before from the Senate; and after, it went to a Committee to report complete—but that Committee could not agree for some time—and after a majority did agree, unanimous consent could not be obtained to put it in. But despairing of catching their enemies asleep, the gentleman from Delaware consented to offer it for them.

When Mr. MEARS objected, it was too late—the Speaker ruled to stop it. He offered as a substitute, however, the old Senate bill *amending* the charter of the Company, the names of DEAN RICHMOND, WM. M. EVARTS, RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD and nine others being struck out, and GEO. BRIGGS, ISAAC BELL, JR., PAUL SPOFFORD and twelve others inserted. This substitute fixes the capital stock at $1,000,000, with power to increase to $2,000,000—the stockholders to be personally responsible, and the rate of interest not over 7 per cent. The substitute was voted down and the report agreed to, which orders to a third reading the repeal.

The Supply bill was considered in Committee of the Whole from 10 P.M. of Wednesday until 6 A. M. of Thursday morning—during all which while, there was no effort to call the House nor a single factious motion. The best of good-humor prevailed,—though, until 2 o'clock, it was rather dull work. About midnight Mr. LAW moved to insert $350 to E. H. LANDRA, on an old contract for binding, and read the contract with the Comptroller. He had not presented the claim to the Committee on Ways and MEANS, because when he once, early in the session, went with one to the Chairman, that gentleman (Mr. CONKLING) said: "Can't the Clerks of the Comptroller's Office get anybody to do their dirty work besides you?" Since which time he had kept his claims in his pocket, preferring to refer them to this Committee.

Mr. CONKLING solemnly averred that he did not remember ever to have said any such thing. From the relations heretofore existing between himself and the gentleman from Delaware, but which ceased from this moment and forever, he did not believe it possible that he ever had said it. He had always coveted the esteem of honorable men, and deeply regretted to learn that he had earned such reproaches as had been heaped on him to-night.

Mr. LAW quietly repeated his assertion, and that every word he had uttered was true.

Mr. CONKLING said that his sleeping hours had been invaded with claims—and generally for extra compensation. He had been assured, on good authority, that intoxicating liquors had been carried into the State hall, and payment claimed therefor under the name of "stationery."

Mr. LAWRENCE challenged Mr. C. to present the proof that bills for liquors had ever been presented as for stationery. He believed the statement untrue.

Mr. CONKLING would not condescend to reply to any questions or demands for proof from that quarter. He considered that person beneath his notice.

On the question of extra clerk hire to the State Engineer, Mr. MEARS said he had always thought, if there was an honest man in the State, Mr. WM. B. ASTOR was the man. He hoped it would be followed.

Mr. SHEPARD thought if that anomaly existed—an honest man in the Canal Department,—he should go for the highest figure.

JACOB SMITH got inserted $1,000 for the New-York Fire Department Fund, to help pay the pensions of firemen's widows, who were removed into the rural districts. Dr. SNELL, of Montgomery, wanted to lash on an amendment, giving the same amount to the Fire Department of his town. Mr. SMITH was surprised to hear that picayune Department put in comparison with that of New-York. He was surprised that a man who had been to college, and had been educated for a doctor,—that a man with a high forehead could make such a proposition!

At 4 o'clock A. M. there were to be counted twenty-five men asleep in their chairs. But every item woke up a circle of the interested, and scarcely one appropriation was admitted without explanation and debate. When at 4½ o'clock the Chancellor of the Exchequer was seen for a minute to doze and the proposition to raise, and an appropriation from $500 to $1,000 was pending, one gentleman moved "that as the argus was asleep he would amend by making it one million." Before the last word was out the Chancellor was awake and the amendment failed. At 6 o'clock the bill was reported to the House, having been a good deal swelled by amendments. But at noon to-day in the House they were almost all struck out again—including the Fire Department Gift—and the Supply bill ordered engrossed for a third reading at 2½ o'clock P. M. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 14.

The New-York Tax bill, on motion of Mr. MATHER, was referred to the New-York delegation.

Mr. NOXON reported the three New-York Railroad bills.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved to lay the report on the Seventh-avenue bill on the table. Carried by 15 to 15, the President casting his vote in the affirmative.

Messrs. SOAMAN and DOHERTY were absent.

This vote was looked on as favorable to the bill, as the two absentees and one voting in the affirmative are friendly to the bill.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER also moved to lay the Fourteenth-street and Avenue D bills on the table.

Mr. NOXON moved forward the Grand-street, Brooklyn, Railroad, bill. Lost.

Mr. JOAMAON moved to recommit the bill with instructions to restore the names of the corporators stricken out. Carried.

Mr. SPINOLA moved a reconsideration. Lost.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved to lay on the table the report of the Committee on the Ninth-avenue Railroad bill. Carried.

The Senate receded from the amendments to the bill giving Notaries Public the power of Commissioners of Deeds, and the bill passed as it passed the Assembly.

Mr. LAMONT presented the minority report in favor of the Assembly Personal Liberty bill. He moved that a Committee might wait on the Assembly, with the request of an explanation.

Mr. LAMONT, from the Select Committee, presented a written report on the bill to establish an Insurance Department. The Committee exonerate the Comptroller from the charges made against him in the Assembly. They recommend the passage of the bill, amended so as to take effect in January, 1860. The report states the Comptroller approved of the bill, with this amendment.

Mr. SLOAN, on a question of privilege, stated that the Quarantine bill had been sent to the Select Committee in the Assembly after the House had non-concurred in the amendments of the Senate. He deemed this designed to kill the bill most important to his constituents.

Mr. DIVEN said that the parliamentary proceeding was to return the bill to the Senate after the concurrence of the House.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably the bill to alter and amend the New-York charter.

Mr. MATHER presented the minority report, designating the bill as an act to take violent possession of the government of the City of New-York, to trample upon the rights and privileges of its people, and make a mockery of its charter, a charter created in conformity with the Constitution, ratified by the votes of the people, and confirmed with all the sanctity of the law. The minority declare that the bill contains a violation of vested rights in every clause, an outrage upon justice in every line; it strikes a deadly, insidious blow at the vital principle of free, representative government; it takes from the people of the City their just prerogative, and confers it on a central, irresponsible power in the State. The report enters at length into the discussion of the provisions of the bill. It is signed by Messrs. MATHER and ELY.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved to suspend the rules, according to notice, and take up the bill in Committee of the Whole.

The Chair decided the motion not in order until all reports of Committees were in.

Mr. ELY then presented a report on the act for the suppression of intemperance.

A long discussion followed, interspersed with constant motions, appeals and calls for the Ayes and Nays, the Democrats resorting to all the means in their power to drive off action on the New-York Charter bill.

Mayor WOOD was present, and the chamber was densely crowded.

A perfect turmoil occurred during the filibustering debate, through a motion made by Mr. DIVEN, in an excited and passionate manner, to place Mr. SPINOLA under arrest for saying in regard to one ruling of the Chair that he (SPINOLA) would be put under arrest before he would submit to such ruling.

A question of privilege was raised upon this, and at 12 o'clock it still continued unsettled. The only object is to drive off action on the Charter bill.

There is little prospect of any real business being transacted to-night.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 14.

The Speaker named as the Select Committee on the Quarantine bill, as amended by the Senate, Messrs. MORRIS, LAW, FULLER, CHAMBERLAIN and CHRISTIE.

The Registry law, as it passed the Senate, came down in the shape of amendments to the Assembly bill.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved the House concur.

Mr. MORRIS attacked the Senate for amending every bill. They would amend the Ten Commandments, if sent them. He called on the House to defend their own dignity and reject the amendments.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER charged that the opposition of Mr. MORRIS was induced by hostility to any Registry law.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke against the Senate bill, as containing objectionable features. He denied the right to require voters to be registered by a partisan board.

Mr. LAW failed to see any objectionable features in this bill. He favored a stringent law, but yielded a portion of his views in order to secure something. No true friend of a Registry law could vote against this bill. He desired to say his vote would be cast for its passage.

The bill was then passed by 75 to 30. Messrs. Abbot, Aylworth, Bingham, S. Graves, Loomis, Morris, Payne and Powell, Republicans, voting with the Democrats in the negative.

The resolution entreating the Governor to commute the sentence of MARY HARTUNG, or at least grant her a respite until after RHEINMAN's trial, was adopted, after debate, by 78 to 15.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the truth of the charges made by Mr. CONKLING, that the State officers had asked the Committee of Ways and Means to pay under the head of stationery for "spirituous liquors" furnished said officers.

Mr. VAN HOAN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried by 44 to 23.

A concurrent resolution from the Senate, to adjourn at 10 o'clock to-night, was received, and laid over one day under the rule. This defeats the action of the House on the resolution, and carries the Legislature over till to-morrow.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Observatory.

To amend the act for the protection of the St. Regis Indians.

In relation to Courts' sessions and Police Courts.

To amend the Brooklyn, Eastern District, Fire laws.

To prevent the issue of false receipts and punish the fraudulent transfer of property by warehousemen and others.

To amend the New-York Market Fire Insurance Company's charter.

On motion of Mr. VAN CORTLAND the bill to remove obstructions from the Harlem River and provide for a free bridge was advanced out of its order and passed.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CONKLING, on a question of privilege, obtained permission that a full explanation should be entered in the Journal, showing by the statement of Mr. WHEELER, that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge, that the name of that gentleman had been improperly affixed to the document, requesting the Grinding Committee not to report the New-York City Railroad bills. The charge had been made on the floor, but although denied by Mr. WHEELER, that fact had not appeared.

The bill to enlarge locks on the Chemung Canal was laid on the table for the present.

The bill granting aid to the New-York State Inebriate Asylum came up for a third reading.

Mr. MORRIS moved to recommit. After debate the motion was lost, and the bill passed obtaining 65 votes affirmatively, just sufficient to pass it. Mr. WOODRUFF entering the Chamber and voting Aye an instant before the vote was announced. All the Democrats present, except Messrs. LAWRENCE and MALLORY voted affirmatively. The bill appropriates 10 per cent. of the Excise law for the aid of the Asylum. The bill has already been passed by the Senate.

The bill to increase the salaries of wardens, matrons and other officers of the State Prison was recommitted to strike out the enacting clause.

The bill to oblige county treasurers to give security for trust money belonging to infants was passed.

Adjourned at 10½ o'clock.

Appointments Confirmed.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 14.

The Senate had an executive session this evening, at which the Police Commissioners were confirmed, and a strong effort was made to confirm Mr. HUTCHINSON in place of EDGAR MCMULLEN for Port Warden, but failed.

Mr. KITCHEN, of New-York, has been appointed Gas Inspector under the new bill.

Messrs. CLOWAS, of Rensselaer, THURSTON, of Elmira, and PETERS, of Genesee, have been appointed Commissioners to equalize the taxation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW STEAM SLOOP IROQUOIS.—The new United States screw steamer *Iroquois* was launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday, in the presence of a small company, who had accidentally learned that the launch would occur on that day. As usual, the vessels at the docks, and the various buildings, were decorated with the flags of different nations. Shortly before 4 P. M. the shores were knocked away, and *Iroquois* gracefully descended into the waters of the West Reboot. She was soon taken in tow by two steamtugs, and placed alongside the Pier. In a few days she will be put into Dry Dock, where she will receive her copper, and then be fitted for sea.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—About 7 o'clock last evening two counterfeit bills of the denomination of three dollars on the Saybrook Bank of Connecticut were passed in the Sixth Ward. The telegraph operator at the Central-office in Broome-street was immediately notified, and in about twenty minutes the police all over the City were directed by telegraph to notify the shopkeepers. The vignette is a female in a sitting posture with ship in the background. On both ends of the bill the word "Three" is printed. The printing and style of engraving are well executed.

THE OLD POLICE.—Official information of the late decision of the Court of Appeals regarding the old Police force, and the question of their back pay, was received yesterday by the Police Commissioners. A meeting of the Commissioners is announced to be held to-day, and it is expected they will enter upon some definite action in the premises. Meantime members of the old force report themselves daily to the General Superintendent for duty.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF THE NAME OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.—A young man calling himself Francis Rennington, and claiming to be a son of the British Consul at Corsica, was arrested yesterday, charged with having forged the name of Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port, to a note of hand and an order. The accused and his wife about five weeks ago took board at the Italian Hotel, No. 51 White-street. Believing his statement as to his parentage, the landlord allowed his bill to accumulate until a few days since, when he asked a settlement. Rennington gave him a note for $147, purporting to be drawn and signed by Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, but subsequently he recovered possession of it and kept it. He was again asked for his bill yesterday when he presented a note purporting to come from Mr. Archibald, and saying that he would be responsible for board for Mr. Rennington to the amount of $160. Both of these papers are said to be forgeries, and the accused was locked up for examination.

MUTINY.—At a late hour Wednesday evening, Wm. Bell and Wm. Walker, sailors on board the ship *Fanny McHenry*, mutinied against the mate, who was temporarily in command, and attempted to kill him. The mate was stabbed with a sheath-knife, but the wound is not serious. Captain Gibson, of the Harbor Police, having been apprised of the difficulty, went on board the ship and arrested the men. Walker was so badly injured that he had to be sent to the Hospital.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—The store of George Keyes, No. 343 Eighth-avenue, was broken open about two months ago, and some $600 worth of silk goods were carried off. No trace of them could be found until about three days ago, when they were discovered in the possession of the "receivers," who were arrested, a few days ago, at Hackensack, N. J. The silks are in the possession of the authorities of New-Jersey, and will, no doubt, be delivered up on proof of the rightful owners.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held Wednesday evening. The newly elected members from the County towns—Messrs. RYDER of Flatbush, SCHENCK of New-Lots, STRYKER of Gravesend, and CROPSEY of New-Utrecht, presented their credentials, and were admitted to seats. The new members recently elected in the different wards of the city will take seats at the first meeting in May. An invitation to attend the Water Celebration was received and accepted. Some routine business, of no general interest, was transacted, when the Board adjourned to the 29th inst.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—At a meeting of the Special Committee on Water Celebration yesterday morning, a letter was received from Major-General HASMANUS B. DEVENA, accepting an invitation of the Committee to act as Grand Marshal. The Fifty-fifth Regiment of New-York has accepted an invitation to be present.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—We are requested to state that the time for receiving plans for the new Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been extended from the 16th of May to June 1.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 34, 10, 48, 50, 52, 56, 58, 6, 3, 28, 57. Circuit Court Calendar for Monday, 18th inst.—Nos. 3, 26, 44, 55, 69, 70, 71, 72, 16, 30, 100, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will meet this morning.

Later from Hayti.

FINANCIAL MEASURES—MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT PORT-AU-PRINCE—BUSINESS.

Our files of papers from Port-au-Prince extend to March 26.

They contain little of interest.

The *Revue de Commerce* has an article on the paper money, which closes with a plan of relief by urging upon the mercantile community to exchange all small notes for large ones of $1,000 at the Treasury, the bills to be taken in payment for duties, &c., of course subject to some restrictions.

The City of Port-au-Prince is to be lighted every night, from 7 P. M. to 4 A. M., also cleaned every other day.

Three assassins were executed at the capital on the 19th ult.

Coffee at Port-au Prince was plenty at $114@$115. Logwood was selling at $60. The scarcity of money renders American provisions dull at all the ports of the island.

COURT OF APPEALS, April 14.—No. 97, Struck off.

Kirby *vs.* Fitzgerald.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied with $10 costs.

Boggs *vs.* Rathbone.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs.

Shank *vs.* Shoemaker.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted without costs.

No. 46, Backus *vs.* Forbes, argued. N. Hill for appelant; A. Lanning for respondent.

Calendar for April 15—Nos. 82, 84, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

The Schooner John R. Price Abandoned and Ashore.

TUCKERTON, N. J., April 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The schooner *John R. Price*, of Delaware City, came on the beach a few miles north of Little Egg Harbor Inlet, on the night of the 10th inst.—abandoned. She is loaded with corn meal, which is being landed on the beach in a damaged condition, in charge of the wreck-master. She is badly broken on her larboard side, apparently from collision with some other vessel. J. W. PHARO.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Charles' London Cordial Gin for Consumptives, and invalids requiring a stimulant. Sold, quarts and pints, by all druggists, grocers, etc. Depôt, No. 40 Broadway. Other Gins may be thrust at you. Buy only CHARLES'.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st., N. Y. No. 57 Gravier st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Lenry & Co.
Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentlemen's wear. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

On the Dining Table,
Families are discontinuing the use of a estic and substituting a cruet of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
When on duty, will find their comfort greatly promoted by the use of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

EVERY TRAVELER
Should carry a bottle of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, to enable him to relish the horrible things that are frequently placed before him.

CAPTAINS FOR THE MESS-ROOM,
Don't permit a good diener to be spoiled by an imitation of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CAPTAINS OF PASSENGER-SHIPS,
Be particular that the steward has a supply of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
Your interest is advanced in every comfort to your guests. See that you have the genuine LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DINING SALOONS,
Gentlemen often go out of their way to dine where LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is served.

In soup, in gravy, with fish, meats, game, salad, dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion and promotes health.

Sold by all the respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents.

[In the TIMES of yesterday the name "Lea & Perrins" was by a typographical arror printed "Lea & Perkins." The correct name is Lea & Perrins, as given above.—ED. TIMES.]

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obtuse head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail prepaid, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Fire in Florida.

PALATKA, Fla., March 19, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS—In justice to the merit and virtue of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes we would inform you that on the 31st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.

Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.

We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it truly merits. Very respectfully, TEASDALE & REID.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 378 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Brussels Carpets; 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS,
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent obeaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 504 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherons
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Notice to the Public.—Public notice is hereby given that Mr. Frederick V. Roshton, Druggist, from this day ceases to be and act as my general agent. All parties indebted to me will remit to me direct, and all orders for purchases received at my office only, No. 612 Broadway. Dated New-York, April 14, 1859.
JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist.
Inventor and Proprietor of Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings.
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH or APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 26th-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts. Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c.; with LT. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars: also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 192 Pearl st.)

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees have by their intrinsic superiority over all the rest attained a popularity beyond all precedent. For sale, and the dye expertly applied by the best artists at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's Improved French Yoke Shirts, a new style made to order from measure of the finest materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU BROTHERS, French Yoke Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

A Good-Looking Man.

Every man, no doubt, likes to be called good-looking, but it must be confessed that there are a great many who have no claim to the title. When you see a good-looking man, look in his hat—you'll find it came from the NEW HAT COMPANY, No. 148 Nassau-st. Good-looking men and men of taste purchase there.

Attention is Called to the Splendid Sale of household furniture, statuary, carriages, harness, &c., at the residence No. 102 5th-av., to be made by H. H. REEDS & CO., THIS DAY. Probably no sale of equal elegance has been made this season.

Every Lady Should Have a Pair of Miller's gaiter boots, at 12s.; toilet slips, at 6s.; with ladies', misses' and infants' boots and shoes of all kinds and prices. Ladies, remember,
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal st.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke SKIRTS—Ready-made, all sizes or made to measure, at greatly reduced prices, at the old stand, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order, and warranted to fit. Also, a fine assortment of Bayadere Bosom Shirts, at $18 per dozen, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

To Housekeepers!!!—To prevent your house from being entered by burglars, use the Patent Rotary Lock, which is universally admitted to be the most convenient as well as secure lock ever invented.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ongnent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

White's Own, Something Entirely New in the soft hat line, imported by Mr. W. from Penoes, of Paris, can be seen at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This intimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

French Soft Hats, at wholesale only.—A large assortment just received. S. J. PARDESSUS, Agent for the manufacturer, J. COUPIN (Aix.) No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Gents Stop at White's, No. 216 Broadway, and look at the French soft hat, new style called "White's Own," No. 216 Broadway under Barnum's Museum.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Shirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GOULD—BOWDOIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 201 West 21st st., according to the order of the Religious society of Friends, CORNELIUS COOKE to EMILY BOWDOIN, daughter of Henry G. Bowdoin.

DOUGLAS—ERBEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS to MARY LOUISA daughter of M. K. Erben, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

FRENCH—DAVENPORT.—In Massapeneck, on Wednesday, April 6, by the Rev. G. Hollis, WILLIAM FRENCH to Miss MARTHA DAVENPORT.

BETWIZER—GOLDSMITH.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Sunday, April 10, by the Rev. J. T. Hamlin, EDWARD BETWIZER, of New-York, to SUSANA W., GOLDSMITH, only daughter of the late Capt. E. Goldsmith, of the former place.

DIED.

FIELD.—In this City, on 13th day, April 14, of paralysis, JOSIAH FIELD, aged 66 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' meeting-house, 15th-st., on sixth day, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Purchase meeting house, Westchester County, previous to interment on seventh day, at 12 o'clock M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, the Rev. BYRD WILSON, D. D., LL. D., in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives, brethren of the clergy, and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BAUDOUINE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, CHARLES A. BAUDOUINE, Jr., aged 21 years, eldest son of Charles A. Baudouine, of 23d st.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Gillett's Church, in 23

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE [illegible] COUNTRY [illegible] rooms [illegible] each nearly [illegible] by 40 feet deep; [illegible] high, built [illegible] every convenience, and will be finished ready [illegible] March next. Terms very [illegible] Apply [illegible] W. FRY, No. 13 Chambers-st. [illegible] P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

$12,000 WILL BUY THE NEW THREE-story and attic, high basement house No. 41 7th-av., finished with all modern improvements, has hot and cold water, and [illegible] to the attic, three water closets, furnace, &c. [illegible] occupied by the owner but a few months. Inquire on the premises.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn Houses for sale, via: Three of the eight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix st just south of Fulton-av Also, three of the ten new frame houses on Canton-st. just north of Fulton-av—all within a few steps of the cars and only a short distance from either the Wall-st or Fulton Ferries. For style and beauty, and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, and on easy terms Apply to WM. B NICHOLS, (owner) No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG Island a trip on the Great South Bay, located in the vicinity of Messrs. T D. Johnson & Bros., Matthew Morgan, Wilmerding, and others. A very desirable country place, and is in all respects a gentleman's place, and owner, and is in all respects a gentleman's place, and near to the Pavilion. On the place are two cottage houses, [illegible] 25 acres, beautifully situated, large fine house, large stable and carriage house, ice-house, pleasury, bentery, barns, sheds, &c., built for the use and occupation of the subscriber, and will be finished ready for a [illegible] In addition to the mansion. To a family looking for a residence upon the sea-shore this is highly recommended. Price and terms reasonable. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

500 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 2 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 5th-av., next adjoining the Bull's-head Bank. One plot on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st., comprising three lots on the avenue and two lots on 26th-st. Five small frame houses and lots, adjoining the above plot on the south side of 26th st. One lot south side of 25th-st 125 feet east of Lexington-av.; one lot on south side of 26th-st. 125 feet east of Lexington-av.; two lots north side of 25th-st., 84 feet west of 3d-av., next the Bull's-head Bank. Terms easy Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY—By A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,123 Broadway, near 26th-st

1 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
2 lots on Broadway, corner 37th-st
2 lots on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, corner 56th-st.
11 lots on Broadway and 67th st
28 lots on Broadway, 68th and 69th sts and 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BRICK COTTAGE, situated in Pennsylvania, XIXth Ward, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from four ferries; near the cars and within 25 minutes' of New-York; house contains twelve rooms and sub cellar; is new and replete with every modern convenience; location unsurpassed Apply to A. S. BISHOP, No. 3 Chambers-st., B. PHILIPS, at the building, or JOHNSON & SPADER, lumber dealers, corner of Kent-av. and Hayes-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class 4 story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy Lot 25x99, house 25x60, built to test manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner must leave the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to B. MASON, No. 23 Water-st

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 26th st., East River, being in front on 26th-st. 340 feet by 160 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May coming, or will be sold on very favorable terms For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re covered with Wiess and's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Book, No. 204 Pearl st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New York.
GEORGE WIRGAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented upon moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,149 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING-house and lot, with two more lots improved as a garden, very eligibly situated on Gates av., between Classon and Franklin. This property is in the healthiest and most beautiful part of Brooklyn, and the improvements to the neighborhood are all of the best character. For terms &c, apply to A. FRANKFELD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 12TH ST., between Avenues B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon lately occupied as a macaine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The two-story and attic frame dwelling-house southwest corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., Brooklyn containing 10 rooms, has marble mantels, sliding doors, cornices and centre pieces in parlors, fine grape vines and arbor in yard For further particulars apply to W. H. FLANDREAU, No. 119 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$1,200—A SNUG TWO-STORY house; 7 rooms, garret and cellar, with two lots, nice garden, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., corner of Suydam-st and Myrtle-av. Plank road. Take Broadway cars foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 44 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfec order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE-story frame house, 10 rooms, with attic, cellar and stable on rear; lot, 25 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 20 minutes walk from Brooklyn Ferries. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. Price, $3,800. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton st., New-York. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story 25-feet front brown stone house No. 109 West 42d-st., (north side) second house east of Broadway, built to order in the very best manner, with portico and stone balustrade and tall cast-iron court-yard, and all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to Z. JAQUES, No. 613 West 22d-st.

$11,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE three-story house and lot No. 103 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS HUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT 4-story, high stoop, stone front house, near 5th av; value, $23,000; bond and mortgage, $11,000; equity $12,000, taken in a cottage, house, country-seat, or lot free, in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity. JOHN DEAN & CO., No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—The valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 16th-st., beautifully situated between 4th-av. and Irving place. The house is 20x60 feet in complete order throughout, and replete with all modern improvements, lot 25x98 feet 6 inches. Apply on the premises between 9 and 11 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 179 WEST 10th-st., 22 feet easy; lot 22½x100 feet, house three stories and attic, 40 feet deep; possession on or before the 1st of May; the carpets in the house are new, and if desired the parlor suite will be sold with house if required. Apply to A. L. DE CAMP, No. 213 Front st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front English basement house in 13th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., in complete order; can be delivered at an early day. Price, $7,000; two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings, pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. Fine harbor nearly furnished. Apply to J. V. H LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also some property to exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four-story brown stone front house No. 139 West 34th-st Chesthouse has been put in perfect order, with white glass and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN No. 1,008 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND Lot in Bleecker-st., for cottage in Green Point; house must be modern and pleasantly located, but not high-priced. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agency, No 153 Bowery, corner of Broome st., New-York

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS Nos. 13 AND 14 Pell-st., 122 feet west of the Bowery, well suited for buildings for mechanical purposes, will be sold low, for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, 256 Canal st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine place, w. 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., the house has every water on the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, &c., by taken &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 308 East Broadway, (fronting the Bowery,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 26th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on side of 25th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of or to WM. WELLS, No. 167 6th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTtage and four lots of ground, pleasantly situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County, 16 miles from City Hall, accessible by New-Haven Railroad and well shaded, has a good carriage-house, with a Rockaway Wagon, harness, sleigh, boat, &c.; convenient to churches, schools, stores and good fishing. Price for the whole $1,200. Inquire at No. 261 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York opposite the Park, together with all the furniture, fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the main good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 208 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem of finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No hill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 Allen-st. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount Pleasant, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and boldest scenery. Price $3,200. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Eldeville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE—The very desirable farm and country residence on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Riverside, nearly opposite Hyde Park, three hours by railroad from New-York, from which it is distant about 80 miles, and also quite easy of access by steamboat and barge. The farm contains 240 acres, partly wooded, but mostly arable land. Upon the upper side of the road (Albany Post Road) is the main building, cottage style, planned on two sides, containing 14 rooms, well divided, and in good order. Also stone cottage, frame farm-houses, barns, ice-house, and other outbuildings, two orchards of fine grafted fruit with profusion of small fruit, excellent vegetable garden plot, good well of water and a running brook near the cottage. The views from the house and from various points on the place are superb, embracing the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House, an unobstructed river sweep about 20 miles to the north, the widest of Dutchess County, with glimpses, in the distance, of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the hills of Massachusetts. There are three or four distinct and eligible building sites upon the property. The neighborhood is also extremely desirable, being in the vicinity of good schools and churches and of the country seats of Messrs. Herman Le Roy, Archibald Russell, John Jacob Astor, Robert Dunne, Augustus Pell, the Rev. Dr. Tayley, and others. For additional particulars and terms apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 100 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and garding land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing house

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn enhances the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and West chester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

Hot water filled ready for use. The order is of superior quality, and it is entirely piped into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and convenient

For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A [illegible] seat on the sea-shore at Islip, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences on Long Island, situated on the South side, and overlooking to the shore, which is distant only 200 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an embankment 25 feet above the water, and commands an unobstructed view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an entirely healthy situation on a clear rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never troubled by mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hours ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Ryer depot by carriage; good fishing, and plenty of fruit and ornamental trees in full bearing; fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath house &c., suitable for bathing, sailing and bathing accommodated. The grounds are laid out, and the land in process for the coming year will be cultivated. The property is for sale in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late John Lefferts, in Westchester, about 12½ miles from the Harlem Railroad station, at Melrose, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams Bridge station, three minutes from the house, and 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing room, parlor, library, bath-room, pantry, hall, dining room, kitchen, laundry, ware cellar, store room, &c., &c., hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the finest sites in Westchester county, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. There are two [illegible] sheds, square and circular coach houses, filled with the finest of horses, cows, &c. The property is well fenced and divided into fields, and will be sold entirely if desired. Apply on the premises to HENRY FARMER, Executor, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE WEST bank of the Passaic River, at South Belleville, N. J. Contains about 42 acres, 35 of which are in the highest state of cultivation. The balance fine woodland; large garden with plenty of excellent fruit; house front on the river [illegible] 60 feet, with an excellent dock. Buildings consist of a roomy double farm house, excellent barn, and convenient out house; two fine wells and a pool of spring water; situate in a fine grove of forest trees, on an elevation which can be used for water power, or ornamental purposes; orchard with fine apple-trees, choice pear trees, &c. Also for sale a farm of 48 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Wyandanch. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 10 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to H. S. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY GOTHIC cottage and large barn, on the City of Elizabeth, N. J. The house is now having just been completed. The premises are price about eight lots, within six minutes' walk of New-Jersey Railroad Station and one minute of Catharine-st. South n. The grounds are well laid out with fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., with large garden. Apply to E. WHITELEY, No. 14 Wall-st., Room N. 43, or at his Land Office, opposite depôt, Elizabeth, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—For sale, or on a large for City property. The large two-story brick boiling, built to accommodating purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of thirty horse power each, and locomotive, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and a sunking landing. Apply to J. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—18 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post road, 2½ miles south of Yonkers, 1 mile from River, a delightful situation in large and new, with plenty of shade trees; fruit trees in full bearing; well of water. Large carriage house; recently back from the River. Inquire of J. O'ELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison-av.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONTAINing 45 acres, finely wooded, shaded and wooded, building good, commanding a delightful view of the Sound and perfectly healthy; 1½ hours from the City, by water or either Bowery. Terms easy, price low. For cards Inquire of RICHARD F. PUSEY, No. 142 Bowery.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE three minutes' walk from the Harlem Road at Melrose. To a man of domestication and family is offered with good new furniture. It has a garden and [illegible] three acres, with a full and choice variety of fruit. For full particulars, apply to WM. HUTTON, No. 313 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rent [illegible] from $300 to $400. Also, 6½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist in Astoria, on the road leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 344 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BARUNS, No. 189 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIful VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 23 acres, to be so divided as to make two or three building lots of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to ROMEK MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful residence, ten minutes' drive from the depôt, and convenient distance from church, &c. The dwelling is a large stone building with every convenience. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising about seventeen acres, including large garden, well stocked; and beautiful lawn, with necessary out-buildings, Furniture will be left in the house. Apply to JACOB VANMATTA, Esq., Morristown, or to HENRY H. STATESBURY, No. 113 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy, the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a vast lot of fine ornamental and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; the house stocked with plants, and for house filled, a laundry building, with sleeping apartments and other requisite out buildings. The garden is large, and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the adjoining farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to EZAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY COTTAGE.—A NEAT, pleasant, cozy cottage-house and two acres of land, delightfully located on the Bay within two miles of the Ferry, at Astoria. Grounds handsomely laid out, hedge fence, shrubbery, and fruit trees of the choicest kind. Barn and carriage houses in good repair; first class neighborhood; convenient and accessible by cars or boat. Magnified for immediately, will be sold at a very low valuation, and on accommodating terms. Apply to W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT FREEHOLD.—A BEAUTIFUL residence with [illegible] 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house is a two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C BELKLEY, No. 83 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A COTTAGE IN TREMONT, (late Central Morrisania) Westchester, N. Y., situated on Mackenzie-av., between 11th and 12th sts., near the Town Hall, containing seven rooms, with four open fireplaces, in good repair; lot 100 feet by 120; well stocked with choice dwarf pears, cherries, grape vines, currants, &c.; only five minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to SILAS D. GIFFORD, Lower Village.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—THE Office is a healthy and romantic situation, five minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt South Norwalk. Fine prospect; nearly new two story house, 10 rooms; ample grounds, trees and picturesque rocks. $700 for a year; $75 till November next. BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 11 University Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 rooms on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is an new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water closets, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point 40 miles from the City of New-York, consisting of 100 acres, including two valuable and easy-access dock privileges for the use of heavy property on the river. For further particulars apply to JAMES MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining A. Rankin, Esq.'s and Rev. Dr. Schaff's on the Hudson River, being 16 acres, large house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Sailing or steaming walk of the depôt. Inquire of JAMES O'GRADY, on the premises. Price $20,000.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES, ONE FURNISHED and one unfurnished, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, 30 minutes from New-York and 4 from Islip and the good [illegible] with fine fishing; the furnished is of unobstructed view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an entirely healthy situation on a clear rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never troubled by mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hours ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Ryer depot by carriage; good fishing, and plenty of fruit and ornamental trees in full bearing; fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath house &c., suitable for bathing, sailing and bathing accommodated. The grounds are laid out, and the land in process for the coming year will be cultivated. The property is for sale in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late John Lefferts, in Westchester, about 12½ miles from the Harlem Railroad station, at Melrose, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams Bridge station, three minutes from the house, and 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing room, parlor, library, bath-room, pantry, hall, dining room, kitchen, laundry, ware cellar, store room, &c., &c., hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the finest sites in Westchester county, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. There are two [illegible] sheds, square and circular coach houses, filled with the finest of horses, cows, &c. The property is well fenced and divided into fields, and will be sold entirely if desired. Apply on the premises to HENRY FARMER, Executor, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FAIRFIELD, SWISS Villa, furnished with 105 acres of land. Situated 120 miles S. of Saratoga and 30 from the George, and 3 of the great [illegible] steamers. Will be disposed of on terms to suit purchaser. Apply to D. DAVIS, No. 21 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS FROM one to five acres each, on Fordham Hill, half a mile from the depôt and church, on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON HILL, drug store, Fordham; JOHN BOSSING, Fordham; or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF BRIDGEPORT, Conn., the large and elegant [illegible] of the late Gen. Nathaniel Wright, deceased, on the corner of Myrtle-av. and Myrtle-st., a large and commodious dwelling house recently built with the additions and improvements of [illegible] 20 acres of land, about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. WRIGHT, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, SOUTH Brooklyn, a new house, with 10 rooms, marble mantels, all modern improvements, and [illegible] of an acre of ground, with ornamental box, grape-vines and fruit trees. For particulars inquire either on the premises, or to B. HENNINGER, No. 315 Pearl st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—A convenient two-story house with two acres of land, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., furnished cottage and 5 acres of land, staple, and ice-house filled. Cottage has 12 rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the North. Apply to WM. DUMONT, 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, in Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,400. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

AFFORDABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and one part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY HOUSE READY FURnished, conveniently and pleasantly situated at Northampton, Mass. For particulars, apply to E. S., Box No. 205 Northampton Post-office.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, in the large brown-stone front building No. 253 Hudson st., dimensions of each 25x90 with all the necessary gas and other fixtures requisite for a dry goods, millinery, or fancy goods business. The store has been lately painted throughout, and is now in perfect order. The premises will be rented low to a good tenant, and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY Philadelphia brick front English basement houses, 16 feet 8 inches by 55 feet deep; the houses are in perfect order and with all the modern improvements, bath, wash basins in every bedroom, speaking tubes and gas fixtures throughout the house, furnace with register to all the rooms, wash-trays, dumb waiter, &c., situate Nos. 170 and 172 West 37th-st. Rent only $650 per annum to good tenants Apply at No. 172 West 37th st, near 8th av., or to EDWARD H. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 656 Broadway. The first lots is 20x22½ feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 656 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 305 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUPERB PRIvate residence No. 40 East 22d-st., house 26x56 feet; four stories besides basement and under-cellar, finished in the best style and with every convenience for the use of the present occupant, who is about removing to the country. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 371 Broadway, room No. 2, (from 10 to 4) where cards of admission can be obtained

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 89 East 16th st., opposite St. George's Church, with all the modern improvements, and a conservatory attached; neighborhood one of the best in the City. Rent may be seen between 11 and 12 A. M. Inquire of THOS. HUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store, (just built), No. 178 Sheriff-st., with large sliding doors and floors, having rolling iron shutters; store 60 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the side-walk. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 161 6th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME HIGH-STOOP, three-story brown-stone dwelling house on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th st. The house is now first-class, will be ready for occupation 1st May, and has all the modern improvements. Will be rented to a first-rate tenant at a moderate rate. Apply to S. C. BROWN, No. 91 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS FROM the 1st of May, a large double house, in good order, with stable, carriage-house, garden, and fine lawn, near the Hudson River and about five miles north of New-burgh. Rent low to a good tenant. The property is known as the Weyman Homestead. Inquire at No. 373 4th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 230 WILLIAM-st.; the store is of basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty feet fronts, connected for several years as a liquor-dealer saloon. House and store No. 204 William st.; the second and third floors 100 by 20 feet, with offices for [illegible] No. 197 Pearl st. Inquire of M. J. GILLOOLY, No. 79 Nassau st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale, or will be rented for two years, with the house is three-story and basement, in perfect order, contains every convenience. Price of furniture, [illegible] mirror-glass, china, mod'n splendid piano-forte, $1,000 To be seen from 2 to 6 P. M., at No. 31 East 24th-st., 0 [illegible] block from Madison-square.

TO LET—PART OF A FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house, in first rate order, in a desirable street and locality, at a rent ranging from $300 to $450. Kitchen accommodations. House has all modern improvements Residents in private English family. References required. Possession before May 1. Apply at No. 170 West 26th-st.

TO LET—RENT REMARKABLY LOW. A PLAIN cottage immediately at the depôt at Summit, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, only one hour from town. The house is small but new and very well arranged. A cow or [illegible] Summer boy for a small family. Apply to W. S. MILLEDOLER, No. 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

TO LET—CHEAP RENTS—$600—TWO FIRST-class 3 story, brown-stone front houses, with modern improvements in 50th-st., near 8th-av.; cars very convenient If not sold can be had for a longer time without increase of rent. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, ON 125TH-ST., A NEAT cottage-house, eight rooms, gas, bath, range, hot and cold water; has four lots of ground and carriage-house attached; or would be sold on re-sonable terms. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., or address E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 85 Maiden-lane.

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS.—TO lease, the desirable store No. 26 Beekman, extending through 185 feet to Spruce-st. Very suitable for grocery, hardware, paper, or any business requiring rooms. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st., or at the building, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The very desirable house for a small family, No. 109 Amity-st., opposite St. Clement's Church, with modern improvements To a good tenant terms would be liberal, but the furniture must be sold. Apply on the premises from 9 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 286 West 22d-st., complete, with all modern improvements; is a neat, comfortable and genteel residence for a private family. Rent moderate. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NOS. 21 AND 23 Front-st., near Fulton Ferry, two three story high basement brick-cellar houses, with range, gas and fixtures, both in good order; would be let low to good tenants Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av., New-York, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No 132 Monroe-st., near Rutger-place, convenient to East Broadway stages. House to complete order, with gas on four floors. Bath room, hot and cold water, &c., and nursery desirable down-town residence. For terms, apply to D. T. COON, No. 209 Water st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 463 Broome-st., near and west of Broadway, containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a boarding house. Would be let for business purposes. Situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No. 459 Broadway, corner of Broome-st

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st. corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the very best of gardening land, with a new stable house and barn well painted and in good order. Apply to P. C. BARNUM, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR BRIDGEPORT, CONN., contains about 24 acres of good tillable land, all under cultivation; between 150 and 200 fruit trees; cottage house, eight rooms; barn, carriage-house tenant house, and all other necessary out-buildings. Price $1,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 336 Broadway, Room No. 36, third floor, front room.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Contains 18 acres of tillable, and 12 of wood land. The dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Houston-st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 8 P. M.

REAL ESTATE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO—Or farming land in that vicinity, is wanted in exchange for a good 3-story, brick house and lot, in Warren-st., Brookly

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 31st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."

Schools, Academies and Colleges supplied with competent Teachers and Professors. Schools with Pupils, Parents with School Circulars, and Teachers with positions. REFERENCES—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, &c. SMITH, WOOLMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York; No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE MISSES DELANEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 5 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn. This school is situated in a healthy and beautiful part of the City. Pupils are afforded every facility for obtaining a good education, while they enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home under the constant personal care of the Misses D.

TERMS—Board and Tuition in the English Branches, $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Music with use of Piano, from $50 to $80 per annum. French, $20 per annum.

The scholastic year consists of 44 weeks. Next term commences May 5.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate, no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton-st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of M. HIDE & CO., No. 32 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowell's Bookstore, No. 639 Broadway.

THE DOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDING School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 67 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Marle, No. 6 Liberty-place.

RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1843.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.

BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—This school is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, within one mile of New Haven, Conn. Number of boarding scholars limited to 15 boys of about 12 years of age, who will be treated in all respects as members of the Principal's family. Next term begins Wednesday, May 3. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 158 Fulton-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. B. Vandrrbilt, No. 400 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year; no extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGHAM will be prepared to admit boarders, as well as day pupils, to this institution, April 25. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MISS A. C. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C Scribner's, No 124 Grand-st; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Rayner's No. 76 Bowery.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New-York; the Hon Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curweo, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, N. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 29. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $1; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. NODINE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES KINGSTON, N. Y.—The 17th semi-annual session commences May 10. The location is beautiful and healthy. The facilities for acquiring a thorough education are unsurpassed. Terms $100 per session. Circulars to be had at the American School Institute, No. 316 Broadway, New York; or of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. NODINE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES under limited to six; age from 9 to 13 years; board and tuition, branches $150 per year; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. F. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 96 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term began Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LESSONS.—AN accomplished lady would like to teach the above languages in some strictly respectable families or Seminary. The most respectable reference given. Address ALHAMBRA, either Madison-square, Union-square or the General Post-office.

$115, $115, $115, $115.
FOLT PLAIN SEMINARY,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Bergen Land Station, per year, $115. Principal, BANNISTER, can be seen or reached by letter at No 52 Dey-st., for a few days.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer session will begin on MONDAY, April 18. A few vacancies to be filled yet. Catalogues containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. G. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New York.

REID & HOFFMANN.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—A SELECT family school for boys, Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. 7 hours from New-York; 1 from Boston. Summer session of 20 weeks commences May 4. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.—LOCATION 20 miles east of Brooklyn, 4 from the South Bay, and proverbial for healthfulness. The next session will commence May 10. Circulars in Brooklyn at the Atlantic Bank; in New-York, at S. A. Holly's, No. 23 Park row. E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—ONE OF the Principals of the Elm Park School for Boys, Litchfield, Conn., can be consulted daily during the week, between 11 and 1, at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., or will call upon any persons who will send their address to that place.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school is easy of access and location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $100 to $140 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal,

AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington av., corner 31th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 4. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.

C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn., E. B. NICHOLS Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $160 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. GWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY QUALIFIED TO teach the rudiments of Music, desires a few pupils from 8 to 12 years of age. Terms moderate. Address MUSIC, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal J. BENEDICT.

A FEW PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED.—A Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

CONDITION
OF
THE MECHANICS' BANK OF MISSOURI
AND BRANCHES,
MOTHER BANK AT ST. LOUIS, AND BRANCHES AT WESTON AND WARSAW,
On Dec. 31, 1858.

ASSETS.		
Bills discounted		$152,735 30
Exchange maturing		649,394 84
State Bonds		43,000 00
Bank Stock		6,100 00
Real Estate and Fixtures		8,959 99
Suspended Debt, (Good,)		5,200 00
Cash Means, viz.:		
Exchange matured	$43,019 82	
Notes of Missouri Banks	206,265 00	
Gold Coin	264,918 87	$514,203 69
Total		$1,780,503 82

LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$534,950 00
Deposits by individuals	$328,863 77	
Deposits by Banks	80,083 01	408,946 78
Circulation		739,093 00
Unclaimed Dividend		765 00
Profit and Loss		46,842 01
Total		$1,730,501 82
Profit and Loss as above		$16,813 04
Deduct Dividend No. 2		21 000 00
Leaves Profit and Loss, or Surplus Fund		$23,842 04

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1, 1859. J. W. WILLS, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
ICELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
ATHENS,	ALSO ON CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders from correspondents executed promptly.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, and 41st-st., corner 5th av., April 15, 1859.—An annual election for Directors of this Company was held on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. The following named gentlemen now constitute the Board of Directors, viz:

CHARLES S. WHITE,	WM. W. CORNELL,
WILLIAM WINSLOW,	S. N. JONES,
WILLIAM MOIR,	D. S. LAMB,
WM. J. BRISLEY,	GILBERT OAKLEY,
JAS. A. STEVENS,	ISAAC HENDRIX,
JOHN C. DIMMICK,	ANDREW WARD,
ROBT. McLAUGHLIN,	DANIEL J. TENNY,
JOHN A. CLUSSMAN,	JAMES McGAY,
WARREN B. SAGE,	CHARLES KNOWLE,
JEDEDIAH MILLER,	ISAAC L. MINOR,
HENRY DUBOIS,	WM. A. WHEELER,
RICHARD KELLY,	THOS J. COLEMAN,
	JAMES B. OAKLEY.

And at a meeting held April 13, WM. WINSLOW was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 8, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW CARTOUT,	JOHN HARRIS,
ASA G. TRASK,	J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG,	WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP,	O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING,	JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	WM. KENT,
THOS. L. RUSHMORE,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
	JULIEN L. ALLIEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was re-elected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUME,	L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS,	ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK,	A. R. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,	JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURTIS,	M. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,	R. C. CROCHERON,
J. D. W. ROOK,	ISAAC LABAGH,
J. T. WILSON,	MAHLON VAIL,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLIS,	WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,	A. G. GRANS,
JAMES C. BELL,	JEHIAH HEAD,
	FREDERICK A. COE.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1859. mh15-law6wF*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the said coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,	WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY,	JAS. DUNLAP,
	JAS. L. LAMB.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. PELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY—No. 2 Bowling green, April 14, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, JOHN E. BODLY, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company, in the place of Isaac C. Lea, Esq.

JOHN P. PELVERTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 30 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

$125,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on valuable improved property; security ample. Apply to JARVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

CHATHAM BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 7, 1859.—On and after MONDAY next, 11th inst. the business of this Bank will be transacted at their new location, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

O. H SCHREINER, Cashier.

WANTED—SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY Railroad Bonds, (1st mortgage, due 1861;) also, Fayette County, Kentucky, and Clark County, Virginia, Bonds. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and Canada for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

CHICAGO GAS-LIGHT STOCK, AND Clarkson Michigan Gas-light Stock, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on machinery, for a short time. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Y. VANDERBILT, Capt. E. P. LEFEVRE | OCEAN QUEEN,
NORTH STAR, Capt. A. G. JONES, | ARIEL,
Will form a fortnightly line between New-York, Southampton and Havre, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving alternate each alternate Saturday, and the other alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
NORTH STAR	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
ARIEL	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments.

Carry ships surgeons. No steerage.

PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.

Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms.

Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $90; 2d Cabin, $50.

Certificates issued of passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $76 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
First extreme clipper to sail.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper ship
VIKING,
WISSON, Master,

Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 19 East River. The last passage of the *Viking* was 103 days.

Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, viz SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates, viz:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	PHŒNIX,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 66 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship CRITIC, which leaves Liverpool the 21st April, probably 28th April.

Passage money to Nassau.....$35
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, April 21. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $23; Montgomery, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $25; Columbus, $23; Macon, $23; Augusta, $20, also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. B. MODER, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $80, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP QUEEN OF THE WEST, Lieut. LUFFERT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & BROTHER, No. 33 South-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, Lieut. HUFFERT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & BROTHER, No. 33 South-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, Lieut. HUFFERT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & BROTHER, No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JAMES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and Instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

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INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1852, in fabrics formed in whole or in part of cotton, or the thrums or refuse of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, or twisted or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with cloth or any other substance, until rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods, and also to make and sell India rubber threads of vulcanized rubber and all dressed or shirred goods of any other material made or finished by union with or coating of vulcanized rubber, throughout the same, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School supplies, No. 84 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating and Ventilating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

A. H. BRUMMELL,
GEORGE W. THURBER,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
L. WITHINGTON,
HENRY BAUSHER,
} Committee.

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.50 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

started from their eyes and poured in unbidden streams down their cheeks. Mr. Sickles was so utterly exhausted and overcome that his physical powers failed him, and he was unable to rise. Assisted by Mr. E. B. Hart and Mr. Isaac Bell, he was conducted to an ante-room, sobbing frightfully, the while, and weeping like a child. It was the most affecting scene I ever witnessed, and will be remembered when time shall have dried the tears that will be shed over the grave of many a spectator.

In the course of a few minutes, Mr. Sickles was brought back into the Court-room, and the racking agitation appeared to have comparatively subsided. The cross-examination of the witness was proceeded with, Mr. Carlisle taking the place of the District-Attorney in putting the questions for the prosecution. This cross-examination was quite interesting, from the fact that the counsel endeavored, by substituting his phraseology for that of the witness, in framing his questions—that is, by employing for the word frenzy the word grief, to entrap the witness into an admission that Mr. Sickles' state of mind was simply one of profound grief. These ingenious attempts were parried with wonderful readiness and self-possession, and actually resulted in making Mr. Walker's testimony stronger than it would have been had he not been cross-examined at all. The report of the cross-examination, as already forwarded to you in the general report, is pretty full, and will show the force of my remark.

Leaving this, there are some topics not immediately connected with the case, which may not be deemed inadmissible of mention.

To day, for the first time since the trial began, Key's immediate family connections appeared in Court. Mr. Pendleton, his brother-in-law, was present during the day. He and Key's brother have been registered as arriving at the National Hotel this evening. By the way, Mr. Pendleton's name recalls a statement made to me to-night, which involves, to some extent, the question as to the judiciousness of certain proceedings on the part of the prosecuting counsel. When, yesterday, it was offered to show the intimate relations that existed not only between Key and Sickles, but their families, by proving that a few weeks before Key's death, he and his sister, Mrs. Pendleton, were among the guests at a dinner party, given by Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, one of the Government counsel objected strenuously, and dwelt with great pathos on the additional distress which would be inflicted on Key's surviving relatives by again dragging them before the public gaze. Mr. Brady repudiated any such intention, and declared both for himself and Mr. Sickles, the most profound sympathy for them. But then, say Mr. Sickles' friends, is this prisoner not entitled to some acknowledgment for his consideration in having, in the first place, intentionally omitted to call Mrs. Pendleton himself, to prove the fact of her and her brother being Mr. Sickles' guests? To this, however, there is the counter-query, how far would the defence have been helped by Mrs. Pendleton's cross-examination.

On looking over the manuscript of Mrs. Sickles' confession yesterday, written by herself on the night preceding Key's death, I was extremely struck by the beauty of the handwriting, and its clearness and firmness. The orthography is perfect, and the whole document, in its mere external features, bears the impress of a mind perfectly collected and a hand unshaken by emotion.

The witness, Bridget Duffy, who was on the stand to-day when the Court adjourned, gives her testimony with marked precision. She is not only an intelligent but a well educated woman—most unusually so for one of her class in life.

The arguments of Mr. Brady and of Mr. Graham to-day in support of the offer of Mrs. Sickles' statement in evidence, were characterized by much ability and force. As the question now stands, the admissibility of the document appears unquestionable. It is to be seen how far Mr. Carlisle will be able to change the impression now prevalent, and whether he can succeed in sustaining his objection to the introduction of the paper as evidence to show the condition of Mr. Sickles' mind by showing the nature of the cause by which that condition was produced.

INTERESTING FROM PARAGUAY

Arrival of the U. S. Commissioner at the Capital.

Judge Bowlin's Address and the Reply of Lopez.

Progress of Negotiations—Prospects of Adjustment—Naval Movements.

By the arrival of the *Margaret and Eliza* and the *Anna Wellington* from Buenos Ayres we are in possession of our correspondence and exchanges from that port to the 21st of February. We have an interesting account of the reception of Commissioner BOWLIN by President LOPEZ, and of the speeches made on the occasion.

The commanders of both vessels confirm the report of the settlement of the Paraguay difficulty, but are without particulars.

The *Mensajero* steamer had brought to Montevideo, on the 8th of February, news of the arrival at Asuncion of the U. S. steamer *Fulton*, with U. S. Commissioner BOWLIN and Com. SALTERICK on board, and as they had been allowed to ascend the river without opposition, it was supposed the American question had been, as previously reported, amicably settled.

The steamers *Harriet Lane* and *Water Witch* brigs *Bainbridge* and *Perry*, were all at Corrientes. The United States ship *Preble*, storeship *Supply*, bark *Release*; steamers *Southern Star*, *Atalanta*, *Westernport* and *Memphis*, were on their way up the river. The United States ship *Falmouth* was at Buenos Ayres, with Commodore FORREST on board. The frigates *Sabine* and *St. Lawrence* were at Montevideo. Several of their officers and about one-half of their crews had been chafted on board the vessels bound up the river—all well. A marine was drowned from the *Fulton*, on her way up the river.

Mr. R. B. FORBES had gone on an excursion up the Uruguay in the little steamer *Alpha*, which was brought out from Boston on the deck of the brig *Nankin*—his yacht *Edith* also in company.

From Our Own Corrasponden.t

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, Feb. 10.

At last, after more than a month's absence from here, we have news of the arrival of Commissioner BOWLIN at the city of Asuncion, the capital of the Republic of Paraguay.

When the *Fulton* arrived opposite to the fortress of Humaita, the engines were stopped, and a boat sent on shore with an officer, to inform the commander of the fortress that the destination of the steamer was Asuncion, and that the American Special Commissioner and Admiral were on board. He answered that the President of Paraguay was awaiting them, and that there was no doubt of a peaceable arrangement. As the steamer came in sight the guns of the batteries on shore were manned by men "as thick as Chinese," on view of which the steamer beat to quarters also. After this short interview, the *Fulton* pursued her way, finding no impediments in her course, and none of the so-much-talked-of chains across the river for which so much money has been paid by LOPEZ.

On arriving at Asuncion, the batteries of the *Fulton* were of course silent, but the Captain was sent on shore to the American Consul, who returned on board with him, and shortly thereafter the Commissioner, Secretary, and Admiral, went on shore with the Consul, and took up their residence at his house, where they still remained at the last accounts.

On the 26th of January, Judge BOWLIN was officially received by President LOPEZ, and delivered his credentials. LOPEZ was accompanied by a full staff, and the Commissioner, in addition to his suite, by Admiral SALTERICK and nine of his officers in full uniform. LOPEZ *stood* during the whole interview, and was uncovered, holding his famous hat, feathers and all, under his arm. He was pleased with the interview, and declined early negotiations, which were commenced on the following day, the 27th ult.

The remarks made by both parties on the occasion are as follows. Judge BOWLIN said:

"As the Special Commissioner of the Government of the United States of America, I have the honor to present to your Excellency the letter of credence with which I have been charged, accompanied with full powers to settle and adjust all the difficulties which now so unhappily exist between the two Republics.

In doing this I avail myself of the opportunity to reassure your Excellency of the very anxious desire of the Government and people of the United States to cultivate with your Excellency's Government and people the most intimate commercial relations, based upon the only enduring foundation of mutual respect, friendship and esteem. This is what the Government of the United States has sought, and still seeks from the young and vigorous Republic of the South; friendly relations and a liberal commercial intercourse, which shall be mutually beneficial to both, without detogating from either.

And without arrogating to herself a position which the world will not readily accord, she deemed she had a right to tender to a sister Republic, who, like herself, had thrown off a foreign yoke, and was struggling to give supremacy to free principles, the hand of friendship, and, with it, the blessings of a mutual commerce, and the benign influence of free institutions and example.

Silence so soon as the Government of Paraguay had laid aside her exclusive system of policy, and had inaugurated a more liberal and enlightened one, under your Excellency's administration, the Government of the United States pressed forward to welcome her into the family of nations, and by scientific explorations to demonstrate the capacity of her great rivers for commercial intercourse with the world, and thus embrace in her own wide-spread commerce, including every sea and navigable stream, that of Paraguay. This was sought for no exclusive or selfish advantage, but for a mutual benefit—for the blessings of commerce are never exclusive, but reciprocally redound to the prosperity and glory of all its participants.

The friendly disposition manifested by the United States towards the South American Republics, is not a mere profession gotten up to suit the occasion, but is a fact founded upon noble and generous acts, which had their origin at the date of their revolution and have long since passed into history. It should never be forgotten by the Republics of Spanish origin, that at the very dawn of their revolutionary struggle, when the Cabinets of Europe were freely discussing the question of aiding Spain in subduing her revolted colonies, the United States boldly and fearlessly entered her solemn protest against the unholy act, staking the whole power of the Republic to prevent it—and it was prevented. It should also be borne in mind that the United States were the first to recognize the independence of these Republics, and welcome them into the sisterhood of nations. She the alone feels entitled by such antecedents, as well as from her present position, to expect from one and all of them, that justice, which the sincerity of her desire to reestablish friendly relations with Paraguay, leads her confidently to hope will be readily accorded.

And in conclusion, I again repeat that I reflect the sentiments of my Government, in reassuring your Excellency of her ardent desire to settle all these differences amicably, and to establish the relations of the two Governments on the enduring basis of mutual friendship and respect."

His Excellency hesitated a moment, as if it required an effort to gather his thoughts in reply, and spoke to the following effect:

"MR. SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES: I knew that Paraguay is among the last of her sister States on the Southern Continent in the march of civilization and of progress, but she possesses the same ancient nationality, and was the first to follow the example of her elder sister of the North, in asserting her independence.

I had felt the sincerity of the desire of the United States to cultivate friendly relations with Paraguay, when her Minister was accredited near this Government, and deeply regret that unfortunate circumstances should have interrupted the harmony that then existed. The honorable discourse, however, of the Special Commissioner, inspires me with every confidence that the pending questions between the two Republics will be settled promptly, frankly and amicably, in a manner honorable and satisfactory to both."

Thus matters commenced, and we may soon expect the sequence. LOPEZ will accede to all demands with facility except the pecuniary one; and should he resist, it is his determination to abandon the coast of the Paraguay River, and retreat into the interior with a guerilla warfare. But he does not seem to know, that for this kind of warfare he requires a united feeling of patriotism among his people, added to a well-armed populace, who obey a number of subordinate and warlike chiefs—none of which are to be found in Paraguay. Should this event arise, however, he may contrive to save his treasure, and to escape to Brazil. This—like all Spanish-American despots when they get rich—is what he most cares about.

Meantime, the stay of President URQUIZA, of the Argentine Confederation, has been prolonged at Asuncion, beyond the expectations of his friends; and the whole diplomatic Congress of representatives, from Brazil, Montevideo, Parana, and France, are busy in their endeavors to rid their countries of the Yankees, and to that end are employing every means of persuasion with LOPEZ to yield to our demands without delay. Judge BOWLIN has promised to Gen. URQUIZA and Señor D'AMARAL, the Brazilian Minister, that he will not enforce his demands until their friendly advice with LOPEZ proves of no effect. Never has a Minister of the United States had so many elements of a brilliant success in his favor.

It appears, nevertheless, as if LOPEZ, agreeable to the usual character of the barbarian, only gets more obstinate under the operation of coaxing. And his reception of his brother President, has been anything but flattering to the Argentine Confederation or its representative. On the landing of Gen. URQUIZA, he was conducted, not to the palace of LOPEZ, as would naturally be expected, nor yet to one of his private houses—which he has always well-furnished—but to the house of a private individual, who was *ordered* to entertain the Argentine President and his suite, male and female. This is an old habit of LOPEZ, by which means he levies fines upon people obnoxious to him and at the same time saves the expenses of entertainment himself. The delay of URQUIZA at Asuncion, so much longer than was expected, leads us to believe the news current here, that LOPEZ has replied to his officious friends, "that he does not want their advice, but knows how to arrange his own business." I am inclined to think that matters may be complicated by the present aspect of things at Asuncion; but a couple of weeks must now bring us the intelligence.

The *Atalanta*, *Westernport* and *Memphis*, of the chartered steamers, have passed up the river, as also the store-ship *Supply*. The *Catedonia* and *Chapin* are daily expected. Commander THOMAS J. PAGE went up in the *Atalanta*—his small surveying-steamer, the *Argentina*, having preceded him only one day, *en route* for Asuncion. It is understood to be a part of the Special Commissioner's business to ask permission of LOPEZ to readmit the Exploring Expedition into his waters. But we here cannot understand such a move as this, when the old tyrant has no exclusive jurisdiction over any of the navigable—or supposed to be navigable—tributaries of either the Paraguay or the Parana Rivers, and much less so over these latter, which, as we have said before, are all common boundaries between Paraguay and the neighboring States. Should we repeat this great mistake—already made, but under excusable circumstances, in 1858—it will be used hereafter by LOPEZ as a pretext on which to base more firmly his pretended right of sovereignty over both banks of the Paraguay River.

We have had among us lately the celebrated Captain J. B. DURHAM, whose escape last Winter from the French authorities, in his vessel, the bark *Adriatic*, created such a sensation at the time. In his management of this affair, Captain DURHAM prevented a disagreeable question with France, and showed qualities of an order which, in another sphere, would serve to exalt him to the highest pitch of renown.

Captain STEDDMAN, of the brig *Dolphin*, who, up to this date, is senior officer of the squadron in Corrientes, has received permission from the authorities of that province, to drill his men on shore. This distinguished officer, therefore, avails himself of this friendly leave, every day in the week except Saturday and Sunday, and his men give high proof of efficiency under his energetic drill and high professional knowledge.

The Jesuits have just been expelled from Montevideo, by that general oppressor of his country, President PEREIRA, the assassin of QUINTEROS. This would have been about the best thing he has ever done, did it not appear that it was caused by some one of the brotherhood having preached against his tyranny, which is of a grade too dark even for them to approve.

The 3d inst., the anniversary of the fall of the tyrant ROSAS, 1852, the people of Buenos Ayres were celebrating that event; while in Montevideo—the other side of the river—the same day was the anniversary of the massacre of QUINTEROS, 1858; and the Government of PEREIRA forbid even the saying of mass in memory of his victims; their wives and orphans are refused even a public prayer for the murdered and the mutilated. And this is the Montevideo which resisted ROSAS nine years; which, in its pride of misery, spoke of Saguntum and Numancia, and called itself the modern Troy! And this self-same PEREIRA was one of its defenders! Is it then that the enjoyment of power must always corrupt the Spanish-American heart? The history of its crimes for the last forty-five years gives us an almost unconstricted answer.

We learn that Commissioner BOWLIN does not expect to be detained in Asuncion more than a month from time of arrival. *Nous Verrons*, as the prophet-founder of the *Union*—at Washington we mean—used to say. N.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The Retreat of Miramon—Reception of Mr. McLane—Probable Advance of Juarez upon the Capital—Miscellaneous.

The mails by the *Quaker City*, at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz, April 1, arrived here yesterday.

We glean the following particulars of the arrival and retreat of MIRAMON, and the reception of Mr. MCLANE, the American Minister, from the New-Orleans papers.

THE RETREAT OF MIRAMON.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent* writes, April 1:

"The whole city is in a flutter of joy and thanksgiving, first, that MIRAMON has run away, and second, that the siege has been raised. Since the 10th of March we have been in great trepidation, not only through fear of an attack from MIRAMON, but in apprehension of serious inconvenience from a want of provisions. The gates have been shut up, the interior trade cut off, and our only supplies have been received from seaward. Provisions took a rise and threatened us with famine prices. Fresh meat, with the exception of a few goats that were in the city and a few beeves that were supplied by the Tehuantepec Company from Alvarado, was not to be had. Everybody was in the same deprivation, and stores commenced leaving for coast-wise retreats.

In the midst of of this scarcity, however, the people were patriotically determined to save the city, and when the hope from filibusters failed with the last trip of the *Tennessee*, the natives set to work to prepare their own defences. All the males capable of bearing arms were called into action, and soon 4,500 soldiers answered roll-call. The breastwork to the northwest, the only accessible point on the line of defences, was energetically repaired, cannon were mounted on the mole commanding the track by which it was found MIRAMON would attack the city, and the talk was altogether of a victory.

The city, as I have said, was defended by about 4,500 men. Of these only 1 500 were of the regular garrison, while the balance were from abroad, or were volunteers from the business houses of the city. A general enthusiasm pervaded all classes, and everybody shouldered a musket. Four hundred pieces of artillery, ranging from 6-pound howitzers to 68 pound mortars, guarded the walls. Eight hundred men slept under arms on the plaza or public square, and 2,200 responded to the alarm-gun. The soldiers were paid 37½ cents per diem, out of which they had to furnish themselves. The greatest order prevailed, too; no rows, no drinking, no disturbance.

On the 14th MIRAMON moved down to the village of Medeline, about nine miles to the south-west of the city, where he established his camp; but he did not show himself to the city. Some of his ragged followers were to be seen among the sand hills, but no army came in sight. MIRAMON could not drag his siege train through the sand, and per force was necessitated to sleep at a respectable distance from our heavy guns. On the night of the 20th, or thereabouts, he came on to the beach of Sacrificios, the naval anchorage, and had a communication with the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, and actually intended to run away, it is believed and reported. His officers, however, would not allow of his leaving them in the desperate condition his temerity had placed them in, and I believe he only succeeded in sending his wife and some treasure aboard.

On the 21th he detached CASANOVA with a force of 1,400 men to attack Alvarado, where our Lieut. Hussan won his famous appellation; but a small garrison at that point, assisted by a gun-boat from Vera Cruz, frustrated the move, and General CASANOVA returned to Medeline, missing about 40 killed and wounded, and 150 deserted. In these affairs desertion is the great evil, and I understand that MIRAMON is suffering terribly from it.

On the 26th General MIRAMON rode up to the top of a sand hill to the northwest of the city, and after a careful survey of the city and harbor, turned upon his heel and left for Orizaba, not, however, until a lively fire had been opened on him from a harbor on that side.

On the 29th, word came into the city that MIRAMON had left Medeline, deserting his hospital of three hundred sick at that place, and was retreating on Orizaba. Next, it was announced that he had left Orizaba; and now it is fully ascertained that he is in a dead run for the City of Mexico.

On the 30th this news was sufficiently credited to justify the Government here in disbanding its volunteers. On the 1st of April the gates of the city were opened, after two weeks close confinement. This morning there was nothing in the streets or markets, but this evening the thoroughfares are crowding up with hucksters and traders, poultry and vegetables, cakes and liquids. And, allow me to inform you, that a hungry people, as this is, appreciate the sight. When the *Quaker City* came, nothing but vultures and sentinels were to be seen—the bay was lifeless, the town was a desolation. When she left, the wharf was alive with people and goods. Sarsaparilla, cotton, hides, tobacco, and whist not came down, and peace smiled upon the industry of the place. Commerce is a much pleasanter master than war.

MIRAMON is no doubt on his march to the City of Mexico, in a vain endeavor to retrieve the day he lost when he left the interior on his arrogant march against Vera Cruz. The limits of this letter will not allow me to explain the mistake; but his life is too short to rectify it. DEGOLLADO and LEAVE have beleaguered the capital with 9,000 men, have encamped in Tacbuaya, taken Chapultepec, and are doubtless victorious to day. Besides, they have posted 2,500 choice men along the passes and defiles of the mountains between Jalapa and Puebla, to cut him off; and his own troops, from 3,500 to 5,000, are worn out, dispirited, and want confidence. It is scarcely probable that MIRAMON will pass this trap, but if he does fight his way through the mountain defiles, with what force can he hope to meet the victorious Liberalists on the plains about the city.

From the foregoing statement of the case, I take the position that the war in this country is terminated in favor of JUAREZ and progress. And this is the opinion of all classes, natives and foreigners. The Consul, Col. ZUTMAN, is positive that MIRAMON has no shadow of a chance, and I believe that Mr. MCLANE will formally recognize the Constitutional Government at a very early date.

I believe President JUAREZ only awaits the return of Gov. GARZA, from Tampico, to take up the line of march for the capital. Sixteen of the eighteen States of the nation have recognized his Government, and with the present show of success every element will manifest itself in his behalf. In the midst of this clation, too, it is creditable to know that the American people have not lost *prestige* here. We stand on a better ground than ever, and if Mr. BUCHANAN had acted more like a statesman, his Government would have been the chief advisor of the Liberal chiefs of this Republic. As it is, however, our citizens may hope for benefits from Mexico which our Government may never attain without force; and as we have gained ground, the French and English have lost.

The late siege developed some features not laid down in the bill, as you may well imagine, and of which I may inform you when I have more space at my command. A party of Americans, nine in number, were the brightest ornaments of the place, and if the occasion had offered would no doubt have made good their old reputation for pluck and daring. They came very near capturing MIRAMON while he was making a social visit to the Spanish frigate, and if the Government had yielded them command of a gun-boat, no doubt they would have done something towards making a prize.

The war has been very disastrous, not only interrupting trade and travel, but resulting in a great destruction of property. MIRAMON's troops burned and destroyed everything they could not take off. The railroad and telegraph did not escape them, both were subjected to the general ruin. Hamlets and villages on the have been seen from the city walls almost every night, and this made the position of the people in the town more nervous. It was well ascertained that the pillage of Vera Cruz could not be averted in the event of its fall, and, therefore, every exertion would have been put forth by the people to defend it.

The house of the American Consul was sought as a refuge by all classes, and to the honor of Col. ZUTMAN, he turned none away. French, English and Germans, all came to him, for they knew that their own representatives were partial to MIRAMON.

Deserters are constantly coming into the city from MIRAMON's forces, and they tell most pitiable stories of the condition of that army."

The *Progreso* contains the following additional particulars:

"MIRAMON has fled in terror from our walls, but he cannot quit the State of Vera Cruz without suffering terrible loss.

Many persons who had fled to Sacrificios, on MIRAMON's approach, had returned, and the city had resumed its wonted tranquillity.

At Jalapa, which is now in the power of the Liberals, many desertions, from the reactionary forces had presented themselves.

At last accounts MIRAMON was retreating precipitately by the Orizaba road, his ranks being daily thinned by desertion.

Thirty-three partisans of MIRAMON had arrived from Havana, by the Spanish steamship *Mexico*, fully expecting to meet a triumphant leader. Disappointed in this, they landed at Mocambo, not being willing to trust themselves in Vera Cruz. They afterwards reembarked, together with MARIN, HOLZINGER, and other revolutionary chiefs, and left the country in disgust.

It was stated that MIRAMON had lost a fifth of his force during his stay in the lowlands.

The advance of the Liberal forces on the capital occasioned much consternation among the Conservatives in that city. Money had run short in their camp, and their forces were insufficient to make any strenuous resistance.

During the siege, and when provisions of every kind had become very scarce, Mr. LA SERE, President of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, at that time in the city, dispatched the Company's steamer *Jasper*, at his own cost, to Alvarado to bring down a very timely supply, which service, the *Progreso* says, has much endeared him to the Vera Cruzans.

ARRIVAL OF MR. M'LANE.

April 1st was a day of general rejoicing in Vera Cruz. The troops were relieved from duty, and official invitation was published for families to return to their homes, and the gates were once more thrown open and barricades thrown down. The market was again supplied, and all hands were having a good time generally.

At this opportune moment Mr. MCLANE landed at Vera Cruz, under a salute from a Mexican battery and also from the United States sloop-of war *Savannah*, at Sacrificios, but more particularly greeted by the enthusiasm of the citizens, who came out in great numbers to receive him on the Mole."

The Correspondent of the *Crescent* says (April 1:)

"The steamship *Quaker City* arrived in the harbor this morning, and sails for New-Orleans *viâ* Minatitlan again this evening. She brought up the American Minister, Mr. MCLANE and suite, together with the mails and passengers that should have come by the *Tennessee*.

The Minister was duly saluted by the State authorities and from the frigate *Savannah*. His entrance into the city created quite a sensation, for although the people were but half a day in finding out that the Minister was here, when they did come to a sense of the fact everybody ran out to see him. And from what I have gathered, I think his presence is appreciated and his *personnel* liked.

Mr. MCLANE, with his suite, has taken rooms at the Hotel-des Diligencias, where, I believe, he intends to remain until something turns up. He will remain in the city at least two weeks I am informed."

MISCELLANEOUS.

While Gen. MIRAMON was at Medelino, a deputation from the English and French forces waited upon him to know if the property belonging to citizens of their respective countries was to be protected, in case of bombardment and capture. The reply is said to have been very unsatisfactory, and would have been even very rude, except for the presence, during the interview, of Gen. ROBLES, who seems to have been constantly called upon to act the gentleman for the adorable youth.

Capt. JARVIS, of the United States frigate *Savannah*, acted throughout with great discretion and prudence, giving to his countrymen all the protection and assistance they needed, and, at the same time, abstaining from any "entangling alliances" with foreign Powers.

Through the influence of Mr. E. LA SERE, important concessions and modifications had been made in the Charter of the Louisiana-Tehuantepec Company. Among them is the grant of a large quantity of public lands on the borders of the Coatzacoalcos River and the line of the railroad. Mr. LA SERE was in Vera Cruz continuing his negotiations, and would sail, per *Tennessee*, on the 8th, for New-Orleans.

At Sacrificios are anchored the United States frigate *Savannah*, French frigate *Cleopatre*, French steamer *Lucifer*, French brig *Minerve*, British steamers *Tartar*, *Devastation*, *Jasper*, British sloop *Arabine*, Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catholica*, Spanish brig *Voldia*.

The brother of Governor ZAMORA committed suicide last month, owing to some financial difficulty. He apprehended bankruptcy, but on examination of his papers after his death, it was found that by a mistake he was $400,000 better off than he imagined himself to be. Señor ZAMORA is much lamented, particularly when it is known that his embarrassments originated from advances made to the Liberal Party.

All the vestige of the American attack upon Vera Cruz has been carefully erased by patching up the old walls with new pieces; thus, in many places, what was meant to hide a fact is the quickest evidence of the story.

[Advertisement.]
SPLENDID CARPETS
At Iremandously reduced prices.
English Velvets, $1 25 to $1 50.
English Brussels, 90c. to $1 25.
All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
We would call the particular attention of the public to the sale of elegant household furniture, statuary, paintings, &c., &c., to be sold at auction at the residence, No. 102 Fifth-avenue, by HENRY H. LEADS & Co., on Friday, April 15. We notice by the advertisement among the statuary is a superb bust of POCAHONTAS, by MOZIER, CANOVA'S "VENUS," besides other pieces by BARTOLINI. The furniture, we believe, was all made to order by MARCOTTE, and is of the most elegant description, and we have no doubt that this sale will surpass any that has been made this season.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
DR. H. A. BARROW has removed from No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal-street,) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]
DON'T DO IT.—Do not sail in a steamer without being in possession of a coat, vest, waist, jacket, &c., manufactured by the DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST CO., No. 256 BROADWAY. With one of these articles of clothing on *you cannot be drowned!* This has been declared conscientiously by the highest authorities in the land.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—When all else has failed, the physician falls back upon HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Now why do ye not all begin where tha physician leaves off? Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and baautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniaiurcs in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 14.

$2,000 Ill. I. Imp., '47..105		600 Reading R.....	59⅜
5,000 Indiana State 5s. 89⅜		500 do.....	59⅝
3,000 Tennessee 6s..... 78¼		100 do.....	59
850 Virginia 6s..... 93⅜		100 do.....s10	59⅛
1,000 N. Car. State 6s .100¾		600 do.....	59
33,000 Mo. State 6s..... 88¾		50 do.....s5	59
1,000 Erie R. R. 1st m.b. 96¾		200 Gal. & Chic. R..b80	64
1,000 do..... 96⅜		100 do.....	67⅜
1,000 Erie RR. 2d M. Bs. 83		50 do.....s30	67⅝
1,000 Mich. C. RR 8's e.		200 do.....	68
1st M. S. F. C. Bs.. 94½		175 Harlem Railroad ..	12¾
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs. 62¾		150 Brooklyn City R...	120
18,500 La. & M. L. G. Bs. 17⅜		30 Mich. Cen. R. R.	53
5,000 H. & St. J. C. B. b60	66	100 do.....b60	52⅞
50 Amer. Ex. Bank.....	109	200 do.....	52¾
5 Corn Ex. Bank.....	101½	150 do.....	52⅝
20 Irving Bank.....	99	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39¼
55 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	97	200 do.....s30	39⅝
25 Penn. Coal Co.....	81¾	55 do.....	39⅞
100 Cumb. Pref'd.....	22	50 do.....b60	39⅝
700 Pac. Mail S. S. Co..	88¾	70 Panama R. R.....	121¾
100 do.....s10	88	50 do.....b30	120½
100 do.....s10	87½	100 do.....s60	120
175 do.....	88	50 do.....	120½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	s60 76⅛	15 C., T. & Cin. R. R..	95¾
50 do.....	b60 77	42 do.....	95⅛
500 do.....	76⅞	50 do.....	96
200 do.....	76¾	263 Clev. & Tol. R. R..	25½
100 do.....b30	76¾	100 do.....b60	25⅞
13 N. J. R. R.....	136	100 do.....bnw	25½
		250 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	57⅛
		200 do.....s30	57
		100 do.....s10	57⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	93¾	100 Harlem Railroad...	13⅛
18,000 Mo. State 6s....	88¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R. s15	53
1,000 La. & M. L. G. bs.	17⅜	50 do.....	53¼
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	94⅜	50 Har. R. R. Pf'd..b30	41⅜
500 do.....	94⅜	300 do.....b10	41⅜
100 Pac. M. S. Co....s10	88	100 do.....	41¾
150 do.....	89	100 Panama Railroad ..	120¾
50 do.....	88⅝	100 Gal. & C. R. R..s30	68¼
100 N. Y. C. R. R..b30	77½	100 do.....	68⅝
100 do.....s60	76¾	50 do.....s60	67⅞
400 do.....	77½	200 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	57⅛
200 Erie Railroad....s60	13⅜	100 do.....b60	57⅜
2 Hud. Riv. Railroad	33¾	50 do.....	57¾
400 do.....	33⅜		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s.....	88¾	$330 Sun M. I. S., '58	64
500 La Crosse & Mil. R. R. L. G. 7s.....	17	120 Sun M. I. S. '57	62
2,000 Chi., St. P. & F. du Lac 7s.....	30	10 Bank of New-York.	107⅞
2,000 Chi., St. P. & F. du Lac L. G. 8s..	9	10 Bs. of the Com'n..	96¾
1,500 At. M. I. S. of '58	94¾	2 Mer. Ex. Bank.....	98⅝
3,000 do.....	94⅝	10 West. Mass. Ins. Co.	107
2,000 At. M. I. S. of '59	94¾	27 Am. Exp. Co.....	67¼
1,440 G. W. Ins. S., '57	70¾	25 Trev. Coal & R. R Co	22
1,160 G. W. Ins. S., '58	66	20 Chatham Bank.....	91
1,000 N. & Chi. R. 1st M.	91¾	10 Nassau Bank.....	101¾
4,000 Min St. R. 2d cl.	95	19 Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	102¾
2,000 G. W. M. I. S. of '57	69¾	20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	114¾
110 Com. M. I. S. of '56	70¾	40 Irving Fire Ins. Co.	105
50 Com. M. I. S. of '57	63¾	20 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	57¾
		10 Home Fire Ins. Co.	170
		20 Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.	95
		20 Com'h Fire Ins. Co.	97¼

THURSDAY, Aoril 14—P. M.

The Stock Market continues to improve in its general tone, and prices to-day, without showing much excitement, are higher on the Railway Shares by ½@¾ ₱ cent. than on Wednesday, and full 1@1½ ₱ cent. above the sales of this day week. The purchasers at the Board are of a more diversified character, and several of the Western Roads, against the influence of light receipts, which the sellers for the Fall spare no pains to make the most out of, have gone up with New-York Central, Harlem Preferred, Panama and Pacific Mail. At the early Board this forenoon there was something of a stand-off between the two parties, on the first call of the list and not a single share of the New-York Central, the leading speculative stock, was sold until the second call. The cash sales were then at 76⅞. After the adjournment 77 was paid, and in the afternoon 77¼ ₱ cent. Harlem Preferred, under advices from Albany that the Governor had approved the bill for extending the franchises of the Company, advanced to 41¾ @41½ ₱ cent. The old shares rose to 13¾ ₱ cent. There was a renewed demand for Hudson River at 33½, and for Michigan Central at 53@53¼ ₱ cent. In Rock Island the business improved to 57¾@57½ ₱ cent., in Galena to 68¼, and in Cleveland and Toledo to 26 ₱ cent. Panama shares went to 120¾; New-Jersey Transportation to 136, and Cleveland and Columbus to 96 ₱ cent. There was additional weakness shown in Delaware and Hudson Canal, while Pennsylvania Coal rose to 81¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Guaranteed showed more steadiness; Southern old stock neglected. The City Bank shares are all firm, and it is difficult to buy any considerable parcels at the quotations. The unusually large line of deposits with which the Banks are favored this season, both in local accounts and interior Bank balances, (for the most part free of interest,) is quite compensating for the comparatively moderate terms of discount which have ruled for some time past, and which are likely to rule until near the close of the next Summer. The opinion obtains that, after July, the rates for money will be advanced, in preparation for the Fall trade. If the new crop turns out at all favorable, a very large business, and one more general to the West, may be reasonably anticipated.

Some of the State Stocks were somewhat dull yesterday and this morning. But in the afternoon one or two new buyers came in for Missouris, and $45,000 were done at 88¾. For Virginiss, the bid advanced to 99, and Tennessees were wanted at 93¾ ₱ cent. The United States Fives of 1874 are very quiet at 101¼ ₱ cent. In Railway mortgages the business is of a small investment character. The speculative movement has nearly ceased in Illinois Central Construction Bonds, owing to their scarcity. New-York Centrals, of all the issues, are scarce, and the Seven ₱ cents of 1864-70, and the Six ₱ cents are wanted for England at the extreme rates. La Crosse Land Grants are still speculated in at low figures; sales to-day at 17¼ ₱ cent. The Erie mortgages are steady. The unsecured Bonds but sparingly offered.

A distinctive feature in the dealings of the week is the stock of the Pacific Mail Company. The fluctuations are wide and frequent. The sales on Monday morning at 90@91 were considered extreme and on an exceptional peremptory order to buy. There was consequently a reaction on Tuesday to 85½ cash and b3 seller 60-days. On Wednesday further sales were made about these figures until near the close, when the cash price jumped up to 87½, with one private sale at cash at 88 ₱ cent. To-day the price opened at 88½, and before the deliveries of the forenoon were completed, 90 ₱ cent. was paid. In the afternoon the sales were made at 88½@89 ₱ cent. The Vanderbill competition, if not forgotten, appears to be disregarded. The California mail advices that GARRISON, who is conducting the Pacific side of the business, without being recognized or respected here as a common partner in the responsibilities of the movement, *did* advertise a steamer for the 20th March, and, after issuing tickets, withdrew the opposition, but only, as the story here goes, until the 5th April. We learn nothing further of the arbitration of the unsettled account between the Mail Company and VANDERBILT.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2363. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Evidence Relative to the Lock of the Fifteenth-street House.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF ADULTERY.

Arguments of Counsel as to its Admissibility.

Testimony of Jacob Wagner, John M. Seeley, Louis Poole, Coroner Woodward, the Rev. C. H. A. Buckley, Jesse B. Haw and Major Hopkins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14.

The Court-room was again crowded to-day. Mr. WAGNER, the locksmith who removed the lock from the front door of the house in Fifteenth-street, identified as one of the parties then present a man named JONES, a lawyer, who volunteers his services for the prosecution. Witness cannot say that directions were given to him by any one but the colored proprietor.

Mr. SEELEY, who was present at the time the lock was removed, swore that the order was given either by JONES or PENDLETON, KEY'S brother-in-law. Mr. POOLE, who was also present, testified that he heard PENDLETON order the lock to be removed and another put in its place.

The Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY, of Connecticut, testified to a frantic outburst of grief on the part of Mr. SICKLES on the occasion of the funeral of Professor DAPONTE, when his excitement was so unnatural that his companions were obdged to remove him by force, lest his mind should become permanently injured.

The next witness was HOPKINS, Col. FREEMAN'S coachman, who saw Mr. KEY, on the Monday or Wednesday preceding his death, waving his handkerchief in Lafayette-square, whereupon he was joined by Mrs. SICKLES, and was seen, an hour afterwards, to go with her into the house in Fifteenth-street.

The counsel for the defence having called NANCY BROWN to the stand, the Government Counsel inquired as to the intent with which her evidence was offered?

Mr. BRADY replied, stating that they meant to show that KEY and Mrs. SICKLES were living in habitual adultery.

This brought up the question as to whether the evidence of the adultery is admissible, and was elaborately argued.

Mr. CARLISLE opened the discussion on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. CARLISLE having concluded his argument, was followed by Mr. PHILLIPS, for the defence, who shows that the rule insisted on by the prosecution, that the killing of an adulterer by the husband is murder, unless he is seen in the commission of the very act, is absurd, because a man may acquire as certain a knowledge of the adultery from other senses as from that of sight.

Pending the close of his argument the Court adjourned for the day.

The publication of Mrs. SICKLES' confession, which the Judge ruled to be inadmissible as testimony for the defence, has been made the ground of comment. I have the best authority for stating that Mr. SICKLES desired that in no contingency should it be published, unless the Judge ruled it to be competent. Whatever may be thought of Mr. SICKLES' case, no one will refuse to acknowledge the delicacy of feeling which prompted his wishes in the matter. But, as an important incident, bearing directly on the public judgment in the premises, the publication of this document under the circumstances cannot, without an extravagant stretch of judicial etiquette, be deemed disrespectful to the Court.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15.

The Court-room was as crowded to-day as it has been since the commencement of this memorable trial. The interest in it does not abate a jot, but rather becomes intensified from day to day. There is so much time consumed by counsel in arguing the questions that arise, that but little real progress is made, and weeks may yet elapse before the trial can be brought to a close.

The Reporter for the Associated Press regrets that his desire to give a faithful reflex of public sentiment here has exposed him to the charge of bias and partiality, and that one of the New-York evening papers attributes to him unworthy motives. He disclaims any prejudice whatever in the matter, and repels the gross insinuation made by the *Evening Post*. He claims to be as far above improper influence as any of the editors or proprietors of that sheet. He regards it as being within the province of his duties to represent the manifestations of public sentiment. If, in this case, public sentiment happens to predominate largely on one side, and if he so represents it, the fault is not fairly attributable to him. He confidently appeals to his report to show that nothing bearing against the prisoner, in evidence or arguments of counsel, has been omitted or slurred over. He has intended to be thoroughly impartial, and regrets that he should have been so misunderstood and misrepresented.

The Court was opened at 10½ o'clock, and soon after the prisoner was brought in, looking less careworn than hitherto.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB WAGNER.

Jacob Wagner, the locksmith, recalled, and examination continued by Mr. Brady, who said he understood the witness wished to make some correction of his testimony.

Witness—No one spoke to me but the colored man; I heard Mr. Pendleton's name mentioned, this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Lee Jones, a lawyer, who sits by the side of the prosecuting attorney) is the man I took to be Mr. Pendleton. (Mr. Jones gave a nod of assent.)

Cross-examined—It was the colored man who sent for me; I went in by the back door; the front door was locked, I tried to unlock the back door, and found it was unlocked; the lock had not been broken. this was about a week after Mr. Key's death; the gentlemen I spoke of were up stairs, I think; I do not remember their coming down nor did I go up stairs; I saw them in the yard and saw them go up stairs; they did not superintend taking off the lock, nor did they give me any directions.

To Mr. Brady—The lock I put on was quite a different kind of lock from that I took off.

To Mr. Carlisle—I know John Gray, the colored man; he was there, do not know whether it was he or one of the gentlemen who told me to take it off; I saw the two gentlemen look around the lower part of the house, and then go up stairs.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. SEELEY.

John M. Seeley was next examined by Mr. Brady. I reside in this District, and am a painter. I reside on L street, thirty yards below corner of Fifteenth; the immediate connection between the back gate of my house and that of No. 383 Fifteenth-street is about forty-five feet apart. I witnessed the taking off the lock, saw opening of the back door, and heard the order given to take the lock off the front door, because, as I thought, the key had been lost. Mr. Charles Lee Jones and Mr. Pendleton were present, one of them directed the locksmith to remove the lock off the front door; I know a gentleman named Poole, he went with me into the back yard, when the locksmith went to work to remove the lock, the two gentlemen went up stairs; I heard nothing of the character of the new lock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—That was the first time I had been in that house after Mr. Key's death, it was between the fifth and eighth of March, the locksmith got into the yard through the lot of a yellow woman. I was inside the yard when he came up; the locksmith seemed to try the back door, and he said he found it unlocked. I do not know of my own knowledge, only from rumor, that any other parties had been there after Mr. Key's death, up to that time we walked into the room slowly toward the front door. do not know which of the gentlemen gave the direction about replacing the lock with a new one, and I presume that—

Mr. Brady—Never mind that.

Witness—These gentlemen stayed some twenty or twenty-five minutes about the house, did not hear any other remark made about the lock, nor any order given as to the change of it, or what was to be done with it, the remark, I understood, was that that lock had better be taken off and a new one put on in place of it.

TESTIMONY OF LOUIS POOLE.

Louis Poole was next examined by Mr. Brady—I lived, in February last, on L street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in the house of the last witness. I know the brick house No. 383 Fifteenth-street, and was present when the lock was taken off; I think it was the Monday or Tuesday week, following the death of Mr. Key; Messrs. Pendleton, Jones, Seeley, the colored man and myself were present; Mr. Pendleton ordered the old lock to be taken from the door, and replaced by a new one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—Can you recollect the identical language made use of by Mr. Pendleton on that occasion? A.—I cannot exactly say, but he directed the old lock to be removed and a new one put on.

[The quitness of this witness' style of response elicited laughter, which was suppressed by the officers.]

Witness—After this order, Messrs. Jones and Pendleton went up stairs and examined that portion of the house; I had never been in that house up to that time.

Q.—Did you know that others had been? A.—No, Sir; I knew that Mr. Key went there, and I knew that Mrs. ——

District Attorney, (interrupting)—I did not ask you about that. [Laughter.] My question had reference to the time subsequent to Mr. Key's death.

To Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Seeley and I did not go there with Messrs. Jones and Pendleton; I know Mr. Jones, by sight, and the reason I know it was Mr. Pendleton—

Mr. Carlisle, (interrupting)—It is not necessary to state that, there is no doubt about its being Mr. Pendleton.

Witness—We went there on our own account; the remark made by Mr. Pendleton was made in our presence.

Mr. Carlisle—sotto voce—A curious way of suppressing evidence.

CORONER WOODWARD RECALLED.

Twelve o'clock.—Mr. Woodward, the Coroner, was recalled and examined by Mr. Brady.

Question—Had you in your possession at any time any papers, cards, memorandums, or anything of that kind belonging to Mr. Key?

Witness—No; last Monday, in Court, a gentleman asked me if I was aware that Dr. Miller had taken some papers out of Mr. Key's pockets; that was the first I heard of it; the inquest was held about half-past three; I thought I made a thorough examination of Mr. Key's person, and found nothing more than I have stated; it was I who sent for Dr. Miller; I was not told about other things being found.

TESTIMONY OF THE REV. C. H. A. BUCKLEY.

The Rev. C. H. A. Buckley, examined by Mr. Brady—I am a clergyman, and reside in Westminster, Conn.; have known Mr. Sickles since 1838; we were associated together in the New-York University; Mr. Sickles was in our class pursuing his studies in the department of *Belles Lettres*, our pursuits being since that time diverse we have not cultivated our acquaintance, but we have recognized each other as we met.

Q.—Do you know the liability of Mr. Sickles to intense and sudden excitement. A.—Yes, Sir.

The District-Attorney objected to proof of excitability unless it went to the extent of insanity.

Mr. Brady did not propose to prove excitability, but he had heard before that in such cases the temperament or liability to become insane was not susceptible of being proved. He proposed, in addressing the Jury, to speak to them about insanity in all its various forms. Some men are lunatics for a few days, some for years, and some are incurably insane. And he believed any man of intelligence can express an opinion on the different phases of insanity. The physiological and psychological constitution of a man as bearing on a tendency to insanity, is a fair matter of evidence. He wanted to prove that Mr. Sickles, on an occasion greatly lacerating to his feelings, had become positively insane, and had to be placed under restraint.

Mr. Carlisle in that view withdrew his objection.

Mr. Brady—(To witness)—State what you know of the tendency of Mr. Sickles' mind to become disordered on being subject to some great emotion.

Witness—The incident which I am about to state occurred, I think, in the year 1840, on the occasion of the death of Professor Da Ponte, in the City of New York; he was a kind of patron and guardian of Mr. Sickles, or rather, I might say, that Mr. Sickles was regarded by us students as his *protégé*, as one in whom Da Ponte took a special interest with regard to his education; in the cemetery where Professor Da Ponte was buried, immediately after the body was lowered into the ground, Mr. Sickles broke out into a spasm of passionate grief and most frantic energy; he raved and tore up and down the graveyard shrieking, and I might even say yelling; so much so that it was impossible for us who were his friends to mollify him in any measure by words; we were obliged to take hold of him, and by friendly force restrain him; and thus ultimately we took him out of the cemetery, the demonstration that he made might be called one of frantic grief.

Q.—Did he do any violence to his person or his garments, or anything of that kind? A.—I cannot say positively as to that, but the impression I have is that he did tear his clothes and his hair; I cannot swear positively as to that; the other facts are very indelibly impressed on my mind.

Q.—Is the statement now made by you one that was sought by the prisoner's counsel, or are you here in consequence of a voluntary communication from you? A.—It has not been solicited at all; it was suggested to my mind as being a piece of testimony which would be a benefit to Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Carlisle—It is not necessary to state that—no one imputes improper motives to you.

Mr. Stanton—It is only to show that Mr. Sickles was unconscious of anything strange having taken place on that occasion.

Mr. Brady—You can prove that Mr. Sickles did not directly or indirectly apply to you to give this testimony?

Mr. Carlisle—Nobody says he did.

Mr. Brady—I want to exclude the possibility of that idea.

Mr. Carlisle—Nobody questions it.

To Mr. Ould—I cannot tell precisely what was Mr. Sickles' age at the time of that occurrence; it was in 1840, I suppose we would have called ourselves young men then.

Mr. Brady—Young America. [Laughter.]

Witness—We were both about the same age; I am now 40 years of age; cannot say how long this frantic grief lasted—somewhere between five and ten minutes; saw no trace of it the day following. I was not associated with him then, as I graduated in 1839 and went to New-York Theological Seminary; do not recollect whether I saw Mr. Sickles the next day; I did see him two or three days afterwards; did not then notice anything extraordinary in his appearance I might say, possibly, that he appeared to be rather lighter-headed and apparently too much so, under the circumstances. His light-heartedness seemed unnatural, in contrast with the grief he had exhibited two days before. With respect to the first manifestation, it was the most remarkable one I ever saw; I have been in the ministry for several years, and have never seen anything like it; there was nothing particular on the second occasion to produce mirthfulness.

To Mr. Carlisle—The latter incident was somewhere near the University; all traces of grief so far as I saw, had disappeared; it was such a very casual thing that I am not able to recall more—the time or the circumstances; it was so ephemeral that I thought no more of it.

To Mr. Brady—As to this exhibition of levity I have stated that it struck me as unnatural in contrast with the remarkable exhibition he had made two days before—so that the inference on my mind was that he was subject to very sudden emotions; the friendly force I spoke of was employed for the purpose of lessening the demonstrations which he was making, which were aggravating the grief of the mourners, and which seemed so excessive that we were apprehensive of some further violence to himself, and that his mind would entirely give way.

To Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Sickles was studying the English and scientific classes, and did not graduate with me.

TESTIMONY OF JESSE B. HAW.

Jesse B. Haw, examined by Mr. Brady—Knew Mr. Key; the last time I saw him was the morning of the day he was shot, between ten and twelve o'clock, in Lafayette-square; saw him come out of the west gate; he went towards Georgetown; I lost sight of him as he passed, I did not notice him looking at anything; I was with Mr. Young at the time, but did not see Mr. Key use his handkerchief; have known Mr. Key five or six years.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR HOPKINS.

Major Hopkins, examined by Mr. Brady—I am coachman for Col. Freeman, have been for five or six years; his house is between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on H-street; the last time I saw Mr. Key was Sunday morning, he was shot about half-past one; I was standing at Freeman's gate; I saw Mr. Key in the middle of Lafayette-square, walking back and forth two or three times to the Jackson statue; that was all I saw on Sunday, I did not see him on anything particular at that time; I saw him on the Monday or Wednesday before the shooting; he waved past me five or six times; I saw him wave his handkerchief five or six times; Mrs. Sickles came out and joined him on the corner of H-street and Madison-place, I saw them go up Fifteenth-street, and lost sight of them on the steps of John Gray's house.

Mr. Carlisle—As a matter of curiosity, is Major your Christian name, or title? A.—My name.

Mr. Carlisle—That explains why the Major drives the Colonel's carriage, you don't belong to the army or militia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle—It was either on Monday or Wednesday that I saw them, between one and two o'clock; Philip Lynch, the Coachman of Col. Freeman, was with me at the time, we did not follow the parties, we were on the box of the coach when we first saw him wave his handkerchief, we drove to Judge Wayne's; saw them while we were going back, and also on First-street, while going to Mrs. Cutts'.

Mr. Carlisle—Do you know Mrs. Sickles well? What's her size?

Witness—She is not very large nor very small, but of middle height, light hair, a little stout. I cannot say how tall she is.

Q.—How tall are you? A.—About five feet seven inches.

Q.—Is she as tall as you? A.—I guess not.

Q.—Is she five feet two? A.—I can't say, I never measured her. [Excessive laughter, which the officers rebuked.]

Mr. Carlisle—I am very glad you have mentioned the fact and sworn to it. There can be no doubt of it, I suppose.

Witness—I saw her with her veil up, and distinctly recognized her; it was a pleasant day, and the usual number of people were in the street; she had on a black dress, and dark cloak bordered with red and white.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould, particularly as to his locality when he saw the parties, when it appeared that he was a square off at the time he took notice of her dress.

Witness—To the best of my opinion that lady was Mrs. Sickles, because I had seen her coming out and going down Madison-place with a key; the lady I saw in Fifteenth-street wore the same clothes that Mrs. Sickles wore; this was between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Q.—Did you or did you not merely suspect that this was Mrs. S., or did you know it? A.—To the best of my opinion, it was Mrs. S.

TESTIMONY OF NANCY BROWN.

Mrs. Nancy Brown, a middle-aged lady, was next placed on the stand. As the oath was administered to her, she said she did not hear it distinctly, and wanted to understand it. She drew near the Clerk, and took the oath.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I live in Fifteenth-street; my husband is the President's gardener; I knew Mr. Key; I saw him on the Wednesday before he was shot.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him going into a house on Fifteenth-street; the next but one to where I live.

Mr. Carlisle tried to stop the answer. He supposed there must be some point of time when his Honor would hear and determine the question about this house of John Gray's. They were sliding along in the direction of giving evidence of adultery. He desired to know and to have it determined whether his Honor meant to admit, as competent evidence, facts tending to show previous adultery on the part of deceased with the prisoner's wife? They were getting along, point by point, toward that subject, and if they did not make an objection now, he did not know when they should make it. If his Honor thought the evidence should be admitted, no objection could or would be offered on the part of the prosecution. But they would have evidence to offer on the same subject. He asked whether this was or was not a link in the chain of evidence bearing on adultery? If so, it was the duty of the prosecution to present the question to the Court.

Mr. Brady would say a few words, politely he hoped, in response to the prosecution. The defence was represented here, to the annoyance apparently of the District-Attorney, by several counsel. The prosecution was represented by two counsel. For his part he wished it represented by six counsel. He would insist that Key was killed in an act of adultery, within the meaning of the law, and that that was proved within the testimony of the prosecution. He offered this evidence—first, to prove an adulterous intercourse and connection carried on between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles by a standing agreement between them, dating further back than the hiring of this house in Fifteenth-street, and connected with the hiring and furnishing of that house; and they would claim that where an adulterer hires a house and takes to it the wife of another man, daily or weekly, or whenever he could get her to go there, that was a case of habitual adultery. In other words, they said that when a man and woman go habitually to a house for the purpose of adultery, they are living in adultery all the time; and it was not necessary for the husband to wait for the disgusting exhibition of his own dishonor to slay the gorged and satiated and brutal adulterer; that was one aspect of this case. They had proved that Mr. Key was frequently seen before the house of Mr. Sickles waving a white handkerchief, and no one could look on any part of this case without seeing this tainted banner floating in the atmosphere, which was corrupted by the presence of that brutal adulterer. They had shown that, with that banner in his hand, and with the key of that house of prostitution in his pocket, the deceased was hovering around the house of Mr. Sickles when the outraged husband met and slew him. He supposed that, having proved the matter of the signal, they could show the purpose for which that house in Fifteenth-street was kept; and he held that, in point of law and in point of reason, the deceased was killed in the act. They would offer this evidence, too, on the point of insanity, supporting it on the rulings in the case of Day and Jarboe. They offered to prove, first, that just before Mr. Sickles left his house and home, on the 27th of February, and shortly before he met Mr. Key, the latter had used his handkerchief in front of said house, as a signal to her to leave the house and join him, to proceed to said house in Fifteenth-street, and there have adulterous intercourse with said Key, and that Mr. Sickles saw the said Key use his said handkerchief, and knew what was the meaning of such use, as is above stated; that Key hired a house in Fifteenth-street, in the City of Washington, for the exclusive purpose of committing adultery therein with Mrs. Sickles; that the key of such house was found on the person of deceased after his death, and was one of those which have been produced on this trial; that Mr. Sickles knew of the aforesaid design, intent and preparation of this same key; that at the time Mr. Sickles met Key, on the 27th of February, at the corner of Madison-avenue, and just before he was shot, Key was on his way to the home and house of Mrs. Sickles, with the unlawful and wicked design to cause and procure her to leave said house and proceed with him to the aforesaid house on Fifteenth-street, and then and there to have adulterous connection with him; the said Key then having the key of the front door-lock of said house in his possession, to be used in procuring admittance; that Mr. Key was in the habit of exhibiting and using his handkerchief before Mr. Sickles' house and home as a signal, on perceiving which she was to leave said house and proceed to the house in Fifteenth-street, and there have adulterous connection with Mr. Key, and that she had done so in pursuance of such signal; all which said facts had, shortly before the meeting between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles, on the 27th of February, come to the knowledge of said Sickles, and that said Sickles, immediately before the killing, had himself seen the said Key using his handkerchief before the residence of said Sickles, for the adulterous purpose aforesaid.

Judge—As I understand this proposition, it brings up the question of admission of proof of adulterous intercourse.

Mr. Brady—For any purpose?

Judge—Yes, for any purpose; that opens the whole question.

Mr. Carlisle—I think so.

Here the Court took a recess for a few minutes, and then the argument proceeded.

Mr. Carlisle argued against the admissibility of evidence of adultery. He regarded the question as one of exceeding importance to the administration of justice generally. The consequences of his Honor's opinion must stretch far beyond the issues of this particular case. His Honor had offered to him an opportunity of establishing a new era in the administration of justice in cases of homicide, and he was invited, instead of resting on the *antiquas vias* of the law, to follow the ingenuity of counsel into new and devious paths. The counsel on the other side would argue that they were only asking his Honor to apply old principles to a new case. If they could succeed in showing that, he (Carlisle) would not be disposed to cavil at or object to such determination by the Court. He had already, in an argument somewhat akin to this, had occasion to express to the Court the views of the law which the prosecution here entertained, and he was compelled to wade and hear the arguments and the doctrines which were to him unknown and unimaginable, by which the learned counsel on the other side hoped to satisfy his Honor that the plain rule laid down in all text-books, and adjudicated in all cases of which there are records, was not the rule of this case. It would offend his Honor to refer to text-writers, and prove that to reduce the grade of the offence from murder to manslaughter, because of an act of adultery by deceased, with the prisoner's wife, that the adultery must be an actual and not an imaginary or figurative one; that it must be one in the eyes of the husband; that the killing under that provocation must be an immediate killing; and that the subsequent killing is one on the principle of revenge, and is murder. The case in Iredell, to which he referred yesterday, recapitulated the law, and laid it down as the existing law of the land. The learned Judge there said, that with that law all existing authorities concurred. The same law is laid down in the American treatises on the subject. Counsel would refer his Honor to Wharton on Homicide, page 179, where it is said that, however great the provocation may have been, if time had elapsed for passion to subside, the killing is murder; and that in the case of adultery, where there has been cooling time, the provocation will not avail in alleviation of guilt. He also referred to the case of The Queen *vs.* Fisher, (8 Carrington and Paine). There, a father found that his son had been reduced to an unutterable condition of crime and disgrace by the party whose life he took. There, too, the act itself was a capital crime, punishable under the law of the land by death. For that father to have brought the man to justice would have been to have brought his own son to the gallows. To be sure, that father had not been described as in any paroxysms of grief; but counsel had yet to learn that grief would not corrode the heart as surely, when silently gnawing at it. Under this provocation, the father, when he met the offender, slew him. Mr. Justice Parke, in summing up that case, said that there would be exceedingly wild work taking place in the world if every man were allowed to be the judge of his own wrongs; that there must be an instant provocation to justify a verdict of manslaughter in all cases—the party must see the act done. He therefore held that, as the father in this case had not seen the act done, there was nothing to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter.

Mr. Graham—There was only a conviction of manslaughter there.

Mr. Carlisle—That is true. The charge of the Judge is reported on the question of provocation, and on that question alone the facts of the case showed that there was a scuffle between the parties, and counsel could well comprehend how any Jury, called to pass on the life of that father, would do as the Jury had done in the case of Jarboe, stand on tip-toe to find a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt. Counsel would never forget that case of Jarooe, and if that case were relied on by the counsel on the other side for a precedent for throwing open the gates of society to every species of violence, when that violence was set in motion by the natural feelings of the heart, they were mistaken. For one, as an humble member of this community, as one who expected his bones to rest on this soil, and the bones of his children, and his children's children to rest in the same hallowed soil, he should deplore that he had been spared to live to see the day when such a doctrine should be proclaimed by the authority which resides in the jury-box. But even if the Jarboe case established such an evil precedent, he had that confidence in the good and lawful men of this community, that he did not believe that any precedent would lead astray a Jury of this county. In the case of Jarboe, it appeared in evidence that the prisoner and his young sister, who had fallen into the arms of an infamous seducer, when they were walking in the street together met the deceased, and that the brother asked him civilly and quietly, "What do you mean to do about my sister?" The answer was brutal in the extreme; and it further appeared that, on the instant of death, the deceased had drawn from his person a loaded weapon, which fell at his feet. Under these circumstances the counsel appealed, and rightly appealed, to the Jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt in reference to the deceased having first drawn a pistol upon the prisoner. That was not this case. Counsel forbore at this time to contrast the two cases. The case of The People *vs.* John, reported in Iredell, was a direct case of adultery, where the husband found the deceased lying on a bed, and his wife in the room with him, and instantly killed him; and there the adultery was not allowed to be proved in justification. Counsel had yet to hear any arguments against the authority of that case, except that the party was a slave. Counsel also referred to the case of The Queen *vs.* Kelly, reported in Carrington and Paine.

Mr. Graham—That is the case where a man shot his mistress on mere suspicion.

Mr. Carlisle—It is. I do not intend to compare the facts with the facts of this case, but read it merely for the law, as it is laid down in it. That was a modern case, a case long subsequent to the time when the benefit of clergy (the burning in the hand) was abolished. Whatever there be disgusting or repugnant in the proposition that the husband must catch the adulterer in the act to entitle him to set up in mitigation of the offence, it is the proposition of the law and not of this prosecution. Painful and disgusting as the law might be unhappily for those who offend it, it must be submitted to. Counsel for the defence say they propose to show habitual adultery; that the prisoner saw the adultery with his mind's eye; that the proof had thickened upon him, until he was forced to believe it. Granted all this for the purpose of this argument; granted that he had sat in judgment, and heard the parties, both of them, and had pronounced a true judgment that they were guilty, did that make the case laid down in the text books of an adulterer found by the husband in the very act? Why, no Sir. And yet the doctrine here was not that that knowledge of adultery reduced the crime from the grade of murder to that of manslaughter, for that is scouted, but that it justified the murder. According to this doctrine, the husband was in a condition for the year during which this adulterous intercourse had continued to kill not only the adulteress but her paramour. This doctrine was entirely new to him, but of course it did not follow from that circumstance that it might not be sound. Counsel had not the advantage of having the points of evidence before him, but he understood that it was proposed to prove habitual adultery between deceased and the prisoner's wife. If a woman leaves her husband's house and goes to live with her paramour in open adultery, might the injured husband at any time he thought proper go and slay that adulterer? He would put the case in the strongest light; if he had the ability of the counsel on the other side, he would paint it in the most disgusting terms; but he was no orator as Brutus is; if it would be new law to him that the husband might, under such circumstances, slay his wife or her paramour, his Honor had never read such a law, and certainly had never enunciated it. What next was offered? The waving of the flag, the possession of the key of a house hired for the purpose of prostitution, that the deceased at the moment of the homicide was on his way to the prisoner's house, with the unlawful design of seducing the prisoner's wife out of her house. What next was offered to be proved? That the prisoner knew the deceased was on his way to the house with the design of inducing his wife to commit an act of adultery with him. Did that knowledge justify murder? Why, not at all. Such a knowledge made his wife a thing to be loathed by him. These are the facts offered in evidence. He might place them under three heads—First, facts tending to show habitual and continued acts of adultery; second, a specific act of adultery; and, third, evidence tending to show that the adulterer was about to perpetrate an unspeakable wrong upon the prisoner. Counsel supposed that no further act of shame could have been then perpetrated upon the prisoner's wife. She had become dead to the prisoner at the bar—worse than dead, infinitely worse. He, the counsel proceeded, has not the consolation which her death might have given him. I am not here, and I hope I never shall be in any place to endeavor to take from him any particle of sympathy which any human heart may extend toward him. Far from it. In my connection with this case I have not swerved thus far, and I trust my life will not be spared to the end if I do swerve from the spirit of justice, of truth and of Christianity, in respect of every movement connected with it. But this is the case of a husband who takes pains first to show that his wife was a confirmed adulteress, who would have you believe that when she lay her head upon his trusting bosom, night after night, she had come from the embraces of an adulterer; that his wife was one who had steel with their child, the innocent pledge of their mutual love, resting her hands on its head, and so then and there made, or received, or answered, signals from her adulterer; a woman who had polluted his bed, who had made his child motherless, who had filled his cup of shame and bitterness to overflowing. This is his account of it. There seems to be no difference at all in respect of the colors in which the unhappy wife is to be painted. I concede to the prisoner in the argument I am now making all that he claims for himself, as one capable of comprehending, and fully realizing all the sacred relations of the marriage tie; and I say, magnifying him in that respect for the sake of this argument; desiring to say all that can be said for him; to erect him into a pure, upright, virtuous, just man; a man of the purest and the strongest feelings, and nicest sense of honor; a man capable of being driven to insanity by the discovery of the infidelity of his wife; granting all this to him, how does it bear on the proposition of this evidence? Why, they tell us he has tracked this thing from the beginning to the end.

Mr. Brady—I beg your pardon; nobody has stated that in my hearing. The proposition is that just before Mr. Sickles left his house that Sunday, he had discovered these facts, and had also witnessed the waving of this flag.

Mr. Carlisle—I am aware that this offer of evidence embraces no such fact; it would be strange if it did. But I am addressing his Honor on a matter of law; and I am addressing a Judge who has seen, and read, and determined upon the admissibility of a certain paper which, on Saturday night, was drawn up in the prisoner's presence, and signed by witnesses. I admit, for the purpose of the argument, that the prisoner had the undoubted proofs of his wife's habitual adultery with the deceased. He sees the flag of the adulterer waving, and he slays him on the instant of consummation of the violation of the husband's rights. Why, what rights had the prisoner in this woman at that time? If he be as they described him, and as he is presumed to be, he must have loathed and deserted her. What outrage, then, could be committed on him, that could add to his suffering? Do the counsel mean that still by condonation the prisoner might have been willing to take back to his arms the wife who had been a confirmed adulteress for many months, and that he would have done so but that he saw the flag of the adulterer waving in front of his house? I fancy not. Looking at it, then, not as lawyers, but as men, with the common heart of mankind, he would ask what was there in that inculcated act, at that time, to justify the prisoner in taking the life of the deceased? Nothing, he submitted. What was there, in the eye of a lawyer? One may take life to prevent the commission of a felony; but was that inculcated act a felony? The counsel on the other side had urged that it was not only not a high crime by the law, but that it was no crime at all. That because the laws of society did not furnish satisfactory punishment for such a crime, they are remitted to the higher law. That was the theory of the gentleman who developed that portion of the defence. He said that Daniel E. Sickles had made a compact with society, one of the conditions of which was that society should furnish punishment for the adulterer, otherwise it was no bargain. Well, it seems according to this doctrine, that Mr. Sickles did condescend to enter society under that compact, and that society failed to fulfill his pledge. His destiny brought him to this unhappy District, where society had failed to provide for such a case, and therefore, under these circumstances, another law goes into operation. But, continued the counsel, we are now instructed that the law furnished no sufficient punishment for adultery, and that woman, who is the mother of us all, woman the wife, woman the sister, woman the daughter, woman embodying all that is purest and noblest and most elevated in creation, must be protection from herself. And as the law does not protect her, it follows that she must be chained, or buried in a dungeon, or else her husband must have full power to avenge his wounded honor. The jury are told that they must take heed themselves. They are appealed to to remember that such is the nature of woman, whose name is frailty. That the husband must stand at the door, revolver or bowie knife in hand; that it must be understood that that higher law controls which authorizes him to deal summarily with the adulterer, and to put him to death; or else, as is perfectly clear from the well-known nature and character of woman, an adulterer has only to wave his flag—to beckon to her—only to show her how she may desert virtue, bring ruin and desolation to her household, and make her children motherless—and she will do it. She will do it. Not this woman, but all women. Sir, I will not trust myself, at this moment, to remark upon that doctrine as I think it should be remarked upon. I have referred to it incidentally and without premeditation, in connection with this idea that there is here no law to punish adultery. That according to the law under which your Honor sits, and which you are sworn to administer, adultery is no crime. But then what follows? Why, it follows that the taking of this life was not the taking of a life to prevent the commission of any crime known to the law. That is the result of the argument, and I am now on the question of how it is to be determined by a Judge and a lawyer; the only doctrine that I know applicable to the subject being that to prevent the commission of a felony about to be immediately committed. A man may justifiably take life, but he may not do so in regard to any minor degree of crime, and, *a fortiori*, not where the thing attempted to be prevented is no crime known to the law. But there the gentleman (Mr. Graham) is mistaken; adultery is a crime known to the law of this District. Whether it is or is not punished as the gentleman or myself might think it ought to be punished, is not material. I myself have known cases of adultery tried in this Court, two or three of them. In one your Honor was called upon to determine what was meant by the term adultery, and which of the parties in a given case were entitled to that legal designation. But that is immaterial. It is a misdemeanor under the law of this District; certainly it is not a crime to prevent which the law arms any one; or, exclusively, of all others, the person who has been injured, with the right to take the life of the person meditating the crime. On this ground, in regard to which he felt the most solicitude, because he thought it concerned the administration of justice eminently, and the peace of the District eminently. Counsel had nothing more to say as to the offer of this evidence on the ground of tendency to prove insanity. He would repeat what he had said before, that it was only competent to inquire into the question of insanity itself, not into the cause of that insanity.

Mr. Brady—Was the case of adultery to which you refer as being tried here an indictment under the statute?

Mr. Carlisle—Yes, under the statute of Maryland.

Mr. Musgrave inquired whether, under the statute of Maryland, the punishment for that crime was not a fine of a hundred pounds of tobacco?

Mr. Carlisle could not say exactly what was the punishment.

Mr. Graham—Then the only satisfaction an injured husband could have would be a chew of tobacco. [Laughter.]

Mr. Phillips said the gentleman who addressed the Court took occasion to express his sympathy for the prisoner, and declared, in very emphatic terms, if he thought he would lose that sympathy, he hoped his life would not be preserved to end this trial.

Mr. Carlisle replied, he was unfortunate if he had not succeeded in making himself understood. What he said was, that he did not mean to say one word to deprive the prisoner of the sympathy which might be extended to him; that so far as he was concerned he would conduct this case in the spirit of truth, justice, Christianity; and, that if he willfully and knowingly departed from this course, he trusted his life would not be spared to end the trial.

Mr. Phillips had so understood him.

Mr. Brady—Certainly we don't want Mr. Carlisle to die.

Mr. Carlisle—We are growing so fond of each other, Sir, that I am afraid it will prevent us from doing our duty.

Mr. Phillips (resuming) said, let us contrast with the declarations the gentleman has made, the object of the speech he has addressed us, which in spirit and style, though this is a matter of taste, is rather becoming the hustings than to the Judge on a question of law. Let us controvert them with the temper and manner of that speech. While he has on one hand given an expression to the sympathy which ought to exist everywhere, on the other he has argued to exclude from the consideration of the Jury the ground of the provocation which induced the passion which led to the commission of the act. This was the whole scope, object and effect of the speech; it was that the Jury should not have the proof of character, the provocation which led to the commission of the act.

Mr. Carlisle—You are quite right.

Mr. Phillips—The gentleman also declared, if he thought this case, as made out according to the evidence given, could produce from the Jury another verdict than that of murder; he trusted the bones of himself and his children's bones, which he expected would be gathered round him, might not rest in such a land; there was pollution in the atmosphere of such a country. I give my friend fair warning. There is not in this broad land, where liberty and virtue walk hand in hand, there is not a spot where a jury would be found to render such a verdict in such a case.

Mr. Carlisle—You do not state my proposition accurately. I said nothing about the facts of this case. I was speaking with reference to a suggestion of Mr. Graham, and I said, when the day came that a Jury undertook to set their faces against their sworn duty, and against the law and evidence, I would wipe off the dust of my feet of this community.

Mr. Phillips—The gentleman's explanation does not change my construction. He maintains that such a case as is made by the evidence is murder, and nothing else. I cannot mistake his argument.

Mr. Carlisle—If the Judge lays down the law as murder, the Jury will conform to it.

Mr. Phillips further controverted his points, and Mr. Carlisle explained.

Mr. Phillips said—While I confess in this matter, I feel as a husband and father, a feeling no doubt shared by every man who hears me, I enter this Court-house endeavoring to suppress those feelings, and bringing myself to the act of thinking and speaking as a lawyer. In this spirit, discarding, I trust for all time, any feelings which may have been excited by the remarks of my friend, for I take a pleasure in calling him my friend—

Mr. Carlisle, (interrupting)—I reciprocate it.

Mr. Phillips—I proceed now to discuss the merits of the case. The evidence we propose to offer is on four points: First, justification; second, provocation; third, insanity; fourth, the explaining words uttered by the defendant at the time of the homicide, and proved by the prosecution. To one of these points I will refer—namely, as to how far the evidence is proper to show the prosecution on which the passion in this case is to be justified or excused. It was admitted on the opening that, if the evidence be competent for any purpose, there is an end of the question, that the weight of it is not for consideration. If it competent to prove the fact of the adultery? The indictment sets out by stating what the injury is, and represents the accused as having been moved by the devil, as a preliminary or introductory remark—nothing more, that he was instigated by evil passion or spirit. The old form of indictment has been followed, which would be more honored in the breach than the observance. The same evil spirit was a figurative description of the devil. But further on in the indictment the language is set out more legally, and the technical words, "Murder" and "Felonious" are used. All these words and description embrace the malice and premeditation, on which alone the law will rest any accusation of murder which this indictment charges. The distinction between murder and manslaughter is so familiar to the mind of lawyers and your Honor, that it is needless to enter into technical language to declare it. We know that in murder there is premeditation and deliberation, out of which

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LECTURES.

THE REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., (Noname) will deliver his great lecture on *Ireland and the Irish*, in Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the bookstores of Carter, Randolph, Miller, Matthews & Clasback, Broadway; Rudge, Bowery; Griffin, 6th-av.; Beadnurst, 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

UNITARIAN LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S sixth Lecture will be given TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe place, Brooklyn. Subject—*The Holy Ghost*. Services begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON THE LIGHTS OF CIVILIZATION, IN CLINTON HALL.—The subject for MONDAY EVENING will be *Lord Bacon and his Philosophy*, a new lecture, never delivered in New-York, in opposition to the views of Macaulay.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6.—A quarterly meeting of the Union will be held at their rooms, No. 163 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, for the purpose of acting on the amended Constitution and By-Laws and the Scale of Prices. A full attendance is requested. By order, C. W. COLBURN, Pres't pro tem.
ROBT. D. BACK, Recording Secretary.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—THE NEXT public meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY, April 29, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Cooper Institute. Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the Club.
MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON,
MRS. C. B. SCOBORIA, } Committee.

I. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF GETTY LODGE, No. 11, are requested to attend the regular meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., to receive fraternal visitors for joining in the celebration on the 20th inst.
E. H. ELLSWORTH, R. S. JOSHUA D. LONG, N. G.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF MECHANICS' Lodge No. 113, are requested to meet at their Room, on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., as business of importance will be brought before the body.

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BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of S. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., E. SEYMOUR, No. 80 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDING School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

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HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term comoences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E. Letmoid, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 99 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGHAM will be prepared to admit boarders, as well as day pupils, to this institution, April 25. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Chilian, Hebrew and English. Latter classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MISS BELL'S RIVER SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE E. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Tarbell's, No. 174 Chatham-st., A. D. T., Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and at Kayser's, 7 Bowery.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMAS, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refers to the Rev. J. R. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn., Professor H. B. Curtiss, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 672 Broadway, N. Y. BEGS, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, to oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Circulars describing a parent's choice will be sent on application.

BOY BOARDERS WANTED.—$120 A YEAR for boys and tuition in common English branches. Gentlemen visiting the city can call at the school, No. 5 Chambers-st., and examine the premises for themselves. Excellent reference to parents the present term. Terms cheap. Apply to, or write for a catalogue to Rev. A. F. [illegible], A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. NOBLE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES KINGSTON, N. Y.—The 17th semi-annual session commences May 19. The location is beautiful and healthy. The facilities for acquiring a thorough education are unsurpassed. Terms $100 per session. Circulars to be had at the American School Institute, No. 365 Broadway, New-York; or of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. NOBLE, Principals.

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WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, SATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. L. FOSDICK, Esq., Lakeland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed to Prof. MURPHY, Day-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. F. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 98 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. D. ROWE, A. M.

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FRENCH AND SPANISH LESSONS.—AN accomplished lady would like to teach the above languages in some strictly respectable families or Seminary. The most respectable reference given. Address ALHAMBRA, either Madison-square, Union-square or the General Post-office.

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Board and tuition per year, $115. Principal, BANNISTER, can be seen or reached by letter at No. 52 Dey-st. for a few days.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer session will begin on MONDAY, April 18. A few vacancies to be filled yet. Catalogues containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—A SELect family school for boys, Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness, 7 hours from New-York; 4 from Boston. Summer session of 20 weeks commences May 4. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

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E. HIGBIE, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school is easy of access and location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $100 to $140 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal,
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SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six; age from 6 to 15 years; board and tuition; branches $150 per year; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 27th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Has personal lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Doctor: C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

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Parents desiring to place their children in good schools can obtain circulars gratuitously. Teachers for any department supplied. Teachers supplied with positions.
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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals,) opens the closing term of its sixteenth academic year on MONDAY, April 18, 1859.

Location is accessible from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Pupils of all ages and degrees of progress admitted (by the quarter) at any time to the departments and classes for which they are prepared, are charged only from the day of entering, and thoroughly fitted for business or any American college. Various objects in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Book-keeping, Higher Mathematics, and all other branches of youthful study, receive daily instruction from ten accomplished Assistants, of experience in teaching, the Principals devoting their whole time to the supervision, instruction and care of their pupils. The department of little boys, which is especially attractive, is under the immediate guidance of one of the Principals.

Parents not acquainted with this institution are referred to the following, among a hundred others, of its present well-known patrons:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D	Stephen Philbin, Esq.
Rev. Charles Fletcher,	W. A. Cummings, Esq.
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	S. M. Beard, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	R. M. Howell, Esq., Brooklyn.
A. N. Harris, M. D., Jer. City.	Ed. Coles, Esq., Jer. City.
Joseph Webster, M. D.	M. K. Bace, Esq., Jer. City.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	B. A. Gerhard, Esq., Hoboken.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	John Hofer, Esq., Hoboken.
Henry V. Poor, Esq.	D. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Lieut. Schiller, U. S. N.	P. J. Monroe, Esq.
Fred. L. Talcott, Esq.	Wm. P. Van Wagenen, Esq.
E. V. Haughwout, Esq	Theodore Hyatt, Esq.
John B. Abeel, Esq.	Robert Craighead, Esq.
Frank Hoffman, Esq.	John Gray, Esq.
Rufus S. Kitz, Esq.	Thomas Grane, Esq.
Courtlandt Palmer, Esq.	N. D. Herder, Esq.
Henry Stokes, Esq.	P. H. Titus, Esq.
J. O. Fowler, Esq.	John Castree, Esq.
F. H. Jerks, Esq.	Denis Julien, Esq.
H. Hussenteg, Esq.	John B. Hiffeer, Esq.
Robert Sears, Esq.	Chas. Hilyer, Esq.
Chas. A. Whitney, Esq.	R. Clearwater, Esq.
Chas. L. Vose, Esq.	J. T. Wilson, Esq.
E. Leadleston, Esq.	T. J. Townsend, Esq.
H. M. Valentine, Esq.	Henry Butler, Esq.
F. O. Lamson, Esq.	Melancthon Barr, Esq.
Samuel Perry, Esq.	K. Cuillard, Esq.
Mathias Clark, Esq.	Capt. Eli Hunt.
Jeremiah Lambert, Esq.	Christopher Grozer, Esq.
Frederick Berley, Esq.	Wm. N. McIntire, Esq.
G. B. Hatson, Esq.	J. Van Nostrend, Esq.
M. Nathan, Esq.	David Quackenbush, Esq.
Geo. W. Brainerd, Esq.	Henry R. Prall, Esq.
C. S. Benson, Esq.	Jas. L. Price, Esq.
J. M. Tilford, Esq.	P. J. Ronk, Esq.
J. S. Conover, Esq.	E. H. Sanders, Esq.
A. M. Chace, Esq.	Gershom Cohen, Esq.
J. B. Correll, Esq.	T. G. Arnold, Esq.
Juscus E. Earle, Esq.	&c., &c.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen on MONDAY, April 25. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of principles the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired. Forty-four miles from New-York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $100 to $200 a year, according to age, &c. For circulars apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, office American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., Robert Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. Jas. Hooks, Clerk, Austin, Smith & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, is removed from Tarrytown, N. Y., where it has been for more than three years successfully established, to Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., where it will open for the Summer Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of May.

Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. T. J. Crowen, No. 699; Dellisler & Procter, No. 508; Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway. Also, of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row, and No. 3 Ann-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Beach, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Brooklyn; and to W. Wheeler De Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.

From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.

It is under the direction

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, sisters; one to do cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other one to do chamberwork and washing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City and country reference. Call at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, both go together, and have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference, and would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 6 Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; understands her business truly; she is neat in her habits; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days on the second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family washing, to do in her own place; who has got a grass plot for dyeing and bleaching; who thoroughly understands it, and can give full satisfaction; who understands clear starching and ironing. Call at No. 923 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED person as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; would have no objection to take a chambermaid's place; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED good servant to do good plain cooking, baking bread and plain pastry, and a first-class washer and ironer; is perfectly neat, obliging and trustworthy; will do housework; good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 49 Talman-st., between Bridge and Charles, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and seamstress; one who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class laundress; has lived in some of the best City families from nine to ten years, and brings satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 243 7th-av., corner 26th st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 west 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to do the fine washing and French clothing; is fully competent to fill the situation; has the best of references. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to town or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first class cook; understands her business perfectly. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 4th-st., near 6th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, a situation as forewoman in an upholstery store, or would take orders from private families. Address X. Y. Z., or call at No. 82 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and take care of children. Can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 137 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second door.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, situations, one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or box washer and ironer. Call at No. 214 Avenue B, between 12th and 13th sts. Good City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN COOKing, washing and ironing, or would do all the work of a private family; understands baking; as her family has given up housekeeping. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor, and back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THOROughly understands all kinds of pastry and game; would have no objection to do the washing of a small family, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 16th-st., few doors from 6th-av. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, or to do the washing and ironing. Would do the general housework of a small private family. Has no objection to go in the country. City reference given. Apply at No. 132½ West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 164 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands games and soups, baking and pastry, ice-cream and jellies, and all kinds of desserts. The best City reference. Call at 257 7th-av., between 25th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECT able Protestant woman, as first class cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 21st-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 229 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, in the rear, second door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference from her last place; call for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 86 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; is a competent dressmaker; speaks German and English. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 32 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 14 best., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; good City reference given. Call at No. 313 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and chambermaid, who is a good seamstress and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 Allen st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid; the best of reference for the last 7 years; can be seen for two days at 1,110 Broadway, one door from 23d st., 2d door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress. Is the very best of City references. Call at No. 148 7th av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, understands her business, has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 80 40th st., between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has lived in some of the best City families from nine to ten years, and brings satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 243 7th-av., corner 26th st., 2d floor.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Traovatore.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Mesalliance—To Oblige Benson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rent Day—The Review

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Linda de Chamounix—La Grace de Dieu.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pirates of the Mississippi—Red Gnome—Handsome Jack.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Crown Prince—Red Man of Adar—Darby the Blast.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selbot Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail vsd Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vsd St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vsd Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vsd St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, April 16, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Three steamers are now about due at this port with European news—the *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 2d; the *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 2d, and the *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 3d inst.

Our Mexican correspondent, writing from the capital on the 30th and 31st ult., presents a melancholy story of affairs in that city. The Liberals, to the number of 10,000 men, headed by Degollado and Alvarez, occupied every point surrounding the place, and had pressed up so closely that their rifle-balls reached the plaza, and their evolutions could be watched from the house-tops. The troops were in good spirits, well fed and promptly paid. Every outlet from the city had been cut off, the aqueducts stopped, and all possible means taken to complete the close investment of the place. Further reinforcements were approaching from the North. Within the city all was confusion and alarm. The Commander-in-Chief, General Mejia, a pure-blooded Indian, had enforced martial law, and with his ruffians ruled the inhabitants despotically. His main support was De Garriac, the French Envoy, backed by Otway, the English resident, whose servility to his colleague has earned him the popular nickname of "Mr. Tool." The report of the recognition of President Juarez by the Government of the United States had been received, but was not credited. The flight of Miramon from Vera Cruz had caused universal dismay. The letter of our Vera Cruz correspondent affords interesting details attending the arrival of Mr. McLane and the departure of Miramon.

The first evidence in the Sickles case, yesterday, related to the lock taken from the door of the assignation house in Fifteenth-street. Mr. Wagner, the locksmith who removed it, identified Mr. Jones, one of the volunteer counsel for the prosecution, as having been present at the time of the removal. Mr. Seeley testified that the order for the removal was given either by Mr. Jones or by Mr. Pendleton, Key's brother-in-law. Mr. Poole testified positively that he heard Mr. Pendleton order the lock to be removed, and another put in its place. The Rev. Mr. Buckley, who was a fellow-student with Mr. Sickles, testified as to the latter's emotion on the occasion of the funeral of his patron, Professor Da Ponte, the object being to show the proneness of Mr. Sickles to frantic outbursts on any moving occasion. The rest of the testimony yesterday went to show the fact of adultery. The defence having stated their purpose to show that Key and Mrs. Sickles were living in habitual adultery, a long debate took place as to the propriety of admitting such evidence, and the Court adjourned before the question was decided. There is no abatement in the excitement attending the trial, and the court-room is crowded to suffocation each day. So much of the time is occupied in the discussions of counsel, that in reality but very little progress is made, and it is difficult to tell when the trial is likely to terminate. It is quite likely to occupy two weeks longer.

A messenger arrived in Washington yesterday from Nicaragua, bringing the amended Cass-Yrisarri Treaty.

A new form of contract for mail contractors has been issued from the Post-office Department, so worded as to enable contractors to negotiate loans.

The night session of the State Senate on Thursday continued until near daylight yesterday morning, and was characterized by the utmost confusion. Mr. Spinola was arraigned for words spoken in debate disrespectful both to the presiding officer and to the Senate, and was put in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. During the excitement consequent upon this proceeding, Mr. Doherty made some injudicious remarks, and was also placed under arrest. The New-York Charter bill was subsequently passed through the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The bill creating an Insurance Department was also ordered to a third reading. Yesterday, on the reassembling of the Senate, an effort was made to obtain a hearing for Mr. Spinola, but it was unsuccessful. The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills were passed. The bill providing for a tax of one and a quarter mill was ordered to a third reading. The Supply bill was under consideration last night. In the Assembly, an effort was made to take up the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bill, but it failed. After some other business, the Supply bill was taken up, but its consideration was interrupted by a message from the Senate, asking information relative to the disposition of the bill for the removal of Quarantine. It was voted to return the message to the Senate. The Senate's amendments to the bill creating an Insurance Department were concurred in, and it subsequently passed. There seems to be no prospect of an immediate adjournment of the Legislature.

The Court of Appeals has unanimously decided the Anti-rent cases in favor of the landlords. Judges Denio, Strong and Comstock delivered opinions.

We have intelligence from Utah to the 15th ult. The Mormons were highly indignant because a body of United States troops were stationed at Provo during the session of the Court there, and there were rumors of a threatened collision, but no actual outbreak had occurred. An organized handitti is said to infest Solt Lake City, some of whom had been arrested.

The long-looked for letter of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, which he sent to the late meeting of Old-Line Whigs in this City, has at last turned up, and appears in our columns this morning. There is no leaning towards the present Administration in Mr. Bates' letter, and he is very decidedly of the opinion that the Old Whig Party is as dead as a door nail.

We have special intelligence from Apalachicola in relation to the suspected slaver *E. A. Rawlins*, captured by Lieutenant Duer in St. Joseph's Bay, and now detained in that port with her crew. The trial of the crew is to take place on the second Monday of May. The mates are suspected of having murdered the former Captain of the *Rawlins*, a Spaniard.

The crew of the slaver *Echo* were brought to trial, in the United States Circuit Court, at Charleston, on the 12th inst. The prisoners are included in two indictments. They are indicted for piracy, under the law interdicting the Slave-trade. Counsel for the prisoners objected to the competency of the captors as witnesses, but the Court overruled the objection.

The Seignoriel Tenure question is again before the Canadian Parliament, and creates a great deal of excitement. The Government measure for its settlement receives the violent opposition of the Upper Canada members. Parliament up to last evening had been in continuous session for two days, with no prospect of an adjournment.

The slave-rescue case, which has been on trial at Oberlin, Ohio, for some time past, has resulted in the conviction of Bushnell, one of the rescuers, who was the first one put on trial. He has not yet received his sentence.

The Federal Court at Savannah has found true bills of indictment against Charles A. L. Lamar, B. F. Aiken, John F. Tucker and others concerned in the affair of the yacht *Wanderer* and her cargo of Africans.

The new side-wheel steamer *Pesho*, just completed by the Morgan Iron Works, under the supervision of Captain M. L. Potter, for Paul S. Forbes, of China, yesterday made a satisfactory trial trip, leaving the City about 9 o'clock, and returning about 4 P. M. There was a large number on board, mostly of engineers and practical mechanics, who spoke in high terms of her performances. She leaves for China on the 23d inst.

The Spring term of the Thirteenth-street Medical College was opened yesterday with introductory lectures by Dr. Horace Green and Dr. Corson.

The trial of Henry Kamak for the alleged charge of setting fire to his store at No. 113 Chatham-street, being arson in the first degree, which has occupied the attention of Recorder Barnard, in the Court of General Sessions, since Tuesday, was yesterday brought to a close by the disagreement of the Jury, ten of their number being for acquittal, and two for arson in the third degree. Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, counsel for Kamak, moved for the discharge of his client under his own recognizances, but the Recorder would allow only of the reduction of his bail from $10,000 to $2,500. Besides a quantity of minor business, George Spenser was convicted of robbing a man in Worth-street, on the night of March 12, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 2,000 bales. Prices were unaltered. Flour was in active request and was a shade firmer. Grain was moderately dealt in. Pork was more plenty and was much cheaper. The sales were pretty large. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Groceries, were in fair demand at uniform rates. Common Resin, Tar and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Pay of the Old Police.

If it shall be eventually held that those Municipal Policemen who declined to take places in the Metropolitan Police, in 1857, are legally entitled, under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, to their salaries since that period, a grave question is suggested, whether the burthen of such payment should be borne by the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, or by the State. There are not wanting those who aver that the money must come from the State Treasury. Their argument is on this wise: The Act of April 15, 1857, establishing the Metropolitan Police, (section 2,) provides that all moneys raised by tax in the abovenamed cities, for the support of the Police,

"When collected, shall be paid into the Treasury of the said respective cities, and shall be styled the Police Fund, and next immediately paid into the *Treasury of the State of New-York*, and shall be paid therein and therefrom under the fiscal regulations of law relating to the School Fund of the State of New-York."

And further, that

"The sums of money theretofore raised by said cities for Police purposes and remaining unexpended, should immediately be paid *into the State Treasury* as part and parcel of the Police Fund, all such moneys so paid into the Treasury of the State to be disbursed to the Treasurer of the Board of Police on his warrant."

It is also provided that all Police salaries, except salaries of the Commissioners, which are paid directly by the State Comptroller, out of the Police Fund, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Board, to each Inspector and Captain, for the men doing duty in his district.

The ground is taken that *the State*, assuming in this manner the absolute custody and control of the Police Fund, and the disbursement of the same, through the instrumentality of its appointees and agents, the Police Commissioners, *is responsible for any misappropriation which may be made*; and, consequently, that as to the pay alleged to be owing to the old Police, the State having received the money which ought to have been paid out to these men, but which has in fact been disbursed to other men, who were not policemen at all, and who therefore had no right to receive it, has incurred the obligation to make good any loss arising from the malfeasance or mistakes of its agents.

This view of the case is certainly worth considering. Our object is simply to state it, and not to give, at this time, any opinion of our own.

A Swift Witness Rebuked.

The Washington Reporter for the Associated Press admininisters, to-day, a sound and well-deserved rebuke to our impetuous cotemporaries of the *Evening Post*. That unlucky little journal, in its haste to bear witness, in season and out of season, against Mr. Sickles, now on trial for his life at Washington, fell upon the Reporter in question, with extreme vivacity, and rivaled the prosecuting Attorney in the case, Mr. Ould, in the fluency and delicacy of its abusive eloquence. The hapless Reporter was a "fellow" who had abused his opportunities to create "morbid" sympathies for the prisoner; he ought to be made to know his place—his employers ought to haul him over the coals, and generally bring him to conspicuous grief. The Reporter waxes not unnaturally wroth at this sort of usage, tells the *Evening Post*, with much truth, and more modesty, that he is, at least, as far above the reach of unworthy motives as any of the editors and proprietors of that sheet, and forces them to publish, what they already knew to be the fact, that in reporting the general sympathy felt in Washington with the prisoner, he is merely stating facts, and not at all intruding his own opinions.

The *Post* should take warning from the tale of Mrs. Partington, and give up its futile attempts to breast the Gulf stream with a ragged broom. It has been just as unfortunate with Mrs. Sickles' confession, as with the Washington reporter. Without waiting to inquire at all into the facts of the case, it flew at once to the conclusion that Mr. Sickles was responsible for the publication of that most painful document, and after exercising a cheap virtue by suppressing in the evening what it very well knew that everybody had seen in the morning, endeavored to make the prisoner odious by fastening upon him this exposure of his unhappy wife. Had the *Post* enjoyed the means or the disposition to keep itself informed of the facts in this matter, it would have learned that the publication of the confession is due to the proprietors of a petty Washington newspaper, the *Star*, of whose views throughout this case the *Evening Post* itself has been the docile echo. When the representatives of all the other journals had consented to withhold Mrs. Sickles' statement from the public, the persons in charge of the *Star* positively refused to do so. For the *Post's* charge against the prisoner in this, as in so many other cases, we fear it must be said "the wish was father to the thought." There is as little safety as there is decency in keeping up a perpetual partisan running fire of commentaries and insinuations upon a case which is actually undergoing investigation by the competent authorities.

Sanitary Affairs.—The third annual meeting of the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention is to commence in this City on the 27th of the present month. Its sessions are to be held at the Cooper Institute. Delegates are expected from various sections of the country. Boston and Philadelphia have already appointed large delegations from their different institutions and medical colleges; chambers of commerce, and kindred associations elsewhere, are expected to do so likewise. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest, from the fact that several important reports are to be made upon topics designated at the last annual meeting of the kind, which was held in Philadelphia. Mr. C. H. Haswell is the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and desires that the names of all delegates may be reported to him as speedily as possible.

Upshot of the Registry Movement.—A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature entitled "An Act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens which shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting." It is not a Registry Law, and does not call itself such. A decided improvement upon its title would be to style it "An Act to satisfy, if possible, the friends of a Registry, by increasing in the smallest practicable degree the difficulties of illegal voting."

We do not say that the law in question will prove entirely useless. To a very small extent it may augment the labor of that enterprising class who vote from one to twenty times apiece at each election, without the slightest right to vote at all. It invites them to register their names beforehand; but knowing their repugnance to this premature exposure, it kindly permits them to vote without it. Their sole chance is at the polls, where the crowd and bustle so effectually favor their designs. Not one of that class will take the trouble to place his name on the list. That would be an act of verdancy entirely unworthy of him. But he will go with a friend, as the new law requires, and when the rush is greatest, will force in his ballot by his own oath and that of his confederate. The only difference to him between the new law and the old is, that two oaths are to be henceforth required instead of one. But as he can reciprocate, there will be no great difficulty in finding a swearing friend to back his claims.

The act will not diminish the number of spurious votes two hundred in this city.

Our Harbor Defences.—We published in the Times of Thursday a very interesting letter from Major Barnard, of the Engineers' Corps, upon the Defences of the Harbor and City of New-York. It set forth in a very striking manner the dangers to which the City would be exposed in case of war with any first-rate Power, and the disastrous effects which a blow at New-York would have upon the strength and security of the whole country.

Major Barnard in that letter refers to an official paper which he has addressed to the War Department, and in which he has discussed this whole question at length. He states that in it he has endeavored to show that the problem of the defence of New-York has assumed an importance not dreamed of in former years, and to arrive at some safe conclusion as to what the *safety* of New-York now imperatively and *promptly* demands. A document of this sort certainly ought to be brought to the knowledge of the whole country. If we remember aright, the Senate, toward the close of its late session, called upon the War Department for a copy of it, but, so far as we are aware, the Secretary did not respond to the call. We cannot help thinking that the public service would be greatly benefited by its publication. The subject is one of the utmost importance, and Major Barnard is certainly qualified to treat it with ability, and to bring to its discussion all the resources of professional science and skill.

Mrs. Hays, the Woman who Pretends to Live Without Eating.—The report of the Committee, or watch, organized to test the truth of the claim set up by a woman, in Warren County, N. Y., that she has lived for more than two years past without food or drink, will be found at length in this morning's Times. The woman in question is the wife of one Simeon Hays. It would seem that she and her husband invited the investigation, or, at least, that they were not unwilling it should take place, and an interest was felt in the vicinity to ascertain the real facts, inasmuch as Mrs. Hays made large professions of religious qualities, and gave indications of a design to set up as a prophetess, or something of the sort, basing her claim on the alleged miraculous character of her existence without nutriment.

It is intimated, also, that the gratuities of her numerous visitors were not altogether unacceptable either to herself or her husband.

The Report of the Committee, which is signed by gentlemen said to be of the highest respectability, renders it quite certain that the whole story of this woman's pretended abstinence has been a systematic imposition upon the credulity of the public. Comment upon it is unnecessary, and perhaps an imposture so despicable would be altogether unworthy of notice were it not that the public belief is continually claimed for absurd and impossible deceptions, simply upon the assertions of witnesses who testify to facts which are not facts, and to occurrences which could not occur without a miracle. It is safe to reject all evidence offered to prove an impossibility. One would hardly consent to believe that two and two make five, no matter how many witnesses might make the assertion; and yet we see successful humbugs which rest upon proof not a whit more credible.

Mr. Bates' Letter to the Whig Committee.—Ever since the meeting in Hope Chapel, at which Ex-Governor Hunt spoke, the *Tribune* has been greatly exercised about a letter from the Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, on the politics of the day, which it alleged was read on that occasion by the Whig Committee, and by them suppressed. But at length the mystery is explained. The letter has been "suppressed," for the sole reason that it was never received till yesterday, though written in February. A note from Mr. Bates, simply mentioning the fact that he had written and mailed the letter in question, and expressing surprise at its miscarriage, was the missive that so greatly excited the *Tribune's* curiosity. It is possible that the real letter may have been furnished the *Tribune*. If so, it will lay the document before its readers with alacrity and satisfaction.

Academy of Music.

Donizetti's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," was played here last night, bringing the farewell performances of Mme. Gazzaniga to an end, so far as the evenings of this week are concerned. The *rôle* of *Lucrezia* is one of the most powerful in Mme. Gazzaniga's *repertoire*. Her points are so well known that the profatory stillness of the audience is a perfect index to them, even as the tumultuous applause is subsequently their recognition. The house, we are glad to say, was completely filled down stairs, and comfortably so up stairs. Miss Phillips sang excellently as the *Orsini*, and Signors Tamaro and Florenza exerted themselves with some success.

To-day there is a grand *matinée*, commencing at 1 o'clock. The entire opera of the "Trovatore" will be played.

Suicide from Love.—Frederick Behrens, a German sailor, committed suicide this morning at No. 161 Washington-street, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. Cause, unrequited love. He had shipped on an outward bound vessel, but becoming enamored with a young girl, remained to prosecute his suit. On Thursday evening he called to see the girl and met with a cool reception, which so wrought upon his feelings that he killed himself, as stated above.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Ten Thousand Liberals Surrounding the City—Progress of the Siege—Conduct of the Foreign Ministers.—Condition of the Defence.

RETREAT OF MIRAMON BEFORE THE CITY.

Recognition of the Juarez Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

We have now been twelve days under martial law, and for over a week with the Federal forces at every gate of the city. The local authorities have called in their forces from all quarters, until now we have about 6,500 effective troops, and two or three thousand more who are the produce of the *leva*, (press-gang.) The Federalists who came into Guadalupe on the 21st, were about 2,500 strong, but have since poured into other parts of the valley until they now count over 10,000. They have taken and fortified themselves in Tacubaya, and Chapultepec. At Tacubaya are quartered all the Federal Chiefs from the north. They have plenty of money and pay off their troops regularly. A daily paper is printed by them, which records all the news of the day, general orders, &c. From the housetops of this city we can see all of the movements in the different camps of the enemy—even to the red shirts of the *blouses*, who throng the passages in the castle of Chapultepec, which is about two miles in direct line from the citadel in this city. The Federalists have the Hacienda de Teja, which is at a mere rifle-shot distance from the Government works on the railroad track, and, also, the *Casa Colorada*, from which their riflemen have shot several persons on the Paseo Nuevo. They also hold Pledad, San Angel, San Agustin de las Cuevas, Guadalupe and the Peñon. They have cut off all supplies to the city; have cut the two large aqueducts, and taken all the preliminary steps to reduce this city by siege. They have raised the red and black flags over their more advanced posts, which are in full view of the Government sentinels.

This city has been in perpetual alarm—first from fear of attacks, and second, from fear of plots in the city. Almost every night the Government outposts fire upon imaginary forces with their artillery. On two occasions they have destroyed cattle on the *potrero*, beyond the Paseo, and many shots have, doubtless, been fired at nothing, through the fear of the commanders. The plottings in this city have led to the imprisonment of over 500 persons, amongst them Generals Parra and Callejo, two of the most able men of the Government party. Several mechanics have been thrown into prison, and a number of barbers have shorn the displeasure of the Government. The Danish Consul has had his exequatur withdrawn, and many foreigners have been notified to keep themselves extremely circumspect or they will certainly go to prison.

The chief General of the Government now, in this city, is a pure Indian by the name of Mejia, a fellow who was formerly a brigand, and never wore cloth clothing until about a year ago. He is a perfect savage, but a man of considerable cunning—a person of about the same native talent as Billy Bowlegs. He is now quartered at the Hotel Yturbide with his body guard, a dozen of fellows whose faces show them to be men of the most desperate character. They lay about the *patio* of the hotel, eating without knives, forks, or spoons, and cursing every gentleman who carelessly jolts against them. Their patron cannot eat the French cooking of the hotel, and has, therefore, his dishes brought in from outside, which he also eats out of the dish in the primitive manner. This precious set of villains ride out every day and receive the salutations of the priests and ladies, who look upon them as our present defendere from the lawlessness of the Federalists of Tacubaya! To such an extent have prejudices gone, that the Conservative Party look upon Mejia as a great man—as something superhuman. It is a thing oft repeated by those who dare speak, "The cowardly Spaniards have as their chief man a pure Indian—one of that race whom through all time they have treated as slaves." It is a funny rôle poor Mejia is playing. He, the son of a slave, fighting for royalty. I suspect the fellow is a great rascel, and is looking to follow in the same track which made Carrera President in Guatemala. If Miramon were out of the way, and the clergy could elect another man, Mejia assuredly would be the person.

All exit from the city has been prohibited since yesterday. Before, a few favored persons had been passing out to their families at Tacubaya. But the Government found out that everybody was against them, except the English and French Ministers, and they have closed the gates of the city against everybody. We are therefore forced to trust to the statements of the few who slip out over the walls and back in again in the same way, for all reports from the Federalists.

The French and English Ministers are behaving in the most outrageous manner. They have both ceased to perform their proper duties, and have become the ultra partisans of the Clergy. Mr. Otway is known throughout the city as "Mr. Tool"—a slight and significant allusion to the way he is ordered about by the French Minister, the padres and his wife. We are all hoping that he will soon leave or be ordered away, and that Mr. Mathew will be encharged with the affairs of the English Legation. He at least is an Englishman, and a person not likely to sacrifice the interests of his legation to any clique or party in the country.

The influence exercised by foreign legations renders it very important that hereafter the United States should be ably reprasented here. We see what evil a weak man like Forsyth did. How much good a clever, honest man might have done in his situation is difficult to estimate. I venture to say that a clever American Minister might have averted the civil war which has now distracted the country for over a year.

The leaders of the Federalists in Tacubaya are numerous. So far as we can hear, the notables are, Don Santos Degollado, Gen. Jose Justo Alvarez, Don Juan Jose Baz, Gen. Puablita, Col. Lane, (a young Irishman of excellent family and formerly Captain of cavalry in the English army,) Col. Saragosa, Col. Yriestra, and several others of less note. Garza, Villalva and Cosales are at San Angel with their pintos. Report said this morning that Zuazua had arrived, and that Diego Alvarez, from Guerrero, was coming with more pintos to join Villalva. Carvajal was at Tezenco this morning with a considerable force. The Government have to-day sent out small parties as scouts to observe the movements of the Federalists, and if possible get news of Gen. Marquez, who is reported to be somewhere in the hills about the valley without being able to enter the city.

There has been slight skirmishing to-day at all points of the outposts. The Government loss has not been great—no more than a dozen—and I suppose less or no less on the other side, although the *blouses* have been showing themselves, red as flamingoes, along the aqueduct and at the Hacinda de Teja.

We have a report here that the United States Government have recognized Juarez as the President of Mexico, and that the Hon. Robert McLane, of Maryland, has been appointed Minister to Mexico. The British and French Ministers declare this report to be a falsehood, and that it is the pure invention of a young gentleman in Mexico, whom the Government charitably allows to remain out of prison. The fact is, I believe, that, notwithstanding the ill-feeling of the Ministers, the report came here in due form from Vera Cruz. The Government have seized the American mail somewhere on the road, and the last news from New-Orleans we have is to the 1st inst., now a month.

The cutting of the aqueducts and the stopping of the ordinary supply of water as yet have caused but little distress, owing to the existence of many cisterns, reservoirs for washing linen, and extensive baths for humans and horses. The Delicios, the largest of the horse baths, gives out to-day. Over 3,000 poor people have been supplied from the Delicios for the past week, who will now be forced to look elsewhere for their water. The authorities have been making an inspection for artesian wells. About 20 have been found. An old Aztec well, or rather spring, of good water has been opened near the corner of Escalerillas and Empedradillo, to one side of the old Aztec temple. The spring and the wells have now to supply over 200,000 persons. We may manage to keep down thirst, but as for clean linen, that will have to be dispensed with.

Mexico, Thursday, March 31, 1859.

The news from Vera Cruz is certainly bad for the Government. It is said on the streets that Miramon is now flying back to the capital with all possible speed, only bringing with him 500 cavalry.

There was considerable firing at Romita last night, doubtless a false alarm given by the Federalists to those on the look out at the citadel.

It is said, and I believe it true, that Carvajal rested with his forces in the Villa da Guadelupa last night.

We have no startling news in the Government bulletin this morning. Everybody looks seedy and sad. The struggle is now narrowed down to a trial of the power of the influence of the British and French legations against the common sense of the Mexican nation. If the British minister were to-day to state in the *Tonya*, at 'Change hours, that he was disgusted with these people, and would recognize the Federalists, I guarantee that to-morrow morning the revolution would be over. Take away from these people the influence of the British legation and they fall to pieces.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Attack of Miramon on Alvarado—His Defeat at that Point—His Appearance near Vera Cruz, and his Flight—Liberal Troops under Degollado Surrounding the City of Mexico—Probable Success There—Sympathy of Americans for the Liberals—Demonstrations of Joy on the Arrival of Mr. McLane—Movements of the English and French Fleets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vera Cruz, Friday, April 1, 1859.

Accounts respecting the disesier to the *Tennessee*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, with the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, Mr. McLane, on board, were received here a few days since, and this morning the hearts of the entire population were made glad by the arrival of the *Quaker City*, with the Minister and his accomplished Secretary, Mr. La Reintera.

Since the last advices from this point, events of great importance to the well-being of Mexico have taken place. Demonstrations about this point and in the interior, by Miramon and detachments of his troops have been numerous, and I am very happy to add, entirely ineffectual. Indeed, from all accounts now coming in, and they are direct and well-authenticated, it appears the great force of Miramon is disappearing like the morning dew, and the chances now are that this leader will be taken.

On the 26th ult., a detachment of 1,200 of Miramon's troops, under General Cazenova, were dispatched from Orizaba to attack Alvarado. Two gunboats well placed at that point, opened a raking fire on this body of troops as they came upon the beach-road near the town, killing five or six and wounding some fifteen; whereupon the whole body turned and fled in confusion, and several hundred immediately deserted.

Two days after this event, Miramon, with the balance of his troops, appeared on the sand-hills back of Vera Cruz, and every one was ready for the long-expected demonstration. The most extensive preparations for defence had been made. In some localities, cotton bales were placed on the tops of houses, and hides over these, to prevent as far as possible, damage from shot and shell. The shipping lying between the Castle and the town was ordered below to Sacrificios Island, so that in case Miramon took the town, the Castle could play upon it. Many women and children resorted to the American vessels in the harbor, and the abode of the American Consul was literally jammed with these poor creatures, who feared ravishment and a brutal death at the hands of the assailants should they conquer. On the other hand, the male population and the soldiers were firm and determined to do battle to the last.

Finally, Miramon and some of his detachments appeared on the neighboring hills, and were met with shot from the town. After apparently reconnoitering for a few moments, *Miramon and his troops turned and disappeared without firing a gun!* Thus this great attempt on Vera Cruz and the final overthrow of this Liberal Party has ended in a most ridiculous farce.

Accounts from the City of Mexico have been received up to the 21st, and they are to the effect that Degollado is surrounding the city with 7,000 troops, and we are all awaiting advices from that city, which it is supposed will be conclusive, as to the final overthrow of Miramon and the Church Party.

General Traconis has left this city, with a detachment of troops in pursuit of Miramon, and General Ampuria with a body of Liberal forces, is coming this way from the interior to cooperate with Traconis. Every pass is being occupied by the Liberals. They are determined to catch Miramon, and the probabilities are that they will succeed. It is a fact that large numbers of his troops are daily abandoning him and returning to their homes. The rendezvous of Miramon is not known. From all accounts, he cannot make another stand, and doubtless at this time is fleeing for his life.

All fear of another attack on this city is at an end. Communication with the neighboring country is open. Supplies of vegetables are now coming in. A large portion of the soldiers that had occupied the town is disbanded, and a *corps de reserve* only maintained in quarters. This is good evidence that the people believe the war is over in this quarter at least, and you can well imagine the relief experienced is immense.

Juarez and his advisers are calmly and with a renewed spirit of determination, arranging to follow up the advantages they have gained. The most important advices from the City of Mexico are anxiously awaited, and if they prove of the character anticipated, Juarez will proceed immediately to that city and at once go to work and regulate the affairs of the nation.

Every American here has openly and unequivocally sympathized with and aided Juarez. It is also recently discovered that the leading portion of the Press in the United States has manifested a strong sympathy with the Liberal party. All this has had an astonishing effect. The arrival of Mr. McLane was hailed with demonstrations of joy by the entire population. The United States frigate *Savannah*, lying below at Sacrificios, fired a salute, which was followed by all the guns in Vera Cruz.

Our new Minister will be met by Juarez in the most friendly manner, and events, the possibility of which cannot now be discovered, must take place, to prevent Mr. McLane's speedy recognition of Juarez, and the consummation of treaties of the very highest importence to both countries. But how much better would it have appeared had our Government recognized Juarez long ago, and given him a moral support at least? It appears absolutely certain now that the Liberals will gain the day without our aid, and even in opposition to the unfriendly manifestation of the French and English. Still, the Liberals deserve a friendly union or understanding with the United States, and Mr. McLane, though late, is not too late to secure immense advantages to his country, and do great honor to himself.

There is a mystery about the movements of the English and French naval forces here that no one appears to understand. A large portion of the officers of these fleets sympathize with the Liberals. It is believed that they are obeying the instructions of the representatives of their Governments, in the City of Mexico, which instructions, it is believed, will not be maintained, or continued by their masters at home, at least so far as the English are concerned.

The *Quaker City* remains but a few hours, consequently many interesting details respecting the condition of affairs here and in the interior must be omitted for the present.

The *Tennessee* will be due on the 4th inst., and return on the 8th. By that time, there will be further developments of great importance.

Mr. La Sere, of the Tehuantepec and California line is here, actively engaged in promoting the interest of the Liberal party.

Mr. McLane has taken up his quarters at the Hotel de Diligencias. HIDALGO.

Additional from Havana.

The late fires in the cane fields—Tribute to the monument to the Lopez martyrs—The sailors of the Jaseur.

By the arrival of the *Isabel*, at Charleston, we have advices two days later than those received here by the *Philadelphia*. We add the following particulars to the brief notices by telegraph.

In regard to the recent fires near Matanzas and Cardanas, the *Diario de la Marina* says:

"The fire commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the estate Remoza, belonging to Antonio de la Torriente, burned all the fields and damaged the buildings, particularly the negro quarters. The following is the further list of properties said to be destroyed, with the only particulars given of the damage inflicted on each:

Estate Isabel, fields all destroyed.
Estate Elizeido, nearly all destroyed.
Estate Serrano, part field destroyed.
Estate San Mureiel, all fields and house destroyed.
Estate Pantaleon, all fields and house destroyed.
Estate Mendiondo, all fields and some animals destroyed.
Estate Bella Eduarda, all fields, woods, four negroes, several animals and a quantity of suger manufactured; the wagons, negro clothing, &c., destroyed.
Two coffee properties, Casualidad and Clementina, parts of the fields of each destroyed.
Sugar-estate Achary, part field destroyed.
Sugar-estate Arulo, four small cane fields destroyed.

As to the quantity of sugar destroyed, it is all guess work in this city. Extensive merchants and factors tell me that the quantity does not exceed ten or twelve thousand boxes, whilst other parties estimate the loss at five times that quantity.

I believe, however, that the canes on most of the fields passed over by the fire had been cut, the sugar manufactured and sent to market."

The correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* writes:

"I notice a statement in the Cincinnati *Daily Inquirer* that two gentlemen from the United States had recently erected a marble monument to the memory of the brave Crittenden and his associates, near the spot where they were so brutally massecred. *This may be true*, but four or five days ago I went to that locality, and could not find anything like a monument there; so, if it were erected, it has since been destroyed."

The two missing boats of the wrecked British gunboat *Joseur* were picked up by a schooner from the Caymanas and carried to Jamaica.

The Court of Appeals—Important Decisions.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The several cases involving the Van Rensselaer claim to rents from lands conveyed in fee, in this county, have been decided by the Court of Appeals. *The decision is adverse to the Tenants. All pleas. The decision is the opinion that the rents and arrears must be paid.* This action of the Court of last resort is necessarily final. It has been looked for with deep interest by the parties concerned and the public, and terminates a long and exciting controversy.

The "vexed question" of the existence or non-existence of such a county as Schuyler, is at last settled. The Court of Appeals pronounces the act creating it *to be constitutional*, and thereby solves a great number of litigated points that had arisen out of the claim that the territory within its limits still belonged to the counties whence it was taken. Five of the Judges concur in the decision. Judges Selden, Gray and Allen dissent.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Filibustering in the Senate—Mr. Spinola under Arrest—The Charter Ordered to a Third Reading—The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Bills Passed the Senate—The Supply Bill Sent Up from the House—Bills Passed, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, April 15, 1859.

The Senate spent from 8 P. M. to 3 of this morning, in what is known in Albany as "Filibustering," i. e., the minority by all artful and artless dodges, by asking to be excused, and calling the yeas and nays; by again asking to be excused on that vote and again calling the yeas and nays; when by accident a vote was announced, challenging this vote, by appealing from the decision of the Chair, by rising to questions of privilege, by reappealing, re-rising to privileged questions, by motions to adjourn, and calling the yeas and nays, by asking to be excused from voting on their motions, and piling up appeals on appeals, calls on calls, privileges on privileges, till it was a miracle that ever they got back to a main question,—succeeded at last in getting the tempers of all concerned up to a very high pitch, getting two of the filibusters under arrest, but not in preventing the New-York City Charter from being, at 3 A. M., ordered to a third reading. The President of the Senate is probably the most honest man in the State. He is plucky enough, and of unruffled temper; but he does not hold the reins of the cranky team he drives tightly, and lacks the quick, sharp and sudden decision without which a Senate or primary meeting is very likely to tumble into utter confusion. The filibustering of the Senate last night would have bothered the most perfect presiding officer; him, for a while, it utterly upset; but, recovering control about midnight, he held them up pretty well to the end. The lobbies were crowded with friends of the railroads, enemies of the Charter and canal contractors, all of whom watched with intense interest to see the end. Fernando Wood sat by the side of Doherty and of course Doherty was factious and funny. It was 12½ A. M. when Mr. Spinola rather overdid the thing by declaring that he would not submit to such ruling from the chair—he would be arrested first. The words uttered, alone, were not so offensive, but as they came in at the conclusion of a long series of refusals to be seated when ordered to sit down, to be in order when confessedly out of order, Mr. Divin moved, not "in a passionate manner" as your telegraphic reporter reports, but very emphatically moved to put Mr. Spinola under arrest. Upon this there was a desperate struggle during which Mr. Doherty grew riotous with his tongue, charged Senators with "venting the most despicable malice of their souls"—taking it all back when called to order, but still growing disorderly and more so every moment; the President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge. Senator Spinola was marched into the library room while the question was being taken, lasting over two hours. Finally the resolution was adopted that Senator Spinola be put under arrest of the Sergeant-at-Arms, until the close of the Evening Session, and kept so until he apologize. Having failed to avail himself of the opportunity to apologize, when it was offered, for the words alleged to have been uttered—he denying that he used them—the Senator was arrested, and so remains, having the liberty, of course, of the Delavan and the State.

This morning the filibusters, with fresh courage, were on hand. The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills were passed, and sent the Assembly for concurrence in their amendments. Then the fight recommenced, and all the morning was spent in killing time. The New-York Senators—Mather, Ely and Schell—were around on every motion and with every motion that could breed delay. Doherty, of course, was absent. Senator Sloan sat silent, and apparently not in the

none solitary, none sad, but some hungry and a little impatient for the next service.

I have already complained of the early hour at which the train leaves. The expressman is here.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 15.

The Senate remained in session till near morning.

Mr. DIVEN made his motion definite to arraign Mr. SPINOLA for words spoken, and gave the offensive words to the Clerk.

Mr. SPINOLA, on the words being said, denied that they were his.

The question was then put to the Senate, as to whether they were his words, and the vote stood 10 to 10. The President cast his deciding vote in the affirmative.

Mr. ELY raised a point of order, that a member could only be arraigned for words actually used, and in voting "Aye," some members had said they were not Mr. SPINOLA's words, but only the substance of what he had said. The Chair itself had admitted they were only the substance of what had been said.

The Chair ruled the point not well taken.

Mr. DIVEN then moved that for the words as charged to have been spoken, Mr. SPINOLA be called to explain or apologize.

Mr. SPINOLA refused to father words never spoken by him.

Several points of order were raised, none of which the Chair would entertain.

Mr. DIVEN then moved that Mr. SPINOLA be arrested for the words spoken, and held in custody during the evening and further until apology be made.

Mr. SPINOLA was then, on direction of the Chair, removed from the Senate Chamber.

Messrs. ELY, MATHER and SLOAN each raised objections to the proceedings, but were ruled out of order by the Chair.

Much excitement prevailed, and Mr. DOHERTY, making some warm remarks, was also placed in custody by order of the Senate.

A motion was then made to go into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Charter bill.

Mr. MATHER protested, charging this to be the object of the arrest of two Democratic Senators.

The motion was carried.

When the vote was taken Mr. ELY refused to vote, on the ground that an arbitrary and improper ruling had deprived him of his rights as a Senator, and virtually disfranchised his constituents.

The Charter bill was then put through Committee and ordered to a third reading.

The bill creating an Insurance Department was also put through and sent to its third reading.

The Senate was, during the entire scene, in great confusion and excitement, and densely crowded.

About an hour and a half was spent this morning in a discussion on the Journal, and attempts to settle the difficulty between Mr. SPINOLA and the majority of the Senate.

Mr. SLOAN, on a question of privilege, said that the words attributed to the Senator were, by the admission of Mr. DIVEN himself, and others on the floor who had voted with the majority, not the precise words used, yet the Senate now insisted that they should be so regarded. If they were not his precise words, it was wrong to hold the Senator in custody, when important bills in which his constituency are deeply interested were being pressed through.

Messrs. W. A. WHEELER and DIVEN insisted that the controversy could not be reopened.

Mr. SMITH moved that Senator SPINOLA be allowed to attend and make an explanation of the words used by him last night.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER opposed this unless the motion read, "The words the Senate had decided" he had used.

Motion eventually lost.

The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills were passed.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the transfer of certain moneys from the general fund to the Canal fund.

To establish an Insurance Department—by 20 Yeas to 3 Nays. The Nays were Messrs. ELY, FREEMAN, and W. A. WHEELER.

On motion of Mr. DIVEN, the One-and-a-quarter Mill TAX bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The Grand-street, Brooklyn, Railroad bill was then reported to the Senate.

The Supply bill probably be considered for the remainder of the Session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 15.

On the meeting of the House Mr. CONKLING moved to lay the third reading of bills on the table, and take up the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill. Lost.

Several subsequent attempts were made in the same direction, but failed.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the South Pacific American Mail Steamboat Company.

To incorporate the St. Joseph Asylum in the City of New-York.

To provide for the payment of work and materials for the Erie Canal Enlargement.

To extend the act to secure a faithful expenditure of money, raised for charitable institutions in the first Senate District to New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

Mr. GROVER asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Whereas, The House adopted a resolution calling on his Excellency the Governor for information relative to the disbandment of the 12th Regiment, therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency be respectfully solicited to furnish this information to this House, if possible before the close of the session.

Mr. CONKLING objected and the resolution was not received.

The Annual Supply bill was put on its final passage.

Several motions were made for recommitting it for stated amendments, all of which were lost.

A resolution was received from the Senate requesting the House to communicate without delay to the Senate the fact that the House has now concurred in the amendments to the Quarantine bill, proposed by the Senate, to the end that the Senate may recede from the amendments or adhere to the same, and invite a Committee of Conference.

Mr. MORRIS moved that the Clerk of the House be directed to transmit a copy of the Journal of the House, so far as relates to the bill and the action of the House upon it, and inform them that the bill is now in the hands of the Select Committee.

A long and heated debate ensued.

Mr. CURTIS moved to amend by sending a message, that the House had non-concurred in the Senate's amendments and that the bill be sent with the message.

The Chair declared that such an amendment could only be offered by unanimous consent.

Mr. CHRISTIE appealed from the decision.

A protracted debate ensued, when the decision of the Chair was sustained by 65 to 34.

The question recurring on Mr. MORRIS' motion, the Speaker took the floor and spoke warmly against any other notice of the Senate's message, than proposed by Mr. MORRIS. He designated the request of the Senate as one unprecedented in a Legislative body. No principle is better settled, than that no one Legislative body shall attempt directly, or indirectly, to interfere with another. He argued that the House had a right after non-concurring to refer a bill to a Special Committee.

Mr. SMITH said he had risen in his place the other night and warned the members of the House not to allow the bill in question to be referred to the Select Committee, but it was so referred. Now the House could see the consequence. The Committee has had the bill some days, but have not yet reported it back again. He did not agree with the speaker in view as to the impropriety of the message from the Senate; for the House had within a few days, sent a message to the Senate requesting a similar return of a bill, and the request had been complied with.

After a very heated debate, the House took a recess, before the question was put.

EVENING SESSION.

The question was on directing the Clerk to send to the Senate the record of the action of the House on the Quarantine bill, in response to their resolution requesting the return of the Quarantine bill.

The debate was renewed on the question and much personal feeling evinced.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. LITTLEJOHN stated that he had good authority for asserting, that a great change had taken place in public sentiment in New-Jersey, and that if delay took place, the Quarantine might be located there. He also charged, that since the adjournment threats had been made to him that if the bill was not passed, the buildings at the Quarantine would be again burned down.

The question being put on the question to return the message to the Senate, and the same was carried by 56 to 42.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved a reconsideration of the vote. Lost, by 27 to 66.

Mr. SMITH moved that the Select Committee on the Quarantine bill be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that the same be reported to the House.

The SPEAKER—The motion requires unanimous consent.

Mr. MORRIS objected and the resolution was ruled out.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill creating an Insurance Department.

A number of unimportant bills, amended in the Senate, were concurred in by the House.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the transfer of certain monies from the General Fund.

To establish an Insurance Department, amended so as to take effect 1st January next.

The Supply bill was taken up, and is still in discussion at 11 o'clock.

The Senate seems desirous of driving the Assembly into an adjournment to-night.

Nothing more of general interest was done. Adjourned at 11.45 P. M.

Bills Signed by the Governor—The Court of Appeals—Quarantine.

ALBANY, Friday, April 15.

The Governor has signed the New-York Central Park act and the Registry Law. He will veto the bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York. The Harlem Railroad bill, the Brooklyn Tunnel bill and the bill for the payment of the Canal Commissioners' drafts are not yet signed.

The Court of Appeals to-day decided the Anti-Rent cases unanimously in favor of WALTER S. CHURCH, proprietor of most of the Van Rennselaer manor, and against the tenants. This is considered to settle the long existing difficulties in the Anti-Rent district. The judgments were announced at 2½ P. M. A Special Term will be held in June.

After the Quarantine discussion in the Assembly was settled, this evening, by substantially killing the Removal bill, the Senate inserted in the Supply bill an item of $250,000, for the removal of the Quarantine under the existing law. This amendment provides for the sale of the property at Castleton, according to terms embodied in Mr. TUTHILL's substitute for the Quarantine bill.

[Advertisement.]

K—nowing people buy their Hats at KNOX'S.
N—o hat made this season equals his Spring style.
O—nly $4 is his charge for his best quality.
X—cellent in material, make and style. The KNOX Hat is the rage.

The KNOX Hat Establishment
Is at No. 212 Broadway,
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TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
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SPLENDID CARPETS
At tremendously reduced prices.
English Velvets, $1 25 to $1 50.
English Brussels, 90c. to $1 25.
All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE STEAMER NEW-YORK SAILS TO-DAY.—Passengers by this steamer can be accommodated with life-saving clothing to-day, before the hour of sailing, by the Delaco Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. With one article of this clothing (which costs nothing more than an ordinary articles of apparel) it is impossible for either man, woman or child to drown. These facts ought to be impressed upon the minds of every traveler.

[Advertisement.]

PLENTY OF LAUGHTER.—Now is the time! Now is the chance to be merry! That funniest of all amusing pieces, "Our Irish Cousin," the great card now at Barnum's Museum, is to be repeated this afternoon and evening. And by such a company, too! Now is the time!

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BAYARD TAYLOR IN THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—No. 1 of BAYARD TAYLOR'S new Travel Sketches will be ready at daylight next Tuesday morning in the New-York *Mercury*. Now is the time to commence taking the *Mercury* if you wish to commence with BAYARD TAYLOR'S "first journey."

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PHILADELPHIA UMBRELLAS.—A large and extensive assortment of exquisitely-made umbrellas, superior to the French, with which they can be compared. Both sun and shower, made for our own sales. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. 521 Broadway.

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INDIA RUBBER SPRING BED.

Don't buy a spring bed until you see all; and all that we insist upon is that you call and see them at No. 59 Beekman st. and No. 722 Broadway, the India Rubber one.

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GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PACK & CO.

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A line of Scotch Mixtures for trousers, at mediums price. ARNOUXS' Drapers and Tailors, under St. Nicholas.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

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NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
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FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
OF
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES.
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut.
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
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Notice to the Public.—Public notice is hereby given that Mr. Frederick V. Rushton, Druggist, from this day ceases to be and act as my general agent. All parties indebted to me will remit to me direct, and all orders for purchases received at my office only, No. 612 Broadway. Dated New-York, April 14, 1859.
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Inventor and Proprietor of Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
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Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
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GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

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All sizes, warranted to fit. Also, elegant furnishing goods for present season. Wholesale or retail.
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Will be found, upon examination, to comprise all the most fashionable and desirable styles of goods imported. Our cutters are equal to any in the City.

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Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.
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TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
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THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price, and no deviation.

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PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
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SALAMANDER SAFES,
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have never failed.
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Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic—The best hair dresser and restorer in use. 25 cents a bottle, (large bottles.) SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

White's Own, Something Entirely New in the soft hat line, imported by Mr. W. from Peuges, of Paris, can be seen at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Monili-Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, G. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 239 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quantity and nature, superior to any in the trade. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machine, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine medicines and perfumery. Strict personal attention to business.

MARRIED.

COCKS—BOWRON.—In this City, on 3d day, 12th 4th mo., at the residence of the bride's father, according to the order of the Society of Friends, WILLIAM COCKS to SARAH BOWRON, daughter of Henry C. Bowron.

PRENTICE—MARSHALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, by the Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. ROBERT PRENTICE to Miss CATHARINE MARSHALL, all of this City.

ANDERSON—MASON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. ALEXANDER H. ANDERSON to Miss MARGARET MASON, all of this City.

ORMISTON—GALLOWAY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. John Brash, ROBERT ORMISTON, of New-York, to JESSIE GALLOWAY, formerly of Perth, Scotland.

☞ Perth papers please copy.

MITCHELL—LAUDER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 113 West 13th-st., by the Rev. John S. Sprah, ANDREW MITCHELL, formerly of Chryston, near Glasgow, to MARGARET ANN LAUDER, third daughter of James Lauder, of New-York.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

MABLOR—LOPEZ.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, at the South Baptist Church, by the Rev. John Dowting, D. D., assisted by the Rev. G. Alexander Pelta, Mr. THOMAS S. MABLOR to Miss MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of Charles A. Loper, Esq., all of this City.

THURSTON—ARMOUR.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. E. D. Smith, Mr. CHARLES B. THURSTON, of Newark, to Miss ELIZA A. H. ARMOUR, of this City.

STRONG—BUDD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, GEORGE C. STRONG, Lieutenant of Ordnance, U. S. A., to MAGGIE ELLIS, only daughter of Wm. A. Budd.

SMITH—EAGLE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, Mr. FITCH W. SMITH to Miss ISABEL C. EAGLE, daughter of Capt. Henry EAGLE, U. S. N., all of this City.

MILNE—FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 14, at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. O. W. Briggs, Mr. PETER MILNE, Jr., to FANNIE A. FOWLER, daughter of Bernard Fowler, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

COATES—ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 12, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, JOHN C. COATES to SARAH ANDERSON, of Brooklyn.

GREEN—MILLS.—In Lawrenceville, Penn., on Wednesday, April 13, by the Rev. Sidney Mills, of that place, WILLIAM GREEN, M. D., of Scranton, Penn., to Miss KATE H., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

CARPENTER—CARPENTER.—At Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on fifth day, the fourteenth of fourth month, by Friends' ceremony, GEORGE W. CARPENTER, of this City, to PRISCILLA H., daughter of Joseph Carpenter, Jr., of the former place.

PALMER—STORY.—At Bergen Point, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Charles Parker, WALTER B. PALMER and MARY E., eldest daughter of Rufus Story, Esq.

HOWELL—NEILL.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 13, by the Rev. Dr. Neill, SAMUEL B. HOWELL, M. D., to MARIA E., youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Neill.

DIED.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, the Rev. BIRD WILSON, D. D., LL. D., in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives, brethren of the clergy, and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

BAKER.—Gone to the spirit world, ELEANOR ANN, wife of Henry O. Baker, in the 50th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 545 Broome-st., this (Saturday) afternoon.

DARLING.—On Wednesday, April 13, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE, relict of Seth Darling, of Smithtown, L. I., in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of this family, also those of her son, Geo. W. Darling, and of her sons in-law, John G. Beck and Thomas Dugard, together with the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, F. and A. M., Ancient Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and Columbian Commanders No. 1, of Knights Templars, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 231 West 37th-st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BAUDOUINE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, CHARLES A. BAUDOUINE, Jr., aged 21 years, eldest son of Charles A. Baudouine, of 23d st.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Gillett's Church, in 23d st., near the 5th-av., on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

STRACUE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 15, EDWARD HARVEY, infant son of James and Mary J. Sproule, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 180 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ACKERMAN.—At Bergen Heights, N. J., on Wednesday, April 13, JOHN J. ACKERMAN, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Kissam, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Bergen Heights, next to the Rev. Dr. Taylor's Church. Carriages will be at the ferry, Jersey City, at 2¼ o'clock.

☞ The remains of Mr. HENRY C. PARKHURST, only son of Mr. Stephen R. Parkhurst, who was lost to the steamer *Princess*, on the 27th of February last, having been recovered and brought to this City, will be interred on Monday next, the 18th inst., in West Bloomfield, N. J. The funeral service will take place at the Mount Prospect House, in that village, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are sequested to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave New-York for West Bloomfield at 11¾ o'clock A. M., from the foot of Cortlandt-st., and return to New-York at 5.10 P. M.

DIXON.—At Westerly, R. I., on Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. ELIZABETH DIXON, widow of the late Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, aged 80 years.

☞ The relatives and friends of JOHN FRANZIOK PRENTISS, formerly of Newbern, N. C., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at 2 o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S
FIRST APPEARANCE
IN THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY
SATURDAY, APRIL 30
READY AT ALL THE NEWS DEPOTS.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19.

"THE BLIND MAN ELOQUENT."
Now ready and for sale at the bookstores:
PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, NO. 4.
Containing a Sermon on
"CHRISTIANITY—ITS PROGRESS AND DEMANDS,"
delivered in Brooklyn, Sunday, March 27, by the
REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN,
and specially reported for the PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.
This unique and favorite serial is devoted to Sermons, Lectures, Orations, etc., phonographically reported by Andrew J. Graham, Charles R. Collar, and Felix G. Pentaine. The first three numbers contain reports of the following speakers:
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UNDERHILL'S
PURE WINE,
FROM CROTON POINT,
FOR SALE
AT THE WINE AND GRAPE DEPOT,
293
Broadway.
Also, for sale as above,
ISABELLA AND CATAWBA
GRAPE VINES.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND MASTER JOINERS.—At a meeting of the Journeymen Shipjoiners of this City, held on Friday evening, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That on and after Monday next, April 18, we will demand the sum of $2 25 per day for our labor.
CHAS. WATSON, Chairman.
J. FOULDS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the members of this Association will be held in the Lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1859, at ½ o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors,
JOSEPH H. LECOUR, Recording Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND FRESH BOOK.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PILLAR OF FIRE;
OR, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.
By the Author of "The Prince of the House of David."
Being an Account of the Wonderful Scenes
IN THE
LIFE OF THE SON
OF
PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER,
(MOSES,)
From his youth to the Ascent of Sinai; comprising,
as by an eye-witness,
HIS MIRACLES BEFORE PHARAOH,
PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA,
AND
RECEPTION OF THE LAW ON MOUNT SINAI.
Containing an elaborate and richly-colored Description of the Architecture of the Egyptians, their Manners and Customs in Peace and War, in the Temple, the Family, the Mart, and at the Tomb; and also of the Israelites, while in the Land of Bondage; together with
PICTURESQ

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being continuously 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FEY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

$12.000 WILL BUY THE NEW THREE-story and attic, high basement house No. 61 7th-av., finished with all modern improvements, has hot and cold water, and gas, even to the attic, three water closets, furnace, &c. Has been occupied by the owner but a few months. Inquire on the premises.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn Houses for sale, viz: Three of the sight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix st. just south of Fulton-av. Also, three of the ten new frame houses on Canton-st. just north of Fulton-av—all within a few steps of the cars and only a short distance from either the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. For style and beauty, and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL—Two west side of Madison-av., between 36th and 40th sts., 25 feet front, 72 feet deep, 4-story, high basement, and brown-stone fronts. Each contains 20 large rooms, 28 closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 3 wash basins, gas, bells, &c. Also, that spacious house corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st., 28 feet front, 83 feet deep, 4 stories, high basement, brick and brown-stone front, and containing 23 large rooms, 26 dressing and clothes closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 3 wash basins, gas, bells, private stairs, &c; hot air, and hot and cold water on all floors without pumping. They have been built under the constant inspection of the owner, and are believed to contain everything essential in a first-class house, and will bear close inspection. A liberal share may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Printed cards, with price and particulars, can be had at the houses, or of the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place, up stairs.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on this high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and the money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., next adjoining the Bulls-head Bank. One plot on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st., comprising three lots on the avenue and two lots on 27th-st. Five small frame houses and lots, adjoining the above plot on the south side of 26th st. One lot south side of 26th-st., 125 feet east of Lexington-av.; one lot north side of 25th-st., 125 feet east of Lexington-av.; two lots north side of 25th-st., 64 feet west of 3d-av., near the Bulls-head Bank. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 252 4th-av., near 28d st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY—By A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 26th-st.:
12 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
2 lots on Broadway, corner 37th-st.
2 lots on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
1 lot on Broad way, corner 57th st.
11 lots on Broadway and 57th st.
33 lots on Broadway, 58th and 59th sts and 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BRICK COTTAGE, situated in Penn-st., XIXth Ward, Brooklyn, 10 minutes walk from four ferries; near the cars and within 35 minutes' of New-York; house contains twelve rooms and sub-cellar; is new and replete with every modern convenience; location unsurpassed. Apply to S. S. BISHOP, No. 3 Chambers-st., H. PHILIPS, at the building, or JOHNSON & SPADER, lumber dealers corner of Kent-av. and Mawes-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; this is durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, soaked, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The two story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon av. A desirable location and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms and is in complete order, marble mantles, gas, &c. Price, $4,200. Rent, $425. The furniture in the house is also for sale. Apply to Mrs. E. S. SMITH on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO. No. 12 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING-house and lot, with two more lots improved as a garden, very slightly situated on Gates av., between Classon and Franklin. This property is in the healthiest and most beautiful part of Brooklyn, and the improvements in the neighborhood are all of the best character. For terms, &c, apply to A. FRANKFELD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 329 12TH ST., between Avenues B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200.—A SNUG TWO-STORY house; 7 rooms, garret and cellar, with two lots, nice garden, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., corner of Suydam-st. and Myrtle-av. Plank road. Take Broadway cars foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome st., New-York, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 24 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to CURTIS, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO DOMESTIC ECONOMISTS.—TO LET IN Brooklyn and Williamsburgh several genteel residences, large and small, both new and old, which by authority we are prepared to rent to good tenants, at rates ruinous to the owners. Those disposed to economise in house rent will do well to give us a call.
WM. MORGAN & SON, City Bank Building,
Adjoining Peck-slip ferry, Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE-story frame house, 10 rooms, with attic, cellar and stable on rear; lot, 25 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 20 minutes walk from Brooklyn Ferries. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. Price, $3,800. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story 25-feet front brown-stone house No. 109 West 23d-st., (north side) two and one house east of Broadway, built in the most substantial manner, with porch, stoop, stone balustrade and rich sunken chart yard, and all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to J. JAQUES, No. 321 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 120 WEST 11th-st.; terms easy; lot 22½x140 feet, house three stories and attic, 50 feet deep; possession on or before the 1st of May; the carpets in the house are new, and of superior quality, will be sold with house if required. Apply to A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings, pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. One handsomely furnished. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES—31 acres beautifully located in the city of Rahway, only ten minutes from the depot. Capitalists seeking for desirable investments will do well to examine it, being only 20 miles from New-York, and accessible hourly.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of land well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, perfect in all its parts, and full size lot; house 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant location. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—ON NINTIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 18 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories. will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot in Goerck-st., for cottage house, in Green Point; house must be good and pleasantly located, but not high-priced. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agency, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 12 AND 14 Pell-st., 122 feet west of the Bowery, well suited for buildings for mechanical purposes, will be sold low for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartina-place, 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY and attic house, Nn. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av, near 20th st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, TWO NEW first-class medium sized, high stoops, brown-stone houses well located, corner of 24-av. and 18th-st. All modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA-SIZE HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL.

FOR SALE either of those superior three-story and attic houses on the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st., with or without the spacious first-class stable attached.

The houses are 32 by 70 feet, three stories and finished attic, four good rooms on each floor, exclusive of the extensions, piazzas, &c.; and both are constructed in the most expensive and substantial manner; principally by days' work; and in point of quality of materials and workmanship, convenience of arrangement, and in the heating and ventilating apparatus, are believed to be equal to any house in the City, and in some respects superior. The floor beams and studding, at all the exposed points, have been doubled and secured with strong iron screw bolts. Particular attention has been given to the plumbing, deafening and pointing up around window frames and other openings, to keep out both vermin and air; and they are both believed to be burglar proof—all the exposed outside doors and window shutters being lined with iron, and iron barred; and each house is provided with substantial iron safes of the most approved kind.

There are outside blinds and inside shutters throughout; and in all respects the houses are finished, including a full stock of plants, shrubbery, &c., in the yard.

Can be seen every day, and terms had, on application at the corner house, before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

Also, for sale, the lot adjoining on the south, 32x100 feet.

Also the four lots on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The two three-story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. They are gems in finish and convenience—being first-class, and in all respects a most desirable residence, and only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or at No. 15 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTTAGE and four lots of ground, pleasantly situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County, 16 miles from City Hall, accessible by New-Haven Railroad. It is well shaded, has a good carriage-house, with a Rockaway wagon, harness, sleigh, boat, &c.; convenient to churches, schools, stores and good fishing. Price for the whole $1,200. Inquire at No. 264 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A SMALL THREE-story brick front house and lot in Williamsburgh, a balcony and low windows on second story, portico doorway front, marble mantels, gas, all in perfect order; $1,500 may remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire of Mr. KELSEY, No. 174 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of T. FORSTER, No. 260 7th-st., New-York.

$10,750.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE three-story house and lot No. 103 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York, opposite the Park, together with all the furniture, fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the entire good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS house, brown-stone in one of the finest and most choice locations in 19th-st., near 5th-av.; it is finished with every convenience, and in the most perfect order. The furniture can be had with it on a bargain. Be
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 272 THIRD-st.; lot 22 feet 2 inches by 106 besides right of alleyway of 3 feet 3 inches. Brick front, cellar, bath, gas, and connected with sewer. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON FIFTIETH-ST., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., two three-story brick dwelling-houses, newly finished, with modern improvements. Lots 17 by 100 feet; houses 17 by 44. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 75 West 20th st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements. will be let with the furniture, if required. Apply to HALL BROTHERS, No. 148 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, about 1¼ miles from Jersey City Ferry, 31 lots of ground near Railroad Bridge, with fine view of New-York, within a few yards of an omnibus route, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 25 LONDON-TERRACE, 23d-st., in complete order, with every improvement and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No. 108 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—NEW GRIST MILL FOR SALE, IN complete order, two runs of stones, with a large run of custom, doing a good business, will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of NATHAN ROBERTS, Darien Depot, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 16 MANSFIELD-place, 51st-st., west of 8th-av., three story and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 116 Allen-st. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,600. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WEIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need: it has 350 quince, 300 grape vines, ½ an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., all in bearing. Also many fine old trees, and a new home with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSFEIN, No. 103 Broadway, E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. Trains run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 83 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 60 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

VILLA AT NEWPORT, R. I., FOR SALE. One of the most beautiful and desirable situations on the Cliffs, at Newport, R. I., is offered for sale. The house was constructed four years since under the superintendence of Mr. George Snell, architect, of Boston, and no expense spared in its finish; it is upward of forty feet square and contains thirteen rooms with marble mantels in the two principal stories; has bathing rooms with hot and cold water, and all other modern improvements, such as furnace, cooking range, &c.; plate glass, silver ware, furniture, &c. The view is unsurpassed, being situated on high ground, between the residences of Mr. Wm. T. Wetmore and the Hon. Geo. Bancroft. The lot contains upwards of two and a half acres, laid out in lawn, flower garden, vegetable garden, &c., and more land could be had adjoining if desired. There is a spacious carriage-house and stable, and every convenience that could be desired. For terms, which will be very accommodating, and further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm at public auction, on the 23th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., containing 60 acres, or may be divided into smaller parcels if desired; situated on the corner of Tea Neck-road and Railroad-av., leading to the central depot of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now just completed, half a mile from depot and 11 miles from Hoboken, or accessible by plank road. It is finely situated, on high ground and in a healthy location. It has a large orchard of fine grafted fruit; also, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c., in abundance. Also, a fine, large house, barn, carriage-house, granary and other out-buildings, all in good order. The above will positively be sold on that day on the premises, unless previously sold at private sale. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of F. J. WELLS, corner of Washington and Clarkson sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or, if desired, 4 acres, with river front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a large and respectable family, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, dumb-waiter, gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high, and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of coach and poultry house, cow-yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to
C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT FORT LEE—A BEAUTIFUL plot of ground, containing about five acres, five minutes walk south of Tityou's Landing, and opposite 125th-st., New-York. On the property is a choice building site, a natural mound surrounded with fruit and shade trees. The new road from Hoboken along the river makes the above very desirable for a hotel or boarding house. Inquire of E. L. & E. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, RENT $75, OR to sell, a new cottage with one acre of ground, in the village of Tottenville, three minutes walk from the steamboat landing on high ground, fine view of the Bay. Apply to DAVID CLOSE, No. 111 Wall-st.

TO LET IN RYE VILLAGE—A HOUSE CONtaining seven rooms, small garden, &c., within three minutes walk of depot (New-Haven Railroad). Rent $150. Apply to E. P. CUTTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold—A cottage, with garden, walks and plantations, in all about two acres, and with or without a good stable and carriage-house. The above are pleasantly situated, on elevated ground, in the village of Hastings, within five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms, a cellar and woodhouse, and is fitted with fixtures closets, &c., painted and papered, and fit for immediate occupation. Rent moderate. To the purchaser of the whole, or a part, the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage, or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings, upon Hudson.

FOR SALE—AT MIDDLETOWN POINT, MONmouth County, N. J., 26 miles from the City by steamer to Keyport, and 20 minutes' ride from steamboat landing by stage, a desirable cottage house and lot, fronting the Abbot House, lot 200 by 67 feet, with barn, stables and other out-buildings. The ground is well laid out with choice grapes, cherries and other garden fruits, all in perfect order. For further particulars apply to WM. DENYSE, No. 183 William st., or R. V. N. DENYSE, No. 440 Hudson-st., New-York.

Also the good will and stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, harness, &c., together with house, store and one year's lease of a well-established bakery, being the only one in the place. For particulars apply as above.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIful VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 23 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful residence, ten minutes' drive from the depôt, and convenient distance from church and school. The dwelling is a large stone building with every convenience. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising about seventeen acres, including large garden walled and bearing fruit, beautiful lawn, with necessary out-buildings. Furniture will be let with the house. Apply to JACOB VANMATTA, Esq., Morristown, or to HENRY H. BTATESBURY, No. 113 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber, at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy. The house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; hot-house stocked with plants, an ice house filled, a laundry building, with sleeping apartments and other requisite out buildings. The garden is large, and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the adjoining farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to SYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT NEW Rochelle, near the Neptune House, a beautiful country seat, ready furnished; the house, containing twelve rooms, is delightfully situated immediately upon the river, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the grounds, comprising five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit; also, couch-house, stable, and bathing-house within fifteen minutes of the cars, and three minutes of the steamboat. Trains from 9 min. st. at 7 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON PELHAM, on the place.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The buildings and property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 127 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 2½ acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. House new, 37x40 feet, 15 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x36, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A COTTAGE IN TREMONT, (late Central Morrisania) Westchester, N. Y., situated on Madison-av., between 11th and 12th sts., near the Town Hall, containing seven rooms, with four open fireplaces, in complete repair; lot 100 feet by 120; well stocked with choice dwarf pears, cherries, grape vines, currants, &c.; only five minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to SILAS D. GIFFORD, Lower Village.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS: 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 122 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ONE MILE south of depôt on the Post Road, a neat, well arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable and wagon house attached; about one acre of land stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns with good supply of water. Price $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Searborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining E. R. Remsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES, ONE FURNISHED and one unfurnished; on the line of the Long Island Railroad, about 40 miles from New-York and 4 from Islip and the great South Bay, famed for its fine fishing; the situation is of undoubted healthfulness. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to T. D. PELTON, No. 167 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Westborough—22 acres. Also, a furnished house and garden at Rockaway, near the Pavilion; also, an Italian villa at Yonkers; also, a large mansion and 20 acres at Flushing, and a large mansion and garden at Carthage, on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

STATEN ISLAND LAND WANTED—ONE to five acres on the east side, or near the line of the proposed railroad, a suitable site for a genteel residence such as would improve the adjoining property, in exchange for a house and lot in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 4,650, New York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BEAUTIFUL SWISS Villa, furnished, with 100 acres of land. Situated 20 miles from Saratoga and 10 from Lake George, amidst the most romantic scenery. Will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, as the owner is about to retire to Europe. Apply to J. LEATI, No. 31 East 20th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT FLUSHing, L. I., eligibly situated within a few minutes walk from Railroad depôt; 10 rooms handsomely furnished, gas, bath, &c.; fine shade trees, good lawn. Apply to Dr. VERDER, at Flushing; or ROBERT HAYLOCK No. 101 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 12 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. FALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, SOUTH Melrose, a house, with 10 rooms, pantries and all conveniences, suitable for a respectable family; half an acre of ground, with currant bushes, grapevines and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire either on the premises, or to R. HANNINGTON, No. 315 Pearl st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEWROCHELLE—A convenient two-story house with two acres of land, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., furnished cottage and 5 acres of land, stable, and ice-house filled. Cottage has 12 rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the North. Apply to WM. DUMONT, 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¾ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and part of dairy farm of Mr. ——, known as the "Wright Farm," three miles west from Jamaica-road depôt. Apply at No. 10 Wilson-st., second floor.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. G. WILSON, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., or E. F. FALLE, restaurateur, Rye.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.—A beautiful country seat for sale on the banks of the Passaic: it is in excellent order, and adapted for Winter and Summer residence, and at a most eligible distance for those doing business in New-York. The present proprietor has lived there Winter and Summer for the last five years. The house contains 16 rooms, including kitchen laundry, dairy, meat-room, Winter-vegetable room, and up-stairs bath-room, with hot and cold water, water-closet and bedrooms; running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements: 26 acres in woodland, lawn, flower and kitchen garden, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out—the lawn is unrivalled within the neighborhood of New-York; it comprises eight acres, beautifully undulating, and studded with old, majestic trees. On the highest ridge of the property is a prospect tower, 50 feet high, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, embracing Staten Island, Long Island, Highlands of Navesink, and the Southwest, all large and in excellent order; they comprise gardener's house, coach-house, stable, cow-house, chicken-house, barn, tool-house, ice-house, forcing-house, conservatory, bath house, boat house. The house is ready for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For further particulars, and for cards of admission, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental tr

FARMS.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of J. J. Baldwin, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the State of New-Jersey, in a healthy neighborhood, one mile from the city of Elizabeth, on the Newark Road.

The farm contains about fifty acres in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with a good variety of the best grafted fruits. The house is large and commodious, and the barns, carriage-house, and other buildings are ample, convenient, and in good repair.

The land is high, and of the best quality, and will be sold either as a whole or in lots of five or ten acres each to suit purchaser. Terms of sale will be liberal. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold on the day above-mentioned the house and garden will be to let on the last of May for the ensuing year. For further information inquire of EDWARD A. BALDWIN, No. 11 Maiden-lane, JOSEPH A. HALSEY, President Mechanics' Bank, Newark, or of Dr. L. W. OGLEY, of Elizabeth.

N. B. If the day named should prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, OR FIFTY per cent. on mortgage, a farm, beautifully situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-House, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, tillage and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, nearly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling barn, cow-shed, granary, &c., (with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

RHINEBECK.—SPLENDID HAY AND FRUIT-Farm of 147 acres, with large fancy cottage house, superior and numerous out-houses, large annual-bearing orchard; neighborhood unexceptionable; hay crop will pay the interest on the purchase; for sale or exchange, with stock and utensils. Also, 240 acres at Stuyvesant, ¾ mile river front and extending back to the Albany post-road; large shade trees, fruit, &c., and good improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A SUPERIOR FARM of 163 acres, with excellent improvements, near Barrytown Station, and 3 miles from Red Hook; 160 acres are in grain and grass, (40 acres rye;) superior spring, and muck in abundance; good orchard; churches and schools near. For sale at a very great bargain by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM AND GARDEN SITUATED one mile south of Congress Spring, Saratoga; 50 acres; good house and barns, and can supply Dr Belchar's "Water Cure" with vegetables, requiring about $1,000 annually; $2,000 worth can be raised. Price $6,000. Terms easy. Apply to H. T. WALSBRIDGE, Agent, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A SMALL farm, situated at Hempstead, L. I., 2¼ miles from the depot, containing about 22 acres of the best quality of farming and gardening land, with a new two story house and barn well painted and in good order. Apply to F. C. BARNUM, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FARM FOR SALE.—NEAR BRIDGE PORT, CONN.; contains about 24 acres of good tillable land, all under cultivation; between 150 and 200 fruit trees; cottage house, eight rooms; barn, carriage-house, tenant-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. Price $4 000. Terms easy. Apply at No 336 Broadway, Room No. 36, third floor, front room.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM ON LONG ISLAND, 28 miles from New-York City, one mile from railroad station. Twelve acres of first-rate land, 200 young fruit trees; cottage house, six rooms. Price $1,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. D. WICKES, Nos. 29 and 77 West Washington Market, foot of Vesey-st. Pier, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—ON THE ERIE RAILroad, containing 250 acres, well improved, with good house and outbuildings; will Summer and Winter 60 cows; is also an excellent wheat farm. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for property in this City or vicinity, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—SUPERIOR FARM, 50 acres, capital improvements; superior orchard of 8 acres in bearing; fine spring. Crops of wheat, rye and oats now in the ground. For sale very low by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 81 ACRES, 4 miles from West Bloomfield, in Caldwell, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, every variety of fruit, buildings in good order, 17 miles from the City. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I. —Contains 18 acres of tillable, and 12 of wood land; the dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Houston-st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 6 P. M.

REAL ESTATE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Or farming land in that vicinity, is wanted in exchange for a good 3-story, brick house and lot, in Warren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to S. H. KIRBY, No. 15 Water-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOUNDED FROM GUMS.
A SPRING MEDICINE
A FAMILY MEDIUINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
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CURES BILIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
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CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA
CURES WORM DISEASES.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., PROPRIETOR,
NO. 345 BROADWAY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. LACOSTE'S, OF PARIS,
(Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ricord,)
FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases. SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Hours 12 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

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RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT.
RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT,
A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broke breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE men disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hutterian Dispenser, No. 7 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet, drug or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients for separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. Watson's work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issues simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASES in all its different forms; also treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work" has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and accordially recommended it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES contemplating MARRIAGE OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (a few words, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled French and London treatment. At No. 617 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rebwa, Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Packet, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach. It assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Sold by druggists at $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal depot, No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PER- forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No 486 Broadway, corner Brooma st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

TO PUBLISHERS, PROPRIETORS OF PATENT MEDICINES AND OTHERS.—I have the names of ten thousand intelligent reading men resident all over the United States for sale. Any one who believes in the efficacy of advertising by circulars instead of newspapers, will find this a chance seldom to be met with. The names have been collected within the last three months, and never used. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVA treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 94 Broadway. Office, No. 54 West 23d-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—its quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 6th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effects of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

$1.000 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON the conviction of any one counterfeiting Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure croup and dysentery, colic, sore throat, toothache, pains of all kinds, and chronic rheumatism, quicker than any other remedy, or no pay. Sold by all the druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

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ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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THE ONLY GENUINE
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Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of
I. BUTTS.
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To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.
For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., HARNES & PARK,
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HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, F. C. WELLS & CO.,
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And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, author of "Women and Her Diseases," and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System," devotes his entire attention to Operative Surgery and consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus and Stricture of the Rectum are cured without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no confinement. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, as the necessary indications are always apparent on personal examination. Dr. D. refers to D. C. McCallum, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; Henry Ferd, Brooklyn; John P. Hays, of this City; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Maurice Barnett, New-Orleans; Mr. Livingston, (Livingston, Kiokead & Co.;) N. G. Bradford, late Cashier Bowery Bank, and more than 200 gentlemen in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 4th-av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 635 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOYER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors Caseaux and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE CAN ONLY be had genuine of the proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York, and their agent in Brooklyn, HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. After this notice, if you are swindled it's your own fault. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTI-cal Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 62 Bleecker-st., two doors east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 8 o'clock

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A. T. BURNLEY against WILLIAM ROGE, WILLIAM R. HALLETT and WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1859. E. SPROUT, Plaintiff's Att'y, No. 63 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the County Clerk's Office in the County of Kings and State of New-York the 24th day of March, 1859. mh26-law6w$

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No 187 Greenwich-street, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 23, 1859 ap9-law6w$* ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors at Law, No. 253 Fulton-st., Hall's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Admioistratrix of
n20-law6m$* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS,
JOHN SAUNDERS, } Executors.
fi2-law6w$*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 85 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-law6m$* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the City Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on Broome-st., between Clinton and Suffolk sts., to said Ward, and also for Heating and ventilating the same, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating and Ventilating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

A. B. BRUMWELL,
GEORGE W. BURBER,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK, } Committee.
L. WITHINGTON,
HENRY SATCHER,

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and nut coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Astor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up notes free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times at its wharves.
Office No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONDITION
OF
THE MECHANICS' BANK OF MISSOURI
AND BRANCHES,
MOTHER BANK AT ST. LOUIS, AND BRANCHES AT WESTON AND WARSAW,
On Dec. 31, 1858.

ASSETS.

Bills discounted		$187,735 30
Exchange maturing		649,304 84
State Bonds		42,000 00
Bank Stock		6,100 00
Real Estate and Fixtures		8,959 99
Suspended Debt, (Good,)		5,200 00
Cash Means, viz.:		
Exchange matured	$43,019 82	
Notes of Missouri Banks	206,265 00	
Gold Coin	364,918 87	—$614,203 69
Total		$1,789,503 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$531,950 00
Deposits by Individuals	$326,883 77	
Deposits by Banks	80,083 01	— 408,916 78
Circulation		738,000 00
Unclaimed Dividend		765 00
Profit and Loss		46,842 04
Total		$1,789,503 82
Profit and Loss as above		$46,842 04
Deduct Dividend No. 2		23,000 00
Leaves Profit and Loss, or Surplus Fund		$23,842 04

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 1859. J. W. WILLS, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
Also on
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1858.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDIT-ORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 88 Wall-st. March 18, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the twenty-third article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all persons to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees hereby, heitedly and earnestly, make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interest of all the Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed.)
mh23-2w6w W&S* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. TUME,	L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS,	ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK,	A. H. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,	JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURTIS,	M. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,	R. C. CROCHERON,
D. W. ROOK,	ISAAC LABAGH,
J. T. WILSON,	SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN J. WALLIS,	A. G. CRANE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,	JEHIAL READ,
JAMES C. BELL,	FREDERICK A. COE.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1859. mh18-law3w F*

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants Exchange and 18th st., corner 8th av., April 14, 1858.—An annual election for Directors of this Company was held on Tuesday, April 12, 1859. The following named gentlemen now constitute the Board of Directors, viz:

CHARLES H. WHITE,	WM. W. CORNELL,
WILLIAM WINSLOW,	S. N. JONES,
WILLIAM MOIR,	D. S. JARVIS
WM. J. BRISLEY,	GILBERT OAKLEY,
JAS. A. STEVENS,	ISAAC HENDRIX,
JOHN C. DIMMICK,	ANDREW WARD,
ROBT. McLAUGHLIN,	DANIEL J. TENNY,
JOHN A. GLUCKMAN,	JAMES MCKAY,
CHARLES S. SMITH,	CHARLES MOORE,
JEREMIAH MILLER,	ISRAEL MINOR,
HENRY DUBOIS,	WM. A. WHEELER,
RICHARD KELLY,	THOS. J. COLEMAN,
JAMES B. OAKLEY.	

And at a meeting held April 13, WM. WINSLOW was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
WM. S SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 24, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. Claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 14, 1859.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held at their Banking Rooms, April 12, instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. R. MARTIN,	PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,	GEORGE B. WARREN,
SAMUEL S. BOYD,	JAMES M. SOUTHWICK,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
JOHN BOYCE,	JOHN CASTREE,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
	ROBERT I. BROWN.

And for inspectors of the next succeeding election, Joseph M. Brown, Ebenezer Collamore, Ralph Mead.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, D. HANDY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 9, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW V. STOUT,	JOHN HARPER,
ASA G. TRASK,	J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG,	WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP,	O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. LENG,	JOSIAH OAKLS,
J. E. BECKMAN,	WM. KENT,
THOS. B. BUSHMORE,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
	JULIEN L. ALLIEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH-ERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, between 10 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH P. WILLERTON, President.
ISAAC O. TAY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

A YOUNG MAN OF SOME YEARS experience as chief clerk in a country bank, wishes a situation where thorough business habits and responsibility is required. Would prefer a berth in a Western bank, but is open to any proposition. Best of references given and required. Address BANKER, Box 132 *Times* Office.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COM-PANY.—No. 71 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO 40 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW YORK, April 12, 1859.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, No. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS negotiated by ELLIOTT P. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 49 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 7 BEAVER-ST.,
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INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 197 Greenwich-st., corner Fulton.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus over	100,000

At an election held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

C. V. B. Ostrander,	D. R. Martin,	Ward. A. Work,
Levi Apgar,	Wm. Hustace,	S. S. Bowman,
Joseph S. Barker,	Benj. S. Taylor,	E. Beadleston,
Gordon W. Burnham,	Ely Hoppock,	J. W. Brown,
Moses A. Hoppock,	Israel Minor,	Nathan'l Weed,
Barrett H. Van Anken,	J. Rohins,	C. D. Van Wagenen,
Henry A. Kerr,	David Magie,	Crowel Adams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. V. B. Ostrander was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPL

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Interesting and Dispassionate Review of the Political Condition of the Country.

Letter of the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, to the Whig Committee.

St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

To Messrs. J. Phillips Phœnix, Willis Blackstone, H. K. Bininger, David J. Liley, and H. R. Smith, Committee, New-York.

SIRS: A short time ago I was favored with your note of the 7th inst., covering a resolution of the Committee, to the effect that it is inexpedient at this time further to discuss or agitate the Negro question, but rather to turn the attention of the people to other topics—"topics of general importance, such as our Foreign Relations, including the Extension of Territory; the building of Railroads for National purposes; the improvement of our Harbors, the navigation of our Rivers to facilitate Internal Commerce; the subject of Currency, and a Tariff of Duties, and other means of developing our own internal resources, our home wealth, and binding together by ties of national and fraternal feelings the various parts and sections of our widely extended Republic."

Your letter, gentlemen, opens a very wide field, in asking for my "opinion upon the subject, and my views as to the signs of the times." Books have been written upon these matters, and speeches delivered by the thousand; and yet the argument seems as far from being exhausted as it was at the beginning; and I take it for certain that you do not expect or desire me to discuss at large, all or any of these Interminable quarrels. That I have opinions upon all or most of them, is true—not the opinions of this or that party, ready to be abandoned or modified to suit this or that platform, but my own opinions—perhaps the more fixed and harder to be changed, because deliberately formed in the retirement of private life, free from the exigencies of official responsibility and from the perturbations of party policy. They are *my* own opinions, right or wrong.

As to the Negro question—I have always thought, and often declared in speech and in print, that it is a pestilent question, the agitation of which has never done good to any party, section or class, and never can do good, unless it be accounted good to stir up the angry passions of men, and exasperate the unreasonable jealousy of sections, and by those bad means foist some unfit men into office, and keep some fit men out. It is a sensitive question, into whose dangerous vortex it is quite possible for good men to be drawn unawares. But when I see a man, at the South or the North, of mature age and some experience, persist in urging the question, after the sorrowful experience of the last few years, I can attribute his conduct to no higher motive than personal ambition or sectional prejudice.

As to the power of the General Government to protect the persons and properties, and advance the interests of the people, by laying taxes, raising armies and navies, building forts and arsenals, light-houses, moles, and breakwaters, surveying the coasts and adjacent seas, improving rivers, lakes, and harbors, and making roads—I should be very sorry to doubt the existence of the power, or the duty to exercise it, whenever the constituted authorities have the means in their hands, and are convinced that its exercise is necessary to protect the country and advance the prosperity of the people.

In my own opinion, a government that has no power to protect the shores of its country against winds and waves and human enemies, nor its rivers against snags, sands and rocks, nor to build roads for the transportation of its armies and its mails and the commerce of its people, is a poor, impotent government, and not at all such a government as our fathers thought they had made when they produced the Constitution which was greeted by intelligent men everywhere with admiration and gratitude as a government free enough for all the ends of legal liberty, and strong enough for all the purposes of national and individual protection. A free people, if it be wise, will make a good constitution; but a constitution, however good in itself, did never make a free people. The people do not derive their rights from the Government, but the Government derives its powers from the people; and those powers are granted for the main, if not the only, purpose of protecting the rights of the people. Protection, then, if not the sole, is the chief end of government.

And it is for the governing power to judge, in every instance, what kind and what degree of protection is needful—whether a Navy to guard our commerce all around the world, or an Army to defend the country against armed invasion from without, or domestic invasion from within, or a Tariff, to protect our home industry against the dangerous obtrusion of foreign labor and capital.

Of the existence of the power and duty of the Government to protect the people in their persons, their property, their industry and their locomotion, I have no doubt, but the time, the mode and the measure of protection, being always questions of policy and prudence, must of necessity be left to the wisdom and patriotism of those whose duty it is to make laws for the good government of the country. And with them I freely leave it as the safest, and, indeed, the only, constitutional depository of the power.

As to our foreign policy generally, I have but little to say. I am not much of a progressive, and am content to leave it where WASHINGTON placed it, upon that wise, virtuous, safe maxim—"Peace with all nations; entangling alliance with none." The greedy and indiscriminate appetite for foreign acquisition, which makes us envet our neighbor's lands, and devise cunning schemes to get them, has little of my sympathy. I view it as a sort of political gluttony, as dangerous to our body politic as gluttony is to the natural man—producing disease certainly, hastening death, probably. Those of our politicians who are afflicted with this morbid appetite are wont to cite the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, as giving countenance to their inordinate desires. But the cases are wholly unlike in almost every particular. Louisiana was indispensable to our full and safe enjoyment of an immense region which was already owned, and its acquisition gave us the unquestioned control of that noble system of Mississippi waters, which nature seems to have made to be one and indivisible, and rounded off the map of the nation into one uniform and compacted whole. Nothing remained to mar and disfigure our national plat but Florida, and that was desirable, less for its intrinsic value than because it would form a dangerous means of annoyance, in case of war with a maritime power, surrounded, as it is, on three sides by the ocean, and touching three of our present States, with no barrier between. The population of Louisiana and Florida, when acquired, was very small compared with the largeness of the territory, and, lying in contact with the States, was easily and quickly absorbed into and assimilated with the mass of our people. These countries were acquired, moreover, in the most peaceful and friendly manner, and for a satisfactory consideration.

Now, without any right or necessity, it is hard to tell what we do not claim in all the continent south of us, and the adjacent islands. Cuba is to be the first fruit of our grasping enterprise, and that is to be gotten at all hazards, by peaceful purchase if we can, by war and conquest if we must. But Cuba is only an outpost to the Empire of Islands and continental countries that are to follow. A leading Senator has lately declared (in debate on the thirty-million bill) that we must not only have Cuba, but all the Islands from Cape Florida to the Spanish Main, so as to surround the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and make them our "*mare clausum*," like the Mediterranean, in old times, when the Roman Emperor ruled both its shores, from the pillars of Hercules to the Hellespont. This claim of *mare nostrum* implies, of course, that we must own the continent that bounds *our sea* on the West, as well as the string of Islands that inclose it on the East—that is, Mexico, Central America, and all South America, so far South at least as the Orinoco. In that wide compass of sea and land there are a good many native Governments, and Provinces belonging to the strongest maritime powers, and a narrow continental isthmus which we ourselves, as well as England and France, are wont to call the *highway of nations*. To fulfill the grand conception, and perfect our tropical empire, we must buy or conquer all these horrid countries, and their mongrel populations. As to buying them, it strikes me we had better wait awhile, at least until the Government has ceased to borrow money to pay its current expenses. And as to conquering them, perhaps it would be prudent to pause and make some estimate of costs and contingencies, before we rush into war with all maritime Europe and half America.

I am not one of those who believe that the United States is not an independent and safe nation, because Cuba is not a part of it. On the contrary, I believe that we are quite capable of self-defence, even if the "Queen of the Antilles" were a province of England, France or Russia; and surely, while it remains an appendage of a comparatively feeble nation, Cuba has much more cause to fear us than we have to fear Cuba. In fact, gentlemen, I cannot help doubting the honesty of the cowardly argument by which we are urged to rob poor old Spain of this last remnant of her Western empire, for fear that she might use it to rob us.

But suppose we could get, honestly and peaceably, the whole of the country—continental and insular—from the Rio Grande to the Orinoco, and from Trinidad to Cuba, and thus establish our *mare clausum*, and shut the gate of the world against the Indians, and we govern them wisely and well? For the last few years, in the attempt to govern our home Territories of Kansas and Utah, we have not very well maintained the dignity and justice of the nation, nor secured the peace and prosperity of the subject people. Can we hope to do better with the various mixed races of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West India Islands? Some of those countries have been trying for fifty years to establish republican governments on our model, but in every instance have miserably failed, and yet there was no obstacle to complete success but their own ineptitude.

For my part, I should be grieved to see my country become, like Rome, a conquering and dominant nation; for I think there are few or no examples in history, of Governments whose chief objects were glory and power, which did ever secure the happiness and prosperity of their own people. Such Governments may grow great and famous, and advance a few of their citizens to wealth and nobility, but the price of their grandeur is the personal independence and individual freedom of their people. Still less am I inclined to see absorbed into our system, even on equal footing with the original States, the various and mixed races (amounting to I know not how many millions) which inhabit the continent and islands south of our present border. I am not willing to inoculate our body politic with the virus of their diseases, political and social—diseases which, with them, are chronic and hereditary, and with us could hardly fail to produce corruption in the head and weakness in the members.

Our own country, as it is, in position, form and size, is a wonder which proclaims a wisdom above the wit of man. Large enough for our posterity, for centuries to come. All in the temperate zone, and therefore capable of a homogeneous population (all freedom-

fied in climates and soils, as to produce everything that is necessary to the comfort and wealth of a great people. Bounded east and west by great oceans, and bisected in the middle by a mighty river, which drains and fructifies the continent, and binds together the most southern and northern portions of our land by a bond stronger than iron. Besides all this, it is now and growing—the strongest on the continent, with no neighbor whose power it fears, or of whose ambition it has cause to be jealous. Surely, such a country is great enough and good enough for all the ends of honest ambition and virtuous power.

It seems to me that an efficient home-loving Government, moderate and economical in its administration, peaceful in its objects, and just to all nations, need have no fear of invasion at home, or serious aggression abroad. The nations of Europe have to stand continually in defence of their existence, but the conquest of our country by a foreign Power is simply impossible, and no nation is so absurd as to entertain the thought. We may conquer ourselves by local strife and sectional animosities; and when, by our folly and wickedness, we have accomplished that great calamity, there will be none to pity us for the consequences of so great a crime.

If our Government would devote all its energies to the promotion of peace and friendship with all foreign countries, the advancement of Commerce, the increase of Agriculture, the growth and stability of Manufactures, and the cheapening, quickening and securing the internal trade and travel of our country; in short, if it would devote itself in earnest to the establishment of a wise and steady policy of internal government, I think we should witness a growth and consolidation of wealth and comfort and power for good, which cannot be reasonably hoped for from a fluctuating policy, always watching for the turns of good fortune, or from a grasping ambition to seize new territories, which are hard to get and harder to govern.

The present position of the Administration is a sorrowful commentary upon the broad democracy of its professions. In theory, the people have the right and ability to do anything; in practice, we are verging raptidly to the One-Man power.

The President, the ostensible head of the National Democrats, is eagerly striving to concentrate power in his own hands, and thus to set aside both the People and their Representatives in the actual affairs of government. Having emptied the Treasury, which he found full, and living precariously upon borrowed money, he now demands of Congress to intrust to his unchecked discretion the War power, the Purse and the Sword. First, he asks Congress to authorize him, by statute, to use the Army to take *military* possession of the Northern Mexico, and hold it under his *protectorate*, and as a security for debts due to our citizens—*civil* possession would not answer, for that might expose him, as in the case of Kansas, to be annoyed by a factious Congress and a rebellious Territorial Legislature.

Secondly—Not content with this, he demands the discretionary power to use the Army and Navy in the South; also in blockading the coast and marching his troops into the interior of Mexico and New-Granada, to protect our citizens against all evil-doers along the transit-routes of Tehuantepec and Panama. And he and his supporters in Congress claim this enormous power upon the ground that, in this particular at least, he ought to be the equal of the greatest monarch of Europe. They forget that our fathers limited the power of the President by design, and for the reason that they had found out by sad experience that the monarchs of Europe were too strong for freedom.

To aid in the assumance of this doctrine, first publicly announced from Ostend, he demands of Congress to hand over to him $30,000,000 to be used at his discretion, to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba. Facilitate how? Perhaps it might be imprudent to tell.

Add to all this, the fact (as yet unexplained) that one of the largest naval armaments which ever sailed from our coast is now operating in South America, ostensibly against a poor little republic far up the Plate River, to settle some little quarrel between the two Presidents. If Congress had been polite enough to grant the President's demand of the sword and the purse against Mexico, Central America and Cuba, this navy, its duty done at the South, might be made, on its way home, to arrive in the Gulf very opportunely, to aid the "Commander-in-Chief" in the acquisition of some very valuable territory.

I allude to these facts with no malice against Mr. BUCHANAN, but as evidences of the dangerous change which is now obviously sought to be made in the practical working of the Government—the concentration of power in the hands of the President, and the dangerous policy, now almost established, of looking abroad for temporary glory and aggrandizement, instead of looking at home, for all the purposes of good government—peaceable, moderate, economical, protecting all interests alike, and by a fixed policy, calling into safe exercise all the talents and industry of our people, and thus steadily advancing our country in everything which can make a nation great, happy and permanent.

The rapid increase of the Public Expenditure (and that, too, under the management of statesmen professing to be peculiarly economical) is an alarming sign of corruption and decay.

That increase bears no fair proportion to the growth and expansion of the country, but looks rather like wanton waste or criminal negligence. The ordinary objects of great expense are not materially augmented—the Army and Navy remain on a low peace establishment—the military defences are little, if at all enlarged—the improvement of harbors, lakes and rivers is abandoned, and the Pacific Railroad is not only not begun, but its very location is scrambled for by angry sections, which succeed in nothing but mutual defeat. In short, the money to an enormous amount (I am told at the rate of $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year) is gone, and we have little or nothing to show for it. In profound peace with foreign nations, and surrounded with the proofs of national growth and individual prosperity, the Treasury, by less than two years of mismanagement, is made bankrupt, and the Government itself is living from hand to mouth, on bills of credit and borrowed money!

This humiliating state of things could hardly happen if men in power were both honest and wise. The Democratic economists in Congress confess that they have recklessly wasted the Public Revenue; they confess it by refusing to raise the Tariff to meet the present exigency, and by insisting that they can replenish the exhausted Treasury and support the Government, in credit and efficiency, by simply striking off their former extravagances.

An illustrious predecessor of the President is reported to have declared "that those who live on borrowed money ought to break." I do not concur in that harsh saying; yet I am clearly of opinion that the Government, in common prudence, (to say nothing of pride and dignity,) ought to reserve its credit for great transactions and unforeseen emergencies. In common times of peace, it ought always to have an established revenue, equal, at least, to its current expense. And that revenue ought to be so levied as to foster and protect the industry of the country employed in our most necessary and important manufactures.

Gentlemen, I cannot touch upon all the topics alluded to in your letter and resolution. I ought rather to beg your pardon for the prolixity of this answer. I speak for no party, because the only party I ever belonged to has ceased to exist as an organized and militant body.

And I speak for no man but myself.

I am fully aware that my opinions and views of public policy are of no importance to anybody but me, and there is good reason to fear that some of them are so antiquated and out of fashion as to make it very improbable that they will ever again be put to the test of actual practice.

Most respectfully, EDWARD BATES.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 15.

$1,000 U. States 6s,'85	102⅜	300	Harlem Railroad		13½
1,000 U. States 6s, '71	104⅜	100	do	b30	13½
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	109	200	Harlem R. Pref		42
2,000 Indiana State 5s	89	550	do		41⅜
3,000 do	88½	300	do	b10	41½
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	93⅝	600	do	b30	41½
2,000 Virginia 6s	99	600	do	s60	41½
1,500 do	99⅛	100	do	b30	41½
2,000 do	99¼	250	do		41½
7,000 do	99½	100	do	s60	41½
5,000 Mo. State 6s	88½	100	do	s60	41¾
5,000 do	s15 88¾	100	do	s10	41¾
1,000 do	88¾	150	do	b60	41¾
2 000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	94¾	30	do		41¾
5,000 E. R. R. 1 m. b	96½	15	N. H. & Hart. R		123
1,000 E. R. 2 m. b	84½	200	Reading Railroad		50⅛
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3 m	78½	125	Mich. Cen. R. R.		53
2,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	96	150	do	b10	53
4,000 Ill. St. P. & F. du		50	do		53½
L. Ld. 1st. Ills	84	200	do	s30	53
1,000 G. & C. 2d M. bs	92	100	do		53⅜
2,000 Ill. Freeland b'ds	94½	100	do	s60	52⅞
2,000 Ea. Ark. L. G. b's	17⅜	250	do	b60	53⅛
6 Bank of Commerce	101½	250	do		53⅜
50 Am. Ex. Bank	s60 108½	100	do	s60	53
10 Irving Bank	100	100	Mich So. & N. I. Rd	10	13⅝
5 Nassau Bank	101	50	do		13⅝
10 Corn. Ex Bank	101	460	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	40	
37 Hanover Bank	89	100	do	b60	40
50 Del. & H. Can. Co	96¾	100	do	s30	39½
100 Penn. Coal Co	81½	100	do	s30	39½
100 do	81⅝	200	do	bnw	39½
500 Pac. Mail St. Co	88	90	Panama Railroad		121
50 do	87½	50	do	s15	121
100 do	s60 85	20	Cle., Co. & C. R. R.		96
100 do	b30 88	100	Ga. & Chi R.R	s10	68
50 do	b30 88	200	do		68¼
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R	b60 77¼	100	do	b10	68⅛
255 do	77¼	100	Cle. & To. R.R	b60	29½
100 do	s10 77¼	100	do		29½
100 do	bnw 77¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R		57⅞
515 do	77¼	2,000	do		58
50 do	s30 77	100	do	bnw	58
100 Erie Railroad	97⅛	400	do	s10	57⅞
25 H. R. R. R	33⅛	100	do	s10	58
50 do	s10 33⅜	200	do	s60	57⅝
50 do	33½	650	do	s30	57⅛
100 do	b60 33½	600	do	b30	58
5 Macon & West. R. R.	92	100	N. J. R. R. & Trip		130

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Cal. State 7s, bs	85	50	Ch. Central R	s30	57½
10,000 Virginia 6s	99⅛	100	do		57½
10,000 Mo. State 6s	88⅞	400	do		51
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	93⅜	150	do	b60	54
15,000 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	72	50	do	s10	51
5 Cl. & H. Canal Co.	96⅜	100	do	b60	51⅛
200 Cumberland Pref	21⅜	1050	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		14
200 Pac. Mail St. Co	s10 89⅜	600	do	b30	14
40 Penn. Coal Co	81⅜	250	Panama R. R	b60	121⅛
200 N. Y. Central R. R	77⅜	105	Gal. & Chic. R. R		68¼
50 Ill. Cent R R	s60 68⅜	250	do		68⅜
800 Har. R. R. Pref	42	150	do	b60	68⅛
100 do	42⅛	100	do	b60	68¼
200 do	b10 42⅜	50	do	s30	68
200 do	b60 42⅜	50	do	s30	68
100 do	b60 42⅞	200	Clv. & Tol. R. R.		27⅛
400 Reading R. R	s30 50	500	do		27
100 do	s45 50	500	do	b60	27⅛
100 do	b60 50⅜	100	do	s60	26⅝
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 40	100	do	s30	26⅜
500 do	s15 40⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		58⅜
100 do	40⅞	100	do	b60	58⅜
100 do	40¼				

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000 G. W. Iron Co. 1st m.	69⅜	50	East River F. L. Co.
10 Ocean Bank	95	25	Ind. & Cin. R. R.
15 Bk of Commerce	102	50	La Crosse & Mil R.
10 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	99⅜		

FRIDAY, April 15—P. M.

The improvement continues in the Stock Market, and the speculative activity to-day was even more general than yesterday and quite marked in those of both the Railroad stocks. The heaviest business, in amount, was done in New-York Central at 77⅜@77½ ₱ cent., and in Rock Island at 58@58½ ₱ cent., an additional advance in both of ⅜@½ ₱ cent. After the printed list of the morning Board, 2,000 shares Central were taken at 77½ ₱ cent., buyer 60 days, and after the printed list of the Second Board, another considerable parcel was taken at the same price. The cash stock closed at 77⅜@77½ ₱ cent. The sales of the day of Chicago and Rock Island amount to over 5,000 shares. Two of the commission brokers bought heavily at the morning Board at 58 ₱ cent., and in the afternoon 58½ ₱ cent. was paid cash and on time, closing 58⅜@58½. The transactions were also large in Harlem Preferred. The price opened at 42, and the sales in the forenoon were made between this figure and 41½. At the Second Board, notwithstanding a telegraphic rumor that Gov. MORGAN had not signed the Harlem Bill, there was a strong demand at 42@42½ ₱ cent., cash, and 42½, buyer 60 days, closing 42¼@⅜ ₱ cent. The demand for Michigan Central was quite free at 53¾ in the morning, and at 54 in the afternoon, as against 52⅞@53 yesterday. In Michigan Southern also (the transfers of which close temporarily for the election of Directors to-morrow) the demand improved. The old shares advanced to 14, and the guaranteed to 40⅜@40½ ₱ cent. The *Bull* account in Cleveland and Toledo had the advantage to-day, as on yesterday, and the stock advanced to 27@27½ ₱ cent. Galena rose to 88⅝; Panama to 121½; Illinois Central, 68½@69. There was less excitement in Pacific Mail. The cash stock was 88@87½@88 through the day, and 85@86⅜, sellers' options. Hdson River and Harlem common shares were steady. Delaware and Hudson and Cumberland Coal were both lower than yesterday. Pennsylvania Coal, steady. The general share market closed firm.

The market for State Stocks was higher for Virginias, steady for Missouris and Californias, and a fraction weaker for Tennessees. Indiana Fives sold at 89, and Ohio long Sixes at 109 ₱ cent. The Federal Fives are very quiet at 104⅛ ₱ cent. The sales of Kentucky Mortgages are again of a retail character. The prices are generally steady.

The advancing tendency of the Stock Exchange on the speculative shares creates considerable excitement on the Street. The upward turn is against the influence and practical movement of a large majority of the jobbers inside the Exchange, whose recent success in driving down prices is now being qualified by differences of 2@2½ ₱ cent. in a single week, the other way. The recovery in New-York Central is 2 ₱ cent., leaving 2@3 ₱ cent. yet to be gained to place the stock at the current rates early in March. The recovery in Rock Island is 2½@2¾ ₱ cent., with the price still 4 ₱ cent. below the price some six weeks ago. In Toledo 3 ₱ cent., with 5 ₱ cent. yet to be added to restore the price to the 1st March currency. Michigan Guaranteed has only recovered 1@1½ ₱ cent. The price to-day is 1 ₱ cent. below 1st March. In Panama and Pacific Mail the advance has been of a more positive character, and the figures paid this week are the highest since January. The speculation in Reading is also of a positive nature, in favor of the *Bull* account, though attracting less attention this week than usual.

There is a settled tone in the Money market, which, as intimated yesterday, is likely to continue for a month or two to come, unless disturbed by some unexpected Foreign cause. To-day the inclination, if anything, is to rather lower rates of Discount on paper running into the Fall months, owing to the competition among the Bill Brokers and the comparative moderate offering of prime selections of paper. The terms for demand loans undergo no change. We quote discounts 5@7, and stock loans 4@5 ₱ cent.

Exchange is quiet, at 109¾@110 on London. The *New-York* screw-steamer for Bremen and Southampton takes the mail to-morrow, and a small shipment of bar Gold. The Customs, to-day, are $74,000. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $109,000. Payments out, $242,780. Balance, $7,186,638. Over $2,000,000 Treasury Bills, past due, remain out, still bearing interest under the provision of the Act of December, 1857. And to this sum $9,000,000 will be added about the 20th of May, unless the holders are able to do better with their money.

The Mechanics' Banking Association has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., and the management has resolved to increase their capital from $316,000 to half a million of dollars. The Gallatin Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The following is a summary of the report of the Long Island Railroad made to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday last:

"The receipts were $334,068, against $325,313 the previous year. The difference in favor of the last year was made up wholly from an increased freight business. The expenses of the year $255,427, against $161,127 the previous year, showing a net surplus, after paying all expenses, rent, interest, and equipments, of $78,610 against $56,186 the previous year. The last year's surplus is greater than that of any previous year. The report speaks most encouragingly of the freight business, which is made up in a large degree from the transportation of milk, carried at half a cent per quart. The whole receipts last year, from business connected with the dairy, is $18,153. There is also a steadily increasing freighting from vegetables and fruits. The Directors have entered into a contract for changing the terminus of the road at South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Hunter's Point, which will be effected in the year 1859. The funded debt of the Company is $500,000. The other additional liabilities of the Company amount to $144 568. The capital stock is 66,000 shares, equal at par to three millions of dollars. The reported cash balance, on the 1st inst., was $57,110."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—FOR MARCH 1859.

Acres Con'tion Lands sold	2,481 85	for	$33,670 31
Acres In'st Fund Lands sold	45.05	for	807 69
Acres Free Lands sold	1,160 26	for	16 941 10
Total sales during the mth.	3,687.36	for	$51,419 10
To which add town lot sales			3,819 70
Total of all			$55,238 80
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1859	10,306.24	for	$141,013 47
Acres sold previously	229,825.33	for	15,637,148 95
Total	1,240,141.57		$15,778,162 42
Construction Bo'ds canceled in March, 1859	$28,000 00		
Construction Bnd'a canceled previously	984,000 00	—	$1,012,000 00
Freeland Bonds canceled previously	129,000 00		129,000 00
Total Bonds canceled upto March 31, '59			$1,141,000 00
Actual cash receipts March, 1859			$12,734 59
Actual cash receipts March, 1858			42,021 89
Receipts from passengers, March			64,114 70
Receipts from freight			71,251 00
Receipts from mails			6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road			5,137 00
Receipts from other sources			3,644 56
Total receipts in month of March, 1859			$151,124 59
Total receipts in month of March, 1858			163,817 71
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1859			$118,011 51
Total receipts in corresponding period of '58			410,379 17

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week			
Entered at the Port	$1,022,190	$386,835	$1,315,324
Thrown on market	809,248	609,766	1,324,441
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$34,521,834	$15,191,588	$66,462 690
Thrown on market	34,308,203	19,928,652	37,615,478

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSES. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool	852	$138,057	157	$41,357	93	$12,662
Man. of Cotton	3,190	336,732	83	21,729	81	16,502
Man. of Silk	401	284,433	12	1,939	9	4,383
Man. of Flax	1,476	259,559	112	12 558	64	12,648
Miscellaneous	278	57,616	7	2 897	210	9,277
Total	6,199	$1,266,454	496	$39,360	157	$67,997
		89 280				1 250,454
Total Entered		$1,345,831	Total Marketed			$1,321,411

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 4,004 bbls. Flour, 300 bushels Wheat, 27,816 sacks Barley, 2,670 pkgs. Provisions, and 102 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Pots are in demand, while Pearls are quiet—each at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bales, part in transitu, at unaltered rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	S'G'a & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Middling, ₱ lb	12⅜	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more vigor to-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry has increased, especially for the local and Eastern trade, and prices have improved a shade. Holders do not appear to be so anxious to sell, as they generally anticipate a further rise. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 14,600 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl		$3 75 @ $5 10
Superfine State		5 15 @ 5 60
Extra State		6 00 @ 6 50
Superfine Western		5 20 @ 5 70
Fancy Ohio		5 80 @ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan		6 00 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio		6 40 @ 7 20
Fancy Genesee		6 70 @ 6 80
Extra Genesee		6 90 @ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri		7 00 @ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request to-day, at rising prices; sales 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $6 @ $6 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 60 @ $8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive and nominal, at $6 50 @ $7 40 for extras, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 65 @ $4 45 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 90 @ $3 95 for Jersey; $4 30 @ $4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $19 75 @ $20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at somewhat firmer prices, for really desirable lots. The improved trade in Flour encourages buyers. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels, including ordinary to prime Western (Winter) at $1 40 @ $1 46; inferior Chicago Spring at $1; very ordinary Red Genesee at $1 35; very choice White Tennessee (100 bushels) at $1 90; fair to good White Kentucky at $1 70 @ $1 78, the latter rate for 1,000 bushels from the dock; and some Red Southern on private terms. Corn is less freely offered, and is in request at rather high rates. Sales 20,000 bushels at 67½c. @ 68c. for prime new Yellow Jersey; 66c. @ 68c. for good to prime new Yellow Southern; 65c. @ 66c. for ordinary to choice new white Jersey and Southern; 63c. @ 65c. for inferior to ordinary new White and Yellow, and (nominally) 65c. @ 66c. for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and somewhat nominal at 86c. @ 90c., as extremes, ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at uniform quotations. Sales 13,000 bushels, including old Western and State at 60c., new State on private terms, and choice Canada West at 80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in very moderate request at former prices. Canada, 59c. @ 60c.; Western, 57c. @ 59c.; State, 53c. @ 55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c. @ 53c.; Southern, at 47c. @ 52c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite freely offered, and new Mess is much cheaper. The demand is fair at the reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $17 25 @ $17 40, closing at $17 25—cheek to-day—for new Mess; $17 @ $17 12 for old Mess; and $12 50 @ $12 60 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams, at 8c. @ 9½c.; and Shoulders at 6½c. @ 6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling slowly, chiefly at from 8c. @ 10½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand at former rates, at 11½c. @ 11¾c. ₱ lb., with sales of 480 bbls. and tcs. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $9 25 @ $11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50 @ $13 for extra do.; $7 75 @ $8 for Country Mess; $6 50 @ $7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17 @ $21 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50 @ $17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 9c. @ 15c. for Ohio; 13c. @ 22c. for common to good State, and 23c. @ 25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 7c. @ 10c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales to-day, 620 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c. @ 7c., chiefly at 6¾c.; 358 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c. @ 7¾c.; and 245 boxes Havana at 7¼c. @ 8½c., ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 3-16d, ₱ lb.; 100 tierces Beef at 3s.; 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s. For London, 1,700 bbls. Tar at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow, 100 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.; and 80 bales Tobacco at 2s. 6s. For Aatwerp, 900 bags Coffee at ½; and 2,200 bbls. Resin at 2½s. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
New-York	April 16	New-York	Southa'n.
Canada	April 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Lebanon	April 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	April 23	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Baltimore	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Indian	April 23	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	April 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
Saxonia	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	May 4	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Albert	April 2	Galway	New-York.
Europa	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	April 3	Southamp'n.	New-York.
Hilton	April 4	Southamp'n.	New-York.
City of Manchester	April 8	Cork	New-York.
Arabia	April 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	April 9	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washington	April 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	April 16	Bremen	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West	April 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costaricadcos	April 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Philadelphia	April 18	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	April 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg—Mr. Engelbert Begle, Mrs. Begle and mother, Rochester; Mrs. Henry Bull, Master Richard, Albert, Jowa and Miss Camilla Bull, New-York; George Gerken and lady, San Francisco; Henry Niles, Laporte, Ind.; Stephen

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The Windward Islands—Barbadoes—Appearance of the Island—The Principal City—Beauty and High Cultivation of the Soil—General Habits of the People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BARBADOES, Barbadoes, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

I do not propose to enter into a historical, a geographical or descriptive account of this island, except in so far as they will tend to elucidate my subject—the Results of Emancipation. Elaborate and minute particulars of Barbadoes and her beauties may be found in the works of SCHOMBERG, EDWARDS, or MARTIN. I cannot, however, consistently, pass by Bridgetown, or fail to notice its peculiarities. A stranger, and most especially an American, upon first landing, would hasten to proclaim it an exhausted city; once, possibly, the centre of a flourishing business, and the emporium of great wealth, but now almost abandoned to ruin and decay. This impression would be formed from various reasons, and from none more than the contrast which the capital of Barbadoes presents to what we should call a rising place. To illustrate this assertion, from my own experience, I might say that I was first struck with the narrow streets and the ruined appearance of the houses. It seemed as though no attempt had been made to repair their dilapidated condition within half a century. The paint was worn away from roof and wood-work, and the mortar which had fallen from the walls had never been replaced, except in very few cases. Around each dwelling, of more than ordinary Barbadian pretensions, there was generally an unfinished looking wall, with broken pieces of glass-bottles on the top to protect the property from the trespass of the wicked. In going to my lodging-house, a quarter of a mile distant from the wharf, I was obliged to traverse several acres of vacant lots, which were overgrown with wild cactuses and studded with moss covered ruins. They lay in the very heart of the city—the "burnt district," as it is called, of twenty years standing. Picturesque it was, but it gave very little indication of industry or enterprise. I passed up Broad-street, a combination of Wall-street and Broadway, but though it was the busiest time of day, I saw few signs of the enormous trade that this Island carries on, and nothing to remind me of an American city with a population, as Bridgetown has, equal to that of New-Havan. I was struck with the European aspect of the place, and was almost startled every now and then as I came across a banena, a cocoa, or a cabbage-palm tree. Their tropical look seemed out of place, and, for a moment, I wondered how they existed there. Altogether the town is such a strange mixture that I despair of presenting its picture to your readers. The market-place—about an acre of ground inclosed with a neat row of butchers' stalls—reminds one of New-Orleans. There the clatter of tongues, extolling the virtue of divers fruits and vegetables offered for sale, is perhaps the closest illustration of Sambo that Bridgetown can produce. The centre of the market inclosure is filled with splendid evergreens, and beneath their shade several scores of negro women, with pairs of scales and piles of yams, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, oranges, grape-fruit, mangroves, &c., before them, earn their daily bread. The fish-market—a solitary shed erected on the beach—is in full blast about nightfall, after the fishermen have returned well laden with flying-fish; and at the confused noise in this focus of business even a London Billingsgate would be compelled to hide its diminished head. It is characteristic of Sambo throughout; his untiring tongue never stops for a moment to take rest. A cab-stand presents another vivid picture of Sambo as he is. In the midst of Trafalgar-square—about as large as the triangle opposite the TIMES office—near the statue of NELSON and beneath a gigantic evergreen, the cabmen find it convenient and profitable to assemble. Woe unto the stranger whom they espy and who may be in search of a one-horse shay; and when he has selected his vehicle, and has made his escape from the crowd, it is amusing to hear the successful driver denounce the "unperlite b'bavor of dem niggers," and deplore the city as the "awfulest he never see'd." So much, as an illustration of the African aspect of Bridgetown, of which, considering the colored population, is nearly ten blacks to one white, you are unceasingly reminded.

A traveler from the North must remember what he is in danger of forgetting, that in Bridgetown he is far down in the Tropics, within seven hundred miles of the Equator. The climate is not tropical; it is to be imagined and felt, for it cannot be described. Select the most perfect day that September ever presented to New-York, and I should do injustice to a Barbadian sun and Barbadian breezes if I compared Barbadian weather to yours. The sun necessarily gives out a great heat, but it is always tempered by incessant winds and by daily showers which never last above a minute. Night or day, in Winter or in Summer, the temperature knows no change. In a word, the inconveniences of heat are never felt; the penalties of cold are never known. There are no thunder-storms like those which desolate more elevated regions within the torrid zones; no poisonous reptiles of any kind; no annoying insects like those which in Summer months will make known their presence even in the latitude of New-York. The appearance of the houses, which are of one story and built solidly of stone, may perhaps remind you that you are in a country where the severities of Winter are not even imagined, and, after you have entered them, you may no longer fancy yourself in a European or a North American dwelling. The spacious rooms, with polished cedar floors, the contrivances to make everything about you look cool as well as to make you feel cool—the hugh pitchers of ice-water on the side-boards and the luxurious cane chairs, placed so as to catch the never-ending breezes—are luxuries here which one might look for as necessities in other tropical countries. The inside of a house in Bridgetown is very different from what its outside appearance would lead a stranger to infer; and this disregard of outward appearances is only one of a thousand English idiosyncracies to be encountered. The houses, then, and a few scattered purely tropical trees, are about the only outward indications that Bridgetown possesses of being a tropical city. You may be puzzled every now and than by the sight of a black soldier in Zouave costume, or a black policeman in a London uniform, but they are anomalies. They do not belong to the picture.

Bridgetown, in fact, is European, though somewhat behind the age of European progress. It is, perhaps, necessarily behind the age, owing to its insulated position. Its shops remind you of an inferior English town, and it is only after you have entered them that you discover how well and with what first-rate articles they are supplied. The streets are macadamized with the native calcareous rock, and are light-colored and perfectly smooth. The white population have wonderfully preserved their English manners and customs. You find here none of the indolent and luxurious habits of the tropics. Though a vast amount of business is transacted before breakfast, the lazy siesta is not indulged in, but work is steadily performed until four o'clock in the afternoon. The churches are similar in their architecture to those that may be seen in any English village; the forms and ceremonies of English society are preserved even to the force of wearing a stove-pipe hat whenever you wish to appear in full dress; in spite of yams and mangroves, the dinner you eat is as nearly English as circumstances will admit; and the bed you lie upon is unobtakeably of English make and fashion. Perhaps the British officers, military and naval, help to keep alive the peculiar customs of the mother land; but it is undoubtedly a fact that the Barbadians take a pride in preserving as close a resemblance to the Old Country as the differences of position will allow, and I am not prepared to say in so doing they act an unwise part. The few Americans who have emigrated here—though they have brought with them the spirit of American invention and enterprise—have lost their peculiarities, and have succumbed to prevailing custom. But Yankee clocks, Yankee buggies, and that famous Yankee establishment to which all Bridgetown daily resorts—the ice-house—have brought fortunes to their proprietors and delight to the hearts of the Creole population.

Directly you leave the precincts of the capital the European phase of the island vanishes. You may be reminded of the fair scenery of Old England, to which, indeed, these lovely hills and valleys are likened; but you can never for a moment forget that you are looking upon productions which no English soil could bring forth, and which no English sun could ripen. The landscape scenery is necessarily on a small scale, but in variety it is complete, and occasionally it approaches the sublime. One of the grandest spectacles I ever witnessed was the view from Hackleton's Cliff—a bold bluff at the northern extremity of the island rising 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Looking East, you see, in the far distance, a range of hills running parallel with the one upon which you are standing, and in the intermediate valley, which gradually slopes towards the sea, the productions of all the Indies are gathered together. Here and there, upon some projection of coral rock, which the cactuses carefully conceal, a palm-tree towers like a land-mark on the horizon, or a gigantic sentinel upon his post. Cottages are thickly-scattered over the picture; the red wheel of the sugar mill, unchanged for a century, may be seen at every point, and you may strain your eyes in vain to look for a single spot which has not been cultivated even beyond what we should call perfection. The surf, as it crawls up the long line of white sand that lies extended far beneath you, and the ocean beyond, complete a picture of what may well be termed the Eden of Barbadoes. You look down upon a valley which burns and blazes with all the heat of the tropics, but you are standing upon a spot ever open to the fresh and invigorating breezes of the temperate zones.

What I have said here in regard to cultivation is equally applicable to the entire Island, from the estate of the richest planter to the plot of the poorest negro. I have traveled over the whole of Barbadoes, and have not seen a single acre of uncultivated land. The highways are perfect models of cleanliness and smoothness, and the cane-fields, more luxuriant than those of Louisiana or Texas, are without inclosure, and extend to the very edge of the roads, which, for want of space, appear to have been reduced to the narrowest limits. Barbadoes is essentially a sugar island, and you do not meet in it the abundance of fruit trees that are to be seen in St. Vincent or Grenada. The cocoa-nut trees, which were once valued at a pound sterling each per annum, were destroyed some years ago by a plague of insects, and the few that remain are more ornamental than profitable. Orange trees, lemons, grape-fruit, mangroves and bananas are abundant in Barbadoes, but they are not reared in such large groves here as in other islands. The cabbage-palm, of gigantic stature, is one of the most beautiful of its class, and is best calculated to adorn the peculiarities of the landscape. A planter's house is generally surrounded with these stately trees, which make it an object of attraction for miles around. A good bamboo grove is highly prized, and no gentleman's estate would be complete without it.

I have said enough, perhaps, in regard to the general appearance of Barbadoes, to give your readers an idea, such as I wish to convey, of its great natural beauty and high cultivation. Upon these points I am capable of offering an opinion. But as a stranger, it would be presumptuous to discuss, without a closer scrutiny than I have yet had time to give to so important a subject, the political and social condition of this island, and compare it now with what it was before the abolition of Slavery. The question has many ramifications, and each of the West India Islands—I might almost say each plantation—must stand upon its own merits, for *I know* that the causes which might ruin one would not affect another.

Arguments that may apply to overcrowded Barbadoes, might with equal justice be used in regard to Kansas and Dacotah, as to the rich virgin soil and sparsely settled island of Trinidad. The subject, indeed, is not to be approached hastily; but I hope that, in my next letter, I shall be able to transmit some information on the free labor system in Barbadoes, which I shall only obtain from authentic sources, and which I shall endeavor to give with unbiassed judgment.

W. G. S.

STATE OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

Foot-Journey Through the Valley of the Neckar—Feelings of the Peasantry of Baden; and the Middle Classes of Wurtemberg and Bavaria towards the French and their Emperor—Probabilities of War—Paralysis of Business in the South of Europe—The Munich "Punsch"—Chamber of Bavarian Deputies and the Ministry—The Government Overhauled—Religious Complications—Burial of the Great Artist, Eberhard—The Cemetery, the Leichenhans, &c., &c.

MUNICH, Friday, March 18, 1859.

I do not aspire to be a political letter writer. I know how much information such people obtain at second hand—how much they often presume and suppose and guess, without knowing anything about it. And I have not knowledge enough to give a really valuable opinion on the "State of Europe," nor impudence enough to offer a worthless one. But my mite of personal information I can add to what others may say on that universal topic—the War.

I have recently made a foot journey through the Valley of the Neckar, also traversing since much of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, and talking with the people—and I am able to say what is the feeling among the peasantry of Baden, and the intelligent middle classes of the two last-mentioned States towards the French and their Emperor. It is easy to imagine how the inhabitants of the Nackar Thal *must* regard the French. Every ruined stronghold that looks hollow-eyed from the Neckar hills has a tale to tell of French cruelty and merciless destruction at the hands of Frenchmen. Heidelberg, three times burned, oftener plundered and impoverished by her Gallic neighbors, cherishes among the ashes of her own history the coals of burning hate. In short, a long record of injuries, from the time of TILLY (and earlier) down to the present day, has had its effect. There is an intense antipathy toward the French nation, which trade and friendly intercourse smother in time of peace, but which only awaits the signal of war to burst into flame and become an acting power.

So much if there is war. When one asks the country people what they think about the probability, they shrug their shoulders, and, like many wise men, "Don't know"—"Gott weiss," say they. In large towns, like Stuttgard, Ulm and Augsburg, where the fluctuation of stocks and the stagnation of trade is an important matter, the people look with much more anxiety and less partisan feeling for the developments of every hour. Wurtemberg and Bavaria were allies of the first NAPOLEON. The first King of the former owed to the Emperor his throne. And the French papers, probably on the strength of these "memories"—memories are all-powerful in France—assert that in case of a European struggle, Wurtemberg will be found on the side of her old friend and benefactor. This is, however, vehemently denied by the Stuttgard journals—even the Government organs: and there is no reason to doubt that the whole "Band" of German States will move together, against the common foe. Meanwhile, there is a sad paralysis of business throughout the South of Europe. Especially is this the case with all branches of manufacture which belong to the department of luxury, and it is hardly to be imagined how immense an interest is here at stake. Picture dealers will not buy, since if there is a war they cannot sell. Customers will not buy, since they may be able, by waiting, to buy cheaper. The nervous system of exchange and commercial confidence has received a heavy check, and stands, half-stunned, and trembling, without the power to find what is the cause or the cure of its disorder. The Munich *Punsch* suggests, as all other hypotheses have failed, that the Emperor has only been speculating on the Bourse, and being in want of a few millions, chose to acquire them in this way. Although the *Punsch* is a "funny paper"—as German wit goes—this suggestion has undoubtedly some truth, since it is well known that NAPOLEON is the greatest stock operator in Paris; and must have made an untold sum within the last few weeks.

Here in Munich, people do not appear to be so much excited—that is, ordinary people, whom one meets every day. They go to their opera and theatre, study their picture-galleries, attend their scientific lectures, (for Munich has had for some years a popular course of lectures, on the American plan, inaugurated here by LIEBIG,) and if they are inclined to meddle in politics, there is a nice little "muss" all ready much nearer home than Paris or Vienna. I refer to the continual scrimmage in the Chamber of Bavarian Deputies, the origin of which lies as far back as last September. In that month the Chamber met, and among their officers elected as Second President a Dr. WEIS, who, although not an ultra-Liberal, was obnoxious to the Ministry, who demanded that he should be removed. When the Deputies would not consent, the Ministers called upon the King to dissolve the Chamber, and ordered a new election, threatening, if their request was not granted, to resign their places. The King, desiring, for reasons of his own, to feel the public pulse, ordered the new election, the result of which was, as might have been expected, a great gain to the Opposition. Dr. WEIS is again Second President, and the Cabinet have been obliged to pocket the insult. With such a House, and such an auspicious skirmish to begin with, it is not to be wondered at if the Ministry are handled without gloves.

One subject of debate, just now, is the investigation into the Budget of Accounts—by which it appears that the Government have exceeded, by a considerable amount, the sum voted to them by the Representatives, for the last year. In the course of the struggle over this subject, the Government (always excepting the King) has been criticized with almost American freedom of speech, and has got decidedly the worst of the fight.

But there is a complication of the matter, resulting from the religious division of the Kingdom, which is properly unconnected with the other; neither Catholics nor Protestants being wholly of one political party. And yet, as is natural, this feud sometimes obtrudes itself. There is little said about it in the Chamber. The policy of both sects is to let the matter alone, since they are so equally balanced that any attempt to obtain the superiority, on the part of either, would result in a long and doubtful battle. The Catholics are far more numerous than their antagonists. In Munich, out of 132,000 inhabitants, there are only 16,000 Protestants; and although some Bavarian towns (as for instance, Nuremberg) are Protestant, yet the average throughout the kingdom is greatly in favor of the Papists. On the other hand, the Prime Minister, one or two other members of the Cabinet, and the Queen, are all Protestants and the King, it is said, has a leaning that way, though he must profess the State religion. A good example of the little squabbles that result from this state of things, and one which is making something of a stir here, is the case of the *Volksbote*. This little daily is the organ of the Ultramontanists, and being very free in its attacks upon the established order of things, its issues have been frequently suppressed by the Police, who are subject to the control of one department of the Cabinet. When such confiscation—as it is called here—takes place, the proprietors of the paper carry the matter before the city authorities, who, being Catholic, generally decide that there is nothing objectionable in the offending number, which, nevertheless, never gets to its reader. Within a year or so there have been no less than 88 confiscations of the *Volksbote*—the Police always suppressing the obnoxious copy, and the authorities declaring that it was suppressed without cause. In one specified case, the article in question having been pronounced harmless by the City Courts, the *Volksbote* republished it in a subsequent number, which was promptly confiscated by the Police Department, notwithstanding the previous decision of the law. This sly way of carrying on a fight between two branches of Governmental power, having attracted some attention, is now being examined by the Chamber of Deputies.

To return for a moment to the topic with which my letter was opened. Among the wise men of Munich—the philosophers and statesmen—it is the universal opinion that war is inevitable. And the probabilities seem to be that it will begin with an outbreak on the part of the hostile armies, who are now so near each other, and cannot wait for the natural results of diplomacy. Such an occurrence would greatly complicate, if not wholly end, all peaceful negotiations. There is no such thing as cool reasoning or deliberation, when such a cry as PATRICK HENRY raised is echoed through every house: "The war is *actually begun!*" And though these opinions are but opinions, this unanimity and universality raise them to the rank of prophecies.

Last Tuesday I witnessed an interesting scene—the burial of EBERHARD, the oldest artist in Munich, who died on Sunday, the 13th. He was born in 1768, and was therefore at the time of his death more than ninety-one years old. The Ex-King LUDWIG was his patron, and sent him to Rome, where, in the studio of Boos, he laid the foundation of his reputation. He is most celebrated as a sculptor, and Munich abounds in evidences of his talent. The statues of St. George and St. Michael, the two dragon-slayers, before the Isar-gate, are by him; also the decorations on the face of the Allerheiligen Capelle, or Chapel of All Saints, and the beautiful tomb of the Princess CAROLINE, in the Theatinée Church. He also painted many pictures illustrating the conflicts, progress and triumph of the Christian Religion. He has been surpassed by his younger rivals, but they can never take from him the honor of being a pioneer of the new school. The artists of Munich were present in considerable force when the veteran was consigned, pale and cold as one of his own statues, to the resting-place which his art has contributed to beautify. He was Professor of Sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts.

The day of his burial was rainy and dismal: yet notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, quite a large number collected in Munich Cemetery, to witness the sepulchral rites, which were conducted according to Catholic usage. It is said that the Ex-King was present; but I did not see him. When I arrived at the Cemetery, the body was still in the Liechenhaus, and the crowd were waiting around the door. I worked my way to the window, and looked into the room, saw six corpses, laid out in horrible pomp, with canopies, or boxers of artificial flowers, and foliage over them, and wax candles burning all around them. Each was dressed in the garment of life;—there were no shrouds. The rigid figure of a military officer seemed even in death to be stiffer for a military coat with a high collar, and covered with gold lace and embroidery. Another was a bride, and lay in her veil and orange flowers in the silent embrace of a mightier bridegroom. And the old Professor, in a dress coat, with his white-gloved hands crossed upon his breast, and his head (like those of all the others) lifted out of the coffin and propped up by a cushion, seemed to be sleeping a ghastly nightmare sleep—so little did the stern, set face harmonize with the incongruous dress, and the empty state which surrounded it.

Each body had a small wire attached to a ring upon its finger and connected with a bell, so that the slightest motion would at once call the attendents. This precaution against mistaken burial before life is really extinct, is of long standing here. It is proper to say, however, as an answer to statements which are becoming very fashionable now-a-days, as to the frequency of such an occurrence, that the cases in which the supposed dead have manifested life by motion, during the three days of their remaining in the Leichenhaus, are altogether traditional—of late years, certainly, nothing of the kind has here taken place. Yet the custom of such careful test is to be commended.

The impressiveness of the burial service was sadly marred by the rain. The Priests, intoning Latin prayers, with the bottoms of their pantaloons turned up and umbrellas over their heads, were certainly not very imposing objects. But when the bier, borne by artists, surrounded and followed by Priests and Benedictine friars, had passed, the spectators closed in a great procession behind it, chanting prayers in a wild way, antiphonally,—a part of the ceremony which, being quite new to me, was very striking. And so the *cortège* moved on, flashing through the churchyard paths, with its flower-wreathed bier, and its tapers, and its many-voiced loud-sounding prayers, until it reached the grave. The coffin (of plain painted wood) was lowered into its resting place, and the principal Priest pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased. Then a little more Latin, and the people crowded to throw earth and sprinkle holy water into the still open grave. Each man, with a long-handled trowel-like instrument, shoveled a few lumps of clay upon the clay already there, and with a brush scattered the sacred liquid upon the consecrated earth. And the "gentle rain from Heaven," emblem of that mercy which waits not for rites and formal words, fell softly on the place, a holy shower as ever bell and book and candle sanctified. A choir of singers broke out in a beautiful hymn, and when their voices died away I left the cemetery.

In the University, this year has been as remarkably healthy as the last was sickly. Last year, out of some 1,700 students, 30 died. This year, so far, only three are deceased. In fact, the city is said to be just now, in a very salubrious condition.

The weather is glorious three days out of every four, and dismally raw and cold on the fourth. For March, however, it is very fine.

As I write, the very last news from the Deputies is that they have presented a petition to the King, the substance of which is a complaint against the Ministry and a desire for their removal. Its fate is not yet known, but it is hardly possible that it can be successful.

The war news grows more and more exciting. Everybody is preparing for war, and it is extremely improbable that diplomacy can do more than it has done to avert the calastrophe. Should active operations begin, I should be glad to remain near the scene of conflict, in order to be able to send true reports of the state of affairs; but my own plans require that I should sojourn for a while in Saxony, from whence, perhaps, I will write again.

R. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Cruise of the United States Ship Decatur—Affairs in Central America—General Notes of our Naval Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP DECATUR, SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Tuesday, March 15, 1859.

Near the last of February this vessel was ordered by flag officer LONG, to sail from Realejo to this place. One of the objects of the voyage was to prevent the landing of any fillibustering parties, who, as it was reported, intended to disembark at this place. In sailing thither, the vessel kept near shore, as thereby the voyage could be made with much more expedition; by so doing she was descried at several points by the inhabitants of the country, who are engaged in cutting wood along the coast. These persons, particularly those dwelling in the vicinity of a place called Caseres, instantly concluded that she was a vessel carrying fillibusters, and, dropping their axes, they fled, in the highest state of alarm, to the seat of Government to announce the approach of the vessel. The highest degree of trepidation at once prevailed throughout the whole country. President MARTINEZ immediately issued a proclamation to arms dispatching orders to the commanders of the several departments to enlist men as rapidly as possible. The popular response to this call was not of as enthusiastic a character as could have been desired on the part of devoted patriots, inasmuch as the most compulsory measures were required to induce any at all to engage in the public cause. To use the expression of the people, recruits were only obtained after having been "lassoed and carroled" (penned up) like cattle. The poorer classes gathered together their effects and fled, in order to conceal themselves in the mountain fastnesses of the country. In Leon, which has a population of at least 30,000 persons, for a few days scarcely a man could be seen in the streets.

When the incorrectness of the reports in regard to the fillibusters having arrived became known, President MARTINEZ, in order to quiet the panic which prevailed, issued and dispatched to the officials and prominent citizens of the several departments, a circular, of which the following is a translation:

[This proclamation has been already published in the TIMES.]

For several days after the arrival of the *Decatur* at San Juan, it was with difficulty that anything could be purchased in the town market. After the panic had subsided to some extent, a few of the natives ventured to bring in a few articles, still in very limited amounts, as suspicions appeared yet to be prevalent that probably all was not right.

As an instance of the narrow-minded character of some of the officials of this country, we had an example here. In order to supply the ship's company with fresh beef, it was found far less expensive and more convenient to purchase beef cattle and slaughter them. Preparations being made to do so, information was received on board that the cattle could not be slaughtered on shore unless a tax of $5 a head be paid. It is a law in Nicaragua that the privilege of butchering in each town is intrusted to a single individual, called the "Matador," and who pays the Government $5 a head for all the cattle he kills. This law, however, does not apply to individuals who wish to butcher for their own consumption. Dan CHICO GUTEREZ, Commandante of San Juan, on insisting on the *Decatur's* paying this tax, appears not to have learned yet the distinction between national vessels and merchantmen; the result was, that the cattle were taken on board and killed there rather than to engage in any altercation with an ignorant official. The reason, as we afterwards learned, of this uncourteous procedure on the part of the Commandante was, that he has an extensive interest in the *matador's* business, and that his unusual pertinacity in maintaining intact the majesty of Nicaraguan law was rather for the sake of the perquisites he derived therefrom than from any particular partiality which he had for justice.

Whilst lying here, the *Magnolia*, commanded by Captain STARKEY, arrived here with coal from the United States, after a voyage of one hundred and fifty days. Her crew are in remarkably good condition after so long a voyage. The coal brought by the *Magnolia* was intended, when she left home, for the use of the Pacific Steamship line, which was expected to be established between San Francisco and this place for the transportation of passengers to and from California by this route. Though the Company, which is composed of Messrs. WHITE, RANDALL and others, have an agent, a Mr. GALLARS, stationed at this place, yet he does not appear empowered to purchase this coal, at least before the arrival of the steamer *Washington*, which is expected to stop here on her passage for San Francisco. The *Washington* is expected here about the 20th of this month, when she will have been out seventy days, a period sufficiently long for her to have doubled the Cape and to arrive here. It is said, however, the *Washington* not touch here before the end of this month, when the time specified for delivering the coal shall have expired, the Company failing to comply with their part of the contract, the *Magnolia* will proceed elsewhere, and dispose of her cargo. To do this, her commander will find no difficulty, as coal meets with ready sale on this coast.

The inhabitants of this place are waiting in eager anticipation and anxious suspense for the reopening of this route; indeed, it is the only means of rescuing many of them from the most extreme destitution, who at a former time have invested all their means in property along this route. During the last three years, the most of these persons, who are generally citizens of the United States, have suffered all the evils of war, famine, pillaging and outlawry. The claims for damages and losses incurred, for which protests have been entered at the American Consulate here, with the view of receiving indemnity therefor, amount to over a million of dollars. Almost all unite in referring to the advent of WALKER to Nicaragua as the remote cause of their sufferings.

RIVAS, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

This place, which has become distinguished in the annals of fillibusterism, as being one of its last footholds, and which suffered greatly from the siege, in which WALKER was finally forced to surrender, is rapidly recovering from the damages it then sustained. Many of the buildings which were nearly ruined are being repaired. The haciendas of cacao and coffee, of which some magnificent ones are in the vicinity of this city, are in a flourishing condition, and appear to have suffered much less than was generally supposed. These grand manorial estates—a princely fortune in the hands of a proper manager—were held out as the tempting rewards to those who would lend their blood or purse to the cause of fillibusterism. Some miserable beggars—the wretched fragments of WALKER's army, of whom a few may still be met along this coast—have assured me that they expected that in six months after their arrival in Nicaragua they would be installed as the proprietors of cacao haciendas. The cacao, it will be remembered, is the shrub producing the fruit from which chocolate is manufactured. Instead of cacao estates, they have as their heritage the scars of gunshot wounds, for which they are unpensioned, with a future before them of penniless destitution.

Señor BONILLA, the Governor of this Department, has recently resigned his post. He is a young man, 25 years of age, who has risen by force of his talents from utter obscurity to his present position. With the poorer classes he enjoys a high reputation, since they consider him as one of themselves, and it is rumored that his resignation is with the view of receiving a higher office.

SAN JORJE, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

This place, situated upon the shore of Lake Nicaragua, five miles from Rivas, of which it is properly the port, has a population of about 4,000 persons. It was the scene of much fighting during the war against WALKER, evidences of which are yet quite patent in the buildings about the plaza in the shots which they received. In the house in which I am stopping, the traces of numerous shot are visible in the walls, one of which struck a native officer, instantly killing him, whilst swinging asleep in a hammock.

The country in the vicinity of this place is of unexcelled fertility; coffee and cacao is to some extent cultivated; every lot in the place has its orchard of orange and mango trees, all laden with fruit, in the shade of which the owner's house is embosomed. With a little labor, this locality might rival in beauty the Vale of Tempe.

The authorities here, as well as in Rivas, think the recent conduct of the Commandante of San Juan towards the *Decatur* in the highest degree reprehensible, especially as one of the principal purposes of the vessel's coming there was to prevent the landing of any fillibustering parties.

VIRGIN BAY, Monday, March 14, 1859.

In coming from San Jorje to this place, I passed the steamer *San Carlos*, which is wrecked on the beach to the northward of this place. This steamer, formerly the finest on the lake, is rapidly going to ruin, and soon will be of no value whatever. A young American, to whom this Government has assigned the duty of looking out for the machinery on board of her, says that this, too, will in a short time be utterly useless.

This place, formerly a thriving town, is now almost deserted. Almost all have left who could do so; the only prayer of those remaining, is the reopening of the transit—whilst in their maledictions they unite in common with all Nicaragua, in venting their curses most unsparingly upon the head of WALKER.

During the last week, some three or four bridges upon the macadamized transit road from San Juan del Sur to this place, have been burnt. One of them, a large bridge just beyond the "Half-way House," going towards San Juan, was set on fire intentionally, as several times it was found on fire after it was extinguished by the proprietor of that house. In its present condition, this ravine is quite impassable for wagons, though mules can readily cross it. The other bridges, which are in the vicinity of the Jocote Courses, appear to have caught on fire accidentally, as the whole country along that portion of the route, has recently been on fire. The intention of burning the larger bridge was to stop the use of the carts, which, heretofore have run upon the road, and thereby render necessary the exclusive employment of mules upon the route.

REALEJO, Sunday, March 20, 1859.

In this port arrived the sloop *Decatur* about the 16th inst., from San Juan del Sur. During the stay of this vessel at that place, no fillibustering parties made their appearance, to require her interference.

At the date of the *Decatur's* sailing from San Juan the steamship *Washington* had not arrived in her upward passage to California. The agent for the company of WHITE, RANDALL and others, stationed at San Juan, confidently expected the *Washington* during the latter part of this month. He was sanguine in his belief of an early opening of this route. To render this route in any wise of such a character as would commend it to the traveling public, will demand the expenditure of large sums of money both upon the road from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay, as well as upon the River San Juan, particularly of that part of the stream near its mouth. Until these improvements be made it will scarcely be possible that passengers can cross.

The *Decatur* is ordered to San Francisco to be laid up; her officers and crew will be transferred to the sloop *Warren*, now repairing at Mare Island, and return in the latter vessel to Panama, whence they will probably return home across the Isthmus.

The English war steamer *Virgen* sailed early in this month from here to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. She carried Sir W. GORE OUSELEY and family.

REALEJO, Saturday, March 26, 1859.

On the 22d inst. arrived here from Acapulco, the United States ship *Vandalia*, commanded by Captain SINCLAIR. This sloop will remain here but a short period. Purser MORRIS, of the *Vandalia*, returns to the United States on leave of absence for a short time.

On board the *Decatur*, died, on the 25th inst., POMROY EDWARDS, one of her crew. Disease was carbuncle.

The *Merrimack* sails to-day for Panama. Her officers and crew are well.

Information was lately received here from General LAMAR, in which he gives assurances that the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty will soon be ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, with some slight modifications, the principal one of which is, Nicaragua refuses permission to the United States to land troops on the Isthmus for the protection of the transit route, unless she (Nicaragua) may think proper to do so.

L. C. L.

THE FEJEE ISLANDS—A NEW FIELD FOR COTTON CULTIVATION.—A pamphlet has just appeared in London giving some account of the Feiee Islands, the sovereignty of which has been offered to Her Britannic Majesty. The author, Mr. W. ARTHUR, a fellow of the Asiatic, Ethnological, and other learned societies, advocates the acceptance of the offer, on the ground of the Fejee Islands offering an eligible field for the cultivation of cotton, as well as lying in the track of vessels going from Panama to Australia, and affording a counterpoise to the growing influence of France in the Pacific.

In reference to the first point, it is stated that the cotton, even as grown wild, has been pronounced by Mr. BAYLEY, and other Manchester authorities, to be as well adapted to manufacturing purposes as any that is known. Two-thirds of the entire surface of the islands, whose area is computed at 13,000 square miles, are said to be available for cultivation; how much of this will produce cotton is not stated. "The field for cotton being so extensive," says Mr. ARTHUR, "and the labor to produce it so ready, the colonists foresee immense commercial advantages in the possession of this rich group. To us this latter advantage is not less important than to our friends in Australia."

The political aspect of the question is then glanced at. King THAKOMBAU feels that he must fall either to America, France, or Great Britain, and he prefers, it seems, the latter. Mr. PRITCHARD, British Consul in Fejee, and so well-known by his connection a dozen years ago with the Tahiti squabble between Great Britain and France, is now in London, with an offer of the sovereignty of the islands to Queen VICTORIA, and of 200,000 acres of land to whoever will pay the $45,000 claimed by the United States. The Australian colonists seem anxious that the offer should be accepted, both on commercial grounds, and because of its bearing on the Panama route, which their agents in London continue strenuously to urge upon the Imperial Government.

The Presidential Question—Seward and Blair as the Republican Nominees.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, April 8, 1859.

As you have well remarked in the course of your sagacious observations on the prospects of the several talked-of candidates for the next Presidency, it seems manifest that the prospects of Senator SEWARD for the Republican nomination are brightening every day. If we are not to have—as I trust we *shall* have—a *united* Opposition throughout the land under the lead of a man like JOHN BELL, and if the organization, *prestige* and ascendancy of the Republican Party are to be maintained in all or most of the Free States another year, we may look for its nomination of WM. H. SEWARD for the Presidency and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Such a ticket (especially if Judge DOUGLAS shall take the back track which leads to Charleston) might carry every Free State east of the Rocky Mountains, including even Indiana and Illinois. It might command a large, important and significant vote in Missouri, and enlist, perhaps, not a few names in Maryland and Delaware, Virginia and Kentucky. Its success, with or without some support from citizens of the Slave States, would, I should hope, be anyhow acquiesced in by such a number of influential men among them as to thwart and foil any attempt to resist the installment or prevent a fair trial of the Republican candidates constitutionally elected, be they SEWARD and BLAIR, or any two else.

The general course of Senator SEWARD through both sessions of the last Congress may well be regarded as unexceptionable and statesmanlike as that of any other of his fellow-members, saving the venerable CRITTENDEN, and the universally esteemed and always national JOHN BELL. Mr. SEWARD has acted in a very remarkable and creditable manner, with an eye to the interests and the welfare of his whole country. He now has high claims to the respectful consideration of his countrymen everywhere. The records of the Senate of the United States, and his recognized weight in all the councils and transactions of that body, prove it. His name is no longer the bugbear in the South it used to be. Demagogues here well know it. Governor SEWARD's Administration would be momentous and eventful indeed—an epoch in the history of this nation. That, however, at the same time it would be more discreet, wise and comprehensive in its character, and less sectional and disorganizing in its aim and tendency than the Administration of some of his predecessors, those who have most studied his career, and best know the man, do most firmly believe and the most readily declare.

Mr. BLAIR's name would doubtless contribute much to the availability of the Seward ticket. Many "old-liners" might vote for it with BLAIR on it, who otherwise might not. He is young, talented, energetic, spirited and progressive. His opposition to the extension of Slavery and to its perpetuation anywhere, is well known. On the strength of this opposition of his, (if I mistake not,) he was elected to the last Congress from the St. Louis District, and, by right, is a member elect of the new Congress. He is, like HENRY CLAY always was, for gradual Emancipation and Colonization hand-in-hand, *pari passu*, one and inseparable. His views are moderate and sensible. They are already quite popular in Missouri, and are gaining ground there and elsewhere every day. In my opinion, the popular aversion in the Slaveholding States to a Republican Ticket for 1860 on account of its understood sectional aspect and bearing, would be greatly lessened by having on it for Vice-President the name of FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

PONTIAC.

Army News From the Pacific.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., MARCH 14, 1859.

I send you what army news there is for our friends at the East. This is General HARNEY's head-quarters, and we have a large force here, most of which was engaged in Col. WRIGHT's Indian Expedition last Summer. It is thought that Gen. HARNEY will be relieved and go East. If not, he intends to open a military road of six hundred miles, from the Dalles to Salt Lake.

For the satisfaction of friends in the East, I give you a list of the officers now stationed at this post.

Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney.
A. Pleasanton, A. A. Adjutant-General.
Brevet-Major Benj. Alvord, Paymaster.
Capt. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster.
Lieut. J. W. Sill, Ordnance.
Lieut. Jos. Dixon, Topographical Engineer.
Surgeons J. K. Barnes and Geo. Hammond.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson Morris.
Lieutenant Robert Macfaly, Reg. Quartermaster.
Lieutenant H. C. Hodges, Reg. Adjutant.
Captain H. M. Judah.
Lieutenant James K. McCall.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Captains Francis O. Wise and James A. Hardie.
Lieutenants James L. White, Dunbar R. Ransom, Lawrence Kip, John Kellogg, James Howard, G. H. Hill, Rivlan B. Lyon, Lyman M. Kellogg and George F. B. Dandy.

General CLARK, accompanied by Major MACRALL, A. Adjutant-General, and Lieut. CHURCHILL, has left San Francisco for Los Angelos and Fort Yuma, on the Colorado. He wishes to be on the spot during the expedition of Col. HOFFMAN against the Mohave Indians.

We were in hopes here of being ordered down to Guaymas to occupy Sonora. As, however, Congress does not approve of that scheme of the President's, we are waiting impatiently for the Winter to pass away, as the Spring will develop our programme for the season. Probably new posts will be formed at the far North in the Indian country.

MILES.

Appointments by the Governor.

COMMISSIONERS FOR LOANING CERTAIN MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

QUEENS—James Herriman, of Jamaica; Benjamin Rushmore, of Hempstead.

RICHMOND—Edward Blake, of Southfield, Israel Oakley, of Westfield.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

SUFFOLK—James H.

CITY RAILWAYS.

Necessity of a Settled System for Building Railroads in the City.

It does not require a very old resident of the City of New-York to recollect the excitement attendant upon the establishment of the first omnibus in Broadway, between the Bowling-green and Niblo's Garden, at a fare of 12½ cents per passenger. Since that time, the requirements of business and population have called thousands into use, and the fare has been gradually reduced, as a general thing, to 6 cents, but in some instances to 3 and 4 cents. So numerous have they become, that the great thoroughfare of this City is now almost entirely occupied by them, and it may safely be said that the City is subjected to greater expense from the wear and tear of pavements, by the omnibuses, than from all the other travel. Highways are furnished and maintained by the City, for the benefit of the omnibus-proprietors, but nobody finds fault. Permission is granted to a line of these vehicles, over a given oute, and they are allowed to zigzag all over the streets, to endanger the lives and limbs of pedestrians at every moment, to deafen everybody by their noise, and to keep the mud and dust constantly in motion, but nobody thinks it necessary to go to the Legislature for a charter, or to obtain the consent of two-thirds of the owners of property along the route. All that is required is, a merely nominal license-fee, and the omnibuses are allowed to do pretty much as they like.

But let a proposition be made by parties to substitute an admittedly-improved means of transit—to make their own roads and to maintain them—to carry passengers cheaper—to run in straight lines in the middle of the street—to run vehicles which make but little noise—which raise no dust—which are less dangerous to pedestrians—which are easier of ingress and egress, and which are in every respect more comfortable to the passengers—let such a proposition be made, we say, and what is the result? Every sort of opposition is excited; proprietors on the routes cannot be prevailed upon to consent, and without their consent the City Government, as the law now stands, is powerless. The Legislature is appealed to, and plans for the convenience of the business and travel of the City are submitted to the decision and arbitrament of a body of men, not one-tenth of whom have the slightest idea of what the City requirements are, either in the kind of transportation or the routes. Individuals propose certain isolated lines without any sort of reference to any comprehensive system, and the whole machinery of lobbying, and of grinding committees, is set at work to carry out these various plans. Hardly a route can be proposed that would not be a valuable franchise, and hence the contingent promises that are made, liberal as they no doubt are, can be afforded. The consequence is the carrying out of scheme after scheme, no one having any relation to the other, and the cutting up of the City with lines of Railways under separate control, with the one single view, viz: to make the most money out of the public, with the least amount of public accommodation. This is the real cause of the opposition which is excited. No one can doubt the advantages and convenience of City Railways, properly located, properly constructed, and properly managed, with a view to the public convenience.

The profitableness of these roads is the best proof that they are a public convenience, incomplete as the system is, and as it must always be as they are now established.

No valid objections can be made to Railways; but the manner in which the public is ridden down and imposed upon in the granting of these franchises, is open to a thousand objections.

It is fair to assume that the City of New-York, as well as every other city, understands its own wants better than our country legislators. Hence the control of these franchises should be in the City.

The streets and avenues of the City belong to the City, and not to the individual owners on each particular thoroughfare. The resident on Sixth-avenue has as much right to ride in a railcar through Fifth avenue as the resident on Fifth-avenue has to ride in a car through Sixth-avenue. It is difficult to see or understand, therefore, the equity of a law which makes the establishment of a railway upon any particular route dependent upon the consent of two-thirds of the proprietors of property on that route. The theory is that these railways are a public convenience; that they are established for the accommodation of the public and not for the accommodation only of the owner of a lot along their routes. It is upon the theory of public convenience that railway franchises are asked and granted, and it would be quite as appropriate to make the establishment of any railway through the country dependent upon the consent of two-thirds of the owners' property near its route, as it is in the case of the City Railways. The fact is that all the legislation that has taken place so far, in regard to these roads, has tended and is still tending, directly to lessen the advantages of, and to excite opposition to, what would otherwise be a great public improvement. It has established, and is proposing still further to establish, isolated and crooked routes, without any view to the ultimate perfection of a comprehensive system; and it has established them under a control which has made their nominal cost depend upon the profits of a five cent fare, instead of making the fare dependent upon their cost. Even this is not the worst, for in doing all this it has built up a half-dozen monopolies to operate as complete barriers to the mutual establishment of a thorough and cheap system of transport.

An analysis of the reports of the City Railways of New-York and Brooklyn for the year ending Sept. 30, 1857, (the reports for '58 are not yet published,) shows the following as their cost

Name of Road.	Brooklyn City.	Eighth avenue	Sixth-avenue.	Third-avenue	Second-avenue	Totals
Cost of Operation.	$267,832	104,383	102,060	267,094	140,000	$1,031,369
Receipts from Passengers.	$375,791	341,471	269,011	405,278	165,365	$1,587,581
Net Receipts.	$99,959	147,088	99,951	138,184	25,365	$556,512
Number Passengers Carried.	7,557,823	6,879,452	5,240,278	8,155,515	3,367,371	31,753,003
Miles Run by Cars.	1,891,215	1,023,157	950,372	*1,570,000	955,500	6,490,444
Cost of each Passenger.	3.8 cts.	2.1	3.1	3.26	3.52	16.37 cts.
Net Receipts per Cent on Cost of Roads.	9 cts.	18.3	11.7	11.8	9.6	111.3 cts.

* Number of miles not stated in report—estimated. No report published for 1857. These figures are taken from the report of 1856, showing the business from March 19 to Sept. 30, about 6½ months. Proportional amounts are added to make a statement for one year.

† Average.

From this it appears that in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn there are 144 miles of double track railroads, representing a capital of $1,757, $53 in the aggregate, or about $107,260 per mile. The lowest are the Brooklyn City Railways, which are represented by a capital of $50,000 per mile, and the highest is the Sixth-avenue, representing a capital of $213,989 per mile.

It must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the cost of railways that these Roads could not have cost one half the amount represented.

The great portion of the dilution seems to be in the cost of *tracks and grading*, which varies from $28,319 to $166,686 per mile. Assuming that the cost of cars, horses, buildings and real estate is correctly stated, and applying REAL values to the tracks, we should have the following as the actual cost of these Roads:

368 cars	$289,204
2 622 horses, including harness	420,159
Buildings and real estate, and miscellaneous items	678 621
44 4 miles of tracks, at $16,000 per mile	710,400
Total	$2,098,384
The extent of the dilution would therefore be	$2 659,069

On this amount, at least, of fictitious capital in these roads, are the public paying 10@12 per cent. per annum.

Assuming that 10 per cent. is no more than a fair return for investments of this kind, $2,659,069, or an average of about $60,000 per mile, was the actual value of these franchises to the persons who obtained them. This average is kept down by merging in the calculation the Brooklyn City railways, which are represented by a comparatively low cost. If we take the New-York City lines by themselves, the following is the cost as represented:

288 cars	$203,491
1,722 horses	284,657
Buildings and real estate, and miscellaneous items	454,039
23.59 miles tracks	2,794,676
Total	$3,736,772
Equal to an average per mile of	$158,415

Their *actual* cost, assuming the correctness of the cost represented in the items of cars, horses, buildings and real estate, would show as follows:

Cars, horses, buildings, real estate	$942 097
23.59 miles tracks	382,240
Total	$1,325,337
Equal to an average per mile of	$55,476

The value of the New-York franchises to those who obtained them was, therefore, over $100,000 per mile, and the public are paying 10 or 15 per cent. interest on a fictitious capital of nearly 2½ millions in the shape of 5-cent fares upon these roads.

All this goes to prove that the City of New-York and any other populous city, where similar conveniences of transport are required, could by a proper control and disposition of these franchises furnish the public with conveyance in railway cars at a much cheaper rate than at present.

In this connection the statistics of the business of these Roads deduced from the receipts referred to will be approximate. The following table explains itself:

Name of Road	NO. OF PASSENGERS CARRIED. 1855.	1856.	1857.
Brooklyn City	6,344,557	6 552,582	7,575,823
Eighth-avenue	5,748,901	6,097 299	6,829,452
Sixth-avenue	4,283,743	4 757,108	5 240,978
Third-avenue	5,770,078	7,131,881	8,105,515
Totals	22 127,279	24,538 870	27,751,768

No report for Second-avenue Road having been published for 1857, the probable number of passengers carried can only be estimated, without going to their books, by adding the average percentage of increase to number carried in 1856. This would give about 3,760,000 for 1857, making the total number of passengers carried on these Roads in that year, 31,461,768: and, it the increase has continued as is no doubt the case, for 1858 we shall have a grand total of 35,000,000 passengers, not including the Fourth-avenue Railroad.

This Company makes no report separating the City travel from its other business; hence it has not been considered in the tables; but, making due allowances, the number of passengers carried on the Railways of New-York and Brooklyn for the year 1858, is not far from 10,000,000, and in New-York alone about 32,000,000. The table setting forth the operations of the roads for 1857, it will be seen, show the average cost of carrying each passenger to have been 3.3 cents. At a fare of four cents per passenger, the gross receipts from this amount of travel, on the New-York roads, excluding the Harlem Railroad, viz.: 28,000,000 passengers, would be $1,120,000. The expenses would be $921,000. The net receipts, $196,000. This would be equal to about 15 per cent. on a fair cost. These are correct deductions from the reports, and cannot be controverted. For every passenger carried, therefore, these companies could have paid the City one cent., and yet have received a splendid return for their investment.

This would have given the City $280,000 that year.

We do not mean to be understood as being in favor of the City selling these grants to the highest bidder, or of imposing a one-cent toll upon every passenger who rides. Whether the 5 cent franchises are sold at $100,000 per mile, or whether a one-cent tax is imposed, is the same thing. It is a discrimination against the class who travel in these cars, and who are obliged to use them, that ought not to be thought of for a moment. It would be simply the imposition of a tax of over $300,000 per annum upon the working population for the benefit of those who can afford their carriages.

Why should the mechanic or the laborer be taxed one cent, every time he rides between his home and his work? If the alternative was between giving this $300,000 per annum to these Railroads for nothing, or giving it to the City, we should be decidedly in favor of the latter, but this is not the alternative.

The question is between the working public and the railways, and no such tax should be imposed upon this travel for the benefit of either the City or the railways. The travel should have the advantage of it, and the true plan is, to put up these franchises at auction, not to the highest bidder, but the *lowest*—to give them to that responsible Company who will carry passengers at the lowest rate of fare. It is only in this way that the benefits of railways can be most fully developed and equitably distributed.

But, before even this is done, a well-digested and comprehensive system should be planned—one that will accommodate the whole City, and upon which a passenger may travel any distance, in any direction between certain limits, if he desires to, for a single fare. There is no reason why a passenger should pay two or three fares because he desires to go two miles obliquely across the City, instead of going two miles up one of the avenues, which he can do for one fare. The system should be so thorough and comprehensive that the antiquated and barbarous vehicles called omnibuses can be dispensed with.

The Legislature may charter a dozen separate lines of railway, but under separate management, without concert of plans, or of action, or of interest, the public cannot be accommodated, and the streets must still be lumbered up and the pavements torn to pieces by omnibuses. That a system can be devised which will accomplish all we say, accommodating *every part* of the City better than is now done by omnibuses, and upon which passengers may travel in almost every direction for one fare, can be easily demonstrated, and it can be done, too, by the construction of but few miles more railway than the present bills before the Legislature contemplate. It may take 30 miles of double track in addition to those now in operation to provide a thorough system as far up as the Central Park. This would make a grand aggregate of 60 miles, which, at a *fair* cost, ought not to represent a capital exceeding $3,300,000. Ten per cent. upon this amount would be $330,000. As we have shown the profit per passenger at a four-cent fare to be 0.7 cent, there would be required but 46,000,000 passengers per annum to enable the roads to earn this dividend. That such a system as is here proposed would carry more than 50,000,000 passengers per annum admits of not a moment's doubt. This is a subject of the deepest importance not only to the City of New-York, but to all of our large cities; and it is time that the public should awake to the manner in which their rights are squandered—for the privilege of transport through the public highways at the lowest fair rate is a privilege of which they ought not to be dispossessed. Loose legislation, the influence of interested parties and an unscrupulous system of lobbying are fast disposing of this right, and subjecting us to an incubus which, once fixed, can never be removed. No city in the world, in its general shape and plan, presents such favorable features for the adoption of a great system of transit as the City of New-York, if proper advantage be taken and proper use be made of them. Let us pause before it is too late. The necessity for the roads now pending in the Legislature is not so imminent but that time can be taken to devise a general system, of which these may possibly form a part.

Let the State authorize a commission of citizens of the City, having no interest, direct or indirect, except the best good of the City, to define such roads as are absolutely essential, and which, in connection with those now constructed, will form a complete and thorough system, accommodating all parts of the City between the Central-park and the South Ferry, in such a manner that passengers may travel obliquely across the City, as well as up and down, one trip, for a single fare, and thus get rid of the omnibuses.

Let the City Authorities then have power to authorize the construction and operation of these Roads for a specified period of years, by such parties, as under proper guarantees for their proper construction and maintenance, will agree to carry passengers thereon for the lowest fare. Let such parties be authorized to run their cars over existing roads, or portions of them, to such extent as is necessary to complete the entire system, under proper arrangements, as to compensating the owners thereof for the use of their tracks. That this compensation should be no more than a fair proportion of the *cost* of the maintenance of tracks—depending upon the length of track used and the amount of use—it seems to us is right and proper. The owners of the present tracks should not, in such compensation, be entitled to anything for the right-of-way over their lines. They *have not* an *exclusive* right through the streets in which their tracks are laid. If the grants have been sold to them, they would be clearly entitled to something for the use of the privilege which they had *paid* for, but this is not the case.

They have merely the right *given* them to run their cars through certain streets, and nothing in this gift prevents the authorities from giving similar rights to other parties. The owners of present lines hold no rights that would prevent the authorities from permitting other tracks to be laid directly along side of them. In such a case they would have no claim for compensation, and in the use of their tracks by cars of other parties, the only damage they are subjected to is the proportional wear and tear of tracks. If they receive this they have no right to complain. We believe that a well-devised system under proper control, would so cheapen the expense of operation in one year, that a three-cent fare would pay at least 10 per cent. on a *fair* cost.

The War Question in France—State of Public Sentiment.

Extracts from Private Letters.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

Prince NAPOLEON'S influence is still very great over his cousin, though he is no longer Minister. Constant rumors are afloat that WALEWSKI and FOULD, the peace party, retire, which would be the signal for war. The slightest collision in Italy, where the excitement is getting stronger and stronger, would lead to war. Even the army in France has very little enthusiasm for war; they have no Generals in whom they have confidence. BOSQUET, the only one whose reputation is established, is unlitted by ill-health. I do not believe in war more than you do, but we are in the minority.

The head of the State here has grown very old in appearance. He rides very little or never, drives out occasionally. *En revanche* the Imperial baby goes out to drive in the *Bois* every day, followed and preceded by twenty or thirty *cuirassiers*, his body physician riding at the door of the carriage, his governess, the widow of a General killed in the Crimea, holding him on her knees or making him stand up, to be seen by the people. They very often go at a foot-pace. He is a fine boy. The Legitimists had got about all kinds of stories of his being blind and what not.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1859.

The political horizon, to all appearances, has been clearing up for the last week, but certain long-sighted people persist in thinking that it is all sham. I never believed in war, so that I am at present merely the mouth-piece of the war party, without holding their opinions. Russia, they say, has come forward and proposed a Congress which she knows will lead to nothing, and throw the blame and responsibility of war more openly on Austria. It is to revenge herself for FRANCIS JOSEPH'S conduct during the Crimean war. He is punished for his hesitation and neutral policy at that period by the very man whose cause he so much helped, perhaps unwittingly, the present French Emperor, who is the prime mover in the difficulties that beset the House of Hapsburg. NAPOLEON of course joyfully accepts a Congress which he knows beforehand will have no results. Perhaps it was his idea, and Russia merely the instrument.

"France is not ready for war, and public opinion, both in and out of the Empire, is so decidedly against the breaking out of hostilities that NAPOLEON is glad to put off for a while the appeal to arms. He hopes, moreover, that Austria will show by her conduct in the Congress that nothing can be obtained from her but by force. Nor is he wrong if Austria be herself. Her young sovereign is very savage against the Court of the Tuileries and the proud blood of MARIA THERESA'S hair boils at the thought that a Corsican upstart—an *ex Carbonaro*—an adventurer, should dare to discuss Austria's rights to lands over which she has reigned for centuries, whereas, if rights were discussed, has BONAPARTE any claims on his throne but that of conquest? Has France anything to say—she whose forcible occupation of Alsace, part and parcel of the German Fatherland, still rankles in the German heart? By what right does she hold Franche-Comté, Lorraine, Corsica, Algeria? Treaties have recognized and consecrated that possession, so have treaties recognized the rights of Austria to Lombardy and Venice So far back as the year 1000 of our Era, OTHO III., Emperor of Germany, of the House of Saxony, besieged and punished Milan for having risen against him. NAPOLEON I., half Italian as he was, and heting Austria, gave up the Italian cause in despair. "*C'est une belle Juliette endormie au pied des Alpes—laissons la dormir*," said he. In 1848, the troops of CHARLES ALBERT had hardly got possession of Milan when the question was mooted whether Turin or Milan should be the capital. It led to grievous dissensions. Italian unity is a dream—a vain Utopia. It is ignoring the whole past history of Italy, which never was united but once, under the iron grasp of Rome. If any nation feels itself born to Rome's inheritance, let her come forward and claim her right.

GIRARDIN'S *brochure* on Italy is the best thing published on the question. It is in favor of peace, and sets clearly under your eyes what can and ought to be done for Italy—that is, an enlarged and more enlightened system of government, which would lessen the burdens under which the people are ground down, and in the rulers a more fatherly way of dealing with their subjects.

The King of Naples can't live long. His son is young enough to be made a good constitutional King—that form of government being recognized as the best for the worn-out constitutions of Europe, and, I have no doubt, the wisest in the long run.

Cardinal ANTONELLI is a sad obstacle in the way of any improvement. He is the prime mover in the whole affair, it is said, having tried, but ineffectually, to get rid of the French garrison in Rome, so as to fill their places with Austrians.

I wonder sometimes whether NAPOLEON has really shaped himself out a course—whether he has an object! I fancy so one day, and the next he seems to be navigating in a dense fog. He appears to be afraid of assuming the responsibility.

It is a curious spectacle to see powerful Austria called to the bar of public opinion, to answer the accusations of little Piedmont. No wonder that FRANCIS JOSEPH is humiliated.

CAVOUR must be very much mortified. The country, whose prime Minister he is, the people that for the last five years have been doing their utmost to attract public attention,—to constitute themselves the representatives of Italy,—are not called upon to appear in the approaching Congress. Piedmont has, however, no right to complain. She could not expect to be continually treated as a first-class Power. Nations, like people, should know how to keep their places.

P. S.—Piedmont is to have a seat, but no vote in the Congress, I hear.

FROM OREGON.

Public Sentiment about Admission to the Union—Doings of the Legislature—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OREGON CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Intelligence from Washington to the 20th January still leaves us, like MAHOMET'S coffin, dubiously suspended between Territorial and State organization. The hope generally cherished that the former would continue, begins to fade a little before the prospect that Congress will allow itself to be stupendously humbugged by the absurd and utterly untrue representation of General LANE that our population is about 90,000. Your Washington correspondent, "S," has very truthfully refuted LANE'S sanguine and enthusiastic statements, so that it is unnecessary, as it would be unprofitable at this time, to show by actual statistics that we have not actually one-half the number stated. If the mischief has been accomplished, as I fear, the people of Oregon may thank themselves and while they reap the reward of their folly, "grin and bear it." And when, hereafter, Southern states; men find "Even-handed justice commanding to them," the precedent they have established of admitting as States feeble communities with less than half the requisite population, only because such uncertain doughfaces as DELAZON SMITH may strengthen them in the Senate, I hope they will remember their heedless and impolitic blunder.

Our Legislature has adjourned, having accomplished nothing for our welfare; perhaps I am too fast, for they did, by the divorce process, unharness thirty-four unhappy and incompatible couples, making, for our young neighborhood, with the fifty pairs separated by the Courts during the last year, quite a respectable number of graduates from the matrimonial institution who have passed through every phase of domestic life. Whether their experience will make them a blessing to this, or any other community, time alone can determine. And if any unequally-yoked individuals on your side of the Rocky Mountains are unable to get relief even in Indiana, let them be encouraged, for by emigration to Oregon, they can find a speedy and certain cure for the most hopeless case.

Our Legislature also developed another mystery, by nisclosing the statesmanship of the gallant Brigadier who commands this Military Department. One of its members, inspired by the desire to have his name on the journal, but never dreaming of the consequences that might result, introduced a resolution complimenting General HARNEY, which, as it did not mean anything, and could not harm anybody, passed, of course, and was forwarded to the chieftain's headquarters. By the next mail came a reply, a copy of which I inclose. When first received, it was suspected as bogus, and our sagacious Governor, fearing a hoax, kept shady until he had ascertained that it was the genuine, or recognized offspring of "Old Red Top," as his soldiers affectionately term him. The bad grammar in the letter is only equaled by the immense and transcendent *hifalutin* that swells in every sentence. Just think what a blessing it will be to mankind when the Esquimaux and Laplanders acquire an appatite for, and consume the luxuries of, the Indies, as foretold by the prophet soldier. We all know that great Indian fighters are not wise lettar writers, but they are expected to have sufficient wit to enable them to select sensible clerks, whose nonsense will not expose them to the ridicule of a continent.

Our weather, during the Winter, has been mild and admirable, and when we read of the thermometer at 25° below zero, in New-England and New-York, we can be thankful that, even in this elevated latitude, we have not had the glass at freezing point more than ten days during the whole season.

A large emigration has already begun to fill up the valuable land in Middle Oregon, lying between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. It is, undoubtedly, one of the finest grazing regions within the limits of the United States, and now that Indian hostilities are no longer feared, will be rapidly occupied by settlers from the Willamette Valley, who are tired of agricultural labor, and from California. The excess from our region will leave many farms unoccupied and for sale, and persons in the Atlantic States who desire to live in Oregon will now find better locations and more facilities than ever before. OMEGA.

Brigadier-General Harney on the Pacific Railroad, the Resources of Oregon and Public Affairs in General.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF OREGON,
FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., Jan. 6, 1859.

To Gov. CURRY—*Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, expressive of the satisfaction of that body in the creation of the Military Department of Oregon by the President of the United States, and of the confidence reposed in the willingness and ability of the officer assigned to the command, to discharge the duties intrusted to his care.

The Governor of Washington Territory has but recently notified me of the approving sense of the Legislative Assembly of that Territory on the same subjects.

These spontaneous manifestations of the sentiments of the people of Oregon and Washington Territories, in favor of a public measure, such as the formation of this department, must be peculiarly gratifying to the highest dignitary of our country, as an appreciation of the wisdom and foresight by which it was dictated.

For the trust and kind feeling the Assembly of Oregon have preferred to my humble service, I thank them with the deepest gratitude. I came among the people of Oregon as a stranger, with but one purpose, to do whatever was right under all circumstances.

I have been received with a friendship and consideration I did not anticipate; and I am happy to state I have never visited any community whose views and requests have been more in consonance with reason, justice and good sense than those of the people of Oregon and Washington Territories, in my intercourse with them.

I esteem myself fortunate in the opportunity of knowing a people whose history appears a romance, whose deeds are wondrous.

But the destiny of our country is one of advancement, and flattering as your present condition may appear at this time—the same estate in five years from hence would produce mortification and disappointment.

The future teems with such boundless advantages for the Pacific coast of the United States, that the people would be recreant to themselves, to our common country and to the liberties of mankind, did they not continue their history as a romance, to astonish and at the same time to enlighten the world.

Providence has cast their lot in no ordinary sphere. He has given them a country that recalls the fables of the *Arabian Knights*, with its delightful climate, its exhaustless soil, and its extravagant wealth. The very trees, from their number, size and grandeur, indicate that the most magnificent navies of the world will ultimately float upon the Pacific Ocean, bearing the traffic of the Indies to the Esquimaux and the Laplander, as well as to the nations of civilization.

Nature declares by her work, that her laws elsewhere are not the laws by which she is governed here—and that man must rise equal to the occasion to profit by her bounty.

Necessity is already urging the rapid development of this country, with the condition of security and facility of communication to the eastern States.

Your defence, your existence as a commercial people, your future, depend upon the efforts you put forth to attain these ends. You are young, but have strength.

California, Oregon and Washington Territories must unite in one demand upon the older States for the earliest completion of a Pacific Railroad. They must show that it is vital to their existence as a people, worthy of the high destiny which awaits their success, and they will repay their obligation one thousand fold, by increased commerce, energy and enterprize.

They must explain that California alone has eleven thousand square miles of gold lands, of which not more than four hundred have been but partially worked, and that the present population of the mining districts on the broad expanse of territory on which they are spread appear like mere specks dotting the surface of an inland sea.

The export of gold from the labor of this population amounts to four millions of dollers each month, and, should this population be increased twenty or even ten times, we shall have in six months far more gold than will pay for the most expensive railroad that can be built.

Let those facts be placed fairly before the people of the United States, and such a response will be returned as will cause the world to tremble at the irresistible power of millions of free men, bound together by the greatest enterprise ever attempted by man.

In the interval which must elapse before the railroad can be completed, is it not incumbent upon our Government to render every other available route to and from the Pacific States of the greatest possible security, safety and dispatch for the transmission of freight as well as passengers? To effect this, does it not appear, there is but one certain and effective measure which we can apply at this time, viz: to cover by a protectorate the entire country, from the Rio Grande to the Isthmus of Panama? The organizations of the people occupying this section of country cannot be considered as national, and they should not be permitted to interrupt our intercourse. In the scale of civilization they are but one remove from the Indians occupying our own soil, and like the Indians, they must gradually disappear before the improvement of the age, or lend a helping hand to their own advancement.

No other age, no other people have ever achieved such great labors as the people of the United States have already accomplished; but those labors have been confined up to this time to their own development and their own progress. As the foremost nation in the work of liberty, the gaze of the world is now upon them, to establish a policy based upon well-defined principles of liberty and intercourse with the rest of mankind, as will obliterate the relics of the feudal ages, and by which the happiness and prosperity of all nations will be promoted.

They must establish the commerce of the Pacific, which is to regulate the commerce of the world, to promote the interest of America and of Asia; for these are the two continents to which it belongs. This must be done in the face of all the entangling alliances that Europe may bring to bear against it.

The knell of power was sounded in Europe, when the first pilgrim vessel sought a harbor on the western shores of the Atlantic. The peals of the knell have been ringing throughout the world since that time, warning mankind of its translation to America. Its mysterious transformation has excited awe and astonishment in a higher degree than the changes affected by its physical action.

Unlike the power created by the fanatical religions of Asia and Africa, in the early ages, to build up magnificent nations only to show by their sudden disappearance the terrible effect of the exhaustion of the passions.

Unlike the terror-stricken power of Europe, which has only been maintained by armed hosts, whose rulers have been executioners, whose temples have been prisons. Unlike any other impulse which has before acted on the heart of man.

The power of the world is now germinating on the soil of the United States, in the moral influence that Christianity and Liberty are transmitting from heart to heart, from understanding to understanding. It is illimitable and will become irresistible. Time nor space cannot effect it. Removing the barriers of race, climate and locality, it calls every nation to its allotted task under its banner. That banner so glorious in its beauty and high emprise, and reflecting the nations of the Earth, bound together in friendship and brotherly love, like the thirteen original States—while the constellation above, like stars of heaven, sheds its light of intelligence, peace and good will upon all.

The time has come for the people of the United States to appear themselves to wield this vast power. They are now in the pride of manhood among nations, and are responsible that the beacon light of liberty which they have held up to the world must never be extinguished.

Upon the seals of America the laws of intercourse and the laws of nations must be inscribed, to conform to the new, varied and immense interests to be secured.

Our domestic dissensions must give way before the march of manifest destiny, and we must cease to notice the mote in our neighbor's eye, that we may observe the benefits we can heap upon him from abroad.

In conclusion, I desire you to inform the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, of my earnest assurances to respond at all times to the generous confidence they have extended this command, and I can pledge the sentiments of the Army to the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of this portion of our common country.

The opinion is sometimes entertained that the Army, as a body, are exclusive and averse to that intercourse and sympathy with the citizens of the country, so necessary and essential to a proper understanding of each other. This is a serious mistake: the Army has at times certain duties to perform, which may give a coloring to such an impression, but none can regret these occurrences more than themselves.

As an officer of rank and of forty years service, I can justly and proudly affirm that in my connection with the army, it has ever been animated by one sentiment, that of loyalty to the people of the United States, and should the occasion arise requiring a selection between the profession of arms and their duties as patriots, the Army will then be found in the ranks of private life.

With the highest consideration and esteem, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

THE SOUTH AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Charge of Judge Wayne in South Carolina upon the Slave-trade.

We copy from the Charleston *Courier* the following charge, addressed to the Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court, in Charleston, S. C., in opening the April Term, 1859, by the Honorable JAMES M. WAYNE, one of the Associate Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and presiding Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The Court has been informed by the District-Attorney that he has prepared, and will present to you, two bills, in each of which the persons named are charged with having violated, in several particulars, the fourth and fifth sections of an act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, entitled "an Act to continue in force the Act to protect the Commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy. We shall give the sections of the Statute in their words, in connection with the charges made in the bills, to enable you to apprehend clearly the office which you have to perform, and that the subject matter of these prosecutions may be more fully understood than we believe them to be.

Our first observation upon the statute is, that it is not one forbidding the Slave-trade with Africa alone, but that it reaches every attempt which may be made from every part of the world, to introduce negroes or mulattoes into the United States, who are not held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories of the United States, *with the intent to make such negroes slaves.*

The sections of the statute are: "That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall *land from any such ship or vessel, and on any foreign shore seize any negro or mulatto* not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or *shall decoy or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto on board any such ship or vessel with intent aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate*; and on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer *death*."

SEC. 5. "That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, *shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid in forcibly confining or detaining, on board such ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not* held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall, on board any such ship or vessel, offer or attempt to sell, as a slave, any negro or mulatto not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or anywhere on tide water, transfer or deliver over, to any other ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto, not held to service as aforesaid, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall land, or deliver on shore, from any such ship or vessel, any such negro or mulatto with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold such negro or mulatto as a slave, such citizen or person *shall be adjudged a pirate*; and on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District where he shall be brought or found, shall suffer death."—3 U. S. Statutes at Large, 600.

These, Mr. Foreman, are comprehensive sections, and it will be found upon a minute examination of them, that they contain several prohibitions, to be punished when it shall be proved that they have been violated, either by a citizen of the United States who is one of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade, or by *any other person whatever, not being a citizen of the United States, who shall become one of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States*, with the intention to commit any of the acts for doing any one of which a transgressor may be adjudged a pirate, and suffer death. The fourth section prohibits the persons described in it from landing from any ship or vessel before mentioned any negro or mulatto on any foreign shore, with intent to make either of them a slave; forbids the same persons from bringing any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with the intent to enslave them, and prohibits the same person from decoying, forcibly bringing and carrying, and from receiving any negro or mulatto on board any ship or vessel mentioned in the first part of the section, with the intent to make slaves of them. The fifth section, acting upon the same persons and vessels, and, repeating the language of the fourth section, prohibits the forcible confinement or detention, or aiding the forcible confinement or detention on board of such ship or vessel of any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor, with intent to make such persons slaves; and it prohibits any offer or attempt to sell on board of such ship as a slave any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories. It also forbids the transfer or delivery on the high seas, or anywhere else on tide-water, to any ship or vessel of any negro or mulatto not already held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, and the section is concluded with the declaration that it shall not be lawful to land or deliver on shore from on board of any such ship or vessel any such negroes or mulattoes with intent to make sale of them, or if previously to such landing while they are on board of such ship or vessel, or on board of any other ship or vessel, to which they have been transferred, *they may have already been sold* as slaves.

Having given the language of the section in these words, and then the offences recited in them, without the form of statute phraseology, to aid your deliberations, we will now turn your attention to the two bills which you will have before you, that you may distinctly know those transgressions for which the accused have been brought into this Court, and to which your inquiries should be directed.

The two bills are alike in every particular, excepting as to the persons accused. The District-Attorney, in the exercise of a proper discretion belonging to his office, has chosen to separate them. The propriety of the District-Attorney's course in this, may hereafter become apparent to all, as it now must be to those of us who have professional experience of criminal prosecutions.

Each bill has the same counts or accusations. The witnesses in both will be the same persons, and the penalty of the law, in the event of a final conviction of the accused, is death.

The first counts or charges in the bills against the accused, divesting them of certain allegations of form and of substance, not necessary to be considered by the Grand Jury, is that they being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, owned by a citizen of the United States, to wit, one E. C. TOWNSEND, did piratically and feloniously, on a foreign shore—*the coast of Africa*—or in waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, *receive three hundred negroes, not held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with the intent to make the said negroes slaves.*

The second count differs from the first in this, that containing all of the other allegations of the first, except the ownership of the *Putnam* to be in E. C. TOWNSEND, a citizen of the United States, alleges that the *Putnam* was owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, whose names are unknown; and that the accused, as a part of her crew, did feloniously and piratically receive on board of the *Putnam* three hundred negroes, on a foreign shore, to wit, on the coast of Africa, with intent to make them slaves.

The third counts are that the accused, being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, did forcibly confine and detain three hundred negroes, &c., &c., with intent to make them slaves.

The fourth count is the same as the third,—alleges the accused to be of the crew of the *Putnam*, a vessel owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, whose names are unknown, did, piratically and feloniously, forcibly confine and detain three hundred negroes, &c., &c., with the intent to make them slaves.

The fifth count charges the accused with all of the usual allegations of form and substance, with being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, and that they did aid and abet in forcibly confining and detaining on board of her three hundred negroes, with intent to make them slaves.

The sixth count avers that the accused are a part of the crew of the *Putnam*.

The seventh count avers that the accused, on a foreign shore on the coast of Africa, being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, did receive on board, and aid, forcibly confine and detain, and aid in confining and detaining on board, three hundred negroes, not held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make them slaves, the said negroes having before that time been seized on a foreign shore by some person or persons to the jurors unknown.

The eighth and last count is, that the accused on the high seas, they being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, did confine and detain on board of her three hundred negroes, with intent to make them slaves, the said negroes not being held to service or labor, and having been before the 30th of June, 1858, seized on a foreign shore by some person or persons unknown.

Each of the counts contains a distinct offence under the statute. The cause for the multiplication of them, and the reason for allowing it to be done in one bill may not be understood by you. It is the duty of the prosecuting officer to charge the accused with such offences as he may think he has testimony to prove, and they may be comprehended in one bill—that the subject matter of the offence may be inquired into at one time by a grand jury, by which the accused will not be subjected to several prosecutions. It saves time and expense, contributes to a final result, gives to the accused a speedy trial, prepares him for his defence, and is for his benefit, without taking from him any right, or giving to the prosecution any advantage.

We feel ourselves also permitted to say to you, that the Statute of the 15th May, 1820, was passed by the Congress of the United States, *with a perfect Constitutional right to make it.* In reading it, you will also not fail to see that it contains a legislative acknowledgement that the Constitution of the United States recognizes the existence of negro slavery as property, in any of the States of the Union which may permit it, to form a part of their institutions; and as property, that it is

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A LIBERAL CHURCH.—The Rev. F. G. CLARK preached his seventh anniversary sermon last Sunday in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church. During his pastorate the congregation have erected a house of worship at a great cost, and have displayed unusual liberality in meeting the expense. The pastor, at the close of his sermon, asked the congregation to subscribe the amount of $4,000, and so complete the arrangements which have been some time in progress for extinguishing the debt. The response on the part of the people was very enthusiastic. Three thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot, and a Committee charged with the work of finishing up the subscription during the week. It was stated that this $4,000 would carry the amount of donations and subscriptions during the last seven years, over and above pew rents, to over $69,000, or an average of nearly $10,000 a year.

PRISONER'S LIBRARY, SING SING.—This Library has lately received a large number of books from different donors. Mr. Wm. Jay Haskett has received from James F. Henry, Esq., 10 volumes, (second donation,) the Rev. Dr. Stohlmann, of St. Matthew's Church, Walker-street, 29 German volumes; Wm. Clerk, Esq., 24 volumes; Isaac L. Miller 42 volumes; Messrs. Mason & Brother, 143 volumes; Daniel T. Jones, Esq., 10 volumes Welsh books, and 16 volumes from unknown donor; John W. C. Levsridge, Esq., 253 volumes, (his second donation of School books;) the Rev. Wm. R. Gordon, D. D., 12 volumes of valuable books. Those desiring to donate books should send them to No. 15 Centre street.

DESERTING A YOUNG WIFE.—WM. LANDMANN who has been employed on the Erie Canal, married a respectable young girl in Utica, about two weeks ago, and brought his wife to this City; stopped at the Eastern Hotel, near the Battery, and yesterday morning deserted her, leaving the hotel bill unpaid. Before leaving he managed to get possession of all the money his wife had and her watch. An opportunity was offered to her yesterday to return home, but the landlord refused to deliver up her baggage until his bill was paid. An application was made on her behalf to Justice WELSH, but he could do nothing in the matter.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF THE ALLENTOWN RAILROAD PRESIDENT.—A few days ago, it will be remembered, the safe of the President of the Allentown Railroad was broken open and robbed of $112,000 worth of railroad bonds, and several thousand dollars worth of diamond jewelry. A clerk was arrested, who confessed the robbery of the bonds and restored them, but denied taking the jewelry. The police have been zealously engaged trying to get on the track of the diamonds and the robbers, when yesterday they were notified to desist from further search—the packages of missing jewelry having been found in the safe undisturbed.

DEATH IN A PRISON.—RIGAN FAIRNES, a man nearly seventy years old, died yesterday morning, at the Jefferson Market Prison, where he had been lodged the evening previous. He was found lying insensible in the street, with a severe bruise on the top of his head, one of his eyes blackened, and his face covered with blood. He remained insensible until he died. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict rendered of "Death from compression of the brain, received some way unknown to the Jury."

SOMNAMBULISM.—CHARLES HECTOR, who resided at No. 174 East Twenty-fourth street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning walked out of a second-story window of his residence, as is supposed, while in a state of somnambulism, and was instantly killed. He had for a long time been in the habit of walking in his sleep.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society held a meeting last evening, at the Church corner of Prince and Marion streets. Mr. GARNET presided, and Mr. GARNET made the opening speech. He was followed by JOHN D. JOHNSON, a member of the Liberian Congress, upon the prosperous condition of that country.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Forty-third Anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society was to have been celebrated yesterday, at the Bible House, but, in consequence of the storm, the attendance was small, and it was thought best to postpone it for a week.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—The result of the recent election of Fire Wardens is as follows: Re-elected, GEORGE C. BROWN, Engine No. 29, and Mr. MCDONOUGH, Hose No. 23; newly elected, STEPHEN HALLOCK, Hose No. 13, and SAMUEL CHESSIRE, Engine No. 7.

DEMOLISHING THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—The interior fixtures of the Broadway Theatre have been removed, and workmen are now engaged in taking down the building, to make room for a $200 000 marble building, to be occupied, it is said, by S. W. & J. J. MOORE.

DEAD CHILD FOUND.—The body of a dead child several weeks old, was found, on Wednesday evening, in an alley-way near McDougal-street, by some children while at play. No clue has been obtained to the parentage of the child.

The Approaching Anniversaries.

Generally the various Societies that make the month of May and the City of New-York the time and place for holding their Anniversaries, anticipate being able to present their several conditions next month as better then before. The American Bible Society announces receipts during the past year greater than during any previous year, with one exception. Last year the receipts were $390,759. The Academy of Music has been secured for the Anniversary exercises.

The receipts of the American Tract Society for the fiscal year ending April 1, amounted to $383,373 97, of which $253,256 70 was for publications sold, and $130,-117 77 in donations and legacies. The total receipts for the previous year were $363,153. The receipts from donations and legacies show a gain of about $10,000 over the year 1857-58, while there is a diminution of about the same amount in the receipts from sales.

The receipts of the American Home Missionary Society are this year in advance of last, when they amounted to $175,971. The anniversary will be held in the Church of the Puritans, on Wednesday, May 11. The annual sermon will be preached in the Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, by the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland.

The American Board of Foreign Missions will hold its anniversary on Friday, May 13—place not yet chosen. The receipts of the Society for the seven months ending February 28th last, amounted to $154,-995, which is an increase of $21,744 over the corresponding month of the previous year. This is exclusive of special donations amounting to $8 478, during the same time, for the extinguishment of the existing debt.

The receipts of the American and Foreign Christian Union are estimated at not far from $60,000, against $76,603 for the year 1857-8. The anniversary will be celebrated on the 10th of May, in the new Methodist Church on Fourth-avenue, the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S, and the annual sermon will be preached on the Sunday previous, by the Rev. Dr. BEMAN, of Troy.

The receipts of the American Seamen's Friend Society are estimated at $26,000 for the current year, against $23 813 for the year preceding. The anniversary will be observed on Monday, May 9.

The State Colonization Society's receipts the past fiscal year amount to about $13,000—an advance upon last year—and the National Society is reported in good condition. The anniversary of the State Society will be held on the evening of Tuesday, May 10, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette-place.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BODIES FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Clinton-avenue Thursday afternoon, and was taken in charge by the Coroner. The deceased appears to have been between 35 and 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and had on a pea-jacket, dark cassimere pants and vest, and Congress gaiters. The body of an unknown man of large size, was found in the water at the foot of Conover-street. The head was much disfigured. The body had no clothing on, except black pantaloons, boots and neck-tie.

THE POISONING CASE.—The body of the child FRANK HAAS, supposed to have died from the effects of poison, was disinterred Thursday by order of Coroner HORTON, and a *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day. JOSEPH HAGGART, who was arrested on suspicion of having administered poison, has been committed to await the result of the examination. He denies all knowledge of the matter, and says that his arrest has been brought about by a rival in the milk business.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named FREDERICK GREEN was arrested in the Sixth Precinct, Wednesday night, for committing assault and battery upon his wife. During the night he attempted to hang himself in the cell, and would have succeeded in accomplishing his purpose but for the opportune arrival of the doorman. He was sent to the Penitentiary on Thursday for three months.

The Jersey City Election.

The election in Jersey City for city officers, on Wednesday, resulted as follows:

Mayor—Dudley S. Gregory, Republican, by 495 majority.

Water Commissioner—Wm. Birkbeck, Republican.

School Superintendent—Abram S. Jewell, Independent.

Assessors—James Fleming and Stephen Quaife, Republican.

Collector—John McGuigan, Democrat.

Aldermen—First Ward—James L. Ogden, and Thomas B. Decker, Republican.

Second Ward—Joseph G. Edge and Augustus A. Harzenbergh, Republican.

Third Ward—Charles M. Hankins and James Warner, Republican.

Fourth Ward—Thomas D. Christie and Samuel H. Hallman, Republican.

Chosen Freeholders—First Ward—A. J. Fitch, Republican.

Second Ward—Alexander Wilson, Republican.

Third Ward—James F. Folder, Republican.

Fourth Ward—Harvey M. Soule, Republican.

Celebration of Jefferson's Birthday in Boston.

The Anniversary of the Birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON was celebrated in Boston on the evening of April 13, by a banquet at PARKER'S. The Hon. GEORGE BOUTWELL presided, and made the opening speech of the evening. He was followed by John P. Hale, Henry Wilson, Carl Schurtz, F. H. Underwood, Attorney-General Phillips and others. Letters were received from Governor Banks, Senators Seward and Preston King, Governor Anthony and Wm. C. Bryant. Governor Banks wrote:

"The occasion should be pleasant and instructive; the commemoration of the virtue of the great men of olden times is one of the safest methods of elevating the present generation to a comprehension of its duties and power. One of the greatest men of all history frequently said that nothing would enable a student to comprehend the greatest events in history but the highest order of genius or the careful study of the character and maxims of its master mes.

Surely JEFFERSON is worthy of such classification and study. He, more than any other man, has given life to the theory of State rights in connection with our system of government."

Senator SEWARD sent the following letter:

AUBURN, N. Y., April 5, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I give you my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for your kind invitation to the festival which you propose to make in honor of THOMAS JEFFERSON, "the father of the Ordinance of 1787 and the apostle of State rights." Occupations consequent on a long absence from my house, will render it impossible for me to accept this courtesy. I trust, however, that you will allow me to congratulate you on the unmistakable indications that the country is rapidly and surely returning to the only true national political platform, laid down by JEFFERSON and his immortal associates in the Declaration of American Independence, namely, the Rights of Human Nature. After a long season of misapprehension, it is now coming to be seen that the Republican cause is at once a self-sustaining and self-expanding one, deriving its strength and vigor from the inherent principles of benevolence and jealousy of oppression. Henceforth I feel assured that it will advance until it shall be universally accepted by the people of our own country, and by all nations. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your humble servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

The Career of a Criminal.

FORGERY, DESERTION AND SEDUCTION.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following:

"A man named R. H. MONROE, a resident of Indiana, was brought to this city yesterday (April 13) by Officer CHASE, private detective, from the northern part of Wisconsin, where he was arrested, after a long and successful evasion of justice, on a warrant charging him with being the perpetrator of a series of extensive and most ingenious and successful forgeries, whereby he realized about $12,000 in money, and swindled the bankers of most of the northwestern cities in a very complete and scientific manner. The plan of operations which he pursued was not a new one, but the way in which it was done and the success which attended it were quite remarkable. This was accomplished by purchasing genuine drafts on New-York Banks for various small sums, generally not exceeding $10 or $15, and by means of certain acids, of which he was in possession, erasing the red-ink indorsement and the words specifying the amount, and afterwards filling it up by an indorsement of his own and a sum of money varying in different cases from $100 to $1,000. These altered drafts were then sold as New-York exchange to Western Banks and brokers. One of these drafts, filled up for the sum of $800, was sold to LITTLE & Co., bankers, of East Saginaw, which, on being sent east by them, was found to have been altered, the original draft having been drawn by the Bank of Galena on the Market Bank, of New-York, for the sum of $11 18. On the receipt of intelligence by Mr. LITTLE that the draft was a forgery, he immediately came to the city, and placed the matter in the hands of Officer CHASE, with instructions to spare no pains or expense in ferreting it out. That officer prosecuted his inquiries with diligence, and through a successfully laid plan at last became convinced that a reliable clue was obtained. Suspicion pointed to a man living in Waupaca County, Wis., under the name of S. M. HOIT, and he immediately started for that region, up Wolf River, among the pineries. On arriving at Milwaukee he communicated with Mr. BECK, Chief of Police in that city, who detailed assistance, with whom Officer CHASE proceeded up Wolf River about 150 miles, and then across the country to the location which they expected to find MONROE. They were entirely successful, and in a few minutes' time he was taken from his house to the hotel, where the Sheriff of the county was in waiting. He made no resistance, and did not deny the commission of the offences charged upon him.

He was engaged in the lumbering business, and had been in that vicinity but a few months. The commission of the forgeries was not his only crime, but, as appeared after his arrest, he was guilty of a more flagrant offence, which involved the ruin of an innocent and confiding girl, and the unhappiness of a wife who had been deserted with her children for another. It appears that a short time since, previous to his removal to Wisconsin, and while he was living in St. Joseph County, Ind., he became alarmed for his safety, and, fearing arrest, concluded to leave home. He then revealed the whole matter to his wife, confessing his crimes, and announcing his determination to seek safety in concealment. His wife was borne down by the revelation of her husband's villainies, but with true female heroism, told him to go and save himself, and leave her to take the responsibility of her own and children's support. He left her in the possession of a small farm, and started on his travels. In the adjoining county of Jasper, he made a stop of two or three weeks, during which time he became acquainted with a young girl named MARTHA WILCOX, whom he married and took with him to Wisconsin. The villainy of this operation was rendered the more flagrant by the recent transactions at his own home, which he had left desolate but a few days before. Circumstances indicate that his conscience troubled him at the time. His young wife was sent for to the hotel, and came to see him. The scene which ensued when she learned the state of affairs is described as heart-rending. She was entirely ignorant of the character of her deceiver, and the blow came with double force from the fact that she was left alone, far from home, and destitute. Her grief excited the compassion of all present, and added to the trouble of the prisoner, who was now thoroughly overcome.

He confesses his crime, and says he is willing to suffer the punishment. He is not a practiced villain, but has been inducted to the mysteries of the trade which he has so successfully practiced within the last year and a half. He is consequently more accessible than could otherwise be expected, and has been easily induced to tell his story unreservedly. He is broken down with contemplation of the fate which awaits him, and with the trouble that he has brought upon innocent persons. The ruin of the girl whom he deceived weighs heavily upon him. He has got rid of all the money that he realized from his operations, which have not been confined in their scope, but have extended to New-York State, to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities. He also operated in this city to some extent. At Milwaukee several bankers who had come from Auburn, (N. Y.,) Chicago and other places, met the officer and his prisoner. Notes were compared here, and a large amount of fraudulent transactions made plain as his handiwork, the sum total of which does not fall short of $12,000. It appears that he has not been aided in his operations by any other persons, and that he is to-day as poor as when he commenced his career of crime."

The Warren County Imposture—Report of the Investigating Committee.

From the Troy Whig.

The undersigned, comprising a watch organized by B. T. WELLS and G. METCALF, of Millbrook, Warren County, N. Y., for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mrs. HAYS eats, makes the following report: The watch entered upon the discharge of their duties on the 2d day of March, 1859, about 9 o'clock A. M., at the house of SIMEON HAYS, (the husband of Mrs. HAYS,) in the town of Horicon, in this county aforesaid. The room, and every article therein, was carefully examined. No person except HAYS and his two children was permitted to enter the room during the time the watch continued, and they were not allowed, and did not go within six feet of her bed. Two of the watch were constantly present. Nothing unusual occurred (in her case) until the third day, when she raised herself, sat up in the bed, commenced talking, and continued to talk about one hour, and appeared to be rational. She talked frequently after this to the watch, who expected she would soon need food, and were more vigilant than before, if possible, believing that deception was being practiced. On the fourth day the watch found, on examination, that her bed was quite wet. On the eighth day the bed was changed, and found to be badly stained, indicating the presence of drugs. Nothing more of importance transpired until the thirteenth day, when Mr. HAYS and the children were excinded from the room. Our suspicions that she was deceiving us increased, and that she practiced the deception under the garb of religion, which was her constant theme.

On the 14th day, all the members of the watch were present. The bed was again examined and changed; found to be very wet, much stained. Several rags, that appeared to have been used to conceal food, and a small piece of raw pork, wound in a rag, were found in the bed. During this day she got out of bed (with assistance) and sat in a chair. While she was up, another piece of raw pork was found in the bed. She declared total ignorance of how the pork &c., came in the bed, and protested entire innocence of any attempt to deceive. She called for the Bible and read from the 10th chapter of 1st Corinthians, as follows: "Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant," &c. She then knelt down and prayed in a clear and distinct voice, after which she was placed in bed. An examination of her person was had from her shoulders to her hips, without any objection on her part, but she positively refused to submit to further examinations, and ordered the persons present (the watch) to leave her, which they did about 5 P. M. on the 15th day, being the 16th of the month, believing that she had food concealed about her person.

JOHN M. BARNEY, Schroon, Essex Co.
NELSON B. MALLORY, Chester, Warren Co.
HARVEY WELLS, Mad Brook, Warren Co.
ABIJAH DAVIS, Caldwell, Warren Co.
AUGUSTUS TRIPP, Horicon, Warren Co.
JOHN ROZELL, Fort Edward, Wash. Co.

SECOND STATEMENT.

On the evening of the 17th of March, Abijah Davis and John Rozell (two of the watch) returned to the house of Hays, and remained there until the next day. About 8½ A. M., on the 18th, Mr. B. T. Wells, the Rev. Mr. Fuller and wife, Mrs. West, George W. Lee, O. Nichols, and E. A. Bush, proceeded to the house of Hays, where they met Davis and Rozell. Mr. Hays was informed that they came for the purpose of making a thorough examination, to satisfy themselves whether any article of food was concealed in the room, or about the person of Mrs. Hays, and if nothing was found they intended to continue the watch. Mr. Hays consented to the examination, whereupon the undersigned, in the presence of the persons above named, proceeded to examine the person of Mrs. Hays. She positively refused to submit to such examination, and said she would rather not convince any person than to be searched any more. She also declared that she did not eat or drink. The examination proceeded with as little force as possible, and resulted in finding in * * * a cracker, about two inches in diameter, which was broken in pieces in extricating.

B. T. WELLS,
ABIJAH DAVIS,
JOHN ROZELL.

ANOTHER KEY AND SICKLES CASE—A SEDUCER SHOT.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*, writing from Madison, Indiana, says: "An affair, in which there was shooting somewhat similar to the SICKLES affair, took place in this city last Saturday night, April 9. It seems that Mr. ISAIAH CHRISTIE, a saddlery merchant of this place, had lately become suspicious of improper intimacy between his wife and Mr. MARTIN MULLEN. Last Saturday he told his wife he was going to the country and would be gone a day or two. He jumped into a wagon and rode out of town; but at night returned and secreted himself in his yard, so that he could see if any one entered his premises. Very soon afterwards Mr. MULLEN came and passed through a back window into the house. A little while after MOLLEN went in, Mr. CHRISTIE followed. He found MULLEN either in bed with his wife, or in the act of getting in, and made an attack upon him with a pistol. He shot MULLEN, wounding him in the head and in the body. At first it was thought he was mortally wounded, but afterwards it was found that he would likely recover. The fight took place in the dark. After the firing, a *mêlée* ensued, in which MULLEN was cut with a knife; but no injury of importance was sustained by any other of the parties. MULLEN got Mrs. CHRISTIE'S fingers in his mouth, and thinking they were Mr. CHRISTIE'S, bit them severely. MULLEN broke out of the house, and ran like a race horse to his own home, followed by a crowd. All parties have had a respectable standing in this community heretofore. MULLEN is a married man, and has a very nice, amiable woman for his wife. I heard that when he got home, all covered with blood, he represented that he had been attacked by robbers. But his wife soon found out differently, and became very indignant at his conduct. No arrests were made."

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Samuel H. Woodruff, formerly Judge of the County Court, died at Tariffville, Conn., April 11. He was 70 years of age. Judge W. was well known to the Bar of Connecticut. It is three or four years since he retired from the active duties of his position.

The wife of Senator Foster, of Connecticut, died, April 11, from the malignant epidemic which has lately appeared in the neighborhood of New-Haven.

Letters from Syria announce the death of Mr. Dabney, a Bostonian. His remains were interred by the American residents.

Mr. Geo. W. Benson, a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, from Lawrence, died in Boston, April 12.

The Rev. George Y. Morehouse, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Mount Holly, for the last forty-four years, died on Sunday evening, April 10.

PERSONAL.

The Easton (Pa.) *Journal* says that the general opinion concerning the letter received from Charleston, purporting to be from Mr. Yeager, is that it was a wicked fabrication, that the handwriting is not that of Mr. Y., and that it was written either to get money or to divert attention. At all events, the search in Charleston proved unsuccessful. The latest rumor about him is, that he is in an insane asylum in Pittsburgh, into which he was put by the proprietor of a hotel, who supposed him to be insane. At least, an individual answering to the description of Mr. Y. was in this state of mind, and thus cared for in Pittsburgh a short time ago.

A Bloomer on the way to the Pike's Peak mines, with her husband, writes to the *Sybil*, the strong-minded women's organ at Middletown, N. Y., that the Indians on the plains have offered to purchase her, having a fancy for Bloomers. The lady says: "One Indien wanted to trade for two squaws, who could probably perform four times the physical labor that I could. Others, not quite so timid, approaching the wagon, made signs for me to jump behind them on their ponies, but I declined the honor in the most respectful language I knew of their dialect—a decided shake of the head."

The Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, in his recent Fast-Day sermon, enumerated infidel philanthropy among the remedies which had vigorously but vainly been applied to the evils of Slavery, and he said, also, "I regard it as the work of Satan to have gotten this subject so almost exclusively into the hands of politicians, and men of anti-Christian sentiments, as to have made its connection with religious services offensive to many good men."

The commission of Commodore Charles Stewart, under the act of Congress constituting him Senior Flag-Officer of the United States Navy, is now in course of preparation, and will soon be delivered to him. The effect of this act will be to place Commodore Stewart at the head of the active list of naval officers and give him an honorary grade preceding that of all other captains in the service.

The fugitive slave recently remanded from Cincinnati to Virginia, as the property of George Kilgore, was sold last week in Louisville for $1,150. The Louisville *Courier* sympathizes with his master, who cleared only $625 for this piece of property; the sum of $625 having been paid for his recapture.

The Rev. Dr. Garretson, who has rendered long service to the Board of Domestic Missions, as its Corresponding Secretary, has resigned that office. He has accepted a call from the Church of Canastota, N. Y.

The Montreal *Gazette* says there is reason to fear that the man named Jones, recently murdered in Valparaiso, noticed in a recent letter in the TIMES, was Mr. Horatio Gates Jones, of that city.

The Hon. Volney E. Howard, an old and distinguished citizen of Texas, now residing in California, arrived in Galveston on the 31 April, and left for San Antonio, his former home.

Mr. G. C. Bingham, an artist, has presented to the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, copies of Stuart's portraits of George and Martha Washington, made by himself, in Boston, three years since.

The Humane Society of Massachusetts has presented its certificate to Oliver Sanderson, a young mechanic of Boston, for the rescue of Wm. J. Stetson, Jr., from drowning.

Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, spoke at Memphis, April 9. The *Bulletin* says he was mercilessly severe upon the corrupt officials of the Government, and predicted their overthrow by the people.

The deficit in the accounts of ex-State Treasurer McMeans, of California, is $108,000. Proceedings have been commenced against his sureties.

The widow of Christopher Holly, a free woman of color, died lately at Port Gibson, Miss., leaving a thousand acres of land and thirty slaves to her heirs.

The Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier* hoists the name of Daniel S. Dickenson as its candidate for the Presidency, subject to the Charleston Convention.

Edwin Booth has closed his season at Charleston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A curious case has occurred in Pittsburgh. An old German lady and her daughter, by name Klotts, recently arrived from Germany, and with them came a young man, one Joseph Schmidt, who loved the daughter. But the mother objected. The old lady had with her and her daughter 3,000 francs in gold, which was left by the deceased husband to be distributed as follows: 1,000 francs to the widow, and two-ninths of the other 2,000 francs as long as she maintained a state of widowhood, the balance to be divided amongst the three children. One thousand of these were sewed up in the old lady's petticoat, and two thousand in the daughter's. These facts were known to Schmidt, and he married the girl. The mother brought suit against him after his marriage, on a charge of absconding with the money. Whereupon the young wife ripped up her skirts, restored the money to her mother, clung to her husband, and so the affair ended.

The Patent Office is in receipt of a communication from Mr. W. W. Hazzard, St. Simon's Island, Glynn County, Ga., in which the writer requests to be allowed to make some experiments with the Chinese tea plant seed, &c., recently imported. He incloses in his letter some sprigs of a plant found in his own neighborhood, which he calls the Georgia tea plant, and the inference to be drawn from his remarks is that the plant is good as a substitute for the Chinese tea. His object in forwarding the sprigs in question is to have them compared with the imported plant.

The corner-stone of the great dam of the Dundee Manufacturing Company was laid at Passaic, N. J., on the 12th, with appropriate ceremonies, by Gov. Newell, in the presence of a large concourse of interested spectators. The dam is to be constructed across the Passaic River two miles above Acquackanonk (now called Passaic) at a point where the current runs swiftly over a stony bottom, forming unnavigable rapids. It is to be 425 feet long, with 36 feet base, and 16 feet high. It will be made of solid cemented stone, and form a reservoir covering about 200 acres of land. From this the water will flow through a canal, which is already constructed—87 feet wide, 7 deep, and one mile and three-quarters long, till it meets the bend of the river at Acquackanonk, where the water will have a head and fall of 22 feet to tide water.

A conflict of judicial authority is going on in Kane County, Ill. The cities of Aurora and Elgin have hitherto had a local tribunal, called the Court of Common Pleas of Aurora and Elgin. The last Legislature passed an act canceling the terms of the two Judges (Messrs. Gibson and Morgan,) and ordering the election of one Judge to preside over both branches of the Court by turns. The election fell upon Judge Parks. Judge Gibson retired from Aurora, but Judge Morgan held on at Elgin, and refused to permit Judge Parks to officiate, claiming that, as he had been elected for four years and only two had expired, his displacement was illegal. Neither he nor the new Judge would yield; so they sat together on the bench at Elgin, and countermanded each other's orders, producing a very lively time. Next day, however, the new incumbent had it all his own way.

Railroad building was not altogether suspended in the West during the hard times of 1857-8. The Chicago *Times* states that the Comanche, Albany and Mendota Railroad, which runs through the interior of Illinois, crossing the Mississippi at Albany, Ill., to connect with the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, of Iowa, through the exertions and perseverance of its President, General C. B. Stuart, and the Directors, is rapidly approaching completion.

Before the State of Iowa was admitted into the Union, a tract of land in that State was set apart and designated as the "Sacs and Fox's Half Breed Reservation." Recently the authorities of Iowa intimated to the Commissioner of the General Land Office an intention of getting up a claim to five per cent. on the value of said lands, on the principle involved in the acts of Congress referring to the Creek, Chestaw and Chickasaw lands in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and also contained in the act for the admission of Iowa. The Commissioner, after having duly considered the matter, has decided adversely to the claim of Iowa, on the ground that this tract was set apart by the United States by the act of June 30, 1834, prior to the admission of the said State into the Union, and hence does not fall within the meaning of the law in any of the cases cited.

The Delaware River is now in fine rafting condition, the plentiful rains of the Winter and early Spring having kept the river almost constantly high enough to float rafts through its whole length. A large amount of lumber has been brought down to tide water, and a large number of rafts are tied up on the river shore at Bordentown, and above and below that place. The lumber-men on the head waters of the river have exhausted the timber near the river and its branches, and it is now cut at distances of from five to thirty miles from the river, and carted by teams end by the Erie Railroad to the river and its branches and then rafted.

The coal trade of Baltimore have memorialized the direction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in regard to the disabilities under which they labor in consequence of the policy adopted by that Company. They state that the rates of freight charged upon coal has already produced a serious effect upon the commerce of Baltimore, and that a branch of trade which, with proper fostering, would exercise a beneficial influence upon all classes of merchants and shippers, is being diverted into other channels, to the manifest advantage of other cities.

The trial of Wm. Godson, for the killing of John Humphrey, at Mystic Bridge, on the 25th day of May, 1856, commenced in Norwich on Wednesday, before the Superior Court, Judge Park presiding. A number of witnesses were produced, who testified to the finding of Humphrey's lacerated and disfigured body floating in Mystic River, also to the fact that Godson and he had a quarrel the previous night, and that jealousy was one of the causes of their ill feeling.

The Missionary House, at Boston, have issued a card in relation to the missionary brig *Morning Star*, which we mentioned, some days ago, as having been found very rotten. She is now at the Sandwich Islands, undergoing repairs. The cost of repairs, in this country, would be about $1,200, but something more at the Islands. When they are completed, the *Morning Star* will be sound, and not liable to disaster.

Richard Cartha. William Herbert, and Charles H. Stanley, seamen on board the New-Bedford whale ship *Junior*, were arraigned in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, April 9, on the indictment for the murder of John Smith, the third mate of said vessel, at sea, on the 26th of December, 1857. They severally pleaded not guilty, and were remanded to jail.

The Hon. E. N. Sill, formerly a member of the Board of Fund Commissioners of Ohio, has published a reply to the recent report of the Senatorial Investigating Committee on the Treasury frauds, indignantly denying the imputations upon his official acts. He denies that the Canal Bank loan was an illegal transaction.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Temperance Union was held on the 6th April, at Bloomington. The General Financial Agent, says the *Pantagraph*, reported that subscriptions to the amount of $7,400 had been obtained since the 1st of March.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The new temperance movement is now fairly inaugurated, under the name of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance. It is a regular State organization, and promises to accomplish more for the cause than any other policy which has been adopted for many years.

The Sisters of Charity have opened a new school for destitute children in San Francisco. The *Herald* says that in the school all nationalities are represented. Children of French, Spanish, South American, Mexican, Irish and American parentage, are among the pupils. The classes exhibited marked proficiency.

The *Constitution* of the 13th says: "Col. Chas. E. Mix, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, held a talk at his office yesterday morning with a delegation of Winnebago Indians, upon the subject of a final disposition of their lands in Minnesota."

The Iowa *State Gazette*, at Burlington, suspended publication April 13. It was the leading Democratic paper in Iowa, but the publishers (Thompson & Sneward) say that the party failed to give them adequate support. The journal has existed for twenty-two years.

Senator Harlan is said to have applied to the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent-office for seeds to make up the deficiency in the garden seed raised for two years past in Iowa, owing to droughts. Accordingly to Senator Harlan, not more than half enough for the due supply of the State was raised in it.

The Needlewoman's Friend Society of Boston has paid for women's work during the past year the sum of $3,000. One hundred women have been employed. The whole expenses of the Society are but $1 000 a year. Mrs. A. L. Wales is elected President for 1859.

The valuation of the newspaper establishments of Boston, as shown by the Assessor's books for the present year, is as follows: *Journal*, $40,000; *Herald*, $40,000; *Transcript*, $30,000; *Traveller*, $20,000; *Post*, $17,500; *Advertiser*, $15,000.

The base ball clubs of Newark have recently organized for the season, and will resume play on the 20th inst. A cricket club of late has been formed, called the Junior Cricket Club, and will play their opening match on the 25th inst.

A party of men recently gave a respectable citizen of St. Ames des Plains, in Canada, a charivari serenade, and conducted themselves so vigorously that Madame, his wife, died of fright, says a Montreal paper.

The missionary contributions of the Wesleyan denomination, in England, for the past year, are already known to be in advance of any previous amount—falling little short of $650,000.

A Committee of the leading citizens of San José, California, has been appointed to devise means for constructing a railroad from that place to San Francisco.

The Post-office Department has issued an improved form for mail contractors, so drawn as to enable them, if they choose, to negotiate loans.

The Bostonians are filling up the subscription for Agassiz' Museum with noble liberality. Already $70,000 is subscribed, besides the $50,000 of Mr. Gray.

A citizen of Hagerstown, Md., has in his possession three Easter eggs, inscribed 1788, 1789, and 1799, which have been in his family since those dates.

We learn that it is proposed to start a monthly temperance journal, which will be edited by Dr. Jewett.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Insurance Case—Premiums Falling Due on Sunday may be Paid on Monday—History of the Christian Sabbath.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Campbell vs. *The International Life Assurance Society.*—This was a controversy submitted without action, and decided a month or two since. It involved the question whether when the last day for paying a premium falls on Sunday, the accused may claim the right to pay on Monday; or whether in order to save his policy he must pay on the Saturday previous.

The leading facts were as follows. Daniel Campbell insured his life in defendant's Company, the policy being dated the 29th of May, 1850, and providing for the payment of a certain premium annually. This premium was, by the terms of the policy, payable on the 28th of May. By a notice sent to the assured by the authorized agents of the Company, and which was considered by the Court as being conclusive upon the Company, the 29th day of May, 1857, was named as the day on which the premium for that year would become due. The case was, therefore, treated in all respects as if the 29th day of May had been the day named in the policy for the payment of the annual premium.

By one of the conditions of the policy it was provided that the policy should not be considered in force if the premium remained unpaid beyond thirty days after becoming due.

In the year 1857, thirty days from the *twenty-ninth* of May fell on *Sunday, June twenty-eight*. On *Monday, the twenty-ninth*, Mr. Campbell tendered the money, but the defendants refused to receive it on the ground that it was too late. About two months afterwards Mr. Campbell died. His executrix then commenced this proceeding to recover on the policy.

By the Court—HOFFMAN J. (after disposing of some preliminary questions, and stating the reasons which led the Court to the result that the last day for the payment of the premium must be considered as having fallen on Sunday, June 28.) Then arises the important question: As the last day of the thirty days was Sunday, could the tender of the premium be made on Monday?

The argument which is used to prove that it cannot be is substantially this: Whatever may be lawfully done on any other day of the week may be done on Sunday, except so far as positive statutory regulations have prohibited a particular act. And next, what is so permitted to be done on Sunday must be done on that day whenever under a contract the day for fulfillment falls upon it; or else it must be done before that day. I state this to be the substance of the argument as a general proposition, not that it is contended that such a rule is absolutely exceptionless.

These important and interesting propositions may well warrant a careful investigation.

In support of this view, my brother PIERPONT, (who does not concur with the Court,) has referred to the opinion of Lord Mansfield in Swan *vs.* Broome, (3 Burrows 1,596.) That great Judge cited Sir Henry Spelman for (what of the terms) to show "that the Christians used all days for the hearing of causes, not sparing (as it seemeth) the Sunday itself." He assigns as one reason, that by keeping their Courts always open, suitors would be prevented from resorting to the heathen tribunals.

He cites also a canon of the year 578, forbidding any Bishop or any one under him, from judging causes on the Lord's Day, and traces the regulation through other canons, until it became incorporated into the body of the canon law in the Code of Gratian; and states further that it became part of the common law of England, by its confirmation by William the Conqueror and Henry the Second. If such a practice existed, it was, as I shall clearly show, checked at a far earlier period than the year 578, and it seems to me there exists much more satisfactory and probable reason for its prevalence for a short period than the one assigned. There was an Apostolic injunction that the controversies between the Faithful should be left to the decision of some among themselves, and should not be brought before the tribunals of the heathen. The rule of judgment was to be one of persuasion, charity and forbearance; and it may well have been thought that the holy day was not desecrated when litigants were brought to reconciliation or atonement by influences like these. It is obvious that a Scriptural custom so benign in the early days of Christianity could not remain without danger and inconvenience, when the ecclesiastical tribunals had nearly superseded the secular Courts; and as we may easily infer, the superior purity of the principles of the decisions, and higher learning and equity of the administrators, made the people sustain and court them. (See Van Espen, Jus. Eccl. Univ., page 730.)

The canon of A. D. 578, referred to by Lord Mansfield, was not the earliest law upon this subject. Constantine the Great passed an edict, the date of which I have not ascertained, but it was between the year 306, his conversion, and 331, his death. It may be thus translated: "Let all Judges and the inhabitants of cities, and the laborers of all trades and arts, rest on the venerable day of the Sun."*

So in an edict of Valentinian the Younger, between A. D. 375 and 392, we find "On the day of the Sun, which our forefathers rightly called the Lord's Day, let attention to all litigations, to all employments, and to all agreements, utterly cease; let no one demand either a public or a private debt, nor let cognizance be had of any disputes before those who are to determine, whether appointed by law or voluntarily chosen."†

It would not be pertinent to pursue this inquiry further, except to remark that in the early edicts personal labor and especially the labors of the field seem to have been treated as less the objects of prohibition than of later days when they have been chiefly aimed at. (Van Espen, ut supra.) Coming down to the law of our English progenitors, I cannot but dwell for a moment upon the rule laid down in the *Liber Pœnitentialis* of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, between the year 668 and 690. (Ancient laws and statutes of England, published by the Record Commission of 1840, p. 29* xxxviii., 6—14.) It made part of the general law of England, and was full, minute and comprehensive in its details of what was prohibited.

So, Lynwood, in his Provincial Constitutions, (p. 57, *Canonicis Institutis,*) states the law *Abstinendum est ab operis mechanicis: ab agricultura a mercatis et a placitis, et hoc renum nisi quando contrarium exigit necessitas vel pietas.*

One of the earliest statutes of England was that of 27th Henry VI. cap. 5. At all fairs and markets they were to refrain showing goods on Sundays. The act of 1 Charles I., L. i., prohibited assemblages of people out of their parishes on that day; that of 3 Car. I. forbade carriers and wagoners from traveling on the Lord's Day and butchers from killing.

[The learned Justice here quoted from statutes of 27 Henry VI. (A. D. 1450;) 1 and 3 Charles I., and 29 Charles II., (1678,) which last still forms the basis of the English law on

LECTURES.

Aid for the Woman's Hospital.

THE REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., ON "INDIA."

An audience sufficiently large, in spite of the rain, to have filled a hall of ordinary dimensions assembled at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, to listen to a lecture on *India*, delivered there by the Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital. Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, in introducing the lecturer, said that all present were acquainted with the fact that, four years ago the Woman's Hospital in New-York, was instituted. It was a novel conception, and had been carried out principally by the contributions of ladies. It had become a permanent institution of the Metropolis, and it was known not only in America but in other lands. If in New-York there was an institution which met fully the purposes with which it was established, it was this charity for females. The advantages of this institution were so fully recognized in London, that subscriptions had been raised in that city for the establishment of a similar institution there, and one lady had contributed thirty thousand guineas towards that object. [Applause.] A public meeting had been held in Philadelphia, too, with a view to founding a Woman's Hospital there; and in Dublin they were preparing to carry out a similar design. Dr. FRANCIS, at some length, commended the objects of the institution, and then said that, as President of the Medical Board of the Hospital, it became his duty to introduce the lecturer. He had known Dr. SCUDDER's grandfather fifty years ago, and forty years ago was the teacher of his father, Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, who, after graduating at a medical college, took a serious turn and departed for India as a missionary. His labors there, both as a medical man and as a missionary, were well known. His son was also a medical man and a missionary to India, and the veracity of his statements, in the lecture he was about to deliver, might be implicitly relied on.

Dr. SCUDDER came forward amid great applause, and his lecture was frequently interrupted by expressions of approbation. Briefly alluding to the impossibility of suitably setting forth within the limits of a single lecture a theme so full of the novel, the startling and the sublime, the salient points only of which, he said, he could on this occasion run over rapidly as, in LETHE's graphic language, a spider runs over the water. Dr. SCUDDER proceeded in the first place to speak of the physical features of India,—a country in which 23¼ years of his life had been spent. In exceedingly felicitous language he dwelt upon the geography of India, its rivers, its mountains—especially that stupendous range that skirts the whole northern border of Hindostan, beautifully and aptly termed a "snow palace"—its boundaries, the characteristics of *Hindostan Proper*, with its great river, the Ganges, which, in the exaggerated language of the Hindoos, "gushing forth from the great toe of the left foot of Vishnu, taking the polar star and the moon in its career, sweeping the sky in the visible form of the milky way, and falling upon earth's central end sacred elevation in order to fertilize the soil and wash away the sins of men," is regarded by the Hindoos with the utmost reverence,—the characteristics of Peninsular India, and the products of the gardens and groves of this wonderful land.

In the next place the lecturer gave some account of the races of India, with an epitome of its history, and in this connection described a tribe of Mohammedans on the Malabar Coast, called Moptans, a race of reckless hemp-intoxicated fanatics, who deem it the highest of religious deeds to slay a person alien to the Mussulman faith. Upon the Nilagiri Hills, he said, was a singular nomadic race of men called Todas, who worship a bell and practice Polygandry; each woman had more than one husband, and child-murder is a prevalent crime with them. Dr. SCUDDER gave an amusing account of the habits of these people. Next the languages of India were examined, and examples illustrative of the peculiarities of the various dialects were given.

The Religion and Philosophy of the Hindoos formed the subject of the fourth part of the lecture. There were three distinct eras in the history of the Hindoo religion, marked by the origin and influence of three different sets of religious works. These were the primitive period, when the father of the family was the priest, the sacred fire burned always on the hearth, and melted butter and the sour sap of the moon-plant were poured upon it as oblations which were offered to the sun, moon, stars, elements and seasons; the Heroic period, in which were dominant two great epic poems, which celebrated the praises respectively of Rama and Krishna, who were doubtless historical verities; and the Pauranic period, which took its name from eighteen sacred works, called Puranus, with an aggregate of 400,000 stanzas, which represented modern Hindooism, with its millions of gods, its grosser forms of image worship, its vast temples and celebrated shrines, its blood-stained cars, its funeral pyres, its hallowed streams and consecrated groves, and its numerous and prodigal festivals, in which childish pomps end grovelling rites, silly ceremonies and foul obscenities held melancholy and periodic rivalry. These books were filled with foolish and filthy stories. The theology throughout these periods was Pantheism. The tremendous lapse that the Hindoo had made down one of the great moral declivities in this sinful world should teach us lessons of wisdom. How sprang Heathenism? Paul told us. Men did not like to retain God in their knowledge. They left Him. Among those early apostates were the ancient Hindoos. They made a system for themselves. Constructing their crazy pantheistic vehicle, they dashed from the table lands of Truth wildly down the slopes into the deep, tangled, miasmatic vallies where they now were lying. This should teach us a lesson. No one, unless very blind, could fail to discern that there were Pantheistic agencies working slyly but vigorously around us even in this Christian country. Any one who looked at all beneath the surface of things could see that a Pantheistic Ghost was the spirit which breathed and moved and acted in much of the literature of the day. Certain gentlemen, calling themselves transcendental philosophers, and a school that hissed their shibboleth through books and monthlies and lectures, with sneers and slurs and pretentious shows and horrid blasphemies, and old, rotten sophisms, made to gleam with the phosphorescence of their witty turns and poetic expressions, were doing what they could to erect their Pantheistic scheme among us. And there were men through the land, even professing Christian men, who allowed themselves to be attracted by this gild and pinchbeck glitter, with the same result with which a foolish mackerel allows itself to be attracted to a barbed hook by a bit of red flannel; men who applauded and commended writings which were like unto a goblet of aromatic waters, sparkling to the eye and pleasant to the palate, but presenting, diffused in all their drops, a subtle poison; men who, to use a Hindoo figure, were like well-scorched cloth, which, though it retains its shape, has exchanged its former color for blackness, and has given out its strength to the flame. So did some Christian professors, becoming semi-disciples of the so-called Transcendentalists, retain the exteriors of Christianity, while the hues of Heaven and the vital energies of Truth were gone. They were no more than bits of singed cloth lying in the ashes of a Pantheistic oven. These Pantheistic philosophers, these Hindoos, freshly hatched out in our Western Hemisphere, running about among us like little squeaking quails with the egg-shell still discernible on their heads, did not tear to smile at the Heaven of the Christian's faith, nor to laugh at Hell, as though it were no more than one of those Spring toys out of which jumps a small wire monster to frighten little children. Discarding all revelation, except that of their own fancies, they would blot out from our faith all that was true, and dear and precious. They would rob us of the tenets of our religion, and of the sweet songs that our Christian mothers sang while they rocked us in our cradles, and they would teach our daughters, when they became wives and mothers, to sing to their first-born such sublime stuff as

> "If the red slayer think he slays,
> Or if the slain think he is slain,
> They know not well the subtle ways
> I keep, and pass, and turn again."

Dr. SCUDDER recommended to these philosophers whom he characterized as disgusted Hindoos, a scheme of philosophy once started by a Hindoo who said, "God made all things. Hence He existed before them. Light was the first thing He made. That which was before light, then, must be God. Now we know that before light must have been darkness. Therefore darkness is God, and God is darkness." Our American Pantheists had arrived at a similar conclusion, but it was through a long and sinuous road, while here a Hindoo had made for them a straight and short cut across lots. After a glance at Hindoo literature, of which he recited some curious specimens, Dr. SCUDDER considered in the last place the character of the Hindoos. He spoke of their physical traits, of their mental traits, of their moral traits, and finally of their manners and habits. He alluded to the influence of that peculiar, ancient, all-pervading and terrible institution, caste, and characterized the Hindoos as effeminate, imaginative, inquisitive, vain, sophistical, remarkably quick-witted, cowardly, polite, loquacious, and grandiloquent people, whose habit of thinking and popular mode of reasoning was analogical, and whose slavish adherence to ancient custom was very marked. He alluded to the degraded condition of the Hindoo women, gave an interesting account of their connubial relations, and closed by animadverting upon the great crime of the East India Company in repudiating Christianity for rupees. But upon the walls of its palaces came the hand, and it seemed with ghastly glare the letters of its doom. The rebellion crippled its power in the East, and took away its glory in England, and Queen VICTORIA assumed the reins of Indian Government. A lesson had been taught the British public, for God wrote it in inscriptions of blood, so high up on the horizon that every Englishman read it, and the true, strong heart of that noble island, moved to its very centre, exclaimed, "India must be Christianized." He exhorted the audience when they each day remembered their multitudinous blessings to remember also the dwellers in Hindustan, and to do what they could to send them the Gospel. Dr. SCUDDER concluded amid loud applause.

Opening of the Thirteenth-street Medical College.

LECTURES BY DRS. GREEN AND CORSON.

The opening lecture of the Spring Course at the Thirteenth-street Medical College was delivered yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, by Dr. HORACE GREEN. Between twenty and thirty medical students composed the audience. After apologizing for non-attendance on the previous day, Dr. GREEN announced that Drs. CARNOCHAN, PEASLEE, DOREMUS, DAVIS, COX, CORSON, THEBERE, WINNE, and others, would lecture during the course now to be opened. His own lectures would be devoted to the consideration of the air passages, and the diseases to which they are subject. He then proceeded to say that, since he had been invited to deliver the introductory lecture of the course, it had occurred to him that it would be well to devote the hour to pointing out some qualifications which would be necessary to ensure the success of his hearers in their professional labors—if they had considered their moral responsibility in choosing this profession—if they had reflected upon the proportion the successful bore to the unsuccessful, they could not but be interested in the theme. Certainly none of his hearers would be content with mediocrity. If there were any such they had better turn back at once. Already they perceived, in the past history of the institution, an earnest of better things. The number of professional drones who were content to draw from the common stock of medical knowledge without contributing anything to it is already large anough. Every one should have the full determination of contributing some item, however small, to the grand total of this science. To the one who has not sufficient ambition for this, the lecturer would say, *procul e procul este profani*. The first obstacle in the way of attaining eminence is the want of a proper preparatory education. Nothing is more common than this. That intellectual pigmies should find it as easy to enter the profession as giants is wrong. To those institutions which are ambitious to multiply their graduates without regard to ability, the rotort of the lion upon the sow which boasted of the number of her progeny, might be used, "there is more honor in being the mother of two lions than a whole litter of pigs. [Laughter.] Knowledge of the ancient languages, particularly those from which the technology of the science is drawn is absolutely necessary to the physician. Among the modern languages, French is the most essential. Ignorance of it excludes the practitioner from the perusal of many valuable scientific writers. The second obstruction to the attainment of eminence is the want of discrimination in classifying the symptoms of disease. Without this knowledge the recuperative power of nature would be more efficient in curing disease than the doctor. Ignorance in this regard has filled the country with routine physicians, who like the ass in the mill trudge on in the same beaten track. All physicians of eminence, particularly those of older times, became distinguished by their powers of discrimination. By way of illustrating this point, Dr. G. sketched rapidly some prominent points in the career of SYDENHAM. In his youth he was patient in collecting and classifying facts. The effects of the climate on health were thoroughly investigated by him. He graduated the doses given by the constitution of the patient. His single discovery of the beneficial effect of cool air on small-pox patients has saved numerous lives. Before his time it was the heat that drove out the disease from the system. Of the three or four hundred graduates who have gone out from this institution, a large number have become distinguished; not because they acquired here a larger amount of medical lore than elsewhere; but because a love of their profession has been aroused which has generated a decided enthusiasm. The medical science is continually progressing, and the old practitioner as well as the one at the porch of the temple needs to study. Those who persevered, said Dr. G., would obtain their reward. It might be that they would not find their efforts crowned with preëminent success until the closing days of life, but then an honorable and enviable fame would be left them.

The lecture, which occupied about half an hour in its delivery, was listened to attentively. At 12 o'clock Dr. CORSON appeared. He introduced his lecture by saying that it was the first duty of the lecturer to convince his hearers of the importance of the subject. Notwithstanding his native modesty he would persist in asserting that diseases of the lungs were very important. A young physician who made himself thoroughly acquainted with this class of complaints would find, during the first three years of his practice, that older heads would seek consultations with him more with reference to these diseases than to any other. Talk about a man's lungs or heart being diseased and he will immediately become nervous. When a young Doctor lays his head upon a young lady's heart it will be sure to palpitate. After these prefatory remarks Dr. C. entered upon the consideration of his subject, supporting his positions by numerous statistics and relieving scientific discussion by pleasing anecdotes. The most interesting part of his remarks related to the position of the arms most favorable to auscultation of the chest. His views on this subject Dr. CORSON has already laid before the Academy of Medicine in an interesting paper, an abstract of which has been published.

Tehuantepec—Its Resources and People.

LECTURE BY JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, ESQ.

JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, Esq., delivered an address before the Geographical Society, Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall, upon "The Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Its Resources and Inhabitants." The deep interest manifested in the subject of the lecture drew together a large audience, notwithstanding it was very stormy. A finely-lithographed map of the Isthmus was used to illustrate the relative position of the country described, and two handsome sketches of forest and river scenery were exhibited.

Dr. CUMMINGS introduced the speaker, who said:

A glance at the maps of the Western Hemisphere naturally suggests that the narrow strips of land which form the connecting links between the two Americas should furnish the greatest facilities for the opening of a communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The project of such a communication has been the object of scientific investigation ever since the rediscovery and settlement of America; and attracted, as we all know, in a special manner, the attention of the navigators and geographers of Spain, from the period that the Spanish American colonies formed an integral portion of the kingdom. The history of these attempts to open a route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is full of interest, *not* because, as isolated items they are new to the members of this learned Society, but because they present a series of consecutive facts and circumstances which are important to remember in an investigation like this. In the conquest of the Mexican Empire, HERNAN CORTEZ foresaw, with that unerring accuracy of judgment which formed his chief characteristic, the realization of the broken dreams of COLUMBUS, and the establishment of a commercial junction between the seas. It was under these circumstances that he devoted the naval expedition of CHRISTOVAL DE OLID to the coast of Honduras, and reconnoissance under SANDOVAL, who crossed the Isthmus of Tehuantepec diagonally to Guatemala. We are all familiar with his memorable letter to the Emperor, in which he says, "Your Majesty may be assured that as I know how much you have at heart the discovery of this great secret of a strait, I shall postpone all interests and projects of my own, some of them of the highest moment, for the fulfilment of this great object." Subsequent explorations demonstrated to him that the two Continents were inseparably united, and that this long-sought-for strait was after all only a chimera in the minds of those who knew nothing of the physical geography of the sea. Undaunted by this fact, he prosecuted his labors unceasingly. The expedition of DIEGO DE OCADA to the river Coatzacoalcos, and that of LOUIS MARIN through its eastern tributaries to Chiapas, together with his own disastrous one through the province to the shores of the Caribbean Sea, had demonstrated the feasibility of an overland communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This knowledge, combined with the loving influences of MALINCUI, made CORTEZ turn his eyes away from the scenes of his glorious triumphs in the valley of Mexico, to locate the gift lands of his Emperor within sight of the province where that heroic woman was born; and then, as if to identify his name forever with the project, he chose for his title of nobility the name of the principality through which the road should pass. From that hour till his death, CORTEZ cherished the hope of seeing it permanently established. Don LOUIS ALAMAN, the ablest of modern Mexican historians, has left in the archives of the Mexican Congress an elaborate account of the efforts which were made by the conqueror to develop the agricultural resources of his estates in the valley of Oaxaca, by the introduction of slaves, implements and cattle; while the contemporaneous writers of his own day tell us how CORTEZ labored in his own port of Tehuantepec to establish the commercial intercourse which was essential to the maintenance of the Isthmian transit between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. In this connection I may mention, that the immense Island of Tacamichana, which is encircled by the diverging branches of the Coatzacoalcos, the Apetzonga, and the Blistau, was given by the Emperor CHARLES V. to MALINCUI. In consideration of the invaluable services rendered by her to the Conqueror. To this day, in her native village, (once called Painala, but now known as Jaltipan,) the Indians lay claim to the tract, and say that CORTEZ located it for her on an island, that its boundaries might never be disputed.

With the death of CORTEZ the project sank into comparative oblivion. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, DAMPIA made an exploration of the Coatzacoalcos, and constructed a chart of the bar, the soundings on which are the same as those of to-day. In the year 1715, the idea of opening the Tehuantepec route was again revived by some enlightened men of Oaxaca, who presented a memorial to the Viceroy of Mexico, setting forth the immense advantage that would arise to the Kingdom by making the Coatzacoalcos a port of entry. This document, which contained a topographical description of the Isthmus, and a minute hydrographical description of the various ports on the Pacific, displayed an intelligence and foresight scarcely to be expected in days so dark and overshadowing to intellectual culture as those. The merchants of Vera Cruz no sooner heard of this memorial than they adopted the most extraordinary means to prevent its reaching Madrid. At Cadiz the Philippine Company excited a powerful influence at Court against the Isthmus route, and in a lengthened appeal to the Crown they set forth the commercial calamities that threatened to ensue. In this tirade they were joined by the traders at Acapulco, and the result was an order from the Court, denouncing the projectors as "audacious innovators of the established regulations and commerce of the kingdom," and prohibiting them ever again reviving the subject under pain of the Royal displeasure. But the most interesting document which has been handed down to us is from the pen of Don AUGUSTIN CRAMER, who was an engineer by profession, and made, by an order of the Viceroy, Don ANTONIO MARIA BUCARLI, an examination of the entire route. This was performed in 1774, and embraced a plan for a small canal by confining the waters of the rivers which traverse the Isthmus in an east and west direction, and then opening a dyke through the table lands to the Chicapa. The plan of a ship canal to unite the waters of the Coatzacoalcos on the north, with those of Chiapa on the south, but the application was treated with contempt, and both incurred the rebukes of the haughty Cabinet at Madrid. The lecturer next referred to the views of Baron VON HUMBOLDT, upon the subject of the Mexican Isthmus. On the 30th of April, 1814, a decree of the Spanish Cortez was issued, authorizing the opening of this Canal. But the subsequent declaration of Mexican independence, and the political distractions which followed, prevented the realization of the scheme. In 1820 WM. DAVIS ROBINSON, an American citizen, published a valuable memoir of the Mexican Revolution, in which he bore a conspicuous part as a soldier under General MINA. This work contains an interesting account of the various inter-oceanic routes, and his views, drawn from actual observation, are extremely accurate, and embrace a valuable computation of the distances between Tehuantepec and the route to China. In 1821 a commission was appointed jointly by the States of Vera Cruz and the Federal Government to survey the Isthmus. The lecturer drew a graphic picture of the French expedition sent out in 1830, and of its disastrous termination, by shipwreck and disease. With the exception of what was done by HERNAN CORTEZ in the construction of a military road from Tehuantepec to the navigable waters of the Coetzacoalcos, and thence by sea to Vera Cruz and the Havana, nothing of a practical nature was ever attempted. This road continued to be used for upwards of a hundred years, but was finally superceded, and a new route was opened from the City of Mexico to Acapulco. However, in 1798 it was reopened to convey indigo from Guatemala to Vera Cruz. With this exception no *bona fide* steps were taken by the Mexican people for more than 300 years. In 1842 a grant was made by SANTA ANNA to Don JOSE DA GABAY, through whom the franchise passed, after various modifications, into the hands of American capitalists. To the engineers under Mr. GABAY we are indebted for much of our present knowledge of the local geography of the Isthmus. The project of a ship canal was first proposed, but the enormous capital required kept the project in abeyance, until the science of engineering pronounced against all interoceanic communication by water. The speaker paid a high compliment to the character and genius of Mr. GABAY. It is not a little singular, said Mr. MURPHY, that after the lapse of three centuries a corps of American engineers should be able to trace on the Isthmus, as the most feasible line for a railway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the very road which the Conqueror of Mexico caused to be made. From the plains of Sarsbia to the City of Tehuentepec, a distance of 77 miles, the alignment is almost identical. The geographical position of the Isthmus was then described as being embraced between the parallels of 16° 6' and 18° 10' North latitude, and comprising an area of very nearly 10,350 square miles, being somewhat greater in extent than the State of Vermont. The topographical features of the Isthmus comprise three main divisions, more or less distinct in topography, climate, inhabitants and productions; the first embracing that portion extending from the Gulf to the base of the Cordillera, and which may be called the Atlantic plains; the second comprising the more elevated or mountainous districts in the central parts, and the third the level country bordering the ocean on the south, and known as the Pacific plains. The first division comprises a belt of country of some forty or fifty miles in breadth, lying contiguous to the Gulf Coast, and made up of extensive alluvial basins of exceeding richness and fertility, through which the drainage of the southern slope of the Cordillera discharges itself into the Gulf. The principle of these hydrographic basins is that of the Coatzacoalcos, which occupies the central portion of this division, and has a general direction of N. N. E., by S. S. W. The most striking features of this division were described: such as the peak of San Martin and Pelou, or the "Bald Mountain," the Tuxtla range, and the Eucantede Mountains. The second and third general divisions were minutely described, including their rivers and other natural features, also the bay of Ventosa, on the Pacific coast, which was described as partially sheltered from the north winds by low ranges of hills from seven to nine miles distant. The anchorage of this harbor is good, and the shores are bold and deep.

The lecture closed with a description of the races who inhabit the Isthmus, of the many interesting ruins of ancient towns, and of various articles of manufacture and sculpture which are now met with, exhibiting an advanced state of civilization in the races which have passed away. The description of the botanical productions of the country was listened to with great interest.

A vote of thanks was passed by the Society to Mr. MURPHY for his lecture, and a copy was requested for the use of the Society. Mr. MURPHY then presented a Map of the Isthmus as a donation from the Governor of Tehuantepec, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed for the gift.

The Insurance Department and the Comptroller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of April 7, contains the following misstatements or errors. It is true that Comptroller CHURCH was heard before the "Grinding Committee" of the Assembly, on the bill to create an "Insurance Department," but it is not true that "the Comptroller opposed it on distinct party grounds." He stated to the Committee that, if it was to be treated as a party measure that he had no remarks to offer on the subject. The Comptroller was invited by the Committee to give them his views on the subject, and he did so, stating that if there was any one branch of his office that he made a specialty, it was that of Insurance, and that he did not believe that any essential improvement could be made without a change of the present law. That the expense of a separate Department would be at least $9,000, over $6,000 more than it now is.

It is not true that the first Board of Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller was composed of the Council and one of the directors of any of the fifty Insurance Companies that was compelled to suspend in 1854. The first Board of Commissioners appointed by Comptroller CHURCH was composed of Ex-Attorney Gen. CHATFIELD, DOOLITTLE and WOOD. It is also untrue that one of the Commissioners stated that in one case a Company had been compelled to pay $1,500 for passing these papers, but it is true that the Commissioners have in no case charged over $300, which has been the usual fees for that service. That fee may be too large, and if so the case should have been presented to the Comptroller for correction.

It is not true that a large number, or any bogus Companies have been admitted by the Comptroller. One or two Companies were admitted because their statement complied with the law and could not be refused, but were put under examination and certificate revoked. No Company admitted by the Comptroller has failed, or been revoked, except in the instance above stated, and no previous Comptroller has been equally fortunate. The above statement, therefore, made by Mr. STANBURY, recently from Vermont, is entirely untrue.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was appointed in two recent cases, as stated, at the request of the Company's Commissioners, W. G. HUNT, HORACE GREELEY and others, and by the Attorney of the Company in the other case, and attended to the duty in both instances.

It is also true that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was connected with a Mutual Insurance Company in New-York for a short time; that failed after he left it, and it will be remembered by every one that the year 1854 was one of the most disastrous years for Fire and Marine Insurance Companies that had been known for years, and that about fifty Companies failed in consequence of that disastrous year, and that many of the best men in the country were unfortunately in Mutual Companies which exploded at that time.

It is also true that many of the Companies are surprised at the general intelligence manifested by R. CHAMBERLAIN in regard to insurance, and seem quite unwilling that a man so capable of looking into their affairs should be placed on the Commission.

JUSTITIA SIMPLEX.

Difficulties of Authorship—Letter from Charles Lanman, Esq.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Monday, March 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of my *Dictionary of Congress*, you have given me two or three critical blows, which I beg you to let me parry with a few facts. You scold me, in the first place, for giving a meagre account of the late Mr. MIKE WALSH. I made three attempts, by circular letters, to obtain some particulars of his life, but was unsuccessful. My next step was to search the public records. They told me he was born in New-York, when he was in Congress, and where from. This information I printed; and as I am not in the habit of inventing facts, (though indirectly connected with the newspaper press,) I was unable to elaborate my history.

The same remarks are true in regard to Mr. GERRIT SMITH.

You complain, also, of my sketch of Mr. J. R. GIDDINGS. I published all the particulars respecting that gentleman which he thought proper to give me; it would not have been respectful in me to do more. I did not touch upon his politics, because that would have been at variance with the plan of my book. As the subject of said book was not particularly attractive in itself, it would have been the height of folly for me to make it still more uncongenial by mixing up my Congress friends with the miserable questions of modern politics. In spite of my sanguine nature, I could not expect to print two editions of my Dictionary in a single year, and that, you know, would have been necessary to keep up with the demagogue and progressive spirit of the age.

I notice also, that you complain of my Sketches of Mr. EDWARD EVERETT and Mr. JOSEPH GARNELL, as being somewhat too lengthy. When you can direct my attention to a man who has led a more honorable public career, or done more for the good name of his country than the former, or to one who occupies a higher position as a merchant than the latter, I will acknowledge the justness of your criticism. I make no claim to literary merit, so far as my *Dictionary of Congress* is concerned, but I do maintain that I labored hard to obtain information, and that I have not intentionally done injustice to a single individual.

And now, Mr. Editor, as you have been pleased, notwithstanding your strictures, to speak of my Congress book as a valuable affair, you will, I hope, pardon me a word or two on the difficulties of such an undertaking. From Mr. NATHAN CROSBY'S book of obituaries, (which you have praised for its correctness,) I copied a notice of Mr. JOHN L. DAWSON, who is said to have died in 1851. That gentleman, it turns out, is not dead, and I have been blamed for perpetuating the error. Mr. CROSBY was misled by an immaculate newspaper; I was misled by Mr. CROSBY; and, as a newspaper man, it is of course my duty to abuse that gentleman. It is evident that he ought not to have announced the demise of a few thousand people, without being able to testify (for the benefit of the newspapers, which are always correct) that he saw them all to the agonies of death. But to illustrate my troubles still further. One gentleman, in reply to my application for facts, wrote me that he was born in a certain year; and six months afterwards, he sent me a second letter to the effect that he had made a mistake, and was in reality one year younger than he had made himself. I was enabled to correct the error, and so the critics lost a splendid opportunity to condemn me for carelessness and want of knowledge. Another gentleman expressed his willingness to tell me when and where he was born, provided I would send him a copy of my Dictionary when published. I entered into the necessary engagement, and though I do not reveal the facts in his history, he was at one time a Justice of the Peace, got into Congress by accident, and is now the keeper of a ten-pin alley. Several ex-members have remonstrated with me, wishing to know what offenses they had committed, that I should consider it necessary to send them down to posterity as Representatives to Congress. The friend of one honorable member expressed a willingness to give me some facts about said member, provided I would trace his lineage to the House of Brunswick, although it was well known that one of his efforts on the floor of Congress had been written by a poor letter-writer, because of his disregard of grammar and *dictionaries* generally. One honorable Representative wrote me three pages about his deeds of statesmanship, and concluded by declaring himself too modest to give the few dry facts I needed; and I remember another, who positively refused to consider my petition, because he believed I was a writer for the Press, and of course an adventurer and a man of no great account. And thus might I continue to amuse you with a lengthy record of the difficulties with which I have had to contend in writing my Dictionary. Now for the moral of my story. The work alluded to would seem to be a fixed fact, and if those who have it in their power to do so will only supply me with information to make the subsequent editions more nearly perfect. I can very well afford to let the critics amuse themselves at my expense. Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES LANMAN.

A Chapter of Secret History—Gov. Wise and President Buchanan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BURLINGTON, NEW-JERSEY,
Thursday, April 14, 1859.

When it was ascertained that the Democracy had gained the day, in December, 1856, Mr. BUCHANAN sent for Gov. WISE. The Governor remained with him at Wheatland several days, and there was a perfect understanding in regard to certain matters of policy. Kansas was to come fairly into the Union, with or without Slavery, and the people were to make their own Constitution. That prerogative of the sovereign people, Gov. WISE was prepared to maintain and defend in the South; and the old *Enquirer*, the "Democratic Pillar of Fire," opened all its batteries in defence of Gov. WALKER, and the instructions of the Executive.

Of course there was a furious tornado of invective on the part of the precipitate politicians in the Slave States—particularly from those who had for years combatted Gov. WISE's labors in the persistent effort to make Mr. BUCHANAN President. This clamor, a few months after the inauguration, Mr. BUCHANAN mistook for public sentiment. Gov. WISE was indifferent, knowing that where the true merits of the question were understood, the South would come right—and so assured the President. But the President had been tempted by the Devil, and had yielded credence to the Siren song that, by turning a sharp corner and abandoning WISE and DOUGLAS, two of the greatest men in America, and most formidable Presidential aspirants, would be destroyed and removed from his pathway to the Presidency in 1860. Since that evil day, the measures of the Administration have been enacted in open day. DOUGLAS left it not an inch of ground to stand on in the North—and WISE will not leave it half an inch in the South.

"WISE believes in the Divinity of Truth, and never fails to fulfill the slightest of his pledges. He heeds no clamor, even among the Southern people, whom he loves so well. He knew that when it became known that simulated votes were employed in Kansas; that fraud, and forgery, and swindling, were resorted to, that the brave, and chivalrous, and noble sons of the South would turn away with loathing. This they have done. Lecompton is no longer a test, except in the North. WISE is the first man in all the South. All the people love him now, and will never distrust him again, for he was *right*, and they were *deceived*.

The Devil does his work completely, for he next put it into the head of the President that he might recover the North by recommending a whole string of rank Blue-light, Federal measures. The North didn't respond. But the South—just behold it! Every Democratic candidate for anything, openly repudiates the Administration. If the Union were dissolved tomorrow, WISE would be called to the head of affairs in the Slave States by acclamation. But it won't be dissolved. It is the mission of that man to save it, and to preserve it in the terms stipulated by WASHINGTON. There is a divinity in Truth. No President, after the fate of BUCHANAN, will venture to break faith with his benefactor, who made him President. Such men as Governor WISE can't be destroyed by the perfidy of others. ALPHA.

The Proxy Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The thanks of all the friends of good order and conservative principle are due to the TIMES for the sensible, impartial, and manly views which it has taken of this question. The true analogy of the proxy proposed to be foisted upon the charitable societies, is not between them and money corporations, but, as the TIMES suggests, between them and legislative bodies, wherein proxies are utterly inadmissible.

But there is one point of view in which I have not seen the subject presented. While the proposition is openly and ostensibly a general one, the movers do not hesitate to declare that its intention is to punish the managers and advocates of the policy of the American Tract Society, and to get the control of the Society for the Anti-Slavery faction. Now, it is to be observed that this control does not limit itself to the management—I might rather say the perversion,—of the accumulated property, but of the current contributions, which are the very life of that property. Buildings, stereotype plates, &c., are of comparatively little value, unless the funds are poured in annually for the purpose of setting the machinery in motion and employing it in the printing and circulation of books and tracts. But who contributes these gifts? Not the originators of this proxy scheme. They are well known. They represent that faction, which, having been foiled in the public meetings, have run up their flag with this inscription: "Contribute nothing to the Treasury, but hold on to the right of voting." What does this mean? Simply this: "We will withhold all contributions, and divert all whom we can influence from giving; but in the meantime those who are pouring in their gifts by the hundred thousand annually shall be ousted by secret proxies from the management of their own continuous gifts, and we will use them *for such publications as they refuse to contribute for*."

Can there be a more odious tyranny than this? And does any party in the Legislature think to commend itself by pandering to such a scheme as this?

To say that the City of New-York controls the Tract Society is but a blind and desperate misrepresentation. The *majority* of the great meeting last May—when the scheming factionists were overwhelmed,—(*hinc illa lacrymæ!*)—were from "the rural districts." J.

Vicious Currency Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to a bill which has just passed the Assembly, and is now before a Committee of the Senate. I inclose a copy of the bill. You will observe that it *requires* the bills to be presented to the agencies of the Banks, and sold at ¼ per cent. discount. The Constitution of this State provides that the Banks shall pay in coin, on demand, all bills presented at their banking-houses. This bill takes away the *privilege* the holder has, under the Constitution. I am astonished that the Assembly should pass a bill so much in conflict with the Constitution and the rights of the bill-holder. There are but three Banks which will not redeem their notes from the Metropolitan Bank, viz.: The Umadilla, Lake Mahopac, (both Banks of circulation merely,) and the Bank of Saratoga Springs. The Constitution of the United States says that nothing but gold and silver shall be a legal tender. This bill gives gold and silver *only* at a *discount of one-quarter per cent.* The Metropolitan Bank asks the country Banks to redeem, in this City, daily, such of their Bills as the Bank receives in business, and in consideration of their doing so, the Metropolitan allows them $1 50 on every $1,000 so redeemed. This enables every Bank to pay express charges, loss of interest on bills *in transitu*, and all expenses attending their redemption; and certainly they can ask no more, reasonably. The law never contemplated a profit to the Banks, in the redemption of their notes. If you see this in my *light*, please let the people know what their representatives are about in Albany. YORK.

THE CATHOLICS AND EDUCATION.

Views of the Roman Catholic Church on Education and Secret Societies.

The following interesting suggestions are from the Pastoral Letter of the Most Rev. J. B. PURCELL, D. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati, recently issued:

"The cause of education must ever enlist the sympathies and excite the lively solicitude of every order of the clergy, as well as of the parents and friends of youth. It was the proud boast of the citizens of this State, who labored more than any other to obtain legislation to establish and endow the Common Schools, that when they were once in successful operation, the criminal statutes would be a dead letter. There would be no more offences against morality, law or order. Never was any man more implicitly believed. Never were heavier pecuniary sacrifices imposed by the Legislature or submitted to by the people, than in the vain attempt to realize this Utopia. The system has had a fair trial for considerably more than a quarter of a century, in this, and in other States of the Union. But what is the result? Are crimes diminished? Are they committed, especially in their most aggravated form only, or mainly by the uneducated? The answer to this question is returned to us from the Senate Chamber, the hotel dining-room, the streets of Washington, the offices of State and County Treasuries, the counters and desks of banks, the jail and the jury-room of Hawesville, Ky. Education, without religion, is not at all or only a questionable boon. The hard and the heart must be educated, as well as the mind. Domestic education and the good example of parents must be added to the instruction of the school room. The injustice of taxing Catholics to support schools from which they derive no benefit, must cease, and the use of their own money be allowed them to educate their own children. Or, if this cannot be, the common schools should be placed on such a basis as that Catholics may profit by them without the sacrifice of faith. Their religion, the work of God, the religion that conquered Paganism, and Islam, and barbarism, must not be reviled as an apostacy, while sects that sanction divorce, and deny the future punishment of the wicked, and lessen Gospel truths the most essential, and books that teach open and shameless immorality, receive the suffrages of the majority, and are commended to the confidence and admiration of the pupils.

We are not so unwise as to think, so unjust as to say, that Catholics have not to answer for their full share of the depravity we deplore. Let the Church and the State, let Catholics and Protestants, do what they may to arrest the torrent of evil, it will never wholly cease to flow; for, while there are men there will be vices. But we seek to control this torrent, to confine it to narrower limits, to lessen the volume of its waters, and preserve those portions of society which it has not yet invaded from the inundation. If the State, if our fellow-citizens, will let us have our own money to make our own experiments in our own way, we hope to succeed. If justice be denied us, Catholics must only do what they can to redress their part of the evils of society.

Now, what is the duty of Catholics with regard to the right education of youth?

In the first place, they must teach them the catechism, or send them where they will learn it—to the Catholic school and to the church; to their own school and to their own church, and to another. Secondly, they must provide for them teachers who will know how to teach—who will give them good example; who will not suffer their pupils, boys and girls, to be exposed to the dangers of promiscuous, unrestricted intercourse in the same school-room and playgrounds and evening parties, where the passions are prematurely developed, and religion and reason hold no control. They must interdict the demoralizing reading of romances and novels, not to speak of other works of a still more fatal description. And instead of those they must furnish them with only such books and instructions as will explain to them the end for which they were created, and the duties which they must fulfill as good men and good women, good citizens, and above all, or to say all in one word—good Christians.

The boarding end day schools, taught by religious communities of women, leave us little to desire in the education of young girls, of the various orders of society. In vain will you look for the ladies whom they have educated among the women's rights party, the free lovers, the spirit rappers or the Mormons. But you will find them in their proper sphere, in the discharge of their domestic duties, and the practice of the religious and moral virtues.

For boys whose parents can pay the required stipend we have our colleges. But for those who are not so well favored with the goods of fortune, we are not so well provided. We want normal or training schools, where the instructors of youth may be prepared for their holy and high vocation. We want a body of men who will devote themselves to this task for life, from the most perfect, the most sustaining of all motives—the pure love of God and of humanity. Or if these cannot be found in sufficient number, we want the endowments of Catholic Free Schools, made on such a scale as to admit of our giving sufficiently ample salaries to teachers, to induce them to persevere in their profession, and not merely regard it as a stepping-stone to something better. To secure the first class of teachers, the fathers of the late Provincial Council addressed a letter to the Sovereign Pontiff, beseeching him to use his high influence with the Superior of the Brothers of the Christian schools in France to induce him to found a training school for teachers in this province. The Holy Father has already deigned to comply with our request, and the answer of the Superior of the Christian School Brothers, which has just been received, bids us hope that this grand object of the Council's legislation will soon be realized.

The idleness of boys when they leave school—an idleness which is often not willful, but compulsory—idle because unable to find anything to do—we regard as one of the

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THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Interesting Intelligence from Paraguay.

The Conclusion of the Treaty Between Paraguay and the United States.

Letters of Urquiza Concerning the Mediation.

Rumored Mediation of Urquiza Between Paragnay and Brazil—General Intelligence from our Squadron.

By the arrival of the *Orchilla* at this port on Saturday last, we are in receipt of our correspondence and other intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 21st of February. The letters and documants which we publish below give interesting details concerning the progress of the negotiations with Paraguay, and confirm the previous rumor that the difficulty had been settled through the intervention of Geoeral Urquiza. Concerning the specific provisions of the treaty nothing definite is known; it is stated, however, that the claim of the Navigation Company against the Government of President Lopez has been referred to a Commission, composed of m'Amaral, the Brazilian Minister, and General Grino, the Argentine Minister. Their report was expected in about a week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859.

Since my last we have news from the squadron up the river. The *Fulton*, having the Commissioner, Admiral and suites on board, on her voyage from Parana to Corrientes, ran aground in the river Parana, near Esquina. She remained aground some four or five days, and was only relieved from her position by discharging into a small schooner some thirty tons of coals. She pursued her way on the 18th inst., since which date we know nothing of her movements.

At that time, however, the rest of the vessels which had met her at Rosario, viz., steamers *H. Lane* and *Waterwitch* and brigs *Dolphin*, *Perry* and *Bainbridge* were above her near Goya. Yesterday, the steamer *Southern Star*, towing the corvette *Preble*, left Rosario for up the river; and the steamers *Westernport* and *Atalanta* are in Montevideo, and will pursue their voyage in two or three days. The *Southern Star* and *Preble* carried up a body of some 180 marines additional to ordinary war complement, and we shall soon have there some 2 000 men armed with rifles, ready to disembark on occasion. With them goes a complete battery of Dahlgren's famous howitzers.

It now appears that there will not be—cannot be—any fighting in Paraguay. The system of personal, despotic or imperial Governments is too much the order of the day here for them to be interfered with by the deep throats of our cannon. Brazil—miserable Montevideo, and the Argentine Confederation, have united in giving the law to their confrere of Paraguay. He must yield to the American exigencies—the sooner the better, to be rid of us; and Brazil has offered to Lopez the money, provided he says that he has not got it. What a farce!

While the *Fulton* was aground, the Paraguayan steamer *Salta de Guayra*, having Urquiza and suite, male and female, on board, passed her, and undoubtedly arrived in Paraguay first. Lopez has resolved to meet them in his fortress of Humaita, where he intends to negotiate with our Commissioner. He has not made any warlike preparations, as before stated. Such of his stupidly-constructed batteries as the river has undermined, are left as they were placed by a Mightier Friend to civilization than either himself or our Administration. He has limited his thunder to a forced enrolment of all the males of fighting age—a simple expedient for further forced exactions in money. The chains which he bought here and sent up the river, will probably share the fate of his cannon, and some day be sold for old iron—if they can find a purchaser.

We have the President's Message here, and cannot do less than highly approve all that he says on our foreign relations. May he be successful in his aspirations, *so far as they go*—but the time is not far distant when international law must receive some emendatio s, and sooner than submit to oppression, we must even make those changes "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

This city is in a great monetary ferment, just now, on account of an interference, on its Exchange, of the Brazilian banker, the Baron de Maria. When the American squadron arrived here, the agents of this banker were very active in prognosticating, on 'Change, the certainty of war from some point of the compass or other. Wealthy Englishmen, eager, as usual, for the "*filthy lucre*," seized the bait, and paper money went down, while gold ounces went up; that is to say, in real value, the ounce being worth more paper money than before. After the bait was well swallowed, the Baron, having laid his plans beforehand, suddenly hooks the fish by importing upon this small market some fifty or sixty thousand ounces. Then down they go, and the fish be catches are as numerous as if caught with a net, instead of the "sharpest kind of a hook." Everybody loses except the Baron, and this evil will exist just so long as the Government refrains from passing a law giving a fixed paper value to the doubloon, and compelling gold and silver to enter into circulation for the daily affairs of life.

This is a mere letter of news. In my next, I will resume the regular thread of my narrative correspondence. N.

Buenos Ayres, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

I send you the *Tribuna* of this city, yesterday's date, containing *in extenso* all the documents yet at hand regarding the Paraguay mission. *By the last note of Gen. Urquiza and Judge Bowlin you will perceive that the difficulty is given as settled on the 1st instant.* You will also be made aware that Gen. Urquiza was admitted to the interview of the 1st instant, between Judge Bowlin and President Lopez. Such a course of proceeding on the part of our Envoy, who carries in his train twenty war-vessels, I shall abstain from commenting upon at present, and leave it to you to expound *what is*, and what *ought to be*, the diplomacy of our Republic. You will not fail to note the Spanish habit of fulsome flattery which obtains in the notes of Gen. Urquiza, but in which Mr. Commissioner Bowlin also proves himself quite as able an adept, judging from his reply.

Of the terms of compromise—for, as yet, we can consider it nothing else—I can give you no information by this vessel; for, although Gen. Urquiza has had ample time to return to his home up the Uruguay River, and has already been there some five days, all our advices of their proceedings come through him, and from the gossiping reports of his suite. As yet no person here has a word direct from Paraguay, and there prevails an evident disposition to keep us in the dark.

On the evening of the 1st inst., immediately after the interview spoken of, Gen. Urquiza embarked on his return to the country which he so happily governs, in the Paraguayan war steamer *Tacuari*, and he has strewed his road with self-gratulations and laudations, both in his notes and his proclamations on the "great and glorious" part which he has acted in American diplomacy! But, notwithstanding all this, I am not yet satisfied that Lopez has not sold Urquiza in more respects than one. Time will show, but I am pretty safe in assuring you that Judge Bowlin has not got any more than his *ultimatum, if even that.* it now appears that the interview which I predicted as about to take place in La Paz between Lopez and Urquiza, was an intended reality. But Urquiza, before accepting the invitation of Lopez, and more faithful to his alliance with Brazil than events justified him in being, wrote to the Priest Pana, his Minister at Rio de Janeiro, asking the advice of the Brazilian Government. Instead of receiving an answer per next steamer, the Brazilian Minister at Montevidee, as you have been already informed, suddenly and secretly departed from his post for Asuncion, Seeing this, Urquiza as suddenly followed him, *in person*, and of course completely overshadowed him. *This move has not been agreeable to Brazil; in fact she has been outwitted.*

Senhor d'Amaral, the Brazilian Minister spoken of, requested from Judge Bowlin admittance to the interviews, but was told that it could only be done as Secretary to General Urquiza. This, of course, he could not accept.

Rumor has it that Lopez has offered his forces, naval and military, to General Urquiza, to make a crusade against Buenos Ayres. Should this prove to be true, and should Lopez stick to his promise, we should have the agreeable spectacle furnished to us of a civil war throughout these countries, absolutely set on foot by American diplomacy. God grant that it may not be so! The bare supposition is sufficiently mortifying to us—we require not its realization. Our hope is not in the patriotism of Urquiza, which extends no further than his own will, but in the falsehood of his "great and good friend" Lopez, whom he *now* so much loves, and whose crimes, he himself says in his notes, he has covered up to Judge Bowlin, because Lopez equally promised to furnish his quota against Rosas in 1852, but never donated a man or contributed a single dollar to his downfall. In the same manner Paraguay procured her independence from Spain. Lopez too well knows that should he send any of his people out of Paraguay, they will either desert to the enemy on the first occasion, so as not to be obliged to return under his yoke; or, when they return from the war, they will capsize their tyrant *instanter*.

The present appearance of things touching our mission in these waters, seems to be that it has had the effect of strengthening the power of the tyrant's personal governments, to the complete neglect of all those elements of progress and true republican principles which are to be found in at least one full half of the population of the Argentine Confederation.

On the arrival of the Parsguayan steamer *Tacuari* in Corrientes, she saluted the American flag with 21 guns, by order of General Urquiza. Argentine President and guest on board. The salute was returned the next day by the squadron, and the senior officer paid his personal respects to the President. On his arrival at Parana—provisional capital of the Confederation, viz., until he *takes* Buenos Ayres—he did not disembark, but visited the sloop-of-war *Preble* at 6 A. M., when he was saluted, and embraced the Hon. Mr. Yancey, our Minister resident there. In fact, it appears that General Urquiza is so elated with his first diplomatic essay that it is rather dangerous for an American of any rank to go near him, for fear of receiving a spasmodic embrace. We may hope that this infirmity may not become chronic,

The *Water Witch* left Corrientes on the 3d inst. for Asuncion, it is supposed to act as a mail boat and bring here the dispatches for the mission for Washington. The delay in forwarding them probably consists in engrossing the Treaty, which, I have learnsd since beginning this letter, was *positively signed in the presence of General Urquiza on the 1st inst.* We may expect her arrival at any moment, as also that the Commissioner and suite and squadron will not be far behind her, because General Urquiza has invited them all to celebrate the 22d inst—Washington's Birthday—at his *estancia* of San José, some five leagues from Concepcion del Uruguay. I know not whether the invitation has been accepted.

The *Atalanta* is at Rosario, broken down in her machinery, and the *Memphis* has gone ahead, towing up the river the *Preble* from Parana. Neither the *Caledonia*, nor *Chapin*, nor *Metacomet*, nor *America*, nor *Canada*, have been heard from as yet, and might as well have staid in their owner's hands for any good they will do here. Capt. Page's small surveying steamer had passed above Parana, all well. Admiral Forrest, in sloop *Falmouth*, has been here for one week, but will soon return to Montevideo.

All rumors of invasion of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza, assisted by Lopez' troops, may be attributed to the hopes and desires of the agitators more than to anything else. The present rumor is—for they change here every three hours—that Commissioner Bowlin will offer his personal influence to settle the secession question between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres, in return for the exercise of Urquiza's personal influence with Lopez. Should this be true, and take effect, it will indeed show a deeper knowledge of South American affairs than I have ever given credit to our Government for possessing, and will place Americans above and beyond all other nations. But Urquiza must resign to gain this end of peace and union here. If he is prepared for this stroke of pure patriotism, which would erase from history many acts of his past life, he has indeed greatly changed. I hope, but believe not. We must see it first, for the late outrages in the province of San Juan give us no guarantee. The Constitutional Governor and Minister of State of this unfortunate province are now in Parana, under confinement. Their lives are safe, but fortune, home, comfort and friends have all disappeared from them, perhaps forever. Unfortunate reward for true patriotism this! Imagine the President of the United States removing irons the Governor and Secretary of State of New-York because they ordered a General of the United States Army to be tried by the tribunals of Justice for an attempted revolution in arms against the State authority, and simply because that authority belonged to an opposite political party. This, in a few words, is the whole story of San Juan. The *Caledonia* has arrived, the *Chapin* is on the coast, and the *Metacomet* is expected, *when she gets here.*

N.

Buenos Ayres, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

Since my last, I regret to say that I have no further news of consequence to communicate to you about the proceedings of the American expedition to Paraguay. Twenty-one days have passed since Gen. Urquiza left the capital of that country, and Americans have no further news than those which he brought down; neither Admiral Forrest nor our Consul, nor anybody else knows anything more about the basis of the settlement than was then published and long since forwarded to you. By steamer from up the river yesterday, letters for the United States have been received from the squadron, and also from the Commissioner and his Secretary, from their families, but not a word for any one here.

Our outside steamboat news left the party returned from Asuncion at Corrientes on the 10th inst. when hails on board and on shore were the order of the day. They were expected at Parana on the 20th inst., rather too late to go to San José on the Uruguay, and eat up the Washington of the North, in the house of Urquiza, the Washington of the South! It is further stated that the treaties of all kinds, were signed on the 9th inst. at Asuncion, and that *they are much more favorable than could have been expected.* This doubtless throws out of account the twenty men-o'-war, of which number there never existed any the slightest necessity to send more than three or four, unless they were intended for home purposes more than for operations in South America. In about a week more we may expect that the Commissioner and suite will be here, if he comes at all, which from past proceedings seems more than doubtful.

I forgot to mention in my last that D. Basilio Lopez, the Diocesan Bishop of Paraguay, and elder brother of Lopez *le gros*, is at last dead—gone to his deserts! The only good thing that can be said of this *illustrious Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church* is, that he was an open enemy of his brother the President, to whom he said, on a feast day, when the President was dressed in his uniform, cocked-up hat, feathers and all: "Why so much parade? Do you remember, in the time of Francia, when you used to go about the streets barefooted, and with a basket of mandioca upon the top of your head? The *tonsure* which it made still exists to show your former trade." This pleasantry, which was born of good sense, cost the poor Bishop an exile of a whole year upon the frontier of Paraguay. Although the *Semanario*—organ of Lopez—speaks highly of the purity of his life and his Christian death, I, who knew him, have only to remark that, in theology, he was as big a fool as his brother is in statesmanship. He never passed the frontier of his country, except when he went up the river Paraguay to Matto-Grosso, in 1843, to be consecrated, and fully agreed with the policy of his brother to keep all foreign Roman Catholic clergy out of the country, because by their superior knowledge they might turn him into ridicule.

I chronicle the death of another man, who had better be where he now is, than any longer amongst the society in which he lived only to injure. I allude to the Neapolitan Pedro Angelis. This individual had been many years in this city. He made himself a warm partisan of Rosas, incited thereto by the love of filthy lucre, and was the chief editor of the celebrated *Archivo Americano*, which Rosas published in parallel columns of Spanish, English and French, by this means to deceive the civilized world about his acts and policy, whilst his enemies had no medium of contradiction. D. Pedro Angelis was a man of varied talents and knowledge, member of many scientific societies in Europe, and a fair prototype of those of his brethren in France who at present bow the neck and lend their acquirements to the support of despotism. He is chiefly known by a large folio work entitled *Historia del Rio de la Plata*, in six tomes. It is a "collection of works and documents relative to the ancient and modern history of the province of the Rio de la Plata, with notes and dissertations," and is almost wholly a publication of documents found in the archives of Buenos Ayres. Its dedication is a pure adulation of the blood-thirsty monster, Rosas, to whom he belonged, soul and body. After the fall of his patron, at the battle of Monte Caseros, in February, 1852, he disappeared for a time, and then was heard of at Rio de Janeiro, where he won the favor of that Court—so closely related with the King of Naples—by writing a pamphlet against Lieut. Maury's proposition for the free navigation of the Amazon River. This piece of obsequiousness gained him, through the influence of the Imperial family, the nomination from Naples of *Charge d'Affaires* and Consul General at Parana; and thus he died as he had lived, in the service of tyrants. Hobson's choice between Rosas and King Bomba.

I hear nothing more of the Bowlin mediation between Urquiza and this State; and still less of invasion from the latter. Unless Mr. Bowlin comes authorized *ad hoc*, which I cannot believe, its attempted operation will only do us more harm than good, and almost undoubtedly be declined by Buenos Ayres. I do not place faith in the rumor.

The continued and extraordinary silence of the Commissioner, and his suite, military and diplomatic, as well as the absence of all orders from Admiral Shubrick to the remaining vessels of the squadron, not to proceed up the river as they arrive, excites the greatest and most unconcealed discontent among Americans here. Why do they want secrecy? Are they ashamed of their acts? Or is the same influence at work, as that of favoritism in the publication of the last Presidential Message, or the deception practiced upon the New-York Times, about its Correspondent, who had permission to come out in the *Sabine*? I leave it to you to fathom these mysteries, simply remarking that we are in a most ridiculous position before the country here. N.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between Gen. Urquiza and the United States Commissioner.

URQUIZA TO BOWLIN.

Asuncion, Jan. 29, 1859.

To His Excellency, J. B. Bowlin, &c., &c.:

Sir: The undersigned, Captain-General and President of the Argentine Confeoeration, has the honor to address to his Excellency, Mr. Bowlin, Commissioner of the Government of the United States of America near the Republic of Paraguay, his sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the honorable and friendly manner in which his Excellency has accepted the confidential intervention of the President, in furthersnce of the objects of his Excellency's mission.

When I resolved to leave for a time the Argentine Republic and the grave duties which there require my presence, for the purpose of putting my personal efforts at the service of the interests under debate in this capital, and of warding off the perils of the war which seemed imminent between the United States and Paraguay I felt less alarm at the armed attitude in which the negotiations had been begun, and at the character of the questions in issue, than confidence in the high and noble intentions of the powerful nation which your Excellency so worthily represents,—In the relations of the United States with these Republics of the South,—and in the cordial patriotism of the illustrious ruler of Paraguay, with whom I enjoy an intimate friendship necessarily favorable to my attempts at conciliation.

I was far from cherishing any of the apprehensions which jealousy is busily trying to excite in some breasts as an obstacle in the way of the beneficent influence which our powerful Northern sister is called to exercise over the Southern Republics that have imitated the institutions and sincerely admire the colossal aggrandizement of the great American Power. My country, Mr. Commissioner, proud that her institutions were inspired by so magnificent an example, has received from the United States only the evidences of a loyal and generous amity, of good-will, and of encouragement. Let me be allowed to declare this publicly, with a specially grateful recollection of the particular sympathy with which I was honored by the actual Minister of the United States on the occasion of his reception. I thought with reason that I ought to make my very good and close friend, President Lopez, share these convictions of mine, and reject the influence of prejudicial events and of interested detractors. I thought, too, that the facts I had to offer, that my opinions and my testimony, might help to do away with the unfavorable impression produced upon the public mind of the United States, and upon your Excellency as well, by interested and angry informants in regard to Paragusy and her ruler,

I owe your Excellency my thanks for the opportunity you gave me of exerting myself in this direction before you began the discharge of your mission. I owe you my thanks, likewise, for showing me in some of our conferences that my visit to Assumption had not been useless, and that my influence had added not a little in clearing the atmosphere and preparing the grounds upon which your Excellency could secure a hearing for those sentiments of justice, nobility and equity with which your Government desires to act. The eloquent language of the remarkable speech addressed by your Excellency to the President of Paraguay, and to which the President so worthily responded, perfectly fulfilled the hopes I had previously conceived, and which had been strengthened by my appreciation of the noble personal qualities by which your Excellency is adorned. The Government of your Excellency has reason to felicitate itself on the choice of its agent. The difficulties of this arduous mission disappear before your Excellency, and the opening of your mission augurs its result. In that result I have full confidence.

Let me be permitted to assure your Excellency already that I shall spare no personal endeavors towards securing for the negotiations confided to your charge an issue favorable to that peace which it is so desirable the Government of your Excellency should, for its own sake, maintain with these countries, linked as they are with the nation you represent by so many rich commercial ties, nor less for the sake of these countries themselves now just springing forward in the race of commercial, social and political progress. A conciliatory ending of your mission will redound more to your Excellency's honor than the use of arms, which in such a contest can win but a barren glory.

And I assure your Excellency of the prudent, moderate, enlightened and patriotic views of the Paraguayan President, who loves peace as dearly as he loves the honor of his country. The Argentine Government, animated by a policy of peace and fraternity which it has been happy enough to inaugurate for the good of these regions long given over to misfortune, has felt a special interest in the prevention of a war between two sister States, and thought it right to dispatch one of its best accredited diplomatists as a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay for the purpose of offering our mediation if an opportunity should occur for doing so.

For my own part, I have sufficient reason to believe that with the good dispositions now felt on both sides, it will be easy to reach a definite and conciliatory settlement; and although I am urgently pressed to return to my own State, I remain here in the confident hope that I shall soon be able to felicitate your Excellency and President Lopez in person, on the peaceful and friendly settlement of these questions. I desire this glory for your Excellency; I desire it for your Government which will be bound more and more closely by so fair an example, to her younger sisters of the South. Meanwhile, let the language of personal good-will and deference which your Excellency has already commanded, and the high deserts of your Excellency's prudent and enlightened diplomacy which I shall take pleasure in recommending to the attention of my fellow countrymen, be a new link in the close relations of friendship which unite the Government of the Confederation with that of the United States. And suffer me to ask it of your Excellency that with the zeal which distinguishes your character and with full confidence in the good intentions of President Lopez, you will accelerate as far as possible the course of negotiations, that I may have the pleasure of being present at the honorable conclusion of difficulties so unpleasant—at the celebration of so glorious a peace.

I salute your Excellency with the highest consideration, and am your devoted and faithful servant,

JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

BOWLIN TO URQUIZA.

Asuncion, Jan. 30, 1859.

To His Excellency, Captain-General Justo José de Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation:

Sir: In reply to the kind and courteous letter with which, under date of yesterday, I have been honored by your Excellency, allow me to say that I shall take infinite pride and pleasure in communicating to my own Government so signal a proof of a friendship which I sincerely reciprocate.

In recognizing the eminent obligations we owe your Excellency for so promptly and spontaneously quitting your own country at a great sacrifice of your personal convenience and of your public interests, in order to promote peace and restore harmony, I feel that mere acknowledgements, however cordial and sincere, are only a weak and inadequate discharge of the debt which this act must engrave upon the hearts of my fellow-citizens; and which they will always be proud and happy to recognize. For such disinterested efforts in the cause of humanity and progress, he who makes them can only find his reward in the heart by which they were inspired and in the sacred benediction promised to the Peace-makers. For the warm encomium it has pleased your Excellency to pass upon my humble efforts (which your Excellency has seconded with so much skill and zeal,) to reestablish amicable relations between the sister Republics, and so to nourish those international sympathies which are the strongest international bonds. I return your Excellency all that your Excellency would ask, my most cordial thanks. The *armed attitude* to which your Excellency alludes is merely the consequence of what appeared to my Government an inevitable though painful necessity; and your Excellency does simple justice to my country in the spontaneous tribute rendered by your Excellency's personal convictions and sympathies to the elevation of the sentiments by which my Government is actuated, and which are opposed to violence as the enemy of civilization. Equally well-founded in your Excellency's confidence in the deep feeling of justice and equity, by which the United States ever have, and ever will be animated. Although I cannot admit that the presence of our squadron in the waters of the Plate is a matter for speculation and commentary, (since each nation is the sole responsible judge of its own motives and actions,) yet I feel bound in fairness to admit that your Excellency has rendered a fitting tribute to your illustrious friend, President Lopez, whose conciliatory and enlightened spirit, and whose courteous bearing evoke my own ready and willing testimony to the like effect. I accept with gratification, in the name of the United States, that her efficient influence upon the southern Republics of the Continent which your Excellency attributes to them—for, although acts of humanity, as I have already observed, bring with them their own best reward in the intimate satisfaction they yield the doer, it would be worse than hypocrisy to affect insensibility to their just guerdon.

The acknowledgment your Excellency makes of the encouraging and friendly spirit always shown by my Government towards its younger sisters of the South, cannot fail to quicken our desire and to fortify our determination of seeking and fomenting the development of kindred institutions and the aggrandizement of nations destined one day, no doubt, to serve as examples to all the world of free industry and intelligent happiness, as well as of material prosperity.

I can scarcely say with how much ardor I will second your Excellency's expressed wish for a prompt, honorable and friendly settlement of the painful questions which require my presence at this place. Demanding nothing that we do not believe to be just, and are not prepared to maintain, we are moved to hope that we shall not be disappointed in respect of the reasonable and pacific dispositions attributed by your Excellency to the President of Parsguay. Finally, whatever may be the issue of the pending negotiation, (and I renew my assurance that I have extended the olive-branch, and will continue to do so,) I beg your Excellency to believe that I shall ever treasure up the memory of your good-will among the most precious recollections of my life. The close resemblance which exists between the institutions of the Confederation and those of the United States, entitles us to consider the country of your Excellency in the light of an adopted son, who can never invoke in vain the counsel and support of his foster father. If your Excellency takes pleasure in manifesting the friendly partiality which I am proud to have inspired, and congratulates my Government on the choice of my poor talents for the settlement of the very serious complications that exist between these regions and ourselves, what terms ought I to employ in felicitating the Argentine Confederation on its good fortune in having raised to power a Chief who unites to the daring courage of the warrior the prudent wisdom of the statesman? Trusting that your Excellency's long absence in obedience to such generous and humane motives will but endear your Excellency more warmly to your fellow-citizens,

I am, with grateful respect, your Excellency's obliged and humble friend and servant.

JAMES B. BOWLIN.

URQUIZA TO BOWLIN.

Asuncion, Feb. 1, 1859.

To His Excellency J. B. Bowlin, &c, &c.:

Most Excellent Sir, and my Illustrious Friend: My hopes have been fulfilled. The President of Parsguay and your Excellency have suffered me to be present at that happy settlement of the questions pending between the United States and Paraguay, which was this day concluded. The conference, which has been crowned with a perfect result, has confirmed all that in my previous letter I had said to your Excellency, and especially all that referred to the elevated qualities of your Excellency. Envoys like your Excellency are truly messengers of peace and friendship; happy would these countries be were the choice of foreign States always to fall upon persons so upright and so noble: and never could any reason arise for misunderstandings between the Great Powers and these Republics which so much need the support of their friendly influence to assist their industrial and commercial progress. I am the best possible witness that your Excellency has spared no efforts to secure a worthy and honorable settlement; and that without so much zeal, ordience and wisdom it would have been hard to do this. I cannot resign so cherished a glory as the part I attribute to myself in this happy result, but even for this I am indebted to the opportunities so delicately offered by your Excellency. For the little that it may be worth I feel it my duty to bear my testimony before my great friend, the President of the United States, to the lofty conduct of your Excellency, and to the gratitude I owe for the same to the great American nation and to its Government. I owe your Excellency the warmest expressions of congratulation and friendship—and let me be permitted to say that I count upon your Excellency's doing me the honor to visit me at San José, there, on the birthday of the immortal Washington, to celebrate the peace between the United States and Paraguay, for all that it is in itself, and for its bearings upon the other South-American Republics, which will value this proof of the justice and nobility of the great nation, as contributing to the strength of those bonds which become their reciprocal interests and their common prosperity. In all that concerns my country, in my official position and as a friend who longs to return the marks of consideration and esteem he has received, I am your Excellency's most obedient and faithful friend,

JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

URQUIZA TO LOPEZ.

Asuncion, Feb. 1.

To His Excellency Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, President of the Republic of Paraguay:

My Great and Good Friend: On taking my leave, happy in the fulfillment of the object of my journey, I beg to leave with your Excellency in a few lines a written testimony of my gratitude to you and to the people of Paraguay, for the demonstrations of consideration and esteem which I have received during my agreeable sojourn in this capital.

I shall everywhere bear witness to the prosperity of the country which is indebted to your Excellency for its moral order, and the assured progress which it is making toward that perfection of which it is worthy. I shall be a faithful witness of the noble and lofty qualities which adorn your Excellency as a man, and as a first magistrate repelling with firmness the sinister detraction of violent enemies. It is due to them that the friendship which I profess for your Excellency rests upon the basis of profound sympathy.

It has been my fortune to contribute decidedly to the happy solution of the difficulties existing between the United States and this Republic. The remembrance of this day will be productive hereafter of fraternal relations between the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay, each day increasing in intimacy, and which in recognizing common interests, will contribute to their reciprocal greatness and prosperity. I am happy at having promoted so honorable and auspicious a peace,—a peace consonant with that dignity of the republic of which your Excellency is so careful.

The tie that unites us from this day forward, rooted as it is in the sentiments which an event so fortunate inspires, will be eternal. Your Excellency shall enjoy the benefit of it, not merely in your own person, out in the happiness of your people for whom I entertain an interest thoroughly fraternal.

In greeting me at my arrival, your Excellency uttered these memorable words, which are graven upon my heart: "The visit of your Excellency is an honor to me, and a glory for my country." At parting, allow me to say, that your friendship is a glory which I esteem above all things; and that it will be a source of pride to my countrymen. The Argentine and Paraguayan people are now truly brethren. Their Governments are actuated by one impulse; and the future smiles upon the alliance of the two Republics.

I embrace your Excellency with all my soul, and reiterate that I am your most affectionate friend and servant,

JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA.

The Paraguayan Treaty.

From the Tribuna de Buenos Ayres.

The *Tribuna* of Buenos Ayres, of Feb. 13, gives "on the best authority" the following basis of the settlement effected by Mr. Commissioner Bowlin: Paraguay binds herself to make full and honorable reparation for the affair of the *Water-Witch*, paying $10,000 to the family of the sailor who was killed on board that vessel; and further to indemnify all North American citizens for any losses they may have suffered—their claims to be examined by a Mixed Commission, and, in case of any disagreement, to be referred to a foreign Minister as umpire.

Another Riot at Quarantine Expected.

A POLICE FORCE HELD IN READINESS TO QUELL IT—THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN SECRET SESSION—EXCITEMENT AT STATEN ISLAND.

In view of certain rumors which have been floating about, of the contemplated destruction of the Quarantine buildings recently erected at Staten Island, if the Legislature should adjourn without passing the bill providing for their removal, the Police Commissioners held a special meeting Saturday morning, and, in secret session, determined what measures should be taken in the premises for overcoming any efforts in that behalf that should be made. The following resolution was adopted by the Commissioners, and forwarded to the General Superintendent:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to hold in readiness 120 men, under command of Captain Waterbury and Sergeants Belton, Farrow, Dixon and Degg, to proceed to Quarantine for the defence of the Quarantine buildings.

Accordingly 120 policemen, armed with volcanic rifles, were directed to assemble at the First, Second, and Third Precinct Station-houses, and await further orders. Sergeant Brevoort, Special Aid to the General Superintendent, was appointed Commissary of the force, and a boat was procured, so that, if necessary, the policemen might be immediately conveyed to the seat of war. Two officers were dispatched to Staten Island to feel the pulse of the projected movement, and do sentry duty during the night. Meantime the General Superintendent addressed the following communication to the Commissioners of Emigration:

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome Street, corner of Elm.
New-York, April 16, 1859.

To the President of the Commissioners of Emigration:

From a recent visit and observation at or near Quarantine I discovered a disposition to renew the attack upon the buildings at Quarantine in case the bill for the removal of Quarantine should fail in its passage.

From information received from Albany, we are apprehensive that if the bill should not pass the disaffected may shortly make the attack.

In compliance with a resolution of the Commissioners of Police I have directed one hundred and twenty men be held in readiness to proceed to Quarantine for its protection at short notice.

You will please, therefore, give me the earliest notice if you have reason to apprehend any attack upon the buildings at Quarantine.

I should feel obliged by receiving any information, if you are possessed of any in regard to any contemplated movements of the insurgents.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

The police force was under arms all night, but in the morning when it was known that the Legislature had not yet adjourned *sine die*, and might not do so for several days, the General Superintendent directed that the men be held in readiness no longer. Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, who had command of the force, accordingly dismissed the men at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. At Tompkinsville and Stapleton on Saturday the citizens gathered in knots at the different rallying points, and discussed, with much warmth, the probable turn of affairs, and the old threats to destroy the Quarantine establishment were expressed, in the event of the failure of the Legislature to pass the Removal bill. The excitement appears to be about as great as it was before the destruction in September last. The more moderate, however, advised that they should not act rashly, and thus forfeit the sympathy and coöperation of their friends until all hope was past. Should the Legislature adjourn without satisfying them, it is evident that a strong force will be immediately requisite to protect the State property from destruction.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

TWELFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TESTIMONY OF PETER CAGGER.

Arguments on the Admission of Evidence to Prove Adultery.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, April 17.

Mr. Ould, the District-Attorney, resumes, tomorrow, his argument on the inadmissibility of testimony as to the fact of adultery, offered by the defence. Should the Judge rule it out as incompetent, the defence will proceed to put in other proofs, including the anonymous letter which informed Mr. Sickles of the criminal intercourse between his wife and Mr. Key, and of their meeting at the house in Fifteenth-street.

The prosecution, in rebuttal, will offer evidence impeaching the witnesses, especially Woodbridge. The defence are prepared to meet that, as many gentlemen from New-York are here to testify as to his character and reliability.

It is believed that an effort will be made to introduce testimony as to the personal history of the prisoner. The defence is also prepared for that contingency, though it is not considered likely that evidence of that description will be allowed.

The termination of the case is deemed uncertain; it may occupy ten days yet. The practice here, unlike that in New-York, is to argue questions of law after the testimony has closed, in asking the Court to instruct the Jury that such and such is the law. That will occupy much time in itself. Mr. Stanton, it is understood, will argue the point for the defence. The closing speeches on both sides will necessarily be lengthy.

The Judge is feeble, and cannot endure a breath of air. The Court-room is thronged, and lack of ventilation makes the atmosphere almost suffocating. Public interest does not diminish, and the feeling of the friends of the parties becomes more and more decided. Q.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, April 16—11 A. M.

We are requested on the part of Mr. Sickles to state that he deeply regrets for many reasons, but particularly for the sake of his child, who must one day read the record of her mother's shame, that the confession of Mrs. Sickles was published; the publication was contrary to his wishes, and if it had been within his power he would have suppressed it.

The Court opened at the usual hour, and with the usual crowd in attendance.

The argument on the question of the admissibility of evidence of adultery was pretermitted for the present in order to allow Peter Cagger, of Albany, to be examined, he being desirous to return home this afternoon.

TESTIMONY OF PETER CAGGER.

Peter Cagger, examined by Mr. Brady—I am a member of the bar, residing in the City of Albany; have known Mr. Sickles twelve years and upwards; saw Mr. Key but once, in June, 1858; I was introduced to him by letter from Mr. Sickles, and engaged him in a case as counsel.

To the Court—I retained Mr. Key's services on the ground of that letter of introduction.

Not cross-examined.

ARGUMENT ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Ould would like to refer the counsel for the defence to one or two additional authorities, third volume Jones' Law Reports. The State *vs.* Reuben Samuel. The State *vs.* John P. Creighton; C. Ireceli, page 164. The State *vs.* John G. Ferguson; Hill, South Carolina Reports, page 619.

Mr. Phillips resumed his argument. He had discussed yesterday the following propositions: First that if the evidence offered is admissible for any purpose, it must be received. Second, that the issue presented by the indictment is not whether there has been a killing, but whether there has been a murder. Third, that, to constitute murder, there must be established a killing with deliberate intent or malice *prepense*. Fourth, that the malice of the law implied a wicked, depraved and malignant spirit—a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief. Fifth, that even in cases of express malice, arising out of a past grudge, if there has intervened new provocation, it was not to be presumed the killing was on the old grudge. Sixth, that in cases where the law presumes malice from the act of killing, this presumption may be rebutted by expressions of good will and of acts of kindness on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased, always considered important evidence, as showing what was his general disposition towards the deceased, from which the Jury may be led to conclude that his intention could not have been what the charge imputes.

Quoting 2d Russell, page 698, "That this presumption may also be rebutted by showing that the killing was in passion; for passions arising from sufficient provocation is evidence of the absence of malice." [Quoting from the Commonwealth *vs.* Bell, page 162.]

Seventh—That as the law declares adultery to be the greatest of all provocations, there could be no such legal absurdity as permitting evidence of the lesser provocation, and excluding evidence of the greater.

Eighth—This brought me to the consideration of the admission of the prosecution, that if the accused had seen with his own eyes the very act of adultery, then the provocation given could be given in evidence, but not otherwise. This I demonstrate to be wholly unreasonable and fallacious by showing that the eye, the ear, and the touch were but media through which facts were transmitted to the brain, and that this governed the will, and decided the action. I was illustrating the position that the knowledge of the adultery at the time of its commission could be as definitely conveyed to the mind by the ear or the touch as by the eye, and cited examples to this end, when the adjournment of the Court took place. He had yesterday presented a case in illustration of the falsity and absurdity of the doctrine that a man must see the act of adultery to entitle him to set it up in justification. He might also illustrate the same idea by the case of a blind man. He had seen a picture of Hogarth's representing a scene at an English hustings, where an old man, with the snows of many Winters on his head, and without his right arm, which he had lost in the service of his country, came up to vote. The old man was challenged, and the Judge declared that inasmuch as the form of the oath required the person taking it to place his right hand on the book, and that as this man had no right hand, he was not a competent voter. That doctrine was about as absurd as the doctrine laid down by the prosecution, that the husband must find the adulterer in the very act. Suppose a husband found the adulterer in his wife's bed in a state of quiescence, or found him disrobing or clothing himself in the bedroom of his wife, would it be held that that fact would be a legal justification?

The District-Attorney did not know that there was any well-defined line in this matter.

Mr. Phillips replied that there was no reason for this rule, as in the nature of things it would be impossible to make the proof, and where the reason of the law does not apply the law itself is at an end. Did not the adulterer invariably endeavor to shield himself from detection? Besides, if the husband did find the parties in the act how was it to be proved? The tongue of the adulterer is palsied, the tongue of the wife silenced by the law, and the prisoner cannot give evidence in his own cause. It was not, therefore, the mere witnessing of the fact but the knowledge of it, however derived, which stirs the human passions and lashes them into fury; and if the adulterer is killed in the transport of passion thus aroused, the law, which is a rule for the government of man, has regard to the frailties which hang around the human heart. The most liberal interpretation of the law does not require that the killing should be concurrent with the act of adultery. Counsel referred to 1st Russel, pp. 4 to 10, to show that though the killing may be subsequent, yet it will not be murder if not done deliberately and upon revenge. Counsel also discussed the case of Manning, on which, he said, this prosecution entirely rested, and even there the Judges unanim

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department and to have in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS.
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Luntell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsutta,	Bill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Ashuelot,	Pocasset
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hamilton,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

FROM AUCTION,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Linen Sheetings Pillow Cassings and Shirtings,
Quilts, Counterpanes and Blankets,
Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Below the cost of production
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

FROM AUCTION,
NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Poplins, Lustres Berages,
Printed Lawns, Organdies and Brilliantes,
Chailies, Delaines and Ginghams,
French, English and American Prints.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

FROM AUCTION.
RIBBONS,
Rich new styles for Spring and Summer.
BONNETS,
New styles English Duostables;
Pedal, Florence, Neapolitan,
Rough and Ready and Split Straw.
C. G. HOOK, (late W. S. Bond)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Mureens, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Grand-st.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets and Malaillons,
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-plys, Oil cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &C.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would invite the attention of citizens and strangers visiting the City, to their
NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
&C.,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
embracing
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS
Usually kept in a first-class Retail Store, including
NOVELTIES IN FABRICS AND STYLES
THAT CANNOT BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
Also,
CLOTHS FOR BUSTERS.
AND
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, DRILLINGS in great variety,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, April 18, 1859
100 PIECES 4-4 IRISH LINENS,
At 25 cents per yard,
WARRANTED SOUND,
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS
GREATLY UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
No. 355 Broadway.

BEERMAN & Co., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer this morning
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for Walking or Traveling Dresses,
In Cross-over, Plaids, Chene and other styles.
P. P.—TRAVELING SUITS OF MOULINE CLOTH,
including Sacque made up, only $10 per suit.

BEERMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY
Will offer, this morning,
A superior assortment of Dress Goods,
Suitable for Walking or Traveling Dresses,
In Cross over, Plaids, Chene and other styles
P. S.—Traveling suites of Mouline Cloth,
including sack made up, only $10 per suit

THE ORIGINAL JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES.
The best Paris make, manufactured to order in choice colors, and just received by
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st.,
near Broadway.

BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS
Now on hand at low prices.
Points at $5 to $20.
Mantillas at $5 to $200.
Veils.
Barbes and Coiffures.
Flounces, Centres
Of new and desirable shapes, selected for the near City trade.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 561 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
100 LADIES' EMBROIDERED BASQUES and SPENCERS of the very finest quality, at $5.
No 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
1,000 ladies' and Misses' PARASOLS, slightly soiled, at 50 cents.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.

We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPEL-LINING COMPANY
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
Of the new color,
"LILAS DE JAPON,"
100 pieces
JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER,
And for sale by
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 18,
An elegant assortment of STELLA SHAWLS, with
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR BORDERS.
All of the above goods are in New Designs, and imported expressly for the CITY TRADE.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

FRENCH CAMBRIC BONNETS.
2,000 at $1 50 and $2.
received per *Lebanon*, will be offered at retail,
MONDAY, April 18.
These goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer

LACE CURTAINS.
500 PAIRS.
in new and magnificent designs, will be opened
MONDAY, April 18.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

KINZEY'S, KINZEY'S, KINZEY'S,
KINZEY'S, KINZEY'S,
CHEAP LACE,
EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
Nos. 223 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.
60,000 yards of ribbons from auction, 3 to 18 cents
35,000 yds. Ginghams and fancy dress trimmings, 1 to 6 cts.
1,500 yards rich Black Printed Lace, 4 cents—a $1 50.
5,000 Needlework and Lace Collars from auction 5 to 50 cents
1,000 pairs best kids, slightly spotted, Spring colors, 38 cts.
24,000 pairs colored and Black Kids, 2s., 2s. 6d.
AT KINZEY'S.
10,000 Straw Bonnets from auction, all styles and qualities. Bloomers, Shaker and Boys' hats.
Bonnets 6 cents, bonnets 12., bonnets 25., bonnets 37½., bonnets 50., bonnets 75., bonnets $1., bonnets $1 50., bonnets $2., bonnets $4.
Ladies coming and look at another lot of bands and flowers opening on Monday 18th, over 6,000 strips and bands for 1s., 1s 6d., 2s., 2s 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s.; 50 cases new goods by the case or dozen, from 6d to $3 per doz. Goods at wholesale in large or small lots, for cash, less than jobbers' prices, at KINZEY'S.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS
and WHOLESALE DEALERS in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly enlarged their premises, they THIS DAY open a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
For the SALE of EVERYTHING in the CARPET LINE, Until JULY 1.
GOODS will be RETAILED at the SAME PRICES as SOLD at WHOLESALE from the ENTIRE
VELVET to the CHEAPEST INGRAINS and VENETIANS.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City, or the adjacent cities

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 587 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Fresh from auction—choice ribbons 25 cents per yard, regular price 44 cents.
Blond Edges in great variety, black and white by the dozen yards
Point Applique Laces suitable for trimming, $3 and $4, regular price $6 and $7.
Veils, Flouncing, Polets very cheap and good.
Ladies' Dress Caps, Neckdress, Mourning and Illusion Goods, made in such style and taste as even astonishes the trade.
Ladies' and children's Bijou's Kid Gloves, Mits, Mattese Gauntlets in Silk Thread and Kid.
RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway.

GENTS' FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
A repartment exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in this war that can be mentioned, consisting of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS TIES, SUSPENDERS GLOVES, HOSES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c., &c.
SHIRTS and COLLARS MADE TO ORDER, (hand-work) Sure fit or no sale. Entrance through Gents' hat store, No. 587 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have just received an invoice of BLACK TIRRES DE LACE POINTS, exquisitely beautiful REAL CHANTILLY LACE, FLOUNCED, SQUARE and HALF-SQUARE SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS in BLACK THREAD and
REAL POINT LACE,
Also,
A large assortment of French Imitation
Black Lace Flounced Mantillas and Shawls,
Cheap Traveling sets, &c., &c. Embroideries of all kinds,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO., have just opened a superb assortment of new goods,
COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, VEILS COIFFURES,
THREAD LACE, POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
POINT LACE SCARFS, SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, April 18:
Flounced Barege robes, satin bands,
$5 and $6 per Robe.
Four flounced Barege Robes satin bands,
$8 per Robe.
Six flounced Barege Robes, satin bands,
$8 and $12 per Robe.
Double Jupe Tunic, rich calico printing,
splendid quality.
Double Jupe alez with borders,
quite new.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer, on Monday April 18, a large assortment of Grenadine Robes striped and checked colors, the newest and richest Paris styles.
$20, upwards.
Also,
A JOB LOT:
Price $12, $15 and $18.
Greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have received per steamers and packets
250 bales CARPETS, the newest and
choicest designs, amongst which are
Real BRUSSELS, at $1 06 and $1 38 per yard.
Real TAPESTRY do. at 75 and $1 per yard.
ALSO,
COCOA MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
RUGS, MATS MATTING, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HEAVY OLD-FASHIONED POULT DE SOIES.
A splendid assortment in almost every shade of colar just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
Printed Percales, a fresh supply of new and elegant patterns and extra fine quality, now open at 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard.
Greatly below their value.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
Will open on Monday, April 18,
PARIS PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES,
Suitable for children's wear,
25 cents per yard,
Value 35 cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened on Monday, April 18, latest styles suitable for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
Just received, per steamer *Lebanon*,
Also,
Large additions will be made to the
POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS,
At $1 and $1 25 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPENIN'S BAZAAR.
1,500 MISSES' EMBROIDERED GAMBRIC and MUSLIN SETS, at 75 cents and $1, usual price $3 50 and $4 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LINEN GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at wholesale prices,
At the Linen Warehouse,
No. 128 Grand-st., Brooks' Building, cor. Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.
Now open,
LINEN,
HOSIERY and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
DEPARTMENTS.
Where will be found at all times
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS,
at the lowest prices.
GARMENTS FOR UNDERWEARING, IN ALL SIZES.
Also, a description of
LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
MADE ON IRON FRAMES,
Deserving of particular notice.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 324 BROADWAY,
Opposite St Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
in various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

PARIS BONNETS
AND
BONNETS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
RICH MATERIALS,
ELEGANT DESIGNS
AND
MODERATE PRICES,
OVER
1,000 CARTONS OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
At half the usual prices.
CHARLES STAERT & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER PERSIA,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
A large assortment of
CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
1,000 dozen KID—superior make.
500 dozen TAFFETA SILK and LISLE THREAD,
800 dozen KID and LISLE and SILK GAUNTLETS.
Also, a large lot of ALEXANDRE'S KID for Ladies with a complete assortment of BUSKEY, which the Ladies are especially invited to inspect.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
SEVERAL THOUSAND LAMB AND SWISS BANDS,
from 75 cents downwards.
Also, a large lot of BULLION SLEEVES, at greatly reduced prices.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF sets, with flowing sleeves
BREAKFAST SETS &c.
Fine FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at $1 50, positively half the cost of importation.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received per steamer,
500 extra rich Paris printed
DOUBLE JUPE, SMALL FIGURED
ORGANDY ROBES,
19 and 26 yards each.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received
600 extra rich ROBE A LEZ SILKS,
and will be sold
30 per cent. less than
cost of importation.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, April 18,
5 cases of rich DRESS GOODS,
Entirely new designs,
At great bargains.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received per steamer,
100 pieces extra rich chintz colored
SILKS,
at great bargains.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Our Stock of Lace Goods is replete with all the novelties of the season, comprising
POINTS, APPLIQUE SETS,
VALENCIENNES, HONITON MEDALLION,
AND LACE INSERTED SETS,
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
FLOUNCES AND MANTLES, &c.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ENGLISH BAREGE ROBES.
BAREGE ROBES, CHINTZ COLORS,
GRENADINE ROBES.
Bareges and English Bareges, in new and excellent styles, by the yard
LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND ROBES,
IMPERIAL FOULARDS,
CHALLIES,
PORTE DE CHEVRES,
And a great variety of entirely
NEW GOODS,
Just received by
LE BOUTELIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite tyles, at advay.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. EIKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order at 467 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADDEN,
No. 39 Grand-st., corner Suffolk
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
NEAT! STYLISH!! CHEAP!!!
"LA BAZARINE,"
A Spring Bonnet just suited to the popular trade. The price places it within the reach of every body.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.
3,000 Richly Embroidered Sets, including
RIBBON AND LACE,
$1 upwards the set,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-st.

AUBUSSON AND AUBUSSON CARPETS,
In one piece with medallion Centres, and borders, various sizes, new and elegant designs, the last received per steamer *Persia*
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Doubleone Figured Robes, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, to every variety.
Black Mohair Cloth, 18 yards wide.
Black De Laines and Cloudies without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barege, very handsome.
Grape Barets and Cashire Crapes new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crepes, all wool 1¼ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture never before seen in this market. Also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c. &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 32 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Call and see them. Open eve.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SMALL CHECK WASH SILKS.—WILL Open to-day at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, a complete assortment of the above goods, in all colors.
India Pineapple Dress Goods and Bonnets.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STAERT & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
NOVELTIES
IN
SILK MANTILLAS
AND
CASSOCKS
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE
PRODUCED THIS SEASON.
Also, MANY EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
NEVER BEFORE SHOWN,
CAN BE FOUND IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
AND
AT MODERATE PRICES,
CLOTH SHAWLS, BURNOUS and CASSOCKS,
In New and Desirable Shades of Color.
IN IMMENSE VARIETY, FROM $6 to $40 EACH.
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
JUST OPENED.
CHARLES STREET & CO.'S
SHAWL DEPARTMENT
IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE PREVAILING NOVELTIES.
FINEST STELLA SHAWLS.
SELLING AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
MANY USEFUL AND GOOD SHAWLS,
From auction, at half the prices prevailing earlier in the Season.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Including
JACONET,
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
IN DEUX VOLANTS, CRAPE TRIMMED,
6-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE GRENADINE, in all qualities,
Just landed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth st.

P. S.—We beg leave to announce that this department will, from this date, be under the immediate supervision of Mr. Weed, long and favorably known in the mourning business in Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

MANTILLAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, April 18, a magnificent assortment of
SPRING MANTILLAS
In
SILK, CLOTH and FRENCH LACE,
the newest and choicest
PARIS STYLES,
amongst which will be found many exclusive novelties.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
of the latest Paris styles, which they will open this morning. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.
MADAME F. PINCHON
has received from Paris the latest novelties in Mantelets Basques, and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New York.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 5½ Bleecker st.

LEGHORN BONNETS
FOR TWO DOLLARS EACH,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A SPLENDID Assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing and Ladies' Under Linen. Also the patented Skirt and Bank Supporting Bustle, which is essential to the health and comfort of ladies, and sold only by S. CHAMBERS, No. 565 Broadway, by the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CARD TO THE LADIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.—W. SIMMONS returns his sincere thanks to them for past favors, and wishes to inform them that he will make a great opening of Spring and Summer Millinery at his new and spacious show rooms No. 637 Broadway on Monday, April 18th.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle $1 31; 14 spring $1 56, and 17-spring $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $3 per dozen; 12-spring $4 50, and 14-spring $14 per dozen. C. I. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 231 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

DERBY & CO. HAVE IN STORE MODE colored French leather gaiters and English cloth gaiters, new goods, from Messrs Welch, Margetson & Co., of London, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, No. 67 Walker-st.

TEAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, FOR sale by C. E. HARICHET, No. 80 Beaver-st.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRIBUNE
received
THE BONNET HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them such as
THE MURPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SINDRA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CHENANCE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

GRAPHITE PAINT, &c.;
THE HERON MINING COMPANY, owners of the celebrated Graphite Mines of Wake County, N. C., are prepared to furnish in lots to suit purchasers, their superior Graphite prepared in the dry state for facings and foundry purposes, and manufactured and prepared in oil as a paint for roofs, out houses, ships' bottoms, iron and tin works, &c. This paint will protect metals from rust and wood from decay, being indestructible either by the action of water or the effects of the atmosphere. It is extensively in use in the French and American Navies, and ample testimonials of its superiority and durability can be furnished by the Agents
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas pipe and fixtures throughout on the most modern systems and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

GOLD FISH! GOLD FISH!!—A FINE LOT of gold fish just received. Also, a large assortment of other kinds for the aquarium, at the Aquaria Depot, No. 52 Fulton st., corner Cliff. B. GREENWOOD.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE TWO OF GORden's Presses; one one-quarter medium, and one card. Apply to J. KETCHAM, No. 55 Liberty-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 222, 224 and 226 Madison-st.
The 61st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stands entirely apart from all public schools. Pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 28 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals,) opens the closing term of its sixteenth academic year on MONDAY, April 18, 1859.
Location is accessible from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Pupils of all ages and degrees of progress admitted (by the quarter) at any time to the departments and classes for which they are prepared, are charged only from the day of entering, and thoroughly fitted for business or any American college. Various classes in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, and all other branches of youthful study, receive daily instruction from ten accomplished Assistants, of experience in teaching, the Principals devoting their whole time to the supervision, instruction and care of their pupils. The department of little boys, which is especially attractive, is under the immediate guidance of one of the Principals.
Parents not acquainted with this institution are referred to the following, among a hundred others, of its present well-known patrons:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D	Stephen Philbin, Esq.
Rev Charles Fletcher,	W. A. Cummings, Esq.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	S. M. Beard, Esq., Brooklyn,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	B. B. Howell Esq., Brooklyn.
A. M. Cunn, M. D.	Ed. Coles Esq., Jer. City.
Joseph Wyse, M. D.	M. E. Chase, Esq., Jer. City.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	F. A. Gerhard, Esq., Hoboken.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	John Hofer, Esq., Hoboken.
Henry V. Poor, Esq.	D. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Lieut. Michler, U. S. N.	P. J. Monroe, Esq.
Fred. L. Talcott, Esq.	Wm. F. Van Wagnen, Esq.
E. V. Paughwout, Esq.	Theodore Hyatt, Esq.
John H. Abeal, Esq.	Robert Orsigbead, Esq.
Frank Hoil ns, Esq.	John Gray, Esq.
Rufus S. King, Esq.	Thomas Crane, Esq.
Dourlandt Palmer, Esq.	N. D. Herder, Esq.
Henry Stokes, Esq.	P. H. Titus, Esq.
J. O. Fowler, Esq.	John Castree, Esq.
F. H. Jenks, Esq.	Denis Julien, Esq.
G. Nesesseberg, Esq.	John B. Hillyer, Esq.
Robert Sears, Esq.	Chas. Bitwen, Esq.
Chas. A. Whitney, Esq.	K. Clearwater, Esq.
Chas L. Vose, Esq.	J. T. Wilson Esq.
E. Pendleston, Esq	T. J. Townsend, Esq.
H. M. Valentine, Esq.	Henry Butler, Esq.
L. O Lamson, Esq.	Melancthon Burr, Esq.
Samuel Perry, Esq.	K. Cullard, Esq.
Mathias Clark, Esq.	Capt. Ell Hunt.
Jeremiah Lambert, Esq.	Christopher Grosier, Esq.
Frederick Berley, Esq.	Wm. McIntire, Esq.
G. B. Hart

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 15 years, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take care of a child or do other light work. Call at No. 45 Barrington-st., third block from the Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, with excellent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country for the Summer—one as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. The other as chambermaid and to do fine washing or else chamber-work and laundry sewing. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress in a private family, or would go a-nursing with a family in the country; thoroughly understands her business, best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222 East 13th st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing, and is fully competent to take care of a baby from its birth, having always lived in that capacity. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate waitress or chambermaid; has no objections to go to Staten Island or a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference for the last four years. Call at the northeast corner of 32d-st. and Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A respectable Protestant Woman who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 121 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a respectable Protestant Canadian woman, who perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth. Has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 121 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family as first-rate cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; pastry, jellies, and preserving; she has the best of City reference from her last place as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 341 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; wages no use; must be a good home and permanent engagement. Call at No. 424 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No 149 Grand-st., a good cook, laundress, waiters, and chambermaid in a private family. Also a large number of girls for general housework, both for City and country. All must understand their business, and be well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable girl, with good City reference, as chambermaid and genteel plain sewer, or as waitress; wages not so much an object as a good comfortable home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. A note addressed to H. D., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; or she will apply that requires washing done by the cook, or is not willing to pay good wages. No objection to the country. Apply to No. 179 East 12th-st., fourth floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as thorough waitress in a private family; has no objections to the country for the Summer, the best of City references given. Apply for two days at No. 93 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED good servant to do good plain cooking, baking bread and plain pastry, and a first-class wash and ironer; is perfectly respectable, loving and trustworthy; will do housework; good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference from her last place can be seen at No 49 Talman-st., between Bridge and Charles, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands pastry, and soups, baking and pastry, icecream and jellies, and all kinds of desserts. The best City reference. Call at 257 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant woman, as first-class cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 21st-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class washer and ironer in a gentleman's family; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call or address No. 243 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT MORRIS CORNER'S new Office, No 424 Broadway, 20 cooks, 15 chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses and 5 girls for general housework. No office fee charged till covered. Mind, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and to assist in washing. Is a good laundress. Understands her business well. Has four years' references. Apply, for two days, at No. 218 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER A situation as such in a private family; understands cutting a nursing boys' clothes, and tamily sewing in general; good references from her last place. Can be seen at 55 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH young woman from Bridestand, a situation as chambermaid or waiter in a first class family; she has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 115 west 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY active woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or washing and ironing. Has the best City reference. No objection to the country, for the Summer. Can be seen 11 engaged, at No. 189 East 25 h-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in light care of children. Call for two days at No. 246 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Good City reference if required.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork; last of City ref rence. Can be seen at No. 156 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., no cards from room. The family she is with are leaving for Europe.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 39 West 13 h-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; good City reference given. Call at No. 313 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and chambermaid, who has a good seamstress and has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No 113 Allen st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid; the best of reference for the last 7 years; can be seen for two days at 1,110 Broadway, one door from 33d st., 2d floor

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family by best of City reference as to honesty and capability Apply at No. 70 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts., over Tailor's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st. between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 7th av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman; understands her business, and has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 7th-av., between 18th and 20th sts

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable woman, best of City reference. Call at No. 97 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and plain sewing. City reference. Apply No 91 20th-st., in the candy store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—WASHING OF LADIES AND GENTLE men by a respectable woman; is an excellent washer; has the best of reference. Call or address at No. 97 12th st., west of 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUation as cook. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at the grocery store, No. 103 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, can do all kinds of fine sewing and has no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at 88 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at 243 7th-av., corner 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class washer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th st., west of 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; assistant City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewer, by a competent young girl; has City reference. Can be seen at No 61 East 23d st.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE MALE AND FEMALE help of all nations, Protestant and Catholic to no like the little crest of situations in City and country, can be had without delay at the Empire City Institute No. 376 6th av. This large and commodious office is patronized by the most reliable employers. Highest wages paid to competent parties.

MRS. M. C. GREEN WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the ladies of Brooklyn and patrons that she is now ready to make arrangements to supply them with domestics of the best class, for city or country. Rates, 50 cents. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by M. C. GREEN, No. 81 Broome-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN COOKS, EVERY other kind of servants may always be found at the room of the KNICKERBOCKER'S Office, No. 11 and 13 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th ave. French and Germans cooks, nursery governesses, nurses, &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-Houses supplied with select Germans, English and Scotch servants at MURRAY'S CORNER'S Servants Exchange, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Grand-st. Post office. Also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c. All orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, who is thoroughly conversant with meats, soups, jellies, &c.; will cook with the washing, if required; is willing to go to the country during Summer months. Also, by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as perfect laundress; understands finishing; prefer to reside together. Has City reference of the highest respectability from their last place, where they have lived for the last two and a half years. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 40th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL GERman, English, Irish and other girls of the highest respectability now waiting at the Broadway agency, No. 424 Broadway, near Canal-st., one flight. Conducted by an Englishman and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. This institution, now in very established supplies a class of domestics unsurpassed by any other office in the City, for cleanliness, respectability and reliability of character, and is the only reliable source for German and Protestant help.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as genl. plain cook in a small, private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good baker of bread; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 276 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and to assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant young woman a situation in City or country as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing and ironing; is by a respectable and efficient girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a right hand in family. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant young woman a situation in City or country as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing and ironing; is by a respectable and efficient girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a right hand in family. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework; wages no use; must be a good home and permanent engagement. Call at No. 424 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, who is thoroughly conversant with meats, soups, jellies, &c.; will cook with the washing, if required; is willing to go to the country during Summer months. Also, by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as perfect laundress; understands finishing; prefer to reside together. Has City reference of the highest respectability from their last place, where they have lived for the last two and a half years. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 40th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUations; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the most satisfactory references as to character, strictly and industry, and is fully qualified to perform all the above. Address C. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to L. M., care of Madame A. Alvisi, No 890 Broadway, will receive immediate answers for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American boy, in any legitimate business; is accommodating and industrious; very best of references. Apply or address A. B., for two days, at the news depot, between 37th and 38th sts., in 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation to take charge of carriages and horses, and to assist in the care of a garden; is well versed in both employments. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness; can come well recommended from his last employer, Mr. Lowry, harness maker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a Protestant single man who understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 8 West 37th-st. Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has good reference; country preferred. Address T. U., Box No. 218 *Times* Office

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year, two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MESALLIANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE STRANGER—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LINDA DE CHAMOUNIX—LA GRACE DE DIEU.

BOWERY THEATRE—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—MAGIC HANDS—THREE GUARDSMEN.

NATIONAL THEATRE—CLAUDE DUVAL—HARRY MONTFORD—KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—OH, RUSH.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, April 19, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning. She is now in her sixteenth day out from Liverpool, and consequently overdue.

Our correspondence from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. furnishes details of the news by the *Tennessee* as briefly telegraphed from New-Orleans. The recognition of the Juarez Government by our Minister, as already announced, took place on the 6th, and we are enabled to give this morning the address of Mr. McLANE on the occasion, together with the response of President JUAREZ. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and was followed by the greatest rejoicing. Previous advices from the capital are also confirmed.

By the arrival of the brig *Osprey*, at this port on Saturday, we have later intelligence from Buenos Ayres, to the 23d February, with more ample details of the recent negotiations between our Commissioner and the Paraguay Government at Asuncion. Our correspondence from there will be found highly interesting.

The Legislature, as we anticipated, did not adjourn on Saturday, though it will probably do so to-day. In the Senate, the New-York Tax bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 7, with amendments inserting the $250,000 appropriation for the Commissioners of Record, and $880,000 for the Lowber and other judgments. It also contains a provision empowering the members of the old Police force to maintain action against the City for salary. The Supply bill was also passed, 22 to 5; also, the bill to create a public fund in this City, to be called the Croton Water Stock. In the Assembly, a message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill providing for the payment of interest on the Canal Commissioner's drafts. After a lengthy debate, the pill was passed over the Governor's veto, 61 to 18. The veto of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was sustained. The bill to amend the Code of Procedure was passed. The rest of the session was consumed in debate on the Senate's amendments to the General Appropriation bill.

In the Sickles case, on Saturday, the day was almost wholly occupied by arguments of counsel on the admissibility of evidence tending to prove the act of adultery. At the opening of the Court, the testimony of PETER CAGGER, of Albany, was taken, who testified that he was introduced to Mr. KEY by a letter from Mr. SICKLES, and on the strength of that introduction, engaged KEY as counsel in a suit. No other testimony was given during the day.

In the *Echo* slaver case, at Charleston, the evidence for the prosecution was closed on Thursday last. No testimony for the defence was offered nor any cross-examination of witnesses for Government. It was proved by the testimony of Lieut. CARPENTER, Coxswain MONAGHAN and Capt. MAFFITT, of the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, and by other parties, that the negroes on board the *Echo* were found in a very distressed and suffering condition; that Capt. TOWNSEND was a native of Newport, R. I.; that the condition of the vessel, when captured, was extremely filthy, and that the charts found in possession of the Captain had marked upon them, in pencil, a continuous line from the coast of Africa to the point of her capture.

A party of Stockbridge Indians, under the lead of JESSE WYBRAA, a half-breed, and LEVI KONKAPAT, have taken possession of a farm of two hundred acres in Copake, Columbia County, in this State, under their claim to a tract of six hundred thousand acres in the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia. Some trouble is anticipated.

Another Free-State Convention is called in Kansas, to meet at Big Springs on the 3d May. Ex-Governor STANTON has returned to the Territory to reside permanently.

A company of 1,200 miners is at the Kansas gold mines, but some 50 only are at work. Most of the party are engaged in building houses on the various town-sites. The Indians are gathering in great numbers in the neighborhood of the settlements, and their presence excites apprehensions of trouble.

New Army orders have been issued, positively prohibiting settlers from selling ardent spirits; forbid sales of sutler's stores to enlisted men, on credit, for any sum exceeding one-third of the soldier's pay for the current month, suspend the construction of new buildings at any military station, except those which can be built by the labor of the troops; limit the number of privates for regimental bands to sixteen, to be deducted from the legal standard of the several companies; order the immediate assignment of all enlisted men to regiments; and render obligatory the consent of parents or guardians to the enlistment of minors.

In the case of the Oberlin rescuers, the Judge (WILLSON) charged the Jury on the 14th instant, that it did not become a Court of inferior jurisdiction to entertain a question upon the unconstitutionality of laws which have been fully decided to be in strict accordance with the Constitution by the highest legal tribunal in the country; and dismissed the arguments of counsel for the defence by stating that much had been eloquently said by learned counsel which would be entitled to great weight if addressed to Congress, or an ecclesiastical tribunal, accustomed to discuss questions of casuistry. The Jury, after an absence of two hours, as we have before stated, returned a verdict of guilty against SIMEON BUSHNELL, the first of the 32 indicted parties who was brought to trial.

Resolutions, intended to be called the Irish Address to the Queen, have been introduced into the Canadian Parliament, asking such a change in the Customs regulations as will permit the entry into English ports of Colonial produce, shipped from an American port, on the same terms as if shipped direct from a Colonial port.

Four hundred men engaged in the Shoe and Leather trade in Boston and its vicinity, held a public meeting in Boston on the 16th; to take measures for establishing a uniform inspection of Leather. A Committee of seven was appointed, to secure concerted action.

The Police Commissioners, apprehensive of another attack on the Quarantine buildings at Staten Island, in consequence of information received by them which led them to believe that an attack was intended in case the Legislature adjourned without passing the bill providing for the removal of Quarantine, held a special meeting Saturday, and directed the General Superintendent to assemble a force of 120 policemen and hold them in readiness to proceed, if necessary, to Quarantine. The policemen were kept under arms all night, but no outbreak took place, and in the morning, when it was ascertained that the Legislature had not adjourned *sine die*, they were dismissed.

One of the Coroners yesterday held an inquest touching the sudden decease of an elderly Englishman named JOHN THOMPSON, who resided at the time of his death in the upper part of Second-avenue, but who, a few years ago, was largely engaged in the milk business in Williamsburgh, and amassed therein a competency. A variety of circumstances induced a belief that he came to his death from being struck across the temple with a hatchet by his wife—the blade of the hatchet having severed the temporal artery. A verdict was rendered ascribing his death to violence at the hands of his wife, and she was committed to prison to await the result of a legal inquisition.

The report of the City Inspector's office exhibits an increase of 23 in the bills of mortality for the last week. The number of deaths was 401 against 378 the week previous.

On Saturday sales were make of 2,000 bales Cotton, at a shade easier prices. Flour was in good request, and was firmer. Wheat was quiet. Corn and Pork were heavy and lower. Beef was more active. Sugars were in fair demand. Coffee, Teas and Molasses were moderately inquired for. Naval Stores were less sought after. Rice was depressed. Other commodities exhibited no important changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 470.

The Sickles Case.

Like the green-grocer who gloried in having once been kicked by the King of France, the *Evening Post* of this City prefers superlative disgrace to comparative obscurity, and insists on making its name resound beyond the limited sphere of its own circulation, even at the expense of its reputation for decency, honesty and common sense.

The annals of criminal jurisprudence and the Press show nothing quite so disgusting as the unflinching malignity with which this obstinate little journal persists in pursuing a political opponent and a personal enemy under the cowardly pretext of a concern for public justice. Even the grave and considerate *Journal of Commerce* has at last been moved to a mild rebuke of this shameful and silly course of conduct, and in its issue of Saturday briefly observes in relation to the Sickles case, that

"It will perhaps be unnecessary for the prosecution to 'sum up' this case, as the *Evening Post* is doing the work for them, day by day, as the trial progresses."

The only objection that can be offered to this inference of the *Journal of Commerce* is the utter weakness and triviality of the style in which the *Post* has executed its self-imposed task. Like poor old Colonel CHARTERIS it displays the disposition and suffers the penalty without exhibiting the capacity or enjoying the satisfactions of its disgraceful passion. The efforts of Mr. SICKLES' counsel to defend their client have been met, day after day, in the columns of the *Post* with an acrimony which would suggest the inspiration of a retainer, but for the imbecility which makes such a suggestion untenable; the slightest insinuation, the wildest rhetorical rant of the prosecution, have been gravely adopted and emphasized against him; his provocations have been caricatured; the most unsubstantiated rumors against him have been dealt with as admitted facts; and the whole trial has been regularly edited into one continuous tirade against the prisoner at the bar.

Of course the natural effect of this sort of thing has already begun to react upon the *Post* itself even within the narrow range of its own readers. The old Anglo-Saxon instinct of "fair play" cannot be safely trifled with, and all honorable men are beginning to recognize in this extra-judicial enthusiasm, the ghoul-like spirit which insulted the grave of DANIEL WEBSTER, and followed the frailties of the great New-England statesman with hideous pertinacity into the very presence of his mourning family and of the nation which mourned with them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the *Post* should endeavor to escape from a responsibility likely to prove more impressive than remunerative, by abusing its cotemporaries and casting upon them the odium of provoking its disreputable policy. In its desperate desire to accomplish this creditable result, the *Post* has now fallen into deliberate falsehood—falsehood of that clear and specific kind which deprives those who indulge in it of their natural claim on the confidence of their fellow-creatures. On Saturday last the *Post* distinctly charged this journal with "*daily* vituperation of the *Evening Post*" in relation to the Sickles case. It conveyed and *meant to convey* to its readers the impression that this journal had begun a systematic course of comment upon the Sickles case and upon the conduct of the *Post*, and that "*every morning*," with "occasional interruption," evoked some special whipping for the luckless *Post*. Now, we are ready to make all allowance for what has been happily defined as the "subjective truth." It is very probable that the *Post* may have believed that it has been diurnally whipped by the TIMES—for it has certainly deserved to be so whipped—and it has naturally longed for the distinction of receiving its deserts. But as a curious illustration of the "objective" mendacity with which a journal may be conducted, we have looked up the *facts* in the case and find them as follows: Mr. KEY was slain by Mr. SICKLES on Feb. 27. On the next day the TIMES gave a full account of the affair without a word of comment. On the same day the *Post* published a ferocious assault upon the character and reputation of Mr. SICKLES. Fifty days have since gone by including seven Sundays. In the whole course of the forty-three intervening issues of this journal the Sickles case has been editorially referred to but *eleven* times, on more than one-half of which occasions the allusion has been provoked by some extraordinary effusion of the *Evening Post*. Since the case passed into the hands of the Jury we have commented upon it once to vindicate the *prosecuting* Attorney from the charge of partiality in his course with the Jury—once to call attention to the way in which the *Post* and its prototype the Washington *Star*, had misrepresented the public opinion of Washington—once to ridicule the impertinence with which a certain class of English journals had turned the case into a vehicle for flinging contumely upon the American character, and once to expose the swift false witness borne against the prisoner for an act entirely beyond his control. We have carefully abstained from discussing questions which involve the life of a fellow-creature, and which are under actual investigation by the competent judicial authorities. By this abstinence, which is "our connection with the horrid affair of Washington," the *Post* regretfully assures us we have exposed ourselves to much "disgrace out of doors." This is quite possible, since we have the highest authority for it that the public "out of doors" consists not only of vagrants and vagabonds, but also of those "who pray standing in the corners of the streets," and "give God thanks that they are not as other men, publicans and sinners," and of the "strange women" who "are in the street and lie in wait at the corners." With the public "in doors," however,—with those who have homes and honor them, have business and attend to it, let their neighbors alone, save to serve them, and respect the laws too much to tamper with them, we are inclined to think the word "disgrace" will be reserved for the meddlers with matters that do not concern them, and with personal rights that should be as sacred from partisan malignity as from any other vulgar and selfish passion.

The Treaty with Paraguay.

The news of the settlement of the Paraguay question is confirmed, and we have as explicit a statement of the stipulations embraced in the treaty as can be looked for in advance of the authorized official publication. An apology for the affair of the *Water Witch*; a pecuniary indemnity to the heirs of the pilot who was killed on that vessel; the ratification of the treaty of 1852; the freedom of navigation on the Parana and Paraguay; and the submission of the claims of the Rhode Island Company to a Mixed Commission to meet at Washington, such are the results of our formidable armada. The apology, the ratification, and the free navigation of the rivers, hardly come under the head of pecuniary returns, as the former two have no value in the markets, and the latter, even in the absence of negotiation, was sooner or later inevitable. A compensation of $10,000 to the survivors of the slain seaman, and an indemnity to the house of HOPKINS, which even Washington inflation cannot swell beyond some $50,000, must stand as the modest *per contra* to the five millions which the expedition has already cost us; to the as yet doubtful impression made upon the South American Republics, whose good-will is of the greatest moment to us; and to the loss of moral *prestige* and of national dignity to which so paltry a business has subjected this Government in the eyes of an observant European diplomacy.

And it is not unimportant to note that in this negotiation we have acceded to all the preliminary requirements of President LOPEZ. He became satisfied of the folly of his objections to the Pendleton treaty, and offered long ago to resume negotiations, with a view to the ratification of that instrument, provided the *Water Witch* and Hopkins affairs could be embraced in the same discussions. This reasonable proposition our Government declined. Mr. BOWLIN, however, has proceeded upon this very basis, and has moreover conducted his correspondence and interviews in a language which the uneducated chief of South American backwoodsmen could understand. The result is before us. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that a competent envoy might, without ship or shot, have accomplished two years since all we have now paid for so dearly. The reflection involves rather an indifferent compliment to American statesmanship.

Pogram in Paraguay.

South American affairs are not usually very attractive to North American readers. Our people have no objection to Rio coffee when they cannot procure old Java or Mocha. They admit the value of Buenos Ayrean hides, and are perfectly willing that Montevideo should export as much tallow as Russia. They are even prepared to believe Mr. CHURCH when his magical pencil tells them its magnificent stories of tropical Alps and sunny vales beneath the frowning brow of Chimborazo. But as a rule, we regret to be obliged to believe that the politics and the public affairs of our young Republican Sisters at the South, do not excite a very passionate interest in the heart of the American people. Even Brazil is regarded, we fear, as rather a bore, and most men would as lief listen to a Patagonian poem as read the finest oration of a Peruvian statesman. But we venture to suggest a departure from this mood to-day, in favor of the correspondence which we publish between our Commissioner in Paraguay, Mr. J. B. BOWLIN, and his dear friend President Captain-General URQUIZA, of the Argentine Confederation. In this interesting series of compositions the condor of the Andes and the eagle of the Alleghanies are gloriously visible,

"Sailing with supreme domain
Through the azure deep of air."

Scream answers to scream with majestic reverberation, and a new feeling of sympathy with our sub-tropical and South-temperate brethren can hardly fail to be kindled in our breasts when we find how slight a difference there is betwixt their sonorous tweedle-dum, and our mellifluous tweedle-dee. If URQUIZA opens most liberally with his admiration of the "high and noble intentions," and the "colossal aggrandizement" of the "great American Power," BOWLIN soon claims our suffrages for the almost fatherly tenderness he displays towards our "adopted son," the Argentine Confederation, of which he ecstatically predicts that it will "one day become an example to the whole world of intelligent *free industry*," (oh, Abolitionist BOWLIN!) "and of general happiness as well as of material prosperity." But like his prototype, the Hon. Elijah Pogram, BOWLIN is never fully himself till he gets into personalities; and the race of compliment between himself and URQUIZA is the finest stretch of the whole contest. URQUIZA pushes well for the winning-post when he declares that the "eloquent words" of BOWLIN'S "remarkable address to President LOPEZ had fortified the hopes which he (URQUIZA) had conceived of wonderful things to come when he first "had the honor of appreciating the noble personal qualities" of his Excellency BOWLIN. It was a good stroke, too, to say that the peace settlements had confirmed URQUIZA'S views of BOWLIN'S "elevated gifts," and to lay all other Powers and Plenipotentiaries a smoking sacrifice at BOWLIN'S feet by sarcastically declaring that all would be serene in South America if some other "Powers would let their choice of envoys fall on such upright and noble personages" as BOWLIN.

But BOWLIN is not to be easily beaten. His home "is in the setting sun," he is a "brown forester," and up to all emergencies. "If I am all that," he virtually replies to URQUIZA, "you're another, and *more too!*" "If the United States are lucky, (and I don't say they are not,) in possessing a BOWLIN, who combines the subtlety of a Machiavelli with the simplicity of a St. Francis Xavier, what can I say of the Argentine Republic, blessed by Heaven with an URQUIZA, who combines the daring courage of a warrior with the prudent wisdom of a statesman, and is at once the Napoleon and the William Pitt of his age."

The South Americans have a good gift of the gab, but they are no match for our Pograms and our Bowlins. BOWLIN and URQUIZA were to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday together over a good dinner. What imagination can represent to itself the pyrotechnic magnificence of such an occasion; the intellectual embracings, the oratorical benedictions, the reciprocal cataracts of that auspicious occasion?

In the mere matter of business talent and diplomatic shrewdness it is just possible that URQUIZA may have got the better of BOWLIN, or BOWLIN got the better of him in magnanimous rhapsody. But what of that? If URQUIZA contrived to make BOWLIN'S peace for him, pocketing a handsome commission of influence for the Argentine Confederation and reputation for himself by the operation, at least BOWLIN'S peace *was* made. In BOWLIN'S own hands the thing might and probably would have ended differently, with less glory and more gunpowder. So that on the whole, having one high-pinnacled Pogram the more, and one Paraguayan war the less, we have every reason to wish our self-sacrificing friend URQUIZA all joy of his little mission up the river. We would not for the world have him strip himself "of the precious glory of that part which he attributes to himself in the happy result," merely because it was BOWLIN who had "delicately offered him the opportunity of being useful." By no means. BOWLIN was so busy drinking in URQUIZA'S high and honied words that he never suspected, doubtless to this day never has suspected, how extremely "useful" the astute Captain-general did make himself—to Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation!

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD GRANT.—The Legislature passed a bill giving $200,000 out of the State Treasury to the Company which proposes to build a Railroad from Albany to Binghamton, through Schoharie, Otsego and other counties. The *Tribune* on Saturday rejoiced in this donation, on the ground that the section of country which the road would traverse

"has thus far contributed to enrich other sections, but has itself been secluded and relatively damaged by our Public Works. Thousands of its inhabitants *never yet saw a train of cars. We hope they may see them ere long, and without having to leave home for the purpose.*"

It is undoubtedly desirable that every person in the State should be able to look out of his window and see a "train of cars;"—but we do not perceive the duty of the State to secure him that gratification at the public expense. In the early days of Railroads the State was beguiled into lending money to the Hudson and Berkshire and to the Erie Roads;—but her experience then has made her wiser, and it has of late years been regarded as the settled policy of the State to leave the construction of roads exclusively to individual enterprise.

It is very extraordinary moreover that the Legislature should select a time for abandoning this policy when the treasury is bankrupt, donations to charities wholly cut off or greatly reduced, portions of the public debt unprovided for, the State tax largely increased, the State works unfinished, and the whole State groaning under complaints of poverty and taxation. Whatever motives led to the passage of the bill, we are glad to see that they were lost upon Gov. MORGAN, who promptly returned it to the Legislature with his objections.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Legislature will, probably, adjourn to-day. It has already remained in session longer, after the expiration of its hundred days, than any of its predecessors. There are several bills of importance to be acted on—the New-York Charter, the Railroad grants, the Quarantine bill and the Canal Draft bill among them. The Legislature is more careful in regard to its action than usual; and we have confidence that it will not sanction any measures very flagrantly unjust.

MORE TRUTH THAN WIT.—The funny Editor of the *Evening Post* is responsible for the following:

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—A large quantity of the news in some of the morning papers is obtained by *Post*.

That is quite true. In fact, nearly *all* the news of the morning papers is generally "obtained" by the *Post* of the next evening, though frequently it is nearly a week before it discovers it.

Academy of Music.

The very great success which attended Mme. GAZZANIGA'S performances last week has led to a slight protraction of her engagement. She will appear twice more, and then return to Europe. To-night the "Traviata" will be repeated, with Signor STEFANI as *Alfredo*. This favorite tenor will contribute in no small degree to the enjoyability of the evening.

ACCURATE JOURNALISM.—In the report of the Sickles trial as published in the *Herald*, the name of JOHN GRAHAM is uniformly stricken out, and "Counsel for the defence" substituted. The reason of this is found in the fact that some years since, Mr. GRAHAM and the editor of the *Herald* had a personal difficulty in Broadway. Since that time the *Herald's* reports have been regularly mutilated, so as to prevent its readers from knowing that there is such a man as Mr. GRAHAM in existence! This is a specimen of high-toned and conscientious journalism, in which the public interest is steadily sacrificed to the private resentments of the editor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

TRIAL TRIP OF THE PEI-HO.—This new side-wheel steamer, which has just been completed for Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, of the firm of RUSSELL & Co., in China, made a final trial trip on Friday, preparatory to starting for her destination in China. The *Pei ho*, so named from one of the rivers of China, was modeled and built by Mr. THOMAS COLYAR, but superintended in all her details by Capt. M. L. POTTER from the time her keel was laid until she was launched. She is considered one of the finest-modeled and most thoroughly-constructed steamers which has been built at this port. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 230 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet—being about 1 150 tons register. Her engines were designed by Messrs. CORNELL, and built by Messrs. QUINTARD & WHITNEY, of the Morgan Iron Works. They are two oscillating cylinders, each of 52 inches diameter and 8 feet stroke, having PERKINS'S surface condensers and WINTER'S patent rotary adjustible-valve gear attached. The latter portion of the machinery was greatly admired for the regularity and perfection of its working. The engines are a duplicate of those of the *Yank-tse-kiang*, with the addition of blower-engines, which perfectly ventilate the fire-room, and, at the same time, supply the necessary draft to the furnaces; they cost about $30,000, and the whole vessel about $165,000. The joiner work was done by Mr. ANDREW MILLS, and she is supplied with THOMAS WEST'S water-tight bulkheads, which protect the ship in case of in-fine accident. The steamer left the Morgan Iron Works about 9 o'clock A. M., and proceeded down the Bay, and some twenty miles outside of Sandy Hook, the engines working very satisfactorily and the steamer making about fifteen miles an hour, the engines making only 14 to 16 revolutions. She is expected to sail for China on Saturday, the 23d inst.

TAMMANY SOCIETY—ELECTION OF SACHEMS.—The members of Tammany Society met at the Westchester House, on Saturday night, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to nominate Sachems. ISAAC V. FOWLER occupied the Chair. The Committee made the following nominations, which were approved. For Sachems: Jonathan Trotter, John Kelly, Wilson Small, Nelson J. Waterbury, Thos. J. Barr, Henry Vanderwater, Richard B. Connolly, Douglas Taylor, Joseph D. Bulkeley, Wm. Sinner, John Wheeler, James Murphy, Thomas Wheeler. For Secretary, Casper C. Childs; Treasurer, Josiah W. Brown; Sagamore, George S. Mercein: Wisbinkle, Stephen C. Duryea.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that there were 401 deaths in the City during the past week, an increase of 23 over the mortality of the previous week, and 65 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. The ages of 219 of those who died last in any one exceed 10 years. Among the [illegible] were 72 natives of Ireland, 22 of Germany, 1 of England.

WILD BULL LOOSE.—An infuriated bull, which had broken loose from his keeper, on Saturday made his appearance in Second-avenue. He spread terror among the pedestrians. He ran against a lady and stepped upon her, injuring her severely. Soon after, he caught one JOHN COYLE on his horns and gave him a toss in the air. JOHN landed on the top of some barrels, and was a good deal frightened, but only slightly hurt. After a while the Police captured the brute with a lasso, and put an end to his mad pranks by lodging him in—a slaughter-house.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Bishop SOUTHGATE, at the Church of the Holy Communion, made an appeal last evening in behalf of St. Luke's Hospital. The Junior Association, before whom the sermon was preached, raised $115 among themselves previous to the service, and at the conclusion of the discourse a collection was taken up amounting to $65. This Institution was opened on the 13th of May last, has supported regularly some 33 patients, and a total of 160. It is located in Fifty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and is wholly dependant upon the offerings of the benevolent for its support.

LECTURES.—Mr. LORD lectures on Lord BACON this evening taking a view of his character quite the opposite of that given by MACAULEY. The lecture will be well worth hearing.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Veto of the "Interest Bill" and the Susquehanna and Albany Railroad Appropriation—What Bills are Approved—Stirring Times at the Capitol.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 16, 1859.

Saturday is naturally a dreary day in Albany, the foreign lobby disappearing and leaving the streets, hotels and halls desolate. But Albany, this Saturday, swarms with a buzzing, angry crowd. The anxiety of those whose bills had been urged through at last, is converted into wrath. The veto of the Interest bill affects every corner and cranny of the State, and out of every cranny there is an indignant representative from the affected muttering revenge. The Susquehanna veto is taken more quietly, for it was a measure that the venerable Mr. ST. JOHN had got through without any lobby aid, and though it was a big thing to the locality through which the road runs, the "hounds" had never enjoyed the scent. The veto does no political damage, except, perhaps, to lose to the Republican Party a Senator and two or three Assemblymen next year. But the other cuts a slice out from the flesh of thousands of Republican voters, arrays the Canal men into hostility and breeds infinite confusion.

There is very little said about adjournment yet. The Senate has indeed resolved if the Assembly consent to adjourn at 10 P. M. to-day. It is doubtful if the Assembly would concur, though if they do not, it is doubtful if by Monday either the Supply Bill or the Appropriation can find a quorum for their passage.

In Assembly the early morning was passed reading bills:

The N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School (Senate bill) was passed, ayes 69.

The Senate act relieving the family of Judge MULLET was passed, ayes 73, noes 6.

The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills are passed—beyond any danger of loss. The Governor can't veto them.

The repeal of the People's Law and Relief charter was passed, ayes 76, noes 2, and has gone to the Governor.

The bill to give to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company $200,000 was sent back without approval this morning by the Governor upon several grounds. This class of appropriations has been heretofore granted through medium of loans of the State credit, accompanied by an assumed security of mortgages against the property of the Company, conditioned for the payment of the interest and ultimate redemption of the sums for which the State was pledged. The Governor quotes the following clause of the Constitution as in the way of the bill: "The credit of the State shall not in any way or manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation." The bill does not indicate the source whence the money appropriated by it is to be drawn. Moreover, he thinks it a two-third bill, while it was passed as a majority bill. The financial condition of the State the Governor then reviews, and urges that in this position of affairs new objects of charity and appropriations should not be granted.

Mr. BINGHAM and others pitched into the veto. The vote on passing the bill over the veto stood ayes, 47, noes, 42.

Very soon after another veto came in, vetoing the "Act to provide for the payment of interest on the drafts and certificates of the Canal Commissioners in certain cases." The practice of allowing interest on drafts was first initiated in 1658. This bill limits in no respect the period during which interest is to be paid.

It initiates a species of State Scrip hitherto unknown. The apparent concession in the bill of the impropriety of drawing drafts on an empty Treasury is neutralized by that section which permits the Canal Commissioners or the Engineer in charge to "certify the amount due the contractor for work done and materials furnished, or for any award made for land taken or damages sustained." These certificates are raised to an equivalent with the highest stocks of the State, with six per cent interest guaranteed on them.

It was because the bill under consideration was entirely wanting in the provisions of the bill of 1858, because it furnished no safeguards against abuse, nor even against the payment of interest already discharged; because it recognized and sanctioned a new form of State indebtedness and placed it upon a level with the constitutional obligations of the State, and because its practical operation would prove subversive of that public confidence upon which we must repose for the means of completing the Canals that his Excellency felt constrained to withhold his approval from this bill. Pending the consideration of the paper the House took a recess to 3½ P. M.

The Senate has non-concurred in the passage of the Lefferts' Park (Brooklyn) bill, and the act amending the act providing for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed 1853.

The Tax Levy was amended by inserting

For judgments	$550,000
For Commissioners of Records	250,000
For judgments and claims against, or expenses incurred by officers of the Corporation in defence of their official acts	20,000
For improving the exterior and grounds of Free Academy	1,000

Also inserting:

For any person who was a member of the Police force on the 15th day of April, 1857, may have and maintain an action against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for any sum due him for salary since that time, and who may recover judgment therefor.....

So the Lowber judgment is, after all, in the Tax Levy.

All the rest of the Senate's time, since my last, has been spent upon the Supply bill—in almost every instance increasing rather than decreasing the items. As soon, last evening, as it was known that the House had refused to pass the Quarantine Removal bill, or even to drag it out where the light could shine upon it, unless with it came a provision for the satisfaction of justice for the arsons at Seguine's Point and Castleton, the Senate inserted in the Supply bill $250,000 for Removal purposes under the Law of 1857. This very proper appropriation will be desperately fought in the House; still, I rather think it can carry. The only objection is, that it removes Quarantine under the threats of Staten Island, and without any atonement on her part for her glaring offences against law and order. But I do not think that the House will insist on punishing New-York and Brooklyn for the sins of Staten Island. The Removal is a public necessity and good policy. The appropriation of $250,000 under the stringent restrictions of the existing law, would doubtless purchase Sandy Hook and remove Quarantine to it within one year,—while not a dollar of stealing could be done. Staten Island is punished by the refusal of her unanimous petition; her urgent prayer for a fixed day beyond which no yellow-fever patient could be landed on the Island is denied; her Representative's pet is strangled just as it began to run alone. The passage of the two bills, to which the Removal was made contingent, would not punish them a tenth part as much. Moreover, when the property is sold under the existing laws, neither GEORGE LAW nor Mr. VANNES BILT, nor any company of speculators, can buy it up in large lots—it is to be retailed and not wholesaled, and every guard is put up in the expenditure that prudence could require. Now, if the $250,000 is left in the Supply bill, the port of New-York may be relieved of the vicinity of its great pest-house, and justice, law and order vindicated, for the most serious obstacles to the removal in 1857 are removed, unless we are to discredit the information that issues from the highest authorities here.

The Governor has approved the following bills

The Central Park amendment and regulation.

Amending the act of 1855, to prevent the issue of false receipts, and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by warehousemen.

Amending the act of 1858, removing obstructions from Harlem River and for the free bridge.

The Newtown Creek bill.

Altering the Mayor of New York City.

Abrogating the act enforcing the responsibility of stockholders in certain Banking Associations, passed April 15, 1859.

Establishing an Insurance Department.

Authorizing the Superintending the Orphan Asylum Society of New York City.

Authorizing the American Express Company to [illegible] Road Co.

Constructing the [illegible] Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill Plank Road Co.

Incorporating St. Joseph's Asylum, New-York City.

THE REGENTS' BILL.

Giving the Inebriate Asylum.

Walkill about Martyrs' Monument on Fort Greene, (Brooklyn.)

The Hon. RICHARD COBDEN, of England, was the distinguished visitor in the House to-day. He was invited to the freedom of the Chamber during his tarry in Albany, and was a great lion.

Mr. SPINOLA still remains under arrest. That is to say, he does not visit the Senate Chamber, and is not likely to apologize, and so be eligible to a seat this session in the circle.

The Sanitary bill may even yet be called up for a final passage, but the prospects are clouded. The Clip Railroads may possibly pass if the Legislature holds together till Wednesday, but probably the bottom of that measure has fallen out. The Charter there is far more hope of. Let schemers learn not to ask too much. Those railroad fellows have only themselves to blame for their loss. When they found a majority pledged to go them in the House, they violated their own implied pledges, stuck in the extension clause, which let them ramble all over creation and "railed Broadway" to a certainty, and disgusted their best friends. If they had been decently modest, we should have had three City railroads by this time, at least.

GLAUCUS.

Bills Remaining Unsigned After the Adjournment, &c.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 16.

The Governor will endeavor to sign all the bills before the adjournment of the Legislature, but from the best legal advice he has no doubt of his constitutional power to sign them after the adjournment, at least for ten days.

The Governor has signed the Harlem Railroad bill.

The report in a New-York morning paper that Senators MATHER and ELY were put under arrest, is entirely without foundation.

The Governor has also signed the following bills: The Inebriate Asylum bill; the one and one-eighth million Tax bill; the bill giving Notaries the power of Commissioners of Deeds.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

RECEPTION OF THE CASS-YRISARRI TREATY—MEXICAN AFFAIRS—DISPATCHES FROM PARAGUAY ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

The modified Cass-Yrisarri treaty was to-day communicated to the Government by the Nicaraguan Minister.

A treaty has been concluded with a delegation of the Winnebago Indians, now in the city, by the terms of which each head of a family of the tribe is entitled to eighty acres of the Winnebago reservation in Minnesota. The remainder of the tract is to be sold for their benefit, and applied to their moral and industrial improvement.

Surgeon GILCHRIST has been ordered to duty as Fleet-Surgeon for the East India squadron; Assistant-Surgeon HAY to the steamer *Hartford*; and Passed Assistant Surgeon GILLIAM and Surgeon MAULEDY to the Pacific squadron.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 17.

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Vera Cruz, but the information in regard to Mexican affairs is not later than the published news by the *Tennessee*. The screw-steamer *Brooklyn* had arrived there in eight days from Aspinwall.

The President has received a letter from Commissioner BOWLIN, acquainting him with the result of the Paraguay Expedition, and confirmatory of the newspaper accounts.

The widow of the well-known E. H. PERKINS, daughter of the late ROBERT MILLS, died suddenly this morning. She was a woman of most estimable character, and was celebrated for her extensive and well-bestowed charities.

Minister Forsyth and the Administration.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, April 16.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, in declining a complimentary dinner, tendered to him at Columbus, says the Government had no Mexican policy, and, while tacitly approving his course in Mexico, superseded him quietly. He is very severe on the Administration. He goes to Mobile to assume the editorial chair of the *Register*.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 16.

The Santa Fé mail of the 27th reached Independence this evening. The store of GARLAND & Co., sutlers, at Fort Stanton, had been destroyed by fire; loss $17,000. The transportation of the California mail *vid* the 35th parallel, has been suspended in consequence of the interference of Indians. It was understood that Lieut. BEALE had turned back, but the cause of his doing so was unknown.

Murder and Mail Robbery.

BRADFORD, C. W., Saturday, April 16.

Three negroes and one white man have been arrested for the murder and mail robbery on Thursday night, but nothing conclusive as yet has been proved against them.

The notorious TOWNSEND, *alias* McHENRY, was seen recently, and it is thought likely that he is the murderer.

Accident to the Steamer Georges Creek.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 16.

The steamer *Georges Creek*, from New-York, broke her crank pin on Thursday night. She was towed up to-day, disabled, from Point Lookout, by the steamer *Locust Point*, of the same line.

Movements of Col. Lockridge.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 16.

Col. LOCKRIDGE, in consequence of Gen. TWIGGS' proclamation, has suspended operations until he learns the intentions of the Government in relation to the Arizona expedition. His agent has gone to Washington.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS,

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Recognition of the Juarez Government.

Address of Minister McLane and Reply of President Juarez.

EVENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1859.

The deed is done. Mr. McLANE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has recognized BENITO JUAREZ and his Government as the Government, *de jure* and *de facto* of Mexico, presented his credentials, and is now the accredited Resident Minister from the United States to this Republic. After making himself acquainted with the condition of affairs in this country, so far as facilities at this point enabled him, Mr. McLANE presented his credentials to President JUAREZ, with a most decided and hearty recognition of his Government.

That the people and Government of the United States will accord to Mr. McLANE wisdom, decision and firmness in this most important act, and that he will be fully sustained by his countrymen and Government, there can scarcely be a doubt. The important consequences to both Republics that must follow this friendly union on the common ground of Constitutional Freedom, cannot at the present time be estimated. The most cordial relations are now established between the United States and the masses of Mexico. A spirit calculated to allay the anarchy that prevails within the borders of the latter State will prevail. The friends of Constitutional Freedom will gain strength and conquer. Liberal commercial treaties will be made, the door to friendly and profitable intercourse between the two Republics will be opened, and private and national fillibustering will cease.

The ceremony of presenting credentials, and recognition between President JUAREZ and Minister McLANE, was characterized by an *impromptu* demonstration unusual on such occasions. This took place at 1 o'clock to-day. A body of the regular army escorted President JUAREZ, with his principal civil and military officers, to the *Palacia Municipal*, situated on the Plaza, opposite Mr. McLANE's quarters. The American Minister, attended by his Secretary, HENRY B. LA RENTREE, and C. LE DOUX ELORE, *attaché*, with a suite composed of R. B. J. THOTMAN, United States Consul at Vera Cruz; Capt. JARVIS, of the *Savannah*; Capt. ZARRAUCT, of the *Brooklyn*; Col. JOHNSON, U. S. Army; EDWARD E. DUNBAR, of Arizona; JASPER WHITING, of Sonora, and Messrs. LA SERE and PERRY, of New-Orleans, proceeded from the Minister's quarters to one of the long and beautiful rooms of the *Palacia*, whore the Mexican President and his officials were in waiting.

Mr. McLANE then addressed the President as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In delivering this letter of credence, authorizing me to reside near the Government of the Republic of Mexico as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you the assurance that the President of the United States and the people thereof, cherish an earnest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of Mexico.

I hope your Excellency's administration of public affairs may be signalized by the consummation and consolidation of the great principles of constitutional freedom which constitute the fundamental element of true liberty and distinguish the Republics of Mexico and the United States from most of the great states and empires of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Your Excellency's enlightened patriotism and devotion to true principles are fully appreciated by the people and Government of the United States, and it will be my constant duty to manifest the same sentiment in my intercourse with your Excellency, that the Governments of the two Republics may continue to cherish loyal respect and friendship for each other, and that our respective countries may illustrate in their history and progress the complete triumph of Constitutional liberty.

Mr. McLANE read this address first in English, then in Spanish.

President JUAREZ replied as follows:

Mr. MINISTER.—It is highly agreeable and satisfactory to me to receive at the hands of your Excellency, those credentials by which the President of the United States authorizes the residence of your Excellency in the Republic of Mexico as the representative of the government and people of those States, which assures me of the friendly feelings they entertain for the prosperity of this Republic.

I shall endeavor to merit the confidence that your Excellency manifests in the ability of my administration to consummate between us those great principles of Constitutional liberty—principles which distinguish us from many of the older nations.

I can assure you that Mexico has now entered the happy path, from which, it is to be hoped, she will never deviate in the future, since those functionaries and chiefs, who to-day support the Constitutional Government, have cast aside all petty interests and personal aspirations, and consecrated themselves to Constitutional liberty, the holy cause of nations.

I shall endeavor to reciprocate the kind sympathy with which the United States have honored me, and the manifestation of friendship and justice your wise and illustrious President has this day given to Mexico. With your Excellency, I desire and hope that the Governments of both Republics may continue and extend a loyal friendship, which consulting and harmonizing their interests, may make fruitful the triumph of Constitutional Liberty.

Other nations will follow the good example of the two Republics, and unite with the United States and Mexico in securing the peace of the world and the uninterrupted progress of humanity.

The scene was in the highest degree solemn and impressive. The historical interest attached to the place where the great fillibuster CORTEZ commenced his career of conquest, the fair Anglo-Saxon, face to face with the swarthy Toltec, both standing on the common platform of religion, education and constitutional freedom, and recognizing each other in the bonds of peace and friendship on behalf of their respective countries, combined to form one of those romantic and important events upon which the history of the country is based.

Amid the firing of cannon, martial music, the ringing of bells and joyous shouts of the populace, the ceremony was concluded.

Great results arising from this step on the part of Mr. McLANE must not be expected *immediately*. The Liberal Party has yet much to do in order to obtain full and undisputed sway. The country is weak and feeble from long-continued civil conflicts. But the way is now opened for us to enter, and *from this day dates the birth of an American party in Mexico, destined to become supreme.*

THURSDAY, April 7.

Since the departure of the *Quaker City* on the 15th inst., no news of a very decided character has been received from the interior. Advices from the City of Mexico are to the 4th inst. They represent DROOLADO as in possession of Chapultepec and Tacubaya, and closely pressing the seige of the City of Mexico. Orders have been dispatched to all parts for the Liberal troops to concentrate at that point. ZULOAGA is said to have about five thousand troops in the city, and affairs there are represented as quite distressing. Generals ANDUDIA and TABCONIS have concentrated their forces (about 4,000) at Los Cumbres, or mountain summits between Orizaba and the City of Mexico, to prevent the passage of MIRAMON to the latter place. Last accounts from MIRAMON represent that he reached Orizaba with such troops as had not deserted. Advices of some decisive results may be received at any moment, or affairs may continue in this uncertain state for weeks.

Mons. GABRIAC, the French Minister, displays an active partisanship in favor of ZULOAGA; and Mr. OTWAY, the English Minister, it would appear, has somewhat unwittingly cooperated with him. The course pursued by these officials is strongly condemned by their countrymen. The warships of their respective nations remain quiet, evincing any disposition to take part for either side.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the morning of the 6th, bringing fifteen passengers. Among them was Mr. JOHNSON, of the United States army, whose movements are unknown. But it is supposed he intends to proceed to make a survey of the northern provinces of Mexico for the purpose of selecting the best post-roads for forts.

President JUAREZ gave a State dinner to the American Minister to-day. Many prominent chiefs of the Liberal Party were present. The American Army and Navy were, I may say, nobly represented by Gen. JOHNSON and Captains JARVIS and FARRAGUT. Other American citizens were present, and the affair was very thoroughly impregnated with sentiments of friendship and patriotism.

There are in the harbor at the present time six English men-of-war, four French, two American, one Prussian, and one Mexican screw-steamer, which latter, I judge, is anchored by the stern, as her bow invariably points in a direction contrary to that of every other vessel in the harbor. MITLA.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

MORTALITY.—Health Officer BOYD reports 90 deaths for the week ending Saturday last; ten of these were from consumption and 5 by small-pox.

THE COURTS—Circuit Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 3, 26, 44, 55, 60, 70, 71, 72, 99, 30, 100, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118. City Court—Nos. 10, 48, 50, 57, 58, 6, 46, 47.

MAIL FOR THE BRAZILIAN SQUADRON.—The Baltimore *American* announces that a mail close for the United States Squadron at Buenos Ayres will be made up at the counting-room of C. MORTON STEWART, No. 52 South Gay-street, Baltimore, to go by the bark *Paladin*, 23d inst.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, April 18.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 203, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 12, 64, 67, 111, 113, 144, 149, 171.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 958, 1332, 1374, 1068, 1232, 1234, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1154 1346, 1380, 1382, 1276, 2040, 1244½, 1384, 1386, 1390. *Part III.*—Nos. 1041, 1351, 941, 965, 1017, 1149, 1205, 1621, 1622, 1625, 1647, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1611 1643, 1645, 1647.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 52, 94, 14, 223, 229, 129, 90, 272, 281, 281, 286, 287, 300, 301, 4, 184, 32, 284, 303¾, 304, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 316, 319, 319¾, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 623, 893, 952, 965, 966, 968, 663, 253 975, 976, 978, 873, 868, 980, 981, 984, 984, 986, 148, 912, 994, 995, 997, 999, 870, 882, 883, 910, 911.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 16.

Before Justice Strong.

Matter of Marian Walker.—This is a *habeas corpus* on behalf of a mother to obtain possession of her child. The facts were reported in the TIMES of April 6 and 8. To-day a motion was made to strike out part of the return, and also to award the custody of the child to the mother. On the return, after argument, the Justice said he would deny the motion, and that they might file their traverse, and on Wednesday try the facts. If the defendants proved their allegations, he would not change the custodian of the child.

Petition of Jacob Desch vs. Laurens Bawies and their wives.—These persons were arrested some time ago, convicted at the Special Sessions for keeping a house of prostitution on the Eighth-avenue and sent up to Blackwell's Island. They were to-day brought up on a habeas corpus and discharged on bail and recognizance to defend the cause in the General Sessions.

George Fisher vs. Joseph C. Fisher.—Upon the whole evidence I think the allowances made by the referee are just and in my opinion none of the exceptions are well taken. Exceptions overruled and motion to confirm report granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Edward B. Humphrey vs. Julius Sampson.—Motion denied, papers in Clerk's office.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Fond Recollections.

BY A TENDER "HART."

My grandpapa owned a most wonderful bird,
Which was named "Killaloo," as often I've heard;
His voice was as sweet as a mackerel's tail,
And from his large throat there oft came a gale
Of music delicious.

His eyes were like diamonds besprinkled with mud,
And "Cornish" tobacco he chewed for his "cud,"
His cheeks were as red as a beautiful *nose*
Brought on by good whisky—I'd rather suppose
Very agreeable.

For singing and dancing he had quite an ear,
And his whole recollection was strikingly clear,
Upon all sorts of subjects, from bees to a myth,
And a great friend of the venerable SMITH
AND HIS BROTHERS.

This bird is now dead as a big piece of lead,
And is being conveyed to the grave;
His face is quite white, and "nary a red"
Was expended to honor the brave
Old "Killaloo."

I'll go round to Smiths' and buy a black suit—
A new vest or pants, a coat or surtout—
And remember the bird, the beautiful bird,
Whose musical voice will ne'er more be heard
This side of SMITHS'.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Wareroome, 123, 128 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Fire in Florida.

PALATKA, Fla., March 19, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.,

No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS—In justice to the merit and virtue of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes, we would inform you that on the 31st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.

Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.

We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it truly merits. Very respectfully, TEASEDALE & REID.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 & 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS,
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price, and no oeviation.

Rogers & Raymond.
FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
OF
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES,
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut,
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 203 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
} No. 57 Gravier st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Notice to the Public.—Public notice is hereby given that Mr. Frederick V. Rushton, Druggist, from this day ceases to be and act as my general agent. All parties indebted to me will remit to me direct, and all orders for purchases received at my office only, No. 612 Broadway. Dated New-York, April 14, 1859.

JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist,
Inventor and Proprietor of Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of removing to No. 823 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 823 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Phalen's Champion Hair—Something Entirely new in the hair line, at WILLETS', No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phalen's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st; also at Collender's Cullen's, No. 53 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WILLETS', the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand unrivaled by any in the world. His remedial agent (the only hair-dye now known) is applied by every-improved mode to the satisfaction of all at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

Baldness Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses, also, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters, and shoulder-brace. Instruments for use of ladies made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies private room and female attendant.

Bill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 302 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ointment for the growth and beauty of the hair. Florilla for the same.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. G LOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

To Succeed in Business and Steer Clear from vice, or to fail and become a slave to selfishness and passion? "That is the question." Phrenology, as applied by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will give the answer.

Weed's New Style 850 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Geo. Saunders' Hematic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $40 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Charles' London Cordial Gin for Consumptives, and invalids requiring a stimulant. Sold, quarts and pints, by all druggists, grocers, etc. Dépôt, No. 60 Broadway. Other Gins may be thrust at you. Buy only CHARLES'. The only LONDON Gin genuine.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Trusa Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saloon room; and at HEGEMAN & CO. S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Genuine Cocoaine,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED
BRUSSELS.
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 624 Broadway.
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
Nos. 6 East 28th-st.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!
CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyances from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses and posterior nares and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple SUGAR Pill taken two or three times per day, promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by perseverance the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.

Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 5-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 552 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

To Housekeepers!!!—To prevent your house from being entered by burglars, use the Patent Rotary Lock, which is universally admitted to be the most convenient as well as secure lock ever invented
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 192 Pearl-st.)

Parle Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly for, and for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings.
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

London Made Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, with natural hazle thorn and ash handles, for sale at extremely moderate prices by F. DERBY & COMPANY, Importing Tailors, No. 57 Walker-st.

MARRIED.

WHITE—BIGELOW.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, April 12, by the Rev. A. D. White, of Trenton, N. J., Mr. ISAAC D. WHITE of Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Abraham Bigelow, Esq., of South Natick, Mass.

DIED

BAXTER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 18, Miss JOANNA BAXTER.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 West 15th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DARKE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 16, at ¾ o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH, relict of the late Richard Darke, in the 64th year of her age.

Her relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Broadway, between 79th and 80th sts., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUGHES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 17, Mrs. ID. HUGHES, aged 65 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 144 Mulberry-st., on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock.

CUNIFFE.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Mr. FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, of the firm of Ingelobuhs, Halsted & Cuniffe.

His friends, and those of his partners, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay st., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, when a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His remains will be taken to St. Louis, Mo., for interment.

ALFORD.—On Saturday, April 16, at the residence of his grandfather, R. H. Stimmis, RICHARD LOCKWICK ALFORD, son of W. C. Alford, of West Point, Ga., aged 9 years, 4 months and 4 days.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

LE DUC.—On Sunday, April 17, EDMUND, son of Isidore and Albertine A. Le Duc, aged 10 months and 27 days.

MERCHANT.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday evening, April 16, Mrs. ABBY MERCHANT, relict of the late Aaron M. Merchant, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, James E. Frost, Gates-av., near Franklin.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 16, MARY AGNES, eldest daughter of Francis H. and Mary F. Holmes.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 159 Washington-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M.

JARVIS.—At Milburn, N. J., on Saturday, April 16, of inflammation of the brain, Dr. AARON JARVIS, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Monday,) from his late residence, in Milliburn. A train will leave the Morris and Essex Railroad depôt, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11:30 A. M., returning at 3:40 P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

TALBOT.—At Northampton, Mass., on Friday, April 15, VIOLETTA TALBOT, youngest daughter of the late George W. Talbot, formerly of this City.

OLDERSHAW.—At Macon, Georgia, on Thursday, March 24, Mr. JOHN H. OLDERSHAW, formerly of this City.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 453 Broadway, near Grand-st.,

Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English...10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English.. 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c, &c., at equally low rates.

THE "OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS
Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 8 Platt-st., sole agent for City of New-York.

PATRICK, DEVO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 15 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Devo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence as to fair representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
THE OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT
Has been removed from No. 22 Beekman-st. to more commodious quarters at No. 5 Beekman-st., over the Park Bank. The paper will be issued from the new room every Thursday morning.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 75c. to $1.
INGRAIN AND 3-PLY 90c. to $1.
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS, 25c to $1.
OIL CLOTHS, 25 cts.
CANTON MATTING at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
E. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

KEROSENE OILS.

NOTICE.

☞ THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE KEROSENE WORKS being now complete, we give notice that ALL orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly and at reduced prices.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

PATENT ENGRAVED ICE PITCHERS.—Beautifully silver-plated and embossed Ice Pitchers. Plain ones made of Britannia metal. Those who also, to supply themselves will do well to apply early intend in at the store of
LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.
for the

TO EPISCOPALIANS.
NOW READY:
SONGS OF THE CHURCH;
OR, PSALMS AND HYMNS
OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Arranged
IN CONSECUTIVE ORDER,
TO APPROPRIATE MELODIES:
Together with
A FULL SET OF CHANTS
FOR EACH SEASON
of the
CHRISTIAN YEAR,
In one, neatly bound.
ONE DOLLAR.
TO ORGANISTS
AND
CHOIR LEADERS,
A sample copy of the work will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of FIFTY CENTS.
DELISSER & PROCTER.

BAYARD TAYLOR

APPEARS IN

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,

TO-MORROW.

READ

THE FIRST JOURNEY EVER MADE

BY BAYARD TAYLOR,

SPARKLING AND FRESH,

IN THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

R. R. R.
COMMON SENSE MEDICATION,

To administer drastic cathartics in Diarrhœa or Dysentery is about as reasonable as it would be to rub a raw wound with a nutmeg grater. The result in both cases must necessarily be *increased inflammation.* In all acute diseases of the bowels, the first thing to be done is to administer a counter-irritant, and RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the best and safest in the world. The profession may say purge! purge!! purge!!! but common sense says soothe the irritated surfaces, regulate the secretions, equalize the circulation. This is the true course in Fevers of every description, remittent, intermittent, and of the more dangerous types. The Relief and Regulating Pills are all sufficient in such cases; in fact every species of active inflammation is removed by their combined operations. Persons exposed to malarious poisons, either in the form of Cholera, Dysentery, Flux, Bilious Colic, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Yellow, Typhoid or Congestive Fever, will positively escape illness if they take the precaution to fortify their systems with Radway's Ready Relief, and regulate the organs of their bodies with Radway's Regulating Pills. Bear in mind you cannot have Pain, never can remain sick under the treatment of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills.

R. R. R. remedies sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

RADWAY & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York; after May 1, No. 23 John-st.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

We are sorry to perceive that dealers have stooped to the unfairness of attempting to deprive Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. of the just reward of their skill and enterprise. An article is offered in the market as the justly celebrated and very valuable COCOAINE, while it is quite another affair, made in New-York, and called, to avoid a positive imitation, "Cocoine."

This is a poor subterfuge, and should not be suffered to be practiced to the injury of the very respectable and responsible gentlemen who have devoted so much time, care and capital to inventing and making known the genuine article.—*Boston Post.*

$1.000 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON the conviction of any one counterfeiting Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure croup and dysentery, colic, sore throat, toothache, pains of all kinds, and chronic rheumatism, quicker than any other remedy, or no pay. Sold by all the druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, &c., expressly for the business,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
One of the largest
NEW AND MOST TASTY STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS EVER OFFERED.
The CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT not equaled.
COMPLETION DEFIED.
SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READY.
Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department, which is not in any way exceeded by any in the world.
F. B. BALDWIN
JERRY BARNUM.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER
IN ITS NATURAL STATE,
Still continues its work on wonderful cures in Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Liver and Kidney complaints, &c. &c. No mineral water ever yet discovered can compare with it in medicinal efficiency.
Certificates from the following gentlemen can be seen at the Agency:
Gen. James Watson Webb, New-York.
Edwin Forrest, New-York.
Hon. A. Seaton, Lockport, Louisiana, New-York.
Dr. Willard Parker, New-York.
Dr. Quackenbos, New-York.
George S. Leland, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.
J. F. D. Lanier, Banker, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
C. L. MATHES, Agent, Aster House, New-York.

10 CENTS. THE MUSICAL GUEST,
10 CENTS. THE MUSICAL GUEST,
10 CENTS. NOS. 1, 2, 3 ARE ISSUED.
10 CENTS. For Sale at all News Dépôts.
10 CENTS. 10 Cents weekly, or $5 per year, in advance, for 624 pages of Music.
10 CENTS. M. BELL & CO., No. 13 Frankfort-st.

TRY IT.—IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM A burn, scald, cut, bruise or wound of any description, procure some of Radway's Ready Salve and give it a trial. Only 25 cents a box. Sold everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., 162 Fulton-st., and 15 Park-row.

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.—Notwithstanding the multitudes of so-called remedies before the public, the demand for Redding's Rush Salve grows with each season. It is an infallible remedy for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, wounds, sores, crysipelas, &c. Cut a box and try it. Only 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

IT NEVER FAILS.—Dr. Peabody's Female Pills never fail to cure suppressed, painful, irregular, excessive, and all other menstrual derangements. Sold by druggists, or sent free by mail, on receipt of price, $1 per box. Dépôt, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

CLARK'S SYRUP—IN ALL CASES OF SCROFULA incapacity and diseases of the Spine and Kidneys is magical. Try it. For sale by BARNES & PARKS, Wholesale; C. H. RING, No. 178 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all over Long Island, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and by all Druggists in this State.

CLARK'S SYRUP—CHANGES THE WHOLE condition of the blood, and kills the poison which feeds the fires of disease.

CLARK'S SYRUP—THIS HEALTHY PREPARation has the best families in the State who recommend it highly.

CLARK'S SYRUP—ON WEAKLY, DELICATE females, Scrofula or Liver complaint, if a sure remedy. Try it and judge.

CLARK'S SYRUP—IS IN QUART BOTTLES, and is magical on weakness, or sickly, puny children.

CLARK'S SYRUP—WILL CURE ALL IT PROfesses. No mineral. $500 for any grain found in it.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

IF YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES, use my Organtet (if your beard won't grow), which will force them to grow in six weeks from the first application, and will not stain or injure the skin. Price $1; sent by mail free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave	For.
Canada	April 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Lebanon	April 21	[illegible]-York	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	April 23	[illegible]-York	Southa'n.
City of Baltimore	April [illegible]	New-York	Southa'n.
Indian	[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 28	Portland	Liverpool.
Fulton	April 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxon	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
[illegible]	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
[illegible]	May 4	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Albert	April 2	Galway	New-York.
Europa	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	April 3	Southamp'n	New-York.
Fulton	April 6	Southa'n'n	New-York.
City of Manchester	April 8	[illegible]	New-York.
[illegible]	April 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	April 9	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washington	April 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 16	[illegible]n	New-York.
Bremen	April 16	Brem.	

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West	April 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Scoalcos	April 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Philadelphia	April 18	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	April 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York, for Bremen and Southampton—The Hon R. Schleiden, Minister resident of Bremen, Washington, D. C.; A. A. Jenoer

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; three stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. For terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FAY, No. 17 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given of the extensive sale of real estate, comprising nearly all of those desirable improved and unimproved property in this City and Brooklyn, to be sold by CONLEY & CO. THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY NEXT, 21st inst.

For maps and particulars, apply at their office, No. 45 Nassau-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn House for sale, viz.: Three of the eight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix st. just south of Fulton-av., three of the ten new frame houses on Canton-st. just north of Fulton-av.—all within a few steps of the cars and only a short distance from either the Wall st. or Fulton Ferries. For style and beauty, and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Marble mantels, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $4,100, each, on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, Tweed's No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The two three-story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. They are gems of British and convenience—being fireproof, and in all respects a most desirable residence, and only a few minutes from Fulton-av. cars. Apply to WM. T. LEM. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or at No. 15 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A large and more than ordinarily valuable water power, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, on the East River, 16 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden, highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c. The factory, four-story, 50x30 feet, also a wing, a one-story building, 55x35 feet, all in perfect order. The two-story and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole exchanged for unincumbered city property. Inquire of D. HOLTMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—By A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 26th-st.:

12 lots on Broadway, 82d and 31th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, between 30th and 31th sts.
2 lots on Broadway, corner 37th-st.
2 lots on Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, corner 30th-st.
11 lots on Broadway and 67th-st.
22 lots on Broadway, 68th and 69th sts and 9th-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS—31 acres of land, situated on the heights of Brooklyn, only two miles from the Fulton Ferry, on the Merchants' Exchange, only 30 miles from New-York, and accessible by ship. DIKE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—STORE WILL BUY A SMALL THREE-story and attic frame house and lot in Williamsburgh a few doors from Fifth-st. The house is in second-rate repair, has gas, marble mantels, &c., all in perfect order; $ 500 may remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire of Mr. FOSTER, No. 1 Fifth-st., Williamsburgh, or of T. FORSTER, No. 260 7th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York, opposite the Park, together with all the furniture fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the entire good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,241, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

$10,750.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE three-story house and lot No. 103 25-av., west side, between 20th and 21th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best residence hoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 15th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 272 THIRD-st., between 2 and 3d-avs., 16 feet wide, and alley way of 3 feet in the rear. Rent, cellar, both gas, and conveniences. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, from 10 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG business, including the good will, fixtures, &c., of the drug house now occupied by the subscriber, who will give a lease of the premises for a term of years, if required. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. For further particulars apply to A. J. SLEEPER, 8 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE BY LATOURETTE—THREE NEW and modern first-class brown-stone fronts, Nos. 15 and 17 23d-st., Bon Klyn, with the latest improved gas, furnace and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable locality, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.

E. R. LATOURETTE, No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE front English basement house in 13th-st., not over 21 and 24 lots, in couple to order; can be delivered at an early day. Price, $ 9,000; two thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of HOWES MORGAN, No. 3 the Appollian Bank, Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—FREE OF WITHOUT FURNITURE. The 4-story brown-stone mansion-basement house No. 6 Fifth-av., between 9th and 10th sts., newly repaired and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For terms of letting, &c., and keys, apply to HENRY HILL, No. 5 Fifth-av., between 9th and 10th sts., or to HOWES MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE-story frame house, in rear, with entire lot, and stable on rear; lot 25 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 30 minutes walk from Brooklyn Ferries. No. 31 Portland-av., south of Lafayette-av. Price, $3,400. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR-story and cellar front house on the south side of Bond-st., fourth door east of Broadway, built in the very best manner, with sporting doorway, stone balustrade and iron fences, ornamental, and all the improvements. Apply at the premises or to JNO. ROLLO BROWN, No. 168 Pearl-st.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE A choice corner building, corner Smith and Livingston sts., Brooklyn. Their locality is the only unoccupied for a store. Also, a small building on rear of lot, which can be used for a stable. This is a rare chance, as there is no store in the neighborhood. Apply at 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS—31 acres of land, situated on the heights of Brooklyn, only two minutes from the Fulton Ferry, on the Merchants' Exchange, only 30 miles from New-York, and accessible by ship. DIKE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

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DYSPEPSIA AND ITS SYMPTOMS,
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Warranted harmless, admirably adapted for weak, nervous and dyspeptic females. Sold by druggists.
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And at the drug stores, Nos. 120 and 298 Hudson-st., No. 906 8th-av., No. 145 7th av., No. 38 6th-av., Broadway, corner 23d-st., No. 12 1st av., No. 591 2d-av., No. 396 Pearl-st., and HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
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Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases. SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Hours 13 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M. No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S GOLDEN DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats on the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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N. B—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted as usual, at his private residence, No. 191 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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Dr. O. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 63 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 8, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
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On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st, as follows viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only route by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing March 10, 1859.—Leaves New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:30 A. M.; and 3:45 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Change of hours. The Express Mail Train for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, &c., will be changed on the 11th of April, 1859, leaving Cortlandt-st., New-York, from 8 A. M. to 7 A. M.
☞ The 8 A. M. Philadelphia train only will be changed to 9 A. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $5. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington, 4 P. M., and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FERRY RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8, 9, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1859. Trains go as follows: Hunter's Point, South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport. 4:30 P. M. for Hempstead; Hempstead, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica and Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—FROM Peck-slip, E. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from Lot Clark, who have used it for 10 years. In strong kegs, 100 lbs. each. Also ingredients for superphosphates of lime per bag $1 per ton $50. Mapes' superphosphate of lime per bag $1 20, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for using, can be had free of expense by applying to CHAS. L. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

POUDRETTE—IMPROVED PERUVIAN, CHAMBERS AND POUDRETTE. Superior and standard. Also, Bone Dust, Bone Meal, Oyster Shells, Plaster, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Bone Black, &c. Guano, Peruvian, Chilian, Belgian, Lobscoff, &c. BLACKBERRIES—New Lucretia and Dorchester.
RASPBERRIES—Butler's Orange, Double Bearing, &c.
STRAWBERRIES—Peabody's, Wilson's, Mottroy's, &c.
CURRANTS—Cherry, Large English Red, &c.
And a general assortment of trees, shrubs, plants, &c., at the Union Seed Store and Horticultural Agency,
No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 15 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for corn, grass and garden vegetables.
Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—FINE MIXED ENGLISH Seed, for Grass Plots, Lawns, &c. Guano in small packages, together with a complete assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds. Plants, Roots, &c., for sale at the Union Seed Store and Horticultural Agency, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by
POST, SMITH & CO., No. 40 Burling-slip.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st, or No. 284 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON
J. A. Worrow, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
First extreme clipper to sail.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 19 East River. The last passage of the *Viking* was 108 days.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCRANCE, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stoco. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CUNARD, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
VANDERBILT...Capt. E. P. LEFEVRE | OCEAN QUEEN,
NORTH STAR...Capt. A. G. JONES, | ARIEL,
Will form a fortnightly line between New-York, Southampton and Havre, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
NORTH STAR..	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
ARIEL.....	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments. Carry able surgeons.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms.
Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80; 2d Cabin, $50.
CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS FLORIDA, Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	23
To Knoxville, Tenn...	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Charlotte, N. C.....	22	To Pilatka, Fla.....	23

For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 27.
Notice.—The MARION having withdrawn for one trip, there will be no steamer WEDNESDAY, April 20.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier 13 North River, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $16; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight to come per boat, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 29th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, April 21. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamer of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12, N. R. for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 8 cents per foot; to Alexandria, 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Passengers to and from the West, covering insurance risk, apply at E. & O. N. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODER, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

HO! HO! FOR THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF ARIZONA.—The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association will dispatch a vessel with members and passengers to Arizona, and Indianola, Texas, under the direction of its officers on or about the 7th of May. For passage and programme of the Association, apply at the office No. 12 Wall-st. WM. WILSON, Gen'l Supt.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—SEAGHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHURTLEFF, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & BROTHER, No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificates of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public,
No. 30 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS!
WILLIARD'S PATENT EXPERIOR SPRING SLATE CUSHIONS are now ready for sale. These cushions are warranted to be superior to any cushions ever invented. Players and others will find much to the advantage of these cushions are the most durable, their qualities correct in every will not harden the ball—the ball will not wedge or die out—their elasticity—a uniform heat in cushions of other manufacture. The Patent Cushions applied to old tables on short notice. Everything in the Billiard line furnished as promptly when ordered by letter as if given in person. WINANT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manufactory, No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

PERLAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLE AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
for sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER, COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee, MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 725 and 786 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER.
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

fore communicating premeditation to the act which places the defendant at the bar of this Court. What I have said, and what I say now, and what I am prepared to say, is this: that when a husband catches an adulterer with his wife, either in the act of coition, or so near to that act as to leave no doubt of his guilt, that the frenzy which seizes on the husband is the mode which the Almighty has adopted of turning that husband into his instrument for carrying out the judgment which He has denounced against the adulterer; and if the Bible proves anything, I challenge any man who even professes a nominal belief in it to gainsay that. I say that the Almighty has made us with such instincts that there are certain provocations so operating on us as that when they do work on us we are thrown on these instincts, and that our acts become but the execution of the law of Heaven. Now I will suppose a case. We have all had mothers, and can enter into the feelings which encircle a relation of that kind. Could it be expected that a son should stand in the presence of his mother and see an indignity, whether it amounts to violence or not, offered to her? And if he were in the midst of his feelings and slew the party who outraged the parent from whose womb he came, where is the jury that would convict him of murder in so doing? Now, what is it that justifies, what that necessitates, a slaying under such circumstances? It is the irresistible influence of that law which the great Creator has implanted even in the breast of a brute towards the parent brute that produced it. Is not that precisely the affection that identifies itself with the relation of husband and wife? And if, at the time of the indignity to that relation the party who is innocent of any participation in that indignity is so frenzied by these instincts, which are a part of him, as that he could not resist being driven on to the result that is inevitably placed before him, he thus becomes an involuntary instrument in the execution of a judgment for which, and the execution of which, he was indended by nature to be an instrument; That is the doctrine I have endeavored to explain before the Court and jury. It is unnecessary for us to insist in this case that a husband, after he has deliberately the fact of his wife's adultery, has deliberately to conclude upon and accomplish the death of the adulterer. Where the husband slays under the influence of frenzy, he slays in obedience to the will of nature. Where he slays in the possession of his faculties, he slays in obedience to his own will. Our doctrine goes to that extent, and to no greater extent. When the mind is frenzied there is no will but that which directs everything; but where the mind is in the possession of reason, then it is in possession of that will which the great Creator has ingrafted to every mind. An effort has been made here to satisfy the Court that we are trying to throw this defence back on what is odiously called the higher law. The origin of that term is perfectly well known to all of us. It originated with some fanatics who, for the purpose of accomplishing political ends, would subvert the structure of our Government. So far as any odium is sought to be thrown on this defence by identifying it with that doctrine, we disown connection with these words; but I say that, as in the case of individuals, so in the case of communities; like individuals they are required to take the administration of the law into their own hands, and administer it for their own benefit, because those who have been confided with its administration have not been true to the duties imposed on them. Counsel here referred to the case of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and proceeded: If there are periods when, and at which, communities are justified in rising, and resenting and punishing summarily the wrongs under which they have so long groaned, I ask whether or not, in analogy to that, individuals may not at times, too, become invested with similar rights; and whether they are not entitled to rise, in the dignity of their individual natures, and resolve themselves into the instrument of Deity for the purpose of accomplishing and carrying out his law?

Counsel again quoted from the Sermon on the Mount—St. Matthew, 5th chapter, 28th verse—for the purpose of showing that the body of the wife is, to all intents and purposes, defiled by the lustful eyes of the man who lusts for her:

"But I say unto you that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart."

So that, said he, so far as the adultery of deceased could be perfected, it was in the course of being made perfect at the very time he was met by the defendant on the occasion leading to the affray. As to the benignity of the law in allowing the defence of adultery to reduce the grade of the offence to manslaughter, counsel asked, is the law benign? Is that the mercy which the Jury are in the habit of asking when they say the Lord's Prayer? Is this law benign? Is it benignity to be found in reducing the act of the husband from murder to manslaughter when the fiend has wife actually engaged in the act of shame? Is that benignity?—Is it mercy?—is it lenity? And yet the counsel for the prosecution say that when the husband catches the wife in her shame the law is benignant—then and only then. This doctrine of the prosecution was mainly based on the case of John, cited in 8th Iredell. All the remarks made there by the Court were *obiter*, for in that case—a slave case—the rights of the husband did not exist, the *obiter dicta* of Judges had been the occasion of more confusion in the law than arose from any other or all other causes. His Honor would find that that case in 8th Iredell repudiates the doctrine of moral insanity—a doctrine recognized by his Honor and all the great jurists of the country. Why, then, should it be relied on in regard to other points? What was the origin of the rule which says that, where a man catches his wife in her shame, and slays the adulterer, his offence is reduced to manslaughter? In the case in which that rule was declared, there was a special verdict made in reference to a particular state of facts; and was it to bind all other cases? The rule in the case of Maddy is reported in Hale's Pleas of the Crown, which were written in 1700. That rule was copied by Hawkins, which was written in 1724. It was again copied by Foster, and again by East. Did these writers sanction the rule? No; all they did was to refer to it, without giving it the weight of their names at all; therefore it was a mere historical fact, not indorsed by any of these authorities, that in the reign of Charles II. such a rule was declared by the Court of Queen's Bench on a particular state of facts. Was that rule to govern this case? Juries were at that time mere instruments in the hands of the Courts; jury trials were then a mockery. Is this great institution, which like a mighty tree strikes its roots deep in the soil of the Constitution, to be restrained and restricted in its growth for the purpose of encircling its trunk and branches with an arbitrary rule, made under a despotic Government, and in a corrupt age? The Jury system is now developed and is perfect, and it was idle to try to apply to it the rule of two centuries since. Then the jury had no right to pass upon the motive or intension of the executed; that was kept for the decision of the Judge; but here the jury was as absolute as the Autocrat of all the Russias. His Honor could not restrain them; nothing His Honor could say should have more weight upon them, in reference at least to the facts, than what fell from the lips of the counsel. Another consideration weighing against the rule in Maddy's case was that the Judges were anxious to aggrandize and enrich the coffers of the king, and while there the prisoner was absolved from all corporal punishment, his estates passed into the king's treasury. To show that counsel was not reviling the old law, he referred to Foster on that point, page 264. There was much progress made in the law since that time. To illustrate that he referred to the difference between now and then, in regard to the plea of insanity. According to Lord Hale, nothing but a perfect extinguishment of the candle of the mind would satisfy the objects of the law in regard to irresponsibility. If the law of sanity had changed so, so had other laws changed, and as well might Hale be cited now to show that His Honor was not right in his ruling in cases of insanity, as he cited to show that it was necessary for a husband to catch his wife in the act of coition to reduce the grade of homicide to manslaughter. Besides, it was suggested to him by his colleague (Mr. Brady) that Lord Hale presided in cases of prosecution for witchcraft: therefore, he said that, *non obstante* Lord Hale, this question was to-day a new one. Counsel referred to the statute of James I. in regard to homicide, in reference to which statute it was held that the case of an adulterer stabbed by the husband was not within the statute, and if the husband was indicted, under that statute the Jury were directed to acquit; and so the indictment in such cases was made under the common law; Shylock-like, they secured their pound of flesh by indicting the husband under the common law, so as to get his estates for the crown. Was not this hypocrisy? Was it not such protection as the wolf gives to the lamb, covering and devouring it? It would be for his Honor to say whether this rule was to be the rule of morality and society in these days. Counsel referred to Pearson's case, in Lewis' Crown Cases, 2 C., where the Judges followed with the most implicit blindness everything that emanated from such a Mogul as Lord Hale. For the purpose of enforcing the right of reference to this testimony he submitted that at the Constitution of the United States, as having broken down the old system of special verdicts, arguing if the Court can disperse with a Jury it can abrogate that provision of the Constitution which provides that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. It is for the jury themselves, on the facts themselves, to come to judgments with all the surrounding circumstances. North or South Carolina might make what laws they please for the trial of State offences, but they could not come into the Federal Courts and strike down the Constitution of the land. The learned counsel (Mr. Carlisle) said he loved North Carolina law because of its sturdiness of one hundred and sixty or one hundred and eighty years, and the inference was that he would rather have lived at that time; but as for himself (the counsel for the defence) he would prefer to live when he now did. [Laughter.] He would show that we are not to kneel to old idols and run after strange gods; the gods we are to worship are our household gods; we are not to run after those of other countries. The second point is this: In the present case the intension is synonymous with the state of mind, and the causes which produced the state of the mind are admissible for the purpose of illustrating the defendant's acts. In Day's case this Court received the whole narrative; you permitted the prisoner to show that his wife had a child three or four months after marriage; you permitted him to establish all the facts in evidence; and at the close of the case the effect of these facts was judged of. In Jarboe's case the same thing was allowed; the deceased seduced the prisoner's sister, under promise of marriage. Now, the door through which these facts entered in these cases is sought to be closed against us. In the case of Singleton Mercer all the facts were narrated; for the sister of Mercer was permitted to take the stand and trace out her acquaintance with Herbert. In the case of Smith, which will be found in Wheaton on homicide, all the facts were permitted to be elicited. Captain Carson had absconded from his wife, and been gone two years without being heard from, and his wife married Smith. Carson turned up and claimed his wife. A contention occurred, which resulted in the second husband killing the first; all the facts were received in evidence, and the case adjudged in view of them. So in the case of Hatfield, showing that divorce was produced by a wound received in battle. In all these cases, the Court permitted the party to trace out the fact to the real cause—there was no limit of time. We say, in the next place, the testimony offered establishes the truth of the declaration at the time of the occurrence; that it disproves the idea of mere pretence; it goes to show that Mr. Key had drawn off Mr. Sickles' wife from her true and lawful allegiance, and that Mr. Sickles did not imagine or feign what he uttered, but uttered the real fact; that the fact existed precisely as he declared it, and he declared it because he was informed of it in such a way as to leave no doubt of its existence. On what principle, then, was the defence not entitled to it? If the defence was, that Mr. Sickles slew Mr. Key under a delusion, we would prove that he imagined the fact, and they would trace out the origin of the delusion. Now, as the law permits it to be shown that a man can become insane from real as well as imaginary causes, what difference is there in the application of the rule? In the time of Lord Erskine it was only delusion; now it is admitted man can become insane from real causes. If we can show the origin of our delusion and all the circumstances, why are we not entitled to trace back the state of Mr. Sickles' mind, and all the causes which produced it, although they may be real. As it was in connection with his wife that Mr. Sickles' frenzy or temporary mental unsoundness arose, shall we not show the extent and character of Mr. Key's relation with her? Where the act of the defendant was committed under the influence of the marriage relation, and everything turns on the conduct of his wife, why should he not be permitted to avail himself of such conduct to shield himself from conviction, when the conduct of the wife was the cause of the frenzy which superinduced the act when he committed? The knowledge of the adultery of Mrs. Sickles was the propelling power, and was a part of the *res gestæ*. Mr. Graham then proceeded to explain to Mr. Carlisle's mind what *res gestæ* is, had quoted from various authorities to shew it was impossible to lay down time as to the rule of justification. All the circumstances of the case must be considered. No matter what the chasm is, if the intervening circumstances render the chasm continuous, and certain facts happening, no matter what the distance, they become a part of the facts they qualify. No matter when the adultery took place, the question is, When did it first come to his knowledge? This is the time when it took place, when the husband first heard of it. It then took place before his eyes. He was the witness of his wife's shame, and in imagination could carry himself to that period of time when on her bed she surrendered herself to the debasing lusts of Mr. Key. The effect is then produced, and that is the attitude of the defendant. He became satisfied of the fact the night before, his feelings were hovering and culminating through the night; he had no sleep, this victim of grief; there was everything to drive his excitement forward to the maddening point, and every moment he heard the story of his wife's shame, and saw the infamy before him. It was the freshness of the occurrence of the facts for which he was placed at this bar. Another foundation, another ground on which the evidence is important, is, that it explains the meaning of the waving of the handkerchief, and places the deceased in *flagrante delicto* at the time of his death. He then committed adultery in his heart against the prohibition of the Good Book. Now, Key had seen Mr. Sickles come from his house, and went in the direction he knew he would not encounter the husband, for the purpose of getting up to adulterous intercourse with Mrs. Sickles. Could any one doubt that this was a true explanation of the conduct of the deceased at the time? Force is enough in the case already to show what the waving of the handkerchief meant. But why are we restrained from giving further evidence? Why deny the effects of this waving on the mind of the prisoner? It is testimony to which we are entitled. I ask if there is any doubt as to what the meaning of the fluttering of the handkerchief was, why not permit us to prove beyond a doubt that in response to the signal the wife was carried from the mansion of the husband to the place where the deceased was in the habit of enjoying her body? That last point is, even by the declaration of the deceased himself, the prisoner has the right to show the *status* of his mind and the causes which superinduced it. This Mr. Graham maintained by reference to the case of Kingus, Whitehead, and other authorities, and quoted to show where a prisoner was permitted to prove that his participation in a criminal act was voluntary. We ask, continued Mr. Graham, to be permitted to show the slaying of Mr. Key was just as involuntary as though he was hurried on by the violence of a mob; but, instead of being an instrument of the mob, he was an instrument in the hands of his instinct, and went forward in the commission of the act. Mr. Graham quoted a case where the defence was permitted to justify by showing the declaration of an alleged thief at the time of his depositing the goods on the premises of a neighbor, and, after further quoting from precedents, added: It is not to be heard or urged for the prosecution with unfortunate in distinguishing the present case from that of Jarboe; but, if the report of the case, as contained in this pamphlet is correct, it is perfectly evident that Jarboe acted on the ground that he was temporarily insane at the time of the act of slaying the seducer of his sister. This Court, in its instructions to the jury, meant the case should turn on the *status* of the prisoner's mind at the moment the killing occurred. It has been asked on the other side, what interest had Mr. Sickles in his wife at the time he met Mr. Key, for she then had forfeited her marriage vow? I ask, was not his grief at the pitch of despair? Mr. Sickles knew his wife had been guilty of conduct which forfeited her hold on him; he saw the man who cut off the attachment to him; and henceforth what must have been the feelings of the man who was deprived of the richest pearl in the casket in which he had placed his jewels?

Mr. Carlisle—I have already distinctly disclaimed having entertained any such idea or used any such argument. One of the grounds upon which the proof was offered was that the deceased was at the time of his death actually proceeding to commit the crime of adultery with the prisoner's wife, and that the prisoner slew him in defence of his wife's honor, and to prevent that crime. In this connection I referred to the fact that, according to the theory of the defence, he had the day before fully ascertained that an adulterous intercourse for nearly a year had been carried on between those persons.

Mr. Graham replied—If the doctrine of the prosecution is a correct one, then we ought to stop with the Coroner's jury who found who killed Mr. Key; and, according to the prosecution, this is the only fact before the jury. A strenuous effort has been made to show the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the killing of Mr. Key. If the intention is important, and the evidence bearing on it is proper, then it seems to me the defence is entitled to such evidence. If we are here merely to discover what the Coroner's jury found as to the killing of Mr. Key, and if this course is conclusive evidence of malice, and is admissible, then the preferment of the accusation by the Grand jury, and trial by petty jury, are unnecessary in law. But I say that every fact, whether it bears nearly or remotely as to the case, is proper to be shown, to enable the jury to understand the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time of the killing. We ask you to extend the line of inquiry. If there is objection, it should have been previously urged. It was not now for the prosecution, after experimenting with us, and finding we have evidence of the adultery beyond peradventure, to deprive us, by means of technicalities, of this benefit. I ask the Court to review.

The District-Attorney replied: The grounds on which the application was made were first, that the facts recited amount to justification; second, that they amount to legal provocation; third, that they are competent evidence in connection with the question of insanity; and lastly, that they are competent evidence for the purpose of explaining the statement of the prisoner at the time of the homicide, and explaining the motives and feelings by which he was actuated. The first two grounds could be treated of at one and the same time. The questions of justification and provocation are legal questions presented to his Honor in connection with the offer of testimony. It has been said that the English rulings could not apply here, because no such state of facts existed. He conceded that the questions were the same in substance. The proposition here implies the truth of facts offered in evidence. It was to be taken for granted by his Honor that they were true. The legal effect of those facts was to be necessarily determined by his Honor; and in that respect the Judge was performing the same function as were imposed upon English Judges in cases of special verdicts. The question here was what was meant by the rule as laid down in the English books of authorities, in regard to the effect of adultery as justification. The prosecution here did not contend for the doctrine that the husband must witness the infidelity of his wife. They relied on the wording of the English authorities, that if a party "be found in the act of adultery" the offence of slaying the adulterer would be reduced to manslaughter. That undoubtedly was the meaning of the rule: if found in the act, the killing was manslaughter; but if the husband afterwards slays the adulterer, the act is murder. The old master purposely use the word "find." He could imagine that if a man witness from a distance—say with a telescope—his wife's infidelity, and afterwards slay the adulterer, he would be excluded from the benefit of the rule. He had been asked to define the line of this rule. It was impossible to do so, he might with as much propriety ask the other side to define the line of what they call the husband's marital rights. The law had settled it by declaring that if there were time sufficient for the cooling of the passion, the act of killing is murder. If the rule was to be extended the length claimed by the other side, even to the case of ordinary lust, he asked what would be the state of society under such circumstances? If a man could take the life of one who had lusted for his wife, what would be the condition of society? It was not the part of the prosecution to stand up and defend adultery; it was a grievous crime, a great outrage inflicted on the rights of the husband. The question is, how a party who kills another under such provocations is to be treated in a court of justice? It has been declared here that, inasmuch as the Good Book had declared that the adulterer should suffer death, and inasmuch as the civil law did not, the rights of the husband were remitted into his hands. He did not subscribe to any such doctrine. He would also refer to the Good Book to show what had been almost a judicial determination of this question, by the Founder of our holy religion:

Jesus went unto the mount of Olives.

And early in the morning he came again unto the temple, and all the people came unto him, and he sat down and taught them.

And the Scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken in adultery, and when they had set her in the midst.

They say unto Him, Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act.

Now Moses in the law commanded us that such should be stoned; but what say est thou?

This they said, tempting him, that they might have to accuse him. But Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not.

So when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.

And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last; and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

When Jesus had lifted up himself and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee?

She said, No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more.

The whole case there recited was remarkable in its incidents; it was, as it were, a transfiguration of Christianity itself—a transfiguration as glorious as that which took place about the same time in the presence of Moses and Elias. For himself, he would rather have been in the pillory than in the position of the last scribe or Pharisee in that presence. That whole case was an exemplification of the meaning and spirit of Christianity. There was no hint there that the party offended might take the law into his own hands, and be the voluntary or involuntary instrument of Divine vengeance. No; it was the genius and spirit of Christianity, stooping, as it were, from heaven, and kissing in peace the erring sister. He did not deny that when the party is caught in the act the law says that it is the greatest provocation a husband can receive; but the same law says that when time for cooling has elapsed it is no provocation at all. There was no pretence for any authority anywhere pretending to allege that it was a justification. Ur questionably it was a grievous provocation; but the solitary question to be determined by his Honor was whether it be a legal provocation; whether such a provocation as will excuse a man for the perpetration of a homicide. It had been stated that there was no instance of a conviction for murder, here or in England, in the case of a husband who had slain the adulterer. He would show that there was, and for that purpose he referred to 3 Jones, N. C. Reports, 24.

Mr. Graham—Then the prisoner had made previous threats.

The District Attorney read a statement case, where the Judge ruled that had the prisoner caught the deceased in the act of adultery, the killing would have been manslaughter, but as the killing took place after time to cool, the act was murder, and the prisoner was convicted of murder. In that case exception was taken, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the ruling of the Court below, and held that the acts of adultery did not amount to legal justification. In that case there were peculiar features; the prisoner found his wife in the company of the deceased, going out, for the purpose, as he believed, of adulterous intercourse; fifteen minutes after that the husband, armed with a wooden mallet, went after his wife's paramour and slew him: and notwithstanding that, the Court held that the acts did not amount to a legal provocation. In this case, did the facts amount to a legal provocation? That was the question for his Honor to decide. He held that the facts here offered in evidence did not amount to legal provocation, and consequently that evidence of them was not competent in law. The learned counsel on the other side had asked for the foundation of the rule, on laid down in Manning's case—a very appropriate inquiry. Is the reason that that adultery was committed, or that the fact had a certain effect on the prisoner's mind. The law presumed that the fact would produce a certain effect on the prisoner's mind, and therefore the fact itself might be proved. But whenever the law says that the tempest of passion should not exist after cooling time, then the party should not have the benefit of presumption. It had been asked, what would be the evidence required, in case the rule there laid down had been enacted into a statute, and the Massachusetts authorities had been quoted. They did not, it seemed to him, bear on this case. They were not on the inquiry here whether in point of fact the adultery was committed, but what was the state of the prisoner's mind in consequence of it. It was said that the case in vol. 8 Iredell did not bear on this case, because it was the case of a slave. One of the counsel denied that it was law, while the other admitted tacitly that it was law, but that it ought not to be law.

Mr. Graham—I said that one part of it was *obiter*, and that the part in regard to insanity conflicted with his Honor's rulings.

The District-Attorney held that that case illustrated what was the state of the law in all cases of homicide on the ground of adultery, whether the parties were bond or free. He referred to Archibald's Criminal Practice, vol. 2, p. 13, and to Hill's South Carolina Reports, vol. 2, p. 116. He contended that the extent of cooling time was necessarily a question of law, and must be determined by his Honor.

Mr. Phillips—That would make the Judge the trier of the whole case.

Mr. Graham—It would be the case of a special verdict. The District-Attorney argued that it was a matter solely for the decision of the Judge. He referred to Archibald's Criminal Practice (235) on the question of cooling time. It was material for his Honor to inquire whether there was cooling time between that hour when his wife's infidelity was communicated to the prisoner and the time when he shot down Key; did it involve such a space of time as that his passion ought to have ceased? That was the material inquiry—not whether the passion actually did cease.

The Judge here intimated to the District-Attorney that it was time to make the announcement now that had been agreed upon—referring to the announcement of the death of the late Chancellor Bibb, who died at Georgetown a day or two since.

The District-Attorney assented, and suspended his argument.

Mr. Brady would ask the District-Attorney to answer this question: If the Judge was to pass on the question of provocation, of justification, and of cooling time, what was the jury to pass upon?

The Judge thought the answer to that question might be deferred for the present.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Chancellor Bibb, offered by the District-Attorney, were entered on the minutes.

The Judge pronounced a high eulogy on Chancellor Bibb, and the Court adjourned. Before the adjournment the District-Attorney said that he understood some of the jurors desired the privilege of having some religious books to read to-morrow.

The counsel for the defence had no objection to the jurors having any sort of books they wanted.

The Judge—It is very easy to see that there might be other books foisted on the Jury, and I am anxious to guard against that.

Mr. Selden—As Marshal, and as being somewhat responsible for the character of the documents and books to go to the Jury, I desire to have the particular description settled.

The Judge—Books treating of religious subjects may be given to the Jury, under the direction of the Marshal.

A Juror—I respectfully ask the Court and counsel the privilege of sending to my room for a copy of *John Newton's Sermons*.

Mr. Magruder, a juror, expressed a wish to have the Bible.

The Judge—I suppose nobody objects to that.

Mr. Magruder—I suppose not.

Mrs. Sickles' Confession—How it was Made and How it was Published.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to an unfortunate woman, allow me to state that the confession of Mrs. SICKLES, apparently written with a cool and almost heartless deliberation, was indeed the result of a long and severe effort at self-control. She had previously made *three* several attempts at its composition, and failed through the violence of her emotions. Only by a resolute nerving of herself to the task was she finally successful. Written, too, for her husband's sake, and with a truthful spirit of repentance, she thought of no one and nothing else but her own guilt, which she was willing to put in the darkest hues. Like Adam, she might have said, "I was tempted, and therefore did eat." But she chose to be her own accuser, and thus make no attempt to palliate her own guilt by throwing it upon the author of her ruin. These are *facts*, and they place her in an attitude of truthful heroism which may claim for her some kind consideration.

The publication of that confession has filled Mr. SICKLES' heart with the most poignant grief. Repeatedly he returned urgent solicitations for a copy of it. While the counsel were pleading for it as evidence, it was laid on the table, and there copied surreptitiously without the knowledge of the defence or their client. Mr. S. heard soon after that it was being reported to New-York, and sent word to the telegraph office for its suppression; but it was too late. Thus the public will exonerate him from an apparent unkindness to his wife, whom he has thus far treated with generalled tenderness. CHARITY.

[We publish the above because it comes to us from a gentleman of the highest character, and perfectly conversant with the circumstances of which he writes.—ED. TIMES.]

The Slave-Trade.

SEIZURE OF THE SLAVE BARK E. A. RAWLINS—HER COMING TRIAL.

Through private advices from Apalachicola, we learn that the suspected Slave-bark *E. A. Rawlins*, recently captured by the United States steamer Vixen, Lieutenant DUER, Commanding, in St. Joseph Bay, has been placed in charge of the United States Marshal at that place, and the second Monday in May appointed as the day upon which to try her case. The crew are still on board, confined as witnesses.

The mates of the *Rawlins* are held on a suspicion of murder, it appearing that they had a quarrel with the former Captain of tha bark, a Spaniard, and during the affray which followed, the latter was killed and thrown overboard; a portion of the murdered man's property was found in possession of the mates. The Captain and supercargo of the vessel escaped to Pensacola when information reached Apalachicola of the seizure, and were subsequently arrested, but in some way made their escape and have not since been heard of.

The *Rawlins* has long had a suspicious reputation, and was set down as a slaver nearly two years ago. Her superior sailing qualities and other fitting adjuncts for the trade attracted the notice of Mr. CHAS. LAMAR, of Savannah, who purchased her, and it is strongly suspected that she has succeeded in making two or three profitable voyages and escaped detection. The State Department was advised of her character over a year ago, but no steps were taken to prevent her nefarious traffic.

She cleared from Savannah on the 15th of December for Havana, and has been cruising about undetected ever since, only meeting a trifling difficulty on one occasion, in consequence of some irregularity in her papers. She was lying low in St. Joseph Bay, probably waiting for a favorable opportunity to put to sea. Aside from the murder case of the mates, there is said to be evidence enough against the *Rawlins* to condemn tweety vessels. The *Vixen* was still at Apalachicola.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the best pain reliever in the world; in cases of severe and daeger ous hurns and scalds, apply it freely, and at once the sufferer will be relieved, and easy in a few moments. Manufactory, 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

We would call our readers' attention to the beautiful collection of oil paintings to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEDGE & Co. on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 19 and 20, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-street. In this collection may be found the works of our first artists. The above collection are now on exhibition as above.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and Examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

SPLENDID CARPETS
At tremendously reduced prices.
English Velvets, $1 25 to $1 50.
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HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, cornar of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 16.

$139,000 U. St. 5s, '74	104¼	400	N. Y. Cen. R'd		77½
10,000 do	560 104¼	500	do		77½
53 000 do	560 104¼	1125	do		77
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	100	1132	do		76¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	88¾	100	do	810	76¾
2,800 Cal. St. 7s Bds.	85	1950	do		76¾
1 000 Erie R. 2d mt. h.	83	100	do	830	76¾
5,040 Mich. C. R. 8 p ct. 1st mt. Sg. F. Us	95	200	do	810	76¾
1,000 M. St. Sk. Fd. bs.	71¾	350	do		41¾
6,000 do	72	250	do	830	41¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	84¾	112	do		41¾
2,000 do	85¾	350	do		41¾
12,000 La C. & M. L. G. 8	17¾	20	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R		96¾
2,000 Chi., St. P. & F. du L. 1st mtg. bd	38¾	100	Readlog R. R.	810	50¾
3,000 C. St. P. & F. d. l. g. h	6¾	500	do	830	51¾
8,000 N. J. C. 2d bds	90	100	do		51¾
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p ch	86¾	60	Mich. Cen. R. R.	810	53¾
40 Bank of New-York	108¾	50	do	810	53¾
160 Panama R. R.	121¾	50	do		53¾
10 do	12	100	do	810	53¾
110 Merchants' Bank	112	60	do		53¾
10 Merch. Ex. Bank	98¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.		13¾
10 Ocean Bank	95	600	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		64
42 Am. Ex. Bank	109¾	300	do		64¾
20 Commonwealth Bk.	98	80	do	860	64
127 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96	50	do	830	64
80 Penn. Coal Co.	81¾	50	do	830	64¾
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	88	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		26¾
50 do	88¾	100	do		26¾
15 do	87¾	100	do	860	26
50 do	860 87¾	1116	Chi. & R. I. R.		57¾
150 do	87¾	50	do		58
100 do	810 87	50	do		57¾
100 Mich S. & N. Ia. G. S.	40	150	do	860	57¾
250 Ill. Cen. R. R.	68¾	100	do	830	57¾
50 do	860 68¾	50	do	830	57¾
50 do	810 68¾	110	do	860	58

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Cal. St. 7s Bds.	55	15	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		98¼
2,000 Indiana State 5s	89	100	Hudson Riv. R.	830	34¾
60 000 Illinois Int. 6	96	50	do		34¾
4,000 Mich. C. & R. 8 p c. 1st M. S. F. C. bs.	95	100	Harlem Railroad		12¾
10 Corn Ex Bank	101¾	1000	Readlog R. R.	860	50
50 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	87¾	5	Mil & Miss. R. R.		7
100 do	87½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	860	53
180 Harlem R. Pref.	60 41¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		13¾
10 do	41¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	830	39¾
250 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	76¾	50	do		39¾
100 do	860 76¾	100	Panama R. R.	860	122¾
800 do	810 76¾	100	Cleve & Tol R.	860	26¾
200 do	830 76¾	400	do		26¾
200 do	76¾	100	Chi. & R. Is. R. R.		57¾
100 do	830 76¾	200	do	830	57¾
300 do	810 76¾	200	do	830	57¾
100 do	830 76¾	200	do	830	57¾
400 do	76¾	300	do	830	57¾

MONDAY, April 18—A. M.

The following table indicates the comparative movement of Stocks for the past week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¼ @ 104¾
New-York Central	76⅝ @ 77¼ @ 76¾
New-York and Erie	9¾ @ 9⅞
Reading	50¾ @ 51 @ 50¾ @ 51
Rock Island	57 @ 58¼ @ 57½ @ 58
Michigan Southern	13¾ @ 14 @ 13¼
Michigan Southern preferred	40¾ @ 39¼ @ 40
Michigan Central	51¾ @ 54 @ 53 @ 54 @ 52¾
Toledo	25¾ @ 27¼ @ 26¾
Galena	68 @ 68¾ @ 67¾
Illinois Central	69 @ 68¾ @ 69¾
Panama	121¾ @ 120 @ 122
Pacific Mail	85¾ @ 90 @ 85¾ @ 90 @ 87¼
Missouris	68¾ @ 68¼ @ 68 @ 68¾
Virginias	98¾ @ 99¼
Tennessees	93¾ @ 93¾ @ 93¾
Illinois Central Bonds	88¾ @ 88¾ @ 88¾
Hudson River	34 @ 33¾ @ 33¼
Harlem Preferred	41¾ @ 39¾ @ 42¾ @ 41¾ @ 42
Delaware and Hudson	97¾ @ 96 @ 96¾

The dealings on the Exchange through the week were pretty active, attended by considerable speculative excitement, and a more equal contest than usual of late between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts. The former supported by a fair manifestation of outside orders, and the latter still holding the majority of jobbers inside the Exchange, and in what is called the ante-room. This room the distant reader will understand is made up of amateur speculators, who are not members of the Board, but who rent a common office for their transactions adjoining the Board-room, and employ their Brokers to buy and sell on the fluctuations of the market. It was recently proposed by forty or fifty of the eldest members of the Exchange, embracing a number of the long-established commission firms, to throw open the Stock Exchange dealings to the public; the hall of meeting to be arranged with a lobby, as in the Paris Bourse, from which orders, suggested by the immediate appearance or course of the market, could be handed in to the Brokers. But this movement was met by a counter paper, signed by seventy or eighty members in favor of the old plan of exclusive sessions. A good many of these gentlemen being young members of the Exchange, and speculative jobbers, are presumed to see their advantage in operating upon the market, as influenced by their own printed sales. Others are, for the present, reluctant to trust an experiment in free trade in Stocks, which, without being sure of success, might displace or dispense with some of the salaried officers of the Board, now retained as a necessary part of the formal machinery of the establishment. It is possible that no further change of sentiment may be brought about, to enable the present minority to meet, as they heartily desire to do, the populer preference on the subject.

The daily sales of New-York Central, Pacific Mail, Hudson Preferred and the Western Road stocks, were all quite large. The fluctuations in New-York Central through most of the week were gradually to stiffer prices, and on Friday the demand was free at 77¼@¾ cash, and 77½ buyer 60 days. On Saturday a commission firm sold 1,500 shares, in certificates said to belong to some large estate now in the course of settlement. The sales were made on the first call of the stock at the early Board by another Broker, who on getting through with the lot announced the firm who would make the deliveries. And on the belief that so much fresh stock to come upon the market is to materially affect the price, there was quite a scramble to put out contracts and to sell for cash even, at a lower figure on the second call, and throughout the remainder of the day. The consequence is that the *short* interest of the Street was increased thousands of shares on the sale of 1,500. The price went from 77¾ down to 76¾, and then partially rallied and closed with the stock in demand at 76¾@76¾. Of this movement the *Herald* of Sunday remarks:

"The principal event of the day in the stock market was the performance of a very ingenious manœuvre by the Bear party. Some twenty five hundred shares of Central, cash stock, were obtained by the Bears, and sold, at the morning board, with fine dramatic effect, by two leading brokers. It is said that the performance was quite natural on the part of the sellers. The story given out was that the stock had been under hypothecation, which is quite likely. The effect of the sale, to day, was to check the advancing tendency of the market, which was what the Bears desired. They will discover, in all probability, as soon as they attempt to cover their shorts, that rules of this kind, however effective at first, are apt to recoil with damaging effect."

There may have been a theatrical air in the manner of selling and announcing the principal to the sale of the first and only *bona fide* parcel, not previously on the Street, of 1,500 shares; but this writer, we are assured, is mistaken in supposing that the firm who made

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Defeat of Lord Derby's Ministry.

ITS RESIGNATION IMPENDING.

Difficulties in the Way of a Peace Congress.

THE PLACE STILL UNDETERMINED.

Trial of the Irish Conspirators.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT GALWAY.

FURTHER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Consols 95 7-8—Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH which sailed from Liverpool at 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 2d April, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, which was advertised to leave Galway for St. Johns, N. F., also on the 2d inst., had to be detained for repairs, and her day of departure had been postponed till the 9th.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 31st March.

The U. S. frigate *Macedonian* remained at Alexandria on the 17th March.

THE VOTE ON THE REFORM BILL.

Outline of the Debate—The Vote—Ministerial Movements—Speculations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON Friday, April 1, 1859.

The majority in favor of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S declaratory resolution respecting Reform, has proved larger than either side up to the last moment expected. Even bets were offered by the Ministerialists up to 10 o'clock last night that they would win; and I myself heard one of the most active of them declare some hours before that they could count upon upwards of 300 votes. Great exertions were made on both sides, and there have not been so many members in the House at a division for several years. Had the division taken place half an hour earlier, the majority would have been forty, Mr. W. BROWN, M. P. for South Lancashire, having been compelled by illness to return home before the close of Mr. DISRAELI'S speech.

The fortunes of the battle fluctuated frequently from time to time. Had the debate concluded on Tuesday, what is called the Stafford House clique, which includes the Cavendishes and Grosvenors, as well as the Gowers, would not have supported the amendment, but were disposed, like the members of the Fitzwilliam family and its nominees, to vote for the Conservatives. The probability of their doing so having got wind, every resource of private influence was set to work to recall them to their hereditary standard. Only let them help to beat the Tories first, and then they might endeavor to thwart Lord JOHN'S personal ambition as much as they pleased. After some demur and not without difficulty they were talked over, and consented to swell the triumph of their once honored, but no longer trusted chief.

Many other incidents might be mentioned which contributed to the result. Sir ROBERT PEEL happened to dine on Sunday last with his uncle, who is Minister of War. In the course of conversation the crazy Baronet intimated his intention of "having a turn" at the Whigs in the course of the debate. His caustic relative is said to have expressed a hope that he would not do so, inasmuch as though he might please ten, he would be sure to alienate twenty of his folk. Sir ROBERT said nothing at the time, but on rising from the table he muttered to a friend, "I think I must pay the General off for that;" and accordingly he made a speech last night which was vehemently in support of Lord JOHN'S resolution. On the whole, about thirty Liberals voted with Ministers. Of these, ten were Catholic members for Irish constituencies. The scene of excitement during the division and immediately afterwards was almost indescribable, and the Speaker, who is a sensitive and nervous man, found it impossible for some time to bear the meaning of the various appeals made to him, and betrayed great uneasiness in his position.

It was understood that the adjournment of the House till Monday was meant to give time for consideration as to the course Ministers were to pursue, and to enable them to complete certain arrangements and make certain appointments previous to their vacating office. The Cabinet was held this morning, after which *Lord Derby went to the Palace and tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues.* What is to follow no two persons are agreed.

If Lord JOHN RUSSELL be called on to form a Government, as is generally anticipated, his task will be beset by infinite embarrassments. The Palmerston Cabinet, with the exception of Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS and Lord PANMURE, are, it is understood, agreed to remain faithful to their late chief, and are resolved either to come in together or to stand aside. Lord CLARENDON, knowing that he is not likely to be asked, takes care to tell everybody that he would not, under any circumstances, act under Lord JOHN. Lord PALMERSTON himself would not, I have reason to think, make any personal difficulty about doing so, but the numerous section that adhere to him, and several of his late colleagues, deprecate strongly his accepting any secondary post. This counsel he might, perhaps, overrule, but he is not likely to desert those who have stuck to him in adversity. All this renders it no easy matter to find room for newer and more popular elements in the proposed administration, and yet without such the thing would be ridiculous and intolerable. There is, besides, an insuperable repugnance on the part of the more conservative Whigs to act with a man like Mr. BRIGHT; yet nothing is more certain than that if he be thrown over, after having contributed efficiently in turning out the Tories, he will speedily find a way of helping to bring them in again.

The veteran negotiator in Cabinet making, Mr EDWARD ELLICE, has a plan, as usual, cut and dry. He would have Lord JOHN take a Peerage, and enter the Upper House as Premier, and give the lead of the Commons to Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, building up his Cabinet with such Peelite and Whig materials as he could find, and leaving out Cambridge House and Stafford House altogether; these latter to play the magnanimous, and support him during the rest of the session indefinitely, in order to enable him to carry some some sort of Reform bill. But this is simply a plan to un-Whig and speedily destroy him. The exigency of circumstances might doubtless enable him to scramble through the remainder of the parliamentary year; but his government would have no party character, no internal cohesion, and no external support in the country that would enable him to make head against the Palmerstonians and Derbyites, between whom, in point of principle, no essential difference now remains. Sooner than hesitate such a broomstick of a policy as this, I believe Lord JOHN would rather give up the task for the present, and allow Lord DERBY to reconstruct his Cabinet and bring in another bill, promising to aid him in carrying it. In this case it is understood that Mr. GLADSTONE would become the Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. His speech in the recent debate defending boroughs on the regular old Tory principles that were in vogue five-and-thirty years ago, strongly indicates the tendency of his ambition in such a direction. It is indeed incomprehensible how a man of his genius should go out of his way to theorize in the Tory sense about rotten boroughs, unless he had some practical situation in view. Mr. DISRAELI would in that case go to India as Governor-General, the post of all others which he is known to covet.

The exchange of leaders would be a highly advantageous as well as agreeable one for the Conservative Party; and many disinterested onlookers believe that it would be about the best thing that could happen for the real interests of the Liberals.

Newspaper Accounts.

On the 31st ult. the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed, and the House of Commons presented a scene of great excitement, as it was generally believed that a vote would be taken on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolution. All members were present, and the galleries were crowded. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr. ROEBUCK, and others spoke in opposition to the bill, and in favor of POSLETT'S amendment, and Mr. DISRAELI wound up the debate with an elaborate and ingenious speech in defence of the Government measure and in denunciation

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of the most desirable
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts which are not to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS.
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low price print. Their Merrimack, Pocheco, Sprague, Garner Tunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wemsutta,	Bill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Ashuelot,	Pepperell,
Androscoggin,	Peterson,	Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hope,	Cabot,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Solicit a share on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

FROM AUCTION,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings and Shirtings,
Quilts, Counterpanes and Blankets,
Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Below the cost of production.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

FROM AUCTION,
NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Foulies, Lustres Barèges,
Printed Lawns, Organdies and Brilliantes,
Challies, Delaines and Ginghams,
French, English and American Prints,
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

FROM AUCTION.
RIBBONS,
Rich new styles for Spring and Summer.
BONNETS,
New styles English Dunstables;
Pedal, Florence, Neapolitan,
Rough and Ready and Split Straw,
C. G. HOOK, (late W. S. Bond.)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING WEAR
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Moreeos, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands, Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets and Medallions.
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-plys, Oil cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

THE ORIGINAL JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES.
The best Paris make, manufactured to order, in choice colors, and just received by
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 365 Canal st.,
near Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
BUFF
And WHITE do. do.
In stock or manufactured to order, by
KELLY BROTHERS & LUM,
291 Broadway, New-York. 291

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer this morning
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for Walking or Traveling Dresses,
In Cross-over, Plaids, Chene and other styles.
P. S.—TRAVELING SUITS OF MOULINE COTH,
Including Sacque, made up, only $10 per suit.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Our stock of lace goods is complete with all the novelties of the season, comprising point sets applique sets Valenciennes Horizon medallion and lace inserted sets, black lace shawls, flounces and mantles, &c
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ENGLISH BAREGE ROBES.
BAREGE ROBES, CHINTZ COLORS,
GRENADINE ROBES.
Barèges and English Barèges, in new and excellent styles by the yard
LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND ROBES,
IMPERIAL FOULARDS,
CHALLIES,
PORTE DE CHEVRES,
And a great variety of entirely NEW GOODS,
Just received by
LE ROUTELIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO., have just opened a superb assortment of new goods,
COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, VEILS, CUFFETTES,
THREAD LACE, POINTS AND MANTILLAS
POINT LACE SCARFS, SHAWLS, FLOUNCING,
No 7-9 Broadway corner Waverley-place.

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality, FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENG. ISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 261 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial Brussels Carpets	90c to $1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 80
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c to 55
Cotton and Wool and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All Goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

RIBBON STORE.
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome st.
A good quality of
BONNET TRIMMING RIBBONS for 25 cents per yard.
Also,
FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS, CRAPES, and other MILLINERY ARTICLES.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS
Now on hand at low prices.
Points at $5 to $20. Mantillas at $5 to $200.
Flounces, Centres Volants, Bands and Collarettes
of new and desirable shapes, selected for the new city trade.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
a new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
No. 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Jacconian Skirt Patent.
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 18,
An elegant assortment of STELLA SHAWLS, with FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR BORDERS.
All of the above goods are in New Designs, and imported expressly for the CITY TRADE.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
500 PAIRS,
in new and magnificent designs, will be opened MONDAY, April 18.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, April 18,
A job lot of FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, from auction,
50 per cent. below regular prices.
Also, a job lot of CAMBRIC BANDS
Will be offered at great bargains.

FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS.
2,000 at $1 50 and $3.
received per *Lebanon*, will be offered at retail,
MONDAY, April 18.
These goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
500 Ladies' Embroidered Basques and Spencers of the very finest quality, at $6.
No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
1,500 Misses' Embroidered Cambric and Muslin sets, at 75 cents and $1, usual price $2 50 and $4 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT TUCKER'S,
A DEMONSTRATION of the
FLORAL KINGDOM, at Retail,
WORTH RECORDING,
WORTH RECORDING;
NOT A SPRINKLING,
NOT A SPRINKLING,
BUT A DISPLAY
of unusual magnificence—popular and full of interest to the
INTELLIGENT MILLION
FLOWERS APPARENTLY ANIMATED
From $5 per bunch down to 25 cents per bunch.
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Faultless.
From $3 per set down to 50 cents each.
For that happy occasion,
For that happy occasion,
the Veil is indispensable.
the Veil is indispensable.
ROSES, ROSES, ROSES,
Buds at 50 cents per stem.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS,
for the Toilet,
are over an attraction, its name is legion,
At No. 351 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
On Rich STELLA SHAWLS,
BAREGE and SILK ROBES,
Figured SILKS and BAREGES,
FOULARD SILKS, &c., &c
LEWIS HAVILAND & CO.,
No. 101 Chambers st., New York,
Will offer to the Trade,
for this week:
50 000 Rich Broche and Painted Bordered STELLA SHAWLS at the greatest reduction ever before known. Fine All-Wool STELLA SHAWLS $1 25 to $1 50 each. The very best heavy BROCHE bordered do., from $2 50 to $3 50 each, worth double the price.
BAREGES and other goods at the same wonderful reduction.
Call and see them before you buy.
The SHAWLS were bought at a peremptory auction sale, and were never known to sell so low before.
The price is printed on the best
STEEL HOOP SKIRTS.
Call and see them before you buy.
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
1,000 Ladies and Misses' Parasols, slightly soiled, at $1, worth $2 50
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 577 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Fresh from auction—choice ribbons 25 cents per yard, regular price 41 cents.
Eleven pages in great variety, black and white by the dozen yards.
Point Applique Laces suitable for trimming, $3 and $4, regular price $6 and $7.
Veils, Flouncing, Fichus very cheap and good.
Lace and Dress Caps, Handkerchiefs, Mourning and Illusion Goods, made in such style and taste as even astonishes the trade.
Ladies' and Children's Dejon's Kid Gloves, Mitts, Matteze Gauntlets in Silk, Thread and Kid.
RICHMOND, No. 581 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at Sidway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order at 457 Broadway.

SIMES, SKEIRS & FULLER.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS, &c.,
A. BRADLEY,
No. 30 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish new in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also orders for work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS &c.
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
500 Cases NEW AND HANDSOME PARIS AND LYONS DRESS GOODS, Viz
DOUBLE SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED SILKS,
GRENADINE, BAREGE AND DELAINE ROBES,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, GRENADIES,
JACONETS and PERCALES, by the yard.
In all comprising the most extensive and Elegant Variety OF NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES,
That have ever been offered in this market.
Received per recent steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Several thousand cambric and Swiss bands, from 75c. to 3 yards. Also, a large lot of bouillon sleeves at greatly reduced prices; embroidered handkerchiefs, sets with flowing sleeves, Dress Trimming Sets; fine French embroidered collars at $1 50, positively half the cost of imposition. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CARD TO THE LADIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.—MR. SIMMONS returns his sincere thanks to them for past favors, and wishes to inform them that he will make a great opening of Spring and Summer Millinery at his new and spacious show rooms No. 837 Broadway on Monday, April 18th.

SKIRTS, TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, a self-adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14 spring $1 50, and 17-spring $2. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring $11 and 15-spring $14 per dozen. C. T. HABBINGTON'S Skirt Factory, No. 231 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
of the latest Paris styles, which they will open this morning. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

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HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
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At wholesale and retail.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER PERSIA,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
A large assortment of
CHILDREN'S GLOVES,
1,000 dozen Kid—superior make.
500 dozen TAFFETA SILK and LISLE THREAD,
500 dozen KID SILK, and LISLE GAUNTLETS.
Also, a large lot of ALEXANDRE'S KID for Ladies, with a complete assortment of HOSIERY, which the Ladies are especially invited to inspect.

LAC HORN BONNETS
For $2 each,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO. HAVE IN STORE MODE coloron French leather gaiters and English cloth gaiters, new goods, from Messrs Welch, Margetson & Co., of London, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, No. 57 Walker-st.

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BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
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THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
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would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them such as
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THE SONORA and
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As well as to their large variety of
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In LEGHORN and BRAID,
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This Magazine contains eight pages of descriptive letter-press, of the greatest utility to those interested in Fashions.
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A Translation of Dr. Al Donne's celebrated work on nursing and the treatment of young children. Illustrated by thirty of the most comical appearance of the various kinds of milk. These plates are exact copies from the same author's Atlas of Microscopy.
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LECTURES.

LECTURES ON SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, the celebrated healer and speaker, lectures THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 19, and FRIDAY EVENING, 22d, at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place) at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets, 25 cents. Tickets to the remaining two lectures 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the hall and at S. T. MUNSON'S, No. 5 Great Jones-st.

1,800 HOWE'S CELEBRATED EXTENSION TABLES and dining room suites, very low, wholesale or retail, at HOWE & SON, 694 Broadway,

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 6 and 61 Madison-av. This institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PROFESSOR ANDREU'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at O. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

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ROCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be opened for the reception of pupils, on the 15th of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess. If desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau st.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander O. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate, no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered so as to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of S. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SMITH, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDING School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 49 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. H. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

MILITARY TACTICS.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated, and experienced in teaching Military Tactics and English branches, who is at present on a furlough, and familiar with the U. S. Service, is at present open to engage soon for ensuing term. Best references furnished. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SON, U. S. School Agency, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMILY school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Montauk*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WILLIAMS, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. G. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DANIEL THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; Hon. Henry Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, N. Y., BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing $4; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LOCATION 20 miles east of Brooklyn, 4 from the South Bay, and prove bially healthy.—E. BINDS, A. M., Principal.—The Summer session will commence May 10. A few pupils will be received into the Principal's family. Circulars at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, and at S. A. ROLLO'S, No. 29 Park-row, New York.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st., A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and of Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark & Austin's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. F. York, Esq., No 51 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

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FORT PLAIN SEMINARY,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
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FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Jr., No. 1,017 Broadway.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING and Writing and Ornamental Writing, No. 525 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. Mercantile Arithmetic taught by an able master all day.

TARRYTOWN IN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, who is thoroughly conversant with the washing, if needs, soups, jellies, &c; will assist with the washing, if required; is willing to go to the country during Summer for a few months. Also, by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as perfect laundress. Understands ironing. Is a first-rate washer and ironer and good baker of bread. Has good City references from her last places, can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or would wish to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands both situations; is very obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and to do up ladies fine muslins; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 East 28th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress in a private family, or would go along with a family to the country; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor, front room. No objection to the country. Best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; none need apply that requires washing done by the cook, or is not willing to pay good wages. No objection to the country. Apply to No. 179 East 12th-st., fourth floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as thorough waitress in a private family; has no objections to the country for the Summer; the best of City references given. Apply for two days at No. 93 East 16th st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN was a situation as first-class waitress in a gentleman's family; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call or address No. 243 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and to assist in washing. Is a good laundress. Understands her business well. Has four years' references. Apply, for two days, at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER. A situation as such in a private family; understands cutting a.n making boys' clothes, and family sewing in general; good reference from her last place. Can be seen at 55 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH young woman from Bridgend, a situation as chamber aid or waiter in a first class family; she has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting and fine washing. Has the best City reference. No objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen this evening, at No. 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist in taking care of children. Call for two days at No. 256 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Good City reference if required.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., up stairs. front room. The family she is with are leaving for Europe.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 703d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., over Tailors' store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON. A SITUation as chambermaid or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5 h and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or help with the washing and ironing. would prefer to live up town. Can be seen at her present employers till engaged, No. 230 Broome-st., near Suffolk st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as excellent cook in a first-class family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook, good washer and ironer, the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 159 East 14th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 227 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st. between 3d and Lexington-avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a small private family, has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable woman, best of City reference. Call at No. 97 15th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 15 years, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take care of a child or do other light work. Call at No. 45 Livingston-st., third block from the Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and plain sewing. City reference. Apply No 81 20th-st., in the candy store, between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—WASHING OF LADIES AND GENTLEmen by a respectable woman; is an excellent washer; has the best of reference. Call or address at No. 97 13th-st., west of 8th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITuation as cook. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at the grocery store, No. 109 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and has no objection to light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at 86 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at 943 7th-av., corner 56th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY person to do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen on it engaged at No. 159 East 35th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as waitress. Call at No. 239 20th st., Lamartine-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; would prefer the country; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 108 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, SMART and quick at her work, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do waiting alone, she is also a good sewer and very tidy. Call at 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 13th-st., west of 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and sewer, by a competent young girl; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIgent young lady of refinement and respectability desires to procure a situation in the capacity of saleswoman in a millinery, bakery or confectionery store or as family dressmaker, house-keeper or governess; the object desired is to obtain a permanent situation more than salary; would leave the City. Communications addressed to M. M. R., Station D, 6th-st., until the 1st of May, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; gets up fine washing and ironing in superior style, used all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will be found most trustworthy, respectful and willing to please; can furnish the best City reference for the above duties; wishes to get a steady home. Can be seen at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th av., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INDUSTRIOUS WOman a situation to cook, wash and iron; makes the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; has a very smart boy 14 years old; can do any kind of light work in City or country. She would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; will be found careful, upright and obliging. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all its branches perfectly, but wants to take charge of a house in the City during the absence of the family in the country for the summer; being a Protestant; excellent City reference. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse; one who has lived in the capacity of taking care of children from their infancy. Any respectable family wishing such a person the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 364 3d-av., rear 23d-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands dress-making, and is of a willing disposition; no wish to take the whole care of one or two children; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS; one is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. No place together would be preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid; understands fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would go as laundress in a small private family. Has the best City reference. Has lived four years in her last place. Address or apply at No. 270 3d av., second floor, back, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or grown children's maid and do plain sewing; would like to go to Paris, giving her services for the passage. Address immediately, care of J. LeRoy, Box No. 162 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PERson a situation as nurse, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to take care of or annoying about with it; also has the best of City reference, and is very kind and attentive in sickness. Call at No. 131 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse. Has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 53 2 st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City or country, for the summer; one as nurse and seamstress, to work with the needle and attentive to children, wages $6 to $7. Also a regular laundress can do no less than in a magnificent style, wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 210 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress or chambermaid, and do all kinds of fine ironing, flurting, &c. Will be found fully competent to discharge her duties faithfully and give satisfaction; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; she is competent to take care of an invalid lady or children; would go in the country for the Summer or would travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 1st-av., between 4th and 7th sts., second floor, front. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; is willing to travel for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS chambermaid and waitress, by an experienced and obliging girl; is an excellent hand at doing up laces, fine clothes and all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has most unexceptionable City references; will try to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, who is accustomed to go out by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has the best of City reference. Can be seen by sending a note to No. 170 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a neat sewer; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 53 East 28th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and plain seamstress and understands fine washing and ironing, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker, with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing and hair dressing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. The best City reference. Call No. 203 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; has had the entire charge of children for several years; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for a few days at No. 120 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good City reference given from her last place, where she lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 152½ 7th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress. has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 7th av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands making good bread. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 18th-st., in the rear, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant very reliable and trustworthy, a situation as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a girl of excellent character, neat and obliging, the best of City references given. Apply at No. 36 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings most unexceptionable reference from them. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 295 7th-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by an experienced and obliging girl; is an excellent hand at doing up laces, fine clothes and all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has most unexceptionable City references; will try to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, who is accustomed to go out by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has the best of City reference. Can be seen by sending a note to No. 170 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a neat sewer; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 53 East 28th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain seamstress and understands fine washing and ironing, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker, with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing and hairdressing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. The best City reference. Call No. 203 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; has had the entire charge of children for several years; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for a few days at No. 120 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good City reference given from her last place, where she lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 152½ 7th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress. has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 7th av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands making good bread. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 18th-st., in the rear, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant very reliable and trustworthy, a situation as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a girl of excellent character, neat and obliging, the best of City references given. Apply at No. 36 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings most unexceptionable reference from them. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 295 7th-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by an experienced and obliging girl; is an excellent hand at doing up laces, fine clothes and all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has most unexceptionable City references; will try to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, who is accustomed to go out by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has the best of City reference. Can be seen by sending a note to No. 170 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl with a family about going to California. Can be seen until engaged at No. 145 Varick-st., near Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meat and deserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 372 6th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework; has good City reference. Apply at No. 262 East 15th-st., between Avenue A and B, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call, until engaged, at No. 70½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable young woman; satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 35 West 19th-st., top floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation; is a first-class cook; satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to travel with a family as nurse, or to wait on a lady. Apply at No. 179 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as waiter or chambermaid; has City reference from her last employer. Apply at 1,060 Broadway; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT MORRIS CONNER'S new office, No. 424 Broadway, 20 cooks, 15 chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses and 25 girls for general housework. No office fee charged till engaged. Also, No. 444 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other nationality of servants may always be found at the rooms of the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. French and German cooks, nursery governesses, nurses, &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-Houses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants at MORRIS CONNER'S Establishment, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office. Also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, firemen, &c. All orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is competent to take the entire charge of children, and also competent and willing to take charge of a baby from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of reference for the last six years. Call at No. 205 East 15th-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would do light chamberwork, or would take charge of one or two grown children. No objection to the country. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 West 16th st., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EFFIcient and competent lady as housekeeper; understands the care and management of a large establishment, either a public or private one. Can give the best of reference. Address A. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; is willing to make herself generally useful by assisting in the housework during the Summer; has good City references from her last place. Address A. J., Box 199 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse; one who has lived in the capacity of taking care of children from their infancy. Any respectable family wishing such a person the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 364 3d-av., rear 23d-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; she is competent to take care of an invalid lady or children; would go in the country for the Summer or would travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 1st-av., between 4th and 7th sts., second floor, front. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and to do light chamberwork by a very competent woman who can lend an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging. Call at 224 25th-st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 192 7th-st., 1st floor, front room, between avenues B and C.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE general housework of a small family. A girl who can give first rate references may obtain a good situation with liberal wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid or seamstress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 182 3d-av., to Mr. VANIEK.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PERson, as wet nurse. Inquire at No. 331 3d st.

TO EMPLOYERS.—FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants at WESLEY'S first and only up town select female office No. 292 4th-av., near 22d st. A lady in attendance. I would respectfully call the attention of employers in City and country, wanting respectable, experienced and well recommended servants, to a good selection of English, Welsh, Scotch, German Protestants, and others, consisting of cooks, seamstresses, waiters, chambermaids, hairdresser, and general servants, at wages to suit all. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants wanted, in all capacities, such as cooks, waitresses, chambermaids laundresses, and girls for general housework. Good situations in genteel families. Now open. Apply immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st.

AN AMERICAN COOK, AN ENGLISH nurse, and a few other carefully selected servants, are now disengaged at Mr. BOTH'S, 347 W. 34th-ST., and ONLY office. No. 59 East 13th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man, who has lived in some of the best families; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to the country. Address J. M., for two days, at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, or Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUAtions; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the most satisfactory reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is fully qualified to perform all the above. Address C. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN without children, a situation as coachman and groom; is the one who perfectly understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can give the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address A. B. C., Box No 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIgent young man, a Protestant, aged 20, a situation to go in the country as coachman and gardener; has lived a number of years in the above capacity; will bring well recommended, and knows his business. Call or address for two days, A. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, hunters and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference; country preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, A PROTestant, a situation a short way in the country, as coachman and gardener; has lived a number of years with his last employer in the above capacity; can come well recommended and knows his business. Can be seen for two days at the Bible House No. 14 Astor-place

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN, a situation as gardener and agriculturist; none need apply who do not require a first-rate gardener; has worked a nursery place the last three years; has a relative competent to manage a dairy. Address K., at Mr. Marlin's, No 73 Catharine st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom, one who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; will assist in gardening if required; can come highly recommended from his last employer. A note addressed to M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference. address P. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands the breaking and training of young horses; he is willing and obliging; can give the highest testimonials as to capability and sobriety. Call or address T. M., No. 79 Bleecker st., for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTEEL young man as coachman to a single gentleman or a small family; will be found capable and obliging, would act in the capacity of valet to a gentleman about to travel. Has the very best of City reference. Address, for three days, B. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness; any one in want of a trustworthy man, call at the house of his last employer, No. 10 West 39th st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to L. M., care of Madame A. Ailet, No 696 Broadway, will receive immediate answers for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Scotchman who has fillen respectable situations in this country; is well acquainted with the care of horses, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at Campbell's, Jamaica-market, 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first-rate qualities; understands the care and management of carriage and horses perfectly, and will be found very obliging. Can be well recommended. Address C. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTANT, 24 years of age, a situation as one handy in a garden, or in any other capacity which will afford him a living. Call, or address, A. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country, has no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Can be seen or heard of by addressing H. G. W., for three days, at Samuel Lowry's, No 663½ University-place, opposite the Library, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man of 15 years experience in this country; practically acquainted with greenhouse plants, grapes, vegetables, &c., laying out of new grounds; has a long experience in planting of fruit and ornamental trees; seven years in one place; best of City reference; has a wife and small family. Address a note to F. D. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, which will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM ALBANY, a situation in some respectable family, as waiter, or would have no objection to travel with a family; or would take care of an invalid; or would take care of one horse and do the waiting beside. If required; is both neat and tidy; is of very steady habits; can come highly recommended from his last place. Direct to J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant young man who understands the care and management of horses and carriages and harness, and has no objection to go in the country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage and can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Address A. J., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who is a good groom and has a true knowledge of the management and treatment of horses, and well acquainted with the care of carriages and harness. No man need apply except those who can give unexceptionable reference and are willing to work at a moderate salary. Address stating terms, reference, &c., H. E. C., Box No 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAD FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, in a banker's and broker's office, he must be intelligent and of good habits, and reside with his parents. Address Box No 3,018 Post office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE the charge of a nursery, with several small children; her meals will be sent to the nursery, she must be a neat seamstress. Call at No. 697 Madison-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM A short distance from the City; a German who speaks English and has some knowledge of gardening preferred. Call at No. 41 Bethune-st., this day.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT WOMAN as lower girl, to do the work of a plain family; one who will be steady and interested for her employer. Protestant preferred; wages $7. Call at No. 136 East 32d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED PROtestant woman as nurse for several children. Unexceptionable references required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 416 4th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE; ONE WITH reliable City references. Call after 10 M. at No. 90 5th av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 75 Post-Office.

$5 TO $50 CAPITAL.—WANTED MEN OF good address to sell a new and very superior article of window fasteners, which will pay large profits, and large sales can be made. Inquire at No. 45 Cliff-st., up stairs.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT TWO EXPEdienced Retail Carpet Salesmen.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts,

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor of a modern house containing two parlors and three bedrooms, may be obtained by two gentlemen and their wives or a party desiring such accommodations. Family private references exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and an unexceptionable table, can be obtained in a house which has the advantage of a fine location for all seasons, and most especially for the Summer months. Call on or address M. B. S., No. 22 West 28th st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, with board; also, back parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Family private; gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 175 West 37th-st., sixth door east of 8th-av.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN HENRY-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry, desires to let with partial board, the rooms on the second floor to single gentlemen. References exchanged. Address P. D. R., Box No. 776 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of parlors, on the first floor, to rent, with board. Also, other rooms suitable for families and single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at Nos. 9 and 11 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.—HOUSE IN WEST 38TH ST.; GOOD room, private family, would take a pair of gentlemen and wife to board. Members of a Congregational Presbyterian Church preferred. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 691 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 56 Troy-st., between Abingdon-square and 4th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR without board single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at No. 86 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOnd floor, at No. 12 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to let to a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 41 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—NO 37 16TH-ST., TWO DOORS EAST of Union-square, a pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor, and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained at No. 151 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Location unexceptionable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING AT NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—TO LET with board, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor.

BOARD IN EAST BROADWAY.—GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms, including the large front room on second floor, at No. 42 East Broadway. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IN A private family, where all the comforts of a home may be found; a large airy room, having a fine water view, location unsurpassed; for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits, this will be found a desirable opportunity. Address COLUMBIA-ST., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a small family where there are only a few boarders at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with large front room, 3d story, and two gentlemen in 3d story. Also, a hall room, gas and bath in house. Apply at No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO ROOMS FOR TWO gentlemen, between 7th and 2d avs., and Houston and 22d sts., from the beginning or middle of May. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 109 Post-Office, Jersey City.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be had on application at No. 79 Sands-st. Possession given about the 20th inst.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO Pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY DESIRING BOARD will find a suite of four rooms (second floor) in a private family at No. 48 Livingston-st.—a pleasant summer location; or two small families may be accommodated. Possession given after May 1.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park, also, a parlor and extension room. References exchanged.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A NEATLY FURnished room and bedroom, with conveniences of water, bath and closet attached, will be let immediately to a gentleman with breakfast, if desired; also, arrangements can be made for the ensuing season for bachelors requiring first-class accommodations. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A CHOICE OF VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS on second and third floors, neatly furnished, with full or partial board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, for the season, bath,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MESALLIANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SCHOLAR—A PARTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LINDA DE CHAMOUNIX—LA GRACE DE DIEU.

BOWERY THEATRE—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—MAGIC HANDS—THREE GUARDSMEN.

NATIONAL THEATRE—CLAUDE DUVAL—HARRY MONTFORD—KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELBOY NEGRO MINSTRELSY—OIL RUSH.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....1½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to day, April 19, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

Notice.

We are compelled this morning, in order to publish even the most essential features of the news which our readers have a right to expect, to omit over *four columns* of advertisements which are in type for this morning's paper. Those persons whose notices are thus omitted, may receive back the money they have paid, by applying at the counter in the TIMES Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the morning of the 2d inst., arrived here yesterday. The news is of unusual importance. In the House of Commons on the 31st ult. the debate upon the Reform bill was closed, the division both upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolutions and upon the Second Reading resulting adversely to the Ministry. It was not known what course Lord DERBY would take. He announced on the 1st inst. in the House of Lords that on the 4th inst. he would make known his resolution definitely; and in the meantime both Houses adjourned. The impression seemed current that he would not resign, and possibly might endeavor to proceed without a dissolution. The War question had assumed a less encouraging aspect. There seemed to be a general distrust of the efficacy of a Congress to close the Italian issue; and indeed such were the preliminary demands of Austria, and such the attitude of Russia, that it appeared questionable whether any Congress would assemble. The impression had gained ground everywhere, except in England, that the action of Russia and of France in proposing and accepting the idea of a Congress, had been the result of a shrewd understanding, by which Austria was to be forced into a false position; and the responsibility of a war transferred from Louis NAPOLEON to FRANCIS JOSEPH. In the meantime, the armaments were urged indefatigably; and the excitement in Italy was approaching a crisis which war alone can relieve. The general news from the continent is of secondary moment.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty, as amended by the Senate of Nicaragua, has not yet received the approval of the President. Secretary CASS has expressed to the Nicaraguan Minister his willingness to acquiesce in the modifications, but referred him to the President, in whom was vested the power of acceptance or rejection. Mr. BUCHANAN, after a careful examination of what is known as the "additional" article, which relates to the suppression of filibustering expeditions, declined giving it his approbation, preferring to suspend judgment until the arrival of Minister LAMAR, who is expected in Washington on the 25th inst.

By the arrival of the schooner *F. Tefft*, Captain BUNKER, from Savannah la Mar, Jam., which port she left March 27, we learn that the insurrection among the negroes had been put down. A British steamer had arrived, and landed 300 troops for the protection of the inhabitants and their property. The objectionable toll-gates had not yet been rebuilt, but at a meeting of the Magistrates, held 25th, it was decided that it should be done at an early day. The chief leaders in the late affair had not been arrested. The port was quite healthy.

In the Sickles case yesterday, Judge CRAWFORD rendered his decision in favor of the admissibility of testimony proving habitual adultery on the part of Mr. KEY and Mrs. SICKLES. This evidence, he declared, should be admitted as explaining the declaration of the prisoner at the time of the killing—"He has decided my fate." The testimony taken, including that of Mrs. NANCY BROWN, was mainly cumulative as to the fact of habitual adultery. Mrs. BROWN testified that she had repeatedly seen Mr. KEY and Mrs. SICKLES enter the house in Fifteenth-street, and asserted of her own knowledge that no other parties were ever in the house. Her cross-examination only tended, if possible, to make her testimony stronger. Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN testified to having visited Mr. SICKLES' house in 1858, during the absence of the latter, and to finding KEY and Mrs. SICKLES together in the study, with champagne, glasses, &c., on the table at which they were seated. Mr. HASKIN was the last witness examined. Judge CRAWFORD, at the opening of the Court this morning, charged the Grand and Petit juries for two weeks, which is considered as an indication of a belief on the part of the Court that the trial will occupy until that time.

The deputation of Winnebago Indians in Washington have nearly completed the purpose of their mission, and will soon return to their homes in Minnesota. They claim an award of bounty lands for certain warriors of the tribe, who rendered military service to the Government. Commissioner MIX has engaged to institute a search for documentary evidence in their favor.

There was very little disposition manifested yesterday by the Legislature to adjourn. In the Senate, a concurrent resolution was moved to terminate the session at 8 o'clock P. M. to-day, but it was lost. The Senate failed to pass the Interest bill over the Governor's veto, the vote being 13 to 14, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The New-York Charter bill came up for a third reading, and was defeated for want of a constitutional majority. In the Assembly, the Pro Rata Freight bill was reported from the Grinding Committee, but the House refused to receive the report. All the Senate's amendments to the New-York Tax Levy were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. A long debate took place on the item in the Supply bill, inserted by the Senate, appropriating $250,000 for the removal of Quarantine.

The Attorney General has returned to Washington, to resume the duties of his office.

Bishop DOANE of New Jersey lies dangerously ill at his residence in Burlington, and fears are entertained that he cannot recover.

Murderous riots among the firemen of Philadelphia are of so common occurrence as hardly to excite remark in that city. One of a more than ordinarily serious character, however, occurred on Sunday, in which two or three individuals were shot, probably fatally. The riot grew out of the old grudge between the Shiffler and the Moyamensing Hose Companies. One of the men shot was ROBERT THOMPSON, Secretary of the Moyamensing Hose, and another was JOHN CAPER, a runner with the Shiffler. A desperate fight occurred on the same day between the Reliance Engine and the Humane Hose Companies, in which several persons were very badly hurt. The police succeeded in arresting some half-dozen of the leaders.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, to which was referred the subject of inquiring as to the nature of judgments in the tax levy. The Committee has found in the tax levy many judgments obtained against the City which, if just, the Committee says, are county charges. Many of them have been pronounced unjust claims—among them the heavy bills for Stationery and Printing of MCSPEDON & BAKER, which drew forth so much comment when they were first presented. The judgments of this character in the tax levy, reported by the Committee, amount to $24,618 62. Appended to the report was a resolution directing that counsel be engaged to make an application to the various courts for the purpose of reopening the cases where judgments have been obtained against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and which are applicable alone to the County, and that $500 be appropriated therefor.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening a protest was received from the Third-avenue Railroad Company against the passage of an ordinance directing that Belgian pavement should be laid in that avenue from Sixth-street to Sixty-first-street, and that one third the expense should be assessed on the Company. They deny that any part of their charter obliges them to pave streets through which their cars run, and say that they will resist legally the payment of any assessment to defray the expense of doing the work. A number of unimportant reports in favor of repairing fire apparatus and engine houses were adopted. A Committee consisting of Councilmen OTTARSON, VAN TINE and JONES were appointed to confer with the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention which meets in this City the 26th inst.

At a special meeting of the Police Commissioners, held yesterday, General-Superintendent TALLMADGE sent in a letter of resignation, which was accepted. The leading motive inducing to this step he gives is a disinclination to fill an office where he is but little more than a machine, which he considers has been his position under the Commissioners. The Board appointed him their counsel.

Yesterday, 2,100 bales Cotton were sold at unchanged rates. Flour, Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in. Prices were essentially unaltered, save for Southern Flour, which advanced a shade. Pork was more sought after, while Beef was less active. Lard was in fair demand. The sales of Groceries included 1,100 mats Java Coffee at 14½c. @ 14¾c.; 2,000 bags Maracaibo do., for export, on private terms; with 975 hhds. and 346 barrels of Sugar at steady quotations. Molasses and Rice were in moderate request. Fish and Linseed Oils were inquired for. Naval Stores were rather quiet. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The European Congress.

The halcyons must once more take wing; and the intelligent financiers who look to the movements of the European Governments for their inspiration in dealing with American interests, must once more begin to shorten sail.

Lord MALMESBURY'S proclamation of peace in the British House of Lords appears to have been as we suspected that it would prove to be, rather premature. It is true that Austria has consented to take into consideration the propriety of appearing in a Congress of the European States for the purpose of submitting her policy in Italy to inspection, criticism and revision. It is also true that England and Prussia urged her to make this concession to the cause of peace. But it is not true that the calling of the Congress in question has yet been definitely decided upon; or that Austria has shown any disposition to take the notion up in the only form in which it can be of practical use, and by applying it vigorously, impartially and unselfishly to the settlement of the Italian troubles, restore quiet to the Peninsula and confidence to Europe. On the contrary, as the real gravity of the issue gradually develops itself, and as the ulterior purposes of the two great Powers, Russia and France, which have taken upon them the duty of bringing this matter to a definite understanding, are more plainly revealed, the tone of the Austrian Court and Cabinet grows higher and more haughty, and never, at any moment, since the memorable first of January had the prospects of a pacific *dénouement* for the present European imbroglio seemed so faint and shadowy as in the few days preceding the departure of the steamer which yesterday reached us.

The serious and secret difficulty of this imbroglio, no Congress can deal with, for it is a curious feature of the Italian, as it was of the Eastern Question, that each of the parties involved has just enough of right on its side to make mutual concessions and mutual forbearance extremely awkward and impracticable. Thus, for example, Austria, while she has admittedly gone beyond the letter and violated the spirit of the European settlements of 1815, in her relations with the lesser Italian States, has done so in obedience to a logical necessity of the position created for her by those settlements. So, in like manner, France, while she is merely insisting on a policy which every great Power in turn has urged upon Austria, has been obliged in doing so, to lay down principles which both England and Prussia find themselves forced to regard with an uneasy jealousy of their possible application to the Mediterranean possessions of the one State, and the Polish provinces of the other. Austria cannot concede enough to reassure Europe without abdicating certain attributes of her sovereignty: and France cannot recede without stultifying not only her own traditional policy, but the traditional policy of all Liberal Europe besides. This dangerous, and as we believe, decisive characteristic of the present European crisis, is admirably put in the extract which we give to-day from the Russian journal, the *Gazette de St. Petersburg*. In this article, which is especially remarkable as the most resolute and open declaration yet made of the Russian sympathy with France, the positive ejection of the House of Hapsburg from Italy, with all its consequences for the rest of the Empire of Austria, is plainly stated to be the inevitable result of the movement of Europe. The refusal of Austria to accede to a European Congress, or her refusal, in case such a Congress shall be held, to suffer it to pass upon the real case at issue, will force pacific England and uneasy Prussia to abandon her to her own resources. This contingency the Austrian Government already seems to anticipate, and this the ancient monarchy of MAXIMILIAN and MARIA THERESA seems resolved to meet, sword in hand, and with a fearless front. But the skillful diplomacy of France, and the sternly subtle hatred of Russia, are evidently preparing for FRANCIS JOSEPH a storm more overwhelming than that which fell upon Nicholas in the Crimea; and there can be little doubt that in the near European future the great Viennese despotism is about to pass between the upper and the nether millstone. The questions whether Italy is capable of a second resurrection, and whether Italians can administer their own governments, on their own soil, as successfully as men of their race have managed the affairs of other people in other lands, may then be submitted to the only satisfactory solution, in the crucible of actual experience.

HELP WANTED.—The *Evening Post* seems fatigued by its own industrious mendacity, and calls in the aid of a zealous accomplice. It quotes the following from some small sheet which it has the happiness of receiving:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES seems to have a general retainer on behalf of criminals. It is pleading for the pardon of Mrs. HARTUNG and the canonization of DAN SICKLES, with the same energy that it displayed in apologizing for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and defending the prisoner STEPHENS."

We have never urged, asked or desired the "pardon" of Mrs. HARTUNG, but only that out of regard for common decency she should be imprisoned for life rather than hung. Our efforts for the "canonization of DAN SICKLES" have been limited to protests against the brutal ferocity with which the *Post* clamors for his blood, in advance of trial and on grounds of personal and political hatred without reference to the degree of his guilt. Our "apologizing for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM" consisted in remonstrances against the *Post's* high-toned attempt to make money by publishing reckless inventions about her life. And our "defence" of STEPHENS was simply an expression of surprise that with the evidence before them the Jury should have found him guilty. The *Post's protégé* is almost a match for the *Post* itself in the matter of calumnious inventions; and it has a thoroughly congenial passion for mangling the remains of the dead.

Our Mexican Relations.

Our new Minister to Mexico has made a capital beginning. He has shown that he understands the responsibilities of his position, and that he has the courage and the decision necessary to meet them. In the TIMES of yesterday we published the details of his recognition of the Juarez Government, including his address and the President's reply. Both documents were admirable in spirit and in tone. Mr. McLANE made no officious tender of advice or opinions as to the internal affairs of Mexico. He simply indicated the recognition by the United States of JUAREZ as the rightful President of the Republic; expressed the friendly sentiments which prevail in this country towards Mexico, and tendered his cordial good wishes to President JUAREZ for a vigorous, prosperous and beneficent administration. The reply expressed the confidence of the Executive in the justice of the path upon which he has entered, and in the steady progress of the country towards peace and settled prosperity.

Our special Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the early and exclusive possession of these important documents, cautions the American public, in the letter which we published yesterday, against expecting too great results from this step immediately. The country is still distracted, and the Liberal Party, by which JUAREZ is alone sustained, has much to do before it can obtain full and undisputed sway. But the moral support which has been given it by the United States will give it great strength, and encourage the great body of the substantial and influential classes in Mexico to rally to its support. It cannot be disguised, however, that the results of the steps already taken will depend, to a very great extent, upon the wisdom and prudence of our own Government. The recognition of JUAREZ unquestionably gives us claims upon his Administration and upon the country which both will willingly recognize. But our expectations must not be inordinate nor our demands unjust. It would be folly to expect that *any* Government in Mexico will admit American troops upon its soil,—and we have good reason to believe that President JUAREZ will refuse to sell any portion of the Mexican territory upon any terms, or to permit the establishment or occupation of forts within the limits of that Republic. We trust, therefore, that our Government will perceive the wisdom of not insisting upon any concessions of this kind. It is quite possible that we might obtain a grant of the right of way through Sonora,—and even permission for our troops to cross the Mexican boundary in pursuit of hostile Indians. But beyond this it would be neither wise nor prudent for us, under existing circumstances, to push our demands.

What we need most of all are closer *commercial* relations with Mexico, and a stable, permanent Government there which shall preserve order and secure American citizens in the enjoyment of their just rights. We need an equitable adjustment of our claims against the Government, protection for the Tehuantepec route, and a new commercial treaty with essential modifications of the existing tariff. These we can easily procure if we are wise enough not to be too exacting. The new President is a man of ability, an eminent lawyer, of unimpeachable integrity, and thoroughly enlightened and patriotic in his views of the policy which the welfare of his country requires. Mr. McLANE has evinced admirable judgment and a wise decision of character in the prompt recognition of his Government.

PHILADELPHIA JEALOUSY.—The jealousy of Philadelphia has been excited by the circumstance of there being so many New-York lawyers engaged in the Sickles trial, while there is not one Philadelphian. The *Evening Journal*, published in that antediluvian village, says:

"The correspondents of the New York papers mention with great fidelity every indication of applause, and are at much pains to inform the public of favorable opinions which prevail of the eloquence, &c., of the defendant's lawyers. Judging from the very full reports brought by telegraph, there would seem to be no occasion for all this laudation. *Our ordinary trials elicit as good puns as Mr. Brady has yet made.*"

This is touching Philadelphia on one of her raw spots. She values herself as much on her puns and lawyers, as she has always done on her reed-birds and butter. If Mr. BRADY accidentally made a pun, he was not aware, we presume, that he would have the ill luck to excite the envy of his brethren of the bar in the right-angled city.

Resignation of General-Superintendent Tallmadge.

The Commissioners of Police held a secret session at 1 P. M. yesterday. The following laconic communication was received:

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street corner of Elm.
NEW-YORK, Monday, April 18, 1859.

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners:

I hereby resign my position as General-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

F. A. TALLMADGE.

The resignation was accepted, to take effect immediately.

Four patrolmen were dismissed from the Department for various causes. The above facts were given to our reporter by the chief Clerk. It was subsequently ascertained from a reliable source that a resolution was passed appointing Gen. T. the Counsel to the Board.

Gen. TALLMADGE stated that his reason for resigning was because the Commissioners usurped the executive control of the police, and made him "merely a conduit between themselves and the men for the transmission of orders."

The prominent candidates for the vacated office are said to be ex-Chief MATSELL, Deputy CARPENTER and Captains LEONARD and HART.

Academy of Music.

The accession of Signor STEFANI to the forces at the Academy was welcomed, last night, by a good house, superior in point of numbers to what was expectable at this season of the year. The opera of the "Traviata" went off with much spirit, Signor STEFANI dividing the applause with Mme. GAZZANIGA, and in point of fact receiving an encore in almost everything he sung. There is opportunity for the vigorous vocalization of this artist in the *rôle* of *Alfredo*. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. THOMAS—Mr. ARDITI being indisposed.

On Wednesday—the last night of the season—the "Favorita" will be given, with GAZZANIGA, STEFANI and MORELLI in the principal parts.

Sporting Matters.

Yesterday the Spring trotting season over the Union Course, L. I., was opened with a trot, in which *Reliance*, *Senator*, and *Lady Finnegan*, were entered for a purse of $50—mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness, with the following result:

Reliance	1	2	1	1
Senator	2	1	2	2
Lady Finnegan	Distanced.			

Time—2:37½; 2:45; 2:39½; 2:42½.

There was to have been a trotting and pacing match for $2 000—2-mile heats, in harness, between DARLING'S b. g. *James Nixon*, pacer, and SANDS' bay mare, trotter. DARLING received forfeit.

A Stockholm paper states that Jenny Lind intends to visit her native land during the Summer, and has purchased a small estate in the neighborhood of the capital.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Lord Napier—Refusal of the President to Approve the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—The Belly Contract Not Rejected—Increased Treasury Receipts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

Lord NAPIER left here this afternoon, and expects to sail with his family from Annapolis to-morrow. Lord LYONS took formal possession of the Legation to-day.

Secretary CASS, on reading the Cass-Yrissari Treaty as modified, promptly expressed to the Nicaraguan Minister his approval of it, but said it remained with the President to say whether it would be acceptable. It was immediately carried to Mr. BUCHANAN, who, having examined closely the additional article, with its modification, declined giving his approbation, saying that he would suspend judgment until General LAMAR arrived, he being expected here on the 28th inst.

The Treaty was objectionable in what is known as the "additional" article. This provided that "the United States shall enforce their Neutrality laws, and prevent any armed expedition from leaving their shores for the purpose of invading the soil of Nicaragua." This article presupposed a dereliction on the part of the United States in enforcing these laws. To this our Government objected. The clause now comes back so modified as to read, "The Government of the United States will do all in its power for the enforcement of her Neutrality laws, and the prevention of any armed expedition into Nicaragua." The clause without modification is similar to the Onseley Treaty.

Señor PARAZ speaks in high terms of General LAMAR, and says that he possessed the respect and esteem of Nicaragua.

The Belly contract has not been rejected by Nicaragua, but the Senate was dissatisfied with some of its provisions.

The Paraguayan steamers will be ordered back to the United States to be coppered and repaired, after which they will be distributed among the Squadrons.

The Navy Board for examining the several Navy-yards reached Norfolk this morning, and will return here in a few days to make a partial report.

Surgeon BURNS, of the United States Army, has been tried by Court-martial for a violation of the Regulations, and the judgment of the Court was communicated to-day to the Secretary of War.

Secretary COBB says the Treasury receipts are far beyond the estimates, and as yet he has not found it necessary to touch a dollar of the Treasury notes authorized by the late law. Q.

The Fulton Passed Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 18.

A side-wheel steamship with three masts and two smoke stacks, passed Cape Race at 10 A. M., Sunday. It was undoubtedly the U. S. Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Havre and Southampton 6th Inst., and which will be due at New-York on Thursday next. The arrangements of the Associated Press, for boarding steamers off Cape Race, will go into effect early in May, after which it is confidently anticipated that the news will be procured from a large majority of the vessels passing that point.

Fire in New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, April 18.

A fire at an early hour this morning destroyed NASH'S carriage factory and the extensive stables of JOHN M. HATHAWAY and HATHAWAY and BAILEY on Elm-street. Horses and vehicles were saved. The City Library building received a slight damage.

BOSTON, Monday, April 18.

In addition to the stables destroyed by the fire in New-Bedford, this morning, were several wooden buildings on Mechanics lane, occupied by blacksmiths, carpenters and machinists; also A. J. ADAMS' billiard and bowling saloon on Elm-street. Total loss about $30,000.

Overland Express to the Gold Regions.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, April 18.

The first overland express left this city, to-day, for DENVER City, with the mail. Its departure was witnessed by a large concourse of people. Two coaches of this line will leave here daily hereafter.

Some small parcels of gold dust were received here.

Governor MEDARY leaves, to-day, for Ohio.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN AND THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company sent to the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a protest against the passage of an ordinance directing that Belgian pavement should be laid in that Avenue from Sixth-street to Sixty-first-street, and that one-third of the expense be assessed on the Company. They deny that any portion of their charter obliges them to pave streets through which their cars run, and say they will resist, legally, the payment of any assessment to defray the expenses of the work.

SUICIDES AND DROWNINGS.—The body of JOHN W. HUGHES, a young man who had been missing for several weeks, was found yesterday in the East River. A severe wound was on one side of his head. His porte-monnaie and its contents were untouched. He was on a visit to this City from Steuben County. CONRAD KOHLER, a daguerreotypist, committed suicide on Sunday at his daguerrean rooms, No. 236 Houston-street, by swallowing some cyanide potassium. No cause is assigned for the suicide. He was once postmaster of his native town in Germany, Bensbein, in the duchy of Hessen, Darinstadt. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.—Dr. DEREMUS has completed his analytical examinations in the Fourteenth street poisoning case. He will submit his report to-morrow morning, at which time the Jury have been ordered by Coroner SCHIRMER to reassemble. The nature of the report has not yet transpired, but it is intimated that poison has been found in the bodies.

STATEN ISLAND MATTERS.—Officer BERVOORT, who arrived back from Quarantine yesterday morning, reports that the Inhabitants of Staten Island in the vicinity of the Quarantine grounds were quiet and orderly. He does not apprehend any disturbance until after the adjournment of the Legislature. In anticipation of a disturbance one hundred Policemen are kept in readiness to proceed to Quarantine as soon as any indication of an intended attack upon the buildings shall be manifested.

THE QUARANTINE SANITARY CONVENTION.—The Board of Councilman, at their meeting last evening, appointed a Committee, consisting of Councilmen OTTARSON, VAN TINE and JONES, to confer with the Quarantine Sanitary Convention, which will meet on the 26th inst.

A NEW STEAMBOAT FOR THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company have purchased a new river boat for use on the river above Minatitlan, and she is now in New Orleans, where they are preparing to send her forward. She is a stern-wheel boat of light draft, and well adapted to the navigation of that river at any stage of water.

TAMMANY SOCIETY ELECTION.—Tammany Society last evening elected for Sachems and other officers the candidates reported by the Committee to the meeting at the Westchester House, held on Saturday last.

THE STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This steamship, Captain SUTFELDT, which left New-Orleans on the 12th, for New-York *via* Havana, is about due at this port. She is to ply regularly between New-York, Havana and New Orleans, and is advertised to sail from this port on the 27th inst.

SHIP-CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—Yesterday was the day fixed by the meeting of the ship-carpenters when the increase of wages should begin. A large portion of the employers have acquiesced in the demand ($2 25 per day) and there will be no occasion for a formal demonstration. The only difficulty complained of by either party is the little business doing.

"ANCIENT HIBERNIANS" CHARGED WITH OBSTRUCTING THE MAIL.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of sundry persons who formed a portion of the procession of Ancient Hibernians, on Saturday afternoon, on a charge of having obstructed the mails while on their way from the Post-office to the New-Haven mail train.

CERRO GORDO AND THE SCOTT LIFE-GUARD.—Yesterday the Scott Life Guard celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo, at which many of the members fought, by a parade in this City and a dinner at Hoboken.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT AND THOMAS JEFFERSON.—The Fifth Regiment paraded yesterday in honor of the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MISSING BOY.—An advertisement of a boy missing will be found in our columns, this morning. A reward is offered for his recovery.

ANOTHER PERSON.—We are requested to state that the Captain TOWNSEND, of Newport, R. I., named as master of the slave-schooner *Echo*, is *not* Captain ANDREW N. A. TOWNSEND, of Newport, R. I., who has at *no time* been engaged in other than lawful and legitimate trade, and has not been at sea for eighteen months last past.

Resignation of Gen. Superintendent Tallmadge.

The Commissioners of Police held a secret session at 1 P. M. yesterday. The following laconic communication was received:

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street corner of Elm.
NEW-YORK, Monday, April 18, 1859.

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners:

I hereby resign my position as General-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

F. A. TALLMADGE.

The resignation was accepted, to take effect immediately.

Four patrolmen were dismissed from the Department for various causes. The above facts were given to our reporter by the chief Clerk. It was subsequently ascertained from a reliable source that a resolution was passed appointing Gen. T. the Counsel to the Board.

Gen. TALLMADGE stated that his reason for resigning was because the Commissioners usurped the executive control of the police, and made him "merely a conduit between themselves and the men for the transmission of orders."

The prominent candidates for the vacated office are said to be ex-Chief MATSELL, Deputy CARPENTER and Captains LEONARD and HART.

Academy of Music.

The accession of Signor STEFANI to the forces at the Academy was welcomed, last night, by a good house, superior in point of numbers to what was expectable at this season of the year. The opera of the "Traviata" went off with much spirit, Signor STEFANI dividing the applause with Mme. GAZZANIGA, and in point of fact receiving an encore in almost everything he sung. There is opportunity for the vigorous vocalization of this artist in the *rôle* of *Alfredo*. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. THOMAS—Mr. ARDITI being indisposed.

On Wednesday—the last night of the season—the "Favorita" will be given, with GAZZANIGA, STEFANI and MORELLI in the principal parts.

Sporting Matters.

Yesterday the Spring trotting season over the Union Course, L. I., was opened with a trot, in which *Reliance*, *Senator*, and *Lady Finnegan*, were entered for a purse of $50—mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness, with the following result:

Reliance	1	2	1	1
Senator	2	1	2	2
Lady Finnegan	Distanced.			

Time—2:37½; 2:45; 2:39½; 2:42½.

There was to have been a trotting and pacing match for $2 000—2-mile heats, in harness, between DARLING'S b. g. *James Nixon*, pacer, and SANDS' bay mare, trotter. DARLING received forfeit.

A Stockholm paper states that Jenny Lind intends to visit her native land during the Summer, and has purchased a small estate in the neighborhood of the capital.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Winding Up—The Interest Flagging—The Governor's Veto of the Interest Bill Sustained in the Senate—Conference Committee Appointed on the Appropriation Bill—The Supply Bill Still Behind—The Charter Moving—City Railroads at the Bottom—Prospects of Adjournment—Mary Hartung, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 18, 1859.

There was an abundant quorum on hand this morning, and a disposition to pass some few bills in both Houses before taking up the Appropriation. Ineffectual efforts were repeatedly made to raise the City Sanitary measure, but it was too far down to be lifted. In Assembly the (Assembly) bill altering the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn, blotting out Reid-street between Osage and Van Brunt (it being 15 feet under water and within the Erie Basin) was lost; Ayes 50, Noes 29. The (Senate) bill requiring State officers to make their annual reports earlier in the year was passed, Ayes 76, Noes 9.

The Grinding Committee reported the *pro rata* freight bill—compelling railroads to carry freight at the same rates from any point within the State as they carry it through the State. After a brief but sharp debate the report of the Committee was disagreed to—Yeas, 45; Nays, 49—the railroads thus getting another victory.

After an hour spent on the Appropriation bill, refusing to concur in the Senate's amendments so far as the Pilot Commissioners are concerned, but otherwise swelling the amounts, the House non-concurred, and a Committee of Conference was appointed—spoiling two days' work, and fetching the final adjournment closer.

If the Supply bill, when it comes down, is non-concurred in, an adjournment *sine die* is likely to take place to-night. The Charter and the railroads are all that are pulling back from the most desirable end now.

The Senate spent a couple of hours discussing the Interest veto, and then sustained the Governor, 13 voting to pass the bill over his veto, and 14 to sustain His Excellency, it requiring two-thirds of all present to override the veto. The motion was then made to reconsider, and it was tabled. On overriding the veto, the following Senators voted aye: Messrs. Ames, Foote, Hubbell, Johnson, Laflin, Lamont, *Mather*, Noxon, Patterson, *Schell*, Prosser, Scott, *J. D. Willard*.

The effort to fix 10 A. M. of Tuesday as the hour of final adjournment failed. Ayes, 11; noes, 15.

The Senate then passed the following Assembly bill:

Jamaica Canal, (from back of Coney Island to Jamaica Bay.)

Long Island Railroad Supplementary (permitting the Company to terminate the road at Hunter's Point, and to ferry their passengers and freight across to New York.)

The Southfield and Castleton School (No. 6) bill. Ayes, 30.

Buffalo College Charter, (as amended.)

For collecting Canal tolls. Ayes, 18.

They then fell to work upon the New-York Charter, and filibustered till the recess.

A few more vetoes of small bills are dus—but that stream is probably almost exhausted. The Tunnel bill will probably be signed this afternoon. The River-street (Brooklyn) bill has already been signed. The Insurance Department bill as it passed takes effect Jan. 1, 1860—so that dig at Comptroller CHURCH is averted.

It was one year ago yesterday that MARY HARTUNG bought the powdered arsenic—ostensibly for her paramour to preserve stuffed birds with, but which was used to poison her husband with. It is a year next Thursday that he died. Yesterday I called to see Mrs. HARTUNG in the Albany Jail. She was in a large room—which, except that it was within a jail, was very comfortable. She sat reading the Testament; by her side was a copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES—on the wall, pinned up, a copy of FRANK LESLIE'S paper with the illustrations showing Mr. SICKLES' in prison, and the scene where KEY fell. She was dressed in a neat calico dress with a loose white muslin sack. She is really a very pretty German woman, quite tall, young and pleasing in her way. She was unmoved as she rehearsed the story of the poisoning, but when she came to talk of her children a blush spread over her face and neck, and at last she fell to weeping bitterly. Wednesday, the 27th inst., is the day fixed for her execution. Neither the bill nor the resolutions concerning her have passed the Legislature. Still those who have taken an interest in her case hope that Governor MORGAN will respite her until after the trial of REINMAN, who also is confined in the Albany Jail,—and order that his trial be held at once. In a large hall opposite from Mrs. HARTUNG'S room are WILSON and O'BRIEN. WILSON is under sentence of death for killing a canal man in a fight. He struck him a blow on the head, which knocked him into the canal. Then WILSON, with others, tried to recover him, but when the body was found, life was extinct. WILSON was sentenced to be hung, but it is thought that he will be pardoned. O'BRIEN is a drunken old fellow who killed his wife. Both the prisoners were in irons. The long hall upon which the cell doors look out is the place where the condemned are executed. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, April 18.

Mr. MATHER raised a point of order for the decision of the Chair, that when the New-York Charter bill comes up for a third reading, it cannot be passed until all the other bills are acted on, as it was introduced after the 20th March.

Mr. NOXON stated that the bill had been reported from the Committee 28th March, but it was a substitute for bills long before in their hands.

Mr. MATHER claimed that the bill in body and title was an entirely new bill.

The President stated he would decide the point of order when the proper time arrived.

Mr. AMES moved a concurrent resolution to adjourn to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M. Lost—11 to 15.

The consideration on the Governor's veto on the Interest bill was resumed after a long debate. The Senate refused to pass the bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 13 to 14.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, so that positively there is but little probability of the action being reversed.

Mr. SLOAN moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the first section.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER said the bill had been amended at the request and according to the suggestion of prominent citizens of New-York. It was now commended by all but a few office-holders. If the Democratic Representatives of New York defeated it they must take the responsibility.

Mr. SLOAN—The Senate does not know what the amendments are.

Mr. ELY obtained the floor and spoke at length against the bill.

Several strong remonstrances have been received against the amendments.

After the passage of several private bills, the New-York Charter bill came up for a third reading.

Before the bill came to a vote, the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A Committee of Conference on the disagreements to the Appropriation bill was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Halsted, Schell and W. A. Wheeler.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Select Committee on such parts of the Governor's Message as relate to taxation and assessment had authority to make a report after the adjournment.

The New-York Charter bill being again announced, a motion to recommit was lost, and a motion to postpone its consideration one hour prevailed.

The bill in relation to planting oysters in Jamaica Bay was passed; also, the Brooklyn Pueblo Park bill.

The New-York Charter bill was then again taken up for a third reading.

Mr. DIXON moved certain immaterial amendments, which were adopted.

A vote was then taken, and the bill lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Dixon, Foote, Halsted, Laflin, Lamont, Loveland, Noxon, Dixon, W. A. Wheeler, Westmore, J. A. Willard, Williams, Republicans; and Johnson, American—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brandreth, Barnaus, Ely, Mather, Schell, Scott, Sloan, John B. Willard, Democrats; Hubbell, Paterson, Fraser, Truman, Republicans; and O. B. Wheeler, American—13.

The President announced the bill lost for want of a constitutional majority.

A motion to reconsider was tabled, and the Senate took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, April 18.

Attempts were made immediately the House met to take up the Appropriation, Supply and New-York Tax bills, as amended in the Senate, but they were all voted down by decisive votes.

The third reading of bills was then proceeded with, and the following passed:

To require the publication of reports of State officers in the State paper.

To enlarge the Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing Prisons.

To regulate the navigation of Canals by steamboats.

After the passage of several other bills the House, at 12 o'clock, agreed to lay the third reading of bills on the table.

The

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 18.

$30,000 U. States 6s, '74	104¾	12 Reading R.	51
36,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	105	40 do	51¾
1,600 Ill. Int. Bds.	104⅜	200 do	51⅝
1,000 N. Car 6s, 1861	100¾	50 do	c 50⅝
24,000 Missouri St. 6s	88⅞	100 do	s60 50⅝
10,000 do	s16 88¾	100 do	s30 50⅝
15,000 do	s60 88⅝	150 do	s15 50⅝
500 Cal. St. 7s 3ds	85⅝	50 do	s15 50⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	99¾	200 do	s10 50⅝
1,000 K. R. 1st mt. bd.	96⅜	10 Macon & West'n R.	93
1,000 H. Riv R. 1st mt	103⅞	50 do	95
1,000 H. Riv. R 2d mt	96	100 Harlem Railroad	13
1,000 H. Riv. R. 3d mt.	78⅜	100 M. Cen. R. R.	s30 52⅝
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	95	1 50 do	s30 61⅝
1,000 M. C. R. 6 P. c. 1st		100 do	s16 62⅝
M. Sk. Fd. Cn. bs	95	50 do	b60 53
1,000 do	95¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 13⅜
2,000 M S S F. Bds	77½	100 Pacema R. R.	s60 42
5,000 LaC & M. L. G. bs	17⅜	200 do	122⅛
3,000 C & T S F. b ds	57⅜	100 do	122⅜
30 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	100	100 do	s16 122⅜
400 Penn. Coal Co.	81	100 do	b30 123
850 N. Y. Cen. R'd	s60 74⅞	50 do	123
100 do	s45 75⅞	500 Ill. Cen. RR.	67
200 do	76	50 do	66⅞
200 do	b60 76	50 do	s60 68
150 do	b30 76	30 Cls. Col. & Cin. RR.	96⅜
200 do	s15 76	350 Gal. & Chi. RR.	67⅜
50 do	b60 76⅛	100 do	hnw 67⅜
300 do	b30 76⅛	200 Cle. & Tol. RR.	26¼
1650 do	b60 76⅛	200 do	26
350 do	76⅛	100 do	hnwk 26
100 do	s10 76⅛	550 Chi. & R. I. R.	58
800 do	s15 76⅝	700 do	b10 58
100 Erie R. R.	s60 8¾	400 do	s10 53
50 do	8⅝	200 do	bnw 53
100 Hudson R. R. R.	33⅜	100 do	c 57⅝
200 do	s60 33⅛	100 do	b30 57⅜
100 do	b60 33⅜	100 do	s30 57⅜
100 Harlem R. R. Pref	42⅜	100 do	s30 57⅜
100 do	b10 42⅝	500 do	s60 67⅝
900 do	42⅜	5 N. J. Cen. R.	90
200 do	b60 42⅜	100 Buf. & State L. R.	93
800 do	b30 42⅜	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	87⅝
200 do	s15 42	110 do	87⅜
300 do	s30 42	6 Corn Ex. Bank	101⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. States 5s, '74	104⅛	100 Reading R. R.	s3 51⅛
10,000 do	104⅛	100 do	51⅝
5,000 do	s60 104	400 do	s5 51⅝
4 000 Virginia 6s	99⅛	150 Mich Cen. R. R.	52⅜
1,000 Mo. state 6s	88¾	100 do	s10 51⅜
1,000 K. R. R. 6 b ds	51¾	200 do	52⅛
20 Bank of Commerce	101⅜	80 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	39⅛
13 do	101⅜	100 do	s30 39
110 Del. & H. Can. Co.	96	50 do	39⅛
320 Pac. Mail St. Co.	87⅝	100 do	s30 38¾
600 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 78	900 Panama R. R.	b30 123
160 do	s25 78¾	120 Ill. Central R. R.	66⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref	b 0 42⅝	100 do	s60 66
50 do	42⅝	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60 58
100 do	s60 42	500 do	b30 58⅛
150 do	42⅛	500 do	s60 57⅛
150 Galena & Chi. R. R.	67⅝	200 do	s30 57⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,500 Second-av. R 7s.	83½	50 People's Bank	106
1,000 Atlan. M. I. S. '58	82	25 Chatham Bank	9t
2,000 G. W. Ins. S'p. '67	67½	40 Adriatic F. Ins Co.	97½
2,250 do	70	20 Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	100⅝
1,000 Missouri 6s	88⅛	10 Grocers' Firelns Co.	109
35 Hanover Bank	89¼	18 Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	131
60 Ocean Bank	95	5 L. I. Fire Ins. Co.	155
15 Bk of Commerce	102	50 East River F. I. Co.	103½
10 Merchants' Ex. Bk	100		

MONDAY, April 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 16, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 9:

Increase in Loans	$103,172
Decrease in Specie	270,560
Decrease in Circulation	156,002
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	54,747

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	April 17, 1858.	April 18, 1859.	April 9, 1859.
Capital	$86,600,000	$68,048 385	$68,048 385
Loans	111,314,891	129,968,924	129,865,752
Specie	33,193,449	25,478,107	25,748,667
Circulation	7 190 176	8 293 459	8,449,461
Gross Deposits	95,448,456	111,695 711	111 692,509
Exchanged	17,327,431	23 607,914	23,549,965
Undrawn	78.121,025	88,087,797	88,142,544
In Sub-Treasury	3 841,577	7,079,621	7,232,159

The Bank movement of the past week, it will be noticed, was a very even one; steadier in respect to Loans than was anticipated. The Specie average, owing to the receipts from California coming into the account late in the week, and after the large outgo by the *Persia*, is slightly lower. The statement, altogether, excites very little remark on the Street, owing to the quiet ruling of the Money Market. The impression is that the mercantile Discounts proper are on the decrease at Bank, and at the same time there is no increased offering of paper to outside lendars. There is a fair business to-day in demand loans at 4@5 ₱ cent. Exchange for the Boston steamer opens steady at 109@110 on London. A moderate trade business through the standard banking-houses, and but few transient bank bills offered under 110 ₱ cent. French Exchange is quiet. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $61,000 for Customs and disbursed net over all receipts $98,000; reducing the balance to $6,981,902.

The English market news to April 2, by the *Europa*, this morning, is of a negative character financially. The Funds close the same as by the *City of Washington*, but somewhat firmer, 95¾ ₱ cent. The Bank of England was lending freely on Government securities during the closing of the stocks on which quarterly dividends are to be paid. The "other securities," or what we call here mercantile discounts, are up £149,000. The Bank Notes unemployed are down £891,000. The stock of Bullion is down £231,000. The Bank minimum remained at 2½ ₱ cent., to which outdoor discounts generally conformed. The movement of Silver to India continued large, nearly a million sterling for the Oriental steamer of the 4th April; while the receipts of the same metal from the Continent were equally free. In American Stocks the only new feature is a fall of 3@4 ₱ cent. in Illinois Central, on which the London correspondent of the *Commercial* remarks:

"Two or three months ago it was mentioned that nothing but a few more deputations from London seemed requisite to give an almost final blow to the shares of the Illinois Central Railway, and the singular fatality that they have now, during Mr. Cobden's visit, gone to a point much lower than any previously touched, is of course remarked as a coincidence. Sales were pressed yesterday at 38½ discount, and the final quotation was 39 to 37 discount. To-day the price offered is 40 discount. Perhaps no undertaking possessing such real elements of future prosperity ever experienced a fate so disastrous.

The main causes are plainly seen by practical people, and the matter is made worse by the fact that those who recognize the evil and the remedies, also fully recognize that there is little prospect of the remedies being adopted, until from the pressure of low prices or other circumstances, the preponderating influences on this side shall have undergone considerable modification. The shareholders stand well as regards respectability, but not as regards practical skill, and the individual interests of a few are of such magnitude as to overpower the better and more self-possessed judgments of the majority. This has always been the view of the Stock Exchange, and until the undertaking gets a better footing in that establishment it will never excite the confidence it intrinsically deserves."

In our own Stock Market we have had an irregular day, and prices at the close were unsettled, though upon the average of the Share list ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday afternoon. The exceptions, on the one hand, are Reading, which advanced to 51½ ₱ cent.; Panama up to 123 ₱ cent., closing 122½@122¾ ₱ cent.; Harlem Preferred up to 42½@¾; and Rock Island, for which there is a continued stiff demand and large sales, at 58 ₱ cent. On the other hand, Illinois Central, sympathizing with the London market, went down 2½ ₱ cent. The most interesting dealings as for the *Bear* account were in New-York Central and Michigan Central. For the former, at the early session of the Exchange Board, there was a good demand at 76@76¼@¾, comparing with 76¼@¾ at the close on Saturday. But after the adjournment on the Street, and at the Second Board, the price was driven down to 76@75¾, the same as on Friday, though 1¼@1½ lower than on last Friday afore the sale of 1,500 or 1,600 shares cash stock for Boston account, which has made the deliveries easier on the Street. The transactions to-day in the stock sum up about 7,000 shares. In Michigan Central the sales in the morning were altogether on time options, said to be on a reported falling off in the traffic for the first week in April. In the afternoon some cash sales were made at similar prices. It is one of the singular inconsistencies of the market that while the most bas been done of light receipts against all the Western roads for some months past, they were scarcely spoken of last week when Michigan Central was firm and advancing, and is not referred to to-day in case of Rock Island, which happens to have more friends for the moment than any other of the lines in that direction. On the other hand, the nearly full traffic on the New-York Central, for March—about $517,000 as first announced—weighs little or nothing against the decline. In the case of the Pacific Mail, the shares are firm at 87½ ₱ cent., and less is said of the competition of VANDERBILT than when the sellers, two weeks ago, were eager to make contracts at 76@78 ₱ cent., VANDERBILT'S steamship agent in the meanwhile, having fulminated all sorts of direful handbills against "the monopoly!" From all which the outside public may learn that our Stock Exchange people are of late only breve as sellers, and only consistent in their seasons for selling when the orders to buy chance to be out of the way.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of March, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1859	$512,699 35
1858	527,857 87
Decrease	$25,158 52

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants, thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres, per acre	82	86
120 acres, per acre	80	84
80 acres, per acre	90	94
40 acres, per acre	$1 05	$1 10

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for March, 1859, were $364,206 22
Earnings March, 1858 461,494 83
Decrease in March, 1859 $97,198 61

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 16.	LOANS. April 9.	SPECIE. April 16.	SPECIE. April 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,302,342	4,402,802	1,065,584	1,000,379
Manhattan Co.	5,049,214	5,187,666	764,637	789,906
Merchants' Bank	6,141,558	5,979,232	1,564,475	1,681,825
Mechanics' Bank	4 007,688	4,080,033	866,387	775 890
Union Bank	3,150,343	3,112,226	731 967	764,212
Bk. of America	6,186,696	5,932,115	2,163,676	2,249,797
Phenix Bank	3,104,913	3,121,840	607,307	419 649
City Bank	2,282,325	2,262,497	362,104	340,421
Tradesmen's Bank	1,331,211	1,327,396	207,869	202 976
Fulton Bank	1,961,846	1,915,936	377,819	404,794
Chemical Bank	2,001,627	1,983,769	734,508	722,784
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,210,730	2,262,960	243 593	284,433
National Bank	2,318,548	2,249,848	272 401	241,539
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,692 782	1,723,608	309,162	292,728
Mech. & Trad. Bk	931,339	918,974	161,788	161,966
Greenwich Bank	763,247	762,834	88,867	75,169
Leather Man. Bk.	2,163,862	2,234,849	388,639	396,301
Seventh Ward Bk	1,315,237	1,307,744	229,477	235,399
Bk. St. New-Yrk	4,163,233	4,201,324	1,184,651	1,070,857
Am. Exchange Bk	8,049,669	7,963,112	1,438,953	1,654,505
Bk. of Commerce	12,467,461	12,468,518	2,163 541	2,129,046
Broadway Bank	2,670 377	2,647,140	413,166	456,090
Ocean Bank	1,598,426	1,589,784	404,663	444,091
Mercantile Bank	2,890,493	2,986 937	606 991	429,847
Pacific Bank	1,177,145	1,170,217	192 270	208,958
Bk. of Republic	4,722 470	4,478 978	1,376,153	1,462,494
Chatham Bank	586 532	597,173	122 020	100,740
People's Bank	713,098	704,011	131,663	111,015
Bk. of N. America	1,625,085	1,666 411	295,754	328,309
Hanover Bank	1,527,712	1,537 667	139,141	142,040
Irving Bank	848 713	866,015	162,445	171,247
MetropolitanBank	7,017,998	7,043,027	1,165,133	1,012,242
Citizens' Bank	741 069	734,974	137,599	111,203
Nassau Bank	1,747,552	1,755 070	180,189	206,580
Market Bank	1,729 049	1,756,817	278,372	305,233
St. Nicholas Bank	1,210 546	1,227,894	208,365	195 490
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,664,065	2,676,334	573,792	610,514
Corn Exch. Bank	1,702,228	1,676,264	285,917	396,637
Continental Bank	3,940,846	3,921,274	589,467	550,126
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,186,802	1,169,376	263,935	238,611
Oriental Bank	591,079	591 257	90 482	84,793
Marine Bank	968,857	951,902	142,761	123 801
Atlantic Bank	573,401	567,593	52,542	53,289
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,812,472	2,814,336	314,336	376,466
Park Bank	4,747,817	4,771,064	1,101,016	1,174,010
Artisans' Bank	1,074,116	1,073,298	131,381	141,294
Mech. B'g Ass'n	486,063	476,664	75 261	93,738
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	522,522	513,633	48,407	57,456
N. Y. Exch. Bank	513,253	298,317	40,793	28,305
Bull's Head Bank	432,536	430,912	50,882	44,101
N.Y.County Bank	401 776	402,440	45,582	43 041
Grocers' Bank	467 472	449 962	77,571	66,795
East River Bank	336,697	312,420	50 912	52,258
North River Bank	365,445	371,692	68,749	79 548
Total	129,968,924	129,865,752	25,478,107	25,748,667
Increase	$103,172	Decrease	$270,560	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 16	CIRCULATION. April 9	DEPOSITS—NET. April 10,	DEPOSITS—NET. April 9.
Bk. of New-York	409,659	429,127	2,847,913	2,828,558
Manhattan Co.	344 669	350,719	3,137,193	3,196,979
Merchants' Bank	177 533	181,672	4,760,960	4,593,062
Mechanics' Bank	292,721	296,181	3,052 416	3,023,127
Union Bank	175 255	183,253	1,714,737	2,643,512
Bk. of America	1,149,695	1,124,355	5,576,972	5,765,996
Phenix Bank	145,298	134,127	1,897,791	1,767,713
City Bank			1,472,893	1,551,205
Tradesmen's Bank	311,560	304,555	717,827	755,017
Fulton Bank	145,706	146 531	1,833,170	1,623 056
Chemical Bank	302,597	306,344	2,016,898	2,027 842
Merch. Exch. Bk.	135,281	138 613	1,198 630	1,271,337
National Bank	141,759	147 893	1,266,217	1,042,453
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	164,243	160,056	1,222,543	1,192,471
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	129,960	131,234	845 724	860,114
Greenwich Bank	124,754	123,010	540,756	559 696
Leather Man. Bk.	275,494	296,556	1,387,141	1,493,027
Seventh Ward Bk	225,192	231,899	769,556	747,617
Bk. St. New-York	236,507	244,278	3,105,886	3 036,405
Am. Exchange Bk	252,920	259 692	4,995,757	5,097,489
Bk. of Commerce	1,575	1,975	6,018,519	5,999,320
Broadway Bank	243,522	237,804	2,013,328	2,051,896
Ocean Bank	116,927	118,111	1,089,697	1,139 240
Mercantile Bank	35,659	36 883	2,480,971	2,317,293
Pacific Bank	130 146	128,830	960,431	959,966
Bk. of Republic	201,756	200,229	4,149,783	3,887,651
Chatham Bank	126,525	129,782	360,748	337,145
People's Bank	122,775	124,251	519,541	411,767
Bk. of N. America	82,967	78,523	921,756	973,476
Hanover Bank	86,100	85,638	712,827	751,434
Irving Bank	119,195	119,029	682,181	652 302
Metropolitan Bk.	248,379	253,867	4,405 900	4,165,320
Citizens' Bank	151,975	157,996	567,797	533,158
Nassau Bank	126,266	121,729	930,172	1,005,298
Market Bank	173,324	167,442	1,138,812	1,187,721
St. Nicholas Bank	91,535	89,466	811,758	811,758
Shoe & Leath. Bk	103,016	110,325	1,956,225	2,150,545
Corn Exch. Bank	131,770	139,266	966,039	935,574
Continental Bank	164,956	168,054	2,712,051	2,616,045
Bk. of Commw'lth	183,556	187,826	912,045	875,259
Oriental Bank	105,600	103,195	304,925	293,391
Marine Bank	115,429	111,196	252,211	245,157
Atlantic Bank	94,484	94,855	259,076	249,779
Imp. & Traders' Bk	201,043	203,105	1,691,097	1,662,951
Park Bank	183,654	189,532	3,897,107	3,937,034
Artisans' Bank	91,581	98,744	674,153	643,435
Mech. B'g Ass'n	90,005	93,702	268,565	255,895
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	160,931	164,589	251 659	278,258
N. Y. Exch. Bank	101,746	101,372	241,571	234,157
Bull's Head Bank	105,861	104,114	401 172	401,934
N. Y. County Bk.	88,764	91,368	303,373	313,884
Grocers' Bank	44,719	45 004	351,179	374,716
East River Bank	86,254	88,520	211,264	221,696
North River Bank	61,368	64,945	328,006	324,258
Total	8,293,159	8,449,161	88,087,797	88,142,544
Decrease	$156,002	Decrease	$54,747	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 9,380 bbls. Flour, 7,170 bushels Oats, 2,027 pkgs. Provisions, and 155 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 bbls. at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, at full rates. Sales have been reported of 1,100 mats Java, at 11¾c. @12¼c.; 2,000 bags Maracaibo, for export, on private terms, and 100 bags Laguayra, at 12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The inquiry has been moderate; prices have not varied remarkably. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bales, including lots from store, at 12⅞c. @12⅝c. for Middling Upland; 12½c.@12⅝c. for do. Gulf, and proportionate rates for other grades, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly, to-day, for State and Western flour. The demand is fair, but not at prices satisfactory to the general holders. Hence, business is restricted. Sales 8,400 bbls. within our former range.

Ressord Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 50@$5 10
Superfine state	5 20@ 5 80
Extra State	6 05@ 6 50
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 70
Fancy Ohio	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 40@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in more request to-day, at somewhat firmer prices; sales 2,750 bbls. in lots, at $6 05@$6 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 65@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, yet steady, at $6 50@$7 50 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 85@$4 45 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 20@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $4 75@$5 20 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged rates; sales 16,700 bushels, including fair white Western at $1 35; prime red Western (Winter) at $1 45; choice amber Genesee, on private terms, and amber Southern, at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is sparingly sought after at previous quotations; sales 17,500 bushels at 85c.@86c. for new white and yellow Jersey and Southern, and (nominally) 83½c.@85c. for old mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 86c.@88c. ₱ bushel; sales, 7,500 bushels. Barley is in fair request at firmer rates; sales 12,500 bushels including poor to very choice State at 62c. @62c., and very choice Canada West at 84c. ₱ bush. Oats are quiet at former prices. Canada, 59c.@60c; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 53c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@53c.; Southern, at 47c.@52c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 200 bales Bags, at 9½c.@10¾c., each; 1,095 bales Bagging, at 12½c.@12¾c., ₱ yard; and other lots of Bagging, to the extent of 4,060 bales, on private terms.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at former quotations. Crop of 1858, 8c.@15c.; old, 2½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were sold, to-day, at $22@$27 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 100 hds. New-Orleans, at 40c.; 38 hhds. Nuevitas, at 28c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico, at 32c.@37c.; 150 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 34c.; 30 hhds. do. do., at 31c.; and 75 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 53c.@54c., chiefly at 53c.@53½c. ₱ gallon; 300 bbls. common Resin to arrive, at $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs., and small lots of White and Pale Resin at full prices.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in demand at steady rates. Linseed is in good request, at 62½c.@63c., per gallon. Other kinds are quiet, at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bbls. at $17 for new Mess, here; $17 25 for do., deliverable in May; and $12 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut meats are in very moderate request, including Hams, at 8c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6½c. @6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling in lots, chiefly at from 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in fair demand but at irregular rates. Sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is less active yet is firm; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $8 50@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $1: 25@ $17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 9½@15c. for Ohio; 14c.@22c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese is very moderately inquired for, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$4 25, mainly within the range ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Linseed is in lively request at steady prices.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely dealt in to-day, sales having been made of 630 bhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 275 hhds. New-Orleans at 6½c.@7½c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, in bond, at 5¾c.@6c.; and 340 ceroons St. Domingo at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, part at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., chiefly at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 100 bales Sea Island do., on private terms; 1,600 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 50 boxes Bacon at 12s. 6d.; 150 tons Logwood, at 12s.; 400 bbls. Pork and 200 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 10,000 Canada Butts, at £10; and 200 bags Seed, by steamer, at 25s. For Hamburg, 400 bales Cotton, at ⅜c. ₱ lb. For Bremen, 400 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 2,400 bales Resin, on private terms. For Cadiz, a bark, with staves, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 18.

FLOUR dull at $6 25 for Superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels: Red, $1 56; White $1 65. Corn dull; Yellow 86c.@87c. WHISKY dull at 26c.@ 26½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 18.

FLOUR heavy. Howard-street, $6 25. WHEAT firm. Corn firm. White 76c.; Yellow, 81c. PROVISIONS quiet. Bacon Sides, 9½c.; Mess Pork, $17 75. WHISKY steady. Ohio, 26c. Rio Coffee, 11¾c.@11¾c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 18.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 70@$6 75. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS—No sales.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, April 19.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 203, 208, 210, 211, 213, 214, 216, 84, 87, 113, 171, 115, 64, 21, 48, 52, 59, 75, 143, 221.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1346, 1256, 1066, 1304, 1362, 174, 1392, 1394, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410 1412, 1414, 1416, 1434, 1426, 1430, 1432, 1434. *Part III.*—Nos. 1149, 1639, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1653, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1679, 1681, 1685, 1687.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 94, 233, 129, 90, 272, 281, 282, 286, 287, 301, 154, 32, 311, 316, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 326, 327, 165, 212, 33.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 623, 893, 963, 965, 966, 968, 683, 253, 975, 978, 873, 868, 939, 991, 666. *Part II*—Nos. 904, 881, 886, 148, 912, 995, 996, 997, 882, 885, 911, 1000, 1001, 1002, 969.

[Advertisement]

SUPERB.—KNOX, in his issue of his Spring style of hat, has achieved an immense success, its beauty impressing all who have inspected it with the greatest admiration, and they pronounce it superb. Fate is the only way to succeed. Old fogies may grumble about business being dull, but the wide-awake, stirring, skillful tradesman, who, like KNOX, keeps pace with the wants of the public, is bound to prosper. Everybody has arrived at the conclusion that when they want a stylish hat, that KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, is the place to seek for it.

[Advertisement]

SPLENDID CARPETS
At tremendously redneed prices.
English Velvets, $1 25 to $1 50.
English Brussels, 90c. to $1 25.
All-Wool Ingraine, 37½c. to 75c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. H. A. BARROW has removed from No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal street,) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—The safest medicine in existence; the Pills are sure cure for Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, and all complaints of the stomach and bowels, while the Ointment never fails in Salt Rheum or other Scrofula diseases. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement]

TO FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

GEO. C. PARKER & BROS., No. 259 Washington-street, keep constantly on hand extra CODFISH, extra HERRING, extra smoked, pickled and spiced SALMON, mess and selected MACKEREL in halves, quarters and kits.

[Advertisement]

INDIA RUBBER SPRING BED.

Don't buy a spring bed until you see all; and all that we insist upon is that you call and see them at No. 59 Beekman-st. and No. 722 Broadway, the India Rubber one.

[Advertisement]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufactoring depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstinate bowels, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $24. Do. in plain case, $15; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the improved Combination Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awar

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 a. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—PUBlic attention is called to an extensive sale of real estate, comprising some of the most desirable improved and unimproved property in this City and Brooklyn, to be sold by COLE & CHILTON, at the Merchants' Exchange on THURSDAY NEXT, 21st inst.

For more and particulars, apply at their office, No. 15 Nassau-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn Houses for sale, viz.: Three of the eight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix st. just south of Fulton-av. Also, three of the ten new frame houses on Benson-st. just north of Fulton-av.—all within a few steps of the cars and only a short distance from either the Wall-st or Fulton Ferries. For style and beauty, and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Marble water-gas, vestibule doors, &c. If supplied for immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The two three-story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 31 and 33 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. They are gems in finish and convenience—being first-class and in all respects a most desirable residence, and only a few steps from the Fulton av cars. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or at No. 15 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL.—Two west side of Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 25 feet front, 72 feet deep, 4-story, high basement, and brown-stone fronts. Each contains 20 large rooms, 20 closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water closets, 8 wash basins, gas, bells, &c. Also, that spacious house corner of Madison-av. and 37th st., 26 feet front, 83 feet deep, 4 stories high basement, brick and brown-stone front, and containing 23 large rooms, 26 dressing and clothes closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 8 wash basins, gas, bells, private stairs, &c; hot air, and hot and cold water on all floors without pumping. They have been built under the constant inspection of the owner, and are believed to contain everything essential in a first-class house, and will bear close inspection. A liberal share only required per cent. Terms and particulars, with price and particulars, can be had at the houses, or of the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park place up stairs.

LOTS TO LEASE—ON WEST-STREET, BINKLEY, and the 13th av., together with the bulkhead in front of same, being 400 feet on the river. Also, 4 lots on the corner of Horatio and West sts. and 6 on the corner of Horatio st. and the 13th-av., together with the bulkhead (about 800 feet) in front of same. Very desirable locations for lumber, coal, stone, brick yards, &c; are all in very good order and inclosed by fence. Time and conditions to suit. Will be let together or in lots. Possession in May next. Inquire immediately of D. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5th-av.; or to HENRY WELD, No. 167 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class three-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 71 East 33d-st. House built in 1857, and just now completed for sale and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water st

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material, it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, heated, and warranted water tight; expenses small. Apply verbally or by letter to the proprietor, at the counting room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 384 Pearl-st., corner of Chatham, also No. 173 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and base court brown stone front house No. 8 Bleecker place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x103 feet 5½ inches, 133 feet 6½ inches on the yard) with hot-house, gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clifton st., first door south of the President House, 21x58 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect.
E. R. KELLOGG, executor 90 Beaver st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO 328 12TH ST., between Avenues B and C, consisting of four lots, with buildings on the same, well adapted for a machine shop or suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioner, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD NEW BRICK STORE and dwelling on 8th-av, and nine very well-located lots near Central Park, would be exchanged for a good house (high stoop) of moderate size, or town; or the owner's property will be exchanged for a farm on Long Island. Also, a very good house, of moderate value, located on 10th-st. will be exchanged for a first-class house up town, or in Brooklyn. $10,000 to $15,000 paid. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3 story and basement houses, Nos. 10 and 12 2d place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 14 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For sale at a liberal price and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAWSON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$10,500.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The substantial and elegant three-story house and lot No. 103 2d-av, west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the city; terms easy, possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A SMALL THREE-story brick front house and lot in Williamsburgh a few doors from Broadway, on second story, parlor doorway rent, marble mantels gas, all in perfect order; $ 500 may remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire of Mr. KELLEY, No 1 Grand-st, Williamsburgh, or of T. FORSTER, No. 260 7th-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS TO LEASE.—FOUR lots on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 43d st., and one lot in the rear on 44d st., together being 100 feet 5 inches on the avenue by 125 feet on the street. For good improvement long leases will be given. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5th-av., or to HENRY WELD, No. 167 Fulton st

$6,000.—FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE, 2 stories high, good high stoop, heavy vestibule doors, stone and brick, built in the best manner; marble mantels, cornices, cellar pipes, &c.; no better accommodation, or nicer, for a respectable family; location good, and cheap. Call at 375 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 272 THIRD-st., lot 22 feet 2 inches by 106 besides right of alleyway of 3 feet 3 inches. Brick front, cellar, bath, gas, and connected with sewer. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. H BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED DINING and lodging house, west of Broadway. For two active men this is an opportunity seldom offered. Those having $3,500 in cash, may inquire of G. DURONCHE, No 126 Greene-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 and 6 and 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs., will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES O. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

FOR SALE—AND WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN, three houses in East 32d-st., Nos. 127, 129 134, very little money required; size 17 10x50—98.5 and all the improvements complete. Those wishing a comfortable home will do well to call on JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 431 3d av.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A MOST desirable 3 story and basement house for sale in East 16th st. handsomely furnished and in complete order; two thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage; immediate possession can be given. Apply at No 261 Broadway, corner Warren st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of land well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, perfect in all its parts, and the lot, house 25 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant location. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—ON NINTH-STREET, A PLOT OF 18 lots near Taylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, store yard or manufactories, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THURPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANTLY-LOCATED four-story brick house No. 20 Abingdon-square, North side, has modern improvements, and all in good order. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON FIFTIETH-ST., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., two three-story brick dwelling houses nearly finished, with modern improvements. 17 by half feet, lots each 17 by 98. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 25 West 26th st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements will be let with the furniture, if required. Apply to HALL BROTHERS, No. 158 6th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 15 LONDON TERRACE and stable in the rear, with every improvement and entire modern furnishing, will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No. 108 Pearl st.

FOR SALE.—NEW GRIST MILL FOR SALE, IN complete order, two runs of stones, with a large run of custom; doing a good business. Terms easy. Inquire of NATHAN ROBERTS, Darien Depot, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 24th st., between 8th and 9th avs., the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

EAST SIXTY-THIRD-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—Two lots, Nos. 61 and 65 north side, near Irving place; being in the vicinity of two parks, will make it always desirable for a private residence. To be sold on easy terms. Inquire at No 63 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY and cellar house, No. 206 East Broadway, (fronting the Seminary) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 26th-st. near 9th-av., 20x80 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 26th st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

House in East 17th st., four stories, brown stone, $13,000.
House in West 36th-st., four stories, brown stone, $20,000.
House in 2d-av., four stories, English basement, $11,000.
House in East 20th-st., three stories, English basement, brown stone, $7,500.
House in West 27th-st., three stories, brown stone, $7,200.
House in Waverley place, three stories $9,000.
House in West 14th-st., four stories, $16,500.
House in West 28th-st., third-av., $9,000.
Houses in Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Country Residences adjacent to the City, for sale and to rent. Farms from 10 to 100 acres, and from $8,000 to $20,000; 5-10 lots on Central Park and in other parts of the City and Brooklyn. PAYNE & CATLIN, No. 48½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; in garden of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. In perfect order. 1½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Fulton av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but must be seen to be appreciated, as we will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

SALE OF THE JAY ESTATE.—MR LUDLOW requests us to call attention to the sale of real estate, by order of Judge Jay's executors, to take place TO-DAY at the Merchants' Exchange, and to give assurance that every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder. In the sale will be found several lots on Walker, Canal and Broadway; also, houses and lots on 6th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 172 WEST 27d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side. Lot 25x100, house 25x32; 3 stories and basement; in thorough order. Has gas, plumbing, and hot air furnace complete, with furniture if required. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY STONE front house, and lot No. 108 West 34th st., near Broadway; the purchaser having the choice of range and heater. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 95 and 97 East 36th-st., brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 95, or at P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, high stoop, five stories high, with all the modern improvements, no 97 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and finished attic brick house, No. 175 MacDougal, near 4th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J. adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address Wm. WRIGHT, Keyeville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 161 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Thomas Buell, Esq., Executor, the estate of the late Billa Thesll, 5 of a mile from Rye Depot, Westchester County, adjoining the country seats of D. C. Kingsland, Wm. P. Van Rensselaer and Charles T. Cromwell, &qrs. The property can be divided into a number of plots, having a fine building site on each, with a splendid view of the Sound and adjoining country. The house is 2-story and attic, has recently situated and well shaded. Also, on the same time and place, a lot of about 40 acres, on the North street road, 1 mile from the depot, adjoining the country seats of the Messrs Macy, Abbott, Peline and Drake. There is a magnificent view of the Sound from this property, and the location is in every respect desirable. Terms easy. Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK—A beautiful country seat for sale on the banks of the Passaic: it is in excellent order, and adapted for Winter and summer residence, and at a most eligible distance for those doing business in New-York. The present owner for has lived there Winter and Summer for the last five years. The house contains 8 rooms including kitchen, pantry, dairy, servant's room, 4 store closets, and 2 up stairs bath room, with hot and cold water, water closet and bedrooms; running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with 2 Culver furnaces of the latest improvements: 26 acres in woodland, lawn, flower and kitchen garden, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out—the lawn is unrivalled within the neighborhood of New-York. There are also 2 acres, with building and stabling, and studded with old, majestic trees. On the highest ridge of the property is a ornament tower, 50 feet high, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, embracing Staten Island, Long Island, Highlands of Neversink, &c. The outhouses are large and in excellent order; they comprise gardener's house, coach house, stables, cow-house, chicken-house, barn, tool-house, carriage-house, forcing-house, conservatory, bath house boat house. The house is ready for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For further particulars, and for cards of admission, apply to
ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H LUDLOW, No 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depot; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. JAMES McMULLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 35 minutes from 21st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broad way.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A very desirable country residence, about ten minutes' ride from the depot, with 15 or 51 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees of full bearing, of the most choice kinds, cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits. The house is airy and convenient with hall through the centre. There are good out-buildings, barns, carriage house, &c. For terms, apply to at No. 713 Broadway, or to CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A two-story and attic house filled in with brick and lot, 2½ acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. House new, 37x40 feet, 16 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35 about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 36 Beekman-st. New York, or WM. O. BOOSA, on the premises.
Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to M. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT FORT LEE—A BEAUTIFUL plot of ground, containing about five acres, five minutes walk south of Yeoman's Landing, and opposite 125th st., New-York. On the property is a choice building site, a natural mound surrounded with fruit and shade trees. The new road from Hoboken along the river makes the above very desirable for a hotel or boarding house. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36, contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view, on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No 132 Front-st., where further information may be obtained

COTTAGES TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE of Staten Island; one on Castleton av. built of brick, two stories with basement and attic—furnace, range and pure spring water throughout the basement. Stone steps and two acres of land handsomely laid out; one small furnished cottage near the above road. Apply to the subscriber, No. 40 Exchange-place.
EDWARD BEMENT.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York opposite the Park, together with all the furniture fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the entire good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum, and apple trees; good out buildings, situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev A. FLACK.

TO LET IN RYE VILLAGE—A HOUSE CONtaining seven rooms, small garden, &c., within three minutes' walk of depot, New-Haven Railroad. Rent $100. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 288 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building suites with building loans. Apply to M. L. BISBEE, No. 209 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

NO. 463 BROOME-STREET, NEAR AND WEST OF BROADWAY,

Containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a boarding house; would be let for such purposes. Situation against be surpassed. Apply at No. 469 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, and more than this rent taken in board, by a gentleman, lady, and child, seven years old, the third story high basement brick house No 209 Decatur-st, Brooklyn, elegantly finished and all complete, with Ridgewood water heater, gas, &c.; part of the front parlor furniture would be sold low, or rented. If desired to a small, genteel family, of high respectability, and advantageous term will be offered. Inquire, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., of Mr. LEIT, No 251 Broadway, New-York, and other times on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, in the large brown stone front building No. 363 Fulton st. dimensions of each 25x90 with all the necessary gas and other fixtures requisite for a dry goods, monthly, millinery, or fancy goods business. The store has been lately painted throughout, and is now in perfect order. The premises will be rented low to a good tenant, and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 198 West 21st-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 6 P. M.

$550—TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment, chandeliers, gas fixtures complete, in West 33d-st; $600—a story, all improvements, West 23d st., $625—2 story, high basement, gas and water, West 24th-st.; 3-story and basement, first class, West 35th st; 3-story high basement West 24th-st; $450—4-story, gas, &c., West 33d-st; cottage, West 27th-st.; cottage, 9th av.; two floors, gas, &c., very nice; two floors on 8th av., marble mantels, &c., very nice; floors, rooms, &c., to suit all at No. 315 9th-av., J. E. HATCH.

TO LET OR LEASE IN EAST BROOKLYN—A three story house, with all modern improvements, marble mantels, folding doors, closets, pantries, &c.; a garden of five lots nicely laid out with flowers currant, gooseberry and grape. Rent $300; with coach-house and stable, $350. For further particulars inquire on the premises, corner of Hickory-st. and Tompkins-av.; or at No. 271 South-st., New-York City.

TO LET—IN BEDFORD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Myrtle av., a well finished two-story, attic and basement house; gas all through; location very pleasant; suitable to every respect for a respectable family. Rent low. Apply to G. PFIRRER, No. 14 Duchess-st., third floor.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, SOUTH Melrose, a house, with 10 rooms, pantries and all conveniences, suitable for a respectable family, half an acre of ground, with currant-bushes, grapevines and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire either on the premises, or to R. HANNINGTON, No. 315 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st. corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. BADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., Times Building next to the *Times* Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st front. Rent $3,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 132 Monroe-st., near Ruiger place, convenient to East Broadway stages. House in complete order, with gas on four floors. Bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., and a very desirable down-town residence. For terms, apply to D. T. COON, No. 209 Water st.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished). No. 178 9th-av., with large window and doors, having rolling iron shutters, store 80 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy, inquire of JAS. M. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LEASE—THE LOFTS OF NO. 60 BARCLAY-st., 25 by 103 feet side-lights all the way up; one of the best stands in the City for an importer or commission merchant. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or to WILLIAM C. WALKER, No. 128 Chambers st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts; entrance in Warren st.; suitable for some light business, having hoist-way, gas on every story, and croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement, high stoop dwelling house No. 41 8th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 45 feet 6 inches deep, contains 12 rooms and bath; has 13 bedrooms; is well leased, it will be put in perfect order, and supplied with every modern convenience. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON 123TH-ST., BEtween 4th and 5th avs., a full-sized two-story cottage and 4 lots of ground situated for use, gas, &c.; street paved and lighted with gas; choice neighborhood; convenient to steamboats and railroads. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS—THE three story brick building No. 12 east 26th st., 70 feet west of Broadway, consisting of store, back basement and floors above for business purposes. Steam power can be had if required. Inquire at No. 12 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house, No. 120 West 39th st., containing all the modern improvements; the premises can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 143 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 236 WEST EIGHTEENTH-st.; a cottage, with all the modern improvements. 36 feet wide, with fine garden in front of 40 feet; will be let for one or a term of years, at a reasonable rent. Inquire at Office No. 337, between the hours of 10 and 2.

TO LET—A FRAME COTTAGE WITH SEVERAL lots of ground situate near the corner of Grand-st. and Jackson av.—with gas and fixtures. A gas frame house on Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR 1, 5 OR 10 YEARS, the 4-story English-basement house No. 50 4th-av., a most desirable location for residence or store being about 50 feet deep with gas, bath, &c. Apply to Dr. BIRDSEYE, No. 2 Citizens' Bank Buildings, cor. Canal-st. and Bowery.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY DWELLING NO. 229 10th-st., three rooms deep; has both gas range &c.; rent $400. No 90 Watts-st., two and a half stories, six rooms; rent $450. No 53 Watts-st., two and a half story, six rooms; rent $100. Also, several parts of houses and apartments. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—TO A MAN AND WIFE, THE SECOND floor of house No. 265 Madison st., near Clinton, consisting of front room and back room, and one bedroom; two pantries and water; good neighborhood and in good order. Rent, including gas, $200. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON the 1st of May, in a first-class house, containing all the modern improvements. Also, single rooms for gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located for the Summer. Inquire at No. 47 West 29th-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 733 AND 737 EIGHTH-AVENUE, suites of rooms consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rents from $150 to $175 per year. Apply to EDWARD THOMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—NO. 59 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY—With board, to a gentleman and wife, a handsomely-furnished room on a second floor, front; house first-class, with all improvements. Inquire as above.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements and is very elegibly situated. Apply to THOS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 150 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, second floor. The front basement and one room on fourth floor of modern house No. 12 Boerum place, 3d st., between 3th and 9th avs., to a small family only; house situated opposite the open grounds of Blind Institute.

OFFICES TO LET—NO. 62 BROADWAY, IN third and fourth stories, over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s at rents of $160 and upwards. The five offices in front, now occupied by D. D. Field, Esq., are very desirable. Apply to STANLEY & LANGDELL, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE VERY GENTEEL four story Philadelphia brick house No. 85 East 33d st.; gas and water on every floor; chandeliers, gas-fixtures, bath, &c. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 84 East 30th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE HIGH stoop brick houses, three-story and basement, with all the modern improvements Nos 163 165 and 167 East 39th-sts. Rent $700. For further particulars, apply to ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 163 William-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF BRICK HOUSE No. 38 Rivington-st. consisting of two parlors two bedrooms and front basement. Can house a from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A FOUR-STORY BRICK house, pleasantly situated in East 13th-st., near 2d-av., well calculated for a small family. Address Box No. 2 836 Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 182 East 19th-st. near 2d-av. The location is very desirable. Rent $350 per annum. Apply to THOS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 150 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT—AT NO. 24 WILLIAM STREET, TWO commodious offices, connecting with each other; suitable for a lawyer. Apply to D. THURSTON, No. 24 William st., Room No. 15.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET.—FIVE FLOORS OF the brick building No 264 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.; the floors will be rented separately if desired; size of each floor 22x80. Inquire on the premises

TO LET—THE LARGE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 147 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Rent, to good tenants. Apply at No. 39 William st., Office No. 5.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 314 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements—gas bath, &c. Apply to JOS. P. HOUSE, No. 12 Centre-st., corner Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLing No. 656 Broadway, lot 20x120 feet, with east or carriage way on rear. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A BROADWAY CLASS—A TWO years' lease of a store on east side of Broadway, above Stewart's. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building. Also, the 4-story house No. 62 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET.—THERE will be a large store to let about the 1st of June next block in this growing city. Apply at No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 8th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

OFFICE TO LET.—A SMALL OFFICE TO LET on the 4th floor over the New York *Times* Office. Apply in the Publication Office.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling house No. 42 Prospect-st., corner of Hicks-st., with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs, &c., and set in marble wash-stands, and hot air furnace. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall st., New-York.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 655 Broadway. The first loft is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into one front and rear building with an entrance from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 205 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUPERB PRIvate residence No. 40 East 22d-st., house 25x53 feet; four stories besides basement and under-cellar, finished in the best style and with every convenience for the use of the present occupant, who is about removing to the country. Apply to J. B. CALDWELL, No. 271 Broadway, room No. 18, (from 10 to 4) where cards of admission can be obtained

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A 3-story and high-basement brick dwelling house with all the modern improvements, in Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts., third door from Court-st., convenient to the ferries and railroad. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. WEBB, Jr., No. 136 Bridge-st., Brooklyn; or No. 2 Park-place.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bed rooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 204 William st., the second and third floors, 66 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 153 Nassau st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The two-story and attic frame dwelling-house southwest corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st. Brooklyn containing 10 rooms, has marble mantels, sliding doors, cornices and centre pieces in parlors, fine grape vine and arbor in y

MEDICAL.

PROSTRATED FACULTIES AND GENERAL debility need no longer be the bane of life, there is sure relief to be found in TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. Full particulars can be gleaned from a perusal of "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," beautifully Illustrated, and sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 191 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases. SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Hours 12 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., No. 513 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS, retail by all druggists.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. RAYMOND, late Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors Cazenoeau and Merr, of New York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker st a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated including Weaknesses &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are this day cautioned against being out calling on DR. HUNTER at first the flutterlin Dispenser, No. 5 Division st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is cure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a secret cannot be obtained in genuine and, where but at the old office. No. 3 Division st. Look for number, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and certain, and their rapidity to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Disease in all its different forms and complications also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. A scientific plain of a superior kind and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the Author, as above, also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about 100 hundred of electrotype engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 44 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers, their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, opposite the three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick Pew-Brunswick News, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System," devotes his entire attention to Operative Surgery and especial to the more obscure diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Stricture, Fistula, Prolapsus and Stricture of the Rectum, etc., without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no confinement. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, as the necessary indications are always apparent on personal examination. Dr. D. refers to Dr. McCallum, late Surgeon-in-chief of the Railroad; Henry Ford, Esq., Salisbury; John P. Hayes, of this City; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Morris Barnett, New-Orleans; Mr. Livingston (Livingston, Kinnicutt & Co.), N. G. Bradford, late Cashier Bowery Bank. And more than 200 gentlemen in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9, 11 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 12 Sth-av.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL—OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive restorer of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies, in fact when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous constitution that great principle which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Agents price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8. Depot, No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN

DR. WAKD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure a private diseases. Remember, all afflicted that by consulting Dr. WARD you may be relieved of experience. Let Richard's himself speak. Dr. Richardson's Female and other remedies. $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

TO PUBLISHERS, PROPRIETORS OF PATENT MEDICINES AND OTHERS.—I have the names of ten thousand intelligent reading men resident all over the United States for sale. Any one who believes in the efficacy of advertising by circulars instead of newspapers, will find this a chance seldom to be met with. The names have been selected within the last three months, and never used. Address Box No. 191 Times Office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 96 Broadway. Office, No. 54 West 23d st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature. JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 8th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle. $9 a dozen.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—LOOK out for counterfeits. Bogus Doctors. The genuine can be had only of the Proprietors, PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York, and in Brooklyn only of Mrs. HAVEN, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been agent for ten years.

DR. COBHAM—OF NO. 21 RECTOR-STREET, between West and Washington, warrants a permanent and speedy cure of all private diseases, either recent or chronic, without mercury. Recent cases cured in a few days. Office hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Established 1829. Advice gratis.

A NEW-SCHOOL PHYSICIAN, DISTINguished for his successful treatment of all forms of disease, in both sexes and this consultation is to all cases which have resisted all other skill. Address Box No. 273 Post office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures weakness &c., &c. Office No. 53 Bleecker st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas pipe and fixtures throughout on the most modern terms and with all possible despatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 96 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSON'S Show Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

W. R. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Rich parlor suites, grand action piano-forte, valuable paintings, bronzes, statuary, Venetian mirrors, Florentine tables, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, Brussels, velvet and Turkey carpets &c. TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) April 20, at 9 o'clock, at No. 454 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.:

Rich and elegant Household Furniture, most of which was made to order by Gaudelet—Consisting of carved rosewood parlor furniture, sofas chairs, and en suite in blue, maroon and gold satin, elegant rosewood piano, made by Thomas Worcester; blue and gold satin window curtains. Hood with silk; richly carved rosewood etagere with mirrors, carved rosewood sofas and centre tables, with marble tops, papier mache and inlaid tables, elegant gilt mantel clocks "Crusader and Saracen;" French china vases, large pier and mantel glasses, velvet carpets, Mosaic rugs and extensive dining table, oak sofa and chairs rosewood and mahogany sofa chairs &c., in hair-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, marble top, library tables and chairs, Brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c., together with a choice assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had previous to sale at the auctioneer's office, No. 21 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY PAPER HANGINGS,

To close the retail branch of the business of SUTPHEN & WEEKS,

No. 404 (the wholesale department being removed to Nos. 109 Liberty-st. and 116 Cedar-st.) Broadway, between Walker and Canal-sts., New-York.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the store as above, a large and general assortment of rich paper hangings, French decorations gold and velvet papers, borders medallions, statues, busts, figures &c., with a variety of low-priced room papers, blanks, &c. The sale will be peremptory, and without reserve or limit, and to whether, and the goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. Terms—Under $100, cash; over $100, 90 days approved indorsed paper. Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit, and to settle their bills on Thursday. Catalogues Tuesday, at the store.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at the elegant residence No. 64 St. Mark's-place, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rich rosewood suites in brocatel, elegant French plate pier glasses, gilt chandeliers, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, costly oil paintings and engravings, bookstands, etageres, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Ludd & Co., Boston, a very fine instrument; mahogany bedsteads, single and double; bedding, superior curled hair mattresses, dining room furniture, mahogany extension tables, chairs, sofas, &c.; crockery and glass-ware, and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock at the elegant private residence, No. 84 West 23d st (between 6th and 7th avs.), all the furniture contained in said house. Full particulars in subsequent advertisement.

J. W. PETERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PARTIBUTORY SALE OF extra carved furniture at the ornamental cabinet warerooms of Albert Kunze No. 28 Grand-st. near Mulberry-st. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 19, at 10½ o'clock will be sold at public auction, without the least reserve the entire stock of said warerooms, consisting of magnificent carved rosewood black walnut, oak and mahogany furniture of almost every description, such as bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, mahogany cushioned chairs, sofas, lounges, hair mattresses, elegant black walnut and oak sideboards and extension tables to match, rich rosewood etageres with plate glass, oak and black walnut dining chairs in reps, armchairs in reps, rosewood easy chairs, parlor reception chairs, music stools, rosewood hall stands, rosewood bedsteads, elegant rosewood centre and side tables. Also rosewood cottage pianos, and full suites covered in satin moquet, and representing the most magnificent description and high cost. The auctioneer calls the particular attention of all those in want of really rich and costly furniture to this sale, the whole having been made expressly for custom trade and entirely without regard to cost, will positively be sold without limit, in consequence of the proprietor relinquishing the business. Arrangements can be made by purchasers if desired, in having their goods stored on the premises until the 1st of May, at which time the premises must be vacated. Goods can be examined any time until the hour of sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES—By order of Com. N. Sanders, Esq., Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, April 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

8 pins cut vise chair fixtures,	more	18 boats various sizes,
10 fair jack shaving,	or	1 sail boat,
8 tons cut rum duet	less:	10 lots, paint skins,
4 coils Manilla rope,		10 lots, paint awnings,
77 cart-bodies axles and drops, more or less, 2 oxen,		
164 oil casks and barrels,		1 horse,
1,400 cocoa mats, in rolls or less		1,500 powder barrels,
1 ladder and 2 dredge buckets,		132-pound cannon,
3,000 musket and pistol flints,		46 pint muskets,
9 sheet tiller pieces,		36 bit 1 pistols,
47 Arlin with 4 steering compasses, 3 deck time-pieces,		

Tables, 5 de boards, chairs, washstands, water casks, treasure carpenters' tools, 15 horse fencing and suction hose 1 copper cooking utensils, cooking stoves, armorers' forges, bench vices, &c., &c. Full particulars at the Auditor's office.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE PART OF JUDGE Daly's estate, by order of John Jay and John F. Butterworth Executors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—No. 413, running through to Cortlandt-alley. 1 lot 16 feet 34 inches by 175 feet.

BROADWAY—No. 399, running through to Cortlandt-alley. Lot, 27 feet 9 inches by 175 feet.

CANAL AND CENTRE STREETS—One Lot, northwest corner.

CANAL-STREET—One lot, north side, near Broadway.

CANAL STREET—One lot, south side, near Cortlandt-alley.

WALKER-STREET—One lot, south side, near Cortlandt-alley.

WALKER-STREET—One lot, north side, near Centre-st.

SIXTH AVENUE—Four houses and lots, west side, near 20th-st.

Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For book-map of the above property and full particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF May, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange $6 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company. First Mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six bonds of $1 000 each, terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

JOHN LEVISON WILL SELL, APRIL 19, at the residence No. 103 West 40th-st., between Bleecker and 6th-avs., at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture, carpets, mirrors, works of art, fine paintings, vases, clocks, curtains, beds and bedding, kitchen utensils, &c., contained in said house. Sale positive as the owner is giving up housekeeping in consequence of ill health. Goods must be removed on the day of sale as the house is let, and the new tenant takes possession on the 20th.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 61 Liberty-st., adjacent to Nassau.

WILL SELL, THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 61 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, new and second-used, received this day for convenient sale, and comprising 6-pan tête-a-têtes, large easy chairs recaption and other parlor chairs of rosewood, mahogany and walnut; centre-tables, bookcases, mirrors &c.; French and cottage bedsteads, chamber suites, hair mattresses, palliasses, cane seat chairs, lounges, rockers, &c. Also, glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d-st, near 6th-av., the entire household furniture contained in the above two properties, consisting of the furniture of about 48 rooms, viz.: gilt frame French plate pier glasses, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, marble top centre tables, rosewood piano forte, Farmon maker; marble top and plain and dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil-cloths, dinner and tea sets, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 39 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 20 Bench-st., opposite St. John's Park:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels, three ply and Ingrain carpets, suites in mahogany covered in hair cloth, gilt chandeliers and brackets, fancy tables, one of Prince's secretary bedsteads, and oak extension dining tables, chairs, &c.; bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, spring do., washstands, chairs in hair cloth, &c. Also a large assortment of kitchen furniture, &c.

PERRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 Barkly-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, divans and chairs in hair cloth, curls and shaving, oil cloths, centre tables, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, stair-rods, stoves, chairs in hair cloth, easy chairs, mantle mirrors cane seat chairs, bronzed and lace curtains, mahogany ottomans, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, —RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at sale No. 14 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of all kinds of Spring goods. City and country dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues morning of sale.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 o'clock, at No. 418 Canal-st., near Varick-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed from Brooklyn, sofas, burning fluid, tables, work stands, crockery, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, stair-rods, stoves, chairs in hair cloth, easy chairs, mantle mirrors cane seat chairs, bronzed and lace curtains, mahogany ottomans, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PERREMPTORY SALE.—BY A. S. RICHARDS, SON & CO., THIS DAY, peremptory sale of lot No. 639 Washington-st., between Christopher and Barrow sts., with three story brick house, in front, 26x43 feet; rear house 26x21; portion back and north corner frame; front and south end of lot 26x100.10, and 106.2 more or less.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 21, at 1½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Mercer County (Illinois) Bonds, $1,000 each and Bank and Mortgage on lands in Hancock County, Iowa, inside by HENRY BUDKE, for $1,200 (his pothecated; to be sold together.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT SALESroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large and general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, China, crockery and glass ware, cutlery, feather beds, mattresses &c.—the whole for absolute sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, plants, trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, roses, pear, peach, cherry, apple and plum trees at No. 146 Baldwin-line, corner of Pearl st. 2,000 pear trees, in bearing order; 1,000 standard roses; 5,000 dwarf apple trees, 500 running and moss roses, tree peonies, rose of Sharon, rhea pern, carnation pinks, tuberoses, honeysuckles, columbine, Chinasasteras, dalaies, verbenas, pansies, &c., from G. Marc, Astoria, L. I. Catalogues now ready.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting, PHILLIPS'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The new manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 6, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal Intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

BROAD STREET ROUTE.—Commencing March 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad. Also leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:40 and 12 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 noon.

JOHN O. STERGS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 18, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Stations as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Hobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M., for Peek-kill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Hobbs Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and Sharp-st. Ferries for New-York to Troy at 6:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Change of hours. The Express Mail Train for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, &c., will be changed on the 18th of April 1859, leaving Cortlandt-st., New York, from 8 A. M to 7 A. M.
☞ The 3 A. M. Philadelphia train only will be changed to 9 A. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. Newark accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12 and 7:30 A. M., and 1 and 6 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 6 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Roadver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1859.—Trains going East leave South Ferry Brooklyn, at 7:45 A. M., for Greenport; at 9 for Syosset; Hempstead, 10 A. M. 4 and 5:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica on Saturdays only at 8:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—FROM Peck-slip E. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY April 2, 1859. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Sweeps and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Percy, Stubs and B B B.
Horse Nails Rods, T V R and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George B. Jackson & Co.
J. & A. W. Orr and Co.
S. G. Atkinson & Co.
Ingalls & Gass.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of the same. Those having freely notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prisma'ic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Tower Railings, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store Park-place, Thomas Hunt's store, College-place, United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Clevelland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENTS."
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that our vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we have manufactering was granted June 29 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Jeomk-st., New-York.

METAL SASHES AND SHOW-CASES.—Persons about opening new stores, or refitting old ones, will find it advantageous to call on F. A. HOWELL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., where they can select such as they require on advantageous terms. An assortment of mahogany and walnut show-cases on hand.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No. 216 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—All Made for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A Large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 421 Broadway.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, 119 NASSAU-ST. AND 302 BROADWAY, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

The public are respectfully informed that the last night of the Farewell Performances of
Mme. GAZZANIGA
will take place
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) April 20, at 8,
when Madame Gazzaniga will positively make her last appearance previous to her departure for Europe, in the opera selected for Madame Gazzaniga's last night, "La Favorita" by Donizetti's opera, in four acts, of
LA FAVORITA
which will be performed for the first and only time this season.

Madame GAZZANIGA
will sing her great rôle of Leonora. On the same occasion the popular tenor,
Signor STEFANI,
will make his first appearance in New York in the rôle of Fernando. The celebrated baritone
Signor MORELLI,
will make his first appearance since his return from South America) in his favorite part of the King.

With this performance the short season terminates, when the Academy will be closed.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy. C. BRUSIGNE'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at the stationery store of RIOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

HALL'S MUSIC STORE REMOVED TO No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

The Management would respectfully announce that the preparations necessary to the production of SHAKESPEARE'S CELEBRATED COMEDY entitled
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
having been entirely completed, this
MOST BEAUTIFUL CREATION
of the
IMMORTAL BARD
will be produced in great splendor on
TUESDAY EVENING, April 19
AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
with
SPLENDID HISTORICAL COSTUMES!
GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY!
BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS!
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS!
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS!
STARTLING CHANGES!
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATIONS!
MENDELSSOHN'S EXQUISITE MUSIC!
and the
GREATEST CAST EVER KNOWN.
THE WHOLE PLAY PRODUCED UNDER THE SOLE SUPERVISION
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE.

For full particulars, see advertisements and bill of the day.

ADMISSION.

Balcony Chairs..... Seventy-five

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

and dishonor, and there the Court decided the question. Counsel referred to Vol. 2 Archibald's Criminal Practice.

At this point the Court interrupted Mr. Ould to have the Grand Jury called.

The Court relieved them from further attendance until this day fortnight.

Mr. Ould resuming, replied to the proposition of Mr. Phillips, that this evidence was competent for rebutting the question. That he (Ould) thought was begging the question. Was the evidence of such a character on its face as would be a legal rebuttal of malice? If not, it was not competent. It had been also argued that the evidence was competent as affecting the question whether the passion was real or feigned. It was immaterial for the Jury to find out whether it was real or feigned. It had been also argued that the deceased was giving the signal of adultery, and that therefore the evidence was competent, but if, as the prosecution held, the adultery itself was not a legal provocation or justification, how could an invitation to adultery be. The other learned Counsel (Mr. Graham) had argued that the evidence of adultery was always properly before the Court; that was not so. In Iredell's case the evidence came before the Court, whether the evidence of adultery could be admitted to reduce the grade of homicide, and the Court rejected such evidence. He contended that where such evidence was admitted it was admitted only as part of the *res gestæ*.

The Judge—In the case of Fisher, Sherrington and Palue, the whole case is detailed; the interview between the father and the man in whose house the crime was committed; it was committed more than once; and yet all the circumstances were gone into, so that there it was impossible that the facts proved could have been part of the *res gestæ*.

District-Attorney—The case in volume 6 Iredell was precisely the kind of case alluded to.

Mr. Graham—There all the proofs were got in.

District-Attorney—They were made a part of the evidence of the prosecution, and were put in as evidence connected with the homicide. He challenged the defence to point out a case where objection was made to such evidence and not sustained. It had been also set up here that the indictment recited that the deceased at the time of the homicide was in the peace of God and of the United States, and that he was not so in point of fact, and that therefore the indictment could not be sustained. The words are mere surplusage, and might have been omitted. They meant simply that he was under the protection of the laws of God and man—nothing more than that. If Mr. Key had been engaged in a riot, or if he had been blaspheming, would it be contended that any man might kill him?

Mr. Graham—In an effort to prevent him committing a crime, it would not be murder to slay him.

District-Attorney—Would it be proper to kill a man to prevent him committing an assault and battery?

Mr. Graham—I take my ground that if a man assaults me, I have a right to resist him to the death.

The District-Attorney—That depends altogether on circumstances.

The Judge—It would depend on the nature of the attack.

The District-Attorney proceeded to argue that the testimony in regard to the handkerchief did not connect the parties with any adulterous intercourse; this was therefore not a proposition to continue evidence already partially given, but to give new evidence on a distinct point. He held to his position that it was for the Court and the Court alone to pass upon the nature of the evidence offered. It was only for the Jury to pass upon the facts allowed to be given in evidence. Trial by jury was a creature of the common law, and the Constitution of the United States gave to the arraigned the privilege of trial by jury in accordance with the course of the common law and in no other way. The common law had been announced by Hale, and Foster and East and others, and what he contended for now was one of the principles of that common law. It had been alleged by the defence that the case now presented was analagous to that of Jarboe. He proceeded to show that no such analogy existed. In the case now before the Court the prisoner made the declaration at the time of the homicide, "He has defiled my bed." In Jarboe's case the question was by the prisoner to the deceased, "What do you intend to do?" and the answer was, "You will see what I intend to do." That was a matter which did not explain itself, and therefore it was right for the Court to allow the evidence to be given to explain the declarations. Here the declaration of the prisoner explained itself, and therefore no evidence was necessary to elucidate it. The facts themselves carried no further impression to the human mind than the expression itself does. There was another distinction between the two cases. In Jarboe's case the expression was made use of both by the deceased and the prisoner; here no expression was made use of by the deceased. His Honor in Herbert's case drew a distinction between the declarations made by the deceased and those made by the prisoner, otherwise a party might manufacture testimony in his own case, while no such objection could possibly apply to the declaration of the deceased. He insisted that the instruction of the Court in Jarboe's case applied to this case here, namely, that the facts did not justify the act, or constitute a legal provocation, and that the killing was murder. In regard to the question of insanity, His Honor's rulings hitherto had been that no declarations made by other parties to the prisoner could be admitted as proof of insanity, and on that ground the evidence must necessarily be ruled out. What, then, was left as competent evidence in law? Nothing but that the first prisoner was witness to the adulterous intercourse between deceased and the prisoner's wife. The last ground on which this evidence had been urged was on the ground of its being *res gestæ* that it was competent as explaining the declaration of the prisoner that the deceased had violated his bed. The declaration itself was part of the *res gestæ* and was receivable, but the evidence of the truth of the declaration was not *res gestæ*, and was not receivable. As well might the United States go into a long evidence of the manufacture of fire-arms, and detail the manner of making the pistol which had been offered in evidence in this case. But, say the defence, the declaration of the prisoner shows his motive, and this evidence ought to be received, because it explained the declaration. That raised the direct question whether the fact of adultery constituted a legal provocation or justification and he had already shown that it did not. It had been hinted, rather than argued, on the other side, that the prisoner at the time of the homicide was but defending his wife from future advances of the deceased. The law, however, says that for the taking of human life such a reason affords no justification or excuse. Nothing but an attempt to commit a felony can excuse the taking of life. It must be distinctly shown that the deceased was at the very time attempting to commit a felony. But an invitation to adultery does not rise even to the dignity of a trespass.

The Judge—Five propositions are stated as the basis of an offer to prove the fact of adultery in this case, and that that fact is known by the prisoner. The proposition is not to introduce evidence of adultery as proper under all or any circumstances, but whether, under the existing state of the evidence already given, the defence are entitled to adduce further evidence than they have already given to the Jury. It is a question of competency of evidence for any purpose; what may be its legal effect is not the inquiry. That the Court may be called upon to give an opinion on before the trial terminates. But I will not anticipate it. That opinion must be founded upon all the evidence, and can be properly investigated when the evidence on both sides is closed. A great mass of testimony has been received going to show the adulterous intercourse, the frequenting by deceased of the immediate neighborhood of the defendant's house. The exhibitions of a handkerchief! What did they mean? Have not the Jury a right to understand what they meant? By themselves they might be regarded as weighing very little, or as having more or less influence on any particular point raised. The Jury must pass on them, and on all the evidence. Can they do so without a full knowledge of what that testimony imparts? At the time of the homicide the prisoner declared the deceased had dishonored his house, or defiled, or violated his bed, for all these expressions have been used by the different witnesses examined. This declaration is a part of the principal fact. It is important to the Jury to have it explained, and it is the right of the defendant, in all justice, to have it explained. Jarboe's case has been referred to as a decision rendered by this Court. On great deliberation, it is one from which I am not disposed to depart. In that case considerable testimony having been given, it was proposed to prove what passed at an interview between the witness, who was the father of the prisoner, and the deceased and the prisoner himself in regard to the engagement of marriage. This interview, it will be observed, was two or three months before the homicide. Here the Judge quoted his ruling in that case and proceeded. It is said, however, that the expression of the prisoner here at the time of the homicide that the deceased had defiled his bed, is evidence itself, and that it is not susceptible of any further elucidation. It was certainly not stronger than this case of Jarboe, where the prisoner asked the deceased if he was going to marry the unfortunate girl, his sister, and he said, No; you see, or you will see, what I am going to do. The plain English of that is "I am not going to marry her." In this case, it is true, the expression used by the prisoner is one that might be ordinarily understood in a particular sense, but men may have various ideas of phraseology, and the jury are to pass on this case on the evidence. That declaration so be sure is in proof by the United States, but still there may be a different construction put upon it by one man from that put upon it by another. Be that as it may, in order to insure perfect understanding by the jury what was meant by that declaration? I think on that ground also, the evidence is admissible, the Court reserving, of course, an opinion on all the evidence in accordance with the ordinary course of practice here. That opinion is asked in the shape of what lawyers here call prayers. I am of opinion that the evidence is admissible.

The silence in the Court as Judge Crawford pronounced this decision was almost painful, and as he closed there was a perceptible though silent expression of satisfaction.

TESTIMONY OF NANCY BROWN.

Mrs. Nancy Brown was then recalled.

Examined by Mr. Ratcliffe—I was sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Key to know him; the last time I saw him was on the Wednesday before he was shot, when he went into the house on Fifteenth-street; I saw him take a key out of his pocket, unlock the door and go in; he came out in about an hour; I am acquainted with Mrs. Sickles; I saw her go backward and forward often; I saw her go in and then out the back way; he would go to the back gate and let her out, and then he would come out of the front door.

Q.—How long were they in the house? A.—About an hour.

Q.—How did you know that it was Mrs. Sickles? A.—I inquired different times; I saw Mrs. Sickles at her own house after that, then other persons were present; she was the lady I had seen go into the brick house.

Q.—How often had you before that Wednesday seen him go into that house? A.—I saw him go in three times before, when he unlocked the door, and took the key from his pocket; saw Mrs. Sickles go with him and have hold of his arm, except the Wednesday before Mr. Key was killed.

Q.—What time elapsed between these three times you saw them go into that house? A.—About a week; I saw them go in three times within three weeks; Key came up to my door in October; he rode up; he stepped on the porch, and asked me whether the house was occupied; I said no; he asked me who the house belonged to; I told him to a colored man named John Gray, and he lived somewhere on Capitol Hill, and that the colored people could give him all the information; he came about three weeks after that, and tied his horse to my tree; I asked him whether he did not know that that was against the law? (Laughter.)

Mr. Ould—I suppose that is not evidence.

Witness—I asked him not to tie his horse there again.

Mr. Ould—That's not evidence. Stop, Mrs. Brown.

Witness—I was only telling you what it was; he said, I won't tie it there any more; he said, I rented this house for a friend of mine, and want to see how it is situated; I don't know whether he said it was for a Member or Senator; he then untied his horse and went away; I never spoke to him any more.

Q.—Did you notice anything Mr. Key had with him? A.—I noticed, on that Wednesday, he had on a shawl when he went in; it was on his left arm; but had none when he came out; this was on the Wednesday before he was shot; when he first came to the house, we laughed when we saw the smoke come out of the chimney; he went down the yard and got wood to make a fire; saw a white string tied to the upstairs shutters, so that when the wind blowed it would swing.

Q.—Have you seen the shawl since? A.—I saw the shawl, but you know there are so many alike, I don't like to swear to this one.

Mr. Ratcliffe (to officer)—Tell Mr. Mann to bring the shawl in.

Witness—I don't want to tell a lie. [A shawl was produced—it had a grey and red border.] Witness [examining]—This looks like it; he had it folded on his left arm.

Q.—How was Mrs. S. dressed? A.—She had on a little small plaid silk dress, which she wore open, and she had a black Raglan—a cloak, you know, as I call it—fringed with bugles, and a black velvet shawl, with lace; and I saw her in a brown dress, like a traveling dress, the Wednesday she went in and out the back way; in entering the house the back way—it was where they put the wood—the mud was thet depth (four or five inches;) the alley was not paved.

Q.—What was the state of the weather? A.—It was always fair when I seed them.

Mr. Ould—That's not evidence.

Mr. Brady—You say Mr. Key told you he hired the house for a Senator or Member; did anybody occupy it except Mr. Key and the lady? A.—Never saw anybody go in but themselves; I am sure I did not.

To Mr. Graham—Saw them go up and turn back; they saw two policemen standing down K-street; they were at the gate; I was at my gate; they went up Fifteenth-street as far as I could see them.

Mr. Stanton requested that the prisoner might retire during this examination. To this the prosecution said they had no objection.

Mr. Sickles accordingly retired, accompanied by an officer.

Mr. Graham—Did you see them come back that day?

Witness—Not likely; they were so scart, they run away. [Laughter.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—Whereabouts do you live? A.—I live next door out one to John Gray's; there are three little houses, in a small frame; I live on the north.

Mr. Brady here put in a true copy of the survey of the premises, from the Surveyor's Office.

Mr. Ould examined the witness particularly about the houses and their tenants in that immediate neighborhood. She said the first time she saw Mrs. Sickles was three weeks after Mr. Key told her he had taken the house; never held a conversation with her until she went to Mrs. Sickles' house; I think it was in November when Mr. Key first came to Gray's house; I took no particular notice; I was standing at my gate.

Q.—How many feet from Gray's house? A.—I never measured it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ould—About as far as the back part of this room from where you stand? A.—I don't think it's so far.

Q.—How do you know it was Mrs. Sickles? A.—Because I inquired, and was told; I asked different people, and they all told me it was her, and when I saw her at her own house, I knew it was the same person.

Q.—Why did you go there? A.—I went to see if it was the same lady.

Q.—What was the occasion of your going there? A.—She sent for me to identify her, whether she was the same person; it was the Tuesday after the killing.

Q.—How many times altogether did you see them go into the house? A.—Three times, and at another they only came to the gate; as I said before, Mr. Key unlocked the door for her to come in.

Q.—How far off were you? A.—Not so very far, from here to there; she had a black bonnet on but no veil at the time I seed her; could see her features; I knowed her afore, and of course knowed her again; I was standing at my front door when I seed her go in the front door; she passed by me and looked in my face; she was with Mr. Key each time; the policemen were standing at the corner of K and Fifteenth streets talking when Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles came there the last time; they passed on to go into the house; did not go further; they saw the policemen and immediately turned back.

Q.—I suppose they saw them? A.—I know they did, for they started off.

Q.—Did they return that day? A.—It is not likely they returned that day; not likely, gentlemen; I did not watch more after that; I knew they were not so foolish. [Laughter.] After they seed the police; not likely after that. [Renewed laughter.]

Q.—Where does Mr. Secley live? A.—His alley opens very near to the back opening of Gray's house; the white string was put out every time that he came first and made the fire.

Q.—How do you know that it was he that made the fire? A.—Because there was nobody else to make the fire, and because I saw him go down and fetch the wood. [Laughter in Court. The Judge ordered it to be suppressed, as there was no cause for laughter.] Never saw Key go there by himself except the first time when he came about the house; saw the string out of the window three or four times; if I had looked oftener I might have seen it oftener.

Q.—How did you come to notice it? A.—Because I knew it was the signal, of course. [Laughter.] She was with him every time I saw him but that once; I saw him go down the yard for wood four or five times; of course when I saw him go down for an armful of wood he was there.

Q.—You did not know whether he was there by himself? A.—I should think he was not when I saw the signal flying. [Laughter.]

To Mr. Ratcliffe—It was Mr. Mann who called for me to go and see Mrs. Sickles, and there I identified her as the person whom I used to see go to that house; the shawl was shown to me the next week, week after the death of Mr. Key; the other man, I never could speak his name [Mr. Gintry,] was there when the shawl was shown to me; I could not identify the shawl, but I stated at that time that I thought it the same shawl; I think it now the same shawl, but I could not sweer to it exactly because there are so many shawls like it.

To Mr. Brady—I saw that same lady on Pennsylvania avenue; I never thought she was no lady when I sew her come to the house; I thought she was a servant girl; I saw her getting out of a carriage in the avenue, and asked a gentleman who she was, and he told me she was Mrs. Sickles; I also saw her in the market.

To Mr. Carlisle—I saw the policemen go in the same day the shawl was shown to me; I think the house was opened the Monday after Mr. Key's death; I did not see people go in; saw them at the door; have no knowledge of any person breaking into the house; I could hear a noise of some persons inside, but I could not see them; this was two or three weeks after Mr. Key's death.

To the District-Attorney—Did not hear anybody in the house the week after Mr. Key's death.

Here the Court and Jury took a recess for a few minutes.

Mr. Brady exhibited to the jury the lock taken off the front door of the assignation house in Fifteenth-street, and showed how it was fitted by one of two keys found in the pocket of the deceased. The second key belonged to the door of a house in C-street.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES MANN.

Chas. Mann, examined by Mr. Ratcliffe—My business is that of a policeman; am acquainted with the location of the house in Fifteenth-street; I was in the house; Mr. Magruder and yourself, [Ratcliffe,] and a third person were present; I found this shawl there, a pair of gloves, a comb, and some cigarettes; saw some chunks of wood there; found a shawl in the bed in the front room; this is the shawl; I showed it to Mrs. Brown, the last witness; Mrs. Brown went to the house of Mrs. Sickles with me for the purpose of recognizing her; I took her there at your (Ratcliffe's) instance.

To Mr. Brady—On the first floor of the house there were two rooms and a kitchen; they were furnished in plain style; there was a carpet, chairs, tables and book-case; on the second story there are two rooms communicating with each other; in the back room of the second story there was a bedstead and bedding, basin and pitcher, and perhaps a bureau; the bed looked as if it had not been made up for a week or two; there were soiled towels lying about; the shawl was found in the bed in the front room; that bed looked as if it had not been made up for some time; have not here the gloves and comb I found there; have them at home; I got into the house over the fence; there was a colored man inside who admitted me. I took the key from the side-room door and found it opened the front door; I unlocked it to admit Mr. Magruder and Mr. Ratcliffe.

To the District-Attorney—I got in through a back window into the entry; a person opened the back window and I went in; the window opened easily; I hoisted it myself, and went in; the other person did not go in; this person opened the shutter for me; did not open the back door at all; it was between one and two o'clock the day after Mr. Key's death; I left the premises the way I came in; I did not examine the back door; I tried to get in that way, but did not succeed; I found it locked; these beds had not been made since they were occupied; the gloves I speak of are not riding gloves, but a pair of ordinary yellow kid gloves; that was the only time I was in the house; I went with Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Sickles' some two or three days or a week after that.

To Mr. Ratcliffe—Think Mr. Key resided in the neighborhood of the Court-house.

To Mr. Carlisle—Do not think the person who let me into the house was a white man; he was light complexioned; he followed me from the jail; I do not know at whose request; never saw him previously or since; saw him at the jail, and asked him to go along with me in the carriage, and he said he'd meet me there.

Q.—What had he to do with the house? A.—I calculated he was to assist me.

Q.—Why did you think he could admit you more than you could admit yourself? A.—I do not know about that; the attorneys of Mr. Sickles requested me to go to this house; I never received anything for it, nor have I been promised anything; there was a man at the jail, and I asked him to step into the carriage and come up to the house.

Q.—Was this John Gray? A.—I do not know John Gray.

Q.—Do you not hear that this was the owner of the house? A.—I understood at the jail that this negro fellow was to accompany me to the house.

Q.—Did you not say you did not know whether he was colored or white? A.—Neither do I; I was at the jail, and employed to do this business; I heard from some one of the counsel—Ratcliffe, I think—that this man was to go with me; he followed us out to the gate, and, as I knew he was to go with me, I asked him to get into the carriage.

Q.—Did you inquire, or did anybody tell you, for what purpose this man was to accompany you to this house? A.—I inquired very little about it; I calculated that this man was to go with me.

Mr. Carlisle—That does not answer the question.

Witness—I hardly know how to understand you, [laughter;] nobody told me why that man was to accompany me to the house, nor did I ask anybody the reason why; I did not know what business I was to do after getting to the house; I knew I was to attend to some business.

Q.—What explained the business to you? A.—I found out myself after I got there.

Q.—It did not strike you before you got to the house? A.—It struck me before I got there.

Q.—Where did it strike you? A.—That is a nonsensical question. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carlisle—Not at all, Sir; you need not trouble yourself to express your opinion; I ask you where you were when the idea struck you? A.—When I left the jail, I knew I was going to the house in Fifteenth-street, and when I entered the house I found the articles I have described and took them away.

Q.—Nobody instructing you to do so? A.—Yes, I was instructed to take them away by Mr. Ratcliffe; Mr. Magruder and Mr. Ratcliffe went with me, and told me to take possession of these things; this other man was there when we got there; have never seen that person before or since; I tried the front door, and he showed me round the back way and opened the shutter; he had not been there before; I thought we might find the back way open; I would like to have that man here, to see whether you could tell whether this man was white or colored; I carried the shawl to two or three persons, to see if they could recognize it; I carried it to Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Seeley; I went to the jail that morning of my own accord, and while there I was engaged in this business.

To Mr. Brady—Am not much acquainted with that neighborhood; don't know whether the houses are occupied by white or black people.

Mr. Magruder—When it was decided that counsel should visit the house it was agreed to take a policeman, and this man was suggested as the person to show the house

Mr. Carlisle—Now you distinctly recollect that this man went to point out the locality of the house? A.—I do.

Witness was directed by counsel to go home for the other articles found.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RATCLIFFE.

Mr. Ratcliffe, one of the counsel, was placed on the stand, and related the circumstance of the visit to the house. He said they did not know at the time that this person [Crittenden, he believed] was a colored man, but somebody suggested that he was, and so they did not take him into the carriage.

Mr. Brady—Describe what you found there.

Witness—We found up there a bed all in confusion, and on that bed we found a shawl; thinking I had seen such a shawl in possession of Mr. Key, it was suggested that the officer take charge of the shawl; looking about we found a pair of gloves on the mantel, and a parcel of cigarettes; it was also suggested that he take charge of the gloves and no ob found there; cannot say that this is the same shawl, but it is like it; it was handed to Mr. Mann, and he was requested to take charge of it; I think Mr. Key resided in C street, about a mile from the house in Fifteenth-street; Mr. Key was a widower, with four or five children; they had often been in my house; Mrs. Key has been dead some four or five years.

Mr. Brady—That is all.

Mr. Ratcliffe to Mr. Carlisle, with mock politeness—Any question, Sir?

Mr. Carlisle—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

JOHN M. SEELEY, RECALLED.

John M. Seeley, recalled and examined by Mr. Brady—My attention was first called to the visits to the house in Fifteenth-street by Mr. Key and a lady between the middle of January and the beginning of February last; noticed Mr. Key and a lady go there frequently; the last occasion was on the 15th February; Mr. Key's outside garment was usually a steel-mixed gray sack, and on other occasions a plum colored coat; did not notice a shawl; saw Mr. Key put a key to the lock and walk in.

Q.—When Mr. Key and the lady were there the first time, had she walked with him? A.—I did not see her at any time except on foot; do not know that she had hold of his arm; did not see them come out on that occasion; it was between one and two o'clock; I noticed that after they went in the door was shut; the next occasion that I particularize was Saturday, the 12th of February; that was about the same hour.

Mr. Brady—Describe the whole incident.

Witness—I was going up Fifteenth-street; they were going up before me; was walking leisurely; as I passed the door of the house in Fifteenth-street they stopped and went into the house; the lady, as she went in, drew up her veil and looked at me, and I looked at her; I have known Mr. Key for years.

Q.—Did you observe whether the door was unlocked at that time? A.—He unlocked it; I presume he took out the key; saw them come out of the house that day; they were there about an hour or an hour and a half; they came out separately—she first; both came through the front door; some four or five minutes elapsed between her coming and his; she passed on toward her home, and he passed in the opposite direction; the only Sabbath I ever saw them go into the house was on the 20th of February; it was about one o'clock, or perhaps half past one; I saw him enter, but no lady with him; I immediately went up to a back room in the third floor of my house and looked out the window; I saw the same lady come up through the alley leading from K street to L, which forms rather a T; saw Mr. Key come to the back door, and walk down toward the gate, and they returned together to the house; to my certain knowledge that was Sunday, the 20th day of February; am not prepared to say how long they stayed on that occasion—perhaps an hour or an hour and a half; the lady came out the way she went in, but I did not see how Mr. Key came out; also saw her pass into the house the Wednesday or Thursday before Mr. Key's death; she passed in by the back gate; that was somewhere about two o'clock; did not see Mr. Key there at all that day; cannot state how long she remained, for I was compelled to leave on my own business; the house had been of unfortunate repute when I went to the neighborhood; the parties left, and the owner occupied it a short time; after he left it remained unoccupied till I saw Mr. Key and the lady go there.

Q.—Did you ascertain who the lady was? A.—I did.

Q.—How? A.—By going and seeing whether she was the person it was said she was; I went to see her about ten days after the fatal occurrence; I went to her residence, and saw she was the identical same person; I went in company with my wife and daughter, who had also noticed them; there was a gentleman present named Hart; the lady there described as Mrs. Sickles is the person that came to the house in Fifteenth-street.

To Mr. Ould—I passed that house daily; I saw this lady's face three or four times, perhaps; think I saw her face every time she visited; her face was covered by a veil at all other times except the time when she threw it up; when I was looking from my back window she was perhaps seventy feet from me; the window was open and I saw her features distinctly; she appeared as if she was looking round to see whether anybody was looking at her; she did not throw her glance at the window where I was; on the 23d or 24th, when I saw her going through the alley on K street, I was at my own back gate; think she observed me then; she made no effort to conceal her features, but went straight up to the door; she had no veil over her face; if I had met her walking on the avenue think I would have recognized her immediately; had seen her passing about the city prior to that, and was told she was Mrs. Sickles; when she came to this house I thought it was the same person; am satisfied now that it was, because I went to their house and satisfied myself that it was she; I was told by hearsay that it was Mrs. Sickles; to satisfy myself that it was I went to her house to see her, and that only satisfied me.

To Mr. Graham—The walking was very bad, slimy and muddy on some occasions when she came to the house; the alley-way is a very deep, miasmy, muddy alley, so much so that the carts with coal could hardly get in; the walking was worse on these occasions than it has been for years before.

Mr. Carlisle—You consider it an extraordinary place for any decent woman to go along?

Witness—I thought it an extraordinary place for anybody to go along; the time I visited Mrs. Sickles' house was about a week after Mr. Key's death; I went with my wife and daughter, through curiosity.

TESTIMONY OF SARAH ANN SEELEY.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Seeley, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—Is the wife of John M. Seeley; knew Mr. Key from a boy, when his father lived in Georgetown; saw Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles three different times on the 16th of February; the first time my attention was called to Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles, they were passing about in carriages, and the Police had a warrant against him; saw Officer Gimbly there, who stopped them in the evening; when I saw them it was dusk, they were passing Fifteenth-street as if going home; the first time I saw him on Mr. Gray's premises, he was carrying wood in his arms, the next time, he was in the alley, with a small hatchet in his hand, twisted, which might be paper; I only saw him once with wood in his arms; I once saw her on K street; I saw her come through the alley on Wednesday before Mr. Key was killed; this was about one o'clock; can't say how long she remained there; did not see her come out of the house; never saw her enter there but once, and then she went in alone; she was dressed in black silk; the square in the silk was dark brown, with narrow stripes, somewhat darker; cannot say whether they were black or bottle green; she had on a large velvet shawl, with twisted silk fringe and bugles; black bonnet and feathers, and a short black lace veil; the first day I saw her, she wore a white and black silk and worsted dress, and she always had on the same shawl; cannot say whether he wore an overcoat or shawl; he had a small cane and keys in his hand, which rattled; I found out it was Mrs. Sickles for certain; for more than a week after the decease of Mr. Key I went to Mrs. Sickles', accompanied by my husband and daughter, and there identified her as the same; I was introduced to Mrs. Sickles by Mr. Hart; she recognized me immediately after we passed into the room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—When I recognized the rattling of the keys it was on L-street; Mrs. Sickles was with him at the time; I could not see them go in; my house is on L, and theirs was on Fifteenth; I was in the back part of my house, in the second story; she wore a short veil on that occasion; I could distinguish her features; she looked like a person badly frightened.

Q.—How old she exhibit this? A.—I can't give the indications of fear; she loosed as if she were severely threatened, judging from the manner she was walking and running after Mr. Key.

Q.—That is your impression? A.—It is; they were on the pavement immediately beneath us; my daughter called my attention to them; I did not pay as much attention to Mr. Key as I did to Mrs. Sickles; I had seen them on the morning of the 16th of February, about eleven o'clock, between three and four in the afternoon, and again in the dusk of the evening; this was the only day I saw them together.

To Mr. Brady—I did not know how long the house had been occupied; I only knew it was occupied when I saw smoke coming from the chimney; did not see anybody else coming there after Mr. Key began to come there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—She always wore a splendid shawl; black velvet, silk fringe, with bugle trimmings; it was a large shawl; it came down low on her person; Mr. Hart received us at Mrs. Sickles' door; I told him what we came there for; I went to see her to be certain of knowing her; when people are summoned to Court they have to be particular.

The Court reminded the witness that she must answer the questions first, and then if she had anything to explain she could do so.

Witness begged pardon; it was the first time, she said, she was ever in Court; please excuse me this time. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brady—No wonder you're frightened, seeing so many lawyers, here.

Mr. Carlisle—The woman can beat us in talking.

Mr. Ratcliffe—It is well they can beat us in something.

Witness—Mr. Hart asked me whether Mrs. Sickles was the same person; I said I thought she was; Mrs. Sickles was in her chamber; she first recognized my daughter; it was in the morning between nine and ten o'clock; she repeated she saw Mr. Key pass in the back way.

Cross-examined—She repeated the description of Mrs. Sickles' dress; Mrs. Sickles asked my daughter whether she was not looking out of the window when she and Mr. Key passed by our house; my daughter replied in the affirmative.

James Gimnity, examined by Mr. Brady—Am a police officer; knew Mr. Key between five and seven years; knew Mrs. Sickles.

Q.—Did you ever observe Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles together in this city? If so, when and where? A.—On the 16th of February, I was standing at the northeastern corner of Fourteenth and L streets, in company with several gentlemen; they remarked, "Here comes—"

The District-Attorney—Never mind that.

Witness—A remark was made, which attracted my attention to Mr. Key and the lady.

Mr. Brady—Describe their manœuvres.

Witness—They came down L-street to Sixteenth-street, then went up to K-street and up Fifteenth-street, north of L; I stopped to look after them, and as I thought they turned down L-street; I looked after them, and Mr. Key looked behind; he might have been in a little store on the corner, he peeped out, and drew in again; he came out and walked down the street, and I stepped up and spoke to him from one or two minutes on Fifteenth-street, between L and M; the lady was standing with him; I took a good look at her and went home; they went down Fifteenth-street; I do not know where; he had a small brass key twisting in his fingers; it was a key like this [a key in the lock, belonging to the door.]

Q.—Who was present besides you that day looking at this proceeding and observing it? A.—There was a great number of people on the steps of the doors and all along these streets.

Q.—Engaged in observing them? A.—Yes, engaged in observing them.

Q.—Did you at that time know it was Mrs. Sickles? A.—No, sir.

Q.—When did you discover it was Mrs. Sickles?

Q.—The following week or week after, I think; it was after the decease of Mr. Key; I was requested by one of the counsel for the defence to go and see if I could not recognize her; I went to Mr. Sickles' house; Mr. Hart asked me up stairs, and I went; I saw Mrs. Sickles, and recognized her as the lady I saw on Fifteenth-street; I know James Miller, Alex. T. Borland, David Welsh, Thomas Langley, Joseph Edwards and Wm. Prentice, and think all of them were present when I observed Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles; the lady I identified is the same lady all these persons saw.

To Mr. Ratcliffe—The walking was very bad that day; there were several persons besides these I have named, both white and black, standing at the doors and windows, watching Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles.

TESTIMONY OF MATILDA SEELEY.

Matilda Seeley, a bright, fair-haired girl of sixteen, sworn. Examined by Mr. Brady—Knew Mr. Key; knew Mrs. Sickles; knew John Gray's house; saw Mrs. Sickles go in there once two weeks before Mr. Key's death; she went in alone by the alley; had seen her in company with Mr. Key in that neighborhood; saw her twice one day; the first time was between eleven and twelve, and the second time between three and four; when first I saw her I was standing at the corner of Fifteenth and L streets, and the second time at the second floor front window; saw Mr. Key go in once by the back way; afterwards saw Mrs. Sickles at her house, and she recognized me.

To Mr. Carlisle—Did not see either go into the house that day; the day I saw her go in was not the day I saw him go in.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. HASKIN.

The Hon. John B. Haskin, recalled—I remember a visit which I made to the house of Mr. Sickles at a time when there was a salad there; this was in April, 1858; Mr. Sickles had left the city the previous day for New-York or Albany; I called, at the request of Mr. Sickles, to see if his wife wanted anything.

Counsel—Relate the circumstance.

Mr. Haskin—A few days after Mr. Key had called at my house, to converse with me in regard to some correspondence, Mr. Sickles was called to New-York on business; before going, he came to my seat in the House of Representatives, and desired me, as having been familiar with himself and wife for years, to drop up occasionally and see his wife, and see if she wanted anything; the day following I had occasion to go with my children and wife to Georgetown, to get some shoes, and when we got opposite the President's house the request of Mr. Sickles occurred to me; I drove up to his door, helped my wife out in a hurry, rushed up stairs, opened the front door and the door of the little library without knocking; on entering the little library, I found Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key seated at a round table with a large bowl of salad on it, she was mixing it; there was a bottle of champagne and glasses on the table. [Laughter, which was suppressed by the officers.] I excused myself for my abrupt entrance; Mrs. Sickles got up, blushed, and invited us to take a glass of wine with her; after staying there for a moment, I hastened away with my wife; on entering the carriage, or immediately after entering it, my wife said (an attempt to interrupt witness being ineffectual) that "Mrs. Sickles was a bad woman."

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Key at that time in that room? A.—Very little; I think Mrs. Sickles on that occasion introduced my wife Mr. Key.

Q.—Did your lady ever visit there afterwards? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Key and Mrs. S. at any time after that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—Shortly after that. In riding through the cemetery, near Mr. Corcoran's country residence, I met Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles in the cemetery; saw them at the theatre once or twice, and once or twice on the avenue.

Q.—You have alluded to this correspondence and its termination. Did you speak to Mr. Key about it? A.—Mr. Key came to me and talked to me about it.

Mr. Carlisle—That does not strike us as material.

Mr. Brady wanted to show how Mr. Key expressed himself towards Mrs. Sickles, but would not insist on the question.

To Mr. Ould—This salad and champagne interview was between four and six in the afternoon.

Mr. Brady—I propose to ask now, after this correspondence between Mr. Sickles and himself, Mr. Key described Mrs. Sickles—how childlike she was, and how innocent, and what paternal relations he supplied toward her; that she was a mere child, and that he looked on her as a father. Is there objection to that.

Mr. Carlisle—Certainly. I had not the slightest objection that Mr. Haskin should pronounce the judgment of a virtuous matron on the conduct of this woman in April, 1858, though not strictly evidence, but I do not see what Mr. Key's description of Mrs. Sickles has to do with this case.

Mr. Brady—It is difficult for the defence to conceive what line of remark or argument the prosecution may pursue as to the relations between these parties. We know that when the relations between a man and a woman are called in question, suggestions frequently are made about a husband being too confiding, too much given, too kind, and that is sometimes turned into a plea of extenuation of the act of the adulterer. I desire to show that Mr. Key had communicated to Mr. Haskin, and intended Mr. Haskin to impress on the mind of Mr. Sickles that Mr. Key claimed to regard Mrs. Sickles as a young person who stood towards him in the relation of a child and that he was about in the position denominated in law in *loco parentis*, and that if anything any possible suspicion, on the part of Mr. Sickles, that he (Key) could have towards him that light anything but honorable intentions, he made his declaration, which I refer to, and which was communicated to Mr. Sickles.

The Court—It does not appear to me that anything Mr. Key said on the subject of his relations with Mrs. Sickles can be evidence on this trial.

Mr. Brady—Well, I have made the offer. It is unprecedented, and I am not prepared to argue it.

Mr. Graham—The Court will note our exception to its rejection.

Mr. Carlisle to Witness—You are not mistaken about the point of time. It is as long ago as April of last year that you and Mrs. Sickles entertaining Mr. Key in her own house, in the absence of her husband?

Witness—No, Sir, I am not mistaken about the time.

Mr. Brady—Did you ever communicate to Mr. Sickles this fact which you have related on the stand?

Witness—Never, Sir.

Mr. Carlisle—She was mixing the salad for him?

A.—There was a large bowl containing salad, with a large wooden thing to fix it; she was using the wooden thing. [Laughter.]

Q.—Anything particular about that? A.—Nothing particular.

Q.—And the champagne was ordinary champagne?

A.—Yes, ordinary champagne.

Mr. Ould—How much of it had disappeared?

A.—I think about half had disappeared.

The Court at this point adjourned.

The Cruise of the War Steamer Brooklyn.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer on board:

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN,
VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

From Beantort to St. Domingo we ran almost altogether under steam, as it was a continued calm, and her performance was perfectly satisfactory. From Aux Cayes to Aspinwall we ran under sail; the wind was fair, and she maintained a good character for steadiness. The air ports were open all the way. We came under canvas alone from Porto Bello to this place (Vera Cruz) in eight days, (good steamer time.) The ship sailed better than heretofore, having made 11½ and 12 knots for hours together, with royals set. She tacks well; but with more width of rudder, so as to carry her helm directly amidships, she would sail nearly a knot faster, and she would gain a high maximum of speed under favorable circumstances. She rides at anchor very easily, although we have the outside berth of the whole fleet of vessels of war lying here, and we certainly have the least motion; in fact, no one would know that it was blowing on deck, while the *Savannah* is pitching her bawse holes into the water all the time. She is certainly freer from motion under all circumstances than any vessel I ever saw. If she only had another deck on her to divide the conveniences for stowing all our fixings for war and for working, she would be one of the finest ships in the world.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Dates.	Leaves.	For.
Canada	April 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Lebanon

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII——NO. 2366. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

Fourteenth Day's Proceedings.

Secret Interviews at Mr. Sickles' House.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Testimony of Emanuel B. Hart, John Thompson, R. W. Emerson and George B. Wooldridge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

The audience in the Court-room to-day was somewhat smaller than heretofore. The principal witness called was JOHN THOMPSON, employed by Sickles as a coachman, who testified to Key's visits to Mrs. SICKLES at night, during Mr. SICKLES' absences from Washington, to their repeated meetings at the Congressional Burying ground, and their remaining there for an hour at a time, out of the sight of witness; to the fact that KEY and Mrs. SICKLES were one night in the study in Mr. SICKLES' house until one o'clock; and to their locking the doors leading from that room, and to other circumstances which led him to infer that they were engaged in guilty intercourse.

Mr. WOOLDRIDGE was recalled, and proved the reception of the anonymous letter, and Mr. BRADY offered to read it in evidence; not as proof of its contents, but as a communication made to Mr. SICKLES.

The Court thought it was evidence for the purpose offered.

The defence also offered to prove, by the evidence of Mr. WOOLDRIDGE, the declaration made by SICKLES on seeing KEY wave his handkerchief, immediately prior to SICKLES' leaving the house for the scene of the rencontre, in which KEY was slain. The prosecution objected, but did not argue the point.

Mr. MAGRUDER was prepared with a long speech in support of the offer, and prefaced it by referring to the course of the prosecution hitherto, as being more in keeping with the sanguinary code supposed to be enforced in the regions of Pluto by some Minos or Rhadamanthus. The Court interrupted him, and suggested the propriety of his confining himself to the legal topic. The Counsel proceeded accordingly to the discussion of the points of law involved; though the previous rulings of the Judge were such as to preclude the necessity of a labored argument.

The Court admitted in evidence the declaration of Mr. SICKLES before his meeting with KEY; not as part of the *res gestæ*, but as tending to prove his unsoundness of mind.

GEO. B. WOOLDRIDGE was recalled to the stand, and subjected to a rigorous cross-examination, which had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The defence will conclude their testimony to-morrow.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

Judge CRAWFORD took his seat on the Bench at 10:30 o'clock, and after an interval of several minutes passed in complete silence, Mr. Sickles came in accompanied by the jailor and officers, and his faithful inseparable companion, the Rev. Mr. Haley, a Unitarian Minister, who has been by his side during the whole trial. Mr. Haley is quite indignant at the liberty taken with him by the District Attorney, in describing him as a "clerical supe," to keep the theological part of the house in order; it was he who furnished the Scriptural part of the argument, hence the application: Mr. Ould sought an opportunity for explaining, but Mr. Haley declined. Emanuel B Hart and Thomas J. Browne, of New-York, are unremitting in their attentions to Mr. Sickles. Dr. Morehead is equally attentive to Mr. Sickles, Senior. Mr. Bagioli has not been in Court for the past week. Chevalier Wikoff evinces active sympathies with the defence.

The same faces have been seen in the Court day after day, and the room is always filled to its greatest capacity.

The Judge's decision yesterday admitting the evidence of the adultery took all by surprise. This decision hardly covers the admission of rebutting evidence. The defence will be through with its proof to-morrow, and the trial will probably be over this day week. Two counsel will sum up on each side. There is no charge from the Judge in this District.

James Magin, police officer, recalled—Produced a pair of gentleman's gloves and a common comb; did not preserve the cigarettes.

TESTIMONY OF EMANUEL B. HART.

Emanuel B. Hart, examined by Mr. Brady—I reside in the City of New-York; am Surveyor of the port of New-York; have known Mr. Sickles twelve years; have seen the witnesses that were examined yesterday, Mrs. Brown, Mr., Mrs and Miss Seeley; saw them at Mr. Sickles', Mr. Ratcliffe suggested that some persons would come that day to identify Mrs. Sickles and requested me to admit them; they came and I admitted them, and they saw Mrs. Sickles in my presence.

To the Judge—Mrs. Brown came on Monday or Tuesday, and the others some four or five days afterwards.

To Mr. Ould—I was staying at the house at that time at the request of Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Sickles, by permission of the Court, retired in company with the jailer.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN THOMPSON.

John Thompson [an intelligent-looking young man, speaking with a broad Scotch accent] was examined by Mr. Brady. I reside in New-York; I was at one time coachman for Mr. Sickles; I went to him on the 16th of November, 1857; I left him on the 4th of February, 1859, I was acquainted with Mr. Key by seeing him and driving him; Mrs. Sickles went from the house in the carriage alone; she went out mostly from twelve to one, and remained out till four or five, and sometimes six P M; the dinner hour was usually five or half-past five; Mr. Sickles went away before twelve, and usually came back from four to five; Mr. Key always joined Mrs. Sickles in the street; could hardly mention a day that he did not meet us; he met us at the President's, Mr. Douglas', Mr. Gwin's and Mr. Slidell's; sometimes he would come into the carriage and tell me to drive through back streets; when he would meet us, he would always salute Mrs Sickles, and say "Good morning, Madam;" sometimes he would remain on horseback, and sometimes dismount; he never got into the carriage at Mr. Sickles' door, and always out once got out before we got back to the house; he always got out at the corner of the avenue and Fifteenth street, at the Club house; I knew him only once to come home with Mrs Sickles; that was in April or May of last year; he went into the house and when he came out I could not say. I have known Mr. Key to come to the house while Mr. Sickles was absent in New-York; he always came at dusk; I knew him to be there every night almost; sometimes I knew him to remain until late at night; at other times I did not know how long he would remain; he and Mrs. Sickles always remained in the study, the door was shut while they were there, there was a servant in that room with his foot right at the door; never knew him to be there one night while Mr. Sickles was absent till one o'clock in the morning; he was always there when I went to bed at ten or eleven o'clock I do not know how long he remained on these occasions; there was no person in the room but Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key; if there was any other gentleman in the house it is likely I would know it; for a night he was there at one o'clock they were in the study; he came there at seven o'clock; there was no other visitor between these hours; I think that was May, 1858.

Q.—Did anything particular occur to which your attention was called? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Brady—Relate it to the Jury.

Witness—I was going to bed about one o'clock; I went to the head of the hall stairs and met the servants; I stood and talked a little while with her, when I thought Mr. Key was in the room; we thought the ball had rung, and Mr. Key and Mrs Sickles came to the hall door and looked out; there was nobody there; they shut the hall door and locked it again; they went into the study, and I heard them locking the study door, and the door that leads into the parlor; there are two doors in the study; heard them locking both of these. The witness made some further statements as to what he heard, which are not proper for publication.] I had been out that night and came in at twelve o'clock; I knew they were there, and it was the conversation among us all that—

District-Attorney—Never mind that.

Witness—I have seen Mr Key come around the square and pass the house while Mr Sickles was in the house; perhaps an hour after he would come up, when Mr. Sickles had gone out, and then he would come in; he never came in the house while Mr. Sickles was in the house except on reception days; he always rang the bell when he came to the door; the last time I saw him was at Tevior & Maury's bookstore, Pennsylvania avenue; they have visited the Congressional Cemetery two or three times, and two or three times the burying-ground at Georgetown; these visits would be made between one and three o'clock; he would meet us somewhere in the street; they would walk down the grounds out of my sight and be away an hour or an hour and a half; then they would come back and drive away; sometimes he would ride and tie his horse; another time I drove her to the gate.

Q.—Then when they came out again what would they do? A.—They both got into the carriage: there was only one time that Mr. Key rode with Mrs. Sickles in the carriage to the Congressional burying-ground; another time he rode out on his horse, tied the horse to the railing, helped Mrs. Sickles out of the carriage, and walked down the burying-ground; they staid an hour; another time I brought Mrs. Sickles in the carriage alone, and when I got there I saw Mr. Key's horse there; a colored man came up and handed her a letter; she took the letter and walked down the grave-yard; Mr. Key came afterwards in a carriage, and told his colored man to take the carriage home; he then followed her down the burying-ground, and they were there for about an hour; Mr. Key, on coming back, went off on his horse across the country, and I drove Mrs. Sickles home.

To the District-Attorney—Every time Mrs. Sickles rode out Mr. Key met her; there might be some days he did not meet us, but very few; we drove out nearly every day; we left Washington last year the 1st July; the first time I saw him was in April, 1858; from that time to the 1st of July, never a week passed without my seeing him; the first time I saw him was on horseback with two or three gentlemen, and I was driving Mrs. Sickles; he visited the house textday and visited it daily after that time, but not when Mr. Sickles was present; he visited the house some day every week; when Mr. Sickles was at home he visited on reception days, but otherwise I never knew him to visit while Mr. Sickles was at home; he usually visited in the afternoon, about two or three o'clock: these visits would be like first time I would see him that day; I always drove out about twelve or one o'clock and he always met us; the days that he did not meet us he would visit the house; Mr. Sickles always went away about twelve o'clock, and I came back with the carriage shortly afterwards; the witness then repeated the evidence about the occasion when he saw Mr. Key at the house at one o'clock at night.

Q.—What conversation had you with Bridget? A.—On, no conversation—only a little joke. [Laughter.]

Q.—Where were you standing? A.—I stood with my shoulder up to the head of the hall stairs.

Q.—And you engaged in conversation with Bridget? A.—On, no conversation, particularly.

Q.—What happened after that? A.—Well, I was only talking to her as one servant talks to another.

Q.—What was that conversation about? A.—Well, I cannot exactly say; something about myself I guess. [Laughter.]

Q.—You do not know the nature of the conversation? A.—No, Sir, but I think I went on after that to talk about the people sitting down stairs; in the course of two or three minutes after they went in from the hall door, I heard them making a noise which I mentioned; that was a second conversation; our conversation was only a general thing among help; we must talk to one another; the conversation was about Mr. Key.

Q.—Was that the first or second? A.—I cannot exactly say what I was saying to the girl—some joking language I rely.

Q.—In which of the conversations that you had did you allude to the thing down stairs? A.—I cannot exactly tell you the conversation; the first conversation was not alluding to Mr. Key at all; this was after I had seen him.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—Ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—What kind of sofa is in the study? A.—A pretty large sofa; its covering is red.

Q.—A substantial one? A.—I never sat on it; I cannot tell you; it seems to be—

Q.—Was it a fine piece of furniture? A.—Yes, a nice piece of furniture.

Q.—Was it new or old? A.—It was in the house before I came to it; it seemed pretty; it looks pretty good, decent; [laughter:] I think Mr. Sickles went to Baltimore or Philadelphia one night; I cannot exactly say how long he remained; Mrs. S. did not leave Washington last Winter.

Q.—Did Mr. Key visit Mrs. S. on these occasions of Mr. Sickles' absence at night? A.—He always visited her at night to my knowledge, when Mr. Sickles was away.

Q.—Was Mr. Sickles away during the month of January last? A.—I cannot exactly say; am not certain.

Q.—After you had driven Mr. Sickles to the cars those evenings when he was absent from the city, do I understand you to say that Mr. Key visited Mrs. Sickles? A.—I did not say so.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I cannot exactly say whether Mr. Sickles was away a night or not this year; think I drove him once to the cars to go to Philadelphia, but cannot exactly say whether he went away or not; it was my impression he was going to Philadelphia; I did not see him get into the cars.

Q.—Had he baggage with him? A.—He had a carpet bag.

Q.—I want to know whether when Mr. Sickles was absent these evenings Mr. Key visited Mrs. Sickles at her house? A.—I cannot exactly say when Mr. Sickles was away; but I know that if he was away any night last year or this I would not be right back to the house before Mr. Key was there; whenever Mr. Sickles was away Mr. Key was there; it is in my memory that I drove Mr Sickles to the cars last January, but I always noticed that after I drove Mr. Sickles away Mr. Key always came to the house afterwards.

Mr. Brady—On occasions when they went to the cemetery, and Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles went inside to walk, were they all that time out of your sight?

Witness—All the time out of my sight.

Q.—You said something about directions to drive through the back streets, do you recollect the night of Senator Gwin's party? A.—Yes; a fancy ball last year.

Q.—What time did they leave that party? A.—About two o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Who left? A.—Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles left Senator Gwin's house and got into the carriage together; I drove him and her to the National Hotel.

Q.—Then what happened? A.—They sat in the carriage a little while, when Mr. Key got out and bid her good night.

Q.—And what became of her? A.—I drove home.

Q.—Did you drive by the shortest road to the National Hotel? A.—I was told to drive down H or I street.

Q.—Who told you? A.—It was always Mrs. Sickles.

Q.—Were the orders given in the presence of Mr. Key? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had they left that party before that? A.—That was the only time I drove them from the party that night; Mr. Sickles was at that time home, in his bed; I cannot exactly give the date of that party.

To Mr. Ould—These orders to drive in back streets were always given by Mrs. Sickles; Mr. Key was always in the carriage at the time.

To Mr. Carlisle—I always got orders from Mrs. Sickles to drive to these houses where she visited, and we always met Mr. Key at one of the houses or the street; she always gave me a "liebill" of the houses she wanted to visit, and I drove her to them as suited myself; I drove past this City Hall one day while Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles were in the carriage; he came in, and she waited outside till he came out again, and then I drove to Georgetown; this was last year, perhaps in May; I met him almost every day in the year, and so cannot fix the day; this was the only occasion I ever stopped in front of the City Hall; I often drove round this way, but she never gave me any particular orders to drive past the City Hall; I drove her to Mr. Key's house in C-street; I left him there as we came from the cemetery, but she did not go in; she left a card there for Mrs. Pendleton.

TESTIMONY OF G. W. EMERSON.

G. W. Emerson, sworn—Resides in this District; is by profession a butcher; have a stall in the market-house; have known Mr. Key four or five years; knew Mrs. Sickles; she had been dealing with me for two sessions of Congress; have seen Mr. Key in her company, and on Thursday, previous to the tragedy; that was at an unusual hour for her, between eight and nine o'clock, her ordinary time being between ten and eleven; she came to the bronco, and gave me the order; she asked me how much it came to, and then handed her portemonnaie to Mr. Key, saying: "Pay Mr. Emerson;" he took a $10 gold piece out and handed it to me, and I gave the change.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—It was the 18th of February; I did not know the person who accompanied them in the session before the last; Mr. Sickles accompanied her in the marketing oftener tails session than during the previous one.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CONEY.

John Cooney, sworn—Examined by Mr. Brady—I am the present coachman of Mr. Sickles; has been since the 5th of February; have not been employed by him before; I took the place of John Thompson I had been living in Washington three months before that time; never saw Mr. Key till the second day I went to live with Mr. Sickles; I met him on the avenue, on the square; I was on the box, driving Mrs Sickles in the coach; Mrs. Sickles rang the coach bell, I drew up, and Mr. Key got in; I drove them to Douglas' green-house, and from there down the avenue; we met Mr. Key afterward in some of the back streets, when he would get into the carriage; cannot say whether any visits were paid that day; he got out before we reached Mr. Sickles' house; up to Mr. Key's decease I usually left the house at one o'clock, or a little after; pretty much every day saw Mr. Key; he never went from Mrs. Sickles' house in the coach, or returned with her; he would join her on some part of the journey; he met her pretty much at Douglas' green-house, or at Taylor & Maury's bookstore; she was generally there before he was, and then he would enter her coach; I never saw him in her house; I remained in the upper part of the house when I was at home; I have noticed him five or six times around or about the house; I have never seen him at the house when Mr. Sickles was in it; I saw Mr. Key on the Sunday he was shot, and on the Thursday before; it was about 5 o'clock, at Mrs. Greenhowe's; there were in the coach Mrs. Sickles, and Miss Ridgeley; Mrs. Sickles visited Thompson's first; I saw Mr. Key come in afterward; left Thompson's and went to Governor Browne's, and shortly not many minutes, followed him; I drove them to Mrs. Greenhowe's; Mr. Key joined them there; he stayed there an hour and a half or so; I drove him to Fifteenth-street, and drove Mrs. Sickles and Miss Ridgeley home; can't tell where he went.

Mr. Brady—Do you remember, when the coach door was open, that Mr. Key stood with one foot on the sidewalk talking with Mrs. Sickles.

Witness—I do not; I saw Mr. Key pass Mr. Sickles' house about twelve, or half-past twelve; I saw him a quarter of an hour afterward; the waiter man called me to look at Mr. Key; I did not see him after that.

Cross-examined—I am Mr. Sickles' coachman now

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE.

Mr. Wooldridge, recalled—Mr. Brady handed him an envelope and letter, asking whether he had ever seen them before?

Witness—Yes, both of them; I saw them on Friday, before the killing; on the 25th February saw them first, at the Capitol; they were shown me by Mr. Sickles; he read all of the letter, except two or three lines; he could read no more; that was about one o'clock; I gave it back to him, and put a mark on the envelope and latter.

Mr. Brady proposed to read that letter.

The counsel for the prosecution, having examined it, submitted whether it came within the ruling of the Court.

The Court decided it was admissible, and it was read. It is dated Washington, addressed to Mr. Sickles, and signed "R. P. G." The letter was handed to the Jury, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON February 24th 1859.

Hon. Daniel Sickles

DEAR SIR: With deep regret I inclose to your address the few lines but an indispensible duty compels me so to do seeing that you are greatly imposed upon.

There is a fellow I may say, for he is not a gentleman by any means by the name of Phillip Barton Key & I believe the district attorney who rents a house of a negro man by the name of Jno. A Gray situated on 15th street betwen K and L streets for no other purpose than to meet your wife Mrs Sickles he hangs a string out the window as a signal to her that he is in and leaves the door unfastened and he walks in and sits there for you.

With these few hints I leave the rest for you to imagine

Most Respectfully

Your friend R. P. G.

Mr. Brady proposed to show, by Mr. Wooldridge, the declaration of the prisoner, immediately before leaving his house for the scene of the affray in which Mr. Key lost his life, as tending to exhibit the prisoner's condition of mind, and as warranting the inference that he is not legally responsible for the act.

Mr. Ould did not see how this could, on any ground, be received as evidence. It was contrary to the rule, and would be opening the door wider than on any previous occasion.

Mr. Brady—Mr. Magruder will show the authorities.

Mr. Ould—I do not propose to discuss it.

Mr. Magruder commenced an argument, by saying that it seemed to be the desire of the other side to suppress the truth, while the constant purpose of the defence was to bring out all the facts and circumstances, to enable the Jury to pass upon the case intelligently. The case for the prosecution was conducted, he said, as if your Honor were a Minos or a Rhadamanthus, sitting to administer some brutal code in the regions of Pluto.

The Judge called counsel to order. This argument, he said, was one of law.

Mr. Carlisle—So far as we are concerned, we are quite willing that counsel should be allowed to express his views of how the case should be argued and conducted, and he is quite safe in supposing that our views will probably never coincide with his.

Mr. Magruder called the Judge to witness that he was only speaking in reply to the remarks made in the course of the prosecution. There were here two prosecutors—a public and a private one. That was rather an unusual spectacle in this Court house. Had he not a right to speak of the gentleman associated in the prosecution [Mr. Carlisle] as private prosecutor? It was a notorious fact that the Chief Magistrate of the country, the President of the United States, was applied to to employ additional counsel to aid the prosecution, and that he declined to do so.

The Judge—Mr. Magruder, do not refer, if you please, to the Chief Magistrate of the country. He has nothing in the world to do with this matter. It is a matter of argument on a law point.

Mr. Carlisle—The gentleman means to demolish the law point by commenting on one of the counsel for the prosecution. That is a novel style of argument. I think the gentleman had better contend himself with answering my arguments, rather than harping at my presence.

Mr. Magruder took the hint, and proceeded to argue the question. The evidence, he said, was offered as bearing on the prisoner's state of mind, and he argued that in that, as well as in other points of view, the evidence was admissible.

The District-Attorney said that it was not his purpose to discuss the question at all; it had been already sufficiently discussed. He simply arose for the purpose of making a remark. The motives which actuated the prosecution had been already frankly stated. He was surprised that a gentleman would rise in this place and say that the prosecution had suppressed the truth and suggested falsehood. If he believes that, and still expressed high personal regard for the counsel who conducted the prosecution, the confession itself was humiliating.

Mr. Magruder explained, that he said the prosecution was carried on on the basis of a suppression of the truth and a suggestion of falsehood, by the technical objections raised.

Mr. Ould also explained, that the remarks which he had made in reference to the theatrical organization of the defence, including a gentleman outside of the profession [the Rev. Mr. Haley]—were made in a playful spirit, and he was surprised that they had not been taken in that spirit.

Mr. Magruder was glad the gentleman had had an opportunity of making the *amende honorable*.

Judge—It is proposed to prove what the prisoner said on first leaving his house, and shortly before the killing. Declarations of a defendant are never evidence for him, unless when they are part of the *res gestæ*, or are made evidence by the United States The length of Lafayette square is well known to the jury and counsel; and, in my judgment, the distance is too great to allow this declaration to be given as part of the *res gestæ*. There is but one point of view in which the declaration can be received. That has been made one of the aspects in which it is presented to the Court. It is as to the insanity of the prisoner, or as tending to prove insanity at the time the act was committed. As far as the declaration may go to show that, I think it may be evidence. The acts and declarations of a man alleged to be insane are the best possible evidence of insanity; and if these declarations are offered for that purpose, I do not feel at liberty to reject them. But they are rejected as part of the *res gestæ*, and must be submitted to the Jury simply as evidence of the insane condition of the prisoner at the time, and for no other purpose; that is, to show that the prisoner's mind was in an unsound state. The declarations of a man up to the moment of killing, or after, may be evidence of insanity, or may not be. Such evidence was received in the case of Day, in this Court, extending through a period of some months, and up to the very moment of killing.

Mr. Brady—Yes, your Honor; I do not know how else in the world to judge of a man's insanity except by what he says or does.

Judge—There is no way of proving it so well as by one's acts and declarations. Counsel understands that this is received on that ground only.

Mr. Brady—We understand your honor perfectly.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF MR. WOOLRIDGE.

Mr. Woolridge was recalled to the witness stand.

Mr. Woolridge again took the stand, and, in reply to a question by Mr. Brady, said, that Mr. Sickles, after the waving of the handkerchief by Mr. Key, remarked, "*That fellow, who has just passed my door, has made signals to my wife*;" that was the purport of what he said.

Q.—You have already stated that Mr. Sickles exhibited to you the anonymous letter above referred to; did you, in consequence of that communication, make inquiry on the subject of that letter, as to whether its contents were true or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you communicate to Mr. Sickles what you had ascertained on that point? A.—On Friday I did; Mr. Sickles read all the letter except the last two lines to me, and then handed it to me; on Friday afternoon, I think, after gaslight, I went to the premises on Fifteenth-street; I mentioned to Mr. Sickles that I had obtained the consent of parties living opposite the house to occupy a room, and that these parties told me the lady was last at Gray's house on Thursday of that week, before I was there, and was with Mr. Key; I had discovered that I had made a mistake, as it was Wednesday and not Thursday the woman was there, and this I told to Mr. Sickles; I then gave him a description of the dresses she wore; I found it always one and the same lady; Mr. Sickles recognized the apparel of his wife, and it appeared at one time to convince him it was his wife who had been there; I told him the lady had come there two or three times a week; that Mr. Key would come first, go into the house, leave the door ajar, and then she would slip in; previous to this, a towel or something white would be put out at the bowed window, and by this parties in the neighborhood knew Mr. Key was in the house, and that the lady would come from that fact; I told him Mr. Key had said that he had hired the house for a Congressman, or a Senator, and that a load of wood, already sawed, had been brought to-day and carried through the entry to the yard; I had no knowledge of the facts myself; I could not meet a person who knew my business in going into that neighborhood, who could not give me some information on the subject; Mr. Sickles said his hope was that this was not his wife, because he had made inquiry and found that on Thursday she could not have been there, but when I corrected myself and told him it was on Wednesday and not Tuesday, it unmanned him completely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle—The anonymous letter was exhibited to me by Mr. Sickles about one o'clock on the 25th of February, Friday; it was in the Capitol, in the rear of the Speaker's chair; Mr. Sickles said, as he approached me, taking the letter out of his pocket, "Geo ge, I want to speak to you on a painful matter; late last night I received this letter;" Mr. Sickles then read all but the two last lines, burst into tears and handed me the letter; before I opened it, he said he generally threw anonymous letters aside, but as in this the facts could be proved or disproved so easily, he thought he would investigate it; Mr. Sickles added, he went in the morning of that day to the neighborhood, as described in the letter, and found that the house had been hired by Mr. Key from the negro man Gray, and that a lady was in the habit of going there. He further said: "My hope is, that this is not my wife, but some other woman. As my friend, you will go there, and see whether it is or not." He was very much excited, so much so that he put his hands to his head and sobbed in the lobby of the House of Representatives; he rushed from the sofa on which he was sitting and went into another room, in a corner; he said, "Get a carriage, we'll go, and I'll show you the house; I called a carriage, when we entered and drove to Eleventh-street; he showed me Gray's house; I left him at the Treasury building; during the ride I said I would make the examination; I made up my mind to go and take a room in the vicinity of the house to see whether it was Mrs. Sickles or not.

Q.—At the time Mr. Sickles showed you this letter, at one o'clock on Friday, you say he was greatly agitated? A.—Yes, Sir; he put his hands to his head, and sobbed audibly; the House was in session at the time, and persons were walking up and down; he told me he entertained a hope that it was not his wife; I parted from him at the Treasury about 2 o'clock.

Q.—Are you aware of the fact that on Friday, at that hour, Mr. Sickles addressed the House of Representatives? A.—I am not aware of that fact.

Q.—Are you aware that on Friday evening Mr. Sickles revised and corrected his speech? A.—No, Sir; the scenes I have described took place on Saturday; his excitement was not nearly so great as it was on Saturday; it was Friday, at one o'clock, that he showed me this letter; I did not take him into a private room on Friday; if I so stated, it was in mistake.

Counsel—I was interrogating you about the circumstance of reading the letter on Friday, at 1 o'clock, and you described his placing his hands to his head and sobbing audibly, and that you took him into an ante room.

Witness—I did not take him into the ante-room on Friday; his grief then was not so great as it was the next day; I am not aware of the fact that that same afternoon Mr. Sickles addressed the House, and revised and corrected his speech; I told him on Friday evening that I understood it was on Thursday that the lady was at the house in Fifteenth street; I was employed as a clerk in the House of Representatives; I was not aiding Mr. Sickles as a clerk this session; I ascertained from a colored man, the son of Mrs. Bayliss, that the lady was there on Thursday; when I made that communication to Mr. Sickles he was in the lobby, at the rear of the Speaker's chair; it was between four and five o'clock on Saturday when I made the second report to Mr. Sickles; I ascertained the fact that the day was Wednesday from Mrs. Bayliss, the woman from whom I rented the room near the house; Mr. Sickles did not leave the House of Representatives in company with me on Friday; I did not see how Mr Sickles occupied himself after I made that communication; I am not aware that he addressed the House or voted on questions after this communication was made.

Q.—Has your friendship been of long standing with Mr. Sickles? A.—Since the Winter of 1856; I knew him before that, but not intimately; our relations were very close; I was not employed by Mr. Sickles; in the Winter of 1858 I was employed to his house and overhaul his letters, and lay aside those to be answered; and in the main department of the Clerk's Office.

Q.—Did he explain to you how he had ascertained or found the house in Fifteenth-street? A.—He followed the directions of the letter; I presume he made inquiries of somebody; did not tell me so; I took a memorandum of the dresses described to me; I have it now in my book; he recognized the dresses when I described them, and I felt in my own mind that he was convinced; his exhibitions of grief were then more violent than on the preceding day; I cannot say who was present on that occasion; my attention was so taken up with him that I did not remark; my impression is that he was in the hall when I got there, and I sent in for him.

Counsel—Flease as closely as you can the time of this interview on Saturday.

Witness—Between four and five; at three I left the house in Fifteenth street, and went to my house in Twelfth-street; think I staid to dinner; I was told that a man had been there with a letter for me; I concluded from the description it was McClusky, who was about the House; McClusky, while I was there, came with a note to me from Mr. Sickles, and I immediately went up to the Capitol in a hack; the house in 12th-st. is between C and D; the hackman who drove me to the Capitol was black; if I took dinner, it would be ready at four o'clock; I am certain I remained in the house an hour, and then rode up to the Capitol; it might have been ten minutes after four when I got to the Capitol and saw Sickles; think I remained with him ten or twelve minutes; left him in the retiring room, and saw no more of him till Saturday morning; I went to his house on Sunday morning; Mr. Butterworth was present when Mr. Sickles said he saw two white Keys pass the house and make signals to his wife.

Q.—How long did he remain in the room at that time? A.—A very brief time—very brief, indeed; he made use of this exclamation, and Mr. Butterworth attempted to calm him, as it were; some conversation took place between them; do not know the words Mr. Butterworth used; he said something about "only themselves knew it," Mr. Sickles' words were, "that he could not; the whole world, or the whole town, knew it;" Mr. Sickles asked, "What should he do?" Mr. Butterworth then said, after hearing that the whole world knew it: "As a man of honor, I have no advice to give you;" think that was all he said; he did not say that, "As a man of honor, you have but one course to pursue;" I am positive as to that.

Q.—Are you not aware that Mr. Butterworth himself has admitted that he said so?

Mr. Brady suggested that the question was improper.

Mr. Carlisle argued that it was a proper question, by way of refreshing the witness' memory.

Some time was consumed in squabbling about this point. The Judge said he saw no irregularity in the question, when asked for the purpose of refreshing the memory. Exception taken.

Witness—I have no recollection of Mr. Butterworth making such a statement; Mr. Sickles was dressed when he came into the room at that interview, as he has been all day; my impression is that when he returned with the officers he had an overcoat on; at the interview, prior to the shooting, he had no outside coat or hat on: he passed into the hall; do not know where the overcoat was kept; did not hear him go upstairs, after he left the study; might have heard the hall door open, because Mr. Butterworth passed out; they left the study together; I have no distinct recollection of Mr. Sickles asking Mr. Butterworth to accompany him to the Club house or any other place; they were in conversation as they passed out of the library into the hall; Mr. Butterworth had been in the house a very short time; he had hardly been in the house when Mr. Sickles came down stairs.

Q.—Did he refer to any signals supposed to have been made from the Club-house in connection with the other signals? A.—I had told him that morning I had learned from the servants that signals were made from the Club-house; I have no recollection about Mr. Sickles saying to Mr. Butterworth that while she confessed everything, she denied about the signals; have no recollection about his asking Mr. Butterworth to accompany him to the Club-house to see if Mr Key had a room there; there was very little conversation after the burst about the handkerchief; I was so much affected by his grief, and whatever he said was so broken by sobs, that I could not make out what he said; the steps to the front door are stone; I saw Mr. Butterworth go down as I was sitting in an easy chair by the window; he was alone; he went up toward the avenue; was not aware that Mr. Sickles was out of the house till he came back; am not satisfied that Mr. Sickles went down those steps; it has bothered me since how he did get out; if he had gone down the front steps I must have seen him; I had just stepped into the back room to get a stereoscope, and as I laid aside my crutches, when I came back, I saw the people running; I mean to say that if Mr. Sickles had accompanied Mr. Butterworth I would have observed him; if any one had gone down the steps, even while I was not looking out, he would have attracted my attention; there is another outlet to the street from the kitchen apartments; cannot describe what rooms there are on that lower floor; believe Mr. Sickles must have gone out by the basement door; do not recollect seeing his overcoat that morning; my back was towards the clothes rack in the hall; the door into the hall was open when Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth left the study.

To Mr. Ould—This exclamation of Mr. Sickles was made right on the door-sill of the library; he had been in the room every ten or fifteen minutes that morning; saw Mr. Sickles more than once on Friday, in the afternoon and evening; I think the House had just adjourned when I saw him on Friday evening; think my son was with me, and this colored boy, [Crittenden;] I left the Capitol that evening, shortly afterward; Crittenden came back with me; no interview took place between Mr. Sickles and Crittenden that evening; I told Mr. Sickles I had the boy with me, but he said he did not wish to see him, in fact he did not want to see anybody; I communicated to Mr. Sickles what Crittenden had told me, that the lady had been there on Tuesday; I took the boy there, supposing that Mr. Sickles might like to see him.

Adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the last two months 1,007 persons were treated in this institution, to whom 2,265 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. The diseases treated were as follows: Eye and ear, 91; surgical, 132; females, 45; children and skin, 160; vaccination, 51; heart, throat and lungs, 179; digestive and nervous system, 208; dental surgery, 141. Natives of the United States, 328.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, was held last evening, in the Athenæum. An address was made by the Rev. Mr. Miratan, and officers for the year were elected. The Society shows a satisfactory progress.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The Special Common Council Committee still continue to receive applications for positions in the procession. Yesterday a communication was received from the authorities of Philadelphia, announcing their intention to be present.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 30 100, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 112 115, 35, 52, 54, 78, 11, 37, 81, 113. *City Court*—Nos. 3, 58, 6, 40, 47, 54, 55, 8, 28, 50, 57.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Final Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Appropriation Bill and New-York Tax Levy Passed.

The Records Commissioners' $250,000 Item Left Out—The Heavy Judgments In—The Old Police Not Authorized to Sue—Fraudulent Judgments to be Refused Payment by the Comptroller.

A VETO WITHDRAWN.

Sanitary Bill Killed—Revival of the Quarantine War—Interest on Canal Drafts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 19, 1859.

The City Tax Levy has occupied much time of the Legislature. The items that most distressed it were fought up to the last minute, and many voted against the whole bill at last because they were not suited on these points. The item of $250,000 for the Commissioners of Records, when in Committee of the Whole, was struck out by one majority. In the House it was lost by a tie—one gentleman who voted for it and was wrongly recorded failing to insist upon a correction. Again sent back inserted by the Senate, it was struck out by one majority. In the Committee of Conference it was lost by a tie vote. The Senate then receded, struck it out, and the House concurred. So the city has not to raise a tax to pay the Records Commissioners. It is but fair to the House to say that the item, while it authorized the tax, provided that no further contracts should be entered into. The items for judgments ($880,000) including the Lowber Claim, and $20,000 for expenses of contesting the Police act—a cap for FERNANDO WOOD—were finally retained in the levy. The item permitting every old Policeman "to one the City" for pay since his dismissal, was finally knocked out, and so was the thousand dollars to adorn the exterior of the Free Academy.

The fifth section of the act, struck out by the Senate, was finally restored, authorizing the Comptroller, when a judgment against the City was obtained by obviously fraudulent means, to refuse payment and contest it. This, your citizens must agree, is a fair offset to allowing the LOWBER and Mayor WOOD judgments.

The way the Canal interest matter was reinstated was after this fashion. The Senate seeing the New Quarantine bill was utterly "gone in," put in $250,000 for purposes of Quarantine removal. Coming to the House, Judge MORRIS, of Yates, moved, instead of $250,000, to make it $125,000—of which $50,000 was to go for Quarantine removal and $75,000 for interest on Canal drafts. This question was divided. Mr. TURRILL moved to authorize the Commissioners to provide temporary accommodations for all the sick, and, when provided, that the Commissioners of Emigration be responsible for their care and support. This was accepted, after debate. Mr. WERRE moved to make the item appropriate $325,000, of which $250,000 for Quarantine purposes and $75,000 for interest. To this Mr. DURYEA moved an amendment, authorizing the Commissioners to purchase land in New-Jersey. This was accepted. A warm debate arose upon the whole question, in which Messrs. MORRIS, TOMLINSON, LITTLEJOHN, MEEKS, DURYEA, SPENCER, SMITH, ANDREWS and TURRILL joined. Mr. MEEKS' amendment was lost—Nays, 59. The vote showed on MORRIS' amendment, (for $50,000 for Quarantine purposes)—Yeas, 59; Nays 27, for Canal Draft interest—Yeas, 67; Nays, 25. So the interest item was sent to the Senate again, and speculation was rife at once—Would the Governor veto the Supply bill with the "interest in?"

But the Quarantine quarrel was not yet settled. The Senate in the course of the evening appointed a Conference Committee upon the lost bill. The message announcing this Committee of Conference was read to the House at 12½ o'clock Tuesday morning. An attempt to lay it on the table was lost. At 12½ o'clock to-day the matter was called up again. Mr MERRE teed the "Red Book," to the point that when one house respectfully requests a conference, the other in courtesy must grant it. Mr. MORRIS said the House would demean itself, succumbing to the coercion of the Senate, it appointed a Committee of Conference upon a bill which the House had, by a great majority, sent to a Committee. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN reviewed the whole case, reflecting with severity upon the Speaker and the majority for their treatment of his pet bill. Mr. LITTLEJOHN rehearsed the case, and said he had never before heard of a Committee of Conference where no bill was before it to confer upon. If the Committee of Conference should be appointed what would they confer upon? The bill was not yet reported. First the Committee must be ordered to report the bill—that back, and in the possession of the House, it was compet

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsutas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Heoron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &C.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would invite the attention of citizens and strangers visiting the City, to their
NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
&C.,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
embracing
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS
Usually kept in a first-class Retail Store, including
NOVELTIES IN FABRICS AND STYLES
THAT CANNOT BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
ALSO,
CLOTHS FOR BUSTERS.
AND
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,
DRILLINGS, in great variety,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE, he best designers and printers are engaged in producg these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS. (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands, Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Grand-st.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets and Medallions,
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels Three-ply, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.
Now open,
LINEN,
HOSIERY and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
DEPARTMENTS,
Where will be found at all times
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS,
at the lowest prices.
GARMENTS FOR UNDERWEARING, IN ALL SIZES.
Also, a description of
LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
MADE ON IRON FRAMES,
Deserving of particular notice.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 18,
An elegant assortment of STELLA SHAWLS, with
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR BORDERS.
All of the above goods are in New Designs, and imported expressly for the CITY TRADE.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPEL-LINING COMPANY.
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

MOURNING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Including
JACONETT,
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
IN DEUX VOLANTS, CRAPE TRIMMED,
6-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE GRENADINE, in all qualities,
Just landed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

P. S.—We beg leave to announce that this department will, from this date, be under the immediate supervision of Mr. Weed, long and favorably known in the mourning business in Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, April 18, 1859
160 PIECES 4-4 IRISH LINENS,
At 25 cents per yard,
WARRANTED SOUND.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS,
GREATLY UNDER REGULAR PRICES,
No. 355 Broadway.

FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS.
2,000 at $1 50 and $2.
received per *Lebanon*, will be offered at retail,
MONDAY, April 18.
These goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
Of the new color,
"LILAS DE JAPON."
100 pieces
JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER,
And for sale by
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
500 PAIRS,
in new and magnificent designs, will be opened
MONDAY, April 18,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
On Rich STELLA SHAWLS,
BAREGE and SILK ROBES,
Figured SILKS and BAREGES,
FOULARD SILKS, &c., &c.
LEWIS HAVILAND & CO.,
No. 101 Chambers-st., New York,
Will offer to the Trade,
for this week,
10,000 Rich Broché and Painted Bordered STELLA SHAWLS at the greatest reduction ever before known.
Fine All-Wool STELLA SHAWLS $1 25 to $1 50 each.
The very best deep BROCHE barèged do., from $2 62 to $3 50 each, worth double the price.
BAREGES and other goods at the same wonderful reduction.
Call and see them before you buy.
The SHAWLS were bought at a peremptory auction sale, and were never known to sell so low before.
The price regulated on the best
STEEL HOOP SKIRTS.
Call and see them before you buy.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 537 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Fresh from auction—choice ribbons 25 cents per yard, regular price 44 cents.
Blond Edges in great variety, black and white by the dozen yards.
Point Applique Laces suitable for trimming, $3 and $4, regular price $6 and $7.
Veils, Flouncing, Points very cheap and good.
Ladies' Dress Caps, Headdress, Mourning and Illusion Goods, made in such style and taste as even astonishes the trade.
Ladies' and children's Bajou's Kid Gloves, Mits, Mattene Gauntlets in Silk, Thread and Kid.
RICHMOND, No. 537 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at adway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 457 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Peper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

ENGLISH BAREGE ROBES.
BAREGE ROBES, CHINTZ COLORS,
GRANADINE ROBES.
Barèges and English Barèges, in new and excellent styles, by the yard.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND ROBES,
IMPERIAL FOULARDS.
CHALLIES,
PORTE DE CHEVRES,
And a great variety of entirely
NEW GOODS,
Just received by
LE BOUTELIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canel st., near Broadway.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO., have just opened a superb assortment of new goods,
COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES,
THREAD LACE, POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
POINT LACE SCARFS, SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS,
No. 728 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS
Now on hand at low prices.
Points at $5 to $200, Veils,
Mantillas at $5 to $200, Barbes and
Flounces, Centres, Coiffures.
Of new and desirable shapes, selected for the best City trade. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES.
The best Paris make, manufactured to order, in choice colors, and just received by
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st.,
near Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloth, 1⅞ yards wide,
Black De Laines and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very handsome.
Crape Maretz and Sushire Crapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu,
HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachenyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

DRY GOODS.

BUFF HOLLANDS,
WHITE AND GREEN HOLLANDS,
For sale by the case or piece,
By whom?
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, N. Y. 291

291 CORNICES. 291
OF
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PATTERNS.
Where?
AT KELTY, BROS., & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, N. Y. 291

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS,
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS
And WHOLESALE DEALERS in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly enlarged their premises, they have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
For the SALE OF EVERYTHING in the CARPET LINE,
Until JULY 1,
GOODS will be RETAILED at the SAME PRICES as SOLD at WHOLESALE from the FINEST VELVET to the CHEAPEST INGRAINS and VENETIANS.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
500 Cases NEW AND HANDSOME PARIS AND LYONS DRESS GOODS, Viz.:
DOUBLE SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED SILK,
GRENADINE, BAREGE AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS and PERALES, by the yard,
In all comprising the most Extensive and Elegant Variety OF NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES,
that have ever been offered in this market.
Received per recent steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
of the latest Paris styles, which they will open this morning. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 128 William-st.
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

GREAT AND UNEXAMPLED OPPORTUNITIES TO SECURE BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.—In consequence of the combination of the French importers to protect the interests of the public and their regular customers, by withholding the Spring ribbons from auction until after April 15, Mr. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, has been enabled to secure the choicest novelties for his patronesses at the period when ribbons are in extraordinary demand, by being at the recent auctions the largest cash purchaser. He has now added to his stock $35,000 worth of ribbons, in all the newest and most fashionable styles, and will, from this time, make daily additions to his immense assortment. Ribbons, of every kind, being now the only and indispensable trimming for dresses, sleeves, mantles, &c., Mr. LICHTENSTEIN can offer them in endless variety and at the most moderate prices. Rubins, dahlia and the new diamond fluted ribbon, in all widths and combinations of colors. Patterns sent from any part of the States accurately matched.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Call and see them. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle $1 31; 14 spring $1 50, and 17-spring $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring $11, and 14-spring $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realised by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.
Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from $1 12 to $1 50 per ream. Envelopes, 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 335 Canal-st.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines, Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 2, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUREL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—THE NINTH ANNIVERsary of the National Woman's Rights Association will be held in Mozart Hall, Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by LUCRETIA MOTT, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, CAROLINE H. DALL, the Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. A meeting for business and general discussion will be held at 2½ P. M. of same day. Communications should be addressed to SUSAN B. ANTHONY, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Pesa Festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on EASTER MONDAY, April 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members can procure tickets of the Stewards, viz: John Van Buren, No. 9 Nassau-st.; James H. Purdeney, No. 8 Wall st.; Aaron B. Hyde, North River Bank; John D. Van Buren, No. 215 Water-st.; Charles Roome, No. 4 Irving-place; William H. Johnson, No. 27 Nassau-st.; John Groshon, No. 73 6th-av., and of R. E. Mount, Jr., Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

TEMPERANCE AND VICTORY—THE SWORD-ARMIES OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Social Unions Cadets of Temperance, and other Societies of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, will be present, in full regalia in fat the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8¼ o'clock. The Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, the Hon. Horace Greeley, the Rev. Charles J. Jones and Col. Snow will address the meeting. Admission free.

THE NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE—Situated at the intersection of Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be opened for public worship NEXT SABBATH, April 24. There will be preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. PARK, of Andover Seminary; at 3½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. JOS. P. THOMPSON.

THE ARIZONA ASSOCIATION WILL dispatch a vessel, with members and passengers, to Arizona, viz Indianola, Texas, on or about the 7th of May, under the direction of its officers. For passage and programme apply at the office. WM. WILSON,
General Superintendent, No. 72 Wall-st.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—A FINE COLLECTION OF ETCHings by old masters, cheap. Wanted, water color drawings, old engravings, books, and all kinds of curiosities. The highest prices paid. S. W. GOULDSON, No. 618 Broadway near Houston-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 26th st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PROFESSOR AWDREU'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at C. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

MARSH'S WORKS OF BOOK-KEEPING.
PRINTED IN COLORS.
NEW EDITIONS.
These beautiful and complete works are calculated in every respect to give the science of book-keeping a most pleasing aspect, as well as to elucidate its theory and practice.
1. MARSH'S COURSE OF DOUBLE ENTRY. 8vo., 232pp.—$1 50.
2. MARSH'S COURSE OF SINGLE ENTRY. 8vo., 145pp.—$1.
3. MARSH'S BANK BOOK-KEEPING AND JOINT STOCK ACCOUNTS. 4vo., 200pp.—$2.
4. MARSH'S SETS OF BLANK BOOKS FOR PUPILS IN BOOK-KEEPING, six to the set—$1.
Remitted per mail free on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The author of these works offers his services as teacher at his counting-rooms for private instruction and practice in book-keeping and business affairs. No. 348 Broadway.
Circulars, with terms, sent to applicants.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY,
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.
From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.
It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * *
In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.
For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. O. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

ROCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, under 12 years, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charges for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 218 Fulton st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of E. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational adventeges are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Sexton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 81 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Centrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 20 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Matsano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Sackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $125 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—300 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced teachers in instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. O. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 3. Send for catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. R. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 28. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $2; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LOCATION 20 miles east of Brooklyn, 4 from the South Bay, and proverbially healthy.—E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.—The Summer Session will commence May 10. A few pupils will be received into the Principal's family. Circulars at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, and at S. A. ROLLO'S, No. 20 Park-row, New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Rayoor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clerk Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey st. House.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Spring term will commence, MONDAY, April 18. Circulars may be had at the Bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, Park-row, and of T. J. CROWEN, Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 4th Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

$115, $115, $115, $115.
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Board and tuition per year, $116. Principal, BANNISTER, can be seen or reached by letter at No. 52 Dey-st., for a few days.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Jr., No. 1,017 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Nos. 32 and 34 Cr

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIgent young lady of refinement and respectability, desires to procure a situation in the capacity of saleswoman in a millinery, bakery or confectionery store, or as family dressmaker, housekeeper or governess; the object desired is to obtain a permanent situation more than salary; would leave the City. Communications addressed to M. E., Station D, 8th-st., until the 1st of May, will meet with attention.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all its branches perfectly, but wants to take charge of a house in the City during the absence of this family in the country for the Summer, being a Protestant; excellent City references. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse; one who has lived in the capacity of taking care of children from their infancy. Any respectable family wishing such a person the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 362 3d-av, rear 23d-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED,—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands dress-making, and is of a willing disposition; or would take the whole care of one or two children; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 541½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS; one is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. A place together would be preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid; understands fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would go as laundress in a small private family. Has the best City references. Has lived four years in her last place. Address or apply at No. 270 3d-av., second floor, back, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or grown children's maid and do plain sewing; would like to go to Paris, giving her services for the passage. Address immediately, care of J. LeRoy, Box No. 162 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation as nurse. Who can take charge of a baby from its birth, has no objection to take care of one running about with it; also, has the best of City reference, and is very kind and attentive in sickness. Call at No. 131 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 63 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; she is competent to take care of an invalid lady or children; would go in the country for the Summer or would travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from 1 to 3 o'clock at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as ladies' maid and seamstress, understands hair dressing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; is willing to travel for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress in a private family, or would go along with a family in the country; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent woman as nurse; is capable to take charge of an infant from its birth; has been ten years in that capacity. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable girl, with good City reference, as chambermaid and good plain sewer, or as waitress; wages not so much an object as a good, comfortable home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. A note addressed to M. D., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; and the other as nurse and plain sewer or chambermaid. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. No objection to the country. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as thorough waitress in a private family; has no objections to the country for the Summer; the best of City references given. Apply for two days at No. 93 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, who is accustomed to go out by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has the best of City reference. Can be seen by sending a note to No. 170 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as seamstress, is a neat sewer; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 53 East 26th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPACTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, and understands fine washing and ironing, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker, with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing and hairdressing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. The best City reference. Call No. 263 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; has had the entire charge of children for several years; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for a few days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good City reference given from her last places, where she lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 132½ 7th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress in a gentleman's family; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call or address No. 243 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and to assist in washing. Is a good laundress. Understands her business well. Has four years' references. Apply for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist in taking care of children. Call for two days at No. 366 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Good City reference if required.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 158 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., up stairs, front room. The family she is with are leaving for Europe.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands making good bread. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 16th-st., in the rear, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at No. 232 East 16th-st.; for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 703 4-av., between 11th and 12th sts., over Tailors' store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as chambermaid or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or help with the washing and ironing; would prefer to live up town. Can be seen at her present employers, till engaged, No. 190 Broome-st., near Suffolk st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as excellent cook in a first-class family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of pastry. Best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 159 East 14th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 29th-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st. between 3d and Lexington-avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 15 years, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take care of a child or do other light work. Call at No. 46 Bivington-st., third block from the Bowery.

WANTED—WASHING OF LADIES AND GENTLEmen by a respectable woman; is an excellent washer; has the best of reference. Call or address at No. 97 12th st., west of 8th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITuation as cook. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at the grocery store, No. 100 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family, has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at 303 7th-av., corner 26th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as waitress. Call at No. 239 29th-st., Lamartine-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; would prefer the country; best reference given. Can be seen at No. 109 East 29th-st., near 4th-av.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is competent to take the entire charge of children, and also competent and willing to take charge of a baby from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; and the other as nurse and plain sewer or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days, at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. No objections to the country. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a nurse; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, corner of 15th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing or do plain sewing, and is fully competent to take care of children; would like to spend the Summer months in the country; best of City reference; call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of reference for the last six years. Call at No. 203 East 13th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would do light chamberwork, or would take charge of one or two grown children. No objection to the country. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 West 18th-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to teach small children the English branches; best of references as to character and ability can be given. Call for two days at No. 223 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 51 University-place, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EFFIcient and competent lady as housekeeper; understands the care and management of a large establishment, either a public or private one. Can give the best of reference. Address A. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good, plain cook, and good washer and ironer in a small, private family, or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Good City references can be given if required. Can be seen till suited. Inquire at No. 87 32d st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER and seamstress; understands cutting and making boys' clothes and all kinds of sewing; would have no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 410 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.; good reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good City reference; has lived a year in her last place. Apply No. 87 6th av., top floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND to assist with children; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of plain sewing; by a very respectable Scotch woman. Apply at No. 1,059 Broadway, corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; has three and a half years' reference from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow who has served in that capacity; could she have her child with her, four years of age, moderate wages expected. Address Mrs. PERRY, Broadway Post-office New-York, care of B. Lockwood.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as cook and the other as up stairs girl and to assist in the washing and ironing. Protestants. Apply, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., second floor, front. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and family sewing; understands both situations; is very obliging. Has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good reference, and no objection to a nice place in the country. Call for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 7th av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 137 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, SOME family washing to do in her own place; she thoroughly understands it, and can give full satisfaction; understands clear starching and ironing. Call at No. 140 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and chambermaid; no objections to go in the country; thoroughly understands her business; five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 3d av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, who perfectly understands her business. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and sew. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 56 West 13th-st., 3d floor between 5th and 6th avennes.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE AND CHAMBERmaid at Astoria, 30 minutes' ride on the river from New-York. None need apply who cannot come well recommended as to character and capability. Apply at No. 43 Pine st., New-York, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a genteel private family to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of reference given if required. Call at No. 203 West 25th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman a situation as plain cook, first rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 206 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl with a family about going to California. Can be seen until engaged at No. 145 Varick-st., near Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meat and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 372 6th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework; has good reference, and is willing to go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 648½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework; has good City reference. Apply at No. 262 East 15th-st., between Avenue A and B, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call, until engaged, at No. 169 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable young woman; satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., top floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation; is a first-class cook; satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to travel with a family as nurse, or to wait on a lady. Apply at No. 119 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as waiter or chambermaid; has 7 years reference from her last employer. Apply at 1,055 Broadway; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 295 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and to do light chamberwork, by a very competent woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging. Call at 224 25th-st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 192 7th-st., 1st floor, front room, between Avenues B and C.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE general housework of a small family. A girl who can give first rate references may obtain a good situation with liberal wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid or seamstress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family by a respectable young woman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 41 West 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 182 3d-av., to Mr. VANIER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewer, by a competent young girl; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to work out by the day; one who can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses. Call at No. 45 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PER-

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen to do one as first-rate cook; understands her business perfectly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The other as a first-rate seamstress, or would do chamberwork or fine washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. They would like to live together, or if not engaged, will go separately; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; they also understand the care of a dairy; both can be seen, with good City reference from their last employer, for two days, at No. 152 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent woman as cook and assist with washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, in the fancy store, No. 127 4th-av., 1 door from 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No 214 1st-av., corner 13th st., where she can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN FOR two respectable girls; preferred in the same family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waiter and chambermaid. They can be seen for a few days at No 64 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, where they have been living for four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISHman, as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands the management of horses in every respect; is a good driver; is a good vegetable gardener; is married. Address for three days, W. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City references. Apply at No. 116 West 36th-st., one door from 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and baker in a private family. No objections to the country. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 174 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing or housework in a small family. Can make bread and biscuit; is well recommended; clean about her work. Call at No. 302 8th av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; can be seen for two days at No. 68 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 10th-st., between Hudson and Bleecker, second floor, front room.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT MORRIS COHNERT'S new office, No. 424 Broadway, 20 cooks, 15 chamber maids and waitresses laundresses and 25 girls for general housework. No office fee charged till engaged. Mind, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVEGry other kind of servants may always be found at the rooms of the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French and German cooks, nursery governesses, nurses, &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-Houses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants at MORRIS COHNERT'S establishment, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c. All orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country, by a competent young woman, to cook, wash or iron. Good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuations nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; could bring it up by hand; can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in taking care of children; has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 296 East 14th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WIDow lady with no incumbrances, now left dependent on her own industry; she desires an engagement as amanuensis, clerk or housekeeper. References good. Answerers will please appoint an interview. Address Mrs. ELMA HOWARD, Station D, Post-office, 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress or regular waitress; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress; no objection to the country; best of references from last place. Apply at No. 87 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children; willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 89 6th av., near 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 275 West 22d st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in taking care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 135 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, who will assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; would like to go with a family to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOOTMAN OR waiter to a private family, by the 1st of May, by a young man who perfectly understands his business and can come well recommended; has no objection to the country. A note addressed to P. F. L., No. 134 Clinton-place, for two days, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or washing and fine washing; has the best City reference, no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 138 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress. No objections to the country. Call at No. 191 Varick, near King-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. No objection to assist in the washing. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 226 West 26th-st., first floor back room, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING HONEST girl, a situation, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, a good baker, and a splendid washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman; can give satisfactory reference as to character, and in all other particulars. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call for two days at No. 244 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—THREE UPHOLSTERERS. INQUIRE at Nos. 118 and 120 Chatham-st.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of servants anxious to engage at moderate wages. Servants with good references wanted.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants wanted in all capacities, such as cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, and girls for general housework, to fill situations in gentlemen's families, now open. Apply immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, AN ENGAGEment; is a man of the very best knowledge of his profession, as greenhouse, plants, vinery, propagating, forcing, laying out grounds, kitchen, and flower gardens; being brought up to gardening in some of the largest gardens in England, and has had seven years' practice in this country; has a wife and one child; wants a steady place, or a place with good wages for six months; can be well recommended. Address L., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who is a good groom, and has thorough knowledge of the management and treatment of horses; understands the business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability; is a good vegetable gardener; is willing to go a short distance in the country, and make himself useful in a gentleman's place. Address N. P., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER and farmer of first-class abilities, with a gentleman requiring a person of extensive experience in laying out new grounds, graperies, green houses, fruit trees, raising all kinds of vegetables, care of stock, fencing and farm produce. Terms moderate. Address B. G., Smyth's seed store, three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses in all its various branches; is of a most obliging disposition; is a competent groom and good driver; is not afraid of work; has the best of City recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address L. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young married man; has a good knowledge of general gardening; is a careful hand over horses; is an active, energetic man, not afraid of work, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; City reference. Apply to P. D., seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED,—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH SIX YEARS' experience in this country, wants a situation as gardener or as gardener and farmer; has the best of reference as to capability character, &c. Call at or address M. S., Graves' bird store, No. 150 Chambers-st., or Smyth's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, who perfectly understands his business in all respects; can give the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived the last five years. Can be seen for two days, or address J. B., at J. Disney's, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN, a situation as gardener and agriculturist, none need apply who do not require a first-rate gardener; has worked a nursery on shares the last three years; has a relative competent to manage a dairy. Address K., at P. Mailing's, No. 13 Carmine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTEEL young man as coachman to a single gentleman or a small family; will be found capable and obliging; would act in the capacity of valet to a gentleman about to travel; has thin very best of City reference. Address, for three days, B. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness; any one in want of a trustworthy man, call at the house of his last employer, No. 10 West 39th-st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to L. M., care of Madame A. Alviset, No 590 Broadway, will receive immediate answers for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Scotchman who has filled respectable situations in this country; is well acquainted with the care of horses, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at Campbell's, harness-maker, 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first-rate qualities; understands the care and management of carriage and horses perfectly, and will be found very obliging. Can be well recommended. Address C. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION IN the country; a person who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and one that can be most highly recommended, and can be seen at his last employer's office, No. 251 1st-st. Address Mr. GOODWIN, of the above office, from 10 to 2 o'clock, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachmon and groom; one who perfectly understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Address R. C. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A first private family, by a single young man, who is very capable of his business, and has good City references to that effect. Address J. H., No. 3 Garden-row, corner 11th st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS had several years' experience in this country and Scotland; understands gardening and all its branches; can come well recommended as to honesty, industry and sobriety. Address a note to T. G., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had several years experience in the wholesale hosiery and fancy dry-goods business; is accustomed to accounts and entering goods; can give best of City reference. Address A. B. C., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 14th st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town Church. Having some 15 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or direct F. C. P. S., No 278 8th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant man who fully understands his business; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; has no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Can be seen or heard of by addressing R. C. W., for three days, at Samuel Lowry's, No 663½ University-place, opposite the Library, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man of 15 years experience in this country; practically acquainted with greenhouse plants, grapes, vegetables, &c., laying out of new grounds; has a long experience in planting of fruit and ornamental trees; seven years in one place; best of City reference; has a wife and small family. Address a note to P. D. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, which will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM ALBANY, a situation in some respectable family, as waiter, or would take care of an invalid; or would take care of one horse and do the waiting besides, if required; is both neat and tidy; is of very steady habits; can come highly recommended from his last place. Direct to J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant young man who understands the care and management of horses and carriages and harness, and has no objection to go in the country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage, and can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Address A. J., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who is a good groom and has a true knowledge of the management and treatment of horses, and well acquainted with the care of carriages and harness, and can produce the best of reference as honesty and sobriety, and has no objection to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place, and prefers the country. Apply to P. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; a careful driver, and plain gardener; can milk well, and do the general work about a place; a good home more an object than high wages; is sober and industrious; has the best of reference from his former employer. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant single man who understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; has no objection to go to the country; is also willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage; the best reference can be produced from his last employer. Address J. T. F., No 66 University-place, at Wm. Leary's, harness maker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young Scotchman, thoroughly conversant in every department of the business, greenhouses, graperies, &c.; is a stout, active man, not afraid of work, and feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to any one who may employ him. References unexceptionable. Address A. F., at the Seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer. Address JOHN L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had several years experience in the wholesale hosiery and fancy dry-goods business; is accustomed to accounts and entering goods; can give best of City reference. Address A. B. C., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 14th st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town Church. Having some 15 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or direct F. C. P. S., No 278 8th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant man who fully understands his business; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; has no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Can be seen or heard of by addressing R. C. W., for three days, at Samuel Lowry's, No 663½ University-place, opposite the Library, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man of 15 years experience in this country; practically acquainted with greenhouse plants, grapes, vegetables, &c., laying out of new grounds; has a long experience in planting of fruit and ornamental trees; seven years in one place; best of City reference; has a wife and small family. Address a note to P. D. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, which will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM ALBANY, a situation in some respectable family, as waiter, or would have no objection to travel with a family; or would take care of an invalid; or would take care of one horse and do the waiting besides, if required; is both neat and tidy; is of very steady habits; can come highly recommended from his last place. Direct to J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant young man who understands the care and management of horses and carriages and harness, and has no objection to go in the country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage, and can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Address A. J., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who is a good groom and has a true knowledge of the management and treatment of horses, and well acquainted with the care of carriages and harness, and can produce the best of reference as honesty and sobriety, and has no objection to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place, and prefers the country. Apply to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—IL FAVORITA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SENOR VALIENTE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MESALLIANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WIFE—THE REVIEW.

BOWERY THEATRE—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—MAGIC HANDS—MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY.

NATIONAL THEATRE—A LIFE'S VENGEANCE—THE CROWN PRINCE—CLAUDE DUVAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT MACAO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3 & P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, April 23, at — o'clock.

To our Subscribers.

We sought relief from the extreme pressure of advertisements yesterday morning by omitting a large number of such notices that had been put in type for that issue of the TIMES. We seek relief this morning by the issue of a SUPPLEMENT, in which our subscribers will find four pages of Correspondence, News and miscellaneous reading matter. Both these processes are somewhat expensive, but we can discover no method of avoiding them without injustice to those who expect, reasonably enough, to find in the columns of the TIMES a full summary of current intelligence. It is becoming daily more and more evident that either readers or advertisers of the leading daily journals must be restricted in the space devoted to them, or that one or the other must *pay more* for enlarged accommodations. Those of our subscribers who may fail to receive the SUPPLEMENT, which is issued with this morning's TIMES, will confer a favor upon us by sending their address to the Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Saxonia*, with one day's later news from Europe, passed Sandy Hook at a late hour last night, and was expected up about the time of going to press with our first edition.

The final adjournment of the Legislature took place last night at 9 o'clock. The closing scenes were characterized by no extraordinary confusion, and the members parted, apparently, in the best of humor—having worked hard almost up to the last moment. Nothing whatever was done in the Quarantine matter. In the Senate, a motion was adopted to agree with the report of the Committees of Conference on the Tax bill—thus finally striking out the appropriation for the Commissioners of Record. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill was also agreed to by both Houses. An Executive session was held at 6½ o'clock, but it is understood that all the appointments acted upon were those of Notaries Public. The Governor returned with his veto the bill raising the salaries of the Clerks of the New-York Police Courts, and the veto was sustained. In the Assembly, the request of the Senate for a Committee of Conference on the Quarantine removal bill was debated, and finally disagreed to. The vote by which the bill relative to the public health of New-York was lost, was reconsidered, but the bill was again lost. Two vetoes of private bills were received from the Governor, and sustained. The death of Ex-Governor BOUCK was noticed in an appropriate manner. The usual ceremonies and addresses in each House closed the proceedings. Previous to the adjournment the Governor sent in a list of bills signed by him, among which are the Atlantic-street (Brooklyn) Tunnel bill, the Tax Levy and the Supply bill.

A letter has been addressed to Senator SUMNER, signed by all the Democratic Senators, in which the opinion is expressed that the action of the majority of the Senate in placing him under arrest, was an unjustifiable exercise of partisan power. They do not believe that through him, to his constituents, and they express their approval of his determination not to apologize for an expression which he never made use of.

The Mexican mails by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., reached this City yesterday. We are thus in receipt of files and correspondence containing ample details of news previously forwarded by telegraph. No doubt is left of the predominance of the Liberal cause throughout the Republic; the few points occupied by the Conservatives outside of the capital having been abandoned, in the hope of saving the latter place from the Constitutional army, now closely investing it. The City of Mexico is thus the only foothold left to the Church party. MIRAMON remained at Orizaba inclosed between two detachments of the Liberal force; while desertions were daily thinning his ranks. Several leading officers of the garrison of Mexico, including the noted ECHEAGARAY, have joined the army of the Constitutionalists. The Juarez Government had addressed a circular to the several States, announcing their recognition by the United States, and anticipating the most fortunate results from the circumstance. Its influence in securing loans for the Liberal Treasury, had already been felt.

By the arrival of the Overland California Mail at St. Louis, we have advices from San Francisco to the 25th ult. No change had occurred in the markets. The finances of the State are reported to be in a flourishing condition, there being upwards of $800,000 in the treasury. The mining news is favorable, both from California and British Columbia. The news of the admission of Oregon as a State created no excitement on its reception at Portland.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, we have advices from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 2d inst. The country is reported to be in a state of revolution. An action had taken place between Generals GARVAZZ and PLINTO, in which the former was routed. The town of San Felipe had been plundered of $100,000 worth of property by General ZAMARA.

The principal witness called yesterday in the Sickles case was JOHN THOMPSON, Mr. SICKLES' coachman, who testified to the improper intimacy existing between KEY and Mrs. SICKLES—to the fact of KEY's visits to her at night during her husband's absence from Washington, their repeated meetings at the Congressional Burying-ground, &c. Mr. WOODBRIDGE was recalled, and testified as to the reception of the anonymous letter by Mr. SICKLES. Mr. BRADY then offered the letter in evidence, and the Court decided to receive it. The Court also decided to receive the evidence of Mr. SICKLES' declaration in waving KEY wave his handkerchief immediately preceding the shooting—not as part of the *res gestæ*, but as tending to prove the condition of his mind. The cross examination of Mr. WOODBRIDGE was not concluded when the Court adjourned. It is believed that the testimony for the defence will be concluded to-day.

The proceedings in the case of the Dead Rabbits rioters have assumed a new phase. After the conviction of SIMEON BUSHNELL on the 11th April at Cleveland, the case of Mr. LANGSTON, another of the indicted parties, was called up. The counsel for the defence were prepared only with the case of Prof. PECK, of Oberlin College. The prosecution declared that the remaining thirty-six cases must be tried by the same Jury that convicted BUSHNELL. To this the prisoners positively refused to submit; whereupon their recognizances were canceled, and the entire party of thirty-six was sent to jail, where they remained during Saturday and Sunday. They are reported as taking their imprisonment coolly; receiving their friends in the jail, and holding religious services among themselves. This action of the Court creates great excitement. Sentence has not yet been passed upon Mr. BUSHNELL.

A new trial has been granted to Mrs. CLARINDA YOURDAN, convicted at Utica of the murder of her husband. The ground upon which the new trial is ordered is, that one of the Judges was absent from the Bench for a short time during the impannelment of the Jury on the first trial.

General TWIGGS has ordered out a cavalry force for active service against the Indians in Texas. Major VAN DORN is charged with the duty of scouring the country to the western line of the State. The force numbers about one thousand men. The settlers on the frontier complain bitterly of new outrages from the savages. The arrangements made by the Government for the removal of the Reserve Indians beyond the limits of the State are said to be at the point of consummation.

The Charleston *Courier* denies the report that the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of that city have thrown out the bill against Capt. CORBIT, of the slave-yacht *Wanderer*. The Jury had not reached his case.

A destructive fire occurred at New-Bedford, Mass., on the 18th April. It originated in the carriage factory of WM. A. NASH, and destroyed eight other buildings. The loss is estimated at $20,000. It is feared that some lives were lost.

The Canal Fraud Investigation in Illinois has been resumed by the Special Committee of the Senate, continued for the purpose. The duties of the Committee extend to an investigation, not of the Canal frauds only, but of the records relating to the State debt; a detailed report is to be presented at the next session of the legislature.

Judge CAMPBELL, of the United States Circuit Court sitting at Mobile, charged the Grand Jury, April 12, with special reference to the Slave-trade and the enforcement of the Neutrality laws. The Judge dwelt strongly upon the rumors that secret filibustering expeditions had been fitted out under the sanction of the Administration, and denied the truth of any such assertions. The expeditions from Mobile against Nicaragua were also alluded to, and the correspondence which passed between the Revenue officers of Mobile and the Treasury Department in reference thereto were stigmatized as disclosing evidences of artifice and fraud.

U. S. Deputy Marshal McRAE and four citizens of Fairfield County, Geo., were arrested at Savannah on the 15th of April, at the suit of Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR, on a charge of unlawfully carrying away his property—viz: the negroes of the *Wanderer*. The parties were held to bail.

A narrative of extraordinary interest will be found in our columns this morning, giving an account of the adventures of a young lady, who was cast away on a desolate island in Lake Superior, where she remained until she was rescued by a party of Indians from the British side of the Lake.

A man named CHAS. A. KENNAN made complaint yesterday before Justice WELSH that Carlos R. Wilcox, George W. Vesey, Wm. Penine, Samuel H. Ormsby and Daniel Woodhouse were engaged in a bogus banking business, under the name of the Indiana Cove Bank, at Petersburgh, Pike County, Ind. They were arrested, but not committed, Justice WELSH not being satisfied from his examination of the case that he had the power to require bail of them. The complainant was himself the acting cashier of the bogus concern.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, petitions numerously signed, counter to those recently sent in by Archbishop HUGHES and others, were presented. They urge that no sectarianism should be allowed in the religious instruction of the Randall's Island children. Drs. A. B. MOTT, U. H. CHURCH, J. W. F. GOULEY, CHAS. H. MEIRS, A. C. LOOMIS and J. H. GREENE, were elected to fill vacancies in the Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge DAVIES presiding, JEAN BOSQUET, the "man monster," charged with the murder of MARTINO DE SANTEZ, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and the District-Attorney, who entertained doubts of his sanity, accepted the plea. He was remanded for sentence. Ex-Judge DEAN moved that the case of WOOD, EDDY & Co., charged with infringing the lottery laws, be returned to the Court of General Sessions. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. JOSEPH GOMES, indicted for a felonious assault on Officer DAVISON, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence. JOHN GLASS, jointly indicted with five others, for the murder of WILLIAM DECKER, in Elm-street, on January 15, was placed at the bar for trial. The evidence occupied the Court till 10 o'clock P. M. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. GLASS was remanded for sentence.

Recorder BARNARD is disposing of a large amount of criminal business in the Court of General Sessions at present. HERMANN ISAACS was yesterday convicted of receiving stolen goods and remanded for sentence. DANIEL DRISCOLL and ANN KELLY pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were sent to the Penitentiary. Two female pickpockets, whose likenesses embellish the Rogues' Gallery, were convicted of robbing a lady of her portemonnaie. They were sent to the Penitentiary and fined $100 each. ABRAHAM BECKLEY pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and BURTON KENDRICK to forgery. MICHAEL CHRCORAN and JOHN KEVAN pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary. These were all remanded for sentence. JOHN REINHARDT was tried for larceny and sent to the Penitentiary. HOOPER H. THOMPSON for grand larceny was sent for two years to the State Prison. There were several other minor cases and corresponding sentences.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 1,500 bales at languid rates. Flour was heavy, and prices tended downwards. The movements in Grain were moderate at essentially unaltered figures. Coffee and Teas were in lively request. The sales included a cargo of 5,500 bags Santos Coffee; several lots of other kinds, and 4,000 pkgs. Green Teas. Prices of Coffee favored sellers, and of Teas were very firm. Sugars, Molasses and Rice were in fair demand. The transactions in Naval Stores comprised 3,000 bbls. Wilmington Tar, to arrive and on the spot, at $2 50@$2 62½ ₩ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70; 300 bbls. do. do., better quality, here, at $1 75 ₩ 310 lbs; 500 bbls. low No. 1 do. at $2@$3 ₩ 280 lbs.; and 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@53c. ₩ gallon. Provisions were in good request, and New Mess Pork was dearer. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Slave-trade Again.

The Slave traffic is taking a very curious turn in some of the Southern States. A jury in Charleston has acquitted the parties who were tried for importing slaves in the *Echo*. Judge CAMPBELL, in Mobile, has just charged the Grand Jury very strongly against the traffic, and urged upon them the imperative duty of punishing all who may be guilty of violating the laws on the subject. In Savannah—where the yacht *Wanderer* has openly landed a large cargo of African negroes—there seems to be a sharp conflict between the Federal officers and the parties implicated. Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR, the owner of the *Wanderer*, seems to have taken a position of open and undisguised defiance of the General Government, and, as will be seen in another column, has actually procured the arrest *of the United States Marshal*, and of the citizens who aided him in detaining part of the negroes whom the *Wanderer* had brought from the coast of Africa. The Court to which Mr. LAMAR made application in this singular proceeding, promptly issued the order of arrest, and held all the parties concerned to bail for their appearance upon trial! A card of sundry citizens of Telfair County, which we publish in another column, tells the whole story.

Meantime, the Federal authorities seem to be moving with a very timid and hesitating step in the prosecution of the owners of the *Wanderer*. The vessel was indeed confiscated and ordered to be sold under direct authority of the Federal Government: but Mr. LAMAR, upon the ground, proclaimed himself the owner of the vessel, warned all persons against bidding against him, and actually knocked down the only man who had the temerity to disregard this menace. The telegraph informs us that Mr. LAMAR and others have been indicted by a Grand Jury for their breach of the laws against the slave trade; but the matter seems to be followed up with no energy indicative of earnestness, and is very likely to have the same result as the similar proceeding in the case of the *Echo*. It is perfectly well understood that Mr. LAMAR makes no secret of his share in the transaction; that he proclaims everywhere the fact that he owned the *Wanderer*; that she sailed under his orders; that she brought over a cargo of slaves by his express directions; that they were landed in Georgia, and are now within the limits of that State. Unless we have been entirely misinformed, Mr. LAMAR has taken occasion more than once to present some of these imported negroes to *Federal officers* in Georgia, and to inform them very explicitly that these negroes were brought from Africa in the *Wanderer* by his express agency and explicit orders. At some time or other, when it suits the convenience of the Government, Mr. LAMAR will probably be tried for these flagrant and acknowledged violations of the law of the United States. He is evidently confident of an instant acquittal,—not from any doubt or denial of his guilt, but because he has full faith in the determination of a Savannah jury to commit perjury for the sake of nullifying a law of the United States and reopening the Slave-trade. Whether this confidence is or is not well placed we shall probably know in due course of time.

One thing is very clear. If the reliance of the slave-traders upon Southern juries proves to be well founded, and the Federal Government maintains a position of indifference and inaction in the matter, we shall have thousands and tens of thousands of African slaves landed upon our Southern coasts every year. There is nothing, in fact, to prevent a very active prosecution of this infamous lucrative traffic. If at the North juries would not convict smugglers, smuggling would become one of the most extensive branches of foreign commerce. The same result will follow impunity to the Slave-trade.

The English Reform Bill.

The actual state of the Reform Question in the British Parliament, and the consequent condition of political England, do not reflect much credit either upon the patriotism or the statesmanship of the British legislators. Some time since the London *Times* bade the whole world look with admiration, not unmixed with awe, upon the noble spectacle presented by the Lords and Commons of England in their debate upon the question of Peace or War in Europe. The significance of that spectacle when rendered into plain English was simply this: That England wished no war, and therefore that if she could prevent war by any sacrifice of her past foreign policy, or any injustice to her present allies, she would not hesitate to do so. In this attitude there was at least something of Roman devotion to the immediate interests of the nation, if not much of that magnanimous and far-reaching policy which alone deserves in modern times the lofty name of statesmanship.

But what can be said of the chaos into which the British Parliament has resolved itself over the propositions of the Derby Government for a new extension of the political franchise, and a new modification of the representative system of England? The Government of Lord DERBY, at the opening of the present session of Parliament, brought in a Reform bill, avowedly not because they believed any Reform bill at all either necessary or desirable, but because they had reason to fear that certain sections of the educated classes not clothed with the franchise might make so serious a stir on the subject as to arm a formidable opposition with the means of ejecting the Ministry. The Reform bill thus incubated, was worthy of its origin, and exactly fitted to fulfill the objects of its creators. It was at the same time framed in strict harmony with the tone and characteristics of previous measures of the same sort, and could only be decidedly supplanted by a very different proposition, based on grounds entirely new to the history of Parliamentary Reform in England, and involving results for which no party of consequence in the State was prepared. Had a strict regard to the real dignity and interests of England controlled the leaders of the opposition, these facts, which few pretended to deny, would have saved the Government measure from any vehement and regularly organized attack. But no sooner was the bill introduced than two of the traditional Whig chieftains, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, resolved to make it, if possible, the means of climbing back upon the pleasant Treasury benches they had loved so long and so well. They went to work at once accordingly, drawing into their service the extreme Radicals, whose views they never had adopted and never could adopt. Lord JOHN RUSSELL courted the alliance of Mr. BRIGHT, with the full intention of throwing Mr. BRIGHT over as soon as he should have gained his victory over the Conservatives. Lord PALMERSTON gave his approbation and his blessing to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with the full intention of leaving that lively little statesman to perish in the embrace of Manchester as soon as he should have shaken Lord DERBY in his seat. The Reform bill has been fought upon its successive stages in this strange triangular fashion, and now the *Europa* brings us the news that the Government had been defeated on a resolution moved by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with a conglomerate majority of thirty, although the Government vote was far stronger than that of any single party to the hostile coalition. Lord DERBY had not, however, resigned office, nor was it at all certain that he would do so. It appeared, indeed, far more probable that England would preserve, in the gravest European crisis of the century, the extraordinary attitude of a liberal nation, governed by a Tory Government, which has lost the confidence of the country, without finding any successor capable of commanding it.

Emigration to Hayti.

When the social and personal condition of free colored people in this country is considered, it is not a little surprising that they should be so generally and obstinately averse to emigration. We treat them as an inferior caste, in the Free as well as in the Slave States. The barrier which we maintain between ourselves and them is one which they cannot overpass. Call it prejudice if you will; denounce its injustice as much as you please; there it stands, shutting out the negro from everything like equality of position, of pursuits and of social consideration. At the South he is a slave, and at the North his condition is scarcely less galling to a sensitive nature, and hardly less depressing to his ambition. Yet he clings to the United States with most tenacious attachments. He seems to lack entirely the spirit which has, in so many notable instances compelled the oppressed to quite their native land in order to find elsewhere the liberty denied them at home. The passage of centuries and generations does not extinguish in the descendants of Europeans a partiality for the home of their fathers. Not so with the colored man. Africa is the country, of all others, most repulsive to him, and force alone can make him leave his land of continuous, bondage and suffering, for that where lie the bones of his ancestors.

An attempt is just now making to create a free negro emigration to Hayti. Last Summer the Emperor FAUSTIN sent two agents to the State of Missouri for the purpose of inducing free persons of color to emigrate to his dominions. They made inquiries and examinations, the results of which were reported to their Government. The Republican Administration adopted the enterprise, and accordingly President GEFFRARD has sent PAUL E. DESDUNES, one of the men who visited Missouri, to New-Orleans. M. DESDUNES advertises in the St. Louis *Democrat* that he is authorized to grant a free passage from New-Orleans to Hayti to every person of color who shall apply for it, and guarantees free boarding and lodging for one month from the day of landing at Port-au-Prince.

The Island of St. Domingo is one of the most delightful spots in the world. Except the low places on the coast, it is remarkably healthy. Its productiveness is wonderful. No country could be better adapted to the negro constitution and habits. The colored man would there escape wholly from the prejudice which crushes him here. In a community of his own color, and under a government of men like himself, surely he ought to feel at home.

We shall look with interest to see how many avail themselves of GEFFRARD's liberal offer.

A CURIOUS NARRATIVE OF SHIPWRECK.—A correspondent at Chicago sends us a very interesting narrative of the shipwreck of a young lady three years ago, and of her residence from that time to this upon an uninhabited island near the British Coast of Lake Superior. The story is so remarkable that we are not free from suspicion that it may have been one of those practical jokes called hoaxes, by which ingenious young gentlemen endeavor to impose upon the credulity of the public through the inadvertence or haste with which editors are often compelled to examine the masses of matter submitted to their inspection. We see nothing in the narrative, however, except its strangeness to render it improbable,—and we accordingly submit it to our readers this morning.

The lady in question is a Miss RICHARDSON, of Cleveland, and is stated to have been going to Green Bay in May, 1856, in the bark *Mary*, Captain EDWARDS, with a crew of seven, including the mate, who was her cousin. The bark was wrecked in a storm and driven upon the island. She was the only survivor of the whole number, and spent the next three years in solitude upon the small and desolate island upon which she had been thrown. In February last the island was visited by a party of Indians, who took her to the British Coast. She soon reached Fort William, and went thence to Marquette, and so to Chicago, on her way to her old home at Cleveland.

Her story is exceedingly interesting, and if it be true, is among the strangest incidents of the day.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWO YEARS' AMENDMENT.—On the 9th of May an amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts, requiring a period of two years after naturalization to elapse before adopted citizens will be allowed to vote, is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The proposed amendment has been sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and, in fact, the sense of the people seems to be decidedly in favor of it in Massachusetts, though it excites a good deal of criticism in other States. In Wisconsin, particularly, where the German vote is very large, it is denounced, not only by Democrats, but by Republicans as well. Mr. CARL SCHURZ, a German Republican orator, is announced to speak in Faneuil Hall against the measure, having come from Milwaukee for that express purpose.

There is but one consideration to be urged in support of such a measure. Party hacks will be less eager to manufacture foreigners into citizens if they are compelled to wait two years before they can reap the benefit of their votes. We doubt whether this advantage is a sufficient answer to the many objections to which the proceeding is obnoxious. When foreigners become citizens they are, in fairness, entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens:—and it would be an invidious distinction to require *them* to wait two years after citizenship before they can exercise this particular right. It would be more just to extend the probationary term and adopt other safeguards against the evil which this provision is intended to remedy.

THE RESULTS OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—Very great diversity of opinion prevails throughout the world as to the effects, political, social and economical, of emancipation in the West Indies. The advocates of Slavery in this country have assumed and steadily insisted that the abolition of Slavery in those islands has been utterly disastrous—that it has ruined their industry, destroyed their commerce, and proved utterly disastrous in every way to their prosperity. The opponents of Slavery, both here and in England, have met these assertions with less success than many who agree with them in principle could desire. The facts of the case have not been studied with sufficient care, or set forth with sufficient impartiality, on either side.

Those who desire an intelligent discussion of this subject cannot fail to be interested in the series of letters from the Special Correspondent of the TIMES, now in course of publication in our columns. The second of the series, which we publish this morning, presents the political and social condition of the Island of Barbadoes in a clear and instructive light, and affords ample ground for the formation of a reliable judgment concerning the effects of emancipation upon that island.

These letters are written by an *attaché* of the TIMES Office,—a gentleman of education, ability and intelligence, eminently practical in his observations and impartial in his reasoning on the facts which fall under his notice. We are confident that in this series, which we shall publish as rapidly as the space at our command will permit, he will add largely to the general stock of useful information upon this subject.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The fears which were at one time expressed that the Legislature intended to interfere injuriously with the composition of the Central Park Commission have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, the new law passed gives the Commission power to remedy the only evil which has been found practically serious, by limiting its own numbers to *seven*. The Board is no longer obliged to fill vacancies that may occur: and we trust it will perceive the wisdom of availing itself of the permission thus accorded.

One great thing has been accomplished in the fact that *thus far* the management of the Central Park has been kept entirely aloof from party politics. Efforts have been made at various times, by both political parties, to establish a partisan influence in the regulation of its affairs and in the control of the men employed upon it. But they have been defeated hitherto and the business of the Park has been carried on with sole and exclusive reference to its speedy and economical completion. Neither party has been permitted to use its patronage for the promotion of party ends. We trust that any similar attempts that may be made hereafter will be equally unsuccessful. The Board is now in very good working condition, and will promote its own efficiency, as well as preclude party influences that may seek admission, by leaving existing vacancies unfilled.

THE EVENING POST'S LAW.—In regard to the Staten Island matter, the *Post* of last evening says:

"Under the existing law, (Laws of 1855, p. 800,) counties are liable for property destroyed or injured by mobs. The suits to be brought are civil suits, and to be tried like all other civil suits. Under this law, suits to the amount of about $300,000 have been commenced on behalf of the State and by individuals against Richmond County. The only questions to be tried in them are: Was the destruction lawful? If not, was the destruction provoked by the acts or omissions of the owners? *If either of these questions should be answered by the Court and Jury in the affirmative, the action of course fails.*"

Not "of course" by any means. The *Post* will find that "provocation" or "omissions" constitute no justification for riot and arson. If the "destruction" was "lawful," no justification is needed, and in *that* case "the action of course fails."

The *Post* preaches a very different sort of doctrine in respect to SICKLES. Will it pretend that KEY gave no "provocation"? And should "the action" against SICKLES on account of provocation "fail of course"? We have not so understood that luminous and consistent journal.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Our Police Commissioners have a truly Napoleonic way with them. Their recent changes from one place to another have been effected with a degree of celerity which should characterize all police movements. General NYE, the President of the Board, steps out of his place to the surprise of everybody, and as soon as his successor has been named by the Governor, Gen. TALLMADGE, the Superintendent, resigns and is at once appointed Counsel to the Board in place of Mr. HALL, and before the two new members will have an opportunity to take their seats, we understand it is the intention of the present Board to save them the trouble of making any appointments, by appointing Gen. NYE Superintendent, and electing Mr. BOWEN President of the Board. These changes are prompt and business-like, and will be sure to secure the confidence of the public in the ability of the old members of the Board to take good care of themselves. If they had shown half the alacrity last September in sending a squad of policemen down to Staten Island, the Quarantine Hospitals would have been saved from the fury of the Sepoys.

THE PIKE'S PEAK BUBBLE.—The Western Railroad and Hotel interests are rather overdoing the Pike's Peak business. Almost every mail brings us large placards, with maps, &c., and very exultant letters from various parties who have gone to the land of gold, and written home details of their marvelous success. But these narratives invariably wind up by recommending some particular route as by far the best, and some special railroad as the only one by which this new California can be safely reached. It will be eminently prudent for persons who can get a tolerable living East of the Mississippi not to be too easily dazzled by the rosy fictions about Pike's Peak.

Alleged Bogus Banking.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A few days since a written statement, of which the following is a copy, was made before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court:

"I make a complaint against an institution, called the "Indiana Coal Bank," said to be located at Petersburg, Pike County, Indiana, but has no place of doing business except at an office, No. 22 William street, first floor, in the rear, kept by ——— Durham, with the name of C. Bennett on the side of the door. The so-called bank has no charter, and does not possess a dollar in specie. It is now in debt to complainant $150 for services rendered, which it has not the power to pay, all the parties being poor. The officers consist of the following parties, namely: Charles R. Wilson, who originated the movement; George W. Vesey, President and Director; Captain William Perrine, Director; Samuel H. Ormsbee, Secretary and Director, and Daniel Woodhouse, broker, who is to go West with power of attorney to execute the bills on false tokens. They have now to the office, locked up in one of the two safes over $20,000 with complainant's name on each bill as "Cashier," which will make him liable to arrest by any one holding a single dollar of this illegal currency; also liable, on requisition, to be taken to Indiana. Complainant has been denied the privilege of entering this office or in any way interfering or of having anything to say concerning these false tokens which he wishes destroyed. He, therefore, solicits an interference on the part of your Honor to prevent others getting him into trouble with the authorities of this or any other State. C. ACKERMAN, No. 69 Wall-street."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ackerman appeared at the City Hall Police Court and made the following affidavit:

Police Court, City Hall, State of New-York.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Ackerman, of No.— 11th street, Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the annexed [the above] complaint [marked "A"] is true; that the persons mentioned in said complaint have combined and conspired together to defraud, by means of passing the false tokens mentioned in the complaint, and that said persons have declared and uttered them, intending to pass said false tokens for genuine money; the said bank has no lawful existence.

CHAS. ACKERMAN.

Sworn before me, April 19, 1859.

J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Upon the above a warrant was issued for the parties complained of, three of whom—Messrs. Wilcox, Ormsbee and Woodhouse—were soon afterwards arrested by Officers Smith and Gardner. An examination was immediately had. The only witness examined was the complainant, who partly testified as follows:

I have never seen and do not know that there is a charter of the "Indiana Coal Bank," and have been told by all the parties except two, not in the concern when it started, that there was no banking charter; the names of these two are Ormsbee and Woodhouse; those who told me that there was no banking charter are C. R. Wilcox, George W. Vesey, the President; Wm. Perrine, one of the directors, and G. M. Tompkins, who was then connected with the concern as Secretary and one of the directors; the subject of the charter was discussed at almost every meeting of the directors, all of whom admitted that there was no banking privilege; the President was especially strong in this declaration that there was not a single banking privilege; it (the Bank's) movements have changed several times since I have been into the arrangement; in the first arrangement the President, George W. Vesey was to have $15,000 out of the funds, out of which he was to give me $5,000. Mr. G. M. Tompkins were to receive $10,000 each; each of them was to give me $2,500, making my share $10,000; it was an understood thing that we would dispose of these bills to whom we pleased, how we pleased, and when we pleased; various propositions were made by the parties mentioned above as to how we should dispose of the bills, and a Jew named Moses Levy was to have $500 for dating and numbering bills; he (Levy) told me that was an arrangement made by him and Mr. Wilcox, but it turned out that the dating was done on the engraved plate, so that Mr. Levy lost his job; it was a well-understood thing, much talked about, and much laughed about, as to who should get ahead of each other in doing, as they say, in Wall-street, "kiting." It was generally understood by all the parties that it was a "kiting" institution entirely, and that was frequently talked and laughed about; I knew very little of banking business—depended altogether upon what others said; frequently signed papers without knowing what they were; had little to say upon the matter at all, and never, I believe, spoke at any of the meetings; was persuaded into the thing by George W. Vesey, who told me that everything was correct; the bills to which my name were signed were so-called "Indiana Coal Bank," they were lettered; some were lettered "I A," some "I B," the fives and tens were engraved "A;" they were dated either December 16 or 18, 1858, and were, I think, payable to bearer, but I am not sure of that; these notes were [illegible] for sums of different denominations—ones, twos and threes, (dollars;) they were also signed by George W. Vesey, President, and by power of attorney given from C. Ackerman to E. M. Tompkins; the only consideration to be given to the parties named for their services was our services and the use of our names; I never knew Mr. Ormsbee until this affair arose, when he came and introduced himself to me, just before the arrest. I was Cashier and Treasurer of the Company, since some where about the 1st of December. I do not accurately recollect the date; had never any bonds in my possession belonging to the Company, except the "Indiana Coal Bank" bills; I put Mr. Ormsbee's name in the complaint because he is Secretary of the Company; I know him to be such because he sent a letter to me, of which the annexed letter is a copy, and which Mr. Ormsbee, who is now present, admits to be a copy; [letter read as follows:]

CHARLES ACKERMANN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I am instructed by the President and Directors of the Indiana Coal Bank to forward to you the copy of the following resolution passed at the meeting held April 12, 1859. Motion made and seconded that in consequence of Charles Ackermann not having complied with the by-laws of Indiana Coal Bank in giving bonds as Cashier and Treasurer, that he be and is hereby removed from the office as Treasurer and Cashier of the India Coal Bank. Yours very respectfully,

S. H. ORMSBEE.

Cross-examined—I made a contract with Mr. Vesey on or about the 1st of December; it was a verbal contract; I cannot recollect when I effected the power of attorney of which I have spoken; it authorized him (Tompkins) to write the name of C. Ackerman on the Indiana Coal Bank bills as Cashier; I cannot give the language of the power of attorney; it was in the usual printed form; had no contract as Cashier except with Mr. Vesey—the one previously spoken of; when I said in my affidavit that the bills were "to go West," I meant that they were to be circulated in any Western State out of New-York; I believed they were to be so circulated from having been told so by parties, among whom were Daniel Woodhouse, George W. Vesey, E. M. Tompkins, Capt. Perrine, and all the parties, at several times; I was going West as far as Petersburgh, Indiana, with a small portion of the bills as cashier; I made a verbal contract to this effect with Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Vesey; I did not go because I had not the means; I was to receive $100 for going out there; I did not get a cent; I was to receive it from the President, Mr. Vesey; I did not because I did not get the money, and because things were not in a prepared state; what I mean is, that the bills were not all ready, and because there was no money; all the bills were not signed; more than 20,000 of them were fully completed; the amount which I was willing to take for my services was $130; the last arrangement that was made, I believe, was that some man named Ward was to buy the bank out under its organization, and to pay us each $3 a day for getting up the bills, signing them, &c; the arrangement was made by Mr. Wilcox to me, to all of us; this arrangement never went into effect; I never received a cent; I demanded, yesterday, $130 for my services in the bank; I did not demand any money to go West with; Mr. Ward was to buy the bank—the organization—right out; I only know that the bank had no charter from having been told so by its officers; the reason assigned for not giving me the money claimed for my services was that they had none; I know that the bank was not ready to go into operation because the bills were not all signed.

By the Court—I have heard these parties talk of filing securities as a basis for their going into operation as a bank; the securities to be so filed were to be, I believe, some coal lands in Virginia; I do not know whether they had these lands.

The complainant was not further examined. He had no counsel. The counsel for defence (Mr. J. BERCH) asked for a dismission, because the charges were not sufficiently and succinctly proven. The magistrate said that he had in his possession a large number of documents—minutes of the bank, &c.—bearing on the matter, and he would not give a final decision until he had examined them more closely. The case was then suspended for the present.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen was held at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, last evening—the President, P. W. ENOS, Esq., in the Chair. Mr. ENOS read a portion of a paper entitled "Reminiscences of the Fire Department." The immediate subject considered was "The Introduction of the Croton Water into New-York." A resolution in favor of donating $30 to HENRY H. GILLETTE, a fireman who broke his leg, and whose term of efficient service was thereby brought to a close, was referred to the Executive Committee. It was announced that since the last quarterly meeting $131 had been added to the treasury. The Association then adjourned till the next quarterly meeting, which will be held on the third Tuesday in July.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamer *Star of the West*, Captain GRAY, leaves to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, with the mails and a large number of passengers for California. In consequence of the continued opposition, extremely low prices prevail, and there is a corresponding rush of people for tickets. The ticket swindlers are reaping a rich harvest out of the ignorance and stupidity of strangers who throng the City on their way to California.

THE QUARANTINE EXCITEMENT—POLICEMEN SENT DOWN.—At 9 o'clock last evening, Sergeant DIXON, with 30 patrolmen, left for Quarantine on the steamtug *Dr. Kane*. About one hundred more police were kept in readiness to leave for the same place at a few minutes' notice.

ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—JAMES NUGENT and PATRICK KELLY, *alias* "Paisey the Barber," escaped from Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon about two o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

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Good black cloth dress frockcoats.....$5 to $6
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Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely New in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 214 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phelan's Billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st., also at O'Connor & Contender's, No 53 Ann-st., the previous billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S the champion hatter, No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum.

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Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand unrivaled by any in the world. His splendid dye, (the only harmless one known) is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of all at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

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MARRIED.

THURSTON—MARLOR.—In this City, NATHANIEL THURSTON, Jr., to JESSIE M. MARLOR.

JAMES—KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 19, by the Rev. Rob. W. Cushman, D. D., assisted by the Rev. James W. Mathews, JAMES M. JAMES to MISS MARY E. KELLY, all of this City.

CORNELL—CONARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 19, by the Rev. J. W. Mathews, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Cornell, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Joseph Conard, father of the bride, ABRAHAM F. CORNELL, of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMA, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Conard, D. D., all of Brooklyn.

DIED

BAINBRIDGE.—In this City, on Monday morning, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Hugh L. Smith, and wife of the late Daniel Bainbridge, of Florida, Montgomery County, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, Philip Peter M., and Alexander Key Bowie, and of his son-in-law, Jacob Barker, R. John Bowie, and the Hilton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of Hamilton-st. and Waverley place, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TUTTLE.—In this City, on Sunday night, April 17, at 12 o'clock, after an illness of two days, CHARLES F. TUTTLE, of Tuttle & Bailey, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place from the Rev. Dr. McLane's Church, corner of South 4th and 5th-sts., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

NEVILLE.—In this City, on Monday, April 18, ISABELLA M. NEVILLE, aged 29 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers Percy and John Neville, and of her uncle, Bernard Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 30 West 44th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from there to Calvary Cemetery.

Philadelphia, Tuscaloosa, Mobile and New-Orleans papers please copy.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 18, of pneumonia, ANNA ADAMS, only child of William and Nancy A. Adams, aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives of the family, and the members of Perseverance Lodge, No. 295, F. A. M., and Fire Troop Washington Corps, 20th Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, No. 139 Greene-st., this day, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 19, DUNCAN, youngest child of Peter V. and Margaret Kennedy, aged 1 month and 9 days.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of his grandparents, No. 26 West 16th-st.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Monday, April 18, JOHN E., only son of Lucretia and the late John Oliver, aged 3 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 124 East 26th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 19, after a few hours illness of malignant scarlet fever, EDWARD MORTIMER, son of Dr. E. G. and Jane W. Bartlett, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place at No. 43 West 11th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 18, at the residence of her brother, Lyndon Gridley, No. 2 Madison-st., MISS ANNA BUTLER, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral service at this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

VAN VOAST.—At the residence of Gilbert Aspinwall, Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, April 18, CHARLES M. VAN VOAST, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends and the friends of his grandfather Andrew Aspinwall, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Mr. Wm. H. Voast, in the above village.

The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Ann Fitzgerald, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Tracy, No. 29 Monroe-st., at 2 o'clock from No. 29 Monroe-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CRANE.—In Williamsburgh on Monday afternoon, April 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRANE, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

DR MORT.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, April 18, JANE MARIA, only daughter of George W. and the late Mary De Mott, aged 3 years 9 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 3 Bergen-av., Hudson City N. J.

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Extract from Translator's Preface.

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WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. SLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BROOKLYN HOUSE.—THE two-story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., 4 doors east of Classon av., a desirable location, and only a short distance from the Clinton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order, marble mantels, gas, &c. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York, opposite Union Square. Also all the furniture, fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the entire good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These house are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone St. Bernard house, No. 2 W est 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Possession and terms can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES GILL, No. 18 Wall-st., or to THOMAS & WM. GILL, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 91 WEST 29TH STREET, north side, between 6th av. and Broadway; house 20x54 with extension, brown-stone front, 3 stories high, built in first-class style; the half in block in detail convenient of access to town and central Park; size of lot 100 feet wide, regular depth and entire front improved and very fine. Price moderate and terms easy. Apply to J. M. DAVIS, No. 60 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS TO LEASE.—FOUR lots on the southwest corner of 59th-st. and 4th av., and one lot in the rear on 4th-st., together in front 84 feet 6 inches on the avenue by 125 feet in depth, in good improvement. Long lease or short. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5th-av., or to HENRY WELD, No. 187 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome two-story and attic cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. The grounds extend to about an acre, well planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, and include good stable, coach house, barn, well, cistern, &c. Apply to Box 2 o. 667 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE WITH THE FURNITURE, situated in a very fine location. Rooms can be rented to the amount of $1 800 a year, leaving a beautiful suite of apartments for a family. Price $5,500. Some choice property lots exchanged in part pay. Apply to E. J. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED DINING and lodging house, west of Broadway. For two active men this is an opportunity seldom offered. Lease having $3,600 in it, and many lines of it. INQUIRE No. 128 Greene-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 and 6 and 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEA SIDE BUILDING SITE, 4½ acres of land, beautifully located, at Mount's Rock, Shrewsbury River, opposite West Long Branch; a perfect well of water, shade trees of every description. Location unsurpassed for Luxury and healthfulness. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STOry brown-stone front house, perfect in all its parts, and full size lot; house 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant location. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANTLY-LOCATED four-story brick house No. 20 Allendon-square, North side, has modern improvements, and will be sold low. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 75 West 20th st., near 6th av., with all the modern improvements, will be let with the furniture, if required. Apply to HALL BROTHERS &c., No. 129 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four-story, brown-stone front house, No. 149 West 34th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, and plate glass and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,098 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE, TWO, OR THREE LOTS, ON 34th-st., between 8th and Madison avs., with stable lots on 33d-st. Also, 50 feet on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with stable lots on 35th-st.; will be divided into a thirty and twenty-foot lot.
CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 25 LONDON-TERRACE 23d-st., in complete order, with every improvement, and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 22th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots, Nos. 63 and 65 north side, near Irving place, being in the vicinity of two parks, will make it always desirable for a private residence. To be sold on easy terms. Inquire at No. 63 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—(LEXINGTON AVENUE)—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 47 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story brown-stone houses, well located on 2d av., corner of 19th-st., price $9,500; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY and attic house, No. 301 East Broadway, (fronting Rutgers Square), with all the modern improvements, in full and complete. Apply to 10, 21 and 23 No. 231 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 1814 5th-st., near Washington square, $9 000 can remain on it. Inquire soon at room No. 10, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and a-half attic house No. 5 Abingdon-square, near 6th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

$1 100—CHEAP FOR CASH.—NICE HOUSE and lot situate near corner of Butler-st. and Washington-av.; lot 130 by 25, three blocks from Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., room 14.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 172 WEST 27d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side. Lot 25x100, house 25x32; 3 stories and basement; in thorough order. Has gas, plumbing, and hot air furnace complete, with furniture if required. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY STONE front house, and lot No. 102 West 34th st., near Broadway; the purchaser having the choice of range and heater. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 95 and 97 East 36th-st., brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 95, or of P. B. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
On Bergen Heights, N. J.,
OR WILL BE EXCHANGED
For paper or staple fancy goods. Address J. L. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J. adjoining Hunt's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Eggeville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a close rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague, one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c., situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE —FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Wasch, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and outbuildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds are laid out in lots and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WASH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH, Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x24 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one st h e, (two stories) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separate; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., No. 30 and 32 Barclay st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River. It is 1½ miles from the City Hall and within 25 minutes from 31st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, &c. The grounds, 2½ acres, which are tastefully and exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a large and respectable family, furnace, hot and cold water, bath room, dumb-waiter, gas fixtures, &c. It is situated on high, and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 30 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The grounds are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-building consist of coach and poultry house, cow-yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to
C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at 10 of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellar, water closet and bath room with hot and cold water, plumb water and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees and barn, stables, chicken-yard &c., and are tastefully arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful residence, ten minutes' drive from the depot, and convenient distance for church and school. The dwelling is a large stone building with every convenience. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising about seventeen acres, including large garden, well stocked; and beautiful lawn, with necessary out-buildings. Furniture will be let with the house. Apply to JACOB VANDATTA, Esq., Morristown, or to HENRY H. STATESBURY, No. 132 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY COTTAGE.—A NEAT, pleasant, cozy cottage-house and two acres of land, delightfully situated on the Bay, within two miles of the City of Perth Amboy. Grounds tastefully laid out, and fences all new; fruit trees of the choicest kind. Farm and carriage house in good repair, dry, cross neighborhood, convenient and accessible by cars or boat. If applied for immediately, will be sold at a very low rate, and on accommodating terms. Apply to W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE —Rent $150—A good cottage house, 40 by 60 feet on the ground, one and a half story high; seven rooms on the lower floor and four on the upper; piazza running the whole length of the front; with 60 or 70 acres of ground, two orchards and quartered a score of choice berries, and good out buildings; good water and bathing on the place; large water-front and grove on the ground. For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO., No. 160 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A very desirable country residence, about ten minutes' ride from the depot, with 15 or 22 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees of full bearing, of the most choice kinds, cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre. There are good out-buildings, barns, carriage house, &c. For terms, apply at No. 7, 3 Broadway or to CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 25½ feet situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsland's. House new, 36x40 feet, 15 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers st.

$10,500.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The substantial and spacious three-story house and lot No. 160 21-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the city; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 846 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

FOR SALE AT FORT LEE—A BEAUTIFUL plot of ground, containing about five acres, five minutes walk south of Tryon's Landing, and opposite 125th-st., New-York. On the property is a choice building site, a natural mound surrounded with fruit and shade trees. The new road from Hoboken along the river makes the above very desirable for a hotel or boarding house. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 17 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COTTAGE—TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE of Staten Island; one on Castleton av., built of brick, two stories with basement and attic—furnace, range and pure spring water brought into the basement, stone stables and two acres of land handsomely laid out; one small furnished cottage near the shore road. Apply to the subscriber, No. 40 Exchange-place.
EDWARD BEMENT.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE-story frame house, 10 rooms, with attic, cellar and stable on rear; lot, 25 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 20 minutes walk from Brooklyn Ferries. No. 20 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Price, $8,800. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, near the ocean, with a fine water view, on New-Haven Railroad, 40 miles from the City. Choice fruit and shade trees; in perfect order; fine location. Price $ 000.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 325 4th-av.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, A COTTAGE, IN GOOD order, fronting Hudson River Railroad station; rent $ 00. Also to let, several fine building sites, having beautiful views of the river, Highlands, &c., and containing from one to eight acres, as may be desired.
THOS. McNAMEE, Irvington.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 1 acre or more of ground, and 25 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. All the right of the place, which will be sold low for the cash, at the office of F. DEFERRILLY, No. 78 Exchange-place.

TO LET IN RYE VILLAGE—A HOUSE CONtaining seven rooms, small garden &c., within three minutes' walk of depot, (New-Haven Railroad.) Rent $ 00. Apply to E. CONOVER, Jr., No. 256 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance.

The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and West Chester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

The house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The cut buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. B. CASS & CO., 98 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. It is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven Railway, and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.

Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich after 6 o'clock P.M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIful VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 23 acres, it can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are half finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Blooming view, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, a spot combines every desirable quality and is approachable in 2 hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—at Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from 31st-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this vicinity. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY GOTHIC cottage and large barn in the City of Elizabeth, N. J. The house is new, having just been completed. The premises comprise about eight lots, within a few minutes' walk of New-Jersey Railroad Station, and one minute of Catharine-st. Station. The grounds are well laid out with fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., with large garden. Apply to G. B. WHITTELSEY, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 43, or at his Land Office, opposite depôt, Elizabeth, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotors, boilers &c. in the building this Spring; 300 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 139 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED one mile from the Village of Bedford, Westchester County, and 2½ miles from Harlem Railroad. The place is stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and offers great inducements to persons desiring a quiet and healthful country home. For particulars, inquire of G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., New-York, or of G. W. MILLER, on the premises. Price $500 per year.

TO LET—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE at the head of Huntington Harbor, Long Island, containing 14 rooms; also stables, bath-house; also an ice-house well-filled, being well calculated for a pleasant Summer residence. Communicates four times daily by steamboat and railroad. The adjoining house will furnish a full supply of vegetable, milk, &c. Terms for six months $300. Apply to HENRY T. SCUDDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A HANDSOME country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester county 30 miles from the City; Harlem Railroad, and one half mile from the depôt, a fine double house (with or without furniture) with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, &c., all in perfect order, suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel summer boarding-house. Apply to the owner's D. C. BAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE, IN good order, containing twenty-two rooms, with garden, fruit trees, and ten acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres. Also, a small house, with thirty acres of land. Also, a small cottage, with eighteen acres of land, on moderate terms; situated on Staten Island, near the landing with steamboat daily to and from the City. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A COTTAGE IN THE POINT, (late Central Morrisania) Westchester, N. Y., situated on Madison-av., between 11th and 12th sts., near the Town Hall, containing seven rooms, with four open fireplaces, in complete repair; lot 100 feet by 120; well stocked with choice fruit trees, cherries, grape vines, currants, &c. only five minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to SILAS D. CIFFORD, Lower Village.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, with front and rear piazzas, 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of trees of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 63 Wall-st., Journey Court.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining E. R. Pencen, Esq. and Rev. Dr. Crisbtion's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $350. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—NOW READY AND WAITING FOR your possession immediately, only two minutes' walk from the depôt, beautiful place, one acre, with house, 10 rooms, nice garden, fruit trees, &c. Churches, schools and stores near by. Railroad to Union-av., Newark, Westchester County. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at New-burgh—22 acres, 4 fine, furnished house and garden at Rockaway, near the Pavilion; also, an Italian villa at Yonkers; also, a large mansion and 20 acres at Flushing, and a large mansion and garden at Carthage, on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. 7 and 9 Pine-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Hirst's dale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—12 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post-road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 1 mile from Riverdale station; the house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees; four to five acres; a fine well of water; large carriage house; access by hack from Yonkers. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison av.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 32 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds. 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—$3,200—House and 5 acres of good land. Fruit, shrubbery, &c., in abundance. 1 mile above Cruger's Station, on Hudson River. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS FROM one to five acres each, on Fordham Hill, half a mile from the Railroad Depôt, on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr HORSFIELD, drug store, Fordham; JOHN BUSSING, Fordham; or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 211 Broadway.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 16 William-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY HOUSE READY FURnished conveniently and pleasantly situated at Northampton, Mass. For particulars, apply to E. S., Box No. 20 Northampton Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

EDWIN BENEDICT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in the village of Hackensack, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 4th May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises I shall offer for sale at auction the building and lot known as the "Old Tavern Stand, lying west of the public square. Also, a great number of desirable building lots on State-st. and Morris-st; two lots east of Plank road, south of Nicholas Van Voorhis, and several lots west of Plank-road. The above is property formerly owned by Robert Campbell, deceased. For a more particular description, apply to G. G. ACKERSON, Esq., at the County Clerk's Office in Hackensack. Title indisputable.
EDWIN BENEDICT, Trustee, &c.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station in the house. Eight trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a city residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once For terms, inquire of
W. R BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st.; or to
W. S DUKE, No. 1 Nassau st.

TUBBY HOOK.—FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXchange for City property, 2 3-5ths acres of land on the Hudson River three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt at Tubby Hook, with the three-story frame house thereon, filled in with brick, with wing attached, built in the best manner and furnished with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; also, large stable, gas-house, and other outbuildings; the grounds are beautifully laid out with terraces, fountains, fine forest trees, &c. The above premises are bounded by 14th-av. Hudson River, and 210th and 211th sts. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN YONKERS—North end of Warburton-av

MEDICAL.

PROSTRATED FACULTIES AND GENERAL debility need no longer be the bane of life; there is sure relief to be found in TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. Full particulars can be gleaned from a perusal of "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," beautifully illustrated, and sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. [illegible]-st., corner of William-st., New-York, and by druggists and dealers every where.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOUNDED FROM GUMS.
A SPRING MEDICINE
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PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. AT ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. RAYMOND & CO.'S COMPOUND
HAS BEEN USED BY THOUSANDS FOR
DYSPEPSIA AND ITS SYMPTOMS
NERVOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, NAUSEA,
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General Debility, &c. The proprietors challenge one instance where it failed to
RELIEVE OR POSITIVELY CURE.
Warranted harmless, admirably adapted for weak, nervous and dyspeptic females
PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S Agency,
No. 599 Broadway,
And at the drug stores, Nos. 120 and 298 Hudson st., No. 636 5th av., No. 145 7th av., No. 38 6th-av., Broadway, corner 32d-st., No. 12 10th-st., No. 591 2d-av., No. 396 Pearl-st., and HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The Compound is sent free to any part of the United States. Postage stamps will be received direct to
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DR. LACOSTE'S, OF PARIS,
(Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ricord,)
FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases.
SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Hours 12 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

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RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT.
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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors Carsow-man and Mercy, of Vienna, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st, a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 8 to 2, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 1 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than forty thousand cases, without a single instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used; it cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The reputation he has thus acquired has led to imitation, and to unscrupulous persons attempting to operate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., [illegible] west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSES AND CURE [illegible] simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL Diseases in all its different forms. Also those also in full of spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of the greatest practical knowledge, and is cordially recommended."—Medical Journal. Sold by the Author, as above, also by
CHAS. MILLER, No 426 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth abounding one hundred elegantly executed engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahwai Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pilot New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Sq. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.
Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the World state. E. QUERU, No 135 4th-av., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 636 and 662 Broadway and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOSER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Dr. Ward's Female Pills and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. The monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. TRIERS, No. 94 Broadway. Office, No. 54 West 23d-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 371 Broadway, corner Chambers-st., also at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle $9 a dozen.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DISHONest druggists offer for sale a vile counterfeit of the Antidote. We inform the public that we have no agents in this City and but one in Brooklyn, viz., Hayes, No. 178 Fulton-st., who has been the agent for the last ten years. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures weakness, &c., &c. Office No 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock

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DR. BATE,
DENTIST,
No. 826 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

NERVOUS PERSONS REQUIRING KIND and gentle treatment, as well as skillful and reliable operations, are invited to the rooms of the undersigned, where Artificial Teeth are inserted, imitating nature to life, and at accommodating prices. All the improvements in modern dentistry adopted. Teeth extracted or filled without pain. A lady always in attendance.
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SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show Case wareroom, No. 44 Chatham st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Rich parlor suites, grand action piano-forte, valuable paintings, bronzes, statuary, Venetian mirrors Florentine tables, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, real Sevres and Dresden vases, &c. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 20, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., W. B. WESTCOTT will sell, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most superb variety of everything to be found in or requisite for an elegant and fashionably furnished residence; the whole of which will be peremptorily sold. There will be no reserved articles in the house, and must be removed immediately from the premises consisting in part of one superb carved suite covered in five colored brocatel, one full suite covered in blue and gold, one do. in silk velvet, all made to order and are not soiled; two superb rosewood etageres with plate doors and marble tops, antique chairs in satin brocade, rich damask and lace curtains, four elegant Parisian mirrors, very large and recently mounted; French escritoire, richly carved centre, pier and sofa tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, cost $450, used but three months; Turkish bronzes with Voltaire chairs to match.
SUPERB AND ELEGANT COLLECTION
of Sevres and Dresden vases, gramps jewel cases, marble figures and other beautiful parlor ornaments, including a superb collection of rare and valuable paintings, chamber furniture of every description in rosewood, oak and mahogany to match, elegant bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty large hair mattresses, sofa bedsteads, secretaries, French cottage and spring-seat chairs, rockers, &c.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
of every description in oak, silverware of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, rich China dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass, superior extension table, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock. No postponement on any account

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st
SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 19 and 20, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Large sale of superb oil-paintings of the English, American and Flemish schools; among them will be found the works of Gignoux, Rossiter, Inness, Richards, Hall, Annelli, Post, Sonntag, Mattison, Dick, Williamson, Richart, Tait, Wm. Brown, Baker, Calyo, Lotichius, Durrie, Cornevoure, Tennant, Meadows, Le Grand, Northcote, Olnani, Menard, Varburg, De Munder, A. Hilk, A. E. Veron, Matteson, Morland, Hill, Atkison, Watson, Leonard, a fine miniature copy of Hogarth's Cock Pit, on ivory, De Place, Diaz, Palmer, Sooh, Weinann, Stalknecht, Tintorier, Vroleyk, Bles, and others of equal celebrity. Also, an invoice for account of sexcentors, of about 30 exquisite copies of the old masters, painted to order for the late owner in Florence, all in richly carved and gilt florentine frames. The American pictures in this collection were mostly painted to order for the present owners. The foreign pictures have been just received direct from Europe, and have never before been exhibited. We sincerely commend this collection to our friends and the public as well worthy their attention, and assure them that every picture will be positively sold to the highest bidder. They are now on exhibition as above with catalogue.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 11 o'clock, at No. 89 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.
Handsome Household Furniture, most of which was made to order by Baudoine—Consisting of carved rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, and en suite in blue, maroon and gold satin, elegant rosewood piano, made by Lighte & Newton, 7⅓ octave; blue and gold satin window curtains, lined with silk; richly carved rosewood etagere with mirrors, carved rosewood sofas and centre tables, with marble tops, papier mache and inlaid tables, elegant gilt mantel clocks, "Crusader and Saracen;" French chinn vases, large pier and mantel glasses, velvet carpets, Mosaic rugs, oak extension dining table, oak sofa and chairs, rosewood and mahogany sofa chairs, &c., in hair-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, library table and chairs Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had previous to sale at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at the elegant residence No. 68 St. Mark's-place, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rich rosewood suites in brocatel, elegant French plate pier glasses, gilt chandeliers, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, costly oil paintings and engravings, hookatands, etageres, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Ladd & Co., Boston, a very fine instrument; mahogany bedsteads, single and double; bedding, superior curled hair mattresses, dining room furniture, mahogany extension table, chairs, sofas, &c.; crockery and glass-ware, and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 61 Liberty-st.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, No. 20 Varick-st.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the above No., the large assortment of valuable furniture contained throughout the same, consisting of carved rosewood front and rear parlor suites, rich coverings; rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, a valuable instrument; Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; marble-top centre and side tables pier glasses, mantel ornaments, glass ware, &c., extension dining table, buffet, book-cases and lounges, marble top bureaus and wash-stands wardrobes, French and other bedsteads heads, mattresses, pillows, bedding; and, also, the furniture of the kitchen. Terms cash.
Also, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire assortment of fine household furniture of the private dwelling No. 276 West 22d-st., made by Roome, of Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. precisely, at No. 181 Clinton, between Baltic and Warren sts., Brooklyn. Handsome furniture—Walnut parlor furniture in maroon plush, walnut and oren chamber furniture, pier glass, splendid bronze and marble mantel clocks, walnut secretary, bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths; rich lace window curtains, Reidenberg heater and fixtures, china, glass and kitchen furniture. This furniture is of Brooks' manufacture and is about as good as new.
Immediately after the above at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 149 Clinton, between Baltic and Harrison-sts., Handsome furniture in good order—Rosewood parlor, mahogany and walnut marble top chamber furniture, mattresses pier glass, mahogany parlor furniture, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, oval library and extension tables, chandeliers and brackets, fancy terra cotta punch kegs, oval chairs, cutlass, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 East 19th st., near 2d-av., household furniture, consisting of velvet carpet, mahogany suite in maroon plush, gilt frame French plate mirrors and cornices, lace window curtains, crimson and gold brocatelle window curtains, rosewood mantel rack, mahogany extension table, mahogany middle-size sideboard; black walnut cane seat chairs; black walnut rocker in hair-cloth, crimson worsted window-curtains, black walnut sideladies, oil-paintings mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, mahogany dining table, black walnut cane seat arm chairs, Brussels carpets, dressing bureaus, green and worsted brocatelle window curtains, cornices, enameled cottage suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, velvet stair carpets, mahogany hat-stand. Also, an assortment of kitchen crockery and glassware.

T. GOTTSCHALK, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 20, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 22d st., the entire costly and elegant furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in crimson and marcon brocatel, rosewood marble top mirror-door and back etageres, pier, centre and side tables, corner stands, elegant gilt frame mirrors, lace window curtains, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, sofas, tête-à-têtes, Turkish easy and reception chairs, superior hair and spring mattresses, feather beds and bedding, tapestry, Brussels and medallion velvet carpets, oil cloths, oil-paintings and engravings, elegant vases, images, mantel ornaments, gas chandeliers and brackets, carved oak pillar and claw 20 feet extension table, with stuffed-seat chairs to match; together with a large and desirable assortment of crockery and kitchen utensils too numerous to mention, with which the sale will commence

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 East 12th-st., near 4th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, ormolu; rosewood piano, made by Linden & Fritz; mahogany card and centre tables, mahogany bookcase gilt frame pier glasses, pier tables, ingrain carpets, hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, low mahogany bureaus, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany office table, mahogany lounge in French lasting, marble-top commode, iron bedsteads, marble-top washstands, mahogany cane-seated chairs, mahogany extension dining table, dinner sets, oilcloths, stair-carpets, stair-rods, portable furnace, kitchen ware, China and glass ware, &c.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, piano, mirrors, original ancient and modern paintings, elegant bronzes and other articles of vertu, at auction, in consequence of the owner going abroad. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, 1859, at 11 o'clock, in the elegant house No. 25 West 20th-st., near 5th-avenue. The paintings will be sold at 3 o'clock. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture, then drawing-room, library and dining-room, second-story bedroom, and lastly third floor and attic. Catalogues and cards to see the furniture on the day previous to sale, at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

M. DOGGETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., the entire household furniture contained in the above two residences, consisting of the furniture of about 40 rooms, viz.: gilt frame French plate pier glasses, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, marble top centre tables, rosewood piano forte, Herman, maker; marble top and plain and dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil cloths, china and tea sets, crockery, glassware, and kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.
IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—AUCtion sale of all the furniture, works of art and the desirable remainder in the elegantly furnished private residence No. 58 West 23d street, near Sixth avenue.—D. S. HOUGH will sell as above, THIS DAY, April 20, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house or at No. 229 Broadway. The auctioneer calls particular attention to the above sale as embracing a rare opportunity for purchasers to obtain first-class goods at a moderate price. The house contains an unusually large and fine assortment of desirable goods, suitable for genteel housekeepers. Careful cartmen in attendance to pack or ship the goods.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 56 Nassau st.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 131 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., all the furniture in said house, consisting in part of ingrain, Brussels and velvet tapestry carpets, oilcloth, china and glassware, crockery, cutlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, &c.
Also 6¾ octave rosewood piano-forte made by one of the best City makers, and warranted.
Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article will be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange three Mercer County (Illinois) Bonds, $1,000 each and Bond and Mortgage on Lands in Hancock County, Iowa, made by HENRY E. DAVIS, for $1,500 (bypothecated) to be sold together.

AUCTION SALES.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Pine-st,
RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 84 WEST 23D-ST.:
All the Furniture contained in said house, made to order for present owner by Stoeey, consisting in part of very handsome rosewood parlor suites, in meroon velvet; also, mahogany suite, in hair-cloth; elegant rosewood etageres, mirror backs and doors; elegant rosewood bookcase; rich velvet tapestry and tapestry Brussels carpets; also, elegant 7⅓-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark, cost $450, a splendid toned instrument; also, a splendid oil-painting "The Twins," after Landseer's celebrated painting; also, other oil-paintings, engravings, &c., superb gilt chandeliers, made by Hughwout; rosewood fancy tables, marble tops; velvet and Brussels stair carpets oil-cloths, elegant black-walnut arm-chair, in crimson velvet; handsome dining-room furniture; mahogany extension table, mahogany hat-rack, with mirror; elegant bedroom furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c. Also, glass ware, crockery, &c., and a large quantity of superior kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WALLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BROWN & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, the genteel household furniture, removed from private residence of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting in part of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, full sets of brocatelle window curtains, with cornices and pier glasses to match; Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets oil do., gas fixtures, solid carved black walnut book-case; one very handsome solid oak chamber suite, extension dining table, work table, piano, card and centre tables, rosewood etageres, wardrobe palliasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, washstands, together with an assortment of China and glassware, oil paintings, engravings, &c.
Also, a beautiful rosewood Chickering 6-octave piano-forte.
AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. IRVING informs his friends and the public that he has made an arrangement with Messrs. Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office, where he will be found happy to serve his friends as formerly.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No 57 12th-st., near 6th av., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, parlor rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel; lace window curtains, rosewood piano, made by A. H. Gale & Co., piano stool, mirrors, oak extension table mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany card tables, mahogany hat-stand, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa in leather, mahogany rocker in hair-cloth, black walnut cane-seated chairs, window shades, mirrors, Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble top bureau, mahogany marble top centre tables, mahogany commode, mahogany crib, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, mahogany sofa in hair cloth, mahogany card tables, mahogany hat-stand, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa in leather, mahogany rocker in hair-cloth, black walnut cane-seated chairs, window shades, mirrors, Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble top bureau, mahogany marble top centre tables, mahogany commode, mahogany crib, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, mahogany sofa in hair cloth

[Advertisement.]

THE BAYARD TAYLOR SENSATION.

GREAT LITERARY COUP D'ETAT.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

LEADING

All Other Weekly Publications!

Opinions of the Press Throughout the Country.

Bayard the Greatest Traveler in the Known World.

UNPARALLELED SENSATION AMONG THE LITERATI.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The engagement of the great American traveler BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., by the *New York Mercury*, is creating an excitement throughout the country, that has never been equalled in the world of letters. It is an event in the history of our popular literature that will be remembered for ages. Mr. TAYLOR's sterling worth and world-wide celebrity have called forth a greater number of "flattering notices" from the Press than was ever before awarded to any one literary man. The whole editorial force of the country is applauding the *New-York Mercury* for his engagement. From *over thirty-three hundred* newspapers, we select the following:

From the New York Courier.

ABSORPTION OF TALENT BY THE WEEKLY PRESS.—Literary ability in this country is rapidly verging to the easily and weekly press, and it will not be long before books will go altogether out of fashion, except such as contain scientific treatises of the few, instead of literature for the many. All our weekly papers are trying to out-do each other in monopolizing the literary talent of the Union. The last move of this kind that we have seen announced, is that of the New York *Weekly Mercury*, whose proprietors have manifested their usual tact and shrewdness in engaging the exclusive literary services of Bayard Taylor, for the columns of their paper. Mr. Taylor is one of the most popular prose writers in the country, and most deservedly so, too. His style is as pure and picturesque as that of Goldsmith; and his special faculty of drawing striking pictures with his pen, which make a vivid impression on the mind of the reader, have been lauded by Mr. G. P. R. James as transcending the power of any living British author. The people love to read Bayard's descriptions; for, in addition to his brilliant descriptive talents, he has the happiest temperament that any mortal was ever blessed with; and, under all circumstances, there is a bright glow of good nature in everything he writes. His whole life has been a continuous, he has seen more of the world than any other man living, of his years; and it is his varied experiences and observations in all parts of the earth—in California, India, Japan, Egypt and Europe, that he intends to make piquant and picturesque sketches of for the readers of the *Mercury*. If he will—and we have no doubt he will—give but a tithe of his romantic adventures among that strange people, the Lapps, with whom he spent a Winter, he will have to print *Mercury* more attractive than any weekly of its class now published. Or, if he will give a description of the dark princesses he visited when he attended the Waltz Nine, higher than any waltz man had ever done before, he will furnish a story which will possess greater fascination than any of the wonderful tales in the *Arabian Nights*.

From the Allegheny (Pa.) Mountain Echo.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The gifted pen of this renowned traveler has been secured for a number of forthcoming contributions to that popular and interesting weekly literary journal, the New-York *Mercury*, at an immense outlay. No one who has ever perused any productions of this enchanting and instructing author, need be informed of the beauty, elegance and bewitching style that pervades his writings, as they are evident and unmistakable. As a poet and author his fame is world-wide; and although the *Mercury* needed not this new attraction to render its features unparalleled to newspaper enterprise, such an addition to its contributing force as Bayard Taylor cannot but result in benefit to its readers, as well as to the unequalled prosperity of that popular journal. The *Mercury* of April 30 (issued some two weeks in advance of that date) will contain the inaugural production of the eccentric stylist, "A American Goldsmith," all of which are to be beautifully illustrated by Darley. Taylor and Felix O. C. Darley. Subscribe at once. Terms $2 per year; or to be had at Montgomery's bookstore, at five cents per number.

From the Hornellsville (N. Y.) Tribune.

BAYARD TAYLOR AND THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—A report that Prof. Bayard Taylor had refused an offer of a salary of seven thousand dollars a year, by the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury*, to write exclusively for that paper, has been pretty generally published in the newspapers throughout the country, but it appears that the report is a mistake. Prof. Taylor has accepted the offer, and that the productions of his pen will hereafter appear only in the *Mercury*. This acquisition of historical, literary, and scientific interests to that paper, will materially enhance its value and add tens of thousands to its already vast circulation; and will introduce the *Mercury* to thousands of families that have, perhaps, heretofore been strangers to it. It has already a circulation of about a quarter of a million. It is one of the best, if not *the best* and most valuable family newspaper published. Prof. Taylor's exclusive services for the interests of that journal commences with the number which issues for the 30th of April.

From the New-York Picayune.

IT TAKES THEM ALL DOWN.—*Coups d'etat* are the order of the day. Since the grand *coup d'etat* of Napoleon III there has not been one which caused so much talk, so much expectation, and, we may say, so much excitement, as the recent literary *coup de grace* of the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury*. They have secured the great literary lion Bayard Taylor, and henceforth he is to give the benefits of his life of travels to the readers of the popular journal. We congratulate our enterprising neighbors on their success in engaging the services of so distinguished a writer as Bayard Taylor. With his delightful sketches of foreign travel, wit, poetry, and romance—the circulation of the *Mercury* must be enormous. Darley and Bayard Taylor—the pen and the pencil, who *will* the *Mercury* folks have next?

From the Trenton (N. J.) True American.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW-YORK MERCURY—BAYARD TAYLOR IN THE FIELD!—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* announce that they have secured the services of Bayard Taylor, who will write, exclusively for that paper, a series of articles on the "Poetry, Romance and Anecdote of Travel," to be commenced in the number succeeding the next—April 30. Mr. Taylor is so well known as one of the most attractive and popular writers of the day, that any remarks here as to his literary qualifications would be superfluous. Suffice it that this is a brilliant stroke of policy on the part of the proprietors of the *Mercury*, which must have the effect of increasing its circulation to an immense extent, and of making it second to none—superior to most—of the literary periodicals of the day.

From the Union (N. Y.) News.

BAYARD TAYLOR WRITING FOR THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—The proprietors of this paper—the best reading paper of the day—have engaged the services of this great writer, and will publish a series of delightfully entertaining articles, one of which will be presented every week, exhibiting the poetry, romance and anecdote of travel.

Do not fail to subscribe for one of the leading papers of the country. Bayard's stories will be superbly illustrated, (perhaps by Darley, the artist,) and will, no doubt, be of such an interesting and romantic character as to largely increase the circulation of the *Mercury*. During the past year, the circulation has increased from one to forty in this village, showing the high appreciation in which the citizens of Union hold it.

From the White Mountain (N. H.) Banner.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.—We have spoken with pleasure, several times, of the merits and popularity of this able journal. Its proprietors have at last succeeded in making arrangements with Bayard Taylor, Esq., the well-known American traveler, at an enormous expense, for a contribution from his graceful and brilliant pen, which will be published weekly in the *Mercury*. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman distinguished in the annals of literature as one of the most popular, classic and lively of all the gifted writers of the public press in this country. The first of his charming series of sketches will appear in the *Mercury* for April 30. If our friends are desirous of taking a City paper, we say to them by all means subscribe for the *Mercury*.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Christian Witness.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—This excellent moralist, and world-renowned traveler and historian, has consented, under the pressure of munificent offers, made by the proprietors of a first-class paper—the New-York *Mercury*—to write a series of articles, which will embrace the anecdotal, lively, and gossipy features of his journeyings. Hitherto, Mr. Taylor has confined himself in his descriptions to the serious and statistical portions of his subjects; he will now give us the cream of the pleasant parts. The New-York *Mercury* is fortunate in securing the services—even at the highest price—of this distinguished gentleman.

From the Alton (Ill.) Daily Courier.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The last issue of the New-York *Weekly Mercury* comes to us with the announcement that, on and after the number of April 30 Bayard Taylor will prepare for that paper a series of delightfully-entertaining articles, one of which will be presented every week, exhibiting the poetry, romance, fancy and physique, the gloss and naivete, as well as humor and realities, of a tour in Europe lands. They will be illustrated in a style worthy their high character. Of course this move of the *Weekly Mercury* must largely increase its circulation. Bayard Taylor's fame is world-wide, and everybody knows him as one of the most graceful and piquant of writers.

From the Rutherford (N. C.) Inquirer.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY.—This is one of the best papers that comes to our office; and now the proprietors have added another name to their list of contributors, in the person of Bayard Taylor, who is engaged to write a series of articles, exhibiting the poetry, romance, and anecdotes of travel, of his tour in a foreign land. The first article appears in the *Mercury* for April 30—each article will be illustrated. Terms, $2 per annum. Address Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, New-York.

From the Dundas (N. Y.) Record.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* announce that they have secured the services of this distinguished traveler and celebrated writer, and the first article from his pen will soon appear in the columns of the *Mercury*, properly illustrated. It is understood that Mr. Taylor will receive $7,000 for his contributions to the *Mercury*—a large sum truly, but one which the increased circulation of that paper will doubtless warrant, reaching, as we are informed, nearly a quarter of a million weekly.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Bayard Taylor, Esq., one of the most pure, brilliant, and popular writers of this country, whether in poetry or prose, is announced as a regular contributor to the New-York *Mercury*. He has been engaged to prepare, exclusively for that paper, a series of weekly articles, giving incidents of his adventures in different parts of the world. They will all be illustrated, for the proprietors have also secured the exclusive services of Darley, the great designer. These are features that must add greatly to the popularity of the New-York *Mercury*.

From the Herkimer Co. (N. Y.) Journal.

The publishers of the New-York *Mercury*, one of the best weekly publications in the City, have secured the services of that world-renowned traveler, Bayard Taylor, who will, hereafter, be a regular contributor to the columns of that paper. The facile pen of Mr. Taylor will be a great acquisition, and we congratulate the publishers on their success. It will give them a new impetus, and we hope it will add many a "yellow boy" to their already well filled purse.

From the Plattsburgh (N. Y.) Express.

The editors of the New York *Mercury* have secured the exclusive services of Bayard Taylor, the "American Goldsmith," for the coming year, in contributions to that paper, for the snug little sum of seven thousand dollars. The great celebrity of Mr. Taylor as a writer and traveler, will introduce the *Mercury* into thousands of families that have never yet had the opportunity of perusing its columns. The first series of his interesting papers will shortly appear.

From Morris and Willis' Home Journal.

THE MERCURY.—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* as will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column, have engaged the well-known traveler and popular lecturer, Bayard Taylor, to contribute to their excellent journal a series of sketches on the "Poetry and Romance of Foreign Travel." The *Mercury* is fortunate in securing the services of so pleasing a writer.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—The proprietors of this popular journal, determined not to be outdone by any of the craft, have engaged the greatest traveler of the world, Bayard Taylor, to write exclusively for that paper. This was unnecessary, so far as the popularity of their sheet was concerned; but with this addition, it must be one of the most attractive sheets of its class. Subscribe to it.

From the Bellows Fall's (Vt.) Times.

The New-York *Mercury* has engaged the services of Bayard Taylor to write for that paper. They could not have got a better writer, and his article as will be far ahead of Everett's Mount Vernon Papers.

From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Transcript.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—This gentleman long ago entered the front rank in authorship, and the position was accorded him as well by public opinion as by the general voice of the critical world. His vivid and exuberant imagination, his extraordinary mental cultivation, and his geniality of style and manner, fit him alike to lead and gratify the public mind. But his keen appreciation of the pure and the picturesque, his rare and exquisite perception of the instincts, passions and idiosyncracies of human nature, are not less notable than his pleasantness of style and manner in presenting them. His portraitures of life, as it presents itself to the tourist, combining every phase from the most elevated to the most grotesque; his striking sketches of scenes in foreign lands, and of incidents that never fail to interest the student in every mood, have oftentimes engaged and fascinated the cultivated reader. Mr. Taylor, in his sketches, heretofore given to the world, through the newspapers and by books, has shown that, while he has the intellect to grasp, and to delineate with masterly power every phase of human character and every scene in human life, he possesses qualities no less worthy of appreciation—sympathies and impulses that address themselves to every generous and manly heart and a genial disposition, growing out of them, that no man can fail to gratefully acknowledge and appreciate.

Mr. Taylor is a writer who has attained popularity and fortune, without descending to coarseness or unwholesome exaggerations. He is humorous, with it being prurient; vivid, without excess; luxuriant in fancy, without bordering on the grotesque; and pleasing always, because of his strict adherence to the beautiful and the true. His pictures, in a word, give us every phase of character, and every scene of travel, in a gay sparkling, distinct, and instructive tone and manner—in just such a form as every reader readily prizes and enjoys. We, therefore, consider it a wise movement, on the part of the enterprising proprietors of the New York *Weekly Mercury*, to engage Mr. Taylor as a regular contributor to their spirited and entertaining journal. Such evidences of liberality, so uncommon in ordinary newspaper enterprises, must add largely to the popularity of the *Mercury*, and increase the already great circulation of that truly excellent publication.

Next week, the *Mercury* will initiate the series of "Stray Chapters of Life and Travel," by the publication of Bayard Taylor's first contribution, and we bespeak for it a welcome reception. Knowing the distinguished author as we do—his genius, attainments, inspirations and powers, we venture to predict for his most recent efforts a popularity hitherto unknown. The romance and the realities of other lands, in the hands of one so gifted, so earnest and so generous in heart and mind, must be invested with charms that must awaken interest and elicit praise. It has been well said that the distinguished author has seen more of the world than any other man living of his years; and it is his varied experience and observations in all parts of the earth, in California, India, Egypt and Europe, that he intends to make piquant and picturesque articles of for the readers of the *Mercury*. As Bayard Taylor will write exclusively hereafter for that journal it can readily be said that his admirers, and the admirers of cultivation, genuility, and vividness of style, will look to the *Mercury* for those sketches which interest, entertain, and never fail to gratify the tutored and the common mind. We welcome Bayard Taylor to the field of weekly journalism, and trust that Messrs. Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, the proprietors of the *Mercury*, may reap a handsome reward for the liberality they so frequently display, and for the talent and ability which are inseparable from their enterprise.

From the Canastota (N. Y.) Eagle.

BAYARD TAYLOR AND THE NEW-YORK MERCURY—ISTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.—A rumor has been quite extensively circulated by our brethren of the Press, that Bayard Taylor had refused $7,000 from the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury*, for the exclusive use of his pen in their behalf. In speaking of this matter, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Daily Times* says:

"The rumor seemed to us one of great probability, and we published it as an item to show our readers the value set upon the services of a writer of such world-wide celebrity as Mr. Taylor, not once suspecting that, in so doing, we did injustice to the gentlemen of the *Mercury*. We were somewhat surprised, this morning, to receive by mail the following note from the proprietors of that popular journal, which at once contradicts and verifies the rumors:"

OFFICE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
March 23, 1859.

Editor Brooklyn Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 22d inst., we observe a paragraph to the effect that Bayard Taylor, the "American Goldsmith," has "*refused* seven thousand dollars a year for the exclusive use of his pen in the service of the New-York *Mercury*."

This is the substance of a rumor which has been going the rounds, and which we now desire to have corrected; and we beg leave to assure you, in the most positive manner, that Mr. Bayard Taylor has *accepted* our proposal to him, and that we are just on the eve of announcing the first of the series of interesting papers from his graphic pen.

By giving the above correction a place in your valuable journal, you will much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Proprietors New York *Mercury*.

The *Times* (as well it may do) congratulates the *Mercury* upon securing the services of so distinguished a literary gentleman as Bayard Taylor, even though it be at such an enormous outlay. His invaluable "Sketches" will, without doubt, introduce the *Mercury* into thousands of families who have hitherto been strangers to it. We understand that the circulation of the *Mercury* already approaches a quarter of a million, and although $7 000 is a nice little pile to pay for one contributor yet we doubt not that it will prove to be a capital investment, and will procure for the *Mercury* a circulation and popularity second to no paper in America.

From the Manitowoc (Wis) Daily Tribune.

ENGAGEMENT OF BAYARD TAYLOR BY THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—The competition and good-natured rivalry between the weekly literary papers of New York City, are continually exhibiting new phases in the history of journalism.

The latest starting information from "the seat of war" is, that the New-York *Mercury* has engaged the great traveler, poet, and literary writer, to serve up in his columns weekly sketches of his travels in foreign lands. He will intersperse and embellish them with poetical illustrations and gems of humor, which cannot fail to instruct, while they amuse the leaders of that standard sheet.

As an author, Mr. Taylor has few equals. He is acknowledged and known as one of the standard literary writers of the age. His efforts have that polish and easy and graceful style which is the characteristic of true genius, and that splendor and brilliancy which indicate a high state of cultivation.

And the themes of Mr. Taylor's inspiration are not taken second-hand from other authors; he goes to the fountain head, and sketches the beautiful and the sublime by tracing paths, both mentally and physically, where Anglo Saxon's foot has never trod, leaving the beaten track of journeying and journalism, he seeks the wilderness of Nature and the unexplored recesses of Thought, and from both he brings forth new evidences of the power of his physical endurance and the strength of his mental capacity.

At one time he tells us of the habits of the hippotomi, the giraffe, the lion, and the tiger, giving descriptions of each, and incidents in his encounters with them, with a freshness of style, so completely graphic, that one does not require to be told that he does not depend upon others for his reade s through the deep snows, the low bogs, or with tightning speed over the icy crusts of frozen Lapland, and from each he elucidates new and pleasing ideas. He has woven wreaths of immortal fame, as a world-renowned traveler, he has interwoven them with the flowers of a matchless style, and he has bound them with the glittering gems of poesy and song.

There is more enduring fame to be won by the traveler of mind than by him who shed his brother's blood upon the battle fields of conquest; and it is not a mere figure of speech which enunciates the idea that

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword."

nor will it be classed among its "glittering generalities."

Not upon the red battle-field alone do men win deathless names, for those of Cook, Livingston, Stephens, Taylor, Cumming, and a host of others, will live in the memories of future generations, when those of Tamerlane, Alexander the Great, Philip of Macedon, and Napoleon Bonaparte will have been forgotten.

The New-York *Mercury* has, in securing the services of this great writer, taken a step in advance of all competition; for, while we have no desire to disparage the writings of any of the able writers whose services are retained by its great rival, it will be admitted that the truthful, candid and instructive pictures of Bayard Taylor are adapted to the tastes and requirements of all classes of community. Heads of families will much prefer to furnish truthful accounts of travels in foreign lands, put up in spicy style, and interspersed with romantic incidents and amusing anecdotes, to sensation stories, no matter how well they may be written, while for all who must read such, the *Mercury* furnishes a fair supply, got up in the best style, by the best writers of the day.

From the Nantucket (Mass.) Inquirer.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT?—We are prepared to believe almost anything now-a-days, but we cannot credit the story that Charles Dickens, Bayard Taylor, Thackeray, the novelist, and Sala, the editor of Dickens' "Household Words," have contracted to write, in company, and exclusively, a whole year, for the New-York *Mercury*, in consideration of receiving one-half the net profits of that journal, estimated at fifty thousand dollars. Dickens is intent on turning stage manager, and, if the *Mercury* were a theatre, might be caught. Bayard Taylor has only avowed, we admit, that the *Mercury* would be his choice if he wrote exclusively for any paper at all. Thackeray and Sala are "mercurial" enough, perhaps, to be bribered by Yankee enterprise. But fifty thousand dollars a year! and Darley to illustrate! Pshaw! New York is the only "gold diggings" worth talking about, and the *Mercury* is the only thing to separate the precious metal from the dross that encompasses it.

From the Fremont (O.) Democratic Messenger.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—This old and well-established paper, published by Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, at No. 22 Spruce-st, New-York, has recently engaged the exclusive services of Bayard Taylor, Esq., of world-renowned popularity for his wide, extensive travels in foreign countries, and his brilliant, chaste, elegant humor, as one of America's most admired authors. Mr. Taylor will furnish the *Mercury* weekly with an article from his gifted and talented pen, the first of which will appear in the *Mercury* of April 30. The *Mercury* is now, as it has been heretofore, the BEST weekly of choice American literature published in the United States; and far surpasses ALL other weeklies in point of selection and original matter; nothing unchaste is admitted into its columns, and it is a family newspaper with which the most fastidious cannot find fault. We advise all our readers who desire an interesting and entertaining newspaper, of original novelettes and choice literature, to go to Mr. McCulloch's book and drug store, and get a copy of the New-York *Mercury*—five cents a copy, or two dollars a year, in advance, by mail. Address Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York.

From Forney's Philadelphia (Pa.) Press.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—The New-York *Mercury* has engaged Bayard Taylor, tourist and poet, to prepare, exclusively for its columns, a series of weekly articles, in which he will depict, in his own entertaining manner, all the romance and reality, the humor and sentiment, the poetry and prose, the "grotesque and arabesque," of foreign travel. These articles will have the advantage of being pictorially illustrated—by the graphic pencil and fertile fancy of Darley, we suppose—and the first of them will appear in the *Mercury* of April 30. No doubt this is an expensive engagement, but it will—*pay!*

From the Vergennes (Vt.) Citizen.

The New-York *Mercury* is an A No. 1 publication, issued promptly by Messrs. Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, No. 22 Spruce-street, New-York, and is filled with the very best reading of the day. Bayard Taylor, the printer-traveler, is now engaged to write for the *Mercury*, and his writings are to be illustrated. The first of his contributions will appear April 30. As this paper is "never out of print," back numbers can be obtained at any time. Leave your orders with us, and we will be responsible for their prompt fulfillment.

From the Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

NEW YORK MERCURY.—We learn that the proprietors of this excellent paper have at length secured the services of Bayard Taylor as a contributor to their columns. Mr. Taylor's articles will be illustrated—the first one appears in the *Mercury* for April 30th. The best comment that we can make with regard to Mr. Taylor's writing is, that all the productions of his pen that have been published have met with a very favorable sale. Mr. *Mercury*, we pull our force and scrape our foot to you, and wish you a beautiful return for your exertions.

From the Dunmerle (C. W.) Independent.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—This interesting journal has secured the excellent services of the celebrated Bayard Taylor, a gentleman distinguished in the annals of literature, and the edition for the present month will present a novel array of unusual interest. This superbly illustrated journal is got up in a style of art worthy of the eminent character of its publishers, and will form an invaluable addition to the library of American genius for many ages to come.

From the Yonkers (N. Y.) Herald.

SPIRITED OFFER.—We are informed that the editors of the New-York *Mercury* have tendered to Bayard Taylor, the celebrated lecturer and traveler, seven thousand dollars for his exclusive literary services henceforth for that journal. This offer has been accepted. Such a magnificent proposal as this shows that the *Mercury* well deserves the enormous circulation which it now enjoys, considerably exceeding one hundred thousand. In this village the circulation of the *Mercury* has quadrupled within the last three months, and increases from week to week.

From the Huntsville (Mo.) Citizen.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.—This elegant literary paper has added a new feature to its attractions, that we are sure will meet with general favor. It has procured the literary services of Bayard Taylor, the renowned traveler, to write a series of articles touching his numerous tours through foreign lands. Mr. T. is eminently fitted for the task, and will give the *Mercury* an enviable position among the best literary papers of our country.

From the Canton (N. Y.) Plaindealer.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The New-York *Mercury* seems to be outstripping all competition, and has lately made a decided hit by engaging as a contributor Bayard Taylor, the poet, author and tourist. As a newspaper writer, he will be more popular than any other writer in America.

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Daily Press.

The New York *Mercury* has made an arrangement by which Bayard Taylor, the distinguished traveler and author, is secured as a special contributor to the columns of that excellent journal. A large sum, $7,000 a year, is spoken of as the amount he is to receive. No doubt, even at this large sum, the arrangement will prove an advantageous one to the *Mercury*—for weekly articles from his experienced pen, will have the effect to make the *Mercury* sought after by all classes and conditions of men. We therefore, even at so enormous an outlay, congratulate our neighbors of the *Mercury* upon securing the services of so great a celebrity as Bayard Taylor.

From the Full River (Mass.) Daily Beacon.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY.—This excellent weekly seems determined to defy all rivalry in the quality of its contributors. Bayard Taylor, the American Humboldt, has just been engaged to write an article weekly, for one year, for *seven thousand dollars*. This gentleman's knowledge of foreign countries, and his interesting way of writing observations and adventures, qualify him to write articles which are worth far more than the price of a great many numbers of the *Mercury*.

From the Albion (N. Y.) Orleans Republican.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* have engaged the services of Bayard Taylor, who will hereafter contribute only to the columns of that paper. To show how writers of celebrity are paid now-a-days, we just mention that Mr. Taylor receives for his contributions to the *Mercury* $7,000 a year.

The *Mercury*, as well as all the other weeklies, monthlies, and the leading dailies, can be had at the Albion book-store.

From the Columbia (Penn.) Spy.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—This great weekly paper has engaged Bayard Taylor's pen for a series of articles, to be written especially for the columns of the *Mercury*. With Mr. Taylor and Darley contributing literary and pictorial matter, this weekly must take a prominent place among the lions of newspaperdom. The publishers deserve success for their pluck.

From the Coldwater (Mich.) Democratic Union.

The New-York *Mercury* has secured the services of Bayard Taylor, one of the most fertile and graceful writers of the age, who will write exclusively for the *Mercury* a series of brilliant articles, one of which will be given each week—commencing the 30th. We look upon the engagement of Mr. Taylor as a very great enterprise of the publishers of the *Mercury*, and confidently predicted that such immense outlays will meet a corresponding increase. Terms, $1. Waterman has them.

From the Litchfield (Ill.) Journal.

Bayard Taylor has consented to prepare a weekly article, exhibiting the poetry, romance and anecdote of travel, for the New-York *Mercury*. Everything from the pen of this fascinating writer has so many popular qualities that the announcement of his engagement with the *Mercury* will greatly help to attract to that journal the attention of the public, and thereby secure for it a circulation in proportion to its merits.

From the Carbondale (Pa.) Advance.

The New York *Mercury*, which has increased so rapidly in popularity and circulation during the past year, is about to add a new attraction. It announces that it has concluded an arrangement with the world-renowned traveler, Bayard Taylor, by which he is to contribute exclusively for its columns. No pen could add more to the interest of the *Mercury*.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.

Bayard Taylor, the traveler and descriptive writer of the present time, has made an engagement with the publishers of the New-York *Mercury*, to write a series of articles for that popular weekly. It will add to the popularity of that excellent paper.

From the Fort Plain (N. Y.) Mohawk Valley Register

We observe that Bayard Taylor, the poet, traveler and scholar, has been engaged to write for the New-York *Mercury*, which already enjoys a high reputation for the ability with which it is conducted.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Daily American.

The New-York *Mercury* has become a weekly journal of unusual vigor, raciness and originality. In these respects it stands side by side with the Louisville *Journal*, Springfield *Republican*, and the best papers in the country.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED.—About a week since Detective Slowey arrested a boy with over $100 worth of stereoscopic pictures in his possession, mostly all of which were stolen from Pike & Sons, the well-known opticians. The boy implicated a well known alleged shoplifter named Mario Benedetti, and the Police visited Benedetti's house, No. 117 Baxter-street, but he escaped at the time. He was captured yesterday at the Jersey City Ferry. It was ascertained he was just moving his effects to New-Jersey to escape from the New-York officers. He was locked up to await an examination.

The Temperance meetings organized in Montreel by Mr. Peter Sinclair are going on with enthusiasm,

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE CASS-YRISSARI TREATY—THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—THE PARAGUAY FLEET, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

The amendment to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty provides that the United States shall engage to use due vigilance and all lawful means to prevent the organization of hostile parties in this country intended for the invasion of Nicaragua. While some prominent gentlemen look upon this as a reflection on our good faith in carrying out the neutrality laws, and as unnecessary, others are disposed to regard the ratification as an evidence of the disposition of Nicaragua to cultivate friendly relations with us. Slight as is the amendment it is not certain it will be acceptable to the Administration, which has not yet given to it due consideration.

With regard to the efforts of the British authorities to remove the obstacles to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the present appearances, if not the assurances, are such as not to charge the belief that there will be a favorable solution of the question.

It has heretofore been confidently stated that the Paraguay fleet has been ordered to Central America, but such does not now seem to be probable, although several of the vessels will be sent to the Gulf, when they shall again be put in commission. It is considered there is sufficient force in Central America for all practical purposes.

Judging from certain indications the news from Nicaragua is not of such a character as will alter the alleged policy of the Administration concerning that Republic. Much interest is manifested in diplomatic quarters in regard to the subject.

It is stated that General JEREZ will return to Nicaragoa in the steamer of the 5th of MAY.

The State Department is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Commissioner BOWLIN, concerning Paraguay affairs.

The Winnebago Delegation of Indians yesterday buried, with impressive ceremonies, their prophet and orator, the most prominent man in the tribe.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 19.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco dates of the 25th ult. The news is unimportant. The markets were generally unchanged.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Sea Nymph*, *Vickery*, *Neptune's Favorite*, and *Alleghanian*, from New York; *Eliza and Ella*, from Boston; bark *Kemangler*, from Hong Kong. Sailed from San Francisco, ships *Zephyr* and *Intrepid*, for New-York; *Chatsworth*, for Boston.

The Bulkhead bill had been actually defeated in the Legislature.

The State finances were flourishing; there were upwards of $800,000 in the Treasury.

The mining news from California and British Columbia is favorable.

The news of the admission of Oregon as a State reached Portland on the 15th ult., but occasioned no demonstration.

Passengers by the mail report the massacre of a family of nine persons, by the Caddo Indians, in the vicinity of Cooper Camp, Texas.

Revolution at Puerto Cabello.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April, 19.

Puerto Cabello advices of the 21 inst., are received. The country was in a state of revolution. General GARAVAZZ had been routed by PINTO, and some negroes killed.

General GARAVAZZ had 4f force of 500 men but a scanty supply of arms.

General ZAMORA had plundered San Felipe of $100,000 worth of property.

Puerto Cabello was in arms and the stores closed half the time. Troops were landing from the East.

News from Trinidad.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 18.

By an arrival here we have advices from Trinidad to March 23. Brig *Porter*, from Trinidad to New-York, was totally lost on the Bacus on the 21 ult.

Mr. MORASH, United States Consul to Trinidad, died on the 21st.

Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 19.

The St. Lawrence Canal will be open and in navigable condition to-morrow.

The steamer *Boston* is loading with flour at this port for Montreal.

The American line of steamers on Lake Ontario commenced their regular trips to-day.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 19.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$33,921,700
Loans and Discounts	58,496 000
Specie	6,496 000
Due from other Banks	8,313,500
Due to other Banks	8,663,900
Deposits	21,666,800
Circulation	6,985,300

Removal of the Boston Post-Office.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 19.

Postmaster CAPEN has made arrangements to move the Boston Post-office back to its old location in State-street early in May. In the meantime extensive improvements in the Exchange building will make it well adapted to all the present requirements for a post-office.

Small Pox in Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, April 19.

Twenty cases of small pox are reported in the village of Columbia, Henry County, Ala., and the disease was increasing in violance and spreading rapidly to other counties.

Movements of Lord Napier.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 19.

Lord NAPIER and family left here this evening for Annapolis, where he will take his departure in the British frigate for England.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 19.

The United States mail steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 10 o'clock this morning. All well.

The Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 19.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* will sail from here at noon to-morrow for Liverpool. Her mails close at 9 A. M.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 19.

COTTON stiffer, but not quotably higher; sales today, 5 000 bales, at 12¾c. for Middling. The sales of the last three days add up 13,000 bales, and the receipts 11,750, against 14,500 for the corresponding week last year. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 721,000 bales. STOCKS buoyant and advanced ¼c. MOLASSES advanced 1c.; sales at 32½c. CORN firm at 95c. COFFEE firm and advanced ¼c.

MOBILE, Monday, April 18.

The *Europa's* advices imported greater firmness to the COTTON market. Sales 2,000 bales; Middling 12¾c. a 12¾c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 18.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 2,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 19.

COTTON firm, at unchanged prices; holders are awaiting further foreign advices.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 19.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 220 bales.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 19.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY advanced 1c.; sales 480 bbls. at 24c. ⅌ gallon. PROVISIONS dull. Bacon Sides 5½c. Mess PORK and Bulk MEATS nominal. LARD firm at 11c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AURORA.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Canada	April 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Lebanon	April 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	April 23	New-York	Southa'n
City of Baltimore	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Indian	April 23	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	April 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
Saxonia	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	May 4	Boston	Liverpool
Jura	May 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPA.

Fulton	April 6	Southamp'n..New York.
City of Manchester	April 8	Cork.....New-York.
Arabia	April 9	Liverpool....Boston.
Jura	April 9	Liverpool....Boston
Prince Albert	April 9	Galway.....New-York.
City of Washington	April 13	Liverpool....New-York
Africa	April 16	Liverpool....New-York
Bremen	April 16	Bremen.....New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West	April 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Costzacoalcos	April 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Quaker City	April 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	May 5	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs. J. H. Brorson, Mrs. W. O. Hoffman, child and servant, J. P. Crosby, W. B Beekman, A. D Baldwin, lady and child, Miss R. Courtney, Miss Lebby, H. J. Baker and lady, Mrs. D. B. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, J. P. Emmet, C. H. Wheeler, J. R. Boylston, R B Boylston, W. C. Courtney, lady, two children and servant, S. J. H. Duncan, J. C. Jones, Mrs. G. Ribery, child and nurse, Mrs. J. Hunsoo, Mrs. H. Owen, G. R. Pendleton, S. R Wongrum, Mrs. M. H. Owen, G. R. Pendleton, S. R Wongrum, Mrs. Hodges and child, Mrs. Wheeler, J. P. Emmet, C. H. Wheeler, and lady W. R. Coffin, J. B. Pearson, Mrs. McWilson and lady W. R. Coffin, J. B. Pearson, Mrs. McEvers and servant, W. C. Little, lady and child, Isaac Wall, E. B Coleman, W. B Bristol, lady, three children and servant, A. Gallatin lady, two children and servant, Mrs. M. Pendleton, Mrs. R. H. Chamberlin, D. Vanderbilt, C. M. Owen, G. Oakley, J. Hill, Joseph Husson, Hill, C. M. Owen, G. Oakley, J. Hill, Joseph Husson, three children and servant, C. Richardson, J. T. Archer, C. J. Hoffman and lady, Mrs. E. Arms, F. O. Arms, Mrs. A. Arms, R. Forsyth, W. E. Mck

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

The Government of Barbadoes—The Aristocratic Element—Relations of the Government to the People—Effect of Emancipation—The General Question of Free and Slave Labor.

From the Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

In comparing the sugar-exportation of the British West India Colonies under Freedom with their exportation under Slavery, it has been broadly stated that, in 1831, it amounted to four million cwt., and in 1857 to three million cwt.; and upon this ground the deterioration of all the Colonies is asserted. While I do not deny the fact of a diminished exportation of the staple product, I must dispute the conclusion to which it has given rise. It is altogether unfair and unphilosophical to group the Islands for any such purpose—as unfair as it would be to class half a dozen Mexican Departments with Texas, and judge of the condition of Texas by the average prosperity of the whole. The West India Islands differ essentially one from another. Causes which combined to injure one have not existed in another; and while some, under the emancipation *régime*, have notoriously fallen off in their trade, others have as notoriously progressed. We have given due credit to the disastrous effects of emancipation without attempting to account for the phenomenon that Barbadoes, for example, is infinitely more prosperous now than she ever was in the palmiest days of Slavery. This fact—for a fact I expect to prove it—has induced me to look more closely than I otherwise should have done into the past and present condition of this Island; to examine the relations of her Landed Aristocracy and her People as Landlord and Tenant, Master and Servant, Planter and Laborer; to compare Slave Labor with Free Labor, and the civil and social condition of the Island under one system with what they were under the other; and to explain, if possible, the causes that have increased Barbadian resources, and contributed so greatly to Barbadian wealth.

I will admit, at the outset, that I have no sympathy with the argument of the Abolitionist, that the question of emancipation is one in which the black race are to be chiefly considered, or that depreciation of property is as nothing compared with depreciation of morality." I deem the question a commercial one,—to be judged favorably or unfavorably by commercial rules; for whatever philanthropists may say to the contrary, it is very evident that a system which would bring ruin on that portion of a population in which the stronger element of civilization lies cannot contribute to the moral or material progress of a country.

Those who have searched for the truth, and have patiently and with unbiassed judgment unraveled the thread of West Indian difficulties, cannot fail to have remarked, that, long before the Emancipation act was born or conceived, the sugar estates had reached the *acmé* of their prosperity, and at the time of the liberation of the slaves were on a steady decline. The embarrassments of the Proprietary were then owing to heavy incumbrances, to want of capital, to extravagance, mismanagement and absenteeism. But whatever the cause, in whole or in part, it is sufficient to establish the fact; and scores of Parliamentary Blue-Books will furnish particulars to those who are curious in such matters, of the chronic distress of West India planters. We find, for instance, that in 1792, before the abolition of the Slave-trade, the Jamaica House of Representatives reported that within 20 years, 177 estates had been sold for debt. Again, in 1807, the same body reported that, in the five years preceding the abolition of the Slave-trade, 65 estates had been abandoned. The complaint of the planters then was that the old Islands were unable to compete with the new Colonies which, by conquest, had recently become dependencies of the British Crown, and they endeavored to secure a protective tariff in the British market. Another grievance was the abolition of the Slave-trade. On this account the planters were unable, as they said, to compete with the foreign colonies, and we find them again before Parliament pleading "that the West Indies are now and have been for some time past laboring under multiplied difficulties and embarrassments." In 1831 a convention of delegates from all the West India Colonies met in this very Island upon the basis "that a unanimous expression of the sentiments of the colonists on the present alarming and depressed state of the West Indies, would tend to impress more strongly on His Majesty's Government and the Parliament of England, the very urgent necessity which exists for immediate and substantial relief to save them from impending ruin." It was the policy of the planters at this time to prove the expense of slave labor, and to show that without the Slave-trade, they could not produce sugar as cheaply as it was produced in those Islands where the traffic was not prohibited. In the Parliamentary Blue-Books of the day we find the most elaborate statistics (alarming to contemplate) of the cost of slave-labor, and, among other items of this expensive system, one which fixed the average number of non-effective slaves on an estate at 30 and 40 per cent., was strenuously urged. A few years afterwards, when the Emancipation excitement was at its height, and the planter again came before Parliament with his grievance, his policy was changed. He had now to demonstrate the cheapness of slave-labor as compared with the extravagant cost of free labor; and it is curious and amusing to compare the statements, before the Commons Committee, of the same men who sought in 1831 to place slave labor at the highest, and in 1837 at the lowest possible figures, and to note their glaring inconsistencies.

In proper historical order, Emancipation was the third grievance of which the planter complained, and over this he brooded for many years. He did not hesitate to ascribe all his misfortunes to this, the latest act of injustice, carried through the British Parliament in a moment of hasty enthusiasm, and made a law without the consent or advice, and against the interests of those whom it most deeply and most vitally concerned. The act well nigh produced as great a political as it did a social revolution in the Islands; and it may naturally be supposed that many years would elapse before the planter would become reconciled to the change. Yet he *did* become reconciled; he believes now that the system under which his estate is worked, is cheaper and more profitable to himself than that of the old *régime*. With what reason, I shall hereafter have occasion to show; but I assert, without the fear of a single contradiction, that no Barbadian Planter would hesitate in 1859, to select free labor in preference to slave labor, as in his belief, the more economical system of the two. But the old spirit of the plantocracy is as much alive as ever. When that fabric of barbaric times, Monopoly, was swept away, the West India Proprietary once more lifted their voice in complaint. "What," said they to the British people, "after all your professions of philanthropy, are you going to admit slave-grown sugar on a par with free-grown sugar—are you going to place a premium on Slavery after you have crippled your own colonies with Abolition?" But, alas for the selfishness of human nature, the British of to-day are a practical people; and, whatever the philanthropy of their fathers may have been, or whatever their own may still be in moments of excitement, they are determined to have their sugar at the lowest possible figure. They want to place this Emancipation bug-bear upon a broader basis than the one on which it has hitherto stood. They no longer favor their pet scheme, but have left it to fight its own battle with slave-labor, and whatever be the result, they will be the gainers. The appeal of the planter that free-trade in sugar places a premium upon Slavery, is certainly a home-thrust for the Abolitionist who contends that this question of Emancipation should only be considered in a moral point of view. But it is like all other appeals for relief which the West India Proprietary have advanced. They have represented themselves as the victims of profound distress under the Slave-trade, under Slavery, and under Emancipation, omitting only to state that this distress was aggravated, if not caused, by their own extravagance, and by the monstrous debts with which their estates were heavily burdened.

If the planters admit, as they all unquestionably do, that free labor is cheaper than slave-labor, they do not agree that, under the former system, the necessary force can be as readily and as regularly obtained as under the latter. This, in fact, is the great grievance of the present day—not of Barbadian planters, but of those in the other islands. It must be borne in mind that, protected by her small area and dense population—a population larger to the square mile than that of China—Barbadoes, since emancipation, has not suffered from the want of labor like other colonies. To this cause more, perhaps, than to any other, she owes her present wonderful prosperity. It is usually urged, as the very strongest argument against emancipation, that the negroes, no longer compelled to work, abandoned the estates, which, as a natural consequence, fell into ruin and decay. I am not going to deny that many and many estates were abandoned, but the causes of their being abandoned should be rightly understood. If the indolence of the negro be one cause, a second may be found, as history proves, in the mortgages with which the estates were burdened; and a third, as practical observation will demonstrate, in the uncertain and impolitic relations that have existed, since emancipation, between landlord and tenant.

At the time of emancipation the slaves were left in possession of their houses and allottment-lands, which they continued to occupy after their term of apprenticeship had expired. In Barbadoes, the tenant worked for the landlord at 20 per cent. below the common market rate, and his service was taken as an equivalent for rent. But the practice produced endless difficulties and disagreements; the law did not bear out the planter; and another system was introduced. Under the new practice, still in force, a laborer has a house and land-allottment on an estate for which he pays a stipulated rent; but he is under an engagement besides, *as a condition of renting*, to give to the estate a certain number of days' labor at certain stipulated wages, varying from one-sixth to one-third less than the market price. The rate of wages for field labor in Barbadoes is from 24 to 30 cents per day; but the laborer, fettered by the system of Tenancy-at-Will, is compelled to work for his landlord at 20 cents day. He is, therefore, virtually a slave; for if he realizes the conditions of his bond, he is ejected by summary process, and loses the profit he hoped to reap on his little stock. This remnant of coercion must be abolished wherever it exists—and it prevails, with some exceptions, in all the West India colonies—before it can be said that emancipation has been thoroughly tested. A free tenancy on an equitable system—a yearly instead of the present monthly tenure—are reforms most urgently needed; and a movement in this direction has been already undertaken. Last Autumn an association was formed in Barbadoes to improve the social and moral condition of the laboring population; and, in the preamble to the resolutions adopted at the first meeting, it was asserted—a fact too patent to deny—that one of the main barriers to social progress arose from "a want of confidence between the employer and the employed." But the Proprietary body have so set their faces against the movement that its chances of success, for the present, are very unpromising. The planters, tenacious of their privileges, and, like aristocracies all the world over, anxious to retain their power over the masses, met to counteract the new movement. They denounced the Society, "for attempting to arouse unjust suspicions in the minds of the ignorant touching their rights."

They viewed "with alarm" and "as a political movement" the desire for a more liberal tenure, and as "an endeavor to jeopardize the successful system of plantation management as now adopted." They maintained that "the best of feeling" existed between them and their tenants, and finally declared their "inherent right" to adopt such measures as they might think fit, for the good government, safety, and well-doing of their properties. The absurdity of these pretensions in a professedly free country need not be pointed out to your readers; and I only introduce them in order to show the illiberal nature of the tenure which the planters still resolutely uphold. They hoped by stringent measures to retain the liberated peasantry on their estates, but their laws produced the very opposite effect; and in spite of the warnings of experience and the dictates of common sense, they obstinately stick to a policy which has ruined many a fair West India property.

I must again remind you that Barbadoes offers a solitary exception to the general arrangement. The population here, as I have said, is extremely dense, averaging 800 persons to the square mile, and partly from an aversion of the negro to leave his home, partly from his fear, still easily excited, of being sold into Slavery, no material emigration from the Island has ever taken place. In Barbadoes, therefore, labor has been always abundant, and the Island, which, out of 106,000 acres has 100,000 under cultivation, presents the appearance of a perfect garden. Land, as I shall hereafter show, averages $500 an acre; and when it is remembered that this is solely for agricultural purposes, it is a price unattained in in any other part of the world, and an evidence of most remarkable prosperity. All this, practically considered, is owing in a greater degree to an adequate laboring population than to the special benefits of Abolition, as illustrated in an Anti-Slavery Society's annual report. But no credit is due to the Barbadian Plantocracy for retaining that adequate laboring population in their employ. To the latter it was the option of work at low wages, and in most illiberal terms, or starvation. But in other colonies—as in Trinidad or British Guiana—where the same illiberal tenure prevailed, the result was very different. There, where land was cheap and abundant and the population sparse, the laborer soon discovered that a path to independence lay open before him; and as the planter became more stubborn in his system of coercion, and more rigid in exacting the requirements of an obnoxious tenure law, he discovered too late that, for want of labor, lost through his own mistaken policy, he was compelled to abandon his estate. And yet it is surprising how the negro, in spite of all disadvantages, has stuck to the soil upon which he was born. So true is this, that after a close examination into the causes of estates being deserted, I find that they are debt, incumbrance, and want of capital, far more than want of labor. We, in the United States, have heard of abandoned estates in the West Indies, and, without much investigation, have listened to the planters' excuse—the indolence of the negro, who refuses to work except under compulsion; but I shall be able to show that, in those colonies where estates have been abandoned, the laboring classes, instead of passing from servitude to indolence and idleness, have set up for themselves, and that small proprietors, since emancipation, have increased a hundred fold. I shall also show that in these islands, as in Tobago and St. Lucia, where a more liberal tenure prevails, the industry of the colored population is unquestionable. It was only the other day that I read an extract from a Tobago paper in the planting interest, in which the writer deplores "the perverse selfishness of the laborers." He complains that the laborers have large patches of land in cultivation, and hire help *at higher wages than the estates can afford to pay*, and suggests "as the only remedy for these serious evils" a fresh importation of coolies. The planter can indeed point to Barbadian estates as having been successfully worked under his peculiar tenure system; but they are exceptions, not the rule; and that they *have* been successfully worked is owing to an overcrowded laboring population, and not to any merit whatsoever in the tenure itself.

But there is a more general view to be taken of the question—a more general cause than the specific one which I have explained, to which the abandonment of the sugar estates may be assigned. It is a truism, that where land is cheap, there labor is dear, and where land is dear, there labor is cheap. In the overcrowded districts of England land is dear and labor cheap; in the sparsely-settled States of Western America land is cheap and labor dear. This became the case in the West Indies as soon as the people were released from bondage. The examples are precisely parallel; the reasoning and deductions exactly similar. In the old and thickly-settled Island of Barbadoes land was dear; the people could not purchase; and labor has remained to this day cheap and plentiful. In Trinidad or in British Guiana land was cheap and plentiful; the people could purchase, and have purchased in surprising numbers, and labor is, consequently, both scarce and dear. In Barbadoes, through their overcrowded condition and the policy of the planter, the people have been kept in a subservient position. In Trinidad or British Guiana the people have been able to exchange a condition of servitude for one of independence; in other words, to leave the estates upon which they were laborers; and they are, as a natural consequence, more enlightened, better educated, and more wealthy than their brethren in Barbadoes. Compare, again, a thickly-populated European district with a sparsely-settled county in Western America. In the one case, the vast majority are toiling for their daily pittance, and, whatever the wealth of the place may be, it is in the hands of the few. In the other case, there is a population of freeholders, every man independent, and wealth is evenly distributed among all. Though the European district should import a hundred fold more than the American county, no one will pretend that the American farmer is not much more elevated in the social scale than the European laborer. This is exactly the distinction that should be made between the negroes in Trinidad and in the other islands, where they have been able to leave the estates and work for themselves, and those in Barbadoes where, by force of circumstances, they have been compelled to remain on the estates and work for others. It is the instinct of human nature to aspire to independence, and, in this respect, the arguments applicable to a white man may with equal propriety be applied to the negro.

I have considered the planter as a lord of the soil and as a landlord; but before I leave this branch of my subject, I have a few words to say of him as a legislator. Politically considered, the population of Barbadoes may be divided into three classes—the aristocracy, who are the planters; the middle class, composed alike of white and colored mechanics; and the lower orders, which are the black laborers. The first alone is represented in the Legislature; and the Government, like the old Venetian Republic, is a pure oligarchy. The influence of the Governor is the only protection for the masses against plant-ocratic legislation. In the present Representative of her Majesty people of all classes have found an impartial chief, and a statesman of profound and practical experience. He has made the labor question—as a question of political and social economy—the subject of the closest investigation, within the limits of his Government, which includes Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada and St. Lucia. And, as your correspondent, I take this opportunity of thanking his Excellency for the valuable information that, at no little trouble to himself, he has placed at my command. Mr. HINCKS has neither forgotten nor forsaken the enlightened and liberal views which placed him for so many years at the head of the Canadian Administration; and we find him in Barbadoes earnestly advocating, whenever he can, an extension of the franchise. But, by his very position, a Colonial Governor is deprived of any active political influence, and the Barbadian franchise remains as it stood a century ago. It gives a vote to every freeholder with a rental of $60 per annum; to a leaseholder who pays $320 per annum; and to a possessor of a town occupancy of $160 per annum. This franchise utterly excludes the middle class from the polls, and places legislation under the complete control of the planting interest. You will not therefore deem me far wrong when I call this Government an oligarchy—especially when you know, what is indeed the fact, that at the last election for the "popular branch" of the Legislature, the whole number of votes polled in Barbadoes amounted to eighty-six out of a population of one hundred and forty thousand souls!

The planting interest of these islands may be characterized as one of unqualified selfishness. But it has not the merit of being a prudent, sagacious, or far-seeing selfishness. Extravagant in all that pertained to their own ease and luxury—penurious when the improvement, moral, social, or political, of the people were in question—tenacious of their aristocratic privileges—opposed to reform, and behind the age in political, agricultural and mechanical science, the planters themselves have done all they could to retard the progress of the West India Colonies, and to aggravate the evils which an ill-planned and untimely scheme of emancipation entailed upon the Islands. Their's was not the broad, grasping selfishness of a powerful oligarchy, which, like the aristocracy of Great Britain, have known no distinction between their own aggrandizement and that of the nation at large; but it has been from first to last a narrow-minded selfishness, that pursued crooked paths to accumulate gain at the expense of the public weal, and to the infinite detriment of the colonial interest.

W. G. S.

Life Assurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Twenty years ago Sir JOHN EVANS, then an eminent jurist, remarked that in no department of the law was there so extended a practice of chicanery as in the objections taken to the validity of policies of insurance.

In a late case in Saturday's TIMES, the International Life Assurance Society is reported as having interposed to the payment of a life policy to the widow of one of their assured subjects objections of this kind: That the policy was forfeited because the premium due on a Sunday was tendered on the Sunday it fell due, notwithstanding the fact that Christian people regard Sunday as holy time and insurance offices are closed up on that day.

There are presented as sufficient grounds for forfeiting a policy, the premiums upon which seem to have been paid up regularly.

The decision of the Court in favor of the assured is just.

If such defenses are to be regarded by our Courts, the reproach of Sir JOHN EVANS against insurance companies is likely to be renewed in our day.

JUSTICE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Politics, Literature, Art and Personalities—Where the Congress will Meet—The Reasons of Domas—Tamberlik and Opera—A French Deserter—Mr. Reed in Paris, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 31, 1859.

Peace or war is no longer the question of the day; that which engrosses public attention is, where the Congress is to be held. Seven cities formerly disputed the honor of the birthplace of HOMER, and this figure of seven seemed till now the *ne plus ultra* of competition in the matter of a birthplace. But the number which claimed the immortal poet sinks into insignificance when compared to that which now disputes the glory of seeing born within its walls the diplomatic infant which carries peace or war in the folds of its garments. It is admitted that it is not a question of political convenience so much as of personal comfort. One would suppose that for such a purpose the Governments would prefer some city where universal calm reigned, where the grass grew in the streets,—a sort of Versailles of deserted magnificence. But we are given to understand that our modern diplomatists have a regard for good hotels, good wine-cellars, flowers and ermoline, and a climate innocent of *grippes*. It is even hinted that it is the hotel-keepers and other providers of creature comforts who are the cause of all the contention as to the place of meeting, for beside the Congress there will be a "lobby," and I need not tell you what promise there is in a "lobby."

France has decided on Baden-Baden, and there appears to be a probability that the laughing little city at the foot of the Black Forest will be chosen. But can the Governments think seriously of sending their agents into such a dangerous proximity? It will be literally throwing the fortunes of Venice and Milan into the hazards of the roulette table! Imagine a sergeant-at-arms rushing into the Conversation-house to drag from the magic table a member who has forgotten for the *rouge-et-noir* the destinies of Italy! And then who can count upon an equanimity of temper among losers and gainers? The day that Austria wins she may make concessions her Government will be forced to disavow, and when France loses she will swear that nothing but war, and war to the knife, will satisfy her. Baden-Baden is perfectly neutral ground, and besides, the most cosmopolitan little spot of sunshine in all Europe; it has good hotels, it is exempt from *grippes*, and combines all desirable creature comforts; but a Congress that meets within a stone's throw of its Conversation-house must inevitably breed a war, unless M. BENAZET, with the lear of a bad season before his eyes, adopts some *ruse* by which the diplomats shall always gain at his tables. That is our and his only salvation.

The grand, the only DUMAS, ALEXANDER DUMAS, *seul*, as he styles himself, has returned from Siberia and the Caucasus, and for a fortnight has paraded the streets costumed as a duplicate Schamyl. The illustrious romancer has passed eight months in Russia and Asiatic Turkey, and returned to Paris by the Black Sea, Constantinople and the Mediterranean. He has returned more superb, more brilliant than ever. He has brought home, besides, thirty volumes of life and adventures in the countries through which he has passed, an inexhaustible store of anecdotes and personal incidents. He has already commenced in the *Moniteur* a tale of the Caucasus. During the voyage he was *fêted* by princes and princesses; no barbarian so remote that he had not read the romances and heard of the renown of the superb DUMAS; presents were piled on his back of the most precious productions of the country and he brings with him besides a fine specimen of the Georgian mountains, a youth of the country, whom he is going to educate at Paris at his own expense.

The grand ALEXANDER tells two stories of his voyage, which the reader is not expected to believe if he doesn't wish to. He went to the church of an Oriental prince, and was struck with the manner in which the prince said his prayers—by proxy. Near his person a chamberlain constantly turned a sort of *cylindre* resembling those in which coffee is browned by the grocers. DUMAS demanded the use of the machine. "It is to distract the Prince," they replied, "during service; and in order that no sin may be imputed to him, his chamberlain grinds prayers for him at the side of his person; the *bon Dieu* will not perceive the difference." That is number one—here is number two. When DUMAS went to take adieu of this same ingenious prince, he was informed that etiquette required that he should rub the end of his nose against the prince's. DUMAS complied, and then demanded if he might not perform the same ceremony with the handsome princess; but he was informed that it was not the custom of the country.

The Rue d'Amdarstem has been besieged since the return of DUMAS. Managers rush after pieces, publishers after romances, hotel-keepers after new culinary delicacies, and friends by the hundred to shake the returned traveler by the hand, to see his wonderful store of Eastern costumes and objects of curiosity. He no longer receives his visitors as formerly in pantaloons and shirt; he now wears a silken shirt, large oriental trousers made of cashmere, and a white woolen coat. Thus accoutred, the author of *Monte Cristo* talks, corrects proof-sheets, makes *bon mots*, shows his collection, spreads out his Eastern stuffs. He explains his pipes and pistols, accepts invitations to dinner, invites others to dine with him, unrolls the plot of a new drama, declaims verses he has translated from the Russian, relates the biography of those he has met on his voyage, he asks to know what has been going on during his absence, he listens to a collaborator, has tenderness the bend to a friend, has a smile for pretty woman. The fact is DUMAS has returned with an increased abundance of that physical and intellectual life which makes him an enigma even to his friends; he has renewed his lease upon existence. He commences at once the publication of his travels in a daily production to be called the *Caucasus*, which will, no doubt, run through many months.

TAMBERLIK, the hero of the *ut-dièze*, the greatest of living tenors in the capacity of his voice, has just returned to us from St. Petersburg, and now replaces MARIO at the Italian Opera, who, in turn, has gone to London to commence his Spring engagement there. TAMBERLIK is engaged here for seventeen representations, for which M. CALZADO pays him $8,000. At St. Petersburg, where he is engaged for two seasons longer, he is paid at the same rate for entire seasons—that is to say, nearly $500 a night. He carries away this time from St. Petersburg, as well as Madame ROSIO, the famous medal formerly given by the Emperor to RUBINI, TAMBURINI and LABLACHE, and which confers the title of singer to his Majesty. This medal is surrounded with fifty diamonds, and possesses a value of $2,000. I am told also that it confers a nobiliary rank of the fourth order, and corresponds to the title of Colonel. Notwithstanding the immense success of TAMBERLIK as a singer, his voice is far from being as pleasing as MARIO'S, and but for his remarkable note in *ut-dièze*, would take rank considerably below MARIO. Indeed, people pay but little attention to the Opera except at the two or three points where the singer launches his famous *ut*, which is half a note higher than MARIO ever reached in his palmiest days. But this is enough to make him the musical lion of Paris, and he is, in fact, in a certain world, the great "sought after." He took the first occasion after his arrival to visit the great *maestro* ROSINI, and was greeted by the author of "William Tell" with the exclamation, "I hope you have left your *ut-dièze* in the anti-chamber!" When assured that such was the fact, (for TAMBERLIK, with all his success, is modest and flies from the noise that is made around him,) ROSSINI opened his arms and embraced him. TAMBERLIK has appeared all the week in the "Trovatore," with PENCO, CORSI and NAUTIER DIDIER, and I need hardly say with a most extraordinary success.

The Grand Opera has lately brought out a piece called "Herculaneum," the events of which occur the evening previous to the eruption which is supposed to have destroyed the city, and terminating with the eruption itself. FELICIEN DAVID is the author of the music, the poet MERY of the libretto. To those who know the capacities of the Grand Opera for scenic effect, it will not be difficult to imagine something of the beauty and success of an opera based upon such a subject. The last scene, which terminates with an eruption of Vesuvius and the destruction of the devoted city, is even more terrible than the original, and surpasses anything heretofore attempted upon this stage. The music is not remarkable. ROGER and Madame BORGHI-MAMS fill the principal *rôles*.

A new opera by MEYERBEER, entitled "The Pardon of Ploërmel," will be brought out at the Opera-Comique on Saturday night. MARIE CABEL, FAURE and SAINT FOY, will fill the principal characters. It is said to be a work of extraordinary merit, but widely differing in style from any of the preceding productions of this author.

A young lady from New-Orleans, Mlle MONROES, will soon make her *début* at the Opera-Comique, having concluded an engagement with that theatre for three years, on more favorable terms than any *débutante* who has appeared for a long time. She is not more than twenty years of age, very handsome, and possessed of a remarkable voice that she did not have to intrigue for her engagement—it was offered to her before she left the Conservatoire.

The Viscount DE CHAURILLAN, Consul of France at Melbourne, is dead, and CELESTE MOGADOR is a widow. A new work by this lady, called *Miss Wheivel*, has just appeared from the press of the *Librairie Nouvelle*. Her Memoirs, also, after certain modifications, and after having been twice suppressed by the Police, are again on sale. But they have lost much of their distinctive character by these emasculations, and in fact now appear in four instead of five volumes.

Madame RISTORI has returned to Paris, and is stopping, for the present, with her family at the Hotel de Bade. She will, perhaps, appear later on in some of her famous characters, but only for a short season. She will be seconded this time by an Italian lady, who ranks second to RISTORI her self in her own country.

You may have read of a man who deserted from the French army at Sebastopol, and went over to the enemy. He was the only Frenchman known to have deserted his flag during the long siege of that city, and this circumstance has rendered him so notorious as to gain for him all over France the cognomen of the Traitor of Sebastopol. He was heard from at Simpheropol and at other points in Russia by prisoners who have since returned to France. In fact, his whole progress was known, until he was supposed to have left Russia a few months after the termination of the war. Since then he was supposed to be in France, and the most diligent search was continually made for him. At last he was found and arrested at Lyons, a couple of months ago. He was tried by court-martial and condemned to be shot, a sentence which the Emperor has just commuted to twenty years imprisonment.

The election in the Department of the Haut-Rhin for member of the Legislature in the place of M. MIGEON, deposed by the Legislature itself, has just resulted in the election of the Government candidate, who beat M. MIGEON by a one-third majority. The Government, no doubt, felt like illuminating the town, at getting rid, at last, of this troublesome member.

The Municipal Council, which opposed so fiercely the extension of the customs' wall of Paris to the fortification, or, in other words, the incorporation of the *banlieu* into the City of Paris proper, has just adjourned, after voting nearly unanimously *in favor* of the measure. One may well ask what is the use of legislative bodies in a country where all must bend to one superior will, where, no matter what may be the opinions of legislative bodies, or how bold their positions in the start of a discussion, they must at the end come down and vote as the little man at the palace orders. Happily in this case, the measure, if arbitrary, is certainly not a bad one.

To-day is Mid-Lent, and we are greeted again with the parades of the Carnivel. It gives to-day its dying kick, and is consecrated mostly to the glorification of that useful portion of the community, the washwomen. This is their annual *fête* day, and they are parading the streets in all sorts of mythological costumes, borrowed, perhaps, from the wardrobe of their customers. To-night the masked balls will be overrun with this class and their next best friends, the water-carriers and the charcoal men.

Another review, made up of the various troops in Paris and the environs, and numbering, perhaps, fifty thousand men, will take place in presence of the Emperor, on Sunday next. It is the usual Spring review of the garrison of Paris.

Mr. REED, late American Minister to China, has arrived in Paris on his way home to the United States, and is stopping at MEURICE'S.

MALAKOFF.

Living without Food.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES has lately contained remarkable notices of the imposture practised by a woman who pretended to live without eating. What is most surprising is, that such attempts have appeared again and again, from the earliest antiquity. We once became cognizant of a dreadful case of such deception, savoring of the monstrous; a few years afterwards what was our surprise to find its exact counterpart among the clinical narratives of HIPPOCRATES. Indeed, it is well known to the Faculty, that certain forms of hysteria always carry with them a disposition to feigning and pretance. Of this we could give numerous instances from our own observation.

We suppose all our readers have heard of LEIGH RICHMOND, author of the *Dairyman's Daughter*. In 1813, Mr. RICHMOND, Chairman of a Committee of Investigation, published a "Statement of Facts," concerning one ANN MOORE, of Tutbury, "who pretended to have lived without food *more than four years*." From this statement we propose to abstract a little information, premising that the religious aspects of this and the recent American case have much in common.

Multitudes of persons from all parts of the kingdom flocked to Tutbury, to the bedside of ANN MOORE, who, since the Spring of 1807, had swallowed no solid food, except once in the month of June following, when she ate the insides of a few black currants; and who, since 1808, had swallowed no liquid whatever. She was separated from her husband, and was extremely poor, and her profession of abstinence awakened dislike and even enmity, among those of her own class. She made high professions of religion to those around her; for she was closely watched through the whole period. This *surveillance* became more strict in 1813, when Mr. RICHMOND, with a large and very respectable committee, undertook personal inspection. Merlin's weighing machine was applied, in order to ascertain the slightest variation in her weight; a new bedstead was provided, a new bed was filled with chaff in her presence; and every part of her bedding, clothing, and person rigorously searched. Her removal from one bed to the other was closely watched by all the gentlemen present. She insisted on having a draught of air from certain windows, and in consequence took a cold and cough, under which her already feeble health rapidly sank. During the fever of this illness, it is to be noted that she allowed hartshorn and lavender to be rubbed on her throat and temples, and that many red stains from this mixture were communicated to her garments. The illness increased, and it was believed that her end was approaching. In this low condition she remained some days. She made strong protestations of her integrity, and of her Christian hopes. The medical attendants at length pronounced her to be in a dying state; an affidavit was executed in her presence and signed by her, which re-asserted her innocence of all fraud and deception in the strongest terms.

In consequence of her low state, the watch was discontinued, and she immediately began to recover strength, which awakened suspicion. When her face was moistened with vinegar and water upon a handkerchief, she was distinctly seen to swallow some of it. The circumstance which most materially led to the detection of the imposture, was the staining of the bosom part of an under-garment which she wore during the watch. Her prevarications respecting this involved her in some confusion; upon which followed the confession both of herself and her daughter. It now came out that after the daughter and the rest of the family supped, she always set the teapot on a shelf within the mother's reach, and that she sometimes added milk and sugar. She said she had never for years *seen* her mother in the act of taking any. The woman's confession, as taken before a Justice of the Peace, runs as follows:

"I, ANN MOORE, of Tutbury, humbly asking pardon of all persons whom I have attempted to deceive and impose upon, and above all with the most unfeigned sorrow and contrition, imploring the Divine mercy and forgiveness of that God whom I have so greatly offended, do most solemnly declare, that I have occasionally taken sustenance for the last six years.

Witness my hand, this 4th day of May, 1813.

Her
ANN ✕ MOORE.
mark."

Some of the details made known to the Committee are not fitting to be spread before the public. As Mr. RICHMOND'S "Statement" is now exceedingly rare, we add that a very copious abstract of it may be found in the London *Evangelical Magazine*, for 1813, pages 417–419, and 452–456.

CLERUS.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

James Guthrie—His Claims and Prospects Before the Charleston Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, April 11, 1859.

You have mentioned the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, of this city, as the possible Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, under whose banner all the Democrats, forgetting past differences, might finally unite, by way of compromise. There is much, Sir, in this idea—if Judge DOUGLAS shall forego his commanding claims, and not run as an independent candidate, under the flag of "Popular Sovereignty," despite the action of the Charleston Convention. The Judge, from present appearances, I take it, will have little or no chance before that august body. Whether he will let his delegation come around for a man like Mr. GUTHRIE, with the understanding that he shall be put on as Vice-President, or get any office he may wish under the Guthrie Administration, remains to be seen. I now rather doubt whether, for any consideration, the "Little Giant" will yield his claims upon the Democracy to the very highest position, even in favor of such a *big* giant as our great Kentuckian.

Mr. GUTHRIE is a man of much native practical talent, which he has constantly cultivated and improved during a manhood of, I believe, some forty-five years. He is a self-made man, of vast wealth, acquired by the sweat of his own brow and brain, by his unfailing energy and sagacious improvement of every opportunity he could find during his practice of the law to make money and accumulate property. He is still athletic in body and mind, and may hold out an active and useful man for a decade or more to come. He looks about as adequate to all the responsibilities of high office as when he took charge of the Treasury Department in 1853. His financial ability is acknowledged on all hands throughout the land. His political experience and political tact are also considerable.

But, whether Mr. GUTHRIE would prove as good a President of the United States as he did Secretary of the Treasury, is open for question. His *financial* tact and judgment has always been his *forte*. He has none of the graces of scholarship or general learning; no charms of eloquence in diction or delivery; but his imposing physical presence, his force of character, and his practical knowledge of men and things, and the subject in hand, have availed him greatly in addressing juries, and in most all his public and private undertakings. He certainly is destitute of some of the accomplishments and the requisites for the Presidency, which distinguished many of our Presidents and public men of by-gone times. In some important qualifications he may have not a few superiors, even in his own party, of the present day. Still, he is cool, self-possessed, reserved, non-committal where it serves his purposes, and firm, and I think has much shrewdness, sagacity and management in political and personal matters. Mr. GUTHRIE has been long and ardently devoted to the Democratic Party. He was always a bitter opponent of HENRY CLAY'S, and fought against him in 1844, as on divers other occasions, with all his might and main. My opinion is, there is much, very much, of the partisan politician about JAMES GUTHRIE, and I apprehend he would make quite a partisan, and not unlikely sectional, Executive.

Of course, as one of the "faithful," he is an unfaltering, constant friend of the present Administration, and, I reckon, is to be its nominee before the Charleston Convention. Mr. HALDEMAN, the sector proprietor and senior editor of the Administration paper here, (the Louisville *Courier*,) and our Louisville Custom-House Officer, was among the first, if not the first, to set the Guthrie ball in motion, and is doing daily all in his power to keep it before the public in perpetual motion, till it shall distance all other balls and gain the goal. (Between you and me, Sir, if JAMES GUTHRIE shall be the next President, Mr. WALKER N. HALDEMAN will be his Louisville Postmaster—if Mr. H. all account that office lucrative enough for him. That's my notion.) I don't believe JAMES BUCHANAN looks or wishes for anything more than a mere majority vote, by way of compliment from the Convention. He may not look or care for even that. His name, if at all before the body, might soon be withdrawn by his friends in favor of GUTHRIE, and, with them, enough delegates might at last unite so as to secure and obtain his nomination, as a compromise between conflicting claimants, and as the most available candidate before the Northern as well as Southern people.

The Charleston wire-pullers, in caucus assembled, may talk among themselves in this wise: "Though always a Pierce man and all along a Buchanan man, Mr. GUTHRIE has so managed as not to be remarkably identified in the Northern mind by any speech, or letter, or act of his, with any of the Administrative measures of either especially unpopular in the North. He did not commit himself before the public to the Kansas policy of Mr. PIERCE in such a way as to suffer much from the rebuke heaped upon the President and several of his Cabinet. He was comparatively unshaken and unscathed by the bolts and blasts from the North. Mr. GUTHRIE has kept quiet at home ever since his retirement from office, non-committal, not publicly identified with or held at all responsible for anything political done at Washington or elsewhere. He has kept quite dark and held his own counsel. He was and is, indeed, a pro-Lecompton man, but he has been careful not to tell the world so in so many words—only confidentially to some favored few of the party friends. He indorses also the Dred Scott decision, and would have Congress, as well as the Judiciary, the Executive and the whole military power of the Government, protect slavery and enforce the right of slave-holding wherever the people of a territory do not give the protection demanded; but he has been careful not to let the Northern people know that his indorsement goes to any such extent. Nominate GUTHRIE, and Northern Democrats shall be led to believe that he really is with DOUGLAS in this matter, for only such protection of Slavery as the Constitution and the Courts alone can give, without the slightest interventian by Congress or the Executive, in behalf of Slavery, where the people are opposed to it. In fact, JAMES GUTHRIE is the man for the occasion. If the Democracy cannot elect him, they can't elect anybody, and the Republicans will gain the day. If he can't carry all the South, with California and Oregon, Indiana and Pennsylvania, no Democrat can. His popularity in Pennsylvania, while Secretary of the Treasury, and his advocacy, then, of some degree of incidental protection, may secure him the vote of that State, while his immense private resources may materially aid him in Free States nearer his home. Thus arguing and calculating, the controlling spirits of the Charleston Convention may conclude to present the name of GUTHRIE, and then bring about his nomination.

Well, Sir, if JAMES GUTHRIE shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and be supported by the Douglasites, Buchanaers and all, I infer that the Opposition of the whole country, East and West, North and South, will have to unite upon some one man, and support him with all their united zeal and strength, or else quite likely this Kentucky giant will be elected in November, 1860, President of the United States. Only a bandied Opposition, under the lead of some statesman and patriot like the independent, upright and candid JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, might be sure to defeat him.

PONTIAC.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty-fourth Exhibition of the Academy of Design.

It is a happy evidence of the growing interest which our people take in the arts that they should be so eager as they have already shown themselves to be, to crowd the shabby, ill-conditioned, inconvenient rooms of the National Academy in Tenth-street, for the mere chance of seeing something new and true and beautiful in the way of canvases and colors.

Up three flights of crazy, dusty stairs, and past a couple of Bartlemy Fair booths, which represent the "receipt of custom," the enthusiastic *connoisseurs* and amateurs of New-York, press, night and day, into a shrine which precisely reverses GOLDSMITH'S description of a Dutchman's house. Instead of a pig in the temple, we here have the Goddess of Beauty in a stye. It is on many accounts very unfortunate that the Annual Exhibition of our Academy should be thrust into so cheerless, desolate, poverty-stricken a shanty as this suite of rooms, and it would be well if our artists, instead of amusing themselves with "receptions" at Dodworth's and elsewhere, which are more than likely to degenerate into vulgar meetings for mutual admiration and æsthetic flirtation, would set themselves seriously about employing the means now at the disposal of the Academy for the permanent establishment of their art in a building worthy to be its home. They would thus advance its claims to be regarded as an essential element in our civilization, give it new dignity in the general eye, and do away with no small portion of the bitter complaints, recriminations and heart-burnings that now spring up among themselves over each year's "Hanging Committee." It is morally impossible we suppose, that any Hanging Committee should ever in any circumstances, satisfy the demands of a body of artists, each one of whom in his secret soul more than suspects that he is the finest colorist of the age; but it is physically impossible that more than half a dozen pictures should be honestly seen in the pink and plaster dens of the Tenth-street Building.

Moreover, the fecundity of our artists seems to be increasing, rather out of proportion to their intellectual development, and we have this year eight hundred works of Art against six hundred—the highest number ever before attained—as a guarantee that by the end of the next twelvemonth the Exhibition will fairly flow over its borders. For the Academicians either do not profess, or never dream of exercising any more power of selection and rejection than belongs to a picture-broker or an auctioneer. Any work which could be classified in the language of the advertisements as "an oil-picture in a gilt frame, suitable for a gentleman's country residence," is sure of its place on their walls.

In the present Exhibition almost all our artists of every grade are represented. With the exceptions, notable enough, of WM. HUNT and REMI GIGNOUX, not a single conspicuous name is wanting. Mr. CHURCH, whose devoted labors of the past year crowned at last, as we are glad to feel assured, with a more splendid success than any he has yet achieved, might well have excused his absence, has contributed a very striking and peculiar color-sketch of a tere end brilliant atmospheric effect. Mr. DARLEY, thanks to the enterprise of the New-York publishing house of STRINGER & TOWNSEND, which has moved him to use his genius in illustrating the genius of COOPER, sends half-a-dozen admirable drawings, marked, like all his works, with that exquisite *cachet* of a refined individuality which distinguishes excellence from mediocrity. CAUPSEY, from his new home beyond the sea, rivals the most assiduous of his more domestic brethren in the number of his offerings.

Mr. CHURCH'S "Twilight," a sketch, (No. 381,) is rather a study then a picture, and should be criticized rather as indicating the painter's marvelous aptitude at seizing the truths of color than as a piece of composition. Mr. CHURCH, like TURNER, has mastered the secret of painting space. He leads the eye into distence less by linear or aerial perspective than by his receding gradations of color. The dusky landscape of this little sketch is a most felicitous instance of this power in the artist. The distant river, alive with a relative intensity of light, is projected into the scene with exquisite accuracy, and without falsifying the apparent extent of the intervening space. The hues of the sky too have been seized with singular vigor, though we greatly question the flamboyant design of the lower clouds. The effect which these clouds produce is rather that of a mass of vapors whirled about into a kind of eccentric chaos upon the background of a blank space than of a floating atmospheric panorama. But the upper cloud-strata are admirably studied and there is nothing on the whole among the landscapes of the exhibition so masterly as the handling of this sketch. Mr. DARLEY'S drawings are of an excellence still more thoroughly singular in their class. There is some vigorous pencil-work and more artistic feeling in Mr. E. JOHNSON'S "Roman Girl" (133,) and "Pestel" (151), but Mr. DARLEY stands alone in the complete characteristic finish and force of his drawing. While the best that can be said for the rest of our American draughtsmen is that they do not dislocate the human figure or absolutely caricature the thoughts they try to embody, Mr. DARLEY'S work would hold its own anywhere in Europe with the better order of illustrative artists. His scenes "from the Pioneers" (118.) "from the Last of the Mohicans," (124) and "from the Headsman," (78) are charming little poems. The sense of wintry wastes and wild, snowy solitudes, conveyed with a few strokes of the pencil, in the No. 78, is masterly, and SCOTT has never fared so well at the hands of any of his artistic coadjutors, as COOPER in Mr. DARLEY'S incarnation of that most original and affecting of his creations, Old Leather Stocking.

In the way of fresh character-pictures, the palm of the Exhibition clearly belongs to Mr. E. JOHNSON, who, by the way, ought to explain what and whom he means to represent by his drawing of "Pestel." The world is not held to know who "Pestel" was, or why Mr. JOHNSON should ask us to visit him, apparently, in his prison. Two centuries ago the German Organist PESTEL was born, and lived and died, leaving no sign in the way of compositions behind him. But this PESTEL was a well-conducted and well-treated personage, who never, to the best of our knowledge and belief, was reduced to the necessity of scrawling scores on a stone wall. And as the costume of the figure forbids the supposition that the Dutch jurist PESTEL can be the individual represented, were that supposition otherwise tenable, Mr. JOHNSON will be good enough to ticket his victim, and give our sympathies light. His large picture, "Negro Life at the South," (321) happily tickets itself. This picture is both a surprise and a satisfaction.

It is a composition essentially naturalistic, studied in all its details with a curious fidelity worthy of the Pre-Raphaelites, and finished with a rather Germanesque elaboration. But it has other and higher merits. It is a piece of character-painting of which WILKIE would not have been ashamed, and exhibits a singular versatility and wealth of resources in the painter which set him quite apart and alone among the exhibitors of the year in this kind. In the left of the picture, a mulatto Antinous, his back turned to the spectator, is looking love to a girl of his own class. Overhead, from an open window, a venerable negro woman dandles a mulatto baby, stolid and amazed of face as the manner of such babies is. To the extreme right a pretty young lady, of the Caucasian race, is just stepping in through a half-opened gateway, which discloses a glimpse of her laughing sister behind. In the centre sits the soul of the scene—an old banjo-player absorbed in his music, and heedless alike of the quaint "small darkey," who presses close to his side, and of a group of negro children, with a woman, seated in front of him. The warm golden light shimmers down through the green leaves, fresh with Spring, of a spreading tree, and brightens the slovenly courtyard, the tatterdemallion walls of the negro house, the rich damp moss upon the roofs, and the diverse groups that make up the humanity of the picture. In point of composition, we must object to the intrusive group in the the immediate foreground, spoiled by a boy, who is the least natural figure of the scene, and still more by a little frowzy cur, which may have been on the ground when the artist sketched the spot, but assuredly ought to be kicked incontinently out of the picture. But the drawing is admirable, and the general truth of the scene demands the highest praise. The lights are agreeably disposed, and the minor accessories of the picture worked in with extreme felicity. The cock, high perched in the branches, the cat slinking in at the open window, the loose swinging cupboards and dislodged bricks of the building, are all the characteristic touches of HOGARTH. The modelling of the figures, too, is capital. How gracefully vigorous the position of that mulatto lover on the left hand of the scene! How painfully you are made to feel, though you do not see his face that the rascal is smiling as he pours his soft nonsense into the listening ear of that voluptuous, frivolous, irresolute-looking girl, so perfect a type of her strange, hybrid race, who lingers near him, nothing loth! And what could be better than the premature gravity of that mulatto baby above them, or the Topsy-like good nature of the little negro girl on the right, who is watching the entrance of the "young missus?" The picture is a true Southern idyl, and offers the best promises in its kind that have ever been given to the public on the walls of this Association. Mr. JOHNSON has two much less startling pictures: "The Pets," (621,) and "the Sketch-book," (713,) which also merit attention. Perhaps the most noteworthy artist of this class after Mr. JOHNSON, is Mr. LAMBDIN, of Philadelphia, whose career has been followed by us for the last three years with no slight interest. Mr. LAMBDIN gains steadily both as a draughtsman and as a colorist, but he disappoints us in the directions of thought and sentiment. His most conspicuous picture, (conspicuously ill-hung let us say *en passant*,) (No. 296) which is entitled a "Subject from Tennyson," and bears as an epigraph one of that poet's fine stanzas on a skull, yclept the "Deserted House," is no "Subject" rather in the medical than in the poetical sense of the term. The painter has missed the poet's thought without hitting on a happy substitute of his own. That sweet, still face from which "Decay's effacing fingers" have not yet swept one line of beauty, suggests rather the deceitfulness of the earthly than the assurance of the heavenly tabernacle. The picture is almost purely painful; and while we might find much fault with the drawing of the husband prostrated in silent despair at the side of his lost wife, and with something not unlike trickery in the management of the lights, we prefer simply to call Mr. LAMBDIN off from the wrong track he threatens to take, and bid him beware of mistaking the piteous for the pathetic, and the agonizing for the affecting in art. More successful in all respects is his "White Camellia," (No. 229.) a picture of no very special or profound significance indeed, but a pleasing, daintily-conceived and cleverly-painted glimpse of a young lady adding the last touch of floral grace to the artistic results of the toilette.

Mr. LANG, we suppose, must be numbered with the character-painters, though it would not be easy to classify his "Last Slumber of Beatrice Cenci," (646.) or his "Blind Nydia," (254.) The one should be engraved to illustrate Mrs. SHERMAN'S translation of GUERRAZZI'S tremendous novel, and the other will be invaluable to any of our managers when next the "Last Days of Pompeii" shall crowd the glittering stage. But what are we to do with Mr. SCHLEGEL and his "Behold, I stand at the door and knock, (630.) This picture is pure Pre-Raphaelism and water. It is Hunt's "Light of the World" with all the color washed out of it, all the sparkling jewels cast away, all the gleams of splendor supernal faded into a blankness of bleached etiolated daylight, all the sad solemnity of sentiment filtered out to a kind of puerile lachrymose pomposity. It is precisely the sort of thing for the young ladies of the Rev. Charles HONEYMAN'S church to copy in Berlin wool, and for the Rev. Charles HONEYMAN himself to use as a sofa-cushion. It has in a word every quality a picture ought to have, and hardly one that a picture should have. Mr. SCHLEGEL, as he elsewhere proves, can paint portraits. In the name of common sense then let him paint portraits forever more, or till he learns to recognize the fact that thistle blossoms and burdock leaves do not make up the sum of Religious Art. A new name in the catalogues is that of Augero, the Italian sound of which is echoed in color by two small figures, one a "Roman Peasant girl" (769) sitting, herself a ripe round sunny grape, in the midst of a wreath of vine-leaves and grape bunches, and the other (788) "A girl bathing," more delicately treated and less conventional in tone, and not less commendable for the modesty of the design than for something cool and fresh in the shadows and atmosphere of the piece.

Of the landscapists and the rest we reserve our notice for a future day.

A CURIOUS STORY.

A Female Robinson Crusoe—A Young Lady Rescued after Living Three Years upon a Desolate and Uninhabited Island in Lake Superior—Sketch of her Shipwreck, her Life on the Island and her Rescue.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 16, 1859.

The schooner *Ozelle*, Captain MARVIN, master, arrived at Racine, Wisconsin, yesterday morning, from Marquette, Lake Superior, having on board a young lady, Miss SOPHIA RICHARDSON, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, who for the last three years has been living in solitude upon a desolate and uninhabited island in Lake Superior, near the British Coast, and northwest from Isle Royal, upon which she was cast away in the Spring of 1856.

I was in Racine when the schooner arrived, and Captain MARVIN, who is an old and valued friend of mine, was kind enough to introduce me to this young lady, whose adventures have been so remarkable, and from whom I have obtained permission to make public the facts which follow. Miss RICHARDSON is apparently about 22 years old. Her countenance, without being positively handsome, is pleasing in its expression; her air and manner are well bred; and, although when I saw her she was arrayed in garments that were anything but fashionable and elegant, and her hands were roughened and browned with exposure and toil, it was impossible not to perceive that she was an educated and intelligent young lady.

It will be remembered that in the month of May, 1856, the bark *Mary*, Captain EDWARD, sailed from Cleveland, Ohio, bound for Green Bay, with a cargo of provisions, dry goods and hardware. The crew consisted of eight men, including the captain and mate. The latter, Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON, was the cousin of the young lady above mentioned, and it was under his charge that she embarked with the intention of meeting at Green Bay her affianced husband, DANIEL ASHWELL, who had been living at Green Bay for a year, and to whom she was to be married on her arrival there. Miss RICHARDSON was the daughter of a respectable and tolerable wealthy family, and she sailed well provided with a stock of clothing amply sufficient for her requirements for a year or more. This was a prudent and economical measure, when the scarcity and dearness of such articles at her destined home is remembered, and, as it afterwards proved, was the means of securing her from much suffering and privation. The cargo of the bark was made up of pork, flour, groceries, mining tools, and several bales of blankets, buffalo robes and heavy clothing.

The commencement of the voyage was pleasant, and nothing occurred to destroy the anticipations of happiness indulged in by Miss RICHARDSON, until the vessel had passed the Manitouline Islands, and was about to enter the Straits of Mackinaw. They passed to the Great Manitouline just at dark, and immediately afterwards were assailed by a terrific storm, surpassing in violence anything which Miss RICHARDSON had before seen. During the morning of this day the Captain had tapped a barrel of whisky which was in his cabin, of the contents of which he and the mate had copiously partaken. Contrary to their usual custom, they had both retired to sleep immediately after supper, leaving the helm in charge of a sailor named "DAN." Miss RICHARDSON is of the opinion that the whisky had circulated among the crew as well as the officers, and that they were all under its influence. At all events the storm continued to increase in violence, and the vessel was driven from her course. When at length the Captain and mate were aroused and brought on deck, the former announced that they had been driven through the Middle Channel, and were then nearly opposite Sault Ste Marie. He took the helm, saying he would keep the bark beating about in Tequamenon Bay until morning. Either he was mistaken in his calculations, or was unable to manage his vessel, for when the morning broke they discovered they were in the neighborhood of a large island, the name of which Miss RICHARDSON has forgotten, but which the Captain said was 150 miles from the Sault. (This was probably Michipicoten Island.) The storm appeared to increase in violence and the vessel began to feel its effects. Miss RICHARDSON was in great alarm and dismay, which were not at all lessened when her cousin informed her that the bark was leaking badly, and that she was in imminent danger of sinking. She does not remember all which transpired after this, as she was in great distress both of mind and body; but after some hours had passed she was summoned to the deck and saw that the bark must soon strike upon what she was told was an island. The rudder of the vessel had become unshipped or broken, her rigging was torn to tatters, and the Captain said their only hope of life was to wait until she struck, then to leap into the water and trust to the waves to wash them upon the shore. The yawl had been stove in by a heavy sea some time before. The vessel was, perhaps, a mile from the land, while immediately in front of her arose a low line of broken and jagged rocks. The only life-preserver on board was given to Miss RICHARDSON, who inflated it and tied it beneath her arms. The bark struck with immense force upon the rocks, and there appeared to stick fast, either upon the sand or between the breakers. The Captain and the crew leaped overboard as she struck, and Miss RICHARDSON and her cousin were about to follow, when a spar from the broken and shattered mast fell to the deck, striking the mate upon the head and instantly killing him. Miss RICHARDSON'S courage forsook her at this awful sight, and she sank insensible upon the deck.

From this point I give the narrative in her own words, copied from the notes which I took during our interview.

"How long I remained in this condition I cannot say, but when I regained my senses I saw that the storm was dying away, and that the vessel was still sticking fast where she first struck. At my side laid GEORGE, his face covered with blood, and his eyes staring wide in death. I almost fainted again at the sight, but with a strong effort I repressed my feelings and got upon my feet. The waves were yet rolling heavily, but as I looked upwards the clouds broke away, and the sun beamed down upon me. I knew that the water would become more tranquil as night approached, and I hoped that if the captain and crew had reached the shore they would endeavor to rescue me. I went into the hold and observed that the leak did not increase. The seams of the vessel were open, and her timbers were strained and broken, but she appeared to be so tightly jammed between the rocks that she could not sink. The wind blew strongly toward the shore, and I saw spars and barrels thrown upon the land by the waves, and then washed off again by the returning sea.

Hours passed by and I saw and heard nothing of the captain or the crew. I was alone with the dead. The thought became unbearable, and I resolved to leave the wreck and endeavor to reach the land. I brought up my trunks from the cabin, and lashed one to each end of the spar which had killed poor GEORGE. Then with infinite labor I got them over the side and into the water, which had now become comparatively calm. Summoning up all my resolution I lowered myself into the waves. The life-preserver supported me admirably, and I managed to reach the spar to which my trunks were tied. The wind carried us slowly toward the breakers. There were passages between the rocks, and fortunately we were floated through one of these and finally thrown upon the shore. I was terribly lacerated and exhausted, but managed to crawl up on the sand out of the reach of the waves and then laid down with a full and grateful heart. After resting for perhaps half an hour, I untied my trunks, and rolled them upon the bank. The shore was covered with casks and boxes, and I succeeded in securing some of them. This fatigued me excessively, as I was then unused to labor, and was not so robust as I now am.

Night was approaching. My garments were wet, and I began to shiver with cold and hunger. I had eaten nothing except some biscuits, which I had devoured just before leaving the wreck. The loneliness and danger of my situation rushed upon me. I did not know what would become of me. I feared I should perish with cold and hunger. I knelt down upon the sand and tried to pray—but no words came to my lips. I arose again in utter wretchedness, and walked towards the water. A dark bale of goods was tossing near the shore, and I saw that by venturing into the water a short distance I could save it. I made the attempt, and got the bale to land, but its weight prevented me from rolling it out of the waves. My scissors were around my neck, and I cut off the covering of the bale. It was composed of buffalo robes, and the sight inspired me with new hope. I cut the cords which bound it together, and carried the robes, one by one, on shore. Some of them were wet, but three were warm and dry. I opened my trunks, took off my wet apparel, and replaced it by dry clothing. Then, making a bed of two of my buffalo robes, I wrapped myself in the other, and prepared to pass my first night upon my desolate island. The terrors of my situation, my uncertain fate, and my grief for my poor cousins, for a while deprived me of sleep—but at length I fell into a deep slumber, from which I did not awake until the sun of the next morning shone into my face.

The wreck had disappeared. I suppose that during the night the wind had again arisen, and tossed the vessel in pieces upon the rocks. The wind still came toward the shore, and every few moments a wave would throw upon the sand fragments of the wreck, or portions of her cargo. I felt strong and refreshed, but very hungry, and I knew not of what I could make my breakfast. I began to renew my former labor of rolling the barrels and boxes out of the way of the returning waves. My hands were torn and bleeding, and my limbs soon ached with the unaccustomed fatigue, but I persevered, as I could not bear to see so much property swallowed up by the waves. Among the boxes was one marked "Sardines." I forced the lid off with a stone, and feasted my eyes upon my treasure. But, shut up in their little tin boxes, the fish were as useless to me as if they were in the bottom of the lake. My hunger increased, and I sat down upon my buffalo bed and gave way to tears. Suddenly, I remembered that, in one of my trunks, I had a newly-invented chisel for copper cutting, which my father had sent as a present to Mr. ASHWELL, who was engaged in the mines. I found it, broke open one of the boxes of sardines, and enjoyed a delicious and refreshing meal. My hunger satisfied, I again went to work, and spent all that day in saving such things as I was able to handle.

The next day I occupied in collecting together the goods which I had saved. I found that I had eight barrels of pork, two kegs of lard, twelve barrels of flour, two of sugar, several boxes of candy, candles, raisins, and dried herrings, my box of sardines, another bale of buffalo robes, a box of dry goods, needles, pins, thread, yarn, etc.; a box of mining hatchets, a box of heavy clothing, and a bale of blankets.

On the third day I explored my island. I found it to be entirely uninhabited, as far as I could then judge, and I afterwards ascertained this to be true. The shore was sandy and barren. Half a mile from the lake there were short and scrubby trees, which grew larger and thicker as you advanced. On this day, also, the waves threw upon the shore the dead and bruised bodies of several of the sailors, among them that of my cousin. In his pocket I found a metal box filled with friction matches, which were afterwards of the greatest service to me. I dug a shallow grave in the sand and buried them as well as I could. It was a sad and awful duty, and left me very melancholy and depressed.

For several weeks I was certain that a vessel would arrive and rescue me. But when six weeks had passed, and I had seen no sail, nor heard the voice of any human being, I began to give way to the most poignant agony and fear. I was enabled finally to overcome this, and as Autumn approached I had become in a measure, at least, reconciled to my fate.

I knew I had provisions sufficient for three or four years. I had already learned to catch fish, and to cook my pork and flour without the aid of dishes or stoves. With the fragments of the wreck, and some of my empty barrels and boxes, I made a low hut, which I covered with sand to the depth of a foot. One end of this was closed, the other was fitted with a door made from the lids of my two trunks; over my barrels and boxes of goods I stretched a sail, fastening it down by means of stakes. As the Winter approached I fabricated from my buffalo robes a dress, which I fancied would be impervious to the cold. My shoes, gloves, and hat were made of the same material. The forest supplied me with fuel, and I soon learned to chop it with considerable ease. During the early part of the first Winter I suffered terribly, but I managed to live through it, and the next season I was inured to hardships.

In this manner I passed three long and lonely years. I kept a journal during this unhappy period, and this was my only recreation. My books, and even my Bible, were left in the vessel. During these three years I saw but seven vessels. They either did not see or would not regard my signals; my anguish on these occasions was indescribable. The thoughts of home, and of the friends who were now mourning me as among the dead, would rush upon me with overpowering force, and my misery seemed too heavy for me to bear.

At length, I know not on what day, but by my calculations on the 25th of February, my island was visited by six Menominee Indians. They had crossed from the British shore, partly in their canoes and partly on the ice. They were as much surprised to find me upon the island as I was delighted to see a human face again. We could not understand each other, but they made signs that I should go with them. I was in their power, but I was willing to go, as I concluded that by their means I might finally obtain my release and restoration. They returned with me to the British coast, which I think is not more than twenty or twenty-five miles from my Island. They conducted me in a two days' journey, to a French Trading Post, where for the first time in three years I found myself in the company of civilized men. I was received with kindness and soon forwarded to Fort William. The commander of this fort entertained me hospitably until the Lake became open, when he dispatched me to Marquette, from which point Captain MARVIN has conducted me hither. At the Sault I learned that Mr. ASHWELL had returned to Cleveland, and I am now on my way thither."

Such, Mr. Editor, is this remarkable and interesting narrative. The journal kept by the young lady is well written and no doubt would prove an attractive and saleable book if published. I intimated this to her, but her modesty appeared to dissent from that opinion. She came to Chicago in the same train with your correspondent, and leaves to-night for Cleveland, her kind friend Captain MARVIN having furnished her with the means of pursuing her journey. She will be received at her home as one risen from the dead.

Annual Report of the Governors of the Almshouse.

Condition of our Island Institutions.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Governors of the Almshouse has just been completed. It is comprised in a volume of 381 pages, which contains much valuable and highly interesting information. After Governor SMITH'S address on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Blackwell's Island Hospital, and Governor TOWNSEND'S report on the expediency of erecting a Foundling Hospital, the balance-sheet is presented as follows:

Total amount of payments, including $79 084 14 credited to the Institutions for sundry materials and convict and pauper labor on buildings	$835 228 52
Deduct the amount charged for buildings	169,071 21
Total	$666,157 01
Deduct amount credited to bake house	$36 727 36
Deduct amount credited to store house, B. I.	10,056 07
Deduct amount credited for cash receipts	17,707 06— $64,491 39
Total	$601,666 92
Net amount paid for support of the Institutions for 1858 the estimated expenditure for 1858 being	$625,000 00

ALMSHOUSE.

Jonathan Stearns, Warden of the Almshouse, reports that the whole number of persons admitted into that Institution from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive, was 3 800, of which number there were: Natives, 791; from Ireland, 2 514; England, 170; Scotland, 82; Germany, 212; France, 36; Canada, 15; other countries, 37; total, 3 800; admitted in the year 1857, 4,204; showing a decrease in 1858 of 314; 1,633 of those admitted were men; 1,835 women, 213 boys; 209 girls; 784 were natives, and 3 096 were of foreign birth; 1,426 men were discharged; 1,625 women; 152 boys; 166 girls;—of these, 618 were natives, and 2,751 were foreigners; 142 men died; 121 women; 79 boys, and 60 girls—of whom, 106 were natives, and 225 foreigners.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, submits the following summary of those admitted to and discharged from that institution: Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1859 843; admitted Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 7,925; born, 409. Total, 9 177. Discharged, 7,512; died, 812. Total, 8,324. Remaining Dec. 31, 1858, 853. Whole number of births, 409; stillborn, 41.

The following deductions from these statistics may be made: Whole number of patients treated in the Hospital proper, 8,768; of these 812 died, 60 being Coroners' cases, giving a mortality, after deducting the latter, of about 8½ per cent. Of the causes of death consumption gives its usual annual mortality, nearly equal to all other causes combined.

4 253 men were admitted, 3 548 women, 69 boys and 55 girls; 1,156 were natives and 6,769 foreigners. Of those discharged 3 866 were men, 3 217 women, 210 boys, 199 girls. Of these 1,351 were natives, and 6 158 foreigners. 444 men died, 310 women, 35 boys and 23 girls; 160 of whom were natives and 652 were foreigners. The nativities of those admitted are as follows: United States, 1,156; Ireland, 5,703; Germany, 537; England, 232; Scotland, 98; France, 61; Canada, 35; Wales, 32; Other countries, 54; unknown, 16—Total, 7,925.

Mr. Frey, the apothecary, reports that $7,916 77 have been expended for drugs, medicines, etc., etc. Stock on hand Dec. 31, 1858, $2 444 62; No. of prescriptions put up during the year, 115,503; No. of patients treated, 9,177; expended for surgical instruments, appliances and repairs, $304 63.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The report of Dr. SAWORA, Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island, is exceedingly elaborate and instructive.

During the year 1858 the total number of admissions to the Island Hospital was 4,141
The admissions during 1857 were 2 810
The admissions during 1856 were 1 738
The admissions during 1855 were 2 158
The admissions during 1854 were 3 744
The admissions during 1853 were 3 136

The increase of admissions in 1858 as compared with 1857, was 1 331, or 47 4-10 per cent. As compared with the average of the preceding five years, the increase is 1,425, or 52 4-10 per cent. The total number of patients under treatment in 1858 was 4 676, against 3 158 treated in 1857, or 2 083 treated in 1856—an increase of 1,418 on the one, and 2,593 on the other year.

Dr. S. says: I have hitherto availed myself of my annual report to give prominence to the statistics of venereal disease, and the figures now presented bear a mournful aspect, showing but a slight diminution of the ratio reported in 1857. Of the total number of patients under treatment, 63 7-10 per cent. received medical assistance for venereal affections. In 1857 the proportion was 65 2 10 per cent., and in 1856 it was 73 1-10 per cent. I explained last year that the large increase of patients laboring under other diseases made the decrease of venereal affections apparent and not real, and in the present instance, notwithstanding the slightly reduced proportions, it would be contrary to the fact to infer that syphilis is decreasing. *It is steadily advancing*, and will continue to advance until effective measures are taken to check it in its earliest stages.

In 1857 there were 308 prisoners from the Penitentiary treated in the Hospital; in 1858 but 56 of that class have received medical assistance, and of that reduced number 28 were remaining in the Hospital at the close of 1857, and 28 were admitted prior to the resolution severing the Hospital from the Penitentiary. In 1857 there were 250 patients from the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island or the Office of the Department in New-York. In 1858 this class of inmates had increased to 493. The proportion of patients who did not reach the Hospital through a penal sentence or vagrancy commitment was, in 1857, 7 9-10 per cent.; 1858, 10 5-10 per cent. Increased ratio in 1858, 2 6-10 per cent.

We find the nativities of those admitted during 1858 to be: Natives 21 8 10 per cent.; Foreigners 75 2-10 per cent. The mean of five years is: Natives 27 1-10 per cent.; Foreigners 72 9 10 per cent.; The proportion of natives admitted in 1858 is therefore 2 3 10 per cent. below the average. 69 3 10 per cent. were natives of New York; 8 4-10 per cent. of New Jersey; 5 3-10 per cent. of Massachusetts; 4 9-10 per cent. of Connecticut; and 4 of Pennsylvania. Of foreigners 79 7-10 per cent. were Irish. 6 2-10 per cent. English; Scotland 3 9-10 per cent.; Canada and Wales 2 per cent.; Total from British Dominions 91 8 10 per cent. Germany 6 2 10 per cent.; France 9-10 per cent; Other European Nations; 6-10 per cent.; Total from Continental Europe, 7 7-10 per cent.; Other countries, at sea and unascertained, 5 10 per cent. The degree of education of each patient admitted, is as follows: Can read and write well, 5 3 10 per cent.; can read and write imperfectly, 25 1 10 per cent.; can read only, 36 6-10 per cent.; uneducated, 32 9 10 per cent. unascertained, 1-10 per cent., Total 100.

The habits of patients admitted during 1858 are in the following proportions: Temperate, 15 1 10 per cent; moderate drinkers, 23 4 10 per cent.; intemperate, 39 8 10 per cent; habitual drunkards, 21 6 10 per cent.; unascertained, 1-10 per cent.;—total, 100. Eighty-five of every one hundred persons confess the use of intoxicating drinks in a greater or less degree. Sixty-one in every one hundred admit that they are intemperate drinkers or habitual drunkards.

Of the children of temperate parents, there were: Temperate, 30 6-10 per cent.; moderate drinkers, 25 2-10 per cent.; Intemperate, 27 6-10 per cent.; habitual drunkards, 16 4 10 per cent. Of the children of habitual drunkards, there were: Temperate, 13 4 10 per cent.; moderate drinkers, 8 6-10 per cent.; intemperate, 52 per cent.; habitual drunkards, 26 per cent. The per-centages of the profession of religion of the different patients are: Protestants, 32 8 10 per cent.; Roman Catholics 62 7 10 per cent.; Jews, 2 10 per cent.; non-professors, 4 2 10 per cent.; unascertained, 1-10 per cent.

The occupations of patients are as follows: Requiring mental ability, 6 10 per cent.; requiring mechanical or trade knowledge, 30 7 10 per cent.; requiring physical strength merely, 68 6 10 per cent.; unascertained, 1-10 per cent.

The mean ratio of mortality for the last six years is 2 5-10. That in 1858 was 2 1-10, showing a reduction for that year of 4 1 10. In the Small-pox Hospital the ratio of mortality for 1858 was 13 5-10 against 17 5 10 for the five preceding years.

CITY PRISON.

From the City Prison, 192 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

J. C. WHITMORE, Acting Warden of the City Prison, presents the following interesting table among others:

NATIVITY.	Males	Females.	Total.
Number received who were Natives	5983	2,785	8 768
Number rec'd who were Foreigners	15 114	11 290	26,404
Total	21,097	14,075	35,172
SOCIAL RELATIONS			
Number received who were Married	7,912	4 657	12,569
Number received who were Single	12,201	7,210	19,411
Number received who were Widowed	521	1,489	2,010
Number received whose social Relations were unknown	463	719	1,182
Total	21,097	14,075	35,172
HABITS OF LIFE.			
Number received who were Temperate	3,521	1,451	4,971
Number received who were Intemperate	17 576	12 824	30,200
Total	21,097	14,075	35,172
DEGREE OF EDUCATION.			
Number received who could not Read	5,049	7,018	12,067
Number received who could Read only	1,405	2,246	3,651
Number received who could Read and Write	12,961	3,441	16,402
Number received who were well educated	1,153	284	1,437
Number received whose degree of Education was unknown	529	1,096	1,615
Total	21,097	14,075	35,172

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. RANNEY reports that at the commencement of the past year there were 527 patients in the Asylum. During the year 355 were admitted, 225 were discharged, and 92 died. The whole number of patients within the year was 982 of whom the monthly average number was 660. The greatest number reported at the end of any week was 691, the smallest number 626. Of those admitted, 314 were received directly from the City, and 49 from other institutions. Of the discharged, 193 returned to their homes and 42 were transferred to the Alms House. Nine-tenths has occurred among the patients of this institution since the prevalence of the cholera in 1854. The causes of death have been confined mostly to chronic or acute diseases which existed previous to admission. Of the admitted, 46 per cent. recovered from mental derangement.

Dr. R. presents very many interesting facts with reference to the effect the occupation of patients has on their mental condition. Of the patients under treatment during the year: single males, 68; females 101; married males, 58; females, 106; widows, 10; widowers, 3; Catholics, 179; Protestants, 162; Jews, 14.

PENITENTIARY.

The total number of male and female Court and Police prisoners received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858 is 2 972. 2 075 were discharged; 870 were transferred to the Work-house; 18 were pardoned by the Governor, and 29 were taken from the Penitentiary by *habeas corpus*.

OUT DOOR POOR.

The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor states that, for the year ending Dec 31, 1858, 7,625 adults and 12,527 children have been relieved by donations in money, and 37 834 adults and 52,636 children with food, showing an increase of 37,011 persons relieved, and an increase of expenditure of $29,826,76 over the preceding year.

Meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—COUNTER PETITIONS—VACANCIES IN THE MEDICAL STAFF OF BELLEVUE, FILLED.

The weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Board, yesterday afternoon, shows that on the 16th inst. there were 7 363 inmates in the different institutions, being a decrease during the week of 146. There were admitted, since the date of the last statement, 1,415 persons; 30 died; 1,419 were discharged; 102 were sent to the Penitentiary and 10 to the State Prison.

Mr. Sulton, Warden of the City Prison, sent in a communication asking for the appointment of an additional keeper at the City Prison and Jefferson Market Prison. Referred to Committee on City Prison to report.

An invitation was received and accepted to attend the Brooklyn Water Celebration.

Mr. Webb, Superintendent of City Cemeteries, announced that the City authorities had resumed sending to Ward's Island the bones exhumed from the old Potter's Field. He asked for a derrick to raise the bones from the barge, and for a horse and car to remove them from the dock. Referred to the Committee on City Cemeteries, with power to make arrangements with the City authorities by which the Board might be relieved of all expense attending the removal of the bones.

C. C. PINCKNEY, G. M. of the I. O. O. F., asked permission for the delegates who might be in attendance at the approaching celebration to visit the different institutions under the charge of the Governors. $30 were appropriated to give the delegates an appropriate reception, and Governors S. F. PINCKNEY, GUSHEE and SMITH were appointed a committee to do the honors on the occasion.

Dr. RAINEY sent in a communication, stating that four blood enemas had been sent to the Lunatic Asylum from Ward's Island. He stated that the amount paid for the support of this class of patients by the Commissioners of Emigration was altogether inadequate. Several of the Governors urged that some decisive action should be taken in the premises; that the expense of maintaining these paupers might be less where they thought it being paid—on the Commissioners of Emigration. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

Samuel Hotaling, James C. Beach A. R. Wetmore, and two or three thousand others sent in petitions, which were presented by Governors SMITH and B. F. PINCKNEY, setting forth that their attention had been called to a memorial purporting to be signed by John Hughes, John Kelly and others. "In answer to the prayer of the petitioners they remonstrated against the end and aim of said memorial, upon the ground that its purpose and effect is to place the poor of the City under sectarian instruction and control." They say further, "the first and last great command is to love God with all our hearts and our neighbors as ourselves. It is not necessary for Protestants or Catholics when brought together in a public institution to press upon each other the sharp points of their opposing creeds. In essentials let there be unity, and in non-essentials that charity which we are taught to practice in the admitted sense of all religious faith. We protest most earnestly, therefore, against any change in the public institutions, the effect of which may be to alter the fundamental character of our National and State Constitutions, or which shall lead to the establishment of sectarian forms of worship in the department under your administration."

On motion of Governor BEDINGER the position of Dr. LLOELL, as Visiting Surgeon of the Medical Board, was declared vacant, and the Governors proceeded to ballot to fill the four vacancies now existing in the staff. The following gentlemen received eight votes each on the first ballot, and were afterwards declared unanimously elected as Visiting Surgeons: Drs Alex B. Mott, Wm H. Church, J. A. F. Gouley, Charles Th. Meier. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies in the Staff of Physicians: Drs. Alfred C. Loomis and J. H. Greene.

The Committee on City Prison reported, recommending that the contract for making the City Prison more secure, be awarded to Messrs. Cameron & Johnson. The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gustav Satter publishes in the Cincinnati papers a reply to Carl Formes' card about the recent difficulty between them. Formes says he slapped Satter's face. Satter declares that no gentleman will knock a man down with his fists, if that man is half his weight, and, furthermore, that Formes is a coward, and that he should add to his title as "no great basso" that of the "eminent boxer." The "cards" on both sides are very spicy. Theo. Thomas and Carl Anschutz say the statement of Mr. Satter, and indorse it.

The funeral of a celebrated

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Mails by the Tennessee.

Summary of Recent Events—The Attack on the Capital—Important Circular of the Juarez Government—Concessions to the Tehuantepec Company.

By the reception of the mails by the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, April 8, we are placed in possession of our files and correspondence, as well from that point as from the City of Mexico.

The *Picayune* correspondence mentions an attack of the Liberals upon the Capital on the 2d, which resulted in their defeat. The reports, however, are too meagre and too thoroughly colored with party feeling to be relied upon.

From the Special Correspondent of the N.Y.Times.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

On the 20th of April, 1519, three hundred and forty years ago, less fifteen days, CORTEZ with his fleet arrived off the Island or shoal named by GRIJALVA San Juan de Ulua. The Spanish adventurer anchored in the roadstead between the island and the main land, distance apart about half a mile, and the next day landed his forces on the low flat sand beech where the City of Vera Cruz now stands.

Soon hordes of wondering, simple-minded natives came over the dingy sand hills, a short distance in the rear of the encampment, to see the mysterious strangers, brought by "water houses with white wings," from unknown regions beyond the sea. Swift-footed messengers speedily bore the news to MONTEZUMA. This proud Monarch of the Aztec Empire, seated on his throne in the mountains, and in the height of his power, received the tidings with fear and trembling. The popular tradition respecting a prominent deity, in Anahuac mythology, called Quatzalcoatl, forced itself upon his mind. The tradition was that this deity, the god of air, represented, unlike their other Indian deities, as benevolent, having a white skin and flowing beard, had in ages past been expelled by the more ferocious gods and embarked on the Atlantic Sea in a wizard skiff for the fabled land of Tappallan, promising to return at some future day with his posterity, resume possession of his empire, and fulfill his mission of benevolence.

The hieroglyphic or "picture-writing" account of the strangers taken to MONTEZUMA, represented them as having fair skins and flowing beards; riding furious monsters with four legs, and bolding the thunder and lightning of heaven in their hands. The Aztec Monarch wavered, trembled, consulted his wise men, and then in the pride of his heart, but weakness of his soul, sent to the Spanish commander rich presents, consisting of loads of cotton cloths, beautifully embroidered with silver and gold; feather work of the richest colors and delicate designs; pearls and precious stones, gold dust, and gold and silver plates large as carriage wheels, on which highly ingenious devices were cunningly engraved. With those presents came a polite message from the giver, requesting his visitors to accept them as tokens of his friendship, and then return to the country from whence they came.

MONTEZUMA, by thus exposing his wealth and his weakness, invited his fate. Had he forwarded to CORTES a few hundred pounds of maize and frijoles, some Chili colorado and some pulque, it is not probable that the tremendous energies, unfailing resources and heroic daring which soon subdued the Empire would then and there have been created in the soul of the *Conquistador*. After examining all MONTEZUMA'S presents, and hearing his various messages, CORTEZ remarked, "*That the Spaniards were troubled with a disease of the heart, for which gold was a specific remedy*," intimating, at the same time, that they had come a long distance to obtain relief, and could not return without it. This remark of CORTEZ, though made in a facetious tone and spirit, contained one of the most solemn truths ever uttered. This "disease of the heart" fired the Spaniard's courage, kindled their fanaticism, drove them to conquest, through conquest to oppression, through oppression to weakness and vice; and now that peculiar disease of the Spanish heart remains to find its cure in dust and ashes.

That the interesting tradition respecting the god Quatzalcoatl was founded in truth, there is indubitable proof. A benevolent deity presided over the destinies of the Toltecs for four centuries, when the greater portion of this people disappeared as mysteriously as they came, making way for the fiercer Aztecs. The rude and warlike nature of this race was much softened and improved by coming in contact with the few remaining Toltecs who had lived under a mild religion and an advanced state of civilization. The Aztecs increased rapidly in numbers and power—banished their benevolent deity—and, as time rolled on, delivered themselves up more and more to the influence of their war gods, whose desires for human sacrifices were insatiable. At this period of their history the Spaniards appeared, conquered and planted the cross on their bloody altars. But the Spaniards did not prove to be descendants of the benevolent deity Quatzalcoatl. It is true, the Pagan altars of human sacrifice were cast down and the cross was reared upon their ruins. In the name of this emblem of a higher order of Christianity, through a period of three centuries, millions were sacrificed on the unholy altars of the Spaniard's lust, until the people, changed for the most part from a pure to a hybrid race, and weary of their abject state, rose from the dust and cast off the hated yoke. But peace did not follow. Freedom could not at once eradicate evils engendered by oppression. Internecine feuds and commotions followed. A decade has but just elapsed since the powerful republic on the north entered this unhappy country, conquered and departed, leaving the people a prey to civil wars, which to this day rage as fiercely as ever. The ferocious deities of the ancient mythology still prevail.

Three hundred and forty years have elapsed since the commencement of those great events in Mexican history, so fraught with strange and melancholy interest. Now we find at the head of affairs, BENITO JUAREZ, a pure Indian of the Oajaca race; a lawyer by profession, elected to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and under the constitution, President of the Republic of Mexico.

There is a singular and peculiar interest attached to JUAREZ, and his position, at the present time. His origin is doubtless Toltec, and consequently dates further back in this country than the Aztec. In him there is no cross of white or negro blood. He is a little below the medium height, and rather thick set. His straight, black hair is cut close to his head, which is large and well shaped. He is about 40 years of age. His manners are those of a perfect gentleman, his moral character is above reproach, and he is developing abilities of a high order.

On the defection of COMONFORT, JUAREZ, by virtue of his oath and his position as Chief Justice of the Republic, became, *de jure*, President of the Republic of Mexico. To present the matter clearly, we will suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN, in obedience to the side-slant of his head, and the shrewd cock of his eye, should, in view of the present demoralized state of the Democratic Party, and the general anarchy and confusion arising therefrom, fill his pockets with gold and retire to the lake of Como, or some other quiet and romantic spot where office-holders do not break through and steal, where Kansas doth not corrupt, and where there is no one to make him afraid—than Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a full-blooded Kentucky lawyer, of original stock, would find himself President of the United States. We will continue to suppose that WALKER, HENNINGSEN, LOCKRIDGE or some other would-be military hero and President, suddenly find themselves surrounded by sufficient force to drive Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his cabinet out of the National Capital to the City of New-York, and endeavor to filibuster themselves upon the nation as the Government *de jure and de facto*, which would be the true and lawful Government. WALKER, HENNINGSEN & Co., or BRECKINRIDGE & Co.?

JUAREZ, as Chief Justice of the Republic, citizen and patriot, was bound to do just what he has done. Any other course would be in violation of his oath of office, treacherous as a citizen and dishonorable as a man. Up to this moment, his measures have been marked by wisdom, patriotism, honesty and firmness, which stand out in bold relief as compared with those of Mexican rulers who have preceded him. He is steadily and surely drawing to his support the masses of the Mexican population, as well as all right-minded resident citizens of foreign nations; and it is beginning to be felt that with JUAREZ and his party rests the regeneration of Mexico. This is the man who now, standing on the platform of Liberty and Progress, declares his Government the lawful Government of Mexico and requires the world to recognize it as such. It is the true and lawful Government, and of all the nations on the face of the earth that ought to hasten to recognize and support it, the United States should be the first.

There is a fine field for the play of the imagination, in taking up the Anahuac tradition of the benevolent deity Quatzalcoatl and following it to the end. At this moment, we find the ever-shifting nature of human events has raised to the surface and to the head of Mexican affairs one of the original race, who, twelve centuries ago, acknowledged that benevolent deity as supreme, one of the few who have maintained their purity of caste from a people whose origin dates far back in the dark abyss of time, from which to human eyes, the veil is never to be lifted. Even as I write, this representation of the mysterious race that has been so fearfully scourged, is trenting for recognition and support with the emissary of the white and bearded northern race who acknowledge the supremacy of a benevolent being and who say their mission is peace. Are the bloody Mexican deities about to be expelled? Is Quatzalcoatl coming to resume possession of his Empire—to restore peace, plenty and prosperity?

Incidents of the Revolution.

ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND MIRAMON—DEATH OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER—MALTREATMENT OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS—REFUSAL TO DELIVER LETTERS—PROTEST OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AGAINST THE FORCED LOAN OF FEB. 7—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[The following letter has been delayed *en route* from Mexico, and is therefore not of so recent date as we have already published. But it contains items of considerable interest and importance in connection with Mexican affairs.—EN. TIMES.]

MEXICO, Friday, March 18, 1859.

Since my last letter to you, Guanajuato, as you no doubt have been made aware, has fallen into the hands of the Liberals. Shortly after the fall of Guanajuato, which took place on the 1st inst., Queretaro was abandoned by the Government forces, and after unnecessary delay was occupied on the 13th by the Liberals. On the 15th, a severe engagement took place between the Liberals and the Government forces who had abandoned Queretaro, under the Indian MEJIA, and a portion of the garrison of San Luis Potosi, under General CALLEJO. The Government has claimed a victory, and in commemoration of it rang all the bells in this capital, and fired a salvo of forty guns. But, notwithstanding this victory (?) of the Government, the Liberals were quartered at Arroyasarco on the night of the 15th. As this place is this side of the battle-field, and nearer to the capital, it is scarcely possible that it would or could have been taken by a defeated army. The receipt of news of the whereabouts of the Liberals gave cause for great disquiet here. The whole force of the garrison was promptly turned to the examination of the defences; the small rural police bodies have been called in from all directions, until we now have near 4,000 men inside the *cuartels* of this capital. The force of the Liberals expected here amounts to some 5,000 men.

The campaign of MIRAMON against Vera Cruz has already lasted over one month. At the bridge of Chiquihuite, and at different points along the *barranco* (ravine) spanned by that bridge, the Liberals made brilliant defences. Several engagements took place, in which they were completely victorious. They even went so far as to attack the garrison of Cordova at night, with 300 men against 1,200. The attack was a brilliant one, led on by a young Irish officer, and ended in the complete rout of the Government forces, and the occupation and sacking of the Government stores of the place. MIRAMON lost over 1,200 men in dead, wounded and deserted, before he succeeded in passing Chiquihuite, which was only done after the others had abandoned their position, to worry the Government forces in the *tierra caliente* with more success.

The Chiquihuite passed, MIRAMON appears to have sent all his energies to reach Vera Cruz. He succeeded in passing unmolested to the bridge of Soledad. There his march was disputed by a small force of 500 Liberals. An engagement took place of over one hour's duration. The little band of Liberals held out against MIRAMON'S whole force until some eighty of their number lay on the field. MIRAMON, after the battle, had all the wounded prisoners shot, at least, so he says in the first dispatch, although, since, the Government has tried to diminish the fiendishness of his act by saying that "all were saved except a North American engineer." A person writing from the battle-field says: "Two wounded foreign officers were found on the field. One died of his wounds before he could be shot. The other was given an additional wound to precipitate his death." These statements occur daily in our papers, with comments manifesting the extreme of delight at this evident piece of inhuman brutality in assassinating two wounded foreigners. As yet I have not been able to learn precisely who these foreigners were. The probabilities are that one is a gallant young American by the name of SCLAVER, from Mobile, and the other a young Irishman by the name of LANE, formerly a Captain in the English cavalry service. My fears regarding these two noble young men are heightened from the circumstance that no other of the officers at Vera Cruz would have made such a gallant defence.

The insolence of the Mexican Government to our worthy Consul is becoming more insufferable every day. On the 5th inst. he was refused the right, accorded to every other foreign representative in Mexico, of sending his dispatches to his Government. We therefore had no mail for the last steamer from Vera Cruz for New-Orleans. On the arrival of the mail *from* the steamer, all the letters from the United States to persons at all suspected of mixing up in the politics of the country, or of speaking or writing on the subject, were detained, and have not yet been given up. The dispatches to our Consul were kept back for about ten days, and all his protests against this detention of his mail were treated as impertinence!

The carnival passed off with the usual *luje* for Mexico. Every person appeared to be desirous to drown all care; but there is little real merit in the Mexican character for burlesque, and in this respect the ball's and promenades were, as usual, failures. The dresses of the ladies were elegant at the Shrove-Tuesday night's ball, at the National Theatre. The police were in full force, and marred by their continual impertinence the current of good feeling in the pleasure seeking crowd.

I have just learned that Mr. OTWAY has given a bit of his mind to some English residents, for their impudence in addressing him relative to some matters of great importance to them. It appears that in addressing the auguet Mr. OTWAY the Englishmen dropped some remark not according to Mr. O'e notion of etiquette. Mr. O., therefore, forgetting or pitching to one side the whole merits of the case, demanded some retraction on the part of his English citizens. His English citizens, not having lived so long under Spanish influence as he has, offered no apology or retraction, but begged to inclose the entire correspondence to the Foreign Office, where it has gone.

JOHN SMITH, the victim of Dr. SMITH'S diplomatic ramblings in Mexico, has just been set at liberty, after having been imprisoned over a month, ordered out of the country, &c. The Government at length became satisfied that they had the wrong man.

Dr. FUCHS, a highly-respected foreign physician, was shot dead a few nights since, at a place in the country, while he was playing a game of cards with some friends. It appears that he had gone out with a party for a *dia de campo*, or, as we call it, a pic-nic. The party had taken their dinner, and were amusing themselves before going to bed, when the house was assaulted by robbers. Dr. FUCHS was shot through the heart, another person was killed, another wounded, and the house and everybody in it robbed of all articles of value. This horrible transaction created a great deal of feeling amongst the foreigners of this city, by whom the Doctor was known and highly esteemed for his eminent talents and benevolence.

Some ten days ago the Puebla diligence was seized by robbers, when about half way between Puebla and this city. The diligence, passengers and all, was carried off by the robbers, who drove them to their head-quarters, there robbed the party, took two of the passengers out, abused some ladies in a most shameful manner, and then started the stage off for this city, where it arrived eight hours after time.

The arrests here yesterday, the day before and today, have been strong. All the noted *pures* are once more in prison. The Government is evidently preparing for a lively time, and we are all now watching every moment for the cry, "They come." My next letter will undoubtedly give you particulars of the seige of the capital.

PROTEST OF MR. OTWAY, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER, AGAINST FORCED CONTRIBUTION OF FEB. 7.

The protest of Mr. OTWAY, as a specimen of the protection given to foreigners in Mexico by their Ministers, deserves a place in your columns. I therefore give you the document entire:

BRITISH LEGATION IN MEXICO,
MEXICO, Feb. 18, 1859.

To his Excellency, Señor Don Manuel D. de Bonilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Mexican Republic:

On the 31 of September last the undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., had the honor of laying before the Mexican Government the opinion of her Majesty's Government upon the question of the liability of British subjects to become contributors to the late capital tax of one per cent., decreed by supreme command on the 15th of May. It would appear that the undersigned had not been fortunate enough on that occasion to express in a sufficiently comprehensible form that opinion of his Government, as certainly he scarcely expected the Mexican Government, with a full knowledge thereof so far from giving it at all events the ordinary consideration which her Majesty's Government perhaps not unnaturally considers due to its opinion, would disregard it to the extent of repeating within the short space of nine months the imposition of a tax almost identical with that which called forth the protest of her Britannic Majesty's Government, and which differs solely from that tax in the rates of oppression, the proportion not being in favor of the latter impost. This fact, however, is not likely to cause the British Government to regard it as less partial, oppressive and unfriendly. Is it not too probable that the sentence which will be passed by Great Britain on this repetition of an act against which she protested will be deservedly severe?

Per una sola vez was the excuse of the late extraordinary impost. *Per uno solo vez* ushers in the present tax! When and where, then, the undersigned may be allowed to ask, is all this to end?

This rule of limitation once broken through, what is to prevent the recurrence of similar exactions once a month—nay once a week, or even more frequently? Why, if the right of confiscation be once admitted, should that confiscation be limited in its application and extension, or why should it not extend to the third, the half, or even the whole of a man's capital, until that capital with its profits is appropriated piecemeal by successive administrations, and that commerce and industry in which foreigners have unfortunately embarked become involved in inevitable ruin.

Surely, if this fresh contribution is levied impartially and honestly, there are Mexicans patriotic enough to respond to it and furnish the war exigencies of the country without foreigners being called upon to contribute thereto, and it is assuredly from native and not foreign resources that Mexico should seek relief.

Is it noble or friendly of Mexico to impose upon her Majesty's subjects taxes which verge so closely upon a direct infraction of treaty stipulations as to leave it the nicest point of law to distinguish between their possible legality or their illegality? Unquestionably, in a moral point of view, such a course may claim the merit of ingeniousness and subtlety, but it cannot claim the finer distinction of friendship and candor.

If then the State advocates of Great Britain, France and the United States have decided that the tax of the 15th of May last is "passably just without" the actual bona fide limits of forced loans, they have equally decided that it is partial, oppressive and unfriendly, will this triple verdict be less in the present instance?

His Excellency, Señor BONILLA, has but recently entered upon the duties of his high and distinguished office, still he cannot be unaware of the actual extremely delicate position of affairs between Great Britain and Mexico.

The undersigned may possibly be adjudged by his Government to have acted hastily in recognizing *even provisionally* the Government of his Excellency, General MIRAMON, and he, therefore, in the interest of those friendly relations which it is his study and anxious desire to cultivate and improve, earnestly entreats his Excellency, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to use his good offices with his Excellency, the President Substitute of the Republic, so that this fresh source of complaint on the part of her Britannic Majesty's subjects be not added to the already too long list of grievances, and thus render any recognition of the present Administration on the part of Great Britain impolitic, perhaps impossible.

(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

This "protest" of Mr. OTWAY is a rare paper in English diplomacy. It shows what a man may become by living too long in a Spanish country. As testimony of this kind it is valuable, but in the meantime a severe blow to foreign tax-payers in Mexico. What do you say to Mr. OTWAY'S protest?

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR OF THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT.

As will be seen by the subjoined circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which, with the speeches I append below, the Constitutional Government are counting largely on recognition by the United States as a moral aid to their cause. And in this, says the correspondent of the *Picayune*, it is hoped they will not be disappointed, though it would be strange if the opposing party did not raise the old cry of "cousining with the Yankees." It is, in a material point of view, however, that this recognition is at this moment most important to the Constitutionalists, as it will enable them to raise money at once, for which they have been in great distress. Indeed, they would not have been able to carry on thus far had not the municipal council of Vera Cruz loaned them its credit for this purpose. Now, however, there will be money enough. The very day even of the recognition merchants of the city, to whom they had before applied in vain, came forward with the offer of very liberal loans. These loans are secured by an advance on future duties. They, of course, bear the usual rate of interest.

CIRCULAR.

His Excellency RONIAR MCLANE has just presented to his Excellency the President his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic, thus solemnly recognizing the Constitutional Government of His Excellency Señor JUAREZ.

With great satisfaction I hasten to communicate to your Excellency this pleasing event, which has been duly celebrated here, in order that you may make it known to the people of your State. It is an event of great importance. It begins with due dignity the exterior life of the Administration of His Excellency Señor JUAREZ, so strongly opposed by monarchical and retrograde intrigues, which have so much retarded the triumph of the good cause, and rendered so bloody and disastrous the contest which Mexico yet sustains against her ancient oppressors. It will open a new era in the relations of two nations who commence to understand that their prosperity is mutual, and that, united, they may defy the world and regulate the new destinies of humanity; while opposed, they would only facilitate the domineering pretensions of the common enemies of Democracy, and would only induce, not their own destruction, which fortunately is impossible, but the retardation of their rapid and undeveloped prosperity. Let our Government enjoy relations which, until now, it has not been able to secure, and it will soon achieve the happy settlement of a fratricidal contest, which has almost brought the Republic to its last agonies, and has entirely overturned social order. It will, moreover, very effectively contribute, on the termination of the contest, to establish order in place of the chaos which the length of the struggle and its consequent demoralization have produced. His Excellency being resolved to enter upon an entirely new, frank and decorous policy with the United States, will avoid cherishing that inveterate spirit of antagonism which, arraying the Democrats of the world in hostility to each other, has only given rein to a skillful and machiavelian jesuitism. It will unite the conscientious and enlightened men of both countries who perceive that in each there are estimable qualities which should be developed, and vices which a well-regulated patriotism should endeavor to extirpate. It will unite the men of good feeling and elevated character in both countries who do not believe, with HOBBES, that war is the natural state of mankind, but who, united in the Christian spirit of fraternity, do not think that the destiny of nations is to destroy, but that it is to love and assist each other. Finally, it will unite the economists who think that a rich and powerful neighbor is worth more and offers more advantages than a desert devastated by misery and desolation.

We anticipate that these sentiments of humanitarian benevolence will soon be communicated in a solemn and official manner to the citizens and subjects of all other nations. Even without yet having public relations with them, all the foreigners who have communicated with his Excellency, Sr. JUAREZ, are convinced of the desire of his administration to preserve peace, friendship and union with all.

It is moreover to be anticipated that we shall easily enter upon this course, in view of the character of the Hon. Mr. MCLANE, who has received a rare proof of consideration in the Senate of his country, by the unanimous confirmation of his appointment. What we have already been able to judge of him, convinces us of the elevation of his views, the rectitude of his intentions, and the loyalty and frankness of his character.

Your Excellency may be assured that we have a new and powerful element for securing peace, order and justice in the Republic.

God and Liberty!

OCAMPO, to the Governor of ——.

VERA CRUZ, April 6, 1859.

VALUABLE CONCESSIONS TO THE TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY.

The *Progresa* contains the following decree of President JUAREZ, making new and important concessions to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, of which we had brief advices by telegraph on the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

His Excellency, the President of the Mexican Republic, has directed to me the following decree:

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, to all the inhabitants of the Republic, greeting:

Whereas serious difficulties have arisen to impede the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company from bringing to a successful issue their great enterprise of opening an inter-oceanic communication through the Isthmus; and considering the important bearing which the speedy completion of this great work has upon the future development of the Republic; and further, that this cannot be accomplished without the aid of liberal concessions made to the home and foreign capitalists interested in the enterprise, I have deemed it proper to modify the decree of the 7th of December, 1857, conferring upon the company the privilege of the undertaking, in the following particulars:

ARTICLE 1. Instead of the term of eighteen months from its date, established by the third article of the decree, as the period within which the railroad was to be commenced, the Company is granted the delay of two years, to commence from the 1st of April of this year, the Company from that period to complete in each and every year the eighth part of the said railroad until the work is finished.

ART. 2. On either side of the railroad a grant is hereby made to the Company, out of any land belonging to the Government, of alternate league square of land, to be so located that no two leagues shall have a common boundary, but that between them shall always be an equal quantity belonging to the Government.

ART. 3. To the stage road is conceded a width of a hundred varas, for its whole length, and a square league wherever stations, stables, or mule-pens may be required for the animals used on the road.

ART. 4. Considering the great expenses the company will incur in clearing out the river and removing the logs and other obstacles which impede its navigation, and the necessity of establishing stations for the prosecution of this work, a concession is hereby made of an alternate league on each side of the river where the Company's steamers pass; that is to say, a league in each of the three contiguous to the government land on both banks; in this concession the same alternate system being followed as with the lands conceded to the Company along the line of the railroad, beginning at three leagues from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, and ending at the head of the steamboat navigation.

ART. 5. The concessions stipulated in the preceding articles are not to have effect, except in the case where the railroad, or carriage road, or river, pass through lands belonging to the Government within a radius of a league, the Government entering into no obligations with respect to private lands. In relation to these, the Company will make such agreements with the proprietors as may be necessary.

ART. 6. The seventy years fixed in Art. 10 of the decree of Sept. 7, 1857, for the duration of the privilege, and which were to be counted from the date of the concession, are increased to seventy-five years, counted from the day of the finishing of the railroad.

ART. 7. Article 24 of the said decree of Sept. 7, 1857, is amended in the following terms:

"This privilege fails when the Company shall not comply with its obligations imposed by this decree, or when it may infringe any of its restrictions; also, should it suspend during a full year the prosecution of work on the road. The privilege once lost by any of these means, the Company shall only preserve its material, the buildings it may have constructed, the part of the road already finished, and the locomotives, cars, and other objects employed by its service, but without any right to use them, and the Government of the Republic, or the person or Company to whom the right may be conceded, shall have the right to expropriate the whole on payment of a proper price, according to a valuation made by experts appointed by both sides."

ART. 8. If it permitted to the Company to establish, at its own costs in the port of Hustalco, a dépôt for coal and a dock for repairing the steamer employed in the transportation of freight or passengers by the Isthmus; but such establishments shall not, at any time, enjoy any exclusive privileges.

The United States Squadron at Vera Cruz—General State of Mexican Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SAVANNAH,
VERA CRUZ, Mexico Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

Here we are lying before the famous City of Vera Cruz, where are also lying the English, French and Spanish fleets. The English fleet comprises six vessels of war, two of the largest having arrived yesterday from San Juan del Norte, or Greytown. They are the *Cæsar* of 84 guns; the *Diadem*, of 50 guns; the *Cossack*, of 16 guns; the *Achna*, of 16 guns; the *Devastation*, of 10 guns; and a small gun-boat. The French fleet consists of four vessels, the Admiral's ship being the *Cleopatre*, and the Spanish fleet of two steamboats and two brigs. The American ships of war now here are the *Savannah* and *Brooklyn*. The latter is by far the finest-looking craft in these waters, and yesterday she gave vent to her thunder in the shape of a national salute of 21 guns with the Mexican flag at her foremast, and then followed a salute of 13 guns each to the French and Spanish admirals, respectively. The *Brooklyn* arrived here last Sunday, the 3d inst., in eight days from Aspinwall, under sail alone.

The new American Minister, the Hon. ROSSER MCLANE, arrived here on the 1st inst., from New-Orleans, in the steamship *Quaker City*, and was received with the customary salutes.

We must say that the English have been enacting a very unwise part toward JUAREZ and his Government all through the difficulties he has had to encounter, and one that does not redound much to the credit of England as an honorable Power. Her Minister here, Mr. OTWAY, acknowledged the faction of MIRAMON as the legal Government, but at the same time, paraded the English fleet before Vera Cruz to back a demand made upon JUAREZ for the payment of money due the English. Now, if they did not recognize JUAREZ as the Constitutional President, why did they not make their demand upon the Government they had already acknowledged. The true reason is, they wished to distract the Juarez Government as much as possible, that the ends of the other party might be served. Every one knows the reason why the French and Spanish favor the Church Party, but to think that the English should be led by the nose by these two Powers is an anomaly we had not looked for; and we are inclined to think that she will change the venue of matters on this coast when the intrigues and private speculations of her Minister here are made palpable to her senses. The English, who boast of spreading civilization on the face of the earth, can find an opportunity here of accomplishing their charitable designs. Let her imitate the example of the United States—acknowledge the Juarez Government, and be charitable. We expect nothing better from the French and Spanish, for they always favor the faith and the Pope.

As regards the *Savannah*, we have nothing in particular to complain of, except the want of "liberty on shore," which we have not had since she went into commission, nearly a year since. What the motives may be of depriving us of our just rights we are at a loss to imagine, but "be they wicked or charitable," we say "Give us liberty, or give us our discharge." We are entitled to it every three months. We hope the brave navy of the Navy will peruse this paragraph, and order us to New-York immediately, to recruit our debilitated condition. Nearly every man, first and last, have each had several attacks of that confounded Greytown or Chagres fever, and our personal appearance is that of men walking about to save funeral expenses. Therefore, please do send us to the North, to breathe your invigorating air, and luxuriate amid the hills of our once happy homes. One cause been no Court-martials—very little punishment inflicted of any kind—and we must say that our Captain and officers are the best in the service. God and Liberty.

Yours, respectfully, H. W.

FROM ARIZONA AND SONORA.

Failure of Surveys—Triumph of Gandara—Mining News—Feeling of Sonora and Chihuahua About Annexation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Saturday, March 26, 1859.

Our Territory is destitute of any news, excepting rumors. The United States steamer *Saranac* sailed from Guaymas on the 28th of last month, consequently our people residing there are without any protection. Captain STONE is reducing his party, most of his engineers and laborers have been discharged; his enterprise cannot be said to have been perfectly successful. The Spanish landholdar, ever jealous of encroachment on his country or estate, has been particularly so in relation to the attempted surveys of Captain STONE. Had it not been for Captain STONE'S personal popularity, courteous and gentlemanly bearing, sound discretion and good judgment, not a line could have been run, or any survey made. I fear the projectors will reap but little profit from the labors of the expedition.

Since PESQUEIRA was repulsed at Mazatlan, the Gandarists have been reinforced, so that now there is no doubt but they will hold the city without difficulty. 'Tis said PESQUEIRA is again bombarding it, but such rumor needs confirmation. Some time since he lost two of his vessels by their running ashore; these vessels fell into GANDARA'S hands, and, with this addition to his fleet, it is more than probable he (GANDARA) will embark his army and take possession of Guaymas, which at present could be easily done. GANDARA is now with his army, having joined it at Mazatlan.

Guaymas is the *stake* for which all are playing. 'Tis the only seaport, and there are the "flesh pots." The present distracted state of the country, however, has almost cut off the revenue from customs, yet it is the whole, and with that an army (?) can be kept together.

Not long since PESQUEIRA wrote a friend in one of the northern towns that "as trusted the powers a France and England would prevent the occupation of his beloved country by the United States troops, yet if they did not, he should enter this unequal contest with vigor, and turn over Sonora to the invaders in ruins."

Chihuahua is now in favor of annexation to the United States but Sonora is not. It will be a long time before it is done by the consent of the Sonorians, yet it is the only salvation for the country, and the sooner it is accomplished the better for all parties. With the ports of Guaymas and Lobas this country will fast fill up with enterprising Americans, the country will be supplied with American merchandise, and an impetus given to mining operations which will furnish employment to thousands who are now idle, and in a few years the shipment of silver will rival that of gold from California.

For weeks we have had no depredations by the Indians; a treaty has been made with nearly all the Apaches; "a talk" is now being held to complete it. However, it will last but a short time. A vigorous campaign against them is the only thing that will keep them long quiet. As a regiment of troops are on their way from Salt Lake we think that at last our government has decided on such a course.

The mining interest continues to improve. Some companies are doing well. We hear of others on their way out; if they come with capital and perseverance they will succeed. There is danger of their expectations having been raised too high—they may have believed the exaggerated reports published by interested parties and return in disgust. As a legitimate business, mining can be carried on at a profit, and eventually become a source of revenue, both to the miners and to the country at large. G.

THE PARAGUAY DISPATCH.

History of the Negotiation—Interesting Private Letter from Commissioner Bowlin.

From the Constitution.

PARAGUAY COMMISSION, Asuncion, Feb. 11, 1859.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this Commission has been eminently successful, not merely in settling all our differences here in a peaceful and friendly manner, but in enlarging the sphere of our commercial privileges in these waters, and extending the time of the treaty, and in such a way as to enlist cordial sympathies, and strengthen the bonds of friendship for the future.

All this you would find in my dispatches, protocols, and the treaties themselves, returned by me to the State Department; but, as that would impose a laborious research, I have thought proper to give you the important points through the brief medium of a private letter.

When I arrived on these waters things looked gloomy enough.

When we reached Montevideo all seemed distant and reserved—indeed, unkind. I determined to dissolve that icy reserve, and give them a better impression of me, as I knew every sentiment here was rapidly carried inland throughout the country. The Commodore and myself, after three days of delay, succeeded in procuring an interview with the President of Uruguay. It was stately and formal, until I convinced him that our purpose was neither war, desolation, nor conquest. He then threw off his reserve, and, shaking my hand warmly, expressed great delight at hearing such sentiments from me. I observed in the crowd of officials around us that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was not there. I therefore, on the same evening, called privately upon him at his house, and had a long interview with him, which resulted in completely disarming his hostile feeling. At the beginning he told me frankly he was the friend of President LOPEZ; at the conclusion he avowed himself our friend, and, with my permission, he would immediately advise his friend LOPEZ of our lofty and elevated sentiments, and desire for peace.

When I reached Perane, the capital of the Argentine Confederation, I met General URQUIZA, the President, and had a long interview with him, the tenor of which is preserved by my Secretary, Mr. WARD, and sent to the State Department. General URQUIZA, who is every inch a soldier, and who in that interview, by his chivalrous frankness, had won rapidly upon my confidence, tendered me his mediation, which of course I was forced to decline, as I informed him, for two reasons—first, because my instructions had not anticipated such an event; and second, because two out of the three points of difference were points of honor, and a nation, no more than an individual, could arbitrate its honor. But I assured him that, whilst I was compelled to decline his mediation as the bearer of the olive branch, and knowing the views of the Administration, and its anxiety for an amicable but honorable adjustment of these unhappy difficulties, I should feel grateful to him for any kind office he might employ in carrying out these peaceful views. As I closed these remarks, the General, with a kind of electric spontaneity, sprang from his seat, and, striking his breast fiercely with his hand, said: "I am a soldier, but a man of peace; and, as a friend of peace, and a friend of your Government, I accept your invitation, and will meet you at Asuncion."

I reached here Jan. 24, and General URQUIZA had anticipated me several days. Within an hour after our arrival, and before I left the vessel, Señor AMARAL, the Brazilian minister, called upon me, and offered his mediation on behalf of his Emperor. I declined it for the reasons above, and invited his friendly offices in like manner, assuring him of our desire for peace and friendship, if we could have them with honor. He warmly accepted my invitation for his friendly offices.

Our consul called directly after, and I came ashore with him. Everything looked cold and distant. The people seemed not to know how to behave towards me, and gazed at me as they would upon some evil thing sent among them. The very first thing I did on shore, as my position was doubtful, was to address a note to Señor VASQUEZ, Secretary of State, &c., informing him of my presence in Asuncion, and desiring him to fix a time to see me, that we might arrange an interview with the President. He promptly replied, and we met next morning. We had a pleasant interview, and fixed the time for the President's reception for the next day after.

Soon after my arrival I learned from Gen. URQUIZA that I would be cordially and kindly received by the President. This information induced me to abandon the address I had prepared, briefly reviewing all the points of difference and maintaining our position, and I hastily prepared another of mere courtesy and kindness, leaving the contest on the points for the future. At the reception I was accompanied by Commodore SHUBRICK, his suite, and all the officers of the *Fulton* in full uniform, making a fine appearance. The President was magnificently dressed, with his suite of officers in uniform, and received me kindly and courteously, *with his chapeau-bras, glittering with gems in the lace, under his arm.* Indeed, the reception was all that could be desired. I did not let him exceed me in courtesies. I mention these things because there has been constant trouble here about forms and receptions.

Directly after the interview I learned through Gen. URQUIZA that my speech and manner had had a wonderful effect in softening down the President, and that he was so charmed with the whole proceedings that everything would be for me open to a free and frank intercourse. Upon this hypothesis, it was arranged that I should proceed alone in my negotiations, but that I would let no hitch conclude them without giving him (the General) an opportunity to reconcile such differences.

My interviews then with the President commenced daily, and sometimes twice a day, and were always cordial, frank, free and harmonizing. We became better friends at every meeting, but could not agree upon all points. Finally, it was proposed that our next meeting should be held in presence of General URQUIZA, General GELPE, his Minister, and Sr. AMARAL. I promptly accepted. When we met, no one but General URQUIZA and his private Secretary were present. We commenced the discussion of the points of difference one by one, and, as we settled them, they were reduced to writing. We then drew up an agreement, which was signed by the President and myself. This was the crowning glory of the whole affair; and in the general joy over it General URQUIZA embraced President LOPEZ.

By the settlement we make a new treaty, with changes liberalizing it; a Convention to settle the Company's claim; ten thousand dollars to the family of the sailor killed on the Water-Witch; receive a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology for this affair and the treatment of the Government agents, with full permission to explore the rivers.

This negotiation is looked upon here as an immense triumph in diplomacy, as only a few months ago LOPEZ refused to renew the treaty with England. He has not only renewed ours, and enlarged its sphere, but what is worth more than all for our interests is, that he has done it in a very friendly spirit. When we closed our meeting, agreeing upon the points, he made me a little speech, which my modesty would not permit me to record. He touched my sympathies when he spoke of Paraguay standing alone, and he traduced by foreign ministers, who created the difficulties, by withholding from him the respect due to his position; and he cheerfully and warmly gave me credit for treating him in all our intercourse with the most delicate respect and esteem, and said he would pay some portion of the debt of gratitude he felt to me for it by informing you of it in an autograph letter.

From the people here I have met with nothing yet but kindness, particularly after it was known that my first interview with the President was so agreeable. They were much alarmed at our expedition, and this news seemed to lift a burden from their hearts. They are a simple, inoffensive people, governed, I should judge, with a despotic rule, under which they seem to flourish. They are a lively-spirited people, and remarkably neat and clean for an Indian mixed race. The market-place in the morning is a beautiful spectacle, to see nearly a thousand women, all dressed in pure white clean dresses, and all barefooted. To wear shoes here is a high mark of aristocracy. You can see, every hour in the day nearly, handsome women, (except the tawny color,) with bright eyes and rich suits of black hair, with Swiss muslin dresses flounced from the waist down, walking in bare feet through the streets. The soil is very sandy, and they pretend they cannot walk well in shoes.

The ideas of great wealth, which have been made to flourish so conspicuously in the accounts we have had of them, vanish into air at the touch of truth. I see here nothing but unmistakable evidences of a poor but happy, laughter-loving people, made to assume a better appearance than their neighbors from the strong hand that rules them. Their Government is of the cheapest character ima

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Changes in the Board of Police Commissioners.

WHO IS TO BE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT?

It is stated on good authority that the resignation of General TALLMADGE was in accordance with a previous understanding, had at a secret meeting of a portion of the Commissioners. It was then settled that General TALLMADGE should resign the General Superintendency of the Police, and be appointed Counsel to the Board; that General NYE should be appointed General Superintendent of Police, and that Mr. BOWEN should be elected to the Presidency of the Board, made vacant by General NYE's retirement, and that the changes be made before the newly-appointed members of the Board shall have taken their seats. The Commissioners yesterday decided to meet every day for the present at 11 A. M., so that they may make progress with the important matters before them, and be in readiness to advise in case of any serious disturbance at Quarantine. Yesterday morning General TALLMADGE was officially informed of his appointment as one of the Counsel of the Board of Police Commissioners, in the following letter from the Chief Clerk:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your resignation as Superintendent of Police was accepted yesterday by the Board of Police, to take effect from date. Subsequently the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Very respectfully,
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

Resolved, That in view of the intimate acquaintance of F. A. TALLMADGE, Esq., with the merits of the suits commenced against the Board of Police, he be, and he hereby is, designated as one of the counsel of this Board to the conduct of such suits as have been or may hereafter be instituted against this Board.

ASSAULTS, THEFTS, &c.—JAMES W. GUNNELL, a sailor, on Monday assaulted DENNIS MCCARTHY, a policeman, with a cotton hook, giving him two savage gashes in the neck and arm. Mr. GUNNELL was arrested and held to answer.... FRANCIS RIGGS, a youth fifteen years old, stole a quantity of Sunday School books from the Mission Church, in Eighty-fourth-street, having first burglariously entered the church. He was locked up by Justice BROWNELL ... Another youthful burglar giving his name as Mathew Sayers, was locked up in Jefferson market Prison for breaking into the residence of JOHN BERRY, in Sixth-avenue and stealing a gold watch, jewelry and clothing. JOHN FARRY, who keeps the boarding-house No. 75 Washington-street, was consigned to the Tombs for stealing $60 from a boarder ... LUCINA BAKER, a servant girl, was arrested by Officer WHITNEY, of the Harbor Police, for stealing $100 worth of clothing from her employer.

MILITARY PRESENTATION.—The Emmett Guards, of New-Haven, have had executed a beautiful card, which they intend to present to the Fireteers, Company A, 69th Regiment, New-York Militia, in acknowledgement of their kindness and attention during the visit of the Emmetts to that City on S. Patrick's Day. The Committee of Presentation are Messrs. CAHILL, MCCAFFREY and FAHEY.

PARADE OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH.—The right wing of the 55th Regiment, consisting of the State Guard, City Guard and Swiss Guard, paraded yesterday, and were reviewed by the Mayor, in front of the City Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of people, who spoke well of their appearance and drill.

LEASES OF DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The sale of the leases of the docks, piers and slips which was to have taken place yesterday at the City Hall was postponed until noon to-morrow.

Police Reports.

FIGHT IN A NEGRO DANCE-HOUSE.—A desperate fight took place at 3 o'clock Monday morning, in a negro dance-house in Eighteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, between a company of negroes and whites. The police were called, but before their arrival the fight had ended. Wm. Ricketts, one of the negroes, had his right leg broken, and others were seriously injured. Mark Murray, a white man, who was said to have been the instigator of the disturbance, was the only person arrested.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, April 20.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 203, 206, 214 215, 113, 115, 21, 48, 52, 59, 75, 221, 53, 58, 95, 163, 200, 222, 224, 225.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 184, 1118, 902, 1236, 1442, 1411, 1446, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1460, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1476, 1478. *Part III.*—Nos. 1111, 1381, 1149, 1637, 1163, 1547, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1699, 1703, 1705, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721 1723.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 17, 233, 129, 90, 272, 281, 282, 301, 184, 32, 311, 316, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 165, 212.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1306, 1343, 968, 1337, 1615, 1426, 988 *Part II.*—Nos. 851, 886, 148, 912, 996, 997, 882, 885, 911, 1000, 1001, 1002, 969.

The Case of Jean Bosquet—The Wood, Eddy & Co. Lottery Cases—Trial of John Glass for the Elm-street Murder—Joseph Coburn Pleads Guilty to the Assault on Officer Davison.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Daly.

Yesterday morning, in this Court, the case of Jean Bosquet was called up by the District-Attorney. This man Boequet, it will be remembered, is the "man monster," as he has been termed, noted for the hideousness of his appearance, who killed the Italian lad, Martino Santez, in Canal-street, and subsequently stabbed his fellow-prisoner, in a cell in the Tombs, seventeen times, with a fork. The District Attorney thought he was not satisfied as to prisoner's sanity, and he would receive a plea of manslaughter in the first degree.

Mr. Anthon, counsel for Bosquet, said that he had advised his client, through the mediation of General Averzana, to prefer such plea.

Mr. Kazinski, the interpreter, at the direction of the Court, conferred with Bosquet, who agreed to offer a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. The Court recorded the plea, and remanded Bosquet for sentence.

Ex-Judge Bean said that he had served a notice of motion on the District-Attorney, in the case of Wood, Eddy & Co., indicted for a violation of the lottery laws, to have the indictment returned to the Court of General Sessions for trial. It was, he maintained, a case of misdemeanor only, and there was no reason why it should ever have been sent to the Court of Over and Terminer.

After some discussion between the counsel and the District-Attorney, Judge DAVIES said it would be a great evil if cases of misdemeanor were sent to be tried in the Court of Over and Terminer, which ought to be reserved for capital cases only. He would take the papers and reserve his decision.

The District Attorney then called up the case of Coburn, Duffy, and others, indicted for a felonious assault with a dangerous weapon on Police Officer Davison. On the motion of counsel, after considerable opposition on the part of the District-Attorney, the Court sat down the case, imperatively, for this (Wednesday) morning.

The case of John Glass, James Glass, James Loftus, James Higgins and Patrick Quiglan, indicted for the murder of William Decker, at No. 21 Elm-street, on 15th January, was next called. Ex-Judge Whiting appeared for the defence. The District-Attorney placed John Glass on a separate trial. Mr. Whiting stated that he was not prepared to proceed, and read an affidavit to the effect that a material witness was absent, but the Court ruled that the trial should proceed. The impaneling of the Jury consumed nearly two hours, after which Mrs. Decker, widow of the murdered man, was called as the first witness. Previous to her being sworn, however, Joseph Coburn, indicted for the assault on Officer Davison, through his counsel, put in a plea of an assault on that officer with an intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence, and taken in custody by Sheriff Kelly.

The District-Attorney stated the case to the jury, respecting the killing of Decker, and then examined Mrs. Decker, as follows:

Catharine Decker examined—My husband's name was William Decker; I lived on the 15th of January last, at No. 21 Elm-street; I know the prisoner, John Glass, by sight, it is about a year, or a little more, since that I first saw him; it was in my house, No. 21 Elm-street, my husband died on the 27th of January, in the Hospital; he was taken to the Hospital on the 15th of January, I saw the prisoner, John Glass, in my house; it was after eleven o'clock on that night; he was in the first room of the upper story; I heard somebody close the hall door; I went out of the room, and saw John Glass, with two other men, coming up stairs; I went behind the door, and John Glass entered the room; he took the lamp from the table, and broke it, it was an oil lamp; I ran down stairs; he took the lamp and threw it down stairs; I went down stairs, and my husband hearing the noise came out from the room below; I and my husband wanted to put the prisoner and his friends out of the house quietly; we said, "Please go out;" the prisoner and his friends had a club, and John Glass knocked my husband on the head; we got them out, and I bolted the door; when we were getting them out of the house, I saw a pistol in the hands of John Glass; a minute or two after the door was fastened a shot was fired; I was on the staircase at the time; my husband fell at that shot; one or two shots were fired afterwards; my husband fell with the first shot; I dragged him from the door, in order to be able to shut the door; the police soon after arrived; my husband was taken to the Hospital and died there.

On the cross-examination it was pretty clearly shown that the house occupied by the witness and her husband was a house of ill repute.

William Myers, step-son of the deceased, and other witnesses, corroborated Mrs. Decker's testimony. Dr. Simmons proved the existence of two gun-shot wounds in the body of the murdered man, sufficient to cause death. The defence, by their witnesses, sought to prove an *alibi*. The trial was not concluded, when the Court, at a very late hour, adjourned.

SUUREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 18.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

DECISION IN THE DEAF MUTE CASE.

N. Denton Wilkin and Nehemiah Denton vs. *Lewis A. Denton.*—This was a motion to set aside a judgment obtained by the plaintiffs. The facts have been reported in the TIMES on former proceedings in the cause. They are briefly these: The plaintiff, Nehemiah Denton, is a deaf mute. He inherited a large property, and made a purchase of land; but the deed, which he charges should have been made to him, was made to his wife, through unfair advantage taken of his imbecility. This action was brought to set aside the conveyance and procure the property to be vested in trustees for Denton. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs, and defendant lately moved to set it aside.

Yesterday the Court rendered its decision denying the motion, for the reason following:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The motion to vacate the judgment must be denied. The judgment directing a conveyance by the defendant of the property which had been improperly taken in her name instead of that of her husband was entered after a hearing of all parties. It was founded in the alleged imbecility of the husband and the undue advantage taken of his weakness. If erroneous it should have been appealed from—a collateral motion to a single Judge to set aside the decision (not *ex parte*) of another Judge, is irregular. But were I permitted to look into the merits I should say that the defendant's own papers demonstrate the alleged imbecility of the husband, and that the judgment, so far as the defendant is concerned, was in every respect just.

HENRY A. CRAM for the plaintiffs; J. V. Loomis for defendant.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Emott.

Rezalit E. Hardenbrook vs. *William A. Hardenbrook.*—This is an action for a divorce, and has been several times referred to in the TIMES. It came on in its order on the calendar yesterday, but was referred, on motion of plaintiff's counsel.

TOWNSEND and DYOTT for the plaintiff; CRAM & FOWLER for defendant.

THE BIRDSALL AND PARIS MORTGAGE.

Jessie Fannie vs. *Henry Birdsall.*—This is the motion to strike out part of defendant's answer setting up in defence of the bond and mortgage in suit, a claim against Mr. Baker, arising out of the Baker and Dean case. The facts were reported in the TIMES of April 7 and April 15. The following order was announced to day, denying the motion.

ROOSEVELT, J.—However extraordinary the statements in this answer may seem to be, they are not folly so unsupportable. If true in their general scope and substance they amount to a plea of payment. I see no notice of relieving the plaintiff from the necessity of trying the issues they present in the ordinary way. Motion to set aside answer denied without costs.

CHAMBERS.

Phebe S. Smith vs. *Thomas Smith.*—Let the Referee report the fact and date of the marriage, and the existence or non-existence of children, and, if any, their ages, &c.

Before Justice Strong.

St. Nicholas Bank vs. *Elisha C. Litchfield.*—Order for examination of defendants on supplementary proceedings, on the ground that the execution was not issued to the proper county. Granted, with $10 costs, to be deducted from the judgment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 18.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

ATTACHMENT—SEWING MACHINES.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., vs, *George V. Sloat. Orlando B. Potter et al* vs *The same.*

In these actions injunctions were issued some time since restraining the defendant from selling sewing machines made by him as being an infringement upon the patents of the makers of the Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines. An attachment was afterwards issued against him to bring him before the court to answer for contempt in violating the injunctions, he having, as the plaintiffs allege, sold a machine since the injunction was served upon him.

Mr. Sloat appeared in court this morning, his counsel moved for his discharge upon bail until the return of the writ. Counsel discussed the proper amount of bail. Mr. Gifford, who appeared for the complainants, suggesting $20,000 as the proper amount, while Mr. Blatchford, on behalf of Mr. Sloat, thought $500 was amply sufficient.

Judge Ingersoll finally fixed the amount of bail at $5,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 18.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

Charles Sagory vs. *Frederick Weissman.*—This was an action at common law brought against the defendant, who is Consul of Frankfort, upon a promissory note. The parties had had dealings in relation to gold mines in Virginia, and the defendant claimed that on the accounting between them, the plaintiff would not be entitled to the amount of the note. He was able to cut down the amount only about $100 and for the balance, amounting to $7,865 15, the jury rendered a verdict against him.

For plaintiff Mr. Glover; for defendant Messrs. Owen and Vose.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Helena Aubertin vs. *Maria and Anne Marsh.*—This case, which was reported in Saturday's TIMES, was concluded to-day. The defence offered evidence to show that Helena was seen in Broadway and other places the day after the alleged mishap; that no physician was ever called, and that the hole referred to was in such a position that no one could possibly fall into it. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $250.

A. P. Mange for plaintiff; C. K. Taylor for defendants.

Sarah A. Trowbridge vs. *Bernard Christ.*—This was an action for assault and battery, and was reported in the TIMES of the 15th. The jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

At the opening of Court on Monday, a negro named George H. Thompson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Michael Corcoran and John Kernan pleaded guilty, the former to an attempt to commit burglary, and the latter to an attempt at grand larceny. They were remanded for sentence.

John Reinhardt was tried on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $150, and a coat worth $14 from Chas. F. Mattlage, of No. 111 Murray-street, on the 5th of January. As the watch and chain were not found in his possession he was convicted of petit larceny only, and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Berry was tried and convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Hampton and George B. Harlowe were tried on a charge of grand larceny and acquitted.

Yesterday Daniel Driscoll pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Abraham Buckley pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Susanna Johnson and Ellen Turnbull were tried on a charge of petit larceny. They stole a pocket book from Mrs. Jane Minton, in Broadway. It was found in Ellen Turnbull's possession. The prisoners are both old thieves, and their likenesses are in the Rogues' Gallery. They were convicted, sentenced for six months to the Penitentiary, and fined $100 each, to remain imprisoned till paid.

Barton Kendrick pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Hermann Isaacs was tried for receiving a piece of cassimere, worth $23, from a negro boy named Thompson, knowing it to have been stolen. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

Ann Kelly pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

NOTICE.

Notice of issue for the Supreme Court, General Term, for May Term, 1859, must be filed on or before Saturday next, 23d inst., and must distinctively state whether the motion is non-enumerated or enumerated.

JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 19, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Millerites, or Second Adventists, in Newark, (says the *Daily*) are now preparing for the second coming of the Messiah, or the end of the world, which they compute will take place on or about the Passover of 1859, which commenced on Monday night, April 18, and continues for eight days. Quite a large number have believed for several years that the consummation of all things was at hand, and various times have been set, but expectation has been disappointed. Their faith, however, remains firm, and several converts have recently been made and baptized. Six persons—four women and two men—were baptized in the river, near the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge on Friday.

A singular will case is on trial in Boston. Benjamin Lakin, a pilot, died in that city in the Fall of 1857, leaving property to the amount of $12,000, all bequeathed to his wife. It appears, however, that his first wife, whom he married twenty-seven years ago, but who left him a few years afterwards, and whom he supposed to be dead, leaving him to contract a second marriage, is still alive, and now comes forward to contest the will. It is noticed as a singular circumstance that both the wives followed the remains to the grave. The case is still on.

A large sale of real estate—the largest ever made in West Jersey,—occurred at Camden, N. J., on Thursday, April 14. The property belonged to the Alson estate and embraced the homestead, its mansion, mills, buildings, and 28,000 acres of land, subject to a mortgage of $75,000. The property was knocked down to Matthew Newkirk, for the sum of $33,500, which, including the mortgage of $75,000, brings the cost of the whole 28,000 acres to the round sum of $111,500.

In Cincinnati it is proposed to remove the Mount Airey Observatory (Professor Mitchel's) to College Hill. In the event of a removal, Professor Mitchel proposes to connect the Cincinnati Observatory with the Dudley Observatory at Albany, by an independent telegraph wire, to communicate between the two institutions. In this way, he argued, great results might be secured to the science of Astronomy. This scheme contemplates a division of his time between Albany and Cincinnati.

The recent efforts of Col. Wm. B. Hamilton to get up public meetings in Georgia in favor of the reopening of the Slave trade, appear to be lamentable failures. The Georgia papers poke fun at the Colonel, the audiences laugh at him, and it is stated that the people object to the introduction of a large number of Africans, because it would reduce the price of labor, reduce the price of cotton, reduce the prices of every species of property, and thus injure every class of society.

The Boston *Journal* says, in reference to the famous Port-office difficulty there, that Postmaster Curtis arrived home from Washington on Saturday, bringing with him the Government order for the restoration of the Post-office to the Exchange Buildings, in State-street. His visit to Washington, we are informed, was entirely satisfactory to himself, and he received assurances that the feelings of his superior officers were entirely in his favor in the controversy.

The Minchausen story about a man crossing the Niagara River on stilts, published some time since in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, turns out to have been the work of a young law student, detained by a flood at Cairo, Ill. Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, copied the story as a piece of wonderful news.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Benjamin Tibbetts, an old resident of Albany, died in that city on Sunday, April 17 aged 62. He was a native of Troy, studied law in Whitesboro', N. Y., and settled in Albany, where he has resided for many years. Mr. Tibbetts was a brother-in-law of Governor Horatio Seymour, and father-in-law of Senator George W. Pratt, of Ulster.

A chief of the Winnebago delegation on a visit to Washington, died on the 16th of April of pneumonia, and was buried in the Congressional Burying ground. His age was about 55, and his name the euphonious one of Pa-ser-teh-kwa, in English, "the Prophet." A number of official personages attended the funeral.

The Charleston papers announce the death of Col. Thomas O. Elliott, a leading member of the Charleston Bar, and formerly Representative in the Legislature.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 19.

$20,000 Mo. St. 5s	..s60	88½	
26,000	do	88⅝	
1,000 Cal. St. 7s Eds..		85⅜	
14,000 Tenn. 6s '90		94⅜	
3,000 Erie R. Bds. '75		28⅝	
4,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs		95	
2,000 Mich. S. & I. m. bs.		53	
2,400 Ill. Cent. R. M bs.		88⅛	
500	do	88⅜	
8,000 Ill. Fiscl'd Bds.		95	
1,000 H. Riv. R. 2d mtg		96¾	
10 Merchants Ex. Bk.		100	
70 Bk. of Commerce		101⅜	
5 Bank of Republic		126	
45 Fel. & Mud. Ca. Co		96	
700 Hudson River R. R		33⅛	
100	do	s60	33
100	do	s30	33
50 Del. L. & W. R. R.		45	
40	do	44	
300 Pacific M. S. Co		87¾	
50	do	s60	87
50	do	b60	88
150	do	88	
100	do	s10	88¼
50	do	88⅜	
100	do	s30	88⅜
100	do	b30	88⅝
50	do	b60	88⅝
25	do	b60	88¾
100	do	88¾	
50	do	s60	88⅞
350 N. Y. Cen. R.R.		c 76	
300	do	s3	75⅞
50	do	s30	76⅜
100	do	b30	75⅝
1000	do	76¾	
200	do	s60	75¾
100	do	76¾	
100	do	s10	76⅝

100 Harlem Railroad		13	
800 Harlem R.R. Pref		c 41⅞	
50	do	s30	41⅞
400	do	41¾	
400 Reading R. R.		s30	51
100	do	s60	50⅜
20	do	c 51⅛	
100	do	s3	51⅜
10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R		96¼	
25	do	97	
125	do	97⅛	
60 Mich. Cen. R.		s10	51⅛
40	do	s33	⅜
25	do	5	¾
200	do	b60	52⅜
50	do	b30	51⅜
400	do	s10	62⅛
50	do	s60	81⅜
100	do	s30	52
100	do	52⅛	
100 M. S. & N. I.		s30	38⅛
200	do	s30	38⅛
100	do	s30	38
100	do	s10	37⅞
600	do	38	
50 Panama R. R.		b10	122⅛
	do	122⅜	
150 Ill. Cen. R.		s30	65⅞
200	do	c 65¾	
200 Ga. & Chl. &		s30	67⅛
100	do	c 67⅜	
600	do	67⅜	
100	do	s10	67⅛
100	do	s30	67⅜
50	do	s30	67⅜
100 Cleve & Tol. R.		25⅜	
300 Chl. & R. I. R.		57⅜	
100	do	s15	57⅜
100	do	s30	57⅜
50	do	s30	57⅜
15 N. J. Cen. R.		90	
100 Penn. Coal Co.		b60	81

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s		99⅞	
3,000	do	99¾	
2,000 N. C. State 6s		100⅛	
2,000 E. R. R. 4th m. b.		80	
5,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m. b		100	
42 Commonwealth Bk.		98	
20 Bank of Commerce		101⅜	
75 Pac. Mail St. Co.		85⅜	
50 Cary Imp. Co.		63	
50 Harlem R. R.		12⅝	
600 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		76⅛	
200	do	b60	75½
100	do	b10	75⅝
50 Erie R. R.		99⅛	
100 Harlem R. Pref.		b60	41⅜
100	do	b60	41⅝
200	do	41⅞	
100	do	s60	41

300 Hnd. Riv. R. R.		33	
100	do	b60	33
65 Mich. Cen. R. R.		52	
100	do	52⅛	
50	do	b30	52
100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		37½	
244 Ill. Central R. R.		65⅜	
20 Cle., Col. & Cin. R. R.		97⅜	
100 Galena & Chi. R. R.		67	
200	do	s30	67¼
100	do	67⅜	
100	do	b30	68⅜
550 Chi. & R. I. R. R.		64¾	
100	do	b27	57⅝
100	do	s1	57⅜
200	do	b30	57⅞
200	do	b30	57⅜
100	do	57⅜	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 C., St. P. & F. du		15 Ocean Bank	95
1 sc. l. g. bds	9¼	10 Bk of the Com	87
2,000 Atlan. M. I. S. '58	95⅜	15 Bk. of New-York	108½
50 Chatham Bank	81	20 St. Nicholas Bk.	90
10 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	99⅜		

TUESDAY, April 19—P. M.

The Stock Market at 4 o'clock this afternoon is in *a young panic*, if the sudden and heavy fall in prices after the printed list of the Second Board affords license for this description of the temper of the sellers. A further decline from yesterday's sales was partially foreshadowed in the afternoon, as noted in our last report. But on the opening of the early Board to-day, the demand showed more steadiness, and New-York Central, which, as usual of late, is regarded as the barometer of the general Share list, sold at 76 ℔ cent. At the close of the session it dropped to 75¾ ℔ cent. In the Street it subsequently sold at 75¼, and none of the printed sales at the Second Board were below this figure. The Broker of whmt is known as the Stcsmboat Party then came in as a seller at 75¼@ 75@74¼ ℔ cent.; his quotations reaching about 2,500 shares. A leading Jobber, regarded for a week or so past the prominent *Bull* in the stock, supplied large private bids, while this movement was going on, at even lower figures, landing the stock at 74 ℔ cent.! The total sales, after the printed list, are not much short of 7,500 shares. The turn, though not more impulsive was marked by a larger volume of public and private sales than is often witnessed of late years in Wall-street, had the customary effect on the whole speculative list, and the closing prices, so far as we could obtain the figures at the latest hour, were something like the following. The decline within three days being from *one to three-and-a-half per cent*:

New-York Central	74	Rock Island	57⅝
Galena	66¼	Hudson	32¾
Mich. Guaranteed	36¾	Toledo	25⅜
Illinois Central	65½	Erie	9¾
Harlem Preferred	41	Mich. Central	51¾

In Reading, the business of the day was as high as 51¼ ℔ cent. cash, closing 51⅜, as high as yesterday. The decline in Panama was not important. In Pacific Mail the price rose to 88¾, or 1¼ above yesterday's sales, and closed 88¼. The business in State Stocks was regular, and rather firm for Missouris and Tennessees. In Railway mortgages no change. The plain bonds of the Erie Company were lower, and the '75s sold at 28½ ℔ cent.

We record this *tumble* on the Railway Share List, without being able to assign any special or immediate cause for it. There was not even a plausible rumor on the Street to take distinctive shape. The Broker who made the first cheap sales usually operates for the *Bear* account, but beyond the fact that his business-partner is a leading Director in the Erie Road, as well as the principal owner of the People's Line of steamboats—both antagonist interests to the Hudson River and Central Roads—we know of no reason why he should know more than the public are already apprised of in regard to railway competition, or that he should be less mistaken in selling the market down on Railway ruptures than it is probable, if not certain, he has been before. But aside from all this the entire success, for the moment, of beating down the market and drawing out 4,000 or 5,000 sheres of *Bull* contracts is undisputed. The whole Western list, part of which, particularly Rock Island and Michigan Central, had been firm for some days before—the last named, however, yielding ¼@½ ℔ cent. yesterday—was in sympathy with Central at the close, though we were not able to learn of any considerable sales at the extreme decline quoted above.

The market for money exhibits no new feature. Temporary loans are, if anything, more freely offered at from 4 to 5 ℔ cent., private lenders being numerous. Exchange for the Boston mail closed steady, 109¾@110 on London, and 110¼ at sight. One or two of the standard banking houses report a fair trade demand, but most of the bill brokers say that the mail is altogether a moderate one. Transient bank bills are scarce. The Sub-Treasury received $118,000 for Customs. The disbursements of the day are $19,000 in excess of all receipts. The balance this afternoon stands $6,962,795. Treasury bills are in request at par.

NEW-YORK CITY BANKS—QUARTERLY REPORT.

	March, 1859.	March, 1858.
Capital	$68,324,657	$97,033,695
Net profits	6,278,962	6,626,807
Circulation	7,999 248	6,584,703
Due banks	27,251,909	23,760,416
Due depositors	81,200 028	68,584,912
Due all others	433,727	390 476
Total	$191 188 531	$172,951,492
Loans and discounts	123 971 652	105,167 591
Stocks	12,030 324	8,883,406
Bonds and mortgages	523 871	379,409
Real estate	5,956 170	5,675,817
Due from banks	5,365 687	3,743,201
Cash items and bank notes	18,501 606	15,796,138
Specie	25,068,154	33,104 257
Overdrafts	58 078	121 359
Total	$191,488,531	$172 951,403

The above abstract is published from the Clearing-House in advance of the general quarterly report of the Banks of the State of New-York, made in pursuance of the call of the Bank Department, as for the 12th March. It presents a fair exhibit of the improvement in business in this City since March, 1858, when the trade of the whole country was feeling most sensibly the depression from the panic of the previous Autumn.

OUTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,370,000	2,684,000	2,707,000	3,057,000	2,115,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,373,000	1,183,000	1,169,000	1,348,000	1,098,000
Ex. to France	348,000	297,000	332,000	387,000	285,000
Ex. to other F. P.	438,000	236,000	375,000	387,000	186,000
Total Exports	2,159,000	1,716,000	1,784,000	2,122,000	1,569,000
St'k on hand	707,000	690,000	441,000	587,000	359,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	50,000	66,000	29,000	69,000	24,000
Ex. to G. B.	29,000	26,000	48,000	69,000	29,000
Ex. to France	2,000	19,000	2,000	12,000	14,000
Ex. to other F. P.	3,000	11,000	14,000	10,000	6,000
Total Exports	104,000	126,000	82,000	91,000	49,000

The circular of Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., this week, remarks:

"Receipts of the week 50,000 bales, against 66,000 bales same week last year. Total excess as compared with last year is reduced, and now stands at 756 000. Next week a larger reduction will be shown, as the falling off at New-Orleans, reported by telegraph, is considerable, and a gradual reduction of receipts at that point is now looked for as tolerably certain. The process of depleting the interior stocks continues; hence the larger receipts, comparatively, in Charleston and Savannah."

READING COAL—MARCH, 1859.

	1859.	1858.
Received from coal	$109 972 04	$115 166 79
Received from merchandise	47 9.d 98	29,678 95
Received from travel, &c.	30 557 79	23,256 54
Total	$188 609 81	$168,102 29
Transp'n and all charges	109,030 89	98,827 92
Net profits for the month	$79,577 92	$69 274 37
Net profits for previous 3 mos.	216 382 05	170 258 17
Total net profits for 4 mos	$295 959 97	$239 532 54

The increase of merchandise, freight and passenger traffic from the Lebanon Valley Extension begins now to be felt very sensibly. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says that the Company have put on two passenger trains a day for the through business to Harrisburg over the new road.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in March, 1859:

EARNINGS.

From Freight	$72,146,67
From Passengers	81,591 65
From Mail	7,825 00
From Rent of Road	5,500 00
Total	$167,066 32
Earnings same month last year	150 878 06
Increase	$16,188 26

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1.:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,449,688	$1,286,359	$1,150 059
Previously reported	20 0e9,721	16,368,945	16,334,055
Since Jan. 1	$21,339,409	$17,655,304	$17,704 112

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ⅜
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ¼
Interior Maryland	—@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	—@ ⅜
Missouri	¾@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅝
North Carolina	⅜@ ¾
Virginia	⅜@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅜@2
Michigan	—@ ⅜
Tennessee	⅜@ ⅞
Free Indiana	1¼@1¾
Mobile	—@ ¾
Louisiana	—@ ¾
Canada	—@ ¼

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	90	94
120 acre warrants per acre	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre	82	86

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	⅜ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	126@	Spanish Qrs. cash	25@ —
Spanish Dollars	126@	Spanish ⅜ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	98½@	per oz	1 25@ —
French Crowns	110@	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	108@	Sovereigns	4 85@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@	Twenty Francs	3 86@
Guilders	40@	Ten Thaler pieces	76@
English Silver	4 80@	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@
Spanish	98@	Spanish Doubloons	76@16 00
Old Am. Hf. Dol's	95@1 95	Patriot Doubloons	15 00@15 20
Old Am. Qr. Dols	93@	Gold, Am. Otd	6c. prem.

The Railroad Freight Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have endeavored to show in two former articles, published by you, the effects of recent competition with respect to the sales and shipments of merchandise to points at the west common to New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It is natural to suppose that an increase of sales of merchandise at any seaboard point to the West would induce a corresponding return of the cereals and other products of the west to that point. Such is the invariable course of commercial traffic. Accordingly we find that Baltimore, having sold to the West, during 1858, 22,393,942 pounds of coffee, 15,208,523 pounds of sugar, 38,354,760 pounds of gro

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2367. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia at Halifax and the Saxonia at this port.

WAR APPARENTLY INEVITABLE.

Immense Bodies of Austrian Troops Moving for Italy.

THE FRENCH PREPARATIONS CONTINUED.

Resolution of the British Ministry to Dissolve Parliament.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Cotton on a Decline—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst.

The *Arabia* reports on the 9th, at 4 P. M., passed the American ship *Monarch of the Seas*; 10th, off Cork, exchanged signals with ship *Rhea Sylvia*; at 4 A. M. passed steamship *Asia*, from New-York for Liverpool; at 7 P. M., off Tuskar, spoke ship *Hadassah*; 14th, at 3 P. M., lat. 49°, lon. 28°, passed steamship *Niagara*, hence for Liverpool; at 9 P. M., lat. 48°, lon 30°, exchanged night signals with steamship *Java*; 15th, lat. 48°, lon. 33°, spoke ship *W. D. Sewall*, standing to the northwest.

The screw-steamship *Jura* was to leave Liverpool the same afternoon for Boston.

The screw-steamship *Prince Albert* was also advertised to leave Galway for St. Johns on the same day.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester* left Cork on the 6th for New-York, with 350 passengers.

The screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Portland 26th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 3 A. M. of the 7th instant, and the screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York 26th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 7th inst.; the latter on the 29th of March picked up, from two boats, the crew of the American ship *Grey Oak*, from London for New-York, which vessel was abandoned the preceding day in a sinking condition from leakage.

The screw-steamship *Saxonia* left Southampton on the 5th, and the United States mail steamship *Fulton* on the 6th, for New-York.

The following were the main points of their news:

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Halifax and Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 9 P. M. of the 3d.

The screw-steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, reached Glasgow on the 2d.

The English Cabinet has decided to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country rather than resign. Lord DERBY announced the fact in the House of Lords on the 4th, and in his remarks severely attacked Lord JOHN RUSSELL's course, and characterized Lord PALMERSTON's recommendation that RUSSELL's amendment be accepted by Ministers, as a direct insult. He rejoiced at the generous support his Government had received and expressed the conviction that there was no cohesion in the Opposition, and that it would be dissolved the next moment by the conflicting opinions of its various sections. The Cabinet had resolved to dissolve Parliament as soon as the public business permitted, both because they thought the country ought to be consulted at the present crisis, and because the interests of peace would suffer from a change of Administration.

Mr. DISRAELI made a corresponding announcement in the Commons.

Parliament proceeded with its usual business, and no date had been fixed for the dissolution, although it was expected to take place before Easter.

The subject of the proposed subsidy to the Galway line was debated in the House, and its expediency called in question, as well as the injustice done to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company in making the contract. The Irish members defended the project. A copy of all the correspondence on the subject was ordered to be produced.

Continental affairs had undergone no change. It was reported that Austria will demand that Piedmont should disarm before the opening of the Congress. Military movements continued.

The Australian mail, with Melbourne dates of Feb. 15, was telegraphed. Imports were extremely dull, wool dearer, and the production of gold increasing.

The Bombay mail of March 4 was telegraphed. TANTIA TOPEE had disappeared, and his followers were dispersed. The Bombay imports market was more active. Exchange, 2s. 1⅝d.@2s. 1¾d. The financial embarrassment of the Indian Government was most severe, and a panic pervaded the money market.

The sedition trials at Belfast resulted in the disagreement and discharge of the Jury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, Lord PALMERSTON defended himself from the imputations cast on him by Ministers, and criticized Lord DERBY's course.

Sir J. PAKINGTON replied, and reiterated the assertion that Lord PALMERSTON had made the direct threat that if the Crown exercised its right to dissolve Parliament, the House might refuse the supplies.

Other speeches were also made on the subject.

On the 7th in the House of Lords the Indian Seven Millions Loan bill was passed to a second reading. In the course of his remarks on it Lord DERBY said that next week a vote of thanks would be proposed to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief and the other officials in India, and that a form of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace would be presented.

In the House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to Sir G. C. LEWIS, after deprecating being called upon to make partial financial statements, said that it was his intention to pay off two millions pounds of the Exchequer bills falling due in May, and that he did not contemplate there would be any necessity of borrowing for that purpose.

On the 8th, in the House of Lords, Lord MALMESBURY said that he hoped to be able to make a statement to the House before the prorogation which would show that the Government had done all it could to preserve the peace of Europe.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON had given notice of a question respecting "our foreign relations and the affairs of Europe," but, at the urgent request of Mr. DISRAELI, he postponed it.

Mr. DISRAELI announced that in a day or two he would make a statement on the subject.

Mr. BRAMLEY asked the Secretary of the Treasury whether, Sir SAMUEL CUNARD having offered through a deputation which waited on the Admiralty and Treasury Departments, to convey the mails weekly between an Irish port and America, for the sum of £500 the voyage, out and home, it was the intention of the Government to persevere in completing the contract for £3 000 for service fortnightly between Galway and America? He demanded on the part of the public that this offer should be duly considered.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that the offer of Mr. CUNARD was to call at Cork on the way from Liverpool to America and on the return, for £500.

The Galway offer involved a third American service in addition to two now undertaken weekly, but as the Galway service was only fortnightly, there would be three services in one week and only two in another; this was felt to be inconvenient, and it was therefore proposed to ask the American Government to undertake a postal service in alternate weeks, not comprised in the Galway service, and if America declined, it was proposed to make a similar offer to CUNARD. It was therefore the intention of the Government to complete a contract with the Galway line. The subject was further discussed by many members *pro* and *contra*. The merits of Cork and Galway are canvassed, and the demand was almost general that the Government should not make a contract without the consent of the House. Mr. DISRAELI said it would be a new precedent to have contracts in the first instance submitted to the House. Contracts were constantly granted without previous tender. He recalled the facts of the Galway undertaking; the Company offered peculiar facilities for the transport of troops for the Government; he therefore thought it right to adopt, on its own responsibility, a policy it felt to be advantageous and in accordance with duty. The amount would, as a matter of course, appear in the estimates before any money can be paid.

No date has been fixed for the dissolution of Parliament. The candidates were flooding the country with addresses to their constituents. Lord PALMERSTON, in his address, asserts that the simple question at issue is the merits of the Government Reform bill. He deprecates the action of Ministers in dissolving Parliament at this critical juncture in European affairs.

Requisitions to Lord STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS BARING, to come forward for the City of London in the Conservative interest, were being numerously signed.

A private meeting of Lord DERBY's supporters had been held at the Premier's house. He addressed them at considerable length.

The Ballot Society were agitating their principles, and had issued an address to the electors.

The *Times* comments upon the remarkable omission in the addresses of Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. DISRAELI of the subject upon which the whole contest began, that of the future Reform bill, and says the great popular cry has become a taunt, and not a hoax.

At Queen VICTORIA's Levee, Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr. DALLAS.

BELFAST, April 2—The trial of the members of the Phœnix Society, resulted like the first, in a disagreement and discharge of the Jury. The prisoners were held over till next Assizes on renewing their bail.

At the Annual Meeting of the Great Western of Canada Railroad Company, held in London, the Directors report, declaring a dividend of three per cent. per annum was adopted.

The fight between SAYERS and PADNOCK for the championship of England came off on the 5th inst. Over 1,000 persons assembled to witness it. After a series of rounds occupying twelve and a half minutes, SAYERS was declared the victor, thus retaining the championship.

The Stock Market was quiet and steady on the 6th and 7th, but on the 8th was weaker and lower.

The *Daily News'* City Article, dated Friday evening says: "A general heaviness prevailed to-day especially this afternoon, a fresh fall on the Paris Bourse, and the unsatisfactory character of political advices from the Continent, and the anticipation of the Indian and Russian Loans, as well as the unfavorable Bank returns combined, created an unfavorable feeling."

The Funds presented a further decline of ¼@¾ per cent. The discount market was active at the minimum rate of 2½ per cent. The Austrian Exchanges have again risen, owing to the prevailing distrust.

The *Times* City Article of last evening says: "The Funds opened at comparatively steady prices, but closed heavily and lower under dull accounts from Paris."

The following list of new Baronets has been published: Mr. MILLAR, JOHN NEELE, members of Parliament; JOHN H. GEVILLE SMYTH and PHILIP P. DURCOMBE.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 1½ P. M.

The steamer *Etna* has just arrived from New-York.

Consols in London at 1 o'clock were at 95@94¾ for money and account.

Lord MALMESBURY's remarks are construed into an admission that there is no hope for peace.

FRANCE.

The movement of troops and war material in France continues on a large scale.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that about 25,000 men are on their way to reinforce the army of Lyons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that the question of peace or war is still left to conjecture. Piedmont manifests no intention of disarming, while Austria insists upon this step as a preliminary condition to the Congress.

The feeling that war is inevitable prevails at the French Foreign Office, and is shared by some of the highest functionaries.

Count CAVOUR is reported to have said that he could at any time apply the match to the materials of conflagration at his command, and force France to join him.

The *Daily News'* correspondent says orders have been sent to Toulon that sixty-eight vessels, which have been long preparing there, should be ready to put to sea upon a day's notice, if required. Eight vessels have also been ordered at once from Brest for Toulon.

All Marseilles vessels in the Adriatic are returning home, considering those waters unsafe, and that no freights from Trieste are now to be had.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided at the Conference on the Affairs of the Principalities, which opened on the 7th. The Ottoman Plenipotentiary set forth the reasons which induced the Sultan to submit the question of the election of CONZA to the Conference. It was thought the protocol would be signed on Saturday. There seems to be no doubt that the double election of CONZA will be sanctioned.

The Paris Bourse on the 6th was firm and higher. Threes closing at 68 30, on the 7th declined one-quarter, and on the 8th further declined one-half, closing heavy at 67.55 for Money, and 67.50 for Account.

AUSTRIA.

An analysis is published of Count BUOL's reply to the Russian proposal for the Congress. He declares the whole difficulty is to be found in the policy of Piedmont, and regards the Congress as the means of putting an end to the danger with which she threatens Europe. He adds, should other questions be mooted, they ought to be stated beforehand, and that the clash of arms should not accompany negotiations. Piedmont will disarm; Austria will do so likewise. Until the preliminaries are settled Austria may relax, but will not suspend operations—her troops will continue to march towards Italy.

Advices from Milan state that the following order of the day has been posted in the barracks in that town:

"Austrian Soldiers, the Emperor calls you round his banners to beat down for the third time the pride of Piedmont—to expel from their den those fanatics who destroy the tranquillity of Europe. Advance against the enemies who have always fled before you. Remember the victories of 1848 and 1849—remember Novara, where your foes were dispersed and annihilated. Let our watchword be '*Exercitus il Imperatore*,' our rights forever."

LATEST.

VIENNA, Tuesday Evening.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:

"The long-expected crisis is at hand. A corps of 50,000 men goes from this city to Italy to-morrow, and on the following day another corps of 60,000 men is to be assembled here. A reserve corps of 70,000 men will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia. The reserve of the army in Italy, and of the corps about to leave this city, has been called in.

SARDINIA.

The London *Morning Post* publishes a long and important memorandum presented by the Sardinian Government to that of Great Britain on the condition of Italy. It is dated Turin, March 1, and is in answer to questions of the English Government. It points out the chance by which the danger of war or a revolution would be warned off, and the Italian question at least temporarily solved. It is now asserted that Count CAVOUR is anything but satisfied with the result of his trip to Paris, and has lost confidence in the fulfilment of his hopes.

TURIN.

FRIDAY.—Sir JAMES HUDSON, the British Ambassador left here to-day for London.

ITALY.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome says that the general opinion there is that the Congress will simply delay war, but cannot prevent it, because it will not effectually settle the Italian question.

It is confidently stated that neither the Papal Government nor the King of Naples will send representatives to the Congress.

The *Independence Belge* says that the King of Naples is rapidly sinking. Other accounts represent him as better, but not out of danger. The latest telegram says five of his physicians have declared him incurable.

The Papal Government is preparing an official note relative to the proposed Congress, to be addressed to the Great Powers.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has authorized the free admission of Indian Corn.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburgh telegram of the 6th says an Imperial share for a loan of £12,000,000, at three per cent., was published that day. It states that the loan has been concluded through THOMASON, BONAR & Co., of St. Petersburgh, and M MACNEIL, banker, of the first installment, payable on May 6.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail, of March 12, reached England on the 12th. The news is anticipated by telegraph. TANTIA TOPEE and other leading rebels were hiding under false names.

Freights to England had slightly advanced.

Soundings taken by the steamer *Cyclops*, in the Red Sea, for the Indian Telegraph, had been perfectly successful.

By way of Russia it is reported that a famine was prevailing in the southern part of China.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian papers and correspondence from Melbourne to Feb. 14 are received, but add little of importance to previous telegrams.

New gold fields of fair promise had been discovered near Melbourne.

There was much activity in the shipment of gold. Over a million of sterling was *en route* to England.

The steamer *Royal Charter* reached Liverpool 65 days from Melbourne. She had £100,000 in gold.

The dates from South Australia are from Adelaide to the 16th of February. Depression in trade still continued, but the credit of the Colony remained good.

AFRICA.

Dates from Africa, Cape Coast, to Feb. 11; Sierra Leone to Feb. 20, and other ports of the West Coast, are received. Trade in the Palm Oil rivers was very dull.

BY THE SAXONIA.

The screw-steamship *Saxonia*, Captain EHLERS of the Hamburg line, from Southampton on the 5th inst., at noon, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are three days later than those by the *Europa*, though they are, of course superseded by the above *resumé* of intelligence forwarded from the *Arabia* at Halifax.

We append facts and details of interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Post*, of the 4th, says: "It is now decided that the Ministry will retain office. Lord DERBY intends to appeal to the country as soon as the state of public business will allow him. A dissolution of Parliament may therefore be expected."

The following is from the *Times* City Article, April 4: "The British Funds remained steady throughout Saturday until the afternoon, when there was a reaction of ⅛. Consols left off at 95⅛@⅜ for money, and 95¼@⅜ for May 5. The transactions of the day were unimportant, and the dullness at the close was principally attributable to the accounts from France of the urgent continuance of offensive preparations. In the Stock Exchange, to-day, the supply of money was abundant, but in the discount market, in preparation for the 4th, there was an active demand at the Bank minimum. Business in the foreign Stock Market has been limited, and no change has taken place. French Rentes are quoted a little lower, and last operations were at 68f. 25c. The disorganization in the Indian finances causes considerable sums to be taken from the Bank of Eng and for the purchase of silver; about £112,000 in bar gold, was withdrawn on Saturday, for the Continent, in addition to the £58,200 by the *Water Nymph*."

FRANCE.

The Government have inquired how many men could be transported per day by rail from Paris to Lyons, the answer was 25 000. The opinion of some of the superior officers is that war may be considered as certain.

It is stated that the officers of the army of Lyons have received what is termed in France the *gratification* (field allowence) accorded to troops about to enter on a campaign.

It is said that a camp of observation is to be formed at Belloy, in the department of the Ain, and at a short distance from Culoz and the frontiers of Savoy. This camp will receive two regiments of infantry of the line, three regiments of Algerian riflemen, and the two foreign regiments. The Minister of Marine has received orders to send ships to Algeria to bring these troops to France. The command will be given to General DE MARTIMPREY.

Rear-Admiral DUPOT had an audience yesterday of the Emperor, which lasted a long time. Admiral DUPOT is the inventor of the new gun-boat, of which the Emperor has adopted the model.

Two officers belonging to the Commissariat of the Sardinian Army have arrived in Paris to receive the military clothing contracted for in France.

The *Times* correspondent writes on the 2d: "The officers of a division of the Army of Paris were, I am assured, summoned yesterday to the quarters of their respective Colonels, and informed that they were to hold themselves in readiness to march, as the division was to form part of the army about to enter on a campaign. I think it right to observe that one regiment in particular is mentioned, to the officers of which this order was communicated, and I am assured that the same occurred with the other corps. I also learn that the Government have inquired as to how many men could be transported per day by rail to Lyons, and that the answer was 25,000. The opinion of some of the superior officers is that war may be considered as certain. People here are already beginning to speak of a new Treaty of Tilsit, and of the Congress being only for the purpose of gaining time; and some of great experience in Imperial politics, and who have held high positions under Government, believe the danger of war is not yet over. Bedding and other military necessaries of a similar kind are preparing with incessant activity and forwarded to Lyons."

SARDINIA.

Count CAVOUR arrived at Turin, April 2, and, as a testimony of the public confidence, an imposing demonstration was prepared for his reception. A great concourse of people thronged the road, shouting, "*Viva il Re!*" "*Viva Cavour!*" "*Viva l'Italia!*" "*Viva Francia!*"

Letters from Rome, Florence, and other towns of Italy announce that numerous subscriptions have been opened for the purpose of affording pecuniary assistance to the Sardinian Government, and also that volunteers have been dispatched to Piedmont.

A Protest of the Sardinian Government.

The following is the text of a protest sent by Count DE CAVOUR to Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, Prussian Minister at Turin, against the violation of the Sardinian territory committed by an Austrian patrol:

TURIN, March 20.

EXCELLENCY—I have just been informed by the competent local authorities that last night eleven armed Austrian Infantry soldiers, commanded by a sergeant, violated the Sardinian territory at the passage of Limido, near the place called Stanzaverde, by penetrating by Sabbione, into the Territory of Carbonara. These men did not return into Lombardy until 5½ o'clock in the morning, by the bridge of Gravellona. They declared that they had lost their way, and they requested to be directed to the Pavia road. Taking into account the explanations given by these soldiers, and without giving to this fact an importance which it perhaps does not merit, I nevertheless think it my duty to point it out to the attention of the Cabinet of Vienna. This violation of territory might have been attended with very serious consequences, if the King's Government had followed the example of that of Austria, and placed advanced posts on the extreme limits of the frontier. In such a case, if the Austrian patrol had been met by our soldiers, a collision would have been inevitable. I consequently leave to the impartial judgment of any unprejudiced person to judge of the disastrous effects which the measures adopted by the Cabinet of Vienna might produce, if the King's Government did not endeavor to guard against them by conduct full of reserve and moderation. I request your Excellency to make what precedes known to the Cabinet of Vienna.

Accept, &c., C. CAVOUR.

Sardinia and the Congress.

Under date of the 22d of March, the same day upon which the Paris *Moniteur* announced the proposal of a Congress by Russia, Count CAVOUR addressed a circular dispatch to the Piedmontese diplomatic agents at foreign Courts. It is a protest against the exclusion of Piedmont from the Congress.

The following is an analysis of the dispatch, which we take from the *Courrier du Dimanche*:

"Count CAVOUR commences by saying that he has just received by telegraph the announcement in the Paris *Moniteur* that Russia proposes a Congress to settle the difference relative to Italy, and that France accepts the proposal.

Count CAVOUR then expresses the painful surprise experienced by Piedmont that she should be excluded from the Congress. He protests against that exclusion, which he describes as unjust, suggesting that having no interest in the Crimean war, Piedmont, nevertheless, took a very active part in the military operations of the allied Powers, that it spared no sacrifices either in men or money, and states that that expedition cost Piedmont from 3,000 to 4,000 men, and 50 000,000 francs.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is firmly convinced that Piedmont having, moreover, after the eastern war, been called upon to take part in the labors of the Congress opened at Paris to conclude the treaty of peace, and more recently to join the Conferences which regulated the situation of the Danubian Principalities—arrangements in which it had no interest—is fully entitled to have a voice in the deliberations of the five great European Powers when its own existence is at stake.

Count CAVOUR cannot understand the argument that if Piedmont is admitted to the Congress all other Italian States should be admitted likewise. In addition to the above-cited considerations which entitle it to a distinct privilege from its neighbors, Piedmont appeals to the peculiar circumstances which have preceded the proposal of a Congress. Russia did not spontaneously propose to the five great European Powers a consideration of the general state of affairs of the Italian Peninsula with a view to improve the condition of the inhabitants. The point of the question is to be found in the complaints of Piedmont respecting the position Austria has assumed towards it and the counter-complaints Austria has brought forward in reply. The Congress, therefore, has to decide between Austria and Piedmont; and is Austria to be allowed a voice in the Congress, while Piedmont is to be excluded?

Count CAVOUR then draws a distinction between the position Piedmont would hold at the Congress, compared with the other Italian States. The Government of King VICTOR EMMANUEL has always shown great solicitude for the sufferings of Italians not subjects of Piedmont; the other Governments, on the contrary, all allies of Austria, act in concert with her, pay no need to these sufferings, and have constantly opposed all reforms; their representatives would consequently attend the Congress simply to support Austria and thwart the views of Europe. It would be far different if the people subjected to the domination of that Government were allowed to send delegates to the Congress to explain the grievances which weigh upon them, and under which they chafe.

Count CAVOUR concludes by recapitulating the dangers that will arise from the maintenance of the *status quo* in Italy, declaring that if the great European Powers let slip the opportunity for improving the condition of Italy and pacifying it the responsibility of ulterior events will fall upon them entirely, Piedmont declining the slightest part in it.

PORTUGAL.

According to advices from Lisbon, the Portuguese Cortes have been prorogued.

Latest by the Saxonia.

We have London evening papers of the 4th.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says a letter from Lyons states that an army of sixty thousand men would soon be encamped in that vicinity. A second letter corroborates the intelligence, and says that an army of sixty thousand men has been ordered to the frontiers of Piedmont, and that this measure was only decided on late Friday evening.

A Paris telegram of Monday morning, says "the French Government has taken fresh steps to procure the admission of Piedmont, of which there appears, however, to be no hope." The Piedmontese Government is now preparing another expostulatory manifesto against its definitive exclusion from the Congress.

News from Hanover states that the French Ambassador was recently obliged to quit the Theatre Royal, in consequence of an anti-French demonstration of the audience. The royal family was present at the time.

MUSARD, the founder of concerts, died recently at Anteuil, aged 77.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for the week were 39,000 bales, of which 2,500 were to speculators, and 4 000 for export. There was a decline on the week of 1-16d., chiefly on the lower qualities. Good useful qualities show scarcely any change. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to exporters. The market closed quiet but firm, at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 8½d.; Middling do., 7½d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Middling do., 7¼d; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling do. 7 1 16d.

The stock in port was 370,000 bales, of which 310,000 were American.

Some authorities quote a partial decline of 1 16d.@⅛d., the political disquiet of the Continent having counteracted the favorable advices from America.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester continued favorable, the market closing firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour dull, with small sales, at 10s.@12s. 3d. Wheat also dull, but nominally unchanged; Western Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 4d.; Western White, 8s. 7d.@10s; Southern White, 10s.@10s 9d. Corn dull, but steady; Yellow, 5s. 6d.@5s. 11d; White, 7s 2d.@7s. 4d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BOLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and JAMES MCHENRY, quote Beef firm; sales of the week, 1,200 tcs, at 70s.@85s., and 100s.@117s. 6d. for India Mess. Pork firm and in better demand, at 72s.@71s. Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut, 46s. 6d. Lard quiet, at 58s.; Irish had advanced 1s.@2s. Tallow unchanged.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other Circulars quote Pot Ashes steady at 29s. 6d.@30s.; Pearls dull at 30s. for old, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for new. Sugar firm and advanced slightly. Coffee quiet but firm. Rice steady. Bark quiet; Philadelphia, 9s.@10s.; Baltimore, 7s.@8s. Clover Seed unsettled, and selling at 55s.@59s. Timothy Seed quiet at 33s.@35s. Oils—Seal Oil unchanged; Cod unchanged. Sales at £84; Sperm, £95@£98; Linseed quiet at 30s. Resin—heavy for common, but active for medium; common 4s. 6d.; medium, 6s. 6d.@11s.; fine, 13s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 41s. Tea firmer.

LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon, 1 P. M.

COTTON quiet and tending downward, buyers demanding a still further reduction. Sales to-day (estimated) 7,000 bales, of which about 1,000 have been taken on speculation and for export. Breadstuffs dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BREADSTUFFS dull; White Wheat, 40s. @45s.; Red do, 38s.@42s. IRON dull; Welsh Rails declined slightly and selling at £6 5s.; do. Bars, £6 2s. 6d. SUGAR firm at a slight advance. TEA firm at 1s. 1¾d. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. LINSEED CAKES in good demand at £10 5s. for New-York, and £9 15s. for Boston. FISH OILS steady—Sperm nominally £100. LINSEED OIL, 29s. TALLOW steady at 53s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s.; Crude do. nominally 10s. 6d.@11s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—London, Friday Evening.—Consols closed at 95⅜@95⅝ for money and account. Bar Silver 5s. 2¼d. Dollars nominally 5s. 4d. Eagles 76s. 4d. Money in good demand at 2½@3 per cent. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £680 000 since last week's return.

LATEST.—London, Saturday Noon.—Consols are at 94⅞@95 for money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Messrs. BARING & BROS quote a limited business at previous rates. United States 5s, 91½; Virginia 6s, 1866, 86½; Pennsylvania 5s, 82¾; Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 92¾; New-York Central Shares, 94; Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freeland,) 87½; Illinois Central Shares, 40¾ discount.

Messrs. BELL & Co. also report a limited business at unchanged prices.

The *Times* of Friday says, Illinois Central Shares have advanced a trifle, and quotes sales at 38½@38 discount; do. 7s, 78¾; do. do. Freelands, 1860, 87; New-York Central Sinking Fund, 86¾.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 6.—COTTON closed quiet at an advance of 1 franc on the week; sales of the week 7,500 bales. Orleans "tres ordinaire" 107; do. "bas" 108f. Stock in port 137,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS tending downward. PROVISIONS firm. ASHES firm and holders demanding an advance. COFFEE buoyant and advancing. OILS inactive. RICE quiet but firm. SUGAR quiet. LARD quiet but steady.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.

The Staten Islanders Express Satisfaction and Proclaim Peace—Ex-Governor Seymour Visits Washington to Secure Warehouses at Sandy Hook and Hulks in the Lower Bay for the use of the Sick.

If the declarations of some of the prominent inhabitants of Staten Island are to be regarded as authority, there is an end, for the present, to all apprehension of further trouble at Quarantine growing out of the removal question. Upon the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. CHRISTIE hastened home with all convenient dispatch to assure his constituents that they had gained their point, and to advise them to acquiesce fully in the measures accured from the Legislature. The $50,000 appropriation, added to the unexpended portion of the old appropriation in the hands of the Comptroller, he informed them, gave the new Commissioners $135,000 to work with, which was sufficient for present purposes. The Commissioners would station hulks in the Lower Bay to receive yellow fever patients, which disposed of the great danger, and there would be no occasion for any further complaint. Mr. Commissioner GARDE also visited the Quarantine grounds yesterday, and assured the people that prompt measures would be taken to carry out the objects of their appointment; and he added his own personal guarantee that no disturbance of any kind would arise, and that, if necessary, he would be answerable for the safety of the Quarantine establishment. Mr. CHRISTIE, after calling upon the Police Commissioners, and assuring them there was no occasion for the presence of a force upon the Island, also visited Quarantine, and told the Policemen that they would probably be immediately withdrawn. The omission, by the Legislature, to pass the tax bill for the payment of the property destroyed on the 1st and 2d of September, has had a soothing effect.

There were on the grounds twenty-eight policemen all told, each of whom was armed with the Volcanic repeating rifle, carrying, each, thirty balls, making an aggregate of nearly one thousand charges. Tuesday night the entire force was on duty, and every avenue of approach to the grounds was closely watched. After breakfast yesterday morning, the officer in command took the men out to practice with their new rifles. Some two hours was spent in this exercise, firing at a target placed at seventy-five and one hundred paces, and the men expressed great surprise at the accuracy of range and power of the weapon, as well as with the rapidity of its discharges. On being informed of the peaceful turn of affairs, they seemed equally pleased to know that they were to be relieved from their unpleasant duty. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR went to Washington yesterday. The object of his visit is understood to be to influence the Government to erect warehouses upon Sandy Hook, as an auxillisry measure in carrying out the present plans of the Commissioners for protecting the health of the port, and also to secure from the Secretary of the Navy, two hulks to be used as hospitals.

Dr. GUNN, the newly-appointed Health Officer, has already entered upon his duties, and has appointed as his assistant Dr. WALSH, who has been over six years connected with the establishment as Assistant-Physician of the Marine Hospital. Dr. WALSH commenced his duties four days since. Dr. JEROME, the newly-appointed Physician, is daily expected at his post. Dr. BISSELL, it is supposed, will be placed in charge of the yellow-fever establishment in the Lower Bay, a post of much responsibility and exposure. He reports that the Hospital was never since its existence in so healthy a state at this season of the year as it is at present. There are only 22 patients, all told, very few of whom are dangerously sick. The cases are mostly of ordinary fever, with a few cases of the typhus.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conclusion of the Cross-Examination of George B. Wooldridge.

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE ALL IN.

Testimony of Albert J. Megaffey, Thomas J. Brown, Felix McCluskey, Charles G. Bacon and John McDonald.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20.

The Court opened at 10½ A. M., with the usual crowd in attendance.

After Mr. Sickles came in he had a hurried conference with Mr. Brady and Mr. Stanton.

The cross-examination of George B. Wooldridge was continued.

To Mr. Ould—I cannot say at what hour I saw Mr. Sickles after the killing of Mr. Key; I saw him as soon as he got in; I cannot say how long he remained before he left; I have not the least idea about the time; Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Walker came in at same time; with them were two or three officers; I do not know to what part of the house Mr. Sickles went; I do not distinctly recollect seeing him after he came to the house until he was about to leave; I remained in the study all the time; I think the door between the parlor and study was closed the latter part of the time; he passed through the library where I was; I cannot say whether Mrs. Sickles was in the back parlor at any time that door was open; I did not know that any person was there except from the fact of seeing them come out; I have a distinct recollection, more from the manner of the parties than anything else, that there were persons in the back parlor; if anything unusual had taken place in the back parlor, and if the doors between the rooms were open, I would have had my attention drawn to it; the library is small, the parlor very deep, and the walls thick; the depth of the library is 12 or 15 feet, and that of the parlor 30 or 35 feet; it is long and narrow.

To Mr. Brady—The sofa is near the piano, which is at the extreme end of the room; after Mr. Sickles returned that Sunday there was a great buzz and confusion in the house; some dozen people were there talking in couples; I did not receive a communication from Mr. Sickles on Friday night; I did receive a communication on Saturday, after three o'clock, in regard to exercising caution in the investigation; he told me I must be careful and not use Mrs. Sickles' name, for suspicion was worse than reality, and he had knowledge that his wife had not been there on Thursday; it was that which had depressed me, in having to tell him that it was Wednesday, and not Thursday, that the lady was seen there.

To Mr. Ould—I rode with Mr. Sickles to the neighborhood of the house in Fifteenth-street on Friday; he did not get out of the carriage or make inquiries; I returned there about 7 o'clock that night; it was a dark, stormy, snowy night; I did not stay more than an hour in the neighborhood. I cannot say what time I got to the Capitol; I understood that I was to see this lady when she came there, and ascertain whether it was his wife or not; I was to find it out by seeing the lady myself; I had a conversation with the negro boy "Crittenden," and found that he was full of knowledge about Mr. Key going there; I carried the negro to see Mr. Sickles, presuming that he might wish to ask him questions; the negro did not know who the lady was; I did not have to make inquiries; the information came from the negroes to me; I did not get any specific or general directions at the second interview with Mr. Sickles on Friday evening; I was acting on my first directions, which were to find out, as his friend, whether this lady was his wife or not; I cannot say what was the date of the letter that I received on Saturday afternoon; he did not say anything to me on Friday evening about it; he said nothing but what was in the letter about my being guarded in my inquiries; he did not say whether I was or was not to make inquiries of other parties.

To Mr. Carlisle—The card I received Saturday night after being at a presentation to Mr. Allen, Clerk of the House, and it was to that card I alluded in my testimony yesterday.

Mr. Carlisle—That does not explain your testimony, reading a portion of it.]

Witness—I had the card and note mixed together; I got the note through McCluskey, and the card after I came home on Saturday night, asking me to go up to his house that night, if I received it in time, and, if not, to go up next morning; McCluskey brought the note to my room between three and four o'clock, and I told him I would go up as soon as I got ready, or as soon as I got my dinner; am well satisfied that I must have remained an hour at my house before I went to the Capitol; by Mr. Sickles' manner I should think that my communication to him, on Saturday afternoon, about the dresses of the lady, and about the day being Wednesday, not Thursday, completely convinced him; he was quite prostrated; I prosecuted my inquiries no further; it was on Friday that Mr. Sickles showed me the anonymous letter; he retained it; I did not put my initials on it then; I brought down Mr. Sickles' portfolio from his desk in the house, and in it was this letter; I marked it, under the direction of one of the counsel; I was rightly understood, yesterday, in saying that after he had shown me the anonymous letter, Mr. Sickles and I drove to the neighborhood, and he indicated to me the house; he said he had been there that morning; he said his horses were that it was not one.

Mr. Carlisle—Repeat as accurately as you can the language of the note addressed to you by Mr. Sickles on Saturday afternoon.

Witness—It was that I should be cautious in my inquiries about using the name of Mrs. Sickles, as the suspicion, if not proven or not true, was worse than the dreadful reality; another thing he said was, that he made inquiries which assured him that it was not his wife who had been there on Thursday; I read the letter before I went to the Capitol; I asked Mr. Sickles no questions when we drove to the neighborhood, as he did not seem to wish to converse about it; he told me that he had made inquiries and that the house was there, and that Mr. Key had rented it of John Gray; he did not say from whom he had made the inquiries; I cannot recollect any of the names of the persons in the lobby of the House on Friday or Saturday afternoons, when Mr. Sickles was so agitated; I can remember Captain Goddard and Mayor Berret and Mr. McCluskey being in the house just after the homicide; he may have seen me when he came in on that occasion, as I was sitting in the study near the window; I am not aware that Bridget, the lady's maid, was in the study.

Mr. Carlisle—That is all.

Witness—There is one matter in which I think I am misunderstood. It might appear that the words, "What will I do," was a question to Mr. Butterworth. It was in this manner—it appeared to be in this way—[witness holding his hands to his head.]

To Mr. Carlisle—That was before Mr Butterworth's remark that I have repeated.

Witness—That reminds me of another thing. Mr. Butterworth's words "Be quiet," were to soothe and calm Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Brady called John J. McElhone. Mr. McE. not answering, Mr. Brady stated that he wished to prove by him that he had caused to be inserted in the Washington *States*, of the 26th of February, an advertisement for the author of this anonymous letter.

Mr. Carlisle had no objections to have the advertisement put in, but the prosecution also wanted to examine Mr. McElhone, and therefore this matter might be reserved.

Mr. Brady assented to that arrangement.

The paper containing the advertisement was handed to the Judge.

Mr. Stanton stated that a similar advertisement appeared in the *Star* the same day.

The advertisement is as follows:

R. P. G., who recently addressed a letter to a gentleman in this city, will confer a great favor upon the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed by granting him an early, immediate and confidential interview.—FEB. 26.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT J. MEGAFFEY.

Albert J. Megaffey

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, April 21.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 203, 210 214 213, 21, 48, 52, 59, 75, 221 58, 25, 103, 208, 222, 224, 225, 216, 64 75, 56 88, 120, 171 174, 197, 194, 199

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 447, 1552, 1461, 1167, 1727 1729 1735 1737, 1739 1743, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767. *Part II.*—Nos. 1180 942, 936 1116 1054 2222 1282 1406, 1482, 1484, 1486 1488, 1490, 1494 1494½, 1496, 1503, 1546 1506, 1508. *Part III.*—Nos. 1381, 1149 1163, 1537, 1623, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1779, 1781, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1807 1809.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 17, 233, 120, 98, 301, 32, 311, 316, 319, 320, 322, 324, 165, 212, 942, 234, 328, 333, 334

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 91 48, 6, 62, 89 31 95, 96. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100 101, 102, 103, 104.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—April 20.

Before Justice Emott.

William Lobach and John F. Schepeler vs. *John H. Hall and Lewis S. Foster, survivors, etc., of John D. Gilbert.*—This is an action for damages to a cargo, occasioned by the unseaworthiness of a vessel. The defendants own the brig *Deimo*, and in 1854, at Trieste, took on board a cargo of logwood, &c., belonging to plaintiffs. The vessel had not been out long when it was discovered that she was leaking badly, and the cargo was much injured. The crew refused to put out to sea further and the Captain was obliged to return to have recourse to the American Consul. A survey was ordered, and the vessel declared unseaworthy, and was, with the cargo, ordered to be sold.

Verdict—$2,862 for plaintiffs.

Fullerton and Dunning for plaintiffs; A. Wardeza for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

Elisha Ruckman vs. *The Union Mutual Insurance Company.*—This is the second trial of this cause, the first resulting in a verdict for plaintiff. The facts are briefly these: On the 21st December, 1849, the vessel *Margaret Topping* left this port for San Francisco, laden with lumber, frame houses in sections, apples, etc. Bad weather forced her to put into St. Catharines for repairs. After leaving this port she made out to reach Valparaiso in a voyage of 115 days. The captain here attempted to raise money sufficient for repairs, upon a bottomry bond, but was unsuccessful, and obliged to abandon her as a loss. The reasons he gave for this are: That the cargo was so damaged that it would not have brought at that time sufficient money to pay its freight; and that at that port, the vessel would have been destroyed by worms if it had remained there a sufficient length of time for sending for and receiving funds from New York.

The plaintiff therefore claims for a total loss.

The defendants say that they are liable only for a partial loss—and further answer, that the abandonment was unjustifiable, the vessel being in a condition to pursue the voyage.

The verdict in the first trial was set aside, on motion, as against evidence—the plaintiffs not having put in sufficient evidence of facts justifying the abandonment. To-day the Court ordered a nominal verdict for the plaintiff for a partial loss, and, by consent of parties, the amount was fixed at $4,500, subject to adjustment by Henry W. Johnson, Referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

George W. Beards vs. *N. B. Lane et al.*—Case settled.

James S. Sandford et al. vs. *Hester and Travers et al.*—Demurrer overruled with leave, &c.

Julia Babcock vs. *Edward Fielding.*—Motion for receiver denied with costs.

Ephraim H. Jenney vs. *Wm. S. Tarbell.*—New trial ordered upon payment of costs of the last trial.

Henry Wilden vs. *George W. Thorpe.*—Report of referee confirmed, cost to be paid out of partnership fund.

Weeks vs. *Vandoren.*—Motion granted on terms.

Joseph Brummell et al vs. *J. A. Richards et al.*—Assignments in this case declared void. Judgment to be entered on motion.

National Discount Company vs. *Hodges et al.*—Demurrer maintained; defendants have leave to amend on payment of costs.

The Eastern Congregational Church vs. *Stephen Cutter.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff with costs; decree to be settled on notice.

Wm. Redmond et al. vs *George M. Chapman et al.*—Motion denied; order to be settled.

DRY GOODS.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. he best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.

We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:

BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED,
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Excelsior Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

AT TUCKER'S,
A DEMONSTRATION of the
FLORAL KINGDOM, at Small,
WORTH RECORDING;
WORTH RECORDING!
NOT A SPRINKLING,
NOT A SPRINKLING,
BUT A DISPLAY
of unusual magnificence—popular and full of interest to the
INTELLIGENT MILLION
FLOWERS APPARENTLY ANIMATED
From $6 per bunch down to 25 cents per booch.
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Faultless.
From $20 per set down to 50 cents each.
For that happy occasion,
For that happy occasion,
the veil is indispensable.
the veil is indispensable.
ROSES, ROSES, ROSES,
Buds at 50 cents per gross.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS,
for the Toilet,
are ever an attraction; its name is legion.
At No. 361 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, always	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clooming cut and made to order, at 457 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADDEN,
No. 39 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade, also ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
500 Cases NEW AND HANDSOME PARIS AND LYONS DRESS GOODS, viz.
DOUBLE SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
811 Ks. GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS and PERCALES, by the yard.
In all comprising the most extensive and Elegant Variety
OF NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES,
that have ever been offered in this market.
Received per recent steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO., have just opened a superb assortment of new goods
COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES,
THREAD LACE, POINTS AND MANTILLAS
POINT LACE SCARFS, SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS.
No. 749 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

RIBBON STORE.
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.
A good quality of
BONNET TRIMMING RIBBONS for 25 cents per yard.
Also,
FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS, GRAPES, and other
MILLINERY ARTICLES.
LEWIS P. HIBBALD.

STRAW GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES.—A large and elegant variety for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. Ladies hilling Hats. First premium has been awarded. KELLOGG, 351 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT!
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and seen all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS,
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS.
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Ocheeo, Spraxue, Garner, Lunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Boston,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

all the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY.
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Great bargains in Infants', Misses' and Boys' Clothing. 1,000 Infants' Cloaks, in Brilliante and Marseilles, at $ 50, worth $5.
600 Misses' Lawn Dresses—double skirts—all colors, at $2 50, worth $4.
750 Misses' Marseilles Dresses, trimmed in the very first style, at $2, worth $4 50.
1,000 Boys' Blouses, all new designs, in Marseilles and Piqué, plain and colored, at $2, worth $4 50.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
of the latest Paris styles, which they will open this morning, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

SKIRTS—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle $1 31; 14 spring $1 50, and 17-spring $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring $11 and 14-spring $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

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BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will only be equalled by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

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CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No 44 Beekman st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT BEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

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CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.
Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from $1 12 to $1 50 per ream. Envelopes 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.
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In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruled Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 3, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed, together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
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OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No 208 Broadway. Glass Rings and other Rods at cost.
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A pamphlet of information sent free.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
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$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', No. 10 Astor-st., also now ready the $4 50 and $5 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 10 Astor-st.

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MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 30th-st,
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The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gwatkin, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq. New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. D. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

PROFESSOR ANDRUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at C. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

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FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term commences on April 27, and closes August 3. The Seminary is pleasantly located near the Sound, and affords delightful Summer home, combined with all the advantages of a City school. The Principal is assisted by accomplished Teachers in the English branches, Professor A. WOLTGE, of New York City, Teacher of Music, and Dr. WEISSE of Modern Languages. Terms, $275 per annum for Board and Tuition. Circulars at LOE, LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.
The Principal will be at the LaFarge House on Wednesday 20th inst. and Saturday 23d inst., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., to receive applications.

R. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 16th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, on or 1st years, the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tue day in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or E. A. WATKINSON Esq., No. 20 Nassau st.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Stag Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 16th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of A. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No 69 Wall st, New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John st., and of S. A. Rolle & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS

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RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 8, 1 and 4 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack—at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments and teachers for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 926 BROADWAY, N. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. A. Campbell New-York; the Hon. Theo Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn., Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 26. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children to a good school in the country are invited to examine this establishment, and on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey st. House.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON T. R. HUDSON.—The Spring term will commence, MONDAY, April 18. Circulars may be had at the bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, Park row, and of T. J. CROWEN, Broadway, corner of 8th st., or by addressing the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. Fort, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 69 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

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FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 189 Water st., or of the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No 141 West 34th st. between 7th and 8th avs. and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Jr., No. 1,047 Broadway.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive, into his family a few children, under 12 years of age, to educate. Circulars will be forwarded on application. JOSEPH HYDE, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-Keeping and Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 635 Broadway, corner 13th st. Rooms open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. Mercantile Arithmetic taught by an able mathematician.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York, or of S. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

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A gentleman and lady, experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired on their farm, would be happy to educate a few small girls from 8 to 12 years of age with their own and only little daughter, as a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family also music and painting are their favorite branches. Address WM. B., Peekskill, or Mr. CRANLEY, No. 28 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—BOARD IS wanted in some town or village in the Eastern States for a lady; also a miss, 11 years of age, and child 3 years old. Terms must be moderate. Near New-York preferred. Address Mrs. EASTON, No. 215 Broadway, New-York, N. B.—Near a good school is requisite.

WANTED—PRIVATE PUPILS.—A YOUNG GENtleman, a graduate of Harvard College, with some experience in teaching, would be pleased to afford instruction in the English or classical studies to a few private pupils. Reference if desired. Address HARVARD, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR LADIES AND gentlemen, masters, misses and children, in all the studies. All persons interested in this announcement will please to call at the United States School Agency of E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 393 Broadway, and be introduced to the best professors and teachers of vocal and instrumental music.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 31th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 1. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC PEARTS, Chancellor.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal

THE MISSES FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 16 and 18 East 38th st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 25. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; L. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place. For circulars or reference, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 153 Madison-av., one door below 32d st.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY TACTICS.—AN AMERICAN GENtleman thoroughly educated, and experienced in teaching Military Tactics and English branches, who is also a Scholastic Mathematician, and familiar with the U. S. Service, is at present open to engagement for ensuing Summer Term. Best references exchanged. Apply to F. H. WILCOX & SON, U. S. School Agency, Nos. 393 and 398 Broadway.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS BEEN a teacher for several years, both in Europe and America, wishes a situation, either in a family or in a school, to be entirely there, or only occupied for some hours in the day. She has good references and diplomas as corrects, to teach the usual branches of education, also drawing and music to beginners. Address No. 511 6th-av., 2d floor, between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS BEEN engaged as governess in the first families, wishes to make an engagement with a family in this City to give first instruction in the English or classical studies to a few private pupils. Reference if desired. Address HARVARD, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE PUPILS FOR LADIES AND gentlemen, masters, misses and children, in all the studies. All persons interested in this announcement will please to call at the United States School Agency of E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 393 Broadway, and be introduced to the best professors and teachers of vocal and instrumental music.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY experienced in teaching, a few pupils for three or four hours in the morning. She is competent to instruct in English, French, Music, etc. Address M. M., No. 248 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also French music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 32 Ithaca Post-Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has two years experience in teaching desires an engagement. Good references given. Address Box No. 106 Brookline, Mass.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE AND with good references desires an engagement to give lessons on the piano. She may be seen or addressed as MUSIC TEACHER, at No. 231 6th av.

A FEW PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED.—Terms very moderate. Address VALEDIAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
MAY,
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CONTENTS.

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WHY DID THE GOVERNESS FAINT?
TWO YEARS AFTER.
A BUNDLE OF OLD LETTERS.
IN THE PINES.
THE LAST BIRD.
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BOILS AND BOARS.
INSCRIPTION FOR AN ALMS-CHEST.
A TRIP TO CUBA.
THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING.
THE WALKER OF THE SNOW.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES:
A New History of the Conquest of Mexico—Mothers and Infants, Nurses and Nursing—Street Thoughts—The Mammoth Cheese—Poetry—Memoir and Letters of the late Thomas Seddon, Artist—Lady Morgan's Autobiography—Bitter Sweet—The Music of Love and Liberty—Rowse's Portrait of Emerson, &c.
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CLUBS.—For $10 the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do three as nurse and plain sewer or chambermaid. can be seen for two days, at No. 126 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th ave., 1 to 8 or, floor front room. No objections to the country. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, competent woman as cook and laundress; has a child with her; would like to go to the country; can give the best of references in the city; has been in her present place two years. Call at No. 211 Lexington-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN FOR two parents to live in preferred in the same family; one as cook, waiter and butler, the other as waiter and chamber-maid. They can be seen for a few days at No. 6 Gardiner-st., South Brooklyn, where they have been living for four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and is used to a private family. No objections to the country. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 178 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress or to wait on a lady; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st., between Hudson and Bleecker, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as housekeeper in a private family or to take care of children; would prefer going a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 296 East 14th st., top floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WIDow lady who has incumbrance now left dependent on her own industry; she desires an engagement as companion, housekeeper. Reference given and required. Any letter will receive prompt attention addressed Mrs. E. H., Box No. 2,000 Post-office, 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good, plain cook, washer and ironer; she is a first-rate cook and laundress; has lived in the best families, and can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 14th st., between 7th and 8th aves. Note addressed to M. D., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a nurse; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of City references can be given; no objection to go about a distance in the country. Inquire at No. 13 Union court, corner of 14th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-rate dress and mantua-maker; is fully competent to take charge of children; would like to go to the country for the Summer months in the country; best of City reference; is at present in Boston. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; is used to all kinds of washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 4 Orchard-st., between Grand and Broome-sts. Good reference from her present and former place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook, understands all kinds of washing and ironing, or would take the place of nurse and chamber-maid; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Orchard-st. Good reference from her present and former place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress, by a young woman, or to do housework in a small family; has no objection to the country; has been in the last place two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant; she will thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st., between Hudson and Bleecker, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress or would assist in the care of an infant from its birth; could help to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st., between Hudson and Bleecker, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress or would assist in the care of children

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE REVIEW—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GUYMAKER OF MOSCOW—MAGIC HANDS—MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, April 23, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax yesterday at 10 A. M., having left Liverpool on the 9th inst. at 1 P. M. The intelligence by this arrival is highly important, the prospect of a war between France and Austria being regarded as inevitable, and the preparations for the threatened contest in both Austrian Italy and France being on the most extensive scale. There had been a serious decline in the funds, and the rate of exchange on Vienna in London had undergone a considerable rise. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* had telegraphed on the 8th inst. that the long-anticipated crisis was at hand, and that fifty thousand troops would be dispatched to Italy the next day, while sixty thousand would be held in reserve in Vienna, and seventy thousand were to be sent to Bohemia and Moravia. An analysis of Count Buol's reply to the proposition of Russia for a Congress has been published. He declares the whole difficulty to be with Piedmont, and regards the Congress as the means of putting an end to the danger which threatens the peace of Europe. The King of Naples is reported to be rapidly sinking, and his physicians have pronounced his disease incurable. The most vigorous preparations were making in France both in the army and navy. Orders had been sent to Toulon for sixty-eight men to be put in readiness for sea at an hour's notice.

In England political affairs were in a most interesting condition; the Ministry had determined to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country, but the time for the dissolution had not been decided upon. It was supposed that it would be before Easter. Lord PALMERSTON censured the Government for the course they had resolved to pursue. Members were issuing their addresses to their constituents, and Lord STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS BARING had been solicited by the conservatives to stand for the City of London. Great opposition was made in Parliament to the contract given to the Galway line of steamers, and it was proposed to substitute Queenstown for Galway. The fight between SAYERS and CHADWICK for the championship of England had resulted in the victory of the former. The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool just as the *Arabia* left that port. The steamer *Jura* was to leave Liverpool for Boston on the same day, and the *Prince Albert* was to leave Galway for St. John's. There was to be a public thanksgiving for the restoration of peace in India, and a vote of thanks was to be given to the commander-in-chief, Lord CLYDE. There had been an arrival from Australia to Feb. 11, bringing £100,000 in gold. Over a million sterling was *en route* for England. New gold fields had been discovered near Melbourne.

The evidence for the defence in the Sickles case was concluded yesterday, after the examination of some half-dozen witnesses. The defence offered evidence as to the expressions made use of by KEY when spoken to relative to his intercourse with Mrs. SICKLES; but Judge CRAWFORD, after lengthy arguments on both sides, decided that it was inadmissible. After the close of the defence, the District Attorney arose and expressed the willingness of the prosecution now to admit all evidence going to prove habitual adultery on the part of KEY and Mrs. SICKLES, including the confession of the latter, which had been ruled out by the Court. The counsel for the defence declined to act upon the liberty thus granted immediately, and asked time for the consideration of the matter, which was accorded. The prosecution then proceeded with their rebutting testimony, and examined two witnesses, the Hon. GEORGE PENDLETON and Mr. JONES, the lawyer, relative to the removal of the lock of the house in Fifteenth-street.

The Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis yesterday, with advices from San Francisco to the 28th ult. Business was dull and the markets were unchanged. The bill to divide the State has passed the lower branch of the Legislature. A bill calling a Convention of delegates from California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, to consider on the best method of constructing the Pacific Railroad, has also passed.

In the Oberlin rescue cases, at Cleveland, the thirty-six prisoners who went to jail on the 15th, rather than stand their trial before the Jury which convicted SIMEON BUSHNELL, have gained their point. Bought from jail into Court on Monday, a new Jury was ordered for Mr. LANGSTON. At last accounts, the imprisonment was going on. The prisoners were visited in jail on Sunday by the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, who was passing through Cleveland on his way to Columbus.

Senator DONEGAN, the Democratic representative from the Seventh Senatorial District, died suddenly in Albany, yesterday morning, of inflammatory rheumatism. His body will be brought to New-York by the early train this morning. He had been under arrest with Senator SPINOLA.

Ex-Governor WM. C. BOUCK died at his residence in Schoharie County, in this State, on the 19th April, aged 73.

Dr WM. SAWYER, the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard College, died in Boston, April 18, aged 89. He graduated in 1788. By his death, the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCEY, Senior, becomes the oldest living graduate.

Great destitution is said to exist in the inland counties of Canada. Middlesex and Kent are reported to be suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, the crops having been destroyed by insects. The Provincial Government has assisted these counties in the purchase of seed-grain to the extent of $20,000 each.

The corner stone of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore was laid on Saturday, 16th April, in presence of a large company.

A public reception was given to CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, at Boston, on Monday. Senator WILSON presided, and Mr. SCHURZ made a long speech upon Republicanism in the Northwest.

The Board of Education, last evening, held a stated meeting at which little of public interest was transacted. The consideration of the report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools in favor of establishing a Normal School for females induced considerable discussion, and was finally made the special order for the next meeting. The report of the Finance Committee against hiring the Rose-street Church at $3,000 per annum for the Fourth-Ward School elicited some debate, but was finally adopted. The Board appropriated $14,481 for enlarging and altering Ward School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a letter was received from the Hon. ROBERT CHRISTIE, assuring the Board that the action taken by the Legislature with reference to Quarantine affairs was entirely satisfactory to the inhabitants of Staten Island. He further stated that no fears need be entertained for the safety of the buildings, as they would not be disturbed. The returns stated that 393 emigrants had arrived during the past week, making a total for the year of 8,248. The balance sheet shows an overdraft of $16,736 14.

The inquest in the Fourteenth-street poisoning case was concluded yesterday, and a verdict rendered that the deceased (Mrs. BEETHAM and Mr. ROBINSON) came to their death from arsenic, administered by some person to the Jury unknown. The servant girl, MARGARET BURKE, was therefore discharged. The report of Dr. DOREMUS announced the discovery of arsenic in the stomachs of both the deceased, but the Jury did not think the evidence sufficiently strong against the accused to warrant a verdict implicating her.

At Staten Island, yesterday, assurances were generally given out that the people of the Island would acquiesce in the measures passed by the Legislature providing for the removal of Quarantine, and the leading people of Tompkinsville asserted that no further demonstrations would be made against the hospitals. The presence of the police force, with their formidable volcanic rifles, was regarded as uncalled for.

The notorious den, Nos. 11 and 13 Oliver-street, where the worst characters of the City have assembled for a long time past—a sort of Exchange for the thieves and receivers of stolen goods—has been effectually broken up by Recorder BARNARD, who issued his warrant for the arrest of all the inmates. The principals in has sent to Blackwell's Island and the accomplices to the City Prison. The Fourth Ward Police made the descent on Sunday evening last, having watched the place for a long time. It has long been noted as one of the vilest holes in the City.

The Young Men's Republican Central Committee held a public meeting last evening at the rooms, No. 618 Broadway. Among the speakers for the evening were the Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GREELEY. The meeting was quite large, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JAMES DONOHUE was sentenced by Recorder BARNARD to five years in the State Prison, on a conviction of grand larceny. JOHN MURPHY was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $100 on a conviction for petty larceny.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton were confined to 700 bales at previous figures. Flour and Grain were heavy, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were more sought after. Included in the sales of Pork were 2,000 bbls. Prime, to be shipped to Hong Kong, for the use of the French Navy. The principal business in Groceries was in Rio Coffee, of which 5,000 bags changed hands, including a cargo of 3,500 bags—par at 11¼c.@11½c. per lb. The reported sales of Common Resin were large, reaching 7,500 bbls., to arrive and on the spot, at $1 70 per 310 lbs. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 515.

The Cattle Markets were scantily supplied yesterday, the receipts for the week being but 2,917, against a weekly average last year of 3,676. The near approach of the end of the Lenten season creates an active demand for first quality of Beef, and the butchers paid advanced rates yesterday, especially for the best grades. The average advance over the previous market was ¼c.@½c ₩ lb., on the estimated dressed weights. Veal Calves were very plenty and cheap, somewhat diminishing the demand for beef.

Wall-street and the War.

LA FONTAINE'S fable of the animals sick of the pestilence has once more been acted over in Wall-street, on the receipt of the latest news from Europe. When the beasts were dying by scores they held a council to determine the cause of this dreadful scourge. Some beast had clearly been misbehaving himself. So one by one the animals made their confessions. The lion had merely eaten up a number of sheep. The bear had killed a calves in the pasture. The tiger had breakfasted on a shepherd. These were all venial offences, and could not have invited the judgment of heaven. The wretched ass then came up and owned that he had cropped about a tongue's breadth of grass in the meadows of a monastery hard by. Here was the flagrant sinner, and so without more ado all the *carnivora* fell upon and devoured the *graminivorous* monster.

In like manner have the *bears* of Wall-street, horror-stricken at the continued tendency of all the great emporate properties of this country to partake the upward movement of our general prosperity, cast about them to find the abominable secret of this intolerable prosperity. It is not, they are sure, the universal recovery of all our great industries from the shock of 1857. It is not the prospect that our cotton-crop of the present year will add more than a hundred millions of dollars to the exchangeable values of the nation; it is not the admitted fact that our Western crops of grain at this moment promise a more splendid return than has been known in thirty years. It is not the steadily advancing reform in their economies of management, in their systems of supervision, and in their means of operation which is relieving our great railways and canals from the perils and pressures of the past.

It must be some more vague and mystical influence than any of these.

And so the Bears, after much reflection, conclude that the hope of continued peace in Europe must be the secret spring of this obstinate buoyancy. The mass of the public, not yet emancipated from the notion that an American prosperity is necessarily subservient to, and dependent upon the money markets of Europe, are thoughtlessly ready to accept this profound suggestion. And so it comes to pass that the news which makes war in Europe more probable than peace, coables the Bears to frighten decent people into believing, for a moment, that American property which was worth fifty millions when a European Congress seemed certainly about to meet, and Consuls were rising at London, has suddenly sunk to forty millions, now that the London brokers begin to give up the hope of peace, and the Congress of Baden begins to look gloomy in the future.

The intelligence by the *Arabia* simply confirms all that we have asserted in regard to the position of European affairs ever since the first of January. It defines more sharply the fact that France is gradually bringing all Europe to see with her the peremptory importance of settling the questions of Italy. It isolates Austria more decidedly than ever from the good will of Russia and the sympathy of Germany itself. It makes the hesitating and unworthy policy of England more apparent; and it therefore makes the near imminence of war more probable than ever. But in all this there is not one solitary solid reason for any, the least depreciation in the values of purely American property on the American exchanges of Stocks.

To what extent the brokers of New-York are themselves proprietors of the stocks thus tossed up and down with the shifting weight of special operations, it would be curious to inquire. It is estimated that on the Paris Bourse the real transactions of *bona fide* purchase and sale amount to about *one-fourth* of the whole business done in stocks. It would be overliberal to assume the same proportions as true of New-York. And yet the enormous interests at stake in this great stock market of the country cannot command attention enough from those vitally concerned in them to save them from these utterly speculative and damaging transactions. Take, for instance, one stock—that of the New-York Central Railroad.

If the stock of this property was cheap last week at 78 per cent, why is it not cheaper this week at 75 per cent? What has happened to justify this variation? No man, who knows anything of the actual state of things in this country, can doubt that the property is just as valuable to-day as it was six months or six weeks ago. The dividend of the road will be as punctually paid as ever; its business is steadily increasing, it lives with the life of the magnificent region through which it passes, and to which the coming European conflict will open with the coming Summer new and more remunerative outlets. We venture the assertion that no sane man who actually held this stock as *property* a week ago, has so much as dreamed of parting with it because of the sudden speculative onslaught which has driven down, not the value of the stock, but its quotations at the New-York Board, some *four per cent*, in the course of as many days.

It is quite time that the general public should begin to exercise its sovereign power in this matter. It needs but a little hoidness and a very little sagacity on the part of that public to rescue American enterprise from the nightmare of these irresponsible combinations, and the credit of the United States from the disgrace which is fast encrusting our national name in consequence of the chaos into which we have permitted our most important financial interests to fall; and that in the face of such prospects of reviving and vigorous prosperity as the country has never before enjoyed. Great properties, like those of the New-York railways, suffer, of course, only a temporary inconvenience from these proceedings. Beat their stocks down as low as you please, the only result will be that numbers of honest people, who now hold them, may be scared into losing their money, and that a few hardy schemers will "buy in" and make their fortunes. Nothing can permanently delay the steady advance of our great arterial values. Their traffic and their revenues will grow with the inevitable and wholesome expansion of the country's trade throughout the present year. The suffering parties in the long run are the good name of the nation, and the *bonâ fide* property-holders of the community at large.

Olive-Branch Bowlin.

If we are to take Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN at the price put upon him by his friends URQUIZA and LOPEZ, and his Paragusyan peace at the price put upon it by himself, we have certainly discovered the greatest diplomatist, and achieved the most admirable treaty of the present age at the insignificant cost of about five millions of dollars. Secretary COBB assures us that the receipts of the Treasury are already exceeding all the estimates; but were the reverse the case, who could think of grudging so paltry a sum for so splendid a satisfaction?

BOWLIN'S correspondence with URQUIZA, remarkable and magnificent as it was, only revealed the external history of the great Paraguayan negotiations. The intimate soul of the business was reserved for the Commissioner's private correspondence with the President.

Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN is a man as well as a Commissioner. As a Commissioner he corresponded with General URQUIZA and President LOPEZ, reserving his humanity in those cases for the happy, social atmosphere of the dinner-table and the rubber at whist. With the President he is a man and a brother, and his letter to Mr. BUCHANAN bears internal evidence that it was never designed for publication. It resembles the Urquizan compositions, yet with a difference. The hands are the hands of Essu, but the face is the face of Jacob. The adjectives are the adjectives of BOWLIN, but the spirit is that of BERANGER'S old grandmamma pouring the tale of her early conquests into the ears of a sympathizing gossip, over a lobster salad.

It is only the indiscreet President who has made BOWLIN ridiculous by giving his harmless nonsense up to the cormorants of the Press. We are sorry for BOWLIN, who must not be surprised to find himself fastened in the memory of his country as "Olive-branch BOWLIN," from this time forth. But the cruel President has unwittingly done the country a service in doing BOWLIN this "cursed spite." He has indeed very naively let the costly Paraguayan cat out of the diplomatic bag. It seems that the whole world has from the first been quite needlessly alarmed by the tremendous apparent ferocity of the Administration in this matter. BOWLIN did for the Paraguayans, immediately on his arrival in the Plata, just what Mr. BUCHANAN has now done for us, and revealed the secret of his alarming mission before a child could wink with fear. He appeared indeed as a roaring lion, but forthwith thrusting out his innocent face from the lion's neck, exclaimed, "Fair Paraguayans, I am no such thing, but only Snug, the joiner."

When BOWLIN reached Montevideo, his affectionate spirit was sore distressed to find that "all seemed distant and reserved, indeed *unkind*." This, BOWLIN could not bear. Warm-hearted BOWLIN must "dissolve this icy reserve," and so after three days he procured with great pains the honor of an interview with the Uruguayan President, who was for some time coy—in fact, "stately and formal," but who finally yielded to the sunshine of BOWLIN'S smile and "thawed out." Greatly elated, BOWLIN next rose on the Uruguayan Foreign Secretary, who was also to be melted. Iceberg No. 2 soon disappeared, and the Secretary graciously promised to assure "his friend LOPEZ" that he had nothing to fear from the armed Americans, with their powerful fleet, whose "desire was peace." This BOWLIN regards, and not unjustly, as an unprecedented bit of diplomacy. It would be hard to say what Envoy ever before entered on his mission so precisely this style.

From Montevideo BOWLIN repaired to Parana, where he found the Platonic hemisphere of his divided soul in the person of URQUIZA. Like two raindrops, BOWLIN and URQUIZA ran together instantly into one. Their interview was at first a little "chequered," till BOWLIN felicitously mentioned his "olive branch." The rustle of the leaves dear to Minerva roused the lamb in the breast of the lion of the Pampas.

"The General, with a kind of electric spontaneity, sprang from his seat, and striking his breast fiercely with his hand, said: 'I am a soldier, but a man of peace; and as a friend of peace, and a friend of your Government, I accept your invitation, and will meet you at Asuncion.'"

The next conquest of our diplomatic Don Juan was the Minister of Brazil, who seems to have given way at the first appeal. And then came the crowning difficulty and grandest victory of all. When BOWLIN reached Asuncion, he says:

"Everything looked cold and distant. The people seemed not to know how to behave towards me, and gazed at me as they would upon some evil thing cast among them."

This was sad, but not wholly strange, for the people naturally regarded BOWLIN as the precursor of bombshells, which are certainly "evil things" when cast among a considerable population. However, BOWLIN soon rose to his true position. He sent for the Secretary of State, and secured an interview with the President. He had intended to be rather hard on LOPEZ, but learning from URQUIZA that all would be "serene," he "hastily prepared" a new and more mellifluous address, and gathering his cohorts all "gleaming in purple and gold," made "a fine appearance" before the Dictator of Paraguay. Fine as BOWLIN was, LOPEZ was finer.

"The President was magnificently dressed, with his suite of officers in uniform, and received me kindly and courteously, *with his chapeau-bras, glittering with gems and lace, under his arm.*"

This *was* something of a triumph, for, as Commander PAGE in his interesting work on Paragusy assures us, LOPEZ usually receives all Envoys with his hat on his head.

But the best of the matter was that, while BOWLIN had to yield to LOPEZ in the way of "gems and lace," he was fully his match in "courtesies and compliments." This is easy of belief, and nobody can be surprised to know that "directly after the interview," URQUIZA assured BOWLIN that "his speech and manner had had a *wonderful* effect in softening down the President, and that he was charmed with the whole proceeding." In consideration of this delightful state of things, URQUIZA graciously consented to let BOWLIN proceed alone in his negotiations," with a proviso that in case of any "hitch" the Argentine General should be called upon to make matters straight. Though LOPEZ and BOWLIN came to love each other better with each succeeding interview, the aforesaid "hitch" at last occurred, and URQUIZA was sent for. He came, saw, and settled everything; the agreement was drawn up and signed, "and in the general joy General URQUIZA embraced President LOPEZ," BOWLIN, we presume, standing by and giving them his blessing, with tears in his eyes. The upshot of all which rather garrulous narrative is simply this—that Mr. BUCHANAN never meant to do any fighting in Paraguay; that Mr. BOWLIN knew there was no fighting to be done; that General URQUIZA, who is as quick-witted as he is gallant, saw the true state of affairs at a glance, played on BOWLIN'S pompous credulity, represented LOPEZ as a dreadful tiger, whom only he, URQUIZA, could tame, managed the whole business from first to last, bamboozling BOWLIN into the belief that he was a profound diplomatist, and the people of Paraguay into the idea that nothing but the skill of the Argentine President had saved them from an American Armada; and so out of our clever expenditure of five millions has achieved for himself much *Kudos* and glory with his own people, and a great prospective influence in the rest of South America.

As URQUIZA is in the main a well-intentioned, manly and sensible ruler, this result is probably less disastrous than many that might have followed from the puerile duplicity of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the egregious folly of his pudding-headed envoy.

The Registry Law.

Without any disposition to disparage the so-called Registry law just passed, we cannot agree with the *Tribune* that it will not be easy to poll illegal votes under its provisions. That paper which, during the early part of the session, advocated the enactment of an efficient Registry, and not the loose affair the Legislature has given us now, attempts, with great labor and slight success, to appear satisfied. Doubtless it has its reasons; but they cannot be found in the act. No measure can justly be called a Registry law which allows votes to be sworn in at the polls without previous registration. We always had a written list of persons voting made on election day, and that will continue to be the only Registry of any value under the new law. The previous enrolment is to be a voluntary thing. A man may have his name put down if he likes; but as he knows he may vote without such formality, he will do as he pleases about it. A good many persons will, perhaps, take this trouble, or their friends for them. But one thing the *Tribune* may rely upon. No man expecting to cast a fraudulent ballot will do so. All such will be very sure to keep away. *Their* little business can be better performed at the polls. True, the new law imposes upon them an unwonted inconvenience. Unwonted, but by no means insurmountable. It requires, in each case, the additional oath of "a householder." A householder is one who occupies a "house, lodging or tenement." These can be hired, at any time, by the day or week. Now, is it not quite possible, would it not be "easy," in fact, for a band of spurious voters to present themselves in the afternoon of election day, with a sufficient sprinkling of "householders," cheaply manufactured for the occasion, and between them, to do all the necessary swearing for the emergency? Will the *Tribune* pretend that the two or three disreputable localities it specifies are the only places in this City where such a *ruse de guerre* could be successful? We trow not.

It is very true, as the *Tribune* says, that this sort of thing involves "willful perjury," with "penalties duly prescribed." But was not that the case before, in respect to swearing in illegal votes? The *Tribune*, however, adds that the perjury of the "householders" "is to be a matter of public and permanent record," the inference being, as we are left to suppose, that a salutary fear of a domiciliary visit from the Police would prevent them from false swearing. Our opinion, however, is, that when the officers called, even should it be the next morning early, they would find nothing but "lodgings and tenements" to let.

The investigation of individual right to vote during the hustle of election-day is necessarily impracticable. Under the old law, it came at last to the oath of those interested, and it is to be the same under the new. There is neither time nor opportunity to inquire whether the "householder" is really such, whether he lives where he says he does, or whether he does not give an *alias* instead of his true name. There is time only to hear his oath, and take in the vote of his friend who has retained him for that special service. False swearing is a facile and, in this City, a tolerably safe exploit. Were it otherwise, we should have had little need of any new law to secure the purity of the ballot-box.

Matters in Paris.

An American gentleman of leisure long resident in Paris, who enjoys the best opportunities of seeing whatever is going on in those circles of Parisian thought and refinement in which the Court of the Tuileries is regarded with least favor, writes to a friend in this City that it is the general belief, among the Legitimists at least, that war is inevitable, and that the Emperor is fully of the mind of his cousin Prince NAPOLEON. Of that personage he speaks as follows:

"Prince NAPOLEON is a combination of the Regent PHILIP of Orleans, with the Roman OTHO and VITELLIUS. Light, frivolous, very sensual, very witty, incapable of long or continuous study, without coherence in his ideas or his measures, a great disorganizer—as his late ministerial conduct showed—he is good for nothing, because he believes in nothing. His religious and political notions are equally baseless. Though ostensibly a Republican, and choosing his associates in that party, he accepts and spends two million francs a year from the Imperial Government. His poor young wife, it is feared, has been completely sacrificed. Even the Legitimists, however, begin to admit that the Emperor is good *au fond*; that his intentions are honest, and that he suffers at seeing his Government put on one side by the elevated minds of the country, and himself obliged to put up with second-rate men, adventurers and time-servers."

It may well be doubted, we think, whether there is more of patriotism than of partisanship, more of honor than of personal pride, in the conduct of these "elevated minds" which keep themselves aloof from the actual and established authority of France in the hope of new revolutions. Much of whatever is most objectionable in the system of NAPOLEON III. is undoubtedly attributable to the attitude of these classes, and it is not easy for the foreign observer to see what reasonable expectation they can have of better things for France as the result of a policy so openly provocative of continual instability. Of the leading men who have maintained this *rôle*, the gentleman from whose letter we are permitted to quote, goes on to say:

"Some are ill, like DE TOCQUEVILLE, whose friends write very sadly of his state—most are growing old, and all are discouraged—not that they despair of the future, but they foresee that the return of life and light in the literature and politics of France will come too late for them. LAMARTINE keeps on writing with marvelous rapidity his *Entretiens*, which many people buy and few read, although some of them, the last on "Leopold Robart," for example, are charming. BARROT has gone back to the bar; I meet him occasionally in Legitimist *salons*. GUIZOT, since the death of the Princess LIEVEN, lives very quietly with his family—the second volume of his *Memoirs* appeared some time since. Its opinions are honest, but by no means always sound. MIGNET is busy with a life of FRANCIS I. The Academy keeps on receiving dull poets and feeble authors; no really strong new name having appeared in art or literature for the last ten years. Perhaps a great deal is written, and kept back for the day; when publication will not be a fiction. The Fine Arts Exhibition is to open shortly, and it is said will be very fine. We are all on the tip-toe of expectation. Some new painters are spoken of as about to make really striking *débuts*."

Death of Ex-Governor Bouck.

The Hon. WILLIAM C. BOUCK, Ex-Governor of this State, died at his residence in Schoharie County, on the 19th April, at the age of 73.

Gov. BOUCK occupied various public positions for a period of forty years, and during his whole official career adhered strictly to the interests of the Democratic Party. Born on the 7th of January, 1786, at the old homestead in Schoharie County, which had been held by his grandfather under a patent from GEORGE II., his early years were passed quietly in the occupations of farming life. In a letter written subsequently to a friend, he remarks: "Until I was twenty-two years of age, no common laborer on my father's farm did more work than myself, either in clearing land or in the harvest field; often have I gone to the plow before daylight and from it after dark." His father, possessing abundant means, designed giving his son a liberal education, but the execution of this intention was postponed, and was finally given up altogether. So that Governor BOUCK'S early education was simply that which a common school afforded in the Winter months, during the intervals between the labors of the farm. Before attaining his majority, he became an active village politician, attaching himself to the Anti-Federal Party. In the Spring of 1807, being then 21 years of age, he was chosen Town Clerk; in the two following years held the post of Supervisor, and in 1811 was nominated for the office of Sheriff of the County, but declined. In 1812, he was a delegate to the Senatorial Convention of the Western District, held at Onondaga, and in the same year accepted the Shrievalty of Schoharie, under appointment of Governor TOMPKINS. His political life had now fairly commenced, and his influence with his party helped him to different positions of trust. In the Spring of 1813, he was elected to the Assembly, was re-elected, in 1814 and 1815, and occupied the same seat a fourth term, in 1817. In 1819, he had a military title conferred upon him, by succeeding to the Colonelcy of the 18th Infantry. In the following year he became State Senator, from the Middle District, and remained in the upper house of the Legislature until the new Constitution went into effect. Soon after his entrance into political life, Mr. BOUCK formed a close intimacy with MARTIN VAN BUREN, and this friendship continued unbroken until his death. In 1821, Mr. BOUCK was chosen Canal Commissioner, and continued in the discharge of the duties of that office for nineteen years, his first active service being performed on the western section of the Erie Canal, the most difficult portions of which were yet to be constructed. The line of the Canal, to the superintendency of which he was assigned, extended from Brockport to Lake Erie, and included the passage of the Mountain Ridge at Lockport. A considerable portion of this route lay through a dense forest, and the labor of construction was arduous. Four years of active effort resulted in the completion of the Canal. In the Fall of 1825, the barrier at Mountain Ridge was overcome and the work was finished. The first boat passed through the Canal to Lake Erie on the 25th of October of that year. Other canals—the Crooked Lake, Chemung and Chenango—were also constructed under Mr. BOUCK'S supervision. In 1840 he was removed from office, on political grounds; but in the Fall of the same year received the nomination of the Democratic Party for Governor of the State. The contest was very warm, and Mr. BOUCK was beaten by Governor SEWARD by a majority of 5,000, in an aggregate vote of 450,000. After his defeat, Mr. BOUCK devoted himself with ardor to the interests of the Hunker Democracy, taking an active part in the sharp political contests which began to be waged between the factions of the Democratic Party, and was still talked of as the most eligible gubernatorial candidate on the Hunker side. At the Democratic Convention held in Syracuse in the Fall of 1842, in the teeth of a violent opposition, he again received the nomination. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The Whigs nominated LUTHER BRADISH and GABRIEL FURMAN. In the ensuing election the Democratic ticket was successful, and Mr. BOUCK became Governor by about 22,000 majority. He was inaugurated on the 1st of January, 1843. Two previous Administrations had been in the hands of the Whigs, and the Democratic office-seekers, long displaced, began to clamor around Gov. BOUCK. It was natural that his exercise of the appointing power should have arrayed many bitter enemies against him. There were bitter contests over the appointments, over the choice of advisers who should revise the Messages over the election of State Printer, and the Democratic Party in the Legislature proved intractable; so that Gov. BOUCK had no pleasant time during his incumbency. In 1844 he declined a renomination, and gave his support to SILAS WRIGHT, who was elected his successor in office. In 1846 Gov. BOUCK was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and Chairman of the Committee of that body on the Elective Franchise. In the same year, he was appointed by President POLK to the office of Assistant Treasurer in this City, and held it for three years, until his removal by President TAYLOR. The last ten years of his life were passed almost wholly in farming pursuits at the Schoharie homestead.

Academy of Music.

It was a decided disappointment to the frequenters of the Academy that the "Favorita" was *not* performed last night. One of those innumerable difficulties which spring up so prolifically in all musical communities, and seem in point of fact to spring naturally to lyrical soil, prevented the promised representation. At the last moment the public was informed that "Lucrezia Borgia" had been substituted for "Favorita," and like a good-natured public, as it is, it pocketed the disappointment, and went into its duties. On the whole it was a good performance—far superior to that of last week. Signor STEFANI'S *Genarro* was excellent. This artist has vastly improved. He uses his fine organ with more discretion than he used to exercise, and sings with more skill. It is a treat to hear an artist so satisfying. Signor MORELLI returned to us as the *Duke*, and sung as much as he possibly could, which was sometimes a little too much. Miss GAZZANIGA was of course excellent. *Lucrezia* is one of her best characters. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. THOMAS.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—"Eli" will be played to-night, for the second time, at the Cooper Institute. It is a performance that should be heard.

NEWS FROM THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Harriet Lane.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, from Montevideo on the 12th of March, arrived at Quarantine last night.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* sailed from Montevideo the day before.

The following vessels would sail from Montevideo for the United States as soon as they could be prepared for sea, and the entire squadron, it was supposed, would be on their way home by the first of April:

Frigate *Sabine*, (flag-ship,) Commodore SHUBRICK, with Judge BOWLIN on board. Sloop *Falmouth*, sloop *Preble*; steamers *Atlanta*, *Memphis*, *Caledonia*, *Southern Star*, *Fulton*, *Water Witch*, *W. W. Chapin* and storeship *Supply*.

The *Metacomet* had been condemned as unseaworthy and would remain at Montevideo till orders were received from Washington in regard to her.

The following vessels will remain on the Brazil station under the command of Capt. CHARLES STEDMAN, viz: Brigs *Dolphin*, *Bainbridge* and *Perry*.

The storeship *Release* will remain on the station for a few months.

The health of the officers and men of the Squadron was good.

Lieutenant-Commanding F. B. RENSHAW, late commander of the *Bainbridge*, is passenger on board the *Harriet Lane*.

Lieut. R. returns home on account of ill health, and is also bearer of dispatches in Washington.

The *Harriet Lane* left New-York Oct. 9 since which she steamed 16,962 miles, and sailed 627 miles—total, 17,589 miles.

The following are the officers attached to the *Harriet Lane*: Commander, John Faunce; Lieutenants, A. D. Stanford, D. C. Constable and J. W. Watson; Lieutenant Acting-Master, B. W. Wrobel; Chief Engineer, J. R. Dryburgh; Assistant Engineers, Walter Scott, W. Meeker, Charles Dale and J. T. Webster; Surgeon, Angelo Tonsel; Purser's Clerk-in-Charge, Edward Willard; Captain's Clerk, V. P. Traver.

The *Harriet Lane* brings from Pernambuco five of the mutineers of the crew of the bark *Weathergage*, who are sent home for trial.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

Winding Up—What was Done, and what was left Undone—Lamentable Condition of the Lobby, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

Last night, at 9 o'clock, the Legislature adjourned *sine die*. Though the hundred days had expired on the Wednesday preceding, and every member was remaining at great personal inconvenience, the fact that an adjournment could be effected at so early an hour was scarcely dreamed of at 3 o'clock. Upon several scores of amendments to the Supply bill the Houses disagreed, and neither body was in any mood to recede. The Committees of Conference were selected for their pluck on both sides, and no hope was entertained that they would come to any definite conclusions; it was thought that meeting half way on minor points, the Senate would not waste a dollar from their item of $250,000 for Quarantine Removal, and that the House would insist to the last moment on the $75,000 for Canal-Draft Interest. The knowing ones went on to say that the result would be a victory of the House on the Interest item, and of the Senate on the Quarantine item. Then, that the Supply bill would be vetoed by the Governor, and then that the Legislature would break up in a row—all of which came natural. The Committees of Conference met, "with their backs well up," scarcely glowered at each other a moment, shook hands, were sensible, compromised, and agreed to make the item $50,000 for Quarantine, and for Interest nothing. When, after a brief session, Judge MORRIS announced the result to the House, General DURYEA instantly wrote a resolution for final adjournment at 9 o'clock, the Clerk called the division list on concurring in the bill as agreed on by the conferees, and every man fell to packing his duds. Half a dozen straggling Senate bills were read, and a recess taken till 7½ o'clock. The evening was surrendered for nearly an hour to merriment—the Speaker, who is constitutionally a grave man, having put, during his absence, Mr. POST, the gravest of men exteriorly, and the merriest of men internally in the Chair. No one scrupled to crack his joke at the expense of his no longer sensitive neighbor. Most of the resolutions referred to the disposition of Lost Pets, prominent among which were the Quarantine Removal (which Mr. ANDREWS moved to divide *pro rata*, among the members of the Select Committee that had it in possession) the Port-wardens' bill which never had a decent burial but is still left decaying on General Orders, the Railroad Freight bill, the Vanderbilt pier whose enemies never could be got out of the House, and the Wharfage Bill. This order was suddenly stopped by the reappearance of the Speaker, and the announcement by Mr. CHANLER of ex-Governor BOUCK'S death. Mr. CHANLER spoke ably of the deceased. He was followed by Mr. RUTHERFORD,—to whom it is time to do tardy justice by correcting the telegraphic report at the time of his arrest, which said that he went out making all the resistance he could. It is due to Mr. R., who is one of the kindest-hearted and most independent Democrats, to say that when he found the officers of the House fairly had him in charge, he neither cursed nor kicked, but simply asking what right the Sergeant-at-Arms had to arrest him, without a cocked hat and sword on, he took it easy and surrendered with grace. I make the correction by request, and the more readily since it is another man's error I am correcting.

At 9 Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN addressed the House in a few brief touching words, and with but a shadow of remembered malice or of hard feeling between any, the Assembly shook hands all around and separated.

The Senate did a bit of filibustering to conclude with. The bill decreasing the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York was passed in the morning. The Governor signed it at once. It gave him the nomination of 100 citizens, and it was natural to ask one more Executive session to get the thing off his hands. From the fact that the City Democratic Senators were all in turn summoned into the Executive Chamber, and from other indications, it was guessed that there had been a bargain, on such terms as these: that the Democrats were to be given a large share of the new notaries if they would confirm the nomination of HUTCHINSON, and so oust EDGAR MCMULLEN, who, in spite of the Executive

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.

Report of Dr. Doremus—Arsenic found in the Bodies of the Deceased—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Margaret Burke Released.

The Jury impanneled in the Fourteenth-street poisoning case, after having waited nearly three weeks for the analytical report of Dr. Doremus, re-assembled yesterday morning at two o'clock, at Eighteenth Ward Station-house. The testimony of several additional witnesses was taken, and was followed by the report of Dr. Doremus. Mr. Butman, the brother of Mrs. Beatham, one of the deceased persons, was a leading witness against Margaret Burke, the accused. He gave it as his opinion that the girl was not poisoned herself, as she alleged, but feigned sickness. A sister of Margaret stated positively that she was sick. Dr. Doremus announced in his report distinct traces of arsenic in the bodies both of Mrs Beetham and of Fayette Robinson. Following is the additional avidence an the verdict of the Jury:

John C. Coville, sworn—I am resident physician at the City Prison; Margaret Burke, the accused, has been in the City Prison most of the time since her arrest; she has been sick, but has shown no symptoms of having been poisoned; the sickness I attributed to her worrying on account of her position; it is no uncommon for female prisoners to be thus affected.

Ann Bridget Burke, sworn—I live as servant in the family of Mr. Brannan in Eighty sixth-street, near Second-avenue; I am a sister of Margaret Burke. the last time I called to see my sister was some five weeks before the death of Mrs. Beetram; on the Thursday night succeeding the alleged poisoning Margaret sent for me; Mrs. Beetham was dead when I arrived; Margaret was in bed and was very sick. It was a little after nine o'clock when I saw my sister; she said she was very sick, and she looked to me as though she was; she spoke very low and complained of headache and excessive thirst; she had some toast water, which she drank; she did not vomit in my presence. I staid with her about ten minutes; as I went away a gentleman told me to come the next morning and take Margaret away, as they were afraid to eat anything while she remained; I think it was the brother of Mrs. Beetham who told me this; I went there the next morning, when Margaret was better; I took Margaret two oranges, and that was all I took to her; there was some veal on a plate on a chair in her room, which Margaret said one of the girls brought her; I staid there only about five minutes; I did not take Margaret with me, as a gentleman told me the Coroner was going to hold an Inquest, and it would be necessary to have her in attendance; he told me to come in the afternoon; I don't know where I should have taken her, as I had fixed upon no place; at two o'clock in the afternoon I again went to the house; an officer then had Margaret in charge, so that I could not take her away.

By Jurors—Margaret never told me that she had any difficulty with Mrs. Beetham; she did not say that Mrs. Beetham owed her wages, but she said Mrs. Beetham was very poor, and she was sorry she was poor, as she was a nice woman, and she liked her very much; I did not see any food in Margaret's room; the gas was turned very low and I did not notice what was in the room.

A letter was read by the Coroner from Dr. Theo. S. Christ, of Lewisburg, Pa., which the Corner stated was in reply to a letter he had written. Dr. Christ stated that in February last he boarded with Mrs. Beetham temporarily. After tea, on the evening of the 5th of February, he and Dr. C. H. Bill, of Vermont, who also boarded there then, started to go out, when Mrs. Beethem asked them to purchase some arsenic for her, to be used in killing rats, she being too sick to go

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN STONE houses No. 119 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars enquire to A. W. FREY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—PUBLIC attention is called to an extensive sale of real estate, comprising some of the most desirable improved and unimproved property in this City and Brooklyn, to be sold by COLE & CHILTON, at The Merchants' Exchange on THURSDAY NEXT, 21st inst.

For maps and particulars, apply at their office, No. 45 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL—Two west side of Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 26 feet front, 72 feet deep, 4-story, high basement, and brown-stone fronts. Each contains 20 large rooms, 3 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 3 wash basins, gas, bells, &c. Also, that spacious house corner of Madison-av. and 39th st., 26 feet front, 83 feet deep, 4 stories high basement, brick and brown stone fronts, and containing 23 large rooms, 2 dressing and clothes closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 3 wash basins, gas, bells, private stairs, &c.; hot air, and hot and cold water on all floors without pumping. They have been built under the constant inspection of the present owner, and will bear close inspection. A liberal share may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Printed cards, with price and particulars, can be had at the premises, or of the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place up stairs.

RARE CHANCE IN BROOKLYN—A HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Private residence, only ten minutes walk from Fulton Ferries; beautifully shaded, No. 228 Pearl-st. House, 35 by 40, two-story, basement and attics; gas and fixtures throughout. Stable, 25 by 20; carriage room and granary same size, on rear of lot; all fenced from street. The house will be let separate, if wished, or nearly the rent taken in board by some gentleman, and furnish his own room. The rent not to much an object as good tenants. For further particulars, inquire at CHARLES WOOD, Nos. 172 and 173 Fulton Market, New-York.

LOTS TO LEASE.—ON WEST-STREET, BANK Land, and the 18th-av., together with the bulkhead in front of same, being about 200 feet on the river. Also 4 lots on the corner of Horatio and West sts. and 6 on the corner of Bernard and 13th-av., together with the 13 head (about 88 feet) in front of same. Very desirable locations for lumber, coal, stone, brick yards, &c.; are all in very good order and inclosed to peace. One plot contains about 30 lots; will be let together if desired. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 8th-av.; or to HENRY WELD, No. 207 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1¼ miles from Fulton Ferry by Bolton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but would be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4 story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Weigand's celebrated "Patent Asphalte and Vulcanized Roofing material, it is the cheapest and most durable roofing for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, painted, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Dover-st., also No. 177 Prince-st., New York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 8 this place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 feet 5½ inches, (33 feet 5½ inches on rear.) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house in the rear, side of Osborn-pl. Gives door south of the Residence House, 9x30 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable location. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect.
H. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver st., New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BROOKLYN HOUSE.—THE two-story and attic house and two lots on Quincy st., four doors east of Classon av., a desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; with modern gas, &c. The furniture in the house is for sale. Apply to Mrs. SMITH on the premises or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New York.

$10,500.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The substantial and elegant three-story house and lot No. 103 2d-av., east side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire at THOMAS DUGAN, No. 248 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four story high stone brown stone house, 27 feet by 56, 100 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate rent to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 19 and 21 place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English basement house No. 21 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAYTON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS TO LEASE.—FOUR lots on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 43d st., and one lot in the rear on 43d st., together being 100 feet 4 inches on the avenue by 125 feet on the street. For good improvement long leases will be given. Apply to EMMAN, No. 202 5th-av., or to HENRY WELD, No. 207 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE, TWO OR THREE LOTS ON 34th-st., between 8th and Madison Avs., with stable for 30 on 34th st., also, 50 feet on 35th st., between 3d and 4th avs., with stable lots on 35th st.; will be divided into 20 feet lots.
CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No 41 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE WITH THE FURNITURE, situated in a very fine location. Rooms can be rented to the amount of $1,800 a year, leaving a beautiful suite of apartments for a family. Price $25,000. Some choice up-town lots would be taken in part pay. Apply to R. J. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, 25 by 56 feet three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience, the situation is unsurpassed. Apply at the house, or of B. B. BLYDENBURG, No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling house situated at No. 171 West 18th-st., near Broadway; built in a substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. House 20x50; three stories deep, lot 20x100 feet; will be sold at a great bargain. Address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, with high stoop, now complete and built in the most substantial manner. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 33 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th Aves. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of land well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANTLY-LOCATED four-story brick house No. 20 Abingdon-square, North side, has modern improvements, and all in good order. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON NINTIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 20 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes storm yard or manufactories, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 75 West 26th st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements will be let with the furniture, if required. Apply to HALL BROTHERS, No. 108 6th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 26 LONDON-TERRACE 2d-st., in complete order, with every improvement and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No. 58 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots, Nos. 64 and 65 north side, near Irving place; being in the vicinity of two parks, will make it always desirable for a private residence. To be sold on easy terms. Inquire at No 63 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—CONtaining about one hundred rooms, and is situated in one of the finest avenues in the City. Address HOTEL, Box No. 113 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, No. 34 4th-st., near Washington square; to see can commit on it. Inquire at room No. 10, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY and finished attic brick house, No. 375 McDougal, near 8th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN Pine-st.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from the "Astor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md., when requested, the Company will take up vessels at their charges.

Offices of the Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of the above named coal at all times selected in this port.
Office No. 10 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

$1 100—CHEAP FOR CASH.—NICE HOUSE and lot situate on the corner of Butler-st. and Washington-av.; lot 150 by 75 three blocks from Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., room 14.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x80 feet. Also, one on 7th-av., near 50th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO 172 WEST 27d-st., between 7th and 8th aves., south side. Lot 18x100, house 26x32; 3 stories and basement; in thorough order. Has gas, plumbing, and hot air furnace complete, with furniture if required. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY STONE front house, and lot No. 102 West 34th st., near Broadway. The purchaser having the choice of range and heater. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TEN HOUSES NOS. 96 and 97 East 26th-st., brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 96, or of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Monmouth Beach, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington st., Brooklyn, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK—A beautiful country seat for sale on the banks of the Passaic. It is in excellent order, and adapted for Winter and Summer residence, and as a most eligible distance for those doing business in New-York. The present occupier has lived there Winter and Summer for the last five years. The house contains 18 rooms including kitchen, laundry, dairy, meat-room, Winter-vegetable room, and up stairs bath room, with hot and cold water, water-closets and bedrooms; running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; 28 acres in woodland, lawn, flower and kitchen garden, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out—the lawn is unrivalled within the neighborhood of New York; it comprises eight acres, beautifully undulating, and studded with old, majestic trees. On the highest ridge of the property is a ornamental tower, 50 feet high, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, embracing states island, Long Island, Highlands of Neversink, &c. The outhouses are large and in excellent order; they comprise gardener's house, coach-house, stable, cow-house, chicken-house, barn, tool-house, ice-house, forcing-house, conservatory, bath house, boat house. The house is ready for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For further particulars, and for cards of admission, apply to
ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H LUDLOW, No 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound, and fronting the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depot; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 6,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Pelham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36 built by dove' work in the most substantial manner filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are handsomely planted with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from Eastchester to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and about 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000 and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large and choice well-furnished house, well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most if the conveniences of a city residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st.; or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—SALE IN PARTITION OF THE "PARKINSON" ESTATE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 21, 1859, at 2 o'clock, at Seigert's Hotel, Vanderbilt's Landing, 24 parcels of beautiful land at Clifton, varying from 2 to 15 acres each, in the immediate neighborhood of the seats of Messrs. Pickersgill Aspinwall &c. Also, 2 plots of 12 acres each, on Castleton Heights, rear of Pelton's Hotel. Also, 226 acres, known as the farm of the late Caleb White, opposite Perth and South Amboy, with a mile water front. The above extensive property is unsurpassed for beauty of situation, splendor of view, and embraces some of the choicest sites on the Island. Lithographic maps at No. 7 Broad-st. By order
H. B. METCALF, Esq., Referee.

EDWIN BENEDICT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—In the village of Hackensack, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 4th May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises I shall offer for sale at auction the building and lot known as the "Old Tavern Stand, lying west of the court-house square. Also, a great number of desirable building lots on State-st. and Morris-st.; two lots east of Ploughroad, south of Nicholas Van Voorhis, and several lots west of Plank-road. The above is property formerly owned by Robert Campbell, deceased. For a more particular description, apply to G. G. ACKERSON, Esq., at the County Clerk's Office in Hackensack. Title indisputable.
EDWIN BENEDICT, Trustee, &c.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER—To be let or sold—A cottage, with garden, walks and plantations, in all about two acres, and with or without a good stable and carriage-house. The above are pleasantly situated, on elevated ground, in the village of Hastings within five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms, a cellar and woodhouse, and is fitted with fixtures closets, &c., painted and papered, and fit for immediate occupation. Rent moderate. To the purchaser of the whole, or a part, the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings, upon Hudson.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall and within 25 minutes from 51st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 12 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Bariem Company, stabling, carriage-house dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson. Apply on the premises, or to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Rent $300—A good cottage house, 40 by 50 feet on the ground, one and a half story high; seven rooms on the lower floor and four on the upper; piazza running the whole length of the front; with 10 or 20 acres of ground two orchards and a quarter of an acre of blackberries, and good out buildings; good fishing and gunning on the place; large water-front and grove on the Sound. For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO., No 101 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT FORT LEE—A BEAUTIFUL plot of ground, containing about five acres, five minutes walk south of Thyou's Landing, and opposite 125th-st., New-York. On the property is a choice building site, a natural mound surrounded with fruit and shade trees. The new road from Hoboken along the river makes the above very desirable for a hotel or boarding house. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained

COTTAGES TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE of Staten Island; one on Castleton av., built of brick, two stories with basement and attic; furnace, range and pure spring water brought into the basement; stone stables and two acres of land handsomely laid out, one small furnished cottage near the shore road. Apply to the subscriber, No. 40 Exchange place.
EDWARD BEMENT.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE, situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased, containing 5 acres with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICEMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—Five miles, five minutes' walk from the depot, Fourth Norwalk, healthy and romantic, beautiful prospect, modern and convenient two story house, eight rooms 6 acres high, picturesque, $160 per year, $50 for the summer. BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 1 University Building.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, A COTTAGE, IN GOOD order, near the Hudson River Railroad station; rent $300. Also for sale, several fine building sites, having splendid views of the river, Highlands, &c., and containing from two to eight acres, as may be desired.
THEO McNAMEE, Irvington.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 26 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sent if desired, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE IN BOROKEN—A THREE-STORY brick house and lot pleasantly situated. It is convenient and has a lot of ground 85x85 feet for a flower yard and watering place; the house has also a fine yard, grove and shrubbery. Price for the cash buyer, $3,500. Apply to L. TAYLOR, No. 91 Duane st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

Parties wishing to purchase or exchange City or Brooklyn property for country residence will find charges for so doing by examining my books. Besides many other localities, I would offer the following:

YONKERS.

House, with 2 acres, near Riverdale	$12,000
House, with 80 acres	60,000
House, with 1 acre	9,500
House, with 30 acres, near Kings Bridge	15,000
House, with 1 acre	14,000
House, with 5¾ acre	8,000
House, with 1 acre	18,000
House, with 1 acre	12,500
House, with ¾ acre	6,500
House, with ½ acre	25,000
House, with ½ acre	10,000
House, with ½ acre	5,500
House, with 3 lots	4,500
18 acres	10,000
60 acres	11,000
House, with 1 lot	4,500
House, with 3 lots	5,000
House, with 1 lot	7,000
House, with 3 lots	20,000
House, with 27 acres	24,000
House, with 1 acre	11,000
House, with 7½ acres	4,500
House, with 7½ acres	13,000
NEW-ROCHELLE—House, 5½ acres	14,000
NEW-ROCHELLE—House, 3½ acres	9,000
18 acres, per acre	1,500
KING STON—House and 6 acres	17,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 9 acres	35,000
House, with 3 acres	11,000

Farms of 45 acres; also 80½ acres.

PEEKSKILL—$2,500, $6,500, $11,000, $10,500.

OUR BAY FERRY—$25,000

LAKE MAHOPAC—A fine Hotel.

RYE STAMFORD, SPRATORD.

Full particulars of the above places, together with many others, can be found at the office of
W. L. SEYMOUR
No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard, sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road, has a fine building site and river view, and possession almost every variety of fruit for a family would exist; has 300 quince, 300 grape vines, ½ an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries &c., all in bearing. Also a cosy one of trees. A new home with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York one hour and a half by steamer Hudson Powell, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of P. W. BODSTEIN No. 751 Broadway, E. U. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES O. POE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE WEST bank of the Passaic River, at North Belleville, N. J., three miles from Jaussic bridge depot of New York and Erie Railroad, several trains to and from New-York, daily; being at within 50 minutes of Wall-st. Steamboat runs from each connecting either with New-York. Contains about 44 acres, 35 of which are in the highest state of cultivation; the balance has wood and large garden with plenty of excellent fruit; has a front on the river of 900 feet, with an excellent dock. Buildings consist of a comfortable farm house, excellent barn and convenient out-houses; two fine wells and a pond of spring water; situate in a fine grove of forest trees, on an elevation which can be used for water power, or ornamental purposes; orchard with 100 apple-trees, choice fruit, in good bearing order; plenty of plums, pears, and all small fruit. For further particulars apply on the premises, to L. DUNCAN, or to T. W. SATHERWAITE, No. 61 William-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 50, containing 24 rooms, and hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Bloomingview Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, three steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot—three quarters of a mile from Principal Bay—most delightful place for rushing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE and a half miles east of the depot; one-quarter of a mile from the Sound; a beautiful country seat, containing 18½ acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is a two-story and attic frame, about 26 by 40 feet, with a wing 18 by 31 feet, handsomely situated and in perfect order; fine view of the Sound; good barn, stable and carriage-house; plenty of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 28x30 wing 20x35 about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New York, or WM. C. BOUSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to R. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A HANDSOME country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester county, 30 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from the depot, a fine double house, (with or without furniture) with about 15 acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, &c., all in perfect order, suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel summer boarding-house. Apply to the owner D. C. HAYS No 65 Wall st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes, a double cylinder steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomoters, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—Twenty-one acres (in one body) of beautiful land situated in the heart of the town of Fairfield, Conn., within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Depot and most eligibly located for country seats. It is finely improved, and has on it a farm-house nearly new. For further information apply to H. WAKEMAN, living near the premises, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE THE HARlem Railroad Depot, a convenient two-story and basement cottage, newly painted with garden attached and in perfect condition; rent $200. Also, beautiful cottage, with stables, garden and four acres of land, fruit trees, &c., on road to West Farms, half a mile from Fordham depot. Rent $300. Apply to Dr. BORSEFIELD, or WM. FITZGERALD, Fordham, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE-QUARTERS OF A mile from Wood Haven Depot, Long Island Railroad, eight miles from Brooklyn—A pleasant country residence, with eight acres of fine land, up in which there is a good apple orchard, garden and a variety of small fruit; house two-story frame, contains 12 rooms, handsomely situated, well shaded and in good order; good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED one mile from the Village of Bedford, Westchester County, and 2½ miles from Harlem Railroad. The place is stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and offers great inducements to persons desiring a quiet and healthful country home. For particulars, inquire of C. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., New-York, or of G. W. MILLER, on the premises. Price $400 per year.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $160 to $300. Also, 4¾ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—NOW READY AND WAITING FOR possession immediately, only two minutes' walk from the depot, beautiful place, one acre, with house, 10 rooms, nice garden, fruit trees, &c. Churches, schools and stores near by. Located on Union-av., Rye Neck, Westchester County. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 185 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT NINE ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the village of Irvington, beautifully situated on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of an excellent house, some 30x40 feet, two story kitchen attached, barn and cottage, all in perfect condition. For further particulars, inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Nos 7 and 9 Pine-st.

TO LET, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A MEDIUM sized house and stable, at North Orange, to let for the next year. The situation is as pleasant and healthful as any in the village, and less than five minutes' walk from the depot. There is a fine garden, fruit trees, &c., attached to the house. Apply on the premises, corner of Main and High sts., North Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings, situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLAUS.

TO LET—RENT REMARKABLY LOW, A PLAIN cottage immediately at the depot at Summit, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, only one hour from town. The house is clean and very well arranged. A convenient Summer box for a small family. Apply to W. S. MILLEDOLER, No. 167 Broadway, 34-story, front.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT FLUSHING TO LET AT A MODERATE RENT, OR FOR SALE.—A mansion of 12 rooms, pleasantly retired, 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot.
W. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. O. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—$3,200—House and 5 acres of good land. Fruit, shade, &c., in a neighborhood. Lies above Cruger's Station, on Hudson River. Apply to L. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a large gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. SMIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON BERGEN HILL. A house suitable for a small genteel family; it has over half an acre of ground, and is about 2¼ miles from the Jersey City Ferry, on the stage route. For full particulars, apply to A. BONDON, No. 44 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to E. L. [illegible] No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS FORmerly the residence of Cornelius Hogeboom, delightfully situated at Sheet, Columbia County, New York, about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot at that place; 30 miles from Hudson and 4 miles from Chatham Four Corners, on the New-York and Boston Railroad. The place consists of a dwelling-house and about six acres of land comprising garden, orchard and lot for pasture, with barn and out-houses. The dwelling is a large square house of wood, two stories high with high basement, and is substantially built, with piazzas, &c. It stands back from the road on an elevation which commands a very extended view of one of the most highly cultivated and beautifully varied counties in the State. The largest of the Catskill Mountains adds greatly to the view toward the west. There is an excellent well on the place, with cistern, &c. The place is about four hours distant from New York by the Harlem Railroad, and about the same distance by the Hudson River Railroad and Peekskill Creek and Boston Railroad. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome Gothic cottage house, marble mantels and grates, in complete order. On the premises are an ice-house, chicken-house, fruit house, carriage-house and stable 50 young grafted fruit trees, grape vine and other berries, &c.; 20 acres of rich, mellow land near Kingsbridge, the intended steamboat stopping place entering, and Harlem River ferries moderate. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 489 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE (FURNISHED) TO LET—At Tarrytown on the Hudson, eight minutes' walk from the railroad station, and one from the steamboat landing, consisting of a two-story cottage 30x38 feet, two acres of land in lawn, garden, forest and plain; a barn, wash house, &c., and the centre part liberally stocked with large and small fruit, and ornamental and shade trees. On the premises is a brook, fish pond, &c. Inquire of D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson river. Has stable and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 23 Gold st., New-York

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, near the depot, with one acre of ground carriage-house, &c.; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Maiden-lane, to W. H. TIBBS.

TO LET—A NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated on the banks of the North River, 95th-st., within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Stryker's Bay. Cars stop six times each day going to and from the City. Inquire on the premises, or of HENRY A. BUTT, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, near the Sound, with a fine water view, an New Haven Railroad, 40 minutes from the City. Choice fruit and shade trees; in perfect order; fine mansion. Price $.0,000.
L. B. KINSHIMER, No 225 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY PLACE on the Hudson, 10 rooms, barn and 4 acres, with a million of fruit, and magnificent river view, 10 minutes walk from landing. Rent $300.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty st.

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PROSTRATED FACULTIES AND GENERAL debility need no longer be the bane of life; there is sure relief to be found in TRIEBMAN, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Pell. Full particulars can be gleaned from a perusal of "Human Frailty or Physiological Researches," beautifully illustrated, and sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 191 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 6; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment

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HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first the Historian Dispepsar, No. Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a sweet, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Shun the pretenders that treat of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expanding every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients & separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, forms, simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL Disease in all its different forms and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the Author, as above, also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 498 Broadway, New-York

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 300 edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred elect-etyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the acute ny of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in recondite from European Hospital practice, quacks exposed, and receipts and remedies, the author's unequaled Pearl and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New York Platform, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, & J.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System," devotes his entire attention to Operative Surgery and cure of the more abscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Fistulæ, Piles, Rectals, Prolapsus and Stricture of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no confinement. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, as the necessary indications are always seen on personal examination. Dr. D. refers to C. C. McCallum, late secretary of the Police Board; Henry Ford, Brooklyn; John Hays, of this City; John Dillon, Esq., New-York; N. F. Maurice Barnett, New-Orleans; Mr. Livingston (Livingston, Kinkead & Co.,) N. G. Bradford late Cashier Bowery Bank and more than 200 gentlemen in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 Sixth-av.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure a private diseases. Remember, all others deceive you by puffing. Dr. WARD can make immediately experience what Richard himself said. Unfortunate Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—no arrangement that consents never meet. Advised call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, auxiliar &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $3. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular containing particulars, mailed letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS No. 99 Broadway. Office No. 51 West 23d-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DR STRATTON, successor of the original recipe—is a quiet relief and cure for neuralgia headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature. JAMES T. STRATTON No. 10 6th-st. For sale by druggists, at $3. a bottle $9 a dozen.

CAUTION.—CONSUMERS OF HENRY'S CALcined Magnesia are cautioned against a very inferior counterfeit sold, interspersed for sale in New-York, and are recommended to purchase only from druggists of known responsibility. JOHN FERGUSON, agent for T. & W. Henry, Manufacturers, Manchester, England.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAN BE had genuine only of us the sole proprietors, PEASE & CO., No. 19 Cedar-st., New-York, and of Hazard, No. 15 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, who has been our agent for ten years. No City druggists have the genuine for sale. We make this note necessary to protect the public.

DR. HALPIN, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 58 Bleecker-st., two block east of Broadway. Hours 10 to 2, and 6 till 8 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BATE,
DENTIST,
No. 878 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

NERVOUS PERSONS REQUIRING KIND and gentle treatment, as well as skillful and reliable operations, are invited to the rooms of the undersigned. Modern artificial Teeth inserted, in fashion natural to life, and by accommodating terms all the inconveniences of modern dentistry adopted. Teeth extracted or filled without pain. A lady always in attendance.
DR. BLAKENEY & CO., No. 5 16th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that several of the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, will be leased in slips at public auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the City Hall, for the term of five years. A catalogue containing the numbers and location, and also the terms and conditions of sale, may be had at this office. Bass ment of City Hall. Maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBT. T. HAWS,
Comptroller.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY 21st inst., at the same hour and place, at which time it will positively take place.
Dated Comptroller Finance Office,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1859.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at which time, for the purpose of holding each of the following sales on those days, the Twenty-second Precinct Police is to be located within limits bounded by 8th and 9th-avs. and 45th and 57th-sts.

Each proposition must state the precise location, size and terms. A clear title will be required for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation.
ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse Paris,
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUkee Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1854, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, to the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 242 to 345 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1854; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1854; whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee and running from thence to La Crosse in said state, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts lots or parcels of land which do constitute, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the road ways turnouts, depot houses, workshops, depots and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which are situated or might thereafter constitute, or be a part of or appertain to said railroads, and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase grant, gift or otherwise in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine-houses workshops, depots and other buildings, and all other improvements on, or appertaining to said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured, for or used on said Railroads and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils and other personal property procured or thereafter to be procured for, or used in connection with, said Railroads, and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description;—and also, all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress approved June 3 1856, entitled "An act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State," and the Legislation of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856 entitled "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company and to execute the trust created by an Act of Congress entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856" together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all and singular the bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and choses in action of whatsoever nature, owned wholly or in part by said Railroad Company, on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under the trusts of said mortgage; and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped and the particular lands granted by the foregoing acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin fully completed and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned to be held by him in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said Mortgage Deeds

And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payment of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds as they respectively became due or if default for the like period should be made in the payment at maturity of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said Mortgage Deeds, and in either of the cases aforesaid, as Trustee, I was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Rail roads and all the other property, real personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the tolls income and profits thereof, and to sell all said singular said Railroads and all other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company covered and conveyed or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds either at public or private sale; and, also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount in the aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the said bonds and the interest thereon: but in case of any sale at auction, it was provided that notice of such intended sale should be published once in each week for three weeks at the least, in two newspapers published in the city of New-York, and in a newspaper published in the city of Milwaukee; and that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchase or purchasers deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the undersigned Trustee, and said Railroad company of, in, and to, the said property, rights, fiber ies, privileges and franchises, and every part and parcel there f

And whereas the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859 upon all the bonds issues by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about ($70,000,) seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, when it became due, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days, and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, as compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said mortgage Deeds I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder in one or more parcels, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular, the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, conveyed or conveyed, or intended to be conveyed or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 23 same hour and place.
WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1859.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 5, 1859.—At the annual election, held this instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN HARPER,
ABRAHAM V. BRASH, J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS T. FISK, WM. A. BUDD,
B. & J. F. CAMP, O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING, JOSIAH OAKES,
E. F. BEEKMAN, WM. KENT,
THOS. L. RUSSMORE, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
JULIEN L. ALLAIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 14, 1859.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held at their Banking Rooms, April 12, instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. HOLLY, PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK, GEORGE B. WARREN,
SAMUEL S. JOWMAN, S. B. SOUTHMAYD
GORDON W. BURNHAM, JAMES G. BENEDICT,
JOHN BOYLE, JOHN CANTER,
LUCIEN D. COMAN, ALBERT A. MARTIN,
ROBERT J. BROWN.

And for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, Joseph M. Brown, Jr., Lucius Gallagher, Ralph Mead and Alexander Hamilton, Jr. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, D. HOLLY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, New York, March 26, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 10 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the present capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking-house on and after the 2d day of May next.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 29th ult., it was resolved to increase the capital stock—by additional subscriptions—to the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($500,000,) being an additional 14,720 shares, of $12 50 each.

The additional capital will be open at the Bank on the 2d day of May next, when the stockholders may subscribe for the increased capital in proportion to the shares then held by them respectively. This privilege will be extended to the 20th day of May next, at which time the shares remaining unsubscribed for will be disposed of among such stockholders as may have applied for more than their proportions and if any remain after such division the residue may be taken by other parties, at not less than par.

Payments on the subscribed stock will be required as follows, to wit:

Six per cent per cent., or $2 per share at the time of subscribing

Twenty eight per cent., or $1 50 per share each, on the first days of July, August and September next, respectively, together with interest on the same, at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the first day of May next to the date of payment.

Subscribers may pay the whole of their respective installments at any time previous to those dates, to which case interest will be added only to the day of payment.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant, to the 3d day of May prox. By order of the Board
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ocean Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes, on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for sale at auction of such real estate as shall then be offered, to pursuance of the recommendation of a former stockholders' meeting and for transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, March 10, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—NEW YORK, April 9, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st-av. and 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 3, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 28th instant, until after the election, by order of the Board
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 56 Wall-street.—The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive.
JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

SOUTH AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons of first mortgage ($300 000 loan) due Nov 1 1857, and May 1 1858, are requested to deposit the same with the undersigned trustee, to forward to Ohio. It is expected they will be paid on the 1st May with exchange on New-York, and interest to 1st May proximo.
J. F. D. LANIER, No. 51 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1859

$25,000 A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED to invest this sum on ample real estate security for two years, at the liberal rate of seven per cent per annum. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 249 Broadway.

$55,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROperty in this City. No applications from Brokers will be entertained. THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 158 10th st., near 3d-av.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall st.—Bar Iron, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS Executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-STREET,
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Building, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CHARLES BABSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAS,
C. BROESING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SCHEITLIN,
EDWARD LICH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHUSEN,	E. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
H. F. DOHRMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MUNN,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHEELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTHAUS,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	EDW. C. BURLAGE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 127 Greenwich-st., corner Fulton.

Capital	$200 000
Surplus over	100,000

At an election held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

C. V. B. Strander,	O. S. Martin,	Ward, A. Work
Levi Apgar,	Wm. Bustace,	E. S. Bowman,
Joseph S. Barker,	Benj. S. Taylor,	E. S. Jeaddeston,
Gordon W. Burnham,	Elias Bostwick,	J. W. Brown,
Moses A. Peppock,	Israel Minor,	Nathan'l Weed
Baron H. Van Anken,	J. Robins,	C. D Van Wagenen
Henry A. Kerr,	David Morris,	Crowal Adams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. V. B Ostrander was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
L. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 54 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan of Insurance with a principle

That prior to first January requires that 40 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in cash, bearing interest

This Company has been in operation for five years, during all of which time it has declared to its insured one hundred and fifty-five and one half per cent. of their premiums. They less regularly lose and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of salvage. Call or write

The security offered to insurers is unquestionable, as their capital, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have fire policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, can have the same renewed and take together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, reverts to the Company.
ROBERT E. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he has an absolute controlling interest in the subject of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 5, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, or knitted or sewed fabrics or articles as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with cut sheets or other rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to manufacture and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be covered or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances and he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store

His assertion has been called in an advertisement signed by William Judson in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretension on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson or his agent have exhibited his pretended titles to the Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid title to said Judson, or to any one else, after the title he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Nelson in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a protended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited and rights to use guaranteed, by
HORACE H. DAY
No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON.
J. A. Worrow, Commander,

WILL leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps be free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. B. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 25.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
First extreme clipper to sail.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper ship
VIKING,
WILSON, Master,

Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 19 East River. The fast passage of the Viking was 108 days.

Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY!
Clipper of 8 TURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEBSTER, Hedge, Master,

Is now receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her

THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Webster is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 120 and 118 days—was the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 86 days

Never damages any cargo.
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MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship GEORGIA, Capt. Delano Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, April 23, at 5 P. M., from Pier 6 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans $32 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $26. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga. $21; Augusta, $20. Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

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AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. C. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Isaac, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
CALEDONIA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths secured and gold paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

the whisper in Scotland, what Mr. Key said in relation to Mrs. Sickles, that she was a mere child, and that he looked on himself in some measure as a sort of parent, and that on his being remonstrated with and told that he would get himself into trouble, he said, putting his hand on his breast, he was prepared for any consequence that might occur. This is objected to on the part of the United States for various reasons. I do not perceive that the evidence leads to establish any point of controversy in this case. The declarations of deceased occurred some of them so long ago as last June, and the last of them a day or two previous to the 27th February. How that tends to prove, even if it were material, that the deceased was armed on the 27th of February, some ten days after the last declaration, is a matter that does not strike me as being likely to follow from the introduction of the evidence. There is another ground on which it strikes the Court that the evidence is not admissible. It is offered partly in explanation of the conduct of the defendant, in the supposition that he had a right to suppose the deceased was armed, and that his conduct might be partly accounted for on that ground. This conversation might just as well have [illegible] say any two gentlemen discussing the alleged intimacy between Mrs. Sickles and the deceased. It would be just as much evidence, if one had said to another: "These persons are misbehaving themselves, and if Mr. Key does not take care he will get into trouble, or into danger, or have his life taken," that would be as much evidence as this. Because it does not appear that it could have influenced, in any possible way, the conduct of the [illegible], or could have had anything to do with any [illegible] involved in this case. I think the evidence not admissible.

Mr. Brady—Your Honor did not mention our [illegible] of offer, but I take it for granted it is included in your Honor's ruling; that is, the persistency of the deceased in prosecuting the act of adultery. Does your Honor's decision extend over that ground?

The Judge—I do not think it has any tendency to prove that even, and you are right in concluding that that point is covered by the decision rendered.

Mr. Brady to witness—Then we will not examine you further, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. BROWN.

Thomas J. Brown, sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady—I took a measurement of Mr. Sickles' house; from the window of the library to the back window of the back room the distance is forty-five feet five inches; the sofa is near the back window of the back room; the thickness of the wall is fourteen inches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—I made the measurement yesterday; I don't know where the sofa was on the day of the killing, nor whether the partition wall is brick, or lath and plaster; the jam or frame of the door is about one and a half inch wider than the wall; the depth of the library room is seventeen feet ten inches; I did not take the width.

TESTIMONY OF FELIX MCCLUSKY.

Felix McClusky, sworn—I reside in Brooklyn; I was in Washington on the 27th of February last in the neighborhood of Willard's; I followed to the scene of the killing; there was considerable confusion and a mob near the Club-house, and at the corner I saw a crowd running after Mr. Sickles; I did not see Mr. Sickles till I got near Horace F. Clark's house; I saw Mr. Sickles ascending the stoop of Judge Black's house, the people running after him; I sent a note to him, saying I was there; Mr. Black appeared at the door and spoke to me; I sent in a note to Mr. Sickles, to say that I was there, and I got word from Mr. Black himself that Mr. Sickles would be out in a few minutes; I stayed there ten or fifteen minutes, and Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth and others came out and got into a carriage, and rode to Mr. Sickles' house; I walked to the house; I was telling Mr. Wooldridge of the excitement, and while I was telling, a carriage came up, with Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth and others; they came out; Mr. Walker came into the house, looking very much excited and scared; Mr. Walker went into the library; Mr. Butterworth came out and spoke to Mr. Walker, and both went into the back room and closed the door after them; by the state I saw Mr. Sickles in I thought he would kill every man, woman and child in the house: I thought, even, that if he went up stairs he might injure his wife; I spoke with Mr. Berrett, the Mayor; I kept my eye pretty close on Mr. Sickles, and as he went up stairs I stepped up two or three steps to watch him; he spoke to me about some keys; Mr. Goddard then came, and as I thought there was enough to watch him I did not follow him up stairs; I heard either her or him give something of a groan or hollow, or something of that kind, and I thought I would not go up: I do not think a person in the study could hear what was going on in the back parlor; the door opened once, and then I heard a buzz of confusion, but the door closed in a second, and then the noise ceased just as if it was a ventriloquist trick; when I saw Mr. Sickles at Mr. Black's he looked like a man frightened to death, you know, with his hair over his face; I had in my opinion from the start that he was not responsible for anything he did; Mr. Black looked scared and excited, too.

Mr. Carlisle—Do you think the Attorney-General was crazy, too?

Witness—No, Sir.

To Mr. Ould—I staid at Mr. Sickles' house till he went to jail with Mr. Walker and Mr. Butterworth; I do not think it was over an hour between his coming to the house and leaving to go to jail; he staid up stairs only a few minutes, for if he had staid longer I know I would have gone up; when he came down stairs he went first into the library, and then into the back parlor through the library door; Mr. Butterworth, I think, closed the door; I was in the library and out in the entry; I did not go into the back parlor at all; while I was in the entry I heard this confusion, you know; I thought it was Mr. Sickles crying, you know; everybody was excited, you know; Mr. Walker appeared to be taken all aback, you know.

To Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Sickles only came out to the door once at Mr. Black's house, and that was when he got into the carriage; he did not come out to wipe the mud off his boots; I went there in the capacity of a citizen, you know; I heard that somebody had shot somebody in cold blood, and when I got by Horace F. Clark's house, I heard it was Mr. Sickles that had shot Mr. Key; they were running, and I ran in the crowd, too; I do not recollect that I did see the dead body; I am positive that I did not; I saw Mr. Eustis at the door of the Club-House, and heard him say that somebody was dying; heard them say it was Mr. Key; I went to Mr. Black's, and saw Mr. Sickles crossing Franklin-place; sent in a note to him.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF CHARLES G. BACON.

Charles G. Bacon recalled—He produced a certificate from the Surveyor's Office of the diagram showing the width of Pennsylvania-avenue opposite the President's House to be 120 feet; it is called President-square, and is not properly Pennsylvania-avenue; the width of Madison-place is 90 feet; Jackson-place and Seventeenth-street are the same width; the breadth of Lafayette square is 419 feet 10 inches, and the length 725 feet 9 inches, exclusive of Jackson and Madison places. The diagram was considered in evidence.

Witness—I went to the edge of Commodore McCauley's house, and walked from there rapidly to the foot of the tree where the homicide was committed; it took me thirty seconds; I ran the same distance and it took me thirteen seconds; the distance is 256 feet.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M'DONALD.

John McDonald (a smart young Irishman) examined by Mr. Brady—I hired with Mr. Sickles as groom and footman on the 10th of last February; I accompanied John Cooney when he went out with the coach; the last place I saw Mr. Key was in Lafayette-square on Sunday at noon; the last time before that, was the previous Thursday; I saw him at several places that day; the last time, he was coming out of the Club-House with a shawl on his arm; he was coming down to the Douglas green-house; he came up and shook hands with Mrs. Sickles; I saw him next at Secretary Thompson's and Secretary Brown's; he got into the carriage and drove up to Mrs. Greenhow's with us, and there they remained an hour or an hour and a half.

Q.—Who remained? A.—Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles and Miss Ridgeley.

Q.—Did Mr. Key get into the carriage there as you were leaving? A.—I call it half in and half out; he sat with his hip on the carriage and his legs out; he sat in that position, looking straight in Mrs. Sickles' face.

Q.—Did he say anything to her? A.—Yes; he passed some remarks to her.

Q.—What were they?

Witness—He first asked if she was going to the hop at Willards; she said she would go if Dan would allow her; then he said he expected to meet her there; another remark he made was that her eyes looked bad, and she said that she did not feel well, or something like that; he then got into the carriage; she told us to drive to the corner of Eleventh-street; I got up alongside the coachman and told him where to drive, as we got between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on K-street, we understood Mrs. Sickles' voice to say to stop at the next crossing, which was Fifteenth-street; we then stopped and let Mr. Key out; we then drove down to Gautier's, the confectioner's, and Mrs. Sickles went in there; that is all I saw of her till she came out into the carriage; she told us to drive home rapidly, which we did, and then she ordered us to put the carriage up.

Q.—That was the last time you saw Mr. Key? A.—That was the last time for the present; I saw him that night at Willard's.

Q.—That sofa in the back parlor, when had you noticed its position before Mr. Key's decease—the last time before? A.—There was a dinner party there that Thursday night; I notice particularly that Mrs. Clayton was sitting on it; I cannot recollect the other ladies who were sitting on it. (Describes the position of the sofa in reference to the piano.)

Q.—Was the sofa in the same position in which it is now? A.—It may be a little "sloped" now.

To Mr. Ould—The sofa was at an angle to the back wall.

Mr. Ould—Some way in this position? (Illustrating with a knife across an envelope.)

Witness—Yes, Sir; it was about half past four when I let Mr. Key out of the carriage that Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Brady now addressed the Court, for the purpose of announcing that the defence had closed.

District-Attorney—Having been notified that the defence is going to close, I feel it proper to make this statement. When, at a certain stage of this trial, a certain piece of evidence was offered, the United States felt it incumbent on them to object. That objection was made and sustained. The reason why the objection was made was because, in the view of the prosecution, all evidence relating to any adulterous intercourse between the deceased and the wife of the accused was entirely incompetent. Your Honor has subsequently ruled that in certain aspects of the case evidence showing this adulterous intercourse could be introduced. That evidence has been introduced. I now state in frankness to the gentlemen on the other side, and will let them take their own course about it, that the evidence having been given with respect to this adulterous intercourse, the United States now waive all objection to the introduction of any evidence which the gentlemen may have tending to the development or proof of this adulterous intercourse; and they particularly waive all objection to the introduction of the testimony offered on the part of the defence the other day in relation to the confession of Mrs. Sickles. We waive objection to all evidence relating to that point to which legal objection has been heretofore taken on the part of the United States.

Mr. Brady—I am not prepared to make any specific answer to that deliberate and prepared suggestion of the prosecution, founded on reasons which, in their consultation, they undoubtedly esteemed to be sufficient, for I presume such a thing was not done without careful consultation; nor do I think that at this stage of the case, after having encountered in every step of its progress every species of objection which the sharpest and most cultivated legal intellects could present against what we honestly esteemed to be revelant proof, we are called upon by any consideration of duty to the Court, to our client, or to the prosecution, to accept any proposition which the prosecution make. Nevertheless, I will imitate the example we are told prevailed with some of the aborigines of the country, where ever propositions were made in the spirit of peace, never to give an answer immediately, but to take time to give the proposition the semblance, at least, of being considered. I will confer with my associates. But since the learned gentleman has referred particularly to this paper called a confession, which seems to be the prominent subject on his mind at this moment, I take this occasion to say what I think is due to my client, that any publicity which that paper has found anywhere is not in the slightest degree attributable to him, but was in direct opposition to his expressed and consistent wish, as I know. I have no censure to apply to any party or person in relation to the publication of that paper. I have my own private opinion as to whether its publication was proper or not; but I know that my client, neither directly nor indirectly, had the slightest connection with it, and I know that he regretted it was published. At the same time, we all understand that a paper offered, during the trial of a cause which becomes a subject of discussion, and on which the Court makes a ruling, to which ruling exception is taken, becomes a part of the record. I ask your Honor's pardon for making that little statement, but it seemed to be an act of justice and propriety to make it. As to the proposition of my learned opponents, it shall be considered, and at the proper time—perhaps at the opening of the Court to-morrow—an answer will be given. Mr. Stanton is not in Court now, and it is inconvenient to enter into a conference at this time. Reserving the right to prove the advertisement published in the *States*, we now rest.

Judge—Am I to understand that an answer is to be given to-morrow morning, and that time is wanted for conference?

Mr. Brady—Yes, sir.

Judge—I think that, under all the circumstances, that is reasonable enough.

Mr. Ould—There is no sort of objection. I merely rise now for the purpose of making a single remark, to put the prosecution in a proper position. The gentleman has said, and no doubt said so conscientiously, that the defence believed the testimony offered by them was competent and proper. I have no doubt they thought so. The United States, on the other hand, claim for themselves the right to say that their views of law were to the contrary; and that, in the honest administration of justice, they presented such objections as they thought the law made to the reception of such testimony. They endeavored to confine themselves simply to a statement of such objections as the law alone suggested. The opinion of the Court seems to have been adverse to views presented by the United States. A portion of the evidence having been thus introduced, I felt it due, standing here as public prosecutor, and purely in that view alone, to make this tender to the gentlemen on the other side. With respect to the other matter, as to the publication of this confession, I beg leave to state, on the part of the United States, that we are not responsible for its publication in any sense, form or shape. We had nothing to do with it, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Brady—There is no pretence that you had.

Mr. Ould—The paper was never in our possession, except for a single moment. I felt it due to the prosecution that this statement should be made.

Judge—If time for the conference is desired, the Court will grant it, of course.

Mr. Brady—We do not propose that the Court shall adjourn to give us time for the conference. The prosecution may go on with their proof.

Mr. Graham—After your Honor decided that the proof of adultery was admissible, the prosecution should have made this offer, and not after we had disbanded our witnesses and sent them to the four winds of Heaven. The effect of this offer is to embarrass the defence, just as much as the objections that led to the exclusion of the testimony.

Mr. Ould—It is certainly not so intended.

Mr. Graham—Whether intended in that spirit or not, I do not know. If the prosecution had come in on Monday, when his Honor decided the subject of adultery invalid, and then said, "We swing the doors open as wide as you want—enter with all your witnesses," then, indeed, it would be proper; but we cannot pass on it now without opportunity for a conference.

Mr. Ould—The United States supposed this was the appropriate and the only appropriate time to make this tender. The time was selected purposely, inasmuch as any other time, even that indicated by the gentleman, would have been manifestly inappropriate.

Mr. Graham—We think the case ought to proceed.

Mr. Brady—The prosecution may go on and examine witnesses. There is one point on which I think we all agree—that this is a pretty long trial, and that the sooner it is brought to an end the better.

District-Attorney—Very well. If the gentlemen do not want to adjourn we can go on with our testimony.

The Judge—I understand, then, that the prosecution proceed with rebutting evidence, reserving the right on the part of the defence to embrace the offer made.

Mr. Carlisle—It is not intended as a continuing offer, but one which must be accepted or rejected to-morrow morning.

The Judge—Certainly.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, sworn—Examined by Mr. Ould—Am brother-in-law of the deceased; on the second Monday after Mr. Key was killed, I made an examination of the premises said to belong to the negro man Gray; went to the front door and found it closed, thence proceeded to the rear and went into tha yard; attempted to get into the house by the back door; it was locked or fastened; I suggested it was best to send for a locksmith; instead of Gray's going, he sent somebody else; the locksmith came, and, if I mistake not, tried a door I supposed to be at the end of the entry leading from the front to tha back of the house; I think, besides this, there is another door leading directly into the kitchen, to the passage or gangway; looked about the two lower rooms for two or five minutes; Mr. Jones went directly with me up stairs; by the time we came down, the front door was open; my recollection is, that it was wide open; I called Gray and gave him half a dollar for his trouble of going for a locksmith; I never gave a direction or made a suggestion to the locksmith as to removing that lock at that time, or to anybody else; I did not see anyone taking off the lock; I am not prepared to say tha lock was taken off from tha front door when I was there, as a witness has testified; if it was, it was without my knowledge; some articles belonging to the deceased were transmitted to me; the articles were said to belong to him; I received them on the afternoon or the night of the day Mr. Key was killed, from John A. Smith; they were said to have been taken from his person or clothes at the time or subsequent to the homicide; they consisted of the case of an opera-glass, two brass keys, a set of small keys, a pocket-book, in which were fourteen dollars and some cents, and a pair of kid gloves; I gave the small keys to Mr. Maury, who I learned was appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. Key; on the Friday or Saturday following the death of Mr. Key I received an envelope containing one or more papers with a card from Dr. Stone, saying he was requested by Dr. Miller to deliver them, but that he was prevented doing so sooner by professional engagements; I have no recollection of there being more than one paper; it has been stated there were some cards and a card-case; I have no recollection there were not; there was a paper which is in the envelope still; it is under my control; I have not it about my person; before I left Washington I left it in the possession of Mr. Charles Howard, of Baltimore, so that nothing should be left to the contingency of my absence; Charles Howard being in the room, by request, delivered the paper to witness, who, examining it said, I see this envelope is addressed to "Hon Mr. Pendleton from Dr. Miller," in pencil, and "left with Dr. Stone for delivery;" it is the same envelope this is the same paper which was in it, and tha same card from Dr. Stone; this envelope contains some some cards and scraps of paper; if any were left by Dr. Miller I presume these are they, but I don't know; I repeat I have no personal recollection to the cards; I don't know whether they were previously in the envelope or not; I cannot say positively.

Mr. Brady—May I ask you the character of your feelings? Was it not one which naturally excited strong emotions?

Witness—I was very much pained at Mr. Key's death, I do not think any one spoke to me about visiting Gray's house; Mr. Jones was a friend of the family and myself, and he accompanied me at my request or suggestion; nothing belonging to Mr. Key was found by us at the house; I have no knowledge as to the pay of the rent except what Mr. Gray told me.

Mr. Brady—Do you remember this slip of paper (peculiar in shape, and which appears to be the bottom part of a letter) with the signature to it.

Witness—I have seen it since I returned to Washington, last week; my impression, however, is indistinct, I am certain I delivered all the papers I received from Dr. Stone to Mr. Howard; I believe nothing is lost.

Mr. Brady—I want to show them to the prisoner.

After showing them to the prisoner, Mr. Brady remarked: Mrs. Sickles desires me to say that these cards, containing names of ladies and gentlemen of known respectability, he has no desire to read, as they are in no way connected with the case. On the contrary, he objects to it. The envelope addressed to Mr. Pendleton is immaterial. As to the slip of paper, we simply ask to take the name and address, so that we may inquire whether it has anything to do with the case.

[*Note by Reporter*—This bears a lady's name.]

Mr. Brady—But we want to look at this letter, which is in cipher.

Mr. Carlisle—Put it into the hands of some person that we may get the key and make a copy of it.

Mr. Brady—When did you first learn that the lock had been removed?

Witness—I heard it in Court the other day; a remark was made by one of the counsel for the defence with regard to the suppression of evidence; I desire to say before I leave the stand, in the most positive and circumstantial manner, that I gave no intimation or direction, nor made any suggestion as to the removal of the lock, nor did I hear it had been removed until I heard it in Court; and I say further, that any intimation or charge that any suppression or attempt of suppression of important or unimportant evidence, had been by my participation or knowledge, by whomsoever made, is, I may be permitted to say, infamously false. [Slight applause.]

Mr. Ould—You spoke of two keys. Do you know what lock they belonged to?

Mr. Brady—Are they the same keys we have produced?

Witness—I have not seen them; show them; I could identify them.

Mr. Carlisle—We admit they are the same.

Mr. Brady—Do you know whether there has been paid any rent, or for wood of that house?

Witness—I do not.

Mr. Brady—Do you know whether anybody undertook to pay the charges of that house?

Witness—Only what I heard from John Gray; I have no knowledge except what was in the newspapers that Mr. Key was in any way connected with the house.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES L. JONES.

Col. Charles L. Jones sworn and examined by the prosecution—I visited the house in Fifteenth-street in the company of Mr. Pendleton, on the Monday week after the murder; Gray had tried all the doors; I suggested to Gray that he had better break open the door, but Mr. Pendleton thought it would be more dignified to get in by the aid of a locksmith; I made an examination of the house, but found no property of Mr. Key's there; Mr. Pendleton gave no directions; I paid no attention to the taking off of the lock. (The witness then further detailed the incidents of their visits, agreeing with Mr. Pendleton's statement.

Mr. Brady—You are a member of the bar?

Witness—I am, Sir.

Mr. Brady—You have been assisting the prosecution ever since the trial commenced?

Witness—I am going to answer your question, but I want to understand (interrupting)—

Mr. Brady—(Interrupting)—I don't mean to complain of what you have done; I ask whether your have not assisted the prosecution in this case; I don't say as counsel?

Witness—I have handed two or three authorities to Mr. Carlisle, who said he was aware of the cases; I have not the least ability to hunt up evidence.

Mr. Brady—I intend to treat you with all proper respect, but as to furnishing Brother Carlisle with authorities, that is unnecessary. You have, Mr. Jones, taken in this case—

Witness—(with emphasis)—The very deepest interest; shall I tell you why?

Mr. Brady—Not at all.

Mr. Carlisle—You were the intimate friend of Mr. Key.

Witness—From early youth to the time of his death.

Mr. Brady—I never object to a man standing by the memory of his friend as long as he deserves to be respected.

Mr. Ould called as a witness Ex-Senator Brodhead.

The Judge said he supposed Mr. Brodhead was at his home in Easton, Penn.

Mr. Ould, as Mr. Brodhead had been subpœnaed, and failed to appear, asked for an attachment. One was accordingly directed against him and several others.

Mr. Brady—We want to look at that letter in cipher.

Mr. Ould—We have no objection.

The jury retired under charge of an officer, and the prisoner was remanded, and the Court adjourned.

The Indiana Coal Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning I find my name connected with the Indiana Coal Bank, represented as a bogus institution, having for its object (or that of its owners) to circulate its bills without any securities whatever for the redemption of its issues, and not even a character, and that I was arrested yesterday upon the ground that the entire institution was a fraud.

You will please do me the justice to say that I was not arrested, nor am I connected in any way or manner with the institution, except as the attorney and counsel for the Bank, which has a charter under and pursuant to the laws of Indiana, and that the Bank has ample security, all invested in first bonds and mortgages on free and unincumbered real estate worth double its value, as examined and certified to by the most reliable parties, and title perfect. The organization having just been perfected, and the full capital paid in, amounting to $200,000, Treasury interest at 7 per cent., with not a dollar in circulation.

I have only been employed as their Attorney since the 10th inst., and knew nothing of the antecedents of Chas. Ackerman, the person who made the complaint before Justice Welch, against the Institution, which I know was done out of malice and revenge, from the fact of his having been discharged as its Cashier. DANIEL WOODHOUSE,

No 22 William-street, New-York.

THURSDAY, April 21, 1859.

CONCERNING THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met *pro forma* yesterday, at 11 A. M., and adjourned to the same hour to-day without transacting any business. The Commissioners are awaiting official notice of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Municipal Police. Gen. Nye says he is not, never has been, and never will be a candidate for the office of General Superintendent. He says he rotates in a different direction than that; "Excelsior" is his motto, he says. Mr. Bowen denies that he is a candidate for the position of President of the Board. Mr. Stranahan says it is not by any means probable that any of those who have been mentioned as candidates for the office of General Superintendent will receive the appointment.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 1 o'clock this morning, Policeman Conklin, of the Fourth Ward, discovered smoke issuing from the upper part of the three story brick building No. 291 Pearl-street, occupied by Robert C. Smith as a brush and bellows factory. The alarm was given and the firemen were quickly on hand, but about $3,000 damage was done before the flames were extinguished; fully insured. A man who slept in the upper portion of the place was rescued by the Police in a half-suffocated state. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

THE COURT.—City Court Calendar for this day. Nos. 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47. Circuit Court—Nos. 30, 78, 37, 81, 113.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

NEW-YORK, April, 1859.

I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I have disposed of the Hosiery and Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,

No. 637 Broadway,

to Messrs. A. Rankin & Co., (with whom I was connected in business formerly.) Feeling assured that they will maintain the character of the establishment, I cordially solicit for them a continuance of favors.

Respectfully, UNION ADAMS.

A. Rankin & Co.,
No. 637 Broadway,
and
No. 96 Bowery,

Invite attention to the largest and most complete assortment of

Hosiery,
Undergarments,
and
Man's Furnishing Goods,

to be found in the country, and at prices to satisfy all. Goods shown freely.

One Price,

and money cheerfully returned in case of dissatisfaction.

Established in the Year 1823.

[Advertisement.]

Remember! Remember! Remember!—That if you are drowned while traveling on the ocean, river or lake, or while seeking health and recreation at a watering place, it will be your own fault. A sure, useful, ornamental, and economical preventive of drowning is furnished to any man, woman or child, at the shortest notice, by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. These garments have already gained a world-wide celebrity, for the celerity with which they can be converted into buoys, and for the *positive safety* they insure in all waters. By the way, the Company has just received a superb lot of ladies' bathing dresses, (new style and cheap,) which should command the attention of all going to the sea-shore, or to other watering places.

[Advertisement.]

AT EVANS' NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.

Good black cloth dress frockcoats	$6 to $8
Fine black cloth dress frockcoats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth dress frockcoats	15 to 20
Elegant Spring overcoats	6
Good cassimere business coats	5

At Evans' Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

$6 Spring Overcoats,

At Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

1,000 Pair Cassimere Pants, at $2 50,

At Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. H. A. Barrow has removed from No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal street) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Look!!

Superb Carpetings!!
Astonishing Low Prices!!
Royal Velvets, $1 25; Brussels, 90c. per yd.
All-wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Something New and Beautiful.—The new style of hat just issued by Knox, styled "The Pride of Youth," has at once become a favorite with the young men of the City. We felt sure it would, for Knox knows the wants of the rising generation as well as any one. For a good and fashionable hat, call on Knox, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 343 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—To the sufferer from gravel, stone and other irregularities of the kidneys, these Pills give permanent and almost instantaneous relief. Sold at the Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

INDIA RUBBER SPRING BED.

Don't buy a spring bed until you see all; and all that we insist upon is that you call and see them at No. 50 Beekman-st. and No. 722 Broadway, the India Rubber one.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 20.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	88¾	70	Erie Railroad	9⅝
4 000	do	88½	28	Hudson River R R.	33
39 000	do	88	400	Harlem R. R. Pref.	41
1 000	E. R. 4th mt be	50	350	Reading Railroad c	81
1 000	Har. R. 3d m. b.	80	1100	do	49¾
3,000	Mich. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st mt. S. F. C. be.	95½	1000	do	49¾
1,000	do	88	020	M. So. & N. In. R.	13
5,000	Mich S. & N. I. F. B	72	100	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	39
3,000	Ill. Freel'd Bds.	96	100	do	35½
3 000	do	94¾	010	do	35¾
3,000	Ch. St. P. & F. dn		600	do	35¾
	L. Id Gt Bds	10	100	do	35¾
1 000	I. E. & W. 1 m. b	71	50	do	35¾
10	Bk of Commerce	101½	350	do	35¾
25	Oc an Bank	98	50	do	b60 36
129	Am. Ex. Bank	109½	60	do	36
200	Canton Co	19½	200	do	s&c 35¾
10	Penn. Coal Co	81	150	do	opg 35¾
200	Pacific M. S. Co	86	25	Ill. Cen. R. R.	60 64¾
75	do	s30 87	40	Cleve., C. & C. R.	97½
70	do	88¾	400	Gal. & Chi. R'd	66¾
100	do	87¾	700	do	66¾
10	do	s20 87	100	do	b10 66¾
50	do	s10 87	200	do	b30 66¾
50	do	87½	600	do	s10 66¾
50	do	b30 87½	100	do	s5 66¾
950	N. Y Cen. RR	74¾	100	do	s10 66¾
950	do	74½	450	do	66¾
400	do	74	100	do	b30 66¾
250	do	b60 74¾	100	do	b10 66¾
25	do	b60 74¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R'd	s10 67
150	do	b10 74¾	50	do	67¾
100	do	b60 74¾	500	do	s10 67½
50	do	b10 74¾	450	do	s30 66¾
50	do	bnw 74¾	150	Mil. & Miss. R'd	6
50	do	bnw 74½	150	Del. & Hd. C. Co.	b60 96
50	do	bnw 74½	50	do	95¾

SECOND BOARD.

10	Pank of Republic	126	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	35
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	74½	50	do	34¾
400	do	74¾	100	do	34¾
450	do	73¾	200	do	s15 34½
500	do	s60 73¾	1000	do	34¾
10	do	b10 74	50	Panama R. R.	s60 120¾
500	do	s3 73¾	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	66
20	Erie Railroad	9	100	Chi. & R. Is. R.	67¼
50	Hudson River R. R	32¾	300	do	s60 67
100	Harlem Railroad	13¾	100	do	67¾
100	Harlem R.R. Pref.	40¾	1000	do	b30 67¼
500	do	s15 40¾	100	do	b30 67¼
400	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	66¾	200	do	s60 68¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 51	100	do	s30 67
200	do	s10 51¼	100	Reading R. R.	50¾
225	do	s3 51¾	100	do	s30 50

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Mis & Ill R. 7s	06½	10 Goodhue F. I. Co. 10
1,000	St. L'is Co. Mo. 6s	04	15 Columbia F. I. Co. 10
1,000	F R & W. Co. 8s	40	10 Exchange F. I. Co. 10
1	Manhattan Gas Co.	166	10 Wells, Fargo & Co's.
16	do	139	Express. 66
20	Chatham Bank	103¼	25 American Exp. Co. 84
30	East River F. I. Co.	108	

WEDNESDAY, April 20—P. M.

The excitement in the Stock Market noticed at a late hour yesterday afternoon, was renewed to-day, but prices, on the whole, were no lower than the closing panic sales of Tuesday. The heavy fall in New-York Central brought forward a good many out-of-town orders by telegraph, and also some City orders outside of Wall-street. The *Bear* account met these orders freely in the morning with the stock bought in, as noticed in our last report, from a lending *Bull* jobber, at 74@74¼@74⅛, subsequently at 74@74¾ ℔ cent., and the price finally left off 73¾ sales, 73¾ ℔ cent. bid. It was currently stated on the Street that the party referred to sold Stock and settled outstanding contracts to the amount of 9,500 shares. This heavy movement, chiefly on contract, rather then cash Stock, appeared, to all appearances, a fair basis for new combinations and fresh orders for the rise, though immediately strengthening the speculators against the market, who thereby collect difference of from 1¼@3½ ℔ cent. in their favor. The sales of Central for the day, public and private, reach about 7,000 shares. The Western Stocks were irregular. There was no further decline in Galena, although the sales were large, and a positive advance in Rock Island, with good buyers to the extent of 5,000 or 6,000 shares. The opening price was 57 ℔ cent., and the closing cash sale 57½ ℔ cent. On the other hand, there was more decided weakness, and a further heavy fall of 2 ℔ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed. The closing sale yesterday afternoon was 36¾, against 38@38½ the day before. The opening this morning, 35¾, and the last sale this afternoon, 34⅝ ℔ cent. Toledo was steady, without much business. Illinois Central, 65 ℔ cent., and New-York Central, 51¼, both about ½ ℔ cent. lower than the Second Board yesterday. Hudson River was rather firmer—sales at 33. Harlem Preferred, ½ ℔ cent. lower; Panama steady, 120¾@121. Pacific Mail fell 1 ℔ cent., closing 87¼, with considerable intermediate sales between this rate and 88 ℔ cent. The general Share list left off somewhat feverish in tone, but prices are called steady at 4 o'clock.

In State Stocks, Missouris were a fraction lower; sales at 88 ℔ cent. In Railway Bonds, the changes not important and the business of a retail character. Nothing was done in United States Five ℔ Cents.

The Foreign news by the *Arabia*, at Halifax, to April 9, of which a meagre summary was made public in the afternoon, checked the tendency to improvement manifested in the course of the forenoon in the market for Stocks, owing to the decided fall in the French and English Funds and the renewed warlike rumors from the Continent. But we have seldom known a time when, from the peculiar condition of the dealings, less attention is paid to Foreign influences. We question whether the announcement of actual war upon the Continent of Europe, if such a thing had come by the present arrival, would have added to the depression of yesterday afternoon.

The Discount and Exchange markets are quiet to-day. Demand loans are steady at 4@5 ℔ cent. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $98,000. The net disbursements of the office are $18,000 short of all the receipts. The balance this afternoon is $6,981,043. The Secretary of the Treasury has left Washington on a visit to his home in Georgia, satisfied that his current revenue from Customs is more than equal to his estimates and nearly up to his disbursements, exclusive of the authority to reissue the Treasury Bills of 1857 and the uncalled for balance of $1,500,000 on the late loan.

The financial acts of the State authorities at Albany, as reported at the close of the Legislature, so far as they touch the State Credit and the Banking and Insurance laws, are regarded as safe and conservative. The vetoes of Governor Morgan on the bills to aid the Susquehannah Road and to sanction the issue and claim to interest of certain Canal Warrants—outside the constitutional authority to create such public debt—deserve especial commendation from the holders and well wishers of the regular Funded Securities of the State of New-York. The act to establish a separate Insurance Department, which goes into effect on the 1st of January next, is a reform of the business of Insurance in the right direction. The Free Banking Laws are left free from impertinent and injurious intermeddling. The uniformity of the Weekly Averages of the City Banks and the mode of advertising them on the separate verification of each Bank remain as before, although a specious attempt was made to complicate the returns, as a similar attempt was made a year ago. And no countenance was shown to the New Lights of Clinton Hall in suppressing small notes and "regulating" the business of banking upon the capital instead of the capacity of the bank. An injudicious bill, moved in the Assembly, and voted through that House, at the instance of three or four out of 250 country bankers, to interfere with the legal redemption of Country Circulation, was voted to the table in the Senate. The act in regard to the Bank Department, prepared by the State Superintendent, originally embraced a clause to permit the use of United States and State 5 ℔ cents., at par, instead of 99@99½ ℔ cent., by way of holding out an inducement to country bankers to dispense with bonds and mortgages, but it was deemed best, in the Senate, to strike this out, and the amendment was concurred in by the Assembly. The Usury Laws were not touched. The subject was taken in charge by a City member of the Assembly, whose extreme and unpopular notions in favor of a Bullion Bank and against small notes were not calculated to favor its progress, as we supposed, three months ago, would be the case.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 20, 1859—6 P. M.

The re

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII——NO. 2363. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM PARAGUAY.

Arrival of the Revenue-Cutter Harriet Lane.

Interesting Account of the Journeyings in the Interior.

The Festivities in Honor of the United States Commissioner.

As we announced in the TIMES of yesterday morning, the United States revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, Captain FAUNCE, arrived at Quarantine on Wednesday evening. Yesterday she came to the Navy-Yard, where she is now anchored in the stream.

The Treaty with Paraguay was dispatched by the English Mail from Montevideo, under the impression that it would reach Washington sooner than by any other means. A copy of the Treaty, however, was placed on board the *Harriet Lane*, with other official advices, in the custody of Lieut. HASHAW as bearer of dispatches. Capt. FAUNCE expresses much gratification in having brought the treaty in advance of the English mail steamer, and that, too, while laboring under the disadvantage of poor coal, having to stop several days on the way, and being compelled to lie to in gales of wind. He speaks in the highest terms of the performances of this, his favorite steamer. Captain FAUNCE describes the Paraná as one of the finest rivers in the world. In depth ranging from 14 feet to 10 fathoms, and varying in width from one and a half to three miles, some of the widest portions being fifteen miles.

Along the banks are ranches at intervals of fifteen and twenty miles, but a small portion is under cultivation. Immense herds of cattle roam over the plains, and the wealth of each inhabitant is estimated solely by the number of heads he possesses. The entire fleet ascended the river as far as Rosario, and four steamers and three brigs went up to Corrientes, which is about 400 miles above Rosario, and some 600 or 700 miles from the entrance. Corrientes was the rendezvous for the fleet, and they remained here until orders came from the Commander-in-Chief to get under way. During their stay, the officers of the fleet were in daily communication with the people on shore, from the Governor down, and there was constantly manifested towards them the kindest feelings by every one. Indeed, says Captain FAUNCE, it was the common remark that they liked the Americans better than either the English or French who had visited their country, and expressed much surprise at finding the Americans so different from what they had been taught to regard them. On the 12th of March the authorities of Corrientes gave a splendid ball which was attended by all the officers of the fleet.

At Rosario the fleet assembled on the 22d of February, where they celebrated WASHINGTON'S Birthday by salutes, and by dressing their ships with flags.

Captain FAUNCE expresses the opinion that the results of the expedition will be highly beneficial to the United States for all time to come, and has fully compensated for the outlay. That the end has been accomplished without resort to arms he thinks is one of the most creditable, as it should be the most gratifying, feature of the expedition. He thinks the *Sabine* with Commissioner BOWLIN and his Secretary on board, should arrive here about the 1st of May.

The crew of the *Harriet Lane* will be paid off soon, and after some necessary overhauling will probably take her place again in the revenue service.

We give below our correspondence by this arrival, embracing interesting details of the proceedings and experiences of the American commissioner and his suite in Paraguay.

THE SAN JOSE REVELS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday, March 10, 1859.

"Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus."

Where was I, glorious JOHN? Why in Rosario, to be sure, paying seven dollars a day for room and board—fleas, mosquitoes and other vermin *gratis*. Our business was accomplished, and we were about to take a little play—*despere in loco*. What that play was I am going to describe, not with an eagle's wing, like the poet soaring to Parnassus, but with one of BAGLEY'S gold pens, which saw—like the bow of HUBART'S grandsire at the battle of Hastings—some service in Paraguay.

Thursday, Feb. 24—Up with the sun, and tumbled down the great hill. The active town all alive with carts and horsemen—shops open, and sounds of the hammer and forge mingling in the air with the creaking of windlasses and the dumping of goods from the vessels at the wharves and in the harbor.

Our experience in the river Parana, where we grounded on a sand-bar for four days and as many nights, and where the *Fulton* might still have been imbedded but for the gallantry of Captain PANUEL, and the enthusiastic energy of his amphitrite, *Miss Lane*, induced Commodore SHUBRICK to order the *Water-Witch*—the *Argo* of these regions—to attend us to Concepcion. After the usual delay of firing a gun for our *vaqueano*, or river pilot, we started down stream, the *Water Witch* following *haud passibus equis*, and compelling us to slow down every hour or so, to keep her in sight.

We had taken leave of the fleet at Rosario to meet them again at this place, and as we left them getting underway we began to realize that we were homeward bound, and almost regretted the hospitable invitation to Gen. URQUIZA'S *estancia*, which promised all the attraction of pleasure and novelty, but likewise a week's delay.

If our difficult approach to Paraguay reminded one of the impenetrable thickets which guarded, in the fairy tale, the palace of *la belle au bois dormant*, our passage down the noble river was as smooth as that of the gilding bark of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA. Had its banks been graced by towns commensurate in number and in magnitude with the unparalleled resources of the fertile plains it waters, we might have fancied ourselves spectators of a moving diorama. We anchored a few miles above the mouth of the Parana Guazu, our flag sank with a glorious sunset, the cooling breezes of the ocean came rushing up the mighty Plata, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and we went—to supper.

The "band" of the *Sabine* played a conspicuous part in our voyage. Wherever we anchored, their merry or plaintive strains drew the population to the shores. Under a skillful leader they had been drilled into creditable concert, and, like most German singed cats of their profession, they played with feeling and enthusiasm, which left little to be desired save lager bier. On two occasions, at Rosario on our way up and at Asuncion itself, they went ashore "on liberty" and wound up in a "blow out," getting as drunk as fiddlers in the *finale*. At Asuncion we were nearly a week collecting the *disjecta membra orchestræ*, which were generally found in pawn for liquor. Some of them hid in the woods, perhaps after the fashion of Orpheus, but more probably hoping to be left behind. It seemed ernel to encase in double irons the hands which had so lately

"Waked to ecstacy the living lyre,"

but, in the language of Mr. BAGNET, "discipline must be preserved."

Friday, Feb. 25.—A few hours brought us out of the Parana Gnezu, and with a broad and graceful bend into the Uruguay. There was little difference in the banks from those of the Parana, which is at least one-third broader, from four to eight feet deeper, and has a much more impetuous current. The vegetation seemed more tropical from a greater abundance of palms and bamboos. We anchored some sixty miles below Concepcion.

Saturday, Feb. 26.—The river became narrower with a more luxuriant growth of timber. The banks were fringed to the water's edge and resembled those of the Mohawk in the happy old stage-coach times. We got several times aground, once for a couple of hours, and had it not been that the *Water Witch* was carrying up three of Gen. URQUIZA'S friends, I think the Commodore would have "hauled his steam," and retraced his steps in despair. Towards nightfall we drew near the edge of the Tala Pass—six miles below Concepcion—where we anchored for the night, while our pilot went ahead and took soundings, which showed but nine feet on the bar—or two feet less than the draft of the *Fulton*.

Sunday, Feb. 27.—So, as the *Water Witch* drew but nine feet two inches, and could be *jumped* over the bar, it was determined to hoist the "blue pennant" at her fore. But now there arose a question of deli-

[1] Braul for "great."

cacy. "To how many did the invitation extend?" It had been separately addressed to Commodore SHUBRICK, Commissioner BOWLIN and Secretary WARD on the 30th of January at Asuncion, reminding them of their promise "to deign to visit him (Gen. U.) at San José, and there celebrate with him the birthday of the immortal WASHINGTON and the peace with Paraguay."

The morbid delicacy of the refined old Carolina gentleman shrank from the idea of invading even a President's private residence with an army of unbidden guests, although, from the reputation of our host, one felt sure that "the more" would be "the merrier." The *Water Witch* was accordingly dispatched to Concepcion to land its three passengers and report the arrival of the Commodore and Commissioner below. She returned about noon, with the intelligence "that the dignitaries were expected with the *largest possible suite*; that accommodations had been provided for the whole party in the town, if we elected to pass the night there; and that conveyances were likewise in waiting if we preferred proceeding directly to San José." With boyish impatience, our indefatigable Commodore decided upon the latter alternative. The barge was "called up," carpet-bags, swords and epaulette cases were dropped in, the blue pennant planted at her bow, and the stars and stripes astern. Twelve long and springy sweeps hurried us away; and, as we mounted the accommodation ladder of our new conveyance, the broad pennant dropped from the fore of the *Fulton* and rose at that of the *Water Witch* like the descending and ascending buckets of a well.

The *Fulton's* representatives were the Commodore and suite, consisting of Captain DRAYTON, Aid de Camp; Lieutenant MOARADOU, Flag-Lieutenent; T. J. PAGE, Secretary; Judge BOWLIN and Secretary WARD; Lieutenant CAMPBELL acting master; Purser WARES, Midshipman POAESE, 2d Assistant Engineer HOUSTON, two servants, and ROSARTS, the coxswain of the Commodore's barge, who went in neat sailor rig as a delegate from the forecastle.

We had hardly anchored off the picturesque capital of Entre Rios before a boat brought off Dr. VICTORICA, the private Secretary of President URQUIZA, and several functionaries of the town. A national salute of 21 guns did honor to the Entre Rian flag, and were immediately responded to beneath the stars and stripes on shore.

We lay within 150 yards of the bank, where gatherings of horsemen and carriages soon indicated that our time was up. So we hastened ashore and were soon on our way to our "city quarters." The drive was through streets flanked by neat cottages in the midst of gardens of fig and orange trees, and we soon drew up at the door of the spacious dwelling prepared for our reception. The *sala* was large and handsomely furnished; choice cigars were brought in on trays covered with flowers, and fire in silver *brasros*. In an adjoining dining hall there was a profusion of "cakes and ale," with stronger potations for stronger stomachs. Like all South American houses our *Palacio* was built on three sides of a quadrangle, with a large *patio* in the middle and with porticoes sustained by arches around the inner side.

When we came to muster we numbered, with Capt. PEGRAM and his suite, nineteen first class visitors. We left the house, at 4½ o'clock, in two perfect English chariots, a French caléche, an omnibus, a double-seated top-wagon, which smacked of home, and a ponderous *fourgon* for servants and baggage. Some half dozen of the younger officers took to the saddle—whips were cracked, and we got off like a Southern party at the New-York Hotel hurrying to the Fashion Course on the "Four mile Day."

On our way out of town, a guacho on horseback rode up to our carriage and hailed Dr. VICTORICA, the private secretary and son-in-law of General URQUIZA. "How is your horse?" asked the latter. "Good for the next post." "Ride on, then, and tell the President we shall arrive by 6½ o'clock." "How long," I inquired, "will he be on the road?" "An hour. *He has been to San José twice already* since the *Water Witch* announced you; *that makes seventy-two miles he has ridden since to this morning*, and, with 18 more which he will finish shortly, making 90, he will have earned his *carne con cuero*."

The *chasqui* dashed his spurs into his horse's flanks, and disappeared like an arrow. Our carriage was drawn by two wheel horses, and by three others mounted by *guachos*, with hide *lassos* fastened to the tongue and to their saddles.

At a half-way station we stopped to change horses—a *corral* full of animals stood near a couple of low thatched huts, from which, as we got down to stretch our limbs, there came two women and a pretty, bright-eyed child, to offer us milk, foaming from the udder, hot maté, and cold water. On a rolling swale a flock of 8,000 sheep attested our arrival upon the premises of the richest man south of the Equator.

While they were hitching up we had leisure to examine our *guacho* cavalcade. They were picturesque objects as they dashed about like centaurs lassoing the horses and bringing them up to the wagons; their crimson and black ponchos fluttering in the wind and their light *shakos* tied beneath the chin by a handkerchief which gave their swarthy faces a gipsy look. The omnibus was drawn by six of them with no other harness than the lasso with which they capture horses and cattle.

Away we start and the cry is haste; for we have nine miles more to go and the sun is falling. We soon despaired of getting in before dusk, and in fact it was nightfall before we drew near the country palace of San José. Then a long line of lights met the eye, and we soon drove in between two lines of cavalry, drawn up on either side—an avenue of living statues with drawn swords visible by the light of torches. Then came an avenue of artillery, and we finally drove through one of infantry to the entrance of the palace—all this with no other than the

"Sound of the barbarous horn,"

which, with the fantastic lights and shadows, made the scene resemble the approach to some Arab chieftain's tent, rather than a visit to the President of a Republican Confederation. In fact the Moorish type is more strongly stamped upon the features of the Entre Rianos than upon any of the South American races we met, although in Paraguay the costume and appearance of the women was quite Oriental.

Through a spacious and graceful iron gate-way we were escorted by a staff of officers in rich uniforms up a flower garden, laid out in parterres with marble walks and fountains, to the porch of an edifice some 200 feet broad, and only one story high, with tall Saracenic turrets rising at either of the two front corners. Between these turrets a deep portico paved with *dalles* was covered by an arch-sustained roof resting on eight columns. In a brilliantly-lighted and magnificently-furnished saloon on the left of the grand hall we were warmly welcomed by our illustrious host for whom "the cry is still they come," seemed to have no terrors, as section after section of our party were presented to him. He shortly conducted the Commissioner and Commodore to their rooms,—a list of our party was furnished; all were quickly provided with "ample and elegant accommodations"—eager aides-de-camps served as major domos, and in less than half an hour each guest felt himself at home in the princely residence. We were apprised that dinner would be served at 8 o'clock, and after a comfortable toilette, proceeded to the drawing-room where the gracious and beautiful lady of the mansion renewed the cordial welcome of its proprietor.

The dining hall reminded one of the banquet-room at Apsley House. The table seemed to sink under the profusion of flowers and fruits. We sat down thirty, and you may judge of its width by the fact of there being four comfortable seats at each end. The dishes were carved by two aides-de-camp, seated at small separate tables at either end of the room. I counted nineteen courses, besides fruits, the first day. At 10 we adjourned to the drawing-room for coffee, and towards midnight we broke up for an early start on the morrow. During dinner, a military band in *patio*, or interior of the first quadrangle, enlivened the repast with martial and patriotic strains, and as I gazed through the door beyond the arches of the interior portico into the gloom from whence the sounds of trumpets and shawms proceeded, and caught a glimpse of the dusky group of musicians and swarthy soldiery, I fancied myself in the Alhambra before the days of ISABELLA the Catholic.

At daybreak the next morning a group of ebony negresses, with white teeth and coral lips, pervaded the bed chambers with *maté* and coffee, at the option of the drowsy guests. Then came other damsels, less obscure, with baskets of figs, pears and peaches, still sparkling with the dews of night, and then a summons to the saddle or the carriage at 6½ o'clock. Sailors are proverbially sharp dressers, and we were soon assembled beneath the outer portico. The lady URQUIZA was attired for the noble steed which soon bore her, attended by Judge BOWLIN on one side, and the warrior President on the other, through the long lines of troops presenting arms, to the distant *campo* where herds of bullocks were grazing. We followed—the younger on horseback, and the soberer in carriages.

The herd we drove to was a small *rodeo* of two thousand head. Into the thickest of the drove the wild *gauchos* plunged, and, singling out the bulls, chased them over the plain. Some of them made splendid runs, and others doubled with baffling ingenuity; but neither speed nor dodging could save them from the inevitable lasso. Down they came, safely moored by the lassos of opposite *vaqueros*, and in a few short minutes arose, candidates for next year's shambles.

Then came the turn of the *boladores*, who, chasing the animal, would cast the *bolas* with unerring precision at sixty yards. You doubtless know that this implement of the South American chase consists of a heavy and a lighter ball attached to either end of a thong some two or three yards long. Grasping the smaller ball, the caster whirls the other sling-like above his head, and when it has gathered enough centrifugal force, he discharges it, attended by its satellite revolving around its orbit, until the centripetal thong intercepts the hind legs of the fugitive bull, which, with each successive leap, becomes more and more tightly entangled, until he pitches head over heels upon his back.

The morning was glorious, and the presence of the *dame chatelaine* in the saddle, her straw-colored poplin *amazone* and her black hat and plume *moyen age*, reminded me, as we gathered around her upon a slight elevation, after the rivalities of the herd had been sufficiently subdued, of a picture I have seen of a hawking party in the olden time.

From this little eminence we had a perfect view of the *palcio de campo*, with its extensive continuation of quadrangles terminated on the one side by a graceful chapel and on the other by the stables and *ménagerie*. Then, from one of the two minarets arose the stars and stripes, and from the other the Argentine flag, and a salvo of twenty-one guns reminded me that our host was in uniform for the occasion. But instead of a cocked hat he wore a plain black one, which in battle he always exchanges for a tall grey beaver. The caparisons of his horse were singularly beautiful, with an abundance of silver and gold, and his massive spurs, of the same metals, in the generous pattern of the country, seemed to have been chiseled by a second CELLINI—and yet, although the bridle, saddle and spurs were worth some $5,000, the most fastidious taste could not detect any excess of ornament.

After a drive of some three hours, in which we visited a lake and rivulet about a mile below the residence, we returned to a breakfast which was pretty much the dinner of the day previous, minus the soup. Towards noon we separated for a *siesta*, with the understanding that at 3 o'clock we were to assemble in the kiosk at the garden *for fruit collation No.* 2.

At 1 o'clock a *pampero* enlivened the air, and, in the brief rain which accompanied it, it was pleasant to watch from the windows the great ostriches, of which there are some sixty in the large enclosure around the house, scudding before the blast with one wing spread like the lug of a ship's cutter. I forgot to say that all the birds of the plains may be seen domesticated at San José, from the ostrich and the *adjutant* down to the small quail; also herds of llamas from the Sierras; guanacos, from Patagonia; vacuñas, from Peru; tapirs, armadillos, &c., and, behind the iron bars of the menagerie, four of the beautiful spotted tigers of the country exhibit teeth which I envied when eating *carne con cuero*. All this may be easily understood when you reflect that the dwelling and enclosures cover one hundred acres, the garden alone occupying forty!

We repaired to the kiosk when the storm was over, and, after gorging ourselves with fruits which I have never seen surpassed, we proceeded to the court of the Palace to witness the Moorish game of the *Djérid*, a tilt, at full career, at a small ring suspended by a ribbon from an arch. Some twenty officers, each armed with a short pointed stick, were the competitors for this prize of horsemanship, which was often touched, but only carried off after repeated trials. All rode admirably and reined up their horses, when at full speed, in twice their length.

We were told that the dinner, that evening, would be one of state, so that epaulettes, &c., were *de rigueur*. We sat down at 8 o'clock. This time I counted twenty-one courses. At the dessert General URQUIZA arose and delivered a speech to Judge BOWLIN, of which, as well as of the Commissioner's response, I enclose copies. There was a portrait of WASHINGTON, framed, in the folds of the American flag at the head of the banquet hall.

After dinner we had a *gaucho* ball by torchlight in the second *patio*. The music was the guitar and the player sang a sort of impromptu *segundilla* to his own accompaniment with the fluency of an Italian *improvisatore*. The dances were in couples as among the people of Mexico and Chili. The waving handkerchiefs played an important part and with some couples it seemed a trial of endurance. But the dances and the crowd, absorbed in their enjoyment of the songs and dancing, seemed quite unconscious of our presence, so that their *desinvoltura* was mirthful and unstudied.

The next morning, (Tuesday 28th,) we were again aroused by our jet black handmaiden who seemed delighted that *maté* should be getting in greater demand than coffee,—in fact it is unquestionably the superior enti-fogmatic. Then, as there was to be no drive, the chief gardener sent to invite us all into his dominions. The garden is the finest in the world, because nowhere in Europe will climate admit of the union of such varieties of fruit growing *sub sole*. The apples, pears and peaches are worthy of the North, and the figs of Naples; the orange groves numbered more than a thousand trees and the sapote and chirimoya gave promise of fine fruit. The chief gardener has ten assistants and the preservation of the walks and borders as well as the health of the trees would do credit to Sir JOSEPH PAXTON.

Shortly before breakfast we were invited to see a lot of wild colts broken in by the *domadores* or tamers. Some of them were as vicious brutes as I ever saw, and one in particular was so fertile in his side capers and stiff jumps, his plunges and his bolts, as to break one of his rider's large spurs. The guacho lost his balance for a moment, but not his seat. Gen. URQUIZA exclaimed "bravo," and in half an hour the rebellious beast was brought back perfectly subdued and turned over at once to the cavalry. Some eight or ten of these contests resulted in displaying the same mastery in the riders and the same submission in the mustangs; Mr. RAREY would find few candidates for his secret on the plains of the Plata.

After breakfast, as we were preparing to return to the ship, an aid-de-camp entered Commodore SHUBRICK'S room bearing a sword offered to him by Gen. URQUIZA in a letter, which, with a description of the weapon and the Commodore's reply, you will find in the inclosed newspaper slip.

At 1 o'clock we all started for Concepcion and Gen. URQUIZA and the *Señora* drove with us to town. Again the soldiery were drawn up in battle array, and fine-looking manly chaps they are, and well drilled. There are three regiments of about 500 each encamped around San José, one of cavalry, one of artillery and one of infantry. As we drove through the lines the General remarked, "With those brave fellows I beat ORIBE and ROSAS and with them no power south of the Equator can resist me.

As we passed the park of artillery we received another salute of 21 guns. Thus he sped our parting as he had welcomed our coming. These troops are here avowedly as at a military school. They come for three years and in their leisure hours are employed about the *estancia* in various occupations and at so high a rate of compensation that it is hard to get them to go home and make room for others when their term is up.

Reaching Concepcion towards 4 o'clock we drove directly to the shore. A barge was in waiting which conveyed General and Lady URQUIZA on board the *Water-Witch*—the same steamer which in 1852 carried him away from Buenos Ayres when Admiral GOZ'S treacherous sale of his blockading fleet compelled him to raise the siege and make the best of his way home.

The firing of two large shells from the large 9-inch Dahlgren pivot gun of the *Water-Witch* gave our kind host infinite pleasure. He smiled at the murderous effects of these pills destined for President LOPEZ, and seemed to think they must have proved in Paraguay as efficacious as anything in the pharmacopœia.

In the evening we were domiciliated in our City Palace, dressing for a ball offered us by the authorities in the large *sala* of the Club, for Concepcion has a Club—and a mighty pretty one at that.

The ball was opened by Commissioner BOWLIN and Señora URQUIZA, and was kept up with great animation until a late hour. The supper was remarkable for a town of six or seven thousand inhabitants, and, when we retired to our quarters we found a bottle of Cognac by the side of each bed, so that they who listed might "keep up the excitement."

In the morning, at 6 o'clock, the Presidential equipages were at the door, and we then saw for the first time our new host and hostess and family, who came with parting flowers for each of us, to thank us for the honor we had done them in turning them out of their abode for the night,—and there was one of the lasses quite pretty enough to make one regret that action of ejectment. Such is Spanish hospitality! people thanking you for causing them a thousand discomforts! When will such patriarchal usages attain in Fifth-avenue? When they do, property will rise in the neighborhood.

We are in the street, preparing to enter our carriages, when a caléche drives up to the door, and from it descend the President and his lady to take a last farewell. They have brought their three youngest children to receive the old Commodore's blessing, which is bestowed with ineffable sweetness. The General embraces the Commissioner, the Commodore, and the old-fashioned Secretary of Legation. Hands are grasped; with the last *adios* our kind hosts are whirled off to San José, and we to the River bank—*Water Witch* and *Fulton*, and so down the Uruguay.

General URQUIZA is now 56 years old. For the particulars of his story consult Captain PAGE'S book on the Plata. His profile is much that of Mr. WADSWORTH. He has the same dark meteoric eye, and the forehead, though less massive, does not lessen the resemblance. His *estancia* at San José embraces 270 square miles! He has 300,000 head of cattle, 60,000 horses, 60,000 merino sheep, and 200,000 mixed breeds.

He sold last year 66,000 hides of his own produce. Let the gentlemen of the "swamp" reckon their value; as for his clip of wool I could form no estimate. He is interested in every useful and profitable enterprise in the Confederation, and mentioned to me that in the town of Rosario alone he had $250,000 engaged in special partnerships. Go to him with a scheme that will bear the test of analysis, and he is your man. He gives a lift to the industrious and the aspiring, and reaches out his hand to save the honest but unfortunate. Thus there was a company who ran a line of American stages in the Confederation which ramified to its remotest towns, such as Tuenman and Salta. The crisis caught them, as stages should be, extended over the Pampas—"What will carry you through?" "Not less than one hundred thousand dollars." "Call to-morrow." They did so and got the money.

At the town of Concepcion there is a State College founded by him. It occupies the four sides of a block 200 feet square, and educated last year 403 boys, who are taught, lodged and fed gratis. The State devotes to its support a small school fund—General URQUIZA supplies the remainder. The Professors are all European graduates, and their philosophical apparatus, laboratory, library, &c., are the fruits of his constant and inexhaustible bounty. He gave them lately an additional square for an hospital—one was built there for a dozen beds. While we were there he was told that it was too small. "Double it," said he, "and draw on me."

I send this by the *Harriet Lane*, which goes to-morrow. I enclose list of vessels of the squadron of which all but three, viz., the *Perry*, *Bainbridge* and *Dolphin* have been ordered to proceed home with all possible dispatch. A mirror of ten leagues square suspended horizontally, face downward and high enough in the air above Cape Saint Roque would enable an observer, watching it from the shore through Lord ROSSE'S glass, to see the reflection of the procession like a long string of water fowl, some strong of wing and others hardly able to fluiter, in their northward migratory flight. The *St. Lawrence* spread her wings yesterday—will she keep her lead? *Nous verrons.*

The dirty, wheezy and spavined old *Metzcomet* which was forced upon the Government by one TEMPLETON, of New-Orleans, through the agency of a former President's private Secretary, has been surveyed by a Board of Engineers, who condemn her boilers as in the last and incurable stage of phthisis; and by a separate Board of Naval officers, who pronounce her hull worthless, her timbers strained, &c. Of the many villanies practiced upon the Navy Department with reference to the Paraguay Expedition, the selection of this steamer, which could not be insured to run from New-York to Staten Island, seems the most atrocious. And I understand that if the Government should not be able to return her, it is to pay her owners $20,000!!! At auction she might bring $4,000 or $5,000.

P. S.—The commissioned officers of the squadron, some twenty-five in number, offered a dinner yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, in this city, to Commodore SHUBRICK and Commissioner BOWLIN. It was a very pretty affair, and I inclose a copy of the gallant veteran's manly and touching address, when his name was enthusiastically toasted with the usual honors. I know of no finer specimen of naval eloquence. The banquet was presided over by Capt. JAMES HULL, of the *Laurence*, assisted by Capt. ADAMS, of the *Sabine*. The following is

COMMODORE SHUBRICK'S ADDRESS.

There are periods in the life of every professional man, the memory of which is cherished by him with peculiar satisfaction, as the green spots, the oases in the desert of his life.

The retired statesman dwells fondly on the recollection of the adroit but manly diplomacy by which he has saved his country from strife and warfare.

The veteran jurist remembers with pride, how in the exercise of his calling, he has tempered justice with mercy, and, in the vindication of the laws of his country, has been more arduous to protect the innocent than to convict the guilty. Such men are loved and cherished by their fellow-citizens—that is, their reward for toilsome days and sleepless nights in the discharge of duty.

Our profession has also its dear remembrances and its sweet rewards. We are a peculiar people, separated from the mass of our fellow-citizens by pursuits that lead us away from their immediate observation; it is only when occasion offers for some brilliant deed of arms or heroism that we secure from them the "All hail" of well done; happily for the cause of humanity, occasions for brilliant deeds in arms occur too few.

But the white stone of the military veteran's life—the sweet remembrance which will dwell with him to his latest moment—is when he sees, on such an occasion as this, those so worthy of honor themselves, met voluntarily to do honor to him. What is the buz of applause from the thoughtless million to the well-considered approbation of those who have toiled in the same profession, walked in the same paths, contended with the same difficulties, triumphed over the same obstacles. In one case the feeling is diffused; in the other it is concentrated; the one may be gained without merit and lost without fault; the other is sure and enduring. One is uncertain as the future, the other is safe as the past.

Brother officers, I thank you for this opportunity to express to you, collectively and individually, my sense of the ready zeal with which the duty assigned to us by our Government has been executed by you all. Our excellent friend, the honorable Commissioner, will, I am sure, agree with me in opinion that even his experience and skillful diplomacy may have had a little more force from the knowledge on the other side that "the Campbell's were coming;" that neither currents, nor sand bars, nor shoal water could prevent the strong arm from getting up to back the just diplomacy.

The time is not far distant, I trust, when each of you will be called to fill the high office which I am about to lay down. May you, in those appointed to assist you, find the same ardent zeal, the same professional skill, and the same patient cooperation which have made my duty so easy—my task so light.

Allow me, in conclusion, to wish you all, from the bottom of my heart, health, professional success and enduring happiness.

Judge BOWLIN, after his health had been proposed and drunk, made a happy extempore address to the effect that our diplomacy would be successful whenever backed by a fleet which could find its way over the sea, end up the Parana and Paraguay Rivers, as the one now dispersing had done. Alluding to his gallant, amiable and wise friend and companion, the brave and loyal veteran, in whose honor they were assembled, he proposed as a toast:

"*The Live Oak of South Carolina*—Heroes are born beneath its evergreen branches, while its trunk defies alike the battle and the storm."

STATE DINNER AT SAN JOSE.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT URQUIZA—RESPONSE OF COMMISSIONER BOWLIN.

The *Fulton* and the *Waterwitch*, having on board Flag-officer SHUBRICK and Commissioner BOWLIN, with his suite, arrived at San José on Sunday, Feb. 27. The following day was set apart for the final entertainment of the party prior to its departure for Montevideo; and accordingly the palace of the President was superbly decorated for the occasion, and every provision afforded by that luxuriant region purveyed for the table. In the drawing-room, among other splendid additions in honor of the guests, a portrait of WASHINGTON occupied the post of honor. In the dining-hall figured the arms of the United States, of Paraguay and of the Confederation, with an olive-branch symbolizing the occasion of the feast.

When the table was cleared, President URQUIZA arose and proposed the following toast, which was enthusiastically received:

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN-GENERAL JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA, PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINA CONFEDERATION, TO MR. COMMISSIONER BOWLIN.

I humbly bow before the Supreme Dispenser of all good and of all glory, for having vouchsafed to me this day of intense satisfaction and immense honor.

There could be no greater compensation for the execution, with the constancy of an honest purpose, of my endeavors for the welfare of my country; none for my efforts in promoting a reconciliation between the Great American nation and our neighboring sister of Paraguay, than you have bestowed on me, O, worthy Representative of the United States, illustrious Commodore, and you, distinguished citizens and sailors of the most free and powerful nation of the earth, in affording me this occasion of celebrating with you the Peace with Paraguay—an event which has bound the Republics of the South to your country, the generous mother of liberty, who, from to day, should hold forth her outstretched arms to these young followers of her example, now striving to catch the inspiration of her noble institutions and the spirit of her great patriots.

Illustrious BOWLIN! Your name will henceforth be endeared as a household word to the Argentines, and will awaken the sympathies of all South America; and, should this do you honor in your own country, and my testimony enhance it, bear it with you. Your mission has verified a grand action—that of adding a new link to that union of the two Americas, which is so vital to the progress of humanity. As far as my country is concerned, she draws closer to her great model, and, to avail of the generous simile you have suggested, she throws herself more trustingly henceforth *as a political godchild* into the arms of the great American nation.

In raising my goblet to toast your most fortunate coming, and to wish you a happy restoration to the bosom of your family, I entreat you, by the sympathies which bind me to each one of you, by the close friendship between the United States and the Confederation, by the honor I pay and the happiness I wish your actual President, Mr. BUCHANAN, by the prosperity and grandeur of your nation, to suffer me to blend all the fond prayers and ardent wishes inspired by this auspicious moment in one deep health to the immortal memory of the sainted WASHINGTON.

To him we Argentines owe the inspiration of the great acts which it has been granted to me, since our memorable month of May, to establish in our land; his life is our political gospel, and hence it beseems us, as much as his fellow-citizens, to pay a reverent worship to his memory.

I drink, then, to the first *Soldier of America!* to the most virtuous of citizens and most fortunate of the sons of Liberty! I invoke his name in this libation to his memory, that, from the Heaven of the just made perfect, the protection of his beneficent influence may descend upon the destinies of my country and upon the American fraternity.

Commissioner BOWLIN replied in the following terms, eliciting noisy hurrahs:

RESPONSE OF MR. BOWLIN.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: Men are said to read but rarely in this world the fruits of their best actions. I might have ventured to hope, on my return, for the approval of my Government, enhanced by the sympathies of my fellow-citizens, in the important and satisfactory results attained in Paraguay; but the praise which these results have elicited from your Excellency sounds like the verdict of posterity. In the negotiations just concluded, the only merit due to me is that of having acted in a conscientious spirit of duty. The spontaneous and hearty cooperation of your Excellency not only smoothed its path, but rendered that duty a labor of love; and as success does not always crown even the holiest efforts, let us believe that a kind Providence smiled upon ours, and opened the heart of the illustrious President of Paraguay to convictions which shall only grow cold in him with life itself, and which will hereafter ever be associated with the name of our Union, in all minds and in all hearts, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan.

The ovation which your Excellency has offered to the peaceful triumph of my mission, would well-nigh burst a heart already full to overflowing, were it not presumptuous to appropriate to myself the homage your Excellency thus pays to the enlightened, liberal and humane policy of the glorious nation I have endeavored to serve. In its behalf I accept the tribute of your generous enthusiasm, with the assurance that it will evoke a responsive echo in the hearts of my countrymen.

To find the name and memory of WASHINGTON thus cherished here, is as if a missionary in a strange land should unexpectedly meet with the cross and the altar, and upon the latter a copy of the gospel in an unknown tongue; he at once knows that he is amongst brethren, and kneeling in pious reverence extols the glory of that doctrine which he has been sent forth to teach. As a Christian he sympathises with this new congregation in the faith; as a man, he entertains no doubts of their future welfare, for he knows them to be on the right track.

As a missionary of that Christian democracy of which WASHINGTON was the founder, I bid you farewell with sorrowful regret at leaving your Excellency, but full of hope in the glorious future, of the Confederation whose destinies you have thus far guarded with consummate wisdom and true patriotism in the onward path of industry, prosperity and happiness. Under your enlightened administration property has become secure, enterprise has met with every encouragement, education has taken root, and commerce has found the welcome due to her civilizing mission. In the prime of manhood and usefulness, still devoted to a country which your valor had extricated from the grasp of tyranny, your example is a living illustration of the rewards of labor and enterprise; and I feel satisfied that the most grateful prayer that I can offer to heaven for your Excellency's welfare will be that it may preserve a life so inseparably identified with the Government and prosperity of the Argentine Confederation.

In conclusion, in behalf of my friends and countrymen around me, I beg to tender you, Sir, our thanks for the princely hospitalities of San José. Gentlemen, fill your glasses and drink with me health and happiness to JOSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA and the Argentine Confederation.

General Urquiza Presents a Sword to Commodore Shubrick—The Correspondence.

As a token of parting regard, the Argentine President transmitted to Commodore SHUBRICK a superb and valuable sword, hitherto worn on State occasions, as well as in service, by himself. It was presented to General URQUIZA, at some notable period of his career, by an association of his admirers. The scabbard and hilt are of solid gold, heavily carved. The presentation was accompanied by the following letter:

URQUIZA TO SHUBRICK.

SAN JOSE, March 1, 1859.

DISTINGUISHED SIR: I cannot consent that your Excellency should leave without bearing along some evidence of the profound admiration with which I regard the distinguished character and noble qualities of your Excellency. Condescend to accept the sword I wore when executing the first act of union between the States which now constitute the Argentine Confederation.

If it be unworthy the grasp of the famous and respectful veteran of the American Union, it will, nevertheless, flatter myself, possess the merit of being generously preserved by your Excellency, as a gift of sincere friendship and a proof of the esteem and admiration I entertain for the fidelity and the courage, and for all the virtues which your Excellency has displayed in the service of your country. Let it also, as a gift from an Argentine citizen to an American citizen, evince the new sentiments which the peace with Paraguay should mutually inspire us.

I am your Excellency's sincere friend.

JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

SHUBRICK TO URQUIZA.

SAN JOSE, March 1, 1859.

SIR: I am highly gratified with the evidence your Excellency has afforded me, prior to our separation, of your friendship and sympathy.

The sword which your Excellency wore at the moment the first act of the new union of the States of the Argentine Confederation was executed—that union which is destined to give South America a place at the side of my beloved country—should be received with gratitude, and however meritorious the wearer, he must be proud to bear it.

Your Excellency is aware that an article in the Constitution of the United States forbids my acceptance of any present from your Excellency, as well as from all other persons of exalted position. I may, however, indulge the hope that Congress may concede me the privilege of receiving a testimonial due rather to the noble partiality your Excellency professes for my country, than to any individual quality of mine.

This beautiful, this glorious sword, will therefore be carried to my country and deposited in the proper Department until Congress shall give its permission.

Whatever may be the decision of that honorable body, neither the lapse of time, nor any other circumstance, whatever, can extinguish in my breast the satisfaction I feel in view of the generosity with which your Excellency has received and entertained me and my companions in arms.

May your Excellency live many years to receive tokens of gratitude from the nation to whom he has opened the path of liberty.

As your most obedient servant, I salute your Excellency with the profoundest consideration.

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Flag-officer, Commanding-in-Chief.

List of Vessels of the Paragnay Expedition, Flag-Officer W. B. Shubrick, Commander-in-Chief.

Frigate Sabine (1)	Captain Adams.
Frigate St. Lawrence (2)	Captain Hull.
Sloop Falmouth	Commander Farrand.
Sloop Preble (3)	Commander Jenkins.
Brig Perry (3)	Lieut.-Com. Tilghman.
Brig Bainbridge (3)	Lieut.-Com. Renshaw.
Brig Dolphin	Commander Steedman.
Side-wheel Fulton	Lieut.-Com. Almy.
Propeller Memphis	Marchand.
Propeller Atlanta	Ridgeley.
Propeller Westernport	Commander Hunter.
Propeller Southern Star	Commander Pennock.
Propeller Caledonia	Commander Case.
Side-wheel Metacomet (4)	Lieut.-Com. Macomb.
Side wheel Chapin

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Another and a Curious Phase of the Wanderer Affair.

We mentioned not long ago that *thirty*-six of the African negroes brought over by the *Wanderer* had been seized in Telfair County, Ga., under authority of the United States Marshal, and committed to prison to await further proceedings. The Savannah *Republican* of the 15th states that Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR has had the Marshal, and several citizens who aided him in the seizure, *arrested* and committed for trial on charge of *stealing the negroes*.

The following card from the parties themselves, tells the whole story:

A CARD FROM CITIZENS OF TELFAIR.

To the Editor of the Savannah Republican:

Allow us to intrude upon your columns a simple statement of an affair which was paraded yesterday morning in that remarkable newspaper, the Savannah *Morning News*, in a very unfinished condition. We mean our arrest at the instance of Mr. Charles A. L. Lamar, charged with the offence of stealing certain negro slaves, to wit: Reuben, Charles and Cyrus. It is important that this community should know how innocent persons are treated by the grave magistrates to whom the people of this County have intrusted the signified and important function of preserving the public peace.

About the first of March last Mr. John F. McRae, (one of the undersigned,) the Deputy United States Marshal, requested us to go with him, for the purpose of arresting certain African negroes said to be passing through the neighborhood in which we live. In accordance with this request, we proceeded to Worth County, a distance of sixty miles from our residence, discovered 36 African negroes in the possession of Mr. Richardson F. Aiken, accompanied by four native negroes, Reuben, Charles, Cyrus, John, and an old African who had been in this country a great many years. The Deputy Marshal told Mr. Aiken that he suspected that the negroes he had in possession were Africans, and that he proposed to examine them for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. After a protest on his part and some considerable threats of resistance, he finally permitted us to make the examination.

We were well satisfied of the fact that the negroes in question were Africans, (a fact, of course, not to be doubted at this time,) and the Deputy Marshal informed Mr. Aiken that he would take the supposed *Africans* in charge until he heard from the United States Marshal, at Savannah. We then returned to Telfair county, in company with Mr. Aiken; the three negroes, Reuben, Charles and Cyrus, by his direction, driving and attending to the wagons. When we arrived at Jacksonville, our destination, the Deputy-Marshal placed thirty six Africans (thirty-five boys and one woman) in the jail of Telfair County. The negroes, Reuben, Charles, and Cyrus, for the stealing of whom we have been arrested, remained with the wagons and mules at their camp, on the outskirts of the town. In a day or two Mr. Aiken sent them to Mr. Woodson Wilcox's, about two miles distant. The Deputy Marshal immediately wrote to the U. S. Marshal, at Savannah, informing him of the action taken, and requesting instructions. In reply, the Marshal advised that the negroes be given up, which was accordingly done. Mr. Aiken came with his wagons, accompanied by the three above-mentioned negroes, Reuben, Charles, and Cyrus, and the thirty six Africans were delivered into his possession, and went their way.

In obedience to a subpœna, issued from the United States Court, to attend its present session, we all came to this city. To our great astonishment and mortification, we were arrested on the warrant published in yesterday's *News*, for stealing Reuben, Charles, and Cyrus. The arrest was made by Messrs. Alfred E. Jones and Charles J. Watts, upon the warrant issued by his Honor Philip M. Russell, before whom we were immediately conducted. We then sent for our counsel, Messrs. Henry R. Jackson and Joseph Ganahl. Upon consultation with those gentlemen we were advised to simply protest against the proceedings, to waive all examination, to refuse to give security, and (the legitimate consequence) go to jail. This was at 2 o'clock. Our counsel left us at that time, with the understanding that so far the matter was at an end. We were then all waited to go to dinner, in the custody of Constable Jones, who did us the honor to be our guest upon the occasion, and from his testimony, appears to have made good use of the social hour. At 5 o'clock we were marched back to the Court House, and soon after we were informed that we must have an examination, as his Honor wished to be justified in making out the commitment. We waived it but he insisted, and immediately summoned to his assistance his brother Justices, Connell and Stanley. Having dismissed our counsel because of our waiver of any examination, the proceedings were *ex parte*.

The first witness sworn was Mr. C. A. L. Lamar. He testified that we were the persons reported to him as having stolen his negroes, and that the whole property was worth $20,000 or $40,000.

Mr. Alfred E. Jones, sworn. He testified that he had taken all of us (unless that we had taken the negroes mentioned in the warrant, belonging to Mr. Chas. A. L. Lamar.

Mr. Daniel H. Stewart, sworn—He testified that John F. McRae was his legally appointed Deputy, when he himself was United States Marshal. That he had given no instructions to McRae to arrest Africans—that sometime in December or January last he had had a conversation with him, McRae, and had been asked by him what he (McRae) was to do about arresting Africans. He had informed McRae that if he himself should meet any and *know* them to be Africans, he would arrest—and that he believed McRae, acted in good faith in the matter.

Upon this testimony, the Honorable Court immediately *committed us*. Afterwards Mr. LAMAR proposed to dismiss the case, but the Court said that after commitment, the case was beyond their control, and could not be dismissed. Mr. DANIEL H. STEWART then volunteered to become our security in several thousand dollars, which the Court accepted and which we, very foolishly in the absence of our counsel, consented to. By doing so, we plotted a great moral advantage and we are obliged to pay the sum of twenty six or seven do lars' costs, which the Honorable Court adjudged against us.

We are not desirous of provoking a controversy, Mr. Editor, with any one. As strangers, called here by the summons of a high legal tribunal, it is proper that we should conduct ourselves as becomes good citizens. Yet, as strangers, we think, we have the right to call upon its community to exercise that highest virtue (practised even by barbarous nations,) to protect "the stranger that is within thy gates." The protection required in this case is only that our simple statement of facts should be read, and to let the judgment of this community fall on those who are in fault; on us if we have committed any crime; if not on those who justly deserve condemnation. We need not say that our consciences freed us from the slightest criminal intent.

GEO. F. McRAE,
A. T. DOPSON,
WM. L. ROGERS,
N. HANDLE,
BENJ. T. HUNTER.

Statement of the Justice of the Peace.

MR. EDITOR OF THE *Savannah Republican:* I perceive in your paper of yesterday, a statement headed "*Another Phase of the Wanderer Affair—Citizens of Telfair in Trouble—The Prosecutor Becomes Bail.*" As your article contains several errors, I request that you will give publicity to the following, which is a true statement of the case:

"On the 13 inst. C. A. L. LAMAR, Esq., came before me and filed an affidavit in terms of the law, charging two persons named in the *Republican*, and divers other white persons, with the offence of larceny, by unlawfully and fraudulently stealing, taking and carrying away from the County Worth, REUBEN, CHARLES, CYRUS, and other negro slaves, the property of the said deponent.

After the entering of the affidavit, I required Mr. LAMAR to enter into recognizances in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the October Term, 1859 at the Superior Court of Worth County, Ga., to prosecute the said defendants; he gave the required security, and accordingly I issued the warrant for the arrest of the parties, five of whom were arrested by Constables Jones and White, and brought before me about 12 o'clock P. M. Upon request the defendants arrested were allowed to go to their dinners, being in charge of the officers—the defendants appeared willing to go to jail, but I told them before they should be committed, I would give them an examination. Accordingly I requested that Justices STALEY and CONNELL would assist me with me in said examination, which took place about 3½ o'clock P. M. After examining three witnesses the Court of magistrates were unanimously of the opinion that there was sufficient evidence to warrant us to turn over the defendants for the offence of Larceny, and required each defendant to enter into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars, that is to say the defendant in the sum of five hundred dollars, and the security the sum of five hundred for their appearance at the next October term 1859, of the Superior Court of Worth County, Georgia, to answer for the offence of Larceny. Whereupon the defendants gave the required recognizance. DANIEL H. STEWART, Esq., became their security, and the defendants were then discharged.

Mr. Editor, you will perceive from this statement that the defendants were not committed to *Jail*, that the prisoners were not brought *late* in the afternoon before the Magistrates, and that Mr. LAMAR, the *prosecutor*, did not become the *security* for the defendants.

Respectfully, PHILIP M. RUSSELL
Justice of the Peace, Chatham County."

The Inquiry into the Reported Land Frauds—Curious Proceeding of the Government Agent.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SUPREME, Monday, April 11, 1859.

The weather here is a funny sarcasm upon Spring. Snow is three feet deep, and the ice in the Bay is as firm as during the Winter solstice.

I see by the pressure on your advertising columns, that you have room only for short stories, so that I shall give you what I have to say in few words. The topic is the recent examination of Mr. C. G. WARNER into the affairs of the Land-office here, and the official conduct of Register SHAW. The examination came duly off, and certain malpractices were fully proved against SHAW by reliable testimony, and the prosecution were in the full-tide of additional developments of the most damaging character, when WARNER threw up his commission and declared that he would not sit any longer in the case! The pretence of this extraordinary step was, that the witnesses refused to answer impertinent questions that were put to them in relation to their private affairs.

But SHAW defended himself on three grounds. The first was, that his accusers were Republicans. The second was, that he had been assailed in the New York TIMES, and that the TIMES had also abused Mr. BUCHANAN. The third was, that one of the witnesses against him—whose testimony, if true, convicted him of felony—was not to be believed. This witness was Mr. J. B. BELL, and his fellow citizens have since fully vindicated him from the attacks made by SHAW upon his character. At an election held here for town officers, on the 5th instant J. B. BELL was elected Justice of the Peace by a handsome majority. As SHAW has made strenuous efforts to suppress the publication of BELL's election, I take this mode of bringing it to the attention of the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, both of whom are constant readers of the TIMES.

Now there is no doubt whatever of the truth of all the charges that were made and proved against SHAW and we know here that the Secretary said that if the facts were one third as bad as stated, both SHAW and SPENCER, Register and Receiver, would be removed. This the Secretary said a month ago, and yet the removal is not made. Is it a sufficient answer to proofs of official delinquency that the culprit has been exposed in the NEW-YORK TIMES? Will Secretary THOMPSON exonerate himself from official responsibility on such ground as this? Responsible he is. The Secretary *knows*—Commissioner HENDRICKS *knows*—that WARNER threw up his commission because the proofs against SHAW came so hot and heavy that he could not stand up against them, and that even WARNER has not been able to suppress the proofs—which are on file and are abundant. Why deal so dishonestly with the public as to call for an investigation of charges—and when the charges are distinctly proved, shrink from either exculpating or punishing the offenders? The Department does not dare assert the innocence of SHAW. It remains to be seen if it will dare to punish him.

A great land sale comes off here next month. Perhaps SHAW'S successor may be appointed in season to attend to it.

Death of the Elder Musard.

The death of NAPOLEON MUSARD, the founder of the celebrated Promenade Concerts at Paris, is announced by the *Sarenia*. M. MUSARD was born in 1769, and, devoting himself to music, became quite early in life a favorite leader of orchestras for balls and private assemblies. His innumerable quadrilles had their era of extravagant fashion; his "Galop Infernal" having perhaps the widest popularity of any modern composition of its class. His promenade *soirées* were commenced in 1840, in the "Salle Vivienne," and continued with unbroken success until a stroke of paralysis disabling his arm, obliged the veteran leader to resign the baton. His closing years were spent quietly at Antruil, where he has just breathed his last. M. ALFRED MUSARD, whose professional visit to the United States terminated only a fortnight since, was a son of the deceased.

Naval Intelligence.

The Navy-yard at Charleston is now a scene of unusual activity. The *Levant* and *Hartford* are nearly ready for their offshore; the *Narragansett* is to be taken out of the dry-dock this week, when her engines will be placed on board. The *Constellation* is under the lower spears, and was masted on Saturday. Work on the dry dock has been recommenced, and the extension will be completed this season.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, April 22.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 58, 86 120, 174, 197, 198, 199, 200 223, 227, 228 229, 230, 231, 232 233 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1790, 2468, 2897, 3222, 2063 2400, 2422, 3359 3767, 494, 3715, 3020, 3760, 3035, 3706, 3769, 3043. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, April 25 *Part III.*—Nos. 1381, 1149, 1163, 1557, 1833, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1779, 1781 1783, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1807, 1809.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos 233, 129, 90, 301, 311, 316, 319, 320, 322, 324, 165, 212, 942, 328, 333, 334, 785.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

C. Otto Muller, Survivor, &c., vs. Heman J. Redfield.—This was an action brought to recover back a penalty imposed by the defendant, as Collector, on some cigars imported by the defendant in the brig *Emma Lincoln* and the brig *Lyra*. In the first importation there were one entry of three invoices. The cigars were raised by the appraisers, and the importer desired two of them to be reappraised, and paid the fees for two appraisements. The appraisers were sworn, however, but once, and made one appraisement of the whole. The plaintiff claimed that the proceedings were irregular, as there should have been two appraisements.

Of the cigars imported in the *Leo*, there were nine tines of different brands. Five of these were raised more than 10 per cent, and the others not. The Collector did a penalty upon these alone. The plaintiff claimed that this was an irregularity, and that the penalty could not be imposed unless the whole invoice was advanced 10 per cent.

The Judge decided that the proceedings were regular in both instances, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Hunt.

PATENT LEASE.

Frederick H. Bartholomew vs. Nathaniel Sawyer and William S. Carr.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages for an infringement of a patent issued to him, June 20 1854, for improved valve machinery for water closets. The defendants, who have been manufacturing and selling in this City, defended the action on the ground that the plaintiff's invention was not a novel one, claiming that the same thing was covered by an English patent.

There was no dispute about damages, it being understood that if the Jury found for the plaintiff, their verdict should be $3,000 and after a short absence they found a verdict for the plaintiff for that amount.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller. For defendants, Mr. Treey.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Knott.

Joseph W. Powell vs. Wm. & D. Sibell.—This is an action on a promissory note. The note was given in payment of an assessment levied upon the stock in the Nassau Coal Company of Pennsylvania, held by the plaintiff. The defence was the illegality of the assessment, it being made at a meeting held in New-York instead of Pennsylvania. The Court directed a verdict for the defendant.

J. & F. D. Sherwood for plaintiff; S. Sankey for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MESSRS. PHALON & SON IN COURT—COCOAINE *vs.* COCOINE.

Joseph Burnett and William Otis Edwards vs. *Eaword Phalon and Henry L. Phalon*—This is an action for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using the words "cocoaine" or "coc ine" as a trade mark for an article sold by them to improve the growth of the hair.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs have been in business in Boston, as druggists, for some fifteen years; that, in 1856, they invented a new and valuable preparation "for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair," of which an important component part was cocoanut oil, and that they composed and invented the term "Cocoaine" as a name for this compound. This term they allege was previously unknown, and no similar word had then ever been used to describe any similar preparation, and the term then had no distinct meaning except as importing that some preparation or compound of cocoa was intended. This term they adopted, they say, not as a scientific term, but as a fancy name previously unappropriated, and they claim it as their exclusive trade-mark.

The complaint also avers that plaintiff entered upon an extensive and expensive system of advertising this compound, by which they made it become widely known and very popular, so that its sales steadily increased, until in the last half year of 1858 their sales amounted to two thousand eight hundred and nine dozen. In particular it has been largely brought to the plaintiffs by the well known New York houses of Seabury, Brothers & Co., Hegeman & Co., A. B. & D. Sands & Co., Barnes & Burt, and others.

The complaint then charges that the defendants, who are the firm of Phalon & Son, in Broadway, have, since Nov. 15 1858, commenced the manufacture and sale of a similar preparation or mixture, in some respects similar to that sold by plaintiffs, which defendants have, there and sell under the false and fictitious name of "Cocoaine." This mixture is put up, they allege in bottles similar in shape (though smaller) to those used by plaintiffs, with labels similar to the plaintiffs' labels—he whole being intended as an imitation of plaintiffs' article, and being calculated to deceive the unwary into the belief they are purchasing the plaintiffs' "Cocoaine," and this has injured the sale of the plaintiffs' article.

The answer of Messrs. Poelon, besides denying many facts stated in the complaint, avers that the article manufactured by the plaintiffs in not a valuable or useful compound for the hair, but is so made that the other ingredients do not unite well with the cocoanut oil; and that the word "cocoaine" is a proper word, compounded of two French words, and signifying a preparation of cocoa-nut oil, and is not and cannot be the exclusive property of plaintiffs as a trade mara. The defendants admit that they are engaged in making and selling a preparation for the hair under the name of "Cocoine," but they deny that either the article or the name or the label or the bottles is an imitation of those of plaintiffs; but the preparation is superior to that sold by the plaintiffs, and this superiority is the only cause of the depreciation to plaintiffs' sales.

On the trial of the cause Joseph Burnett, one of the plaintiffs, testified to the various facts stated in the complaint.

Henry L. Howland, Leopold Simon and Edward Phalon, testified to the effect that cocoa-nut oil, similar to that now used, was manufactured by the defendant in 1840, and had been used since, and sold by him, though not with a label; that a French chemist, in the defendants' employment, was requested by defendants in 1858, to find a name for the article; that he examined a French botanical dictionary, and invented the word "Cocoaine," meaning a preparation of cocoa-nut oil. A French dictionary was referred to, in which was found the word Cocoinya.

DECISIONS.

M. Buckley vs. *David Woolhouse.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

Thomas Balmon vs. *J. J. Donalson.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Ann Pierson vs. Louis Waefeler—Motion for a new trial denied. Decision with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Smith vs. *Roberts.*—Motion for plaintiff to file security for costs denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Lee vs. *Solomon.*—Referred to Clerk, to ascertain what would be a proper compensation to be allowed plaintiff's attorney for prosecuting the collateral notes deposited with plaintiff by Jacobs.

Pettigrew vs. *Cleaver & Briggs.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on account of frivolousness of answer of defendant Cleaver.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of James Tuton.—This case has been pending before the Surrogate for a number of weeks for the taking of testimony, and came on to be argued to-day, pursuant to adjournment.

It appears that James Tuton was a man of about 45 or 46 years of age at his death, a bachelor, and without relatives, except one nephew, a boy 13 or 14, known as John Tuton Wilson. He kept a bar and cigar store in Whitehall street, and, by diligence and prudence, had laid up a considerable amount of property. For two or three years prior to January last he was sick with consumption, and at length, about Jan. 9, he died. His will is now offered for probate.

The singular point of the case is that the will is contested by the principal legatee. The chief provisions of the will are that after making some few legacies the testator directs that his executors shall convert all his property into cash and invest it to the best advantage. They shall pay out of the fund such sums as they shall judge necessary for the support and maintenance of his nephew John Tuton Wilson after he arrives at maturity. If this nephew shall drop the name of Wilson then the rest of the property is to be paid over to him, on arriving at age. If he does not, or if he dies without issue, then the bequest of the portion of the property to him is withdrawn, and such portion is bequeathed to the executors and another legatee.

The will is contested on behalf of the nephew, John Tuton Wilson. It is urged that the testimony shows the testator to have been too much enfeebled by disease to be longer capable of making a valid will. The contestants also allege that, in a number of conversations in which the testator spoke of his intentions as to the disposal of his property, he expressed a purpose to allow his nephew a weekly sum for board, &c., during his minority, and they urge that the present will must have been procured by undue influence.

For the executors it is shown that this nephew is living with his stepmother, a woman against whom the testator had formed a very decided unfavorable opinion; that he had said he would throw his money into the river sooner then she should get a cent of it; and that his object in tying up the estate till his nephew became of age was to prevent her from having the control of it, or any benefit from it.

The cause was argued, to-day, by Robert Gillen, Esq., counsel for the executors; and by Mr. John O. Robinson, for the contestants.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 52 bbls. Ashes, 3,564 bbls. Flour, 1,614 bushels Wheat, 13 795 bushels Corn, 228 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,576 pkgs. Provisions, and 130 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand to-day at very full prices. Sales 500 mats green Java at 14c.; 1,000 bags Jamaica on private terms; 125 bags Rio at 11¾c.; 93 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¾c.; and 50 bags St. Domingo at 10¾c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite depressed and prices have declined, closing irregularly. Sales to-day, 1,500 bales, including 1,000 bales in *transitu*. We now quote lots, here, thus: 12¼c.@12¾c. for Middling Upland; 12¾c.@12¾c. for do. Gulf, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are attracting more attention at from $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod are inactive at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Mackerel are moderately inquired for, in small lots. No. 1 Mess, at $15 25@$15 50; and large No. 3 at $9 50@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are in limited demand at $3@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are selling slowly at 2c.@2½c. for Sealed, and 15c@17c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues to favor buyers, yet those purchase reservedly, anticipating further material reduction in prices. Sales, to-day, 8 750 bbls

Ordinary Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 50@$5 00
Superfine State	5 05@ 5 45
Extra State	5 90@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 05@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 05@ 9 00

Southern Flour is less sought after to-day, at previous prices; sales, 1 450 bbls., in lots at $6 75@$6 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 55@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues very quiet yet steady, at $6 50@$7 10 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 65@$4 45 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 75@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for, at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported of 12 500 bushels, including fair white Michigan at $1 55; mixed Genesee at $1 50; and fair to good white Kentucky at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is pressed somewhat cheaper, yet not very active. Sales, today, 32 500 bush. at 62c @ 66c., for inferior to very good new yellow Southern; 85c.@87c. for good to prime new yellow Jersey; 81¾c.@87c. for prime to choice new white Jersey and Southern; and 83c.@84c. for ordinary to good old mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid, at 85c @88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at previous figures: 60c.@80c. for inferior to choice State and Canadian, ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy; Canada, 57c.@59c.; Western, 55c.@58c.; State, 50c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 49c @52c; Southern, 46c.@50c. ₱ bushel.

HOPS—Are selling slowly, at essentially unchanged prices. Crop of 1858, 8c.@15c.; old, 2½c. @5c ₱ lb.

IRON—Pig has been in demand, including Scotch, at $27 50@$29, and No. 1 American Anthracite, at $24@25 ₱ ton, cash and time. A restricted inquiry prevails for other kinds, at former rates.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common and 90c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

HAY—Sales 720 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The demand has been good, and sales have been made to day of 100 bbls. New Orleans at 40c; 110 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 32c.; 315 hhds. 63 tcs. and 10 bbls. Cuba Muscovado on terms not to be published; 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@29½.; and 324 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 23½ @25c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin continues in lively demand at full rates. Sales were reported today of 3 000 bbls., to arrive, and 1,000 bbls., here, at $1 70; also 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 ₱ 310 lbs. Other kinds of Resin are quiet. Sales were also made of 300 bbls. Wilmington Tar, to arrive, at $2 50 ₱ bbl; and 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 53c @53½c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—The demand is fair for the principal kinds, and prices are sustained. In New-Bedford, during the week ending April 18 sales were made of 1,368 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35, and 1,002 bbls. Crude Whale at 46c.@54c ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to April 18 1859.	6,918	50 761	1,055 609
Same time last year	13,621	50 842	927 100

PROVISIONS—Pork has been actively sought after and large sales of Mess have been reported, but on private terms. Sales were also made of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 35 for new Mess, here; an unascertained price for do., deliverable at the option of the seller, by the 1st of November; $19 50@$19 75 for clear; $17 for old Mess; $16 for thin Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for prime Mess; and $12 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams, at 8c @9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling in lots chiefly at from 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in lively demand at buoyant rates. Sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. to arrive and here, at 11c.@11¾c., and 200 kegs at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is also inquired for, but is dull; sales 375 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime; and Prime Mess No. 1 $17@$21 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams $14 25@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 9c@15c. for Ohio; 14c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 185 tcs. in lots, at $3 25@4 50, mainly within the range, to 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is inactive at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb., for old and new. Flax is scarce and in request. Timothy is in moderate request at $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bushel. The *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The ships *Abbot Lawrence, Grace Gordon, Henry Buck, Niobe, Shirley, Versailles*, and *Hindostan* have arrived at this port from Calcutta since our last, with 41 484 bags and 16 129 pockets Linseed, of which 8,000 bags of the cargo of the *Niobe*, comprise 24,500 bags and 10,300 pockets, all at $1 62½ ₱ bushel, cash and equal to cash."

SUGARS—Have been in active request at, however, easier rates. Sales have been made to-day of 1,750 hhds. Cuba at from 5¾c.@7¾c; 400 bbls. Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 50 bags. New-Orleans at 6¾c.; and 20 bbls. Melado on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 5 32; 100 bales Sea Island do. at ½d. ₱ lb; 1 200 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d; 500 bbls Pork at 1s. 6d; 25 boxes Bacon at 15s.; also, by steamer, 10 tcs Beef at 3s.; and 60 boxes Cheese at 25s. For Glasgow, 350 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For other ports nothing really new.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No 44 Beekman st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED

in ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 2, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUREL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 45 Maiden-lane.

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THIS MORNING,
LADIES' EMBROIDERED BASQUES,
CHILDREN'S DO.,
BRIDAL VEILS, &c,
VERY CHEAP.
AN ENTIRE NEW
AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF MANTILLA LACES,
OPENING TO-DAY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.

☞ Now open,
LINEN,
HOSIERY and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
DEPARTMENTS.
Where will be found at all times
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS,
at the lowest prices.
GARMENTS FOR UNDERWEARING, IN ALL SIZES.
Also, a description of
LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
MADE ON IRON FRAMES,
Deserving of particular notice.

ON THE
13TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. he best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
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IN EVERY VARIETY,
Including
JACONETT,
BARAGE GRENADINE ROBES,
IN DEUX VOLANTE, CRAPE TRIMMED,
6-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE GRENADINE in all qualities,
Just landed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth st.

P. S.—We beg leave to announce that this department will, from this date, be under the immediate supervision of Mr. Weed, long and favorably known in the mourning business in Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 342 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
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Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 342 Warren-st., New-York.

291 CORNICES! 291
OF
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PATTERNS,
Where?
AT KELTY, BROS, & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, N. Y. 291

CROWDED, OVERFLOWING
WITH LADIES,
to KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE,
EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Another lot of those cheap auction goods from the large and ten sales.
COLLARS! BANDS! BANDS!! COLLARS!!
RIBBONS!!!
5 000 gent., all linen, Handkerchiefs, large sizes, 10c. and 12c
3,000 yards striped and plaid Jeconets, 9c. and 10c.
BONNETS. FLOWERS.
1,500 fine Needle-work Bands 9c.
8,000 Straw Bonnets, 12½c., 25c., 31c and 37c.
1 500 more of those pretty Rough and Headies 75.
1,000 boxes rich Flowers, 1 dozen in box 5s. and 8s.
2,000 bunches real French Jet 4s., 6s and 8s.
RIBBONS.
Opening, to-day, 25,000 yards new Ribbons, 10c and 12c; very rich at 1s 3d; extra at 1s 6d; magnificent at 2s. Goods at wholesale to the jobbers' prices, at
KINZEY'S, No. 213 3d-av.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at sdway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 457 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADMAN,
No. 389 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
in various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACES.
HOUSE IN PARIS, HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 80 rue Richelieu, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufacturers of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; dealers at Exchange. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a wholesale of India Cachemir Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS
and WHOLESALE DEALERS in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly enlarged their premises, they have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
For the SALE of EVERYTHING in the CARPET LINE, Until JULY 1,
GOODS will be RETAILED at the SAME PRICES as SOLD at WHOLESALE from the FINEST VELVET to the CHEAPEST INGRAINS and VENETIANS.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 651 Broadway,
JUST OPENED,
Pineapple Bonnets, Embroid'd Silk, Sun Bonnets, &c.
Pineapple Dresses, at $5, $7, $10, and $15.
Pineapple Goods by the yard, black and colored.
The above goods are preferred by thousands to any material for the above purposes, and much superior than any other goods used.
Fans of every description, wholesale and retail, at
No 653 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES,
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William st.
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 291 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 in
Imperial 3 ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c to 55
Cotton and Wool, and H

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a genteel private family to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of reference given if required. Call at No 208 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th ave., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as competent children's nurse; understands the care of children perfectly, and also competent and willing to take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 6th-st., Clinton place, room No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in one house; one as cook, washer and ironer, an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; both are willing and obliging, and understand their business truly. The best of City reference. Can be seen at last place, until engaged, No. 62 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing, or would take the place of nurse and to sew and make herself useful. Inquire for three days, at her present employer's, No 96 West 26th st. Good reference from her present and former place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to assist in the capacity of nurse or lady's maid; she is accustomed to children, and will make herself generally useful. Wages no object. The best recommendations can be furnished. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 24 West 26th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to the country; will not go to boarding houses; good City references. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place, down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY EXPErienced English young woman, as first-class chambermaid and thorough waitress; is also a superior washer and ironer and, in every respect, a most desirable upstairs servant and laundress. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 6 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH FIRST-class cook, and assist in washing and ironing or cook alone, by a very experienced servant; has served in the first families in Brooklyn, who will give her the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as family seamstress and to take care of one or two young children; would go to the country or travel with a lady. Best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 156 West 15th st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one is a first-class cook, understands meats, games, &c.; the other as first-class laundress, and would assist in chamberwork; both would go into the country for the summer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or as waitress and to do plain sewing in a respectable family; is competent in either; can give undoubted City reference; Call at No. 91 25th st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper in a public or private institution; has had over five years' experience, and is fully competent in all respects to take charge of a large establishment; would not object to go in the country; best City reference given. Address Box No. 871 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., top floor front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, recently landed, a situation to do housework in a private family; she has lived in good places in the old country, and is strongly recommended by her mistress; at present in the country. Apply this day at No 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and nice plain sewing, or waiting, in a genteel family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING girl, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of recommendations; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first class boarding house in city or country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 26 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as child's nurse; can take care of a child from its birth; or would be willing to do light chamberwork; has no objection in the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 228 West 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or as waitress and to do plain sewing in a respectable family; is competent in either; can give undoubted City reference; Call at No. 91 25th st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the candy store.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and nice plain sewing, or waiting, in a genteel family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

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WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or as waitress and to do plain sewing in a respectable family; is competent in either; can give undoubted City reference; Call at No. 91 25th st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the candy store.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an honest reliable and competent Protestant woman, as seamstress and to take care of one or two grown children. Apply at No. 85 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and laundress or to take the entire charge of the laundry; has the best of city reference from her last place, 1208 at No. 214 1st-av., corner of 12th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a young woman, or to do house work for a small family; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a French girl, from Paris, who is a good seamstress and dress maker, and would take care of children. She speaks English a little. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and washeress, or to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of city reference. Apply at No. 173 West 15th st., front basement, between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 84 West 18 h-st. Can be seen for two days. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; best of City reference; can be seen for three days at the house of her present employer, No. 49 West 16th-st; will not undertake washing; no boarding-house keepers need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference. Apply at No. 80 25th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; would prefer lannidress' place. Call for two days, at No. 51 Charles st., corner of 4th. None but respectable families need call

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and washing, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; no objection to see to grown up children, in a private family, best of city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid; who has no objections to the care of children; wishes to travel with a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in taking care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 145 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 301 West 19th-st., third floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is trustworthy, and is willing to devote her time to her employer's interest. Ref rence given. Address Mrs. CONKLIN, No. 45 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and housework in a small family; is a good baker and has good reference. Call at No. 197 Prince-st., for two days, her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY ENGLISH PROtestant girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STRANGER—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—THE STRANGER.

BOWERY THEATRE—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—MAGIC MARKS—OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE INNKEEPER OF ABBEVILLE—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN—CLAUDE DUVAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, April 23, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the SICKLES case, yesterday, the whole day was occupied by the prosecution in the production of rebutting evidence, principally relating to the papers and articles found on the person of Mr. KEY, and to the apparent condition of Mr. SICKLES at the time of and subsequent to the killing. At the assembling of the Court, the Judge announced that he had received a letter for one of the Jurors, postmarked New-York. After some discussion among the counsel, it was given to the Juror to read, and proved to be of an improper character—an attempted interference with the business of the Court. The handwriting was similar to that of the anonymous letter received by Mr. SICKLES. An attempt is to be made to discover the author, with a view to his punishment. Mr. BRADY then announced that the defence declined to avail itself of the permission to introduce the confession of Mrs. SICKLES as evidence. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Francis Doyle, Alfred Greenleaf, Jacob F. King, Edward M. Tiffball, Charles Howard, William Daw, James H. Suit, J. H. McBlair and Mayor Berrett.

A dispatch from New-Orleans announces the capture of the city of San Luis Potosi by the Liberal forces in Mexico, under Gen. GARCIA. The news was brought by an arrival from Brazos Santiago.

We have advices from Guaymas, Western Mexico, to the 28th of March. An express had arrived there from Casola, in Sinaloa, with news of an engagement between PESQUIERA and Col. GUANSO, in which the latter was routed with the loss of five hundred men and all his artillery. Mazatlan was to be attacked immediately by PESQUIERA.

The Tehuantepec steamship *Coatzacoalcos* has arrived at New-Orleans with later California and Mexican news. There is nothing of special importance from either quarter. Business continued dull at San Francisco, with overstocked markets. A ferry-boat exploded, on the 4th inst., and six persons were killed and eighteen wounded. It was reported at Minatitlan that MIRAMON had left Orizaba for Cordova with a body guard, and would attempt to reach the capital.

It is alleged by the St. Louis *Republican* that a secret movement is on foot among the emigrants at Pike's Peak for the organization of an expedition against the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Prominent parties in New-York are stated to be cognizant of the movement.

Later Havana news is received, by the arrival of the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans. The reports of an expected invasion of the island by filibusters were discredited. Sugar was dull and a decline had taken place.

The news from Fraser River, by the Overland Mail, is interesting. A stampede had been in progress for several weeks past from the Lower Fraser to the upper country. It is reported that upwards of two hundred canoes, containing miners and their stores, had passed through the cañons within two weeks, on their way to the Upper Fraser diggings. Traders were selling out at Hope and Yale, and preparing to follow the miners with stocks of provisions.

The British steam-frigate *Curacoa* left Annapolis Roads on Tuesday night, 19th, having on board Lord NAPIER, family and suite. Lady NAPIER was conveyed to the ship—which was lying about four miles out in the stream—in a yacht from the United States Naval Academy, escorted by Captain BLAKE, the Superintendent, and Captain CRAVEN, the Commandant of the Academy, together with Lieutenant MARCY and other American officers.

The Rev. JACOB HARDEN, who recently murdered his wife in Mansfield, N. J., was arrested April 18, at Wheeling, Va. A reward of $500 was offered for his arrest, but he eluded capture for two months. He is now in jail, a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey being awaited. HARDEN is only 22 years old, and is a preacher of the Methodist Church.

The English champion, TOM SAYERS, has accepted the challenge of the Benicia Boy to a fight for the championship. The wager is £200 a side, and, in addition, SAYERS offers a bet of £500 or £1,000 that he will win. The time for the fight may be fixed for any period after the settlement of three affairs that the English champion has now on hand.

The Government lands of Michigan, which were withdrawn from market two or three years ago, for the purpose of permitting the Railroad Companies to make their selections from the grant of Congress, have been restored, and the land offices at Ionia and other places again thrown open to purchasers.

Sheriff VAN ALSTYNE, of Albany, had an interview with Governor MORGAN on Wednesday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any probability of a respite being granted to MARY HARTUNG. The Governor stated that he had determined to permit the law to take its course. Mrs. HARTUNG will therefore be executed on the 27th of April.

Several colored persons are in custody in Canada on suspicion of having murdered the mail-carrier whose route lay between Paris and Brantford. The body of the man was found April 14, near Brantford, and in a house in that town, occupied by colored people, were found mutilated bank bills and other suspicious indications.

Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey, is recovering from his dangerous illness. His complaint was inflammatory rheumatism. The visitation of the parishes in the State is temporarily suspended.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, returned to Mayor TIEMANN that portion of his Message with regard to the City Inspectorship, which contains his nomination of ELIJAH F. PEABODY for the disputed office. The death of Senator DOHERTY drew from the Board resolutions of condolence. A preamble and resolutions justifying the course of Senator SPINOLA and censuring the State Senate for placing him under arrest, were offered by Alderman TOOMEY and referred. A communication was received from the Acting Street Commissioner setting forth that the City had been defrauded out of at least $18,743 33 in a contract made in 1854 with JOHN SLATTERY for regulating Seventy-ninth-street. It was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts. It was directed that the actual opening of Reade-street take place on May 1st next. The Board meets hereafter every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was offered calling for an appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expenses which might be incurred by the Committee appointed to confer with the Quarantine Convention at its approaching session. The resolution was laid over under the rule. Councilmen RHODES and LAIMBEER were added to the Committee. No other business of importance was transacted.

A sale of public docks and slips, on leases of five years was made at auction yesterday, in the Governor's room of the City Hall, SIMEON DRAPER officiating as auctioneer. There was not much competition, and the prices obtained were about equal to the former leases.

R. M. BLATCHFORD and HENRY G. STEBBINS were yesterday elected Central Park Commissioners, to fill the two existing vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Commissioners DILLON and HOGG.

The forty-third anniversary of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society was celebrated yesterday at the Bible House. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of this City, and Bishop BOONE, lately returned from China. During the year the Society has raised $5,818 99.

A suit has been brought against Messrs. PHALON & SON, dealers in perfumeries, &c., to test their right to sell their preparation known as "Cocoine," under that title. The use of this name is claimed to be an infringement of the plaintiff's trademark "Cocoaine." The cause was brought to trial yesterday, and evidence given on both sides.

JAMES PETTIS, JOHN MCINTOSH, GEO. A. BYARD, JOHN RADFORD and JEREMIAH FOAN, the men belonging to the American bark *Weathergage*, who were brought to this port from Pernambuco by the U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane*, for trial for mutiny and inciting to revolt, were yesterday lodged in the Tombs to await examination.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales Cotton were sold, at prices indicative of a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. Flour was heavy, and prices steadily favored buyers. Wheat was in moderate demand, at uniform rates. Corn was more plenty, and was less valuable. Pork was actively inquired for: Mess was firm, while Prime declined 12½c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Lard and Beef were essentially unaltered. A fair demand prevailed for Coffee, the principal sales of which were 800 mats green Java, at 14c.; and and 1,000 bags Jamaica, on private terms. Sugars were more freely dealt in, but at easier rates; the day's business included 1,750 hhds. Cuba, at 5⅛c.@7⅛c. ℔ lb., and small lots of other kinds. Molasses was in lively request, with sales of a cargo of Cuba Muscovado, on private terms; 324 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 23c.@25c.; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado and New-Orleans, at steady prices. The principal sales of Naval Stores were 3,000 bbls. common resin, to arrive; and 1,000 bbls., here, at $1 70; 500 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, at 53c.@53½c.; and 300 bbls. Wilmington Tar, to arrive, at $2 50. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The European Crisis.

If anything could reconcile us to the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph it would be the consideration that an hourly communication with Europe, in these times of warlike preparation and political excitement, would make the transaction of business impossible on this side of the Atlantic. Our commercial and financial classes even now persist in pinning their faith, as closely as the ocean and the steamers will allow, upon the skirts of the London Stock-Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Market. They willfully and deliberately throw away all the splendid advantages of their own more remote position—which by the very fact of its remoteness assures to them a fairer and juster view of passing events—and cling with discreditable anxiety to the fitful and feverish demonstrations of men whose minds are confused by the immediate imminence of great events over which they have no control, and who oscillate from hope to despair at the lightest breath of political breezes which veer with every hour. Of course there are exceptions to this rule. There are men in this community at this moment whose heads are clear enough and whose tempers are resolute enough to make them independent of mere general impressions; and these men judging the position and the prospects of American interests purely on their own merits, are rapidly profiting by the senseless panics of those around them, to purchase foolishly depreciated property at its nominal value, with the moral certainty of converting the operation to their own very brilliant benefit. But these are the few. The many drift to and fro with every puff of what they mistake for adverse or prosperous fortune. Two weeks ago they believed in the permanence of peace, merely because the interested stock-operators of London chose to regard the summoning of an European Congress as decisive of the whole Italian question. To-day they believe in the imminence of war, merely because the same operators, frightened at the aspect of Austria and of France, and at the refusal of Lord DERBY to throw away the helm of state that Lord JOHN RUSSELL may snatch at it, cry out that the end of all things is at hand, and let Consols fall with a crash.

It is time that our people should begin to look at these European questions independently alike of our own prejudices and of the prejudices of our British cousins. Neither the material interests nor the moral sympathies of the United States can gain by this docile following in the London leash. The English journals have painted the approaching European conflict in the darkest colors, as a conflict which threatens the prosperity of the world, and must involve the ruin everywhere of liberty, industry and commerce. Nothing could be more senseless. The German journalists wrote in precisely the same vein of the Crimean war before it burst upon Europe. That conflict, too, was to throw back the civilization of Europe, paralyze the Exchanges of the world, slay the commerce of mankind. What were the facts? There was a fall, of course, in the funds of London and Paris immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, as of course there always will be while stockholders and stockbrokers are mortal men, liable to be frightened by things they do not understand. In like manner, just before the declaration of war, the world was quite sure that no war would be declared, and no speculations for a fall could be found on the Exchanges! With so little wisdom is the financial as well as the political world commonly governed. But the war once in full operation brought to the whole world an amazing prosperity in the place of all the prognosticated adversity. England, the United States, France, Germany, were all aroused to unexampled efforts of production and exchange. This country, in particular, gained enormously by the influences of the contest, as a very little previous reflection must have satisfied any well-informed person would be the case. The courageous few who had acted upon such previous reflection found their account in the swift results that followed. The many who conformed to common prejudices and thoughtless assertions, and so prepared themselves for a *war decline* in all values, suffered accordingly, as they will now suffer again. For consider the war at present threatened in its origin, character and probable consequences, and it will be seen that all the producing and exporting neutral Powers *must* profit by its course and its results.

If war now breaks out in Europe between France and Austria, it will be like the war of 1854, a war of principles and of precaution, waged for the purpose of preventing a catastrophe fatal to the equilibrium and the enduring peace of Europe. What Constantinople has for long years been to Russia, that Rume has for centuries been to Austria, the key of a long desired dominion over the Mediterranean Sea, and consequently over the movements of all Southern Europe. The ambition of NICHOLAS in 1854 miscalculated the moment of striking to secure the traditional aim of Muscovite policy, and so forced the Western Powers to throw themselves in the way of his domineering advance. Had Russia, however, achieved her dream, and were the Czar to-day seated on the throne of the Sultan, civilization at least would not have lost by the exchange, and the people of Turkey would have been drawn nearer to the heart of European affairs.

The ambition of Austria has during the last ten years as flagrantly miscalculated the moment of descent upon its coveted prey. When, in 1848–9, the people of Lombardo-Venetia rose upon the Austrians and drove them beyond the Alps, Austria appealed in vain to England to accept from her the freedom of Lombardy, and suffer her to retire within the fortified frontiers of her Venetian dominion. Lord PALMERSTON refused to listen to her. Within a twelvemonth the genius of RADETZKY recovered for her all she had lost, and the House of Hapsburg, strong in the consciousness that it had won Italy back by its own right arm, laughed the tardy intercessions of England to scorn, and resolved to fasten at once upon the core of the Peninsula. From Rome itself the French bayonets warned her away. But beginning with the occupancy of Ancona, the Austrian Government has gradually encircled the Roman States with a complete chain of fortresses and garrisons in flat defiance of the rights of independent Italian nationalities, and in open contempt of the "treaties of 1815." In the Northwest, at the same time, Austria has steadily pushed forward her approaches against Piedmont. She has, in a word, so completely prepared herself for seizing upon the control of all Italy from Naples to Milan, that nothing but the opportunity has been wanting to make her mistress of Italy, at any moment since the successful inception of her recent policy. At Pola, in Dalmatia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, she has built up, at vast expense, a second Schastopol, to shelter her navy, which ten years ago hardly existed, and to-day must be counted as at least equal to a military division in her means of offence and defence.

Of these proceedings two European Powers in particular—France and Sardinia—have been intensely interested spectators. The London *Times*, already beginning to veer from its position of morbid hostility to the French Emperor, concedes to him "a right to insist upon the removal of the personal danger involved in the position of affairs at Rome, where France is forced by Austria to maintain a false attitude of oppression and interference." A not less apparent right have France and Sardinia both to insist upon the removal of the great political danger for both of them which inheres in the Italian policy of Austria. Let France be plunged by any accident into a new revolution, or engaged in a war with England, and within six weeks Austria would be in garrison at Rome, and in the field against Piedmont. Let Austria become mistress of Italy, indeed, and no Power that touches the Mediterranean would be safe from her advance. England especially, in such a case, would soon be called upon to try her right to the overland communication with India, to Malta and to Corfu. These consequences and possibilities, near and remote, of the Austrian policy in Italy have not been overlooked by the other great Powers. England has protested, again and again, with more ardor than resolution, against the pretensions of the Viennese Cabinet, and has gained in return only the bitter, ill-concealed hatred of the Austrian people and the open contempt of the Austrian Government. Russia connived at the Austrian scheme so long as Austria acquiesced in the Eastern policy of the Czars; but since the Crimean war, Russia has been most steady and emphatic in her denunciations of the treacherous and ungrateful ally who deserted her in her hour of greatest need. France alone, under the leadership of NAPOLEON III., has consistently maintained the rights of Europe and of Italy against these encroachments. Immediately upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1856, Austria did her utmost to separate NAPOLEON III. from the English alliance, and to secure his consent to her Italian schemes, with the tacit offer of a great European coalition against Great Britain, which might humble England at the feet of France, give Austria and Russia all they asked, and put France at the head of maritime Europe. These efforts were in vain. NAPOLEON III. was loyal to the allies who now denounce him as the "disturber of Europe;" and so alienated Austria by his firm adhesion to the cause of Sardinia and Italy. To that cause Russia has already been won. Prussia has refused to lend herself to the Austrian designs against it. England, irresolute and vague as her present policy appears, cannot possibly assume anything more hostile to the Franco-Italian movement than an attitude of armed neutrality.

If then the Austrian Emperor refuses to submit the question of his right to surround Sardinia with fortresses—occupied without the sanction of Europe, to the arbitrament of a Congress—and France, as is now probable, forces him to meet by ordeal of battle the policy he will not face in diplomatic conferences, we shall see a war, more important indeed than the war of 1854, but, like that war, so restricted in its sphere as to leave the widest field open for commerce, and create the greatest possible demand for the products and the industry of neutral nations. The ships, the provisions, the grain of the United States and of England must flow in new tides to the Mediterranean and to France; and the conflict which will in all likelihood end by giving a liberated Italy to the family of the nations, must stimulate in its progress all the leading centres of the finance and the commerce of the world.

The Slave-Trade Revival.

The Baltimore *Patriot* makes a very strong and sensible protest against the conduct of the Southern fanatics who are endeavoring to reopen the Slave-trade. The Savannah *Republican* joins in the denunciation of this flagrant outrage against law and the public sense of right, and declares that "a countless majority of the people of Georgia are opposed to all attempts to re-open that trade." We believe this statement, in the main, to be perfectly true,—just as we believe a large majority of the people of Georgia to have been opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But we have also our fears that—in this case as in that—the sober judgment of the *majority* may be over-ruled and over-ridden by the hot-headed fanaticism of the resolute and reckless *minority*, who seem to have complete and scarcely disputed sway in the politics of the Southern States. We should have no misgivings as to the working of our institutions in any section, or on any question, if the sober, settled sentiment of the majority were always the ruling influence. But the slightest insight into politics is quite enough to show that an active, determined and unscrupulous minority is almost always certain to control the direction of public affairs.

The Savannah people will soon have very excellent opportunity of demonstrating the truth of the claim thus put forward by the *Republican* on their behalf. Their fellow-citizen Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR has been indicted, and will be tried for his participation in the Slave-trade. He does not deny the fact alleged against him,—on the contrary he openly avows and boasts of it. He gave the Government and the public distinctly to understand, months ago, in a published letter to Secretary COBB, that he *would* import Africans into this country, and hold them as slaves, and that he defied the Government and its cruisers to prevent or to punish him. He openly avows now that he was the owner of the *Wanderer*,—that she sailed under his directions; that by his orders she brought a cargo of slaves to this country, and landed them upon the soil of the United States. He makes no secret of the fact that he hold them as slaves,—he sent large numbers of them into the interior,—proclaimed everywhere that they were newly imported Africans, and that he held, and intended still to hold them as slaves. And we have been informed, on good authority, that he has others of them in his personal service at his own house,—that he acknowledges openly that they were brought over by the *Wanderer*, and that he has introduced them *in that character* to the immediate personal notice of the prominent office-holders of the Federal Government at Savannah. Under these circumstances there can be no possible difficulty in proving Mr. LAMAR's immediate and direct participation in this Slave-trading expedition.

Now whatever may be the opinions of a Savannah Jury as to the policy of reopening the Slave-trade, it cannot, without the grossest unfairness, fail to find Mr. LAMAR guilty of having violated the laws of the United States on the subject. Yet it is evident that Mr. LAMAR expects a different verdict. He clearly looks for an acquittal,—not because he even pretends to be innocent of the acts alleged, but because he holds these laws to be unconstitutional, and expects the Jury to concur in that opinion and on that ground practically to nullify the law. His acknowledged personal influence in Savannah and the high-handed manner in which he has carried this Slave-trading adventure to its present point, with the apparent sympathy and support of public sentiment, renders it not at all impossible that his expectations may prove to be well-founded; and in that case,—if the Jury acquits him on this charge, it will not be easy to concede the claim urged by the Savannah *Republican* on behalf of the people of Georgia. If a Jury cannot be relied on to convict a person clearly and unmistakably guilty of the Slave-trade, the people can scarcely be expected to resist and suppress the traffic itself.

The people of the South should understand that any laxity on the part of their juries to render verdicts in accordance with the facts in these cases, will tend to reëstablish the Slave-trade practically, and subject them to all the inconveniences and all the odium of such a result. There are plenty of desperate, reckless adventurers, both at the North and South, who will be ready at once to enter upon this trade if they can do so with any reasonable hope of impunity;—and while it is preposterous to expect that these laws against it will ever be repealed, their violation will become a matter of course on our Southern Coasts.

The New University.

The latest and loftiest of Boston "notions," is a story set afloat by some journalist in that restless little city, of a project for the establishment of a grand American University. We are assured that half a million of dollars has been already subscribed to the fund for the endowment of the new Institution, and that a gentleman, prominent "in intellectual circles," is about to proceed to Europe on a tour of inspection, "to examine the most noted Universities of England and the Continent," before arranging the details of the system upon which this new Alma Mater of American myriads yet unborn is to be summoned up to live and move and have her being.

The story is neither very new nor very probable, but it suggests certain reflections which can never cease to be seasonable until they shall have passed, as Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON would have said, "into the domain of fact."

Our American system of popular education has long and justly commanded the admiration of the world. It has done us a great deal of practical service, not absolutely of the highest, but of a very important kind. It has developed the capacity of comprehending political common sense in a very remarkable degree among the body of the American people; and has built up many invaluable bulwarks against the fanaticism and the folly which must always menace a country whose institutions depend for their final sanctions upon the intelligence and the mental honesty of the masses of mankind. But it has failed to provide us with a supply of really well-trained and vigorous thinkers equal to the functions of political leadership, and that deterioration in the calibre of our American statesmanship, which the whole country is now beginning to admit and to deplore, must be largely attributed to the inadequacy of our higher institutions of learning to meet the growing demand of the country.

We have an abundance of "Universities," foolishly so called, which are but high-schools in a pretentious disguise, and at which a clever and resolute and right-minded youth may pick up a vast quantity of information of various kinds if he is disposed so to do. But of Colleges, in which the great faculties of the human intellect, the memory, the reason, the imagination, can be carefully *disciplined*, developed in harmony, and trained to act with that unity which alone constitutes true mental power, we have few approximative specimens, and not one perfect type.

If the University of the future is to be worth the looking after, this is precisely what it must give. A University, properly constituted, must be at once a reservoir of science and a fountain of education. It must receive within its walls and nourish the gifted and devoted few who will make themselves the votaries of learning, and it must send out from its gates a perpetual succession of young men fitted to bear their part in the most intellectual spheres of active life, not so much by the variety of their acquirements, or the extent of their acquaintance with the acquirements of other people, as by the vigor, compactness and availability of their mental resources.

The gentleman prominent "in intellectual circles," of whom Boston so mysteriously whispers, proposes, we are told, to bear in mind the necessity of "securing for the students of our country a more thorough acquaintance with every department of science, arts and literature, than can be obtained at either Oxford or Cambridge." If this is the only object to be achieved by the founding of our new University, it is hardly worth while to be at the pains of a missionary enterprise in search of it. So far as the mere *curriculum* of University studies is concerned, Oxford and Cambridge offer their scholars to-day a horizon hardly wider than may be found at Harvard or Columbia. At Harvard and Columbia, as at Oxford and Cambridge, the scheme of University studies embraces nearly every subject that can engage the investigation or excite the mental enthusiasm of mankind. The recent University Commissions of England have made it obligatory upon the scholars of what BEN JONSON styles the "two most noble and most equal sisters," to attend at least one course of Professorial lectures, and these lectures cover at Oxford, as at Cambridge, every theme from Political Economy to Civil Law, from Comparative Anatomy to Geology and Chemistry, from Theology to the Laws of England. Hellenistic Greek and Patristic Latin take their places with the Classics; Moral Philosophy and Physiology embrace each other before the admiring under-graduate. But one has only to open the first catalogue of an American College of repute which comes to his hand, to see that the scholastic excursions of our own Professorial corps are quite as vast, various and magnificent as those of their British brethren. What Oxford and Cambridge have to show us in the way of examples really worth the following, are their time-honored systems of practical examinations, the rigor and minuteness of the specific training they impose in the pursuit of specific distinctions, and the healthy tone of drilled and muscular intellectual organization which is thus secured to their disciples. As the soundest and ablest of modern English teachers, Dr. ARNOLD of Rugby, admirably expressed it, "the leading principle of the Universities of England has for centuries been to discourage vague and inaccurate knowledge." Whether by classical or mathematical discipline, by turning up the soil of Hellas in search of Doric roots, or by "grinding X in a mill," this is the result which English University men have aimed at; in accomplishing this result it is that the English Universities, with all their anomalies and all their defects, have done the State such stalwart service.

For this work, which is the only work we care to ask for at the hands of any American University, we need not attempt to found any new and comprehensive establishments. There is always something suspiciously flashy in these projects which begin with subscriptions of half a million of dollars, and tours of inspection by "prominent gentlemen." We already have in such institutions as Harvard, in Massachusetts; Yale, in Connecticut; Columbia, in New-York, material better worth the developing than any new and federal conception can be worth the calling into being. If the liberal persons who are so ready to subscribe their half millions for raising the standard of American education will expend their beneficence in perfecting the independence and enlarging the resources of those American colleges which have already achieved a solid basis of reputation and of usefulness, they may possibly live to see some better fruits of their good planting than the interesting tour of a "prominent gentleman," and an elaborate report upon the general wisdom of the world.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION.—We are a little surprised, in view of all that they have said upon the subject, that the Central Park Commissioners should have been in such haste to fill two vacancies in their number. They have been complaining hitherto of the size of their Board, and of the consequent difficulty of transacting business promptly and efficiently. At the outset of the legislative session it was generally understood that they intended to apply for authority to reduce their number, so that the Board should consist of *seven* instead of more. In point of fact the Legislature authorized them to do so;—but the first step they take is to fill two vacancies, and so perpetuate the very evil of which they have been complaining. What bargain or arrangement rendered this necessary we, of course, are quite unable to say.

At the meeting yesterday Col. STEBBINS was elected in place of Mr. DILLON, who resigned some months since, and Mr. BLATCHFORD was appointed in place of Mr. HOGG, who resigned yesterday. Both these gentlemen are well qualified for the duties of the place. Both are active politicians, but they belong to opposite parties, and both have too much self-respect to attempt to use the powers and patronage of such an office for party purposes. If the vacancies were to be filled at all they could not have been filled with better men.

The Late Senator Doherty.

State Senator JOHN DOHERTY died at Congress Hall, Albany, Wednesday evening last. Mr. DOHERTY, for two years past, had represented, as Senator, the Seventh District of New-York City, which includes the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—the District formerly represented by the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Mr. DOHERTY was not an Irishman, as many supposed, having been born in 1826, of Irish parents, in New-York City, at the corner of Jacob and Ferry streets. He practiced law for a couple of years here, and then left to devote all his attention to the settlement of his father's unsettled estate. He had been an unsuccessful candidate for Assembly and Assistant Alderman, but in 1851 was elected Alderman, and served his term with credit. He was elected to the late Senate in 1857, and left his mark, if not upon the legislation of the last two years, certainly upon the memory of all his colleagues. He was a bachelor, eminently genial, good-natured and disposed to be merry under all circumstances. For the last three months he was almost continually under a disguise that eclipsed his more manly traits—absent from his seat, generally, but when present, sure to join in the debate to the great amusement of the lobbies. When entirely sober, his address must have been very pleasing. Whatever his condition, he never forgot to be gentlemanly, courteous and merry. Early in the session, by a Senatorial joke, the "Lobby Investigation" was turned over to the Committee on Public Buildings. Senator DOHERTY was unfortunately on this Committee. Unscrupulous fellows, who felt the necessity of making this Committee a farce, found it easy, by availing themselves of his love of rollicking and roystering company to keep him most of the time utterly unfit to attend the Committee's meetings. While the Senate were one day discussing the question of discharging the Committee, and just as somebody had asserted that the lobby was a myth, Senator DOHERTY made his way to his seat, and, taking the floor, solemnly assured the Senate that there was a lobby; he had seen it to his sorrow. Spectators and Senators laughed as he told how, since the Committee had been appointed, he had been hounded perpetually, waylaid in the halls, kidnapped into sleigh-rides, the sanctity of his room invaded by drunken men, urging their hospitalities upon him; they usurped his place at the public table, they crawled into his bed, they made his room their own;—he prayed the Senate to discharge the Committee, call off the hounds, and give him an hour of peace. It was construed to be the maudlin language of a tipsy man, but there were those present who thought it was the language of one who felt his chains galling him, and was honestly praying for relief.

Mr. DOHERTY was a pleasant man to look upon, with golden hair and goatee, burly, bluff, short, somewhat fat, his blue eyes always twinkling with merriment, even when feeling the twinge in his rheumatic foot.

The night that SPINOLA was put under arrest he was "around," filibustering with the filibusters, accepting the hints of FERNANDO WOOD who sat by his side for some time,—indeed, rather overdoing it, for his friends feared that he would abuse the patience of the Senate and himself be arrested. While the Brooklyn Senator was in the Library, awaiting the issue of the pending vote, DOHERTY was constantly taking the floor—and constantly being set down by the presiding officer. When he charged Senators with exhibiting a low-lived malignity, a brother Senator called him to order, whereupon DOHERTY "took it all back," and added that "if he had said anything offensive, he asked not only their pardon, but pardon, too, of high Heaven." "Now," said he, "Heaven forgives me, why not you, gentle Senators?" He was up again in a minute, and again out of order, and, refusing to take his seat when ordered to, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the Sergeant at-Arms to take him in charge. The Sergeant stepped around into his neighborhood, but did not arrest him. Senator AMES moved that he be arrested, but this was afterwards withdrawn, and he was not held in contempt. But for his one weakness he would have been a most popular, worthy man. He was honest and true, sharp, quick, and well posted on every topic of debate. He might have been a man of note and influence,—he certainly was "a fellow of infinite humor."

Dramatic.

THE "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" AT MISS LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

To ask of any manager or of any stage, an exact adherence to historical truth in the representation of such a play as the "Midsummer Night's Dream" would be as absurd as to insist upon seeing King Lear in a costume which would meet the approval of SHARON TURNER or Anglo-Saxon JOHN KEMBLE. The earthly scene of the love of *Helena* and *Hermia* is indeed laid at the court of *Theseus*, and the vanquished Queen of the Amazons commands the suffrages and the homage of the hard-handed "Men of Athens," *Bottom* and his friends. But the whole play is a purely fantastic creation. The heroic *Theseus* bears in SHAKESPEARE'S reckless version the Frankish title of Duke, and might as justly wear the glittering coat-armor and the Western hair of the houses of da La Roche and Brienna, as the brass-embossed breast-plate, or the green *chiton* of the founder of the *Theseum*. The composition is not classic but romantic, and pervaded as it is with the subtlest spirits of the imagination, it leaves to every interpreter the largest liberty of choice in the materials he will use to deck its meaning out with visible and audible beauty.

Of this liberty Miss LAURA KEENE has availed herself without abusing it. She has neglected the title for the name of the Athenian Prince, and chosen to make her *Theseus* purely Grecian. She has clothed his love, *Hyppolyta*, in the true Amazonian attributes, and given to all the mortals of the play a "local habitation" in the land of Aristophanes. Her *Lysander* and *Demetrius* are Athenians; her *Helena* and *Hermia* wear the *chlamys* and glitter with the ornaments that Aspasia of Miletus learned to love for the sake of Pericles of Athens. The scenery of her stage, whenever it reproduces any conceivable features of the solid earth, is a reflection of the glorious capital of Attica, in the palmiest days of its palmy antiquity. But when she passes with SHAKESPEARE from the bondage of fact into the freedom of fancy, she gives the rein to her imagination of fairy scenes and supernatural skies. She has, in a word, combined in her new production of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" more of the legitimate and effective elements of true Shakesperian spectacle than have ever before been brought into the service of the American stage. And over all the pictorial and characteristic embodiments of the poet's glorious work, she has thrown the fresh enchantment of an art which was still in its infancy when SHAKESPEARE lived and died. The music of MENDELSSOHN'S genius lends its soft and subtle fascination to the attractions of this most careful and elaborate representation. The spell of the sympathetic composer deepens and prolongs the spell of the mighty dramatist.

To say that Miss KEENE'S production of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" is all that could be looked for from the modern stage, with its modern resources, would be idle. The machinery and the chemistry of the New-York Drama have not yet been put upon a level with those of the great European cities, and nothing is to be gained by saying that they need no further development. Certain scenes of this very brilliant presentation still demand revision; as, for instance, the view of Athens, with the Acropolis, in which the Acropolis looks not only as if it were built, like so many modern Parthenons, of painted wood, but also as if it were on the point of running violently down hill. But take it for all in all, the scenery of this play at this theatre is more varied, more skilfully managed, more striking and significant than any person familiar with our usual stage resources could have expected it would be. The fairy landscapes, in particular, shift, fade and change with a kaleidoscopic charm worthy of all praise. What, for instance, has New-York seen more ample, more seducing, more exquisitely suffused with the soul of the Summer moonlight, than the scene in which *Titania* holds her court beneath the spreading forest trees? Nor is the excellence of particular scenes the leading feature of this excellent performance. The certainty and facility with which the stage machinery works is still more rare and creditable.

Equally creditable to all concerned was the ease and fluency with which the action of the piece went on at the first performance on Monday night. It is rarely indeed that we see so smooth a play of dialogue and situation distinguish an "opening night." The stage manager had evidently not been throwing away his time, and this, of itself, should commend the piece to general support. The worst embarrassments of the evening were due to the very un-Molossian dogs introduced as the pack of *Theseus*. These beasts neither looked nor knew their parts. But their *escapades* are luckily of no great importance, and can be more easily checked than those of hired performers.

As a whole the play is skillfully cast and gracefully rendered. Miss KEENE'S *Puck* is a sprightly, mocking conception, but aerial, subtle and full of the true legendary spirit. The pretty Miss COULDOCK makes a clever and lively *Titania*, and is especially characteristic in that very trying part of the *rôle* which involves her ridiculous passion for the transfigured *Nick Bottom*. Here Miss STEVENS was absurd without being coarse or silly: to say which, is to give her very high and delicate praise. Miss MACARTY'S *Oberon* is rather stately than fairy-like, but attractive and faithful. Mr. BLAKE makes a clever *Nick Bottom*, though he lacks the unctuous pomposity of BURTON, and delivers his part as it is set down to him, with a rare abstinence from gags or superfluous grotesque interpolations. He is better on the whole, perhaps, as *Bottom* the player, than as *Bottom* the "translated" darling of the Fairy Queen. Mr. COULDOCK does all that is in his power to do with his rather inappropriate *rôle* of *Theseus*; Mr. SOTHERN is unutterably dreary in the character of *Lysander*; and gives one a vivid idea of what Camille's *Armand* would be were he afflicted with the dyspepsia, and forced to walk for exercise in a flannel shawl.

ADA CLIFTON makes a lovely *Helena*, and Miss STEVENS a very young and touching *Hermia*. The minor parts are well distributed; and with a few modifications in the details of the scenery; a more rigid supervision of the comic members; and a word or two to the more wooden of the actors and actresses, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" ought still to be an abiding vision when the nights of Midsummer shall in very truth overtake the great metropolis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This pleasant establishment was reopened for the season Monday night, a dramatic season with Mr. E. EDDY as its engineer. The company appears to be a good working one, with noticeable artists for leading parts, such, for instance, as Mrs. JULIA DEANS HAYNE and Mr. EDDY himself. A new five-act comedy was produced for the occasion, called "Senor Valenti," written by GEORGE H. MIRAM, Esq., of Baltimore, and produced in the latter city a short time ago with success. It is a melancholy fact that the tender nurslings of our provincial friends usually come to an untimely end in this hard matter-of-fact metropolis. All the robust freshness of their country origin forsakes them, and they drop slowly into the pollar's field of indifference, with none to mourn their loss, save their bereaved parents. The infant "Valenti" has been put on his legs with some pains by the Baltimore Press, but he is not, we think, destined to run. This we premise in no carping spirit, and assuredly with no covert satisfaction, for there are traits in Mr. MILES' play which we should like to see triumph over fortune. Mr. MILES writes *well*, with delicate-toned perception of sentiment; with clearness, epigrammatic force and manliness. There are abundant indications of education, reflection and refinement in almost every scene of the piece. But, alas! the one essential of a play, continuity of action, is wanting. The plot does not actually begin until the third act, and then comes to us in the questionable shape of a nar

there is an sufficient cause for all the trouble that ensues. *Senor Valiente* does a variety of things obviously for the purpose of obtaining the sympathies of the audience, not because his actions grow naturally out of a steady accumulation of passion. It is seldom that we have seen a play with so weak a motive, or with a plot more copiously diluted. The language redeems it from mediocrity, and for a night, at least, averted any decided symptoms of weariness Of characterization there is but little, and that little filmy. The author has a ludicrous idea of a Fifth-avenue belle, if he supposes that *Little Clinton* represents the type. Perhaps the best sketch is that of *General Caverly*.

MR. EDDY played the leading part with great discretion, and with an efficient quietness, which was only once overstepped. We refer to the outburst ament Mexico, which was shouted at a military company in the parquette, instead of being imparted with gentlemanly ardor to this eager but somewhat embarrassed *Nell Caverly*. MISS JULIA DEAN HAYNE made her *rentrée* in the latter character, and was warmly welcomed. Her performance was excellent throughout. The remaining parts were intrusted to MR. HARRY PEARSON, (who played a curious part—a psalm-singing half-breed, dressed like a juggler, or a dilapidated Othello,) MR. DAVIDGE, MR. GASSAWAY, and other members of the company. The play was applauded discreetly by the audience, but there was not sufficient applause to constitute a success.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty and its Stipulations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

A Washington journal announces this morning that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty contains no stipulation allowing the United States to land forces within the Territory of Nicaragua, except for the purpose of suppressing fillibuster enterprises, and that it also denies to the United States the right of transporting troops across the Isthmus, except with the consent of the Nicaraguan Government. The reverse of this is the truth. I have reason to know that the Treaty secures to the United States the right to transport troops and munitions of war at their pleasure, except to make war on any Central American State in amity with Nicaragua; but this Government is in no way obligated to interfere with fillibusters, except to prevent their organization in this country, and this point is the only issue pending, as stated in my previous dispatch. Our Government entertains no doubt now of a satisfactory settlement of the whole business.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tourday, April 21.

It has been reported that the Hon. GEO. TAYLOR, of New-York, would be appointed Commissioner of Patents, but it is understood that he declines the further use of his name in that connection, and it is probable he will go abroad.

The Commission for Commodore STEWART, under the act of Congress creating him Senior Flag Officer on the active list of the Navy, was forwarded him this morning by the Secretary of the Navy.

It is not true, as it has generally been reported, that orders have been issued to prevent the armed expeditions, organized in New-York and other cities, from entering the Territory of Arizona.

The *Constitution* says that no Minister was ever treated with more kindness and consideration by his Government than Mr. FOSSITH, whose suspicions have converted this open and frank kindness into covert hostility. It was obviously not of the question to send him back as Minister to the Liberal Government, simply because, whether rightfully or wrongfully, he is understood to have been the first Foreign Minister to recognize the anti-constitutional revolution and the usurped Government of ZULOAGA, for manifest reasons, must have rendered him obnoxious to the Constitutional party and to the Liberal Government of JUAREZ. This exposition sustains the recent statement in the general newspaper dispatch.

Later from California and Mexico.

THE COATZACOLCOS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 21.

The steamer *Coatzacolcos* has arrived here. She brings Minatitlan dates of the 18th inst., and San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

A ferry boat exploded at San Francisco on the 4th inst., by which six persons were killed and eighteen wounded.

Business was dull at San Francisco, and the markets overstocked.

The amount of specie taken out by the mail steamer of the 5th is not reported.

The Mexican news is unimportant. It was reported that MIRAMON had left for Cordova with a body-guard and would attempt to reach the capital.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships Alleghanian, Alice Conner, Ocean Belle, Ivanhoe, Seamans' Bird and Starlight, from New-York; Palmyra, Christopher Hall and Industry, from Boston; Ocean Pearl, from Baltimore; Kit Carson, from Calcutta; barks Sarah Park, from Cardiff; Julia Castner, from Philadelphia.

From Western Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 21.

Capt. MOWRY, bearer of dispatches for the American Consul at Guaymas, passed through here yesterday *en route* for Washington. He left Guaymas March 23, and reports the arrival of an express from Caso a in Sinaloa, on the day previous, with news of an engagement at that place on the 14th of March between PESQUEIRA and Col. GUANSO, in which the latter was routed with the loss of all his guns, and five hundred men. PESQUEIRA marched immediately for Mazatlan, which being guarded by only a small force, would probably be taken without difficulty. Sonora and Sinaloa were in a constant state of revolution.

Interesting from Northern Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, April 21.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos on the 18th inst., has arrived here. She brings $233,000 in specie.

The Liberals under General GARCIA had taken San Luis Potosi.

The schooner *Florence*, from New-York, had been ashore at Brazos, but was got off uninjured.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 18th inst., has arrived here. She reports there were no signs of any invasion of the island, and that the New-York reports in regard to it were discredited.

Sugar was dull, and all qualities had slightly declined.

Exchange on London 110@112, and on New-York at par to ¼ per cent. premium.

Sentence of the Mutineers of the Whaleship Junior.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 21.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, CYRUS W. PLUMMER convicted for the murder of MILES, of the New-Bedford whaleship *Junior*, was sentenced to be hung on the 22d day of June next.

PLUMMER presented to the Court a long written statement, denying his guilt.

CARTER, HERBERT, and STANLEY, who were convicted of manslaughter in connection with the same mutiny, were sentenced each to five years and ten months imprisonment, and fines of $2,000.

Sentence of a Murderer, &c.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, April 21.

SAMUEL PETER ROOK has been sentenced to day, at Belleville, to be hung the 13th of June for the murder of ROBERT DICKIE. The prisoner seems to be unconcerned.

At Brantford to-day a negro, named ARMSTRONG, has been arrested for a late murder and mail robbery and he made a full confession, implicating two associates.

Fillibusterism at the West.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 21.

The *Republican* of this morning calls attention to a secret movement among the emigrants at Pike's Peak, for the organization of an expedition to take possession of the Mexican provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua. A consultation has already been held over this matter at St. Joseph, and probably at other points on the border, and prominent parties in this city are cognizant of the movement.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 21.

At 1 o'clock this morning the flooring mills of SIMMONS & VINOST, with a large lot of dressed lumber and flooring boards were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $12,000. Insurance $5,000. Two or three adjoining buildings were damaged.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, April 21.

LEWIS D. RUCKER is appointed Superintendent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

Constitutional Convention in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, April 21.

Governor MEDARY has issued a proclamation for the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble at Wyandotte in June. County Conventions have been called throughout the Territory to perfect party organizations. Both parties will make strenuous efforts to obtain the control of the Constitutional Convention. The official majority for a Constitution is 3,881.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS LEASED AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the Wharfage for the use or occupation of certain Docks, Piers and Slips, for the term of five years, from the 1st of May next, was sold at public auction, in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, yesterday, at 12 o'clock M. SIMEON DRAPER was the auctioneer, and by his side stood Comptroller HAWS. There were about two hundred persons present, but there was little competition. Half of both Piers, and the bulkhead between foot of Broome-street, were leased, at $1,050 per annum, to PHILIP A. DOUGHERTY; the east half of Pier No. 51, and half bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, Gouverneur-street, at $1,550, to GEORGE LAW; the small half of Pier No. 52, and half bulkhead between Nos. 52 and 53, Gouverneur-street, at $1,050, to the same person; the west half of Pier No. 53, and half bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52, Gouverneur-street, at $1,400 to the same person; the bulkhead at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, at $175, to THOMAS EWAN; the bulkhead foot of Barrow-street, at $150, to H. P. FARRINGTON; the north side of Pier No. 43, including outer end of pier, to Councilman D. DARROW, at $3,700; the south side of Pier No. 43, from and including the L to outer end of the pier, $850, to ROBERT ANNETT; the bulkhead, width of the street, foot of Belmuns street, to D. DARROW, at $150; the bulkhead, width of the street, foot of Bank-street, at $140, to H. P. FARRINGTON; the bulkhead, width of the street, foot of Troy-street, at $250, to D. DARROW; the bulkhead, width of the street, foot of Gansevoort-street, at $125, to H. P. FARRINGTON; the bulkhead foot of Fourteenth-street, at $575, to the same person; the bulkhead foot of Fifteenth-street, at $150, to D. DARROW; the bulkhead foot of Sixteenth-street, at $120, to the same person; the bulkhead foot of Twenty-first-street, at $110, to the same person, and the Pier foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, at $35, to STEPHEN ROOSARS. The prices generally are quite as high as those obtained for the same wanted when they were leased before.

FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The forty-third anniversary of the "New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society" was celebrated yesterday, at the managers' room of the parent society in the Bible House. A large number of ladies were present. The Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, Secretary of the American Bible Society, presided. A passage of Scripture was read and prayer was offered by the Rev. GEO. W. WOOD. The treasurer's and secretaries' reports were read by the Rev. Messrs. McKEE and FOSS. During the past year $5,818 99 have been collected, $576 52 have been expended in the purchase of Bibles for distribution, and $5 242 47 have been paid to the Treasurer of the American Bible Society—making the donations to the parent society in forty three years $107,122 47, while the collections amount to $125 824 99. Interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT and Bishop BOOTH, a missionary of the Episcopal Church, recently returned from China. The latter gentleman made an earnest and effective appeal for help in raising the sum of $20,000 to fill out ten missionaries to go to China. Dr. HOLDICH dissolved the meeting with the benediction.

THE DEAF MUTES OF NEW-YORK.—The Church, (St. Ann's,) which was opened a few years ago in this City, for the especial benefit of resident deaf mutes, is in a prosperous condition. The Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET is the Rector, and regular religious services are held thrice on Sunday in the Historical Society Lecture-room. The Church has 33 deaf-mute communicants, and upwards of 100 deaf and dumb persons avail themselves, from time to time, of the opportunities for public worship. The Sunday afternoon service is always conducted wholly in the sign-language. The adult deaf mutes in town have organized a series of Wednesday evening meetings held at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, for social and intellectual improvement. To assist them in this enterprise, BAYARD TAYLOR will lecture at the Academy of Music, on the 30th inst.. Mr. GALLAUDET translating his remarks into signs. The Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fort Washington, is flourishing, having between two and three hundred pupils. The recent action of the Legislature in behalf of the Institution has placed its affairs on a comfortable basis for the coming year, enabling it to meet its obligations.

MESSRS. HAUGHWOUT'S BANQUET TO THEIR EMPLOYES.—A very pleasant time was spent Wednesday night by upwards of 200 employes of Messrs. HAUGHWOUT & Co., at the store of the firm, corner of Broome-street and Broadway. It was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the establishment of their business in the City, and was, in all respects, a happy occasion for the employers and the employed. Including the invited guests, some two hundred and fifty persons partook of an excellent supper, the ladies nearly equaling the gentlemen in number. After an interesting address from Mr. HAUGHWOUT, the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, followed in a richly humorous, but also practical, speech. He was succeeded by Mr. J. W. GASAUD, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and others. These banquets, given by Messrs. HAUGHWOUT to the numerous parties employed in their establishment, are of annual occurrence, and well worthy of imitation.

THE CITY'S FOUNDLINGS.—During 1858 the Out Door Department of the Almshouse provided for 582 children. There were in charge Dec. 31, 1857, 156; 386 were received during the year; 261 die l, 73 were delivered to parents and friends, 46 were adopted, and 199 remained at nurse. During 1858 1,110 children were sent to the Nursery Department on Randall's Island, from which place 270 were sent out on trial to responsible parties previous to being indentured, 49 were indentured, 17 eloped, 40 returned to Randall's Island, 5 were discharged to parents and friends, and 29 were indentured who were on trial previous to 1858. Of the infants received and placed at nurse, a large proportion were afflicted with hereditary and other diseases, and their debilitated and helpless condition was such as to preclude the possibility of their being restored to a healthy state; death in many cases following their reception.

A VILE DEN BROKEN UP.—Recorder BARNARD has performed a good service to the community in breaking up the notorious den at Nos. 11 and 13 Oliver-street. It was not only a house of ill-repute, but a resort of the most desperate characters, including all the thieves of the neighborhood. The police of the Fourth Ward have watched the place for a long time, but it was not till Sunday night last that they felt themselves so secure of a successful descent as to include the most prominent of its *habitues*. They arrested the two landlords, and about 20 persons, men, boys, girls and women, and brought them before the Recorder, who, after distinct testimony relative to their character and means of livelihood, sent the responsible landlord to the Penitentiary for two months, holding his companion in $2,000 bail to await further proceedings. The other parties were committed to the City Prison for 20 days. This den, one of the principal receptacles for stolen goods in the City, is now, in all probability, broken up.

THE STEAMER HARRIET LANE.—The speed and sea-going qualities of the new United States steamship *Harriet Lane* have been pretty thoroughly tested during the voyage to and from Montevideo. Captain FAUNCE, her commander, reports that her performances have been perfectly satisfactory. They left Montevideo March 12, and arrived at Pernambuco in 11 days. From thence to Barbadoes they were 9 days, and thence to New-York 9 days; total time from Montevideo to New-York 29 days. On the 19th of April, lat. 35° 51', lon. 71° 52', they saw a large American ship, showing a red signal, standing to the northward. On the 18th and 19th inst. experienced heavy southwest and northwest gales, with a heavy sea. She proved herself to be a perfect sea steamer in every respect. During the gales she was compelled to lie to for 18 hours.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE.—Yesterday there was a trot over the Union Course for a purse of $50, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, for which H. WOODRUFF named s. g. *Frank Temple*, D. TALLMAN named b. g. *Senator*, W. PHANOOR, b. m. *Lady Warren*, and GEO. JANKINS, r. g. *Dart*. The two horses first named were all that appeared—the others were drawn. *Frank Temple* was the winner in three straight heats. Time—2:43½—2:45—2:41¼. The weather was favorable, and the attendance was large.

HENNAN'S CHALLENGE TO TOM SAYERS accepted.—The *Clipper* of this week, announces that TOM SAYERS, the champion of England, has accepted the challenge of HENNAN (Benecia Boy) and that he will fight him for not less than £200 a side and the champion's belt; and bet him £500 or £1,000 on the result. The fight to take place after Tom shall have whipped the "Unknown" and BERTLE, whose challenges he had previously accepted.

A NEW PROPELLER.—Mr. E. S. WHITLOCK, at Greenpoint, is building a propeller for the Apalachicola and New-Orleans Steam Navigation Company, to trade between those two ports. Her dimensions are as follows: length, 165 feet; on deck, between perpendicular beam, 39 feet; 9 feet lower hold; between decks 7 feet; keel of white oak. She is supervintended by Capt. O. O. NELSON, of New-Orleans. She is to have one of JOHN BAISH's direct-acting engines, and is to be completed about the middle of September. She will have two masts forward square-rigged, and mainmast with fore and aft sails.

Police Reports.

SUSPECTED SHOPLIFTER.—A very well-dressed man was observed yesterday afternoon walking up Broadway, on the cheap side, and keeping his hand carefully over one of his side coat pockets. This and other circumstances excited suspicion in the mind of Detective Officer Keefe, who, after following him a few blocks, arrested him. Fifteen pieces of silk ribbon were found in his coat pocket, for the possession of which he failed to give a satisfactory account. They were presumed to be the proceeds of his shoplifting operations during the morning, and Justice WALSH, before whom he was taken, committed him for examination. He gave his name as Geo. Wilson.

NIGHT PROWLERS.—Two men made their appearance in Pearl-street, yesterday morning, at a suspiciously early hour, having in their possession a carpet-bag and three coats. A policeman arrested them. The carpet-bag contained wet linen shirts and counterpanes, which had evidently just been stolen from some clothes-line or wash-tub. One had a loaded pistol and the other a pick. The men gave their names as Joseph Pierre and Dominick Taberline. Justice WELSH committed them on the supposition of their being night thieves—they failing to give satisfactory references of respectability.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATION OF ELIJAH F. PURDY, FOR CITY INSPECTOR, AGAIN RETURNED TO HIM—THE DEATH OF SENATOR DOHERTY—SYMPATHY FOR SENATOR SPINOLA—A FRAUD OF OVER $18,000.

The Board of Aldermen met at 6 P. M. yesterday, for the first time since the 1st of April, when a Special Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and oppose the Charter. Most of the members of the Board have been at the State Capital ever since, and returned to this City immediately after the Legislature adjourned.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing a resolution appointing two addi ional Commissioners of Deeds. The Mayor says there are 348 Commissioners of Deeds in this City now, and the law allows only 300. The message was laid over.

The message of the Mayor, which was on the table of the Clerk of the Board when the Board last met, and which we have already published, again nominating Elijah F. Purdy, for City Inspector, and calling attention to the fact that Dr. S. Conant Foster declined the office, was read,

Alderman BOOLE said this communication was, in substance, the same as that which the Mayor transmitted to the Board several weeks ago, with the exception of some embellishments. He hoped the same course would be taken with this document as was taken in the first instance, that that portion of the message relating to the withdrawal of Dr. Foster's name would be referred to the Committee on the City inspectorship, and that that portion nominating Elijah F. Purdy he returned to the Mayor. He made a motion to that effect.

Alderman PECK hoped that this course would not be taken. The Mayor in a few days would send in a name which he believed would be acceptable to the Board. He moved that the communication be laid on the table. This the Board refused to do, Ayes, 5; Nays, 19.

Alderman BOOLE wanted to know how they could act on two names at once. The Special Committee had one name before it now, and until that was disposed of, it could not act on any other.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the nomination of Elijah F. Purdy for City Inspector be confirmed, and called for the Yeas and Nays on that motion.

The President declared that motion out of order.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Committee on the City Inspectorship be discharged. He had hoped the Committee would resign. They had had time enough to report, and had not done so. The Committee ought to be discharged; it ought to ask to be discharged; it ought to resign. Dr. Foster had been referred to this Committee before.

Alderman BOOLE would take this opportunity to inform the gentleman that the Committee would keep him before them until they were ready to report.

Alderman BRADLEY thought the Mayor in this matter was acting according to law. It was unparalleled in a case like this to retain the name of a nominee in opposition to the wishes of the nominating power and of the person nominated. He hoped the Board would act on this subject at this meeting.

The motion of Alderman BOOLE was carried—Yeas, 16; Noes, 6.

Alderman STEPHENS offered a preamble and resolution expressing grief at the death of State Senator Doherty, who was formerly a member of the Board. They were adopted unanimously. Aldermen SAGORIST, LYNAS and PECK were appointed a Committee to superintend the obsequies of the deceased.

Alderman SCOLL offered a resolution appropriating $1,950 to pay the "counsel fees and other incidental expenses" incurred by the Special Committee of the Board appointed "to proceed to Albany in defence of the chartered rights of this City, and that the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay all bills certified to as being correct by a majority of said Special Committee, provided the aggregate of all such bills shall not exceed the sum first above-mentioned." It was laid over.

Alderman PECK renewed the motion that the Special Committee that has charge of the City Inspectorship be discharged.

Alderman BOOLE said the members of the Committee had been absent at Albany and had, therefore, been unable to meet. Now the Legislature had adjourned, the Committee would have a chance to meet. He opposed the motion.

It was laid on the table, (10 to 6.)

Alderman THOMEY offered a preamble and resolutions declaring that Senator Spinola "while in the discharge of his duty and in the maintenance of the rights of this City" was unjustly and arbitrarily placed under arrest, and that to him and to those who acted with him "the thanks of this City and of all municipal corporations for their able and successful efforts in resisting such unjust and partisan legislation" were due.

Alderman DARRAGH said that after this Committee had gone to Albany and spent nearly $2 000 to defeat the attack on charte ed rights, and after the Legislature had treated them so well, and had not passed the charter, the Board would act very ungraciously if it passed such resolutions. If they were adopted he would be ashamed that he was a member of this Board.

Aldermen BOOLE, ADAMS, THOMEY and others defended the course of Senator Spinola, and the whole subject was finally referred to the Committee on the Charter.

The Board agreed to meet hereafter every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M., till otherwise ordered. A communication was received from acting Street Commissioner Lovell, setting forth that in the matter of regulating, etc., Seventy-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, a contract was made under Street Commissioner Furey, in 1854, with John Slatterly to do the work although there were four lower bidders; that it did not appear that the estimates were ever submitted to the Common Council or the award confirmed; that by ingeniously performed erasures, substitutions and additions the prices at which he was to do the work were so altered that the assessment list, confirmed Dec. 30th 1857, sets forth the amount to be paid him as $18,774 33 more than the original bid and $24,963 33 more than the bid of J. Cunningham, the lowest bidder. As the bonds issued on account of this contract do not matute until Oct. 1, 1862, Mr. Lovell expresses the hope that steps may be taken to save the city from entire loss. The communication was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts.

The resolution of the Board of Councilmen directing that the actual opening of Reade-street take place on May 1st next was concurred in.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a list of official bonds filed in his office since 1852, and found there when he entered on the duties of the office, and setting forth that a "Register of official bonds" had been opened in his office. The Comptroller also submitted a list of all leases filed in his office of property rented to and occupied by the Corporation, and stated that a "Register of leases to the Corporation" had been opened in his office. The annual rent payable by the Corporation according to this list is $27,408 12, besides a considerable sum paid every year for the temporary use of rooms for various public offices.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Streets with regard to repaving Broadway—was taken from the table and made the special order for Monday, to which day the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

QUARANTINE CONVENTION.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. A number of unimportant reports were received and laid over for future action.

On motion, the Committee appointed at the last meeting to consult with the Quarantine Convention at its approaching session, was increased by the addition of two members. Councilmen LAIMBEER and RHODES were added.

Councilman LAIMBEER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $5,000 be and is hereby appropriated to defray such necessary expenses as may be incurred by the Special Committee on Sanitary and Quarantine condition of the Atlantic cities, in the reception, entertainment and proper conduct of the Convention about to be held in this City.

As the resolution calls for an appropriation of money, it was laid over and the Board adjourned.

Board of Education.

THE PROPOSED NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, on Wednesday, the Board went into Committee of the Whole on the special order of the evening, the report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, proposing the organization of a Daily Normal School for Females. The plan of the proposed School is very similar to that of the Free Academy. It provides that there shall be a "School for practice" attached to the Normal School, to which may be admitted not more than 200 pupils, between the ages of five and fifteen years, to be drawn proportionately to the numbers admitted from the respective Wards of the City, if application be made. Applicants for admission to the Normal School must be residents of this City, at least fifteen years of age, and must agree to complete the prescribed course of study. A full course will occupy three years, but those who are qualified may enter advanced classes. The sessions of the Schools are to be held in the Hall of the Board of Education.

The Committee of the Whole adopted several sections of the article organizing the Normal School, and then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The subject was made the special order for the next meeting.

The Finance Committee reported against hiring the Rose-street church for the accommodation of the Fourth Ward School, at $3,000 per annum.

Mr. FITZGERALD said if the Board desired that the Fourth Ward School should have no accommodations, it was only for the Board to say so.

Mr. CUSHING was sorry to hear the gentleman intimate that for any such reason the Finance Committee reported against hiring the Church. The rent asked for was exorbitant; and in consideration of that fact, and of the size of the school, and of the charge that it was upon the City, the Committee had reported against hiring the church. The property was taxed at a valuation of $15,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD said he had been engaged in assessing property with a view to street openings, and about three-fourths of the Rose-street Church property was valued in assessments thus made at $27,000.

After a great deal of time consumed in the discussion of parliamentary rules, the report was adopted.

The Finance committee reported in favor of appropriating $14,484 for enlarging and altering Ward School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward, and the report was adopted.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The line of march for the procession on the 27th inst. was definitely fixed by Major-General DODGE, Grand Marshal, yesterday. It is as follows: Line to form at 10 o'clock A. M. on Bedford-avenue, right resting on Myrtle-avenue; through Bedford-avenue to the right of the fountain, Broadway, Fifth, Grand and Fourth streets, Bedford-avenue left of fountain, Bedford, Myrtle, Clinton and Fulton avenues, around City Hall into Court-street, through Court, President, Henry and Fulton streets, to Myrtle-avenue, Cumberland-street, around Fort Greene to De Kalb-avenue, through De Kalb avenue to Gold, and Willoughby streets, to the City Hall.

THE COURTS—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—The Special Terms for May, at Newburgh, Orange County, and Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, will be held on the 1st Monday of May, but all motions noticed for either of said Special Terms for the said first Monday of May, will stand adjourned until Wednesday, May 4, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. No business will be done at either of said Courts until May 4.

C. W. THOMAS, Clerk, Kings County.

CITY COURT CALENDAR for this day.—Nos. 6, 1t, 12, t3, 14 15, 16, 46, 47, 32.

Inquire!

Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Judiciously used in time, will remove these sad evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!

Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise;
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?
Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, had taste, coated tongue, obstructed head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.
But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.
Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS.
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

The New Soda Fountain for.....$20
With counter and draft tube complete.....$35
The same, with marble top.....$40
Do., with engraved nouble tube.....$50
Scroll iron vase, marble top double engraved draft-tube, very elegant.....$75
By this apparatus dealers can make their own soda water for 4 cents per gallon. Made and sold by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

"Beauty and Boot-y."—An attractive heading will assist us in directing attention to CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Establishment, No. 813 Broadway, where the young and old, male and female can procure any article of feet-covering they desire, at the cheapest rates. CANTRELL has an exceedingly large and valuable stock, embracing everything in his line, from the delicate fabric for the fair, to the most substantial and durable articles for the stronger sex. Patronize him.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring Season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phalen's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st., also at O'Connor & Collender's, No 63 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

To Housekeepers!!!—To prevent your house from being entered by burglars, use the Patent Rotary Lock, which is universally admitted to be the most convenient as well as secure lock ever invented.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand unrivaled by any in the world. His splendid dye, (the only harmless one known) is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of all at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, NO. 19 JOHN-STREET,
Keep the largest assortment of Glass Views. Also Elliott's and Sylvester's Colored and Illuminated Groups and Paper Views.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ballou Brothers, No. 409 Broadway, sole manufacturers of the celebrated Improved French Yoke Shirts, a new style, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Only depot in the United States is at No. 409 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 393 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Magneto-Electric Machines,
DAVIS & KIDDER'S PATENT,
for sale by
NATH. EATON & Co., Agents, No. 362 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway,

If you want a Choice Dress Soft,
Call at a low price,
Call on DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway, late Genio's,

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

The Spring Style of Hats for Gentlemen's WEAR—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent.'s Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Belief is IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Lester's Sewing Machines.—Price reduced from $75 to $65; good back stitch, two threads. Call and examine. Liberal commission to agents.
JOHN H. LESTER, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $60 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we *must say*, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.
The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Charles' London Cordial Gin for Consumptives, and invalids requiring a stimulant. Sold, quarts and pints, by all druggists, grocers, etc. Depôt, No. 46 Broadway. Other Gins may be thrust at you. Buy only CHARLES'. The only LONDON Gin genuine.

On the Dining Table.
Families are discontinuing the use of a caster, and substituting a cruet of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
When on duty, will find their comfort greatly promoted by the use of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
EVERY TRAVELER
Should carry a bottle of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, to enable him to relish the horrible things that are frequently placed before him.
CATTERERS OF THE MESS ROOM,
Don't permit a good dinner to be spoiled by an imitation of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
CAPTAINS OF PASSENGER SHIPS,
Be particular that the steward has a supply of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
Your interest is advanced in every comfort to your guests. See that you have the genuine LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DINING SALOONS,
Gentlemen often go out of their way to dine where LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is served.
In soup, in gravy, with fish, meats, game, salad dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion and promotes health.
Sold by all the respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JOHN DUN

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 26 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., room 11 (up stairs), first door, office No. 1.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
On Bergen Heights, N. J.,
OR WILL BE EXCHANGED
For upper or stable fancy goods. Address J. L. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

RARE CHANCE IN BROOKLYN.—A HOUSE and STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Private residence, only ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferries; beautifully situated, No. 326 Pearl-st. House, 25 by 40; three stories, basement and attics; gas and fixtures, water, baths and marble mantels throughout. Stable, 25 by 18; carriage room and granary same size, in rear of lot; all fenced from street. The house will be let separate, if wished, and nearly the rent taken in board by one gentleman, and furnish his own room. The rent or part would be an object as good tenants. For further particulars, inquire at CHARLES WOOD, Nos. 172 and 173 Fulton Market, New-York.

LOTS TO LEASE—ON WEST-STREET, BANK Lot, and the 13th-av., together with the bulkhead in front of same, being about 200 feet on the river. Also 4 lots on the corner of Horatio and West sts. and 6 on the corner of Horatio st and the 13th-av., fronting on the bulkhead (about 88 feet) in front of same. Very desirable locations for lumber, coal, stone, street yards, &c.; are all in very good order and inclosed in fence. One lot contains about 30 lots; will be let together if so desired. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to St. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 8th-av.; or to HENRY WELD, No. 187 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1¼ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class 4 story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 26x60, house 25x80; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to E. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is adurable and the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at mean less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 28 1st-place, Brooklyn. Lot 26x103 feet 8½ inches, 33 feet 6½ inches on rear; with bath-room gas fixtures, &c. Also, the three story and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 20x50 feet. Bath-room, gas fixtures, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect.
E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BROOKLYN HOUSE.—THE two story and attic house and two lots on Quincy st., 4 doors east of Classon av.; a desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantels, gas, &c. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and finished in the best and most modern style. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,020 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 91 WEST 42D STREET, north side, between 6th av. and Broadway; house 20 feet with extension, brown-stone front, 4 stories high, built in first-class style; lot half the block in depth; convenient of access to down town and Central Park, street 100 feet wide, ground high, and neighborhood improved and very fine. Price moderate and terms easy. Apply to J. M. DAVIS, No. 66 Wall-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 36th-st., East River, being in front on 36th-st. 319 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3 story and basement houses, Nos. 28, 30 and 32 2d place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 28 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 46 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 226 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stables. Very little cash and very low. No hill on house. Apply on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS TO LEASE.—FOUR lots on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 43d st., and one lot in the rear on 43d st., together being 100 feet in front and 100 feet in depth on the street. For good improvement long leases will be given. Apply to St. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5th-av., or to HENRY WELD, No. 187 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 Benth-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, FOUR doors from 8th-av; 27x75 feet; brown-stone and tiled up to the attic; has every possible convenience and is built in the most substantial manner; to exchange for two smaller houses near 8th-av., not above 38th-st. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 75 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements, will be let with the furniture, if required. Apply to HALL BROTHERS, No. 126 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia st., east side, near Pierrepont st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 8 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four-story, brown-stone front house, No. 139 West 35th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with grate glass and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,028 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 25 LONDON-TERRACE 23d-st., in complete order, with every improvement, and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No 258 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 36 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

27 ACRES AT YONKERS TO EXCHANGE for a house in this City, worth between $25,000 and $75,000. The property is finely situated, and is a most superb building site. There is no incumbrance upon it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room 5.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON AVENUE—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 41 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story brown-stone houses, wall located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st.; price $9,500; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 208 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements, full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 121 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 5-st. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY STONE-front houses, and lot No. 102 West 34th st., near Broadway. Can be purchased having the choice of range and heater. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 96 and 97 East 36th-st., brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 36, or of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 198 4th-st., near Washington square; $8,000 can remain on it. Inquire soon at room No. 10, No. 38 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 120 FEET FRONT, PART in Leonard-st., west of and near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 1 line st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 ABlogdon-place; pleasant location fronting on square, to be seen after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS 3 story in West 16th st., furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, No. 22 William st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses completed for $5 each, at the architectural rooms, No. 833 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY and finished attic brick house, No. 175 MacDougal, near 8th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A NICE COTTAGE house with good rentable garden in Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, or upper part of the city. Any one having such will find a good tenant by addressing J. C., Box No. 175 Times Office.

AN ATTORNEY, &C., IN PRACTICE IN this City, desires to hire part of an office or desk room in a law office located in Broadway, between Chambers and Wall sts. Apply, by letter, to W. C. W., Box No. 251 Times Office.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZED DWELLING-house, comfortably built in a quiet street, no far above Canal st., below Canal preferred. From $6,000 to $8,000. Address A. B., Box No. 3,537 Lower Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

Parties wishing to purchase or exchange City or Brooklyn property for country residences will find chances for so doing by examining my books. Besides many other localities, I would offer the following:

YONKERS.

House, with 2 acres, near Riverdale	$12,000
House, with 80 acres	50,000
House, with 1 acre	10,500
House, with 30 acres, near Kings Bridge	15,000
House, with 1 acre	14,000
House, with ¾ acre	6,000
House, with 1 acre	18,000
House, with ¾ acre	12,500
House, with ½ acre	6,500
House, with 1 acre	25,000
House, with ½ acre	10,000
House, with ½ acre	5,500
House, with 3 lots	4,500
16 acres	10,000
48 acres	11,000
House, with 1 lot	4,500
House, with 3 lots	5,000
House, with 1 lot	7,000
House, with 3 acres	20,000
House, with 2½ acres	24,000
Farm, with 1 acre	13,000
House, with 1 acre	4,700
House, with 2½ acres	13,000
NEW-ROCHELLE—House, 6¾ acres	14,000
FORDHAM—House, 5¾ acres	9,000
25 acres, per acre	1,500
SING SING—House and 6 acres	17,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 9 acres	35,000
House and ¾ acre	11,000
Farm of 45 acres; also 50¾ acres	
PEEKSKILL—$2,500, $3,500, $17,000, $10,000.	
DOBBS' FERRY—$25,000	
LAKE MAHOPAC—Fine Hotel.	
LYE, STAMFORD, DELAWARE CO.	

Full particulars of the above places, together with many others, can be found at the office of
W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore; which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to musquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the depot; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,628 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and lathed throughout with oak lath. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete and the whole in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East river to the Palisades, and is within one hour from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence in Riverdale one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.
A large brick house (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most if the conveniences of a city residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in grass orchard, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.
Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R BABCOCK No. 46 Murray-st.; or to
W. S DUKE, No. 1 Nassau st.

EDWIN BENEDICT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in the village of Hackensack, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 4th May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises I shall offer for sale at auction, the building and lot known as the "Old Tavern Stand, lying west of the public square. Also, a great number of desirable building lots en estate st. and Morris st.; two lots east of Plank-road, south of Nicholas Van Voorhis, and several lots west of Plank-road. The above is property formerly owned by Robert Campbell, deceased. For a more particular description, apply to G. G. ACHERON, Esq. at the County Clerk's Office in Hackensack. Title indisputable.
EDWIN BENEDICT, Trustee, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Empire City Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE (FURNISHED) TO LET—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson, eight minutes' walk from the railroad station, and ten from the steamboat landing, consisting of a two-story cottage 30x38 feet, two acres of land in lawn, garden, forest and glen; a barn, wash house, &c., and the entire plot tastefully stocked with large and small fruit, and ornamental and shade trees. On the premises is a brook, fish pond, &c. Inquire of D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage consisting of eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range and cold water, &c. Stable, 3½ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent, $40 for four months; or, $675 for five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE town of Yonkers, 35½ acres all finely improving, and crops in the ground; about 18 miles from the City; accessible by railroad or steamboat. Location cannot be surpassed. A fine front brick bounding it. The buildings are all new and large; the grounds are all laid out with ornamental trees shrubbery, &c.; fruit of all kinds. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of O. PENDLETON, No. 236 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depot; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 6 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to 1st April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome two-story and attic cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. The grounds extend to about an acre, well planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, and include good stable, coach house barn, well, cistern, &c. Apply to Box No. 667 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE at Bellevue, on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 18 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICEMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence, the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—10 acres—are stocked with a carefully-selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY COTtage at Nyack, pleasantly situated, about 10 minutes' walk from the landing; very healthy and desirable for a family wishing to leave the City during the summer; opportunities to come to the City several times a day. Also to let a store on the 8th-av. Apply at No. 188 West 35th-st, near the 8th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Location, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 1 mile from Riverdale station, 12 miles from Madison square. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, carriage-house, fine well of water and vegetable garden. Apply to or address on the premises, or No. 7 Madison-av.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—SIXTY ACRES—ONE OF the most desirable country places in the vicinity of Newark; 2-story double frame house, 10 rooms, with an addition; barn, carriage house, stable, poultry house, &c.; large orchard, and a neat variety of fruit and grapery, in full bearing, fine spring water. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—About 2 acres of ground; three stories; very pleasant location, near depot; has a heater, water in each story, piazza extending entire front; well calculated for hotel or private boarding-house. Accommodate 60 or 70 persons. Terms very easy and satisfactory. Inquire at the Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, A COTTAGE, IN GOOD order, near the Hudson River Railroad station; rent $300. Also for sale, several fine building sites, having splendid views of the river, Highlands, &c., and containing from two to eight acres, as may be desired.
THEO. McNAMEE, Irvington.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 36 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—SEA SIDE BUILDING SITE, 4¾ acres of land, beautifully located, at Mount's flock, Shrewsbury River, opposite Port Washington; excellent well of water; shady grove of young locust trees; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, or for a house and lot worth not over $1,000 a country residence at Tarrytown, consisting of house and two acres of ground, near the river and railroad station. Address S. S., THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—17 MILES UP THE Hudson, a house and about ¾ an acre of land; house modern built, gas range, heater, &c.; view of the river for 20 miles; fruit and shade trees. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 382 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT SING SING—BEAUtifully situated on State-st. Terms: fine view, fruits, rooms, 7 minutes from station. Rent $350. S. W. HAVERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or S. W. ROBINSON, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice cards; ten minutes' walk from landing—price $2,500. U. H. OLIVER, No. 81 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage-house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Monmouth Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $7,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.
The farm consists of 106 acres of farming and gardening land, and new acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.
The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.
The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.
Ice house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.
The out buildings are roomy and convenient.
For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH, Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and principal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor and side, from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and ens stable, (two stories) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¼ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian Cupola, contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellarage, water closet and bath-room with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees and barn, stables, chicken-yard &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. B. CORN, No. 68 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40 containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Bloomingview Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 15 minutes from the ferry, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot, three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 36 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. It is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven railway and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.
Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the premises.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house, with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River. Has shade and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 23 Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at New-borgh—22 acres. Also, a furnished house and garden at Rockaway, near the Pavilion; also, an Italian villa at Yonkers; also, a large mansion and 40 acres at Flushing, and a large mension and garden at Carthage, on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4¾ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson at Riversdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

TO LET, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A MEDIUM sized house and stable, at North Orange, lot 1 for the next year. The situation is as pleasant and healthful as any in the village, and less than five minutes' walk from the depot. There is a fine garden fruit trees, &c., attached to the house. Apply on the premises, corner of Main and High sts., North Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated on the banks of the North River, 35th-st., within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Station, Stryker's Bay. Cars stop six times each day going to and from the City. Inquire on the premises, or of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 20 Nassau-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT FLUSHING TO LET AT A MODERATE RENT, OR LOW SALE.—A mansion of 12 rooms, pleasantly retired, 16 minutes' walk from railroad depot.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS FROM one to five acres each, on Fordham Hill, half a mile from the Railroad Depôt, on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr HORNEFIELD, drug store, Fordham; JOHN BUSSING, Fordham; or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire at H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RICE, Portchester.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SUMMER RESIDENCE, FOR FIVE or six months, at reasonable terms. A furnished house, with about five or eleven rooms, in a pleasant and healthy location, within ten to twenty miles of New-York, easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address Box No. 594 Lower Post-office, New-York.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP—HERRING'S MANufacture, suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JOHN LEVISON, in the Pleasure Gallery, No. 513 Broadway.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chapel-st., or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY and more than one rent taken in board, by a gentleman, lady, and child seven years old, the three story high basement brick house No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, elegantly finished and all complete, with Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c.; part of the front parlor furniture would be sold low, or rented. If desired to a small genteel family, of high respectability, advantageous terms will be offered. Inquire, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., of Mr. LEIT, No. 251 Broadway, New-York, and other times on the premises.

TO LET—THAT VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story high basement brick house, with cellar, on the north side of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. No. 3, being 4th house from Clinton st., in a row of nine; will be let for $400 to a good tenant and gas and water introduced. Apply to JACOB B. SCHENCK, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT BOWERY BAY, ONE-HALF MILE from Astoria, L. I., a cottage-house and 2 acres of ground attached. Garden and fruit trees. Communication to Astoria, 5 minutes from Peck Slip, four times a day; 2d and 3d ave cars to 86th-st. and stage from Greene Point. Inquire of JACOB P. RAPELYE, near the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND FINISHED attic house No. 237 Jay-st., Brooklyn, between Johnson and Myrtle av.; gas fixtures in, and the water will be put in; to a good tenant the rent will be reversable. Inquire of FOSTER & LUPER, Sands-st., Brooklyn; or to M. A. BYATT, No. 37 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN BEDFORD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Myrtle av., a well finished two-story, attic and basement house; gas all through; location very pleasant; suitable in every respect for a respectable family. Rent low. Apply to G. PFIEFFER, No. 14 Dutch-st., third floor.

TO LET—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, all the premises on the second floor of the new Building No. 128 Fulton-st., as occupied for the last 12 years by Wynn & Co., Publishers of the *Scientific American*, will be let in single rooms, to suit applicants. Inquire at the Sun Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 161 Nassau-st., Times Building, next to the Times Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st front. Rent $3,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished), No. 178 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. W. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent, $500. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS SMALL HOUSES; high stoops and all the modern improvements. Nos. 2-2 and 2-4 West 23d-st. Also, one of the best houses at Mount Vernon, one acre of ground, barn and out-houses, all complete. Inquire in houses in 33d-st., or D. B. HARRISON, No. 20 12th-st.

TO LET—TO MANUFACTURERS, TWO LOFTS, third-story, southwest corner of John and William sts., 27x76 lighted from all sides, eligible hoisting contrivances; rent $700. Apply to J. W. HAMMOND, No. 44 Bond st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or B. MARKS, corner store.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 61 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary or first-class residence, or a fashionable club-house, cannot be surpassed. E. B. KINSLIMER, No. 345 4th-av.

TO LET—NO. 22 BOND STREET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for 6, 12, or 18 months. The parlor floor—3 rooms—would be altered for business purposes for a good tenant. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IN SOUTH Brooklyn, a very snug and handsome three-story brick house, in first-rate order, at about half the rent of New-York rents. Possession can be had previous to 1st of May. Apply to WM. DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house in an unexceptionable location, with modern improvements having chandeliers and blankets; also, oil-cloth on halls. Apply on the premises No. 189 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS, SOCIETIES A LODGE, &C.—Front rooms on 23d, 3d and 4th floors at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Also, store No. 54 East 12th-st., which can be handsomely fitted, and rented for $360 each. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The houses is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to TH 18. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 47 MARKET-STREET—TO A REspectable family, the two-story brick house No. 47 Market-st., with gas fixtures, Croton water in second story, &c. Inquire at No. 49, next door below, or of WM. E. COLLIS, No. 162 South-st., corner of Dover.

BROOKLYN HOUSE TO LET—THE SECOND and third stories, three rooms deep, on the corner of DeKalb and Marcy ave.; a very p

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M. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Sleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo., cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Pearl and London treatment, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York. from 8 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform. Sunday Dispatch. State Zeitung. National Democrat. Day Book. Essex Standard. Rahway Advocate. Empire City. Police Gazette. New-York Flea. New-Brunswick Times. Mercury. Atlas, &c.]

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Dusne-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Strictest and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been cured by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine is the only one of obtaining 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The inferior ventures as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 80 per cent.
Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 Nassau-st., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELUC & CO'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 636 and 682 Broadway and all respectable druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & COWEN,
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PER- forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Unfortunates should not offer remedies, $1. Females successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect. Intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 273 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 225 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter free, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 243 Broadway. Office, No. 54 West 22d-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—DR. E. M. BROWNE, 15 years in practice as female physician and obstetrician, respectfully offers to ladies his professional services in the treatment of every form of disease, and of the removal of pain and menstrual obstruction by scientific treatment. Dr. B.'s Female Pills are warranted to act as represented; price per box, $1. Handsome accommodations for ladies. Apply at No. 32 6th-av.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 6th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle, $9 a dozen.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CANNOT be had of any City druggist. We have no City agents. Our sole agent in Brooklyn is HAYES, No. 178 Fulton st., who has been agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTI- CAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures weakness, &c., &c. Office No 59 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes
For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Astor Mines" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.
The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.
The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.
Office No. 19 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 6 Place de la Bourse Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the present capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, payable to the shareholders or their legal representative at the Banking-house on or after the 2d day of May next.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 29th ult., it was resolved to increase the capital stock—by additional subscriptions—to the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($500,000,) being an addition of 14,720 shares, of $12 50 each.
The books of subscription will be open at the Bank on the 2d day of May next, when the stockholders may subscribe for the increased capital in proportion to the shares thee held by them respectively. This privilege will be exercised to the 20th day of May next, at which time the shares remaining unsubscribed for will be divided among such stockholders as may have applied for more than their proportions. And shall remain, after such division, then the residue may be taken by other parties, at not less than par.
Payments on the subscribed stock will be required as follows, to wit:
Sixteen per cent., or $2 per share at the time of subscribing.
Twenty eight per cent., or $3 50 per share each, on the first days of July, August and September next, respectively, together with interest on the same, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the first day of May next to the date of payment.
Subscribers may pay the whole of their respective instalments at any time previous to these dates, in which case interest will be added only to the day of payment.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20 h instant, to the 2d day of May prox. By order of the Board
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making Insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New York.

GEORGE T. TRIMBLE,	L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS,	ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK,	A. H. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,	JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURTIS,	M. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,	R. C. CROCHERON,
J. D. W. BOOK,	ISAAC LABAGH,
J. T. WILSON,	MAILON VAIL,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
HOLT J. WILLIS,	WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,	A. G. CRANE,
JAMES C. BELL,	JEHIAL READ,
	FREDERICK A. COE.

NEW-YORK, March 16 1859. mh18-law6wF*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,	WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY,	JAS. DUNLAP,
	JAS. L. LAMB.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 8, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW V. STOUT,	JOHN HARPER,
ASA G. TRASK,	J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG,	WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP,	O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING,	JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	WM. KENT,
THOS. L. BUSHMORE.	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
	JULIEN L. ALLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reelected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cohoes Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and to submit such other business as may then be offered in pursuance of the recommendation of a former stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, March 16, 1859

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may then be offered in pursuance of a former stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, March 10, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st av. and 14th st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 11 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 26th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

WANTED, $10,000 TO $15,000 ON LOAN for three to five years, at eight per cent., to be secured on a very valuable lease of land, within five miles of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, with a water front on the bay of five miles. It is now occupied by the owner for farming purposes, and is valued at $15,000
The loan is wanted to make further improvements on the property. The title is perfect and unincumbered. 12 per cent is allowed by special contract in the State of Texas.
Apply to DE ZENG & STEVENS,
No. 16 Trinity Building.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of May, both inclusive.
JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons of first mortgage, ($300 000 loan) due Nov. 1, 1857, and May 1, 1858, are requested to deposit the same with the undersigned, trustee, to be forwarded to ohio. It is expected they will be paid on the 1st May, with exchange on New-York, and interest to 1st May proximo.
J. F. D LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. KELLOGG, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for nine new Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
J. HARDEN A. MACY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION BANK NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO 40 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

$55,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROperty in this City. No applic Plans from Brokers will be entertained. THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 33-av.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 62 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey court.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is two cumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, ceases to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON.
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY!
Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, HENDY, Master,
is receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her
THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The WEB FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 116 and 119 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 85 days.
Never damages any cargo.
Is of small capacity.
Will fill before her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$116
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA Capt Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, and red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VANDERBILT, Capt. LEFEVRE	ARIEL, Capt. JONES
OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. TINKER.	NORTH STAR.

Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON, FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
ARIEL	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
OCEAN QUEEN	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms.
Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80; 2d Cabin, $50.
CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage for or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EXCHANGE.
BROADKNIGHT,	ALBION.
MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY.
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,
JOHN J. BOYD,	
WEST POINT,	PEGNIX,
SWITZERLAND,	
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,
CAMBRIA,	

making, with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE EX LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application in 84 B'way, and 6 Bowling-green, (Steamship Co.)
Send or call for circular TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON.—S. C. SHIP WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$25 75	To Augusta, Ga	$26
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Charlotte, N. C	22	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. No. 26 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 27.
NOTICE.—The MARION being withdrawn for one trip, there will be no steamer WEDNESDAY, April 26.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days—Clipper of Saturday, April 23—the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thomas B. Skinner, Commander, is now rapidly loading, at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.
This superb Baltimore clipper-ship shows by her log the following passage and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool, 13 days; from Liverpool to Callao, 78 days; from Callao to Cork, 80 days—sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas* beating her 60 both passages; passage from Melbourne to Callao, 32 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 2 200 miles in seven successive days and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record.
For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Building.)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY
This well known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFFELDT, commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY April 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Will receive freight Saturday, April 23.
Passage, first cabin.....$60
Passage, second cabin.....40
Freight to New-Orleans, 30 cents.
No freight taken for Havana.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South st.

FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
The elegant A 1 extreme clipper-ship
B. F. HOXIE,
CRARY, Master,
Having the most of her cargo on board, will receive freight for three or four days only, unless sooner full, At Pier No. 9 East River.
And be the first clipper to sail for San Francisco.
The B. F. HOXIE is known as the finest and sharpest clipper up.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $23; Albany, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida, at lowest rates. Freight 30 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 8 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cone, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, April 21. Passage money for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 8 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. For rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Committee, No. 228 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MCGEE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN and SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 23th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & BROTHER, No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUI

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

should like to have given in evidence by the prosecution, if they were desirous of the prosecution objected to their introduction by the defence, they should go now have the privilege of contradicting them at any time of year. When the case for the prosecution closed did not every one believe that everything material on the person of Mr. Key had been produced in Court. The fact that the other things were found about that the person of Mr. Key had been subjected to the touch of some persons who had not been produced as witnesses by the prosecution. He urged that it was the duty of the prosecution to have produced all the papers found on Mr. Key's person. No District Attorney had a right to keep out of a case any material belonging to it.

The Judge—The defence introduced the evidence for the first time in respect to certain papers that passed into the hands of Dr. Miller, and which papers came into the possession of Dr. Miller some four or five days after the homicide. The law is undoubtedly very clear, that nothing but rebutting evidence can be received for the United States in the present stage of the case. I think that this evidence is rebutting, and that the United States have a right to introduce evidence, so far as it goes, to meet the evidence introduced by the defence. It must be confined exclusively to these Miller papers.

The examination of Mr. Doyle was continued: Was present in the Club-house at about seven o'clock on the evening of the homicide; was standing conversing with Dr. Miller, when some one who was examining the clothes said "There are some papers;" I requested Dr. Miller to take charge of them; I did not touch the papers; my attention was not turned to the search of the clothes; almost everybody that came in had access to the clothes of the deceased.

To Mr. Carlisle—I speak of a time three hours after the Coroner's inquest; the body was there at that time.

To Mr. Ould—I first saw these papers in Dr. Miller's hands; I made no search of the body, and was not present when the search was made by the Coroner.

Mr. Ould had another point on which he wished to examine this witness, if the defence had no objection.

Mr. Brady—Go on.

Witness—I had forgotten all about these papers till after my examination here.

Mr. Ould—Did you observe Mr. Sickles at the time of the homicide?

Mr. Brady—Is that rebutting?

Mr. Ould argued that it was as connected exclusively and solely to the issue of treazy or insanity of the prisoner.

Mr Brady argued that it was not rebutting, as this witness had been examined and had stated everything he had observed Mr. Sickles say or do. If this were permitted it would allow all the witnesses for the prosecution to be recalled.

Mr. Stanton said that the prisoner had made a suggestion he desired to state. If he had asked permission of the Court he would not state it.

The Judge—Well, go on.

Mr. Stanton—The suggestion of the prisoner at the bar is this: On this indictment that the state of the mind of the prisoner at the time the offence was committed, was the point at which the prosecution started. The burden of proof was on them to show that he was a person of sound memory and discretion at the time the act was committed. They introduced their proof at a particular period and particular time, and exhausted their proof. We have not called a single witness in answer to that evidence; we have shown other facts by other witnesses going to a question to which the burden of proof was on the prosecution.

The Judge—Considerable evidence having been given tending to show the condition of unsound mind of the prisoner, the United States propose to prove facts and circumstances to meet that evidence. A large portion of the evidence for the defence has been to show this condition of the prisoner, and if it were not to be met because the United States did not introduce it in the course of the direct evidence on part of prosecution, it never could be met. The counsel who last addressed the Court labors under a mistake in saying that the burden of proof of the sanity of the party accused is on the United States; it is not so; every man is presumed to be sane till the contrary is proved; that is the normal condition of the human race, I hope. [Laughter.] I think the evidence reasonable under any and every rule of law with which I am acquainted.

Mr. Ould—Mr. Doyle, state what was the appearance of Mr. Sickles at that time?

Mr. Brady—Do you mean to speak of his countenance?

Mr. Ould—Yes.

Witness—When I came up to Mr. Sickles, he turned round almost immediately; I thought his manner was self possessed; more than his speech indicated; there was more excitement in the expression than the manner.

Mr. Brady—I don't know to what extent you have given yourself to the study of men; have you ever been in a lunatic asylum?

Witness [evidently hurt by the question]—No, Sir; I hope the Judge will protect me.

Mr. Ould—He does not mean as an inmate, but a visitor. [Laughter, in which the witness, recovering from his misapprehension, joined.]

Witness—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Brady—I should beg your pardon, did I insinuate that you had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. I mention this by way of illustrating how small a cause will produce undue excitement. Everything you have stated has been with the most gentlemanly regard to truth. I meant, whether in such an asylum you have seen an insane person?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady—If you visited an insane asylum, and saw twelve persons dancing or sitting still, do you think you could tell who were insane or not? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady—Have you ever spoken to a person unmistakably insane? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady—Among your acquaintances you find gentlemen high-minded and impulsive, quick to anger and resentment, but soon the excitement passes away. You happen to know some who are more excitable than those who flash their temper, and yet ordinarily exhibit composure. You will not undertake to judge of Mr. Sickles' temper?

Witness—I did not undertake to say what was his state of mind. I merely gave my judgment.

In answer to various questions, witness said no person was prevented from examining Mr. Key's clothes; I did not particularly notice who had access to them at the time; to one particularly had charge of Mr. Key's body; there was an overcoat of deceased in the dining-room; it had been there for several days; after the Coroner's inquest was over, I requested one of the boys at the Club-house to throw them along with the other clothes.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT GREENLEAF.

Albert Greenleaf, sworn—Was at the Club-house when Dr. Miller was there; some papers were put into the latter's hands; if I mistake not, a pocket-book or card case was handed him by a police officer, whose name I don't know; the papers came from either the vest or overcoat; don't recollect which; saw him hand the article to Dr. Miller; cannot swear that he took the vest, though he observed they were there; this was about seven o'clock on the evening of the 27th; there were several persons present; Dr. Miller, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Doyle, two police officers and others.

To Mr. Brady—I was there first that Sunday, at about half past six o'clock; cannot state where the clothes were till I saw them in this officer's hands; he had only a coat and vest, not an overcoat; cannot describe these officers nor give their names. [An officer in the Court here said he was there, and that his name was King.]

To Mr. Brady—These papers came from the coat or vest.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB F. KING.

Jacob F. King, police officer, examined by Mr. Ould—I went to the Club house, and got there while the investigation was going on; stayed till the body was removed; saw Dr. Miller there, and saw some papers handed to him; I took charge of the door of the room where the body was lying; Dr. Miller came in; the coat and vest of Mr. Key were lying on a chair; the pants were on the body; this was half an hour after the inquest; think Mr. Snowden handed these papers to Dr. Miller.

Q.—Did you see from whence they were taken? A.—Think they were taken out of the fob-pocket of the pantaloons; know there was a small white handled knife taken out of the pockets; did not observe anything fall on the floor; cannot say positively whether his knife was taken from the pocket or whether it fell on the floor; do not know where Mr. Snowden resides; he had hold of the vest while I was examining the hole where the ball went through; Mr. Snowden appeared to be officiating a good deal about Mr. Key; think he took the papers out of the pocket; know he had a small memorandum book, and a small pocket-knife, which he took from the clothes; do not think any other officer was there at the time.

Mr. Brady—This memorandum book was quite small?

Witness—The last I saw of it was in Dr. Miller's hands.

To Mr. Ould—I did not handle it, but I believe it to be a memorandum book.

To Mr. Brady—The articles I saw given to Dr. Miller were a memorandum book, pocket-money, small knife, and some papers.

Re-examined by Mr. Ould—Did you observe the manner and expression of Mr. Sickles at the time of Mr. Key's death? A.—I did.

Mr. Ould—State what it was.

Witness—I thought he was exceedingly cool, as far as I could judge; as soon as we got up to him, he desisted, turned round, and made the remark I have already given to you.

Q.—Was his manner self-possessed, or not? A.—Well, I thought so; I did not see any indication of great excitement, that I am aware of.

Mr. Brady—Were you familiar with Mr. Sickles' countenance before that? A.—Had seen him, I suppose, fifty times; I had not seen him under the influence of great excitement or irritation; the incident which drew my attention was out for a moment.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD M. TIDBALL.

Edward M. Tidball, re-examined by Mr. Ould—My attention at the time of the homicide was directed more to Mr. Sickles' manner than anything else; I thought it was rather cool and deliberate; his face was somewhat pale, of course.

Mr. Brady—Have you ever visited a lunatic asylum? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Have you ever talked with an insane person? A.—I do not recollect that I have.

Q.—Is it your opinion that the eyes of an insane person have a peculiar expression? A.—I would not like to express an opinion on that; I had often seen Mr. Sickles before; do not think his face was habitually pale.

Q.—If the expression of his eyes at the time of the homicide had been totally different from their ordinary expression, you would not have noticed it, would you? A.—I think not.

Ex Senator Bradhead, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Haldiman and John J. McElhone were called, but none of them answered.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES HOWARD.

Charles Howard examined by Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Key was my brother-in-law; this is the paper which I produced yesterday, and handed to Mr. Pendleton.

Mr. Carlisle—State what you know in relation to it.

Witness—It was shown to me by Mr. Pendleton some four or five days after Mr. Key's death; I was then at the house of Mr. Key; I returned to Baltimore the Thursday week after Mr. Key's death; and, before I left Washington Mr. Pendleton placed this and other papers in my possession; I have made a cipher which appears to correspond with this, and I think I can read it. I procures a translation of it, made by himself.

Mr. Carlisle handed it to the Judge, remarking that a copy of it had been handed to counsel on the other side.

Witness [to Mr. Brady]—I do not recognize the handwriting of the letter in cipher.

Mr. Brady—Then I object to it.

The Judge carefully read the translation.

Mr. Carlisle remarked that this cipher letter made its appearance necessary, in the course of the cross-examination of Mr. Pendleton, and the counsel for the defence then asked that the letter should be preserved, to be kept of record in the case. The prosecution had proved all about the letter except the handwriting, and they now held that it ought to go to the jury. If it be in any significancy, or any relation to the case, it was proper that that significancy should be communicated to the jury by the witness who has deciphered it, and ascertained the key to it. He presumed it was not different from a paper written in a foreign language, and that the letter and translation should go to the jury together. The cipher letter was written by the substitution of one letter of the alphabet for another letter, and was unintelligible to any one who has not the key to the cipher. He presumed that at this stage of the cause, the prosecution should not be driven to proof of the handwriting; and, as it had been found on the person of the deceased, it should go to the jury.

Mr. Brady—What is it to rebut?

Mr. Carlisle—Not to rebut anything in this aspect of the case. It was brought out by the defence.

Mr. Brady—Then we ought to offer it in evidence, not you.

Mr. Carlisle—The same right which entitled us to show how these papers, not put in evidence by us, entitle us to prove to the jury what this paper means, now that it has been produced by the other side. The defence had gone so far as to show that there were other things on the body of the deceased, not first proved, but had gone no further; and we held that the prosecution had a right to take up the thread, and show that this was a paper having a meaning, whether admissible in evidence was another matter. He often knew on the ground that the United States having put in evidence what matters were found on the body of the deceased, exclusive of the letter, and the defence having brought out this letter, the prosecution are entitled to show what it means.

Mr. Brady—Counsel has made a very *naive* argument. It was distinctly conceded that this was not rebutting evidence, and, therefore, under the recent ruling of the Court, it was not compe ent. He spoke of the publicity of the place where the body was lying, and of the access which many persons had to his clothes, and of the fact that these papers or some paper had been in the hands of Mr. Wilcer, Mr. Miller, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Howard and Mr. Carlisle; the prosecution had all the papers in his possession before the indictment was found and if they deemed it appropriate to give any of them in evidence that were admissible they should have done so when they were proving their case. Not having then produced this cipher letter, they cannot now produce it. Nothing cumulative can be received. What had disappeared from the person of Mr. Key and what appeared was left in a state of the greatest confusion and doubt. Then, whose handwriting was this cipher letter in? Was it in a male or female handwriting? Was it connected with any person in this case? He had asked Mr. Carlisle for an order on Mr. Howard for this cipher letter to show to Mr. Sickles, and the reply was, "Would you do the same under like circumstances?"

Mr. Carlisle—To which you made no reply.

Mr. Brady—To which I made no reply, because I was not to presume that what I should do would be any authority for you. They had no opportunity of seeing what this letter meant, and had as this woman was, there might be some lingering touch of pity or regard for her which would induce the prisoner to save her further exposure. They should not, therefore, be forced into having this cipher letter put in evidence.

Mr. Carlisle claimed that the prosecution was entitled to the opening and close of this argument, and said that he made this statement because he apprehended that, with some rudeness [referring to a habit which Mr. Stanton has displayed in this case,] he might be interrupted to the exercise of his right.

An argument on this point sprang up, and occupied considerable time.

The Judge held it to be the natural order of things that the objector should open and close, but the question really was whether the evidence is admissible or not. It was very plain to him that this was not rebutting evidence. The cipher letter and translation were therefore excluded from the case.

The counsel on both sides preserve strict secrecy as to the contents or character of this cipher letter.

After a recess of a few minutes, business was resumed.

Mr. Carlisle asked if the paper was not admissible with the proof of the handwriting.

The Judge thought the proof of handwriting would make it still more objectionable. He refused to admit it, because it was not rebutting evidence, and on that ground alone.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM DAW.

Wm. Daw, police officer, examined by Mr. Ould—Was present at the house of Mr. Sickles shortly after the killing of Mr. Key; accompanied Mr. Sickles there from Judge Black's in a hack; Mr. Suit, Mr. Mann, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Sickles and myself went in the hack; I stood in the hall, just inside of the front door; when Mr. Sickles first came to the house, he went into the library, where he stayed a few minutes, and had a conversation with some gentlemen; after he came out he wanted to go up stairs; Mr. Suit and myself told him he could not go up except on promise not to harm his wife; he said he had no such intention; Mr. McBlair told us we might depend on what Mr. Sickles said; he remained up stairs for about five minutes and came down with some letters in his hand; he went into the library and stayed there some time; then he went into the parlor; recollect nothing of importance that transpired in the library; to the best of my knowledge the door between the parlor and library was open while Mr. Sickles was in the library; the door from the parlor to the hall was ajar; we were in the house about half an hour altogether; Mr. Sickles went in Senator Gwin's carriage to jail, and our carriage followed immediately after; there was talk in the back parlor while Mr. Sickles was there; I heard no unusual sounds; nothing like shrieks or moans; Mr. Sickles invited us to take some brandy just before starting for the jail; he asked the whole company; nobody drank but Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth.

To Mr. Brady—I went there as an officer, to assist Mr. Suit, the officer who made the arrest; we went to the house at Mr. Sickles' request; he wanted to arrange some business as I supposed; I conversed with nobody while there but with Mr. Suit; I was once in the library; saw Mr. Wooldridge there and Mr. Walker; Mr. Walker went from the library into the back parlor; I was still standing in the hall; while I was in the library Mr. Sickles was up stairs; I was not in the back parlor at all; I was right at the front door, and opened it several times.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. SUIT.

James H. Suit, examined by Mr. Ould—I accompanied Officer Daw from Judge Black's to Mr. Sickles' house; noticed Mr. Sickles after he reached the house; I stood at the library door leading into the hall a part of the time; and was led through the hall back and forward; think the door between the library and back parlor was open; would not be so certain that it continued open all the time; could not say whether the door was open from the parlor or hall; had a conversation with Mr. Sickles when he was coming up stairs; I asked him where he was going; he said he was going up to get some papers; he had papers in his hand as he came down; I do not recollect hearing anything about Mr. Key.

Q.—Did you hear any unusual noises in that back parlor? A.—No, Sir; I heard talking, but nothing unusual; have a slight recollection of somebody saying something about taking a drink, but did not know it was Mr. Sickles; would not be certain that Mr. Sickles took a drink, but think he did; cannot say positively where the liquor was; do not know whether Mr. Sickles had on an overcoat as he went up stairs.

To Mr. Brady—When we left Judge Black's that street was crowded; a great many followed after the carriage, and came from all directions; had no conversation with any person but Mr. Sickles.

TESTIMONY OF J. H. MCBLAIR.

J. H. McBlair, examined by Mr. Ould—Was present at Mr. Sickles' house on the 27th of February; went there about fifteen minutes after the occurrence; Wooldridge and Miss Ridgeley were there; Senator Slidell and myself went together; the prisoner came in in about twenty minutes; I left the house before the prisoner arrived, but I returned and remained till Mr. Sickles left; I was in the back parlor for about two minutes, in conversation with Mr. Berrett, and the remainder of the time was in the library; did not see Mr. Sickles in the back parlor; I had been under the impression that Mr. Sickles had not gone into the back parlor, but since then I have changed my memory, and have concluded that Mr. Sickles might have gone into the back parlor without my seeing him; the door between the library and back parlor was open till Mr. Walker went into the back parlor, and then the door was closed entirely; heard no unusual noises in the back parlor; had a conversation with Mr. Sickles after he came down stairs; that was not the last time I saw him; a few minutes before they left to go to jail, Mr. Sickles came and asked me to ask Mr. Walker to accompany him to jail; Butterworth asked Mr. Sickles for a glass of brandy, and a bottle was taken out of the sideboard, and Mr. Butterworth took a glass; do not know that Mr. Sickles did; think that when Mr. Sickles went into the back parlor, he went to the secretaire; I was considerably excited myself; some police officers told me they apprehended some of the mob would shoot Mr. Sickles, and Mr. Suit, putting his hand on what appeared to be a pistol, said he could shoot as well as any of them.

To Mr. Brady—Mr. Sickles, when he came down stairs, had papers in his hand; there were about ten persons in the house and one hundred and fifty outside; Mr. Sickles was extremely calm; I thought it the calmness of desperation; he appeared to be suffering intensely, and to be endeavoring to restrain his feelings; I thought him, and still think him to be, a man of remarkable powers of endurance, or he never would have been able to withstand the relentless persecution extended to him.

Q.—Is it not a fact about Mr. Sickles that this appearance of calmness attends him even when under the strongest excitement? A.—I have always found him calm; that external appearance always exists; I have always found it so.

Mr. Ould—He is a man of great command over his feelings? A.—I think he is a calm man; I do not know that he has great command over his feelings; he has great command externally; a man can be calm and have very powerful feelings at the same time; I remarked to Mr. Brady that I always found him calm in my intercourse with him.

Mr. Ould—Then you have never seen him under such circumstances as required great exercise of self-control or self-command?

Witness—I could no such thing; I say that I have always seen him calm, and that I never previous to that had seen him in difficulty.

Mr. Brady—Your attention had been drawn to Mr. Key's movements about that house?

Witness—Yes, for twelve months.

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR BERRETT.

Col. Berrett, Mayor of Washington, sworn—Was present at Mr. Sickles' house on the afternoon of the killing of Mr. Key; I went there with the Chief of Police, from the Club-house; when we reached the house, we found there two policemen, Mr. Wooldridge, Mr. Sickles, and, perhaps, several other gentlemen; I entered the house by the front door; was shown into what is called the library; there found Mr. Sickles, who remained there five or ten minutes, arranging some matters about the bookcase; I said he had better go to jail, where the preliminary examination would take place; he said that was what he desired; we went to, and, I think, remained in, the parlor five or ten minutes; I mean Mr. Sickles, Robt. J. Walker and myself; we soon after left for the jail; when Mr. Sickles discovered Mr. Walker in the parlor, he said, "A thousand thanks for calling;" he exhibited much feeling, and spoke of his child, and of his house being dishonored, and immediately thereafter took a seat on the sofa; he wept heavily; I remarked to him that he would have to leave there, very soon, and I remarked to him to be composed; he said he would be; he outburst of grief continued four or five minutes; he made a very distinct noise, indicative of deep grief; it was a hearty cry, and might have been heard in any part of this room; I accompanied him to jail, in company with the Chief of Police and Robert J. Walker; he seemed on the way to be restive, and made gestures as of salutations as he left his house; I suggested to him that he had better not allow his attention to be called to the crowd; I don't know whether he saluted anybody particularly; there was a very brief exclamation at the jail; his manner was composed under the circumstances; did not see any exhibition of grief there such as I have described.

Mr. Brady—Did you observe the amount of effort it cost him to repose himself? A.—I certainly discovered an effort to become tranquil when I suggested the importance of it, in view of the crowd through which we had to pass.

MISS RIDGELEY, RECALLED.

Miss Octavia M. Ridgeley was recalled—She was accompanied into Court by her mother and stepfather.

Mr. Ould—Were you present in the house when Mr. Sickles returned from Judge Black's? A.—I was.

Q.—What part of the house? A.—In the basement.

Q.—Did you remain there? A.—Part of the time.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Sickles? A.—I did, as he got out of the carriage; I did not see him any more.

Q.—You did not go up stairs while he was there? A.—I did not.

Mr. Ould—We were under the impression that you had been up stairs, and had seen Mr. Sickles there. As you say you were not, we will not trouble you further.

Mr. Ould stated there were but three other witnesses on this branch of the case, and one of these had been attached. He wished to finish this branch before he commenced on another. It was more than probable that the witness who had been attached (Ex-Senator Brodhead) would be here to-morrow morning.

Mr. Brady—Do you wish it postponed till to-morrow morning?

Mr. Ould—Yes.

Mr. Brady—We have no objection.

Mr. Ould—Or perhaps postponed to Saturday; to-morrow will be Good Friday.

Mr. Graham—The better the day the better the deed.

Mr. Ould—Some people regard Good Friday as one of the holiest days, and some of the jury might desire not to be here to-morrow.

One of the jurors said the jury did not desire to adjourn over to-morrow; they had a solemn duty to perform, and would prefer to come here and perform it.

The Judge said he had no scruples in the matter, and unless it was pressed upon him he would not adjourn over the Court.

Mr. Brady said he did not know whether the counsel in this District were in the habit of asking for adjournment on religious grounds. Counsel in New-York were not.

The matter ended by the Judge directing that the Court adjourn till to-morrow.

Commissioners of Emigration.

QUARANTINE TROUBLES—LETTER FROM THE HON. ROBERT CHRISTIE.

The Board met on Wednesday afternoon at usual hour. The weekly statement which was submitted gives 393 as the number of emigrants arrived during the past week, making a total for the year of 8,216, against 9,111 to the same date last year. There are 1 393 inmates in the Institution on Ward's Island and 120 in the Marine Hospital. The balance sheet shows an overdraft of $16,728 14.

An invitation to attend the Brooklyn Water celebration was received and accepted. Various applications for licenses of steamboats to land emigrants were received and referred. Dr. Walser, Deputy Health Officer, asked and received permission to retain possession of the premises he had occupied hitherto.

The following letter was received from the Hon. Robert Christie. It was presented by Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter:

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.

Dowiel Carpenter Esq., General Superintendent pro tem:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to say that the legislation that has been had at Albany is, in my judgment, perfectly satisfactory to the residents of Richmond County, under the laws and amendments enacted at the last session of the Legislature. It is certain that the citizens of the County will be no longer exposed to danger from yellow fever, and that the objectionable institutions will be in a reasonable time removed entirely from Staten Island. Of all this, the citizens of the County are cognizant, and they are by it very much gratified, and, instead of interfering with the constituted authorities, are disposed in every way to contribute their aid in maintaining peace and quietness. If my personal guarantee could be of any avail, I would unhesitatingly promise that the public property at Quarantine will not be interfered with or disturbed, even if left entirely unprotected by a single watchman. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CHRISTIE.

Mr. Purdy said that he thought it doubtful whether Mr. Christie had had any opportunity as yet to consult his constituents, as the Legislature had been adjourned but a few hours. He hoped the Board would not take any measures which would be construed into a relaxation of vigilance in protecting the property at Quarantine.

Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter said that Mr. Christie, at his request, had put his views in writing, and that Mr. Tompkins was with him at the time he did so.

Mr. Purdy asked whether the Mr. Tompkins referred to was Ray Tompkins.

Deputy Carpenter answered that he referred to Muthorne Tompkins, whom Mr. Purdy considered "a very different person."

Mr. Low expressed it as his opinion that some security should be given which would be large enough to keep the Staten Islanders in check, should they show any disposition to burn the buildings.

It was finally determined to keep the boat which had been chartered in readiness for any emergency which might arise, and a unanimous vote of approbation on the course taken by the Vice-President, Captain Chabtres, was passed. The Board then adjourned.

Mr. G. Douglas Brewerton, formerly an army officer and author of *The War in Kansas*, was licensed as a preacher of the Baptist Church at Newport, R. I., on the 15th April.

[Advertisement.]
AT EVANS' NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.

Good black cloth dress frock coats.....$5 to $8
Fine black cloth dress frock coats.....10 to 14
The finest French cloth dress frock coats.....15 to 20
Elegant Spring overcoats.....6
Good cassimere business coats.....3

At EVANS' Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
$6 Spring Overcoats,

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

1,000 Pair Cassimere Pants, at $2 50,

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
"KNOX" ON THE HEAD.—We mean the popular down-town hatter, who will feel your bumps and make you a hat to order, or fit you with one ready made that will at once guarantee your entrée into the most aristocratic circles. Knox is a genius of no mean standing, and he certainly has eclipsed all his former efforts in the production of his present Spring style. Being all alone in his glory, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, he of course monopolizes all the first-class down-town custom. We must not forget in allude to KNOX'S latest novelty, "The Pride of Youth"—a hat with this title, and which is a perfect gem in the way of style and gracefulness. It is only just for us to say that nothing in the shape of a hat can be more becoming than "The Pride of Youth" for young gentlemen. The only difficulty is, it will be apt to make the ladies think them irresistible.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Look!!
Superb Carpetings!!
Astonishingly Low Prices!!
Royal Velvets, $1 25; Brussels, 90c. per yd.
All-wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 66 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
"Why will ye die?" asks the good book. Why will ye die by drowning, asks the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, located at No. 256 Broadway. This Company turns out beautiful canvas, in the shape of life-preservers to men, women and children.

[Advertisement.]
OLD HOLLAND GIN.
500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper berries for medicinal use. For sale by UNDERHILL WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver st.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment and Pills, subjected to the test of public opinion and public trial for over three years, have now the verdict. Universally acknowledged the only reliable family remedies in existence. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 21.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s	...s60	81¾	350	Har. R. Pref	40¾
1,000	do		82¼	400	do	b60 41¾
6,000	do		82¾	100	do	s10 40¾
50,000	do		83⅜	200	do	s10 40¾
9,000	Virginia 6s		99¾	100	do	b60 40¾
25,000	do	s60	99¾	100	do	40¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s		91	150	do	40¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		01	400	Ga. & Chicago R	06¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.		49¾	400	do	s3 06¾
6,000	do		49¾	400	do	s33 06¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m. b.		99	100	do	b30 06¾
20,000	Hsa. & St. Jo R. b.		71¾	400	do	b60 06¾
10,000	do		71¾	400	Reading R. R.	s60 43⅜
1,000	Cin. H. & D. 2d m. b.		60	900	do	s30 43⅜
8	Bk of Commerce		101¾	100	do	b30 43⅜
5	Am. Ex. Bank		103	400	do	s30 43⅜
5	Nice & Leather Bk.		113¾	400	do	s30 43⅜
10	Corn Ex. Bank		103	00	do	s 43⅜
4	Park Bank		108¾	300	Michigan C. R.	30 51
250	Hd. & Bld. C. Co.	s30	95¾	100	do	b30 51¼
40	do		95¾	100	do	c 51¼
100	Cumber'd Pref.	s60	21	60	M. S. & N. I. G. stk. opg	34¾
100	Penn Coal Co		80¾	10	do	opg 34¾
25	do		80¾	100	do	s3 aft. opg 34¾
50	Pac. M. St. Co	b30	105¾	150	Panama R. R.	s60 120¾
50	do	s10	106¾	200	do	s30 121
50	do		106¾	30	do	121¾
50	do	b30	106¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 65
150	Erie Railroad		9	00	do	s30 65
200	Ind. Riv. M. &		32¾	250	do	b30 65
200	Harlem Railroad		13¾	100	do	s60 65¾
410	M. & C. & No. In R.		12¾	250	do	s60 65

SECOND BOARD.

$ 5,000	Mo. State 6s	s10	82	400	Reading Railroad	51⅜
5,000	do	s30	87⅜	200	do	s60 50⅜
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs		85¾	100	do	s60 50⅜
8	Bk of Commerce		101¾	11	Ill. Cen. R. R.	65¾
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		95	10	do	65¾
10	do		85¾	10	do	65
100	Penn. Coal Co		80¾	51	Mich. Cent. R.	s63 5¾
250	Pacific M. S. Co	s60	105	238	do	52
10	Hud. Riv. R. R.		32¾	300	do	s10 62
10	Harlem R. R. Pref.		41¾	50	do	b30 54¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	78	450	M. S. & N. I. G. R. s. opg	35¾
100	do	b3	74¾	50	do	opg 36
110	do	s10	74	100	do	p&c 36
50	do		74¾	100	do	b60 35¾
210	do	s10	74¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	66¾
100	do		74¾	50	do	67
140	do		74¾	100	Panama R. R.	s60 121¾
100	do	s60	74	50	Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	58
240	do	s3	71¾	400	do	s10 59¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	St. Louis Co. 6s	80	1
2,000	Cin. City 6s	85¾	2
100	Chatham Bank	10	30
30	Merchants' Bank	113	10
78	St. Nicholas Bank	96	30
10	N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	98	50
35	Lamar Fire Ins. Co	115¾	20
50	Corn Ex. Fire Ins. Co	100	20
30	Mer. Fire Ins. Co	170	5
40	Trades. Fire Ins. Co.	103	

THURSDAY, April 21—P. M.

The change in the Stock market, to-day, is for the better. The disposition was otherwise early in the forenoon, owing to the warlike details of the Foreign news by the *Arabia* at Halifax. But before the first call of the list at the early meeting of the Brokers was through with the outside demand for several prominent speculative shares, at the panic decline of Tuesday afternoon made its impression on the tone of the market. After the adjournment, prices improved on the Street, and were higher at the Second Board by ½ @ ¾ ₱ cent. The out of town orders for New-York Central, on the heavy decline since Saturday morning last, are quite numerous, and already the fresh certificates then thrown upon the market from Boston, have apparently been absorbed, and the cash stock, to-day, was again scarce for delivery. The price opened this morning 73⅜, and advanced to 74½, closing 74¼@74⅜ ₱ cent. Reading also advanced 1 ₱ cent. from yesterday's last sales, closing 51½, cash. There is some excitement in the market on one or two of the Western Stocks, the heavy purchasers of Rock Island, for outside account, for a week past, having attracted attention. The price closed 58¾ ₱ cent., against 57@57½ ₱ cent. yesterday morning, and 57½@57⅝, at the early Board to-day. There is a recovery of one ₱ cent. in Michigan Guaranteed, and the same in Michigan Central. Also, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. in Galena and Chicago; Illinois Central is steadier under the *Arabia's* quotation from London. Panama firm at 121¾@122 cash, and 121½ option of the seller 60 days. Harlem Preferred less firm than earlier in the week; the sales 40¾ ₱ cent. The *short* sellers in Pacific Mail were partially relieved, yesterday, in cash certificates, and sold at 86¼@86¾ ₱ cent., as against 88@87½ yesterday,—the stock closing, in demand, 86¾ ₱ cent. At the close, this afternoon, the general Share Market exhibited the usual feverishness incident to the turn of prices after a sudden and decided decline, such as we recorded on Tuesday afternoon, and the final quotations were irregular.

There was nothing done in Federal Stocks to-day. The English and Continental quotations for the New Five ₱ Cents are firmer, and some orders have been sent out to buy, but under limits below the disposition of sellers here. The State Stocks were lower to-day in Missouris and Virginias. The decline in the first named was ½ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, but the price at the Second Board recovered ¼@½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds are ¼@½ ₱ cent. better. Erie Fourth Mortgage again lower, sales at 49½ ₱ cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph mortgages were sold to the extent of $30,000, at a concession of ⅜ ₱ cent. City Bank Stocks continue firm, and Delaware and Hudson steady.

Money on the Street is quoted easy on demand loan at 4@5 ₱ cent., the offering being large from private lenders, and the Discount Brokers still report a scarcity of prime mercantile bills, at from 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. At Bank some of the large concerns say there is a good demand for Money at the going rates. The inclination of the general Discount line, however, is downward, as compared with the last average. Exchange promises to rule for the packets of Saturday—two good steamers sailing, the *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, and the *Vanderbilt*, for Havre—at 109¾@110 on London at 60 days and 110½ sight, and f. 5.12½@f. 5.11½ 60 days on Paris. There is a fair supply of Southern Bank bills on London at 109¾ ₱ cent., and of local sight bills made against bar Gold and American Gold eagles (which are quoted a fraction higher in London by the *Arabia*) at 110½ ₱ cent. The engagements of Specie, of various descriptions, for the two steamers on Saturday, will probably reach $800,000 or $1,000,000. The Customs to-day are $89,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out the same sum; leaving the balance as yesterday, $6,181,000.

On the Merchants' Exchange, to-day, as well as among the stock people, the discussion of the political news from Europe by the Halifax steamer is quite general. The chances of collision between France and Austria are now regarded as probable, though not certain. The effect on this side, commercially and financially, is less referred to than the interest that attaches to the part which England and Russia, especially the former, may have to play in the great Continental struggle. Should the war become general, our agricultural and railway, if not our shipping interest may, as in the late war in the Crimea, reap the advantages of neutrality from both parties, while that staple of prime necessity in peace and war, Cotton, can be drawn in sufficient supply only from this country.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, for the declaration of a 3 ₱ cent. half-yearly Dividend, Mr. President GARRETT made the following explanations of the business and condition of the Company. The results are set forth with unusual plainness, and certainly indicate a soundness and prosperity seldom known in the long history of this pioneer work:

As, in connection with the declaration of the Dividend, the financial exhibits for the fiscal half year terminating 31st ult. embrace interesting features, the following comparative and analytic statements are presented for the information of the Board:

First—The revenue of the Main Stem has been.....

Working expenses, including repair and maintenance of road and machinery...	843,913 70	
Leaving the net earnings.....		$916,845 95
The ratio of expenses has thus proved 47 87-100 ₱ cent., being the best result heretofore realized in the history of the Company for a similar period.		

Second—Comparative statement of the revenue and working expenses of the first six months of the last and of the present fiscal year:

| | Last

The New-York Times.

Saturday

VOL. VIII——NO. 2369. NEW-YORK, [illegible], APRIL 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Reception of the Mails by the Arabia.

Detailed Statements of the War Question.

MOVEMENT OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

Interesting Extracts and Correspondence.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston from Liverpool, at an early hour yesterday, were received here last evening. They furnish us with unusually important details of European affairs at this critical juncture, and with a variety of interesting correspondence.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Defeat of the Ministry and Dissolution of Parliament—The State of Political Parties—Operatic and Dramatic Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, April 8, 1859.

When I wrote to you, last week, no one in the ranks of the Liberal party believed in the immediate likelihood of a dissolution of Parliament, and save the members of the Administration, few on the Conservative side suspected what was even then decreed. So well, indeed, was the secret kept, when at last it was divulged, on the 3d inst., by Ministers, many of their staunchest supporters made no concealment of their surprise and chagrin. They expected either a resignation of office or a challenge to the Opposition to bring forward a direct motion of want of confidence, which it would have been notoriously difficult to carry, owing to the freshly-reopened feuds between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON. But literally, no one of sober judgment among the uninitiated dreamt of dissolution after the defeat of Government by 39. Lord DERBY took especial care to tell the Peers that he and his colleagues had been unanimous on the question. I believe, however, that it was not without some trouble they were eventually brought to agree, and that but for the indomitable persistency and predominating energy of Mr. DISRAELI, who is known to have entertained this view from the outset, so great an experiment would not have been attempted.

Now that it has been decided on and people are recovered from their surprise, it begins to be felt that it was after all about the best thing to be done under the circumstances. Neither the present Cabinet, nor any that could have been formed out of certain sections of the Opposition, would have had strength or solidity. The Tories might have continued to hold office for a couple of months longer, but they could have accomplished nothing in the way of useful legislation. For the short interval that seemed to place the gains of victory within their grasp, the Whigs betrayed all the irritability and mutual distrust which has so long paralyzed them. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was of course peculiarly disappointed when Friday and Saturday last rolled by and he received no message from the Queen; but I think the best judging of his friends concur in rejoicing that the reins were not thrown to him by Lord DERBY, and that the decision of who shall be Minister during the rest of the year has been transferred to the new House of Commons. It has already had the effect of compelling Lord JOHN to abandon his reserve on the subject of Reform, and to declare himself in favor of a £6 occupation franchise in towns, of the abolition of thirty nomination seats instead of fifteen, as proposed by Lord DERBY, and of a disposition to yield on the subject of the Ballot. However cautious and limited all this may seem to those who are familiar with Democratic institutions like those of the United States, they are, perhaps, upon the whole, as much as any one at all acquainted with the existing state of things in this country could hope to see carried. The silent strength of resistance to everything like real extension of popular power, is immense. My firm persuasion is that the Conservatives, as a party, will gain by the dissolution. The Radicals will probably gain something too; the mere Palmerstonians being likely to lose. A great effort is making in the City to get up a requisition to Lord STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS BARING, sufficiently strong to induce them to come forward as candidates; as yet, however, the quality of the signatures is hardly such as is likely to tempt either of them irresistibly. What they may ultimately do in the matter for the sake of their party I do not pretend to say. Mr. BARING is, beyond all doubt, the man best qualified personally and by position to be member for London. Fifteen years ago he was induced by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL to contest the representation, on Protectionist principles, with the late Mr. PATTISON, a leading Director of the Bank of England, who stood as a Free-trader. It was one of the most animated and most expensive struggles in electioneering warfare that has been known in England during the present generation. Mr. BARING was defeated by a considerable majority, and Mr. PATTISON, who weighed about seventeen stone, had his effigy exhibited in every print-shop window, as a "Great Fact." A few months after Sir ROBERT PEEL declared his intention to repeal the Corn laws, and pleaded among other extenuating circumstances of his desertion of his party, that for some time previously he had become convinced that change was inevitable. Mr. BARING, who had borne his defeat without good humor, could never forgive the statesman who had pushed him forward as a young man entering public life to fight a desperate battle for a flag he was prepared to burn; and among the most decided of the mutineers who denounced Sir ROBERT PEEL's authority in 1846 was the present head of the house of BARING. I have very little doubt myself that if he agrees to stand for the City he will be returned as the right man in the right place; for four out of five of the constituency do not pretend to care about reform, and if there is any genuine feeling on the subject among our great ploutocrats, it is decidedly against widening the basis of representation. Lord STANLEY would have had a better chance six months ago than to-day, but his letter censuring Lord CANNING, which was written against the remonstrances of his Council in Leadenhall-street, and his deplorable blunders respecting Indian finance, which his father was obliged to confess and apologize for the other day, have materially lowered his position in the eyes of business men; and party feeling does not seem to me to be strong enough to bring him in. Few other electoral contests as yet announced give any promise of exciting interest. The prorogation is expected to take place on the 16th or 18th instant; but the writs will be probably made returnable so as to prevent the elections taking place during Passion Week. The new Parliament will probably not assemble until the end of May.

The feeling about Continental affairs slowly but steadily deepens into gloom. The best informed people here, both in political and monetary circles, begin to look upon the proposed Congress with increasing doubt as to its usefulness. There is a very strong belief that Russia meditates decisive measures for the recovery of her prestige; and that her tone in negotiation, if not formally in unison with that of France, will in reality emanate from the same spirit. Lord PALMERSTON brings the subject of foreign affairs under the notice of the House of Commons to night, ostensibly for the purpose of extracting from Ministers some declaration of their intention in joining the Congress, but more with a view, it may be presumed, of stating his own sentiments, or that portion of them which he thinks may be seasonably put forward on the eve of the elections. Were he to state fully what he thinks of foreign affairs, it would not promote the realization of his hopes of a return to office, at least as far as the Court is concerned. His speech against the dissolution, in the recent debate, wherein he laid down the right of the House of Commons to refuse certain votes of Supply, in order to prevent the exercise of the royal prerogative, is said to have given great offence in the highest quarter. In consequence of this, some days afterward the veteran diplomatist endeavored to efface the impression by volunteering a statement *apropos* of nothing in particular, to precisely the contrary effect. The corrective speech, however, was delivered awkwardly, and with far less force than the one which had given umbrage; and Lord PALMERSTON, who has never been a favorite with the Queen, is less so now than ever.

Covent Garden Opera has begun without much *éclat*. Mademoiselle LOTTI is very pretty and sings well. Her acting is without any great pretension, but is graceful and expressive. Mme. BOSIO, as New-York knows, has an excellent voice, and Signor BADIALI, the *basso*, is a great accession to the strength of the company. But the new tenor Signor BADIALI, is neither effective nor pleasing. His appearance is much against him, and he has not a notion of the meaning of light and shade, either in his acting or in his singing. Mlle. CALDERON made her first appearance last night in "Sonnambula." She is in every way inferior to Mlle. LOTTI, and is not likely to prove an additional attraction. The new rival opera at Drury Lane does not open till the 24th. Mr. E. T. SMITH is in Paris, where he is still negotiating for additional talent, although his corps already advertised embraces so many stars of the first magnitude.

LOLA MONTEZ made her *début* last night in London as a lecturer on "The Characteristics of Society in America." St. James' Hall was well filled, and all the lighter portions of her discourse were listened to with attention, and received with applause. When she got to talking politics, however, it was soon evident it wouldn't do. People here do not understand a woman haranguing about party matters at home; but when party politics abroad are the thing, and a lady is the lecturer, they won't stand it at any price; and so LOLA MONTEZ must have perceived, last night, when the elderly gentlemen took up their hats, and began to move off, first in twos and threes, and afterwards by dozens. Still, I think she will probably contrive to mend this fault, and to become generally popular.

At the sitting of the House this evening, Mr. DISRAELI made an appeal to Lord PALMERSTON not to bring forward the subject of Foreign Affairs, promising at the same time that in the course of next week he would, on the part of the Government, introduce the question in a shape that would afford ample opportunity for discussion, if members deemed it fit to do so. It was subsequently understood in the House, that *most* important negotiations now known to be carrying on with respect to the proposed basis of the Congress, had been all but broken off, and that the question of their resumption was just now trembling in the balance. Lord PALMERSTON, of course, did not hesitate to defer his statement.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

More Imperial Reviews—Increase of the French Army—A Nobleman Arrested for Swindling—Meyerbeer, the Musical Composer, and the Emperor—Literature, the Drama and Personalities—Return of Paul Murphy to America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 7, 1859.

His Majesty favored us with another review on Sunday last, less brilliant but more numerous than the one which preceded it a fortnight ago. The first review was composed only of the Imperial Guard, numbering twenty thousand men; the second one was made up by the garrison proper of the Department of the Seine, comprising Paris and the defence of its approaches, and numbered thirty-five thousand men, of all arms. No incident worth noting occurred during this review, if we except a little enthusiasm ingeniously got up by the Empress, in favor of the Prince Imperial, who was again on the ground in the uniform of a Grenadier of the Guard. The people were allowed to approach the balcony of the Military School, where her Majesty held the little Corporal up in her arms to the view of the populace, the little fellow vigorously kissing his hand, in answer to the applause, and smiling thanks, as best he could, from under his bear-skin cap.

A week before this review took place an order was issued from the War Department that hereafter each regiment of the line should consist of four instead of three battalions, and that the number of men in each battalion should be increased from 600 to 800. On Sunday this change had already taken place in the regiments on review, a fact which shows the perfect organization and the resources of the French army. By this new arrangement the effective force of a regiment will be increased from 1,800 to 3,200 men. The companies in each battalion, which were formerly eight, will now be reduced to six. Two soldiers for the active battalions will be taken from the battalions at the depôts, where they will be replaced by recruits; additions will also be found in the ranks of the men on furlough. It is said that fifteen new regiments of artillery are to be added to the nineteen already in service, making a total of thirty-four regiments of this arm of the service.

Notwithstanding the considerable number of soldiers in Paris and the environs, and the repeated assertions of the Government, that no preparations are being made for war, we are compelled to believe, from the multiplicity of evidence that comes to us of the fact, that at Lyons, and at another point still nearer the Sardinian frontier, there are now collected very nearly two hundred thousand men, with ample material for a foreign campaign. This does not, in fact, argue that war is inevitable, but it is an admission that it is possible, and shows that the French army is ready for immediate and rapid action. General de MARTIMPREY, of Crimean celebrity, will command the frontier forces.

An arrest has just taken place in Paris, which has thrown the aristocratic Faubourg into consternation. The prisoner is a Count de VASSY-BEAUMONT, not one of the spurious kind, but a member of the old *noblesse*, numerously connected to other noble families of France. The offence is one of swindling, but singular for its gravity and for its awkwardness of execution. The Count dressed up a friend in the uniform of a General of the French army, and with this false General, whom he represented to be an aid-de-camp of the Minister of War, he went to a large manufactory of saltpetre, and offered the proprietors, if they would pay to the Minister through the aid-de-camp the sum of 50,000 francs as a bonus, or bribe, that they should have large Government orders for saltpetre during the preparations that were going on for war. The manufacturers caught at the bait, and paid over the 50,000 francs. The discovery of the affair was made in the following way: The uniform was demanded by the false General for the review of the Imperial Guard, which took place two weeks ago; but, since Generals on duty never require to borrow their uniforms, he told the costumer that he was from one of the departments, that he was in Paris by accident without his uniform, and that he desired to join that day in the suite of the Emperor at the review. In this way he obtained the loan of the uniform; but the costumer did not like the movements of the *soi-disant* officer, and from the fact that it was rare to lend uniforms for other purposes than balls, he feared that he had become a party to some conspiracy against the Emperor's life. No sooner, therefore, had the gentleman left his establishment than the costumer ran to the Commissary of Police of his quarter and communicated to him what had occurred, with his suspicions. That day the suite of his Majesty, which numbered perhaps a hundred officers, was closely scrutinized; but no officer made application who was not well known. The moment it was seen that a falsehood had been told in regard to the use to which the uniform was to be put, it was evident that some rascality was on foot, and the police at once set to work and soon brought the truth to light. Swindling of this character is severely punished in this country, and the Count, the false General, and another person who aided them, have been thrown into prison to await their trial. Bail has been refused, as is usual in France for most criminal offences. But what in America will seem most curious, the manufacturers of saltpetre who paid the bonus, will be prosecuted by the Government, and undoubtedly punished, for *supposing* that a Minister of the Crown could be corrupted!

MEYERBEER, the author of "Robert-le-Diable," the "Huguenots," the "Prophete" and the "Etoile du Nord," has achieved a new triumph by his "Pardon de Ploërmel," just produced at the Opera-Comique. For many months the event has been looked forward to with great interest, since the public were given to understand by those who had heard the rehearsals that it was perhaps superior to any of the distinguished author's previous works. Many delays occurred in its production, proceeding generally from the exigencies of the author himself, who superintends the rehearsals of his pieces with the minutest care. From the moment, in fact, that MEYERBEER delivers his piece to the manager, he no longer belongs to himself—his life is the property of his work. Nothing escapes him; he thinks of his piece by day—he dreams of it by night, not only of the music, but of the poem, of the singers, of the scenery, and of the most vulgar details. He is full of resources and ingenious inventions, to give effect and originality to his pieces. It was he that invented the stove-pipes in which the admirable chorus of the demons in "Robert" is sung; he invented the sun of the "Prophete," and the skaters of the same opera; he has invented in the "Pardon" a scene in which goats are brought upon the stage and made to play a part, as well as a cascade of living water. During the rehearsals of the latter piece the ordinary thunder of the theatre did not suit him; he declared it impossible to get up a respectable storm with such thunder, and he stopped the rehearsals till he could invent something better. The author started on a voyage around town to discover a noise that suited him. He tapped against walls, gongs, steamboat boilers, and everything in fact that emitted a sonorous sound. After several days' search, and as he was passing some buildings in course of demolition, he heard a sound that made him cry Eureka! It was the noise made by stones passing down from a great height through a wooden box, placed at such an angle to the house as to prevent the stones from acquiring a velocity that would break them on reaching the ground. MEYERBEER hurried to the theatre, and put the carpenters to work on a similar box. When finished he tried the stones, but in the house the noise was modified, and did not meet his expectations—so he changed the stones for smooth pieces of iron, made expressly, and these produced the desired sound. It is this invention which furnishes the thunder in the "Pardon de Ploërmel."

The Court were present at the first representation of the "Pardon of Ploërmel," and between the second and third acts their majesties sent for MEYERBEER, who was on the stage, to come to their box. After complimenting the *maestro* on the beauties of his piece, the Emperor added,

"For my part, Monsieur, I thank you for giving France the preference in bringing out your *chefs-d'œuvre*."

"Sire," replied MEYERBEER, "I do not merit your thanks; it is I, on the contrary, who ought to be grateful for the reception kindly given me by France, the country where I find the best artists and the best judges. Moreover the reign of your Majesty has brought me good fortune, since this is the third work I have brought out since you have governed the country."

"Monsieur MEYERBEER," then said the Empress playfully, "I hope that now you have no longer any reason for not giving us the *Africaine* at the opera."

"Pardon, Majesty, there is still something wanting," replied MEYERBEER.

"And what can that be?"

"Alas! Madame, it is the *Africaine*!"

MEYERBEER, although he has an annual income of fifty to sixty thousand dollars, lives in furnished rooms, and has only for carriage the first public cab that passes the streets. He treats himself like a miser, but to others and especially to the artists that represent his pieces, he is generous to extravagance: he scatters his gold by the handful. He denies luxuries to himself that he may be generous to those around him. But the Press is his hydra, his head of Medusa. He trembles before the most insignificant of editors, if he have but a circulation of twenty five copies! The first day of representation he is feverish, even ill. He doubts his success, and builds up phantoms of lost reputation, he that wrote "Robert" and the "Prophete!" The four hours of a first representation are for him four hours of torture.

RISTORI, who came near being poisoned lately by a jealous rival, plays to-morrow night for the first time this year, at the Italians. The opening piece is "Fedra," (Phedre) which will be followed by "Polyeucte," and a new Cassandre.

The last number of the *Revue Contemporaine* publishes a lengthy and most erroneous history of journalism in the United States. The writer commences by apologizing to American susceptibility on the subject of foreign criticism, and notices the loss of republican by DICKENS, MARRYATT, Mrs. TROLLOPPE and Miss MARTINEAU. He hopes that he may not meet with the same fate, and with this suggestive preface commences his labor, the result of which is, that the only publications in America worthy to take rank among the periodical publications of Europe, are *Brownson's Quarterly* and the *American Review*. Out of the other four thousand journals, not one is worthy even of being named. So hide your diminished heads, you other small fry—or else take pattern of the journals of Paris and make yourselves somebody!

The *Revue Britannique*, on the other hand, publishes a long study, as its leading article, on the Railroads of the United States, which I think does the subject full justice; but the article is drawn principally from facts found in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The Black Doctor has received his *quietus* at the hands of the Faculty. After a long *exposé* of the progress of his experiments at La Charité, made before the Academy of Medicine, by M. VELPEAU, at its sitting of last week, the Academy unanimously voted in the interest of the patients and the dignity of the profession to expel him from the hospital. The Doctor accordingly found the entrance of the hospital refused him the following morning; but the Minister of State has not yet withdrawn the permission to practice in France, although recommended by the Academy. Other pamphlets are promised us on this subject, and it is evident we have not yet reached the end.

PAUL MORPHY, the great chess player, has just left Paris for England, from whence he soon sails to the United States. Before leaving a dinner was tendered him at which M. ST. AMANT presided, and at which the usual speeches were made. LEQUESNE's bust in marble, of the guest, was crowned with laurel on the occasion, as a token that the assemblage considered him the greatest chess player that ever lived.

All the pictures of AAY SCHEFFER, recently deceased, are soon to be collected together and exhibited at the house of the Marquis of HERTFORD, on the Boulevard des Italiens, for the benefit of the Artists' Association and the reputation of the deceased. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: The Count de Morny, the Marquis Maisons, the Marquis of Hertford, and Messrs. Edmond Fould, Ingres, Delacroix, Horace Vernet, Robert Fleury, Fermet, Jules Cavelier, Henriquel-Dupont and Louis Gallait.

The heat, although it is but the first week in April, and we are in latitude 49°, is oppressive. The thermometer is at 75°, the trees are covered with leaves, and people may already be seen bathing in the Seine.

MALAKOFF.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Debate in Parliament on the Defeat of the Ministerial Reform Bill.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th, Lord DERBY, in order to make a statement on the present state of affairs, moved the adjournment of the House. It must be fresh in the memory of their Lordships, that on Thursday night last the House of Commons had, after a debate of seven nights, characterized by the greatest ability and courtesy on both sides, adopted the resolution of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and pronounced a decision adverse to the bill introduced by the Government for amending the representation of the people. There were, in consequence of this decision, but two alternatives left for himself and colleagues—either to resign office, or to dissolve the present Parliament and appeal to the country. It had been suggested, both by their friends and by their enemies, that another course was open to the Government, but such a course would not have been respectful to the House of Commons, nor in unison with constitutional practice. Besides, it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to conceal from themselves that the vote of the House of Commons was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and he thought the Government would have laid themselves open to a charge of indifference if they took no notice of such a decision. Before stating the course which the Government intended to pursue, he begged their Lordships to remember the circumstances under which he had accepted office, and the difficulties with which he had had to contend. *The present distracted state of parties in the House of Commons rendered it almost impossible to administer the affairs of the nation.* He excepted, indeed, the Conservative Party from this censure, whose unwavering, cordial, and generous support he had received for so many years, and then proceeded to enumerate the various political achievements of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose ability and energy as an advocate of Reform every one would acknowledge, but *whose attentions resembled more the zeal of a lover than the judicious superintendance of a parent.* It had been the peculiar fortune of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, from the restless energy of his disposition, to overthrow many Governments, not only of his opponents, but also of his friends. The consequence of such conduct was that hardly a year now passed without a Ministerial crisis, and *if the system were persevered in it would put an end to all Government*, for it inflicted injury at home and damaged the influence of the country abroad. In accepting office, he had endeavored to carry on the Government not by embittering, but by conciliating all parties, until a party should be formed capable of carrying out a fixed and definite policy. One of the questions bequeathed to him by the late Government was the *famous hereditas* of Parliamentary Reform. He had in consequence introduced a bill to meet that question. The way that bill had been received was well known to their lordships. It had not been suffered to be read a second time, and to be amended in Committee, but had been met by a resolution, which, according to some authorities, was contrary to Parliamentary practice and had been swamped without discussion. Had the bill been proceeded with in Committee, he and his colleagues were prepared to vindicate its principles as well as to consider proposed alterations, which, if admissible, no false pride would have prevented them from accepting. An opportunity had thus been given to the House of Commons to settle this question, but they had preferred the interests of party to the interests of the country. In his speech in the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON had said that the Government should be condemned to keep their places and do "our" bidding; but he begged to tell Lord PALMERSTON they would do no one's bidding but that of the Queen as long as they retained her confidence. But whose bidding were they to do? Was it that of the Liberal Party, who were of such motley and heterogeneous materials that it did not know what its bidding was? He would not disguise from the House the difficulty in which the Cabinet was placed by the refusal of the second reading of the bill. There were but two courses open to them,—the first was to dissolve Parliament, and the second to tender their resignation to Her Majesty. Considering, however, the present grave condition of European affairs, and the domestic interests of the country, he had deemed it his duty to recommend to her Majesty *as early a dissolution of Parliament as was consistent with the public service*. Her Majesty had consented to this proposal, and he looked with confidence to the appeal about to be made to the country. The Ministers, he considered, had redeemed their promise by the introduction of the bill, and held themselves free on that ground. He was not afraid to go to the hustings on this question, for the measure, which had been by the decision of the other House deferred to another session, was a large and liberal measure; much mischief had been done by that decision, and no principle produced on which another Reform bill could be based. It was not, however, on the Reform question only he appealed to them as Englishmen and lovers of fair play, whether they could sanction the overthrow of a Government which had been defeated, not by fair Parliamentary opposition, but by what, not to use an offensive term, he would call an ingenious manœuvre.

Lord GRANVILLE agreed with Lord DERBY in his opinion about parties, but still thought that Government should have a sufficient majority in the House of Commons to carry out a policy of their own. He vindicated Lord JOHN RUSSELL from the fierce and inaccurate statement of Lord DERBY. He could not admit that the present Government had a monopoly of maintaining peace in Europe, and thought there were statesmen in both Houses of Parliament as capable to do so as the present Ministry. In respect to the Reform Bill, there was not a single person, except those in Government, who did not object to the bill, and now he was glad to see that Lord DERBY himself was prepared to abandon it. He was not afraid of an appeal to the country, but the adoption of such a course threw a grave responsibility on those who advised it. What was the Cabinet going to the country for? To confirm their policy? The present Cabinet had no policy, but wanted the country to make one for it. In his opinion, it would have better become a great statesman boldly to announce to the nation what policy he intended to adopt.

The motion was then withdrawn.

After the orders of the day had been disposed of the House adjourned at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock.

In the House of Commons,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving, as a matter of form, that the House do adjourn, announced that after the vote of the House on Thursday evening, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with their bill to amend the representation of the people, or to propose any other measure with the same object. He protested against the doctrine that the question of Parliamentary reform was the appanage of any individual, or the privilege of any particular party. It was in the power of the Government to deal with this or any other public question in the manner which they deemed most expedient for the welfare, or the most conducive to the public interests. The question of Parliamentary reform, he observed, might be viewed in two lights, Conservative and revolutionary. Those who regarded it, like the Government, in the first point of view, would wish, in any change, to preserve the present character of the House of Commons, as representing various interests; those who looked at it in the other light would attempt to change its character, and make it the representative of the voice of the numerical majority. The vote of the House had rendered it necessary for the Government to consider their position in that House; and, influenced by three powerful considerations, they had determined to retain their offices under circumstances which, he admitted, involved a degree of mortification, but with a feeling that, on the whole, they were doing their duty to the country. He offered acknowledgements to members on the benches behind him, and to members who sat below the gangway, for their support, and to the House generally, especially the Opposition, for the courtesy and kind feeling with which they had supported him as leader of the House, with a numerical minority. In their present position he would state the course which the Government felt it their duty to take. Considering the state of parties in that House; that a number of sections of members could at any moment combine and overthrow the Queen's Government in whatever hands; and believing that such a state of affairs was prejudicial to the reputation of Parliament and to the best interests of the Empire, and that it was important that the authority of the Government should be supported by the authority of Parliament, the Government had advised Her Majesty, who had adopted and sanctioned this advice, to exercise her prerogative, and, by dissolving the present Parliament, to recur to the sense of her people. Under these circumstances, it was his duty to inform the House that, as soon as the urgent requirements of the public service were satisfied, Parliament would be prorogued, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was sure he expressed the general feeling of the House in acknowledging the courtesy and fairness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although he did not taunt the Government with remaining in power in their present circumstances, he did not consider the late vote as one of censure; *as such he would not have supported it*; it was only an expression of the feeling of the House upon a measure, or parts of a measure, before it. His opinion was, that if the Government felt it their duty to retain their office, they should either have withdrawn the bill or altered it in Committee, so as to adapt it to the opinion of the House, and he did not think that to pursue either course would be any disparagement to political honor. He did not offer any obstacle to their carrying out the advice they had given to Her Majesty, but he thought it was very unwise advice. The question that would be put to the country was, not what men should be in office, but what should be the Reform bill to be brought in by the Government. If he were to attempt to prophesy the result, he should say that the Parliament which the present Government would call together would be far more likely than the present to decide that power ought to be transferred to other hands. He entreated them to take the earliest moments to dissolve Parliament; great embarrassment and inconvenience would result from delay.

Mr. BAIGHT felt with many members that the course adopted by the Government would lead to a large amount of personal inconvenience; but, under all the circumstances of the case, it was impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than that *the Government had taken the constitutional course they were bound to take.* They had been defeated by a majority exceeding one-half of the members of the House, and the question ought to be remitted to the constituency before it was reproduced for adjudication there. But while he applauded the course they had taken, he protested against the attempt of Mr. DISRAELI to get up a little political capital by representing that the country had the option between his own measure, conservative in its character, and one that was revolutionary. It was very odd, he remarked, that his Conservative bill should have had more determined opponents on his own side of the House than on the other. He (Mr. BAIGHT) was not afraid of the tribunal before which the Government were about to bring this question. Any measure of reform he should propose would be in the lines of that of 1832; if that would be revolutionary, he did not understand the meaning of the term. He warned the members of the Government, when they went to the hustings, against making such a charge as this; if they did so, they must take the consequences. He should like to go to this election in a spirit of calmness, and, the Government giving all the figures, to discuss the question fairly.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that if, as Mr. DISRAELI contended, it was competent to any person or party to introduce a measure of reform, it was equally competent to any person or party to judge of and oppose it; but this privilege Mr. DISRAELI seemed to deny him, by censuring him for his opposition to the bill, an opposition which, he had stated, was dangerous to the peace of Europe. If this were so, the responsibility would rest upon the Government who brought in such a bill. But he believed that the opposition to the bill would have no influence whatever upon the peace of Europe. Considering the state of public business and that of affairs abroad, he thought the Government should have exhausted every means of settling this question before they resorted to a dissolution. He stated his notions of what a Reform bill should be; that he should propose a £10 franchise for counties, and to reduce the yearly value for boroughs from £10 to £6; and he believed it was desirable to introduce a large body of the working classes into the constituent body. The question of disfranchisement and redistribution of seats was, he remarked, encompassed with the greatest difficulties. If 26 seats were taken away, with the four vacant, there would be 30 to be distributed. Such a Reform bill would, in his opinion, settle the question for some time to come. In reply to a question about the ballot, he said, if the present Ministers introduced a new Reform bill, with the ballot, he should vote against it.

A discussion of some length and of a miscellaneous character ensued, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the prorogation would probably take place about the time he should have moved the adjournment for the holidays. He said there was no foundation for the statement that the Ministry had contemplated resignation, and he denied that he had stated that the opposition to the bill had endangered the peace of Europe.

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

General State of Sentiment—Views of the Leading Presses of Europe—The Basis Upon Which the Possible Congress Would Act—The Feeling at Vienna—Changes in German Opinion—A Fresh Circular of the Sardinian Government—The Drift of the French Journals.

The best informed journals of the Continent, which are the most trustworthy authorities in such a case, continue to throw grave doubts upon the assembling of the Congress which Lord MALMESBURY, in London, and the *Journal des Débats*, at Paris, some time since announced as the coming panacea of the ills of Europe. The *Ost Deutsche Post*, of Vienna, declares that:

"The presence of Count CAVOUR at Paris, and the uncertain position of the Derby Ministry in England, are reasons serious enough to make NAPOLEON III. hesitate about accepting the conditions imposed by Austria upon her acceptance of the proposed Congress. The French Emperor feels that Lord PALMERSTON would show him more complaisance than the Earl of DERBY. We in Austria would not be much distressed if the Congress never took place. Has not Count CAVOUR openly declared that the Congress would come to nothing if Austria were not ejected from Italy? *Moreover, if France wants peace why does she keep up her vast armaments?* To this question the *Constitutionnel*, of Paris, very pointedly replies by another: "*If Austria really wished peace, why did she begin with her vast armaments!*" The *Cologne Gazette*, usually well-informed from Prussian diplomatic sources, declares that "The preliminaries of the Congress are not at all settled, and it is very doubtful whether the Congress will ever meet at all. Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia. France and Russia, on the contrary, have proposed that the troops of both Austria and Sardinia should make a retrograde movement of ten miles on each side. Moreover, we may be sure that France and Russia will reject the Austrian demand, *and that Prussia and England will probably make common cause with Russia and with France.*"

On the other hand, the Berlin correspondent of the Russian paper *Le Nord*, positively asserts that Austria has accepted the *bases* proposed by England in the names of Russia and of France, and that only the place of meeting, the composition and the programme of the Congress, are still to be settled. It gives the following as the principal points to be urged at the conferences:

POINTS FOR THE ACTION OF THE CONGRESS.

"1. The sovereign independence of the Italian States, situated beyond the provinces reserved to Austria by treaties, will be anew proclaimed, and placed out of reach of all attack, by the collective guarantee of the Powers which sign the future treaty. These States will be declared for ever neutral and inviolable; and any encroachment on their security and their territorial integrity will be considered as a question of general interest. As a measure of just reciprocity, they will be found to respect that neutrality, both between themselves and as regards all other States; and not to undertake anything against the internal or external tranquility of others. No exclusive protection is to be exercised over them by any of the guaranteeing Powers; and none of those Powers is to have any special right of meddling in their internal affairs, without a previous understanding between the five Powers.

2. The special treaties now existing between them and the signing Powers shall be revised and set aside, if necessary, in conformity with the principles of the preceding proposition.

3. An investigation shall be made to ascertain if the rights of garrison ascribed to Austria by the act of the 9th June, 1815, and the treaty of the 10th June, 1817, in the towns of Ferrara, Comachio and Piacenza are compatible with the full independence of the Italian States, and if those rights are not sufficiently compensated for to Austria by the adoption of the principles of neutrality and of a collective guarantee applied to those States. In any case, the regulations relative to the exercise of the said rights, settled between them and Austria, shall be revised and brought back to the strict terms of treaties.

4. As the security of the Governments and the welfare of the populations depend on the conformity of the institutions with the tendencies, wishes and wants of the latter, the sovereign princes of the States of Italy shall be recommended to revise the political and administrative laws of their States. That revision shall be made by them freely in the full independence of their sovereignty, and after consulting the wishes of their people. It is well understood that in no case can the Powers meddle, either collectively or separately, in the relations between the Italian Governments and their subjects, nor in the administration of the Italian States.

5. The Powers reserve to themselves the right of presenting, in the course of their negotiations, special propositions in addition to the four which precede."

ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian correspondent of the Russian organ goes on to say: "The armaments of France cause Prussia no alarm. The Emperor NAPOLEON does not think of making war on the German frontier; all that he asks is that the Italian question may be settled—well settled, justly and durably. If Austria will contribute to this work in common with the rest of Europe, well and good; if not, she shall have war! This is the force of the French policy. If peace shall be preserved, the glory of it will belong to Prussia, who has maintained her own policy with calm perseverance Count PERSIGNY, and not M. VON USEDOM, has been named as the second Prussian Plenipotentiary to the coming Congress." Confident as the Prussian writer is in the statements which he here makes, it will be observed that his language goes more decidedly to prove the growing sympathy of Prussia with France, than the assembling of the Congress of which he says the "*bases*" have been accepted. The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* does not at all agree with him, even in his implication of a possible pacific termination of the pending negotiations. This gentleman writes:

"People who insist on shutting their eyes to what is actually under their nose cling to this Congress as a certain and safe lightning conductor; but the electric fluid is diffused over too vast a canopy on both sides of Alp to be directed earthwards, even by such a paratonnerre as Lord MALMESBURY. MILTON (who lived before BENJAMIN FRANKLIN) likens the adverse hosts of heaven to two huge clouds wafted by contrary currents over the Caspian Sea, and loaded with thunder. France, even on the eve of the great march on Moscow, never had set in motion such an overwhelming mass of improved artillery, such enthusiastic legions fresh from Crimean and Algerine triumphs, such horse, foot, and dragoons as are now marshaled between the Rhone and the Alps. At Antibes, on the Var, there are 12,000; at Grenable, on the Isère, 40,000; at Valence, 30,000; at Lyons, 60,000; at Besançon, 20,000; At Toulon there are transports for 60,000 men and material; and out of the 80,000 in Algiers it is positively true that 50,000 are expecting to be drafted into Italy. I have no certain data to rely on as to what is going on beyond the Ticino or on the left bank of the Po, but earthworks and palisades, and bastions and redoubts, are disfiguring the whole territory. The *Trieste Zeitung* says that a million of francs in copper coin, kept in reserve at Milan, has been carried off to Verona, and that even the hoard of Government tobacco was not held to be safe till removed thither also. That young Kaiser FRANZ JOSEPH does, in fact, wish for war as the only escape from bankruptcy is what all I glean from Vienna papers unmistakably suggests. That NAPOLEON III. is quite willing and ready to oblige him is what I have not the slightest doubt of. If any one else wants to meddle with the two antagonists, he is quite welcome to indulge in the whim. That is altogether a matter of choice, not necessity."

AFFAIRS AT VIENNA.

The statements of this letter are loudly confirmed by the Vienna correspondence of the London *Times*, under date of April 3, as follows:

"Things are nearly, if not quite, as they were before this Government accepted the proposition of Russia. The fact that Sardinia refuses to disarm has not yet been made public, but the Viennese are aware that matters are not progressing favorably, and they have a presentiment that no Congress will meet. The assurance has been given me that the Emperor of Austria has expressed his resolution not to send a representative to Congress until VICTOR EMANUEL has solemnly promised to disarm, and a person who must be aware of what has recently passed between the Emperor NAPOLEON and Count CAVOUR states that the latter had declared that Sardinia will not suspend her preparations for war unless Austria does so likewise.

The public is dissatisfied with the policy of the Cabinet, and loudly declares that war would be far preferable to such prolonged suspense. The Austrians are busily employed in removing their valuables from Milan, and not long ago many objects of value belonging to the Archduke FERDINAND MAX, and to the Archduchess CHARLOTTE, were sent from Monza to Verona. In a letter written by an officer of high rank to one of his comrades in this city, it is remarked that war is inevitable, as Sardinia must sink into complete insignificance if she does not finish the hazardous game which see has begun. The prevailing impression in Lombardy is that a revolution will soon break out in Tuscany, and should such be the case an Austrian corps will, as a matter of course, be sent to the rescue. Within the last four days orders have been received at Trieste, to fetch three or four battalions of border troops from Zeug, with all possible speed. It has been remarked that there is a much more warlike spirit in the army now than there was four years ago, when it was the question of a war between Austria and Russia."

In Italy, volunteering still continued from all the States into Sardinia. Nearly 10,000 volunteers had arrived. It was estimated, in Turin, by the beginning of April. A letter from Leghorn, of the 4th inst., says: "The extreme agitation produced in Italy by the probability of a diplomatic arrangement has disappeared, and fears of war are again prevalent."

Of France we hear throughout the country an immense movement of troops is taking place, and in Paris to-day it is so great that it has given rise to a belief that the review yesterday was intended merely to enable the large migration of troops to the south to take place without exciting too much attention. The fourth division of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march, and the officers have been warned to provide the necessary outfit for a campaign. Moreover, several troops of artillery have arrived from Lyons, on their way south. The most alarming fact that has come to our knowledge is the universal belief of the army that war is on the eve of breaking out. It is freely talked about in regimental messes, and as I informed you two days since, on Friday last the Colonel of one of the regiments of the Division Vinay, in telling his officers to prepare themselves for immediate action, began his allocution with these words: "*La guerre est decidée, Messieurs.*"

CONTINUED WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF THE VARIOUS POWERS.

TURIN, Friday, April 8.

Letters from Milan announce the arrival at that town of two battalions of Croats. Orders have been issued to the railway directors to hold their lines in readiness for the transport of a fresh *corps d'armée* of 25,000. The roads were incumbered with materials for war and army stores.

VIENNA, Friday, April 8.

A numerous *corps d'armée* was reviewed here to-day on the Schmelzer practicing-ground, in the presence of the Emperor.

Position of England on the Italian Question—The Demands of Sardinia.

From the London Times, April 8.

What are we saying or doing about Italy? What is our position in this festering difficul

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No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of the establishment.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 Williams-st.,
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Hair Cloths, Trimmings, &c., &c.
Shades repaired and lettered.

DOUBLE-SKIRT ORLEANS ROBES FROM $5 to $6
Double-skirt Robes de Bege, all colors.
Two-flounced Jaconet Robes.
New Tenerife Dress Materials.
Black and White Checked Press Goods.
Gingham Robes à Lez.
Also, a full supply of our French Corsets, at $1 and $1 50 per pair. C. C. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 449 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Pettie. $1 38; 14 spring $1 50, and 17-spring $2. Duke supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12 spring $10, and 14-spring $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 291 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

S. CHAMBERLIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S wardrobe, No. 2 Carpenter's all kinds of the newest styles, in silk, velvet, cloth, fur, and the most approved process of Gill's Self-seal. No. 393 Broadway, st. No. 10 of ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

VESSEY'S COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE—Price 50 cents per box. It is the only original and genuine Columbian Hair Dye made. Sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Newtown, Jersey City, Newark, Railway, New-Brunswick, and throughout the United States. Depot No. 112 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

METAL SASHES AND DOORS.—Persons building new stores, or refitting old ones, will find it to advantage to call on F. A. HOWELL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., where they can select such as they require on advantageous terms. An assortment of mahogany and walnut show-cases on hand.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and test the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY.
GAY & WEST.

SODA OR CHAMPAGNE GENERATOR FOR SALE.—Good medicator, 2 cylinders, 30 gallons each, complete for making champagne or soda water. Will be sold at one-third its cost. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 274 Broadway, ... Hudson, No. 29 ... Avenue, Brooklyn, and at the Agency, No. 2 ... William.

DRY GOODS.

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WAREHOUSE.

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Good Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	$5	to $8
Fine Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	$10	to $14
The Finest French Cloth Dress Frock Coats	$15	to $20
Cassimere and Cloth Business Coats	$3 50	to $10
Elegant Spring Overcoats	$4	to $10
Over 5,000 pair Fancy Cassimere Pants	$1 50	to $5
Black Pants	$2	to $6
Cassimere Business Vest	$1	to $3
Silk, Satin, and other Dress Vests	$2	to $5
Complete Black Cloth Suits	$10	to $30
Complete Cassimere Business Suits	$6	to $18

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME INSTRUCTION.
A gentleman and lady, experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired on their farm, would be happy to educate a few small girls from 3 to 12 years of age with their own and only little daughter, as a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family; also, music and painting are their favorite branches. Address WM. B., Peekskill, or Mr. CRAYTEY, No. 26 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

PROFESSOR ANDREU'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at C. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

SCHOOLS
IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES
For either sex. Particulars and circulars of the best schools can be obtained at the AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE "Appleton's Building" No. 346 Broadway, free of charge.

THE PHESCOTT SEMINARY—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, is removed from Tarrytown, N. Y., where it has been for more than three years successfully established, to Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., where it will open for the Summer Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of May.
Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. T. J. Crowen, No. 696; Pudney & Procter, No. 508; Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway. Also, of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row, and No. 3 Ann-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal,
Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Bethell, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Brooklyn; and to W. Wheeler De Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

R. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-school for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 563 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen practically for business. Boys are trained into manly business habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book-keepers. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant. Private desks, $15.

WANTED—PRIVATE PUPILS.—A YOUNG GENtleman, a graduate of Harvard College, with some experience in teaching, would be pleased to afford instruction in the English or classical studies to a few private pupils. Reference if desired. Address HARVARD, Box No. 144 Times Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 356 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent Teachers, parents with School Circulars, and Teachers with positions. Wanted—Competent native French teachers, apply personally; also, teachers of Music and Ornamentals. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Boy-st. House.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Spring term will commence on MONDAY, April 18. Circulars may be had at the Bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, Park-row, and of T. J. CROWEN, Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Boss, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 32 and 34 Crosby-st., C. J. CONWAY, Principal. Thorough instruction in the English, Mathematical and Commercial branches, from $5 to $10 per quarter. Ancient and Modern Languages and Drawing. Summer term commences April 25.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 38th-st. (between Fifth and Sixth aves.), and be open for the reception of pupils on Monday, May 2. Circulars may be obtained at ... Broadway, and at Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 33d-st.,
near 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals,) opens the closing term of its eleventh academic year on MONDAY, April 18, 1859.
Location is accessible from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Pupils of all ages and degrees of progress admitted (by the quarter) at any time to the departments and classes for which they are prepared, are charged only from the day of entering, and thoroughly fitted for business or any American college. Various classes in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, and all other branches of youthful study, receive daily instruction from ten accomplished Assistants, of experience in teaching, the Principals devoting their whole time to the supervision, instruction and care of their pupils. The department of little boys, which is especially attractive, is under the immediate guidance of one of the Principals.
Parents not acquainted with this institution are referred to the following, among a hundred others, of its present well-known patrons:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D	Stephen Philbin, Esq.
Rev. Charles Fletcher,	W. A. Cummings, Esq.
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	S. M. Beard, Esq., Brook'n.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	B. H. Howell, Esq., Brkl'n.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Ed. Coles, Esq., Jer. City.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	M. R. Case, Esq., Jer. City.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	F. A. Gerhard, Esq., Hoboken.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	John Hofer, Esq., Hoboken.
Henry V. Poor, Esq.	D. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Lieut. Michler, U. S. N.	P. J. Monroe, Esq.
Fred. L. Talcott, Esq.	Wm. F. Van Wagnen, Esq.
E. V. Banghwout, Esq.	Theodore Hyatt, Esq.
John B. Abeel, Esq.	Robert Craighead, Esq.
Frank Hollins, Esq.	John Gray, Esq.
Rufus S. King, Esq.	Thomas Crane, Esq.
Courtlandt Palmer, Esq.	N. D. Herder, Esq.
Henry Stokes, Esq.	P. H. Titus, Esq.
J. O. Fowler, Esq.	John Castree, Esq.
F. H. Jenks, Esq.	Denis Julien, Esq.
G. Bessenberg, Esq.	John B. Hiltyer, Esq.
Robert Sears, Esq.	Chas. Blivin, Esq.
Chas. A. Whitney, Esq.	R. Clearwater, Esq.
Chas. L. Vose, Esq.	J. T. Wilson, Esq.
E. Beaklston, Esq.	T. J. Townsend, Esq.
H. M. Valentine, Esq.	Henry Butler, Esq.
E. O. Lamson, Esq.	Melancthon Burr, Esq.
Samuel Perry, Esq.	K. Cuillard, Esq.
Mathias Clark, Esq.	Capt. Eli Hunt.
Jeremiah Lambert, Esq.	Christopher Groyer, Esq.
Frederick Berley, Esq.	Wm. N. McIntire, Esq.
G. B. Heitson, Esq.	J. Van Nostrand, Esq.
M. Nathan, Esq.	David Quackenbush, Esq.
Geo. W. Brainerd, Esq.	Henry R. Prall, Esq.
C. R. Benson, Esq.	Jas. L. Price, Esq.
J. M. Tilford, Esq.	P. J. Rank, Esq.
J. S. Conover, Esq.	E. H. Scudder, Esq.
A. M. Chace, Esq.	Gershom Cohen, Esq.
J. R. Cornell, Esq.	T. G. Arnold, Esq.
Justus E. Earle, Esq.	&c., &c.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.
From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.
It is under the direction of two principels, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.
For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen on MONDAY, April 25. This Institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired. Forty-four miles from New-York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $100 to $200 a year, according to age, &c. For circulars apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, office American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., Robert Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. Jas. Hoobe, Clark, Austin, Smith & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton-st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bicomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. SOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., B. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. DEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils deeiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive, into his family, a few children, under 12 years of age, to educate. Circulars will be forwarded on application. JOSEPH HYDE, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 26. Pupils received at any time.

A. B. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 35th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING and Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 235 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. Mercantile Arithmetic taught by an able mathematician.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

A FEW PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED AT advertiser's residence "or pupils". Terms very moderate. Address VALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 Times Office; or Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 16 and 18 East 25th-st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 25. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; G. B. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., on May 3.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place. For circulars or reference, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 128 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', No. 19 Ann-st.; also, new ready-tie $2 65 and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 19 Ann-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH RELIGIOUS.—A SUCCESSION OF Sabbath services will be held in connection with the opening of the Welsh Calvinistic Church on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the 24th inst., 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d of May, 1859. April 24, (next Sabbath) the dedication sermon will be preached in Welsh by the pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., will officiate at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Rev. J. THOMA, D. D., of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken up. Notices of services on subsequent Sabbaths will appear in due course.
WILLIAM ROBERTS, Pastor.

THE REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., author of the celebrated letters by "Kirwan" to Archbishop Hughes, will deliver his great lecture on *Ireland and the Irish* in the Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., on TUESDAY, April 26, at 7½ in the evening. Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained at the bookstores of Carter, Randolph & Miller, Matthews & Clashack, Broadway; Raynor, Bowery; Griffin, 6th-av.; No. 139 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner 4th and South 3d sts.—The Rev. B. PETERS, Pastor of this Society, who has been absent in Europe for some nine months, has just returned, and will apply the pulpit TO-MORROW MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M.
Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS, who has supplied the pulpit frequently during Mr. Peters' absence, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

NOTICE.—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT NIBLO'S CONCERT ROOM.—The Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, rector of All Saints' Church, will preach NEXT SABBATH EVENING, April 24, in the above room. Arrangements for this room being only to above date, this will be the closing discourse for the Spring. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

FIFTIETH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A public meeting of the Sabbath School will be held TO-MORROW, 25th, commencing at 2½ P. M. Addresses by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY, DANIEL BARKER, Esq., and others. Singing by the School. Parents and friends are invited to be present.
BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, Superintendent.
WM. F. SMITH, Secretary.

MR. NEVINS, LICENTIATE OF W. P. Presbytery of the City of New York, will preach his first sermon to the 11th-st. W. P. Congregation, in 11th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. JAMES THOMPSON will also preach to them in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST TWENty-fifth st., between 7th and 8th avs. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sermon TO-MORROW, in the morning, by the Pastor, the Rev. AARON H. BUELINGHAM, and in the afternoon, by the Rev. B. G. WESTON, late of Peoria, Ill., now Pastor of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church.

THE NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE—Situated at the intersection of Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be opened for public worship NEXT SABBATH, April 24. There will be preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. PARK, of Andover Seminary; at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. JOS. P. THOMPSON.

THE REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., WILL preach in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The fifth lecture on *The First Truths of Christianity*, will be delivered in the evening. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead; or, the Influence of Christ's Resurrection on the Doctrine of a Future State.*

THE REV. J. KINGMAN NOTT WILL DEliver the sixth of a series of sermons before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE REV. GEO. TAYLOR, RECENTLY appointed to the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, on Henry-st., South Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and also address the Sunday-School Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—THE fourth of the series of discourses on Female Scripture Biography, will be delivered TO-MORROW at 7½ P. M., in Leha-non Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st.; and No. 779 Greenwich-st. Subject—*Rebekah.* Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.)—The Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS, of Jamestown, N. Y

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a genteel private family to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of reference given if required. Call at No. 263 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th ave., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as competent children's nurse; understands the care of children perfectly, and also competent and willing to take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 8th-st., Clinton-place, room No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in one house; one as cook, washer and ironer, an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; both are willing and obliging, and understand their business truly. The best of City reference. Can be seen at last place, until engaged, No. 82 Montagne-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl is desirous of accompanying a family to England, in the capacity of nurse or lady's maid; she has accustomed to children, and will make herself generally useful. Wages no object. The best recommendations can be furnished. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 31 West 24th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country, will not go to boarding-houses; good City references. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place, down stairs.

WANTED—FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation, is a very experienced chambermaid and excellent seamstress, and understands waiting thoroughly, is a girl of excellent disposition, very neat and tidy, and will endeavor to please her employer; unquestionable references given. Call at No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY EXPErienced English young woman, as first-class chambermaid and thorough waitress, is also a superior washer and ironer, and, in every respect, a most desirable upstairs servant and laundress. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 70 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH, FIRST-class cook, and assist in washing and ironing, or cook alone, by a very experienced servant; has served in the first families in Brooklyn, who will give her the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as family seamstress and to take care of one or two grown up children; would go to the country or travel with a lady. Best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 156 West 15th st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one is a first-class rock, understands meats, games, &c.; the other as first-class laundress, and would assist in chamberwork; both would go into the country for the Summer, best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or as waitress and to do plain sewing in a respectable family; is competent in either; can give undoubted City reference; Call at No. 91 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the sandy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper to a public or private institution; has had over five years' experience, and is fully competent in all respects to take charge of a large establishment; would not object to go in the country. Best City reference given. Address Box No. 871 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City and country reference. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON WHO understands her business as cook and laundress in a small family; is a good baker of bread, biscuits, pies, and puddings. Can be seen at No. 79 3d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, recently landed, a situation to do house work in a private family, she has lived in good places in the old country, and thoroughly understands her business; she has no objection to the country. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and nice plain sewing, or waiting, in a genteel family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING girl, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of recommendations; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first class boarding house in city or country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as child's nurse; can take care of a child from its birth; or would be willing to do light chamberwork; no objections to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 228 West 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN and husband, without incumbrance, would like to take the charge of a gentleman's house in the family's absence. The best of reference given in every respect. Call on or address SCOTCHWOMAN, No. 454 7th av., third floor, for two weeks.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an honest, reliable and competent Protestant woman, as seamstress and to take care of one or two grown children. Apply at No. 85 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and laundress, or to take the entire charge of the laundry, has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner of 13th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a French girl, from Paris, who is a good seamstress and dressmaker, and would take care of children. She speaks English perfectly. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 44 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; best of City reference; can be seen for three days, at the house of her present employer, No. 49 West 16th-st.; will not undertake washing; no boarding-house keepers need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, waiter and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 15th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d-avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation to take care of a house during the Summer season or year, for any party who is about to go in the country. Address J. P., Box No. 131 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as first rate cook, and excell in washer and ironer, would prefer laundress place, will do for two days, at No. 21 Charles-st., corner of 4th. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family. Has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork, no objection to go to a grown up children, or private family. Best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid; would have no objections to the care of children; wishes to travel with a lady. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in taking care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 115 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one is a first-class cook, understands meats, games, &c.; the other as first-class laundress, and would assist in chamberwork; both would go into the country for the Summer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th-st., near 1st av.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SItuation as cook in a private family; good City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 26th-st., near 8th av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 204 West 19th-st., in the front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is a widow, no children, and is willing to devote her time to her employer's interests. Best of reference given. Address Mrs. CONKLIN, No. 45 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family, is a good baker and has good reference. Call at No. 191 Prince-st., for two days. Her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY ENGLISH PROtestant girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 624 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is dead, and the milk only ten weeks old. Can be seen at No. 78 4th-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at her present place, No. 96 West 13th-st. Best references.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A FAMILY ABOUT breaking up housekeeping are desirous of procuring a situation for one of the best of servants. She is one of the choice girls seldom to be obtained. Apply at No. 90 West 33d-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVEry other kind of servants may always be found at the rooms of the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French and German cooks, nursery governesses, nurses &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY REMOVING TO THE country, a situation for one of their servants as chambermaid and waitress; she is industrious and faithful, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at the residence of her present employers, No. 238 West 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care of a green house hot house, grapery, shrub and ornamental trees; is a good vegetable gardener; also, the care and management of a farm and cattle; is not afraid to work; a single-handed place accepted. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 9 John-st., seed store, for three days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single young man; advertiser will be found an excellent groom and careful driver, and one who is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; country preferred; no objection as to distance; excellent City reference given from his last employer. Address a note to B. H., Box No. 240 Times Office, or call at Wilson's livery stable, 10th-st., near University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who has had several years experience in this City and country; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can produce the best testimonials from his last employers as to character, capability, &c.; good City reference given. Call, or address W. E., at J. Disney's, No. 176 4th-av., or at Mr. McCarty's, No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as thorough waiter; is perfectly respectful in his manners, and of good address and appearance; has lived with some of the best families in the old country and in this City; will be found careful and anxious to please in every respect. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; would be willing to work in the garden and make himself generally useful round the place; has three years' good character from his last place. Address J. M., at the seed store No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS gardener who understands hot and cold grapery, green house and vegetables, or laying out of a new place, will give the most satisfactory reference as to capability, sobriety and industry. Address T. R., at Messrs. Mellvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John st., who know the advertiser.

WANTED.—TO JOBBERS—A YOUNG MAN OF several years' business experience desires an engagement either as assistant book keeper or salesman in a wholesale house; has an extensive and valuable Western and Southern business acquaintance. References first-class. Address BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as coachman, one of sober and temperate habits; is willing to devote all his time to his employer; has the best of City reference from his last place; his last employer still his friend. Call, or address a note to No. 611 Broadway, in the store, for W. M. B. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; references as to capability and character. Address W. C., Box No. 203 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a single young man, in either country or City; has lived in some of the best families the last six years, understands his business. Has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, J. O. M., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation on a farm; understands gardening; can milk cows, take care of horses, is willing to make himself generally useful, and to study the interest of those who employ him; is a young man of steady habits, and has two years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good hand in a garden and would be willing to make himself generally useful in a comfortable home; is a man of reliable habits and has four years' reference from his last employer, who can be seen fn the City. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has had good experience as driver in this City for the last two years; best of City reference can be given. Address C. WATERS, No. 870 Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 1es Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE without family; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as chambermaid and waitress, and would do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given; the man is a handy, general good workman. Can be seen at Nos. 12 and 13 Bible House, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference from highly respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, at R. Campbell's, Seddler, No. 50 4th-av., or address COACHMAN, as above.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he understands his business perfectly, has five years' reference from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability; has no objection to go in the country with a respectable family for the Summer. Address J. R., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT and capable man as groom and coachman; understands the business from long experience; is a good waiter; can make himself generally useful in a garden, if required. Address M. H., No. 10 2d-st., or Box No. 105 Times Office, till engaged.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country; is a thoroughly reliable man, and understands his business well; has good references, and would study the interest of his employer. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A STRONG RESPECTABLE SINgle young man, employment; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking and farming work. Wages not so much an object as a good home. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 240 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself useful in a garden, or would act as porter; is not afraid to work; best reference in the City from present employer for the last five years. Address GEORGE, Box No. 202 Times Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by a single man; has lived two years in his last place. He can refer to his late employer in this City. Any lady or gentleman in want of such a man, will address J. C., Box No. 219 Times Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, OF GOOD character and honest, industrious habits, a situation in the country. He is a first-rate vegetable gardener, and would take care of a horse, cow, and make himself otherwise useful and obliging. Address HELP, Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PORTER, IN A store, by an American young man, for character and respectability can refer to last employer, whom he has served in that capacity for four years. Address J. A., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION; he can take care of horses and carriages or work on a farm; can milk cows, is well recommended from his last employer; is a good vegetable gardener. Address T. E., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A situation as good vegetable gardener; has been nine years with his former employer; his wife is an excellent laundress. Address G. G. GARDENER, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of years of age, of industrious habits, a good and rapid penman, with some knowledge of book-keeping. Wholesale business preferred. Good references given. Address Box No. 604 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of horses and carriage; understands gardening; also, his wife, to do general housework, who can come well recommended. Address PARRELL, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town Church. Having some 15 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or address T. C. P., No. 278 8th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private Protestant family; was 15 years in last situation; country preferred. Address, for one day only, J. A. H., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale hardware or wholesale dry goods store. City reference given. Address EDWARD HISENEY, Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands his business; is single; comprehouses, graperies; can give the best of reference. Address M. I., Box No. 240 Times Office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION; HAS the best of City reference from his last place; is a good, careful driver. Address P. M., care of Chas. Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young man 32 years of age, competent to take charge of any ordinary store or office business. Has had many years' experience in this City as book-keeper, clerk, and partner in a large concern. Reference given as to character and capacity, and salary left entirely to the employer. A note addressed to J. J. W., Box No. 605 Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PElouze & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1045 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A clear, rapid hand, who is perfectly familiar with the French language, as amanuensis; wages, $5 a week and board; situation 20 miles in the country; testimonials as to character must be unexceptionable. Address, in his own hand, EUCLID, Box No. 203 Times Office.

A DRUG-CLERK WANTED.—ONE WELL acquainted with the wholesale business may apply, after 12 o'clock, at No. 214 Fulton-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN IN THE Embroideries, at Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Cheap Store. EDWARD RIDLEY.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A SINGLE MAN preferred. Apply at No. 201 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale and retail fruit and grocery store, who resides with his parents, and is willing to accept a small salary the first year. A note in the applicants hand writing addressed to W. K. L., care of H. Lockwood, and left in the Chatham-square Post-office, will meet attention.

WANTED—A NORTH-OF-IRELAND PROTESTant girl for general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer, clean, and of steady habits; she will be taught if willing to learn; one recently arrived preferred. Apply to-day and Monday at 196 West 31st-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN—ONE TO DO good plain cooking washing and ironing; the other chamber work and waiting; wages $6 and $7. The best of reference as to capability and respectability. Apply to No. 110 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 1 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN, AN intelligent, trustworthy lad, who can write a good hand. Address, in applicant's handwriting, Box No. 1,915 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL AMERICAN BOY TO learn the Fresco Painter's trade; must understand drawing and come well recommended. Apply to J. S. D'ORSAY, Artist, No. 856 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART AND CAPABLE GIRL, FOR general house work; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and have good recommendations. Apply corner of St. Felix-st. and Houston-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE DAY; SHE must be a neat fine worker. Call at 9 in the morning or 8 in the evening at No. 110 5th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK, in a dry goods jobbing house. Address H., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE qui parle bien la langue, pour apprendre le Française a un enfant en jouant. L'adresser a 110 5-av., a 9 heures du matin ou a heures du soir.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GUIDE TO THE CENTRAL PARK—Containing a history and description of the Park, the improvements to this date, and those contemplated, ordinances and regulations, list of officers and keepers, with directions to visitors as to the principal objects of interest, and how to see them, with a fine map of the Park. By an officer of the Park.

Price 15 cents. For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, DEXTER & CO., and the trade generally.

A. O. MOORE & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st.

$15 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS.—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have already been sold, and from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist No. 2*, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs, among which will be found songs from Il Trovatore, Agatha Lang, Long Weary Day—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Merry Heart—Ellen Slayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Macree—Maggie's in de Cold Ground—Old Play-ground &c., &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents; Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music books, superior violin and guitar strings, sent by mail and postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"SARAH JANE LEE"—SONG AND CHORUS—A very beautiful flowing melody, with easy accompaniment, can be sung by children as well as adults, and will soon become one of the most popular songs of the day. Sentiment of the words excellent. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS No. 333 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper fn stock, such as BILL-HEADS, from one to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP,
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.
Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from $1 12 to $1 50 per ream. Envelopes, 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 396 Canal-st.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines, Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads, for printing 2, 3, 4 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed, together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Pass Festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated at the St. Nicholas Hotel on EASTER MONDAY, April 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members can procure tickets of the Stewards, viz: John Van Buren, No. 9 Nassau-st.; James H. Pinckney, No. 8 Wall-st.; Aaron B. Hayt, North River Bank; John D. Van Buren, No. 345 Water-st.; Charles Roome, No. 4 Irving-place; William H. Johnson, No. 37 Nassau-st.; John Grosbon, No. 73 6th-av., and of R. E. Monnt, Jr., Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMON Council are respectfully requested to meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on SATURDAY, 23d instant at 12 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of the Hon. JOHN DOHERTY, late Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District.
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
WILLIAM J. PECK,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, their families, and others willing to promote their welfare, in the Historical Society Building, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Sunday services, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3 P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING the Rev. H. DANA WARD is expected to preach. The sermon will be translated into the sign-language.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—THE NEXT public meeting of this Association will be held in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P.M. Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the Club. MRS. H. A. W. JOHNSON, } Committee.
MRS. C. B. WILBOUR, }

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF CRYSTAL Lodge No. 315, are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 598 Broadway, on TUESDAY MORNING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, to participate in the celebration of the day.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.
This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
THE AMERICAN HOP TREE.
The above Tree is highly ornamental, perfectly hardy, and covered from September with beautiful clusters of Hops; is a rapid grower, bearing the second year from seed. The hops are much stronger and always preferred to the ordinary variety. Prices of Trees, according to size from 75 cents to $2 each.
McILVAIN & YOUNG, Seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL GUANO.—THIS Guano has been practically tested side by side with Peruvian Guano and manufactured manures, and proved equal to the best. Will retain its moisture in a dry season, and warranted of uniform quality.
Reports upon its merits, and great value as a fertilizer may be had, (gratis,) and samples sent on application to our agents, Messrs. SHERELL UNDERHILL & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 404 West Washington Market New-York; at the Manufactory, Mill Road, South Bergen, N. J.; and No. 15 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
Price per ton of 2,000 lbs.....$40
Price per ton of 2,240 lbs.....45
May also be had in bags and barrels of 1, 2½ and 3 cwt.
MYCOETH & PERKINS,
Sole Manufacturers,
South Bergen, N. J.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 100 lbs. each. All ingenised superphosphates of lime per bag $4 per ton $80. Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 50, per ton $60. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $3 50, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—AN EXTRA FINE MIXture of choice English and French grass seeds, expressly for lawns and grass plots, by the quart or bushel. Also, all kinds of grain, field grass, herb, flower and garden seeds, entirely new and fresh. Also, French dwarf pear trees (extra), strawberry plants, rhubarb and asparagus roots, raspberries and Lawton blackberries, plants of all kinds, implements and fertilizers at the new agricultural warehouse and seed store No. 51 Vesey-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., near Washington market, New-York. A. F. MAYHER & CO.
Remember No. 54 Vesey-st., New-York.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 40 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for corn, grass and garden crops.
Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 29 Burling-slip.

MILITARY TACTICS.—AN AMERICAN GENtleman, thoroughly educated, and experienced in teaching Military Tactics and English branches, who is also a thorough Mathematician, and familiar with the U. S. Service, is at present open to engagement for ensuing term. Best references furnished. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SON, U. S. School Agency, Nos. 283 and 285 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE OF 80 HORSEpower and one steam engine of 25 horse-power. Also several boilers. For particulars apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, foot of 10th st., Dry Dock and Works.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has great depth and fulness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LADY OF LYONS—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET—BETSY BAKER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WIFE—THE REVIEW.

BOWERY THEATRE—GOTHAM—MAGIC HANDS—LIMERICK BOY.

NATIONAL THEATRE—A WIFE'S REVENGE—FREAKS AND FOLLIES—CLAUDE DU VAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....12½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, April 23, at 10½ o'clock.

Supplement to the Times.

We publish this morning a SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK TIMES devoted entirely to reading matter. It contains interesting European and domestic Correspondence, Letters from the Paraguay Expedition, Miscellaneous Communications, City intelligence and news of various kinds. Subscribers who may fail to receive the Supplement, either from Carriers or News Agents, will confer a favor by reporting that fact at the Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Arabia* were received from Boston last evening. The particulars of European intelligence thus afforded us, greatly strengthen the belligerent tone of the news as forwarded from Halifax by telegraph. The latest advices bear very little hope of the meeting of a Peace Congress, in the absence of which war is, even by the most reluctant, admitted to be unavoidable.

The steamship *Fulton* from Southampton on the 6th, and the *Jura* from Liverpool, simultaneously with the *Arabia*, both reached this port yesterday.

Our report of the proceedings in the Sickles' case yesterday will be found briefer than usual, a great portion of the time being taken up in consultations between the counsel and the Judge. There is a possibility that the case may go to the jury without any summing-up of counsel, the defence being willing so to submit it. According to the mode of procedure in the Courts of the District, the Judge will deliver no charge to the jury, though either side may ask for the delivery of instructions on points of law. Should none be asked for, however, the Judge will have nothing to say. Some further testimony was adduced yesterday, to show the apparent condition of Mr. SICKLES at the time of the killing of KEY. An *attaché* of the *Congressional Globe* office, having in charge a file of that paper, was examined to prove the delivery by Mr. SICKLES of speeches in Congress on the Friday and Saturday preceding, and one of the official reporters of the House was examined for the same purpose, and also to prove the apparent condition of Mr. SICKLES' mind. The counsel for the prosecution then informed the Court that an offer of certain evidence had been made to the defence, and they were awaiting a decision in reference to it. A private consultation took place with the Judge, who decided that the testimony was obviously inadmissible. It was surmised that the testimony thus offered related in some manner to Mr. SICKLES' antecedents, and more particularly to his visits with a lady to Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore—the proprietor of that hotel being in Court. It is confidently expected that the case will be closed to-day.

News from Utah, to March 15, brings information that the weather was the severest ever known in the Territory, tremendous snow storms having occurred in the South Pass; that four or five thousand persons will leave for the States this Spring; and that a collision had occurred at Provo between the Mormons and the troops stationed there by Judge CRADLEBAUGH to protect the United States Court. The act of the Judge in ordering up troops to his support, has created a bitter feeling among the Mormons.

News from the Texan Boundary Commission to the 25th of March has been received at Washington. The surveying party left El Paso on the 22d of February, and resumed the tracing of the parallel. The boundary has been run and marked to the eastern edge of the Guadaloupe Mountains, a distance of 107 miles from the initial point. The Superintendent reports that much of the country over which the line passes is broken up into cañons, which are almost impassable.

The German citizens of Detroit have addressed a communication to the people of Massachusetts, remonstrating earnestly against the Constitutional amendment, which requires the residence of adopted citizens within the State for two years after naturalization. They condemn this action of the Republicans, and declare that they cannot cooperate with a party which adopts such measures.

CYRUS W. PLUMMER, the leading mineteer of the whale-ship *Junior*, has been convicted in Boston of the murder of Captain MELLEN, of that vessel, and was on Thursday sentenced to be hung on Friday, June 24. He read to the Court a long statement, avowing his innocence, and declaring that he saved many lives instead of committing murder. The other three prisoners tried with him were convicted of manslaughter.

Canal navigation continues uninterrupted. Boats are moving all along the line of the Erie Canal. But little up-freight is offering. The Canadian Canals were opened on Wednesday, 20th.

The six remaining prisoners on board the *Echo*—Antonio de Almeyda, Jose de Coste, John Barber, Thomas Jose, Dominico de LaPhene and Jose Francisco—were put upon their trial at Charleston, April 19, charged with piracy.

The Rev. HENRY V. D. JOHNS, Rector of Emanuel Church, in Baltimore, and the senior Episcopal minister in the State of Maryland, died in Baltimore on April 21.

Bishop DOANE'S illness has taken an alarming form, typhoid symptoms having intervened, and he is reported to be rapidly failing.

One of the Coroners was yesterday called to hold an inquest in the case of the death of an Irish dirt cartman, named MICHAEL MCDONALD, who was alleged to have died from being choked to death by his brother JOHN MCDONALD. The two were unmarried, and occupied a room together in the house in the rear of No. 94 Baxter-street. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased on Thursday evening came home intoxicated, was very noisy, and abusive, that his brother choked him to keep him quiet, and in doing so unintentionally choked the life out of him. The accused brother confesses the choking, but says he did not intend to kill his brother. A verdict was rendered charging him with fratricide, and on its rendition he was committed to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The counsel for the old Police yesterday obtained the usual order making the recent judgment of the Court of Appeals the judgment of the Supreme Court. A *mandamus* was also granted directing the Police Commissioners to restore MCCUNE, the relator, to the force.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, after hearing the opinion of their counsel, Messrs. VANDERPOEL, NOYES, FIELD and EVARTS, in regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Municipal-Policeman MCCUNE, resolved to restore Mr. MCCUNE to office, and pay him $649 69, the amount which they claim is due him. Mr. MCCUNE'S counsel, after the Board adjourned, applied for $1,732 55, which he asserts is due his client. He would not receive the amount which the Board had resolved to pay, but requested that the matter should be left in *statu quo* until the next meeting of the Board. Next Tuesday, at 11 A. M., the trial of MCCUNE, on charges preferred against him by the Deputy Superintendent, will be commenced.

A northeast rain-storm, of great severity, set in yesterday about noon, and continued up to midnight with great violence.

The rain-storm yesterday had the effect of materially restricting business. Cotton was dull and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs were limited. Flour and Corn were cheaper. Provisions were less active, as were also Sugars, Molasses and Rice. The principal sales of Coffee were 3,000 bags Laguayra and 200 bags Jamaica on private terms; also 300 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Hides and Leather were in moderate request. In Naval Stores the transactions embraced 1,000 bbls. Common Rosin, to arrive, at $1 70 ℔ 310 lbs., and 275 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52½c.@53c. ℔ gallon. Tobacco was in pretty fair demand, and Kentucky was held with more firmness. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations.

The Dissolution of the English Parliament.

As we were led to anticipate, on receiving the news of the defeat of Lord DERBY'S Government upon the question of Reform, the Conservative Premier has not thought it necessary or desirable to transfer his lease of power immediately into the hands of any one leader of the heterogeneous Opposition, which contrived to put him into a momentary minority. To the intense disappointment, doubtless, of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who had hoped to win back the helm of the British state at this most interesting crisis of European history, Lord DERBY has preferred to maintain an appearance of strength in the eyes of Europe, by boldly imitating the course pursued by Lord PALMERSTON two years ago, when that vivacious statesman was beaten on the Chinese question by what he styled a "fortuitous concourse of political atoms." He appeals to the country; and meanwhile retains his place in the councils of Europe. In this course the English Premier, it seems to us, has manifested not only political "pluck" and party shrewdness, but not a little high-spirited patriotism. It is very distressing, of course, to the gentlemen of Her Majesty's Faithful Commons, to be obliged to incur the expense and trouble of a general election only two years after they had settled into their seats for a seven years' siege. But the foreign relations of England never more urgently than now demanded a continuous and consistent front of authority. The success or failure of Lord DERBY'S appeal will depend very largely upon the relative importance attributed by the electors of England to this fact on the one hand, and to the question of a modified franchise on the other. But that the former will weigh the more heavily in the scale we do not for a moment doubt. Everybody is either strongly desirous that there should be a war, or that there should not. But a vast body of electors do not care a straw whether there be a reform of the franchise now or ten years hence; whether the "savings bank clause" be justice for the working classes, or an ingenious cheat. Everybody cares whether a million of men is for the next three or four years to be engaged in active operations all over Europe; whether French bulletins are to be dated once more from the Rhine and the Po; whether Austria is to be struck from the map of Europe, or LOUIS NAPOLEON buried under the weight of military reverses. And the part which England is to play during the conflict is almost of more importance to her than the issue of the conflict itself. It is nearly three hundred years since an European war was waged without her aid, without her swelling the slaughter with her troops, or meeting the cost with her money. To find herself playing the part merely of a looker-on, would be a new experience to the country, and to the business world one of considerable interest. To take part in the struggle would unquestionably be more glorious, but to let France and Austria fight it out, has the strong recommendation of promising large and immediate profits. A neutral position during a great European war would give certain branches of English commerce and manufactures an immense stimulus. England would absorb most of the carrying trade, and become the dépôt of supplies for all the belligerents. Whether such advantages as these would, however, compensate for the possible relaxation of demand all over the Continent for a large class of English products, and, above all, of luxuries; whether, in short, the spasmodic greed of war be as advantageous on the whole as the steadier wants of peace, is a question which English business men would have to decide for themselves. Whether a short run of commercial prosperity be a sufficient compensation for the loss of *prestige*, occasioned by absence from the arena; whether, also, the preponderance acquired by the war might not tempt the victorious party to rush upon England with all the momentum derived from a succession of triumphs, and attempt to punish her for her shrewd inaction, are questions which must be passed upon sharply and yet carefully by the Government in the course of the coming Summer.

Whatever course England may take, it is her duty to take it deliberately and with forethought. No portion of her own public can desire her to drift into war through negligence, or remain at peace through mistake. And it is impossible that either peace or war can receive that due share of attention which such momentous themes demand, while the ministry is struggling for life against domestic enemies. There is not now, and there never was a parliamentary leader in Great Britain who could carry on internal reforms and foreign wars at the same time. And it will take many John Brights—able and eloquent as that orator is—to convince the world that England can safely look on with indifference upon the political revolutions of continental Europe. Commerce, amongst the many wonders she has achieved, has rendered national isolation impossible; and no country in the world is so securely chained to her chariot-wheels as Great Britain.

For these reasons, when Lord DERBY "goes to the country," we think the flaws of "the bill" will grow infinitesimally small, and the war question loom up portentously large. When the cannon are thundering in people's ears, they are not apt to scrutinize carefully the claims of ten-pound householders, or weep over the sorrows of borough freeholders. Nor are they likely to peruse with a critical eye the story of conservative tergiversation, and wax indignant over Derbyite denunciations of Democracy in 1852. Still less are they likely to be buoyed up by the prospect of a Bright and Russell coalition, or, in fact, of any combination which is not already in the field, in harness and ready for the fray. Derbyite actualities, small as they may be, are worth, in such a crisis, the most splendid of liberal possibilities.

RESTORATION OF THE CITY HALL AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARK.—The fifty thousand-dollar appropriation included in the TAX levy for the repairs of the City Hall, if judiciously expended, may possibly be sufficient to restore that dilapidated ornament of the City to the condition it was in previous to the conflagration of last September; but it will do no more—so that all designs of enlarging it, by the addition of a new story, must happily be abandoned. The cupola, with the clock and bell, should be restored, as nearly like the old one as possible. But beyond that nothing should be done, and the City Hall Commissioners should at once take steps for obtaining designs for the new City Hall, that the long-needed building may be commenced as soon as possible.

Besides the restoration of the City Hall, the Park is to be immediately improved by the extension of Beekman-street to Park-place, the necessary expenditure being authorized by the tax bill. This will be a decided improvement, especially if the point of the Park which will thus be cut off is well paved and thrown open to public use. These changes will impart a rather more cheerful look to that dilapidated piece of public property, but, unfortunately, it is to be defaced by the erection of a wooden building between the Hall of Records and the Superior Court Room, fronting on Chatham-street, for the accommodation of a steam fire-engine. In the course of time, however, the Park will be properly improved, we have little doubt, by the erection of a new City Hall, and the removal of the iron fence which now surrounds it, and all the incumbrances which occupy so much of the space that is required by the hemmed in crowds that force their way constantly through that thronged thoroughfare.

The Right Kind of Reform.

Some twenty well-known citizens propose to establish in the Fourth Ward a *rival to the grog-shops* which so greatly abound in that locality, and which entice so many thousands of young men into habits which end in their degradation and ruin. These gentlemen apparently assume that young men do not ruin themselves from any fondness for *being* ruined,—that they do not become drunkards from any love of drunkenness,—that they do not frequent grog-shops primarily for the sake of the liquor sold in them,—but because they can find there rooms well-warmed and well-lighted, with agreeable companions, readable newspapers, and a general atmosphere of comfort, companionship and enjoyment which they have not at home, and which nobody offers them elsewhere. When there, they feel obliged to drink, partly because it is the fashion of the place, and partly because it is the recognized mode of paying for the entertainment they have enjoyed. Their tastes and tendencies in this respect, doubtless, change,—but at the outset mere love of drink has very little to do with creating the habit of frequenting grog-shops.

The gentlemen in question have issued a circular, in which they thus state the case:

"The public are aware to what extent drunkenness prevails in the Fourth Ward. The returns for licensed and unlicensed shops, for the sale of liquor, show that there is one grog-shop *for every five persons*, men, women and children, resident in the Ward. It is well known that many who support these shops, and who are led into habits of intoxication, are young men and boys. They live in crowded tenement houses, or board with poor families, and after a day's work naturally wish for a little sociality and amusement, outside of their disagreeable homes. They can scarcely find it in any decent place in the whole Ward. Vice has her thousand attractions in that quarter, and *Virtue hardly one.* Even the cheap coffee-rooms, or pleasant temperance taverns and reading-rooms, which are doing so much good in London, do not exist there, to any number. There are over five hundred shops where drunkenness and lewdness hold out hands of welcome to the thoughtless and social youth, and *scarcely a room where sobriety and temperance can give him friendly entertainment.* It is proposed to change this. A number of gentlemen have combined together to open a *temptation on the side of virtue.* They, of course, admit that these young men and lads must have amusement and sociality. They desire that they may have them in a pleasant, sober, decent place of resort. Their plan is to open a Social Room, with Library and Reading-room, under a Superintendent, who shall take charge of the place and sell coffee or some slight refreshment."

This seems to us a most important step in the right direction:—and if the whole benevolence of the City could be turned into the same channel, and be led to work upon the same principle, we should soon see results which it has never yet achieved. *Waging war upon evils will not reform them.* Experience proves this,—and any close study of human character would have done the same thing. Men will not be driven, nor bullied, nor even argued into an abandonment of their pleasant vices. Nothing does so little towards amending a man's life as denouncing him, or the habits to which he has become addicted. He feels in his heart that his habits are not so bad as they are represented,—and he even comes to have a sort of sympathy and an increased liking for them when he hears them thus unjustly abused. It would be a great thing for morality if our preachers and reformers generally could come to understand and appreciate this fact. They would begin to perceive the reason of the small success that attends their labors.

One would think that our experience with prohibitory laws should teach us something on this subject. It would be going too far to say they have never done any good; but we believe that in this City, at all events, they have done much more harm. Drunkenness certainly has not been cured or even checked by them. It has rather grown steadily and rapidly, if not in consequence, yet in spite of them. Men were exasperated by them, as they are by everything that is harsh and coercive; and no man was ever yet saved from vice in a state of wrath. Reform does not lie on that side of human character. The love of strong drink, in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, grows out of a love of conviviality—of genial good-fellowship. Among the working classes it springs from fatigue of body and a desolate emptiness of mind, which seek relief in company or in artificial stimulants, or in both. If drinking in such cases is to be prevented, it must be superseded by something else. It is folly to tell such a man it is *wrong* to drink or to go to drinking places. Perhaps it is, he will think in reply; but I *must* go somewhere, I must do something. Give such a man a room as warm and as bright, companions as social and as cordial, refreshment as cheap and as good, as he can find in the grog-shops, and he will have no difficulty in resisting their temptations.

This is the principle upon which these gentlemen have undertaken their reform in the Fourth Ward. It is sound, sensible and thoroughly practical; and if it be prosecuted vigorously and wisely it cannot fail of success. There should be no attempt to do too much at the outset. Least of all should the fear of not doing everything desirable be allowed to render the new Coffee Rooms unattractive. It must be remembered that it is to attract—not the staid, the sober and the grave, but the young and the wild, whose tastes already incline them towards gay festivities and who would be repelled by any ostentation of solemnity in such a place. We have great confidence that with proper management Coffee Rooms of this kind may be made pecuniarily successful, and that they may thus, by a legitimate competition, diminish the gains which have so multiplied grog-shops and drinking rooms in every quarter of the City. A sharp and successful rivalry of this sort will do much more to shut up grog-shops and diminish drunkenness than all the prohibitory or restrictive laws on the statute book.

More Ruin in Prospect.

The *Tribune*, which is generally in the depths of despair touching the prospects in life of all classes and conditions of the people, at last sees a how in the clouds. It is by no means an admirer of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and greatly doubts his honesty in his contemplated crusade against Austria, but it manages to to extract comfort from the affliction, by pondering upon the demand for corn and hay which the approaching convulsion is likely to create in Europe. It accordingly advises the farmers to sow largely, and thus he enabled to relieve us of some portion at least of "that foreign debt" which, according to it, has been crushing us to death for the last twenty years.

We most cordially concur in the advice. The farmers will do well to calculate upon the withdrawal of enormous masses of men from industrious pursuits in Europe during the next year or two, and upon the enormous appetites of all persons who will be engaged in active hostilities, and make their plans accordingly. They will thus not only serve their own interests, but in a still more remarkable degree the interests of the country, inasmuch as if our cotemporary be correct in his conclusions as to the inevitable result of our foreign trade, the calamity which has been so long impending over us cannot surely be now far distant, and judging from what we see going on around us, everybody is doing his best to hasten it. In other words, we are importing foreign goods as rapidly as ever; wearing as much velvet and brocade, and have, as usual, nothing to pay for it. About this time of the year our neighbor is generally in despair about our proceedings, for it is about this time that we generally give the most unmistakable indications of what mere common sense usually supposes to be prosperity, that is, by buying a great variety of luxuries. The *Tribune* says we are never able to pay for them when bought, and asks every year in despair, as it peruses the Custom-house returns, where the money is to come from to meet our liabilities, and where are the home products to supply the place of money.

It was supposed that as the panic of 1857 was, of course, the result of over-importation, it would have taught the country a salutary lesson, and that we would never again be caught in the same snare. However, it hardly looks at this moment as if we had profited much by the lesson. The world wags to-day pretty much as it wagged two years ago. The silks and the wines, the purple and fine linen, are coming in as of yore. The dry goods men are in their heyday, and every trade and business prosperous and buoyant. The awful gulf, however, is opening at the same rate as ever. Nothing ever seems to fill us up. Our cotemporary has again to ask, for the thousandth time, "whether anybody will tell to him where the corn, or the pork, or the flour,—where the anything, in short, is to come from that will pay for all this."

Only for the war we should be as much at a stand for an answer as ever. We should have to acknowledge our ruin to be closely impending, with the same jolly expression of utter incredulity that has marked our countenances during the many years it has now been threatening us. This year, however, we are able to say, how all this will be paid for. Europe, for a wonder, will want some American product besides specie. She will take our corn and pork, and leave us our gold;—and much good may it do us.

The Ex-Minister to Mexico.

It has been understood, ever since the return of Mr. FORSYTH, that he was dissatisfied with the manner in which the Administration sustained his efforts in Mexico, and in a recent letter to some friends at Columbus, Ga., who had invited him to a public dinner, he states explicitly the grounds of that dissatisfaction.

Mr. FORSYTH was appointed under PIERCE, and continued by BUCHANAN. Near the close of the Pierce Administration, he signed Conventions with the Mexican Government, which were coolly received at Washington. Mr. MARCY wrote him that they embodied new and grave principles of foreign policy which the expiring Administration had no time to consider, but which it would transfer to its successor, without the prejudice of an adverse judgment. General CASS accordingly informed Mr. FORSYTH, at an early day, that the President declined to send the Conventions to the Senate. Mr. FORSYTH fully understood, of course, that his views of the relations which we should establish with Mexico, were not approved. His theory, he tells us, was that Mexico was not ready for absorption; but that by a liberal system of friendly intercourse, we should Americanize her, so that, eventually, what is regarded as her "manifest destiny," might be accomplished. But the Administration never furnished him with any form or outline of its Mexican policy; and he adds, truly enough, that it had none. It approved, in express and flattering terms, of every step he took, but failed to sustain him in his views and measures. If he had been praised less, and supported more, he thinks his usefulness might have been greater. At last he was withdrawn without censure, only to be superseded.

We really think Mr. FORSYTH has had reason to complain. But he is to be pitied far less than the President, who, with pressing motives to take a decided course, remained in a lamentable state of hesitancy and inaction, until a combination of circumstances unlooked-for, if not unwelcome, forced him into taking substantially the same position to which Mr. FORSYTH invited him two years before.

There is a rumor, unfounded we trust, though in keeping with the President's grievous lack of judgment, that he intends to make our newly-acquired influence the occasion of demanding the cession of Chihuahua and Sonora. We cannot quite believe it, even of Mr. BUCHANAN, as such a claim would upset all our chances to accomplish any benefit, either to Mexico or ourselves, as the result of Mr. MCLANE'S recognition of the Juarez Government.

SENATORS BROWN AND DOUGLAS.—Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, has written a letter, which we publish in another column, protesting against the inference drawn by Senator DOUGLAS, from some of his speeches, that he had ever indorsed the principle of popular sovereignty. He had only called upon those who *did* indorse it, he says, to follow it to its legitimate conclusions. He does not believe that the people of a Territory have any right to exclude Slavery therefrom, and insists that the Federal Government is bound to protect slaveowners in the enjoyment of their property against such attempts. He regards this as the true platform for the South. If any party at the North shall take that ground, he thinks the South should join that party. If not, then the South should hold itself entirely aloof, and let the "spoilsmen of the North" fight out their battles in their own way.

Southern Commerce and Southern Conventions.

Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina, has written a letter to the Cotton Planters' Convention, at Macon, Ga., expressing his sympathy with Southern efforts to secure direct trade with Europe, and his confidence that it will eventually be brought about. He considers the two great obstacles to Southern maritime enterprise hitherto, to have been the shallowness of Southern waters and the prevalence of yellow fever in the ports during four months of the year, and want of mercantile capital. These, one would say, are very serious difficulties, but the Governor makes very light of them. The shallowness of the bars, he thinks, may be got over by the use of smaller ships. He flatters himself that time will show that "ships of 1,000 tons are as profitable as larger ones to carry on trade." We beg respectfully to differ with him. He goes on an assumption—not at all uncommon amongst unsuccessful men—that the business world does not know what is for its own interest, and that year after year it perseveres in courses which are against its interest. This is the mode of accounting for their own reverses most in use amongst all crack-brained, broken-down, ne'er-do-well speculators. We do not mean, we need hardly say, to rank Governor HAMMOND in this category; but, we fear a large number of the Southern Commercial Conventions, in their corporate capacity, rightfully belong to it. They are always of opinion that if mankind would repudiate all faith in experience and adopt their theories, the world would wag a great deal better than it does. With regard to Governor HAMMOND'S views on ships, we can only say that, for two or three hundred years, the mercantile world has been steadily making its ships larger, and that within the last ten years the impetus in this direction has been stronger than ever, so that at the present moment the mammoth vessels of 1840 are but third-rates in size and capacity. We do not believe in the probability of shipowners ruining themselves steadily and persistently through a long series of years, and have a profound faith in the worldly wisdom of selfishness. The shipping interest is, just now, we admit, in rather a depressed state; but there is a great variety of reasons to be assigned for the depression. There is one alone which is amply sufficient, and saves us the trouble of resorting to the size of the vessels; and that is, their great number, and the improvements which have been introduced in such rapid succession of late years into propulsion by steam. There have been too many built for the work to be done, and the result has been a general collapse. But Governor HAMMOND may feel satisfied that the shipowners will, if this be the case, not continue to build new ones. As soon as they find their enterprises are not paying well, singular as it may seem to a Southern Commercial Convention, they at once sacrifice their prejudices and stop them.

Even if we had no experience to guide us in forming an opinion, however, we should have no hesitation in arriving at a conclusion as to the profitableness of small sea-ships, very much less hopeful for Southern bars, than Gov. HAMMOND'S. Large ships are more profitable than small ones, for the simple reason that the number of the crew, breadth of sail, and general risks do not increase in anything like the same ratio as the tonnage. A vessel of two thousand tons burden does not cost twice as much to make a trip as a vessel of one thousand, and yet she carries as much as two vessels of half her size. Two vessels of one thousand tons have to be insured separately, and run two distinct risks; and their united crews and salt-junk would man and provision a vessel of three thousand tons. All the expenses are multiplied in the same manner; and all the inconveniences and annoyances in a ratio even still greater. In fact, to suppose that commerce can be more profitably carried on in small vessels than in large ones is very much like supposing that it would be more profitable for a railroad company to set a locomotive to drag one freight-car instead of a train consisting of many. In other words, Gov. HAMMOND is of opinion that with means almost the same, the smaller of two results is the more profitable.

The Governor is likewise of opinion that the yellow-fever difficulty may be readily got over by a heroic determination on the part of Southern merchants to do all their business in eight months, and thus be at leisure to fly from the malady in the remaining four. The drawback on this suggestion is, that it is absolutely worthless unless he can devise some means by which Southern traders can do as much work in those eight months as New-Yorkers or Bostonians do in twelve months.

Without casting the slightest imputation on their industry and intelligence, we must say we feel quite satisfied that Southerners are not capable of any such exploit, and, as far as present appearances go are never likely to be so; and yet, without this, they will never be able to draw away the foreign trade from New-York. Our Southern friends must remember that in the mercantile world men have not simply to do a certain amount of business in order to succeed, but do more business and in a better manner than others. Nothing that we know of Southern habits, or Southern enterprise, leads us to the conclusion that a Savannah or Charleston merchant working two-thirds of the year in loading and unloading handy craft of 1,000 tons burden and under, can accomplish as much as the unflinching New-Yorker who never quits his post from January to December in loading and unloading craft of the largest size. The thing is an absurdity on the face of it.

The South, nevertheless, is certainly not by any means to be pitied. She has a monopoly of a good many most admirable modes of growing rich, and if she will take our advice she will stick to them and let the nostrums of the Commercial Conventions alone. She has an unrivaled climate, an alluvial soil, boundless in extent and unsurpassed in fertility. She has above all an absolute monopoly in the production of the most profitable crop on the face of the earth, and so far as present appearances go, she is likely to retain it for many a year to come. The proper development of fields of industry in which no one can compete with her, to which shallow bars and yellow fever offer no obstacle whatever, would afford for generations to come ample employment to ten times her population. In the face of these facts, is it not the wildest folly to see her bankering after a trial of strength with the Yankees in the business of building and sailing fast clippers and steamships?

She is laboring under the influence of a commercial craze, which in these latter days has afflicted a great number of intelligent minds; craze which for want of a better name, we may call the "craze of solitude." Although Providence has for three centuries been, with unfaltering regularity, so ordering things that mankind shall be brought into closer union, made more mutually dependent and more homogeneous, there is a school of philosophers who are dissatisfied because every parish does not supply all its own wants, from its brogans to its pomade. They cannot bear to have any set of men mind the business they are best fitted for, and get their neighbors to supply the rest of their needs. South Carolina is furious, for instance, because she cannot run first-class steamships in twelve feet of water, and because "prime field hands" cannot construct wooden docks and sewing-machines; and yet most men at the North would think that those who can get twelve-and-a-half cents a pound for as much cotton as they choose to raise at their own doors, have commercially little to desire.

The Sickles Trial.

The trial of Mr. SICKLES draws to a close. The testimony on both sides has been mainly put in, though one or two witnesses on minor points remain to be examined. It has been proposed by the counsel for the defence to submit the case, as it stands, without argument to the Jury; but no reply has yet been made to this suggestion. We deem it probable that it will not be acted upon, and that the usual course of a summing up on each side will be pursued. In this event, a verdict can scarcely be expected before Monday or Tuesday next. The general expectation seems to be that if the prisoner is not acquitted the Jury will disagree.

The trial on the whole seems to have been conducted with fairness, with a good degree of courtesy, and with as little offence to the public sense of propriety as could be expected in such a case. Judge CRAWFORD seems to have been impartial in his rulings, firm in his decisions, and dignified in his conduct of the case. The issue has been rigidly limited to two points—the killing of KEY and the provocation thereto. The public has been spared the repulsive spectacle, so eagerly predicted and craved by unprincipled purveyors to the morbid and discreditable appetite for scandal, of an inquisition into the personal history and character of the actors in this dreadful tragedy. Such a course of proceeding could in no way have promoted the ends of substantial justice, and has not been insisted on by either side. The only intimation of a disposition to enter upon the antecedents of either party was promptly discountenanced by the Judge during yesterday's proceedings.

The Reports of this trial which have been published in the TIMES from day to day, have been forwarded by Telegraph, and far surpass in extent and accuracy any of the previous achievements of that wonderful instrument. We have occasionally hitherto received Telegraphic dispatches of five or six columns in length;—but this has now been done regularly every day during the continuance of this trial. The reports have reached our office usually at a very late hour, and it has consequently been impossible to exercise over them that close supervision which was desirable. The result of this has been that in one or two instances, especially in the case of the confession of Mrs. SICKLES, expressions have crept into our columns which would have been excluded in other circumstances. We make this explanation on our own behalf, as we by no means concur in the views which have been expressed by some of our cotemporaries concerning the necessity of publishing everything relating to the details of great and flagrant crimes.

The Brooklyn Water Bill.

Brooklyn has been thrown into a perspiration by the curious appearance of her "Water bill," as certified by the Secretary of State. Her local papers print what purports to be the new law, with Mr. Secretary TUCKER'S certificate attached. It provides that the permanent Board of Water Commissioners shall consist of *four* men, nominated by the present Board of Commissioners to the Mayor, and by him confirmed, and nothing in the bill makes the members of the present Board ineligible to the new.

But no such provisions as these were in the law that the Legislature enacted. As the Assembly passed the bill, there were to be three Commissioners, to be appointed as above. But in the Senate it was altered; the number was to be *four*—two to be chosen by the present Commissioners and two by the Mayor, and the present Commissioners were made ineligible. The Assembly concurred in these amendments. There seems to be no disputing that the bill printed by the Brooklyn papers is a true copy of the certified act. Then there has been either gross carelessness in the Secretary of State's office, gross blundering among the Engrossers, who rewrote it after it left the Assembly, and before it got to the Governor's room, or gross fraud on the part of some one in altering the bill, either just before or just after it left the Executive Chamber. The printed bill is a better one than the one that was passed—but who did the cheating?

AN APPARITION STEAMSHIP.—The *Commercial Advertiser* announces that Commodore VANDERBILT'S new steamship, the *Ocean Queen*, of 4,000 tons, will depart on her first voyage to Liverpool on the 21st of next month. A particular description is given of this new and splendid steamer, and a report is made of her trial trip to Rondout and back, on which occasion she performed in the most satisfactory manner. The sudden appearance of such a vessel as this, of such vast dimensions, in our waters, will very naturally excite some astonishment among people who are acquainted with our shipping, and the question will at once be asked, where did she come from? Has the *Ocean Queen* suddenly sprung from the billows, like the Paphian queen, with all her machinery and magnificent furniture on board? No such vessel has been launched hers during the past two years. The last large steamship which was turned out of our ship yards was the *General Admiral*, built for the Emperor of Russia; and if Boston or Philadelphia had built such a vessel we should have heard of it long ago. The *Ocean Queen* is a great mystery, and we can account for it in no other manner than by supposing that she has been transformed from the masculine gender in the same marvelous manner in which the ill-fated *Central America* was created out of the *George Law*. If the new *Ocean Queen* be only an old steamship, with another name, it strikes us that it would be as well for the traveling public to be informed of the fact.

THE CASE OF MARY HARTUNG.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, April 21, says:

"We are reliably informed that Sheriff VAN ALSTYNE had an interview with Governor MORGAN yesterday morning for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any probability of a respite being granted, and was assured that he was fully determined to let her suffer the full penalty of law. She will, therefore, be hung in the jail on the 27th inst., unless a stay of proceedings can be obtained from one of the Supreme Court Judges, for which Mr. HADLEY will apply to-day. Her counsel, Mr. HADLEY, has been most unremitting, most self-sacrificing, in his efforts to avert her terrible fate. There is no foundation in fact for the intimation in the *Statesman* of last evening, that she has 'made a confession of her guilt.' MRS. HARTUNG has at last been compelled to decline receiving visits from strangers, which, however humanely intended, have become irksome to the last degree."

INJUNCTION.—An injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in favor of JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., against FREDERICK BROWN, agent for PRALON & SONS, New-York, for an infringement of plaintiffs' trade-mark "Cocoaine"—the alleged infringement being the sale of PRALON & SON "Cocoaine."—*Boston Journal.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Albany.

THE CASE OF MRS. HARTUNG—LAWS PASSED AT THE RECENT SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, April 22.

W. J. HADLEY, of this city, counsel for Mrs. HARTUNG, will make an application to-morrow at 10 o'clock at Blanchard's Hotel before the Hon. W. B. WRIGHT, Supreme Court Judge for this District, now in New York, for a writ of error and a stay of execution in the case of Mrs. HARTUNG.

The State Department is overrun with demands for certified copies of the laws which were passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

The Secretary of State gives notice that in consequence of the omission of the Legislature to vote the ordinary supplies for his office he is unable to employ the usual extra force to make copies of the laws, and that applicants must await their turn. Much delay and inconvenience is likely to result from this. Copies of all laws affecting the City of New-York are being prepared, as directed, by Mayor TIEMANN.

Loss of Coal Boats and Thirty Lives in a Crevasse.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 22.

A special dispatch from Memphis to the *Commercial* says, that two coal barges containing 72 000 bushels, belonging to J. L. HARP, of Louisville, were swept with the crevasse near Lake Providence, on Saturday night, and their crews, consisting of thirty men, perished.

Several new and disastrous breaks are reported in the levee below Memphis.

Arrest of the Rev. Jacob S. Harden.

TRENTON, Friday, April 22.

The Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, charged with the poisoning of his wife in Warren County, N. J., was brought here this morning by an officer from Wheeling, Va., and has been taken to Belvidere this afternoon, where he will be tried.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Johns.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 22.

The Rev. H. V. D. JOHNS, Rector of the Emanuel Episcopal Church, and brother of the Assistant Bishop of Virginia, died at 6 o'clock this morning. He was a prominent minister of the Episcopal Church.

A Church Burnt.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 22.

The Unitarian Church in this city was badly damaged by fire last night. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Seignorial-Tenure Question in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, April 22.

The Government measure for a final settlement of the Seignorial Tenure passed the Legislative Assembly, last night, by a large majority.

Arrival of Steamship Jura.

BOSTON, Friday, April 22

The Cunard steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, April 9 passed the Highland Light at 11 o'clock this morning, bound in.

The Specie En Route from California.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 22.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says that the steamer for Panama from San Francisco on the 5th instant, had on board $2,000,000 in specie.

Navagation at the West.

LA CROSSE, Friday, April 22.

Lake Pepin is now open for navigation. The first boat from St. Paul, Minn., arrived here this morning.

Sailing of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me, Friday, April 22.

The steamship *Indian*, the last steamer from this port this season, will leave shortly after noon to-morrow for Liverpool.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived from Boston at 10 o'clock last night, and sailed at midnight for Liverpool.

Weather cloudy and calm.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN.—Ingenuity seems to be busy in devising new fields for the industry of women. The events of the last year or two have made the demand for additional modes of employment more generally known, and have fixed public attention upon the absolute necessity of devising some remedy for existing evils. One of the many projects to which this discussion has given rise is that of establishing on Long Island, about forty miles from this City, a school for the purpose of teaching horticulture to poor orphan girls. Mrs. T. W. PUELPS, who has taken a very active part in the enterprise, has given the land required for it and all that remains is to raise the amount of money required to erect suitable buildings upon it. The projectors propose to commence with a school of twenty five pupils, and to enlarge their operations as necessity may require. They intend to instruct the girls in all the branches of light gardening, the cultivation of flowers, the preserving of fruits, the rearing of fowls, &c.; and thus to make the institution as nearly self-supporting as possible, and at the same time to qualify their pupils to obtain profitable and healthful employment after they shall have left it. In order to raise funds for the enterprise, it is proposed to hold a grand *festival* during the first weeks in May, at which addresses by prominent gentlemen, music, paintings, statuary, &c., will be the prominent attractions. The Seventy-first Regiment have consented to take charge of the closing *fete*. Persons who may be disposed to aid the project, by loans of paintings, statuary, plants, or whatever else might prove attractive, are requested by the managers to address H. J. FASCELD, Esq., No. 49 Barclay-stree , or Mrs. T. W. PUELPS, No. 75 East Seventeenth street, at as early a day as convenient.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Good Friday was observed generally, yesterday, by the Catholics and Episcopalians. Divine service was celebrated at the usual hours in all the churches of these denominations. The Unitarians, also, commemorated the day by services in the Church of the Messiah. The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached an appropriate discourse, founded on the 26th and 27th verses of the 19 h chapter of St. John. His subject was; "Humanity at the Cross of Christ." The attendance at all the places of worship was much diminished by the storm.

A NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The *Observer* contains the following notice of a new Presbyterian Church: "There is a large district in the upper part of the City, unoccupied by any Presbyterian Church. It lies east of Fifth avenue, and extends from Fiftieth-street to Yorkville. The Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, with the purpose of occupying as central position as possible, has rented the north room of the Third-avenue Depot, between Sixty-fifty and Sixty-sixth streets. The first services in this large and elegant hall were held last Sabbath—preaching by the Rev. ALBERT B. KING, and will be continued in the same place hereafter."

LAUNCH OF NEW STEAMERS.—The steamship *Yorktown*, built for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, will be launched from the ship-yard of W. H. WEBB, Esq., at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. The new steamer being built by EDWARD LUPTON, for the Glen Cove route, is to be launched this day at 1½ o'clock, from his yard at Green Point. The Novelty Works are building her engine, and D. A. HAWKINS the joiner-work. The whole boat is to be finished and furnished in the best manner. She is 186 feet long; 29 feet beam; 40-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke. She is contracted to be ready to take her route to Glen Cove on the 1st of June.

SUDDEN DEATH.—HANNAH RILEY, residing in a tenement house rear of No. 137 Delancey-street, expired very suddenly, Thursday afternoon, soon after imbibing some liquor purchased at a porter-house near where she lived. She leaves a husband and several children. Capt. in STERRS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, states that "there have been several sudden deaths in his precinct within a year, from the effects of bad liquor."

THE THOMAS POWELL.—This steamer, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, well known as one of the fastest on the river, has just commenced her regular daily trips for Rondout, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, making all the landings. She leaves Jay-street Pier every afternoon at 3:15 o'clock P. M.

BOY RUN OVER.—HENRY SALLY, a boy 11 years old, while crossing the Bowery, near Spring-street, was run over by a hack, and dangerously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital, and PATRICK CARA, the hackman, was arrested and locked up, to await the result of his injuries.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday afternoon, a woman named MARY DRESSEL was severely burned, at her residence, No. 42 Attorney-street, by the explosion of a child lamp. She lingered in great agony until Thursday afternoon, when she expired.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.—Mrs. BARBARA PAGEBA, who resides at No. 257 West Thirty-fifth-street, died Thursday morning, from burns received the evening previous, from the explosion of a child lamp. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Police Reports.

A BURGLARIOUS ENTERPRISE ON NIPPON IN THE BUD.—Three youths were noticed, yesterday, prowling about the Nyack steamboat dock. They had purchased tickets for Nyack, and had arrived at the dock an hour before the boats departure. Officer Hamblin, of the Tuited Wards, thought there was something wrong in the wind and soon arrested them. A bit of burglar's tools was found in their possession, as also a loaded revolver and a dirk knife. The prisoners were taken to the Police Head quarters, and there gave their names as John Greenough, Edward H. P. Henderson and David E. Muller. The two first named were each about twenty years old. Muller, who was only twelve, showed regret at his position, and, on being questioned, was as communicative as could be desired. He said they had started on a burglarious expedition to Nyack. Henderson had been there previously, surveyed the field, and sponed the houses they were to try their skill upon. The prisoners were temporarily committed.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG.—Peter Mulvey, well known about the First District Police Court, was arrested yesterda, on a charge of defrauding Patrick Mackey, of No. 126 Clinton-place, out of $30. The complainant says he employed him to bring a suit against a physician up town for wages due him, amounting to $60, and gave him an advance fee; but Mackey settled the claim with the physician for $30, pocketed the sum, and informed his client that the doctor refused to pay anything. Mulvey was compelled to give $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN NEGROES.—Two colored men named Wm. Scott and Edward Randolph, while playing billiards on Thursday night, at the billiard-rooms No. 85 Mercer-street, had a dispute about the count, Randolph accusing Scott of cheating. Scott at once drew a pistol and shot his accuser, the ball taking effect in his left eye, and nearly destroying it. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, and Scott was committed to prison for trial.

STEALING FROM THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—Edward Peacock, an English youth, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $75 worth of brass faucets from the Broadway Theatre, which is now undergoing demolition. He confessed the robbery, and stated that he had sold his booty to Owen Gay, who keeps a junk-shop in Worth-street. Gay was arrested and held to answer the charge preferred against him. Peacock was assigned a cell in the Tombs.

Police Commissioners.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS WITH REGARD TO THE OLD POLICE—OPINION OF COUNSEL—MCCUNE IS OFFERED $642 69 AND REFUSES TO ACCEPT IT—CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST HIM—HIS TRIAL SET DOWN FOR TUESDAY NEXT.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 P. M. yesterday, General NYE presiding, and all the members of the Board, except Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, were present.

Mr. Emmbee, the Chief Clerk, read the following opinion of counsel with regard to the decision in the Court of Appeals in the case of Municipal Police man McCune:

OPINION.

Our opinion being required by the Board of Police, upon the effect which the late decision of the Court of Appeals in McCune's case may have upon the relations between the Board and those members of the Municipal Police who, between the 23 i of April and the 3d of July, 1857, rejected the authority of the Board, we have to answer:

First—That not only must the decision in the particular case be implicitly obeyed, but it must be received as the rule for other cases like it in all substantial respects.

Second—That it is obvious the rule of McCune's case does not embrace many cases which we understand to exist, as, for instance, the following:

1. Those who received their appointment from the late Mayor and City Judge alone.

2. Those who, since the 23d of April, 1857, have entered into other and inconsistent employments.

3. Those who, from the 23 i of April to the 3d of July, 1857, did not perform the Police duty of their respective Wards without lawful excuse.

4. Those who during that period disobeyed any general or special order of the Board of Police.

5. Those who accepted office and acted under the ordinance of the Common Council, passed June 2, 1857, for the establishment of a new Municipal Police.

6. Those who actually took part in the collision between the Metropolitan and Municipal Police on the 16th of June, 1857.

Third—That those members of the old Police who are within the rule of McCune's case, are still liable to trial and punishment for misconduct committed during any part of the period between the 23 i of April and the 3d of July, 1857, as well as at any time since.

Fourth—That whenever trials are to be had care should be taken to have the notices and complaints personally served, and all the proceedings regularly taken and recorded.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

A. J. VANDERPOEL,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WM. CURTIS NOYES,
WM. M. EVARTS.

Official notice of the decision of the Court of Appeals has been served on the counsel for the Board and by them communicated to the Board.

The Board adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the People on the relation of James McCune against this Board having been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and the peremptory *mandamus* consequent thereon having been this day served upon this Board, whereby this Board is in substance commanded to immediately restore the said McCune to the office of patrolman and member of the Metropolitan Police District, and permit him to exercise the same and to take the profits and pay thereof, and also to discharge his arrears of pay according to the former writ of alternative *mandamus*, it is, on motion,

Resolved, In obedience to said writ, that the said James McCune be restored to the aforesaid office and permitted to exercise the same and to take the profit and pay thereof; and that the Treasurer draw his warrant in favor of said McCune for the sum of $367 92, being the amount of the arrears of pay due to said McCune from the 26th day of June, 1857, to the 11th day of December next thereafter, together with $274 77, being the costs awarded by said judgment.

The Board dismissed John C. McKeon, of the Third Precinct, from the force, and adjourned to Tuesday, 2 o'clock P. M.

Soon after the Board adjourned, Mr. Devereux counsel for McCune, applied for McCune's back pay which, he claimed, amounted to $1,732 55. Mr. BOWEN drew a check for $642 69, the amount which the Board had resolved to pay McCune, and tendered it to McCune, who took it and handed it to Mr. Devereux. The latter said the amount was not sufficient, that it did not include his costs, and gave it back.

Gen. NYE inquired of McCune whether he refused to receive the check as a legal tender, to which his counsel replied that he did not think the amount of the check was the amount due McCune, and he would prefer to leave the matter open until the next meeting of the Board. The check was placed in the hands of Mr. Embree, the Chief Clerk of the Board, and Mr McCune and his counsel retired.

Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter has preferred charges against Officer McCune, the nature of which is set forth in the letter which we give below. The trial of McCune, it will be observed, is set down for Tuesday next:

Office of the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, No. 413 Broome street.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1859.

TO JAMES MCCUNE—*Sir*: Take notice, that charges have been preferred to the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District against you, which charges are now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Police, at No. 413 Broome-street, New-York City, and a copy thereof is hereto annexed. You are hereby notified and required to call at said office and examine the said charges, and within two days after service of this notice, to answer the said charges in accordance with and in the manner required by rule No. 7 of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Board of Police, a copy of which rule is hereto annexed.

You will also take notice that your trial upon said charges will be in order, and will take place, at a meeting of this Board to be held at the office of the said Board, No. 413 Broome-street, in said City, on the 26th day of April, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until the trial is concluded. GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

To the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District.

I hereby charge James McCune with insubordination, and refusal and neglect to perform duty as a patrolman of the Metropolitan Police District, and with wilful disobedience of orders, and with wilful non-compliance with the general rules of the Board, and treating the power and authority of the Board with contempt.

SPECIFICATIONS.

1. A continued refusal to act from the 23 i of April, 1857, to the 3d of July of that year, under the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the governmental thereof, passed April 15, 1857."

2. Refusing to recognize the power and authority of the Board of Police, and voting in the station-house of the Fourteenth Precinct, with other persons, not to recognize the said act, or the power or authority of said Board of Police, but to continue acting in opposition to the Board of Police and its officers.

3. In neglecting to appear and report for duty on the 18th of June, 1857, at No. 88 White-street, at 8 o'clock P. M. of that day, in obedience to an order previously given to him.

4. Acting in concert with a body of men, in opposition to the said Board of Police, and the force under their command, and in armed defiance thereof, from the 23d of April to the 3d of July, 1857.

5. Open contempt and defiance of the authority of the Board of Police, expressed by words and acts, from the 23d of April, 1857, to the 3d of July, 1857.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1859.

Veto of the Bill Increasing Salaries of Police Clerks

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 19, 1859.

To the Senate:

The Bill entitled "An Act in relation to the duties of the Assistant Clerks of the New York Police Courts" imposes upon them duties for which their compensation is fixed at $4 per day in the aggregate. The present salaries were fixed only a year since by the supervisors of the county, and the same body possesses full power to increase them. Without the sanction or intervention of the local authorities an attempt is now made to increase the salaries and to place them beyond the control of the Supervisors.

In signing my name to this bill I should be called upon to give my approval to that which I believe to be radically wrong in principle. Where the local authorities possess all necessary powers and there is no complaint of any urgent refusal to act and no public grievance is shown to exist, I cannot sanction with my signature any attempt to overrule or interfere with the powers of local authorities.

E. D. MORGAN.

Provisions of the Treaty between Nicaragua and the United States.

From the Constitution, April 22.

We have observed that in several of the public papers erroneous views are entertained of the provisions of the treaty. We are not able to speak authoritatively upon the subject, but have reason to believe that the treaty contains no stipulations for the United States to land troops in Nicaragua for the purpose of suppressing filibuster enterprises, but that it does contain a stipulation allowing *the United States to land forces there* when necessary for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of American citizens.

We have also reason to believe that the treaty secures to the United States the *right to transport troops and munitions of war at their pleasure across the transit route*, and that the only restriction upon its exercise is that the troops and munitions shall not be employed against any of the States of Central America with which Nicaragua is in amity. It appears to us that these stipulations contain everything upon the subjects to which they relate that the interest or honor of the United States can require.

☞ We are indebted to Butterfield & Company's, and Wells, Fargo & Company's Expresses, for late California papers by the Overland Mail.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—All motions for Saturday, 23d, will stand adjourned to Saturday, 30th. Per order. WM. H. HARRIS, Clerk.

To Advertisers.

The New-York WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger circulation than any other *newspaper* in the world, and is the best medium in which to advertise. We shall print over two hundred thousand copies of our next issue. Price, one dollar per line, each insertion. Advertisements must reach us by Wednesday, April 27.

As an index to where the TRIBUNE circulates, we copy from our books our *mail* subscriptions received in the month of March last. Our sales to newsmen are, of course, not included:

No. Copies.		No. Copies.		No. Copies
Maine	842	Illinois	1410	Maryland	25
New-Hampsh.	1011	Wisconsin	1169	Alabama	2
Vermont	570	Minnesota	280	Florida	8
Massachusetts	593	Iowa	568	Utah	10
Rhode Island	41	Virginia	3	Texas	9
Connecticut	486	California	373	Wash'n Ter.	11
New-York	3785	Oregon	95	Canada	198
New-Jersey	482	Kentucky	18	[illegible]	11
Pennsylvania	1787	Missouri	31	Mississippi	8
Delaware	26	Tennessee	25	South Carol'a	4
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Michigan	865	Nebraska	7	Foreign	51
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Total.....17,806

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Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Judiciously used in time, will remove these sad evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!

Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 737 BROADWAY.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Charles' London Cordial Gin for Consumptives, and invalids requiring a stimulant. Sold, quarts and pints, by all druggists, grocers, etc. Depôt, No. 40 Broadway. Other Gins may be thrust at you. Buy only CHARLES'. The only LONDON Gin genuine.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos.
121, 123 and 125
FULTON-ST.
BOYS SPRING CLOTHING,
NEW PARIS AND AMERICAN
STYLES.
Largest stock, great variety and
LOWEST PRICES
in the market.
NO DEVIATION
from the price mark on every
article.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William st., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon, Scarf and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders Hosiery, Dre s Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross plait, French and English Printed Shirts; Alexandre's, Dajon's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

A New Article for the Hair.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

A new perfume for the handkerchief—Extract of Sweet Hyacinth.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FILE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the improved Combination Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6.
At retail at No. 378 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WIDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 258 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
No. 51 Gravier-st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Phelon's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, opposite Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phelon's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st; also at O'Conner & Collender's, No. 63 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 9th-av. and 24th st., pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery, and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 653 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

The Spring Style of Hats for Gentlemen's WEAR—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $5. At ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tubular Razor Strop.—This invaluable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $30 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!
CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It insidiously a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses and posterior nares and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless, yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple SUGAR PILL taken two or three times per day, promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by perseverance the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.

Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 3-dram vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by dealers.

Looking-Glasses.
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 338 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand unrivaled by any in the world. His splendid dye, (the only harmless one known) is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of all at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, NO. 19 JOHN STREET,
Keep the largest assortment of Glass Views. Also Elliott's and Sylvester's Colored and Illuminated Gramps and Paper Views.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hollow Brothers, No. 409 Broadway, sole manufacturers of the celebrated Improved French Yoke Shirts, a new style, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Only depot in the United States is at No. 409 Broadway.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of removing to No. 823 Broadway.
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Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

If you want a Choice Dress Suit,
at a low price,
Call on DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway, late Genin's.

A Luxurious Bedstead for the Sick, or those in health. No family should be without one of the Invalid Bedsteads so highly recommended by all the medical faculty. Manufactured and sold by the American Trades company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit, elegant styles of gents' furnishing goods, received by every steamer. Also a fine kid gloves constantly on hand, at Nos. 67 and 69 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City can obtain Phrenological Examinations, with advice as to occupation, talents and proper pursuits, daily, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines.—Price reduced from $75 to $60; good back stitch, two threads. Call and examine. Liberal commission to agents.
JOHN H. LESTER, No. 483 Broadway, New-York.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

DIED.

BUSTEED.—In Brooklyn, GEORGE WASHINGTON BUSTEED, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Kent-av., four doors from Myrtle av., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FAIROUTE.—On Friday, April 22, GEORGE W. FAIROUTE, son of the late Rev. George Fairoute, of Jamaica, L. I., after a short illness, aged 72 years

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Nicholas C. Everett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., from the house of Nicholas C. Everett, Hudson-av. Bergen, at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

SPICER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 21, after a short illness, LAVID SPICER, Sr., aged 80 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 1 110th st., near Bloomingdale Road, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Further invitation is not given.

DEERFIT.—At Albany, on Wednesday, April 20, of congestion of the brain, JOHN DOUGHTY, late member of the State Senate, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 113 West 43d-st.

☞ Springfield, Mass., and Rochester papers please copy.

THIS WEEK'S DISPATCH
OUT THIS MORNING,
And for sale at all the news depots,
Contains
A report of the recent fight between
TOM SAYERS AND BILL BENJAMIN
For the Championship of England,
ALSO,
A new story by T. HAMILTON VANANDA,
Entitled,
THE WILD HERMIT,
OR THE
FREE RANGERS OF TEXAS.
A Tale of the Southern Border.
The usual variety of Choice Reading.

I. O. O. F.—NOTICE.
THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE G. L. U. S. will take place on TUESDAY next.
The different Lodges will meet at the Battery.
Procession to start at 11 A. M.
They will all pass WHITE'S HAT EMPORIUM, NO. 216 BROADWAY,
And continue until they reach Dr. Chapin's Church, where Divine service will be held by the Grand Chaplain. There will be some hundreds of WHITE'S HATS in the procession, and it is expected OF ALL BROTHERS IN GOOD STANDING to CALL AT WHITE'S and purchase a hat.
When Mr. W. will present a pair of white gloves if they choose to join the procession.
The line of march from the Battery up Broadway to WHITE'S; then to Dr. Chapin's church; to 14th-st.; to 5th-av.; to Madison-square; where addresses, odes—written by Mrs. Partington, (Brother Shillaber, of Boston.) Benediction. Evening—Grand Ball at the Academy of Music. Tickets, admitting gentlemen and ladies, to be had at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
THE OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT
Has been removed from No. 23 Beekman-st. to more commodious quarters at No. 5 Beekman-st., over the Park Bank. The paper will be issued from the new rooms every Thursday morning.

NEWS FROM CHINA!
ELEGANT BRONZE AND PARIAN GROUPS AND FIGURES,
TEA-TRAYS,
SUPERB TEA AND TOILETTE SERVICES,
SOLID GOLD SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
RICH CHINA DINNER AND BREAKFAST SETS,
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Customers respectfully invited to call
OTTINGTON BROS., 254 and 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEROSENE GILS.
NOTICE.
☞ THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE KEROSENE WORKS being now completed, we give notice that ALL orders from the TRADE will be filled from this at new rates.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

PUTTERY HENRY AND BRESHAM,
For the benefit of the Spanish and Mission Schools connected with the North Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hatfield's), corner 11th-av. and 34th-st., will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING April 25, in said church. Subject—Wit and Humor. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW BOOKS.

MR. READE'S NEW NOVEL.

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

"LOVE ME LITTLE,
LOVE ME LONG."

A NOVEL.

BY

CHARLES READE,

Author of "Peg Woffington," "Christie Johnstone," "Never Too Late to Mend," &c.

12mo, Muslin, 75 cents; Paper, 65 cents.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

THE THIRD VOLUME of the new edition of this work, of this favorite author is
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS,
A NARRATIVE OF 1757.
Illustrated by two elegant Steel Vignettes and twelve sketches on wood, from new designs by
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400 pages brown octavo, bound in embossed cloth, laveled. Price $1 50; or plain cloth, uncut edges, for rebinding in extra styles, same price.

DARLEY'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
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The Pioneers	Red Rover.
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The Crater.	Jack Tier.
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The Pilot.	The Prairie.
Wyannotte.	The Deerslayer.
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AS A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE
the publication of this edition exceeds, both in magnitude and importance, anything before undertaken in this country. COOPER has be njustly styled
"THE GREAT AMERICAN NO

FOR SALE.

LLEWELLYN PARK

IS A TRACT OF

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,

Beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge, (Orange Mountain,) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, brooks of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips, and a noble forest of the various native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and has been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of the land lying contiguous to the Park.

This tract of land, containing about

THREE HUNDRED ACRES,

Has been divided into village sites of from

FIVE TO TEN ACRES EACH.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City, and yet wishing accessible, retired and healthful homes in the country. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health, cultivation, and protection from the winds of Winter, it is (naturally situated to catch the sea-breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.

It is believed that no spot within 50 miles of New-York is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the City where there is no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises, free of charge.

The privacy of the Park and all the sites is secured by a Lodge and gate-keeper at the entrance from Valley Road, one mile from North Orange Railroad station. As we ascend along the Park avenue—nearly five miles of which are already completed—Newark, New York, and their Bays, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the Narrows, are all taken at a glance. Upon reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a landscape more than one hundred miles in extent spans the horizon. Cultivated fields, and country seats, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers and bays, with the Navesink hills at the South, Nyack mountain, Haverstraw peak, and the Highlands toward the North, with Long Island and the Ocean in the East, all lie revealed to the eye. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

LLEWELLYN PARK is less than one hour from New-York City, via Morris and Essex Railroad, six trains per day, each way, and via New-Jersey Railroad and Orange Omnibus line, fifteen trips each way daily.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population, in short, for all the considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

For maps, terms, and particulars, apply to the proprietor.

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., N. Y. and Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—

ARCADE COTTAGE,

Only one hour from the city, with 5 acres of land, situated on Glen-av., Llewellyn Park, range, N. J., on an elevated plateau about half way up the mountain side. The house is built of brick with hollow walls, after plans by Alex. J. Davis, Architect in the Tuscan manner, and is 55 feet in length by 56 feet in width. It contains 13 rooms and two cellars, with bells, gas pipes, speaking-tubes and water pipes introduced throughout the house.

It is heated by Brown's hot-water furnace. The stairs are carried up in a tower 45 feet high, from the top of which you have a fine view of Newark, Bay of New-York, the Narrows, Brooklyn, New-York, the high lands, the intermediate villages and the open country.

This cottage—with its ancient entrance, solemn avenue, shady and cool, high ceilings and lofty tower—is admirably adapted, with the style in which it is built, for a Summer residence. It is eleven feet above the usual level, and appropriately connected with the surrounding grounds, which are laid out in the natural style, by a grass terrace 15 feet wide, which is ornamented with Maltese vases.

ARCADE COTTAGE

Is said with a

RIGHT TO LLEWELLYN PARK,

and is approached by a delightful drive of one mile through Tulip av., Park way and Oak Bend, or Glen-av.

For terms and particulars, apply to

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York, or
Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—OR TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—RENT $1,000—A picturesque cottage known as the Eyrie, built in rustic style of stone and wood on Eagle Rock, (on the top of the Mountain, Orange, N. J.,) 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a magnificent prospect.

The house contains 11 rooms, besides bath and store-rooms. It is seated with Brown's hot-water furnace. There are, also, stables, carriage-house and ice house filled. The grounds consist of about 50 acres of land, mostly in forest, lawn and garden. It is approached by a beautiful drive of a mile and a half through Llewellyn Park. It is a retired, wild and picturesque spot possessing bold and striking features and only one hour from the City via the Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars, apply to L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 61 1st place, Brooklyn. Lot 26x133 feet 5½ inches, (31 feet 5½ inches contrary,) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 21x50 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and have desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect.
E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four story high stoop brown-stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These house are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 48 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURNELL, DAVIES & BURR, No. 49 Wall-st., or to ROBERT MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class, four-story, English-basement, brown-stone house No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated; City and country combined; the house is a perfect gem; in English and convenience unsurpassed; has extra stables. Will be sold very low; very little cash required. No built on house. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Gates avs. House conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. B. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, 25 by 56 feet, three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience; the situation is unsurpassed. Apply at the house, or of B. B. BLYDENBURG, No. 45 South-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, FOUR doors from 8th-av., 27x75 feet; brown-stone and tiled up to the attic; has every possible convenience and is built in the most substantial manner; to exchange for two smaller houses near 8th-av., not above 34th-st. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 10 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVEN FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses on Murray Hill, near 6th-av., all well rented; will be exchanged for good country property at such investment would be desirable. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,129 Broadway, near 30th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 LONDON-TERRACE 23d-st., in complete order, with every improvement, and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No 208 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 28 Lafayette-place, 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

27 ACRES AT YONKERS TO EXCHANGE for a house in this City worth between $2,000 and $3,000. The property is handsomely situated and in a superb building site. Title unincumbered. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 10 Nassau-st., room 5.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of 10 lots on the corner of 7th-av. and 151st-st., a splendid opportunity for builders, or those desiring to erect a first-class dwelling in house. Apply to L. SAUNDERS, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—ON NINETIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 10 lots near Taylor's Creek, Sand Hills, suitable for private purposes, some years or as subdivisions, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. FIELD SON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 90th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE STORY dwelling house No. 20 Gay-st., well calculated for one or two families, without small child ren. Also, the lot corner of 4th and Christopher sts. If not sold will be leased. JOHN T. BOYD, No. 45 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, with Sloan's stoop, now completed and built in the most substantial manner. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 33 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 172 WEST 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side. Lot 25x100, house 25x32, detached and basement, in thorough order. Has gas, plumbing, and hot air furnace complete, with furniture if required. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 32 WEST 20th-st.; house 25 feet 3 inches by 42 feet; lot 25 feet 3 inches by half the block; price $18,000; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY and attic house, No. 206 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 100 feet. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 161 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 95 and 97 East 36th-st., brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 95, or of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—A NUMBER OF first-class houses; also, a handsome country seat. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 161 West 26th st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 130 FEET FRONT, PART in Leonard-st., west of and near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FREY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE two three story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. They are genuine in finish and convenience—being first-class and in all respects a most desirable residence, and only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York, or at No. 15 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL—Two west side of Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 25 feet front, 73 feet deep, 4-story, high basement, and brown-stone fronts. Each contains 20 large rooms, 28 closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water closets, 2 wash basins, gas, bells, &c. Also, that spacious house corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st., 28 feet front, 83 feet deep, 4 stories high basement, brick and brown-stone fronts and containing 27 large rooms, 26 dressing and clothes closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 2 wash basins, gas, bells, private stairs, &c; hot air, and hot and cold water on all floors without pumping. They have been built under the constant inspection of the owner, and are believed to contain everything essential in a first-class house, and will bear close inspection. A liberal share may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Printed terms, with price and particulars, can be had at the house, or of the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place, up stairs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees; shrubbery, &c., in perfect order. 1¼ miles from Fulton ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. S. DAVENORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4 story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 2d-st. House built in 1856, and just put in complete order and repair for home-class occupancy. Lot 25 feet 9 inches front by 100 feet deep, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 33d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wieland's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material: it is as durable or the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at room No. 4 Barclay-st., No. 244 Pearl-st., corner of Gelston, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIGAND.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY STONE front house, and let No. 101 West 30th-st., near Broadway; the purchaser having the choice of range and heater. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 Ashington-place; pleasant location fronting on square, to be seen after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS house in West 30th-st., furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY and finished attic brick house, No. 175 McDougal, near 5th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 70 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to epidemics or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE WEST bank of the Passaic River, at North Belleville, N. J., three miles from Passaic Bridge depôt of New-York and Erie Railroad; several trains to and from New-York, daily, being from 45 to 50 minutes. Small Steamboat runs from Newark, connecting with trains from New-York. Contains about 42 acres, 35 of which are in the highest state of cultivation; the balance fine woodland; large garden with plenty of excellent fruit; has a front on the river of near 1,000 feet, with an excellent dock. Buildings consist of a comfortable farm house, excellent barn, and convenient out-houses; two fine wells and a pond of spring water; situate in a fine grove of forest trees, on an elevation which can be used for water-power, or ornamental purposes; orchard with 100 apple-trees, choice fruit, in good bearing order; plenty of plums, pears, and all small fruit. For further particulars apply on the premises, to T. DUNCAN, or to T. W. SATHERWAITE, No. 61 William st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place is in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 15 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a city residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st.; or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau st.

EDWIN BENEDICT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—In the village of Hackensack, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 4th May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises I shall offer for sale at auction, the building and lot known as the "Old Tavern Stand, lying west of and upon the road, also, a large new and modern building lots on state-st. and Morris st; two lots east of Plankroad, south of Nicholas Van Voorhis, and several lots west of Plank-road. The above is property formerly owned by Robert Campbell, deceased. For a more particular description, apply to G. G. ACHERSON, Esq., at the County Clerk's Office in Hackensack. Title indisputable. EDWIN BENEDICT, Trustee, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT country residence at Tubby Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall and within 25 minutes' from 31st st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick in the most substantial manner, and contains 19 or 20 apartments with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired 5 acres with water front. The whole having a splendid view of the Hudson river. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or at 49 Broadway.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—with three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in "st Chester, Westchester County, half mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, with all the modern conveniences; the house is in the best condition. Fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 105 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE FURNISHED OR FOR SALE—A neat beautiful villa, situated on the borders of the Bay of Lawrence, 20 miles from Canal-st., and 10 from Lake George. The neighborhood is unrivaled in the scenery of Long Island picturesque beauty. There is also 40 feet of boating and bathing on the bay on which this villa stands, and a good chaise road to the village of Flushing, 4 miles distant, and to the Bay of Lawrence, 2 miles. The house contains 10 rooms, and has been built but a few years, and is in perfect repair. Any one wishing to purchase will be treated with liberality. Apply to the owner, No. 42 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the office of A. D. BARCLAY, No. 161 Jackson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A good two-story and attic frame house, with 10 rooms, and 2 acres of land, fronting on the Sound, with a good stable and carriage-house, and a well of excellent water. Also, a small cottage house, with 5 rooms, and 1 acre of land, with a good stable, &c. Apply to JOHN HUNTER, New-Rochelle, or to JOHN T. HUNTER, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and basement brick house, No. 10 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Rent $600. Apply to JOHN T. BOYD, No. 45 William-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE and a half miles east of the depôt, one-quarter of a mile from Cos Cob—A beautiful country seat, containing 200 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is a two-story and attic frame, about 28 by 40 feet, with a wing 16 by 40 feet, handsomely situated and in perfect order; fine view of the Sound; good barn, stable and carriage-house; plenty of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x25 about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 31 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to R. H. ROBERTSON, Nott Place.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depôt; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 5 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to let April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage-house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR sale at public auction, on the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, M., containing sixty acres, or may be divided into smaller parcels if desired, situated on the corner of Tea Neck Road and Railroad av., leading to the central depôt of the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey, now just completed, and is only five miles from Hoboken, or accessible by plank road. It is finely situated on high ground and is a healthy location; it has a large orchard of fine grafted fruit; also, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c., in abundance; also, a fine large house, barn, carriage house, granary and other out-buildings, all in good order. The above will positively be sold on that day, or the premises, unless previously sold at private sale. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of T. J. WELLS, corner of Washington and Clarkson sts., New-York.

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Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

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Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

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NO. 35 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office in No. 58 Wall-st. March 19, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The agreement of Dec. 15, 1858 has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such the primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated, therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by the parties necessary to give effect to and to consummate the primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will naturally and assess by order for the said loans, as directed by the Articles of said Agreement, a few days before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the instalments of parties assenting to and consummate and carry into effect the said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, and that the proceeds of said assessments be applied, so that the construction of said agreement shall be carried out, and that the consideration of said agreement thereby declared, is and shall be secured and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and more particular information, apply to the Secretary of the Company, at the office in Wall-st., New-York.—[Signed] WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chairman.

mh25-law&wAS

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st av. and 126th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 26th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board,

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

WANTED, $10,000 TO $15,000 ON LOAN for three to five years, at eight per cent; to be secured on a very valuable tract of land, within five miles of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, and within four from the bay of five miles. It is now occupied by the owners, for farming purposes, and is valued at $75,000.

The loan is wanted to make further improvements on the property. The title is perfect and an undisputed, 12 per cent is allowed by special contract in the State of Texas.

Apply to DE ZENG & STEVENS,
No. 10 Trinity Building.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHern Indiana Railroad Company.—TRANSFER OFFICE, New York March 2, 1859.—The Stock Holders of this Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GRAND COMPANY—No. 68 William-st. The stockholders of the American Grand Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILroad Company.—Holders of coupons of first mortgage 6% bonds due May 1, 1859, and May 1, 1865, are requested to present the same with the undersigned, number 5 Nassau-st., that it is expected they will be paid on the 1st May, with exchange on New-York, and interest to that day provided

A. F. H. LA MOTTE, No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for six Directors of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. TELVERTON, President.

ISAAC O. LEE, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1859.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED Obtained by SUNDS, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of papers. Passport fees and information, 25 cents each passport. Bounty land, pensions, and extra pay procured.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent per cent, upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,

GEO. W. YOULE Cashier.

INDIA ROAD NEW-YORK April 19, 1859.
DIVIDEND—A Dividend of THREE AND one-half per cent. (3½) has been declared by this bank payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until all previous.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

BANK FOR SALE.—A SOUTHERN CHARTER for a Bank fully organized, can be ready for business within ten days; books &c., ready. Price $2,000; terms cash, customer need apply. Address, with real name, BANK, box No. 190 *Times* Office.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Bar Silver, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$55,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROperty in this City. No applications from Brokers will be entertained. THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 1901 0th st., near 3d-av.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS negotiated by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 15 Wall-st.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 14, 1859.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held at their Banking Rooms, April 13, instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. R. MARTIN, PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK, GEORGE B. WARREN,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN, S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
GORDON W. BURNHAM, JAMES M. BENEDICT,
JOHN BOYCE, JOHN CASTREE,
LUCIEN D. COMAN, ALBERT A. MARTIN,
ROBERT L. BROWN.

And for inspectors of the next succeeding election, JOSEPH M. BROWN, EBENEZER COLLAMORE, RALPH MEAD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have paid policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON
J. A. WORSON, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 3 North River foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage to second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
T. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, April 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON EVERY FIFTH DAY!
Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, Bropy, Master,
Having the most of her cargo on board, will receive freight for three or four days only, at her wharf, foot of Warren-st.

At Pier No. 3 East River.

And be the first clipper to sail for San Francisco.

The W. B. FOOTE is known as the fleetest and sharpest clipper up.

SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM Company intend sailing their powerful first-class steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

G. Thompson Saturday, May 14, 12 o'clock, noon.

The steamer will call at Londonderry to land passengers for Belfast, Dublin or London, and from Glasgow to Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or London every first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. Passage from either of the above places to New-York, Cabin $85; Steerage, $30; Children under 12 years of age half fare. First-class berths can be secured at the following rates: For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 22 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 27.

Notice.—The MARION being with room for one trip, there will be no steamer WEDNESDAY, April 20.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on alternate days—Clipper of Saturday, April 30—the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHEROKEE, Thomas B. Skinner, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

This superb Baltimore clipper ship shows by her log the following passages and time: Passage from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, 18 days; from London to Callao 74 days; from Callao to Canton 30 days—sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas* beating her on both passages; passage from Melbourne to Callao, 32 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 2,200 miles in seven successive days and we expect will make one of the quickest passages ever made to San Francisco on record. Having superior accommodations, she offers unusually low rates, and the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at lowest rates.

For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 84 Wall-st. (Tontine building)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.

Will sail from and last steamship, C. W. PUTNAM, commander, will call for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Will receive freight Saturday, April 23.

For cabin, first cabin $40
For passage, second cabin 20
For freight or passage apply to
No. 48 Wall-st. (Tontine building)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.

Will sail from and last steamship, C. W. PUTNAM, commander, will call for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Will receive freight Saturday, April 23.

For cabin, first cabin $40
For passage, second cabin 20
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, MEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broad-way.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. E. Moores, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BRADDELL, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 20th April.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana 15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARKER, will leave on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail lines. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $9; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 53 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2 30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Cornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 20, 1859. Leaves New-York for Easton, and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 18, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Trains 11 A. M. for Poughkeepsie 7 P. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. for Dobbs Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Sing Sing; 6:45 P. M. for Peekskill; 5:30 P. M. for Tarrytown. The Boat leaves Pier 51 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight will be received and forwarded by this line at reduced rates. Passengers can procure tickets at the Company's office, Chambers-st. Station, and on board the boat. Baggage will be checked through to all points. Freight will be received at the Company's office, Chambers-st. Station, and at the foot of Jay-st., North River, where the Company's Agent will attend to receiving and forwarding the same. Freight will be received at the Company's office, Chambers-st. Station, and at the foot of Jay-st., North River, where the Company's Agent will attend to receiving and forwarding the same.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Change of hours. The Express Mail Train leaves Jersey City at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., &c. Both connect with the Express Trains for the West at Camden. Express Train at 12 M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 4:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 6 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 11:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 2:30 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 4:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 6:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 8:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 10:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 12:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 2:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 4:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 6:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 8:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 10:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 12:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 2:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 4:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 6:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 8:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 10:45 A. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 12:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 2:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 4:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 6:45 P. M. for Philadelphia only. Express Train at 8:45 P. M. for

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Possibility of the Case Going to the Jury without Summing Up.

The Congressional Speeches of Mr. Sickles put in Evidence.

Exclusion of Testimony Relative to Mr. Sickles' Antecedents.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

It is in contemplation on the part of the defence to agree to dispense with the summing up speeches on both sides, and to let the case go to the jury after the evidence is closed. If the offer is made on one side it will probably be accepted on the other. It would be a gratifying instance of self-denial on the part of the two counsel for the defence—Messrs. Chilton and Brady, to whom the summing up has been committed, and would seem to be a prudent move in the interest of Mr. Sickles. The counsel for the defence feel some delicacy in making the offer, but think it possible the suggestion may come from the jury, in which case they will assent.

The mode of procedure here is somewhat peculiar. After the evidence is closed either side may ask the Court for instructions to the jury on the law, and if none are asked the Judge has nothing whatever to say to the jury in the way of charging them. If instructions are asked by the one side and objected to by the other, the matter is argued, and after the argument the Judge instructs the jury, when the summing up speeches are made, the counsel for the prosecution having the last word. The Judge has nothing further to say to the jury. In this case if the prosecution do not ask for instructions, the defence will not, and thus argument on that point will be avoided, and the Judge will have no right to instruct the jury.

The three witnesses, McElhone, Brodhead and Haldemar, who were attached yesterday, were called, but neither of them answered.

Mr. Charles H. Winder, a member of the bar, addressed the Court, saying he wanted to make an explanation in regard to the testimony of Mr. Doyle.

The Judge—It is out of the usual course, and I do not see how it can be done unless you are put on the stand as a witness.

Mr. Ould—That is what he proposes to do.

The Judge—It is not usual for a witness to call himself.

Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Winder himself feels some desire on the subject; there is none on our part.

The Judge—Explanations have become so frequent as to be annoying. That is not the object of testimony at all. If there be no objection I have none.

Mr. Brady—We have none.

Mr. Winder—I do not know if the counsel will indulge me to refer to the conversation to which Mr. Doyle referred yesterday. By so doing I think I can make it very clear and plain. Unless they do I have simply to state that Mr. Doyle was utterly mistaken in saying that I had told him these papers were found on the person of Mr. Key at the time of the Coroner's inquest. What happened afterwards I do not know, because I left at the conclusion of the testimony, and did not go back.

Mr. Brady—I think that fully meets all that was said in respect to you.

Mr. Winder—I desire distinctly to say that at the time the search was made of Mr. Key's person during the Coroner's inquest, there was not a scrap of paper found.

The Judge—No one says there was.

Mr. Winder—Mr. Doyle says I said there was.

The Judge—It is a mere confounding of the two cases.

WITNESSES RECALLED.

Joseph Dudrow, recalled—I did not think Mr. Sickles was any more excited than any other man would be in a fight or anything of that kind; when the last shot was fired, I was 35 or 40 feet from him; I did not hold any conversation with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I have frequently seen Mr. Sickles in Congress.

Mr. Delafield, recalled—As to Mr. Sickles' appearance and manner, it was rather cool; after he shot Mr. Key, he walked away very quietly; he put the pistol in his pocket afterward; I saw nothing strange in his manner before he met Mr. Key; this is my impression after reviewing the affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I thought from his firing such a number of shots that he was rather cool.

Mr. Brady—From that I should think he was rather hot.

Witness—I never saw Mr. Sickles under excitement before.

Q—What was the distance between you and Mr. Sickles? A—I did not measure it; it was about the width of the street; did not know the color of Mr. Sickles' eyes till I saw him in Court; I thought he walked rather erect and very dignifiedly; cannot say whether he walked slow or fast.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. G. LEWIS.

Chas. H. G. Lewis, sworn—Am connected with the *Congressional Globe* Office; I have here the proceedings of the House for Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th of February last.

To Mr. Carlisle—The reporters are Messrs. Hineks, Smith, McElhone, Andrews and Hays; don't know whether Mr. Andrews is in the city.

Mr. Carlisle—Take care of these papers.

Mr. Brady—Have you looked into those corpulent rolls to see how much of them pertains to Mr. Sickles?

Witness—They contain all the proceedings of these two days.

Mr. Brady—Judging from the bundles, it should be very much alarmed at these speeches.

Mr. Carlisle—They are short speeches made under the five minutes' rule. This evidence is offered to show the condition of the prisoner's mind on the Friday and Saturday previous to the killing of Mr. Key.

Mr. Brady—We don't object to that.

Mr. Carlisle—I know that, but I want the Court to understand our purpose.

Mr. Brady—We admit that Mr. Sickles addressed the Court on Saturday, but before he learned that all hope relative to his wife had been dispelled.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS H. SMITH.

Francis H. Smith, examined by Mr. Carlisle—Am one of the official corps of reporters of the House of Representatives; was in the House on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th of February last; Mr. Sickles made speeches on those days; I have before me the manuscript of those speeches; that of the speech of Saturday is in the handwriting of Mr. McElhone entirely; the first three pages of Friday seem to be in the handwriting of Mr. McElhone; there are additions and corrections in Friday's speech in another handwriting, and in different ink; do not know whose handwriting that is.

To Mr. Brady—I do not know at which hour Mr. Sickles spoke, on Friday I think he spoke at about five o'clock, and on Saturday—though I cannot speak precisely about that—about four o'clock.

Mr. Carlisle read from the *Congressional Globe* the speech of Mr. Sickles, on the subject of Navy-yards, delivered on Friday, the 25th.

Mr. Carlisle then read from Mr. Sickles' Saturday speech on the same subject;

Witness—I cannot state at what hour this speech of Saturday was made; I only judge it was about 4 o'clock because the House met at 11 A. M. and adjourned at 9 P. M., and this occurs about the middle of the day's proceedings.

To Mr. Brady—I was present when Mr. Sickles made those observations both on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Brady admitted that the corrections in the manuscript of Friday's speech were in the handwriting of Mr. Sickles.

The manuscript was then exhibited to the jury.

To Mr. Carlisle—I do not know at what hour the revision was made. Speeches are sometimes revised within ten minutes of the time that they are reported.

To Mr. Brady—It would not have taken ten minutes to make all the corrections in that manuscript.

To Mr. Brady—The practice of sending speeches for revision is by no means uniform; in a majority of cases the speeches are not during the last days of session handed to the members till the next morning; how it was in this case I do not know.

Some delay occurred here while Mr. Smith was examining the records of the votes on Saturday, the 26th of February.

Witness to Mr. Carlisle—I have examined the roll of votes, on Friday Mr. Sickles seems to have voted on the last vote at the time of adjournment, which was about nine o'clock. Mr. Sickles appears to have voted on the last vote on Saturday. There is no indication here at what time that vote was taken, or as to what it had reference.

Some further time was occupied by witness in examining the manuscript of Saturday's proceedings in the House. During this time there were frequent conferences between Mr. Sickles and his counsel, and general conversation was indulged in.

The Judge and jury took advantage of the pause in the proceedings, and left the Court.

Over half an hour passed before proceedings were resumed. In the mean time the three absent witnesses were inquired after, but none of them made their appearance.

TESTIMONY DECIDED TO BE INADMISSIBLE.

Mr. Carlisle informed the Court that the prosecution had submitted to the counsel for the defence an offer of evidence, and were waiting for the result of their examination of it.

It is surmised that this offer of evidence is connected with an inquiry into Mr. Sickles' own conduct, and particularly into the matter of his visits with a lady to Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore. The proprietor of that hotel is in Court.

Messrs. Brady, Graham and Ould stepped up to the bench and in a low tone of voice discussed the matter with the Judge, evidently submitting the question to his decision.

Authorities were submitted on both sides, and some time was spent by the Judge in consulting them.

The Judge—For very obvious reasons the Court will do no more than merely state his opinion on this point, and that opinion is that the evidence is not admissible.

A further awkward pause ensued. The District-Attorney took a seat beside the Judge, and entered into a consultation with him. The counsel for the defence, on their side, put their heads together, and had a quiet, hasty confefence as to the course to be pursued by them. Great interest was manifested by the audience in the result of these deliberations, as they were supposed to be on the question of submitting the case without argument.

Mr. Carlisle, addressing the Court, said that the Judge, having disposed of the offer of evidence lately made, nothing remained to be offered on the part of the prosecution, except the testimony of two witnesses on the question of insanity. They were exceedingly desirous that the jury should have the benefit of that testimony. These witnesses were Ex-Senator Brodhead and Mr. Haldemar, both of whom were at the Attorney-General's house when the prisoner arrived there, immediately after the homicide. An attachment had been granted against them and in the regular course of things they could not be here, under that attachment, till this evening. Under these circumstances, he would have to ask either that the Court adjourn now, or that the two hours, up to the usual hour of adjournment, be occupied in discussing the instructions which he would proceed to offer.

Mr. Brady—We cannot, of course, in representing Mr. Sickles, appear to offer any obstacle to the fullest investigation of any fact on which his defence reposes. At the same time, in a trial has certainly been protracted to such a length that all of us have the most sincere desire that it should be brought to a close at the earliest possible moment. The gentlemen of the jury have been from their homes and families for now nearly three weeks, and those of us who reside away from Washington have certainly a strong inclination to see our homes, however agreeable our stay here is made by the kindness and hospitality of many of the citizens of this District. We are very anxious, therefore, to have this case finished. I presume that anxiety is felt by every one. In this view I make these suggestions, that the Court may make such disposition of the case as appears to be just. We have now in this room testimony of a cumulative character in regard to the state of Mr. Sickles' mind, commencing at the time of the communication made by Mr. Wooldridge, on Saturday night, and extending to the last period at which proof of that character would be admissible. But we have abstained from calling witnesses. With regard to that point, no one knows what can be proved by those gentlemen who have been called. They are of the highest respectability, I believe, but so were Mr. Blair and the Mayor, who were called as to the question of insanity, and I do not suppose it is proposed to contradict the Mayor's testimony. I think the history of this whole transaction, including the condition of Mr. Sickles' mind, is before the jury very fully, and that the jury, in view of the rights which they have, will pass on the question as men of the world and as reflecting men.

Mr. Carlisle did not mean to offer the opinions of these witnesses, but proof of the prisoner's deportment and conversation. In regard to the materiality of their evidence, he could speak from what one of the witnesses had told him.

Mr. Stanton—Is it about the same time as the other witnesses testified to?

Mr. Carlisle—No, Sir; it relates to a point of time as to which there has been no testimony: when the prisoner proceeded from the scene of the homicide to the house of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Brady—I suppose that we all concur in this, that Mr. Sickles or any man on trial in regard to an act of homicide, is to be judged by the jury in relation to the state of mind at the time the act was done. It is so in regard to malice; what occurred before and what occurred afterward throw light on that. Now, of course, whatever may be the amount of insanity of this description existing at the time of the homicide, a man's whole intellectual capacity is not gone. If Mr. Sickles, after this homicide, did go to the house of the Attorney-General with the intent on his mind that he should be placed within the reach of the authorities, to answer for what he had done, and if that be relied upon as evidence of sanity, we will see how very little importance is to be attached to it. When we are considering the state of mind under the influence of the provocation, sleeplessness, &c., which had preceded that event, extending through Saturday night, when he never closed his eyes, up to the moment when, according to his declaration, he saw the wave of the handkerchief, and was impelled by an influence which he had no power to control to the act of homicide, no more intelligent witness can be brought on the stand than the Attorney-General himself, who is in this City, and who must have witnessed all this transaction.

Mr. Carlisle—The point of time to which this evidence relates is that which covered the period between the prisoner's entrance into Judge Black's house and the coming into that room of the Attorney-General, and the conversation which passed between him and these witnesses when the Attorney-General was not present.

Mr. Brady—That must have been a very brief interval. I beg again to say, your Honor, that we are not to be considered as objecting. We want all the evidence that can throw light fairly on any of the questions to be given to the jury. After all, it is their intelligence that is to be informed of the facts, and it is they who are to be the judges. My remarks are made exclusively for the purpose of saving time, and bringing the case to a close as soon as possible.

District-Attorney—I look upon the evidence as exceedingly important. In one sense, it may be cumulative, in another it is not; it relates to a point of time about which no evidence has been yet given, and it is a very important point of time, that occurring almost immediately after the homicide. The United States have done all in their power to secure the attendance of these witnesses; in no sense, therefore, are the United States in default.

Mr. Brady—We do not say there is any default.

District-Attorney—If we were to propose to adjourn the case till to-morrow, absolutely, we think our request would be and ought to be gratified by the Court. We are as anxious as the defence to avoid delay, but this proposition is really one which does not cause delay. It is that we proceed with the discussion of these instructions.

THE QUESTION OF SUMMING UP.

Mr. Chilton—I beg leave to make a few brief suggestions in regard to this matter. After the very long, thorough and laborious investigation that has been given to the case; after the discussion of every question of law that could possibly arise in it; after the citation, in the hearing of the jury, of the various decisions of your Honor in previous cases bearing analogy to this, and which, we humbly conceive, contain the whole law of the case, it was our purpose when we had closed the testimony to make a proposition to the counsel engaged for the prosecution to submit this case to the jury. We had hoped that it would be acceded to; we had hoped that we would be met on this proposition in consideration of the imprisonment which the jury have undergone, and in consideration of the interest of all concerned. Therefore, if the proposition here was to continue this case merely for the purpose of adding cumulative evidence on the part of the prosecution; and if it were the desire of the jury to hear any further evidence on it, we would of course submit without a word to a continuance till to-morrow for the purpose of procuring that testimony. But we think that if our proposition be not acceded to, and if we are to have a discussion on the legal question before the Court of prayers for instructions, prayers first preferred by counsel for prosecution, as a matter of course that discussion must be met, and we would prefer that there should be no discussion on these prayers till the evidence is entirely closed. Therefore we cannot meet the proposition of the gentlemen on the other side unless they accede to the proposition which we make. We cannot permit them to go on with the discussion on the law till the evidence is fully closed. I would add that, in what I have said, I express the feeling and desire of the prisoner at the bar. I have taken little or no part in the case, and I certainly do not feel any desire to perform the part assigned to me in the argument before the jury if it can be avoided. After the evidence is closed, and after what seems to me to be the full and complete exposition of the law in this case, I do not exceedingly whether discussion on either side will operate any change in the opinions which the jury have formed in regard to the case. On our part, we are willing to submit it to the jury, not feeling inclined further to detain them, or further to subject them to the very onerous burden imposed upon them.

District-Attorney—I have but a single word to say in reply to the remarks of the learned gentleman. When this case shall have been concluded, when the law properly applying to it shall have been determined by your Honor, in answer to such instructions as may be prayed for on the part of the United States and on the part of the defence, the United States will be entirely willing to meet the offer which the gentlemen has just indicated of submitting the matter to the jury; we will accede to it most cheerfully, and with the greatest gratification on our part. The United States, on the other hand, feel that it is due to the various subjects that have been brought in controversy, questions of law, and questions of fact, during the progress of the case, that the entire law of the case should be settled by your Honor in the form of instructions to the jury. We consider the case will have properly terminated then and only at that point; it has not as yet reached that stage; when it does, I assure the gentlemen they cannot make any offer more acceptable to us than the one just indicated.

Mr. Chilton—I have only to say, in reply to that, that we reserve what we have to say on that proposition till the prosecution announce to us that they have concluded the case, whether that conclusion be in the form of evidence or the form of instructions. When we shall have arrived at that point of the case, if we hear nothing from the opposite side, or from the Court or from the jury, we shall not trouble the counsel on the other side with any further remarks, but shall understand that we go to the jury on the argument. This is all I can say at this time; but I repeat that we do not deem it consistent with our duty to this defence to take up the legal argument until the prosecution announce to us that they have closed their evidence, and until all matters of fact on which they rely are before the Court and jury.

Judge—It is proposed by the United States that two witnesses being absent who are expected here to-morrow, the evidence shall stop for the present, and that certain propositions of law, or prayers as they are called, here be submitted by the United States, and this afternoon be taken up in their discussion. This proposition I understand to be distinctly declined by the defence. The only other matter is whether the Court will, in the exercise of its discretion, suspend the further prosecution of the case until to-morrow morning, waiting for those absent witnesses. The defence do not very strenuously object to that course. I think, therefore, that, under the circumstances of the case, the United States having served subpœnas on the parties, and attachments having been taken to arrest them, which attachments are not yet returned, the discretion of the Court would be properly exercised in postponing the further hearing till to-morrow morning. But there ought to be some limit to this thing. It is to be understood that we are not to wait further for these witnesses.

The District-Attorney—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Carlisle—The limit is to-morrow morning.

INSTRUCTION TO THE JURY.

Mr. Brady—I have one suggestion to make to my friends on the other side which may have the effect of saving time, and enabling us to dispose advantageously of the two hours that remain to-day. Let them give us their instructions now, and we will see whether we will agree to or dissent from them.

Mr. Carlisle, (producing a paper from his portfolio)—In anticipation that something might occur to bring us to the point of instructions to-day, I prepared this one at a late hour last night. I have submitted it to my colleague, and he concurs in it, but he has not examined it so critically as I would desire him to do. I will give you a copy of it with pleasure.

Mr. Stanton—Will that include the whole?

District-Attorney—Oh no! We may have more to add after the defence submits its instructions.

Mr. Carlisle—In my own view of the matter, that is all the law that is necessary to be laid down in the case, except further instructions shall be prayed on your side.

Mr. Brady—It is agreed that the prosecution furnish us with a copy of their propositions. We will in return, as soon as we can prepare them, furnish ours to them. By doing so the discussion, when we come into Court to-morrow morning, will be comparatively brief. No time will be lost by this arrangement; on the contrary, time will be gained by it.

Judge—I am very glad to hear of anything that will tend to save time.

Mr. Brady—It will undoubtedly have that effect.

Mr. Carlisle—We may not, in fact, disagree as to certain propositions.

Mr. Stanton—I think you will agree to our law.

This arrangement being made, the Court, at 1¼ o'clock, adjourned.

The following are the instructions proposed to be submitted for the prosecution:

If the jury believe, from the evidence in this whole cause, that the prisoner, in the day named in the indictment, and in the County of Washington aforesaid, killed the said Philip Barton Key, by discharging at, against, and into the body of him, the said Philip Barton Key, a pistol or pistols loaded with gunpowder and ball, thereby giving him a mortal wound or wounds, and that such killing was the wilful and intentional act of the prisoner, and was induced by the belief that the said deceased had seduced his (the prisoner's) wife, and on some day or days, or for any period definite or indefinite prior to the day of such killing had adulterous intercourse with the said wife, and that the prisoner was not provoked to such killing by any assault or offer of violence then used and there made or by the deceased upon or against him, then such wilful and intentional killing, if found by the jury upon the facts and circumstances given in evidence, is murder. But such killing cannot be found to have been wilful and intentional in the sense of this instruction if it shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the jury upon the whole evidence aforesaid that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of such killing.

After the adjournment of the Court, the counsel for the defence met in the Marshal's room and agreed upon the following instructions:

First—There is no presumption of malice in this case. If any proof of palliation, excuse or justification arise out of the evidence for the prosecution, (State vs. Jones, vol. 3 Jones, p. 366; McDaniel vs. State, vol. 8 Smedes and Marshall's, p. 401; Day's case, 17 of pamphlet.)

Second—The existence of malice is not presumable in this case, if on any rational theory consistent with all the evidence the homicide was either justifiable or excusable, or an act of manslaughter—(Some cases as above cited; United States vs. Mingo, vol 2, Cutis; C. C. R.; Commonwealth vs. York; Vol. 2 Bennett & Heard, Leading Criminal Cas., p. 505.)

Third—If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted.

Fourth—If the jury believe that Mr. Sickles, when the homicide occurred, intended to kill Mr. Key, or cannot be convicted of manslaughter.

Fifth—It is for the jury to determine, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the act charged upon Mr. Sickles is murder or justifiable homicide. (Ryan's case 2. Wheeler's crim cases 54.)

Sixth—If the jury find that Mr. Sickles killed Mr. Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, Mr. Sickles cannot be convicted of either murder or manslaughter.

Seventh—If, from the whole evidence, the jury believe that Mr. Sickles committed the act, but at the time of doing so was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder. (Day's Case; pamphlet, page 9.)

Eighth—If the jury believe that from any predisposing cause the prisoner is and was unbalanced at the time of killing Mr. Key he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Mr. Key, as the debauchee of his wife, and at the time of his committing said act, was, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime as to said Mr. Key, he is not guilty of any offence whatever. (Day's case, Pamphlet, page 17.)

Ninth—It is for the jury to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind as to the capacity to decide upon the criminality of the particular act in question—the homicide—at the moment it occurred, and what was the condition of the parties respectively as to being armed or not at the same moment.

These are open questions for the jury, as are any other questions which may arise upon the consideration of the evidence, the whole of which is to be taken into view by the jury. (Jailhoe's case, Pamphlet, page 20.)

Tenth—The law does not require that the insanity, which absolves from crime, should exist for any definite period, but only that it exists at the moment when the act occurred with which the accused stands charged.

Eleventh—If the Jury have any doubt as to the case, either in reference to the homicide or the question of sanity, Mr Sickles should be acquitted.

A painful scene occurred at the time of the adjournment. Mr. Haat, who has been unremitting in acts of kindness to Mr. Sickles since the melancholy occurrence, and who has been constantly by his side comforting and sustaining him, was forced to leave for New York this afternoon. On taking leave of each other, both exhibited the deepest emotion, Mr. Sickles almost fainting in the dock.

An act of reconciliation between counsel took place in the Court about the same time. Mr. Stanton came up to Mr. Ould and made an apology for any harsh remarks he had made use of in the progress of the case. Mr. Ould frankly accepted the apology, and expressed his pleasure at the restoration of amicable relations.

There is a good deal of scandal current about town, affecting the character and reputation of others besides the principal actors in this drama. It would be improper, however, to give the various stories publicity.

It is also currently reported that the jury made up their minds a week ago. This may account for the remarkable weakness manifested by the prosecution in their testimony, and also for the unanimous disposition to dispense with the summing-up speeches.

The case will probably close early to-morrow.

Proof of a Prisoner's Sanity—The Sickles Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to the newspaper reports of the Sickles trial, Judge CRAWFORD and the audience seem to have been aroused at the suggestion made by the prisoner, through Mr. STANTON, that the burden of proving him in a discretionary mind was on the prosecution. The suggestion proves Mr. SICKLES to be well read in the reports of our State; for in People vs. McCann, 16 New-York Reports, 58, (all the Judges of the Court of Appeals concurring,) the reporter's marginal note thus reads:

"Upon a trial for murder, where the killing by the prisoner is admitted, and his defence is insanity, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of any doubt resting upon the question of sanity. Sanity is a necessary condition to constitute the crime, and the proof thereof a part of the case to be made by the prosecution. Held, therefore, that it is error in the Judge to such case to charge the jury that sanity, being a normal state, (which were the words of Judge CRAWFORD,) there is no presumption of insanity; that the burden of proving it is upon the prisoner; that a failure to prove it, like a failure to prove any other fact, is the misfortune of the party attempting the proof, and that the jury must be satisfied of his insanity beyond a reasonable doubt, or otherwise must convict."

Yours, LEX.

The Publication of the Confession of Mrs Sickles.

From the Washington Star.

The circumstances connected with the appearance of the paper purporting to be the confession of the wife of SICKLES to the newspapers are as follows: viz., It was offered by the defence, in evidence, without being read to the Court and Jury. As soon as the Court (having perused it) handed it back to the counsel for the defence, and the argument upon the question of its admissibility was commenced; *one of the counsel for the defence began to copy it for the reporters of the Associated Press*, and, as he handed to them each page of the copy, they sent it down to the telegraph office, where it was instantly telegraphed, as each page arrived, to the New-York Tribune and other New York journals, for publication on the same afternoon. Seeing little chance to obtain it otherwise for the *Star* in time for the issue of the same afternoon, we requested permission of the reporters for the Associated Press to copy in the telegraph office the slips thus furnished to them by the defence for publication, after the contents of each succeeding slip had been duly sent over the wires. This request was cheerfully acceded to, and the reporters granting it, have our thanks for their act of courtesy.

Thus, almost as soon as the counsel for the defence had finished copying it for publication in the northern newspapers generally, we had it "in hand" in the office. Subsequently, another copy, manifolded, was handed to us. It was made by a gentleman to whom the counsel for defence handed the original, who made half a dozen copies for such other journals as proposed to publish it at once, in the presence of all in the Court-room, and immediately under the eyes of the defence.

We copy the above correction of a statement in a letter of our Washington correspondent, as an act of justice to the Editor and reporter of the *Star*. Mr. BRADY, counsel for Mr. SICKLES, has already stated in very explicit terms that the publication of the Confession was very much against the wishes, as it was without the knowledge of Mr. S. We understand that it was copied and given to the Press by Mr. T. F. MAGNER, who is nominally associated with the counsel for the defence, and who undoubtedly supposed he was thereby serving Mr. SICKLES.

Brother Killing Brother.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.

A painful case was yesterday brought to the notice of one of the Coroners' of the death of a man by the hand of his brother. The victim is MICHAEL MCDONALD, a dirt cartman, a little over 30 years old and unmarried. JOHN MCDONALD, a brother, two years younger, also unmarried, who resides with his brother. The circumstances of the case, as developed at the Coroner's inquisition, are as follows: About a week ago the two brothers hired a second-story room in the house of THOMAS HARDEN, rear of No. 94 Baxter street. They lived together very quietly until last Thursday night, when MICHAEL came home drunk and was noisy and abusive. He was very much enraged because his brother would not allow him to bring liquor into the room. At length, with the assistance of the keeper of the house, the drunken brother was put to bed. About 1 o'clock in the morning Mr. HARDEN heard the brothers quarreling in their room, and endeavored to quiet them, threatening, if they did not desist, to call in the police. The deceased said his brother was choking him, and the latter replied that he had to do so in order to keep him quiet. At frequent intervals the quarreling was renewed, and the cries of the deceased disturbed the neighborhood. At the end of about an hour, JOHN knocked on Mr. HARDEN'S door, and told him his brother MICHAEL was dying. Mr. HARDEN went to their room, and the deceased was then quite dead. He called some officers immediately, who arrested the brother JOHN. The prisoner confessed that he had been choking his brother to make him quiet. On each side of the neck of the deceased were deep indentures—the skin at each indenture being discolored—made by the ends of the prisoner's fingers. The flesh was also lacerated by his finger nails. A *post mortem* examination showed that the brain was highly congested, as also most of the vital organs, as usually follows death from strangulation.

The inquest was held yesterday. The following is the evidence taken, and verdict of the Jury:

Thomas Harden sworn: I reside at No. 94 Baxter-street, in the rear; on Saturday saw the deceased and his brother John McDonald; hired a room from me; they agreed to pay one dollar a week and my wife was to do their cooking; about 7 o'clock Thursday night, as I was home from work, I found the prisoner and my wife in my room; I inquired after the deceased and was told that he had just been there; that he was intoxicated and that he went away indignant because they would not allow him to bring liquor in the house; in a short time the deceased came in; he was a good deal intoxicated; after eating his supper he went into the street and commenced shouting; the prisoner went out and brought him into their room; I helped him put the deceased to bed; at ten o'clock I went to bed, and in a few minutes I heard a noise in the room occupied by the two brothers; I went there and told them to keep quiet or I would send for an officer and have them arrested; the deceased said the prisoner had been choking him, which the latter denied; there was a recurrence of this three several times, and I got up each time and urged them to be quiet; about two o'clock in the morning the prisoner rapped at my door and asked for matches, which I refused to give him; in a few minutes he came and said his brother was dying; I immediately went to their room; the deceased was lying on the bed; I said to the prisoner, "You have killed your brother, you rascal;" he replied that the deceased had tried to choke him to death, and that he had choked him in turn, and being the stronger man, had got the best of him; I soon saw that the deceased was quite dead, and went out for the police.

Officer Raeway, of the Sixth Precinct, testified that he went to the room occupied by the deceased and his brother; the deceased was sitting on the floor with his back against the wall; his head lay on his breast and he was unable to speak; he arrested the prisoner and took him to the Station-house; the prisoner was sober, and said that he had choked his brother to make him quiet.

DR. WELTZE and BEACH, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, stated that there were black and blue marks on each side of the neck, indicating that there had been violent compression of the neck. There were scratches also, such as would be made by the finger nails, and a slight contusion over the left temple. The brain was highly congested, as were some other of the interior organs. They gave it as their opinion that death was caused by suffocation, from strangulation.

The case was here given to the jury, who, after brief deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT:

We find that MICHAEL MCDONALD came to his death by strangulation, at the hands of his brother, JOHN MCDONALD at No. 94 Baxter-street.

The prisoner, on being examined, confessed having choked his brother, but stated that he did not intend to kill him. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

NEW-YORK, April, 1859.

I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I have disposed of the HOSIERY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,

No 637 BROADWAY,

to Messrs. A. RANKIN & Co., (with whom I was connected in business formerly.) Feeling assured that they will maintain the character of the establishment, I cordially solicit for them a continuance of favors.

Respectfully, UNION ADAMS.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 637 Broadway,
and
No 96 Bowery,

Invite attention to the largest and most complete assortment of

HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
and
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

to be found in the country, and at prices to satisfy all. Goods shown freely.

ONE PRICE,

and money cheerfully returned in case of dissatisfaction.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1823.

[Advertisement.]

DR. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their name, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-street Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

IF YOU ARE NOT WEB-FOOTED,

you will certainly never think of going upon ocean or river without positive protection from drowning. This is furnished by the DeJano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. Do not go to sea—do not go bathing—do not go sailing—do not go fishing—do not cross the ferry, (or you man, woman or child,) without a handsome garment with the DeJano patent attached.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER POEM BY BENNETT.—Breathes there a man with soul so dead, to wear a bad hat on his head, when if four dollars he would pay to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, he might procure a peerless "tile?" The neatest, latest, finest style, the best of hats by KNOX are made, so KNOX commands the City trade, and crowded daily is his store; ne'er hatter had such luck before. He must be worth a pile of rocks, for everybody deals with KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. H. A. BARROW has removed from No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal street,) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand very variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 48c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK!!
Superb Carpetings!!
Astonishing Low Prices!!
Royal Velvets, $1 25; Brussels, 90c. per yd.
All-wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avanna, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

OUR IRISH COUSIN, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This superb comic drama, now in its fourth week, will be repeated by the new company to day in exquisite style. It is one of the most admirable things ever presented.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let no sufferer from chronic dyspepsia or liver disease despair; this remedy will inevitably perform the task the doctor has abandoned, and restore the patient to health. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD HOLLAND GIN.

500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper, expressly for medical use. For sale by UNDERHILL WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery No 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 22.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY dull; sales 1,000 bbls., at 22½c.@2 c. BACON firm, at 6¾c.@8¼c.; hddrs ask c @9c., bulk Shoulders 6c.; Sides 8c. LARD firm, a 11c.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 22

COTTON easier, but not quotably lower. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 21.

COTTON quiet. Sales to-day 1,800 bales; middling, 12½c.@12¾c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 22.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 4@0 $1 50. CORN steady. PROVISIONS active. BACON sides, 9¼c. WHISKY firm.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 22

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 25⅝; Morris Canal, 53⅜; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅞.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, April 22, 1859.

MEATS.

Trade is restricted; supplies are moderate; prices are essentially unaltered.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Mutton hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton chops, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 50	@	2 50
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Veal cutlets ₱ lb	15	@	19
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats ₱ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	12
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	12
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9	@	10½
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The inquiry has been limited, though prices have not varied remarkably.

Fowls, Sucks' County, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Fowls, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Western Poultry, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Chickens broilers, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Geese, ₱ lb	15	@	18
W

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

The Democratic Element—Education in the Island.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Feb. 20, 1859.

While the over-crowded condition of Barbadoes has tended to keep her laboring population in a subservient position, a deficient system of education has done much to prevent the circulation of general intelligence. It would be no matter of surprise, and no ground for argument for or against Emancipation, if the laboring classes were still as ignorant and unlettered as they were in the days of Slavery. But in spite of all obstacles, I find that, after the lapse of twenty years, they have made decided progress in the social scale, and though their natural vices are often shocking to witness, they are not so abundant or so extravagant as a theorist would suppose them to be, after the restrictions of Slavery had been suddenly removed.

It is a fact, which speaks volumes, that, within the last fifteen years, in spite of the extraordinary price of land and the low rate of wages, the small proprietors of Barbadoes, holding less than five acres, have increased from 1,100 to 3,537. All these proprietors were formerly slaves, subsequently free laborers, and finally landholders. This is certainly an evidence of industrious habits, and a remarkable contradiction to the prevailing idea that the negro will only work under compulsion. That idea was formed and fostered from the habits of the negro as a slave; his habits as a freeman, after they been developed by time, are in striking contrast. I am simply stating a fact in regard to the Barbadian Creole which here, at least, will not be denied. I have conversed on the subject with all classes and conditions of people, and none are more ready to admit then the planters themselves that the free laborer in Barbadoes is a better, more cheerful, and more industrious workman than the slave. These are the opinions of men who themselves were once violently opposed to Freedom, and who still strive to keep the laboring classes in complete dependance; and they are opinions so universal that I have sought diligently, but in vain, to hear them contradicted. The negro will not work with the steadiness of a white man, nor can it be expected that he should with all the disadvantages of a tropical climate against him. But from my own observations, which I purposely made as extended as possibly, I can assert that the crowds of laborers, male and female, whom I frequently met in the cane-fields were as diligent in the performance of their duties as any other class of Africans I ever saw either in Freedom or Slavery; and actual comparisons have proved that the free laborer gets through more work in a day than ever a slave did under the old system.

I cannot speak as highly of the morality of the laboring population of Barbadoes as I can of their industry. The clergy may publish Church and School statistics, which, I admit, go to show that scholars and churchmen multiply. But statistics on such subjects are not of much importance when they run counter to common every-day experience. To prove that the vicious put on a religious demeanor with their Sunday coat, and will listen patiently to a tedious, incomprehensible sermon, only makes the case worse. It is shown that, since emancipation, the higher crimes are less frequently committed than they were before. Crimes of violence are almost unknown, and, in the streets, thanks to efficient police regulations, the most perfect order is preserved. But crimes of calculation, thieving, swindling and the minor vices have apparently increased. I speak from prison statistics, and it must be borne in mind that over a large number, if not all, of these offences, the planter formerly had exclusive jurisdiction, and they were never known beyond the precincts of his own estate. It is, therefore, unfair to make any deductions from the criminal records of the present day, and compare them with those of the past, when no comparison can be instituted. But I have seen myself exhibitions of unrestrained passion, of cruelty and of vice, to which, in a state of slavary, the negro would never be permitted to give vent. I have seen parents beat their children in such an inhuman manner as to make me feel that liberty to them was a curse to all over whom they were allowed to exercise any authority or control. I am speaking now of what is the rule rather than the exception among the lowest class of the negro population. Among their other vices, immorality and promiscuous intercourse of the sexes are almost universal. From the last census, it appears that more than half of the children born in Barbadoes are illegitimate. The clergy—and with some show of reason—claim that the immorality of the people under freedom is not so bad as it was under Slavery, where marriage was not even allowed. But I cannot think the argument a good one.

Against the middle class—as a class—the imputation of unfaithfulness to the marriage vow could not be maintained; but among the laboring people morality, not now through ignorance or compulsion, but from choice, remains at the lowest ebb. I leave the reader to draw what inference he pleases from such a state of things. I simply report facts. But it seems to me that the moral grounds of the Abolitionist for removing the restrictions of Slavery are, in Barbadoes, at least, the very worst that could be selected. Morality has not kept pace with material progress. Making every allowance for the influence of climate, there is still no palliation for such a superabundance of vice.

Observing the wide distinction that exists between the colored people of the middle and those of the laboring classes, I have no hesitation in saying that it is chiefly due to an imperfect and erroneous system of education. That education is not based, as with us, upon the broad democratic principle that it is the province of the State to see that the children of the State possess sufficient intelligence and information to perform their duties as freemen. Education here is confined to those who have the means to pay for the luxury of knowledge, and though statistics show a marked progress since the date of emancipation, it is rather the progress of a class than of the whole population. Of the Daily Primary Schools in connection with the Church of England, which in Barbadoes is the Established Church, there were in 1834 twenty-seven, with an average of 1,574 scholars; in 1858, twenty-two years afterwards, the schools had increased to 70, and the scholars to 6,180, besides the establishment of an Infant School, with an average attendance of 1,140 children. The Sunday Schools, which, in 1834, numbered 19, with an attendance of 1,679, now number 24, with an attendance of 2,071. On the other hand, it must be observed that what were called Estate Schools under Slavery exist now no longer. The schools enumerated above are all in connection with the Church of England; those attached to the Moravian and Wesleyan persuasions, of which I have been unable to procure statistics, may number about half as many more. But all the schools are under church influence, and are necessarily imbued with church prejudices; and were education, on such a system, much more extended than it really is, one would scarcely look for any wholesome diffusion of popular instruction. If we are to judge of the capacities of the negro population by those who have been fortunate enough to receive a tolerable education, we must believe that knowledge here, as elsewhere, will elevate the laboring classes in the social scale, and will greatly diminish prevailing vice. The large increase of small landed proprietors, the number of colored mechanics, merchants, clerks and business men, in public and private establishments—all of whom make up the middle class—abundantly illustrate the industry of the African, and his capacity for improvement. But there is a point at which his advancement is checked. Politically, he may be called an equal by the white; but socially he will never be considered so. I will not say that social distinctions, in consequence of color, are as marked here as they are in the United States. There are colored men of large wealth, intelligence and influence who may be seen in the Governor's drawing-room, and at his table; and, indeed, any public man who had scruples on such a subject would soon lose his popularity and his place. But, in private society, no white man would invite a colored man to a closer intimacy than the rules of ordinary politeness would require. Among females, especially, a woman with the faintest taint of African blood is not admitted to terms of equality with whites of her own sex, and though the amalgamation of the two races is very general, and is still progressing, marriage is rare, and would not be tolerated in English, or even in Barbadian "society." It is said that the distinctions of caste are not more marked between the higher and lower orders in Barbadoes than they are in England, but I affirm this to be untrue. An English nobleman who marries a social inferior elevates her at once to his own rank; but a similar *faux pas* is never forgiven or forgotten in Barbadoes. The colored wife of a white finds her position an anomalous and distressing one. She has been removed from one circle, but neither her husband's influence nor her own virtues are a passport of admission into the other.

The condition of the colored population of Barbadoes demonstrates, on the whole, that they lack neither industry nor natural intelligence. The habit of labor, after all, is an acquired one; and no man, white or black, will really work where necessity does not exist. I have watched with great interest, Barbadian laborers going to work, and their light, elastic step and cheerful faces indicate the very opposite of lazy dispositions. If their moral progress falls short of what the Abolitionist would ask us to believe, it is doubtless owing as much to the want of properly directed educational efforts as to any other cause. The masses are certainly no worse than they were under Slavery; while those who had the intelligence, industry and energy to rise, *have* risen to positions of competence, independence and wealth, which they never could have enjoyed under any other than a free system. A class which emancipation has really ruined are spoken of somewhat contemptuously as "poor whites." Incapable themselves of undergoing the hardships of field labor beneath a tropical sun, they employed, before emancipation, one or two slaves, upon whose services they lived. Deprived of this species of maintenance and having no resources of their own, they became such a burden to the community, that the Government has been called upon to adopt some measures for their relief. But this class in Barbadoes is so exceedingly small that, in discussing the question of emancipation and its results, the "poor whites" scarcely merit even a passing notice.

W. G. S.

AFFAIRS OF PARIS.

The Academy on the Raining of Toads—Curious Discussion—Small Industries of France—Raising Truffles—Deaths by Chloroform—Medical Matters—The Black Doctor Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 28, 1859.

Not long ago the Academy of Sciences, of this city, was occupied with that interminable question, the *raining of toads*. You will hardly believe it, but the published proceedings stand there as proof of the fact. It is one of the numerous tribulations to which that body, in its quality of Academy, is obliged to submit, to receive from time to time long and well-attested communications from persons who pretend to have received on their heads, in promenading in the fields, a shower of toads; what is worse, many of these persons, not content to give the history of their experience in a letter, gather up and send boxes of the animals as *pièces de conviction*—what might be called joining hith to importunity.

Whenever any of these boxes arrive they are passed over to an old domestic of the library, who in turn passes them to the cook, and from the hands of the cook to his dining-table. Then the Academy charges M. DUMERIL, the distinguished Professor at the Garden of Plants, and a member of the Academy, to make a report on the question. M. DUMERIL is very learned, but he does not believe in the raining of toads. In the Academy, it must be remarked, opinions are divided on this question; so that, on this point, the octogenarien doctor passes in the eyes of a portion of his colleagues for a *savant*, and in the eyes of the others as quite the contrary. The fact is, that M. DUMERIL considers the belief in the reining of toads as a superstition unworthy of the century in which we live—as, in fact one of the most deplorable of scientific heresies—and nothing irritates him so much as to be obliged to make a report on the question. The domestic who, for twenty years, has been in the habit of arranging the animals *à la poulette*, declares that, besides being delicious, they have a taste quite peculiar, which could only belong to something dropped from the moon; and, while rendering entire homage to the science of M. DUMERIL, he finds him a little systematic.

Ordinarily the persons who send to the academy these communications are either very ignorant or at least little versed in herpetology; but the individual who sent the last communication was a *savant*, no less a distinguished man than M. JONARD, of Brussels—which drew from M. DUMERIL a cry of indignation. M. JONARD declared that in going across the fields to the house of a friend, there fell suddenly on his hat and even into his pockets a shower of toads. He made a collection of these, sent them to the Academy, and with them a letter detailing the manner in which the accident arrived. Such a communication from such a man was not to be treated lightly; the *pièces de conviction* went to the stewing-pan of the cook, the communication into the hands of M. DUMERIL. It is useless to say that the latter refused absolutely to admit that the little batrachians fell from the clouds, while M. JONARD, (who is a corresponding member of the Academy, and was present,) cried out, "But I saw it with my own eyes!" "But that's not a reason," replied the obstinate naturalist. "Your toads simply came out of the earth during a rain-storm." "But it didn't rain!" "That is no reason." "But how could they spring from the ground on to my hat and into my pockets?" "It was the wind that carried them there." "But there was no wind!" "That is not a reason; there might have been." And the Academy remains divided into two camps on the subject of "rain-toads."

But I ought to give the explanation of M. DUMERIL. He recognized the batrachians of the Brussels Professor as young *Crapaud's accoucheurs*, newly metamorphosed. The name *Crapaud accoucheur*, applied to them by M. DUMERIL, comes from the fact that the male, as fast as the female lays her eggs, takes them up and carries them till they are ready to open. Each female will produce, perhaps, a thousand eggs; so that, when they are hatched, the ground is so full of them that it is scarcely to be wondered at that the peasants believe in a veritable shower when they appear. During the dry weather, toward the commencement of Autumn, these myriads of young toads are concealed in holes in the earth. If a rain-storm occurs, suddenly inundating the earth, their subterranean residences are filled up, and they are forced out to the surface. It often happens, too, that in a strong wind these animals, the same as any other objects of the same weight, are lifted up and carried by the wind to resting-places above the ground. But they are neither hatched in the moon nor in the clouds.

The London *Globe*, however, lately contained a story which smothers M. JOBARD'S "rain-toads," and throws into contortions the crocodile of the *Patrie*. The *Globe* asserts that recently at Mountain-Ash, in Glamorganshire, there fell with a heavy rain, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a shower of little fish, of which the longest measured four inches. The tails and fins of these celestial productions were of the purest white. Some of them were preserved in fresh water, and appeared to adapt themselves readily to a terrestial residence; those that were placed in salt water died instantly. While the *Globe* was on the subject it would have done well to have told us to what species of the finny tribes these strange visitors belonged, and from what planet they came. Perhaps a lake has been upset in the moon, or in Venus, or in one of the Principalities of the empire of the Great Bear, and has been splashed over England!

From "rain-toads" to celestial fish, and from these to oysters, the change is not too violent, especially for "we others," to use a French idiom, who are compelled by distance and a forced abstinence to imagine the Shrewsbury and Chesapeake Bay bi-valves the sublimest of celestial gifts. The great propagator of pisiculture in France, M. COSTE, Professor of the College de France, was authorized a year ago by the Government to extend his experiments in artificial culture to oysters as well as to fish. This is a culture not new I believe in the United States, but the results obtained by M. COSTE are so extraordinary as to entitle them to a mention. He planted in the Gulf of St. Brieuc three millions of oysters, distributed over a surface of two thousand acres. The multiplication of these animals surpasses all calculation. M. COSTE brought to Paris and showed to the Emperor, clinging to a stick the size of a sheaf of wheat, 20,000 young oysters. These 20,000 oysters, when they reach the adult age, represent in France a sum of 400 francs. M. COSTE demanded of the Emperor, and will no doubt obtain the authorization to inaugurate on a large scale, the planting of these mollusks on all the sea-coast of France, as well on the Atlantic as on the Mediterranean seas, including Algiers and Corsica. He asks for an appropriation for himself of 10,000 francs a year, and a steamer, constantly at his service.

But there is an industry still more singular in France—that of the artificial production of truffles—the last caprice of the gourmand. The scarcity and the high price of this singular aberration of nature, for it is but an excrescence and not a normal production, hold out a great inducement to experimenters in their artificial production. Every one has, perhaps, seen on the buds of the young branches of the oak a spherical excrescance which is called a nut-gall. Its formation is due to the sting of an insect. The truffle has a similar origin. An insect, the *tripule*, penetrates the soil, ordinarily calcareous, in which grows a certain species of oak, attains the capillary branches of the root, pricks them, deposits its eggs in the wound, and the drop of milky fluid which exudes from the wounded filament is the origin, the element, or, if you please, the embryo of the truffle. This embryo develops itself at the expense of the azotic and carbonic matters which surround it, as certain parasites grow to the detriment of the animal or vegetable organism around them.

The design of nature in pushing instinctively the insect to prick the roots of the oak, is to prepare a nest for its young, and at the same time protection and nourishment. For when the larva of the tipule come out of the eggs, they attack the truffle which has been formed during their incubation, a period of seven or eight months, and devour the precious tubercle, transforming themselves into chrysalides, and again into new generations of tipules, eternally condemned to recommence the same work. The truffle, gathered in time, is subtracted from the devouring process of the insects, and becomes thus the rarest and costliest of condiments for the palate of the sensualist.

The cultivation of truffles has been attempted over and over again within the last few years in France, but with indifferent success. There is always wanting either the right condition of soil, or the insects to prick the roots after the tree has been made to grow. The experiments, however, are going on, and the prayers of the epicurean world are with the experimenters.

A few months ago the police detected in the quarry-caves of the hill of the Montmartre a band of men manufacturing spurious truffles. Let Connecticut no longer be reproached with wooden hams and oak leaf cigars!

At a dinner party the other evening at PHILIPPE'S, an American lady recounted a singular history. It was apropos of truffles, and was told over a plate of truffles *au champ a gue*. She said that at a certain fashionable French restaurant in New-York, which I need not name, there were six well-known truffles, genuine *pièces de resistance*, which were known to the "oldest inhabitant." In that far-off country, where truffles are difficult to obtain, but where a restaurent of the calibre of the one in question would not be "the thing" without the word "truffles" on its catalogue of deinties, one can admit the plea of attenuating circumstances for any reasonable substitution. But, reader, if you are not acquainted with the physiognomy of the tubercles in question, if I am not telling you an old story, what do you suppose they were? Ask all the horticulturists and naturalists of New-York, who have passed that way, and they will tell you that the said truffles put all their knowledge at defiance; but if you will ask CHARLES GOODYEAR you will obtain the secret.

Here is another singular industry, which is certainly entitled to a high rank among the Little Industries of Paris. It is one easy to verify. You have only to go the Pont-Neuf, turn up the Quai de l'Horloge, and on the part of the Seine opposite the end of the Rue de Harlay you will see an old ferry-boat, mounted by an old man. The man is covered with a sailor's blue jacket, and an *ex-chapeau*, form brigand. He holds in his hands a large shovel, with which he scrapes the bed of the river, and tumbles the collected sand into his boat. When he has thus collected a certain quantity, he changes the operation. He takes a sieve and passes his sand through it, collecting the pebbles, broken crockery, or other gross objects; after which he takes a porringer, fills it with the sifted sand, and, bent over the side of the boat, he washes the contents for a long time, very carefully, and with a dexterity quite amusing to observe. But, you will demand, what is the object of so much pains-taking labor, so much dexterity in an apparently worthless profession? What that old man seeks, and better still, what he finds, in washing so carefully the sand of the bed of the Seine, is *gold!* Yes, gold, in that mud, under that water, in the shadow of the Pont-Neuf, within the sight of the thousands of people passing over the bridge and along the quays, *gold* fished up in the very centre of Paris! Twenty years this old fellow has followed that profession, and according to his own admission he makes from six to seven francs a day at it! From whence comes this gold? Impossible to divine, and we leave the question to the geologists. But it is also a well-known fact that the bed of the Rhine furnishes every year to the washers engaged in the pursuit, an average of 20,000 francs. In the year 1851, which brought the highest figure, the sum obtained was 40,000 francs. So that gold in Western Europe cannot be regarded as a chimera.

Here is another industry not less curious. There arrived recently from Holland a speculator who counts Abraham among his ancestors, and who does honor to his race. This speculator follows the traces of the *fêtes*, to buy all the robes of tulle or gauze which have been worn once or twice, and discarded. Young people always find a means of restoring a *silk* skirt that has been torn or soiled, but what can they do with a gauze jupe, the dress of a doll, or a butterfly trap. This son of Israel buys all that for a song. In every part of Paris he has authorized agents to buy and pack up these rejected objects; and the season of balls over, he gathers up the whole and sends them to Havre, from whence they are shipped to the Caribbean Islands, and from the whitest of bosoms these white, blue or rose gauzes are transferred to the blackest! It appears to be a furor among the ebony islanders, heretofore luxuriating in a state of nudity, to clothe themselves in these suggestive transparencies. Half-obscured loveliness is always most attractive, and as this is evidently a step in the way of civilization, there is no telling how much the world will yet be indebted to the enterprising Israelite in question. Only one is curious to know how he hit upon the speculation.

Three deaths by chloroform lately in the hospitals of Paris, have occasioned a debate in one of the medical societies on the propriety of abolishing the use of anesthetics. In two of these cases the chloroform was used during the reduction of dislocated shoulder-joints, and in the third for a surgical operation on a child. On one of the cases, however, a man operated on by M. MAISONNEUVE, at *La Pitié*, it was shown that but little chloroform was given, that the first symptoms of death occurred twenty minutes after the cessation of inhalation, and that death most probably occurred from congestion of the brain, produced by the violent muscular efforts of the patient during the reduction of the dislocation. Dr. HAYWARD, formerly Professor of Surgery in Boston, now living here, addressed a paper to the Surgical Society of Paris at its last meeting on this subject, in which he details the manner in which anesthesia is applied in the United States, and the results obtained thereby. Ether is still used in America, either alone or combined with chloroform, and the deaths are so rare that Dr. HAYWARD naturally recommended to the Society a substitution of this agent for chloroform. But the proposition met with a most decided opposition, since, according to the statements of the French surgeons, they have used the two agents alone and combined sufficiently to satisfy them that, of the two, chloroform is much the more useful, and no more dangerous than the other. Its effects are more prompt and surer than ether, and they believe that, since death takes place by the state of anesthesia, and not by a poison resulting from the use of this or that agent, and that, moreover, the number of deaths by chloroform is so small in proportion to the number of times administered, that there is, therefore, no cause for either substituting ether for chloroform, nor for discontinuing the practice of administering anesthetic agents in painful operations.

I see advertised an agency for the sale of Dr. CHURCHILL'S preparations (the hypophosphites of soda and chalk) for the cure of consumption. I am authorized by the Doctor to say that he has no agencies of the kind in any part of the world. The remedies used by Dr. CHURCHILL with a certain degree of success are as easily and as promptly and as well made by the chemists of New-York as by those in the employ of Dr. CHURCHILL in Paris; and, supposing these remedies to be a specific for consumption, which they are not, and which Dr. C. does not claim for them, there would thus be no cause for transporting them from one country to another. Dr. CHURCHILL is a graduate of the school of Paris; he holds a clinique under the eye of the Faculty for the relief of the poor, and his remedies are no secret. He has certainly obtained some remarkable results from his remedies, but it is doubtful whether they go further than furnishing and reinforcing the elementary tissues of the body, a result often obtained from cod-liver oil and the preparations of iron and iodine. The experiment, however, is one of great interest to the profession, for every grain of knowledge brought into the general stock, when it concerns, especially so formidable a disease as consumption, is worth its weight in gold.

The black Doctor continues to be the talk of the town. Another pamphlet, the third, has appeared, this time a large one, covered with black paper, so as to correspond to the color of the subject treated within. M. DE CASTELNEAU, the able editor of the *Moniteur des Hopitaux*, is understood to be the author of this last production. The Government, the administration of the hospitals, and the more enlightened public, have at last come to the conclusion that they have been "taken in" by the most stupendous charlatan of modern times. For that he is entitled to this distinction is beyond dispute. Here is a man of color, who, without even the most elementary knowledge of the science of anatomy or medicine, (for the questions put to him, and his general conduct at the Hospital, betray him even to a six-months' student,) who has managed to obtain at Paris, in the very centre of medical learning, and even after he had been driven from Rio Janeiro and London as a quack, a practice of 600,000 francs a year—a sum triple that of PHILIP RICORD'S, the largest practice heretofore known in Paris. And yet his patients get no better; those at the Hospital *La Charité* are progressing toward a fatal termination as steadily as if the nitrate of potash pills of the Indian Doctor had remained in Java. But the Doctor made too much noise about his own name; the awakening to the truth has brought about a reaction that will be terrible in its effect upon him. He will be crushed beyond the power of resuscitation. The scandalous scenes that daily take place at the hospital, where there are sometimes collected three or four hundred persons, and the total want of success in treating his cases, have induced the hospital administration to call a meeting, with a view to his expulsion. The facts will be faithfully detailed and published to the world, and then the Doctor, who has furnished one of the finest houses in Paris, who has bought carriages on which are emblazoned nobiliary crowns, and who receives like a prince, from money levied on suffering humanity, will be obliged to seek some other community on which to practice his impositions. But he pretends to be a prophet as well; he is a man of magnificent presence, and he will always find dupes enough in whatever part of the world he may pitch his tent.

MALAKOFF.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, the following pieces of vocal and instrumental music: 1. "The Welcome-Light," a transcription for the piano of J. R. THOMAS' beautiful ballad, "Some One to Love," by FREDERICK BRANDUS—a brilliant and effective piece for advanced players. 2. "Kelvin Grove," transcribed by W. V. WALLACE—easy and excellent. 3. "Andante amoroso," by the same composer, and characterized by the same desirable traits. 4. "La Retour Polka" by the same composer—exceedingly brilliant, and requiring a good player. 5. "The Forest Birds Polka," by J. A. FOWLES. 6. "The Fairest of Flowers," by H. MILLARD. 7 "Ave Maria at Naples," sacred melody by the same; two shapely melodies by a new composer, who is evidently destined to become popular.

From BREUSING'S, Broadway, the "Little Annie Polka," by CHAS. FRANKL, a delicious *morceau* by one of the best dance composers of the day.

From OAKSMITH & Co. the "Drum March of the Guards"—a sort of chant for a military corps

STATE OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

Probabilities of War—German Newspapers and the German Democrats—Domestic Politics of Bavaria—Encroachments of the King—Resentment of the People and their Representatives—Expected Resignation of the Ministry—Probable Successors—Professor Neumann—New German History of the United States—Centennial Anniversary of the Academy of Science—A New Paul Julien.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Friday, March 25, 1859.

By the time that my last letter reaches you, saying, if I remember rightly, that war is inevitable, you will receive through the telegraph from Paris, the news that "the danger is now over." Don't believe either statement. The danger may be over in Paris; but the storm which the Emperor has raised is not so easily laid. The animosities already awakened on the borders of Sardinia and Austria, the presence there of two powerful armies, and the hasty preparations of every State in Europe—these are elements which may at any moment combine, with sudden explosion. And yet, if the designs of NAPOLEON are really pacific, *and the next month pass without an outbreak* on the part of the armies themselves, peace will be possible at least. But one who knows the impetuosity of the Italians may readily see that Piedmont, roused to uncontrollable enthusiasm by the delusive promises of the French Emperor, and crowded with patriots from Lombardy and other States, burning to aid their brethren in a war for national union and freedom, will not be so quick to subside as she was to rise. The German war feeling is due to the efforts of a thousand petty newspapers, which have thrown fuel on the flame of the national suspicion of NAPOLEON grown finally into the national opposition to him. This course is to be explained by the fact that the Democrats of Germany earnestly desire a war, no matter between what Powers, since such a state of things would be eminently favorable to reforms in the German States. The Governments, threatened from without, would be fain to purchase stability at home by concessions to the popular party; and these concessions, once made, the fear of revolution would hold Kings to their promises.

The domestic politics of Bavaria are more and more interesting every day. The antagonism and the disputes between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies are much more important than I at first imagined. As the breach, if widened, may lead to serious consequences—even to the forced abdication of the King—I will try to sketch, a little more carefully, a history of the matter from the meeting of the Chamber last November.

To begin at the beginning, then: MAXIMILIAN II., the present King of Bavaria, is self-willed, without having the judgment to decide, or the promptness to execute, which alone justify obstinacy and raise it to the dignity of firmness. He carries his whims to the utmost extent, without regard to the Constitution or the people; but he seems to lack the spirit for putting them into action. His audacious transgressions of his legal prerogative are committed in such a hesitating way, that they show plainly enough the weakness of his character and invite what they incur—the bold reprobation of the Deputies and the people. His want of judgment is sufficiently evident, from the fact that with his father LUDWIG'S example and fate before him, he is following in his footsteps. I will give a few instances, all of them recent and more or less connected with the present crisis in affairs, although I do not pretend to enumerate all the causes, radical and remote, which the future historian may discern.

Before the *Land Tog*, or Legislature, came together, last autumn, during the recess, when there was no one to call him to account, the King used a good deal of money that never had been voted to *him*. The usual way of stating the fact is: "The Ministers exceeded the appropriations of the Chamber;" but the real truth is, that his Majesty got his fingers into the State Reserved Fund, and when he took them out again they brought a million or two with them. Now, all moneys for the use of Government must be voted by the Deputies, except in extraordinary cases, such as sudden war, or other public emergency, when the *Land Tag* is not sitting, and there is no time to call them together. But the King had no such excuse. The money had gone in various directions; 1,000,000 florins to the army, a good deal to the University, &c.; objects worthy in themselves—indeed *too* worthy to be nourished with stolen money. The late King LUDWIG made himself the patron of the Arts; his son is desirous of playing the same part to the Sciences. And so, although his encouragement to painters and sculptors has been very liberal, his special pets are the Library, the University, and the various schools of Munich. He has called many professors here, who stand deservedly high in their several departments. He has built, and is still building, Scientific and Educational Institutions of various kinds; and the Representatives of the people are ready to sustain him to any reasonable extent. But all Bavaria is paying for this concentration of learning and beauty in the Capital; and it is not to be wondered at if the "country members" sometimes wish to contract the limits of metropolitan expenditures. Under these circumstances, when the fact came out that their grudgingly-given appropriations had been exceeded by the ministry (*i. e.* the King) without constitutional authority, they were naturally disposed to be severe. I have already written of the preliminary struggle over Dr. WEIS, who, being obnoxious to the Government, was elected second President;—how the Chamber was inconsiderately dissolved by the King, and how the people sent back a much more liberal one—so that the opposition had a tremendous majority, and the government was obliged to submit to it, WEIS-President and all. This, of course, did not tend to smooth away existing difficulties.

About two days before the re-assembling of the Chamber, the Finance Minister died—thus throwing off his responsibility, and leaving nobody to be blamed for the deficit in the Treasury. One result of this was that, in the debate which followed, men's *minds*, whatever was the language of their tongues, were fixed on the King as the cause of the whole, and there was no shield between him and his subjects in the shape of a Finance Department. It was, on the other hand, a temporary advantage to the Government that there was nobody to answer troublesome questions about expenditures, &c.; and either in order to retain that dubious excuse for the absence of explanations, or because, with his accustomed hesitation, he could not decide whom to appoint, or finally because nobody would accept the perilous position, the King, has not, *to this day*, filled the vacancy in his cabinet, and this most important department of the State, at this momentous period, has been nearly five months without a head.

A good specimen of the kind of expenditure which the King directed, is the case of the recent addition to the Library. A large collection of Arabic books was to be sold in Paris. At the command of MAXIMILIAN, the Director of the Library bought it for 420,000 francs, and paid for it; and when the Chamber met, this, with many other less justifiable items, formed a budget of appropriations which they were desired to approve. This mockery of law, on the part of the Government, in requesting a grant of moneys which they had *already spent*, met with its proper reply. The Deputies refused to pass the Budget bill, and the Ministers were placed in the position of embezzlers of the public funds—a stigma which reflected no honor on their royal instigator.

Thus began the struggle which has continued to the present time. The East Bavarian Railroad, the appropriation for which was diverted to other purposes by the Government; the *Volksbote*, a newspaper which has been many times unjustly suppressed, and various other matters, are constantly in the process of ventilation by the Deputies, who harass the Ministry most persistently, and, as you will now see, successfully.

A few days ago the Lower House was called upon for money to meet the emergencies of the impending war, and to put the army of Bavaria on a proper footing. They promptly appropriated the requisite amount, and also prepared an address to the Throne, the substance of which resolute document was, that they acceded to His Majesty's request, because they felt that the honor of the Fatherland, and the safety of Bavaria were at stake; but that they hoped the money would be expended only on necessary means to secure the end for which it was voted; and that His Majesty would not imagine, because they were so ready to make *this* appropriation, that they were at all satisfied with the way *the last* went; finally, that they were His Majesty's humble servants, &c., &c.—a declaration which would not go far to console the royal culprit under the plain talk which they had inflicted upon him. This address was read first in secret session, and afterwards in public. After it had been passed, the Ministers communicated the fact to the King, asking him, by the direction of the House, if he would deign to receive it. For *ten days* they received no reply. The unfortunate Sovereign, being occupied in a solemn pause, swayed from one side to the other, and not knowing what to do, did, as usual, nothing; till, at the expiration of this time, he sent word to the Ministers that he would *not* receive such an address. They prayed him to give some reason, or at least some answer to the Chamber, for their sakes, as well as for his own, since they must otherwise resign, having no support, either from the King or the people. But a resolution which has been cooked up in a ten days' stew cannot be so easily modified. The King was all pepper, and told the Ministers in effect that if they could not stand it was time for them to fall. Accordingly the Ministry are expected to resign in a day or two, and next week the new Administration will be at work. The following names are prominently spoken of in connection with the appointments: Baron LERCHENFELDT, at present Regierungs-President at Augsburg, as President in the place of VON DER PFORDTEN; for Finanz Minister, probably STAATSRATH HERRMANN: and for other Cabinet appointments, Baron LERCHENFELDT, (No. 2.) at present Bavarian Ambassador at Vienna, and HERR HOHE, now President in the Palatinate. But these are only names. One cannot tell whether the dissolution of the Ministry will be more advantageous to the people than the dissolution of the Chambers was to the King. Perhaps the new rulers will be worse than the old.

Meanwhile, the great trouble lies deeper. The people neither fear nor respect their monarch, and in one respect his case is even worse than his father's was. Old King LUDWIG aroused the opposition of Munich, only by his subserviency to the influence of LOLA MONTEZ, the rest of the people were not excited. MAXIMILIAN has outraged the whole of Bayern, and the sentiment of his people is united against his usurpations. This feeling is all the stronger, because, thus far, it is perfectly decorous. No mobs, or assaults, or revolutionary cries are the exponents of the popular determination. The King walks every day through the streets in citizen's dress, unattended, unarmed and unharmed. And, in fact, the only demonstration of feeling I have noticed was on his Majesty's part. He has several times left the Theatre because something in the play, or some applause of the people, did not suit his taste. The moderation of the Opposition Party will prevent, for the present, any serious collision; but if the King repeats his aggressions, no man knows what will be the result. It is certainly to be supposed that a European war would hasten, in Bavaria, as well as in other States, the inevitable struggle between the Many and the Few, and that the next Peace would find Europe with new Governments, as well as other boundary lines.

I am indebted, for many facts and ideas, to Professor NEUMANN, of the University of Munich, (at present suspended from his lectures on account of his liberal leanings,) who deserves the thanks of every American, for more than one reason. His house has been for years open to us; and his intimate knowledge of our institutions, history, and present condition, is only equaled by his cordial appreciation and sympathy. Perhaps he is more generally known as one of the best Chinese scholars in Europe, (having spent thirteen years in China;) but he is like many German scholars, eminent in other departments also. He is at present engaged in writing—what he says has not yet been written—a correct German History of the United States; and there can be no doubt that he is the man for the work. He told me that one of his last written chapters contained the history of the "Monroe Doctrine." He must be about 60 years old; bent with study and much travel, but apparently in good health. I shall not soon forget him and his hospitable family, whose wonderful knowledge of American and English literature, history and politics surprised and delighted me, while I was much instructed by their discussions of the present crisis in Bavaria.

Since the above was written the session of the Deputies has closed. For the last three days the Ministers were not in their seats! This new way of escaping the necessity of resignation, will not, it is supposed, avert the catastrophe. The King did not close the session in person, but sent an officer to read the Royal speech, in which it was stated that the proceedings of the Chamber had been quite distasteful to their Sovereign, and, in substance, that he was glad to have them go! This speech did not help the Government any.

The 28th, 29th and 30th of March will be celebrated in Munich as the Centennial Anniversary of the Academy of Science (*Academie des Wissenschafts.*) There will be solemn services in the Catholic and Protestant Churches, a meeting of the Academy, and various other interesting things.

The theatre, opera and concerts are kept up with great spirit; all the more, I believe, because it is Lent, although there are no more balls. The singers and actors at present in Munich are, on the average, very good, but there are no brilliant stars. At a grand concert in the Museum, the other night, a young violinist made his *début*, who, in everybody's opinion, is a wonderful performer. He is very small and young—a mere child—and is destined to be another PAUL JULIEN. His name is OBERMAIER.

R. W. R.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY.—Mr. HENRY D'ARCINGON of Georgia, who was shot about twelve months since, on the Savannah Race Course, by C. A. L. LAMAR, of *Wanderer* notoriety, recently came on to this City for the purpose of having the ball extracted. We are pleased to learn, that the bullet which was found imbedded in the bones of the face three inches from the surface, has been safely extracted, after a severe surgical operation by Professor CARNOCHAN. Mr. D'ARCINGON has so far recovered that he left on Wednesday for his home, in the steamer for Charleston.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—The St. Louis papers notice the return to her family of a young lady of that city, Miss EUPHRASIA WINSLOW, who disappeared mysteriously seven months ago, and was supposed to have wandered off under a temporary derangement. On Saturday, 16th April, after an absence of seven months, she returned to her uncle's residence. Repeated trials failed to obtain from her a single word in reply as to where she has been, or any of the circumstances of her disappearance. Her malady had evidently grown a great deal worse. No explanation has passed her lips—not even a syllable of any kind. She does not seem to recognize any of her relatives. Where she came from cannot be ascertained, as all inquiries in that direction have thus far proved unavailing. The young lady's dress shows that she has not been unprovided for, but whether or not she has fallen into improper hands cannot of course be told.

FROM PARAGUAY.

Interesting Narrative of the Proceedings of the Commission.

Description of the Country---President Lopez---Gen. Urquiza.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Southampton, brought us yesterday the following interesting letter from our Correspondent in the Paraguay Expedition, which should have reached us in advance of the letter published yesterday. Its narrative of events and notices of personages concerned in these negotiations, however, will still be read with interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROSARIO, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

The United States sloop *Fulton*, carrying the broad pennant of Flag Officer SHUBRICK at the fore, and conveying the United States Paraguay Commission, reached Asuncion del Paraguay on Monday, 24th January, and dropped anchor at 10 A. M.

The Commissioner, Judge BOWLIN, went on shore at 3 P. M., advised Señor VASQUEZ, Secretary of State, of his arrival, and requested an interview, which took place on the following morning, (25th January,) when he presented his credentials, and made the usual application to be received by the President of Paraguay.

His presentation took place the next day, (Jan. 26,) at 9½ A. M. in presence of the dignitaries of the Republic and of Flag-Officer SHUBRICK and suite, and the officers of the *Fulton*. The address of the Commissioner, and reply of President LOPEZ, have already been sent to the States.

After the presentation ceremony was over, the American party went in procession—and a very handsome one of fourteen in all—to call upon General URQUIZA President of the Argentine Confederation, whose reception was cordial, and whose attendance was nearly as considerable as that of President LOPEZ.

This distinguished military and political chief had already, as you are doubtless aware, driven across country some 200 miles from his estancia of San José to this place, where he arrived just in time to intercept the Commissioner on his way up. The state coach was sent to fetch Judge B. to the President's splendid mansion. His offer of mediation, which had not been anticipated, and, therefore, not provided for by our Government, was respectfully declined upon the plea that in "affairs of honor" nations must be their own seconds. He then offered his friendly offices in furtherance of peace, which were promptly and gratefully accepted. His reply was characteristic—"Say to the Commissioner that, ever mindful of my duty to his countrymen, who came to my relief at Buenos Ayres, and, transporting me to my Entre Rios home on a Government steamer, probably saved my life, I, JUSTO J. URQUIZO, President of the Argentine Confederation, will go to Assumption, prepare President LOPEZ to receive him, await his coming, and remain until the quarrel is settled."

The *Fulton* lost four days on a sand bar in the Parana River, between this place and Corrientes. While there the Paraguayan steamer *Salto de Guayra* passed her in the night carrying up Gen. URQUIZA to Asuncion.

He had been there a week when the Commissioner arrived. To his influence was due the ready permission to pass the Fort of Humaita, and the promptness with which the negotiations were begun and carried on.

Señor AMARAL, the special Brazilian Envoy, who left Montevideo in great haste and privacy for Asuncion the day after the *Sobinc's* arrival, was also prodigal of offers of service on the part of his Government. M. LEVASEUR DE BECCAR, the French Minister at Parana, had also preceded the *Fulton* some days in the French steamer *Basson*, Capt. MOCCHET, who boarded the *Fulton* while she was aground, but beginning to move off, and offered Commodore SHUBRICK the entire force of his vessel and crew to help him off. The staunch and tidy little *Horriet Lane*, under the expert management of Capt. FAUNCE, extricated the *Fulton* with grace and skill.

M. DE BECCAR did not go up to interfere with but to profit by the United States' doings. France wants her treaty renewed, &c. If we got any increase of privileges, she desired to be placed on the most favored footing.

You have thus a *coup d'oeil* of the groups upon the stage at the opening of this *bluette diplomatique*. It was a partial *refacciment* of the "Barber of Seville," with the following powerful cast:

Count Almaviva	Judge BOWLIN
Figaro	Gen. URQUIZA
Dr. Bartolo	President LOPEZ
Don Basilio	Senor VASQUEZ
Rosina	The Republic of Paraguay
Old Nurse	Secretary WARD

The day after the presentation Senor VASQUEZ fired his first shot, in a note which stated his readiness to begin negotiations without loss of time. The Commissioner waited upon him on the following day, presented his demands, and proposed that to expedite matters the discussions should be oral, and the exchange of "notes" as limited as practicable. To accomplish this Judge BOWLIN suggested the propriety of his seeing the President as soon as possible in an informal way.

He was accordingly notified early in the morning of Saturday, the 29th of January, that President LOPEZ expected him at 9 o'clock. A drenching rain and the want of anything like an equipage in the city of Asuncion, compelled him to send an apology. It cleared up at noon, when a second messenger from the Palace summoned him again at 4 P. M. The interview lasted a couple of hours. Of what transpired I am unable to inform you. As a looker-on, I have only to say that all that night and the following day the Minister and his Secretary were at work with closed doors. General URQUIZA called in the evening, and from certain indications of active intercourse between his dwelling and that of the Commissioner, and the repeated visits of the former's Secretary to the Cabildo or Palace, and from a State visit of two hours previously paid in the afternoon by President LOPEZ to General URQUIZA, I am led to believe that there was a good deal of negotiation going on.

On Monday, 31st, at 8 A. M., the Commissioner went down to the President and returned towards noon. The same afternoon Gen. URQUIZA spent a couple of hours with the President, and on his return dispatched an aid-de-camp for the Commissioner's Secretary. In the evening there were symptoms of increased activity in the negotiations between the Palacio Urquiza and the Palacio Bowlin, and the last visit of the Argentine Secretary was made at mid night.

On Thursday, Feb. 1, we learned that the Commissioner had gone to the Palace at 9 o'clock, to have a final conference with LOPEZ in presence of General URQUIZA. I have been informed that the discussion on this occasion was at times stormy—that General URQUIZA was successful in calming all agitation, and I know that Judge BOWLIN returned at noon the possessor of written stipulations, signed by the President himself, and of which he had left a counterpart under his own signature in the latter's hand, which settled conclusively the general principles of a friendly and honorable adjustment of all questions and difficulties pending between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.

At 4 P. M. the same day Gen. URQUIZA, lady and suite, twenty-five in all, left Asuncion in the Paraguay steamer *Tonnori* for San José, his *estancia* in Entre Rios, on the Uraguay.

The news that there would be no war pervaded the town in a few hours, and the joy it occasioned was hearty and intense. The departure of Gen. URQUIZA was an ovation which he richly deserved for his earnest and loyal endeavors to promote the wishes of Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN, and for his success in persuading President LOPEZ to keep out of a war which must have destroyed him, and convulsed not only Paraguay, but all the neighboring States.

On the 4th of February a new Treaty of friendship and commerce was executed at Assumption between Judge BOWLIN and the Paraguay Plenipotentiary, Señor VASQUEZ. Likewise on the same day a "Special Convention" for the adjustment by a mixed Commission of the claims of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" upon the Republic of Paraguay.

On the 11th February this Treaty and Special Convention were ratified by President LOPEZ, and the ratification proclaimed by trumpets and shawms at the corners of the streets. This proclamation on a large "poster" was posted and distributed everywhere. On the same day salutes were exchanged and all difficulties merged in a peaceful embrace.

On the 13th February, the *Fulton* and *Water Witch* steamed away from Assumption. The latter had been allowed by President LOPEZ to come up a few days previous, for the purpose of assisting the *Fulton* off in case she again got aground.

You will thus perceive that on the *eighth* day after his arrival Judge BOWLIN had virtually settled the quarrel; that on the *twelfth* day the Treaty and Convention had been *celebrated*—to use the Spanish expression; that on the *nineteenth* day they had become a law in Paraguay; and that, at the expiration of the *third week* after his arrival he was on his way home, having converted a bitter foe into a grateful friend, and having given such evidence of that generosity which should ever be auxiliary to real power as to elevate the United States to their true position—far above all other nations—in the eyes of all the South American Republics.

On the 10th of Feb. the day preceding the ratification, Judge BOWLIN attended by Commodore SHUBRICK and some 26 officers of the *Fulton* and *Water-Witch*, all in magnificent uniforms, took his official farewell of Prest. LOPEZ in a speech which you will find, together with the reply, in the inclosed copy of the *Semanario*. His presentation address had been read by him in English, but on this occasion his parting discourse was read quite impressively in Spanish by his Secretary Mr. WARD. The President evinced signs of emotion, and replied in tones of real kindness. After the ceremony was over he bid the suite take chairs in the great *sala*, and invited the Commissioner, the Commodore, Mr. WARD and Captain PERCIVAL DEARTOS, the Commissioner's aid-de-camp, to a small marble table at the upper end of the esmalhell, where a familiar and apparently agreeable conversation was carried on for half an hour. The party then rose, President LOPEZ embraced Judge BOWLIN, shook hands with Commodore SHUBRICK, bowed to the Secretary, and with a courteous salute to all present, retired.

The whole party then adjourned to the house of the lady *Presidenta*, who, with her unmarried daughter, Doña RAFAELA, and her son, Don BASILIO, and the amiable spouse of the American Consul, gave the party a warm and friendly reception. Lieutenant HENDERSON, of the Marines, presented her with a small fragment of the Atlantic Cable, mounted as a locket, and the next day was honored with an embroidered towel, worked by her own hands, to be presented to his wife—when he gets one.

Madame LOPEZ, *née* CARILLO, is a fine specimen of an intelligent and well-preserved Spanish woman. She is an admirable housekeeper, a kind mother and a devoted wife. Her private fortune is very large, sufficiently so as to make each of her three sons and two daughters rich and independent of the Republic. Her face, full of character and dignity, bears a striking resemblance to that of the accomplished wife of the illustrious President of Columbia College, New-York.

President LOPEZ is of moderate stature, quite stout, although he is said to have lost over 50 pounds in the last five years, since he pitched into the *Water-Witch*. He has an eye of great vivacity and penetration, and a mouth of great firmness. I am told that General URQUIZA, who never saw him before this visit, compares him to ROSAS, with more intelligence and none of the latter's ferocity.

His physiognomy evinced a marked change in the second ceremony; wrinkles had subsided, and the care-worn smile of the 26th January was replaced by one of joy and satisfaction on the 11th February.

There is about General URQUIZA the courtesy of the *caballero*, vivified by the hearty frankness of the soldier. He looks like "a word and a blow" sort of man. In size, face and general appearance he is a black-haired counterpart of Major WILLIAM CHAPMAN, United States Army. I saw him on the afternoon of his departure from Asuncion, and in the cordial happiness which beamed from his face, I was again reminded of Major CHAPMAN, as I saw him in Washington *on the day when he had settled with distinguished honor his Quartermaster accounts of many years' standing at the Department.*

You will see by the accompanying papers that a correspondence took place between General URQUIZA and Judge BOWLIN, previous to the "settlement." The former, impatient to get home again, gently hints at the propriety of "hurrying up the cakes." I commend the Commissioner's reply.

In conclusion, the Paraguay Commission has obtained the following results:

1. A new treaty of commerce, with, as I am informed, free access for our merchant vessels throughout the waters of Paraguay. Said treaty to last ten years, and further, until one year after notice by either party of its discontinuance. The amendments of the United States Senate all adopted.

2. A Special Convention for the settlement, by a Commission to meet in Washington, of the claims of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" upon the Government of Paraguay.

3. Satisfactory apologies for the attack upon the *Water Witch* and the rejection of the agents sent out with the amended treaties.

4. Ten thousand dollars indemnity for the family of SAMUEL CHANEY, the seaman shot at Itapiru.

5. Permission for our exploring steamers to continue their labors upon the Parana and Paraguay Rivers.

Yesterday A. M., 22d February, the whole Paraguay Squadron, 15 vessels, rendezvoused here on their way home. The various ships and steamers were dressed with all their bunting, and at noon a *feu de joie* was fired, each vessel discharging all her artillery once. This made about 61 cannon. The American flag was then saluted by the fort, and that of Corrientes in turn by the *Preble*.

To-morrow we shall all be off on our way down the river. The *Fulton* and *Water-Witch* go up the Uruguay to the town of Concepcion, in Entre Rios, some fifteen miles distant from the Estancia, or estate of Gen. URQUIZA at San José, whither we are all invited to celebrate appropriately the dispersion of the war-cloud and the rising sun of peace.

"On our side of the house" two personages stand in bold relief in all these negotiations, and are entitled to attention. I allude to Commissioner BOWLIN and Commodore SHUBRICK. One seeking contrasts would rarely meet with two characters more totally dissimilar, and yet they have worked with brotherly harmony, because truth, honesty, humanity and courage were their *points of contact*. The Commodore, a gentleman of the old school, whose 52 years of naval service have left him, at the age of 72, as tender-hearted as a girl, and as fresh as a boy—but withal conservative, aristocratic, and, in fact, navy-like. The Judge, a whole-souled Western politician, whose religion is democracy, and whose sympathies are with the people. Free and easy to a degree, disliking solitude, never so happy as when the occupant of several chairs with a crowd around him, and one of the few conscientious defenders of the Administration and the Party, right or wrong.

Replete with that Christian spirit of humanity that is always allied to true chivalry, Commodore SHUBRICK's delight with the result of the Paraguay mission is quite as sincere as the *Io pean* of the Judge. When the famous and terrible preparations of LOPEZ for our reception dwindled down to one cascmate at Humaita, and some 6 000 or 7,000 soldiers, the former unable to stand three hours before one Dahlgren 9 and 11 inches, and the latter an easy prey to our howitzers and Minie muskets, there was not an officer among us who did not say that war upon such a people—so innocent and inoffensive—*would have been a crime.*

As for the endurance, executive capacity and high intelligence of his business which characterize the "brave old oak," our flag-officer, I have only to say, that within four months of his departure from New-York in the *Sabine*, in October last, he had more than half his fleet up at Corrientes, a thousand miles from the ocean, and within thirty miles of Humaita, and the remainder well up the River Parana, on their way to join him, and this against a four-knot current!

Of the Navy Department I have little to say, and that little is disgraceful to its management. In supplies of all descriptions there is a lamentable deficiency. The ascending vessels had to strip the *Sabine* and *St. Lawrence* of nearly all their ammunition, and this was precious little. The *Supply* brought out an 11-inch Dahlgren gun for the *Fulton*. *But the carriage was left behind.* In a word—and this can be proved if disputed—the whole squadron, badly found in arms *—some of them being the old abandoned corbines—had not ammunition, shells, bolts, &c., for more than two days' lively work* had there been a fight; while we leave at this place 2,000 tons of anthracite coal, costing some $20 or $25 per ton, and which cannot be resold for $1 per ton, as none of the river steamers can use it in their furnaces. I leave you to draw your inferences from the fact that 10,000 tons of coal would have readily found *contractors*, while in everything requisite for the honor and business of the Navy, there has been a neglect, a meanness and parsimony, which makes one blush for this arm of the service.

The propellers which Mr. TOUCEY advises the Government to purchase are a beggarly lot of trash, taken no doubt to accommodate political friends. Their safety is a miracle.

Let me now put the State Department in contrast with its nautical neighbor, and place Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN before the easel. In person he is tall, in manners prepossessing, while his handsome face is the cheerful abode of intelligence, geniality and human kindness. His simplicity is unaffected, his good humor never yields to anything save indignation. In diplomacy, like a high-bred pointer, he hunts "with his nose high." He went in to win LOPEZ to peace in spite of himself. He flourished the olive branch before his eyes until Humaita and its imaginary ability of resistance disappeared from the back-ground. He took a high and humanitarian view of the difficulty he had to settle, and, mindful of the Horatian precept,

"Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus,"

he never used a menace or introduced the squadron. It may be alleged that *its* presence settled the difficulty—and so it did, by insuring the Commissioner a respectful reception. But the rest of the work is his own. To obtain terms from a trembling foe is one thing, to obtain those which are alike honorable to him and to yourself, another. Instead of leaving Paraguay disgusted with our extortions and disgraced by our exactions, drums and trumpets, proclamations and streamers *fitted* our departure, and we have the promise that henceforth the term *North American* shall be synonymous with *friend* in Paraguay.

Nor will the *retentissement* of this adjustment, in which the Yankee Nation has displayed such true wisdom and generosity, in all South America and the civilized world, be of any disservice to our country. This success of a new, captivating and humanitarian school of diplomacy, puts to flight the vampire tenets of MACHIAVELLI and TALLEYRAND. The President of Paraguay said that Judge BOWLIN was the first envoy who had treated him with uniform kindness and courtesy. All the others had tried to quarrel with him or to bully him. He confessed his delight at finding the "delicacy of proceeding," which is the traditionary profession of the diplomacy of the Old World, practised only by that of the New.

It required some days to convince the inheritor of the sceptre of the Jesuits, and the fleming sword of Dictator ELENCIA, that in his studious avoidance of any exaction which should humiliate Paraguay or degrade its rulers, the United States Commissioner was sincere. He had been told that we came with vindictive and predatory intentions. He was finally made to believe that the mission was solely to give him the benefit of a lesson in good behavior, which you know is a courtly proceeding, and the reverse of violence.

An anecdote is told of him which I give you for what it is worth. It is said that when the question of indemnity to the Hopkins Company was under discussion, he offered a considerable sum—some two or three hundred thousand dollars—as a compromise. This did not reach the limit of the Judge's instructions. LOPEZ then appealed for a Commission, saying:

"We are on the ground; the details have been restored to their cases, while I am explaining the misapprehensions which led me to insult you. This apology you say is satisfactory, but you will still fight unless I pay some money which your cousin says I owe him. Now I say that if I owe your cousin the money, I am ready and able to pay it—when he proves it. So you see it is unjust and indecent to mix affairs of honor with matters of account."

The Departure of the United States Commissioner.

The following is the farewell address of United States Commissioner BOWLIN to President LOPEZ, delivered in the Hall of the *Cobildo*, at Asuncion, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 4 P. M.:

"I come to take my leave of your Excellency with feelings of regret, mitigated only by the pleasurable conviction that we part as friends, not of ancient date, but whose sympathies have been awakened whilst working side by side in the hour of trial.

Half a fortnight has elapsed since my presentation to your Excellency. In that brief space of time how much has been done to soften asperities, harmonize differences, and rivet more closely the links of mutual friendship!—how much to dissolve the icy barriers of exclusiveness, and to throw open the portals of commerce for the benefit of mankind!

Your Excellency was the first to introduce salutary reforms, and to inaugurate a more enlightened policy in the institutions of your country; and I sincerely trust that the onward stride which my departure commemorates will constitute a new epoch, closed by the fortnight just gone by, the seed of increased prosperity, and the herald of countless blessings to Paraguay.

I should do myself injustice in suppressing on this occasion the tribute of my grateful acknowledgments for the honorable confidence you have manifested in the sincerity of my motives and the loyalty of my intentions. And I have to ask it of your Excellency as a personal favor that you will be pleased to extend that confidence not only to the well intended and generous Government which I have the honor of representing, but also to my fellow citizens, who, catching their inspiration from the happy result of my mission, will sympathize in future with the people of Paraguay.

I fondly trust that we may meet again some day, to rejoice over the fruitful events of our joint labors; but if that boon should be refused me, and our separation be forever, believe me when I assure you that I shall ever cherish the most pleasing remembrance of our satisfactory intercourse, mingled with the hope that your Excellency may long live to direct the energies of your people in the paths of industry and happiness, and to guide the destinies of this Republic to honor, glory and renown."

PRESIDENT LOPEZ' REPLY.

"To the fortunate appointment of Your Excellency is due the pacific settlement of those questions which have so unhappily interrupted the good understanding of our respective countries. To Your Excellency is due the reestablishment of friendly and commercial relations between the citizens of both States.

The diplomatic career of Your Excellency, your noble sentiments, your pleasing manners, your refined patriotism, and your zeal for peace and friendship between this country and the United States of America, have called the world's attention to the memorable fourth day of this month.

I regret this separation from the *best friend that fate has granted me amidst the difficulties of my Administration.* I should be happy indeed could we meet and rejoice anew some day upon the happy results of our common efforts and deliberations; if this prayer should not be vouchsafed, the recollection of the unalterably satisfactory intercourse we have enjoyed together will be ever grateful to me.

Your Excellency does me much honor in expressing the hope that my life may long be spared. I reciprocate the wish for a long life to Your Excellency; that you may render your country equal and even greater services than those for which she is now indebted to you.

Your Excellency may securely rely upon the sincerity of my friendship for your Government and your fellow-citizens."

The Peace with Paraguay—Comments of the Seminario—A Proclamation of Urquiza.

Among the files received at this office from the various points of the Rivar Plate and its tributaries, we have the *Seminario*, this official organ of President LOPEZ; and the *Uruguay*, a semi-official journal of the Government of URQUIZA, issued at Entre Rios. The former contains a leading article, congratulating Paraguayans on the conclusion of the treaty; and on the fact that it involves no dishonor to the Government of either country. Commissioner BOWLIN is furiously complimented for his impartiality, sound sense, and acquaintance with the questions at issue. The writer concludes with an eloquent delineation of the evils hostilities would have inflicted upon Paraguay; urging that the welfare of that republic is singularly irreconcilable with war: three or four months of active conflict insuring the destruction of all those elements of progress which the lapse of years has procured.

El Uruguay, among other matter relative to the adjustment, contains a proclamation of President URQUIZA addressed to the people of Corrientes, upon the anniversary of the battle of Caseros. In the course of the document, which is in truth an exaggeration of that Spanish-American floridity of style, at which the Argentine chiefs a master, the passage occurs:

"God has endowed me with strength to prevent a disastrous war, which appeared inevitable, between our youthful and neighboring sister, Paraguay, and our great and powerful sister of the North. Providence decreed there should be peace, and has scattered upon me some branches of the verdant olive. Yours, citizens of the Corrientes, will be the glory this day of being the first of the Argentine people to celebrate the imperishable record—this common glory.

The great nation whose institutions we imitate is not a Power which alarms us, by a display of the arrogance of the powerful towards the weak. It magnanimously opens its arms to its youthful sister and at the South, and presents them the influence of an elevated policy. Let me thus early, in your presence, as the first Argentines whom I can address, pay the homage of love and gratitude for this beautiful example of magnanimous policy, at once conciliatory and fraternal which that Government has offered, and for the flattering consideration of which I have been the object, at the hands of its worthy representative in Paraguay."

Proclamation of the President of the Republic of Paraguay.

[Translation.]

Inasmuch as an honorable and definitive settlement has taken place of the questions between the Republic of Paraguay and the United States of America respecting the conflict between the steamer *Water Witch* and the Fort of Itapiru, on the right bank of the river Parana, and respecting the difficulties which occurred touching the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty celebrated 4th of March, 1853, between the Government of the Republic and of the United States of America; and,

And, inasmuch as under this day's date, I have ratified, with the approval of the Council of State, a "Treaty of Friendship Commerce and Navigation," celebrated on the 4th inst., in this City of Assumption by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the Republic and of the United States of America, and a special convention, concluded and signed on the same day by the same Plenipotentiaries, with reference to the claims of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" against the Government of the Republic, by which the high contracting parties submit to the decision of arbitrators or of an umpire, who will assemble in the City of Washington to examine and classify the documents and testimony produced by the contestants.

Now, therefore, it is my command that this happy event shall be published by proclamation with all suitable solemnity, and that 3,000 copies be struck off with a view to its rapid circulation throughout the Republic.

Assumption, Capital of the Republic of Paraguay, the 11th of February, 1859, and the forty-seventh year of National Independence.

VASQUEZ. CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ.

THE TYLER CASE IN DETROIT.—Attorney-General HOWARD, of Michigan, writes to the Detroit *Advertiser*, in reference to the case of Deputy-Marshal TYLER, who was recently tried for the murder of Capt. JONES, that there is a question of jurisdiction involved in that question. He has strong doubts of the power of the U. S. Circuit Court to try causes like this, which properly belong to the State Courts. The Attorney-General states an interesting point of law, viz: It is important for us to know how far the Federal power can, under the Constitution, assume to punish crime committed within the *territory of another power*; and equally so, that the States should understand whether an accused person can, when on trial for a crime committed within the body of a county, be by the United States deprived of a jury from the vicinage, for the sole reason that the crime was committed upon a "public, navigable stream." I cannot concede either.

ENGLISH CELEBRITIES.

An Evening with Leigh Hunt—Breakfast with R. Monckton Milnes—Dinner with Mrs. Norton—Layard, Tom Taylor, and other Literary Celebrities.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOSLEY'S HOTEL, London, Friday, Feb 25, 1859.

An evening with LEIGH HUNT—a night at the Cosmopolitan Club—a breakfast with R. MONCKTON MILNES—a dinner at the Royal London Yecht Club—a dinner with the American Association—a dinner at (the late) Crockford's—a dinner at the OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE Club—and last and best of all, a dinner at the Hon. Mrs. NORTON'S. Surely here are "topics" enough to make a moderate letter without any sprinkling in of the minor incidents of interest that have occurred during the week. At either of the several gatherings mentioned, I have met celebrities worthy of full-length sketches; and yet, in this kaleidoscopic whirl of London life, a passing glimpse is about all we can get, or give, of men famous in the world of letters, of politics and of art; of names that are destined to be preserved and perpetuated in the adamantine types of history, when, but for their immortality, the very cities in which they lived might be forgotten.

I found LEIGH HUNT living in a peasant little cottage at Hemmersmith, on the Cornwall Road, a little beyond Kensington. The visit had been arranged by his son, THORNTON HUNT, Esq., the able editor of the *Spectator*, and the hour was 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. On entering the little parlor, used as "a study," a tall figure, dressed in a morning gown, with a large cape, came forward and grasped my hand with a sort of feminine tenderness and enthusiasm, and said, "I am glad to welcome a gentleman who has spoken such hearty words for BURNS." Tea was soon ordered; and for two delightful hours I sat listening to the fluent and unflagging talk of the cotemporary, the companion, and the friend of BYRON, KEATS, COLERIDGE, WORDSWORTH, SOUTHEY, LAMB, MOORE, CAMPBELL, and all the men of wit and wisdom whose stars have sparkled and vanished in the literary galaxy of England during the last fifty years. LEIGH HUNT is now nearly eighty years of age; and yet his complexion has the fairness and softness of youth. His hair is as white as the bloom of the almond tree, and as full and glossy as the head of a child. His brow is broad and beautiful, and his eyes as gentle and as clear as that of a woman who has never seen a cloudy day. His heart is as merry as a bird's, and his look and manner eternately playful and pensive, but without a shadow of sadness. The dear old man, with all his precious poetic memories—with his venerable juvenility—this genial octogenarian, this unfading rose in the snow—how like he seemed to his own glorious "*Abou Ben Adhem*," that sweet essence of all Religion distilled into a single drop; and which, by the way, as the author has kindly sent it to me, written in his own beautiful hand, I will here quote, although it may be already familiar to every school-boy in America:

"ABOU BEN ADHEM (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and, like a lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made BEN ADHEM bold;
And to the presence in the room he said:
'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head,
And, with a look, made of all sweet accord,
Answered, 'The names of those that love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' said ABOU. 'Nay, not so,'
Replied the angel. ABOU spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, 'I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men.'

The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! BEN ADHEM'S name led all the rest."

The poet has a copy of his favorite gem exquisitely written and illuminated by Miss PROCTOR, (daughter of BARRY CORNWALL,) handsomely framed, and hung near his writing-table. I shall not attempt to repeat the many wise words, admirable criticisms, and pleasant personal anecdotes with which he instructed and entertained me; but a capital illustration of WORDSWORTH was too good to be lost. "He was a fine lettuce, with *too many outside leaves!*" Of BYRON, he spoke with great sympathy and admiration; of the unfavorable maternal influences that warped his budding genius; and of the school-boy sneers at his lameness, which irritated his temper. But added that he was neither habitually moody nor morose, "usually humming about in the morning, and reserving his more serious compositions for the night." "In BYRON," said Mr. HUNT, "there was a conflict of jealousy which the world never fully understood. *The Lord was jealous of the Poet; and the Poet was jealous of the Lord.*"

Of BURNS and the old Scotch Poets, Mr. HUNT talked in a strain of ardent and eloquent admiration, quoting, with great glee:

"Our gude man cam' hame at e'en,
And hame cam' he."

The idea of "buttons or blankets" seemed to amuse him infinitely.

On leaving, the good old Poet-Essayist presented me with a copy of his latest work, *The Town: Its Memorable Characters and Events*, which ought to be republished in the States for the author's benefit, especially after the shabby treatment he received from a literary adventurer, who, a few years since, brought out an American edition of LEIGH HUNT'S poems, for which Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS paid pretty handsomely, but which *has never reached the pocket of the author!* Mr. HUNT'S family consists of himself and two daughters—both pretty and the younger single.

From LEIGH HUNT'S to the Cosmopolitan Club, where rooms are only open on Wednesday and Sunday evenings, and not then until 10 P. M. There I find a choice collection of paintings, even still choicer collection of "Spirits" of various brands. Among them RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, the poet; TOM TAYLOR, the dramatist, KINGLAKE the author of *Eothen*; Mr. LAYARD, the Ninavoh resurrectionist; Turkish pipes; tolerable cigars; fine brandy; a few jolly lords, &c., &c., &c. The "Cosmopolitans" are men of talent, of genius, of travel, who sink nationalities, (at least twice a week,) and meet on the broad plane of universal ideas; as the disillusioned, disembodied spirits are supposed to meet in another and a better world. What follows from such a "free ecstasy of sentiments" may be more easily imagined than described. These meetings are like a communion of saints, without sects; of Christians, without bigotry; and of men without prejudice. A great and glorious institution is the "Cosmopolitan."

TOM TAYLOR is tall, rather slender, young looking, with a fine black beard. He is the most successful of the living dramatists; he holds a handsome Government office besides. He wishes to see the United States, where he is already so well known; and I urged him strongly to go. He says LAYRA KEENE has treated him very handsomely, and that she is entirely right in her controversy about "Our American Cousin."

The author of *Eothen* is a small, slender, delicate-looking man, with pleasant manners, and an easy talker. He is a member of Parliament for Bridgewater, and is hard at work on the *History of the Crimean War*. Mr. LAYARD is a stoutish man, with a bushy beard, slightly touched with frost, decidedly jolly in look and manner, but a little sore, it is said, at being ousted from Parliament. He, also, is hoping soon to see the United States, and explore, without excavations, the magnificent Ninevehs and Babylons of the West.

The poet MILNES, whom I have since met at breakfast in his own house, (a pleasant mode of entertainment, after the fashion of the late poet ROGERS,) is rather short, and slightly plethoric. His face is round, ruddy and handsome; while his welcome presence and easy self-possession, in the *soirées* of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen, led the witty and cruelly-epithetical SYDNEY SMITH to say of Mr. MILNES' approach on a certain occasion: "Here comes the Cid of the enemy." Mr. MILNES is a man of large wealth and high position; he has been a member of Parliament for some twenty years; and his late father was offered a seat in the Cabinet and a Peerage, both of which he declined. It is presumed that the son, learning wisdom by his father's modesty, will accept either on the first opportunity. Mr. MILNES is the author of some half a dozen volumes of poems, of a high order; and has written numerous essays for the leading reviews and magazines.

Skipping over several interesting "engagements," I reserve the acquaintance of Mrs. CAROLINE NORTON—the grand daughter of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, the sweetest poetess of the age, and one of the handsomest woman in England—as a sort of *bonne bouche*, the first to be remembered and the last to be forgotten among the pleasant reminiscences of London—the "memorable events of the week."

Soon after arriving in town, I received a charming note from Mrs. NORTON, (then on a visit to the Duchess of SUTHERLAND at Trentham,) promising an opportunity of a visit on her return to the city, in the course of a few days; and day before yesterday the card of invitation came. She lives in a nice house in Chesterfield-street, May Fair, with a son recently married to a pretty Neapolitan. (Her other son, so beautifully described in "The Mother's Heart," is Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris.) Mrs. NORTON had been so often and so minutely described to me, by one of her most devoted friends, and her handsome face had been made so familiar by paintings and engravings, that I should have recognized her among a million. Her form is tall, full and round; her complexion rich and rose-like; her teeth white; her eye large, lustrous and liquid; her hair dark and massive, and over all these plays a smile of most bewitching sweetness. Her conversation is brilliant and lively; and her laugh is a gush of musical inspiration. "Time writes no wrinkles on her lovely brow!" At the dinner, Mr. WILLIAM STIRLING, M. P., was the only other guest presented; but Mr. HUGHES, the popular author of "The Scouring of the White Horse," and "TOM BROWN'S School Days," who could not come in time for soup, dropped in in time for coffee. And then followed one of those charming *Noctes Ambrosianæ* to be recalled in delicious dreams—but not for the columns of the newspaper. Mrs. NORTON opened a casket of rare autographs; among them several elegantly written notes and letters from LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Duke of ORLEANS; but what she justly prized most highly was a curl of BYRON'S hair.

It will be gratifying to the multitudinous admirers in America of the fair author of "Love Not," "We have been Friends Together," "The Dream," and many other popular Poems and Romances, to know that she is living comfortably and elegantly, not to say luxuriously; and surrounded by a devoted circle of friends in the highest ranks of society, who rejoice in the prospect of the rich, calm Autumn now setting in, and succeeding to the stormy Spring and tempestuous Summer that have darkened, yet deepened, the life of this rare and radiant woman. H. F.

FROM CANADA.

An Exciting Time in the Canadian Parliament—The Steamers from Portland to Europe—The Northwest Transit Company—A Telegraph to the Pacific—The Case of Deputy-Marshal Tyler—Governor Hincks in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Monday, April 18, 1859.

The House of Assembly has been treating itself to a long sitting of upwards of forty consecutive hours. The subject of the discussion was the Ministerial measure for abolishing entirely the feudal tenure of land in Lower Canada, which all the Lower Canadian members favor, and to which a majority of Upper Canadians are opposed. It had passed through Committee, and the Premier moved the concurrence of the House in the report on Thursday last. An orderly debate was proceeding until about 11 o'clock at night, when an Upper Canadian supporter of the bill casually remarked that he hoped the discussion would soon close, but that if it didn't he was ready to sit for a week until it did. The challenge was accepted by Dr. CONNOR, a member of the Opposition, in the name of his party, and both sides resolved to see which could sit it out longest. You will perceive that both parties—especially the supporters of the bill—had to remain in their places to prevent the possibility of a count out, which would have occurred had there been less than twenty ministerialists in the Chamber. People talked pretty coherently, although in an unsnied manner, until about 2 o'clock in the morning. Then Mr. GOWAN became much excited, and moved an address to his Excellency the Governor-General for a dissolution of the House. It now almost came to blows, and members on both sides gave way to the sanguinary practice of making their blood boil every five minutes. The motion of Mr. GOWAN having been voted down at about 4 o'clock, the House got into a merry mood, and there were bursts of laughter at the queer occurrences which every now and then took place. There is one Mr. RYMAL in the Assembly, who used to go around the country leading horses, and it so chanced that he rose to move the adjournment. This was the signal for a grand display of unlooked for ability on the part of "honorable gentlemen." One man attracted universal attention by the admirable manner in which he neighed. Another cried 'Gee,' a third "Whoa:" this lasted throughout Mr. RYMAL'S speech. The next speaker was greeted with cat calls, and various members began to crow like capital chanticleers, to bark like bull-dogs, to whistle and groan. It is astonishing how large a proportion of mimics there are in the Assembly. After this display had ceased—which it did toward daylight—one set of members stretched themselves to sleep, another moved successively the adjournment of the House and the adjournment of the debate. About twenty of these motions were lost. Towards noon, on Friday, drowsy members began to awake, those who had been wakeful became sleepy, and a fresh set of men were told they might go to sleep. The evident intention on the part of the Opposition was to continue in session until midnight on Saturday, when, they thought, the House would have to adjourn; but, on an appeal to Mr. Speaker, it came out that although that day was Friday on the calendar, and the next would be Saturday and Sunday, yet on the Parliamentary Register it was Thursday still, and would be until the House rose. Mr. CARTER quoted American precedent in support of this view, showing how the Missouri Compromise had been carried in the Senate at 6 o'clock on a Sunday morning, after a session which commenced on the Thursday previous. When they real zed this, the members here began to charge their minds, and at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning—after a sitting of forty hours—the Government resolutions were carried.

Mr. ROSE, the Minister of Public Works, has given notice of a series of resolutions of a rather important character, relating to the Customs duties charged in England on Colonial articles exported from Portland. Portland, you are aware, is the Winter terminus of the Canadian line of Transatlantic steamers. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway—leased by our Grand Trunk Railroad—connects it with Montreal. Our steamers find plenty of freight in the Summer when they ply from Quebec, but in the Winter they often have to carry cargoes of ice. Lumber, sent to England from Canada, pays much less duty than when forwarded *via* the States. Piles of deals and staves accumulate at all the stations on our railways during the Winter, to be sent across the ocean on the first opening of navigation on our waters. Now, it is thought that, if they be sent to Portland in time, and when shipped thence to Europe, charged only with Colonial duty, the steamers from Portland in Winter would find plenty of freight. Correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain has been fruitless; so it is thought an address from the Parliament of Canada to the Queen would be of service. It is to be voted accordingly.

The bill incorporating the Northwest Transit Company, and allowing of its fusion with our English association of the same name, has been passed. It gives powers to construct rail ways, roads, canals and telegraphs hence to the Pacific. Those powers are, however, not exclusive, as now stated, in answer to Mr. DRUMMOND, one of the members of the Legislature, who has lately been at Washington, and is shortly to introduce here a project—which he thinks sure to be carried out—for constructing a telegraph line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to be connected with a Russian-Asiatic line, radiating from Moscow. He says he had the guarant

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Letter from the Hon. John Forsyth on the Administration Management of our Mexican Relations.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times, April 15.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 12, 1859.

THE HON. JOHN FORSYTH—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, representing a large number of your friends in this city, desire to offer you some testimonial of their appreciation of your private character, and, more especially, of the fidelity with which you discharged your official duty while in the service of the United States as Minister to Mexico.

To this end they beg leave to tender you a complimentary dinner upon such a day as may comport with your engagements, and request your acceptance thereof at your earliest convenience.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. H. Howard, Seaborn Jones, R. B. Murdock, R. J. Moses, J. J. Bowell, M. J. Crawford, J. H. Strother, S. A. Blding, A. R. Lamar, C. J. Williams, I. A. Jones, J. W. Warren, B. A. Thornton, R. E. Dixon, P. H. Colquitt, C. J. Howard, A. H. Cooper, A. C. Flewellen, Lambert Spencer, Isaac Moses, J. F. Bozeman, Roswell Ellis.

MR. FORSYTH'S REPLY.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of yesterday, in which, as the representatives of "a large number of my friends in this city," you tender to me the honor of "a complimentary dinner as some testimonial of their appreciation of my private character and more especially," you are kind enough to say, "of the fidelity with which I discharged my official duty, while in the service of the United States, as Minister to Mexico."

Next to the approbation of a man's own conscience there is no higher earthly reward for the effort to deserve a good "private character" than the applause and indorsement of his friends, while the recognition by his fellow-citizens of public service faithfully performed, is, under our Republican system, the best recompense for the trials and responsibilities of public trust; and the only one worthy of a laudable ambition. You have, gentlemen, in a manner most gracious on your part, and most grateful to me, tendered to me the voluntary homage of this double indorsement of private and public deservings. Such a testimonial coming from any body of my countrymen, would be gratifying to me, but its value is immeasurably enhanced by the consideration that it is offered by the citizens of my beloved and honored State, and by those personal and political associates among whom I have spent so large a portion of my life and labors, and who ought to know me best. It is hardly possible for the distant observer to form a correct idea of the difficulties of the mission of which you speak. Nominated by one Administration and serving another, and that other failing even to outline to me any form of Mexican policy—indeed, it had none—I was left in the midst of civil wars and active foreign intrigues, to trust entirely to the promptings of my own spirit and judgment in each emergency of an intricate, active and trying diplomatic career. I was fortunate enough in every step I took to gain the decided, and often the flattering approval of my Government. Candor obliges me to confess, however, that *of the praise I received from the Administration was merited, it was not all I was entitled to*, and that I did not get the rest in due, perhaps, to certain hues of political opinion that are bred to one more or the lox in this latitude than at the Federal metropolis. If I had been praised a little less, and *backed up and supported a little more*, in the issues I was called upon to make with the enemies to our race and our institutions in Mexico, I confess I should have thought it wiser and more just. If the gallant Capt. INGRAHAM, for his "truly American and firm conduct" in the Bay of Smyrna, had received the plaudits of his Government, and had been himself cashiered, I cannot help thinking that the justice of the proceeding would have been analogous in kind, though not to degree, to that which was meted to me when the wanton tyranny of the Mexican Government towards my countrymen compelled me in Greek off relations with it. The act was approved, but the Minister was withdrawn to be superseded. I do not say this in a spirit of complaint; out since my enemies in Mexico and the United States have persistently maintained that I did not possess the confidence of my Government, it is due to myself to take this first public opportunity to say that the dispatches from the State Department, and the President's own Message, have fully committed that Government to an approval of my official conduct. Although I labored with industry and zeal, my mission has yet borne no fruits. It could not be otherwise, when it was a harder part of my task to induce my own Government to shape a policy than to impress that policy upon the Government to which I was accredited. My own solace is in the belief that I have sown some good American seed in Mexico, which will yet germinate into fruit.

And while on the subject of our Mexican policy, allow me, at the risk of becoming tedious, to say a few words about the conventions which I signed in the Mexican Palace, in February, 1857, and which met so cool a reception at Washington. These treaties reached the Capital only a few days before the close of Gen. PIERCE'S Presidential term. Mr. MARCY wrote me that they embodied new and grave principles in our foreign policy, which the expiring hours of the Administration allowed it no time to consider with the care and deliberation due to the importance of the subject, and that my negotiations would be remitted to the incoming Administration without the prejudice of an adverse judgment. Mr. MARCY'S letter was kindly apologetic, considerate and satisfactory to me. The new Secretary of State was directed to advise me that "for the reasons stated in Mr. MARCY'S dispatches," the President had determined not to send in the conventions to the Senate. Now, the only reasons alleged by Mr. MARCY were, the gravity of the subject and want of time to consider it, and I thought these did not apply to an Administration that had four full years before it. As the reason given was unsound, I was left to consider the true one. Whatever might have been the motive for the decision, it was clearly prejudicial to my reputation, and I suffered for conceiving and executing a plan of policy, embracing our present wants and providing for our future expectations, which I believed then, and more than ever believe now, would have been most beneficial to my country and ought to have proved creditable to me. My theory was that Mexico was not ready for absorption, but that wisdom dictated that we would shape her future and our relations with her, diplomatically, in such a manner as to place her in a course of probation, tutelage and improvement, preparatory to the execution of that decree of "manifest destiny" which all intelligent men believe to be in store for her. Commercial, postal and reciprocity treaties all look to the same end—to increase American intercourse, colonization and influence, to end in Americanization. These, with infinite labor, and aided by a fortunate conjunction of Mexican politics and financial wants, I obtained; and now that twenty-five months of living history have thrown their light upon them, I feel sure that no one acquainted with the Mexican situation can fail to discern in those conventions a knowledge acquired on the spot, and a sagacity that foresaw and tried to provide for the very state of things that now exists—to unravel the problem which to this hour is puzzling wise heads in and out of the American Cabinet. I do believe that had they been ratified we should have been now far advanced on that road of commercial interconrse, influence and Americanization, the oeth way to which is yet to be explored and entered upon. They would have secured the then Liberal Government in power; the Zuloaga usurpation, with its train of disgraces and horrors, would have been unwritten pages in the history of that unhappy Republic; the discrimination of 20 per cent. in favor of our ships and goods would have thrown the supply and carrying trade of Mexico into the hands of our merchants and ship owners, directed the twenty odd millions of her specie exports from the ports of Europe to our own, and enabled our manufacturers to monopolize the Mexican markets, then and now almost exclusively in the possession of those of Europe. The ablest journal in Mexico, a French paper, declared the effect of these conventions would be to revolutionize the commerce of Mexico, and throw it into the American lap. This opinion was concurred in by all intelligent foreigners in the capital. "And what is worse," said the *Trait d'Union*, "it is legal," and other Powers will not be able to complain that the privileges secured by treaty to their subjects on the footing of the "most favored nations" have been violated. Mexico would have been a quarter Americanized already, and her future destiny fixed and indissolubly linked by the ties of commercial interest and social contact to our own. The floating mortgage established upon her territories by a loan which would have soon come back to our treasury in increased duties, would have assured us their possession, while thousands of our people, now excluded by insecurity from the most inviting country on the earth, would be there building up our new empire, adorning and enlarging its cities, working its fields and mines, spanning its valleys and taming its mountains with railways—in short, *Americanizing* it.

But, unhappily, the negotiator, who had the fortune to be on the ground at the rare and opportune moment when concessions like these could be had from Mexico, was a diplomatist unknown to fame, and without the *prestige* to commend his work to favorable consideration. That work shared the common fate of new ideas from a new man. It is not the first by many thousand of examples, of a proposition enunciated in advance of the period when those were prepared to receive it, whose promise and duty it was to make it effective. I rest in the confident hope that the time will come when these conventions will be disinterred from among the rubbish of the State Department, and that would well admit that their author saw further and knew better what he was about than the flippant critics who pronounced him a pretensious burgler. I am sure, too, that whenever we do treat with Mexico, the principles of these five conventions will have to be recurred to as the basis of successful negotiation.

And, now, pardon me, gentlemen, this long digression from the object with which I took up my pen, to thank you for the kind and though ful compliment you have offered me, and to ask you to allow me to decline it on the ground that urgent business requires my early presence at my home in Mobile.

I am, with great respect,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Maj. J. H. Howard, Seaborn Jones, H. A. Thornton, P. H. Colquitt, and others.

Mr. Forsyth, Our Late Minister to Mexico.

From the Washington Constitution.

This gentleman, it appears, has declared war against the Administration. This declaration has been considered sufficiently important by some one, we know not whom, to be announced in a telegraphic dispatch, now on a journey, through the public papers, dated the 15th inst., at Augusta. Mr. FORSYTH reminds us of a celebrated diplomatist, of whom it was said by the head of the Government to which he was accredited, that if what he asked was not granted he became violent, and if granted he thought he had been overreached: so that, whether he succeeded or failed, such was his suspicious temperament, that he was equally dissatisfied. We have taken some trouble to inquire into this matter, and we find that the President and every member of the Cabinet were very friendly to Mr. FORSYTH, and were disposed to do him ample justice. That they have done so, both in letter and in spirit, we learn will abundantly appear when the proper time shall arrive for the publication of the documents relating to his mission. No Minister was ever treated with more kindness and consideration by his Government than Mr. FORSYTH. His own suggestions have converted this open and frank kindness into covert hostility, and the refusal to send him back to Mexico as Minister into proof of an unfriendly disposition on the part of the President. We have reason to know that there never was a more unfounded suspicion. It was obviously out of the question to send him back as Minister to the Liberal Government, simply because, whether rightfully or wrongfully, he is understood to have been the first foreign Minister to recognize the anti-constitutional revolution and the usurped Government of ZULOAGA. This, for manifest reasons, must have rendered him obnoxious to the Constitutional Party and to the Liberal Government of JUAREZ. The public interest, therefore, required that a new man should be selected for this position, against whom no prejudices existed; and hence the dissatisfaction of Mr. Forsyth. He is a man of honor and of talent, and we regret that his feelings have so far betrayed him into a disregard of his duty as a Foreign Minister as to lead him to assail the Government under which he acted in advance of the publication of his correspondence.

We hope this publication may take place immediately after the meeting of Congress, and in that case the public will be able to judge whether the President has done any injury to Mr. FORSYTH, or has neglected the interest of the country in regard to his Mexican policy.

Senators Brown and Douglas—Protection of Slave Property in Territories—Letter from Senator Brown.

TERRY, Hinds Co., Miss., Thursday, April 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the True Southron:

In your daily issue of the 13th, I observe an article headed "The Douglas Pamphlet," embracing an extract from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in which such injustice is done me as to make it proper that I should ask the courtesy of being allowed very briefly to reply. Of course I do not mean to intimate that you have done me any *intentional* injustice.

The pamphlet referred to was courteously sent to me by Senator DOUGLAS, and is now before me. It issued from the press after the adjournment of the Senate, and was not seen by me until within the last week. It is entitled the "Speech of the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 23, 1859, in reply to the Hon. A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, &c., &c." Before proceeding to notice the points on which I feel that injustice has been done me, I beg to remark that the appendix to this pamphlet was never read or otherwise exhibited in the Senate, but seems to have been attached by Senator DOUGLAS to his speech with a view to strengthen the positions taken by him. So far as it has a tendency to accomplish that object, I admit the justness and legitimacy of his course. It, however, I had been advised of his purpose to publish such an appendix, I should have saved myself and you the trouble of this explanation by a timely correction to Mr. DOUGLAS himself of so much thereof as refers to me.

On page 25 of the pamphlet he introduces an "extract of a speech of the Hon. A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, delivered in the U. S. Senate, July 2, 1856." On referring to the "appendix to the Congressional Globe, 34th Congress, 1st session, page 801," I find the quotation to be from a few brief remarks of mine, in reply to Mr. TOUCEY, then a Senator from Connecticut, and now Secretary of the Navy, and to Gen. Cass, then a Senator from Michigan, and now Secretary of State, on the *general* question of admitting Kansas as a State, but more particularly and especially on the point of rejecting certain *Pro-Slavery* and other, to them, obnoxious laws, passed a short time before by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. They insisting on their rejection, and I opposing on the ground that it would be an infraction of *their* favorite theory of "non intervention and popular sovereignty." At that day, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. Cass, Mr. TOUCEY, and, I believe, every Northern Democrat, some Southern men, and, of course, all the Republicans, proposed to "intervene," and blot out the laws of the *popular sovereigns* in Kansas. They said the laws were odious, but I observed that most of them were Pro-Slavery laws, and I half suspected that a good deal of their "odium" came out of that circumstance. At all events, I called loudly on the friends of "*Non intervention and Squatter Sovereignty*," to stand by their doctrines, but they refused to do it—Mr. DOUGLAS, Gen. Cass and Mr. TOUCEY taking the lead. And now, forsooth, a paragraph is snetched from an off-hand speech of mine in a general skirmish, and held up as evidence that I was at that day the advocate of these heresies. I never for a single moment faltered in my opposition to these odious doctrines. But as they had been to some extent incorporated into the original Kansas bill, and had, just then, contrary to the expectations of their friends, begun to work in our favor, I did not think it the most appropriate time in the world to abandon them. To charge me, under such circumstances, with having abandoned sentiments expressed on almost every page of my political history, cannot be regarded otherwise than as grossly unjust.

And then again, in the very extract which the Senator from Illinois introduces in his pamphlet, I said: "The Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) and myself differ very widely as to what are the powers of a Territorial Legislature, he believing that they can exercise *sovereign rights*, and I believing no such thing; he contending that *they have the right to exclude Slavery, and I not admitting the proposition*," &c.; and yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from which you quote, says Senator DOUGLAS makes extracts from various speeches, those of "Senator BROWN, of Mississippi," included, to prove that all had given in their adhesion to the idea that "*the people of a Territory may exclude Slavery from their limits.*" I can only say, if that was his object in quoting from my speeches, the Senator was singularly unfortunate in his selection of a paragraph.

It may seem to you that I am a little sensitive, seeing that I am included with so many eminent men in this criticism on past speeches. I know not how others may stand, but for myself, I have persistently and consistently, from first to last, in season and out of season, opposed the whole doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" as being freught with incalculable mischief; and now that its enormity is becoming apparent, I am not willing to be denied the credit that is due to my consistency. The attempt is unfair. Its success would be a flagrant perversion of the truth of history.

It is true that in voting for the Kansas bill of 1854, I agreed to "non-intervention" to the extent expressed in the bill—that is that Congress was "neither to legislate Slavery into the territories, nor exclude it therefrom, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate it in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and in the same bill I agreed that the Supreme Court of the United States was the rightful arbiter in any matter of controversy between a citizen of the South and the Territory of Kansas on the subject of her (Kansas) constitutional right to exclude Slavery. What I contend for now, is that the controversy did arise—that we did submit the point, and that the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, did decide it in our favor—and that therefore the law has been fulfilled. Non-intervention has been worked out to its conclusion. It was a Greek gift, but it turned out for us a Shiboleth of strength. What I deny is, that our opponents at the North, whether Republicans, Americans, or "National" Democrats, or all combined, can rightfully take from us the benefit of this decision by "non action" or "unfriendly legislation," or in any other mode known to the Constitution, comity among the States, or to honesty and fair dealing. But that on the contrary, they are bound by every consideration which a combination of all these can impose, to carry out this decision to its full and legitimate conclusion, and *thus give fair and adequate protection to our Slave property in the Territories. On this platform the South ought to stand in 1860.* The Constitution gives it, and the Supreme Court has awarded it. It is my party at the North can be rallied to this standard, the South *should stand with that party.* If none can be—if no party at the North can be found to stand up for the equality of the States, and the equal rights of the South, then it best becomes the dignity and independence of the South to *fold her arms in silence, look composedly on the conflicts between the spoilsmen of the North*, and inwardly ejaculate

"Fight dog, fight beer.
There is no dog of mine there."

Very truly, your obedient servant,

A. G. BROWN.

N. B. Since writing the above, my attention has been attracted to a note attached to Mr. DOUGLAS' speech, in which he says the appendix was compiled by a friend on whom he relied. This acquits him of all *intentional* wrong, even if his high character did not forbid the supposition.

And having introduced the names of Gen. Cass and Secretary TOUCEY, it is but just that I should say, lest I may be misunderstood, that I have the kindest feelings towards both of them. That they are upright citizens, pure patriots and able statesmen, no one will question. They hold to opinions on the Slavery question to which I by no means agree, but they are as sound now on the question as I supposed them to be in times passed. A. G. B.

Affairs in Utah.

REPORTED COLLISION BETWEEN UNITED STATES TROOPS AND THE MORMONS.

The St. Louis *Republican* has dates from Utah to March 15. A rumor of a collision between troops stationed at Provo and Mormon citizens, prevailed at Salt Lake City on the 15th. The troops were stationed there by order of Judge CRADLEBAUGH, during the session of his Court. The Mormons petitioned the Governor on the subject, and he went to Provo to examine into it. It was supposed that the Court would adjourn on the 15th, and that nothing would be done except to try two Indians, the Church hierarchy that controls this people overreaching the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. Judge CRADLEBAUGH thus explains this matter in his charge to the Grand Jury:

"Some United States troops are here. Perhaps it is an unusual thing for them to be here. I knew that there were those who were guilty, out of the camp, and also that there were many guilty around here, of numerous offences. I was informed that there was no prison here, and those troops were sent by the commanding General, at my request, to take care of the prisoners now in custody, and not to interfere with anyone. They are here to take care of and preserve the peace. If prisoners are brought they will be taken care of, and the whole authority of the troops is to detain those persons in custody that may be taken prisoners, until they are called for by the Court, and they have no power beyond that."

The Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, refers to the fact that attempts had been made to destroy the Court and its usefulness, and even to bring the jurors into disrepute. He refers to many cases of murder and crime committed throughout the District, but in which no indictments had been found by previous Grand Juries.

New-York Sunday School Union.

The Board of Managers held their regular meeting, at their rooms, No. 375 Broadway, Wednesday afternoon.

Two new schools were admitted into the Union, making 212 in all. The receipts for the month show an excess of $567 43 over the corresponding month of last year.

The New-York Sunday School Union, as well as the parent Society, the American Sunday School Union, to which it is auxiliary, was never in a more prosperous and hopeful condition.

The Missionary Committee offered its annual report. During the past year 21 schools have been added to the Union. There have been in connection with the various schools, during the past year, over 65 000 children, and 5,000 teachers. The Committee have endeavored to visit these as often as once a month. Much destitution still remains, and the severest part of the aggressive labors of the Society is betore it. Over 50,000 youth are yet without any religious instruction on the Sabbath, in either Catholic or Protestant schools. There are, besides, 25,000, at least, who attend but seldom. The difficulty is to reach these.

For two years the Board have endeavored to interest the churches in a plan of systematic visitation. More than 60 in New York, and 30 in Brooklyn, have entered into it, and very large accessions have been made to their various schools by this means. Five visitors brought into a single school *one hundred* children.

Many interesting cases of conversion were reported, and there has been a very general awakening among the schools.

The annual meeting will be held in the hall of the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, May 10. Ex-Governor PELLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, will deliver addresses.

Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

SPEECHES BY THE HON. G. A. GROW, THE HON. HORACE GREELEY AND OTHERS.

There was a large attendence, Wednesday, at the meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee. Mr. DUTCHER, the President, occupied the Chair, Judge PEASODY, of the General Committee, also occupying a seat on the platform.

The first speaker was the Hon. Mr. CONKLING, of the Seventh Assembly District, who reviewed the proceedings of the late Legislature, proving that the Republicans had sustained economical measures, while the Democrats had advocated enlarged expenditures. The former was, therefore, in his opinion, the party of retrenchment and reform. The Hon. CHAS. SPENCER next made a short speech upon the Registry Law, showing the necessity for it in this City, and also spoke favorably of the Personal Liberty bill, which he considered as in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Republican Party.

The Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, was next introduced. He spoke for half an hour. His efforts were to show the necessity which existed, in the continually recurring changes in public questions, for new parties and new measures. The great issue at the present time was that between free and slave-labor. He reviewed the economical and social bearings of this question in a clear and forcible manner, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Hon. HORACE GREELEY was next called for, and spoke for fifteen minutes upon the question of "Free lands for the landless settlers at the West." His remarks upon the history of this question in Congressional legislation—tha first bid for this purpose having been introduced by himself, when a member of Congress, which was summarily laid on the table—elicited some merriment. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. GROW for his advocacy in Congress of the Homestead and Free-postage bills, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE "JUNIOR" MUTINY.—A CONVICTED MUTINEER'S OBJECTIONS TO THE SENTENCE OF DEATH—CYRUS W. PLUMMER, the *Junior* mutineer, condemned to death at Boston for the murder of Captain MELLEN, put in a written statement, in which he says: "I object to sentence of death being passed upon me: 1st. Because I am not guilty of the death of Captain ARCATBALD MELLEN. His blood does not rest on my hands. Could all the facts in relation to the transactions of that night, as they are known and lie in the minds of the witnesses and prisoners now in jail in this city, be reached and fully laid before the Court, it would appear that I and others went down into the cabin of the *Junior* that night, not with the intention of committing murder, but for the purpose of taking prisoners and securing the Captain and certain other officers of the ship. Guiltless of bloodshed, led into crime by intrigue, and (as I believed then, and maintain now, was the fact) by the complicity of one of the officers of the ship with the enterprise, using my influence and authority, after it was thrust upon me, to preserve life and property, I claim that the sentence of death ought not to be passed nor executed upon me."

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Henry V. Johns, Rector of the (Episcopal) Church of the Emmenuel, in Baltimore, died in that city, April 20, aged 56. He was the oldest minister of his denomination in Maryland, and a brother of Bishop Johns.

The Rev. Moses Fifield, a Methodist clergyman well known in New-England, died at Warwick, R. I., April 19, aged 70 years. He was first settled in Warwick in 1817; withdrew in 1828, and became Cashier of the Centreville Bank.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Gardner, the New-England soap man, is among the recent arrivals in town. We believe he sells good soap, and he certainly has an original way of doing it. Being a fluent speaker, sharp-wit'ed, humorous and never lacking self possession, he makes speeches and delivers lectures of which *Soap* is the ostensible subject and the real *object*—but which go over the whole range of public affairs. They are interesting, amusing and popular. Thousands pay for hearing them, and then pay for soap besides. The "professor" is rapidly becoming an institution.

Denying that he had anything to do with the authorship of the *Vestiges of Creation*, Professor Nichol writes: "I did not marvel at the time my name appeared among the list of persons to whom the authorship was attributed. Letters of mine, and frank, unrestrained conversation of mine, gave certain justification to that conjecture. How far I agree with the conclusions in that voluma, and how very far I differ from them, considering them as scientific conclusions, I hope ere long to make apparent."

Bishop Simpson announces in the Pittsburgh *Advocate* the pledge of a Pittsburg Methodist to pay to the Centenary Board Fund Society of the Pittsburgh Conference the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the benefit of the Biblical chair in Allegheny College, at Meadville. This obligation to take effect as soon as $15,000 shall be raised by the Pittsburgh and Erie Conferences to endow another chair.

A citizen of Cambridge, Mass., has offered to purchase Dr. Newell's church, in that city, valued at $35,000, and to secure it to Harvard University for public celebrations, etc., upon very liberal terms; the corporation to pay a low rate of interest on the investment during the lifetime of the purchaser—the College to receive the estate at the death of the owner.

Lord Napier embarked for England on board the frigate *Curacoa*, at Baltimore, April 19. The *Patriot* says: "The *Curacoa* saluted the American flag, and the salute was returned from the Naval Academy. The last few days spent in this country by Lord and Lady Napier were passed in Baltimore, as the guests of the Rev. Dr. Balch."

The St. Louis *Democrat* denies that the Hon. Edward Bates gave the definition of an Old-line Whig which is attributed to him, viz.: "A gentleman who takes his liquor regularly and votes the Democratic ticket occasionally." The editor of the *Democrat* claims the authorship himself.

Captain Joseph Wood, of Lebanon, N. H., rode four miles and voted the Republican ticket on the 6th of March. He will complete his one hundredth year next November, and, with a single exception, has voted every time since he became of age. His first vote for President was for George Washington, and his last for John C. Fremont.

It is a remarkable coincidence (says the New-Orleans *Delta*) that both of the last two Ministers from Mexico to the United States should have made their first acquaintance with our people as prisoners of war to our army. Robles was in the list of the captives at Vera Cruz, and Mata was made prisoner at Cerro Gordo.

The Cincinnati papers report that a heavy taxpayer in that city recently refused to make any statement to the Assessor of the Ward of the value of his property, because the Board of Equalization declined to accept his sworn statement last year. The Assessor immediately put him down $100,600, which will bring him up to the Auditor's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vandyke, who removed to Illinois from Pennsylvania many years ago, celebrated their "golden wedding" at Freeport on the 11th April. The occasion was attended by their ten children, 25 grand-children and two great-grand-children.

A letter from Vienna states that the death of the young Princess Windischgraiz was caused by an excessive use of chloroform, to which the unfortunate lady while suffering acutely from nervous headache had recourse.

The London *Illustrated Times*, started some time ago by the late Mr. Bogue, which is said to have had an extraordinary success, is now the sole property of Mr. Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*.

Monsignor Perny, Roman Catholic pro-vicar at Canton, has arrived at Marseilles, from Rome. This prelate, who has resided twenty-two years in the extreme East, has adopted the costume of a Chinese mandarin.

Mr. John Bourne, of Marshfield, Mass., completed his one hundredth year on the 19th of March. He was a Sergeant in the War of the Revolution, and has drawn a pension from the United States Government since 1818.

Madame Ristori has arrived in Paris. She brings with her Madame Santoni, one of the best actresses in Italy. A brother of Madame Ristori's is about to start for Piedmont to enlist in Garibaldi's brigade.

Mr. Isaac Adams, inventor of the Adams printing presses, has disposed of his patents and his entire establishment at Boston to Colonel R. Hoe & Co., of New-York.

A member of the Collegiate Church, in this City, has pledged to the Board of Foreign Missions $600 per annum for at least six years.

Professor Finney is prosecuting his revival labors at the Surrey Chapel, London, with great vigor, and with growing interest on the part of the public.

Messrs. Perrotin and Boiteau have already collected 2 200 of Beranger's letters for their projected publication of the poet's correspondance.

Dr. Henry Bernstein, of the *Anzeiger des Westens* in St. Louis, has leased the Varieties Theatre in that city, and assumes its management.

Sir Francis Hincks has had an enthusiastic public reception at Toronto, and is to visit Oxford, his old constituency.

It is said that Rossini is about to write an Opera in five acts for the Academy of Music in Paris.

The Rev. Dr. Randall, of Boston, is about to sail for Europe, to be absent four months.

Mr. Wm. H. Fry lectured in Boston, April 20, on the "Lyrical Drama."

M. Liszt, the pianist, is shortly expected in Paris from Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A case of swindling, similar to that which occurred recently in Western New-York, has been discovered in Michigan. As in New-York, the victims were to be the farmers. A company of fellows, equipped with fictitious mortgages, caused unsuspecting agricultural people to sell their farms and live stock for the return of a worthless mortgage. The Detroit *Advertiser* says it is an old game, commenced several years ago by the notorious Joe Daws and other swindlers, but probably unknown or forgotten by most of the present population of the State. The gang who are now, or who have been within the past few months, engaged in these transactions, are a set of men of the most unprincipled character, combined for the sole business of defrauding the community.

A letter from the town of Shipmen, Ill., under date of April 15, relates the ocurrence of a violent outbreak among some German laborers who had been unable to get their pay for work done on end material furnished for the railroad in that vicinity. Some of their claims were of no less than three years' standing. They had learned that the road was about to be transferred to other owners, resolved to force payment before it was too late, and proceeded armed, to stop the trains; but the Sheriff appeared with a posse and dispersed them.

The Massachusetts lobby is an expensive luxury. The Boston *Transcript* says that the bills presented to the inhabitants of the town of Belmont for "engineering" their act of separation and incorporation through the Legislature reached the enormous sum of $9,000. Some of the best citizens object to being saddled with these expenses, and there is a probability that the matter will be decided by the Courts. The money has been borrowed on the credit of the new town and paid to the claimants.

The General Land Office issued some days since its annual instructions to the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska. In those instructions Commissioner Hendricks informs Surveyor General Burnett that, in consequence of the smallness of the appropriations, it will be necessary that the cost of surveys in his district shall not exceed the sum of $26,000; of which $10,000 are appropriated to surveys in Nebraska, and $10,000 to surveys in Kansas.

The *Cosmervative*, of Aberdeen, Miss., says that the progress of railroads has completely revolutionized the system of trade in that region. Formerly merchants failed in at the North stocks for six months, not unfrequently involving considerable losses. Now the stocks are received often, the merchant availing himself of the new facilities of getting to a commercial city, and supplying his wants as they occur, using cash in his purchases.

An act passed at the late session of the Maine Legislature exempts all cotton and woolen factories, hereafter to be erected, from taxation for ten years, provided towns and cities in which such establishments be located, shall give their assent to such exemption.

The Superintendent of Public Printing has awarded the contract for engraving the drawings for the Patent Office Report in 1858 at $25 per page. This is $5 50 per page less than the contract for the same work in the Report of the preceding year.

The Boston *Atlas* says it is reported that in case the Commonwealth does not purchase the Hancock Mansion, the National Lancers, of Boston, propose to raise the amount required among themselves, and to devote the estate to the uses of the Company.

The Indianola (Texas) *Courier* says trade is brisk; the lumber trade is particularly active; and if the facilities for shipping up the Colorado, Caney, Navidad and Guadalupe rivers were adequate, it would be greatly increased.

The Pittsburgh papers mention the favorable progress of the project of building blast furnaces at Pittsburgh, and conveying Lake Superior and Missouri ores there to be reduced with coke.

The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was celebrated in Philadelphia, April 20, by the Order of American Mechanics; J. W. Burns delivered an oration.

Donati's Comet is now stated by the French scientific journals to have two tails. The second one was not remarked by the observers of Paris.

Admiral Hamelin has decided that the six-barrelled revolver shall in future be used as a boarding weapon in the French Navy.

John Caple, eliot during the last firemen's riot at Philadelphia, died in hospital April 20. Thompson, the alleged murderer, is still at large.

A grand musical festival is to be given in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, on the 20th and 21st of June.

The new Theological Seminary, at Chicago, has 28 students, 5 of whom are in the Senior Class.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Strong.

William A. Coit vs. *William Beard.*—This is an action on a promissory note for $1,900, dated June 7, 1856, payable on demand to the order of this defendant. The note was made by Peter S. Voorhies.

The defendant alleges that the note was indorsed simply for the accommodation of the maker, and for no consideration, and further that this note was transferred to the plaintiff as security for a loan of $1,722, the loan to run three months, and Coit to have balance of note, thus making a usurious rate of interest.

Sandford E. Church for plaintiff; D. P. Barnard for defendant.

In the Matter of Appointment of Guardian, &c.—This Court has no jurisdiction to appoint a guardian to sell land in the State of Illinois; nor is it to be supposed that the Courts of that State would regard any order which might be made for that purpose or derived under it. Motion denied.

Before Justice Davies.

Isadore Messelman et al. vs. *Meyer Caen.*—Motion to compel plaintiffs' attorney to receive case denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE OLD-POLICE CASE.

The People ex rel. James McCune vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—In this case, Mr. Devereux having filed the *remittitur* from the Court of Appeals, the Judge granted the usual order that the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the cause be made the judgment of this Court. A mandamus was also granted, returnable next Wednesday, directing the Police Commissioners to restore the relator to the office of policeman, to which he has been declared entitled by the Court of Appeals.

McKenzie vs. *McKenzie.*—The argument in this case was concluded this morning.

Mr. McKeon, for the plaintiff, proposed that the property be vested in trustees for the use of the defendant; at her death to go to her children. Mr. Glassay, for defendant, said he would accept such an offer if made in writing.

The case was therefore reserved until Monday, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to perfect this arrangement.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

SUIT AGAINST JAMES O. BENNETT.

Wm. F. Mackey vs. *James G. Bennett.*—This was an action to enforce a mechanic's lien on the well-known residence lately erected by defendant at Washington Heights. The principal question was whether the plaintiff was employed by defendant himself, or only by the contractors, Messrs. Ross. The defendant denied any indebtedness to plaintiff, and set up that he had his house completed by Messrs. Ross under a contract by which they were to furnish all the materials and to do all the work; that he knew nothing of their laborers or contractors; has paid Messrs. Ross for all services rendered, and that the claim of the plaintiff was not in fact indebtedness by him, but incurred by the Messrs. Ross by reason of his services on account of material furnished. The Messrs. Ross state that when the work on the hilliard-room, gas house, &c., was being completed, they informed defendant that if they performed the work in the manner stipulated in the contract, they would be losers to the amount of $800, and that Mr. Bennett requested them to go on, and to complete the work in style as agreed, saying that he would make it all right, and also desired them to hurry the completion of the work. They employed plaintiff to do the work, and Mr. Bennett has not paid them the additional sum, as he led them to believe he would.

Judgment was ordered for plaintiff for $72 19, with 5 per cent. allowance.

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Pettigrew vs. *Chase and Briggs.*—The following opinion was delivered in this case:

HILTON J.—The defendant Chase sets up as a defence that the note sued on was made by him solely for the accommodation of his codefendant, and that the want of consideration was known to the plaintiff when he received it.

The plaintiff moves for judgment on account of the frivolousness of this answer, and he is clearly entitled to have his motion granted.

No fraud in the transfer of the note is alleged, nor is it averred that the plaintiff did not give a full and valuable consideration for it, and as was said by Chief Justice MANSFIELD, Charles *vs* Mersden, 1 Taunt. 224, "It must therefore be presumed that he did, and that there is no fraud in the transaction."

When a note is given under no restriction, but is made merely for the accommodation of the payer, and afterwards negotiated, it is no answer to an action brought upon it to say, that it was made for the accommodation of the payer, and that that fact was known to the plaintiff when he received it. In such case the holder, for a valuable consideration, is entitled to recover, though he had full knowledge of the transaction. Smith *vs.* Knox, 3 Hestrouse, 46.

These rules are well settled and no decision can be found asserting a contrary doctrine.

Grant *vs.* Elicott, 7 Wend., 227; Small *vs.* Smith, 1 Denio, 585; Brown *vs.* Mott, 7 John, 361; Edwards on Bills and Notes, 318.

Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 22.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1814	104¾	260 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	71¾
10,000 do	104¾	50 do	s10 74⅜
16,000 Tenn 6s, 1890	83¾	50 do	s8 74⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s	84⅜	100 do	s60 74
$6 000 Mo. State 6s	83⅜	200 do	s30 74
20 000 do	s10 85⅜	200 do	s60 73⅞
10,000 do	b60 85⅜	200 do	s60 74⅛
2,000 N. C. State 6s	100⅜	100 do	s30 73⅞
4 000 City 6s, '67	103¾	95 Erie Railroad	9¾
1 110 Erie R. R 2d m. b.	82	5 do	9¾
6,000 Erie R. C. & '62	25	10 Second-av. R. R.	101
1,000 B. Erie RR. 2d m	96¾	400 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	3
2,000 Har. R. R. Pref.	40¾	400 Har. R. R. Pref.	b30 40¾
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	63	2400 do	s60 40
4,000 Chi. St. P. & F. Bds	2¾	500 do	s3 40½
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	71¾	400 do	b30 40¾
10,000 do	71¾	700 do	s60 40¾
20 Artisans Bank	100	100 do	b60 40¾
31 Fel. & Had Can Co	96	200 do	b60 40¾
250 do	s60 96¾	268 Readlog Railroad	51¾
50 do	s60 96¾	100 do	b30 51¾
100 Penn. Coal Co	s60 90¾	200 Mich. Cent. R. R.	52¾
20 do	91	100 do	s10 52
10 Pac. Mi. Stm. Co	86¾	100 do	b60 36
10 do	86¾	100 do	s15 35¾
100 do	b30 86¾	26 Panama Railroad	123
50 do	86¾	50 do	s30

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. By ROBERT ANDERSON WILSON, author of "Mexico and its Religion." &c. Philadelphia: JAMES CHALLEN & SON. 1859. 8vo. pp 539.

We first had knowledge of R. A. WILSON, many years ago, as a young man from the City of Rochester, resident at a New-England College; subsequently we heard of him as traveling in Mexico and California, and publishing books about those countries. He was ever an original, and the twang of it survives in this latest effusion of his intellect.

What does he propose to accomplish in the well-printed and well-illustrated book before us? Let a brief statement of his object suffice for the present.

One thing is plain throughout, that no love is wasted by Judge WILSON on Spanish chroniclers, no excessive admiration is felt for fine writing, even in famed American authors; he is almost repelled by too flagrant marks of a cultured style in the historian. Join with this an intense disdain for the faith and image-worship of the Spaniard, and we have some of the signal peculiarities of this new candidate for historic renown. But it is only just to add that an earnest love for truth shines out in his pages, and a resolute purpose to investigate and ascertain all the facts pertaining to the matter in hand. And that subject is "The History of the Conquest of Mexico by CORTEZ."

In his new recital of this history, the author professes faith in the credibility of one series of documents sent him by CORTEZ, but, he says, since that time wholly suppressed,—while another portion of his dispatches, which are the principal source of all subsequent narrations, and which contain glowing descriptions of the country, its wealth, vast population, magnificence and power, this author holds to be, on irrefragable proof, "a mass of foreign material," and borrowed from fables of the Moorish era in Spain.

Judge WILSON awards all praise to our honored and lamented PRESCOTT, while digging away the very earth from under his feet; pours contempt on the figment of Aztec *picture-writing*; the alleged authority for numberless writings in the last three centuries, repecting the ancient history of Mexico, put forth by Spaniards; calls some of those Spaniards, as BERNAL DIAZ, mythical personages, finding the materials of their books in the Moorish legends of Old Spain; and presents, as the result of his inquiries, a really new account—whether true or not is quite another question,—of the country and its inhabitants, as existing in the time of CORTEZ, as well as of the conquest achieved by the Spanish Adilantado.

This sketch of the reduction of the country is preceded by chapters on the origin and civilization of the Aztecs, on the Phenicians, whom he regards as the builders of the gigantic structures in Central America and Yucatan; on the romantic stories of chivalric Spain as reproduced in the narratives which describe the conquest of Pagan Mexico by Christian invaders—the expedition by CORTES being a parody and plagiarism on the foray of the Saracens into Spain—only the parts were reversed. This done, he sets forth in his own way, the comparative insignificance and weakness of the Indian Empire overthrown by the Spaniards, the small number of inhabitants, fragile character of their buildings, (they or their ancestors erected no great temples or long walls, all that was the work of Phenicians;) small size of their cities, among them the "fancy-created City of Tiezcuac;" the determined valor of Mexican princes in wasting the Spanish Invader; the wise and bold and successful enterprise and achievement of CORTEZ—"always prepared, always victorious." The whole mass of documentary evidence having been sifted of its exaggerations and fabrications, enough of the true and the noble yet remains in the judgment of our author to constitute a reliable and valuable history.

For so gratuitous a work, Mr. WILSON'S book affords evidence of too little study of the history which it professes to reconstruct. Its statements, citations and inferences have all been severely assailed by criticism, which certainly goes very far towards destroying its authority.

LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS AND LOGIC. By Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON. Edited by the Rev. HENRY L. MANSELL, Oxford, and JOHN VEITCH, Edinburgh. In two volumes. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

This work will be welcomed by students and by all who are interested in the department of science of which it treats. Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON is now recognized, even more generally than before his death, as the greatest modern writer and teacher of Mental Philosophy, and his writings, even in the scattered form in which hitherto they have been alone accessible, have been sought with avidity. His miscellaneous papers on Literature and Education, mainly contributions to reviews, were collected and published here in an octavo volume a few years since.

The Lectures which Sir WILLIAM was in the habit of delivering while Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh have never before been printed. The first of the two volumes in which they are to be embraced, which is the only one yet issued, contains the lectures on Metaphysics, reprinted from his manuscripts, and carefully edited by the two capable and trustworthy scholars whose names are upon the title-page. The lectures on Logic will be issued in another volume as soon as they can be prepared for the press. In a preface to this volume the editors state that Sir WILLIAM was in the habit of delivering three lectures a week, and that, during the first session, each lecture was usually written during the evening and night preceding its delivery. They evince a marvellous command of all that has ever been written on the profound topics of which they treat. Appended to this volume are some papers on Phrenology, in which the pretensions and claims of that science are reviewed with great ability and remorseless severity.

The volume, like all which issue from the press of GOULD & LINCOLN, is very handsomely printed.

DELISSER & PROCTER, of this City, have republished a small volume of translations from the Poems of GOETHE, by Professor ATTOUN and THEODORE MARTIN. (1.) The *Ballads of Bon Gauthier* have made one of these gentlemen a favorite with all readers of verse, and the other is more widely appreciated than known by name as one of the cleverest of the staff of *Punch*. The greater part of the versions now issued with their joint signature have been given to the world in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*. They are translations of the minor poems of the great German, of those ballads, lays and love-songs, which came from his pen like drops of diamond dew, full-orbed, clear as crystal, sparkling and fresh as the morning air of genius could make them. To render such effusions into any other tongue than that in which their author clothed them is a terrible piece of work. To say that Messrs. ATTOUN and MARTIN have done it perfectly well, would be a sad overestimate of their success. Certain special poems, as, for instance, that wonderful piece of rhythmical expression, "The Fisher," and the sonorous ballad of "The Minstrel," have been far better done into English than they are in this volume; the one by Mr. FURNESS, of Philadelphia; the other by CLARENCE MANGAN. And with many, indeed with almost all the pieces that have passed through their crucible, our new translators have taken some quite unwarrantable liberties of infusion and expansion. The very first line of the famous "Erau Konig" is a curious instance of this. Instead of the nervous, picturesque language of the original,

"Who rides so late through night and wind,"

we have this utterly common place modification

"Who flies so late through the *grisly night*,"

than which nothing weaker could well be imagined. Perhaps the most striking translation in the series is that of the marvellous "Bride of Corinth," which bears the initials of both authors. Mr. MARTIN'S versions appear on the whole to be both more faithful and more flowing than those of his coadjutor, who plays strange tricks with the exquisite felicity of the Goethean diction, and often mangles the magnificently musical metres of his originals with singular carelessness.

Still the collection will on the whole be found interesting by German students, and pleasant even by those who, in their ignorance of the Teutonic tongue, are obliged to content themselves with such contributions as they have found in Mr LONGFELLOW'S *Poets and Poetry of Europe*, or Mr. DWIGHT'S excellent volume, the *Minor Poems of Goethe and Schiller*.

A pure fiction is a very rare production, even among the class of works which are professedly imaginative; for the most romantic of romances are either founded upon historical events, or the real incidents of cotemporary experience. An absolute creation is a novelty even among novels. Our own authors have rather aimed at the embellishment of history than the production of something entirely new, and have been content to put a new gloss upon old coin, instead of giving us a fresh coinage of their own. But Mr. J. B. JONES, who once wrote a book called *Wild Western Scenes*, has now favored us with a romance of American life, which is a fiction, pure and simple, and in which no small degree of imaginative power is exhibited. *Border War*, (2.) the title of the story, is not at all suggestive of the subject; but it would be rather a difficult matter to invent a title to indicate the character of a wholly fictitious narrative. Mr. JONES has employed his inventive genius in constructing the narrative of a war of disunion, in which our fire-eating friends on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line may behold dimly foreshadowed the consequences which might follow from a severance of the Union, and an attempt to reconstruct two separate nations out of the *débris* of the once consolidated States. The theme is really a very admirable one for a competent mind to work upon; but Mr. JONES, we must say, has not done it strict justice. There is a good deal of ingenuity in his narrative, and no small amount of invention, in sustaining the interest of the story, but it lacks seriousness and the attention to details which are so necessary in works of fiction to produce the effect of a history of actual occurrences. The scene opens in a rather humdrum and commonplace manner, on the eve of a wedding at the Capital, when Alice Randolph, the President's daughter, was to be principal bridesmaid to Edith Langdon, the daughter of Senator Langdon. The preparations for the wedding are sadly disturbed by the passage of a resolution in the Senate, dissolving the Union, on account of a new Slave State having been added to the Confederacy, the Northern States being the seceders. General Ruffleton puts himself at the head of the Northern rebels and finally becomes the Protector and Despot of the North; the wedding is interrupted by an attack upon the Capitol, and as "an eight pound projectile" happens to come tearing into the church, "plowing through the arch of the ceiling" just as the clergyman is about pronouncing the couple man and wife, the ceremony is suspended, and the marriage is not completed until the last chapter of the volume, when the battles of disunion have been fought and the States are once more restored to their original condition. To compose a narrative of this character so that it can be read at all, is no small triumph, and though we cannot bestow unqualified praise upon Mr. JONES' endeavor to depict the terrible consequences of disunion, we must admit that he has given us a book which may be read with interest, for the subject has been so often discussed that there are very few men who will not be interested in reading even the suppositious history of an event the contemplation of which puzzles and terrifies the strongest minds.

The influence of the discovery of gold in California and Australia on the commercial and social relations of the world, is one of the most interesting topics that has engaged the attention of political economists of the present day. The question of the probable decline in the value of gold, and a corresponding rise in the value of all other commodities, is still debated by two opposing schools of philosophers, and a satisfactory answer will only be given by the actual result, which will fortunately be witnessed during the next ten years. But, in the meantime, speculators will continue to argue the question, and clear-sighted and shrewd operators will avail themselves of their superior wisdom in taking advantage of the inevitable results. The most able advocate of one of these parties, those who see that the abundance of gold must inevitably lessen its value, is the great French political economist, MICHEL CHEVALIER, whose essays on the subject have been translated by Mr. COBDEN and republished by the APPLETONS. (3.) CHEVALIER tells a truth which capitalists should take heed of, when he says that a time will come when a change will take place over the British Treasury, as if some genii, an enemy of its creditors, had spirited away its dividend warrants and substituted others of only half their value. The translator has appended a very sensible prefatory essay to the work, which adds considerably to its value.

Considering that the well-being, if not the perpetuation of the human race depends upon Mothers and Nurses, too much care cannot be bestowed upon these important members of society. A new work, therefore, from a respectable scientific authority, which professes to give instruction as to the management of children and the enlightenment of those who have the entire control of them during the tenderest and most important part of their lives, is entitled to serious consideration. The translation of Doctor DONNE'S work on *Mothers and Infants*, which has been published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., (4) is eminently worthy of popular circulation.

Aristarchus of Samos, Nicetas, and *even* the author of the book of Job, appear to have had some conceptions of the true physical system of the universe, or at least such is the opinion of the Rev. C. L. HEQUEMBOURG, who attempts to enlighten the world on the subject of the plan of the creation and the inhabitants of other worlds, (5) and whose means of acquiring knowledge on those subjects cannot be much greater than those enjoyed by the ancient authors whom he imagines had some conceptions on the subject. But Mr. HEQUEMBOURG'S work is of too grave a character to be discussed in a paragraph; and we must lay it aside, with the promise of devoting more time and space to it, if we should ever have an opportunity, than we can do at present. We will mention in passing, however, that it is a serious book treated in a becomingly serious manner.

Elementary works on rhetoric will continue to be published, no doubt, as long as it is necessary to give instructions in rhetorical exercises; and it is not at all probable that there will ever be a standard class-book until human language shall have become fixed and incapable of further change. The last publication on the subject is that of Professor COPPEE, (6,) of the University of Pennsylvania, which has the merit of containing the essence of nearly every work that has been published on the subject.

It is a great mistake to suppose that orations which are fit to be heard are not fit to be read, though the saying owes its paternity to so distinguished an orator as CHARLES JAMES FOX. There have been many famous orators whose speeches lacked the power to interest readers, when they were put into print. But this is not the case with all popular oratory. The sermons of SPURGEON are a remarkable exception to the rule. They have proved almost as popular in print as they were when delivered from the pulpit. The American publishers of these impassioned discourses have just issued another, the fifth, volume of SPURGEON'S Sermons, which indicates a prodigious popularity for works of this class (7.)

The titles of some of our new books are almost as quaint and fanciful as those queer inventions which the Puritanical authors of the commonwealth used to bestow upon their dreary productions. *The Precious Stones of the Heavenly Foundations*, is the title of a small volume of pious excogitations in prose and verse, by AUGUSTA BROWNE GANETT, just published by SHELDON & Co., (8) under the names of the various precious stones: as jasper, onyx, topaz, &c., she has arranged selections from various evangelical authors, intermixed with her own essays.

The North American Review, for April, is an unusually able and interesting number, for there is a much greater number of original American works reviewed in its venerable pages than we have heretofore seen. There is still, however, a preponderance of articles on foreign and remote topics, and hardly more Americanism than usual. The reviews are eleven in number, besides a copious chapter of what are called critical notices, among which we find a brief complimentary notice of a new American romance, *The New Priest of Conception Bay*, which deserved to be reviewed at full length in the body of the work.

We have received the initial number of a new work which promises well, and the title of which should render it immediately popular, as it undoubtedly will be, illustrated as it is with well executed steel engravings. The *Battles of America, by Sea and Land*, (9) is from a subject which the author of this work, Dr. ROBERT TOMES, is abundantly able to render full justice to.

A Treatise on Theism would not convey to ordinary minds the promise of a very readable and gossiping kind of a volume. Yet Mr. FRANCIS WHARTON has contrived to render his work on modern skeptical theories as interesting as a collection of anecdotes, and a collection of anecdotes it in reality is. (10.) He has attempted to accomplish his argument in favor of theism, and to refute the current skeptical theories, by giving as illustrations, and the basis of induction, a great number of incidents connected with American history and cotemporary occurrences, though he has not confined himself exclusively to modern times. His book is an exceedingly entertaining one, and so grave a subject was probably never before treated in so lively and popular a manner. If "divine philosophy" had always such interpreters as the author of theism and modern scepticism, there would be a good many more students of philosophical treatises.

The eighth edition of the second volume of Lieut. MAURY'S *Wind and Current Charts*, published by authority of the United States Government, has just been issued greatly enlarged and improved. It forms a compactly-printed quarto volume of nearly nine hundred pages, without a superfluous sentence, it is to be presumed, in it. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the information contained in this volume, or for any one to form an adequate idea of the amount of labor expended upon its compilation, unless he had been employed on kindred publications. To the non-professional navigator it may appear like an incomprehensive collection of statistical tables, but to those who have occasion to consult its pages, it will be found full of the most valuable information stated with admirable clearness and brevity (11).

Messrs. MOORE & Co., the agricultural book publishers, have just issued two very serviceable volumes for farmers, one is a new edition of LANGSTROTH'S work on bee-keeping, with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. BAIRD (12); and the other is a new treatise on farm drainage by HENRY F. FRENCH of New-Hampshire. It is not only a thorough and practical treatise on the subject of draining lands, but a history of drainage from the origin of the art (13.)

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for May, is a rather more attractive number than the preceding one. The opening paper on "The Gymnasium," is an admirable magazine article, well-written, full of information and healthy in its teachings. The *Atlantic* is doing good service by the attention it pays to the subject of physical training, and showing how robust health and good morals may be attained by a proper attention to the physical education of our boys and girls. The interesting local story of *Bulls and Bears* is near its conclusion, and the interest culminates as the narrative draws towards the last chapter, which will be given in the next number. Mrs. STOWE'S charming story, the "Minister's Wooing," improves with every new chapter. The *Professor at the Breakfast Table* finds a fly in his tea-cup and grows polemical over the phenomenon. The Professor's theology is liberal enough to satisfy the most "liberal Christian" in Cambridge. The review of WILSON'S *History of Mexico* is sharply concluded in this number, and it would have appeared much sharper if the critic had not permitted his personal feelings to obtrude so palpably in the process of cutting up the unhappy author under his scalpel. There is a very agreeable variety in the contents of the May *Atlantic*, and one of the freshest and pleasantest papers in it gives an account of a visit to the Pine Woods on the Sea-Coast of New-Jersey, a region within a few hours ride of New-York, which is as full of strange people as the Black Forest, and less known to American tea-lers than that remote region.

(1.) Poems and Ballads of GOETHE. Translated by W. EDMONSTONNE AYTOUN and THEODORE MARTIN. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTER, 1859.

(2.) Border War; a tale of Disunion. By T. B. JONES. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON. 1859. pp 502.

(3.) On the Probable Fall in the Value of Gold; the Commercial and Social Consequences which may Ensue, and the Measures which it Invites. By MICHAEL CHEVALIER. Translated from the French, with Preface, by RICHARD COBDEN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

(4.) Mothers and Infants, Nurses and Nursing. Translation from the French of a treatise on Nursing, Weaning, and the General Treatment of Young Children. By AL. DONNE. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., 1859. pp. 303.

(5.) Plan of the Creation; or, Other Worlds and Who Inhabit Them. By the Rev. C. L. HEQUEMBOURG. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. 1859. pp. 395.

(6.) Elements of Rhetoric, Designed as a Manual of Instruction. By HENRY COPPEE, A. M. Philadelphia. 1859. pp. 367.

(7.) Sermons Preached and Revised. By the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. (Fifth series.) New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859. pp. 151.

(8.) The Precious Stones of the Heavenly Foundations, with Illustrations. Selections in Prose and Verse. By AUGUSTA BROWNE GANETT. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

(9.) The Battles of America, by Sea and Land. A Complete Military and Naval History of the Country. In four parts. By ROBERT TOMES. Vol. I, Part I. New-York: VIRTUE EMMONS & Co. 1859.

(10.) A Treatise on Theism and on the Modern Skeptical Theories. By FRANCIS WHARTON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

(11.) Explanations and Sailing Directions to accompany the Wind and Current Charts approved by Captain M. D. INGRAHAM, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and published by authority of the Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY. By M. F. MAURY, U. S. N., Superintendent of the United States Observatory, Washington: Vol. II, Enlarged and Improved. 1859. pp. 680

(12.) A Practical Treatise on the Hive and Honey Bee. By L. L. LANGSTROTH. With an Introduction by the Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, D. D. Third Edition. New-York: A. O. MOORE & Co. 1859.

(13.) Farm Drainage. The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land, including Tables of Rain-fall, &c. By HENRY F. FRENCH. New-York: A. O. MOORE & Co. 1859. pp. 353.

New Patent Sermons, Machine Poetry and Lectures on Animals. By DOW, Junior. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY. 1859.

Memoir of ROBERT HALDANE and JAMES ALEXANDER HALDANE. With sketches of their friends, &c. American Tract Society. New-York. 1859.

The Plaint of a Crowded Passenger—City Railronds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ride four times a day in the cars of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, disbursing therefor the sum of 20 cents per diem, or $1 40 per week, which is at the rate of $72 80 per annum. To that extent do I enrich the revenues of the Company. But those of us who pay our money do not have our choice. We are not permitted to enjoy our seats in comfort, for often there are no seats to enjoy. The cramming process seems to be carried to perfection under the auspices of Messrs. LAW and CHARLICK. No car is considered full until the last man who wedges himself into the mass of humanity crushed together upon the platforms hangs himself on by finger and toe, at imminent peril of tumbling off as the road curves sharply round a corner. For example: Car No. 55, on the up trip last evening, had 67 passengers; the hour was 6 P. M., and people who did business down town during the day were anxious to be at home, with their feet under their mahogany and a hot dinner before them. To accomplish their journeys of two, three or four miles, some sort of conveyance was essential, and, unluckily for them, the Eight-avenue Railroad went nearest their houses. This morning, car No. 40 had a crowd of 55 passengers, all of whom were squeezed into a space legitimately appropriated for 24. Men must go back to business after breakfast, as well as come up from it at night. This evil of over-crowded City conveyances is growing worse yearly. It is especially disagreeable on the Eighth-avenue line, which, next to the Third-avenue, does the largest passenger business. But, unlike the latter, which has had new cars added to it, and is running to-day double the former number of daily trips, the Eighth avenue Company seem to be bent upon affording the least possible accommodation. The Seventh-avenue project having been effectually shelved, the hope of relief through an opposition line is devoted for this year at least, while the useless results in the Ninth-avenue afford no pleasanter prospect. Will you lend the aid of the types of the Times to help the remonstrances of

AN UP TOWN RESIDENT.

The Story of the Female Robinson Crusoe.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A due regard for the integrity of "COLTON'S Map of the United States," impels me to state that I fear you have been imposed upon by your "Chicago correspondent," whose pretty story of "A Female Robinson Crusoe" I see in your issue of this morning. The writer of it evidently did not take sufficient time to study the geography of the Lakes to make his "yarn" even plausible. It will not bear the test of even a moderate examination.

Racine, Wisconsin, is not a port where vessels would probably arrive from Marquette, Lake Superior, even if one could have arrived this Spring, which is not possible. "Marquette," Lake Superior, is over one hundred miles above the "Sault Ste. Marie," which is at the head of St. Mary's River." The only water channel out of Lake Superior into Lake Huron, at the "Sault," are the "Falls" or "Rapids," of one mile long, bearing that name, impassable for boats or vessels, except by this celebrated Ship Canal, recently built around them by the State of Michigan, with land appropriated by the General Government. This Canal and the Falls are forty or fifty miles above Lake Huron—all the way a crooked, difficult channel to navigate, and never attempted by the most skillful pilots, except by daylight. This river is now, and has been since November last, completely frozen over. The ice being only last week—when I had information direct—"twenty inches thick, and solid blue." The whole Lake Superior fleet of steamers are now waiting the opening of that River, to get into that Lake. That the vessels alluded to by your correspondent could have come through the River this Spring, is simply impossible.

The bark *Mary*, upon which the young lady is stated to have been wrecked, your correspondent states was bound from Cleveland to Green Bay. Now Green Bay is a large sheet of water, lying in the State of Wisconsin, to the northward and westward of Lake Michigan, and emptying into it. A vessel, on such a voyage, would pass through Lake Erie, St. Clair, the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers; Lake Huron, and thence through the Straits of Mackinac into Lake Michigan and Green Bay. She would not enter the St. Mary's River or Lake Superior at all, nor could she have passed through that difficult channel, through the Ship Canal, with its locks, and thence into Lake Superior and two hundred and fifty miles up its northern coast, without giving its crew time to easily consume ten barrels of "good whisky," getting several times very drunk and sober, and then fully knowing they were so far from their destination as when they started.

"Dan" was a good "fellow" to stand at the helm so long, and does not seem to have had his share of whisky. The Captain and mate were very wicked to "Retire" so early during such a *terrific storm*, and must have been very "tight. The mate, especially, was very rude to so neglect his "not positively handsome cousin."

Being "driven" by the gale to nearly opposite Sault Ste. Marie is very good, but when you know that the river at that point is not half as wide as your East River, at Peck Slip Ferry, and the point is directly at the foot of impassable rapids, (except through the Canal,) it does not seem so much of a "drive" after all.

The "Great Manitoulin" is at the head of Lake Huron. The vessel was here just at dark, when she was assailed by the terrific storm. Before morning she had driven fifty miles up the St. Mary's River, through the Ship Canal, and one hundred and fifty miles up Lake Superior, to Michipicoten Island, and finally went ashore on an uninhabited island one hundred miles further up the Lake, to the northwest, and above "Isle Royale," Lake Superior, being two hundred and fifty miles above the Sault.

Mr. Editor, your correspondent has not the imagination of Dr. FOE, and, unlike him, has laid his scene too near at home to stand an investigation.

Briefly, sir, I think the whole "yarn" an imposition, only exceeded by that very fancy sketch recently put forth by a Boston lady, portraying an interview with a Mr. C—— and family, at his oriental cottage, amidst the spice groves of Ceylon, which caused a sensation, not very pleasant to the feelings of the parties interested. That sketch was, however, geographically correct, this one is geographically wrung; and as I reside upon the Lakes, and know them "intimately," have thought it for the benefit of the "rising generation" that such gross errors should be corrected at once and that you should know that either you have been imposed upon by a wicked joke or the story is sadly misstated.

W. D. W.

The Hon. John Letcher's Record on the Fugitive Slave Law.

For a man whose pride it is to represent the extreme Pro-Slavery doctrines of the South, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Virginia presents a curious record. When first spoken of as a candidate, a portion of his own party objected to him on the ground that some twelve or fifteen years ago he sanctioned and aided in publishing a pamphlet written by the Rev. Mr. RUFFNER, in which Slavery was denounced. This charge he was obliged to admit, and made his peace with the Virginia Democracy, so far as to procure a nomination, by professing a complete change of views and the most hearty repentance. We have said that he secured the nomination, though there still remain suspicious Democrats, who receive with grains of allowance that sort of penitence which a politician professes on the eve of a Convention.

But, within a few days, another allegation, still more damaging, has been hurled at Mr. LETCHER. The Washington *Republic* charged him with saying in debate last Winter that he would not have voted for the Fugitive Slave law. A prompt and emphatic denial was put in by the Washington *States*; but, in its next issue, the *States* tendered an apology to its "Abolition cotemporary," and, by way of correction, inserted the following language of Mr. LETCHER, uttered at the late session, by way of admitting that he "did make such a statement" as the *Republic* imputed to him.

Mr. GROVES—I wish to ask the gentleman a question. Did he vote against the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. LETCHER—*I was not here.* (Laughter.) I happened to be on that day addressing my constituents, and warning them of the revolutionary conduct being pursued by these *moderate* and *temperate* gentlemen on your side of the House, and who constitute your party.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I would like to know whether the gentleman would not have voted for it if he had been here?

Mr. LETCHER—*I would not*; but not because I considered the Fugitive Slave law either incompetent or unconstitutional. It is sufficient for me to know that it is now the law of the land, in full force and effect. But you, gentlemen, not content with its enactment in 1850, gravely repeal it, and specially apply it to Kansas; and as you have all now given it your approval, I trust we shall hear nothing more of its unconstitutionality, or of its barbarous features. When you return to your constituents, I expect to learn that you have admitted your error:—that by the same process of reasoning which has satisfied your minds, you will satisfy them of its constitutionality, and its accordance with the laws of God, and urge upon them the propriety and duty of a rigid enforcement of all its provisions.

On the following day the *States* retracted its retraction, as follows:

"In our haste to correct what we conceived an injustice to our Abolition cotemporary, the *Republic*, we were misled by an imperfect examination of a debate in the House, to a belief that Mr. LETCHER had declared he would have voted against the Fugitive Slave law. On more thorough investigation, we discover we were right in the first instance.

Mr. LETCHER, in the debate alluded to, was not questioned with reference to the Fugitive Slave law; but as to whether he would have voted for the celebrated 'DUNN amendment,' which provided for a repeal of so much of the Kansas act as repealed the Missouri Compromise, and in connection therewith extended the provisions of the Fugitive Slave act over Kansas and Nebraska.

Our apology of yesterday, therefore, stands for nothing, and but the statement of our original article remains in full force and effect, and the *Republic* is convicted of a deliberate attempt to misrepresent Mr. LETCHER."

The matter is thus involved in fog. Mr. LETCHER was not in Congress when the Fugitive Slave law passed. Whether he had sufficiently recovered from his Ruffnerism to have given his vote for the bill, had he been a member, is perhaps a matter of doubt, even to himself.

The Story of the Female Robinson Crusoe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent's story of Miss RICHARDSON'S shipwreck and three years' residence on an uninhabited Island on Lake Superior, northwest of Isle Royal, cannot be true, from the following facts which are within my personal knowledge.

Green Bay, where the bark *Mary* was bound, is on the west coast of Lake Michigan. The British Island of Grand Manitoulin, which the *Mary* passed "just at dark," before the storm commenced, is on the east coast of Lake Huron, about 130 miles southeast from Sault St. Marie. Your correspondent thinks that the Island the Captain found himself near "when the morning broke, and where the vessel was wrecked," was Michipicoton, which is on Lake Superior, about 300 miles northwest from Manitoulin, and 150 miles east from Isle Royal. To get from Lake Huron to Lake Superior, a vessel must ascend St. Mary's River and pass through the canal at the village of Sault St. Marie, of which Miss RICHARDSON makes no mention. Miss RICHARDSON thinks "my Island is about 25 miles from the British coast, and when rescued she was soon forwarded to Fort William. Now, Fort William is the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, at the head of Lake Superior, 50 miles from the Royal, and nearly 300 miles from Manitoulin, where the *Mary* passed "just at dark," the night before the wreck. The Menomonee Indians, who Miss RICHARDSON says rescued her, live on Menomonie Island, at the entrance of Green Bay, Lake Michigan.

B.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

The case of the thirty-seven persons, chiefly students of Oberlin College, and including a Professor of that institution, for the rescue of a fugitive slave in September last, has been before the United States District Court at Cleveland for the past week. SIMEON BUSHNELL was the first to be tried, and on Saturday he was convicted. It was a struck Jury, made up, as is said, wholly of Democrats, one of whom was a United States official.

The trial of BUSHNELL by a struck or special Jury was at his own request, a defendant having the exclusive right in criminal cases to demand such a jury, instead of one taken from the general panel. Mr. BUSHNELL exercised that right, and the Marshal summoned forty persons, ten only of whom were Republicans. The prosecution and the defence then availed themselves of their legal privileges, each to strike out twelve of the forty. The result was that sixteen Democrats were left, from which number the Jury was taken.

After the conviction of BUSHNELL the Judge suggested that the trial of the next prisoner be proceeded with before the same jury, whereupon the counsel for the defence denounced such course as an outrage, declaring that their clients would surrender themselves into the hands of the District Attorney rather than submit. That officer accordingly placed them in charge of the Marshal, who took them to jail. They were very kindly received by the Sheriff, who rendered their captivity comparatively easy by imprisoning them in his private dwelling with enjoyment of the best the house afforded. Prof. PECK preached at the jail door on Sunday, to four hundred people, an able and excellent discourse. On Monday they were brought back to Court, and the case of C. H. LANDON was called. His counsel objected to the array, on the ground that the jury had before them in BUSHNELL'S case substantially the same points which would come up in LANDON'S. The Judge held that as the indictment was mainly identical in either case, the objection was good, and ordered a new jury. BUSHNELL has not yet been sentenced. The punishment for his offence is a fine not over $1,000 and imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Ever since their arrest, the thirty-seven and their friends have scouted the idea that conviction could be possible in the Western Reserve, and the result, so far, has somewhat astonished them.

A NEW JURY ORDERED—THE PRISONERS AGAIN IN COURT.

The Oberlin rescuers, who refused to be tried by the Jury which convicted Mr. BUSHNELL, have been awarded the privilege of a new Jury. On Monday, 16th, they were taken from jail into Court, and the case of Mr. LANGSTON was called. The Cleveland *Herald* says:

"The Court stated that, owing to the incorrect reports of the testimony as published in the papers, an order would be made that an official reporter be sworn to report the trial stenographically. LOUIS FAIRMAN was thereupon sworn as a reporter for the convenience of the Court.

Judge SPALDING (on being asked if the defendants had any objections to the Jury) said he challenged the array, except the talesmen, because it was the "Struck Jury" called for the trial of BUSHNELL, and have, therefore, passed upon all the facts in the case except the one fact, Whether each of these defendants was present at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed.

Mr. RIDDLE, for defence, cited cases to show that the courts have invariably, in Northern Ohio, ordered a separate jury for every case involving the same facts.

The Court asked Mr. RIDDLE if there were five counterfeiters, engaged in the same crime, to be tried separately, what would be the practice, as he understands it?

Mr. RIDDLE replied that they would have, as he understood it, each a separate trial.

The Court said it was very clearly of opinion that if the facts are the same it would be right and better to give the defendants a new jury. The Court is of opinion that if the indictment is the same in this case as in the other, merely being a change of name of defendant, the same jury should not try the case that tried BUSHNELL.

Mr. BACKUS asked the Court itself to designate the jurors who shall serve on the new jury.

The Court declined so to do, leaving it to the Marshal to select as usual.

The Marshal asked for instructions. He wanted to know if in case he knew of a man who would not execute the law, whether he should put him on. The Court said he must select good and lawful men.

The Federal Judiciary and the Slave-Trade.

Judge CAMPBELL delivered a long and able charge to the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama at the opening of the Court on the 12th inst. After reminding them of their duty to present for trial every violation of law which might be brought to their attention, and stating that the Constitution of the United States and the Federal laws made under its authority, are the supreme laws of the land and binding upon States as well as individuals, he spoke of the *pirate* as the most prominent offender against the law of nations in time of peace, and said that in close proximity to his offence was that committed by carrying on the *Slave-trade*. He rehearsed the provisions of the laws of Congress against this traffic and went on to show that owners of vessels, capitalists, and all who might in any way aid in the Slave-trade were embraced in the penalties of the law as completely as the officers and crew of the slavers themselves. Still another class of offenders against these laws are those who hold in their custody or sell and dispose of those who may thus be brought into the country in violation of these laws. The Judge entered into a careful exposition of the law on this point, because he said he had heard with no little mortification, that two bodies of these persons have been brought to Mobile, having passed through the length of that judicial district without molestation or hindrance. He also rehearsed the circumstances under which these laws in regard to the Slave-trade were originally enacted, and proceeded to say:

"Subsequently, the opposition to the trade increased in intensity throughout the world. Treaties have been made among all the Christian States for its abolition. The laws of the United States have been made more stringent, and the public conscience sanctioned the rigor of the laws. For more than fifty years has the prohibition of the trade been absolute, and during that period all the indications were, that none would be willing to take any step backwards. I am sure that when the proposition to reopen the trade was submitted from some responsible source, that *the whole country was astonished with a great astonishment*. I am sure that the fraudulent and practical efforts that have been made to make slaves of Africans, in despite of the treaties and laws of the United States, can awaken no other sentiments than those of *indignation and disgust*, and prompt to no other resolutions than those that will aid to maintain the supremacy of the laws. In reference to the attempts to violate them in this District, I invoke your active and diligent efforts to bring the malefactors to justice."

The Duel Between Midshipmen Key and Sherburne.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Since the killing of PHILIP BARTON KEY by Mr. SICKLES, mention has been frequently made of the duel in which Mr. KEY'S elder brother lost his life, and in every statement that has reached me the circumstances connected with that unfortunate affair have been incorrectly stated. I will now give you a short account of the occurrence, and am the more disposed to do so from the fact that, at the time the duel took place, the whole thing was grossly misrepresented, and great injustice thereby done to Mr. SHERBURNE and myself, which has been only partially corrected to this day:

In the Winter of 1835 and '36, Mr. DANIEL KEY and Mr. JOHN SHERBORNE, (the former from Maryland, the latter from New-Hampshire,) both midshipmen in the Navy, came home from the Pacific Ocean on board of one of the naval vessels, (whose name I do not now remember.) Mr. SHERBURNE was attached to this ship; Mr. KEY came as passenger, under arrest for an act of insubordination on board of his ship, the frigate *Brandywine*.

Mr. SHERBURNE was of a quiet, unobtrusive character, but from some caprice, Mr. KEY had conceived a dislike for him, and during the passage, annoyed him with carping insults. On arriving at Hampton Roads Mr. KEY determined to force Mr. SHERBURNE into a duel; the latter seeing no alternative, (Mr. KEY having called him,) agreed to meet him. This took place while Mr. S. was at Hampton Roads. As soon as he reached Norfolk he was arrested by the civil authorities and placed under bond to keep the peace. This put a stop to the matter at that time.

Mr. KEY shortly after left Norfolk, and went to Washington City, where his father (the late FRANCES S. KEY) resided. Mr. SHERBURNE went to Baltimore to prepare for examination by the Naval Board, which met there in May, that year, (1836.)

After examination, Mr. S. came to Washington, where his father also resided. Upon reaching this place, he learned that Mr. KEY (from the time they had separated at Norfolk, up to that day) had suffered no opportunity to pass, without traducing his (SHERBURNE'S) character in the most unjustifiable manner, charging him with cowardice in not meeting him (KEY) at Norfolk, when he well knew that Mr. S. had been prevented from doing so by civil arrest. During my first interview with Mr. SHERBURNE, (one or two days after he reached Washington) he requested the difficulty with Mr. KEY, and asked me to adjust the difficulty with Mr. KEY, and asked me to act as his friend in its settlement. I consented to do so. The next day, (I think the 15th or 16th of June, 1836,) about 9 or 10 o'clock A. M., I called on Mr. KEY, he was at his father's residence in C street, between Third and Fourth streets, the same I presume, in which the late Mr. P. BARTON KEY resided. We were alone in the room.

I at once mentioned that I had called as the friend of Mr. SHERBURNE to make arrangements, to close the unsettled difficulty between himself and Mr. S. He replied "there was no difficulty between himself and Mr. SHERBURNE." I asked if he had not challenged Mr. S., and, if so, how it had been settled? He said, "SHERBURNE is a damned scoundrel, and I will meet him." I then observed that I was not there to discuss Mr. SHERBURNE'S character—that I was to say at once, and finally, whether he meant to meet Mr. S. or no. He was very much agitated at the time, and asked me "to allow him a few moments to collect himself." Some four or five minutes having passed, he said he would fight Mr. S., "provided it was done immediately." I then asked him if one hour from that time would suit him. He remarked that he would "have to provide himself with a friend." I then named

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 24.

The case is drawing fast to a close. To-morrow morning, Mr. BRADY will argue for the defence on the instructions, and will occupy two hours. Mr. OULD will follow for the prosecution, and will occupy an hour and a half. The Judge will then either deliver his instructions or defer them to Tuesday, which latter is most probable. If the Judge's charge shall prove impartial, counsel on both sides will waive summing up, and let the case go to the jury. A verdict may be had to-morrow, or early on Tuesday. If the charge is not deemed impartial the summing up may occupy until Friday. Mr. SICKLES' friends are in high hopes and spirits.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23.

Whether owing to the tempestuous condition of the weather or whether it be an indication that the interest in this protracted trial is subsiding, the pressure for admittance into the Court-room is by no means so great as on the previous day.

The general impression yesterday seemed to be that the trial would be concluded to-day, but it is now thought that the argument on the instructions will be so spun out as to prevent the consummation.

Ex-Senator Brodhead, who was attached as absent witness, is in Court in the custody of the Marshal's officers.

Col. Wm. Schouler, of Boston, is also in attendance, having been telegraphed by the prosecution to come as witness.

The Judge was in Court somewhat earlier than usual, but the District-Attorney did not arrive till half past ten.

Previous to his arrival Mr. Carlisle notified the Judge that Mr. Brodhead was in Court, and explained the cause of his not having been here before. He was subpœnaed on the 7th of April to attend on the 4th and on the 4th he received a letter from the Deputy-Marshal requiring his attendance here the same day. The evidence being satisfactory, the attachment was discharged.

Richard Brodhead, examined by Mr. Carlisle—I am acquainted with Mr. Sickles, though not intimately; I saw him the day of the homicide; I was walking out and met my friend Haldemar, of Harrisburgh, and we walked together; we called at Judge Black's to see him, and were shown to the back parlor; we were seated but for a moment or two when Mr. Sickles came in; after shaking hands with him, I introduced him to Mr. Haldemar, who is editor of a Democratic paper at Harrisburgh; a few words passed between Mr. Sickles and Mr. Haldemar on the subject of Pennsylvania politics, but very few; which commenced the conversation I cannot tell; I called Mr. Sickles' attention to some mud on his boots, and remarked that he was unfortunate in crossing the street; he said he was and would take it off, and he stepped out to do so; Mr. Haldemar observed after he left the room—

Mr. Brady—No; leave that out.

Witness—He returned in a very short time, but had scarcely taken his seat when I heard footsteps on the stairs; he immediately arose and stepped out as if to meet the person who I thought was Judge Black, he was out some time; in a minute or two Judge Black came in very much excited, I asked him what was the matter.

Mr. Brady—Asked who?

Witness—Judge Black.

Mr. Brady—Was Mr. Sickles present?

Witness—No.

Mr. Brady—Then say nothing about it.

Witness—Mr. Sickles was out some time; where he was I do not know; after awhile he came into the back parlor from the front parlor; Mr. Haldemar and myself stapped up to him, Mr. Haldemar acting as spokesman; seeing that he was without friends, Mr. Haldemar tendered him our services to go with him to the magistrate's; he thanked us; I asked him if it was a bailable offence; he said he did not know, but that if all the facts were known, it would be; he then added: "For God knows I would be justified," or, "I could not help it;" which was the precise expression he used, I cannot now remember; by this time Mr. Gillette came in, and I think Mr. Butterworth also; some one asked whether Mr. Key was dead; Mr. Butterworth answered: "Yes;" I do not know who asked that; Mr. Sickles then muttered something about there being "one wretch less in the world," and seamed considerably excited; the carriage having been sent for, and his New-York friends having arrived, Mr. Sickles left Judge Black's, and Mr. Haldemar and myself remained; that is the last I saw of Mr. Sickles; I believe I have stated all the facts that now occur to my mind.

Mr. Carlisle to Mr. Brady—He is your witness, gentlemen.

Mr. Brady—I have nothing to ask, Sir.

The witness made an explanation to the Judge of his non-attendance in obedience to the subpœna, and the Judge declared it satisfactory.

Mr. Haldemar, the other witness attached, not being in attendance, the District-Attorney declared the testimony closed on the part of the United States.

Mr. Brady—Our testimony is closed.

The Judge—You are closed on both sides?

Mr. Brady—Yes.

Mr. Carlisle—I would state that the District-Attorney left the room shortly after the adjournment of the Court, and your Honor knows his residence is in Georgetown. I therefore had no opportunity of conferring with him. At a late hour last night, after ten o'clock, I received a copy of the points on which the defence mean to rely—not in the nature of instructions, but in the form of law.

The Judge—I will give time to the District-Attorney to examine them.

Some minutes were passed in the examination, by Mr. Ould and Mr. Carlisle, of the instructions prayed by the defence, during which interval Mr. Sickles' counsel conferred together and with the prisoner.

Mr. Carlisle proceeded to read the instructions which the prosecution would ask the Court to give the jury. [Published in the TIMES of April 16.]

The following instructions, as prepared by the District-Attorney, were copied, he said, *verbatim* from the instructions given by his Honor in the case of Day:

If the jury believe from the evidence that the deceased was killed by the prisoner by means of a leaden bullet discharged from a pistol, such killing implies malice in law, and is murder.

That the burden of rebutting the presumption of malice by showing circumstances of alleviation, excuse or justification, rests on the prisoner, and it is incumbent on him to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the jury, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him.

That every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner, with the addition of the following:

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the deceased previous to the day of his death had adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner; and further, that the deceased on the day of his death, shortly before the prisoner left his house, made signals, inviting to a further act or acts of adultery, which said signals, or a portion of them, were seen by the prisoner; and that, influenced by such provocation, the prisoner took the life of the deceased, such provocation does not justify the act or reduce such killing from murder to manslaughter.

Mr. Brady said that counsel on both sides had conferred privately as to the course which this discussion would take. The prosecution would open and close, but if new matter was introduced in the closing speech, the privilege would be given to the defence to resound.

Mr. Brady then proceeded to read the instructions asked by the defence, (as published in Saturday morning's papers,) and handed them to the Judge.

Mr. Carlisle stated the grounds on what he thought the instructions, asked by the prosecution, should be granted and those asked by the defence, or some of them should be rejected. The first point rested by the prosecution, that if the homicide were willful and intentional, and were induced by the belief of the prisoner, that the deceased had criminal intercourse with the prisoner's wife nevertheless it was murder; if the jury believe that no violence or assault was offered by the deceased at the moment of the homicide, that presented hypothetically on the whole evidence in the case of a willful and intentional killing, without provocation in law, it also presented the proposition, that a previous seduction of or adultery with the prisoner's wife, is no provocation in law, even if the jury believe it, but the instruction further proceeds to guard the jury against the conviction of the prisoner if he were insane at the time of the killing.

He did not know that he ought to consume the valuable time of the Court in discussing the first proposition—namely, that a previous adultery is not provocation in law. The case of adultery as leading to homicide, wherever it is referred to in the book, is referred to solely in cases where the husband catches the adulterer *in flagrante delicto*. All the authorities confine it further exclusively to the case of an instant killing. So that there are two points in it—one that the parties must be caught *in flagrante delicto*, and second, that the homicide must be instantaneous. But there was no authority for saying that adultery had ever been held as tending to establish a justification of the act of homicide. They had heard reasoning and eloquence on the subject; but as yet heard no authority cited on the other side. They were told that every man was to judge, when he finds himself aggrieved, whether the law of the land gives him adequate relief, and if he does not, then he is remitted to his natural rights. In other words, they were told that there were two conditions in every society—a state of nature, and a state of society an *imperium in imperio*. He would not argue that proposition; its mere statement was its own refutation. It was also argued that human law must be in consonance with Divine law. He would not go into any argument on that subject, but would concede, for the sake of argument, the proposition. He denied, however, that the Divine law anywhere authorized the taking of a human life for any wrong, by the person wronged. The Divine law did not make adultery as great a crime as murder. That sacred volume, on its sacred pages, had, from beginning to end, in letters of living light, denunciations of such acts of violence as this—and he further said, that at no period of the Jewish dispensation was it ever held that the punishment of adultery by death was other than a judicial punishment. He denied that any text in the Bible countenanced the idea that he who had been injured was authorized to take the life of the adulterer. Dr. Paley in discussing this sin of adultery, had referred to that most touching of all the incidents recorded in the New Testament—the occasion when the Scribes and Pharisees brought to the Savior the woman taken in adultery. They said to him, "Master this woman hath been taken in adultery, in the very act; the law of Moses says that crime shall be punished with death; what sayest thou?" The Evangelist adds that they said this "tempting him." How tempting him? Tempting him to take upon himself some judicial authority, that they might have an opportunity of accusing him. Finally he gave them that notable answer, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her." "Then one by one the Scribes and Pharisees shunk away, and the Saviour turned and asked the woman, 'Hath any man condemned thee?' She said, 'No man, Lord.' Then said he, 'neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more.'" I, said he, pronounce no judgment; I take upon myself no judicial authority, "Go and sin no more." If his Honor would refer to the Greek, he would find that the verb was *calacharino*, equivalent to the Latin *judico*, to pass sentence against one. It showed that at that time there was no such thing among the Jews as private authority to punish adultery. What could be more shocking, what so irreconcilable with the existence of peace and good government than the doctrine that he who is grievously wronged is to take into his own hands the knife, and to execute summary judgment against the offender? Society could not exist with such a doctrine. If it were established here in the capital of the nation, the land would present one great scene of violence and confusion—because the principle would not be confined to the single crime of adultery, but would extend to all other wrongs for which the law did not give the offended party adequate reparation. He did not know that it was necessary for him to argue these instructions any further. In regard to the other instructions prepared by his colleague, he would not discuss the second, third and fourth, because they were copied from the instructions of his Honor in the case of Day. As to the fifth instruction the proposition was, although adultery did not offer a legal provocation or justification, yet, if the prisoner knew that the deceased had had adulterous intercourse with the prisoner's wife, and if the prisoner saw the signals and knew their meaning, the passion excited would make a legal provocation, reducing the grade of crime from murder to manslaughter. It merely asked his Honor to repeat in this case the old and well settled law on that subject. As to the propositions offered by the defence, they were, many of them, if not all, liable to the objection of, being abstract propositions of law and did not conform to the practice here. The counsel read them. The first proposition, he said, was an abstract proposition and was liable to the objection, that his Honor would have to confide to the jury the functions of the Judge. The effect of laying down this proposition to the jury, without anything more, your Honor, who is placed there for the purpose of instructing us at the bar and the jury, as to the law, and to whom the community look for a declaration of law, leaves it to the jury to find whether there is any proof of alleviation, excuse or justification arising out of the defence. Does the counsel mean to say, in general terms, with regard to the feelings with which men are disposed to look at the fact of killing under these circumstances, that they may find something of alleviation, excuse or justification of the act? It is not as to the alleviation which might be drawn under other and different circumstances, therefore, that they find in the circumstances of the case made by the prosecution. There is some alleviation, is it meant to say, if the jury find that the presumption of malice is rebutted? I presume not. Your Honor is to say to the jury what facts and circumstances it is competent for them, if they believe them, to consider as an alleviation, excuse or justification in this case, for it must be alleviation, excuse or justification in the eye of the law. It must be what your Honor must declare legal alleviation, excuse or justification; and it would be, I think, taking an extraordinary, not too usual course, to throw the whole case before the jury without giving instructions. What is meant by this equivocal language is, that the jury are presumed to be acquainted with the law further than what other men know of it. Without the aid of your Honor, it is not to be presumed what is the law which will amount or extend to alleviation, excuse or justification. I object to the first proposition on this ground. I will say nothing about the abstract proposition of law, but will add, from the fact of killing, whenever the law presumes malice, it may be rebutted by certain facts and circumstances, or circumstances and facts of a certain sort, which the law regards as alleviation, excuse or justification. As to the second proposition—namely, the existence of malice—it is not presumable in the case, if, on any rational theory consistent with all the evidence, the homicide was either justifiable, excusable, or an act of manslaughter. I must express my admiration at the singular adroitness with which it has been prepared. I think I see in this proposition an invitation to the jury to consider whether, on all they have heard in this case, the theory of my learned friend—although I don't mean to say it is his theory alone, but may be that of the gentleman associated with him—whether the theory of the homicide was excusable under these circumstances, and whether it is a rational theory; and that, if the jury think it is, then the existence of malice is not presumable. While I acknowledge, to the fullest extent, the right of the jury to give a general verdict of guilty or innocent, as they may think the facts and the law require, I deny it is the province of this or any Court to invite the jury, or to submit to the jury on the application of counsel, the question whether the law do thus or so. We had better—I say it with the most perfect respect—abolish the Bench entirely if such practice is to prevail, and trust to the jury, without any interference of the Judge. I know of no authority or precedent, on the face of it, by express terms, which includes a submission to the jury by the Court as to what is the law of the case. They and not your Honor are to determine whether there be a rational theory of justification in law, in any view of the evidence of this case. Your Honor is to tell them what is a justification in law, and it is for them to form their opinion.

As to the third point—namely, that if there be any rational hypothesis, consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant must be acquitted—this was substantially the same as the second, only that it was more boldly stated.

In the fourth proposition, the defence undertake to save the prisoner from conviction for manslaughter, by saying that, if the jury believe that Mr. Sickles intended to kill Mr. Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter. He submitted, however, that it did not follow that, because Mr. Sickles intended to kill Mr. Key, he could not, therefore, be convicted of manslaughter. He could suppose many cases where a party does intend to kill the assailant, and does kill him, and where the act falls short of murder, and is manslaughter.

The fifth proposition was, again asking your Honor voluntarily to surrender into the hands of the jury the functions of the Judge—the whole investigation on the whole question of law and fact. If His Honor did that, society would be exposed to those doctrines that are inconsistent with the existence of civil society. The jury would be referred to their own consciences, without regard to law, and would be asked to say whether that unhappy deceased did or did not deserve his fate; and if they thought he did deserve it, they would be asked to acquit the prisoner. He would not stop to argue the falsity of that proposition.

The sixth proposition was, that if Mr. Sickles killed Mr. Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the prisoner, Mr. Sickles cannot be convicted of either murder or manslaughter. That was again laying down the doctrine of divine right on the part of the injured husband to slay an adulterer.

The seventh point was, that if the jury found that Mr. Sickles was laboring under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder. This proposition was in quotation marks, but he did not know where it was taken from. He did not suppose it was taken from his Honor's ruling.

Mr. Brady—It is Mr. Bradley's language in the Day case.

Mr. Carlisle—I am glad it is not the Judge's language.

Mr. Brady—His Honor adopted those instructions.

Mr. Carlisle—Could we but imagine how his poetical friend on the other side, who seemed to have the great dramatist at his finger's end, could make an argument on the words, "diseased mind." He could transpose the words, and say with Macbeth, "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased, pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, raze out the written troubles of the brain?" &c., &c. This doctrine would amount to making ungovernable passion an equivalent to insanity. Such a doctrine would render criminal law nugatory.

The eighth proposition was similar to the seventh. It is, that if the jury believe, from any predisposing cause, the prisoner's mind was impaired, and he became mentally incapable of governing himself, &c. Why, said he, every man who is under the influence of uncontrollable passion and thirst for revenge is mentally incapable of governing himself. But who would argue that he was not accountable for acts done under that influence? If Mr. Sickles had adopted the theory of his friend, and been advised that it was no crime to kill Mr. Key under these circumstances, this proposition asked his Honor to say that then it was no crime, and that the jury must acquit him.

The ninth proposition again places it in the province of the jury to declare whether the prisoner had capacity of mind to decide upon the criminality of the particular act, the homicide, and if they think he had not, the jury must acquit him. There was a case which might hold that the deceased had forfeited his life to the prisoner. That was the dueling code. It was not the code of assassination, but of honor, where it is so arranged that the parties shall be placed on terms of equality. With that code, however, they had nothing to do. It was unchristian, was denounced by law, and was fast fading from civilized society.

Mr. Graham—I have lately perused the history of dueling, and I will let you have it, if you choose.

Mr. Carlisle—No, sir. I have no desire to read it.

Mr. Graham—The adulterer has never been placed on the footing of an honorable man, but has been treated as a dishonorable man.

Mr. Carlisle proceeded to discuss the tenth proposition, which is, that the law does not require that the insanity which absolves from crime should exist for any definite period, but only at the moment when the act is committed. He did not believe in such a state of insanity. No theorist had ever laid it down, and the proposition was entitled to no favor from the Court.

The eleventh proposition was, that if the jury have any doubt as to the homicide or the sanity of the prisoner, he should be acquitted. He argued that the presumption was to be in favor of sanity, not of insanity. The proposition here was, that that presumption should disappear, and that the prisoner should have the benefit of any doubt about sanity. Insanity was the most easily counterfeited matter, and if this doctrine were established all cases of homicide under passion could easily be brought within the defence of insanity. The defence of insanity was a special defence, and must be proved affirmatively and beyond doubt. There was no reason why that defence should be placed on more favored grounds than any other defence. On the contrary, there was every reason why the defence of insanity should be proved beyond any reasonable doubt. The doctrine embraced in this proposition was a very dangerous doctrine. It had been laid down by all authorities, and decided by the twelve judges of England, in McNaughten's case, that the defence of insanity must be proven to the satisfaction of the jury.

Mr. Brady understood, that in the case of a man named Oval, tried before his Honor, this very question had been discussed and passed upon.

Mr. Carlisle was not familiar with that case, and would leave it to the District-Attorney to comment upon. He referred to the language of the English judges in McNaughten's case, and closed his argument.

SUMMING UP FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Stanton said it became his duty to present some considerations in support of the points of law which had been submitted by the defence, and which points were in conformity with those which may be given to a jury. The event which had brought the jury and the prisoner at the bar into solemn relations, and made the Court and the counsel participators in this momentous trial, was the death of Mr. Key at the hand of Mr. Sickles, on Sunday, the 27th of February. The occasion for this event was an adulterous intrigue between Mr. Key and the wife of Mr. Sickles. The law rising on the case must depend on the relations each held to the other at the time the occurrence took place. Two theories had been presented—one by the prosecution, the other by the defence. These theories, as in all such cases, are opposite; and it will be for the Court, by a comparison of these theories with the known principles of law, to give to the jury the instruction. The act of taking human life is designated in law by the general term of homicide, which may be either by malice or without malice. This act of Congress which governs in this District designated two grades of unlawful homicide—namely, murder and manslaughter. He defined these two crimes in the language of Blackstone. In some States the law designates other grades of unlawful homicide, but only two are designated by the act of Congress above referred to; but life may be taken under circumstances which the law will excuse or justify. This must depend on variety of circumstances, neither foreseen nor enumerated, and must be judged by wise tribunals, and by maxims which form the common law of the land, and are essential to peace and security. They are illustrated by examples and cases, whence the reason of the law can be derived, and by these the true rule of judgment is ascertained. After mentioning two classes of cases in which a man would be exempted from judicial punishment for killing—namely, self-protection as a natural right, and the defence of one's household from the thief or robber—he said there was a third class, arising from the social relation—the law holding family chastity and the sanctity of the marrige bed, the matron's honor and the virgin's purity, to be more valuable and estimable in law than the property or life of any man. The present case belonged to that class on which rested the foundation of the social system, and, as it involved the life of the prisoner, it could not be too carefully considered, and this principle never came before a judicial tribunal in a form more impressive than now. Here, in the capital of the nation, the social and political metropolis of thirty millions of people, a man of mature age, the head of a family, a member of the learned profession, a high officer of Government, intrusted with the administration of the law, and who for years at this bar has demanded judgment of fine, imprisonment and death against other men for offenses against the law, has himself been slain in open day in a public place, because he took advantage of the hospitality of a sojourner in this city. Received into his family, he debauched his house, violated the bed of his host, and dishonored his family. In this ground alone, the deed of killing was committed. The instructions presented by defendant bring to the view of the Court two consistent lines of defence—one, that the act of the prisoner at the bar is justified by the law of the land, under the circumstances of its commission; the other, that, whether justified or not, it is free from legal responsibility by reason of the state of the prisoner's mind. When the crime was committed against him by the deceased, in both points of view, the relations which the deceased and the prisoner at the bar bore to each other at the moment of the fatal act are to be observed—one, as a husband outraged in his house, his family and his marital rights; the other, an adulterer in *flagrante delicto*. While counsel for the prisoner insist that the act is justified by the law, the counsel for the prosecution assert that the act is destructive of the existence of society, and demand judgment of death against him as a fitting penalty. The very existence of civil society depends, not on human life, but on the family relations. "Who knows not," says JOHN MILTON, "that chastity and purity of living cannot be established or continued, except it be first established in private families, from whence the whole breed of men come forth?" "The family," says another distinguished moralist, "is the cradle of sensibility, where the first lessons are taught of that tenderness and humanity which cement mankind together: and were they extinguished, the whole fabric of society would be dissolved." In a general sense the family may embrace various degrees of affinity, more or less near; but in a strictly legal sense it embraces the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. The first and most sacred tie, however, is the nuptial bond. "Eternal discord and violence," says a great moralist, "would ensue if man's chief object of affection were secured to him by no legal tie. No man could enjoy any happiness or pursue any vocation if he could not enjoy his wife free from the assaults of the adulterer. The dignity and permanence of the marriage are destroyed by adultery. When the wife becomes the seduced or the prey, the family is destroyed, and all family relations are involved in the ruin of the wife. When a man accepts a woman's hand in wedlock, he receives it with a vow that she will love, honor, serve and obey him in sickness or in health, and will cleave only to him. This bond is sanctified by the law of God. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." By a marriage, the woman is sanctified to the husband, and this bond and relation must be preserved for the evil as well as for the good. It is the blessing of the marital institution that it weans men from their sins and draws them to the performance of their duties. This seal of the nuptial vow is no idle ceremony. Therefrom the law commands the adulterer to beware of disturbing their peace. It commands that no man shall look on the woman to lust after her. The penalty for disobedience to that injunction did not originate in human statues; it was written in the heart of man in the Garden of Eden, where the first family was planted, and where the woman was made bone of man's bone, flesh of man's flesh. No wife yields herself in the adulterer's embrace till he has weaned her love from her husband; she revolts from her obedience, and serves the husband no longer. When her body has been once surrendered to the adulterer, she longs for the death of her husband, and his life is often sacrificed by the cup of the poisoner, or the dagger or pistol of the assassin. The next greatest tie is that of parent and child. If in God's providence a man has not only watched over the cradle of his child, but over the grave of his offspring, and has witnessed earth committed to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust, he knows that the love of a parent for his child is stronger than death. The bitter lamentation—"Would to God I had died for thee!"—has been wrung from many a parent's heart. But when the adulterer's shadow comes between the parent and child, it casts over both a gloom darker than the grave. What agency is equal to his who knows not whether the children gathered around his board are his own offspring or an adulterous brood, lurking in his bed? To the child it is still more distressing. Nature designs that children shall have the care of both parents; the mother's care is the chief blessing to her child—a mother's honor its priceless inheritance. But when the adulterer enters a family, the child is deprived of the care of one parent perhaps of both. When death, in God's providence, strikes a mother from the family, the deepest grief that preys upon a husband's heart is the loss of her nurture and example to his orphan child; and the sweetest reminiscence between parent and child is when they talk of the beloved mother who is gone. But how can a father name in best mother to his child, and how can a daughter hear that mother's name without a blush? Death is merciful to the ruthless cruelty of him whose lust has stained the fair brow of innocent childhood by corrupting the heart of the mother, whose example must stain the daughter's life. The pride and glory of the family is the hand of brothers and sisters. Sprung from the same love, with the same blood coursing in their veins, their hearts are bound together by a cord which death cannot sever; for, wide asunder as may be the graves of a household, varied as may be their life here on earth, when life's rough ocean is passed, sooner or later they will rejoice on the heavenly coast—a family in heaven. But when the adulterer puts a young wife asunder from her husband, her child is cut off from all kindred fellowship. The companionship and protection of a brother of the same blood can never be hers. No sister of the same blood can ever share her sorrow or her joy. Alone, thenceforth, she must journey through life, bowed down with a mother's shame. Nor does the evil stop here. It reaches up to the aged and venerable parents of the wretched husband and of the ruined wife, and it stretches around to the circle of relative and friends that cluster around every hearth. Such are the results of the adulterer's crime on the home—on the home, not as it is painted by the poet's fancy, but home as it is known and recognized by the law—as it exists in the household, and as it belongs to the family of every man. They show that the adulterer is the foe of every social relation, the destroyer of every domestic affection, the fatal enemy of the family, and the desolator of the home. This crime belongs to the class known in law as *mala in se*—evil in itself—fraught with ruin to individuals and destruction to society. Such being its nature, we can easily perceive why it is that in Holy Writ the crime of the adulterer is pronounced to be one which admits of no ransom and no recompense. We can perceive why it is that in every book of the Old and New Testament it is denounced. Why it is, that by every holy lawgiver, prophet and saint it is condemned. We can understand why it is that twice it is forbidden in the Ten Commandments, and why Jehovah himself, from the tabernacle in the midst of the congregation, declared that "the man who committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he who committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, shall surely be put to death." By God's own ordinance he was to be stoned to death, so that every family in Israel, every man, woman and child might have a hand in the punishment of the common enemy of the family. By the Levitical law, the adulteress was subject to the same punishment. But the Redeemer of mankind, when on earth, is supposed to have mitigated the punishment of the adulteress by requiring him who was without sin to cast at her the first stone. No such condition, however, was imposed in favor of the adulterer. There was no mitigation of his crime, and we know the Saviour's judgment of the sin when he declared that "He who looketh at a woman to lust after her committeth adultery in his heart." From the silence of Scripture on the occasion recorded in the Gospel of John, it is to be inferred that, as the adulterer and the adulteress had been taken in the act, the adulterer on that day in Jerusalem had been put to death by the husband, as he might be by the Roman law, before the adulteress had been brought to the Saviour's feet. This case has been cited here, as it often is, in favor of the adulterer and against the husband. But the argument of Dr. Paley, alluded to by counsel on the other side, conclusively shows that that case cannot be cited in favor of the adulterer. On that day, in Jerusalem, the laws of Moses, as a civil and political institution, had passed away, and the Roman law had taken its place. Why was it that the men of Jerusalem brought not to the Saviour the adulterer who had been taken at the same time, if they wanted to know the Saviour's judgment of the sin of adultery. By the Roman law, while the adulterer suffered death, that punishment does not seem to have been inflicted upon the adulteress. This woman, therefore, was brought to the Saviour's feet to hear what would be his judgment. If he had undertaken to say that the laws of Moses ought not to prevail then, an accusation might be brought against him in the synagogue; and if, on the other hand, he had said that the laws of Moses should be enforced, then ready accusation would have leaped to their lips that he was usurping judicial functions, and he would have been brought before the judgment seat of the Roman authorities. As Dr. PALEY observes, the case only serves to show that the Saviour meant to rebuke those who tempted him, but that he never designed to shield the adulterer from the just doom of the law. What, then, is the act of adultery? It cannot be limited to the fleeting moment of sexual contact; that would be a mockery; for then the adulterer would ever escape. But law and reason mock not human nature with any such vain absurdity. The act of adultery, like the act of murder, is supposed to include every proximate act in furtherance of, and as a means to, the consummation of a wife's pollution. This is an established principle in American and English law, established from the time of Lord Stowell, as will be hereafter shown. If the adulterer be found in the husband's bed, he is taken in the act; if on the husband's approach he leaps from the couch, and is found hid in a closet, he is as clearly in the act, within the meaning of the law, as if he was found in the wife's arms. If he provide a place for the express purpose of committing adultery with another man's wife, and he be found leading her, accompanying her, or following her to that place for that purpose, he is taken in the act. If he not only provides, but habitually keeps such a place, and he is accustomed by preconcerted signals to entice the wife from her husband's house, to beslege her in the streets, to accompany her to that vile den; and if, after giving such preconcerted signal, he be found watching her, spyglass in hand, and lying in wait around a husband's house, that the wife may join him for that guilty purpose, he is taken in the act. If a man hire a house, furnish it, provide a bed in it for such a purpose, and if he be accustomed, day by day, week by week, and month by month, to entice her from her husband's house, to tramp with her through the streets to that den of shame, it is an act of adultery, and is the most appalling one that is recorded in the annals of shame; if, moreover, he has grown so bold as to take the child of the injured husband, his little daughter, by the hand, to separate her from her mother, or take the child to the house of a mutual friend while he leads the mother to the guilty den, in order there to enjoy her, it presents a case surpassing all that has ever been written of cold, villainous, remorseless lust. If this be not the culminating point of adulterous depravity, how much further could it go? There is one point beyond; the wretched mother, the ruined wife, has not yet plunged into the horrible filth of common prostitution, to which she is rapidly hurrying, and which is already yawning before her. Shall not that mother be saved from that, and how shall it be done? When a man has obtained such a power over another man's wife that he cannot only entice her from her husband's house, but separate her from her child for the purpose of guilt, it shows that by some means he has acquired such an unholy mastery over that woman's body and soul that there is no chance of saving her while he lives, and the only hope of her salvation is that God's swift vengeance shall overtake him. The sacred glow of well-placed domestic affection, no man knows better than your Honor, grows brighter and brighter as years advance, and the faithful couple whose hands were joined in holy wedlock in the morning of youth find their hearts drawn closer to each other as they descend the hill of life to sleep together at its foot; but lawless love is short-lived as it is criminal, and the neighbor's wife so hotly pursued, by trampling down every human feeling and Divine law, is speedily supplanted by the object of some fresher lust, and then the wretched victim is sure to be soon cast off into common prostitution, and swept through a miserable life and a horrible death to the gates of hell, unless a husband's arm shall save her. Who, seeing this thing, would not exclaim to the unhappy husband, Hasten, hasten, hasten to save the mother of your child. Although she be be lost as a wife, rescue her from the horrid adulterer; and may the Lord, who watches over the home and the family, guide the bullet and direct the stroke. (Here the audience broke into an unrestrainable burst of applause, which the officers of the court vainly endeavored to check.) And when she is delivered, who would not reckon the salvation of that young mother cheaply purchased by the adulterer's blood? Aye, by the blood of a score of adulterers! The death of Key was a cheap sacrifice to save one mother from the horrible fate which, on that Sabbath day, hung over this prisoner's wife and the mother of his child. Counsel then proceeded to discuss the law and the judicial decisions of England and of this country as bearing upon the question of adultery as a justification for homicide. In speaking of the laws of Maryland, as they descended to the District of Columbia at the time of the cession in 1801, he said it had never been adjudged by this or any other court that the man who destroyed the violator of his family chastity was guilty of a crime. He cited Manning's case. Manning was a married man, who, entering his house one day, found his wife in the arms of a neighbor, who was committing adultery with her; the husband snatched up a stool and struck a blow over the adulterer's head and killed him on the spot, and for this was arraigned as a prisoner for murder. As an Englishman it was his birthright to have the act passed upon by a jury of his country, and his guilt or innocence determined by them in accordance with the common law; but this was in the dark day of judicial tyranny and corruption—the day when jurors were fined and sent to jail, as he quoted authorities to show, for refusing to find verdicts against their consciences. In accordance with the charge of the Court—in a day when, from the King's Bench, from Westminster Hall, it was declared that the Judge was entrusted with the liberties of the people, and that his saying was the law; that was the day when it was adjudged that the husband was a felon for killing a man caught in adultery with his wife. In Manning's case, Judge Tawden directed a special verdict, and determined the degree of guilt himself, and Manning was punished by being branded on the hand as a felon. There were four epochs in which killing in such cases went unpunished—it was justified under the Jewish dispensation, by the laws of Solon, by those of the Roman Empire, and by the Gothic institutions which have given shape to our own. By the mere force of frequent repetition in the books of Manning's case, it has come to be believed that a man must gladly the bed of his wife and behold the adulterer polluting his bed, and not raise his hand against him. From the time of Edward II. to King Charles—three hundred and sixty odd years—no word is to be found in the common law, no word imputing guilt to the slayer of the violator of the chastity of his wife. This right to kill was never denied till now. There was one fact he had never before seen related, except by Paley, that by the laws of the Commonwealth, immediately preceding the time of Charles, adultery was punished by death.

Mr. Graham remarked that Blackstone mentioned it. In 1650, at a period before the judgment in Manning's case, it was punishable by death.

Mr. Stanton—The age of Charles was an age of adultery and gross corruption; the palace was filled with harlots and thronged with adulterers and adulteresses; the judges were the panderers, partakers and protectors of the corruptions of the age, and the same Court which judged the husband to be a felon for slaying an adulterer on his bed, fined and sent jurors to prison for refusing to find verdicts in accordance with its instructions; it was the same Court which hunted Quakers, Catholics and Nonconformists to death; the same Court which persecuted John Howe and Richard Baxter, and which sent to the pillory and prison John Bunyan for preaching the Gospel to the poor. Counsel referred for the history of those times to the first volume of Macaulay, page 140. This was the state of the laws and social life at the time the principle was introduced into the common law of England that to kill an adulterer in the act is a crime; and when society in this District is reduced to the same conditions; and when the Government offices are filled by open and avowed adulterers; when the professions of law and medicine shall be thronged with libertines; when the wife's purity and family chastity shall become a jest, then it will be time to introduce here a principle of common law never before heard from the judgment-seat; then it will be necessary for the Court to extend the shield of law over its attorneys to save their lives from the hands of the husbands whose wives they have violated, whose homes they have destroyed, and whose families they have made desolate. I claim, then, on this proposition, that the expression or rule of the common law in regard to the consent of the wife had its origin in a state of manners and of social life that do not exist in this country, and that that rule is not applicable here. It is founded on the principle that the wife's consent can qualify the degree of the adulterer's guilt, and determine the husband to be a criminal. In American society there is a freedom from restraint and supervision that exists nowhere else, and this results from various causes. Husbands, fathers and brothers devote a large share of time to the cares of life, and to the duty of providing for the family, during which time the female portion of the family are left to themselves without protection. The frequent changes of habitation, and the equality of our social condition lead to a frankness of intercourse which requires, for the sanctity of the home and the security of the marriage bed, a rigorous personal responsibility, to the death. The peculiar conditions of society in this District are also to be noted before any principle like that of social law can be introduced. Families come hither from all parts of the Union to remain for a shorter or a longer period of time. To enjoy any social life here the intercourse must be frank, without suspicion. The time which, in long-established communities, may enable individuals to choose and pick out those with whom they may associate, is not had here; besides, it has been the custom here for officers of the government, and those in the public employment, to throw open their doors with a wide hospitality that exists nowhere else. This forms a peculiar feature and attraction in Washington society, and by the population that it attracts here, and the stimulus thus given to business, the wealth and prosperity of the city and District are promoted. But if these social occasions are to be made the means of assignation; if they are to become the means by which the adulterer pursues his lust, then the doors of families must be swiftly closed. No man would be willing to have his hospitality made the means of an assignation, or the social occasions when he desires to give his friends and neighbors pleasure, converted into opportunities for corrupting the innocent wife of his friend. I repeat then that that the doctrine on which this prosecution rests is founded on the Manning case, copied by Hale, and Foster, and Blackstone. But it is also to be observed that, from the day in which Manning's case was decided to the present hour it has not been followed by the conviction of a husband in England. No husband since then has been punished as a felon for taking the life of an adulterer. In three cases the doctrine of that case has been declared from the bench, but only by two Judges; the case of the Queen *vs.* Fisher, the case of the Queen *vs.* Kelly, and another case. Two of these were tried by Justice Parke, and the other by Baron Rolfe. In the one, there was no adultery of the wife; in the other, no marriage; and in the third, the crime was of a totally different nature. As, from the time of Alfred to the time of Charles II., there is no evidence that a husband was regarded as a felon in common law for slaying an adulterer; so from the time of Charles II. to the present hour, that principle has never been enforced by the punishment of any man in England. Counsel then proceeded to argue that in the three cases cited by the prosecution from the North Carolina and South Carolina reports there were entirely distinct questions at issue; that so far as the marital relations of slaves were concerned, they were not recognized by the laws of those States, and that, therefore, the adjudications or rulings in the cases of slaves did not govern or apply to this case. There was another case cited in Jones—the case of a white man. But there there was sufficient evidence to show that the killing proceeded from preceding malice. There was a case, however, cited from Hill's reports, which had some analogy to this case. There the adulterer slew a husband who was endeavoring to rescue his wife, and there it was held that the murderer could not set up the plea of self-defence. The American common law on the subject was shown in the cases of Singleton Mercer, of Myers, of Jacob Green, and the case of John Stump, and the case of Jarboe, where, in each instance the slayer of the seducer was acquitted. Counsel also referred to Smith's case and Sherman's case in Philadelphia, Boyer's case in Virginia, and Ryan's case, reported in vol. 2, Wheeler's Criminal Cases, page 54. Where, then, he asked, did the adulterous doctrine of Charles the Second prevail in America? Not where the stars and stripes wave—not even where the royal banner of England floats, for it was not long since, in Canada, a husband had followed his wife's seducer from city to city till he found and slew him; and there the doctrine of Charles the Second was repelled and the man instantly acquitted. By the American law, he proceeded, the husband is always present by his wife; his arm is always by her side; his wing is ever over her. The consent of the wife cannot in any degree affect the question of the adulterer's guilt, and if he be slain in the act by the husband, then it is justifiable homicide. I will pass then to the question of what constitutes the act. I understood one of the learned counsel for the prosecution to claim, in accordance with the very loose language of Baron Parke, that it is necessary for the husband to have ocular demonstration.

Mr. Carlisle—"Finding" is the word.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and rom all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. he best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store a full stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description, to which will be added, on
MONDAY, April 25,
a large invoice of GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, PLAIN and BAYADERE GRENADINE, PLAID CHALLIES, VALENCIAS, &c., &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its sheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY.
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. B. HARRINGTON, Agent.

DOUBLE JUPE AND TWO VOLANTS
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES.
A splendid assortment received by the steamer *Europa*.
Also,
GRENADINES, BAREGE ANGLAIS and BAZEGES
By the Yard.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at adway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 467 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art, and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have open a large assortment of
GRENADINE ROBES,
Single and Chintz colors.
The richest and newest Paris styles,
$20 and upwards.
Also,
A large lot at $12 and $15,
(Greatly below their value.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADDEN,
No. 307 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 80 rue Richelieu,	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachemyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
in various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.,
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3 ply Carpets	90c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Coraices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.

DOUBLE-SKIRT ORGANDY ROBES, FROM $3 to $5
Double skirt Barège Robes, all colors.
Two-flounced Barege Robes.
New Traveling Dress Materials.
Black and White cross-barred Dress Goods.
Gingham Robes a Les.
Also, a full supply of our French Corsets, at $1 and $1 50 per pair. C. O. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 449 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 561 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 33 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and beavers. Two lots are especially adapted for Clergymen's Robes,
Call and see them. Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 561 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.
FAILURE OF W. S. MACKENZIE.
UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 294 AND 296 Canal-st.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
FOR BENEFIT OF ASSIGNEES,
AT PRIVATE TREATY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, April 25,
UPWARD OF
FIVE THOUSAND RICH AND COSTLY SPRING MANTILLAS!
The present season's Importation and Manufacture, comprising in part as follows:

Lyons Velvet Mantillas,	Ladies' Cloth Obes'fields,
Rich Black Silk Mantil'as,	Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks,	Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Shawlettes,	French Lace Mantillas,

Talmas, Points and Circulars.
NOTICE TO LADIES!
The well established reputation of this store, (unfortunately now reduced to insolvency through adverse outside speculation,) needs no comment; suffice it to say that the present season's stock, ordered chiefly in Paris for first-class trade, together with the usual manufactures, (for which this house has always stood preeminent,) from rich and recently imported materials, will be offered during the season at such extremely low rates as must insure their speedy sale and afford an opportunity for every lady to purchase a rich and beautiful garment at the price of ordinary productions.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 25,
Their entire stock of STELLA SHAWLS at the following REDUCED PRICES.
200 at $5, reduced from $7.
250 at $6, reduced from $8.
400 at $7, reduced from $9.
300 at $8, reduced from $10.
200 at $10, reduced from $ 2.
150 at $11, reduced from $14.
All of the above goods are in new designs, and are well worthy of the attention of buyers.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT RETAIL.
NO. 361 BROADWAY
BULFIN'S NEW MANTILLAS
FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY TRADE,
ARE NOW READY
AT HIS OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND.
FOUR FRESH CASES
OF RICH PARIS NOVELTIES
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On Monday, April 25,
DOUBLE JUPE, TWO VOLANTS, and DOUBLE JUPE and MANTELET ROBES.
Also, ORGANDIE Sand MUSLINS in all the fashionable shades—as VIOLET DES ALPES, GROSEILLE, &c., &c. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
300 PIECES
Will be offered at retail,
Monday, April 25,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS
300 cases
New and Handsome Paris and Lyons
DRESS GOODS,
Viz.:
DOUBLE-SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED SILK GRENADINE, BAREGE, AND ORGANDY ROBES, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, and
PERCALES, by the yard.
In all comprising the
most extensive
and
elegant variety
of
NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES,
that has ever been offered in this market.
Received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS
And WHOLESALE DEALERS in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly enlarged their premises, they have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
For the SALE of EVERYTHING in the CARPET LINE, Until JULY 1.
GOODS will be RETAILED at the SAME PRICES as SOLD at WHOLESALE from the FINEST VELVET to the CHEAPEST INGRAINS and VENETIANS.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, April 25,
At Retail,
French Cassimeres, in new styles,
Spring and Summer Coatings,
Pantaloon Patterns, French and English,
Plain and Fancy Vestings, &c., &c., &c.,
All the newest Spring Fashions
for
Men and Boys' Wear.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

J. A SLUXOME.
NO. 651—BROADWAY—NO. 651.
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH CORSETS.
LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS, SKIRTS,
REAL LACES, KID GLOVES,
BLACK FLOUNCING LACES, MITS.
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
A few doors above Bleecker-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
Special Sale at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
Sale for five days only.
The balance of this stock must be closed out immediately.
Purchasers can have the goods almost at their own prices. Call soon at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE
in
PRINTED PERCALES.
600 pieces new and elegant patterns and extra fine quality.
15, 20 and 25 cents per yard,
Greatly below their value.
Will be opened Monday, April 25.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS
Will open on MONDAY,
BAREGE ROBES, GRENADINE ROBES,
ENGLISH BAREGE AND IMPERIAL FOULARDE,
We invite the attention of all buyers.
Also,
SILKS in many desirable styles.
LAWNS and GRENADINES, the yard and in robes.
LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, April 25,
500 pieces SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
Received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
At $1 and $1 25 per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will exhibit on Monday, April 25, a beautiful assortment of children's and misses' Grenadine, Barege and Chally, Double Skirt, Flounced and Bayadere robes,
Price $6 50 up wards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
1,000 Double skirt Organdie Robes.
1,000 Double-skirt Barege Robes.
Grenadine and Hofes Jean's printing.
Just received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.
2,000 Richly Embroidered Sets, including
Ribbons and Lace,
$1 and upwards per set,
just received
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ALEXANDER PARIS KID GLOVES.
A complete assortment of black, dark, medium and light
Just received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Reade and Chambers sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
1,000 misses' embroidered cambric and muslin sets,
At 75 cents and $1, usual price $3 50 and $4 50
513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 561 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring Importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Mabesse Cloth, 1¼ yards wide.
Black De Laines and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Robes, double Jupes, very beautiful.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very handsome.
Grape Marets and Sushire Crapes, new goods.
English Barèges two yards wide, $1 per yard.
Bayadere Barèges, in great variety, without lustre.
Treble width Spanish Drapes, all wool 1¼ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 561 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING WEAR,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands, Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions.
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-plys, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods &c., &c., &c.

CHARLES STREET & COMPANY,
No. 475 Broadway,
THE LARGEST CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE
IN THE WORLD.
Ladies who are in request of either
SHAWLS OR MANTLES
Will find in our establishment at all times
A LARGER ASSORTMENT
Than can be seen elsewhere in the United States
In consequence of our wholesale trade
OUR STOCK IS ALWAYS NEW,
And in mantillas no style is produced in
PARIS OR LONDON
That has not its representative in our store.
As a large trade is a necessity of our business,
OUR PRICES ARE CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.
CHARLES STREET & COMPANY,
No. 475 Broadway.

223 EIGHTH-AVENUE. 223
KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE,
EMBROIDERY and RIBBON STORE.
New Goods from Auction.

Ribbons, 12½c.;	Ribbons, 12½c.;	Ribbons, 15c.;
Ribbons, 18c.;	Ribbons, 20c.;	Ribbons, 25c.;
Flowers, 6c.;	Flowers, 12c.;	Flowers, 18c.;
	Ruches, 6c.;	Ruches, 10c.; Ruches, 15c.

AT KINZEY'S,
Straw Bonnets—over 10,000 Bonnets;
Tuscans, Pedals, Florences, Split Straws,
Dunstables, Neapolitans, fancy lace and other styles.

Bonnets, 12c.;	Bonnets, 18c.;	Bonnets, 25c.;
Bonnets, 37c.;	Bonnets, 37c.;	Bonnets, 50c.;

Leghorn Bloomers, 25c. @ 37c.; Canton Bloomers, 37c.
1,000 Infants' and Boys' fine Dunstables, 75c and $1.
A few more of those pretty Rough and Ready, 7s.
AT KINZEY'S,
1,000 yards Mantilla Laces, all styles, 2c. to $1 50,
1,200 fine Needlework Jaconet Stripes, 8c
1,400 yards Plaid and Striped Jaconets, 9c. @ 18c.

Collars, 6c.;	Collars, 12c.;	Collars, 18c.
Collars, 25c.;	Collars, 37c.;	Collars, 50c.

Bands, 12c; Bands, 25c.; Bands 37c.
2,500 French Bands, 1¼ yards long 25c. to 50c.
AT KINZEY'S,
5,000 gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c.;
3,500 gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 12c.;
15,000 Belt Ribbons, 20 styles 12c. to 18c.;
2,000 dozen Frioges and Trimmings, 12c. @ 25c.;
2,000 pieces narrow Fancy Ribbons, 25c.
100 cases Straw Goods, by case or dozen.
Goods at Wholesale less than Jobbers' prices
for Cash only,
AT KINZEY'S.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Great bargains in Infants',
MISSES' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
1,000 infants' cloaks, in brilliant
and Marseilles, at $1 50, worth $5.
500 misses' lawn dresses, double skirts,
all colors, at $2 50, worth $5
750 misses' dresses, trimmed in the very
finest style, at $4, worth $5
1,000 boy's blouses, all new designs, Marseilles and pique, plain and colored, $2, worth $1 50.
GENIN'S Bazaar, 513 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
Just received per *Persia*,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
A large assortment of
CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
1,000 dozen kid, superior make.
500 dozen taffeta, silk and Lisle thread.
500 dozen kid, silk, and Lisle gauntlets.
Also a large lot of Alexandre's kid for ladies, with a complete assortment of Hosiery, which the ladies are specially invited to inspect.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.
No. 691 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
THE FINEST EXHIBITION
Of European Paintings ever opened in New-York,
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Season Tickets, for two months, $1 each.
Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON CARPETS,
in one piece, with medallion centres and borders,
various sizes in new and elegant designs.
Also, 200 bales John Crossley & Sons' Velvet and Brussels Carpeting by the yard,
just received, at popular prices,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Our stock of lace goods is replete with all the novelties of the season comprising point sets, appliqué sets, Valenciennes, Honiton, medallion and lace inserted sets, black lace shawls, flounces and mantles, &c.
No 513 Broadway, St Nicholas Hotel.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, April 25:
1,000 pieces ENGLISH PRINTED CHALLY DELAINES suitable for SPRING; printing of HOYLE & SONS, and SCHWABE.
AT 15 CENTS PER YARD,
(Value 25c.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-st.

SHAWLS.
LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS,
Are prepared to show
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STELLA SHAWLS,
BAREGE SHAWLS,
And various other seasonable shawls,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
A. T STEWART & CO. have opened a splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
in Silk, Cloth and French Lace, the newest and choicest Paris styles, amongst which will be found many exclusive novelties.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO
CLOAKS,
From $10 50 to $150.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
100 cases
of
AMARANTH PRINTS, Schwabe and Potter's make,
received per late steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have now on sale every description of Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.,
manufactured expressly for their retail trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
250 ladies' hemmed embroidered linen handkerchiefs at 75 cents.
1,000 ladies' hemmed embroidered linen handkerchiefs at $1. No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' SUMMER ROBES,
NEW STYLES, AT LOW PRICES,
HANDSOME MUSLIN ROBES, FROM $3 TO $5.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
500 "Real" embroidered basques and spencers, of the very finest quality, at $6. No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
1,000 ladies' and misses' parasols, slightly soiled,
At $1, worth $2 50.
513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON skirts self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $3 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

REMOVAL.—WM. SIMMONS, NO. 637 BROADway, (formerly No. 564,) is now prepared with a large stock of Spring and Summer Millinery, which cannot be surpassed for beauty, style, and price, by any house in the trade.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14-spring $1 50, and 17-spring $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $3 per dozen; 12-spring $11, and 14-spring $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
CHEAP BAREGES,
GRENADINES, SILKS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED,
PER STEAM SHIP "EUROPA."
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
NEW BAREGES, GRENADINES, SILKS, &C.,
In Robes and by the Yard,
NOVEL AND ELEGANT IN STYLE,
BOUGHT AND WILL BE SOLD GREATLY UNDER THEIR ACTUAL VALUE,
AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 25th, 1859,
With their
SELECT RETAIL STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
NOT SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
EITHER IN
STYLE, VARIETY, OR PRICE.
COMPRISING
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED CHALLIES,
CALICOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, CURTAINS, MUSLINS, &c.
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DRILLINGS,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
ALSO,
ONE CASE 4-4 FINE IRISH LINEN, at 25c. PER YARD,
WARRANTED ALL PURE LINEN.
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
A VERY DESIRABLE FABRIC,
CONFINED TO THEIR HOUSE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & Co.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

FROM AUCTION.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings and Shirtings,
Quilts, Counterpanes and Blankets,
Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Below the cost of production.
C. C. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.

FROM AUCTION.
NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Barèges,
Printed Lawns, Organdies, and Brilliantes,
Challies, Betaines and Ginghams,
French, English and American Prints.
C. C. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

FROM AUCTION.
RIBBONS.
Rich new styles for Spring and Summer.
BONNETS.
New styles English Dunstables;
Pedal, Florence, Neapolitan,
Rough and Ready and Split Straw.
C. C. HOOK, (late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

GENTS' FURNISHING EMPORIUM.
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in this way that can be mentioned, consisting of shirts, drawers cravats, ties, suspenders, gloves, robes de chambre, traveling shawls, &c. &c.
Shirts and collars made to order, (hand work) sure fit or no sale. Entrance through GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.
GENIN'S BAZAAR. No. 513 Broadway.

CHAMBERS HAS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S under linen and garments of all kinds, of the newest styles, best quality and superior make, and sold at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors.
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

STRAW GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES.—A large and elegant variety for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. Ladies Riding Hats. First premium has been awarded. KELLOGG, 381 Canal-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS and HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR NETS, CAUL NETS and CACHE-PEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS.
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue de Grand Chantier, Paris.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
Will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
Containing 112 pages of Illustrations, Critical Reviews and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
Including the most approved and late initial, and higher books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, History, Writing, Music, Languages, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making nearly 100 volumes of choice PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Constructed on uniform principles by successful practical Teachers.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

$15 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS.—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have already been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist No. 2*, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs among which will be found songs from 11 Trovatore—Ever Thine, Long Weary Days—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Berry Hayes—Ellen Bayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Machree—Massa's in de Cold Ground—Old Play-ground &c., &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents; Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music books, superior violin and guitar strings, sent by mail and postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"SARAH JANE LEE"—SONG AND CHORUS—A very beautiful flowing melody, with easy accompaniment; can be sung by children as well as adults, and will soon become one of the most popular songs of the day; sentiment of the words excellent. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADER BILL CAP,
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers, Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 3, 4, 5 to the sheet, in quantities in style of ruling unsurpassed together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
No. 57 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 66 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PAPER!!!—PAPER!!!—PAPER!!!
The largest assortment in the United States, for sale by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 57 Beekman-st.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUDFEL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 45 Maiden-lane.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., WHOLESALE Paper Dealers, have removed from No. 11 Cliff, to the new store No. 57 Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 32th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals,) opens the closing term of its sixteenth academic year on MONDAY, April 18, 1859.
Location is accessible from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Pupils of all ages and degrees of progress admitted (by the quarter) at any time to the departments and classes for which they are prepared, are charged only from the day of entering, and thoroughly fit

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY SEVERAL GERMAN, ENGLISH, Irish and other girls, of known respectability, situations in good families, this day. Apply at the Broadway Agency, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles. Only girls of the most reliable character admitted. N. B.—The only reliable source for German and Protestant help. The German and French languages spoken. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT reliable girls (sisters,) who are leaving their places where they have served for three years without any fault whatever; one as very good plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit, and is a superior washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, being also an excellent washer and ironer, can assist if required. Any lady requiring really good help will be much pleased by calling at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as first-rate chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or chamberwork and to take care of children; both have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 99 20th-st., near the 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker, and is willing to assist with the washing; would go with a family to the country for the Summer months; can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 126 5th av., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, as waitress and to assist in the chamberwork of a small private family, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 161 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish female, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress in a gentleman's family, or to travel with a lady, she has the very highest testimonials from the lady she has lived with two years. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children, and can do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to go in the country. City reference given. Inquire at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS—Situations, one as first class cook; understands meats game, &c. &c. The other as first class laundress' Would do chamber work; would go with a private family in the country for the summer. Best city reference, can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-avenue.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A SITuation as nurse; does plain, neat sewing; is quick as the needle, kind and attentive to children; wages, $6 Also by a competent seamstress; does embroidery; or as waiter maid and seamstress; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from the birth; can do plain sewing; has lived 12 years in one place; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,007 Broadway, in the confectionery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid or child's nurse and plain sewer; can do fine embroideries; best reference given; three years in last place. Apply for two days, at No. 109 Clinton-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation in a private family; she is a first-rate cook; she understands all the branches of pastries, jellies and ice creams; she has the best of City reference from her last place as to honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family, is a good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; will be glad to assist in washing and ironing; has City references. Call at C. ROBBINS' Office, No. 13 Chiff-st., 3d floor, at 10 o'clock this morning, April 25.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of pastry. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 114 8th-avenue, between 15th and 16th sts., second floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON WHO understands her business as cook and laundress in a small family; is a good baker of bread, biscuits, pies, and poddings. Can be seen at No. 70 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The best of City refarence can be given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would wait on a lady if required; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference can be had. Call at No. 77 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do light chamber-work and sewing. Understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Can assist in dressmaking, and can cut and fit children's dresses. Best of city reference. Will wait on a few grown up children. Apply at her employer's, No. 119 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as thorough cook and baker, or first-rate laundress; can fill either situation with credit and to the advantage of a respectable employer; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person, as professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY WOMAN, a situation as cook in a first-class family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; can do plain sewing and embroidery, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron. Best of City reference; understands baking bread and biscuits. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid. She is a good plain sewer; can do fine washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Call at No. 163 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, with first-class City references; is a very capable person; would like to go to a family where the cook will do no washing. Call for two days at No. 63 West 31st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a respectable private family. Can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS CHAMBER maid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references required. Apply at No. 272 West 23d-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to wash and iron or to do house cleaning. Good references. Call at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in rear of milk depot.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S DOMESTIC Agency, No. 820 Broadway, Protestant housekeepers, cooks, laundresses, waiters, and reliable help of every calling. Public patronage respectfully solicited, by Mrs. GREEN, No. 820 Broadway, east side. Price, 50 cents.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook, and will try to gain the country. Call for two days at No. 514½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF SEWING DONE BY Leeler & Wilson's machines; machines sent out by the day with competent operators; instructions given in or out of the house. Mrs. WILSON, No. 605 Grand-st., corner 29th-st. (over Haeuger's bakery.)

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 9th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

EMPLOYERS REQUIRING RESPECTABLE Irish Protestant and other help, experienced and well recommended, consisting of English, Welsh, Scotch, German, and others can be supplied without fail, as there is a large number on hand and waiting, at WESLEY'S first and only up town Select Female Office, No 292 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls, with good reference, wanted to supply our daily calls, at highest wages, in private families.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, at MORRIS CONNERT'S establishment, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c. All orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS gardener who understands hot and cold grapery, green house and vegetables, or laying out of a new place, will give the most satisfactory reference as to capability, sobriety and industry. Address C. R., at Messrs. Mellvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John st., who know the advertiser.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a single young man, in either country or City; has lived in some of the best families the last six years; understands his business. Has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, J. G. M., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 Clinton place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business and has the best of City references from some of the most respectable families; has no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen personally, from 9 to 2 P. M., each day, until suited, at No. 12 Union court, 4th st., University-place. If absent, address E. R., which will be attended to.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man who is not afraid of work in either City or country, will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper from his last place. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at the office No. 124 Clinton-place, or address J. H., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PORTER, IN A store, by an American young man; the city references and competency can refer to last employer, with whom he has served in that capacity for four years. Address J. A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SWISS MAN AND HIS WIFE, situations in a private family; the man as coachman and groom, or as gardener; is a careful driver, understands the care of horses, and is a good practical gardener, and willing to make himself generally useful. The woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; she thoroughly understands her business. They are both persons of high respectability and have first-class references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. Also, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single young man; advertiser will be found an excellent groom and careful driver, and one who is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; country preferred; no objection as to distance; excellent City reference given from his last employer. Address a note to B. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or call at Williams's livery stable, 10th-st., near Culversley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who has a thorough and practical knowledge of hot and cold grapery, green houses, flower grounds and vegetables; the laying out of a new place; planting trees and shrubs, &c., &c. Any gentleman in want of a good gardener, and a man that will study the interest of his employer, will address A. B. C., at Mellvain & Young's, No. 9 John-st. The most satisfactory reference will be given immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man or assistant coachman, and to take charge of a vegetable garden, either to City or country; is a good, careful driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses; or would go traveling with a family; no objections to go to any part. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., above 36th-st., or address P. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who understands the business, also farming and management of cattle; long practice and good reference from this City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office. N. B—All letters attended to. Can be seen for first 3 days at No. 475 Pearl st., in the basement, near Chatham.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE young man, employment; is well acquainted with the following work: coach-driving, gardening, grooming and the care of stock. Can produce satisfactory references for capability, sobriety and industry from last employers. A note addressed to M. S, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A middle aged Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended. He will be necessary for any gentleman to answer this unless he wants an experienced man, and is willing to give good wages. Address J. T., Mr. Lowry, harness-maker, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS under groom. He is well experienced about horses and harness of any kind of vehicle. He would go to the country with a private family, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. He is a temperate person. Address M. M., Box No. 207 *Times* office, for 3 days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best City reference; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen for three days. Apply to J. G, No. 124 4th-avenue, near 12-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND Groom in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Country preferred; has good references. Address, T. C, Box, No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TO JOBBERS—A YOUNG MAN OF several years' business experience desires an engagement either as assistant book keeper or salesman in a wholesale house; has an extensive and valuable Western and Southern business acquaintance. References first-class. Address BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; references as to capability and character. Address W. C., Box No. 203 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who fully understands his business; good vegetable grower, the care of graperies, the laying out and keeping of flower grounds, handsome walks, &c. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York. Inquire for C. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful, is not afraid of work, has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman who truly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference, and has been driving through this City for the last five years. Address J. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days, or S. Lowery's saddlery store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a good moral family. The advertiser is well versed in business capacity and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to J. C., care of Mr. Alton Smith, No. 328 Bowery, corner of Bond st., will receive immediate attention until Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is willing to devote his time to his employer's advantage, will be obliging; best of City reference as to character and capability. Address N. R., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has had good experience as driver in this City for the last two years; best of City reference can be given. Address C. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country; is a thoroughly reliable man, and understands his business well; has good references, and would study the interest of his employer. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by a single man; has lived two years in his last place. He can refer to his late employer in this City. Any lady or gentleman in want of such a man, will address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, COMpetent and trustworthy Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; has a reference of five years; will be found in every respect efficient for his duties, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, OF GOOD character and honest, industrious habits, a situation in the country. He is a first-rate vegetable gardener, and would take care of a horse, cow, and make himself otherwise useful and obliging. Address HELP, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BANK PORTER BY a well-conducted, intelligent and reliable man, or as collector or any other light respectable employment in a wholesale or commission house. References unexceptionable. Address S. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who understands his business perfect in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address M. L, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A situation as good vegetable gardener; has been nine years with his former employer; his wife is an excellent laundress. Address G. G. GARDENER, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter (Protestant) a situation by May 1; understands his business thoroughly; is a good market man; makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address, for three days, at No. 177 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first rate qualities, thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; and will be found steady, obliging. Can be highly recommended. Address W. S. Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a good situation for his coachman; is a first-rate driver and groom, honest and sober, and can be trusted in all City. Address J. B., for two days, Box No. 991 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single young man, who is very capable of his business and has good City references to third street. Address J. H., No. 2 Barden Row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town Church. Having some 15 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or direct F. C. P. S., No. 216 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A wholesale hardware or wholesale dry goods store. City reference given. Address EDWARD HARNEY, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands his business; greenhouses, graperies. Can give the best of reference. Address M. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION: HAS the best of City reference from his last place; is a good, careful driver. Address P. M., care of Chas. Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK'S SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man 22 years of age, competent to take charge of any ordinary store or office business. Has had many years' experience in this City as book-keeper, clerk, and partner in a large concern. Reference given as to character and capacity, and salary left entirely to employer. A note addressed to J. J. W., Box No 605 Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 7 Bond Grand-st., a number of first-class servants in situations now open, such as cooks, housekeepers, waitresses, chambermaids, and a large number of girls for general housework. All must be competent servants, and well recommended. Also, an experienced Protestant nurse wanted.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS OF age, in a lawyer's office; he must have some knowledge of the business, and come well recommended. Address, in own hand writing, A. M. BURR, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT MORRIS CONNERT'S new office, 20 cooks, 15 chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, and 25 girls for general housework. No office fee charged till engaged. Mind No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—A NORTH-OF-IRELAND PROTESTant girl for general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer, clean, and of steady habits; she will be taught if willing to learn; one recently arrived preferred. Apply to-day and to-morrow at 156 West 31st-st

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE MEN SEEKING SITuations as clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen, &c., should apply at the Merchant's Clerks' Registry office, No. 78 Broadway. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses. No connection with any liquor offices. Hours 9 to 5. Applicants by mail must inclose two stamps.

WM. J. REINHARD.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD FROM 15 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale and retail fruit and grocery store, who resides with his parents, and is willing to accept a small salary the first year. A note to the applicants handwriting addressed to W. R. L., care of Lockwood, and left in the Chatham-square Post-office, will meet attention.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COACHMAN AND waiter, who fully understands the care and management of horses and waiting in all its branches; willing to devote himself to the interest of his employer. None need present themselves who cannot come well recommended in all respects. Apply to PHILIP BORAL FNER, Chambers, No. 56 Murray-st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A CLOTHING SALESMAN, ONE WHO has a Southern acquaintance; who thoroughly understands his business and can assist in getting up a stock. Address T. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE MUST be strictly temperate, and thoroughly competent to take charge of a young child. Apply this evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, at No. 13 London-terrace.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family; one that can come well recommended; none but a Protestant need inquire. Call at No. 59 6th st., Williamsburgh. H. A. MANNING.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS BOY, 14 to 15 years of age, who resides with his parents in the City, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 90 Chambers-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER, who understands his business. There is no green house or grapery. Apply at No. 211 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE DAY; SHE must be a neat fine worker. Call at 9 in the morning or 8 in the evening at No. 110 5th-av.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE qui parle bien la langue, pour apprendre le Français a un enfant en jouant. L'adresser a 110 5-av., a 9 heures du matin a 8 heures de soir.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock A. M., of consumption, Gustavus A. Wieringer, aged 46 years, 6 months and 4 days. The Members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral from his late residence, No. 1 Thompson-st., This (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

R. D. DACK, Sec'ry. C. W. COLBURN, President.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Divine Service will be held (D. V.) on MONDAY, April 25, (St George's Day,) at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway. The Sermon will be preached, at the request of the Chaplain, by the Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D. The collection to be made will be appropriated to the "Charitable Fund" of the Society. The musical services will be under the direction of Mr. George F. Bristow, assisted by the members of the New-York Harmonic Society. The services will commence at 11 o'clock.

GEORGE C. PENNELL, Chaplain.
ARTHUR KENDALL,
EDWARD WALKER,
ROBERT WALLER, } Committee.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Public Festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on EASTER MONDAY, April 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members can procure tickets of the Stewards, viz: John Van Buren, No. 9 Nassau-st., James M. Pinckney, No. 8 Wall-st., Aaron B. Hays, Nicholas Fish, No. 20 Nassau-st., Daniel D. Wood, No. 10 Wall-st., Charles Broome, No. 4 Irving-place; William H. Johnson, No. 27 Nassau-st.; John Gresham, No. 76 6th-av., and of R. S. Mount, Jr., Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at Fulton Ferry, East River, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, in full uniform, to unite with our brothers in Brooklyn in the Water Celebration, by invitation. Our brother Veterans in the adjoining counties are requested to meet with us, ferriage free; carriages provided: also, it is said, refreshments. Let every Veteran be present on this occasion. By order, H. RAYMOND, Col. cmd.

ISAAC M. PUYPE, Adjutant.

N. B.—The Corps will meet at the Mercer House THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Let all be present.

HOUSE PAINTERS, ATTENTION!—THERE will be a meeting of the House Painters' Protective Association, on THIS EVENING, April 25, at 8 o'clock, at the Stephen House, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, between Houston and 1st sts. Business of importance to the trade will be had before the meeting. By order. THOS. SUNDERLAND, President.

EZEL MAINE, Secretary.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE 22d Anniversary of Sunday-School No. 36, attached to the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., will take place MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., consisting of dialogues, recitations, singing, &c. Doors open 6½; exercises to commence 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB, meet at the new Repository, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, April 25, at noon. Subject—*Lime and its Uses as Manure.* Ladies and strangers are especially welcome. Admission always free to all. H. MIGS, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.

I. O. OF O. F.—FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—The procession will move from the Battery April 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely. Marshals of Division will report to the Grand-Marshal at 10 o'clock, on the Battery, at the Flag-staff.

Division No. 1. T. G. Shomburg, Assistant Grand-Marshal, will meet at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, in Astor-place, comprising Lodges Nos. 161, 47, 17, 315, 177, 107, 153, 68, 326, 126, 40, 9, 42, 58, 84, 361, 182.

Division No. 2. W. J. Morgan, Assistant Grand-Marshal, same hour, in Canal-st., east of Bowery. Lodges Nos. 57, 288, 6, 20, 202, 165, 117, 213, 458.

Division No. 3, L. S. Hawxhurst, Assistant Grand-Marshal, 8 o'clock, Montague-st. Hall, Brooklyn. Lodges Nos. 188, 163, 190, 423, 427, 36, 39, 50, 156, 37, 345.

Division No. 4, Joel W. Mason Assistant Grand-Marshal, 9 o'clock, in Canal-st., east of Broadway. Lodges Nos. 1, 11, 20, 33, 34, 36, 49, 60, 64, 140, 228, 400, 4, 22, 31, 233, and Pegree No. 1.

Division No. 5, John Wood, Assistant Grand Marshal, 8 o'clock, corner 9th and North 1st sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Lodges Nos. 61, 317, 396, 417, together with Nos. 88 and 428.

Division No. 6, Henry Bremer, Assistant Grand-Marshal, 9 o'clock, in Grand-st., east of Allen. Lodges Nos. 14, 13, 52, 82, 129, 230, 344, 373, 374, 404, 437.

Division No. 7, Wm. N. Lewis, Assistant Grand-Marshal, at 9 o'clock, Bowery, northeast corner Delancey-st. Lodges Nos. 23, 43, 35, 183, 352, 253, 46, 10, 113, 224, and Degree No. 2.

Division No. 8, C. A. Marvin, Grand Marshal, Northern New-York, 9½ o'clock at Astor House, comprising the Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments of Northern New-York.

Division No. 9, Wm. Bush, Assistant Grand Marshal, at 9 o'clock in the Park, front of City Hall, comprising visiting brethren from the several States in the Union.

Division No. 10, Wm. M. Tweed, Asst. Grand Marshal, at 9 o'clock at Odd Fellows' Hall, comprising Subordinate Encampments, Grand Encampment, Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, Grand Representatives of Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, Grand Officers of the several States, Grand Officers and P. Grand Officers of Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, Grand Lodge of the United States, Officers, Members, and P. G. Sires of do., Chaplain of the Day, Orator of the Day.

Executive Committee of Arrangements.

The line will proceed up Broadway to 14th-st., down 14th-st. to 5th av., up 5th-av. to Madison-square, where the column will halt, open to the right and left, and form line in close order. The G. M. of G. L. U. S. and the C. M. of Southern New-York, with their Aids, will then pass to the Street of Return, and will be followed by the Executive Committee, Orator, Chaplain, &c., &c., as in order above, and proceed to the place designated for the exercises to be held.

HENRY SNYDER, Grand Marshal.

Assistant Grand Marshals, with their Aids, will attend a meeting on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, 25th inst.

COVENANT LODGE NO. 351 I. O. OF O. F.—The officers and members of the Lodge are requested to assemble at the Lodge room, No. 163 Bowery, on TUESDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, to participate in the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Members of the Order whose Lodges have not made arrangements to celebrate the day are respectfully invited to join with us on that occasion. By order. SAMUEL JAGGARD, N. G.

JOHN BEWLEY, R. S.

I. O. F.—GETTY'S LODGE, NO. 11.—THE members of this Lodge are requested to meet at their Lodge, Egyptian-room, O. F. Hall, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of joining in the celebration. We would also cordially invite our sister Lodges or individual members of the Order who have made no arrangements for celebrating the occasion, to come and unite with us at the above time and place.

W. H. BARTH, G. R. S. JOS. DE LONG, N. G.

I. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF EUREKA LODGE No. 157 are requested to meet at the Lodge room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 9 o'clock, to take part in the celebration. The members of Hibernia, Oriental, Merchants and Excelsior Lodges, are respectfully invited to unite with us on that occasion.

ASA BURNHAM,
Chairman Committee on Celebration.

I. O. F.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the N. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, are requested to meet in their room, Odd-Fellow's Hall, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock, to participate in the celebration of the G. L. of U. S., from their headquarters to Dr. Chapin's Church, and from thence to their place in the general procession. By order,

JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF BLOOMING Grove Lodge No. 182, will meet at their Lodge Room corner of 29th st and 8th av. on TUESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, at 9 o'clock, in black hats and white gloves for the purpose of taking part in the celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the United States. By order, J. H. PARKER.

CHELSEA LODGE, NO. 84, I. O. OF O. F.—Members of this Lodge intending to participate in the celebration on Tuesday, the 26th inst., are requested to meet at the Lodge-room, (corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.,) on TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Order generally are cordially invited to join with us on this occasion. T. D. WILSON, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF MECHANICS' Lodge, No. 13 are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., to take part in the celebration of the day. By order of THOMAS MOORE, N. G.

THOMAS R. JONES, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF PERSEVERance Lodge, No. 17, are requested to meet at their rooms, (No. 198,) Broadway, on TUESDAY MORNING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, to participate in the celebration of the Order on that day. M. LAMARRE, N. G.

JOSEPH H. DALRIMPLE, Secretary.

ALLEGHANIA LODGE, NO. 183, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 193 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock A. M., to join in the Celebration on that day.

JAS. DALLERY, Sec'y. JACOB BURGE, N. G.

ODD-FELLOWS' REGALIA AT AUCTION.—100 elegant aprons, collars, &c., to be sold this AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, by GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, TO MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, all of the elegant furniture of every description, and beautiful mantels, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all made to order, embracing over 400 lots of superb household furniture, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and elegant furnished house, all of which will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF three full suites of soft rosewood furniture, covered in rich brocatelle; one dozen green silk velvet, all in perfect order, as is the case with all the furniture in the house; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, lounges to match, 7-octave rosewood piano forte, stool and cover, embroidered silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors, corner stands with mirror backs, two superb etageres, mounted in ormolu, French escritoires, vase vases, knob and chandeliers, marble groups, statuary, paintings, &c., including many rare and valuable specimens of glass and bronzes.

SECOND STORY—ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE. Rosewood marble top bureaus, richly carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, rich Union toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes, with mirror doors; tapestry carpets throughout the house, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c., oak sideboard, and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French China, cut glass, ruby and engraved glass, ivory cutlery, with a large variety not mentioned. Sliding doors pass within a few doors of the house. Descriptive catalogues at the house on morning of the sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, At 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy-park:

FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising the whole of the splendid furniture of a family discontinuing housekeeping, comprising, in Reception Room—Black walnut and rosewood bookcase, card table, sofa, and chairs, carpets, lace curtains, &c. Dining-Room—Oak arm chairs, buffet, extension table, leather-covered lounge, fancy arm chair, carved oak sideboard, with mirror, oak and green carpet, druggist's, &c. Parlors—Elegant rosewood marble top tables, etageres with mirror, brocatel suites of rosewood chairs, sofas, &c., heavily-carved walnut and ebony chairs, velvet and leather covered, elegant rosewood piano, Chickering make, music stand and stool, large oval and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, lace window curtains, China vases, bronze figures, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, armoires, bureaus and wardrobe with mirror, fancy work tables, commodes, marble top tables, ebony obais spring beds, canopies, easy chairs, carpets, vases, pictures, &c. In other rooms, complete bedding, wardsteads, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oilcloths, mattresses, bronze and gilt brackets with marble slabs, splendid chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., with usual kitchen and hall furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, at 1 o'clock, an elegant marble group, representing children frightened by a serpent. Catalogues will be ready in season at the salesrooms, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M., precisely, at No. 1 Harrison-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, mahogany parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, parlor heater, carpets and gas fixtures, crockery, glass and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 77 President-st., near Columbia-st., mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, with kitchen furniture.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 61 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Court sts., a general assortment of mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, pier glass, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, marble ornaments, antique secretary bookcase, parlor heater with fixtures, crockery and kitchen furniture. All in excellent order.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 171 Court-st., opposite Harrison-st., a large and general assortment of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, 2 pier glasses, rosewood etagere, mahogany pianos by Nunns, Brussels and three-ply carpets, English oil cloths, crockery and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY.

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 42 Tompkins-place, between Hamilton and Degraw sts., splendid rosewood parlor furniture, pier glasses, crimson brocatel, rosewood marble-top centre tables, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mattresses, gas fixtures, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.

At 4½ P. M., at No. 242 Henry-st., between West Sabin and Hamilton sts., a small quantity of furniture as good as new.

Catalogues of the whole at the salesrooms on Monday afternoon.

J. W. PORTER, Auctio

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Norma.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Masks and Faces.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Box and Cox.

TREATRE FRANCAIS—La Grace de Dieu.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gotham—Pongo—Norah Creina.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Nolan's Vow—A Husband at Sight—False Colors.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Wednesday, April 27, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The testimony in the Sickles case was closed on both sides on Saturday—Ex-Senator Brodhead being the last witness examined. Nothing material was elicited. The points on which instructions to the Jury are asked for were then submitted, and Mr. Carlisle proceeded to argue the case for the prosecution. He was followed by Mr. Stanton, for the defence, at the close of whose argument the Court adjourned. Mr. Brady is to speak to-day, and Mr. Ould will close for the prosecution. It is possible that the Judge may defer his instructions to the Jury until to-morrow. It is still uncertain whether there will be any summing up in the case.

Gov. Hincks, of Barbadoes, who is on a visit to Canada, had a public reception in Toronto last week. A congratulatory address was presented by the St. Patrick's Society of that city, to which the Governor replied briefly. The citizens then paid their respects to him.

The booksellers and publishers of Boston have resolved to institute annual Book-Trade Sales in that city. The first one is to take place during the early part of August next.

Antioch College, in Ohio, was sold at public auction in Cincinnati last week, for $10,000. The purchaser was an agent of Mr. Francis A. Palmer of this city. After the sale, however, the College was transferred to its former owners, free from debt, and will be immediately re-organized.

There is a new feature in the Oberlin Rescue trials at Cleveland. The two Kentucky witnesses, Jenninos and Mitchel, called by the prosecution, have been arrested by the Sheriff of Lorain County, on a charge of kidnapping John, the fugitive for whose escape the Rescuers are being tried.

Letters received in Boston from Senator Sumner state that his health is again very feeble. He goes immediately to Italy.

The new Broadway Tabernacle at the intersection of Broadway, the Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, was opened yesterday and dedicated. Very large congregations assembled there in the morning, afternoon and evening. The Rev. Drs. Edward A. Park, of Andover Theological Seminary, and R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and the pastor of the Church, Dr. Thompson, delivered discourses appropriate to the occasion.

The Report of the City Inspector for the last week, shows the mortality in the City was but 405, being an increase of four on the report of the week previous.

The April Term of the Court of General Sessions closed on Saturday, when Recorder Barnard passed various sentences on the prisoners who had been convicted during the month. Although the Court of Oyer and Terminer has relieved the Recorder's Court of the more important trials, such as those of Quimbo Appo, Michael Flynn, and Jean Bosquet, he has still been obliged to sit till a late hour daily to finish the business which was duly presented by the District-Attorney. The Grand Jury, it is understood, have found more indictments for the next Term than have been presented before in the past three years—a fact which does not indicate a decrease of crime in our City.

On Saturday, 2,000 bales of Cotton were sold at about previous prices. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in, as were also Sugars and Molasses,—owing, in part, to the unfavorable weather. Provisions were more active. Pork was unsettled. Beef was on the advance. The sales of Naval Stores included 1,400 bbls. Common Resin at $1 72½ ₱ 310 lbs, and 470 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 53c. *a* 53½c ₱ gallon. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 492.

"O, NO, WE NEVER MENTION HIM!"—In the Address which the Democratic members of the Legislature issued, according to usage, at the close of the session, no mention whatever is made of Mr Buchanan, though the signers must have known that he was elected President of the United States by their party in 1856. The omission is at once suggestive and awkward. To assume that the President had no friends among the Democratic members would seem to be unwarranted; but it is necessary to believe that commendation of him would give rise to dissensions, and was, therefore, suppressed.

In this state of the case, the Albany *Atlas and Argus* does for the Democratic representatives what they declined to do for themselves. It asserts that every one of them avowed his continued fidelity to the principles and platform of their party; and that, "whatever may be the condition of other States, the Democracy of New-York are not divided in regard to National politics or to President Buchanan, the elected Chief of the Party."

Interpreting this equivocal declaration in the light of the Legislative address, it must mean that the Democracy are unanimous in their belief that the less said about "the elected Chief" the better—in short, that they regret having elected him.

Feeling, however, that some reason should be given for the silence of the document on national topics, the *Atlas and Argus* says it was "because the Republicans had, in the most cowardly manner, abandoned all their avowed principles of national policy." That is to say, the Republicans having proved themselves cowards, the Democrats felt impelled to imitate their example. The explanation only makes the matter worse. The fact cannot be concealed that the Democracy of the State refuse to touch Mr. Buchanan. It is of course polite in the *Atlas and Argus* to soothe the President's feelings. But still, no one can overlook the remarkable silence of the Democratic legislators to say a civil word for their President, when the occasion not only permitted but demanded it. The *Atlas and Argus* will find it quite useless to argue that the slight was not studied and deliberate.

New York does not stand alone. In almost every State the President has either lost or split his party. He has satisfied neither the North nor the South. The former he has alienated by his unquestionable efforts to extend the area of the Slave power, and the latter by the damaging way in which he did it. His party feel that silence is the greatest grace they can accord him.

Sanitary State of the City.

New-Yorkers like to show their British breeding by growling at what once annoyed them long after they have got used to the annoyance, and have come rather to enjoy it. Dirt, for instance, and dirty streets, once were an eye-sore and a blemish, but for years back they have been essntial elements in our City civilization—the central source of profit to whole classes. They have bred new trades, originated new trains of thought, and glorified some folks. Words are nothing; actions speak so much louder, that, substantially, they are nothing whatever. And our municipal action testifies that dirty streets are the glory of the Metropolis. Ever since the great Eblino's reign, the tax-payers have been paying $300,000 a year to keep the cobble-stones concealed, and the filth generated of human habitations in the open ways wherever it is most convenient of observation. In violation of the spirit of the age, the contracts for cleaning three Wards—the Tenth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth—have run on, the contractors parading at rare intervals a scattered force of spavined horses and unused carts through portions of their domain, and drawing princely remuneration for their trouble. An association of private gentlemen, who have an old-fashioned fondness for ancient customs, have kept Broadway in cleanly condition—a sort of base-line. If cleanliness ever should be the fashion again, to prove the original grade by, and conform the depth of excavation to. But beyond this, street-cleaning has been a forgotten art—dirt-carts an appliance of former times, the story of whose daily perambulations is fast fading into fable. City Inspector Morton, outliving the party that spawned him, survives now his own usefulness. The City he was once elected to inspect has gone under. Piles of brick and mortar, stately warehouses, princely residences, still stand, and the tramp of carts, omnibuses and men over the accumulations of ashes, garbage and mud, still mark distinctly the lines where the streets once ran. But City inspection is an exhausted function—nothing but Morton, rescued from oblivion by plucky and well-paid Aldermen, and a score or so of night-scavengers meeting daily to scrawl their bills against the City, remain of what was a controlling Department.

Satisfied as we are with this result, and accepting with complaisance this dirty issue, still something ought to be done. To maintain a parallelism of the tops of the compost heaps to the ancient street levels, the Common Council ought to have men weekly rake off their surface, and now is the proper time to seed them down. Equal parts of timothy seed and clover, abundantly scattered, would bring a vernal beauty to our avenues, and furnish some encouragement to the herds of goats and swine that are coming down from the upper suburbs to reanimate and make rural the lower Wards. Melons and cucumbers would grow luxuriantly in the Sixth Precinct; and if there is a lack of substantial soil, a return to the old Dutch custom of performing ablutions in front of their domicils, would enable the industrious to start a cabbage-patch on the side-walks before every man's own door.

But nothing is perpetual. We off with new loves daily and on with new ones. We don new fashions this year and doff them next as absurd and ridiculous. We ran a narrow risk of an entire change of policy only last week. If the Honorable Mr. Spencer, of the Assembly, had held his faith in that Sanitary Bill which he consented to report, probably it would have become a law. A new Health Board, composed in part of representatives from the Medical Schools and the Board of Architects, would have assumed the control of the sanitary ordering of the City, and cleanliness might have come into fashion again. Four votes being found wanting to make the bill a law, however, we are spared the change, and keep on a year longer, at least, in the old way.

Dirt, which made a great man of Arcularius out of the smallest pattern, and swelled the littleness of Ebling into colossal proportions, has immortalized Morton, and for fame he could afford to die to-day. Let us, however, rejoice that we live in such a day—that our life-time is an era. When our raven hair is bleached, we shall glory that in our youth we trod the historic hills of filth. When, in our vastly bettered fortunes, we stroll though Constantinople—travelers, looking up eye-opening curiosities—we shall turn with contempt from its famously dirty streets; in our prime we walked far dirtier ones at home. When we ride into Cologne, expecting to be stifled with its several stenches, our fellow-passengers will look on us with envy as we claim that they don't begin to come up to any of those with which Morton, for $300,000 a year, delighted the Metropolis of the Western world.

The Herald Still Harping on Washington Heights.—Since Prometheus was chained so cruelly upon the frosty Caucasus, no mortal has been so ill-treated, upon any elevated region, as is the Editor of the *Herald* upon Washington Heights. It is his desolate doom to be forever slipping away from that bleak exposure, and to be forever arrested upon the slope. He cannot escape from Washington Heights. He cannot be silent upon Washington Heights. Fastened there forever by a mysterious fate, he must forever sing the praises of the place of his torture. He is a kind of male Andromeda, with no Perseus on the wing to release him.

Some time ago it was rumored that a lunatic of uncertain origin had been seduced into buying this detestable hill, and that the Editor of the *Herald* would thenceforth be at peace. The story gathered plausibility from the fact that for two successive Sundays the name of Washington Heights had not been alluded to in the columns of the *Herald*. But that pleasing hope was soon dispelled by the revival of the usual Sunday services in honor of Washington Heights, and never at any period of his protracted punishment have the exclamations of the pinioned victim been so vehement and heart-rending as of late. In yesterday's *Herald*, for instance, the subject of Washington Heights is dealt with in tones of absolute desperation. The leading column of the journal was devoted apparently to a parallel between the decay of London and the decay of New-York. The innocent reader was entrapped into a series of speculations upon the speed at which London has outgrown its old clothes, by a dexterous allusion to a recent article, in which the London *Times* urges the necessity of "rebuilding" the great metropolis. From these reflections the transition was easy to a comparative estimate of the advance of New-York—proving, or affecting to prove, that if London requires an outlay of *one hundred millions of dollars* to make it habitable, New-York requires at "least fourfold" that amount of expenditure to adapt it to the demands of its inhabitants. Before the astounded reader could draw breath from the shock of this "fearful looking for of" taxes, down came the real gist of the whole demonstration, in the intimation that "the elevated plateau known as Washington Heights, from Manhattanville to Spuyten-Devil Creek, which is the boundary of the City and of the Twelfth Ward, will soon be crowded with beautiful villas, and become the faubourg of the wealth and fashion of the metropolis of the Union."

"Elevated plateau" is good; so also is "faubourg of the wealth and fashion;" and on the whole we do not think the demon that chained the *Herald* upon these Heights ought to exact anything more of his prey. Neither Holloway, of the historical pills, nor the "Retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out," has ever surpassed this extreme type of the puff circumlocutory.

A Party Portrait of Dictator Lopez.

Should the Dictator of Paraguay have the curiosity to turn over files of the official organs of the American Government, in order to ascertain in what temper the news of the Treaty of Asuncion has been received, he will possibly be surprised at the rudeness of the Northern barbarians. The contrast with the tone of his own official *Seminario*, and with the amiable grandiloquence of that modern Chrysostom, Chevalier Bowlin, is at once striking and painful. The Asuncion oracle is at a loss for superlatives to express its estimate of North American magnanimity. The Washington oracles congratulate us upon a convention wrung from the fears of an obstinate and paltry tyrant in the forests of the Upper Plata. Seeing the new and perfect harmony established between the Governments, might it not be well to adjust the diapasons of the national organs to stricter accord?

There is, of course, a reason for this dissonance, which is understood here, but which it will be difficult to render comprehensible to our new friend at the South. Complimentary and even tender things breathed by Bowlin when parting with the Paraguayan, amid throngs of admiring and white-footed women, will not bear repetition under our bleaker skies. The swans of Cydnus sing not in hyperborean waters. And, if possible, such a song would be far from politic. To reproduce the features of our recent enemy agreeably to the outline supplied by the captivated Envoy, would destroy all the merit which the Administration of Mr. Buchanan assumes for having devised and executed its latest Argonautic achievement. Grant Lopez to be the devout cultivator of peace which Bowlin represents him; grant his unvarying eagerness to adjust his difficulties with our Government; grant his readiness, compulsion aside, to meet all the requirements we could at any time reasonably make; and the unenlightened vulgar will naturally ask why these five millions of money flung away upon a rickety and ludicrous armada? Why did you not send Bowlin alone to execute a willing treaty? Why insist upon bringing back your olive-branch in the muzzle of your muskets? And such inquiries would be awkward. In vain, therefore, have the better qualities of the Dictator been brought to light. In vain are we instructed in all those pleasing traits of his nature that make him a Numa rather than a Nero. The needs of party require him to be the bigoted and impracticable brute, which it has been the interest of private authorities to depict him, and as such he is to be delivered to the pitiless hands of history. The Treaty came from a frightened bully; not from that "high-minded," that "illustrious," that "enlightened," that "courteous" gentlemen, "his excellency," the President of Paraguay. With an eye to that portion of posterity that will attend the poles in 1860, it is important to have the distinction fully understood.

Our City Railroads.

Now that we are delivered for a time from the fear of having any more City Railroads chartered, it may be well to give a little attention to the defects and inconveniences of those which already have possession of the public streets. We do not now refer to the outrage practised by all of them in overcrowding their cars and cheating passengers of the accommodations for which they have paid,—but to the obstacles which the rails offer to the free passage of vehicles through the streets.

As now built, the rail with its deep trough and narrow surface obstructs and strains all wheels that cross it, and affords no track to any wheels that should run upon it, except to the few which have narrow tires set exactly to its guage, and even these find a bearing only on their corners, in the trough of the rail. The wheels of carts and stages, in their turn, moving in the direction of the track, and hence striking the sides of the rail at an acute angle which will not enable them to mount it, rapidly crush and hammer down that part of the pavement in immediate contact with the rail, which is of all others the weakest, because the stones terminate in an unbroken line against the rail or sleeper, and do not lap or break joints. Thus the section of pavement most in use is habitually in the worst condition, and offers the greatest rolling resistance. This is not all: the lurching of the wheels of heavy vehicles on the bar pavement, racks and dislocates the rails and sleepers.

Again: if the wheels of one side of a vehicle run in the trough of the rail, the wheels of the other side are confined to a fixed and narrow track on the pavement, outside of the opposite rail. This portion of the pavement, from its excessive use, soon settles irregularly, forming another opposing trench to wheels crossing the track, and offering the greatest resistance to those following it. And, lastly, the high tread or bearing surface of the rail, together with its comparatively narrow base, renders it especially liable to be pounded out of line and out of bearing by the blows of heavy wheels which cross it. The narrow and irregular surface of the rail also strains the feet of horses, and affords them no flat and sure foothold when they strike it.

It would appear that our standard pattern of rail is most economical for the running of cars, and most disadvantageous for the working of all other vehicles. And if it was especially designed to *keep off* all other vehicles than the company's cars, it happily fails, for it would be far cheaper to let all the wheels in the street run flat and square upon it, than to allow them to take it at a disadvantage and hammer it to pieces.

Since all the vehicles in the street, then, are bound to use the rail-track, *or misuse it*, the wisest thing the companies can do is to afford the best accommodation to the miscellaneous traffic, for in so doing they allow the track to be merely used, not abused. And if such a course is politic for the old companies, it is vital for those which are yet without charters, and which are popularly opposed on the very ground that their railroads will incommode ordinary locomotion.

Nothing can be easier than to devise and apply a remedy. Make a wide, flat rail, raising a tread for car-wheels, not more than three-quarters of an inch high, which will give ample room for all the flange that horse car-wheels require. Heavy trains, propelled at high speed by steam, of course need a larger allowance for flange—an inch and five-eighths at least. The flat portion of the rail, which should be five or six inches wide, makes an excellent railway for every variety of vehicles, of various guages and widths of tire. Their rolling resistance is decreased to the minimum, and for this very reason *they can all keep out of the way of the cars*, since they can attain a speed, with the same power, four or five times higher than is possible on the common pavement. All travel would be facilitated, the up train taking the right-hand track, and the down train taking the opposite track, *all on a fast trot*. Vehicles wishing to turn off or turn on would not be obstructed by a series of ridges and hollows. The repairs of the pavement would be diminished, and the repairs of all kinds of vehicles and motors would be especially lessened. And the same weight of iron used in some of our absurd rails would be amply sufficient for a flat rail eight inches wide, which would answer the chief requirements, viz.: broad bearing surface, and ample lateral stiffness.

As to vertical stiffness, all that is required may be put into the webs or flanges at the sides of the rail, or it may be put into a deep wood or iron sleeper under the rail. The same proportion of stiffness required on steam railways is not required on horse railways, because the detection of rails is largely increased by high speed. But if great vertical stiffness is required, a deep web may be rolled under the centre of the tread. Any disposition of metal would be better than that shown in many of our City rails, which are shaped in accordance with no law whatever, but are merely *chunked*.

The main improvements indicated are already commenced in Philadelphia. A flat rail, five inches wide, with a rising three-quarters of an inch, affords a universal railway. An eight-inch rail will doubtless soon follow. The railways are generally laid in two streets, the up track in one, and the down track in the next parallel street. And all vehicles, to a great extent, follow the direction of the cars, on the same ample track, without interfering with the cars or with each other. The general capacity of the street for all sorts of locomotion is thus increased.

Should some of our disappointed City Railroad Companies propose thus to accommodate the *whole* traffic, and at the same time protect their tracks from misuse, the public sentiment as to these institutions would rapidly and practically change.

Prospects of Quarantine.

Staten Islanders, by burning down the hospitals at Seguine's Point, and afterwards at Castleton, earned the merited reproach of the State, and seemed to put far off the happy day when the Quarantine nuisance would be removed from their borders. If they had been modest and unassuming after their incendiary exploits, probably the State Legislature would have passed some act by which the incendiaries should be made to reimburse the State for its burned property, and the Quarantine hospitals be reimposed upon their premises, with a fair prospect of an ultimate removal only when they should learn better manners.

But the incendiaries knew better than to trust to modesty, in their emergency, and the result shows that brass has not lost its virtue in these later days. They went up to Albany with the air of martyrs, and with a holy boldness demanded the instant removal of every trace of the pesthouse from their borders; they wanted $250,000 with which to effect their object, and even dictated a method for the sale of the State property, which could not fail to make a handsome speculation for such Staten Islanders as were within the ring. The Legislature, after a good deal of show of indignation at their arson, refused the boon asked, and granted $50,000 only. But this sum was ample for all the honest uses to which the Commissioners could put any amount of funds. Gov. Seymour has been several times to Washington, with the double object of persuading the United States Government to erect warehouses on Sandy Hook, where infected cargoes could be broken up, and of obtaining a cast-off war-steamer to anchor in the Lower Bay as a yellow-fever hospital. Meanwhile, Lieut.-Gov. Patterson has been scouring the City water-front, to find old hulks on which, in case of an arrival from a sickly port, those who have been exposed to infection may be detained until the danger of spreading it is passed. By these temporary arrangements, it is confidently hoped that before Fall, all that is really objectionable in a Quarantine establishment may be removed from Staten Island. The burial-ground back of Castleton will still be used, and until provision for small-pox patients on Ward's Island can be effected, it will not be deemed safe to give up entirely the occupancy of the Castleton fire-proof erections.

Governor Morgan and the three sagacious Commissioners do not for a moment think of perpetrating the folly of building an island, nor do they look longingly at Coney Island. They are all full in the faith that the New-Jersey Legislature, at its next session, will cede Sandy Hook, and any accommodations constructed or prepared elsewhere than on that sand-bar, they will deem merely as temporary affairs. The Sepoys managed their matters well. They averted punishment and got the little they wanted beside, by asking boldly for five times what they needed and pleading justification of all they had done. The Quarantine troubles, we may hope with some degree of confidence, are nearly over.

Railway War.—The battle of bulletins now waging between the Central Railroads of New-York and of Pennsylvania, is indicative of another and more effective conflict in which these mighty Corporations are engaged. Their positions respectively tend to make them rivals for the trade and travel between the seaboard and the West.—a fact which naturally, perhaps, but not necessarily, begets enmity. Each charges the other with a great many offences, and each strives to do the other all the harm it can—at the risk of suffering equal damage itself.

All disinterested parties readily perceive that such fights are suicidal. Why, then, are they set on foot? For two reasons. The Directors are blinded by passion; and they carry on the war at the cost of others.

Whichever side wins the stockholders are beaten. Their interests cannot fail to be sacrificed. Does any one believe that if the two Boards owned the entire stock the public would be treated to the spectacle now exhibited? Would these gentlemen run their cars at a loss, if such loss fell upon their own pockets? They are by no means the sort of men to do business after such fashion. The chances are that not a fortnight would elapse before they would get together and come to an amicable arrangement by which both parties could make money. When one goes to war it makes all the difference in the world whether he pays the cost himself, or compels others to bear that burden. Such is human nature.

The Opera—A New Candidate for Favor.—Now that the most righteous of opera-goers feels himself at liberty to peruse the amusement columns of the daily papers with a view to casual gratification, it will be pleasant to find, as he can to-day, that the Academy of Music throws open its ample doors to welcome the penitent. Mr. Ullman, with his usual tact, has provided a delicacy well calculated to stimulate the palled appetite for opera. A brand-new prima donna—Mlle. Alajmo—makes her *début*. A large coffee-colored population hailing from Cubs, and conspicuous for dress-coats and cigarettes, already proclaims her excellence, and the lady is not destitute of admirers of a lighter tint. She has unquestionably enjoyed a career in Europe; indeed, the archives of the Academy reveal the fact that for a reasonable and delicate number of years she has been the prime favorite of the Italian world-musical—which, although a nonentity in the German mind, and perhaps utterly unworthy of cosmopolite consideration, still manages to supply us with the best of operas and the best of singers.

By delving in this repository of musical knowledge, we discover that Mlle. Alajmo was born in the year of grace 1832, at Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and therefore claims compatriotism with Bellini and Pacini. Being gifted with musical predilections, her career commenced early, and, we are bound to add, in common justice to her biographer, against the wishes of her parents. She made her *début* at Florence in one of Pacini's operas, and obtained a success which quickly inflamed the Tuscan mind. Her subsequent career was one of triumph, and her admirers do not hesitate to compare her in a dramatic point of view with Rachel and Ristori. From the operas in which Mlle. Alajmo has made her best successes, we should judge that this praise, if a little extravagant, is not altogether unjust. There was *something* in it, or the director of the *Académie Imperiale* of Paris would not have tendered the *artiste* a permanent engagement. We are not well posted in this country on the home triumphs of Italian artists. In the general way musical opinion only ripens in New-York after an English Summer. In the present case and in some others we have the advantage of our cousins on the other side. There can be no sufficient reason why they should not take what we have done with, instead of insisting on the old plan of getting all the good artists first and sending them to us afterwards.

Our American managers in their contest for the Italian market have once or twice gained a decided advantage. For the rest we have only to add that Mademoiselle Alajmo's voice is described as a pure *soprano* of two octaves and a half; that like all artists of her class (the first) she is said to have a remarkable command of passionate expression and sentiment; that her personal appearance is all that the most fastidious swell could desire, and that she makes her first appearance to-night with the confident expectation of a great success. If it should turn out otherwise some of the best judges in the City will be disappointed, including the coffee-colored gentlemen from Cuba, who have recently enjoyed her career in the capital of the Queen of the Antilles.

At this time of the year Mr. Ullman has always one leg in Europe—taking long strides after artists. A protracted campaign can scarcely be expected from a general standing on one leg. It will cause no surprise, therefore, to hear that the season, although so promising, is destined only to last a single week. Hot and furious it will be, without doubt. After the excitement has subsided, we shall probably have to look to Strakosch for a continuance of our musical feast. The Western manager has secured the services of the *piquante* Piccolomini, and that archest of *prima donnas* will probably bid us farewell under his management. There may also be an opening for Max Maretzek, who is again in the field and eager for the fray. Philadelphia is to be the scene of this redoubted chief's initial operations, and no one would be astonished—certainly not himself—if he were to bring the war into New-York. He has good artists, headed by Mme. Gassier, and a new *prima donna* who is said to be excellent. For the moment, however, we have quite enough in the banquet which Mr. Ullman has provided, and perhaps more than enough in the problematic futures of the indomitable Maretzek and the persuasive Strakosch.

Politics in Kansas.—The Hon. F. P. Stanton has written a letter of considerable interest upon the organization of political parties in Kansas. He declares that he cannot act with the Republicans, nor with the Democrats as at present represented by the Administration. He believes not only that Kansas will be a free State, but that it *ought* to be, inasmuch as her climate, soil and other characteristics render it certain that free labor will be much the most profitable and advantageous. Mr. Stanton thinks it would be wise for the people of Kansas to forego all participation in the contests of political parties, and devote their attention to the task of securing admission into the Union, with entire control of their domestic affairs and on terms of equality with the other States.

End of the World—Parting Words.

The end of the world is announced for to-day. Positively, there is to be no postponment this time. This poor old earth, bent with the sorrows of age, must make up its mind to die; or, live to belie the prophets who foretold its downfall. Certain devout believers have for months passed fortified themselves in the heart of Jersey, with all proper precautions against the judgment which they supposed to be impending over them, and certain to fall to-day. Their lives have been rendered as spotlessly pure as it was in the power of sinful men to render any life. Earthly pursuits have been forsaken by this expectant multitude. They have given themselves up to heavenly contemplations, have been baptized by ordained priests, have exhorted one another, prayed with devotion, sang hymns with ardor, and edited Second-Advent newspapers with a degree of zeal which would be affecting but for the delusion that wraps the columns in a mantle of mystery. It is a pity for these deluded people, many of whom are very excellent men and women, that so large a portion of valuable time, which might have been rendered exceedingly profitable to their families by the return that comes from the handiwork of honest industry, should have been so nearly wasted, though personally they may have improved somewhat by the discipline they have undergone.

Millerite delusions have occurred at two or three previous periods. Zealous believers in the figures that "cannot lie," but did *not* cipher up the truth, despite all the ingenious Bible-searching that Mr Miller and his descendants indulged in, have gone through precisely the same curious stages of religious error as the community in Dresden and its neighborhood, who are to be greatly disappointed on this particular Sunday, the old story will be simply repeated. The [illegible] men in New-Jersey, and others, equally [illegible] who may be scattered over the earth, will go back to their daily avocations to-morrow morning, looking sad, no doubt, but yet by no means sorry that their thread of life remains [illegible] for a trifle longer. The phenomena of Second Adventism are very odd, but promise to lose some features of their singularity by frequent repetition. The fact is that this fine old Globe is by no means ready to give up the ghost just yet. It has a great deal of handsome work cut out, contains a very considerable number of veins of physical and mental richness that nobody has yet tapped, and is getting to be every day more interesting and jolly. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt that the sun will come up in the usual hour to-morrow, and retire gracefully as usual; nor is it at all probable that the Millerite brethren will regret the inevitable postponement of the day of general demolition.

The Apparition Steamer.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says that the Times, in commenting on the description of the *Ocean Queen*, given by that paper, "intimates that she is an old and condemned craft with a new name," &c. But all that the Times intimated was that if there were any such vessel as the *Commercial* described, her appearance in our waters was a very great mystery, as no such ship had been built here, nor in any other of our seaports. The *Ocean Queen* proves, as we suspected, to be a marine Mrs. Harris. There is no such vessel. The description in the *Commercial* gives her the magnificent dimensions of 4000 tons; and this enormous bulk was reduced on Saturday, by an imaginative cotemporary, to 2830 tons. But the facts of the case are, that the *Queen of the Ocean*, built in 1857, by Mr. Westervelt, and originally intended for the Pacific, has been purchased by Commodore Vanderbilt for his Havre line, and is registered at the Custom-house 2,900 tons. She is undoubtedly a very good ship of her class, but a very different sort of a vessel from the one described by the *Commercial*.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Ullman announces a brief season at this house, commencing to-night. The opera selected for the occasion is Bellini's favorite one of "Norma," with Mlle. Alajmo—a prima donna new to our stage—as the heroine. The general distribution is good including the names of Ferlani, Morelli and Mme. von Berkel.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream," at this house, enters on its second week to-night. The audiences were densely packed during the past week, and those who purpose seeing Miss Keene's admirable production would do well to secure seats in time.

Theatre Francais.—There will be an extra performance at this house to-night—the fourth and last of *La Grace de Dieu*.

Niblo's Theatre.—Shakespeare's tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" will be produced here to-night, with Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne as *Cleopatra*, and Mr. Eddy as *Antony*.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Wallack appears to-night in his famous character of Don Cæsar de Bazan, in the play of that name. The piece is a favorite with the public and will undoubtedly insure a succession of fine houses.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Tom Taylor's comedy of "Masks and Faces" will be produced at this house to-night, Miss Davenport appearing as Peg Woffington, and the leading members of the company in the other characters.

Bowery Theatre.—"Gotham, or Fast Life Now-a-Days;" "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and "Norah Creina" are announced here to-night.

National Theatre.—The Irish drama of "O'Nolan's Vow;" the petite comedy of "A Husband at Sight," and the piece called "False Colors," are promised by the enterprising manager of this establishment.

Barnum's Museum.—"Our Irish Cousin" is still the attraction at this house.

Wood's Minstrels.—The best of minstreley and the funniest of burlesques are the staple managerical commodities at this temple of the Ethiopean muse.

Letter from Ex-Secretary Stanton on Kansas Politics.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Lecompton, Tuesday, April 12, 1859.

G. W. Brown, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 9th inst. was received yesterday.

I have had little time to consider the important subject upon which you seem desirous of eliciting my views. But it has not been customary with me to conceal my views, and I can, therefore have no objection to stating them briefly, although I may not claim for them the weight to which the results of matured reflection would be entitled.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I concede the point that Kansas will be a Free State. I go further, and admit that *her best interests require the exclusion of Slavery from her borders*. My experience of this climate has convinced me that the Territory is better suited to free labor, and that the prosperity of the community will be greatly promoted by adopting that system. In exercising her undoubted right to become a Free State, it does not follow that Kansas will thereby indicate hostility to the institutions of any existing State, or to the fundamental principles of State sovereignty, upon which our Confederacy is founded. She will but claim her rightful equality in the Union, disdaining to enter it upon any terms which would deny to her the supreme control of her own local and domestic institutions.

It ought not to be forgotten that Kansas now rests under the odious discrimination affixed upon her by the terms of the act of Congress, passed on the 4th day of May last, usually known as the English law. By the provisions of that act, she was authorized to enter the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, while, if she should reject that fraudulent and hated instrument, she was subjected to conditions which have not heretofore been required of any other new State, and which were, doubtless, intended to obstruct and delay her admission. To the eternal honor of the people of Kansas, they refused to enter the American Union as a sovereign State with a Constitution not of their own choice, although it was sanctioned by the Federal Government, and attempted to be enforced by all the powers of an Administration falsely claiming to be Democratic. Kansas indignantly rejected the offer of power and independence, which would have been obtained only by a sacrifice of popular rights, and by a gross violation of the principles of the Union into which she was invited to enter. She has the glory of having contributed to the preservation of the Federal Constitution, by spurning the advantage which she might have derived from a disregard of its most sacred provisions.

In the organization of parties in this Territory, (and I believe, also, in the Union,) these important facts cannot be overlooked. You are right in supposing that *I am not prepared to join the Republican Party*, but, at the same time, I feel compelled to say that, without a complete reorganization, and an utter abandonment of the heresies and treacheries of the Buchanan Administration, *I cannot cooperate with the so called Democratic Party*. The principles of Popular Sovereignty—the right of the people of any State of this Confederacy, old or new, to adopt or reject a proposed Constitution, and to determine the character of their own institutions—is so fundamental in its connection with all my notions of Democracy, that I cannot recognize the legitimacy of that organization which could deliberately violate that principle.

Kansas is not yet a State of the Union. Her admission may be opposed on the ground of her failure to comply with those humiliating prerequisites which, it cannot be denied, were adopted by those who claimed to represent the Democratic Party. In this state of things, can the Democrats of Kansas blindly unite themselves to the party which has heretofore thus sought to degrade the Territory, and which may hereafter insist upon maintaining and enforcing that Act of degradation? Until Kansas shall become a State, we can have no direct agency in the government of the Union, and no efficient power in politics. It is no part of our duty—it is not even our privilege—to participate in the management of federal affairs. Why, then, should we busy ourselves in preparing for contests in which, possibly, we shall not be able to engage at all? Our first and most important interest is to secure the acknowledgment of our rights—to undo the wrong which has been done—and to vindicate the principle of popular Sovereignty which has been so shamefully violated in our own recent history. The Republican Party has not heretofore professed to favor that principle; and the Democrats, while professing it, have utterly disregarded it in their treatment of Kansas, and some of them are even now proposing Congressional intervention, in the shape of laws for the protection of Slavery in the Territories.

You will readily infer from what I have already written, that *I am opposed to the organization of parties in this Territory upon the political questions which are discussed in the States*. It is by no means certain that the present organizations will be permanent there. Everything seems to be in an unsettled condition, and I can see no good reason why we should enter the stormy arena of party politics, at least until we shall have attained a position which shall enable us to act a part in the drama.

I have carefully examined the Big Springs Platform of 1855, of which some time ago you gave me a copy. Its principles are liberal and just. Now that the Free-State Party is acknowledged to be in the ascendant, and is preparing for its final triumph in the adoption of a State Government according to its own views, it would be a noble exhibition of magnanimity and moderation, if, regardless of all the indignities and wrongs it has suffered at the hands of its opponents, it should still adhere to the principles avowed at the commencement of the great struggle. It seems to me that the adoption of the principles avowed at Big Springs, and the incorporation of them in the Constitution of the State of Kansas, would be an object worthy of the cooperation of all patriotic men in the Territory, and, for the present, might well put in abeyance all the ordinary subjects of party discussion and contest. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

FRED. P. STANTON.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTER SUNDAY.—The happy Easter season is duly honored in New-York, we fear, with many colored eggs, white doves and multitudinous clangour of bells, as it is in the oldar cities of the oldar world. Our children do not dabble like those of Europe and the South, for weeks beforehand in dyes of all kinds; our steeples do not rock like those of Italy and England with brilliant jubilations on the holy morning of the Resurrection Day. *Pfingster*, the Garman "feast of gladness," is rather a poetic than a practical fast as yet with the descendants of the Netherlands and English Protestants. But the Easter festival, like all the other fasts and feasts of the ancient Church, has been gaining steadily in general observance among the people of New-York, during the past few years. On Palm Sunday, for instance, the most careless observer must have been struck by the numbers of children who were to be seen in our streets bearing their green branches fresh from the benediction of the altar; and yesterday the stately walls of Trinity Church rang with the glorious music of the full Easter service of the Anglican Church. The admirable and accomplished organist of Trinity Church, himself a musical graduate of Oxford, has trained a choir of boys to execute the ritual music of the Church service with all the precision and beauty which make the Cathedral ceremonies of Great Britain so impressive and so delightful to the foreign worshipper. The aisles of Trinity were yesterday crowded with a reverent and attentive throng of devout listeners, and it was not difficult in the lasses of the solemnly beautiful choral strains to imagine one's-self rather in some sweet and sunny spot of rural England than in the very core of busy Broadway and mammon-worshipping Wall-street. The moral influence hidden in this cultivation of the higher forms of devotional beauty can hardly be over-estimated, and every step in this direction deserves to be chronicled as a public gain.

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.—It is stated in *Porter's Spirit of the Times* this week, that the Union Post Stake, at four-mile heats, and the Jockey Club Handicap, have filled. For the latter, the entries are, *Agitator, Throg's Neck, Slasher, Sally Hampton, Zaroni, Bill Cheatham, Glencona*, and the imported Eglish colt and filly, who are to do what they can to try the reverse side of the problem of England *vs.* America, against American racers on an American track. In addition to this interesting feature of the Jockey Club Handicap, the high-mettled racers which are entered, represent the proud contending blood of *Albion, Childe Harold, Glencoe, Zingaree*, with *Sweetmeat* and *Bolingbroke* as the haughty sires of the two lately-imported strangers. These things, taken together, will doubtless make the handicap the best and most exciting race of the season. The weights will be published on the 1st of May, and declarations and forfeits are to be made on the 15th. For the Union Post Stake, at four-mile heats, there are now five entries. These are *Slasher, by Childe Harold; Far River*, by *Nicholas; Bill Dearing*, by *Albion; Gov. Wickliffe* and *Eaglis*, by *Glencoe*.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. JOHN DOHERTY.—The funeral of the late Hon. JOHN DOHERTY took place, Saturday afternoon, from his late residence No. 113 West Forty-third-street. Among the friends of the deceased who assembled at the house were Senators SCHELL, MARTIN and SPENCER, besides delegations from both branches of the Common Council. Several members of the City Inspector's Department, wearing a badge draped in mourning, were also present. After the remains, which were inclosed in a roaewood coffin, on which was a silver plate bearing the name and age of the deceased, had been viewed by the friends, they were removed to the Church of St. Colomba, in Twenty-fifth-street. After the services for the dead had been read by Father MCALEER, the procession moved to Calvary Cemetery, where the remains were interred. Mayor TIEMANN, Ex-Mayor WOOD, James B. Nicholson, Edward L. Donnelly, Judge Connolly, John Gibbons, J. M. Hilck and Daniel O'Connor officiated as bearers. Mr. Nicholas Walsh had charge of the general arrangements.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVRE, sailed on Saturday at precisely 12 o'clock for Havre and Southampton. She carries 253 passengers, nearly a million of dollars in specie, and three valuable horses for the Emperor of the French, shipped by J. N. BONAPARTE. Among the passengers are the Hon. JOHN SEISMAN and wife, of Ohio, the Hon. IRA HARRIS, wife and two daughters; the Hon. ROBERT MARSHALL, of England; Col. CIPRIANI, of the Sardinian Army, and MONS. LIGENDAR, the famous cornet a piston player, of the Ullman troupe. The steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, also left for Liverpool with 66 cabin and 170 steerage passengers, total—236, and $350,000 in specie. There was a very heavy blow prevailing from the south at the time these steamers left their dock, but they both steamed down the Bay in fine style. The *City of Baltimore* proceeded to sea without datention, but the *Vanderbilt* anchored at the Southwest Spit, where she remained until daylight yesterday morning.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER PEI-HO.—This new steamer, built for Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., of Hong Kong, left on Saturday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, from the foot of Eighth-street, East River. She goes out in command of Captain THOMAS HARRIS, late of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She proceeds first to Southampton, where she is to be inspected by Mr. FOSASS, the senior partner of the house, who is now in Paris, and thence goes to Hong Kong, stopping at Cape Verdes, Cape of Good Hope and Singapore. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, THOMAS A. HARRIS; First Officer, John P. Patterson; Second Officer, E. Robinson; Third Officer, Wilson Colton; Chief Engineer, Charles Bernard; First Assistant, Jesse E. Bunce; Second Assistant, Theodore Bernard; Third Assistant, A. J. Lameraux. Her purser and surgeon are at Hong Kong, awaiting her arrival. Her full complement of men, when navigating Chinese waters, will be seventy-five men.

PANIC AMONG THE TICKET SWINDLERS.—The conviction and sentence of SMITHURST, the ticket-swindler, who was sent to Blackwell's Island on Saturday, has created quite a panic among the ticket-swindlers. Their bondsmen, too, have become frightened, and on Saturday last two of the fraternity, GEO. WARD and MOSES PHILLIPS, who are under indictment, were delivered up by their backers and their bonds cancelled. FRANK HEATH was bondsman for WARD, and SAMUEL WILSON and PATRICK FALLEN for PHILLIPS. They were unable to get new bondsmen, and were consequently committed to the Tombs by Judge WELSH. It is presumed, however, that some of their cronies will come to toe rescue before the sailing of another California steamer. WARD has boasted of clearing $2 000 on the sailing of one steamer, and a moiety of this sum would be an irresistable temptation to a professional bondsman.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 405 as the number of deaths that occurred in the City during the past week, which is an increase of 4 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number, 200 were of 10 years and under, and 62 were inmates of public Institutions. There were 121 deaths from diseases of the lungs and throat, and 86 from diseases of the brain and nerves. Of those who died, 213 were natives of the United States; 87 of Ireland; 37 of Germany; 12 of England; 5 of Scotland; 5 of France; 1 each of Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, South America and British America, and 4 unknown.

LECTURES.—JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, C. E., will repeat his lecture on "Tehauntepec—its Inhabitants and resources," at Hope Chapel this evening, before the New-York Catholic Literary Association. The advantages and practicability of this route to the Pacific, in a commercial point of view, will be illustrated, and the progress which has been made for opening it, as a route of travel, will be explained. A lecture will be delivered this evening by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on "Wit and Humor," at Rev. Dr. Hatfield's church, 31st-st. and 9th-av.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Saturday at No. 276 Third-avenue, upon the body of a girl three years of age, named JULIA NEWMAN, who was scalded to death by accidentally upsetting a kettle of hot water upon her person. Verdict accordingly.

THE POSTPONED LAUNCH.—The launch of the steamship *Yorktown*, which was postponed on Saturday on account of the southerly gale, will take place to-day, (Monday), at 2.30 P.M., weather permitting.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Harlem River on Sunday afternoon, and brought to the shore. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL REPORT.—There were 45 persons admitted to the New-York Hospital, during the past week, 37 discharged as cured, and 4 died.

Fires.

WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Greenwich pottery of WASHINGTON STREET, No. 261 West Eighteenth-street. The damage to the building and stock amounts to about $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Lorillard, Pacific, North River and Citizens' Companies. The fire originated in one of the kilns.

WHITE-STREET.—At about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a boiler exploded at No. 6 White street, occupied by J. WINE as a confectionery establishment. But little damage was done by fire. A man named AUGUSTUS VINCKEL, who was standing by the boiler at the time, was seriously injured, and taken to the Hospital.

RIVINGTON-STREET.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a varnish factory at the corner of Rivington and Norfolk streets, owned by TUBEN & NEPHEW. The damage will probably amount to $1,500; insured for $3,000 in a City company.

WORTH STREET.—At about 9½ o'clock on Sunday morning a slight fire occurred in a tenement house No. 141 Worth-street. Damage trifling.

FALSE ALARMS.—There were three false alarms yesterday—two in the Third District, and one in the Sixth. The firemen were kept busy running.

Police Reports.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a row took place in a crib, No. 5 Roosevelt street, kept by John Dolan, and said to be a notorious place of resort for thieves. The difficulty occurred about the division of property, supposed to be stolen, one of the party named Patrick Conway claiming that he had not got his share. This led to words, and finally blows followed. Conway drew a knife and rushed amongst the party, stabbing one named Patrick Walsh, alias Maddan, twice in the head, once in the neck and once in the arm, inflicting severe, though not dangerous, wounds. John Dolan, the proprietor, also received a cut in the arm. Officer Irving, hearing the noise, forced an entrance to the place and arrested the assailant, together with the injured parties, who were all locked up. An examination will be held to-day.

INGENIOUS ROBBERY.—On Friday morning last a young man about 20 years of age, medium height, light complexion and sandy whiskers, called at the office of Mr. Rodgers, house agent, No. 80 Fourth-avenue, to engage apartments. He was shown several rooms, expressed himself satisfied with them, and agreed to call again in the afternoon. He called at the appointed time, and Mr. Rodgers being absent across the street, his daughter invited the stranger into the office, while she went out to notify her father. On returning to his office, Mr. Rodgers found the stranger had left, and taken with him a mahogany cash-box, containing $213 75, substituting in its place an empty one of similar make. It is supposed that the rogue had taken a view of the box in the morning, and having furnished himself with a duplicate, watched the opportunity when Mr. Rodgers was out, to execute his purpose.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening Officers Conell and Welch, of the Harbor Police, arrested two seamen named Chas. Williams and P. Dolan for stealing a large quantity of sugar from the schooner *N. Boone*, arrived yesterday and lying at a pier in Brooklyn. They were locked up for examination.

Newspaper Ghouls in Our Midst.

From the Sunday Times.

A ghoul, among the old fantasies of oriental romance, was a mythic damon who prowled about the graves of the dead at night, disinterred the mouldering corpses from their place of repose, and feasted on he hideous rottenness of human decay. The newspaper ghoul of the present day, however, is a reality, though he is not quite so patient as his ancient prototype. He does not wait for the actually defunct. He pounces upon the dying—of upon the deathless whom he thinks ought to be among the dying—and guts his ravenous appetite upon the agony he witnesses as he gnaws at the vitals of his victim. He is, in fact, an artist. He delights in the convulsive throes of the unfortunate creatures he privately stilettos, and ha now and then indulges them with an extra stab in tha back, that he may tha better enjoy the excruciating anguish it occasions.

We were about to refer to the *Evening Post*, of this City, in illustration of our position. When it fancied, not long ago, that It had gotten Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S quivering heart between its teeth, and publicly munched it, day after day, with the gore dripping from its lips, it came very near the picture of a current ghoul; and perhaps its fearful outcry over the possible loss of such a luxury as the sight of Mrs. HARTUNG officially tortured upon the gallows does not lessen its peculiar claim, in this context, to our consideration; but your thorough ghoul is no respecter of persons, and the palate of the *Post* seems to have a fickelish *gout* chiefly for prey in petticoats. It banquets with a characteristic relish, to be sure, upon whatever may appear to be sufficiently infirm to render the hungry refinement a safe one; but then it fairly gloats over such a delicate *bonne b uche* as a guilty woman. It tears her dainty flesh to pieces with a vigorous voluptuousness that is truly picturesque, and smacks its moral lips over every writhing morsel with an unctuousness that is refreshing and exemplary.

The *Evening Post* would do, but *Harper's Weekly*, it strikes us, honestly merits the credit of being pronounced, *par excellence*, the Newspaper Ghoul of 1859. There is a slaughter-house piety about the demureness of its proceedings, when it once fastens its pictorial talons upon its unconscious object, that is eminently interesting. There is an *abandon* about its performance, a sort of "higher-law" independence of all the common restraints of decency and humanity, about the style in which it holds up to humiliation the "counterfeit presentment" of any party unfortunate enough to become a witness or a prisoner in a case of crime, that may be called thoroughly exciting. And then it bursts into the sacred privacy of a man's family relations—dashes wide open the ghastly chamber of his domestic wrongs—smears all over with filppant ribaldry his holiest affections, and tears down all the solemn barriers of charity and conscience—with a potential loosness and Christian self-complacency that is edifying beyond all description, and would be wonderful in anything but a Journal of Civilization.

Gen. Henningsen's Arizona Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Atlas* of to-day contains the following paragraph:

"THE ARIZONA EXPEDITION.—We understand that Gen. C. F. HENNINGSEN, President of the 'Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association,' has been disappointed in his expectations, and will not be able to fulfill his engagements with the Trustees and members. It will, therefore, be impossible to carry out the arrangements proposed in the circulars which have been issued."

This is not so. Gen. HENNINGSEN has fulfilled his engagements, and, in consequence of the inability of the Association here to carry out the original agreement, and a material change by the Board here in the Constitution, after the death of the Hon. MIKE WALSH, Gen. HENNINGSEN writes to a member of the Executive Committee: "I and my friends have withdrawn from the Association, and have formed another, called the 'Henningsen Arizona Association,' with the same objects, same conditions, and are proceeding without interruption. All the stock issued will be replaced by that of the new Association." All the news received by his friends in this City has been encouraging. Yours, &c., H.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 265 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
No. 57 Gravier st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all, that is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

To Housekeepers!!!—To prevent your house from being entered by burglars, use the Patent Rotary Lock, which is universally admitted to be the most convenient as well as secure lock ever invented.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Grand Invention.—Every person can make delicious Soda Water at 4 cents per gallon, in large or small quantities, by having one of the cheap but superb Fountains made by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

If you want a Choice Dress Suit,
at a low price,
Call on DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway, late Genin's.

A Luxurious Bedstead for the Sick, or those in health. No family should be without one of the invalid Bedsteads so highly recommended by all the medical faculty. Manufactured and sold by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit, elegant styles of gents' furnishing goods, received by every steamer, Alexandre kid gloves constantly on hand, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box; Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ongnent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH or APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway,

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines.—Price reduced from $75 to $65; good back stitch, two threads. Call and examine. Liberal commission to agents.
JOHN H. LESTER, No. 483 Broadway, New-York.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City can obtain Phrenological Examinations, with advice as to defects, talents and proper pursuits, daily, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees X C L ace in the world. A fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Jewelry, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Inquire:
Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body,
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
Judiciously used in time, will remove these sad evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!
Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 291 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Avoid Imposition.
A mixture, in bottles, bearing a title somewhat similar to CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, has been deposited, for sale on commission, with most druggists, grocers, &c., who, to gain an exorbitant profit, in many instances urge it on customers.
Purchasers of London Cordial Gin will do well to see that it is CHARLES', the only genuine London Glo. Depot No. 40 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Genuine Cocoaine,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise;
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 25th-st.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Little Boys and Their Sorrows.
BY JULIA CARY BRETNHARDT.
What aileth thee, my brother—
What makes your brow so sad,
When all your jocund playmates
In this merry month are glad?
Reveal to me, your sister,
The trouble you endure,
And if within a sister's power,
I promise you a cure!
Outspake the gallant youngster:
"I cannot play nor rest
While, of all my young companions,
I alone am bodly drest;
They pity me and pet me:
But their patronizing air—
Oh! 'tis torture, dearest sister,
And the hardest thing to bear."
"Your proud young spirit suffers,"
Said the sister, kind and true,
"But the grief is easy healing,
And I'll tell you what to do—
This very hour, together,
To the SMITHS we will repair,
And there buy a *Spring and Summer suit*,
SUCH AS A PRINCE MIGHT WEAR!"
The suit was bought, and Harry
Is now the gayest of the gay—
The foremost in his studies,
And the merriest boy at play.
Oh, mothers! con the lesson
Which these simple lines convey,
And in garments by SMITH BROTHERS made
YOUR LITTLE BOYS ARRAY!
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st. New-York.

Throw Physic to the Dogs!!
Said the Bard of Avon. Never was advice more wisely given—never more needed. Thousands, because they have a coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite, constipated bowels, low spirits, confused head and headache, or are bilious, will take physic. Yet no man was ever cured of Dyspepsia by taking physic. Relieved for the time probably they may have been. Cured they never were and never will be. Aperients and pills only add to the general irritation, and physic calls for more physic. But
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS
cure all such ills, and cure them mildly, safely, promptly and permanently.
Try them and see if we have not advised you wisely.
Price, 25 cents per box; six boxes for $1.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large three-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Phalen & Son's Cocoine.—The Public Press has so frequently and so emphatically expressed its high opinion of this invaluable preparation for the growth, preservation and embellishment of the hair, that anything additional at this time would seem to be superfluous. Attention is invited now only to make known that another article, made up by a Doctor (?) of Boston, is before the public, the merits of which, and its component parts, were tested in open Court the other day, to the complete satisfaction of all present. "The Doctor," after declaration on oath, that his Coco-*aine* was *not* an alcoholic wash, had the privilege of seeing one of his bottles opened, a portion of its contents poured out and ignited into a flame, giving unmistakable evidence that his deleterious mixture is composed principally of alcohol, thereby proving, if proof were needed, that the Cocoine of PHALON & SON is the only true article that can be used with safety and propriety as a regenerator of the human Hair. The public will, therefore, observe, and be on their guard. Nos. 197, 497 and 517 Broadway, and all Druggists.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos.
121, 123 and 125
FULTON-ST.,
BOY'S SPRING CLOTHING,
NEW PARIS AND AMERICAN
STYLES.
Largest stock, greatest variety and
LOWEST PRICES
in the market.
NO DEVIATION
from the price-mark on every
article.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new is the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phalen's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st.; also at O'Connor & Callender's, No. 53 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6,
At retail at No. 378 Broadway.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

MARRIED.

JEWETT—GARRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 24, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, WM. CORNELL JEWETT, of the firm of Jewett & Co., New-York, to ESTHER GARRISON, daughter of the Hon. C. R. Garrison.

☞ California and St. Louis papers please copy.

SAXTON—BRETT.—On Tuesday, April 19, by the Rev. J. H. Suydam, EDWIN A. SAXTON, of New-York, to HELENA BRETT, youngest daughter of Peter Brett, Esq., of Fishkill Landing.

WALSH—LAPPER.—In Qnehec, on Tuesday, April 19, by the Rev. R. W. Sewall, RICHARD J. WALSH, of Yonkers, N. Y., to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Paul Lepper, Esq., of Quebec.

DIED.

BEDFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, AUGUSTUS BEDFORD, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th (Amos) sts., on Tuesday, April 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Dutchess and Rockland County papers please copy.

KOPMAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 24, after a lingering illness, ROSE KOPMAN, widow of the late Louis Kopman, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Her remains will be removed to Trinity Church Cemetery for interment. Church service will be performed at her late residence.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Saturday, April 23, SUSAN MORGAN, wife of John Morgan, aged 54 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Andrew Hart, No. 44 Dominick-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, Mr. JAMES KELLOGG, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 59 Rivington-st.

☞ Catskill papers will please copy.

GAIBLER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 23, JOHN V., only son of Edward and Mary L. GAIBLAR, aged 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 12th-st., near 7th-av.

TREDWELL.—On Saturday evening, April 23, Mr. BENJAMIN M. TREDWELL.

☞ Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WIENINGER.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, GUSTAVUS A. WIENINGER, [illegible] aged 46 years, 6 months and 4 days. Mr. W. has been employed for several years in the New-York *Tribune* office, and his loss is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Schiller Lodge, No. 129, I. O. of O. F., the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, and the Franklin Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Thompson-st., this day, (Monday), at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 22, suddenly, THOMAS F. HENRY, aged 24 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 250 Myrtle-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 23, JAMES W. SULLIVAN, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 27 Willow-place, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Halifax papers please copy.

COLLINS.—At Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., 3d month, 27th, after a short illness, of disease of the heart, Doctor JOHN COLLINS, aged 78 years, 3 months and 8 days.

☞ Stonington, Conn., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

VAN WINKLE.—At Bergen, on Saturday, April 23, WILLIAM VAN WINKLE, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Bergen Church.

VAN SCHAICK.—At Jersey City, on Sunday, April 24, HENRY K., infant son of Jenkins and Maria Champe Van Schaick, aged 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 158 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

BALL.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 23, of heart disease, DAVID BALL, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at his late residence, No. 15 Fair-st., Newark, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WAIGAT.—At Savannah, on Friday, April 22, after three days' illness of dysentery, aged 9 months, WILLIAM P., only child of William P. and Catharine Wright, of Weehawken, N. J.

BUTLER.—In Hartford, on Friday, Jan. 28, at the residence of her son, John A. Butler, MARY ANN, widow of the late Hon. Calvin Butler, of Plymouth, and daughter of the late Angus Nickelson, late of New Milford, and formerly of the isle of Isay, Argyleshire, Scotland.

BUTLER.—In Bartford, on Thursday, April 21, MARY, wife of John A. Butler, and daughter of the late Frederick Lewis, of Wallingford.

OBITUARY.—Doctor JOHN COLLINS, one of the oldest and ablest physicians in Western New-York, died on the 27th of February, after a short and painful illness, of disease of the heart. This truly estimable man was born in Stonington, Conn., Nov. 19, 1781, and, after obtaining a thorough knowledge and practice of medicine, he removed to this State, and in 1823 settled in Hector, Tompkins County, where he resided and followed his profession until the time of his death, having reached the advanced age of 78. Being an eminent and skillful physician, he gained a reputation which led invalids to seek his counsel and trust their lives in his hands (so far as medical aid could reach) with entire confidence; being of a generous open-hearted disposition, the poor man ever found in Dr. Collins a friend, where he would always ready to answer their call; being calm and collected under the most trying circumstances, brave and ardent in his profession, his memory will be sanctified in the hearts of all who knew him. Having spent a life devoted to healing diseases of the body, not neglecting his own soul's salvation, he is now called by the Great Physician of Souls, from labors to rewards, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn a community's loss which is his gain.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

VALUABLE PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.
From the Boston Atlas and Bee.
We presume that any commendation of BURNETT'S COCOAINE is superfluous. Probably no article, of a similar character, has ever attained so wide-spread and favorable a reputation, in the same space of time, as has this compound of Cocoa-Nut Oil and other desirable articles. The proprietors have hundreds of letters in their scrap-book testifying to the efficacy of this preparation; but the well-known reputation of the proprietors is sufficient guaranty of its quality.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

$1.000 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON the conviction of any one counterfeiting Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure croup and dysentery, colic, sore throat, toothache, pains of all kinds, and chronic rheumatism, quicker than any other remedy, or no pay. Sold by all the druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
One of the largest.
NEW AND MOST TASTY STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS EVER OFFERED.
The CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT not equaled.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READY.
Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department, which is not in any way excelled by any in the world. F. B. BALDWIN.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s to $t.
INGRAINED 3-PLY, 90c. to $1.
2-PLYS AND INGRAINS, 25c. to $1,
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d.
CANTON MATTING at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 348 4th-av.
Near Cooper Institute.

NEWS FROM CHINA!!
ELEGANT BRONZE AND PARIAN GROUPS AND FIGURES,
TEA-TRAYS,
SUPERB TEA AND TOILETTE SERVICES,
SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
RICH CHINA DINNER AND BREAKFAST SETS,
GAS-GLOBES.
Close buyers are invited to call.
OVINGTON BROS., 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOTICE.
☞ THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE KEROSENE WORKS being now completed, we give notice that ALL orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly at new tariff prices.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW STYLES OF PARIS SILK NETS,
French Fans, of all descriptions,
Fancy Combs and Hair Pins,
and a large assortment of other
NEW GOODS,
just received per steamer *Europa*, and landing from steamer *Fulton*, for sale to the Trade at the lowest market prices, by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
This day added
ONE HUNDRED COPIES
"I LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG,"
By CHARLES READE.
New Books added in proportion to the demand.

I. O. OF O F.
Members of the order in the City from Ohio will meet at the Astor House MONDAY EVENING, April 25, at 8 o'clock to make final arrangements for the great celebration on Tuesday.

TRY IT.—IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM A burn, scald, cut, bruise or wound of any description procure some of Redding's Russia Salve and give it a trial. Only 25 cents a box. Sold everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

IT HOLDS ITS OWN.—Notwithstanding the multiplicity of so-called remedies before the public, the demand for Redding's Russia Salve grows with each season. It is an infallible remedy for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, wounds sores, erysipelas, etc. Get a box and try it. Only 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

IT NEVER FAILS.—Redding's Russia Salve never fails to cure cuts, burns, sc

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 90 feet deep, five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 a. m. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The two three-story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. They are gems in finish and convenience—being first-class and in all respects a most desirable residence, and only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, or at No. 13 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
On Bergen Heights, N. J.,
OR WILL BE EXCHANGED
for paper or staple fancy goods. Address J. L. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess Co., containing 10 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas, good barn, carriage house &c. To one wishing to locate in the country it offers inducements rarely met with, combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from this village. Possession can be given at once. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 45 last-place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 feet 5½ inches. (33 feet 5½ inches courtyard.) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 26x60 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect. S. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1¾ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 22d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 26x56; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 22d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN TWO-story and attic brick house and lot No. 132 4th-st., corner of Bridge-st., with stable on the rear. The house is 22 feet 4 inches by about 60 feet, substantially built, has most modern conveniences, and is in good repair, having been occupied by the owner. The stable has accommodations for two horses and carriages, and the property is an unusually eligible residence for a physician. Gas-fixtures and oil-cloth if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 105 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 78th-st., being 100 feet front, 300 feet deep, or 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right at wharf thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21 2d place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
R. B. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 18 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For lease of 3 years, and terms apply to LAURENCE DAVISON & SURGHILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER IN THE Fifties West on 3d av.; price $8,000; $5,000 can remain nine years. Payments made to suit purchaser. Also, one inside house. Both houses have water, gas and sewerage complete. Inquire at JAMES FETTRETCH, No. 483 2d-av., from 6 to 9 P. M., or at the new buildings between 36th and 40th sts., 2d av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class, four-story, English-basement, brown-stone house No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated. City and country combined; the house is a perfect gem; in finish and convenience unsurpassed; has extra stairs. Will be sold very low; very little cash required. No bill on house. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Gates avs. House conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c.; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. S. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED house, brown-stone English basement, situation perfect. No. 43 East 23d-st., near Madison-square, furnished in unique style, and replete with works of art. Apply to HALL BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, FOUR doors from 6th-av.; 21x75 feet; brown-stone and tiled up to the attic; has every possible convenience and is built in the most substantial manner; to exchange for two smaller houses near 6th-av., not above 38th-st. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVEN FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., all well rented; will be exchanged for good country property not much incumbered; some cash would be desirable. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,338 Broadway, near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-ST., near 8th-av., an elegant stone-front house, built in best manner, 18.8 by 53 feet, pleasantly situated, and with every convenience. Cheap and on favorable terms if sold before 1st May. Apply to J. R. EDWARDS, on the premises, or at No. 191 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FORTY ACRES of land within five minutes' walk of the railroad station at Jamaica, L. I. The land is of a rich light sand and loam soil, and is surrounded by first-class residences. Terms easy. Apply to C. B DYE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamarding-place, 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

27 ACRES AT YONKERS TO EXCHANGE for a house in this City, worth between $20,000 and $25,000. The property is finely situated, and is a most superb building site. The land is no incumbrance upon it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room 5.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 172 WEST 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side. Lot 55x100, house 25x53, 3 stories and basement, in thorough order. Has gas, plumbing, and hot air furnace complete, with furniture if required. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four-story, brown stone front house, No. 139 West 26th-st. The house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AVENUE—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 47 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story brown-stone houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 118th-st.; price $9,500; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 298 East Broadway, (fronting the Square), with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. TAFT, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 126th-st., near 8th-av., 24.99 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 125th st. Terms easy, to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 197 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE MANufacturing building No. 61 Crosby-st., with a strong light on all sides; 15 horse engine, boiler, &c. Address J. S. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—AT NOS. 335 AND 337 FRONT-ST., New-York, a general stock of mechanics' and builders' materials and patterns, in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 32 WEST 20th-st.; house 25 feet 3 inches by 42 feet; lot 25 feet 3 inches by half the block; price $13,000; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 ABINGDON-place; pleasant location fronting on square, to be seen after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS house in Washington-av., furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY and finished attic brick house, No. 136 Mercer-st., near 8th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated patent Metallic and Vulcanised Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 24 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FINE ARTS.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES—PAINTED BY MR. L. E. CHURCH.—J. McCLURE, Publisher, has much pleasure to announcing the completion of the great South American Landscape, upon which Mr. Church has been recently engaged, and that it will shortly be on view at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, for a few days previous to its departure for Europe.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; head of tide; to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places to the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR Sale at public auction, on the 28th day of April, first at 12 o'clock, M., containing sixty acres, or may be divided into smaller parcels if desired, situated on the corner of Tea Neck Road and Railroad-av., leading to the central depôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now just completed, half a mile from depôt, and 11 miles from Hoboken, or accessible by plank road. It is finely situated on high ground, and in a healthy location; it has a large orchard of fine grafted fruit; also, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c., in abundance; also, a fine large house, barn, carriage house, granary and other out-buildings, all in good order. The above will positively be sold on that day, on the premises. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of T. J. WELLS, corner of Washington and Clarkson sts., New-York. N. B.—Stages will leave Hoboken at 9 o'clock A. M. for premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.
A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a city residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, masonry, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven to ten acres of fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. It is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven Railway, and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.
Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich, after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIful Villa Sites at Catskill—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson, and containing about 23 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. The soil is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good dwelling house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house, with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River. Has shade and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold st., New-York.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at New-burgh—22 acres. Also, a furnished house and garden at Rockaway, near the Pavilion; also, an Italian villa at Yonkers; also, a large mansion and 20 acres at Flushing, and a large mansion and garden at Carthage, on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 15 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN F. RICEMAN, No. 197 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, 20 minutes' ride leading to Flushing. Apply to E. K. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 214 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, hot and cold water, &c., and commands a most surpassing view of the Hudson River; the grounds—10 acres—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 142 and 144 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated on the banks of the North River, 95th-st., within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Station, Stryker's Bay. Cars stop six times each day going to and from the City. Inquire on the premises, or of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 30 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit land, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$2,200. C. J. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN ISLAND—Forty acres of land on the south side—one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A plainly-furnished cottage, within two hours' distance from New-York; the Hudson River preferred; rent not to exceed $250. Address Box No. 2,262 New-York Post office.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STOry brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water-closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $250 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

$450—TO LET—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house with all improvements, two rooms reserved, corner 42d-st. and 7th-av.; good location for boarding-house. Also, three-story and basement, high stoop, with improvements, fitted up in good style, No. 187 West 50th-st., one door from 8th-av. All or part of the furniture for sale. Inquire of T. JONES, on the premises, or of DINGEE & ROIDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO STABLES, DESIRABLE FOR livery stables, express companies or milkmen, complete for either of the above businesses; built of brick, 3 stories high; one well located on 38th-st., near 3d-av., 25 by 40 feet; the other on 37th-st., in rear, 25 by 40 feet. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to 322 TER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

FOR RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES ON SECOND floor of No. 175 Broadway. These premises have the advantage of entrances on two streets, viz: No. 175 Broadway, opposite the Howard Hotel, and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite the National Hotel. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, in 30th-st., for six months from 1st of May; it is replete with all the modern conveniences, and to a genteel, quiet family, the rent would be but $500. Address, immediately, R., Box No. 2,185 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMIly, without children, apartments consisting of four rooms on second floor, front room, two large bedrooms, kitchen with Croton water and woodhouse, frame house. Rent, $8 per month. Apply at No. 125 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 5d and 4th avs., near the Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms, and one parlor each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $150 per year. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., in the basement, or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY, fashionable and sub-cellar brick house, No. 122 Livingston-st., near the City Hall. Inquire of C. L. BENNINGTON, No. 170 Sands-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock in the evening, or No. 404 Water-st., New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A MAN AND WIFE OR TWO OR three grown persons, the second floor of house No. 265 Madison-st., near Clinton; front room, back room, and one bedroom, two pantries, water, and gas; good neighborhood, and in good order. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A MODERN BUILT HOUSE, LOCATED desirably, in the upper part of the city, to the rent to be taken in hand, by a responsible man and his wife. Address, immediately, M. D., Box No. 1,255 Times Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS SOCIETIES A Lodge, &c.—Front rooms on 3d, 3d and 4th floors at No. 64 East 10th st., 4th door from Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Also, store No. 64 East 10th st., which can be suitable for a hotel or restaurant for $300 each. JOHN S. KELLY, No. 62 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 10 East 15th-st., near the 5th-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 47 MARKET-STREET—TO A RE-spectable family, the two-story brick house No. 47 Market-st., with gas fixtures, Croton-water in second story, &c. Inquire at No. 49, next door below; or of WM. E. COLLIS, No. 302 South-st., corner of Dover.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE LOWER PART OF A modern brick house in the 18th Ward, this City, viz: Two basements, two parlors and extension, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire at No. 75 Charles-st., or at the office No. 20 Nassau-st. J. J. TALLMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 29 Rose-st.; the house is in good order, commodious, convenient, and calculated for two families, and will be let separately if required; can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Apply to JOHN ALLAN, No. 11 Vandewater-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Possession immediately given. Rent, $900 a month, payable monthly in advance. Inquire of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 61 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Sedgwick and West-sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 272 WEST 22d st. The house is well-furnished, and has gas and bath. Two gentlemen will take full board, if agreeable.

TO LET—LOFTS IN BRICK BUILDING NO. 41 Wooster-st., 25x65 feet, well lighted and good hoistway, at a low rent.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 517 GREENWICH-ST., suitable for a dry goods or fancy store. Apply to A. P. YORK, No. 79 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 46TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 197 9th-av. Possession in May next.

TO LET—$300, UPPER PART OF NO. 54½ LUDlow-st., near Grand-st. Croton water and gas.

TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 11 GAY-ST., NEW HOUSE WITH gas, near the corner of Waverley-place and 6th-av., $400. No. 239 West 36th-st., three-story house with modern improvements, $400. No. 10 Benwicks-st., near Canalst., has 10 rooms, $350. A new four-story store front house in West 49th-st., north side, about 183 feet west of Broadway; has all the modern improvements; would be let for $600. No. 308 West 24th st., three story house, modern improvements, with extension; good location; $360. No. 174 West 21st st., large house with the modern improvements, $800. A house in West 25th-st., near 8th-av., modern improvements, $650. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 80h-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—ASHLAND HALL.—THESE FINE PREMises, consisting of houses, out-houses and eight acres of land, will be let for one or more years to a good tenant. On the premises are a beautiful lawn, well covered with shade and fruit trees, and a large garden-plot, filled with the smaller fruits, asparagus-bed, &c. There are from 40 to 50 apartments, consisting of parlors, spacious dining-room, sitting-room, dormitories, &c. The whole is within two minutes' walk of the terminus of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad, and presents rare advantages to parties wanting premises for Summer boarding-house purposes. Apply to D. A. FRAME, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY and more than the rent taken in board, by a gentleman, lady, and child, seven years old, the three story high basement brick house No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, elegantly finished and all complete, with Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c.; part of the front parlor furniture would be sold low, or rented, if desired; to a small, genteel family, of high respectability, advantageous terms will be offered. Inquire, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., of Mr. LEET, No. 261 Broadway, New-York, and other times on the premises.

TO LET—THE FINE ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses Nos. 284 and 314 West 22d-st.; the high-basement house, brown-stone, No. 218 West 31st st., brick cottage No. 288 West 24th-st.; 2 high basement brick houses in 20th-st., just east of 8th-av., for $650; and water tax; a brown-stone, English-basement house, with basements and sub cellar in fine order, $700. The above fine houses are now offered at reduced rates. J. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first loft is 200x28 feet. The others are divided into front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 396 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, with all the modern improvements, and a conservatory attached; neighborhood one of the best in the City. House may be seen between 10 and 12 A. M. Inquire of THOS. DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 15th and 14th sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH STOOP brown-stone front house No. 120 West 39th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The premises can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The very desirable house, for a small family, No. 109 Amity-st., opposite St. Clement's Church, with modern improvements, rent $550, but the furniture must be taught by tenants. Apply on the premises between 12 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A NEW three story and basement house, with high stoop, marble mantels, in first-rate location, being in South 5th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, next door, or E. BROOKER, No. 221 Division-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN BEDFORD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Myrtle-av., a well-finished two-story, attic and basement house; gas all through; location very pleasant; suitable in every respect for a respectable family. Rent low. Apply to G. PFIEFFER, No. 14 Dutch-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 5 East 22d-st., second door from 5th-av.; four stories high, basement and sub-cellar, 20x50, with every modern improvement. Carte of entrance at car office.
PINGEE & ROIDEN,
No. 9 Nassau-st., and No. 12 Pine st.

TO LET—IN CHESTER-STREET, BROOKLYN, the 2d floor of a first class brick house to a small family. The house is in perfect order and in fine location, having a fine view of the Washington Park. Apply at the 6th house from Myrtle-av., in Oxford-st., east side, or at No. 88 Pike-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone front house, No. 113 Pineapple-st., corner of Cranberry, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding house. It is in first rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. BADDEN, No. 27 Remsen-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE AND PLEASANTLY-located house, with 9 rooms and one acre of ground, in South Bergen, near the Newark Plank Road, 2 miles from Jersey City; all kinds of fruit in abundance. Stages pass the door. Rent $250, with privileges reserved. Inquire of W. J. DEMOREST, 375 Broadway.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., Times Building, next to the Times office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st. front. Rent $2,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO LET—VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick and brown-stone house, containing water, gas, and complete in every respect; pleasantly situated in Hoboken in a good neighborhood. It will be rented at a bargain to a good tenant, and only such need apply. Address M., Box No. 131 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—AGENTLEMAN, LEAVing for Europe, wishes to let his house, furnished, for two years. It is three-story and basement, completely furnished, including linen, and in the most perfect order. Will only be let to good private family. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, No. 61 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary, a first-class residence, or a fashionable club house, cannot be surpassed. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 326 4th-st.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished), No. 178 8th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. M. WELLS, No. 197 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas-fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery, wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent, $500. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET. Houses are three story, attic and basement, first-class, and in good location; now being put in complete repair; will be let at low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 153 East 23d st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—ASTONISHING CHEAP RENT, $550 each—two first-class brown-stone front houses, three-story basement and sub-cellar, high stoops, with modern improvements. Possession immediately. Located in 50 h-st., near 8th-av. cars. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome st., real estate agency.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AND RENT taken in board by the owner. House large and delightfully situated in sight of the City—19 minutes' distance. Inquire, between 3 and 5 P. M., at No. 268 Greenwich-st., second floor, front office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., thirteen rooms, well finished, gas fixtures, heater, &c.; close to Myrtle-av. cars, and to a pleasant neighborhood. Possession immediately. Rent, $100. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. A suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose are now occupied for the same purpose by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house, No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place covering the entire lot, and adapted for a first class boarding-house. Can be seen from 2 to 4 daily. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IN SOUTH Brooklyn, a very snug and handsome three-story brick house, in first-rate order, at about half the rate of New-York rents. Possession can be had previous to 1st of May. Apply to WM. DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL HOUSES, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, Nos. 282 and 284 West 31st-st. Also a house and one acre of ground at Mount Vernon. Rent low. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 20 12th-st., near 7th-av.

TO LET—BANKING OFFICES AND LOFTS—In Nos. 78 Maiden-lane; five floors; rent $700. Also, first-class low rooms connected on the second floor of one central building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 73 EIGHTH-AVENUE, SUITES of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen; Croton water and gas; rent from $12 to $16 per year. Apply to EDWARD THOMPSON, No. 155 West 9th st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, an English basement house in Bond-st.; place. To a suitable occupant rent made low. Board is wanted for the owner and daughter. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment and counter cellar, with high stoop, all modern improvements, on West 53d-st., north side, first house east of 8th-av.; house open all day; rent $560. Inquire of N. L. DEMAREST, No. 253 West 31st-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS—THE three-story brick building No. 12 East 20th-st., 70 feet west of Broadway, consisting of store, back basement and floors above for business purposes. Steam power can be had if required. Inquire at No. 12 East 20th st.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR over the Canal-st. office of BROWN'S WATER FURNACE COMPANY, No. 274 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-PART OF HOUSE over stores northeast corner of Bowery and 4th-st., consisting of 10 rooms. Rent $500. For particulars apply at No. 297 4th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 203 West 16th-st. Inquire, for terms, at No. 98 Broadway, up stairs, or No. 208 West 19th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other tenant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 9 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos. 63 AND 65 ELIZAbeth-street; one room 12 x to feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply, from 11 to 3 P. M., THOMAS SIGSTON, 212 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET.—THERE will be a large store to let about the 1st of June. Best block in this growing city. Apply at No. 142 Washington-st., Hobokeo.

BROADWAY—A STORE TO LET, NO. 912, BEtween 22d and 23d sts., east side. Apply on the premises, or No. 59

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
NATURE'S TRUE RESTORATIVE.
The best, safest and purest
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.

It is recommended by the leading medical authorities and is highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative;* and persons who lead a sedentary life will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.

Prepared by A B & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of the blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by "TRIEBEMAR." A trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
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NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
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THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
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are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere.
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EXTRACT BUCHU
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THE GREAT DIURETIC,
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THE GREAT DIURETIC,
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THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Price $1 per Bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

DR. RAYMOND & CO.'S COMPOUND
HAS BEEN USED BY THOUSANDS FOR
DYSPEPSIA AND ITS SYMPTOMS
NERVOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, NAUSEA,
HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, FLATULENCE,
General Debility, &c. The proprietors challenge one in stance where it failed to
RELIEVE OR POSITIVELY CURE
Warranted harmless, admirably adapted for weak, nervous and dyspeptic females.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S Agency,
No. 580 Broadway,
And at the drug stores, Nos. 120 and 208 Bleecker-st., No. 408 8th av., No. 145 7th av., No. 38 6th-av., Broadway, corner 23d-st., No 12 3st av., No. 591 2d-av., No. 356 Pearl-st., and HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The Compound is sent free to any part of the United States. Postage stamps will be received direct to
RAYMOND & CO., No. 580 Broadway.

GOODNOW'S
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RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT.
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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors CAMOCHAN and METT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 8 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 1 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1836, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, which he has treated and cured more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies save in new cases in less than six hours. It took on the poisonous taint when blood is sore to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of loss as well as health, many maidloe, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. This remedies are mild, safe, and sure to relieve in no instance to institute. Dr. WATSON receives patients a separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL Diseases in all its different forms, whether arising in full from SECRET EXCESS, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plate of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
C. M. MILLER, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES
JUST PUBLISHED AND SINGLE, BY HEALTH OR DISEASE. DR. LAMONT'S PAPER, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 300th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the acute by of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers, their recipes and specifics, the author's necessaries Parisian and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. Nine blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

Wa a concur with other papers in recommending Dr Lamont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis.* Ger man Die Reform. Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Na tional Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Bahwaz Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pilot New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Strictures and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of suspicioed confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine is the only one containing 95 per cent. of oil BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state.
QUERU, No. 135 4th-av., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO'S, T. THRENN'S Nos. 635 and 562 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER.
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIES, No. 942 Broadway. Office, No 54 West 23d-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 513 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 265 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of this original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 Nassau-st. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle, $9 a dozen.

MEDICAL.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—DR. E. M. BROWNE, 15 years in practice as female physician and obstetrician, respectfully offers to ladies his profession. services in the treatment of every form of disease, as the removal of painful menstrual obstructions by scientific treatment. Dr. B.'s Female Pills are warranted to act as represented; price per box, $1. Handsome accommodations for ladies. Apply at No. 32 8th-av.

CAUTION.—CONSUMERS OF HENRY'S CALcined Magnesia are cautioned against a very inferior counterfeit of it, lately offered for sale in New-York, and are recommended to purchase only from druggists of known responsibility. JOHN FERGUSON, Agent for T. & W. Henry, Manufacturers, Manchester, England.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 23 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 12½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
ALSO OF		
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.		

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 73 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROADWAY RAILROAD, OF BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine into the financial condition of the Broadway Railroad Company, as well as their future prospects, report—

That they have examined the books of the Company and find the following to be the condition of the Company on the 1st of April instant, to wit:

	Capital Stock,	$200,000 00
Cash received on account stock subscriptions	$138,700 00	
To be received on Stock subscriptions	61,000 00	
Reserve Stock	10,300 00	
Total	$200,000 00	$200,000 00
Capital Stock		$200,000 00
Receipts from Passengers		7,441 43
Liabilities		6,919 59
Construction accounts to date	$81,182 91	
Equipment account	41,033 20	
Real Estate	14,979 83	
Salary account	660 00	
Office Expenses	458 52	
Stock Subscriptions unpaid	61,000 00	
Reserved Stock	10,300 00	
Running expenses of Stages during Winter	6,913 01	
Cash on hand	1,933 55	
Total	$214,361 02	$214,361 02

Of the subscribed stock unpaid, $40,000 is to be issued to the contractor, when his contract is complete

The Company took possession of the stage-lines on the 1st of October last, and the line on the route has suffered much during the last six months from the disturbed situation of the entire line of the road.

The Committee find the road about completed, and that it has been constructed with the following material, to wit: white and yellow pine and white oak ties and strings, spiked together at each tie with an iron spike ⅝ by 6½ inches, laid with American Iron Rail, of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.'s manufactory, screwed to the wooden strings at the ends, and every intermediate space of three feet with an iron screw ⅝ by 4½ inches, (known as a wood-screw.) There is also an iron plate, ¼ inch thick, 3⅜ by 9 inches laid between the wood structure on the strings under the ends at each connection of the rails.

All the water-crossings where the streets are paved are laid with the stone abutments, cement bottom and iron sewers let into the stone even with the surface of the street grade

The road is nine miles in length, of single track, and every foot of the same paved.

The Committee believe the road constructed of the most approved kind of material, and in a manner which will insure durability.

On the 17th inst., on the completion of the double track, 9 cars were put on the road, making only 342 trips in the last four days, and the receipts have been $333 71 (being an average of $10 per car) per day, and carried 6,674 passengers. The number of cars will be increased to 14 within a few days, when it is believed the travel will increase in a greater ratio than that stated above.

The Company have made arrangements with the Long Island Railroad for hourly trains to and from East New-York to Jamaica, by which means passengers on that line from any portion of Long Island can be placed in the centre of the City of New-York from 40 to 60 minutes sooner than by any other mode of public travel now existing, and at Peck slip Ferry on the New-York side from 15 to 30 minutes sooner.

The Company have 14 cars and have ordered two more of large size to accommodate 80 passengers seated.

When the amount due on the stock subscribed shall be paid, and the avails of the reserve stock sold, the Company will be free from debt, and have surplus (after equipping for 4,000 passengers daily) of about $7,000.

The Committee consider the future prospects of the Company very flattering.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
BROOKLYN, April 21, 1859.
JAMES A. VAN BRUNT,
G. P. REPPOCK,
WILLIAMSON RAPALJE,
WM. IRVING STEELE.

N. B—By order of the Board of Directors the President was authorized to dispose of the Reserved Stock at par.

Immediately after the above report was made public the $10,300 of Reserve Stock was sold as authorized by the Board.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1858. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupone due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the Trustees, at the basement of the mansion building, No. 13 Cedar-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., from the 18th to the 30th of April, 1859.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 71 John-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Damascus Steel and Iron Company, held this day at their office, No. 71 John st., the following gentlemen were reelected Trustees for the ensuing year:

W. Hawxhurst Townsend,	Uriah Hendricks,
William Pearsall,	William Hickok,
Moses A. Peppock,	John C. Tucker,
Frederick W. Allen,	Elisha W. Andrews,
and Samuel Churchill.	

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Trustees,
FREDERICK W. ALLEN was reelected President.
SAMUEL CHURCHILL was reelected Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st-av. and 111th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 7th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board,
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three per Cent. after the 1st day of May next at the Chemical Bank. Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

BANK—FOR SALE.—A SOUTHERN CHARTER for a Bank, fully organized; can be ready for business within ten days; books, &c., ready. Price $12,000; none but a cash customer need apply. Address, with real name, BANK, Box No. 130 Times Office.

$55,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROperty in this City. No applications from Brokers will be entertained. THOMAS MASTERTON & SONS, No. 139 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for nineteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTgages on improved property in sums to suit applicants. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 1,996 Post-office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No 43 Wall st., Jauncey court.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 181 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 90 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. B. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY!
Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, HEDGE, Master,

is receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her
THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The WEB FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 116 and 119 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 85 days.

Never damages any cargo.
Is of small capacity.
Will fill before her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	50

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AFRICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Burgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
VANDERBILT, Capt. LEFEVRE | ARIEL, Capt. JONES.
OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. TINKER. | NORTH STAR.

Will form a fortnightly line between New-York, Southampton and Havre, to sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, on the following dates, viz.:

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
ARIEL	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
OCEAN QUEEN	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms.
Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $50; 2d Cabin, $50.
Certificates issued of passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorable line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with pamphlets, can be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days—Clipper of Saturday, April 30—the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHEROKEE, Thomas B. Skinner, Commander is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

This superb Baltimore clipper-ship shows by her log the following passages and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool, 13 days; from London to Callao, 78 days; from Callao to Cork, 80 days—sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas* beating her on both passages; passage from Melbourne to Callao, 72 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 2,200 miles in seven successive days and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st. (Tontine Building.)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MORRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$20 75	To Augusta, Ga	$10
To Mobile	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Palatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, April 30.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Will receive freight Saturday, April 23.
Passage, first cabin.....$60
Passage, second cabin.....40
Freight to New-Orleans 25 cents.
No freight taken for Havana.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 43 South-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 720 Broadway. Apply to H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP GLASGOW FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP GLASGOW, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The ARABIA will sail on the 11th of May.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, HAUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 94 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $49 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $33; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, May 14, 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. Passage from either of the above places to New-York: Cabin, $75; Steerage, $30; Children under 12 years of age half fare. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 30 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 40 cents per foot, and proportionate r

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, April 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 39, 40, 41, 8, 9.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 87, 174, 197, 198, 199, 229, 120, 12, 58 149, 203, 209.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1166, 1051, 1382, 1434, 1471, 1472, 1216, 1274, 1276, 1316, 1442, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1521, 1523, 1530, 1534, 1536, 1538. *Part III.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 148, 91, 129, 90, 145, 212, 942, 785, 186, 4, 313, 311, 313, 346, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 367.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 23.

Before the Hon. Judge Davies.

Elias Maguire et al. vs. *Jacob Picard et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs declaring the assignment void. Reference ordered to appoint a receiver, and for the defendants to deliver over the assigned property under oath.

Complaint as to infant Reubens must be dismissed with costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

George W. Johnson et al. vs. *Elizabeth M. Taylor, &c.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

John B. Thantel vs. *Anson B. Birdsall et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The April Term of this Court closed on Saturday. Notwithstanding the sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which, through the action of the District Attorney, at present tries the capital cases of murder, and the secondary cases of homicide, the disposal of other cases, such as felonious assault, burglary, grand larceny, arson, and the minor degrees of crime, was very large; and the Recorder, in dismissing the Grand Jury, assured them that they had transacted more business than any Grand Jury had done for the last three years,—a compliment to that august body, but unencouraging to the City, in view of the increase of crime which is thereby implied. In the cases which have been tried during the past term, the Recorder has done his utmost to make an example of the criminals, refusing in every instance to exercise any leniency, on the application of interested counsel. The following was the work of Saturday:

The cases of Elisn Lynch, John Lynch and John D. Fromer, charged with homicide, were transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Patrick Burke, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery, was allowed to go on paying a fine of $10.

Christopher Johnson and George Moore, convicted of an assault upon Solomon Harris, with a recommendation to mercy, were fined $2 each.

Peter Duffy, convicted of an assault with a club on a man named Clark, was sentenced to the City Prison for 20 days, and to pay a fine of $25.

David Hanford, who pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, in passing forged notes on the National Bank of this City, was arraigned for sentence.

Mr. Ashmead asked a suspension of judgment in the case, and read the affidavits of the complainants in support of his motion.

The Recorder denied the request, and sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for three months.

Michael Corcoran, a small boy, who was charged with burglary, was arraigned, and the Recorder said that, upon the recommendation of the Grand Jury, he had determined to send him out West, so that he would reform.

John Kernan, who pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Harman Isaacs, charged with receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Kendrick pleaded guilty to forgery in the 4th degree, and sentence was deferred.

Abraham Buckley was sent to the State Prison for five years, on a plea of grand larceny.

Paul Ritter, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Henry Smithurst, charged with ticket swindling, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

After hearing some motions, the Court adjourned sine die.

A Greater than Hobbs.

The progress of the age in the improvement of every description of mechanical work, is not better exemplified than in the department of Bank and Safe Locks. There is one description of these safeguards which we have been permitted to examine closely, and which has been clearly explained to us as far as exhibition can be explanation; to understand the whole interior working in a short time would be impossible—for, it is the result of some ten or twelve years close application on the part of the inventor. We refer to ISHAM'S BANK AND SAFE LOCKS, manufactured at New Britain, Conn., and for sale in Boston, at the agency, No. 1 PHŒNIX BUILDING—in New-York, at No. 52 Beekman street.

These Locks are patented in the United States and Europe. They afford absolute certainty against marring, picking, pressure, powder and all the devices known to the most experienced burglars. Each Lock is capable of several millions of changes. They are greatly admired for their simplicity and convenience—have no springs and insure perfect action. For securing vault doors the "ISHAM BANK LOCK" is a complete safeguard. His "SAFE LOCK" also is used on vault doors, and is the most perfect Lock in the world for Burglar-proof Safes and Steel Chests, as they are unpickable, and have no KEY-HOLE, cannot be penetrated by even the proof of any explosive substance. It is made both with and without a key, as purchasers direct.

This Safe Lock is believed to be the only Lock in the World without a Key Hole and having a Key! The keys of either of these locks are beautiful, new and unique in style, and very convenient in form. They can readily be changed in a few seconds, and the locks conform to all the changes in the keys with perfect accuracy.

Certainly these locks are safe if there can be safety in this world in anything, and the proprietors are so well convinced of their entire security that they cheerfully offer to put $3,000 behind one for any picker's reward. This lock cannot be described in detail in to-day's paper. It is like a watch in its beautiful finish—like walls of steel in its strength. The large number of Banks and other institutions where valuables must be kept, that have already given the Isham Bank Locks a preference over all others, is a strong evidence of their worthiness. Cashiers, and Presidents, may feel perfectly secure with them for keepers. None more impregnable could possibly be found. These ISHAM Locks have already superseded many of the old favorites. Truly not only is the New-Britain Bank-Lock Company fortunate, but Bank officers and stockholders also, that the services of such a man as THOMAS TRACY have been secured for foreman, who has certainly shown himself to be a man *greater than Hobbs*, for not only can he pick the Hobbs Lock but he can pick others which defied the skill of the man who astonished Europe and America with his lock-picking. The lock long known as BACON'S Duplex (YALE'S patent) was too much for Hobbs, but now has yielded to the superior knowledge and ingenuity of THOMAS TRACY, who has the supervision of the New-Britain Bank Lock Manufactory. In the possession of the proprietor and agents of the Isham Bank Locks may be found certificates from the officers of the Suffolk Bank, manager of the Boston Clearing House, and the Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, of this city, certifying that, on the 11th of March last, BACON'S best Duplex Bank Lock, being on the vault door of the Hide and Leather Bank, was completely locked in their presence, that Mr. TRACY was then introduced, who possessed no previous knowledge of the lock or keys, and in less than three hours the vault door was shown to those gentlemen open, the keys being in the possession of the Cashier the whole time occupied by Mr. TRACY in picking the lock. The Company, also, have in their possession similar certificates, signed by the officers of two of the principal banking houses of Chicago. These operations of entire success make it obvious that this foreman can readily pick any of the Duplex Bank Locks, (YALE'S patent,) and that he is enabled to give to the world new and valuable light upon the important subject of Bank Locks. Such is the ease with which this gentleman picks the Bacon Duplex Bank Lock that he makes no more noise than is done in the use of the key, and leaves no scratch upon the lock to mar its ordinary working. And so complete and simple is his plan that when once seen a mere novice can copy it. For the safety of banks Mr. TRACY has so far kept his secret from the public, and thus from burglars. For this act, which has "headed off" burglars and saved vast sums of money from robbery, we feel that Mr. TRACY far more deserves to be canonized as a public benefactor than many who gain this distinction.

Of course bankers and others having charge of valuables will not fail to examine the above-named locks and certificates.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

Dr. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their name, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Look!!

Superb Carpetings!!

A Startling Low Price!!

Royal Velvets, $1 25; Brussels, 90c. per yd.

Another Discount, 37½c. to 75c. per yard.

ISAAC ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURE HOLLAND GIN.

500 cases of Gold Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper, expressly for medicinal use. For sale by DOMINGO MOREL, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment will cure the worst cases of chapped and cracked Hands and Lips in one night, producing a soft, smooth and healthy skin. 25c. per box will give. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 23.

$20,000 Ill. Int. 1860	96½	200 Har. R.R. pref.	s10 46½
3,000 Virginia 6s	99¾	700 do	40¾
15,000 Mo. State 6s	87¾	1,100 do	40
10,000 do	s15 87½	100 do	b60 40¾
1,000 La. State 6s	96	22 Hud. Riv. R. R	22¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s Bds.	85½	86 Cleve & Pitts. R.R.	7¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s	100¾	750 Reading Railroad	51¾
2,000 R. Riv. R. 1st M.	79¾	200 do	51¾
5,000 Mich C.R. 8 P ct.		300 do	s4 51
1st M. S. F. C. B.	94¾	550 Mich. Cent. R. R.	62
5 $50 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88½	100 do	81¾
5,000 do	s60 88¾	50 do	s60 81¾
4,000 Ch. St. P. & F. Du Lac 1st Mort. Bs.	35	50 do	s15 81¾
5,000 C., St. P. & F. L. g. b	9	400 M S & N I G 6th opg	s15 81¾
1,400 L. E. & W. 2d M bs	44¾	875 do	opg 35¾
2,000 Gal. & Chi 2d M bs	94	50 do	b30 36¾
4,000 Hsn. & St. J. R. bs	71¾	150 do	s30 35
12 Mer. Ex. Bank	99½	50 do	s1 sft opg 36¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	109	50 do	b30 36¾
20 Chatham Bank	99	28 Panama Railroad	122¾
50 Bk. of the Rep	126	100 do	122¾
50 Exc. Mi. St. Co.	b10 87¾	200 do	s60 122¾
300 do	s10 87	25 Galena & Chic. R. R.	66¾
10 do	87¼	200 do	s60 66
250 do	87¾	200 do	s3 66¾
25 N. J. Zinc	61	200 do	s15 66¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	s60 80½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	25¾
110 N. Y. Cent. R.	74	50 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.R.	58
50 do	b60 74	100 do	s10 57¾
200 do	73¾	200 do	b60 57¾
100 do	b3 74	150 do	s0 57¾
100 do	b60 73¾	200 do	s10 57¾
100 do	b10 73¾	100 do	s30 57¾
43 do	73¾	50 do	s 57¾
350 do	73¾	13 Park Bank	109
50 do	s wk 73¾	115 Erie Railroad	9¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	99¾	80 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	73¼
1,000 Ohio St 6s, 86	108	100 do	73
1,000 Mo. State 6s	87¾	300 do	b60 73
10,000 Tenn 6s, '90	93¾	900 do	73¾
1,000 Hud. R R 1st m.	104	200 do	s10 73¾
5,000 N. J. Cen 2d m. b.	100	300 do	s60 73¾
4,000 La. C. & I. L. G. B.	17	800 do	s60 73¾
5 Bank of Commerce	101¾	265 M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	85
200 Reading R. R.	s30 50¾	150 do	34¾
100 do	50¾	100 Erie Railroad	s30 9
85 Pacific M. S. Co.	88	150 Harlem R.R.	12¾
30 do	s15 87½	200 Har. R. R. Pref.	40
100 do	88¾	150 Mich. Cent. R. R.	61¾
50 do	88¾	50 do	51
50 do	wk 88	200 do	s10 51
100 do	b30 88¾	100 do	51¾
100 do	s3 88½	300 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	66
50 Chi. & Rk Is. R.	s0w 57	600 do	s60 65
200 do	b30 57	350 do	65¾
250 do	s10 57		

MONDAY, April 25—A. M.

The past week was one of continued and unusual excitement on the Stock Exchange. The daily operations were large and active on the Share list—one-half nearly being in New-York Central alone—the fall, after repeated fluctuations through the week, being 3½ ₱ cent. The following table affords a fair index to the movement of the General Market, the inside figure representing the closing sales of Saturday week, and the outside the sales of Saturday afternoon last, after the printed list of the Second Board:

COUPAS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104½@104¾ @104½
N. Y. Central	76½ @76½ @74 @73½ @74 @73½ @74 @72½ @73
New-York and Erie	9¾ @9
Reading	51@51¼@50½
Rock Island	58@57@58½@57@57½
Michigan Southern	13¾@12¾
Michigan Southern preferred	40@36@35@35½@34¾
Michigan Central	52⅞@51¾@52½@51@51½
Toledo	26½@25¼
Galena	67¾@66½
Illinois Central	68¼@65@66¾@66
Panama	122@120½@123@122½
Pacific Mail	87¾@88¼@86½@89
Missouris	88¾@87¾@87¼
Virginias	94½@99@99½
Tennessees	93¾@93⅞@93½
Illinois Central Bonds	88½@88¾
Hudson River	33⅞@32½
Harlem Preferred	42@40
Delaware and Hudson	96¼@96

The heavy break down in New-York Central occurred on Tuesday afternoon, the price of that day falling full 2 ₱ cent., to 74. The sales of the afternoon were variously reckoned at from 7,500 to 12,000 shares, a large number of private settlements being made outside the Board room. This sudden movement on the part of one of the previous and principal buyers changed the position of the Stock on the Street very materially. It was followed, however, by numerous, and in the aggregate large, purchases for out of town and other outside orders, but these were met in turn on Friday and Saturday by a very eager disposition on the part of speculators for the fall to put out fresh contracts. The party being well fortified in point of ability by the heavy differences collected early in the week, moved with extraordinary boldness. The Street sales on Friday, after the orders of the morning had been filled at the Board at 74¾ ₱ cent., fell to 73½. In the afternoon they returned to 74@74¼, and on Saturday morning orders came in again at 74@73¾. After the Boord, the sellers were numerous, and the price was followed down precipitately to 73@72¾, closing 73 at 4 o'clock. The actual certificates of the Stock on the Street, as the basis of these immense and rapidly-changing operations, were partially increased by the *bona fide* sales of 1,500 or 1,800 shares for Eastern account noticed in our last weekly review, delivered on Monday, though these were abaorbed by retransfer to the country, in smaller certificates, by the close of business on Saturday. The sale referred to had much to do, perhaps, with the braak in the Stock on Tuesday, though other encouragements to sell, after this, were found in the previous success in bearing down the Stock from 80@81 ex-dividend, through March and April, and in the use made of the war news and the talk of the reduced compensation for the Spring business on all the trunk lines. In reference to the last we are not aware that any of the Central managemant have expressed any serious dissatiefaction at the working of the recent independent change of policy on their own line, deliberately and unanimously made et their own instance, nor have we heard anything like complaint from the seat of the Company et Albany as to the success which has thus far attended their April bneiness. We find too, in reference to the Philadelphia etock sales, thet the Pennsylvania Central interest has not suffered materially in market value from the extension of that Pandora's line of railway, wrangling end mischief, the "St. Nicholas compact." The sales on Saturday were at 83¼ @ 83½ ₱ cent. for a *six* ₱ cent security, quite as much interested certainly against "ruinous competition," as the New-York *eight* ₱ cent Central shares, aclling down to 73 ₱ cent. Indeed, the greatest, if not the only lively concern constantly expressed on this subject is from sources more likely to be satisfied with the one-sided gossip and varied assertions of the Street, than to seek information where the practical truth could be learned, in reference to the prospects and actual business of the four trunk lines, three of which are now profitable and dividend-paying stocks, and not likely to be less so on the certainty of an increased passenger traffic this summer, and the probable return of good crops in their season.

The Western Shares have sympathized in most instances with the decline in the leading speculative Stock. The heaviest fall is in Michigan Guaranteed; the lightest in Rock Island. Both these moved actively through the week; Rock Island having, apparently, a strong support on outside orders. The fluctuations in Galena, Michigan Central, Toledo and Illinois Central were very marked—the last named feeling the influence of the late decline in London. Hudson and Harlem are also depressed, though not to the extent of the other stocks. In Harlem Preferred an active business continues, at 40@40¾ ₱ cent. Reading comparatively resists the general decline, though 30@60-day contracts were again made for the *Bear* account at 50@49¾, while the cash stock sold at 51¾@50¾ ₱ cent. In Pacific Mail and Panama the fluctuations rule in favor of the *Bull* account, and both were strong on saturday, and the Mail shares advanced in the afternoon to 89 per cent. The California business both in passengers and express, and other freights has seldom been so active, and fair remuneration is found by the Mail Company against a competition equally "ruinous," if we are to believe the ardent partisans of the Vanderbilt system of breaking down all steamship property, with the emulation in railway traffic. Neither, by the way, is any thing very new in this country, and both interests when well managed, have at least occasionally subsisted and prospered without "subventions" or "compacts," and the public been infinitely better accommodated.

The Federal Stocks were dull through the week. The New Fives 104¾ for the coupon bonds, and 104¾ for the registered certificates. State Stocks steady at the close. The war news from Europe has influenced some fresh contracts in Missouris for the *Bear* account. Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas comparatively scarce. The Railway mortgages dealt in at the Board are generally firm and in fair investment demand. The plain and fourth mortgage bonds of the Erie Company are lower, and so are the La Crosse Land Grants.

The movement of Foreign Trade at this port the past week was again active in the Import entries, and in the Export of Domestic Produce and Bullion. The total Importation, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $5,683,802, against $3,643,873 the same week last year. The general merchandise list embraces $1,108,000 in Sugar and Molasses. The clearances of Domestic Produce are $1,460,059, against $1,286,359 same week last year; and of Bar Gold and other Specie, $1,495,083, of which $1,291,000 went out on Saturday by steamers *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore*. The same week last eeason the Specie export was only $15,850, owing to the lower ruling of Exchange and the comparstive dullness of trede. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury at this port during the week amount to $608,000 in cash, and there was also received, in payment, Treasury Bills to the value of $29,568. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,891,810, against $7,079,621 at the close of the previous week. The receipts and out-go of Gold by Express and coast steamers were in favor of the Banks, though to whet precise extent we have no means of ascertaining. The business in this way, however, is reported to be active, and the probability is that the Bank Average of Specie on the statement to be made up to-day will not fall below $25,000,000, notwithstanding the heavy export movement. The last average ($25,478,107) was a rising one, at the beginning of the week, and as the Bullion for Europe only went out at the close, the average to-day will be a falling one. The Discount line is not expected to vary materially, though the Money Market through the week was sufficiently easy to induce the belief that the Banks as well as private lenders were competing for short paper and demand securities at the moderate ruling of the past six or twelve months. The Deposit line is of course affected by the heavy remittances to Europe, though on the other hand the balances from the South and West are believed to be accumulating. Exchanga on England rules 109¾@110 ₱ cent. at 60 days, and 110½ ₱ cent. at sight. A number of the large Importing firms are shipping Bullion direct, in preference to the extreme rates for 60-day bills, and others make choice of sight-bills of which there is an abundant supply. The New-Orleans Banks report increased balances of Exchange, owing to the heavy export of Cotton which, from all the Southern points, last week amounted to 109,000 bales.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we publisbed in summary form, by months, a few weeks ago, the Import entries for nine months of the current fiscal year to March 31, were..... $149,468,000
Add three weeks in April..... 15,551,690
Total to date..... $165,019,690
Against same time in 1858..... 138,367,691
Increase to date..... $26,651,999

The same tables make the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from July 1 to March 31..... $41,691,969
Add three weeks in April..... 4,490,826
Total to date..... $46,181,826
Against same time 1858..... 51,187,091
Decrease to date..... $5,005 268

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to March 31...$21,663,000
Add since 1st April..... 4,543,193
Total to date..... $26,206,193
Against same time 1858..... 31,765,259
Decrease to date..... $5,559,066

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, sums up the Coal trade as follows:

	1858. WEEK.	1858. TOTAL.	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.
Reading Railroad	31,975	414,991	27,624	489,385
Schuylkill Canal	27,381	96,585	32,020	111,121
Lehigh Val. Railroad	9,530	137,194	9,677	185,838
Lehigh Valley Canal	3,500	5,417	19,200	41,332
Scranton South	10,190	98,338	13.512	125,290
Scranton North	1,512	25,503	3,353	30 992
Shamoken	No report.		2,481	23,356
Trevorton	No report.		1,790	30,306
Broad Top	No rep't	15,236	2,472	32 402
Total	84,088	793,262	105,286	1,016,360

BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—MARCH.

	1859. March 19.	1858. Dec. 18.
Loans and Discounts	$190,428,658	$192,150 023
†Overdrafts	359,120	398 089
Due from Banks	14,606,525	15,163,269
*Due from Directors	7,472,116	7,819,494
*Due from Brokers	8,730,380	5,468,249
†Real Estate	8,427,381	8,294,425
Specie	26,514,408	28,335,984
Cash items	18 678,897	18,485,984
Stocks and Promissory Notes	28.911.795	28,268 884
Bond and Mortgages	9,872,307	8,427 175
Bills of Solvent Banks	2,116,845	2,014,765
†Bills of Suspended Banks	2,291	2,291
Loss and Expense Account	1,254,615	2,103,426
Add for Cents	965	976
Total Resources	$297.282,961	$ 300,604,120
Capital	$110,563,840	$110,258,380
Circulation	27,979,416	23,607,990
Profits	13,366,823	13,412,679
Due Banks	33,966,823	35,134,649
Due individuals, &c	1,041,826	1,048,745
Due Treasurer State of N. Y.	1,817,607	2,291,836
Due Depositors on Demand	109.240,409	105,170,962
Amount not included in above	1,644,860	1,760,873
Add for Cents	497	512
Total Liabilities	$297,282,961	$300,604,120

*This whole of these items, and a portion of those marked †, form no part of the aggregate.

The above is the official quarterly summary as made up at the Bank Department for the *Albany Journal*. The Discount line is a little below that of the Winter quarter, Dec. 18. The amount due from Brokers is also $1,640,000 less. The smell difference in Specie very neerly corresponds with the reduced balancea due to other Banks. The movement upon the whole is quite steady, showing an aggregate difference of only $3,318,000 in a footing of three hundred millions. The head of the Department notices with pleasure the unusual promptneas with which the present quarterly returns were sent in.

The New-Orleans Bank report of April 16, in the form which we usually copy, has not come to hand. We annex a summary from another source:

	April 9.	April 16.	
Specie	$16,250,790	$15,975,547	Dec. $275,143
Circulation	12,985,616	12,777,099	Dec. 208,517
Deposits	22,066 164	22,356,823	Inc. 290,659
Short Loans	21,656 921	21 132,186	Dec. 523,186
Exchange	9 493,761	9,049,531	Inc. 455,770
Due distrint B'ks	2,582,084	2,243,578	Dec. 334,566
Long and Short Loans, April 9			$28,707 077
Long and Short Loans, April 16			28,515,054

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 46 bbls. Ashes, 3,012 bbls. Flour, 1,104 bushels Wheat, 25,209 bushels Corn, 1,516 pkgs. Provisions, and 43 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been sold to a moderate extent at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,091 bbls., including 819 bbls. Pots and 272 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in request at uniform prices. Sales, to-day, 520 mats Java at 14c.@14½c; 26 bags Jamaica, on private terms, and 1,075 bags St. Domingo, part at 10½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, but prices have not improved. Sales have been reported of 2,000 *in transitu*. We quote late from store at 12½c. for middling Upland; 12¾c.@12¾c. for do. Gulf, and pronortionate rates for other grades, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been limited, the unfavorable weathar during the forenoon having materially lessened the attendance of buyers at the Corn Exchange. Prices continued to tend downward, though no important changes have occurred. Sales have been confined to 5,400 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bol	$3 50@$4 90
Superfine State	5 00@ 5 40
Extra State	5 85@ 6 20
Superfine Western	5 00@ 5 45
Fancy Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 15@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 30@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 65@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, at unaltered prices; sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, at $5 50@$7 40 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull and heavy, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, $1 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$19 75 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after, though prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,250 bushels, including poor to fair white Western at $1 55; good red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 45; inferior do. do., at $1 35; unsound Chicago Spring, on terms not to be published; and prime White Kentucky, at $1 78 from railroad depot, and $1 80 from store, ₱ bushel. Corn is somewhat unsettled;—sound new being quoted firmer, while old mixed is cheaper. The demand is not active; sales 21,000 bushels, at 66c.@67c. for prime to choice new yellow Jersey; 85c.@86c. for good to prime new yellow Southern; 83c.@86c. for poor to prime new white Jersey and Southern; and 62c.@83c. for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid, at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Sales 2,500 bush. Barley is very moderately inquired for, at drooping figures; 65c.@78c. for inferior to choice State, Canadian and California, ₱ bushel; sales 7,500 bushels within the range; small lots of California, taken for seed, bring much higher rates. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 56c.@58c.; Western, at 53c.@57c., State, at 51c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 49c.@53c.; Southern, at 46c.@52c., ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is much brisker, but at unsettled prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 8,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 12@$17 25 for New Mess, here; $17 for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, by the 1st of October; $17 for do. deliverable in October; $17 for do., deliverable, at the option of seller, by the 1st of November; $16 25 for thin Mess; $15 75 for prime Mess; and $12 50@$12 62½, chiefly at $12 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams, at 8c@9¼c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly at from 6c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., 50 000 lbs. clear Middles were sold on private terms. Lard is in good demand at buoyant rates. Sales 550 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in better request, and is firm. Sales 1,450 bbls., chiefly extra, in lots, at $9 25@in $11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for extra do., the latter rate for 550 bbls. "Buckeye" brand; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 25@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 9¾.@15c. for Ohio; 14c.@22c. for common to good State; and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 175 tcs.

SUGARS—Have been slightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been confined to 300 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7¾c., with 80 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 20,000 lbs. at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 300 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 800 bbls. Resin at 1s. 4½d., and 30 boxes Bacon at 12s. 6d. For Hamburg, 250 bales Cotton at 5c. ₱ lb. For Havana, from Norfolk, a vessel, with Wood, at $6. For other ports, the engagements were restricted. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Oasis*, 670 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, and back to Hampton Roads, Queenstown or Falmouth, Eng., for orders, on private terms, but supposed about $22 000 for the round voyage; ship *Edwin Forrest*, 1,140 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, a Norwegian bark hence to Jamaica, thence to London; Tern. schooner *Queen of the South*, from one or more ports in the Mediterranean to New-York, a bark from Bristol to New-York or Baltimore, R. R. Iron, on terms we did not learn; a Norwbark to Greenock, 3000 hhls. Tar, 2s. 6d.; a bark 400 tons, from Bangor to Havana Boards, $7 50; one, 290 tons, hence to Havana, Coal, $3; brig *Proteus*, 298 tons, same voyage, $1400; a brig and a schooner to north side Cuba and back, Sugar $4 50 and Molasses $2 50; a brig, 260 tons, to Trinidad and back, 36c. and $3; a barque to Cardenas, Empty Hhds., 65c.; a schooner of 1000 bbls., and one 107 tons, to a Windward Island, 60 and 65c.; a brig, 260 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., $975; a schooner, 120 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1100; a brig, 210 tons, to Turk's Islands and back, Salt, 12c., outward cargo free; another, same voyage, 10c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 22.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 12,000 bales, but prices close entirely nominal, and with a downward tendency; middling, 12¾c.@12⅝c. The sales of the week sum up 31,500 bales. The receipts of the week have been 20,000 bales, against 23,000 in the corresponding week of last year. Exports of the week 68 000 bales, making a total this season of 1,450,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port 179,000 bales: ditto at all the ports, 767,500 bales. Stock 275,000 bales, against 347,000 last year. CORREA firm; prime 11¾c.@12c.; sales of the week, 13,000 bags; imports of the week, 7,600 bags; stock, 29,000 bags, against 16,000 last year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales; market unsettled, and in some cases ¼c.@⅜c. lower; Middling, 12¾c. MOLASSES, 33c. BACON buoyant; shoulders firm at 7c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 23.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet; white, $1 60@$1 65; red, $1 56@$1 58. CORN advancing. BACON, sides, 8¾c.@9c.; do. shoulders, 6¾c.@7c. LARD firm, at 11¾c.@12¾c. WHISKY steady at 26½c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	April 27	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Manchester	April 30	New-York	Cork.
Saxonia	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	May 4	Boston	Liverpool
Jura	May 5	New York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	May 5	New-York	Galway.
Ariel	May 7	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Washington	May 7	New York	Cork.
Africa	May 11	New York	Liverpool
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	April 8	Cork	New-York
Prince Albert	April 9	Galway	New-York
City of Washington	April 13	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	April 15	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	April 16	Bremen	New-York
Bavaria	April 18	Southampt'n.	New-York
North Briton	April 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Niagara	April 23	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	April 27	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo Saxon	April 27	Liverpool	Quebec.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Ceatzacoalcos	April 27	New-Orleans.	Minatitlan
Moses Taylor	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	May 10	New-York	Aspinwall

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans.	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Quoker City	April 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	May 5	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—Mrs. Davies, lady and infant, John Martin and son, Miss Harriet Stephens, Miss Anna King, John M. Webb, Wm. Whiteside, F. Kaliski, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs Sweeney, Mrs. E. J.. Wilson, Miss Goodwin, Joseph Reynolds, D. A Woodward, Mrs. T. England, M. Margaret Stetson, Mr Kn

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2371. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

The Stock Market Discovers a Chance for Peace.

UNRELAXING PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Declarations from Vienna and Berlin.

Another French Exhortation to the German States.

REVULSIONS OF FEELING ON 'CHANGE.

DEATH OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

Cotton Fallen—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 1-8.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PEVRIO, which sailed from Liverpool at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of April, arrived here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 2 P. M. on Sunday, the 10th of April.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, which sailed from Galway for St. Johns, N. F. on the 9th inst., put back to Galway on the 11th, leaking badly.

The screw steamer *Borussia*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 12th.

The news by this arrival still points to the immediate probability of war.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION.

Official Statements from Austria and Prussia—Further Sardinian Pleadings—The General Aspect.

The latest and most important developments upon the pending issue of war or peace, and the endeavor to avert an European war by means of a Congress of the great Powers is furnished by two telegrams, the one from Vienna, and the other from Berlin. These telegrams transmit abstracts of articles which appear in the semi-official journals of those capitals. The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz*, of the 11th inst., says:

"Austria has given undeniable proof of her love of peace by the manner in which she met Lord COWLEY's mission and afterwards by accepting the proposals for a Congress. Willingly would Austria make sacrifices in order to preserve peace, but she cannot do so merely to grant others delay before the commencement of the war. The disarming of Piedmont has been stated as a preliminary condition, which condition was supported by England, while *Austria, on the other hand, proposed a general disarming as the first act of the Congress*, thereby adding a fifth preliminary point to those already proposed. France did not think it possible to make Piedmont disarm alone, and *Austria thereupon proposed a general disarming before the Congress began, in order to insure essential guarantees for the maintenance of peace.*"

The article concludes thus: "How could it be thought possible that Austria would join the Congress unless substantial proofs were given that the spirit which actuates her prevails also in all the other Cabinets?

The article published in the Prussian Government journal, the *Preussische Zeitung*, of April 11, is scarcely better calculated than the Austrian declaration to increase our hopes of the maintenance of peace. It observes that uneasiness has filled the public mind in consequence of the statement that the meeting of a Congress is doubtful, and then goes on to say:

"Without wishing to maintain the groundlessness of the intelligence, we nevertheless believe ourselves permitted to assume, that, *in spite of the serious turn affairs have taken, the efforts of mediating Powers are not yet to be regarded as terminated*; and, indeed, a step of a mediatorial nature has just been taken by the Prussian Government. Keeping in view the repeated decision of France of a peaceful tendency, the hope still remains that mediation in the impending difficult question may possibly be proceeded with."

As for the rest, the Prussians are assured that their Government has done everything to fulfil its duties towards Germany and Europe, and that it relies on similar endeavors on the part of its German allies.

The semi-official declarations thus telegraphed from Vienna and Berlin nearly destroy any interest which might have been attached to various rumors that had previously found circulation. Thus the Austrian semi-official article directly contradicts the *Morning Post*, which affirmed that Austria no longer insists that Sardinia shall disarm, but is "willing to proceed as soon as possible to the Congress, and professes her readiness to accept terms which will not call upon her to submit to humiliation." The Austrian proposal for a simultaneous disarmament of Austria, France and Sardinia appears to have been known in Paris on Monday, April 11; but if the French Government reply to it in the language said to have been used by the President of the Senate, the answer will be deemed a mockery, for M. TROPLONG is reported to have said that France could not disarm, because she had never armed.

A telegram from Trieste brings the ominous announcement that the transport of goods on the railway between Trieste and Vienna will be discontinued from the 13th to the 26th inst., of course for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of troops and military stores to Italy.

It is noteworthy, that the Archduke ALBRECHT of Austria arrived on the 12th at Berlin, and was received with much distinction. His visit can scarcely be viewed with pleasure by the French Government, and is an indication of a cordiality between the Austrian and Prussian Courts, which seems to show that Prussia is not indisposed to support Austria against an aggression on the part of France.

The *Morning Herald* contradicts the statement, which originally appeared in the *Times*, that Lord COWLEY is about to leave Paris, in order to pay a visit to London.

Position of Austria.

From the London Times.

Hardly any one here believes that peace can be maintained, but I think that the impending evil might be averted if the British Government had sufficient moral courage to express its disapproval of the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON. This Government has done everything in its power to obviate the necessity for an appeal to arms, but the Emperor of the French evidently wishes to bring about a war, and he will doubtless attain his object, unless her Majesty's Government takes heart, and plainly states that France cannot calculate on its cooperation unless she displays a more conciliatory spirit. Until now Austria has done everything which the meddling Powers have requested her to do, but there is reason to believe that she is about to turn the tables on them, and to ask whether they are willing to give a guarantee that no attack shall be made on her by Sardinia and France while the Congress is sitting. Should the mediating Powers—who, in the name of the Emperor of the French, had promised that Sardinia should disarm—consent to give the required guarantee, the Congress may perhaps meet, *but it certainly will not if they should decline to do so.* "Within eight and forty hours," said an extremely well-informed person to me, yesterday evening, "Austria will see her way clearly, and you may expect soon to hear that some decisive step has been taken." It is probable that an *ultimatum* will be sent by this Government to Sardinia. Should such a document be forwarded to Turin, *it will doubtless be a summons to Sardinia to disarm, accompanied by the remark that if she should refuse to do so, Austria will declare war against her.* People here are perfectly well aware of the extreme importance of such a step, but still they hope it will soon be taken, as they know that the outlay for the army amounts to more than half a million of florins a day.

THE SPECIAL SARDINIAN MISSION TO LONDON.

In the meantime a new dispatch from Count CAVOUR throws fresh light on the position of Sardinia. It is addressed to the Marquis D'AZEGLIO, the Sardinian Ambassador at London:

TURIN, Monday, March 21.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUIS: The Government of Russia has just made the formal proposition to submit the Italian question to a Congress of the great Powers.

I hasten, M. le Marquis, to make known to you the views of the Government of the King in this respect.

Sardinia has no objection to make against the meeting of a Congress which, taking into consideration the interests and the just complaints of the Peninsula, would take upon itself to give a pacific and satisfactory solution of the difficulties which deservedly attract the serious attention of Europe. But the Cabinet of Turin believes at the same time that Piedmont ought to be represented at this Congress, and it is persuaded that its intervention would be useful, not to say indispensable, if the Powers which show a proved sympathy for Italy, and those which desire to obviate the danger of the abnormal state of the Peninsula, think they can render prevalent a system more conformable to justice by obtaining concessions and guarantees of a nature to calm the public mind.

Sardinia enjoys the confidence of the unhappy populations whose fate is about to be decided; she has already raised her voice in their favor at the Congress of Paris, and that voice was not only listened to by the most enlightened Governments of Europe, but it has succeeded in calming vexations and angers ready to burst forth; it has disarmed revolution, substituting for it the regular and legal action of diplomacy.

Sardinia, in taking the lead of the national movement, has always exercised the influence it had acquired to combat openly revolutionary passions; instead of exciting the minds of men soured by suffering and deceptions, it endeavored to keep them within bounds, and to lead them to a more healthy appreciation of the events and obstacles which delayed the fulfilment of their legitimate desires. We may openly declare it: *If Italy has not been the theatre of new troubles lately, if we have not to deplore insane popular movements, followed by sanguinary reaction, it is to the salutary action and prudent attitude of Piedmont that it must in a great measure be attributed.*

As regards the questions which ought to form the object of the deliberations of the Congress, the Cabinet of London is cognizant of the view taken of them by the Government of the King. In the memorandum of the 1st of March it has frankly explained its views, it has pointed out the grievances of the Peninsula, it has indicated the reparations they require. *That explanation has been communicated to the Court of London, and it met with a favorable reception. Lord Malmesbury has admitted the moderation of Sardinia, and has rendered homage to her good faith.* Thus, whether by its general conduct since the affairs of Italy have taken the first place in the cares of Europe—whether by its declarations clearly formulated as regards the points which now appear to render an immediate solution necessary, the British Government ought to be convinced that the Court of Sardinia will lend a sincere support to all measures which the high united Powers in Congress may propose in the interest of Italy.

I like to flatter myself therefore that the Cabinet of London will, without difficulty, admit the propriety that Sardinia should be represented in the Congress proposed by Russia.

With this object in view, I beg of you, M. le Marquis, to submit the above observations to Lord MALMESBURY, reading to him and leaving with him a copy of this dispatch. I am, &c.,

C. CAVOUR.

In regard to the mission of the Marquis D'AZEGLIO, the *Morning Herald* (semi-official) says:

The special mission to our Court with which the Marquis MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO is charged justifies the hope that peace may yet be preserved. This distinguished Sardinian statesman and diplomatist has filled the highest offices in his own country, and for integrity as well as ability ranks second to none. We can hardly conceive that a man so eminent would at this crisis accept a mission unless he had ample grounds for supposing that a successful issue was within its scope. Probably the ardor of the war party may have in some degree abated. Count CAVOUR may be willing to reconsider his former decision on one or two important points. Thus his consent for the admission of Sardinia to the Congress would greatly facilitate matters, while Piedmont might with every show of reason disarm, if the other powers are willing to take this step. Of course we are not in possession of information that would enable us to state what course will be adopted. The fact that a special mission to our Court has been intrusted to this distinguished Sardinian nobleman speaks for itself; and we trust that the Sardinian Government will furnish proofs to Europe and the world that it is not bent upon provoking a contest. We have enjoyed peace so long that we naturally enough are inclined to regard any state that wilfully involves Europe in the horrors of war as altogether unworthy of exerting an influence in the councils of the period.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th, the Earl of HARDWICK intimated that the Earl of MALMESBURY would make his promised statement respecting foreign relations, on Friday the 15th inst.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would state the precise time when he would make his promised statement as to the affairs of Europe. He also hoped Government would state more clearly than they had done when the prorogation and the dissolution of Parliament would take place.

Mr. DISRAELI said it would be convenient for him to make his statement on Friday, the 15th. He expected that the prorogation would take place on Tuesday, the 19th, and the dissolution as soon thereafter as was consistent with decorum.

Sir G. GREY pressed for a more explicit answer; when Mr. DISRAELI protested against being thus called upon to do what no Government had ever been called upon to do under similar circumstances. The Government had no wish whatever to delay the dissolution, but he ought not to be called upon to name the day.

On the 12th, in the House of Commons, Sir B. HALL catechised the Government as to the alleged dismissal or retirement of two or three Lords of the Admiralty because they had refused to stand at the approaching election for the borough of Dover.

Sir J. PAKINGTON explained that it was though highly desirable that the Admiralty should be represented in Parliament by some of the senior Lords, and Captain CRAWFORD had been appointed to office on the understanding that he should obtain a seat in Parliament. He had since declined to comply with this condition, and had resigned his office in consequence. Sir R. DUNDAS had also tendered his resignation in preference to entering upon a Parliamentary contest, but it had not been accepted.

Mr. BERKELEY moved his resolution in favor of voting by ballot.

A debate ensued in which Lord JOHN RUSSELL, mildly, and Lord PALMERSTON, strongly, opposed the proposition. It was rejected by 102 to 99. Majority 3.

Rumors had been current that efforts would be made by the opposition to prevent a dissolution of Parliament, but there was little doubt the Ministerial programme would be carried out.

The official *Gazette* contains an order for prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches on Sunday the 1st of May, for the sunpression of the Indian rebellion.

The *Gazette* also contains the titles of the newly created Peers, viz: Colonel WYNDHAM to be Lord LECONFIELD, Mr. EGERTON to be Lord EGERTON; and Sir CHAS. MORGAN to be Lord TREDEGAR.

Sir HENRY RAWLINSON was expected to succeed Mr. MURRAY as British Minister at the Persian Court.

Lieut. General Sir JOSIAH THACKWELL, an old and distinguished member of the British Army, is dead.

The Indian loan of £7,050,000 had been formally introduced in the London money market. This loan is for seven years, secured on debentures bearing 4 per cent interest. One half of the entire sum is to be paid up on May 3d, and the remainder in June and July.

The *Daily News* remarks that the present loan may very shortly be followed by a supplemental one of £5,000,000.

The London *Times* announces the death of M. D. TOCQUAVILLE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* had published another semi-official article on the relations of France and Germany. After disclaiming any intention on the part of the French Government, of interfering with the independence of the Germanic Confederation, the *Moniteur* says:

"The French Government has nothing to conceal, because it has nothing to disown. The position it has assumed in the Italian question, far from warranting the distrust in Germany, ought, on the contrary, to inspire it with confidence. France could not think of attacking in Germany what it wishes to shield in Italy. Her policy, which disowns all ambition for conquests, follows only the rules laid down by international law—the happiness of peoples and the interests of Europe. In Germany as in Italy, it wishes nationalities, recognized by treaties, to be maintained and strengthened, because it considers them as one of the essential bases of order in Europe. To represent France as hostile to German nationality is not only an error, but a contradiction. The Government of the Emperor has for ten years exerted its influence to remove difficulties and settle them equitably."

It then criticises the actions of France in respect to Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, the Principalities, &c., and concludes as follows:

"The policy of France has not two weights nor two measures; she weighs in the same scales the interests of all nations. What she intends to make respected in Italy, she will respect herself in Germany. It is not we who will be menaced by the example of a national Germany which would conciliate its federale organization] with the unitary tendencies, the principle of which has been already established in the great commercial union of the Zollverein. Everything which develops in neighboring States relations created by commerce, industry, and progress promotes civilization, and everything which promotes civilization raises France."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the above article is generally regarded as a preliminary to a declaration of war. It is, in substance a recommendation to Germany to remain quiet while France settles accounts with Austria. The words, especially that what France will cause to be respected in Italy she will know how to respect in Germany, is at once equivalent to an announcement that France is about to fight for Italian nationality.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree ordering the apportionment of 100,000 conscripts among the different Departments. This is the whole of the contingent of the year. In ordinary years 80,000, and in some cases only 40,000 have been called out.

Attention to business is said to have affected the Emperor's health, and he had left Paris for a few days' shooting.

Among other unfounded rumors was one that the Austrian Ambassador in Paris had received his passports; and that orders had been given to the army of Lyons to move down to the south.

It was reported that a French Army of Observation, 60,000 strong, was to be concentrated on the frontiers of the Rhine. Also, that four French and Sardinian war-steamers had been dispatched to the Adriatic to be in readiness to blockade Trieste and Venice.

It was stated that a Council of the Marshals was to meet at the Tuileries in a few days,—to be presided over by the Emperor.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, a journal which had exhibited a decided leaning towards a pacific solution of the pending difficulties, had received an intimation that the publication must be suspended for the present—that is, so long as the crisis lasts. The demonstration against an advocate of peace was regarded as very significant.

The London *Advertiser* publishes a dispatch from Berlin, to the effect that it was asserted in military circles that, by the first of June, Louis NAPOLEON will have 600,000 men ready to march, of which 150,000 are to be used in Italy, the remainder being for other eventualities.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says it was reported that within a fortnight at latest, hostilities would be commenced.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent remarks that every item of intelligence points to immediate war.

At the first meeting of the Paris Conference on the affairs of the Principalities, all that took place was the entering of a protest by the Ottoman Ambassador against the recent double election of a Hospodar, and an appeal to the Powers to maintain the Convention of last year in its integrity. No day had been fixed for the second meeting of the Conference.

It is said that the Camp at Chalons will be organized this year at an earlier period than usual, and that the troops to be encamped are more numerous than in any other years.

Fear of war paralyzed all commercial activity, and transactions were confined to purchases from day to day. The Flour and Wheat markets were generally firm, but lower at Orleans. The Protectionists, taking advantage of the political crisis, were pressing their claims on the Government.

The Paris Branch of the Bank of Switzerland had suspended payment, but it was expected to resume in a day or two. The London and Geneva branches were not affected.

The Paris Bourse on Saturday, the 9th, opened dull and lower, but subsequently prices slightly advanced, the Three per Cents. closing at 67 30. On the 11th it was again depressed at the opening, but the final quotations showed a rise of ½ ₱ cent. On the 12th the market was excited and buoyant, and the Three per Cents. closed at 68 for money, and 67.85 for account, being an advance during the day of more than ½ ₱ cent.

The *Herald's* Paris Correspondent says, that after a Cabinet Council held on the 11th, a meeting of the Commercial Department of the Council of State was held, at which the Emperor set forth a plan for the gradual removal of all restrictions in the Corn trade.

A Paris telegram of the 12th, to the London *Post*, states that the English Government proposes that the question of a general disarmament shall be submitted to the Plenipotentiaries as soon as possible after the assembling of the Congress.

SARDINIA.

The Marquis D'AZEGLIO had been sent by the Sardinia Government on a special mission to London. The London *Herald* says this mission justifies the hope that peace may yet be preserved.

The excitement in Piedmont had reached a high pitch, and arming was carried forward on a formidable scale.

Passports were given by the Roman authorities to volunteers for Piedmontese service from the States of the Church, but with the intimation that they would be regarded as exiles.

NAPLES.

Dispatches from Naples state that the King's malady had become so aggravated that it was believed he would not survive the week.

LOMBARDY.

A dispatch from Turin says: "The attitude of Austria on the frontier is menacing. Reinforcements are every day arriving at Milan and at Pavia. Letters from Milan confirm the authenticity of the account of the belligerent order of the day addressed to the Austrian Army."

On the contrary, however, the Paris *Patrie* states that the posting of the order of the day in the barracks at Milan was a hoax.

The Austrian troops continued to advance upon the frontiers of Piedmont, and were taking up very threatening positions.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails of March 9 and those from Hong-Kong of Feb. 25 arrived at Alexandria on the 3d of April.

The Governor-General of India had proposed to increase the Customs duties to the extent of £1,300,000 a year as one of the means for relieving the financial embarrassment of the Government.

All was quiet in Oude. TANTIA TOPEE, under the name of RAM SINGH was in Bundlecund. The Begum was in Nepaul.

The Calcutta import markets continued depressed. Freights were dull. Exchange, 2s. 1⅞d. The Government Five ₱ Cents. were quoted at 12 and the Four ₱ Cents at 23 discount.

From China there is no political news of importance. Lord ELGIN did not accompany the late expedition up the Canton River, but had started for Hainan.

The French fleet, with a part of the forces, had gone to Segom.

The supplies of tea were very short, and prices were higher at all the ports.

At Hong Kong business was dull. Exchange, 4s. 6½d. @ 4s. 7½d.

At Canton imports were in good demand at an advance.

At Shanghae imports were quiet, but rather better. Silk and teas were dearer. Exchange, 5s. 2d. @ 5s. 3½d.

The Portuguese Governor of Macao had concluded a treaty with Siam.

Advices from Cochin China state that the French squadron and expeditionary party had quitted their station, leaving, however, a party of occupation who had been attacked by the Cochin Chinese, with a loss of 200 men on the French side. Rich gold mines had been discovered at Tonquin.

The above mails reached London on the morning of the 13th, and it was expected that the American portion would arrive at Liverpool just in time to be put on board the *City of Washington*.

The Return of the Prince Albert.

From the London Times.

GALWAY, Monday.

This morning the inhabitants of Galway were surprised to find that the *Prince Albert* had returned to the Roads, having sailed on Friday morning for New-York. At first it was currently reported that it was the *Circassian* which had arrived; but closer inquiry showed that it was the *Prince Albert*. It was found that she had been obliged to return in consequence of her having sprung a leak. It appears that when she had been at sea for some time a leak was discovered in the forward part of the vessel, it is supposed in that portion where she had been in contact with the ice on her homeward voyage. The pumps having been put to work, it was thought that the water could be kept down, but all the efforts of the officers and crew were unavailing, it still continued to gain on the vessel. Finding it would be dangerous to continue the voyage, Capt. NICHOLSON thought it expedient to return to Galway, where the vessel arrived this morning at 8 o'clock. The passengers were not well pleased at finding themselves again in the Bay of Galway; but it is understood that they will be dispatched in another steamer on Wednesday or Thursday, which will arrive here from Liverpool. The *Prince Albert* sailed 360 miles in 24 hours after she had started, and had not the unfortunate accident happened she would have made a rapid passage.

Death of M. De Tocqueville.

The *London Times* announces the death of the distinguished author of *Democracy in America*; an event for which previous reports of his rapidly declining health had prepared us. The intelligence will be of melancholy interest to the multitudes in this country, who have read that capital production, and of personal regret to the survivors of those who enjoyed the gratification of intercourse with him during his travels through the United States, more than a quarter of a century ago.

ALEXIS CLEREL DE TOCQUEVILLE, a great-grandson of the loyal and philosophic MALESHERBES, was born at Verneuil, July 29, 1805. Having completed his legal studies at Paris, he was named in 1826, Judge of Instruction at Versailles, and in 1830 Alternate Judge. The following year he was selected with his friend E. G. DE BEAUMONT to visit the United States in order to report upon the penitentiary systems of the several States. The first fruit of his expedition was the *Democratie en Amériqus* which he published in 1835. The work was received with extraordinary applause. ROYAR-COLLARD described it as "a continuation of MONTESQUIEU;" it had numberless editions, was translated into nearly every European language, and in 1836 received the Montyon prize. The next year, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE was elected to the Academy of Sciences, and in 1841 to a seat in the French Academy. With his journey to America, the judicial career of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE closed. In 1839 he was chosen to the Chamber of Deputies from Valogne, Department of La Manche, retaining his seat until 1848, aiding consistently the opposition to the Administration of Louis PHILIPPE. The January of the latter year, he predicted the approach of the revolution, which actually broke out in the month following. The Department of La Manche chose him its representative in the Constituent Assembly, where he distinguished himself by his hearty reprobation of Socialism, but otherwise sustained the Republic. Gen. CAVAIGNAC, during his brief administration, selected M. DE TOCQUEVILLE to represent France in the Brussels Conferences on Italian affairs. On his return from this mission, he was reelected to his seat in the Deputies; and on the 3d of June, 1849, received from the hands of President Louis NAPOLEON the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and advocated the occupation of Roma, with all his powerful abilities. The peculiar views, on this subject, announced in the President's Message of Oct. 31, led to the resignation of the moderate members of the Cabinet, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE among the number. In the Legislative Assembly the ex-Minister at once took position on the benches of the Opposition. On the 2d December 1851, he was one of the deputies who met to protest against the *coup d'état*. Imprisoned, with his principal associates, he was presently set at liberty; and finally withdrew to private life. His latest publication was *L'ancien Régime et la Révolution*, 1856. His closing days have been spent in the South of France, chiefly at Lannes, the seat of Lord BROUGHAM's Summer residence.

Latest by the City of Washington.

LONDON, April 13—Noon.

INDIA AND CHINA.

HONG KONG, Feb. 26.—The English January mail has not yet arrived. Supplies of tea are now palpably falling, although the tea districts have been swept, and the low qualities now arriving show that there is very little more to come. Looking to quality, the prices paid are extremely high. It is reported that the tea plantation in the Bayshan District is suffering from drought. At Foo Chow the eagerness of buyers since the last advices from England has caused Teas to advance 2 to 3 taels.

At Shanghae, also, a further advance has taken place, and the tendency is still upward, owing to small supplies.

CALCUTTA, March 8.—English advices to Feb. 3, by a telegram from Bombay, report Produce market generally dull. Import market continues depressed. Yarns, though low, are still drooping. Metals generally quiet. Freights very dull, with a downward tendency, to enable ships to load.

The news from India has been for the most part anticipated by telegraph from Marseilles, and the Calcutta advices which are to March 8, are not so late by four days as those by the Bombay mail, which arrived last week. From China there is no political news of any interest.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The news from Paris, received to-day, is generally of a pacific character, but the correspondent of the *Herald* says that the warlike preparations of France continues on a most tremendous scale, troops pouring into Lyons from north south, east and west. The *Patrie* of Tuesday evening contains an article of great significance; that journal is considered as the organ of the Emperor's private Cabinet.

The *Patrie* speaks of a last and supreme effort which England and Prussia are making on behalf of peace, referring to the proposition of Austria, that there should be a general disarmament. The *Patrie* asserts, that France is still on a peace footing, she has collected no army on her frontier, she has not applied to the Legislative for a war credit, which Austria, having increased her army in Italy from 60,000 to 100,000, might commence a campaign to-morrow.

The *Patrie* concludes with a threat in the following words:

"If Austria means that a general disarmament is to result in the maintenance of the *status quo* in Italy, and not of resolving the imperious difficulties of the present situation, it must not be expected that France will be duped by such a demand."

GERMANY.

The *Times* contains a letter from Munich, which states that the Cavalry and Infantry of the Bavarian army are to be placed on a war footing. Before the end of the month all Germany will be in arms.

TRIEST, Wednesday.

Advices have been received from Milan to the 11th inst. The official Milan *Gazette* ascribes a peaceful meaning to the article on existing relations between France and Germany, published in the *Moniteur* of Sunday last.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The latest dispatch per *Arabia* advised great depression in the London Exchange, and a fall of ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. in Consols. The closing quotations on the 9th were 94⅜@⅝. On the 11th the market opened weak, but it suddenly became buoyant under the influences of reassuring rumors from Paris, and Consols advanced to 95@95⅛.

On the 12th the market was steady and comparatively firm, closing at 95@95⅛.

The city article of the *Daily News*, dated evening of the 12th, says: "Consols showed much firmness throughout the day and closed about 1s. 6d. ₱ cent. above the advanced quotations established yesterday. Great support is still derived from the extensive purchases effected yesterday by influential operators which are countenanced by the receipt of more reassuring statements from several points of the continent as well as by a rally of no less than 3 ₱ cent., which took place this afternoon in the Austrian funds at Amsterdam. [There had previously been a fall of about 9 ₱ cent. at Amsterdam, between the 7th and the 11th inst.] In the Discount market the demand continues active, but the rate for good bills does not exceed 2½ ₱ cent. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day."

The shipment of Silver to India by the steamer of the 12th amounted to £591,923 sterling, and Government had already engaged nearly £400,000 for the next mail.

Letters from Marseilles announce the suspension of Messrs. AQUARONE FILS, PORRO & Co., with large liabilities.

The *Times'* City article, dated evening of the 12th, says: "The repetition, in the Paris *Pays*, of the worn-out device of quieting the public by a semi-official assurance that the way has at length been smoothed to a removal of every difficulty, produced but a faint effect this morning on the English funds. The public at large do not believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON intends to promote a pacific adjustment on a basis that shall clearly recognize the Treaty rights of Austria, and consequently prove such as can be accepted by that Power, while it will utterly disappoint Sardinia. It is likewise seen that if an arrangement were patched up to-morrow, with the existing feelings of France, Austria, Sardinia and Russia still let in play, the prospects of the repose of Europe would not be in the slightest degree better than at this moment.

In the foreign Exchange, this afternoon, there was a further unfavorable movement in the Australian rates. Other places were without change of importance.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central 6s., 1875	x.c 75	@ 77
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	77	@ 79
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	84	@ 86
Illinois Central $100 shares, $60 paid	dis. 40	@ 38
Michigan Central 1st m., con. 8 ₱ cent., 1860	84	@ 85
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	85	@ 87
Mich. Cent. 8 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund, '82	86	@ 88
Michigan Central $100 shares	45	@ 50
Michigan S. and N. Ind. 7s. Sink. Fund, 1883	66	@ 68
Michigan S. and N. Indiana $100 Shares	10	@ 15
New-York Central 6s, Sink. Fund, '83	86	@ 88
New-York Central 7s, con., '64	94	@ 96
New-York Central 7s, Sink. Fund, 1876	93	@ 95
New-York Central $100 shares	72	@ 73
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1883	65	@ 67
Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	30	@ 35
Erie Railroad 7s., Convertibles, '52	30	@ 35
Erie Railroad Bonds, 1871	30	@ 35
Erie Railroad $100 Shares	10	@ 12
Pennsylvania Central 8s, 1st Mort., con	91	@ 93
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 2d Mort., Sig.	x.c. 92	@ 94
Pennsylvania Central $50 Shares	39	@ 41
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1868	86	@ 88
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1870	76	@ 78
Philadelphia and Reading $50 Shares	22	@ 24

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 13.

COTTON—The market is dull, and prices for the lower grades are generally quoted 1-16d. @ ⅛d. ₱ lb. easier, while middling to good qualities maintain their value. Stocks are freely offered, but the demand is inactive and the business of the three days ending last evening has not exceeded 21,000 bales including about 4,000 on speculation and for export. Messrs. WM. CLARK & SONS quote Middling Orleans at 7¾d. and Uplands, at 7d.

At Manchester business is very quiet, and in some cases YARNS are rather lower. Goods are inactive but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the more warlike news had imparted more tone to Breadstuffs in general, but a return of pacific rumors caused a quiet market yesterday. Flour was a shade firmer, but quotations still range from 10s. @ 12s. 3d. Wheat was in improved request, and prices were the turn in favor of sellers. Western Red, 8s. 9d. @ 9s. 4d.; White, 8s. 7d. @ 10s.; Southern, 10s. @ 10s. 9d. Corn quiet but steady. Yellow, 5s. 8d. @ 6s.; White, 7s. 2d. @ 7s. 4d.

PROVISIONS—Beef—The war rumors have given rise to a speculative feeling, and holders demand an advance of 2s. 6d. @ 5s. For Pork also a further slight advance is asked, but there are no sales. Bacon—No sales of American, but Irish is slightly dearer. Lard continues neglected. Tallow firm at 54s. @ 54s. 6d. for Butcher's Association.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Sales of old Pots at 30s. 3d.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. @ 32s. Sugars quiet. Rice in limited demand at steady prices. Coffee inactive. Resin quiet, at 4s. 6d. for Common. For Spirits of Turpentine 42s. is the price asked. Quercitron Bark slow at previous quotations. Clover and Timothy seeds neglected.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer, and Wheat 1s. @ 2s. dearer, particularly foreign. SUGAR quiet, and rather easier for grainy. COFFEE dull and in some cases slightly cheaper. TEA in fair demand at full prices. Common Congou, 1s. 1¾d. @ 1s. 2d. RICE wanted and 5d. dearer. TALLOW firm at 53s. 6d. @ 53s. 9d. LINSEED OIL flat at £28 15s. @ £29.

The Latest from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 13—3½ P. M.

COTTON has been flat to-day, and prices tend downward. Sales 5,000 bales—500 for export.

BREADSTUFFS firm, but quiet.

PROVISIONS generally steady.

Produce markets generally without material change.

Arrived to-day—*Potomac*, from New-Orleans; *Rattler* and *Lady Franklin*, Baltimore.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Extraordinary Passage from California.

Late and Interesting from the Isthmus.

The City of Quito Destroyed by an Earthquake—Five Thousand Lives Lost.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE FACTIONS IN CHILI.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,723,000 IN TREASURE.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., Commanding, arrived last evening at 6½ P. M. with the mails, treasure and passengers—brought down by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco April 5,—and also with the mails from the Isthmus and South Pacific. *The trip through was performed in twenty days four hours and forty-eight minutes*—the shortest passage recorded.

Our thanks are offered to the Express lines of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and of FREEMAN & Co., and also to the Purser of the *St. Louis*, for obliging favors.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Great Earthquake in Ecuador—The City of Quito Destroyed—2,000 to 5,000 Lives Lost—Blockade of Guayaquil—Peru—Bolivia—Defeat of the Revolutionists—Battle in Chili—Exequatur of the United States Consul to Valparaiso Revoked—Prisoners Condemned to Death—Buenos Ayres, &c., &c.

PANAMA, Sunday, April 17, 1859.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama on the 6th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to the 16th. Bolivia to the 15th, Callao and Lima to the 27th March, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to April 1. The *Bolivia* brought to Panama the unusually great number of 130 passengers, and $100,703 80 in silver for England.

The news from all parts of South America, with the exception of Peru, is important and interesting.

ECUADOR.

On the 22d day of March, at half-past eight in the morning, an earthquake which shook the mountain range of the Chimborazo for the space of four minutes destroyed almost entirely the city of Quito, and killed from 2,000 to 5,000 persons. The churches, monasteries, convents and State edifices are almost all rent to fragments. The Convent of San Augustin, the Tabernacle de la Capilla, the Temple of the Segrario, the Cathedral, the Convent of Santa Catalina, the Palacio del Obispo, the Chapel of la Merced, the Chapels of the Cathedral, of the Compañia, of the Hospital, of Carmen Vajo, the cloisters of the Convent of Santa Domingo, a part of the Convictorio of San Fernando, are all partially or wholly in ruins. Also, the convents of San Diego, Santa Clara and Santa Barbara. There is scarcely a house in the city that is not badly damaged.

That portion of the Palace occupied by the Minister of the Interior, a great part of the College of San Luis, and the splendid mansion of Dr. ALBUJA, have also fallen. All the principal buildings of the neighboring towns of San Antonio, Cotocolla, Machacha, Chitiogallo and Magdalena have been destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at three millions of dollars; and from the poverty of the people it will be impossible to repair and rebuild any great number of the better class of edifices destroyed. The shocks were felt simultaneously in Tacunga, Ambato and Alausi, and in Tinpullo the earth opened in various places. The earthquake was also felt at Quayaquil, but did no damage there.

The temples of San Francisco, del Sagrario and Santa Clara were of beautiful architecture; the temples and convents of Santo Domingo, la Mereed and San Augustin, all had fine stone façades and towers; the temples of Santa Catalina and Concepcion, and the Hospital, also had stone façades.

Quito is said to contain about 50,000 inhabitants. It is built on an extensive plain, against the mountains of Panecillo and Pichincha, and is about 9,300 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the houses are two stories, some three, and a part one story. Many are built of burnt brick, with handsome façades, but the greatest portion are unburned brick or adobe.

The blockade by the Peruvian fleet of the port of Guayaquil continues—consequently commerce and business are dead. On the 20th March there was a little disturbance between some of the boats' crews of the blockading squadron and the Ecuadorians, but happily no blood was shed. Señor MONCAYO, one of the most eminent of the Liberal statesmen of the Republic, has been expelled by the thick-skulled President ROBLES, and has gone to Chili.

PERU.

This Republic is quiet at present. A law setting free all political prisoners in Lima and Callao, except Señores ORBEGA, SEVILLA, NOVOA and ROJAS, has been passed by Congress. The Chamber of Deputies also insists upon its resolution to allow all political exiles to return to their country. The Chambers were holding secret sessions, discussing the questions with Ecuador—but it appears there is no chance of an immediate peace.

Dr. FABIO MELGAR, late Collector of the Customs at Callao, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations in Peru.

The amount of guano shipped from the Chinchas in February was 16,312 tons—of which 3,625 tons went to England: 10,105 tons to the United States, 552 tons to France; and 1,377 to Barbadoes.

BOLIVIA.

General AGREDA, who headed about 500 men in a revolution against President LINARES, was defeated by the latter, in the vicinity of La Paz, on the 28th February; sixty-five of his men, including several officers, killed, and the balance took refuge on Peruvian soil. Two other small parties of revolutionists were defeated at other points on the 27th, by the National Guard. Ex-President CORDOVA has also appeared on the frontiers with a body of revolutionists, but the result of his attempt will probably prove disastrous to him.

JOHN W. DANA, Ex-Minister resident of the United States to Bolivia, is expected at Panama by the next British steamer, *en route* for Maine.

CHILI.

The revolt in the Southern portion of the Republic, except so far as concerns a few scattered parties of Montoneros and Indians, who have banded together for purposes of robbery, has been completely extinguished, and the leaders are mostly exiled or in prison—many of them under sentence of death.

But in the North there has been bloodshed on a tolerably respectable scale. The Revolutionary force of Coplapo, under GAL

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire prodnction of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Rill Manufacturing Company,
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills, Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright, Pocasset,
Nanmkeag,	Paterson, Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron, Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence, Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

NOTHING BUT AUCTION GOODS AND JOB LOTS.
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS FROM TIME PRICES.
DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR THE MILLION, IN EARNEST FOR A SEASON!

LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.,
No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York.

Announce to the trade that they have reduced the price upon SHAWLS, BAREGES, LAWNS, SILKS, ROBE DRESSES, MANTILLAS, &c., so as to defy all competition, making bales of fine goods instead of domestics.

10,000 BROCHE and Printed Bordered STELLA SHAWLS, bought at panic prices, at less prices than was ever before known.

Deep all wool PRINTED BORDERS, $1 25 to $1 25 each.

The best all wool BROCHE BORDERS, $2 to $3 50; old price double.

The Cheapest Stock of BLACK SILKS in New-York.

The big profit exposed on the best Steel Hooped Skirt.

The best H-Hoop Steel, $12 doz.; old price $22.

Sprague's, Garner's B'le, American and all the best PRINTS, 12½c. to 14c.

Hamilton and all the best DELAINES, 11c. to 12½c.

Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS, TICKS, SUMMER STUFFS, &c.

LINENS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, TARLETONS, ALPACAS, SATINETS, JEANS, &c.

DAY OF LARGE PROFITS GONE BY.
CALL AND SEE THE GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,

To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. he best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES GRACEFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in store a full stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description, to which will be added, on
MONDAY, April 25,
a large invoice of GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, PLAIN and BAYADERE GRENADINE, PLAID CHALLIES, VALENCIAS, &c., &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.

We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY,

NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.

HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

DOUBLE JUPE AND TWO VOLANTS
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,

A splendid assortment received by the steamer *Europa*.

Also,

GRENADINES, BAREGE ANGLAIS and BAREGES
By the Yard.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

291 WINDOW SHADES, 291
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND

All goods pertaining to the Upholstery Goods business, are to be found in great variety and at low prices—

Where?

291 At KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT TUCKER'S,
A DEMONSTRATION of the
FLORAL KINGDOM, at Retail,
WORTH RECORDING;
WORTH RECORDING;

NOT A SPRINKLING,
NOT A SPRINKLING,
BUT A DISPLAY
of unusual magnificence—popular and full of interest to the
INTELLECT MILLION.
FLOWERS APPARENTLY ANIMATED
From $5 per bunch down to 25 cents per bunch.
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Faultless.
From $20 per set down to 50 cents each.
For that happy occasion,
For that happy occasion,
the Veil is indispensable.
the Veil is indispensable.
ROSES, ROSES, ROSES,
Buds at 50 cents per gross.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS,
for the Toilet,
are ever an attraction; its name is legion,
At No. 361 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at adway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MME. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 457 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.

Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to

DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS

with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also ordinary work of

LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,

attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

NEW STYLES
OF PARIS SILK NETS AND COIFFURES,
FRENCH FANS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FANCY COMBS AND HEAD ORNAMENTS,
and a large assortment of
NEW GOODS,

just received per steamer *Europa*, and landing from steamer *Fulton*, for sale to the Trade at the lowest market prices, by

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNETT,
No. 129 William-st.,
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Curtains, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.

FAILURE OF W. L. MACKENZIE.

UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 291 AND 293 CANAL-ST.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
FOR BENEFIT OF ASSIGNEES,
AT PRIVATE TREATY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, April 25,
UPWARD OF
FIVE THOUSAND RICH AND COSTLY SPRING MANTILLAS!

The present season's importation and Manufacture, comprising in part as follows:

Lyons Velvet Mantillas,	Ladies' Cloth Cheviotes,
Rich black Silk Mantillas,	Rusher Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks,	Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Shawlettes,	French Lace Mantillas,

Talmas, Points and Circulars.

NOTICE TO LADIES!

The well established reputation of this store, (unfortunately now reduced to insolvency through adverse outside speculation,) needs no comment; suffice it to say that the present season's stock, ordered chiefly in Paris for first-class trade, together with the usual manufactures (for which this house has always stood preëminent) from rich and recently imported materials, will be offered during the season at such extremely low rates as must insure their speedy sale and afford an opportunity for every lady to purchase a rich and beautiful garment at the price of ordinary productions.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 25,
Their entire stock of STELLA SHAWLS at the following
REDUCED PRICES.

200 at $5, reduced from $7.
200 at $6, reduced from $8.
400 at $7, reduced from $9.
300 at $8, reduced from $10.
200 at $ 0, reduced from $ 2.
150 at $11, reduced from $14.

All of the above goods are in new designs, and are well worthy of the attention of buyers.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

300 PIECES OF
STEINBACH'S FIRST QUALITY
PLAIN JACONETS,
In all colors,
At 30 Cents per yard,
Just received,
Per *Fulton*,
At No. 338 Broadway,
Corner of Worth st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NOUVEAUTÉES
IN
FRENCH MANTILLAS,
Of Beautiful Styles,
JUST LANDED
Per Steamer *Fulton*,
Will be open
On Monday, April 25,
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

300 PIECES LINEN,
WARRANTED ALL LINEN,
Of one of the best makers,
AT 20 CENTS PER YARD;
A GREAT BARGAIN—
Will be opened on Monday, April 25,
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

AT RETAIL.
NO. 381 BROADWAY
BULPIN'S NEW MANTILLAS
FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY TRADE,
ARE NOW READY
AT HIS OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND.
FOUR FRESH CASES
OF RICH PARIS NOVELTIES
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On Monday, April 25,
DOUBLE JUPE, TWO VOLANTS, and DOUBLE JUPE and MANTELET ROBES.

Also, GRENADINES and MUSLINS in all the fashionable shades—as VIOLET DES ALPES, GROSEILLE, &c., &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
300 PIECES
Will be offered at retail,
Monday, April 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FROM AUCTION.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings and Shirtings,
Quilts, Counterpanes and Blankets,
Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Below the cost of production.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.

FROM AUCTION.
NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Barèges,
Printed Lawns, Organdies, and Brilliantes,
Challies, Delaines and Ginghams,
French, English and American Prints.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

FROM AUCTION.
RIBBONS.
Rich new styles for Spring and Summer.
BONNETS.
New styles English Dunstables;
Pedal, Florence, Neapolitan,
Tough and Ready and Split Straw.
C. G. HOOK, (late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

PINK BONNET RIBBONS
11 to 50 cents.
Blue Bonnet RIBBONS, 12 to 50 cents.
Purple Bonnet RIBBONS, 12 to 50 cents.
Brown Bonnet RIBBONS, 12 to 50 cents.
White Bonnet RIBBONS, 12 to 50 cents.
Black Bonnet RIBBONS, 12 to 50 cents.
Green Bonnet RIBBONS, 12 to 50 cents.
RIBBONS of every color.
RIBBONS of every quality.
RIBBONS of every price.
RIBBONS from auction, cheap.
RIBBONS selling cheap
RIBBONS, quality extra
RIBBONS, quality taffeta.
RIBBONS in black velvet the best.
TRIMMING for ladies' dresses
TRIMMINGS for ladies' dresses
TRIMMING, BUTTONS, CORDS, &c.
Stores corner 11th-st. and 6th av.
R. H. MACY.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(LATE PETER ROBERTS,)
NO. 429 BROADWAY,
Have just opened,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
An Immense Assortment of
Choice and Select Novelties in
RICH LACES AND
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
At present we are fully prepared to offer
SOME EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
to the ladies in quest of the above articles.
1,000 pieces of Black Flouncing Laces for mantillas.
500 Black Lace Shawls, from $5 to $2 50 each.
550 real Point Lace Collars, $1, worth $5 50. Sets do., $16.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions, from 1c. per yard.
A large lot of Fine French Bands from auction.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. B. & J. R. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
Importers
Manufacturers,
and wholesale dealers in
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly
ENLARGED THEIR PREMISES,
they have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
for the sale of everything in the carpet line,
Until July 1.
Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the
cheapest ingrains and
Venetians.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this city or vicinity.

J. A BLUXOME.
NO. 651—BROADWAY—NO. 651.

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH CORSETS,
LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS, SKIRTS,
REAL LACES, KID GLOVES,
BLACK FLOUNCING LACES, MITS.

NO. 651 BROADWAY,
A few doors above Bleecker-st.

LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS
Will open on MONDAY,
BAREGE ROSES, GRENADINE ROSES,
ENGLISH BAREGE AND IMPERIAL FOULARDS,
We would call the attention of all buyers.
Also,
SILKS in many desirable styles,
LAWNS and ORGANDIES by the yard and in robes.
LE BOUTELLIER BRO'S.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting tuntle, best pattern, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $4 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. G. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 291 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,

Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description,

FOR SPRING WEAR,

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,

Damasks, Moreen, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Table Cloths, Lace Goods, &c., &c. Also,
LACE CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES,

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT,

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES,

Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!

Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!

Large and fashionable assortment.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions.
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-plys, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods &c., &c., &c.

SHAWLS.
LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS,
Are prepared to show
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STELLA SHAWLS,
BAREGE SHAWLS,
And various other seasonable shawls
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

REMOVAL.—WM. SIMMONS, NO. 637 BROADway, (formerly No. 564,) is now prepared with a large stock of Spring and Summer Millinery, which cannot be surpassed for beauty, style, and price, by any house in the trade.

25 CENTS
A YARD
FOR SPLENDID
RIBBONS at
R. H. MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

S. CHAMBERS HAS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S under linen and garments of all kinds, of the newest styles, best quality and superior make, and sold at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SMITH & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial greetings with which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles it produced or adopted by them such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES'
And CHILDREN'S WEAR
Also
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL No. 297 Broadway.

INFANTS', GIRLS' AND BOYS' IMPORTED Leghorn and fancy braid hats and caps in all colors. New and elegant styles at BANTA'S, corner Canal and Wooster-sts.

STRAW GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES—A large and elegant variety for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. Ladies Riding Hats. First premium has been awarded. KELLOGG, 381 Canal-st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE ISSUED SATURDAY APRIL 30th.
MAY NUMBER
OF
PINSMORE'S
RELIABLE RAILROAD GUIDE.
What makes travelers ask for it?

The great features wherein our Guide excels all others, is in the uniform correctness of all Time Tables, and
NOTES OF REFERENCE
at the bottom of each table, showing at what Station you can connect with other Railroads, and Steamboat or Stages for other places. Also those "Combined Routes," Alphabetical List of Towns, Hotels &c. &c. with a
SPLENDID RAILROAD MAP

We spread an extra number of a larger size than usual for some time; our extra number does not keep it from the public thus long, but as it seems to be fashionable to "blow your own horn" here it is.

"I have traveled over all the principal roads in every State of the Union within the past eight years, and never have been one day without PINSMORE'S GUIDE, and would not be, even if they were one dollar each. I have found it almost always correct. It has often been a wonder to me how they can keep it so."—*Railroad Traveler.*

256 pages, price 25 cents, free by mail.
PINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st. N. Y.

GREAT FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP!
BETWEEN SAYERS AND BENJAMIN.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT WEDNESDAY MORNING.
ALSO, BATTERIES OF MADDEN AND TRAVERS.
Sayers' forthcoming engagements.
Challenge of the Champion of America to the Champion of England.
Excitement on the subject in England!
Report of the great Lillibridge Match—Cricket—Base Ball—New-Orleans and Memphis Races, &c., &c.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT WEDNESDAY MORNING.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
For May 1859.
One dollar a year.
SINGLE NUMBERS 10 CENTS EACH.
For table of Contents see
THIS DAY'S TRIBUNE.
H. B. PRIME, Publisher and Bookseller.
No. 3 Everett House, New York.
HEALTH AND DISEASE.
Now ready, only One dollar

$15 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS.—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have already been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist* No. 2, containing the words and music of 25 of the very best songs among which will be found songs from Il Trovatore—Agatha—Long, Long Weary Day—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Jerry Havens—Ellen Bayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Machree—Maggie in the Cold Ground—Old Play-ground &c., &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents; Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music books, superior violin and guitar strings, sent by mail and postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No 44 Beekman st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.

Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from $1 12 to $1 50 per ream. Envelopes, 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.

WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 305 Canal-st.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
in ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines. Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 3, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed, together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 203 Broadway. Class Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 203 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
near 5th-av., Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

Accomodations will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Weldon Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I. Duncan G. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tomkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

BROCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils under 12 years, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 699 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered or application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement of manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Hook-slip-st. at 8, 9 and 4 P. M., or an interview may be had with Mr. WM. JONES, Principal, from 11 to 3, during this week, at No. 46 West Washington place.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO. MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 39 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 689 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A PLEASANT HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR LADS.—Sadeau's Boarding School for small boys under 12 years of age, at Tarrytown, only 27 miles from New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and a most healthy and beautiful location. Select and number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to Capt. JOHN B. VAIL, Lafarge House, New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $3; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $180 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—EIGHTEEN PROFESSORS and Teachers, with a splendid corps of Lecturers, have a splendid location, in full view of the Hudson river, within 30 minutes' ride of New-York, and connected with the great Albany and West Point railroad. Purchasers of land or lots for building can meet with great bargains by calling or addressing as above.

ALBERT WEBB, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—SOME WITH pearl keys, warranted, at great bargains, all this week, for sale at $20, $25 up to $450 each, or to let at $2 50, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month. Music taught and Pianos tuned by Professor DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

PIANOS.—J. & C. FISCHER HAVE REMOVED their warerooms to No. 356 Broadway, three doors below 13th-st., where a selected stock of pianos will be found at moderate prices, and unsurpassed for tone and workmanship. Manufactory 215 West 29th st., New-York.

PIANOS AT COST.—G. B. DEMAREST WILL REmove from No. 402 Broadway May 1, and now offers his entire stock of Gilbert, Chickering and New-York Pianos and Melodeons at cost for cash.

I. H. CHATTERTON—UPRIGHT PIANOS, Music Room, Astor-place, for sale or to let. Pianos given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO FORTE MANufacturers, 239 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANO FORTES.—FOUR SPLENDID 7 AND 7½ Octave Pianos, warranted in every respect, will be sold at extremely low prices. Can be seen at 191 Walker-st.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST, ONE FAMILIAR with the service of the Episcopal Church, and capable of managing a large organ. Apply at once, in person, at No. 248 West 20th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

CHURCH CHOIRS.—A QUARTET OF SINGers and organist, of fine abilities, or any member thereof, familiar with the Episcopal Service, may be found by applying to EDWARD HOWE, Jr., No. 81 Macdougal st. Would not object to Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST IN a Protestant church in New York City or Brooklyn. Address immediately, E. C. F., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

SOPRANO WANTED—FOR AN EPISCOPAL Church in Brooklyn; one with a powerful voice and a good reader, may address L. W., Box No. 1,910 New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for a site to consist of two lots adjoining each other for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct Police, to be located within limits bounded by 8th and 9th ave. and 45th and 57th sts.

Each proposition must state the precise location, size and terms. A clear title will be required, for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbidden, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing sewing machines of Whitney & Lyon, or their agents, as their license from me is this day revoked.
E. HOWE, Jr.
New-York, April 25, 1859.

THE BUSINESS CONDUCTED UNDER the firm name of PRETAT & LADD *has not* been discontinued, and the copartnership *has not* been dissolved. The notice published on the 25th was not authorized by
New-York, April 25, 1859. PRETAT & LADD.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY, GAY & WEST.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME INSTRUCTION.

A gentleman and lady experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired on their farm, would be happy to educate a few small girls from 5 to 12 years of age with their own and only children, as a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family. Also, music and painting are their favorite branches. Address WM. B., Peekskill, or Mr. CHARTER, Box No. 26 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

PROFESSOR ANDREW'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Jam

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as chamber maid and to assist in the washing, the other as seamstress. They understand their business perfectly and can be highly recommended from their last place. The reason of their leaving, the family is giving up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at 304 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as first-rate cook and washer and ironer; would be willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or chamber work and to take care of children, both have the best of City references from their last place. Call at No. 90 20th-st, near the 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family where no servants are kept; understands all kinds of pastry. Can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 114 8th avenue, between 15th and 16th sts., second floor front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would wait on a lady if required; has no objections to the country for the summer months. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 189 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children, and can do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to go in the country. City reference given. Inquire at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth, having always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS—Situations, one as first class cook; understands meats game, &c. &c. The other as first class laundress. Would do chamber work; would go with a private family in the country for the summer. Best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can do plain sewing; has lived 12 years in one place; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,697 Broadway, in the confectionery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid or child's nurse and plain sewer; can do any kind of emvoroideries; best reference given; three years in last place. Apply for two days, at No. 109 Clinton-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation in a private family; she is a first-rate cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; pastries, jellies and ice creams; she has the best of City reference from her last place as to honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of pastry. Can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 114 8th avenue, between 15th and 16th sts., second floor front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would wait on a lady if required; has no objections to the country for the summer months, best city refereece can be had. Call at No. 74 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do light chamber-work and sewing. Understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery. Can assist to dressmaking, and can cut and fit children's dresses. Best of city reference. Will wait on a few grown up children. Apply at her employer's, No. 149 ; 1st st., bet. 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as housework and baker, or first-rate laundress; can fill either situation with credit and to the advantage of a respectable employer; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman from England, as seamstress, would take charge of one grown child, or wait on a lady; no objection to go to the country. Please call at No. 226½ (2 doors below Prince-st.,) Bowery. Has good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person, as professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY WOMAN, a situation as cook in a first-class family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry best of City references. Call for two days at No. 211 7th av, between 44th and 45th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children. The best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a first-class cook. Has good City reference from her last place. No objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 14 East 14th-st, between 3d and 4th-avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Would go as laundress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 34th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general housework'or in a small family; no objection to the country during the Summer. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; is capable of taking charge of the silver and dining room. Apply at her present employer's, No 88 East 16th-st., where she has lived three years. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 15th-st. rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; can do plain sewing and embroidery, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, BROUGHT up in this country, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business well; best of references if required. Call at No. 293 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in all its branches; is willing to travel for the Summer months; satisfactory references. Call at 26 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron. Best of City reference, understands baking bread and biscuits. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; one who understands her business, can be seen for two days at the place where she is now living, No 61 East 35th st., near 4th av. Best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is an excellent washer and ironer; has two years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 89 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook and good baker. Is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid. She is a good plain sewer; can do fine washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Call at No. 163 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse; would like the entire charge of children; has had several years' experience in the care of young children; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 220 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, with first-class City references; is a very capable person; would like to go to a family where the cook will do no washing. Call for two days, at No. 82 West 21st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and to take full charge of a baby, and would make herself generally useful. Address No. 8 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor back room

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress, would have no objection to assist in chamberwork or sewing; would go in the country, or in a large family; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches, who has good City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 358 2d av, between 25th and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waiter, or for waiting alone; is a good sewer; no objection to nursing, or the country for the Summer; is willing and smart. Call at No. 352 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can be seen at her last employer's, where she has lived nearly three years; the best of reference can be given. Call at 109 13th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as an excellent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner 13th-st., where she can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a most excellent laundress or chambermaid, and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner 13th-st., where she can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chambermaid, and has no objection to do up ladies' finery in the neatest manner. Can have the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family, has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at No. 82 West 16th st., 2d house from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, HONEST Protestant girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook; first rate baker and a splendid washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply at No 275 Bowery.

WANTED—THE CHARGE OF A HOUSE FOR THE summer, by a respectable widow and her son. Can be highly recommended. Would also wash for the family, if required. Address No 7 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamber work and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter or washer and ironer. Can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 159 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy person, a siteation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on grown children and do chamberwork; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No 56 West 28th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, washing and ironing; would prefer a place where there was another German girl in the family. Inquire at No. 33 West 43d st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting, French fluting and hair-dressing; willing to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney, between Grand and Division sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, would have no objections to take care of a baby. Call at No. 83 West 15th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, washer and ironer who has three years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 288 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE IRISH GIRL, a situation to do housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 192 East 19th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 22d-st., near the corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO has lived for eight years in the City, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 113 West 24th st., in the rear

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A CAPAble woman; understands soups, meats, pastry, jellies, &c. Good City reference. Apply at No. 49 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; one that thoroughly understands her business from experience; has good City reference. Apply No. 116 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE employmeet for a trustworthy, competent woman as cook in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 32 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 1,015 Broadway, in the fancy store, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. Best of City reference. Call at No. 120 St Mark's place, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to do the washing and ironing in a private family; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND IN A milliinry store. Also a first-rate milliner. Apply to J. HOPKINS, No 907 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamberwaid and waitress, or as chamber maid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND HER daughter, a girl of 16, wishes to go on a voyage to Europe; is willing to wait on a lady, and do the work of her family for the voyage. Apply at No. 3 Prince st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, at MORRIS COHNERT'S establishment, No. 414 Broadway, next door to Broadway Postoffice. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners farmers, &c. All orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN, AND every other kind of servants may always be found at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8 st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance French and German spoken.

A CANADIAN LAUNDRESS—A SUPERIOR cook, a Protestant waiter and a few selected servants are now disengaged at Mr. BOOKHAM'S new and only office, No. 59 East 13th st., 3d door West of Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife. The man is first-rate coachman, understands the care and management of horses, sick and well, best carriage and harness, &c., &c. The woman could take care of a laundry or dairy, or take good care of a gentleman's house in the absence of the family. Can do plain sewing &c. Both having the best of City reference, and are disposed to make themselves useful to their employer. Call or address as above to S. W. O. at Mr BISSELL'S harness and saddlery store, No. 1253 4th-av., near 12th-st., or Mr. BISSELL'S carriage factory, between Lexington and 3d-avs., 23d-st., N. Y., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man or assistant coachman, and to take charge of a vegetable garden. Either in City or country; is a good, careful driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses; or would go traveling with a family; no objections to go to any part. Can be seen at No. 62 6th-av., above 36th-st., or address P. L., Box No. 197 Times office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS under groom. He is well experienced about horses, and harness, or any kind of vehicle. He would go to the country with a private family, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. He is a temperate person. Address M. M., Box No. 207 Times office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man 20 years of age, accustomed to the dry goods trade. Best of City reference. Apply at No 310 Pearl-st. C. H. RAYMOND.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married man, (one child,) who is a thorough gardener in every department of the trade—greenhouse, grapery &c., &c.; is an active energetic man, and feels confident that he will be able to give the same satisfaction as he has hitherto done in seven years experience in this country. References unexceptionable. Apply to L., at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business and has the best of City references from some of the most respectable families; has no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen personally, from 9 to 2 P. M., each day until sailed, at No 13 Union-court, near University place. If absent, address E. E., which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant man, as groom and coachman; can produce the best City references, and no objections to being short distance in the country; he perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 162 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., for C. V. M.

WANTED—A PLACE AS GARDENER AND FARmer, by a man that understands his business in both branches; the reclaiming and laying out of all kind of ground; or would take contracts in either the above branches from any gentleman in a good locality that a gardener is not kept; steady. LANDSCAPE GARDENER, No. 26 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE without children; the man as farmer and gardener; can milk cows and take care of horses; the wife can cook, wash and iron; can take care of milk and butter the man is sober, honest and industrious, and can give the best of reference. Address J. V. S., Bridgeport Postoffice. Box No. 629, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who understands the business; also farming and management of cattle; long practice and good reference from this city. Address GARDENER, Box No 198 Times Office. N. B—All offers attended to. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 475 Pearl st., in the basement, near Chatham.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE young man, employment; is well acquainted with the following work: coach-driving, gardening, grooming and the care of stock. Can produce satisfactory references for capability, sobriety and industry from last employers. A note addressed to M. S., Box No. 210 Times office, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A middle aged English man who thoroughly understands his business and can come highly recommended. It would be useless for any gentleman to answer this unless he wants an experienced man and is willing to give good wages. Address J. T., Mr. Lowry, harness-maker, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, coaches and harness; no objection to the country for the Summer; first class City references given. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R C, No 12 Union Court, or Box No. 220 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; can produce the very best of references over seven years in his last place; the country preferred. Address J. V., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man, in either country or City; has lived in some of the best families the last six years; understands his business. Has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper Address, for two days, J. O. M., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman with a private family; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to go to the country; understands the care of horses perfectly well; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man. He understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a careful driver. The country preferred. Has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A NICE PRIVATE family, as waiter, by a Protestant man, aged 30 lately from Europe. Every satisfaction will be given as to character and ability. Address A. N., No. 124 4th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has got City reference to certify as to capability. A note addressed to WILLIAM, Mr. Corwin's store, corner of 20th st. and Broadway, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR FIREman in a hotel. Can take care of horses if required. Good reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can give the very best of City reference from some of the best families in this City. Address Morris & Fowler, corner University place and 12th-st.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH. A YOUNG MAN who understands book-keeping and general accounts, to keep the books of a concern in the interior of Alabama; salary $300 per annum, with board and washing; good references required. Address Box No. 2,698 Postoffice.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OLD, A situation in a store, or to work with a gardener, or where he would make himself useful. Can give good City reference from last place. Call or address JOHN FITZPATRICK, No. 134 Nassau-st., in the clothing store, or No. 15 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn in the rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful, is not afraid of work, has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 182, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has been 4½ years in his present situation, and seeks a place because his employer is about to leave for Europe. Apply at No. 42 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful, and can come well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME no-town Church. Having some 16 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or direct W. C. P. S., No. 278 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, GERMAN OR ENGlish middle-aged woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer for a small family in one of the pleasantest cities in Ohio. To one who can produce satisfactory recommendations good wages and a pleasant, permanent home will be given. Apply at No. 12 Vesey st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, A PROTESTANT, as governess for a child 10 years old, capable of instructing in the German and French languages, music and the English branches proper to her age. A lady with suitable qualifications, desirous of a home, may address Box No. 240 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 18 Great-st., a number of first-class servants for situations in town or country; has cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, and a large number of girls for general housework. All must be competent servants and well recommended. Also, an experienced Protestant nurse.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house; must write a good hand and figure well. Apply to yourself, handwriting stating age, and giving references. Salary $75 to $ 00 the first year, which will be increased if qualified. Address E. G. & CO., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND WASHER and ironer, wanted to do the work of a small private family, residing at Yonkers, one hour's ride from New York. Apply between the hours of 10 and 3, at No. 49 Merchants' Exchange, on Wall st. Good recommendations required.

WANTED—FOUR TO SIX WRITERS TO WRITE original flash stories on the Revolution, the Sea, Western Border Life, and Temperance. Address with real name and place of interview, D. C. BRIAN Station D, N.Y.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; also, a young girl, from 15 to 17 years of age, as waitress and to assist in chamberwork. Apply immediately at No. 263 4th-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH YOUNG lady, who is a first-rate sewer. Apply to G. E. ACRET'S Trass office, No. 129 Fulton st., opposite Sands st., Brooklyn. To a competent young lady a permanent situation can be offered.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, to go in the country. One that understands plain cooking and housework generally and wants a permanent situation, may apply at No. 65 Chatham st., in the store. G. F. BAILEY.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS CHAMBER maid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references required. Apply at No. 272 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STATIONERY store; one who is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the business none others need apply. Address Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE in Front-st., a boy not over 15 years of age, and one that can come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 204 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; she must thoroughly understand her duties, and have a good City reference. None but Protestants need apply at No. 286 West 22d-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, A Protestant woman, who understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 104 West 15th-st. Good City references will be required.

TO JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS.—A FEW good hands wanted, and 2 or 3 to go a short distance in the country; accommodations for board first rate. Inquire at No. 386 6th-av., between 23d and 24th ets.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH TO DO CONTRY work Call at No. 361 3d-av., Tuesday, April 26, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS PORTER IN A grocery store. Apply to PETER LYNCH & CO., No. 41 Vesey-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SHINGLE shavers immediately. Apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER, who understands his business. There is no greenhouse or grapery. Apply at No. 211 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 93 Dean, between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, handsome furniture in good order rosewood parlor suite, in dark green reps, six pcs.; pier glasses, splendid rosewood and marble-top chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery and kitchen furniture.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 266 Pacific, between Smith and Hoyt sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms. Purchasers will have ample time to attend both of the above sales, and still be in time to witness the ceremonies of the day.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock at the auction room:

500 packages and lots foreign and domestic hardware, cutlery, &c., in lots to suit the trade.

A large invoice of heavy shelf goods—a complete assortment, and in first-rate order.

Also,

25 dozen Old Colony, Pratt's, Ward's, and Carr's shovels and spades; 100 kegs cut nails; 100 gross table and dessert cutlery; pocket cutlery, plated ware, jewelry, &c.

Also,

An invoice meerschaum pipes, cigar-holders, &c.; an invoice porte-monnaies, pocket rocks, bags, &c.; fine French ample cards of bracciets, brooches, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAN will sell, on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire furniture contained in the above house, consisting of mahogany parlor chairs, tête-à-tête, sofas, ottoman, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut marble-top, centre, card, work and extension dining tables; French plate square and oval mirrors, slabs and brackets lace window curtains and shades, three very rich gas chandeliers and gas-brackets through the house; mahogany French bedsteads with patent springs; dressing bureaus, washstands, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, fine lots of feather beds and pillows, mattresses and bedding together with a large lot of stair carpeting; oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, china and plated ware. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN S. FEITS, Auctioneer.

GERARD, BETTS & CO. WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 East 31st-st., elegant household furniture of a family removing from the City. The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rich tapestry velvet carpets, rosewood suites of sofas, Voltaire and other chairs, damask rosewood etagere and centre table, vases, mantel ornaments, clocks, mirrors, quartette tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, rosewood bookcase, dining, tea and other tables, oil cloths, mahogany hat-stand, sideboard, black walnut dining chairs, extension table, French rosewood, mahogany and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, dressing bureaus, chairs, tables, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture utensils, refrigerators, &c., with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of W. B. Tarbell, No. 56 Broadway,

LARGE AND SUPERIOR JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, &c—Being the entire stock of the above who is declining business, consisting of fine gold watches; jewelry of every description some of which are superior movements and richly-cased silver ware in sets; bracelets, rings in two grades, diamonds, ruby and emerald jewelry in sets and single pieces; and the usual superior assortments of a first class jewelry store, &c. Also, all the fixtures, consisting of glass cases, iron safe, completely fitted regular clock, tools, benches, counters, scales, &c., all of which will be positively sold without reserve.

Catalogues will be ready day before sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, MAY 9, AT 12 1-2 O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange:

60 Bonds, (under hypothecation,) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company, first mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New York.

The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six Bonds, of $1,000 each.

Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, balance on the following day, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 96 Pine-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, APRIL 27TH, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, oak and enamelled parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture en suite, bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, lounges, tete-a-tetes, wardrobes, marble top tables, &c., &c. Also, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, china and glassware, oil paintings, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of attention. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

A. S. BOGART.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 East Broadway genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, oo. chairs, window curtains, mantel ornaments, marble top centre tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, feather beds, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, ingrain carpets, hall oil cloth, hat stand, stair carpets, dining table, chairs, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 33 Nassau st., by order of referee, to cover expenses of storage and litigation, continuation sale from Wednesday last of old wines, brandies, &c., three years in storage and in litigation, viz.: Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, clarets, champagnes, brandies, rum, gin, whiskies etc., in casks, cases, demijohns, &c. No other goods admitted. Also, the balance of Havana cigars, ex bark Cornelia, from Havana.

S. ALDRITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, all the beautiful furniture in the residence, No. 72 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., consisting of a fine ebony-forte, splendid suites, carpets, ottomans, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, with a general assortment of all kinds of household furniture and bedding.

P. C. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, at No. 100 Christopher-st., at 10 o'clock, all the furniture in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas and chairs, black walnut extension table, secretary bookcase, French bedsteads and mattresses, carpets and oil cloths. A general assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining room, and kitchen furniture.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at No. 446 Canal st., near Varick-st., a large assortment of household furniture, bureaus, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, bedsteads and bedding; also fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, looking glass, crockery and kitchen articles, &c., &c.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at the Seed Store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL on TUESDAY, April 26 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 Sullivan-st., genteel household furniture consisting of carpets, mahogany chairs, sofas, bedsteads, &c.; crockery, bedding, curtains, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, all of the elegant furniture of every description, and beautiful works of art contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all made to order, embracing over 400 lots of superb household furniture, and embraces everything to be found in a first-class and elegant furnished house, all of which will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

three full suites of solid rosewood furniture covered in maroon brocade; one citron green silk velvet, all in perfect order, and in the case with all the furniture to the house; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, lounges to match, 2 elegant rosewood piano fronts, stool and cover, embroidered silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors, corner stands with mirror backs, two solid rosewood étagères, mounted in ormolu, French escritoires, wax vases, English chandeliers, marble groups, sculptures &c., including many rare and valuable specimens of glass and crockery.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Rosewood marble top bureaus, richly carved bedsteads, parlor and hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, rich chiffoniers, rosewood wardrobes, with mirror doors; toilet sets, &c., throughout the house, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two grand pianos, &c., oak sideboard, and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French china, cut glass, fully supplied with glass, ivory cutlery, with a large variety not mentioned. Staget pass within a few doors of the house. Descriptive catalogues at the house on morning of the sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 East 21st st, opposite Gramercy park:

FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising the whole of the splendid furniture of a family discontinuing housekeeping, comprising, in Reception Room—Black walnut and rosewood bookcase, card table, sofa and chairs, carpets, lace curtains, &c. Dining-Room—Oak arm chairs, buffet, extension table, leather covered lounge, fancy arm chair, carved oak sideboard, with mirror, oak and green carpet drugget, &c. Parlors—Elegant rosewood marble-top tables, etageres with mirrors, brocatel suites of rosewood chairs, sofas, &c., heavily carved walnut and ebony chairs, velvet and leather covered, elegant rosewood piano, Chickering make, mantel and stand, large oval and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, lace window curtains, China vases, bronze figures, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, amoires, bureaus and wardrobe with mirror, fancy work tables, commodes, marble top tables, ebony chairs spring beds, canopies, easy chairs, carpets, vases, pictures, &c. In other rooms—Complete suites of cottage furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, mattresses, bronze and gilt brackets with marble slabs, splendid chandeliers and fixtures, &c., with usual kitchen and hall furniture with which the sale will commence Also, at 1 o'clock, an elegant marble group, representing children frightened by a serpent. Catalogues will be ready to-season at the salesrooms, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c., IN DWELLING HOUSE

No. 144 4th-st.

Between Barrow and Grove sts.,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, at 10½ o'clock.—JOHN LEVISON will sell at auction at above residence rosewood and brocatel suite, sofa easy chairs, French chairs, sofas, &c., made by F. A. Vrede, rosewood piano, by Hunols, queere French m

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Romeo and Juliet—To Oblige Benson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Box and Cox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Fille du Dominique—L'Invitation a la Valse—Un Tigre du Bengal.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gotham—Pongo—Nobar Carina.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Nolan's Vow—A Husband at Sight—False Colors.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, April 27, at 11½ o'clock.

The Sickles Case.

We have received from our Special Reporter at Washington *verbatim* reports of the speeches of Mr. Carlisle, for the prosecution, and Mr. Stanton, for the defence, of Mr. Sickles. They reached us at too late an hour last night for publication in this morning's Times,—but *we shall give them in full to-morrow morning*. We shall receive, also, a full report of Mr. Brady's argument, of Mr. Ould's reply, and of the charge or instructions of Judge Crawford. If they reach us in season, they will also be given to-morrow; if not, they will be published in the Times of Thursday. These speeches are all very long—that of Mr. Stanton alone filling *ninety* foolscap pages of manuscript;—but their ability and the importance of the case, not only on account of the issues directly involved, but also of the principles and precedents which the decision will establish, warrant their publication in full. The telegraphic reports have been, of necessity, condensed and comparatively meagre.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of April 13, arrived here yesterday. The intelligence she brings, although four days later than that by the *Arabia*, is not decisive of the War question. On the 9th the utmost consternation prevailed in the London Stock market, owing to the uniformly discouraging aspect of accounts respecting the War question; a panic which was greatly augmented by a telegraphic announcement in the evening papers, that Austria had actually declared war upon Sardinia. This news proved erroneous by Monday, and gave place to an unauthorized elation, which was heightened by an announcement of a semi-official paper at Paris, the *Pays*, that Austria had so modified her preliminary demands, as to render the Congress possible. Subsequently, paragraphs from semi-official organs at Vienna and Berlin were telegraphed countenancing the same story, were received, again operating in the interest of the Bulls, and elevating quotations of Consols. But as the only modification appears to be, that, instead of Sardinia alone disarming, Austria and France should do the same, we are left without the slightest reason to anticipate a suspension of the war movement. The preparations for actual hostilities were proceeding at even an accelerated rapidity when the steamer sailed. The general news by this arrival is of secondary interest. The proceedings of Parliament embraced no traits of importance. The members were busied with appeals to their constituencies, and in endeavoring to extract from ministers some indication of the period fixed upon for a dissolution. From France we have an announcement of the death of that eminent publicist, Alexis de Tocqueville.

The United States Mail Steamer *St. Louis* arrived at this port last evening, with dates from San Francisco to April 5, and later intelligence from the Isthmus and South America. The trip through from San Francisco is represented as unusually rapid, having been accomplished in 20 days and 9 hours.

The *St. Louis* brings $1,723,000 in specie from California. The dates from San Francisco by this arrival are to April 5th, seven days later than the advices received by the Overland Mail. The news from the Pacific is unimportant. The principal item is a report of a disaster in San Francisco Bay: four lives having been lost on the 2d of April, by the explosion of the steamer *Contra Costa*. The markets were glutted, and business was dull.

Our advices from Central America contain notices of an abortive attempt at revolution in Salvador; of a general amnesty in Nicaragua, and of the completion and ratification of the English, Sardinian and American treaties. The Senate of Nicaragua still withholds its assent to the land grants in the Belly contract. The news from the other Central American States is devoid of interest.

Letters from South America announce the destruction of the City of Quito, the capital of Ecuador, by an earthquake. The event occurred on the morning of the 22d of March. The churches, convents, and Government buildings are most of them thrown down, besides many private residences. The houses not thrown down are so injured as not to be habitable. The damage is estimated at $3,000,000. The deaths are reported at five thousand, but this we believe to be greatly exaggerated. A number of small towns to the north of the capital have also been destroyed, and in Guayaquil the shock was felt severely and did some damage.

The revolutionary movements in Chili were still indecisive. An action had been fought at Coquimbo resulting in favor of the insurgents.

The news from New-Granada possesses no feature of interest. At the date of our latest advices from Bogota, April 13, the National Congress was about to adjourn. Its proceedings had embraced no measures of striking importance.

From Japan, news to Dec. 31 reaches us by way of San Francisco. It furnishes us with the names and antecedents of the two Ambassadors, who, with their suites, are to proceed to the United States to ratify the latest Treaty. Cholera has been making frightful ravages in the northern part of the Empire.

We have Turk's Island papers to April 2, they contain no news. The weather was favorable for salt-making: there had been a slight improvement in the demand, but no change in price.

Yesterday, in the Sickles case, the whole day was occupied by Mr. Brady in his argument in favor of the points of instruction submitted by the defence. It is thought possible that the case may go to the jury to-day, though it may be considered hardly probable.

The counsel for the Oberlin rescuers has applied to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a writ of *habeas corpus* to take the prisoners from the custody of the United States Marshal. The Court enjoined the Marshal to appear last Saturday to show cause why the writ should not issue. The trial of Mr. Langston is progressing at Cleveland. Mr. Bushnell, the convicted prisoner, has been remanded into the custody of the Marshal. The excitement over the trials is increasing throughout Ohio.

The yacht *Wanderer* sailed from Savannah on the 21st April for Havana, with Mr. Lamar, her owner, on board. She is to be offered for sale in Havana, but if a purchaser cannot be found, she will be brought to New-York.

The Rev. Mr. Van Lennep, American Missionary in Asia Minor, writes to his friends in Hartford, Conn., that the Mission premises at Tocat were totally destroyed by fire on the 6th of March. Mr. Van Lennep's valuable library was lost.

A telegraphic dispatch announces another terrible steamboat disaster on the Mississippi. The *St. Nicholas* is reported to have burst her boiler near Helena, Ark., causing the loss of seventy-five lives.

Judge Wright, of Albany, yesterday granted the stay of execution applied for in behalf of Mrs. Mary Hartung, pending proceedings on a writ of error in her behalf.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, $1,950 was appropriated to defray the expenses incurred by the Committee appointed to proceed to Albany and oppose the obnoxious legislation with regard to this City. A communication was received from the Comptroller setting forth the confusion in the City accounts which existed when he entered upon the duties of his office, and the measures taken by him to set them right. It was directed that 1,000 copies be printed. A communication from the Mayor, urging the necessity of advertising for a contract for removing night-soil from the City, was referred.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday directed that several bills of little amount be paid, and referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police a communication from the Police Commissioners, urging the propriety of procuring a small steam propeller for the Harbor Police.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday the trial of the alleged murderers of William Decker, at No. 21 Elm-st. on the 15th of January, was resumed. John Glass it will be remembered, was tried for this crime last week, and convicted of manslaughter in the first Degree. The whole party, consisting of five persons, having demanded separate trials, James Higgins was placed at the bar yesterday. The evidence was identical with that given in the case of Glass, the same witnesses being examined. The verdict also was the same, manslaughter in the first degree. The sentences in all the cases tried during this term in this Court will be pronounced on Saturday.

Yesterday 1,200 bales Cotton changed hands at previous quotations. Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed. Pork was in lively demand, at, however, irregular rates. Lard and Beef were more freely purchased, and were very firm. Coffee and Molasses were inactive, as were also Naval Stores, Fish, Oils, Rice and Tallow. Linseed Oil was in request at buoyant prices. Sugars were more sought after, and the sales amounted to 980 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c. in bond, and 6c @6¾c. free; 82 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6¾c.@7c.; and by auction, 271 hhds. do., at 6⅞c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Whisky was inquired for, at 25½c. ℔ gallon. The Freight engagements were moderate, at essentially unaltered rates.

The War Question in Europe.

The rumor that Austria had actually declared war against Sardinia, which reached London just before the sailing of the *City of Washington*, although promptly discredited, was yet held to foreshadow the rapidly approaching event of the European imbroglio. Even the most obstinately prejudiced of the English journals were forced to admit that their new-found *protegé*, the Emperor Francis Joseph, was driving matters rather madly forward, and that the Emperor Napoleon had been holding his position with singular calmness, dignity and moderation ever since the opening of negotiations for a Congress. In point of fact, it will be found when the history of this great epoch of cotemporary diplomacy shall come to be fairly written out, that from the first Austria has played the part of aggressor alike upon France, Sardinia and the public law of Europe. The language of the French Emperor on the 1st of January, which has been foolishly misrepresented by the English press, as the opening scene in the new drama, was in truth but the consequence of the policy pursued by Austria ever since her failure to detach France from England, in the Autumn of 1856. Convinced that she had nothing in this direction to hope for, Austria soon turned her attention to England, and has labored steadily for two years to sow distrust of France and hostility to Napoleon III., in the English mind. She had succeeded beyond her dreams, thanks to favorable and fortuitous circumstances, when her career was suddenly interrupted by the decisive attitude of France in the opening of the present year. The House of Hapsburg can no longer be allowed to advance in its career of insidious conquests. It can no longer be suffered to affect the protectorate of European treaties and public law in the South of Europe, or to hoodwink liberal Europe into acquiescing in its policy of overawing Germany and absorbing Italy. Had no antagonist more intelligent or more determined than Great Britain confronted the Austrian Emperor in his path, a very few years would have sufficed to make the Italian Peninsula an integral part of the new Holy Roman Empire, and to reduce Prussia to the position of a secondary State. It is because he has resolutely undertaken to arrest this march of events, and to defend the lesser nationalities of Central and Southern Europe from the Austrian advance, that Napoleon III., in his present position, commands the sympathies, and enlists the hearty good-will of the American people. Our English cousins are beginning to express now, as they expressed in the Crimean war, their amazement and vexation over the un-English tone of the American Press and nation. But the American people have never learned to recognize in any English Government what they gladly find in the popular heart of England—a cordial, *timely and practical* sympathy with the progressive and liberal ideas of history. When England unfurled her banner against the pretensions of the Czar, it was less the liberator of Turkey than the mistress of India that the American people saw in the armed Britannia. We rejoiced in the heroic gallantry of her troops, we hailed her victories as the triumphs of a kindred race. But we never put any vital faith in the spirit of her policy, and the event has justified our skepticism. On the contrary, much as we disliked the autocracy of Nicholas, we felt and feel that, as between Russia and Turkey, our sympathies belonged to Russia.

We have never seen England as a Power interfere to defend the weak in their right, against the strong in their tyranny. We have seen her leave Hungary at the mercy of the oppressor. We have seen her betray Italy again and again to ruin. It is, therefore, but natural that we should refuse her our moral support in her attempts to thwart the resolutions of the first great potentate who has really taken up the question of Italy with the air of a man who means to bring that question to an issue. Throughout the early stages of the impending *imbroglio*, the feeling of America in favor of Italy and the Emperor of the French has steadily gathered strength. We can afford to smile at the senseless notion that Europe is endangered by the armaments of France—Europe, which for forty years has bowed the knee before the armed phantom of the Holy Alliance! It would now appear that Austria is fast putting herself so openly into the wrong that even England must, for very shame, renounce the attempt to gild her cause with the false pretence of loyalty and law. She is pressing upon Sardinia. Behind Sardinia frown the bayonets of France. In the distance impends the avenging wrath of Russia. The collision, which may already have taken place, will bring into the field, with the legions of Napoleon, the good-will, the earnest, emphatic good-will, approbation and sympathy of all who respect International law, and the sacred name of national Independence, throughout the world.

Capital Punishment of Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Pardon us for express ng astonishment at the view taken by you in re ard to this subject, in a late issue of your paper I alluding to the firmness of the Guvernor in refusing to commute Mary Hartung's sentence, you hoped he might yet consider the subject further, and allot her a milder punishment, which remark was followed by a wish that "the capital punishment of women might be abolished, and a law passed in this State to that effect." God forbid it! With the tale still ringing in our ears of the murder in this City of a mistress by her servant, by that most diabolical of all means—poison—we repeat, God forbid it! While the human heart is so corrupt—and we remember its Maker made no distinction in the sexes when He said, "Thou shalt not kill"—who will be wiser than He, and say that one-half of the human race may break that commandment with impunity? Should "delicacy and consideration be shown to the sex?" Certainly—*while they are women*; but when they shake off their sex and become *fiends*—never, Crime knows no sex—neither should its punishment. Human life is none too safe now; but if every enraged woman might wreak her vengeance on the object of her jealousy—if every insubordinate servant might poison her mistress, to whom she takes a dislike—if wicked men might make tools of weak women to carry out their revengeful designs, knowing that they would escape punishment—who would be safe? Do you say, "Capital punishment is too harsh for the sex?" Then let them avoid the crimes that lead to it, and have the protection of those laws that are "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well." A WOMAN.

We are not sure that we do our correspondent a favor by publishing her communication,—but at all events we comply with her request. As she finds it necessary to misrepresent the views of the Times, in order to make out her case, it is scarcely worth while to enter into any argument upon the subject. Few of our readers need be told, we trust, that the Times has never suggested that women should be allowed to commit murder "with impunity," or that "inaubordinate servant girls" should be permitted to "poison their mistresses, knowing that they would escape punishment." These strong statements are little tricks of rhetoric by which "A Woman," would know, if she were a little more familiar with logic, any controversialist loses a good deal more than he gains.

Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that a woman *ceases* to be a woman the moment she commits a crime. It is all very well to call her "a fiend,"—it sounds virtuous, and all that;—but it would be just as sensible to say that a man ceases to be a man under the same circumstances, and should therefore be treated like a brute or tortured like a devil. Precisely the same differences, mental, moral and physical, exist between men and women when they are criminals as when they are not; and if it is ever proper and decent to recognize those distinctions—if women are ever to be treated with greater delicacy and a more respectful regard for appearances on account of their sex—justice, decency and self-respect alike require that it should be extended to them in meting out punishments for crime as well as at other times.

Now all we have said on this subject is that *women should not be hung*,—that this style of punishment, horrid, ghastly and revolting under all circumstances, is too ghastly and too horrid to be thought of when the victim is a woman,—and that society will consult its own self-respect, and do something to preserve that feeling of regard for womanhood, without which it degenerates into coarse brutality, by substituting some mode of punishment for women less horrible and less revolting.

A Forced Interpretation.—The Philadelphia *North American* argues that the Derby Ministry obviously dishelieves in the imminence of war, or they would not have dissolved Parliament, "thus disarming themselves as a great crisis approached" Reflection would probably have suggested to our contemporary that the course adopted by the Ministers authorizes an entirely opposite construction. Constitutional precedents gave them no alternative but either to dissolve Parliament or resign office. The latter horn of the dilemma would have left the country without a Government, and, in the present disjointed condition of the Opposition, with but a slight chance of obtaining one for some weeks. The former retained in office a Government still conducting negotiations it had instituted for the maintenance of peace; and ready for any turn affairs were likely to take. If the election they have made is, therefore, in any sense prophetic, it augurs war rather than peace. We suspect, however, the foreign topic had nothing to do with it.

A Case of Real Distress.—We tender our heartfelt sympathies to the *Evening Post*, and kindred journals, which have been rejoicing in the prospect of a woman's execution. Mrs. Hartung is not to be hung to-morrow. The vision with which these Journalists have been solacing their souls, fades away into the uncertain future. Next to the defeat of a Republican Candidate for School trustee, in some Interior village of Wisconsin, no more heart-rending misfortune could possibly have overtaken our Rhadamanthine contemporary. Judge Wright of the Supreme Court has granted a stay of proceedings until a writ of error can be prepared and argued. The *Post* must wait.

The Central Park.

A clear and very satisfactory sketch of the Central Park, as it is and as it is to be, has just been issued in the form of a pamphlet entitled, "A Guide to the Central Park," by Messrs. A. O. Moore & Co., of Fulton-street. In this little work, written by "An Officer of the Park," New-Yorkers may learn that our noble metropolis is at least to have a public pleasure-ground worthy of its rank among the cities of the world, and adequate to the wants of its vast population. The Central Park comprises an area larger than the combined areas of St. James', the Green Park, Hyde Park and Kensington Garden, in London; and under the skillful superintendence of Mr. Olmsted, its peculiarities of position and soil have been proved to be natural advantages rather than the disadvantages they were at first supposed to be. The rolling soil is not too rocky for the requirements of the Park in the way of roads and walls, and the entire absence of pine trees has left the architect all liberty to construct his plans with a simple reference to its ultimate unities of effect. "The New-York of the next century," we are told, "will have occasion to rejoice over what now seems an objection to the site of the Central Park." The execution of the plan adopted for the Park by the Commissioners fairly began June 1, 1858, since which time about 2,500 men and 400 horses, besides a large force of engineers, foremen, &c., have been steadily at work. At the rate of the past year the Park will probably be completed, except in the items of final ornamentation, by the Autumn of 1860; while the roads and walks of that portion lying between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets will probably be completed and thrown open to the public during the current year. The "Ramble," a space of forty acres, about as large as the famous Common over which Boston keeps up such a constant cackle, is now ready for public use, and augurs well, by the beauty of its design, for the general future effect of the whole Park.

The *Guide to the Park* gives some useful directions to visitors who wish to enjoy the pleasure of seeing how efficiently the admirable project of this Park is now carrying out, and points out the best ways of reaching the Park, either on horseback, on foot, or by the City railways. If the Park had no other value, it would be of immense service to the community, as an almost isolated evidence that a really great public work *can* be undertaken and carried out with spirit, economy and success, even in New-York, when the control of it is committed to energetic men, utterly free from party views and political objects.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Argument of James T. Brady, Esq.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, April 25.

The Sickles case will no doubt be submitted to the jury to-morrow, as in the arguments on his instructions prayed for, both sides have presented the case to the jury. Mr. Stanton's argument on Saturday is the theme of universal praise, while Mr. Brady to day fully met the public expectation.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, April 25.

The court-room was crowded this morning to its utmost capacity, for fully a quarter of an hour before Judge Crawford took his seat, and a large number of persons besieged the doors, seeking vainly for admittence.

Among the spectators to-day are Gen. Churchill, U. S. A., and Milton Whitney, District-Attorney for Baltimore.

As Mr. Sickles entered and moved towards the dock, he was warmly greeted by many of his personal friends.

Mr. Brady proceeded to argue the instructions on behalf of the defence. He was quite sure his Honor would extend to him during the argument he was about to make, the same polite attention which he had hitherto received, and which he was delighted to acknowledge. He should endeavor to confine himself cautiously to the proper discharge of the particular duty devolved upon him. He felt and his client felt the great importance of endeavoring to convince his Honor's judgment of the propriety of the prayers which they asked his Honor to instruct the Jury. He would not go over the same ground as his learned associate (Stanton,) had gone over, but would confine himself to these matters which his associate had slightly passed over. There was a great difference of opinion between the counsel for the defence and the counsel for the prosecution, as to the principles on which this case rested, and the counsel for the prosecution (Carlisle,) was in error in saying that the instructions asked for by the defense were purely of an abstract character. The prosecution had commenced by showing a case which might be termed assassination, and which showed, in more of its aspects, mitigation or alleviation. The District-Attorney had represented the prisoner as a walking magazine, an animated battery going out from his house on the morning of the homicide determined to turn all his engines of destruction against Mr. Key. He is represented as knowing Key to be unarmed, and as having given the deceased no opportunity of defending himself, but in a cowardly manner shot him down. That statement, however, was utterly unsustained by the evidence adduced for the prosecution. Every man would have been surprised if the evidence had been allowed to stop there, showing only the mortal meeting of those two men, who had been hitherto fast friends. If the case had stopped there, would not the whole world say that in such a case there must have been either insanity or justification. While the prosecution thus presented this case in the opening the counsel for the defence had suggested that their defence rested on two grounds. He had seen in the newspapers criticisms on the defence, that the two theories were inconsistent, that if the act were justifiable the defence of insanity should not have been set up. The defence, however, held that if the act was not held in law to be justifiable they should have the benefit of the defence of insanity. These views had elicited the defences of justification, of homicide in consequence of provocation, and of insanity, and it was in reference to these three defences that the requests had been prepared. He must here take issue with the prosecution in reference to what the jury were to do. He had put an inquiry on that point to the District-Attorney some days ago, but he had not heard a satisfactory answer since. That which he esteemed to be the ablest ruling on that point was to be found in the case of the State *vs.* Croteau, vol. 23, Vermont Reports, p. 14, where this rule is laid down. This power of a jury is doubtless liable to abuse, and so is the power conferred on a Court, or on any other human tribunal. But while a jury or court keep within their proper sphere of jurisdiction, they are in the exercise of the powers conferred on them, and are in the performance of a legal right, and this, though they may, by the abuse of the power, be guilty of a moral wrong. The extent of the jurisdiction of a court or jury is measured by what they may or may not decide with legal effect, and not by the correctness or error of their decision. Thus the butcher, Jeffreys, by virtue of his office as Judge, had the political power, and consequently the legal right to conduct the trial of Algernon Sidney, and to give his opinion upon the law of the case in his charge to the jury, though for his shameful abuse of the right he may have incurred the deepest moral condemnation. So the jury in a criminal trial have the legal right to decide the law as well as the fact involved in the issue; but this does not give them a right, by a wanton disregard of law, to decide arbitrarily. The counsel also referred to a ruling of Chief Justice Shaw, delivered in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He did not wish, in the present state of the case, to refer to these authorities for any other purpose than to show that they were consistent with the spirit of his Honor's ruling on various occasions. The counsel referred to Judge Crawford's ruling in the Herbert case. If he could believe that the view of the counsel for the prosecution were correct, proud as he was of having been born in this land, proud as he felt in her great destinies, he would rather live under the worst despotism on the face of the earth. I verily believe, continued the counsel, that next to the integrity of the Judiciary, which I hope will always continue, as it has done in the past, to adorn our national character, next to that is the importance of preserving the trial by jury, especially in criminal cases, intact. I do not recognize in the Declaration of American Independence, in that statement of all the abuses that led to the revolt of the American Colonies, anything set up as the occasion for the war of the Revolution that compares in importance with the right of trial by jury as it now exists in this land, and much as I abhor the shedding of blood, and cowardly as I might be found when the moment of danger approached, I would be willing to lay down my life, and wade to any extent in the blood of the foe to prevent that pollution of liberty from being invaded for one moment.

Turning our attention now to that Sunday morning, and to that point of contact, let us see who the parties to it were. Each was in the rank of gentleman, each a lawyer, each a man in public office. Looking at the relations that had existed between them as perfectly established in this case, we find that they had been close personal friends; we find that Mr. Sickles had to the best of his capacity urged the appointment or retaining in office of Mr. Key; that Mr. Sickles was desirous he should continue to discharge the duties of District-Attorney; we find that Mr. Sickles had recommended clients to him; had employed him as his own counsel, and had given him free access to his house in the exercise of that hospitality prevailing in this District, to which my associate (Mr. Stanton) has so ably referred, and to which before I go away—perhaps never to return—I, as a stranger, want to bear cheerful and heartfelt testimony. In view of all these facts there is no man in the District, possessed of any intellect, who, knowing any thing of the antecedents of Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles, could have supposed that Mr. Sickles walked out of his house that Sabbath morning, left his home and his wife, and that darling blossom of his heart—that child who has been polluted by the touch of the adulterer—could have walked out of his house in the light of day, under the blessed sunlight, and in the face of Heaven, and committed an assassination on the person of his friend. Therefore your Honor asks, the jury asks, and the whole world asks, how this thing was? The whole world, your Honor, has its eye on this case, and although there may seem to be egotism involved in the remark which I make, I cannot help saying, because I am here in the discharge of my duty, that, when all of us shall have passed away, and when each shall have taken his chamber in the silent halls of death, and while some of us would have been totally forgotten but for this unfortunate incident, the name of every one associated with this trial, from your Honor who presides in the first position of dignity to the humblest witness that was called on the stand, will endure so long as the earth shall exist. The whole world, I say, is watching the course of these proceedings and the nature of the judgment; and I believe I know what kind of a pulsation stirs the heart of the world—I think I know, if the earth could be resolved into an animate creature, could have a heart, and a soul, and a tongue, how it would rise up in the infinity of space and pronounce its judgment on the features of this transaction. Now, with these two gentlemen thus coming together, with the fact before us that the District-Attorney (Mr. Key) had been consulted as counsel for Mr. Sickles in relation to the very house which Mr. Sickles occupied at the time when Mr. Key was one of his most cherished guests, I will be permitted, in favor of the instructions, to which I will presently refer, to put before your Honor a very brief outline as to the undisputed facts in regard to the meeting of Mr. Sickles and Mr. Key. I will by sufficient testimony endeavor to daguerreotype the event precisely as it occurred. These gentlemen are brought into contact; a loud conversation occurs which no witness undertakes to give: after a loud conversation there is heard what may be a scuffle between these parties, an that to Mr. McCornick's eyes it was a street fight, and he could imagine it to be nothing else; in the course of the encounter Mr. Sickles drew a pistol and fired a certain number of shots, which took effect; at what time this occurred, in what position Mr. Key was left, is a matter of dissension and doubt. The testimony of the prosecution is conflicting. The result was that Mr. Key received his death-wound, and was taken to the Club-house, and, shortly after, there were found near the spot, an opera-glass, which belonged to him, and a Derringer pistol. To whom did this pistol belong, and who used it in this encounter? No witness pretends that it was in the possession of Mr. Sickles; he had nothing but a revolving pistol. There is no statement, hint or insinuation from any witness that he had any other weapon. The conclusion that he had is entirely excluded by the proof. I ask who owned the Derringer pistol? You remember what proofs we proposed to give about Key's being prepared for any emergency. In view of the facts of that collision, that pistol belonged to Key, and was used by him in that encounter. This is made conclusive, although the personal friends of Key have been around this table, watching the result of this trial, including Mr. Jones, with steadfast and searching interest; not one has asked whether this Derringer pistol was in Key's possession; no witness was brought here to say whether Key had such a pistol; not one, who attended to his domestic affairs, who brushed his clothes, was asked by his friends or associates, or permitted to state, whether this pistol belonged to Key?

Mr. Brady then read the first, second and third instructions heretofore presented by the defence:

First—There is no presumption of malice in this case, if any proof of "alleviation, excuse or justification" arise out of the evidence for the prosecution. (State *vs.* John, vol. 3 Jones, p. 366; McDaniel *vs.* State, vol. 8 Smead's and Marshall's, p. 401; Day's case, 17 of pamphlet.)

Second—The existence of malice is not presumable in this case, if on any rational theory, consistent with all the evidence the homicide was either justifiable or excusable, or an act of manslaughter—(Same cases as above cited; United States *vs.* Mingo, vol. 2, Curtis C. C. R. 1; Commonwealth *vs.* Yurk, Vol. 2 Bennett & Heard, Leading Criminal Cas., p. 505.)

Third—If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted. He cited the United States *vs.* Mingo, 2d Curtis' Circuit Court Reports. Mingo, and Johnson, the deceased, had served on board the same ship, on its way from Apalachicola to Boston; the defendant was a Haytian negro, and the deceased a colored man from Baltimore; Johnson was armed with a hatchet, and Mingo with a knife; Johnson received three stabs; expressions of anger and ill-feeling before the murder were heard, but as to which party made the attack, at what time of the affray either armed himself, and what were the words used, the testimony of nine witnesses who saw the affray, was contradictory. In this case a revolver was in the hands of Mr. Sickles, and a Derringer in those of Mr. Key, and there was no mortal to gainsay it. A number of witnesses have been examined for the prosecution here. There no one gave the origin of the transaction. Mingo gave Johnson three stabs. Mr. Sickles fired three shots, although but one was mortal. Am I not right in saying no mortal, in view of the Derringer pistol, knows what were the words or the provocation at the moment of collision, and what was really the position of the parties. Did not Mr. Sickles accuse him of having dishonored his house, and may not Mr. Key have replied, "I have, and you can make the best of it;" and this reply may have been accompanied by profanity—he drawing the opera-glass for one purpose and the Derringer for another. Who can say anything I have stated is inconsistent with the testimony adduced? I only ask that you rest the case on the ground it was placed by Mr. Stanton, who has so adorned it by his eloquent powers.

We stand on the law of God, on the law of man, on justice, irrespective of the question of insanity. Before entering more particularly into this justification, let me say that my learned friends produced the bullet found in the person of Mr. Key, and which produced the mortal wound. When the bullet was produced I supposed it would fit the Derringer pistol, and, therefore, an effort was made to connect Mr. Sickles with that—but unfortunately the bullet would not fit the Derringer pistol. The bullet which killed Mr. Key came out of the revolver. What then became of the bullet from the Derringer, which was found to be exploded. Mr. Brady then referred to the charge of Judge Curtis, in the case recited against Mingo, the Court holding it was incumbent on the Government to prove felonious killing, and if on the whole evidence the Government failed to satisfy the jury that the act was felonious beyond a reasonable doubt, there must be a verdict of not guilty. But I do not think, Mr. Brady said, that the Government has proved, as required, a "case of murder beyond all reasonable doubt." If that case was more confused than this, I am not able to perceive it. I never saw Mr. Key but once, and did not see his face then, but whatever else might be said about him, none of his friends, or anybody who knew him, would say that he would not in a proper case, under right of provocation, fight, and I suppose he would stand in the same category as described in the case I have just read, which says: "Both being on the deck, angry words passed between them; both being excited and ready for a fight, armed themselves simultaneously; both fought, and Johnson was killed;" the jury, in view of all the facts, acquitted Mingo.

Mr. Brady referred to the Judge's ruling in the case of Day, saying he had made those remarks to show that the prayer of defence was not an abstract proposition; not on hypothesis of which there is no proof to warrant. If so, your Honor could not listen to it a moment. It is the fact that four shots were fired in this case, and, from the evidence as it stands, only three were fired from the pistol of Mr. Sickles. As to the fourth shot, I am not called on to say or know who fired it; but I am permitted to say that the Derringer pistol belonged to Mr. Key, and the evidence shows that it was used in this encounter. There is one circumstance the most conclusive in the world. The gentlemen who came from the Club House understood this thing as I do, that there was no reason for making against Mr. Sickles any accusation. The Club-House was the resort of Mr. Key. His friends were there in numbers, at the time in question. When it was ascertained that Mr. Key was lying near the door in a dying condition, these personal friends, gentlemen of character, no doubt, of courage, and feeling alive to the importance of maintaining the law, having a just abhorrence of blood, and looking on assassination, with disguet—coming to the scene, did not interfere to prevent Mr. Sickles from firing. They heard from Mr. Sickles the remark: "He has defiled my bed," or "dishonored my house," and allowed him to pass away entirely unmolested; no one crying "Shame," or "Murder;" no one calling an officer, or attempting to arrest him. A jury, made up of Mr. Key's friends, might say he *might* walk free as any citizen; no one to stay his steps. The fifth prayer as presented by the defence is, it is for the jury to determine, under the circumstances of the case, whether the act charged upon Mr. Sickles is murder, or justifiable homicide. When we prepared the instructions, we supposed we had conformed to your Honor's ruling in previous cases. In this connection I remark, in passing, that the case of Ryan is an authority directly in point, that it is for jury, on all the evidence as to the husband slaying an alleged adulterer with his wife, to say whether it is murder or manslaughter. We drew these instructions on that. When Mr. Carlisle said the instructions were drawn adroitly, he gave us credit for what rests in himself. I think in shrewdness and sagacity he has no superior. We have done just what is right on this particular point.

Mr. Brady answered Mr. Carlisle's argument, saying that the provocation, as we claim, was on the instant before Mr. Sickles went out, and if it had existed before that it would not detract from the influence of the last provocation, but make it the stronger and more controlling. The waving of the handkerchief was admitted—white handkerchief. Mr. Key was unfortunate in its selection. A handkerchief of that color, even among the most savage nations of the earth, is regarded as emblematical of purity, peace, good faith, or regard for hospitality, and protection against treachery. The color of the flag of truce is that which was selected in this case. I hope I may be pardoned by my learned brethren for this remark, in passing, made not in anger, but sorrow, with all the feelings which belong to me. It would have been well if Mr. Key had attached as much importance to the dignity of a banner as did his distinguished sire, and had always within him a fresh recollection of those lines which identified him with the flag of our country wherever seen on earth. If he had remembered that the star-spangled banner has been raised everywhere, in the wilds of Africa, and on the mountain hight, by the adventurous traveler, he would never have chosen that foul substitute for its beautiful folds. He would never have forgotten these two lines:

"And thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation."

If his noble father inculcated in lines imperishable the duty of the American people to protect their homes against the invasion of a foe, how does it become less a solemn duty of the American citizen to protect his home against the invasion of the traitor, who, stealing into his embraces under the pretext of friendship, inflicts a deadly wound on his happiness, and aims also a blow at his honor? Now, this raises up at once before us the question of adultery and its consequences, to which my learned associate so well referred—It brings to us, with regard to the use of that handkerchief, of that foul banner which polluted the atmosphere of Washington, the suggestion of our brother Stanton, that the common law that should be found to consist with our habits, customs, social condition, and institutions. It recalls to our mind what he said as to adultery being a crime generally recognized on the whole face of the earth, and punished by all nations as a crime. It has never ceased to be a crime in the estimation of the jurists of England. I am furnished by a gentlemen of great ability and distinction, of profound erudition, who has cast his lot among the people of this District, my friend, Prof. Dimitry, whose name I am happy to mention with honor, with this very brief abstract of the law of humanity, with respect to this offence of adultery:

First—Among the Jews, by the law of God, the adulterer or adulteress were both stoned to death.

Second—In Greece, Lycurgus decreed that adultery should be punished the same as murder.

Third—The Saxons, by their law, burned the adulteress to death, and over her ashes reared a gibbet on which the adulterer her accomplice, was hanged.

Fourth—Some of the Northern nations of Europe suspend the adulterer to a hook—*istis quibus peccasset partibus*—and left him a sharp knife, with which he was compelled to inflict self-punishment, or expend his guilty life in protracted torture.

Fifth—In England, in the reign of Alfred, the woman was shorn and stripped to the waist, driven away from her husband's house, and, in the presence of all her relations, was scourged from tything to tything, until death ensued: while the adulterer was strung up to the next tree.

Sixth—In France, under the laws of Louis the Debonair, both parties suffered capital punishment.

Seventh—Constantine inflicted capital punishment against adulterers of both sexes, and Justinian, in his reformation of the code, left the same penalty menacing male adulterers.

Eighth—In the vicissitudes of time, adulterers were condemned to be scourged and banished, or scourged and doomed to row for life in the galleys of France.

Ninth—The Spanish laws deprived the adulterer of that through which he had violated the laws of society and the sanctity of the marriage bed.

Tenth—In Portugal, the adulterer was burned to death with the adulteress; but if the husband chose to save his guilty wife from this fearful chastisement, she was set free with a fine. I feel that I am warranted, continued Mr. Brady, in saying, when compelled to speak of the sin of Mrs. Sickles because it is a necessary part of this transaction, that, in consideration of her extreme youth, and of the moral power which a man like Mr. Key might exercise over her, or some worse power, under the circumstances to which I will not refer—it is not wrong that, in our own hearts, and perhaps not wrong that down deep in the heart of my friend who is a prisoner at this bar, to-day, there should be some lingering remnant of hope that she had not entirely sinned and entirely destroyed herself. It was a gratifying circumstance to me to know—and I am sure none of us were otherwise than pleased with that little incident of the trial—that when in his agony the officer noticed his intention to ascend the stairs, he stationed himself at the foot because he feared in the then condition of Mr. Sickles that he might injure her who had been the partner of his life, whose head had been laid on his bosom, he, with a manliness that I know belongs to Daniel E. Sickles,

measure it? It is not necessary to fix the exact point of time at which it commenced and at which it terminated. Counsel are referred to the case of *Day* and Jarboe, noticed in this Court, pages 2, 9, 11 and 20 of pamphlet, and to the charge of Judge Atticus in the Sherlock case. In the Day case the instructions to which he specially referred, were drown up by Mr. Carlisle, and, observes your counsel, it is remarkable how opposite the language of Mr. Carlisle in that case is to the circumstances of the case. He only asked that the same instructions should be given now. He hoped his friend would not find it uncomfortable to see his own language in that case now made the instrument of the opposition. If so, he could sympathize in the spirit of the following quotation:

"So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more am'd the rolling clouds to soar again,
Sees his own feather on the fatal dart
Which wing'd the shaft that quivers in his heart."

The evidence of the wearing of the handkerchief had been admitted without objection, and the Court had admitted it to prove the fact of adultery. For what purpose was this evidence received unless it was intended that it should be offered as a justification? If it is no justification and no excuse, what has it to do with the trial? The Court received it also with reference to the state of the prisoner's mind, and so the counsel for the prosecution must have regarded it when they made no objection to the introduction of evidence to prove Mr. Key's manoeuvers, watching, sneaking, spying round Mr. Sickles's house, stationing himself in that square in the presence of the monument (Jackson's) of one who, whatever one may think of his political opinions, was a gallant and brave man. That monument should have held in suspense his depraved lusts while he was standing there inspecting Mr. Sickles's house with an opera-glass. He might be permitted to refer in this connection to the case of a young man who indiscreetly, zealous to serve the purposes of his country, made his appearance within the lines of the enemy's camp, within the territory held by the enemy, was arrested, tried and condemned to death; he begs for the privilege of a soldier's death. It was refused him, and he was hung high on a gibbet: the commanding officer—that immortal man whose name graces and gives dignity to the city in which we are assembled—refused the request, and Major Andre, in the flower of his life, suffered an ignominious death, applied to him deliberately by one of the wisest and best of mankind, because he was a spy in the camp of the foe. But here was this spy engaged in the bad effort to commit domestic treason, for which he suffered death—a death, the counsel hoped, no good man would regret. The counsel then alluded in detail the circumstances developed in the evidence, by which the fact of the adultery had been made known to him, and described Mr. Sickles' feelings when the truth was forced home upon him. Mr. Sickles, said he, remarked the confidence he had bestowed on Mr. Key; he felt how he had been betrayed; all the emotions of his nature changed into one stogie impulse; every throb of his heart brought distinctly before him the great sense of his injuries; every drop of his blood carried with it a sense of his shame; an unextinguishable agony about the loss of his wife, an appreciation of the dishonor to come upon his child, a realization that the promise of his youth must be forever destroyed, that the future which had opened to him so full of opulency, had been enshrouded perhaps in eternal gloom by one who, instead of drawing the curtain over it, should have invoked from the good God his strongest influence on the path of his friend. He remembered how in a city where he had come to obey the august behests of the nation, in a city distinguished for its splendid hospitality, a city which for the time he had made his home, the man whom, above all others, he might have expected to cherish and sustain and protect him, had proved to be his implacable, hypocritical, treacherous and detestable foe. With that great sense of his injuries, he rushes out on Pennsylvania avenue, and, although a man whom every one knows—your Honor knows, the jury and spectators know—is measured and steady and even in his gait at ordinary times, he passes, with all possible rapidity, down Pennsylvania-avenue—he attracts the attention of Mr. Monem and of the Rev. D. Pyne, a learned and estimable gentleman, his eyes are observed—they are vacant in their stare—the expression of his countenance is all altered—each of these gentlemen perceive some great agony—some great affliction—some great change affecting his whole nature—and so he passes to his home. How do you see him there? What are the incidents of the Saturday night? In feverish unrest he paces that chamber of suffering more ferocious than the caged and starved tiger—thinking through the whole night of nothing but those reflections to which I have alluded, and which blackened the past, the present, and the future. Think how on that Sunday morning he made this exhibition to which the witnesses have referred, when he saw Mr. Key with his opera glass for inspection or for spying, with his handkerchief to make the adulterous signal, and with the keys in his pocket of the house in Fifteenth street, to which he was about to take Mrs. Sickles at that moment if he could obtain her person. There was Mr. Key with all the weapons of moral death around him, going to make war upon Mr. Sickles and his wife and child. He is seen by Mr. Sickles. He is seen by Mr. Sickles to pass the house and to waive this handkerchief, and Mr. Sickles exclaims, as your Honor properly permitted to be proved, that "that scoun'drel has passed the window and has waved his handkerchief." Then he disappears from the view of all the witnesses until we come to the scene of the homicide. For before Mr. Sickles thus passed out of that house with the full knowledge that that infamous salutation was given to his wife by the lover of her and husband on that Sabbath day and go and be polluted again in that house of all people in Fifteenth street, Mr. Key had been standing in front of the Club-house or in the park with his opera-glass in his hand, he saw Mr. Sickles go out and pass up the street in which his house is; at that instant Mr. Key goes round the other way to go round Lafayette square; Mr. Sickles is now gone, and Key may be a little bolder; he must have a little less caution, and more courage than ordinarily, he is now certain of his victim; he has the handkerchief, the opera-glass, the keys, the house waiting to receive them, the intent in his mind being exclusively to employ all the intellectual of his immoral and moral nature to commit the act of adultery; Mr. Sickles sees him thus, as all of us, his counsel, undoubtedly think, engaged, within the meaning of law, to the act of adultery; he sees him engaged in the act, as one of a set of burglars who watches at the corner while his confederate is breaking into the safe of an unsuspecting merchant is in the contemplation of law engaged in the act of burglary. Mr. Key, with the means of thus having the person of Mrs. Sickles in their approaching the house of Mr. Sickles, supposing that he had entirely eluded the latter; he is eager as he thought certain to obtain the wife. At that moment he is met by Mr. Sickles. If that be not taking a man in the act of adultery, I would like the learned counsel for the prosecution to tell me what it was. And if Mr. Sickles, having a weapon in his possession, which he had been accustomed to carry for reasons which we need not declare, with the realization of all these facts pressing down with terrific weight on his mind and heart and soul, thus meeting Mr. Key, and unnerstanding thoroughly the vile purpose of his heart, was not to shoot him, I ask my learned brother to tell me what he was to do?

I would like to ask all assembled humanity what he was to do?—to bid him Good morning—to pass him courtly by—to avert his eye? Daniel E. Sickles a man of unblenching and unvaried courage—as I know from the past associations of our lives—let Philip Barton Key believe that he could not only seduce his wife, but cow him! If he had done anything more cr less than become a man under these circumstances, whatever may have been the intimacy of our past relations, I would have been willing to see him die the most ignominious death before, would venture to raise anything in his behalf but a prayer to Heaven for the salvation which after death might come. (Applause.) He did meet him; he met him under the influence of intense provocation, provocation fresh upon him; and here, your Honor, unless I have totally misunderstood the indisputable facts in this case, this question of cooling time disappears entirely, if indeed there is any such thing as cooling time applicable to such a case. It was not thought so in the case of Bowyer, when a month intervened, and it was not thought so in the other cases, where a longer time intervened. With all deference to your Honor, and to my learned opponents, I respectfully submit that the phrase "cooling time" has no kind of application to such a case as we have here, but is confined to cases of combat, collision, affray and physical violence, between two contending beings. We know, just as well as we know that there is breath in our bodies, that it is idle to talk about cooling time in relation to the husband who knows that his wife has been seduced whom he pressed closest to his bosom, and if the laws of the land do say that there is any time to a career of twenty millions of years, when the indignation of the injured husband grows cool in relation to the adulterer of his wife, I hope I am not irreverent in saying that those laws of man are in direct hostility to the unmistakeable laws of God. In this connection, and in reference to the subject of malice, which here naturally associated itself with the question of cooling time, counsel referred to the case of the State against Will, 1st Devereux, and Battle, 165, and argued that in view of the exclamation made by Mr. Sickles at the moment of the homicide, that the deceased had defiled his bed, the presumption of malice was all gone, and in the language of the Judge in the case referred to, "the act must be referred to the presumption declared motive, the effect to its immediate cause, and not for light reasons to any preconcerted purpose." He argued that there was no evidence in this case that did not necessarily exclude the belief that Mr. Sickles could have had any preconcerted motive, any malice or any deliberate desire of revenge as against Mr. Key. He referred to the case of the State against Mann, vol. 10, Humphrey p. 529, as to the question of provocation he called his Hon r's attention to the following passages from Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 4, ch ap. 14: "Of which life, therefore, no man can be entitled to deprive himself or another, but in some manner, either expressly commanded in or evidently deducible from those laws which the Creator has given us, the Divine laws—I mean of "either nature or revelation." Second, in some cases homicide is justifiable rather by the permission than by the absolute command of the law, either for the advancement of public justice, which, without such indemnification, could never be carried on with proper vigor, or in such in such instances where it is committed for the prevention of some atrocious crime which cannot otherwise be avoided." He spoke of the well-known principle of law, that a man may be convicted of rape even on a prostitute, and that she may in resisting the aggressor take his life.

Look at Mr. Sickles and look at that poor girl: for, positively, although the mother of a child, she is a girl, accessible to the influence of a minister intellect, though she where of its mastery to even to a region of seduction! And look at that young child, standing between its father and its mother, equally influenced by the great laws of the Creator to go toward either, and destined to leave one! No pulpit or Sunday can prevail here; but, perhaps, as in the case of the rival mothers, it might be better to divide that poor child in twain, and leave one-half at the feet of each parent, than let it live from the period it has now reached. Look at that case, and say whether you may break into the sanctuary of a man's heart, rifle the treasures of his home, betray the friend who has confided in you, outrage his hospitality, bring shame upon him, leave him almost hopeless, a wanderer in the world. Now, what says Blackstone on this subject: "Though it may be cowardice in time of war, between two independent nations, to flee from an enemy, yet, between fellow subjects, the law countenances no such point of honor." Why, the accurate with which Blackstone always explains a principle of the common law, and with which, in this case, he appropriates to the Sixons that which they never had, this very trial by jury, which all who investigated the subject knew belongs to the Continent, is developed in stating the reason why a man cannot protect his own honor. Because, says, "the King and his Courts are the vindex injuriarum, and will give to the party wronged all the satisfaction he deserves." This is Blackstone. Is it the duello? Now, is it not more consistent with the analogies of the law, more consistent with the marital relations, its duties, rights and responsibilities; more consistent with the structure of our Government and the character of our people, with our habits, usages, thoughts, feelings, sentiments, principles, to adopt the relations for which my brother Stanton contended with so much power? Is there anything in the law of the land inconsistent with his great conclusion—a conclusion which all of us arrive at—that this circumstance of consent, employed to distinguish the case of a ravisher from that of an adulterer, can make no difference in regard to its consequences, unless it can be said that the consent of the wife in the pollution of her person is not obtained by a fraud on the established relations of husband and wife. By fraud in law, then. I do not know on what view of duty of society, or of legal principle any such aspect of the case is, or can be presented.

District-Attorney—Then what is the difference between adultery and rape?

[The conclusion of Mr. Brady's argument had not reached us at the time of going to press with our First Edition.]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interviews Between Lord Lyons and Secretary Cass—Revenue Accounts—European Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25

Lord LYONS has held several long interviews with Secretary Cass relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and other questions pending between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. His Lordship has made a decidedly favorable impression here.

Secretary CORB is having the accounts of the Collectors for the past year revised and closely scanned with a view to the detection and correction of errors.

Unofficial letters received by members of the Cabinet speak of European affairs as rapidly approaching a crisis.

Mr. BROWN, late of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, takes charge of the editorial columns of the *Constitution*, formerly the *Union*.

A son of Ex-Secretary GILMER, of TYLER'S Cabinet, committed suicide to-day by throwing himself under the wheels of a locomotive at the Washington depôt.

Q.

Horrible Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 25.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says, the steamer *St. Nicholas*, from St. Louis for New-Orleans, exploded last night near Helena, Arkansas, and that seventy-five lives were lost.

Fires.

DETROIT, Monday, April 25.

The machine-shop, four locomotives, and about 2,000 cords of wood, at Windsor, belonging to the Great Western Railway, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

Nine tenements and a large furniture manufactory at the corner of Brush and Gerardot streets, and two buildings at the corner of Hastings and Franklin, in this city, were burnt last evening. Loss $30,000; partly insured. All these fires were the work of incendiaries.

Marine Disasters.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Monday, April 25.

The bark *Corinthian*, from New-York, bound to Machias, Me., while lying at anchor in this harbor, yesterday morning, during the blow, dragged ashore on Eastern Point, but was got off without damage.

The British bark *Cora Linn*, from Boston for St. John, N. B., also dragged ashore at the same time, on Eastern Point, where she remains. A steamer has gone to her assistance from Boston.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, April 25.

At the special election to-day, ORIS CLAPP was elected to the Board of Aldermen to fill the vacancy.

The vote on accepting the act of Legislature relating to the improvement of Back Bay lands, and securing the Public Garden forever to the city, was nearly unanimous in favor of the measure.

Escape of Prisoners.

NORFOLK, Monday, April 25.

The crew of the ship *Flying Dragon* escaped from the jail to-day, where they were confined on the charge of mutiny.

The National Medical Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 25.

Arrangements have been made by most of the Railroads to transport delegates to the National Medical Convention to be held in Louisville, May 9, at half the usual fare. The Convention promises to be of great interest.

Maine Politics.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, April 25.

The Democratic State Committee of Maine have issued a call for a Convention June 30th, to nominate candidates for State officers and to choose four Delegates to the Charleston National Convention.

The Boston School Troubles.

BOSTON, Monday, April 25.

The School Committee, this afternoon, by a vote of 21 to 20, laid on the table a resolution changing the rule so that the teachers should read from the Bible instead of the scholars, in the regular public school exercises.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The St. George's Society celebrated its seventy-third anniversary yesterday. In the morning services were celebrated at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. The Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE delivered a discourse on the text, "Blessed are the peace-makers." Having made an allusion to the last anniversary, when news of the victory at Lucknow was received, he proceeded to show that England had reached that point in national development where she could take the position of a peace-maker. In his opinion she was receiving the benediction contained in the text from the course she has taken in the difficulties now pending in Europe. The Rev. Drs. VAN KLEEK, MOANIS, MORGAN and others took part in the exercises. The anthems and choruses were rendered by the Harmonic Society under the direction of GEO. F. BRISTOW. In the evening the usual dinner was partaken of at the Astor House. Roast beef and mutton from England, St. George and the Dragon done in sugar, and the national flags appropriately draped around the room reminded the guests of the day they celebrated. Dr. J. C. BEALES, President of the Society, occupied the chair. Mayor TIEMANN, the representatives of the St. Nicholas, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's Societies, together with W. M. EVARTS, Esq., of the New-England Society, the Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, and others, occupied seats on the platform. Dr. BEALES set forth the prosperous condition of the Society in a brief speech. Mayor TIEMANN responded to the "City Authorities." Mr BOTHFORD, of New Brunswick, and Mr. ARMOUR, of Toronto, to "The Colonies." Major CADY to the "Army and Navy of the United States." In reply to the sentiment "Our Sister Societies," the different representatives spoke. W. M. EVARTS, Esq., concluded his speech with the sentiment "The Sovereign of England: a great monarch of a great people. Her virtues as a woman have recovered the homage over the hearts of our people which is denied to her crown." On behalf of the Press Mr. DA CORDOVA made an exceedingly facetious address, which called forth hearty applause. It was a late hour when the company broke up.

THE ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—There were yesterday reported at the various hotels in the City, about five thousand persons who have come to take part in celebrating the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in this country. Of these there came in bodies about 300 from the District of Columbia, 200 from Ohio, and 300 from Baltimore. The latter have with them Blues' Band, under the charge of Major B. WARNER. It is estimated that there are some 800 from Northern New-York.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.—There was a special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday morning, called at the request of Ex-Governor PATTERSON, of the Quarantine Removal Commission, for the purpose of conference. Of the Commissioners of Emigration, President VANPELT and Commissioners CARRIGAN, PURDY, CURTIS, CUMMINGS, JEFFERCOATS HEYLAND and LOW were present; and of the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine, Ex-Governor SEYMOUR and JOHN C. GREEN, Esq. Mr. PATTERSON was not present, having been called from the City suddenly, in consequence of the severe illness of his son. After some conversation on the subject of the removal, the Commissioners of Emigration resolved to cooperate with the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine, and tendered them the use of their office for the transaction of business.

A BAD PHILOPŒNA.—On Friday last Mrs. PHILIPPINA SCHEIDER eloped from her residence, No. 85 Chrystie-street, with a German named CHAS. BARON, taking with her three children, aged respectively eleven, six and three years, and $300 of her husband's cash. She is represented as 34 years of age, stout built, full face, sallow expression, and dark hair. Her paramour is 24 years of age, and of less than the average size. On Friday night an attempt was made to set fire to her husband's residence, by igniting a quantity of combustibles that had been piled up against the front door. Mr. SCHEIDER, with his only remaining child, a daughter aged 15, who refused to accompany her mother, was asleep in the house at the time, but the fire was extinguished without much damage. Mr. SCHEIDER expresses himself perfectly willing that his wife should leave him—in fact, he regards it as a good riddance—but he objects to her having the custody of his children, and does not like the idea of being burnt up to gratify her malice. He therefore lodged his grievance with the Police, who are on the lookout for the absconding PHILIPPINA and her paramour.

CONTEST AT TRINITY CHURCH.—The Easter holidays are to be celebrated, it would appear, at Trinity Church by a battle royal among the authorities of that venerable corporation. The annual election of vestrymen takes place to-day, and it is understood that a contest of unusual interest will be excited by an effort to throw out a number of the present members and introduce a revolution in the management of the church property.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—Another steam fire-engine has just been completed by Messrs. LEE & LARNED, at the Novelty Works, which is intended for Manhattan Company, No. 8, of this City. It is said to combine all the essential improvements introduced into the engines *J. G. Stone* and *J. C. Carey*. It is much smaller, however, and will be drawn by the firemen.

A FILIBUSTERING EDITOR KILLED.—The Texas papers gives an account of an affray which occurred in the town of Bonham, on the 30th March, between one MATTHEW SANDLIN and Mr. JOHN MILTON CRAIG, editor of the Bonham *Independent*. In the quarrel, Mr. CRAIG was shot and expired instantly. His career was checkered. The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "CRAIG was a native of Frankfort, Ky. Before he was 21 years of age, having heard of the revolutionary struggle in Texas, he ran away from home to join the Texans, and arrived at Galveston just after the battle at San Jacinto. He was accidentally poisoned, found sick by a friend of the family, and taken home. He had in the meantime, lost his father and mother. On his own account he entered a printing office and worked hard—learning his trade by day, and studying by night by the feeble light of bits of candle that he picked up about the office. When the Texas expedition to Cuba was organized, CRAIG was one of its most active friends, and canvassed several of the Southern States to raise means for it. After the failure of the expedition, he returned to the printing business, and established a paper called the *Democrat*, at Boonville, Mo. In a couple of years, he sold out; removed to Tennessee; started another paper; again sold out; removed to Texas; started a paper at Galveston; again sold out; purchased the Ledger at Indianola; married a niece of the Hon. Mr. ORR, of South Carolina; got tired of hotel-keeping; removed to Bonham; started the *Independent*, and was doing well, when his career was sadly and bloodily ended."

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—The murder of the Brantford (Canada) mail-carrier, recently reported, has been confessed by one JOSEPH A. ARMSTRONG, now in prison at Toronto. ARMSTRONG says he committed the murder with two others, JOHN MOORE and ROBERT OLIVER. He describes the plot as follows: "OLIVER asked me if I was a man; I answered that I was; he again asked me if I could be depended upon; I told him I could; he then related to me what he was going to do; he said the mail came along there every night about 10 or 11 o'clock, in the case of one man, and it was the best strike we could make; I asked him how he was going to do it; he said, we will make the mail man get out of the wagon, or I will make him umble out; I said how will you make him tumble? he said, it is easy; this old thing [pointing to the gun] never lies; and I said, good God, don't shoot the man; he said it was the best plan, for dead men tell no tales; MOORE then said, we can spare the man's life, for there are three of us, and we must be poor men if we cannot make him give up the bags without killing him."

FRATRICIDE.—The Louisville *Journal* tells the following horrible story:

"A shocking affair occurred in Washington County, Miss., a few days ago. Two brothers, named William and Robert Buford, were living together. William had a very pretty wife, with whom the younger brother, Robert, became madly infatuated. A criminal intercourse between the two had been carried on for some time, but growing weary of the restraint imposed by the presence of the injured husband, the younger brother determined to add to his other crime that of fratricide. On Wednesday evening of last week the outraged husband and brother was murdered, and on the Sunday following ROBERT BUFORD, the double-murderer, committed suicide by taking strychnine. The roleguided wife of the murdered man, with two children, are left the sole memorial of this chapter of horrors."

THE YACHT WANDERER ON HER TRAVELS AGAIN.—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 22d April, says: "This famous vessel, whose name has spread as far and wide as that of the old *Constitution*, having been thoroughly cleansed, fumigated and painted, set sail yesterday upon a *bona fide* pleasure excursion, and in search of a market. The party on board consists of Mr. LAMAR, her owner, and a few friends, and they proceed directly to Havana, where she will be offered for sale. It should be found impracticable to obtain the figure at which she is held at that port, she will tack about and set sail for New-York."

A NEW SECT IN EUROPE.—A Paris correspondent writes: "A curious new sect of Christians, called Transmigrationists, have of late become very numerous in France. Quite different from the Mormons, their character is highly moral, and their creed Christian, only they include all animals in their idea of universal morality. They profess to believe that being changed after death into some animal will be their purgatory. In Germany their increase is immense."

Professor Charles Wilson, of Rochester, a well-known music-teacher, died suddenly on Friday, April 22.

Avoid Imposition.

A mixture, in bottles, bearing a title somewhat similar to CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, has been deposited, for sale on commission, with most druggists, grocers, &c., who, to gain an exorbitant profit, in many instances urge it on customers.

Purchasers of London Cordial Gin will do well to see that it is CHARLES', the only genuine London Gin. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

The Spring Style of Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $1. Call and judge for yourselves. N ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MABSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Looking-Glasses.
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Weed's New Style 850 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This indictable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables. SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Inquire!
Whether ear folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body,
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
Judiciously used in time, will remove these and evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!
Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 882 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos.
121, 123 and 125
FULTON-ST.
BOYS SPRING CLOTHING,
NEW PARIS AND AMERICAN
STYLES
Largest stock, greatest variety and
LOWEST PRICES
in the market.
NO DEVIATION
from the price-mark on every
article.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Everybody!—Cantrell has a valuable stock of ladies' gaiters, gentlemen's elegant promenade boots, and boots and shoes for the young, which he is prepared to sell at marvelously low prices. Wonders this interest? Why, everybody—for the "covering for the feet" is a subject of importance to all of us. When you require anything in his line, visit his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Lubin's Extracts for Flavoring.—Housekeepers will find these extracts the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of the fruit to all kinds of pastry, cakes, pies, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists, and by the proprietors, HALL, RUCKEL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phelan's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st; also at O'Connor & Collender's, No. 53 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box; Black or Brown, warranted; Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Florida for the same.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH or APPROVED PAPER, by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SCHERMERHORN—GIBEAT.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Ambler berg, assisted by the Rev. F. S. Lawrence, GEORGE S SCHERMERHORN, Jr., to JULIA MAO DAEN, youngest daughter of the late Wm. N. Gibert.

WISSER—SCHENCK.—On Wednesday evening, April 20, by the Rev. Wm. WISNER, D. D., of Ithica, the Hon. SAML P. WISNER, of the same place, to Miss JANE SCHENCK, daughter of the late U. R. Scrioner, of this City.

DIED.

SAYRE.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, CARRIE CITMAN, youngest daughter of Nathan and Sarah Sayre, aged 23 years, 4 months and 1 day.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of the family, and of her brother Zenas H. Sayre, and her brothers in law, R. S. Batchelor and Geo. D. Crary, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 25, at his residence, A. GERALD HULL, M. D., in the 45th year of his age.

TEEDWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, April 23, BENJAMIN M. TEEDWELL, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday next at 9½ o'clock A. M.

YATES.—In this City, FRANK AUGUSTUS, second son of Walter A. and Catherine A. Yates, aged 4 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, April 26, from the residence of his parents, No. 663 Houston-st.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, OLIVIA PHELPS widow of the late ANSON G. PHELPS, Sr., in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BEDFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, ACOSTUS BEDFORD aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church corner of Bleecker and West 10th (Amos) sts., on Tuesday, April 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Dutchess and Rockland County papers please copy.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, Mr. JAMES KELLOGG aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 69 Rivington-st.

☞ Catskill papers will please copy.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on First day, 4th month, 24th, of scarlet fever, ROBERT A., son of Alexander C. and Mary F. Bunker, aged 15 years.

The funeral will take place on Third day, the 26th inst., from Friends Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—In Roslyn, L. I., suddenly, PHEBE, wife of Wm. Valentine, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at Friends Meeting House, Westbury, L. I.

KENYON.—At Tarrytown on Sunday, April 24, ELIZABETH, wife of John A. Kenyon, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the First Reformed Dutch Church at Tarrytown, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

SMITH.—At Yonkers on Monday morning, April 24, INFANT JAMES SCHUYLER, infant son of James B. and Margaret M. Smith aged 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, Warburton av., Yonkers, on Wednesday morning next, at 11½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STILES.—At Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, April 20, RANSOM STILES, Esq., aged 68 years.

BATCH.—At Westfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 23, ALDEN BATCH, aged 81 years and 7 months.

His friends and relatives, and those of his son in law, Robert R. Johnston, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday) April 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, without further invitation.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
A full assortment of
LOCKS, KNOBS and HINGES,
Wholesale and Retail,
at low prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
Corner Dutch, New-York.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH Mixture never fails; never disappoints. Price 25 cents. Purchase none without the signature of GERRIT NORTON, (successor to Bushnan & Co.) Dépôt No. 4 Fletcher-st. Sold by druggists.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN WANTS the first floor of a well-arranged house, furnished or unfurnished in a genteel neighborhood, between 6th and 10th sts., near Broadway. Would prefer to furnish; would board in the family, if agreeable; would also prefer a house on the north side of the street. Address, for two days, HUNTER, M. D., Union-square Post office.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.

I. A new and interesting Tale, entitled, THE QUEEN'S PILOT; Or, THE PROPHET OF PALMYRA. A story of Ancient Days. By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

II. Another instalment of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S charming novelette, THE HIDDEN HAND.

III. THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS. Subject—THE FINANCIAL DISTRESS OF 1857. By Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

IV. THE COLONY OF NEW PLYMOUTH PAPERS. Subject—THE ROAD TO BOSTON. By I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet.

V. THOUGHTS AS THEY OCCUR. Subject—OUR FIRST FISHING. By "One who Keeps his Eyes and Ears Open."

VI. IDEAL AND REAL. A humorous Poem. By JOHN G. SAXE.

VII. PERILS OF THE WILDERNESS. By EMERSON BENNETT.

VI

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 23 feet front by 90 feet deep: five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEE, No. 12 Chambers-st. from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The two (three-story) Philadelphia brick houses, Nos 11 and 13 Lafayette-av, Brooklyn. They are gems in finish and convenience—being first-class and in all respects a model city residence, and only a few steps from the most desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. Fulton-av. cars. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or at No. 15 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess Co., containing 90 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with first and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas, good barn, carriage house &c. To one wishing to locate in the country it offers inducements rarely met with, combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 8 1st place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 feet 5½ inches, (33 feet 4½ inches on rear,) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story and basement brick house in the rear of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 23½ feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect. E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1½ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but as value will be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 23d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x93, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement, and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 23d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN TWO-story and attic brick house and lot No. 154 4th st. corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. The house will be sold low, as it fee it inches by about 60 feet, is substantially built, has most of modern conveniences, and is in good repair, having been occupied by the owner. The stable has accommodations for two horses and carriages, and the property is an unusually eligible residence for a physician. Gas fixtures and oil-cloth if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone house, 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, —The two story and attic house and two lots on Quincy st., four doors west of Classon av., a desirable location and only a short distance from the Fulton ave. cars; the house contains 12 rooms and is in complete order, marble mantels, gas, &c., the furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to MR. SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 13 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN, 4-STORY BROWN-stone basement house No. 265 West 3d st., complete with all improvements, with the entire furniture in said house, all in complete order and taste for immediate occupancy, at a bargain; or the house adjoining as above, without furniture; either at a low price and on easy terms, if not sold, will be rented. Apply as above, or No. 272 9th-av.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. E. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, a two 4-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 2 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av, newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BUSHILL, DAVISON & BUSHILL, No. 49 Wall st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Gates avs. House conveniently arranged, gas, water, bath-room, &c; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. B. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO STORY stile and basement brick house, 20x43; lot 100, in pleasant location, No. 319 State, near Nevins st. and Fulton-av cars. Possession now. Also, No. 102 Ryerson, near Myrtle-av, three-story and tea room and gas, and other conveniences; 15 minutes from Wall st.
JOHN BRAISERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. P. Tinsdell and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST THIRTY-FIRST ST., near 9th av., an elegant stone-front house, built in best manner, 18.9 by 55 feet, pleasantly situated, and with every convenience. Cheap and on favorable terms if sold before 1st May. Apply to J. R. EDWARDS, on the premises, or at No. 191 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, 25 by 56 feet, three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience; the situation is unsurpassed. Apply at the house, or of B. B. BLYDENBURG, No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on 3d-av, near 10th-st., and lease of ground, having about 46 years to run. Ground rent $100 per annum. Rent for $745. Price $1,250. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st. Apply between the hours of 10 and 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FORTY ACRES of land within five minutes' walk of the railroad station at Jamaica, L. I. The land is of a rich light sand and loam soil, and is surrounded by first class residences. Terms easy. Apply to C. B. DYE, No. 249 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown stone front house No. 141 Lawrence st., Brooklyn, second house from Fulton av. 13 rooms, modern improvements. Price $8,000. Rent $650. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., 302 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 26th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON FIFTIETH-ST., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., two 3 story brick dwelling-houses newly finished, modern improvements; lot 17 by 100 feet; houses 17 by 44. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st. from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON NINTIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 4 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 2d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, with high stoop, now complete and built in the most substantial manner. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 33 West 34th st., between 5th and 6th aves. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four-story, brown stone front house, No. 139 West 34th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with gas, solar and parlor throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON AVENUE—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 47 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 8th-av, near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. K. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 32 WEST 20th st.; house 25 feet 3 inches by 42 feet; lot 25 feet 3 inches by half the block; price $12,000, terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—27 NOS. 336 AND 338 FRONT-ST., New York, a general stock of machinists' and boiler-makers' tools and patterns in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECTural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—A NUMBER OF first class houses; also, a handsome country seat. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 161 West 26th st.

SHINGLING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgles can be covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Felt Plate and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable as the above purpose, as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin iron, and all other roofing repaired, painted, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply personally or by letter from any part of the country, at store No. 5 Market Slip, No. 224 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry-st., also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO hire two or three unfurnished rooms, for a respectable business, references exchanged, and rent sure. Address 20 W. Madison square Post-office.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to supply consumers and dealers for a supply of their well-known Cumberland Coal, run of the mine, and this coal for steam and manufacturing purposes.

The Company's new and locomotive engines, the coal from which is of the best known establishment reputation of the region, are any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a variety of fresh mined coal at all times about its wharves.

Office No. 80 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residence in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land rising gradually to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depot, ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath house, &c., situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the cottages erected for the present owner who offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, reserving him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station, on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $18,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. K. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a city residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. BURR, No. 74 Nassau st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT country residence at Tubby Hook, on the bank of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the city Hall and within 25 minutes from 31st st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick in the most substantial manner, and contains 15 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired 5 acres, with water front. The whole having a splendid view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depot, ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath house, &c., situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the cottages erected for the present owner who offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, reserving him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

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W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. BURR, No. 74 Nassau st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT country residence at Tubby Hook, on the bank of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the city Hall and within 25 minutes from 31st st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick in the most substantial manner, and contains 15 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired 5 acres, with water front. The whole having a splendid view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depot, ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath house, &c., situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the cottages erected for the present owner who offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, reserving him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—ONE and a half miles east of the depot, one-quarter of a mile from the Sound, containing 19½ acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is a two-story and attic frame, about 28 by 40 feet, with a wing 18 by 30 feet, handsomely situated and in perfect order; fine view of the Sound; good barn, stable and carriage house; plenty of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWken, a splendid country seat with large factory, 50 lots of ground, beautifully laid out with fruit and forest trees. Stages pass every fifteen minutes—fare, 6 cents. Also, at New Lenham, a splendid hotel, with 34 acres of land, sheds and stables, every thing complete. Situated on the plank road, four miles from Hoboken Ferry; stages pass every hour. Apply to BUSKHALER & OLIVER, No. 248 Greenwich-st, or W. J. WALKER, No. 163 William-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. —The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, from which first class steamers run in one hour to New York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises of A. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer *Red Jacket*, pier No. 2 North River.

FOR SALE AT CHESHIRE—A BEAUTIFUL residence, with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT PORT Richmond, nearly new; trees planted, garden made, and seeds planting; has 9 rooms, with piazza in front; 5 minutes' walk from landing; rent $300.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,
or to S. N. HAUGHWOUT,
Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Also, ROOM WITH STEAM POWER to let at No. 151 Mercer-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotives, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 220 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome Gothic cottage house, marble mantels and grates, in complete order. On the premises are an ice-house, chicken-house, boat-house, carriage house and stable, 50 young grafted fruit trees, grape vine and arbor berries, &c.; 1¾ acres of rich, mellow land, near Kingsbridge, the intended steamboat stopping place on the Harlem River. Terms moderate. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at Pleasant Hill, Westchester County; a large house, with or without the furniture; carriage house, &c.; one and a half acres of ground, handsomely laid out; all in perfect order; 30 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from the depot; proverbially healthy. Apply to the owner,
D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall st.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house, with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River. Has shade and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; is part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depot; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 5 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to let April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. BARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. Stable, 3½ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent, $70 for four months or five months' possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

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FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 15 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICEMAN, No. 197 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4¾ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or P. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE—AT ABBOTSFORD, ADJOINING THE village of Irvington, a desirable property of about 8 acres, beautifully situated on the Hudson River, improvements consist of a commodious house, with two story kitchen attached; barn and cottage, all in perfect condition. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

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TO LET—IN ISLIP, A COUNTRY SEAT BEAUtifully situated on the main road, with a fine view of the South Bay, good house with outbuildings, and immediate possession. Apply to WM. WORTH, No. 4 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., 15 acres, plenty of fruit, good water, good farm, plenty of schools, churches, &c., or would let on for five years at $350. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A neat and comfortable cottage with a good yard in, pleasantly situated near the cars, and 10 minutes' walk to the depot. Inquire of ROWLAND JOHNSON, Orange, or No. 51 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BERGEN—A HOUSE containing 7 rooms and genteel furniture, in one acre of ground, and stable, about 2½ miles from the Jersey City ferry, on the plank route. For full particulars apply to A. PENDLETON, No. 44 South-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COTTAGE residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. F. WILSON, corner of Doane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, one hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; on excellent well at water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Binomiegview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour mail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot. three-quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35 about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New York, or WM. O. ROGGA, on the premises.

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FOR SALE AT FORT LEE—A BEAUTIFUL piece of ground, containing about five acres, five minutes' walk south of Bryant's Landing, and opposite 130th st., New-York. On the property is a choice building site, a natural mound surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. The new road from Hoboken along the river makes the above very desirable for a hotel or boarding house. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—A FIRST CLASS residence with all the modern improvements, stable, ice house, &c., in complete order, on high ground, and convenient to railroad and landing. The grounds, comprising an acre, are well laid out and filled with choice fruit and shrubbery. Location as pleasant as any in the village, and in every way calculated for a genteel residence. Inquire of C. CLEVELAND, on the premises, or of ANGELL & CO., No. 158 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT KINGSBRIDGE—TWO ACRES of land, with two houses and barn. The premises command a fine view of Harlem river and High Bridge, have a wharf fronting on Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and are about one mile from Tubby Hook and Fordham depot. Apply to WM. CHEEVERS, on the premises, or to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 11. A large part of the price can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, near the depot, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Maiden lane, to W. H. PIERS.

TO LET—A NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated on the banks of the North River, 131st-st., within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Station, St. Nicholas Bay. Cars stop six times each day going to and from the City. Inquire on the premises, or of HENRY A. MOTT, No. 20 Nassau-st.

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FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN ISLAND—Forty acres of land on the south side—one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, very eligibly located within 40 or 45 minutes of Wall-st. near the depot; a country seat one small acre—rent $125. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—IN CARMANSVILLE, A HANDSOME large cottage; has just been put in complete order; rent to a good tenant $360. Inquire of JOHN CHEVALIER, No. 639 Broadway.

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TO LET.

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TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 42 President st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 80 East 16th st., opposite St. George's Church, with all the modern improvements, and a conservatory attached; neighborhood one of the best in the City. House may be seen between 10 and 12 A. M. Inquire of THOS. DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

TO LET—TWO STABLES, DESIRABLE FOR livery stables, express companies or milkmen, complete for either of the above businesses; built of brick, 3 stories high; one well located on 38th-st., near 3d-av., 25 by 46 feet; the other on 37th-st., in rear, 25 by 40 feet. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near the Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms and three yards each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $150 per year. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., in the basement, or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 122 Livingston-st., near the City Hall. Inquire of C. L. LEVINGTON, No. 110 Sands st., from 6 to 10 o'clock in the evening, or No. 404 Water-st., New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—ASTONISHING CHEAP RENT—$350 each; two first-class brown-stone front houses three story, basement and sub-cellar, high stoops, with modern improvements. Possession immediately. Located in 50th-st., near 8th av. cars. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome st., Real Estate Agency.

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TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 20 Rose-st.; the house is in good order, commodious, convenient, and calculated for two families, and will be let separately if required; can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Apply to JOHN ALLAN, No. 17 Vandewater st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-STONE house, high stoop, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN H. STEVENS, No. 75 3d place, Brooklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND Lofts, No. 61 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to C. HITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Beekman and West sts.

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TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 8 EAST THIRTY-first st., 4 story with and high basement; size 23 feet on front by 50 feet deep; can be had on reasonable terms. Inquire of DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine-st.

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TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 11 GAY-ST., NEW HOUSE WITH gas, near the corner of Waverley-place and 6th-av., $410. No

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DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive restorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is exceedingly satisfying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that current of tension which is regulates the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more speedily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converts them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous manner. Numerous testimonials. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8. Principal office, No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System," devotes his entire attention to operative surgery and consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus and Stricture of the Rectum are cured without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no confinement. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, as the necessary indications are always apparent on personal examination. Dr. D. refers to J. C. McCallum, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; Gregory Ford, Esq., Wall-st.; John Haven, of this city; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Maurice Barnett, Newark; Mr. Livingston (Livingston Kirkeud & Co.), N. C. Bradford, late Cashier Bowery Bank, and more than 100 gentlemen in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. The monthly Pills $1 per box, never fail of effect. Intend. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.—so arranged that no ladies ever meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Counselor, containing rules, letters, &c., forwarded, sealed, letter-paid, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIER, No. 942 Broadway. Office, No. 54 West 23d-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — DR. WATTS, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 Chatham-st. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle, $9 a dozen.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, impotence, &c., &c. Office No 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber threads, cord and sheeting, as described in Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and that all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India rubber thread of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by noion with or to be covered or fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates and has a full stock naw in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods. The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, other the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson knows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.!

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt st., New-York.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oil, and also of Tucker & Tice burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 10 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London. Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST., Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 33 WALL-STREET, Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st av. and 111th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 28th inst., until after the election By order of the Board. HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates. Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1880, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October. CAMMANN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 13th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos 66, 67, 221, 224, 269, 270, 741 745, 747, 269, for $1 000 each, principal payable on the 1st of June, 1868, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August. CAMMANN & CO.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio. WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YERRINGTON, President. ISAAC C. LEE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—APRIL 25, 1859.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, May 2 next. The transfer book will be closed until that date By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD.—The First Mortgage Bondholders who wish to be represented in the present proceedings to sell the road under the provisions of the mortgage, will please call and sign the notice to the Trustees, or send their address to J. J. VAN BAUREN, at the office of A. J. Bleecker & Co., No. 7 Pine st.

$1,500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT wanted for a second mortgage on first-class property up town, worth more than twice the amount. Title perfect, the search being been brought down to within a few weeks, at which time the first mortgage was renewed. Address D. E. G., Box 123 *Times* Office.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

PEOPLES' WASHING AND BATHING ASSOCIATION.—The stockholders are notified that a meeting of importance will be held on THURSDAY, next at 12 o'clock M., at No. 14 Vesey-st., up stairs. By order of the President. RICHARD WARREN, Secretary.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three per Cent. after the 1st day of May next at the Chemical Bank. Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to that day. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey court.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Jewelry, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in proportion to interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—TO THE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW-YORK.—The writer of this article is desirous of becoming connected with some Insurance Company in this City, either as Secretary or Surveyor. He has been a business man in this City for twenty years, and is acquainted with real estate generally, and the value of materials and labor, and has a knowledge and influence that will warrant him in making arrangements with any Company, and with his usual energy he hopes to promote the interest of those that may require his services. The rest of reference given. Address HATFIELD, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, for one week.

$1,500 TO $5,000 WANTED.—AN ENERgetic, thorough going business man, with the above amount, can find a rare chance of engaging in the manufacture and sale of an article already established throughout the country. The business is cash, with a profit of about 300 per cent, and no risk, and can be extended according to the amount of means invested. References given and required. Address A. G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS OR PARTIES SEEKING INVESTMENT.—For sale or exchange for real property the right for the State of New-York for a business realizing large profits, and in which are now engaged with large capital some of the first business men in the country. The most undoubted first-class references will be given. Address Box No 3,690 Post-office, stating where an interview for explanation can be had.

HAT MANUFACTURING AND JOBBING TRADE.—A party who has a good Southern trade, with a small and profitable manufactory, and $10,000 in cash, wants to join an old-established house, or take a partner with as much or more means. None but persons of good antecedents need apply. Address O. M. J., Hats, care Homer Morgan.

$20,000—WANTED A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man, attached to the interest of the company in this city. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No 151 *Times* Office.

$600 TO $1,000.—A PARTNER WANTED IN a first-class grocery store, doing a business of $500 to $700 per week. The locality cannot be surpassed in this City. A good man with this amount of cash can meet with an excellent opportunity. For full particulars apply at No. 599 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, to take the interest of a retiring partner, he having either business. In an established (cash) manufacturing business; $1,000 to $2,000. Address S. S. POUND, No. 12 Front-st.; or apply personally, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. Good references given and required.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISHMENT, 12 tables and 8 alleys, in complete order, doing a good business, and may be largely extended. The concern is worth attention. Apply at No. 827 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON. J. A. Worsom, Commander. Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach these, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60. For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DEAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WASSALS, Commander, Carrying the U. S. Mail, Will sail, positively, SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M., For BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen, at the following rates: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & FEICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY! Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7, The favorite first-class clipper-ship WEB-FOOT, Hadon, Master, is receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO. The WEB-FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 118 and 119 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 85 days. Never damages any cargo, Is of small capacity. Will fill before her advertised day. SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	PARSIA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
PARSIA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to A. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT (EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VANDERBILT...Capt. LEVAVRE	ARIEL...Capt. JONES,
QUEEN, Capt. TINKAM.	NORTH STAR.

Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, under the contract, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
ARIEL.....	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
QUEEN QUEEN.	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments. Carry able surgeons.

PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME. Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms. Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80; 2d Cabin $50.

CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris. D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days—Clipper of Saturday, April 30—the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHERUBIM, Thomas B. Skinner, Commander is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

This superb Baltimore clipper-ship shows by her log the following passages and time: Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool, 13 days; from London to Calloo, 78 days; from Calcutta to Boston, 80 days—sailing in company with the celebrated clipper *Sovereign of the Seas* beating her on both passages; passage from Melbourne to Calloo, 33 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 2,200 miles in seven successive days and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at lowest rates. For balance of freight, apply to W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st. (Trotine Building.) Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage	$15 | Deck Passage $6

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$25 75	To Augusta, Ga	$ 0
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	25
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Palatka, Fla	25

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 25 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, April 30.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS. STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well known and fast steamship R. W. SHUFFLDT, commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. Will receive freight Saturday, April 23.

Passage, first cabin	$60
Passage, second cabin	40

Freight to New-Orleans 30 cents. No freight taken for Havana. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with 50 pounds of baggage, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company have new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $25 75; Mobile, $20; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, Ga., Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $23; and to all principal points in Florida at lowest rates. Freight in proportion. Insurance ½ per cent. proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. E. Moonas, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the South end North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship EANAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 23d April.

Passage money to Nassau	$15
Passage money to Havana	25
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	10

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. Low through rates to the West, covering insurance risk prepaid at E. & O. F. B. Office, No. 249 Broadway. Apply to R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 11th of May. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured

STEAMBOATS.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859, The new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier rear foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

THE STEAMBOAT AURORA WILL COMmence plying daily between New-York and Peekskill on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., leaving the foot of Jay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., and Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at the intermediate landings.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY—Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Wednesday, April 9, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sefferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

al Carthegena, after leaving Aspinwall on the 10th of April.

No matters of interest have transpired in Panama the past fifteen days. A dinner was given to Monsieur DOAZAN, on his retiring from the French Consulship to take that of Vera Cruz, but thus it is well-known that a dinner can be got up at Panama on the slightest provocation.

A n extra session of the Legislature of the State of Panama, will meet on the 25 h, to devise ways to s ree money to keep the wheels of Government in motion.

The prompt settlement of the questions with Paraguay has disappointed the Anti-American sentiment on the Isthmus, which hoped for a disgraceful, if only temporary defeat, of American pretensions in that region.

RAN RUNNELS, Esq., for ten years past a resident of Panama, appointed U. S. Consul to San Juan del Sur, in place of JOHN PRIEST, removed, came passenger on the *St. Louis*, and went forward yesterday on the *Columbus*. He had despatches for Gen. LAMAR, supposed to have reference to the seizure of the White boats in the San Juan rivers.

EDWARD CONNER, Esq., lately appointed U. S Consul to Mazatlan, went out yesterday, on the *John L. Stephens*. The *John L. Stephens* has the respectable number of 1,584 passengers, and left with them early this morning.

The *Golden Age* arrived at Panama quite unexpectedly, last evening, with 630 passengers, having made the run, touching at Manzanillo and Acapulco, in 11 days and five hours. She made as high as 317 knots in 24 hours.

The opposition steamer *Uncle Sam* left San Francisco, full of passengers, the same day as the *Age*, but is not due for two days yet. The *Northern Light's* passengers are expected on Monday at Aspinwall. The Railroad has done a smart business this fortnight, having carried, including those by the *Northern Light* not less than 4,000 persons at $25 each, besides having taken, probably, $30,000 more for British passengers, mails, gold, freight, &c.

The flag-ship *Merrimack*, the *Saranac* and *St. Mary's* of the Pacific Squadron are at Panama. It was intended that the latter vessel should go to Realejo, but a matter involving naval discipline will probably detain her some considerable time yet at Panama. The *Vandalia* is daily expected at Panama from Realejo. The *Cyane* is at Realejo.

The flag-ship of the Home Squadron, the *Roanoke*, the *Jamestown* and the supply-ship *Relief* are at Aspinwall.

The British mail steamer from San Juan del Norte is not due at Aspinwall for a day or two yet, so that I can send you nothing from that point. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Attempted Insurrection in Salvador—The Nicaraguan Treaties—Defeat of the Belly Contract Confirmed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, April 17, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, arrived in this Bay from Central American ports on the 6th inst. Her cargo consists of 1,075 seroons indigo, 245 seroons cochinsal, 1,591 bags Costa Rica coffee, 85 sacks rice, 4,400 hides, 35 bales deer skins, 171 sacks sugar, 31 cases balsam.

The *Columbus* brings dates from Guatemala to March 27, Salvador to the 30th; Realejo, Nicaragua, to April 1, and Punte Arenas de Costa Rica to April 2. The news is of but little importance; the confirmation of the news of the ratification of the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty being the principal item.

SALVADOR.

On the 4th of March an attempt at insurrection of the soldiers and musicians in the *cuartel* of San Salvador, with the intention to assassinate the Commandante BRACAMONTE, was made, but was defeated by the Commandante and the soldiers who remained faithful to him. The insurrectionists freed some fifty prisoners in the *cuartel*, who they expected to join them. Two or three of the rebels were killed and several badly wounded. The next day four of the conspirators were shot.

The political programme of Gen. BARRIOS in Salvador has been successful, and resulted as I told you it would some weeks since. BARRIOS first got up charges against President SANTIN, who resigned his office in disgust to JOAQUIN E. GUZMAN, Vice-President, and father-in-law of BARRIOS. GUZMAN, in turn, delivers the office of President over to BARRIOS, who assumed it on the 15th March, by virtue of his position as oldest Senator. Now this matter is fixed, it is probable internal peace will reign for a while.

NICARAGUA.

J. ROSA PRADZ arrived in the *Columbus* with a copy of the CASS-YRISSARI treaty, a copy of which I wrote you was brought by way of San Juan del Norte on the 2d inst., and went to New-York by the *Star of the West*. The treaty with Sir. WM. GORE OUSELEY has also been confirmed, as I wrote you it had a month or more since. Sardinia has also made a treaty with Nicaragua, the terms of which are said to be similar to the British one. The postal treaty, which I wrote you six weeks since had been concluded between Great Britain and Nicaragua, to last one year, provides that the postage on letters between the two countries shall be sixpence, and inland Nicaragua postage on British letters two cents.

An amnesty has been granted to all political offenders, including Padre VIJIL. WALKER'S Minister to Washington. The Padre was lately officiating as priest to a small community in New-Granada, near Carthagena, but is now in Nicaragua. A better feeling is growing up towards foreigners on the part of the Government; immigration is invited, in order that the resources of the country may be developed.

Mention is made of the alarm caused by the late visit of the *Decatur* at San Juan del Sur, of which I wrote you in my last.

The Minister of Finance reports a deficiency of $70,000 for expenses of the fiscal year of 1859-'60.

I sent you by previous steamer a copy of the decree declaring the transit free to all.

This mail also confirms the news sent you that the Belly contract had been defeated in the Senate, on account of the large tracts of land granted. BELLY has lost two of his men from fever. Several of the others are discontented, and a general break-up is soon looked for. Since the French Government has discarded BELLY'S canal scheme, and BARRIOS Brothers have declared it must prove a failure, BELLY'S followers do not seem so sanguine as they were.

COSTA RICA.

The coffee crop is nearly double the crop of last year. It will amount to 140,000 quintals of excellent quality. A great portion of it has already been taken away by the European traders.

The sickness at Punta Arenas had entirely disappeared.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY was at San José, giving dinners to the officials and negotiating quietly with the Government. O'GORMAN MAHON, the gassy Irishman, and Prince POLIGNAC, one of BELLY'S followers, were also at San José. President MORA talks of going to Rivas to help M. BELLY inaugurate his canal scheme—but I predict he will see through the cheat before the time for "laying the corner stone" arrives.

The election for President will take place in Costa Rica on the 7th May. President MORA will, undoubtedly, be elected, as he deserves to be. F. W. R.

The Isthmus of Panama.

RAN RUNNELS NOT NAMED CONSUL TO SAN JUAN—MARITIME MOVEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, April 17, 1859.

It is stated in the *Herald* that RAN RUNNELS, appointed Consul at San Juan del Sur, brought out important dispatches for the Commander-in-Chief on the Home Squadron respecting Central American affairs. I was present when RUNNELS told Flag Officer MCKINNEY that he only had dispatches for Gen. LAMAR. I presume RUNNELS will go up the coast in one of our war vessels to Realejo, and also post.

Since my last letter, the *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEDY, has arrived from San Juan del Norte for the purpose of getting provisions and stores, and water. Upon her arrival the *Roanoke* got under way and went up to Porto Bello for water. She was absent only three days, and upon her return the *Jamestown* repeated the like, and returned here after being absent about the same period. The water at Porto Bello is pure and sweet, from the mountain-top, and runs about 1,000 gallons per hour, and the largest vessels can lay within 50 feet of the shore.

I learn that our Government are sending to this place a large supply of coal and provisions, but for what object has not yet transpired. Something is brewing."

It is understood here that the Flag-ship *Roanoke* will leave here for San Juan del Norte, immediately after the arrival of the *Northern Light*, which was to have left New-York on the 16th instant. She will be due on Wednesday next. The *Roanoke* will only be absent four days. During her absence the *Jamestown* will remain here for our protection.

Fleet Surgeon CLARK and Third Assistant Engineer BAILEY, have reported for duty on board the Flag-ship.

DOMINICK SMITH, musician, on board the *Roanoke*, died on the 14th inst., and was buried on shore at Monkey Hill Cemetery. The *Roanoke* and *Jamestown* are very healthy; and both vessels in splendid condition for effective service.

Flag-Officer MCKINNEY and Captain GARDNER inspected the *Jamestown* yesterday.

Yours, very truly.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The dates from California by the *St. Louis* are to the 5th of April; seven days later than the news received by the Overland mail. The news is of importance.

The following is the specie list of the *St. Louis*:

Am. Ex. Bank	$230,000	C. O. Knight & Co.	$1,400
C. G. Baker	2,000	F. & J. B. Libby	5,000
Baker Haven	12,000	Magown & Son	22,000
Booth & Edgar	5,000	J. A. McGaw	22,000
Butcher & Bro.	10,000	R. Meader & Adams	25,000
Clark & Wilbur	10,000	F. T. Montell & Bartow	4 250
J. H. Coghill	32,548	P. Naylor	14,000
W. F. Coleman & Co.	77,350	J. B. Newton & Co	13,000
Conrad & O'Connor	10,500	J. G. Parker & Son	7,000
O. W. Crosby	21 100	R. Patrick	8,000
P. S. Crowell	8,000	James Patrick	45,000
C. H. Cummings	6,000	John Puelan	6,000
De Witt & Cable & Co.	20,000	S. G. Reed	5,000
Dunnon, Sherman & Co.	118,000	Rinard & Co	9,300
T. J. Elsstein & Bro.	16,700	A. J. Rosenbaum & Co	15 400
Ephinger & Co	75 000	Ross, Falconer & Co	17,946
Ford & Rodgers	11,986	W. Seligman & Co	11,500
Freedman & Co	74,800	Thad. McCarthy & Co.	35,800
J. Goldsmith & Co.	10,800	E. C. Thomas & Sons	2,165
T. J. Hand & Co	6 800	Turner Bros	2 000
A. Hardy & Co	3,540	L. Van Hoffman & Co	28 000
J. Hecht Bros. & Co.	5,180	R. S. Wade	5,000
W. Helle & Co	111,117	W. F. weld & Co	18,000
W. Hoge & Co	49,000	Weilky & Bros	3,487
Howlid & Aspinwad	16 878	J. B. Wier	11, 29
J. Hohnmuth & Co.	9 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	330 000
Jansen, Bond & Co.	70 000	W. T. Wrigut	3,800
Jennings & Brewster	0 000	Order	33,000
E. Kelly & Co	41 000	Total	$1,723,352

A terrible catastrophe occurred in San Francisco Bay on the 3d of April. The steamer *Contra Costa* burst her boilers while crossing the bar. Many persons were injured, and four killed. The names of those killed are as follows: DAVID WINSLOW CARY formerly Deputy County Surveyor. He was from Albany, N. Y. MITCHELL G. SMITH, barkeeper of the *Contra Costa*. H. S. OSTRANDER and GEO. MCDOWELL, firemen on the boat.

Mr. J. W. SIMONTON assumed the editorial charge of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* on the 31st of March. In his salutatory address to his readers, Mr. SIMONTON says: "In the future, as in the past, the *Bulletin* will utterly repudiate the influence or control of all parties and cliques, seeking to make itself a necessity to intelligent readers, of all classes, while it is the exclusive representative of none. In a word, it will seek to be the organ of the People, in the fullest sense. In Federal politics, it will maintain a position of 'armed neutrality,' criticising, approving and condemning measures rather than men, with independent discrimination. In regard to municipal affairs, every energy will be exhausted in efforts to sustain and advance the Reform movement, which, long since, disenthralled the city from the toils of politicians by trade, and has shaped its course towards a haven of renewed prosperity."

Capt. PENDLETON, of the American bark *Sarah Park*, from Cardiff, Wales, had been arrested in San Francisco for brutal treatment of two of his sailors. The *Bulletin* says: "It appears, as near as we can learn the circumstances, that about twenty days ago, while the vessel was at sea, two seamen named JOHN THOMPSON and WILLIAM JOHNSON, being nearly starved, committed a petty theft of some biscuits. Being detected, they were ordered by the captain to be flogged and ironed. The flogging was of the most brutal description possible to conceive; for the naked backs and sides of the men were not only completely cut up with lashes, but salt brine was thrown upon the wounds and allowed to dry on; and this operation was repeated a number of times. To add to the horror, the men were ironed to the floor of the hold, and barely sufficient food given them to support the almost extinct spark of life.

The brig *Ellen H. Wood*, from San Francisco for Mendocino, was wrecked on the 27th March. Four lives were lost.

Later from Japan.

NAMES OF THE JAPANESE ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES—PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA—EUROPEANS IN JAPAN.

By the *Robert Passenger*, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, we have dates from Nagasaki (Japan) to 31st December. The Japanese of that port now have permission to sell bullocks to foreigners, and they do so at three Mexican dollars a head. The Governor has also imported a large number of sheep for breeding from Shanghae, with a view to providing foreigners and shipping with supplies.

The Japanese Commissioners appointed to proceed to Washington to exchange the ratification of the American treaty are NAGAKAI KENBA NO KAMI, Governor of Accounts and Minister of the Navy, and TWA SAY HIGO NO KAMI, Imperial Inspector. The former is said to be a learned and intelligent man, instructed by some officers of the Dutch Navy at Desima in algebra, mathematics and navigation. In 1857 he conducted the steamer *Soembing*, the first ever possessed by the Japanese, from Nagasaki to Yeddo, with Japanese engineers and sailors, and without any European aid. He was one of the Commissioners engaged in negotiating the last treaties. TWA SAY HIGO NO KAMI, also an intelligent man, was one of the Commissioners employed in the recent treaty negotiations, and acquired some knowledge of foreign politics and customs in his intercourse with foreigners on those occasions.

The late Governor of Nagasaki, ARAWA IWAMINE KAMI is gone to Yeddo. OLABE SCHUZA NO KAMI had succeeded him.

The Russian Consulate will be removed to Kanagowa in the course of this year.

The Russian steam-frigate *Asveld* is undergoing repairs at Nagasaki.

Cholera has been raging in the northern part of Japan to a frightful extent. At Yeddo, alone the deaths are reported at 150,000 in one month. At Sissima and Odowara have also suffered greatly. The outbreak of this dreadful scourge, so soon after the time the foreign embassies were settled at Yeddo, has led the people to attribute to them its introduction into their country, and superstition points to the coincidence as a punishment for opening Japan to foreigners. By the latest accounts the disease was less virulent.

The Danish brig *Vilhelmine*, from Shanghae, arrived on the 18th December, and left again on the 21st, not having been permitted to trade in consequence of there being no treaty between Denmark and Japan. Vessels of the nations which have treaties are admitted under the Dutch treaty of 30th January, 1856, and additional articles of 16th October, 1857, until their treaties come into effect.

Another steamer, the *Nagasaki*, built in Holland for the Prince of PERN, arrived on the 15th of November.

It appears that there are some European ladies residing in Japan. The Russian Consul-General and his secretary, with their wives, are dwelling at Hakodadi and at Innya, on the side of the bay opposite to Desima at Nagasaki. The merchant commanders who took the two steamers *Yeddo* and *Nagasaki* from Holland to Japan, are residing with their wives. At this place, also, some of the officers and crew of the *Askeld* are lodged; the remainder live in a temple in the town.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 40, 41, 8, 9, 30, 1, 17 to 26, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1054, 1274, 1256, 840, 1542, 1546, 1548, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586. *Part III.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 148, 233, 120, 90, 301, 320, 322, 165, 912, 785, 4, 341, 343, 346, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 367.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 25.

Judge NELSON having arrived in town took his seat this morning. A patent case about machinery for carpet manufacture was expected to be tried, but, on request of counsel, was postponed till to-morrow. No other cause was ready on the calendar, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 25.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Two Hundred Quarter Boxes of Cigars, &c.*—This was an action brought to forfeit for undervaluation about 189 000 cigars, shipped from Cuba in the bark *Lyra*, by Don Julian Alvarez, in March, 1858. They were invoiced at about $2,900. The local appraisers, at the Custom house, advanced their value to about $3,450 and on a reappraisement they were valued at $3,318.

The claimant however gave evidence of parties in Cuba that the value in Cuba was, if anything, less than the invoice, the brand being an old one, and not of first quality.

The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict in favor of the claimants, restoring the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimants, Mr. Griswold.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 25.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

The People ex rel. O'Gorman vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—Applications in this and about twenty other cases of members of the old Police force, were made to day, for writs of peremptory mandamus compelling the Board of Police Commissioners to pay the relators their salaries as members of the Police force from July 26, 1857, up to the present time. Mr. Sherwood appeared for the applicants, and Messrs. Field, Noyes and Vanderpoel for the Board. The counsel for the Board expressed themselves willing to consent to an order for an alternative mandamus, but strenuously opposed the granting of a peremptory writ.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Quite a crowd of members of the old and new force were present to watch the proceedings.

Before Justice Wright.

STAY OF EXECUTION IN MRS. HARTUNG'S CASE GRANTED.

It will be recollected that on Saturday an application was made to Justice WRIGHT, while temporarily in this City, at Blancard's Hotel, for a stay of execution in Mrs. Hartung's case, pending proceedings on a writ of error in her behalf. The Justice to-day granted the stay asked for. The writ of error will be argued, it is expected, at the May term.

W. J. Hadley for the prisoner; Samuel G. Courtney, District Attorney of Albany County, for the prosecution.

ARREST OF FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

Forster & Hanenstenberg vs. *J. Uhlfelder & Brother.*—Motion to discharge from arrest. About the middle of February last the defendants bought goods from the plaintiffs to the value of $538, on the representation of the defendant, Jacob Uhlfelder, that his firm was perfectly good and able to pay for all the goods they should buy. On the 28th of February the defendants made a general assignment, giving large preferences to one Solomun L. Gerrits, their assignee, who is the father-in-law of Jacob Uhlfelder, to one Herman Uhlfelder, and to one Adolph Heirschman. On the 14th of March, the plaintiffs by their attorney, T. C. Callicot, commenced a suit against the defendants, and on affidavits of the above facts obtained an order from Judge Clerke directing the Sheriff to arrest the defendants and hold them to bail in the sum of $700, under section 179 of the Code of Procedure.

The defendants are arrested; and their counsel now moved that the order of arrest be vacated. Judge ROOSEVELT said that on the papers before him the inference of fraud was irresistible; the defendant must have known that they were insolvent when the purchases were made; and although it appeared that the defendant, Henry Uhlfelder, did not personally participate in making the false and fraudulent representation complained of, he shared in the enjoyment of the proceeds of the fraud, and is liable to the same extent as his partner. Motion denied as to both defendants with costs.

John H. McCann for the motion; F. C. Callicot opposed.

DECISIONS.

J. L. Wolcott vs. *F. J. Winston and others.*—The answer must be stricken out, and judgment for plaintiff, unless it be duly verified, or another in its stead in ten days from service of this order.

In re J. A. Stewart, Receiver, &c.—Motion for attachment denied without costs or prejudice, and with liberty to renew.

John Jay, Receiver, &c., vs. *W. H. De Groot, &c.*—Motion to stay proceedings denied without costs.

Geo. Clark vs *H. L. Bulkley and others*.—Motion to discharge purchaser and return the ten per cent. and reasonable charges, granted.

In re Estate of R. C. Rathbone.—Order of reference to Charles Stuart, Esq.

In re Robt. J. Thomas, &c.—Certiorari denied.

Bridgewater Paint Co., vs. *Dan'l Messmore.*—Execution against body set aside, on defendant stipulating not to bring an action.

Alphonse Anthoni vs. *Henry Rogers.*—Discharge of debtor refused.

G. H. Mackey vs. *John Loidlaw et al.*—Motion for examination of defendants denied.

In re Petition of J. M. Quackenbos.—Order appointing trustees, &c. granted.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Wm. J. Forbes vs. *Robert J. Walker. Same* vs. *Edward Logan, Receiver.*—Judgment to be amended as per stipulation, costs of appeal to be paid out of the fund in Receiver's hands. Motion for leave to appeal to Court without security denied.

A Canadian magistrate, Mr. Elisha S. Gauson, of Aylmer, is under arrest for committing a murderous assault upon a man named Frost, whose offence was, that he took possession of a piece of land, the proprietorship of which was disputed between Mr. Gausan and another party. Frost received a mortal wound on the head with an ax. Gausan is an American by birth, but went to Canada in 1832, and recently became a magistrate. He is President of the Port Bruce Harbor Company.

[Advertisement.]

New and important discovery for the cure of deafness, disagreeable discharges from the ear and noises in the head. Dr. HARTLEY intended to continue advertising the most remarkable cures effected by his mode of treatment, but the unwillingness of patients to have their cases made public is the only reason why he omits to publish as heretofore their names and residences. Indeed, it is objected to by many of his friends, that he should advertise at all, as such publications are strongly suggestive of charlatanism, but others who come from a distance and would never have known of the extraordinary success of his new and improved method of treating deafness, discharges from the ear and noises in the head except they had seen his advertisement, insist with much force (after permanent cures) that it is a duty he owes the public, to keep his name and office before the world—it is a large pecuniary sacrifice to advertise, nor can he, with his present rate of charges, afford it too liberally.

Discharges from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever, inflammation or injuries to the head promptly, carefully and scientifically treated without causing the slightest pain or inconvenience, and a cure in all cases guaranteed.

Office and residence No. 40 St. Mark's-place, New-York. Hours of attendance from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

CALAMITY SHOULD NOT BE COURTED—Calamity should never be provoked by negligence. Nobody will go out of doors on a rainy day without an umbrella. Why will anybody go upon the water unprepared for salvation from death by drowning? At a little more cost than that involved in the purchase of an umbrella, a sure preventive of drowning can be procured from the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. It can be had in the shape of an elegant garment for either man, woman or child.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK!!
Superb Carpetings!!
Astonishing Low Prices!!
Royal Velvets, $1 25; Brussels, 90c. per yd.
All-wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOP OF THE MODE.—KNOX, the enterprising Hatter of Broadway, has produced the poetry of hats, in the shape of a light and dainty head-covering for Young America during the Summer months, and which is worthy to be entitled the Pride of Youth. It *hats* the climax of domestic manufacture.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—FELONS.—This painful endemic complaint is rapidly subjugated after a few trials of the above balsams; in no one instance have they failed to complete their cure. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

OLD HOLLAND GIN.

500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper, expressly for medical use. For sale by UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 25.

$50,000 U. S. 5s, '74	104⅛	500 Reading R. R.	50⅜
10,000 Virginia 6s	86⅜	do	50⅞
1,000 N. C. State 6s	100⅜	600 do	50
15,000 Missouri 6s, sterling	87⅜	50 Mich. & N. I. R.	34½
10,000 do	87⅜	482 do	34⅝
20,000 do	87½	650 do	34⅝
1,000 E. R. 2d M. B	81	550 do	34⅝
5,000 E. R 4th M. B	84⅜	250 Mich. Cent. R.	81
5,000 Hud. R. R. R. 3d m	80	50 do	81
1,000 Hud. B. R. c. b.	75	50 do	80⅞
5,000 Ill. C. R. B.	86	50 do	80⅞
1,000 do	86⅜	150 do	80⅝
10 000 do	86⅜	50 do	80⅝
5,000 N. J. C. 2d M. B.	100	250 do	80⅝
1,000 R & St. J. R. B.	70	250 do	81
1.4 Merchants Bank	115½	100 do	81
8 Bank of Commerce	101½	150 do	81⅛
17 Market Bank	107	500 do	81
50 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	96⅛	100 Panama R.	89
32 Erie Railroad	22	100 do	89
250 Hudson River R. R.	32	250 do	89
750 Penn Coal Co	86	150 Galena & Chic. R.	65⅜
10 do	86⅜	610 do	65⅛
300 Pacific M. S. Co	90	50 do	86
10 do	89⅜	100 do	86
50 do	86	200 do	85
95 do	89⅜	200 do	83
100 do	89	200 do	65⅛
10 do	88	1250 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	25
25 do	88⅜	100 do	25
250 do	88⅜	100 do	25
390 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72⅜	100 do	24⅞
1500 do	72⅜	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	57⅜
650 do	72⅜	50 do	57⅜
100 do	72	250 do	57⅜
100 do	72	200 do	57⅛
150 do	72⅜	150 do	57⅛
100 do	72⅜	150 do	57⅛
150 Harlem R. R. Pref.	39⅜	200 do	57
400 do	39⅜	50 do	57
100 do	39⅜	100 do	57⅛
300 do	39½	300 Harlem Railroad	12

SECOND BOARD.

$90 000 U. S. 5s '74	104½	200 Hud. River R.	31⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s	105⅜	50 do	31⅝
25 000 Mo. State 6s	87⅜	200 do	31⅝
2,000 do	87⅝	150 do	31⅛
60 000 do	87⅛	100 do	31
3,000 Cal. S. 7s Bonds	85⅜	150 do	31⅛
10 000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B	71	25 Harlem R. R.	12
1 000 C. St P. & F. du L.	9	100 Har. R. R. Pref	39
L. G. B.	9	150 M. S. & N. I. a. s.	34⅝
37 Bank of Commerce	101⅜	100 do	34⅝
15 Continental Bank	105	200 Readiog R. R.	50⅜
110 Pacific M. S. Co	88⅜	200 do	50⅝
100 do	88⅜	200 do	50⅝
47 Del. L. & W. R.	42	50 Mich. C. R. R.	80⅝
60 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72	100 do	80⅝
350 do	71⅞	100 do	81
300 do	73	100 do	81
150 do	73	100 Cl & Tol. R.	24⅞
200 do	72	75 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	57
400 do	72⅜	200 do	57
600 do	72⅜	50 do	57
50 do	72	300 do	57⅜
300 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	65	100 do	57⅜
6 do	64⅞	100 do	57⅜
100 do	64⅞	350 do	57⅜

MONDAY, April 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 23, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 16:

Decrease in Loans	$776,117
Increase in Specie	593,048
Decrease in Circulation	4,347
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	868 017

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	April 24, 1858.	April 23, 1859.	April 16, 1859
Capital	$66,709,000	$68,324,614	$68,048,385
Loans	111,303,476	129,192,807	129,968,924
Specie	34,113,691	26 068 155	25,478,107
Circulation	7,140,851	8,289,112	8 293,459
Gross Deposits	95,340,344	112 627,267	111,695 711
Exchanged	16,141,451	23,671,453	23 607,914
Undrawn	79,198,893	88,958,814	7,079,621
In Sub-Treasury	3,685,071	6,894,610	

The Bank Averages differ in several points from the general calculation of the week's movement. The curtailment in Loans is larger, and the position of the Specie line, (though a falling one for the new week,) is decidedly stronger. This is owing to the receipts by express and coastwise. We find that nearly one-third the heavy export of the week was made up of Mexican Silver and Foreign Gold Coin—a good part of the latter received from Canada. The Southern and South Western bank balances are running up again, and the general Deposit line, after the remittances to Europe, is $868,000 higher. The Statement altogether denotes an ease in the market for Money not likely to be immediately disturbed by the full rates of Exchange on London or the varying complexion of the Foreign news. The Bankers are lending their Bills for Wednesday's steamer at 110⅜@110¼. The business thus far is moderate, and so are the Bullion engagements. The last-named will be more than covered this week by the California arrival, if the packet of April 5 is not unusually delayed.

The *Bear* account at the Stock Exchange was even more decidedly in the ascendant, in point of prices, through the forenoon, than at the close of last week. The feeling partially changed at and after the Second Board on the Bank Statement and the news of the *City of Washington*, and prices left off firmer. The fluctuations from Saturday were:

New York Central	72⅞@72@71½@72¼
Hudson River	32⅛@31@31⅛
Pacific Mail	89@90@88½
Panama	122¼@122
Reading	50⅛@50¼@50⅜
Rock Island	57⅜@57@57⅛
Toledo	25⅛@24⅞@25
Galena	64⅜@64⅛@65
Michigan Central	51⅜@50⅞@51⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	34⅜@34⅛@34⅛
Harlem Preferred	40@39

The sales of New-York Central were 8,000 shares in the course of the day; 2,500 in the morning at 72⅜@72⅛, and 1,000 (including Street sales) at 72⅝@72@71⅞; followed by 4,500 in the afternoon at 72@72⅛@72⅜ ℔ cent. The fall in Hudson River, on same sales in the afternoon by the Bruker of the steamboat party was 1½ ℔ cent., the price subsequently reaching to ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. For Rock Island there was a continued *Bull* demand at 57@57½, while Galena was pressed on sale at 65@64⅞ ℔ cent. At the dealine of ⅛ ℔ cent. on Panama the stock was taken, cash and seller's option, at 122. Pacific Mail advanced to 90, but fell off to 88½ against 89 at the close on Saturday.

The changes were not important in State Stocks, though Missouris were rather pressed on sale at 87⅛@⅞, nearly $150,000, though the market took them freely. A parcel of $50,000 United States fives, of 1874, sold at 104⅛ ℔ cent. in the morning, and $90,000 more at the Second Board at same price. The Erie mortgages and plain bonds were all lower, while Hudsons advanced to 80 ℔ cent. for the third issue. Bank Shares were nearly all firm and in demand.

After the Second Board the general market left off with an improved demand for the speculative shares at the outside quotations.

The Sub-Treasury to-day received $95,213, including $89,000 for Customs, and disbursed $179,010; balance this afternoon, $6,811,013.

The London papers by the *City of Washington* advise that the Funds, after the latest quotation by the *Arabia*, on Saturday, April 9, fell to 94¼ ℔ cent. on rumors of immediate war from the Continent. On Monday morning there was a further fall to 94⅛, but immediately after a reaction to 94⅞@95. On Tuesday, 95@95½, closing 95¼. And on Wednesday, firm at 95⅛@95½. The Liverpool Grain and Provision markets improved on the prospect of Continental hostilities, and Cotton was 1-16d.@⅛d. lower. The former were not fully supported after the more pacific turn in the news.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 23	LOANS. April 16.	SPECIE. April 23.	SPECIE. April 16.
Bk. of New-York	4,251,987	4,302,342	1,011,394	1,055,584
Manhattan Co	4,868,998	5,049,214	835,629	704,637
Merchants' Bank	6,336,443	6,141,558	1,926,796	1,864,475
Mechanics' Bank	3,990,213	4,007 686	949,636	856,387
Union Bank	3,175,377	3,170,343	818,560	731 967
Bk. of America	6,146 400	6,186,696	2,287,863	2,163,676
Phenix Bank	3,068,701	3,704,913	606 013	607,307
City Bank	2,252,329	2,282,325	363,914	302,106
Tradesmen's Bank	1,337,942	1,331,211	201,467	207,888
Fulton Bank	1,962,677	1,961,846	381,836	377,619
Chemical Bank	1,897,809	2,001,527	720,653	734,538
Merch. Exch. Bk.	3,302,224	2,710,733	330,175	243,599
National Bank	2,220,524	2,218,548	235,115	272,401
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,718,073	1,692 782	331,803	309,762
Mech. & Trad. Bk	902,240	931,339	175,048	161,788
Greenwich Bank	775,589	763,247	65,114	63,867
Leather Man. Bk.	2,231,692	2,163,862	396,371	358,639
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,299,464	1,315,737	223,883	229,467
Bk St. New-York	4,006,912	4,163,733	1,223,782	1,184,651
Am. Exchange Bk	5,017,784	5,049,669	1,469,906	1,438,983
Bk. of Commerce	12,501,488	12,467,461	1,856,927	2,163,541
Broadway Bank	2 632,665	2,670,377	407,146	413,168
Ocean Bank	1,627,796	1,598,426	315,846	402,863
Mercantile Bank	2,888,365	2,990,493	590,767	606 991
Pacific Bank	1,169,077	1,177,145	229,750	192,270
Bk. of Republic	4,703,344	4,722,470	1,271,902	1,376,163
Chatham Bank	648,156	586,532	108,950	122 620
People's Bank	768,498	713,098	139 211	131,663
Bk. of N. America	1,917,784	1,955,086	378,118	286,

The New-York Times.

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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

TWENTIETH AND LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Extraordinary Scene of Excitement in the Court-room.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Sickles Carried Off in Triumph by His Friends.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26—P. M.

The closing scenes of the Sickles' trial were exceedingly impressive and exciting. The Jury retired at precisely ten minutes before 2 o'clock. The room was crowded with spectators, and instinctively every eye was turned towards the clock. Every minute that passed by was set down as fresh proof presumptive of a disagreement. The crowd gradually broke up into groups. The counsel of Mr. SICKLES gathered around the dock. Mr. S. himself was as calm and self-possessed as usual and conversed with his friends, most of whom spoke only words of hope and encouragement, while a few ventured to warn him of the chances of an adverse result. His only reply was: "I am prepared for the worst," though his manner indicated that hope was completely dominant.

For a time silence had prevailed in the Court-room, but as time wore on this gave way to the buzz of whispering voices. Col. SEMMES, the Marshal, had taken possession of the witness-box and kept up a steady conversation with the Judge. The appearance of a knobby little policeman, who came in and ordered out chairs for the Jury, made the assurance doubly sure of those who expected a disagreement. The Jury were evidently "settling to their work." Then came further confirmation. The Jury had asked for a fire. Clearly they were to make a night of it. The hot, uneasy, jammed and nervous crowd was rapidly working itself up to a pitch of most unnecessary but very natural excitement, and, like all crowds in such a state, grew every moment more open-mouthed, credulous and greedy of the very worst possible conjectures. The prisoner meanwhile, let me say it to his credit, bore himself with perfectly unaffected calmness and self-possession though the anxiety and the suggestions of his friends were eminently calculated to upset any man's composure.

At length, just as the clock struck three, there was a rap heard from the inside of the door of the Marshal's room. It was not a very loud rap, but it electrified the crowd, brought the lounging reporters up to their bearings, roused the wearied Judge, silenced the buzzing groups. The news, in the usual mysterious way of all news, had come out before the jury. Nobody brought it; but the little white door of the jury-room had hardly swung half-way open before there ran through the Court-room the ill-suppressed murmur. "*He is acquitted.*" The jury followed their verdict and it seemed an age before they had all filed, one by one, back into their box, their venerable Foreman, Mr. ARNOLD, at their head. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said the Clerk, in his dry, official tone, "have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have," replied Mr. ARNOLD, in a soft, low voice. "Stand up, DANIEL E. SICKLES," said the Clerk. The prisoner rose. "How say you, gentlemen of the Jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar, as indicted, guilty or not guilty?" "NOT GUILTY."

If anybody had still persisted in doubting which way ran the sympathies of the Washington people in this case, I think his skepticism must have given way before the scene which followed. The decorum of the Court went off at once in a most irregular but irrepressible cheering. The Judge and the Marshal did their best in a quiet way to repress this outburst of enthusiasm, but they were merely doing a formal duty, and the moment was rather informal for all concerned, and so the judicial accents were lost in the general clamor. I do not think, however, that either the Judge or Marshal took this misconduct very seriously to heart, or that it was felt to be a very dangerous assault upon the dignity of the Bench and the Court.

It *restored itself* to order as soon as its first flush was over, and suffered Mr. STANTON to ask of His Honor "the discharge of the prisoner." That His Honor *did* order the discharge of the prisoner is presumable, though it was not easy for anybody to hear his reply, or to make out anything very clearly that followed, till Mr. SICKLES was seen thanking the Jury for his "safe deliverance." There were a few carriages drawn up in front of the Court-house, and into one of these, through a dense mass of shouting and cheering men, Mr. SICKLES was hurried, not without difficulty, by his friends, and driven rapidly off to the house of his friend, Mr. MCBLAIR, on President's-square.

There he was received with a genuine welcome by the ladies of the family, but could not so easily escape from the congratulations of the hundreds of persons, officers of both services, clergymen of various denominations, lawyers and citizens generally, who insisted upon testifying their belief that, in the acquittal of Mr. SICKLES, the Jury had simply vindicated the natural sanctities of the family and the home.

Messrs. BRADY, CHILTON, STANTON, PHILLIPS and the rest of Mr. SICKLES' counsel were not forgotten in this outburst of the popular feeling, but were felicitated at the National Hotel on the happy result of their labors by a succession of enthusiastic crowds. From first to last this community has spoken with but one voice on this matter, and everything that has come to light in the course of the trial, has contributed to deepen the emphasis of satisfaction and of sympathy with which the citizens and the householders of Washington hail the verdict of "no guilty" this day rendered.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26

At four minutes to 3 P. M. the Jury came into Court, and amid deep silence announced a verdict of "Not guilty." Then occurred a scene which baffles description. Even before Mr. BRADY arose on Monday, there was one of those strange, instinctive feelings which it is difficult to describe, but which run like an electric shock through a mass, that a verdict of "Not guilty" would be returned. Mr. BRADY's speech converted the feeling into a conviction. In the silence which followed its close, "Not guilty" might be heard. The speech was not equal, perhaps, to the occasion, as it certainly was not to the great expectation which his well deserved reputation and the ability he displayed in the by-battles inspired. But he spoke in chains. He was confined in the fetters of the nine points he had prepared, with a skill and ingenuity worthy of a Jesuit casuist, and he felt them pulling at his intellect whenever he ventured a plunge. Considering the circumstances under which he spoke—not summing up, but merely defending propositions—his speech may be considered a great effort.

At the conclusion of Mr. BRADY's speech, which occupied three hours in the delivery, Mr. BOLD replied in a labored argument at the close of the sitting. This morning, when he renewed his speech, the Court was densely crowded—the report having got abroad that a verdict would be rendered during the day. About the period when Mr. OULD closed, 1 o'clock, the crowd had increased to such an extent that all the passages were filled, and outside there could not have been collected less than two or three thousand persons. The Judge's charge, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, was remarkable for its legal precision and lucidity, and its entire impartiality. Impressed with this conviction, the counsel on both sides at once left the case to the Jury without further appeal, and at ten minutes to 2 o'clock the Jury retired to their chamber.

By this time the crowd outside had swelled to several thousand, and the most eager impatience was exhibited. Every minute that passed without the Jury's return inspired the fear of a disagreement, and immediately preceding their coming, whispers went around that there was a disagreement. These fears, however, were dispelled by the announcement, at about seven minutes to 3, that the Jury had agreed,—and, accompanied by the Marshal, they quietly entered the Court. A death-like silence prevailed, and it was not until one after another they had all deliberately answered to their names, and the foreman, a most staid and gentlemanly-looking man, had answered to the query of the Court—"How find you?" "Not Guilty!" that the pent-up feeling found vent in a yell of delight, such as perhaps never before arose in a Court of justice.

The barriers around Mr. SICKLES were immediately torn down, and in the embrace of his friends, Messrs. BROWN and WILEY, he was carried through a crowd that covered him on every side with congratulations. Strong men on every side were in tears. Even the Judge, giving way to the general emotion, did not venture to interfere with the outburst of feeling. The only man apparently unmoved in this eruption of emotion, though doubtless a volcano of feeling struggled within, was Mr. SICKLES himself. For a moment, as he passed his father, who was sobbing like a child, I saw him gather his nerves in a strong struggle, but save then, he exhibited that calm demeanor which from the commencement he has worn without break, save in that one instance when the picture of his innocent and injured child unsoused him.

When the shout itself was heard without, it was instantly caught up and carried from crowd to crowd at every corner, until there were conveyed to the farthest end of Washington, the tidings of SICKLES' release. He was borne along to his carriage, while in front of the joy-mad mass absolutely danced one of Mr. SICKLES' counsel, like David in front of the Ark.

Accompanied by some twenty others, the carriage containing Mr. SICKLES proceeded amid a universal greeting, to the house of Mr. MCBLAIR—one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens, and who has adhered to Mr. S. from the start, with the greatest gallantry and devotion—where he intends to remain for five or six days. Before I left, he had received then some fifteen hundred citizens, and even at this late hour crowds still continue to pour in to testify their respect.

Immediately on entering the parlor of Mr. MCBLAIR, Mr. SICKLES turned to his jailor, who accompanied him, and said, taking him by the hand, "I would wish, if I could, to make it known how grateful I feel for all the affectionate and considerate kindness that has made my prison a second home." It is but justice to Mr. SICKLES to say that he has built a warm place for himself in the affections of all with whom he has been brought in contact during the last month.

On coming outside the Court-house, come one in the crowd proposed a groan of execration for the *Evening Post*, which was bitterly responded to, but beyond this no expressions of anger were used towards any individuals. The *Star*, which for some time stopped at no calumny to sustain the malignant animosity of the *Post*, has, latterly, tempered by your admonition, changed its tone, and expressed in a creditable manner its repentant shame for the course it at first pursued.

The conduct of the Judge has afforded general satisfaction, and the conduct of the counsel for the prosecution has been deemed so fair as to merit, I understand, a share in the serenade, which the Marine Band, escorted by an immense crowd, is even while I write offering as a tribute beneath the windows of the National to Mr. BRADY, and intends to all the other counsel in the case. The city is one scene of rejoicing.

After the trial I had the pleasure of meeting ten of the gentlemen who composed the Jury, and I am specially instructed by them to state, and they wish it distinctly understood, that they gave their verdict on the principle that, in the absence of any adequate punishment by law for adultery, the man who violates the honor and desecrates the home of his neighbor, does so at the peril of his life, and if he falls by the outraged husband's hands, he deserves his doom. This principle, they informed me, they agreed upon unanimously six days since. They have made it from this hour a principle of American law.

As an instance of feeling among the people, I may mention a touching incident which occurred just as I left Mr. SICKLES. An old fruitman from the neighborhood of Georgetown, came in with a basket of fresh oranges; and said, "Mr. SICKLES, I am a poor man, but I have a wife and child at home, whom I love, and I, if you will take this poor gift, as a token of how I honor a man who has taught me how to defend them, will be made most happy."

In response to calls made upon them by the immense crowds accompanying the serenading band, Mr. GRAHAM, at Willard's, Mr. BRADY, at the National, and Messrs. STANTON and PHILLIPS have made addresses.

To-morrow evening Mr. BRADY, Mr. GRAHAM, and the leading New-Yorkers who have stood at some sacrifice, and with much devotion, around their friend like a wall of fire, will proceed to New-York. They one and all entertain but one opinion as to the extraordinary power, brilliancy, legal knowledge, and eloquence to adorn and enforce it, exhibited by Mr. STANTON in the case.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

The District-Attorney renewed the argument on the instructions prayed for. He had been endeavoring to show, he said, that the rule adopted in Manning's case was not in tightening of the principles of the common law, but was rather in the nature of an alleviation than otherwise. The doctrine had never gone further than that no act of insult or contumely, and no trespass on property, would justify the slayer in taking the life of the trespasser, and would not reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. The determination of the Bench in Manning's case was in consonance with the principles of common law, long established, as adultery was not an assault on the person of the husband, but was only cognizable of the two provocations of insult and of trespass. Then to regard the construction of the law, as understood at that time, would have convicted the party of murder. The law then, for the first time, declared that adultery was such a provocation as would reduce the homicide from murder to manslaughter. From that time to this the law had never gone further. It would be very unwise for courts of justice to relax that rule. It would overturn the principles of common law in regard to murder, and would establish the principle that a man could kill another from motives of revenge. Besides, it could not be restricted to the single crime of adultery, but would also have to extend to the case of the defamation of a man's wife, the principle that would allow one would necessarily embrace the other. He referred to Blackstone, where it is laid down that no insult constitutes a justification for homicide, no species of contumely, no species of mere trespass, and no combination of the two had been recognized to either ancient or modern times as an alleviation of the crime of murder to manslaughter. He referred to the case of Smith tried in 1804, where a man shot another who was representing a ghost. The jury brought to a verdict of manslaughter, but the Court refused to receive the verdict, and the jury retired again and brought in a verdict of guilty. These principles had been uniformly recognized and adopted in this country. He referred to the case of Ryan, second Wheeler, 447, and recapitulated the circumstances of that case and the rulings of the Court. The law that he laid down was the law which the prosecution here recognized, and the law by which they were ready to stand. If the theory of the defence were true, that adultery was a justification of homicide, as well as provocation, how could the learned Judge in Ryan's case have said that the circumstances there might constitute the crime of murder or might constitute the crime of manslaughter. There was an entire uniformity of Judicial interpretation running through all the cases reported. In the case of Jarboe, the question was distinctly propounded to his Honor whether, if the deceased had seduced the prisoner's sister, and committed all the turpitude charged in the case, it constituted either provocation or justification, and his Honor had decided that it amounted to neither. In the two Virginia cases, Bouyer's and Hoyt's, cited yesterday, there was no trial before a Judge.

Mr. Magruder—Before five magistrates.

Judge—They were tried before an Examining Court.

District Attorney—They were not to be controlled on this by the *ipse dixit* of a Magistrates' Court, composed probably, of men who knew nothing about law. In Singleton Mercer's case, the whole energies of the defence were directed to the solitary and exclusive issue of insanity. So it was in Smith's case in Philadelphia. As to Stump's, in Maryland, he did not know what the facts were—but if Judge Legrand there decided that adultery constituted either justification or legal provocation, except where the parties are caught in the act, he would like to see such decision.

Mr. Magruder—The jury so held.

District-Attorney—It was argued here that the deceased was virtually killed in the act of adultery, and that, therefore, the homicide was committed on legal provocation. In the cases cited to support that theory the question was what constituted proof of adultery. But the question here was not what constituted proof of adultery, but what constituted proof of "finding" in the act of adultery. There could not be any proximate fact with regard to that—there was but one method of proving it. The proof must be that the party was "found, caught, surprised," in the act of adultery. The waving of the handkerchief, and the occupation of the house in Fifteenth-street might tend to show that in this case adultery was committed, but they did not tend to show that the parties were "found in the act. If they were, then the law save the homicide may be reduced to manslaughter—but if the husband pursue the adulterer, and slay him out of revenge, it was murder. The very phraseology of the rule showed that it was not intended to apply to the proximate facts, but as to whether the party was found in the act. The counsel for the defence had contended that even if the wife had consented, still the adultery was forcible. He asked then, and he asked now, whether, if that were so, the distinction between rape and seduction was not obliterated. If forcible it was rape, and if rape, then the defence had wanted all their thunder, for Philip Barton Key might have been indicted by the Grand Jury and visited with condign punishment. He understood why the defence had started such a theory—they knew that before a party was justified in using a deadly weapon the aggressor must have used actual force, otherwise the killing would be aggravated murder. Hence the counsel for the defence had striven to show that every act of adultery was necessarily an act of force. That, however, was neither law nor common sense. There was no foundation for such a theory in nature, in morals, or in law. It had been set up by the other side that adultery was *malum in se*, and that the protection of a right was never an act of lawless violence. He held, however, that the party is limited by the law to just that degree of defence of his right which the law gives him, and not to follow his own passions and desires. It is the right of a creditor to have his debt paid to him by his debtor, but it does not follow that he has the right to take the law into his own hands and commit an assault and battery on his debtor. The law limits the resorts which a man has for the defence and maintenance of his rights. The last ground which the defence assumed, was that this case stood on the great doctrine of self-defence. Self-defence against what? Did the principle of self-defence apply to a past transaction in any sense? Such a theory excluded all the past, and all the provocation, and stood upon the right which the injured husband had to protect himself in the future. Once the injury is consummated against a man, his rights of self-defence are ended. The law of self-defence never therefore applies to a past transaction, and can never be construed with the law of vengeance. His Honor had decided that it was not material to show that there was actual danger, but that the party supposed there was. To extend that principle to this case, it would follow that, whether the adultery was ever committed or not, provided the injured husband supposed it was, then if he sallied out and shot the person who he supposed had injured him, he would be justified. That, said the District-Attorney, could not be law. Society could not exist on any such basis, and human civilization would be an impossibility. It would follow as an inevitable consequence from this, where the prosecution cannot go into the antecedents of the party, that the prisoner himself may be stained with corruption, that throughout the whole course of his life he may have proved himself totally regardless of the calls of duty, and insensible of conjugal proprieties: that, to use the language of my associate, though I do not mean to apply it to this case, he may have been bred in brothels, nay that he may have offered his own wife for price to the very man whom he slew, and that all this cannot be given in evidence before the Court and jury, but that under these circumstances, although he may have committed an act of homicide, he is to be justified on the ground of suspicion. All these doctrines, these abominations, flow necessarily from the doctrine of self-defence as sought to be applied to this case.

On this point of self-defence, he would refer his Honor to the case of The People *vs.* Shorter, 4 Barbour, 460.

Mr. Brady—That has been overruled by the Court of Appeals of New-York, reported in 2d Comstock.

The District-Attorney would refer to 2d Comstock, to see how far it overruled the case in Barbour. He referred to these authorities, and also the case of The People *vs.* Doe, 1st Manning's Michigan Reports. Was there, he asked, any danger of bodily harm to Daniel E. Sickles at the hands of Philip Barton Key at the time of the homicide? If not, he put it to his Honor and the jury that the principle of self defence could not apply. Nay, more. If Mr. Sickles believed that Mr. Key was, then and there, proceeding to his House for the purpose of committing felony, much less a misdemeanor, the principle of self-defence could not apply as a justification. It had been said by the defence that, unless their doctrine was announced by this Court, and sustained by this jury, the doors of the people of this District would have to be closed. Standing here, said he, not as a public prosecutor but as a private citizen, I, on the part of the people of this District denounce the doctrine that the protection of the wife or daughter's virtue is to be bound in the husband's or the brother's revolver. It may do for other countries, for other climes, and for other religions, where the law of force, as applied to woman is carried out in all its violence and wrong. But in a Christian community, where woman is ennobled and dignified, and elevated by Christian law, and Christian rule, the true and the only protection to female chastity is to be found in the woman's own virtue and in her own character. Stronger than bars and bolts, the flash of woman's virtue is as quick as God's lightning, and as sure. Far more effectual is it for silencing seducers or revelers in licentiousness than Derringer or revolver. Every pure woman necessarily and by the gift of God, in Christian communities, carries that weapon along with her. There is no seducer, no villain, I care not from whence he comes, or how he may have trained himself in the arts of seduction, who can resist the showing of that weapon for one solitary instant. I thank God that the locations and maids of our land have a surer protection than the pistol or the bowie knife. Sad indeed would be their fate if it were not so. If it were so, one half of this whole community would not use a weapon, and the other half would use it wrongfully and improperly. The spirit of virtue which God had implanted in the woman's heart, tells her as if by the flash of lightning what are the intentions towards her of a man, whether honorable or dishonorable, and she has but to use for one moment this gift which God in his benevolence and bounty has given to her for the purpose of silencing and stifling, not in death but in shame, to the proposer, every offer that would imply the slightest touch of contamination or of insult. It is found everywhere. It is a circle of glory which adorns the female brow, and sheds its blessed and happy light alike on hovel and on palace. It stands there as the protector of the wife, though the husband may be on distant seas, far away from home, with his protecting arm. It is there ready to assist at a moment and to resist effectually the advance of every slimy reptile who, under the guise, whether of friendship or of fraud, walks into the house of purity for the purpose of defiling one of its inmates. The very moment you bring the law of force for the purpose of protecting female honor, that moment you sacrifice female honor. If it is to be protected by the sword, the knife and the pistol, it is unworthy of protection. Unless it be that God-ennobling nobility, in and of itself, and unless it exists of itself and for itself, it is unworthy to be cherished or known. The history of the world has shown that to be true, Go back as far as you please, and trace history from the earliest dates down to the present time, examine all creeds and all examples, and I say that it stands out on the pages of History, at all times and throughout each one of its lustres, as the fixed and recorded truth, that wherever woman has been left alone to the vindication of her own virtue, and wherever man has kept the contaminating hand of violence from her, for the purpose even of protecting her, she has risen in her purity, God-ennobled and self-vindicated. The great God of Heaven has laid his hand with consecration on the air head of virtue, and when the virtuous woman ceases to be her own protector and her own guardian, by force of the power which God has given to her, she and her virtue both sink into the dust, and in its stead rises the crest of murder and violence, and of wrong, and of debauchery. The learned gentleman (Mr. Stanton) said that when the law does not or cannot give redress, it is left to natural right. It is not necessary to rebut this position, although we think it could be successfully. It certainly gives no right of vengeance. In 4th Book of Blackstone, page 6, the doctrine on which the defence seems to rest is utterly exploded by this enunciation. The theory of law is not contradicted, that every man is presumed to consent to the laws of society which are made in behalf of society. The law punishes murder, but it is said it does not properly punish a fallacy, and, therefore, a man may say I am remitted to my original rights for punishing where the law does not inflict punishment. This is manifestly an absurdity. According to the first theory it is man's duty to acquiesce in such laws as are positively made. There is a positive enactment of this community with regard to murder, and according to all rational theory the prisoner has assented, or is supposed to have assented to that enactment. He is prohibited from committing murder, and although the law might not have a specific punishment for adultery, he is not, therefore, privileged to supply such a defect. Although he may have a right to punish, he has no right to violate another provision: If he does, he becomes a wrong-doer. Although he may have a right to redress a wrong, yet he has no right to redress it by an infraction of the human compact into which he has entered.

Having endeavored to answer the arguments of Mr. Stanton, the District Attorney proceeded to notice those of Mr. Brady. He understood him as contending that the jury are the judges of the law as well as the facts. But the administration of the law is divided into three different compartments. The Judge has his functions, the jury have their functions, and the Executive his. Who wears the *gladus justicia*. If he (Mr. Ould) had read the law aright it was for the Court to pass on all questions of law. It was for the jury to pass on all the questions of fact, and the duty of the Executive, under the Constitution of the United States, to decide on the propriety of inflicting the punishment. These functions are separate and distinct, and when one trenches on the other, a usurpation is committed. The Court has not only to decide the question of law, but all the law which belongs to the case. It made no matter whether it be criminal or civil law; the very moment it becomes a question of law, it became the Court to decide it. It becomes the jury to find the facts, and to apply the law as it is laid down by the Court. A question of justification, malice or provocation is a matter of law, and cooling time is question of law; and in this connection he combated the arguments of the defence, and quoted 3d Bennett's Missouri Reports, the Commonwealth *vs.* Moseler, and various other authorities in support of his position. He also quoted authority which, he said, was recognized as controlling in this District from 5th Cranch, in which was embodied the remark of Judge Story: "That it is the duty of the Court to instruct the jury as to the law, and the duty of the jury to follow the law thus laid down. The District-Attorney had stated what are the functions of the Court and jury. In addition, the Constitution of the United States has imposed on the President a certain duty to perform, in connection with the administration of public justice, namely—the pardoning power. This, by the true policy of the law, is given to the Chief Magistrate for the express purpose of keeping the Court within its functions, and the jury within theirs: also with the view of preventing gross and aggravated injustice from being perpetrated on a party under form of law." As the circumstances of this case had been referred to by the defense, he would say, in reply, a pistol was found. His learned and distinguished friend (Mr. Brady) inquired, "To whom did it belong and who used it?" He (Mr. Ould) should not pretend to give the answer; he would let the witnesses speak. Mr. Van Wyck said he saw a pistol in the hand of Mr. Sickles. Mr. Read, the clearest witness, whose statement seemed the most coherent, said he saw a pistol in Mr. Sickles' hand at the very spot; and further, that no pistol was in the hand of Mr. Key at the time. Not only had Mr. Key no pistol at that time, but he had none at any time. Not a solitary witness had stated any pretence of the fact. Who, then, had the pistol, and who fired it? To whom did it belong. It must have been the man who was seen to have a pistol, and not him who had none at all. And in the same connection it was asked why not produce witnesses to show that Mr. Key was not in the habit of going armed? Was it incumbent on the United States to show that he was not in the habit of going armed when there was no pretence that he was armed at all?

Mr. Brady—You have not forgotten that we offered to show that Mr. Key said he was prepared for any emergency, at the same time placing his hand on the breast-pocket of his coat.

District-Attorney—I am speaking of the testimony in the case. His Honor's ruling was that that did not shed any light on the question, and was immaterial.

Mr. Brady—But I understand you now to say that there is no pretense that Mr. Key was armed. I pretend that he was armed.

The District-Attorney explained that he spoke only of the testimony; but if the gentlemen wanted to give evidence to the jury to show who used that pistol, why did not the defense summon Mr. Butterworth? The defense complained that the prosecution did not produce the friends of Mr. Key to give the negative proof that the deceased did not carry arms habitually; but why did not the defense itself produce that friend of Mr. Sickles who witnessed the whole transaction, and who could say positively who it was that used the pistol in question? The defence had referred to the case of Mingo, but that was a case of mutual combat.

Mr. Brady—The question there arose as to whether malice should be proved, and Judge Curtis ruled that, under all the circumstances of the case, the responsibility devolved on the prosecution to prove malice. He contended that where the prosecution failed to give evidence as to the controversy between the parties at the moment of the homicide, the Jury should acquit.

The District-Attorney replied that the plea in Mingo's case was a plea of self-defense, and that that was so sustained by the evidence that the judge had the impression that it was a case of self-defense; but in this case the evidence was put upon the issue that Mr. Sickles intended to kill Mr. Key, and that he was justified in killing him. Counsel for the defense had argued that cooling time applied only to cases of mutual combat, and that this, not being a case of mutual combat, the principle of cooling time did not apply.

Mr. Brady—Cooling time as to the adultery.

District-Attorney—It seemed to be a *concessum* in this case that there was an intention to kill. Now, he held that where there was an intention to kill, that is a proof of malice. Malice and the intent to kill were, in cases where there was no mutual combat, one and the same thing. If the defence claimed the exclamation of Mr. Sickles as proof that at the moment of the homicide there was no malice, he asked could he not refer to that other declaration, wherein the prisoner followed up the first exclamation by the question, "Is the d——d villain dead?" To his mind that inevitably proved malice. His learned friend, (Mr. Brady,) in one of his fiery wheelings, had said that if Philip Barton Key could be put upon the stand, he would say so and so. I would to God, said the District-Attorney, that Philip Barton Key could be put upon the stand: perhaps much that is now dark, much that is now covered with gloom, much that is now not understood, could be made plain as if by the flashing of the sunbeam. Perhaps the gentleman (Mr. Brady) might be put in possession of facts of which he does not now dream, and which he does not now believe to exist. It might show a very different transaction from that which has been painted by the evidence. The only party who could array facts in his defense, or in his behalf, has been silenced in death, and the testimony which might have been adduced for the purpose of vindicating his character is unknown and unheard: therefore, so far as he is concerned, it is the same as if that testimony had never existed. He might have shown, perhaps, that although sinning himself, he was sinned against; that, instead of as has been charged in this case, his entering into the house of his bosom friend for the purpose of wronging him, malignantly and violently, in defiance of all the laws of God and man, and of the sacred obligations of friendship, he himself was seduced by the temptations repeated and continued until those higher moral bulwarks that should have supported his character gave way beneath repeated shocks. I say not whether it was so or was not so: the only party that could have had the opportunity of bringing that evidence here and vindicating his character is gone; I say not what the fact was.

Mr. Brady—The District-Attorney will recollect that we offered to prove his own declaration, that this was a mere child, and that he stood in paternal relations to her.

The District-Attorney made no reply, and pursued that point no further. There was but one other position to which he would allude, and that was the connection of this question with insanity. The matter of insanity had been frequently under the consideration of this Court, and he would, therefore, simply refer to some doctrines which, with great solemnity and authority had been given at other times, bearing on the question now under discussion. He would refer particularly to the opinion rendered by the twelve Judges in England in the McNaughton case, in response to certain queries propounded by the House of Lords. That decision, as rendered by Chief Justice Tindall, appeared to him a model, not only of eloquence, but of judicial learning. Counsel read some of the queries and responses, commenting upon them as he proceeded and referred to other authorities bearing on the same point, among them to Chief Justice Hornblower's ruling in Spencer's case, quoted in Wharton's Criminal Law, 7, 12. His Honor himself had decided that it was necessary for the United States to prove the sanity of the accused. This plea of insanity was in the nature of a special defence. Nay, in the nature of a plea of confession and avoidance. It was necessary for such a plea to be proved to the satisfaction of the jury. If a suit were brought against a married woman on a bond, and if she pleads that she is a married woman, unless she succeeds in satisfying the jury of the truth of that plea, issues of law and fact are both found against her.

Mr. Brady—How would it be if the general issue was on record?

The District-Attorney—The question cannot arise except on a plea of confession and avoidance and it admits the plaintiff's case; so a plea of insanity admits the charge.

Mr. Carlisle—The confession stands without the avoidance.

The District Attorney—Certainly. He would not put to his Honor the argument as to the facility with which insanity may be simulated or feigned, and how wrong it would be to let the party accused thus escape the just punishment which his crimes should bring down on his guilty head.

JUDGE CRANCH'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The prisoner having been brought into Court, from which he had been temporarily absent, Judge CRANCH proceeded to address the Jury. He said:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The Court is asked to give to the Jury certain instructions, whether on the part of the United States or on the part of the defense. The first instruction asked for by the United States is in these words:

If the jury believe, from the evidence in this whole cause, that the prisoner, on the day named in the indictment, and in the County of Washington aforesaid, killed the said Philip Barton Key, by discharging at, against and into the body of him, the said Philip Barton Key, a pistol or pistols, loaded with gunpowder and ball, thereby giving him a mortal wound or wounds, and that such killing was the wilful and intentional act of the prisoner, and was induced by the belief that the said deceased had seduced his (the prisoner's) wife; and on some day or days, or for any period definite or indefinite, prior to the day of such killing, had adulterous intercourse with the said wife, and that the prisoner was not provoked to such killing by any assault or offer of violence then used and there made by the deceased upon or against him, then such wilful and intentional killing, if found by the jury, upon all the facts and circumstances given in evidence, is murder. But such killing cannot be found to have been wilful and intentional in the sense of this instruction, if it shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the jury, upon the whole evidence aforesaid, that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of such killing.

This instruction embodies the law of this case on the particular branch of it to which it relates, and is granted with some explanatory remarks as to insanity, with a reference to which the prayer closes. A great English Judge has said on the trial of Oxford, who shot at the Queen of England, vol. 9 Carrington and Paine's Reports, p. 533, "That if the prisoner was laboring under some controlling disease which was, in truth, the acting power within him which he could not resist, then he will not be responsible." And again: "The question is whether he was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he was committing, or, in other words, whether he was under the influence of a diseased mind and was really unconscious at the time he was committing the act that that was a crime. A man is not to be excused from responsibility if he has capacity and reason sufficient to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong as to the particular act he is doing, a knowledge and consciousness that the act he is doing is wrong and criminal, and will subject him to punishment. In order to be responsible, he must have sufficient power of memory to recollect the relation in which he stands to others, and in which others stand to him; that the act he is doing is contrary to the plain dictates of justice and right, injurious to others, and a violation of the dictates of duty. On the contrary, although he may be laboring under a partial insanity, if he still understands the nature and character of the act and its consequences; if he has a knowledge that it is wrong and criminal, and a mental power sufficient to apply that knowledge to his own case, and to know that if he does the act, he will do wrong and receive punishment, such partial insanity is not sufficient to exempt him from responsibility for criminal acts." (Vol. 7, Metcalfe's reports, pages 500, 501 and 503. The second and third instructions asked for by the United States, will be answered together. They are in these words:

If the jury believe from the evidence that the deceased was killed by the prisoner by means of a leaden bullet discharged from a pistol, such killing implies malice in law, and is murder.

That the burden of rebutting the presumption of malice by showing circumstances of alleviation, excuse or justification, rests on the prisoner, and it is incumbent on him to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the jury, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him.

Both these instructions are granted. The fourth instruction asked for by the United States is in these words;

That every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner.

This prayer of the United States is answered by prayer eleven of the defence. The fifth instruction asked by the United States is in these words:

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the deceased previous to the day of his death had adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner, and further, that the deceased on the day of his death, shortly before the prisoner left his house, made signals, inviting to a further act or acts of adultery, which said signals, or a portion of them, were seen by the prisoner; and that, influenced by such provocation, the prisoner took the life of the deceased, such provocation does not justify the act or reduce such killing from murder to manslaughter.

Such the Court thinks is the law, and grants the instruction. Now we come to those asked on the part of the defence, the first of which are in these words:

There is no presumption of malice in this case, if any proof of "alleviation, excuse or justification" arise out of the evidence for the prosecution.

There is, gentlemen, a legal presumption of malice in every deliberate killing, and the burden of repelling it is on the slayer, unless evidence of alleviation, mitigation, excuse or justification arise out of the evidence adduced against him. The alleviation, mitigation, excuse or justification must be such as the law prescribes, and within the limits already laid down in the instructions given to you. The second instruction asked for by the defence is:

The existence of malice is not presumable in this case if, on any rational theory consistent with all the evidence, the homicide was either justifiable, excusable, or an act of manslaughter.

The answer to the first prayer will be taken in connection with his response to prayer number two: "If upon any course of reasoning consistent with all the evidence," and the law as laid down by you to the Court, and the rules by which it is ascertained what is legal provocation, what is justification or excuse, you should come to the conclusion that there was such justification or excuse, or that the homicide was manslaughter, then the presumption of malice which every killing of a human being involves, is met. You will recollect that manslaughter is the killing of a man without malice. The third prayer on the part of the defence is:

If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted.

The answer given to prayer number two is an answer to that. The fourth prayer is

If the jury believe that Mr. Sickles, when the homicide occurred, intended to kill Mr. Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter.

This instruction the Court declines to give: manslaughter may exist, and most frequently does where the slayer intended to destroy life, but under circumstances which reduce the defence. The fifth prayer is in these words:

It is for the jury to determine, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the act charged upon Mr. Sickles is murder or justifiable homicide.

Neither can this instruction be granted, as to the jury belongs the decision of matters of fact, and to the Court the decisions of matters of law, which it is the duty of the jury to receive from the Court, and from the evidence and the law applied to the facts, it is the province and legal right of the jury to return a general verdict of guilty or not guilty of murder, or manslaughter. The sixth instructions for the defence are:

If the jury find that Mr. Sickles killed Mr. Key, while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, Mr. Sickles cannot be convicted of either murder or manslaughter.

If this prayer refers to actual (existing at the moment) adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner, the slaying of the deceased would be manslaughter, and by existing adultery, I do not mean that the prisoner stood by and witnessed the fact of adultery transpiring, for it is easy to suppose the actual fact to be established simultaneously with the killing by other evidence, in perfect consistence with the law: if, for instance, the husband saw the adulterer leave the bed of the wife, or shot him while trying to escape from his chamber. If, however, a day or half a day intervene between the conviction of the husband of the guilt of his wife and the decease of, and after the lapse of such time the husband take the life of the deceased, the law considers that it was done deliberately, and declares that it is murder (Jarboe's case.) The seventh and eighth instructions can be answered together. They are as follows:

If, from the whole evidence, the jury believe that Mr. Sickles committed the act, but, at the time of doing so, was under the influence of a diseased mind and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder.

If the jury believe that, from any predisposing cause, the prisoner's mind was impaired, and, at the time of killing Mr. Key, he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Mr. Key, as the debauchee of his wife, and at the time of his committing the act, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not guilty of any offence whatever.

The instructions asked for both these prayers are granted. The ninth reads thus:

It is for the jury to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind as to the immediate facts upon the commission of the particular act in question—the homicide—from the means of its recourse.

To this prayer the Court responds thus: It is for the jury to say what was the state of Mr. Sickles' mind at the respective time to decide upon the testimony by the homicide, receding to the law as given by the Court in relation to the degree of insanity, whether it will or will not, excuse, that is the jury, having, if the fact of the existence or non-existence of such degree of insanity. The rest of this prayer is:

And what was the conditions of the parties respectively as to being armed or not being armed.

These are open questions for the jury, as are any other questions that may arise upon the consideration of the evidence, the whole of which is to be taken in view by the jury.

So much of the instructions as I have now read, I grant without qualification. The tenth prayer reads thus:

The law does not require that the insanity which absolves from crime should exist for any definite period, but only that it exist at the moment when the act occurred with which the accused is and is charged.

That instruction is granted. The time when the insanity is to operate is the moment when the crime charged upon the party was committed, if committed at all. The eleventh and last instruction asked reads this way:

If the jury have any doubt as to the case, either in reference to the homicide or the question of sanity, Mr. Sickles should be acquitted.

The instruction, as I understood in referring to prayer four of the United States, will be answered in conjunction with it. It reads in this way:

Every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner.

It does not appear to be questioned that if a doubt is entertained by the jury the prisoner is to have the benefit of it. As to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the moment of committing the act charged, it is argued by the United States that every man being presumed to be sane, this presumption must be overcome by evidence satisfactory to the jury, that he was insane, when the deed was done. This is not the first time the inquiry has engaged my attention. The point was made and decided at the June Term, 1858, in the case of the United States *vs.* Dev

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1,000 Double skirt Organdie Robes,
1,000 Double-skirt Barege Robes,
Gros Grain and Bayadere Grenadine Robes,
Just received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 128 William-st.
between Fulton and John sts.
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.

POPULAR RIBBON TRADE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cases of
NEW RIBBONS
In choice styles and good variations.
PRICES REMARKABLY CHEAP.
No. 365 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
100 cases
of
AMARANTH PRINTS, Schwabe and Potter's make, received per late steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS, to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloth, 1¾ yards wide.
Black De Laines and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Robes, double Jupes, very beautiful.
Black Grenadine Bareges, very handsome.
Grape Maretz and Bonshire Crapes, new goods.
English Barèges two yards wide, $1 per yard.
Bayadere Barèges, in great variety, without lustre.
Treble-width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
CHEAP BAREGES,
GRENADINES, SILKS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED,
PER STEAM-SHIP "EUROPA."
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
NEW BAREGES, GRENADINES, SILKS, &C.,
in Robes and by the Yard.
NOVEL AND ELEGANT IN STYLE,
BUDGET AND WILL BE SOLD GREATLY UNDER THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
AT RETAIL.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 25th, 1859,
With their
SELECT RETAIL STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
NOT SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
EITHER IN
STYLE, VARIETY, OR PRICE.
COMPRISING
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED CHALLIES,
CALICOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, CURTAINS, MUSLINS, &c
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DRILLINGS,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
ALSO,
ONE CASE 4-4 FINE IRISH LINEN, at 25c. PER YARD.
WARRANTED ALL PURE LINEN.
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
A VERY DESIRABLE FABRIC,
CONFINED TO THEIR HOUSE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & Co.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 25,
Their entire stock of STELLA SHAWLS at the following
REDUCED PRICES.
200 at $5, reduced from $7.
250 at $6, reduced from $8.
400 at $7, reduced from $9
300 at $8, reduced from $10.
200 at $10, reduced from $12.
150 at $11, reduced from $14.
All of the above goods are in new designs, and are well worthy of the attention of buyers.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions.
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-plys, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On Monday, April 25,
DOUBLE JUPE, TWO VOLANTS, and DOUBLE JUPE and MANTELET ROBES.
Also, ORGANDIES and MUSLINS in all the fashionable shades—as VIOLET DES ALPES, GROSEILLE, &c., &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

291 **GOLD WINDOW SHADES,** 291
BUFF
And WHITE HOLLAND Do.
in stock or manufactured to order, by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
291 BROADWAY. 291

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
300 PIECES
Will be offered at retail,
Monday, April 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS AND CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
A magnificent assortment,
LATEST OF ALL THE NOVELTIES.
Ladies' cloth Chesterfields, all colors, from $3 50 to $5.
Ladies' Superior French Cloths, newest colors, with Dahlia Trimmings, from $5 to $7 50.
Rich Black Silk Sacs and Chesterfields, at $5 to $3 50.
Rich Black Silk Mantillas, new styles.
Also,
ALL SIZES OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SACKS.
We invite the attention of ladies to our present stock. Our prices will be found 30 and 40 per cent. below Broadway, and our garments equally as good.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

J. A BLUXOME.
NO. 651—BROADWAY—NO. 651.
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH CORSETS,
LACE SBAWLS AND POINTS, SKIRTS,
REAL LACES, KID GLOVES,
BLACK FLOUNCING LACES, MITS.
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
A few doors above Bleecker-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 80 rue Richelieu,	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kashmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per *Fulton* a large assortment of
SILK ROBES,
GRENADINE, BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE,
Together with a choice collection of every description Dress Goods by the Yard.
Also several cartons of
REAL LACES AND
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

BAYLES & LAMBERT,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 710 BROADWAY, "Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season.
JAMES BAYLES,
CONOVER E. LAMBERT.
JAMES BAYLES,
Formerly of the firm of Blackwell, Bayles & Co.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
All seasonable and elegant fashions in
Walking Shoes, Ties, Gaiters, Slippers,
Sandals, Toilet Slippers,
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ALEXANDER PARIS KID GLOVES.
A complete assortment of black, dark, medium and light
Just received per steamers *Europa* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Reade and Chambers sts.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Pressed Carpets,	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets,	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	55c to 65
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets,	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Two lots are especially adapted for Clergymen's Robes.
Call and see them. Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring for $8 per dozen; 14-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. C. F. HARDY, Skirt Factory, No. 585 Sprig st., near Wooster.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantines, and Cotton Fabrics of every description.
FOR SPRING WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands, Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

REMOVAL.—WM. SIMMONS, NO. 637 BROADway, (formerly No 554,) is now prepared with a large stock of Spring and Summer Millinery, which cannot be surpassed for beauty, style, and price, by any house in the trade.

S. CHAMBERS HAS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S under linen and garments of all kinds, of the newest styles, best quality and superior make, and sells at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

SALLARD, SMITH & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

INFANTS', GIRLS' AND BOYS' IMPORTED Leghorn and fancy braid hats and caps in all colors, New and elegant styles at BANTA'S, corner Canal and Wooster-sts.

STRAW GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES —A large and elegant variety for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. Ladies Riding Hats. Firs premium has been awarded. KELLOGG, 381 Canal-st

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHE-PEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue de Grand Chantier, Paris.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
Will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
Containing 112 pages of illustrations, Critical Reviews, and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
Including the most approved and late initial, and higher books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, History, Writing, Music, Languages, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making nearly 100 volumes of choice
PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Constructed on uniform principles by successful practical Teachers.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business this new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
For May. 1859.
One dollar a year.
SINGLE NUMBERS 10 CENTS EACH.
For table of Contents see
THIS DAY'S TRIBUNE.
H. R. PRICE Publisher and Bookseller.
No. 3 Everett House New York.
HEALTH AND DISEASE.
Now ready, only One dollar.

JUST PUBLISHED—A WORK OF GREAT VALUE,
THE COTTAGE TESTAMENT,
With colored notes, references, readings, maps, tables, remarks, a geographical dictionary of the principal places, &c., &c. 1 vol. 18mo., morocco flexible binding; price 75c., in gilt $1. Copies mailed free of postage on receipt of price. Sunday Schools supplied. Every Clergyman and Superintendent should have one. Every teacher and scholar should have one.
Agents wanted. J. S. GILMAN, Publisher,
No 32 Beekman-st.

$15 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS—The success of the GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST is unprecedented. More than 40,000 copies have already been sold, and, from present indications, the sale will reach 100,000 copies this year. Encouraged by this success, the publishers have issued the *Gentle Annie Melodist No. 2*, containing the words and music of fifty of the very best songs, among which will be found songs from Il Trovatore—Agatha—Long, Long Weary Day—We Met by Chance—Beautiful Venice—Berry Havens—Ellen Bayne—I'm Not Myself at all—Charity—Widow Macree—Maggie's in de Cold Ground—Old Play-ground, &c., &c. Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 1, 25 cents; Gentle Annie Melodist, No. 2, 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sheet music, music hooks, superior violin and guitar strings, sent by mail and postage prepaid, where the price is sent with the order.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet,
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP,
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines, Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 6,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 2, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed, together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINE ARTS.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES—PAINTED BY MR. F. E. CHURCH.—J. McCLURE, Publisher, has much pleasure in announcing the completion of the great South American Landscape, upon which Mr. Church has been recently engaged, and that it will shortly be on view at Lyric Hall, No 765 Broadway, for a few days previous to its departure for Europe.

PARTIES INTENDING TO PLACE STATUary, Paintings, Bronzes, &c., on exhibition, on sale or to be sold at the Gala Auction closing of the great Floral Festival to be held at Palace Gardens and Hall during the second week in May, will please call on Messrs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINE ARTS.—IN ADDITION TO THE SPLENDID furniture which will be sold on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 203 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park, will be a group of statuary, in marble, by Philip, a favorite pupil of the late Lorenzo Dow.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
Tilt. Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHARRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.
From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.
It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Haseltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham: pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.
For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HASELTINE, J. A. FOWLER.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or S. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No 39 Nassau-st
P. S.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON can be consulted for three days, at the aforesaid place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—MRS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tomkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton-st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 9, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of H. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

ROCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, under 12 years, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park row; also, by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 659 Broadway

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $180 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WIMANT, Principal.

A PLEASANT HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR LADS.—Badeau's Boarding School for small boys under 12 years of age, at Tarrytown, only 27 miles from New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and a most healthy and beautiful location. Select and number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to Capt. JOHN B. VAIL, Lafarge House, New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. See circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $2; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN.—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 56 Baltic-st. to No. 184 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentleman instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as primary teacher in a school where she will be given advanced music lessons in part payment for her services. She has had some experience in teaching, and can give the best references. Address R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ABELAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of H. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Ross, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

DANBURY ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal, may be consulted with reference to the School and the reception of pupils on this Wednesday, from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the bookstore of Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st. Ample references given.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT FORDHAM, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school is easy

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; the other as waitress. They understand their business perfectly, and can be highly recommended from their last place. The reason of their leaving, the family is giving up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, CAPABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire for three days at No. 114 Lexington-av. Would not object to going a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent nurse; one who has taken charge of children from their birth; can be highly recommended from her last situation; any respectable family wishing such a person call at No. 114 West 11th-st., basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; can do up gentlemen's shirts in the neatest style; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 478 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth, having always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITuation as chambermaid, or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young lady to take charge of children and teach the English branches in general. Is a neat sewer. A French family preferred. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. City reference. Apply for two days at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE to do general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman from England, as seamstress; would take charge of one grown child, or wait on a lady; no objection to go to the country. Please call at No. 220½ 12 doors below Prince-st.,) Bowery. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced, trustworthy and highly recommended Protestant young woman, she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will be found competent, steady, willing and obliging, is neat about her work and kind to children. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing and ironing or general housework. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 254 7th av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Best of City reference can be had at No. 120 Saint Mark's-place, 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at 24 Christopher-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waiter, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 55 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children. The best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a first-class cook. Has good City reference from her last place. No objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cham'ermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Would go as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general housekeeper in a small family; no objection to the country during the Summer. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family, is capable of taking charge of the silver and dining room. Apply at her present employer's, No. 88 East 16th-st., where she has lived three years. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, BROUGHT up in this country, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business well; best of references if required. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in all its branches; is willing to travel for the Summer months; satisfactory references. Call at 26 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; one who understands her business; can be seen for two days at the place where she is now living, No 82 East 35th-st., near 4th-av. Best of references given.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is an excellent washer and ironer; has two years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 69 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook and as good baker. Is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid. She is a good plain sewer; can do fine washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Call at No. 363 East 24th-st, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse; would like the entire charge of children; has had several years' experience in the care of young children; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family wishing to do it in her own place, who thoroughly understands it, and can give full satisfaction; who understands clear starching and ironing. Call at No. 140 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first class cook; knows her business and all its branches; can produce the best City reference. Apply at No. 426 3d-av., near 32d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in a respectable fancy store, or would go as governess to young children; will travel if required. Best reference. Address M. L. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, washer and ironer, who has three years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 368 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 100 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 178 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK AND laundress in one family; cook understands bread baking and biscuits. Apply at her last place, No. 115 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, understands her business well. Has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 East 13th st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, the best City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 1,110 Broadway, one door from 39th st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse or seamstress, has no objections to go to the country; good City reference. Please call at No. 257 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 91 25th st., in the candy store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSE keeping wishes to get situations for two faithful industrious and intelligent girls, the one as chambermaid, the other as waitress. Apply at No. 34 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Has the best of City references, and can be seen for two days, at No. 119½ 20th st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day to wash and iron or to do house cleaning. Good references Call at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, in rear of milk depôt.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to secure a good situation for two sisters; one as first-class cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and the other waitress. Both perfectly understand their business. Can be seen at their present employer's, and best City references given. Inquire at No. 41 East 23d-st.

EMPLOYERS REQUIRING RESPECTABLE Protestant and other help, experienced and well recommended, consisting of English, Welsh, Scotch, German, and others, can be supplied without fail, as there is a large number on hand and waiting, at WESLEY'S first and only up town Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. A lady in attendance. Fine, smart Protestant girls, with good reference, wanted to supply our daily calls, at highest wages, in private families.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants at MORRIS CONNERT'S Establishment, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, waiters, gardeners, coachmen, farmers, &c. Orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN, AND every other kind of servants, may always be found at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German spoken.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR the encouragement of faithful domestics No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of servants anxious to engage at moderate wages. Servants with good references obtained.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY SEVERAL GERMAN, ENGLISH, Irish and other girls, of known respectability, situations as good families, this day. Apply at the Broadway Agency, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles. Only girls of the most reliable character admitted. N. B.—The only reliable sonree for German and Protestant help. The German and French languages spoken. J. PICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2 doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is competent to take the entire charge of children, and also competent and willing to take charge of a baby from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last places; can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook who understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing, or go as laundress; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 291 9th-st., third floor, near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress, or would do chamberwork in a private family; will be found capable of discharging her duties as such; most satisfactory reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 191 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, in the City or a few miles in the country; one as nurse and chambermaid, takes the entire charge of a baby, wages $7; the other as cook in all its branches, makes pastry, soups and jellies, wages $9. Call at No. 215 East 23d st.; best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced young woman, with the best of City references; very fond of and kind to young children, and can take full charge of a baby, and would make herself generally useful. Address No. 91 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork, or sewing; would go in the country, or in a large family; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches, who has good City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 358 21 av, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waiter, or for waiting alone; is a good sewer; no objection to nursing, or the country for the Summer; is willing and smart. Call at No. 312 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can be seen at her last employer's, where she has lived nearly three years; the best of reference can be given. Call at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as an excellent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1-av., corner 13th-st., where she can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a most excellent laundress or chambermaid, and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 214 1st-av., corner 13th-st., where she can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chambermaid, and has no objection to do up ladies' finery in the neatest manner. Can have the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at No. 82 West 10th st., 2d house from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, HONEST Protestant girl, a situation as general housework; is a good plain cook; first rate baker and a splendid washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply at No. 216 Bowery.

WANTED—THE CHARGE OF A HOUSE FOR THE summer, by a respectable widow and her son. Can be highly recommended. Would also wash for the family, if required. Address No. 7 Union court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands preserves, pastry and baking; has no objection to go in the country. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 10 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter or washer and ironer. Can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 159 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy person, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on grown children and do chamberwork; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 86 West 28th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE IN THE care of children a situation; she is very neat and genteel in appearance; has good references from her last place. Also from other's where she has lived. Can be seen at her mother's residence, No. 436 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, washing and ironing; would prefer a place where there was another German girl in the family. Inquire at No. 33 West 43d st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting, French fluting and hair-dressing; willing to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney, between Grand and Division sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objections to take care of a baby. Call at No. 83 West 26th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE IRISH GIRL, a situation to do housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 192 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 22d-st., near the corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO has lived for eight years in the City, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 113 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family. Has first-class City references. Call at No. 215 East 19th-st. Can be seen for two-days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A CAPAble woman; understands soups, meats, pastry, jellies, &c. Good City reference. Apply at No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; one that thoroughly understands her business from experience; has good City reference. Apply No. 116 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE employment for a trustworthy, competent woman as cook in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 32 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 1,015 Broadway, in the fancy store, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. Best of City references. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's place, 8th-st, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to do the washing and ironing in a private family; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 West 25th st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND HER daughter, a girl of 16, wishes to go on a voyage to Europe; is willing to wait on a lady, and do the work of her family for the voyage. Apply at No. 3 Prince-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife. The man is a first-rate coachman, understands the care and management of horses, sick and well, best carriages and harness, &c., &c. The woman could take care of a laundry or dairy, or take good care of a gentleman's house in the absence of the family, plain sewing &c. Both having the best of City reference, and are disposed to make themselves useful to their employer. Call or address a note to S. W. O. at Mr. DISNEY'S Harness and saddlery store, No. 125½ 4th-av., near 13th-st., or Mr. BENSON'S carriage factory, between Lexington and 3d-avs., 23d-st., N. Y., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man or assistant coachman, and to take charge of a vegetable garden, either in City or country; is a good, careful driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses; or would go traveling with a family; no objections to go to any part. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., above 36th-st., or address P. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS groom. He is well experienced about horses, and harness, or any kind of vehicle. He would go to the country with a private family, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. He is a temperate person. Address M. M., Box No. 207 *Times* office, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as assistant gardener, understands the care of horses and farming work generally; will be found useful and obliging; can give good references. Address J. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, BY A young man 20 years of age, accustomed to the dry goods trade. Best of City references. Apply at No. 61 [illegible] Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, also the training and breaking them to the saddle; has the very best City and country reference; has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; no objection to the country or any place to live in. Call on Mr. Campbell's, No. 89 4th-av., or address W. B. S., or Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for W. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married man, (no child,) who is a thorough gardener in every department of the trade—greenhouse, grapery, &c., &c.; is an active, energetic man, and feels confident that he will be able to give the same satisfaction as he has hitherto done in seven years' experience in this country. References unexceptionable. Apply to L., at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business and has the best of City references from some of the most respectable families; has no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen personally, from 9 to 2 P. M., each day, until suited, at No. 12 Union court, near University-place. If absent, address E. R., which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant man, as groom and coachman; can produce the best City references, and no objections to going a short distance in the country; he perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 162 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for C. V. M.

WANTED—A PLACE AS GARDENER AND FARmer, by a man that understands his business in both branches; the reclaiming and laying out of all kind of ground; or would take contracts in either the aboove branches from any gentleman in a good locality that a gardener is not kept steady. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, No. 26 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE without children; the man as farmer and gardener; can milk cows and take care of horses; the wife can cook, wash and iron; can take care of milk and butter; the man is sober, honest and industrious, and can give the best of reference. Address A. V. S., Bridgeport Post-office. Box No. 629, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who understands the business; also farming and management of cattle; long practice and good reference from this City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office. N. B.—All letters attended to. Can be seen for first 3 days at No. 475 Pearl st., in the basement, near Chatham.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE young man, employment; is well acquainted with the following work: coach-driving, gardening, grooming and the care of stock. Can produce satisfactory references for capability, sobriety and industry from last employers. A note addressed to M. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A middle aged Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended. It would be useless for any gentleman to answer this unless he wants an experienced man, and is willing to give good wages. Address J. T., Mr. Lowry, harness-maker, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, coaches and harness; no objection to the country for the Summer; first-class City reference given. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. C., No. 12 Union Court, or Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; can produce the very best of references; over seven years in his last place; the country preferred. Address J. V., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a single young man, in either country or City; has lived in some of the best families the last six years; understands his business. Has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, J. G. M., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman with a private family; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to go to the country; understands the care of horses perfectly well; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man. Be understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a careful driver. The country preferred. Has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A NICE PRIVATE family, as waiter, by a Protestant man, aged 30, lately from Europe. Every satisfaction will be given as to character and ability. Address A. N., No. 124 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has got City reference to certify as to capability. A note addressed to WILLIAM, Mr. Oorwin's store, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR FIRE man in a hotel. Can take care of horses if required. Good reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can give the very best of City reference from some of the best families in this City. Address Morris & Fowler, corner University place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OLD, A situation in a store, or to work with a gardener, or where he would make himself useful. Can give good City reference from last place. Call or address JOHN FITZPATRICK, No 134 Nassau-st., in the clothing store, or No. 15 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, in the rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful, is not afraid of work, has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman who truly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference, and has been driving through this City for the last five years. Address J. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days, or S. Lowery's saddlery store, No. 65 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a good moral family. The advertiser is well versed in business capacity and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to J. C., care of Mr. Alero Smith, No. 328 Bowery, corner of Bond st., will receive immediate attention until Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is willing to devote his time to his employer's advantage, will be obliging; best of City reference as to character and capability. Address N. R., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, COMpetent and trustworthy Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; has a reference of five years; will be found every respect efficient for his duties, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without children, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly, and can give the best of City reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address E. F. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—A SITUATION as coachman and groom. Understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, and will be found a competent and trustworthy man. Can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 198 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN aged 26 years as coachman or farm hand; has been acquainted with the business for years, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best references. Address J. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN WITH SATISFACTORY reference, and without incumbrance, wants a place as plain or under gardener; as he looks for but moderate wages and means honestly, he expects honest treatment. Address M. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BANK PORTER BY a well-conducted, intelligent and reliable man, or as collector or any other light respectable employment in a wholesale or commission house. References unexceptionable. Address S. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who understands his business perfect in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address M. L., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FLOUR OR GROcery store, by a young man about 19 years old, who has the best of reference from his last employer. Is desirous of getting immediate employment. Is to be seen, until suited, at No. 430 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter (Protestant) a situation by May 1; understands his business thoroughly; is a good market man; makes ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address, for three days, at No. 177 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, by a highly respectable man, who is well acquainted with his duties, and has unquestionable City references from late employers in the City. Address A. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first rate qualities; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; and will be found very obliging. Can be highly recommended. Address W. S. Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who understands his business in all respects; can give the best of City reference from his last place, and has had last eight years' experience in this business. Address J. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a good situation for his coachman; is a first-rate driver and groom, honest and sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Address J. B., for two days, Box No. 991 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single young man, who is very capable of his business and has good City references to that effect. Address J. H., No. 3 Garden Row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM IN A GENtleman's stable. Country preferred. Can take care of from 3 to 4 horses. Harness and wagons. Can furnish good reference. Address A. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Call at, or address a note to, Mr. Cornhead's harness-store, 704 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman, farmer or gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener, or either; can give satisfactory references. Address M. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO HONEST GIRLS, GERMANS preferred. One to cook, wash, and iron; the other to do chamber work, waiting, and assist in the washing. None need apply, unless they can bring good City reference, and are willing to give all their time to their employer. Wages $7. Call at No. 15 Bond-st., all this week.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT DOMESTICS TO go into the country; one to be cook, to do plain cooking and the washing and ironing; and the other to be chambermaid and waiter. None need apply but those who can bring the best recommendations. Such may call for this week at No. 102 East 18th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COACHMAN AND waiter, who fully understands the care and management of horses and waiting in all its variety; willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. None need present themselves who cannot come well recommended in all respects. Apply to PHILIP SCHAFFNER, Chambers, No. 56 Murray-st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a small place in the country, and do the general work round the place. Wages moderate. Good recommendations required. Inquire of Mr. KIP, No. 27 William-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, A YOUNG MAN who understands book-keeping and general accounts, to keep the books of a concern in the interior of Alabama; salary $300 per annum, with board and washing; good references required. Address Box No. 2,698 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, GERMAN OR ENGlish middle-aged woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer for a small family in one of the pleasantest cities in Ohio. To one who can produce satisfactory recommendations good wages and a pleasant, permanent home will be given. Apply at No. 12 Vesey st.

WANTED—A BUYER AND SALESMAN IN A wholesale hoot and shoe house; one thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can influence trade. Address Box No. 1,421 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY OF FROM 14 to 16 years of age in a store; one who resides with his parents, and willing to make himself useful, may address, in his own writing, N. & B., Box No. 2,264 Post-office, with reference. Salary first year $100 to $150.

WANTED—GARDENER AND COACHMAN; A married Scotch or German Protestant, to take charge of horses and cows and direct in the garden; a house and vegetables will be furnished. Address H., Box No. 92 New-York Post-office, naming wages and references.

WANTED—FOUR TO SIX WRITERS TO WRITE original flash stories on the Revolution, the Sea, Western Border Life, and Temperance. Address with real name and place of interview, D. C. BRIAN, Station D, N. Y.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS LAUNdress to go a short distance in the country; must have good references. Apply at No. 15 Stone st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN AND groom; one who thoroughly understands his business, obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful. Inquire at 54 Broad-st., after 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS CHAMBER maid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references required. Apply at No. 272 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND IN A millinery store. Also, a first-rate milliner. Apply to J. HOPKINS, No. 907 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STATIONERY store; one who is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the business; none others need apply. Address Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE in Front-st., a boy not over 15 years of age, and one that can come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 204 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; she must thoroughly understand her duties, and have a good City reference. None but Protestants need apply at No. 286 West 22d-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, A Protestant woman, who understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 104 West 15th-st. Good City references will be required.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER, who understands his business. There is no greenhouse or grapery. Apply at No. 211 Pearl-st.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coal for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Aetor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a run of their "Aetor Mine" [illegible]

Office No. 79 Broadway corner of Wall-st.

BOARDING.

NO MOVING ON THE FIRST OF MAY.

Broadway and 8th-st., No. 135 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall, Board, with, superior suites of rooms, front, on second and third floors, for families, and single gentlemen. Location unexceptionable. Convenient to principal hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—OUR RESIDENCE IS A FOUR-story modern-built brick house; Croton water, gas, baths, &c.; has just received a thorough overhauling and cleaning, and we are now ready to receive single or married persons as boarders at a lower rate than any other house of that class in this city. Call at No. 231 West 35th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., and see if we tell you the truth. N. B.—A well-furnished parlor to let very low.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having 2 front rooms on 2d floor, and 2 back rooms on 3d floor, unoccupied, will rent them, with or without board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. The house is modern, convenient and very centrally located, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares. Accessible by cars and stages. Address Mrs. S. E. DORFEE, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor in first-class house with all modern improvements to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons wishing the comforts of a home will please apply. Neighborhood very pleasant and easy of access by stage or car. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, and one on the third floor, of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park, will be vacated in a few days. The house has recently been put in thorough order, and has every comfort pertaining to a genteel residence.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms with board at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, from $9 to $14, according to room. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let, with board, from May 1, three furnished rooms on second floor, connecting; terms from $30 to $40, according to number of persons; also, one large room on floor above; location central, near 6th-av. Address L. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single gentlemen, in a private family; second story rooms, front and back, furnished and newly fitted up, with full or partial board, and the comforts of a home. Also, a few single gentlemen. References required. The house is modern, convenient and very centrally located, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares. Accessible by cars and stages. Address Mrs. S. E. DORFEE, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor in first-class house with all modern improvements to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons wishing the comforts of a home will

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for THIRTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA FAVORITA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET—TO OBLIGE BENSON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—BOX AND COX.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'AMOUR QUI'L QU'EST QU'CA—MME. EBERHARD ET MLLE RATON—DE PIANO DE BERTHE

BOWERY THEATRE—GOTHAM—PONGO—OUR GAL.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O'NOLAN'S VOW—CROSSING THE LINE—RUGANINO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUS LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, today: April 27, at 11½ o'clock.

The Sickles Trial.

In a SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES, we publish this morning full Reports of the speeches of Mr. CARLISLE for the prosecution, and of the Hon. E. M. STANTON and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., for the defence, in the case of Mr. SICKLES. The speeches are very long, but they are also exceedingly able, as legal arguments and as specimens of forensic eloquence. They have a permanent importance and value in connection with one of the most remarkable cases in the whole history of criminal jurisprudence. The Reports were made by our Special Reporter, and are much more full and accurate than any which have been, or will be, published in any other quarter. Subscribers who may fail to receive the Supplement, will oblige us by giving notice at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long agony of the SICKLES' trial is over. The case was submitted to the jury about 2 P. M., yesterday, and the verdict of acquittal was rendered after an hour's deliberation. An extraordinary scene of excitement occurred in the Court-room on the verdict being rendered, the friends of Mr. SICKLES having borne him from the room almost before the Judge had time to discharge him. Full reports of the able speeches of the Counsel on both sides will be found in our columns this morning. The verdict was in accordance with public expectation in all parts of the country.

By the arrival of the screw-steamship *Circassian* at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway on the 18th inst., we have European advices five days later than previously received. The news continues of a very warlike character, and leaves little room to doubt an ultimate collision. The negotiations for a Congress to settle existing difficulties were progressing very slowly—Austria positively refusing to take part in the deliberations without a preliminary simultaneous disarming of all the Powers. Paris letter-writers regard peace as now entirely hopeless. The warlike preparations of France had assumed the most threatening proportions. Immense masses of troops being continually on the move. In Great Britain, the Ministerial statement to Parliament relative to the affairs of Europe had been postponed to the day of the steamer's sailing. The quotations for Cotton in the Liverpool market were somewhat lower on most qualities, and the tendency was to quietness. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally firm. The extreme quotation for Consols was 95¾ for both money and account.

News from Utah, received by the Overland California Mail, indicates an alarming condition of affairs in the Territory. The ill-feeling between the Mormons on one side, and the army and the "Gentiles" on the other, has reached a point at which it seems impossible to prevent a serious collision. A misunderstanding has also arisen between Gov. CUMMING and Gen. JOHNSTON, in reference to their respective powers, and an open rupture between Gov. CUMMING and the Federal Judiciary likewise existed. The trouble between Gen. JOHNSTON and the Governor grows out of the refusal of the former to withdraw the United States troops from Provo during the sitting of the Supreme Court, their presence having been suggested by the presiding Judge, for the protection of witnesses. The Court found it impossible to do any business, the Grand Jury refusing to find bills, and using every means to screen persons accused of murder and other crimes. The Governor had issued a proclamation siding with the Mormons, which was severely reprehended by the Judge. Owing to the excited state of feeling at Provo a detachment of one thousand troops had been ordered to its vicinity, and a collision between them and the Mormons was considered inevitable.

The steamer *St. Nicholas*, which exploded on Sunday night on the Mississippi, was bound from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and is, together with her cargo, a total loss. The number of killed is not yet ascertained, but we publish elsewhere a list of thirty-eight who are either known to have perished or are missing. The names of sixteen are also given who were more or less injured by the explosion. About fifty of the uninjured passengers arrived at Louisville on Monday, together with sixteen who were badly scalded, and who are under the care of the city authorities.

The arrest of Mr. MEJAN, French Consul at New-Orleans, on a charge of harboring a free negro sailor who deserted from his ship, has drawn out a vigorous protest from the British, Spanish, Prussian and Belgian Consuls at the port. The act is regarded as an infringement of the privileges and rights of Consuls.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the Senate of Illinois, has concluded its sessions for the present, adjourning to meet in June. The time for the next meeting was extended in order to enable the Committee to examine the books of the State Transfer Office in this City, which have been closed, by order of the Governor, and returned to Springfield.

A large number of colored people in Chicago are making preparations to emigrate to Hayti; having accepted an invitation from President GEFFRARD to settle in the island.

A General Convention of the colored voters of New-England has been called to meet in Boston on the 1st August, to take action in reference to the Presidential campaign of 1860.

The fortieth anniversary of the organization of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the United States was celebrated yesterday, by religious services in the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, a procession of the different lodges of the Order, an oration in Madison-square by G. Rep. R. B. BOYLSTON of South Carolina, a collation at the Astor House and a ball at the Academy of Music.

An armed Police force was sent, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, to Castle Garden, to protect the building against a rumored incendiary attack by a gang of emigrant runners. The alleged incendiaries failed to appear. Whether the rumor was ill-founded, or whether the presence of the Police and their gleaming Minnié rifles frightened the ruffians from their proposed work has not yet transpired.

The trial of JAMES MCCUNE, the Municipal Policeman recently reinstated by the decision of the Court of Appeals, on charges of insubordination preferred against him by the Deputy Superintendent, was commenced before the Police Commissioners yesterday, and will be continued Thursday. Little difficulty is found in connecting the accused with Mayor WOOD'S rebellion.

An action touching the title to the ground-lease of the property on which "LAURA KEENE'S Theatre" stands, was brought to trial yesterday in the Supreme Court. The suit is by Mr. TRIMBLE, the architect of the building. He was the original lessee of the land; and claims that being unable to read through feeble eyesight, he was induced to sign an assignment of the lease which he supposed was a transfer as security only, but which now appears to be absolute in terms.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton were confined to 1,250 bales at irregular prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more sought after, and prices exhibited more firmness. Provisions were somewhat less active. Mess Pork was cheaper; Prime Pork, dearer; Lard and Beef were unchanged in value. The principal transactions in Groceries comprised 5,072 bags St. Domingo Coffee, for export, on private terms. For all lots of other kinds at previous rates ℔ lb.; 350 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 38c.@40c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do. at 26c. @29c.; 16 hhds. and 76 bbls. do., do. at 32c.@33c.; 170 hhds. Clayed Cuba do. at 25c.; 150 hhds. do. do., in bond, at 21c. ℔ gallon; 1,059 hhds. Cuba Sugar, chiefly at 5½c.@7¼c.; 180 hhds. New-Orleans do. at 6¾c.@7c.; and 540 hhds. do. do., by auction, at 5½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Dry Codfish and Pickled Mackerel were in fair request at advancing prices. Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hides, Metals, Rice and Tobacco, were moderately inquired for. The principal sales of Naval Stores were 4,000 bbls. Common Rosin, at $1 60@$1 70 ℔ 310 lbs.; and 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 53c. @53½c. ℔ gal. Linseed Oil was in demand at 63c. @65c. ℔ gallon. Whisky was selling in lots at 25c. @25½c. ℔ gallon. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Governor Wise, Mr. Buchanan and Senator Douglas.

Those of our readers who are not given to riding on horseback will find an excellent substitute for that exercise in reading Governor WISE'S letter, which we publish in another column. If they are invalids—feeble in body or weak in mind—we advise them to avoid it; they might survive it, but they would suffer cramps and neuralgia for a month. If they are admirers of the Federal Administration, they will suffer still longer. The Governor puts everybody's endurance to a pretty severe test, but he will prove too much entirely for Mr. BUCHANAN'S devotees, if there are any such persons extant. His style is enough to dislocate one's intellectual neck; his meaning is occasionally obscure to the sharpest minds, but his formidable indictment against the present Administration will surprise and stagger the few credulous and weak-minded politicians who have dreamed of adhering to its fortunes.

It is very easy to see that Governor WISE hates Mr. BUCHANAN with an intense and unappeasable hatred. He regards him as false personally, the betrayer of his friends, the destroyer of his party and the bitter enemy of Southern interests and Southern rights. This letter is designed to rally the South against him and his Administration. It is the most formidable array yet presented by any Southern politician of Mr. BUCHANAN'S political sins. It accuses him of having deserted the true Democratic platform in every item, and of having damaged the South by every act of his Administration. It denounces the Nebraska bill, the Lecompton scheme, the Tariff project, the Thirty-million bill, the enormous growth of Government expenditures, the Pacific Railroad, and everything else which Mr. BUCHANAN has supported or suggested since he came into office. And after this minute detail of his specific sins, Governor WISE hurls at the President the sweeping accusation of having presented a Federal policy "which, in its whole outline and filling up, *exceeds any Federalism in all its points which a Hamilton or Adams, or any other latitudinarian, ever dared to project or propose.*"

This indicates the position of Gov. WISE towards the Administration. He is against it—out and out. He will denounce, oppose and wage war upon it. He has laid the foundation for precisely such a rebellion in the Democratic ranks of Virginia as has just been organized in Pennsylvania. He will take with him a very considerable section of the party, and, if he does nothing more, will open the way for the triumph of the Opposition in the Old Dominion. And it is not at all unlikely that his feeling in the matter will extend to other Southern States, and thus shake the Democracy in what has hitherto been the very citadel of its strength.

Gov. WISE'S letter is ambiguous in reference to the Douglas platform. It is clear that the main point of division in the Democratic Convention at Charleston will be the interpretation of the principle of non-intervention. Mr. DOUGLAS insists upon standing by the principle in its integrity, and according to its plain and obvious signification. He insists that the people of the Territories shall be left *wholly* free to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way—that Congress shall make no laws, and that the Executive shall take no action, upon the subject of Slavery, but that the people themselves shall make such laws for the protection of Slave property, and of all other property, as they may see fit. The leaders of the Southern Democracy, on the other hand, insist that non-intervention only implies that Congress shall not interpose *against* Slavery, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to take measures to protect *slave* property against the legislation of the people of the territories themselves. Here is likely to be the exact point of difference between the two sections of the Democratic Party:—and upon this point Gov. WISE is enigmatical. He says he would protect the South "from the *false protection of non-intervention, withdrawing all pretension to protect* all persons and property equally and alike on the common territory of joint settlement:"—but what he means by this awkward and bungling phraseology, we find it impossible, after considerable study, to determine. We cannot tell whether it is the Douglas or the Slidell theory which he means to signalize as the "*false* protection of non-intervention:"—and until we receive further light upon this point it will not be easy to appreciate the real effect of his position upon the Presidential canvass of 1860.

Meantime Mr. BUCHANAN seems to be backing down in his fight with Senator DOUGLAS. We have from Washington rumors of "negotiations" in progress, by which existing differences in the Democratic Party are to be healed. Mr. DOUGLAS himself is there, and has been joined by quite a number of his personal and political friends from Illinois. Some of the men whom the President ejected from office upon Mr. DOUGLAS' defection are also at the Capital, waiting probably to have their wounds healed. The President's special organ, the *Constitution*, gives signs of a modification of the Democratic Platform, evidently dictated by the Executive for the purpose of mollifying the Illinois Senator, and paving the way for a restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*. It says:

"There is no longer any intestine dissension of the least importance in the Democratic Party on the Slavery question. The principles emblazoned on the banner are, *non-intervention, by Congress or by Territorial Legislatures, either to establish or prohibit Slavery within the Territories, and the protection of slave property therein, as long as the Territorial condition shall remain, by the Judiciary under the Constitution of the United States.*"

This is the latest of the many shapes which the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty has been forced to assume. It originally meant that *the People* were sovereign:—it now means that *nobody* is sovereign,—that neither Congress nor the People shall make laws, and that the Supreme Court shall supply the deficiency. Neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall either establish, prohibit or protect Slavery:—but the Supreme Court shall protect slave property and thus establish Slavery within the Territories, against the will of the people thereof. This is rather an artful dodge, and we are quite prepared to see it accepted by Messrs. SLIDELL, MASON, TOOMBS and their associates. We doubt, however, whether Senator DOUGLAS can afford to indorse it. He stands thoroughly committed, by his speeches at Memphis, New Orleans and Washington, to the principle that the people of the Territories have the right to make their own laws upon Slavery, as upon every other subject,—and that slave property, like all other property, must depend upon the laws they make for its protection. The Northern Democracy concurs fully in this view of the subject; and he will certainly lose ground with them by showing any disposition to abandon it.

Gov. WISE has gone a great deal further in denouncing the Administration than Mr. DOUGLAS. The latter has been especially cautious in guarding his position, and has taken some pains to concur with the President upon nearly every feature of his policy, except on the Lecompton question. Gov. WISE, on the contrary, is sweeping and unmeasured in his denunciations. He is consequently much more completely out of the Administration ranks than the Illinois Senator.

Post-office Messengers.

The Post-office authorities of New-York, having been sorely taken to task by many of our merchants and others, on account of continual losses of the letters delivered at the office, have retorted upon these remonstrants, by proving that in very many cases the duty of collecting their mails is imposed by men of business upon mere boys, quite incompetent, in point of age and experience, to its faithful discharge.

The Government functionaries contend that in nine cases out of ten misfortunes of this kind may be traced immediately to the private messengers; boys of ten and even of seven years of age, being often employed to carry back and forth the valuable mails of large mercantile firms.

There can be no doubt, we suppose, that in this recrimination, the Post-office authorities are borne out by the facts of the case. The business of an important house contributes so much matter to the mail service, its correspondences are so extensive and continuous, that it is natural enough to find the heads of houses desirous to waste as little as possible the time of their adult *employés* upon the merely peripatetic part of this duty. Where seven or eight journeye are to be daily made between the counting-house and the Post-office, it is a matter worthy of consideration how these journeys can be most economically executed. To employ carriers really competent in point of character and years would for many houses constitute a serious additional *item* in their current expenses. It is, of course, a false economy which seeks relief from this outlay by risking the security of important letters in incompetent hands. But the real gist of the complaint against the Post-office is hardly met by these counter-allegations.

It is no doubt true that in many instances those who lose their letters owe that loss immediately to the untrustworthiness of their own agents. Why, however, should they be driven to employ any agents at all of their own?

The loss of time, and the useless expenditure both of money and labor, involved in the obstinacy with which the postal authorities of this self-styled metropolis adhere to the clumsy and antiquated system of *mail-delivery at the office*, constitutes a drawback upon the enterprise and prosperity of New-York, not the less serious that it is distributed over a large surface, and bears, in minuts proportions, upon a vast variety of occupations, and a great number of individuals. There is no conceivable reason why the mails of New-York should not be delivered, like those of London and Paris, regularly and rapidly at the residences and places of business of the inhabitants. Our express companies, whose promptness, energy, and efficiency, are as much a national glory as the contrary qualities of the public mail are a national shame and reproach, do for their customers without trouble or parade what it is just as plainly the duty of the Government carriers to do. Nobody would tolerate an Express Company which should advertise him that by sending to the office he might receive certain packages addressed to him and forwarded by their agents. That we are obliged to endure precisely this treatment at the hands of the National Express, which undertakes to carry our correspondence, is a matter not of reason or right but of law, and is rapidly becoming a grievous public nuisance. We are compelled to prepay our letters, in order that the Post-office may be spared the pains of collecting its dues; but this arrangement, which was adopted from the English, with whom it has been made popular by the consideration that it contributes to the speed and certainty with which the mails are distributed, seems to be operating here in a very one-sided way. All the risks and trouble of the mail-carriage are quietly thrown upon the public; all the profits and ease accrue to the Post-office. We pay in advance to have a certain piece of work done for us, and must then do it ourselves, or submit to an additional tax of one cent upon each letter delivered if we wish to have our public servants really fulfill their engagements. The effect of the extra charge levied upon all who receive their letters from the Post-office carriers, is distinctly to violate the contract between the Government which sells a postage-stamp and the letter-writer who buys one. If a gentleman in Mobile sends a letter to his friend in Broadway, New-York, and specifies the address of that friend upon the envelope, the United States engage to deliver that letter at that address for the sum of three cents. The United States, however, do nothing of the kind. They either keep the letter at their office, or if they send it to its destination insist upon being paid for so sending it, as for a second undertaking. There are many defects in our postal system, and especially that cardinal blunder of uniformity in postal rates over a country so vast in extent as this, which, like the franking abuse, can only be remedied by direct legislation. But it is perfectly within the power of the local post-offices to introduce a thorough, honest, and efficient system of letter-deliveries in a City like this of New-York; and we hope there will be no peace between the Post-office and the community until this shall be done.

A New American Sculptress at Rome.

An extract from a private letter, received in this City, informs us of a new triumph achieved by American art, with the aid and comfort of American liberality and good taste, in the Eternal City. Our correspondent writes that

"The Americans who muster in force this Winter and find few pleasanter *salons* than that of Miss CUSHMAN, are greatly delighted with the first completed work on any considerable scale of a new American lady-candidate for fame in that art of sculpture which seems to be the special vocation of our much-whittling nation. The lady in question, Miss STEBBINS, of New-York, has profited, like Miss HOSMER, by the counsels and supervision of GIBSON, and the careful instruction of ARESS, to such a point that a statue just fresh from her chisel is now attracting the highest suffrages. This work is one of two ordered by your townsman, Mr. HICKOKSES, in a double spirit of homage to the Arts and to that great Industry of which he is so honorable a representative. Mr. HICKOKSES, who is well-known as the largest coal owner of the United States, desired the lady-artist to execute for him two typical statues—one of Industry, the other of Commerce. It is the Industry which has now been completed, and which has been clothed by Miss STEBBINS with graceful good taste in the attributes of the Miner. The figure is that of an athletic, admirably-proportioned youth, who bears upon his right shoulder the pick, and in the front of his picturesque slouched hat the miner's lamp. The weight of the body is thrown easily and naturally upon the right leg, and the left hand rests with the carelessness of manly strength upon a block of marble, drilled and hewn in the manner of a mass of coal. The symmetrical vigor of the figure, admirable as it is, is not more admirable than the lofty ingenuous beauty of the classic head and face poised in an attitude equally unforced and striking upon the graceful well-rounded throat. The drapery of the full shirt, open at the neck and close gathered about the waist, is managed with particular skill, and while the whole figure reminds one strikingly of one of those magnificent Gothic Kings, whose images stand in the vestibule of the *Museo Borbonico*, at Naples, the spirit and air of it are purely modern and American. It is, in truth, one of the most felicitous combinations of every-day national truth, with the enduring and cosmopolite truth of art, that I have ever seen, and it is to be hoped that on its arrival in America, the liberal owner will give the public an opportunity of enjoying a work which does equal credit to the sex and the country of the artist."

ODD-FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

Fortieth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Order in the United States.

Religious Services—Procession—Exercises at Madison-square—Collation and Ball.

Yesterday was the Fortieth Anniversary of the institution of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellow's in the United States. At sunrise flags were flying from the City Hall; citizens and strangers wearing those insignia which have been so familiar on all public occasions, were traversing the streets in every direction on the way to their various head-quarters, and knots of people were gathered here and there as if anticipating one of those occasions which afford so much gratification to the people generally.

The weather smiled and frowned by turns. At one time it appeared as though the rain would be deluging the streets before a half hour had passed by, and then the sun would break through the clouds in a tantalizing manner, giving promise of a bright beautiful day. Not a drop of rain fell, however, until evening, and by that time the glittering emblems which sparkled along Broadway and through Fifth-avenue had retired from view untarnished.

SERVICES AT DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.

At 9 o'clock the officers and members of the Grand Lodge met at their room and escorted the officers and members of the R. U. G. L. U. S. to the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, where it was announced services commemorative of the occasion would be celebrated. At the hour named, 10½ o'clock, the Church was about two-thirds filled, the pews in the body of the building being principally occupied by members of the Order. The Rev. Dr. WELLS, of Boston, delivered the exhortation and said morning prayer, and the Rev. J. M. WILLEY, of Connecticut, read the lessons, which were taken from the 20th chapter of Samuel, and the 13th chapter of Corinthians. Both the officiating clergymen were Past Grand Chaplains of the Order. Besides the regular morning prayer special thanksgiving was offered.

The Rev. Mr. WILLEY dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

THE PROCESSION.

Castle Garden was the rendezvous appointed for the assembling of the different lodges. At 10 o'clock the Ninth Division, including the "visiting brothers" from Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, Rhode Island and New-Hampshire, made its appearance. The other divisions soon followed, and the procession having been marshalled under the direction of ISAAC M. TUCKER, of Newark, N. J., Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and HENRY SHUNK, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of New-York, it moved off with commendable punctuality in the order of the published programme. Banners with devices varied and beautiful, the full significance of which was known only to the initiated, diversified the line. A mysterious-looking car, enveloped in black, and drawn by eight horses, which belonged to the American Express Company, carried the emblems of the order. Other cars, bearing banners beautifully decorated, attracted considerable attention. The line of march was up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue and to Madison-square. The procession was about half an hour in passing any one point. It was about a mile and a half in length.

EXERCISES AT MADISON SQUARE.

The western gate of Madison square was reached about 1 o'clock. There the line halted and opened to the right and left in close order. The Grand Marshal, G. S. U. S., and his aids, passed between the lines to the extreme left. Returning, they were followed by the Orator and Chaplain, P. Grand Sires and Officers and Members of the G. L. of U. S., &c., to the spacious platform which had been erected on the northern side of the square. Members of the Order, with their regalia of the junior degrees, took seats upon the stage, while the representatives of the different Lodges came up the avenues, centering at that point. Two thousand persons probably were in the square during the exercises. While the multitude were preparing themselves for what was to come, and before a state of quiet had been attained, G. Sire S. CRAIGHEAD, of Ohio, brought to the front of the stage Past Grand Sire WILDEY, of Baltimore, Md., the original founder of the Order in the United States. He is a man of small stature, and a thick-set frame. Eighty years have made his head bald and filled his face with wrinkles, though in appearance he is still hale and hearty. He wore numerous medals and emblems indicative of the distinction he had attained. Three hearty cheers were given as he stepped forward.

On the 19th day of April, 1819, he said he introduced the Order of Odd Fellows into Maryland. After that he went to Boston, and on his way home he stopped in New-York and instituted a lodge there. Thus was the Order started in the United States. He only came before them to let the brothers see him and know him. Should any of them ever come to Maryland they might depend on receiving a warm welcome. Mr. WILDEY retired amid hearty cheers.

The Grand Chaplain of the Order, Rev. JULIEN M. WILLEY, of Connecticut, then offered an appropriate prayer. After music by the band, a select choir, under the direction of Geo. F. BAISTOW, sang an Ode, which was written for the occasion by B. P. SHILLABER, Esq., of Boston, otherwise known as "Mrs. Partington." The following are the opening and closing stanzas:

Hold up the torch, O brother true,
Sustained by warm, fraternal feeling;
As we that living faith renew,
That ever in good is self-revealing,

God's smile upon the friendly band
And may He bless their great endeavor
To labor on, with heart and hand,
In Friendship, Love and Truth forever.

The music to which it was set was arranged by C. M. BUTLER of Boston. G. Rep. R. B. BOYLSTON, of South Carolina, was then introduced as the orator of the occasion. He said that the scene presented was characteristic of the age in which they lived. They celebrated the festal day of practical benevolence and mighty truth. The order to which they belonged had ceased to excite opposition by the peculiarities of its rites. Though the object for which they were banded together was well understood, it might be well to glance at some of the peculiarities which distinguished them. Some of their brethren had given their ingenuity scope in tracing analogies between their order and some of those existing in olden times, but for these resemblances they cared but little. Association is one of the principles of ships crossing the ocean; the cars speeding over the land; the electric telegraph spanning every State of the Union; public libraries, and the splendid church edifices to be seen everywhere,—all bore testimony to the vitalizing power of the principle of association. Unions are formed through all the mazes of society to tear down and build up—in short, to secure success in every undertaking. The Order, the anniversary of whose foundation they celebrated, originated in this principle. They were united to do good. Weekly contributions, so small as not to be felt by individuals, made a large aggregate which was devoted to benevolent purposes. In the valley and on the mountain—everywhere where there was suffering, there the benevolent influences of their charity was felt, and the assistance proffered was never coldly and rudely rejected, for it was a right the needy claimed. But benevolence was not the only characteristic of the order. The doors of their lodges closed upon a band of brothers. There friendship reigned. Many prejudices had been removed by intimate acquaintances made there, and preferences originating there had become stronger with time. Merit, however, was the only claim any one had to advancement. But the key-stone of the arch is "Truth." Such an the principles at which they aimed. The weakness of human nature had kept them from attaining perfection, but they claimed that they had approximated more nearly to it than any other social institution existing. True, there might be here and there an unworthy member, but motives of delicacy should prevent no Lodge from freeing itself from every impurity. But where has it ever been said that a worthy Odd Fellow stood in need? Not when thousands in England were famishing, did an Odd-Fellow knock at the door of the poor-house, or eat the hard crust of charity. When pestilence devasted a neighboring city, not one of the sick, who belonged to their order was obliged to rely for relief upon the public funds. The objection that the Order is secret has often been refuted. All the ceremonies are not exhibited to the public, but a member is at liberty to withdraw at whatever stage he chooses. No monumental pile commemorates the expenditure of their funds for education purposes, but it is hoped that the intellects which have been developed by the aid of the brethren, will leave works which shall endure longer than marble would stand. [Great applause.] No sectarianism or political differences are allowed to interfere with the harmony of feeling which characterizes their union. Men of all political opinions and of all religious beliefs mingle in their lodges. [Applause.] Mr. BOYLESTOWN here alluded eloquently to the founda ion of the order 40 years ago, when but five members could be found. The originator and founder of this lodge, THOMAS WILDEY, was now before them. [Cheers.] In conclusion the orator commended the interests of their order to women. They had benefited many of the sex, and could reasonably appeal to them for sympathy.

The exercises had been so protracted that the Ode which was to have been sung after the oration, was omitted, and the assemblage was dispersed with the benediction.

COLLATION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—At 5 o'clock the representatives of the different Lodges sat down to a collation provided for the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States at the Astor House, by the G. officer and others of Southern New-York. C. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., G. M. of the Lodge of New-York, presided. In introducing the intellectual part of the entertainment, he referred to Mayor TIEMANN, who was present, as being an old member of the Order. He proposed "The day we celebrate."

P. G. S. THOMAS WILDEY, the originator and founder of the Order in the United States, arose to respond. He had had a great deal of trouble with the City of New-York, and with Albany in the early days of the Order, and had traveled back and forth between Baltimore and these cities to settle difficulties. He concluded with the sentiment, "May the enemies of Odd Fellowship be rammed and jammed into a seventy-four pounder, and blown out of the touch hole."

The laughter which followed this sentiment having subsided, "The Grand Lodge of the United States" was given, and responded to appropriately by G. Sire S. CRAIGHEAD, who, in conclusion, gave "The City of New-York and her Mayor."

Mayor TIEMANN saluting the Order as brothers, said that he was much like their Grand Sire who had had so much trouble with the people of New-York. He could sympathize with him in that respect, and what was more, in the trouble he had had with the people of Albany. The latter city had given him the most trouble, however. It was owing to the anxiety given him by these two cities that he had been unable to join another Lodge after the one to which he originally belonged had broken up for want of funds. [Laughter and applause.]

Ex-Mayor CONLY, of Augusta, Ga., and Mr. DWINELLE responded happily on behalf of Sister jurisdictions. The remarks of the latter were listened to with close attention, as he was the champion of New-York North in distinction from New-York South.

G. Rep. BOYLSTON replied, when the "Orster of the Day" was toasted; begging to be excused from saying but a few words, on the ground that Mr. KENNADY had told him a speech would not be desired of him. Mr. KENNEDY plead guilty to the charge and was granted absolution by the Grand Chaplain.

G. M. J. W. TUCKER, of New Jersey, and E. H. P. WELLS, of Boston, made eloquent speeches in reply to sentiments.

G Master HALF, of this City, called G. Sire CHAPMAN'S attention to the fact that their Brother ESSIG, of Cincinnati, Ohio, had presented them with a basket of champagne of his own manufacture. It was tested with great apperent satisfaction.

P. G. M. SANDERS, of New-York, SMITH, and others, made brief speeches, and the company adjourned to meet again at the Academy of Music.

BALL AT THE ACADEMY.

Quite a large and fashionable assemblage filled the Academy of Music last evening to attend the closing festivities of the day. National flags, banners of the different Lodges, and various insignia of the Order were appropriately and tastefully disposed around the building. Gas jets spelled out the words "faith, hope and charity" with sparkling brilliancy. The different regalias, with their pleasing contrasts of white, blue, gold and red, showed to great advantage. Dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.

INCIDENTS.

The fraternity of pickpockets turned out largely yesterday. As far as is known no robberies of any amount account were committed—only two being reported to the Police. A Mrs. HARRIET EVANS, of Hoboken, had her porte-monnaie stolen containing $5, and WM. HIBBARD, a grocer's clerk in Spring-street, lost a silver watch. About fifteen pickpockets were arrested and assigned temporary quarters in various Station houses. Among those arrested were two who confessed having come here from Albany, thinking to make the visit a paying one, but they spoke discouragingly of their efforts. The prisoners—pursuant to an order of Acting Superintendent CARPENTER—were ordered to be detained in custody until after the Brooklyn Water Celebration.

Last evening Capt. WALLING, of the Detective Police, received a telegraphic dispatch from the Chief of Police in St. Louis, announcing that five expert pickpockets of that city were on their way to attend the Brooklyn celebration. A description of the five was given in the dispatch, and a number of policemen were detailed to keep a sharp lookout for the illustrious visitants.

THE OBERLIN RESCUE TRIALS.

New Features in the Case—Government Witnesses Arrested for Kidnapping the Fugitive John—A Writ of Habeas Corpus—Increased Excitement.

The trial of the Oberlin Rescuers, at Cleveland, is producing curious results. While the trial of Mr. LANGSTON, the second person arraigned to answer the charge of aiding the escape of the slave JOHN, is going on from day to day before the United States Court, there is a great variety of by play outside the Court-room. The two Kentucky witnesses for the prosecution are under arrest for kidnapping, and sundry recent movements are detailed by the Cleveland papers. The *Plaindealer*, of the 22d April, says:

"This forenoon, the United States Marshal took the convict BUSHNELL out of the custody of the Sheriff, and holds him in the United States building, over which the State has surrendered jurisdiction to the Federal Government.

Notice has been served on District Attorney BALDEN and Marshal JOHNSON, to appear before the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio to-morrow, and show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue for the release of SIMEON BUSHNELL and others. This is responded to by saying that they recognize no authority in the State officers over the officers of a Federal Court.

Yesterday the naps of the sleepers were disturbed by the appearance of a Deputy Sheriff of Lorain County, who took his seat within the Bar, and beside JENNINGS and MITCHELL, witnesses from Kentucky, and informed them *he had a warrant for them to appear before the County Court of Lorain County, to answer a charge of kidnapping one "John" out of Oberlin, with a view of taking him South.* The Clerk of the Federal Court was required to issue a warrant for the arrest and detention of said JENNINGS and MITCHELL as witnesses, which was duly served and returned before the hour of adjournment, and said JENNINGS and MITCHELL, for want of bail, were taken into custody by the Marshal."

The *Herald* says: "For a time there was great fear a collision might occur between officers. The Deputy Sheriff of Lorain had assistants who were men of mettle: in the presence of the late Chief of Police and a large body of interested spectators showed that the Marshal had provided, beforehand, for any emergency. It is said he had fifty men in the room, to use, if necessary, as special bailiffs. It looked ominous for a time, and the Kentucky witnesses were evidently thankful they had no call to offer, and could be committed to the keeping of the Marshal."

The *Morning Leader* of Saturday has the following in relation to Mr. BUSHNELL, the convicted party:

"Yesterday, Marshal JOHNSON demanded of the Sheriff the mittimus on which BUSHNELL had been held by him. The Sheriff very properly retained it for his own safety, as it required an order of Court to take BUSHNELL from his custody legally. The jail-room of BUSHNELL was guarded by bailiffs yesterday and last night, though the Marshal had had the test of every possible assurance that Mr. BUSHNELL had no desire to escape. Mrs. B. is persisted to share his imprisonment, which she does with a true woman's devotion to one who is persecuted for no other crime but obeying the Golden Rule of doing unto others as ye would that they should do unto you. Mrs. PECK, Mrs. FITCH, Mrs. PITKIN, and other noble women of Oberlin, also cheer the prisoners by their presence. Just at evening Marshal JOHNSON visited BUSHNELL, and trembling with excitement professed much regret that the District-Attorney would not consent to his return to the County Jail, a boon for which he claimed to have labored. This was adding unnecessary insult to injury."

In the Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting at Columbus, on the 21st April, Judge SPALDING, counsel for the prisoners, made application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of his clients. In making his application, Mr. S. remarked that under this proceeding *he proposed to arraign the Congressional enactment of 1850 as in excess of Legislative power and an innovation upon the sovereign prerogatives of the State*, which alone had power to regulate, by pains and penalties, the internal police of the commonwealth. He insisted that this tribunal was the constitutional guardian of the personal liberty of every citizen of Ohio, and, as such, it was peculiarly fit and proper that it should take cognizance of any infringement of this great right, whether by the Federal Court or any other power.

The Court enjoined the United States Mersbal to appear on Saturday, April 22, to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue. A copy of this injunction was served upon District-Attorney BALDEN, at Cleaveland, on the 22d. The *Morning Leader*, of the 23d, says the Attorney was not a little excited on receiving the notice, and adds:

"He was heard to threaten that the prisoners should not be taken to Columbus on a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court of Ohio, and that they could not be taken to the cars save through the cannon's mouth! The District-Attorney cooled off enough, however, by evening to take the train to Columbus. Marshal JOHNSON remained to guard and wait upon his imprisoned witnesses, the kidnappers JENNINGS and MITCHELL, and the convicted BUSHNELL."

A Cleveland correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of these trials, says:

"The opinions and actions of the people, and many of the students of Oberlin, will not be in the least changed by the result of the trial of their associates at Cleveland. If they are all found guilty, and made to suffer the penalty of the law, they will believe themselves persecuted and made to suffer for righteousness' sake, and if they are suffered to go without punishment, they will consider it as another triumph of truth over evil. But the principles of freedom to all, without regard to color, and equal rights, will be as firmly maintained and zealously defended, as they have ever been. And were the same circumstances to occur again, the number of volunteers who would willingly offer themselves to assist in releasing a slave, and transgressing the asma law, would be rather increased than diminished. There has not been an occurrence for a long time in this portion of the State, which has had the disastrous effect upon the 'National Democracy' that this same Wellington Rescue Case will have."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, April 25.

The *habeas corpus* case in behalf of the Oberlin rescuers was argued in the Supreme Court to-day by Judge SPAULDING for the rescuers, and Judge BALDWIN for the United States Marshal. The case will not be decided before Wednesday.

NEWS B

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Circassian at St. Johns.

The News of a Highly Threatening Character.

A Disarming of all the Powers Insisted upon by Austria.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Firm—Consols 95 1-8.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, April 26.

The screw steamship *Circassian*, from Galway 16th Inst., arrived at this port at noon to-day. Her advices are from Liverpool, by mail, to the evening of the 16th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa* left Liverpool on the morning of the 16th for New York.

The screw steamship *Weser*, from New-York April 2, arrived at Southampton on the 13th.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York April 2, arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

The *Circassian*, on her outward voyage, arrived at Galway on the 14th.

The news continues threatening. The negotiations for the Congress were progressing slowly.

Austria positively refuses to take part therein, without previous simultaneous disarming of all the Powers.

The latest complexion of affairs is warlike. Paris letters regard peace as hopeless. The movements of the French troops had assumed most threatening proportions, and preparations otherwise continue.

The *Patrie*, nevertheless, asserts that France has not armed.

Austria's propositions in regard to the Congress are said to be unacceptable to France, which is not prepared to take the field for a month or six weeks. NAPOLEON, consequently seeks delay.

The Paris Bourse was depressed, but closed rather firm, three per cent. rentes, 67f. 35c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministerial statement to the English Parliament on the affairs of Europe had been postponed till the 18th.

Parliament had unanimously voted thanks to the civil and military officers, and the army in India, for the suppressing of the rebellion.

Lord CANNING gets an Earldom.

Parliament would be dissolved about the 21st.

Judge HATHERTON had been knighted.

Commissioner READ had arrived in London from China.

The asked-for Russian loan had reached London. The papers throw cold water on it.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Congress had impeached Ex-Minister COLMEIRO, and he was a prisoner.

The American ship *Reindeer* had been lost on the coast of Manilla. She was bound to San Francisco. Crew saved.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday evening, April 16.

The *Africa* took out the cream of the London papers of to-day. Nothing important has since transpired.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 18—10 A. M,

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston via Halifax, will be up at about noon.

There is no later commercial news than that forwarded on Saturday.

The political situation is unchanged, and the negotiations for the Congress were progressing very slowly.

Several political prisoners in Prussia have been liberated. There is, however, no general amnesty.

The French squadron has sailed for the Mediterranean.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on Saturday at 67f. 50c.

There is a rumor of a contemplated Prussian loan for military eventualities.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 16.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 43 000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and 5 560 for export. Prices of the Inferior qualities had declined ⅛d., while the middling descriptions were 1-16d. lower, and fair qualities unchanged, the market closing quiet. The depression was caused by the political disquiet. The authorized quotations were as follows:

Fair Orleans	6⅞d.	Middling Orleans	7 5-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	7 1-16d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	7d.

The stock was estimated at 407,000 bales, of which 241,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester advices are favorable. The market was quiet but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally firm. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour quiet, and holders demanding an advance. Wheat tending upwards, and a slight advance obtained in some cases on former quotations. Corn quiet; Yellow 5s. 8d. @5s. 9d., White 7s. 3d. @7s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The Liverpool Provision Market was generally firm. Beef was firm at the late advance (reported per *City of Washington*). Pork firmer at full prices. Bacon quiet. Lard dull at 58s. Tallow firm at 54s. @54s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes were firm at 29s. @30s. 6d. for old and 30s. 6d. @31s. for New Pots, and 31s. @31. 6d. for Pearls, closing at the extreme rates. Sugar was dull and 3d. @6d. lower. Coffee was dull. Rice closed buoyant, with an advance of 3d. @6d. on Bengal. Resin heavy, common 4s. 6d. with forced sales at 4s. 3d. @4s. 4d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41s. @41s. 6d. Oils slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT firm, and English 1s. @2s. higher on the week. IRON dull; Rails weak at £6 5s.; Bars, £6 2s. 6d. SUGAR steady. TEA firmer; Common Congou, 1s. 2d. COFFEE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 43s. @44s.; Middletown firm. TIN advanced 3s. @4s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market for American Securities was dull, but prices had undergone no change.

MONEY—The London Money Market was generally unchanged, with a good demand.

Consols closed on Friday, the 15th, at 94⅞ @95⅛ for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £354,000.

HAVRE MARKET.

New Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 106f., and ditto *bon* at 102f. The sales of the week were 7,500 bales; stock, 137,000 bales.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

The Cotton market has been very dull to-day; the sales were 5,000 bales, nearly all to the trade, the market closing with a declining tendency.

Flour is steady. Wheat firm, at full prices. Corn firm, with more inquiry.

The Provision market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The Produce market to day is generally firm and unchanged.

Consols closed steady at 95⅛ for money and account.

Sailing of the Circassino.

ST. JOHNS, Tuesday, April 26.

The *Circassian* sails, at 5 P. M., for New-York. She has 240 passengers for that port.

The Arizona Association and Geo. Henningsen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to a card signed "H." in your issue of to-day, allow me to correct the erroneous statements therein contained.

The members of the Arizona Association in New-York have fulfilled all their agreements, and have devoted their time and money for the best interests of the Association to this date. Gen. HENNINGSEN, on the contrary, has not fulfilled any of his promises or obligations. He has also made false statements to the Association on matters of the greatest importance.

With regard to the charge of a malarial change having been made in the Constitution, that is equally false, and if HENNINGSEN has withdrawn from the Association—as the extract from his letter represents—he has done it in a very curious and objectionable manner.

He has given the Executive Committee no notice of such withdrawal, nor has he returned any of the property of the Association which he took with him. The statement that the stock of the Association in his hands will be replaced by stock of a new Association must be untrue, unless Gen. H. proposes to appropriate that stock to his own uses, and dispose of it at his own discretion, without further consultation or reference to the Association. Of course if he is an honest man he will not entertain the idea of such a base proceeding. W.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE HARBOR POLICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday, a communication was received from the Police Commissioners, urging the propriety of obtaining a small steam propeller for the use of the Harbor Police. It was stated that the steamer would cost about $660 per month; that 20 men would be a sufficient craw; that they would be more effective than the 48 men as now equipped; and that there would be a difference in favor of the use of the steamer, of about $1 200 per month. The communication was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. After passing upon several bills of small amount the Board adjourned.

THE SANITARY CONVENTION.—The Board of Councilmen passed a resolution, Monday evening, appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the members of the Sanitary Convention, about to assemble in this City.

TEHUANTEPEC.—Hope Chapel was filled in every part Monday evening to hear the lecture of J. MCLEOD MURPHY, C. E., upon the subject of the Mexican Isthmus, delivered before the Catholic Library Association.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 26.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '74	104⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	95⅞
20,000 Illinois Int. '60	96	50 do.	72⅜
4,000 Indiana State 6s	89⅜	400 do.	72⅜
1 000 Tenn. 6s '90	93¾	200 do.	72⅜
20,000 do.	93¾	900 do.	72⅜
9 000 do.	93⅜	150 do.	810 72
1,000 Virginia 6s	98⅜	150 do.	815 72
4,000 do.	93⅛	100 do.	new 72⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	86⅞ 87	250 do.	83 72
10,000 do.	87¼	700 Harlem R. R.	11¾
10,000 do.	820 87	100 do.	b30 11¾
500 Cal. St. 7s Bonds	85¾	100 do.	b30 11¾
1,000 Brook. City W. L.	103	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	160 65
1,000 Erie R. R. 2d M. B.	81	100 do.	c 65
1,000 E. R. R. 2d M. B.	83 70	100 do.	81⅞
32,000 Erie R. R. Bds. '75	20	100 Cleve & Tol. R.	b30 24⅞
6 000 H. & E. R. R. Con. B.	75	100 do.	c 24⅞
16,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	93¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	33⅜
5,000 do.	860 88	200 do.	33⅜
5,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs	45	200 do.	b30 33⅜
76 Merchants Bank	112⅜	240 do.	815 33⅜
7 American Ex. Bank	109	100 do.	33⅜
100 Hud. River R. R.	100 21⅜	100 Reading R. R.	c 50⅜
250 do.	c 31⅜	100 do.	93 50⅜
50 Far. Ln. & T. Co.	60	200 do.	50⅜
18 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	86¾	400 do.	s2 50⅞
50 do.	860 96	500 do.	860 50
100 do.	830 96	100 do.	b60 51⅛
10 Penn. Coal. Co.	80¾	200 do.	83 51
20 do.	80¾	1 0 Mich. Cen. R.	51⅜
400 do.	860 80	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	12⅜
250 do.	860 80¾	160 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	0g 31⅜
100 do.	830 80⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	scl. 64⅜
100 do.	80⅞	50 New Col. & Cin. R.	97
210 Pacific M. S. Co.	c 88	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	s30 58⅞
100 do.	b30 88	100 do.	s60 56¾
25 do.	s30 87	750 do.	s30 67
20 do.	s60 86¾	150 do.	67⅜
50 do.	s10 87⅜	100 do.	nw 67⅜
50 do.	c 87⅛	100 do.	b30 67⅜
235 Panama R. R.	122¾	750 do.	67⅜
50 do.	s60 122⅞	1150 do.	s30 67⅜
50 do.	b60 122⅞	150 do.	c 67⅜
100 do.	bnw 122¾	250 do.	s3 67⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5s '74	104⅛	10 Erie Railroad	9
2,000 Virginia 6s	98	50 do.	8⅜
4 000 Ohio St 6s, 86	106⅝	50 Har. R. R. Pref.	s60 34⅜
2 000 Mo. State 6s	87⅜	550 do.	34⅜
1 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	93⅜	50 do.	34⅜
5 000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	94⅜	200 do.	b2 34⅜
8 Continental Bank	104½	100 Mich. C. R. R.	s30 61⅜
10 do.	104⅞	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	13
31 Merchants' Bank	112⅜	5 Panama Railroad	122¾
100 Hud. River R.	100 30⅜	100 do.	668 123
120 Pacific M. S. Co.	88⅛	300 do.	123
50 do.	s30 87⅜	50 Ill. Cent. R.	s30 65
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72⅛	5 Gal. & Chi. R.	65
150 do.	s30 72⅜	200 Chi. & R. Is. R.	s60 57⅜
150 do.	s5 72⅜	200 do.	s30 57⅜
100 do.	s60 73	100 do.	b30 58⅜
25 do.	72⅜	100 do.	58⅜
50 do.	s30 72⅜	100 do.	s10 58⅜
400 Reading R. R.	s9 51	50 do.	s3 58⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4 000 N. Y. State 6s	100⅜	25 Col. Mar. In. Co.	110⅜
2,000 F. R. & W. I. Co 8s	40	20 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	2⅜
1,250 At. Mi. T. S. of '58	94⅛	10 Am. Ex Co	86⅜
20 Chatham Bank	50	10 Col. Fira Ins. Co.	1½
25 Merch. Ex. Bank	99⅜		

TUESDAY, April 26—P. M.

The easy tone and quiet confidence in the Money Market are further strengthened to-day by the very considerable remittance of Gold from California. To the sum on the manifest of the mail steamer, $1,723,000, we have to add about $200,000 in drafts on the New-York Sub-Treasury, of which $143,000 were presented to-day. The Bank return of yesterday is regarded with much favor on the Street. The Foreign news by the *City of Washington* is variously construed. The disbelievers in ultimate war regard the latest indications, through the London and Paris Funds, as pointing to the successful intervention of England and Prussia in favor of a Peace Congress. On this point the *Africa*, due to-morrow or next day, will afford the Ministerial explanations in the British Parliament, which were to be made on Friday, 15th inst. The majority of the Street speculators talk of an inevitable collision between France and Austria. Both parties have reason to suppose that, if war should come, the staples of Grain and Provisions, upon which our Western Railways have a material dependence, will be favorably influenced. The Exchange market to-day is unsettled by the advanced pretensions of some of the leading Bankers, noticed yesterday. The business for the *Europa*, Cunarder, sailing to-morrow, is consequently moderate, and at the range of 109⅞@110⅛ ℔ cent. on London. Some Southern bank bills sold at the inside figure. France are 5.12½@5.11¼ ℔ cent. The Bullion demand for this opportunity is thus far only $325,000; though something more may be added to-morrow. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day are $56,000. The disbursements exceed all receipts by $106,000. The balance this afternoon is $6,705,356. There is not much movement in Money, and the rates continue moderate, 4@5 ℔ cent. on temporary loan, and 5@7 ℔ cent. for discounts, as in data.

The Stock Exchange is recovering from its violent *Bearish* turn of last week. The favorable signs of yesterday afternoon were somewhat at fault on State Stocks and New-York Central at the early Board, but later in the day, prices improved again, and strengthened by the steady *Bull* demand for Rock Island shares, which from 57@57½ yesterday rose to 59¾ ℔ cent., the general market left off firm; New-York Central, 72¾; Hudson, 72; Galena, 65¾; Panama, 123; Pacific Mail, 88½; Michigan Central, 51¾, and Reading, 51¾ ℔ cent. Tennessees, Virginias, and Missouris were sold down in the morning ½@1 ℔ cent. In the afternoon, Missouris recovered to 87¾ ℔ cent. Bank shares keep firm, and there was a liberal speculative demand for Pennsylvania Coal shares, cash and seller's option, on the assurance of at least the regular 3½ ℔ cent. half-yearly dividend 1st August. The accounts of the business of the Panama Company through the present month, both from the California and Central American trade, are especially flattering.

The Philadelphia Banks gain $285,000 on their Specie line this week, owing probably to the considerable receipts from the Southwest by express.

The State of Michigan has just sold $100,000 new 6 per Cents. for the St. Mary's Canal at 103.17 ℔ cent. The State of Kentucky advertises to pay off $150.000 originally issued to the Dayton and Ohio Railroad Company, and also $70,000 of Bonds of 1846; the money being provided at the Bank of America in this City.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1.:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$884,523	$1,256,063	$1,184,160
Previously reported	21,339,409	17,655,304	17,764,112
Since Jan. 1	$22,223,932	$18,911,397	$18,948,272

True Policy of the New-York Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the money article of the *Evening Post*, of the 25th inst., it is stated under the the caption of "Important Rumor," "that the policy of the New-York Central has been adopted, not with a view to injure at present the Southern lines, but has for its object the total prostration of the New-York and Erie Railroad." This important rumor has no foundation in fact. The policy of the New-York Central was founded, so far as the disruption of the St. Nicholas compact is concerned, not for the purpose of prostrating any line, but for the purpose of restoring to its own and the Erie line, and all lines connecting with them, the business which the discriminations against the New York lines and the bounties in favor of the Southern lines had taken from them.

The Central Road, in disrupting a compact, *which it never ought to have entered upon*—and the fruits of which were a gradual but steady loss of its business—is at last taking steps in the oath of sound economical principles, and the results, eventually, will be as satisfactory to its stockholders, and as beneficial to the interests of the City and State of New-York, as the results of the St. Nicholas compact were the reverse.

Under that compact, merchandise that could be landed from foreign or domestic ports, at either Baltimore or Philadelphia, as cheaply, or nearly as cheaply as at New-York, were enabled to be carried to points at the West from the Southern cities, at a price so much less than authorized from New-York, that the Northern lines lost the business, and the merchants and dealers of New-York the commissions and profits which would have inured to them, had the goods passed through our City. The experience of our coffee and sugar merchants would be instructive on this point.

To restore this business to New-York and to have the benefits of its transportation is the policy and the true and legitimate policy of the New-York Central; and in so doing the Erie would have an opportunity of availing herself of a share of this business as well as the New-York Central. This certainly does not look like an attempt to prostrate the Erie Railroad.

The New York Central claims that it possesses the ability, with the aid of the River navigation and the Hudson River Railroad, from its uniform low grades, to compete profitably and successfully with the Southern lines in the transportation of goods from New-York to Western points. If it have that ability there is no reason why it should not exercise it, and if it have it not, the sooner the fact is known the better. The writer believes that it will demonstrate its ability.

The passengers of the Erie Railroad are believers in the St. Nicholas compact, are excessively annoyed at its destruction, and from that feeling of annoyance are determined to throw their weight in the scale against the New-York Central, representing in its present policy the interests of the City and State of New-York, and in favor of the Southern lines representing the interests of the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. As a proof of this the writer is informed that the rates of freight and passengers to and from local points common to both New-York roads, were reduced by the New-York and Erie Railroad Managers *at the expense of their own road*, for the sole purpose of injuring the New-York Central, and by this means attempt to force her back into the St. Nicholas compact.

The course of the Erie, so far from deserving sympathy in its efforts to aid the Southern roads at the sacrifice of its receipts where no such sacrifice is necessary, but merely for the gratification of its spiteful jealousy of its more prosperous neighbor, deserves the strongest reprobation.

The writer understands that the New-York Central are ready and willing to make any fair arrangement as to rates to local points common to their Road and the Erie, and that the Central in reducing rates to such points have in all cases *followed the reductions first made by the Erie.*

Under this state of facts it would seem that the policy of the Erie is to prostrate the Central rather than the reverse, as stated in the "important rumor."

If this present policy of the Erie be continued it would be interesting to know how long she will be able to pay interest on any portion of her mortgage debt. HOWARD.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 25.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 800 bales, at 12c. @12¼c. for Middling; sales of last three days, 1,400 bales; receipts of same time, 2,900 bales. FREIGHTS on Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

MOBILE, Monday, April 25.

COTTON market unsettled; sales, to-day, 500 bales; middling 12c. Nothing has been done since the receipt of the news by the *City of Washington*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Moeday, April 25.

There is an improved demand for COTTON. Sales to-day 5,500 bales; Middling, 12¾c.

Avoid Imposition.

A mixture, in bottles, bearing a title somewhat similar to CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, has been deposited, for sale on commission, with most druggists, grocers, &c., who, to gain an exorbitant profit, in many instances urge it on customers.

Purchasers of London Cordial Gin will do well to see that it is CHARLES', the only genuine London Gin. Depot No. 40 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

Barnett's Cocoaine.
THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 277 BROADWAY.

The Sprlog Style of Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. Call and judge for yourselves.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise;
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 5 East 28th-st.

Throw Physic to the Dogs!!
Said the Bard of Avon. Never was advice more wisely given—never more needed. Thousands, because they have a coated tongue, bad taste, poor appetite, constipated bowels, low spirits confused head and headache, or are bilious, will take physic. Yet no man was ever cured of Dyspepsia by taking physic. Relieved for the time probably they may have been. Cured they never were and never will be. Aperients and pills only add to the general irritation, and physic calls for more physic. But
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS
cure all such ills, and cure them mildly, safely, promptly and permanently.
Try them and see if we have not advised you wisely.
Price, 25 cents per box; six boxes for $1.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large three-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st., N. Y. No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 131 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Fatchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

To Housekeepers!!!—To prevent your house from being entered by burglars, use the Patent Rotary Lock, which is universally admitted to be the most convenient as well as secure lock ever invented.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Spring Clothing
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER,
DRUMGOLD & PEOCH,
No. 214 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ongnent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Gentlemen Having any Quantity of Left-off Clothing, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre st.

What Occupation Shall I Follow to Insure Health, Respectability and Success? A great question for a young man, but one which Phrenology will solve. Apply to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this Improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees EXCEL any in the world. A fine assortment of Ladies' fronts, braids, half wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 115 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROSS—HUBBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Mr. W. E. ROSS to SARAH, second daughter of Mr. WILLIAM HUBBY, both of this City.

LYNCH—MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, EUGENE T. LYNCH to MARY C., daughter of John C. Montgomery, Esq., all of this City.

KENNEDY—VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, JAMES LENOX KENNEDY to CORNELIA, daughter of Henry Van Rensselaer.

DIED.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, after a very brief illness, ANGIE, wife of John W. Bogert, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her father, Lemuel S. Richardson, Esq., and her father-in-law Peter J. Bogert, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter No. 163 Macdougal-st., on Thursday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PENTZ.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, Mr. JOHN PENTZ in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brother Frederick, and of his late brother, Wm. A. Pentz, are invited to attend his funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 25, at his residence, A. GERARD HULL, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The members of the medical profession and his friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

SAYRE.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation CASSIE GILMAN, youngest daughter of Nathan and Sarah Sayre, aged 23 years, 6 months and 1 day.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of the family, and of her brother Zenas H. Sayre, and her brothers-in-law, R. S. Butchings and Geo. D. Crary, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 Christ., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 24, OLIVIA PHELPS, widow of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr., in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TREADWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, April 23, BENJAMIN M. TREADWELL, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, GERTRUDE, daughter of the late Stephen Putnam, aged 18 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 145 West 17th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

QUACKENBUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, WILLIE EVERETT, son of David and Teresa Quackenbush, and grandson of Benjamin Quackenbush, Esq., aged 15 months.

The friends and relatives of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 Barrow st.

DENNISON.—On Tuesday, April 26, Miss JANE H. DENNISON, aged 82 years.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

MACKEY.—On Monday evening, April 25 of bilious remittent fever, Mr. HENRY C. MACKEY, aged 69 years, 6 months and 21 days.

His remains will be taken to Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y., for interment.

MASTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, at the Mansion House, Mr. THOMAS MASTERSON late of the firm of Taaffe, McGuhill & Co., San Francisco, aged 39 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. HANNAH JONES, relict of the late Richard Jones, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends also those of her sons, John and Owen Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 121 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

COCHRAN.—At Sing Sing on Monday evening, April 25, suddenly, JAMES B. COCHRAN, of this City aged 69 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Charles P., Samuel and Thomas Cochran, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian church, Dr. Lovell's corner of Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely.

CHILVERS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 26, EDWARD A. CHILVERS, youngest son of John and Phœbe Chilvers.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 225 Jersey-st., Jersey City.

DOWE.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, April 3, JOHN DOWE, formerly of this City, son of Luke Dows, Esq., of Charlton Saratoga Co., N. Y.

GRAY.—On Saturday, April 23, at his residence in Forestville, N. Y., the Hon. JOAB GRAY, aged 80 years, father of John F. Gray, M. D., of this City.

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ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
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BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
On Bergen Heights, N. J.,
OR WILL BE EXCHANGED
For carpet or staple fancy goods. Address A. B. C., Box No. 119 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, LOCATED at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas, good barn, carriage house &c. To one wishing to locate in the country it offers inducements rarely met with, combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. Possession can be given at once. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 43 1/2-place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 feet 5¼ inches, (33 feet 5¼ inches courtyard,) with bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 25x50 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect. Y. W. KELLOGG, Executor, 70 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE three-story brick dwelling, with modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order. 1½ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT corner of Fulton-ave. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 42d st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 20x50; built in the best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 42d-s., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN TWO-story and attic brick house and lot No. 132 4th st., corner Christopher-st., with stable on the rear. House 26 feet 4 inches by about 60 feet, substantially built, has most modern conveniences, and is in good repair, having been occupied by the owner. The stable has accommodations for two horses and carriages, and the property is an unusually eligible residence for a physician. Gas-fixtures and oil-cloth if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE FIRST-class four-story brick dwelling, 22 feet by 50, 12 feet high, in perfect order, beautifully situated on Gramercy Park, and near St. George's church. Has been entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate rent to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, —The two story and attic house and lot two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av., a desirable location and only a short distance from the Bridge-cars; the house contains 12 rooms, is well finished under, marble mantels, gas, &c.; the furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 240 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the building and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 2-story and basement houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 3d place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These house are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. E. KELLOGG, No. 39 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 43 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to RUSSELL, DAVISON & BURGILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Gates avs. House conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c.; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. H. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-ST., near 9th-av., an elegant stone-front house, built in best manner, 18.9 by 53 feet, pleasantly situated, and with every convenience. Cheap and on favorable terms if sold before 1st May. Apply to J. K. EDWARDS, on the premises, or at No. 191 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Brown stone English basement, situation perfect, No. 43 East 23d-st., near Madison-av., furnished in unique style, and replete with works of art. Apply to NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FORTY ACRES of land within five minutes' walk of the railroad station at Jamaica, L. I. The land is of a rich light sandy loam soil, and is surrounded by first-class residences. Terms easy. Apply to C. B. DYE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW FRAME HOUSE and lot, 25x100, in a very much frequented bathing place on Long Island. This is a rare chance for a baker, shoemaker or grocery store. Price, $400. For particulars, address H. N., Box No. 179 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine-place, 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. A very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 9 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON FIFTIETH-ST., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., two 2-story brick dwelling-houses, newly finished, modern improvements, lot 17 by 100 feet, houses 17 by 44. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON AVENUE—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 47 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AT NOS. 336 AND 338 FRONT-ST., New-York, a general stock of machinists' and boiler-makers' tools and patterns, to lots to suit purchasers. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story brown-stone houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 125th-st.; price $9,500; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. PUBLIC, central designs for country houses ready; price 25 each, at the architects' office, No. 376 Broadway, Mail construction. No charge for plans if not used.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs re-covered with Wiegand's Improved Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material, the best for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing can at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 234 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 117 Prince-st., New-York.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property.—A large three-story house, 36 by 49, containing 24 rooms, nearly finished, with 2 acres land with fruit, &c., an excellent well of water in the house, brick cistern in cellar, the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingdale, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1/2 hour sail from the City; and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt, three-quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE AT KINGSBRIDGE—TWO ACRES of land, with two houses and barn. The premises command a fine view of Harlem river and High Bridge. The best of fishing and oysters at a short distance; and about 1 mile from Tubby Hook and Fordham depôt. Apply to WM. C. WILSON, on the premises, or to A. H. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 11. A large part of the price can remain on mortgage.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the cottage known as the Store House, adjoining the Clifton House and fronting the bay, one of the most salubrious spots on the Island for a Summer residence; suitable for a hotel, boarding-house or for two families. Apply to J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 69 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River. Steamboats—200 21—are stopped at the premises. Lots of choice fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. PAGE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Location, 1½ miles south of Peekskill, 1 mile from Riverdale station, 12 miles from Grand Central Depôt. The house is large and new, with plenty of choice trees, carriage-house, fine well of water and spring-house. Access by back from Yonkers. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit, well stocked with choice variety, two minutes' walk from depôt, and only 30 minutes' ride from the City. Apply on the premises, or to [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; and extending to the shore, which is distant only 500 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an embankment 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walks and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x52, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH, Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuck Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at 2 miles distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Cupola or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bathroom with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees and berries, &c., and are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 56 William st.

TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A FURNISHED house; 40 minutes' ride from 31st st. by Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from depôt to premises; 16 trains daily; house two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall, variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowers, trees, and fancy flower garden; also, every vegetable and fruit planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c., uninterrupted view of the Hudson, north and south, for 10 miles; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Apply to
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 21 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Orange Co., Central Valley, 40 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. It is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New-Haven Railway, and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.
Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich, after 6 o'clock P.M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, fronting from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 25 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, from which first-class steamers run in one hour to New-York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer Red Jacket, Pier No. 2 North River.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, half mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 127 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house is two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT PORT Richmond, nearly new; trees planted, garden made, and seeds planting; has 9 rooms, with piazza in front; 5 minutes' walk from landing; rent, $300.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,
or to S. N. HAUGHWOUT,
Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Also, ROOM WITH STEAM POWER to let at No. 131 Mercer-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotives, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome Gothic cottage House, marble mantels and grates, in complete order. On the premises are an ice-house, chicken-house, boat-house, carriage house and stable, 50 young grafted fruit trees, grape vine and arbor berries, &c.; 1½ acres of fine, mellow land, near Kingsbridge, the intended steamboat stopping place enterprise, on Harlem River. Terms moderate. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 9d-av.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house, with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River. Has shade and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 93 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depôt; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 5 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to 1st April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. Stable, 3½ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent, $300 for four months or five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 75 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade-trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICKMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICKMAN, on the premises.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—SIXTY ACRES—ONE OF the most desirable country places in the vicinity of Newark; 2-story double frame house, 16 rooms, with an addition; farm, carriage house, stable, poultry house, &c.; large orchard, and great variety of fruit and grapes in full bearing; fine spring water. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, or for a house and lot, worth not over $3,000, a country residence at Tarrytown, consisting of house and two acres of ground, near the river and railroad station. Address S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

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Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich, after 6 o'clock P.M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, fronting from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 25 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, from which first-class steamers run in one hour to New-York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer Red Jacket, Pier No. 2 North River.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent, for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, half mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 127 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house is two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT PORT Richmond, nearly new; trees planted, garden made, and seeds planting; has 9 rooms, with piazza in front; 5 minutes' walk from landing; rent, $300.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,
or to S. N. HAUGHWOUT,
Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Also, ROOM WITH STEAM POWER to let at No. 131 Mercer-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotives, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome Gothic cottage House, marble mantels and grates, in complete order. On the premises are an ice-house, chicken-house, boat-house, carriage house and stable, 50 young grafted fruit trees, grape vine and arbor berries, &c.; 1½ acres of fine, mellow land, near Kingsbridge, the intended steamboat stopping place enterprise, on Harlem River. Terms moderate. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 9d-av.

TO LET—IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS NEW brick house, with about an acre of ground, situated on Broadway, in the upper part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River. Has shade and fruit trees, and stable on rear. Water in the house. Will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, No. 93 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depôt; distant from 26th st. one hour; about 5 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to 1st April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. Stable, 3½ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent, $300 for four months or five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy-park;

FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising the whole of the splendid furniture of a family discontinuing housekeeping, comprising, in Reception Room—Black walnut and rosewood bookcase, card table, sofa and chairs, carpets, lace curtains, &c. Dining-room—Oak arm chairs, buffet, extension table, leather-covered lounge, fancy arm chair, carved oak sideboard, with mirror, oak and green carpet, dringgst, &c. Parlors—Elegant rosewood marble-top tables, etageres with mirrors, brocatel suites of rosewood chairs, sofas, &c., heavily-carved walnut and ebony chairs, velvet and leather covered, elegant rosewood piano, Chickering make, mantle stand and stool, large oval and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, lace window curtains, China vases, bronze figures, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, bed and wardrobe with mirror, fancy work tables, commodes, marble-top tables, ebony chairs spring seats, canopies, easy chairs, carpets, vases, pictures, &c. In other rooms—Complete suites of cottage furniture, utensils and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, mattresses, bedding and gilt brackets with marble slabs, splendid chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., with usual kitchen and hall furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, at 1 o'clock, an elegant marble group, representing children frightened by a serpent. Catalogues will be ready in season at the salerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c., IN DWELLING HOUSE

No. 144 4th-st,

Between Barrow and Grove sts.,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, at 10½ o'clock.—JOHN LEVISON will sell at auction at above residence rosewood and brocatel suits, sofa easy chairs, French chairs, sofas, &c., made by F. A. Vrode, rosewood piano, by Dubois, superb French merino curtains, Brussels carpets, crockery, glassware, Several fine pictures, kitchen and bedroom furniture, &c., &c.

A. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS, SUPERB DRAWING ROOM SUITES,

On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,)

At the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st, near 6th-av.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DRAWING ROOM—Rosewood suites richly carved in fruit and flowers and covered in satin, centre tables to match, secretary and bookcase, etageres lady's work table en cloignure, Turkish and reclining chairs, side and card tables, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover; music rack, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, shades, velvet carpets, rugs, oil-paintings by eminent artists, West Point by Huntley, fruit and flowers by Cole, Winter scene, Madonna, superb landscapes by Legrand, Northcott, Sellers and others; Parian marble statuary, Bronze and French china vases and figures, &c. CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, wardrobes, armoire d'glace, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, mirrors, curtains. DINING ROOM—Hectal extension dining table, toilet arm chairs, rich cut and engraved glass decanters, wines, china ware; fruit and dessert stands, silver-plated casters, spoons, cake basket, napkin rings, and French china dinner and tea sets ivory handle knives and forks. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine.

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NO. 16 EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET,

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In the basement are walnut extension table, buffet and chairs, china dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, forks, spoons, casters, &c. Dinlingroom—Oak sideboard, with mirror, oak and green carpet, dringgst, &c. Parlors—Elegant rosewood marble-top tables, etageres with mirrors, brocatel suites of rosewood chairs, sofas, &c., heavily-carved walnut and ebony chairs, velvet and leather covered, elegant rosewood piano, Chickering make, mantle stand and stool, large oval and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, lace window curtains, China vases, bronze figures, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and wardrobe with mirror, fancy work tables, commodes, marble-top tables, ebony chairs spring seats, canopies, easy chairs, carpets, vases, pictures, &c. In other rooms—Complete suites of cottage furniture, utensils and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, mattresses, bedding and gilt brackets with marble slabs, splendid chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., with usual kitchen and hall furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, at 1 o'clock, an elegant marble group, representing children frightened by a serpent. Catalogues will be ready in season at the salerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

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EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand cane and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites, in damask, brocatel, reps plush and hair-cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved sofas, arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, hookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27 at 11 o'clock, at No. 39 Lexington-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture contained in the above house, consisting, in part, of carved rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, rosewood sofa and circle tables, reception and sewing chairs, lace curtains, large plate French pier glass, black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, black walnut dining room table, elegant china and glassware, richly carved rosewood stands, rosewood octagon table, ottomans, cottage chairs and engravings, together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale, when catalogues can be had. Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTADORO will sell, on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 141 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire furniture contained in the above house, consisting of mahogany parlor chairs, tête-a-têtes, sofas, ottomans, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut marble-top, centre, card, work and extension dining tables; French plate square and oval mirrors, slabs and brackets lace window curtains and shades, three very rich gas chandeliers and gas-brackets through the house; mahogany French bedsteads with patent springs, dressing bureaus, washstands, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, fine lots of feather beds and pillows, mattresses and bedding together with a large lot of stair carpeting; oil cloth, kitchen utensils, china and plated ware. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE nearly new, made mostly by ROAX & Co., all in fine order—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on Wednesday April 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 West 42d-st, near Broadway, a complete assortment of first class furniture nearly new, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood, crimson and maroon brocatelle; sewing chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, mantel ornaments, ash and enamelled panels, marble top center tables, pier glasses and marble-top hase, French hroaze clocks, figures, rich vases, Parsian &c., library carved oak bookcases, extension dining table, rich cut glass china, plated ware, &c; bedrooms in mahogony, made to order, cottage enameled suites contains mattresses bureaus, &c., with a large assortment, which will be particularized in the catalogue.

JOHN P. BETTS, Auctioneer.

GERARD, BETTS & CO. WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 51 East 20th-st., genteel household furniture of a family moving from the City. The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rich tapestry velvet carpets, rosewood suite of sofas, Voltaire and other chairs, damask rosewood etagere, co. centre table, vases, mantel ornaments, clocks, mirrors, quartette tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, rosewood hookcase, dining, tea and other tables, oil cloths, mahogany hat-stand, sideboard, black walnut dining chairs, extension table, French rosewood, mahogany and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, dressing bureaus, chairs, tables, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture utensils, refrigerators, &c., with which the sale will commence.

SYLVESTER STONER, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—C. C. HOUGHTON will sell, TO MORROW, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at house, 2 Bond-st., the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, Brussels, ingrain, and stair carpets, hall oil cloths, hall stand, mahogany sofas, tête-a-têtes, sofa bedsteads, parlor and arm chairs, lounges, French plate pier and mantle mirrors, lace window curtains and shades, dining tables, china crockery and glassware, table cutlery, silver plated table castors, forks and spoons; mahogany bedsteads, cottage do., marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, stoves, patent heater; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious stores No. 501 Broadway, near the St Nicholas Hotel, a magnificent lot of marble statuary, just received from Italy, works of art, bronzes, marble vases, urns, very rich Bohemian ware, &c., being the largest and most valuable stock of goods ever offered at auction. About 40 pieces of marble statuary, among which are groups of Education, by Franchie Angeli; of Music, First Lesson, Pride and Modesty, by the celebrated Professor Palli, of Milan; Boy and Girl; Psyche; original Venus, after Canova; Hebe; Flora; the Four Seasons. Madonna, copy of Murillo; Fidelity; Innocence; Diana; Goddess of Music; Dancing Girl; Beggar Boy. Flute Player; Bust of Meditation, very fine; and about 12 pieces of garden statuary, representing various subjects, and a splendid assortment of alabaster statuettes under glass shades, by the best artists in Florence. Large assortment of agate and marble Bardiglin, yellow Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman, Grecian, Bourbesi vases, from 4 inches to 7 feet high, suitable for our finest dwellings, Gothic and Roman Tazzas, card receivers of different sizes and patterns; Hour of Canova, etc.

All of the above is just imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini.

Also, superb groups, bronzes and clocks, china dinner and tea sets, and a great many other useful and fancy articles. The above goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, April, 26, as above. This is the only sale that will be made this year, as Sig. G. B. PANDOLFINI is about leaving for Europe. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to examine this collection of goods, and attend the sale, as every article will positively be sold. Persons purchasing can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPLENDID LOTS ON SIXTH AVENUE, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, KNOWN AS PART OF THE "PALACE GARDEN."—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court and under the direction of the undersigned referee, the following beautiful building lots:

SIXTH AV.—5 lots on the west side of 6th-av., including the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 15th st.

FIFTEENTH ST.—8 lots on the south side of 15th st., 80 feet west of 6th av., being immediately in the rear of the above.

FOURTEENTH ST.—4 lots on the north side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av and immediately in the rear of the last mentioned lots.

Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st., or of WETMORE & BOWNE, Counsellors at Law, No. 61 Wall st. S. P. NASH, Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; ON HALSEY, MACON, GATES AND GREENE-AVENUE, HANCOCK & BERGEN-STS., BROOKLYN.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON HALSEY ST.—4 Lots on north and south sides, west of Reid av.

ON MACON ST.—4 Lots on north and south side, west of Reid av.

ON DE DONOUGH ST.—3 Lots on north and south side, west of Reid av.

ON HANCOCK-ST.—1 Lot on north side, adjoining.

ON BERGEN-ST.—3 Lots on south side west of Smith-st.

Maps, terms, &c., at Nos 7 and 9 Pine-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 61 Liberty st.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS (Wednesday,) April 27, at 10½ o'clock at No. 276 West 22d-st., rich Household Furniture, made by Roux of Broadway, and in prime condition, consisting of suites in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood etagere, do. piano-forte by Bacon & Raven, fine oil paintings of merit, trusses, floor and stair carpets, bookcases, sofas, parlor and easy chairs, center and pier tables, mirrors, mantel ornaments, oak extension table, do. buffet, China, glassware, &c. Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, walnut do., mattresses, bedding, dressing bureaus and washstands, marble-tops, toilet sets Brussels carpets, chairs and rockers.

Also, the furniture and utensils of the kitchen. Terms cash, current money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the establishment of W. S. Tyrrell, No. 205 Broadway,

LARGE STOCK OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, &c—Being the entire stock of the above, who is declining business consisting of fine gold watches; jewelry of every description some of which are superior movements and richly-cased silver ware in sets: bracelets, rings, brooches, diamonds, ruby and emerald jewelry in sets and single pieces, and the usual superior assortments of a first class jewelry store, &c. Also, all the counters, consisting of glass cases iron safe, completely fitted, regular clock, tools, benches, counters, scales, &c., all of which will be positively sold without reserve.

Catalogues will be ready day before sale.

JNO. E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION SALE.—REGULAR TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Spring Trade Sale will take place at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 28th, at the auction room, No. 73 William-st. Included in the above will be found a good assortment of shelf and heavy goods, being balance of the stock of a retailer, commenced on 21st inst. Also, 2 casks American bailed brass kettles, all sizes; 6 casks superior sad irons; 2 casks tinned saucepans and gluekettles; also, an invoice of American hardware—150 pairs carvers; also, an invoice of brushes, nails, awl hafts with tools, saws, iron and brass screws, plated table and tea-spoons and forks. For further particulars, see catalogues, ready early on the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of ingrain carpets cutlery, embroidered curtains rosewood parlor suites, covered with crimson brocatel rosewood centre tables; a fine assortment of best plated ware, dish covers, &c., extension table, china and glass ware; bedrooms of mahogany, mattresses, matting, enameled sottage suite, chocolate ground ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, couch, mantel ornaments, kitchen ware and other furniture, which will be particularized in the catalogue.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 49 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture tables, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains elegant gas chandeliers, mahogany and rosewood dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. Also, on account of N. H. Osgood, Esq., a bill of goods purchased by him at No. 138 East 27th st., viz., rosewood parlor suite, covered in plush, table, bedstead, mattress and paillasses, two mahogany bureaus, four sets curtains, with sundry other articles.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Irving-place, genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas in hair cloth, do. chairs, do arm chairs, rockers, pier glasses, curtains cornices, gas brackets, oak dining-room chairs, rosewood extension dining table, mahogany sideboard, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer,

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 132 4th-st., corner of Christopher. JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, part of the furniture as above, of a family removing from the City, embracing parlor, bedroom, basement and kitchen furniture, among which may be found mahogany sofa, ottoman chairs, do. pier tables, book racks, mahogany bedsteads, washstands, girandoles, mirrors, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, Brussels stair carpet and hands, oil-cloth, hatstands, &c. Also, the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, utensils, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE BALANCE of stock of house furnishing goods, at No 230 8th-av., corner of 22d st., THIS DAY. (Wednesday, April 27, at 10½ o'clock will close the sale. It will comprise all kinds of stores machinery, lathe, iron and hollow ware, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine. By order of SARAH GREGORY, Executrix.

C. BLOODGOOD, Executor.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF CHINA, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS STORE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK On WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 656 Broadway, the entire stock and fixtures of the store, consisting of decorated china ware, Parian goods, and cut and pressed glass ware of all descriptions.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, the household furniture contained in the dwelling No. 55 Market-st., near Madison-st., consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, lace curtains, chairs, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS.—ATTENTION IS CALLED to the Executor's Sale of Fordham lots, situated on Avenues A and B and Ryer-st., to be made at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday) April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps at No. 55 Wall st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454, Canal-st., all the furniture of a large house elegant lot of carpets, bedding, &c.

THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at No 446 Canal-st.—Billiard tables, fixtures, &c. Same day, at No. 502 Broadway, stock, fixtures, &c., of a saloon; lounges, &c.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 West Broadway, near Duane-st., the furniture of a large boarding house, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads and bedding, feather beds and mattresses, carpets, crockery, glass and kitchen utensils.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of Spring goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the genteel residence, No. 260 West 19th st., near 8th-av., being the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, AT NO. 106 Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, standard and dwarf roses, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, tree peonies, albeas, verbenas, cactus dahlias, &c., from Wm. Wilson, florist, 14th-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,

THURSDAY, APRIL 28,

At 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 21 West Baltic, near Court-st., mahogany parlor furniture, painted chamber set, three-ply carpets, oak extension table, chairs, &c., &c.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 246 Cumberland-st., two walnut parlor suites, marble-top etagere, mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, oak extension table, Brussels and three-ply carpets and oil-cloths, &c., &c.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 109 Henry, between State and Jora'emon sts., a general assortment of parlor, chamber and other furniture.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 256 Cumberland-st., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., a large and general assortment of bandsoma furniture, la good order, all made by Brooks & Radford, viz.: Secretary bookcase, walnut and mahogany marble top chamber furniture, walnut diningroom do., tapestry, Brussels, three-ply carpets and oilcloths, &c., &c.

Catalogues of all the above at the salesroom on Wednesday afternoon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st

LARGE SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious stores No. 501 Broadway, near the St Nicholas Hotel, a magnificent lot of marble statuary, just received from Italy, works of art, bronzes, marble vases, urns, very rich Bohemian ware, &c., being the largest and most valuable stock of goods ever offered at auction. About 40 pieces of marble statuary, among which are groups of Education, by Franchie Angeli; of Music, First Lesson, Pride and Modesty, by the celebrated Professor Palli, of Milan; Boy and Girl; Psyche; original Venus, after Canova; Hebe; Flora; the Four Seasons. Madonna, copy of Murillo; Fidelity; Innocence; Diana; Goddess of Music; Dancing Girl; Beggar Boy. Flute Player; Bust of Meditation, very fine; and about 12 pieces of garden statuary, representing various subjects, and a splendid assortment of alabaster statuettes under glass shades, by the best artists in Florence. Large assortment of agate and marble Bardiglin, yellow Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman, Grecian, Bourbesi vases, from 4 inches to 7 feet high, suitable for our finest dwellings, Gothic and Roman Tazzas, card receivers of different sizes and patterns; Hour of Canova, etc.

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Also, the furniture and utensils of the kitchen. Terms cash, current money.

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M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 49 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture tables, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains elegant gas chandeliers, mahogany and rosewood dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. Also, on account of N. H. Osgood, Esq., a bill of goods purchased by him at No. 138 East 27th st., viz., rosewood parlor suite, covered in plush, table, bedstead, mattress and paillasses, two mahogany bureaus, four sets curtains, with sundry other articles.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Irving-place, genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas in hair cloth, do. chairs, do arm chairs, rockers, pier glasses, curtains cornices, gas brackets, oak dining-room chairs, rosewood extension dining table, mahogany sideboard, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

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EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE BALANCE of stock of house furnishing goods, at No 230 8th-av., corner of 22d st., THIS DAY. (Wednesday, April 27, at 10½ o'clock will close the sale. It will comprise all kinds of stores machinery, lathe, iron and hollow ware, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine. By order of SARAH GREGORY, Executrix.

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SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, the household furniture contained in the dwelling No. 55 Market-st., near Madison-st., consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, lace curtains, chairs, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

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THE SICKLES TRIAL.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Mr. Sickles stood up.

Clerk—How say you, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

Mr. Arnold—We have.

Clerk—How say you, do you find the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Arnold—Not Guilty!

As these words fell from the lips of the Foreman, there was one loud, wild, thrilling, tumultuous hurrah sent up by the spectators; cheer after cheer resounded in the Court room, and it was taken up by the multitude on the outside and repeated. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and there was one general rush toward the dock.

In the midst of the uproar, the stentorian voice of Mr. Stanton was heard addressing the Court in these words; "I move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody."

Marshal Selden—Come to order, gentlemen; come to order. This is a place where there should be no noise.

No one paid any attention to the Marshal.

Mr. Stanton—(Bulling over with excitement)—"In the name of Mr. Sickles, and of his counsel, I desire to return thanks to the Jury."

Judge Crawford—(Who appeared to be the only person in Court not excited)—Mr. Stanton, wait till the verdict is recorded.

Mr. Stanton—Of course, your Honor, you must excuse excitement on this occasion.

Clerk to the Jury—Your record is, gentlemen, that you find Daniel E. Sickles "Not Guilty."

The Jury nodded affirmatively.

Clerk—And so say you all.

Another affirmative nod from the Jury.

Mr. Stanton—I now move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody.

Judge Crawford—The Court so orders.

Mr. Stanton, (turning around)—Now go it.

Judge—No noise. The prohibition was unheeded. Mr. Sickles, amid the renewed cheers of the audience was taken out of the dock by Capt. Wiley and Mr. Brega, the former, who is one of Mr. Sickles' most devoted friends, kissed him at the moment of his deliverance, and held fast by him as they tried to make their way to the door. It was slow work, for congratulations, earnest, loud and frankly expressed, saluted Mr. Sickles at all points. Though strong emotion was exhibited in the swollen veins of his temples, his eye was calm and steady, and the effort which he manifestly made to retain calmness and composure was successful. His expression betrayed no feeling of joy, but was rather that of a man who felt conscious that he had run no risk, and that the trial through which he had passed could have had no other result.

It was some minutes before Mr. Sickles could reach the Jury-box, which lay on his road to the door. The Jury evinced a desire to congratulate him, and he stepped over the forms to meet their salutations, which were heartily tendered.

The counsel for the defence also exchanged compliments and congratulations with the jurors.

Finally, by dint of much crushing and great exertion, a passage to the door was effected, and as soon as Mr. Sickles was recognized from the outside, the cheers were again taken up.

Mr. Shaw of the *Herald* had rushed down to the National Hotel as soon as the jury returned, and jumping on the driver's box, drove up on hack to the Court House. All the hackmen on the stand and at Brown's Hotel, followed his example, and there was nearly a score of carriages at the City Hall as Mr. Sickles came out.

The news ran like wildfire through the city, and from all sides crowds were hurrying to the City Hall. The excitement was as intense as it was instantaneous.

As Mr. Sickles stepped down the stone stairs of the City Hall, surrounded and supported by his immediate personal friends, he was enthusiastically cheered, and loud calls were made upon him for a speech.

With considerable exertion, for he was fast becoming faint, he was got into one of the numerous carriages in waiting. In the same carriage were Messrs. Graham, Wiley and Brown, of New-York. A movement was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the carriage and to draw it themselves, but the movement was detected in time and prevented. Finally, the carriage drove away, followed by many others and by an immense crowd.

Mr. Sickles was taken to the house of Mr. McBlair, next door to his former residence.

Messrs. Brady, Stuart and Savage were in the carriage that followed immediately after; in another, were Lieut. Mowry and Messrs. Stanton, Chilton and Magruder; in another, were Mr. Sickles' father, Dr. Morehead and Messrs. Wikoff and Brega, and following these were some dozen other carriages.

As the cavalcade drove along at railroad speed through he streets it was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Thousands of people were gathered in front of Mr. McBlair's house, and continued to come and go throughout the evening.

It is said that Mr. Sickles will remain at Washington for a week.

The counsel of Mr. Sickles, to-night, were complimented by a serenade, and a large crowd gathered in front of the National Hotel, where Messrs. Brady, Stanton, Magruder and Chilton briefly returned thanks.

The last-named gentleman requested the assemblage to forego their intention to serenade Mr. Sickles. He added that it was only necessary to say that Mr. Sickles wished to retire to rest undisturbed, and that he was sure this appeal would be respected.

Messrs. Graham and Thomas Francis Meagher were loudly called for, but were not present.

The crowd then proceeded to serenade the Rev. Dr. Haley and the jurors.

Nine or ten of the jurors came to Mr. Brady's parlor at the National after all was over, and there in the freedom of unrestrained conversation expressed their real sentiments. One of them, Mr. McDermott, said: "I want you, Sir, to tell the people of New-York that the citizens of Washington are not behind those of any other part of the country in devotion to the family altar," and yet this juror was spoken of all through the trial as one who would probably dissent from the rest.

Another of the jurors, a young man named Knight, brought with him his fiddle, with which he had been in the habit of solacing himself and fellows during the long evenings of their seclusion, and played several airs. He, too, had been regarded with suspicion, because of certain Know-Nothing antecedents. But says Mr. Brady, if we had known that he played the fiddle we might have made our minds easy, for no fiddler was ever known to find a conviction of murder.

The foreman, Mr. Arnold, said his only fear had been that health might not last him throughout the trial, and that he hoped that his latest posterity would honor his memory from his having served on this jury. In fact the sentiments of the jury individually expressed in this unrestrained conversation were but a familiar and homely illustration of the opinion contained in their formal verdict of "Not Guilty."

It is said that when the jury retired one of them withdrew into a corner and on his knees invoked Divine guidance—got up—entered into conversation—again retired to the corner—and finally rose with his mind fully made up in favor of acquittal.

Mr. Arnold, the foreman, after an affectionate greeting with Mr. Stanton, expressed his gratification that he had lived to render such a verdict. The same juror, in congratulating Mr. Sickles, said that he hoped and believed the great God would acquit, as the jury had done.

Mr. Hopkins, another of the jury, and the wag and mimic among them, expressing himself in regard to the justification of Mr. Sickles, said he would not for himself have been satisfied with a Derringer or revolver, but would have brought a howitzer to bear on the seducer.

The emotions of the counsel when the jury returned their verdict were manifested in various ways. Mr. Brady, in spite of all his experience as a criminal lawyer, became pale, nervous and agitated; Mr. Stanton, unable to repress the emotions of his big heart, is described as having almost rivaled David when he danced before the ark of the tabernacle, the usual stability of Mr. Phillips gave way, and covering his face with his hands he wept like a child! Messrs. Magruder, Ratcliffe and Chilton pressed forward and greeted their liberated client; Mr. Meagher in the exuberance of his heart, clapped people on the back, and asked if it was not "glorious?" Mr. Graham was passive and undemonstrative, but was one of the first to welcome back his client to freedom; the District-Attorney said, "He thought it would be so," and his associate, Mr. Carlisle, avoided the scene. As to the latter he wept deeply, and could not understand Mr. Meagher when he rondo'ed with him on losing his tenant.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, April 27.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II*.—Nos. 770, 1510, 1592, 1501, 1538, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1630, 1632, 1634. *Part III*.—Adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—Same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Sutherland.

SUIT RELATIVE TO "LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE."

William H. Roberts vs. Wm. S. Whitney et al.—This is a suit involving the ownership of Laura Keene's Theatre.

It appears that John M. Trimble, the architect, obtained, originally, a twenty-years' lease of the ground on which the theatre is built, at a ground-rent of $6,000 per annum. Finding, however, that he should not be able pecuniarily to erect the theatre as he intended, he assigned the lease to Messrs. W. S. Whitney and W. P. Earle.

Still later, Mr. Trimble failed, and made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to the present plaintiff.

Meanwhile Laura Keene's Theatre had been built at an expense of about $50,000. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Trimble; but all the money appears to have been furnished by Messrs. Whitney & Earle. On the completion of the theatre the premises were rented at $21,000.

It is now claimed that Mr. Trimble only intended to *pledge* his ground-lease as security for the moneys to be advanced by Whitney & Earle, and did not mean to assign it absolutely. He alleges that his eyesight was so weak that, at the time of executing the assignment, he could not read it, and that it was not read to him, but he signed it, understanding it to be only an assignment of the lease as collateral security. Immediately on becoming aware that the instrument which he had signed was in form an absolute transfer, he claimed it again, offering to pay for improvements. The plaintiff, as his assignee, offered $36,000 for the improvements, which the defendants refused. The money was offered in certificates of deposit and bank bills. Defendants object that this was not a legal tender. They also allege that Trimble perfectly understood that he transferred the lease absolutely to them, and intended to do so; also, that he never paid anything towards building the theatre, and only acted as architect and superintendent.

The case is still on.

P. V. Cutler and L. S. Chatfield for plaintiff; Mr. Van Vorst for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

COCOAINE VS. COCOINE.

Joseph Burnett et al. vs. Edward Phalon et al.—The facts in this case were stated in the TIMES of Friday, April 22. To-day the counsel for Messrs. Phalon & Son submitted points on their behalf to the Court. He contended that there could be no property in a mere descriptive name of an article, as in a trademark, but such name when invented and applied became a part of common language, subject to use by everybody.

He also urged that the evidence showed Burnett's Cocoaine to be a fraud upon the public in respect of its ingredients, and that on that ground the Court should refuse the plaintiffs the relief sought.

John Sherwood for the plaintiffs; S. B. Garvin and E. W. Dodge for defendants.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR ODD FELLOWS!

ODD FELLOWS DECLINING!

The oddest of all odd fellows are those who go themselves, or allow members of their families to go upon the water without protection from drowning. Since the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company opened their handsome show-rooms and retail department, at No. 296 Broadway, these odd fellows have been steadily decreasing in number. The advantages and sure life-saving qualities of the beautiful Delano garments, have found favor everywhere and with everybody. Don't forget to look at the new Bathing Dresses.

[Advertisement.]

DR. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their name, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL.—KNOX'S Spring Hats are selling as rapidly as BONNER'S *Ledger*. His stock is a superb one, and comprises all sizes, styles, varieties and prices. Persons calling at the store, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, cannot fail to be pleased. No matter how well a man may be dressed in other respects, he is not considered fashionably "put up" unless his "tile" is of the latest style, new and unexceptionable. Bear this in mind, and purchase your "Spring Style" of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Asthma and quinsy, frightful diseases! exclaims the reader. We admit they were frightful thirty years ago; but HOLLOWAY'S Ointment has disarmed them of their danger; by its use they can now be quickly and permanently cured; it never fails. Manufactory, 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, TO MEET AT LOUISVILLE, KY., 3d MAY NEXT.—Arrangements have been made by Doctor VAN PELT, on behalf of the Delegates, whereby they can procure tickets at the Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 223 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., by presenting certificates of membership.

[Advertisement.]

LAUGH WHILE YOU MAY.—Nothing like laughter for health and entertainment. If you doubt, just witness "Our Irish Cousin" this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PROK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

OLD HOLLAND GIN.

500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper, expressly for medical use. For sale by UNOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Sails.	Leaves	For
Europa	April 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hilton	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Manchester	April 30	New-York	Cork.
Saxonia	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	May 4	Boston	Liverpool
Jura	May 5	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	May 6	New-York	Halifax.
Ariel	May 7	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Washington	May 7	New York	Cork.
Africa	May 11	New-York	Liverpool
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	April 8	Cork	New-York
Africa	April 16	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	April 16	Bremen	New-York
Bavaria	April 18	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	April 23	Liverpool	Quebec.
Niagara	April 23	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	April 27	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo Saxon	April 27	Liverpool	Quebec.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Costzacoslcos	April 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
Moses Taylor	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	May 10	New-York	Aspinwall

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Quaker City	April 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	May 5	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—George W. Beach and lady, G. W. Houghton and lady, the Hon. F. H. Gordon, Chas. Clark, Wm. Correy, Mlle. Louise H. Wood, Thos. Seaborn, J. R. Chapin, C. Connery, T. H. Hemphill, Chas. Spencer, E. L. Carpenter, Ezra Barker, Geo. Carlisle, E. Jacobs, Lawrence Sinnson, John Sharpe, B. Banks, D. C. Corson, and 20 in the steerage.

In bark Ilsa a, from Sagua—Ezra Hinckley, Mrs. Sarah Butler.

In bark Huntington, from Cardenas—Thos. Conner, Jr., G. D. Wiegand.

In brig South, from Galveston—Capt. Davis, of the steamboat Union.

In brig Tangier, from Cardenas—Mr. Henry Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 31 | Sun sets.... 6 51 | Moon r. A. M. 2 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 31 | Gov. Island. 4 20 | Hell Gate.... 5 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Europa, Lelich, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Switzerland, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Laura, Wilmsen, Bremen, H. Koope; Jos. Hale, Stevens, Callao, A. Ladd & Co.

Brigs Highland Mary, Davidson, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; B. M. Pike, (Br.,) Dart, Halifax, C. A. De Wolf; A. Peters, McFarland, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Rachel, Treat, Union Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Kentucky, Carver, Buenos Ayres, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Coast Pilot, Hotchkiss, Pernambuco, G. S. Colt; Stranger, Dibble, New-Haven, H. S. Rockett; Traveler, Clark, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Anna, Gibbs, Alexandria, Baker & Dayton; Marie, Merriben, Wilmington, ——; Ann D., Newton, Alexandria; C. T. Strong, Lisenm, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell & Son. Monday, 11 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia. 5:30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida. 7:30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer Thos. Swann.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osgeola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Beckwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Dodge.

Ship Grace, Coomb's, Havana 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship John Bertram, (Hans.) Knudson, from the Elbe March 26, with mdse. to L. E. Amelsheck. March 29, off the Orkneys, caught a gale from N. N. E., lost jib and carried away mizzen topsail yard. Had nothing but northerly and westerly gales up to the Banks, in lat. 40 29 lon. 47 ot. 22d inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 65 40, took a pilot from No. 2, Ezra Nye.

Bark Ocean's Favorite, Gamm, Montevideo Feb. 24, with hides, &c., to H. H. Brookman. April 11 lat. 25 15, lon. 62 05, passed a ship steering N. W., showing a white flag, with a large D. in it. April 23, lat. 36 lon. 71 30, passed a ship rig to the eastward, supposed the Charles Davenport. Has had gales from S. S. W. to N. W. the last 8 days.

Bark Henry Warren, (of Bath,) Chase, Cienfuegos 10th inst., with sugar to master. Saw passing in, brigs Dudrick and Naiad, and schr. Sally Ears. April 20, lat. 30, lon. 79 30, signalized ship Golden Eagle, of Kennebunk, and ship Aymilla, of Bath, stg. N.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. On the 22d and 23d inst. experienced a strong gale from westward.

Bark Charlotte, (Swed.) Schnitbe, Santa Cruz 17 ds., with sugar to Phillips & Co.

Bark Maraval, Griffing, Ponce, P. R., April 14, with molasses to T. T. Dwight.

Bark War Hawk, (Br.,) Harris, Bahia 38 ds., with sugar to Learyeraft & Co. 30 miles S. E. of Bahia, saw ship "Tireen," of Sag Harbor, with 2,500 bbls. oil, full. Came all well.

Bark Huntingdon, (of Baltimore,) Baldwin, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Stevenson, King & Co. Experienced heavy gales on 23 and 24th, from S. W. to N. W.

Bark Itaca, (of Boston,) Brown, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Cresby & Crocker. Has had heavy weather.

Bark La Patrouse, (Fr.,) Bernard, Cette 69 ds., with wine, &c., in order.

Bark John Denham, Gray, New-Orleans and the Bar 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Barkentine Old Dominion, Johnson, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Robert & Williams.

Brig South, Williams, Galveston April 3, with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Brig Tangent, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig T. Ward, Briggs, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Petties.

Brig Perguit, (Br.,) Ingham, Bermuda 15th inst., with potatoes, hides, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Brig Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Altavela, Gilkey, Ponce April 13, with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co. When in lat. 36, lon. 74, had a heavy gale from S. W. lost stern boat and forward house, washing everything movable off deck.

Brig St. Mary, Johnson, Crop Island, W. I., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Vatable & Raymond. Feb. 26, on the outward passage Herman Myer, a seaman of Bremen, was lost in a gale.

Brig West, Studley, Galveston 17 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig Chiera, (Naples,) Russo, Castle la Mar 62 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Surprise, Cole, Halifax, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster and oats to Jas. Hunter & Co. 23d inst., took a gale from S. E. to W., off Fire Island—lost jib boom and foretopmast head and everything attached; received damage in sails, rigging, &c.

Schr. Minnehaha, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Young, Cuidad, Bolivar 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. On the 22d inst., in a gale of wind, lost flying jibboom, yawl, and received other damage. In lat. 29, lon. 21, passed ship Young Eagle, from Boston for New-Orleans.

Schr. Haxall, Winter, Richmond 5 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. M Monson, (of Brookhaven,) Brewster, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. No date, in a whirlwind carried away head of foremast and maintopmast.

Schr. Echo, (Br., of Gaysboro, N. S.,) Sullivan, Salt Key April 14, with salt to McCall & Frith. The bark Jas. Smith, for Boston, sld. in co.

Schr. William Hill, Dow, Sullivan, Me., 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Witch of the Wave, Taylor, Aguadilla, P., 12 ds., with fruit to T. Gilmartin. Schr. Amelia, of and from Newbury port, arr. 23d, and sailed same day for Mayaguez.

Schr. Hiawatha, Disney, Philadelphia, with coal, for Newburyport

Schr. S. Waterman, Bowman, Philadelphia for New-Bedford.

Schr. James Nixon, (of Warren,) Usher, Kingston, Jam., 10 days, with fruit to master. Has had heavy weather, lost foresail, &c.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, (3-masled,) Wood, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. M. Wrightington, Wrightington, Philadelphia, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. H. & T. Hartley, Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Sch. Waterbury, Jones, Philadelphia, with coal, for New Bedford.

Schr. Ada Green, Halifax, N. S., 21 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. Mary Brush, Hallock, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Dickerson, Weeks, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Roscits, Pinkham, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. L. Sturlevant, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, Arroyo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Endicott, Philadelphia for East Greenwich.

Schr. L. W. Endicott, Leeds, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Anthem, Britton, Matagorda 17 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. H. W. Morse, Phillips, Baltimore for Hartford.

Schr. F. Edwards, Babcock, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. G. B. Youmans, Williams, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Greyhound, Somers, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Black Hawk, Wood, Virginia with wood.

Schr. Isle of Pines, French, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Manfred, Hoit, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. Moderator, Selts, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. T. Brady, Hall, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. John Collins, Tredmore, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. Day, Murray, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Northern Light, Lake, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. J. W. Wheeler, Jr., Parker, Virginia, wood.

Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Merlin, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. Lucien, Sebaston, Beaufort, N. C., 13 ds.

Schr. Hatesman, Mott, Washington, N. C., 4 ds.

Schr. Brothers, Davy, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Brothers, Davy, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., coal.

Sch. [illegible] French, Philadelphia for Fairfield.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Howes, Alexandria for Boston

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Bodine, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Britton Cook, Cook, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Hasleton, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. E. Ross, ——, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Roanoke, Jones, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Carolina D., Murray, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Virginia, Paul, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Daw, Wilmington, Del.

Schr. C. R. Bayley, Bayley, Phila., for Haverstraw.

Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. S. Ponder, Smith, Boston 3 ds., ballast to master.

Schr. H. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Me., 2 ds., stone.

Schr. J. G. Scott, Bird, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. David A. Foster, Chadwick, Virginia.

Schr. Ringgold, De Groot, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Rodgers, Georgetown, D. C.

Sloop John Post, Rogers, Virginia, oysters.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., with rain.

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, N. J., April 26, sunset—No vessels in sight. Wind light. Weather hazy off shore.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 26, sunset—One ship and one bark on the bar, bound out; two ships, two brigs and one bark at the S. W. Spit, bd. out. Wind W. S. W., light; weather cloudy. No inward-bound vessels in sight.

BOSTON, April 26—Arr. barks Elmwood, Deshen, Valparaiso; Moneynick, Smith, Charleston; schr. Julia Blaine, Wilson, Cienfuegos; ship Richmond, Gockin, Savannah. Below—Bark Thos. W. Honse, Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25—Arr. ships Harriet, from New-York; Hannah Crooker, from Bordeaux.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Colin Macrea, Farrell, from Philadelphia, for Cienfuegos, with a cargo of shook and furniture, was wrecked on the N. E. shoal on Grand Turk, on Sunday, 10th inst. Her materials and part of cargo were saved, brought into port and sold. The brig Helen Jane, from New-York, passed through the passage for Truxillo 6th.

Spoken, &c.

Arnold—whale-ship, of and for New-Bedford, with 1,200 bbls oil, April 25, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 20—by pilot-boat Ezra Nye.

F. King—schr., was seen, strg. S., April 24, lat. 36 44, lon. 70 45.

Gov. Langdon—ship, of Portsmouth, from Mobile for Liverpool, 13 ds. out, April 20, lat. 28 35, lon. 79 45.

Emma Cushing—bark, bd. N., was passed, April 21, lat. 32 05, lon. 78 35.

E. Churchill—bark, of Searsport, was passed, April 22, lat. 33 17, lon. 76 50.

Pelton—steamship, hence for Cowes, was signalized, April 25, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 20—by pilot-boat Ezra Nye.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

PER CIRCASSIAN.

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 19, Union, at Shanghae; April 13, Ashburton, at Deal; 14th, Jane Patten, in the Clyde; 15th, Chancellor, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—April 14, Lancaster, and Marion, at Liverpool; 16th, Henry, at do.; 16th, Lady Sale, at do.; 18th, Delft Haven, do.

Arrived from Mobile—April 16, Dunkotah and Osprey, at Liverpool; 18th, Shackamaxon, at do.; Arbroath, at do.; 18th, David, at do.

Arrived from Charleston—April 16, Noemie, at Liverpool, leaking and lost sails, &c.

Arrived from Savannah—April 18, Admiral, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Havana—April 13, Haidee, at Bristol; N. Bidle, at Liverpool; 15th Louisiana, at do.

Sailed for New-York—Feb. 15, Daylight, from Hong Kong; March 1, Manils, from Singapore; April 13, Sardinia and Star of the Union, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—March 10, Andes, from Colombo.

MEMORANDA.—The Stella, ashore on Sands Island, will become a total wreck.

The Susan Sowers, from Liverpool for Baltimore, put into Plymouth on the 18th leaky, and was discharging.

The Kitty Cloyd, from Liverpool for New-York, put back 16th inst., leaky.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Feb. 24, ship John B. Richardson, for New-Orleans about 23d, in ballast. Barks C. B. Truitt, Scull, for Rio in 12 ds.; Susan Clark, Elliot, for Buenos Ayres 23d; Star King, Smith, for do. 21st; Adriatic, Durham, for Cork in 12 ds.; Nelson Place, Robbins, for Boston, disg.—would take in sperm oil. Brigs Globe, Seaborn, from Georgetown, disg.; J. M. E. Jones, Caldield, for Salem, do.; Mankin, Mosely, from Boston, for Mauritius, to sail in 8 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., April 14, bark D. Webster, Mack, for New-Haven, arr. 11th; brigs Robert Morse, Bonner, for do. do.; H. Means, ——, do. do.; Nathan Spencer, do. in 4 ds.; Empire, Crowell, for New-York in 4 ds.; C. Hopkins, Hopkins, do. do.; Marshal Dutch, Gilkey, from Georgetown, disch.; schrs. Gun Rock, Mitchell, hence, do.; Mary Alice, Welsh, do. do.

At Valparaiso, March 15, ships Alexandria, Oracle, M. Angelo, Jas. Little Bird, Wild, Pegeon, and Carrington; barks Lexington, Davis, (whaler,) M. L. Frank, and Scotland; brig Thompson Jones, arr. April, 1859. The steamship Washington has not arr.

At Curacoa, April 17, schr. Village Gem, for New-York in 15 ds.

At Baltis, March 19, Br. brig Rosalie, for New-York, ldg.; to sail.

At Cape Haiti, Feb. 25, brig William Wilson, to sail May 1; also a Dutch brig.

At Kingston, Jam., April 10, schr. Charlotte Minerva, for New-York.

At Sagua, April 16, barks T. Crocker, for New-York in 9 ds.; P. Pendleton, for do. in 5 ds.

At Salt Key, April 14, ship Sarah, for Boston, ldg.

BOARDING—A YOUNG LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a small family on Brooklyn Heights. One of musical talents preferred. Address CARTER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

DOWN-TOWN BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE family, not a boarding house. A large room suitable for two friends is now vacant. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 213 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE CARRIAGE-HORSES, well matched. Inquire at the stable, No. 6 East 28th-st.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready the $2 50 and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING-OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash.
JOHN H. LEUDERWOOD & CO., No. 2 Gold-st.

LECTURES.

MR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES.

At the close of these lectures on Monday evening, the Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard it a peculiar privilege to have listened to the admirable historical lectures of the Rev. Mr. LORD; presenting faithful and glowing pictures, in language at once vigorous and original, eloquent and descriptive, of the men, the morals, the arts, and the governments of other ages.

Resolved, That this American community of ours in its comparative isolation from the older world, and its historical traditions, has reached a point in its onward march, where it particularly needs the instruction and guidance derived from historical knowledge, and a comparison of our present civilization with that of other countries and epochs; so that the attentive study of their history has now become a matter of general public necessity.

Resolved, That we know no way in which that study can be made more generally attractive and instructive than public lectures like those which have just closed; so replete with accurate knowledge, artistic feeling, lofty principles, and sound christian morality.

Resolved That we respectfully invite Mr. LORD to extend his course to such length as he may find convenient.

The resolutions were seconded in a glowing speech by Dr. ASA D. SMITH, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. LORD announced a second series of lectures, to commence to-morrow evening.

SECOND SERIES.—THE REV. MR. LORD, IN compliance with the resolutions adopted at the close of his last Lecture, will give a series of six additional Lectures on the *Great Representatives of Civilization*, at Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, to be continued every MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS till closed. Subjects—*Hildebrand, and the Papacy; Dante, and Poetry; Luther, and the Reformation; Cranmer, and the English Reformation; Pascal, and the Jansenists; William III., and the Balance of Power.* Tickets for the Course, $1. Single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Music and Book Stores, and at the hall. Only 600 Course tickets will be sold. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE Tuliotti Chapter No 8 G. U. A., by the Rev. SAMUEL J. KRAMER, March 9, will be repeated at the Willet-st. M. E. Church, near Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, at 7½ o'clock. Unavoidable circumstances having caused the meeting to be changed from Friday, the 29th inst. the same tickets will admit. Tickets may be obtained of the Sexton of the Church, Dr. A. Starr, No. 432 Grand st., S. K. Earle, No. 54 Stanton-st., and E. Buckin, No. 60 Columbia-st.

LECTURE.—"THE DIGNITY OF LABOR, AND ITS ADVANTAGES."—At the request of the Lebanon Hull Library and Reading-room association, JAMES B. DUNN will deliver a Lecture on the above subject, at Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., and 179 Greenwich st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. A collection to be taken for the benefit of the Library.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in Clinton Hall. Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. And in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GENUINE SALE TO-MORROW, (Thursday) April 28, at the private residence, No. 53 West 11th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., all the contents of the house, and without reserve, elegantly furnished with rosewood and imported furniture, in great variety and in very fair order; pier and mantel glasses, bedroom furniture, wardrobes, &c.; also, a very fine assortment of kitchen utensils and furniture, with which the sale will commence. D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broadway, will sell, as above April 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Catalogues to be obtained at the house only, on the morning of sale.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF COSTLY AND elegant household furniture at public auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday) April 27, commencing at 10½ o'clock, by T. GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, at office, No. 289 Broadway, at the private residence on West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Consisting of drawing-room suites, rosewood piano, velvet carpets, cigaritores, book-case, pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, bisque figures, china vases, oil paintings. Dining-room furniture of every kind. Chamber—rosewood, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, carpeting, pictures, shades, sofas, rugs, mirrors, toilet sets, feather pillows, &c., &c.

Peet &

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

Arguments and Speeches on Both Sides.

Verbatim Reports of the Addresses of Mr. Carlisle for the Prosecution and Mr. Stanton and Mr. Brady for the Defence.

THE PRAYERS FOR INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

Verdict of the Jury---Mr. Sickles Acquitted.

From the Special Reporter of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23, 1859.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Senator BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, was examined as to the condition of Mr. Sickles' mind immediately after the death of Mr. Key. His testimony has already been published in the TIMES. After his examination had been concluded,

Mr. CARLISLE said he should state very briefly the grounds upon which he and his colleague supposed the instructions prayed for on their part should be granted, and why those upon the part of the defence, or some of them, should be rejected. To the first proposition prayed for by the prosecution, he did not imagine there could be any objection. It was consistent with the law as laid down by this Court. It simply places this proposition before the Court—that if this homicide was the willful and intentional act of the prisoner, provoked or induced by the belief that the deceased had seduced the prisoner's wife and had adulterous intercourse with her, nevertheless it is murder, if the jury shall find upon the whole evidence that there was not at the time of the homicide any assault or offer of violence by the deceased towards the prisoner provoking the killing. It presents hypothetically, upon the whole evidence of the case, a case of willful and intentional killing without provocation in law, as they understood the law of provocation: for it negatives hypothetically any assault or offer of violence upon the part of the deceased at the time he makes the first deadly assault, the intentional act of the prisoner. It further presents the distinct proposition that a previous seduction by the deceased of the prisoner's wife, though the jury may suppose such to have been the fact, is no provocation in law.

On this point it takes issue distinctly with one of the principal grounds upon which he understood the defence to rest hitherto. But the instruction proceeds further to guard the jury against the conviction of the prisoner if he was insane at the time of the killing: because, if all the other facts, circumstances and incidents stated in the instruction hypothetically should appear to exist, yet if the prisoner be found by the jury to have been in fact insane at the time of the killing he is guilty of no offence. The cause of adultery as leading to homicide, wherever it is referred to in the books, is referred to exclusively in cases of the husband finding the adulterer *flagrante delicto*, and it is said by the text-writers to be an exception to the general rule of the law, which has been made in condescension—that is their language—to the frailty of human nature, it being supposed that the finding of the parties in that condition must operate so powerfully upon the husband as that human nature ought not to be expected to stop for one instant to reflect; and it is further by all the authorities confined exclusively to a case of instant killing. So that there are two things—the finding of the parties in the fact, and the yielding to the ungovernable instincts and impulses to take life, the effect of which is to reduce such homicide from murder to manslaughter. But there is no authority, and he said it confidently, either expressly adjudicated or by any reasonable interpretation, countenancing the doctrine that the adultery, whether it be discovered by the husband in the fact, or whether it become known to him otherwise, has ever been held to amount to or tend to establish a justification of the act. He had heard reason and eloquence upon this subject, but had not yet heard any authority cited by the counsel on the other side. All that has been said looking like a citation of authorities is a reference to the elementary writers treating on the organization of society at that fabulous period when man had not yet consented to enter into society. The argument, said Mr. C., has been constructed upon those loose speculative general expressions to the effect that every man is to judge when he finds himself aggrieved whether the law of the land in which his lot is cast has given to him a legal and adequate remedy, and if he determines it has not, or if it should be determined by others sitting in the jury-box or elsewhere that he has not been given such relief, then he is remitted to his original rights as in a state of nature. In other words, that at one and the same time there exists in every community a state of society and a state of nature; that society itself, by its laws and by its organization, recognizes that there is an *imperium in imperio*; that cases must and do arise where private persons must act precisely as if they were in a state of nature, and be themselves the judge and the executioner, in respect of the injury complained of. I shall say nothing about that, for I think the statement of such a proposition is its best refutation.

One other thing also has been referred to, also founded upon the general expressions of elementary writers upon the subject of law and government generally; namely, that human laws must be in subserviency to the Divine law; that, as it is said by Blackstone, a human law which commands a man to do that which is forbidden by the Divine law is void and null, and he must not yield obedience to it. I should not go into any argument upon that subject. I concede, for the sake of argument merely, the proposition: but I deny that the Divine law authorizes anywhere the taking the life of any human being, for any wrong whatever, by the person wronged. I deny that the Divine law has spoken any more clearly against the odious sin of adultery than it has spoken of the inexpiable crime of murder, by which a human life is extinguished in this world forever, and by which, if the party be in his sin, only the infinite mercy of the Almighty God can save his soul from a death infinitely more dreadful than a thousand deaths of the body. I say that that sacred volume, of which I feel how little it becomes me to speak as an expositor of its sacred pages, has, from beginning to end, written in letters of living light the denunciations of the Supreme Being of such acts of violence as this. And I further say that, at no period of the Jewish dispensation, was it ever held, so far as any shallow learning goes, that the punishment of adultery by death was other than a judicial punishment. I deny that any of the texts quoted, or any other text that can be found in the Bible contains the idea that it was ever held that he who had been injured by an adulterer, being satisfied of the fact, was authorized to take his life.

Now, Sir, those who have learned from the writings of Dr. Paley will recollect that, in discoursing of the sin of adultery, after painting it, as every good man must paint it, in all its deplorable viciousness, in opposition to law, human and divine, he refers to that most touching of all the incidents recorded in the New-Testament, the occasion when the Scribes and Pharisees brought to our Saviour a woman taken in adultery. My colleague referred to it in the course of some observations the other day, but I desire to present an additional idea in reference to it bearing directly upon the Jewish law on the subject. The Scribes and Pharisees said to him, "Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. Now, Moses, in the law, commanded that such should be stoned: but what sayest thou?" The Evangelist adds "This they said tempting him." How tempting him? Tempting him to take upon himself some judicial authority, tempting that they might have occasion to accuse him unto the authorities. This the Saviour perceiving, "stooped down and with his finger wrote, upon the ground as if he had not heard them." They continued. And lifting himself up he gives them that notable answer: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." Stung by this, they left, one by one, beginning with the eldest, even unto the last. Then the Saviour, seeing the woman standing alone in the midst, said to her: "Woman, where are these thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee?" She answered, "No man, Lord:" to which he replies: "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more." Upon this Dr. Paley observes that, when the Saviour asked, "Hath no man condemned thee?" and the woman answered, "No man, Lord," it is evident that he referred to a judicial condemnation; for in every other sense of private judgment, of the accusation of finding in the very fact, she was condemned. Then what is the answer—what is the declaration of the Judge of all Earth, of God in the form of man? "Neither do I condemn thee. [I pronounce on thee no judgment. I take not upon myself any judicial authority.] Go, and sin no more."

Now, Sir, if your Honor has not quite forgotten your Greek, and will look at the Greek original, you will see a further reason for this interpretation of condemnation as there used, in a judicial sense. The verb there used is *katakrin*, which is equivalent to the Latin word *judico: fero sententiam contra aliquem*. So that, at the period when the Saviour himself was among men, by his own lips have we the explicit declaration that there was no such thing at that time among the Jews as the right of private judgment and execution for the offence of adultery.

But, independently of this, coming down to the things of this day; considering for one moment our duty, our precious interests and rights as members of human society, what can be more shocking, what can be more utterly irreconcilable with all ideas of civilization, of order, of peace and good government, than the doctrine that he who comes to believe without doubt that one has most grievously wronged him, by this wrong or by any other wrong—if there be any to be imagined more grievous—he is to take into his own hands the knife and execute summary judgment upon the offender? Why, Sir, I submit that society could not exist with such a doctrine; I submit that when it comes to be once known that it is countenanced by this tribunal, here at the seat of Government, that such a right of private judgment and execution does exist, the land will present one great scene of violence and outrage; because it is impossible to limit the argument and reason to the single case of adultery. It must follow, and will follow, in the administration of justice, in every case where, in the opinion of the slayer, the human law does not afford him an adequate compensation for the injury done him. I do not know that it is necessary to say anything more upon this instruction.

In regard to the other instructions, Mr. C. said he was informed by his colleague that they all had been copied *verbatim* from the instructions given in the case of Day, except the last, which related especially to one portion of the evidence of the defence, which is the only portion applying to the day on which the homicide was committed, immediately before the commission of the act. That was based upon the instructions given in the case of Jarboe, though not literally copied from it, because the detailed circumstances to which it was made to apply there did not exist in this case, and to make it applicable to the signals, which did not occur in that case. It presents this single question to the Court: If the prisoner knew the deceased had previously had adulterous intercourse with his wife, and knew the fact also that the signals were made for the purpose of inducing his wife to repeat her criminal conduct, such knowledge by the prisoner, and the consequent state of passion, grief and sense of wrong in the prisoner's mind, does not constitute a legal provocation reducing the offence, which would otherwise be murder, to manslaughter. Upon this subject no authorities had been cited by the defence tending to show that the old law has been modified, which excludes any provocation by offensive language, insulting words, gestures, or any other thing than actual assault or offer of violence, from being received in instigation of the homicide from murder to manslaughter. This instruction is but the application of old and well-settled principles of law to the particular facts of this case.

In regard to the propositions offered by the defence, in the first place, many of them, if not all of them, were liable to the objection of being abstract principles of law. They are not in the form in which instructions have been presented in this Court. Undoubtedly they conformed to the practice elsewhere, or the eminent gentlemen who prepared them would not have presented them in this form.

The first proposition was merely an abstract proposition, and liable to the objection that by granting it the Court would be to submit to the jury the functions of judge. It would be to tell the jury that if they find any proof of alleviation, excuse, or justification arising out of the evidence for the prosecution, then the presumption of malice is gone. The effect would be for the Court, to whom the community looks for the law to govern the counsel and the jury in the jury-box, to leave it to the jury to see whether they can find any proof of alleviation, excuse, or justification in the evidence for the prosecution. What is meant by alleviation? Does it mean that in a general sense, in reference to the feelings with which men are disposed to look at the fact of killing under these circumstances, they may find something of alleviation in the act?—that it is not as if life had been taken under other circumstances?

Mr. Brady suggested that, before the counsel for the prosecution undertook to comment upon the propositions submitted by the defence, they should allow the defence to explain them.

Mr. Carlisle, for the purpose of saving time, was willing to run the risk of not understanding these propositions. The argument of the defence would be replied to by the District Attorney. He thought the propositions were plain enough for his comprehension. He thought it was for the Court to say what facts and circumstances it is competent for the jury, if they believe them, to consider as an alleviation, excuse, or justification in this case. It would be a very extraordinary course, certainly not the usual one, to say that the law is to go before the jury without any instructions from the Court as to what is meant by this equivocal language, "alleviation, excuse, or justification." The jury cannot be supposed to be acquainted with the law further than every man is supposed to know it. They are not to be supposed, without the aid of the Court, who is placed there for that purpose, to know what in law will amount to "alleviation, excuse, or justification." He objected to this proposition, therefore, on this ground, to say nothing of its being a mere abstract proposition of law.

Mr. C. said he must be permitted to preface any comments upon the second proposition of the defence by an expression of admiration at the singular adroitness with which these points are prepared. He thought he saw in the second proposition an invitation to the jury to consider whether, upon all they had heard in this case, the theory of his learned friend, (Mr. Graham)—he did not deny that it was also the theory of other gentlemen for the defence, but it seemed to be the particular property of Mr. G. in this case—that the homicide was justifiable is a rational theory. If the jury think the theory is rational, then the existence of malice is not presumable. It places the jury in this awkward predicament: They must either say that Mr. Graham's theory is not rational, or else they must say that there is no malice. While he acknowledged, to the fullest extent, the right of the jury to give a general verdict of guilty or not guilty, as they think the law and the facts require, he denied that it is the province of this Court or of any Court to invite the jury, or to submit to the jury upon application of counsel, the question whether the law be thus or so. We had better in that case—the Court would understand that he said it with the most perfect respect—abolish the Bench entirely, and just take the jury without any interference by the Judge. He knew of no authority and no precedent to justify this proposition. It is general abstract, liable to be misunderstood, and on the face of it, by its express terms, includes a submission to the jury by the Court of the whole law of the case. The Court was bound to instruct the jury whether the theory be rational or not, and as to what facts amount to a justification in law if they believe them. While the Court is not authorized to any extent to interfere with the province of the jury in respect to the facts, he submitted that neither this nor any other Court, without practically abolishing and nullifying the office of Judge, could submit such a proposition as this.

The third proposition was a variation in terms of the same thing, and only goes beyond the other in bold, laying down the conclusion that if the jury, upon any rational hypothesis consistent with the evidence, find that the defendant was justifiable or excusable, then he must be acquitted.

Having guarded the prisoner by the first three propositions from conviction of murder, and having guarded him from the conviction of manslaughter, the counsel in their fourth proposition take a step backwards and say in substance: "We shall show this jury, and the prosecution cannot deny it, that Mr. Sickles intended to kill Mr. Key, and it is not manslaughter." In one sense it is very much like the proposition submitted on the part of the prosecution, and would be identically the same proposition if instead of ending "he cannot be convicted of manslaughter," it ended "he is guilty of murder." But this is not true as an abstract proposition. It does not follow that because Sickles intended to kill Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter. A man may intend to kill another and yet neither be justifiable nor guilty of murder. Suppose the first assault is made by the deceased, and in the heat of a sudden affray the party being attacked does mean to kill his assailant, he draws a deadly weapon upon him and kills him: if it falls short of self-defence would not that be manslaughter? Yet this proposition is the abstract unqualified assertion that if the person intended to kill deceased, the existence of such intention, without inquiring into any of the surrounding circumstances, secures him from a conviction of manslaughter, and being so secured, the defence fall back upon the first three propositions and say the prisoner must therefore be acquitted if the jury find upon any rational theory that there was any altercation, excuse, or justification of the act.

The fifth proposition is again asking the Court to voluntarily surrender into the hands of the jury its functions as the judge of the law; to surrender to them the whole question of law and fact as to whether Mr. Sickles was justifiable or not, thereby exposing society to the effect of those doctrines of which he must speak as he understood them, though no doubt the counsel on the other side understood them differently—which he believed inconsistent with the maintenance of civil society. The Court tells the jury if these propositions are adopted "the common law, as upon this subject, the law under which you are sworn, is immaterial. If you think upon any rational theory, either of divine justice, Jewish law, or whatever theory it may be, if it strikes you as rational that he was justified in taking this man's life, you are remitted to the consultation of your own bosoms without the aid of law, subject to the infirmities of nature which all of us have, and you are asked to say in substance whether the unhappy deceased did or did not deserve the fate he met, and if upon the whole case you think he deserved his fate, then you are to acquit the prisoner."

Mr. C. said he should not address any argument to the Court in order to induce him to reject such a proposition as that.

The sixth proposition boldly put forth the doctrine of divine justification. The Court was asked to say that if any man discovered that at any time another has had criminal or adulterous intercourse with his wife, he has the right, recognized by the law, to slay the adulterer wherever he meets him.

The objection he had to the seventh proposition was its liability to misinterpretation. He thought he understood what was meant by it, though he was not certain from whom it was quoted. He noticed that it was marked as a quotation.

Mr. Brady remarked that it was quoted from instructions drawn up by Mr. Bradley in the Day case, which instructions were granted by the Court.

Mr. Carlisle replied that he felt confident that the Court in adopting the language prepared by one of the counsel, understood the expression "a diseased mind," to mean simply insanity. He could fancy his learned brother (Mr. Graham) who seems to have the great dramatist so much at his finger's end, by a little transposition in making a powerful appeal to the jury, instead of "diseased mind," saying "mind diseased," and then the great dramatist comes in.

> "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased;
> Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
> Raze out the written troubles of the brain," &c.

And then we have such a state of mind as was painted by the witnesses and counsel as to the condition of this unfortunate prisoner on the day of the homicide and the day previous; a man described to be overwhelmed with grief; all the passions, if you will, let loose by a blow, too much for a man to bear with coolness; anger, grief, rage, revenge; and it is to be asked whether a man in that condition has a "mind diseased," and is to be absolved from accountability, from the fact of killing? Whether by reason of that condition of mind—namely, that in a burst of passion he did not at the moment think that what he was doing was a crime—he is to be held accountable? That is to say, if a man is so much enraged, so smarting under a sense of unspeakable wrong and injury, as to feel that the man who has injured him deserves death, and slays him in his passion, when at the moment he was not conscious that he was doing wrong, he is to be treated as if he were insane. It was a most dangerous doctrine. It struck him that one of the most important duties the Court could perform was to define distinctly the difference between a mind disturbed by passion and a mind diseased and insane. The proposition is so put to the jury that they may properly infer from it that nothing more is necessary than for a man to act under extreme excitement, so that he is not for the instant impressed with the crime he is committing, though he may kill for the gratification of his passion of revenge, to be considered insane and irresponsible. This is the great danger of this whole defence of insanity; infinitely worse than those cases of simulated insanity which occur now and then.

The eighth proposition was the same thing a little differently expressed. The language is even more exceptionable than any of the previous propositions. "If the jury believe, from any predisposing cause, Sickles' mind was impaired." What is meant by that? A man's mind is always impaired when he is in a passion; it is impaired when he is in great grief; and "at the time of killing Key he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Key." That is to say, the effective operation of his mind, the region of passion, became so much inflamed, and justly, that he was incapable of governing himself in reference to Key, and could not restrain his indignation, his passion, and his revenge; in other words, once put a man in a condition where he feels himself impelled by an inexpressible sense of wrong, and he may revenge himself by slaying the perpetrator of the wrong without being guilty of murder or manslaughter. It is said further, however, by way of qualification, that he must be "unconscious that he was committing a crime as to the said Key;" that is to say, the prisoner must have come to the conclusion that to kill Key was right, that he would not be called to an account for it, or, if he was, that the jury would acquit him: that if the prisoner, by his own reasoning, brought himself to adopt that theory, or, if he adopted it by advice of counsel, he was guilty of no crime.

In reference to the ninth proposition, Mr. Carlisle said the jury were to judge of what was the state of Mr. Sickles' mind as to insanity. He did not object to it specially, except from the fact that it selected parts of the evidence upon which to found the instructions, and from that fact that it evidently looked to exhibitions of grief and passion as constituting insanity. Mr. C. said there was a code which, under certain circumstances, would hold that the deceased had forfeited his life to the prisoner: that was the code of the duellist; but that code is a code, as its name indicates, of honor and not of assassination: a code where he who invites his adversary to the field, and he who is invited, scrupulously, with jealous care, with formality, with witnesses, whatever in it may be wrong, however inexcusable it may be, takes care that there shall be perfect fairness of combat, so much so that in olden times it was the right and duty of witnesses chosen by the parties, upon any indication of unfairness, to take the life of the party who sought such unfair advantage, whatever may have been his wrong. With that code, however, he had nothing to do. It is unchristian, it is denounced by the law, and one which is fast falling from favor in any quarter of this land. He referred to it only to show that those who hold that the life of one may be forfeit under these circumstances do not hold that he may be slain as a wild beast in the streets.

Mr. Graham thought that by that code the adulterer was never entitled to be regarded as a man of honor.

Mr. Carlisle said with regard to the tenth proposition that, as an abstract proposition, he was not there to dispute it. It, however, suggested to him an inconceivable state of things. It suggests that a man may for a single instant be insane, and yet the continuity of his mind may not be broken; that he may the instant after, as he was the instant before, be perfectly sane. He did not believe in the existence of such insanity. He did not think any theorist had ever suggested it. He thought the proposition in that form was objectionable.

There were some authorities in respect to the eleventh proposition which the speaker said he would furnish in the course of the argument; he had not the books now in court. The Court had already remarked, in the course of this trial, that every man is presumed to be sane until he is proved to be insane. The contrary is, therefore, not proven when any doubt is raised. The proposition is, in substance, this: A man is charged with crime: the law presumes him to be sane until the contrary is shown; he undertakes to rebut the presumption, and alleges that he was insane, and offers to prove, not that he was insane, but to bring such facts as shall raise a doubt in the minds of the jurors whether he was sane or not, and the presumption of the law that a man is sane until the contrary is proven is to give way the moment a doubt is raised; the Jury are to find that the insanity has been proven because there is a doubt, however inconsiderable, as to the sanity. While, said the speaker, this evidence of insanity is one which, next to real insanity, appeals in a manner which no human heart—no heart not of stone—can resist, it is of all others most dangerous to the peace of society, most easily counterfeited, most calculated to confuse the mind, and bring within the protection of insanity cases of mere passion; it furnished the strongest reason, aside from the ordinary rule of logic that a doubt does not prove the contrary, why such a defence should be required to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

The learned counsel closed his argument by referring to this doctrine, as laid down by Chief-Justice Shaw, by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and by the twelve Judges of England. (Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, 952.)

Speech of Hon. E. M. Stanton for the Defence.

Mr. Carlisle having concluded,

Mr. E. M. STANTON rose and said:

May it please your Honor: It becomes my duty to present some considerations to the court upon the points of law submitted on the part of the defence as prayers for instructions to be given by the court to the jury. The event that has brought the jury and the prisoner at the bar into the solemn relation they now hold to each other, and has made the court and counsel participators in this momentous trial, is the death of Philip Barton Key by the hands of Daniel E. Sickles, on Sunday, the 27th day of February, in this city. The occasion of that event was an adulterous intrigue between Mr. Key and the wife of Mr. Sickles. The law, then, arising upon the case depends upon the relations which the parties held to each other at the fatal moment when the death took place. Two theories have been presented, the one by the prosecution, the other by the defence. Those theories, as in all such cases, are opposite. It will be for the judgment of this Court, upon a comparison of the theories with the known and established principles of the law, to guide the jury in the instructions which shall be given.

The act of taking human life is designated in the law by the general term of homicide, which may be either lawful or unlawful. The act of Congress which governs in this District designates two grades of unlawful homicide: murder and manslaughter. Murder is defined to be where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth another in the peace, with malice aforethought. The grand criterion of that crime is said by Blackstone to be premeditated malice, the cool reflection and sedate forethought, which, undisturbed, by any existing cause, or without provocation, indicates that the act proceeds from a wicked, depraved, and malignant heart. Manslaughter is defined to be the unlawful killing of another without malice, either voluntarily, as in a sudden quarrel, or involuntarily, in the commission of some unlawful act. In some of the States of this Union the law designates other grades of unlawful homicide, but only the two that have been named are designated by the act of Congress as offences punishable by the laws of this District. But life may be taken under circumstances which the law will excuse or justify. What circumstances are excusable or justifiable by the law are not designated by the act of Congress, nor could they be, for they depend upon a variety of circumstances which could neither be foreseen nor enumerated, and must be judged by rules and principles of law established by judgments of wise tribunals, and by the maxims of society, which form a part of the common law of the land, and are essential to its peace and security. Those rules and principles are commonly illustrated by examples and cases whence the reason of the law can be derived, and from the application of that reason to the facts of any case that may arise the true rule of judgment is ascertained. The examples of excusable or justifiable homicide usually relate to person, property and certain social relations. The case of justifiable homicide, which most often occurs, and therefore is most familiar to the judicial as well as to the public mind, arises in personal defence. If a man be unlawfully assaulted, for the protection of his life or person from great bodily harm he may kill the assailant. This rule proceeds on the principle of self-preservation, implanted in the human breast, and pervading all animated beings, from the worm that crawls to the man that stands erect in the image of his Maker. It also proceeds upon the principle of *necessity*, for where the law can neither prevent nor redress the wrong, it leaves protection in the hands of the individual as a natural right. The second class of cases relate to property and habitation. If a thief enter a man's house in the night season to steal his property, or to rob him with violence in open day, the thief or the robber may lawfully be slain: for a man's home is sacred, and the law guards the sanctuary of the family with the peril of death against the secret foe who enters in the concealment of darkness and the hour of repose, and from ruffian violence in open day.

The third class of cases arises from the social relations: from the regard in which the law holds female chastity and the sanctity of the marriage bed,—the matron's honor and the virgin's purity being more inestimable in the law than any man's property or even his life. The present case belongs to this class. The principles on which this class of cases depends are those on which rest the foundations of the social institution, and as they here involve the life of the prisoner, they cannot be too carefully considered. Those principles have never come before a judicial tribunal in a form more impressive than now. Here, in the capital of the nation, the social and political metropolis of thirty millions of people, a man of mature age, the head of a family, a member of a learned profession, a high officer of the Government, intrusted with the administration of the law, and who, for years at this bar, has demanded judgment of fine, imprisonment and death against other men for offences against the law, has himself been slain in open day in a public place, because, taking advantage of the hospitality of a sojourner in this city, being received in his family, he debauched the wife of his friend, violated the bed of his host, and dishonored his family. Upon that ground alone he was slain. The news of this event has already gone to the corners of the earth, and millions of families, the whole civilized world, are now watching with anxious hope to behold this case determined on what Sir William Blackstone calls the true principles of criminal law; upon principles permanent, uniform, and universal: in conformity with the dictates of truth and justice, the feelings of humanity and the indelible rights of mankind; upon principles that shall establish upon the best and surest foundation, peace to the home and security to the family of men.

The instructions presented by the defendant bring to the view of the Court two consistent lines of defence—one, that the act of the prisoner at the bar is justified by the law of the land under the circumstances of its commission: the other that, whether justified or not, it is free from legal responsibility, by reason of the state of the prisoner's mind, occasioned by the crime committed against him by the deceased. In both points of view, the relation which the deceased and the prisoner bore to each other at the moment of the fatal act are to be observed—the one as a husband, outraged before his own eyes in his home, his family, and his marital rights; the other an adulterer, *flagrante delicto*. And in this point of view, regarding both parties, counsel for the prisoner at the bar insist that his act was justified by law. Counsel for the prosecution assert that that act is destructive to society; that his act demands judgment of death against the prisoner at the bar, because the peace of society requires his life as a fitting penalty. The defence and the prosecution both plant themselves upon principles essential to the organization and existence of society. A brief review, then, of those principles is here demanded in the outset. The civilization of mankind, the very existence of civil society, depends not simply upon human life, because men can live in a savage state and without civilization; but the civilization of mankind and the existence of civil society does depend upon the family relation. A nation is but an aggregate number of families, and all social virtue proceeds from that relation. "Who knows not," said John Milton, "that chastity and pureness of living cannot be restored and continued, unless it be first established in private families, from whence the whole breed of man comes forth?"

"The family," says another distinguished moralist, "is the seminary of the social affections, the cradle of sensibility, where the first lessons are taught of that tenderness and humanity which cements mankind together; and, were they extinguished, the whole fabric of social institutions would be dissolved." In a general sense the family may embrace various relations and degrees of affinity more or less near, but, in a strict legal sense, it embraces the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brothers and sisters. Now, the first great link in this social chain, upon which all others depend, is the nuptial tie that unites husband and wife. The union of the sexes proceeds from a natural impulse implanted in the human breast for the continuation of the species, but were that union regulated only by the passions it would soon degenerate into unbridled sensuality and licentious indulgence, as with savage races and wicked men. "Eternal discord, jealousy and violence," says a great moralist, "would ensue if man's chief object of affection were secured to him by no legal sanction, were his domestic enjoyments disturbed by incessant anxiety and licentious indulgence, inflamed by hope." No man, be his calling or station in life what it may, whether a statesman or a politician, a lawyer or a judge, a minister or a physician, a farmer, a merchant, a mechanic, a laboring man, a man of letters or a man of ease, no one could accomplish any object or follow any business if his chief earthly happiness were exposed to the adulterer's lawless invasion—if he was racked with incessant anxiety to keep the wife that another man might safely court.

To shut out these evils, we are told that marriage was ordained by God: that it existed from the earliest infancy of mankind, and that where it does not exist, they are sunk in barbarism: and the benign influence of the Christian religion to the human race is chiefly manifest in the permanence and dignity it gives to the marriage union. But the dignity and permanence of marriage is destroyed by adultery with the wife. Whatever may be the sin of the husband, who is faithless to his vows, when the wife becomes the adulterer's prey, the family is destroyed. The family, as before remarked, embraces the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. And now, observe for a moment, how each and all of these relations are involved in the ruin of the wife. Whether marriage be regarded as a holy sacrament or a civil contract, when a man accepts a woman's hand in wedlock, he receives it with a vow that she will love, honor, serve and obey him; that she will cherish him in sickness and in health, and, forsaking all others, cleave only unto him. This union of husband and wife is sealed, whether the ceremony be performed by a minister or by a magistrate, by the same solemn injunction of human and Divine law, "Those whom God hath joined, let no man put asunder." No matter what may have been her character and conduct before, no matter what may have been his habits and walk in life, by *marriage* the wife is sanctified to the husband. The security of the home is an absolute right of all men, and it is of the utmost importance that this right should be secured to the evil as well as to the good. If the domestic happiness of a good man be destroyed by the adulterer, he may have many other sources of consolation—many ties may bind him to society. But the bad man's home may be his all, and if that home be destroyed, what shall save him, and others like him, from despair? It is one of the blessings of the marriage institution that it weans men from their sins and binds them by insensible degrees to their duties. And the law, by securing a man's home, affords the strongest inducement for the performance of men's duties. This sacred seal of the nuptial tie, pronounced at your marriage and at mine, was no idle ceremony. It was the solemn warning of the law to all mankind of the sacred relation which the wife holds to the husband, that thenceforth no man should look upon the woman to lust after her. It commands the adulterer to beware disturbing their peace. It *hallows the home*. Now, the injunction thus pronounced surely has some sanction. But the penalty for disobedience to that injunction did not originate in human statutes; it is not to be found in any act of Congress; it was written in the heart of man in the Garden of Eden, where the first family was planted; when the wife was formed from a rib taken from the husband's side, and pronounced "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh."

And now, I beg your Honor to observe the consequences, to the family, of the adulterous breach of that injunction. I believe that every woman who takes upon herself the marriage vow means at the time faithfully to keep it, and no wife yields herself to the adulterer's embrace until he has won her love from her husband. By that act, the worst dishonor that man can suffer was heaped upon him whom the wife was bound to honor. She revolts from her obedience, and serves the husband no longer, when her body is surrendered to the adulterer's use. And how can the forsaken husband be cherished by her who leaves him to cleave to another—by her who is too apt to long for the hour of his death—if, as too often happens, it be not hastened by the poisoned cup administered by her own hands, or by the pistol or the knife of her paramour. Thus it is seen that the husband is robbed of love, honor, obedience, kindly service and cherished affection. *Those whom God hath joined the adulterer puts asunder.*

Next as to the relation of parent and child. That relation is the most universal in nature, and has the most solemn sanctions of the law. Its tenderness is known to him who, after the hour of travail, has received his offspring in his arms, has watched over its smiling infancy, has rejoiced in the bright promise of its youth, and has been accustomed, day by day and year by year, to trace in the lineaments of the child the features of the mother's face blended in strange harmony with his own: to look to this new being sprung from their joint existence as the hope and joy of their declining years. And if in God's providence he has not only watched over the cradle, but has stood by the grave of his offspring and has witnessed earth committed to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust, he knows that the love of a parent for his child is stronger than death, for the bitter lamentation, "Would to God I had died for thee," has been wrung from many a parent's breast. But when the adulterer's shadow comes between the parent and the child, it casts over both a gloom darker than the grave. For what agony is equal to his who knows not whether the children gathered around his board are his own offspring or an adulterous brood hatched in his bed. To the child it is still more disastrous. Nature designs that children shall have the care of both parents. A mother's care is the chief blessing to the child; the mother's honor its priceless inheritance. But when the adulterer enters a family, the child is deprived of the care of one parent, perhaps of both. When death, in God's providence, strikes the mother from the family, the deepest grief that preys upon the husband's heart is the loss of her nurture and example to his orphaned child, and the sweetest conversation that parent and child can ever have is when they talk of the beloved mother that is gone. But how can a father name a lost mother to his child, and how can the daughter hear the mother's name without a blush. Death is merciful compared to the pitiless cruelty of him whose lust stains the fair brow of innocent childhood with a mother's shame, and corrupts a mother whose example may taint the daughter's heart. Again: the pride and glory of the family is its band of brothers and sisters, sprung from the same love, with the same blood coursing in their veins; their hearts are bound together by a cord that death cannot sever; for wide asunder as may be the graves of a household, varied as may be their lot on earth, when life's rough ocean is passed, soon or late, they may rejoice on the heavenly coast—a family in heaven. But when the adulterer puts the young wife asunder from her husband, her child is cut off from all kindred fellowship: the companionship and protection of a brother of the same blood can never be hers; no sister of the same blood can ever share her sorrows or her joys. Alone, henceforth, she must journey through life, bowed down with the mother's shame. Nor does the evil stop there, but it reaches upwards to the aged and venerable parents of the wretched husband and the ruined wife, and stretches around to the circle of relatives and friends that cluster around every hearth. Such are the results of the adulterer's lust upon the home—upon the home, not as it is painted by the poets of fancy, but upon the home as it is known and recognized by the law, as it exists in the household and belongs to the family of every man. They show that the adulterer is the foe of every social relation; the destroyer of every domestic affection; the fatal enemy of the family, and the desolator of the home. The crime belongs to the class that is known in law as *mala in se*; it is evil in itself, fraught with ruin to individuals and destruction to society. Such being its nature we can easily perceive why it is that in Holy Writ the crime of the adulterer is said to be one that admits of no ransom and no recompence; we can perceive why it is that in every book of the old and the new testament it is denounced: why it is that by every holy lawgiver, prophet and saint it is condemned. We can understand why it is twice forbidden in the ten commandments; and why Jehovah himself from the tabernacle, in the midst of the congregation, declared that "the man who committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, shall surely be put to death." By God's own ordinance he was to be stoned to death, that every family in Israel, every man, woman and child, might have a hand in the punishment of the common enemy of the family. By the Levitical law the adulteress was subject to the same punishment, but the Redeemer of mankind, when upon earth, is supposed to have mitigated the punishment of the adulteress by requiring him that was without sin to cast at her the first stone. But no such condition was imposed in favor of the adulterer. There was no mitigation of his punishment, and we know His judgment of the sin of the adulterer, whose sacred lips declared that "He who looks upon another man's wife to lust after her, committeth adultery in his heart." But from the silence of scripture on that occasion it is to be inferred that as the adulterer and the adulteress were taken in the act, the adulterer on that day in Jerusalem had been put to death by the husband, as he might be by the Roman law, before the adulteress was brought to the Saviour's feet. This case recorded in the gospel of St. John has been decided here, as it often is, in favor of the adulterer and against the husband. But the argument of Dr. PALEY, alluded to by the counsel who has just preceded me, conclusively shows that that case cannot be cited in support of the adulterer's plea. In that day in Jerusalem, the laws of Moses, as a civil and political institution, had passed away, the sceptre had departed from Judea, and the Roman law had taken its place. Why was it that the men of Jerusalem brought not to our Saviour the adulterer taken at the same time, if they wanted to know the Saviour's judgment of the sin of adultery? But, while by the Roman law the adulterer suffered death, that punishment does not seem to have been imposed upon the adulteress. The woman, therefore, was brought to the Saviour's feet to hear what would be His judgment by those who then thought to tempt Him: for if the Saviour on that occasion should undertake to say the laws of Moses ought not to prevail, then an accusation might be brought against Him in the synagogue; if, on the other hand, He should hold that the law of Moses was to be enforced, then the ready accusation would leap to their lips that He was usurping judicial functions, and He would be brought to the judgment seat of the Roman authorities. And, as Dr. Paley observes, that case only serves to show that the Saviour by His word and acts on that occasion meant to rebuke those who tempted Him, but were not designed to shield the adulterer from the just doom of the law.

The examples that are usually given of the adulterer's punishment are where he is taken in the act. It will be observed, however, that the great original of human laws, the books of Moses, do not limit the punishment of the adulterer to that condition. What, then, is the act of adultery? In a legal sense the act of adultery is not limited to the fleeting moment of sexual contact, for then the adulterer would forever escape. But the law mocks not reason and human nature with any such vain absurdity. The act of adultery, like the act of murder, may extend over an indefinite period of time. And in a legal sense the act of adultery comprehends *every proximate act* in furtherance of, and as a means of, the consummate purpose of the wife's pollution. This is an established principle of English and American law, recognized from the time of Lord Stowell, as will hereafter be shown. If the adulterer be found in the husband's bed he is taken in the act. If, on the husband's approach, he leaps from the couch and be found in a closet or under the bed, he is as clearly taken in the act as if the woman were found in his arms. If he provide a secret place for the express purpose of committing adultery with another man's wife, and be found leading, accompanying, or following her to that place for that purpose, he is taken in the act. If he not only provide but habitually keeps such a place, and is accustomed by preconcerted signals to entice the wife from the husband's house, to join her in the street, and accompany her to his guilty den, and it, after having given the preconcerted signals, he be found watching, spy-glass in hand, and lying in wait around the husband's house that the wife may join him for that guilty purpose, *he is taken in the act*. If a man hire a house, furnish its chambers, provide its bed, for the express purpose of habitually committing adultery there with another man's wife, and is accustomed day by day, and week by week, and month by month, to entice the wife from her husband's house, to tramp with him through alleys and streets to that den of shame, and after the hour of enjoyment send her back to her husband's house to receive his kiss and greet the pure wives and daughters of friends gathered at his board while her cheek may be yet flushed, and her form palpitating with the adulterer's embrace, it is an act of adultery the most appalling ever recorded in the annals of shame. And if, moreover, he has grown so bold that he will take the child of his friend, his little daughter, by the hand, separate her from the mother, lead the child to the house of a mutual friend to be kept there in charge while he leads the mother off to the guilty den, in order to enjoy her there, it surpasses all that has ever been conceived or written, of cold, deliberate, remorseless lust! If this be not the culminating point of an adulterer's depravity, how much further can it go? *There is one point beyond.* The wretched mother, the ruined wife, has not yet been plunged into the horrible guilt of common prostitution to which he is rapidly hurrying her, and which is already yawning at her feet. Shall not that mother be saved, and how shall it be done? When a man has obtained such power over another man's wife that he can

ground but what was consistent with the plainest principles of law and the most undoubted rights and dearest interests of society.

This, may it please your Honor, leads me to four distinct propositions of law. *First*, that by marriage the husband acquires a legal interest and exclusive right in the person and chastity of his wife, absolute as his own life, and that may be defended by the same weapons and to the same extent that he may defend his own life.

Second, That this absolute right being destroyed by adultery with the wife, such act is an atrocious crime, *malum in se*, and that if the adulterer be slain in the commission of that crime, it is neither murder nor manslaughter, but is justifiable homicide.

Third, That the act of adultery, which justifies the husband in slaying the adulterer, is not limited to the moment of sexual contact, but extends to every proximate act in furtherance of and as a means of the consummate purpose of the wife's pollution.

And, fourth, that the wife's consent or participation in the crime, does not shield the adulterer, she being incapable in law of consenting to any invasion of the husband's marital right, so that every violation of the wife's chastity, is, in the contemplation of law, against the husband's will, and may be treated by him as an act of force and violence against the wife's person.

A brief examination will show how far those propositions are in conflict with, or supported by, positive authority, and I trust I shall satisfy this Court that they rest upon the firmest principles of human as well as of divine law.

And first, "By marriage," says Blackstone, in the fifteenth chapter of his Commentaries, First Book, marginal page, 442—"by marriage the husband and wife are one person in law, that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during marriage, or at least is consolidated and incorporated into that of the husband, under whose wing, protection and *cover* she performs everything. He is her baron and lord. Upon this principle of an *union of person* in husband and wife depend almost all the legal rights, duties and disabilities that either of them acquires by marriage. For this reason," says Blackstone, "a man cannot grant anything to his wife, nor enter into any covenant with her, for the grant would be to suppose her separate existence, and to covenant with her would only be to covenant with himself." That is the law of husband and wife. Now, from this unity of being and consolidated existence of the husband and wife it follows that the husband acquires an absolute property and interest in her person and chastity, and an exclusive right to the enjoyment of her person and charms. Although she has a separate physical existence, with distinct organs, dimensions, passions, senses, and affections, by marriage her husband becomes their "baron and lord;" they are by law incorporated and consolidated into *his* existence, and the law uses the beautiful and expressive figure of the wing of a bird as an emblem of the husband's arm, to denote that the husband's power may protect the wife and the home as the eagle guards his mate and shelters the nest. From this consolidated and united existence, created by the law, it also follows that to maintain that unity and consolidated existence, the husband may employ the same weapons and the same force which may be employed for the maintenance and protection of his natural existence; for the legal existence of husband and wife is by law as absolute as natural life—the law being incapable of supposing, even for beneficial purposes, a separate existence; and, by consequence, as a man may repel by force and to the extremity of death an assailant of his natural existence, by the same right and to the same extremity he may repel any invasion of the united, incorporated existence, created by the law, between him and his wife. That this proposition is an absolute verity—an inevitable logical conclusion—from the relation of husband and wife, I submit without further remark.

The second proposition has two branches: First, that the act of adultery destroys this unity and absolute right of the husband in the wife, and is an *atrocious crime* against the husband; and secondly, that if the adulterer be slain in the commission of that crime, it is neither murder nor manslaughter. To the observations that have already been made on the first branch of the proposition, I will only add a single authority. I refer your Honor to Paige on Divorces; title, "Adultery," page 109:

"The crime of adultery is of an exceedingly aggravated nature. Aside from being a violation of the law of chastity, it is also a violation of a most solemn contract. The misery which it inflicts upon parents and children, relatives and friends; this total annihilation of domestic happiness, and the total disruption of parental and filial ties, which it necessarily produces, make it one of the basest forms of human atrocity." (Wayland's Moral Science, 346; 3 Dwight's Theology, 395.)

Now, that guilt should be imputed to a man for slaying another man in the act of committing against him the most atrocious crime is repugnant to human reason, and should be established by clear and positive authority. Because as a general, I may say a universal, law of society (unless adultery be an exception) it has never been questioned, wherever civilized man has trodden, that he may kill one engaged, and while engaged, in the commission of an atrocious crime against himself. The burden, then, of showing that it is a crime for the husband to kill the adulterer in the act of committing this atrocious crime against the husband is upon the prosecution. Your Honor observes that my proposition is limited to the slaying of the adulterer in the commission of the crime. The prosecution here have undertaken to show, and claim that for a husband to kill the adulterer in the act is a crime punishable by death, according to the common law of England, and they insist that this rule of law prevails in the District of Columbia and is the law of the land.

This brings us, then, to inquire, what is the common law of this District. Immemorial usages and customs, approved by the judgment of the people, and evidenced by judicial decisions, constitute, according to Blackstone, the common law of England, or, as is well expressed by the Supreme Court in 2 Bailey, 56, "the *lex non scripta*, or common law, is a rule of action prescribed *by the common consent and agreement of the community*, as one applicable to different relations, and capable of preserving the peace, good order and harmony of society, and rendering unto every man that which of right belongs to him. Its sources are to be found in the usages, habits and customs of the people. The common law of a country will never be stationary, but will be modified and extended by analogy, construction and custom, so as to embrace new relations, springing up from time to time by amelioration or change of society. The present common law of England is as dissimilar from that of Edward II. as is the present state of society."

In our search for the principles of common law applicable to this case we have here the rule. They should be approved by the agreement and consent of the community, in accordance with their usages, customs, manners of life and social condition, and be evidenced by judicial decisions or by decisions recognizing analogous principles.

This District was organized in 1801. From that day to this it has never been adjudged that a husband who kills an adulterer is guilty of any crime, nor has any principle ever been adjudged within that period by this Court or any court of other jurisdiction that a man was guilty of any crime who destroyed the seducer or violator of female chastity.

So far, then, as the proof of the common law which we are searching for is to be considered, there is no evidence to be found in the judicial decisions of this District, that the rule of the common law which is claimed, on the other side does dwell here.

But it is said that, by the act of Congress upon the organization of this District, the laws of the State of Maryland were continued, and that the common law of England may have dwelt there and thus been brought into the District. From the time that the first colonist set his foot on the Maryland shore to this hour, the judicial reports of the State of Maryland afford no decision recognizing the criminality of the husband who slays the adulterer, or recognizing any criminality in the man who violates female chastity. By the Bill of Rights of 1774 it is declared that the Colonists claim the right to the English common law, and the same claim, as your Honor knows, was made by all the colonists. But, as has been often held by the Supreme Court, that claim does not bring the whole common law of England into the State, but only that portion of the common law which may be found adapted to the habits, customs, and social condition of the people.

It was said by the Supreme Court, in the case of Van Ness *vs.* Packard, 2 Peters, 144, that the common law of England is not to be taken to be in all respects that of America; our ancestors brought with them its general principles, and claimed it as their birthright, but they brought with them and adopted only that portion which was applicable to their situation. Neither, then, in the State of Maryland, nor in this District, has been adopted the principle or the rule of action under which the prosecution claims that the prisoner at the bar has been guilty of a crime. But this Court may, perhaps, have power now to incorporate or adopt any principle of the common law which may be found adapted to the habits, customs and usages of the people. Whether it has such power in a case involving life might be a debateable question, but for the sake of argument and of meeting the question fairly on its merits, I will concede that proposition, and then the question will be submitted to this judgment of this Court,—when and how came the principle to be found in the English common law that the slaying of an adulterer in the act by the injured husband is a crime, what has been the effect of that principle upon the social condition of that country, and how far is that principle adapted to the manners, customs and social condition of this District? And this brings me, then, to the main point of this case—the origin of what is claimed by the prosecution to be the common law of this question.

In the year 1671, and the twenty-third of the reign of Charles II., a court was held by Twisden, a corrupt judge of that age, in the County of Surrey, and a man was there brought before him named John Manning, to be tried for his life. Manning was a married man, a husband, who, on taking his house one day, found his wife in the arms of his neighbor who was committing adultery with her. The husband snatched up a stool, struck a blow on the adulterer's head and killed him on the spot; and for that act he was arraigned before Twisden as the prisoner is arraigned at this bar, for murder. As an Englishman it was his birthright to have his act passed on by a jury of his countrymen, and his guilt or innocence determined by them, in accordance with the common law. But that was the dark day of judicial tyranny and corruption—the day when Judges usurped the liberties of the people when jurors were fined and sent to jail for refusing to find verdicts against their consciences upon the charges of the Court—the day when Twisden, from the King's Bench, dared to declare in Westminster Hall that "*the Judge is intrusted with the liberties of the people—and his saying is the law.*" The same book which records the burning of Manning's hand as a felon for delivering his wife from the adulterer, caught in his own house on his own bed, declares also these judicial iniquities: Leach and five others, being of the jury at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, this last session, refused to find certain Quakers guilty according to their evidence, and upon this they were bound to appear here the first day of the term, and they appeared accordingly, and the Court directed information to be drawn against them and upon that they were fined. —*T. Raymond's Reports*, 97.

Your Honor recollects very well that the Nonconformist act of Charles II. punished Quakers, Catholics, and all other Nonconformists of that day. And judicial persecution under that act was one of the burning iniquities of that day. Take another instance: "Wegstaff and others, citizens of London, being sworn upon a petty jury at the Sessions of the Old Bailey, to try Goffe and divers others, indicted upon the late statute of Nonconformity, *refused to find the parties indicted guilty*, contrary to their evidence, which, in the opinion of the Judge, was full and pregnant, and upon this the Court fined them 100 marks a-piece, and condemned them to be imprisoned until they paid the fine. And now they bring a *habeas corpus*, and upon the return of this, all this whole matter appeared, and upon mature consideration they were remanded. And by Twisden, Justice: *The Judge is intrusted with the liberties of the people, and his saying is the law.* And a man could not have a bill of exceptions at the common law till Westminster, 2. And now this doth not lie in matters of the crown. And so it was adjudged that the return was sufficient and the prisoners were remanded!" T. Raymond. Rep. 138.

That was the day on which it was adjudged that the husband was a felon, for slaying the adulterer in his own house. And now, let it be observed, how that judgment in favor of adultery came to be rendered. We have seen that Manning was entitled to trial of his guilt or innocence by jury, but Twisden directed a *special verdict* of the facts to be found, and reserved the question of guilt or innocence to the King's Bench. On the 13th day of November, 1671, the case came before that Court, and it was resolved by the judges that Manning was guilty of manslaughter, and they burned him as a felon in the hand. Manning's case is found in four reports of that day—T. Raymond, Ventris, Keble, and Kelyng. Some years afterwards it was copied in a book called *Hale's History of the Pleas of the Crown*, which was not published until after Hale's death: from Hale it was copied by Foster, from Foster it was cited by Blackstone, and thence by Hawkins, East, Russell, and Archbold, and finally by the whole tribe of American compilers of criminal law. And by dint of this mere force of frequent repetition it has come to be asserted and by many believed that a man must stand by his own bedside, behold the adulterer polluting his wife, and not raise his hand to vindicate his own rights as a man and a husband.

Now, may it please your Honor, when Manning's case was decided the world had passed through four epochs. Man's family, his wife, his home, and his domestic relations had been guarded and secured under four different systems of laws. The Jewish Dispensation, the laws of the Grecian Republic, the laws of the Roman Empire, and the Gothic institutions that were founded on the ruins of the Western Empire. *By every one of those systems the husband who slew the adulterer in the act was justified.* (4 Blackstone, 181, 192.) He was justified by the Jewish dispensation; he was justified by the laws of Solon; he was justified by the laws of the Roman Empire, justified by the Gothic institutions, which have given form and shape to our own—nay, more, by the Common Law for a thousand years, he stood uncondemned!

The common law of England dates its origin, as a compiled code, from the time of Alfred, in the year 800. The laws of Alfred are now lost, but their principles are preserved in the maxims of the common law, extant in a series of reports, from the time of Edward the Second to Charles the Second. From that date, a period of three hundred and sixty-four years, no word is to be found in the common law imputing guilt to the husband for vindicating his right in the chastity of his wife. Nay more, it is a recorded principle of the common law, from the time of Bracton, in 1569, that homicide is justifiable: homicide—call it shedding of blood, if you please, because that seems to be a scarecrow of this case—that shedding man's blood and taking man's life was justifiable for the prevention of any atrocious crime: and the violation of any man's wife by the adulterer was regarded as such crime. It has, moreover, always been a principle of the common law never denied even now, except in the case of the adulterer, that where a man is engaged in the commission of a crime punishable by death his homicide is justifiable. Now it is mentioned by Paley, and also appears from Blackstone, that, by the laws of the Commonwealth immediately preceding the reign of Charles the Second, adultery was *punished by death*. It thus appears that adultery was a crime punishable in England by death at a period immediately preceding the judgment in the Manning case. Now, the principle of the Manning case is stated by Blackstone, page 181, to be this: "That whereas the violation of a wife's chastity had, theretofore been regarded under every system of law as an offence against the husband, who might slay the adulterer in the act, yet it was now discovered that *the wife's consent* changed the nature of the act, and delivered the adulterer from the husband's hand." The doctrine is thus expressed—after stating how the law in ancient times and other systems justified homicide in defence of chastity, of one's self and relations, Blackstone says, "And so too the husband or father may justify killing a man who attempts a rape upon his wife or daughter, *but not if he takes them in adultery, by consent*, for the one is forcible and felonious but not the other." (4 Blackstone, 181.) And Blackstone seems to have blushed at the doctrine sought to be introduced into the common law by Manning's case, for afterwards stating how other systems of law *justified* the husband in killing the adulterer, he says, "Yet in England it is not *absolutely* ranked in the class of justifiable homicide, as in case of a forcible rape, but it is manslaughter. *It is, however, the lowest degree of it*, and therefore in such a case the Court directed the burning in the hand to be gently inflicted." (1 Blackstone, 192.) When, in the history of human law, has such inconsistent hypocrisy been employed to shelter guilt?

We have here, then, the principle of the Manning case, the principle claimed to belong to the common law on which this prosecution rests, viz.: that the *consent of the wife* to the violation of her chastity shields her accomplice in crime and turns the sword of the law from the guilty adulterer against the injured husband. Now, the wretch who forces a woman's chastity is abhorred by all men and is justly, by all laws, punishable by death at the husband's hands. But in what degree is he less worthy of that punishment, and less to be abhorred, who not only defiles the person of the wife but accomplishes that object by corrupting her heart. This rule of the common law then makes a distinction for the first time found in any human institution—for the first time in the history of the family of man—a distinction between the ravisher and the adulterer founded on the *consent of the wife*. This being the nature of the distinction and the origin of the rule, we may well inquire how came such a rule to be introduced at that time into the common law, since no trace of it is to be found before that period? A judicial decision establishing a rule of property or of social life is always to be read by the light of the age in which it was determined. In every age of the world there is some predominant feature that marks that age,—either some great virtue or some great vice, that, erecting its crest above all others, stamps its features upon the age. The age of Charles II. was the age of adultery. The throne was filled by a monarch whose debaucheries corrupted the nation; the palace was filled with harlots; the Court was thronged with adulterers and adulteresses; the nobility vied with each other in shameless profligacy; man of rank made a traffic of the chastity of their wives, daughters and sisters; men of talent, like the Earl of Marlborough, profited by a sister's prostitution, and ate the bread of a wanton without a blush. Wives, mothers and sisters, throughout the kingdom, were pursued by profligate cavaliers with impunity; chastity was ridiculed, and female virtue was a jest. We are told by the historian that no rank or profession escaped the prevailing immorality; that public virtue was at its lowest ebb. The judges of that day were the pandars, the partakers and the protectors of the corruptions of the age. The same court that adjudged the husband to be a felon for slaying the adulterer in his bed—that same court, as we have seen, fined and sent jurors to jail for refusing to return verdicts according to the Judge's bidding; that same court burned women for witchcraft, hunted Quakers, Catholics and Nonconformers to death; that same court sent two of the most devout men that have appeared on earth since the time of the Apostles—John Howe and Richard Baxter—to prison for preaching and praying; that same court sentenced to the pillory, and to jail for years, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, John Bunyan, for preaching the gospel to the poor. This is a picture of the age from the English historian, Macaulay. This, then, was the state of morals, of justice, and of social life at the time the principle was introduced into the common law of England that a wife's consent to the violation of her chastity makes it a crime for the husband to kill an adulterer in the act. And when society in this District and American social life shall be reduced to the same condition—when the high offices of Government shall be filled by open, avowed adulterers—when the professions of law, medicine and divinity shall be thronged by libertines, who may abandon their duty to pursue adultery and defile the homes of their friends—when female virtue shall be a mockery and the chastity of woman a jest, then, but not till then, will be the time for this Court to introduce this principle into the common law of this District, which never yet has been heard from the judgment seat. Then it may be necessary for the Court to extend the shield of the law over its attorneys, to save their lives from the hands of the husbands whose wives they have violated, whose homes they have dishonored, whose families they have made desolate.

I claim, then, may it please your Honor, upon this proposition, that the new principle, the exception introduced into the common law in regard to the consent of the wife, had its origin in a state of manners and of social life that does not exist in this country, and that that rule is not applicable here. It is founded upon the principle that the wife's consent can qualify the degree of the adulterer's guilt and determine the husband to be a criminal. In American social life there is a freedom from restraint and supervision that exists nowhere else, and this arises from various causes. Husbands, fathers and brothers devote a large share of their time to the cares of life and to providing for the family, during which the female portion of the family are left to themselves without any protection but their own virtue. The frequent changes of habitation and the equality of our condition lead to a frankness of intercourse that requires for the sanctity of the home and the security of the marriage bed, a rigorous personal responsibility to the hazard of death. The peculiar features of society in this District are also to be noted before any principle of social law favoring the seducer and adulterer shall be introduced. Families come hither from all portions of the Union to remain for a shorter or a longer period of time. To enjoy any social life here, the intercourse must be frank and without suspicion, not allowing the time that, in longer established communities, may enable individuals to choose and pick out those with whom they will associate. It is the custom here for the officers of the Government, and those in the public employment, to throw open their doors with a confiding hospitality that exists nowhere else. This forms a peculiar feature and attraction in Washington society. Attracting population and stimulating trade it adds to the wealth and the prosperity of the city and the District. But, if these social occasions are to be made the places of guilty assignation; if they are to become the means by which the adulterer pursues his lust; then the doors of the family must be swiftly closed. No man would be willing that his house should be made the scene of an assignation, or that the social occasion, when he desires to give his friends and neighbors happiness, shall become the occasion of corrupting some innocent wife.

I pass, with these observations, from this proposition. The doctrine on which the prosecution rests originated in Manning's case, copied by Hale, Foster and Blackstone. But it is also to be observed that from the day when Manning's case was decided until the present hour it has never been followed by the conviction of a husband in England. From the day that Manning's hand was burned no husband has been punished in England as a felon for taking the life of an adulterer.

In three cases, to be sure, the doctrine stated by Hale, Foster, &c., has been declared by Judges from the bench—The Queen *vs.* Fisher, The Queen *vs.* Kelly, and Pearson's case—two of them ruled by Mr. Justice Parke, and the other by Baron Rolfe. In one of them there was no adultery with the wife, in the other there was no marriage, and in the third the crime was of a totally different nature. From the time of Alfred until the reign of Charles II., there is no evidence by any judicial decision that a husband was regarded as a felon by the common law for slaying the adulterer, and from the time of Charles II. till the present hour that principle has never been sanctioned by the conviction of any husband in England.

But it is said that this rule has been sanctioned by Courts of the United States, and my learned friend, the District-Attorney—(I say, my friend, for, notwithstanding some angry passages between us in the progress of this cause, they have all been explained, and I am happy to say that I not only know him, but shall be glad to cherish his acquaintance)—my friend here stated that this principle had been recognized by the Courts of North Carolina, and he supposed that by consequence it should be recognized here. But I submit to his better judgment that though the decision in that case may be a guide for the illustration of a principle, yet it is not to be accepted as an authority, and in that point of view, I apprehend, the District-Attorney meant to be understood. Three cases have been cited here, two from North Carolina, and one from South Carolina. The first is the case of John in 8 Iredell. In that case it is undoubtedly true the judges, copying from Hale, Foster, and Blackstone, do speak of the rights of husband and wife in the same terms in which they are there spoken of. But your Honor will observe that case was not parallel to the present one. That was the case of *a slave* where the marriage relation does not exist, and the legal right of the husband cannot therefore be predicated. "In a state of slavery marriage cannot produce any civil effect, because *slaves* are deprived of all civil rights." (Wheeler's Law of Slavery, 199. 6 Martin's Louisiana R., 539.) It was said by the learned counsel for the prosecution that the same principles of criminal justice apply to the slave and to the white man. With submission, I say that I do not find that to be the law in the Slave States. In the first place, as the slave has no legal property in the person and chastity of his wife, the legal right on which this defence is planted could not exist. In the second place, it has been expressly decided that in the case of homicide the same principles of law do not apply to a slave as to a white man. The same court of North Carolina refused to charge that a negro could not be convicted of murder except on the same amount of evidence which would be required in the case of a white man. That ruling was, by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, ruled to be right. (1 Iredell, Wharton's Cr. Law.) The same illustrations of criminal principles are to be found in other cases decided in Slave States. It is one of the anomalies which necessarily follow from the peculiar relations of master and slave. And, as has been suggested, that same case shows also that the whole subject of Slavery was brought into the common law which, before, had never known that institution and that relation. We cannot argue, with whatever respect the opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina may be treated—we cannot argue from cases arising where the relation is between persons in slavery, to cases where the relation is that of husband and wife among freemen. Besides, the question now presented before this Court, does not seem to have been presented for argument in Manning's case. His rights as a husband were not heard, for, among the iniquities of that day, prisoners on trial for life were not allowed either counsel or defence. The discussion as to the law regulating the relation of husband and wife among freemen is one which is now presented in this Court, and cannot be illuminated by any decisions as to the relations of persons living in a state of slavery. There, is however, one other case and it is in regard to a white man, cited from Jones's North Carolina Raports. It will be observed, however, on an examination of that case, that there was abundant evidence, at least some evidence, sufficient to satisfy the Court that the killing arose from precedent malice, and did not result immediately on the discovery of the guilt of the adulterer. Besides, your Honor will observe that case was ruled by the Court upon the authority of the preceding case of John, in 8 Iredell, and only adopted the errors that, as I have heretofore undertaken to show, exist in that case. There was one case, however, cited from Will's S. C. Raports, which bears strongly on this argument, because it will be found, on an examination of the case, that in that case the adulterer slew the husband who was endeavoring to rescue the wife from his toils. It was held that the adulterer was guilty of murder and could not set up the principle of self-defence, because the husband had a right to rescue the wife by force to any extent that might be necessary to accomplish that object. This whole doctrine of female chastity, especially in regard to husband and wife, is one that has frequently arisen in American Courts. The same principles rule it wherever it arises, whether in regard to the seduction of the sister or adultery with the wife. Now, what is the common law of America on this subject, as manifested by judicial decisions? Singleton Mercer, who followed the seducer of his sister for days, and shot him in a coach, was acquitted. Myers, who, with his friend, sought the adulterer of his wife at his hotel, in his chamber, and shot him on his bed, upon no other evidence than the letters of his wife, was acquitted. Jacob Green, tried at Newcastle, Delaware, in April, 1850, for the murder of Abraham Redding, was acquitted. Stemple, tried in Washington County, Maryland, on an indictment with intent to kill the seducer of his wife, was acquitted. Smith, who killed the man who, before marriage, had seduced his wife, and Sherlock, who was tried in Philadelphia a short time ago, and having accompanied the seducer of his wife from the lodge, shot him dead on the street, were acquitted. I am reminded also, by one of my associates, of the case of Bowyer, tried recently at Fincastle, Va., in which the jury also vindicated female chastity. Where, then, I ask, has the adulterous doctrine of Charles the Second's reign taken root in American ground? Not where the Stars and Stripes wave, not even where the Queen's Crown rules, because it is but a short time ago that in Canada, the husband followed the seducer of his wife from city to city and slew him, and the effort to establish this adulterous doctrine of Charles the Second's Bench was disowned by Englishmen, and the husband instantly acquitted.

If that principle of law is to be introduced, some other evidence must be found than its approval in the hearts and judgments of the people. I have passed over the case of Ryan, reported in 2 Wheeler's Criminal Cases, page 54. The charge of the Court in that case embodies the principles of American law. The Judge left it to the jury to decide, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the crime charged upon the prisoner was murder, manslaughter, or justifiable homicide, and observed: "If the jury are of opinion that the prisoner committed the act while the deceased was in criminal intercourse with his wife, it would not be murder, nor even manslaughter, but would be justifiable homicide, *se defendendo*. Now, this case is distinguished from the others I have named. The others were the solemn judgment of jurors upon their oaths. This was the solemn sanction of a judicial tribunal to the American law. The Court remarked, "Her consent could be of no avail to increase or extenuate the crime, if in the husband's presence." Here, then, the doctrine of the wife's consent, laid down in Blackstone, is smitten down. But there is a qualification which I desire to call to the attention of the Court, lest it should be misunderstood. The Judge speaks of the consent of the wife "in the husband's presence." That expression had reference to the particular facts of that case, where the adulterous act was supposed to be done in the same room where the husband was. But the husband's absence cannot qualify the husband's right, so far as the wife's consent is concerned, because, by the American law, the husband is always present with his wife; his arm is ever by her side: his wing is always over her. The consent of the wife can never in any degree affect the question of the adulterer's guilt, and if he be slain by the husband in the act it is justifiable homicide. The instructions prayed for the defence in this case are in the very words of the Court in Ryan's case. Coming nearer home, in the case of Jarboe, who slew the seducer of his sister because he refused to marry her, the jury acquitted him in fifteen minutes.

I pass now to the third proposition, which involves the question what constitutes an act of adultery? In the progress of this cause one of the learned counsel for the prosecution was understood to claim that it was necessary for the husband to have "ocular proof" of the act of coition.

Mr. Carlisle—No, we carefully used the words of the authorities, and said that the husband must *find* the parties in the act.

Mr. Stanton—It does credit to the frankness as well as the good sense of the counsel not to claim that doctrine; but it is the doctrine of Manning's case, of Hale, Foster, and Blackstone. The wife, according to that doctrine, may not only consent to the act, but the husband, if he come in the dark, cannot lay his hand upon the adulterer until he lights a candle, and when the light is brought and the husband sees his shame, he cannot lay his hands upon the adulterer without having the felon's brand burnt upon that hand. The purpose of the King's Bench was to erect before the husband, the gallows and the branding iron, that the courtiers and corrupt men of the time might pursue with impunity the wives and daughters of the people: and hence, in that day, they held, not only that the wife's consent might shield the adulterer, but that unless the avenging husband's eyes should behold his shame the gallows was his doom.

And even as late as a few years ago, Baron Parke, sitting on the judgment seat in England, said, the husband must have "ocular inspection" of the act,

Then, what is the adulterous act, and what is necessary to show it? It is the fact of the adultery that constitutes the guilt of the adulterer, and it is that same fact that constitutes the justification of the husband. That fact is to be judged of according to the ordinary rules of evidence as admitted by the learned counsel in this case—according to the rule of evidence that obtains in regard to every other fact. In this case, the evidence of guilt is, is claimed, was brought directly to the visual sense of the prisoner at the bar, but whether that be so or not is a fact to be determined by the jury according to the ordinary rules of evidence. Originally it was held, that on application for divorce in England, they could only be obtained upon proof by witnesses who saw the actual sexual contact, the *rem in re*. But that doctrine was exploded by Lord Stowell, in the case of Loveden *vs.* Loveden. (Pointer on Marriage, p. 188.) And the following principles established by that learned Judge, are now the established rules of law in regard to the proof of adultery:

I. It is a fundamental rule that it is not necessary to prove the direct fact of adultery: because. If it were otherwise, there is not one case in a hundred in which that proof would be attainable. (Lord Stowell in Lowden *vs.* Lowden: 2 Haggard.)

2. In every case, almost, it is inferred from circumstances that lead to it by fair inference, as a necessary conclusion, and unless this were the case, and unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to marital rights.—*Ib.*

3. The only general rule that can be laid down is that the circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable man to the conclusion.—*Ib.*

4. The facts are not of a technical nature; they are facts determinable upon common grounds of reason; upon such subjects the natural and the legal interpretation must be the same.—*Ib.*

5. There must be such *proximate circumstances* proved, as by former decisions, or in their own nature and tendency, satisfy the legal conviction of the Court that the criminal act has been committed. (Williams *vs.* Williams. I Hagg. C. C. R. 299. Page on Divorce; 105, 2 Greenleaf's Evidence, sec. 41.)

Frequenting houses of ill fame, cohabitation, are circumstances that manifest guilt. (Page 103, Bishop on Divorce.)

In this country it has been held that a married man who visits and remains with his paramour one night in every week for months at her residence, a half a mile from his own, is guilty of the offence of "*living in adultery*." That the sleeping together under the same roof at stated times must be regarded as a living together, and it is not necessary that the man should take up his abode with the woman or take her to his home and make her supreme in his family. (Collins *ex.* The State, 14 Alabama Reports.) And the true rule is thus clearly stated in the Supreme Court of North Carolina: "An habitual surrender of the person of one to the sexual gratification of the other, is a *cohabiting together in adultery*." (State *vs.* Jolly, 3 Dev. and Butt., 110.)

These authorities establish the proposition that any *proximate act* in furtherance of or as a means of the consummate purpose of the wife's pollution is in the legal sense an *act of adultery*, and hence, if the adulterer be found in such act by the husband, he may lawfully be slain.

I now pass now to the fourth and last proposition, that the wife's consent cannot shield the adulterer, she being incapable by law of consenting to any invasion of the husband's marital rights; that, in the absence of his consent or connivance, every violation of the wife's chastity is, in contemplation of the law, forcible, and against his will, and may be treated by him as an act of violence and force on the wife's person. On this proposition I have already had occasion to make some remarks. It follows as a logical conclusion from the unity of husband and wife, as stated in the first proposition, because, as has been seen, her very being and existence is suspended or at least incorporated and consolidated, as Blackstone says, unto that of the husband during marriage. He cannot make a grant to her, or covenant with her, for a grant would be to suppose her separate existence, and a covenant would be to covenant with himself.

Now, if the separate existence of the wife cannot be supposed for beneficial purpose, then upon no principle of law recognized in this country, or anywhere else, can that consent sanction a crime against the husband. Consent is an essential element of inquiry on an indictment for ravishment, because there the inquiry is as to the injury done to society, and that injury depends upon the use of force. All injuries to society of this class contemplate force upon the person, and the law, in undertaking to punish a man for ravishing a woman, requires that the act should be by force *and against her will*, and consent on her part exonerates the accused, by the terms of the statute. But here the inquiry is not as to the injury to society, but the injury to the husband, and the object of the Judges of Charles II. was to place the private injury of adultery on the same footing as against the husband—that is to say, that the consent of the wife should shield the adulterer from the husband, as consent of the woman would relieve from public prosecution for rape. But the legal unity of husband and wife, her absolute incapacity to consent even to accept a gift or grant from her husband, forbids her yielding to another that which belongs to him. And it follows that the husband, having an absolute property and exclusive right in the chastity of his wife. Any invasion of that right by another man is a forcible act against the husband. The law does not regard the degree of force. Any movement to the person of the wife to invade her chastity is an act of force. To raise the arm or level a weapon against a man coupled with an intention to do him injury is an assault, a forcible act in contemplation of law, and so any movement towards a man's wife to violate her chastity is an act of force; and hence the right of the husband to resist that force is justified by the clearest principles of law.

The learned counsel for the prosecution says he condemns adultery as much as any one—that no man shall surpass him in indignation for that crime—but that he abhors lawless violence. So do I. But the very question is, whether the husband, in vindicating his wife's chastity, is guilty of lawless violence. And in undertaking to designate the prisoner's act as one of lawless violence, the counsel assumes the very question involved. Upon no theory of law or justice recognized among men has the maintenance, protection or defence of a right been regarded as a revengeful act, or as an act of lawless violence. By contemplation of law, as has already been said, the wife is always in the husband's presence and under his wing. So that any movement against her person or to invade his property and exclusive right in her chastity, is a hostile movement against his legal right, and may be met and resisted as such. We place, then, this defence upon the same ground and limit it by the same principles as self-defence. If a man be assailed, his right to slay the assailant is not limited to the very moment when a fatal blow is about to be given to him. Any movement indicating a fatal purpose, justifies him, by the right of self-defence, in killing the assailant on the spot. So, again, if an individual lies in wait for another, with intent to put him to death or inflict upon him some grievous bodily harm, the threatened individual is not bound to wait until the stroke is given, but if he find his enemy lying in wait, and the purpose be indicated by any overt act, the party about to be assailed may kill on the spot. (East's Pleas of the Crown; title, "Homicide.") So far, and thus far only, is it necessary to apply the well-established principles of law for the vindication of the prisoner. The theory of our case is, that here was a man living in a continuous state of adultery with the wife of the prisoner, and was daily enticing her from her home, and by an immoral power acquired over that woman—a power monstrous and unparallaled in the social history of this country—he could lure her from her husband's house and the side of her child, and was day by day dragging her through the streets to his guilty den, that he might gratify his lust upon her person. That the husband beheld him in the very act of drawing her from his presence—his arm, his wing, his nest—and finding him in that act the right to slay him stands upon the firm principles of self-defence—defence of home and of marital right. On examination it will be found that this is no visionary theory—no such theory as seems to be apprehended by the learned counsel for the prosecution who opened this discussion. He said that if the doctrine of this defence should be sanctioned by the Court, society could not exist, because it was an exercise of private justice—private vengeance—and such punishment of adultery would be followed by similar punishment for other crimes, and would lead to scenes of blood. But even if that were so, I ask were it not better that the streets should run with blood than that the homes of men should be destroyed at will by the adulterer? But it is not so. Neither you nor I can be frightened by such appalling pictures. Thank God adultery is a crime that seldom occurs in American society, and it is rare that such great moral events as this break forth to startle society and set men to examine the true principles and foundations on which our social system rests. And if this case should lead to an examination of the principles and laws on which the peace and security of home and the family depend, and shall result in planting around the home and family the safeguards of law and in breaking through the defences by which corrupt judges in the time of Charles the Second undertook to shield the adulterer from the arm of the husband, then some good may come from the dreadful evil and misfortune that occasioned this event.

But I am admonished by the approach of the hour of adjournment that I cannot pursue the discussion of the other points of construction, and shall leave them to my colleague. I thank your Honor for the patience with which you have heard me. I have endeavored to discuss this case upon principles which I believe, as a man, a father and a husband, are essential to the peace and security of your home and of mine—to the peace and security of the society where my home is planted as well as yours.

I trust that, as it has already been your good fortune as a Judge of this Court to lay down the law that secures the family from the sister's seducer, it may also be your good fortune to establish on the best and surest foundations the principles of law that secure the peace of the home and the sanctity of the family in the relations of husband and wife, which have in so striking a manner been violated in this case. [Loud applause, which was immediately suppressed.]

Speech of James T. Brady, Esq. for the Defence.

Mr. BRADY said: If your Honor please, I am quite sure that you will extend to me during the observations I have now to make, the same polite attention, which I am happy to acknowledge having received at your hands since I had the honor to take the oath of office on being admitted to the brotherhood of the Washington Bar, and present myself, for the first time, before a Jury of this District, to assist in defending a personal friend on a charge affecting his life. I make this request, your Honor, because it is possible that, not being entirely familiar with the practice of this District, I may, in discussing these instructions, inadvertently depart a little from the line of argument exactly appropriate at such a time. It certainly is not my intention or my wish to do so. I shall endeavor to confine myself cautiously to the proper discharge of the particular duty which now devolves upon me. And as I am addressing your Honor for the last time in this case, my client feels, as I myself feel, the great importance of striving to convince your Honor's judgment as to the propriety of the requests for instructions which we have presented. I will not interfere, I trust, with the line of argument adopted by my learned associate in his very able and thorough discussion of the marital relation, and all the rights, duties and responsibilities incident to that relation. I will restrict myself to the other subjects for instruction to which he either adverted not at all, or only in a casual manner. It will be necessary for me, however, in reference to the instructions we thus pray, to develope, perhaps, I may say, for the first time, the entire theory of this defence, as it stands affected, first, by the testimony for the prosecution alone, and, secondly, by all the proofs in the case. It will be discovered that there are very great differences of opinion between our learned opponents and ourselves in reference to the effect of the case which they made, before we had been heard at all in defence of the accused. It is absolutely necessary that I should present these two views of the subject, to show that my learned friend, Mr. Carlisle, is, as I respectfully claim, in error, when he insists that we are praying instructions of a comparatively abstract nature, and to show that they consist with the facts established on this trial—such facts as we claim to be entirely uncontradicted and indisputable. The learned District-Attorney commenced by stating a case which, in his mode of presenting it, might well be designated by the frightful word, "assassination," and properly called a "deliberate murder"—seeming to offer, in none of its aspects, any excuse or alleviation. I must repeat what the learned District Attorney stated in that connection—how he displayed Mr. Sickles moving from his house on the fatal Sunday, "a perfect magazine of weapons"—armed to the teeth—a piece of human flying artillery—"an animated battery"—capable of placing itself in any position, and of hurling the missiles of death against the unfortunate Key, in any point or place to which he might retreat in his terror, in his desperation, his agony, or in his shame. I must, also, refer to what was said about my client, that he knew Mr. Key to be unarmed, and that, with fearful advantages on his side, he gave to the deceased no opportunity to protect himself, but, mercilessly, and in a cowardly and brutal manner, struck him down. That picture, so vividly drawn, was an exaggerated as it was imaginative. But drawn in all integrity, and with a desire to adhere strictly to the truth, as I presume the desire of my learned friend always is, it is utterly unsustained, as we shall have occasion to see by the evidence which the prosecution produced. Now, every man in the world would be exceedingly surprised if the case were left to stand there, considering the personal character and the relations of these two gentlemen, who thus came together in one of the streets of this city "in the gush of that Sabbath morning." If, considering some slight passages that have occurred during this trial—some trifling ebullitions of feeling that have for a moment disturbed the fraternal relations which your Honor, I am sure, like myself, desires should always exist between the brethren of the Bar—I had taken offence (which did not in fact happen) at a remark or suggestion which escaped in this case, and should meet my friend Mr. Carlisle, after the close of this trial, in one of the thoroughfares of Washington, and discharge a pistol at him, once, or twice, or thrice, would not the world say, considering the relations now known to exist between us—known to your Honor and to the jury, during the brief period in which we have been associated,—that, in such a state of things there must be some pretext for my act? I have put a case which is dist

render it probable that every name associated with the case may become a part of our juridical history from that of your Honor to the designation of the humblest witness called in the cause. There are questions in it which affect humanity—society in its dearest and most valued relations—and mankind may well observe the course of your Honor and the action of the jury. I hope it is not presumptuous in me to say that I believe in having been allotted means to know with what sentiments the great body of the American people regard this trial. I have confidence that if the earth could become sentient, and being endowed with such a brain, heart and soul as abide in man, it would in thunder tones proclaim on the questions involved in this case the judgment for which Mr. Sickles hopes, and we, his advocates, contend.

But let us see as bearing on one of our requests what facts quite indisputable are presented on the case of the prosecution, calculated to explain how a collision occured between Mr. Sickles and Key so near the house the latter had an often entered as cherished guest and friend of the letter—a house upon a question affecting the lease of which, and its duration, Sickles had been Key's client.

These gentlemen are suddenly brought in contact, loud conversation occurs, no word of which any witness undertakes to describe—no one! After the loud conversation comes the period in which occurs a "scuffle," a "tussle," between these parties—what to Mr. Cormick, who was in the house near by, seemed to be what he called "a street-fight," and he could imagine it to be nothing else. In the course of that encounter, Mr. Sickles draws a pistol and fires a certain number of shots. Which of them took effect, at what precise moment they occurred, in what position Mr. Key was, are all matters for discussion and doubt. Partly on the testimony of witnesses, which is very conflicting, and partly on the testimony of the able and intelligent physician, Dr. Coolidge, who was produced here on that stand, the whole affair is to be judged. The result of this collision is, Mr. Key has received a death wound, and is taken to the Club House, where, shortly after, he expires. After he is so taken from the scene of this tragedy, there is found near the spot where the collision happened an opera glass which belonged to him, and a Derringer pistol. And now, if your Honor please, to whom did that pistol belong? Who used it in that encounter? There is no witness who pretends that Mr. Sickles had in his possession any weapon whatever except a *revolving* pistol. No statement or insinuation came from the lips of any witness that he had any other weapon. The conclusion that he could have had any other weapon, is entirely excluded by this proof. Then, I ask, who owned that Derringer pistol? Your Honor remembers what proof we proposed to give in regard to Mr. Key being, as he said, "prepared for any emergency," and I say to your Honor that it is an absolute presumption of law, in view of the established facts of that collision, that the pistol in question belonged to Mr. Key, and had been used by him in that encounter. This presumption is made conclusive by the fact, that although the intimate personal friends of Mr. Key have surrounded this table—have been hourly in this Court-room, and have carefully watched the progress of this trial—of these friends, including Mr. Jones, who has been steadfast, and faithful, and staunch, *not one has been called to show, that the Derringer pistol picked up at the scene of that collision, did not belong to Mr. Key.* No one has been asked to testify whether he had or had not seen it in the possession of Mr. Key. No one is called from his household to prove that he never had such a weapon. None of the servants who surrounded him—not one human being on earth of all his friends—not one of his relatives or associates has dared to state, or has been asked or been permitted to state, that this pistol did not belong to him. Then your Honor, what is the law? It is, that whenever, in reference to any case presented against an accused party, the facts established furnish any rational hypothesis—either that, in a capital case, for example, the accused did not commit murder, or that he might have committed justifiable or excusable homicide—if those facts do not necessarily and logically exclude the conclusion that the killing was not murder, then the prisoner is entitled to the most lenient and merciful view that can be taken of the evidence. And this, may it please your Honor, brings me to a case full of importance, as bearing on the prayer for instructions we have offered. It is the case of the United States vs. Mingo, in 2d of Curtis' Circuit Reports, and is the first case in the volume. I read it in reference to first, second, and third of our instructions.

The deceased in that case was one Johnson: he and the prisoner Mingo were at the time of the homicide hands on board a ship. They had been at variance with each other for some time, and at last met at the forecastle one day. Johnson having in his hand a hatchet, and Mingo a sheath-knife. A collision occurred between the men, about which the nine witnesses examined on the trial gave conflicting testimony. During the affray, Mingo stabbed Johnson three times, giving mortal wounds, of which the latter soon died.

Here's a hatchet in the hands of Johnson, and a sheath-knife in the hands of Mingo! So, we have a revolving-pistol in the hands of Sickles, and a Derringer in the hands of Key, and no mortal being to gainsay it! We have had a number of witnesses examined for the prosecution, and here, as in the case of Mingo, no one of them can state the origin of the transaction, or the words that were used by the parties when they met. Then we have Mingo giving three stabs with a sheath-knife to Johnson, and killing him. And so we have Sickles firing three shots, which, it is said, took effect upon Key, though but one of them was mortal: and am I not right in saying, that no living man will undertake to declare, in view of there being no evidence of the proprietorship of that pistol, what were the words, the provocation, the real character of the meeting between the parties? Is there any man who can say that Mr. Sickles, in meeting Mr. Key, did not remark to him, "Sir, you have dishonored my bed, you have defiled my bed," and that Key did not respond, "Well, Sir, so I have, and you can make the best of it;" and that this latter declaration was not accompanied by insulting epithets, by profanity and deadly insult—that Key did not announce that he was prepared for any emergency, and that, therefore, throwing down his opera glass and drawing the Derringer pistol, he did not fire it? Who shall say that this is not consistent with the testimony of the prosecution? And who shall say that I have not a right to receive from your Honor instructions to this jury, recognizing this possible state of facts? I would not violate the law of the land—I would not insult the gentlemen of the jury by refusing to maintain the defence on the lofty ground to which it has been lifted by Mr. Stanton. We stand here upon the law of right, the law of God, the law of man, the justice and propriety of the homicide, irrespective of the other question of insanity, to which, in a moment, I will very briefly refer—[Here Mr. Brady was interrupted by the Court requesting the Marshal to keep order, and, then continued]—If your Honor please, it is a peculiar characteristic of human nature, that each gentleman thinks his own conversation the most interesting, and I suppose that partiality is operating upon me this moment. If such a feeling or belief could exist on an occasion of such importance as this, and if any of my friends in this Court-room have got tired of the sound of my voice, which is a fact as to myself, they will be good enough to indulge themselves in some other place, although I would be delighted to have the pleasure of their society either in this Court-room, or out of it. [Laughter.]

Before referring to this subject I have another circumstance on which it may be necessary to say a few words. My learned friends exhibited a bullet which was found on the person of Mr. Key, and which produced the mortal wound. When that bullet was first shown, I supposed the object was to prove that it fitted the Derringer pistol, and, therefore, that an effort would be made to connect Mr. Sickles with the ownership of that weapon. But, unfortunately, the bullet did *not* fit the Derringer pistol. So that the fact has been established that the bullet which killed Mr. Key came out of a revolver. What became of the bullet which was in the Derringer pistol, which pistol the prosecution took great pains to prove was picked up on the scene of the encounter and was found to have been charged and freshly exploded?

Proof of the ownership of this pistol was demanded by the actual necessities of the case, but has not been adduced, and now stands, as did other portions of this case which were known to the prosecution, and were closed against our view, until providentially revealed to us at a very late period in the history of this trial. In view of that additional consideration, let me call your Honor's attention, and that of my learned opponent, to the charge given to the jury by Judge Curtis, with whom I take it for granted your Honor enjoys a personal acquaintance, and who certainly is esteemed by us at the North as one of the ablest lawyers and judges of whom that section of the country is justly proud. He says:

"On the question of the burden of proof, after consultation, the Court are of opinion that it is incumbent upon the Government to prove a felonious killing; and if upon the whole evidence the Government has failed to satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, that the killing was felonious, the verdict must be not guilty."

Judge Curtis, in his charge to the jury, stated three theories capable of being adopted, as the jury might ascertain the proofs to establish, viz: murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide. In the course of his observations, he said: "But in considering whether Mingo could reasonably have avoided killing Johnson, the law does not demand of him the same coolness, and the same deliberate exercise of judgment which you, viewing the circumstances after the event, and being in safety, can and will exercise!"

Now, if that case were any more confused in its circumstances than the one before us, I am unable to perceive it. If there were any more contradictions in the case of Mingo than in the testimony of the witnesses brought forward in this case, I cannot see them. Mr. Delafield, the very good-looking young gentleman who was examined here, obstinately persisted in putting Mr. Sickles on the wrong side of the street, and will have it that he was on the side opposite to that on which, in point of fact, he was walking. The testimony of Mr. Delafield in this case is directly in conflict with that of all the other witnesses who have been examined as to the facts to which he testifies. It is sufficient to say, he puts Mr. Sickles on that side of the street where all the circumstances of the case show he could not have been, if the other witnesses are to be believed. I merely mention that, without meaning any disparagement to Mr. Delafield. I see no reason to distrust his integrity; and besides, he has about him that ground of commendation and love which, I am sorry to say, is passing away from most of us youth. [Laughter.]

I never saw Mr. Key but once, and then I did not see his face. But, whatever else may be said about him, I suppose there are none of his surviving friends, and none who knew him at all, who would doubt that, in a desperate case, and under a strong provocation, he would fight; and that, in reference to such contingency, he would occupy the same position that this prisoner does, if their relations had been changed—that, meeting another in the street, under the same circumstances, his conduct would have been similar; and here we have this state of facts, that being in the street, and meeting one another, words passed between them—words which no mortal has heard, or which, if heard, have not been told—and a collision occurred. As in the case stated by Judge Curtis, each had a dangerous weapon, both fought, and Johnson was killed. So, here, a scuffle or tussle occurred, and Key was killed.

I am entirely at a loss to perceive how the jury can fail to investigate very closely the proofs on which the prosecution rested, and to consider whether they make any clear or positive case against Mr. Sickles, or whether, on those proofs, the result should be what occurred in the case of Mingo—a verdict of acquittal, if for no other reason, because it cannot be certainly determined on the evidence for the Government whether the accused committed any crime. The law would be a mass of folly if the jury should be otherwise than as your Honor has stated it heretofore, that statement being in accordance with the adjudications to which I refer. It would be very ridiculous, if I may apply such a term directly and properly in a law argument, that a jury should know of a collision of two men, and on the testimony of the prosecution, find that the party killed was the assailant—that he was in the wrong or the first to make the attack—that it should be shown on the part of the Government that he came with a deliberate intent to kill, and yet that, being killed himself, all the intendments and presumptions of the law must go against the survivor; and that, too, in opposition to the facts established by the testimony for the prosecution itself. There is no such law. Judicial assassination would, if that rule prevailed, be as common now as it was on the occasions referred to in some of these law books, where the man, charged with a crime, was immediately immured in a dungeon, had no right to counsel, had no right to see the face of a friend, had no right to process to secure the attendance of witnesses, was subjected to torture, as Guy Fawkes was, when that man who has such an undeserved reputation for integrity at the bar, Lord Coke himself, stood by and saw the torture inflicted; and the testimony of his signature, to the proceedings in that case against Fawkes, shows that whilst his lips were full of charity, his heart was full of malice. That was a time when some of the decisions were made which converted the bench into a medium of the most atrocious murder. We live in no such time, and we may thank God we have escaped it. And when we read that provision in the Constitution, to which my friend, Mr. Magruder, referred at an early period in this case, we find, brief as the passage is, the caution with which it guards against any such evil practices, and against any such inhumanity as prevailed during the period to which I have thus referred. Now, before passing from this subject, I have but one other remark to make regarding that transaction: and I dwell on the subject to show that the prayers we present are not on abstract propositions, that they are not hypotheses which there is no proof to warrant, for if they were such, I would concede at once that your Honor would not hesitate a moment in regard to them. It is a fact that four shots are proved to have been fired, and that, on the evidence as it stands in this case, but three were discharged from the pistol of Mr. Sickles. Whose was the fourth shot? Where it took effect, I am not called upon to say, nor do I know, but I am permitted to say that the Derringer pistol belonged to Key—that the evidence in this case establishes that it belonged to Key, and that it was used, beyond all denial, as the evidence shows, in that collision. There is a circumstance of great moment that brings to my mind the confirmation of the truth of our views in this matter. It is, that the gentlemen who came from the Club-house understood the circumstances precisely as I do. They knew that there was no reason for making against Mr. Sickles any accusation whatever. That Club-house was a place of habitual resort for Mr. Key. His friends were there in numbers on the Sunday in question.

When it was ascertained that Mr. Key was lying near that tree, perhaps in a dying condition, these personal friends, I do not remember their number now, but they were gentlemen of character, no doubt of courage, and fully alive to the importance of maintaining the law, and no doubt thoroughly impressed with an abhorrence of blood, no doubt accustomed from childhood to look upon murder and the assassin with disgust, came to the scene, interfered with Mr. Sickles to prevent his firing again at Key if he so designed, heard from Mr. Sickles the remark "he has dishonored my bed, defiled my bed, dishonored my house," all of which forms, or some of them were used, and permitted him to pass away entirely unmolested, no one crying "shame," no one saying "murderer," no one seeking an officer to take him in charge, no one attempting to arrest him. The judgment of that jury, a jury in the old common law sense summoned from the vicinage, the judgment of a jury made up of Key's friends, there was that in the circumstances then existing, and on the declaration of Mr. Sickles he had done no wrong, but might walk whither he pleased free as any citizen in this District, and no one to stay his steps.

Now, if your Honor pleases, let me advert to the case made by the defence, and the instructions applicable to that. And first I shall speak on the subject of provocation, as connected with our fifth prayer, on which we request that the jury may determine on all the circumstances of the case whether or not Sickles perpetrated any crime whatever.

I must confess that I have been so unfortunate as not to understand the spirit of the adjudications made by this Court if that instruction do not embody what I take to be your Honor's rule. Your Honor has steadily refused instructions to the jury founded on any hypothesis if those instructions would exclude any item of proof given in the case, and I suppose that if we had prepared instructions exhibiting what would have been our case on the whole evidence, we would have been conforming to your Honor's rule; in regard to which I have been waiting to receive your Honor's observations, anxious to listen to your decision with respect, such as I have heretofore entertained towards your Honor, and I trust it is not unbecoming in me to say so, considering that though not a "promising young man," as some of the newspapers recently call me, I am sufficiently young to feel for age when it dignifies itself and dignifies public position, that regard which, as in this case, prevents it from being said that I make a mere empty compliment in the sentiment I have uttered. I remark in passing that the case of Ryan, (2 Wheeler's Crim. Cases,) from which so much effective influence was derived in its frequent citations by counsel, and lastly by Mr. Stanton, is an authority directly in point, that it is for the jury on all the evidence to determine, even in the case in which the husband slays the adulterer, whether the act is one of murder or manslaughter; and it was with that case in our hands, and sustained by your Honor's judgment, as already quoted, that this instruction was drawn. When my learned friend, Mr. Carlisle, said that these instructions we e very adroitly drawn, he was giving us credit for that capacity which particularly resides in him; for in addition to his other accomplishments—to the talents and acquisitions which have made him eminent in this community—it will be accorded to him that in shrewdness and sagacity he has no superior. Now, adroitness was not the object which my brethren and myself had in preparing these instructions. Our purpose was to make them consistent with your Honor's decisions and the principles of the law, and to present our prayers in the shortest possible form. I may be pardoned for saying that the learned gentleman is a little critical, if not hypercritical, in this instance; perhaps it may be said of him that he is nothing if he be not critical.

The prosecution insinuate, if they do not expressly charge, that the provocation was perfect on Saturday afternoon, the 26th of February, when Mr. Wooldridge made a certain communication to Mr. Sickles, which I shall not mention just now. Much argument of the learned gentlemen at various stages of this case, in reference to what is called "cooling time," proceeded on that idea. They have argued indirectly—I do not mean indirectly in view of concealment or evasion, or disingenuousness, but they have suggested, without saying so in terms, that Mr. Sickles had the long watches of Saturday night and the whole forenoon of Sunday, to brood over this alleged wrong, to collect his thoughts, and to meditate upon a proper course of action before he assailed Mr. Key. In one aspect of this case, as presented by the prosecution, that argument might be effective; but the idea that cooling time ever was a question to be determined by the Court as matter of law, since the system under which we live has been introduced is, with great deference to my learned opponent, entirely incorrect; for every citation that I have ever heard or read, which stated that the Court shall judge or may judge as to what is cooling time, adds that the jury may say what the period of time was. Under our system of general verdicts, you cannot separate the question as to the amount of time from the question whether it was sufficient to restore composure. I acknowledge that in a certain view of the case, which has been submitted by the prosecution, it might be argued that if Mr. Sickles had no provocation from Saturday night when this communication was made to him by Wooldridge, until Sunday, at the time he met Mr. Key, there was a "cooling time"—that he acted with deliberation, and, as the law books sometimes say, with revenge. But if your Honor please, provocation as we claim, was given upon the instant before he went out of his house on that Sunday, and if the same subject of provocation had existed before, that would not detract from the influence of the provocation, but would make it the stronger and greater—the more invincible and the more controling. In reference to that you will remember a few facts to be considered in connection with the proposition that the jury are to determine upon all this, and the testimony which your Honor admitted, and which, before you had been called to pass upon it, my learned friends allowed, and correctly allowed, to be given. It has been unfairly said that the learned gentleman who conducted the prosecution might have excluded all testimony as to the waving of that handkerchief. And if there be any gentleman who indulges in any such censure, and who has the slightest respect for my opinion, I say that the course adopted by the prosecution was one which showed that they acted from a sense of their duty as professional gentlemen, well acquainted with the science of the law, and perfectly conversant with the correct mode of discharging their duty. Now the waving of the handkerchief was admitted in evidence. It was a white handkerchief. Mr. Key was unfortunate in that; unfortunate in selecting a handkerchief of that color, which amongst even the most savage nations of the earth, is regarded as emblematic of purity, of peace, of good faith, of regard for hospitality, and detestation of treachery. The hue of the flag of truce was selected. I hope I will be pardoned by my learned brethren, and by the Court, for this remark in passing, made not in anger, but in sorrow, made with a feeling which I am sure stirs the hearts of all my associates in reference to the sudden departure from earth of one who belonged to our profession, that if he had attached as much importance to the dignity of a banner as did his distinguished sire, if he had within him fresh recollection of those lines which are identified with the ensign of our country wherever it may be seen on earth, if he had remembered that the "Star-spangled Banner" had been recited everywhere that ensign had waved,—now in the heart of Africa, or on the giddy height where nearest to the sky the most adventurous American has reared it for the honor and glory of his country.—Philip Barton Key would never have chosen so vile a substitute for its beautiful folds, he never would have forgotten the two lines:

"And thus be it ever that freemen may stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation."

His noble father thus incorporated in lines of imperishable beauty and grandeur the duty of the American people to protect their homes against the invasion of the foe; how does it become less the duty of the American to protect his home against the traitor who, stealing into his embrace under pretence of friendship, inflicts a deadly wound on his happiness, and aims a relentless blow at his honor.

Now if your Honor please, this raises up before us the question of adultery and its consequences to which my learned associate, Mr. Stanton, so well referred. It presents to us the use of that handkerchief, that foul banner which polluted the atmosphere of Washington, and recalls the suggestion of my brother Stanton, that the common law to be enforced in this District is the common law that should be found to consist with our habits, customs, social conditions and instincts. It recalls to our mind what is said as to adultery, being a crime made seriously punishable by law over the whole face of the earth, and that connects itself with the other view he presented that it had never ceased to be a crime in the estimation of the jurists of England.

I am furnished by a gentleman of great ability and distinction, of profound learning and capacity, who has cast his lot among the people of this District—my friend, Professor Dimitry, whom I am happy to mention with honor—this brief abstract of the law of adultery:

First—Among the Jews, by the law of God, the adulterer or adulteress were both stoned to death.

Second—In Greece, Lycurgus decreed that adultery should be punished the same as murder.

Third—The Saxons, by their law, burned the adulteress to death, and over her ashes reared a globet on which the adulterer her accomplice, was hanged.

Fourth—Some of the Northern nations of Europe suspend the adulterer to a hook—*istis quibus peccasset partibus*—and left him a sharp knife, with which he was compelled to inflict self-punishment, or expend his guilty life in protracted torture.

Fifth—In England, in the reign of Alfred, the woman was shorn and stripped to the waist, driven away from her husband's house, and, in the presence of all her relations, was scourged from tything to tything, until death ensued; while the adulterer was strung up to the next tree.

Sixth—In France, under the laws of Louis the Debonair, both parties suffered capital punishment.

Seventh—Constantine inflicted capital punishment against adulterers of both sexes, and Justinian, in his reformation of the code, left the same penalty menacing male adulterers.

Eighth—In the vicissitudes of time, adulterers were condemned to be scourged and banished, or scourged and doomed to row for life in the galleys of France.

Ninth—The Spanish laws deprived the adulterer of that through which he had violated the laws of society and the sanctity of the marriage bed.

Tenth—In Portugal, the adulterer was burned to death with the adulteress; but if the husband chose to save his guilty wife from this fearful chastisement, she was set free with a fine. I feel that I am warranted, continued Mr. Brady, in saying, when compelled to speak of the sin of Mrs. Sickles because it is a necessary part of this transaction, that, in consideration of her extreme youth, and of the moral power which a man like Mr. Key might exercise over her, or some worse power, under the circumstances to which I will not refer—it is not wrong that, in our own hearts, and perhaps not wrong that down deep in the heart of my friend who is at this bar to-day, there should be some lingering remnant of hope that she has not entirely destroyed herself; and it was a gratifying circumstance to me to know—and I am sure none of us were otherwise than pleased with that little incident of the trial—that when in his agony the officer noticed his intention to ascend the stairs, he stationed himself at the door because he feared in the then condition of Mr. Sickles that he might injure her who had been the partner of his life, whose head had been laid on his bosom, he, with a manliness that I know belongs to Daniel E. Sickles, gave him to understand that whatever was the condition of his mind, her person was safe from his touch.

Counsel then continued to read from Prof. Dimitry's abstract of the laws of adultery as follows:

Eleven—In Poland the adulterer was taken to the nearest bridge leading to the market town, in or near which he resided, and was there nailed or hooked to the main bridge post, a knife being at the same moment put into his hand to enable him to free himself by the mutilation of these parts. *Quibus presumisset peccare.*

Twelve—In the Kingdom of Bohemia, the penalty of the adulterer was decapitation, and that of the adulteress was perpetual seclusion, spent in menial drudgeries, and in penance on bread and water.

Thirteenth—In Roman history, instances frequently occur of adulterers being put to death; and until the enactment of the *lex Julian*. The husband had the right of summoning all the relations of the adulterous wife, and trying her on the *hemicyclium*, the hearthstone of the household, and there and then adjudging her to death.

Memorandum—Our penal legislation on this subject is worse than useless; it is scandalous, for its very provisions are contrived to pour ridicule and ribaldry on the head of the husband, or on that of the wife, as the case may be.

Some laws seem to have treated the adulteress with more leniency than her betrayer. That spirit affected my client. We have been compelled in this case to speak of the name and act of Mrs. Sickles, because they were a necessary part of every discussion relating to tha particular topic now before us, yet, in consequence of her extreme youth, and the moral, or, I should say, immoral power which a man like Mr. Key might exercise over her, under circumstances to which I will not refer, it is not wrong, your Honor, that in our hearts, and perhaps not wrong that down deep in the heart of my friend who is at this bar to-day, there should be some lingering remnant of hope that she has not entirely destroyed herself; and it was a gratifying circumstance to me, when it was testified that in the period of his agony, and after the death of Kay, Mr. Sickles was noticed by the officer to approach the stairs for the purpose of ascending them; the officer stationed himself at tha foot, because he feared that in the then condition of Mr. Sickles' mind he might do injury to her who had been the partner of his life, and on whose bosom his head had been so often laid: but, with the manliness which I know belonged to Daniel E. Sickles, he did what he could not live without doing—gave the officer to understand that her person was safe from touch. As to American laws about adultery, I need only refer at present to the fact that there is a statute of Maryland, an old statute, regarded as still in force, I understand, which subjects the adulterer, on conviction, to the payment of three pounds lawful currency, or a certain amount of tobacco. And I am happy to learn that in one of those labors which have adorned the young life of my friend, Ogle, in the criminal code which he proposed for this District, he has attested his abhorrence of the trivial punishment prescribed for that offence by introducing a provision visiting adultery with far more serious consequences than it ever received by any law heretofore known in this region. We are told the English judges have said that they take no cognizance of this act of adultery as a criminal offence. Mr. Stanton has shown that there never has been a conviction in England or in this country, of any husband who killed an adulterer under what circumstances soever the homicide may have occurred; while, on the other hand, there are adjudications, to one of which I will refer shortly, to the effect that in the contemplation of our people, in their estimate of morality, of the marital relation, of social duty and of domestic life, such a killing as was committed by Mr. Sickles is not stifiable by our law. The suggestion that the husband thus injured must be left to his civil action for damages, is one that has often excited the disfavor and, I may add, the disgust, of men most eminent in the legal profession in England. In order to show how far my associate was justified in saying if that were the intent of his argument that the public sentiment of England, in a case like this, would present a justification for such an act as Mr. Sickles stands charged with; and in opposition to the views heretofore suggested by many of the bar in England, that the remedy of a husband against an adulterer is to employ a lawyer and sue for damages, I cite the remarks of the great Talfourd, distinguished alike in letters and law, who adorned the bench on which he died in the performance of judicial duties.

"Pathos much oftener than imagination falls within the province of the advocate. As employed at the bar in actions for adultery, seduction and breach of promise of marriage, ostensibly as a means of effecting a transfer of money from the purse of the culprit to that of the sufferer, it sinks yet lower than its natural place, and robs the sorrows on which it expatiates of all their dignity. The first of these actions is a disgrace to the English character, for the plaintiff, who asks for money, has sustained no pecuniary loss, and what money does he deserve who seeks it as a compensation for domestic comfort, at the price of exposing to the greedy public all the shameful particulars of his wife's crime and of his own disgrace. He speaks of modesty destroyed, of love turned to bitterness, of youth blasted in its prime, and of age brought down by sorrow to the grave, and he asks for money. He hawks the wrongs of the inmost spirit, 'as beggars do their sores,' and unveils the sacred agonies of the heart, that the jury may estimate the value of their palpitations. Money will not compensate, not because it is insufficient in degree, but in kind, and, therefore, the consequence is, not that great damages should be given, but that none should be claimed. When once money is connected with the idea of mental grief, by the advocate who represents the sufferer, all respect for both is gone."

This expresses what I hope is now the prevailing sentiment of the Bar and people of England and the spirit of its jurisprudence. This leads me to remark briefly on the sixth prayer for instructions, in which we claim that if Sickles killed Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, the homicide was justifiable. In this connection many cases or precedents of verdicts have been cited. That of Bowyar, in Virginia, is one in which he killed the seducer of his daughter more than a month after being informed of the fact, and yet the "called Court" would not send the case to a Grand Jury, but discharged the accused. Allusion was recently made by a public journal to a case in France, which was supposed to condemn such an act as that of my client. On this point, I call your Honor's attention to a trial reported in the *Journal des Débats* of June 28 and 29, 1857.

On the 23d of June, 1857, Abdon Soulfarez was tried at the Assizes of the Department of Upper Garonne, at Toulouse, in France, for the alleged murder of Charles Broustet. The accused was Professor in the Normal School of Toulouse—the deceased a Professor in the School of Arts. Broustet seduced the wife of Soulfarez, and she confessed it to her husband while in bed with the letter. He rose next morning saying he was going to revenge the injury—took a pistol, went to Broustet's residence—shot and killed him, and exclaimed as he left the room: "I am very glad I have revenged myself!" To a friend, whom he shortly afterwards met in the street, he said: "Mr. Broustet has violated my wife; she is dying; I have just revenged myself upon the seducer." Hearing a cry of "Murder," he fled. His wife, a few days afterwards sprang from a window and killed herself in remorse.

These facts appeared on the trial, and it was also shown that serious and unpleasant differences had occurred between the accused and his wife, and he had not treated her kindly.

Able arguments were made on both sides, the counsel for the defence distinctly and strongly condemning the crime of murder, but insisting that even life might be taken from the invader of the conjugal relation by an injured husband.

Soulfarez was immediately acquitted.

Another illustration of the public sentiment which controls such cases was the occurrence in Canada mentioned by Mr. Stanton. The husband who there slew the adulterer, did so long after the seduction of his wife, and the homicide was quite deliberate. Yet its perpetrator was acquitted, in the presence of an able Court, fully alive to the importance of maintaining order and punishing crime.

My brother Carlisle alleged that there was no text in Scripture which, in terms, justified the killing of the adulterer by the husband. So much has been said about this sacred volume, and so many extracts have been made from it, that I may be pardoned for alluding to one passage which has not before been mentioned in the course of this trial, and which seems to me eminently appropriate at this stage of the case. It has a bearing upon the question of family; it has a bearing upon the question of recompense to the husband, and it contains the prophecy of Heaven in reference to the adulterer's doom, and if it ever met the eyes of Mr. Key, he might have seen in it the Eternal "handwriting on the wall," and prepared himself to avoid the consequences which are here predicted.

I read from Proverbs, 6th chapter, 27th to 35th verses, both inclusive:

"27. Can a man take fire in his bosom and his clothes not be burned?

28. Can one go upon hot coals and his feet not be burned?

29. So he that goeth in to his neighbor's wife; whosoever toucheth her shall not be innocent.

30. Men do not despise a thief if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry;

31. But if he be found he shall restore seven fold; he shall give all the substance of his house.

32. But whoso committeth adultery with a woman lacketh understanding; he that doeth it destroyeth his own soul.

33. A wound and disbonor shall he get; and his reproach shall not be wiped away.

34. For jealousy is the rage of a man; therefore he will not spare in the day of vengeance.

35. He will not regard any ransom; neither will he rest content, though thou givest him many gifts."

"Jealousy is the rage of a man." Thus speaks the Great God of the universe to us. It is peculiarly the rage of the man, and no wisdom of the inspired record, no estimate ever formed of human nature is more accurate or illustrated by a greater number of proofs. Why, I venture to say that if Mr. Key had possessed a wanton or mistress in the District in which he died, and if any man had thought proper to venture within the house he had hired to infringe upon so much of the right as he claimed, and the duty involved in even that relation, he would have been false to the instincts of his nature and of humanity if that rage with reference to even such a foul intercourse, did not strongly and ineffaceably exist in him. And if I could have the grave opened and summon here a witness who has not been called: if I could put Phillip Barton Key on the witness-stand of the court in which he once officiated as prosecuting officer; if I could ask him in virtue of his birth, education, whatever manly characteristics belonged to him, whatever opinions he derived from associations with gentlemen, what he would have done if any scoundrel, betraying the trust of friendship had, under the circumstances disclosed in this case, invaded his house, deceived and violated and ruined his wife, and brought shame and reproach upon him. What he would have done, and what would have been his response, I leave your Honor to say, I leave the learned prosecutor to say, I leave his friends who served him to say. "Jealousy is the rage of a man." It takes possession of his whole nature. No occupation, no enjoyment, no sweet society of friends, no brilliancy of sunlight, no aspirations of hope, no promise or prophecy, can for one instant keep out of his mind, or his heart, the deep, ineffaceable, consuming fire of jealousy. He is yielding obedience to an instinct planted in every creature on earth. I cannot speak of the worm, its amours, or its jealousies, but when I enter the walk of nature, where I can see the smallest bird which moves in the air, I find that this same jealousy of nature leads him to inflict death upon the stranger who invades his nest, and seeks to take from him the love, to which the Creator has informed him that he is entitled. And I have read in the records of travelers, of most deadly engagements that have taken place between lions, when the lioness has become a wanton.

"Jealousy is the rage of a man;" and all the argument that my learned opponents can make, all that can be suggested as to how cool and collected a human being must be when he finds before him in full view, the adulterer and seducer of his wife—jealousy will be the rage of that man, and he will not spare in the day of vengeance.

Your Honor may remember in one of the most splendid passages of forensic eloquence that give force and beauty to the speeches of John Philpot Curran, how he answered in an argument upon a civil action for damages in a case of *crim. con.* the argument that his client had behaved otherwise than discreetly and patiently, or as became a gentleman, on hearing that his wife had been false to him: "Gentlemen of the Jury," said he, "it seems that when the brain of my client was on fire—when all the fiends of hell were let loose upon the heart of my client, he should have placed himself before a mirror, caught the streams of his agony to flow decorously down his forehead: he should have alluted his features to harmony, writhed with grace, and groaned in melody." "Passion is the rage of a man." It converts him when he has sufficient cause for its indulgence, into a being who, while the frenzy exists, is wholly irresponsible for anything he does. I meet my friends distinctly and directly on the subject of insanity, relying upon the particular propositions presented to your Honor, and drawn, as you have doubtless discovered, in exact accordance with the decisions in Day's and Jarboe's case. It is not at all necessary that this insanity, arising from any case whatsoever, should exist for any particular period of time. No such doctrine is to be found anywhere, and the argument of the learned gentleman, that it is almost impossible to conceive a state of instantaneous insanity, I submit to you Honor is excluded from the ruling, and spirit, and principle of the law which your Honor has adjudicated upon this point.

The moment at which the mind of a man becomes either diseased or insane—the point of time that separates the normal from the morbid condition, no human being can perceive any more than we can discover the instant of time when we pass from wakefulness to sleep: and when we lie down upon our couch to obtain that rest so sweet after travail, we might as well attempt to remain watchful for the moment when sleep should master us, as to fasten upon the moment, when in the Providence of God, a man may pass from sanity to insanity. The great and benignant Maker of earth and all things in space, has made it impossible that by the utmost exercise of intellectual or moral power, we can keep our sentient thought upon the circumstance of death even for the duration of a second. We may in a general and even philosophical way, in virtue of instructive knowledge and invariable experience know and declare that all must die as all must, but as to that sharp point of inevitable agony which is the thing called death, we cannot keep fixed upon it our minds, our sensibilities, and our instincts. To be capable of doing that for any considerable period of time would necessarily produce a tension of mind and of spirit that would overcome all reasoning capacity of the brain.

Yet you might just as well attempt to discover the mysterious point of connection between life and death as between sanity and insanity. The Court had already in its decisions given a good illustration, contained in the pamphlet copy of his decisions, of the fact that insanity may be of greater or less duration. No man can measure it. It is not necessary to fix the exact point of time at which it commenced and at which it terminated. Counsel here referred to the cases of Day and Jarboe, adjudicated in this Court, pages 7, 9, 17 and 20 of pamphlet, and to the charge of Judge Allison in the Sherlock case. In the Day case the instructions to which he specially referred, were drawn up by Mr. Carlisle, and, observed counsel, it is remarkable how opposite the language of Mr. Carlisle in that case is to the circumstances of the case. He only asked that the same instructions should be given now. He hoped his friend would not find it uncomfortable to see his own language in that case now made the instrument of the opposition. If so, he could sympathize in the spirit of the following quotation:

"So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more amid the rolling clouds to soar again,
Sees his own feather on the fatal dart
Which winged the shaft that quivers in his heart."

The evidences of the waving of the handkerchief had been admitted without objection, and the Court had admitted it to prove the fact of adultery. For what purpose was this evidence received unless it was intended that it should be offered as a justification? If it is no justification and no excuse, what has it to do with this trial? The Court received it also with reference to the state of the prisoner's mind, and so the counsel for the prosecution must have regarded it when they made no objection to the introduction of evidence to prove Mr. Key's manœuvres, watching, sneaking, spying round Mr. Sickles's house, stationing himself in that square in the presence of the monument (Jackson's) of one who, whatever one may think of his political opinions, was a gallant and brave man. That monument should have held in suspense his depraved lusts while he was standing there inspecting Mr. Sickles's house with an opera-glass. He might be permitted to refer in this connection to the case of a young man who indiscreetly zealous to serve the purposes of his country, made his appearance within the lines of the enemy's camp, within the territory held by the enemy, was arrested, tried and condemned to death; he begs for the privilege of a soldier's death; it was refused him, and he was hung high on a gibbet; the commanding officer—that immortal man whose name graces and gives dignity to the city in which we are assembled—refused the request, and Major Andre, in the flower of his life, suffered an ignominious death, applied to him deliberately by one of the wisest and best of mankind, because he was a spy in the camp of the foe. But here was this spy engaged in the bad effort to commit domestic treason for which he suffered death—a death, the counsel hoped, no good man would regret. The counsel then dwelt in detail the circumstances developed in the evidence, by which the fact of the adultery had been made known to him, and described Mr. Sickles' feelings when the truth was forced home upon him. Mr. Sickles, said he, remarked the confidence he had bestowed on Mr. Key; he felt how his bad been betrayed; all the emotions of his nature changed into one single impulse; every throb of his heart brought distinctly before him the great sense of his injuries; every drop of his blood carried with it a sense of his shame; an unextinguishable agony about the loss of his wife, an appreciation of the dishonor to come upon his child, a realization that the promise of his youth must be forever destroyed, that the future which had opened to him so full of brilliancy, had been enshrouded perhaps in eternal gloom by one who, instead of drawing the curtain over it, should have invoked from the good God his greatest effulgence on the path of his friend. He remembered how in a city where he had come to abide as the guest of the nation, in a city distinguished for its splendid hospitality, a city which for the time he had made his home, the man whom, above all others, he might have expected to cherish and sustain and protect him, had proved to be his implacable, hypocritical, treacherous and detestable foe. With that great sense of his injuries, he rushes out on Pennsylvania avenue, and, although a man whom every one knows—your Honor knows, the jury and spectators know—is measured and steady and even in his gait at ordinary times, he passes, with all possible rapidity, down Pennsylvania-avenue—he attracts the attention of Mr. Mohem and of the Rev. Dr. Pyne, a learned and estimable gentleman; his eyes are observed—they are vacant in their stare—the expression of his countenance is all altered—each of these gentlemen perceive some great agony—some great affliction—some great change affecting his whole nature—and so he passes to his home. How do you see him there? What are the incidents of the Saturday night? In feverish unrest he paces that chamber of suffering more ferocious than the caged and starved tiger—thinking through the whole night of nothing but these reflections to which I have alluded, and which darkened the past, the present, and the future. Think how on that Sunday morning he made this exhibition to which the witnesses have referred, when he saw Mr. Key with his opera glass for inspection or for spying, with his handkerchief to make the adulterous signal, and with the keys in his pocket of the house in Fifteenth-street, to which he was about to take Mrs. Sickles at that moment if he could obtain her person. There was Mr. Key with all the weapons of moral death around him, going to make war upon Mr. Sickles and his wife and child. He is seen by Mr. Sickles. He is seen by Mr. Sickles to pass his house and to waive this handkerchief, and Mr. Sickles exclaims, as your Honor

to adopt the rule for which my brother Stanton contended with so much power? And is there anything in the law of the land inconsistent with this conclusion which all of us strive for, that this circumstance of consent does not distinguish the case of the ravisher from that of the adulterer, and can make no difference in regard to the consequence.

Now, if your Honor please, we have cases in the books, where men have been convicted of rape, who, in the darkness of night, have stolen into the beds of women in humble life, and passed themselves off as their husbands; and where it has been held that the intercourse which took place was no less a rape, because unattended with an objection or a struggle, than if it were the result of violence. Why? Because it was procured by fraud. And if any can say that the consent of a wife to pollution is not, as to adultery, a consent obtained by fraud, I do not know upon what view of duty, society, or legal principle, any such aspect of the case can be presented.

Mr. Ould—What is the difference between adultery and rape?

Mr. Brady—The difference in a legal point of view is that one is indictable by law, and punishable by serious consequences, and the other is not. A difference arising only from the fact simply that certain lawgivers said there should be a difference. But it may there is no reason for any such distinction.

I think it is well here to follow up the question of the District-Attorney. So far as the husband is concerned, it is utterly immaterial whether the offence of the party polluting the person of his wife be that of the ravisher or of the adulterer. It is exactly the same wrong to him, except, as was well stated by my brother Stanton, the party who has committed the adultery, superadds to the dishonoring of the wife, the betrayal of all the trust and confidence reposed in him by the husband. In a moral point of view, the adultery becomes the greater offence.

The injury done to the husband in contemplation of law, is in this invasion of a right, of the legal interest which the husband has in the person and chastity of his wife. And, inasmuch as no use of his wife can be made by reason of any consent which she gives to the man who indulges as to her his amorous purpose, he commits a fraud in the law, upon the relation between the husband and wife, and a fraud upon the husband. Why, the consent of a child five years old to the taking of an article from the house of the father would no more avail the thief in such a case than the consent of a wife to the unlawful use of her person would be available as against the husband to distinguish the act of the seducer from that of the ravisher.

Now, if your Honor please, this brings me to another of our instructions, and to the question whether, there being any doubt as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, that doubt shall belong to him. I will not stop to read to your Honor the case of the *People* vs. *McCann*, decided in the Court of Appeals in the State of New-York, after a thorough argument. There it was determined that in making out a case of murder, it is as much necessary for the prosecution to prove that the prisoner was sane as to prove any other fact. When, in reference to the elements essential to constitute the crime of murder, doubt is thrown upon the question of sanity, it is a doubt affecting the case of the prosecution, it is proof to displace presumption, and whether the doubt relate to the act of killing or to the sanity of the man who killed, is utterly immaterial. I understand the question has been mooted before your Honor in the two cases of Devlin and Ogle, and that your Honor has declared the same opinion, and, inasmuch as you have fully considered the matter, I shall abstain from making any further remarks upon the point.

The Court—The point was decided at the last general term of this Court, in the case of the United States *vs.* Devlin. I stated generally that the doubt belonged to the prisoner in reference to the question of sanity or insanity, as to any other inquiry in the case.

Mr. Brady—In regard to the general question of sanity I refer your Honor to the 1st of Hume's Criminal Law, second edition, p. 451: also, to the 2 Bishop's Criminal Law, Sec. 639, 291: "Certainly," says the first named writer, "it is not to be denied that the more heinous mode of this offence (adultery) is in the seduction of a married woman, which is so severe a blow at the husband's peace and the credit and welfare of his family."

Bishop says: "Of all the provocations which can excite a man to *madness*, the law recognizes it (adultery) as the highest and the strongest."

Now, if your Honor please, in order that this question as to how a man may be excited to an insane condition with reference to his responsibility for crime, and how suddenly a state of mind may be produced, I desire, before closing my remarks, to mention a fact exposed by the last report of the Inspectors and Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was discovered that of the exciting causes of insanity, that which was by far the most frequent, was domestic affliction. Whether that result corresponds with the inspection of other institutions in this country, I am not prepared to say; but we all know that no feeling can so vex the spirit of a man like that which assails him in the place of his refuge—in his home where, tired of the world, despairing, or sick at heart, he expects to find repose, comfort, and the pleasure of congenial society. To illustrate this idea, I ask permission of my learned opponent, the District-Attorney, to let the effulgence of one of the "Stars" to which he playfully referred in the course of this case, be shed for a few moments upon him, and as I hope upon the path of love legation which the Judge, my learned opponents and the jury are to pursue. I entirely acquit my learned brother of having intended anything offensive, in reference to that *dramatis personæ* in which the "heavy gentleman," the "light gentleman" and the "walking gentleman" were so prominent. What particular part my learned brother intended to assign me, I have never yet been able to understand, but when I am the member of a theatrical corps, I hope I shall have the benefit of his association. If the Stars are to shine, his achievements in this trial will certainly entitle him to take his place in the galaxy. It is true, a number of the counsel have come from abroad to defend the prisoner at the bar. Two of them are here from his own city, Mr. Graham and myself, and there is one here, the cherished friend of Mr. Sickles and myself, who has come here, as we from the City of New-York were expected to come, without fee or reward, or the hope thereof. He comes to offer up in behalf of Mr. Sickles, in this hour of his trial, that affection and devotion which he tendered once for the benefit of his native land, and, as a consequence, was, like Mr. Sickles, placed in the criminal dock of his country. I have been permitted to avail myself of the assistance of all these gentlemen, and I have endeavored to speak their sentiments, thoughts and feelings, as I have understood them. My friend, Mr. Meagher—to whom I have just referred, and who gave a dignity to a dock in his native land, which I hope may be imparted to that in this Court at this trial by its present inmate—has asked himself, in reference to this condition of Mr. Sickles, how it was produced, and has suggested the legal inquiry which I shall here put, as germain to the subject under discussion.

"In connection with this subject the state of mind in which Mr. Sickles committed the act for which he stands arraigned, you recollect what occurred in Court on Tuesday morning, the 12th day of April. A distinguished gentleman was on the stand. In distinct and emphatic words, but, nevertheless, with an emotion which it was plainly perceptible he controlled with severe difficulty, he told us of the distraction, the bitterness, the wild desolation, the frenzy, the despair, the strange, unutterable, unearthly agony in which he found Daniel E. Sickles on the afternoon of that memorable Sunday, the 27th February. He seemed, said this distinguished witness, his own eyes and heart filling up and overflowing as he recalled the scene—he seemed particularly to dwell on the disgrace brought upon his child. These words set free the tempest that had been so long pent up. As they fell from the lips of Robert J. Walker, there occurred, here in this very Court, a scene which, from the memories of those who witnessed it, never will be, never can be, blotted out. All eyes were turned to the clock, every eye was eager, fixed, dilated, quivering; and there was he—he who, from the first hour of his imprisonment down to the utterance of those words, had borne himself with a heroic calmness, suddenly overcome and racked with a relentless grief, struck down as though he were himself the motherless and houseless child for whom he wept, smitten to the quick and beaten to the dust, drenched in the gall and wormwood of a tribunation the depth of which no mortal hand can sound, and over the subsiding flood of which no arch of peace can ever shine. There was he, the avenger of the invaded household, of the more than murdered wife, of the more than orphan little one—there was he, in an appalling moment of parental agony, subdued at last. Talk of the mind diseased—talk of the circumstances which unhinge, upset and madden it—talk of the distraction in which a ruthless perfidy had plunged my client and my friend—talk of his condition of irresponsibility when he dealt the fatal blow—talk of this, and with your worrying interrogations strive to elicit the recollection of it from those who, themselves the witnesses of it, were themselves agitated as they never were before. Nature, Heaven, God Himself, in his heart-broken image, here became, here in this very Court became, the witness of the torture by which, on that terrible day, the 27th of February, the prisoner was inflamed. You beheld the scene of the 12th of April. It was the same as that to which Robert J. Walker testified. Recall this scene. Think of how the proceedings of this Court were suddenly arrested by the sobs of the prisoner, when the beautiful image of his poor child was revived by the words of Robert J. Walker; how he was bowed to the earth, and how he writhed as though an arrow were buried in his heart; how, supported by his friends, he was led from this Court, his vision quenched in scalding tears, his limbs paralysed, his forehead throbbing as though it had been bludgeoned by some ruffian, and his whole frame convulsed. Recall this scene. Think of this—think of the tears you shed yourselves as this stricken victim was borne by—think, think of this—and then may we well say to the Jury, if your love of home will suffer it—if your genuine sense of justice will consent to it—if your pride of manhood will stoop to it—if your instinctive perception of right and wrong will sanction it, stamp "murder" upon the bursting forehead that has been transpierced with the thorns of an affliction which transcends all other visitations, and for the scandal, the dishonor, the profanation, and, in the end, the devastation which provoked this terrible outburst, this tempest of grief, this agony of despair, as Robert J. Walker described it; for this incalculable wrong, I say, and for this irreparable loss, declare by a verdict for the prosecution, that so many thousand dollars, an appropriation from an economic, or swept right off from a lavish jury, can afford a soothing compensation. Do this, do it if you can, and then, having consigned the prisoner to the scaffold, return to your homes, and there, within those endangered sanctuaries, following your ignoble verdict, set to and teach your dispelled wives a lesson in the vulgar arithmetic of a compromising morality, and let them be inspired with a sense of womanly dignity, by a knowledge of the value you attach to the sanctity of the household, to the inviolability of the wife, to the security of the hospitable roof, and last of all, but above all, to the inherited traditions of an innocent but ruined offspring."

Here your Honor perceives the effect produced by that heart-rending scene upon the mind of a spectator; and if we were moved to tears by the grief of a man, what must have been the nature of the agitation wrought upon the mind of Mr. Sickles, in view of all he discovered and remembered on that dreadful Saturday night preceding the 27th of February? And with the light of this new intelligence streaming upon what I have to say, suppose that the condition in which you and my learned opponent beheld Mr. Sickles since the trial commenced, had received no consolation, had found no vent, had had no alleviation; suppose that the great, big, full bursting heart of any man, oppressed with the sense of terrible wrong, could not find in signs or sobs any relief—what might become of his brain? What did become of the brain of Daniel E. Sickles, when tears were exhausted, when their fountain was dried up, when the heart became sterile, and he yielded to that sense of injury and desolation of mind and soul, to which the Rev. Mr. Pyne so well referred, when he described his appearance as he passed him on Pennsylvania-avenue, and said, in striking language, that he looked "defiant and desolate"—defiant as Meg Merrilies, when she accosted the Laird of Ellangowan on his return from devastating the gipsy settlement—desolate as the hearths he had invaded.

To these questions of sanity and provocation we invite the full, careful, and humane consideration of your Honor. My client, and we his counsel, remember and appreciate the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" as well as the other, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." But we know, as your Honor knows, that homicide is not wholly denied even by divine injunction to the hand of man. It has been sanctified in warfare, in the administration of public justice, the prevention of crime, the protection of person or property, the vindication of chastity or preserving the inviolability of family, home, and honor. We have duly considered all the circumstances attending the act of Mr. Sickles and the events from which it emanated. We believe that the public sentiment of this District and of the whole nation approves the deed. We feel that he may go to any part of our country and not be rejected by society. But if there be any place from which he would be excluded for vindicating his rights as a man, that place is not New-York City. To that, his birth place, he could not return leaving unresented the atrocious wrong he received from Key, and expect to be received amongst his former associates and friends, or with any hope of welcome from the community.

After Mr. Brady had concluded his speech, Mr. Ould addressed the Court for the prosecution. Judge Crawford then delivered his instructions, and at 2 o'clock the case was submitted to the jury who, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY." The report of these closing proceedings, which reached us too late for this sheet, will be found on the *first page* of this morning's Times.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Letter of Governor Wise on the Administration of Mr. Buchanan—Governor Wise to the Hon. David Hubbard.

Richmond, Va., Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

My Dear Sir: You say in your address to me, "My once dear friend." Why not friend *now* as ever *once*? It is a self-solace of mine that I never lost a friend once won, and never won an enemy by any fault of mine for which I can reproach myself. I hope that you don't reproach me with having forfeited your esteem in the least degree. I regret that the lapse of time and distance have removed us so far apart that we have not had the opportunity of more frequent interchange of personal attention, but I hope that the regard or respect of neither for the other has diminished.

I am sorry to be informed "*that the South is now a widow.*" A widow is a forlorn being, and demands all my sympathy. It is true that I am a married man already, and can't tender the "lady in weeds" my "true and gallant" devotion as a "*husband.*" And were I in a state of single blessedness, it would still be against nature for me to tender my hand to the South in holy wedlock, for I claim to be born of her womb and to be as loyal a son as ever sucked the milk of his mother, and to be ready to protect her in weal or woe against every enemy and every evil, according to the best ability with which God and her nursing have endowed me. Protect her! Aye, if I do not mar my right hand forget its cunning! From what? From Abolitionists and Protectionists, and land jobbers and Treasury robbers? Yes, as I always tried to do, much to my own cost. And from the treachery of sons of her own, and for the folly of her sincere friends too, I mean to try to protect her, as I have tried of late in vain. I would protect her from the authors of Kansas-Nebraska bills; from the Free-soilism of Badger amendments; *from the effects of repealing laws establishing and protecting Slavery in the Territories; from the false protection of non-intervention, in drawing all pretensions to protect all persons and property equally and alike on the common territory of joint settlement*; from Lecompton policy that had not the wisdom even of Æsop's cock in the fable; from the compromises of English bills, which stripped us of every particle of prestige we had left: from the wickedness of "force and fraud," and the folly of a minority attempting to establish a rule of *fas aut nefas* in the face of an unscrupulous majority. We were strong on the moral ground of equality. We relinquished that in attempting to assume more than equality, and we lost all character for justice. We were wise once in demanding no more than our due, and we have been foolish since and of late in trying to deprive others of their due. Æsop taught the cock in the fable to say to the horse when he entered his stall, "If you won't tread on my toes, I won't upon yours." But our cock has crowed like chanticleer the defiant note, "*Hard-ee! hard-ee! off.*" He has said to iron-shod hoofs, "I'll stamp your toes off." We have tried to play the same game of "snatch as snatch can," with the most snatching snatchers in the world. We have challenged a competition of settlement with a thin, slave-holding, agricultural population on our part against a majority host of commercial, trading, free white, Free Soil people who have not all homes, and who are keeping a sharp lookout for them, and who can use Sharpe's rifles, put into their hands by fanaticism, to acquire them. All they ask is for the rule to be once fixed that you can take all you can and hold all you can take, and that no power of Congress or other power is to interfere to hinder the strongest in taking and holding all.

Now, I have raised my warning of late against this weakness and wickedness on our part. I have tried to protect my widowed mother, the South, by giving honest filial counsel against the whole household. The Rubens have tried to sell me into Egypt for my "dreaming." But I am nevertheless loyal to the house of my father and loving to my imbecilded brethren, and I mean to redouble my efforts the more to save the house of Israel. If I must be driven out as a dreamer, I will at least preserve "mine integrity," and time and the day of famine will show whose counsel and whose course will have saved the household and fed it, and all the land of the stranger too. Aye; and is Democracy as well as the South to have no outspoken, honest counsellor? Are we to be given over to the Federal gods of Pacific Railroads? Are we to *out-Yazoo Yazoo*? To out-Adams Adams in putting internal improvements by the General Government on the most omnipotent and indefinitely-stretching power of all powers of the Federal Government—*the war power?* Are we to abolish *ad valorem*, and adopt the specific duties, to supply a tariff for revenue, the standard of which is already eighty-one millions of expenditure on three hundred and twenty-one millions average rate of importations? Are we to increase eighty-one millions of expenditure to the unknown limitless amount required for railroads across this continent; for post-offices that don't pay expenses; for pensions unheard of in character and amount; for a land office which gives away three acres for every one sold, and brings us in debt; for increase of standing army, such as our frontiers and Indian wars and protectorates of foreign territory propose; and therefore, for such a navy as Ishmaelitish wars with no less than eight Powers of the earth—England, Spain, France, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New-Granada and Paraguay, demand, if threatened only? Is protection to be turned into prohibition? If so, what is a "direct tax?" Is land tax the only one which can be "apportioned?" Are the land owners to pay all the cost of the crusade of Congress and manifest destiny? Is strict construction and are State Rights to be abandoned, and are we to give up State corporations to the bankrupteies of a Federal Commission? Where would have been our people and their effects last year if a Federal power could have put our State banks into a course of liquidation under a commission of bankruptcy? Is the South, is any portion of our country in a situation to rush into war—was invited by the President with three European and five American Powers? And are we to be a grand consolidated, elective, North and South American imperialism? The question is not, "Will the Union be dissolved?" That is a settled question. But the question is, "Is the old Virginia Democratic faith to be abandoned, and *are we to rush on with the President into a full scheme of Federal policy which in its whole outline and filling up exceeds any Federalism in all its points which a Hamilton or Adams or any other latitudinarian ever dared to project or propose*

For my part, I take ground now firmly and at once against the war power. I am for the Washington policy of peace, and against all entangling alliances and protectorates, and the Jackson rule of "demanding nothing but what is right and submitting to nothing that is wrong," and for preserving and protecting the South and whole country from ambitious and buccaneering wars, of which the landed and planting interests would have to bear the burden, at a great sacrifice of present prosperity. I am against internal improvements by the General Government, more than ever since their construction is put on the war power. If we could board England up to 54° 40', ten years ago, without a road or known route to Oregon, why can't we wait for emigrants to beat a path on their way to gold mines and hold California without cutting a military road in time of peace? I am for retrenchment and reform of all expenditures, and for revenue only for an economical administration on a scale of pure, old-fashioned republican simplicity, discriminating no more than is necessary to prevent prohibition on non-dutiable articles. I am for free trade, and the protection it affords is demonstrably ample for a people of enterprise and arts like ours. I am against State bank bankruptcy and all sorts of bankruptcy whatever. The Federal Government shall never declare again that honest debts shall be paid by gulping and oaths with my consent. But my paper is run out.

The President bids high. To filibusters he offers Cuba and the Isthmus and North Mexico; to the West a Pacific Railroad; to the North protection to iron and coarse woolens, and to the great commercial countries the power of centralization by obvious uses and abuses of a bankrupt act to apply to State banks. Yesterday Ritchie was a monster, and to-day a few Wall street bankers can expand and contract upon us more like a vice than he did; and what would they not do if they could force the poor provinces when they pleased into bankruptcy.

I have written this right on, and you may do what you please with it.

Yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

Another Exploring Expedition.—The brig *Nonkin*, of Boston, arrived at Montevideo on the 13th of January, having on board Mr. R. B. Forbes, with his companions, Professor Wyman and two young gentlemen—the Professor in search of natural history, the latter, of cigars, capichos, &c. At the last advices, Mr. Forbes had gone on an excursion up the Uruguay in the little steamer which he carried out on the deck of the *Nonkin*, accompanied by his yacht *Edith*. The steamer is called the *Alpha*, and is of only twenty tons burthen. The *Nonkin* was a new iron vessel, of 252 tons. She sailed on the 18th of November last. The young gentlemen who were the companions of Messrs. Forbes and Wyman, were Messrs. George Augustus Peabody and William G. Saltonstall of Salem, and Mr. George Davis.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette.*

DEDICATIONS.

Opening of the New Broadway Tabernacle.

The elegant Church edifice just built at the intersection of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, for the congregation of the Old Broadway Tabernacle, was dedicated to divine service on Sunday morning. A description of the building has already been published in the Times. Long before 10½ o'clock crowds were pressing in at the doors, and when that hour arrived all the available space within was occupied. The exercises were commenced with an anthem, sung by a numerous and well-organized choir; the organ for the Church, which is to be placed behind the pulpit, is not yet completed, and for the present an organ-melodeon is used. The Rev. Dr. Badger read a selection from the scriptures, prayer and singing followed, and then the Rev. Edward A. Park, D.D., Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, delivered a sermon upon the text, "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." II. Cor., 2. It was a vigorously-written, strictly argumentative discourse, delivered forcibly, and very attentively listened to. Calling upon his hearers to imagine that the Apostle who used the words of the text was present with them, he proceeded, on behalf of the congregation, to propound to him a series of questions with regard to the passage quoted, and, on the part of the apostle, answered each interrogatory. Thus speaking for the apostle, he instructed the congregation, *firstly*, that they should make the atonement of Christ the main object of their regard; *secondly*, that the Christian minister, out of the pulpit as well as in the pulpit, should know only "Christ and Him crucified;" *thirdly*, that other duties, not apparently immediately connected with the atonement, may be attended to, provided Jesus always remains the main object of regard. In the next place, in considering the importance of making the atonement of Christ the great subject of our thought, feeling and action, he demonstrated that it was neither a contracted theme, nor a theme of too great magnitude to be advantageously considered; for, he said, the atonement is so related to other themes that they are understood by means of it, and it is understood by means of them; nor a monotonous theme, for it appealed to the judgment, to the imagination and to the senses. Again he inquired of the apostle with regard to the method of resisting our natural disinclination to make "Christ and Him crucified" the object of supreme regard; and made the apostle to reply, *firstly*, that we must have a fixed plan and determination thus to regard the atonement; *secondly*, that our resolution must be cordial and loving, lest its execution be irksome to ourselves and others; and, *thirdly*, that with all this, and above it all, we must have firm faith in God. Finally, he said, we were all apostles. All had the same responsibilities that the author of the text had. He exhorted the congregation to make this new sanctuary the resort, not of wealth and fashion, but of those who place their faith in the Lord, not mere hearers, but those determined to know Christ, and as they came and went to and from this church, and as their memories clustered around it, to bear in mind only "Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, the pastor, now came forward and read a historical statement with regard to the Tabernacle Church. A few years ago, the last Sabbath, he said, in April, 1857, this Church assembled for the last time in the building where it was organized and had worshiped for seventeen years, not only for itself but for great and miscellaneous congregations of young men and strangers. Reluctantly they had been compelled to leave it, and the Tabernacle Church had sought a site best fitted for its future usefulness. From Fourth to Fortieth streets, between the Third and Seventh avenues, the City had been canvassed, and finally this spot was selected, three miles above the old Tabernacle, and here it was hoped that in the course of ten years they might have a full Church. But now they found that not only was this Church fully required here, but there was a demand for church occupation a mile above. During the first year after the removal the Church had worshipped in the City Assembly Rooms, and in the House Chapel in Twenty-ninth-street. Thus divided they could not expect great accessions, but they would always remember the pleasant gatherings in the Home Chapel.

During the past year they had taken possession of their new chapel, attached to the Church; and since then 100 persons had been added to their numbers, and their Sunday School had largely increased. This edifice, though not so large as the old Tabernacle, was sufficiently capacious to hold a large congregation, though not so much calculated for a floating congregation of strangers. The edifice stood on the native rock, was built of the best materials, and was very substantial. The Trustees had given it their constant personal attention while erecting, and the whole Church had contributed to defray the expense. The ladies' circle had furnished the pulpit and other rooms in the edifice. It did not accord with their belief to attach sanctity to anything material, but it did accord with their gratitude to the Divine Being that they should set this building apart and dedicate it to Him. He bade the congregation rise, and with solemn words dedicated the Church to the service of God. He offered an appropriate prayer, the choir sung an anthem—the words selected from the Scriptures and arranged by the Pastor, and the music composed by Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury; the congregation joined in the Doxology, and a benediction brought the exercises to a close. In the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs preached at the Church, and in the evening the sermon was delivered by the Pastor. Both occasions brought together overflowing congregations.

Opening of a Welsh Calvinistic Church.

The new Welsh Calvinistic Church, situated in Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was dedicated on Sunday with appropriate ceremonies. The house was well filled, apparently by Welsh people, who are members of the Church, and others who take an interest in it. The Rev. Wm. Roberts, the pastor, officiated in the forenoon, the services being performed in the Welsh language. After several anthems had been sung by the choir, the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, the Minister took his text from the first book of Kings, 8th chapter and 27th verse: "But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee: how much less this house which I have builded?" The building is a neat Gothic structure, 90 feet long and 43 feet wide, having a front of Brunswick stone. The cost of the building and furniture was about $14,000, and the lot $10,000. The Rev. Thomas De Witt officiated in English at 3 P. M., and the Rev. J. Thompson in the evening. Collections were taken towards defraying the debt of the church.

A Curious Story of a Homestead.

A BRITISH ADMIRAL'S GIFT AND AN EJECTMENT.

From the Boston Traveler, April 23.

The town of Brighton, (Mass.,) has been in an excited state for the past few days in consequence of some ejectment proceedings in connection with a family of that town, the particulars of which are of a somewhat romantic character.

About thirty years ago, Admiral Coffin, who though holding a high position in the navy of England, was, as is well known, a native of this country, was on board the American ship *Boston* at the time that vessel took fire, while crossing the Atlantic. The Admiral was sick in his berth, suffering severely from gout, and an attempt was made to place him on board a boat alongside, as the vessel was inevitably doomed to destruction. Smarting with pain, Admiral Coffin stoutly refused to be moved, preferring to perish in the burning ship. Finding all entreaties useless, Mr. John Parkinson, an Englishman, and a servant of Mr. Coffin, in the ship, without more ado, seized the obstinate man up in his arms and conveyed him on board the boat, by which act the life of the Admiral was preserved. Duly grateful for this act, the old Admiral sought to reward Mr. Parkinson, and finally purchased for him on estate in Brighton, consisting of a house and forty five acres of land in a pleasant situation not distant from the present Cattle Fair Hotel, where he settled down, and resided, until his death a few years ago, occasionally receiving letters from the Admiral, in which he spoke of the estate as a gift. He also, at times, sent him horses to improve the stock upon the farm, &c., &c.

At the death of Mr. Parkinson his widow, who has six or seven children, continued to live upon the estate unmolested until the present time. There was, some years ago, a petition presented in the Supreme Court by a man named Otis, for leave to sell the estate for the benefit of the heirs, but nothing was heard of any decision in the matter, and the general belief was that the intention of the Admiral to make the estate a gift to Mr. Parkinson would not at this late day be contested.

The excitement of the people of Brighton was therefore intense to learn that by instructions of Mr. John Livermore, of that town, Mr. Pilmore, a lawyer, had commenced proceedings to eject Mrs. Parkinson and her children from the premises which they had so long occupied.

This was on Thursday, and under the orders of the legal gentleman, several men proceeded to the house, removed Mrs. Parkinson's furniture to the ground in front, and took possession of the premises. That night Mrs. Parkinson passed the night in a bed placed upon the piazza of the house.

A large number of people of the town, upon hearing the facts, assembled and manifested their indignation by groans and hisses at the houses of the movers in the matter of the ejectment, and it is said that a few rotten eggs were thrown.

All day Friday, the matter was discussed, and at night another large crowd assembled about the house. Then eight or ten men wearing masks entered the house and notified the persons in charge to leave, which they did with a precipitation quite remarkable. They then replaced the furniture, putting down the carpets, &c., &c., sent to the hotel for a supply of provisions, and restored the widow to the possession of the premises. After a few groans at the obnoxious actors in the affair, the crowd dispersed.

Very probably Mr. Livermore—who is stated to have leased the premises from the claimant—and Mr. Pilmore, believe they are acting in strict conformity to the legal rights of the various parties. Still, in the opinion of the people of Brighton, it is a hard case to turn a family out of their homestead, which they have enjoyed uninterruptedly for the space of twenty-eight or thirty years.

The Subsidy to the Galway Line—Interesting Discussion in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., Mr. Horsfall, the member for Liverpool, moved for some correspondence in regard to the intended mail service between Galway and America. This service, he complained, had been assigned to a particular line of steamers, the Galway Packet Line, without the usual advertisement for public tenders.

Sir J. Northcote, on the part of Government, admitted that the practice alluded to was usual, but the present case had been deemed exceptional. It was desirable to facilitate correspondence and emigration from Ireland to America, and the Galway Company, having entered into a contract with the authorities of Newfoundland, had applied for Government aid, backed by overwhelming petitions from all parts of the United Kingdom. Imitating the precedent furnished in the case of the Cunard line for aiding "new and valuable schemes," the Government had engaged to subsidize the Galway Company, at the same time pledging itself to invite competition in all other cases.

Col. French believed the opposition was dictated by the old English jealousy of Irish industry.

Mr. Vance approved the subsidy. Under the old system, correspondence for Newfoundland had to go to Halifax by the Cunard line, twice a month, and then be sent back to the Island. Now it has a direct weekly mail.

Mr. Cowper condemned the Government for contracting away £78,000, without first submitting the matter to the House of Commons. The House had been accustomed to vote £7,000 a year for the carriage of the mail from Halifax to Newfoundland; and it was extravagant to enlarge the bounty to £78,000 at one leap. If it were said that American mails were also thus forwarded, it was sufficient to reply that £176,000 were already applied to that department, which was all that could be reasonably demanded. Letters could be gathered from Ireland and delivered at Liverpool as soon as at Galway, and would reach the United States as speedily. But going beyond the mere postal question, the wish of the Government was to aid emigration. In that case, there was every reason for bringing the matter to the notice of the House, which has never exhibited any indisposition to generosity in that direction.

Mr. P. O'Brien sustained the Government in affording direct postal facilities between Ireland and America. Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool, had stated that two-thirds of the letters received by his house in Liverpool were from Irish emigrants, inclosing remittances.

Mr. Spaight, in seconding the motion, deplored the haste of Government. The subject of communication between Ireland and America had been before Parliament since 1831; four commissions had decided that Galway was not the most convenient point of departure. The experiment of the actual line had not thus far been successful. For six months of the year such communication with Newfoundland was rendered impracticable by the fogs. In conclusion, he thought the merits of the Shannon were equally entitled to consideration.

Mr. Richardson sustained the Government. Galway was no more dangerous as a port than Liverpool, and a far less sum than any of those which had been freely voted for the improvement of English harbors would render that of Galway accessible to the *Great Eastern*.

Mr. Roebuck followed on the same side. He had a personal interest on the question. The non application to the House was authorized by the Cunard precedent: and having ascertained that the Galway letters from London would reach New-York in twenty-four hours less time than by way of Liverpool, the Government, taking an imperial view of the subject, closed the compact. There was no competition either from Limerick or Valentia; the Company was established at Galway: and the opposition was very like the old Irish quarrels; the dissensions among the Irish themselves utterly destroyed their own interests. No sooner was a good thing proposed to be done for Ireland than the most fierce opposition to it came from Ireland itself. Several Englishmen had selected Galway as the fittest port for the enterprise; they came to the Government, offered to do certain things, and bound themselves to do them: and when the House was told that Mr. Cunard had astonished the Government by the lowness of his tender, he could assure it that the tender of the Galway Company was lower than that of Mr. Cunard. They should look at this enterprise as an Imperial matter—not as a mere postal arrangement. He thought the establishment of the Galway Company a great step in the mercantile improvement of Ireland.

Mr. F. W. Russell thought the Atlantic steamers should sail from Ireland, but there was no reason for choosing Galway as their point of departure. From the nature of the surroundings of that port, improvements on the scale of those at Cherbourg would be necessary to render the harbor practicable or safe.

Sir F. Baring condemned Ministers. The Government could not for itself erect a single shed without coming to the House for its sanction to the vote; but it could enter into contracts for hundreds of thousands of pounds, extending over twenty years, and the House had no control over it. It was a serious matter for their consideration, whether the Government should not be compelled to lay every contract on the table of the House some certain time before it was concluded.

Mr. Jackson thought that no subsidies at all were requisite, either for the postal or commercial service between England and America. If the communication between the two countries were left to private enterprise, ample accommodation would be afforded without the necessity for resorting to imperial taxation. The *Great Eastern*, with which he was connected, would, when ready for sea, be prepared to carry on the postal communication across the Atlantic swifter than any other ship, without asking the Government for a shilling. With regard to Galway, he did not ask himself whether that was the best or worst port for the purposes required; but he contended that if it were really the best, it would soon have been selected as the point of intercommunication, and he thought the Government ought to have paused before supporting any individual enterprise.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the 8th inst., the subject was resumed in the House, when Mr. Beamish asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether Sir Samuel Cunard had offered, through a deputation which waited on the Admiralty and Treasury departments on Monday last, to convey the mails weekly between an Irish port and America for the sum of £500 the voyage out and home? If it is the intention of the Government to persevere in completing a contract for £3,000 for this service fortnightly between Galway and America? He demanded, on the part of the public, that this offer should be duly considered.

Sir S. Northcote said that the offer of Sir Samuel Cunard was to call at Cork on the way from Liverpool to America and on the return for £500. The Galway offer involved a third American service, in addition to the two now undertaken weekly; but as the Galway service was only fortnightly, *there would be three services in one week and only two in another.* This was felt to be inconvenient, and it was therefore proposed to *ask the American Government to undertake a postal service in the alternate weeks not comprised in the Galway service, and if America declined, it was proposed to make a similar offer to Sir. S. Cunard.* It was the intention of the Government to complete the contract with the Galway line.

Mr. Gladstone observed that the consent of Parliament was first necessary.

Lord Dunkellin protested against the monopoly attempted by the Cunard line, and pointed out the advantages of the Galway line. He called on the Irish members to unite in forwarding a plan so evidently for the advantages of their country.

Mr. Maguire adduced the decided opinion of Sir S. Cunard that the port of Cork was the fittest for the service, and was ready for the object without any outlay. The passage from London to Cork could be effected in eighteen hours, while the service, as proposed by Sir S. Cunard would be weekly instead of fortnightly, as proposed by the Galway Company. He urged the Government to give the small subsidy asked by Sir S. Cunard, in addition to the sum allotted to Galway.

Mr. Labouchere demanded that all the postal contracts should be brought directly under the cognizance of the House, and wished to know whether the expenditure to be caused by this contract would be put upon the estimates.

Mr. J. C. Ewart observed that there were parties in Liverpool desirous of tendering for the contract.

Sir J. Graham demanded an answer from Government to the question put by Mr. Labouchere. He objected to the proceeding of the Government by private engagement without the consent of that House, doubting whether the advantages of the Galway line would be equal to the sums expended upon it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recalled the facts of the Galway undertaking, which offered increased speed at diminished cost. They gained two days and saved £100. However, the company offered peculiar facilities for the transfer of troops. The Government, therefore, thought right to accept, on its own responsibility, a policy it felt to be advantageous to the empire, and in accordance with duty. The amount would, as a matter of course, appear in the estimates before any money was paid.

Mr. Gladstone, in reference to the subject of the contract, demanded that the House should exercise some previous control in matters of importance before the faith of the country was actually pledged.

Colonel Fanshawe asked, if such was the opinion of the right honorable gentleman, why he did not make a motion.

Mr. T. W. Russell urged that the subject should be treated on larger grounds, and that the contracts should be suspended till the meeting of the new Parliament.

Mr. Richardson vindicated the right of Galway to be selected as a packet station.

A New Chapter in the Ohio Defalcations.—The Columbus (O.) *City Fact* of the 19th April says "On Wednesday night last, Achilles Tuller committed suicide at his residence in Mount Vernon, Ind., by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The case of Tuller is rather a singular one. He was formerly a resident of Tiffin, Ohio, having in preceding years amassed a competency in the brokerage business. His first trouble commenced about the time that Bressler's term as State Treasurer was expiring, and when continued efforts were put forth to secure the nomination of Wm. B. Gibson. The influence of Tuller was needed, and what was then *the germ of the great defalcation* by which Ohio was almost forced to bankruptcy, was broached to him and his influence and co-operation solicited. Tuller objected, refused, and during the canvass left no stone unturned by which he might be enabled to defeat the swindle by defeating the nomination and election of either Bressler or Gibson. It is said that letters written by Tuller predicting the said results which must ensue, are still in existence. For this course he was subjected to persecution, and hatred of the most malignant form: himself and family traduced and villified and threatened, until he was compelled to leave the community. Thence he removed to Pittsburgh, still the slanders of his enemies followed him, and he was looked upon with scorn, until he could bear it no longer, and again with his family he removed to Ohio, settling in this county. His residence was soon discovered, and for a third time he became necessary for [illegible] that he should emigrate. He did so, and without telling his most intimate friends of his whereabouts, took up his residence in Mount Vernon, Ind., and holding intercourse or communication with no one in relation to his unfortunate past, living in the strictest seclusion and under an assumed name, away from his own and his wife's friends. At the stated times during the sessions of Common Pleas Court in this county, when the trial of Gibson would probably occur, Tuller would be here, a daily visitor at the Courthouse, with the avowed intention of giving testimony against him. But the cases were invariably continued, and Tuller would return to his family and seclusion, refusing to inform his friends here of his determination, except in answer to their repeated inquiries, replying, 'I am going home.' The cause of this last, fatal act on the part of the unfortunate man may probably be traced in some manner to secrets and intrigues."

Retirement of Sir E. B. Lytton.

From the London Times, 9th.

It has been remarked that Sir E. L. Lytton has not attended in his place in Parliament for some days. The reason of his absence is understood to be the failure of his health, owing to the assiduity with which he has unremittingly discharged the duties of his office, and which has rendered imperative a temporary withdrawal from public affairs. Whatever differences may have existed between ourselves and Sir E. B. Lytton, we cannot but respect the sedulous application he has paid to his public duties, and we are convinced that the sympathy of his countrymen will follow him into his retirement, which it is to be hoped will not be of long duration.

An Indiana Swindler Caught Curiously in Texas.—We find the following story in the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, of April 9: "On Friday night of last week, Deputy sheriff Robinson, of Indianapolis, Ind., started from this place in charge of Mr. J. A. McCorkle, whom he had just captured here. It appears that McCorkle had, for a long time, been confidential clerk and cashier of a Banking House in Wayne County, Ind., and some time in October last decamped, taking with him $15,000 or $20,000 in money of which he had robbed his employers. Being unsuspected, his movements were so well planned that no trace was left behind, although he came to this country with his family, consisting of several persons. After a consider

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Highly Important and Exciting Intelligence.

Miramon Re-enters the Capital---The American Consul Banished.

The English Fleet to Bombard Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 26.

The steamer *Tennessee*, which arrived here today, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th of April. The news is of great interest, and indicates a very decided change in the aspect of affairs in Mexico. General MIRAMON had succeeded in forcing the lines of the Liberal Generals ANDRADA and LLAVE, at Orizaba, and hastened forward to the capital, which city he reached on the 11th inst., with a diminished army. The victorious General had already commenced the work of slaughter, and was murdering peaceable foreigners indiscriminately. He had also issued a formal protest against the recognition of the Juarez Government. The *exequatur* of Mr. BLACK, the American Consul-General, had been withdrawn, and he banished from the country.

Mezatlan had been captured by PASQUIRA. The English were threatening that and the other Mexican Pacific ports, and demanding payment of claims against them.

At Vera Cruz too, matters are approaching a crisis. The British Minister had insisted on full payments of all the claims of his countrymen and had instructed the Commandar of the English fleet at Vera Cruz to demand one and a half millions of dollars from the Custom-house in that city; and, in case of refusal, to bombard the city.

JUAREZ had withdrawn the *exequatur* of the Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prospects of the Liberal Cause in Mexico—European Affairs—The Nicaraguan Treaties—English Claims against New-Granada, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27.

Secretary CASS has received dispatches from Minister MCLANE, speaking most encouragingly of the prospects of the Liberal cause in Mexico. Señor MATA will be presented to-morrow, when Mr. BUCHANAN will deliver an address suited to the occasion of recognizing a new Government. Señor MATA effected a loan of a hundred thousand dollars in New-Orleans, and the amount has been transmitted.

Official dispatches received at the British Legation represent war in Europe as inevitable. England will avoid any participation until required to interfere to preserve the balance of power on the Continent.

I have reason to believe that England will decline a ratification of the Nicaraguan "Transit" Treaty until the "Protectorate" Treaty is also concluded.

Mr. SICKLES has been in fine condition and spirits to-day. Numerous friends called to pay their respects. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27.

A private letter from a responsible source, dated Bogota, has been received here, stating that the English holders of the bonds of the New Granadian Government have demanded some substantial security for the payment of the interest and their ultimate redemption, and that the British Government is sustaining the demand. One of the propositions is that the power to close the franchises of the Panama Railroad shall be assigned to the bondholders.

It is not true, as has been reported, that Mr. JOHN SAVAGE is going out as Secretary to the New-Granadian Mission, if for no other reason, for the inadequacy of compensation.

Judge DOUGLAS left, this afternoon, for New-York, on private business.

It is untrue that Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, has been tendered the Commissionership of Patents.

Secretary COBB, who left with his family for Georgia, will be absent till the 10th of May.

An additional naval force will be sent to the Gulf after the return of the Paraguay expedition.

There is an earnest contest for the Havre Consulship. Mr. VESAY'S resignation having been received; it has been offered to Mr. SIMEON JOHNSON, editor of the late *Union* newspaper.

The gentlemen who conducted Mr. SICKLES from the dock, yesterday, were Lieut. WILEY and Mr. J. H. BROWN, of New-York.

Assurances have been given by the President that settlers in Arizona will be fully protected from inroads of the Apache Indians.

Señor MATA will be formally presented to the President to-morrow, as Minister from Mexico.

The intelligence brought by the *Tennessee* of a threatened bombardment of Vara Cruz by the British fleet is not believed here, for the reason that the claims of both the English and French Governments were satisfactorily settled two months ago. As on the 6th MIRAMON was at Orizaba, which is 60 leagues from the City of Mexico, it is considered impossible that he could have reached the latter place on the 11th inst.

Southern Railroad Lines in Competition with the New-York Central Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 26.

Under the influence of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the Camden and Amboy Railroad determines the abandonment of an arbitrary rate on western business to and from New-York, and adopts a *pro rata* to any extent required by the southern lines. Mr. GARRETT invited by Mr. THOMPSON, met him in Philadelphia during the two days past, and made a thorough understanding for the united action of the southern lines in competition with the New-York Central Road. The natural, geographical difference in rates, in favor of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Roads was resolved to be maintained at whatever sacrifice. A general reduction in passenger fare, between New-York and the entire West, of three dollars, is in early prospect; it is to be sustained by the two Southern Roads, without division among the western connections.

Filibusterism in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 27.

Advices from Leavenworth confirm previous statements of a secret movement at Pike's Peak for a descent upon Mexico. Agents of this movement are at Leavenworth and other points, urging forward the migration to the gold region, in order to have at Pike's Peak sufficient material for their purpose. The leaders base their hopes on anticipated developments in the gold country, and the probable dissatisfaction of great numbers with their prospects at the mines. The plan of the leaders is not yet fully developed, but it embraces, it is said, first a descent on Sonora, and afterwards, probably, upon Durango and Chihuahua. Ten thousand emigrants have already left different points on the Missouri for Pike's Peak.

A Bank Defaulter—Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 26.

GEORGE O. ATHERTON, teller of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling the funds of that institution to the amount of $53,000. The bank is amply secured, for, in addition to the official bond of the teller, amounting to $20,000, property of his to the amount of $70,000 has been secured.

ATHERTON has a man of family, and was formerly bookkeeper in the Bank of Missouri, from which institution he abstracted $20,000.

The steamer MINK, with a cargo of Government stores, sunk above St. Joseph on Sunday. Loss $20,000.

Judge Shaw's "Nuisance" Opinion Set Aside.

BOSTON, Monday, April 25.

For the case of BROWN *vs.* PERKINS, *Ex.*, where a party of individuals destroyed the liquor shop of the plaintiff, at Rockport, on the plea of abating a public nuisance, Judge BIGELOW, this morning, delivered the opinion of the full Bench at Salem, setting aside the former verdict, which was based on the rulings of Judge SHAW, and ordered a new trial.

The Late News from Utah.

A MORMON VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 27.

Accounts from various private sources on the Mormon side, represent the condition of affairs in Utah, as materially different to what has been previously reported. It is positively denied that there is even a symptom of a hostile demonstration; that persons are subpœnaed as witnesses, and then arrested and placed in charge of the troops for safe keeping; that the Sheriff of Utah County had notified Judge CRADLEBAUGH that he was prepared to take charge of all prisoners accused of crime, saying, at the same time, that he had a secure jail, and would increase his bond to any extent that the Judge required; the Grand Jury were just prepared to make a presentment, when they were discharged, and that they had protested against the action of the Court. It is also asserted that Governor CUMMING, Secretary HARNDATT Prosecuting Attorney WILSON, and Dr. FORNEY, are opposed to the course pursued by SINCLAIR and CRADLEBAUGH.

The Deseret *News* has published a memorial from the people to Governor COMMING, attempting to prove the illegality of Judge CRADLEBAUGH holding Court at Provo. It also severely criticises the Judge's course, and accuses him of setting himself up against the civil authorities of the Territory in employing the troops to execute the orders of the Court without a valid reason, thus showing clearly a total disregard of the latest expressed policy of the Administration concerning Utah. It also charges him with a settled purpose to force a collision between the people of the Territory and the troops.

The Mormons seem to regard President BUCHANAN'S proclamation as exempting parties from arrest for all past offences.

Further Particulars of the Steamboat Catastrophe.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, April 27.

The loss of life among the passengers of the *St. Nicholas*, as far as ascertained, amounts to forty-nine, namely, twenty-six cabin passengers, including nine ladies, and twenty-three deck passengers. The *St. Nicholas*, is partially insured at St. Louis. All the boilers exploded at the same moment. They were old, but thought to be safe, of course. Loss $25,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, April 27.

BENJAMIN V. GLINE, one of the sufferers by the explosion of the steamboat *St. Nicholas*, died to-day. P. B. STEWART, of Staunton, Va., and O. H. REYNOLDS, of Sioux City, are not expected to recover. Messrs. ACUFF, COPPEDGE and MURDOCK, and Miss KENNADY, are getting well.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 27.

The steamer *Eolian*, from St. Louis, bound to St. Paul, Min., sunk in Lake Pepin last Friday. Four persons, whose names are unknown, were drowned.

Fire at Suspension Bridge.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Wednesday, April 27.

The Tremont House, in this place, and several adjoining buildings, all valued at $10,000, were destroyed by fire last night. The fire was purposely set, and the incendiary has been arrested. No insurance.

Emigration to Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 27.

Advices from Kansas City state that a company is being formed in that place for emigration to Arizona. They will go out under the superintendence of Mr. CLARKSON, formerly Postmaster at Leavenworth.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 25.

Dr. FOWLKES, President of the Pacific Railway, has arrived here, having fully settled the terms of the compromise with the new company. He is to pay all the judgments against the Company. Stockholders paying their loan, or surrendering half their stock, will be protected, otherwise they will be cut off.

Railroad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, April 27.

MARCUS COGGSWELL, of this city, aged 28, a brakeman on the Canal Railroad, while connecting the cars at Southington, this morning, fell, with his neck on the track, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Fire at Windsor, C. W.

WINDSOR, C. W., Tuesday, April 26.

It is ascertained that the damage by the fire here on Sunday will not nearly equal the published accounts. All the locomotives can easily be repaired at a slight expense. Only 700 cords of wood were destroyed, and the buildings were all old and of temporary character.

Riot in Hamilton, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, April 26.

There was a riot on Sunday night at Chippewa Creek, near Hamilton, among the laborers on the Dover Railway, in which one man was shot and one stabbed. There have been several arrests.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Board.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, April 27.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, held here to-day, the old Board of Directors was unanimously reëlected.

Odd Fellows' Celebration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 26.

The fortieth anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellows was celebrated to-day by the dedication of a new hall, and an imposing street parade. The oration was delivered by J. B. NICHOLSON, Past Grand Master.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal is now open for navigation. Coal and other boats are passing up, and cargoes of coal are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

Death of Bishop Doane.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, April 27.

Bishop DOANE breathed his last at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Hon. John Letcher.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 26.

The Hon. JOHN LETCHER has returned home, being too ill to continue the canvass.

The Ship Reindeer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 27.

The ship *Reindeer*, the loss of which on the passage from Manila to San Francisco, was announced in the steamer *Circassian's* news, was owned by Geo. B. UPTON, of this city, and was insured in State-street for $20,000.

Rise in the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 27.

Owing to the heavy rains, last night, the river is rising all the way up, and a flood is apprehended.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, April 27.

The United States mail steamship *Florida* arrived below at 8 o'clock last evening, and at her wharf at 2 o'clock this morning—all well.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor—The Yacht Rosaline.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, WM. RAYMOND commander, left Aspinwall at 7 P. M. on the 17th instant, with 350 passengers for New-Orleans and New-York, received from the Pacific mail steamship *Golden Age* and arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 21st, at 3 o'clock; left again on the 23d, at 9 A. M.

She brings 240 passengers for New-York, and the mail from Havana.

Died at sea, April 26, of dropsy of the heart, MICHAEL CORCORAN, passenger, formerly in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The yacht *Rosaline*, of New-York, was in the harbor of Havana when the *Moses Taylor* left. All well on board.

Operations in Sugar had been active, the finer grades maintaining their previous quotations, while the lower classes had declined ½@⅝ real per arroba.

Molasses was dull; offering at 3½ reals for clayed and 4½ for Muscovado. Freights were without change. Exchanges active; Sterling, 60 days, 11¼@12; New-York, par@½ discount.

Dr. Marsh, the inventor of the Radical Cure Truss, arrived in the steamer *Illinois*, on the 21th inst., from California, where he has been on a professional tour.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Tight Steamer-Day—Scarcity of Money—A Hotel Burned—Ill-Natured Talk about Insurance Companies—Imports of Young Men from New-York—No Work to be Had—The Monet Vereon Humbug—Captain Pendleton's Trial—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

If this is not what might be called a "tight steamer," then there is no reliance to be placed on the word of the young gentleman who were rushing about town all day yesterday, with their hands and pockets full of bills. When I say a "tight steamer," I do not refer to the capability of a steamer to keep out water, for there is very few of them hereabouts that will, but I use the term in a California sense. A "tight steamer," or tight "steamer-day," is understood to be the day previous to the sailing of the steamer for the East, when all bills are due, and everybody expects to pay everybody what they owe them; and it is "a tight steamer-day" when money cannot be collected, borrowed or raised in any way or shape, and such has been the case this time. The reason being that remittances are backward in coming forward. The miners have not got fairly at work yet; it is too cold, the snow is yet deep in the mountain gulches, and nobody blames them for not wanting to stand up to their hips in ice-water, and wash out gold just to please the people in San Francisco, and make times easier for them. It has been a cold, raw Winter for California; decidedly a disagreeable one, and, per consequence, the Spring is very backward. Everything is behind hand, the grass and crops, the strawberries, "garden sass," and all manner of green things, require warm sunshine to bring them forward. For two weeks past, even New-York winds and dust could hardly equal what we have had here. It has been raw, cold and windy, and, as I said before, almost as bad as New-York before the sprinkling process lays the dust. If it was not for our cold, strong winds and dust during the Summer, San Francisco would be one of the most delightful places to live in, instead of being as it is, in the minds of many people, the most disagreeable.

Nothing new the last fortnight. There's been no earthquakes, no big rows or fights; no Sickles affairs, no nothing in the way of genteel topics, except the burning of the large and magnificent hotel at Napa Springs, owned by Messrs. TAFT and BALDWIN. Napa Sulphur Springs, our Saratoga, where all the fashionables resort during the Summer months, is located in a most romantic and delightful mountain gorge, at the upper end of the valley some seventeen miles from the village of Napa, which is by no means a dull or sleepy place. There's no location with so much to attract and such natural beauties as the spot upon which the hotel was located in all the Eastern States, and all the rides and drives in the vicinity are delightful. The hotel I speak of was built three years ago, and furnished in magnificent style. There's probably no hotel at any watering-place in the United States more conveniently or comfortably arranged, more elegantly furnished, than was the "Sulphur Springs Hotel." It cost some $80,000 to $100,000, and had just been refitted, painted, and prepared for the season now approaching, when we were all shocked a few days since by the telegraphic news on the *Bulletin* board that it had been entirely consumed the previous evening. There has been mourning and wailings, and groans of despair among our ladies "in society" ever since. They cannot, will not be comforted—for what is to be done with all the new and elegant Summer wardrobes—where can those fleecy, gauzy, substanceless fabrics be displayed? Now, "What *shall* we do?" is the exclamation on all sides. You must know that "a Summer dress" is about as useful an affair in the City of San Francisco as a buffalo robe to the Feejee Islanders—in the one place it's too cool, in the latter too warm; our mornings would do, but by 12 o'clock thin dresses are at a discount. In Sacramento it will do better, and I don't see any other way for the ladies who had made such preparations for Napa Springs, but to get themselves invited up to Sacramento, and spread themselves in that hot and dusty *locale*. The burning of the hotel is a public calamity, and all sympathize with the lady community. It would have been a very gay season, many families having broken up housekeeping with a view to spending the Summer at the Springs, and nearly every room was engaged. There was an Insurance of fifty thousand dollars on the building, and so great is the competition among the Insurance Agencies here, that they are vieing with each other who shall pay first, and have sent messages to Messrs. TAFT & BALDWIN, to call and get their money—they were crazy to pay it. I mentally exclaim "can such things be?" They overcome me like a Summer cloud, after the experience I have had with Insurance offices—the long and severe squabbles, the well-contested fights; and when I at last overcome them, to get for my pay my own note that I had given to effect the insurance; but these were salt-water Insurance offices, and there is, evidently, a difference. The salt has made them tough, pickled them, and they are, like old turtles, with very thick shells, whenever you come at them they are found invulnerable; and, when you hammer on their shells hard, they send forth a keen, Wall-street lawyer, paid by the year, to fight your claim, and he asks you what the devil you are making such a clatter about? Within, you hear a smothered voice exclaiming, "stu-boy, sic-him, go at him Bose." Many a time, as I have been riding up from Wall-street ferry of an evening, I have looked through the unberred windows of the Insurance offices, the gas throwing a faint light on the fore ground of desks, while in the rear the mysterious private "sanctum" of the great man who signs checks is dimly visible, and reflected upon the well fought battles and struggles there for the Almighty Dollar. Talk about your naval victories, there are no salt water tussels on record that can begin with the oft and hard-fought battles between the unfortunate wretch who has "a claim," and the officials who look at a fellow when he presents it with such a withering glance, as much as to say, "How dare you lose your vessel, Sir, and then have the impudence to come here and ask to be paid for her? Wretched man! We will forgive you this time on condition that you never appear here again."

Once upon a time a green friend from the country, riding by with me, inquired why there were no shutters or bars to the windows of the Insurance offices, as they must have large amounts of money and valuable papers to excite the cupidity of thieves. I put my head in the sleeves of the last fashion Raglan overcoat and "laughed." "My dear fellow," said I, "when you come to know those tough institutions as well as I do, and as well as the public do, you will understand it all perfectly. Their character is too well known, and there's not a thief, the most skillful, from the North to the South pole, that wouldn't sooner undertake to steal the 'scaat from a flower garden,' than to attempt getting anything out of a Marine Insurance office, by fair means or by foul. Ain't that so, Jones?"

There's something new under the sun, and we are all going to have plenty of money, that is everybody in California, those that won't come here don't deserve any from this source. Mr. B. B. THAYER, chemist, has recently astonished himself and everybody else here who has seen or heard anything of it, by the large amount of gold he has been able by a new process, or rather by a new combination of chemicals, to obtain from quartz rocks, tailings, &c., that had heretofore yielded but a small profit. He took out 30 grains of gold from a small piece of quartz that had paid only $30 to the ton, and has tried and tested thoroughly his process on fifty different kinds of rock and tailings, and the best of it is the small expense; for $2 he can furnish material sufficient to work a ton of rock. People are taking all kinds of quartz, "tailings" washings, &c., to him daily, and he has triumphed in every instance. It is not publicly announced yet, but if Mr. THAYER'S process turns out what it now seems to be without doubt, (and no man can gainsay it thus far) it will create a revolution in mining in California, and we shall get gold by tons. Mr. THAYER has been offered $10,000 for an eighth interest in it, which he of course declines, as if fully successful, will be worth millions—and you won't have any cause to complain of our being so un remitting in our attentions. (Stolen from Ben Card.)

I perceive that by every steamer we have an influx of nice young men from New-York and thereabouts, who land in most stunning clothes, of most wonderful fashion and fearful pattern. Such an immensity of sleeve, and the shoulders bolstered "outboard," from starboard to larboard, like studdingsail-booms of a ship, the body having gone considerably in waist. A few days of our wind and dust take the newness from them, and they look wilty and limpy, especially after a damp, misty fog. These young men come out here with letters and recommendations, looking for employment. They are doubtless competent, for a man's wearing a fashionable coat does not render him an object of contempt, or unfit him for business, *malgré* the old-fogy school of belief, but they come to a poor place for occupation. *There is no employment for them.* Clerks, book keepers, men of good character and ability, are unemployed, and cannot find work to do; and a situation is as difficult to procure as in New-York. There are hundreds of applicants to one vacancy. California is no longer a place where young men brought up in stores and counting-rooms have but to come to find permanent employment, at high rates. The country is full of people seeking it, and on all sides are found men able and willing to turn their hand to anything that is respectable and honorable, for a living; but, as I before remarked, there is nothing for them to do. The country is overstocked, and there is no kind of a chance for them. To those who are making a living in the East, I would say: Stay there, and don't fancy you have but to land in California to realize all your golden dreams of good situations and high wages. There are hundreds working for their board, and glad enough to get it. California is able to support ten times its present population, provided they are laboring, hard-fisted, hard-working men. It's the country for farmers—I mean those who have means sufficient to purchase a few hundred acres of land, and go to work at it. The mines afford a remunerative field also, and California is still open to all, and will provide for all who will work and *know how* to work. There are plenty who are willing, but don't know how, and such men are a nuisance to themselves, and a burden to their friends. Anything but a clever fellow who is eternally unfortunate—one of those chaps who work so hard, but never succeed. I wonder what such men are intended for, in this world!

In Sacramento they had a stabbing affair the other day—all about a small matter. It appears the Judges of the Supreme Court considered their dignity touched and felt offended because Governor WALLER choose to appoint a personal friend of his as "Reporter" of decisions, a position with scarcely $1,600 a year, without consulting them. So they gave orders to Mr. FAIRFAX, Clerk of the Court, not to allow Mr. LEE, the Reporter, to have access to the records of the Court. Whereupon a disagreement ensued between those two gentlemen, which resulted in Mr. FAIRFAX calling LEE a liar and slapping his face, whereupon Mr. LEE pulled Mr. FAIRFAX with a sword cane, and wounded him badly, but he will recover. Both gentlemen are men of high standing, and each has his constituents who back him up. FAIRFAX, after being stabbed, drew a pistol and held it at Lee's breast, with his finger on the trigger, but, with great gallantry and consideration, remarked, "I ought to kill you, Sir, but I spare you for the sake of your family." It was a noble and magnanimous act, and about the best thing I have heard of, as coming from one of the "chivalry," for some time. If more of these "first families" (the hundred pound tobacco lot) were like FAIRFAX, everybody north or south of "Mason and Dixon" would be glad.

The people of Oakland chartered a steamboat and sent it to Sacramento to bring down the collective wisdom, the whole body Legislative, to have them see what a nice place Oakland was to move the capital to. They all came down, of course, when it was understood they were to be eaten, drank and slept at the Oaklanders' expense. There was a grand time of it, and for two days they were feasted, toasted and drenkuated, until there were probably not ten men in the party capable of remembering what they came down for, and didn't know Oakland from San Francisco, and so they were taken back again, and landed on the levee at Sacramento early in the morning, with very confused ideas of where they had been, what they went for, and who they had seen. The Oaklanders have strong hopes of the success of their struggles to move the capital to their shady groves. It would be a capital operation, but can't be "did" this year; may be brought about next season, perhaps. Oakland is the Brooklyn of San Francisco and a delightful place.

The Mount Vernon fever "is workin" and every parlor contains a very nicely ruled book with a place for the name, and a very wide column for dollars and cents, and you are "boned" on sight for your contribution to this "great and glorious object." Fudge! A great and glorious humbug, if EVERETT *does* write for BONNER. I know BONNER, that is, I have a sort of an acquaintance with him; I have trotted horses with him on the road, took a little "shy" at him one day, and got beaten for my pains. He drove a wretched looking, spike-tailed horse, but old Spike took the conceit out of me. My recollection of the man induces me to think he knows when he has a good thing—he probably knew Spiketail's abilities and now in this Mount Vernon matter he's got a Spiketail there. On all sides we hear of nothing but Mount Vernon; the ladies, dear creatures, go into ecstasies over it, and waylay and rush upon unsuspecting men, book and pencil in hand, with an impudence and audacity under cover of the "benevolent object" that, if extended towards themselves, would endanger every man's life, and he would not know at what moment he might expect to be "Sickled."

There's deceney and propriety in all things, generally, but it's precious scarce in the Mount Vernon matter. The idea of feathering Mr. WASHINGTON'S nest, as they are doing, by enabling him to make about the best real estate speculation anybody has heard of so far, is ridiculous. The whole thing isn't worth over $30,000, and everybody knows that; but "go in," dear creatures, and extort money from every man you meet. There are plenty of people who are afraid to express their minds, and had rather pay than be thought so "barbarous" as to refuse to subscribe to the "great object." I know I shall horrify some people, I hope I shall; it's very refreshing to do so occasionally. I have done it a great many times and enjoyed it. I know I shall shock the whole length of the New-Haven Railroad; there are lots of people living along its borders who get dreadfully shocked oftentimes at the dreadful things that their neighbors do—but I'll stick to it, I have said it and I do say it—"Mount Vernon" is a humbug. I hoist the standard of rank heresy and rebellion—three cheers and a tiger for it, come now, what do ye say? If Mr. WASHINGTON did make money by raising cane(s) its no reason why the feminine community should.

Everybody hereabouts is much gratified and delighted to know that the former talented "lady correspondent" of the *Alta* has resumed her pennings again, and is hereafter to be New-York correspondent of the San Francisco *Daily Times*. It has gained the paper many subscribers, and we all welcome her spicy letters. As a correspondent she is unrivaled, and since her reappearance in the list, we poor scribblers, this way, are seeking for a knot-hole that we can charter to crawl through and hide our diminished heads. Long may she continue to delight her numerous friends in this quarter of the world.

By the papers you will perceive that the case of Capt. PENDLETON, of the bark *Sarah Park*, for inhuman treatment of his crew, and alleged murder of one of them, is creating considerable excitement. The evidence on his examination goes to prove a series of barbarities and inhuman treatment of men never equaled in all the highly colored accounts of Slavery; and Uncle Tom's Cabin must have been a most delightful abode in comparison with the details of the atrocious and fiend-like treatment human beings experienced on the voyage of the *Sarah Parker*. The evidence is overwhelming. It is proved that he beat and lashed his men, cutting their backs and gashing them with the whip, and then throwing salt pork brine upon their wounds to heighten their sufferings. He amused himself by knocking down WILLIAMS, the man that died subsequently, throwing him across decks then jumping upon him with thick boots, and a series of cruelties unheard-of among civilized people. The Court-room has been crowded daily while the examination was going on, and to such a pitch has the feeling against Capt. PENDLETON risen that an infuriated crowd of five hundred people were ready to take the law into their own hands, and had not the Marshal shown great firmness and been assisted by a posse of forty or fifty citizens, armed with revolvers Capt. P. would have been sacrificed to the fury of the people. I hope all the "Sickleites" will read the evidence, and that the *Independent* will publish the testimony, and if, after so doing, any respectable man can be found to say he has ever read of anything to equal it in the annals of Slavery, he can call at MEALIO'S for a new hat at my expense.

The papers will give you full accounts of the explosion of the Contra Costa ferry-boat, and circumstances attending it. It was a sad affair.

I see by the New York papers that on the strength of the great candle speculation here candles have advanced considerably. No doubt the speculators on your side will suffer equally with those here. Their time was short, and short sixes went down and got to be "sixes and sevens." A little subsequent light on their calculations proved that the quantity was beyond their means to control, and their wicked attempts to darken the market proved that they stood in their own light. Their losses are heavy, though they do make light of them, and the last little illumination on the subject will prevent any further attempts to "dip" in after the same fashion again. No doubt thousands of boxes were shipped from your market on the strength of the speculation here. Parties here are seriously contemplating shipping the stock back to New-York. Thus do little dogs run around after their own tails. PODGERS.

QUARANTINE AND SANITARY CONVENTION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day's Proceedings.

The Quarantine and Sanitary Convention commenced its third annual meeting yesterday morning, at the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. A temporary organization was effected by calling Dr. WM. H. KEMP, of Baltimore, to act as Chairman, and Ex-Councilman CHARLES H. HASWELL, of this City, as Clerk. The roll of Delegates showed that the new Association had taken a deep hold on the affections of thinking people; 142 answering to their names. From New-York City, 25 Delegates appeared representing the New York Sanitary Association—17 the Academy of Medicine, 3 the Medical Association, 3 the Kappa Lambda, 5 the Ward's Island Hospital, 11 the New-York Common Council. From Brooklyn, 3 represented the Medico-Chirurgical Society, 2 the Kings County Medical Society of the City Hospital, and 2 the Board of Health; (the invitation to Brooklyn had been blundered, so that none appeared for the Common Council.) From Pennsylvania, 11 presented certificates from the Philadelphia Board of Health, 1 from the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and 5 from the College of Physicians. From Rhode Island, 2 from the Providence Board of Health. From Massachusetts, 15 from the Boston Board of Health. From Virginia, 4 from the Norfolk Board of Health. From Maryland there were 12 of the Baltimore Common Council, 4 of its Board of Health, and 6 from its city Medical Societies. From New-Jersey were 6 of the Newark Board of Health, 1 from the Newark Medical Society, and 2 from the Essex County Medical Society. From Alabama, 1; from the District of Columbia, 1; from Troy, (N. Y.,) 2; from Staten Island, 3.

From such a mixture of medical and lay men, all interested in sanitary matters, it was natural to expect that the deliberations would not lack the flavor of experience—that the time spent in convention would not be wasted. And substantially this was the sentiment that Dr. JOSIAH M. SMITH expressed when, representing the College in which the sessions are held, he welcomed them to the City.

There was some curiosity to know why the Cooper Institute was not taken for the meetings, seeing that it had been originally intended to go there. The reasons came out when Gen. MATHER moved to have a Committee look the question up. Dr. MCNULTY explained that the large rooms of the Cooper Institute were too large, and (in a quiet voice) that the small rooms were not well ventilated. Mr. COOPER assured them, meanwhile, that if they should need any of the rooms of this Institute, now or hereafter, they were at their service.

The following gentlemen present, and not delegates, were invited to act as such: Prof. JEANES, (new Marine Hospital physician:) Dr. COOPER, of Troy; the Hon. Dr. TRIMBLE, of New-Jersey: Dr. JEDADIAH MILLER, of New-York, and Dr. FRANK TURNILL, of Brooklyn.

A letter from Mayor POWELL inviting the Company to unite in the Brooklyn Water Celebration to-day, was a temptation. Dr. BOYD, (Health officer,) assuring them of carriages and distinguished considerations at their service, but as it could not be attended to in a body without spoiling the meeting, it was left for such as prefer to see Brooklyn rather than listen to the discussions to accept the invitation quietly and individually.

The gallant Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE, of New-York, was Chairman of the Committee, consisting of one from each State represented, to nominate permanent officers. After an absence of half an hour, the General reported the following list which was unanimously elected:

President—John H. Griscom, M. D., of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of Boston; Edwin M. Snow, M. D., of Rhode Island; Joseph M. Smith, M. D., of New-York; Isaac A. Nicholls, M. D., of New-Jersey; W. R. Laroche, M. D., of Maryland; James F. Wilson, M. D., of Delaware; Jacob W. Hough, M. D., of Maryland; Conway White, of Virginia; Professor John Darvey, of Alabama; Francis Mohun, of the District of Columbia; Charles G. Cornell, of New-York; William A. Piper, M. D., of Pennsylvania.

Secretaries—C. H. Hazewell, of New-York; A. M. Bell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. St. Clair Ash, M. D., of Pennsylvania; Eli D. Hinkle, M. D., of Maryland; Gabriel Grent, M. D., of New-Jersey; Henry G. Clark, M. D., of Massachusetts.

Dr. KEMP, in resigning his post, made a neat little speech, to which Dr. GRISCOM very happily replied. Though evidently surprised at their choice, being tapped by the emergency, he ran sanitary statistics, of course, since he is always gushing with them. The objects of the Convention, he said, were two-fold—to consider the external sanitary police of cities whose operation was coextensive with commerce, and the internal hygienic police of society. The first was the most imposing, but the last he thought far the most important. Quarantine defences had engaged the attention of all commercial nations from time immemorial, but the hygienic rules for the preservation of the health of individuals and of families had been strangely neglected. Yet the house on the heath and the tenement in the City needed to know them alike, and ignorance of them was limiting the duration of human life far more narrowly than nature had set. New-York City in twenty-five years had lost:

	Inhabitants.
From cholera	12 300
From cholera infantum	15,000
In twenty years, from hydrocephalus	12 400
From erysipelas	2 100
From cholera morbus	1 400
From convulsions (mostly infantile)	20 000

These were diseases originating in the domiciles. But from yellow fever, against which, more than anything else, we erect the barriers of Quarantine, the loss in 50 years had been only 600. These pregnant facts produced quite a sensation.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to arrange and propose the business of the sessions:

Drs Harris, New-York; Jeffries, Boston; Kemp, Maryland; Darby, Alabama; Nicholls, New-Jersey; Force, District Columbia; Maberry, Pennsylvania; Snow, Rhode Island; Wilson, Delaware; Bird, Brooklyn; Councilman Ottarson, New-York; Alderman Parkhurst, Newark; Councilman G. A. Henderson, Baltimore; Mayor Lincoln, Boston; H. C. Lovett, Norfolk; ex-Mayor C. V. Eichenen, Hudson; Mayor Rodman, Providence, R. I.; and Mayor Gregory of Jersey City.

The reports from the two Committees appointed at the meeting in Baltimore, were made the special order for this morning, immediately after reading the journal. An adjournment was then taken for the day, the great body of the delegates submitting themselves to the lead of PETER COOPER, Dr. A. H. STEVENS and Dr. MCNULTY, who took them out to see the lions of the vicinity, the Cooper Institute, the Astor Library, the Historical Society's Rooms, and the Demilt Dispensary.

The reports alluded to above as the special order for this morning are very elaborate, and really valuable productions. The one on Quarantine is a document of eighty-four pages. First it details the history of Quarantine from the earliest times. Second, it discusses the question, "Have Quarantines failed to the object for which they were originally intended?" and gives the reasons why, to some extent, they have not. Third, it considers what reforms are necessary to make them more efficient and less burdensome. To the report upon these topics all the members of the Committee sign their names, (with the exception of Drs. WILSON and JEWELL, of Philadelphia; JOHN M. MCGARTY, of Boston; WARREN CLEVELAND, of Brooklyn; WM. J. WRAGG, of Charleston; WM. SELDEN, of Norfolk; Dr. LAROCHE and D. F. COOPER, of Philadelphia, and WM. M. KEMP of Baltimore. A four-page paper, which Dr. WRAGG here is responsible, discusses the feasibility of a uniform system of quarantine laws. The fifth part to that of the best methods for purifying infected vessels was intrusted to Dr. CLEVELAND, and is not yet forthcoming. This elaborate report is likely to elicit a good deal of wholesome debate.

But the report of the Committee on the Internal Hygiene of Cities is a still more extensive and carefully prepared document of 100 pages. The subject referred to them being susceptible of division, it was divided, and farmed out in parts to the distinguished gentlemen composing the Committee. As the result, we have

1. A very valuable essay upon disinfectants; in which Dr. W. C. VAN BIBBER, of Baltimore, modes by distrusting himself, has presented answers to a circular upon the subject, from Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, of Edinburgh; Dr. CAMPBELL MORFIT, of New-York, and Dr. A. TARDIEU, of Paris—which, jointly, compose a body of information upon this important but little-investigated subject of the highest value.

2. A brief essay on the importance of an ample supply of water, an adequate sewerage and the proper disposal of offal, by Dr JOHN H. GRISCOM.

3. A full discussion of the importance and economy of sanitary measures to cities, by Dr. JOHN BELL, of Philadelphia.

4. A draft of a sanitary code for cities—by Dr. HENRY G. CLARK, of Boston—than which probably no better one could be a better one for cities generally. It is hardly wide enough or minute enough to answer the purpose of New York, in its present exceedingly filthy state, though when once more set to rights, and on a decent footing, it would put even our City under good sanitary regulations.

If the debates upon these topics possess as able as the texts, the Convention will be one of exceeding interest, and its deliberations cannot but be serviceable in the highest degree.

Proceedings of the Hearthstone Club.

At the last meeting of the Hearthstone Club at the Cooper Institute Mrs. JOHNSON occupied the Chair, and Mrs. FARNHAM was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* A large number of new members proposed at the previous meeting were elected, and additional members were proposed.

The Secretary read several papers upon new and useful household utensils. One upon carpet-sweepers by Mrs. H. C. INGERSOLL, of Bangor, Me.; also a romantic article upon sewing-machines. It elicited considerable discussion upon the comparative merits of these instruments. An article upon cooking by gas excited much interest. Also one upon a new washing machine. Several other papers were read, one upon "Manners," another upon "A College of Domestic Economy."

Mrs. E. F. ELLET stated that housekeepers were complaining now more than ever of the difficulty of procuring good servants. A lady told her that a servant had said the servants thought of requiring references from their mistresses as to their character. There is an association in London which takes the names

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York Wednesday, April 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal articles of produce, since our last, have been: 44 pkgs. Ashes, 4 821 bbls. Flour, 558 bushels Wheat, 5 379 bushels Corn, 2 210 bushels Rye, 2 220 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Beans, 3 714 pkgs. Provisions, and 475 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Small sales have been reported to-day, at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, $6 10 for.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Flour and Meal, including 719 bbls. Pot and 225 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Laguayra has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 2 000 bags, for export, on private terms. Other sorts have been quiet, yet steady. Sales of all kinds in first hands, yesterday, 61 113 bags.

COPPER—Is in moderate request, at previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been very dull, to-day—the sales having been unimportant—and prices altogether nominal. The news by the steamer Europa, at St. John, had the effect of checking transactions, and operators were not disposed to move freely until they should have received the advices by the *Africa*, now due at this port, or the details of the news by the Corsican. The unfavorable weather was also against business.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales of French Goods to-day attracted very general attention, and passed off with considerable spirit, though the results were not quite as satisfactory as were those of earlier public sales of similar goods this season.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 180 tons of Savilla Fustic, and 250 tons St. Domingo Logwood, on terms not ascertained.

EARTHENWARE—With increased supplies and a lively inquiry, common exhibits more activity and prices are very well supported.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, chiefly at from $3 62½ @$4 per cwt. Mackerel have been in good supply and quiet. Shore No. 1, at $16 @$16 25 ₱ bbl. Herring have attracted more attention, the sales of Scaled, for No. 1, ₱ box, also, Pickled Herring at 22½@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is good to-day for dealers and the trade, and prices of which have been quoted 5c @10c. ₱ bbl higher. Light receipts, present and prospective, tend to increase the confidence of holders, who do not appear to be eager to sell, unless at asking rates. The day's transactions comprise 11 000 bbls. More could have been sold, had the weather been favorable. A contract was also made for 1 500 bbls. Superfine State Flour, deliverable in lots of 500 bbls each, on the first day of June, July and August, respectively, (the Flour to pass inspection on the day of delivery,) at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

Ruchno Flour, ₱ bbl.....$3 75@$5 00
Common to good Superfine State.....5 15@ 5 50
Very good to very choice do.....5 60@ 5 75
Extra State.....6 00@ 6 31
Superfine Western.....5 10@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio.....5 75@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 90@ 7 50
Inferior to very choice Extra Ohio.....6 10@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee.....6 40@ 6 50
Extra Genesee.....6 80@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....6 75@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, to-day, at rising prices, sales 2 2 bbls., in lots, at $6 @$6 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 55@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canada is very quiet, at $6 20@$7 40 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $5 00@$5 15 for fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, $4 20 for Brandywine, $4 00, and $4 50@$4 75 for Brandywine in hogsheads.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are generally quiet at former rates.

FRUIT—The dried fruit kinds have been in moderate request, at unchanged rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 40 300 bushels, including Prime White Ohio at $1 40 @$1 41, Very good White Michigan at $1 40; Mixed Western at $1 45; prime to very good Red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 45; ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 25, and unsound Chicago Spring at 91½@ 92½c. ₱ bushel. Also, 150 bushels of French Wheat, for seed, at $1 70 for White and $1 50 for Red, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request at steady rates. Sales 40,000 at 52c. for ordinary to mixed Western; 53@ 55c. for unsound yellow; yellow Southern, 55@ 57c.; bright yellow New-Jersey and Southern, 58@ 59c., and choice new yellow Jersey and Southern, 60@ 61c. for ordinary to choice new white do., and do. ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request and firm at 85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and firm; sales 9 000 bushels. Barley is in moderate request and higher; sales 2 500 bushels for Canada West, at 65c.; 2 500 bushels for Canada East, at 65c., and 2 500 bushels for State, at 65c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and firmer; sales 100 bushels Canada West, at 38c.; 1 000 bushels Canada East, at 38c., and 1 000 bushels Western, at 38c. ₱ bushel.

HARDWARE—Trade lacks animation, though supplies of cutlery are coming in on easier terms, at present, than they were earlier in the season.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 70c. @ 75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is very quiet, and prices are nominally the same.

HIDES—Are sparingly sought after, and prices favor buyers.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy. Crop of 1858, 8c. @15c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling more freely at $24 50 @ $25 50 ₱ ton. Other sorts are quiet.

LATHS—Eastern $1 50 ₱ M.

LEAD—Is inactive and depressed, including Galena at $5 50, and Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sales to-day include 1 000 sides Upper Missouri, at 30c.; 1 000 sides Upper Missouri, at 32½; also 500 sides Crop Orinoco, at 32½; also 500 sides Crop Buenos Ayres, at 32½; also 500 sides Crop Coquimbo, at 32½ @ 33c.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and prices nominally rule at $3 95 @$4 ₱ 280 lbs., the current movements are limited. Receipts during the week, 150 bbls., and from the end of to-day, 7 265 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair, though not active demand, and with very moderate receipts, prices have been sustained. Week's receipts, 1 633 casks, 2 bbls. Stock, 1 053 casks, 259 do. Sales, 1 200 casks. The sales to-day are reported, and sales have been made of 2 400 casks, Wilmington, to arrive and in store, at $2 50@$2 62½; also, 240 bbls. Western, at $2 31½; $42 11 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 2 631 bbls. of which to-day, as ascertained by Messrs. Lucas & Tileston, 2 500 bbls. Rosin, especially Common, is more freely offered, and has been depressed. Sales have been reported to-day of about 6 000 bbls. at $1 20, 500 bbls. Strained at $1 75@ $1 80, 600 bbls. No. 2 at $2 12½@$2 30 bbls., 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 @$3 50 bbls. The movements in Resin, during the week ending yesterday, Messrs. Lucas & Tileston state, "An advance in the rates of freight has materially checked the demand for common Rosins, so that very little was done in the earlier part of the week, at prices ruling but little lower than the close of last week. The transactions in the medium and fine grades have been principally confined to the home trade, but little activity to buy at low rates are coming on the part of shippers. It is believed that most of the foreign orders now held are at a limited rate, or cannot remain in force being if not impossible, (as it is by no means certain) on the part of holders, during the fall season of navigation." Week's receipts 25 812 casks.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate supply, but it attracts a steady demand, at 113@115c. in quantity. Whale and Sperm are quiet, and Crude sperm at $1 35@ $1 40 ₱ gal. Lard is generally now in other descriptions. In New Bedford, during the week ending April 25 sales were made of 1,160 bbls. Crude Whale at 48c. @52c., and 65 bbls. Pale Sperm, chiefly at $1 35@$1 40, but nothing since done at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

From	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 25, 1859	10 018	54 111	1 111 200
Same time last year	13 005	60 252	917,100

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled, Messrs. Mess freely offered at a decline, while Prime is less freely held at a reduction. Beef is quiet and firm. Prime is in request. Lard is heavy and drooping. Bacon is dull and heavy. Cut of 1858, 8@10c. ₱ lb. Hams are dull at 11@12c. ₱ lb. Shoulders are quiet at 7½@8c. ₱ lb. Tallow is in fair request at buoyant rates. Sales 600 lbs., in lots, at 9½ @9¾c. for rendered Western Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for extra do.; $7 50@$8 75 for Country Mess; $8@$7 for do. do. Prime; $6 @7 for Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $11 25@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate request and firm, at 11½@14c. for Ohio, 14c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 125 tcs. at $3 25@$4 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy are quiet, yet steady. Cuttea Linseed has been in good demand, at $1 62½ @$1 65 ₱ bushel. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, reports sales of 32 000 bags at about $1 60 @$1 62½, very little selling by us up to the late rate. Offers of $1 62½ have since been made and refused, holders asking $1 65.

SUGAR—Sales 250 boxes Castile at 9½c. @ 9¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request to-day, and sales have been made of 1 250 hhds. at 6½c. @ 6¾c., 75 tcs. New Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 300 bbls. Muscovado at 4½c. @ 5c.

TALLOW—During the week Knight & Sons state that a more active demand has prevailed, and 60,000 lbs. have been sold, including Prime Western, in bbls., at 10½c. ₱ lb. Rough Fat, 7½c. @ 8c.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made, since Friday last, of 63 tcs. Kentucky, at 5½@7½c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf, at 8½c.; 25 cases Connecticut, 13 cases Florida, at 10c.; 254 bales Cuba, on private terms; also, 74 bales Havana, at 3 @3 10 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in fair demand, to-day, at 30 @ 30½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, Corn were taken 170 bales Cotton, to arrive, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 1 000 bbls. Flour, by Co., at 3s. 2d. Wheat, Rye and Peas, 5d. Other Seed at 1s. 6d. Flour to Glasgow, 1 000 bbls. at 2s. 6d. For London, 1 000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. For Glasgow, Boston Special, 1 000 bbls. Flour, for No. 1, 5 box; also, Pickled Herring at 2 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

The demand for vessels to load for Liverpool, to-day, was fair, and rates have been firmly maintained. The engagements comprise 11 900 qrs. Wheat, 5 000 bbls. Flour, 1 000 qrs. Corn, and 1 000 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Flour, 5d. @ 6d. ₱ bush. Wheat, and 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Rosin. Engagements have been reported to-day of about 6 000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 1s. 7½d. @ 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Other vessels have been engaged, to-day, at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Petroleum, and 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Rosin. Cotton is in request, at ½d. @ 9-16d. ₱ lb. Corn is in request, at 5½d. @ 5¾d. for direct, and 6d. @ 6¼d. for transhipment. Wheat is in request, at 6d. @ 6½d. ₱ bush. Flour is in request, at 2s. 6d. @ 3s. ₱ bbl. Provisions are in request, at 30s. @ 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. Cheese is in request, at 32s. 6d. @ 35s. ₱ cwt. Lard is in request, at 35s. @ 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Tallow is in request, at 35s. @ 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Rosin is in request, at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Petroleum is in request, at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in request, at 30s. @ 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

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FRUIT—The dried fruit kinds have been in moderate request, at unchanged rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 40 300 bushels, including Prime White Ohio at $1 40 @$1 41, Very good White Michigan at $1 40; Mixed Western at $1 45; prime to very good Red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 45; ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 25, and unsound Chicago Spring at 91½@ 92½c. ₱ bushel. Also, 150 bushels of French Wheat, for seed, at $1 70 for White and $1 50 for Red, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request at steady rates. Sales 40,000 at 52c. for ordinary to mixed Western; 53@ 55c. for unsound yellow; yellow Southern, 55@ 57c.; bright yellow New-Jersey and Southern, 58@ 59c., and choice new yellow Jersey and Southern, 60@ 61c. for ordinary to choice new white do., and do. ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request and firm at 85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and firm; sales 9 000 bushels. Barley is in moderate request and higher; sales 2 500 bushels for Canada West, at 65c.; 2 500 bushels for Canada East, at 65c., and 2 500 bushels for State, at 65c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and firmer; sales 100 bushels Canada West, at 38c.; 1 000 bushels Canada East, at 38c., and 1 000 bushels Western, at 38c. ₱ bushel.

HARDWARE—Trade lacks animation, though supplies of cutlery are coming in on easier terms, at present, than they were earlier in the season.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 70c. @ 75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is very quiet, and prices are nominally the same.

HIDES—Are sparingly sought after, and prices favor buyers.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy. Crop of 1858, 8c. @15c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling more freely at $24 50 @ $25 50 ₱ ton. Other sorts are quiet.

LATHS—Eastern $1 50 ₱ M.

LEAD—Is inactive and depressed, including Galena at $5 50, and Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sales to-day include 1 000 sides Upper Missouri, at 30c.; 1 000 sides Upper Missouri, at 32½; also 500 sides Crop Orinoco, at 32½; also 500 sides Crop Buenos Ayres, at 32½; also 500 sides Crop Coquimbo, at 32½ @ 33c.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and prices nominally rule at $3 95 @$4 ₱ 280 lbs., the current movements are limited. Receipts during the week, 150 bbls., and from the end of to-day, 7 265 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair, though not active demand, and with very moderate receipts, prices have been sustained. Week's receipts, 1 633 casks, 2 bbls. Stock, 1 053 casks, 259 do. Sales, 1 200 casks. The sales to-day are reported, and sales have been made of 2 400 casks, Wilmington, to arrive and in store, at $2 50@$2 62½; also, 240 bbls. Western, at $2 31½; $42 11 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 2 631 bbls. of which to-day, as ascertained by Messrs. Lucas & Tileston, 2 500 bbls. Rosin, especially Common, is more freely offered, and has been depressed. Sales have been reported to-day of about 6 000 bbls. at $1 20, 500 bbls. Strained at $1 75@ $1 80, 600 bbls. No. 2 at $2 12½@$2 30 bbls., 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 @$3 50 bbls. The movements in Resin, during the week ending yesterday, Messrs. Lucas & Tileston state, "An advance in the rates of freight has materially checked the demand for common Rosins, so that very little was done in the earlier part of the week, at prices ruling but little lower than the close of last week. The transactions in the medium and fine grades have been principally confined to the home trade, but little activity to buy at low rates are coming on the part of shippers. It is believed that most of the foreign orders now held are at a limited rate, or cannot remain in force being if not impossible, (as it is by no means certain) on the part of holders, during the fall season of navigation." Week's receipts 25 812 casks.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate supply, but it attracts a steady demand, at 113@115c. in quantity. Whale and Sperm are quiet, and Crude sperm at $1 35@ $1 40 ₱ gal. Lard is heavy and drooping. Sales 500 lbs. and upwards, at 11½c. @11¾c. ₱ lb. Rosin is in fair request at buoyant rates. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 49 50@$1 50 for rejected Western Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for extra do.; $7 50@$8 75 for Country Mess, $8@$7 for do. do. Prime; $6 @7 for Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $11 25@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate request and firm, at 11½@14c. for Ohio, 14c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 125 tcs. at $3 25@$4 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy are quiet, yet steady. Cuttea Linseed has been in good demand, at $1 62½ @$1 65 ₱ bushel. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, reports sales of 32 000 bags at about $1 60 @$1 62½, very little selling by us up to the late rate. Offers of $1 62½ have since been made and refused, holders asking $1 65.

SUGAR—Sales 250 boxes Castile at 9½c. @ 9¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request to-day, and sales have been made of 1 250 hhds. at 6½c. @ 6¾c., 75 tcs. New Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 300 bbls. Muscovado at 4½c. @ 5c.

TALLOW—During the week Knight & Sons state that a more active demand has prevailed, and 60,000 lbs. have been sold, including Prime Western, in bbls., at 10½c. ₱ lb. Rough Fat, 7½c. @ 8c.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made, since Friday last, of 63 tcs. Kentucky, at 5½@7½c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf, at 8½c.; 25 cases Connecticut, 13 cases Florida, at 10c.; 254 bales Cuba, on private terms; also, 74 bales Havana, at 3 @3 10 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in fair demand, to-day, at 30 @ 30½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, Corn were taken 170 bales Cotton, to arrive, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 1 000 bbls. Flour, by Co., at 3s. 2d. Wheat, Rye and Peas, 5d. Other Seed at 1s. 6d. Flour to Glasgow, 1 000 bbls. at 2s. 6d. For London, 1 000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. For Glasgow, Boston Special, 1 000 bbls. Flour, for No. 1, 5 box; also, Pickled Herring at 2 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

The demand for vessels to load for Liverpool, to-day, was fair, and rates have been firmly maintained. The engagements comprise 11 900 qrs. Wheat, 5 000 bbls. Flour, 1 000 qrs. Corn, and 1 000 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Flour, 5d. @ 6d. ₱ bush. Wheat, and 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Rosin. Engagements have been reported to-day of about 6 000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 1s. 7½d. @ 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Other vessels have been engaged, to-day, at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Petroleum, and 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Rosin. Cotton is in request, at ½d. @ 9-16d. ₱ lb. Corn is in request, at 5½d. @ 5¾d. for direct, and 6d. @ 6¼d. for transhipment. Wheat is in request, at 6d. @ 6½d. ₱ bush. Flour is in request, at 2s. 6d. @ 3s. ₱ bbl. Provisions are in request, at 30s. @ 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. Cheese is in request, at 32s. 6d. @ 35s. ₱ cwt. Lard is in request, at 35s. @ 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Tallow is in request, at 35s. @ 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Rosin is in request, at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Petroleum is in request, at 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in request, at 30s. @ 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

A correspondence has passed between Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Vermont, and Dr. Edward Hitchcock in reference to the latter's orthodoxy. Mr. Fletcher wrote to inquire whether Dr. Hitchcock had ever asserted the incompatibility of the action of geology with the Mosaic account of the Creation. The distinguished geologist replies that he believes in the Inspiration of the Book of Genesis, refers to his *Religion of Geology*, and suggests that the heterodoxy imputed to him recently in a Vermont paper, to which Mr. Fletcher alludes, may have been uttered by the Professor, the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary in this City.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION,

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Saranac, Garner, Lunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,
Slatersdale,	New-York Mills, Merrimack,
Androscoggin,	Arkwright, Pocasset,
Nameaug,	Paterson, Pepperill,
White Rock,	Boston, Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence, Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Independence, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE, as best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES UNEQUALED, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY.
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufactoring. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

AT RETAIL.
NO. 361 BROADWAY
BULPIN'S NEW MANTILLAS
FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY TRADE,
ARE NOW READY
AT HIS OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND.
FOUR FRESH CASES
OF RICH PARIS NOVELTIES
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

300 PIECES LINEN,
WARRANTED ALL LINEN,
Of one of the best makers,
AT 20 CENTS PER YARD;
A GREAT BARGAIN—
Will be opened on Monday, April 25,
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS AND CHESTERFIELD SACKS,
A magnificent assortment
OF ALL THE
LATEST NOVELTIES.
Ladies' cloth Chesterfields, all colors, from $3 50 to $5.
Ladies' special French Cloths, newest shades, with Double Trimming, from $8 to $7 50.
Rich Black Silk Sacks and Chesterfields, at $5 to $3 50.
Rich Black Silk Mantillas, new styles.
Also
ALL SIZES OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SACKS.
We invite the attention of ladies to our present stock. Our prices will be found 30 and 40 per cent. below Broadway, and our garments equally as good.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 294 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING,

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite tyles, at sidway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MORSE, ELKINS & FULLER	Dressmaking and Children's Clothing cut and made to order at 427 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per *Fulton* a large assortment of
SILK GOODS,
GRENADINE, BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE,
Together with a choice collection of every description, Dress Goods by the Yard.
Also several cartons of
REAL LACES AND
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNES,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and Johnsts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.

POPULAR RIBBON TRADE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received several cases of
NEW RIBBONS
In choice styles and good qualities
PRICES REMARKABLY CHEAP
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT TUCKER'S,
A DEMONSTRATION of the
FLORAL KINGDOM, at Retail,
WORTH RECORDING;
WORTH RECORDING!
NOT A SPRINKLING,
NOT A SPRINKLING,
BUT A DISPLAY
of unusual magnificence—popular and full of interest to the
INTELLIGENT MILLION.
FLOWERS APPARENTLY ANIMATED
From $6 per bunch down to 25 cents per bunch.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Faultless.
From $20 per set down to 50 cents each.
For that happy occasion,
For that happy occasion,
the Veil is indispensible.
the Veil is indispensible.
ROSES, ROSES, ROSES,
Buds at 50 cents per gross.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
for the Toilet,
are ever an attraction; its name is legion,
At No. 361 Broadway.

NOTICE.—FOUNTAIN & CO. HAVE OPENED the check and plaid wash silks this day. Also, have received two Chinese screens with four and five folds, a very rich Mandarin costume of the richest work; embroidered satin table-covers, and many other rich goods well worth the attention of strangers and others. Pineapple goods in the best variety ever offered, and superior quality. Pineapple bonnets, and the plain goods by the yard.
American Indian goods, every kind. Rich Black Taffeta de Paris, a superior article, not to be found elsewhere in the City.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store,
No. 651 Broadway.

CHAMBERS HAS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S under linen and garments of all kinds, of the newest styles, best quality and superior make, and sold at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 603 Broadway, St. Nicholas.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.
FAILURE OF W. H. MACKENZIE.
UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 291 AND 293 CANAL ST.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
FOR BENEFIT OF ASSIGNEES,
AT PRIVATE TREASY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, April 25,
UPWARD OF
FIVE THOUSAND RICH AND COSTLY SPRING MANTILLAS!
The present season's Importation and Manufacture, consisting in part as follows:

Lyons Velvet Mantillas,	Ladies' Cloth Chesterfields,
Rich Black Silk Mantillas,	Fosher Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks,	Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Shawl-sts,	French Lace Mantillas,
	Talmas, Points and Circulars.

NOTICE TO LADIES!
The well established reputation of this store, (unfortunately now reduced to insolvency through adverse outside speculation,) needs no comment; suffice it to say that the present season's stock, ordered chiefly in Paris for first-class trade, together with the usual manufactures (for which this house has always stood preeminent,) from rich and recently imported materials, will be offered during the season at such extremely low rates as must insure their speedy sale and afford an opportunity for every lady to purchase a rich and beautiful garment at the price of ordinary productions.

300 PIECES OF
STEINBACH'S FIRST QUALITY
PLAIN JACONETS,
In all colors,
At 30 Cents per yard,
Just received,
Per *Fulton*,
At No. 336 Broadway,
Corner of Worth st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NOUVEAUTES
IN
FRENCH MANTILLAS,
Of Beautiful Styles,
JUST LANDED
Per steamer *Fulton*,
Will be open
On Monday, April 25,
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY.
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly
ENLARGED THEIR PREMISES,
they have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
for the sale of everything in the carpet line,
UNTIL July 1.
Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the cheapest rag rugs and Venetians.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this city or vicinity.

SKIRTS—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, at the lowest price. Best pattern, 31 3-4c. 15-spring, 81 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 13-spring, $11; and 14-spring for $13 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 293 Spring-st., near Hudson.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations of last season more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

INFANTS', GIRLS' AND BOYS' IMPORTED Leghorn and fancy braid hats and caps in all colors, new and elegant styles at BANTA'S, corner Canal and Wooster-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK,
THE PLYMOUTH COLLECTION.
COMPILED BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Over 20 000 copies are in constant use by different CHURCHES and FAMILIES. 5,000 copies just going to press. Many churches are now selecting this favorable book after its examination of the other Hymn Books now before the public. All who know the work praise it!
Price $1 25. Single copies sent to Pastors for examination post-paid, for $1.
Published by
S. BARNES & BURR,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

DETROIT, April 25, 1859.
Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, Publishers, New-York:
GENTLEMEN—We have recently after much deliberation adopted "The Plymouth Collection" in our Church. We like it well to begin with, and we find ourselves loving it more and more. It has given us much help and kept fullness in our Congregational Church, Detroit.
Yours truly, H. D. KITCHELL,
Pas. or a First Congregational Church, Detroit.

WILL BE ISSUED SATURDAY APRIL 30th,
MAY NUMBER
OF
DISMORE'S
RELIABLE RAILROAD GUIDE,
What many travelers ask for!
The great features which our Guide excels all others, is in the uniform correctness of the Time Tables, and
NO "DOUBLE DISTANCE"
at the bottom of each table, showing at what Station you can connect with other Railroads, and by Steamboat or Stages for other places. Also the "20 and 40 Routes," Alphabetical list of Towns, Hotels &c. &c. with a
SPLENDID RAILROAD MAP.
We append an extract of a letter we have had for some time; our extreme modesty has kept it from the public thus long, but as it seems to be fashionable to "blow your own horn" here it is,
"I have traveled over all the principal roads in every State of the Union within the past eight years, and never have I met one day without DISMORE'S GUIDE, and will not, even if they were one dollar each. I have found it almost *always correct*. It has often been a wonder to me how they can keep it so."—*Railroad Traveler*.
256 pages, price 25 cents, free by mail.
I. DISMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.

A BOOK OF WORSHIP IN SCHOOLS,
THE MANUAL OF DEVOTION.
By N. L.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations—one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waiting; they have no objection to do the washing; they both are well recommended. Apply at 344 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d aves.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY PERSON, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, to go out by the day; no objection to be a member of the family; is a first-rate laundress; can be seen at present at 344 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d aves.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire for three days at No. 114 Lexington-av. would not object to going a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as compenent nurse; one who has taken charge of children from their birth; can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. 346 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A good situation (permanent preferred) for a very competent and faithful seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting children's garments, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for three days at her present employers, No. 61 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook who understands her business thoroughly, would assist to washing, or go as nurse; does not like to do plain cooking; is a good laundress. Call at No. 384 9th st., third floor, front room. Bear Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or would do chamber work in a private family; will be found capable of discharging her duties as such; is now in a dry-goods fancy store; reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 east 32d st., between 1st and 2d aves., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook washer and ironer, or to do chamber work and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing and waiting; or general house-work in a private family. Best City and country references. Call at No 205 West 26th-st., near 8th av., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing, or would go as laundress and chambermaid; can fill either office perfectly. Call at No. 20a 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAM, A SITUAtion as waitress in a respectable family; has lived five years in her last place; none but first-class families need apply. Also, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Both can be seen at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands preserves pastry and cooking; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 4th-av., for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE IN THE care of children a situation; she is very neat and genteel in appearance; has good references from her last place. Also from other places she has lived. Can be seen at her mother's residence, No 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the washing, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 7th-av., third floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands the care of a baby from its birth. Can refer to some of the best families in New York. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 13th st

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to take care of children and sew or as waitress. Has good reference. Call at No 289 East 10th-st third floor, front room, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen for two days at her last place, Clinton av., four doors north of De Kalb Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS waitress in a private family by a young woman who has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No 25 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman woman a steady situation as seamstress; is a thorough hand with all kinds of woman's work. Apply at No. 1001 Fegraw-st., near Hicks, South Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing, or would go as laundress and chambermaid; can fill either office perfectly. Call at No. 20a 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAM, A SITUAtion as waitress in a respectable family; has lived five years in her last place; none but first-class families need apply. Also, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Both can be seen at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands preserves pastry and cooking; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her mother's residence, No 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the washing, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 7th-av., third floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands the care of a baby from its birth. can refer to some of the best families in New York. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 13th st

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to take care of children and sew or as waitress. Has good reference. Call at No 289 East 10th-st third floor, front room, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen for two days at her last place, Clinton av., four doors north of De Kalb Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS waitress in a private family by a young woman who has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No 25 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman woman a steady situation as seamstress; is a thorough hand with all kinds of woman's work. Apply at No. 1001 Fegraw-st., near Hicks, South Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE family, as seamstress, and to do light chamber work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to take charge of two young children and sew. Apply at No 50 East 15th-st., after 10 o'clock, with good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress; a good plain sewer; City references. Call for two days, at No. 8 Mountain-place, West 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as wet nurse in a private family; has her baby, 3 months old, the best of reference if required. Can be seen for three days at 472 4th-st. rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young women as good cook, and to assist with washing and ironing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 16th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family. Has first class City references. Call at No. 2-5 East 19th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO ENGAGE by the day, week or month, with a few private families; understands her business thoroughly; would like to obtain a situation in a young lady's maid and seamstress. Call or address a note to R. R., No 1,015 Broadway, near 27th st., in the store, for a few days.

MALES.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife. The man is a first-rate coachman, and has the care and management of horses such as well, best carriages and harness, &c. The woman could take care of a laundry or dairy, or take good care of a gentleman's house in the absence of the family; plain sewing &c. Both having the best of City reference, and are disposed to make themselves useful to their employer. Call or address a note to S. W. O. at Mr. DISNEY'S, Harness and saddlery store, No. 125½ 4th-av., near 13th-st., or Mr. BENSON'S carriage factory, between Lexington and 3d-avs., 23d-st., N. Y., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man or assistant coachman, and to take charge of a valuable garden, either in City or country; is a good, careful driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses; or would go travelling with a family; no objections to go to any part. Can be seen at No 621 6th-av., above 36th-st., or address P. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Also, the breaking and training of young horses; is willing and obliging. Can give the highest City and country reference, as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Address J. M., No 19 Bleecker st., and it will be attended to

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a man that understands his business in both branches; the raising and laying out of all kinds of ground; or would take contracts in either the above branches from any gentleman in a good locality that a gardener is not kept already. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, No. 26 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE without children; the man as farmer and gardener; can milk cows and take care of horses; the wife can cook, wash and iron; can take care of milk and butter; the man is sober, honest and industrious, and can give the best of reference. Address J. V. S., Bridgeport Post-office. Box No. 629, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who understands the business; also farming and managing cattle; long practice and good reference from this city. Address GARDENER, Box No 198 *Times* Office N. B.—All offers attended to. Can be seen for first 3 days at No. 475 Pearl st., in the basement, near Chatham.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year: two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mavinee—La Traviata.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Masks and Faces—Slasher and Crasher.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wife—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gotham—Pongo—Our Gal.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Nolan's Vow—Miscief Making—Raffaelle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....8½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad. 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad .....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, April 30, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence from Mexico, forwarded by telegraph from the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, is of the highest interest. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 22d, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th of April. The commander of the British squadron anchored at Sacrificios had demanded of President Juarez the payment of a million and a half of doll rs upon the English debt, under penalty of a bombardment of the city. What action the Liberal government had taken we are not advised. Gen Miramon, extricating himself from the Liberals at Cordoba, had made his way to the capital, where he had entered upon extremely arbitrary measures. Many foreign residents had been shot. A manifesto protesting against the American recognition of the Constitutional government had been issued, and the *exequatur* of Mr. Black, our Consul, having been withdrawn, he was ordered to quit the country. Of the progress of the leaguer of the city we have no advices.

Señor Mata, the representative of the Juarez Government in Mexico, will be presented to the President to day, and will hand in his credentials. While in New-Orleans, the Señor succeeded in effecting a loan of $100,000, which has been transmitted to replenish the exchequer of the Liberals.

The arrival of the steamship *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, *via* Havana, furnishes dates from the latter port to the 23d inst. The news is unimportant. The *Empire City* was in port, to leave for New-York on the following day.

The statement which reached us some days ago, to the effect that a secret movement was on foot at Pike's Peak for a descent upon Mexico, finds confirmation in subsequent advices. Agents for the movement are stated to be at Leavenworth and other points, stimulating emigration to the guld region, in order that sufficint materia may be speedily accumulated. The leaders believe that disappointment at the actual condition of affairs at the diggings, will induce great numbers to embark in the new enterprise. It is believed that the first movement will be against Sonora.

The loss of life by the explosion of the steamboat *St. Nicholas*, as f r as ascertained, amounts to 50—27 cabin passengers, and 23 deck passengers. Several others of the scalded will probably die.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* left this port yesterday at noon for Liverpool; she carried a large number of passengers and $532,124 in specie.

Bishop Doane, of New-Jersey, died at his residence in Burlington yesterday. His age was 60.

The citizens of Oberlin, Ohio, held a public meeting on Saturday to express their sympathy with their fellow-townsmen now imprisoned at Cleveland.

No business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. The weekly statement gives 1,480 as the number of emigrants having arrived during the week ending the 27th inst., making a total for the year of 9,728, and the balance sheet shows an overdraft of $14,679 98.

The third annual meeting of the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention was begun yesterday in this City. Dr. John H. Griscom was chosen President, and Ex-Councilman Chas. H. Haswell first of a long list of Secretaries. The attendance from most of the seaboard cities was large. Several very valuable reports were presented, which will be the texts of their discussions to-day.

Michael Phelan, the champion billiard-player, was honored by a serenade, last night, from some of his friends and admirers.

In the case of John D. Pfohmza, tried in the Court of Over and Terminer, for the manslaughter of Charles Stugs, on the 25th of March, at the saloon No. 36 Bowery, the Jury, after having retired twenty-seven hours, returned last night into Court with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree, and a recommendation to mercy.

The suit in the Supreme Court by the assignees of J. M. Trimble, the architect, to set aside a transfer of the lease of the premises known as Laura Keene's Theatre, was continued yesterday.

In consequence of the rain, yesterday, the grand water celebration in Brooklyn was postponed yesterday to the great disappointment of some thousands of strangers who had come from distant places to join the celebration.

The Cotton Market, yesterday, was quite dull, and prices were altogether nominal. Flour was in good demand, and was generally 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. dearer. Wheat and Corn were more active at strengthening rates. Rye declined to 84c. ₱ bushel. Oats were doing better. 2,000 bags of Laguayra Coffee were taken for export, on private terms. Sales were made of 1,235 hhds. Cuba Sugars, part at 6c.@6¼c.; 75 hhds. New Orleans do., at 6¼c @7¼c.; 210 hhds, Melado do., at 4¼c. ₱ lb; 190 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 30c.@31c.; 205 bbls. do. do., at 32c., and 70 hhds. Clayed Cuba do, at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon. Provisions were less active, and Mess Pork was cheaper. Rice, Naval Stores, Oils, and Whisky were moderately dealt in. The Freight engagements were less extensive. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 528.

At the Live-Stock markets, the receipts of beef cattle have been more free since last week's market, the total number of fresh bullocks, at all the City yards, being 3,510, or 593 more than during the previous week. At the preliminary sales, on Tuesday, prices fell off ¼c.@¼c. ₱ lb. on the estimated dressed weight, and a still further decline obtained yesterday. The closing sales, last evening were fully ½c. lower than last week, and a few hundred cattle were still unsold. About one-third of the bullocks were from New-York State, including a considerable proportion of distillery-fed animals. Only 169 milch cows came in during the week, but the demand is light, and prices not improving materially. Of veal calves there were 984, or 400 less than last week; prices a very trifle better. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 3,058, or 132 less than last week; prices a little improved. Receipts of swine, 3,611, with no material change in price or demand.

Water for Brooklyn.—The City of Brooklyn holds an ovation to-day over the completion of her water-works. It is an event which fully deserves the pomp with which she proposes to celebrate it. Pure water, next to pure air, and equally with wholesome food, concerns the health and happiness of the people. The want of it has been hitherto the chief lack of Brooklyn. In other respects she has offered to her rapidly increasing population unusual attractions, as her growth to the third rank of our American cities testifies. Her street-pumps afforded a fluid not indeed so bad in some localities as in others, but its general character was vile. In contrast with Croton it was intolerable. Now, however, Brooklyn has Croton of her own. She has drawn from small lakes or ponds, situated in the sands of Long Island, a bountiful supply of sweet, soft water, and is in this respect on equal footing with her neighbor. Well may her people rejoice.

The Acquittal of Mr. Sickles.

The result of the Sickles trial takes nobody by surprise. Everybody expected it. Our sage and modest neighbor, the *Herald*, takes the trouble to prove that he predicted it. Everybody in town and throughout the country did the same thing. The general remark now is that the only surprising part of the case is the fact that the jury should have left their seats, or at all events have been absent more than ten minutes. All this is natural enough. It is only astonishing that some of our contemporaries should treat the result as extraordinary,—as without precedent, and as full of danger on account of the novel principle which it is assumed to have introduced into the administration of criminal law. Our whole judicial history is full of precisely similar cases. Singleton Mercer, in Philadelphia, followed the man who had seduced his sister, for days, and shot him in a coach:—he was acquitted by the jury. Mr. Jasbon, in Washington, met the seducer of his sister and asked him if he intended to marry her:—he answered no. Jaanon shot him on the spot and was acquitted. Mr. Myers, in Virginia, went with a friend to a hotel, sought the seducer of his wife, found him in his room and shot him:—he was tried and acquitted. Amelia Norman, in this City, shot the man on the steps of the Astor-House, who had betrayed her; she was acquitted. A Mr. Stomph, in Maryland, shot at the seducer of his wife and was tried for an intent to kill:—he was acquitted. Mr. Bowyer, in Virginia, shot the seducer of his daughter a month after learning the fact, and was acquitted. Mr. Smith, in Philadelphia, shot a Bank President, who had seduced Smith's wife before her marriage:—he was acquitted. Mr. Sherlock, in Philadelphia, accompanied the seducer of his wife from a public room, shot him dead on the street and was acquitted. It would have been very remarkable, if, after all these precedents,—with not a solitary instance to the contrary so far as we are aware,—Mr. Sickles should have been convicted of murder for killing the man who had profited by his friendship, accepted his hospitality, enjoyed his confidence, been a constant, a welcome and a trusted guest at his fireside, and during all this time had been maintaining the most criminal and infamous relations with his wife. Such an issue would have required some special explanation. The most strenuous efforts have been made in various quarters and on various grounds to procure a departure, in Mr. Sickles' case, from this uniform action of our juries and criminal Courts in cases precisely like his own. They have all been defeated; and the result of his trial only adds one more to the list of cases in which juries have justified the killing of men who had committed the most cruel of crimes without the slightest danger of being punished by law.

It is very easy—and we see it is very common—to accuse the jurors in this case of perjury. The killing of Key was proved—was indeed admitted;—how is it possible that an acquittal could follow? Simply because the crime alleged was not *killing* but *murder*, which means more than killing;—and in the judgment of the jury killing *under such provocation* is not murder, but justifiable homicide. Possibly this is not strictly legal reasoning,—it is not the cold, passionless, argumentative conclusion which the law in theory requires. But in this as in everything else wherein human hearts have any share, theory and practice are two things. Men are not calculating machines. They do not leave their hearts behind them when they enter a jury-box. They do not abandon or repudiate all human sympathies, all thought of human sorrows, all regard for the sanctities of family and of home, when they enter upon the solemn office of judging their fellow-men. They cannot do it, if they would,—and whatever legal theories may assume, the impassioned eloquence of counsel, the touching appeals to feeling, the powerful array of motives, of provocations and of temptations which are always urged, and which make up the glory of the criminal lawyer, prove conclusively that legal *practice* understands perfectly that it is with *men* and not machines, that the decision of all such cases must forever rest. The Jury in this trial acquitted Mr. Sickles simply because they believed he had received ample provocation for his act,—that the outrage, the cruel wrong, the infamous disgrace inflicted upon him deserved the punishment it received,—and that punishment could not and would not have come from any other quarter. Nine tenths of the whole community hold the same belief and feel the same sympathy with Mr Sickles in consequence of it. The *Tribune*, which, in an excess of candor concedes that "*doubtless* Mr. Sickles had been grievously *wronged* by Key," deplores his acquittal because it weakens "reliance on the regular and orderly redress of grievances through the instrumentality of law." That plea will avail only when the law affords redress for such grievances. But the *Tribune* knows perfectly well that it does not do so now. Key was either to be punished by Sickles or he was not to be punished at all—so far, we mean of course, as human punishment goes. The law has nothing to do with the matter—for it ignores the offence. And until society,—the public at large,—the authorities and law-makers of the land, will provide a punishment suitable for such crimes, it will be vain and impertinent to denounce those who, under such wrongs, take the office into their own hands.

The *Tribune* goes on to deduce what it calls a "moral" from this trial:—

"The moral of this whole transaction is—Messrs. libertines! be careful not so much what you do, as to whose prejudice you do it. Select your victims carefully from among those who have no fathers, brothers or husbands who can wield a club or aim a pistol—prey upon the orphan, the defenseless, the lowly, or you sin at the risk of your lives. But choose prudently, and there are for you neither legal nor illegal terrors—there is fear neither of the prison nor of the bullet—there is, in short, perfect impunity."

We have no doubt that scores of those whom the *Tribune* thus addresses will act upon this advice and avail themselves of the distinction which the *Tribune* so conspicuously points out. But the paragraph is as sophistical as it is immoral. Are "fathers, brothers or husbands" not to protect *their* daughters, sisters and wives, lest others, less fortunate, should fail of protection when they need it? May not a man defend his goods lest other goods, less carefully guarded, should be stolen? Unquestionably it is most deplorable that women in any sphere and under any circumstances should lack defenders and protectors against the infamous, black-hearted scoundrelism which may seek their ruin;—and the law certainly owes them that protection. But until it provides it, those who have protectors in their friends must rely upon them.

The adulterer, it must be remembered, moreover, is not alone in his crime. And it is not merely as the protector of woman that man is tolerated by the sympathies of his kind in avenging such a wrong as this. The *Tribune*'s theory that woman has no defence against the wiles of the seducer but the right arm of some male friend or kinsman is as senseless as it is degrading to the female sex.

The acquittal of Mr. Sickles simply lends a fresh emphasis to the public reprobation of the crime of adultery. This is a lesson by which the tempted and the tempters of either sex may equally profit. The action of the jury in this case measures the general horror of that desolating desecration of the home and its altar for which no human law can possibly provide an adequate reparation. The jury in effect have said, that when a man is driven by the unendurable sting of such a wrong into the madness of taking the life of him who did it, his misery and his shame shall be counted to him for a justifying provocation.

In the main the trial of Mr. Sickles has been admirably conducted. The whole case has been confined to two points,—first, the *killing*, and secondly the *provocation*;—and as every point in each was sharply contested, it is not easy to see how the testimony could have been curtailed. As usual in our courts, the speeches of counsel strike the public as having been needlessly elaborate and discursive,—and we have very little doubt they might have been considerably shortened on all sides without disadvantage. Judge Crawford has presided, so far as we can judge, with dignity, strict impartiality and a clear and commanding knowledge of the law of the case. And the result, we have little doubt, will be regarded as substantially just by the great mass of the community, of all classes and in all sections of the country.

A Mexican Reverse.

If it were possible to be surprised at any turn events may take in that modern Arcadia, Mexico, the news we produce this morning might reasonably excite that emotion. It was but the other day that Miramon, shut up between two large bodies of the Constitutional army, each superior in numbers to his own, was supposed to be effectually cut off from the capital. Nor was this all. There were gathered about the capital itself a force of ten or twelve thousand Liberals, not only bent upon capturing the city, but confident of their ability to waylay the young hero, should he break through the blockade established by Ampudia and La Llave, of Cordoba. Here was a particularly bad piece of business for the city, and even a worse one for the President. The city in his absence was left without any efficient organization for defence. His lieutenants in Mexico had neither men nor authority to secure either. The conclusion was very naturally drawn by American observers from these pregnant premises that the cause of the Church was finally lost, and that of the Liberals definitively in the ascendant.

At Vera Cruz the Liberal cause was in an equally auspicious state. After long suspense, the danger of a siege and possible capture at the hands of the enraged Reactionists, had been suddenly withdrawn. The European squadrons had warned the baffled Dictator that no injury to the persons or property of foreign residents would be tolerated in the event of an assault; an intimation which completely discouraged any lingering thought he might have had of attempting that enterprise. The city gates were thrown open; fugitives returned; the merchant resumed his seat in the counting-room, and the peaceful humdrum of traffic everywhere replaced the clang of arms and "dreadful note of preparation." At this happy moment came the American Minister with the long-desired recognition of the Juarez Government, and the felicity of heroic Vera Cruz was complete.

To have reversed this agreeable picture in so short a time would probably have been impossible out of Mexico. Coming from any other quarter, the story now told would be received as a saucy *canard*. As it is, we are assured by the telegraph, in advance of the mails by the *Tennessee*, that Miramon had broken through the two lines destined to intercept him, and had reached the City of Mexico; that his return had been signalized by the inauguration of a reign of terror; that foreign residents were summarily executed; that a formal protest against the American recognition of Juarez had been issued, and that the *exequatur* of Mr. Black, our Consul-General, having been recalled, that gentleman had been commanded to leave the country. Nor was the posture of affairs at Vera Cruz a whit more hopeful. Juarez had quarreled with the Spanish Consul, and canceled *his exequatur*; while the English, on the other hand, had demanded of the Liberal Government the immediate payment of an impracticable sum of money, with threats of promptly bombarding the city in the event of a refusal. Such are the changes a fortnight has brought forth. Fortune has given her wheel an entire revolution, and, for the moment, the case of our new friends of the Liberal flag has gone to the bottom.

The sensations of President Buchanan, upon the receipt of this information, it is painful to imagine. He will not be able to regard his recent move in Mexico with the least complacency. The consciousness of having miserably blundered will haunt him. To have waited a twelvemonth to determine, before taking sides, which was the winning party; and then to have mistaken, after all, a momentary gleam of light for broad day, and actually sympathized, in the face of the world, with the faction which most needed sympathy, is so palpable a departure from the policy of this Government toward Mexico, that it cannot fail to shock our venerable Executive from his propriety. Nothing could be more embarrassing. How is the treatment of Consul Black to be resented, seeing that by the recognition of Juarez, we are now obliged to treat Miramon as an insurgent against the Government *de facto*; and of course, can institute no reclamations against him? How are we to save our new allies, the Liberals, from annihilation at the hands of the English, who are threatening to strike a blow, fatal in either event, to the Constitutional cause? Is there any escape for the Administration from this puzzling dilemma?

An Old Friend in a New Field.—We published yesterday the substance of the brief address to the public of California by Mr. James W. Simonton, who has recently taken editorial charge of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Mr. Simonton had been connected with the Times from its commencement, as its regular Washington correspondent—acting also, as occasion required, in other departments. He was sent by the establishment as our special correspondent to Utah, during the Spring and Summer of last year, and upon the close of the troubles there, proceeded to the Frazer's River region during the prevalence of the gold fever, and returned hither by way of California and the Isthmus. His letters during that extended and laborious trip contributed greatly towards enlightening the public mind concerning the distant and interesting regions which he visited. Mr. S. was also the correspondent of the London *Times*, in Utah, and wrote for that journal the extended and careful exposition of Mormon affairs which attracted so much attention.

In his new sphere of labor, Mr Simonton can scarcely fail to achieve decided and brilliant success. He has great vigor and activity of intellect, with sound judgment and untiring industry, is a clear and forcible writer, is perfectly resolute and fearless in his conduct, and uniformly courteous and just in his intercourse with others. He proposes to make the *Bulletin* an organ of *the people*, rather than of any *party*, and to hold a position of "armed neutrality" towards parties, cliques and factions of all kinds. He has our best wishes for his abundant success.

Mrs. Hartung's Case.

It will be remembered that upon the trial of Mrs. Mary Hartung, it was made to appear on the part of the prosecution, that only three days before her husband's death, she had purchased a quantity of arsenic. As the death was clearly shown to have been caused by arsenic, the fact of this purchase was of course a strong circumstance against the prisoner. Her own story in explanation was, that Rheinman had asked her to purchase the arsenic, telling her it was to be used in stuffing birds; that she bought it openly and without suspicion that it was to be put to any other use than this, nor did she imagine that it might have been administered to her husband, until after his death, Rheinman endeavored to prevent her from disclosing the fact of the purchase.

The testimony of Dr. Jacob Reinhart, moreover, who was one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, was of a character, if credited by the jury, to relieve the prisoner from the inference against her drawn from this purchase of arsenic immediately before the death which she stood accused of producing. Dr. Reinhart was the physician who was employed to make the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. He was called by the prosecution to testify as an expert to the appearances presented upon the autopsy. He testified to the condition of the body, describing the appearances of inflammation which were presented and the extent to which it had prevailed; and gave it as his opinion that the administration of arsenic so short a time as three days before death could not have produced so much inflammation as was observed. On the contrary, it was his belief that the poison must have been working in the system at least two months before death, to have caused the appearances presented. This opinion tended strongly to sustain the theory of the defence, that the crime must have been committed by some other hand than that of the wife; and, if accepted, quite upset the inference of her guilt, so far as it was drawn from the purchase she was shown to have made.

The prosecution were, however, not satisfied to abide by this testimony, albeit of their own witness. They called Professor Porter, a chemist of distinction, though not, we believe, largely in practice as a physician, and put to him, as an expert, the question whether a physician could with any degree of certainty determine merely from the appearances upon the autopsy, the precise period of time at which inflammation, such as Dr. Reinhart had described, was caused. The defence objected to this question, but the Court allowed it to be put, and the prisoner's counsel excepted.

It is understood to have been principally upon this exception that Justice Wright has allowed the writ of error and stay of proceedings asked on behalf of the prisoner. It is urged by her counsel that there is no precedent for allowing one expert to express an opinion as to the ability of a fellow expert to form one. That in no case can the opinion of a professional witness be asked except the question be one of skill and science. That the question put to Dr. Porter was not one of this description, but was a question of fact; whether a physician can have the ability or means to form an opinion as to the cause of a given state of facts. This, it is urged, is entirely beyond the limits within which the law allows the opinions of professional witnesses to be asked.

Justice Wright expresses no decided opinion upon the merits of this exception, but he thinks, and in our view, very justly, that the question raised is of sufficient importance to entitle the prisoner to be heard upon it, in addition to the other exceptions taken in her behalf before the General Term. The enormity of the crime charged does not strengthen feeble proofs of guilt. He accordingly allows the writ, with an accompanying stay of execution. It is probable that the cause may be argued in error during the coming May Term.

Meantime the true friends of Governor Morgan will have reason to be glad that the annals of our State are not, for the present at least, to be disgraced by the hanging of a woman, who, however guilty in other things, may quite possibly be innocent of the crime for which she now lies under sentence of death.

The Quarantine Convention.

The National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention commenced its annual sessions yesterday in the hall of the College of Physicans and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, and not as advertised at first in the Cooper Institute. Judging from the published lists of delegates to this Convention it can hardly fail to prove an occasion of interest, and "highly respectable." One year ago, when the Association was to meet in Baltimore, it was suggested by a prominent member of the Academy of Medicine that the Academy would do well to send a delegation to attend upon it. Dr. John Watson objected—the affair so far as he could learn was a mere gathering of politicians—of office-holders and office-seekers. The Academy of course took Dr. Watson's advice and sent none of its sacred circle to adorn the Baltimore gathering. Notwithstanding this melancholy fact the Quarantine Convention was a very respectable affair, and quite satisfactory to those concerned. The Scientific Association was in full blast at the same time in Baltimore, and its stronger light rather diverted attention from the more modest convention. When it was proposed to hold the next meeting in New-York, a good deal of indignation was let off. The discourteous treatment of the Academy was rehearsed, and it was principally the intervention of Dr. Horace Green, who happened to be present, and his repeated assurances that they would be heartily welcomed by the medical profession and by sanitarians generally, that finally induced them to consent to come to New-York. The Academy this year, being invited by Mayor Tieman, acceded to the proposition with pleasure, and honored itself by selecting a delegation of its strongest men to the approaching Convention.

Two years ago, when the Association had its first session, and at Philadelphia, New-York sent down a jolly crew of Aldermen and Councilmen to assist in its sanitary deliberations, but not a single physician.

The programme for the meetings is promising. We have room to learn a little more upon the topics that are likely to be discussed. We hope, before its adjournment, our authorities will discover why in Providence, R. I., the rate of mortality should be so much smaller than it is with us; why small-pox is so rare a disease in Boston, yet so common with us; why there is not in the civilized world a town of the same natural advantages that is so unwholesome as this. In a certain sense, it is true, these are local topics,—that is, they have a special local interest for the inhabitants of New-York. But there can be no objection, certainly, to making local facts illustrate general principles,—and Sanitary science at large may reap some advantage from a thorough exposure of the results which follow the reckless disregard of its principles which is habitually practiced in New-York.

'A Change for the Better.—We see it stated that Wm. M. Browne, Esq., at present connected with the editorial department of the *Journal of Commerce* has been invited to assume the editorship of the Washington *Constitution*. If he accepts, the Executive organ will have for its editor a good writer, a courteous controversialist and an accomplished gentleman. We do not believe that even he will be able to confer upon the journal in question any considerable influence, or render, through its columns, any great service either to the Democratic Party or to the country at large. The President's control over it will still be too immediate and absolute to permit us to hope for any such result. But Mr. Browne will improve its general tone and, unless he have superhuman abilities, he certainly cannot make it any duller or heavier than it has been hitherto.

It is very strange that men in power will still cling to the notion that an organ is necessary to an Administration,—and will sacrifice so much of character, self-respect and public money to its support. The people have outgrown the day of organisms. They are not in the least influenced by journals established and maintained for the express purpose of defending one party and denouncing the other, without regard to truth, justice or common sense,—which is the specific duty of party organs. It is very well undoubtedly for an Administration to have access to the public for the explanation of its plans and the vindication of its policy against misrepresentation; and this is perhaps specially necessary with us because Heads of Departments have not, as in England, seats in Congress and the chance of giving such explanations there. It would be much better, in our judgment, if our Secretaries had that privilege, as their explanations would then be at once authoritative and responsible. But in the absence of this provision newspapers must be employed in its stead, though it would be much more effective to make use of journals having a basis of their own, and having therefore some hold on public confidence, than to attempt to force upon the public the mere organs of a party.

Partisan journalism will, however, continue to maintain its hold with party men,—and we do not expect soon to see an Administration at Washington wise enough to discard its aid. Under Jackson it was made formidable by the ferocious power of the *Globe*, which reflected accurately the character of the President himself. Under Tyler it fell into complete contempt, though not from lack of ability, for it is well known that most of the leading articles in the *Madisonian* were written by Webster, Cushing, and other prominent members of the Administration. When the *Intelligencer* has enjoyed the confidence of the Government, the functions of organism have been performed with dignity and without servility. The *Republic*, under Taylor, was vigorous and influential. But under Pierce and Buchanan the central organ has been merely the echo of the personal caprices, ambitions and interests of the Executive,—and has naturally ceased to command either the respect or confidence of the people at large.

Rebuilding the City Hall.—It is a mistake to suppose that nothing can be done toward building a new City Hall because the bill empowering the two Commissioners to spend a million of dollars failed to be enacted into a law. The $50,000 inserted in the Tax Levy was for the restoration of the ruin in the Park to its former appearance. But, beside this, there is the sum of $250,000, granted by the act of 1858, still standing to the credit of the Commissioners, which they can draw the day that they see fit to go to work with it. The law under which they were appointed required them to provide accommodations for all parties now crowded out of the scanty accommodations in the Park, and the only doubt in their minds is whether, seeing the money at command would not furnish the accommodations for one-fourth of these ousted parties, they are justified in making a beginning. But, taking a common-sense view of the matter, we understand that Messrs. Corliss and Hunt are disposed to start. Their plan is to erect a building fronting on Chambers-street, near Broadway; leaving the east end in such condition that, when the funds are forthcoming, a larger building, to be surmounted by a dome, may be annexed, and of the same general style. In the course of time the brown-stone building on the City Hall Place and Chambers-street corner would be removed to make way for a twin of the Broadway corner edifice. The $250,000 would be quite exhausted, without a doubt, on the first structure. It is high time something were done toward re-collecting the scattered Offices and Courts that ought to centre in the Park; and as for the dirty, muddy ruins under which Justice was burned last September, they are black disgrace. Still, as an emblem and substantial sign of the ruinous condition of our municipality in all that pertains to its government and official control, they have their melancholy uses.

Modern Centaurs.—A very alarming piece of intelligence appears in the Police Reports of the present week. It seems that that formidable race of the Centaurs, for the extinction of which the Lapithæ so earnestly strove, has been revived in the nineteenth century, and in the City of New-York. At least we know not what other interpretation we can put upon the extraordinary fact that on Saturday last a gentleman, described as Mr. Sothern, an actor at Miss Laura Keene's Theatre, came before the Court to enter a complaint of grand larceny against the "groom" of one of his friends. The accused had been drinking, in company with one of his fellows, who officiated in the same capacity for Mr. Sothern, and had taken advantage of this bibacious intimacy to make away with Mr. Sothern's watch. For while the "grooms" of ordinary mortals confine their attentions to the horses of their masters, these "grooms," it seems, are charged with the personal care of their masters themselves. Mr. Sothern's "groom," for instance, presides, according to testimony, at his master's *toilette*, and keeps watch over one and another set of wardrobes. "Mr. Anson's groom" fulfills the like duties for Mr. Anson. Clearly then these gentlemen must be centaurs. We have heard an emphatic and able gentleman described in the vehement vernacular of the sporting classes as "a whole horse-team and a horse to let," but we had always supposed this to be a mere figure of speech. Are we now to conclude that it describes a mere commonplace fact? Do the "grooms" of Mr. Sothern and Mr. Anson, for example, habitually rub their masters down, curry them, give them a peck of oats, throw a blanket over them, and walk them up and down in the intervals of more vigorous exercise, lead them to water, put them up for the night, and give them a shake-down of straw? The speculations suggested by this singular state of things, are as endless as they are interesting, and we pause with no slight anxiety for a series of coherent and convincing replies. "A lion among ladies," as Bottom observes, "is a dreadful thing," but a group of centaurs on Broadway is a conception which it is still more frightful to entertain.

Journalistic Enterprise.—Our religious contemporaries of the weekly press are generally, from the necessity of the case, rather behind time in their reports of secular matters; but one of them yesterday, whose day of publication is Thursday, got the start of all the daily papers, and published a glowing leader on the Brooklyn Water Celebration, which, on account of the rain, was postponed until the next fair day. The paper in question, the *Christian Intelligencer*, says, with confident particularity:

"The celebration yesterday was a grand affair. The public offices were closed, business in the city was generally suspended, and old and young rejoiced over the prospect of having an abundant supply of pure, wholesome water. The procession began its march early in the morning. The military, who were out in great numbers, mustering over 1 200, and the firemen, over 1,000, with their apparatus, together with invited guests, trades and associations, made the line some two miles in extent and the route of the procession over nine miles long. On arriving at the City Hall, an oration was delivered by Richard C. Underhill, Esq., from the front of the Hall, which, with the singing of an ode, concluded the ceremonies of the day.

The residents of the Eastern District united with great spirit in the celebration. A grand triumphal arch which had been thrown across Bedford avenue, near the fountain, was occupied by children from the Sabbath-schools of the districts, who sang various songs during the passage of the procession. Another interesting feature was the distribution by the children, of bouquets of flowers to the Commissioners, Mayor, and Common Council, accompanied by an address from one of their number to the President of the Board of Commissioners.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks at the City Hall, and in the Eastern District, and Greenpoint. The public buildings were also brilliantly illuminated."

Our religious cotemporaries are so uniformly courteous in their notices of the daily journals that we take great pleasure in thus signalizing their enterprise and energy.

Mr. Church's New Picture.

A goodly company of artists, amateurs and *connoisseurs*, with a strong reinforcement of those whom the Spaniards describe as *tertulios*, or "nice men for a tea-party," since without belonging to any special art or profession they are able to form a good judgment and to converse agreeably in regard to all sorts of subjects, were last night assembled at Lyrique Hall, No. 765 Broadway, to enjoy the first public glimpse of Mr. Church's latest completed work, the "Heart of the Andes."

The first "public" glimpse, we say, for though the invitations so courteously issued by Mr. McClure, (late of Williams & Stevens',) who has undertaken the weighty task of engraving the new picture, were invitations to a "private view," the fact that nearly five hundred gentlemen were thus honored, and among them the whole of one of the City Clubs, sufficiently indicates the rather promiscuous character of the assemblage. It must, indeed, have been very nearly impossible for any one who had not previously seen the painting in more favorable circumstances, to form anything like a fair estimate of its wonderful breadth and originality, of the power of its design and the beauty of its coloring. For not only was the Hall thronged to its utmost capacity, but the canvas was, of course, subjected to the "torture by gaslight;" and those who could succeed at rare intervals in seeing *something*, could never feel quite sure what it was that they saw. The interest of the occasion was really, therefore, confined to the evidence it gave of the honors which New-York is ready to pay to the first of her landscape painters. So far as the picture was concerned it was to be looked for rather in a genial, sympathetic and careful sketch of its scope and treatment prepared by Mr. Theodore Winthrop, of this City, than in the painter's own work. We venture to suggest that during the brief period which must precede its removal to London the painting should be transferred to the excellent Exhibition Room of the "Studios," in Tenth-street, where it can be seen by a really fine light. The objection that this building lies off the regular Broadway route of business and pleasure can hardly apply in such a case as this, for wherever such a picture as the "Heart of the Andes" is to be found, there Broadway, business and pleasure will rapidly follow.

The long and patient toil which Mr. Church always bestows upon his paintings has ripened in this instance to a landscape which may fairly and fearlessly challenge comparison with the grandest imaginations in this kind. In baptizing his work the "Heart of the Andes" the artist has happily indicated the high poetic tenor of the composition. It is not like the "Niagara" a simply magnificent mirror of one scene and one moment in Nature, but like the noblest works of Claude and Turner, a grand pictorial poem, presenting the idealized truth of all the various features which go to the making up of the Alpine landscape of the tropics. You must look upon it long and often; study it minutely one day in its multitudinous details, and bearing them well in mind, recur to it again afresh to receive a new impression of its marvelous, much-embracing unity, before you can begin justly to appreciate what it is that the artist has attempted and achieved. The harmony of design which so subordinates all its opulence of gradations and perspectives as completely to exclude the panoramic in favor of the picturesque is of so high a merit that the eye unfamiliar with landscape-painting of the first order will be as slow to apprehend its beauty, as the unpracticed ear is to take genuine delight in such musical wonders as those of Liszt and Chopin. What seems, at first, a chaos of chords or colors gradually rises upon the enchanted mind a rich and orderly creation, full of familiar objects, yet wholly new in its combinations and its significance.

It must not be supposed, however, that in emulating the comprehensiveness of Turner's system of composition, Mr. Church has stumbled upon such a weird web of chromatic effects as those pictures which Turner used to send to the exhibition in the latter years of his life, and to which in violation of the Academic rules, he used to attach rings, in order to show which side should be hung uppermost. While Mr. Church, like Turner, leads the eye into distance with extraordinary boldness, and this not so much by lineal or aerial perspective as by the retiring gradations of color, Mr. Church adheres more closely than Turner to the conventionalities of his art, and also we are sure to the truth of nature, in his system of drawing. In speaking thus we have no intention of entering within our present limited space upon anything like a parallel between these artists, so like in the successful audacity of their pencils, yet so radically dissimilar in the spirit and

the *motif* of their paintings. It is merely impossible not to be reminded of TURNER in looking at such a picture as this of Mr. CHURCH; just as impossible as it is not to recall the gold of CLYPEUS, the silvery ashes of TENIERS, the "thunder-pillars" of WILSON, and the azure of TITIAN in studying the successive developments of the genius of the great Englishman.

The foreground of Mr. CHURCH'S "Heart of the Andes" introduces the eye at once to a broken line of characteristic tropic scenery. As in TURNER'S wonderful picture of the "Lancaster Sands," the lines that lead the eye into the distance are strengthened by seemingly whimsical rows of figures, so in the "Heart of the Andes," the vast expanse unrolls itself from a mighty portal of cliffs and trees, divided by a gush of gleaming waterfall, which most happily harmonizes the upper with the lower portion of the picture. To the left, a mass of foliage overhanging a narrow mountain-road, is superbly lighted by a splendor of sunshine on an abraded stump amongst the vines. The touch with which this light is rendered is one of the most masterly features of the painting. A cross, defined upon a real *gulf* of atmosphere, feebly turns theeye in this direction off from the near heights over the immeasurable spaces of the middle distance. Pilgrims kneeling near the cross—a flashing king-bird—a glimpse of running water, enliven the scene. Far below, the middle foreground receives the shining cataract, and the shimmering stream into which it breaks. Then to the right looms high a creviced craggy bank, crowned with stately trees of the beech kind, which do here the artistic duty, so often fulfilled by the beautiful stone pine of Italy for the pictures of TURNER. The middle distance is plain—plateau—immense in its suggestions of distance, delirious in the repose it gives to the eye. As you climb from it—up, up, up—the seeming interminable heights, slopes, rolls and waves of the colossal mountain range, which near in myriad-tinted shadows, and far off in etherially-shining snows, fulfills the grand vision, you are long in realizing how great tha journey is, and over what vicissitudes of form and color the potent magician's skillful hand has led you on. It is only by degrees that you begin to estimate aright the power with which this colossal design has been draughted, the instinct, the truthfulness and taste which have presided over the suggestive hues of that mighty Cordillera, which have arched over yonder summits that softly luminous atmosphere of mountain blue, which have rolled together those curtain clouds of the foreground. Not always successful in his treatment of foliage, Mr. CHURCH in this picture has wrought out persevering forest studies into an exquisite accuracy of effect. In a word, for we have room for but a single word more, the "Heart of the Andes" is a landscape as conspicuously complete in fullness and fidelity of detail as it is absolutely unrivaled in amplitude and vigor of composition. Hardly less original and striking than the picture, in its way, is the frame, of which the artist is justly proud, as of his special invention. For near three hundred years all the world of painters have been steadily falsifying their pictures with yellow glaze, for the special purpose of saving them from the violence of gilded frames. It has never occurred to anybody to question the eternal fitness and necessity of gilded frames themselves. Originally introduced as a modification of that *aureola* of gold which the earliest artists used to put about the saints, who were their only theme when "Art was still Religion," the gilded frame has kept its own like so many other facts, gilded and ungilded, by pure force of unquestioned prescription. Mr. CHURCH has questioned the prescription—and lo! it has nothing to say for itself! He has had made to himself a wonderful frame of walnut-wood, in tha likeness of a vast, deep, window-piece, elaborately carved, and designed with a view to specific perspective, by an accomplished English carver. The effect of this frame is simply magical. It is a new sensation in art, giving a reality of atmospheric space to the picture, and a delicacy to the tones of the coloring, which must be seen to be at all appreciated or understood.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

We are informed that the negotiations between the English Government, the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company have reached a point which promises to secure the Government's guarantee of 8 per cent., on the £600,000 capital being accepted. In view of this fact, as we learn from the same source the Atlantic Company are actively engaged in making the most thorough tests of the various kinds of cable adapted to the Atlantic line, and will be prepared to enter into the necessary contracts at an early day. In the meantime the Company have decided to expend a sum not exceeding $100,000 to resuscitate the present cable, and active preparations to this end will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit.

The heavy battery of Mr. HENLEY, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., late last Fall, has not yet been sent to the telegraph station at Trinity Bay, owing to the ice, but will be in position within the next few weeks or days.

The Atlantic Company will not attempt to lay the new cable until July of next year.

MAGNANIMOUS JOHN BULL.—LOLA MONTEZ has been delivering a lecture in London on the difference between the manners of Englishmen and Americans, and wishing to gain the sympathy and applause as well as the half-crowns of her auditors, she complimented them on their behavior at the expense of their American cousins. The reporter of the London *Times*, in his account of the lecture, says:

"Let us add, for the gratification of our Transatlantic cousins, that the applause was generally loud when they were praised, and that there was little or no response when they were censured."

Magnanimous John Bull! We wish we could feel sure that he would always be treated in the same manner on this side of the Atlantic; but candor compels us to the confession that we are too much given to applauding those who praise us, and of joining in the censure of our Transatlantic cousins. Perhaps if John Bull perseveres in his magnanimity he may win us to an imitation of his example.

Academy of Music.

The "Favorita" *was* played last evening, we say some emphasis on the fact because with all the good intentions of the present arrangement there have been one or two recent disappointments. Signor STEFANI had recovered his voice, and sang with more than his usual ability. Madame GAZZANIGA was as ever, superb, in the rôle of the heroine, acting it with heart and mind, and singing the music admirably. MORELLI was on the whole better than he has shown himself this season, less gusty, strained and overwrought. The chorus was bad, and the orchestra everything that the worst-regulated mind could desire. The remarkable indifference which is shown to these matters during the present season can scarcely be ascribed to Mr. ULLMANN, who has gained his reputation by the very admirable regard he has paid to the *ensembles* of his operas. We trust that these matters will right themselves by Friday, when the "Favorita" is repeated for the second time.

To-day there will be an opera matinée—the whole of the "Traviata" with GAZZANIGA, STEFANI, &c., &c., in the cast.

THE AMATEURS.—The great amateur performance takes place to-night. "Dark Hour before Dawn," singing, &c., by amateurs distinguished and otherwise, belonging to this City. Proceeds to the Dramatic Fund; object good; let us hope the attendance will be the same.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—A fine day conducted a fine audience to Dodworth's rooms, on Tuesday, when Messrs. MASON & THOMAS gave their fifth matinée. It has been the misfortune of these entertainments to wage perpetual war with the weather, and so far to suffer by tha somewhat unequal odds. We were heartily glad, therefore, to witness a sort of recognition. The programme opened with SCHUMANN'S trio, in D minor, well played and interesting, then we had a Romance for the violin, by HERMAN BREHM, plaintive and dreary, but delicately handled by Mr. THOMAS; then came a delicious Ballade, played and composed by Mr. WM. MASON, and admirable in every sense. There is no one in this country who can write these finished trifles, so poetic in conception, so musician-like in treatment, like the gentleman who sang from the piano on Tuesday, for singing it was in every musical sense of the word. A very beggarly, poverty-stricken mechanical companion to this exquisite morceau was RUBINSTEIN'S Etude—a thing of endurance merely, and having no earthly or heavenly significance, beyond a degree of practical utility as a preparation to better things. After Mr. MASON'S performance, came an octette, by FRANZ SCHUBERT, opus 166, and forth five minutes long. There is modern vigor in this composition; the third and fourth movements are superb; there is abundance of melody, and nice treatment of the wind instruments, but it is infinitely too long and lengthy to the yawning point. The only thing that can recommend an octette, is brevity. In chamber music, eight players are not better than four. A quartette gives you the individuality of the instruments, in a perceptible conversation and pleasing way. Octettes are neither one thing nor another. They are not better than a quartette, and vary much worse than an orchestra; in fact they give you a idea of a bad orchestra, and nothing more. The technical performance of the piece was creditable; all the pieces deserve the same praise.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF MUNICIPAL POLICEMAN MCCUNE.—The trial of JAMES MCCUNE, the Municipal policeman reinstated by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, on the charges preferred against him by the Deputy Superintendent, as already published in the TIMES, was commenced on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., before the Police Commissioners. Gen. NYE presided and conducted the examination of witnesses against MCCUNE, and Mr. DEVEREAUX appeared for the accused. Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, Counsel for the Board, sat beside Gen. NYE. Mr. DEVEREAUX objected to trying the case at this time, claiming that MCCUNE had not had sufficient notice to prepare for the trial, and that DAVID KISSENS, a material witness, was too unwell to attend. He also objected to trying the case before Commissioners NYE, BOWAN and STRANAHAN, who, from their connection with the subject in controversy, might be presumed to be biased in any judgment they might give. These objections were overruled. Gen. NYE said he could decide the case without prejudice, that MCCUNE had had due notice of the trial, and that Capt. KISSENS's testimony could be obtained after the other testimony was taken. Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER testified that on June 18, 1857, an order was issued through him the General Superintendent being absent, directing the policemen of the Fourteenth Ward to report for duty at the Metropolitan Police Head-quarters; that neither MCCUNE nor any other Fourteenth Ward officer had obeyed that order; that the Municipal Police force of that Ward acted in opposition to the Metropolitan Police authorities. Capt. WILLIAMSON testified that he promulgated the order referred to, and that the men of the Fourteenth Ward, instead of acknowledging the authority of the Board, hurrahed for Capt. KISSENS; that he served notices of trial and of dismissal, by leaving them with Lieut. BROWNE whom he informed what they were, and asked to give them to the proper. EDWARD COLLINS, MICHAEL GILFILLAN, Policeman DAVIN and Policeman HUMLOCK, were severally examined, and gave testimony similar to that above set forth. The case was adjourned to Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon. The weekly report shows that 1,460 emigrants arrived during the week ending the 27th inst., making a total for the year of 9,728 against 10 979 to the same date in 1858. There are in the Ward's Island Institution 1 367 inmates, and in the Marine Hospital 127. The balance sheet shows an overdraft of $14 679 98. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company notified the Board that tha Directors would meet next Friday to consider the arrangements to be made for forwarding emigrant passengers from Castle Garden. The communication was referred to the Committee which has the subject in charge. Commissioner JELLINGHAUS submitted informally some propositions, which he wished should govern railroads. After some irregular conversation, the matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee to report at the next meeting. The Board then adjourned to meet next Wednesday. Workmen are engaged reflooring the main building, and repairing the pillars which support the roof.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A well-known Wall-street broker, late yesterday afternoon, called at the Police Telegraph office in Broome-street, and exhibited a counterfeit two-dollar bill on the Taunton Bank of Massachusetts that had been passed on him. The bill is a photograph of the genuine issue, and splendidly executed. The vignette is the Massachusetts State coat-of arms, with a female on one end of the bill, and a man on the other. The police were ordered to notify the shopkeepers, but it was discovered that a number of the bills had been passed in different sections of the City before the police called on the storekeepers.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.—The Rev. JOHN LORD commences this evening a second series of his popular lectures, being encouraged to do so by the resolutions adopted at the close of the last one, which will be found in another column. These lectures are distinguished by great vigor of style and clear and comprehensive views. They are eminently interesting and instructive, and are certainly among the best of their class which have ever been heard in this City. Mr. LORD'S subject this evening is "Hildebrand," which affords fine scope for his style of treatment.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—The alarm at 10½ o'clock last evening in the Fourth District was caused by a fire at No. 536 Broadway. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove in the back portion of the first floor; occupied by WILLIAM RAYMOND & Co., manufacturers of metallic burial cases. Their damage is about $2,500 fully insured. The upper portion of the building is occupied by HENRY STORRS, cabinet manufacturer, and his loss by fire and water is about $300; insured for $40,000. The building is owned by Mr. ALACNTZ, and is damaged to the amount of about $300; insured.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—The organization of the new Highland regiment, under the command of Col. MCLEAR, will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst. The officers will be inspected at 4 o'clock P. M., and the body of the battalion at 7 o'clock P. M. Major-General SANDFORD, General EWEN, Brigade-Major TAYLOR and a number of distinguished officers of the First Division are expected to be present. The whole will be inspected by Brigade-General GEORGE P. SHAEMAN, the Inspector General.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.—The Board of Governors met on Tuesday. A communication from CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Sanitary Convention inviting the Board to send a delegation to said Convention, was received, with a recommendation to the same effect from the Mayor. Governor BRENTNOHAUSEN and five others were appointed to attend. At the Mayor's suggestion, the members of the Convention are to be invited to visit the Institutions.

ELECTION OF VESTRYMEN FOR TRINITY PARISH.—The election for Vestrymen in Trinity Parish took place on Tuesday. There was some contest growing out of discontent regarding the manner in which the temporal affairs of the Corporation of the Church had been managed during the past year. The old officers were re-elected, however, with the exception of Mr. LIVINGSTON, whose place has been filled by Ex-Surrogate BEADWOSD.

BIRTH IN AN ALLEY.—CATHARINE E. YOUNG, belonging to Elizabethport, N. J., while passing through the streets, yesterday afternoon, was suddenly taken ill; and stepping into an alley-way at No. 34 Greenwich-avenue, she sat down upon some steps, and in a few minutes gave birth to a fine male infant. The little stranger and its mother were taken care of by the neighbors.

EFFECTS OF FAST DRIVING.—AS Mr. JONES, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, was taking a drive on Tuesday afternoon on the Bloomingdale road, he met Mr. G. C. HAWTHORN, who was also taking a drive. Both had fast horses and were driving rapidly, when, unfortunately, the shaft of Mr. HAWTHORN'S vehicle penetrated the breast of Mr. JONES' horse, killing him instantly. The horse was valued at $1,000.

DEATH FROM FALLING FROM AN OMNIBUS.—THOMAS NAYWOOD, who resided at No. 92 West Fortieth-street, some time ago fell from the top of a Broadway stage, struck his head against the pavement. Yesterday he died from apoplexy superinduced by the injuries he received.

VISIT TO THE INSTITUTIONS.—The Odd Fellows' visit to the institutions upon Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed on account of the storm. Should the weather be propitious, they will make the tour to-day.

DISCONTINUED.—All proceedings pending against HORATIO F. AVERILL, and recently adverted to in the columns of this paper, have been dismissed, and we understand that a letter of apology has been addressed to Mr. AVERILL by several of the contending parties.

STEAMER GRANITE STATE.—It is reported that the steamer *Granite State* is about to be sold to the Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

Police Reports.

MORE YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Two youths, each about 17 years old, were detected at an early hour yesterday morning coming out of a butcher shop in East Thirty-second street, carrying a large side of fresh beef. As soon as they saw the eyes of a Policeman upon them, the beef fell and their heels rose. The Policeman, however, captured them, and Justice KELLY locked them up for trial. They gave their names as John Carten and George McGirr. The same Magistrate made similar disposition of a youth named Matthew McAllen, accused of breaking into the residence of Charles Wooster, No. 415 Sixth-avenue, on Sunday last, while the family were at Church, and stealing a quantity of jewelry and clothing. A portion of the stolen property was found in his possession.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—Michael McGonegal and Hugh McLaughlin had a quarrel, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the foot of James-street, and during the altercation McLaughlin drew a knife and stabbed McGonegal in the arm, inflicting a very ugly wound, and then fled. He was captured, however, by the Police, and locked up. The wounded man had his wound dressed at the Fourth-Ward Stationhouse.

Coal has been found in Iona and Buckeye valleys, El Dorado county, California, the bed being from twelve to fifteen feet in thickness.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Postponement of the Water Celebration.

Owing to the inclement weather the proposed water celebration did not take place yesterday as announced, but was postponed "until the first fair day" by the Special Committee having the matter in charge. Subsequently the Board of Aldermen held a meeting, when a resolution was adopted, "That the procession take place to-morrow, if pleasant, and if not, the procession be postponed indefinitely;" so that if this Thursday, the 28th of April, should prove to be pleasant, the programme as heretofore announced will be carried out. Otherwise, the oration, it is understood, will be delivered in the City Hall, and the procession will be dispensed with. The Committee did not definitely decide not to proceed with the demonstration until nearly 9 o'clock, hoping that the storm would abate. The order was finally made, much to the discomfiture and disappointment of many, who seemed to prefer a tramp in the rain to losing another day. The invited guests from different parts of the country were early in the city, and reported themselves to the Committee of Arrangements in waiting at the City Hall. The delegates were taken in charge by the Aldermen and prominent citizens, and suitable arrangements were made for their accommodation while in the city. During the day they were taken to see the Ridgewood Reservoir, at East New York, and also the pump well near the same locality. Subsequently the party, numbering about two hundred and fifty persons, dined at Scantman's. The visiting firemen were received by their brother firemen, and properly cared for. The two Fire Departments, despite the storm, marched through some of the principal streets, and made a creditable display. At night the visiting companies left for their homes, as they had not come ornamented to stay another day. The military mustered at an early hour in the morning, ready to fall in at a moment's notice, but before the time arrived they were dismissed for the day. On the whole, omitting the weather, the visitors express themselves much gratified at the manner in which they passed the day.

Should to-day prove to be fair, the procession will form at 10 o'clock A. M., on Bedford-avenue, right resting on Myrtle-avenue.

The American Telegraph Company's Printing Telegraph.

Some years ago, when the Printing Telegraph Instrument was first put in operation in this country, Mr. F. O. J. SMITH, then and now part owner of the Morse Patent, sneeringly remarked that his Durham bull would carry one thousand words from Boston to New York in much quicker time than the same number could be transmitted over the Printing Telegraph wires. That bull, however, was never entered for the contest, for the fallacy of its owner's boast was very speedily demonstrated by the extraordinary speed and efficiency with which the Printing Telegraph Instrument worked, even at the commencement of its career. Since then, it has on more than one occasion astonished the public with the amount of work it was capable of performing with a given time—especially on occasions when long and exciting debates in Congress called for an extraordinary activity along its wires. But it was reserved for the recent Sickles trial at Washington to furnish the occasion for a full test of the power of the printing instrument, and its capabilities thus elicited have astonished the public more than ever. Every day for three consecutive weeks from five to six columns of that trial were sent to us from Washington over the wires of the American Telegraph Company, at an average of 2,000 to 2,500 words per hour, and with an accuracy almost miraculous. In order to come within the mark, we will put the average at from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand words per day, making the aggregate for the twenty days about one hundred columns of the size of the TIMES, and furnishing matter enough for an octavo volume of six hundred closely printed pages, and this, too, with no serious detriment to a very heavy business to the regular private patrons of the line. We venture the assertion, without the fear of contradiction, that such a feat in telegraphing has never been before performed since the first wire was stretched. The expense attending this telegraphic arrangement is of course very great, but as the telegraph has become a fixed institution in newspaper enterprise, we could no more get along without it than we could without our ten-cylinder presses, and were it twice as expensive as it is, we should nevertheless cheerfully resort to its facilities for the benefit of our readers.

We wish in this connection to say a word or two in behalf of the efficiency and courtesy exhibited on tha occasion of this Sickles trial by the employes of the American Company's Washington Printing Telegraph lines. To Messrs. WESTBAVALT & TALCOTT, of Washington; Mr. HINCHMAN, of this City, and Mr. THANA, of Philadelphia, with their active and courteous assistants, especial praise is due for their untiring efforts on that occasion. Their arrangements were admirably made, and they were carried out smoothly and efficiently to the end of the trial.

Southern Route for Transatlantic Steamers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The justly-merited reputation for impartiality and justice which your journal enjoys has led me to solicit the use of your columns in noticing a depreciatory and abusive article in the New-York *Herald* of yesterday, referring to a proposed steamship line between Norfolk and St. Nazaire, a port of France, and the connection of my father therewith. This is an enterprise in which the people of Virginia feel a deep interest, and my father, in cooperating with them, has petitioned the Emperor of the French for aid, in the form of a postal appropriation.

To stigmatize the undertaking, the *Herald*, in a spirit of petty rivalry and narrow egotism, has descended to a gross misrepresentation of facts, and misconstruction of language. The intended blow, however, must recoil upon itself, for in attempting to read others a lesson, it has betrayed its own ignorance. The *Herald*, with characteristic modesty, daily lavishes compliments upon itself, and boasts of being the only journal that thoroughly understands the political and commercial affairs of Europe—especially of France. With such pretensions, it ought at least to know that St. Nazaire, instead of being an inland town, is a seaport at the mouth of the river Loire, with an accessible harbor or roadstead, and actually less inland than New-York. The French Government have expended millions in constructing deep and capacious docks, and the railroads that connect its quays with the best manufacturing districts and markets of the Empire give it a commercial position and importance second to few other ports upon the Continent. Before the *Herald* attempts to instruct others in geography, it would doubtless do well to take a few preliminary lessons itself.

As to fogs and icebergs, how often have we read in the City newspapers, including even the *Herald*, of their detaining vessels on the northern transatlantic route, and of having sometimes been the cause of serious disasters. The more Southern route from Norfolk is obviously free from danger, and the *Herald* could well afford to spare ill-natured comment upon the efforts of those honestly endeavoring to establish the proposed line; especially as its successful operation could in no wise affect prejudicially the commercial standing of the great commercial metropolis of this continent. Respectfully,

L. E. LACOUTURE.

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "General WILLIAM WALKER arrived in town by the steamer of yesterday, traveling under an assumed name. He is accompanied by one of his Nicaraguan officers, Col. BENNO NATZMER. The arrival has created quite a stir among the restless adventurers in our midst, from whose numbers fillibuster expeditions never fail to draw their largest supply of recruits. Passengers with him upon the *Golden Age* state that he never made the slightest allusion to future movements, though he conversed freely in relation to the events of his past career. His avoidance of the topic presents solid evidence that he is contemplating some new movement violative of the letter or spirit of American law; and we understand that the revenue officers of this port have already got their eyes upon a vessel lying in the harbor, and are inquiring whether she is not really destined to relieve our community of a new load of enterprising adventurers."

A new French paper, *L'Union Franco-Américaine* has been started in San Francisco.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new in tha hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phelan's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st.; also at O'Connor & Collender's, No. 63 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES.
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.— This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Spring Clothing,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER,
DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 211 Broadway.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Shirts to Order.
Sewed by hand, warranted to fit, with Improved French yoke. Hosiery, Ties and Gloves, at
FULLERTON'S, No. 301 Broadway.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
A NEW AND DESIRABLE PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.—We with pleasure refer our readers to the preparations of Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston.
The want of their Cocoaine has long been felt in order to dispense with the many inferior preparations now in use.
It contains a very large proportion of Cocoa-Nut Oil, as celebrated for imparting to the hair a glossy and smooth appearance, which, together with its other properties, strengthens the hair and gives it a healthy and vigorous growth. We speak, after giving it a trial, and can conscientiously recommend it to the old and young as being a preparation of inestimable value for the purposes intended.—*St. John (Canada) News.*

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

The Spring Style of Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. Call and judge for yourselves.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 113 Nassau-st.

Genuine Cocoaine,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box. Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No 359 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts—Made to order and warranted to fit. New styles of Gentlemen's Furnishing goods constantly on hand at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

What Occupation Shall I Follow to Insure Health, Respectability and Success? A great question for a young man, but one which Phrenology will solve. Apply to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Gents' Spring Style of Hat now ready. Also a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps and straw goods, at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—ATHERTON.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, by the Rev. W. M. Fernald, Mr. HENRY L. JOHNSON, of Stoughton, Mass., to Miss LOUISA M. ATHERTON, of this City.

SIDMAN—AMERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 26, by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., J. EDGAR SIDMAN to MARY FRANCES, daughter of Wm. O. Amerman, Esq., all of this City.

COLES—CAPE.—On Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. A. K. Nott BAGAR G. COLES to KATE E., daughter of John J. Cape, Esq.

JACKSON—HYATT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL C. JACKSON, of Astoria, to Miss EMMA BEATRICE, daughter of Morgan Hyatt, Esq., of Sing Sing.

ODELL—SEYMOUR.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, April 27, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Darius Brewer, Rector of St Paul's Church, Mr. JACOB ODELL to Miss SARAH H. SEYMOUR, youngest daughter of William N. Seymour, all of Yonkers.

NICHOLS—RAGNUM.—In Utica, on Monday, April 25 by the Rev. C. C. Gordon, EDGAR S. NICHOLS, of New-York, to CLARA A. RAGNUM, of the former place.

DIED.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 27, S. W. C. PERKINS, youngest son of George and Margaret Perkins, aged 13 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 124 West 21st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, after a very brief illness, ANNIA, wife of John W. Bogert, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her father, Lemuel S. Richardson, Esq., and her father-in-law, Peter J. Bogert, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 133 Macdougal-st., on Thursday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 25, at his residence, A. GERALD HULL, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The members of the medical profession and his friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

QUACKENBUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, WILLIE EVERETT, son of DAVID and TERESA QUACKENBUSH and grandson of Benjamin Quackenbush, Esq., aged 15 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 99 Barrow-st.

RACEY.—On Monday evening, April 25, of bilious remittent fever, Mr. HENRY C. RACEY, aged 69 years, 6 months and 21 days.

His remains will be taken to Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y., for interment.

MASTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, at the Mansion House, Mr. THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the firm of Tisalic, McCahill & Co., San Francisco, aged 39 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. HANNAH JONES, relict of the late Richard Jones, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons, John and Owen Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence No. 121 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND.—At Manhattanville, on Tuesday night, April 26, THOMAS A. RICHMOND, aged 47 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ARCHER.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, April 27, of croup, CHARLES WILLIAM, son of Samuel and Sarah J. Archer, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, from the house, No 16 Irving-place, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to White Plains, on Friday morning, for interment.

BAGSON.—At Reading, on Tuesday, April 26, CHARLES KIRKHAM, son of the Rev. William White and Mary C. Bagson, aged 8 years.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHRYSTLER.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, April 26, RHODA CARPENTER, in the 74th year of her age.

STEBBINS.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, April 27, JULIA C., daughter of the late David M. Stebbins, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

FRANKS.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, April 27, suddenly, FRANCES ANN, wife of J. J. Franks.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

COBB.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Monday, April 25, EMMA BROMAN, wife of Oliver Cobb, aged 67 years.

ALDERSEN.—At Amsterdam, Netherlands, on Friday, April 1, HANNAH ALOFSEN, brother of Solomon Alofsen, of Jersey City.

COCHRAN.—At Sing Sing, on Monday evening, April 25, suddenly, JAMES B. COCHRAN, of this City, aged 56 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Charles P., Samuel and Thomas Cochran, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Lord's, corner of Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely.

DUPLICATES.—AN AUCTION SALE OF POPular Works, being duplicates from the stock of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, will be held in the Library Room, Clinton Hall, Astor place, SATURDAY EVENING next (April 30) at 7 o'clock.
ONE HUNDRED COPIES LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG, by CHARLES READE, just added to the Library, and all the new standard books, as published.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

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THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

Mr. BONNER has the pleasure of announcing that CHARLES DICKENS, who is universally conceded to be the most popular author living, has been engaged to write a Tale expressly for the columns of the LEDGER, and that he is now at work upon it. Advance sheets of Mr. DICKENS' stories have, at different times been obtained by American publishers; but this is the first time that a Tale has been written expressly and solely for an American periodical by such an eminent European author as Mr. DICKENS; and yet Mr. BONNER would not have the public suppose that he thinks there is anything very remarkable about this engagement; it is only part and parcel of his policy.

THE LEDGER FOR THIS WEEK IS NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

A new and interesting Tale, entitled, THE QUEEN'S PILOT; Or, The PROPHET OF PALMYRA. A story of Ancient Days. By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

Another installment of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S charming novelette, THE HIDDEN HAND.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS. Subject—THE FINANCIAL DISTRESS OF 1861. By Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

THE COLONY OF NEW PLYMOUTH PAPERS. Subject—THE ROAD TO BOSTON. By I. S., a descendant of ANNE Bradstreet.

THOUGHTS AS THEY occur. Subject—OUR FIRST FISHING. By "One who Keeps his eyes and ears Open."

ONLY THE HEADACHE. A Sketch. By FANNY FERN

AN OLD TREE. A Poem. By WM. ROSS WALLACE.

IDEAL AND REAL. A humorous Poem. By JOHN G. SAXE.

PERILS OF THE WILDERNESS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 120 and 124 Madison-avenue, being built nearly 30 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars applying to a responsible party. For further particulars applying to A. W. FEY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess Co., containing 30 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The former is a good one, with furnace and gas, good barn, carriage house &c. To one wishing to locate in the country I offer as inducements rarely met with, combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. Possession can be given at once. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 27 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 93 1st place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 feet 5½ inches, (33 feet 5½ inches courtyard,) with bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the Locust House, 22x30 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect. H. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; a plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees; delightful grove, &c., in perfect order. 1¾ miles from Fulton ferry by Flatbush-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this Spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 22d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, with a 10 feet 3 inches; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 22d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, —The two story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av.; a desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars; the house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order, with marble mantels, gas, &c.; the furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, on the premises, or to C. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
R. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, a new 3-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 157 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Bond-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford and Gates avs. House conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c.; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. B. CROOK, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, 25 by 56 feet, three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience; the situation is unsurpassed. Apply at the house, or of S. B. BLYDENBURG, No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE double house, with 5 or more lots, stable, cow house, fruit and vegetables; gas in all parts of house and stable; very healthy and desirable. Inquire on premises, Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st.
CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FORTY ACRES of land within five minutes' walk of the railroad station at Jamaica, L. I. The land is of a rich light sand and loam soil, and is surrounded by first-class residences. Terms easy. Apply to C. B. DYE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between ninth and 10th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON FIFTIETH-ST., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., two 3 story brick dwelling-houses, newly finished, modern improvements; lot 17 by 100 feet; houses 17 by 44. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON NINTIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 8 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 308 East Broadway, (fronting Tompkins Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FISH, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on Quincy-st., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 963 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—A NUMBER OF first-class houses; also, a handsome country seat. Apply to R. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idle wild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from the wild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 300 grape vines, ¼ an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., all in bearing. Also many fine old trees. A new home with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOOSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each half hour mail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt, three quarters of a mile from Prince's Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER IN FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A furnished Gothic cottage, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from depôt, containing twelve rooms. It is in the centre of a plot of ground of 2½ acres, tastefully laid out in lawn, shrubbery, flower bed and drives; garden, rustic Summer house, and accommodation for horses and carriages if desired. A cool, healthy and pleasant location, easy of access to the City; fine views of the Sound and neighboring villages from house and various parts of ground. Fine beach for bathing and pleasant drives. Address HENRY A. KNAPP, Fairfield, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS FOR SALE—Owner having soon to leave for Europe, will sell very cheap. It is situated near the railroad station, with house, carriage-house, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and two acres of highly improved land. The place is in complete order, and is worth immediate attention of parties desiring to purchase. For full particulars and view orders, apply to M. K. COOZENS No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY desirable country residence, within four minutes' walk of the depôt, containing about 35 acres of land; a large two-story and basement house, large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house and other outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal st.; or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED country residence in Elizabeth, N. J., with carriage-house and stable, excellent garden, hennery, and great variety of choice fruit and shade trees; house contains all the improvements, furnace, gas, &c. Strictly first-class. Would let to a private family from May 1. Cars every hour and but few minutes' walk from the depôt. Address MONTGOMERY, Box No. 772 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF land in the township of Ocean, Monmouth County, N. J., containing stable, carriage house, &c. It is beautifully located for a good summer residence. Rent $400. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The house contains eleven rooms, and is one of the most desirable locations in the place for a Summer residence. Inquire of D. B. LOGAN No. 17 Platt-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, with large garden attached, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. A desirable location for a small family. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BERGEN—A HOUSE suitable for a small genteel family; it has over half an acre of ground and is about 2½ miles from the Jersey City ferry, on the stage route. For full particulars apply to A. BONDON, No. 4 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence of 25 acres; new house; it lies on the East River Sound, 15 miles from the City. Apply at No. 68 West-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Dunne and Church sts., or E. P. KILE, Perichester.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE. FOR PARticulars inquire of D. M. LYON, corner of Beekman and Water sts., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 78 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,818 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Wain, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE, CONtaining 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage-drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit-bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stabled, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. These will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A FURNISHED house; 40 minutes' ride from 31st st. by Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from depôt to premises; 16 trains daily; house two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall, variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden; also, superior vegetable garden planted; strawberries, rasoberries, &c.; uninterrupted view of the Hudson, north and south, for 40 miles; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Apply to
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON STATEN ISLAND, Clifton side of the Island, in view of the ocean, a large country place with many acres attached to it, in a perfect state of cultivation. The house is very large, and furnished throughout. Stables, out houses and gate-house on the grounds. Also, a cottage with nine rooms, also furnished, with three acres of ground in most perfect order. View on the ocean. Stabling and pasture for horses and cows. Eminently adapted for a bachelor's hall as a Summer residence. Two miles from Vanderbilt Landing. Apply at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, at Morristown, N. J., half a mile east of the depôt—a commanding location, with 14 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and a choice selection of fruit trees just in bearing. The house is six years built, has two stories and attic, 14 rooms, modern improvements, and no repairs needed. Grounds tastefully laid out, shade and ornamental trees in abundance, and a beautiful grove in the rear. Out-buildings complete. A very desirable residence. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, opposite the depôt.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence on corner Broad-way and the new house in course of erection next to it, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, from which first-class steamers run in one hour to New York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer *Red Jacket*, Pier No. 2 North River.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWken, a splendid country seat with large factory, 50 lots of ground, beautifully laid out with fruit and forest trees. Stages pass every fifteen minutes—fare, 6 cents. Also, a new Dunham, a splendid hotel, with 24 acres of land, a stable and sales, everything complete. Situated on the plank road, four miles from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass every hour. Apply to BURKHALTER & OLIVER, No. 220 Greenwich-st., or W. J. WALKER, No. 183 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.
Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT FORT LEE—A BEAUTIFUL plot of ground, containing about five acres, five minutes walk south of Tilyon's Landing, and opposite 126th-st., New-York. On the property is a choice building site, a majority mound surrounded with fruit and shade trees. The new road from Hoboken along the river makes the above very desirable for a hotel or boarding house. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—A FIRST CLASS residence with all the modern improvements, stable, ice house, &c., in complete order, on high ground, and convenient to railroad and landing. The grounds, comprising an acre, are well laid out and filled with choice fruit and shrubbery. Location as pleasant as any in the village, and in every way calculated for a genteel residence. Inquire of C. CLEVELAND, on the premises, or of ANGELL & CO., No. 158 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT PORT Richmond, nearly new; trees planted, garden made, and seeds planting; has 9 rooms, with piazza in front; 5 minutes' walk from landing; rent $300.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,
or to S. N. HAUGHWOUT,
Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Also, ROOM WITH STEAM POWER to let at No. 131 Mercer-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotive boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOARSDALE, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, a handsomely finished stone dwelling-house with 5 or more acres of land and the usual outbuildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence. The location is remarkably pleasant and healthy, being 5 minutes' walk from the railroad station and one hour's ride from the City. An Episcopal Church and schools in the immediate vicinity. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 19 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to O. H. SUCKMASTER, No 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; house three stories, with wings; of brick; in part furnished, beautifully located, within sight and a few minutes' walk of depôt; distant from 26th-st. one hour; about 5 acres of land, barn and out-buildings. Rent six months, $400, or can be had to let April next. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. Stable, 3½ acres land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent, $800 for four months or five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; a large house, with or without the furniture; carriage-house, &c.; one-and-a half acres of ground, handsomely laid out; all in perfect order; 30 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from the depôt; proverbially healthy. Apply to the owner,
D. O. HAYS, No. 65 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 18 acres, with a large front to the water's edges, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICEMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $180 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. The place contains about 5 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of fruit trees, and is very desirable in every respect. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., New-York, or O. W. PILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, near the depôt, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Maiden-lane, to W. M. TIERS.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, very eligibly located, within 40 or 45 minutes of Wall-st., near the depôt—a country seat on a small scale—rent $125. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 267 Grand st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

REMOVALS.

MACY & JENKINS,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,
have removed to
NO. 57 LIBERTY-ST.,
between Broadway and Nassau.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET,
In the new building, No. 127 East 22d-st., suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 150½ East 41st-st.

STORES, SHOPS AND DWELLINGS TO LET IN MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—One of the most rapidly growing villages in the State, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 67 miles, or about three hours' ride from New-York. They are located in the business centre of the village, and attached to the dwelling; are excellent gardens, commanding one of the finest views to be found in the country, affording rare opportunities for securing the best business stands and most pleasant and healthy residences. Rents of these stores from $100 to $220, and for the dwellings, from $100 to $150, from 1st of May and June. Address, or apply to G. J. BEEBE, Middletown Orange County, N. Y.

SCHOOL-ROOM TO LET—NO 131 HENRY-ST., Brooklyn.—The school-room of the late Samuel Putnam occupied by him for more than twenty years past, is vacated by his decease. It is large and commodious, and in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. The furniture is modern, and in good order. Teachers desiring to rent the room or to purchase the whole property can learn particulars by applying on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber, at E. S. Kellogg's Office, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York. SAMUEL W. PUTNAM.

TO RENT.—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY COTtage House No. 633 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., with two story extension. Parlor, library, dining-room, and Kitchen on same floor. Seven bed rooms. House lighted by gas, heated by furnace. Fine well of water. Lots are 50 by 200 feet, and stable in the rear. Plenty of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Possession given immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to C. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORy brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 34 East 13th-st., opposite St. George's Church, with all the modern improvements, and a conservatory attached; neighborhood one of the best in the City. House may be seen between 10 and 12 A. M. Inquire of THOS. DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, No. 137 East 13th-st.; neighborhood excellent; contains every modern improvement; will receive the necessary repairs and be let at a reasonable rent; possession immediately. Apply to GRINNELL & SONS, No. 23 Maiden-lane, or at No. 152 Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, WITH THE MODERN IMprovements, such as water, gas and fixtures, water closets, &c., No. 51 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place. Will be painted and put in complete condition, with fire deep yards, grapevines, shrubbery, &c. Rent $700. Apply to W. KEELER, 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 38 Charlton st., between Varick and McDougal, finished with all the modern improvements; splendid gas fixtures and pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 34 next door (house) No. 141 Broadway, of DOUBLEDAY & STEWART.

TO LET—RENT VERY LOW—$550—WILL BE let to two families, two first class brown-stone front houses, three story basement and sub-cellar, high stoop, all the modern improvements, in 50th-av., near 8th-av. cars; would let in some localities for $1,000. Apply to J. B. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 237 JAY STREET, BE tween Johnson and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, two story and finished attic and sub-cellar. The water will be introduced, gas fixtures in. Will be let to one or two small families at a reasonable rent. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, or to M. A. HYATT, No. 37 Novins-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, in 30th-st., for six months from 1st of May; it is replete with all the modern conveniences, and to a genteel, quiet family, the rent would be but $300. Address, immediately, R., Box No. 2,125 Post office.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—RENT $500 —A brown stone house, high stoop, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; situation very desirable, with a fine view of the bay. Apply to JOHN H. STEVENS, No. 76 3d place, Brooklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 61 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary, a first-class residence, or a fashionable club-house, cannot be surpassed. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 345 4th-av.

OFFICE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—The same having been occupied for several years by a note and exchange broker, presenting a good opportunity for any person to commence this business; also, wanted a situation for a very reliable young man. Address Box No. 823 Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, English basement houses Nos. 170 and 174 West 37th-st., near the 8th av.; they are in perfect order, with all the modern improvement and will be rented at a low rent to good tenants. Apply at No. 172 West 37th-st., or to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near the Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms, and fine yards each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $150 per year. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., in the basement, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OF THE UPPER PART with the lower tea rooms of the house No. 710 Broadway, containing 22 rooms, kitchen, &c., well suited for a boarding-house, furnished rooms, or would be let in separate stories for business purposes. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN BEDFORD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Myrtle av., a well-finished two-story, attic and basement house; gas all through; location very pleasant; suitable in every respect for a respectable family. Rent low. Apply to G. PFIEFFER, No. 14 Dutch-st., third floor.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET. Houses are three-story, attic and basement, first-class, and in good location; now being put in complete repair; will be let at a low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., *Times* Building, next to the *Times* Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st. front. Rent $3,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished), No. 178 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy. Inquire of J. S. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

NICE APARTMENTS TO LET—SUITABLE for a small respectable family, convenient and in good order; also, some furnished rooms for gentlemen, and a front parlor, with gas and bath, to a gentleman wishing to furnish for himself, in the private house No. 106 Franklin-st., west from Taylor's Saloon.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 57 West Washington-place, with gas fixtures. Croton water, range, stationery wash tubs, bath-room, &c. Apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 61 West Washington-place.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE, LOCATED desirably, in the upper part of the City, (west side.) the rent to be taken in board, by a gentleman and his wife. Address, immediately, M. D., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

CHEAP RENTS AT HARLEM.—TO LET A neat house in 127th-st., near 3d av.; also, one in 125th-st., corner of 7th av., with hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Rent $250. Apply to W. STAMMERS, 4th-av., near 126th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF THE three-story mastic front houses No. 106 Sackett st.; house in good order, finished in genteel style; contains 12 rooms, fine large yard and healthy location. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE LARGE brown-stone house No. 395 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.; replete with all the modern improvements; four stories and basement. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, No. 391 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house, No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place, covering the entire lot, and adapted for a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen from 2 to 4 daily. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 562 Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts., with convenience of Croton water, &c. Apply on the premises, or at No. 92 Hammond-st., or at 204 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 293 West 19th-st. Inquire, for terms, at No. 58 Broadway, up stairs, or No. 288 West 19th-st.

WORKSHOP TO LET—WITH A GOOD HOISTwheel, and well lighted; suitable for any light manufacturing business; would be divided and let separately if desired. Inquire on the premises, 252 9th-av.

TO LET.—TO MANUFACTURERS—ROOMS IN the large 5-story building Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st. The floors measure 5,000 feet each. Steam power if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE house, on the north west corner of 2d-av. and 1st st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

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FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO.
No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Will buy Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight to [illegible]
Letters of Credit payable in all the cities of Europe.
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 8 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 5 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the state of Wisconsin, on the 31st day of June, A. D. 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 343 to 348 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the secretary of State of the state of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858; whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Sheboygan in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad, at a point in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles constructed and to be constructed; and also all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus in said state, and running from thence to Portage City in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any contracts or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute the site of the said Railroads, turn-outs, engine-houses, wood, depots and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute or be part of or appertain to said railroads; and including also all and singular the locomotives and rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description pertaining or that might thereafter pertain to or be used on said Railroads, or any of them, and all corporate franchises, rights, privileges and franchises of said Company, and also all the tolls, income and profits made and accruing therefrom or to become due, and all moneys and choses in action belonging to said Company, and all moneys and choses in action belonging to said Company, and all moneys and choses in action belonging to said Company

The Impending War—Position of the Contending Parties.

From the London Times, April 12.

Every hour brings disquieting tidings from those Courts where peace is still and warlike counsels are still debated with unequal chances, but with a yet undetermined result. The rumors of an actual declaration of war which were rife in all societies a few hours since may, perhaps, be only the shadow of events that are really not far distant. At present despite of anxiety, they probably enough the belief of well-informed persons as to the certainty of a fact which time has not yet brought forth, and only prematurely give form to a necessity which is felt to be at hand. It would be vain to shut our eyes to the truth that the preservation of the peace of Europe appears to the closest observers to become from day to day more desperate, and that *all probability favors the belief that the struggle is even now upon the eve of its commencement.*

The present position of the little Kingdom of Sardinia is well calculated to concentrate upon it the interest of Europe. If the cloud is to burst, the first red drop will fall upon her soil. She may have no provoking, and we have not been slow to point out her faults or to censure her rashness; but, if violence is imminent, it is upon her that it is about to be used. That small plot in the map of Europe, protected by the neutral State of Switzerland on the north, and washed by the Mediterranean on the south, is pressed upon each side by two great European Powers whose mutual dislike has long tended to war, and who appear likely now to join in conflict. To the east the Ticino marks a feeble boundary line, and Sardinia which lie the Austrian provinces of Venetia-Lombardy, bristling with strong fortresses and crowded with armies. To the West, beyond the barrier of the Cottian Alps, lies France, and in the passes of Mount Dauphin and in the contiguous districts are concentrated masses of French soldiers, awaiting the signal which is to hid them cross the friendly frontier. Between these two expectant hosts Sardinia herself stands in attitude of war, confident, determined, rather boastful and eager for conflict. Her last act was a bitter insult to her gigantic enemy; her investment towards Austria is as intense as any individual can feel towards another whom he, fears, and hates, and hopes to plunder.

This is the position of the parties, and the chances of collision which this position itself creates are multiplied by every attendant circumstance. Austria has 150,000 men now encamped behind the Ticino; she has the horses, artillery, and military stores necessary to the efficiency of this great host; she is enduring a daily expenditure which is exhausting her internal resources, and edging her on inch by inch towards the catastrophe of an inevitable bankruptcy. Notoriously involved as Austria has long been, stretched as are her public resources, and overtaxed as are her people, it is not to be supposed that she has embarked in this ruinous expense for the mere luxury of conquest, still less for the desire of a barren revenge. She must feel that her existence is menaced, or she would not be there on that distant frontier river, determining all her military force to that particular spot, and bringing such tremendous power to bear upon an adversary apparently so little worthy of so great a demonstration. She must feel that fate has prepared for her an inevitable struggle with an adversary much greater than Sardinia, and that this is a struggle she cannot avoid. Be sun right or wrong in her conclusions, she must hold this belief, or she would never have gone into so prodigal and wasteful an expenditure. She might have despised the small provocations of Sardinia, and, with strong garrisons in her Lombard cities, might have been content to wait for those changes in combinations which time always brings. But Sardinia is only the chiefdefender to the giant. Austria must have felt that the fight was inevitable. Perhaps she has deliberately resolved that, since the war must take place, it is better to provoke it in a corner of her empire, better to seek it among the hills and valleys of a country she would delight to punish, than have to meet the French armies on the old Austerlitz road, or to fight them under the walls of Vienna. It may be, and it probably is, in the deliberate acceptance of what she conceives to be a necessity that she is now sending several more troops into those already densely garrisoned provinces, and preparing for send 30,000 more upon their footsteps. It is probably in the development of a matured policy that she is now issuing general orders to the troops at Milan, promising them a third victory over the Sardinians, and recalling to their memory the day of Novara. This policy is explainable, out not in the sense of peace. How far it may be justified by the force of the necessity it is very difficult to say. The Emperor of the French bleats as gently as a lamb while all these wolves are howling. Nothing can be more ardent than his desire for peace; nothing can, in his belief, be more impossible than that the peace of Europe can be disturbed. Yet the white coats of the Army of the Rhine whiten the lower hills of the Dauphine Alps, Grenoble hears the gathering of troops, there is a drawing together of masses towards the passage into Sardinia by Chamberry. Algeria is relieved of all superfluous defence, and another army is said to be now ready to leave Paris. *This looks rather like talking peace and acting war.* But what is still more demonstrative even than the French Emperor's peaceful declarations is the confident tone of the Sardinian Minister. It suggests the unwelcome conviction that his is the office to throw the spear and break the armed truce. It may not become necessary thus to take the initiative, for Austria seems to be making haste to put herself in the wrong. She has hitherto failed to do that justice which would have placed her in a position to demand the sympathies of all sober politicians, and, if we may put trust in the late advices, she appears to be about to precipitate the contest, and thereby to give every advantage to her enemies. But, whatever may be the rights of the question in dispute or the merits of the parties to the quarrel, it would seem that the hope of preventing the outbreak is now fast dissolving. Matters have reached such a pass, that to all the three prospectively belligerent parties peace is more expensive than war. A campaign would, at any rate, clear off some of the elements of the present enormous outlay; a short and decisive conflict would be better than this wearying and wasting state of suspense. Those 200,000 men cost rather more in Lombardy than they would at Novara or at Turin. Nor can Louis Napoleon's preparations be kept up without an inconvenience which must impress itself upon future financial statements. If we consider the present crisis in relation to the finances of the three countries, it will appear that a chronic state of preparedness for war is more dangerous to the system than an acute fit of actual warfare. A few weeks since one of the Paris papers told us that the Congress would deliberate over a barrel of gunpowder. *It appears now very probable that the slowmatch is burning down to the powder, and that the explosion will take place before the members of the Congress can take their seats.*

Yet this is the time—when every vibration of this electric wire is consulted anxiously lest it bear news that the die is thrown and the Ticino is passed—which the Ministers have chosen to desapitate the legislative authority of this country, and to deprive Great Britain of the great council of the nation. For six weeks the chief legislative, and even practically the chief administrative, authority of England must be not only dormant, out dead. The only voice by which foreign Courts can know the opinion of the nation will be silent; the only assembly that can declare what the policy of England shall be will be dissolved; the only Estate of the realm which can direct the resources of the country and can enforce opinion by substantive deeds will be absent at the moment of perhaps the greatest crisis that has occurred, or will occur, in the latter half of this century; England will be *mops consilii.* Has the occasion of this dissolution been equal to its cost?

What the Proposed Congress Can do for the Benefit of Italy.

From the London Times.

ROME, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

While a few sanguine people are disposed to expect the best results from the meeting of the Congress on the Italian question, and the majority are without hope, I meet with but very few who have well defined views as to what are the legitimate objects of consideration for the great Powers. All appear to me to have very cloudy or very erroneous ideas as to what is to be discussed or done, and yet there are few subjects on which, at the present moment, it is so desirable that the public mind should be thoroughly enlightened. Many of our mere *cafe* politicians, I believe, are of opinion that the Congress will work an immediate change on the Italian Government, that matters of internal administration will be discussed, remedies proposed, applied, and enforced, and a kind of "Carlo Dolce" softness thrown over the whole aspect of affairs. On what principles our diplomatists will proceed in treating the great subjects which will be shortly brought before them it is impossible for me to say; but as your correspondent is necessarily the depositary of the sentiments of many, and from his position and residence in the country has the opportunity of forming a juster opinion of what is desirable and practicable here than others at a distance, you will permit him to state what he believes should be avoided and what followed.

If any error greater than another can be committed, it will, in the opinion of most here, be *on interfering with the internal administration or government of the Italian States*; first and foremost, because it will be a violation of the great principle of non-intervention, which it is the desire of every Italian to see established, and which, it is assumed, it is the object of the Congress to secure. In fact, there could not be a grosser mockery than that, while trying to bind over Austria not to interfere, the Congress should, in the most offensive manner, intermeddle in the internal arrangements of a State. It is foreign intervention which has been the great curse of Italy; left to themselves the Italians would long since have settled all differences with their rulers, and a much better state of things would have existed than we at present find. Besides, let the Congress discuss and propose what remedies may seem best adapted to the removal of the evils under which the country is suffering—how are they to be applied? Will the unwilling patient take the medicine at the door or he has never called in? Supposing that none of the Italian States are willing to send representatives to Congress do you imagine that they will adopt the reforms in the preparation of which they have not even been consulted? When certain reforms had been recommended to the Conclo Rome in 1831 by the five great Powers, the other Italian States protested against them "as dangerous to the security of their States." So much we gather from the very Jesuitical answer of Prince Metternich to an admirable letter of Mr. Henry Sawyer, at that time our diplomatic agent in Rome. His letter is dated the 7th of September, 1832, and announces his orders to retire to Florence, as the British Government was persuaded that discussion would produce no results. Well, then, is it probable that the Italian Powers would be less likely to remonstrate when the question is of the reform of their own States than when it was of the States of a neighboring Prince? And should they do so, as in all probability they will, what could the Congress do? Simply nothing, and precious time would have been lost, and every Italian sovereign more indisposed to change, from the very success which had attended his resistance, and more hostile to his people for whose sufferings he had been called in question. The greatest evil of all attending this intermeddling with the administration of every separate State would be, that the attention of Congress would be called off from what is the main, the sole legitimate object to which it should be directed. It is my firm and intimate conviction, after a long residence in Italy, and much and serious thought on the subject, that if this country is to be regenerated, it must be not by an action upon the Governments of the separate States of which it is composed, but by an action rather upon that great Power, which controls them all, inspires them with their sentiments of opposition to whatever is popular and progressive, and has ever shown herself the enemy of all advance at the very moment that hopes of it were entertained. Writing from Rome, the events of 1831 occur to me as a happy illustration of the truth of what I am asserting. In that year the five Powers drew up a memorandum recommending certain reforms in the Papal States. Cardinal Bernetti, in a letter dated the 3d of June, 1831, and addressed to the Count St Aulaire, adopted those reforms; but time passed on and nothing was done, and at last Prince Metternich, in a letter to Mr. Seymour, declared that the Pope had refused two principal points of the reforms which had been already conceded, and that neither Austria nor any other power could dictate the law to his Holiness. The Austrian Government felt itself compelled to yield to the legitimate resistance of the Pope. In 1831 the five Powers drew up the memorandum recommending the adoption of certain reforms. Moreover, they were accepted by the Papal Government. In September, 1832, Prince Metternich makes known the "resistance" of the Pope, and the necessity under which the Austrian Government lay of yielding to that resistance. Whose influence had been at work in the interval? Is it not clear that it was that of Austria? *And so in all times has Austria shown herself, openly or secretly, the enemy of Italian progress.* The main object then, as it appears to me, for the consideration of the Congress is the deprivation of Austria of that exclusive protectorate which she assumes over the Italian States on the right bank of the Po. Let the question of Lombardy be reserved for the future; if is Austria's, on the faith of treaties which Austria knows how well she has herself observed, but there is no reason in the world why Austria should constitute herself the sole arbitrator of the destinies of the Italian States, restrict their Sovereigns to certain forms of Government, and march in her forces whenever the people rise to demand their rights. If Austria has possessions in Italy, and fears the contagion of popular institutions, England, on the contrary, is interested in the establishment of popular Governments, and no less than France in the development of industry and commerce. So are the other members of the Congress equally interested in the establishment of social order upon a sodd and rational basis, such as cannot be shaken by the despotisms of sovereigns, or the caprice of peoples. Hence there are an indisputable reasons why *the grent Powers of Europe should demand a share in the protectorate of a country so interesting in every point of view; or else that such protectorate should cease forever.* This, as if appears to me, is the great point which should be insisted on at the approaching Congress. If so wholesome a principle be established it follows, of course, that all differences between the rulers and their people will be arranged among themselves; or that no military intervention of any Power can take place without the concurrence of all the others.

The Last Confidence Game—The Suicide Dodge.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Suicides are becoming so fashionable and exciting so much sympathy, that the confidence men are turning them to account.

On Monday last a well-dressed man stopped at the Phillips House, Dayton, and registered his name, in a handsome hand, as A. V. Lamartine. He represented himself as combining the aristocratic pretensions of two countries—in other words, that he was a relation of the French poet and belonged to the F. F. V.'s.

Shortly after retiring to his room he sent the following note to the landlord:

PHILLIPS-HOUSE, Room No. 43.

TO THE CLERK—*Dear Sir:* I am very unwell and do not expect to recover; will you be so kind and send for a publisher to come to my room. I care not of which denomination, so he is a true Christian and a pious man. Yours, respectfully,

A. V. LAMARTINE.

A clergyman and doctor were immediately sent for, and when they entered the room found on the table an empty vial, labeled 2 oz. laudanum, and the following note, which is fully up to the general standard of suicide literature:

PHILLIPS' HOUSE, April 18, 1859.

To the Unfeeling World:

Call me not a self-murderer, for it is you that has driven me to this extremity. The public is my murderer, for it has dealed me ousiness, and without that I should be cast upon the world—a beggar. God forbid!

Quite out of funds, and no business, what am I to do? To beg? No, I em too spirited. To defraud my fellow men? No, my conscience will not permit me. Death, then, is a welcome expedient.

Yes, let me die and be forgotten. Like poor Byron, "I do not regret what I have done so much as what I might have done." I have been an easy-going, melancholy man—engrossed with books and not with money—" Loving not man the less, but Nature more!"

Virginia is my nativity—Cleveland my adopted home. As my name inoicates, I am of French extraction. My family was good, and I tenderly raised. I am an orphan—few relations.

Bury me here, and should I ever have a tomb, let this be my epitaph:

"Far from home, in a land of strangers, he died—preferring *death to dishonor.*"

Broken-hearted Hearest, gallant and immortal Ross, pathetic McCleno, (who sung—"O, Death come soon,") I leave this cold, selfish ball of corruption and depravity, to join you. I have had this in mind for some time.

I have many warm friends, to whom I tender a last and final adieu! I have recommendations from the best of men, to whom I am grateful.

As to death, I am not afraid to die. I never was calmer than now. I could write much more, but I will stop. One word, however—the last I shall ever write—"*Agnes!*"

ALBERT VICTOR LAMARTINE.

The unhappy young man was nursed, condoled with, and prayed over till he recovered and repented, and then the sympatidzing friends, who had been instrumental in rescuing him from self-destruction, kindly contributed $25 to pay his expenses to St. Louis, and he left on the Indianapolis train, with a free pass, just before the arrival of the conductor of the Sandusky train, who informed his benevolent friends that he had only a few days before been found under almost precisely the same circumstances, and that $40 had been raised for him by sympathizing friends there.

This poor fellow is probably now lying at the point of death at Indianapolis, St. Louis, or some other place west, to replenish his purse.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. Shofelbt, left yesterday, at 12 o'clock, from her pier, foot of Spring-street, North River, for Havana and New-Orleans. She carried a full freight and 25 passengers. John McLhon Murphy, Esq., Mr. J. Hasgous, Mr. Myers, of Tehuantepec, and several others, also took passage in her, to connect with the Company's steamer at New-Orleans, for Minatitlan.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS VISITORS.—The President having found that it will be impossible for him to discharge his public duties in a satisfactory manner, unless he can devote to them a few hours in each day without interruption, we are therefore authorized to state that he will not receive visitors on any day until 1 o'clock P. M. After that hour he will be happy to see his fellow-citizens as usual.—*Constitution.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 39, 40, 8, 9, 30, 1, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 to 26, 28, 29, 34, 36, 43, 44, 45, 13, 15, 16.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1631, 1262, 1568, 1656, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1658, 1660, 1664, 1666, 1670, 1676, 1680, 1682.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Same as yesterday.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 27.

Before Judge Nelson.

Alexander Smith et al. vs. *A. and E. J. Higgins*—This case was submitted to the Judge for his decision this morning. The action is in reference to a patent for dyeing yarn with different colors for the warp for carpet weaving, so as to make the warp match the different colors of the pattern. The action was tried last Fall at great length, before a jury, who, however, failed to agree. It was therefore agreed between the parties that the case should be submitted to Judge Nelson on the printed reports of the testimony to be decided by him.

The case was accordingly argued by Mr. Keller and Mr. Blatchford for the complainants, and Mr. Gifford for the defendants

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 27.

Before Justice Sutherland

William H. Roberts vs. *Whitney & Earle.*—This is the suit involving the claim set up by Mr Trimble, the architect, of which we gave the particulars in Wednesday's TIMES. The cause proceeded, to-day, with the testimony of John M. Trimble, who testified substantially as follows:

I made a general assignment to the plaintiff on Jan. 7, 1857; I took a lease of the ground Nos 622 and 624 Broadway, from Mr. Meidell, for twenty years and nine months, dated 22d July, 1856. I had several conversations with the defendants before I got the lease; I told them they might have one-third interest each in the lease, if they would advance $5,000 each; they finally agreed to advance the money at 10 per cent, interest with liberty to take an interest for one, and with an assignment of the lease for security. If they decided to take a share they were to pay me $10,000 each in addition to the $10,000 I asked; the assignment was to be a mortgage in effect, for two years and nine months; the defendants asked me to step round to their lawyers, and sign his assignment, which they called a mortgage; I went to the office of Messrs. Van Vorst & Beardsley, and signed it; I did not read it; Mr. Beardsley read it; and I understood it to be a mortgage which I could pay off; the defendants told me so; this assignment was dated 26th July, 1856, afterwards they told me that they did not want to take any share in it; they never paid me the consideration agreed upon for such share; I employed and paid all the workmen, contractors, artists, &c., employed on Laura Keene's Theatre; the defendants recommended a book-keeper to me and I engaged him at $15 per week; in November, 1856, the defendants and this book keeper seized all my desks and papers in my office at No. 622 Broadway, and Whitney said they should keep them; that the building belonged to them, and I should not be there, and they turned me into the street without a dollar; I had got $11,000 from Mr. Jones of Wallstreet; $5,000 from Laura Keene; I put in $1 000 at myown; I told Whitney I feared I should be still $5,000 short; they told me to raise Laura Keene's rent from $12,000 to $15 000, which I did, and they then furnished the $5,000 required, they furnished $10000 altogether; I think my move; it was not till Nov. 10, 1856, that I knew I had signed away the property; then the defendants came up and wanted the leases to the tenants made out in their names; Whitney said the title was in them, and he meant to have it; said I, "Where am I?" or, "Who am I?" Whitney said "G—d d—n you, you're nowhere;" Earle said "We'll show you who is owner now;" I said "Are you going to swindle me out of my property?" Earle shook his fist at me, and the other swore at me; I had offered to pay them back before this: I could have raised the money.

Cross-examined—I used to raise the money from Mr. James on my own check; I had no accounts at the banks on which I gave checks; Mr. Earle sent down the money to meet them; W. & E. called at the building every day while it was going on; I thought they came there out of friendship—not because they had any interest in the building; I owed Mr. Meidell $300 or $400 when I assigned to him; owed about $15,000 besides debts on the Theatre; everybody thought I had been swindling them for the benefit of the defendants, and all kinds of tricks were played upon me; I received the lease from Mr. Meidell and resigned it to W. & E. all on the same day; it was all done within about two hours.

Warren Leland testified that Whitney told him in July or August, 1856, that he and Earle were going to lend Trimble money to build the theatre.

John Webber testified that he was a step-son of Trimble; that Trimble employed him, as a lawyer, to draw up leases for Laura Keene and other tenants; that Whitney told him to draw them up in his and Earle's names; that witness expressed astonishment at this, and Whitney said Trimble was a d—d fool, and they had got the title and meant to keep it.

Cross-examination—I signed a bond of indemnity to the plaintiff to protect him from any loss in this suit.

A number of witnesses testified that they had been employed by Trimble on the theatre, and had been paid by him tha. Whitney & Earle were his mortgagees.

Some of them testified that they received part of their money from Whitney & Earle, and some that Whitney told them he was only lending Trimble money.

The plaintiff here rested. Mr. Noyes, for the defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground of variance between it and the case made by the evidence. The motion was denied.

Mr. Merrill, the lessor of the premises, was the first witness called for the defence. He testified that he gave a lease of the premises to Trimble, but supposed that Whitney & Earle were the responsible parties. He always received the rent, $6,000 a year, from them. Trimble never paid any.

R. G. Benedict test ified—I drew up the assignment of the lease, made by Trimble to defendants; I read it over to all parties; Trimble directed me to draw up a full transfer of the lease; he did not want it put in the shape of a mortgage; he said it was to belong to the defendants.

The case is still on. P. G. Cutler and L. S. Chatfield, for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes, and Van Vorst and Beardsley, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

ARREST IN ACTION FOR FALSE RECOMMENDATION OF THIRD PERSON'S CREDIT.

Thomas Smith vs. *William A. Corbett.*—The defendant moves to vacate an order holding him to bail. The action is one not arising in contract, the cause of action being the alleged false and fraudulent representation of the defendant as to his means and pecuniary ability of S. A. Parkes & Co., whereby the plaintiff was induced to sell and deliver to the latter goods on credit. By sect n 179 of the Code, a defendant cannot be held to bail in such a case, unless it be shown by affidavits that he is not a resident of the State, or is about to remove therefrom. Neither of the facts is alleged or pretended. Such a cause of action is not assignable, for the reason that it is a mere personal test—which one for the conversion of personal property is. (Tatuala vs. Smith; 3 Kern. 322.)

The order cannot be sustained under sub. 4 of section 179, which authorizes an arrest where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation, for which the action is brought. That phrase is in substance the same as sub. 4 section 4 of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt passed April 26, 1831, (Laws of 1831, p. 397.) The obligation spoken of is one arising *ex contractu*, on which an action will lie whether contracted with or without fraud, and the defendant can only be held to bail when he was guilty of a fraud, by reason of his contract in incurring it. It has no relation to a cause of action which arises wholly and exclusively by reason of the *fraud* of the party, and which must fail if the fraud be not proved. The order must be vacated with $7 costs of this motion, on defendant's stipulating not to bring an action of trespass or false imprisonment by reason of his arrest under said order.

DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT—ORDER VACATED.

Charles 4 Wetling vs. *The Astor Fire Insurance Company.*—According to the affidavits in this case the action was dismissed for want of prosecution on the 11th November, 1857, and notwithstanding such dismissal the plaintiff's attorney gave assurances from time to time thereafter that it was at issue and not tried, assigning sometimes as a reason for not trying it that it had not been reached; at others that the trial had been postponed by the defendants, and that the falsity of these statements was not ascertained until after the first of February last, when a new attorney was employed to investigate the matter and ascertain what had been done in the cause. That the statute of limitations could be set up as a bar to a new action; none of the allegations are directly contradicted, only it is alleged that in the suit brought Charles alone was plaintiff, and that Wetling was not named as a party. It is not suggested by the defendants' affidavits that they have not at their command all the means of defence and all the evidence to establish it that they ever had; on the contrary the affidavits tend to show, but do not necessarily show, even admitting all they state, that the plaintiffs never had a cause of action.

Under such circumstances, as the plaintiffs' claim is a large one, the order of Nov. 11, 1857, and all subsequent proceedings feunded thereon, may be set aside and a complaint may be served in the action named on the summons on the defendant's within 20 days, on payment of the costs adjusted in favor of the defendants, or such part of them as remain unpaid, and $7 costs of opposing this motion. If these conditions be not complied with, the motion is denied, with $7 costs.

Phelps vs. *Warg, Executor, et al. Owen et al* vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Cases settled and papers with the Special Term Clerk.

The Suit Relative to Laura Keene's Theatre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of this case in your paper, yesterday, is signally inaccurate. Mr. Trimble took a lease from Mr. Meinel for the land on which Laura Keene's Theatre is built. Mr. T., in order to procure a loan of $20,000 of the defendants, executed an assignment of his lease. Trimble then went on to build the theatre, which cost him nearly $50,000, all of which was paid by him, with his own money and his own credit, except about $14,000 advanced by Whitney & Earle.

The speculation proving profitable, Whitney & Earle took possession of the Theatre, and have since claimed to hold it under the assignment. This action is to compel the defendants to surrender possession, to render an account of rents and profits, and pay Trimble the balance, if in his favor; if not, to take pay of the balance due to them, if any, and then surrender the Theatre. Trimble tendered Whitney & Earle $36,000, more than two years ago, which they declined to accept. On the whole, so far as the trial has gone, Mr. Trimble seems to be clearly in the right. The present rent of the Theatre is $23,000 per annum. C.

[Advertisement.]

A CONJECTURE!

* * * * * * *

It is impossible to conjecture what amount of fatality would have attended the Flood if Delano, the inventor of the only perfect Maritime Life Preserver, had lived in Noah's time! This invention is attached to ordinary clothing by the *Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 256 Broadway.* Men, women and children are supplied with this clothing at a moment's notice. An examination of these articles will convince the most sceptical that their wearers cannot drown.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. H. James discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of their name, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. Brown, No. 14 Grand-street Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, TO MEET AT LOUISVILLE, KY., 3d May, Next.—Arrangements have been made by Doctor Van Pelt, on behalf of the Delegates, whereby they can procure tickets at the Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 220 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., by presenting certificates of membership.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THESE PRICES!!!

Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 95c. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 91 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 252 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—When the weary sufferer tosses upon his fevered pillow, let him use these Pills, which by expelling the causes which obstruct his rest, will make him enjoy refreshing sleep. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD HOLLAND GIN.

500 cases of old Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps manufactured with an extra quantity of Juniper, expressly for medicinal use. For sale by Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 27.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '65	92¾	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	90 72
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	104¾	100	do	b10 72
25,000	Ill. Int. '60	86	100	do	bswk 73
4,000	N. C. State 6s	100	100	do	b60 73
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	93¾	100	do	b30 73¾
6000	do	93¾	100	do	s10 73
5,000	Indiana S. 5s	89	1260	do	s 73¼
20,000	Missouri S. 6s	87½	200	do	b60 73½
50,000	do	s60 87	100	do	b10 74½
4,000	Hud Riv. R. 3 M. 79		2150	do	b3 72¾
4,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. Sk. Fd. Cn. bs	94½	700	do	s30 73½
5,000	Ill. C. R. Bds.	90	800	Har. R. Pref	s60 39½
5,000	do	89¾	100	do	39¾
8,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	85	50	Reading Railroad	51¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs	45	375	Michigan Cen. R.	51¾
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	99½	700	do	51¾
10	Bk. of the St. of N. Y.	86½	90	do	s10 51
20	Chatham Bank	89½	100	do	s60 51
20	Continental Bank	104½	100	do	s60 50¾
50	Peoples Bank	105½	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 36½
5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	98	50	do	36¾
100	do	98	500	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30
20	Penn. Coal Co	80¾	50	do	
120	do	80¾	50	do	
100	Cambert Pref.	60 21	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	25½
10	Pacific M. S. S. Co	s10 87½	70	do	25
30	do	88¾	200	do	s60 26¾
100	do	88	350	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	b10 60¾
50	do	s60 88	500	do	s30 60
200	Pasco Mining Co	1¾	500	do	60¾
50	Cuba Mining Co	5	100	do	s30 54¾
15	Panama Railroad	123	200	do	sw 53¾
5	do	122½	450	do	s30 53¾
5	do	122¾	350	do	b30 50

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	87¾	100	M. S. & N. I. a. R.	12
5,000	do	s15 87¾	100	do	11¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. B	s60 88¾	450	M. So & N. I. a. G. R.	31¾
1,000	Mil. & M 2d M. Bds	57	100	do	s60 34
5	Hanover Bank	89¾	460	do	s30 34½
225	Pacific M. S. Co	87¾	250	do	34¾
100	do	87¾	50	Ill. Cent. R.	s60 65¾
150	do	87	200	do	65¾
100	Erie R. Railroad	7	350	Gal. & Chi. R.	62
50	Mich. C. R. R.	51¾	100	do	s15 61¾
1,150	N. Y. Cen. R.	72	100	do	61¾
50	do	s29 71¾	50	do	s30 61¾
150	do	71¾	50	do	s30 61¾
25	do	b10 71¾	700	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	59
100	do	s30 71¾	850	do	59¼
110	Har. R. Pref	39¾	200	do	s30 59¾
200	do	b60 39¾	200	do	s30 58½
200	Cl. & Tol. R.	s60 24¾	100	do	s30 53¾

WEDNESDAY, April 27—P. M.

The rain-storm has made the day rather a dull one in Wall-street. The Money Market is without variation in ratee or demand, and after the *Europa's* mail closed there was no businese in Exchenge. The terms left off 109⅞@110⅛ on London. The steamer took $532,244 in Specie, including $100,000 in Gold Coin not reported in the engagements yesterday afternoon. The later accounts from Europe by telegraph from St. Johns are scarcely referred to on the Stock Exchange. The political situation of affairs and the price of the French and English Funds are not perceptibly different from the advices by the *City of Washington.* The explanations in the British Parliament on the Continental difficulty was postponed to the evening of Monday, 18th inst., the day the present Galway steamer sailed. The Customs today are $114.000. The net disbursements of the Sub-Treasury are $76,000 short of this sum, so that the balance this afternoon is $6,778,981.

There was a good deal done on the Stock Exchange, the staple of the business being New-York Central stock, about 9,000 shares between the cash figures 72¼@71¾ ℔ cent., a decline of ¼ ℔ cent. from the last quoted prices of yesterday. Some seller options were put out at 71¾@71⅞ ℔ cent. There was increased depression in Erie shares, and the price fell below the extreme panic sales of 1857, say $7 on the printed list this afternoon, and $6⅞ subsequently on the Street. The bids for the common bonds and fourth mortgages of the Company were also quite heavy. Nothing new in the affairs of the road has transpired this week. There was also increased depression in Michigan Southern, both Guaranteed and Common shares. The transfers reopen to-morrow, after the reelection of the old Board of management, which took place at Toledo, to-day, without opposition. The Guaranteed stock was offered at the close at 34 ℔ cent. Michigan Central keeps firm and Galena is fairly supported on the cash stock though done at lower figures on sellers' options. The *Bull* movement in Chicago and Rock Island holds on, and the transactions, to-day, were again large, cash and down to seller 30 days, the price closing 59½ ℔ cent. The price of Pacific Mail shares left off 87½ ℔ cent. cash, while the *Bear* account offered 60-day options as low as 85 ℔ cent. The deliveries the next few days on March contracts below 80 ℔ cent. are understood to be considerable, and the efforts to draw out the cash certificates are, of course, quite marked, especially as *bona fide* holders have grown somewhat indifferent, on the eve of another half-yearly dividend, to the Vanderbilt competition. The shares of the Panama Company were again firm, and Reading steady. In State Stocks the changes are not important. Government Fives of 1874 sold at 104¼ ℔ cent., and 1865 at 102½ ℔ cent. Some of the leading City capitalists, retired from active business, have been taking the New Stock by way of placing part of their income beyond the heavy taxation of 1¾ ℔ cent. There is neither State nor City authority to impose a tax for any purpose upon the stocks of the United States. The general market left off, this afternoon, irregular in tone upon most of the speculative shares. It would seem as though neither party felt entirely sure of their ground on more than one or two stocks at a time.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3 419,000	3,655,000	2,794,000	3,147,000	2,930,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,450,000	1,236,000	1,149,000	1,416,000	1,089,000
Ex. to France	327,000	399,000	347,000	402,000	399,000
Ex. to other F. P.	455,000	249,000	334,000	400,000	196,000
Total Exports	2,271,000	1,794,000	1,830,000	2,218,000	1 685,000
St'k on hand	676,000	864,000	998,000	556,000	351,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	49,000	71,000	27,000	75,000	85,000
Ex. to G. B.	68,000	53,000	40,000	68,000	41,000
Ex. to France	9 000	12,000	15,000	15,000	14,000
Ex. to other F. P.	17,000	14,000	9,000	13,000	10,000
Total Exports	112,000	79,000	64,000	96,000	65,000

The circular of Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. remarks:

"The disappointing news brought per *Arabia* has had an adverse influance throughout the whole of the Cotton markets of the country. The advices from this side, connected with the smell stock held in Liverpool, were confidently calculated upon to produce a favorable effect there, and not until the *Arabia* arrived has this anticipation been modified. It is now generally supposed that for the time political matters will override present influences from this side, and the consequence has been that in the Upland markets, where the receipts are most copious, owing to the transfer of stocks from the interior towns, the decline has been ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb., and business is almost at a stand. Receipts for the week, 48 000 bales, against 71,000 bales last year, and 75,000 in 1856. The express, compared with last year, is now reduced to 763,000 bales. A more rapid reduction may be looked for next month, as the interior stocks are being exhausted and the receipts in May last year were rather large for the season.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ¼
Interior Maryland	—@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	—@ ½
Missouri	—@ ½
South Carolina and Georgia	¼@ ½
North Car

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2374. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

The Mormons Again Disaffected.

Collision Between the Judicial Authorities and the Mormons.

The Refusal of the Grand Jury to Perform its Duties—The Judge calls upon the Military—Action of the Governor—Outbreak among the People—General Turbulence and Popular Commotion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROVO CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SUNDAY, March 27, 1859.

We have suddenly reached a most important crisis in the affairs of this Territory. The events connected with the present session of the United States District Court in this city, are fraught with the deepest interest, as they have put an entirely new phase upon the aspect of the Mormon question. It is now settled that the Judiciary of the Territory are powerless without the assistance of the military, and that in confining themselves strictly within the houndsfurnished by precedents in the Judicial annals of our country, they become mere tools in the hands of an organized confederacy of villains.

It is now to be determined whether the troops now in this Territory are to remain here at an expense of millions of dollars to the nation, merely to act as wooden men—scarecrows—or whether they are to assist by asserting and maintaining the supremacy of the law and of justice among us.

In order that the public and yourself may be fully informed in regard to the condition of affairs now existing here, we shall as briefly as possible give you a complete history of the present session of the United States District Court (Second Judicial District) in this city with the incidents connected therewith.

We informed you, in a former communication, that soon after the adjournment of the United States Court in Great Salt Lake City, Judge CRADLEBAUGH, of this District, had received important information relative to crimes which were committed in his District. We now learn that since then Judge CRADLEBAUGH has satisfied himself beyond a doubt that the massacre of a train of emigrants on their way to California, numbering 140 souls, at the Mountain Meadows, in the Fall of 1857, *was committed by leading Mormons*, assisted by the Indians, and also that the murders of the two PARRISHES (father and son) and POTTER and FORBES, at Springville; of JONES and his mother, at Spanish Fork; of LANCE, at Lehi; and of others committed in his District, were also perpetrated at the instigation and command of the Church leaders.

There being no jail, or any kind of a prison, or suitable place of confinement in the District, and the Legislature having made no provision of law for keeping and sustaining prisoners, the Judge found himself compelled, from necessity, to make a requisition upon General JOHNSTON for a sufficient detachment of the troops to guard such prisoners as were already or might be arrested. This requisition was promptly complied with, and Company F., of the Tenth Infantry, and a small detachment from the Seventh and Fifth Infantry, numbering altogether seventy men, under command of Captain HENRY HETH and First Lieutenant N. A. M. DUDLEY, of the Tenth, were placed at his disposal for this purpose.

The United States Marshal rented a school-house in this city, which has on previous occasions been used as a Court-room, together with the adjoining vacant grounds, at the rate of $10 per day for the use of the Court.

On Tuesday morning, the 8th of March, the Court was organized, with a Mormon Clerk and a full Mormon Grand and Petit Juries, and on the same day Captain HETH arrived with his Company, and encamped on the vacant lot adjoining the Court-house, he having already in his custody some offenders, who had been committed to await their trial at this term of the Court.

The Judge, upon the organization of his Court, delivered a charge to the Grand Jury. Desirous that the Grand Jury should have no possible excuse for avoiding their responsibility in the cases which were to be brought before them, and also to ascertain fully whether it were possible to obtain justice from the m, the Judge took the extraordinary precaution of calling most pointedly and decidedly their attention to crimes which have been committed almost within sight of the Court-house door.

The Judge, before the Grand Jury were sworn, discharged one of those summoned on the panel, named WILSON J. EARL, stating to him in open Court, as his reason, that he had an affidavit before him implicating him as one of the principal actors in the murder of PARRISH and POTTER.

Immediately upon the arrival of the company of soldiers, the leading citizens of Provo commenced creating a stir among the populace in regard to their presence in the city. The police force was doubled, as they asserted, to prevent the indignant citizens from attacking the soldiers.

Shortly after arriving here, the Judge called in the Sheriff of the county, and inquired of him if there was any jail or place of confinement in which to keep prisoners. The Sheriff replied that they had "no jail here, but that he thought that the prisoners might be secured in the cellar under the building in which the Court is held." The Judge then inquired if they would be safe there. He replied that "they might be kept there, if there was a *sufficient guard* put around them."

On Thursday, the 10th inst., after two days' deliberation, the Grand Jury brought in two bills of indictment—one against two Indians, named MOSS and LOOKING GLASS, who were removed from the Third District to this one for trial, on a charge of assault, with intent to commit a rape, on a Danish Mormon girl; the second against a Mormon, for procuring and enticing soldiers to desert.

On the 12th inst., the following correspondence passed between the Mayor and Common Council of Provo and Judge CRADLEBAUGH.

PROVO, March 11, 1859

To the Hon John Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for Utah Territory, and ex officio Judge of the second Judicial District:

YOUR MEMORIALISTS, the Mayor and Council of Provo City, beg leave respectfully to represent that,

Whereas, The City Council have received petitions from the various wards of the city representing that a detachment of the United States troops for several days past have been encamped on the seminary lot, the soldiers occupying the west part of the seminary building without the consent of the Council or citizens of the city, and to the no small annoyance of the community residing directly to intimidate the persons who have occasion to attend the District Court, now in session in the seminary, and also, rendering it exceedingly difficult for the officers of the city to preserve the peace between the unruly portion of the citizens and soldiers, and to prevent collisions between them; and

Whereas, We believe that the presence of said troops in this city is a violation of the Constitution, and their presence and the sentence servitude of an military interference with the municipal regulations of American citizens:

Your memorialists respectfully pray your Honor to cause the immediate removal of the troops now occupying the seminary and vicinity, and the limits of the city, and your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

On behalf of the City Council.

E. K. BULLOCK, Mayor.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH replied:

PROVO CITY, March 12, 1859.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Provo:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 11th inst. has just been received. In reply to it I take occasion to say that the movement of a company of infantry to this city, and their temporary location here was well considered before it was determined upon. It was a matter of necessity. There were a number of prisoners to be tried before my Court, neither the Territory nor the city afforded a jail or other place of confinement for them. No manner of provision had been made for their support or sustenance, neither by the Territory nor your city. To use these prisoners and to maintain them are duties that I owe to *any* officer and to them.

I have selected the only means left me of accomplishing these objects. The military company, furnished by the commanding General, both arms and support these prisoners. That this small force should be near the Court-house, or the building used as such, is not only a matter of convenience, but of necessity to the Court. This I will say, however, that as soon as I can dispense with their most useful services, I shall do so.

You speak of their being here to the annoyance of the citizens of this city and intimidation of those persons having business with the District Court.

When, where, or in what manner these soldiers have annoyed, or interfered with the citizens of Provo, I challenge you to show. A more quiet, orderly set of men I never saw; they have deported themselves with a propriety and decorum truly remarkable.

As to your remark about intimidation, allow me to say that good American citizens have no cause to fear American troops.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH."

On the 15th the City Council sent a rejoinder to the Judge's letter, in which they asserted that they were ready and willing to "secure and safely protect any number of prisoners;

That the lives and liberties of all persons accused are jeopardized by the examination of witnesses and action of jurors, under the influence of a military intimidation and espionage.

We have been under the necessity of doubling the police force, and exerting ourselves to prevent indignant citizens from doing violence to the soldiers."

They also asserted most falsely that the soldiers had been disorderly, and then continued in a long high-flown strain of invagination, of which the following passage is a fair specimen:

"Your Honor says that 'good American citizens have no cause to fear American troops.' The gallantry of our officers, the discipline and bravery of our soldiers, have rendered our armies a terror to the enemies of liberty throughout the world; but when, through prejudice, political intrigue, speculative selfishness, or other causes, these gallant armies are placed in a position to intimidate American citizens, who should be not fear?

Honored Sir, when our gallant army, or any portion thereof, is degraded by any cause whatever, from that high position which the Constitution and laws have given it, as the arm of national defance, to the low station of supplanting the civil power, it must most certainly be feared by every American citizen, not bound to the principle of our national institutions. As a beginning a single corps, highly honored for its discipline, the superior skill and scientific attainments of its officers, is placed out of its constitutional sphere to perform he duties of sheriff, marshal or jailor, the military power then supersedes the civil, in a limited degree to be sure, but military power seldom retrogrades and jurors are controlled by them; the Court follows in the wake—that bulwark of human liberty—an independent, high-minded judiciary, sustained by the people, is thus annihilated—the legislative and executive departments are soon overcome, and the sword of a Julius Cæsar puts an end to the whole fabric of liberty."

The Judge also received a petition, signed by the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, summoned here in the different cases, praying that the troops might be kept here for their protection.

In the mean time, the time of the Court was taken up, during its sessions, with the naturalization of aliens, some eighty or one hundred of whom were admitted to citizenship.

The Judge, on this subject, decided that no one who has borne arms against the United States during the five years next preceding his application could be admitted to citizenship, on the ground that he had not behaved as a man "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," and therefore allowed the examination of witnesses on that point.

On the 14th inst., Gov. CUMMING arrived here from Great Salt Lake City, and a few days after he addressed the letter to Gen. JOHNSTON, in which (as we understand), after stating that a detachment of troops are encamped here against the repeated protests of the inhabitants, and that although he had been here several days, Capt. HETH had not reported officially to him, he requests the General promptly to order the removal of the command from the city. He also adds that he is satisfied that the presence of the military here is unnecessary, and that should he hereafter have reason to believe that they were necessary here he would promptly take measures to secure their services to act as a *posse comitatus*.

In reply, Gen. JOHNSTON probably told the Governor that he himself was commander of the army of Utah, and would send his troops where he thought best, and that if Capt. HETH had reported officially to him as Governor he would have been guilty of gross military impropriety, but we do not know definitely what the reply of the General was. We know only this, that the troops have not been removed, but that, on the contrary, more have been sent to their aid.

Under the laws of the Territory the Grand Jurors are selected by the Clerk of the County Court, (the County Commissioners are here styled the County Court,) and on Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Grand Jury still failing to report, although some ten witnesses had been examined, and the Judge being fully satisfied from the composition of the Jury that the Commissioners had designedly placed upon the panel the very persons engaged in the commission of these murders with their relatives and friends, in order to prevent any bills from being reported, he commenced the examination of the witnesses in the Parrish case himself, acting in his capacity as a committing magistrate, and upon the evidence adduced issued warrants for the arrest of a number of persons implicated.

On the day following, —— MCDONALD, who was Mayor at the time of the murder, and —— DAILY, a policeman, and KEARNS, the Marshal of Springville were arrested and put under guard.

On the 18th, KIMBALL BULLOCK, the Mayor of this city was arrested, but the next day, upon further examination, was released.

In the meantime the demonstrations of the people against the soldiers became so positive that Capt. HETH fearing that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners in his hands from him—sent to Gen. JOHNSTON for assistance—whereupon on the 19th inst., a force consisting of eight companies of Infantry (three from the Tenth and five from the Seventh,) with one section of artillery and one company of dragoons were sent under the command of Brevet-Major G. R. PAUL, of the Seventh, and encamped on the Provo River, about 6 miles above the city. They have since moved and encamped within four miles of the city so as to be ready for any emergency. The soldiers are under the strictest discipline and are not permitted to approach the city—so that they do not in any manner molest the citizens.

Upon continuing the examination of the witnesses LORIN JOHNSON, another member of the Grand Jury, was implicated in the Parrish murder—as also AARON JOHNSON, the Bishop of Springville, and JOSEPH C. SNOW, the President, of the Provo Stake. These men, however, all fled and escaped before the Marshal could arrest them, and it is said have gone into the mountains. The Bishops of Parowem and Cedar City, near the scene of the Mountain Meadow massacre, have also fled: and, in fact, you can now scarcely find a leading Bishop, teacher or other prominent churchman in the southern settlements—they have all secreted themselves.

On Monday, the 21st inst., the Grand Jury not having examined a single witness since the preceding Wednesday, and still refusing to make any report whatsoever, were discharged by the Judge, who made to them some very pointed remarks on the occasion.

On the same day, the Mormon who had been indicted for enticing soldiers to desert, was tried and acquitted by the Petit Jury. The Judge then discharged the Petit Jury.

The ensuing morning, the prisoners who were held to answer before the Court, including the two Indians MOSS and LOOKING GLASS, were discharged from the custody of the court, the Judge stating to them that they were not discharged because of any proof of their innocence, and that if they had really committed any offences the probability was that they would yet be punished for them, but that as there seemed to be an effort here to cover up all crimes and offences committed by the Mormons, this Court had determined not to be used by this community for its protection against "Gentiles" and Indians, until a disposition was manifested to punish its own high offenders. And that if the community could not be brought to a proper sense of duty in any other way the Court would assume the responsibility of pardoning criminal leave to prey upon criminal,—for the Courts could not be used merely to punish one set of criminals and protect another in the commission of even more flagrant crimes. He moreover told the Indians that they might remain with the soldiers, for protection, until they learned to camp.

The Judge has therefore adjourned the Court from day to day, but has been daily engaged in the examination of witnesses in the murder cases.

The crimes adduced is astounding, and will form a dark, dark chapter in our history. We shall send an abstract in the next mail to forward you the particulars of this evidence, and you will then perceive the importance of the decisive steps which Judge CRADLEBAUGH has taken.

Without the assistance of the military nothing could have been done. Every single witness who has testified has sought home freely the protection of the troops, and does not dare to leave it. These are in the greatest fear of fresh destruction, and all for they have seen their work before. Two more arrests have been made of men who attempted to escape to Salt Lake City; when they reached there, however, their lives were threatened by some who feared that they might be induced to testify, and fearing that the arrests would be carried into execution, they sought the protection of Secretary HARNEY. One of them, named DUNCAN, is the man who led the PARRISHES and POTTER out when they were killed; he acknowledges his guilty participation in the crime, and is anxious to become State's evidence.

There are several witnesses now under the protection of the troops, who can identify the devils who led on the parties who massacred and butchered the California emigrants at the Mountain Meadows.

In Salt Lake City the greatest excitement has prevailed in consequence of the movements here. The Mormons are all under arms and have spies out day and night. Expresses run from here there every few hours.

The Governor returned to the city on the 23d inst., and on the night of the 25th a long memorial was presented to him, a copy of which I here with inclose to you. It is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

The *Deseret News* issued an Extra on the night of the 25th, containing copies of the petitions sent to Judge CRADLEBAUGH and of the memorial to the Governor. This sheet is full of misrepresentations. One of the prominent falsehoods is the statement that the Grand Jury sent a remonstrance to the Judge upon their discharge. This is not so, the Judge has never received a single word or line from them.

The following are extracts from this document:

"It has pleased Judge CRADLEBAUGH to set aside, in several instances, the civil authorities, and, without the least valid reason known to us, to employ federal troops to execute the orders of the Court, thereby clearly indicating on his part, so far as we can discern, *an utter disregard of the latest expressed views and policy of the Administration concerning Utah, and the views and policy of your Excellency* and all good citizens, and a settled purpose, for some cause, to force an angry collision between the citizens and troops, which is well known is not so difficult to accomplish in the best ordered town or city in the Union, especially when one class is caused to illegally supplant, taunt, and oppress the other.

That the peaceful policy of the Administration and of your Excellency be not subverted by the vile schemes of such sutlers, speculators, camp-followers and gamblers *as plot evil and bloodshed for gain*; that citizens be not imposed upon in any of their rights, nor when subpœnaed as witnesses, treacherously arrested by bench warrants and unfed and without bedding, guarded by troops, nor jurors to attend to their duties under the bristling of bayoners; that the laws be respected and magnified; *that the citizens be not goaded until they cannot sustain their anger*, and thus forego for a time the happy results of the labors and toils of so many patriots and philanthropists, and cause the riotous to exult with joy; and that your Excellency "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" we, your memorialists, citizens of the United States in the Territory of Utah, respectfully petition your Excellency to use all the influence and authority of your official position as Governor of this Territory *to remove all Government troops from in and around the Court now in session in the city of Provo and from in and around said city, and to prevent any troops being located in or in unfriendly near any of our thickly-settled villages, towns and cities*, and to fairly and fully, at your earliest convenience, report to the proper department in Washington City, the official proceedings of Judge JOHN CRADLEBAUGH, in the Second Judicial District of this Territory, and for such wise, loyal, and just action by your Excellency, your memorialists and petitioners will ever pray.

We know not what action the Governor will take upon the memorial which has been presented to him, requesting him to remove the troops. We merely know what his former actions have been in pursuance of his fidelity to peace policy. He has already left the seat of the Executive Department of the Territory to come and endeavor to break up the session of the U. S. Court, by depriving it from all protection or power. In this he has failed signally, and we look with interest for his next movement in support of the Mormon policy.

A difficulty between some Mormons and a detachment of soldiers in Rush Valley, has added fuel to the prevailing excitement. It appears that the Mormons had squatted on the Military Reservation, these Mormons having refused to leave after due notice had been given to them, a squad of men were sent to drive them off. When they reached the place the soldiers were insulted by the Mormons there, and one of them, a young man named SPENCER, drew his revolver and aimed it at the officer in command, when the sergeant of the squad immediately knocked him down with the butt of his rifle, slightly fracturing his skull. An army surgeon was immediately sent for, who dressed the wound, and the youth is now recovering.

The weather still continues very stormy. We have had snow-storms, and very severe ones at that, on an average of two a week the whole month, and on the mountains it has snowed almost incessantly.

The following is a list of the companies and officers in the command under Major PAUL, now camped three miles from here:

Co. H, 10th Infantry—Capt. A. Tracy.
Co. A, 10th Infantry—1st Lieut. H. B. Kelly.
Co. F, 7th Infantry—1st Lieut. John Forney.
Co. E, 7th Infantry—Capt. H. Little.
Co. B, 7th Infantry—1st Lieut. P. W. L. Plympton.
Co. K, 7th Infantry—1st Lieut. A. H. Pommer.
Co. H, 7th Infantry—1st Lieut. A. W. Evans.
Co. I, 7th Infantry—2d Lieut. B. Stivers.
Co. B, 4th Artillery—1st Lieut. S. H. Weed.
Co. E, 2d Dragoons—1st Lieut. George N. Gordon commanding, with 2d Lieut. H. B. Livingston attached.

The following officers are also serving with this force: 1st Lieutenant D. P. HANCOCK, 21 Lieutenant E. K. Potts of the 7th; 2d Lieutenant J. L. Thompson and 2d Lieutenant Wm. Kearney, of the 10th; 2d Lieutenant Edward J. Brooks is the Adjutant and A. A. Q. M., A. C. M. S.; Assistant Surgeon John Moore accompanies the troops; 2d Lieutenant Ryan of the 7th Infantry, has also been temporarily attached to Captain Heth's command.

A. E. C.

ATTEMPTS OF THE AUTHORITIES TO ARREST CRIMINALS—THEY ARE THWARTED BY THE MORMONS—TERRIBLE MASSACRE AT MOUNTAIN MEADOWS—PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR, WHO IS SERENADED BY THE MORMONS.

PROVO CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Thursday, March 31, 1859.

The United States Marshal and his deputies have been thwarted in every manner in their attempts to serve the processes of the Court during the past week. They have experienced the greatest difficulty in finding any one for whom they were searching.

In the villages they can obtain nothing but evasive replies to their inquiries relative to the residence of any one, and but few of the inhabitants seem to know even who their next door neighbor is.

On Monday morning, the 28 h inst., Deputy-Marshal BROOKS attempted to arrest GEO. HANCOCK, the Bishop of Payson, but after searching thoroughly his house retired unable to find him. HANCOCK was the principal actor in the murder of JESSE and his mother. We have now positive information that not only this Bishop of Payson has fled, but also the Bishops of Cedar City and Parowan. JNO. D. LEE and H. HAIGHT, who were deeply implicated in the Mountain Meadow massacre. AARON JOHNSON, Bishop of Springville, who directed the murder of the PARRISHES, POTTER and FORBES; BLACKBURN, Bishop of Provo, and WM. SNOW, President of the Provo Stake, accessories to these and other crimes, and —— EVANS, Bishop of Lehi, concerned in the murder of JACOB LANE, have all made their escape to parts unknown.

Four of the persons who sat on the Grand Jury lately discharged by Judge CRADLEBAUGH, have been deeply implicated by the evidence adduced before the Judge, and have fled: no also the father-in-law of another of the Grand Jurors. But few of the others have called for their pay, and are not to be seen. This forms a most striking illustration of the working of the law passed by the Legislature at its last session, and signed by Governor CUMMING, which prescribes that the juries for the United States District Courts shall *be selected by the County Courts*. In this case the County Commissioners, who constitute the County Court, being all men of high standing in the Mormon Church, and appointed by BRIGHAM YOUNG, thought that they would present an investigation into the crimes committed under the direction of the Church, by taking the bull by the horns, and placing upon the juries the very criminals themselves, together with their relatives, friends and accomplices. At the time the Grand Jury were sworn in the Judge had no idea of entering on the charge and it was but an oblivion to any kind before him implicating him in the Parrish murder.

The prisoners now in custody cannot procure a single witness for the defense. Every person who knew the leading facts concerning the crimes under investigation have either fled under a consciousness of guilt, or have been compelled to leave by the civil authorities. The following statement made under oath by one of the prisoners implicated in the first Parrish murder will fully illustrate by whom witnesses and others are "intimidated."

DUNCAN, the companion, who joined in the pursuit of the protection of Secretary HARNEY, it will be seen by the history of the PARRISH murder which I have with me, was one of the chief executioners of the Church, but he preferred to risk his neck in the wilderness, which the law now holds over him, than to the dreadful tortures and butcheries prescribed by the Mormon Church, which he himself had assisted in inflicting on others.

GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW, after giving his testimony in regard to the murder of the PARRISHES, says:

"It all passed off well enough until two weeks ago, the second time that MARSHAL DODSON came to summon me as a witness; then ANDREW WILES and SANDFORD FULLER came to me and told me I must get off into the mountains and join WILSON J. EARL and ABRAM DUPPER, whom they told me were then up in Limekiln Canon. [EARL is also proven by the testimony to be one of the murderers:] I started out immediately that night from the house where I then was (MCBRIDE'S,) followed by two of the men who were then there, and went up the mountain towards the point indicated, fearing, however, that there might be a plan laid to put me out of the way. After I had got up the mountain about eighty rods, I slipped to one side into a little gully, and from thence got up among some rocks and hid until the men who were following had passed and lost me. I then turned and went in another direction about half a mile to Rock Canon, where I concealed myself. This was on Friday night. I remained there until Sunday night with nothing to eat, and exposed to the storm which raged that day. Sunday night I returned to town, and, without going home, went to USIAH CURTIS' house. Here I was again notified that I must go to where DUPPER and EARL were, or abide the consequences. This notice was given me by WM. JOHNSON, the Marshal of Springville. OLIVER and HARLAN MCBRIDE were sent to go with me, and in the evening we went out and found DUPPER and EARL a little way up Hobble Creek, hid among the willows. We had scarcely got there when WM. HIGH and URIAH CURTIS came to us on horseback with an express telling us we must start immediately for Salt Lake City. They would not tell us who the message was from, but said it was "*counsel*" that we should go to the city, and also charged us particularly that we should keep along the mountains and *not allow ourselves to be seen by any living being*, but must travel at night and remain hid in the daytime. In obedience to this counsel we three started, and traveling along the mountains that night camped for the day early the next morning between Provo Canon and Battle Creek. The next night we *crossed over* the mountains of the Traverse Range instead of going round through the Jordan Canon, and the next morning camped near Dry Creek, in Salt Lake Valley. We remained here until about noon, when EARL seemed to get very uneasy and wished to travel on. DUPPER and I opposed it because we had been forbidden to travel by day, but as he persisted in going on we finally consented to go also. Then, instead of avoiding the roads, as we had been "counselled" to keep out of sight of men, EARL took a straight course down the road leading to the town of Cotton wood. When he got within a half mile of this town he stopped and buckled his pistol round in front of him, and then wanted us to go up in the willows on the creek above the fort, and wait there until night. These circumstances aroused our suspicions in regard to his intentions, and we believed that there was a plan laid to kill us there. We would not, therefore, go with him, but made him go on with us.

When I got opposite the Fort, I stopped and asked them whether they intended to kill and bury me, as they had done others, and told them that I believed that that was the intention. They both denied it positively, and EARL said I must be going crazy. About a mile beyond Cottonwood Fort a team passed us riding at full speed on horseback; the rode on full speed until he got out of sight. DUPPER and I verily believed that that man was one of a party sent to lie on the creek to kill us, and that EARL wanted to lead us to them."

He then relates other circumstances occurring on the road, which continued so to excite their suspicions against EARL that, when they arrived in the city, they took the first opportunity to slip away, and ran to the "Gentile" store of Messrs. LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & Co., and asked for protection. They were placed under the protection of Secretary HARNEY until the Marshal arrived and took them in custody. During the time when they remained at the Secretary's they were not confined at all, but they would not leave the room in which they were placed—not even to go to meals.

By recent advices from the Southern settlements we are informed that the towns in the vicinity of the scene of the terrible massacre at Mountain Meadows are almost depopulated. In Cedar City, a town of between 800 and 900 inhabitants there are but twelve or thirteen families left. The men have all fled in consequence of the news which had reached them of the decisive action of the United States Court in this city.

The Indians under the leadership of the Mormon Chief CANOSH are collecting in the neighborhood of the Mountain Meadows, and are already 1,000 strong. CANOSH has been joined by two of the Southern tribes, and his force is increasing daily. He expresses his determination to resist to the death all attempts to arrest *any one* in that vicinity. We are also informed that there are several white men with him.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 29 h day of March, Marshal DODSON having received information which led him to suspect that certain offenders against whom he had warrants in his possession were still concealed in the town of Springville, secretly summoned a posse of five civilians, and having made a requisition upon Major PAUL for a company of dragoons, left this place between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning with this force.

The company of dragoons were commanded by Lieutenants GEARIN and LIVINGSTON of the Second Dragoons, and accompanied by Lieutenant KEARNEY, of the Tenth Infantry.

Previous to the departure of the main body a small party was detached, who proceeded rapidly in advance and stationed themselves at a point where they could intercept any messenger who might be sent to give notice of their approach. As the party, however, left most secretly and silently, in the midst of a heavy snow storm, no one seems to have noticed their departure.

Upon reaching the town it was immediately surrounded by details from the company of dragoons, who were so stationed that no one could possibly leave the city unperceived by them.

Just at daybreak, the Marshal with his deputies entered the town, and commenced the search of all those houses in which it was suspected the offenders might be concealed.

The house of Bishop JOHNSON was one of the first entered, but no one was found therein, except his two wives. Four of these wives are sisters, and the Bishop's two nieces, and he has besides these, two sisters out of one family, and also a mother and her daughter. This is polygamy with a vengeance. These wives received the Marshal with a very good grace, even joking with him. In regard to the fruitlessness of his search.

After an hour's search, no trace of the persons sought for (some eleven in all) could be found. Not only those implicated had flown, but also many others not before suspected. In fact nearly one half of the male inhabitants of Springville, where the PARRISHES were murdered, have run off and concealed themselves, leaving their numerous wives and families at the mercy of the "d——d Gentiles," and of a "licentious soldiery."

It being rumored that some of them were concealed up Hobble Creek canon, the Marshal proceeded up the canon some eight miles, but not finding any trace of them, and the snow becoming very deep so that it was difficulty that the horses could proceed, they returned to this city from their unsuccessful search.

On this same day (Tuesday) an express rea hed here from Governor CUMMING and distributed copies of the following so-styled Proclamation:

By Alfred Cumming, Governor, Utah Territory

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, One company of the United States Infantry, under the command of Captain HETH, is now stationed around the Court-house at Provo, where the Hon. JOHN CRADLEBAUGH is now holding Court, and eight additional companies of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, under command of Major PAUL, are stationed within sight of the Court-house; and,

Whereas, The presence of soldiers has a tendency, *not only to terrify the inhabitants and disturb the peace of the Territory but also to subvert the ends of justice*, by causing the intimidation of witnesses and jurors; and,

Whereas, This movement of troops has been made without consultation with me, and, as I believe is in opposition to both the letter and spirit of my instructions; and,

Whereas, General JOHNSTON, Commander of the Military Department of Utah, has refused or neglected that he would issue the necessary orders for the removal of the troops encamped there; and,

Now, therefore, I, ALFRED CUMMING, Governor of the Territory of Utah, *do hereby publish this my solemn protest against this use of military power*, and also against all encroachments of troops into and within the limits of the organized settlements of this Territory, in violation of the letter and spirit of the annexed extract from the [illegible] by the Commissioners of the Provisional Government of Deseret, and by the Governor of the Territory of Utah.

An act providing for the Organization of Counties, approved March 3, 1852, and entitled "An act to establish the Territorial Government of Utah," passed at Great Salt Lake City, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1849, and of the Independence of the United States the 73d.

A. CUMMING.

By the Governor:

JOHN FORNEY, Secretary of State.

I SAY NOW—It is your duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the officers and also to support by your influence the civil officers in their functions in the discharge of their duties. If these officers who are charged with the responsibility have just cause to apprehend danger to themselves, they have a right to call on the power of the government for its aid, and they may deem necessary. If resistance should lead to an insurrection, the President would be justified in the employment of the military force that may be necessary to suppress it. You are authorized to call upon the militia of Iowa or Missouri, or of any State or Territory, or of the regular army, for such force as you may require, who will act as a *posse comitatus*, and while they are employed they will be under the direction of the proper civil officer, and act conformably with the instructions you may give as the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Territory."

GOV. CUMMING has at last defined his position unmistakably and unequivocally. He has set himself upon opposition to the efforts of the Judiciary to ferret out and punish those who have been guilty of those heinous crimes which have made the term Mormon almost synonymous with that of a treacherous murderer, and now endeavors, by a usurpation of power, to make the Judiciary subservient to the Executive in order to carry out the policy so earnestly advocated by the Mormons before the Peace Commissioners, viz: "let by-gones be by gones."

The position now assumed by the Governor in regard to his authority over the United States troops is this: He concedes that the United States Judges and Marshal have the right to make a requisition for troops, but he contends that after they have procured those troops, that he has the full control of them. It would be strange, if the Judges have the power to call for the assistance of troops, that when they have obtained that assistance, it should be by Executive dictation that it would become of benefit, or would be removed.

Immediately upon the receipt of the Proclamation here it was publicly reported that the Governor had issued orders through Lieutenant-General DANL. H. WELLS for the militia to prepare themselves and be in readiness to march and drive the troops from Provo by force, if they were not removed by order of Gen. JOHNSTON.

In Salt Lake City the band of the Nauvoo Legion serenaded the Governor the night after he issued his Proclamation.

The affidavit of GIDEON BARTHOLOMEW, already given, and the following affidavit made by those of the witnesses for the prosecution who are now in the City, will show fully by whom witnesses and Jurors are intimidated:

Territory of Utah, Utah County, ss: We, Albert Parrish, Henry Biggins, James O'Donnell, Leonard Phillips Orin Parrish and James Gemmell do solemnly swear that we are, and have been, for several years past residents of the Territory of Utah, that we were summoned to appear as witnesses before the United States District Court for the second Judicial District of said Territory, which convened at the city of Provo, on the 8th March, 1859; that we possessed certain knowledge of various crimes which had been in the past two or three years committed in said district, on account of which said knowledge we had been so summoned; that on account of the participation in or association afterwards, of the said crimes, by the community in which said crimes were committed (meaning, as we believe, from the authorities of the Mormon Church); *we considered our lives and property in imminent peril from the Mormon community should we appear and testify to the facts within our knowledge, unless a portion of the United States troops should (as they have since been) be stationed in the town of Provo, in order to the Court-room to guarantee safety*, and that from the Mormon community we have received threats of intimidation in case we should divulge the facts concerning said crimes, which have come to our knowledge, and which threats we believe would have been carried into execution but for the timely aid afforded by the Commanding General in his stationing of troops now in and near the city; and, further, we believe our lives to be in danger hereafter, without military protection from the United States troops, and further deponent saith not.

(Signed)

LEONARD PHILLIPS, his mark. HENRY BIGGINS.
JAMES O'DONNELL, his mark. ALBERT G. PARRISH.
JAMES GEMMELL. his mark. EVAN P. PARRISH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1859.

CHAS. E. SINCLAIR,
Associate Justice Supreme Court,
Utah Territory.

On Wednesday, the 30th inst., Judge CRADLEBAUGH, after the opening of his Court, made the following remarks in open Court in regard to the Governor's Proclamation:

"I have received a document from ALFRED CUMMING, Governor of this Territory, which is now reading paper to me a Proclamation, while in the body of the document it would seem to be a kind of *protest*. Instead of being addressed to the General commanding the Department of Utah, it seems to be intended for the public at large. Taking the whole thing together, it seems to be designed to exasperate the people of this Territory against the troops, to obstruct the course of public justice, and to excite insubordination in the Army.

In this document, Governor CUMMING speaks of a company of United States Infantry being stationed around the Court-house, in which I am now holding a term of the District Court, and also of several additional companies of Infantry, one of Artillery, and one of Cavalry, being stationed in sight of the Court-houses.

He also says that the presence of these soldiers has a tendency, not only to terrify the inhabitants and disturb the peace of the Territory, but also to subvert the ends of justice by causing the intimidation of witnesses and jurors. He says that this movement of troops has been made without consultation with him, and against the letter and spirit of his instructions.

In regard to his statement that troops are stationed "around the Court-house at Provo," *I have only to say that the assertion is not true.* They are stationed near the Court-house, and entirely on one side of it.

The additional troops referred to as being "stationed within sight of the Court-house," are at least *four* miles distant. This assertion must have been designed to create a false impression as to the relative situation of the Court house and the troops.

In regard to the inhabitants being terrified by the presence of troops, it is proper to say that many of them are very much annoyed by their being here at this time, but those who seem to be stricken with terror have fled the country on account of crimes committed by them, and the fear of just punishment for their offences. Among them are to be found several of the *jurors*, Presidents of "stakes," Bishops, and also civil officers of the Territory.

It is, perhaps, proper to say that the Grand Jury was selected by the County Court, under a recent act of the Legislature of this Territory, which was signed and approved by Governor CUMMING, and that several notorious criminals were members of it.

That none but those who are conscious of guilt are under the influence of fear, is manifested by the fact that at all times, when this Court is in session, the Court-room is crowded by hundreds of citizens.

The assertion that witnesses and jurors are, or have been, intimidated by the small military detachments near the Court-house, is without foundation. While the real fact is *that witnesses have been threatened and intimidated by the very inhabitants who are said to be so much terrified.*

To such an extent has this been carried, that witnesses who appear and testify in behalf of the prosecution are compelled to seek safety under the protection of the troops that are here, many of them having signed a petition requesting that the troops shall not be removed, and representing that their security and safety depended upon their presence.

In regard to the statement that the troops are here without consultation with His Excellency, *the Court has yet to learn that it is subservient to, and cannot act except under executive dictation.*

Time was requested by the counsel for the defence, in order to procure their witnesses. They state, that if the witnesses had been here, but had "stampeded." The Marshal has been after these witnesses several times already, but they have fled and are not to be found.

The Court expressed its entire willingness to adjourn the Court from day to day, and give the defence every possible assistance in its power in procuring witnesses.

Mr. WILSON, the Territorial Attorney, made a statement of a great number of cases, which have come to his knowledge, and requested to know of the Court whether it would proceed with the investigation of them. The Judge replied that he would not examine any cases at this place, except those in which he had already issued warrants, but that he would devote his time at his place of residence, during the ensuing Summer, until the Chief-Justice arrives, who will supersede him in the District, to the investigation of all criminal matters within the District, and hoped to be able to probe them to the bottom.

By an act of the Legislature, passed at its last session, Judge CRADLEBAUGH was transferred to the Carson Valley District, but he has the right to continue to act here, as a committing magistrate, until the arrival of Judge EDMUNDS, who was transferred to this District.

The Court will probably adjourn sine die next Saturday, but the Judge will continue his examinations.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the families of these criminals now in custody seem to entertain no fear in regard to the fate of their relatives—as it is assisted they have an assurance from the Governor that if they are found guilty, and sentenced under these circumstances he will pardon them. It is even reported that the Governor's object in visiting this Territory lately was to extend the possibility of the exercise of any of these villains, should it be his intention to pardon, by fearing that if that be the case they might be found guilty and summarily executed.

The weather remains cold, stormy and wintry. The Spring is unusually backward.

A. E. C.

The Murder of the two Parrishes, Father and Son, and of Potter, at Springville, Utah Territory, March 14, 1857.

PROVO CITY, U. T., TUESDAY, March 29, 1859.

In the Spring of 1857, the Mormons began to assume a very decided hostile attitude to the United States Government. Rumors reaching here were of a most alarming character.

In the Southern settlements it appears there existed a secret band, or association, which was sworn to keep the matter of the Mormons and Elders in relation to "shedding of blood" from the earth; and binding or swearing them to prevent their falling from grace, and thus to save their souls in eternity.

In the village of Springville, the Parrish family had apostatized and determined to go to California. They, consequently, disposed of all of their available property and purchased a span of horses and a carriage and encamped traveling outfit. Their movements attracted the attention of the Bishop and Elders, and it was determined that the family should not be allowed to leave. Two "Council" meetings were held in a private room at the house of AARON JOHNSON, the Bishop of Springville, at the first of which two men, DUNN POTTER and ABRAHAM DUPPER, were set apart for the purpose of watching the movements of the PARRISHES and finding out all that they could in regard to their plans. This was done and everything reported at the second council meeting, which was held one week before the murder. At this second meeting it was resolved to take away their traveling outfit, and of thus preventing them from going. A few nights afterwards PARRISH was rob

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

Steamer Arrangements—Adjournment of the Legislature—Impeachment of a Judge—The Returned Africans—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Friday, March 11, 1859.

Liberia is not without her inconveniences and impediments. Circumstances arise here, as well as elsewhere, which greatly affect the interests of the people, and embarrass their operations. The new arrangements, which change the stopping place of the English steamers from Monrovia to Cape Palmas, have given great dissatisfaction here, as well as materially affected the mercantile interest. Cape Palmas is the most southern port in the republic, and is in no way capable of giving that encouragement to the line which Monrovia has always done. The arrival of the mail by the steamers here is very irregular, as we have to depend on sailing vessels to bring it from, and carry it to, Cape Palmas to meet the steamer. Various have been the surmises for this change, but none have assumed anything like a definite or a reliable shape.

The Legislature adjourned on the 1st inst., after the longest session that has ever been held. Several important bills were passed, among which was an act revoking all the corporation charters, and placing a tax on property. Heretofore there has been no tax on the people, excepting the small pittance which the corporations levied.

Quite an interesting case in the form of an impeachment, was before the House of Representatives. Judge J. M. MOORE, of this country, has been acting in such a manner as to be objectionable to a large portion of the people. Among the many charges he promised for a respectable fee, to give advice to the counsel of Capt. SPROSS, of the *Regina Cœlia*, in the case of salvage which was about to be tried before him; threatened "to shake the Government from centre to circumference if charges of impeachment were presented" against him; furnished a citizen with some slander against him, purporting to come from one of our merchants, and remarked that if he (the merchant) "is brought before me, he will not get off so easily as he did before." This merchant, on a former occasion, was made to dance up to the tune of $1,200, previous to Judge MOORE's coming on the bench. The House investigated the conduct of the Judge, which resulted in an address to the President for his removal. In that address there were criminal charges, and when it came to the senate a Conference Committee was appointed, to confer with a Similar one from the House, for the purpose of having, to take out the criminal charges of impeachment. The Judge would on neither. The Senate contended that every one, according to the Constitution which is sacred, has a right to be heard. This point was, but although nearly every Senator in the land can be expressed as such, and Judge MOORE was not worthy to preside over the Court, yet they would not go for one of less influence present term. It was rejected by seven votes.

Among the Expressmen's missionaries by the *M. C. Stevens*, who are now stationed at Cape Palmas, several of them have been attacked with fever—Mrs HUMPHREY of New-York City, Mr. and Mrs. RAMBO, and Mrs. ANDERSON.

The Barges of the both United States Government have been ordered to cruise along the coast by the Colonization Society, and several of teachers, intellectual and moral training. The effects of their choice confinement at sea and the salt provisions which they were cooked on both, have begun to manifest themselves in the most early and offensive manner.

The Colonial Wing Convention has decided Presidency Brooks as candidate for re-election. He was elected to the Vice-Presidency four years, and was second to none for the most strenuous efforts and bitter vituperation of the Whig Party. He is now squarely on the Wing platform, with such increased popularity, that no man among the True Liberians is willing to risk his reputation by opposing him.

Fears were entertained by the colony of Sierra Leone that a visitation of war was about to break out in the Sherbro country, but the appearance of a detachment of the First West India Regiment at the scene of action soon brought the natives to terms. After the presents had been duly distributed on the part of the chiefs, and many thanks of the military, the ex, soon returned in H. M. Sloop *Trial*, bringing with them as a hostage Thomas SHERMAN CARTER, chief of the Plantain Island. A visit was made on Port Loko a short time ago to the hostile natives. The town was burnt to ashes, and the traders had to fly for their lives, and leave their property to be plundered. The Governor of Sierra Leone sent a military force to protect the British subject.

OTHELLO.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Rumor of News—Reported Flight of Miramon—Critical Condition of the Capital—Miramon said to be en route for the City of Mexico—Forced Loans of Money—Battles—American and European Interests—War with Guatemala—Desire for Annexation to the United States—American Interests on the Isthmus—Other Items, &c.

The mails by the *Coatzacoalcos*, at New-Orleans, from Minatitlan on the 18th instant, arrived here yesterday. Later intelligence, brought by the *Tennessee*, has been received by telegraph, but the details which now reach us are of undiminished interest.

The recognition of the Juarez Government by the American Minister has given the greatest encouragement to the Liberals, while it has correspondingly depressed the Conservatives. The reported recognition was not credited in the camp of Miramon until about the 10th, when he withdrew his forces from Chiquihuite, where his artillery train was destroyed, and concentrated at his camp at Cuernavaca. He also expressed his intention to march his army through the mountain passes, with a small body of horse, to the capital. On the same day on which he received information from Mexico that Juarez had arrived at Vera Cruz, he issued a decree, by which he declared himself President of the Republic, and called upon the diplomatic corps to follow him. It was not certain that he had made a forced march, but certain that he had made a move. At a grand parade on the 5th he made a show of 5,000 men, and some of the troops have deserted since. Degollado is with him, and is receiving the contingent of Zacatecas, 3,000, from San Luis Potosi, and the other contingents to the number of 2,000 more. In the City of Mexico there are 5,000 troops adhere to Miramon's standard, and 10 to 15,000 are soldiers, and the remainder are citizens who have been pressed into the service. Degollado occupied the suburbs about Mexico, and his General is entrenched in the passes leading to and from the city, cutting off all communication to and from. It is therefore impossible for Miramon to collect the army, and it is equally impossible for the city to receive provisions. Another order is to be issued in the next, if the conditions of the two parties, for which Degollado's troops are well fed and well clothed, leaving the country to live upon, the army of Miramon is destitute of every article of food, and is so closely pressed for provisions and forage that corn and grass, in the language of letters from the latter, command "fabulous prices."

On the 5th arrived Echeagaray, with the reinforcements, so long looked for, from the army of the South. Zuloaga and Echeagaray, it is said, have had a meeting together, and the latter has left for the North. The report was, that the former would remain in the South, to attend to the Federal interests, and in the event of the worst, to be ready for flight. The news was received with great joy by the best in the Republic, and their commanders, especially Zuloaga, rank very high for skill, prudence and experience. "From one moment to another," says a letter of the 6th, "another attack on the city is expected."

On the 7th inst., President Juarez gave a grand dinner to the Ministers, which was attended by all the dignitaries of the nation, State and city, together with such of the officers of American naval officers and citizens generally.

The Peruvian frigate *Callao*, of 40 guns, anchored at Sacrificios on the 8th inst. It is the first national vessel with the Peruvian colors that ever came to Vera Cruz.

The talk of a war between Guatemala and Mexico, growing out of the invasion of the latter by the former, is daily becoming stronger.

Dr JAMES McFARLAND, an American citizen, has gone to Mexico to reclaim darkeys who were sold, or, for wrongs done to him and his family, confiscated property in the State of Chiapas, by the combined troops of ZULOAGA and CARRERA.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Crescent.

MINATITLAN, Mex Bay, April 18, 1859.

In my last I wrote you an account of the retreat of CASADOVA at Alvarado, and the retreat of MIRAMON from Medellin to Orizaba. In consequence of the policy of repression he did not stop at Orizaba, but, breaking up his camp there, he continued his march on the City of Mexico. At Calpulmulpa he was forced to abandon his heavy artillery, on account of the impossibility of transporting it. His troops were worn out with fatigue, and so reduced in number that his effective force did not exceed 4,000 men. His animals were stolen from him every night by companies of deserters from the best horses for the camp. A letter written from Orizaba where the Forcing General made his headquarters, after his flight from Medellin, describes the condition of affairs as truly gloomy and deplorable. Says the writer:

"We arrived here last night worn out. On 3, Burgos left Orizaba and without a moment's rest to-day for Jalapa, and the road behind us we know will be filled with dead and ruin. The army has gone in fear, but one cause of general dissatisfaction was imposed upon the people of this place, poisoning all who do not pay, and from the way in which we are situated, it is impossible to get a train when we arrive in the City of Mexico. Yesterday, everything in camp was embargoed, and nothing is allowed to leave camp. Here the people make our provisions and horses, [illegible] what we can get. [illegible] to mount Miramon. [illegible] Gen. Marquez, one of the [illegible] of Alvarado, [illegible] the best [illegible] Republic, and their commanders, especially Zenaza, rank very high for skill, prudence and experience. From one moment to another," says a letter of the 6th, "another attack on the city is expected."

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Correspondence of the New-Orleans Crescent.

MINATITLAN, May

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; has the best of testimonials from his last employer in the City; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden if required, and would devote his time to his employer's advantage. Address N. P., Box No. 266 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress or general servant for a most faithful, capable servant, highly recommended; will be found an uncommonly decent, steady, neat and obliging girl. Also, a situation wanted for a very respectable young girl with good references, to do chamberwork, light work or child's nurse. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of all kinds; has the best of unity references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st, between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, (MIDDLE aged,) who can furnish testimonials as to her integrity and capability, a situation in a family as seamstress; would be willing to do some light chamberwork or superintend growing children; the country preferred. Apply by note, or call at (until engaged) No 210 Union-st., South Brooklyn, between Henry and Clinton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objections to take charge of grown children; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 65 13th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl who can come well recommended, as seamstress or chambermaid; has no objections to the care of children; wishes to travel with a lady to California. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 Jay-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE, WILling girl, a situation as thorough waitress, or chambermaid and assist to wait; understands her business well. Has the best of reference. Would go the country. Will be found anxious to please in any way. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant scotch young woman, a situation as a good meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing and ironing, and be found competent in every respect; no objection to the country, (any distance;) is highly recommended. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PERSON who has inclination and ability to give satisfaction to her employer, a permanent situation in a gentleman's family, as housekeeper, seamstress or lady's maid. She has a full knowledge of her duties; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th st The best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A NEAT and respectable woman; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread maker; can give City reference, can be seen for two days. Call at No. 133 West 17th-st, near the 7th-av. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a respectable young woman; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork or to travel with a family; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 233 West 17th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing and waiting, or general housework in a private family. Best City and country references. Call at No. 266 West 26th-st, near 8th-av., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing, or would go as laundress and chambermaid; can fill either station perfectly. Call at No. 206 1st-av., between 13th and 13th sts

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress in a respectable family; has lived five years in her last place; none but first-class families need apply. Also, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Both can be seen at No. 85 West 19th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 133 7th-av., third floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands the care of a baby from its birth Can refer in some of the best families in New York. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to take care of children and sew, or as waitress. Has good reference Call at No 239 East 19th-st., third floor, front room, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children and sew. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days in the drug store corner Broadway and 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, has no objections to the country for the summer. Can be seen at No. 113 West 24th-st, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, EFFICIENT YOUNG woman, who is competent for her duties and highly recommended, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and sewer; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 375 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 223 East 18th-st, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; is well recommended. Call for two days, at her present employer's, No. 70 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, and fine washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 239 West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress in a first-class family; understands hairdressing, doing up ladies fine muslins, also, fluting. Has good City reference Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. Has lived in the best of families, to whom she will refer. Call at No. 398 6th-av., corner 25th st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A SITUation; understands meats, soups, poultry, &c; is a good bread and pastry baker, and a first rate getter-up of linens; has no objection to the country; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Call at No 496 6th-av., Room No 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, one that thoroughly understands her business from experience; has first class City reference Apply No. 116 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTA ble young girl to take care of children, or to do light chamberwork. City reference given. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman, to do chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 305 4th av, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, understands the washing and ironing. Satisfactory city reference. Apply at No 59 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor front room, high stoop

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 62 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first-class cook, would a slat in the washing and ironing the other as laundress. Apply at No. 118 east 14th-st., until Saturday at 12 M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, seamstress, or as chambermaid and sewer; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 375 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, A SITuation as housekeeper. The best of City references given and required. Address L. E. R., Box No. 911 New York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing or to go as perfect laundress. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 37 West 18th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, good City reference given. Apply at No. 101 West 17th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and nurse. Can take charge of two babies at her last place, Clinton av, four doors north of De Kalb, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family by a young woman who has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No 25 6th av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a steady situation as second girl or nursery girl is well acquainted with all kinds of woman's work. Apply at No. 1001 Grand-st., near Hicks, South Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress. Has first class references from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 32d-st, Can be seen for two days.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES supplied with cooks (German, English, Irish and Scotch) nursemaids, waiters, &c., at Mrs. Roberts' establishment, No. 424 Bowery, next door to Broadway Post-Office. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c., constantly on hand.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, Irish, Scotch, English, can call at the large Intelligence and Home of Humanities, No. 8 19th-st., corner of 7th-av. This extensive place has short notice of civil capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Good cooks by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR the encouragement of faithful domestics No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of servants anxious to engage at moderate wages. Servants with good references wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or nursery governess by an accomplished American young lady, with the best of City reference; will be found capable in all respects for either of the above situations. Apply at or address No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., for one week. Also, by a respectable English lady. Apply as above.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of children; also, can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; has lived in that capacity five years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK AND A LAUNDRESS SITuations in the City or Staten Island in a private family; the cook makes pastry, soups and jellies; the other does laundress and chambermaid does up linens in good style; understands mangling; wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 216 East 22d st. Good reference given.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A good situation (permanent preferred) for a very competent and faithful seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting children's garments, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for three days at her present employers, No. 61 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 276 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Nurse that is capable of taking a baby from its birth. The best of City references given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 327 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as wet nurse in a private family; has left her baby, 3 months old; the best of reference. If required. Can be seen for three days at 472 4th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, and to assist with washing and ironing. Best City reference given. Apply at at No. 36 East 18th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress; a good plain sewer. City references. Call, for two days, at No. 8 Boorman-place, West 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE family, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 St. Mark's-place.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to secure a good situation for two sisters; one as first-class cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and the other as waitress. Both perfectly understand their business. Can be seen at their present employer's, and best City references given. Inquire at No. 81 East 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE GERMAN Protestant girls of high respectability—two for general Housework, and one as chambermaid, who can sew and do fine washing and ironing; also, by several Protestant English Irish and other girls, of the most reliable habits, situations in good families in City and country. Can be seen at the Broadway agency, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. J. DICKENS, Proprietor, successor to Morris Colbert.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, also the training and breaking them to the saddle; has the very best City and country reference; has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; no objection to the country or any place to live in. Call at Mr. Campbell's, No. 70 13th-av., or address W. E. B., or Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for W. E. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to either City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer's advantage. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer as to capability and character. Address COACHMAN Box No 205 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Also, the breaking and training of young horses; is willing and obliging. Can give the highest City and country references, as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Address J. M., box 79 bleecker-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; would be willing to work in the garden and make himself generally useful round the place; has three years' good character from his last place. Address J. M., at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman; he is not afraid of work; is a sober, steady man, and a good careful driver; has no objection to the country; can produce good reference. A note addressed to JAMES MCELROY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he understands his business well; has no objection to go to the country; he can be well recommended by his last employer, where he has lived for two years and a-half. Address E. M., at Morris', grocery store, corner University-place and 12th-st., for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man without a family, who has lived in this country for 20 years; can refer to any gentleman who he has lived with, in the most respectable in this country; need not mention what his qualifications are until there is an interview, which is of the highest class. A note addressed to T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT man wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches, and will be highly recommended by his present employer with whom he has lived the last four years and leaves in consequence of his breaking up house in this City. Can be seen at 107 9th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, is still fly temperate; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man who understands his business; has lived four years with his last employer; best reference given. No objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No 189 Broadway, or No 197 Water-st., near Fulton, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man of temperate habits and long experience; he has lived in the most respectable families in England and New-York; has several years' reference from his last place. Hours be seen at No. 138 Bowery, in the clothing store, to day and to morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man of long experience in this country and Europe. He thoroughly understands his business in all its departments, and will give the very first of city references as to capability, sobriety and industry. Address addressed to G. R. M., Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A steady, active single young man; prefers to go to the country; is not afraid to work, and will be found a useful man; excellent City references, if wanted and required. Can be seen at Wilson's livery stable, 101st-st., University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and will be found civil and obliging; has no objection to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen, or address B. W., No. 213 Broadway, in the store, for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single young man of steady habits, understanding the flower and fruit department; can take care of cow and carriage if required. Call or address J. D., Box No 219 *Times* Office from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., with good reference for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses. The best of City references from his present employer. Address E. M., No. 191 Broadway, Mr. Cockcroft's harness store.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A respectable French Protestant man; has good City reference from his employer; is handy and knows; will make himself generally useful in the country. Apply or call at No 295 4th av, near 22d st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A LAW office by a young man 17 years of age. Has had some experience in an office in this City; writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Address J. W. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A genteel private family, by a steady, single man, who understands his business well; has the best City references. Address O. P., No. 899 Broadway, in the chemist's store, near 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION, by a temperate, steady, and trustworthy man; understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his present employer with whom he has lived the last four years and leaves in consequence of his breaking up house in this City. Can be seen at 107 9th-st., for 2 days.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Favorita.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Mesalliance.

WALLACK'S THEATER—Don Cesar de Bazan—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gotham—Ponco—Our Gal.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O Nolan's Visa—Object of Interest—Master Humphrey's Clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The State's Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Railroad, Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East, for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland mail, St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, April 30, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, April 16, arrived here last evening. Her advices have been briefly anticipated by a dispatch from the Canada at St. Johns, from Galway, on the 18th. The news, thus received in detail, is strengthened in its belligerent character. France is found disposed to meet any of the conditions proposed by Austria as the basis of a Peace Congress, and hastens with redoubled assiduity her preparations for war. The hope of peace appears to be quite abandoned both at Vienna and at Paris. It suits the purposes of the British Ministry and of the London speculators, to assume the existence of warlike chances, which are unperceived on the continent.

Advices from Utah to the 2d of April confirm the telegraphic reports of serious disturbances in the Territory. The immediate cause of the recent outbreak seems to have been the act of Judge Cradlebaugh, of the United States District Court, in requesting the assistance of the troops to enforce the laws. Governor Cumming issued a proclamation on the 27th March, censuring this proceeding of the Judge. The Judge retorted in open Court, on the following day, by declaring the falsity of the Governor's statements. An extra of the Deseret *News*, of the 26 April, announces an unsuccessful scratch of a Company of United States Dragoons for some criminals, who had been effectually concealed by the Mormons.

The Mexican mails by the *Cotton-sailor* at New-Orleans reached here yesterday. The news has been partially superseded by the arrival of the *Tennessee*, announced by telegraph. We give details of interest.

Señor Mata was, yesterday, formally presented to the President by Secretary Cass as the representative of the Liberal Government in Mexico. In presenting his credentials, he made a formal address, in which he conveyed the sentiments of friendship and high regard which the Constitutional Government and the people of Mexico felt for the United States, and assured the President of a sincere desire to promote a closer intimacy between the two countries. In reply, the President said that the Government and people of the United States regarded with the deepest concern the events transpiring in Mexico, and desired the establishment of such relations as would enable the two countries to live on terms of peace and good neighborhood. He also expressed his gratification that the Constitutional Government had triumphed over Miramon. The interview was of a highly gratifying character.

The *Empire City*, from Havana, April 21, arrived yesterday. The news is but one day later, and lacks importance.

A considerable rise in the Potomac River has damaged the works of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to such an extent as to render it probable that the coal-trade through that channel must be very seriously interfered with for some time to come. Several of the dams are badly washed, and a heavy slide has occurred at one point. It is impossible to estimate the whole damage until the freshet subsides.

A strike among the brick-yard laborers has taken place in St. Louis, which has assumed a serious character, rendering necessary the interference of the military. On Wednesday a skirmish took place between the laborers and the police, which resulted in the wounding of several of the laborers and two of the policemen. Further trouble was likely to occur.

The Quarantine and Sanitary Convention held two sessions yesterday—both very interesting and well attended. The morning was given to discussing the merits of Quarantine systems. There was a disposition, on the part of some speakers, to the policy—and to that the elaborate report of the Committee appointed last year leaned—of abandoning all Quarantine, and relying entirely upon the sanitary police of cities to prevent visitations of yellow fever, but this was finally voted down—the whole report being recommitted, with instructions to strike out every radical paragraph. The evening was devoted to considering the draft of a Code of Health Laws. The Convention meets again to-day, and this evening dine, as guests of the City, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Yesterday morning another death was added to the list of fatal casualties produced by the use of fluid lamps. Miss Matilda Sawyer, a young lady, who boarded in Sixth street, was fatally burned at 2 A. M. yesterday, by the explosion of a can of camphene while she was filling a lamp with the wicks lighted. She was shortly to be married, and at the time of the accident was sitting up making her wedding garments.

Three men, known by the names of Charles Radcliffe, Wm. Bellinger and Harry Holmes—all being well known to the Police—have been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the gold-dust swindle upon Mr. Taylor, a leading Chatham-street broker, several weeks since. Mr. Taylor was inveigled out of $4,500 in cash, and received therefor about three ounces of genuine gold dust and several pounds of brass filings. The examination in the case is in progress before Justice Welsh, the accused meantime being detained in custody to await the result.

In the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, John Lynch and Ellen Lynch were tried for the manslaughter of Wm. F. Baker, on the 24th of January, at No. 500 Pearl-street. There was but one witness for the prosecution—the mistress of the deceased, and sister of the male defendant. Her evidence was very unsatisfactory, and the jury, on the case being submitted to them, immediately rendered a verdict of acquittal. All the parties were in the lowest walk of life, and the affair was the consequence of a disgraceful drunken squabble.

The Nassau Water Celebration in Brooklyn yesterday was a very grand affair, and passed off with great *éclat*. The proceedings during the day were long and imposing, and the fireworks in the evening extremely brilliant. It is said that Hoffman's nose crossed the Brooklyn ferries yesterday, by addition to the usual travel.

The sales of Cotton yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 12c. ₩ lb. Flour was moderately pressed and prices declined 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. Grain was less active. Pork was more freely offered, and purchasers at easier prices. Lard was heavy. Beef was in good demand. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Naval Stores, and Linseed Oil. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Tract Society.—We have received and shall publish to-morrow morning a correspondence between Daniel Lord, Hiram Ketchum, Esq. and several others, and the Rev. R. S. Cook, concerning the financial management of the American Tract Society. Mr. Cook's letter is very long and relates principally to the economy and general advantages of what is known as the *colportage* system of operations. The exposition is very full and will doubtless be read with satisfaction by all who are interested in the affairs of the Society.

The Mormon Troubles Again.

It seems at present extremely probable that Mr. Buchanan will bequeath the Mormon difficulties unsettled to his successor, though when he came into office, the final pacification of that obstreperous Territory was to have been one of the glories of his Administration. The Mormon grand juries will not find bills of indictment, and the Mormon petty juries will not convict persons guilty of crimes and misdemeanors, and the witnesses who appear and testify are liable to persecution and even violence. Even the Courts are exposed to intimidation, and justice is administered under the protection of bayonets. Governor Cumming has indignantly denounced General Johnston, and Judge Cradlebaugh has indignantly denounced Governor Cumming, and a collision between the troops and the Mormons at Provo is considered imminent;—in short, the subject is about as uninviting a subject as ever was handled by either President or Cabinet.

What the Government can do with an unruly population, who make no secret of their contempt both for the common law and the statutes at large, it is not very easy to say. As long as it is absolutely necessary that the people themselves should administer the law, and it is manifest the only law they recognize is one which the Courts do not recognize, the question of how the Government is to be carried on is one which is certainly involved in some obscurity. If it were possible to place Utah under a military administration at once—regulate the local affairs by decisions delivered from the drum-head—the matter would become very simple; but such a ready expedient is not now within Mr. Buchanan's reach. "The march of empire," agreeable an object of contemplation as it sometimes is, has its unpleasant side, and occasionally entails inconveniences; and no greater was ever entailed upon any growing empire than that entailed on us by the necessity it placed us under of admitting Mormons to the rights of fellow-citizenship. Constitutional government is unquestionably a very fine thing, but its value greatly depends upon the creed and character of the people who live under it. If we annexed Turkey to-morrow, Turkey would unquestionably be a very valuable possession—a magnificent commercial position; but if we tried to govern the country by our laws through the instrumentality of Turks, we should find it any thing but an agreeable ward. A United States Judge charging a grand jury of beys and mudirs upon the illegality of polygamy, and requesting them to find a bill against an imaum for indulging in two wives, would be a very laughable spectacle as even the Judge himself, unless extraordinarily deficient in humor, would speedily perceive. It would cause him still greater hilarity to be compelled to impanel a petty jury of Mussulman farmers to award damages to a rajah for assault and battery at the hands of a cadi, and expound to them the common law touching torts. This would certainly be a very droll performance, and would afford Christendom a good deal of merriment at our expense, and yet this is very nearly similar to the course we are pursuing at Utah. The Mormons are more familiar, both from early education and in various other ways, with our jurisprudence and mode of government than Turks could be; but, like the Turks, they are irreconcileably hostile to both one and the other, and, like the Turks, acknowledge another law than ours as the sole rule of right, and as affording for a believer the sole remedy for wrongs. In short, to ask Christian citizens of the United States to settle in Utah, with no better protection for life and property than is afforded by the common law administered by Mormons, is somewhat like asking them to colonize Kurdistan, in full reliance on the integrity of Kurd juries.

The whole thing—the whole machinery of justice we have established in Utah—is an absurd farce, and we all know it. We know perfectly well that no sincere Mormon will administer our laws, and we know, also, that there is no sincere Mormon who does not feel it to be his duty to obstruct their execution and bring them into contempt. We have no right to place United States Judges in such a ridiculous position as that in which those whom we have sent to Mormondom are placed, and we have no right to place either our Governors or the troops in the position of being obliged to protect themselves from public odium at the expense of their duty. If we cannot govern Utah in the regular and constitutional way, it would be far better to let it alone.

Another Judicial Conflict.

Bushnell, the first one tried of the thirty-seven Oberlin rescuers, has been convicted in the United States District Court at Cleveland, of violating the Fugitive Slave Law, and pending his sentence, application is made to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a *habeas corpus*, directed to the United States Marshal having Bushnell in custody, commanding him to have his prisoner before the said Court at Columbus. The parties who applied for the writ expected that it would be granted as a matter of course, it being the usual practice to issue writs of *habeas corpus* upon *ex parte* application, all inquiry into the merits of the case being deferred until the writ is returned. But in this case a different method has been adopted. The Ohio Court, for some reason, declined granting the writ, but instead thereof entered a rule requiring the Marshal to appear and show cause why it should not issue. In accordance with the application it may be reasonable to infer from these premises and from other facts and circumstances that the Court will finally see cause to refuse the granting of a *habeas corpus* in the case.

The question of jurisdiction involved in this proceeding came up in the case of Booth in Wisconsin a few years ago. Like Bushnell, he was under conviction in the District Court of the United States, awaiting sentence. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin granted a *habeas corpus*, under which Booth was taken from the custody of the Marshal and liberated.

Under a writ of error the proceedings of the Wisconsin Supreme Court were brought up before the national tribunal, which pronounced its decision on the 7th of last month. It was held, all the Judges on the Bench concurring, that when a person is in the custody of an officer of the United States, a State may, indeed, issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the officer holding in custody the person in question must make return to the writ, so far as to show that he holds him under a precept of the United States Court, but no further; and that thereupon the power of the State Court is at an end. Neither the formality nor the validity of the process, nor the constitutionality of the act under which that process issues, can, after such return, be inquired into either upon a writ of *habeas corpus* from a State tribunal, or upon any other State process.

Such was the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court pronounced as late as the 7th ultimo, and the Supreme Court of Ohio has, as yet, shown no disposition to disregard it. The public will, however, await with interest its further action. Bushnell's friends rely upon having him liberated, as Booth was. Ohio has the physical power to gratify them. But it is by no means certain that she will see fit to exercise it.

Massachusetts Law and Liquor.

When it was announced, some months since, that two individuals in Massachusetts, bearing to each other the close relation of man and wife, had deliberately assaulted a place used for the sale of liquors, and had utterly demolished the appurtenances thereof, readers naturally inquired if the act were in accordance with Massachusetts law. The despoiled owner of the property, not unnaturally, felt inclined to put a similar query, and did put it, through the summary process of the Courts. The aggrieved party was Mr. James Brown; the defendents, upon whom fell the burden of proving that they had done a lawful deed, were Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Perkins. The locality in which the scene occurred was the quiet town of Rockport. The case, having been brought to trial, was decided in favor of the despoilers of Mr. Brown's goods. Chief-Justice Shaw held that a grog-shop was "a common nuisance," that a nuisance may be legally abated by any citizen, and that Perkins and wife did no wrong in waging war upon the rumseller. The ruling in this case, which might otherwise have served for a precedent, has been suddenly reversed by the Supreme Court of the State, sitting in full bench. The Court oversets the decision of Judge Shaw, on the grounds that spirituous liquors are not of themselves a common nuisance; that it is not lawful for any and all parties to abate any nuisance, however common; that the constitutional provision which directs that no man's property shall be taken from him without compensation remains imperative, unless the judgment of his peers pronounce that that property is held by an illegal tenure; and that the right of private abatement can be admitted only in extreme cases, where the individual is personally affected thereby. On these grounds, the verdict for the defendants was set aside, and a new trial ordered.

It appears to be decided, therefore, that liquor-selling, *per se*, is not a nuisance within the meaning of the law, even in Massachusetts. Hence, the demolition of a grog-shop, though morally an act which seems virtuous to the eye of the ultra-prohibitionist, is legally an infringement of the rights of property, and, as such, punishable as a misdemeanor. The particular case which gave rise to these rulings and counter-rulings occasioned a stir at the time of its occurrence. The precedent set by Mr. Perkins and his wife was regarded as a movement of such excellent character that it found ready imitators, and the possession of a stock of good liquor by any seller in New-England became a possession of very uncertain value. The decision of the full Bench restores the liquor dealers of that temperate section to the enjoyment of their full privileges as traders. It is, perhaps, well as it is; for the fact is certain that the morals of a community gain nothing by displays of intemperate zeal.

The New Game Law.

Whoever eats roast venison and currant jelly between the last days of January and July, delights his palate with a forbidden viand—unless his butcher can prove that the carcase came from outside the limits of the Empire State. Such is the substance of the last law that was enacted by the late Legislature. The Game Law had an eventful history during the session. Two acts were introduced, one by Mr. Conkling, of New-York, the other by Mr. Hall, of Essex, and both were severely handled in Committee of the Whole. Being sent to a Standing Committee, both were killed, and in lieu a third substituted—the offspring of Major Scolfield, of the famous Walton Club. Within a fortnight of the end of the session this was passed through the Assembly and sent to the Senate, where it was ruthlessly deprived of its enacting clause. But the Sportsmen's Club getting interested, it was fished up again and an entirely new act substituted in its place, and sent back to the Assembly. Just before Speaker Littlejohn delivered his final address, it was reported complete and the roll-call began. There was no time to call the absentees; but sixty-five votes were found, it was passed, sent to the Governor in all haste and signed at once. It provides that no person in this State shall kill any wild deer, partridge, quail, woodcock or snipe at any time during the months of February, March, April, May, June or July, under penalty of a $25 fine. To expose fresh venison for sale during the months named, is *prima facie* evidence that the salesman has violated the law unless he proves that it was killed before the commencement of the inhibited period, or that it came from some other State or country. It forbids any person from taking speckled or brook trout with nets, seines, weirs, baskets, spears or grapples, in any of our inland waters (Cayuga and Seneca, Crooked and Otsego Lakes excepted) between Sept. 15 and Feb. 15, under penalty of $25 fine. The law suits the sportsman, protects game, and does credit rather tardily to humanity.

Fourinins.

"Lands intersected by a narrow frith," when they cannot afford to "abhor each other," still may exhibit very different emotions touching the same institution. Our people are over nothing more obstreperously joyful than in the prospect of the early removal of our fountain in the Park,—that result being made sure by the insertion in the tax levy for 1859 of an appropriation for the extension of Beekman-street across the Park. Meanwhile, across the East River, two new fountains fast approach completion, which promise to be fine ornaments to Brooklyn. The large one in front of the City Hall obstructs the direct pathway of all who enter the Hall from Fulton-street. The great basin is almost finished, and in prospect it is the particular pride of the City of Churches. The other, placed at the junction of Division and Bedford avenues, is already a pretty composition of granite, brick and marble, and has evoked in place of lots vacant of everything but thistles, ash-heaps and a dilapidated engine-house, a fine row of brown-stone-fronted residences. Fountains in fiction are always refreshing. Their spray falling on the foreheads of dusty citizens, cools and comforts them. Moreover, they are a lively witness to the fact that the city they adorn is supplied with water and enjoys Water Commissioners. But when that truth is universally known, and property has advanced to its maximum in consequence, and especially when the dolphins are dry in the mouth from January to December, and the basin comes to be solely a depository for dust and all the minor nuisances, it is best to obliterate them and accommodate travel.

A Young Lady Burned to Death.—A young lady named Matilda Sawyer, a boarder in the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Holmes, at No. 183 Sixth-avenue, was burned to death at 2 A. M., yesterday. Her screams awakened nearly all the inmates of the house, but in the general confusion and uncertainty as to the room whence the screams emanated, it was some moments before the cause of the screaming was ascertained. On bursting open her door, the unfortunate girl was discovered lying on the floor in the agonies of death. In a few moments she died. Every shred of her clothing was consumed, and portions of the body were burned to a crisp. The bed-clothing and furniture were in flames. The remains which were so terribly burned that their recognition was impossible, were removed to the Eleventh Ward Station-house to await the Coroner's Inquisition. The deceased was only 19 years of age, and was to have been married in about a week. Her betrothed spent the previous evening with her, and had left only an hour or two before the accident. It is supposed that after retiring to her room, she commenced sewing upon her wedding garments, when, by some accident, the camphene lamp which she was using, was upset and scattered over her person. She was doubtless instantly enveloped in flames, as she died in less than five minutes after her screams were first heard.

Sale of Antioch College.—Antioch College was sold at public auction in Cincinnati on the 20th April. The *Gazette* says:

"The institution was bought for $40,000 by Mr. M. Cummings, of New-York, the agent of Francis A. Palmer, who had a heavy claim upon the College. He has, however, transferred it to its old friends, who will organize it northwith, free from debt, under a new charter, which secures its control to the "Christian Denomination" forever, and forbids the Corporation incurring debt."

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has appointed Professor Owen to the office of Sir Robert Reade's Lecturer for the year ensuing.

QUARANTINE AND SANITARY CONVENTION.

Third Annual Meeting—Second Day's Proceedings.

Is Quarantine a Humbug?—Interesting Debate.

The second day of the Sessions Quarantine Convention was still more interesting than the first. The lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons did not present a very crowded attendance at the hour of opening, (10 A. M.,) several carriage-loads of delegates having accepted the invitation to unite in the Brooklyn Water Celebration; but by 11 A. M. the attendance was large.

After receiving several tenders of hospitality, the Business Committee reported, through Dr. Jeffries, of Boston, the suggestion that the Quarantine Commissioners' Report be read, and its discussions of the second and third propositions submitted, be considered at once. In accordance with this suggestion, the first part of the report, comprising the "History of Quarantine," was read and adopted without debate. The second part was then read, and debated at length. The questions involved were the following: *Have Quarantines secured the object for which they were originally intended? If not, the reasons of their failure.* The report, without committing its authors to any very radical doctrine, leaned well to the side of the party that would abolish all Quarantine.

Dr. McNulty, of New-York, moved the adoption of this part of the report. He thought it only came short in one respect; he regretted it did not definitely advise the total abolition of Quarantine. The great need of our cities was a good, effective sanitary police. There was no more use in, or call for a Quarantine of infected vessels in our Lower Bay, than there was for the establishment of a Fire Department at High Bridge to protect down-town property. The yellow fever patients, whose presence was so much dreaded, he would remove directly from on ship-board to the hospital on Broadway, and never have a fear of yellow fever spreading from them.

Dr. Guthrie, of Memphis, Tenn., called attention to the fact that Quarantine might be of great service in one climate, and utterly useless in another. Until quarantine restrictions were relaxed, yellow fever never much troubled Memphis. In New-Orleans, the disease often originated. Quarantine could do little for those localities where it was a native, indigenous disease, but where it never occurred, except upon importation, Quarantine was absolutely necessary.

Dr. Tuthill had listened to the report with great attention, and found little in it to object to and very much to approve. It was able and suggestive and it rode the fence well. But if the radical opinions of Dr McNulty were veiled under any of its paragraphs, he should hesitate to vote for its adoption. This Convention should pause before indorsing any such sentiments, even by implication. Assembled from all parts of the seaboard, men of distinguished reputation in matters of this sort, if they give currency to a doubt as to the utility of Quarantine establishments, they might expect to see the non-professional public early clamoring for the removal of all Quarantine restrictions. Here especially commerce is king; and impatient of all that hinders its perfect freedom, it only asks the medical profession, the sanitary authorities, to tolerate the sentiment that Quarantine is unnecessary, and it will bring all its power to bear for the abolition of every ordinance or law that prohibits infected vessels from coming straight up to our wharves, breaking bulk and discharging cargoes directly on our bulkheads. That our Quarantine laws had been made unnecessarily stringent, and their enforcement unwisely oppressive, he granted. Still that they had saved Brooklyn and New-York from repeated epidemics must be admitted beyond a controversy. Sanitary Municipal regulations did not save Brooklyn from yellow fever two years ago, when starting at Bay Ridge it spread along the high land, and desolated the very best regulated part of the City. Yet it was directly traceable to the infected shipping, which, in violation of the laws, had come too near to the City. What then might have been expected if the infected vessels came directly up, and there were no barrier between the Metropolis and the pestilence? Dr. Garscon's statistics, prescribed on Wednesday, were intended to show how much more important sanitary regulations were than Quarantine, but they still more clearly proved how much Quarantine had done for us. In 25 years, Dr. G. said, we had lost 63,000 inhabitants from diseases engendered in the domicile, but in 50 years we had lost only 600 from yellow fever, against which mostly we erect our Quarantine barriers. Who doubted that the statistics would have read very differently if we had been without any Quarantine?

Dr. Bell (of Brooklyn) said that instead of Quarantine being a protection to Brooklyn, it was the cause of the yellow fever there in 1856. Every case that occurred that memorable summer he could trace clearly to infected ships, goods, or employes—Quarantine badly maintained was the cause of the epidemic. Moreover the fever was confined to those parts of Kings county which were sandy, hot, and wet, and stopped when it reached the paved streets.

Dr. Elisha Harris (late Marine Physician) thought that imperfect as it was, Quarantine had repeatedly prevented New-York from being swept by pestilence. The present system was indeed exceedingly deficient. Each new Health Officer, generally selected from the rural districts, with far less reference to his acquaintance with the diseases he is to combat, than with the methods of political advancement, though he studies his fees more than anything else, upon his arrival produces a budget of whims and opinions upon yellow fever. And whoever is shrewd enough to secure the berth is generally smart enough to secure the enactment of such laws as will embody his theories. Hence the curious hodge-podge that our Quarantine code presents. From the days of good old Dr. Barry, who was always ready to go to Albany to look after some appropriations to the St. Regis Indians, but always ready to come back again, so soon as his pocket was full of new health laws, it had always been the custom of our Health Officers each to add his quota to the code. The system that results out of this compilation of crudities is arbitrary, inconsistent, more than barbarous—it is oppressive. Two features of our system are right—it is right to detain infected vessels away from the City, and it is right to detain infected goods until they have been thoroughly ventilated, and until after a heavy frost in the Fall. But this last feature is never now-a-days insisted on. No political party could afford to abolish the lighterage system by which the Health Office secures a good portion of its fees, and under which, now, goods are taken directly from the infected vessel, and before any ventilation has been insured, transferred to Brooklyn. Dr. Harris alluded to the anomalous history of the yellow fever in Brooklyn, which scourged the best-drained of lands, and wasted in mansions where everything that could be done was done to stay it; to the curious fact, too, that it broke out on Governor's Island, 4½ miles from where infected vessels were discharging cargo, and in the best ventilated upper rooms, where no fault could be found with the hygenic regulations of the quarters.

Dr. Alex. H. Stevens, of New-York, thought this was all pleasant talk, but it was away from the point. To make a point, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow fever has ever been conveyed from one person to another, it is the opinion of this Convention that the personal Quarantine of yellow fever cases may be safely abolished.

He felt sure that the proposition was true of yellow fever in New York; if any Southern delegate thought it untrue of it in his latitude he would like to hear from him, and he would amend his resolution. The fact of the non-contagion of yellow fever he thought he saw fairly proven in 1820. Dr. S. then told how it was the former custom in New-York to fence off the yellow fever when it broke out in the lower part of the City, and that into the infected district none were permitted to go. Patients were constantly conveyed out of the infected district, but they in no case conveyed the disease to others. This point gained, that personal contagion was impossible, we had it in our power greatly to mollify the restrictions of Quarantine at once.

Dr. Guthrie added the testimony of his experience to the statements of Dr. Stevens. He urged the adoption of the resolution.

Dr. Kemp, (of Maryland,) with great respect, suggested that the mooted question of contagion or non-contagion was not pertinent to this place and to this time.

Dr. Stevens was willing to table the resolution, temporarily, but before a final adjournment, he hoped the question would be candidly considered, so that the proposition might go out as a *res adjudicata*.

Dr. Guthrie wanted it as a finger board, to show the progress of the profession on this topic.

Dr. Stevens finally withdrew his resolution for the present.

Dr. Thompson (of Staten Island) saw that Dr. Harris indorsed the report, but he preferred to indorse Dr. Harris when he said, before the New-York Senate Committee, "It were well for the sanitary interests of the City of New-York, if to-day the whole Quarantine system were entirely abolished." He (Dr. A.) would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the system of Quarantine as hitherto obtaining in the Port of New-York has totally failed to effect its object; that all the restrictions necessary here are to detain vessels actually infected in an inhibited situation from April 1 to October 1. He regarded our present Quarantine as simply unnecessary, oppressive, and an intensifier of disease.

Dr. Van Buren inquired whether this Convention was purely local, or a national affair.

Dr. Baldwin (of New-Jersey) said that the mistake of the report lay in considering yellow fever as the only disease that ought to be quarantined. But Quarantine prevented, or ought to prevent, the importation and spread of small-pox, ship-fever and typhus. He had seen much of ship-fever in New-Jersey which was imported by emigrant ships to New-York, and thence spread over all the vicinity. This, and the arguments of Dr. Bell, proved only that Quarantine was not rigidly enough maintained—certainly not that none was necessary.

Dr. Kemp read from the proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia the propositions which had been adopted as a starting point, and this report was the result of their adoption.

Dr. Harris—Then the Convention did not lay a solid foundation for its labors. That platform presupposes that all Quarantines are to prevent the same diseases. But there are four different diseases that we quarantine against. We want to know what measures can be taken against the importation of each,—and it was the mistake of the report that it treated of only the preventives against yellow fever.

Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, suggested that Quarantine was a suing with two ends. If we pull only at this end—only legislate for the port of arrival—we half do the work. This Convention should consider the whole field—deliberate with reference to the regulations necessary at the port of exportation as well as of arrival.

The President ruled Dr. Anderson's resolution out of order.

Mayor Robman, of Providence, moved to submit the whole report to the Business Committee—but as it had already been there. (As Dr. Jeffries, of Boston, informed him) this was withdrawn.

Mr. Nelson (of the Chamber of Commerce) was no Doctor, knew nothing about yellow fever—but with a respect he thought this Quarantine was a humbug. Last season a ship of his went to Boston, having lost two of her crew with yellow fever. She was detained two days, and then discharged her cargo, yet no harm came of it. If she had come here, she would have been detained below for weeks, greatly increasing the expense, and he believed with no additional safety to the port. He said he sat once in front of the Staten Island Hospital, and noting a poor sailor fellow, whom he supposed to be suffering from yellow fever, he asked him if that was the case. The sick man answered, "No; he had a sore leg. But the doctors had taken him to the Yellow-fever Hospital, and thought he had this yellow fever, until after a day or two he told them that it was only a sore leg he had, and then they let him out. [Laughter.]

Dr. Jeffries asked if there was any gentleman present who could honestly say that Quarantine had accomplished what it professed to do? He certainly could not. The report was conservative.

Dr. Jones, of New-York, wanted to fetch the discussion back to the start, and to a point. The question was taken on the adoption of the second part of the report, and it was adopted.

The third part of the Committee's report was next read by Dr. Bell. Dr. Gibson decidedly objected to one paragraph in this part which says, "the Committee carefully confesses that it knows of no existing system of Quarantine that can be esteemed correct in theory, or calculated to secure any beneficial result in practice." Other portions were equally objectionable and incorrect.

Dr. Guthrie took the same ground.

Dr. Gibson resumed, and by statistics proved that New-York had only been saved from yellow fever by Quarantine. For 34 years prior to 1800, we had 17 visitations of yellow fever. In the 34 years subsequent to that date, (when first anything like an effectual Quarantine was established,) we had only two visitations.

Dr. Stevens—But since then we have introduced Croton water.

Dr. Gibson—But Croton water don't prevent yellow fever, nor does drainage. Dr. G. proceeded at some length to argue the value of Quarantine to us—explaining lucidly why, under the New-Orleans theory of yellow fever causes, we had not suffered it as an epidemic when it was introduced.

Mayor Roman cautioned the Convention, in view of the effect it would have on Boards of Health, suspected as they always are to the pressure from Commerce, not hastily to indorse the radical doctrines of the report.

Dr. Watkins of Troy, followed in the same strain.

Dr. James Wood said the literature on the subject would not justify the doctrines of the report, and moved to recommit the whole of it (including the parts already acted on) to the Committee responsible for it, with instructions to report it complete and free from its radicalisms, to-day—which Dr. Kemp, one of the Committee, confessed he had assented to in haste. This motion was carried, and at 3 P. M. the Convention adjourned to meet again at 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening was occupied from 7½ to 10½ P. M., discussing the points of a draft of a sanitary code for cities, which was reported by Dr. Henry G. Clarke, of Boston, by appointment of the Baltimore Convention. Some objection was made to adopting the code, on the ground that it could not possibly be made to fit all States and cities. Dr. Jedediah Miller thought that every legislature had the ability to draft its own laws—the function of this body was to suggest the principles to which all codes should conform in certain respects. Gen. Wetmore eloquently urged the necessity of some sanitary legislation—but this code, admirable as it was in its suggestions, would not furnish the necessary legislation for New-York. Dr. Kemp objected to those features which intrusted to the State a supervision of the sanitary affairs of cities. Being interrogated he outlined the plan of Baltimore's sanitary regulations. The State empowers the City to protect its own health in its own way. The Board of Health consists of three men, all physicians, but not of necessity such. The city physician and Commissioner of Health (both members of the Board) are required to survey the whole city every two weeks or so. There is a Policeman in each Ward specially enabled to enter every domicile on fixed days and report its condition, the state of its yard, cellar and outhouses to the Board; a health warden and a vaccine physician for each Ward also report daily, and the Board has full power to compel all places to be disinfected, nuisances to be removed, &c.

This subject is to be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock. The invitation to a dinner given by the City, to delegates, at the Metropolitan, this evening, was accepted, but the invitation to visit the Islands declined for lack of time.

ONE DAY LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Celebration of Holy Week.

The *Empire City*, Captain S. P. Griffin, left New-Orleans at 6 A. M. on the 20th, and entered Havana harbor at sunrise on the 23d, where she found the Company's steamer *Moses Taylor*, last from Aspinwall, and coaling. The *Moses Taylor* left three hours later for New-York. The *Empire City* left on the 24th, arriving at this port yesterday morning.

Business, at a stand still during Holy Week, awaited on tip-toe the close of solemnities at this 10 A. M. of our arrival, and as the morning wore on and the hour approached an unnatural stillness pervaded the air, and Havana seemed the city of the seven sleepers. Many of the shops were closed, not a *volante* had been seen in the streets for the previous fifty hours, they were taboed by the authorities, and, in consequence of the heavy rain of the night previous, the streets were in a wretched condition.

The ebb of strangers continues, and will soon drain the hotels to their Summer level.

The authorities are keeping watch and ward for the coming fillibusters, who will scarcely prove a surprise party at this late date. They have swept the threshing floor for their reception; it is scarcely doubtful who will pay the piper.

The *Empire City* has experienced pleasant weather since noon of the 23d, at which hour she left Havana. On the 26th, at 11 A. M., lat. 26° 21' N., lon. 79° 59' W., passed bark *D. Jex*, bound North; also, 27th, 7½ A. M., passed bark *Flamy Cloud*, with head of main topmast gone, lat. 37° 25' N., lon. 74° 37' W.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Charleston, Thursday, April 28.

The steamship *Isabel* brings Havana and Key West advices of the 25th inst.

Sugars were steady and unchanged at Havana. Molasses was declining; Clayed 3⅞@3¾ reals; Muscovado 4⅛@4¾ reals. Freights dull.

Exchange on London, sixty days, 12@12¼ per cent. premium; on New-York, sixty days, par to ¼ premium.

The Observance of Good Friday and other Church Festivals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Allow me, Sir, to make a few observations with reference to an omission which I observed in your issue of last Saturday, as well as on former occasions. Under your caption of "City Intelligence" you state, as you have repeatedly done during several past years, that "Good Friday was observed generally, yesterday, by the Catholics and Episcopalians. Divine service was celebrated at the usual hours in all the Churches of these denominations." Even the Unitarians are named as having commemorated the day. The omission to which I refer, and which is, of course, unintentional, regards a consecration of Christians, which, though very numerous, is very unobtrusive, and makes no efforts to force itself upon public notice. But it is well known to all who are conversant with ecclesiastical affairs, that there is not a Church in Christendom more strictly observant of the grand and solemn festivals which commemorate the momentous facts of Christianity, those glorious events which form the historical basis of the Christian faith, than the Evangelical Lutheran Church, both here and in Europe. This mother-church of the Reformation has immensely increased in this country during a number of years past, and is represented in this City and its suburbs by at least twelve distinct congregations and their churches, while many more are to be found in the vicinity. Under these circumstances, and considering that no Church more strictly observes, by solemn religious exercises, the great Christian festivals, I have repeatedly been pained by observing in your notices of these celebrations, the omission of the Church of my Fathers, and to which I myself belong. I am entirely persuaded that this omission can have arisen only from inadvertence and want of information, and I venture to send you these few lines only because I feel well assured that, being better informed, you will not hereafter forget us, but rectify, when you notice, at their respective seasons, the celebrations of the Christian festivals.

Respectfully yours. GERMANICUS.

Personal.

The soldiers employed in the Charlestown Navy-yard have presented to Commodore Stringham a handsome gold headed cane, valued at $50. It was made from a piece of the old *Constitution*. The head is of solid gold, neatly chased, and inscribed with the words, "Presented to Commodore Stringham, United States Navy."

The Rev. Mr. Hopworth, of the Church of the Unity, in Boston, has accepted the invitation to preach the election sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at its next anniversary.

Judge Shillbeck, of Newport, Ky., is in jail to answer a charge of felony, in aiding a prisoner to escape.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of Senor Mata as Mexican Minister—His Address and the President's Reply.

Washington, Thursday, April 28.

This afternoon Señor Mata was formally presented to the President by Secretary Cass. In delivering the letter which accredits him as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to the Government of the United States, he conveyed to the President, at the same time, the sentiments of friendship and high regard which the Constitutional Government, as well as the people of Mexico, entertain for him and for the citizens of this great republic. Señor Mata continuing, said:

"The first, and certainly the most gratifying of my duties in the act of presenting myself to Your Excellency, in my official character, is to assure you of the sincere desire which I have to draw into closer unity the relations of your Excellency's Government and those of the Government of my own country. The centre by which I am actuated in that of contributing to the extent of my ability to the development of the interests of both countries, and the hope which I cherish is that the two Republics, already united by common principles and like interests, will become daily more so, until they shall have held up to the world the glorious evidences of two nations connected by bonds of perfect brotherhood. It is peculiarly gratifying to me, Mr. President, to have it in my power to be able to present to your Excellency on this occasion the well deserved tribute of my profound respect for your person, and to give expression to the fervent wishes which I entertain for the advancing march of the people of the United States, under your Excellency's wise administration

THE BROOKLYN WATER CELEBRATION.

Immense Turn-out of the People.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Procession, Speeches, Fireworks, &c.

Yesterday there was a steady stream of people pouring into Brooklyn from New-York by way of the various ferries. Those who had the whole day at their disposal went over early in the morning, and many others, who had not the entire day at command, postponed their departure until evening, when they hoped to see the private and public buildings sparkling with transparencies, and the square in front of the City Hall brilliant with fire-works. The number of strangers crowding the streets; the lengthy procession, composed of firemen, soldiers, tradesmen and those from abroad who had assembled to honor the occasion, and more than all the event which the pageant celebrated—the introduction of water into the city—all combined to render yesterday an epoch in the history of Brooklyn. Early in the morning a detachment of 500 Metropolitan policemen invaded the city, and distributed themselves through the various Wards to check any disturbance which might arise, and to be on the look-out for rogues. Happily, their services were not specially needed. A few general facts will set forth the magnitude of the display better than any elaborate statement. No special attempt was made at decorating either private or public buildings. Flags of all varieties were lavishly displayed on the shipping and on many of the stores throughout the city. The procession was estimated to be five miles in length. First were the Fifth Brigade, comprising the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventieth and Seventy-second regiments. The second division was made up of Governor MORGAN and staff, and other invited guests, the Orator of the day, and the Common Council of Brooklyn, mostly in open barouches. Firemen composed the third division. Their display was unusually fine, although but about two-thirds of the Department was out, and the visiting companies had returned home, with the exception of two. A distinguishing feature of the division was three steem fire engines. Trades composed the fourth, fifth and sixth divisions. Among them were one hundred ice-men, equipped with implements used in the trade. It formed in Bedford-avenue; right resting on Myrtle avenue, and moved at 12 o'clock, passing through Bedford-avenue. Near Morton-street the citizens had erected a triumphal arch, at a cost of about $1,000, under the direction of Alderman SCHOLES. It was 48 feet wide, by 30 feet 6 inches high. On the top was a figure of Neptune, and on each corner of the arch a hydrant and hose. On each side a shield enclosing the names of the Water Commissioners, Engineers and Contractors. A large eagle occupied the centre of the arch. At the westerly side was a stand occupied by a band of music. Opposite, on a similar stand, were seated 75 misses, dressed in white, blue and pink sashes, and wreaths of natural flowers about their heads. As the head of the procession reached this point, the Grand Marshal, Major General DURYEA, President of the Water Works, Mr. WALL and the Orator of the Day were presented with wreaths of flowers by the young ladies. Boquets were thrown by them to the Committee of Arrangements and Engineers.

Upon a wreath being presented to Mr. WALL MACHA HENDERSON, about 11 years old, stepped forward and delivered an address written by Miss SARA HAMILTON, both of the Lee-avenue Sabbath School.

During the passage of the procession the children on the stand sang several songs. From Bedford-avenue the procession passed into Fifth-street, through Fifth to South Fourth-street, to Ninth, to Grand, to Bedford-avenue, to Myrtle-avenue, to Clinton-avenue, through Fulton-avenue to the City Hall.

The avenues centreing at the City Hall were more or less crowed all day long. People began to assemble at as early an hour as that named for the starting of the procession, willing to sacrifice time to obtain a respectable stand-point from which to view proceedings. Windows facing the square in front of the Hall were, of course in demand. Five, and even as high as ten dollars were offered for the use of single windows for the day. Enterprising speculators, who had more regard for the half dollars of the people than for their lives, erected precarious looking structures, dignified with the name of platforms, on which seats were rented at fifty cents and a dollar each. There seemed to be no great rush of customers to these places, and it was fortunate that such was the fact, as overcrowding them must have resulted in some disaster. As the day wore on vacant windows were filled; people who had been avoiding the crowd by remaining in the by-streets gradually came up into the square, and by the time the procession came its appearance the scene was brilliant and animated in the extreme. Little boys, who had been drinking Ridgewood every five minutes during the day, stopped experimenting with the hydrants; the fountains, which had been bubbling up coyly, threw a higher and a higher and a stronger stream; the mock buzzas which had greeted the appearance of every cart, wagon or horseman, grew earnest and hearty, and a unanimous display of white handkerchiefs was made on all sides as the head of the procession came into sight. It was precisely 3 o'clock when the policemen, who acted as pioneers of the line, passed the City Hall. Going around the fountain, it turned into Court-street, thus giving spectators at this point a double view. One hour and a quarter after the head of the procession had passed and been forgotten, it took every one by surprise by reappearing in Fulton-street, having performed the prescribed round, going up Court street to Presiident, through President to Henry, down Henry to Fulton, thence back to the City Hall. Passing into Myrtle-avenue, to avoid confusion, it was disbanded. Half an hour afterwards the last of the procession appeared, having occupied an hour and three quarters in passing the City Hall. In the mean time the wind had blown the spray from the fountain directly toward the platform which had been erected for the speaker, making the intervening space a complete mud-puddle. Men brought on canvass to extemporize a covering with which to protect the dignitaries who were expected to occupy the stage. While they were attempting to draw it over the slim supports one of them gave way, and the man who happened to be on top was precipitated headlong to the stage, a distance of about eight feet. Nothing broke his fall, and it seemed a miracle that no bones were broken. His lips and nose were badly cut, but no serious injuries seemed to have been inflicted. The crowd waited patiently for the orator to make his appearance, but for some reason unknown to them he did not come. It was surmised that he premature publication of the oration in an evening paper of the previous day had obviated all necessity for its delivery. On inquiry it came out that a collation had been served up in the City Hall to the invited guests, and that they with a select few had retired to the Committee Chamber where the oration was to be delivered. No public notice was given of the change in the programme. Alderman KALBFLEISCH presided, and introduced the orator, RICHARD G. HAMILTON, Esq. Mr. H. sketched the history of the introduction of water, touching upon the various struggles which preceded the final accomplishment of the work, and deprecating mentioning the question with politics in any way. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he sat down three cheers besides a unanimous vote of thanks were given him.

After the ode which was prepared for the occasion had been sung by Mr. STEIN, there were vociferous calls for various gentlemen, but Alderman KALBFLEISCH stated that Ex-Mayor TRAVERS would rise some remarks.

Mr. TRAVERS said that it was a long time since he was connected with the City of Brooklyn. Then there were very few avenues or streets such as there are now. At that time, however, in 1835-'36 and '37, he foresaw that vast improvements must be made in the city in a few years. Where this City Hall stood now was then thought to be too far out of town to be a proper location for such a structure. It was finally confirmed to erect it there and the building is inside the centre of the City. It was proposed as early as ten months for works for water, but nothing official was done. Ex-Mayor TRAVERS expressed his great gratification that the work had been so well and successfully accomplished. In conclusion, he expressed it as his firm belief that the population of Brooklyn, from the relation which it bore to New-York would increase in a more rapid ratio than that of the latter city.

Ex-Mayor TRAVERS having been given three applauded and cheers, the Mayor of Richmond, Virginia, came forward.

He desired to tender profound acknowledgments for having allowed him the honor of witnessing what he had seen. [Applause.] Should he come to his judgment instead of his feelings, he should keep silent, but he could not forget where he was, and whence he came. Time has existing ar tones from his own family, and a few hours had brought him to the place where he then stood. The same constellation which was over him in Virginia was over him here. [Applause.] It was a silent and a shocking but unfailing lesson of people of different States, that which there could be no prospective. Three cheers were here given for "Old Virginia." In interpreting the meaning of the instrumentality present, and the speaker, it means that the rights of the people of one State and be those of the people of another. [A voice, "That's the doctrine."] When he crossed the line of New-York State, he became a citizen of that State, and had a right to address its people as fellow-citizens. Standing as he did between Brooklyn and Richmond, he could claim a citizenship from both. [Great applause.] Time, pending, has proved immensely to the honor which had been thrown into his hands, and he was the proceedings.

He concluded by saying that if Old Dominion should send back to Virginia the best young man he could find to claim her hand, Brooklyn had a great reputation for her material wealth and her beautiful Heights, but it only had the beauty of its women to recommend it, he would unhesitatingly claim the title of being the handsomest city in the Union. [Laughter, applause and three cheers for "Old Virginia."]

Mr. CORNMAN, a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, next spoke. He stated what were the deeds of ancient days connected with the scenes witnessed to-day. Their triumphant processions were to signalize the opening of cities and the distribution of Schuylkill; this well-built city has been to commemorate the uniting of the limpid stream of life. Mr. C. then spoke of the history of the Philadelphia Water Works. He concluded to say that they knew nothing of long-standing boundaries between States on such a commotion as this which they had met that afternoon. They had been told that opposition had been made to the great project which had been consummated that day, but, said he, we live in an age of advancement, and when we think anything must be done we go ahead in spite of the croaker, and if we fail we think we have done all in our power. That fountain in front of your Hall has washed out, with its streams, every particle of opposition. [Applause.] Boston is here to-day, Virginia is here, Washington is here, and there is not a spot to tarnish a single link of the chain that binds us together. [Applause.] It is a glorious idea that we can stand here and say, each one of us: "I am a citizen of the United States!" He returned sincere thanks on behalf of the delegation he represented for the honor which had been done them, and retired amid hearty applause.

Mayor ALLEN, of Hartford, was next introduced. He came to exchange congratulation with the citizens at Brooklyn on the completion of this great work. Prominent among the works of the present day, would be those of this character. It is impossible to estimate the advantages which will accrue to a city from such improvements. They had in Hartford works similar to these, and had watched the progress of these works onward and upward to public favor. As an investment, it had proved with them a profitable one. In Hartford, it would soon support itself, from the revenues of the water right, and they even anticipated the time when it would pay back the principal and interest of its cost. Then they hoped it might be free to every one. No prophetic inspiration is needed to foretell such an event as this. He asked leave to say that a citizen of Hartford had given the people of Brooklyn the means of raising the water to the required elevation by aid of steam engines. Mayor ALLEN concluded by congratulating the citizens of Brooklyn on the completion of their great work.

[Three cheers were given for the Mayor of Hartford.]

Alderman KALBFLEISCH asked whether any other deputations were present which desired to be heard. No one responding, Mr. STEIN volunteered to sing "The Star-spangled Banner."

Mr. TURNER, of Buffalo, and President of the Council, said a few words on behalf of the city he represented, returning thanks for the various kindnesses shown, and tendering congratulations.

The President of the Baltimore Council spoke to the same effect.

Mayor POWELL then thanked the various delegations present for the trouble they had taken in coming, many of them from great distances, to assist in celebrating this event; they felt under peculiar obligations, from the fact that they had been detained two days instead of one. Should any of the never stand in need of the help of the Brooklyn authorities, they might be confident that it would be cordially given.

It was then announced that the fireworks and transparencies were about to be displayed.

The celebration was continued until a late hour in the night. The fireworks and illumination attracted thousands of people to the city, and the streets were more crowded if anything, than during the day. The display in front of the City Hall was fine. The building was illuminated by 1,800 Chinese lanterns. The Station-houses, armories, engine-houses, and other public buildings throughout the city were similarly lighted. A large number of private residences were also illuminated. A fine display was made at the gas-office on Remsen-street, and at STRATTON'S & CHAPPEL'S, on Orange street. The demonstration afforded great satisfaction to participators and spectators.

OBITUARY.

The widow of Gen. Arthur O'Connor, daughter of the Marquis de Condorcet, has died in retirement on her estate, in France, where she has been interred in privacy. Her husband, the Irish rebel, was from Bandon, and was brother to Roger, who rented Dangan Castle from the Wellesleys, and who begat Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist, to whom the Norwich folks are erecting a statue. The dynasty is now extinct.

Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell died suddenly at his residence in Ireland, April 8. He participated in the battles of Corunna, Vittoria and Waterloo, and saw much active service in India. He was an intimate friend of the late General Havelock, and of Lord Clyde, Sir Harry Smith, Lord Gough, and other noble and gallant veterans of the army.

Mr. Carl Lichtenstein, a Hungarian refugee, died at East Boston on the 15th April, aged 37 years. He was a volunteer soldier in the Revolution of 1848 in Hungary, and soon after his enlistment was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant of Artillery. He died poor, and leaves a widow and two children, his only relatives in this country.

Porter's Spirit of this week gives a rumor of the death of Tom Sayers, the British Champion. The report comes through a passenger by the *Washington*, from Liverpool on the 13th April, who states that the statement was current in Liverpool just before the sailing of the steamer. It lacks confirmation.

The death of William Lizars, the eminent engraver, is announced in the Edinburgh papers. He had attained an advanced age, and a high reputation for skill as a connoisseur, as well as excellence in his peculiar walk of art. He is known to the medical world for his authentic "Anatomical Plates."

Mr. W. Moreton Dyer, British Consul at Baltimore, died suddenly in that city on the 23d of April. Mr. Dyer was transferred from Mobile to Baltimore on the promotion of Mr. Mark to the English Consulate at Marseilles.

Dr. R. Mortimer Glover, a distinguished English physician, and Professor of Chemistry in the medical College at Newcastle, died near London, recently, from an overdose of chloroform. He was lately married.

[Advertisement.]

SHALL WE DROWN?—This question is now universally answered in the negative. Nobody need drown, thanks to the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, whose office and salesrooms are at No. 256 Broadway. All sorts of elegant garments for men, women and children are manufactured and sold at ordinary prices by this Company, and are lessening marine disasters fifty per cent. The ladies will do well to go and look at the New Delano Style of Bathing-Dresses.

[Advertisement.]

"THE PRIDE OF YOUTH."—Youth is the season of pride when the faculties are immature and experience has not taught the folly of this feeling, but there is a pride natural and worthy. That is the "pride of youth," that most elegant of Spring and Summer hats now sold by KNOX, in connection with hundreds of other beautiful creations, at his great store, corner of Broadway and Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THESE PRICES! ! !

Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The first cures old sores and ulcers after every other remedy has failed, while the second instills more strength and richness into the blood than a hundred times the same weight in food. Factory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

EVERING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

To Dress the Hair.—One of the best dressings for the hair ever invented is BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It is well known that there is a principle in cocoanut oil, owing to which the hair of the natives of the South Seas, who use it, remains glossy and never falls off. Burnett has greatly improved this oil by chemical purification, and it now not only thoroughly cleans the hair, forming a lather when rubbed on, but keeps it glossy, slightly damp and in form as brushed for a long time. Ladies dressing their hair elaborately for the evening, will find that it will keep it in shape for hours. Its qualities as preventing the hair from falling are truly remarkable.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Inquire!

Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or permitage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Judiciously used in time, will remove these and evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!

Sold at 75 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $56 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or peridical protector) is now ready at the well-known Agency Office of HARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where ladies is in constant attendance at their private saloon-room; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

A Good-Looking Man.

Every man no doubt likes to be called good-looking, but it must be confessed that there are a great many who have no right to the title. When you see a good-looking man, look in his hat—you'll find it came from the NEW HAT COMPANY, No. 118 Nassau-st. Good-looking men and men of taste purchase there.

Circular.

The undersigned invite purchasers of MEN'S SPRING CLOTHING, for their own use, to their large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make and selection of goods. No pains are spared to have everything well made and well and appropriately trimmed, so as to give the greatest value to the purchaser for the amount of money paid. As we never deviate from the marked price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere, of the same quality in every respect.

Our Custom Department never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & CO. in BOY'S CLOTHING supersede the necessity of saying more than that the assortment already in store is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 263 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
{ No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be open during the Spring Season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Spring Clothing
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER,
PRICMOULD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Shirts to Order.
Sewed by hand, warranted to fit, with improved French yoke. Hosiery, Ties and Gloves, at
FULLERTON'S, No. 301 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are a favorite for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lubin's Extracts for Flavoring.—Housekeepers will find these extracts the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of the fruit to all kinds of pastry, cakes, pies, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists, and by the proprietors,
HALL, RUCKEL & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
No. 218 Greenwich-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly produced and made.

Sprinz.—Ladies, if you wish to promenade, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes for yourselves and children, good articles at moderate prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 351 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured—By HARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. also sold at No 309 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ointment for the growth and beauty of the hair. Florilla for the same.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This intimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 112 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees X Cl Many in the world. A fine assortment of Ladies' fronts, braids, half wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Gents' Spring Style of Hat now ready. Also a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps and straw goods, at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

MARRIED.

SIBMAN—ANTEMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 26, by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., J. EDGAR SIBMAN to MARY FRANCES, daughter of WM. C. AMEMAN, Esq., all of this City.

GILMORE—SLOANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 27, by the Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D., the Rev. J. S. GILMOR, of Valley Grove, Va., to MISS CATHERINE SLOANE, of this City.

EIKEN—SANDFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, N. W. REKEA to MARIA, youngest grand daughter of the late John Sandford, Esq., of this City.

BOISSANGE—APPLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, at the Church of the Ascension by the Rev. Dr. H. T. Bedell, LEOPOLD BOISSANGE, of Paris, France, to MISS SARAH E. APPLETON, daughter of the late Daniel Appleton, of this City.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

KNIGHT—PORTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 27, by the Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., REUBEN S. KNIGHT to SARAH JANE daughter of Henry C. Porter, of this City.

WILLIAMS—STANTON.—At Port Hamilton, on Wednesday, April 27, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Michael Seligfield, J. C. DEFREEST WILLIAMS, of Detroit, Mich., to MISS SARAH STANTON, daughter of the late Major-General Alexander Macomb, U. S. Army.

TOWNER—STRONG.—On Wednesday, April 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Washburn, JOHN H. LOWTHER, of Bald Mountain, to PRISCILLA, daughter of GEO. STRONG, Esq., of Schuylerville, N. Y.

CROFT—LIVINGSTON.—At Linlithgow-place, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, April 27, by the Rev. G. M. Mackellon, ROBERT RALSTON CROFT, of New-York to JANE MULRAY LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Henry A. Livingston, of the former place.

LAWRENCE—BETTS.—On Wednesday evening, April 27, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., CHARLES LAWRENCE, of Flushing, L. I., to LUCY, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Betts, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I.

DIED.

GILLIES.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, at 4 A. M., BETSEY, wife of Mr. James Gillies, native of Gilston, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 54 years and 10 months.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood, from her late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Kilmarnock and Ayr papers please copy.

HATCH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, FRANCIS S. HATCH, eldest son of Mrs. Caroline C. Hatch, formerly of Chicago, Ill., in the 16th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Francis E. Smith, No. 66 West 14th-st., New-York. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Chicago and Eastport, Me., papers please copy.

MCMULLER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, suddenly, ALEXANDER T., only son of Thomas McMuller, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's in the Bowery, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

BONNER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 28, MARIHA AGNES, daughter of Robert and Jane Bonner, aged 13 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 West 26th st.

CARPENTER.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Friday, the 25th, RICHARD CARPENTER, in the 75th year of his age.

FRANKE.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, April 27, after a short illness, Mrs. FRANCES FRANKE, wife of J. J. Franke, aged 49 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church in Bergen, this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DOANE.—At Riverside, on Wednesday, April 27, the Right Revered GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New Jersey.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mary's Church Burlington, on Saturday, April 30, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. At which time and place the Bishop's friends are invited to attend.

Excursion tickets may be obtained, at a reduced price, at the Cortlandt st. office. The line of 9 A. M. will arrive in season.

POPE.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, April 11, THOMAS POPE, in the 65th year of his age.

STEBBINS.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, April 27, DELIA C., daughter of the late David M. Stebbins, of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 11 years and 8 months.

The funeral service will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Lemni, Delaware County, Penn., on Tuesday, April 19, ADELAIDE WEST, wife of Robert L. Martin and daughter of Samuel Newing.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Sacramento, Cal., March 22, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Jr., youngest son of James and Elizabeth Cunningham, of Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 23 years and 3 months.

ALOFSEN.—At Amsterdam, Netherlands, on Friday, April 8, HENDRIC ALOFSEN, brother of Solomon Alofsen, of Jersey City.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
With to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

R. R. R.
EXPERIMENTING ON THE SICK.
Everybody knows that when one drug fails to relieve a patient, the doctors administer another, and that in some cases a dozen modes of treatment are tried in the hope of *stumbling* upon the right one. What blindfold work! Can that be called a "Science" which runs through the whole drug list in search of something that *may* be beneficial? Does not the name belong rather to an unchangable mode of treatment which produces the same effects in all similar cases, those effects being immediate relief and alternate cure? If so, RADWAY'S REMEDIES are the infallible instruments of *real Science* and regular medical practice *is mere empiricism.* No human being ever took RADWAY'S RELIEF AND REGULATORS for cholera, colic-biliousness, remittent fever, dyspepsia, brain fever, fever and ague or any acute and painful disease, without experiencing an immediate mitigation of every dangerous and agonizing symptoms. No victim of Scrofula, Cancer, or any other constitutional, external or internal disorders ever resorted to RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, whose tainted blood was not purified and general health restored by its use. In this triplicate of REMEDIES lies the whole practical *materia medica.*
Remember that it is an established fact, that no pain, ache, or inflammation can continue to agonize the part of the system, when RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is applied.
R. R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.
RADWAY & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.; after May No. 28 John-st.

MRS WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will Certainly Regulate the Bowels.
Will Certainly Relieve Griping in the Bowels.
Will Certainly Cure Wind Colic.
Will Certainly Cure Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
It is safe, ARE ABSOLUTELY SURE, to give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant; it is perfectly harmless and simple, but effective. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup has been administered.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TWO HUNDRED
COACH-BODY MAKERS
WANTED
AT HEAVY AND LIGHT WORK.
Steady employment given, and good wages and good prices paid as is paid by any manufacturing place that goes up now to sell to dealers in the United States, according to styles and finish.
NICHOLAS MOONEY,
DENMAN & FREEMAN,
WM. H. FLOTT,
M. ROSS & BROTHER,
PENOYER & WILLIAMS,
J. H. DOREN,
HENRY MILLER,
WILLIAM JEWELL,
J. F. MARSH,
S. C. TOOKER,
A. L. PENOYER.
EAGLE, N. J.

WEST LANDS WANTED
FOR CASH.
Land in Illinois or Minnesota Territory. Titles must be indisputable. Brokers need not answer. Address WESTERN LANDS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 12s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English.. 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH Mixture is a combination of nature's vegetable antidotes to the irritation and disturbance of the breathing apparatus, which produce colds, coughs, hoarseness and sore throat. Price 25 cents. Dépôt No. 4 Fletcher-st Sold by Druggists.

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.
MARAVILLA.
To everybody afflicted with BALDNESS.
To everybody troubled with DANDRUFF.
To everybody annoyed by their Hair falling out.
To everybody suffering from SICK HEADACHE.
A remedy at last discovered.
MARAVILLA.
MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.
The proprietors of this justly celebrated preparation beg to offer the Maravilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to denounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results; nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long-winded testimonials; suffice it to say, the Maravilla will bring back the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and if used as directed,
WILL PRODUCE GLOSSY CURLS,
And preserve to the Hair
ITS NATURAL COLOR,
though one live to the age of three-score and ten.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers, and by the Proprietors,
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., Perfumers,
Price, 50 cents. No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
One of the largest
NEW AND MOST TASTY STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS EVER OFFERED.
The CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT not equaled.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READY.
Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department, which is not in any way excelled by any in the world. F. B. BALDWIN,

KEROSENE OILS.
NOTICE.
The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now completed, we give notice that ALL Orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly, at New Tariff Prices.
KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent longer than any of the imitations in market.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st.,
New-York.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.—THIS UNRIVALED and appetizing relish, although but recently introduced in this country, has already become an established favorite, and is pronounced by all who use it to be the best sauce yet invented. The manufacturers, Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, wishing the reputation of this sauce to rest on its own intrinsic merit alone, would state in the most explicit manner, that it is not an imitation of any other trade. Being composed principally of Turkish condiments, first introduced into England by the celebrated Soyer, on his return from the Crimea, it consesses a piquancy of flavor and delicacy of aroma peculiar to itself alone, and which belong to no other concomitant. Satisfied of its great excellence, as a stimulant to the appetite, or as an aid to digestion, they simply ask for it a trial, convinced that it must add to the already large consumption, as none ever discontinue to use it. The Sultana Sauce can be had at retail of all the best grocers, and at wholesale of the sole agent,
G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st.

BAYARD TAYLOR WILL DELIVER HIS Lecture on *Life on the Atlantic Revisited*, at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be translated into signs by the Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET and the profits will be appropriated to the Deaf-Mute Association of this City. Dr. H. P. PEET, President of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, will preside. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at all the book and drug stores, and at the doors on the evening of the lecture.

NIAGARA FALLS GLASS VIEWS FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.—The most beautiful Stereoscopic Views ever issued of the Falls have just been published on glass, representing Niagara in Summer and Winter. The Winter views are the finest specimens of Photography ever produced. Twelve different views, $1 50 each.
Just received a fresh supply, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TRY IT.—IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM A burn, scald, cut, bruise or wound of any description or pressure sore of Redding's Russia Salve and give it a trial. Only 25 cents a box. Sold everywhere.
BARNES & IARS, Nos. 15 and 17 Park row.
IT HOLDS ITS OWN.—Notwithstanding the multiplicity of so-called remedies before the public, the demand for Redding's Russia Salve grows with each season. It is an infallible remedy for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, wounds, sore eyes, felons, &c. Get a box and try it. Only 25 cents. Sold everywhere.
IT NEVER FAILS.—Redding's Russia Salve never fails to cure cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, corns, bunions, sores, etc., if liberally used. Sold for 25 cents a box at all the drug stores.

SURPLUS COPIES.—AN AUCTION SALE OF popular works, being duplicate copies from the stock of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, will be held in the Library-Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Just added to this Library one hundred copies of "Love me Little, Love me Long," by Charles Reade, and standard books as soon as published.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive orders for cleaning, polishing and renovating pianos, folding doors, and every kind of furniture. Furniture cleaned and polished without removal and, without soiling the finest carpet. Parties whose furniture may suffer from Moth can have it made as good as new. Address MALLIN, Box No 165, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of KEELER'S oyster and refreshment saloon, No. 544 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, extending through to Crosby-st. 50 feet. Also, on second floor, 16 of Phelan's billiard tables, in complete order. The whole will be sold together or separately. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

NEW BOOKS.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES,
PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY;
UNDER THE SUPERVISION
OF THE
RAILWAY SUP

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being 20ft nearly 25 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. For further particulars, relating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
On Bergen Heights, N. Y.,
OR WILL BE EXCHANGED
For paper or staple fancy goods. Address J. L. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, LOCATED AT Yonkers, Westchester Co., containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas, good barn, carriage house &c. To one wishing to locate in the country I offers inducements rarely met with, combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. Possession can be given at once. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front houses No. 8 Hot-place, Brooklyn. Lot 26x133 feet 5½ inches, (33 feet 6½ inches courtyard,) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three-story attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 26x80 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect. E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1¾ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this Spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 23d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 22d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, —The two story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av.; a desirable location and only a short distance from the Fulton av. cars; the house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order, marble mantels, gas, &c; the furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, on the premises, or to C. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 48th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 17, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 2 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A finished house, stable and six lots of ground, corner of Bedford-av. and Gates-ave. House conveniently arranged; gas, water, bath-room, &c; fine vegetable and fruit garden attached; will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. H. CROOK, No. 100 Broad way, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class, four-story, English-basement, brown-stone house No. 202 West 19th-st., beautifully situated, detached and pantry combined; the house is a perfect gem; in finish and convenience unsurpassed; has extra stairs. Will be sold very low; very little cash required. No bill on house. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wykoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 108 South-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE double house, with 5 or more lots, stable, cow house, fruit and vegetables; gas in all parts of house and stable; very healthy and desirable. Inquire on premises, Putnam-av., between Classon-av and Hue or-st.
CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FORTY ACRES of land within five minutes' walk of the railroad station at Jamaica, L. I. The land is of a rich light sand and loam soil, and is surrounded by first-class residences. Terms easy. Apply to C. B. DYE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR LOTS, each 25x100, on northeast corner of Lewis av and Hancock st., running 100 feet on each street, beautifully located, will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Inquire of A. RAINETAUX, at No. 170 Atlantic st, Brooklyn, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four story brown stone front house No. 139 West 31st-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass, and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia st., east side, near Pierrepont st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WEBSON, No. 9 Pars. place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 30 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., near Madison av., the 4-story brown-stone front house; lot full size; house 25x66 feet; built in the best style, and perfect in all its parts. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 20th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for 25 each, at the architectural office, No. 353 Fredonia-av., Mauch Chunk-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT, TWO-STORY and attic house No 84 Attorney-st. It is in perfect order, and has every conveniences. Apply on the premises, or to PETER S. HOE, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE PLOT, THE SIX SPLENDID lots on the northeast corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st., being 98 feet 9 inches front on Madison av., by 150 feet in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH WHOLE OR part of furniture, a house near 5th-av. in perfect order, with all improvements. Apply at 24 West 17th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS ON FIRST or second floor, with front or back basement, in a genteel house and neighborhood, for an American family gentleman and wife and son and servant. Rent to exceed $24 per month. Address THOMAS, Manhattanville, Post-office, post-paid.

ROOM IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN BOARDS, within fifteen minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton ferry, wanted by a quiet young man. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Private family preferred. Rent to be not over $5.50 per week. Address on Friday or Saturday morning, W. C., Box No. 346 Post-office, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—ANY PARTY WISHING TO VACATE a good furnished house for the Summer, or long, and desire it taken care of by responsible parties, (a gentleman and his wife) will please address N. L., Box No. 183 Times Office. References given.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT lots, in New-York or Brooklyn, or village residence or small farm near by, in exchange for the stock (about $4,000) and possession of a thread-and-needle fancy store, many years established. Inquire at 19 Ann-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SUITE OF rooms or suite of apartments, unfurnished or furnished, and the use of bedrooms and bath-room. Must be within living on and 32d sts. and 1st av. Rent and terms. Address, stating rent and particulars, C. S., Box No. 44 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE house in the eastern part of Brooklyn, from June 1. Address J. W. KING, Navy yard, New York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, wood and tillage; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by never-failing springs through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, carriage, granary &c., with a never-failing supply of water. For further particulars inquire of said premises of HENRY RUTGERS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Of 100 acres, 1 mile from West Bloomfield, N. J., with good improvements and unlimited supply of water, with a large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, from commencement and very productive. Apply to WILLIAM G. COLES, No. 10 Astor-st., or to BUNCE & HOLTON, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FARM OF 50 ACRES, WITH GOOD house, garden and orchard in front, large barn, ample and abundant accommodation for cows and other stock, situated in the village of Waterbury, Conn., on the New Haven Railroad ½ mile from depot. Apply to JOHN M. BALDWIN, No. 36 Allen-st.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—This Church will be open between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, and the following days, until FRIDAY, 29th inst., and the prices of the unsold pews will be found attached to them. A Person will be in attendance in the afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, to sell and rent the pews.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. F. FIELDING, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad, Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

The house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out-buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. S. CASE & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in the favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depot; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at 5 m. of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellarage, water closet and bathroom with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown bearing fruit trees and barn, stables, chickea-yard &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. It is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven Railway, and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.

Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich, after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH, Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, for ice-house, barn, and one 20x30, (two stories 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Bloomingdale, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 16 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

YONKERS, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—PLENDID AND COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—House large and convenient, with every modern improvement, elegantly furnished; conservatory attached; brick stable, frame carriage house, ice-house and coachman's room; stalls for five horses, and water in stable; grounds in perfect order; charming view down the river to Staten Island, and upward to Haverstraw; one hour from New-York by railroad or steamboat. For additional particulars and permission to examine, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A FURNISHED house; 40 minutes' ride from 31st st. by Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from depot to premises; 16 trains daily; house two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last Fall, variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden; also, superior vegetable garden, planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c.; uninterrupted view of the Hudson, north and south, for 40 miles; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Apply to
WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON STATEN ISLAND, Clifton side of the island, in view of the ocean, a large cousehplace with many acres attached to it, in a perfect state of cultivation. The house is very large, and furnished throughout. Stables, out-houses and gate-house on the grounds. Also, a cottage with nine rooms, also furnished, with three acres of ground in most perfect order. View on the ocean. Stabling and pasture for horses and cows. Eminently adapted for a bachelor's hall as a Summer residence. Two miles from Vanderbilt Landing. Apply at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, at Morrisown, N. J., half a mile east of the depot—a commanding location, with 14 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and a choice selection of fruit trees just in bearing. The house is six years built, has two stories and attic, 9 rooms, modern improvements, and no repairs needed. Grounds tastefully laid out, shade and ornamental trees in abundance, and a beautiful grove in the rear. Out buildings complete. A very desirable residence. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, opposite the depot.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Broad-way and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, from which first class steamers run in one hour to New York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer Red Jacket, Pier No 2 North River.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRISANIA, a 2 story house, gothic style with a wing, situated on the Boston Road, between Wall and Gerard sts; nice high ground with a pleasant prospect, and perfectly healthy; has fine acre of ground; good stable, hot-house, well, cistern, fruit and ornamental trees; the house contains 14 rooms, gas conducted, and is only being painted throughout. Apply to J. P. HARSHALL, corner of Washington av. and 5th st., Morrisania, or B. BARNES, No. 93 Chambers-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS.—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a couple horizontal steam engine of 60 horse power each, and thermometer, boilers out in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of the building and near the Hudson River. Parties desirous of steamboat landing, apply to E. F. DEVOE, No. 303 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat for families, immediately upon the river; five acres in flowers and kitchen garden, with choice fruits; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, boating and boating; 15 minutes to Sexcars, three to steamers; 40 trains from 32d st. at 7 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. Inquire of JOHN ROLLO, on the place.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—SIXTY ACRES—ONE OF the most desirable country places in the vicinity of New-York; 2-story double frame house, 12 rooms, stone addition; barn, carriage house, stable, poultry house, &c.; large orchard, and a great variety of fruit; grapery, in full bearing, five acres under. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to let at Irvington, on the east bank of the Hudson, 20 miles south of Yonkers, and 20 from the Jersey City ferry, on the Hudson River Railroad. There are eight dwelling houses to rent each year. Apply to the editor of the Albion, No. 29 Ann-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FOR cished, at Sprayton Depot, one house from Hasbrouck Heights, by 15 minutes' walk from the commodious steamboat wharf, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; three acres of land, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Five miles from depot to house. Rent $100 for four months or five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 303 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS, 15 acres on Hudson River, commands a magnificent view on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. CUCKMAN, on the premises, where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE ESTABLISHMENT situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq., containing 5 acres, with a large dwelling house, carriage house, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Apply of JOHN J. RIKER, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RILEMAN, on the premises.

HORSES TO LET IN AMBOYS, N. J.—Boats from East to West, three times each day for pic nic or boat, well-attended for a sunday excursion, or for the Winter. Will be a capacity of 1,000 persons. Apply to A. ANDERSON, at the Ferry, or F. J. BLOOMFIELD, at No. 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, No. 62 Locust-st., 25 miles south of Jersey City, suitable for a family of 2 or 3 persons. The house is large and new, with pleasant shade trees, flowers and vines, fine well of water and cistern; possession given Monday next from Yonkers. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED country residence in Elizabeth, N. J., with coachhouse and stable, ex ellent garden, and orchard of choice fruit and shade trees; house contains all the improvements, furnace, gas, &c. Entirely first-class. Would let to a private family from May 1, rather every hour and but few minutes' walk from the depot. Address MONTGOMERY, Box No. 772 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT PEEKSKILL—About 3 acres of ground, good vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, soft spring water running into the house, beautiful river view, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, neatly furnished, with every appliance to make it a genteel desirable residence for a family wishing to spend the Summer in the country. Inquire of L. C. COE, No. 262 Broadway; C. E. ADAMS, No. 126 West 39th-st.; or Dr. MAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings, pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. One handsomely furnished. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Bolge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, A very genteel residence, with two or more acres of land; the house is large and convenient, with fruit, shrubbery, &c.; barn, carriage-house, granary, &c., and within three-quarters of an hour of the City by New-Jersey Railroad.
KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF land in the township of Ocean, Monmouth County, N. J., containing stable, carriage house, &c. It is beautifully located for a summer residence. Rent $450. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st, near 3d-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, Westchester County, one hour's ride from this City, and within five minutes' walk from depot, with from 5 to 30 acres of land attached if desired; possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHAS. THEALL, Rye, or H. S. FIELD, 19 Furman st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rent $400.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, a well furnished house with garden attached, handsomely situated within a few minutes walk of the railroad depot. Apply to Dr. J. H. VEDDER, Main-st., Flushing, or to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, with large garden attached, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. A desirable location for a small family. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On Hudson River at Dobbs Ferry, an elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and green-house, with 15 acres land; fine garden planted; fruit in every variety. Ten minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing. Apply to C. PALMER, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., third story.

A COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A very pleasant and convenient stone house, with garden and stable about five minute's walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, immediately on the shore. It can be partly furnished if wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—TO LET, A LARGE cottage house, with 13 acres ground beautifully located on the river bank, with stable, gardener's house and green-house, out buildings, fine garden, with plenty of fruit; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 66 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM or for a house and lot, worth not over $3,000 a country residence at Tarrytown, consisting of house and two acres of ground, near the river and railroad station. Address S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE on the Hudson: 10 rooms, barn and four acres, with abundance of fruit and magnificent river views, ten minutes' walk from landing. Rent, $130.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET.

LOFTS TO LET,
In the new building, No. 127 East 22d-st., suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 160½ East 23d-st.

TO LET, $500—THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement, gas chandeliers all complete, West 33d-st.; $650—high stoop do.; $660—high scoop, West 53d-st.; $400—4 story, gas fixtures, &c.; 3-story, high stoop, West 19th-st., $800; cottage, West 27th st., $300; first and second floors, No. 255 9th-av, gas fixtures; second floor and basement, West 32d st; gas fixtures &c., very handsom floor in 9th-av.; various others from $700 to $25 per month. Apply to J. E. HATCH, No. 376 9th av.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE, ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 295 West 22d st., near 9th-av., for $750; house No. 218 West 31st-st., brown-stone, high stoop, will be let low to a good tenant; two cottages on 21th-st., near 9th-av., $40 and $560; house No. 214 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., brown-stone, $700; No. 257 West 33d-st., English basement, five stories $500.
J. E. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 386 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street as ser. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, WITH THE MODERN improvements, such as water, gas and fixtures, water closets, &c., No. 98 West 16th-st., corner of Waverley-place. Will be painted and put in complete condition, with fine deep yard, grapevines, shrubbery, &c. Rent $700. Apply to W. KELLER, 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 36 Charlton-st., between Varick and McDougal, finished with all the modern improvements; splendid gas fixtures and pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 34 (next house) No. 141 Broadway, of DOUBLEDAY & STEWART.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—RENT $500 —A brown stone house, high stoop, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; situation very desirable, with a fine view of the bay. Apply to JOHN H. STEVENS, No. 76 3d place, Bronklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, English basement houses Nos. 17 and 21 West 30th-st., near the 4th-av., they are in perfect order, with all the modern improvement and will be rented at a low rent to good tenants. Apply at No. 172 West 37th-st., or to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BEDFORD-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Myrtle av., a well finished two-story, attic and basement house; gas all through; location very pleasant, suitable in every respect for a respectable family. Rent low. Apply to G. PFEIFFER, No. 14 Dutch-st., third floor.

79 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET. Houses are three story, attic and basement, first-class, and in good location; now being put in complete repair; will be let at a low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BOSCO, No. 158 East Broadway, Room 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HALDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 150 Nassau-st., Times building next to the Times Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st front. Rent $2,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store and dwelling, No. 208 9th-av., with large cellars and 2 cars, having custom from steamers store 50 feet. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy, inquire of JAS. M. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, WITH THE MODERN improvements, such as water, gas and fixtures, water closets, &c., No. 98 West 16th-st., corner of Waverley-place. Will be painted and put in complete condition, with fine deep yard, grapevines, shrubbery, &c. Rent $700. Apply to W. KELLER, 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

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TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, A very genteel residence, with two or more acres of land; the house is large and convenient, with fruit, shrubbery, &c.; barn, carriage-house, granary, &c., and within three-quarters of an hour of the City by New-Jersey Railroad.
KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF land in the township of Ocean, Monmouth County, N. J., containing stable, carriage house, &c. It is beautifully located for a summer residence. Rent $450. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st, near 3d-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, Westchester County, one hour's ride from this City, and within five minutes' walk from depot, with from 5 to 30 acres of land attached if desired; possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHAS. THEALL, Rye, or H. S. FIELD, 19 Furman st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rent $400.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, a well furnished house with garden attached, handsomely situated within a few minutes walk of the railroad depot. Apply to Dr. J. H. VEDDER, Main-st., Flushing, or to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, with large garden attached, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. A desirable location for a small family. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On Hudson River at Dobbs Ferry, an elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and green-house, with 15 acres land; fine garden planted; fruit in every variety. Ten minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing. Apply to C. PALMER, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., third story.

A COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A very pleasant and convenient stone house, with garden and stable about five minute's walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, immediately on the shore. It can be partly furnished if wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—TO LET, A LARGE cottage house, with 13 acres ground beautifully located on the river bank, with stable, gardener's house and green-house, out buildings, fine garden, with plenty of fruit; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 66 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BERKMAN-STREET.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD PARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAS,
C. BRUNING,	WILLIAM SCHELL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SHEITLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHUSEN,	E. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEFROT,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
JACOB B. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. O. DOSCHMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUMMY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO 200 BROADWAY,
NEARLY OPPOSITE DEY-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay a fee for my invention I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents to use them:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is plain, a person who purchases of such unlicensed article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "users" having lately doubled, if "users" of their imitations, not to pay, the inventor has only themselves to blame if I collect my "price of peace," as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO IRON WORKS,
Nos. 198 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place, Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Mobile; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Army Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale in full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval, and Half round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Perry Stubs and B B B.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 68 Broadway, N. Y.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—All kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 86 Williams.

OILMES & SONS'S MEDALS AND BRADS
For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 86 Williams.

TIBOGAN FIRE LIGHTS—SAFE, PURE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Spirit Lights
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 86 Williams.

BAY CAYAN, INDIGO, COCHINEAL, SUMAC, Logwood, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 Williams.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS SUPERSEDE quality—none better in quality. Agents
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 Williams.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR STRIPS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute congregate from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or contracting the sheets or threads of said fabrics, when in all woven braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, as are now or may be covered or protected on one or both sides with an intimate combination of cloth or other material, and also to make cap, sail India rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all other articles or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that it is pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of bolstering up in New-York upon his new and reasonable and his pretended title to any Court or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll in New-York upon a preliminary motion and ex parte presentation of the case, was not decision of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was induced upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY.
No. 23 Cortlandt st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 5, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 10 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
And the patentee.
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 783 and 785 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARPE'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 118 Fulton st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tifft's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New York.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS $4
JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., also, now ready the $3 50 and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling BILLS, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 73 Broadway

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
1858

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 16 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUME,	L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM WONTROSS,	ISAAC M. BI BANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK,	J. B. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,	JAMES DEMAREST,
N. F. BURTIS,	B. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, JR.,	R. O. SORCHAN,
J. D. W. BOOK,	ISAAC LEACH,
J. T. WILSON,	MAHLON VAIL,
WILLIAM B. LEE,	SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLIS,	WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,	A. G. CRANE,
JAMES C. BELL,	JOSHUA READ,
	FREDERICK A. COE.

NEW-YORK, March 16 1859. mh18-law3w*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 31, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue at sight to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 29, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 25, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st av. and 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., until after the election By order of the Board.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May coming. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. WM. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, April 27, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE next annual election for Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held on Wednesday May 25, 1859, at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. E. P. WHALING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for the Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May next, from 11 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. VELTMAN, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the so called Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to meet on SATURDAY, April 30, at No. 76 Beaver st., at 1 P. M.

CHARLES LILING,
WM. SCHALL,
L. H. MEYER, } Committee.

$1,500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT wanted for a second mortgage on first-class property up town, worth more than twice the amount. Title perfect, the search having been brought down to within a few weeks, at which time the first mortgage was renewed. Address D. E. G., Box 123 Times Office.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—A dividend is hereby given that a thousand of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Six per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the banking house in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, are requested to present their Interest Warrants due in New-York on the 1st day of May, 1859, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 27 Nassau-st.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
CINCINNATI, April 26, 1859.

INTEREST.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, April 27, 1859.—The Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at this office on and after Monday, 2d proximo. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—APRIL 25, 1859.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, May 2 next. The transfer book will be closed until that date By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for nine (9) Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board,
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

UNION BANK, New-York, April 18, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds are hereby notified that they will be paid at the Treasurer's office corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Monday, May 2.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES on improved property in sums to suit applicants. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 1,995 Post-office.

$9,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, $9,000 for a term of years in Brooklyn city property preferred Apply to WILLIAM G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No 43 Wall st., Chancery court.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, RICHARD H. WINSLOW retiring from business.

The unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 52 Wall-st. Dated New-York, April 29, 1859. RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
J. T. D. LANIER.

Richard H. Winslow having retired from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of that firm under the same name.

J. F. D. LANIER,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1859. M. C. MORGAN.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between OLIVER H. CORSA and JAMES C. HERBERT, under the name of CORSA & HERBERT, is this day dissolved by my withdrawal from the firm. OLIVER H. CORSA.
Dated New-York, April 26, 1859.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW Cases warerooms, No. 44 Chatham st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 270 WATER-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON.
J. A. Worron, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail May 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KAUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON SATURDAY DAY!
Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, Hague, Master,
is receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her
TEN VOYAGE TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The WEB FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run out to San Francisco in 116 and 119 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 85 days.

Never damages any cargo.
Is of small capacity.
Will fill before her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. S. C. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT, GIANT OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS, VANDERBILT, Captain OSBORN, ARIEL, Capt. Jones, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. TINKER, NORTH STAR.

Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, UNITED MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
ARIEL	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
OCEAN QUEEN	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22
ARIEL	Saturday, June 18	Wednesday, July 6
OCEAN QUEEN	Saturday, July 2	Wednesday, July 20
VANDERBILT	Saturday, July 16	Wednesday, Aug. 3

These splendid ships have water-tight compartments

CABIN PASSAGE—(EITHER WAY THE SAME)—For VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $140 and $120; 2d Cabin, $60. For ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80 and $70; 2d Cabin, $50. For OCEAN QUEEN—1st cabin, $100 and $80; second cabin, $50. Certificates issued of passage from Hamburg, to be delivered in London and Paris.

D. TOZER & CO., No. 5 Bowling-Green, New York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets sailing in part the following ships, viz.:

TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,
BROADNIGHT,	MIDDLESEX,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,
WEST POINT,	PEGWIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,

JOHN J. BOYD, SWITZERLAND, CAMBRIA, making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamps) to

Send or call for circular TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York,
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6

The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$22 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	25 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Charlotte, N. C	21 00	To Baltimore, Md	23

For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 289 Greenwich-st.

The splendid steamer MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed in SATURDAY, May 7.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—sailing regularly on advertised days—Clipper of Saturday, April 30—the A 1 extreme clipper ship CHARLTON, Thomas Skinner, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

This superb Baltimore clipper-ship shows by her log the following passages and time. Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool, 13 days; from London to Calloo, 78 days; from Calloo to Cork, 80 days—sailing in company with the celebrated clipper Sovereign of the Seas, beating her on both passages; passage from Melbourne to Calloo, 68 days, said to be the shortest on record. She made 2,200 miles in seven successive days and we expect will make one of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record. Having superior ventilation, shippers may rely on the perfect delivery of her cargo. Insures at lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
GEO. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st. (Jacobs building.)
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FERNANDINA.—The new and fast steamship GEORGIA, Capt. Lewis, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, foot of Barclay-st., on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah $15; to Fernandina $20. Through tickets to Florida points, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, New-Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $27; Montgomery, $25; Albany, Ga. $27; Atlanta, $25; Columbus, Miss. $27; Augusta, $21; Atlanta, $23; also, to principal places in Florida at low rates. Freight taken at low rates, and proportionate rates. Insurance at 1 per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 68 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson Saturday, May 14, 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions. Passage from either of the above places to New-York; Cabin, $75. Steerage, $30; Children under 12 years of age half fare. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. E. Moodie, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's W. Pier, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. Bowerbank, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 29th April.

Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....35
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Parish, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No 13, North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 31 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 200 Broadway. Apply to E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 68 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 5 Leonard-st., near Broadway

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The only manner in which the through-route maps are daily corrected, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Tarrytown.
9.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.20 A. M. from Dover Plains.
5.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.46 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:—Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal Intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Beafferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted Three Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Northern Central Railroad for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Canandaigua and Elmira; Canandaigua and Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Brunton with the Delaware Railroad, at Easton with the Morris Railroad, and at Boston with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing March 10, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Boston and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above line, and at 5:30 P. M. by New-Jersey Railroad connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.45 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only, for Cobb's Gap. Railroad at 9.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION.

A NEW AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.

Deaths of Lady Morgan and of Mme. Bosio.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, NIEL SHANNON, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th April, arrived here last evening.

The screw steamship *Weser* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 13th, and the *Arago* reached the same port on the evening of the 14th. Both vessels left New-York on the 2d April.

The steamer *Circassian* arrived at Gelway on the 14th.

The American ship *Reindeer*, (sugar,) for San Francisco, was totally lost on the night of the 12th February, on a reef, about 40 miles north of Cape Caponse, (Coast of Luconia,) on which the ships *Bomanjee Hormasjee* and *Lightfoot* were wrecked. Only in October last the *Reindeer* put back to Manila totally dismasted, and this was her first voyage after it. The crew was saved.

THE AUSTRO-FRENCH IMBROGLIO.

The Actual State of Affairs — Accelerated Preparations for War — An Austrian Manifesto — Position of the English Government.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs as follows:

"VIENNA, Thursday evening, April 14.—Austria has positively refused to become a party to the Congress unless it is preceded by a general simultaneous disarmament. The foregoing is perfectly authentic."

Paris dispatches state that negotiations for the Congress were going on, but that their progress was slow on account of the great difficulties to be overcome.

The Dresden *Journal* alleges its acquaintance with the fact that, according to a recent counter proposal by France, which is also said to be seconded in other quarters, the Congress would assemble on the 23d April, at Carlsruhe, and would commence operations by resolving on a general disarming.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, in his latest letter, says there were reasons for believing that the proposals made by Austria as to the various points to be submitted to the Congress, are wholly unacceptable by the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

The *Moniteur* was to refer to to the subject in a day or two.

The *Journal de Cherbourg* announces that the dockyard authorities have received orders to prepare nine gunboats, for active service, without delay. They will form the first division of a gunboat squadron, and are intended for service in the shallow waters of the Adriatic.

The *La France Centrale* is permitted to announce that, in case of a war, the staff of the army will be composed as follows: The Emperor, Commander-in-Chief; Gen. CANROBERT, Major General; General NIEL, General de Service; General LAUGUY, Commander of the Artillery; General DE MARTIMPREY, Chief of the Staff.

Another article has been published by the *Deutsche Post*, reiterating with unabated violence the declaration that a Congress is now impossible, and affirming that guarantees are required from France more than from Austria. The article concludes thus:

"Thank God Austria is not the Porte. Austria possesses sufficient life and strength to defend her rights without aid from others. A Congress in which all the Powers should tend alike to preserve peace, and should seek nothing but what is right, would be immediately accepted by Austria. But where she feels convinced that a snare is laid for her, where she could not even find the most ordinary proof of honorable intentions—namely, the removal of armed revolution from her frontiers—there it is her duty to remain apart, and to hold her sword ready to be drawn at any moment from the scabbard, so as not to permit herself to be deceived, and still less to be taken by surprise."

The journal of the private Cabinet of the Emperor, the *Patrie*, says on the disarmament:

"France will have no change to make in her conduct. She has not armed; she will not arm. She will persist in her attitude, as far removed from menace as from imprudence. She will bring to the Congress the most loyal desire for peace, and she has no pretension to present herself there with her hand on her sword-guard. There will be always time to put her hand on that when it becomes necessary. But Austria and Piedmont are not in the same situation. If Austria wishes to recall from Italy the army she has concentrated there, Piedmont will certainly not refuse to withdraw from Ticino. We are convinced that France would agree with Europe to give her this advice.

But on what conditions does Austria propose disarmament? If she does not make of it a condition for something else, and if she wishes, with entire sincerity, to refer to the arbitration of Europe, it is not France that will be less moderate and confident than she. It is not France that will put obstacles in the way of an honorable and solid peace.

But, if there be at Vienna pretensions incompatible with the security of Europe and the dignity of France; if Austria means that the general disarmament which she proposes is to have for its consequence the maintenance of the *status quo* in Italy; if, in a word, she will not disarm but on condition of evading, and not of receiving, the imperious difficulties of the present situation, then we can only see in this incident the extreme resource of a cause already very bad, and do not count that France will be the dupe of it.

France has no wish to deceive any one, nor to be deceived by any one whatever. Decided, we are convinced of it, to accept all that is useful and serious, she is not less so to reject whatever is not worthy of her and of the great interests which she has taken under her protection. The best way, then, is to await, to remain calm, not to let ourselves be led away by premature hopes, nor abandon ourselves to exaggerated fears."

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, a month or six weeks more would be required before France would be fully equipped to take the field. He says great surprise was expressed that Austria, with such overwhelming forces in Lombardy as would enable her to open the campaign at once, should make concessions. If she thought fit she could crush the Sardinian army at a blow, fall back within her own frontier, and then confidently await the French. If it is true that Austria has yielded to the pressure of the mediating Powers, it is evident the present for war ought to be diminished. It is, however, believed there is still a hitch on the proposal of disarming.

All the French naval officers on leave of absence had been ordered to join their ships immediately.

A rumor was afloat that the Emperor would soon depart for Lyons.

The receipt of a memorandum from Count Bros hostile to Piedmont, was spoken of.

Mercantile letters from Marseilles state that warlike materials and provisions were accumulating a that port to an alarming extent.

Warlike preparations continued to be made by some of the smaller German States. The Bavarian army had been placed on a war footing.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that during the last few days several of the leading papers had only declared that the Germans would not shed one drop of blood, either for the maintenance of the special treaties or of the Austrian concordat.

Official Statement from Austria on the Question of a Congress.

Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN has addressed to M. DE BALABINE a note in reply to the Russian overtures on the subject of Italy. The Austrian answer, dated Vienna, March 23, 1859, is as follows:

"The undersigned, &c., has hastened to submit to the Emperor his august master the proposal which M. DE BALABINE, &c., has made to him in the name of his Court, by communicating to him a telegram from PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, under date of 21st, (9th) d. c. (21st of March,) in which it is said that the Emperor ALEXANDER, desiring by a supreme effort to insure the maintenance of peace, proposes the meeting of a Congress of the great Powers, which should endeavor to adjust the Italian complications, and that that proposition has been already accepted by the Governments of France, Great Britain and Prussia.

In execution of the orders of his Imperial Majesty, the undersigned has the honor to make known to M. de Balabine the following reply, which he requests him to bring to the cognizance of his court:

Appreciating at their just value the sentiments which have inspired to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias the overture he has made him under and desiring to lend his concurrence to a work which must sanction anew the engagements contained in treaties, and the totality of rights deriving therefrom, the Emperor Francis Joseph accepts on his part the proposition in question.

In the opinion of the Imperial Cabinet, the whole difficulty resides in the political system which Sardinia follows in her foreign relations. To put an end to this state of things, which alarms Europe, and to prevent its return, such appears to be the task reserved to the Powers called upon in the first rank to uphold social order.

If, however, beside this question, which the undersigned considers as the only one essentially important for the moral pacification of Italy, it should enter into the intentions of the Powers to bring forward others for discussion, it would be necessary that they should be exactly stated beforehand, and, becoming as they should touch upon the internal *regime* of other sovereign States, the undersigned could not dispense with insisting above all things that the mode of proceeding in this case should be conformable to the rules formulated by the protocol of Aix-la-Chapelle, under date of Nov. 15 1818.

In conclusion, the undersigned must lay stress on a last consideration. To wish to open peaceful deliberations in presence of the clang of arms and of the preparations for war would be not only materially dangerous, but morally impossible. It is therefore indispensable, according to the opinion of the Imperial Cabinet, which the undersigned does not doubt will be shared by all the Powers, that previously to all conference Sardinia must disarm.

The undersigned remains, &c."

The following is a copy of a note from Count BUOL to Lord A. LOFTUS, dated Vienna, March 31, setting forth the Austrian conditions and the interpretation which Austria puts upon the bases of discussion.

"The undersigned, &c., hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Lord A. LOFTUS has done him the honor to address to him under date of the 28th inst., and which contains the conditions upon which the Government of her Britannic Majesty is ready to accept the proposal of a Congress of the great Powers which would take into consideration the complications which have arisen in Italy.

The Britannic Government having, moreover, expressed the desire to see the Imperial Government acquiesce in those propositions, the undersigned has taken, on this subject, the orders of the Emperor, his august master.

He finds himself to-day authorized to inform Lord A. LOFTUS that the Imperial Government, appreciating highly the motives which guide the British cabinet and the sentiments of frank friendship by which it is animated towards Austria, accepts in the measure stated in the street hereto annexed the bases of discussion proposed by the note of his lordship.

A fifth point of deliberation which he has thought fit to add, that of an agreement on a simultaneous disarming of the great Powers, will, he does not doubt, be accepted by all the Powers as a new proof of the pacific intentions of Austria.

It results, again, from the note of Lord A. LOFTUS, that if the Imperial Government accepts, on the conditions mentioned above, the proposal of a Congress, the British Government will invite that of France in a pressing manner to insist, in common with it, that Sardinia shall disarm at once, and to give it a collective guarantee for the fulfillment of the engagement taken towards it.

This step which the British Cabinet proposes to take in concert with the French Government is the more conformable to the general interests, as it would be morally impossible, as the Imperial Government has already shown by its note addressed to M. DE BALABINE, bearing date the 23d inst., to carry on pacific deliberations in presence of the clang of arms. The undersigned must the more eagerly desire that these united efforts should have full and entire effect, as Austria could not present herself at the congress until Sardinia shall have completed her disarmament, and shall have proceeded to the disbandment of the *corps francs*. These conditions fulfilled and executed, the Imperial Government declares itself ready to give, in the most formal manner, the assurance that Austria will not attack Sardinia pending the duration of the congress, as long as the latter shall respect the Imperial territory and that of its allies.

In requesting Lord A. LOFTUS to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of his government the undersigned takes advantage of, &c.

ENGLISH PROPOSITIONS.	OBSERVATIONS OF THE CABINET OF VIENNA.
I. Means of assuring the maintenance of peace between Austria and Sardinia.	The Congress shall examine the means of bringing back Sardinia to the fulfillment of her international duties, and shall consider the measures to be taken to avoid the return of the present complication.
II. Evacuation of the Roman States by the foreign corps of occupation, and taking into consideration of the reforms in the Italian States.	The question of the evacuation of the Pontifical States may be discussed. The Congress will leave the details of its execution to the three Powers directly interested. The question of the administrative reforms may be debated. An understanding may be come to on the advice to be given, but its definitive adoption remains subordinate to the decisions of the States directly interested.
III. A combination to be substituted for the special treaties between Austria and the Italian States.	The validity of our treaties cannot be questioned; but if all the Powers represented at the Congress agree among them to produce their political treaties with the Italian States, Austria, on her part, will do the same. She will come to an understanding with the Government co-interested, to be able to present their common treaties to the Congress, and to examine in what measure their revision might be recognized as useful.
IV. Territorial arrangements and the treaties of 1815 shall not be touched.	Perfectly agreed that neither existing territorial engagements nor the treaties of 1815, nor those concluded in execution of those acts, shall be touched.
	V. An understanding for a simultaneous disarming of the great Powers.

The Proposed General Disarmament.

From the London Times.

We understand that Austria proposes a general disarmament, not merely of Sardinia, but of her own forces and those of France. This at least is consistent and efficient. It matters little what becomes of the forces of Sardinia, provided those vast armies whose hostile contact seems likely to grind her to powder are withdrawn from the scene where their collision is most imminent. Let Austria disarm, not merely by withdrawing her troops from the Ticino, but by placing everything once more on a defensive footing, and abstaining not only from menace, but from the power of doing irretrievable mischief. France will then be satisfied; but is there nothing that France may be called upon to do in her turn towards facilitating the general pacification of Europe? Is she to expect Austria to disarm while she encamps an army in the fortresses at the foot of the passes of Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre ready to march into the heart of Piedmont? To this France answers that she cannot justly be called upon to disarm, because she has never yet armed. This quibble can hardly serve her turn. It is notorious that for the purposes of her Italian policy France has collected together a great force at the western foot of the Alps, and we know not in what sense Austria and Sardinia can be said to arm which is not equally applicable to France.

The moral of all this is, that whatever rule we enforce with regard to one Power we must enforce with regard to all. Either all must retain the arms they possess, or all must return to a pacific establishment. This will be a test of their sincerity. If Austria and France are not really negotiating to gain time, or each to put the other in the wrong in a war that appears to be inevitable, they will not reject this proposition, as they have so many others. If they have any honest desire for peace they will readily accept it, and honestly carry it out. We have been paid abundantly with words, vague generalities, and splendid professions; let us see at length what kind of deeds these great military nations are prepared for. The immediate relief to the overburthened exchequers of the two countries is no slight consideration, for they are engaging in a contest in which, although but one can obtain the victory, both are equally certain of ruin. Commerce would instantly revive if we could see such an earnest of sincerity as would be given on each side by the disbanding of a hundred thousand men. Then, at last, the people would begin to believe that these rulers of men have higher and nobler objects than the aggrandizement of themselves and their families, the empty lust for increased territory, and the barren laurels which must be nourished by others' blood and watered by others' tears, and would recognize that human element in the counsels of the great for which they then now seek in vain. The confidence in the finances, in the judgment and moderation of great military monarchies, has during the last few months been sadly shaken. It depends on the next few days to show whether their vast power is entrusted to hands worthy to bear it, or to men whose empty ambition and grasping folly are about to make them the cause of calamities which may justly entitle them to rank with ATTILA or GENSERIC, as the Scourges of God and the torments of the human race.

The Sense of the Stock Exchange.

From the Times (City Article,) April 14.

The general impression seems to be that the real danger of Europe increases in proportion to the magnitude of each new effort to lull her into security, and the present change appears to some minds fully capable of explanation on the assumption that the French Government are desirous to prevent Austria from getting the advantage of striking the first blow, or to put her in the wrong, in case she should do so, by calling the world to witness that it was at a moment when the most pacific assurances were being reiterated. It is also remarked that the news of the goods traffic from Vienna to Trieste being suspended, to leave the line free for military purposes, of the dispatch of troops and artillery by our own Government to the Channel Islands, and of the increased exertions ordered in the dockyards, together with the statement last night of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that circumstances have transpired within the past few days to render it imperative that the best naval advice should be actained at any cost of personal inconvenience, are not calculated to strengthen the belief that the happy time now rumored is to be much depended upon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th were wholly unimportant.

On the 14th, Lord MALMESBURY in the Upper House, and Mr. DISRAELI in the Commons, announced that the Ministerial statement in regard to the affairs of Europe, which had been promised for the 15th, would be postponed until Monday, the 18th.

In the House of Lords the Earl of DERBY moved a vote of thanks to Lord CANNING, Lord CLYDE, Lord ELPHINSTONE, Sir J. LAWRENCE, Sir J. OUTRAM and other civil and military officers in India, and also to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, for their services in suppressing the recent Indian mutiny. In the course of some very eulogistic remarks, Lord DERBY said that Lord CANNING was to receive the dignity of an Earldom and Lord ELPHINSTONE that of a Peer of the United Kingdom, as an additional acknowledgement of their eminent services.

Earl GRANVILLE seconded the motion, and after some complimentary remarks from other Peers, the vote of thanks was unanimously agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Lord STANLEY made a similar motion, and after speeches by Lords PALMERSTON, JOHN RUSSELL, Sir DE LACY EVANS and others, all of whom cordially agreed with the flattering terms of the resolutions, the vote was carried unanimously.

On the 15th, in the House of Lords, the subject of the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph was debated, and some objection was raised against the contract entered into by Government with the Company. The further progress of the bill was suspended for the present.

In the House of Commons Lord STANLEY said, in reply to inquiries, that it was not intended at present to dispatch any corps of artillery to India; and that the duty on hardware in India was to be increased from 5 to 10 per cent., such duty to apply equally to foreign and British manufacture.

The Attorney General for Ireland defended the officers of the Crown in regard to the course they had taken in the Phœnix Club prosecutions in Ireland.

It was intended that Parliament should be prorogued on the 19th, and dissolved on April 21, in which case the borough elections would take place on April 27, and those for the counties on May 2.

The missing part of the crew of the wrecked gunboat *Joseur* had been saved, and all the survivors had reached England in the steamer *La Plata*. Of the whole crew only three were lost.

The Brighton *Examiner* says: "The following communication, addressed to us some days ago, is vouched for by the name and address of the gentleman who sent it: 'A duel was fought on the Downs, near Brighton, yesterday morning, between a young American gentleman (for the past year resident in Brighton) and a Russian officer, lately *attaché* in the Legation at Washington. The result may interest one or two of your readers who were present when the challenge—sent by the former, was provoked. After one ineffectual fire, he was shot in the pistol-hand, when the seconds interfered and an explanation, before refused, was tendered by the opposite party and admitted.'"

Mr. RAND, late American Minister to China, had arrived in London.

Queen VICTORIA held her first drawing-room for the season on the 14th. The presentations in the diplomatic circle included: "By Mrs. DALLAS—Mrs. SUMNER, a lady of North Carolina."

Lord SHAFTESBURY in a letter to the *Times*, gives an account of the operations of the Neapolitan Exile Committee. He says thirty of the exiles have already left, and arrangements are in progress for the departure of nearly all the others. He points out what yet remains to be done for those imbedded by long years of imprisonment, and speaks in the highest terms of the whole body.

Judge HALLIBURTON, of Nova Scotia, (Sam Slick) has been knighted.

The London *Globe* announces the death of Lady MORGAN the authoress.

FRANCE.

The Conferences on the Danubian Principalities held its second sitting on the 13th. The representatives of Austria and the Porte in the reading of the protocol of the first sitting, demanded certain modifications by reason of which a third meeting would take place.

Another dispatch on the subject says that the Conference had recognized the election of COUZA, reserving, however, all questions respecting national rights.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of 13 000,000 francs and an increase in the advances of 11,750,000 francs.

AUSTRIA.

The Archduke ALBERCHT had been sent by the Austrian Government on a special mission to Berlin. Austria was willing to make important concessions to Prussia in certain matters in dispute, and it was considered highly probable that a perfect understanding would soon be established between the two Powers.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples says that the political prisoners whose fate was determined by the decree of the 18th ultimo, had received passports for the United States. LONGO and DELLI FRANCI, so long immured in Gaeta, are among them. The former's passport is stated "for New York *viâ* Liverpool," and that of DELLI FRANCI "New-York *viâ* Malta."

It was reported at Rome that the Pope intended to protest against the European Congress.

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE had arrived at Rome with a petition from the Jews of England and America in favor of the boy MORTARA.

Twenty-one shocks of earthquake were felt at Sienna on the 12th, but no accident happened.

Rumors were current that the King of Naples was either dead or in the last extremities. There is nothing authentic, however.

SPAIN.

Congress had approved a bill of indictment against Senor COLLANTES, by a vote of 178 against 66. COLLANTES was forthwith lodged as a prisoner in the hotel of the civil Governor.

HOLLAND & BELGIUM.

The above Powers are said to have concluded a treaty for mutual defence in case of war.

RUSSIA.

The ukase for the proposed Russian loan of £12,000,000 had reached London, and the subscription lists were expected to be opened in a few days. The price had not been paid, but 68⅜ or 69 was expected to be asked.

The London *Times* remarks that the prudence of the English public will soon be tested. Even if Europe were in a perfectly settled condition, the terms contemplated would seem to offer no particular temptation; but with the strong conviction on every mind that, before the lapse of another year, a war may be witnessed that will, more or less, involve all the leading Powers, it is difficult to admit the idea of such a loan being floated.

Advices from St. Petersburgh anticipate an early opening of navigation.

Madame BOSIO, the celebrated singer, died at St. Petersburgh on the 12th of April.

A late telegram reports that the ice had broken up between Cronstadt and Orancebaum, and that the navigation would probably be open in about eight days.

WALLACHIA.

An infernal meshine, supposed to be intended for the assassination of the Hospodar, COUZA, had been discovered, and seven persons were arrested.

EGYPT.

Letter advices from Egypt were favorable to the Suez Canal. Public functionaries were ordered to assist M. DE LESSEPS, and the Governor of Suez had been deposed.

COCHIN CHINA.

The attack on Saigon took place on the 17th February, and was perfectly successful. Nine forts, strongly armed, were cannonaded and stormed. The French loss was slight, but that of the enemy was heavy.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The correspondence from Calcutta to March 8, and Hung Kong to Feb. 26, add nothing of moment to the accounts already published.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* was at Hong Kong; the frigate *Germantown* was in Canton River, and the steamer *Mississippi* was at Japan.

The export of tea from China to the United States showed a decrease of 807,700 lbs. from the same time last year.

At Amoy, trade had been stopped by a report that a body of rebels had attacked Chung-chow. The report required confirmation.

At Foo-chow, freights to New-York were quoted at $10.

A private telegram from Bombay, four days later than the published advices, states that the alteration in the Customs duties decided upon at Calcutta had already been put in force in that Presidency.

Commercial Intelligence.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs D. BELL, SON & Co. remark as follows:

"The market for American Securities, opening the past week, has continued without much animation. There has, however, been a fair demand for State Stocks generally, and some inquiry for first class Railroad Bonds, end with only a moderate amount of business doing. Prices remain almost without variation."

The *Times* of Friday says American Securities closed without material variation, and quotes sales: Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents., 1875, 78 for account; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana 7 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund, '67, 68, money.

BANK AND CONSOL STATEMENT.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th of April, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,026,969	Dec.	£1,972,722
Other Deposits	15,981,833	Inc.	3,061,101
Rest	3,133,972	Inc.	32,590
On the other side of the account:			
Government securities	£11,271,118	Dec.	£337,187
Other securities	16,036,400	Dec.	779 313
Notes unemployed	10,531,010	Dec.	723,060

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,866,980, being an increase of £373,920, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,596 534, showing a decrease of £353,944 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

April	For Money Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 9	95⅜	95	95⅛	94⅜	95	94⅝
Mon. 11	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛	94⅜	95⅛	95⅛
Tues. 12	95	95⅜	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Wed. 13	95	95⅜	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	95⅜
Thur. 14	94⅞	95	95	94⅝	95⅛	95
Fri. 15	94⅞	95⅛	95	94⅞	95⅛	95⅛

Latest by the Steamer Africa.

LONDON, Saturday, April 16th.

From the Daily News City Article, Friday evening.

Under the influence of the considerable fall which took place yesterday in the French rentes, transactions took place in Consols at a fall of fully ¼ per cent. This depression however, proved merely temporary. Buyers came forward, and the hope is still clung to that the pending negotiations will not prove fruitless. The closing quotations of Consols were the best of the day, and ⅛ ₱ cent above those of yesterday.

The demand for money continues good, but there is no advance in the terms.

A parcel of £4,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation.

At Vienna, yesterday, a recovery of about ¼ ₱ cent. took place in the 5 ₱ cent. Metalliques.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—The Exchange on London has fallen to 34⅞d @ 35d.

Transactions have taken place in the United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds at 94¼.

From the Times' City Article.

The English funds opened heavily at a further reaction of a ¼ per cent., but the impression then seemed to gain ground that the Emperor NAPOLEON desires further delay, and that consequently the interval required by the English Cabinet before making their promised statement, may suffice to enable some new promises of an adjustment to be prepared and agreed to; hence before the close the market assumed a steadier tone.

In the Discount market, money continues in good demand, at the Bank minimum.

In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, there was a slight reaction from the recent unfavorable movement in Austrian rates. Other places were about the same as last post.

The accounts from St. Petersburg, to-day, indicate that the success of the New Loan is deemed very problematical, the quotation of exchange having experienced a further decline.

The Colonial Produce Markets during the week have not experienced any important alteration.

The tea market has been firmer, a considerable business having been done in the recent arrivals. Common Congou cannot be obtained under 1s. 2¾d. ₱ lb.

The Railway traffic returns of the United Kingdom for the week ending April 9, show an increase of £34,150, as compared with the same period of last year.

MAIL NEWS.

The steamer *Oneida*, with the English mail for Australia of Feb. 1st, arrived at Aden from Suez on the 22d of March, and left the following day.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A special correspondent at Paris of the *Daily News* says, the result of the second meeting of the Paris Conference is, that five Powers, England, France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia, recognize the double election of Prince Couza.

Austria and Turkey hold aloof. It is thought, that at the recommendation of England and the other Powers, Turkey will in the end recognize the Prince. So also will Austria, in case there is no war; but Austria will make use of this recognition as a concession in the General Congress.

THE CIRCASSIANS.

BERLIN, Friday, April 15.

A despatch from St. Petersburgh, dated 14th, announces, that in consequence of a victory gained by Gen. WRANGEL, 2,000 Circassians had come into the Russian camp at Woden, and the Circassians continued to come in.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Thursday, describes the aspect of affairs as so sombre as to justify the renunciation of all hope of peace. Five thousand more troops have arrived at Marseilles from Algeria.

The *Post*, in a leading article, says it is possible the storm cloud may pass away, but it can conceive nothing to encourage such a hope in the spirit in which Austria has treated this question.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

At Bow-street Police Court yesterday the case of Mr. HENRY J. DAVID, late of New York, was again brought forward. He had been charged with forgery, kept in prison several weeks, and then discharged in consequence of the non-appearance of the prosecutor. The magistrate said the statement, so far, went to show that Mr. DAVID was charged with forging his own name. A gentleman's character might be seriously affected by such proceedings, and the Extradition act used to inflict great hardships. It was not in the magistrate's power to afford him redress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, arrived last night at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales will leave Rome about the end of this month, and visit several places in the north of Italy. He will not go to Paris.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech in the city, yesterday, embraces a reply to Lord DERBY's criticism on his public life.

The *Times* resumes, as a matter of course, that the people of Rochdale will return Mr. COBDEN, and both applauds their choice and thinks them honored in securing such a Representative. The *Times* devotes a leading article to Mr. COBDEN's career as a public man, and gives a full report of the speech of Mr. BRIGHT at Rochdale this week.

The *Journal du Va* contradicts the announcement of the death of M. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, which appeared in the London *Times*. He is represented to be lying extremely low in the Isles d'Hieres.

A cargo of Scandinavian Mormons, 360 in number, has arrived in England *en route* to Salt Lake City.

Sir SAMUEL CUNARD has offered to undertake the weekly packet service from Cork to New-York for £250 a trip. The Galway line for a semi-monthly service gets £3,000 a trip.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 28.

$25,000 Tennessee 6s '90	93¾	1600 N. Y. Cen. R.	71⅝
10,000 Mis. State 5s	83¾	550 do.	b60 71⅝
5,000 do.	83⅞	100 do.	71⅞
2 000 B. City W. Loan	103⅜	300 do.	s15 71⅞
4,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs.	80	200 do.	s10 71⅞
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	46	250 do.	s30 71¾
4,000 do.	45	450 do.	bnwk 71⅝
3,000 E. R. Con. Bs., '71	20	400 do.	b10 71⅝
4,000 E. R. Con. Bs., '62	20	30 do.	71¾
1 000 do.	19¾	50 Erie Railroad	7¾
6,000 M. C. R. 8 per c. 1st M. S. Fund Con. Bds.	94¾	36 do.	7¾
4,500 Ill. Cen. Bs.	93⅝	50 do.	7¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	17	25 Harlem R.	11⅜
4,000 C. St. P. & Fond Dn-lac 1st Mort Bds.	35	100 Harlem R. Pref.	s60 38¼
5,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	71	100 do.	38¾
10 Bank of Commerce	101⅜	2650 do.	38⅜
20 Chatham Bank	88¾	300 do.	b60 38¼
10 Park Bank	108⅜	200 Reading R.	s3 51
18 Artisans' Bank	10?	600 do.	c 51
6 Market Bank	107	50 Cleve. & Pitt. R.	71¾
40 D. & H. Canal Co.	b60 96¾	350 Mich. Cent. R.	c 51¾
50 do.	s30 96	100 do.	2d 51¾
75 Mil. & Miss. R.	8¾	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	11¾
70 Penn. Coal Co.	80¾	100 do.	11
100 do.	81	100 do.	10¾
50 Pac. M. St Co.	86¾	250 do.	10¾
100 do.	s30 85	50 do.	10¾
50 do.	85¼	1000 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	37
50 do.	85¾	100 do.	33⅜
350 do.	85	350 do.	33⅜
100 do.	s4 85	100 do.	s10 33
200 do.	b40 85	50 Panama R. R.	b10 123
100 do.	s60 83	100 do.	s15 123¼
500 do.	s10 82	100 do.	s30 123¾
50 do.	s60 81¾	150 do.	123
100 do.	s10 81	200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	65¾
150 do.	s60 81	100 do.	65¾
100 do.	s10 84	6 Clev., Col. & C. R.	97
679 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	58¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	64¾
300 do.	s10 58¾	250 do.	64¾
319 do.	c 59	100 do.	s15 64¾
200 do.	b60 59	100 do.	s15 64¾
50 do.	s30 59	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	24¾
50 do.	b30 58¾	860 do.	24¾
50 do.	b60 58¾	200 do.	b60 24¾
200 do.	58¾		

SECOND BOARD.

50 Pacific M. S. Co.	84	100 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	33¼
100 do.	b30 83¾	600 do.	33
300 do.	s60 80	100 do.	s30 32¾
150 do.	83	200 do.	s30 32¾
80 do.	82¾	8 Panama Railroad	123¾
100 do.	84	550 Ill. Cent. R.	s30 65
100 do.	b30 83	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	64¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	71¾	200 do.	64¾
50 do.	b60 71¾	100 do.	64
50 Erie Railroad	7¾	50 do.	s60 63
500 Har. R. Pref.	38¼	350 do.	63¾
100 Mich. C. R.	51	200 Cl. & Tol. R.	24¾
100 do.	s10 50¾	50 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	s5 58¾
200 do.	50¾	300 do.	58¾
50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	10¾	150 do.	58¾
50 do.	10		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2 000 N. Y. City 6s	92¾	10 Empire C. F. I. Co.	118¾
2.000 C. St. P. & F. du L.	7¾	22 E. River F. I. Co.	110¾
L. G. 8s	77¾	42 Grocers' F. I. Co.	111
168 Chatham Bank	89	40 Gebnard F. I. Co.	93
10 W. (Mass.) Ins. Co.	107	20 Corn Ex. F. I. Co.	150
20 Col. M. In. Co.	114	5 Long Is. F. I. Co.	165
14 Am. G. Co. ₱ share	56	62 Kings Co. F. I. Co.	69¼
50 St. Nich. Bank	97¾	83 do.	88¾
50 Chetham Bank	89	20 Knick. L. I Co.	84¾
40 do.	89¾	60 Wall st. F. I. Co.	20
40 Merch. Ex. Bank	98¾	20 Security F. I. Co	124¾
40 Beekman F. I. Co	106¾	24 N. Y. & Vir. S. S. Co.	81¾
5 Home Fire Ins. Co.	78	421 G. St. P. & F. du L. R.	61
40 North River F. I. Co	144¾	17 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	87

THURSDAY, April 28—P. M.

The lowest Stock Market of the season was made this afternoon upon most of the Share list. The almost uniform success of late of the *Bear* account against the Railway Stocks, was followed up to day by a precipitate break in Pacific Mail, which, from 87½ yesterday, went down to 80 ₱ cent. this afternoon. The Street had previously become somewhat used to the eccentricities of this Stock, both upward and downward. The sudden fall to day is therefore less remarked upon than a similar change in any other security would have been. But it was not without its influence this afternoon upon the general list. The reopening of the transfers of the Michigan Southern Company brought about the settlement of some heavy differences against the *Bull* account, and the Guaranteed Shares were pressed on sale below 33 ₱ cent., and the common stock below 10 ₱ cent. This movement had also an adverse influence. The decline from yesterday afternoon in other descriptions was ¼@⅜ ₱ cent in New-York Centrel, closing 71@71⅛ ₱ cent.; ⅛@1 ₱ cent. in Michigan Central, closing 50⅛; 1@1⅛ ₱ cent. in Rock Island, closing 57⅛; 1@1⅛ ₱ cent. in Galene, which sold down to 63 ₱ cent., and ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. in Harlem Preferred shares. The shares of the Erie Company recovered ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. from the price of yesterday afternoon, and Panama and Hudson River remained steady. Pennsylvania Coal and Delaware and Hudson Canal were a fraction higher. The State and Government Stocks were steady, and so were the mortgages of the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Roads. In Erie Bonds the depression continues. The fourth-mortgage fell to 45, and the Convertibles to 20@19¾ ₱ cent., with 10½ ₱ cent. coupons attached, reducing the net cost to nearly the price of the shares into which the bonds are convertible at the option of the holder. A false impression as to the relative security of these bonds, compared with the stock, has been created by the following quotation from the Legislative act of 1853, in regard to the foreclosure of mortgages. The inference has been drawn that the common or convertible bonds are less valuable in the event of proceedings of foreclosure than the common stock. But the convertible clause is a sufficient answer to this, although we deem the whole discussion premature, as we are not advised of the slightest purpose of any class of the mortgageee to initiate proceedings for foreclosure. On the contrary, most of the holders of the Second Mortgage, due March, 1869, which has precedence of all others, except $3,000,000, due in 1868, have very recently consented to an indulgence of five years. That the affairs of the Company and the business of the Road are at present under a cloud, is not denied; but all these difficulties seem susceptible of removal by time and a change of administration. The letter remedy we most respectfully urged upon the stockholders in anticipation of the last October election, and we do our cotemporaries of the Press the justice to say that we did not stand alone in remonstrating against the folly of continuing Mr. MORAN in office at a cost of $25,000 a-year, after the signal failure of his first year's rule. But the parties in interest, nevertheless, (and for the sake of quiet, we suppose,) voted a second year's trial, which will end by its own limitation in about five months, if not sooner terminated by the voluntary resignation of this gentleman, and the surrender of their trust as Directors by half-a-dozen members of the Board, who, having little or no interest in the Stock, have suffered him to

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2375—WITH A SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Dispatches from Utah—Confirmation of Previous Intelligence—The Commissionership of Indian Affairs—The Archives of the Mexican Legation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

Secretary FLOYD received to-day voluminous dispatches from Col. JOHNSTON, commanding in Utah. This officer gives a gloomy account of the conflict there between himself and Gov. CUMMING, and between the Governor and the Judiciary, fully confirming the accounts contained in the Special Correspondence of the TIMES. Judges SINCLAIR and CRADLEBAUGH asked of Colonel JOHNSTON military protection for the Court, witnesses and prisoners, and he sent to Provo City a company of infantry for that purpose. Governor CUMMING, siding with the Mormons, protested against this, and demanded of Colonel JOHNSTON that the troops should be withdrawn. The demand was refused, and the Governor threatened to call out the Mormon militia to drive them off, when Colonel JOHNSTON sent up several additional companies of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, to sustain the guard if necessary. Such was the position of affairs when the express left. The dispatches were immediately communicated to President BUCHANAN, who seems greatly embarrassed at the turn of affairs. Secretary FLOYD heartily approves of the action of General JOHNSTON in the premises. The dispatches contain numerous inclosures, giving a history of everything which has occurred. Governor CUMMING is exhibited in no enviable light.

Judge GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, has been tendered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, and it is believed that he will accept.

Señor MATA made a formal demand to-day for the archives of the Mexican Legation, but Señor BARRANDARAN being absent from the city, the matter lies over.

A surveying party will leave St. Louis in a few days to continue Lieut. WARREN'S exploration of the Yellow-stone River.

Commander RUDD left this afternoon to assume the command of the *Lancaster*, at Philadelphia, destined for the Pacific Squadron.

Mr. IRVIN, the newly appointed Secretary of the British Legation, returned again to England in the *Curaçoa*, in consequence of ill health.

Sargeon BYRNE, U. S. A., has been acquitted by Court-Martial. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

The Treasury receipts are coming up to the estimates of the Secretary, and it is not determined when the Treasury notes authorized by the late law will be issued.

RICHARD COBDEN arrived last night, and is staying with the President.

Lieut. MOWAY, who has been here some days on business connected with Arizona, will leave for that Territory to-morrow, but will return next Winter to urge the organization of a territorial Government.

The last Congress appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of presents for the Pimos Indians, in acknowledgment of their good faith and friendship for the whites. The Indian Bureau is now making arrangements for their distribution, and they will consist principally of agricultural implements.

The Postmaster-General will open no new routes, under the Post Route bill of 1858, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, but will continue the service on all the old routes, contracts for which were recently awarded.

O'FLYNN, Postmaster of Detroit, will be removed as soon as his successor can be selected, about which there is some difficulty.

The question relative to the Philadelphia Postmaster is not definitely settled.

The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company arrived to-day, on business connected with the California mail service.

General JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Minister, on the 26th inst. notified Mr. YELVERTON, President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, that their charter had been declared forfeited by the Congress of Nicaragua, on the ground that the Company had failed to fulfill its obligations. He likewise notified Secretary CASS to the same effect.

Fires.

BURNING OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 29.

St. Paul's (Catholic) Church in Portsmouth, the Rev. JOSEPH H. PLUNKETT'S was burned last night. The pictures and vestments were saved. The edifice was erected in 1853 at a cost of $23,000. It was insured for $100,000.

FIRE IN WATERBURY.

WATERBURY, Conn., Friday, April 29.

A large fire broke out in this city about 2 o'clock this morning, completely destroying the buildings known as ROBINSON'S button factory, situated on Cherry-street. Loss estimated at $8,000; insured for $6,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Southern Mail.

AUGUSTA, Friday, April 29.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday afternoon are to hand, containing details of the atrocities of the civil war in Mexico, brought by the *Tennessee*.

Homicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 29.

JAMES MCCRORY was shot dead in his store this afternoon by SAMUEL H. CUNNINGHAM. CUNNINGHAM was serving a warrant, and alleges that he shot him in self-defence. MCCRORY'S friends deny this.

A Mystery Solved.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, April 29.

Information was received here to-day, that the body of Mr. YEAGER, whose recent strange disappearance created so much excitement in our community, was found, on the 16th inst., in the Ohio River, just below Pittsburgh. Four hundred dollars were found on his person. The verdict of the Coroner was, "Accidentally drowned."

INTERESTING FROM PERU.

State of Politics—Probability of a Revulsion—Catching a Tartar—A Case Similar to that of the Neapolitan Exiles—Improvements at San Lorenzo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ISLAND OF SAN LORENZO, Friday, March 25, 1859.

Everything is so quiet at present in Peru, and business is at so low an ebb, that I hardly know what to say, that will prove interesting or instructive to the many thousand readers of your paper. The government at present appears to be either in trouble or apprehending it, but what its nature, or how what is to be is expected to come, has not yet been made known to the people, who have however many surmises. With the great mass, GENERAL CASTILLIA, the present President of Peru, is very unpopular, so much so that his life is in danger when he shows himself in any public assemblage, and the general opinion is that the upshot of the storm now brewing will be the overthrow of CASTILLIA, and his party, and the substitution of others of the many *military men* of Peru.

Quite an interesting case of "catching a Tartar" occurred on board of a Chilian ship, which was brought in here a few days ago. I have been unable to discover her name, or I would give it you. She left Valparaiso with a full crew, and a number of marines having in charge some sixty-odd Revolutionists, who were unfortunate enough to get caught in a petty scheme against the Government, and were condemned to a term of penal servitude, on an island claimed by the Chilian Government, in the South Pacific. It was to this island they were bound from Valparaiso. After the vessel had been at sea a few days, they succeeded not only in overpowering the marines, who had the care of them, but they also seized the Captain, mates, and crew of the ship, and confined them all together in the hold; they then altered the course of the ship, and steered for this port, where they arrived safely on the 19th of this month. She was brought up to an anchorage by them in a most seamanlike manner, and every sail furled, after which they took the ship's boats, pulled themselves ashore, and scattered over the country. About an hour afterwards, when the ship was boarded, her decks were found deserted; and the captain and other prisoners discovered in their safe but uncomfortable quarters below. They were released from their bonds; but as you may readily imagine, looked quite chapfallen. As for the Revolutionists, they have not been heard of since.

It will perhaps not be uninteresting to the ship owners in New-York, who have vessels on this coast to know that the sectional dock now in course of erection on San Lorenzo, is proceeding quite rapidly towards completion. By the time this reaches you, two sections of it will be in the water, and the rest much further advanced than it is at present. The heavy work incident to it calls hundreds from Calloa and Lima to gaze—and wonder how it will be used. It already has been the making of the Island, which two months ago, with the exception of a light house, had not half-a-dozen buildings and not a score of persons upon it. There are now dwelling-houses erecting daily, together with a large steam saw-mill; while the inhabitants have been increased to over two hundred. A Governor has been appointed to it by the President of Peru, and, in short, it shows at present every prospect of being a great place.

G. MOD.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Movements of the American Squadron—The News from the South Pacific—The Nicaragua Treaty—The Belly Contract—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, April 17, 1859.

The flag-ship *Roanoke*, Commodore MCCLUNEY, with the *Jamestown* and storeship *Relief*, is now in the harbor of Aspinwall. After the arrival of the opposition steamer *Northern Light*, should she bring nothing in the shape of dispatches to prevent, the *Roanoke* will leave for San Juan del Norte, the *Jamestown* remaining to protect the harbor.

The Commodore has received nothing from the Department to induce him to make any alteration in the disposition of the fleet since the arrival of the *St. Louis* and *Moses Taylor*.

The mail steamers arrived on the 15th and 16th, and the passengers leave Panama to-day for California by the *John L. Stephens*—some 1,500 in all. The opposition has not yet appeared. She left California about the same time with the *Cage*, well freighted with passengers. They are expected every moment.

The city of Quito has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake, having buried from 3,000 to 5,000 people in the *debris*.

Revolutions both in Peru and Chili are progressing, and many complaints are being made of outrages against American citizens in those parts.

There is very little doubt of the Cass Jerez Treaty being ratified by the Greaser Government of Nicaragua, and the report is that they have inserted an article binding the United States Government not to send nor suffer any more fillibusters to visit their shores.

Her Britannic Majesty's man-of-war *Vixen* sailed from Panama on the 9th for Punta Arenas, in order to bring Sir GORE OUSELEY from Central America, he having concluded his diplomatic business in that quarter. The French and Sardinian treaties have been fully ratified.

Among the passengers by the *Moses Taylor* were Gen. JOSEPH LANE, Senator from Oregon, Mr. GROVER, M. C., from Oregon, and J. M. CRANE, Delegate from Nevada Territory. By the *St. Louis* RAN RUSSELL, Esq., appointed Commercial Agent for San Juan del Sur, and bearer of important dispatches to Gen. RANDS.

M. BELLY has settled everything necessary with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the interoceanic canal is now progressing. The *St. Louis* is still laying off Greytown.

We have had a good long spell of the dry season and are now verging into the wet, which is very satisfactory to the residents, owing to the scarcity of wholesome water during "*El tiempo calinte.*" The reduced price of passage has much increased the travel both ways, but added very little to the prosperity of the town. They are allowed but little time to stay on *terra firma*; besides they are as a general thing too poor to be of much service. The Panama Railroad Company are making a golden harvest. Nothing new from Bogota.

FURTHER FROM NICARAGUA.

Movements of our War Vessels on the Pacific Side—Gen. Lamar's Success in Negotiating—The Belly Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

REALEJO, Thursday, March 31, 1859.

Our news at present is small, and everything is contracted in the squadron. The *Merrimac* left for Panama. The *Saranac* has likewise been here and has received orders to proceed to Guayaquil, &c. The *Cyane*, Commander LOCKWOOD, who arrived a few days ago from Panama; the *Vandalia*, Commander SINCLAIR, and the *Decatur*, Commander FEATHERS, are still here. Yet the *Vandalia* is ordered to proceed to Panama, likewise to take in stores, and the *Decatur* will proceed on the 1st of April to San Francisco. It is said that the Navy Department has ordered the *Warren* to be sent down to Panama, to act as a storeship for the squadron. The *Decatur's* time is up, and her crew will leave her at San Francisco and bring the *Warren* down. The *Vandalia* was all ready to sail yesterday, when a dispatch of Gen. LAMAR arrived, and in consequence of this, she was detained by Commander LOCKWOOD to be in readiness to take the General down to Punta Arenas.

Gen. LAMAR, a fine old gentleman, has labored in this country for a good many years, and he has at last managed to conclude the Treaty. I have not been able to hear the particulars of this Treaty, but you will hear of it, doubtless, as soon as this reaches you, through the Department. You may say that his work is over here, and thanks to his keen ideas and entire knowledge of this country, that our Government has been able to gain this much. His intentions are, before leaving here for home, to go to Costa Rica to settle a few more points with that Government. The particulars, as I said before, I have not heard, but on introduction to the General, he said that the French had rather the best of it, but that it was not so with the English.

Mr. BELLY'S Treaty has, as yet, not been ratified here, and it is generally supposed that it will raise some dissatisfaction at home.

The *Cyane* will be the only ship which will remain here, and she is to cruise, as I understand, between here, Punta Arenas and San Juan del Sur. The settlement where the ships are anchored is increasing daily, and the name of Merrimac City has been commonly given to it, I suppose on account of the long stay of the frigate.

Further from Mexico.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE OF MEXICO—MOVEMENTS OF MIRAMON.

The *Demorcrata*, of Oajaca, received by the steamship *Costacoalcos*, furnishes the New Orleans *Picayune* a complete journal of events in and before the City of Mexico, from the opening of the siege to the latest dates. The prominent events, the calling in of the reactionary garrisons, the establishment of the Liberalists at Tacubaya and Chapultepec, the subsequent attack upon and retreat from the city, and the rapid march of troops from all parts of the country to the assistance of either side, have already been laid before the reader. But this fails to give any adequate idea of the siege itself, the burdens of which fall mostly upon the people. Their sufferings from want of food and water, cut off by DEGOLLADO, are represented as very great, and, as would appear, it was as much to relieve them in this matter as to anything else that the new troop of two thousand horse was formed, the Government thinking thereby to be able to keep open a communication, however imperfect, with the country. In the matter of provisions the people suffered at first, not only from the besiegers, but the speculators, who, foreseeing the course of events, had bought up all they could lay their hands on, and for which they demanded, in the general scarcity, the most exorbitant prices. This matter, however, was soon regulated by orders of decree, which compelled the speculators to come down to reasonable rates. But the scarcity of water was more serious difficulty. The people were not entirely without it—there are a number of artesian wells in the city—but the water of many of them is very bad—of none is it good. Under the pressure of circumstances, however, they seem to have made the best of the matter, while the Governor came to their relief in taking possession of all wells, public and private, purifying the water so far as possible, and selling it at a moderate price. In the meantime a search has been instituted for an old aqueduct of the days of the conquest, which ancient traditions tell of. But up to latest dates the search had been fruitless.

The following telegraphic dispatch to the Boston Merchants' Exchange, from New-Orleans, gives some additional particulars of news brought by the *Tennessee*:

"After MIRAMON reached the Capital, the Liberals were compelled to retire from Tacubaya and Chapultepec with loss of 200 men. They retired in good order towards Marcilla.

"The Reactionists shot about sixty persons, principally foreigners, on the retaking of Tacubaya. A physician, the hospital students and nurses were among the victims.

"MIRAMON had withdrawn the *exequatur* of Consul BLACK, and banished him from the city under escort of thirty dragoons. JUAREZ had withdrawn the *exequatur* of the Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz. General ARTUDIA was marching to join DEGOLLADO before the Capital, and is said to have 12,000 men."

QUARANTINE AND SANITARY CONVENTION.

Third Annual Session—Third Day's Proceedings.

Important Quarantine Modifications Recommended.

Interesting Debate on the Contagion of Yellow Fever—Remarks of Drs. Francis, Stevens, Snow and Others—A Magnificent Banquet.

The Convention reassembled at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, (Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth-avenue,) at 10 A. M. of Friday. The President announced two delegates from Canada as present, Drs. OTTAR and MORAN.

The resolution of Dr. ALEX. H. STEVENS was the first thing in order:

Resolved, That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow fever has ever been conveyed from one person to another, it is the opinion of this Convention that the personal Quarantine of yellow fever cases may be safely abolished.

Dr. STARENA briefly defended the grounds of his proposition.

Dr. BALL (of Brooklyn) supported, by arguments drawn from his own experience, the proposition that yellow fever is never contagious. He had been intimate with the disease in Vera Cruz—had himself suffered it. He had seen it on the Coast of Africa, and he was satisfied that it was not a contagious disease. When speaking yesterday of the bad conduct of Quarantine here, he referred in no manner to persons. It should be as carefully maintained concerning the sick as the well. It was certainly wrong to surround those sick with yellow fever, with the causes of yellow fever in the shape of infected vessels, clothes and so forth. Why did not the yellow fever spread at the burning of the Staten Island hospitals, if persons can communicate it from one to another?

Lieut. VIELE hoped the medical members would not compel laymen to vote upon a proposition on which doctors disagreed. He had been in yellow fever, had had it, had slept with those sick with it. He had his own opinion of it, but his vote would weigh nothing with the medical part of the Convention. He moved to commit the resolution to a select committee, to report to the next Convention.

Dr. JEFFRIES (of Boston) said there would be no disagreement among doctors on this point. It was as generally believed that there was no personal contagion about it as that men shake with fever and ague.

Dr. FRANCIS (being announced with great applause) knew that this was an audience well armed with opinions and experience, and he felt some delicacy in addressing it. He had been a devoted student of the behavior of fevers, now just fifty years. He had been in every yellow-fever epidemic that had visited this City since 1691; he had read, to speak modestly and safely, 300 volumes on the subject. It was a great, prolific subject. As New-York was the first to establish quarantine on what looked to a proper basis, he was sure she would not be the first to abandon it. The Doctor ridiculed the doctrine of unitarianism in fevers. NOAH WEBSTER, in his interesting *History of Epidemics*, demonstrated that he knew no more of fevers than he [Dr. F.] knew of Algeria. He adopted the theory that all fevers were one, and quoted Herodotus as describing yellow fever—the same extraordinary authority who graphically described men with two heads! Yellow fever was a specific disease, and every case of it in New-York could be distinctly traced to importation. The other doctrine prevailed with us of old, and learned doctors insisted that cats and dogs crossing the streets bore the contagion. Dr. RUSH, with all his great power, advocated the theory of the production of yellow fever from cesspools, ponds, sinks, rotten timber, and all that. That great man was never led into a greater delusion. The theory of new-made ground was one of the errors bred in this City. But the fact that "the Collect," into which for twenty years all the offal of the City was being deposited, never originated a case of yellow fever, satisfactorily disposed of this theory. No, Sir, said he, yellow fever never was engendered from decaying animal matter,—it is a specific disease and requires specific treatment. If you treat it a you do bilious fever you will be pretty constantly employed in funereal exercises. He held in great veneration Dr. BAILLIE who first devised a quarantine establishment for New York. Dr. BAILLIE saw in 1795, two of his own associates die from the epidemic. He warmed to the subject and wished to talk it over with Dr. MILLER. MILLER said, "BAILLIE, I believe the pestilence is brought to us in the holds of ships." BAILLIE ridiculed the suggestion, and coincided it was true. But the ignorant doctors, and the doctors educated in Edinburgh, fought the theory, ridiculed it, caricatured it, and strenuously opposed the proposed Quarantine. But it carried. It has cost us millions of money, but all the expense of all our Quarantines was reimbursed by the immunity it afforded us from the plague in 1856 alone. Our City, Sir, is one highly blest of Heaven—no city more so. DE VERAS, in 1630 described our location as a paradise. All the early writers assented to this truth. Heaven blessed us with a climate in which yellow fever could not be originated. And all our terrible excess of mortality is due to our rascality, to our miserable politicians, to the wretched creatures that govern us, to the fell Democracy and Jacobinism to which we have surrendered. Our mission is to cleanse and purify our City, not to demolish quarantine. By patient inquiry we may lessen the oppression of Quarantine, but management has been pretty bad, certainly; a great deal of political fraud has been perpetrated under its cover. Rural politicians imported against our will, to set to rights our affairs, of which they know little, and retiring after a few years with their pockets full and delegated with the operation of Quarantine laws, have terribly distressed us. The report of Dr. WRIGG contained some very good things. But he had read treatises a hundred pages long, written by gentlemen upon diseases of which they had never seen a case—saiving their consciences with the philosophical reflection that "there is a good deal of analogical reasoning in our profession." In 1793 where did we find the sturdy non-contagionists? Why, they stood afar off, looking at their patients, shaking enough to rattle off their knee-pans—not daring to touch them with a bean pole. But when it was all over they were bold as lions, reasserting that contagion was all nonsense. Do not talk of abolishing Quarantine to gratify commerce. I know the mercantile character of New York, and I know it will support all necessary Quarantines. Abolish it, and you lay waste our City, and the poor will have no refuge. Shall I disregard mathematics because I cannot comprehend the quadrature of the circle? Shall I turn infidel because some professed Christians are hypocrites? Shall I refuse to enjoy the luxuries of Providence because there are snakes in the grass? Dr. FRANCIS again referred to the time when one scarcely died of yellow fever before he was plunged into the coffin—when he himself lay sick of yellow fever, and his coffin stood in the corner of his room, waiting for him. He urged gentlemen to do nothing hastily. He would have them walk in the light of the great authors and physicians who have preceded us. We were too apt to adopt mountebank theories—to make ourselves the laughing-stock of Europe in her wisdom. He hoped Lieut. VIELE'S motion would prevail.

Dr. ALEX. H. STEVENS was sorry that a little more of his eloquent friend's remarks were not pertinent to the subject. He was old enough to be very skeptical of what he had not himself seen. He hoped prudent men would rely more on their own observations than upon the ridiculous stories of men who lived in the past and were too much blinded to look at things as they were. He had been through four or five yellow fever epidemics. He had seen no case where personal communication had conveyed the disease. He called upon Dr. FRANCIS or any other man present to point his finger on any such case within his own observation. And if no such case could be produced, why not put aside the sentiment of the Convention? Why keep up the bugs to the public, of relief from one of the grievous burdens of Quarantine?

A gentleman present stated that he had seen over and over again the die exposed to yellow fever patients, and never knew one to take the disease from the person alone.

Dr. FRANCIS said everybody admitted that a healthy man took typhus. But when the old Jersey prisoners in the Wallabout (full of filth and—he had the fact from Peter FENELON, who was one of the prisoners—nine-tenths of the persons who had neither had small-pox, nor been inoculated, were thrust on board, and of them all only forty took the disease—so contagious is the nature of infection!

Dr. BALL moved to amend Dr. STEVENS' resolution by reading, "Provided that fumites of every kind be rigidly excluded." Dr. STEVENS accepted this.

Dr. JEFFRIES (new Marine Physician) rose for the purpose of correcting an impression which he thought must rest upon the minds of the Convention, from the repeated references to the assumed fact that the Health Officer of the Port of New-York had usually come down from the rural districts, ignorant of matters relating to Quarantine, though with their pockets full of Quarantine fees. When this subject was, as he supposed, playfully introduced by his friend, Dr. HARRIS, the other day, he was disposed to regard it as a mere rhetorical flourish, and passed it by. But as reintroduction this morning made it his duty to state the facts to the premises. A Quarantine was established at this port in 1758, since which time there had been but one Port Physician appointed from the rural districts; this he believed to be an incontestible *fact*, had it been otherwise, he did not propose to say that they they would not have been as ignorant as they were represented to be, as it was very evident that incompetency lay far back of this City, but that the reference to it was improper, from the erroneous assumption of facts. With this explanation he was content.

Dr. STERLING (late of the Marine Hospital) stated that it was not the persons, but the clothes, of the yellow fever sick that carried disease from point to point where the atmosphere was not charged with it.

Mayor RODMAN, of Providence, wished to know if an infected vessel should come to Providence, and he should, on the authority of this Convention, permit the sick and the exposed to land at once, whether he would be by this Convention held blameless, if so the pestilence should be let loose on the city.

Mr. HALLIDAY was not prepared to vote. He was not sufficiently informed to do so intelligently. While such venerable medical fathers as Dr. FRANCIS protest against the doctrine of the resolution, he certainly should hesitate to vote for it.

Dr. MORAN believed in the resolution.

Dr. LAROCHE, of Philadelphia, had long ago published his sentiments—had written himself dry on the subject of contagion and non-contagion. He only wished to correct an impression conveyed by one of the speakers,—the case of the bark *Mandarin* furnished no argument for the personal communication of yellow fever. He was for the resolution.

Dr. STORER, of Boston, said this was not a Medical Convention. Was it courteous to press this resolution upon laymen who confessed and professed that they were not prepared to vote? Give them to committee, and give them ten years to arrive at a conclusion, if they wanted it. He was as strong a non-contagionist as lived, but he thought it premature for this body to announce the doctrine authoritatively.

Dr. WOOD (of Philadelphia) was sure that Quarantine, as conducted, was doing a great personal injury to those coming from infected districts, in keeping them so long surrounded by the fomites of yellow fever, in Quarantined vessels and in hospitals. It injured the port to which they come—it injured commerce. He believed there was no such thing as a personal communicability of yellow fever. Believing this, the medical profession should do its duty and announce its belief. A healthy person, as readily as a sick one, would convey the fomites; the danger of infection was not in the person, but in his clothes and baggage. He never knew a case that looked like the communication of the disease by persons to each other; he believed yellow-fever to be a specific disease, but no more contagious personally than bilious fever.

Dr. HARRIS thought immediate action should be taken, and offered a substitute involving some theory; for that reason it was objected to by Dr. STEVENS, and finally declared out of order by the President.

Dr. GILMAN, of Baltimore, and Gen. MATHER wanted to vote for the resolution. Mr. BLAKENEY, of Philadelphia, was ready to go it flat-footed when such doctors as LAROCHE and WOOD went in for it—ready to vote it, right or wrong. Philadelphia had some doctors as were doctors, and some lawyers too, as were lawyers. When they so unequivocally pronounced the resolution right, he was with them. Where such men lead, he was not to follow.

Dr. SNOW, of Providence, said he never detained persons, however infected. He only quarantined the *fomites*.

Dr. JEREDIAH MILLER said, by a resolution of the Board of Health, passengers from infected districts were permitted to come directly up to this port on arriving. But when the City was wild with panic, they sometimes were obliged to detain them awhile. It was of no use to try to stem the tide, when the people were excited. He urged the passage of the resolution for the sake of educating the people—of assuring them of the innocence of passengers from infected ports and vessels. The Health Officer of Brooklyn, now present, could testify that not a case occurred from the exposure of scores of patients taken in 1856, and scattered through the Flatbush Hospital.

The previous question being moved and the roll called, the commitment was refused—ayes 11, noes 61.

On Dr. STEVENS' resolution the vote stood—ayes 70, noes 4. So the resolution was adopted.

Dr. KAMP, from the Committee on Quarantine, a minority of the Committee, to whom the report was recommitted, reported that inasmuch as only a minority was present, they did not feel at liberty to amend it, but reported two resolutions, which were adopted. These resolutions simply reiterate the necessity of continuing Quarantine through all the months of the year, and recommended more careful attention to hygiene on board vessels.

The code drafted by Dr. CLARK, of Boston, was then considered by sections and adopted—with some amendments, making it still more comprehensive.

The Business Committee reported, advising that Committees be appointed to report at the next Convention, on the subject of Food, City Cleanliness, architecture with reference to domiciliary hygiene, and the sale of drugs and poisons.

Lieutenant VIELE—prefacing it with some vigorous remarks concerning the grave importance of thorough drainage, saying that, if a National Sanitary Convention had, twenty-five years ago, met and directed the attention of the public to this subject, New-York would have been saved much present and prospective suffering—offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The drainage and sewerage of cities is of necessity among the powers and duties of the corporate authorities thereof, and, as a consequence, beyond the control of private citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the responsibility for all diseases and deaths in cities, caused by defective sewerage or imperfect drainage, rests upon the corporate authorities, and it be earnestly recommended to the civic authorities to investigate, and to provide prompt remedies for, the evils arising from these causes.

Sundry other resolutions were adopted, and the delegates were getting into order for an adjournment *sine die*, when a motion pervailed to meet again at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday.

About the time that the hat was expected to circulate to pick up funds for publishing the report of the meeting, it came out that the city was anxious to assume that expense,—which, seeing that the elaborate reports read before the Convention, will be embraced in it, will be considerable. The discovery was bravely cheered.

During the morning Gov. MORGAN, Dr. MUNDY, Health Officer of Castleton, and several others, were invited to seats as delegates.

At 4½ o'clock a recess was taken,—the Corporations dinner to the party coming on at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet in the evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel, was a very pleasant and a memorable affair. The Messrs. LELAND threw themselves their entire length. Under the direction of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, headed by Councilmen OTTARSON and Aldermen BOOLE, as pretty an entertainment was devised as we have often seen in this City—or elsewhere, of course. Whatever an hungry, or a thirsty or a well-filled man desires at table, was abundantly provided for the 230 guests of the City—among whom, by the way, we failed to recognize one of those interlopers who are wont to squeeze in between the invited, especially at Corporation dinners, to the great disgust of all who know them, and to the amazement of those happily ignorant of their standing.

At 8 o'clock Mayor TIEMANN, who presided, rapped order, declined to make a speech, and read a sentiment, to which

Dr GRISCOM—as President of the Convention and a capital, courteous presiding officer he made,) happily responded, weaving in a compliment to most of the tallest and stoutest lions couched on the dais in his vicinity.

To the second toast, Mayor TIEMANN insisted that a hearty, bluff, bald headed, spectacled gentleman, wearing a ruffled shirt-bosom, and a big heart under it, if outward omens are at all trusty, should reply. The bluff, hearty man proved to be Mayor MAYO, of Richmond, Va., who got off a capital, vigorous address, indorsing the action of the Convention during the day in the matter of personal Quarantine. In conclusion he proposed a bumper for Mayor TIEMANN.

Mayor TIEMANN briefly welcomed all hands to New-York, and read the third toast, to which Alderman MCSPEDON replied in such a way that the call for "Ottarson" was the most natural of sequences; but as Councilman GIFFORD could not be tempted to his past and were too much blinded to look at things as they were. He had been through four or five yellow fever epidemics. He had seen no case where personal communication had conveyed the disease. He called upon Dr. FRANCIS or any other man present to point his finger on any such case within his own observation. And if no such case could be produced, why not put aside the sentiment of the Convention? Why keep up the bugs to the public, of relief from one of the grievous burdens of Quarantine?

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Dr FRANCIS said everybody admitted that a healthy man took typhus. But when the old Jersey prisoners in the Wallabout (full of filth and—he had the fact from Peter FENELON, who was one of the prisoners—nine-tenths of the persons who had neither had small-pox, nor been inoculated, were thrust on board, and of them all only forty took the disease—so contagious is the nature of infection!

Dr. BALL moved to amend Dr. STEVENS' resolution by reading, "Provided that fumites of every kind be rigidly excluded." Dr. STEVENS accepted this.

Dr. JEFFRIES (new Marine Physician) rose for the purpose of correcting an impression which he thought must rest upon the minds of the Convention, from the repeated references to the assumed fact that the Health Officer of the Port of New-York had usually come down from the rural districts, ignorant of matters relating to Quarantine, though with their pockets full of Quarantine fees. When this subject was, as he supposed, playfully introduced by his friend, Dr. HARRIS, the other day, he was disposed to regard it as a mere rhetorical flourish, and passed it by. But as reintroduction this morning made it his duty to state the facts to the premises. A Quarantine was established at this port in 1758, since which time there had been but one Port Physician appointed from the rural districts; this he believed to be an incontestible *fact*, had it been otherwise, he did not propose to say that they they would not have been as ignorant as they were represented to be, as it was very evident that incompetency lay far back of this City, but that the reference to it was improper, from the erroneous assumption of facts. With this explanation he was content.

Dr. STERLING (late of the Marine Hospital) stated that it was not the persons, but the clothes, of the yellow fever sick that carried disease from point to point where the atmosphere was not charged with it.

Mayor RODMAN, of Providence, wished to know if an infected vessel should come to Providence, and he should, on the authority of this Convention, permit the sick and the exposed to land at once, whether he would be by this Convention held blameless, if so the pestilence should be let loose on the city.

Mr. HALLIDAY was not prepared to vote. He was not sufficiently informed to do so intelligently. While such venerable medical fathers as Dr. FRANCIS protest against the doctrine of the resolution, he certainly should hesitate to vote for it.

Dr. MORAN believed in the resolution.

Dr. LAROCHE, of Philadelphia, had long ago published his sentiments—had written himself dry on the subject of contagion and non-contagion. He only wished to correct an impression conveyed by one of the speakers,—the case of the bark *Mandarin* furnished no argument for the personal communication of yellow fever. He was for the resolution.

Dr. STORER, of Boston, said this was not a Medical Convention. Was it courteous to press this resolution upon laymen who confessed and professed that they were not prepared to vote? Give them to committee, and give them ten years to arrive at a conclusion, if they wanted it. He was as strong a non-contagionist as lived, but he thought it premature for this body to announce the doctrine authoritatively.

Dr. WOOD (of Philadelphia) was sure that Quarantine, as conducted, was doing a great personal injury to those coming from infected districts, in keeping them so long surrounded by the fomites of yellow fever, in Quarantined vessels and in hospitals. It injured the port to which they come—it injured commerce. He believed there was no such thing as a personal communicability of yellow fever. Believing this, the medical profession should do its duty and announce its belief. A healthy person, as readily as a sick one, would convey the fomites; the danger of infection was not in the person, but in his clothes and baggage. He never knew a case that looked like the communication of the disease by persons to each other; he believed yellow-fever to be a specific disease, but no more contagious personally than bilious fever.

Dr. HARRIS thought immediate action should be taken, and offered a substitute involving some theory; for that reason it was objected to by Dr. STEVENS, and finally declared out of order by the President.

Dr. GILMAN, of Baltimore, and Gen. MATHER wanted to vote for the resolution. Mr. BLAKENEY, of Philadelphia, was ready to go it flat-footed when such doctors as LAROCHE and WOOD went in for it—ready to vote it, right or wrong. Philadelphia had some doctors as were doctors, and some lawyers too, as were lawyers. When they so unequivocally pronounced the resolution right, he was with them. Where such men lead, he was not to follow.

Dr. SNOW, of Providence, said he never detained persons, however infected. He only quarantined the *fomites*.

Dr. JEREDIAH MILLER said, by a resolution of the Board of Health, passengers from infected districts were permitted to come directly up to this port on arriving. But when the City was wild with panic, they sometimes were obliged to detain them awhile. It was of no use to try to stem the tide, when the people were excited. He urged the passage of the resolution for the sake of educating the people—of assuring them of the innocence of passengers from infected ports and vessels. The Health Officer of Brooklyn, now present, could testify that not a case occurred from the exposure of scores of patients taken in 1856, and scattered through the Flatbush Hospital.

The previous question being moved and the roll called, the commitment was refused—ayes 11, noes 61.

On Dr. STEVENS' resolution the vote stood—ayes 70, noes 4. So the resolution was adopted.

Dr. KAMP, from the Committee on Quarantine, a minority of the Committee, to whom the report was recommitted, reported that inasmuch as only a minority was present, they did not feel at liberty to amend it, but reported two resolutions, which were adopted. These resolutions simply reiterate the necessity of continuing Quarantine through all the months of the year, and recommended more careful attention to hygiene on board vessels.

The code drafted by Dr. CLARK, of Boston, was then considered by sections and adopted—with some amendments, making it still more comprehensive.

The Business Committee reported, advising that Committees be appointed to report at the next Convention, on the subject of Food, City Cleanliness, architecture with reference to domiciliary hygiene, and the sale of drugs and poisons.

Lieutenant VIELE—prefacing it with some vigorous remarks concerning the grave importance of thorough drainage, saying that, if a National Sanitary Convention had, twenty-five years ago, met and directed the attention of the public to this subject, New-York would have been saved much present and prospective suffering—offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The drainage and sewerage of cities is of necessity among the powers and duties of the corporate authorities thereof, and, as a consequence, beyond the control of private citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the responsibility for all diseases and deaths in cities, caused by defective sewerage or imperfect drainage, rests upon the corporate authorities, and it be earnestly recommended to the civic authorities to investigate, and to provide prompt remedies for, the evils arising from these causes.

Sundry other resolutions were adopted, and the delegates were getting into order for an adjournment *sine die*, when a motion pervailed to meet again at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday.

About the time that the hat was expected to circulate to pick up funds for publishing the report of the meeting, it came out that the city was anxious to assume that expense,—which, seeing that the elaborate reports read before the Convention, will be embraced in it, will be considerable. The discovery was bravely cheered.

During the morning Gov. MORGAN, Dr. MUNDY, Health Officer of Castleton, and several others, were invited to seats as delegates.

At 4½ o'clock a recess was taken,—the Corporations dinner to the party coming on at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet in the evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel, was a very pleasant and a memorable affair. The Messrs. LELAND threw themselves their entire length. Under the direction of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, headed by Councilmen OTTARSON and Aldermen BOOLE, as pretty an entertainment was devised as we have often seen in this City—or elsewhere, of course. Whatever an hungry, or a thirsty or a well-filled man desires at table, was abundantly provided for the 230 guests of the City—among whom, by the way, we failed to recognize one of those interlopers who are wont to squeeze in between the invited, especially at Corporation dinners, to the great disgust of all who know them, and to the amazement of those happily ignorant of their standing.

At 8 o'clock Mayor TIEMANN, who presided, rapped order, declined to make a speech, and read a sentiment, to which

Dr GRISCOM—as President of the Convention and a capital, courteous presiding officer he made,) happily responded, weaving in a compliment to most of the tallest and stoutest lions couched on the dais in his vicinity.

To the second toast, Mayor TIEMANN insisted that a hearty, bluff, bald headed, spectacled gentleman, wearing a ruffled shirt-bosom, and a big heart under it, if outward omens are at all trusty, should reply. The bluff, hearty man proved to be Mayor MAYO, of Richmond, Va., who got off a capital, vigorous address, indorsing the action of the Convention during the day in the matter of personal Quarantine. In conclusion he proposed a bumper for Mayor TIEMANN.

Mayor TIEMANN briefly welcomed all hands to New-York, and read the third toast, to which Alderman MCSPEDON replied in such a way that the call for "Ottarson" was the most natural of sequences; but as Councilman GIFFORD could not be tempted to his feet, the Mayor pronounced it entirely out of order, and turned over the next toast to Gen. PRESTON C. WETMORE.

The General was only as happy as usual, and kept

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The War Question—The Coming Congress—The Paris Bourse—The Swindling Comet—An American Nobleman—A Boston Curiosity-Seeker—M. de Lamartine—A Boat Contest and a New-York Yacht—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 14, 1859.

Yesterday we heard the rolling of drums and the clanging of steel in the streets; to-day the olive is paraded in triumph. Since the famous New-Years' speech of the Emperor we have not had such a week of agitation and of political emotions. The Bourse fluctuates like the needle of a barometer on the approach of a storm; the most absurd reports find currency and credit; the Emperor alone remains immovable. In the midst of all this alarm and confusion, his Majesty goes off to Rambouillet hunting, and manages to bag an unheard of number of game; he has retired for a week with the Empress and the young Prince to a quiet place, which is to be the future residence of the boy—Villeneuve l'Etang. He has said his say; so let the elements quake; he is not to be moved.

It appears to be settled that the Congress, with or without the concurrence of Austria, is to meet on the 30th of this month, and that the Governments, without the fear of the roulette before their eyes, are going to allow their representatives to meet at Baden-Baden. No, not exactly at Baden-Baden, but *meet* at Carlsruhe and *live* at Baden-Baden, which returns to about the same thing, since it is in the evening that the *rouge-et-noir* is in all its glory, and that the fatigues of the day may be urged as a pretext for the distractions of the evening. But what a singular idea after all! They say that there is no room in all Baden-Baden appropriate to the meetings of the Congress, except one in the Conversation-house, and they would scarcely dare carry the destinies of Italy into the very temple of the games of hazard, to be placed on the altar erected for the sacrifice of human beings. Carlsruhe is but three-quarters of an hour off by rail, and as this old German town affords all the facilities of forsaken palaces, musty libraries, and council chambers after the most approved model of old fogy diplomacy, where the green baize, the fauteuils, and even the pens and inkstands talk of 1815, and the violated treaties of the past, it has been chosen for the deliberations and as a more classic place from which to date their treaty. The treaty of Carlsruhe! Will it ever be made? Till now I have never doubted a moment but that we were to have peace; if the Congress is to spend its evenings and mornings, and its odd days, when waiting for instructions, at Baden-Baden, I give notice of a change of opinion. For man is mortal, a diplomat is but a man, and to judge from the manner in which I have seen some of the members of this proposed Congress indulge in the dangerous recreation of *lansquenet* and *baccarat*, we shall have nothing but discord to look for.

We have had a singular row this week at the Bourse. The Paris Bourse has grown to be the heart, the hub of the nation—(out of the universe, as WENDELL HOLMES says of Boston.) The number of persons engaged directly in speculations on 'Change is perhaps double that in any other city in the world. These dimensions have been attained only since the inauguration of the Empire and the foundation of the Crédit Mobilier, and the railway companies. The speculators who daily appear at the Bourse may be roundly set down at five thousand—so many gamblers who throw themselves into the struggle for money with a fury that is fearful to look at; for to the natural vivacity of the French character must be added his inordinate love of gambling and his thoughtlessness in regard to results.

The centre, the nucleus, the axis, around which revolve these five thousand speculators, and these frightful struggles for money, are the sixty *agents-de-change*, appointed by the Government, and called *la corbeille*, because their place is in a ring in the centre of the building. The *corbeille* is the god of the temple of Mammon. It alone is allowed to buy and sell officially. The five thousand men who sell, and push, and gesticulate around this little circle of men in the centre and overflow the immense hall down to the steps, beyond the gates and out into the streets, are supposed, by the law, to be men who come to buy or to sell stocks through the agency of the sixty appointed agents. But this is a mistake, and it was exactly about this that the row of the other day occurred. In the ranks of the outsiders many persons had sat themselves up for *agents-de-change* who were not authorized by law; they had gone so far as to open offices and books in which they kept the accounts of their customers. These men bought and sold stocks for the very smallest of would-be speculators, a class of persons the Government does not wish to see plunge into the whirlpool of the Bourse, and they reaped immense profits which ought to have gone into the hands of the authorized sixty.

On Friday last the Police made a *razzia* on these extra-official *agents*, and arrested twenty of the principal ones. They searched their offices and seized their books and papers, and they found that they were actually doing almost as large a business as the official sixty. The little gamblers were taking the bread out of the chief gamblers' mouths. This is a country in which centralization is the vital principle. Even commerce is not free, and the few must be protected against competition. People cannot have their own little private *agents-de-change* to buy or sell for them when there is a happy rise or fall. They must go to the favored sixty, who are all good friends to the Government, and therefore worthy men to gather up the profits of the stock-struck community.

But the twenty men arrested are only the principal of the outside agents. In the multitude of strangely-mixed elements that crowd the purlieus of the Exchange, there are many of these outside agents, and the business of the sixty was so rapidly diminishing that they took alarm at it, and demanded that the Government should interfere for their protection.

On Saturday the news was suddenly disseminated on 'Change that the twenty arrested men had been liberated by the express command of the Emperor, and their hooks returned. One immense cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* greeted this news, and the cheering was continued for ten minutes, with such vehemence that the people of the neighborhood, unused to such a sound in such a quarter, supposed that there had been either a declaration of war or a proclamation of peace, and rushed to the temple of the money-changers to see what the matter was. But the report was false, and was originated most probably by some ingenious "Bull" who wished to "realize" on a rise. The arrests have been maintained.

The Count DE BEAUMONT-VASSY, of whose arrest for swindling I have already spoken, was yesterday tried and convicted, the Judge giving him two years' imprisonment and six hundred dollars' fine, with costs. While it is lamentable to see a man step down from so high a social position to make himself the companion of the lowest criminals, it is at the same time gratifying to see such speedy, inexorable and unequivocating justice administered. In the course of the trial, the Marquis DE SEMALLE was made to appear as one of the operators, and his trial will perhaps soon follow. The prisoners talked as flippantly of the corruption of the Departments as if the bribing of Government officials was an every-day affair. But this judgment on the officers of Government, is not at all shared by the people generally. On the contrary, while it is admissible that officers take advantage of their situation to make good outside operations, they are not generally charged with the acceptance of bribes, or of corruption in the exercise of their functions. As for the law courts, they are absolutely beyond suspicion; they are arbitrary, inexorable, brutal, if you please, but they are in no sense corrupt.

There is, in Paris, a New Orleans family, well known in society here by the name of Montgomery. It was originally, I believe, a Scotch family, and of good descent. Since their residence in Paris, one of the daughters has married the Duke de Rochefoucauld, another the Count de Beaujeu, and the son lately married the daughter of a noble men. Mr. MONTGOMERY, or DE MONTGOMERIE, as he is called in French, is known in French society as the Count HENRI DE MONTGOMERIE. For some reason or other this family, which is perfectly honorable and worthy, have incurred the displeasure of some individual or individuals who seem disposed to make them a butt for ridicule. With this view a letter was published, some months ago, in the *Courrier de Paris*, signed HENRI DE MONTGOMERIE, in which that gentleman disclaimed the title of nobility society seemed disposed to give him, and declared that his father was an humble shoemaker of New-Orleans, and that he was too proud of his republicanism, and of his citizenship in the great American Republic, to renounce these for any idle honors to be obtained by a nobiliary title. These sentiments seemed so elevated and noble that the *Courrier* seized the occasion for a glorification of America, her worthy citizens, and the grandeur of her institutions. But the *Courrier* was "sold." The letter was not from HENRI DE MONTGOMERIE, but from his unknown persecutor, or persecutors. Mr. MONTGOMERIE ought to obtain the name of his secret enemy in order to punish him, but failing in this, he brought suit against the *Courrier* for libel, laying his damages at five thousand francs. M. BERRYER acted for the plaintiff, and the cause has just been tried. The Court decided in favor of Mr. MONTGOMERIE, refusing to give him direct damages, but compelling the publisher of the *Courrier* to pay the costs and to publish, at his own expense, in the columns of the *Courrier* and in *Galignani's Messenger*, the verdict of the Court in full—in other words, the Court compelled him to admit, by himself advertising the fact to the world, that he had libeled Mr MONTGOMERIE.

A most remarkable and interesting yacht race has just taken place on the Seine, at Paris, between four boats, each twenty feet long, one of which was built at New-York, by DAVID KIRBY, and *all* of which are constructed on American models. But the boats were constructed on two different and quite opposite systems, and the object of the race was to test the superiority of the two systems. One of these systems was the cylindro-conic form of the how, the other the curvilinear. The *Blue Bell*, belonging to JOHN ARTHUR, (the wine merchant, at Paris,) was built at Cowes; *In Time*, belonging to WILLIAM TAKET, was built at Paris; these two represented the first system. The *New-York*, built at New-York, as mentioned above, belonging to Mr. MOORE, President of the Regatta Club of Paris, and *Sylphe*, belonging to M. HENRI RICARD, and built by the builder of the *In Time*, and one of the best of French-built boats, represented the second system. The distance for the sail was about ten miles, running from the bridge of Argenteuil to that of Bezons and back; the wind blew freshly from the West. *New-York* took the lead and held it throughout, gaining the race in two hours and three minutes, and arriving only one minute in advance of *Sylphe*. *In Time* followed at no great distance, and the English boat *Blue Bell* came out considerably in the rear. In doubling the buoy the three boats, *New-York*, *Sylphe* and *In Time*, were so near together that there was a good deal of betting at small odds, and the excitement became intense among the friends of the rival boats. It will be seen that the two boats of the second system were the champions, and this system, introduced in France by the *New-York* in 1854, will, no doubt, become general. The prize was a costly bronze armament, offered by Mr. TAKET.

A young Boston friend, one of those inquisitive Yankees that must see and know every thing, who has explored Paris from top to bottom, and who, when polite notes fail to get him admission to any desired object, does not hesitate to carry his handsome face and winning manners into the presence of directors' wives, there to plead and gain his cause, lately met a refusal from a director, so *spiritual*, so Voltairian in its style, that he could not abstain from letting his friends enjoy his discomfiture. The note is withal so unusual, as coming from a French director, that I copy it entire below. The reader, to understand the sarcasm of the writer, must recollect that the Gobelins is a carpet manufactory, and the Invalides a retreat for old soldiers, accessible to every body. The following is the letter:

Archives of the Empire.

PARIS, April 11, 1859.

"MONSIEUR,—I received the letter in which you demand of me the permission to visit the Archives of the Empire, as you have no doubt already obtained for seeing the Gobelins and the Invalides The Archives differ totally from these establishments. They are a collection of the important documents of all ages, and they furnish to the erudite a precious resource for the needs of history, but they offer no interest to the curiosity of travelers; while the apartments of the Duchess of ROHAN, which might present an interest to their rapid passage, are at this moment filled with workmen occupied in their restoration.

"For these reasons, Monsieur, I cannot accord you the authorization of visiting the Archives, and I beg you to receive, with my regrets, the assurance of my consideration. COUNT DE L——.

"Director-General of the Archives of the Empire."

A gun-boat on a new model, built at Cherbourg, has been brought up the Seine to Paris, to be inspected by the Emperor. For the present the boat lies at St. Cloud, but it will soon be brought up to the city for the inspection of the public. It is a dismal looking structure, about sixty feet long, sharp on the bow, so as to pierce objects with which it may come in contact, and almost square at the stern. In the bow it carries its sole gun, which is protected by iron and copper coating from the balls of the enemy. The boat is, perhaps, one of those fancy ideas of which the French are so prolific.

An old maid named MARTIN has just died in France, leaving to LAMARTINE, in her will, all her fortune, valued at $10,000. She leaves brothers and sisters in a state of penury. M. LAMARTINE has very properly refused the succession in favor of the needy relatives. While on the subject, I may mention that we hear but little now of the national subscription in favor of the poet. *Figaro* maliciously reports or coins a word of his in regard to this subscription, which is too good to be lost. "I am going to hold on to the subscription," said LAMARTINE to a friend, "and we'll see who will give out first, France or me!"

We have at last the sad tidings of the death of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE. The event has been anticipated for several weeks. MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Legislative Council of Canada firmly adheres to the stand taken, not to allow the passage of any bill, in which a clause vitiating any request made to a public institution, within six months of the death of the testator, is not inserted. The Toronto *Leader* says: "The chief danger arises from destined bequests to public institutions, when the power of the priest would be likely to be exerted in favor of the bequest. The priest would not, as a general rule, feel any interest in the matter unless the request were to go to the Church, in some shape.

On the 29th April, a wanton murder was committed on board the Louisville steamer *James Montgomery*. An unknown man, some 35 or 40 years of age, supposed to have been from Memphis, was making a pallet on a pile of freight on the lower deck, when DAVID PEOPLES, a young man from Louisville, a passenger, without any seeming provocation, struck the inoffensive man over the head with a club, fracturing his skull and rendering him insensible. He lingered for fifteen hours and died. He was buried at Cairo, Ill.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that, after the maturity of a promissory note, it continues, until judgment to bear only the same rate of interest which, on its face, it bore up to the time it became due, and that the agreement of the parties for a higher rate of interest after the maturity, was not a contract for interest within the meaning of the law, but was to be regarded only as a penalty, no more of which could be recovered than the sum of the damages actually sustained.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the proposed Trade-case in Boston: "We learn that two of our leading publishing houses have already agreed to furnish books to the amount of $25,000. One house will give the same of their most substantial books, say one hundred sets of *Bancroft's History of the United States*; their poetical publications, numbering between twenty and eighty volumes, &c.

Mr. John B. Gilmer, son of the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, committed suicide at Washington, April 26, by throwing himself before the locomotive near the Washington depot. His father, while Secretary of the Navy, was killed by the explosion of a gun on board the steamer.

The Western Academy of Art at St. Louis, has been organized on the election of a Council and officers.

THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

The Wanderer's Visit—Intrigues of the Monagas Faction—Venezuelan Filibusters—Death of the American Consul at Port-of-Spain—Trade, the Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, April 11, 1859.

The inhabitants of this capital of the most distant Island of Ind have been immensely excited by the report that Captain CHASIA has been imprisoned and will be tried for his attempt to re-open the slave trade. The redoubtable *Wanderer*, your readers may remember, cleared from New-York for Port-of Spain, Island of Trinidad, and the yacht did actually come to this port and remained here for a considerable length of time. The Captain was lavish of his hospitality. Every man, from the Governor downwards, with any pretensions to gentility, was levited on board, and champagne was the standing beverage. Captain FARNUM ably seconded his chief, and the Trinidadians thought, and verily believed, that no such splendid specimens of live Yankees had ever before visited a foreign port. It is true that Captain CHASIA and his aids swore like troopers and shocked the more sensibilities of many of their hearers. It is also true that the Captain, though eager enough to show off the beauties of his yacht, studiously avoided any exhibition of the contents of her hold. The knowing ones—and Port-of-Spain contains a few—did not altogether believe in CHASIA's assertion that "he was on a pleasure excursion to the Island of St. Helena" where he wished to pay tribute to the tomb of NAPOLEON. They were heard to express their conviction, even then, that the *Wanderer* was a slaver; but while her captain continued to give a good lunch and iced champagne in the tropical climate, what business was it of theirs whether he was a slaver or not? Captain CHASIA paraded the streets of Port-of-Spain in *the uniform of the New-York Yacht Club*, and exacted the homage of the crowd. His bold, dashing demeaner was universally admired,—there was a spice of real Southern chivalry about it,—and he was received into the best society of Trinidad. He and FARNUM are reported to have given vent to the most frantic expressions of grief at the necessity of leaving this beauteous isle. Among the Abolitionists of Trinidad the Captain was an especial favorite; for though a Southern slaveholder of immense wealth—such he stated himself to be—he was, nevertheless sufficiently liberal to believe in the superior virtue and economy of free labor. I hear, however, that he forgot himself on one occasion when, in a moment of enthusiasm, he clapped a colored son of Esculapius on the back—a gentleman of eminent ability and large wealth—and declared himself willing to give $2,000 for so valuable a prize. After such intimate association between the captain of a slaver and the inhabitants of Trinidad, it is not surprising that the latter should feel disconfited now that they have learnt the extreme of their demi-god's pursuit. The "Opposition organ" of Port-of-Spain is particularly severe on the Governor, and declares that he should not be so liberal of his hospitality, or extend it to every unknown American who chooses to visit the Island.

I suppose you have already heard of the late attempt of the MONAGAS family to regain the Venezuelan sceptre which, it is to be hoped, has passed away from them forever. Many of the adherents of the ex-President of Venezuela have taken refuge in Trinidad, and about three weeks ago the quiet inhabitants of the Island were disturbed by the report that an armed schooner had left Port-of-Spain for the nearest point in the neighboring republic—not more than twenty or thirty miles distant. It appears that the schooner, having on board the nephews of ex President MONAGAS, only cleared for Cedros, the southern extremity of Trinidad, and supposed to be the place where a large force destined to invade Venezuela and overturn the existing Government, would rendezvous. The authorities here at once despatched a vessel in pursuit, and the schooner, being overtaken, her passengers were arrested, though immediately afterwards released. The story now is that the trip of the exiled Venezuelans was a perfectly innocent one, and that an invasion of the Republic was far from their designs. They delivered themselves up without any remonstrance to the fifteen policemen which constituted the entire force sent in pursuit. It is further stated that the Government of this Island has no business to inquire into the designs of a vessel leaving any of its ports, and that it exceeded legitimate authority in arresting the schooner in question. Of this I know nothing; but the owner of the schooner has instituted an action of damages against the authorities, and the general impression is that he will mulct them in a heavy amount.

Yellow fever has been in Trinidad for the last six months and still carries off its victims. The dry season this year may be said to be unhealthy; for in addition to the ordinary intermittent and remittent fever, a disease called putrid sore throat, and not at all understood by the faculty, has made its appearance and terminates fatally and very suddenly. Typhus is also on the increase.

Mr. MARACHE, the American Consul at this port, died a fortnight ago from a complication of diseases and general break up. The office, it is said, is worth $10 a year, and no American can be got to take it.

The sugar crop of Trinidad this year promises to exceed 40,000 hhds.—for the first time exceeding that of Barbadoes. The planters are in high glee. Trade is brisk and general prosperity everywhere apparent.

FROM OREGON.

News of Admission to the Union Coldly Received—Depressed state of Business—Political Movements—A very Rainy Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OREGON CITY, Thursday, March 24, 1859.

We heard last week by the overland mail and a transient steamer from San Francisco of the admission of this State, and to-day we have full and authentic information, on which our State officers will proceed to completely organize the new government. The intelligence was greeted with no manifestations of even satisfaction, anywhere or by anybody.

The postponement of the adjustment of the war claims had filled all hearts with dismay, because in the present state of the produce market, Oregon has no means either to make a dollar or even to pay debts already contracted. Not an article raised last year, except apples, can be sold for cost even, and absolute bankruptcy is staring all classes, and especially our farmers, in the face. Every early settler has a full section, or 640 acres of land—altogether too much for any practical purpose. Very few can afford to cultivate more than a small portion; there is no chance at present to sell any, and when, to all the existing burdens, there is added probably $100,000 to meet the expenses of a State organization, to be paid no sooner by a population of less than fifty thousand, of whom 2,000 pay the bulk of the taxes, you can readily understand why we do not value a State organization, and think "the game not worth the candle." Even the *Statesman*, the leading Democratic organ, published by the State printer, frankly confesses that the action of Congress is to be regretted, and is as severe as any opponent in denouncing the gross, reckless and false statements of Gen. LANE as to the population. If a men can exaggerate into the Senate on misrepresentations, and ex post facto flag to, he sainted and canonized, truly the old days have passed away when there were giants in that calm nation of greatness.

Many of us, who have no sympathy with either faction of the present dynasty, (for we have a perfect fac-simile of the wars of the New-York Democracy, in miniature,) feel disposed to enjoy the prevailing mortification and troubles, and to seek consolation in the hope and possibility that our election and its very result in a manner which will astonish the Democracy in Congress, who were determined to admit Oregon, regardless of precedent or principle, simply because this was a supposed and a patent means of augmenting the party strength at Washington. Grover will be a candidate for reflection, but if the Opposition leave wisdom from the example of their Pennsylvania brethren, he can be defeated. Our people here are not unlike their fathers and kindred, in both Democratic States, who during the last five years, after full consideration of the great questions at issue, have boldly and utterly discarded the old party ties, and stood forth manfully on the side of national rights as against Southern sectionalism, and in favor of popular freedom. Several of the Opposition County Conventions, composed of Republicans, disaffected Democrats and Old Line Whigs, have adopted resolutions affirming the right of the people of the Territories to regulate their own institutions in their own way, and if the State Convention to be held on the 1st inst., shall embody the same doctrine in its platform, I believe, we have, with a good candidate, who will discuss the question thoroughly, a fair chance of success. And if in the next Presidential election, thirty-two States should be evenly balanced, and Oregon, by the casting vote of its representative, should elect an Opposition President, the Democracy which has made us a State in spite of our wishes, may have occasion to remember the oft-quoted remark in regard to "even-handed justice, which sometimes commends the poisoned chalice to the lip," for which it was not prepared.

Our State Legislature will be convened on the 20th of April, to do what may be necessary in order to start the much needy, and particularly to elect a Senator to fill the place of DELAZON SMITH, whom a kind Providence allowed to draw the shortest term of office. I do not think he has any prospect of re-election, as he has been bitterly denounced by his own party, since he was chosen last June, for unfaithfulness to certain pledges made to the clique which secured his success. His successor will probably be GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, who has been Chief Justice for the last six years, and, barring his Democracy, is an upright and honorable gentleman, of whom his constituents may speak with much more self-respect and pride than of his slippery, Tylerish predecessor.

We have had, and are still suffering from a most unusual season of incessant heavy rains. During the last one hundred and fifteen days there have not been twenty-four hours in which the windows above us, where the moist stores are kept, have not been freely opened, and to-day is just like those of all the past Winter,—only more so. It begins to be doubtful whether it ever will clear up: the farmers generally by the 10th of March are briskly engaged in plowing, but as yet the prairies are all afloat. I suppose, however, as we are an independent State, we must submit to all minor inconveniences without grumbling, though if a men won't grumble when he has been compelled to carry an umbrella three months and upwards, at all hours, till it seems to have become a part of his shoulders, he is better fitted in the an Oregonian than most of our citizens. OMEGA.

THE NATURALIZED VOTE.

Letter from Senator Wilson on the Two Years' Amendment.

From the Springfield Republican.

NATICK, Mass., April 20, 1859.

The Hon. Francis Gillette, Hartford, Ct.:

DEAR SIR: You express, in your note, the fear that the adoption by the people of Massachusetts of the Two Years' amendment will prejudice the Republican cause in the country, and the hope that it will be promptly voted down. You are not, my dear sir, the only devoted friend of the anti-slavery cause who entertains this fear and expresses this hope. Before I left Washington several of our most devoted and distinguished men—such men as Mr. Harlan, Mr. Doolittle, Gov. Grimes and Gov. Bingham—expressed to me their profound regret that the proposition had received the sanction of the Legislature, and their earnest hopes that the people would reject it. Since my return home I have received, especially from the northwest, many letters expressing the sad conviction that *the Republican cause would be prejudiced by its adoption*, and the strongest desire that it should be rejected.

That the Republicans, outside of Massachusetts, are quite unanimously opposed to this amendment, is manifest to every man of ordinary intelligence. The voice of the Republicans of the Northwest has been most emphatically pronounced through the public Press; and the sentiment of our Republican associates in other sections is manifestly against its adoption. Pending the late election in your State, I engaged for two weeks in the canvass; many Republicans declared to me their opposition to it—no one expressed to me his approval of it. Upon us of Massachusetts alone rests the responsibility; and whether it shall be adopted or rejected, whether its adoption or rejection will be for good or for evil, for honor or dishonor, we, the Republicans of Massachusetts—not the Republicans of other States—must bear the entire responsibility. After manifesting, as our Republican friends of other States have done, their opposition to its adoption, and after receiving, as they have received from its advocates here, significant hints that it is a local question, a State issue, which they would not be permitted to interfere with, they ought not surely to be compromised by our adoption of a proposition against which they have entered their emphatic protest.

That the adoption of this two years' amendment will, as you suggest, work harm to the Republican cause in the country, no man, who understands the condition of public affairs and the relation of political parties, can for a moment doubt. The Republican Party is pledged to the doctrine embodied in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal"—it deems human slavery a continual and prominent violation of human rights, and it proposes to vindicate the inalienable rights of men by prohibiting slavery in the Territories, destroying its influence as an element of political power in the Government, and placing the nation entirely on the side of equal, universal and impartial liberty. In this age, when the sublime words of the Declaration of Independence are scoffed and jeered at, and millions of men are declared to have no rights which we are bound to respect, this position of the Republican Party is a high and noble one. It will be held to a strict responsibility for its lofty professions of regard for the equal rights of man. Every failure of the Republicans, or any portion of the Republicans, of any State, to act up to the idea that "all men are created equal," will harm the Republican cause in all the States.

How often have we of Massachusetts where the equal rights of all men are acknowledged and protected by law, been taunted with the action of some of our Republican associates in supporting the odious black laws which disfigure some of the Free States, and with the refusal of some of the Free States, your own State of Connecticut among them, to secure to the colored man the right of suffrage. If the Republicans of Massachusetts adopt this proposed amendment, the Republicans of other States will be reproached and taunted for this action of their associates. They will be told, as they have already been told, that *Massachusetts allows the ignorant, brutalized fugitive negro slave to vote after a residence of one year, while she requires of the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the German, and the Frenchman, who may have resided five years within her limits, a further residence of two years after he becomes a citizen of the United States before he can be allowed the right of suffrage.*

Massachusetts will be held up, as she has already been, before men jealous of their own rights, as the fountain-head of Anti-Slavery, the citadel of Republicanism, and this act of hers will be branded as an act of intolerance, bigotry and fanaticism. And these denunciations and appeals cannot but mislead and deceive in other States, as they did in your State at the last election, some men who are just beginning to see and to realize that the great contest in America between Freedom and Slavery, between Free territory and Slave territory, between Free labor and Slave labor, is a battle for the toiling millions of every race and kindred. Republican Pleases and speakers in other States will be forced to meet a sterner contest, to win the victory for freedom, which our action may delay, but cannot arrest.

This two years' amendment is intended to correct an admitted evil. During the past few years, a practice has grown up which must receive the condemnation of men who wish to keep our elections free from falsehood, fraud and corruption. I refer to the practices of party Committees, by which men are hunted up, rushed in crowds to the Courts, and their naturalization papers procured and paid for by such Committees, to affect a pending election. The effect of this pernicious practice is to induce, in some cases, false hood and fraud, and to make many of the men thus naturalized the ready tools of the men who pay for their papers. The advocates of this two years' amendment believe that its adoption will tend to correct these abuses, and many good men will vote for its adoption who have no prejudice towards men born in other lands.

Did the proposed amendment require only of the adopted citizen a residence of one year in the State after naturalization before he could exercise the right of suffrage, the same time now required of native born citizens of other States, or six months' residence in the town, the same time now required of our native-born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advocates of this amendment would be secured, and little if any opposition would be made to it from any quarter of the country. But the amendment in its present form seems to make an invidious and offensive distinction against men who were born in other lands.

That there are great abuses growing out of the loose administration of the naturalization laws, especially in our large Atlantic cities and towns, all fair minded men must admit. It has appeared to me that these admitted abuses could be remedied, either by the modification or revision of the naturalization laws, or by a reform in their administration, and I have ever been ready in any practical mode consistent with the equal rights of all men to reform these acknowledged evils. But I have ever declared that I would support no measure, even to reform these abuses, which would in the slightest degree lay any man or class of men; that I would give to every human being equal rights, the same equality, I would claim for myself or my own son.

No power on earth could force me to vote for any proposition which fair-minded and intelligent men feel to be unequal or personally degrading. Never have I supported any measure inconsistent with the equal rights of man, but if I had ever so intentionally made such a mistake, I have nothing of that pride of consistency in regard to mere measures which would induce me to continue in the wrong because I had been wrong once. Better be right in the lights of to day than be consistent with the errors of yesterday.

For more than twenty years I have believed the anti-slavery cause to be the great cause of our age in America,—a cause which overshadowed all other issues state or national, foreign or domestic. In my political action I have ever endeavored to make the paramount question, and to subordinate all minor issues to this one grand and comprehensive idea. It seems to me that the friends of a cause so vast, so sacred, should ever strive to save it from being perverted by the pressure of temporary interests and local and comparatively unimportant questions. While he leaves into void in the solution of the Slavery question in America; with the lights I have to guide my action, I should feel, if I put a burden on the Anti-Slavery cause, by pressing the adoption of measures of minor importance, that I was committing a crime against millions of hapless bondsmen, and should deserve their lasting reproaches and the rebuke of all true and tried men who were toiling to destroy that gigantic power which perverts the national government to the interests of oppression.

It seems to me that every sincere Anti-Slavery man, every true Republican, in the present aspects of public affairs, should strive to remove every burden from the Anti Slavery cause, and not by the support of temporary interests place obstacles in the way of its speedy advancement. The final triumph of the cause must be achieved by the combined action of millions of men distracted by local feeling and varied interests. The lovers of a cause so vast and sacred should ever realize that its advancement may be retarded by the indiscreet zeal and ill timed action of its friends upon local and immaterial questions, as well as by the masterly and determined resistance of its foes. In such a conflict they should ever remember those words of the great apostle: "If meat make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world stands, lest I make my brother to offend."

It seems to me, the Republicans of this Commonwealth who are actuated by the self sacrificing spirit of these words, will, after many of their most devoted friends have declared that they feel it to be a needless and disgraceful degradation—go to the ballot box the 9th May and vote for its rejection. These appeals come to us from devoted men, to whose fidelity to principle we are indebted for the most brilliant victories in our history, in which have fairly tried our hearts; men, to whose devotion we are ready, as you have truly said in your note, for the sixteen in your own district, a victory which makes New-England a unit for freedom in the Congress of the United States. Could the people of Massachusetts see the question in all its aspects, they would, I am sure, rush to the ballot boxes and reject a proposition, the adoption of which will be a pressing burden upon a cause they love, and upon brethren who are bravely battling for that cause against desperate foes, ever ready to appeal to passion and to prejudice to retain their waning power.

Whatever others may do, *I shall vote without hesitation or reluctance against the adoption of the two years' amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts.* In giving that vote I shall act contrary to the opinions and wishes of many personal and political friends for whom I entertain sentiments of respect and affection. In vindication of their own action they may perhaps feel it to be their duty to censure mine; but I feel confident I am in the path of duty, that I am adhering to the cause of the equal rights of men, of every race, and that I am actuated by an intense desire to secure the speedy and enduring triumph of the Anti-Slavery cause and of the true and tried men who uphold that cause in America. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

The United States Mails for the South Pacific.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the British mail steamers in the Pacific are now leaving Panama without the United States mails, it is but fair to the public and just to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that this be correctly accounted for. I trust, therefore, that your columns will be open to a few remarks on this subject.

The mails from New-York to Panama and San Francisco are, as you are aware, carried by steamers which are appointed to leave New-York on or about the 5th and 20th of each month, which steamers connect, on their arrival at Panama, with those proceeding to San Francisco; and, until very lately, intermediate steamers were employed to carry the mail from New-Orleans to Havana, and thence to Panama, connecting also as stated above. Under these arrangements the South Pacific mails from New-York, with very few exceptions, arrived in time for dispatch by the British steamers referred to, and when they did not do so, it was either because the steamer which conveyed the mails left New-York after her appointed time, or made an unusually slow passage out, for the British steamers never sail before their appointed dates, which have for a long period been the 15th and 30th of each month, thus allowing about nine clear days for the carriage of the mails from New-York to Panama. But, although they do not sail before the appointed time, they very often do sail after it, and this when the American mails have not actually reached Panama, and when, by a few hours' delay, there is yet a chance of their arriving in time for dispatch by out-going steamers. And now we come to the point. The American mails do not go forward at present, but, as was stated by the President of the Panama Railroad Company in his letter which recently appeared in your columns, because "*The British steamers are arranged so as not to connect with the American*," but because the intermediate steamers to Havana and New-Orleans are taken off the line, in consequence of which the steamers starting from New-York on the 5th and 20th, having to call at Havana, do not arrive at Colon until after the 15th and 30th of the month.

When the President of the Railroad Company made his statement respecting the British steamers, I was, I confess, greatly astonished, astonished that a gentleman at the head of so grand an enterprise as the Panama Railroad could have so lost sight of, or set aside the facts of the case in question, and astonished to observe that the President of that noble undertaking should have thought it necessary to endeavor to add "one cubit to the stature thereof" by attempting to detract from the merits of a sister or rather a parent scheme, alike a pioneer of commercial enterprise and higher civilization in Spanish America; and a pioneer years before the Panama Railroad was contemplated. The statement of the President of the Panama Railroad Company appeared to me the more unfair, as I believed him to have been aware at the time of writing it, that not only had the Pacific Navigation Company no desire to run their steamers so as not to connect with the American mail packets converging at the Isthmus but that, on the contrary, *this* Company had done everything in its power to bring about a greater harmony in these arrangements; moreover, that this Pacific Steam Navigation Company had been the means of inducing the British Post-office authorities to communicate with the Post office authorities at Washington, so as to endeavor to bring about this desirable object in regard to the homeward United States mails. I believe it to have been explained to the President of the Railroad Company then, *under orders from the Admiralty*, the sailings of the South Pacific steamers were so timed as to meet those of the mail packets between Southampton and Colon, and that any alteration in the sailing of the latter would necessitate a corresponding alteration in all the inter-Colonial packets in the West Indies; whereas the United States Mail-packet Companies, with only two lines converging at the Isthmus, could easily, if it were desired, so alter the dates of their arrival and departure at both ends of the Isthmus as to harmonize entirely with those of the British mail steamers.

I believe the attention of the President of the Railroad Company to have been drawn to the fact, both by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the officers of the Panama Railroad Company resident on the Isthmus, that with very few exceptions, (and those occurred generally, as I have stated, in consequence of irregularities of the American mail steamers between New-York and Colon,) the United States mails for Peru and Chili have up to this, gone forward in one course by the British steamers on the 15th and 30th of each month, and that *these* departures of the British steamers had been maintained entirely with the view of enhancing that accommodation to the United States' mails and passengers, even at the disadvantage of detaining the British mails and passengers five or six days on the Isthmus of Panama.

The President of the Panama Railroad Company, in his letter referred to, attributed the limited commercial connection between the United States and South American Republics to the want of the facilities which would be afforded to an American mail line of steamers; whereas it is a well known fact that, in consequence of the want of manufactured articles in the United States suitable to the South American markets, and the absence of any great demand in that country, as in England, for the produce of South America, there cannot be much commercial intercourse between the United States and these Republics.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

PANAMA, April 15, 1859.

Lord Malmesbury's Policy on the Italian Question.

The correspondent of the London *News* writes from Turin on the 11th: "Yesterday this Government was officially informed that Austria had, on the 9th, dispatched another force of 40,000 men towards Italy; and the official *Gazette* of Milan published on the same day the announcement of the municipal congregation, stating that by superior order it called out the soldiers of the reserve. This sending of the 40,000 men, and calling out the reserve, do not denote much hope of a Congress. In my humble opinion such acts of Austria are her response to Lord Derby's Cabinet, which, I can assure you, recognizes as legitimate, in substance, the demands drawn up by Count Cavour in his memorandum of March 1, and declares that England cannot dispute them in Congress, but can only consent to certain modifications of them. Lord MALMESBURY has confessed, in some of his official communications, that the forts built round Piacenza are a breach of the treaties both in letter and spirit. In the same way the English Minister, with regard to the affairs of Rome, considers the propositions enunciated by Count Cavour in his memorandum of 1856 to be the only ones capable of giving repose and order to the Papal States, and rendering their evacuation by foreign troops possible: in all this he adds his wish for a confederation of the Italian States apart from Austria. He feels uncertainly as to what demonstrance should be made respecting the internal administration of Lombardo-Venetia, but it is the right force, in Government circles, that his Lordship will be either unwilling or unable to reject Lord PALMERSTON's idea. The late English Premier was of opinion, I believe, that if Lombardo Venetia remained annexed to the Austrian Empire it ought to obtain an administration altogether distinct even in a military sense. If I am not greatly mistaken, this very idea will be the basis of Lord MALMESBURY's next communication.

You will not fail to perceive that such being the actual state of the case it will appear to Austria to be her interest to break off all the preliminaries of a congress, and in confirmation of your judgment, it may be remarked that the official *Gazette* of Vienna has never published Austria's assent to the convocation of a congress. Every thing proclaims to the world that the house of Hapsburg sees no honorable solution save that of war, and trusts that Germany, now or later, will come to its assistance on the field of battle. It is to be admitted that Prussia is not perfect mistress over the line of policy she is to take; at least some of her diplomatists allege this by way of excuse, as I told you in a former letter.

To come to us, we are in daily expectation of being attacked. The Government has summoned by telegraph the message the Neapolitan General Ulloa, now living at Paris, the man that signalized himself so greatly in the defence of Venice during the siege of 1848. He will have the command of another volunteer corps, to be named the Chasseurs of the Apennines. The mission of the Chevalier D'Azeglio in Paris is certain, but they say it is to be an extraordinary one to the Emperor, and that he is not to see or speak to the Marquis VILLAMARINA.

In the meantime we are all delighted here that liberal ideas have triumphed in the councils of the Queen. Parliament is about reiterating that the province of free and powerful England is to take part in the war seemingly imminent not by having recourse to arms, but by circumscribing it and causing it to turn out prosperously for the Italian nation. I have it from high and good authority, that a manifesto of NAPOLEON will shortly appear, in which he will again declare what his sentiments are respecting nationalities, and what France proposes to do in case of certain eventualities that seem both near and probable.

SALE OF AMERICAN AUTOGRAPHS IN LON

Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@2 00
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@ 50
Lobsters, ₱ lb	6	@ —
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	20	@ 30
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Cod fish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@ 5
Cod fish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@ 5
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	11	@ 13
Mackeral, pickled, each	10	@ 18
Sounds and Tungues, ₱ lb	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, Parsnips Carrots, and Onions have advanced. Old Cabbage and Celery are out of market. Supplies of new Cabbage are arriving from Charleston. Rhubarb and Radishes are cheaper. The demand for Vegetables is moderate.

Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 37	@2 50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50	@ 87
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@ 16
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl	—	@4 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ half peck	—	@ 37
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	6 00	@ —
Potatoes, new Bermuda ₱ bl. peck	50	—
Turnips, ₱ bushel	62½	@ —
Turnips, ₱ half peck	12	@ 14
Parsnips, ₱ bushel	75	@ —
Carrots, ₱ bushel	75	@ —
Beets, ₱ bushel	—	@ 50
Onions, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@1 75
Onions ₱ peck	62½	@ 75
Cabbage, new, ₱ dozen	1 50	@ —
Cranberries, ₱ quart	18	@ 25
Tomatoes, new, ₱ box	1 50	@1 75
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@ —
Radishes, new, ₱ dozen bunches	31	@ 43
Radishes, new, ₱ bunch	3	@ 5
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	—	@3 00
Pumpkins, new, each	50	@ 75
Salad, ₱ head	4	@ 7
Parsley, ₱ bunch	—	@ 5
Watercresses, ₱ quart	6	@ —
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	6	@ —
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	9	@ 12
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	25	@ 75
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@ —
Garlic, ₱ bunch	8	@ —
Spinach, ₱ peck	22	@ 25

FRUIT.

The inquiry for domestic has been restricted, and for foreign moderate, at our revised quotations:

Apples, table, ₱ bbl	7 50	@10 00
Apples, cooking, ₱ bbl	4 00	@7 00
Apples, ₱ half peck	25	@ 75
Apples, dried, ₱ lb	8	@ 12
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	20	@ —
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25	@ 50
Lemons, ₱ dozen	10	@ 18
Bananas, ₱ bunch	50	@5 00
Bananas, ₱ dozen	12	@1 25
Pineapples, ₱ dozen	1 25	@2 50
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	50	@ 75
Figs, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Raisins, ₱ lb	—	@ 12
Currants, ₱ lb	6	@ 12
Prunes, ₱ lb	6	@ 12
Almonds, soft shell, ₱ lb	16	@ 18

FLOWERS.

The demand has improved. Prices have not varied remarkably:

Roses, Camellia, each	50	@3 00
Roses, Japonica, each	25	@1 00
Roses, Malmaison, each	25	@ 75
Roses, Lamarque, each	25	@3 00
Roses, Baron Prevost, ₱ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, Lion of Combates, ₱ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, La Reine, ₱ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, Prince Albert, ₱ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, Prince Eugene, ₱ pot	37	@1 00
Roses, Hermosa, ₱ pot	18	@ 50
Tea Roses, Cloth of Gold, each	50	@1 00
Tea Roses, Giant of Battle, each	37	@1 00
Tea Roses, Safrano and Sylvia, each	25	@ 50
Rose of Sharon, ₱ pot	12	@ 37
Fuchsia, each	12	@ 50
Running Roses, each	12	@ 50
Oleanders, each	37	@1 00
Zinnia, each	37	@1 00
Acacia, each	37	@ 62
Burchellias, each	25	@1 00
Splreas, each	25	@ 50
Fuschia, each	20	@ 50
Wallflowers, each	12	@ 25
Polyanthus, each	6	@ 8
Honeysuckles, each	12	@ 50
Stocks gillies, each	8	@ 50
Geraniums, each	8	@ 50
Pinks and carnations, ₱ pot	25	@ 50
Geraniums, Zachary Taylor, each	18	@ 50
Geraniums, Lady Washington, each	18	@ 50
Geraniums, horse-shoe, each	8	@ 50
Geraniums, Rose, each	8	@ 50
Geraniums, Lemon, each	12	@ 25
Geraniums, Oak-leaved, each	12	@ 25
Tulips, each	18	@ 25
Chrysalis, each	12	@ 25
Violets, each	12	@ 18
Mignionette, each	8	@ 13
Dahlias, each	8	@ 12
Verbenas, ₱ dozen	62½	@1 25
Daisies, ₱ bunch	6	@ 8
Pansies, ₱ bunch	6	@ 8
Orange Trees, each	25	@1 00
Lemon Trees, each	25	@1 00

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Trade continues tame; prices of Old Butter and Cheese are declining. Eggs are essentially unchanged.

Butter, State, new, ₱ lb	25	@ 27
Butter, State, ₱ lb	18	@ 24
Butter, State, selected, ₱ lb	—	@ 25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	12	@ 18
Cheese, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	16	@ 18
Eggs, nine for	13	@ —
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@ —
Eggs, seventy two for	1 00	@ —
Honey, Northern, ₱ bottle	20	@ 25
Honey, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Maple Sugar ₱ lb	14	@ 16

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	—	@ 37
Mangoes, each	—	@ 4
New York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@ 62
Chestnuts, ₱ 100	31	@ 37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@ —
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@ —
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ lb	12½	@ —
Sauer Kraut ₱ quart	6	@ —
Sarcines, ₱ box	25	@ 25
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31	@ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@ —
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	—	@ 50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	—	@2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BARR, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LIGHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CADWALLADER No. 156; J. LEECH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE pres ding Elder, the Rev. H. Bangs, will preach SABBATH MORNING, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, and the newly-appointed preacher the Rev. T. G. Osborn, will preach at 3 o'clock and 7½ in the EVENING. The house, which has been suspended for several months, will be revived under the charge of a suitable leader, and it is expected that a number of persons from Brooklyn will be present and take part in the singing. All persons are cordially invited to attend. All the seats are free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON ANN WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. THURSDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

POSTPONED.—THE REV. W. M. THOMSON, D. D., having deferred his departure for Syria until May 21, the missionary meeting announced to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING is postponed until further notice. The Tabernacle will be open for public worship at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of Allen and Grand sts., on SUNDAY, May 1, at 9 o'clock A. M., to attend divine service in a body at the Presbyterian Church in Allen-st., near Grand; the Rev. Mr Lucas Pastor. Every Veteran is invited. Remember the resolution. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH, will commence to worship TO-MORROW, May 1, in Washington Hall, corner of South 6th and 4th sts. Preaching by the Rev. Dr. Cathcart at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, in the MORNING—*Glorying in the Cross of Christ*; in the EVENING—*The benefit of an unbroken supply of pure water.*

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN Heights, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. The Rev. Leonard Bacon, Pastor. The services of public worship in this Church, will (for the present) be held in the MORNING at 10¾, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. On the first Sunday in May (being the fifth) the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—BY SPECIAL request a discourse to the young men of the IXth Ward will be delivered, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock by Jas B. Dunn, in Lebanon Hall, No 544 Hudson st., and No 779 Greenwich-st., subject—*To Live and to Fight*. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts New-York.—The Rev. Moses Ballou, of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—between 1st and 2d ave. The Pastor, the Rev. R. R. Van Arsdale, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½. The evening discourse will be to the young. The young are respectfully invited to attend.

NOON UNION PRAYER MEETING—HELD daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at No. 13 Old slip, corner Water st. Young men and young and our City will be the special subject of prayer THIS DAY. (Saturday.) May every Christian who reads this come and bring his friends with him.

A YOUNG MEN'S BAPTIST UNION PRAYER Meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., in hopes that every Baptist Church in the City will be represented.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at half o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. Janes. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. W. P. STRICKLAND, of the Book Room. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FAREWELL MEETING OF THE missionaries to Japan, appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be held TO-MORROW EVENING in the Rev. Dr MACAULEY'S Church 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., at half-past commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. S. R. BROWN, the Rev. G. F. VERBECK and Dr. DUANE B SIMMONS will each deliver a farewell address, and the Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Corresponding Secretary, will give the parting instructions to the mission.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—The second Anniversary will be held on the EVENINGS of May 11 and 12, at No. 718 Broadway. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. James Freeman Clark, Horatio Stebbins, Samuel Longfellow, J. K. Lee, K. G. Holland, A. A. Livermore, Wm. F. Farlee, E. W. Reynolds, J. F. Ware, A. A. Miles, and S. Beswick; also, by Richard Warren President of the Union, and others. H. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman Anniversary Committee.

TO THE FREE CHURCHMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The Rev. Da CAMP has by given notice that his connection with the Ms. Iona-st. Free Church Mission Chapel, No. 256, terminates this day. Da CAMP invites the co-operation of the friends of the Free Church system in organizing a Free Church in this part of the city, where such Church is so much needed. His address is No. 234 Chlator-st., corner of Monroe.

CHORAL SERVICE.—MORNING AND EVENING PRAYER (Prot. Epis Ch) will be rendered CHORALLY in the large Chapel of the REFORMED MALE INSTITUTE, No. 564 Madison-st., TO-MORROW, May 1, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The sermons will be delivered by the Rev. N. W. CAMP, D. D. SEATS FREE. All are invited.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr McCASTER of this City. Services at 7½ o'clock. Preachers by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY, AND *Signs of the Speedy Coming of Christ, to be King over all the Earth.*—Preaching on the above subject on SUNDAY, May 1st, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth street s, by Elder H. PRATT. In the morning at 10½, afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THE REV. P. MCMENAMY, D. D., AND other friends of the Bible, without note, comment or other restriction, will point out its truths—as they are distinctly opposed to the errors of Romanism—and answer objections, in Spring st. Hall, No 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE REV. G. R. MCMILLAN (PASTOR elect) will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M., in the Lecture Room of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Sheriff-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER.—Foot of Leight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*The Ministry of Angels.* In the AFTERNOON—*The Returning Prodigal.* services commence at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—A SERMON FOR THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will be preached by the Rev. JOHN HALL D. D., preceded by a brief abstract of the Annual Report, in the First Presbyterian Church, 6th-av and 19th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, May 1, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MISSIONARY MEETING POSTPONED.—The Rev. W. M. THOMSON, DD., having decided to defer his departure for Syria until May 21, the farewell meeting advertised to be held in the Broadway Tabernacle Church TO-MORROW EVENING, will be postponed until further notice.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Rev. B. PETERS, the Pastor, who has just returned from Europe will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE REV. MR. HALL, ASSISTANT MINISTER at St. Timothy's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING to the Free Episcopal Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth st, near Canal. All are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH.—Clinton Hall Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

SPIRITUALISM.—P. P. AMBLER IS ENGAGED to speak at Podworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, May 1: Morning, 10½ o'clock; Evening, 7½. Subject for Evening—*The Innate Tendencies of Human Nature considered as Prophecies of Destiny.*

CHRISTIAN UNION, OF BROOKLYN.—The regular meeting will take place at the Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, May 2 at precisely 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by C. H. NEWMAN, Esq Subject—*Veneration* The public are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING—the anniversary of the opening of the church. Services, 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, will preach at the Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 1. Services will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. John Wild of Brasswick Me., will (D. V.) preach TO MORROW, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school Meeting every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Boys' Meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—The second discourse by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the *Divine Authority of the Words of Jesus*, will be preached in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—58th st between 4th and Lexington ave. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Sermon by the Rev. W. M FERNALD. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, reading to conversation & meeting in the lecture room.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER, PASTOR OF the Market st Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING (and every Sunday Evening) to the Home Chapel in 28th-st. between 4th and Madison ave., at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Greenwich and Hudson. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by the Past r, the Rev. S. M. ADAMS on *The Methodist Preacher*, and in the EVENING on the *Breeding of Love*. Service also at 3 P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in Musical Hall Brooklyn SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the trance state. Also on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at call in Hall Astor place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the M. E. Presbyterian Church, 59th st., at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, May 1. Subject in the Evening—*Mount Calvary, or the Last Eight Days of our Saviour's Life.*

THE REV. GEO. C. ROBINSON WILL preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fleet-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, TO MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. W. W. HALLOWAY WILL preach at Tenor's Academy, south 4th-st., near 4th-st. Brooklyn, E. D. EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., until further notice, commencing SUNDAY, May 1.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Dr. CAMPLIN Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD, Westport, C. W., will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH EVENING, May 1. Services at 7½ o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 3d-av. Railroad depot between 65th and 66 sts. the Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Minister. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath School 2½ P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST Church, State st., near Gov. Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, May 1, by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. JOHN MCCURDY OF THE Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, will preach in the Fourth associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets SABBATH next (May 1st.) Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ANNLIE AND EWEN-STREETS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, May 1 by Rev James McDonald, Jr., Pastor Elect. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. JAMESON WILL PREACH on *The Education of American Youth and our Common Schools*, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock at 50th st. Church, Reformed Dutch, between 2d and 3d ave.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the Eighteenth st Bartlet Church, one door west of 5th av., TO-MORROW, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—A PEW TO LET IN the Middle Aisle; also, one in the South Gallery Apply at the Church, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. of Broome and Ridge sts. Rev. J. RALPHS SMITH, Pastor.—Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

PROFESSOR MATTISON WILL PREACH at Tripler Chapel corner of Broadway and 34th st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO 207 BOWERY.—Preaching on SABBATH, May 1, by Elder D. J. RICHARDSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free, and the public are affectionately invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—West 37th-st., near Broadway. The sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, May 1, will be by the Rt. Rev. HORATIO SEYMOUR, D. D.

UNITARIANISM IN BROOKLYN.—THE Rev Dr. PARK'S next lecture on Unitarianism will be given at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place Brooklyn, TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atonement.* Seats free.

SLAVERY.—THERE WILL BE A MEETING at the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th Ave. on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, to consider the Slavery question—both sides to have a hearing. Particulars in the papers of May 2, and 3.

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WANTED—BY A COOK AND A LAUNDRESS situations in the City or Staten Island in a private family; the cook makes pastry, sauces and jellies; the other, as laundress and chamb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE, 1 P. M.—MARTHA—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CHARLOTTE CORDAY—JEALOUS WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—BOX AND COX.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LES PREMIERES ARMES DE RICHELIEU—FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GOTHAM—PONGO—OUR GAL.

NATIONAL THEATRE—O'NOLAN'S VOW—OBJECT OF INTEREST—EUGANTINO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, April 30, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Official dispatches received at the War Department from Gen. JOHNSTON, commander of the forces in Utah, fully confirm the statements of our special correspondent relative to the existing troubles in the Territory. The Secretary of War fully approves of the course pursued by Gen. JOHNSTON in his controversy with Gen. CUMMING. The dispatches have been submitted to the President, who is represented to be in much embarrassment at the turn which affairs have taken.

A formal demand was made yesterday by Señor. MATA for the archives of the Mexican Legation, but the person in whose charge they have been left being absent from Washington, no definite action could be taken.

Mr. YELVERTON, the President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, was notified by Señor JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Minister, a few days since, that the charter of the Company has been forfeited by the Nicaraguan Congress because its obligations had not been fulfilled.

It is thought that Judge GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, will accept the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Two fires are reported in our telegraphic column this morning. The Catholic Church in Portsmouth, Va., was burned on Thursday night, the loss, over insurance, being about $13,000. The pictures and vestments were saved. ROBINSON'S button factory, in Waterbury, Conn., was burned yesterday morning, the fire having been set by an incendiary.

There was a highly interesting discussion yesterday in the Quarantine Convention, on the contagious character of yellow fever, elicited by a resolution offered by Doctor ALEX. H. STEVENS, to the effect that in the absence of any satisfactory evidence of the contagious character of the disease, personal quarantine might be safely abolished. Doctor FRANCIS opposed, and Doctors STEVENS, SNOW and others urged the adoption of the resolution. It was adopted, by a vote of 70 to 4. In the evening the Convention was the City's guest, at a magnificent banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Fourteenth-street poisoning case is to be the subject of a second investigation—MARGARET BURKE, who was originally arrested on the charge of administering the poison, but who was released by the Coroner's Jury, having been again arrested yesterday on the same charge. The examination is to take place before Justice WELSH, who issued the warrant of arrest. Coroner SCHIRMER is the complainant, and it is understood that new developments have occurred since the inquest, telling strongly against the accused, and compelling her rearrest.

The trial of Policeman MCCUNE, charged with disobeying the Metropolitan Police authorities while he was a member of the old municipal forces was continued yesterday before the Police Commissioners. It will probably be concluded to-day.

In the Old Police cases, a single alternative *mandamus* was issued yesterday in the Supreme Court, to test the right of the men, under the late decision of the Court of Appeals, to recover their back pay.

The Stephens case was yesterday brought up before Justice ROOSEVELT in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on the settlement of the bill of exceptions prepared by the prisoner's counsel.

As the first of May falls this year on Sunday, our annual saturnalia of housekeepers is deprived of half its turmoil by being divided between Saturday and Monday. But the City was in considerable of a hubbub yesterday by movers, and the toil and trouble will be still greater to-day.

Cotton was very dull yesterday. Prices were nominal. Flour was in lively demand, at firmer rates. Grain was lightly dealt in. Pork was freely purchased, but at reduced prices for new mess. Lard was depressed. Beef was in fair demand. A better inquiry prevailed for Sugars. Coffee and Rice were in moderate request. Tobacco was quiet. The movements in other commodities were restricted.

THE TRIBUNE'S ARIAL.—When Mr. CHOATE was once rebuked rather tartly by a Chief Justice of Massachusetts more noted for his law than for his politeness, he turned to a brother lawyer and observed, in a "stage whisper," "Our Chief Justice is not much of a lawyer, but he certainly is a perfect gentlemen." In like manner we are tempted to say of our cotemporary of the *Tribune*, that while it is not at all fanatical, it is certainly the most logical journal in the world.

The TIMES fares ill at its hands for venturing to assert that while adultery goes oowhipt of justice, mortal men will be forgiven by their fellows for punishing it in their own way. "Was not Mr. SICKLES once a State Senator of New-York," says the *Tribune*, "and did he ever bring in a law for the punishment of adultery; Was not the Editor of the TIMES himself once a New-York legislator, and did *he* ever bring in such a law? How, then, dares the TIMES talk in this abominable way?" What effect a New-York law could have been expected to have upon the criminal code of Washington our enlightened cotemporary does not vouchsafe to suggest. And he evidently *disremembers* that the brief but brilliant Congressional career of the Editor of the *Tribune* was more marked by a financial fervor of hostility to the iniquity of much mileage, than by any philanthropic devotion to the reform of criminal legislation in respect of adultery and its kindred causes.

Will the Editor of the *Tribune* admit that he is "estopped" from complaining of everything in our National Legislation upon which he made no motion of amendment while the Capitol glowed with the light of his countenance? How dare he complain, for instance, of the ways and works of General WALKER, when he might so easily have procured the passage of a law providing that every man who should so much as speak of "fillibustering" should be instantly hung, drawn and quartered? Had he done his duty in this respect, how little trouble we should have had with Nicaragua! And, to use his own words, there would "then have been some shadow of excuse for his logic." But now, "what excuse is there?"

Douglas and the Democracy.

While Senator DOUGLAS is reported to be in Washington, trying to make his peace with the Administration, the State Committee of Illinois, taking advantage of his absence, have expelled him formally and decisively from the Democratic Party. Its bull of excommunication will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is a curious document, and will repay perusal. In form it is an address from the Committee to the people of Illinois;—but in fact it is an elaborate exposition of the grounds and necessities of *party discipline*. It sets forth the organization of the Democratic Party,—showing how it begins with the primary or township meetings, by which delegates are elected to County Conventions, which, in turn, provide for State, Legislative and Congressional caucuses, and the former of these again send representatives to the National Convention,—which is "the highest tribunal known to the organization of the party, exercises a *controlling power* over the Democracy of the whole Union," and "settles *authoritatively* all questions touching the organization or the policy of the party." Closely connected with this supreme tribunal is the Congressional caucus, made up of the Democratic members of Congress, which, during the sessions, "decides authoritatively all party questions, administers the party law, determines what shall be made party questions, and exercises a general supervision and control over the interests of the party throughout the Union."

To these various tribunals, in their several gradations, all Democrats must yield a prompt and implicit obedience. They may have their private opinions,—may even indulge, quietly and stealthily, in the luxury of a conscience;—but neither the one nor the other must be allowed to interfere with fealty to the party authorities. *Their* decisions "must be respected and obeyed." And to secure such a result, "there must be a party discipline, to be administered by party authorities—a mode and means of *enforcing obedience* to the decisions of the party." The party "must visit the penalty of the Democratic law upon all offenders, if it would not have treason and rebellion in its ranks in every part of the Union." And that penalty is *expulsion*. Any man who violates the laws of the party, and refuses to submit to its decisions, must be "expelled from its ranks."

These are the general principles laid down in this Address. Their special application is to the case of Mr. DOUGLAS. He has opposed the President and the Congressional Caucus on the Lecompton question, has denounced their action and defeated their measures, and insisted upon his own interpretation of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, in open defiance of the "legitimate expounders of the party law." Therefore, say the authors of this Address: "We impeach him before the party, for his rebellion against party usages," and demand his ignominious expulsion from the party ranks.

So far as Mr. DOUGLAS is concerned we care very little for this demonstration. He is quite able to take care of himself,—and holds a position from which he may very well treat such ebullitions and menaces with contempt. But as an open and bold proclamation of the absolute *tyranny of party*, over the judgment and the will of individuals, it is a demonstration of some importance. We are quite apt to assume that this is a free country,—that every man is at perfect liberty to act upon his own convictions of justice and of right,—and that although parties must and will and should exist, their only office is to *bring* together men who think alike, and, therefore, wish to *act* together. But this is a very grave mistake. We are not compelled by the bayonet, it is true,—nor by fear of prison or of exile,—to throw aside our own opinions and our own consciences, and set as others dictate. But the whole power and energy of party discipline is brought to bear upon us to produce the same result. We may *think* as we like,—but we must *act* as the authorities of the party dictate. The only choice left us is, either to abandon our own convictions or quit the party.

This absolutism of party tyranny is one of the standing reproaches which foreigners bring against us. But we have never seen it quite so openly avowed as in this address of the Illinois State Committee. We can assure political leaders that the effect of establishing such a rigor of party discipline will be to drive from all party relations the men who *have* any opinions and convictions of their own,—and to leave the entire management of party matters in the hands of the venal crew who profess opinions merely as a means of obtaining power. Perhaps this is the precise object at which these men aim. If so, they are reasonably sure of reaching it.

Taking Needless Trouble.

There is said to be a project on foot, in the South at present, for the holding of a Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., to form a new Southern party, upon the basis of opposition to those laws of the United States which there is no chance of having repealed in the ordinary way; amongst others, the neutrality laws, the Slave-trade laws, and the navigation laws. Unless, however, the facilities for epouting, offered by the existing commercial conventions and caucuses, are insufficient for the more voluble of the fire-eaters, it seems to us that any such move is very unnecessary. We should be sorry to interfere with the arrangements of any true-hearted son of the South, whose present opportunities of letting off speeches are limited; but it seems to us that the South does not, at present, suffer any inconvenience from the laws in question.

If they don't like these laws, we are painfully aware that they have the remedy in their own hands. They may save themselves a world of trouble by treating them all as they are treating the laws against the Slave-trade, and the Neutrality laws—refusing to obey them. Let them go on just as if there were no such acts in existence. The United States may now and then institute proceedings against the violators of them, and proceedings, we admit, are troublesome—but not very. The jury will not convict any of them; the damage and inconvenience caused by the ceremony of a trial, beyond the loss of time, are very trifling.

Besides, we do not see how a trial now and then could be avoided, even if a convention were held, and the most soul-stirring resolutions were passed at it. We presume the promoters of it do not propose, for the present, to dissolve the Union, and as long as they remain in it, no matter what noble resolves they may form, the Courts will now and then take cognizance of their violations of the law. So we think the contemplated gathering of brave men might be dispersed with without injury to the country. May is generally a busy month throughout the South, and "the chivalry" are generally needed at their own homes. The whisky and tobacco at Vicksburg are no better than in other places and the labor of fire-eating oratory in hot weather may prove damaging to other constitutions besides that of the United States.

The Last of our Steamships.

With very much the feelings of that coming New-Zealander, who, standing upon the ruins of London Bridge, is to bewail the desolation of the mighty metropolis, may the passenger along West-street regard that small squadron of American steamers which lies dry-rotting at the Canal-street dock. The sight can hardly fail to suggest recollections of a gallant rivalry in ocean steam navigation, upon which only a few years ago we entered so courageously, and in which we so splendidly triumphed; and to remind us how completely we have abandoned the contest to our beaten competitors. Never was a brilliant career so speedily ended. Men already look back at the achievements of their once favorite *Atlantic* or *Baltic* as upon a tale half-mythical, or as a forgotten dream. The idea of American enterprise in that direction is relinquished. The Cunarder, so jealously regarded only the other day, has the ocean-course to itself; and the era of marvellous trans-Atlantic passages has passed away. The latter point may be of third-rate consequence, but not so the decline of our foreign intercourse by steam. The fact we beg the reader to consider.

The present season opens with three lines additional to those which plied between Europe and America at the opening of last spring. We allude to the Galway and the Bremen connections, and that announced as hereafter to unite Quebec with Glasgow. These additions constitute an aggregate of nine steamships. Vessels have also been added to the line connecting Quebec and Portland with Liverpool; and the Cunard Company is obliged to employ a subsidiary line to assist its mail steamers. The entire fleet, thus reinforced, and now actually enumerated as in service between ports of Canada and the United States, and those of Europe, numbers *forty-five* steamships, a majority of which are of the first-class, and all profitably employed. And of these forty-five, only *five* belong to American owners! The subjoined table will furnish the precise evidence of this disproportion:

STEAMERS NOW ANNOUNCED AS IN SERVICE, OWNED BY SUBJECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Africa,	Glasgow,
Alps,	Hungarian,
America,	Indian,
Anglo Saxon,	John Bell,
Arabia,	Jura,
Asia,	Kangaroo,
Bohemian,	Lebanon,
Canada,	Niagara,
Cambria,	North American,
Circassian,	North Briton,
City of Baltimore,	Nova Scotian,
City of Manchester,	Pacific,
City of Washington,	Persia,
Edinburgh,	Prince Albert,
Etna,	United Kingdom,
Europa,	Vigo—32.

STEAMERS NOW ANNOUNCED AS IN SERVICE, OWNED BY CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bavaria,	New-York,
Borussia,	Saxonia,
Bremen,	Teutonia,
Hammonia,	Weser—6.

STEAMERS NOW ANNOUNCED AS IN SERVICE, OWNED BY AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Arago,	Ocean Queen,
Ariel,	Vanderbilt—5.
Fulton,	

Of the vessels enumerated under the latter schedule, but two, it will be noted, were plying during the past Winter; and but three are in actual service.

Nor does this presentation place the disproportion in its most effective light. It is only by reference to the aggregate tonnage of these lines, that we ascertain how inconspicuous is the part played in this business by American shipping:

	Approximate Tonnage.
British Steamships	61,000
German Steamships	20,000
American Steamships	12,000

Thus, but *one-sixth* of the whole Transatlantic steam service is conducted by American steam shipping. Our lines connecting us with Germany, and our lines connecting us with Liverpool, are no longer existing. The only business still enjoyed by American enterprise is that of France, through the port of Havre; the French Government declining to create a steam-mercantile navy for itself. This remnant, however, finds employment for but two American bottoms the year round; the Vanderbilt ships sailing only upon Summer seas, and this season in all probability in sheer destitution of better employment.

Such is the actual condition of our merchant steam-service. While Great Britain employs 2,000 steam vessels in her foreign mercantile and postal system, the entire steam-shipping of the United States, in the same department, is confined to seven vessels—the *Tennessee*, running from Louisiana to Mexico for a few months of the year, and *Isabel*, from Charleston to Havana, included in the estimate. It is hardly, perhaps, necessary to remind the reader that the Aspinwall steamers and those which touch at Cuba, *en route* to New-Orleans, belong strictly to our coast-wise service.

But disheartening as this view of the subject unquestionably is, the future is without better promise. Our French relic of European trade is to be subjected to a competition during the present season, which will in all probability seriously diminish, if it fail utterly to destroy it. Hitherto the two Liverpool and New-York lines have competed for the French business, through the extremely disadvantageous method of auxiliary steamships running between Havre and Liverpool.

The protracted voyage thus entailed in reaching the Mersey has enabled the American vessels to hold their own against emulation conducted at such disadvantage. But we have changed all that. Already both of the Liverpool companies have fixed their eyes upon Queenstown, Ireland, as the better point of junction between their main and auxiliary lines; an amendment which goes a great way to destroy the advantage enjoyed by the American company. The voyage by the connecting British steamers must be shortened one or two days, and the freight proportionally under the new arrangement. The chances are that even this last fragment of American Transatlantic service must yield to such pressure. The Vanderbilt steamers, which always succumb to the first frost, will of course withdraw in the Fall; the *Fulton* and *Arago* must, we fear, be driven to the same course; and thus by New-Year's Day there is every reason to apprehend the entire suspension of intercourse between America and Europe by vessels owned in this country.

Without attempting to point the moral which this melancholy maritime story will probably suggest to many minds, we leave the subject as a profitable topic for popular reflection.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.—We publish this morning a letter from the Rev. R. S. COOK in vindication of the colportage system of distributing books and tracts from complaints which have been made against it in various quarters. The controversy on this point grows out of that which has for some time been carried on concerning the Slavery question with which, however, it has no legitimate connection. Efforts have been made to show that the financial management of the Society in this respect contrasts unfavorably with that of the London Society, which is entirely on a different basis.

Mr. COOK'S letter enters into detail upon the subject, and gives the whole matter a thorough investigation. He insists that our system is not only the most effective in its results, but that it is also the most economical in its agencies, and that the attempts to disparage it by comparisons with the English system are very unfair and utterly inconclusive. Mr. COOK'S familiarity with the subject in all its aspects renders him eminently qualified to do it justice. His letter will be read with interest.

Austrian Notions of the Congress.

The annotations of the Cabinet of Vienna on the propositions submitted by Great Britain as the basis of an amicable settlement of the Italian difficulty, which we published yesterday, are about the most curious specimens of diplomatic composition with which the world has been favored for many a day. As an illustration of how conciliatory a "great power" may be without conceding anything, they are well worthy of preservation. The British set forth the various topics which, in their opinion, the Peace Congress would have to discuss in order to arrive at any settlement of the existing difficulty. Point the first was, therefore "the means of assuring the maintenance of peace between Austria and Sardinia." This, of course, when put forward by a mediator, indicates a compromise—the meeting of the hostile parties on some common ground, and a concession of some sort from each of them. If it meant nothing but the administration of a rebuke to Sardinia, and a guarantee on the part of the other Powers that so much of her policy as had led to the existing complications should be at once and forever abandoned, it would no longer be the suggestion of an arbitrator, but of a partisan, and would amount to a declaration of adhesion to Austria on the part of Great Britain. Austria, however, accepts it as a basis of discussion, in a sense of her own, as follows:

"OBSERVATIONS OF THE CABINET OF VIENNA.—The Congress shall examine the means of bringing back Sardinia to the fulfillment of her international duties, and shall consider the measures to be taken to avoid the return of the present complication."

In other words, if Sardinia will acknowledge herself wholly in the wrong, and promise never to do so again, Austria will recede and disarm. "Measures to prevent the return of the present complication" are clearly, in the Austrian sense, measures which will prevent Sardinia from ever again remonstrating against Austrian maladministration, and moreover, from exhibiting any longer, in contrast to Austrian misrule, the spectacle within her own territory of liberty and order combined. The *example* of Sardinia is far more dangerous to Austria than her armies.

Austria consents to *discuss* the evacuation of the Roman States, and of reforms in the administration of the other States; but the adoption of any measure of reform is to be left to the States themselves. This also concedes nothing, for as long as Austrian influence is maintained in Italy by the presence of large armies, no Italian Prince, whose administration needs reforming, will ever reform it. An arrangement precisely similar to the one now suggested by Count BUOL, was made in 1831. Reforms were recommended to the Pope, with the consent of Austria, but under the advice of Prince METTERNICH, His then Holiness declined to adopt them.

Austria is willing to produce her secret treaties with the Italian States, in virtue of which she interferes in their internal administration, and occupies their territory with her troops, provided the other Powers do the same, "but on condition that their validity shall not be questioned." This is begging the whole question. One of the leading objects of the impending war—one of the great uses of the proposed Congress, is to test the validity of those treaties. To admit it beforehand, is to propose to act a farce. It is like submitting a private difference to arbitration, provided one of the parties would first acknowledge himself altogether in the wrong.

The last proposal of Great Britain, that "the territorial arrangements and treaties of 1815 shall not be touched," Austria eagerly accedes to; but this can never form a basis for negotiation as matters stand. The existing quarrel can never be settled with those treaties and those territorial arrangements standing intact. They were based on a principle which was *de facto* repudiated in 1830, by all the great powers, viz: that the inhabitants of a country had nothing to do with the choice of its government. France was as firmly secured to the House of Bourbon by the treaties of 1815 as Lombardy to Austria, but no one questioned the right of the French people to afford practical proofs of their dissent from the arrangement by the Three Days of July. If peace can only be secured on the basis of the inviolability of those treaties, the war is virtually begun.

SPAIN FINDS A FRIEND.—It was only the other day that a Spanish Premier found it necessary to protest that Spain sought no alliance with the great Powers, in view of her American relations. In the absence of that potential support, however, she appears to be seeking strength in an unexpected quarter. Portugal has never taken rank as a first-rate Power; nor has it been the practice to regard an alliance with the Braganzas as a considerable element of security. It is between Portugal and Spain that an alliance of the strictest sort, in fact, a federal union, to be styled the "Iberic Confederation," is now contemplated, and agitated with prodigious success in both countries. So far, indeed, has the project advanced that the articles of partnership, twenty in number, have been actually drafted and published; the initial article reading thus:

"From the date of the ratification of the present treaty, there shall be established between the Kingdom of Portugal, and her natural sister, the Spanish Monarchy, an alliance offensive and defensive, and a perfect solidarity in all international questions hereafter to arise, or which may be actually unadjusted with any other nation."

Here is a serious piece of business for Ostend manifest-predestinarians, be they in the President's House, or among the Florida Keys. Spain is not alone in her danger. Behind and above her formidable fleets and armaments, is that protecting genius Lusitania, ready, in the name of a common ancestry, to do battle upon all unsettled Spanish quarrels, with any nation in the world. The fact puts a new face upon our Spanish relations. We may be prepared to quarrel over Cuba with Spain single-handed; but with Portugal to boot, a power ranking quite as high in all the elements of military strength as Paraguay, that sorely would be an enterprise at which the most daring of us might well hesitate, and desist.

Pauperism in the State of New-York—Startling Facts.

In this year's report of the Children's Aid Society of New-York City, the efficient and devoted Secretary of that most admirable charity speaks, with not unnatural feeling, of the painful fact, that the wealthiest citizens of the Metropolis have contributed least to the funds of the Society, during the past very trying year. No man who considers for a moment the general condition of our public organizations of all kinds can be surprised at this circumstance. If there are few countries in which the rights of man are so earnestly preached and so vigorously maintained as in America, there are few, also, in which the duties of property are not more steadily fulfilled. In the Old World, generations of superiors and inferiors have taught each other the lesson of inter-dependence. The poor of Europe have learned to look up to the rich for support and encouragement. The rich of Europe have learned to recognize themselves as in a measure responsible for the common welfare. The same relations which have bred so many social follies and so much political wrong in the European communities have created, also, a vast system of charitable obligations—a kind of feudalism of benevolence, upon which the modern commercial doctrines of *laissez-faire* have as yet hardly begun to make an impression.

In this country very opposite influences have been at work. The American grows up in a spirit of absolute self-reliance which distinguishes him completely, for good and ill, from his fellow man in Europe. If he amasses wealth, the habits and the law of the land leave him to dispose of it altogether at his own will. He pays his taxes, and unless he chances to be of finer and more Christian mould than very many men who give their lives to heaping up riches can reasonably expect to be, there is the end of his sense of public obligation. In the European States, on the contrary, the poor-rate or the Church knocks at the door of Dives steadily, with its demand upon his purse, and he is not suffered to forget, if he does not choose to remember, that the poor are always with him, and that he must serve the State in aiding them.

The charities of America, abundant and generous as they are, lack, therefore, the disciplined, available, and well-organized character which belongs to the charities of Europe. Any emergency of suffering, any crisis of calamity, will always evoke from the American heart such a response as we gave, for instance, to the wail of Ireland when her dying millions welcomed our war-ships, laden with the corn of the wealthy West, as the brethren of Joseph hailed the mercy of their princely kinsman. But the evils that have sprung up almost unheeded amongst ourselves, the famine that walks on our streets; the helpless misery that lies down to die in the ditches of our own teeming fields; these come upon us like a thief in the night. Everybody in America habitually supposes everybody else to be taking care of himself. Everybody imagines that on the whole, we are a people so prosperous, so rich in opportunities of labor, so thoroughly guaranteed by the absence of depressing restrictions upon individual exertion, and by the ample verge our vast dominion gives to enterprise, speculation and elastic personal will, that it can hardly be possible for any large class of Americans, or of residents in America, to need steady supervision, or the regimented relief of a regular and systematic charity.

To this habit of the American mind rather than to any particular hardness of heart, or indifference to human suffering and the claims of innocent misery, should be attributed, we are sure, the lamentable fact upon which the Secretary of the *Children's Aid Society* dwells with so much natural earnestness and pathos. It is pitiable, indeed, that a charity which works as few other charities can, directly and palpably in the interest of all who hold or hope to hold that property whose value is contingent upon the public order and the general honesty of the community, should go a-begging in vain at the doors which should give it the warmest welcome. But we of the New-World have an education to make in this as in many other matters. It is hardly to be wondered at that we should be slow to recognize the great social duties which have come upon us with social changes hardly yet fulfilled in their complete significance, and brought about by the silent operation of causes over which few of us have had the leisure to keep a strict and steady watch.

The problems of Pauperism, the trials of that frightful disease of modern societies for which rich and free and energetic England was first among the nations forced to find a name, are new to us in America. But they are upon us; their hideous presence appears in the near horizon of our national history: and it becomes us to begin to look them frankly in the face, to measure their probable virulence in our own country, and to provide bstimes to meet them. We shall have the advantage, in dealing with them, of all the experience of Europe, added to the strength of an empire whose resources are yet in their first stage of real development, and of a social constitution not easily to be shaken by such disorders.

The idea of pauperism has hitherto been associated by most Americans almost exclusively with the Old World, and especially with that kingdom of Great Britain in which the evil has been most resolutely and scientifically treated. How many of us are prepared to hear that pauperism has waxed, in this Empire State of New-York, almost in the same ratio with its waning in England and Scotland and Ireland? How many, not only of the rich men who have had "no time" to think of "Children's Aid Societies," and such like exceptional efforts to relieve what they doubtless regard as exceptional distresses, but of the thoughtful observers of our New-York life, and of the progress of this great State, are prepared to hear that, at this moment, *in New-York, pauperism is far more formidable in amount, and the means of assuaging it far less abundant, than in Ireland itself*—that desolated Ireland, whose name has become synonymous with suffering, destitution and national paralysis. Yet such is the simple truth: a truth not to be mended by blinking its reality, and worthy of the gravest consideration of every loyal citizen.

The Secretary of the State of New-York has just published his Annual Report on the Statistics of the Poor. This report has been drawn up with commendable care by the Secretary, Mr. TUCKER, who complains, as it was his duty to do, of many delays and carelessnesses in sending returns to his office, on the part of the County Superintendents charged with collecting and collating the records of pauperism throughout the State. In many cases these returns are so palpably inaccurate as to affect their value materially, and it is not yet too late to call the attention of the Legislature to this fact. The character and prosperity of the State are gravely concerned in the establishment of the exact truth in regard to this question of pauperism. The heaviest items in the report now before us are unhappily the most exact, and the results to which they point are so extremely serious as to give a fresh and special importance to the topic.

It appears then from the report of the Secretary that the whole number of paupers relieved throughout the State of New-York, during the year 1858, was 261,155,—constituting upon the State population of 3,500,000 a ratio of between *seven* and *eight per cent.* In other words, one in every *thirteen* of the population of the Empire State was, during the past year, thrown upon a public charity, so little prepared or organized to meet a demand so appalling, that it could only disburse in the face of it a sum of $1,401,391 38,—equal to a rate of about *forty cents per capita* upon the population, and to an expenditure of a little over five dollars upon each individual relieved. If we reduce these figures, by an allowance of *sixty thousand* for exaggeration in the numbers of the claimants upon the State relief, (although there is nothing to show that the errors of the report are not as manifold upon the side of inadequacy,) we shall have a total of 200,000 people, the making of a great city, constituting a ratio of nearly *six per cent.* upon our population.

Absolutely considered this showing is dark enough. But what shall we say of its relative significance? During the same year the paupers of England and Wales, upon a population of 19,045,000, numbered 885,000, making a ratio of but *four and six-tenths per cent.* upon the whole; the paupers of Scotland were 115,213, or a ratio of *three and nine-tenths per cent.* upon a population of 3,035,062; and the paupers of Ireland were but 56,910, or a ratio of *nine-tenths of one per cent.* on a population of 6,500,000. In other words, the pauperism of New-York, as published officially to the world, remains, after the most liberal deductions made for hypothetical mistakes, more than *one per cent.* in advance of that of England and Wales; more than *two per cent.* in advance of that of Scotland, and more than *five per cent. in advance of that of Ireland!* At the same time the poor-rates, as we may call them, of New-York, while they proportionately exceed those of Ireland, fall far short of the rates both of Scotland and England. We seem indeed to be standing in reference to our helpless poor, very much where England stood immediately upon the close of that prosperous 15th century, in which the wages of labor had risen so steadily and universally that Parliament undertook to keep them down by law. With the increase of town populations, the multiplication of trades, and growth of general employment, England at large had prospered enormously, while her agriculture dwindled, and the first shock of revulsion throwing vast numbers of her population out of their means of livelihood, generated the dread phenomenon of modern pauperism. This phenomenon was welcomed by the sixteenth century at first with the whip and the branding-iron; "valiant vagabonds" were scourged home to work, and finding no work to do were driven back into vagabondage and so to the gallows. This process was soon, however, found to be equally ineffectual; and Poor-laws came into being by the will of ELIZABETH. England was forced to recognize the fact of pauperism and to deal with it.

It has been brought home to us in our turn, in circumstances infinitely more favorable to the solution of the problem; in a happier century of clearer light, and in a land of resources more ample and expansive. We need not shrink from grappling with the odious shape. But our first concern must be to measure its proportions; honestly and boldly to recognize its existence; to familiarize ourselves with the startling reality of its presence and its power.

Prospective Mitigation of the Rigors of Quarantine.

The Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, which for three days past has been in session in this city, signalized itself by its action yesterday. Pending the consideration of a report which leaned decidedly to the abolition of all quarantine, Dr. ALEXANDER R. STEVENS, on Thursday, offered a resolution which he thought would do much, if adopted, toward mitigating the rigors of quarantine, and still diminish nothing of its protective force. On reading it, the Convention seemed decidedly unwilling to commit itself to it; finally Dr. STEVENS proposed to table it for the day, saying there were still some contagionists extant, and he wished to give them a fair chance to defend the existing customs if they could.

Yesterday, the resolution was the first thing in order, and it occupied the close attention of the body for nearly five hours, when it was adopted by a vote of 70 ayes to 4 nays. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow-fever has ever been conveyed from one person to another, it is the opinion of this Convention that the personal quarantine of yellow-fever cases may be safely abolished, provided that fomites of every kind be rigidly restricted.

When the composition of the Convention that deliberately adopted this proposition is remembered, its importance will be appreciated. It was not a medical gathering, and yet probably a greater array of medical talent, and experience upon this specialty, will not assemble at Louisville in attendance upon the National Medical Association next week. The great body of delegates were men familiar not only with yellow-fever, typhus, small-pox and cholera—the four diseases against which we erect Quarantine barriers, but also intimate with the operation of the Health laws in all our seaboard Cities, and eminently competent to decide between the conflicting interests of commerce and of the public health. The laymen freely confessed the delicacy of voting upon a medical question, but almost unanimously agreed that their observation confirmed the almost unanimous testimony of the physicians, that the quarantine of *persons* infected with or exposed to yellow fever, was unnecessary. The venerable Dr. FRANCIS stood up, a mile-stone faithfully indicating the sentiment of 50 years ago; but on the vote only one physician took position alongside of him. It would be difficult for legislatures hereafter, we suspect, against so solid a body of competent witnesses, to insist upon the enactment or continuance of laws that enforce *personal* quarantine. Indeed, at most ports this matter is left very much, by law, to the discretion of Health-officers, and hence we may expect to see an immediate modification of those restrictions which, more than any other, have made quarantines odious and oppressive; for the very men who hold the power in their hands to relax these stringent inhibitions were part and portion of this Convention.

The doctrine of the resolution embraces this reform—that persons in health arriving in port on board of ships infected with yellow fever, may with propriety be permitted to land—their baggage and exposed clothing only being subject to delay. That persons arriving sick of yellow fever, having been carefully

washed and their clothing changed, may be taken directly to their homes or to the City hospitals—and that there is not the shadow of a foundation for alarm on their account.

A great deal of the barbarism of the quarantines no doubt has grown out of the feeling on the part of the people, that a man sick with yellow fever bears in his own person the seeds of the disease, which by contact will be communicated to others, precisely as a small-pox patient does. Dr STEVENS challenged all the experience of the veterans in yellow fever practice and observation, to name one case that looked to such a conclusion. The challenge was not accepted. If the public are willing to take the word of the doctors for anything, they ought to take it here. If they think any more highly of medical testimony for its indorsement by laymen thoroughly veraced in the subject, in the results of this Quarantine Convention they have such an indorsement most emphatically stated.

WHO KILLED THE HEALTH BILL?—Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE, at the last meeting of the City Sanitary Association, pulled aside the curtain, and let the world look in upon the death-scene of the late Health bill. The General's spirit being stirred, he explains the vision graphically and without meal in his mouth. He charges that Mayor TIEMANN, a member of the Association, was the "*tu, Brute*," and that the Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER was the "envious Casca." The refreshingly honest reasons that these gentlemen give for their stabs are all set down in our report (published in another column) of the proceedings of the Association. The General gives currency to a charge against Mr. Clerk RICHARDSON, of the Assembly, which upon investigation will, without a doubt, prove to be an utter mistake. It is not at all like him. The General erred in making 64 members a quorum to pass the bill so cherished by the Sanitary reformers; 66 were needed, but we have no doubt that if urged, a leaf from his book of lobby-memoranda would supply the two more traitors needed to complete the story. The bill is dead, but all the signs are that it will have a brilliant resurrection next January.

LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION.—The Southern journals are just beginning to realize the difficulty of enforcing a law which is directly contrary to the sentiment of the community in which it is to be executed. They have all along insisted upon enforcing the Fugitive Slave law in Northern States, and imposing Slavery upon the Territories without regard to the will of their inhabitants. They now find, however, that they can carry on the Slave-trade and rely upon their own juries for impunity; they are quite reconciled, therefore, to the embarrassments they labor under in the other matters. Interest weighs more than argument in practical affairs.

DEATH OF LADY MORGAN.—The London *Globe* announces the death of Lady MORGAN, an event which must have occurred suddenly, as no previous announcement had been made of her illness. This celebrated woman was almost the last survivor of the literary celebrities whose productions gave a tone to English thought in the beginning of the present century. She was born in Dublin, in the year 1783, and achieved a popular reputation by her novel of the *Wild Irish Girl*, which was published in the year 1801. Her father, ROBERT OWENSON, was a relative of GOLDSMITH, and a distinguished song-writer in his day, as well as a theatrical manager. Miss OWENSON commenced writing at an extremely early age, and had published a volume of poems before she was 14. She published two novels previous to the *Wild Irish Girl*, and while yet in her teens distinguished herself by her *Patriotic Sketches*. In 1811, she was married to Sir CHARLES MORGAN, and soon after paid a visit to the Continent with him, the result of which was her *France*, the most celebrated of all her productions. She published a great number of novels and romances, the best of which was the *O'Briens and O'Flahertys*, which appeared in 1827. Her *Italy* added greatly to her reputation; but her most ambitious and pretentious work was her essay on social science entitled *Woman and her Master*. As she was a warm politician and an uncompromising Liberal, she was subjected to acrimonious criticisms from partisan reviewers. She had long been in the receipt of a pension of £300, which was granted to her by Lord GREY, when he was in power. Her last publication appeared but a few months since, entitled *Reminiscences of the Early Life of Sydney Lady Morgan*, but it contained only part of a diary she kept during her second visit to the Continent, in 1814, and was altogether a frivolous book; it has been very severely and sharply reviewed, both in England and in this country; and it is but a few weeks since an Epigram was published which she sent to the *Athenæum*, in response to a criticism on her book in that Journal. She had been several years a widow, and resided in London, her house being a resort for literary gossips.

DEATH OF MADAME BOSIO.—Madame BOSIO, whose earliest artistic triumphs were won in this country, on the operatic stages of Boston and New-York, and for whose return in the ripened beauty of her singular lyric abilities all the lovers of Italian music among us had long been hoping, died suddenly at St. Petersburgh, on the 12th instant. In the most graceful and pathetic *rôles* of the operatic *repertoire* this accomplished artist had few rivals, and no living superior. Those who remember her when yet in her earliest youth she enchanted our American audiences with her winning tenderness and spirit, not less than with the exquisite quality of her fresh and brilliant voice in the character of *Zerlina*, and those whose good fortune it has more recently been to witness her more conspicuous triumphs on the boards of London and Paris, will unite in deploring her early loss. In the season of 1856, Madame BOSIO, in conjunction with MARIO, saved the reputation and the interests of the Covent Garden management by her astonishing success in the opera of *Il Trovatore*, sung at the Lyceum after the burning down of the Covent Garden Theatre building. She had been engaged again by Mr. GYE for the present London campaign, and was soon expected in England, when the news came of her sudden decease at St. Petersburgh. With the audiences of the English and Russian capitals no vocalist ranked above her, and her name was a guarantee of victory to the manager who secured it.

In private life Madame BOSIO was as estimable as she was distinguished in her public career; and Madame BOSIO, the woman, will be mourned sincerely, long after the *prima donna* has become a mere memory and tradition with the *habitués* of the Opera.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN TEXAS.—Mr. LOGAN, Editor of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, is in the City, making arrangements for increasing the facilities and enlarging the scope of his paper. He goes back with one of HOE's presses, one of Ericsson's caloric engines, and as many New-York orders for advertisements as our enterprising merchants may see fit to give him. His paper is published in one of the most stirring of our frontier settlements, and is conducted with ability and enterprise.

MR. CHURCH'S PICTURE.—We are happy to see that the suggestion made in the TIMES, of Thursday, in regard to this noble picture has been adopted. It has been removed to the "Studios," in Tenth street, near the Fifth avenue, where it can be really seen. A slight modification in the lights of the Exhibition Room, at this building, will put the painting before the public under the most favorable conditions that can be asked.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S letters in the New-York *Mercury* are exceedingly fresh and entertaining—more interesting to general readers, we venture to say, than his more elaborate narratives of travel in the heart of Africa, or of adventure in the jungles of Hindostan. They relate to the experiences and ambitions, the aspirations and disappointments of his early days, and are written in an exceedingly pleasant and attractive style.

A Card from Mr. Hathorn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing various statements in the papers regarding the collision between MR. EDMUND JONES and myself, I deem it my duty to give the public the true state of the occurrence.

On Monday night last, at about ten o'clock, as I was proceeding to my residence on the Bloomingdale Road, and when in the neighborhood of Fifty-eighth street, a stage being ahead of me, I pulled out to pass it, and when in the act of going in front of the stage at a very slow pace, I observed a wagon coming down at rapid speed, on which I brought my horse to nearly a stand, and hallooed to the party, when almost instantly he (MR. JONES) drove his horse on to the shaft of my waggon, which penetrated his breast, and resulted in death to the horse.

No high words ensued as stated, and I then took Mr. J. in my wagon to his residence at the Claremont Hotel, Manhattanville. The accident was entirely unavoidable on my part.

G. C. HATHORN, JR.

The Arizona Association and General Henningsen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Times* of yesterday is a communication concerning Gen. HENNINGSEN, and his dissolution from the Arizona Association.

Gen. HENNINGSEN left this city on the 18th of February. He is now in the South, and when he returns will reply appropriately.

Gen. HENNINGSEN is incapable of making false statements. The Association had no property to entrust him with, except certificates of stock, which had no other value than that which he may have created.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1859. E. R. B.

A volume by the late Hugh Miller is announced as in the press, entitled "*A Sketch-Book of Popular Geology*," a series of lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. It is edited by his widow, who is herself a good geologist, and who prefixes to it an introduction, giving an account of the progress of geological science within the last two years.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds, and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

We have so many times spoken in terms commendatory of this really excellent and agreeable preparation for the growth and preservation of the hair, that another word from us would seem unnecessary to acquaint our readers with an article that has become a household word.

We call attention to it now, only to remind purchasers that there is a spurious imitation of the genuine article in the market, got up by parties in New-York, calculated to deceive and mislead the public. The New-York compound bears resemblance to the genuine in name; but it will be observed that in the spurious article the "A" is left out of the word COCOAINE.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Inquire!

Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or unwholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Judiciously used in time, will remove these sad evils by purifying the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testators who have received these blessings? Inquire!

Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
495 Broadway, New-York.
162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Burnett's
Cocoaine.
THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 127 BROADWAY.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Rogers & Raymond.
Nos. 121, 123 & 125 Fulton-st
BOYS DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price and no deviation.

Rogers & Raymond,
FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
OF
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES,
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut,
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
Nos 121, 123 and 125 Broadway.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Safes, and they came out all O. K., with no damage, except the binding a little strained on the backs. We have ever since been very busy making up our accounts in order to secure our insurance, which is our apology for not informing you sooner.

W. E. WILSON.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hobb's powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 263 accidental fires, and have never failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Spring Clothing
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER,
DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Shirts to Order.
Sewed by hand, warranted to fit, with improved French yoke. Hosiery, Ties and Gloves, at
FULLERTON'S, No. 331 Broadway.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics are winning golden opinions by the brilliant success they daily meet in curing the sick. Hundreds of cases of Piles, of Catarrh, of Dyspepsia, of Coughs and Colds, of old Headaches, of Fever and Agues, of old Bilious complaints and long standing Leucorrhœa, are being cured weekly by the use of these simple Specifics. Each remedy is a specific for a particular disease, and in purchasing a case a cure can often be made of a most serious and long-standing ailment.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3 drachm vials and morocco case $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $7.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Genin's Furnishing Goods at Retail—I. U. MILLER & CO., owner of Patent and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lap, Mechanic, Scarf and other fashionable styles of Bosoms and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross plait, French and English Printed Shirts; Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Everybody!—CANTRELL has a valuable stock of ladies' gaiters, gentlemen's elegant promenade boots, and boots and shoes for the young, which he is prepared to sell at marvellously low prices. Who does this interest? Why everybody, for the "coverings for the feet" is a subject of importance to all of us. When you require anything in his line, visit his establishment No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entirely new in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phelan's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 16th-st.; also at O'Connor & Collender's, No 53 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S, the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

For Sale—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of KEEFE'S extensive restaurant, No. 594 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, extending through to Crosby-st. 200 feet. Also, on second floor, 15 of Phelan's billiard tables, in complete order. The whole will be sold together or separately. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Wood's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings.
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & OATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

How to Restrain the Passions and Cultivate the higher nature, and in what pursuit one can make the most of himself, may be learned by a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 303 Broadway.

Spring.—Ladies are pleased with nice shoes. (Spring style, of course,) gaiters, slippers, and pretty articles, yet substantial, for children or youths. Mr. MILLER, No. 336 Bowery, supplies articles which are not excelled.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees X C L any in the world. A fine assortment of Ladies' fronts, braids, half wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Gents' Spring Style of Hat now ready. Also a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps and straw goods, at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Gents Dress Hats—An article unsurpassed by any for elegance or durability. A superb Hat at $3. Boots and youths' caps for dress, business, or travel.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No 581 Canal-st.

What excited the greatest attention in the Brooklyn Water Celebration? Why the new Soda Fountains for making Soda Water instantaneously. Manufactured and sold by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Ready Made Shirts:—Best quality, all sizes, Wholesale or Retail at the new style of Corded Collars.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—SANDERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, ROBERT C. CAMPBELL to SARAH ELISABETH, eldest daughter of Edward F. Sanderson, all of this City.

WALLS—VAN ZANDT.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. William G. Farrington, Mr. CHARLES ROUSE WELLS, of Marietta, Ohio, to Miss CORNELIA A., daughter of Washington Van Zandt, Esq., of New-York.

ANDERSON—FRAZER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 28, by the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., to LIZZIE FRAZER, both of this City.

THOMPSON—PACKARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, Mr. C. F. THOMPSON to Miss EMMA A. PACKARD.

BURNHAM—HILLIARD.—At Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday, March 27, at St. James' Church, FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, of New-York, to Miss CATHERINE L. HILLIARD, daughter of Francis Hilliard, Esq., of Roxbury.

DIED.

GILLIES.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28 at 6 A. M., BELLEN, wife of Mr. James Gillies, native of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 34 years and 10 months.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood, from her late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Kilmarnock and Paisley papers please copy.

BONNER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 28, MARTHA AGNES, daughter of Robert and Jane Bonner, aged 13 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 West 28th st.

HATCH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, FRANCIS SMITH HATCH, eldest son of Mrs. Caroline C. Hatch, formerly of Chicago, Ill., in the 16th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his uncle, Francis E. Smith, No. 68 West 14th-st., this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, instead of 10 A. M., as announced in yesterday's papers. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment, on Sunday morning.

☞ Chicago, Ill., and Eastport, Me., papers please copy.

DEMAREST.—In this City, suddenly, JOHN DEMAREST, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 West 24th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, May 1.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, RICHARD HARRISON OGDEN, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at St. Paul's Chapel, without further invitation.

MOSES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 28, Miss SARAH MOSES, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, A. K. Brandon, No. 91 Clinton-place, on Sunday morning, May 1, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

ABERCROMBIE.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 29, after a brief illness, JOHN ABERCROMBIE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Concord-st., on Monday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Paris, France, on Monday, April 11, EUGENIA BROWN, only daughter of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RANDOLPH.—At Easton, Penn., on Wednesday, April 27, JULIA, daughter of James F. Randolph.

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Boston Journal.

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YONKERS, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—PLEASANT AND COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—House large and convenient, with every modern improvement, elegantly furnished, and recently attached; brick stable, frame coach-house, fine harness and coachman's room; stable for 6 horses, and room for 4 carriages in rear; gardener's house and stable; grounds in perfect order; charming view down the river to Staten Island and Long Island to Flatbush, one hour from New-York by railroad or steamboat. For additional particulars and permission to examine, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 291 Fulton-st.

TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A FURNISHED house, 40 minutes' ride from 31st st. by Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from depot to premises; 16 rooms above; house two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall, variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden; also, superior vegetable garden, planted; and other varieties, raspberries, &c.; unobstructed view of the Hudson, north and south, for 40 miles; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE, of about 50 acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, situated about three fourths of a mile from Quarantine landing, Staten Island, at which a steamboat stops daily, to and from New-York. It has a front of about half a mile on a pleasant turnpike road, affording several very desirable building sites. There are on the place a good, plain country house, barn, carriage and fuel houses two wells of good water, a well-cultivated garden, and fruit trees and shrubbery of various kinds and in full bearing. It will be sold at a reasonable price, and on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire of D. SIMPSON, No. 6 State-st.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year. Near the residence of the late Stephen Girard, in East Chester, Westchester County, half mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depot, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 127 Broadway.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF OWNER GOing to Europe furnished or unfurnished, at Fordham Heights, Westchester County, a neat house containing 11 rooms, furnace, range and water in the kitchen. A stable, carriage-house and other out-houses, three acres and three acres of ground well stocked with shade and fruit trees, and a garden already planted with vegetables. A horse, cow and pony can be supplied, if wanted. For further particulars, inquire of W. S. JARVIS, Real Estate Agent, corner Canal and Baxter-st., New York, or P. LUFFY, Fordham depot.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the station, and about 40 miles from New York. It is a pleasant, quiet, and healthy summer residence, it cannot be surpassed. The place contains about 5 acres, including a flue garden and a variety of choice fruit trees, and will be rented for six months or a year. Apply to G. M. DeR, No. 55 Pearl st., or G. W. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Second-av. and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds artistically laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, choice ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing from six different lines of steamers to New-York. Terms moderate; possession immediate. Inquire on the premises or of S. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer *Red Jacket*, Pier No. 2 North River.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRISANIA, a 2 story house, gothic style, with a wing, situated on the Boston Road between Wall and Georges sts.; on high ground with a pleasant prospect, and perfectly healthy; has also a carriage and good stable, coach-house, well, cistern; fruit and ornamental trees; the house contains 11 rooms, good cellar, and has recently been all throughout. Apply to D. PARSELL, corner of Washington-av. and 3d-st., Morrisania, or 3, SARNAS, No. 93 Chamberst., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS FOR SALE—Or not having gone to leave for Europe, will sell my cheap. It is situated near the railroad station, with house, carriage-house, garden, gardener's cottage, and two acres of highly improved land. The place is in complete order, and is worth immediate attention of parties desiring to purchase. For full particulars and view orders, apply to M. K. COUZENS No. 31 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY desirable country residence, with a four minutes' walk of the depot, containing about 35 acres of land; a large two story and basement house large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood house and other outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. C. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal st., or to J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence, 9 acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum, and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within a few minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $400. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWken, a neat and commodious cottage, large factory, 50 lots of ground, handsomely laid out with fruit and forest trees. Stages pass every fifteen minutes—fare, 6 cents. Also, at New Durham, splendid hotel, with 24 acres of land, sheds and stables, everything complete. Situated on the plank road, four miles from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass every hour. Apply to BURKHALTAR & OLIVER, No. 270 Greenwich-st., or W. J. WALKER, No. 163 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about three minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to R. H. ROBERTSON, South Haven.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SCARDALE, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, a handsomely finished stone dwelling house with 5 or more acres of land and nice out buildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence. The location is remarkably pleasant and healthy, being 5 minutes' walk from the railroad station at 1 hour's ride from the City. An Episcopal Church stands near in the immediate vicinity. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—The house for sale, or to exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, half-acre minute-ing pumps each—a double, horizontal steam engine of 80 horse power each, and locomotive, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of lock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to H. T. DAVOE, No. 223 Water-st., New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, FURnished, at Sneyden Dwyth, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage containing eight rooms, bath, water-closet, range, hot and cold water, &c. &c. Site, 35 by 100 feet, high and healthy, overlooking the Hudson. Plank walk from depot to house. Rent $300 for four months or five months. Possession May 1. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 389 Canal-st.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Hodges, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. MCDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS, on the east bank of the Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view of the scenery in a new and elegant mansion built in the most substantial manner, having gas, hot and cold water, three closets, hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 111 Fulton-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BUILDING SITE, situated on the Passaic River opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter Bonnett, the owner's original dwelling house, with large factory, the owner's original dwelling house, with large factory, the owner's original dwelling house, with large factory

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Wareroom, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE AND SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY (Saturday) rain or shine, by W. B. WESTCOTT, of the entire superior rosewood and oak and mahogany furniture contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 41st-st. between 7th and 8th ava., commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely. Everything in the house will be sold without reserve, and is worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture, works of art and house-furnishing articles of every description. Sale will commence in dining-room, with superb extension table, opens 16 feet, and other oak furniture, rich silver ware, fine pitchers, elegant dinner and tea services, castors, forks, spoons, cake baskets, Liquor stands &c. French and India China dinner and tea sets, crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, &c.

PARTICULARS.

Two full suites of superb carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocatelle, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood dressing-case, Egyptian and statuary marble-top centre, pier and side tables, four elegant mantel and pier mirrors, with lambrequins, rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades, Turkish chairs, with sofas to match; French secretary splendid pearl-keyed rosewood piano-forte, marble mantel cabinet, corner etageres, velvet and tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and busts, ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a line of valuable oil paintings, richly framed; chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

All in rich carved rosewood, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, with mirror fronts; commodes, one full suit rosewood furniture in silk velvet velvet, rich curtains, about 20 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood sofas and arm chairs, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, cheval glasses, two superb sofa bedsteads, oil cloths, stair carpets and mats, rosewood hat-stand; with a large quantity of mahogany furniture of every description. The entire furniture, with everything contained in this house is as good as new, and will be sold, without reserve, at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

Will sell on SATURDAY MORNING, April 30, at 10½ o'clock,

At the private residence No. 139 West 39th-st., a fine assortment of household furniture, embracing parlor, reception-room and dining room, chamber and kitchen furniture in good order, having been recently purchased and carefully used.

Sale positive, and the goods must be removed on the day of sale.

Catalogues at our salesroom No. 12 Park-row, on Friday, or at the house on the morning of sale.

ERASTUS LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites in hair-cloth and hair-cloth, mahogany sofas and rockers in hair-cloth, rosewood marble top washstands, bureaus, bedsteads, etageres, sideboards, mahogany bedsteads, iron do, toilet sets oak dining room chairs in reps, suits in crimson plush, arm and easy chairs carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen and crockery ware.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 21 Nassau-st., a splendid rockaway, made to order by Wood & Tomlinson; has been used but a few times, and is of the latest style and in fine order; also, an extension top chariot, seats four persons.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the new No. 183, North Transit, in Grace Church, and is centrally situated in the north aisle; in one of the best pews in the Church. Terms made known at time of sale.

HOWARD SCRANCE, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H. SCRANCE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture, comprising carved rosewood parlor suites in damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair-cloth, superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops, carved sofas, arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top bureaus, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes.

A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock precisely. All goods must be removed before 6 P. M. Piano-forte, full 7-octave, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, velvet and Brussels carpet, pier mirrors, escritoires, bookcase, tirque and parlor ornaments, oil paintings, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Sideboards, extension table silverware, China and glassware, knives and forks, spoons, sofas and spring chairs, carpet, &c.

CHAMBERS—Solid mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, sheets carpets in every room, pictures, looking glasses, &c., kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues can be had at the house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

D. S. HERON, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE TO-DAY, (Saturday) April 30, at the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, near Broadway, all the contents of the house, and without reserve, elegantly furnished with rosewood and imported furniture, in great variety and in very fair order; pier and mantel glasses, bedroom furniture, wardrobes, &c. D. S. HERON, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broadway, will sell, as above April 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Catalogues to be obtained at the house only, on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, No. 118 1st near Sixth. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Saturday); April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 1st-st., near Sixth-av., the entire genteel furniture of the house, in part as follows, viz: rosewood parlor suits, in hair-cloth and hair-cloth, rosewood marble top washstands, bureaus, bedsteads, etageres, sideboards, mahogany bedsteads, iron do, toilet sets oak dining room chairs in reps, suits in crimson plush, arm and easy chairs carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses enameled cottage suites, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at the city salesroom, No. 3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEET & COLE, at 12 o'clock M. Two story dwelling corner of Market and James sts., opposite Brooklyn Market, the best stand in the city for butcher or grocer, paying a large interest. Also, small cottage No. 16 Chapel st., 2 story; lot 25x40 feet, within five minutes' of the ferry. Also, corner lot and two inside lots on Pacific-st., near Washington-av. Sale positive. 70 per cent on bond and mortgage.

J. T. HEALY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MOURNING DRY GOODS at auction, at WEED'S Mourning Store No. 579 Broadway.—The balance of the stock will be sold at public auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 2 and 3. The stock consists in part of silks, merinos, alpacas, delaines, ginghams, muslins, organdies and barege robes, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. F. HEALY, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 402 Pearl-st.

J. F. HEALY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 30th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., at the carriage repository, Constitution Hall, No. 1,050 Broadway, a new Bier-ch-st. a lot of about fourteen carriages of the latest style and finish. Also a few second-hand carriages only a short time in use. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

A NEW IN GRACE CHURCH AT AUCTION. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

The New No. 191 north transept, in Grace Church; it is one of the finest pews in the church, is large and free from all incumbrances. Terms at time of sale.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at the Seed Store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

E. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., corner of 4th av. and 22d-st., the balance of a large assortment of household furnishing goods old iron and copper, &c., the tools and machinery in the shop, as well as the entire fixtures, by order of the Executrix, SARAH HENDRIX, and JAMES BLOODGOOD, Executor, of John Gregory, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; an excellent saddle horse and a good driver; will trot and pace perfectly gentle. Sold as the owner has no further use for him.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, WITHOUT reserve THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 251 Bowery, an entire, in lots to suit purchasers, a quantity of stoves and pipe lamps, oil cans, fire brick, chairs, sofas, lounges, tables frames, &c., &c. Articles must be removed immediately after the sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. D. HOLBROOK WILL sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Maiden-lane, standard roses, evergreen trees flowering shrubs, tree peonies, althea, verbena, dahlias, &c., from Wm. Wilson, florist, 34th-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY THAT IS DENTISTRY.—DR. WAIT & SON old stand, No. 81 Maiden-lane, next Broadway, will insert beautiful gold plated set at $10 to $15 continuous gums, $18; fine gold, $25; soft plugs $1 to $2, genuine, 50 cents; platina 75 cents; very low; natural ing, 25 cents. References first-class. Chloroform given.

DR. BATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION to his rooms, No. 805 Broadway, corner 13th-st., where gentle treatment and superior operations will insure the utmost confidence with confidence to his treatment. His artificial teeth are superb and life-like, and a perfect counterfeit of nature. He undertakes the regulation of children's teeth, and recommends a new tooth powder.

THE "BANCO INDUSTRIAL PECUARIO" of Havana, Cuba, is now ready to enter into contracts for the importation into the Island of Cuba of all descriptions of Cattle, both for market use and for breeding; and in order to give all parties a fair chance, the said Banking Company will admit proposals from parties who may be desirous and willing to furnish such Cattle (bulls, cows, sheep) and to insert them in the said Island either by steam or sailing vessels. Such parties may address the Banking Co. pany as above, clearly specifying all particulars as regards description or quality, number, size or weight, prices and terms of payment, &c., or else send or appoint an agent to the city of Havana with full authority to enter into a contract. It being understood that the Company would prefer to make contracts at a fixed price per head, or by the weight free from all risk or loss, delivered at the point or place where the company will designate. For further particulars apply to EDWARD FLASH, No. 52 Broad-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW Case warerooms, No. 44 Cliff-st., near the Old Mail. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sounding-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,

At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS OF ALL KINDS

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, risia or rionia carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make, at great bargains; second-hand pianos at extremely low prices ranging from $25 to $50, one of the largest Catalogues of the United States; musical instruments and musical merchandize of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for piano and melodeons.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW Piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

BOEHM FLUTES.—FOR SALE—TWO SUPERior made flutes, from the celebrated factory of Louis Lot, Paris, but a short time imported, and in perfect order, every point. Can be seen at the residence of Mr. KYLE, No. 184 West 15th st., near 8d-av., from 7 to 9 A. M., or from 5 to 9 P. M.

ORGANS CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE, one eight stop organ, gothic case with pedals and swell, one six stop do.; one seven stop do., without pedals and pedals. The above are warranted superior in tone and workmanship and will be sold low for cash. W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

DAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & DAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—J. & C. FISCHER HAVE REMOVED their warerooms to No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st., where are erected stock of piano-fortes will be found at moderate prices, and unsurpassed for tone and workmanship. Manufactory No. 245 West 38th-st., New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the first makers, and fully warranted; worth $100 and will be sold very low for cash; has been used a few months and is in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASSO OF SUPERior quality and abilities, would like situations from May 1, either in New-York or Brooklyn; familiar with Episcopal service. Address SOPRANO, care of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

T. E. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Mobile House Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED NOTES, the property of the PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have been lost: Catlin, Leavitt & Co., dated New York, Feb. 2, eight months, for $1,308 23; Capo & Kent, dated New-York, Feb. 21, eight months, for $468 09; C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., dated New York, Feb. 25, eight months, for $6,098 38; Weston, Gibbes & Hardcastle, dated New York, March 11, eight months, for $4,060; Converse, Hardieg & Co., Boston, April 6, eight months, for $3,328. The public are cautioned against negotiating any of this paper, the payment of which has been stopped. The words "Pepperell Manf'g Company by" were indorsed upon the back of each note, but the Treasurer's signature was not affixed thereto. The notes when lost were in an envelope directed to Wm. Dwight, Treasurer, No. 20 State-st., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM DWIGHT, Treasurer, No. 20 State-st, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, April 23, 1859.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY MORNing, on Broadway, between Murray and Walker-st., a lady's French WATCH, with Chatelaine chain and locket attached. The watch was pink enamel, "Henry Capt' maker; No. 18,941. The above reward will be paid on its delivery to Mr. BROWNE at Bull, Black & Co.'s, No. 241 Broadway.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE French Theatre, or in waiting thence on Broadway, through 31st-st. to 8th av. 21st-st. to 6th av., a plain gold locket with the inside inscription of "January 31, 1859." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 64 Wall-st., middle office, first floor.

FOUND—A GOLD BREASTPIN, WITH CORAL branch. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can have the same by applying at No. 32 Vesey-st.

REMOVALS.

JOHN WILEY,

(Late WILEY & HALSTED)

Has removed to No. 56 Wall-st.,

(A few doors west of Broadway,)

Where he will continue the

PUBLISHING, IMPORTING

and

BOOKSELLING BUSINESS

in all its branches.

He will also continue to receive by the steamers all new and interesting

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,

of the best artists, immediately after their issue.

MACY & JENKINS,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

have removed to

NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST.,

between Broadway and Nassau.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.—A first-class mercantile house in this City requires a correspondent for monthly conversant with the Spanish language and competent to write Spanish and English with equal correctness and fluency. He must be well posted in mercantile forms and usages, combine good clear ho his style, and willingly devote his time and energies to the interest of his employers. To a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications a liberal salary will be given, say $1,200 to $1,500 the first year, which a good prospect of increase. Applicants are requested to give a brief history of their past business career and a list of their references, which must be of the first class, also to furnish two answers to this advertisement—one in Spanish and the other in English. Only those disposed to conform to these conditions need apply. Address Box No. 3,741 Post office, New York. All applications will be treated confidentially.

$100 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 28TH INST., either in the Bank of Commerce Building, or in going from the same to the corner of Park Place and Church-st., a NOTE RANDOM note, excluding some New-York city bills, and sundry promissory notes and other papers of no value to the finder, but of much importance to the owner. The notes name is written on the back, his initials being H. H. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the notes and papers, either to No. 20 Bank of Commerce Buildings, or to D. ELMORE, No. 16 Jones-st., New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The cost of references given and required. Address A. W. D., Box No 131 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING $300 HE IS WILLING to invest in some money making speculation, and having no objection to travel as agent for a lady in the Western cities and Towns, can hear of a good opening by addressing JOHN E. WILSON, New York Post Office Unexceptionable reference given and required.

NOTICE.—HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUR ENtire business pertaining to Marshall's Catholicon, to Messrs. Barnes & Lark row, therefore, all persons owing us or holding the article on sale, will settle the same with, and only with, the said Barnes & Lark.

Witness our hand and seal.

(L. S.) J. B. MARSHALL & CO., Of New-York and Utica.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having 2 front rooms on 2d floor, and 2 back rooms on 3d floor, unoccupied, will rent them, with or without board, to gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen. The house is modern, convenient and very central y located, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares. Accessible by cars and stages. Address Mrs. J. E. DORSEE, Post-office.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER, OCCUPYING, with his wife a house in 47th-st., desires to let the 2d story back room with board; a room in 3d story suitable for one or two children can also be had; no other family; convenient to 6th and 8th av. cars and Broadway stages; gas, bath, and all the conveniences. Address, with terms, references, &c., B. S. H., Box No. 4,063 Post-office.

BOARDING.—OUR RESIDENCE IS A FOUR-story modern-built brick house; Croton water, gas, baths, &c.; has just received a thorough overhauling and cleaning, and we are now ready to receive single or married persons as boarders at a lower rate than any other house of that class in this city. Call at No. 231 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and see if we tell you the truth. N. B.—A well-furnished parlor to let very low.

BOARDING—A VERY LARGE THIRD-STORY front room, with closets, gas and all the modern conveniences, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in a locality peculiarly desirable for the summer months; dinner at 6 P. M., table unexceptionable. Apply to or address M. B. S., No. 22 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms with board at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square; the house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c.; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, from $8 to $14, according to room. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE NO. 112 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., having a large house and small family, will let the second floor, five rooms to use family or two gentlemen and wives. The house is first class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single gentlemen, in a private family; second story rooms, front and back, furnished or not, with full or partial board, and the comforts of a home; stages pass the door; terms reasonable. Apply, with reference, at No. 67 2d-st.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor and also on the third floor of No. 52 East 30th-st., near Union Park, will be vacated in a few days. The entire floor may be secured by one party, with full board and every modern convenience. House has been recently seen put in thorough order.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a house delightfully situated in East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply immediately. Address F. D. H., Madison-square Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Houston-st., opposite St. John's park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms, with partial board and the comforts of a home, in the vicinity of Clinton-av. and the park on Fort Greene, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and twenty minutes' walk from the Montague and Fulton ferries. Terms reasonable. References given and required. Address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and conveniently located, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in their own house, having a handsomely furnished room on second floor can accommodate two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; ten minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferry; terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT rooms on the second floor one extending across the front of the house, having three windows, and handsomely furnished, may be obtained in a private family, at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., near the Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY conveniently located, 5 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry, could accommodate three gentlemen or a gentleman with his wife or two gentlemen with accommodations. Address M. H. S., Box No. 1,598 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with partial board, within a few doors of the Fulton av. cars, by applying at No. 161 Lawrence-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, with full or partial board convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 109 CLINton-st.—Handsomely-furnished apartments can be had, singly or in suites; location unsurpassed; five to seven minutes' walk to Wall and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can have a large, pleasant room, with board, in a small private family at No. 202 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRAble suite of rooms on second floor will soon be vacated. Clinton-st. cor. of Carroll. MARY DIMOND

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DINner at 6½ o'clock; a choice of furnished rooms, in suites or separate, on the second and third floors, in the first class house No. 328 Henry-st., convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries; location unsurpassed; terms moderate. Apply as above.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY two young men, brothers, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferry. One would prefer no meals except on Sunday; the other, breakfast and tea through the week. Private family, and references much preferred. Terms, &c., so far as practicable, desired. Address R. S. d., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and his wife in a private family where there are few or no boarders, and the comforts of a home can be had. Dinner from 5 to 6½ o'clock. Location between 12th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Room and bedroom on second or third floors; pantries with hot and cold water, bathe &c. Rooms furnished. Price $12 per week. Reference exchanged. Address with real name, giving description, *Times* Office, for three days. Box No 131, MERCHANT.

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET.—No. 135 West, opposite Union Square, have rooms with superior suites of rooms, front, on second and third floors, for families; also rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to principal hotels, libraries, amusements, &c.; terms reasonable; no moving in May.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also one on the fourth floor, for one or two single gentlemen; at No. 97 Clinton-place, after the 1st of May. Dinner at 2 o'clock, tea at 6.

NO. 67 ST. CLEMENTS-PLACE, MACDOUgal-st. between Houston and Bleecker sts., a furnished front room and bedroom, on either second or third story for one or two single gentlemen. House first class, having bath and all the modern improvements. French or Italian spoken. Terms moderate to those desiring to be permanent.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A choice of desirable rooms single and in suites, on second and third floors, with or without full or partial board, (private table.) Ground gas, &c., in all parts of the house.

NO. 175 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—A English basement house, with back parlor and two smaller rooms to let, with board, in a private family. Gentlemen preferred. Terms moderate. Gas and bath.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, UPtown, between 24th and 36th sts., and between 5th and 8th sts., in a private family, of where there are but few boarders; references exchanged. Address, for two days, B. H. R., Box No 131 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN have one or two nice rooms, newly fitted, furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience, with or without partial board, in a small private family. On a good street between 24th and 34th sts., and between 5th and 8th sts. This is very moderate. Apply at No 101 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, RESiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about to take into from South or Wall-st. Ferry, wishes one large room, with full board, to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,467 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO pleasant second-story rooms, furnished, without board, to single gentlemen, with privilege of bath-room, to a strictly private family, where there are no children, on a street route, and in a good neighborhood. Price $6 per week. Apply at No. 6 Ludlow place.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH board can be had in a private family, on the corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av., by a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen wishing a room together, at No. 166 West 21th-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET.—No. 146 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall, board with superior suites of rooms on 2d and 3d floors, for families and single gentlemen; also, single rooms. Location unexceptionable; immediate vicinity of Unions and Madison squares. Accessible by cars and stages. Address Mrs. S. E. DORSEE, Post-office.

A PARTY OF YOUNG MEN, OR SEVERAL gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms together or separate, with hot and cold water, marble basins, gas, and every convenience, on very moderate terms, with or without partial board, in a small American family, at No. 37 West Washington-place, near 6th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A pleasant locality (within 15 minutes' of the City Hall by cars) in a house with all the modern improvements, wish to let, with board, a front room with closets attached, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. Address L. W., Box 163 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR SIngle gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a family where there are a few boarders at No. 97 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET—SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, on second and third floor of house No. 145 9th-st.; family small; house conveniently located near Broadway.

TO LET—A SECOND-STORY BACK ROOM, with or without breakfast and tea to a single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 66 Amity st. References exchanged.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library—Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board; very desirable. Terms moderate. No. 143 Eighth-st., one door from 3d-av.

NO. 162—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to let to single gentlemen, without board; one $8 and $10 a month. Inquire at No. 163 Prince st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN without board, at No. 4 Bond-st. Family private

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' HOTEL,

WEST POINT,

Will open on the 29th of May.

Mr. COZZENS has for entire term, without or without board. WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Depot (within two minutes' walk), render this one of the finest retreats any where to be found within 13 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MAGNUS, Proprietor, on the premises, N. B.—The proprietor of the above offers for sale his large and new house, built in modern style, and located at a short distance from the East Bloomfield Presbyterian Church, and near several excellent academies. The house is suitable for a large family, having commodious parlors, library, dining-room, &c. The lot on which it stands is 67 by 365 feet, fronting on two streets. These premises are from 7 to 10 minutes' walk from the Bloomfield railroad Depot. If not sold by the 15th of May, they will be to let. He will also let from the 1st of May, his present residence, located midway between West and East Bloomfield, at the intersection of the old road and turnpike, a fine airy residence for a moderate sized family. Apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer by a gentleman, wife, two children (two and four years of age) and nurse, within one hour's ride of the City, where plain but good living with plenty of pure milk and good bathing and boating can be obtained. State accommodations on the premises, or in the immediate vicinity required. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, L. T. V., Box No. 3 307 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ACCESSIBLE to the City by cars or steamboat in a house where there will be other boarders. Five or six rooms wanted by three families; located in most healthy spot, with fine country around. Address, giving terms, number of rooms and full particulars, with names of some former boarders for reference, to H. A. O., Box No. 3,332 New-York City Post-office.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment, which is replete with every convenience for the comfort of its guests will be ready for the reception of visitors by the middle of May. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8½, and 11½ A. M., and 3½, 4½ and 6½ P. M.

CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with board in a family where the number is limited, and where all the comforts of home can be enjoyed. The rooms are large and airy and the place is pleasantly located, near the public grove, and is within three or four minutes' walk of the Depot and within an hour's ride of the City. Inquire of M. W. LODD, No. 506 Broadway, New York, or of Dr. KING, near the Depot, Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house in Orange County, ten miles below Newburgh. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boat to Cornwall or by New York and Erie Railroad to Turner's. Address ISAAC B. TITUS, Canterbury Post-office, Orange County, N. Y. References—J. T. S. Smith, No. 4 Broadway; Peter B. Titus, corner Canal and Allen sts.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW FIRST-class boarders can be accommodated for the Summer in a private family in Connecticut. The house is commodious and beautifully located on the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Policeman McCune.

The Police Commissioners were in session from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. yesterday, taking testimony in the case of Officer JAMES MCCUNE. Gen. NYA, as before, conducted the examination of the witnesses against McCUNE. Policemen JOHN WHITTINGHAM and FRANCIS CRAPT corroborated the evidence previously given with regard to the insubordination of the old Police before they were disbanded by Mayor WOOD. Captain WALLING detailed the circumstances of the fight between the Metropolitan and Municipal Police forces on the steps of the City Hall, and Captain SHERINO, Officer CARR and Sergeant SOONER substantiated his statements on this point. The general orders claimed to have been disobeyed by the accused were put in evidence, and Mr. DEVEREUX commenced the examination of witnesses for the defence. ABRAHAM B. BROWER, formerly Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ward (Municipal) Police, testified that when Captain WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, promulgated verbally the order directing the men to report for duty at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, he spoke in an ordinary tone, and there was much noise and confusion in the room. He stated that the men must report at 8 o'clock the next morning, and not at 8 o'clock the same evening, as had been stated. MICHAEL MCGRATH and THOS. WYERS, formerly of the Eighteenth Ward Police; GEORGE W. EMMANS, the Chief Clerk of the Board, and Gen. TALLMADGE were examined with regard to matters of minor importance, and then Mr. DEVEREUX asked for an adjournment of the case until Capt. KISSNER, who is unwell, should be sufficiently recovered to give his testimony. Reserving its decision on this point, the Board adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day. The term of office of Gen. NYA end Mr. WARD expires to-day, and the Police Commissioners are, therefore, desirous that the investigation should be concluded to-day if possible.

MEETING OF THE OLD POLICE.—A meeting was called for Thursday evening at Kirchlof's Mall, in Seventh-avenue, of that segment of the old Police force appointed by Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, under the Donigan and Montgomery Charter, pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council to fill vacancies caused by portions of the old Police seceding and going over to the new Police. About three hundred men were appointed from the 20th of April to the 3d of July, 1857, when the present Police Commissioners went into power. None of those thus appointed have received any pay. The decision of the Court of Appeals in the McCune case has stimulated them now to take preliminary action to get the pay alleged to be due them, and it was for this purpose the meeting was called last evening. About seventy-five persons were present. A temporary organization was effected by the appointment of Ex Captain MCKEE, of the Sixteenth Ward, as Chairman, and WM. FERRELL as Secretary. The Chairman briefly announced the object of the meeting. A controversy arose upon a motion for adjournment, the object of those making the motion being to secure a fuller attendance. The motion finally prevailed, and next Thursday evening was fixed for the meeting. Previous to separating, a Committee of One from each Ward was appointed to notify others in their respective Wards of the meeting.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE TO AVOID GOING TO THE POOR.—Several weeks ago, a girl employed in the lager bier saloon No. 124 Greenwich-street, named MARIA HAMILTON, was arrested for robbing a countryman of a gold watch, and locked up in the Tombs, whence she was released the next day on bail. On Thursday last her bondsman applied to have the bonds canceled, and the prisoner rearrested. Accordingly, Officer BUMSTEAD was yesterday morning dispatched after MARIA, whom he found, but she refused to go with him back to the Tombs, declaring that she would kill herself before she would return there. While she was eating breakfast, the officer saw her slip a fork into her dress, and suspecting she might undertake self-destruction, he took it from her, and finally prevailed upon her to accompany him. As they were passing through the bar-room, she stopped on pretence of getting something to drink, but immediately went behind the bar, seized a knife, and attempted to stab herself in the breast. The officer took the knife from her, when she again expressed her dread of going to the Tombs, and begged him to go with her to a friend in order to get bail. He consented, and she conducted him to another lager bier saloon, where, on her arrival, she whispered a few words to a girl of her acquaintance, and the two retired into an adjoining room. After a few moments the girl returned without MARIA, and the officer not being able to get a satisfactory answer as to his prisoner's whereabouts, went into the room, but could not find her. Discovering that a door leading to an adjoining apartment was fastened on the inside, he broke it open, and there found MARIA trying to cut her throat with a pair of scissors. She had inflicted several frightful gashes upon her neck, from which the blood was flowing profusely. For the third time he wrested the weapon from her, and having stanched the wounds conveyed her in a carriage to the Tombs.

THE NAW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—Eight companies of Scotchmen, intended as a new organization of the Highland Regiment, with the distinctive uniform of the Highlanders, were inspected on Thursday evening at the City Armory. They were mustered without uniform, and numbered about four hundred men. Inspector General GEO. F. SHERMAN was present for the purpose of administering the required oath to each person, preparatory to his being enrolled in the military of the State. There were also present Cols. THOMPSON and DARLING, Aids to the Commander-in-Chief; Major WM. L. SKINNER, Military Secretary; Gen. JOHN EWEN, Surgeon WOODHULL, of the Fourth Brigade, and others. Each company entered the inspection room, headed by their respective officer, and were sworn in groups of six, each person being required to answer the following questions: "Are you a citizen of the United States?" "Are you a resident of the First Division District?" "Are you a member of any other military organization?" The fine appearance of the men was the subject of remark by the Inspector-General and his associates.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE—MARGARET BURKE REARRESTED.—MARGARET BURKE, the servant girl who was arrested on the charge of having administered the poison causing the deaths of Mrs. EMILY BERTHAM, who kept the boarding house at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth-avenue, and of FAYETTE ROBINSON, a boarder in the house, but who was released from custody at the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest, was rearrested yesterday on an affidavit of Coroner SCHIRMER, accusing her of the murder of Mrs. BERTHAM. The complainant was the officiating Coroner in the case. The murder is alleged to have been effected by poison. No charge is made in relation to the death of Mr. ROBINSON. The accused was taken before Justice WELSH and fully committed for examination. It is said that new and important facts regarding the poisoning have been ascertained since the inquest, and that upon these the warrant for the rearrest of MARGARET was issued. MARGARET still protests her innocence of the grave crime preferred against her.

TROTTING.—On Thursday there was a trot on the Jamacia road between *Star* and *Jack* for $500: mile heats to road waggons. Mr. PEARE named *b. g. Star* and Mr. TYLER *s. g. Jack*. *Starr* won the trot. The time was not taken. On Tuesday there was a trot upon the Union Course, Long Island, for $1,000; mile heats; best three in five, in harness. Mr. ROMAINE named *b. g. Bob King* and Mr. PEABODY named *b. m. Lady Warren*. The trot was won by *King* in three straight heats. Time 2.49, 2.49¾, 2.44¾. On the same day there was a trot for a purse of $50, mile heats; best three in five in harness. D. TULLMAN named *b. g. Senator*, and H. WOODRUFF named *b. g. Reliance*, Mr. OGLE *b. m. Lady Finnegan*, Mr. PEABODY *b. m. Lady Warren*, and D. PHYFER *b. m. Planet*. *Planet* was drawn; *Lada Finnegan* was distanced in the third heat; *Reliance* won the second heat and *Senator* won the others. Time 2.43, 2.47, 2.36¾, 2.43.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND SAYERS—HEENAN TO BE SECONDED BY MORRISSEY.—It is stated that the fight between HEENAN and SAYERS, for a purse and the English belt, will not take place before next Spring. During the interval, it is expected that HEENAN will practice constantly with JOHN MORRISSEY and Mr. ONTHSON. Since the sparring exhibition for the benefit of the widow of HARRINGTON, MORRISSEY and HEENAN have become warm friends. If the arrangements for a fight with SAYERS are completed, MORRISSEY intends going to England with HEENAN, and to second him in the ring.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—While JAMES DUGGAN, a carman, was putting furniture on his cart Thursday evening, in Hudson-street, he slipped and fell across the Hudson River railroad-track. A car which was coming down at the time, ran over him, breaking his back and injuring him internally. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT SERENADE.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Col. RYAN, had a drill last evening at the Division Armory in Elm street. The Regiment was out in full numbers, and made a fine appearance. At the conclusion of there exercises they had a night parade, visiting the lower part of the City, and afterwards proceeded up Broadway. On their way the Regiment halted opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel and gave a serenade to Mr. FINNEGAN, who has recently returned from Ireland, whither he was sent to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the time they were contemplating a visit, in a body, to that country. Having fallen under the suspicion of being associated with the Fenian Club, Mr. FINNEGAN was defeated in the objects of his mission, and returned home. The demonstration last night was intended as a recognition of his well-meant exertions in behalf of the Regiment. The street was for some time wholly blockaded by the military and the crowd who collected to listen to the music. Mr. FINNEGAN appeared on the balcony and made a patriotic response to the ovation, and two or three other gentlemen addressed the assemblage, after which they dispersed, and the Regiment marched to their quarters and were dismissed.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a bright light was seen to shoot up from the west, which rapidly extended in a broad belt upward, passing the zenith, some distance towards the east. The light was not unlike the aurora, but was without its flashing appearance, and continued for nearly an hour. It then gradually faded away and disappeared.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man living in Brooklyn, named HENRY HOPSON, employed as a clerk at No. 27 Cortlandt-street, late yesterday afternoon accidentally fell through the hatchway from the second story to the ground floor, and his scull was fractured and both of his arms were broken. He was removed to the Hospital and died about 9 o'clock last evening.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—About 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Officer FORSHAY found a man nearly 70 years of age lying on the sidewalk in Hudson-street, near Laight-street, suffering apparently from a stroke of apoplexy. The man, whose name is supposed to be THOMAS WARD, was removed to the Hospital and died about an hour after being taken there.

REMOVAL OF A STATION HOUSE.—The Fourth Precinct Station-house has been removed from Oak-street to temporary quarters at No. 360 Pearl street, where the police will be located until the new Station-house is built.

FIRE IN JACKSON-STREET—A FIREMAN INJURED.—A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the cigar-store of JOHN NOSSAR, No 43 Jackson-street. The damage was $250, and uninsured. While the fire-companies were going to the fire, a young man named JOHN RIERA was run over in Rivington-street, and seriously injured.

A SAILOR KILLED.—JOSEPH CONN, a sailor, died yesterday, at the City Hospital, from injuries received by falling from the mast of the ship *Agnes Anderson*, lying at Greenpoint. An inquest was held and the usual verdict rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Andrew Burkhard, who lives in Baxter-st., attempted suicide on Thursday evening, by discharging a pistol into his mouth. He was taken to the Hospital, and is not expected to survive. Domestic trouble is given as the cause.

ANOTHER FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENT.—CATHARINE HANLON, 6 years old, was fatally burned on Thursday evening, by the explosion of a fluid-lamp, at No. 284 Cherry-street. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

Police Reports.

PICKING POCKETS.—As Thomas W. Garness, an elderly gentleman, was passing down Fulton street yesterday, he observed a young fellow walk close by the side of a lady for a few steps. Suddenly the youth thrust his hand into the pocket of the lady, withdrew it, and darted into a basement lager-beer saloon. Mr. Garness asked the lady to feel for her port monnaie, and she did so, and found, greatly to her surprise, that it was gone. In an instant the elderly gentleman rushed into the lager-beer saloon, seized the pickpocket by the throat, and made him deliver up the stolen property. A few moments more, and the thief, who gave his name as John Williamson, was committed to the Tombs. Mr. Garness said that he had his pocket picked a few days ago of $21, and from what he had just seen he was satisfied of the way in which such thefts were committed. A young man, named John Gouley, was committed to Jefferson Market Prison, for picking the pocket of George Wood of his wallet containing $108. On this occasion Mr. Wood was drinking with some friends, a favorite time for pickpockets to operate with impunity.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Anthony York who resides in Lima, this State, has been arrested on a charge of having, by false representations, defrauded Mr. Isaac Mix, carriage dealer, out of carriages to the amount of $2,600. It is alleged that the accused, at the time of the purchase, represented himself as perfectly responsible, that he gave his notes for the amount of indebtedness, which were not paid at maturity, and that to avoid the payment he made a fraudulent assignment to his son. After his arrest a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and Judge Strong, of Livingston County, admitted him to bail in $2,500, to appear to answer at the lower Police Court of this City. The examination will take place on next Monday.

UNTRUSTY ROOM-MATE.—John August Kroning and Ignatz Sobiesky, both Polanders, occupied the same room at the boarding-house No. 400 Green-wich-street. On awaking yesterday morning, Kroning missed his room-mate and the bulk of his personal property—his watch, chain, pants, boots, and other wearing apparel—a pair of socks, an old hat and an empty trunk being all that were left him. Through the aid of an officer, Sobiesky was arrested and the property recovered. Sobiesky was sent to the Tombs.

YOUNG BURGLARS.—Two youths, who gave their names as John Delvane and Wm. Hagar, were discovered at an early hour this morning, coming out of the office of the Pittston Coal Co., No. 368 West-st. There was nothing in the Coal office they could turn to personal account, and this part of their burglarous enterprise was unprofitable. Some lock picks, a bunch of skeleton keys, were found on them, together with a lot of clothing, which they had just stolen from the office of a lumber dealer, in the same street, the prisoners were committed to Jefferson Market Prison.

ROBBING A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Two youths giving their names as Wm. Cushman and Edward Bennett, were committed to the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of robbing the boarding house, No. 50 Laight-street. The general booty comprised miscellaneous wearing apparel, and the particular booty a Colt's revolver and a first-class banjo. When arrested, Bennett had on a full suit of the stolen garments. Pawn tickets were found on them, leading to the recovery of the remaining property.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—Robert H. Heacock, a young man not yet "nineteen years old," was required yesterday to give bail, before Justice KELLY, to answer a charge of seducing, under promise of marriage, Miss Elizabeth Reilly, of No. 92 West Nineteenth street. According to the girl's affidavit, the day for the wedding was fixed, her bridal garments made and the minister engaged to perform the ceremony.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—John Quinn and Catharine Quinn, his wife, were arrested in this City yesterday on a charge of being fugitives from Fayette County, Indiana; the charge against them being that of robbery. Justice OSBORNE committed them to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of Indiana.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—At a late hour Thursday night the Police found a man named JOHN WINNE, lying insensible upon the sidewalk in Atlantic-street, near the ferry. He had apparently been beaten. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Coroner HOGAN has taken charge of the case and will commence an investigation to-day.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Common Council was called for yesterday afternoon, but there being no quorum present at the hour named in the call, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was carried. The Mayor will probably call a special meeting to-day. The new Board assembles Monday evening.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—While the Water procession was passing, on Thursday, the Police arrested between thirty and forty well-known pickpockets. They were committed to the cells, and yesterday most of them were discharged, as there was no evidence that they had committed any offence.

ROBBERIES.—Six houses are reported as having been entered by burglars, on Thursday, while the occupants were looking at the Water Celebration. The aggregate loss is less than $500.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—DANIEL DONNELLY, 12 years of age, was killed instantly Thursday evening at the corner of Grand and De Kalb avenues by the cross-beam of a swing he was playing with giving way and falling upon his head.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A final meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, when all the unfinished business was disposed of, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The new quarters for this association at the Brooklyn Institute, were formally opened on Thursday evening.

BANK DEFALCATION IN ST. LOUIS—$53,000 ABSTRACTED BY A TELLER.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "This community was greatly surprised yesterday to hear that the cash account of GEORGE O. ATHERTON, Teller of the Southern Bank of this city, was short to the amount of several thousand dollars. Mr. ATHERTON was for many years a clerk in the old State Bank, has been a Teller in the Southern ever since its organization, and has been generally known to this community as a man of strict integrity. Since his arrest he acknowledges that he has been appropriating to himself a portion of the deposits of the bank for some time past, until the amount of his abstractions has reached the sum of $53 000. In a full confession of the whole matter, he has told what he has done with the money. He says he had loaned it, or the greater part of it. We understand the Bank has taken extraordinary steps, which it is thought will cover all losses. The manner of this defalcation and the mode of its concealment adopted are new and ingenious. Mr. ATHERTON, when he desired to abstract money, would put both the deposit-tickets and money in his private drawer, so that the deposit-ticket not being on file, the book keeper of course could not enter on the ledger that amount. These discrepancies between the depositors' bank book and the individual ledger could not be found out until the book was sent to be balanced, when Mr. A, always on the look out for these pass-books, would make out a deposit ticket for the amount he had retained on that account, and put it on the file to be credited. But in doing this he would put in his drawer the deposit-ticket of some other depositor of that day. In this way he took moneys and used them, which he never allowed to be credited to the parties until there was a necessity for it to save exposure."

The Sonderland Havelock Monument Committee have selected one of Mr. BEHNES' models as the best out of thirty-two sent in for competition.

[Advertisement.]
ONCE MORE! ONCE MORE!—That glorious piece of funland comic humor, "Our Irish Cousin," this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. It is worth a "King's Ransom" to enjoy such an exquisite production.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
GAS GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 216 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]
IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE DEAF.
DR. HARTLEY begs to state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot therefore be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.
Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.
Thirteen years of close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.
The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show, at least, in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:
"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in the profession and as a gentleman.
W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery."
"From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."
Dr. HARTLEY will receive calls each morning at his residence, No. 40 St. Mark's-place.

[Advertisement.]
WHAT IS THAT CROWN FOR?—This is the question we asked the other morning as we pushed our way through a dense mass of gentlemen who were gazing in at the window of KNOX'S Hat Store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. We took a look ourselves, and ascertained what caused the excitement. In the window were specimens of KNOX'S new style of hats for youth and young men called the "Pride of Youth," and so strikingly beautiful and elegant are they, that every passer by has to stop and admire them. They are an entirely new article, unique in shape and perfectly original in design. They are a substitute for the cap and common soft hat, and are much prettier, neater, and more convenient than either of those articles. They are selling with a rush, and those who wish to secure one had better be in time.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THESE PRICES! ! !
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—For restoring the lost appetite, and removing those secretions which cause sick headache. Bile, heartburn, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and kidneys, this medicine has no equal. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 29.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	94¾	300 Hud. Riv. R.	...s30 31½
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	97½	100 do	31⅝
17,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	91½	50 Har. R. Pref	38¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	79.101	250 do	38
2,000 E. R 2d M. B. '83	88	500 do	...s30 37¾
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	41	100 do	...b30 38
1,000 do	40	100 Reading Railroad	50¾
1,000 Erie R. Con. bs	62	200 do	50¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds	85½	500 do	...s10 50
10,000 do	86¾	100 Mich. Central R	50¾
5,000 do	...s60 88	450 do	50¾
2,000 Chic., St. Paul & F. D. L. 1st m bs	34	450 do	50
12 Mer. Ex. Bank	99¾	250 do	...s10 50
10 Bk of North Am	111	60 do	...s30 49¾
10 St. Nicholas Bank	99	150 do	...s10 49¾
10 Park Bank	103	150 Harlem Railroad	11¾
75 Pacific M. S. Co	81	15 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	93⅝
600 do	80½	170 do	93¾
100 do	b30 80¾	100 Mich. S. & N. Ig'd's'k	32
100 do	80¾	150 do	31⅝
600 do	80½	100 do	31½
75 do	...s30 79	150 do	...b60 31⅝
100 do	...b90 80	200 do	31¾
100 do	79	100 do	...b60 31⅝
75 do	79¾	200 do	...s30 31
100 do	79¾	5 do	31
100 do	...s60 75	70 Panama Railroad	123
60 Del. & H. C. Co	96	50 do	122¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	80¾	100 do	...b30 122½
10 do	80½	7 Ill. Cen. Railroad	65
200 Pasco Min. Co	1½	50 do	...s30 81½
980 N. Y. Cen. R	70¾	250 Ga. & Chi. Railroad	63
2000 do	70¾	100 do	...s15 63
100 do	b60 70½	100 do	...s30 63
750 do	70¾	50 do	63½
100 do	...s5 70¾	350 do	63½
400 do	...s15 70¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R	23¾
350 do	...s30 70	100 do	...b60 24½
600 do	...s60 70	300 do	24¾
200 do	...s30 70¾	25 do	24½
50 do	...b30 70¾	100 Chi. & R. Is. R.	87¾
800 do	70¾	50 do	...s30 67
50 Erie Railroad	...s30 73	800 do	67½
175 do	73	350 do	67¾
20 do	72¾	100 do	...s10 67½
1000 do	8	100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	7

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia 6s	89	200 Erie Railroad	73¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	...s60 97	100 Reading R.	...s60 49¾
1,000 do	97½	200 do	50¾
25 Pacific M. S. Co	79	20 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	93⅝
50 do	...s30 79½	35 do	93¾
10 do	79½	100 do	93¾
250 do	79¾	100 do	97
200 do	...s60 79½	500 Hud. R. R.	...s60 31½
100 do	80	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	...s60 63½
21 Penn. Coal Co	81	200 do	64
150 M. So. & N. Ia. G. B.	...s30 32	100 do	...b30 64
200 do	...s30 32½	100 do	...s30 63¾
75 do	32½	50 do	64
550 N. Y. Cen. R.	71¾	50 do	...s12 64
100 do	71¾	250 Chi. & R. Is. R.	58¾
200 do	...s30 71¾	50 do	...b10 58¾
200 do	...s10 71¾	200 do	...s10 58¾
100 do	...s30 72¾	100 do	58¾
100 do	...s10 71¾	100 do	...s20 57¾
200 do	71¾	100 do	...s10 58¾
150 Panama Railroad	122¾		

FRIDAY, April 29—P. M.

There was a lively time on the Stock Exchange to-day. The excitement ran principally upon New-York Central, but was varied by another spirited dash at Pacific Mail shares by the Vanderbilt brokers. Our last report left New-York Central at 71@71¼ ₱ cent. The market this morning opened at 70¾@70¾@70⅞ cash, and 70 seller's option, 30@60 days. Toward the close of the printed list of the early sales 70⅞ ₱ cent. was paid. These transactions, made with much boldness and at lower figures than the *Bear* account had before ventured upon, amounted to nearly 7,000 shares. The contracts for immediate delivery were made without reference to the supply of certificates on the Street, and when the settlements came to be made, the supply was found to be quite short, and even with the help of an advance of 1@1¼ ₱ cent., which was freely offered, the deliveries were not all made at 3 o'clock. We heard of no purpose to work a corner in the certificates, even for the day, and so a number of the deliveries, by consent, go over until Saturday. At the Second Board the stock sold up to 71⅛ ₱ cent. The same course of dealings, but on a less active scale, was followed in several of the Western shares. The sales of Rock Island were pressed in the morning at 57⅛@⅜@⅝. The stock closed in the afternon 58¼ ₱ cent. Michigan guaranteed recovered 1@1½ from the current sales, and Galena the same, closing 61½ ₱ cent. In Pacific Mail the cash sales were firm, 81 down to 78 and up again to 80, influenced by the offers of the broker of the Vanderbilt opposition on 60 days option under the rule of the Board, and 4 6 and 12 months outside the rule. His prices were 75, 70, 65@60 ₱ cent. according to the time. In the afternoon he was taken up for 500 shares at 70, seller 4 months, and 500 at 85, seller 6 months. The 60 day options advanced from 75 to 76½ ₱ cent. Hudson River, Reading, Harlem, Pennsylvania Coal and Erie shares were all steady, the last named 1 ₱ cent. better than the lowest salest of yesterday. There was a steady feeling also in State Stocks, and in the best of the Railway Bonds, while Erie fourth mortgage fell off to 40 ₱ cent. The general market closed firm in tone, but at unsettled prices.

In the Money Market we hear of rather lower terms for the borrower, both on short paper and demand loan. A parcel of June paper was done as low as 4 ₱ cent.; of course, rather an exceptional case in favor of very choice names. Other short bills, 5@5½ ₱ cent.; and longer dates, running into the Fall months, 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. Demand loans are easily had by the old-established Stock firms at 4 ₱ cent. Exchange for the *Fulton* to-morrow is firm on both London and Paris, and a fair business was done this forenoon, at 110@110⅛, and f.5.11¼. The extreme quotations are 109⅞@110⅛ on London; f.5.12½@5.10 on Paris. The engagements of Bullion for this opportunity, to 4 o'clock this afternoon, amount to $750,000. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, amount to $89,000, and other receipts $13,000. The disbursements are $126,000, and the balance this afternoon $6,577,019.

Owing to the indications of further postponement of the Western Land sales, Land Warrants are heavy and have declined two cents ₱ acre. THOMPSON BROS. quote them to-day thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	88	92
120 acres, per acre	78	82
160 acres, per acre	82	85

The announcement was made by the last mail of the *City of Washington* that the Paris branch of the General Bank of Switzerland had suspended payment. The following extract from a letter of the London Branch to one of their correspondents here shows that payments were resumed by the Bank on the 12th inst.

GENERAL BANK OF SWITZERLAND,
LONDON AGENCY, April 15, 1850.

We beg to add, that payments which had been suspended at our Paris Branch, on the evening of Friday last, have been resumed on Tuesday morning, and everything is going on as usual. Our Central House at Geneva, as well as the London Agency, have not in the slightest degree been affected by the event.
Yours, &c. F. FREILIGRATH, Manager.

We see in the London *Morning Star* that the difficulties in the Paris Branch of the General Bank of Switzerland had been chiefly occasioned by the large advances made to Italian and other railways, which have been injuriously affected by the aspect of political affairs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$1,665,850	$193,550	$1,484,375
Thrown on market	918,703	852,479	1,518,939
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$37,973,392	$16,597,926	$39,695,647
Thrown on market	36,412,362	21,373,111	40,823,613

CONSUMPTION DEPOT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool	1,351	$499,015	45	$11,134	173	$17,229
Man. of Cotton	840	255,700	7	166	42	7,987
Man. of Silk	533	513,919	4	5,490	18	14,045
Man. of Flax	479	106 870	56	13 019	33	6,058
Miscellaneous	346	78,725	47	2,308	203	1,452
Total	3,739	$1,452,258	159	$32,117	467	$46,821
		32,117				1,452 258
Total Entered		$1,484,375	Total Marketed			$1,518,939

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 23.	LOANS. April 16.	SPECIE. April 23.	SPECIE. April 16.
Citizens' Bank	4,765,150	5,032 313	3,799,273	4 251,096
Canal Bank	1,365 284	1,655,247	1,175,766	1,161,416
Louisiana	2,756,117	2,795,867	3,509 699	3,555, 21
Louisiana State	4,866,463	4,751,844	4,039,630	3,978,921
Mech. & Trad	1,751,939	1,735,805	633,2 7	627,726
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,317,621	1,389 630	679,,47	741,391
Southern Bank	204,849	212 942	1 9 712	213,594
Union Bank	1,238 561	1,301,66	535,824	455 716
Merchants' Bank	767,973	739,320	319,042	241,604
Crescent City	957,829	1,016,93	254,136	244,009
Bank of America	1,085,9.0	1,121,46	571,863	59 ,551
Total	20,388 104	21,182 73	5,706 590	15 975 547
	Decrease ..$744,631		Decrease ...$269 957	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 23.	CIRCULATION. April 16.	DEPOSITS. April 23.	DEPOSITS. April 16
Citizens' Bank	4,57 900	4,451,630	5,199,571	5,927,659
Canal Bank	1,267,570	1,273 352	1,328,512	1,456,619
Louisiana	1,091,964	1,093,964	4,13,,6 9	5,073,208
Louisiana State	3,153,175	3,234,070	8,148 806	5,985,455
Mech. & Traders'	420,455	427,725	1,273,,50	1,299,307
Bk. of N. Orleans	655 435	666 72	1,360,550	1,481,249
Southern Bank	286 720	288,6 5	488,,94	533,391
Union Bank	6 8,837	605,180	1 256,127	1,179 206
Merchants' Bank	376,000	356,940	534 650	550,962
Crescent City	208,920	203,290	429,911	419,296
Bank of America	234 645	232,040	1,160,323	1,206 237
Total	12 461,119	12 777,096	24,242,047	24 907 948
	Decrease ..$115,980		Decrease ...$665 901	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. April 23.	EXCHANGE. April 16.	DUE DIST. BANKS. April 23.	DUE DIST. BANKS. April 16.
Citizens' Bank	2,487,153	2,484,944	515,540	642,448
Canal Bank	1,587,766	1,421,560	177,543	163,027
Louisiana	1,196 793	1,019,625	764,384	695,641
Louisiana State	1,540,434	1,504,563	426,084	494 318
Mech. and Trad	613,236	693 650	32 248	23,129
Bk of N. Orleans	671,617	678,718	209,081	164,339
Southern Bank	1,276,608	1,287,628		
Union Bank	566,854	561,276	177,297	153 283
Merchants' Bank	74,291	112,004	96,651	78,783
Crescent City	81 643	97,732	29 595	38,643
Bank of America	27,000	17,000	21,041	10,665
Total	10,011,465	9,949 534	2,449,462	2,464,244
	Increase ...$91,921		Decrease	$2,792

Railroad Management—The Conflicting and Competing Interest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, of Monday last, contained an editorial severely reflecting upon the managers of our leading railways for their alleged recklessness in sacrificing the property of their stockholders by the ruinous competition now going on between them. Your strictures were in the main just and well deserved. But an indiscriminate condemnation implies an equality of blame. In no sense of the term are the managers of the New-York Central deserving of censure in relation either to the inception or the continuance of this unfortunate contest. What are the issues? They had their origin in an unjust attempt on the part of the Southern lines to *force* the New-York Central to discriminate to an extent of from $2 to $6 per ton in rates of freight transportation against the City of New-York, and in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, to common points of the West. Who does not see that in sacrificing the commercial interests of New-York City, the New-York Central would likewise sacrifice its own business? Yet such was the practical effect of the St. Nicholas compact. It drove business away from New-York to Philadelphia and Baltimore. So seriously were the New-York merchants affected by it that they repeatedly petitioned Mr. CORNING to correct the evil. It was only by a favorable promise on his part, that a public meeting of our merchants and citizens was prevented from being called to take action on the subject. He wrote to these merchants, among whom were many of the most prominent firms in our City, that he would do his best

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Benevolence and Economy of American Colportage.

Note of Messrs. Lord, Ketchum, Dodge and others to Mr. Cook.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1859.

THE REV. RUSSELL S. COOK:

DEAR SIR: Attacks against the system of the American Tract Society, in the production and circulation of its publications, have lately been made and widely circulated, as you doubtless know. As friends of the Society we believe these attacks founded in error, and that an important duty is to be discharged in thoroughly examining and testing the charges before the public. Your former connection with the Tract Society and with tract circulation, both in England and in this country, point you out as most competent for this duty, and your independence of the Society, and freedom from responsibility for its measures, will render your examination the more inviting to candid and intelligent men.

We, therefore, request that you would, if your other occupations will permit, prepare for circulation a full examination of these attacks and of the whole subject involved. With great respect, we are your friends and servants,

DANIEL LORD,	WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HIRAM KETCHUM,	JAMES BROWN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	STEWART BROWN,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	GARDEN C. BROSSON,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,	JAMES DONALDSON,
C. O. HALSTED,	JAMES W. BEEKMAN,

MR. COOK'S RESPONSE.

To Daniel Lord, Hiram Ketchum, Wm. E. Dodge, C. O. Halstead, Esqs., and their associates:

GENTLEMEN: A full examination of the whole subject brought to my attention in your polite note, would demand more time than my engrossing avocations permit. But I do not feel at liberty to decline altogether the service to which I am invited—especially as it will enable me to redeem an unexecuted promise—made weeks ago to the English Editor of my little volume on Colportage—of information on some of the topics now proposed for discussion. You will pardon me if I restrict my review to the most recent and most courteous—though not the least dangerous—of the numerous "attacks against the system of the American Tract Society in the production and circulation of its publications."

INTRODUCTORY.

Six long letters, addressed "*To the Hon. Thomas Williams, LL. D., President of the American Tract Society*," over the signature of "W. PARTOS," have recently appeared in public journals in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Illinois, and elsewhere. They are composed chiefly of a repetition of the allegations contained in two letters from London in February, 1858, respecting the comparative economy of the London and American Tract Society's systems of operation, which were partly reproduced, editorially, just before the exciting Tract anniversary of last year, and then offered in tract form for "business men," to each Director and member of the Society as he entered the Lafayette-place Church. The substance of these letters was also repeated at an important public meeting in Hartford for the recognition of the "City Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society *at Boston*," Dec. 29, 1858. One or more of the "three Judges" (WARREN, ELLSWORTH and PARSONS,) referred to these injurious allegations at the *forty-third* anniversary of the Hartford Tract Society, Jan. 9, 1859. The last appearance of this ubiquitous "economical" wonder is in the form of a closely-printed, double-column pamphlet, of 16 pages—editorially proclaimed as "*unanswerable*."

The industry and zeal with which this matter has been pressed, and the extent of credence given by the Press and the public to the representations of the author, would seem to demonstrate that vital questions are involved, with at least a plausible showing of error in the principles which control the action of a leading American charity: but if I mistake not, gentlemen, your belief that "these attacks are founded in error," will ripen into conviction before this letter reaches an end.

It is more as a witness than as an advocate that I enter on this discussion. More than twenty years ago, within which period the Colporteur system was founded and established, I began to love and labor for the American Tract Society. I may claim to know what the system is to which the best years of my life have been devoted. Three years have now been spent in other lands or other labors, quite aside from Colportage, so that I may claim to be an impartial witness.

INCIDENTS OF A MISSION TO ENGLAND IN 1853.

Nor am I a stranger to the principles and policy of the London Religious Tract Society, whose "system" is now urged on this country as a substitute for the American. Just six years previous to the writing of this paragraph, (in April, 1853,) I reached England on the self-prompted, self-sustained mission of explaining the principles and relations of the Colporteur system, tested by twelve years of successful application to the moral desolations of this country, and with the hope of engrafting it, if found practicable, among the enterprises of the Great Parent Tract Society. At the Jubilee meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Chester, and subsequently before the Board of Managers of that noble institution in London; in the immense congregations of the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES at Birmingham, of the honorable and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL at London, and others; in public addresses to the people, and in private conferences with the leaders of benevolent enterprises in England and Scotland, the facts of Colportage and the adaptations of the system to the spiritual wants of Britain, awakened the deepest interest, and gained universal approval. Individuals proffered money to support it; candidates were ready to engage in it; the people were ready to welcome it.

A single illustration of the tone of Christian feeling respecting this matter may not be out of place. At Birmingham, the venerable author of an *Earnest Ministry* and an *Earnest Church* gave such a reception to my mission as the author of such books might be expected to give. JOHN ANGELL JAMES himself became an "anxious inquirer" into the principles and practical applications of a system which had borne hundreds of thousands of his own unequaled productions to the scattered abodes of the New-World, and which brought back tidings of hundreds, if not thousands, of immortal souls won to the Redeemer by his instrumentality, far across the sea. During the few days while I was his guest, this topic engrossed our waking and trenched on our sleeping hours. His great heart embraced the enterprise as furnishing a needed supplement to British benevolence. By his solicitation, the matter was spread before his Carr's-lane congregation. His public indorsement was followed by an announcement, without consultation, that I would continue the discussion on the following evening. A crowded and enthusiastic assembly gave their unmistakable approval, in the downright English method, to the views unfolded; and Mr. JAMES poured forth, from a full heart, such words of welcome to the system as humbled and confounded its expounder. And, without solicitation, he proceeded to write, and did write, to the London Committee, earnestly commending the matter to their attention.

On the eve of departure for London, a letter was received—from a manufacturer at Wolverhampton, the brother of my estimable host at Chester—expressing a desire to know more of American Colportage than he had been able to learn from his friends and mine at Chester, and intimating the intention of entering on the experiment of the new system at his own expense. It was a call of Providence, and I instantly took the train for Wolverhampton instead of London. There, after a half-day's interview, my newly-found friend proffered the means of sustaining two colporteurs, and one or two men were examined with reference to their qualifications for the service. In all these interviews, and in many hundreds beside, I had some opportunity of learning the adaptations and obstacles of the system for England.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE LONDON COMMITTEE.

During four or five weeks I had daily intercourse with some of the officers or committees of the London Society—addressing the Society at its annual meeting—in spite of the amiable misgivings of some American "philanthropists," intended to forestall my mission and keep me off from the platform and away from the councils of that or any other Christian institution. At the close of one session of the committee of four hours, devoted to the single question of Colportage, members severally pledged an amount sufficient to pay the salaries of some colporteurs to test the principle.

A brief record of the hindrances to the full success of these negotiations is contained in the annual report of the American Society for 1854, (p. 127), to this effect: "1. The committee is large, and can hardly be expected to be unanimous in adopting a measure *involving many changes in the policy* of the institution. 2. The executive force is inadequate for the supervision of the system, [the leading Secretary died soon after.] 3. *The relations of the Society to the trade*, through which its chief circulation is affected, and *the prices of its publications*, complicated the difficulties of setting on foot an *aggressive agency for the universal diffusion of a cheap literature*. 4. The existence of the church establishment, and the laws as to licenses were serious hindrances. 5. The previous failures in *somewhat* similar enterprises, *conducted on the commercial principle*, in some parts of the kingdom, discouraged the undertaking." The same report alludes in a more encouraging tone to the prospects of introducing the system into Scotland; and I am happy to say that about fifty colporteurs are now employed by the single Society in Edinburgh.

I have been induced to state these facts and make this citation solely as evidences that the writer is likely to be familiar with the London Society's system of operations, and that the views I am about to present of the comparative efficiency and economy of the two systems are not a special plea in abatement, but were deliberately recorded five years ago. Then, as now, *commerce or benevolence*—"will it pay?" or will it save?—were the questions in debate. The London Society then hesitated, and finally declined to enter on Colportage—after long deliberation, mainly for reasons like those detailed above, and influenced, as I was informed, by the demonstration of one of its members from the East India Company's House, that, by the American Society's Reports, it cost almost a pound sterling to circulate a pound sterling's worth of books. Its commercial relations overbore its benevolent sympathies. A complete remodeling of the institution would have been necessary—in its executive staff, in the drift of its publication department, in its prices, in its trade connections, in its main principles of action, before it could enter on the enterprise urged on its attention. This was apparent at an early stage of our negotiations. But, I believed then, and believe now, that such a modification would have immeasureably enhanced its usefulness. I still believe that the interests of Christ's kingdom in Great Britain demand the system of Colportage, in its essential features—adapted, of course, to the peculiarities of the population. And I believe further, that if the London Society cannot or will not take it up, some other Society can, should, and will, and that ere long—perhaps as the result of this very discussion, intended to overthrow the system in the land of its birth and the seat of its power to do good. American Radicalism may find that the *club* it has taken from English Conservatism with which to smite down Christian Evangelism—in one of its most active agencies in the United States—will be reclaimed by British Benevolence, and converted into a *cross* with which to lead on a new crusade against formalism, ignorance, error and sin.

COLPORTAGE ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND.

Singularly enough, the *very hour* of the writing of the above paragraph, a gentleman connected with the great London "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," (Mr. JOHN MORGAN,) who arrived by the last steamer, called at my office, at the instance of a common friend in the London Tract Society's House, and I learned from him, with intense satisfaction, that a General Society has lately been formed in England, with its headquarters in Paternoster-row, to supervise and carry forward this very work of Colportage. So that the trust in British benevolence just expressed—and similarly recorded in 1854, (See *Ann. Report*, p. 127:) "British benevolence is so practical and persistent as to relinquish no object which commends itself to its confidence as a means of promoting the kingdom of the Redeemer"—has not been disappointed.

As bearing upon the same point, and as furnishing proof that this discussion is called for from and in England, as well as in America, I am induced to make public the following extracts from the letter of an English author, received and acknowledged, I think, in January, but hitherto unanswered for want of time. It is inserted without comment, for the present. The writer of the letter, after stating the plan of the proposed revision of "Home Evangelization," and requesting recent information on various topics, proceeds thus:

INFORMATION ON COLPORTAGE SOUGHT AND GIVEN.

"Have you not been also struck with the idea that the revival in America may have been, under God's blessing, caused by the Colportage that had for so many years been pervading the country? I shall be anxious to know your opinion of this subject. *There is great and increasing interest on the subject of Colportage, and 'Book-hawking Societies' are springing up everywhere*, but what I desire to see is a well-organized system that shall permeate through every village of our land. I purpose dwelling much on its value where the clergy are either tractarian or careless men, which is too frequently the case in England. It seems the opinion of many earnest men that we must ere long come to a crisis, the Tractarian Party are going to such lengths.

"Lord BROUGHAM is much interested in this book on Colportage, and I hope to send him a copy when published. It will not be ready for some weeks, as I find it difficult to collect all the information I require to present such a faithful view of the wants of our country as you did of America. You will not object, I presume, to my naming you as the author of the original work.

"I had a letter from Mr. DAVIS, of the [London] Tract Society, to whom I wrote for statistics, rather throwing cold water on Colportage. He says it has been a decided failure in many places, but *in such an undertaking its success cannot be measured by pounds, shillings and pence.*

"A dear friend of mine, the Rev. CHARLES WILSON, is doing a most blessed work among our soldiers and sailors. He resides near Portsmouth, and does not allow a vessel to leave with out the troops and sailors being furnished and speaking to them. The result has been a great awakening in the Army and Navy. Many soldiers in India are doing the work of evangelists. Mr. WILSON has lately published a volume of letters from these men. Thus Colportage is doing its work there.

"The 'Pure Literature Society' is doing a great deal. One of its secretaries has lately visited America, and I am invited to attend at the office next Thursday to have his account of Colportage."

Perhaps I ought to premise that my interviews with the Committee and its several members, and with the officers of the London Society, were uniformly of the most fraternal character, and that I retain the sincerest respect and affection for them, one and all, as Christian gentlemen engaged in an important and eminently useful enterprise. I would not consciously write a line or utter a word to interfere with aught of good done for Great Britain and the world by the Institution they conduct. But when the system on which that Institution is worked is commended as a substitute for one which has found a place in the affectionate confidence of millions of Christians in America, Scotland, and even in England itself, no consideration of personal delicacy should restrain the utterance of the 'truth in love.'"

One thing more: Lest the American Society should be censured for sending a secretary to Europe, or for aught that may appear in this letter, I wish to say distinctly that my salary ceased when I left America, which was not a great sacrifice; that my expenses, even to postage and express expenses, both ways, on official business, were a personal charge; and that what I then said and did, as what I now say and do, was and is said and done on my own sole and proper responsibility, as a man, a Christian, and a minister of Christ.

It is my purpose to avoid all "side issues," all personalities, all appeals to popular prejudices, and to grapple, as God shall give me strength, with the vital questions presented to the public in the *two* letters—the *six* letters—the *one* letter—the editorial—the speech—the Tract—the Pamphlet—the *subject* before me.

THE QUESTION STATED.

There must be many essential points of agreement in this discussion. Christian doctrines are not involved. The obligation to preach the Gospel to every creature will not be questioned. The legitimacy and efficiency of printed truth as an evangelizing agency will not be denied. Lay effort, in supplementing the labors of the ministry, will be conceded to be scriptural and useful. The imperative duty of American Christians to take care of their own country, and to bear or send the Gospel to our scattered population, at whatever pecuniary cost, and the necessity of associated action for this purpose will be granted, and even insisted on. Simple principles like these admit of no question.

The circulation of printed evangelical truth being a legitimate object for the appropriation of benevolent funds and the employment of missionary zeal, the question whether the application of the colporteur system in reaching the moral desolations of a vast and growing country is necessary, *wise and Christian*, may justly claim precedence of the question whether it is *economical*. For whatever is necessary, wise and Christian, must be economical. Bible translation and distribution, Home and Foreign Missions, ministerial education, Sabbath school-instruction—all the appliances for evangelization are and must be expensive; but are they not economical? The Master has need of them; and the Church has need of them, if for no other reason, to keep the life-currents of benevolence flowing, and to preclude stagnation and death by her selfishness.

So of Colportage. Is it necessary, wise and Christian? That is "the *previous* question." The facts it has brought to light, the results it has accomplished, the peculiar sphere it occupies, furnish the answer. If there were millions of immortals in seclusion, ignorance, error and sin not previously reached by gospel agencies, who have been thus reached by Colportage; and if there are millions still needing its beneficent action—then was it and is it not only needful, expedient and benevolent, but it would be the economy of wicked selfishness not to employ it. This is a question of fact, and it is met by the revelations of the system itself. In eighteen years nearly a million of families (953,367) were found by colporteurs who attended no place of public worship. Four hundred thousand (408,435) families thus visited had not even a portion of the Holy Scriptures. Six hundred thousand (656,692) of them, embracing more souls than are reached directly by all the foreign missionaries in the world, were destitute of all religious books. Ponder these facts. They are not estimates; they do not relate to a foreign land; they are *home* facts. On these it is safe to rest the whole argument for Colportage with any Christian or patriotic mind.

Let the stupendous memorial of evangelical zeal and self-denial, built of the statistics which record *seven millions* of Christian visits (7,185,665) on the errand of salvation; which show that in *three millions* of habitations (3,392,703) prayer has been offered by the colporteur, often, often for the first time; that six hundred thousand (669,228) of these families were Roman Catholics; that 172,255 prayer-meetings have been held; that six millions (6,417,400) of spiritual classics have been sold, and two millions (1,878,202) bestowed on the poor, family by family, without money and without price,—let this everlasting monument crumble, if you will; blot it all out, if you can,—or let the mistake and the "indignation" of the early disciples of our Lord about the woman of Bethany and her precious box of ointment be repeated in the inquiry, "*To what purpose is this waste?*" But no ingenuity of argument, no confusion of accounts, no comparison of unlike systems, no false plea of "economy," no appeal to selfishness, no resort to prejudice, can evade or ignore those appalling facts which demonstrate a wide-spread destitution of all the acknowledged and divinely-commissioned means of religious instruction, and which illustrate at once the necessity and the efficiency of Colportage as an agency for revealing and measurably supplying them.

The key-note of Colportage, sounded in 1842, [see Report, p. 27,] has been sustained since, in every document and public appeal, with unwavering fulness. "Were a colony of 7,000,000 of destitute but accessible souls found in the most distant part of the globe, how promptly would the American Churches send among them the preacher and the *colporteur*, laden with the precious, practical writings of the holiest authors, nor cease their labor, CUST WHAT IT MIGHT, till every family should hear or read," in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God! But is the obligation or encouragement less when these 7,000,000 are our fellow-countrymen, and accessible to our efforts with far less expenditure of money and of life?"

Then, as now, the founders and friends of Colportage based its claims on its Missionary aspects, never aiming and never expecting to make it self-supporting—I may say never wishing it to be "economical" in that sense. It was designed to be, and has been, as much as the offering of the woman of Bethany, an expression of love for the Saviour; with this difference, that while it "wrought a good work upon" our blessed Lord it also sought to proclaim His love to "the poor" whom "ye have always with you"—Christ's poor. It may be that the promised "memorial" of both will be abiding, everlasting. "When Jesus understood it, he said, *why trouble ye the woman.*"

The apparent purpose to divert attention from the paramount design of Colportage, and to occupy the public mind with questions of finance and "economy" solely, has rendered necessary a brief discussion on this point. It is surely pertinent when considering at length the question "whether the system is economical," and "whether another system may not accomplish a much greater amount of good for the same amount of money," to keep at least occasional sight of the question, "*What is the system of Colportage?*" Otherwise one may have not only the play of "Hamlet," with *Hamlet* left out, but with nothing in but the bare "boards" and the footlights, and a quarrel about the economy of gas or oil!

"IS THE SYSTEM ECONOMICAL?"

We are now prepared to examine the question—"*Is the system economical?*" It is important to understand ourselves at the outset as to the terms and scope of the question. Happily it is cleared from all personalities by the explicit and repeated concessions of our author, as just as they are kind, to the effect that "the system has been *economically administered by the gentlemen in charge*," and that "*they are doubtless worthy of all praise for the fidelity and economy with which they have worked it.*" Yet, he says, "the *system itself may not be economical.*" True: and it is a perfectly legitimate matter of inquiry, whether there is not another system by which a greater amount of good may be done for the same amount of money."

But do not the terms of the question imply that the "greater amount of good" shall be of the same sort, in the same direction, and within the same field? If the question contemplates *some other object* to be accomplished with "the same amount of money," then I submit that it is irrelevant. The question is not between Colportage and schools or Colportage and missions, but Colportage and "another system" for doing the work of Colportage more "economically." This is clearly the sense of our author, inasmuch as he proceeds to contrast and commend "the system of the London Tract Society" as being "more simple," "more economical," and more efficient. I propose calmly to examine this claim in behalf of an excellent Society across the water, with some scrutiny of the mathematical calculations of the author. Perhaps American benevolence, which is wont to be somewhat practical and efficient, has missed its aim for eighteen long years—without knowing it, till informed from London.

What are we to compare? Has it occurred to our author that it borders on the grotesque to compare things lacking common essential characteristics? Two locomotives, or two steamships, or two horses, may be compared; but to compare a locomotive with a saw-mill, or a steamship with a dredging machine, or a horse with a wagon, may be good waggery, but it is bad logic. They may all *go*, but they go in different ways, and for different ends. You may compare two insurance companies; but you must discriminate as to their objects, whether the mutual or the stock principle governs, and whether fire or marine risks are taken. You may compare two banks; but you must ascertain whether one be not not for "savings" and the other for discounts. So there are points of comparison for the two Tract Societies—the London and the American—but to ignore or confound the fact that one has an extended system which the other has not, and for which it has no substitute, may lead—nay, it *has* led to the grossest errors of fact and argument—to an utter misapprehension of important truth. The American Society has a vast and costly system of Colportage. The London Society has no such system, nor anything equivalent thereto. So that to say that one system is more or less "simple" or "economical" than the other is to say, *quoad hoc*, that a saw-mill is "more simple" than a locomotive, or that a sheep is more "economical" than a cow.

It is claimed, I am aware, that voluntary Christian zeal employs the publications of the London Society in labors among the destitute. To some extent this is true: but it is to a limited extent—more limited and less systematic far than similar labors and distributions in this country. So that it does not affect the question in debate. The American Society has and encourages numberless channels of circulation other than Colportage, and that system superadded, which the London Society has not.

But once more, *what sense* does our author attach to "Economical?" Absolute or relative? Benevolent or commercial? If it be the latter, then I submit that discussion is precluded, for the main work of the London Society is commercial—supplying the trade with books,—while the main work of the American Society is benevolent—sending books by colporteurs to the destitute. And it would be as pertinent to debate the point whether CARTER & BROTHERS' bookstore is not more "economical" than the Home Missionary Society.

If it be a question of absolute "economy," or of economy as a benevolent undertaking in carrying out the Saviour's last command, then, before endeavoring to unravel the illogical complications caused by disregarding these simple and obvious principles and definitions, I will present some considerations which seem to establish the position that

COLPORTAGE IS AN ECONOMICAL SYSTEM.

1. It takes men trained to Christian usefulness in their several churches, and introduces them into wider spheres of Christian activity, without expenditure for their education. If intended for the peculiar work of the ministry it would be "economical" in every view to educate them for that work. It thus develops and employs a vast amount of lay talent otherwise buried.

2. It secures a better class of laborers for less money than would be possible on any other than the missionary principle. I have known many instances where good men have abandoned or declined situations offering $300, $500, $700, and in one case $2,000 a year, that they might *do good* in this service with salaries of $150 or $200.

3. As an illustration of the safety and efficiency of lay talent, and as a means of calling it into action, the employment of 4,000 or 5,000 different men, of all denominations, in all parts of the land, has been wise and economical. And God has owned it among the influences leading to and active in the great Revival of 1858.

4. Its catholicity of spirit and universality of application render it economical. Being restricted by no denominational or geographical landmarks, it can and does go to all. Whereas, if it were sectarian, it must stop when it trenched on another's ground; or, if it were commercial, it would hover around the families or neighborhoods where "a small profit" could be made by sales, and leave these most needing its influence still in their heathenism.

5. It is economical, because, in addition to all its other forms of usefulness, it provides permanent, perennial instruction, for all classes, through all time. "A good book is not a dead thing." It rarely dies. It becomes an heir-loom, more and more prized with accumulating years and associations. It may not do head to-day; it will to-morrow. And when the Spirit of God descends upon a land, who can measure the value, or compute the eternal benefits of having in every habitation some safe spiritual *Call*, or *Alarm*, or *Guide*, or fellow-*Pilgrim*, to be the domestic pastors and teachers of those souls too remote from living ministers to find them, or too timid to seek them? Would the late revival have been as prevalent as it was, had there been no precious sowing of such seed of the Kingdom over the Continent? Do spiritual harvests come without sowing? Is sowing "economical"? Let the Great Harvest-Day answer.

6. It is economical, because the benevolent mode of circulation augments the power of the publications circulated. The associations with them are those of Christian self-denial and prayer, instead of mere business. They are thus more likely to be read; and, when read, the verbal message that accompanied them, the prayer offered in the dwelling, the embodied charity that brought and sold or gave the volume, will envelop and hallow its pages. Here is one secret of the amazing spiritual results of Colportage.

7. It is economical, because it tends to sustain and elevate the standard of spirituality of the books and tracts prepared for circulation. The commercial principle necessitates an accommodation of the issues to the demands of the popular taste—so that as it becomes degenerate or worldly, the literature even of a Religious Society will inevitably take its hue. But, with a system of aggressive missionary circulation, sustained by Christian charity, a Society may publish such books as the people *need*, and see that they have them. This is not mere theory. The London Society's publications, excellent as many of them are, by no means compare in evangelical richness or spiritual power with the American: and it is a fact, and a sad fact, that the most valuable, because most spiritual and saving of the books of the former Society—such as form the bulk, if not the whole, of the American Society's circulation by colporteurs—lie on the shelves in Paternoster-row, for want of Colportage. The present Secretary of that Society, at my last interview with him in 1856, requested me to open negotiations with the American Committee for the purchase of their sheet-stock of such publications, on this very ground. I declined any such service: *First*, because the American Society could print in a better style, if not at a cheaper rate; and, *second*, because Great Britain needed just those publications, and a system to circulate them. What a comment is this on the working of the two systems! What a shame and a loss it would be to enter on a scheme consciously to dilute the evangelical element of a nation's religious literature!

8. If we must deal with dollars and cents in a question of this sort as "the only question," then I will say that Colportage is absolutely economical in a pecuniary point of view. For, *first*, it secures the largest amount of available service for the least amount of expenditure. The official statement is made that the total average cost of a year of colporteur service in the country for 1858—one of the most expensive years known—was $303 15. This includes "salary, conveyance, and traveling expenses." The expense of superintendence, I suppose to be excluded, as the pay and rations of regimental officers would be excluded from the estimate of the cost of soldiers. Now, can a commercial or benevolent concern be found in this country that can secure an itinerant agent, with horse and wagon, for an entire year, in the midst of ignorance and error and obloquy, for a less salary and expense than *eighty-three cents a day*, or $303 15 a year? I use the official *data* of the Tract Society in this statement. But, *second*, on the benevolent principle, which admits of *hospitality* for Christ's sake to Christ's messengers, with no question of delicacy to restrain the giver or the recipient, an amount of gratuitous kindness has been bestowed, equal, if measured by dollars, to the whole million expended for Colportage. On any other principle, it would have been withheld. Benevolent Colportage, then, has been economical to that extent of saving.

There are many similar considerations which seem to me to bear somewhat immediately on the economy of the system of Colportage. But these must suffice. I claim that these eight reasons for believing Colportage "economical" ought to have as much weight with Christian minds—and we are arguing this question before the *Christian* public, and not before merely "business men"—singly or together, as the sole reason, if it were valid, as we shall prove it is not, that another Society does another work in another land in a more "economical" way.

PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

I have sometimes been asked whether, since my official connection with this system had ceased, it had my full confidence in its usefulness and economy. I have uniformly replied privately, as I now state publicly, that after fifteen years' intimate and practical acquaintance with the field, the men, and the machinery of Colportage, and after three years of unofficial observation and reflection, it is my deliberate and unbiased conviction that it is sound and scriptural in its principles; simple and unselfish in its aims; Christ-like in its spirit; eminently economical in its working—if true Christian economy, and not mere worldly calculation be the standard of economy—and that, wisely administered, it has elements of incalculable power as a supplemental and auxiliary instrumentality for popular evangelization. In my judgment, with all the destitutions and perils of our country, present and prospective, and in the light of religious obligation, and of the temporal and eternal interests involved, all the money hitherto expended on Colportage would have been wisely and *economically* employed had it only sent its five thousand living messengers of Christ to seven millions of families to speak of Redemption, and to illustrate in their own persons the benevolent sympathy of American Christianity. Or it would have been *economical* had it done nothing more than to *sell* six millions of such books in such abodes as have been thus blessed; or had it only given away its nearly two millions of Christian volumes in families destitute of all religious instruction; or had it only explored and revealed the astounding moral desolation of our country, and set others on the effort to supply them; or had it only done what it has done for our emigrant and Roman Catholic population; or had it only accomplished either of many other objects vital or merely incidental to its main aims. But when it has done *all* of several needful things—either of which would entitle it to a place among the useful charities of our land—to call in question its real economy, or to seek a substitute in a system unsuited to the exigency, and incapable of accomplishing either of the objects not merely attainable but attained by Colportage, would argue a gross misapprehension of what Colportage is, or an exaggerated estimate of another and an inadequate system.

We now proceed to a few of the particulars in which the London and American Societies are compared. They relate first, to manufacturing; second, circulation; third, gratuitous distribution; fourth, comparative price of books; fifth, benevolence of Colportage; sixth expense of Colportage.

I.—MANUFACTURE OF PUBLICATIONS.

This is a mere business question. As such, it might be dismissed with the remark that the intelligent laymen who form a part of the American Committee—some of whom have earned an enviable reputation by twenty, thirty or forty years of successfully employed business talent, and whose "fidelity and economy" in this relation have the indorsement of even our letter writer—may be considered as competent to judge of it as a clergyman, however eminent, who has been, or ought to have been, employed in other matters, than pasteboard, paper and types. But another answer will settle the question with all candid minds. The American Society has had twenty years' experience of the contract system, and fourteen years' experience of its present system, mostly under the same committee, without a shadow of doubt as to the superior economy and wisdom of the latter. The Bible Society, the Methodist Book Concern, and other large publishing houses, with a similar experience of both systems, give an intelligent and concurrent testimony in favor of the independent method of printing and binding.

On the other hand, the London Society adheres to the system in use at its foundation—perhaps wisely for the kingdom in which it is located, but its prices and style of publication furnish no inducement to adopt its policy. A London precedent which is merely *negative*, is no more a guide here than in Colportage. The requisite premises, operatives and machinery must be had and paid for somewhere; if all can be had under a single roof—as is practicable without cost for rent by the wise forethought of the founders of the Tract Society—without a contractor or contractors to pocket profits, why not save thereby some thousands of dollars a year? [The *paper sharings* alone in the Tract-House since the Society abandoned the contract system have been sold for $50,000 and more—which would otherwise have gone to contractors!] The American Society has these accommodations and the public have all the benefit of them. That ought to satisfy its friends—*and it does.*

But are not the following formidable figures, which have been paraded for a year and a half in unmeaning additions of newspapers and pamphlets, proof that, after all, the London system is the most economical? Look at them:

London Report, 1856.	American Report, 1856.
31,510,110 of publications were produced for £73,744, or $353 360.	16,289,564 of publications were produced for £54 999, or $263 993.
London Report, 1857.	American Report, 1857.
34,000 000 of publications were produced for £79,571, or $381,278.	17,500,000 of publications were produced for £53,261, or $255 655.

"Those accustomed to accounts will perceive that the per-centage is much in favor of the London Society."

Does not that look like extravagance somewhere in the American "management?" Must not "those *accustomed to accounts* perceive that the per centage is much in favor of the London Society?"

Yes, *if* the publications were all of the same size and style of binding: two pretty important *ifs*. These items left out, the comparison is an imposition on the eye and the mind. The absurdity of dealing with figures in this way may be shown thus:

Geneva Watches in 1858.	American Watches in 1858.
10,000 watches were produced for 2,500,000 francs, or $500 000.	20,000 watches were produced for $200,000.

The per centage is much in favor of American! And Geneva had better adopt the American system forthwith. Or thus:

Portsmouth Dock-Yard.	Venice Dock Yard.
100 vessels were produced for £600,000.	200 vessels were produced for £16 000.

"Those accustomed to accounts will perceive that the per centage is much in favor of Venice!" It is a small item that one yard produces frigates and the other gondolas. Are such comparisons to guide the counsels of Christian Societies, and the action of their friends?

II.—COST OF CIRCULATION.

The damaging allegation here is that "to circulate 50,397,796 publications cost the American Society $442,729 11; whilst to circulate 109,155,948 publications cost the London Society *absolutely nothing*."

This extraordinary statement, which has been repeated indefinitely in various forms and through various channels, I am constrained to say is too indefinite to be of value; too inaccurate to deserve credence, and too unjust to be tolerated.

It is *indefinite*. There are no elements of comparison between the size and style of the publications thus circulated, as we have seen above, and the differing methods of effecting the circulation are not brought into view. A parallel statement would be: "To distribute 100 000,000 letters cost the American Government $2,000,000; whilst to circulate 160,000,000 of letters cost the British Government only £200,000 or $1,000,000"—without calling to mind the fact that the territory of England could be hid on one of the prairies of the West! Known and unknown quantities require a very high mathematical power to reach an intelligent comparison; and to base calculations of "economy" on inferences derived from such data, is trifling with logic and common sense.

It is *inaccurate*. The moderate sum of $84,676 33 expended in three years for the salaries and expenses of *general agents* employed in "raising funds and awakening an interest in behalf of the spiritual wants of the destitute," but having no more to do with "*circulation*" than it has with the Budget of LOUIS NAPOLEON, is *added to the actual amount to be placed to the "cost of circulation,"* and *included* in the above $442,729 11! The pretext for this unpardonable dealing with a financial record is that the writer finds on the credit side of the Treasurer's report an outlay "from *agents* and colporteurs of $149,102 22"—meaning, of course, the superintending "*agents*" connected with Colportage, and having depositories of publications. The "debtor" side of the account shows beyond all question that it *could not* have been the "general agents"—for it defines their work to be what every Pastor and donor and intelligent friend of the Society knows it to be, of entirely another sort; so that there is not even the color of a warrant for lugging into the cost of Colportage a sum equal to one-fourth of the whole cost of "circulation," which might as well be placed to the account of the "Exploring Expedition."

But the sum of $84,676 is lugged in; and what is the logical sequence? Why, it legitimately draws with it, into the account for "circulation," the entire results of the labors in raising funds of all these general agents;—and it is known that a very large part of the donations reach the Treasury through their instrumentality. For the purposes of the argument, it may be allowed to reckon them all as thus raised and remitted. Then the "cost of circulation," *on the principles of our author*, would stand thus:

Cost of circulating 50,397 796 publications, including general agents' expenses	$442,729
Amount of donations, chiefly raised by general agents	432,663
Net cost of "circulation"	$10,066

So that, if to "circulate" a hundred million publications, cost the London Society "*absolutely nothing*," "to circulate fifty millions of publications cost the American Society"—on the principles of this writer—*so near an approximation to nothing*, ($10,066,) as not to be worth quarreling about! The *reductio ad absurdum* is the least chastisement deserved for such an error.

But, the comparison is as *unjust* as it is indefinite and inaccurate. It contrasts the results of a self-supporting and profit-yielding system of bookselling through the trade, with a system characteristically and radically different—employing hundreds of itinerants, traversing a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a population so "sparse" and heterogeneous as to make bookstores of about as much popular account as fortifications in Indian warfare. This writer takes three years' results of two *such* utterly opposite "systems," to show that the one is "economical" and the other wasteful! It would be just as fair to contrast the balance-sheet of an Insurance Company with that of a Missionary Society, to show that the Insurance business was "more economical" to the public and the stockholders.

III.—EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

"In three years," says the summary before us, "the London Society received from donations $156,299, and gave away $150,288, all but $6,011. In the same three years the American Society received $432,664, and gave away $108,519, a little more than one-third, and *leaving in hand* $324,124." And at various times and in sundry forms since this discussion commenced, doubt has been expressed whether this large sum "*left in hand*" has not been "*added to the capital or sunk in expenses.*"

How far this startling statement is fair or reliable will be seen by a few inquiries like these. For what object were the donations of the London Society given? For what were the $432,664 paid into the American Society's Treasury? Were they in each case expended in accordance with the objects of the several institutions and wishes of the donors? And how much was thus expended?

The *only* object for which the London Society asks or receives donations is to "*give away Tracts*" at home and abroad. It thus received and expended the amount stated.

The *main* object for which the American Society receives donations is the *support of Colportage*. For years that has been the feature, and almost the only feature that has called forth charitable funds. "Giving away Tracts" has scarcely been considered in the appeals for or gifts to the Society, and not a dollar has been *specified* by donors for that purpose; while $115,735 of the $432,664—more than one-fourth of the whole—were specifically designated, when given, for *Colportage alone*; and, beyond all question, an equal amount, and more, was designed to aid that system.

What then should the Societies respectively do

with these charitable funds? Precisely what they have done. The London Society "gave away" Tracts to the amount of its benevolent receipts, within $6,000. The American Society employed its donations thus:

Actual Expenditures of American Society.

1. For Colportage and Superintendents of Colportage, as per Treasurer's Reports for '56-'57-'58	$358,052
2. For Foreign Distribution, (in cash, and exclusive of publications sent abroad)	45,500
Making a total of	$403,552
Which amount subtracted from the total donations	432,664
Balance for all other purposes	$29,112

Leaving for all other purposes $29,112, without applying a dollar to "give away Tracts," but *not* "leaving in hand $234,124 to be sunk in expenses or added to the capital."

The implication of our writer's entire argument is that Colportage is not a legitimate object for the application of benevolent funds; and all his mathematical exhibitions ignore such an application—notwithstanding the expressed will of donors, and the actual entries in the Treasurer's report. Are these of no moment in settling the financial question? Taking the items "given away," which he concedes to be legitimately expended, [though we shall see that the main one *is not found and does not belong* in the Treasurer's account at all] as being:

For Domestic and Foreign Grants	$198,540
Now add the amount *specified*, and necessarily expended for Colportage in three years	$115,735
And an equal amount doubtless intended by the donors for Colportage	111,735-231 470
And it makes the sum expended according to the claims of the letter writer, and the will of donors	$430,010

Or within $2,654 of the whole amount of donations, ($432,664,) for all purposes, received into the Treasury. What, then, becomes of his mystery about "leaving in hand $234,124," as withheld or misapplied? Why does he insist, or how can he claim, that money shall be expended for what it was not given?—for not a dollar was *specified* in those three years for "giving away tracts,"—and on what principle of truth does he leave out a larger sum, entered on every Treasurer's account he has examined, as received and expended for a specific object, and that the *main* object of the Society?

Or, if we put together the sums he offsets against the donations, amounting to $198,540, and add from the Treasurer's Report the sums actually expended for Colportage, it makes $556,592 over the $432,664 of donations. What becomes of the "$234,124 left in hand," in this view?

But tha fact is that $155,040 of the $198,540, as we have intimated, no more belongs to the cash account, than the $81,676 belongs to the account of "circulation." This item of "tracts given away," is never found there, the cost of such tracts having been once charged in the expenditure for manufacturing; and they are reported elsewhere. It is otherwise with the London Society, which always has an item in its *cash* account of the "*amount of* (its) *gratuitous issues*," they being regarded as *sold* ("on sound *commercial* principles") to benevolence.

Having thus transposed, confounded and perverted the accounts of three years, the same process is applied to those of thirty-two years, so as to "leave $1,220,143 50 *not given away!*" And the significant question is asked, "Did it require all this, in addition to $3,305,151 received from sales, in order *to pay expenses* and carry on the business?" If this writer knew, as it would seem he must have known with the Reports before him, that $1,079,010 83 of that "$1,225,-143 50 *not given away*," had been expended and accounted for for the very purpose for which it had been given—no less than $522,598 70 of the amount being specified and sacredly devoted to that object by the donors themselves—was it fair to conceal that knowledge from readers who have no access to means of correcting his errors, or right to engender suspicions as to its legitimate application? If he did not discover a fact that stares the reader in the face from every Report during the last seventeen years, is he to be confided in as the Mentor of American Christian charity? or is his claim sustained, to have "stated his points fairly and candidly, always referring to the evidence that others may judge"? Is it ingenuous or kind to mislead the public mind into the belief or suspicion that a million and a quarter dollars of charitable donations, out of the two millions given in a third of a century, are "*left on hand to be added to capital or sunk in expenses*," by parading an item scarcely considered by donors and never entering into the Financial Statement, as the *only* amount properly expended, but keeping out of sight the sums actually given to be expended and actually expended for the paramount benevolent objects of the institution?

IV.—COMPARATIVE PRICE OF BOOKS.

There are one or two matters in this connection deserving some attention—the comparative prices of the books of the two Societies, and the conduct of "*benevolent* work on sound *commercial* principles." "It may perhaps be thought," says our author, "that to do this ['its benevolent work on sound commercial principles'] the *price* of the books must be high. But the Secretary [of the London Society] says: 'We have not only ourselves *reduced the price of books to the lowest figure*, but have compelled all the other publishers to follow our example, so that the public has the benefit of a cheap religious literature. We do not apply our benevolent funds to reduce prices, because we do not ourselves print or bind, processes by which we should be large losers.'"

Before entering on the main question here, two or three queries would seem to be pertinent as to the points on which the London Secretary is summoned as a witness.

1. What is the standard for the "lowest figure" of "a cheap religious literature?" Tha wants and means of the masses needing good books, or the capacity of the trade, and the ability of wealthy purchasers?

2. If "all the other publishers are *compelled* by the London Society to follow its example, and reduse the price of books to the lowest figure," will they concur in the statement repeatedly made in these letters that "the Society does no injury to the ordinary publisher;" and are they all "made steadfast and cooperating friends?" If so, English publishers are more amiable than most British or American merchants, who do not like to be "compelled" to do anything—especially by a Society. (One of the best of them is now in heaven. (Mr. Nesbit, of London,) volunteered a very different story when we met for the only time in Edinburgh.

3. If "benevolent funds" are not "applied to reduce prices," then what becomes of the "Fifth Regulation" of the London Society, "That the subscriptions solicited be employed as a means of enabling the Society to distribute and sell the Tracts at a cheap rate?" and,

4. How does the Secretary *know* that "we should be large losers if ourselves were to print and bind?" Not by experiment certainly; and his experience of kindred institutions in America demonstrates the reverse.

So much may be considered parenthetical, if the reader please. Now let us see how "the lowest figure" of London compares with that of New-York. It is conceded that the advantages for cheap manufacturing are all in favor of England. One might have accounted for the error of our letter writer on this point in this way, but that he claims to have instituted "a *comparison* of the size," &c. of the publications respectively. He writes:

"*As the books of the London Society are as cheap as those of the American, as appears from a precise comparison of the size*, the engraved illustrations, the elegant finish, *and the price*, then if the London Society can afford to make a discount of forty-three per cent., and the American cannot, it follows that the cost to the American is much greater than it is to the London Society."

We will see what "follows" presently. But now let us settle the question of *fact*. I cannot well understand what book or class of books formed the basis of this "comparison." A casual examination of the catalogues of the two Societies, taking at random *the same books, of the same size and style of binding*, has led to a result quite the opposite to that on which much of the reasoning of this respectable writer is based—a result, indeed, for which I was not wholly unprepared; for in my last interview, eighteen months ago, with the London Secretary, he expostulated against the competition of the American Society's publications with their own, by their *greater cheapness*, in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere. I happened also to *know* that the books of the American Society had been imported into England and Scotland at *less cost*, after paying freight, duty and other charges, and with a discount of only twenty per cent, than that of the London Society, with double that amount of discount. But I was not prepared for so marked a difference in favor of American wares.

It may be well enough to give tha prices of half a dozen books published by both Societies, converting the sterling price into dollars, thus:

18mo books in cloth.	London. s.	London. d.	American. $	American. cts.
Wilberforce's Practical View	2		48	35
Baxter's Saint's Rest	2		48	40
Edwards on Affections*	2	6	60	25
Henry on Meekness	1		24	15
Baxter's Call	1		24	15
Baxter's Dying Thoughts	1		24	15
Alleine's Alarm	1	4	32	15
Pike's Religion and Life	1	6	36	25
Retormation in Europe	2	6	60	40
James' Anxious Inquirer	1	6	36	20
Pike's Guide	2	6	60	40
	18	10	4 52	$2 85

*Perhaps a different edition.
†Copyright in England.

It would appear, then, that nearly *sixty per cent. must be added to the American publications to equalize the prices* of the 18mo. books of the two institutions, if these eleven, published by both, are an average of the catalogue.

Perhaps, however, the *duodecimo* books will be found "as cheap" in London as here. Let us compare:

	London. £	London. s.	London. d.	American. cts.	American. cts.
Flavel's Fountain of Life		4		96	55
" Method of Grace		4		96	55
Mason's Spiritual Treasury		3	6	84	55
Venns's Complete Duty		3	6	84	50
Spring's Bible not of Man*		2	6	60	45
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 vols., cloth†		20		4 80	2 20
	£1	17	6	$9 00	$4 89

*Copyright in America.
†The author paid in both countries.

The fact comes out of this comparison that the *duodecimo* publications of the London Society average *nearly one hundred per cent.* more than the same books, in at least an equal style of paper, printing and binding, of the American. Surely, it cannot be claimed that $9 for ten volumes is "*as cheap*" as $4 80 for the same number of the same books. There must have been some error in the "comparison" instituted by our author; yet his opportunities for information have been unusual during his "frequent meetings with the Committee," and his personal and epistolary intercourse with the Secretary of the London Society, and his attention for a year and a half to this subject. However this may be, the fact is patent; and if the inquiry were carried into the department of illustrated books, published in small editions on the contract system, it would be found to bear still harder on the "cheap literature" claim. But leaving all reasonable leeway, suppose the increased price of the London Society's books be estimated at *seventy per cent.* above those of the American. Then, several things "follow":

1. If 34,638,470 publications, at such rates, were sold by the London Society for $362,860, (£75,598; see Report for 1858,) and only 16,587,586 publications were sold by the American Society for $262,910, at their low prices, it would prove that the average size of the former must have been about one-half the size of the latter. And if this be so, or if it be not, the absurdity is demonstrable of the reiterated statement that because the London Society manufactured 100,000,000 publications for a given sum, while the American manufactured only 50,000,000, *therefore* the contract system is more "economical." Books are not like bricks, of an invariable size; but like bonnets, that suit various heads—and pockets.

2. If there be so marked a difference in price, then, either the cost of manufacturing by the contract system must be very expensive, or there must be an enormous discount to the trade, or the London Society must accumulate large profits by "carrying on its benevolent work on sound *commercial* principles." In either event, the people who purchase, pay roundly for the books, as compared with the American publications. It may be "economical" for the Society and the trade; the public have the hardest of it.

3. It is obvious that the poorer classes, who most need religious books, and whose interests were first and mainly considered in founding the London Society, must be precluded from purchasing them in a country where labor is cheap, and everything else, books included, is dear. *They* would be profited by "carrying forward a benevolent work upon sound" *benevolent*, instead of merely "*commercial* principles."

4. If our estimate of prices be correct, and the facts appear to warrant it, then the inquiry is natural whether the boasted superiority of benevolence in "giving away $150,288 in three years, all but $6,611" of its benevolent receipts, is not also subject to some abatement? Should it appear that the publications thus "given away," are reckoned at "subscribers' prices," and go into the cash account at those prices as sold to benevolence, then the "commercial principle" in benevolent work will have made a very good thing of it; for it would "leave," say one-third of the $150,000 given "to be given away," still in the Treasury, "to be sunk in expenses or added to the capital." That is, the only feature of operations claimed to be distinctively benevolent, would yield a profit to the Treasury of from 33 to 50 per cent.

5. But again: if the sales of the London Society have averaged £62,500 per annum, or $300,000, during the last seventeen years—and they have ranged at nearly that sum, making an aggregate of say $5,000,000—then the British public have paid in profits to booksellers and to the London Society, a sum, exceeding the amount they would have paid for the same books at American prices, greater than the entire cost of American Colportage during its seventeen years of beneficent action! That is, the "carrying forward of benevolent work upon *commercial* principles," *has cost the people of Great Britain, in the enhanced price of books, over and above what they would have paid for them had it been carried forward on benevolent principles, enough to have sustained a system of Colportage as extensive and as costly and as protracted as the American.* Perhaps that has been "economical;" but when the uncounted millions of Britain's poor neglected peasantry and mining and manufacturing hordes stand before Him who once said, "Inasmuch as ye did it *not* unto these, ye did it not unto me," and where other than "commercial principles" will be accountant—*then* it may be seen that there was an "economy of grace" as well as an "economy" of money; and that there are other than trade interests to be considered in the policy of a benevolent institution intrusted with "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God" in the midst of abounding moral desolations.

V.—IS COLPORTAGE BENEVOLENT?

The suggestions in the early part of this paper as to the spirit and aims of the Colporteur system would seem to be a sufficient answer to "the showing that the *business* greatly exceeded the *benevolence*" of the system, and to repel the allegation that "its *benevolent* portion is a little more than one-fifth, whilst the *commercial is nearly four-fifths*." But inasmuch as the objection has plausibility, and involves a principle that underlies the whole discussion, I will give it a moment's attention.

It is true that one half or more of the aggregate sales of the American Society are effected by colporteurs. It is not true that there is less "benevolence," but *more*, in those *sales*, as a whole, than in the gratuitous issues; and this can be made palpable, I think, to the dullest comprehension. It would be an easy, genteel service, requiring little of self-denial, for a man to drive from door to door, dismount, and *give* to each inmate a handsome book, supplied by somebody's charity. Avarice would take off his hat, and Unbelief would sneer; but Wisdom would shake her head, and Benevolence would blush. The colporteur pursues quite another course. He knows that where the ability exists to pay for a book, it is only ministering to selfishness to give it; that a book bought is more likely to be prized, read, and preserved; and, at a sacrifice of feeling, and at the hazard of being styled "a book-peddler" even in religious newspapers, but with conscious freedom from all personal interest in the result—for it does not affect his compensation a farthing, whether he sells or gives—he employs all legitimate methods to effect the sale of the books he bears. Where these fail, and the conversation develops the character and circumstances of the individual or family visited, he is prepared to judge whether true benevolence demands the gift of a book, and what book or books will be most adapted to their spiritual wants.

Now, to claim that "business" and "commerce" are proper terms with which to characterize and disparage this part of the colporteur's work, in contradistinction from the gift of books to the destitute, is to ignore fact and principle, and is to degrade practical benevolence. Were a Society aiming at accumulation from sales, or were colporteurs pocketing a per centage of their receipts, or were "business and commerce" the controlling element of the enterprise, then the distinction would be warranted. Such is not the fact; so that the representation is unjust and delusive.

Right here lies the characteristic difference between the London and American systems. Both have benevolence and business in their composition and relations. But the former is conducted, both in its commercial and benevolent business, on "sound *commercial* principles;" the latter is conducted in its benevolent and commercial affairs—not less economically or prudently—on sound *benevolent* principles. One is commercial benevolence; the other is benevolent commerce. In the one, without impeaching the benevolence of its managers, trade principles, and trade channels, and trade profits, exert a large if not controlling influence in its general policy; in the other, the informing and controlling spirit and aim of all its enterprises is simply and solely benevolent. Not a living man of the many hundreds in its service—committees, secretaries, agents, colporteurs, all—has a *pecuniary* concern of a dime in the results of its labors. Not a man of them all desires or seeks to have for the Society, or would intelligibly wish for it, a vested capital of a dollar, all being content with adequate tools to work with, and sufficient means to use them. Through all the ranks of that little army, unless the battle cry has been changed since I left its staff—and I have no reason to think it has—the watchword has been—not "business," not "commerce," not money, but the three Onlys of Reformation and Salvation—"THE WORD OF GOD ONLY; THE GRACE OF CHRIST ONLY; THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT ONLY."

On this vital point I claim to be a competent and impartial witness. For almost twenty years I was in the councils of that Society. I attended the meetings of its committees. I had some humble part in shaping its policy. I met hundreds of its colporteurs and agents in intimate intercourse. And I can testify that, so far as my own labors and influence were concerned, and so far as I heard, saw, or knew, *the motive of personal profit or accumulation of capital was never even suggested.* Strict business accuracy and economy reigned, indeed, even when the largest benevolence was in practice; and, I have little doubt that as the result of that business skill and economy connected with the manufacturing and all other departments of its work, there has been a gradual accumulation by saving—not of money to be hoarded—but of actively employed capital, indispensably necessary to the efficiency of all its enterprises, and which must have been otherwise supplied by direct contributions from the churches. Whether it be $10,000, or $100,000, or $500,000, I do not know, and do not care to know. It is enough to know that it is in the hands of honest men; that it came into those hands by honest means; that it is honestly employed, and that every dollar is needed.

I must say that I cannot understand the frame of mind of a Christian man or journal that can give itself up to alarm, or seek to alarm the nation, in view of the fact that a Christian institution, having the enterprise and efficiency of the American Tract Society has acquired by Christian liberality on the one hand, and Christian economy on the other, adequate facilities for printing its publications and keeping a supply in its Depositories and in the hands of its five hundred colporteurs, for the energetic prosecution of its blessed labors. *That is all it has. That is all it seeks: only that steady streams of benevolence should keep this machinery in motion.* Nor can I understand the logic that on the one side impeaches the "*economy of its system*," both in manufacturing, circulation, and everything else, and yet complains of its "*accumulating a capital of* HALF A MILLION DOLLARS." Both cannot be true, without a commercial miracle.

VI.—EXPENSIVENESS OF COLPORTAGE.

And here we reach the only remaining topic it seems necessary to discuss, in disposing of the main positions of our author. [A hundred minor errors will be corrected by the application of the leading principles under discussion, and need not be noticed in detail.]

The impression is sought to be made that "*Colportage is paid for twice*," as a mode of accounting for accumulation in default of economy. How is this made to appear? By a mystification and perversion of language somewhere used when explaining the method of fixing the price of books, by which it is claimed that the price covers and includes the cost of circulation by all methods, Colportage among the destitute included. If the entire cost of Colportage be thus provided for, and then an equal amount were contributed in donations for the same object, of course it might be "inferred that Colportage is paid for twice."

But the major proposition is an error of fact, and is demonstrably false by the showing of our author himself. In few words, and without going to the Reports of the Tract Society, or examining one of his citations, I think this matter can be *elucidated*. Down to the period when Colportage was introduced, the principle governing the adjustment of prices for publications I understand to have been thus: As nearly as might be, to have the receipts for *sales* of books and tracts, from all sources, equal to the total expense of making and circulating the books and tracts thus sold, so that its operations in that department should be substantially self-supporting, and then expending the contributions for foreign or domestic purposes, on gratuitous issues, &c. In the application of such a principle to a large concern, with an infinitude of details, there would be leeway for gain or loss, measured by fidelity and economy, or the opposite. The use of the word "cost-price," as then applied to publications, was legitimate. But when a comprehensive system for Missionary aggression was introduced, and salaried laborers were sustained by hundreds, the burden on the benevolent contributions must necessarily be increased just in the measure of its activity; and when it thus became the principal agency for circulation, it could no more be self-supporting than Missions are self-supporting. Indeed, just in the proportion in which it attained its object in reaching the destitute classes, its sales would be diminished, its gratuities increased, and the demands for charitable support enhanced. In many cases, more than all the moneys received for books were required and were wisely expended in defraying the expenses of the colporteur, especially among the foreign immigrant population. And, as a whole, what with the destitute condition of some parts of the country, and the unjust prejudices industriously disseminated against the publications and colporteurs in others, the marvel is that a vastly greater burden has not been thrown on the direct charities of the people of God.

Now, the same general principle governing the price of books as before, its operation as affecting Colportage is somewhat thus: Self-support to the event of sales-account and expenses included in the orders, any sales to auxiliaries and the trade—which may be twenty per cent. more or less. Beyond that—and the great bulk of the cost of Colportage *is* beyond—the Tract Society is as much dependent on charitable contributions for the support of Colportage, as the Home or Foreign Societies for the support of Missionaries. In other words, while there is a vast work done by the Tract Society—as all its periodicals, its sales through booksellers and auxiliaries, and a fraction of the sales by colporteurs that may be self-supporting—the main burden of Colportage, the whole of Foreign distribution, and nearly the whole of its domestic grants, must have been, and must be, sustained by charitable funds. Colportage, then, is not "*paid for twice.*"

But our author has himself demonstrated the error of his own charge, that "Colportage is paid for twice." He quotes "an eminent bookseller of great experience in the sale of religious books," as authority for the statement that "*every thousand dollars worth of books sold, takes a thousand dollars to do it.*" And the results of three years are paraded to prove the statement true. "In these three years," says Dr. P., "the sales were $456,241, and the expense of selling was $442,729."

Here turns up again that "$442,729," distended as before with the $84,676, which no more belongs to "the expense of selling," or to the cost of Colportage in any way, than it does to the account of the Paraguay fleet. An uncharitable reviewer might charge that our author knew where it *did* belong—for he has used it in its proper connections when it would tell there better than here, in swelling the cost of *another department*; I do not feel at liberty, however, to deal with anything but the fact that it is so used. When showing that the expenses for collecting funds, office charges, &c., bear a large proportion to "the gross receipts for three years, ($1,228,235,)"—as much as "$192,-911 39, which is fifteen per cent., *not including Colportage*," nor any item of expense connected therewith—then it is found convenient to put this $84,676 *in its right place*, and it is put there; and in *that* connection the expenses for Colportage are once accounted properly. It may be convenient thus to have a little squad of flying artillery to appear at beck on any part of the battle-field; but really, this facility in transposing an item of almost $100,000 from one position to another, as a writer pleases, when overhauling the transparent financial records of a benevolent Society, hardly supports his claim of being "fair and candid."

It is entirely fair, however, to deal with the statement that "the sales were $156,241, and the expense of selling was $442,729," *as if it were true*; inasmuch as, if true, it is conclusive proof of the falsity of the proposition that "Colportage is paid for twice." Pray, what ratio of profit would cover the cost of circulation on the hypothesis that "every thousand dollars' worth of books sold, takes a thousand dollars to do it?" On this basis, it would require but three years' operations to sink that magnificent "capital of half a million dollars," and the additional $300,000 expended for the support of the colportours, in the same gulf that has swallowed up so many Railroad Bonds and other pecuniary investments.

I am quite aware that to worldly vision, and on "sound *commercial* principles" merely, Colportage seems to be an expensive system. I have *no* expectation that booksellers, lay or clerical, will ever engage in it, and attempt to compete with the Tract Society in carrying a saving Christian literature to the destitute masses of our land. Another principle, quite another, prompted the organization of that system. The question was not "*Will it pay?*" but "WILL IT SAVE?" Peculiarly only, it is not "economical," and never will be, and never ought to be. It would smother its vitality to make it a *paying* enterprise. It would taint its life-blood to mingle with it the purpose and ambition of gain. It would paralyze the energies of its godly laborers. It would turn away the current of Christian charity and prayer of its patrons. It would abridge its power over the conscience of the erring and the wicked whom it now approaches with Christ-like disinterestedness. It would reduce it to the level of a hundred publishing houses, honorably and usefully employed, indeed, in making and selling, avowedly and mainly for gain, such books as the reading public will come after or accept. It would result in the dilution of the streams of the great fountain of religious literature, from their full-brimmed evangelical, soul-saving strength, down to the inconsiderable brooklets that simply please the imagination or inform the mind.

No, no, no! Commerce has its rights and its claims; no one wishes to invade them. Benevolence, too—large-hearted, unstinted, all-comprehending, evangelical benevolence—has its sphere, which mere philanthropy, and humanitarianism, and commerce, had better not intrude upon or interfere with; for in that sphere the Triune God dwells, and "God is *love*." And an enterprise which, whatever its imperfections turns its eye from the Saviour's cross to the soul's needing but knowing not its power, and gathers up the holiest words of holiest authors, to bear them forth—not for the money they may bring, but for the salvation they offer—over mountain and valley, prairie and forest, to rich and poor, young and old, bond and free, the Continent through—with ever-attending and ever-increasing tokens of the Father's Providence, the Redeemer's presence, and the Spirit's converting power—such an enterprise need never fear the desertion of its Mighty Patron, nor the lack of sympathy and support of the Christian community.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus attempted, Gentlemen, to "discharge the important duty of thoroughly examining and testing the charges before the public," to which service I have been summoned by your partiality. It has required more space to do it than I had hoped; but twelve closely printed columns of financial and other errors cannot be corrected without space. Should the discussion commend itself to "candid and intelligent men" as an impartial and truthful, though inadequate, exposition of a needlessly complicated subject, and thus restore confidence where confidence is deserved, the hours snatched from other evocations will have been well spent.

Before I lay down my pen, I beg leave to say one or two things which seem called for, as alluded to in the preceding discussion, or as involved in it.

The respected English correspondent previously quoted, solicits an expression of opinion whether "the Revival in America may not have been, under God's blessing caused by the Colportage that had for so many years been pervading the country?" I answer unhesitatingly, *No.* God's blessing on a preached Gospel, on His inspired Word, on Parental and Sabbath School instruction, on daily prayer-meetings, on personal Christian fidelity, on good books and Tracts from a dozen sources, on the issues of the Religious and even the secular Press, these and like instrumentalities—cooperating with marvellous providences, and under a Pentecostal descent of the Spirit—"caused the Revival in America." But that the Revival was vastly more pervading and powerful; and that its peculiar characteristics—catholicity, purity, prevalence, prayerfulness, and prominence of lay effort—took their type, in some considerable measure, from "the Colportage that had for so many years pervaded the country," no observing, philosophical mind can doubt. The leading features of that remarkable work of grace were and are the leading features of Colportage. And one reason why England and the Continent of Europe cannot hope to share so largely such spiritual blessings is, that they lack such an agency for precedent popular evangelizing.

But is not the Secretary of the London Society cited as authority that this system "has been a decided failure in many places?" I recall a similar remark from the same source, made in my presence, at the meeting in Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, London, in 1858. To the discriminating hint of my London correspondent—"but *in such an undertaking its success cannot be measured by pounds, shillings and pence*,"—I wish to add: It only competent, spiritual laborers are employed, Colportage never was and never can be "*a failure*" in any other sense than as a matter of "pounds, shillings and pence;" and in that sense, the greater the failure the greater the success and the blessing—for *it is proof that the destitute are reached, and Christian benevolence awakened.* If a Society or a Secretary cannot prosecute such an enterprise on its true basis, may it not be claimed that they refrain from "throwing cold water" on the counsels and efforts of those who can?

Turning now from the Old World to the New—from misapprehensions there to misapprehensions here: Will it be deemed obtrusive in one who has known, by not a brief experience, both the blessedness and the trials of public life in connection with a religious and charitable institution—now happily freed from the involuntary conspicuity and responsibility of such a position—if he utters a kind but earnest word of caution and entreaty as to the tendency of such dealing with sacred, evangelical interests, as it has been necessary to expose in this Letter.

Has there not been of late years a growing disposition to pull down, rather than to build up; to divide, rather than to cement; to alienate, rather than to unite? Has it not made the most powerful and the most useful of our great Christian charities the objects of its revolutionary zeal? Has it not allied itself with a "philanthropy" more exalted than that of the Son of Man, and with a morality claiming more elevation than that of the Bible? Has it not associated itself with humanitarianism on the one hand and with political partisanship on the other? Has it not courted the popular breeze to fill the sails of its privateering cruisers sent after the mission ships of a benevolent commerce? Has it not appealed to the aid of partisan legislation to coerce a compliance with its behests? Has it not inaugurated a reign of Terrorism, in place of mutual Christian confidence between man and man, brother and brother, Societies in New-York and Societies in Boston, sister denominations with each other, all with each, and each with all?

Now, has not this work of distrust, disintegration and disorganization, gone far enough? Do not Christian men, *as such*, of whatever party, creed, or district of country, owe it to the common faith they profess, to the common Redeemer they love, to the unconverted millions of our own and other lands, to reassert and maintain the rights of the glorious Gospel of tha blessed God and of the institutions created for its propagation—as against mere commerce, as against mere philanthropy, as against humanitarianism, as against political meddling, as against reckless journalism, as against *everything* that would pervert or prevent the proclamation "to every creature," of distinctively *converting*, SAVING, evangelical truth; or that would hinder Christian men and Christian institutions from obeying the Redeemer's last command? Is it not high time that all the true friends of an atoning Saviour should "*stand up for* JESUS," and His one-redeeming, reforming, renewing Gospel—infusing its spirit into, and asserting its control over, all political, commercial, philanthropic and reformatory enterprises, but resisting the tendency to degrade it from its spiritual and eternal relations to become the mere stalking-horse of politics, the convenience of philanthropy, or the bludgeon of reform?

Should the unhappy and persistent discussions connected with the American Tract Society be overruled at last, as the occasion of restoring the ascendancy of evangelism over radicalism, of whatever sort or section, so that the "consecrated host of God's elect" may again move forward unitedly to the subjugation of our land, and all lands, to their rightful Lord and King, then a mysterious Providence will have vindicated itself anew, and earth and heaven will rejoice.

With sentiments of profound respect and esteem, I am, gentlemen, yours very truly,

RUSSELL S. COOK.

LITERARY TOPICS.

Books, Authors and Artists.

Another literary sphinx has appeared among British novelists. The author of *Scenes of Clerical Life*, whose new novel of *Adam Bede* is making a great sensation among novel readers on both sides of the Atlantic, has been generally believed to be a Mr. GEORGE ELLIOTT; but this appears to be nothing more than one of those disreputable literary artifices, known as a *nomme de plume*, by which young adventurers in literature shield themselves from the disaster of a failure, until two or three successes give them sufficient courage to come out under their own proper names. All the great novelists, BULWER, DOE, SCOTT, and CURRER BELL, availed themselves of the impersonality of a *nomme de plume* until repeated successes brought them out in their own persons. As to George Elliot, his real name is asserted by some of the English weekly journals to be HIGGINS, which is a sufficient apology for his taking any body's name but his own. The *Illustrated Times*, however, which is one of the best written of the London weeklies, says that the author of *Adam Bede* is a woman. It is hardly possible that a book containing so much masculine thought, should be the production of a woman, but then it must be remembered that keen critics once gravely asserted that such a book as *Jane Eyre* could never have been written by one of the gentle sex.

Apropos of HIGGINS, the new Chrysostom of the English Church, the Rev. JOHN BELLEW, of St. Mark's Church, St. John's Wood, who is creating almost as great a sensation in London as the great SPURGEON, is, in reality, the Rev. JOHN HIGGINS, but on coming of age he had the good sense to drop the plebeian name of his father, and assume the more aristocratic name of his mother.

Miss PRISCILLA PRIMROSE, which sounds so much like a fictitious name, just as that of ROSA BONHEUR did when we first heard it, is the real name of a very clever lady artist in Rome, who has executed a pretty picture representing the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES in company with the English sculptor GIBSON, in the *atélier* of our country-woman, Miss HOSMER, viewing her statue of "Zenobia." The picture has been engraved for the *Illustrated Times*.

Massachusetts has the honor of producing, among her other eminent men, the only eminent fool we have been able to boast of in our great country. Lord TIMOTHY DEXTER was the eminent person in question, and some dramatic genius in Boston has made him the subject of a drama, which is now tickling the midriffs of the Western Athenians at Kimball's Museum.

The London *Illustrated News*, edited by Dr. MACKAY, says:

"We predict a splendid success for Dr. CHARLES MACKAY'S new work on America. There, if anywhere, do we find the grand old hyperbole realized—nations born in a day; and, from the specimens of his work which we have seen—including many unpublished chapters on the social politics of the country—we know that CHARLES MACKAY—the poet, the politician, the man of wide reading and large heart—will prove himself fully equal to the theme. The title of the book is apt, comprehensive and suggestive, and one which those who have ever tried their hands at a title, and received a publisher's letter of remonstrance, will fully appreciate—*Life and Liberty in America*. The double meaning and the alliteration make it perfect."

Trumps must be a good name for a story, or it is not likely that it would have been hit upon simultaneously by two authors—one on each side of the Atlantic. JAMES HANNAY'S new story of *Hearts are Trumps*, appeared in London just as Mr. CURTIS' *Trumps* was commenced in *Harpers Weekly*.

The APPLETONS have two Imperial authors on their list, viz, a translation of the *Idées Napoleonnes* of the Emperor of the French, and the Memoirs of the Empress CATHARINE II, of Russia; two persons who resemble each other in being usurpers, and in the ability with which they have governed their people.

Our countryman, HUME, is engaged on a work on Second Sight for a Paris publisher.

The number of letters written in France (as not, it is calculated, exceed 9¼ per annum, on an average, for each inhabitant. In England it is 21; in Scotland, 16; in Ireland, 7. As to journals, the proportion of the number of copies to the population is in England 249 per cent., whilst in France it is 255.

The *Constitutional Press*, a new London weekly, has been changed to a monthly publication. A new series of papers is commenced in it called "Supper of the Tories," very much in the style of the immortal "Noctes."

Mr. THOMAS DOBSON, who has written on the "*Nature and consequence of British storms*," and who appears to be a kind of Cockney Meriam, claims the honor of having foretold the late mild Winter, and of having explained the cause of it in his "Cyclonic interpretations."

The *Saturday Review* says, in a criticism of *Trubner's Bibliographical Guide*:

"Scholarship is perhaps the weakest department of American literature; but even scholarship has not been neglected. In Fiction, Poetry, Travels, History and Science, America has contributed her quota of distinctive and original thought. We are indebted to America for our best grammarian, LINDLEY MURRAY—and one of our best lexicographers, WEBSTER."

Mr. W. C. HAZLITT has just sent from the press of Mr. WHITTINGHAM, of London, an edition of HENRY CONSTABLE'S poems—now for the first time collected. Mr. HAZLITT proposes to bring out some other of the old poets, whose works have hitherto remained uncollected. Among these are the English poems of THOMAS WATSON, and the poetical works of RICHARD BARNFIELD.

Somebody has reported that DICKENS is to have $5,000 for his new story which he is writing for BONNER'S *Ledger*, but it must have required a much larger sum than that to extract a new story from the author of *Pickwick* for an American periodical. It is said that he receives nearly as much as that from the HARPERS for the privilege of printing his new *Story of Two Cities* in their *Weekly*, simultaneously with its appearance in the new periodical, *All the Year Round*.

Dean TRENCH, in his excellent work on *English, Past and Present*, after noticing the anomalous construction of the word "its," says it "does not once occur through the whole of our authorized version of the Bible—occurs only three times in all SHAKESPEARE—was a word unknown to BEN JONSON—was not admitted into his Poems by MILTON—and did not come into common use until a few years before DRYDEN sanctioned it in his writings."

A letter from Florence says:

"If you desire to have fish every day on your table, take up your residence in some town far inland; and, by the converse of the proposition, never hope to hear a note of good music in Italy. Of all the countries in Europe there is not one where the opera is so hopelessly, deplorably bad!"

They have in London a very prosperous institution, called the "General Press Fund," for the relief of distressed gentlemen connected with the public Press.

A Statute of the Liberty of the Press, from a design by Professor GEEFS, of Antwerp, is in process of construction at Brussels, in honor of the constitutional liberty enjoyed by the people of Belgium.

The London *Art Journal*, in a criticism of Mr. MOZIER'S statue of POCAHONTAS, in Rome, commits the blunder of saying that POCAHONTAS was married to Captain JOHN SMITH, who carried her to England. It was JOHN ROLFE who won the heart and hand of the Virginia princess.

The forthcoming volume of *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, will contain a paper from the pen of Lieut. J. M. GILLISS, U. S. Navy, giving an account of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th September, 1858, as observed by him near Olmos, Peru. This astronomical expedition was undertaken under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Washington *Constitution* says:

"Among the illustrations in the course of preparation for the vast volume of the Pacific Railroad Reports, are five panoramic views and eight landscapes of remarkable places on the routes surveyed, which have been engraved on steel by Mr. SELMAR SIEBERT, of this City, in a manner which reflects the highest degree of credit upon him as an artist."

A new work is announced by LONGMAN, London, on the English dinner question, entitled *The Handbook of Dining, or How to Dine*, considered theoretically and philosophically, based on the *Physiologie du Gout* of BRILLAT-SAVARIN.

The TROLLOPES are a remarkable family, the old lady and her two sons are all successful novelists. ANTHONY is the author of the last and most popular of the works produced by them, and THOMAS ADOLPHUS is the author of *A Decade of Italian Women*. The literary fortunes of the family have their source in the mother's much-abused *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, which undoubtedly did us a great deal of good by reminding us of some of our bad habits.

H. K. BROWNE, the sculptor, has gone to Columbia, S. C., on the invitation of the Commissioners for building the State capitol, and taken with him his bust of CALHOUN and a miniature design for a statue of the great Carolinian.

A bill was passed by the last Congress creating a board of Art Commissioners to whose discretion the ornamentation of the capitol was to be intrusted; but, in consequence of the President's delay, the artists employed by Captain MEIGS are going on with their work, and the Art Commissioners have not yet been able to do anything but wait and grumble.

The second number of a new periodical called the *Universal Review*, has appeared in London, and been highly commended.

Among the new books announced in London is a volume of *Recollections of Samuel Rogers*, the breakfast-giving-cynical banker poet, by his nephew, WILLIAM SHARPE.

Peter Parley's great work on Natural History, on which the author has been engaged some twenty years, will soon be published by DERBY & JACKSON. It forms two large quarto volumes, illustrated with 1,400 engravings. The same publishers have nearly ready HAZLITT'S translation of *Montaigne*, being the first volume of their series of French classics.

A new volume of Poems by THOMAS MILLER, Lady BLESSINGTON'S "basket maker," has just appeared under the title of *English Country Life*.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is becoming a voluminous contributor to general Literature as well as to the special department of Pulpit Eloquence. His publishers, Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON, announce a new volume of *Star Papers*, a volume entitled *Plain and Pleasant Talk to Farmers and Gardeners*, a volume of Sermons, and a volume of his most popular Lectures. Mr. BEECHER is a man of unwearied mental as well as physical activity, and, what is still more remarkable, there is an undiminished freshness and interest in everything he writes.

In the "blue and gold" edition of PERCIVAL'S Poems, now nearly ready for publication by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is the following acrostic sonnet on a renowned Boston lady who, some thirty years ago, was known as "the beautiful Miss MARSHALL." It was first published in the *United States Literary Gazette* in the year 1825.

"Earth

THROP, of Boston, was elected an Honorary Fellow.

The London Publishers' Circular says:

"To our great astonishment our Ministry have now a measure before the House to put a duty of 10 per cent. upon all books and pamphlets. This being an *ad valorem* duty, will press heavily on our English trade, and check our speculations in that line. We are afraid they will carry their tariff. We have (with the other booksellers) made strong representations, but without effect. Our tariff will, if this is done, be nearly the heaviest literary tariff in the world. Books, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; prints, engravings, maps, charts and plans, 20 per cent. There can only be one opinion among literary people about such a monstrous tariff, and you will at once see that it bears heaviest on the best books."

The *Literary Gazette* says:

"A curious resuscitation is announced of an almost forgotten fiction of the last century. Few modern novel readers know anything of *The Fool of Quality*, of HENRY BROOKE, which first appeared in 1766, and of which JOHN WESLEY himself published an edition. *The Fool of Quality* was the study of CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S youth and to one of his novels, the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY spoke of it as the work of a man a hundred years in advance of his time in politics and religion. The Messrs. MACMILLAN, of Cambridge, are about to publish a new edition of it, with a preface by the Rector of Eversley."

The *Nouvelliste de Rouen* prints a curious letter by CORNEILLE, never published, and which, it is said, M. GUSTAVE MASSON lately discovered among the manuscripts of the British Museum. The following is a passage from this note, which is dated Rouen, July 14, 1637, and addressed to M. DE BOTROU: "Reason, my dear friend, has never had much power, either over the mighty or over the stupid; but this is just why, perhaps, it may be of some slight use to sensible people."

The English papers call N. P. WILLIS' collection of his letters to consumptives, which originally appeared in the *Home Journal*, and which have just been published, under the title of *The Convalescent*, a novel. But the work is neither a novel nor a novelty.

ALLIBONE'S *Dictionary of English and American Authors* has been received with very great favor by students on the other side of the water as well as in this country. Lord MACAULAY has written a most flattering note to the author, dated at Holly Lodge, Kensington, in which he says:

"Since I wrote to you last [Jan. 29, 1859] I have had frequent occasion to consult your Dictionary, and I have scarcely ever failed to find what I sought. I have no hesitation in saying that it is far superior to any other work of the kind in our language. I heartily wish you success proportioned to the labor and cost of your undertaking."

KINGSLEY announces a new volume of sermons under the quaint title of *Good News from God*, which has a smack of American extravagance, and the Rev. J. J. BLUNT proposes to publish a volume of pulpit essays under the appropriate title of *Plain Sermons*. The Rev. F. D. MAURICE announces a new work, entitled *What is Revelation?*

In the last number of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* there is a highly laudatory review of PRESCOTT'S *Philip II.* by PROSPER MERIMEE.

But, among all the recent British literary announcements, there is none that has so promising a sound for the mere reader for amusement as that entitled "Sheridan and his Times, by an Octogenarian, who stood at his knee in youth and sat at his table in manhood." Unless the Octogenarian be an uncommonly dull person, his volume will be full of juicy gossip, and entertaining anecdotes. Happily the times of Sheridan have passed away, never to be re enacted; but they are so nearly allied to us, that we relish their wickedness and their wit all the more for having so nearly escaped from the contagion; just as the man who has escaped from a burning house, looks back with a sort of enjoyment upon the conflagration which might have consumed him, but for his good fortune.

A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, probably H. T. TUCKERMAN, says:

"In a letter from Harrisburgh, we are informed that CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, so long an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum, is in good physical health, but terribly annoyed by illusions of sight and hearing, though at times very pleasant and sociable—exhibiting all his old fire and energy, with a recollection of past scenes and memories most astonishing to all who have known him."

To all who know the author of our only bacchanalian lyric, "Sparkling and Bright," this will be an interesting item.

Mr Bigelow says, in a letter from Rome to the *Evening Post*

"Page's Venus, which was sent to Paris for the coming exhibition, has been rejected for "indecency." I have not seen this Venus, but there seems to be but one opinion here among those who have, that it is one of the finest pieces of flesh painting which has been seen since the days of Titian. Nor is it improbable that it was intended to challenge a comparison with the Venus in the Tribune at Florence. The price of the picture is $7,000, a large sum to ask for a modern painting in these days, and shows the estimate which Page himself places upon it as a work of art.

A Boston paper in alluding to the *Atlantic Monthly*, says of Mrs. Stowe: She has a decidedly original way of composition. Wherever the fit seizes her, no matter at what hour or place, she is oblivious of everything else. It is not unusual to see her putting the finishing touches to some of her sentences, or correcting the proof-sheets, at the counting-room of Messrs. Phillips & Sampson, her publishers. I saw her there the other day, amid the hubbub of business, writing the closing paragraphs for the June number of the *Atlantic*, as unconcernedly as if she had been at home in the seclusion of her own library.

Among the new books announced by the APPLETONS, are, STUART MILLS' Essay *On Liberty*; *A Manual of Naval Tactics*, by Captain WARD, U. S. N.; the second volume of BUCKLE'S *Introduction to the History of Civilization in England*; *Novels and Novelists, English and American, from Elizabeth to Victoria*; FROUDE'S *History of England*; *A New History of the United States*, by Professor PATTON; and *Paul Morphy's Travels and Triumphs in Europe*.

Delivery of City Letters—Defects in our System.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, April 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed my name among the undiscoverable in the list of letters advertised as remaining unclaimed in the Post-office last week. To-day I called for my letter and was surprised to find that it was a bill-of-lading of goods which arrived some ten days ago by the steamer *Lebanon*, from Liverpool, and which goods I had been anxiously awaiting, as I required them very much in my business, and even had some of them sold to arrive. I inquired of the clerk who handed me the letter at the "advertised" window, why it had not been duly delivered, as there could not have been any difficulty in discovering my address, had the slightest trouble been taken; as I am the only one of the name in the City or in the directory, and both my down-town and up-town address appears in all the Directories. (My letter was not addressed to any street or number, simply "New-York.") The clerk confessed that there was an officer in the establishment whose exclusive business it was to examine the Directory for names that the carriers had difficulty in finding; that he could not understand why mine had been delayed under the circumstances, but recommended me to apply to the Secretary up stairs for an explanation. I felt annoyed at the useless disappointment their stupidity rendered and subjected me to, as well as at the actual or supposed some three or four dollars—which having my goods warehoused will subject me to, and so resolved on showing the matter to the Secretary. The Secretary, as soon as I made my statement to him, expressed his regret at the occurrence; suggested the absence of a specific address as calling some excuse for the mistake, but admitted he could not fully account for it—but just then a dark-haired, dark-whiskered gentleman entered, to whom the Secretary handed my letter, and appealed to him as having special charge of the Department to which erratic letters of the kind in mine belonged. This new referee said that "mistakes will sometimes occur, but that if the street and number was not on the letter, they were not to blame; and that it was very stupid in my correspondent to address the letter so carelessly." "Yes," I told him, "but letters had come several times for me similarly addressed, and they had been duly delivered; and I in such a letter so addressed had come to the Lock'm Post-office or any post-office in the British Isles, it would have been delivered to the proper party within six hours from its arrival." "Ah, but," replied my new acquaintance, "remember that London is not New-York." "No," I replied, "but I do not see why the Post-Office arrangements and are not identical as to New-York should not be as correct and convenient as London, especially in such a simple matter as this." My friend the Colonel spoke with impotent dignity, and with mingled and contrary utterance answered, "You forget, Sir, that London is a monarchy."

I was overwhelmed and confounded, and had barely breath enough left to say so to him, and correctly, that is just the explanation," as I hurriedly assented myself.

I am not an Englishman nor a monarchist, Mr. Editor, but Very truly yours, H.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Relations of Senator Douglas to the Democratic Party.

Douglas Formally Expelled from the Party in Illinois—Manifesto of the State Central Committee.

The National Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois submit to the Democracy of the Union the following review and vindication of the past action and present position of the National Democracy of this State.

We submit this because the principles by which that action was determined, and the questions involved in that determination, are intimately connected, not only with the power and efficiency but also with the organization and existence of the party.

By the term National Democracy, we mean those who hold that the members of the party are bound to acquiesce in whatever course the party may deem proper, under the guidance of its regularly constituted authorities to pursue, without regard to local prejudice or personal caprice. As no one can be a good citizen who disobeys the law and resists its officers, so no one can be a good Democrat who opposes the policy or rebels against the usages of the party.

It is well known that there are two distinct political organizations in this State, which, though antagonistic to each other, respectively claim to be the Democratic Party of Illinois. Both organizations oppose the Republican Party, but are divided upon the so called Lecompton policy of the present national Administration. The organization opposing the Administration being known as the Douglas or Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and those who support the Administration being known as National Democrats—and each denying the legitimacy of the other—it is important to know which of these two claimants must be recognized and sustained, and which condemned and repudiated by the Democracy of the Union. To this end we submit this summary statement of the causes and consequences of the division.

The Douglas Democracy defeated a measure in Congress, which the Democratic Party deemed essential to the peace and the prosperity of the country. The name and character of the measure defeated are unimportant to the merits of the present discussion.

We speak of the Democratic party, as one of the highest objects of political veneration and fidelity; as that *means* by which the friends of the Republic protect and perpetuate it; by which they promote its prosperity and secure its glory. We hold that political parties—national political organizations—are necessary to the prosperity of the country, and the purity and perpetuity of the government; and count those who avow themselves desirous of breaking up party caucuses, party conventions and party nominations, among the enemies of the Republic. It needs no argument to show that unaided individual effort cannot carry out great national measures, or that unassisted individual ability and wisdom ought not to be intrusted with the welfare of a great people. However wise a statesman may be, he once is the counsels of his peers to guard against error; however powerful he may be, he requires the aid of a party to sustain even the most praiseworthy of his measures.

Without a great National Party, extending over the whole country, uniting around its standard citizens of every State in the Union, and acting as a unit in advocating or opposing measures and their exponents, local political adventurers would everywhere intrude themselves and their schemes, not merely for the proper consideration and action of the country, but to oppose and defeat whatever shall not promise to contribute to the gratification of their lust for aggrandizement and power.

Of all the means ever devised for the correction and prevention of such evils, political parties alone have proved in any material degree successful. Extending as it will to every rank in society, resting upon and sustained as it must be by the Common People, a great political party, potent as it is for good, can never be made equally powerful for evil. However it may sometimes be distracted by the intrigues of pretended friends, however its purposes may at times be thwarted by rebellious factions, it must still be controlled mainly by good motives, and in some measure to conduce to the welfare of the people, or it will crumble into decay by its own weight and want of vitality. Again and again have attempts to found political parties without basis of real merit whereon to build them, proved abortive.

Founded in the very infancy of the Republic, the National Democratic party is established upon the great fundamental doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to seek in all things, *"the greatest good of the greatest number."* It has always had opposition, and has sometimes been defeated; but the triumph of the enemy has been justly attributable not so much to the strength or measures of the opposition, the dissatisfaction or indiscretion of leading members of its own organization.

Profiting by the experience of the past, the Democratic party is, in the most exalted sense of the term, a progressive party: adapting its policy to the wants of the country, and giving preponderance to those measures which, at the time, seemed most essential to secure the great purpose of the party—the greatest good of the greatest number of the people of the whole Union—it has ever held that the views and interests of local constituencies must yield to such course as the welfare of the whole country might require.

The organization of the Democratic party is especially worthy of commendation. A brief statement of its form and character seems essential to the present purpose. The National Democratic party is organized upon the fundamental doctrine that true sovereignty is properly exercisable by the people through their representatives in the separate and independent legislative, executive and judicial departments of government, as defined by the Federal and State Constitutions. Under our form of Government, the people do not administer the sovereign power directly, nor has it been considered safe to intrust the several departments of sovereignty to the same representatives of the people. We deny emphatically that the Government of these United States rests on any other than the Popular Sovereignty of Law and Order.

The organization of the party commences with the Township Conventions, which are the primary meetings of the Democracy. At these the Democrats of the Township assemble *en masse*; consult together, nominate candidates for Township offices, appoint Committees to transact the necessary party business of the Township, appoint Delegates to County Conventions, and provide ways and means for carrying on the party campaigns.

The County Convention is next in order. It is composed of delegates from the several Townships, and in addition to nominating county officers, creating committees, &c., it appoints delegates to all the superior Conventions held within and for the State. The Legislative, Senatorial, Congressional and State Conventions are each composed of delegates chosen by the County Conventions. They each perform the same duties within their respective spheres, as the County Conventions do within their own, except that the Legislative and Congressional Conventions do not send delegates to any other Convention. The State Convention sends delegates to the National Convention, which is the highest tribunal known to the organization of the party. The National Convention exercises a controlling power over the Democracy of the whole Union, nominates candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and settles authoritatively all questions touching the organization or the policy of the party.

Connected with the State organization is the Legislative Caucus. It is composed of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and its province is to decide, during the sessions of the Legislature, what measures shall be supported by the party. If the Governor be a Democrat, he is *ex officio* the *head of the party in the State*, and has a recognized right to suggest measures for the consideration of the caucus.

Connected with the National Convention is the Congressional Caucus. It is composed of the Democratic Senators and Representatives, and during the sessions of Congress it decides authoritatively all party questions, administers the party law, determines what shall be made party measures, and exercises a general supervision and control over the interests of the party throughout the Union. If the President and his advisers are Democrats they bear the same general relation to the Congressional Caucus that they do to Congress itself.

This organization of the Democratic Party, springing as it does out of the nature of the party itself, the outgrowth of its just, liberal, and orderly principles, is worthy of consideration for that, from the to an meeting to the Cabinet consultation, stimulates the vigorous exercise of free opinion, secures to every Democrat in the whole country the right to submit to the party whatever measures he may think deserving of attention or support; yet guards effectually against the disruption of the party through the conflicting measures of rival aspirants to the leadership of the party, by compelling them ultimately to yield to the will of the majority.

Every Democrat may persuade the body of which he is a member, to adopt his views if he can, *but if his proposition be rejected, he must submit.* In all cases individual judgment must yield to the decision of the majority, as the majority is more likely to be right than the individual who differs with it. And so in the selection of candidates for any position. Every one may bring forward his own choice for the post, and may use any honorable means to induce the acceptance of his choice; but the action of the majority must be binding on all, and in support of its action all must acquiesce.

The decisions of the County, Representative, Senatorial, Congressional, State, and National Conventions, and the State and National Caucuses, *must be respected and obeyed in the primary meetings.* The modification or reversal of those decisions may be discussed and recommended, but obedience must be accorded while they stand. Every primary meeting is bound to look for authority for its proceedings to the National Convention. If that body has plainly expressed its decision upon any question, that decision must be conclusive until changed by the same tribunal. If decisions cannot be found in the proceedings of the National Convention, upon any mooted question, the Democrat must next look to the Congressional Caucus, and if that body has not determined it, he must turn to the State Convention, from that to the Legislative Caucus, and then to the County Convention, where, if no authority is found, the Township Convention may resolve the matter according to its own judgment. The highest authority is thus always to be consulted first—every Democratic Convention being free to pursue any course of action which its members may decide, provided no limitation has been fixed by any superior Democratic tribunal. *S uch any Democratic Convention disregard or violate the law laid down by the superior tribunal, it would be the duty of all inferior conventions to repudiate such action, and abide by the superior authority.*

A party cannot exist without unity of purpose and harmony of action. To insure this there must be a party discipline to be administered by party authorities—*a mode and means of enforcing obedience to the decisions of the party.*

To say that the members of a Township, County, Representative, Senatorial, Congressional, State or National Convention, or of a Legislative or Congressional Caucus, are not bound to obey the decisions of the body to which they belong, if those decisions are in unison with party authorities. Is to proclaim that, throughout the whole party organization, factions may reign, and the lawful action of majorities may be treated with contempt, and party unity and party power be destroyed.

It, on a plea of conscience, or for any other reason, Democrats are allowed to bolt the nominations or oppose the measures of the party, every member may avail himself of this privilege, and there is an end to all efficiency or power in the party. If a minority may, under any plea, unite with the enemies of the party and defeat its purposes, the sems thing may be repeated indefinitely until the party is destroyed. It is not for the Congressional Caucus or a National Convention to decide merely local questions, which do not effect the party generally; neither is it the province of State Conventions or Legislative Caucuses to assume jurisdiction over strictly national questions, and make decisions without regard to the judgment of the national tribunals thereupon.

No man is obliged to be a member of the Democratic Party. He can unite with it or not, as he chooses, and if, at any time, he desires to withdraw from it, he can do so without hindrance. If, having once joined the party, he afterwards finds anything in its principles or its workings to which he cannot consent, it is his duty to withdraw. If he does not do so, but continues his connection with the party and violates its laws, and refuses to submit to its decisions, the party *must expel him from its ranks*, if it would retain its integrity. *The party must visit the penalty of the Democratic law upon all offenders, if it would not have treason and rebellion in its ranks in every part of the Union.*

Such is the admirable organization and discipline of the Democratic Party. It commends itself to the judgment of every lover of his country, as the only system which can protect the country from unwise measures—secure in the administration of the government the greatest good of the greatest number, and which can destroy the Upas tree of sectionalism, root and branch.

The true test of Democracy is adhesion to the Democratic Platform, and obedience to the Democratic authorities. With these premises admitted, it would not be difficult to determine whether the Douglas party or the National Democracy of Illinois is to be recognized and sustained by the Democracy of the Union.

While the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans in Congress were securing the defeat of the so-called Lecompton policy of the Administration, a policy which was supported by almost the whole number of the Democratic Senators and Representatives, the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in Illinois were actively engaged in organizing a third party in opposition to the National Democracy. Documents denouncing the Administration, its measures, and its friends, were circulated in immense numbers throughout the State; the newspapers of the Douglas party teemed with a malignant and indecent libels on the President and his supporters; meetings were called by men professing to be Democrats—anti-Lecompton Democrats!—at which speeches were made, and resolutions passed of vindictive hostility to the great men and great measures of the party. Everywhere in Illinois a vigorous attempt was made to break down the National Democratic Party, and on its ruins establish a new organization—a nucleus around which a *"People's Party"* might be gathered for the campaign of 1860.

There were in Illinois Democrats whom no sophistry, no persuasions, no threats, no bribes could swerve from their fidelity to the Democracy of the Union. These Democrats everywhere protested against this Anti-Lecompton movement, and entreated their former associates to abandon a course which could end only in disaster to the party, and misfortune to the country. But without avail.

The Douglas leaders attempted to seize upon the organization of the State. With this purpose, a majority of the State Central Committee were induced to authorize a call for the State Convention nearly two months earlier than the usual time.

In pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, the National Democrats proceeded to hold their County Conventions, and appointed their delegates in the ratio fixed by the Committee in the call.

The Douglas party, in many counties, called mass meetings for the purpose of appointing their delegates, which were appointed without regard to ratio or precedent, they having in many counties appointed all the men that could be induced to go. For instance: One hundred delegates were appointed from Cook county (the Chicago District) alone, and two hundred were appointed from Adams county, and in many other counties the same course was pursued. It will be observed that in the call of the Central Committee, the ratio for Cook county is *twenty eight* and for Adams *seventeen*.

Pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee, on the 21st day of April, 1858, the Delegates of the National Democracy assembled in the State House at Springfield.

The Douglas men met in mass meeting, in the Hall of Representatives, at the same time observing no form of regularity in regard to the ratio of Delegates, as required by the call, claimed to organize, under the call of the State Central Committee, a State Convention, nominated a ticket for State officers, passed sundry resolutions, and adjourned.

By this Convention the Cincinnati Platform was changed, and Anti-Lecomptonism interpolated therein, and declared a test of Democracy, and the course pursued by the Democratic President and Cabinet and by almost the whole body of Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress—*a national question*—was denounced as being contrary to the principles of the party!

Pursuant to adjournment, on the 9th day of June, a National Democratic Convention for Illinois assembled in the State House at Springfield. The attendance was large, the delegates able and zealous, the proceedings harmonious, the speeches eloquent, and the prevailing spirit faithful to the party and determined to support and defend it.

The two organizations were rapidly perfected throughout the State. On the one hand, the Douglas men nominated their candidates and conducted the campaign on three propositions, namely: 1. That the so-called Lecompton policy of the party was wrong. 2. That notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, the people of a Territory might exclude Slavery by *"unfriendly legislation."* 3. That either Mr. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS or Mr. ABRAM LINCOLN must be elected to the United States Senate.

All other questions were ignored. The principles of the party were forgotten, the interests of the country disregarded, and the welfare of the State sacrificed in the insane crusade of the Anti-Lecomptonites of Illinois to rebuke the present Administration.

They nominated no man who was not pledged to their policy, and spared no man who opposed their course.

On the other hand, the National Democracy, repudiating "higher law" as well within the party as without it, held that *the Kansas policy of the party had been authoritatively passed upon by the legitimate expounders of the party law, and that it was the duty of the Democrats of Illinois to acquiesce in and sustain such decision*; that Congress has no power over the Territories but the limited authority granted by the Constitution, and that the people in a Territory cannot exercise full powers of sovereignty until they are admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. That the policy of the Federal Constitution was, and is, so to limit the powers of the General Government, as to prevent a centralization of power dangerous to the existence of the Republic on the one hand, and to compel those people in any Territory who would enjoy the benefits of the Union, and exercise full powers of State sovereignty, to come into the Union and share its responsibilities and burdens on the other. That the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DRED SCOTT is both warranted and required by the Constitution of the Union, and that a firm adherence to, and a faithful observance of, that decision will in the highest degree promote the peace, the prosperity and the power of the Republic.

With the course pursued by Mr. DOUGLAS in the United States Senate, in repudiating the claims of his party upon him, with the indorsement of that course by an irregular Convention, with its platform, with the issues on which he was presented to the people of Illinois, and with the assumed necessity for the election of Mr. DOUGLAS or Mr. LINCOLN to the United States Senate, the National Democracy of this State took issue, and in this they are entitled to the support of the Democracy of the country.

It is fresh in the memory of the people of the country that pending the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—in the absence of any action in relation to the questions contained therein by a National Convention—that Senator DOUGLAS applied the party rule in driving Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress into its support—threatening expulsion from the party to all who hesitated in voting for it. By the action of the Senator in this instance, *we impeach him before the party for his late rebellion against party usages upon a question which had received the sanction of the National Convention, and which was indorsed, as before stated, by a large majority of the Members of Congress.*

The National Democracy of Illinois most earnestly desire the union of all the Democratic elements of the State. Knowing that in union only is their strength, they are willing to sacrifice everything but principle in order that the party may present an undivided front to our natural enemies in the campaign of 1860. They appreciate the importance of the result of that campaign, and believe that on them depends the future well or ill-being of the Republic. They have striven to observe the usages of the party—to sustain the National Administration—to keep their organization consistent with the organization of the party of the Union, and they intend and hereby pledge themselves to abide by the action of the Charleston Convention.

All of the acts of the Douglas organization demonstrate, that however anxious the National Democrats of Illinois may be to see harmony prevail in the party, that it can only be obtained by yielding to all the requirements of Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends; which comprise, a denunciation of the National Administration; an indorsement of the doctrine of "unfriendly legislation;" a disapproval of the Dred Scott decision, and the support of Mr. DOUGLAS as the exponent of these heresies. *The supporters of Mr. Douglas refuse to pledge themselves to abide by the action of the Charleston Convention, reserving the right of individual judgment upon the acts and nominees of the Convention, after it shall have been held*—a reservation too dangerous in its character to be conceded by the party in the nation, and which, if tolerated, would destroy the influence and efficiency of the party.

Relying upon the justice of our brethren of the Democratic Party of the Union, we submit the foregoing for their consideration.

The State of Illinois will be fully represented at Charleston, ready and powerful to cooperate with the Democracy of the whole nation.

By order of the State Central Committee of Illinois.

I. COOK, Chairman.

[We have omitted sundry resolutions and formal documents embodied in this address, as they would swell it to too great a length for our columns.]

PERSONAL.

We read in a French paper: "A few days since took place the funeral of a vivandiere belonging to one of the regiments of the Garde Imperiale. The coffin was covered with a black pall, on which was embroidered a white crucifix. On the bier were placed her military coat and red petticoat, a poignard, and a small round hat ornamented with a plume of feathers. This young girl was greatly beloved and respected in the regiment. She had accompanied the corps all through the Crimean campaign; her kind attentions to the wounded, her benevolence, and many good qualities, had endeared her to all. She was carried to her last home with the same military honors as if she had been a comrade.

Col. Perrault, of Louisiana, was lately sent by Gov. Wickliffe, of that State, to Missouri, to procure the extradition of a fugitive murderer who was in custody in St. Louis. He waited on Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, who happened to be drunk at the time, and who not only rejected the requisition, but told the bearer to tell Gov. Wickliffe that he was a "d——d fool," adding. "If I hadn't more brains than he'd resign." His Excellency further informed the Colonel that his (Stewart's) "head was all right." The astonished Louisianian asked the drunken man if he was indeed the Governor of the State of Missouri, and on receiving an emphatically majestic affirmative, bade him good day and departed.

Dispatches received at the India Office set at rest the anxiety so long entertained respecting the fate of Adolf Schlagintweit, who proceeded into Turkistan from the Upper Punjab by a route considerably to the west of that followed by his brothers, Herman and Robert Schlagintweit, and had advanced far to the north west of their ultimate station, before he met with his fate. It appears that on moving towards Kokan, he fell in with a horde of fanatic Mussulmans, at Kargash, and in front of the walls of that place was beheaded by the orders of a ferocious Syud, named Wullee Khan.

The Rev. Dr. Megoon appeared in the Court of Special Sessions at Albany last week, to plead for mercy towards a young man named Rogers, accused of purloining goods from his employers. Dr. Magoon stated that Rogers was a member of the Hudson-street Baptist Church, and was also a teacher in the Sunday-school. Up to that time his honesty or integrity had never been brought in question. While the reverend gentleman was addressing the Court, Rogers swooned and fell upon the floor. He was picked up, and soon after recovered, and carried out of Court in a deranged state of mind.

In a letter to the editor of the *Critic*, Miss Martineau writes:—"I did not contribute to *Household Words* from the first; I never was a 'principal contributor;' I never had the advantage of more than the slightest personal acquaintance with Mr. Dickens, who was never, therefore, my 'old friend;' I have never 'quarrelled with Mr. Dickens;' I withdrew from *Household Words* a year and a half before the disgraceful attack on the millioners appeared in it; and my withdrawal was for a reason which bore no relation to any views of Mr. Dickens' on economical or social subjects."

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has accepted an invitation from the Committee appointed by the artists of Boston to secure the means for the erection in bronze of Ball's statue of Washington, to inaugurate the movement by an address in aid of the enterprise, and has indicated his preference of a subject which shall embrace the relations between the fine arts and historical monuments. At a late meeting of the British Society of Antiquarians, Mr. Winthrop was elected an Honorary Fellow.

A letter from Berlin says: "A young English harpist, named Binfield, just from Paris, is quite the rage here at present. Having played three of his pieces at the grand *soirée* of Lord Bloomfield, at which several members of the Royal family were present, he gave such unmixed satisfaction that two evenings after he was ordered by Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal of England to play at Court.

French journals state that the City of Paris, in consideration of M. Lamartine's great services to the country in 1848, has made him a present of a handsome house and extensive grounds in the Bois de Boulogne. M. Lamartine has lately refused to accept a residuary bequest made by an old maiden lady, to whom he was a stranger.

It is said that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton will make about £15,000 out of his last novel, *What Will he Do with It?* Another 5,000 edition of his two guinea four volume has been issued. Say the profit to him is only a clear half, (says the *Court Journal*,) and there goes into his pocket a sum equal to his year's salary as Secretary of State.

Among the recent decisions announced in the Supreme Court of Maine, was one of some importance to the American Peace Society, respecting the issue will and testament of the late William Ladd, of Minot. The Society receives a legacy of $12,000, which had been contested up to the time of this decision.

The extraordinary affair of General Van Guukel, who administered a poisoned sausage to his mistress Ebrn, killing her maid-servant and her brother, is before the Tribunal at the Hague. The veteran culprit is 84, and commanded, at Watorloo, the combined Belgian and Dutch artillery.

The owner of the building on the corner of Court and Tremont streets, Boston, has just caused a marble slab to be imbedded in the wall fronting on Court street—bearing this inscription: "Occupied by George Washington, October, 1789." At the time of Washington's visit the building was a dwelling-house, and rooms in it were occupied by him for lodgings.

Dr. Argelander's survey of the northern heavens is steadily progressing at Bonn, and the third series of his lithographic charts has appeared. He has for some time expressed the wish that some Englishman would undertake a similar survey of the southern hemisphere from the Cape of Good Hope.

The approaching visit of the Emperor of Russia to the Tuileries is talked of as a certainty. Confirmation to the report is given by the presence in Paris of the Mayor of Cherbourg, who is supposed to have been sent for to receive instructions concerning the ceremonies to be observed.

A swindling fugitive slave is on a tour in New-England. Henry Ward Beecher writes to an inquirer in Burlington, Vt., that his name is used by the fellow without his consent. He knows nothing about him. If he has exhibited letters from Mr. Beecher, they are forgeries.

Augustus W. Smith, LL.D., has been appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Dr. Smith was formerly connected with the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., as professor

A dinner was given to Mr. Henry C. Carey on the 27th by his friends in Philadelphia. Speeches were made by the Hons. John Bell, Simon Cameron, Mr. Carey and others. Mr. Carey is about to undertake a European tour.

The Direction of the Great Western Railway Company, (Canada,) have presented $500 to the firemen of Detroit, in acknowledgment of their services at the recent conflagration of the Company's property in Windsor.

Announcement is made of the production of a new opera from the pen of Rossini, called "Jeanne d'Arc." A strictly private performance took place at the residence of the *maestro* in Paris, Alboni taking the part of the heroine.

Dr. Aegidi, Professor of International and Ecclesiastical Law in the University of Erlangen, has been appointed successor to Professor Wurm to the chair of history in the Gymnasium of Hamburg.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck and lady have arrived at Exing Lodge, near Newmarket, on Friday. The village bells, it is said welcomed him with a merry peal.

Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, has appointed the Hon. Luther S. Dixon, of Portage City, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, in place of the Hon. E. V. Whiton, deceased.

A curious suit has been decided in the Superior Court at Columbus, Ohio; Lucien N. Bowers having recovered $1,000 from Ira D. Preston and wife for "alienating the affections" of plaintiff's wife.

Mr. James W. Quiggle, just appointed United States Consul to Antwerp, is a Philadelphia lawyer, and formerly a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

There are now three Americans in the University of Cambridge, England. Two of them are Bostonians, and the third, Mr. Francis P. Corvin, is from Virginia.

The Rev. W. S. Smith, formerly of the Fourth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York City, has been installed pastor of the First Church in Guilford, Conn.

The Hon. Lynn Boyd, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, is lying at the point of death at his residence in Kentucky. His disease is diabetes.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, delivered the Oration before the order of Odd-Fellows, at St. Louis, on the 26th.

The Hon. John Letcher, in consequence of ill health, has relinquished the canvass in Virginia for the present.

Mgr. Noguerucla has been appointed Archbishop of Cuba.

Cooper's English Opera troupe is in Detroit

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our latest advices, in regard to the high water in the Lower Mississippi, are of an alarming character. The numerous crevasses have resulted in the overflow of large tracts of the lower country, and the destruction of stock, crops, and improvements, to an almost incalculable amount. From Memphis down, the river is described as spreading like a sea, and the marks of desolation are everywhere visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mold with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling. The houses which are built on pillars, thus suffering the water to run freely beneath, are still occupied. Flat-boats are usually moored to such habitations, which serve the double purpose of stables for the cattle and quarters for the negroes who guard them.

Another liquor decision, in addition to the ruling of the full bench that rum-shops cannot be abated as common nuisances, is announced in the Massachusetts papers. The Boston *Traveller* says: "Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Court, with the concurrence of his associates, has decided that imprisonment for the non-payment of fine and costs, imposed for a violation of the liquor law, is no part of the sentence of imprisonment provided for in the statute, and has ordered a woman so held in the House of Correction at New-Bedford to be discharged."

The Buffalo *Commercial* has the following particulars of the fire at Niagara Falls: Three unoccupied buildings adjoining the Tremont House, together with that hotel, at Suspension Bridge, were burned. The Tremont House was owned and occupied by George Hostetter. The house and furniture destroyed were valued at $10,500, and the loss is a serious one to Mr. Hostetter, who loses his all. The hotel was but two years old, and was doing a good business. The houses adjoining, one of which was set on fire, were owned by an Italian named Church, who formerly lived at Suspension Bridge, but now resides in this city. Their value was in the vicinity of $7 500. The circumstances attending the fire plainly indicated incendiarism

M. Robert Kennicutt left Chicago last week on a journey overland to the North Pole. He is an ardent naturalist, and his object is the pursuit of his favorite science. His route is to Fort Garey, on the Red River of the North, and thence he will journey with the agents of the Hudson Bay Company. He will visit York factory, on the Hudson Bay, during the Summer, and returning to Fort Garey, will make an Winter trip on dog sledges to Great Slave Lake, reaching McKenzie's River in the Spring of 1860, with the whole of that year before him to pursue his explorations along the coast of the Polar Sea. He expects to return in 1861.

The Swiss journals speak of an archæological discovery that has lately been made at Basle-Augst. A peasant, while engaged in digging in a field near the amphitheatre of the Augusta Rauracorum of the Romans, came upon the remains of a building, the walls of the chambers of which were covered with painted stucco and the floors were in a good state of preservation. In one of the chambers was a fireplace. Handsome large iron clasps were also found, as well as brass utensils, all equally well preserved; and what is not the least curious, a glass vessel of considerable thickness, with charred grains of corn inside.

Few persons (says the Toronto *Leader*) whose attention has not been officially or otherwise specially directed to the subject, can form the least idea of the extent to which the robbery of Canadian letters is practiced in the United States. To such an extent is this robbery carried that it is very questionable whether every registered letter sent to the Western States is not opened; and all that contain money have it abstracted. Thus, the very system of registration designed as a protection to the letter-writing public, is turned against them by the letter-robber.

The Regents of the University of Michigan have determined upon the establishment of a State Law School. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is to be conferred upon those who shall pursue the full course of two years—pass an approved examination, and be recommended by the Law Faculty. That degree will also be conferred upon those who shall have attended other law schools for a period equal to one year of our course, or shall have practiced law one year under a license from the highest Court of general jurisdiction in any State. The school will go into operation on the 1st of October next.

The Rev. J. S. Harden, charged with the murder of his wife, was arraigned before the Over and Terminer of Warren County, N. J., and pleaded "Not Guilty." The indictment contains four counts, charging him with having administered poison to his wife at different times from the 1st to the 9th of March.

A fair is to be held in Charleston on the 10th May, for the purpose of securing additional aid for the monument of John C. Calhoun. The managers accumulated $30,000. They propose, should the proceeds of the approaching Fair warrant it, to commence the work immediately.

The contract for building the Illinois State Normal University has been awarded, and work is to be commenced immediately.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 20

Before Judge Betts.

JURISDICTION—INTERNAL COMMERCE.

John Poag et al. vs. *The steamboat McDonald. Newell Chamberlain vs. The same.*—An objection to the jurisdiction of the Court over the cause of action was raised and argued by the counsel in both the above cases preliminary to the hearing on the merits. No exception had been raised in the answers, or by other form of pleading to the competency of the Court to take cognizance of the causes, but it was mutually conceded between the counsel that the point should be deemed in issue on this hearing and be proceeded upon as if specially made by the pleadings.

The facts alleged in the libels which form the grounds of action are that Chamberlain was owner of the canal boat *S. K. Williams*, and Poag and others, including her owner, were common carriers by water, and had in their charge the lading ant cargo of the boat, to be transported by them in that capacity, and that both the boat and her cargo received serious injuries through the culpable negligence and fault of the claimants, their officers and crew. That the steamboat *McDonald* was a tug-boat, employed in that capacity on the Hudson River, between Albany and New-York, in towing vessels for hire. On the 26th of July, 1858, the *S. K. Williams* was taken in tow at Albany by the tug, to be towed to New-York for the usual fare or compensation, and it is charged that in making the passage the steamer, by her mismanagement or culpable negligence, caused the *Williams* to strike upon a rock in the river by which a serious loss and injury was sustained by the tow and her cargo. The verity of these allegations is not brought under consideration. The claimants demand the dismissal of the libels for this reason—that the law is now settled by recent judgments of the United States Supreme Court, that the Federal Courts cannot take cognizance of actions in tort, or upon contracts of affreightment, in relation to the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise between different ports in the same State—these subjects belonging exclusively to the jurisdiction of the State tribunals. The reports published in the public papers of two cases decided in the Supreme Court at its last session give strong color to that position. (Allen vs. Newberry,) and Maguire vs. Card.) It is not intended now to seek to discriminate the principle presented in the facts upon which the present actions rest from the doctrines declared by the Supreme Court in those decisions, because, if there may be found any diversity therein, it will rather be the purpose of this inquiry to ascertain and conform to the *doctrines* promulgated by the Supreme Court, although the rulings may comprehend grounds outside the limits of the matters then directly

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 38th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th april. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education, suitable for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Cornell, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Chas. Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Rible House Astor place,
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector.

This School will be removed, on May 1, to No. 68 West 20th st.
Young gentlemen wishing to complete their preparation for College in the most effectual manner, will find at this institution every possible advantage. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

HOME INSTRUCTION.

A gentleman and lady, experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired on their farm, would be happy to educate a few small girls from 8 to 12 years of age with their own and only little daughter, as a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family; also, music and painting are their favorite branches. Address W. B., Peekskill, or Mr. CRAYTEY, No. 28 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 31st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

PROFESSOR ANDREU'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at C. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer Session of this School will commence on Wednesday, May 4 next.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence the 26th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. LOR & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., or of SEYMOUR, No. 33 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Misses, 9 miles from New-York. Communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad; fare only 25 cents. The Spring quarter of this school to be commenced on Monday, May 2. Accommodations ample, drawing-rooms, &c. For circulars, containing terms and other particulars, apply by letter to the Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 56 William-st., SARAH K. ROBERTS, Flushing, L. I. Reference—Hillwood Waiter, Thomas, W. Pearsall, Wm. F. Mott, Wm. Harry, Joseph Lawrence.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is enlivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies are made in 20 minutes by boat Maurice, Peck-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 daily, or an interview may be had with Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal, from 11 to 3, during this week, at No. 46 West Washington place.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 70 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st. Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 8 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. EDWARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or E. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 30 Nassau-st.
P. S.—Dr. EDWARDS & SON can be consulted for three days, at the above said place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to E. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hubeken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE "CONNECTICUT" vs. THE "HUDSON" FOR SCHOOLS.—Try E. W. BECKWITH'S Boys' Boarding School, near Middletown, Conn., whose accommodations are superior, and reasonable in price. Circulars and the Principal this week at No. 499 Broadway, front room, second floor. Past boys need not apply, nor those seeking a CHEAP School.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $6. Drawing, $4; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRY-TOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at O Scribner's, No 124 Grand-st; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
O. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$220 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen Instructors at the head of each of the main departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy its motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th st. Classics, Mathematics, all the branches of a complete education, under the charge of 15 competent teachers. German and Spanish languages besides the French, which is the language of the school. Vacation from July 1 to Sept. 15.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN.—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 56 Baltic st. to No. 184 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

A GENTLEMAN AT PRESENT ON A VISIT to this City is willing to give lessons in the Persian and Russian languages, which he acquired the knowledge of during twelve years' residence in the East, and in the north of Europe. Address J. G., at Mrs. Morrison's, No. 44 Rivington st., Brooklyn.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INstitute and musical academy, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 87 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Sears, Esq., No. 96 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The Twenty-fourth semi-annual session of the Reading Institute will commence May 4. The Principal can be seen at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, from 10 to 12 A. M., until the 3d of May.
D. SANFORD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BED-FORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M. Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 128 Water st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 31st st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NOR-WALK, Ct.—The Summer term commences May 1. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAM-ford, Conn., E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

THE VERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 18 and 18 East 28th-st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 28. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAY, jr., No. 1,017 Broadway,

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals, opens the closing term of its sixteenth academic year on MONDAY, April 18, 1859.
Location is accessible from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Pupils of all ages and degrees of progress admitted (by the quarter) at any time to the departments and classes for which they are prepared, are charged only from the day of entering, and thoroughly fitted for business or any American college. Various classes in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, and all other branches of youthful study, receive daily instruction from ten accomplished Assistants, of experience in teaching, the Principals devoting their whole time to the supervision, instruction and care of their pupils. The department of little boys, which is especially attractive, is under the immediate guidance of one of the Principals.
Parents not acquainted with this institution are referred to the following, among a hundred others, of its present well-known patrons:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D	Stephen Phillips, Esq.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.	W. A. Cummings, Esq.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	S. M. Beard, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	B. H. Howell Esq., Stapleton.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Ed. Coles, Esq., Jnr. City.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	M. R. Chase, Esq., Jer. City.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	F. A. Gerhard, Esq., Hoboken.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	John Hofer, Esq., Hoboken.
Henry V. Poor, Esq.	D. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Lieut. Michler, U. S. N.	P. J. Mouroe, Esq.
Fred. L. Talcott, Esq.	Wm. F. Van Wagoen, Esq.
E. V. Haughwout, Esq.	Theodore Hyatt, Esq.
John B. Abeel, Esq.	Robert Craighead, Esq.
Frank Hollins, Esq.	John Gray, Esq.
Rufus S. King, Esq.	Thomas Orans, Esq.
Courtlandt Palmer, Esq.	N. D. Herder, Esq.
Henry Stokes, Esq.	P. H. Titus, Esq.
J. O. Fowler, Esq.	John Castree, Esq.
F. H. Jenks, Esq.	Denis Julien, Esq.
G. Hessenberg, Esq.	John S. Hilyer, Esq.
Robert Sears, Esq.	Chas. Bliven, Esq.
Chas. A. Whitney, Esq.	R. Clearwater, Esq.
Chas L. Vose, Esq.	J. T. Wilson, Esq.
E. Beadleston, Esq.	T. J. Tunwsend, Esq.
H. M. Valentine, Esq.	Henry Butler, Esq.
E. O. Lamson, Esq.	Belanethon Starr, Esq.
Samuel Perry, Esq.	K. Cuillard, Esq.
Matthias Clark, Esq.	Capt. Eli Hunt.
Jeremiah Lambert, Esq.	Christopher Groyer, Esq.
Frederick Berley, Esq.	Wm. N. McIntire, Esq.
G. B. Hartson, Esq.	J. Van Nostrand, Esq.
M. Nation, Esq.	David Quackenbush, Esq.
&c. &c. Brainerd, Esq.	Henry R. Prall, Esq.
O. S. Benson, Esq.	Jas. L. Price, Esq.
J. M. Tilford, Esq.	P. J. Ronk, Esq.
J. S. Cenover, Esq.	E. H. Scudder, Esq.
A. W. Chace, Esq.	Gershom Cohen, Esq.
J. E. Correll, Esq.	T. G. Arnold, Esq.
Justus E. Earle, Esq.	&c., &c

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies. Is removed from Tarrytown, N. Y., where it has been for more than three years successfully established, to Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., where it will open for the Summer Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of May.
Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. T. J. Crowen, No. 639 Pelisser & Procter, No. 508; Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway. Also, of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No 3 Park-row, and No. 3 Ann-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Bedell, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Brooklyn; and to W. Wheeler Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."
346 Broadway, N. Y.
609 Chesnut st., Phila.

Schools supplied with competent teachers for any department, and Parents with circulars of the best schools. References—Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Dr. Lowell Mason, *et al.*
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 6, 1859.

From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.

It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham, no pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.

For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EDUCATED MAN, WHO IS an experienced teacher, would take charge of one or more pupils wishing to study the Greek, Latin, German or French languages, or the English branches; board in any neat and Christian family, in or out of the City, taken as pay. Address, for interview, LABEE, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, New-York.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 23. Pupils received at any time.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 172 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIR-teen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE MISSES MERRELL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

THE ARABIC AND HEBREW LANGUAGES taught by a pupil of the Oriental Freytag, of Bonn. Address ORIENT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 122 Madison-av., one door below 32d st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 200 BROADWAY,
NEARLY OPPOSITE DEY-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Bend, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Peru, Stubs and B B H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No 543 Broadway. Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 203 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES
For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STOCKS and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c. for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
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PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TA-BLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 23, 1856; OCT. 20, 1856; DEC. 6, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16 1858, MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 738 and 738 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARPS IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 16 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
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GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	AUSTRIA,
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CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
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AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
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BANKER,
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Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDIT-ORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 58 Wall-st. March 18, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, unitedly and earnestly, make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed,)
mh23-2aw6wW&S* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name and style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUME,	L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS,	ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK,	A. R. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,	JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BUTLER,	M. S. WICKWARE,
JAMES MONTGOMERY, Jr.,	R. C. ROCHERON,
J. D. W. BOOK,	ISAAC LA SAGNI,
J. T. WILSON,	MAHLON VAIL,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLS,	WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,	A. G. CRANE,
JAMES C. BELL,	JEHIAL READ,
	FREDERICK A. COE.

New-York, March 16, 1859. mh18-law6wF*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—New-York, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise agreement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—New-York, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 1st av. and 111th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, May 2 next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 28th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive.
JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY, May 3; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 27th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COM-PANY.—The holders of the so called Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to meet on SATURDAY, April 30, at No. 76 Beaver-st., at 1 P. M.

CHARLES LULING,
WM. SCHALL,
L. H. MEYER, } Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTH-ERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription for One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on MONDAY, May 2, and kept open for thirty days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed. Dividend on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. NAIL, Cashier.

$1,500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT wanted for a second mortgage on first-class property up town, worth more than twice the amount. Title perfect. The search having been brought down to within a few days, at which time the first mortgage was renewed. Address D. E. G., Box 123 *Times* office.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company are requested to present their Interest Warrants due in New-York on the 1st day of May, 1859, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
CINCINNATI, April 26, 1858.

INTEREST—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, April 27, 1859.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at this office on and after Monday, 2d proximo.
C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds and bonds of 1867, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Monday, May 2.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORT-GAGES on improved property in sums to suit applicants. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 1,996 Post-office.

$9,600 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, $9,000 for a term of years; Brooklyn city property preferred. Apply to WILLIAM G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MORTGAGE $2,300—FOR SALE.—SEVEN per cent. interest one year to run, secured on uptown lots valued at double the amount. Bondsman first-class. No Broker need apply. Address Box No 1,506 Post-Office.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND & Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSIS-SIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

F. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,699 Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS negotiated by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. (3½) on the present capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, payable to the shareholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking-house, on or after the 2d day of May next.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 20th inst., it was resolved to increase the capital stock—by additional subscriptions—to the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($500,000,) being an addition of 1,750 shares, of $172 50 each.

The books of subscription will be open at the Bank on the 2d day of May next, when stockholders may subscribe for the increased capital in proportion to the shares they hold by them respectively. This privilege will be extended to the 20th day of May next, at which time the shares remaining unsubscribed for will be divided among such stockholders as may have applied for more than their proportions and if any remain, after such division, then the residue may be taken by other parties, at not less than par.

Payments on the subscribed stock will be required as follows, to wit:

Sixteen per cent., or $2 per share at the time of subscribing.

Twenty eight per cent., or $3 50-100 per share each, on the first days of July, August and September next, respectively, together with interest on the same, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the first day of May next to the date of payment.

Subscribers may pay the whole of their respective installments at any time previous to those dates, in which case interest will be added only to the day of payment.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant, to the 2d day of May prox. By order of the Board
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
BROKER AND BANKER,
No. 4 Broad-st.,
Offers at private sale the following Stocks and Bonds:

STOCKS.	STOCKS.
Chatham Bank.	Knickerbocker Life Ins.
City Bank of Racine, Wis.,	Security Ins.
Hanover Bank.	N. Y. & Virginia S. S. Co.
Nassau Bank.	U S Steam Sugar Refining.
North River Bank.	Kerosene Gas-light.
Pt. Nicholas Bank.	American Express Co
Bank of Sing Sing.	Wells, Fargo Express Co.
Butcher's' & Drovers' Bank.	London, New-York & Newfoundland Te

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2376. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION.

Important Ministerial Statements in the British Parliament.

Final Demands of France and Sardinia.

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Advanced—Consols 94 7-8.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, Captain WESSELS, from Southampton, on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Monday, April 18. She spoke the *Arabia* and *Java* on the 14th.

THE WAR DEBATE.

Interesting and Important Debate in Parliament on the War Question.

Speeches of Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and the Earl of Derby.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th inst., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having brought up to the table, by command of Her Majesty, copies of treaties, political and territorial, relative to the Italian States, said: Sir, in moving that these papers be laid upon the table I shall redeem my pledge to the House, and shall afford an opportunity to honorable gentlemen to make any observations they may wish, and I am sure that in so doing they will make those remarks with all the reserve that is in their opinion consistent with the exercise of a public duty. I promised that I would to-day place before the House the state of the negotiations which are now being carried on respecting the affairs of Italy. I think it was towards the close of the last year that Her Majesty's Government were aware that there was a considerable sense of irritation between France and Austria. Her Majesty's Government instructed the Queen's Ministers at the Courts of Paris and Vienna to take every practicable opportunity to soften that acerbity of feeling, and to remove misconception between those two Courts. At the beginning of the year—indeed, on the very first day of the year—circumstances occurred which I am sure are in the recollection of the House, which rendered that misunderstanding between France and Austria a matter of public notoriety. Her Majesty's Government then felt that they were placed in a position which entitled them to ask for more direct explanations than previously they had thought themselves authorized to demand. France was an intimate ally of this country, with whom we were acting with cordiality on many important questions, and between Austria and England there had been a good understanding of ancient date, and founded on very deep feeling. It appeared to us, therefore, that it was an occasion when Her Majesty might interfere, and by the exercise of her influence and her good offices might tend to maintain that general peace in which the world is so much interested. Our position was at that moment, and, indeed, is at present, very favorable to an undertaking of the kind. I think at the beginning of this year we may say that which perhaps in the nature of things it has very rarely been in the power of any Minister to say—I do not claim any merit to the Government for it, but it is the fact—that neither with the Powers of the first class nor with the Powers of the second class, nor, indeed, with any portion of the political and monarchical hierarchy, was there any misunderstanding with this country. There was no question of controversy with any of the Powers of Europe existing at the moment, and therefore our position was one extremely favorable to our assuming the part of mediator. Under these circumstances the Queen's Ambassador at Paris and the Minister at Vienna received instructions to inform themselves to the utmost of their ability as to the character of the relations between France and Austria, and what were the probable motives of that general want of cordiality which had too evidently arisen between these two great Powers. Several causes were supposed to be in existence which contributed to that unfortunate misunderstanding. What was occurring on the Danube, and other causes, were alleged, but some of these were happily removed and redressed by diplomatic management, and I think it soon became very evident that *the real and more permanent cause of misapprehension was to be found in the existing state of Italy.* Her Majesty accordingly instructed Lord COWLEY to take all possible means for ascertaining the views of the Emperor of the French upon that subject, and Lord COWLEY, who was to respond to with the same frankness which he himself exhibited, informed us that he believed he was in possession of the general views and feelings of the Emperor of the French upon the position of affairs. Now I may perhaps be allowed to make an observation upon what were the views of Her Majesty's Government at that time upon that question. I believe I may say that, generally speaking, those views were such as have always been expressed in this and the other House of Parliament by eminent statesmen of all schools and parties. We could not for a moment maintain that the general condition of Italy was a satisfactory one. Her Majesty's Government during the Conferences of Paris had assented to the propriety of inquiring into the causes of the discontent which then prevailed in some parts of Italy. We were of opinion—an opinion shared in, I should think, by all persons who have deeply reflected upon this subject—*that it would be most unwise to disturb the settlement which had been made by the treaties of 1815.* The position which Austria took in Italy at the time of the settlement of 1815 was rather recommended to her by the great statesmen upon whom then devolved the settlement of Europe than sought by Austria herself. It was said then to be a matter of very great importance in the maintenance of the balance of power that Austria should exercise a preponderating influence in Italy. It was also then considered that the Kingdom of Sardinia, which during the revolutionary struggles had not shown the power which was thought expedient, should be greatly increased in authority and strength. These were the two principal objects of the settlement of 1815, so far as Italy is concerned, nor is there any greater error than to suppose that when we speak of the settlement of 1815 with respect to Italy it is the interest of Austria that alone is concerned. Before that settlement of 1815 Sardinia herself was comparatively a Power of very inferior magnitude. It was the settlement of 1815 that added greatly to the territory of Sardinia and to her purely Italian character, and converted her into, so far as Italy is concerned, a Power of considerable importance. But it was impossible for us to deny—nor did we wish to deny—that the occupation of the Central States of Italy by a foreign army and the exercise of Austrian influence over States which were acknowledged to be independent by the Congress of Vienna, and by the act of that Congress, was a condition of things extremely unsatisfactory, and one which it was desirable should be mitigated, and, if possible, removed. Generally speaking, however, whatever changes we thought desirable in Italy, it was our opinion that *it was not wise to seek their removal by war and by revolution*, (hear, hear,) but rather by the influence *of public opinion*, which every year is becoming more powerful, and by the good offices of those sovereigns whose general influence in Europe enabled them to make their advice prevail. Lord COWLEY having been apprised by the Government of the views upon which I have touched, and having reported that his interviews and conversation with the Emperor of the French were satisfactory, we requested him to repair to London, where we had the advantage of conferring with him, and shortly afterwards her Majesty directed that he should proceed to Vienna. Lord COWLEY did not go to Vienna in what is called an official capacity, and he did not receive formal instructions as, but he had conferred ample with her Majesty's Government, and the object of his mission was that, being placed in possession—and that he had been there is no doubt—of the intentions and views of the Emperor of the French, he should ascertain how far it was practicable for Austria to meet the policy thus initiated by the Emperor, and in so meeting it lay the basis of a settlement for Italy more satisfactory than the existing one, and tending to the preservation of peace. I ought to have observed that before Lord COWLEY undertook that duty, as it was considered that it might lead to some misunderstanding if the Emperor of the French found the Ambassador accredited to his own Court sent on a mission of this kind, a communication was made to His Majesty on this subject; and I am bound to say that the Emperor approved with the utmost cordiality of the choice we had made in Lord COWLEY as one who entirely possessed his views on the subject, and who was likely also to possess the confidence of the Court of Vienna. Now, I believe I am using expressions which are perfectly justified when I say that the mission of Lord COWLEY was eminently, and not merely entirely but entirely, successful. It was a mission of moderation. The Emperor of Austria responded to it in the spirit in which it was conducted; all the points that had been suggested for consideration by the Emperor of the French were cordially and cordially considered; and when Lord COWLEY returned to London on his immediate way to Paris there was not a doubt on his mind, or on the mind of the Government, that the mediation had been successful, and that we should be able completely to arrange those points of controversy which prevailed with regard to Italy between France and Austria. Before, however, Lord COWLEY could arrive at Paris, the Court at St. Petersburg, animated, I make no doubt, by the same feelings which inspired us—namely, the desire to prevent war—had proposed to the Emperor of the French that these subjects of controversy in Italy should be submitted to the consideration of a Conference, and his Majesty had accepted that proposal, the Congress, according to the suggestion made, to be composed of the five great Powers. When we were informed of this overture we were at the same time apprised that in due course an official offer of the same kind would be made to Her Majesty's Government. Now, however fortunate we might have been in the scheme of mediation which had been thus far conducted, and so successfully conducted, we had to consider what chance we should have of completing those arrangements when another plan, which had the sanction and acceptance of the Emperor of the French, was already, not in intentional rivalry, but in actual emulation with our own. We therefore thought in order that time, which was precious under such circumstances, should not be lost, that it would be wise to accept the scheme of the Congress, instead of the plan of mediation which we had hitherto promoted; and before the formal proposal of a Congress was made to the Government, we had communicated with the Court of St. Petersburg, notifying our willingness to agree to the Congress, provided it was formed upon the four conditions with which, I have no doubt, the House, from many sources, may be familiar, but which it is proper I should put authentically before it. That the Congress was not to interfere with the settlement of 1815, was universally admitted. The first condition to which it was proposed that the meeting of the Congress should take place were—*firstly, the evacuation of the Roman States by foreign troops*; secondly, *the reform of the administration of the Roman States*; thirdly, *the best means of preventing a war breaking out between Austria and Sardinia* and, fourthly, the *negotiating a substitute for the separate treaties which had been entered into between Austria and the Central States of Italy.* These four conditions were accepted by France, by Russia, and by Prussia. They were also accepted by Austria, with a fifth condition, which was really nothing more than a fair interpretation of the third, which as I said before, involved the consideration of the best means of preserving peace between Austria and Sardinia. This fifth condition was, I repeat, nothing more than an interpretation of the third, for it simply furnished a definition of the best means of preserving peace, which, in the opinion of Austria, were to be found in the *disarmament of Sardinia.* Now, when Austria made that proposition to Her Majesty's Government we did not approve that any course should be taken which should humiliate Sardinia, which should have that tendency, or which should weaken her power. We said, therefore, that we could not approve a condition which would secure the disarmament of Sardinia as a preliminary to any considera tion of the general affairs which would be submitted to the Conference of the Congress. But as it was a matter of great importance that this difficulty should be removed, and that the Congress should, if possible, assemble, we offered to France, that if Sardinia should disarm, we and France should guarantee her against any attack from Austria for a certain period. Austria entering into a solemn engagement not to attack Sardinia. That proposition, however, was not accepted. At that moment, therefore, the proposition for a Congress was not accepted by the five great Powers of which it was to be constituted in accordance with the original proposition. Well, we had, under these circumstances, to bring the question again before the Court of Vienna, and Austria, I am bound to say, in that spirit of dignified conciliation which, throughout the whole, exhibited throughout these negotiations, consented to waive the previous condition of the disarmament of Sardinia, and proposed that there should be a general disarmament of the European Powers. Now, that was a proposition which was received with favor by her Majesty's Government, and we submitted it to the Court of the Tuileries. It was just after we had done so, and before we had received any reply on the subject, that the noble lord the member for Tiverton gave notice that it was his intention to bring forward the general question of the state of these negotiations and it was because we had not received the reply that I felt it my duty to ask the noble lord some few evenings ago not to press the question. Since then an answer has come to us from France, and she *has accepted the proposition of Austria that there should be a general disarmament.* (Hear, hear.) Whether that general disarmament should take place before the meeting of the Congress, or whether when the Congress meets it should be the first subject taken into consideration, is a point which is not settled. There are two opinions with respect to it. Austria is in favor of a general disarmament taking place before the assembling of the Congress; France would prefer that when the Congress met the question of a general disarmament should be that which should be first brought under discussion. Her Majesty's Government would approve very much of the suggestion of Austria if all the other Powers were equally favorable to it; but, unfortunately, the proposition of a general disarmement has not as yet been accepted by Sardinia, and therefore it is useless to go into matters of detail when the principle has not been accepted. Whether the disarmament should be entered into before the Congress meets, or whether the condition of a general disarmament should be the first project discussed by the Congress, are matters which really sink into secondary importance when there is a Power so much interested in those affairs as Sardinia which has not accepted the very principle of disarmament. Now, it is understood that Sardinia has not accepted this principle of disarmament *because she has not been invited to be present at the Congress*, and upon that point I would, with the permission of the House, make one or two observations. There is no doubt that in this country great sympathy has been enlisted in favor of Sardinia (hear, hear,) and notwithstanding there has been some change in the strength of those sentiments as compared with what they were some little time ago, and notwithstanding that there has been much that was embarrassing, perplexing, and even ambiguous, in the conduct of Sardinia, I am bound to say I believe, on the whole, the feeling of this country is not wanting either in justice or kindness towards her. [Cheers.] On the part of Her Majesty's Government also, I am quite sure I may state that we are willing and prepared to place the most generous interpretation on her conduct, looking at the difficulties which she has had to encounter and the exploits which she has accomplished. [Cheers.] I need not, therefore, say that we have considered the question of the presence of Sardinia at the Congress without prejudice, but I would remind the House that the proposition to which I have referred was one for a Congress of the five great Powers, and that it was made by a Power supposed to be very favorable to Sardinia to a Power known to be very friendly to Sardinia. The proposition being such as I have stated it to be, it was difficult to know how Sardinia could appear as a member of the Congress. It has, indeed, been said that Sardinia was represented at the Congress of Paris, and no doubt that was so. But Sardinia won her place in that Congress by the performance of deeds which reflected great glory and reputation on the people of that country as well as upon her rulers and Ministers. [Cheers.] She had taken a very spirited part in the Crimean war. [Cheers.] She had made great exertions and endured great sacrifices. She was, therefore, fairly entitled, when present at the struggle in which she was engaged was being completed, to take her place in the council by which that settlement was effected. (Hear, hear.) But in the present instance, honorable gentlemen will feel in a moment that the difficulty by which we are met cannot be easily surmounted. Here is a Congress which is to consist of the great Powers of Europe. Sardinia is not a great Power. Is she to attend at a Congress as a secondary Power? If so, what superior claim to any other secondary Power has she to that privilege? Why should Sardinia be represented at the Congress any more than Sweden or Portugal or Holland? [Hear.] But then it may be said that Sardinia is an Italian State, and that as such she is entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Congress. [Hear.] But if Sardinia is to sit in the Congress as an Italian State, surely other Italian States have an equal right to do so. Have they not something more than an equal right? The Congress which it is proposed should meet, will have to deal with the interests of other Italian states, but cannot touch Sardinia or her interests. They depend on the settlement of 1815, and Sardinia cannot be influenced in any way by any arrangement that may be recommended by the Congress; for whatever decision it may arrive at can only take the form of a recommendation. There was, in our opinion, a means by which, from the commencement, the recluseness of the Italian States might be consulted without their being members of the Congress. We might have followed the precedent which was pursued in the case of the Conferences which were held in London when Holland and Belgium, although not members of it, appeared before the Conference and stated their opinions. We might have followed the precedent, still more analogous, of the Congress of Laybach, in which the affairs of Italy were taken into consideration by the great Powers, and in which I believe almost all the States of Italy took a part, sometimes sitting in the Congress themselves. This, at all events, I may say, that Her Majesty's Government, so far from opposing the appearance of Sardinia in the Congress if it were practicable, urged on the other great Powers of Europe their desire that the precedents furnished by the Conferences of London and Laybach should be followed, and that means should be found by which the interests and wishes of the Italian States should be set forth and represented by themselves. Well, this is the condition of affairs I have now stated the facts of the case to the House. I have pointed out what has been the course of these negotiations. I have shown the House that the original scheme of Her Majesty's Government was that of mediation between France and Austria. I have also shown that there was every prospect that that mediation would be successful, and how, in consequence of a counter proposition, it assumed the form of an intended Congress. I have pointed out to the House that Her Majesty's Government have done everything in their power to facilitate the assembling of that Congress and to bring about a satisfactory state of affairs.

We are, therefore, Sir, in this condition at the present moment:—France and Austria have admitted the principle of a general disarmament, although as the immediate manner in which that disarmament should be carried into effect they are not agreed. Sardinia has not agreed to the disarmament on account, it is understood, of her not having been summoned in person to the Congress. It might be argued, under these circumstances, that the orderly action on the part of Sardinia would, at least, not prove insurmountable; but I have the satisfaction to inform the House that this morning the Marquis d'Azeglio arrived in this country on a special mission from Turin. He has had an interview with the Secretary of State already, and I augur from it beneficial effects. The Sardinian Minister is a man of enlightened and temperate opinions, and I cannot but believe that under his guidance, Sardinia will take that course which, in my opinion, will be the one most conducive, not only to her advantage but to her reputation. (Hear, hear.) I cannot believe that in the present circumstances of the case there is any Power in Europe which would wantonly provoke a war. *There is a Power which may not be present at this Congress when it takes place, but which is greater than emperors and congresses, and that is the power of public opinion.* (Hear, hear.) *I do not believe that on this day that is a power which can be wantonly outraged.* (Cheers.) Sir, I should think it a gross outrage of public opinion if, under the circumstances in which we now find ourselves with respect to the Italian question, no solution should be found but that of the sword. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, it appears to me that the elements of a settlement are in existence, and, although I know it is disheartening in conducting negotiations to find that you do not arrive at the result you desire, still, on the whole, I cannot but trace in all that has occurred a preponderant wish that the solution should be one of peace. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to conceal from this House and the country that the issue is no mean one. A war in Italy is not a war in a corner. An Italian war may be, and probably will be, a European war. (Hear, hear.) The waters of the Adriatic cannot be disturbed without agitating the waters of the Rhine. The port of Trieste is not merely an Italian port: it is a port which belongs to the Germanic Confederation, and an attack on the port of Trieste is not an attack on Austria merely, but on Germany. (Hear, hear.) If, then, a war spread beyond the precincts of Italy, England is interested, not only from those enlightened principles of civilization which make her link with an adverse eye on any attempt to disturb the peace of the world, but England may be interested from material considerations of the most urgent and momentous character. (Hear, hear.) Sir, under these circumstances I am sure the House will bear with all the temperateness that is desirable the question that is brought before them at this moment. I have placed before them without reserve a statement of the position of these negotiations, and, Sir, I will express more than my hope—I will express still my belief, that with firmness and conciliation the peace of the world may be maintained. (Cheers.)

REMARKS OF MR. T. DUNCOMBE.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that two months ago the state of Italy was brought under the consideration of the House, and they were then told that France and Austria were about to evacuate Rome. The noble Lord (J. RUSSELL) congratulated the House and the country on the probability of this event. The House, however, was gagged on that occasion, and now things were coming to a crisis. It was quite time they should come to a crisis, for the state of Italy was a disgrace to continental Europe. He wanted to know what hope there was for Italy from the speech of the right honorable gentleman. They were told that there was to be a Congress. Sardinia claimed a place in that Congress and why did she claim it? The right honorable gentleman had not told them those reasons, and he said that if that House, speaking on the part of the people of England, did not say that Sardinia was entitled to a place in the Congress, it would disappoint the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) In a letter to the British Government, Count CAVOUR not long ago gave reasons for wishing that Sardinia should be represented in the Congress: "Sardinia enjoys the confidence of the unhappy populations whose fate is about to be decided," and yet the five great Powers, in the exercise of a tyrannical act, said that Sardinia should not appear to plead the cause of Italy before the Congress. (Hear, hear.) The British Government, he said, would disgrace itself unless it insisted on Sardinia having a seat, and Sardinia was quite right not to disarm unless she had a seat in the Congress. For the five great Powers to make her disarm and not give her a seat would be the greatest act of oppression and tyranny which had ever been committed. (Hear, hear.) He did not know what view the noble lord the member for the city took of it, but the view which he had stated was certainly consistent with former expressions of the noble lord. (Hear.) The state of Italy was a disgrace to civilized Europe. He believed that nothing short of the independence and unity of Italy would before long satisfy Italy. (Hear, hear.) *Austria was the curse of Italy.* She had been so for a long time; and it was believed that the British Government were playing into the hands of Austria. They must get rid of Austria altogether from Italy before they could secure the peace of Italy. They might save it off by this Congress; they might exclude Sardinia; but *they would never promote peace and happiness in Italy so long as Austria dare set foot in Italy.* (Hear, hear.) England could do much. She need not go to war. She need only use her moral influence, and say to Austria "The manner in which you have governed and do govern the Italian people is a disgrace to you. Give them a Constitution. If it is your determination to remain, but it is much better for you to withdraw altogether and leave the Italian people to settle their own differences." (Hear, hear.) He believed it would be wise to give that advice, but if the Government went on in the half-and half way they were doing war was inevitable, and that would be the consequence of the policy which the Government was pursuing. (Hear, hear.) *He did not think that the noble lord the member for Tiverton had spoken out in the manner which the people of this country would expect he should on this occasion.* He hoped to hear the noble lord the member for the city of London say something on this subject. (Hear, hear.) He had not intended to rise at the moment when he did, but he should have been sorry to see the discussion close without raising his voice and expressing his opinion in favor of a much more liberal policy than Her Majesty's Government seemed inclined to pursue towards the unhappy people of Italy. [Cheers.]

OBSERVATIONS OF MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his regret at the remarks of Mr. DUNCOMBE, which, in his opinion, tended to widen inconveniently the field of discussion. Until he was aware that the policy of Her Majesty's Government had taken a wrong turn he should be doing an injury by adopting a tone of accusation. There were, however, two observations which fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon which he was unwilling to put the construction they would bear. He had said that the conduct of Austria throughout these complications had been marked by a spirit of dignified conciliation, and that that of Sardinia had been perplexing and ambiguous. *He questioned the justice of both these observations. He did not think that the refusal of Sardinia to disarm justified this accusatory expression.*

After a few words from Mr. CONINGHAM,

Lord J. RUSSELL said but for a remark of Mr. DUNCOMBE he should not have taken part in this discussion, because, first, he concurred in all that had fallen from Lord PALMERSTON, and, secondly, he felt deeply the responsibility attaching to everything which was said in that House, and feared he might drop a word that might impair the prospects of peace. As to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress, though the Government might be embarrassed by the proposal of Russia, that it be invited by the Emperor of the French, he thought it would be conducive to the interests of peace to admit Sardinia to the Congress. As to the real points in dispute, the House had no certain knowledge of the demands of the different Powers and what were the real causes of the disagreement. As Her Majesty's Government had not communicated them to the House, it would not be prudent to speculate upon them. He could only say that, at all events, he hoped they would enter into no engagements burdensome to the people of this country without the knowledge of Parliament.

SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON IN REPLY TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Lord PALMERSTON—Mr. Speaker, I trust that in the few observations I may feel it my duty to make on the statement which the right honorable gentleman has just addressed to the House, or on the matters to which it relates, nothing shall fall from my lips which shall tend in any degree to add to the difficulties which Her Majesty's Government and the other Powers concerned may have in the settlement of the negotiations to which the statement of the right honorable gentlemen refers. Sir, I am sure everybody will agree that Her Majesty's Government acted from a perfect sense of duty, and from a regard for the general interests of Europe, in undertaking that friendly mediation between France and Austria to which the mission of Lord COWLEY to Vienna related I might, perhaps, think, if something more of a formal and official character had been given to that endeavor, and if Her Majesty's Government had obtained from the French Government and the Government of Austria some formal acceptance of the good offices of Great Britain and Prussia—if she would have joined Great Britain with the view to an arrangement with the different States—that perhaps that course of negotiation would not have been interrupted by any other proceeding, and might have tended to a successful issue. I won't blame Russia for having interposed her proposal of a Congress. It was natural enough that, with the best intentions, a great Power like Russia should desire in the settlement of a great European transaction to take an adequate part. She could have had no part in a mediation if conducted singly by Great Britain. She necessarily forms part of the Congress, and, therefore, the moment the mode of proceeding by Congress was adopted Russia naturally stepped in, and has her proper part in the negotiations which this Congress is about to superintend. Now, I think, undoubtedly, *it is natural that Austria should have wished that the negotiations should be either preceded or accompanied by a general disarmament. It was quite unreasonable, however, in Austria to make the proposal she has made—namely, that Sardinia should disarm, and that she should not,* (hear,) because, according to that note we saw published the other day from Count BOIL to Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the proposal was that Sardinia should disarm, and that the only engagement Austria was to enter into in return was, that pending negotiations, she would not attack Sardinia unless Sardinia did something—I forget what—in violation of her duties towards Austria. The result of that would have been, if the negotiations had been broken off, which might have been done by Austria herself, that Sardinia, all further weakened by disarmament, *would have been left entirely at the mercy of Austria.* [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty's Government were therefore perfectly right in objecting to that condition, and Austria was quite right in waiving so unreasonable a proposition. I am glad to hear that both France and Austria have agreed to the principle of disarmament, because, when these two great Powers admit that principle, it seems to me that we are not too sanguine in hoping that the negotiations following upon that must eventually tend towards a continuance of the peace of Europe. [Hear, hear.] But I must say it appears to me that going into a long discussion on the question of disarmament, instead of going at once into the Congress to consider the real question at issue, is somewhat of a waste of time. [Hear, hear.] If the Powers are really willing to adopt those four propositions which the right honorable gentleman has stated to the House, the main and principal one of which is the evacuation of foreign troops from Central Italy, and implying, I presume, an engagement that those troops should not at any future time return—(Hear, hear, and a laugh)—why should the Congress not meet at once and settle that point, for that point not settled, everything else would be nugatory with the view to the establishment of diplomatic negotiations? The expression of a general disarmament is one, the generic meaning of which is in itself excessively vague. (Hear, hear.) If you tell me you are going to disarm a single man or a regiment, I understand what you mean; but when we are told that France, Austria and Sardinia are to disarm, we ought to know in what that operation refers. It must mean the annihilation of the number of their troops to that at which it stood at some previous period, and that the troops are to return to the positions they held at that previous period; but in that case you must have an inspection of returns by a commission and an inspection of positions: you must have operations performed which must require a long space of time. It is not a thing that can be done in a week or a month; and until it is done to the satisfaction of all parties—if this is to be a preliminary part of the negotiations—your negotiations will be inevitably postponed, and in the meantime all the existing apprehensions and jealousies will be still permitted to operate. Now, why should the Congress not meet at once, and why should they not agree that there should be a disarmament operating in the course of time, and then proceed to discuss the real question on which the peace of Europe turns? [Hear, hear.] I am not going to suggest the details; but no man who has looked at the state of the Continent can shut his eyes to the fact that *it is the disturbed, restless and uneasy condition of the Italian States which endangers the peace of Europe*, (hear, hear,) *and that that restless and uneasy condition results from bad government on the south of the Po.* [Hear, hear.] To this is to be added the confidence on which the rulers of the different States in that part of Italy rest, that in the event of any disturbance on the part of their subjects against their oppression and tyranny, Austrian troops will come to their aid and quell the disturbance. Well then, I say, let France and Austria agree immediately to withdraw the troops that now occupy Central Italy, and let them come to a formal and public engagement that, under no circumstances and at no future time, shall they reoccupy those States, (hear, hear,) and then Congress may go into the questions connected with the amelioration of Italy in general. But I am inclined to believe that this single agreement, which it was once made publicly known, would lay the foundation of a progressive improvement in every State south of the Po. [Hear, hear.] It cannot be supposed that the people of Italy are in that disturbed and excited condition in which they were found in the year 1848. The minds of men are more reasonable now than they were then, and there is a much better understanding among the natives of Italy as to the means by which an improvement in their administrative systems can be obtained. (Hear, hear.) There is also much less loquilence and much less disposition to acts of violence than there was in 1848, and I am of opinion that if *the Governments and natives were once firmly convinced that they would be left to themselves to settle their reciprocal differences, there would be laid the sure and certain foundation of a progressive improvement throughout the Italian peninsula.* [Cheers.] I can easily suppose that a Congress, if it goes into the question of what specific reforms are desirable for Rome, what for Tuscany, what for Parma, and what for Modena—changes which differ in degree in the se States—will be undertaking a task which it would not be in the power of the wisest men, not knowing those countries, to perform. [Hear.] Therefore, I am not urging any particular steps in regard to these matters, except the general encouragement and exhortation which would be felt if this, as one of the conditions preliminary to the Congress, should be proposed to those Governments. [Hear, hear.] Now it seems to me that the present difficulty arises from the indisposition on the part of Sardinia to consent to the principle of disarmament unless she is admitted as a member of the Congress. With regard to that, it might be said that, considering that the army of Sardinia is necessarily much smaller and weaker than that of Austria, the latter Power cannot seriously entertain any alarm of actual invasion on the part of Sardinia. If, however, that probability were seriously contemplated, the Powers of England and France would require, and would doubtless obtain from Sardinia such assurances as would set the mind of the Austrian Government at ease from any apprehension of danger of that kind. And I should not have supposed, and I would be hard to suppose, that if Austria meant to reduce her establishments, any sensible Government of Sardinia would continue to impose upon the people of that country the serious burdens entailed upon them by the present extent of their armaments. Therefore I must take it for granted that the principle of disarmament having been admitted, and Congress having met to discuss the Italian question, Sardinia would cease to place herself in a position that would excite any apprehension. With regard to the application made by Sardinia to be a member of the Congress, I cannot express any opinion of my own. This is a question which rests upon the responsibility of the Government to determine, but I will just state one or two points which have occurred to my own mind. No doubt it may be said on the one hand, as it has been judiciously said by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Sardinia has not hitherto been considered one of the leading Powers of Europe, and the proposition of Russia being that the five great Powers which have hitherto taken a part in European questions should meet in Congress, that proposition does not in its terms include Sardinia. But the example quoted by the right honorable gentleman has in some degree an analogy of a different kind. Sardinia as a member of the Congress of Paris. And why? Because Sardinia had been one of the belligerents. She had taken part in the war against Russia, and Sardinia could not, therefore, reestablish her relations with Russia except by a treaty of peace, and if that treaty were to be negotiated it was but fair and just that Sardinia, who was expected to sign it, should also have a voice in the negotiation of that treaty. But Sardinia may be said at present to occupy a somewhat analogous position to that which she occupied at the Congress of Paris. (Hear, hear.) There has been no war in this case, and Sardinia is not, therefore, a belligerent, but all these questions and this Congress arise out of the apprehensions of the different States, in consequence of the armies which have been maintained and put in a threatening position, and from the apprehensions of conflict arising therefrom. Sardinia is one of the parties from whom these apprehensions exist, and Sardinia is also one of the parties called upon to disarm. (Hear, hear.) Sardinia might, therefore, say, "If you call upon me to disarm in turn on with France and Austria, and if that question is to be discussed in the Congress, I ought to be allowed to be present there as well as France and Austria." (Cheers.) I do not see, under these circumstances, any serious danger on the part of the five Powers if Sardinia were admitted to consider that question or the specific ground that what she is called on to do she will have to do in common with France and Austria, and that it is therefore fair she should be present at a discussion upon this question of disarmament. (Hear, hear.) If, on the other hand, it should be found that there are invincible objections to Sardinia being admitted as a member of the Congress, I think you ought not to impose upon her an immediate disarmament, which ought to apply only to those who are to be members of the Congress. (Hear, hear.) One of these two courses you ought to adopt—*either admit Sardinia to the Congress and require her to be a party to the general disarmament, or say that as she is not a member of the Congress she must to her good sense to follow the example of France and Austria to disarm.* With regard to the general subject, I think that the statement of the right honorable gentleman will be well founded hope that the *peace of Europe will not be disturbed.* [Cheers.] It is impossible to see any ground on which war could now legitimately take place. [Cheers.] I shall not dwell at any length upon the violation of existing treaties by the invasion of the Austrian possessions in Northern Italy. I believe that the statement of the right honorable gentleman of the position of Austria, as established in 1815, is perfectly correct. At that time people acted as they morally thought they had a right to do. They thought that they had created and consolidated them, and that last danger was the jealousy of other powers of France, and the wide and extensive possessions. The arrangements made with regard to the people of Italy were made against that danger, and I presume that men at that time did not so much consider what other dangers arose out of it might have upon the general welfare of the States of Italy. However, that which has been done by treaty, and that itself is the charter by which the people derive their existing constitutions, (Hear, hear.) There can be on the part of no one a desire to violate that treaty. These arrangements in Central Italy were an agreement made between France and Austria, and these two Powers are too much enlightened, and too desirous to promote peace, not will it ply to agree to them; and if that be done any legitimate cause of war seems entirely to disappear. There may be, and there are occasions when war is necessary; and when war is necessary, it becomes just. But to enter upon war without a strong necessity is an act of injustice which, reversing the well-known saying of the diplomatist, is "not only a fault, but a crime." And I trust that no Government will be so blind to the duties they owe to themselves, to their subjects, to Europe, and to mankind, as to enter now upon a war for which there is not only no necessity, but no legitimate or plausible pretext. [Cheers.] The House has received, and I have received, with satisfaction, the general outline given by the right honorable gentleman of the present state of the negotiations; and I will only fervently hope that the efforts of those Powers who are endeavoring to smooth down these difficulties and maintain the peace of Europe will be crowned with that success which such endeavors most justly deserve.

House of Lords.

SPEECHES OF THE EARL OF MALMESBURY, AND THE EARL OF DERBY.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, the Earl of MALMESBURY made an exposition of the progress of the negotiations, going over the same ground as the speech of Mr. DISRAELI which we have given above,—after which Lord CLARENDON said he wished that Lord MALMESBURY could have made a more satisfactory statement previous to the dissolution of Parliament, in order to allay public anxiety. Assuming, he said, that the various Governments were sincere, and not pursuing a policy they were ashamed to avow, it was hard to conceive how matters had arrived at their present state. They had all declared their intention of not attacking each other, England and Prussia had done their best to mediate, but still armaments were going on among them. In France everything denoted a campaign; Sardinia was draining her resources to support her army, and the war-spirit of Germany could be hardly repressed; and yet, although they were all clamorous for a Congress, they could not agree on the conditions on which that Congress was to meet. Passing to the discussions that had taken place as to a general disarmament, he thought that matters had gone too far, for none of the parties would now trust each other. If, however, there existed a real desire for peace, the whole business might be concluded by a Congress in a fortnight. At present it was hard to know what a Congress was wanted for. If it were to alter the territories of Austria in Italy, Austria would not recognise the power of the Congress of 1859 to abrogate the settlements of the Congress of 1815. If it were that Austria was to abandon the Papal territory, Austria was ready to do so if France would abandon Rome. He agreed with Lord MALMESBURY, that Lord COWLEY might have finished this business satisfactorily at Vienna, if he had had the power. He objected to the alteration of the treaties of Vienna, for he thought they had answered their object in preserving the peace of Europe. The object of these treaties, he explained, had been to create a barrier against France in the North of Italy, and it was by the universal wish of Europe that Austria had been secured in her possessions there. So far as Austria stood on treaties she ought to receive the support of the other Powers; but she had no right to transgress the limits of the territory assigned her, and ought not to be allowed to reduce the other States of Italy to a condition of political vassalage. He considered France was responsible for the defects of the Papal Government, and he could not imagine a great nation in a more unworthy position. He did not fear the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from the Papal States, for he believed that the party of order and constitutional government was increasing in influence in those States. The bubble of Italian unity had at length burst, and the detestable party of MAZZINI and his accomplices were almost extinct. He could not conceive how it was the Emperor of the French had entered into the war. War could not settle the Italian question; for, supposing that Austria was driven out, and Lombardy was annexed to Piedmont, the people of Milan and Venice would never agree with those of Sardinia, but would be more discontented than they even were now. But, in fact, Piedmont had been nothing more in this matter than the advanced guard of France, and he considered that in case of Austrian defeat only one master would be substituted for another. There was one principle he hoped the Congress would establish—that of non-intervention—for the Italians were quite capable of conducting their own affairs. Trusting that Lord MALMESBURY would carry to the Congress with him the whole moral support of this country, he assured him that no party spirit would prevent him from making every allowance for the difficulties of this subject, and that he should be only too glad to hear of his success.

SPEECH OF THE EARL OF DERBY—POSITION OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of DERBY.—I should scarcely have risen to take part in this conversation had I not felt it my bounden duty to bear my testimony to the fair, candid, and Impartial speech just delivered by my noble friend (hear, hear,) and also to express my concurrence in the commendation which he has bestowed on the course pursued by parties in abstaining, at a time of great difficulty, from putting any questions or originating any discussions which might tend to embarrass the Government or to lessen the chance of the preservation of peace. But having expressed my gratitude to my noble friend opposite, and to Parliament generally, I wished also to state my firm and entire conviction that if there he yet, as I hope there may be, any chance of maintaining the peace of Europe, the best chance is to be found in the conviction and the impression on all the nations of Europe that with regard to the main principles embodied in this question there is no difference of opinion between English parties. [Cheers.] It is, therefore, with more especial gratification that I have listened to the speech of my noble friend without finding in it from beginning to end one single sentiment expressed, or one single principle laid down, to which I cannot give my hearty concurrence. It is the source of the greatest satisfaction to the Government to know that the highest authorities are agreed upon the main principles which have been laid down by the Government as the bases upon which a satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at. [Hear.] The noble lord has acquitted the Government of any desire or intention to introduce into the Congress any doubtful question as to the maintenance of the treaties of 1815; but, not only can there be no doubt as to the intentions of the Government and their feelings as to the obligation of maintaining those treaties, but my noble friend behind me, when he laid down those four bases of negotiation on the part of his Government, also added a fifth, which was to be a *sine qua non* that we regarded it as a condition precedent to our acceptance of the Russian proposal, that there should be a distinct understanding that the Congress would not entertain any question of interference with the actual state of territorial possessions, nor in any way disturb the treaties of 1815. [Hear, hear.] It is impossible for language to lay down more distinctly that principle than it was laid down by my noble friend. It was assented to by the four great Powers; and in the adoption of that principle I think a great service has been done to the maintenance of peace. (Hear, hear.) I do not understand that the noble lord opposite objects in the slightest degree to the various points which have been laid down as the bases for negotiation. He has, indeed, raised some question as to the time and the mode of carrying out the disarmament; but, with regard to the principle, he assents to it in the light of a guarantee for peace. He agrees to the propriety of stipulating for the evacuation of the Roman States by foreign armies, and in the recommendation of reforms in the separate States of Central Italy such as may do away with abuses which must obviously endanger the continuance of peace. My noble friend also laid considerable stress on the impossibility of substituting for the treaties now existing between Austria and the Duchies a concentration of the minor States of Italy. I trust that this will go forth to the world—and that there will be no misrepresentation—that to the maintenance of the treaties of

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

RIOTS AT PANAMA.

American Sailors for the Protection of American Citizens.

Later and Interesting from South America.

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON MISSING.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, with six hundred and seventy-five passengers from California, arrived at this port on Saturday.

The *Northern Light* left Aspinwall on the 21st ultimo, and encountered strong northerly gales the whole passage. This arrival furnishes four days later intelligence from the Isthmus, and a fortnight later from the South Pacific.

On the evening of the 17th, during the procession on Palm Sunday, at Panama, a riot occurred between the natives who reside within the city and the blacks who live without the walls, in which two or three were wounded. The military were called out, and were under arms all night. The United States Consul signalized the man-of-war in the harbor, and Commodore LOSE sent several small armed boats, with 300 men, to protect the American residents, but their services were not required, and they returned to board at daylight.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* arrived at Panama on the morning of the 17th.

The *Roanoke*, *Jamestown*, and *Relief*, were at Aspinwall on the 21st. The *Roanoke* was to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 22d.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York for San Francisco, had not arrived at Valparaiso to the 1st of April, and fears were entertained for her safety.

NEW-GRANADA.

Serious Riot in Panama—The Troops Defeated by the Populace—The Government in a Panic—The Commander of the Troops Killed—Eight Hundred U. S. Marines and Sailors on Shore—Order Restored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

On Sunday evening last a riot occurred in Panama, which fortunately was suppressed with the loss of only two persons killed on the spot, but which at one time promised to be serious in the extreme.

Its origin was this: On the afternoon of Palm Sunday a boat came on shore, having on board three young men who had been sailing in the Bay, PEDRO DE OBARRIO Y PEREZ, JUAN VALLESINO and a Señor SOSA. As the persons landed on the beach, a negro who had an old quarrel with VALLESINO stepped up to him, and proposed to settle matters by a fight, as it is a custom to settle all quarrels in the season of Lent. VALLESINO answered that he would not fight with him because he was a negro. The negro then pitched into his antagonist, when a general *melée* with fists, stones, pistols, &c., took place, in which SOSA and a young man named CASSANOVA were seriously wounded with stones, and another named GOMEZ was wounded in the thigh by a pistol-shot. The white party getting the worst of the encounter, fled, but VALLESINO and OBARRIO soon returned with arms, and the fight was again renewed, but again ended in a retreat of the whites, followed by a shower of stones. This latter affair took place in the vicinity of the Church of San Felipe, in which religious ceremonies were being performed. The people in the churches and the procession in the streets fled to their houses, when things took a serious turn.

At dark the negroes moved outside of the city walls, threatening vengeance against the parties with whom they had come in conflict. Fearing further trouble, Governor OSALDIA ordered thirty soldiers to patrol the streets outside the Western Gate; but at 8½ o'clock, the soldiers were met at the revellin by the populace, who, with arms, disputed their further progress. Thereupon the Governor doubled his force, and then the Intendente committed the grave error which many good men before him have committed, of ordering the troops to fire blank cartridges at the mob. The populace returned the fire with ball, killing the chief of the troops, Captain NAVARRO, and one of his men. A large musket ball entered the Captain's head through the gold band on his cap, and came out through the top of his skull, making a most horrible wound. The troops thereupon retreated, but made a stand on the city side of the walls from the parapets of which they kept up a fire all night, which was occasionally returned. But, so far as is known, but few, not more than half a dozen, of the outside party were wounded, and none killed. It is calculated that from 600 to 800 shots were fired before daylight, when both parties retired.

Early in the commencement of the row, three rockets were sent up by the United States Consul the signal agreed upon for the United States forces in the Bay to come in their boats towards the shore. In an almost incredibly short space of time, twenty to twenty-five launches, filled with 800 men, were lying as close to the beach as the water would permit; but their services not being needed, they returned to their boats at daylight. In order, however, that they might be more handy, the main body of the force was ordered to occupy the *St. Mary's*, which lies closer than either of the other three ships, the *Merrimac*, the *Vandalia* and the *Saranac*.

On the afternoon of Monday a meeting of the principal citizens and foreigners was convoked at the Government House, by Gov. OSALDIA, to consult as to the proper measures to prevent future disturbances, but the meeting ended in nothing. Many of the most excited and thick-headed of the persons present made some stupid propositions that the negroes who were at the head of the disturbance should be arrested which, of course, it was the duty of the authorities to do anyhow; while one other man proposed that they should be banished. Señor RAMON VALLESINO, abovenamed, said: "I am an old man, and the blood courses slowly through my veins; I have but a few ounces of the vital fluid left, but what little I have, I am willing to shed for my country"—at which there was immense enthusiasm; whereupon, Senor GOITA moved that money be subscribed among the citizens to raise and arm a force to keep the peace—and another gentleman moved that those present at he meeting should sign a paper pledging themselves to take up arms, if necessary, for the preservation of public order. Of course, *both of these propositions were negatived unanimously*.

It was then proposed that the Governor should revoke the order for the meeting of the Assembly; those opposed to the party in power offering as a reason for the revocation that there was always great excitement and danger in Panama when the Assembly was in session.

Señores MARIANO, AROSEMENA, GOITA and ITURRALDE, who made the only sensible remarks at the meeting, thought if there was reason for calling together the Assembly *before* the riot, there was much more reason to do it *now*, since the fact that the Governor was obliged to call upon unofficial citizens in this public manner for advice showed that he needed aid in the discharge of his delicate duties, and his own council would seem to be the persons best calculated to give it. As to illegal propositions of banishing men, etc., he believed we had a constitution, laws, judges, and a governor, which were adequate to meet the crisis, and we had better try them rather than resort to despotic and illegal proceedings. An attempt was made to hiss down Señor AROSEMENA by the characterless portion of the persons present, but without effect. The vote, however, resulted in favor of revoking the call made a month since for the meeting of the Assembly—but it is presumed Gov. OSALDIA has too much sense to be guided by the voice of a few panic-stricken end designing individuals.

After a vote of approval to the Governor, for the measures he took to quell the riot, the meeting dispersed.

Yesterday, many of the young men of Panama, who must have had particular business at home during the heat of the battle, volunteered their services to go to death and glory, which is a tolerably good indication that the trouble is about ended. Some eight or ten of the negroes have been arrested, and are now in prison. Of course, none of the whites have been troubled in this way.

Many persons are trying to make it appear that this riot grew out of the antagonism between the whites and blacks, as classes. But this is not true. No such feeling exists. The negroes would behave well enough if not provoked. The fact is, there is a personal quarrel between a very few white and particolored persons, denominated *flexibles*, in Panama, and a few negroes both outside and inside the walls, growing perhaps out of the fact that these negroes outvoted at the last election the party to which these flexibles had attached themselves. And as far as I am aware, the latter, in a fight, have always been the aggressors.

I believe, also, that it is quite a common thing for the courts to refuse to take much cognizance of an outrage committed by these young men upon a negro, while the negro is pretty sure to get punished if he is found in the wrong against them.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Outbreak at Panama—Movements of General Lamar—Ratification of the Belly Grant—The Mouth of the San Juan River—Row at Aspinwall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The long-smothered revolution broke out at Panama on Palm Sunday, when eight or ten men were shot and two wounded mortally. The plot was to assassinate the Governor, OSALDIA, and bring the party which was opposed to foreigners into power, by the assistance of the "Invincibles." Uncle Sam's man-of-war's men were ready to land and protect the lives and property of the foreign population, preventing the possibility of a repetition of the massacre of the 15th of April, 1856.

From Central America we hear that General LAMAR, having left Nicaragua, is now in San José, Costa Rica, urging upon the "Greasers" the necessity of the immediate ratification of the treaty. As it appears, he is not on such bad terms with the Greasers as we at first imagined. Before he left Nicaragua he donated the whole of his valuable library to them. He no doubt believed they wanted enlightenment. Mr. RAN RUNNELS, who expected to find him at Leon, will have a wild-goose chase for him, in order to deliver the important dispatches he has in charge, ere he assumes his position of United States Consul at San Juan del Sur.

The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have declared the Transit de Nicaragua open and free, and have declared a general amnesty to all their enemies and old offenders.

Monsieur BELLY has obtained a complete triumph with the Government, obtaining all that he has asked for. They met at San Carlos, on the 29th, in order to lay the corner stone of the Interoceanic Canal. The two Presidents were present—MARTINEZ and MORA. They were prevented from arriving on the first, as originally announced, on account of the election. MORA has been re-elected for two years.

The White property, boats, &c., is still in the hands of the Nicarsguan officials, the seizure of which is said to have annoyed Monsieur BELLY much—so that he could not have instigated the high-handed act, as reported.

The old channel at Greytown is being rapidly re-opened, and the new one again filling up. One JOE SOTTY is in great distress about a certain tank, worth $3,000, belonging to GARRISON & MORGAN, and which Joe, by his protest, intends that Capt. KENNEDY or Uncle Sam must pay for. It appears they were filling their casks on board of the *Jamestown*, and though some carelessness, they suffered it to sink beyond the reach of assistance. It is entirely buried in the quicksand.

They have just laid the corner-stone for a new African Church at Greytown. Brother SMITH presided at the ceremony, and the British Consul, Mr. GREEN, honored the party with his presence.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived at Panama on the evening of the 19th; the *Northern Light* at Aspinwall on the morning of the 21st.

There was quite a disturbance to-day with the passengers and police. It appears there are a number of deserters in the town from the *Roanoke* and *Jamestown*, now in harbor. One of the passengers went to a washerwoman at the outskirts of the town, and while there was mistaken by the black police for a delinquent sailor. The police drew their swords, the passenger drew his knife and retreated, and got safe out of their hands, after receiving several cuts upon the right hand. The passengers then assembled in a body, and drove the police back to their guard-house. The Consul has the matter now in hand.

From Nicaragua.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT SAN JUAN—THE NICARAGUAN AUTHORITIES DESIROUS TO SURRENDER THE AMERICAN STEAMERS—MARITIME ITEMS—MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The English mail steamer arrived here on the 18th inst. from San Juan del Norte, but there is no news of special interest from Nicaragua. There had been an "indignation meeting" denouncing the appointment of Mr. BELL, the newly appointed U. S. Commercial Agent—"the filibuster," as he is called by the "free citizens" of the "free City of San Juan del Norte." This may lead to further trouble.

Mr. BELL, the Company's Agent of this Nicaragua route, came down in the English steamer on his return to the United States. He informed me that the Nicaraguan authorities were most anxious to deliver up the steamers recently seized by them, but Mr. BELL declined to receive them.

I notice the following paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers:

"The American schooner *Amelia* arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 12th of February. While running in for the harbor the British man-of-war *Cæsar* fired a blank shot at her, and having brought her to, boarded and searched her for filibusters."

The *Jamestown*, Captain KENNEDY, was at San Juan del Norte at the period named for *this* outrage; but I learn from an undoubted source that he says the statement is *without foundation of fact*. An *English* schooner was hove to by the firing of a blank cartridge from the *Cæsar*, and was boarded by a boat from the *C.* The British vessels of war are very careful *not* to board *American* vessels since the Molatosa-Ouseley correspondence.

A new break has occurred in the Spit of Punta Arenes, about half-way between the spot where the Transit House formerly stood and the Point, the water about four feet in depth.

The store-ship *Relief*, Commander PERRY, will sail to-morrow for New-York *via* Key West. I learn that she takes home ten sick men from this Home Squadron. A man named JAMES MOONEY, belonging to the *Roanoke*, is also to go home in the *Relief*, under sentence of a court-martial, for drawing a knife upon Lieutenant KENNON, and mutinous conduct whilst on shore.

At the moment of closing, (5 P. M.,) I learn that the flag-ship *Roanoke* will leave early to-morrow morning for San Juan del Norte, to return about the 29th. The *Jamestown* will be here during her absence.

A Court of Inquiry is in session on board the *St Mary's* for the trial of Captain THORBURN, upon charges and specifications preferred by the officers of the *St. Mary's*. It is rumored that the charges are very grave, and will result in Captain T. being relieved of his command, (the *St. Mary's,*) and sent to the United States.

The *Vandalia*, from the coast of Central America, arrived at Panama on Sunday morning, the 17th inst.

First Assistant Engineer GEORGE R. JOHNSON arrived on the *Northern Light*, and reported for duty on board the *Roanoke*.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING AT SAN JUAN—ASPINWALL ITEMS—MONSIEUR BELLY BUILDS A CITY THE FIRST WORK ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

From Another Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The news from San Juan del Sur up to the 19th is unimportant. The *St. Louis* is there; also the British war-steamer *Basilisk* and a steam-tender.

An indignation meeting has been held by the people of San Juan against the late appointment of T. S. BELL to the office of United States Commercial Agent, on account of his having been engaged in the attack by Col. KINNEY on that town a year since. Mr. BELL is a nephew of Senator BELL, of Texas, and of WM. SMITH, Esq., Representative in Congress from Virginia.

J. HOWLAND BILL, Agent of the White Company in Nicarsgua, came to San Juan in the British steamer, and goes to New-York in the *Northern Light*.

The *Uncle Sam* will probably sail from Panama to-night, with 780 passengers, for San Francisco. She was libeled to-day for an old debt of $1,100, created in Panama in 1856, which she will have to pay before she can sail.

Capt. EZRA C. NYE, late of the Collins steamer, arrived to-day from Valparaiso, and goes to New-York to-day. He has sold his steamer, the *Independence* to the Chilian Government at a handsome profit on her cost.

Mons. BELLY is laying out a city at San Carlos, to be composed of two streets. He has commenced building houses on it. F. W. R.

Gen. Lamar Presents his Library to the Nicaragnan Government—The Letter of Acceptance.

The following correspondence passed between General LAMAR, the American Minister in Nicaragua and the presiding officers of the two chambers, in reference to the tender by the former of his library as a foundation to the proposed national collection:

GEN. LAMAR TO THE NICARAGUAN CONGRESS.

MANAGUA, March 21, 1859.

To the Honorable Senate and House Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Observing that there is a proposition before Congress providing for the establishment of a public library, I beg permission to place at the disposition of your honorable body a trifling collection of select books, numbering two hundred volumes, comprehending ancient and modern literature, as well as works upon the arts, sciences, government, and international law.

If Congress will condescend to accept them, will it have the goodness to designate a person to receive the books.

I have the honor to be, your most respectful servant,

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

THE SPEAKERS TO GEN. LAMAR.

To Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., &c.

SIR: We have brought to the knowledge of Congress the polite communication of your Excellency, in which you display the distinguished regard with which you regard the Republic, by presenting it with a collection of select books for public instruction.

That exalted body has bidden us to express to your Excellency, in accepting this donation, the especial gratitude which animates it for the generosity which, among other traits, commends the elevated character of your Excellency, and to acquaint you that, at the proper time, Don ANSELMO RIVAS is authorized to receive the books.

In tendering our respectful felicitations to your Excellency, and cordially saluting you, we remain your most obsequious and obedient servants

MIGUEL CARDENAS,
ANTONIO FALLA.

Decree of the Government of Nicaragua Annulling the Stebbins Grant, and Opening the Transit.

The Senate and Chamber of the Republic of Nicaragua

DECREE.

ARTICLE 1. The Stebbins Company having failed to comply with its engagements, Nicaragua declares the contract executed with the said Company, on the 19th of June, 1857, and the modifications embodied in the Convention of October 26, of the same year, to be now existent, and of no force or effect.

ART. 2. The Government is authorized, whenever it shall deem proper, to declare the Transit free upon the following basis:

1. Equality for all nations, without exclusion or privilege in favor of any one.

2. The establishment of a free port at each extremity of the several routes of communication.

3. The imposition of a moderate toll, without discrimination in respect to persons, classes, merchandise or property of any description.

4. The prohibition of the landing and passage of troops, arms and munitions of war, unless in pursuance of treaties celebrated with the Republic.

ART. 3. To render practicable the route of communication from sea to sea, the Government is empowered to make specific contracts which shall not affect the freedom of the transit.

ART. 4. The declaration of free transit shall not in any way effect the execution or contracts for the opening of the Maritime Interoceanic Canal.

Given in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, Managua, March 23, 1859.

PABLO CHAMORRO, D. P.

ANTONIO FALLA, D. S.
J. NUÑEZ, D. S.

In the Hall of the Chamber of the Senate, March 29, 1859. FARNANDO CHAMORRO, S. P.

MANUEL RAVELO, S. S.
JOSE M. CARDENAS, S. S.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution at Guayaquil—Progress of the Revolution in Chili—Loss of a British Propeller—Affairs in Bolivia and Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The British steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama this morning, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st April, and Calleo and Lima to the 13th. The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, so our dates from that place are only to the 5th inst.

ECUADOR.

A revolution broke out at Guayaquil on the night of the 4th inst. It appears that while President ROBLES was on a visit to the house of Gen. URBINA, Col. DESTRE and others made a friendly call on ROBLES, and was received with great urbanity. But Gen. FRANCO, who got wind of DESTRE's intended treachery entered the room and shot DESTRE through the head who fell dead. At this, a portion of the Government troops in the quarters, revolted under Gen. MALDONADO, and a fire was kept up all night. When the steamer left, on the morning of the 5th, at 5½ o'clock A. M., the result was not known, but it was expected ROBLES' Government would be overthrown, as it is said the movement is encouraged by the Peruvian blockading squadron.

CHILI.

Political affairs in Chili have not changed much since previous dates. All the South is in the hands of the Government, and the North is held by the Revolutionists.

SILVA CHAREZ, Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces in Coquimbo, has been sent to Santiago, where he will be tried by Court-martial on account of his defeat on the 14th March. Gen. VIDAURRI, with 3,500 men, has been sent to take command of the North. The general feeling is that the revolutionists will be easily overcome with the troops the Government has now in Coquimbo and on the way. GALLO, the revolutionary leader of Copiepo, is at present at Serena, with 2 000 men. He has been once at Coquimbo with 300 men, and attempted to fire on the Government steamer *Esmeralda*, but retired without effecting anything.

G. W. RUCKMAN, United Stetes Secretary of Legation to Chili, has been appointed Consular Agent a Valparaiso, in place of Dr. TARVITT, whose exequatur was revoked.

COCO, ROBERT SOUPER, the Englishman, JOSE ANTONIO TORRES, TORO and SAMPIER, exiled in a Government vessel to the Straits of Magellan, it is said revolted at sea and forced the Captain to go to Callao.

A few detached revolutionary movements in the South resulted from the defeat of the Government a Serena, but the Government papers say they have been or will be easily suppressed.

Business is extremely dull in Chili. The public mind is so uneasy that no one cares to invest money. Flour is held at $8 to $8 62 per 200 pounds. Carolina Rice, $6 in hand. Coffee, $20 per quintal. Nitrate, 18½ to 19½ reals per quintal.

The *Prince of Wales*, running between Valparaiso and Chiloe, after leaving the Island on the morning of the 17th March, ran hour out, ran on a rock, while going at ten knots, and sank immediately, her passengers and crew having had barely time to get into their boats. The *Prince of Wales* was a new propeller, of 700 tons, belonging to the British Navigation Company. She sank in 120 fathoms water. The rock is not known by the pilots.

BOLIVIA.

LINARES seems to have stifled all the revolutionary movements against his Government. He has abolished the export duty on metals.

The mines of Potosi are yielding plentifully.

PERU.

From Peru there is nothing new. Congress was still discussing the question of a war with Ecuador, but the feeling for and against war was much divided. The bad currency of the country was principally engrossing the public attention.

In the month of March only 9,540 tons of guano had been exported from the Chinchas.

Exchange on England, 38½d., nominal.

In Arequipa, ECHENIQUE lately attempted to get possession of the quartels, but did not succeed. It is customary for the troops there to go to bathe at certain times of day in the river, and the plan was to seize the arms and munitions of war while the troops were at the river, without their arms. But one of the conspirators "blew" on his comrades, and the result was that fourteen of them were arrested.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Gen. URQUIZA still talks of forcing Buenos Ayres into the Confederacy, and says that Brazil and the Banda Oriental will assist him. F. W. R.

LATER FROM VALPARAISO.

The Affair at Coquimbo—The Finances of the Insurgents in a Bad Way—The Case of Consul Trevitt—Yankees Speculating in Claims for Damages—General Drift of Affairs—The Documents in the Consular Dispute.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, March 28, 1859.

At the very moment of last mail's departure, we received news of the reverse sustained by the Government forces at Coquimbo. The engagement took place on the 14th, at 8 A. M. The accounts of both parties allow that the Government forces at first had the advantage. However, in the end they were defeated, and fell back on the town. The "hostile attitude" of the town induced them to retire to the port and take to their ships at midnight. The Government cavalry are said to have taken the road for the capital. As yet we do not hear of their arrival at any place in particular. There is no cloaking the truth that the insurgents had given them a severe defeat According to their bulletin, the Government forces were 1,100 strong, of whom 60 were killed, more than 100 wounded, and 400 dispersed or taken prisoners.

The report of this affair caused extreme apprehension. The insurgents, flushed with victory—having captured the field pieces and ammunition and a good supply of small arms—were known to be only about eight days' march from the capital. It was feared they would at once push on. Their artillery was under command of an Austrian. The aim was deadly. Some of the Government officers describe it as having been *un infierno*. Hence the apprehension felt was not without reason. I should not tell the truth if I gave the impression that it has completely abated. However, as fourteen days have elapsed and no tidings have come of marching south, we are more at ease.

The Government is gathering troops as fast as they can be spared from the various towns of the Republic. This must be done with caution, lest new outbreaks occur, as they would at once in this city and in the capital were the garrisons removed.

The head-quarters of the army are at Curimon, sixty miles north of Santiago, where it is said four or five thousand (two or three thousand more likely) men will be mustered in a few weeks, to protect the capital, or march south against the rebels. Day before yesterday a steamer took three hundred soldiers away on some secret service. As these would be too few to attack Coquimbo, and as there is no other point accessible from the sea, at the present time, we surmise that the expedition was aimed at Caldera, to land and march on Copiapo, which point is supposed to be left unprotected by the rebels, the bulk of their army having come up to Coquimbo.

The last intelligence from the insurgents is, that they are not at war among themselves; funds are low, if not exhausted; the impromptu soldiers are growing restive through empty pockets and idle days. Their commander, GALLO, punished some of his men for robbery, by shooting them through the back. But it is thought he has conjured up the elements of a storm, which he may not have power to control. It would not be surprising if dissension, under such circumstances, should enter among his followers. Already the people of Coquimbo, after having received them with rapture, even casting bayonets into the streets as the victors rode in, are said to be tired of their company; and to have expressed regret that the Government troops had withdrawn.

This morning the American propeller *Polynesian* arrived from the South, bringing soldiers.

There is now as great probability as there has been at almost any period that the Government will carry the day. It is a question only of time; but I doubt if the affair be over before the end of May. There are six thousand men under arms in behalf of the Administration, as troops of the line; besides whom, the loyal military and *gens d'armes* are full four thousand more. Hence, while thinking the Government ought to triumph, I have hope they will, and one may desire it, if for no ether reason, on this ground, that the opposition, if they come into power by any fortuity, will not be able to govern the nation. As soon as the object of their hostility should fail, their bond of union would be gone, and, instead of harmony, they would fall out with one another.

Last night news was received from Chiloé that the British mail steamer *Prince of Wales* had been lost on the 18th inst., at 7 A. M. She had just left Anoud, Chiloé, for Port Monit, when she struck on a sunkee rock, said to be laid down on no chart, and in 15 minutes not a vestige of her was to be seen. Four boats were lowered, in which the officers, passengers, and crew made their escape. No lives were lost, but hardly anything beside life was saved. She sank in 27 fathoms. Captain JONSON, of the *Bolivia*, commanded the *Prince of Wales*, this being his first trip in her. He is a remarkably careful and attentive officer, and the general opinion is, that he is in no way at fault. The boat had been on the coast only about seven months.

The British line-of-battle ship *Ganges*, flag-ship of Admiral BAYNES, is now here. No American ships of war are here. The steamer *Washington* has not arrived.

The Chilian Government having cancelled the *exequatur* of WILLIAM TREVITT, Esq., the United States Consul, a Vice-Consul has been appointed by the Minister Plenipotentiary, the Hon. JOHN BIGLER. How much the interests or views of his countrymen here resident have been considered in this business may be judged of from the fact that the appointee is the Secretary of Legation; a man just arrived in the country, and knowing neither its people nor their language. However, let not Americans at home suppose that the interests of commerce or of commercial men are regarded in these appointments, even when made from headquarters in Washington. They are spoils for the victors; and he who has wrought hardest and talked loudest in the elections is *ipso facto* not only the favored, but the fittest man. A gentlemen who has been a resident in this place for the last thirteen years, says there have been no less than seven Consuls here during that period, without counting three interregnums of Vice-Consuls.

The name of the Vice-Consul just appointed is RUCKMAN, lately from California, originally from Albany.

It is rumored that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has recently received a rather peremptory note from the American Minister, Mr. BIGLER, in which he sums up the claims against this Government—great and small—among others, some growing out of the late revolt; and intimates that he shall speak more decidedly. The moment selected for this is certainly ill-chosen. The Government of Chili is engaged in a struggle for life and death with the elements of internal hostility, when, all at once, the American eagle appears, opening his beak and sharpening his talons. A friend says to me—an American, too—that it sounds to him like a bullying creditor going into the sick room of a fever patient just at the time of the crisis, and seeking to extort payment of claims (some of which are questionable enough,) by a threat of pummelling the patient.

As a sample of claims, for indemnity, take this. A man named JONES was shot by the soldiers in their attempt to quell the mob of February 28—that he was an American citizen—that his house was sacked, and a thousand ounces ($17,250) taken from it. Now, for the first, JONES was a Canadian; whe had boasted that he was no Yankee. For the second, everybody laughs at it as superlatively ridiculous. He was a bankrupt, and probably had not a thousand dimes in the world. I cannot say if this claim was pressed in the note above mentioned; but that it was brought forward by the Minister, in conversation with the Chilian Secretary of State, I learned from a most reliable source. Who originated the claim is a question but if any Americans are allowed thus to attempt to peculate in the calamities of other nations, dishonor will attach to us all.

This brings to notice the late action of Americans, residing here, in relation to the policy of the Consul of the United States. Some of the ringleaders in the mob of February 28, after running about the streets with revolvers and rifles, firing in every direction, and after having deliberately set fire to the Governor's residence, to burn it and how much more of the city no man can say, took refuge in the house of our Consul. Had he, on finding them there, escaping for life, told them he had no power officially to protect them, but that he could not turn them out, it would have been an act of humanity for which no one would have censured him. But they came to his house armed, it is said; and we have his own testimony that they were in arms while there, since he warned the police officer, four days later, not to enter, because they were determined to make an armed resistance. It was, therefore, not as refugees fleeing for life, but as rebels in arms against the laws of the land, that he harbored them; and protested against their capture by the armed force sent to his premises. His fellow-citizens regard this as compromising their neutrality, and have drawn up a memorial to that effect.

All business is at a stand-still. The American whaling bark *Aphra Maria*, advertises for $15,000 on bottomry, in order to make repairs so as to go on her cruise. Probably she will be condemned and sold. There is little chance of raising that sum.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops defeated at Coquimbo, was Lieut. Col. SILVA CHAVES. He has asked for a Court-martial, imploring meanwhile a suspension of public opinion. A number of his fellow-officers, engaged with him in that affair, have published a statement in his favor, attesting at least his bravery on the occasion. But a screw must have been loose somewhere.

A letter has been copied into the papers here, dated Callao, signed by W. S. HALL, "whose author must be a Yankee," in which, speaking of the disturbed state of South America, he says: "None of these nations has been born to be a Republic, at least without *us* teach them to appreciate the benefits of peace and to govern themselves. Their tendencies to anarchy encourage me in the hope that there will be a change of language some day in South America; meantime let them go on weakening themselves."

MARCH 31.—To-morrow our steamer sails for Panama. No word of the *Washington* yet. Captain NYE goes to-morrow. He has been ill, but is better now.

The news from the South is that some insurgents are still making head; but without probability of success. They are hand in glove with the Indians. Fifteen hundred men are after them. Last night two steamers left for the North with troops—but their exact destination is secret.

The General of the Order of St. Augustine left us recently, bearing away, the papers say, the "life of $5,000, to be employed in saving masses for the souls of pious women in Santiago," when he shall reach his home in Europe.

Thinking the following translations and copies of papers relative to the arrests made in the house of the U. S. Consul will interest your readers, I place them at your disposal, beginning with the

ORDER OF THE INTENDENTE.

VALPARAISO, March 4, 1859.

The major of the police brigade will receive the accompanying note in the hands of the U. S. Consul, and if, in view of it, he should state that he will not deliver up Mr. B. RIOSEO, and the remaining persons concealed in the premises of said Consul, will proceed to arrest the offenders, observing all due circumspection and respect towards the person of the Consul.

The major now commissioned will sustain from any examination of the papers or archives of the consulate, and, associated with a notary, will render a report, both signing it, in which all that occurs is to be attested.

It is enjoined, further, on the officer that, in case the Consul should resist the searching of his premises, he is to attempt overcoming such resistance prudently, not employing the armed force save in the extreme case of the Consul's resisting to it to sustain his resistance.

The report is to be rendered at foot of this decree.

(Signed) NOVOA.

NOTARY'S REPORT.

"In the city and port of Valparaiso, March 4, 1859, in compliance with the order preceding, the Major of Police Brigade, accompanied by the notary undersigned, went to the Consul's house at 103 A. M., and placed in the Consul's hand his Excellency's note, making known the duty he was charged to fulfill. The Consul replied it was not possible to comply with the order of the Intendente, until he should receive an answer from the Minister of his nation to a dispatch consulting him on the subject; but that he would shortly reply to his Excellency's note. The Major, with all the moderation in his power, assured him that he was obliged to fulfill the order of the Intendente without delay; and, if the Consul would consent, that it seemed to him prudent that the Consul should represent to the refugees in his house the object of his coming there, in order that they might give themselves up voluntarily. This suggestion the Consul accepted with seeming readiness, and went at once to confer with them, but after a considerable time spent, returned, saying they refused to give themselves up. Repeatedly did the Major urge this, requesting the Consul to speak with them again, to induce them to surrender, rather than convert the house into a scene of blood. Appreciating the consideration thus shown, the Consul again approached his guests, as often in fact as he was asked to do so, but his answers were, continually, that they did not consent, and rather were determined to resist with force. At this juncture Mr. PHENIX, of the N. A. storeship, anchored in the bay, came into the premises. He also spoke to the refugees to the effect that they had better surrender. This he did several times, but always with the same unsuccessful result. Afterwards, RIVAS NEIRA came out from his hiding-place, saying, 'I have been concealed in this house from the fifth day before the revelution, because I knew the authorities were in pursuit of me, to imprison me. I took no part in the movement, and, making no resistance of any kind, place myself at your disposal.' Up to that moment no soldier had entered the Consul's house, only the officers in command. The troops halted at the street door, where the Consul was on our arrival."

(I omit in translating a false alarm of the soldiers that some one was counting them from a window above, and that they saw guns there, which were only "some swords belonging to the Consul.")

Don B. RIESO now came forward and gave himself up freely. The soldiers then examined the house to find the rest, accompanied by their officers. Mr. PHENIX knowing, no doubt, that they were hidden above the ceiling of the kitchen, led three or four of the soldiers thither, when MARIN and TERIAS were taken. Sergeant CIFUENTES found D. RIESO somewhere else concealed.

About 2½ P. M., and when already some of the culprits had been captured, the Consul stated that he considered this a violation on the part of the authorities; extended a protest before witnesses, of which the Secretary gave us a copy in Spanish, requesting that it might be added to this record, as was done, adding that he vacated the house in order that we might carry out the order of the Intendente; although his secretary, clerk and Mr. PHENIX remained, as well as the servants. In presence of the three former, the search was made, with scrupulous regard to the directions contained in his Excellency's order.

We suppose it may be in place to add, that when the Consul informed us they were unwilling to surrender, but rather were preparing to resist, he was again and again asked how many they were, but it was not possible to obtain information on that point from him. He answered that he did not know, and finally, just before leaving, there were three or four, or six or seven.

Two revolvers were found in their hiding places, no doubt belonging to the culprits, since the people of the house said they were not theirs, and they knew not whose they were.

The Mayor in Commission signs this document in attestation of its correctness.

(Signed) J. T. ACEBEDO.

Before me, as I certify. CONSTANCIO IBANEZ.

THE CONSUL'S PROTEST.

HOUSE OF CONSUL OF UNITED STATES, VALPARAISO, March 4, 1859.

I, the undersigned, Consul of the United States for the port of Valparaiso and its dependencies, do by this formally protest, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, against the entrance of armed forces into my dwelling, coming by order of the Intendente of Valparaiso; but as it is useless to resist the force brought to sustain said order, I obey it, and leave my house in the hands of the force under command of Mr. J. T. ACEBEDO.

(Signed) WILLIAM TREVITT,
Consul of the United States.

CHARLES S. RANN, CHARLES LORINO, } Witnesses.

F. W. WOODWARD, United States Consul for Coquimbo.

DECLARATION OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, and others, having American interests in charge, deem it incumbent on them, in view of recent events, to state that, in their opinion, foreigners residing in this country are bound to abstain from countenancing any attempt to control the measures of the Government by force of arms.

Particularly do we regard the official representatives of foreign Governments as being under a special obligation imposed alike by prudence and by the claims of international comity, to avoid all acts which may even seem to favor each violent attempts against the constituted authorities.

In our own country such imprudence would not be tolerated; and here it cannot fail to awaken prejudices to the detriment of our national character, when the representatives of our nation commit so grave an error. Hence our regret that recent occurrences, with which we have no sympathy and for which we can express no approval, have compromised the American name, and are calculated to bring upon it the odium of all parties at a critical period like the present.

We refer to the measures adopted by the United States Consul, WM. TREVITT, Esq., for shielding from legal process participants in the outbreak of the 28th of February; secreting and for several days harboring in his consular residence, persons who were known by him to be at the time in arms against the authorities; seeking to delay their capture when a force was sent to arrest them; and, failing that, employing his official influence to hinder and forbid their removal from his premises, even to the extending of a formal protest against the entrence of the police force for that purpose. Without attempting, therefore, to qualify the motives of the Consul, we are constrained to esteem the line of conduct pursued by him as having been in a high degree imprudent—a departure from the plain intent of the instructions of the United States Government to Consuls; and such as to endanger rather than protect the friendly relations of our country, and the interests of our countrymen.

F. D. ATHERTON, WILLIAM MULLER, JOHN BROWN, GEORGE H. MORTON, FRANK W. REYNOLDS, E. NYE, LORING & CO., DAVID TRUMBULL, CHAS. HEMANWAY, A. H. CUNNINGHAM, ALFRED WARD, T. MANNY, THOMAS S. PAGE, M. D., GEORGE H. BOWEN.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT! WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivsled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. WOOD'S Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

DUTCH & A'S GWYLLYDDCT. WELSH NEWSPAPER OFFICE, No. 13 NASSAU-ST., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who combed it on to her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES GARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming b

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting situations and advantages to the trade generally, and men all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FANCY NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS.
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Syracuse, Conway, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Rode's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Stonebridge,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabot,
Natasura,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil Cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
FINE MILLINERY
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
In consequence of the great increase, both
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OF OUR EXTENSIVE
MANTILLA AND SHAWL BUSINESS,
And our inability to obtain more room in our present premises, we have determined to relinquish our Millinery and Millinery Goods Departments, and devote our entire Store in future to
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
In order to effect early and rapid sales, we have marked down our entire stock of
BONNETS
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
AND
PLUMES,
BLONDES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.,
TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
Our stock consists of newly-imported goods, and is the largest and most complete in the United States.
We would direct attention to our MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS and MANTILLAS, all of which for this special occasion, we have
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
Sale at the Reduced Prices commences MONDAY, MAY 2d, and will continue till disposed of.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

A GALAXY OF NOVELTIES.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK MANTILLAS,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL GOODS:
100 RICH SILK CIRCULARS, $16 TO $20.
100 ELEGANT BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, $12 TO $15.
THREE CARTONS EXQUISITE PARISIAN NOVELTIES, FROM $20 TO $35.
800 LARGE SIZE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, AT $12.
ALSO,
FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,
AND
CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, RAGLANS AND SHAWLETTES,
AT BULPIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S.

A CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Economy in furnishing and replenishing articles in HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Extensive stock from recent Auction sales,
Comprising a full assortment of
LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS of all widths.
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
DAMASK AND DIAPERS, by the yard and piece.
TOWELLINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BLANKETS.
COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND EMBROIDERIES.
PRINTED AND EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS.
CANTON MATTING, of all widths and styles.
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
(Late W. B. Bond.)

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, May 2,
800 pieces BEST QUALITY DUCAL BAREGE,
At 18 cents per yard.
250 pieces BEST QUALITY BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 25 cents per yard
300 pieces CHALLY BAREGE and STRIPED CHALLY
At 25 cents per yard

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on Monday, May 2,
300 RICH SILK ROBES,
IN DOUBLE SKIRTS AND TWO FLOUNCES,
very handsome styles—quite new,
AND GREATLY UNDER VALUE.

CHEAP HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would invite attention to their large and splendid stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Embracing every article usually required in a family,
AT RETAIL, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BAREGE ROBES;
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, May 2,
600 BAREGE ROBES,
at $4 and upward.
New and elegant styles, greatly under cost of importation.

223 EIGHTH AVENUE. 223
GREAT SALE
OF AUCTION GOODS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 2,
CLOSING OUT OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK
At KINZEY'S.
Fine French Collars, 60 patterns, at 25c.
Rich Lace Collars 10c., 12c., and 18c.
Fine Black Crape Collars, 18c. and 25c.
At KINZEY'S.
Bands, 12c. Bands, 15c. Bands 18c. Bands, 25c.
Flouncings, 12c. Flouncings, 18c. Flouncings, 25c.
A fine lot of Needlework, Edgings 9c.
At KINZEY'S.
RIBBONS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS.
60,000 yards rich Ribbons must be sold.
Ribbons, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 22c., and 25c.
At KINZEY'S.
STRAW GOODS. STRAW GOODS.
An immense assortment from the Auction sales last week in Bonnets, Bloomers, Shakers, infants', boys', and men's hats.
Bonnets, 6c. Bonnets, 12c. Bonnets, 25c.
Bonnets, 31c. Bonnets, 37c. Bonnets, 50c.
Bloomers, 12c. Bloomers, 25c. Bloomers, 37c.
At KINZEY'S.
12,000 pairs children's fancy white Hose, 6c.
8,000 pairs silk Mitts, 6c., 12c., 18c., and 25c.
Alexandre's silk Gloves (gents' and ladies'), 3d. 6d.
3,000 yards wet Swiss Muslins, 6c.
5,000 bunches rich French flowers.
At KINZEY'S.
Goods at wholesale less than Jobber's prices.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.
FAILURE OF W. B. MACKENZIE.
UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 294 AND 296 CANAL-ST.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
FOR BENEFIT OF ASSIGNEES,
AT PRIVATE TREATY,
UPWARD OF
FIVE THOUSAND RICH AND COSTLY SPRING MANTILLAS!
The present season's Importation and Manufacture, comprising in part as follows:

Lyons Velvet Mantillas,	Ladies' Cloth Chenfields,
Rich Black Silk Mantillas,	Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks,	Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Shawlettes,	French Lace Mantillas,

Talmas, Points and Circulars.
NOTICE TO LADIES!
The well established reputation of this store, (unfortunately now reduced to insolvency through adverse outside speculation,) needs no comment; suffice it to say that the present season's stock, ordered chiefly in Paris for first-class trade, together with the usual manufactures (for which this house has always stood preëminent,) from rich and recently imported materials, will be offered during the season at such extremely low rates as must insure their speedy sale and afford an opportunity for every lady to purchase a rich and beautiful garment at the price of ordinary production.
ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE, the best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY.
NO. 69 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufactoring. J. E. HARRINGTON, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, May 2,
600 PIECES
DRESS SILKS,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD,
IN PLAID, STRIPED, CROSSOVER AND CHINE DESIGNS,
REDUCED FROM $1 25 and $1 25.
Canal-st, corner Mercer.

2,000 THREE VOLANT BAREGE ROBES
AT $5 50.
ORIGINAL PRICE, $8.
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, May 2,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BARGAINS IN DRAPERY MUSLINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, MAY 2,
1,000 pieces EMBROIDERED DRAPERY MUSLINS,
From 12½ to 75 cents per yard,
ABOUT
FORTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES,
IN COLLARS, SETS,
VEILS, BARBES
AND BY THE YARD.
A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
Received by steamer *Fulton*, and
FOR SALE AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, May 2,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DOUBLE JUPE AND TWO VOLANT SILK ROBES!

200 at $25	worth $35
200 at $30	worth $45
100 at $35	worth $50

AT RETAIL, MONDAY, MAY 2,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now on sale every description of
Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings,
Damasks, Damask Table Cloths,
Damask Napkins, Blankets, &c.,
Manufactured expressly for their
RETAIL TRADE,
at
POPULAR PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN PEINTED PERCALES.
500 pieces of NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS and extra fine quality,
At 18c., 20c., and 25c. per yard,
(greatly below their value.)
will be opened on MONDAY, May 2,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 2,
500 FLOUNCED and LACE FRENCH BAREGE ROBES
AT $5 EACH,
Value $8.
For the better accommodation of our customers these Robes will be shown separate from the regular stock in the new building.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
have at retail French Cassimeres, in new styles,
Spring and Summer Coatings,
Pantaloon Patterns, French and English plain and fancy Vestings, &c., &c., &c.
All the newest Spring fashions for men and boys' wear.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have a beautiful assortment of Children's and Misses' Grenadine, Barege and Chally, double skirt, flounced and Bayadere Robes.
Price $1 50 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, May 2, 1,000 pieces English Chally De Laines, suitable for Spring, printing of Hoyles & Sons, and Schwabe,
At 15 Cents per yard.
Value 25 Cents.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
A splendid assortment of choice novelties adapted to the season, will be exhibited on Monday, May 2.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS.
250 bales per packet ships *Henry Clay, Celestial Empire, Morning Light, Dr. Watt, Clinton* and steamer *Jura*, now discharging, including all the new patterns of John Crossley & Sons, and others, at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, PER FELTON,
Will be offered on Monday, the 2d inst.

Points at $50.	Point Barbes at $8.
Mantillas at $35.	Point Capes at $10.
Flounces at $20.	Point Scarfs at $100.
Berthe at $35.	Point Sets at $6.

All of which will be found entirely new in style and design. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS
At Retail,
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Are receiving by every steamer,
Brocatelles, Brocade Satins, very rich,
Tapestries, Printed Reps,
Striped Plain and Figured Reps,
DAMASKS,
MOQUETTS,
New and desirable patterns.

DRESS GOODS, PER STEAMER AFRICA.
70 cases comprising SILKS, SILK ROBES, two skirts and two flounces,
GRENADINE, BAREGE, ORGANDY, and JACONET do.
&c., &c., &c.
Including new and beautiful designs, and many exclusive Novelties, manufactured for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Just received per steamer *Africa*,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAYLES & LAMBERT,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 710 BROADWAY,
Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season.
JAMES BAYLES,
CONOVER E. LAMBERT.
JAMES BAYLES,
Formerly of the firm of Beckwell, Bayles & Co.

DRY GOODS.

STARTLING BARGAINS
IN FRENCH PARASOLS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

STARTLING BARGAINS
IN FRENCH PARASOLS,
AT
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STARTLING BARGAINS
IN PARASOLS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

NEW LINEN GOODS,
Retail,
at moderate prices.
Linen Sheetings, all widths.
Towelings.
Damask Table Cloths
Napkins,
Quilts,
Diapers.
The largest stock in the City.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
AND CORNICES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Chintzes, Shade Hollands,
Dimities, Tassels,
Gimps, Pins, &c.
Gold and Painted Shades and all their fixtures, made and put up. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS.
BROCHE CASIMERE SHAWLS,
BAREGE SHAWLS
and BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
Also,
LACE CURTAINS, remarkably cheap.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st, near Broadway.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have received a beautiful assortment of Dress Goods per *Africa*,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS.
A magnificent selection of
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down many of this season's silks, and offer them at such prices as to suit all buyers.
LAWNS,
ORGANLIES,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
and many new fabrics for SUMMER DRESSES.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 457 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS:
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
Is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 824 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
100 pieces at 7s. per yard, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
(formerly $1.)
Also,
A large lot of short lengths of small pattern Brussels, suitable for offices, &c., at reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have received, per recent arrivals, their assortment for the Spring Trade of
BROCHE LAMPAS,
BROCATELLES,
SATIN DAMASKS,
DAMASKS AND COTTON LAINE,
TAPESTRY, &c.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
All at popular prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large assortment of Ribbons, which they sell so cheap as to astonish every one. No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO.,
NO. 59 WALKER-ST.,
Have the good fortune to announce that they have now in store a complete assortment of New Goods, (being made to order for their Spring and Summer sales,) per steamers *Jura, Africa* and *Kangaroo*, adapted to the wants of gentlemen of taste, who appreciate style and quality in clothing. Importing tailors, No. 57 Walker-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 80 rue Richelieu,	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Eschmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in Castrejon in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Lustrous Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Checked and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Matelasse Cloth, 1¼ yards wide.
Black De Laines and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Robes, Double Jupes, very beautiful.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very handsome.
Crape Marets and Bombazine Crapes, new goods.
English Barèges, two yards wide $1 per yard.
Bayadere Barèges, in great variety, without lustre.
Treble-width Scotch Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market, also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Two lots are especially adapted for Clergymen's Robes.
Call and see them. Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
near 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 25th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whiteheuse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Purry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House Astor-place.
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector.
This School will be removed, on May 1, to No. 68 West 20th-st.
Young gentlemen wishing to complete their preparation for College in the most effectual manner, will find at this institution every possible advantage. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

HOME INSTRUCTION.
A gentleman and lady, experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired on their farm, would be happy to educate a few small girls from 9 to 12 years of age with their own and only little daughter, as a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family; also, music and painting are their favorite branches. Address WM. B., Peekskill, or MT. CRAYTEY, No. 26 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 252, 254 and 256 Madison-st.
The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."
Parents can obtain circulars of the best schools gratuitously. Schools supplied with competent teachers and teachers with positions. Refer to Dr. Lowell Mason, and Faculty Amherst College.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer Session of this School will commence on Wednesday, May 4 next.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 16th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., E. BEYMOUR, No. 48 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 363 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily, or an interview may be had with Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal, from 11 to 3, during this week, at No. 46 West Washington place.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 660 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $190 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with persons as references, address A. B. WANT, Principal.

AT $10 FOR BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, 699 Broadway, offers to receive pupils this afternoon and evening at less than half price. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from any hand, and an elegant business style given. Remember only $10 for all branches to those who secure seats this day.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN.—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 55 Baltic-st. to No. 194 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Having leased the spacious and pleasant house corner of Court and President streets, adjoining Carroll-park, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. RICHARDSON will open a school for young ladies, on Wednesday, May 4, 1859. Able professors and teachers will be associated with the principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Day-st. House,

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The Twenty-fourth semi-annual session of the Reading Institute will commence May 4. The Principal can be seen at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, from 10 to 12 A. M., until the 3d of May.
D. SANFORD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 193 Water-st, or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 16 and 18 East 26th-st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 26. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

ROCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL—For boys, at New-Rochelle, will re-commence on its 14th term on Monday, 2d May; intended for lads under 12 years. Terms moderate.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., on May 3.

THE ARABIC AND HEBREW LANGUAGES taught by a pupil of the Oriental Freytag, of Bonn. Address ORIENT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place. For circulars or reference, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 182 Madison-av., one door below 33d st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY an American lady, to teach the ordinary branches of English, and also French, which latter language she speaks fluently; she can furnish the strongest testimonials as to her experience and qualifications from families with whom she lived for several years. Address R. S. T., Box No. 2,000 New York Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of the first institutions in France, with many years experience in teaching all that is required for an accomplished education, wishes a situation either in a family or school, to be entirely there, or to be occupied only some hours in the day; the best of references. Address No. 511 6th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes an engagement as resident governess in a family in the city or country; her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Latin, and Italian; best references given and required. Address S. R. H., Teacher, Station F., Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EDUCATed in England, and experienced in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a family; she is competent to give instruction in the English branches, Music, and French. Address BARTON, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN lady, a situation to instruct children in the various branches of education; would be willing to give instruction on the piano-forte. Call at No. 422 Broadway, up stairs.

A TEACHER WISHES TO DEVOTE A few hours to private tuition, at pupil's residence or his own. Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 270 WATER-ST., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands the care and management of children, or would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will be found amiable and agreeable among children; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, WHO HAS been a nurse for many years, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; would travel with a lady and take the entire charge of a baby; is quick at the needle; wages $8; also a woman as cook and laundress; does up shirts in style. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to do general housework, is a good baker, first-rate washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid and waiter. Understand their business in all its branches. No objection to the country. Have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or general housework, for a most faithful capable servant, highly recommended; is an economical person and a very willing, neat and obliging girl; also, wanted, a situation for a very respectable young girl with good references, to do chamberwork, light work or child's nurse. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go to the country; the best of City references can be given. Apply, in Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, or No. 13 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, and fitting or plain sewing, or make herself generally useful

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—CHARLOTTE CORDAY—JEALOUS WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DON CESAR DE BAZAN—BOX AND COX.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES MEMOIRES DU DIABLE.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES—PLEASANT NEIGHBOR—LA TOURAINE NESLE.

NATIONAL THEATRE—CROWN JEWELS—MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK—MY FELLOW CLERK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE GEM OF THE LAKE.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—GRAND CONCERT.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West via Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston or Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to-morrow, May 3, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Bremen*, from Breman and Southampton, arrived here early yesterday morning. She left the latter port on the 19th ult. Her advices are one day later than by the *Circassian* at St. Johns. They are of unusual interest. On the 18th the long-promised ministerial statements of the progress and actual state of negotiations upon the Italian question, were made in the House of Lords by the Earls of MALMESBURY and DERBY, and in the House of Commons by Mr. DISRAELI. From these revelations it appears that the informal intermediation attempted by the English Government through the visits of Lord COWLEY to Paris and Vienna, had reached an encouraging stage when the proposition of a General Congress, emanating from Russia, was received. Abandoning its individual efforts, the British Cabinet at once devoted itself to advance the Russian project, but early encountered a serious difficulty in the refusal of Austria to treat unless Sardinia disarmed. Subsequently this difficulty was obviated by a suggestion that the three quasi-belligerent powers should disarm previous to the meeting of the Congress. Austria acceded to this plan, but Sardinia declined, and the Emperor of the French would only comply with an important modification—namely, that if Sardinia disarmed, she should be admitted to a seat in the Congress, and that the disarmament should not precede the deliberations of the Congress, but should constitute their initial topic. As there was no hope of Austria or England acquiescing in these requirements, the ultimate possibility of a pacific settlement seemed at the departure of the steamer to have entirely vanished. Indeed, in all well-informed circles, it was understood that the object of the counter proposition of France was merely to gain time for the completion of her military preparations. Parliamaat was prorogued on the 19th ult. The writs for a new Parliament were to be issued on the 23d.

The steamship *North Briton* is announced as having passed the River du Loup on her way to Quebec, with one day's later advices. They will probably reach us to-day.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 21st ult., arrived at this port on Saturday. She brings later and interesting intelligence from Central and South America. At Panama, on the 17th, a serious outbreak occurred between the rabble and the Government, resulting in the loss of a few lives and the injury of several persons. It was repressed by the prompt energy of Governor OBALDIA. From Nicaragua the information reaches us that the Government was extremely desirous to return the river boats to the American Consul at San Juan, but that functionary had declined to receive them. General LAMAN had gone from Managua to San José, the seat of Government in Costa Rica. Previous to his departure he had presented his private collection of books to the Nicaraguan Congress as a foundation for a National Library. M. BELLY had obtained a full retification of his grant, and had, with great solemnity, buried the first spade in the canal excavation on the 29th of March. Port Carlos had been selected by the enterprising projector as the seat of a city. Streets are already laid out, and buildings in course of election.

From South America we have tidings of a revolution having broken out at Guayaquil, the present seat of Ecuadorian Government. It originated in an attempt upon the life of President ROBLES, timely prevented by the destruction of the intended assassin. A revolt of Government troops had followed, supported by the blockading fleet of Peru. The result was unknown at the latest date. Affairs in Peru remain without change. The southern half of the State is in the hands of the Conservatives, while the Liberals hold the north. Intelligence from Peru and Bolivia is destitute of interest.

California advices, three days later, have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. A great number of clipper ships had arrived at San Francisco, and the market was glutted with goods of all description. A clipper ship, supposed to have been the *Manilon*, was seen on fire in the Atlantic, in lat. 14°, lon. 55°, (no date given.) Other ships were around her, and it is presumed that the crew were saved. Several rich guano islands have been discovered northwest of the Sandwich Islands, and have been taken possession of by a United States vessel.

The Mexican news telegraphed from New-Orleans, as received there by the arrival of the *Tennessee* from Vera Cruz, is confirmed by fuller details which we publish this morning, as gleaned from the New-Orleans papers. DEGOLLADO, it seems arrived before the City of Mexico on the 22d of March, and such was the condition of affairs that he might then easily have taken possession, but he allowed himself to be influenced by bad advisers, and the Liberal cause lost. He was on the 11th of April, defeated by a force of the Centralists under MARQUEZ, and after the battle a horrible scene of butchery occurred—all the wounded Liberals being lanced by MARQUEZ'S cavalry, incited by the priests. Consul BLACK, after his *exequatur* had been revoked, applied to Mr. OTWAY, the English Minister, to take the American citizens and property under his protection, but the latter declined. The circular of the British Minister announcing the determination to hold Vera Cruz responsible for the amount of the British claims, expresses the determination to do so whatever may be the character of the Government. The substance of the protest of MIRAMON against the recognition of the JUAREZ Government will be found embodied in our dispatch.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, which arrived at Washington yesterday, from Montevideo, touched at St. Catherine's on the 23d of March, and reports that the steamer *Washington*, from this port for San Francisco, was then at that port. The movements of the rest of the Paraguay Squadron may be learned by reference to the dispatch announcing the arrival of the *Fulton*. The vessels were to return to the same ports from which they sailed.

The funeral of Bishop DOANE took place at Burlington on Saturday. It was very largely attended, extra trains having been run for the occasion from Philadelphia and New York. The remains were interred in St. Mary's churchyard.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has denied the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the Oberlin rescuers, on the ground that it is not competent for a State Court to interfere with the process of the United States, while the case at issue is still pending and undetermined.

The Colchester Bank case has been settled by the defaulting cashier's, JONES, payment of $25,000 to the Receivers of the Bank, and his dismissal.

The Commissioner of the Land Office is organizing a surveying party to define the Western boundary of Minnesota, which is an essential preliminary to the organization of the Territory of Dacotah.

The Kiowa Indians in the Santa Fé mail-bags have refused to permit the erection of mail-stations within their Territory and a force of U. S. troops has been demanded by the Company to protect their operations.

The Attorney-General of Michigan has ordered the rearrest of Deputy-Marshal TYLER, after his present term of imprisonment expires, and a new trial is to take place before a State Court.

A correspondence, in reference to the employment of United States troops for the protection of the Courts in Utah, has passed between Governor CUMMING and Gen. JOHNSTON. General JOHNSTON writes that he is under no obligation to conform to the suggestions of the Governor in regard to the military disposition of the troops of the Department.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman of the New-York State Central Republican Committee, and twenty other prominent New-York Republicans, have issued an address to the Republicans of New-England, deprecating the proposed "two years law" in Massachusetts, as calculated to be disastrous in its effects upon the Republican Party, by alienating the foreigners from the party who have heretofore given it their countenance and support.

The National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention closed its sessions in this City on Saturday—to meet next Summer in Boston. Its attendance has been large, and its proceedings important.

SMITH O'BRIEN arrived at Detroit on Thursday, on his return from his trip through the Southwest. In response to an address of welcome, he spoke briefly of his impressions of the condition of the Irish in the United States.

The Police Commissioners, on Saturday, dismissed from the Department Officer JAMES MCCUNE, the Municipal Policeman in whose favor the Court of Appeals recently rendered a decision. Resolutions complimentary to General NYE and Mr. WARD, on their retirement from the Board, were unanimously passed and gracefully acknowledged. Officer TERPENDEN, of the Tenth Precinct, was removed from office, and policeman were detailed for duty at the various Police Courts.

The City Inspector's Report for the last week exhibits a decrease in the bills of mortality of 33, as compared with the report of the week previous. The whole number of deaths for the past week was 366, of which 56 were of consumption, 21 of scarlet fever and 11 of whooping cough.

Judge BETTS made an important decision in the United States District Court on Saturday. Two actions were brought in that Court against the steamer *McDonald*, to recover the damages occasioned to the canal-boat *S. K. Williams* and her cargo, by running on a rock while being towed by the steamer from Albany to New-York. These actions Judge BETTS now dismisses for lack of jurisdiction in the Court to entertain them. Similar actions have been often before entertained in the Court, and by Judge NELSON, on appeal to the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court at Washington, however, in two decisions made at the last term of the Court, laid down doctrines inconsistent with any such exercise of jurisdiction by the District Courts, as being a matter of the internal commerce of a State, and by these precedents Judge BETTS holds himself bound, as being the latest decisions, and no matter how inconsistent they may be with the previous decisions of the Supreme Court.

At St. George's (Episcopal) Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. TYNG, preached his annual sermon; and in the afternoon the tenth anniversary of the Sunday Schools attached to the Church was celebrated. The exercises were exceedingly interesting, and were listened to by crowded congregations.

The demand for Flour, Wheat, and Corn, on Saturday, was very good at firmer prices. Pork was less active, having been held higher. Beef was in lively request. Lard was quite heavy. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils and Freights were restricted. Cotton was very dull. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 577.

The Italian Question in the British Parliament.

We publish, to-day, what may be regarded as the "last dying speech and confession" of the late British Parliament, in the presence of the great Powers, on the question of Italy. The discussion—for it can hardly be called a debate, since the most prominent leaders of the Opposition did their best to square their own professions with those of the Government, and these speakers who most clearly demonstrated the imminence of war, were loudest in deprecating the possibility of such a catastrophe—will be read with great interest in this country for many reasons. In the first place, there can, we think, be little doubt that it must have gone very far towards determining the fate of the Derby-Disraeli party at the approaching general elections.

The tone of all the speakers on this occasion, when taken in connection with the most recent manifestations of the English Press, indicates the growing prominence of the Italian question as compared with the question of Reform in the public mind of England. The rights and wrongs of ten-pound and six-pound householders will evidently drift far behind the eventualities of peace or war on the Continent in the popular interest,—for the electors of Great Britain are fast awaking to the perilous nature of her national position at this critical moment in European politics.

The paramount feeling of the British people was unquestionably expressed by Mr. GLADSTONE when he condemned, as strongly as was consistent with the general *non-committalism* of the House, those passages of Mr. DISRAELI'S speech which seemed to imply an intention on the part of the Government of allowing England to be drawn into the conflict, should the conflict indeed break out, upon the side of Austria. The English people of 1859 cannot be duped, as were their fathers in 1815, into making themselves armed missionaries of the political gospel of METTERNICH and TALLEYRAND. Their first wish is evidently for an armed neutrality; their second for such an interference only in the continental *imbroglio*—if interfere they must—as will help to secure the independence of Italy. As metropolitan Mr. DUNCOMBE put the case—more vigorously than was quite consistent with the gingerly mood of the more elaborate politicians around him—the people of England esteem "Austria the curse of Italy;" and if they are to do anything at all in the premises, they will insist on helping to put her out of the way.

Lord DERBY and his official supporters in either House appear to have committed the grave blunder of ignoring the reality and the power of this popular sentiment. Nothing that Lord DERBY has done or omitted to do since he came into power will tell so formidably against his party at the coming elections, we are inclined to believe, as the foolish betrayal which was made on this occasion by Lord MALMESBURY and himself of their secret sympathies with Austria. Neither Lord PALMERSTON nor Lord JOHN RUSSELL appear to have availed themselves as brilliantly as they might well have done of their antagonist's mistake; but its full effect, so far as England is concerned, may be looked for at the hustings.

On the Continent the hasty language of the Derby Cabinet must exert a more immediate, and, so far as the world at large is concerned, a more important influence. As an element in the forces now working together to determine peace or war in Europe, these speeches of the English Ministry will soon be recognized in the more audacious front of Austria, and in the further estrengement of the Government of NAPOLEON from that of VICTORIA. Already sufficiently warlike in its temper, the Cabinet of Vienna will undoubtedly take a still haughtier tone on the strength of the approbation so pointedly bestowed upon its course by Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI. NAPOLEON, on the other hand, may well see in the tenor of the speeches of the Liberal and Radical members, and even in the cautiously worded observations of Lord CLARENDON, certain indications that the people of England will never permit any Government to act upon the notion that "Trieste is a German city," or to sacrifice the cause of Italy to the aristocratic alliance of Austria. The French Emperor owes Lord DERBY his thanks for a blunder, which, while it is likely to precipitate Austria more rapidly than ever upon her ruin, gives to France a fresh advantage before Europe in the open partisanship of official England. It will not be easy for Lord MALMESBURY, were his abilities as great as they are small, to affect the *rôle* of an impartial mediator in the face of these recorded flatteries of Austria. The field is left more clear than ever for France and Russia to assume whatever responsibility they may see fit to take in the task of bringing Austria to terms, and settling those grave Italian questions which, as Lord PALMERSTON expressly admitted, have for years been foremost among the political perils of Europe. The Parliamentary demonstration of the 18th of April has damaged the actual administration of Great Britain, without positively strengthening any of the claimants to the succession. It has proved to the whole world that while the English Government, in pretending to aid the settlement of Italy, is really aiming at the same objects with Austria, the English people will neither tolerate an Austrian alliance nor be indifferent to the settlement of Italy. It has, therefore, put the British Ministry into a false position, both at home and abroad, and, so far as it can have any effect upon the progress of events on the Continent, must be held to have multiplied the chances and to have accelerated the advance of war.

The Stock Exchange and Corporate Credit.

The ways of the Stock Exchange are not as the ways of mankind in general. To nine-tenths of our citizens the processes of "bearing" and "bulling," of "selling short" and "cornering," are just as mysterious as the propositions of a treatise on Conic Sections. But while it is quite possible for a man to be a decent citizen and a prosperous merchant, to rear up his family in respectability, and discharge all his duties to society, who has no more notion of the meaning and functions of the parabola and eclipse than a Hottentot, there are very few persons indeed, upon whose lives and fortunes the oscillations of the Stock Exchange do not exercise a serious influence, either near or remote, and to whom it can ever, probably, be a matter of perfect indifference, whether the corporate values with which the members of that Exchange are occupied, do or do not receive fair treatment at the dealer's hands. It is speaking within the truth, to say that the stocks daily "called" at the New-York Board represent enterprises involving in the aggregate at least a hundred and fifty millions of dollars of investments. An average fall or rise of one per cent. upon these stocks must, therefore, instantly affect, with hope or fear, thousands of business men, heads of families, guardians, trustees, investers of all kinds; expand or contract the activity of whole classes of producers and distributors, and of whole sections of our country. And while it would be as idle to expect of brokers in general, as of any other men, any controlling consciousness of the wide-spread public consequences of this or that particular "operation," it surely argues a singular apathy or ignorance on the part of the public itself that interests so vast should be left to be driven up and down without anything like an efficient public supervision of the transactions by which they are affected.

At the present moment the New-York Exchange presents a singularly striking spectacle. While all other investments and enterprises all over the country are rapidly recovering from the fluctuations caused by the "panic" of 1857; while the merchants and manufacturers of the North and East are preparing themselves, in common with the producers of the South and West, to profit by the frequent promises of increasing supply at home and reviving demand abroad, the great corporate bodies organized for the express purpose of bringing supply and demand together, and certain, therefore, to participate primarily in the renewed prosperity of the nation, have for weeks seen their stock made the sport of the most apparently causeless fluctuations. The rumor of a combination for or against one particular tariff of charges on a railway line, for instance, will suffice to "knock" the quoted value of that particular property down to a point so far below any reasonable estimate of its value as suddenly to provoke a reaction in the contrary sense. The first of these phenomena we have seen, the second we are now seeing in the case of the Central Railway of New-York; a property so vast, and dependent upon such solid bases for its permanent importance, as to make its real worth at any special moment predicable from open and accessible statistics of the commerce and the growth of the mighty region which it serves. So again in the case of the Erie Railway, a road the capacities of which have as yet hardly begun to be developed, and are really to be measured only by the developing capacities of an area of fertile American soil nearly half as large as the Kingdom of England, and lying directly between the great lakes and the Atlantic, we see the history of past mismanagements suffice to make a community vitally interested in the existence and progress of the road, utterly reckless of its fate. It does not matter that while the passenger business actually done by this road has nearly *trebled* itself since 1850, the freight business has increased *tenfold* within the same time. It does not matter that the near completion of its splendid facilities for discharging goods, and the already declared reformation of its general financial and economical management, really point to the future of recovery as an epoch that *cannot* long be delayed. The public calmly acquiesces in the surrender of this property to the chances of ungoverned speculation. Let us not wonder then that ungoverned speculation runs riot in this as in other instances. While Philadelphia and Baltimore are found ready to rally to the support and restoration of the arterial lines which link them with the great West, New-York blandly leaves the channels of her own commercial life and power to be choked up under her very eyes, without an effort to open them, and to keep them clear for the future.

It is alleged, we know, with confidence, that whatever depreciation may have overtaken the quotations of any stocks on the market of New-York, must be held to be the result, not of any efforts on the part of the brokers, but of some intrinsic defect or worthlessness on the part of the stocks themselves. And it is triumphantly asked, "Could any combinations beat down the stocks of our New-York Banks?" But this question wholly misses the characteristic features of each case. The bank capitals of New-York City are held in detached parcels, and are so much inferior in total amount to the great Railway properties that their holders can be easily rallied to the vindication of their value. The largest bank capital of the City, that of the Bank of Commerce, amounts to about *one-third* the capital of a single State railway, the Central of New-York, while the collective capital of the New-York City Banks falls considerably short of the railway capitals of the State, and is not quite equal to one-half the values represented in the total investments of our State railways. The bank stockholders of the City are concentrated about their property. The money they use in their daily transactions, the facilities afforded to them in their business, the weekly publication of the banking operations of the Metropolis, are all so many guarantees of the condition of the banks, and so many ties to fix the attention of those interested upon the administration of their property, and to bring them to its support if attacked. Yet who has forgotten how nearly in the "panic" of 1857 one of the soundest of our banks came to ruin, merely through the temporary selfishness of its sister institutions?

Were another stock exchange opened in the City, so that the restraint of rival operations might compel the brokers into *bona fide* dealings with the values that came before them—or were the thousands of stockholders, of every rank and of both sexes, whose incomes are constantly diminished, and whose means of existence are imperilled by the oscillations their property is forced to undergo, properly represented in the public statements of stock transactions; or were it possible to bring these widely-diffused properties into a focus no larger than that into which the City bank stocks are concentrated, we should see a very different state of things. We certainly should cease to see such transactions as marked the history of the last week in relation to the stock of one corporation alone, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. By sheer assertions as to the effect of a certain reported competition, the stock of the Company was "forced" down from 88 and 90 per cent, to 70 and 65 per cent.; this vast decline on *time sales* making no material variation in the cash prices of the stock, and proving merely that some outside influence, and not any real depression, of the value of the property had been literally brought to "bear" upon the operations.

The power which is exerted upon the public mind by proceedings of this kind is purely a moral power of panic. Their immediate effect whenever they are successful, is to *frighten* hundreds of ill informed holders into throwing away their property; while their ultimate tendency is to the paralysis of American enterprise. It would neither be easy nor agreeable to estimate the amount of positive loss that has been inflicted upon foreign and domestic capitalists, and the disgrace that has been fastened upon the good name and credit of all American corporations abroad by such manœuvres as these. The remedy of the mischief lies not in abuse of "bears" or "bearing," but in the intelligence and nerve of the investing public.

The Health Bill at Albany—Gen. Wetmore's Speech before the Sanitary Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, I notice a report of the remarks made by Gen. WETMORE before the Sanitary Association of this City, in explanation of the defeat of the Health bill, in which, among other things, he is represented to have said, "The Clerk of the Assembly was detected by Mr. OPDYKE of this City, in placing it (the Health bill) back." This is an error, which, in justice to all parties, should be promptly corrected. I never made the charge attributed to me, nor have I any reason to believe that the Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. RICHARDSON, was unfriendly to the passage of this bill. Either Gen. WETMORE is incorrectly reported, or he has entirely misapprehended what I said to him in connection with the subject.

By giving this note a place in your columns, you will oblige, yours, very sincerely,

April 30, 1859. GEORGE OPDYKE.

NOTE FROM GENERAL WETMORE.

The statement of the remarks made by me before the Sanitary Association on the 21st instant, as appears in the TIMES of this morning, was published without my knowledge or assent.

The material portions of the statement are correct, but several inaccuracies and omissions occur, which are the occasion of regret to me.

Mr. OPDYKE is correct in his version of his remarks to me in reference to the Clerk. My statement was accompanied by a qualification which fully justified the view taken by Mr. OPDYKE, and I know of no good reason for impugning the conduct of that officer.

While joining in this correction, I take occasion to say that Mr. SPENCER did not avow his intention to vote in the *negative* on the bill; his remark was that if his vote would insure the passage of the measure he would vote in the *affirmative*. This was literally my statement before the Association. The name of Mr. CLARK is inaccurately published for that of another member.

I must add the expression of my surprise and regret that these statements of mine contained in an oral report, should have been written from memory and published without opportunity being given to me for revision. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1859.

We cheerfully give place to the above corrections of comparatively unimportant errors in our report of Gen. WETMORE'S remarks before the Sanitary Association. We beg to remind Gen. WETMORE that we feel under no obligation to ask his "assent" to the report of remarks which he may make before a public body upon a subject of public interest. He is, of course, quite at liberty to express "surprise and regret" that we should have ventured to do so:—but as we very readily publish the trifling corrections he makes in what he concedes is a substantially correct report, we do not see that he has any ground of complaint.

Meantime we consider his exposure of the manner in which the Health bill was defeated, and the motives which led to it, as exceedingly interesting and important. They will serve to show the public what influences prevail in the highest offices of our City and State, and how little the public interest is regarded when it comes in conflict with the claims and perquisites of individuals.

We have received a communication from Mr. SPENCER on the subject, but its length compels us to postpone it until to-morrow.

Western Land Operations—Removal of Register Shaw.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR, WIS., Thursday, April 19, 1859.

As I was a little hasty in calling for the action of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of Register SHAW, and censured him for his delay, it is proper that I should do him prompt justice. In so doing I will add that I have uniformly found in a pretty large knowledge of official matters in his Department, that Secretary THOMPSON has evinced a sincere integrity and impartiality in administration, that are entitled to the warmest commendation. Though he may sometimes err in judgment, it must be conceded that he never does wrong by design.

Notwithstanding the alleged Republican character of his accusers, and notwithstanding the complicity of the New-York TIMES in the assault upon Register SHAW, I am happy to say that that gentleman is shorter by a head, figuratively speaking. In common speech, he enjoys his usual health, though he is an exceedingly amazed man at his sudden removal from office. He confidently expected to hold until after the land sale in May. Mr. FERGUSON, his successor, is highly spoken of as an honest, humane and impartial man. I doubt not he will render himself as acceptable as his predecessor was odious.

Pleased with the result of this movement, some of SHAW'S "persecutors" desire to send Mr. C. G. WADSWORTH back to private life. He is the Register at Stillwater, who was sent over to investigate the charges against SHAW, and threw up his commission in the hope of thereby saving him. He is about as corrupt as hangs on the skirts of the Administration; and it would do us all good to see him hang as high as HAMAN.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DETAILS OF MEXICAN NEWS.

The Entrance of Miramon into the City—Defeat of Degollado by Marquez—Horrible Butchery of the Wounded.

Protest against the Recognition of the Juarez Government.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 1.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday last contain the details of the *Tennessee's* news from Mexico to April 18. General MIRAMON managed to make his escape from the Constitutionalists by forcing the lines of General TABOADA, and arrived on the 11th with two sides de camp just in time to congratulate General MARQUEZ on his victory over General DEGOLLADO. His army came in the next day or two, most of the troops in good condition. MIRAMON'S passage of the Cumbres was effected only after hard fighting. Three several times did this reckless commander assault the enemy's almost impregnable position and three times was he beaten back.

On the night of the 7th he succeeded in turning LA LLAVE'S wing, took the more difficult mountain pass, which that General commanded, and from that time forth the way was clear.

General DEGOLLADO arrived before the City of Mexico on the 22d of March, and might have then easily entered the city, but he suffered himself to be deceived by the millionaire ESCANDON, at whose place in Tacubaya he was living, MIRAMON and others of the Royalist party, who made him believe that he had a large party within the walls of the city, and that his great personal popularity would be damaged by violent measures.

On Sunday night, the 10th, preparations were made for an attack upon DEGOLLADO'S head-quarters by a force of 5,000 men under MARQUEZ. During that night they were allowed to flank the enemy's positions, and on Monday morning at the following day the force of DEGOLLADO, though fighting like tigers, were made to feel the superiority in numbers and efficiency of their very artillery and those very men whom their stupid chief had allowed to come unmolested to the gates of the city. It is said that the chief fled early in the fight, and left their soldiers to make what feeble resistance they could. The result was, of course, a total rout.

After the action upon the field deeds of horror were committed such as can hardly be credited, but which can, nevertheless, be true. The cavalry of MARQUEZ urged on by several priests, amused themselves by lancing the wounded with whom the field was covered, none of whom were spared. It appears that such deeds of blood and murder were not approved by all the members of MIRAMON'S Government.

Mr. BLACK, our Consul, has had his passports tendered him. He applied to Mr. OTWAY, the English Minister, to take the American citizens and property under his protection, in the absence of any representative of our Government in the capital, and his request was denied.

During the stay of the Federalists in Tacubaya, not the slightest disorder was permitted. Everything went on well, and the rights of everybody were respected. But as soon as the Centralists entered, the scene changed; private houses without number were sacked by the drunken soldiery, citizens were outraged and murdered, and those who have escaped the tempest of religious fury, still shudder at the atrocities which they have been compelled to witness.

The above is condensed from the correspondence of the *Picayune*.

A circular of the British Minister, Mr. OTWAY, dated April 4, addressed to FREDERICK GLENNIE, commences:

SIR: From a despatch which I received from the Earl of MALMESBURY by the last mail, it would appear that Her Majesty's Government, wearied out by its fruitless exertions to obtain from the Government calling itself the Central Government of Mexico, a settlement of the outstanding claims of British subjects, and being unable to bring to bear upon that Government the influence of the British naval force now off Vera Cruz, have determined on holding the whole Government indiscriminately responsible for the observance of all international obligations, so far as England is concerned. It is therefore the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take advantage of the presence of her fleet in the Gulf, and to hold Vera Cruz, by whatever party it is occupied, to be, as it were, the treasury of Mexico, and enforce there, as far as possible, the payment of all outstanding claims of British subjects in Mexico."

Mr. OTWAY requests Mr. GLENNIE to draw him up a clear and distinct statement of all those claims which he considers ought, in justice and equity, to be protected and maintained by Her Majesty's Government, and so enable him to communicate on the subject with the officer commanding the British naval force in the Gulf, and so carry out the instructions Mr. OTWAY had received from the British principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The protest of the reactionary Government (that of ZULOAGA and MIRAMON) against the recognition of the Constitutional (or JUAREZ) Government by Mr. HOLLAND, and also against all treaties, conventions arrangements and contracts made with the same, begins with the recital of the downfall of the COMONFORT Government, the proclamation of the Tacuba platform, the accession of ZULOAGA, and the recognition of his Government by Mr. FORSYTH, who united with the other gentleman, his colleagues, in felicitating the new President on his accession to power. It then proceeds to state how the American Minister opened a negotiation by the express orders of his own Government with that of the Republic for the purpose of concluding a treaty conceding to the United States for a stipulated sum of money a very considerable portion of the national territory, and the right of transit in perpetuity across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. These propositions were, however, at once rejected as injurious to the good name and vital interests of the Republic, whereupon it charged that the American Minister, and the United States Government at once charged their policy, annoying and embarrassing the Government by provoking and disagreeable questions, wounding the national honor, and preferring unfounded reclamations a policy which finally resulted in the withdrawal of the legation.

From Washington.

COMPLICITY OF THE MORMONS WITH THE INDIANS—APPOINTMENTS—CONTRACTS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 30.

Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, writes to the Indian bureau, under date of March 18th, that he is in possession of such reliable information as leaves no doubt of the complicity of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and that after which, there was distributed among the leading Church dignitaries $30 worth of property. The seventeen children who escaped were in his (FORNEY'S) care, and arrangements had been made to restore them to their friends in Arkansas.

Messrs. SNOW and HALSTON have been awarded the contract for making the survey of the Western boundary.

CORNELIUS O. PERRY has been removed as Postmaster at Detroit, and HARRY N. WALKER appointed in his place. The Post-office Department has had this case under consideration some months.

FRANCIS LOUSADA has been recognized by the President as British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to reside at Boston.

THOMAS S. SUTTON, of New Jersey, has been appointed public gardener *vice* MANN, deceased.

GEO. GIBSON, HARMON NEWELL, ANDREW LAWTON and JOHN FARSON, have been appointed Chief Engineers in the Navy.

OBADIAH B. CURRAN has been appointed Postmaster at Ithaca, New-York.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 1.

Mr. DAVIDGE, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is one of the bidders for the contract for carrying the mails to California, and WILLIAM CHASE BARNEY has put in several propositions for the same service, *viâ* Nicaragua and different routes. The competition appears animated, and there is a probability that the service will be performed at a price lower than the amount of the postages.

It is not known whether Ex-Congressman GARNAWOOD, of Arkansas, will accept the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recently tendered him.

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Death of Nicholas Hill.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 1.

Mr. NICHOLAS HILL, the eminent lawyer, died at 4 o'clock this morning. He had been attacked by a brain fever, but was supposed recovering until 3 o'clock, when he awoke in a sinking condition, and in one hour expired. His death casts the deepest gloom over the community.

Fire—Nail Factory Burned.

KEESVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, April 30.

The nail factory of Messrs. J. D. KINGSLAND & Co. took fire this morning at 3 o'clock and was burned to the ground. The store-house adjoining, to which was a large quantity of nails, was saved. The nail factory and machines were fully insured.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, April 30.

The Government was defeated this morning in the Upper House, the supplementary estimates being thrown out. This result was in consequence of the difference which exists between the Upper and Lower House on the question of removing the seat of Government to Quebec.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Large Fleet of Clippers Arrived Out—Ship Manilon Burnt at Sea.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 30.

The California Overland Mail arrived in this city last evening, bringing SAN FRANCISCO dates of the 6th inst.

General news quite meagre and unimportant. The markets of San Francisco were glutted with goods, owing to the large number of ships which had arrived within the week, and prices continued to decline. Advices from the Sandwich Islands state that the volcano of Mauna Loa continued very active. Several rich guano islands have been discovered north west of the Sandwich Islands, and possession taken of them by the Commander of the Government steamer *Fenimore Cooper*.

A clipper-ship, on fire, supposed to be the *Manilon*, Capt. HOSKWELL, from New York for California, was passed on the Atlantic, no date, in lat. 14°, long. 38°. Several ships were around her at the time, and it is supposed the crew were saved.

The following clipper ships arrived at San Francisco during the three days previous to the departure of the mail: *Andrew Jackson*, WILLIAMS, from New-York Dec. 23; *Comet*, EDWARDS, from do., Dec. 14; *Cooper*, MERRILL, from do., Sept. 29, *vid* Rio Janeiro Dec. 16; *Anna Kimball*, MANN, do., Sept. 10, *vid* Rio Janeiro Dec. 11; *Nonpareil*, GAMES, do. do., Dec. 12; *Moonlight*, BACON, do., do., Nov. 4; *Crest of the Wave*, do., do., Oct. 20; *Buena Vista*, LUDLOW, from Baltimore, Aug. 14; *Midnight*, BACON from Boston Dec 2. The ship *Fearless*, DAVIES, of Boston, had sailed for Hong Kong.

From Kansas and the Plains.

EMIGRATION TO ARIZONA AND SONORA—THE MIMBRO REGION—INDIAN BATTLE ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 30.

Dispatches from Independence to the *Republican* say that a gentleman just arrived reports that the emigrants at the Pike's Peak mines and those along the route are enrolling themselves into companies for Arizona and Sonora.

The accounts from the new mining region continue encouraging. There is no cessation of confidence among the miners, and flattering reports continued to come in from the mountains.

The richest prospects were found in the vicinity of the South Pass and Arrapano, but the ground was still frozen and the snows were heavy.

Advices from Leavenworth state that a portion of the Locating party, which was dispatched by the Overland Express Company, returned to that city yesterday, bringing intelligence to the 9th of April from Denver City. They report that the route is in every way adapted to the requirements of travel. Grass, wood, and water are abundant. The stages, which left here on the 16th, had passed near the headwaters of Solomon's Fork, and were getting along quite well.

Three men were hung at Denver City on the 9th by a Vigilance Committee, for murder, causing great excitement. When informants left, large numbers of emigrants were pursuing the new road. The surveyors have estimated the maximum distance from Leavenworth to Denver City at five hundred miles.

MARTIN FIELDS, of this city, is appointed Postmaster at Boulder City.

The Santa Fé Mail of the 11th reached Independence this evening. The blacksmith and carpenter's shop of the military department was burned on the 6th inst. Loss not stated.

A battle was fought on the 24 inst., near Zuni, between the Navajoe and Apache Indians. Ten of the latter and eight of the former killed. The Navajoes also lost 4,000 sheep. The Zuni Indians assisted the Apaches.

The Paraguay Expedition.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON—THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON AT ST. CATHERINES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 1.

The steamship *Fulton*, which arrived to-day, brought a he

the curtain. There is very little in the other characters of the play to call for special mention. Of *Marat* himself we see very little. The character was rendered sufficiently repulsive to suit the most exacting, by Mr. Frank *Dean*, next to that of the heroine, is the best drawn character in the play, and was rendered in a praiseworthy manner by Mr. Barton Hill. A leader of the Girondists, *Barbaroux*, is made by the dramatist a lover of *Charlotte*, and for the sake of a more effective closing tableau, the truth of history is sacrificed, and he perishes with her at the guillotine. *Barbaroux* was played by Mr. Conway with his usual taste and discrimination. Without any underplot, the play is somewhat heavy in its details, but nevertheless may be considered a success. It is announced for repetition to-night.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" will be repeated every evening during the present week.

Wallack's Theatre.—"Don Cæsar de Bazan" will be played here to-night, followed by the laughable farce of "Box and Cox."

Theatre Francais.—Etienne Arago's comedy of "Le Memoires du Diable" will be produced here to-night for the first time.

Niblo's Garden.—This is the farewell week of Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne. To-night and to-morrow night the play will be Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra;" other pieces are in preparation, and consequently these will be the last times of seeing the revival of this famous tragedy.

Barnum's Museum.—"Our Irish Cousin" is still the attraction here.

Bowery Theater.—Miss Sallie St. Clair makes her *début* here to-night in the famous melo drama of the "Green Bushes." There are two other pieces in the programme.

National Theatre.—The drama of the "Crown Jewels," "Master Humphrey's Clock," and "My Fellow Clerk," will be given here to-night.

Minstrelsy.—Go to Wood's for the best.

Singing.—Hecame Sauvageot, whose successful French system has been submitted to practical test at Cooper Institute, announces that the course will be resumed in September.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Policeman McCune Dismissed—Retirement of Commissioners Nye and Ward—Resolutions Complimentary to them.

The Police Commissioners continued the trial of James McCune, formerly a Municipal policeman, at 10 A. M. Saturday. General Tallmadge, recalled by Mr. Devereux for the defense, testified that on the 21 of July, 1857, a portion of the Municipal Police of the Fourteenth Ward waited on him, and he told them he had no duty to assign them. Officer McCune himself was placed on the stand. He stated that between the 15th of April and the 3d of July, 1857, he did not receive any written or verbal order from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and therefore could not have disobeyed any; he had never opposed any of the Metropolitan Policemen in the discharge of their duties; he was not detailed at the City Hall on the 16th of June; he had reported to the General Superintendent on the 6th or 7th of July; a portion of the Fourteenth Ward Police had waited on the General Superintendent on the 21 of July, and they were authorized to represent him.

Cross-examined by Gen. Nye—The witness acknowledged that he voted at the Fourteenth Ward Stationhouse in favor of the old Police; he had acted under the impression that the Metropolitan Police Law was unconstitutional; he was in the Station-house when Capt. Williamson was present, but did not hear what he said; he afterwards heard the substance of what he had said; he did not report at No. 68 White-street because it was too late when he heard that Williamson had given the order; he obeyed the orders of Capt. Kissner up to July 3, 1857.

Mr. Devereux asked that the case be postponed, as Capt. Kissner, a material witness, was too unwell to give his evidence. A letter from his physician to this effect was put in evidence.

George J. Smith, called by Gen. Nye, testified that Capt. Kissner was sufficiently well to testify in this case. The Commissioners refused to adjourn the case, and it was announced that the case was closed.

At 2 P. M. the Board met again, all the members present.

Mr. Bowen took the chair and Mr. Stillman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Board tender to James W. Nye, Esq., their thanks for the impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as President of this Board, and that he bears with him on the expiration of his term of service as Commissioner of Police, the cordial good wishes and hearty esteem of his associates.

It was adopted unanimously.

General Nye said he should do great injustice to his feelings if he let the resolution pass without a reply. He thought the close of it because it came from those who knew how he had discharged his duties since he had been a member of the Board. His mind was moved by contending emotions. On the one hand he rejoiced that the day of his deliverance from the arduous duties of a member of this Board was come; on the other hand a strong sense of the pain of parting with his associates was present with him. He alluded to the difficulties which attended the first organization of the Board. He denied that the Police Department as at present organized, was a mere political machine. He had never asked a man seeking a police appointment what his politics were; nor, he would venture to say, had his colleagues. His made these remarks because he had seen it stated in the public prints that when he left the Board they would get rid of one of the political managers of the Department. If by a politician they meant one who loved his country, who would do every thing that he honorably could do for her welfare, then he was glad to be called a politician. He complimented his associates upon their conduct, as members of the Board, and declared that the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York had always acted in the Board so uniformly for the public interest alone, that no one could judge from their action as Police Commissioners what their politics were. The conduct of the General and Deputy superintendents and of the members of the Department generally, he commended. If, at any time, he could be of any service to the Board he would readily render it. It only remained for him, in conclusion, to bid them an affectionate good-bye.

Mayor Tieman, in reply to Gen. Nye's allusion to his conduct and that of Mayor Powell, as members of this commission, said he had come into the Board avowedly opposed to the Metropolitan Police Law, and still was opposed to it. But he had stated at first that he would do nothing to obstruct the carrying out of that law, and he had endeavored to execute it properly. The majority in the Board had been treated with the greatest consideration, and he made this acknowledgments to the majority therefor.

Mayor Powell thanked Gen. Nye for his expressions of regard, and reiterated the remarks of Mayor Tieman.

Mr. Stranahan offered the following resolution, which was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of this Board, on the retirement of L. B. Ward Esq., from service as Commissioner of Police, tender him the expression of their personal esteem, and tender him their thanks for the industry, fidelity and zeal with which he has discharged his duties.

Mr. Ward briefly returned thanks and took occasion to say that he left the Board cheerfully, yet with high esteem for his associates. He had not sought the appointment and had not sought to be re-appointed.

The Board directed that certified copies of these resolutions be presented to Gen. Nye and Mr. Ward.

The Board then went into Secret Session.

Wm. Hilliard formerly of the Mayor's Squad, was reinstated in the Department.

The Board detailed men for duty at the various Police Courts.

Officer James McCune was removed from office on the charges upon which he was tried in the morning. All the members of the Board voted in favor of removing him, except Mayors Tieman and Powell, who voted against it.

Officer Treffinger, of the Tenth Ward, was dismissed from the Department for intoxication.

The Board adjourned to 1 P. M. to day, when its reorganization will take place.

Mayor Lincoln and the delegation of Councilmen from Boston, visiting this City to attend the Sanitary Convention, were present at this meeting of the Board.

Serious Fight between the Police and a Mob.

A man named John Hussey had a quarrel with his wife Ellen, in Cherry-street, near Jackson-street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Officer Dacorry, of the Seventh Precinct, came up and ordered them to desist, when Hussey and his wife retreated to their residence No. 34 Jackson-street, and standing inside of the door, defied the policeman.

The officer then made a move towards Hussey, when the woman ran up stairs and brought down a tumbler, and handed it to her husband, with the advice to throw it at the officer. Hussey followed her advice, and the officer received a very ugly wound on the side of the head, from which the blood flowed profusely. Immediately a crowd assembled, and again the officer essayed to take Hussey into custody when he was assailed by the crowd and beaten very badly.

Officer Howell, hearing the shouts of the people, ran up, but seeing how matters stood, knew he could be of no use, and therefore ran to the Station-house, a few blocks off, and informed Captain Carnson. Sergeant Copeland, with a platoon of twenty men, was dispatched to the scene of the conflict, and as soon as they made their appearance, they were saluted with groans and hisses. An attempt was then made to get at Hussey, when the crowd rushed in between them, and threw stones and brickbats at the officers, and also assaulted them with clubs. Officer Sharoer was badly hurt on the head with a club, and several others received slight wounds from stones. Orders were then given to the police to pitch in, which they did with a right good will, and in a short time they arrested the alleged ringleaders, named Daniel Brown, Thomas Clemmens and Wm. White, besides clubbing a number on the head. The prisoners were conveyed to the Station-house, and the mob now augmented in numbers to something like a thousand persons, followed hooting at the policemen to the Station-house, and still hooted and dispersed the mob in a short time. The scene of this disturbance is the same locality in which a most sanguinary conflict took place when the Metropolitan Police took charge of the Seventh Ward, in July, 1857.

Obituary.

Mr. Charles F. Hovey, a leading merchant of Boston, died at his residence in that city on Thursday, April 28, after an illness of several months. He was 53. He was the senior partner of the well-known dry goods house of C. F. Hovey & Co., and had been engaged in active business in Boston for a period of thirty years. Having accumulated an ample fortune, he expended large sums in acts of unostentatious charity; making no pretentious claim to the character of a philanthropist, but doing much good in a quiet way. He was essentially progressive in his tendencies, espoused with warmth the doctrines of the Abolition school, in which he was an acknowledged leader; was an advocate of Woman's Rights, to which he gave his support because he believed in the justice of the claims of woman to equal privileges with men; attended the Free Convention held in Rutland, Vt., last Summer, and defrayed the expenses of publishing the official proceedings of that body; and in different ways gave his countenance and support to the reformatory movements of the day. In his personal relations, Mr. Hovey was esteemed as a truthful, generous and thoroughly honest man. The Boston *Post* states that he had in contemplation many philanthropic purposes, which, had his life been spared a few years longer, he undoubtedly would have accomplished.

Funeral of Bishop Doane.—The funeral of Bishop Doane took place at Burlington on Saturday. The attendance was very large. At noon, a special train arrived from New-York, bringing several clergymen and friends of the late Bishop. The remains were laid out at the Bishop's residence, at Riverside, and were viewed by many hundreds of persons. St. Mary's Church was hung in mourning, the galleries and chancel being draped in dark purple and black. Upon the front of the altar was placed a cross in pure white, and on the wall behind it was the inscription, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors."

The service of the Episcopal Church was performed, Bishop Hopkins, Bishop Southgate and Bishop Potter, of New-York, taking part in it. The remains were interred in a grave in St. Mary's Church yard. The burial ground was crowded during the services, the whole population having turned out to witness the interment. The number of clergymen present was very large. Among them were Messrs. Ogden Hoffman, Decaccart and Clay, of Philadelphia; Messrs. Smith and Neville, of Newark; all the clergymen of Burlington and the neighboring towns, together with about twenty from New York City. The clerical portion of the procession was very imposing.

The Yale Patent.

Philadelphia, Friday, April 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The article which appeared under the caption of "A greater than Hobbs," in yours of the 25th inst., is, we believe, likely to be the involuntary means of doing us harm, with those of your readers who do not remember that there have been two lock inventors of the name of Yale, whose works are entirely different. Lest any therefore should erroneously suppose that ours is the lock spoken of as the "Yale's Patent," we ask room in your columns for the following explanation: The "Duplex Lock, Yale's Patent," spoken of in the article referred to, was invented by the late Mr. Linus Yale, Sen., who sold his patent, dated June 13 1844, to Mr. Bacon, the present manufacturer of a variety of locks under it. These locks are widely and entirely different in every respect from the locks of our manufacture, commonly known as the "Magic," "Infallible" and "Treasury" Locks, which are made under the various patents obtained by our Mr. Linus Yale, Jr., May 6, 1851, July 12, 1853, &c., &c. We may add, with just pride, that ours not only have not been picked, but also, that our challenge of $3,000 for picking is still open to the public.

Do not understand us to doubt the statement in the article referred to, that the "Duplex Locks" can be picked, our own manipulations on it have long since demonstrated the ease with which it can be accomplished, and it is now some years since we published to the world the weakness of Mr. Bacon's locks in this respect, and we are equally well aware that the "Paralleptic" or "Great Hobbs Lock" has been picked, since our Mr. Linus Yale Jr., was indispatchable the first to accomplish that feat, which he published so long ago as the year 1855.

Yours, respectfully, LINUS YALE, Jr., & CO.

Appointments by the President.

George Gideon, Chief Engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859.

Herman Newell, Chief Engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859.

Andrew Lawton, Chief Engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859.

John Faron, Chief Engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859.

Obedian B Curren, Postmaster at Ithaca, New-York, April 26, 1859.

Simeon M. Johnson, of New-York, Consul at Havre, April 27, 1859.

Mr. Bossiere, one of the proprietors of the New-Orleans *Courrier de la Louisiane*, was shot a few days ago by his partner, John M. Vernon, with whom he had a quarrel in relation to the affairs of the establishment.

The comet discovered at Ann Arbor, by Mr. Watson, on the 23d, was observed by Mr. Tuttle, at Harvard Observatory, on the 27th of April.

Barnett's Cocoaine.

From the Boston Post.

We are sorry to perceive that dealers have stooped to the unfairness of attempting to deprive Messrs JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. of the just reward of their skill and enterprise. An article is offered in the market as the justly celebrated and very valuable 'COCOAINE,' which it is quite another affair, made in New-York, and called, to avoid a positive imitation, "Cocoine."

This is a poor subterfuge, and should not be suffered to be practiced to the injury of the very respectable and responsible gentlemen, who have devoted so much time, care and capital to inventing and making known the genuine article.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

PRICE FROM $60 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $60 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (a periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, Kilhau's, &c.

Genuine Cocoaine,

FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's celebrated

Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New Styles at Reduced Prices.
No 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Removal.

Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

Pahs Healthful Physical Exercises.

At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

May.

Moors roll away, and gentle May
Once more returns, with roses glistening;
Peace fills the air, the skies are fair,
The trees wind seem mute and list ning;
In shady bowers, t reu-h sunny hours,
The young birds chirp and coo together,
And man and earth both bless thy birth,
Sweet harbinger of Summer weather!

Already now, on Care's rough brow,
A softer Summer beam is playing,
As men and maids to country glades,
Or sea shores are in fancy straying.
Away from toil the rural coil
Of Gotham soon who hopes to wander,
To press the turf, not dare the surf—
But man and boys here toils to ponder.

Before they go—for all well know
The dangers linked with Summe weather—
Let all procure, who would immunes sure
Of comfort, health and joy together,
A stock of those *light Summer clothes*
Sold by SMITH BROTHERS for CASH PAYMENT;
No boy or man whatever can
Catch chills and fever in such raiment!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 128 and 130 Fulton st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond.

Nos. 121 123 & 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' WAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price and no deviation.

Rogers & Raymond.

FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
OF
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES.
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut.
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
Nos 121, 123 and 125 Broadway.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our magnificent assortment of New Styles of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Last Fiscal Session, Texas!

Houston, Texas, April 15, 1859.

Messrs S C. Herring & Co:

Gentlemen: You have done more than all the conflagration in our town on the night of the 16th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes and they came out all O. K.

W. S. Wilson.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's

WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 263 accidental fires, and have never failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 46 Murray st., N. Y. / No. 61 Gravier st., N. O.

Spring Clothing

IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.
DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 216 Broadway.

Steel Against Feathers.

HOWE'S UNRIVALLED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO 65.
AT RETAIL AT NO. 343 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics are widening golden opinions by the brilliant success they daily meet in curing the sick. Hundreds of cases of Piles, of Catarrah, of Dyspepsia, of Coughs and Colds, of old Headaches (Fever and Ague), of old Bilious complaints and long standing Leucorrhœa, are being cured weekly by the use of these simple Specifics. Each remedy is a specific for a particular disease, and in purchasing a case in one can often be made of a most serious and long-standing ailment.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 30 Remedies in large 3 drachm vials and morocco case $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of 15 boxes and book, $4.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREY'S & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PARKER, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 61 Murray-st., corner of College place (Formerly No. 193 Pearl-st.)

For Sale—The lease, stock and fixtures of REFFE'S extensive restaurant No. 591 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel extending through to Crosby-st. 200 feet. Also on second floor, 15 of Phelan's billiard tables, in complete order. The whole will be sold together or separately. For further particulars apply on the premises.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 237 Broadway twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted, Depot No 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No 308 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Rupture Cured—by MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, shoulder Braces Female Supporters, belts, instruments for weak ankle joints club feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Astor-st., under the Museum.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpassingly in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long hair Fronts. Half Wigs, &c. always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

How to Restrain the passions and Cultivate the higher nature, and in what pursuits can make the most of himself may be learned by a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Gents' Spring Style of Hat now ready. Also a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps and straw goods, at No 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Wood's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House Broadway.

MARRIED.

Dibble—Dillon.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Thomas S. Dibble to Miss Lottie M. Dillon, all of this City.

Ehrens—Donaldson.—In this City, on Thursday April 21 by the Rev. John Roche, Otto W. Theoda to Miss Elizabeth A. Donaldson, all of this City.

Rose—Shane.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Charles Rose of Chicago, to Kate A., daughter of David D. Orsne, Esq., of this City.

Steele—Seiden.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gilver S. Steele, of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth Seiden, of Savbrook, Conn.

Mabie—Hubbard.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. Jere. Peters, Joseph Marie de Morsbrine, 3d, to Miss Sarah Ann Kip, both of this City.

Mansfield—Jennings.—On Wednesday, April 27, by the Rev. William H. Sanbitt, James A. Mansfield, of the City of New-York, to Annie Eliza Jennings.

Langdon—Fuller.—In Bristol, Conn., on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. L. Griggs, Mr. H. S. Langdon, of this City, to Miss Mary E. Fuller, of Bristol, Conn.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

Wright—Cornwell.—At Newburg, on Wednesday evening, April 27, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, George B. Wright, of Oswego, N. Y., to Caroline, youngest daughter of Geo. Cornwell, Esq., of the former place.

Coon—Bell.—In Hillsdale, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Mr. Ransellar Coon, of Salisbury, Conn., to Miss Martha Bell, of Sheffield, Mass.

DIED.

Anderson.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 29, after a brief illness, John Anderson, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 126 Concord-st., on Monday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock.

Sherry.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 30, at 10 o'clock, Hannah Sherry, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 91 East 12th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, May 3, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

Crosby.—In this City, on Sunday, May 1, Washington I. Crosby in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, together with those of his brothers, D. C. and John A. Crosby, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, on Avenue C, between 5th and 6th sts., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

Feilman.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, Mary Morrison, wife of Alex. Feilman, aged 24 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 3, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 9th-av. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Hallick.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, of consumption Eliza Gesio, wife of Capt. Wm. H. Hallick and daughter of the late James S. Greig aged 34 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends and members of the City Guard are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, it to (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Greene-st.

Hilton.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 1, William M., second son of Henry and Ellen B. Hilton, aged 7 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 11 East 29th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited.

Marquand.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 1, Frederick F. Marquand, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Notice of the funeral will appear in Tuesday morning's *Times*.

Fields.—On Sunday evening, May 1, Willis Smith Fields, only child of Thomas C. and Annie E. Fields, aged 7 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 30, after a short illness, Mary Matilda Smith, daughter of Mary and the late Price Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her brothers, Thomas M. and Charles H. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother No 66 Montague-place.

Bergman.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 30, in the 10th year of his age, Daniel H., eldest son of William P. Bergman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 78 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

Harris.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, April 30, suddenly, Zina H. Harris, M. D., aged 67 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Brown, in Kent av., corner of Park, Brooklyn.

Cushing.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 30, Martha, daughter of G. W. B. and Sophia M. Cushing, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday morning, 3d inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents No 154 Joralemon-st.

Fleiman.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, April 30, David Fleiman, in his 84d year.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, W. B. Fleiman, No. 107 Senth 8th st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Brown.—At Paris, France, on Monday, April 11, Eugenia Brown, only daughter of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON the conviction of any one counterfeiting Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure croup and dysentery, colic, sore throat, toothache, pains of all kinds, and chronic rheumatism, quicker than any other remedy, or no pay. Sold by all the druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

To Housekeepers—The undersigned is prepared to receive orders for cleaning, polishing and renovating pianos, folding doors, and every kind of furniture. Furniture cleaned and polished without removal and without soiling the finest carpet. Parties whose furniture may suffer from May moving, may have it made as good as new. Address MARTIN, Box No 168, *Times* Office.

Dr. Hyde,

ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY.

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NATIONAL QUARANTINE AND SANITARY CONVENTION.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, }
New-York, April 29, 1859. }

On motion of S. M. Weymore, amended by J. McNulty, M. D., it was ordered:

That the Secretary be authorized to publish the record of this session of A. H. Stevens, M.D., and the votes thereon, as adopted at the preceding session of this Convention.

Resolved, That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow fever has ever been conveyed by one person to another, it is the opinion of this Convention that personal quarantine cases of yellow fever may be safely abolished; *provided* that *formites* of every kind be rigidly restricted.

AFFIRMATIVES—85.

The President, (J. H. Griscom, M. D.,) of N. Y.
A. H. Stevens, M.D., N. Y.
E. H. Harris, M.D., N. Y.
Stephen Smith, M.D., N. Y.
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Benj. D. S. Gregory, N. J.

NEGATIVE 1.

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E. H. Parkhurst, M.D., N. Y.
Thos. R. Town, M.D., Penn.
E. P. Nichols, M.D. N. J.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, or for a house and lot, worth not over $3,000, a country residence at Tarrytown, consisting of house and two acres of ground, near the river and railroad station. Address S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—House and garden, in good order, only two minutes' walk from the Depôt; will be sold reasonable, and terms made easy, or rented to a good tenant. Apply to A. GATES, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 656 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 656 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 386 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 155 LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Good for a doctor or others; store No. 3 William-st.; offices No. 5 William-st.; No. 66 Hammond st.; No. 183 West 24th-st.; No. 151 East 50th-st.; No. 143½ East 47th st.; No. 294 West 14th-st.; No. 26 Perry-st.; and other property. Apply at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, NORTHWEST CORNER 8th-av. and 133d st., with two full lots of ground; a pleasant two story framed double cottage; mahogany doors, marble mantels, fine dry cellar, cupola on roof, affording beautiful views of Harlem River and adjoining scenery; rent moderate, with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AV., BROOKLYN, 3 cottages, being the second, third and fourth houses northeast of Park-av; they contain 11 rooms each, are nearly new, with marble mantels, gas and fixtures; filled in with brick rear blow. Inquire of WARREN MITCHELL, across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIN, at No. 16 Fulton Market, New-York, in Beekman-st.

NO. 67 ST. CLEMENT'S-PLACE, MACDOUgal st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., a furnished front room and bedroom, on either second or third story, for one or two single gentlemen. House first class, having both and all the modern improvements. French windows opening upon wide balconies. Family private, no boarders or children. Terms moderate to those desiring to be permanent.

TO LET—NO. 301 SECOND-AVENUE, SOUTHwest corner of 19th-st., 4-story residence, built expressly for owner's private occupancy, house is 23 by 52 feet, gas, range baths washtrays, water-closets, &c., very suitable for a dentist or physician. Rent $1,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT house No. 225 West 15th-st. The house is well located, it being one of a raw of beautiful brick houses, put up recently by Mr. Astor, and containing all the modern improvements. Rent $1,000. Inquire of J. ROSS, No. 48 8th-av., who has the key, and will show the premises.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 209½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas-fixtures, Croton water, ranges, stationery, wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent, $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 94 WEST 25TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements, such as bath, water-closets, &c., hot and cold water, stationary wash basins to the fourth floor; four stories, English basement and cellar. Will be let low to a good tenant, and a lease given if required. Apply to JACOB B. SCHENCK, No. 95 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, USE OF wash-trays, &c., of new house, No. 207 West 55th-st., near 8th-av.—rent $225; also, to let, the flat floor of house No. 275 9th-av.—rent, $250; also, to let the second floor of same house, with 6 rooms—rent $201. Bills up. Apply as above.

OFFICES TO LET IN NO. 15 WILLIAM-ST., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank, the front rooms on the second floor at a bargain. Also, the frame cottage No. 11 West 38th-st., on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., of large size and extra grounds. Location excellent and rent low. By

R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 18 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—A PARLOR ON the first floor, and rooms on third floor neatly furnished; house pleasantly located, containing the modern improvements. Apply at No. 62 East 22d st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having 2 front rooms on 3d floor, and 3 back rooms on 3d floor, unoccupied, will rent them, with or without board, to gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen. The house is modern, convenient and very central y located, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares. Access ible by cars and stages. Address Mrs. S. E. DORSEE, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor and also on the third floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park, will be vacated in a few days. The entire floor may be secured by one party, with full board and every modern convenience. House has been recently been put in thorough order.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a house delightfully situated in East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply immediately. Address F. O. H., Madison-square Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, with board, can now be had at No. 199 10th-st.; a very convenient and desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can have a third-story front room and bedroom in a first class house in West 14th-st. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with day board, also two gentlemen with full board. Apply at No. 206 West 33d-st.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; furnished or unfurnished rooms to suit those who may engage them; house elegantly furnished; five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 330 Hicks-st., near Warren.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in their own house, having a handsomely furnished room on second floor can accommodate two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; ten minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferry; terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, at No. 36 Willow-st. This house is one block from the Fulton ferry, and is well worthy the attention of parties desiring a first class boarding house. Apply on the premises, or upon M. C. Ogden, No. 87 Buckman-st., New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms with full or partial board convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 81 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 100 CLINTON-ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments can be had, single or in suites; location unsurpassed; five to seven minutes' walk to Wall and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at 57 Nevins-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERRY.—Two pleasant, 2d-story rooms for gentlemen and their wives; also, three pleasant ball bedrooms. Dinner at two o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can have a large, pleasant room, with board, in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRAble suite of rooms on second floor will soon be vacated. Clinton-st. cor. of Carrol. MARY DIMOND.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st.—Front room, large hall bedrooms and large pantries, hot and cold water, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two or three young gentlemen. Terms moderate. Also, a lady can be accommodated who would teach a little girl to play the piano for part payment. There is but few boarders. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady in a small family, near Broadway above Bleecker-st., and below 20th st.; a private family preferred. Terms moderate. They will meet with a permanent boarder and a companionable person. For further particulars, address Miss MARY T. B. K., Station A., Spring-st., New-York.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DINner at 6½ o'clock; a choice of furnished rooms, in suites or separate, on the second and third floors, in the first-class house No. 328 Henry-st., convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries; location unsurpassed; terms moderate. Apply as above.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN have one or two nice rooms, adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience, with or without partial board, in a small private family. To a good tenant the terms will be very moderate. Apply at No 104 East 33d st., near Lexington-av.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, RESiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from Scub'or Wall-st. Ferry, would let one large room, with full board, to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Rent only $200 a year. Apply to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 155 West 42d-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, NO. 156 EAST 38TH-ST., A 3-story, first-class house with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Rent only $300 a year. Apply to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 155 West 42d-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 95 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 82 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 2 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR $600 PER YEAR, A double two-story and basement house, with fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated in Sing-Sing. Inquire of M. L. COBB, Sing-Sing.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE SIX-story stores, (basement and cellar,) No. 26 Beekman-st., extending through 185 feet to Spruce-st. The lofts would be let separate from the store, &c., if desired; hoist way on each street. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE.—The very desirable farm and cottage residence on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Riverside, nearly opposite Hyde Park, three hours by railroad from New-York, from which it is distant about 80 miles, and also quite easy of access by steamboat and barge. The farm contains 240 acres, partly wooded, but mostly arable land. Upon the upper side of the road (Albany post-road) is the main building, cottage style, piazza on two sides, containing eleven rooms, well divided, and in good order. Also, stone cottage, frame barn, house, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings. Two orchards of the grafted fruit, with profusion of small fruit, excellent vegetable garden plot, good well of water, and a running brook near the cottage. The views from the house and from various points on the place are superb, embracing the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House, an unobstructed river sweep about twenty miles to the north, the whole of Dutchess County, and the Highlands in the distance of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the hills of Massachusetts. The care three or four distinct and eligible building sites upon the property. The neighborhood is also extremely desirable, being in the vicinity of good schools and churches, and of the country seats of Messrs. Herman Le Roy, Archibald Rosell, John Jacob Astor; Robert, Duane and Augustus Heiff; the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and others. For additional particulars and terms, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit trees, as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 31 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 46 ACRES, FIVE MINUTES' walk from the depôt buildings, nearly new dwelling, 9 rooms; barn, with cellar 28x38 ft.; will stall 40 head of cattle; good carriage-house, two wells of water, 45 acres of orchard. The place may be divided, and half sold in building lots by J. JAQUES, Westville, Orange County, New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of Messrs. BOGERT & SOUTHWICK, No. 81 Nassau-st., or J. E. HATCH, No. 315 8th-av. JOHN JAQUES, Westville.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have paid policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board at No. 64 Wall-st.

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TO LET—CHEAP, NO. 156 EAST 38TH-ST., A 3-story, first-class house with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Rent only $300 a year. Apply to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 155 West 42d-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 258 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house has the modern improvements, and in good order. Rent $700. Inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av., between 21st and 22d

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD BETTS & CO,

TUESDAY—May 3. At No. 125 West 18th st, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of tapestry velvet and Brussels carpets, nearly new, India satin and lace window curtains, gilt and motal cornices, &c., inlaid ornaments, pier glasses, engravings, fire sets, rosewood furniture en suite, in satin, made to order; divans, fancy chairs, cane, dining, tea and other tables, china vases, girandoles, china, glass and delf ware; sideboard, hat stand with marble top table, oil cloths, oilcloth chairs black walnut book case, marble top wash stands, bedsteads, iron, and carved bed leads, satin worsted damask curtains, dressing bureaus, mahogany and maple chairs, Venetian and lograin carpets, &c., &c.; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, wrought, refrigerator, meat safe, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues day previous. —The house and stable to let.

JOSEPH BRESLIN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 3,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. — Hall-st., near Fulton-av., Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany piano by Gelb & Walker, Brussels and lograin carpets, extension tables, Heconberg heater, kitchen range and furniture, also a fancy breed fowls.

SAME DAY,

At 1/2 o'clock P. M. at No. — Hicks-st., between Harrison and Degraw st

Mahogany parlor furniture, bedsteads, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, &c.

TUESDAY, May 3),

At 10 o'clock A. M. at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st.

A large and general assortment of second hand furniture from families removing, consisting of mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, and miscellaneous goods.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

130 shares Farmers' & Citizens' Bank of L. I....$25 each.
10 shares Park Bank.....100 each.
100 shares Chatham Bank.....25 each.
20 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....59 each.
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....100 each.
25 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co....50 each.
75 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
100 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
40 shares Home Insurance Co.....100 each.
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
30 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.....100 each.
10 shares Security Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
50 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
10 shares Mas. River Fire Insurance Co.....15 each.
50 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
$25,000 State of Virginia 6 per cent Bds, due '71, (hyp)
$2,000 Evansville and Illinois R. 1st m Bonds.
Notes of O. A. Burton, of Vermont, for $123 13.
$5,000 Chicago and Miss R. 1st m. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. 2d m. 8 per cent Bonds.
$2,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. The regular sale THIS DAY, May 5 Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, (which have been the regularly established days of sale for many years) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of bank and insurance stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. C. ALBERTIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private dwelling, No 70 West 25th st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the door. Consisting of a magnificent rosewood piano and fine parlor suits of rich brocatelle; mediallion chairs, sofas, spring bottom chairs, Wilton and Brussels carpets, oval mirrors, lace curtains, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, secretary and bookcase, etageres, with French plate mirror doors; superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; etaintary, marble top centre-table, card table, Turkish and reclining chairs, lady's work table, engravings antique and gothic reception chairs, French painted shades, Parian marble statuettes, bijoux and French ornaments, richly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, armoire de glace, washstands, dressing table, shaving stand, towel rack, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c.; sofa rocker, arm and other chairs, hall-stand, oil-cloth, extension table, rich cut and engraved glass-ware silver dinner and tea service, china toilet sets, Sheffield plate castors, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, &c., and a complete assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. 6 in-av. cars and stages pass within a few doors of this house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 33 Lafayette-place,

RICH SEROLID FURNITURE—Consisting of choice parlor furniture, mounted in ormolu and covered with real Beauvais tapestry, made to order in Paris, cost $1,500; real Beauvais tapestry curtains to match, cost $1,000; heavy velvet carpets, real Japanese vase, superb centre table in ebony and buhl, costly chandeliers, with large bronze figures and ormolu; large pier and mantel glass, elegant rosewood piano forte, 7½ octave, pearl keys, Istalo, over strung &c.; parlor suits of rosewood covered with damask, large carved French oak arm chair, covered reps, chairs in moquet, rosewood consols, table and etagere; large centre glass clock lace curtains, suits in rosewood plush, rosewood extension tables, mantel ornaments, bookcase, silver plated ware, &c. Bookcase.—Usual assortment in French mahogany, mattresses, spring mattresses, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads &c., oil-cloths, velvet satin carpets, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rose wood parlor suites, in damask, brocatel, terry, plush and hair-cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved sofas, arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogony sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, being the contents of the five-story residence No. 218 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

J. W. PORTER will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 2, at 10½ o'clock at his rooms, all the elegant furniture in the above house, which has been in use only six months, and in perfect order, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, cost $900; solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suites, with various coverings; Turkish and reception chairs, fine centre and side tables, elegant rosewood etagere, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension dining and tea tables, rich china, glassware, silverware, cutlery, &c., &c. Also, brass and bedstead, hair mattresses, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mantel ornaments, oil paintings, mirrors, stair-carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, together with a great variety of choice furniture, which to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer, No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st.,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, STANDARD, moss and running roses, trees, evergreens, vermenias, dahlias, &c., in bloom and in great variety from Wm. Wilson, 14th st. TUESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 72 Maiden-lane, standard, moss and running roses in bloom. Also, dwarf and standard pear trees, plum, cherry and apple trees, in bearing order, all warranted true to name, and selected by Mr. Marc in Europe and in this country, of choice variety. This is the last sale of fruit trees by Mr. Marc this season. Also, grape vines raspberry bushes, pot plants in great variety too numerous to mention. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTY-EIGHTH ST.—20 fine lots, north side, 200 ft. west of 10th-av.

ON FIFTY-NINTH ST.—20 fine lots, south side, 200 ft. west of 10th-av.; the grade is just right for building. Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine st.

(Special attention given to sales of furniture and all kinds of personal property)

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE TO-DAY, (Monday) May 2, at the private residence No 35 Clinton-place, near Broadway, all the contents of the house, and without reserve, elegantly furnished with rosewood and imported furniture in great variety and in very fair order; pier and mantel glasses, bedroom furniture, wardrobes, &c. D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broadway, will sell, as above April 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Catalogues to be obtained at the house only, on the morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No 79 Nassau st., a large and elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, gas chandeliers, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors bookcases, lace and brocatel window curtains, Brussels tapestry, ingrain and three-ply carpets, marble-top dressing bureaus, lounges, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find the above sale well worthy their attention.

J. T. REALY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MOURNING DRY GOODS at auction, at WEED'S Mourning Store, No. 579 Broadway.—The balance of this stock will be sold at public auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 2 and 3. The stock consists in part of silks, merinos, alpacas, and goods, reception dresses, muslins, organdies and barege delaines, ginghams, robes, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal st., a large assortment of furniture, &c., from families removing. 50 second hand carpets; also, fixtures of tailor's store; also, groceries, &c.; also, 1 bale of bagging.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT FIVE DOLLARS, PLATE ENGRAVED, can only be had—Broadway corner of Bond-st.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES E. DRAKE & CO.,
BROKERS AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 William-st., Merchants' exchange, near Wall-st.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DRAKE & CARTER, having expired by limitation, the undersigned have associated for the purpose of continuing the business of

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

under the name and style of

JAMES E. DRAKE & CO.,

and have taken the offices lately occupied by Messrs. Reed Campbell & Co., located as above.

Soliciting the patronage of our friends and the public, with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their orders.

New-York, May 2, 1859. JAMES E. DRAKE,
A. A. DRAKE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

VIENNA, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill; at short or 10 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,

Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on assets loaned etc. and against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, in the banking room of the marble building, No. 13 Cedar-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner 18th-av. and 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and remain open until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 28th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.

HENRY P. MCGOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK AND Erie Railroad Circular, issued by WASHINGTON HILL, to the Stockholders and unsecured Bondholders, with figures taken from the Annual Official Reports, preparatory to receiving conditional subscriptions to the balance of Fourth Mortgage Loan, for distribution at his office, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

$1,500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT wanted for a second mortgage on first-class property up-town, worth more than twice the amount. Title perfect, the search having been brought down to within a few weeks, at which time the first mortgage was renewed. Address D. E. G., Box 123 *Times* Office.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 29, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

INTEREST.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, April 27, 1859.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at this office on and after Monday, 2d proximo. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY,—NEW YORK, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—APRIL 25, 1859.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, May 2 next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are particularly requested to call on the subscriber at his office, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 6th or 7th inst., or as soon thereafter as convenient. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for nineteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

UNION PARK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d proximo

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds and bonds of 1867, will be paid at the Treasurer's office corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Monday, May 2.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$9,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, $9,000 for a term of years; Brooklyn city property preferred. Apply to WILLIAM G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No 45 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS and Charleston Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after Monday, May 2, at the Bank of America.

$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,609 Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, RICHARD H. WINSLOW retiring from business.

The unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at No. 52 Wall-st., dated New-York, April 29, 1859. RICHARD H. WINSLOW,
J. T. D. LANIER.

Richard H. Winslow having retired from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of that firm under the same name.

J. F. D. LANIER,
M. O. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
JOHN H. HALL.

NEW-YORK, April 30 1859.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., for the purpose of transacting the paper business in all its branches.

JOHN H. HALL,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
RICH. L. CAMPBELL,

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.

AUGUSTE NOEL,
HENRY SAUTTER,

The business heretofore conducted in the City of New-York under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTER will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTER, from and after this date. They are fully authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.

AUGUSTE NOEL,
AUGUSTE SAUSEL,

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership under the name of HASTINGS & EARLE, as dealers in a general assortment of paper at No. 40 John-st.

New-York, May 2, 1859. P. C. HASTINGS,
T. L. EARLE.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a copartner in our firm.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, WEST or East, should buy, before starting, A. N. KIP'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The only paper in which the through-route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
5.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Court-sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
6.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, via:—Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of four dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 222 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Brunton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 16, 1859. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only, for Belvidere Railroad at 7.30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1.30 and 3.15 P. M.; for Peekskill 7 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 6.30 A. M. and 3.45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in Va., and 6 P. M.

J. F. WOODBURY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leave Fulton Market Wharf by steamer MANTANO, at 9 and 10 A. M., and 3.45, 5.45 and 7.30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.25 and 10 A. M., and 2.30, 4.55 and 6.40 P. M., receiving passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. R. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 5.30 and 7.15 P. M. to Jamaica.

MUSICAL.

THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has concave sounding boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibrating shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more round.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOODRICH, T. HASTINGS, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others who have purchased STEINWAY & SONS' Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 26 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
AT wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $20 to $450, equally adapted to the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments in the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at lowest prices.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, 641 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make, at great bargains, second hand pianos at extremely low prices ranging from $150; one of the finest Cabinet of Music in the United States; musical instruments and musical merchandize of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ORGANS CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE one eight stop organ, gothic case with pedals and swell; one six-stop do.; one second hand organ, 4 stops and pedals. The above are warranted superior in tone and workmanship and will be sold low for cash. W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—J. & C. FISCHER HAVE REMOVED their warerooms to No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., where a selected stock of piano-fortes will be found, at moderate prices, and unsurpassed for tone and workmanship. Manufactory No. 245 West 26th-st., New-York

SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASSO OF SUPERior quality and abilities, would like situations from May 1, either in New-York or Brooklyn; familiar with Episcopal service. Address SOPRANO, care of Firth, Fond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood piano, beautifully finished, rich, full tone, and made by one of the best makers; fully warranted and in perfect order; worth $400, and will be sold for half its value. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, PLAIN AND richly carved cases, pearl or ivory keys, at a great bargain. Every piano warranted. No. 16 Fulton-st., (Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn. Also second-hand pianos.

T. R. CHAMBERLIN—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Astor House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, 339 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN and SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, FLEITMANN & BRUNJES,
No. 64 Broad-row.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAY!

Clipper of SATURDAY, May 7,
The favorite first-class clipper-ship
WEB-FOOT, Hedge, Master,

is receiving her cargo at pier No. 21 East River, and will be dispatched promptly as above on her

THIRD VOYAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The WEB-FOOT is well-known for short passages—made the run each to San Francisco in 116 and 119 days—made the famous passage from Calcutta to New-York in 95 days.

Never damages any cargo.
Is of small capacity.
Will fill before her advertised day.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

lusive position which they have occupied for three months."

Monetary and Commercial.

The *Times'* City Article, of April 19, says: The funds commenced this morning (Monday) at a decline, of ¼th, but owing to the receipt of better prices from Paris, there was subsequently a slight improvement. The first quotations of Consols for money was 94¾@⅞, but left off at 94⅞ for money and 94¾@95 for the account. At a later hour there was a tendency to increased firmness. The French advices on Saturday, which seemed further to corroborate the impression that the Emperor requires more time—the middle or end of May being mentioned as the earliest period for complete readiness—stated also that an immediate announcement was expected in the *Moniteur* to the effect that everything has been smoothed for the meeting of Congress, and the non-fulfilment of this anticipation was a chief cause of the dullness at the opening of the market. In the Discount market the demand was not active, and some transactions were effected at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 18.—The demand continues limited, and sales do not exceed 6 000 bales—400 for export and speculation. Prices unaltered.

LONDON CORN MARKET, April 18.—In the Corn market this morning there was an advance of between 1s. and 2s.

London Produce and Provision markets unchanged.

The *Times* says that Prussia is about to contract a loan equal to between £8,000,000 and £9 000,000. Piedmont and France require some further weeks of active effort for full completion for war.

Latest Commercial News per "Bremen."

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 19.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday and yesterday sum up 11 000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The market is dull but steady, buyers, however, demanding a reduction in rates before purchasing freely.

The BREADSTUFFS market is steady at rates reported per *Africa*.

The PROVISION market is generally unchanged and steady.

SUGAR is without change and steady.

COFFEE is quiet and unaltered in rates.

POT ASHES are firm at 31s.

RESIN is heavy; and all qualities have slightly declined; common 4s. 2d.@4s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and holders demand 42s. @44s.

ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Sunday, May 1.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool April 20, passed the Station at River du Loup at 7 o'clock this evening. An accident to the news boat prevented the procurement of her news. The *North Briton* will be at this port early in the morning, when her news, which is but one day later than that by the *Bremen* at New-York, will be promptly forwarded.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

QUEBEC, Sunday, May 1.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow 26th ult., arrived at this port last night. She brings no intelligence.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, MAY 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Set down *seriatim*.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motion day.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 868, 1192, 1288, 397, 1299, 1315, 1161, 1175, 1383, 1408, 1014, 18, 1098, 1124, 1164, 1222, 1228, 1290, 1310, 1324.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 148, 98, 139 300, 315, 394, 597, 401, 4 3, 405, 407, 410, 412, 414, 416. *Part II.*—(Held in Supreme Court Room No. 20, New City Hall.) Nos. 223 351, 303, 184, 332, 395, 396, 402, 404, 406, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 253, 975, 978, 573, 588, 939, 991, 323, 852, 915, 959 620, 267, 966, 89. *Part II.*—Nos. 884, 886, 148, 912, 906, 937, 883, 885, 1064, 1061, 1062, 969, 191, 814, 876.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 30.

Before Judge Nelson.

Elisha Baker vs. *The Brig Saginaw.*—This was an action to recover for supplies furnished to the brig, a domestic vessel in this port. The District Court gave a decree for the libelant for the amount of his claim, whereupon the claimants appealed to the Circuit Court. Judge NELSON, however, affirmed the decree with costs. No opinion was written.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Deas and Donohue.

ARE MOUSSELINE DELAINES DELAINES?

James Benkard et al. vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This is an action to recover back an amount of duties alleged by the plaintiffs to have been illegally imposed by the defendant as Collector upon an importation of French delaine goods.

The point in controversy is as follows: The second section of the Tariff Act of 1857 imposes a duty of 24 per cent. upon "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted or dyed *and delaines*." The goods in question are French goods, manufactured entirely of wool, and called by the plaintiffs mousseline delaines. The Collector imposed the duty of 24 per cent. upon them, while the plaintiffs claim that they are liable only to a duty of 19 per cent., imposed upon "manufactures of worsted goods," and that the term "delaines" is limited to goods made of cotton and worsted.

The amount involved in this case is not so very large, but there are very many cases involving the same question now pending. The case is still on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

The People ex. rel. John Gorman vs. *The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.*—In this case a writ of alternative mandamus was issued, pursuant to the arrangement determined upon on Friday for the purpose of testing the right of the old Police to recover their back pay.

Petition of U. S. Trust Co., Receiver, &c.—Ordered that the Receiver have leave to sue on the note referred to.

The U. S. Trust Co. vs. *Winifred Mott et al.*—Motion for leave to answer denied.

John De Ruyter vs. *Samuel Allen et al.*—Referred to Charles Stuart, Esq., to inquire into the facts, and report whether it is expedient that the judgments mentioned in the affidavit should be sold, and if so, on what notice and in what manner.

IRREGULAR CASE—CLAIM TO THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

Some interest was excited in the Court-room during the morning, by the entrance of a small party of ladies. Shortly after they had taken their seats, a gentleman entered, leading by the hands two little boys, aged apparently about three and seven years of age respectively. One of the ladies, as soon as she saw these children enter, uttered a cry of joy, and in a moment had them in her arms, embracing them affectionately, and weeping bitterly.

It appeared on inquiry that the lady was the mother of the two boys, who were detained from her charge and care by their father, her husband. She was in attendance upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring the father to produce the children, which she had sued out for the purpose of having them, if possible, committed to her care. Her story is that she and her husband were married in this city on April 28, 1850, and lived together until the 19th of April last. On that day, the lady being at home in her house at Brooklyn, she was waited upon by a stranger, who informed her that her husband had been stabbed in the side, and was then lying at a drug-store in Fulton street, from which he could not be removed. The stranger said that he had been sent to inform her that her husband wished her to come to him immediately. She accompanied the stranger about a block, when he told her that he had some business to transact in the neighborhood, and that if she would walk on slowly he would soon overtake her. She did so, but did not again see the stranger. After going into several drug stores in Fulton-street, and not finding her husband, she went to the City Hall, and stated the circumstances to the Deputy Superintendant of Police, who to'd her that no person had been stabbed in Brooklyn that morning, and that she had better go home as soon as possible, as it was probably only a ruse to rob the house. Startled at this intimation she hurried home, and found that in her absence some person had entered the house and taken away her children. An hour or two afterward, her husband, accompanied by the stranger referred to, entered the house and took away all the furniture, and a portion of the lady's clothing. The husband told her that he had taken the children away, and that all hell could not make him return them.

On the part of the husband it is alleged that he recently detected his wife in a criminal intercourse; on account of which, he is about to commence a suit for divorce. He claims to be entitled to remove the children, and keep them with himself.

No hearing was, however, had upon the writ, as on the meeting of the parties in court, it was arranged, by the interference of mutual friends, that the custody of the children should be given to a relative, pending the divorce suit, with liberty to both parents to see them at pleasure.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Hoffman, Slosson and Woodruff.

Peter C. Anthony vs. *Jos. Smith.*—Appeal from order and judgment dismissed.

Aunis Steamer vs. *Gilbert R. Perrett; David Banks* vs. *John Patten et al.; Henry Claude* vs. *Wm. E. Burton.*—Judgments affirmed.

Samuel W. Jennings et al. vs. *Jasper W. Gilbert.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Maria Gibbons vs. *George Kelsie, impl'd, &c.*—Judgment affirmed on terms

Ministers, Elders, &c., of the Reformed Dutch Church vs. *Wm. A. Parkhurst.*—Judgment on demurrer reversed, with leave to defendant to answer; costs to abide the event.

George Wade, Executor, &c., vs. *John E. Rusher et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Isidore Bernhard et al. vs. *Wm. Brenner et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Samuel D. Bradford vs. *The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment of affirmance set aside, default opened on payment of costs of April Term, and $10 costs of motion, and on stipulating that the cause be placed on the May calendar, General Term, and argued without further notice.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosscrop.

John B. Meyer vs. *Jas. C. Hallock.*—The defendant is prohibited by the order with ample relief, upon giving security upon his appeal. If the Court has the power, such a case is not made out as entitles the defendant to ask the exercise of its discretion in making this order. The application must be denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Cole vs. *Blunt.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Henry O. Brewer vs. *Abner Crowell.*—Order of arrest discharged, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The following are the decisions of April term:

Underhill vs. *Runers; Baker* vs. *Bonestiel; Gillies* vs. *Crawford; Randall* vs. *Gray; Platt* vs. *Stark; Schwerin* vs. *Mills.* Judgments reversed with costs

SUPREME COURT.—The General Term will be held by Justices ROOSEVELT, (presiding,) CLERKE and SUTHERLAND. There are eighty-nine causes on the calendar for May. Among them are the appeal in the case of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company *vs.* Sherman; three suits by the New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Schuyler *et al.*; the appeal of James Shepherd, convicted of arson a short time since; and Mrs. Cunningham-Budell's appeal from the order of the Surrogate, denying her application for letters of administration on the estate of Harvey Burdell. There is also the case of Terry *vs.* The Mayor *et al.*, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; a suit to test the validity of the grant made by the Corporation to the Asylum.

Justice DAVIES will hold the Over and Terminer. On Monday a number of sentences are to be pronounced—among others, Bosquet, the deformity of whose personal appearance has attracted so much attention, is to be brought up for sentence.

Justice INGRAHAM will sit at Chambers during May.

There will be one Circuit for the trial of civil causes to be held by some Justice from the country.

SUPERIOR COURT.—There will be held the General Term, one Special Term, and two Trial Terms. The calendar of the Special Term embraces a number of causes of interest to the mercantile community, and involving very heavy amounts, and arising out of failures in 1857. Such are the suits of Bell and Chapman *vs.* James G. Garner and others, in which the London house of Overend, Gurney & Co. are interested. Also, the suit of The Western Bank of Scotland *vs.* James Lee *et al.*, involving a claim of $500,000.

COMMON PLEAS.—Judge DALY will hold Part I., and Judge BRADY Part II. of the Trial Term. Judge HILTON will sit at Chambers.

LAW INSTITUTE.—The New-York Law Institute are now removing their library to the new rooms assigned them in the buildings of the United States Courts. A public opening is anticipated, as soon as arrangements now in progress can be completed.

[Advertisement.]

THE HEIGHT OF FOLLY—What is it? It is evinced in the carelessness with which people travel without proper protection from death by drowning. The Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, (No. 256 Broadway,) is putting an end, rapidly, to this kind of suicidal foolishness. All their garments are as elegant and convenient as any others, and yet can be made into life preservers in a few seconds. Who will be without one?

[Advertisement.]

The Steamship *Circassian* will again sail for Galway and St. Johns, N. F., on Thursday, May 5, having just made a voyage to Ireland and back in less than a month. Price of passage only $30 including cooked provisions served on tables and a free ticket, by Railroad, to any part of Great Britain. For tickets etc., apply only to American Express Co., No. 61 Hudson-street, corner of Jay.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THESE PRICES! ! !

Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is working wonderful cures in rheumatism. Where every other remedy fails, this inestimable salve takes hold, penetrates to the very core, removes every particle of inflammation and effects a complete cure. Manufactory 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 30.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '67	109⅛	500 Erie Railroad	8
10,000 Tenn. 6s '90	83¾	100 do	860 8
10,000 Mo. 5s 6s	860 87	200 do	8¾
1,000 do	87⅛	100 Hud. River R	31
7,000 Cal. St 7s Es	85⅜	300 Har. R. Pref	38⅛
8,000 E. R. 3d M. B '83,	68	100 do	860 38
9,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	41	50 Panama R	122½
3,000 Erie R. Bds. '75.	91	100 do	830 12 ¾
1,560 Hnd R.R. 1st m.	103	600 Reading R	51
1,000 N. Ind. 1st m.	80	100 do	8 51⅞
17,000 Ill. Cen R. Bs	89¾	200 do	51¼
5,000 do	8 88	100 do	83 51½
1,000 C., St. P. & F. D., L. Land G. Bds.	73⅜	100 do	c 51⅝
1,000 N. J. C. 1st M. b.	99⅞	450 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	10
2,000 B. & Ill. T. 1st m. b.	65	60 do	10⅜
3,000 H. & St J. R.R. b.	70	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	33⅜
18 Bank New-York	106¾	520 do	33
28 Mechanics' Bank	116½	150 do	32⅝
100 National Bank	103	100 do	830 32⅜
12 Bank of Commerce	101⅜	150 do	32¾
5 B'k of the Republic	127	17 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	96¼
10 Nassau Bank	103	400 Ga. & Chicago R.	64⅜
200 Del. & H. C. Co.	830 96	150 do	b7 64⅝
15 Pacific M. S. Co	79¾	200 do	84⅜
50 do	79	100 Cle. & Tol. R.	b30 24¾
185 do	78	100 C. & R. I. & R.	nw 63⅝
185 do	s50 78	200 do	63¾
50 do	w 77⅜	220 do	63⅜
450 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 72	10 do	b10 63⅜
100 do	s5 72	50 do	b10 63⅝
1300 do	c 72⅜	100 do	b30 63⅜
340 do	72⅜	585 do	63⅜
700 do	b60 72⅞	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	6⅛
100 do	s3 72½	100 La C. & Mil. R. R.	⅜
100 do	s60 71⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '75, reg.	105½	50 Mil. & Miss R.	5⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	87⅜	50 do	5⅝
10,000 Tenn 6s '90	97¾	40 Erie Railroad	8¼
500 Ill. Cen R. bds.	88	200 Harlem R. Pref	58½
5 000 Harlem 2d m. b.	89¾	100 Reading R	51⅛
3,000 La C. & Mil. l. g. b.	16¾	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 78
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b	61	460 do	77
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 72⅜	100 do	s60 75
100 do	73¾	200 M. So & N. Ia. R.	33
100 do	s30 72⅞	200 Panama Railroad	122
200 do	b30 73⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s60 64
500 do	73⅜	450 do	64⅜
150 do	73⅜	200 do	64¾
100 do	s30 73⅞	100 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	68¾
150 do	73⅝	100 do	nw 63⅝
50 do	nwk 73	50 do	s30 68

MONDAY, May 2—A. M.

By the *Bremen*, screw steamer, at this port, from Southampton, Tuesday, April 19, we have European news one day later than by the telegraphic summary from the *Circassian*, at St. Johns, and three days later than the mail and newspaper accounts by the *Africa*, at this port. The promised explanations of the British Ministry on the Continental difficulties were made in both houses of Parliament on Monday night, April 18, but we have no account, at the hour of writing this summary, of the effect the next day on the Stock Exchange. The English Funds on Monday closed at 94⅞@95, and the Paris Bourse was steadier on the impression that the Emperor favors at least a postponement of the crisis. In the London discount market the demand for money was less active, and some transactions, according to *The Times*, had been effected below the bank minimum. The half monthly shipment of Silver to India is stated at $3,540,000, and a further withdrawal of Gold from the Bank, of $500,000 was made for Continental account. English Wheat had further advanced 1s. @2s. the quarter in London, and the business in the Liverpool Cotton Market was limited to 6,000 bales, (all except 500 bales to the trade,) at unchanged prices. The following are the latest figures in American securities:

Illinois Central 8s., 1875	75	@ 77
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	77	@ 79
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	83	@ 85
Illinois Central $100 shares, $60 paid	40	@ 38
Michigan Central last m., con. 8 ₱ cent, 1860.	83	@ 85
Michigan Central 8s, 1882	85	@ 87
Mich. Cent 8 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund, '82.	86	@ 88
Michigan Central $100 shares	45	@ 50
Michigan S and N. Ind. 7s. Sink. F. 1885 x. c.	63	@ 65
Michigan S. and N. Indiana $100 Shares	10	@ 15
New-York Central 6s, Sink. Fund, '83 x. c.	82	@ 86
New-York Central 7s, con., '65	94	@ 98
New-York Central 7s, Sink. Fund, 1878	94	@ 96
New-York Central $10 shares	70	@ 72
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1883	61	@ 63
Erie Sinking Fund, 7s, 1875	28	@ 32
Erie Railroad 7s., Convertibles, '62	28	@ 32
Erie Railroad Bonds, 7s, 1871	28	@ 32
Erie Railroad $100 Shares	9	@ 11
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mort., con	93	@ 93
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 21 Mort., Stg. x. c.	92	@ 94
Pennsylvania Central $50 Shares	39	@ 41
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1860	86	@ 88
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1870	78	@ 78
Philadelphia and Reading $50 Shares	22	@ 24

Our Stock Exchange during the week past continued to show the same activity that marked the dealings of the previous fortnight. The daily sales on the speculative Share list were quite heavy in amount, ruling, for the most part, until toward the close of the week, in favor of the *Bear* account, but the Street movements of Friday and Saturday indicated at least a partial turn in the fortunes of the two parties, and certainly promised fresh excitement for the month of May

The following table is a fair index to the fluctuations since Saturday week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104⅛@104⅜@104¼
N. Y. Central	73@71⅜@72⅞@70¾@72¾@72¾
New-York and Erie	9@8½@8⅝
Reading	50¾@51⅛@51¼
Rock Island	57⅛@59½@54⅛@53¾
Michigan Southern	12¾@03¾@10¼
Michigan Southern preferred	34¾@31¾@33
Michigan Central	51¾@50½@50¾
Toledo	25¾@24½@24¼
Galena	65¾@63 @61¾
Illinois Central	66@65¾
Panama	122½@122¾@122
Pacific Mail	69@67⅜@90@77⅜
Missouris	67¾@67¾
Virginias	99¼@99¾
Tennessees	93⅛@93¾
Illinois Central Bonds	88¾@88¾
Hudson River	32½@31 @31⅜
Harlem Preferred	40@38@36⅜
Delaware and Hudson	96@96¼

The leading feature in the speculation of the week was New-York Central, the price of which underwent nearly as many fluctuations as the week before, but without finally establishing an additional decline. The lowest point since December, 1857, was touched for half an hour on Friday morning, at 70¾ per cent. cash; and 70, seller 60 days. In the course of that forenoon, however, the deliveries of the stock revealed a scarcity of certificates on the Street, not before suspected by the *Bear* account, and which seemed to astonish even the parties who had called for their stock. The fact itself was not new to those who had taken the trouble to consult the transfer books with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., where it was known that more stock had gone out of the Street, in the previous ten or twelve days, by about 1000 Shares, than the large, but isolated, sale a fortnight ago for Boston account had brought in. But the theory was indulged by the *short* sellers—whose recent success had rendered them over-confident and sanguine that the fall would never stop; that a large number of *bona fide* holders had been frightened into selling; and that their certificates, without passing out of their names, were on the Street, as fresh fuel for speculation and delivery. That this calculation was utterly erroneous was shown through the inability of a number of the Brokers to respond to the calls of Friday without very serious sacrifices, to which the receivers did not subject them. And the case was yet more marked on Saturday, the number of accommodations at the close of the day being more than doubled, leaving even a considerable party of the friends of the stock and the old commission Brokers unexpectedly behind in their immediate deliveries. We have seldom known an involuntary "corner" brought about so suddenly, nor yet one that could be more readily accounted for by a calm review of the enormous contract and cash sales for the Fall, as proportioned to the real supply of certificates on the Street and the very quiet course of the transfers. The stock advanced from 70½ to 70¾ ₱ cent., leaving off about 73½ on Saturday afternoon. The "differences" demanded by the receivers, where the stock could not be had or the deliveries accommodated, have as yet been unimportant. Some suspicions of a deliberate purpose to make a close "corner" were pointed by the *shorts* on Saturday to a Broker, who is supposed to have executed some considerable orders for Albany account, and also for his special partners in business, on the spot; but we have reason to believe that if his single ability to call in the stock is likely to bring about such a result, the speculators against New-York Central have shown the smallest possible degree of prudence in selling 6,000 or 8,000 shares every day, (and not unfrequently 10,000 shares,) for more than a fortnight, steadily on, and almost as steadily down, without calculating the basis of delivery. That they have encouraged *themselves* to do so by exaggerating the future bearing upon this Company of a competition between the trunk railways, which has grown rather out of the temporary lightness of the extreme Western traffic to be divided between them, than from any falling off in their local business or any deliberate purpose of the management to involve themselves and their neighbors in a common ruin, or even the suspension of dividends, is quite probable. But the instances in which *bona fide holders* have been influenced by these operations constitute, it would now seem, the exception instead of the rule.

The other Share transactions have been heavy in the Western Stocks, and in Pacific Mail. The changes have been frequent and somewhat violent in all these; the closing prices showing a good degree of firmness, particularly in Rock Island and Galena. Reading, without much activity, continues scarce, and the cash Stock on Saturday brought 51¼ ₱ cent. Panama is held with firmness, and advanced at one time to 123½ ₱ cent. The last sales were at 122 ₱ cent. before the arrival of the *Northern Light* bringing advices that 4,000 passengers had been passed over the road in a single fortnight, equivalent to $100,000, or 2 ₱ cent. on the capital. The recent reduction of the California steamship fares, without affecting the uniform charge of $25 ₱ head for crossing the Isthmus, has more than doubled the business, and as the competition threatens to continue, the road is likely to be the great gainer by the change.

In State and Railway Bonds the prices have been generally steady, the bonds of the Erie Company constituting the main exception. The first morigago fell to 40 ₱ cent., but subaequently recovered 3@5 ₱ cent., and were wanted at the close at 45 ₱ cent. The unsecured bonds after selling at 20@19, rallied to 21@22 ₱ cent. The new Federal Stock continues quiet. The registered certificates sold as high as 105¼ ₱ cent.; the coupons 104¾ ₱ cent.

The general market for Stocks at 4 o'clock on Saturday, left off firm in tone, but as some of the Brokers reported, rather feverish or unsettled in prices. The excitement in New-York Central, while absorbing most of the attention outside as well as inside the Board-room, gave quite a favorable turn to one or two of the Western Stocks, in which a quiet but considerable *Bull* account has been going on for a week or two past, though without any effect to bolster prices.

On Saturday the Stock Exchange Board by a vote of 78 to 19 decided to enforce the rule of 1857, restricting time options within 60 days. Contracts beyond this limit are not permitted to be made within the Board-room, since they are not authorized, under the rule, to be recorded or printed on the official list. The question came up on the movement of the brokor of the Vanderbilt opposition to the Pacific Mail Company, to sell the stock down on the sliding scale, from 4 to 12 months. As the reporters for the Press, no more than the public, attend the deliberations of the Board, except occasionally by courtesy, we cannot undertake to state the grounds taken by the minority in opposition to the ruling of the President on the subject, but believes that the discussion took a somewhat personal turn before it ended, though without seriously disturbing the amenities of the Board.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the week past was again active in the Import entries, and also in the Export of Produce and Bullion. The former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to $4,595,109, as against $1,501,487 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $1,284,169, against $1,256.093 same week last year. The Export of Gold and Silver, including $1,092,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre and Southampton on Saturday, amounts to $1,630,743, against $136,873 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balances on Saturday afternoon amount to $6,568,681, against $6,894,810 at the close of the previous week. Of this difference $200,000 went in Gold Coin to the Department at Washington. The California receipts of Bullion by the packet of April 5 amount to $1,723,000, more than balancing the export movement; so that the apparent difference to the Bank Average of Specie is not important. The last Average stood $26,068,155. The market for Money during the week was if anything easier in terms to the borrower, particularly on very short bills and loans upon demand. The Exchanges with Europe are firm, closing for the *Fulton* 109¾ @110¼ on London—most of the sales at 110@110⅛—and f5.12½@f5.10 on Paris.

As the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the whole month of April will be made up in a few days, we omit, this morning, our usual semi-official summary by weeks.

The Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Office, Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, has furnished me with a full statement of the transactions of the office for the month of April, from which we make the following summary:

The Specie balances March 31 were	$4,727,899
Receipts from Customs, April	3,055,174
And from other sources	463,063
Together	$8,246,136
Disbursements in April	4,459,132
Regular Treasury balance	$3,787,004
To Credit Disbursing Officers	2,173,686
To Credit of Interest Public Debt	108,285
Bullion or Assay Fund, net	499,706
Balances on 30th April	$6,568,681

The Customs in April last year at this port were only $1,359,473. This season $3,055,174, exclusive of some few parcels of Treasury Bills paid in for Duties. The Department comes into May with $6,568,681 on hand in the New-York office, against $7,680,562 at the close of March. During the month an issue of $9,000,000 Treasury Bills will fall due from 17th to 20th, to be paid, if presented, or otherwise carrying the same rate of interest, at the option of the holder. Of the $5,000,000 issue, which fell due in March, only about one-half has been presented for reimbursement.

The business changes and removals among the Stockbrokers, intimated a few days since, will take place this day. Mr. EDWARD B. LITTLE for many years previous to 1852, associated with JACOB LITTLE & Co., enters into active business again, associated with Mr. GALEN CARTER, as EDWARD B. LITTLE & Co., Merchants Exchange building, Wall street front. Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, (late DRAKE & CARTER,) associates with his brother Mr. ALBERT A. DRAKE, as JAMES M. DRAKE & Co., Merchant's Exchange building, William street front. We also learn that Messrs. JACOB LITTLE & Co. remove to the William street and Exchange-place corner of the Merchants' Exchange.

COAL TRADE OF THE WEEK.

	1858. WEEK.	1858. TOTAL.	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.
Reading Railroad	35,386	450,385	30,185	519,570
Schuylkill Canal	31,855	128,440	33,470	144,592
Lehigh Val. Railroad	9,686	146,880	11,870	197,708
Lehigh Valley Canal	9,336	14,754	28,418	69,750
Scranton South	10,379	108,715	13,575	138,855
Scranton North	2,452	27.955	3,833	34,825
Shamoken	No report.		3,326	26,712
Trevorton	2,262	17,903	1,691	31,697
Broad Top	619	15,855	1,986	34,388
Total	101,975	910,887	125,028	1,171,695

The Pennsylvania Central.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two days since, when absent some five hundred miles from home, I bought your issue of the 20th from a newsboy, and found it contained another "howl" from the managers of the N. Y. Central over the signature of "New-York." As I am highly complimented by your attentive correspondent, and made to occupy an over-conspicuous position in a paper which is read over the length and breadth of the land, will you allow me a small space to make my acknowledgment to him, and at the same time to meet one or two points he has repeated in this last communication.

I greatly regret that the "choice epithets" used in my "Review" should have grated so harshly on the delicate organization of "New-York," and had I entertained the slightest suspicion that the managers of the New-York Central had lately become so refined as to be shocked by the use of a few plain English words, not unfitly written, I would have studied my dictionary with a view of selecting such as would not have offended a saint. When I call to mind some of the *elegantly worded phrases* uttered by some of the New-York Central managers at the several conferences of the parties to the St. Nicholas compact, I can hardly realize that so great a change has been effected in so short a time. If such be the case, it is a blessed thing—provided there be no backsliding.

I do not pretend to deny, but to the fullest extent admit the large and prosperous business done by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1858. The condition of the road, its management, its geographical position, the navigable condition of the Ohio River, the healthy condition of the Southwest trade, are the main causes that contributed to that result. While in Pennsylvania we are proud of this great highway, and of our commercial metropolis, yet we appreciate and acknowledge the position of the City of New-York as the money centre and the commercial metropolis of the country, and this is as well understood by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Road as by "New-York." The City of Philadelphia and her advantages cannot be ignored, and this is known by intelligent merchants of New-York City, however much the New-York Central Managers may try to mystify the case. The trade of the City of New-York is too great to be measured by the capacity of the Central Road; and no greater calamity could befall those merchants than to be restricted to so narrow a channel. Your correspondent tries hard to create the impression that the very large business over the Pennsylvania Road is *the* busioes of Philadelphia, and that the *diminished* business of the Central represents the decay of the City of New-York. If this were true, your correspondent "New-York" would not be so loud in his lamentations; for it is the loss of business of the Central Road that disturbs his equanimity, and not a fear of a decline in the business of New-Yosk City. If the Pennsylvania Road would only agree *not* to carry business between the City of New-York and the West your correspondent would no longer trouble himself about the *lesser* rate from Philadelphia, or that 40,000 tons for "points above Fulton."

However flattering it might be to State pride to suppose that the increased and increasing business of the Pennsylvania Road was the exact measure of the increase of Philadelphia; and that the business of the Pennsylvania Road and the New-York Central in 1858 respectively represented the relative prosperity of Philadelphia and New-York, we are constrained by our love for truth to confess that such is not the case. That the Pennsylvania Road will contribute to the rapid growth and commercial development of Philadelphia we claim; but such a claim is not inconsistent with the fact that the Pennsylvania Road carries a very large amount of the business done by both New-York and Boston with the West. We cannot state to day the amount of this tonnage, but of the 263,204,721 pounds of twelve classes carried to Philadelphia in 1858, paraded so triumphantly by "New-York" in proof of his position, a large quantity was merely *in transitu* when it arrived at Philadelphia, for New-York and New-England. And herein is the explanation of the great prosperity of the Philadelphia Road; it not only enjoys most of the interior carrying trade of the City of Philadelphia, but being the shortest and best route from New-York City to the greater part of the West, the Western merchants (who in fact control the route by which four-fifths of the freights between the East and the West shall be shipped) prefer to make their shipments to and from New-York over this route. During a good portion of every year goods may be carried from New-York to Cincinnati, and points in that direction, with but 353 miles of rail (portage) transportation, whereas it is double that over the New-York Central route. In lineal distance the Pennsylvania Road has more than one hundred miles the advantage in an all-rail route to the same portion of the West; and *therefore* we would be aware of the favorable location of the Pennsylvania Road as to the City of New-York. The New-York Central Road runs on a parallel of latitude *about two and a half degrees north of the City of New-York; whereas the Pennsylvania Road preserves a parallel about one-half degree south of that City.* The Pennsylvania Road, then being in a geographical position to avail itself, or rather to command the carrying trade of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York and Boston, to and from the West, by river, and by the new Western rail connections lately completed, fully accounts for her increased trade in 1858, and is, moreover, a sure promise of still greater increase in the future, without in any way damaging the merchants in New-York. Such a state of things is not only consistent with, but would be promoted by, the most flattering increase of business of the City of New-York its truest friend could wish. As we have before intimated, it is because the Pennsylvania Road carries trade to and from New-York in legitimate and successful competition with the Central, and thereby increases her (Pennsylvania Road) receipts, that so much exercises the New-York Central Managers, and not the lesser rate from Philadelphia to the West.

Do the intelligent merchants of New-York wish to confine all the commerce of their magnificent and now rapidly increasing city with the West to the line of the New-York Central Road; or do they wish to avail themselves of every avenue—the round-about-way of the New-York Central, the direct route of the Pennsylvania Road, and all others that may offer? We are willing to leave this question as soon as propounded. But we will pursue this point no further, for as to the idea that the Central Managers are actuated solely by a desire to protect the merchants of the City of New-York, is too ridiculous for a passable joke; and this *show* of their supporting the commercial interests of the City of New-York reminds us, that when last in that City we saw a fellow somewhat weak in the knees, with a gravity equal to that of our Central friends, bravely supporting the Merchants' Exchange building, on Wall-street, by leaning up against it!

We make the following extract from the last communication of your correspondent "New-York:"

"They were the *first*, however, to ask for and insist upon its modification. MR. CORNING appreciated the injustice that had been done to the New-York merchants, and pledged himself in his correspondence with them to produce such a modification as would obviate the wrong. No one knows better than Mr Cass that, had he and his allies yielded the desired modification of the St. Nicholas compact, no serious difficulty would have occurred."

Here re-appears an error we have already attempted to expose. We have before stated, and now repeat, that so far from the New-York Central Managers "having been the *first* to ask for and insist upon the modification of the St. Nicholas compact," so as to allow that instrument to control the "differences" from Philadelphia West, *they have never done so to this day*, otherwise than through your columns over the signature of "New-York." The Central Managers never proposed such a modification at any of the meetings of the parties to the compact. The official Minutes of the proceedings prove this, and the

The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Highly Interesting and Important Details.

The Rout of the Liberals at Tacubaya—Sepoyism of the Mexican Church Militant—Atrocities connived at by the French and English Ministers—Dismissal of General Black.

Pretext of Miramon's Cabinet Against the Recognition of Juarez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, April 18, 1859.

My last letter to you, on the 30th ult., was written amongst barricades, "*quien vivas*" and that melancholy cry of "*Sentinel alerta.*" Since then the noise and smoke of war have been heaped upon us, with the result of leaving us just where we were a month ago—the Government of this Capital a loser as compared with the Federalists.

BATTLE OF THE SECOND OF APRIL.

On the morning of the 2d of April the Federalists at Tacubaya attempted to take this city by a single assault upon the Garita de San Cosme. At 4 o'clock on the morning of that day a column of 1,800 Federalists, under command of SARAGOSA, made their appearance, near to San Cosme, and shortly after that a lively action commenced. The Federalists suffered great loss in the first charge, but they promptly reorganized and came up to the assault again and passed over the outer Government work. A body of men, with hand grenades, came up with the second charge, and played great mischief with the Government forces by means of their explosive missiles. At this period of the attack, the Federal forces were struck dumb to see drawn up in good order all along the houses in the San Cosme about 3,500 of the Government forces, with artillery, breastworks and everything to cut them to pieces, if they persisted in continuing on the advance. The barricade and battery they had taken was untenable, and they therefore retired from the position, carrying four guns off with them. As they fell back, they were pursued by a Government force who suffered so severely from the frontier riflemen that they were forced to abandon the pursuit, having recovered two of the captured guns. The Federalists promptly took possession of the Church of San Antonio, which was in rifle-shot range of the Garita, and from this position they held all assaults of the Government forces in check. At 10 A. M., the Government forces abandoned all idea of dislodging the Federalists by assault, and from that hour until late in the evening a warm firing was kept up on both sides and, in fact, on the part of the Government, until long after the Federalists had retired under the cover of the night to their head-quarters at Tacubaya.

The mortality in this action was severe on the part of the Government, and, for Mexican civil warfare, was not light on the part of the Federalists. The Government loss was over 200 in killed, about 350 in wounded, and as many more in dispersions and desertions. The small comparative number of wounded is accounted for by the fact that the Government forces were screened behind their barricades, and only their heads were exposed to receive the rifle balls. It was a matter of serious reflection amongst the Government troops that all of their companions were shot through the head. The loss on the part of the Federalists was some forty odd killed, sixty-one wounded, and about half-a-dozen of their hand-grenade men dispersed who had passed the Government works, and finding their retreat cut off, took refuge among the camp followers, and escaped safely into this City. These have since got off from here and joined their companions.

The attack on the San Cosme, the second strongest point of defence in this Capital, was a rash and ill-advised plan, if it was not the result of treachery in the Federal camp. For my part I incline to the opinion that the attack was planned in this city by the enemies of the Federalists, and forced upon them through bribery. It is well known here that the attack was made in consequence of advices received from President JUAREZ at Vera Cruz. These advices came to this city on the 1st inst., and were forwarded from here by means of a spy to Tacubaya, at 7½ P. M. of that day. But notwithstanding that at least a half hour must have been consumed in sending these dispatches to DEGOLLADO in Tacubaya, and an hour or more consumed in considering their contents and deciding as to the plan of action, at 10 o'clock that same evening the Government was thoroughly advised of all the decisions in the Federal council and camp. It is therefore no matter of surprise that when the Federalists did attack, they found themselves completely sold, and were obliged to fall back. JOSE JUSTO ALVAREZ, who was General-in-Chief of the Federalists, and had the planning of the battles, has fallen under suspicion, and is accused of having been bribed. He, however, allayed suspicions at the time by declaring that he had ordered a flank movement on the San Cosme. This he did do. He ordered up 200 men for a flank movement, but it was discovered when they were prepared for attack that their ammunition had not been ordered, and they were obliged to fall back without rendering the slightest assistance to their comrades. The ordering of 200 men to do the work of 2,000, and the mishap in the ammunition department, looks very much as if these 200 man were intended for sacrifice and nothing else. The most liberal interpretation which can be given to the plans of ALVAREZ is that he is a foolish, weak-headed fellow, and by no means capable of his work.

But, notwithstanding the villainy or stupidity of ALVAREZ, the Federalists dealt a severe blow to the Government on the 2d. The Governor of this Capital, who commanded in person at the defence of the San Cosme, was forced to praise the bravery, discipline and unerring aim of the Federalist riflemen. Had they planned and promptly acted upon a sensible mode of attack on the 3d and 4th, this city would have fallen into the hands of the Federalists with very little trouble. It was universally acknowledged that the riflemen from the frontier had shown themselves superior to the flower of the Government forces, and had they been again brought to attack, they would have easily accomplished the object for which they had come to this valley.

INACTIVITY OF THE FEDERALISTS.

After the attack upon the San Cosme, the Federalists appear to have become completely befogged as to their proper movements. They sat themselves down in Tacubaya again, and indulged in no end of personal adulation at the circumstance of their having convinced the people of the Capital that they were not arrant cowards, as the Government *pintos* had long called them. They waited for the arrival of those leprous curses of Mexico, the *pintos*, from Guerrero. The *pintos* came, but then it was found that the *pintos* were a nuisance to them. They had come to share the glory of taking Mexico, but were not at all ripe to risk their spotted skins for this desirable object. New consultations were held, and it was determined to wait for the arrival of General TRAGONIS, with his forces from Vera Cruz, and ZUAZUA with more frontier riflemen. They felt themselves secure in their positions in Chapultepec, Molino del Rey and Tacubaya, with their outposts at San Angel, Mixcoac, San Augustin, Santa Fé, &c.

ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRALISTS—ARRIVAL OF FRESH FORCES, &C.

In the meantime the Centralists were alive to their true position. They sent out extraordinaries all over the country and ordered in all their available forces. Urgent prayers were made to MIRAMON to return here with all speed. On the 8th General MARQUEZ entered Mexico with about 1,000 men, and was at once given command of all the forces concentreted here. He set to work in good earnest, and by the following day had things in order to assume the offensive position. On the morning of the 10th he reviewed about 5,500 troops in the grand plaza, and after they had all been blessed and given indulgence by the Church they were marched out through the San Cosme and turned off to take the high grounds to the west of Tacubaye. Over forty pieces of artillery were dispatched with this force, and the number of wagons, carts, &c., loaded with ammunition, bags for sand and beams to erect breastworks, provisions, &c., was over fifty.

ATTACK UPON THE FEDERALISTS—OPENING OF THE FIRE.

It was a beautiful Sunday afternoon. The sky was mellowed by a slight haze, which always hangs over this beautiful valley after a hot day. Everything conspired to make promenading upon the house-tops agreeable, and I do not think there was an *azotea* in Mexico that had not a crowd of people on it gazing toward Tacubaya. At about 4 P. M., the Government forces could be seen making their appearence to the west and above the range of the wood of Chapultetepec. Their movements were then rapid until they had obtained a position above Tacubaya. The batteries were soon put in order along a row of *magueys*, and before 4½ o'clock some twenty pieces were pitching shot and shell upon the Federalists in Tacubaya, without intermission. The Federalists soon opened fire in reply, although with a smaller number of pieces. The sight was animated, as we viewed it from this city; but it was evident, from the long range, that little damage could be done to either side. This cannonade was kept up for two hours, when the fire slacked, and finally died entirely away. We could see the Government troops preparing their camp, and, with the exception of a lively fusilade, in the early part of the evening, in which more people were killed than in the whole of the cannonade, the night's quiet was not disturbed by either party.

BATTLE OF THE 11TH—HOT WORK—RETREAT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the Government troops commenced to form on the *lomas* to the west of Tacubaye. The commander-in-chief, Gen. MARQUEZ, reviewed them, and at a little before seven the lines were formed for attack. During all this time the Federalists failed to show themselves outside of their entrenchments. As the cathedrel clock pealed forth seven, the Government batteries opened upon Tacubaya, and a simultaneous attack of infantry was made upon the Molino de Valdes, a strong position of the Federalists in the highest part of Tacubaya. The Government column, which was about 2,000 strong, moved gallantly ahead, while their batteries in the rear kept up an incessant fire from about forty pieces of artillery. The Federalists only replied to all of this by the working of two or three pieces of artillery, until the Government column had fairly come within rifle range. They then opened a murderous fire upon the attacking column, completely cutting up the advance. The Government troops held their ground but a moment, for with the second discharge from the Federalist riflemen they broke up in disorder, and were seen flying across the fields. Had the Federalists charged at this moment, they might have taken the advanced batteries of the Government, and perhaps terminated the fate of the day. They failed to do this, and the dispersed of the first attack were gathered together, and a second charge of a reserve infantry force was made upon the same point, which shared the same fate.

At this second reverse the tactics of the Government General-in-Chief were changed, and the batteries were ordered forward upon Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the Condesa. An attack upon the last place was repulsed in a handsome manner by the Federalists, and along all the line the Government forces were held in check so soon as they came in range of the riflemen. But it was evident that the Federalists had no head or plan of action, as every advantage they gained was thrown away, and the Government forces continued their perpetual cannonade, which at least had the effect to discourage the troops of the Federalists. The valor of the Federal forces was most evident, and it became distressing towards the last to see that they were left without a person to direct their combined movements. At length, after hard firing for three hours and a half, the Federalists, or rather the riflemen, commenced to make their arrangements to quit the unequal contest, and by 11 o'clock, they were fairly on their retreat. But notwithstanding they were compelled to give up to the unequal opposing force, they left the field, carrying off all their sick and wounded in the hospitals and the major part of their stores and ammunition. The Government forces manifested no desire to pursue them, but, on the contrary, entered Tacubaya only when the Federalists had been gone near an hour.

CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS—TREASON IN THEIR CAMP.

The cause of the defeat of the Federalists might be accounted for by the overpowering force of the Government, but, if we consider the vast superiority of the riflemen over the best Government forces, this reason fails to be satisfactory. I am told that Gen. ALVAREZ, the Federal manager of battles, who on all previous occasions was giving orders hourly, failed to give one military order on the night of the 10th, and until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. After the cannonade on the afternoon of the 10th, he went about Tacubaya telling everybody that the Government forces would assuredly retire during the night, and with this stupid assertion silenced all of his comrades who inquired for the plan of battle. While he was telling this childish story, the Government forces were greatly enlarged, and the heaviest guns of this city taken out to demolish his camp on the following morning. When, therefore, the lie was given to his assertions by the appearance of the Government forces on the *lomas* at daybreak, and the fire was opened at seven all the *pinto* troops bolted, leaving most of their train behind. This diminished the Federalists fifteen hundred men. This example of cowardice was followed by others until the Federalists could not count upon more than three thousand fighting men. With this force they held out for three and a-half hours against at least five thousand five hundred Government forces, with forty pieces of artillery, all of which were much superior in calibre to their own, and eight times greater in number so far as effective pieces were concerned. Besides, a few of the Federal generals and officers were abandoned to fight the battle of those who had previously presumed to direct them, DEGOLLADO, ALVAREZ, and the rest of the councillors having followed the example of the cowardly, good-for-nothing *pintos*. Generals PUEBLITA, LASCANO, and SARAGOSA, and Colonels LANE and QUEREGA, kept up the fight to the very last moment. They then secured the safe retreat of their sick and wounded and rode away like soldiers, at the rear of their gallant boys. As they passed out of Tacubaya, I am told that it was repeatedly asserted that they had been *sold* by ALVAREZ. It may be unbearable to believe this of a young man like PEPE ALVAREZ; but if he did not sell himself, his cause, and many lives of his comrades for money, he certainly did through the most inexcusable stupidity. If he were not the traitor to the Federal camp at Tacubaya, there must have been many others.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE CONTROLING FORCES—LOSSES.

From those who were in Tacubaya all the time during the siege, I am informed that the Federalists at no time exceeded 7,000 men, counting *pintos* and all the roving bands that came in one day and rode off the next. The entire reliable force of the Federalists, the people of the frontier and the interior, never numbered more than 3,000 men. These were good men, but were badly provided with subordinate officers. The artillery of the Federalists was, for the most part, the veriest rubbish. Not over half-a-dozen pieces were of the slightest importance for an attack upon the works of this capital. The Government force brought to bear against the Federalists could not have been less than 5,500 men, with from forty to fifty pieces of fine artillery. But with all of this superiority of the Government forces, in numbers of men and artillery, the loss on the Government side in battle has been at least twelve times greater than that of the Federalists. The Federal loss, in killed and wounded, has not exceeded 90, while the Government lose has been at least 1,000. The cause of this was that the Government forces, although they fired hard on 3,000 shot and shell upon Tacubaya, had their batteries at such a distance that they really caused but little damage except to the houses of non-combatents. The Federalists wasted no shot at a distance, but studiously waited until the Government forces were in fair rifle range, and then they poured upon them a deadly fire. The Federalists lost most of their small pieces of artillery and several disabled wagons. A small number of their forces, chiefly drunken *pintos*, were taken prisoners. Amongst the prisoners, unfortunately, fell the gallant General LASCANO, who was barbarously shot by his captors.

CONDUCT OF THE VANQUISHED AND VICTORS—ASSASSINATIONS.

The people of Tacubaya, who had for three weeks enjoyed the protection and good order of the Federalists, were made to tremble with the appearance of the Government forces. They had no sooner entered the place than they set to work pillaging all unoccupied or badly defended houses. The soldiers were made drunk and set in pursuit of Federalists and those who had not at all befriended them or enjoyed their political sentiments. The physicians who were found in the hospitals assisting the wounded, nearly all of whom were Government people, were dragged from their humane work and taken to the church of San Diego. In a short time twenty-eight persons had been thus collected together, but one of their number, Gen. LASCANO, being a military man. Five were physicians, (two of them medical students, who, from pure feelings of philanthropy, had volunteered their services.) four or five lawyers, resident in Tacubaya, and the rest were poor artisans and laboring people. But notwithstanding the character of these prisoners, they were brutally assassinated in the *patio* of the church without so much as a drum-head court-martial! One of the physicians was an American, and another an Englishman! I forbear remarks upon this atrocity, unequalled in savage or civilized warfare. When before have doctors been thus butchered for helping their suffering fellow-man? NENA SAHIB finds his equal or superiors in Gen. MARQUEZ, Gen. MIRAMON and the other military fiends of Mexico. We are no longer dependent upon the tales from India for accounts of the most inhuman butchery. The clergy of Mexico have shown themselves equal to the Sepoys. Two of the butchered were Americans. The name of one of them I have been unable to obtain. The other was Dr. JOHN DUVAL, a man universally beloved by those who knew him. His inhuman murder has cast a deep gloom over his acquaintances. I am told by a person who saw the sight, that priests showed themselves in the streets of Tacubaya, in their robes, and urged the drunken Government soldiery to butcher their wounded enemies who were found in the streets! What a demonstration of what I have often told you, that the clergy of Mexico wish to relight the fires and tortures of the Inquisition.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY SPIRIT, ONCE AROUSED, CONTINUES.

On the morning of the 12th, scouts were sent out in all directions from Tacubaya, and all unfortunate devils who did not please the fancy of the Government bloodhounds, were lassoed, and either dragged to death or shot on the spot. All the poorer population of Tecubaya, not protected by wealthy friends, were thrown into prison. Among these was a poor English boy, formerly servant of the Ex-British *Chargé d'Affaires*, named GEORGE SELBY. He was thrown in with the prisoners, and barely escaped execution at the time. He was brought to this city at the head of a procession of the prisoners, in order to let the bloodthirsty friends of the Church gloat over the sight of a white face—one who could be called a "cursed Yankee." Fortunately he was recognized by persons who knew him, and his position was represented to the British Minister, who addressed a polite note to the fiends in the palace, and received a reply that the case would be looked to. But, notwithstanding this assurance, he was ordered out to Tacubaya on the following morning to be shot. This treachery on the part of MIRAMON was only made known to the British Minister after poor SELBY had been dispatched from this city for over half an hour for the place of execution. Several persons rushed promptly to the British Minister, to urge him to action; and to his credit—for this once be it said—he left his breakfast and went to the Palace and demanded the delay of execution. The order for delay was given, but it is known that while the order was being written out the time had already expired for the execution. By some providential intervention the execution in Tacubaya had been delayed—not on account of SELBY, but on account of one of his comrades, who was a personal friend of the officer in charge of the execution, and who therefore delayed the execution for half an hour. Just as this respite had expired, two of the *attachés* of the British Legation arrived on the ground with the order for the delay of SELBY'S execution. They found him tied up to a post and the soldiers drawn up in line to fire. The order was promptly delivered to the officer in command of the execution and poor SELBY yet lives, although still confined in prison with the common thieves and cut-throats. The only charge which can be made against this poor young man is, that he sold provisions to the Federalists. Many, who had not such powerful influence used in their behalf, had committed less than this. Among the number of these innocents were two American boys of the name of SMITH, one 15 and the other 18 years old. It is impossible to give you the exact number of victims who have already been sacrificed, but I venture to say they do not fall short of 100! Of this number not a dozen have been in the ranks of the Federalists. When the day of retribution does come, who can raise his voice in favor of the clergy of Mexico? They are the authors of all this bloodshed. Equally criminal with them is the French Minister, who has constantly urged the clergy and Central troops to show no quarter to their enemies. The British Minister is also stained with the blood of foreigners, for he has recognized and upheld, by his counsel and sanction, all of the atrocities of the Centralists, and still continues to treat as a Government these people, who have clearly put themselves outside the pale of civilized law. The just curses of his countrymen, here and in England, must sooner or later light upon his not over-intellectual head. It is not possible that his Government can keep him here one hour after his stupid and criminal conduct is made known.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE CENTRALISTS AT AN END—MIRAMON, &C.

MIRAMON arrived here on the morning of the 11th, with but two of all that brilliant force which left here with him two months before *to take Vera Cruz!* He brought with him to his Government the positive advices of the recognition of the Juarez Government by the United States, although the United States Consul had received the official account of this event two days before. MIRAMON was by all circumstances a secondary person. He had lost his campaign of Vera Cruz; his Government could at least only count upon the recognition of France and Spain, and the temporary recognition of England. The country was against him, and the progressive civilized world also. Even in his own camp MARQUEZ had become the hero of the hour, and therefore a greater person than him.

All these circumstances combined to make the Centralists disorganized, discontented and furious against all who opposed their peculiar notions. The Press became clamorous, the soldiers impudent, and the priests active and venomous. The American Government was denounced as "barbarous" by the so-called Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, in a protest addressed "to the civilized world," against the recognition of JUAREZ. The Cabinet held several prolonged and boisterous sessions, and it was finally agreed that the U. S. Consul should be expelled, and a number of persons obnoxious to the Centralists or clergy faction. It was for a long time debated whether it would not be well to expel all American citizens. This proposition was finally lost, on the ground that an expulsion of Americans would give too much importance to the United States—a thing not desirable, considering that the United States must be very soon well drubbed by France and Spain, and also by England, for the sake of the Holy Catholic cause as defended by the Spanish Catholic wife of Mr. OTWAY, who, in fact, bullies her husband and disgraces the English name in Mexico.

So far the American Consul, Mr. BLACK, is the only person who has received his passports. We are hourly expecting the delivery of others. It is said by those who are well posted in Palace movements, that some 80 foreigners are booked for expulsion. God knows! but I believe tha Government is capable of withholding the passports and throwing all of these in prison; perhaps they may even share the fate of the other victims of *religious* (Heaven spare the mark!) fury. We are in doubt and uncertainty, and *the Press cannot be too hasty in arousing public feeling to a sense of our deplorable condition.* We cannot leave here without passports, and we are in danger by staying. It is not for men I would speak, but for the wives and families of Americans. What American can refuse to consider their sad position?

POSITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The devilish leaders of the clergy party are all still in this Capital. They are trying to raise money for a new campaign. The Capitalists are ruined and can give no more. The clergy is the only source, but they refuse to foot the entire bill, and the army are now about to confiscate the property of the church. But if they confiscate no one will buy, and this trick must fail. The army of the clergy must turn to robbing openhandedly, and they will likely do it.

The army of the Federalists has returned to Morelia, and the reserve of MIRAMON'S army is with *poor* ROBLES and ORIZAVA.

Every day we hear of new robberies, new assassinations, and new threats from all quarters.

Movement of Liberal Troops Upon the Capital—Fortunes of Miramon Between Orizaba and the City of Mexico—Actual State of Party in the Republic—What Concessions the American Government May Hope to Obtain from the Liberals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

Since the departure of the *Tennessee*, to the present date, nothing of a very decided or decisive character has taken place in this country. Herewith you have a *resumé* of such events as have actually occurred during this period.

On the 9th inst., four hundred troops under GARZA, Governor of Tampico, departed from this city per steamer *Jasper* for Tuspan. Their destination is the City of Mexico, there to join DEGOLLADO. On the road from Tuspan to the city there are bodies of Liberal forces in readiness to join the command of GARZA, which, it is believed, will finally increase his force to fifteen hundred men.

The affair at San Cosme on the 2d inst., respecting which there was a flying rumor when the *Tennessee* sailed, proves to be a skirmish of no particular result on either side. Two were killed. The statement that DEGOLLADO lost five hundred men is almost an entire fabrication.

On the march of ANPUDIA to the cumbres of Aculcingo, he encountered a body of MIRAMON'S forces at Coscomatapec, defeated them, and took two of their leaders prisoners, one known as FRANCISCO ORTEGA, and the other a Gachupin, known as JUAN GONZALEZ. This occurred on the 2d inst.

On MIRAMON'S return to Orizeba from his attempt on this city, he commenced a system of the most severe exactions on the citizens of that place, forcing from them all their ready money, their provisions, and every horse in the place. The following was received here on the 10th from private parties *en route* for the City of Mexico.

ORIZABA, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

We arrived here, lame, weary, dying of hunger, and without a rial between us. On the road we saw nothing but houses burn—desolation and ruin. Yesterday a scandalous contribution was levied. All who would not pay were seized. All egress from the place is stopped. It is difficult to say what will become of us.

As nearly as can be ascertained, MIRAMON, with his entire force, numbering some two thousand five hundred men, infantry, cavalry, and artillary, attempted to force a passage over the mountains at Aculcingo on the 8th inst. He was opposed and driven back by ANPUDIA. The next day tha contest was resumed, and while the main body continued the action, MIRAMON, with four hundred cavalry and six hundred infantry, evaded ANPUDIA, and by another pass succeeded in reaching Puebla, from which it is said he departed for Mexico with a small escort on the 11th inst. The balance of MIRAMON'S forces, such as have not deserted, now occupy Orizaba and Cordova. ANPUDIA, with his entire army, has withdrawn from Aculcingo and taken up his march for the City of Mexico. If MIRAMON succeeds in entering the Capital, it will doubtless prove unfortunate for the Liberals. His *prestige* is gone, it is true, but there is an energy and dash of bravery about him that may yet give DEGOLLADO much trouble.

On the other hand, authentic information has been received that DEGOLLADO'S forces have been augmented by the arrival of two thousand rifle men from San Luis or the North; also, that after considerable hard fighting, he has worked his way into the city, and obtained possession of the Convent "Santa Domingo," which is said to be four squares from the main plaza.

On the 12th inst. information was received here that the exactions of MIRAMON in Orizaba amounted to $60,000; in Cordova $10,000. In the hospitals of these two places there were two hundred and eighty sick from fever and dysentery.

Provisions were very dear, and some of the necessaries of life were not to be had. MIRAMON left all his artillery at Orizaba and Cordova.

The *Boletin de Jalapa*, of 12th inst., states that accounts from Mexico represent ZULOAGA, and some of his cooperators, as occupied in transporting their ill-gotten booty to the house of the French Minister.

The session of the Constitutional Congress of the Republic, were it in session, would, by law, expire this day, to meet again in September.

Martial law has been proclaimed by the Constitutional Government throughout the military districts of the Republic.

Dates from the City of Mexico have been received up to the 11th inst. But the accounts are so confused and unreliable that very little confidence can be placed in them. All agree, however, that the capital is in a most unhappy condition. Provisions are scarce and high. Some important sources of water have been cut off, and, in accordance with a tradition of the conquest, the *ayuntamiento* had caused search to be made for a spring in the street known as *Empadrillo*.

La Sociedad, the organ of the Church party, makes mention of numerous arrests of parties communicating with the enemy, and of many wounded soldiers in the various hospitals.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the 18th. She brought dates from New-York up to the 9th, and from New-Orleans to the 15th. On looking over the files of American journals brought by this mail, I am edmonished not to make up a long communication of all the flying rumors, predictions and opinions current here, and send them forth as *facts*. Intelligent parties here view with astonishment most of the correspondence emanating from this country to the United States, and the mistaken conclusions, opinions and assertions of the various editors, based upon this correspondence and their own obscure views.

I see it stated by leading journals in New-Orleans and your City that the war now raging in Mexico is a war of *castes*. That because JUAREZ, the head of the present Government, is an Indian, it must *necessarily* be a war of castes—the dark race against the white—heathenism against Christianity—and that the white race and the Church must eventually come off victorious. I deem this matter of sufficient importance to notice especially. There has been, and may be again, a war of castes in Central America and Yucatan, but, in the great body of the Mexican Republic, *there is not and never can be a war of castes*. In point of available capital, the whites probably stand next to the Church; but in point of numbers, as compared with the hybrid races and pure aborigines, they bear so small a proportion as scarcely to be worth mentioning. Now, let us look at the nationality of the white race, and see how they stand with respect to parties in the country.

In the first place, singular as it may appear, the Germans are about as numerous throughout the country, and command quite as much capital as the Gachupins. The Germans are at the head of the importers. The Gachupins, more generally, are an intermediate class—doing a retail business with the consumer, principally throughout this section and the interior of the republic. Next in numbers come the French. There are some large French commercial houses in the various cities of Mexico, but the greater portion of French residents are proprietors of small *tiardas*, keepers of hotels and restaurants, musicians, barbers, etc. The English are small in numbers, but heavy in capital. Last of all are the Americans, who represent but little capital. In the city of Vera Cruz there is not a native born Mexican or American doing a commercial business, and very few in the city of Mexico. The business of the country is entirely in the hands of the Germens, Spaniards, French, and English. Mexico is our next door neighbor and a republic, and yet our interest in the business of the country is less than that of every other nation. What does this mean? Is it from war and the filibuster spirit?

The Gachupins are, body and soul, with the church party, with some very rare exceptions, and would leave no stone unturned to bring back the old Spanish rule and re-establish the ancient despotism of that kingdom. They are at the head of the *Monarquestas* of this country. Leaving out the Gachupins, the balance of white residents in Mexico, of all nations, with some exceptions, of course, are with the liberal party—*with Juarez the Indian*. But the nature of things is such that they can take no active part in the affairs of the country, either by word or deed.

Out of all the states in the Republic—twenty-one in number—fifteen are liberal and acknowledge the government of Juarez. Under these circumstances, how *can* there be a war of castes? How are parties to be divided on tha basis of castes? In truth, there *are no castes* in Mexico.

It may be asked what war is this, who are the contending parties, and what are they contending for? I reply by referring to two articles which will follow this, and which, brief and imperfect as they are, I trust will throw some light upon the subject. I must content myself at this moment with stating, that the Liberal party, comprising seven-eighths of the *gente de raison* of the Republic—saying nothing about the Indians—a people docile and easily governed, but who for ages past have been ground into the dust, now poor and scattered over a wide extent of country, with little or no means of speedy and regular communication, their energies flagging from hope deferred, hardly able to act in concert, in fact—this is the party now struggling against the rankest despotism—against a church of consolidated power: a church that calls itself the hierarchy of Rome, but which in reality is the *hierarchy of the Devil*, and no more the true Catholic Church than the paganism of the Aztecs was the Christian religion; a church with $200,000,000 of property and an annual income of $20,000,000—more even than the entire national revenue in times of peace. It is a church holding its power through gold and superstition—a *church with its heart eaten out*. This is what the Liberal party is struggling against; and until this *Mexican* Church is *crushed* out of existence, *there never will be peace in Mexico*.

The success of the Liberal party is a question of time only. The Church party may worry out and beat back the Liberal forces now surrounding Mexico. But the United States is fully and irrevocably committed to the cause of the Liberal party, and the time is not far distant when this, and this only, is to work out their salvation.

In one respect, the accounts you receive from this country are all correct—in the representations made of the wretched condition of the country. The present revolution has been going on for nearly two years, longer by far than it is usual for Mexican revolutions to continue. War rages, the regular commerce and business of the country is broken up, the national revenues are cut off, forced exactions from the citizens are constantly made at various points, the roads in every direction swarm with banditti, and God only knows how long this state of things will continue.

But there is a glaam of light at this point. The recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. MCLANE has had the effect to stimulate and encourage this Executive. It has created confidence in the large body of wealthy foreign merchants in this city, who wield a commanding influence in the business community of the City of Mexico. There is evidence of the commencement of business throughout the State of Vera Cruz; pack mules with cargoes arriving and departing almost daily. The best understanding appears to exist between the principal fleets lying at Sacrificios civilities between the officers of which and between the citizens are of almost daily occurrence. At the dinner recently given to Mr. MCLANE by JUAREZ, Mr. DOLIBER, one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants here, and holding the office of Prussian Consul,—the most friendly sentiments of friendship and patriotism, as between the United States and Mexico, were expressed by this gentleman. The only parties who look with no favor on this state of affairs, I regret to state, are the English, French, and Spanish officials. The greatest interest prevails to know the effect of Mr MCLANE'S recognition of the Juarez Government in the City of Mexico. Nothing respecting this has as yet come to hand. That it will be a bitter pill to the French and Spanish Ministers no one doubts. They, with the English Minister, Mr. OTWAY, have acknowledged the ZULOAGA Government, and endeavored to sustain him. The line of policy in Mexico as between the United States and the great European Powers is now distinctly drawn, and the United States has clearly and distinctly pronounced against Europe. If the European Governments sustain their Ministers in Mexico, then the great question of *Who shall rule this Continent?* comes up, and matters will come fairly and squarely to a head. If England coincides with the United States, which she probably will, then the question will be peacefully solved. If not, the results may be more momentous than are now dreamed of. Yesterday JUAREZ took from the Spanish Consul in this place his exequatur.

MR. MCLANE, by his gentlemanly bearing, high-toned and straightforward manner of proceeding, is rapidly winning the confidence of all classes here. MR. LA RENTREE, his secretary, by his knowledge of the people and their language, and his earnest devotion to business, is also winning favor. The Administration has certainly, in this instance, shown wisdom in the selection of a Minister and his Secretary.

As mentioned previously in my correspondence, very little can be expected from Mexico at the present time. Saying nothing about the disorganized state of the country, there is no Congress in session and will not be before next September. The United States Congress will not be in session until December following. Nothing can be consummated, therefore, for some months.

The idea of purchasing Sonora and Chihuahua, or of being permitted to station troops within their borders, for the present at least, need not be entertained by the United States. Mexico is opposed to this *in toto*, and any party in the country who should favor such a proposition would cause its own speedy overthrow by at once giving the signal for a universal revolution.

Everything that can reasonably be asked, will, however, be granted. The first step has already been gained by bringing into active operation a stipulation as set forth in the thirty-second article of the treaty with Mexico in 1831, and which is still alive. It is as follows:

"ARTICLE 32. For the purpose of regulating the interior commerce between the frontier territories of both Republics, it is agreed that the Executives of each shall have power by mutual agreement, of determining on the route and establishing the roads by which such commerce may require convoy and protection by military escort. The supreme Executive of each nation shall, by mutual agreement in like manner, fix on the period of departure for such caravans, and the point at which the military escort of the two nations shall be exchanged."

An agreement has already been made between the Mexican Executive and Mr. MCLANE, to establish a route from the port of Guaymas, through Sonora to Tucson, Arizona, between which points caravans can pass monthly, protected by United States troops if necessary. Also another road from Brazos St. Jago, in Texas, through Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa to the port of Mazatlan.

The free entry of goods at Guaymas intended for Arizona or other United States territory, and the right of way through Sonora in its broadest sense, may also be considered good as secured.

Important concessions have already been made to the Tehuantepec Company.

The Mexican tariff will be modified and simplified to suit American interests; in short, every concession will be made to the enterprise of Americans in Mexico, which does not conflict with her integrity or independence.

MITLA.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, April 22, 1859.

As I was about sitting down yesterday afternoon to complete my dispatches for the *Tennessee*, the English courier came dashing through the city, and it was soon noised abroad that the Liberal forces had met with an overwhelming defeat before Mexico. After a short period, I was favored with the perusal of much of the correspondence received—Mexican and other, official and private; and in the first place I will state that, from all the information received, I have no cause to alter my previous communications, either as regards their general tenor or the facts they contain. On the contrary, I desire more earnest attention to the same, as foreshadowing the momentous results now at hand.

It appears that some skirmishing and hard fighting commenced near the City of Mexico on the 10th, and was continued on the 11th, when MIRAMON arrived and participated in the fray. The next morning DEGOLLADO broke up his camp and retired with a portion of his army to Toluca, and other bodies of the Liberals beat a retreat to other points. Considerable numbers were killed on both sides, but after the retreat an infamous butchery was consummated by the Church forces in Tacubaya, Chepultepec and other suburbs of the city. The wounded, non-combatants, and all suspected were lanced, shot, mutilated and stripped of their clothing. The parties foremost in this bloody work were *priests* and *Gachupins*. The dates received are up to the 18th inst., and the utmost confusion and anarchy prevailed. A list of *fifty-seven* prominent individuals who were massacred has been received here. Among them are generals, lawyers, and several doctors who were attending the sick in the hospitals. One of the doctors was an American, and another an Englishman. On the 16th the houses of the Spaniards were illuminated, and a *Te Deum* was performed in the Cathedral, which was hung in *red*.

If the reports received are true, this deplorable result was brought about partly by dark and deep treachery, and partly by the weakness of DEGOLLADO. For some days previous to the fighting, DAGOLLADO was led to believe by deputations from the city, that he was highly popular with most of the citizens, and if he *relinquished his* harsh measures—such as cutting off the water, supplies of provisions, relaxed the strictness of his siege, &c.—there would speedily be a movement within the city in his favor. To his weakness he complied to some extent with these artful suggestions. At the same time they were traiters near his person, and so completely was he in the hands of them, that a faithful transcript of his intentions, movements, and even letters were in the hands of his opponents within the city, day by day, so that after due preparation, the Church forces, headed by MARQUEZ, numbering, it is said, 6,000 men, attacked the Liberals with great advantage. A body of brave Pintos had joined DEGOLLADO, but acting under the advice of these deputations from the city, extraordinary as it may appear, DEGOLLADO sent them away, lest in their ferocity they commit some atrocious acts. DIEGO ALVAREZ, son of the old General, brought them, but he remained and took charge of other troops. At the commencement of the fight, however, this ALVAREZ was *the first to flee*, and suspicion points strongly to him as one of the worst traitors in DEGOLLADO'S camp. Let the case be as it may, it is no doubt a fact that DEGOLLADO'S forces were thoroughly demoralized by the machinations of the Church Party within the city.

There is another important feature in this business. There is no doubt that Mons. GABRIAC has been active in stimulating recent events at the City of Mexico, and it is stated on pretty good au-

thority, that he *has* suggested to MIRAMON som sort of a *coup d'etat*, guaranteeing him agains any interference on the part of the United States' I have seen a singular correspondence, in which Mr. OTTWAY, the English Minister, is deeply implicated. His case certainly looks bad, but as yet, I do not believe all I have heard respecting this official. Certain it is, however, that the order has come from Mexico to the commanders of the English and French fleets to take the City of Vera Cruz. But, these officials in Mexico have power only to a certain extent, and this does not extend to taking Vera Cruz, and the respective commanders have notified the said officials that they must have direct orders from the Home Government before proceeding to that extremity. Thus the matter stands. A full *exposé* of the doings and plans of the aforesaid officials goes to Washington by the *Tennessee* to-day.

Now for another part of the business. The news of Mr. MCLANE'S recognition of the JUAREZ Government reached Mexico on the 10th inst., and it fell upon the Church party like a bomb-shell. It was a "stunner." Previous to the knowledge of Mr. MCLANE'S arrival even having reached Mexico, Americans and their interests were made to suffer at the hands of the Government there. Several were imprisoned without cause, and no charges preferred against them. Mr. BLACK, the American Consul, was treated with indignity, and not allowed to send a courier with his official correspondence. On the arrival of the news of Mr MCLANE'S recognition of the Liberal Government, Mr. BLACK'S *exequatur* was withdrawn, and bitter feelings of animosity were exhibited towards all Americans in the City, so much so that Mr. BLACK immedietely applied to Mr. OTTWAY to extend his protection over them, also to take charge of the archives of the American Legation. Mr. OTTWAY replied that instructions from his Government forbade him from interesting himself in the protection of any citizens except those of his own nation, but he consented to take charge of the archives of the Legation!

I have been favored with the perusal of Mr. BLACK'S letters. He seye the Church party ere reaping *infamy* by their recent acts, and the victory they have just gained will prove the worst defeat they ever met with. He also says the step taken by Mr. MCLANE here is their death-blow; that the whole concern is becoming totally demoralized, struggling in their death throes, and giving vent to their infernal spirit as though it was their last chance. Mr. BLACK mentions thet some of the party talk of a *junta*, and appointing a commission to como to Vera Cruz and protest against the action of Mr. MCLANE.

I can only say in conclusion, thet if all the correspondence I have seen proves true, events of the greatest importence are at hand.

It is stated by parties of high standing here that the English and French fleets will positively make a demonstration on Vere Cruz within two days. In view of the position taken by the commandere, as before stated, I see not how any euch event can take place.

At the Latest Moment.

Another dispatch has been received from the City of Mexico, one day later, the 19th. It is from Mr. BLACK. He stetes that Generels AMPUDIA and TRACONIS are approeching the city of Mexico with a large force, and thet the city is again ebout to be declered in a state of siege.

It would not be surprising if enother army of Liberals were soon to besiege Mexico, but I have some doubts whether a sufficient force can be got together for several months.

It is reported thet the French fleet expects orders to go to Nicaregus. Colonel JOHNSON, U. S. Army, goes in the *Tennessee* as beerer of dispatches. MITLA.

Partial List of the Persons Slaughtered a Tacubaya—Incidents of the Massacre.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

Notwitbetanding the silence of official orgens, I have been able to collect the names of twenty-five persons who have been butchered in Tecubaye and its vicinity in the past week. As several of these are foreigners and American citizens, I will give you below the list as I have obtaineo it:

Physicians—John Duval, (American,) Albert Hamon, (American,) J. Portugal, G. Rivera, Manuel Sanchez and his brother, and J. D. Covarrubias. The letter was a young man of talent, who has already at hie early age contributed much to the literature of his country.

Officials—Gen. M. Lacana, Col. J. Villigen, Col. J. M. Artuaga and Lieut J. Sierra—4.

Private Citizens—M. Meteas, (lawyer,) A. Jaurregui, (lawyer,) T. Rodriquez, G. Esquirivo, M. Chavez, S. Tellichia, A. Bicerril, P. L. Vargas, D. Lopez, J. M. Lopez, J. Kelzer, (German, locksmith,) M. Nervis, and two American boys by the name of Smith, one fifteen and the other thirteen years old—14. Altogether 25.

Several of these citizens were dragged from their houses, and were not allowed even the melancholy satisfaction of communicating with any one before their death. As for triels of any kind, that was not pretended. They were, in truth, shot like dogs amidst the jeers of the drunken soldiery, and the curses of the priests, who were urging them on. This may appear incredible, but I am assured that priests were seen in their robes stimulating the soldiery to destroy all the *malditos* (accursed)!

The two American physicians had come to Tacubaya with the Federalists, and would have retired with them had it not been for the prayers of some women who reproached them for thinking of leaving poor creatures suffering while they could render them aid. It was said to them that the Government people could not be such savages as to even molest medical men, especially when they were attending to their own wounded. Young COVARRUBIAS went from purely humane feelings to assist in the hospital, and I believe not one of the doctors was there from eny other than motives of the purest philanthropy. But, nevertheless, they were dragged from their sufferlng patients and hurried off with their aprons on to be murdered with others equally as innocent as themselves. Since that bloody night persons have been assassinated by the bloodhounds of the clergy, in all parts of the valley. Every day bodies are found, in out-of the-way places, showing that they have been the victims of the times in which we live, in the capital of Mexico.

Many honses in Tacubaya have been horribly disfigured by the shot, but I have not learned of the loss of the lives of any private citizens. The family of Mr. L. S. HARGOUS narrowly escaped destruction. An eighteen shell came into the dining-room of their house, exploded, broke down the door of an adjoining bedroom, and demolished almost everything in the two rooms. A moment before this occurrence, the whole family had been in the bedroom. Mrs. HARGOUS had just left the room with the chtidren, and Mr. H. was in the act of passing into another room when a bit of the shell caught a boot he had in his hand, and carried it about twenty feet ahead of him. The escape was a providential one. Had the family delayed a minute longer in the bedroom, the greater part of them must have been killed.

These are some of the beauties of civil wars amongst a rece of people like those.

The air of Tacubaya still remains fetid with the putrefaction of human flesh and blood—the harvest of the fury of the priests against the throee of the country for civilized progress.

PROTEST OF THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Secretary of State and of Foreign Relations:

The cause of order end of eociel security having trimphed over the pernicions Democracy, which, discarding all moral or political principle, prevailed from August, 1855, to Jan. 23, 1858, the Government which now rules the nation, and which emansted from the plan proclaimed in Tacubeya Dec. 17, 1857, and reformed in Mexico Jan. 11, 1858, was installed in the capital with the general approval of the people. This Government was instantly recognized by all the representatives of foreign nations, including Mr. FORSYTH, Minister of the United States, who united with his collesgues in congratulating the new President upon his accession to power.

A short time after, the same Minister of the United States opened, by the express orders of bis Government, a negotiation with this Republic, with a view to celebrating a treaty, by virtue of which there should be surrendered to the United States, for a stipulated sum of money, a very considerable portion of the national territory, and a perpetual right of wey over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. These propositions having been declined, as lojurious to the good name and to the vital interests of Mexico, the Minister of the United States changed his policy, and began to raise difficulties in the way of the Administration, provoking vexatious questions, wounding at every attempt the national susceptibilities, and filing and insisting upon reclamations more exaggerated than before, and which had been repeatedly proved to be without foundation. These reclamations, drawn bodily from old complaints lodged against functionaries or agents of the Government, just overthrown for its scandalous excesses, were urged in notes conched in the most offensive and caustic language. Going yet further, he proceeded to exhort American citizens to disobey the Government, in order to provoke it to the use of coercive measures in order to compel obedience; and then to protest and to suspend relations, as he actually did. And he also lent his protection to the enemies of the Government, (enemies of society as well, as the principles of barbarism they profess, and the savage conduct they practice, demonstrate,) going even to the extreme of sheltering in his own house the chiefs of the revolution, that they might there conspire in safety, and of hiding there the plate, which, by the order, of the so-called Constitutional Government, was taken from the Cathedral of Morelia, torn from the very altars.

The Government of Mexico certainly uniformal observed toward the Representative of the United States all the consideration and prerogatives due to his rank, confining itself to making its Government acquainted with his irregular behaviour. But that Government, so far from having given the satisfaction which its own dignity demanded, approved of the conduct of its minister; and, throwing aside all disguise, proceeded to recognize officially as the legitimate Government of the Mexican Republic the so-called Constitutionalist Party, represented by Don BENITO JUAREZ, and located at the port of Vera Cruz, having taken refuge there after having been driven from all the points where it had previously sought to establish itself, by the national exerations.

In view of this inconsistent and dishonest conduct, so opposed to the law of nations, and to the usages established and admitted by all governments; and which can have no other aim than the material aggrandizement of the United States at the cost of the Mexican Republic, either through the acquisition of a portion of its territory, without regard to the means of obtaining it, or by the celebration of some treaty, contract, or bargain proposing to procure for itself influence and advantages contrary to the interests of Mexico; and for this purpose, consenting to invest with the appearance of a legitimate government, that which it disavowed and repudiated, when in the hope of achieving its plans, it acknowledged the only national and legitimate sovereignty of Mexico, so recognized by all the friendly Powers; the undersigned, Minister of State and of External Relations, by the special order of his Excellency the General, President of the said Mexican Republic, declares:

That all treaties, bargains, articles, or contracts whatsoever, and whatever their snbject matter, that have been or may be celebrated between the Cabinet of Washington and the so-called Constitutionalists, are null, and of no validity or effect; and that henceforth and forever, I protest against them before the civilized world, in the name of the nation, that its plenary rights may be undiminished, as well over the entire area of its territory, as defined by the Treaty of Guadaluoe-Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, and the subsequent treaty of Dec. 30, 1853, as in regard to any other point whatsoever in which the interest or sovereignty of Mexico may be affected.

Palace of the National Government in Mexico, April 14, 1859. MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

DISMISSAL OF CONSUL BLACK AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL EXEQUATURS GRANTED TO AMERICAN CONSULS.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, April 14, 1859.

His Excellency, President of the Republic, having been informed that Mr. MCLANE, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiery of the United States to Mexico, has just recognized as such, the so called Constitutional Government of Don BENITO JUAREZ, who has taken refuge in the port of Vera Cruz, after having been ejected by the public execration manifested at all those places where he has endeavored to establish himself, the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs, finds himself under the painful duty of informing Mr. JOHN BLACK, Consul of the United States of America in this capital, that the Supreme Government withdraws from him the Exequatur which it has granted him for the purpose of exercising his Consuler functions, and that for the same reason, it will not, in the future, continue to recognize him in the said character, this measure being also extended to all American Consuls and vice-Consuls who reside in this Republic, and to whom Mr. BLACK will be pleased to make known this resolution.

The undersigned renews to Mr. BLACK the assurances of his consideration.

(Signed) MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

LETTER FROM CONSUL BLACK TO MINISTER OTWAY, BESEECHING HIS PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MEXICO, April 13, 1859.

SIR: I have just been informed thet an Englishman by the name of GEO. SELBY, in the employment of Mr. GEO. L. HAMMAKER, an American citizen, proprietor of the Tecubaya Railroad, has been sentenced to be executed by military authority, having been apprehended at Tacubaya under the pretext of his having joined the Constitutional party; but I am assured his only crime is poverty; thst after the cars were stopped running, by order of the Government, he was under the necessity of finding other business, and undertook thet of selling food to those who offered; that he has been elloweo no defence, but le to be executed only to satisfy the caprice or unbridled vengeance of military despotism.

As a consular representative of a civilized and friendly nation, I take the liberty of addressing you, in the name of humanity and justice, as the diplomatic representative of a great and enlightened, a law and justice observing netion, and request that your Excellency may be pleased to address the Mexican autboritiee, and interpose your officiel remonstrance in order that ibe livee of innocent persons may not be sacrificed; and that these violent, etrocious, and inhuman executions, not only of foreigners, but of Mexicans, without trial and the right of defense, may be prevented, as leaving an indelible stain not only on those who commit them, but on those who can look on with unconcern and not do all they can to restrain such wanton exercise of power, and thus subserve the cause of humamanity and justice—a question in which the civilized world is deeply interested, and to which it cannot be indifferent. If I have erred in thus addressing your Excellency, be assured it is an error of the head and not of the heart, as I am fully persuaded it is my bounden duty to cast my mite into the scale of humanity and justice.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servent,

(Signed) JOHN BLACK.

To his Excellency, LOFTUS C. OTWAY, Esq., C. B. E. E., and Minister Plenipotentiery of her Biltannic Majesty, Mexico.

CIRCULAR OF THE BRITISH MINISTER RESPECTING ENGLISH CLAIMS.

BRITISH LEGATION, MEXICO, April 4, 1859.

SIR: From a dispatch which I received from the Earl of MALMESBURY by last meil, it would appear that Her Majesty's Government, wearied out by their fruitless exertione to obtain from the Government calling itself the Central Government of Mexico a settlement of the outstanding claims of British subjects, and unable to bring to beer upon that Government the influence of the British neval force now off Vera Cruz, have determined on holding the whole Government indifferently responsible for the observance of all internetionel obligetions, as far as England is concerned. It is, therefore, the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take advantege of the presence of the fleet in the Gulf, and to hold Vera Cruz, by whatever party it is occupied, to be as it were the tressury of Mexico, and enforce there, as far as possible, payment of all outstanding claims of British subjects in Mexico.

I am, consequently, instructed to prepare a list of these claims, and, after having estisfied myself that they are of a character to be justly supported on principle, and not exaggereted in amount, I am to furnish a copy thereof to the Senior Neval Officer on the coast, and request that measures may et once be taken to secure such an emount of money at Vera Cruz as will satisfy the just demands of British subjects. With regard to such claims as have been for some tima in liquidation, but in respect to which large arrears have accumulated, Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied if these arrears are paid up, and sufficient security afforded that the future peyments shall be duly made at the appointed times. It is, of couree, understood that no claims can be included in this list but such ae have already been brought before this Legation.

Such being the case, will you have the kindness, at your earliest convenience, and in the manner which you may consider most expeditious and expedient, to draw me up e clear and distinct statement of all those claims which you conelder ought, in justice and equity, to be protected and maintained by Her Majesty's Government, end so enable me to communicate on the subject with the officer commanding the British naval force in the Gulf, and so carry out the instructions I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

FREDERICK GLENNIE, Esq.

The Special Mission to Mexico.

MR. CHURCHWELL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS MISSION.

The Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL, late Special Diplomatic Agent to Mexico, was tendered a complimentary dinner on the 25th April by his friends in Knoxville, Tenn., but declined it. The invitation was signed by the leading citizens of Knoxville, irrespective of party. Mr. CHURCHWELL'S letter of declination gives a sketch of his proceedings in Mexico:

KNOXVILLE, April 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: * * * The President of the United States, without the knowledge or solicitation of a single friend in Congress or elsewhere," was desirous of availing himself of my services" as Special Agent of this country to Mexico."

The duty which I was expected to perform was left more to my own judgment than to any instructions that could be given by the State Department, under the distracted condition of that Republic, growing out of civil wars, which periodically bave cursed that country for many years.

I gathered the views of the Administration from the President's Message, from conversations with him, and from the expressed will of the people of the United States through thet medium that seldom errs, the public press.

On my arrival in Mexico I could well understand why it was impossible for my Government to have instructed me definitely. To report upon the condition of the country and the strength of the respective parties was made my duty, "In order to enable our Government to form correct opinions for their guidance in their future relations with that country."

I knew well that the sympathy of the people of the United States, and their President, and his Cabinet, was with that party in Mexico most in accord in its policy and principles with that of our own Government. There were two parties contending for the supremecy—the Liberal or Consitutional Party, under President JUAREZ, representing liberal ideas and representative government.

The other called the Monarchical, Church, or Reactionery party under the lead of the usurpers ZULOAGA, ROBLES and MIRAMON successively. The latter approved Republican principles, sought the moral aid, if not material, of Powers unfrienoly to the extension of American ideas on this continent.

They were hostile to our Government, and manifested their dislike to our citizens by imprisoning them on mere suspicion. Accurate information of that country was desired, to obtain which it became necessary for me to visit many of the chief cities in that Republic. Among them Jalapa, Perote, Puebla, Orizaba, Mexico and Vera Cruz, names ever memorable to our brave soldiers. The latter named city, being the present seet of the JUAREZ Government.

It wes also necessery that I should visit the camps of both armies, which I did, and became satisfied of the loyalty of the Liberals to the principles for which they were earnestly contending. By a frank course, such as the interest of this country required, towards President JUAREZ and his enlightened Cabinet, I enjoyed their confidence and received from them such vidence of esteem and respect as daily intercourse with them convinced me must have been fostered by such earnest good will toward the Government and the people of the United States, that I had the honor to represent.

From the aspect of political affairs in that unhappy country, as distinctly beheld by myself, I drew my report, and submitted it to the consideration of the Government at Washington.

I am allowed the gratification to know that my conduct and the American policy which was recommended has met the unqualified approval of the wisest diplomats at Washington and elsewhere, as is evidenced by the recognition of the Juarez Government; which policy, if successfully carried out, will make Mexico as valuable to this Republic as if divided into sovereign States and embraced in the Union.

It may not be improper that I embody in this the reply of the Secretary of State, by desire of his Excellency the President, to my final dispatch:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1859.

To W. M. Churchwell, Esq.:

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your final dispatch of the 8th ultimo, the President has directed me to say that your conduct as Special Agent of the United States to Mexico, and your useful services to the country in that character, have merited and received his decided approbation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

In conclusion, be assured of my grateful feelings to those who have thus complimented me, and allow me to decline the honor you have generously tendered, which my engagements will not permit me to accept.

With high regard, I am your friend and fellow-citizen, WM. W. CHURCHWELL.

To C. W. PARK, Esq., and others.

The Oberlin Rescue Cases.

DENIAL OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has denied the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of SIMON BUSHNELL and others, indicted for the rescue of the fugitive slave JOHN at Oberlin, on the ground that it is not legally competent for a State Court to interfere with a process of the Federal Court while the proceedings against the prisoners are still pending and undetermined. The legal questions involved in the Oberlin cases and the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, are not considered in the decision of the Court. The opinion was delivered by Justice PECK on the 28th April, and the full Bench concurred. The history of the case of BOOTH in Wisconsin is alluded to, and the following points are made:

"We refer to these cases in Wisconsin with no design of expressing our assent or dissent to the decisions under the first and last writs of *habeas corpus*, but merely to show that a Court which had judicially decided the law to be unconstitutional, still held that in a case like that under consideretion they had no legal right or authority to interfere.

On the whole, we are unanimouely of the opinion that the relators, upon their own showing, admitting the law in question to be unconstitutional and void, could not be discharged by us, if the writ had been issued, and they were now before us for deliverance. It would be an idle and expensive ceremony to award the writ to bring the parties here, and, for the time, intercept proceedings in said District Court, when our next duty would be to remend them into the custody of the officer who now holds them.

The application for writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of the relators is, for the reasons stated, refused.

This view of the case renders an examination of the other questions mooted in the argument as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress adverted to, and the right of the State tribunals to interfere with the final action of the District Courts in that behalf, altogether unnecessary."

The Columbus *State Journal* remarks:

"The case was ably argued by Judge SPALDING for the relators, Attorney-General WOLCOTT also appearing, at the request of the Governor, on behalf of the State, although not participating in the argument, owing to his recent domestic affliction. The United States District Attorney, Judge BALDWIN, assisted by NOAH H. SWAYNE, Esq., of this city, appeared on behalf of the United States. The argument, on both sides, was elaborate and exhausted the reasonings and authorities applicable to the case."

The Cleveland *Herald* says:

"Messrs. LORIN WADSWORTH, DANIEL WILLIAMS and ELY BOICE, three of the defendants, of Wellington, have, since the Court denied the motion, entered into their own recognizances and gone home."

ARRIVAL FROM LIBERIA.—The Beltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "The colonization ehip *Mary Caroline Stevens*, which sailed from Monrovia for this port on the 24th of February, is now in the bay. She was 64 days between the ports, and fears were expressed for her safety. She brings two cabin passengers and thirteen in the steerage. The *M. C. Stevens* was to have sailed the 1st of May on her return, but in consequence of her long passage, the time of sailing will be postponed some ten days. Among the immigrants going out in her are fifty liberated slaves, formerly belonging to the estate of the late JOHN MCDONOGH, of New-Orleans, about one hundred others liberated to immigrate, thirty from Pennsylvania and forty from New-York."

THE COLCHESTER BANK CASE SETTLED.—The New-Haven *Register* says: "SAMUEL F. JONES, the defaulting cashier of the Colchester Bank, whose recent conveyance to this State made so much excitement, has finally seen the end of his legal troubles. JONES has paid some $25,000 to the Receivers of the Colchester Bank, enough to redeem the circulation and cover the Receivers' and State's expenses. In consideration of this, his counsel on Thursday last made a motion in the Supreme Court, in Norwich, to have the bonds reduced to $1,500. This wes accordingly done, and they being then called and forfeited, JONES went his way rejoicing. He has kindly given securily against circulating any of the Colchester Bank bills.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 3.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1149, 1381, 1419, 1661, 361, 1433, 1643, 749, 739, 1116, 1383, 725, 267, 1580, 1679, 1680, 1681, 801, 1065, 1125.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 3 to 17 inclusive, 20, 22, 23, 24.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 90, 129, 390, 315, 397, (942, 785 Receiver cases,) 418, 422, 424, 428, 430, 432, 435, 438, 440, 442, 445, 452, 455, 457, 460. *Part II.*—Nos. 233, 184, 395, 420, 423, 425, 429, 431, 433, 436, 439, 441, 443, 449, 453, 456, 458, 461, 463.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 253, 939, 991, 915, 620, 248, 627, 697, 736, 849, 969, 907, 859, 14, 714. *Part II.*—Adjourned till Monday 9th inst.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions in ceses heard at February Term.

Geo. T. Jackson vs. *Odiah L. Sheldon*—Two suits.—Order reversed, without costs, Judge CLERKE dissenting.

Isadore Lansberger, &c., vs. *Magnetic Telegraph Company.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. *Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—Judgment at Special Term reversed, without costs of appeal and new judgment to be entered for plaintiffs, without costs; form to be settled by Judge CLERKE on notice. Judge DAVIES dissenting.

Alanson Robinson vs. *Fred. M. Kelly, &c.*; *Ebenezer Kelly* vs. *The Same*; *James E. Kelly* vs. *The Same*; *Ebenezer Kelly, President, &c.*, vs. *The Same.*—Judgment reversed and complaints dismissed without costs. Judge DAVIES dissenting.

In the matter of the North American Gutta Percha Company.—Order appealed from, affirmed with costs.

George K. Roberts vs. *John W. Carter, Edmund Terry* vs. *George K. Roberts.*—Order of Special Term eliowing a set-off reversed with costs.

Stephen B. Mears vs. *Augustus Maro et als.*—Order refusing to vacate order of arrest affirmed with costs.

Daniel Winebrenner vs. *Abel T. Edgerton.*—Order to hold statement or confession of judgment to be sufficient, reversed, but without costs.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

The Court announced the appointment of John E. Burrill, Henry Nicoll, and Waldo Hutchins, Esqs., as examiners of persons applying for admission to the Bar. The examination will take place on Wednesdey, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Slosson.

Ezra P. Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. *Francis Morris et al.*; *Abner H. Richmond* vs. *George H. Bower*: *Pierre Valtz* vs. *Robert Harstow*; *Robert Shields* vs. *Wm. N. Brady.*—Cases settled.

Nich. Wernert vs. *Margaret Wernert.*—Divorce granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In reassessment for filling lots in Forty-first-st.—Judgment ordered vacating assessment.

In repetition of F. J. Bean et al., to vacate assessments for flogging Mott-st.—Assessment vacated.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cora L. V. Hatch vs. *B. F. Hatch.*—This famous "spirituel" case came up to-day on a motion for an attachment against Dr. Hatch for failure to pay Mrs. Hatch $5 per week allmony ordered heretofore on their separation. Dr. Hatch replies by affidavit that he is unable to earn that amount, above his board—that bis Chicago investments prove to be worthless, &c.

Mr. Chetfield said he understood that Dr. Hatch had paid his counsel $300; but Mr. Squires denied this, and Mr. C. witborew the assertion. The case was laid over for further inquiry.

For plaintiff, Mr. Chetfield; for defendant, Mr. Squires.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

John Moffatt vs. *Chas. W. Van Doren, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff by defeult.

Harris Wilson vs. *John Davel.*—Execution set aside.

Wm. J. Forbes vs. *Edgar Logan, Receiver.*—Dockets of judgments of Special Term and General Term cancelled. Order for execution amended. Application for leave to limit defendants security on appeal, denied.

H. J. Fairchild &c., vs. *Chas. Durand &c.*—Cause not being within the Act of Congress, application denied.

F. H. Saltus vs. *Genin & Lockwood.*—Motion for leeve to serve amended complaint, denied with $10 costs.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Neesmith vs. *The Atlantic Insurance Company.*—This is the second trial of this cause, and has occupied the entire April term. The facts of the case were fully given in the TIMES of Jan. 13, 28, 29 and 31, upon the former trial. The action is by the assignee of a policy of insurance on the brig *Achorn*, and is contested on the ground that the vessel was set on fire by the instigation of one of ber owners, the Messrs. Achorn. On the former trial the jury disagreed.

The facts proved on the present trial are substantially the same with those in evidence before, except that it has been shown that the policies on the vessel were in fact renewed for one month, just before the fire. It will be remembered that the vessel was burned on the night previous to the day on which the policies were issued and on the former trial the Judge directed the attention of the jury strongly to the fact of there being no proof of any renewal of the insurance, as corresponding the change of areas against the owners. On this trial a renewal of the policies has been shown. Some additional testimony has also been put in to impeach several of the leading witnesses. The cause was given to the Jury to day, Mr. Cutting making the concluding address on behalf of the plaintiff.

Justice WOONSUFF charged the jury. He first took up the testimony of Frederick Blume, restating it, and showing in what way many points of conflict between the statements of this witness and of others might be reconciled without imputing actual perjury. He then reviewed the testimony of Watson, observing that he stood confessedly guilty of a double felony, that of burning the ship and of swearing previously to a false account of the fire. His testimony ought, therefore, to be received by the jury with great caution. It had been argued that he ought not to be believed because he would not subject himself to the scrutiny of the counsel and jury. It appeared that he was in the City, and his deposition taken a few days before one of the former trials. No reason was stated why he was not procured to attend in person, though many causes might have prevented it. The jury might attach such weight as they thought proper to the circumstance of his absence. As to Watson's being of bad character it was to be considered that any application such as was alleged to have been made to him by Achorn to fire the ship, would imply that the applicant thought him a bad man, and a fit instrument on that account to employ in the commission of a crime. It was to be considered whether it was most probable Watson would set the vessel on fire while he himself was on the watch, or while his companion was. It would be easier for him to do it while on the watch himself; but a shrewd man would be apt to reflect that he would lay himself more open to suspicion by so doing, than if he set the vessel on fire while his companion was at watch. His story was that he got a rag, dipped it in turpentine, and threw it into a window. First he said though the stern window; afterwards he said the window was ten or fifteen feet from the stern. It had been shown by other evidence that there was but one window through which it could have been thrown, and that was the third, fifteen feet from the stern. Did the jury think it likely that a witness under such circumstances could recollect the precise window through which he threw the rag? It was a very common thing for witnesses to overstate their knowledge, as to details, under the impression that it is necessary in order to save their credit; and this leads to many contradictions. The testimony of Watson and Blume however cannot possibly be made to agree with Achorn's. There must be a falsehood somewhere. The defence insisted that these two men, Watson and Blume, always acted independently. The plaintiffs claim that there was a secret combination between them; and that this accounts for the remarkable harmony of their stories. If the jury thought Mr. Achorn had been proved to testify untruly in any particulars, that would impair his credibility on other points. They must attend carefully, however, to the explanations which had been made, of the supposed errors in his testimony.

After some further comments on the testimoey, and reminding the jury of the duty of strict impartiality, his Honor dismissed them to consider their verdict.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Hayes.

No triale took place in thie Court yesterday. The District-Attorney was prepared to try the case of W. H. Drake and Patrick Duffy, indicted with Joseph Coburn, who pleaded guilty on the 23d April for an assault and battery on Samuel Davidson, a police-officer. Ex-Judge A. A. Phillips not being prepared on the part of the defence, the Court adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The May term of thie Court commenced yesterday, when the following gentlemen were impannelled as the Grend Jury:

JAS E. NICHOLSON, Foreman.

Francis H. Amidan,	Andrew Anderson,	James Bogardus,
Sam'l N. Dodge,	D. H. Tompkins,	Andrew Foster,
James Hunter,	John H. Redfield,	Burtis Skidmore,
Einstban Thorn,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	Alfred P. Arnold,
Edward A. Boyd,	Elen B. Crocker,	Francis Indicott,
Edw. B. Feltows,	Spencer K. Green,	Wm. H. Knapp,
R. T. Randolph,	Sam'l T. Skidmore,	Evans T. Walker.

Patrick Brady, charged with assault and battery nader very aggravating circumstances, was discharged by Judge RNESELL. Patrick had pleaded guilty to a leeeer offence than what he was charged with, and the Judge thought that, as he had been in prison since the 29th January, with e wife and large family to support, he had better be set at liberty.

George Reyer, a boy of 17 years of age, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Thomas Bowyer was tried on a charge of forgery, and acquitted. The Assistant District-Attorney remanded bim on another indictment.

George Zeller was tried and acquitted for an attempt at assault.

Daniel Hurley was tried on a charge of larceny and acquitted.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION,
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and men all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cochece, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Estamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
FINE MILLINERY
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of the great increase, both
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OF OUR EXTENSIVE
MANTILLA AND SHAWL BUSINESS,

And our inability to obtain more room in our present premises, we have determined to relinquish our Millinery and Millinery Goods Departments, and devote our entire Store in future to

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

In order to effect early and rapid sales, we have marked down our entire stock of

BONNETS
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
AND
PLUMES,
BLONDES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.,
TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

Our stock consists of newly-imported goods, and is the largest and most complete in the United States.

We would direct attention to our MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS and MANTILLAS, all of which for this special occasion, we have

REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

Sale at the Reduced Prices commences MONDAY, MAY 2d, and will continue till disposed of.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES

English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil Cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Just received per steamer *Africa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT
SPLENDID LACE CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.
GOOD LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION, $3 A PAIR.
CURTAIN LACES,
SPLENDID QUALITY, 5c. A YARD.
1,000 PIECES DRAPERY MUSLINS,
FROM AUCTION,
FROM 10c. TO 6c. A YARD.
1,000 LINEN DAMASK TABLE-COVERS, NAPKINS, AND DOWLAS
FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALE OF LAST WEEK, VERY LOW.
600 PIECES SPLENDID
QUALITY 4-4 BRILLIANTS, HALF A YARD.
CRASHES,
HUCKS,
HUCKS TOWELS,
FLANNELS,
LININGS, &c.,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH-ST.
R. H. MACY.

ENLARGEMENT OF LACE
DEPARTMENT,
AND CLOSING OUT OF OUR
CORSET DEPARTMENT,
ON ACCOUNT OF OUR LARGELY
INCREASING TRADE,
IN OUR LACE DEPARTMENT,
WE HAVE DECIDED
TO CLOSE OUR CORSETS
CLEANLY OUT
AT A SACRIFICE.
OUR MECHUMEIN CORSETS
WILL ALL BE CLOSED AT
$1 20 A PAIR.
FRENCH, COLORED AND WHITE
CORSETS AT 5s., 6s., 7s. A PAIR.
SPLENDID QUALITY OF LONG
CORSETS AT LESS THAN COST.
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,

To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. We best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRIN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands the management of children or would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. will be found amiable and agreeable among children, has no objection to the country; has the best City references; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go to the country; the best of City references can be given; inquire for two days at No. 94 12th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., the first house, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to do general housework; is a good baker, first-class washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid and waiter. Understand their business in all its branches, and no objection to the country. Have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 129 West 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references from her last place where she has lived for the last four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st., between 1st and 2d aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook and baker, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 224 4th av., be ween 15th and 16th sts; the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair dressing and French flatting, does up ladies' muslins; no objection to travel with a lady; excellent City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business and has had long experience in private families; has the best of City references. Please call at No. 8 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 1d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to assist in the care of growing children. Can be well quilted at No. 24 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PERMAnent situation with a respectable private family as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; has the best City reference. Call at No. 34 12th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; can give the best City reference. Call or address by note at her last employers, on this day (Tuesday), No. 29 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as nurse, to take care of an invalid lady or to assist in housekeeping; has had several years' experience in the care of young children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 120 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman in a private family as first rate cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can make all kinds of pastry and jellies and all kinds of desserts; she has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as lady's maid or seamstress; is a very good hair dresser; understands all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family as first rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 323 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress in the country; has no objection to go to the country, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing with a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th aves. In the basement.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small private family. Unexceptionable City reference given. Call at No. 109 9th-st. between University place and Broadway, where she can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and to do light housework in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; will be found most trustworthy; has no objection to travel with a lady. Please call at No. 390 1st-ae. between 22d and 23d sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT young woman as nurse; is fully capable to take charge of an infant or grown children, or to act as chambermaid and assist in the nursery; has no objection to the country. Has the best City reference. Inquire at No. 114 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., basement, for two days.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EXPERIENCED AND really first class servant, a situation as first-rate cook and very excellent washer and ironer; leaves her place without any fault; is highly recommended by former employers for thorough neatness, integrity and good disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, HONEST Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands meats, soups, pastry, jellies, &c.; is an excellent bread baker and a splendid washer and ironer; is well recommended; prefers the country. Apply at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; best of City reference given if required; can be seen until settled. Call at No. 87 east 32d st., between Lexington and 3d aves; has no objections to go a little distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation in a private family as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; would do part of the washing and ironing; has four years' City references. Call at No. 236 6th av., for two days, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EXPERIENCED AND highly respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as-stairs servant. Is a girl who understands her duties thoroughly, of very neat and respectable appearance, pleasant and obliging disposition, and has most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a respectable family. Will do chamber work and fine washing, or chamber-work and assist with children. Can be seen for two days at 165 Chambers st. Best of City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; neat, obliging and trustworthy to her employer; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 349 16th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid; would prefer to travel or go in the country; can give the best of reference from her present employer whose service she has been in for three years. Address CATHARINE, Box No. 16 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union Hotel, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference will be given. Call at No. 170 West 31th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Hammond-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, has good City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber maid and waitress or seamstress and chamber maid; can be seen for two days. apply at No 36 east 18th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; has been near three years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 15th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH the best of City reference, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer, and, if required, to do up preserves. Send a note to Mr. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, brought up in this country, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing. Understands her business well. Best of references. Call at No. 303 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress; can perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing; she can also do up fine muslins in the best manner. Can be seen until engaged at No. 267 7th-av., between 23th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and sewing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 Bowery, in the clothing store, to day and to morrow.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress and fine washe; has no objections to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No. 250 East 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing, or plain sewing and chamber work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 25th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can be seen for two days at No. 503 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SERVANT, A situation to do chamberwork or to take care of children. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED woman, as cook; is a first-rate cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART GIRL, WELL recommended, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she is quick at her work, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 302 6th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; can produce good City reference. Call at No 18 Charles-st.

WET NURSE.—A LADY HAVING NO FURther occasion for an excellent wet nurse, wishes to procure a situation for her. Apply at No 69 East 17th-st., between 4th and 5th aves.

FOR EUROPE.—ANY FAMILY GOING TO Europe, and wishing a competent person to take care of children, or to wait upon a lady, can find one at her present place No. 34 East 21st-st. She is never sea sick, and most reliable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL GERMAN, English, Irish and other girls, of known respectability, waiting now at the Broadway Institute No 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years established, is now conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and supplies a class of servants for respectability of appearance and reliability of character, unsurpassed by any other Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand.

WANTED—GIRLS.—GIRLS OUT OF EMPLOYment take no time, but owing to the numerous applications for servants of every capacity at MORRIS CONNERT'S Establishment, No 424 Broadway I have resolved to throw my office open, and free of any charge whatever. Mind, MORRIS CONNERT 424 Broadway.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants of every capacity, at MORRIS CONNERT'S Establishment, No 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, gardeners and farmers constantly on hand.

WANTED—SERVANTS,—COOKS, CHAMBERmaids, laundresses, waiteresses nurses, seamstresses, and a large number of girls for general housework, wanted immediately. All must be competent servants, and be able to give good references. Apply at the servants' institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS ARE NOW ready for superior servants, at Mr. BOOKHAM'S Select and only Office, No. 69 East 13th st., near Broadway—especially for English, German and Protestant. A Protestant groom wanted immediately. Also, a waiter.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics No 136 11th-st., corner of 5th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A middle aged woman of long and good experience in this country and her own; is an excellent washer and ironer; understands all kinds of fine washing, colored or white; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening at No. 174 Waverley-place. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good wages. Unexceptionable kinds of fitting and plaiting.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, AND trustworthy young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Makes good bread and plain pastry. No objection to go as laundress or chambermaid; can do neat sewing; is of an obliging disposition. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Will go in the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls. One is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; the other a chambermaid and waiter, or would do chamber work and assist in the washing and ironing. Both have good City references. Apply together with or without to the country. For further information call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delaney and Rivington.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as cook, has no objection to assist in the washing. The other as chamber maid and waitress; is well experienced; have good reference from their last place. Call at No. 38 West 13 h-st., between 5th and 6th aves., 2d floor, front room; have no objections to go a short distance in the country, if united, together.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby; has no objection to assist in the chamber work; is willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 231 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, the other as washer and chambermaid; they have good experience and the best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 28 6th-av., in the tea store, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook in a small family; has a good wishee and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 91 East 16th st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOmen, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 94 Grove-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has been six years in last place as child's nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 Mulberry st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to travel with a lady going to California; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at 77 Forsyth-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical and thorough gardener; understands grapery and green-house, flower grounds, and vegetables; as also the laying out of a new place; has the highest City reference as to capability, sobriety, and industry, and will strive to give satisfaction to his employer. Address C. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young man and his wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows; the woman as chambermaid and plain cook, and understands dairy business, and if child's clothes; won't make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Englishman, who understands his business and can give good City reference; inquire of the situation on account of his present employer being about to leave for Europe. Call at John R. Rutt's Saddlery-store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a competent young man, married, one child; two adverts it thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, green-house plants, &c., and is a good vegetable gardener; can produce good references from his last place. Address J. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK IN A GARden, take care of horses and cows, and do general work about the house. The applicant can drive, and makes a good home more of an object than wages. Address Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A HOUSE to mind for the summer; the woman is capable to cook if required. Call or address No. 272 34-st., between 2d and 3d-sts., first floor, in the rear; has good references.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands glass, grapery, and vegetables; is also a good coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen, or address, T. D., No. 849 Broadway, Mr. Waters' harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant young man; years of references from former employers; he knows his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober, honest and industrious, and will make himself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Englishman, who understands his business and care of horses; can give good City reference; inquire of the situation on account of his present employer being about to leave for Europe. Call at John R. Rutt's Saddlery-store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby; has no objection to assist in the chamber work; is willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 231 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th aves

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents—served at 12½ cents a week—mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Charlotte Corday—Slasher and Crasher.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Memoires du Diable.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Iron Chest—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Green Bushes—Pleasant Neighbor—La Tour du Nesle.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Crown Jewels—O'Nolan's Vow—Crossing the Line.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Gem of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....5¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 3, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

☞ J. P. Pops, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

☞ N. Banos Williams, Providence, R. I. will supply the New-York Times, Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, on application as above.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European news by the *North Briton*, whose arrival was announced in our morning edition of yesterday, was forwarded by telegraph from Quebec in the course of the day. It is twenty-four hours later than that by the *Bremen*. That interval had sufficed to put a different aspect upon the war question. The idea of a general disarmament, as a topic to be first discussed in the opening of the Congress, appears to have been acceded to by both France and Sardinia, and an article in the *Moniteur* announces the willingness of France to consent to a disarmament even before the commencement of negotiations; and expresses a confidence in the removal of all difficulties in the way of the desired conferences. The effect of this intelligence had been favorable upon the money market. The King of Naples was supposed to be on his death bed.

Advices to the 16th ult. have been received from Porto Rico. Produce was very high, with little prospect of a decline—the fears of a short crop being fully confirmed. The weather was unusually dry. Recent arrivals of American provisions had rendered them quite abundant.

A large German Association, desiring to colonize in Mexico, have sent an agent to Washington to consult with Señor Mata in reference to the matter. The Association is represented to possess large means. Señor Mata took the matter under consideration, and will immediately communicate with his Government.

The eighth annual Convention of the National Printers' Union assembled in Boston yesterday, and made choice of officers for the ensuing year. Robert C. Smith, of Philadelphia, was chosen President; Milo Barrett, of Monigomery, Ala., and George W. Colby, of Cincinnati, Vice-Presidents; Thomas J. Walsh, of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer, and George N. Baistin, of New-Orleans, Corresponding Secretary. A banquet on Thursday night will close the proceedings.

It is proposed to establish a new Southern Steamship Line between Boston and New-Orleans. A preliminary meeting under an act of incorporation passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, was held in Boston yesterday, at which Donald McKay presided. A committee was chosen to solicit subscription to the capital stock.

Sherelyer, the late antagonist of Phelan in the billiard match at Detroit, has challenged the latter to play a new match for $5,000, within ninety days. A forfeit of $1,000 has been forwarded from Detroit to this City, and it is proposed that the match be played here.

Seventy thousand dollars have been collected for the establishment of the new Museum of Comparative Zoology in Boston; which, with $50,000 donated by Mr. Gray, makes the total available fund $120,000, exceeding by $20,000 the sum required by the legislative enactment to insure State aid to the amount of $100,000 more. Ground for the Museum will be broken this Summer.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating Nicholas Dimond for City Inspector, the nomination of Elijah F. Purdy for that office having been, in his opinion, virtually rejected by the Board. After some debate the Board returned the nomination to the Mayor, as it did that of Mr. Purdy. A resolution in favor of appointing a Committee of five to prepare for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and appropriating $5,000 therefor, was laid over. So was the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of permitting the Comptroller to employ thirteen additional clerks on salaries amounting in the aggregate to $12,800 per annum. The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of awarding the contract for repairing Broadway to Charles J. Waterbury, was lost for want of a constitutional vote, but the subject was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The Board of Councilmen last evening adhered to its former action, refusing to sanction the course of the Fire Commissioners in disbanding Company No. 4 for its connection with the Beekman-street disturbance, and directing that their apparatus should be returned to the Company. The Counsel to the Corporation was directed to inform the Board whether the Manhattan Gas Company had legal authority to fix the size of pipe to be used, and the number of burners for pipe of different sizes; also, whether workmen were right in charging the prices fixed by the Company for laying service-pipe to the curb-stone. Alderman Boole's resolution appropriating $1,950 to defray the expenses of the recent lobbying committee at Albany was laid over. It was voted to appropriate $950 to defray the expenses of Fire Commissioners in employing counsel to contest appeal from their decision.

The Police Commissioners reorganized yesterday by electing Mr. Stillman President. Messrs. Ulshoeffer and Bailey, the newly-appointed members of the Board, were present.

The annual Convention of Cricketers met last night in the Astor House, Mr. Lacey in the Chair. After discharging the Committee appointed to wait on the Central Park Commissioners in regard to obtaining a suitable ground for cricketers in the Park, Committees of three on each side were appointed to arrange the preliminaries for a match between eleven foreigners and eighteen Americans, to come off on the 4th of July next at Hoboken. The Convention then adjourned.

There was less moving, straw-burning, dust raising, turmoil and confusion yesterday than usual on our great annual moving-day. The 1st of May happening on Sunday, led to a division of the hurly-burly, and half of it was accomplished on Saturday and half on Monday—by which means a vast amount of discomfort and expense to housekeepers was avoided.

Yesterday Flour opened briskly at an advance of 10c.@20c. per barrel. Wheat, Corn and Oats were also in request at firmer prices. The movements in Provisions were less extensive. Hog products were unaltered. The sales of Groceries comprised 1,000 bags Maracaibo Coffee and 500 bags St. Domingo do., on private terms; 200 bags Rio Coffee, at 12c. per pound; 179 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 26c.@29c.; 40 hhds. Clayed Cuba do., at 24c.@25c. per gallon; 950 hhds. Cuba Sugar, part at 6¼c.@7¼c.; 198 hhds. New-Orleans do., at 5¾c.@7¾c.; 190 hhds. English Island Co., malaly at 6¼c.; and 50 hhds. Porto Rico do. a 7c. per pound. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

We are indebted to Purser Tisdale, of the steamship *Alabama*, for late Savannah papers.

Gov. Wise's Position and the Presidency.

We expressed some doubt the other day concerning the position of Governor Wise on the principle of non-intervention. We are punished for our presumption. He has written a letter which fills *thirty closely printed columns* of the Richmond *Enquirer*, to explain it. The Governor must be that estimable character which old Johnson so loved—a "good hater." No ordinary malice could have taken such a fearful revenge. But we have read the letter and "still live." We expect indeed a sort of immortality as the reward of our exploit; for a constitution which will survive that test may be relied on for anything. We expect, moreover, during the remaining term of our natural life to be pointed out to an astonished, rather than an admiring crowd, as *the* man who has read that letter. Probably after a year or two the tale will be deemed incredible and the tradition will be exploded like the early fables of Roman history.

We have no intention of inflicting this portentous epistle upon our readers. We may be patient and long-suffering,—not given to wrath or weariness,—as our profession requires;—but we are not merciless nor cruel towards those who depend on us for their daily news. We can tell them in few words the grand upshot of Governor Wise's fearful pronunciamento. He does not believe in non-intervention. He scouts the doctrine,—root and branch. He holds that Congress is bound to intervene,—and that it does intervene, in numberless cases, in the affairs of both States and Territories. In regard to the latter particularly he considers them as being completely under the control of Congress,—as having no rights, no powers, no corporate existence even, except as they are derived by express grant from the Federal Government. The clause in the Kansas-Nebraska bill which speaks of leaving the people of the Territories "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," is subjected by the Governor to an analysis only equaled by the experiments of Professor Doremus to detect the presence of arsenic in the human body. He sifts it, and twists it, and tortures it with an ingenuity which would have made the fortune of a Grand Inquisitor in the Duke of Alva's time; and the result of his process is that it *means* very nearly the opposite of what it *says*. The Governor proves that it must of necessity mean that the people of the Territories have no right to form or regulate anything whatever:—and that as for "domestic institutions," they have not, and cannot have, anything of the kind. It is only sovereign States that are capable of "domestic institutions." All the institutions which can exist in a Territory are "*Federal* institutions,"—institutions of the United States, and therefore subject to the control of the Federal Government. Nor do the people of the Territories "form" or "regulate" anything for themselves:—everything connected with their government is formed and regulated for them by Congress,—the boundaries of their Territory, the numbers of their Legislature, their modes of election, the action of their Courts, &c., &c. They can have nothing like sovereignty, in any form, until they apply for admission as a State. At that moment "popular sovereignty" begins to exist. Before that all sovereignty over the Territories rests in Congress. And in its admission Congress can impose no conditions which will impair its State Sovereignty when admitted.

Governor Wise thus whistles down the wind the doctrines of Popular Sovereignty and Congressional Non-Intervention. He repudiates them utterly. The South made a fatal mistake, in his opinion, when it conceded that the compromise measures of 1850 established the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery anywhere. Those very measures intervened against Slavery in several most important particulars; and recognizing such action as non-intervention was to "yield the whole of protection, and to grant the whole of prohibition of Slavery by Congress." So Governor Wise throws the whole theory overboard and falls back upon the doctrine of Congressional Sovereignty. He explains at great length that his hostility to the Lecompton Constitution was based solely upon the fact that it had been framed by a Convention whose members were elected by violence and fraud, and that Congress had a right to intervene to insure justice and fair play. He did not thereby in the least indorse the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and still less that of non-intervention.

All this paves the way for a point which, though but incidentally touched, is still of paramount importance,—the position of Senator Douglas concerning the power of the Territorial Legislature over Slavery. Mr. Douglas holds, it will be remembered, in opposition to nearly all the Southern Senators, that Congress cannot protect slave property in the Territory:—that slave-owners have a right to take their slaves there, and hold them as slaves:—that the Legislature cannot abolish or prohibit Slavery because it is recognized as a form of property by the Constitution:—but that the Legislature may make, or refuse to make, laws for its protection,—may tax slaves, and may treat them precisely as it may treat any other property. The slave-owner, he insists, can have no other legislation for *his* property than others have for theirs,—which is precisely such as the Legislature may see fit to accord. The Southern Pro-Slavery Democrats hold that Congress may, and must, legislate directly for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The organ of the Executive, the *Constitution*, has decreed a compromise by which it is hoped all differences may be healed. It holds that though *Congress* may not intervene for this purpose, the *Judiciary* must protect slave property under the Constitution against any action of the Territorial Legislature. Governor Wise, on this point, goes what is commonly called the "whole figure." He insists that it is the duty of Congress not only to protect Slavery in the Territories, but everywhere. "Intervention *for Protection*," says Governor Wise, "by the United States through Congress is all pervading:—it penetrates into States, Territories, Districts and other places throughout the United States. No doctrine could be more repugnant than this new light of non-intervention *to protect all and everything* in the jurisdiction of the United States." And this view is pressed at various points throughout his ponderous letter.

As a Presidential candidate this letter places Gov. Wise upon the platform of the extreme Southern Pro-Slavery Democracy. It severs whatever apparent alliance may have seemed to exist between him and Douglas, and ends all hope of support to his standard from the Democracy of the North. His opposition to Lecompton loses all its substantial weight, because it did not spring out of any fundamental principle connected with the sovereignty of the people, but merely from the accident of fraud at an election. He scouts Popular Sovereignty, Non-intervention, and the whole Cincinnati Platform. He has denounced the Administration, and repudiates the position of the Northern Democracy. He takes the same ground with Senators Slidell, Mason and Jefferson Davis, in regard to the duty of Congress to intervene for the protection of Slavery. We do not very clearly see how his chances of a nomination and election to the Presidency are very greatly improved by this epistle. The only thing that can save him is its tremendous length, which will effectually prevent its being read.

The Armament of Europe.

The Canadian steamer at Quebec brings us, with news that the dissolution of the British Parliament had been fixed for April 28, the apparently important intelligence that Sardinia had assented to the *principle* of a general disarmament, leaving the details to be settled by the Congress of the European Powers shortly about to meet. *Apparently* important, we say, because in point of fact this reported acquiescence of Sardinia is a very different thing from the action demanded by Austria. As Lord John Russell, in the recent British debate on the Italian question, very properly said, the suggestion of a general "disarmament" in Europe, as a *preliminary* to any Congressional debate, is simply an absurd misuse of terms. Should all the States of Europe accede to such a suggestion, not a man of the myriads now under arms would be sent home again, not a gun would be dismounted, not a regiment would be struck from the rolls of any Power. A "disarmament" now would simply be a cessation of armament. Austria might forbear to push her outposts against Sardinia; Sardinia might cease to enroll volunteers against Austria; France might cease to move her divisions upon the Alps. But no Power would deliberately weaken its power of offence and defence in the face of the contingencies now impending over Europe.

The intelligence, therefore, that Sardinia has accepted the proposition of a "disarmament" must be interpreted to mean simply that Sardinia has been induced by France to take another step towards putting Austria in the wrong before Europe and the world. The House of Hapsburg had offered to discuss its own conduct with Europe on the condition that Sardinia should cease to threaten Lombardy by her array. France advises Sardinia to accept this condition. It will involve, of course, a cessation in the Austrian fortification of the highways of Italy. It will not entail any reduction in the *forces* of Sardinia, or in those of France. It is, therefore, a *gain* of time and force to the French Emperor and his Italian allies. It decides nothing as to the complexion and course of the Congress of Europe. It leaves the Powers just where they were, save that it deprives Austria of one of her strongest pleas before the Congress. It echoes the magnanimous temper and strengthens the liberal policy of Napoleon III. It would now seem to rest with Austria mainly whether we shall have a sharp war or a deceitful peace in Europe during the coming Summer. Our own conviction is that Austria *desires* war, that her desperate financial condition combines with the traditions of her policy to stimulate her into a conflict which she hopes to make European.

In this temper of mind, as we have already said, the recent demonstrations of Ministerial England can hardly fail to confirm her. Little as Austria loves England, ardently as she strove in 1856 to humble the Island Queen, and resolved as she, in common with all the German Powers, is, upon the eventual prostration of Great Britain, it is plain that for the moment Austria will strive to seduce the English Government into supporting her Italian policy. She has already failed once and most signally in the effort, but the language of the Cabinet on April 28 proved that she has not abandoned it. A single serious mistake on the part of Lord Derby's Government during the Parliamentary *interregnum* may suffice to put Great Britain into a fatally false position. For the days of 1815 are gone forever. The Arbitress of Europe—England—has now become but one of the great Powers. Her freedom of action as a maritime State depends now upon the good-will of France and the United States; her importance as a political influence depends upon her honesty in accepting the tendencies of the times. The folly of her rulers has laid up for her a treasure of hatred on the Continent. She has, in her official capacity, betrayed every party by turns. She smiled in 1823 on the savage suppression of Spanish liberty and of Neapolitan law. She smiled in 1827 on the liberation of Greece, and then fastened upon the new kingdom a German ruler of the old despotic type. She bowed to France when in 1830 the treaties of 1815 were thrown to the winds by the people of Paris. She tore asunder at Antwerp, in 1831, the web she had helped to weave at Vienna sixteen years before. She cringed to Russia in 1831, and to Austria in 1846, surrendering Poland to the one Power, and Cracow to the other, without a sigh over these "treaties of 1815," which Lord Derby now so gallantly invokes. She tempted Sardinia to war in 1848, and then left her at the mercy of Austria. She tempted Sicily to revolt, and then left her to the mercy of Naples. The liberals of Europe have learned to despise her; the absolutists of Europe have learned to hate her. Were Austria now sovereign in the East, and a Bourbon sitting on the throne of France, the peace of England would not be worth a year's purchase. Were the Revolution now rampant all over Europe, its red standard would be advanced within six months upon the defenceless shores of the British Empire. Napoleon III. stands alone on the Continent as the protector of that idea of Nationality which is the only sure bulwark of Great Britain against the vengeance of the Continent. That idea Napoleon maintained in 1854 against Russia. That idea he has made triumphant in the provinces of Roumelia. That idea he is now asserting for Italy. Austria, in her demand for a general *disarmament*, has been urging a complete paralysis of all National allies. She has been trying to restore the system of 1815, when secondary States were forced to accept their very existence at the hands of the great Powers. She does not understand that the Europe of to-day cannot so be played upon. So far as the *technical* features of disarmament are concerned, it is quite probable that Napoleon may have counselled Sardinia to accede to the Austrian suggestion. In doing so he will not merely strengthen the position of France and Italy before any Congress, but gain time for the steady and quiet advance of his own preparations for war.

The real *armament* of Europe, however, owes its origin and continuance to Austria. It is Austria which has kept commercial Europe in terror of military Europe for the last ten years. The *disarmament* of this the truly formidable armed power of the Old World can only be brought about by the strong arm of Russia or of France. The latter State has undertaken it, with the sympathy and good wishes of the former, and the work will be done. It may be delayed a week, a fortnight, a month, as shall suit the views of the chief actor, but done it will assuredly be—and so far as present indications afford us any guide to speculation upon the future, it can be done only by the strong hand and by the sword.

The News from Mexico.

A large portion of our space this morning is surrendered to valuable correspondence and other advices from Mexico. A more graphic and repulsive picture of national degradation and demoralization it would be impossible to paint. If every trace of manly courage, honor, and humanity, had been erased from the Mexican character, and the wanton viciousness of demons were implanted in its place, scenes more revolting could not have been enacted. The exceptions to this comprehensive verdict are few. President Juarez, and his Ministers Ocampo and Lerdo, may be ranked in the number; and the dash of gallantry which carried Miramon through the hostile environment besetting him at Orizaba, and placed him at the head of his army at the capital, may save his fame from the utter condemnation to which the subsequent massacre at Tacubaya should else consign it. It is otherwise a gloomy and hopeless record.

The defeat of the Constitutional Army, which had established the leaguer of the capital, was, it appears, the result of collusion. The Liberal leaders are charged with yielding to unworthy inducements, and with removing the more reliable portion of their troops in order to render the subjugation of the rest an easier task for the reactionary army. The rout of the Liberals was thus a foregone conclusion. Not admitted to the counsels of the traitors who led them, the men seem to have fought with more than ordinary spirit, and to have left an unwonted number in the field, to be dispatched with every conceivable ingenuity of cruelty by the victors. This business despatched, a second and gratuitous tragedy succeeded. The victorious army, stimulated by the priests, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of non-combattants, physicians in attendance upon the wounded, and foreigners, wherever they were found in the valley of Mexico, and only ceased the massacre for the lack of further victims. Such is Mexican, warfare and such its triumphs. A spectacle of blacker treason and corruption on the one side, and of more heartless truculence on the other, is not to be found in history. It may reasonably strengthen the doubt whether a people so demoralized deserves to be longer trusted with the faculty of self-government.

Tribute to the Wise Majority.

The first of May was this year, for the first time in seven, celebrated by the ringing of bells, the closing of stores, and the suspension of all unnecessary work. Church-going people went to church and Germans treated the day as a holiday. Not a cart was stirring, nor a load of household truck visible in any street. But country people must not suppose, because the 1st of May was this year treated as a Sabbath, that citizens have denied themselves the first-class luxury of moving. That, they will never surrender till every man has his own roof overhead and a railroad before his door; till landlords forget to be avaricious; till the streets are cleaned; till the millenium sets in. All Saturday they moved, and yesterday they went at it again with a vigor that was wearisome to behold, and that proved very damaging to crockery.

It is all well enough for a man who is the unfortunate tax-paying proprietor of a house that he can't rent, to speak disrespectfully of moving; but in sober truth it has its advantages. The world moves, why should not a man who is ambitious to keep up with it? The man who never moves soon comes to be a fogy,—subsides into "the oldest inhabitant,"—finds his lot outgrowing his house in value, and is expected to make large subscriptions for church and local improvement purposes. His Lares get cob-webby. His Penates have a smoky, dingy look. Would a literary man like to see all his school-boy compositions printed and credited to him when his eagle has been tamed? Would he have all his "Lines to Mary Ann" thrust under his hooked nose when he has attained to hoary age? But he who never moves has under his roof, to mortify him, mementoes of all the zealous follies of his early housekeeping days. The stunning paper on his parlor wall which won't get soiled enough to come off, yet has altogether outgrown his maturer taste; the abortions of book-cases, the chipped marble-mantel, the holes cut for stove-pipes where he doesn't want stove-pipes, the unused furnace, the gas-fixtures in the wrong place, are eye-sores for which time and May-day bring him no cure. But the rolling household gathers no unsightly moss. Once a year its useless traps go by the board. Rickety tables, unsightly bedsteads, abortions of book-cases, are converted into useful kindling wood. Ancient hats, damaged carpets and old clothes generally go to the poor who appreciate them. Congressional Globes, Agricultural Society reports, and poems by prosaic friends, go to the street boys, who are supposed to acquire useful knowledge and educate their unread fathers thereby. Conflagration is said to be the great sanitarian—greater perhaps than even Chadwick or Snow. But three moves are as good as a fire for cleaning the refuse out of garret and cellar, promoting cleanliness in the domicile and setting things to rights. Pity then the poor folks who lie anchored like hulks while the moving fleet sweep by them, and to whom a carman is no more of a king on May-day than on the 1st of April.

Horticultural School for Females.—Philanthropy of a direct and practial character deserves the applause of all communities. A lady of this City, Mrs. Phelps, has devised a scheme whereby woman's sphere of beentiful usefulness may be largely extended. This liberal and kindly lady proposes to establish on Long Island an establishment for training young orphan girls in the art of Horticulture—an art demanding patient care rather than physical strength. Mrs. Phelps has bestowed on the undertaking a valuable plot of land, and suitable buildings are, we understand, already in course of erection. The collateral branches of industry will include the raising and preserving of fruit and vegetables, the scientific culture of flowers; the breeding of poultry, and everything else that can be done by woman heartily and well. A scheme more thoroughly utilitarian yet so agreeable in its suggestiveness of healthful occupation has seldom been offered to the public. And all that the public is expected to do can be done without an extravagant expenditure of generosity. It will be seen by reference to our amusement column that a grand festival is about to take place at Palace Garden. The Seventy-first Regiment has taken it under its charge, and a glance at the programme will show that enough has been done to insure success. It remains for us merely to state that the proceeds of this entertainment will be added to Mrs. Phelps' generous donation and applied faithfully to the good ness suggested by the lady's novel and meritorious scheme. For the sake of this we trust that the public will bear in mind the gracious part it has to play during the coming week.

Trot between the Benicia Boy and Lady Mac.

New-Bedford, Monday, May 2.

The great trotting match between the *Benicia Boy* and *Lady Mac* came off this afternoon on the Point Road. Large amounts were pending on this kind of speed, the odds on the *Benicia Boy*. Distance four miles. It was won by the *Benicia Boy* in eleven minutes four seconds, by a length and a half.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bids for the California Mail Service—Colonizing Mexico—The Mexican News—Naval Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, May 2.

The Postmaster-General has not yet examined the bids for the California Mail service. Among the bidders are the old Nicaragua Transit Company, who hope to get the mail contract, and through its protection enforce the Transit contract with Nicaragua. The State Department will refuse to interfere in the matter, and Gen. Jesup has notified the Government that the old Company will be stopped. Mr. Wright threatens to crush the prospects of the Company if he is dropped. Judge Holt will endeavor to avoid all complications.

The agent of a large German Association had an interview to-day with Señor Mata, in relation to a Colony contract which they desire to obtain from Mexico. Señor Mata took the proposition under advisement, and will communicate it to his Government. The Association, I learn, possess large means, and are willing to come under military obligations to the Juarez Government.

Señor Mata failed to receive dispatches to-day, but regards the reported disasters of the Liberals as of small moment. He was called upon to-day by the Hon. William Churchwell, with whom he had a long interview on Mexican affairs.

Chevalier Hulsemann laid before Gen. Cass to-day dispatches received by him touching the war question in Europe. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, May 2.

Captain Jarvis, commanding the sloop-of war *Savannah*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated off Sacrificios April 21, while speaking of Mexican affairs, says:

"From all I can learn the crisis is at hand, and a month or less will about determine the fate of one or other of the parties."

He adds:

"The Prussian frigate sailed on the 13th for Norfolk *via* Tampico, and on the 20th the British ship *Tartar* and the gunboat *Jasper* left Sacrificios. It was reported that the *Cæsar* and *Diadem* would sail for England on the 20th of April."

The Navy Department is also in receipt of dispatches from Captain Lavalette, dated Gulf of Spezzia, April 8, in which he says that Contreno Ottero, a musician on board the *Wabash*, was seized by the Sardinian authorities on the ground that he was a native of that country and was absent from the recruiting of 1839. He has been released, as, on examination, it did not appear that he owed, as was claimed, military service to that Government. The correspondence shows that Captain Lavalette took prompt action.

Secretary Cass has recently been prostrated by an attack of illness, but from which there is every prospect that he will soon recover.

The act of March last having provided that coal for naval purposes shall be obtained, as some other supplies are, by advertisement, the Navy Department has in consequence abolished the coal agencies.

The Government has received voluminous dispatches from Nicaragua, but they throw no new light on events in that quarter. The Belly contract has not been confirmed by the Congress of Nicaragua. The decree of the free transit passed by this body is to be a law if the President of that Republic deems it advisable to issue his proclamation to that effect.

The steamer *Water-Witch* from Paraguay arrived here to-day.

Additional Utah News.

St. Louis, Monday, May 2.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of the 8th ult., says that the excitement there has somewhat abated, and that this is attributed in part to the knowledge the Mormons now have of the practical working of the Jury law passed by the late Legislature, it being a complete bar to the punishment of any crime committed by the Mormons. Under this law the Clerks of the Mormon County Courts select the Grand and Petty Juries of the Federal Courts, and such restrictions are imposed as disqualify every Gentile in the Territory. The rupture between Judiciary and Executive is stated to be open and irreconcilable unless the Governor yields, which he will not do; and if the Administration moves in the matter detrimental to the Judges, they will resign and publish a manifesto disclosing darker and bloodier scenes than any heretofore exposed. Judge Cradlebaugh has adjourned the Court of Provo, being unable to accomplish anything. Brigham Young delivered a temperate discourse in the Tabernacle on the 7th.

From Boston.

Proposed Southern Steamship Line—The Thorndyke Will Case, etc.

Boston, Monday, May 2.

A preliminary meeting under an act of incorporation from the Legislature to establish a Southern Steamship Company, capital $400,000, was held here to-day. Mr. Donald McKay presided, and Mr. Geo. W. Thayer was elected Clerk of the Corporation. Messrs. J. W. Converse, Isaac Rich and Donald McKay were chosen a Committee to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock, when the meeting adjourned for two weeks. The terminus of the proposed steamship route will be New Orleans.

The Thorndyke Will case was before the Probate Court this forenoon, and petitions were presented to allow $6 000 annually to the widow, and $3,000 annually to the other petitioners, during the pending of the suit, and leaving $3,000 for Mr. Marvin in case the will should be broken. No opposition was made to the petitions, and the case was postponed till the last week in May. The deposition of the Widow Thorndyke is on file in the Court. It has not yet been used as evidence, but it is rumored that it contains a statement that Mrs. Thorndike expected her husband back to Paris, to remain a short time only, after which she expected to return with her husband to Boston, to take a house for a permanent residence.

About 1 o'clock this morning, in South Wellfleet Mass., Samuel Fish shot Mr. Eben S. Ward, his father-in-law, dead, with a shot gun. Fish then tried to shoot himself, but the gun missed fire. The murderer first alarmed the family by throwing bricks through the windows, when Mr. Ward and his wife got out of bed and lighted a lamp, soon after which the fatal shot was fired through the window. Fish has been arrested, and confesses the deed. He has been occasionally insane.

Convention of the National Printers' Union.

Boston, Monday, May 2.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Printers' Union met here to-day in the room of the Common Council at the City Hall. After a preliminary organization and some unimportant proceedings, the Convention made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Robert C. Smith, of Philadelphia.
Vice-President—Milo Barrett, of Montgomery, Ala.
Second Vice-President—George W. Colby, of Cincinnati.
Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas J. Walsh, of New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—George N. Brisbin, of New-Orleans.

About thirty delegates are present, representing the principal cities of the Union. The Convention will terminate with a banquet at the Revere House, on Thursday night. The delegates are meeting with a generous hospitality.

Young Woman Murdered by her Insane Father.

Troy, Monday, May 2.

A murder occurred in the town of Sand Lake, about fourteen miles from this city, on Sunday. An old man named John Belding beat out his daughter Christina's brains with a hammer. He was laboring under a fit of insanity, and imagined that his daughter was possessed of a devil. The murdered girl was about nineteen years of age. Belding was brought to this city, and is now in jail. The Grand Jury is in session, and has already taken action in the case.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

New-Orleans, Monday, May 2.

President Fowlkes has published a report of the proceedings of the Board of Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The stock is to be reduced to $1,250,000, and the stockholders are required to surrender half the present issue. President Fowlkes has gone to Memphis, and will call a meeting there; also at Louisville and elsewhere.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Rondout, N. Y., Monday, May 2.

The first cargo of coal arrived down the Delaware and Hudson Canal on Saturday evening, from Hawley. Coal from Honesdale arrived this morning. Large quantities of coal are expected to arrive this week from Honesdale and Hawley.

Convention of Medical Teachers.

Louisville, Monday, May 2.

The Convention of Medical Teachers of the United States met here to-day. Twenty schools were represented. Professor Cooper, of Berkshire College, presided. After a long discussion, the Convention was unable to fix on a definite plan of action, and adjourned. The Convention will reassemble to-morrow. The city is full of the disciples of Hippocrates from all parts of the country.

The weather is delightful. The thermometer at noon to-day stood 80° in the shade.

Fires.

The Crawford House, at White Mountains, Burnt.

Littleton, N. H., Monday, May 2.

The Crawford House, at White Mountains, was destroyed by fire last night. Insurance $14,000. It will be rebuilt at once.

Fire in Pawtucket.

Providence, Monday, May 2.

A fire occurred to-day in the village of Pawtucket, about five miles south of this city, which destroyed one of the oldest mills in the State. It was used for the manufacture of shoddy. A dwelling house was entirely consumed, and many others were more or less injured. A number of barns were also burnt. Most of the property was uninsured.

Fire in Gordonsville.

Gordonsville, Va., Tuesday, May 3.

The principal hotel here, with an adjoining building, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Loss $6,000; fully insured.

Fire in Perrymansville.

Baltimore, Sunday, May 1.

The residence of the Hon. Jacob A. Perryman, in Perrymansville, Harford County, burnt on Saturday. Loss $6,000.

The Captain and Four Seamen of the Schooner Sarah L. Hills from Savannah.

Charleston, Sunday, May 1.

The captain and four seamen belonging to the schooner *Sarah L. Hills*, from Savannah, 29th April, bound to Kennebunk, Maine, reached Charleston on Saturday. The vessel was abandoned, dismasted and full of water.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

Another Nomination for City Inspector Returned to the Mayor—Preparations for the Fourth of July—Repairing Broadway—Additional Clerks for the Comptroller.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, had another sharp debate with regard to the City Inspectorship, arising upon the following communication from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 2.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: The nomination of Elijah F. Purdy to fill the vacancy existing in the office of City Inspector by reason of the expiration of the term of George W. Morton on the 31st December last, having been sent back to me, and therefore rejected by your honorable body, I respectfully nominate Nicholas Dimond for City Inspector to fill the vacancy thus caused by the expiration of the term of George W. Morton. In submitting this new nomination to your honorable body, permit me again to call your attention to the imperative necessity that this important department of the City Government, of which the City Inspector is the head, and which is charged by the Charter with the superintendence of cleaning the streets and other sanitary regulations of the City, should at once be placed in a condition to perform promptly these important duties so essential to the public health as well as the comfort of our own citizens.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Alderman Genet thought the paper could not be received, and called for the decision of the Chair on this point.

The President said there was already a paper in relation to this matter before the Board, and until that was disposed of this nomination could not be acted on, but the paper could be received.

Alderman Genet moved that the communication be returned to the Mayor.

Alderman Bradley said Mr. Dimond was a good Democrat.

Alderman Stark wanted to know whether he was a physician?

The President believed not.

Alderman Peck moved that the communication be laid on the table.

Alderman Boole did not see how the Board could entertain the name of Mr. Dimond any more than that of Mr. Purdy.

Alderman Bradley thought it was time that the Committee appointed to consider the nomination for the City Inspectorship resigned or was discharged. Already this matter had been before that Committee two or three months. He thought it was the duty of Democrats to sustain Democrats, when their names were sent in. The Democrat whose name was sent in at this time was a Democrat of forty years' standing in this City. No one could say anything against him as a man of character and as a Democrat of integrity. It was high time that this foot's play and farce was brought to an end.

Alderman Stephens recited the history of this controversy with regard to the City Inspectorship. Mr. Morton had sued out a mandamus to compel the Mayor to sign warrants for his pay, and that of his employes, from Jan. 1. The salaries of poor men were involved in this matter, and he would vote now as he had voted before—to return the paper to the Mayor.

Alderman Boole said, if the Board desired to discharge the Committee, no one would sooner give up the paper committed to them than he, the Chairman of that Committee; but till that Committee was discharged he would no more vote for confirming Mr. Dimond than for confirming Mr. Purdy. He contended that the Mayor could not withdraw the name of Dr. Foster till his name was acted on.

Alderman Genet said that now as before, because the Board was not consulted with regard to this matter, he would not vote to consider the Mayor's nomination.

Alderman Tiemann eulogized Mr. Dimond, but said that, to be consistent, he must vote on this subject as he had voted before. As regarded the experience of Mr. Dimond, he was not as good a man for this place as some that might be nominated. Till consulted by the Mayor he would vote for no Mayor's nominee.

The Board refused to lay the communication on the table—(Ayes 6, Nays 10.) Aldermen Adams, Henry, Darragh, Peck, Seagrist and Bradley voting in the affirmative.

Alderman Boole moved "that the communication be respectfully returned to his Honor the Mayor."

Alderman Bradley moved as an amendment that the Board proceed to confirm the nomination of the Mayor.

This motion was declared out of order and Alderman Boole's motion prevailed; Ayes 9, Nays 6.

Alderman Peck moved that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the Street Commissioner and prepare for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and that $5,000 be appropriated therefor. It was laid over.

The majority and minority reports in relation to Reservoir-square, were taken from the table and made the special order for the next meeting.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of awarding to Charles G. Waterbury the contract for repairing Broadway, at $1 30 per square yard, was taken from the table.

Alderman Peck moved to insert the names of John P. and Thomas Cummings instead of that of Mr. Waterbury, and that $1 50 be inserted instead of $1 30. This was lost, and the report was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes, 11; nays, 5.

The subject was reconsidered, and the report was laid on the table.

The Committee on Salaries and Officers reported in favor of permitting the Comptroller to employ the following additional Clerks: Two Assistant Book keepers, at $1,200 a year each; five General Clerks, at $1,000 a year each; two General Clerks, at $600 a year each; two Deputy Collectors of City Revenue, at $1,200 a year each, and two Messengers, at $700 a year each. The report was laid over.

Alderman Adams moved that the Board meet hereafter at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M. It was carried, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

Manhattan Gas Company—Fire Commissioners—Belgian Pavement,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONVEYANCES FROM NEW-YORK TO FLUSHING —MEETING OF RESIDENTS.—A large meeting of the principal citizens of Flushing was held on Saturday evening at MATHEWS's Hotel, to express their displeasure at the new arrangements adopted by the Railroad management. GIDEON H BROWNE was elected President of the meeting, and, upon calling it to order, explained its object. The citizens of Flushing, who had such a deep interest in the means of transit between that place and New-York, had confidently expected increased facilities of travel under the new management; but instead of that the new proprietors raised the rate of communication, and also limited communers to particular trains which would not accommodate them. He suggested that their only remedy would be to tesorung, as the Harlem people had done, to the use of fast steamers, which would make the trip to and from the City in fifty minutes—accommodate all the people of Strattonport as well as Flushing, and pay well as an investment. The Hon Jons W. LAWRENCE also addressed the meeting, explaining the difficulties which the citizens experienced in depending wholly upon the Railroad, and urged the importance of establishing other accommodations. The fishermen of the town, as well as the immediate convenience of gentlemen having business in the City of New-York, made it necessary, in his opinion, to put on a line of boats. Other gentlemen also spoke in the same strain, after which a motion was adopted to organize a company with a capital of $50 000, with power to increase it to $60,000, the same to be divided into 2,500 shares of $19 each; the title of the Company to be "The Flushing, College Point and New-York Ferry Company." A subscription list was toon opened, and eight hundred and thirty shares were subscribed on the spot. Time, with $20,000 previously subscribed by CORNELIUS POPPENHAUSEN, Esq., makes over $25 000 already offered to the stock. The meeting was very harmonious, and of one mind. A Committee of gentlemen was then appointed to obtain subscriptions to the stock, and the meeting adjourned. The steamboat *Isaac City* has been thoroughly and newly painted, and will, for the present, make the regular trips between New-York and Flushing. The *South Dean*, meantime, has been hauled off for a short time to be repaired.

MOVING DAY.—Families who left comfortable homes yesterday, and who to-day are in the midst of confusion, need not be informed that the first of May has passed. Cartmen, of course, made the most of the necessities of rich and poor. If to the haste of putting furniture on carts bits were knocked off here and there, owners gathered up the pieces and were thankful if they did not accumulate pockets full before night. A few cans will suffice to render new homes familiar to those who have homes to go to. But all are not so fortunate. Some the first of May moves from wretched apartments into the streets, where the air is freer, and rents are lower than in the town. Where they have passed the dampest and coldest of the winter months. Even these must keep moving on, but let them be thankful that sunny skies are over them, and that Spring winds are warmer than those of Winter. A word of comfort to the great multitude who dread the first of May more than any other day in the Calendar. A year must pass before it can return again.

TROTTING ON UNION COURSE, L. I.—There was a trotting match on the Union Course, yesterday, for a purse of $50, mile heats; best three in five, to wagons. H. WOODRUFF named s. g. *Frank Temple*, who won the first, third and fourth heats and the race. D. TALLMAN named b. g *Senator*, who won the second heat. R. g. *Dart*, named by GEORGE JENKINS; b. m. *Pleasant*, named by D. PIPER, and b. m. *Lady Warren*, named by W. PRABODY. were drawn. Time—2:41, 2:41, 2:42, 2:42½. The attendance was large, and the winner was the favorite from the start. There was also a trot for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between s. g *Sorrell Billy* and s. g. *Bassett*, which was won by *Billy*. Time—6:11, 6:12 and 6:07.

POLICEMEN FOR QUARANTINE.—Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER last Friday received a letter from a prominent member of the Committee of Arrangements which has charge of the preparations for the rejoicings at Staten Island on account of the action of the Legislature with regard to Quarantine, advising him to send a sufficient Police force to Staten Island to guard against any attempt that may be made by evil-disposed persons taking advantage of the excitement, to burn the Quarantine buildings. The Deputy Superintendent, with an adequate force, will be at Quarantine this evening.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that 366 deaths occurred in this City during the past week, which is a decrease of 39, as compared with the week previous, and 49 less than during the corresponding week of last year. Of the number, 205 were not over 10 years of age, and 51 were inmates of public institutions;—114 died of diseases of the lungs and throat, 70 of diseases of the brain and nerves, and 38 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs;—255 were natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 7 of England, and 1 from each of several other nations.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH—ADDAMS BEATEN. —Yesterday, on Union Course, L. I., the walking match by Mr. ADDAMS against time for $200, the pedestrian to walk four miles in thirty minutes, a fair heel and toe walk to place. The day was fine, and the attendance was large. From the start ADDAMS walked his best, making the first mile in 7 minutes and 28 seconds; the first two miles in 15 minutes and 15 seconds, and the four miles in 31 minutes and 44 seconds, losing the match by one minute and 44 seconds. Previous to starting, betting was lively, ADDAMS having the call at $100 to $80.

LABORERS' STRIKE.—The laborers employed on the new Reservoir, yesterday struck for higher wages, having hitherto received $1 per day. A few of those at work in the Central Park and on other contract work in the vicinity, joined them. More than 2,500 of these on the Park, however, kept faithfully at their work through the day. The strikers demand $1 12½ for ten hours work. They have been receiving $1 for eleven hours heretofore.

THE CORONERS' OFFICE.—The Coroners' office was yesterday removed to No. 4 Centre-street, where —after over a year of persistent petitioning—commodious and well furnished rooms have been provided or them by the Board of Supervisors. Dr. PHILIP HARLEY, who has served as Deputy-Coroner for several years, yesterday resigned his office, and Dr. BACH was appointed in his place.

KILLED BY A STICK OF TIMBER.—DUDLEY M. MILLS, a boy nine years old, while playing with some other boys on a pile of timber in Cannon-street, was killed by one of the timbers falling upon him. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered accordingly. The parents of the deceased reside at No. 49 Cannon-street.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—AMELIA COOK, a young girl, residing in Rivington street, near Allen, attempted suicide on Sunday evening by swallowing chloroform. She was found insensible in the street, taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where she revived. Desertion by her lover was the assigned cause.

"THE COMMONWEALTH."—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his celebrated lecture on the Commonwealth to-night, at the Church in Eighteenth street near Fifth avenue.

Police Reports.

THE GOLD DUST CASE.—Yesterday, before Justice WELSH, the examination was resumed in the matter of the charge preferred against John Salinger J. E. Bradford, Charles Radcliffe, and J. Tyler Hodges, of having swindled James Taylor, a Chatham street broker, out of $3,800, by selling him as genuine gold dust several pounds of brass filings. The latter first left in the case drew a large attendance. Each defendant had separate counsel. But little new evidence of importance was elicited. Mr. C. S. Spencer, who appeared for Mr. Hodges, insisted that as far as his client was concerned, the whole matter was a base conspiracy to extort black mail. One of the principal witnesses against Mr. Hodges, he said, had spent a term in the State Prison, and showed a life of antecedents entitling him to no credit whatever. Mr. Brouck, the first witness, testified that he knew Mr. Hodges, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bradford. He was in Mr. Hodges' office when Mr. Taylor called to inquire about the gold dust. Mr. Hodges advised Mr. Taylor to have nothing to do with buying the gold dust, unless he bought it in a straightforward manner over his counter. The note of introduction to Mr. Taylor, with the signature of Mr. Hodges, he recognized as Hodges' writing. John Hoops testified that he saw a man wearing a slouched cap, and strongly resembling Radcliffe, one of the accused parties, at Mr. Hodges' office Mr. Hodges told him that the man had gold dust to sell, and asked his (the witness') advice about buying it. He consented him not to buy of a stranger. The gentleman with the slouched hat called at Mr. Hodges' office two or three times. Witness took a professed sample of the gold to an office in Wall-street to have it tried. Mr. Sellinger, one of the accused, was called as a witness, and the question of his competency was warmly discussed. He was allowed to testify that in 1854 he was sent to State Prison, and that it was Judge Beebe who sentenced him, and there his testimony ended, he being ruled an incompetent witness. J. S Bradford, one of the accused, was also called, but refused to answer any questions regarding his connection with the case, on the ground that it might commit him. A long discussion arose as to whether he should be compelled to testify. The Judge sustained the witness. There being no further testimony counsel, summed up. The Magistrate listened patiently, and then dismissed the complaint, on the ground that Mr. Taylor himself had acted criminally in the matter.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK.—José M. Pié, a young Cuban, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of having embezzled $8,000 in money and drafts from Messrs. RUA LA CARNAT & Co., of Havana, Cuba, in whose employ he was a clerk. The accused arrived here in the *Africa* *taylor*. As soon as his departure for this City was known, his employers sent on to one of their correspondents here his daguerreotype, which was placed in the hands of Officer Waters, of the Broadway squad. The officer scrutinized the faces appearing in Broadway, until—although he had on a different dress, and had had his whiskers shaved off—he discovered the object of his search. He immediately arrested the accused, and told him for what he had arrested him. Pié confessed the robbery, said he had acted most basely to his employers, and was only sorry that he had not been arrested sooner, as he had then spent nearly all the money in dissipation and gambling. He was committed to prison by Justice WELSH to answer.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—William O'Brien, on Saturday evening, stole a lot of muskets and swords belonging to a military company which were stored at No. 72 Prince-street. The prisoner refused to state whether he was an emissary of Louis Napoleon, or whether he was acting on his own hook. He was taken before Justice BOSWORTH, and locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

Police Commissioners.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD—MR. STILLMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Police Commissioners held a secret session at 1 P. M. yesterday. Messrs. ULLMANNEN and BATLEY, the successors of Ex-Commissioners NYE and WARD, took their seats with the Board. All the other members were present. Mr. BOWNE called the Board to order, and moved that Mayor TIEMANN take the chair. The Mayor did so, and the Board immediately proceeded to elect a President. Seven ballots were cast, of which six bore the name of Mr. STILLMAN, and one was blank. Mr. STILLMAN was accordingly declared President of the Board, and Mayor POWELL was appointed to conduct him to the chair.

Mr STILLMAN arose and began to express his thanks for the honor, which was entirely unexpected to him, when

Mayor POWELL interrupted him, and said, "Mr. President, there is the chair, I have been appointed to conduct you to it. Consider yourself conducted." And Mr. STILLMAN took the Chair.

Mr. BOWNE continues to fill the office of Treasurer. The Board spent an hour in talking over the affairs of the Department, and canvassing the claims of applicants for the post of General Superintendent. What conclusions were arrived at, and upon what premises, has not transpired. It is only known that a successor to Gen. Talmadge was not appointed. The Board adjourned to Friday the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

The two Mayors at first were for nominating Judge ULLMANNEN for President, and Mr. STILLMAN for Treasurer. Mr. STILLMAN declined to take this office, and he was very much surprised when it was made known that all the members of the Board, except himself, had voted for him. The appointment of a General Superintendant will probably be delayed for some time. It is deemed that the acting General Superintendent is quite competent to fulfill the duties of the office until a permanent incumbent is, after deliberate deliberation, appointed.

Notional Convention of Cricketers.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

A Convention, composed of delegates from various Cricket Clubs of this and the adjoining States was held last night, in the Astor House. The attendance was large. Mr. SHARPE, President of the New-York Club, organized the meeting, and nominated for Chairmen Mr. LACEY, of Albany. The nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. LACEY took the Chair. Mr. BAKER, who had been Secretary to the previous Convention, was renominated, but declined. Mr. WALLACE, of the Brooklyn Club, was chosen to act in that capacity. In accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. T. BENNETT, of the New-York Club, it was resolved that the names of the clubs represented should be entered on the minutes. Members reported themselves as being present from the following clubs:

New-York Club, St. George's Club, Newark Club, Brooklyn Club, Manhattan Club, the Long Island Club, Amsterdam Club, (by letter.) Union Club of Eastern New York, Philadelphia Club, Kings County Club, Germantown Club of Philadelphia, Ateany and Van Rensselaer County Club, St. George's Club of Buffalo.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Manhattan, as one of the Committee appointed by the last Convention to wait on the Commissioners of the Central Park, asked to be discharged on the ground that they had never been called together by the Chairman of the Committee for the purpose of considering the subject which had been committed to their charge. The Committee was relieved by a unanimous vote of all further responsibility.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried, that the President be empowered to appoint a Committee of three to arrange the match between the United States and Canada.

A member of the Philadelphia Club suggested the propriety of departing from the usage heretofore observed of selecting as representatives of the United States, in international matches, players who were not Americans but foreigners.

The President appointed the gentlemen whose names are subjoined, to constitute the Committee in question: Mr. GIBBS, of the St. George's; Mr. HYAM, of the New-York, and Mr. WHEATCROFT, of the Newark Club.

Mr. GIBBS asked to be excused, but the Convention refused.

A member of the St. George's Club announced, on behalf of that association that in all future matches between the United States and Canada, it would resist the charges made on it as a Club for defraying the expenses of such matches, and that it would countenance no other mode of defraying such expenses save than by the Convention, or by the parties immediately engaged.

A communication was received relative to the difference that have existed between the St. George's and New-York Clubs, arising out of the match of two years ago.

Mr. BENNETT moved that it be laid on the table. The vote was taken by clubs, and carried by 8 to 3.

A resolution proposed in a letter from Mr. JACKSON, the President of the Amsterdam Club, as to a modification or extension of the term "run out and fielded," was laid on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that another Committee, to replace that already discharged, be appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Central Park for the purpose of obtaining appropriate ground in the Park for cricket matches.

Mr. WALLACE, of the St. George's, said that he had already conferred with the Commissioners, and had learned that the arrangement of the ground lay entirely with Mr. OLMSTEAD the Architect-in-Chief; that he had consulted Mr. OLMSTEAD, and had been informed by him that if the Commissioners should obtain Hamilton square, they might be able to accommodate private cricket matches, and provide at the same time for the base ball Clubs and military parades. Otherwise it might be impossible to render any facility beyond what might be required for regular matches.

The motion to appoint a new Committee was withdrawn.

Mr. BAKER, of Newark, moved, and Mr. E. L. HAZARD, of New-York seconded, that a Committee of Three be appointed to arrange a match between 11 Old Countrymen and 18 Americans, to be played in Hoboken on the 4th of July next.

Amendments to strike out the time and place were submitted, and severally lost. The original motion was carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the part of the Old Country players:

Mr. Walker, of the St. George's Club; Mr. Sharpe, of the New-York Club, and Mr. Gillespie, of the Albany Club.

On the part of the Americans:

Mr. Ward, of the Newark Club; Mr. Jackson, of the Amsterdam; Mr. W. W. Wister, Jr., of the Germantown Club.

It was then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

The President ruled the motion to be out of order, inasmuch as it was contrary to one of the bye laws, which requires a meeting to be held annually.

It was then moved to adjourn till the first Monday in May, 1860. This was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

Notice was given of a motion to rescind that article of the laws of the Association, which requires a meeting to be held yearly.

Mr. BENNETT moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was carried by acclamation, and, after the President had returned appropriate acknowledgment, the Convention was, on motion, adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN—NO QUORUM.—The first meeting of the new Board of Aldermen was called for 5 o'clock last evening. Soon after that hour Mayor POWELL took the Chair and called the Board to order. The roll was called, when the following Aldermen answered to their names: Cashon, Jenkles, Taylor, Van Brunt, Strong, Manger, Waller, Perry, Scholes—9, one less than a quorum, and all Opposition members.

The Mayor declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum until he should call them together again.

Alderman SCHOLES moved to adjourn for ten minutes.

Alderman VAN BRUNT seconded the motion and hoped the motion would be entertained, and carried, as there were other members about the hall who could be made to attend.

The Mayor would not entertain the motion, when Alderman SCHOLES read from the charter where a less number than a quorum are authorized to adjourn from time to time.

The Mayor declared the Board adjourned, when Alderman VAN BRUNT appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Mayor then abdicated the Chair, and was leaving the room, when Alderman WALTERS asked him if he had left the Chair. The Mayor replied that he had—there was no quorum present.

Alderman WALTERS then moved that Alderman SCHOLES take the Chair. Carried.

Alderman SCHOLES took the Chair, and called the Board to order. The motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT, appealing from the decision of the Chair in declaring the Board adjourned, was put and carried—that the Board had not adjourned.

A motion to adjourn for twenty minutes was put and carried.

The period for which the Board adjourned having expired, the Board reassembled and adjourned without day.

It was understood that the Democrats who have a majority of one in the Board, could not agree upon candidates for the various offices to be filled, and this was the reason why they kept out of the way.

The failure to organize prevents the newly-elected financial officers of the city from entering upon their duties, as they cannot assume the duties until the Common Council shall have approved their bonds.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Comptroller elect, CHAS. H. COLLIN, has appointed as Deputy Comptroller, LAWRENCE HANLEY; Clerk, OWEN MCCARRON. The Auditor elect, JOHN DERMOTT, has appointed JOHN H. MCCORMICK as Clerk.

NEW CHURCH.—A new Dutch Reformed Church was organized in the Eastern District last week, and the Rev. Mr. HALLOWAY, recently pastor of the Lee-avenue Church, has accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge. The first meeting for worship for this first time on Sunday, in TRIMBY'S Academy. A considerable sum of money has already been subscribed towards erecting a suitable church edifice.

RIDGEWOOD WATER.—The Union Ferry Company is making the necessary arrangements preparatory to using the Ridgewood water, instead of the Croton, as heretofore. This Company pays annually for water used on their boats nearly $60,000. Accommodations for thirsty travelers have already been made at the ferry houses on the Brooklyn side of the river.

PUMP WELLS.—No pond water has been let on as yet at the Ridgewood Water Works. The whole supply thus far has been the surface drainage at the pump well in East New-York. Many people think that the water from this source alone will supply all the wants of the City for the next five years.

MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 90 deaths for the week ending Saturday last—14 of which were by consumption, and two by malignant pustule. The deaths are classified as follows: Men, 19; women, 21; boys, 29; girls, 21. Adults, 40; children, 50. Males, 48; females, 42.

NEW LIBRARY.—The efforts to secure a public library for the Eastern District bid fair to be successful. Mr. NOAH WATERBURY has subscribed $3,000 to the project, and other citizens have signified their intention to subscribe liberally.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

From the Taunton Gazette.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, are the well known manufacturers of this celebrated article for the hair, which is now fully established in its popularity, and recommended by physicians and chemists through the United States. Mr. BURNETT'S abilities as a chemist have enabled him to produce a compound combining the nrepesties of the Cocoanut Oil with a peculiar vegetable tonic, sufficiently to preserve and promote the healthy growth of the hair, at the same time that it is unequaled as an article for the toilet,

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 882 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Removal.
Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

Rogers & Raymond.
Nos 121, 123 & 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price and no deviation.

Rogers & Raymond.
FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
OF
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES,
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut.
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
Nos 121, 123 and 125 Broadway.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.
Messrs S. C. HERRING & Co:
GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K. W. S. WILSON.
Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 263 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y. No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

To the Ladies.
JOSEPH LOCKITT, SON & CO. would especially recommend to their particular consideration their Establishment, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where every description of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings and Fringes can be obtained of the recent importations, and at the most economical prices.
Fitting and Pinking done to order. Fringes and Trimmings made to match.

Spring Clothing
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.
DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
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Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6,
AT RETAIL AT NO. 378 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherene
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
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Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
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LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 433 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

Prince Albert Hat on Wednesday.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

To Restore is Better than to Dye.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "A preparation has at last been discovered which restores the natural color of the hair by acting upon its roots, and gives it back its original gloss and beauty. This no hair dye will do. If you wish to have the *real* color instead of the dull, ronch looks which hair dye imparts, use HISCOX'S RESTORATIVE, which invigorates the roots of the hair and makes it young again, no matter how much it may be faded. There is no doubt that the old practice of dyeing the hair will rapidly give way before the merits of this preparation. Sold everywhere. Price, 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

For Sale—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of KEEPS'S extensive restaurant, No. 594 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, extending through to Crosby-st. 200 feet. Also, on second floor, 15 of Phelan's billiard tables, in complete order. The whole will be sold together or separately. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

Boots and Shoes for all Classes.—The best place to purchase your boots and shoes is at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway. He makes articles of the best quality, and sells them cheaper than any other dealer in the country. His stock embraces every description for young and old. Visit his establishment and make your selections. For great bargains call at CANTRELL'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 6 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This indispensable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 5, 6 and 8 Astor House Broadway.

Aquaria! Aquaria!—Just received a fine lot of gold fish and a variety of water plants for the Aquarium. Just found in the City. Tanks of all sizes and prices at the Aquarium, Depot 24 Fulton-st. B. GREENWOOD.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., also 081 at No. 280 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ingredient for the growth and beauty of the hair. Florilla for the same.

Prince's Champion Hat—Something New at WHITE'S. A sample can be seen at Mr. Prest on's Millard room, corner Broadway and 19th-st., and at WHITE'S, No. 226 Broadway, under the Museum.

Protection against Spurious and Altered Bills.—The Descriptive Register of genuine Bank Notes. Price $1. Published at No. 11 Wall-st., by GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.—BECKELHEIMER, No. 10 John-st., keeps the largest assortment of glass views. Also, Elliot's and Sylvester's colored and illuminated groups and paper views.

MARRIED.

WESTERGAARDE—STEVENS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev T. L. Cuyler, L. WESTERGAARDE to Miss ANNA STEVENS, both of this City.

ESTES—DE CAMP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858, by the Rev. A. Klegman Hott, EDWIN ESTES to MARY, only daughter of Morris De Camp, all of this City.

HALL—OSBORNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev Edward E. Rankin, Mr. REUBEN O. HALL to Miss CORNELIA A. OSBORNE, second daughter of John Osborne, of this City.

NOBLE—SWEENSER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 1, in the Trinity M. E. Church, by the Rev Mr. Crawford, Mr. JOHN NOBLE to Miss AMANDA, only daughter of George Sweeneser, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROWLAND—JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 20 by the Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. EDWIN ROWLAND to Miss HELEN S. JONES, all of this City.

FOWLER—DRAPER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 21, at the Church of Divine Unity, by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, STEPHEN E. FOWLER to Maggie Louise DRAPER only daughter of Charles E. Deripge, Esq., all of this City.

BUSHWELL—SMITH.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, April 20, in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Edward French, HENRY L. BUSHWELL of this City, to Isabel, daughter of A. Smith, Esq., of Bergen.

BURNHAM—HILLIARD.—At Roxbury, Mass., on Wednesday, April 27, at St. James' Church, FREDERICK G BURNHAM, of New-York, to Miss CATHERINE L. HILLIARD, daughter of Francis Hilliard, Esq., of Roxbury.

DIED

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, May 2, THOMAS O., youngest son of John and Elizabeth Williams, aged 21 years, 2 months and 2 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents No 180 West 17th st., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 2, GEORGE, youngest son of George Douglass, Esq., aged 19 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 25 West 16th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

FIELDS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 1, WILLIS SMITH FIELDS, only child of Thomas C. and Annie E. Fields aged 1 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, William Smith, Esq., No 53 St. Mark's place, on Wednesday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 1, of consumption ELISABETH, wife of David Jenkins, aged 63 years, 4 months and 2 days.

☞ Utica, Syracuse, and Auburn papers will please copy.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, STEPHEN JOHNSON, aged 29 years and 11 months.

SPENCER.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 30, at ¼ 9 o'clock, HENRY SPENCER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 91 East 12th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, May 3, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 30, after a short illness, MARY MATILDA SMITH, daughter of Mary and the late Peleg Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Thomas M. and Charles H. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 66 Montague-place.

☞ The funeral of the late FERD. F. MARQUAND will take place to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M. It will form at No. 427 Broome-st. His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will Certainly Regulate the Bowels.
Will Certainly Relieve Griping in the Bowels.
Will Certainly Cure Wind Colic.
Will Certainly Cure Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
It is sure, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant; it is perfectly harmless and simple, but effective. In almost every instance where this infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is has been administered.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES,
AND SILVER WATCHES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
GOLD GUARD AND VEST CHAINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SILVER WARE OF THE BEST QUALITY,
AND PLATED WARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLAN,
No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLAN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE CELEBRATED WATCHES MADE BY HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON,
Of Liverpool, (most perfect time-keepers,)
For sale by GEO. C. ALLAN, Agent for the Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
STEAM-FITTERS, GAS-FITTERS AND PLUMBERS,
BUILDERS OF GAS WORKS.
Hotels, Steamboats, Stores, Public Buildings and Private dwellings fitted throughout in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms.
Steam-fitting and Plumbing Factory..No. 123 Mercer-st.
Gas-fitting Factory.....No. 488 Broome-st.
ALSO, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, and
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
As used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,
Can be had at all the leading hotels, and from all the principal dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Importer.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-STREET.

GAS FIXTURES!
French, English and American.
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
of new and elegant
DESIGNS,
Now opening for the Spring trade, and for sale
CHEAP,
by W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA!
SILVER PLATED WARE,
&c., &c.
We invite the attention of buyers to our
UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
of other Goods.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

VALUABLE PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.
From the Boston Atlas and Bee.
We presume that any commendation of BURNETT'S COCOAINE is superfluous. Probably no article of a similar character, has ever attained so wide spread and favorable a reputation, in the same space of time, as has this compound of Cocoa Nut Oil and other desirable articles. The proprietors have hundreds of letters in their scrap-book testifying to the efficacy of this preparation; but the well known reputation of the proprietors is sufficient guaranty of its quality.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Has earned a just reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Instead of possessing the heating and rancid qualities of all animal preparations, such as bear's grease, &c., it is a cooling vegetable oil, highly perfumed, and extremely agreeable and cleanly. As it imparts a healthy natural gloss to the hair, we do not hesitate to recommend it to our fair friends.—*Leslie's Family Magazine.*

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, scrofulous, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot No. 346 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

**HOWE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 125 Madison-avenue, being first class in every respect, 25 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with modern conveniences, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars enquire of A. F. TYLEE, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 12 m. to 1 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds attached with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE BRICK house No. 171 1st-av., 3 stories high, 25x100 feet; leased to one tenant at $650 per annum.

Also, the houses and lots Nos. 206 and 210 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th ave; 4 stories and basement, 25x86 feet; 7 inches; stores on first floor and dwellings above.

Also, two small unfinished houses in 42d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

The above houses and lots are well worthy of attention.

ALSO, TO LET:

House and store No. 273 Water-st., at a very low rent. And apartments No. 253 Division-st., consisting of four rooms each, with Croton water in the kitchen; and No. 151 Navy-st., Brooklyn. Apply to

W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS house, near the Central Park, with gas, bath, Croton water, &c.; three lots in this City, 3x10 each; four lots in Milwaukie Falls, Wis., 3rd each; and four farms (mostly woodland) in Michigan, I will exchange for a good business, or for a stock of goods, or a farm in this State or East or South. No real estate broker need answer this without he has the real thing. Drug store, boots and shoes, dry goods, millinery goods, &c., will be taken if an exchange be made immediately, or a farm. Address SAMUEL SPRING, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, if applied for immediately. The three-story and basement brick house, with stone trimmings, No. 86 Pompkins-place. The house is 22x40, with an indosed piazza. It contains 14 rooms, and is in fine order; is replete with all the modern improvements. The parlors may be beautifully frescoed in oil. The location is one of the most desirable in the City, being convenient to the cars and ferries. The above is a fine opportunity for any person wishing a pleasant house in a desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. BREOEN, No. 107 Liberty-st., or S. HONDLOW, Esq., No. 2 Montague st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1¼ miles from Felton ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this Spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be sold to be disagreeable, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY, ON THE CORNERS OF READE AND DUANE STREETS.—The above property comprises the northeast corner of Reade-st. and the southeast corner of Duane-st. This property is worthy the attention of those desiring an unsurpassed business or banking location, being situated on two wide streets, and in the centre of the business portion of the City. For further particulars, terms, &c., &c., apply to JAMES GEMMEL, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

FOR SALE—An elegant gothic residence, with carriage-house, stable, and 3 acres at Sing Sing. The grounds are well improved and stocked with choice fruit and forest-trees, and command one of the finest views of river and mountain scenery on the Hudson. The dwelling is finished in the finest style, with modern improvements, including gas.—is ten minntes walk from the dépôt, and in the vicinity of other first class residences. Map, plans, &c., with S. Eddy & Co., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 22d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x90, house 22x68; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 22d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two ons of those elegant, new, small three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av.; also, one of that beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., (now called Fort Green-place,) just north of Fulton av. Apply to A. DONNELLY, on the premises, or WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 19 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country, the first-class, three-story, English basement, brown-stone house, No. 208 West 34th-st.; beautifully situated opposite the Blind Institution; a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs; will be sold very low, very little cash required; no hill on house. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Brown-stone English basement, situation perfect, No. 43 East 23d-st., near Madison-square, furnished in unique style, and replete with works of art. Apply to NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, 25 by 56 feet, three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience; the situation is unsurpassed. Apply at the house, or of B. B. BLYDENBURG, No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 18th-st. Price, $9,500. Has all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 208 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 211 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AVENUE—A THREE-story high stoop brick front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 26th-st.; house 19 feet 7 inches wide. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 26th-st. near 9th-av., 20x80 feet. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. H. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 363 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole in place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Pallisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. B. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 60, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Dépôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 80-horse power each, and locomotors, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 220 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to O. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 113 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, near the dépôt, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Malden-lane, to W. M. TIERS.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF land in the township of Ocean, Monmouth County, N. J., containing stable, carriage-house, &c. It is beautifully located for a summer residence. Rent $350. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, Westchester County, one hour's ride from this City, and within five minutes' walk from dépôt, with from 5 to 30 acres of land attached if desired; possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHAS. PHEALL, Rye, or H. G. FIELD, 60 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rent $300.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to W. H. ROBBINS, No. 339 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT MORRIS-[illegible] handsome eleven rooms, and to [illegible] New York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE estate with extensive water power appurtenant, situate at Morrisville, Bucks County, Penn. This magnificent estate contains about 215 acres of land, of which nearly the entire part is valuable farm land under a high state of cultivation. The principal streets of the town of Morrisville run through the property, giving several thousand feet front for building purposes. There are fourteen buildings upon the property, all of which are rented. The farm has a mile front on the Philadelphia and Bristol Turnpike Road. The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad run through this estate, affording every facility for access thereto, and for the shipping of produce, materials, &c. Morrisville is situated on the west bank of the Delaware River, immediately opposite to Trenton, N. J., with which place it is connected by a fine bridge. The improvements of the town are extending in the direction of this estate. The most valuable feature connected with this fine estate is the extensive water power, which is one of the finest on the River Delaware. At present it is used by a grist-mill and saw-mill. For the purposes of a saw-mill it is most admirably adapted. For information, apply to HENRY McCREA, No. 439 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE, CONtaining 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage-drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit-bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT RIVERDALE.—40 minntes' ride from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minntes' walk from the dépôt to premises; 16 trains daily. House two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall; variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden. Also, superior vegetable garden planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c. Uninterrupted view of the Hudson (north and south) for 40 miles. Perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWken, a splendid country seat with large factory, 50 lots of ground, beautifully laid out with fruit and forest trees, large lot, every fifteen minutes—fare, 6 cents. Also, at New-Durham, a splendid hotel, with 34 acres of land, sheds and stables, everything complete. Situated on the plank road, four miles from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass every hour. Apply to BURKHALTER & OLIVER, No. 220 Greenwich-st., or W. J. WALKER, No. 183 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 26x30, wing 20x36, about five minntes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

TO LET.—A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER AND WINter residence, at Elliottville, North Shore, Staten Island; large garden, with fruit and shade trees; in full view of several acres; stables, etc; magnificent view of the bay and city, and near the ferry. Also, to let, a pretty brick cottage beautifully situated on the shore at Elliottville, close to the ferry; excellent bathing and boating in the gardens. Inqeire of Dr. Elliott, No. 7 Astor-place, or Barrett & Brinsmede, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing from which first class steamers run in one hour to New-York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inqnire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer *Red Jacket*, Pier No. 2 North River.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRISANIA, a 2-story house, gothic style with a wing, situated on the Boston Road, between Wall and George sts.; on high ground with a pleasant prospect, and perfectly healthy; half an acre of ground; good stable, hot-house, well, cistern; fruit and ornamental trees; the house contains 14 rooms, good cellar, and has recently been painted throughout. Apply to J. L. PARSELL, corner of Washington-av. and 5th st., Morrisania, or B. BARNES, No. 93 Chambers-st., New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT PEEKSKILL—About 3 acres of ground, good vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, soft spring water running into the house, beautiful river view, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, neatly furnished, with every appliance to make it a genteel desirable residence for a family wishing to spend the Summer in the country. Inquire of L. C COE, No. 252 Broadway; C. E. ADAMS, No. 126 West 39th-st.; or Dr. MAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, at Morristown, N. J., half a mile east of the dépôt—a commanding location, with 14 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and a choice selection of fruit trees just in bearing. The house is six years built, has two stories and attic, 14 rooms, modern improvements, and no repairs needed. Grounds tastefully laid out, shade and ornamental trees in abundance, and a beautiful grove in the rear. Outbuildings complete. A very desirable residence. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, opposite the dépôt.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad, and about 40 miles from New-York. As a pleasant, quiet, and healthy mountain residence, it cannot be surpassed. The place contains about 5 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of choice fruit trees, and will be rented for six months or a year. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., or G. W. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ONE MILE south of dépôt on the Post Road, a neat, well arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable and wagon-house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three sisterns with good supply of water. Price $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 15 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade-trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RIKEMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY desirable country residence, within four minutes' walk of the dépôt, containing about 35 acres of land; a large two-story and basement house, large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house and other outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal st.; or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the dspot; house large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three-fifths acres, in terraces, lawn, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; a large house, with or without the furniture; carriage-house, &c.; one-and-a-half acres of ground, handsomely laid out; all in perfect order; 30 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from the dépôt; proverbially healthy. Apply to the owner.

D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., beautifully situated on Broad-st.; large garden, and great variety of fruit and shade trees; house contains all the modern improvements; gas, furnace, &c.; fine carriage-house and stable attached; only few minutes' walk from dépôt. For particulars, apply to W. M. DAY, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—IN A HEALTHY LOCATION IN NEW-Jersey, Orange Mountain side, a part of a double farm house, an hour's ride from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad, 10 minutes from the dépôt. Rent $100 for six months. Apply at the drug-store corner 3d-av. and 22d-st.

DOUBLE COTTAGE TO LET—AT SOUTH Yonkers, near Kingsbridge, furnished, with water introduced, and all modern improvements; garden found, and in the midst of extensive grounds; near railroad station at Spuyten Devvil and Williamsbridge. T. BAILEY MYERS, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class house, containing 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a delightful view of Orange Mountain, and about 10 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good barn and 2 or 5 acres of land. Inquire of GEO. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—RENT $500 —A brown stone house, high stoop, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; situation very desirable, with a fine view of the bay. Apply to JOHN H. STEVENS, No. 75 3d place, Brooklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET. —2 Houses in three-story, attic and basement, first-class and in good location. Now being put in complete repair; will be let at a low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 34 Remsen-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND OFFICES ON 2ND floor of No. 175 Broadway. These premises have the advantage of an entrance on Broadway opposite Howard's Hotel; also, No. 2, Cortlandt-st., opposite National Hotel. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & Co., importers and dealers in watches and jewelry, No. 175 Broadway.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., *Times* Building, next to the *Times* Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st. front. Rent $3,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO LET—THE DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, eligibly situated at Passaic; all the buildings and machinary (both water and steam power) in perfect working order. For full particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—IN BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADway, an office on first floor, 16 feet long, in basement, and privilege in parlor for a dentist or doctor; rent $300. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 595 Broadway, the first lot south of Prince-st. The others are divided into front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st. and a hotel way on Mercer st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Watbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 595 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 595 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STOry brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $250 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 155 LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Good for a doctor or others; store No. 7 William-st.; offices No. 5 William-st.; No. 66 Hammond st.; No. 183 West 24th-st.; No. 151 East 50th-st.; No. 143½ East 47th st; No. 293 West 14th-st.; No. 26 Perry-st.; and other property. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AV., BROOKLYN, 3 cottages, being the second, third and fourth houses northeast of Park-av.; they contain 11 rooms each, are nearly new, with marble mantels, gas and fixtures; filled in with brick. rent low. Inquire of WARREN MITCHELL, across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIN, at No. 15 Fulton Market, New-York, in Beekman-st.

NO. 67 ST. CLEMENT'S-PLACE, MACDOUgal st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., a furnished front room and bedroom, on either second or third story, for one or two single gentlemen. House first-class, having bath and all the modern improvements, French windows opening upon wide balconies. Family private, no boarders or children. Terms moderate to those desiring to be permanent.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas-fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery, wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent, $300. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 94 WEST 25TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements, such as bath, water closets, &c.; hot and cold water, stationary wash basins to the fourth floor; four stories. English basement and cellar. Will be let low to a good tenant, and a lease given if required. Apply to JACOB B. SCHENCK, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 165 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—TO MANUFACTURERS—ROOMS IN the large 5-story building Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st. The floors measure 5,000 feet each. Steam power if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE house, on the northwest corner of 2d-av. and 1st-st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house, No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place, covering the entire lot, and adapted for a first class boarding-house. Can be seen from 2 to 4 daily. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 34TH-st., near 8th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE neat 3-story brick dwelling No. 96 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all the modern improvements. Apply to BRADY & SPROULE, No. 62 John-st.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos. 63 AND 65 ELIZAbeth-street; one room 12 x 19 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply from 11 to 3 P. M. THOMAS MORTON, 212 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 66 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR $600 PER YEAR, A double two-story and basement house, with fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated in Sing-Sing. Inquire of M. L. COBB, Sing-Sing.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of offices on the second floor in the National Bank building to let. Apply in the Bank.

FARMS.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE—The very desirable farm and cottage residence on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Riverside, nearly opposite Hyde Park, three hours by railroad from New-York, from which it is distant about 80 miles, and also quite easy of access by steamboat and barge. The farm contains 240 acres, partly wooded, but mostly arable land. Upon the upper side of the road (Albany post-road) is the main building, cottage style, piazza on two sides, containing eleven rooms, well divided, and in good order. Also, stone cottage, frame farm-house, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings, two orchards of fine grafted fruit, with profusion of small fruit, excellent vegetable garden plot, good well of water, and a running brook near the cottage. The views from the house and from various points on the place are superb, embracing the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House, an unobstructed river sweep about twenty miles to the north, the whole of Dutchess County, with glimpses in the distance of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the hills of Massachusetts. There are three or four distinct and eligible building sites upon the property. The neighborhood is also extremely desirable, being in the vicinity of good schools and churches, and of the country seats of Messrs. Herman Le Roy, Archibald Russell, John Jacob Astor, Robert, Duaee and Angustus Pell; the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and others. For additional particulars and terms, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 46 ACRES, FIVE MINUTES' walk from the dépôt buildings, nearly new dwelling, 9 rooms; barn, with cellar 28x38 ft.; will stall 40 head of cattle; good carriage-house, two wells of water, six acres of orchard. The place may be divided, and half sold in building lots by J. JAQUES, Westville, Orange County, New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of Messrs. BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 94 Nassau-st., or E. B. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av. JOHN JAQUES, Westville.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A SUPERIOR FARM of 188 acres, with excellent improvements, near Barrytown Station, and 3 miles from Red Hook; 160 acres are in grain and grass; 20 acres in apple orchard; spring and muck in abundance; good orchard; churches and schools near. For sale at a very great bargain by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WISCONSIN FARM—VERY CHEAP; or to exchange for up-town property; 114 acres good dwelling, &c.; healthy and splendid location, 4½ miles west of Pond du Lac. Possession immediately. Address Dr. NEIL, Yorkville, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY and high basement house, about 25 by 45, between 3d and 6th avs. and between 6th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 1,323 Post-office, stating location and lowest cash price.

PART OF FIRST LOFT WANTED—IN A good business location west of Broadway, by an importer of Ribbons, Neckties, &c. Address J., Box 2,628, Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPAR PHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years, in strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized super phosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' super phosphate of lime, per bag $3 20, per ton $40; Potash super phosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.

AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trials at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufactnrer, JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

JERSEY CITY SEED STORE—THE MOST approved varieties of vegetable, flower and field seeds, warranted of the best qualities, and all the growth of the past season; grass and clover seeds; also, a superior mixture of lawn grass, in small or large quantities. Garden tools; budding and pruning knives; green-house syringes; gardening books; bird seeds, of all kinds; garden and green-house plants, &c., &c. Catalogues on application, and orders by mail promptly responded to. DALRYMPLE & CO., No. 12 Exchange-place (Ferry Block), Jersey City, N. J.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 20 Burling-slip.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.

W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT RIVERDILL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broome-st. corner of Crosse-st.

BOARDING.

NOTICE TO FANCIES SEEKING HOME COMFORTS.—A young widow lady having taken a beautiful modern-built house west of and near Broadway, and in the vicinity of Union-square, would rent a suite of parlors, on first or second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. It is hoped none will answer this who are not able and willing to pay for all the freedom and comforts of an own home. Family consists of lady and servant only. Address, for one week, EUROPE, Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a house delightfully situated in East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply immediately. Address F. C. H., Madison-square Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can have a third-story front room and bedroom, in a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOSTON.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with day board, also two gentlemen with full board. Apply at No. 206 West 34th-st.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, can be obtained by married or single gentlemen at No. 62 Hammond-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, single or in suites. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT rooms on the second floor, one extending across the front of the house, and handsomely furnished, may be obtained in a private family, with or without board, at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., near the Wall st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in their own house, having a handsomely furnished room on second floor can accommodate two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; ten minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall st. ferry; terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may fied pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, convenient to Fulton or Wall st Ferries, by applying at No. 67 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOK

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, &c., AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,)

At 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

250 packages and lots of heavy and shelf hardware in lots to suit the City and country trade.

100 gross table and dessert cutlery.

100 dozen ivory handle table and dessert cutlery, carvers, &c.

An invoice of gimblet-point screws, assorted sizes and numbers.

Also, axes, hatchets, hammers, chisels, gimblets, knobs, cork-screws, rules, faucets, brass hooks, files, shovels, spades, drawing knives, &c.

Also, an invoice of silver plated ware.

Also, an invoice of plated jewelry, watches, &c.

Also, three cases fine pearl shells from the Gulf of California.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

A. O. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE

Contained in the Warerooms No. 808 Broadway.

To be sold at auction, WITHOUT RESERVE,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Particulars to-morrow.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

BY GERARD BETTS & CO.,

TUESDAY—May 3. At No. 226 West 18th st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of tapestry velvet and Brussels carpets, nearly new, India satin and lace window curtains, gilt and metal cornices, do. mantle ornaments, pier glasses, engravings, fire sets, rosewood drawing-room suites, in satin, made to order; divans, tete-a-tete, whatnot, centre, dining, tea and other tables; clock vases, girandoles, chairs, glass and half mirrors; sideboard, bed stead with marble top table, oil cloths, dining chairs, black walnut book-case, marble top wash-stands, French, iron, and carved bedsteads, satin worsted delaine curtains, dressing bureaus, mahogany and maple chairs, Venetian and ingrain carpets, &c., &c., &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, utensils, refrigerator, meat safe, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues day previous. M.B. —The house and stable to let.

BY JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4,

At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 104 Pineapple, corner of Fulton-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture in excellent order; rosewood parlor furniture in hair cloth, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedding table linen, three pl. ingrain and stair carpets, oil-cloths, sideboard, extension table, white granite dinner, tea and breakfast sets, toilet crockery, silver-plated castors, cutlery, glassware, refrigerators, stoves and kitchen furniture, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

At auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 33 Lafayette-place:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of choice parlor furniture, mounted in ormolu and covered with real Beauvais tapestry, made to order in Paris, cost $1,800; rose Beauvais tapestry curtains to match, cost $1,800; heavy velvet carpets, real Japanese vase, superb centre table in ebony and buhl, costly chandeliers, with large bronze figures and ormolu; large pier and mantel glass, elegant rosewood piano forte, 7¼ octave, pearl keys intaid, over strung, &c.; parlor suite of rosewood covered damson satin damask, large carved French oak arm chair, covered rose chairs in moquet, rosewood cornice, lab e and centre pagers, large centre clock, lace curtains, suite in rosewood plush, rosewood extension table, mantel ornaments, bookcase, silver plated ware, &c.

BEDROOMS—Usual assortment in French mahogany, mattresses, spring mattresses, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, &c., oil-cloths, velvet satin carpets, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rose wood parlor suites, in damask, brocatel, rep, plush and hair-cloth; handsome carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved sofas, arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood stagares, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany settee, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers. Also, three very elegant rosewood piano-fortes, City made.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 5, and FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos 9 and 11 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., the entire furniture contained in said houses consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, arm, voltaire and gothic chairs, covered with brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs, in hair cloth, rosewood etagere, sofa, pier and card tables, with marble tops; bronze vases, pier glasses, chandeliers, brocatelle and lace curtains, lounges, divans, ottomans, &c. Rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Pirsson. Paintings, among which will be found the "Passing Storm," by Williamson, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany and walnut bureaus and dressing bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, toilet crockery, &c.; also, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloth, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—

At the private residence, No 86 West 11th-st, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely. All goods must be removed before 6 P.M. Piano-forte, full 7-octave, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, velvet and Brussels carpet, pier mirrors, escritoires, bookcase, bisque and Parian ornaments, oil paintings, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Sideboards, extension table, silverware, China and glassware, knives and forks, spoons, sofas and spring chairs, carpet, &c.

CHAMBERS—Mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, sheets, carpets in every room, pictures, looking glasses, &c., kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues can be had at the house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-NINTH-STREET LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—20 fine lots, north side, 200 ft. west of 10th-av.

ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST.—20 fine lots, south side, 200 ft. west of 10th-av.; the grade is just right for building. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

(Special attention given to sales of furniture and all kinds of personal property.)

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, MAY 4,

at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 76 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, en suite, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, wardrobes, bookcases, &c.

Also, oval and pier mirrors, crockery, cutlery, China and glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article will be peremptorily sold.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF

May, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 60 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six bonds of $1,000 each. Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 61 Liberty-st.,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,)

May 3, at 10½ o'clock, a large and general assortment of household furniture, both new and second hand, embracing parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, Brussels, floor and stair carpets, rods, oil-cloth, crockery, centre tables, card and dining do, bookcases, lounges, sofas, mirrors, wardrobes, easy and other parlor chairs bedroom do, dressing bureaus and washstands, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, rockers, hall stands and tables. Boxing and shipping done as required.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., seven mahogany and black-walnut bookcases, suitable for lawyers or private libraries, mahogany tête-à-tête, sofas, marble top dressing bureaus, work stands, center tables, mahogany parlor chairs, easy chairs, looking glasses, extension dining tables, oil paintings, engravings, gas fixtures, toilet sets, crockery, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a large assortment of three-ply Brussels and ingrain carpets.

J. T. SEALY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MOURNING DRY GOODS at auction, at WAKEFIELD'S Mourning Store, No. 879 Broadway.—The balance of this stock will be sold at public auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 2 and 3. The stock consists in part of silks, merinos, alpacas, delaines, ginghams, muslins, organdies and barege robes, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. In addition to our usual assortment we shall offer a great variety of ladies' gaiters. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT NO. 72 MAI-

den-lane, and No. 7 Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock, 500 pear-trees in bearing order. Also standard roses in bloom, pot-plants in great variety, all of the choicest kind and variety selected by Mr. Marc, in Europe and in this country. Warranted true to name. This will be the last sale of fruit trees this season by Mr. Marc. Catalogues are now ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK

at No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton, consisting of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatelle and hair cloth, library and secretary bookcases, marble top centre tables, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, gilt frame, pier and mantle mirrors, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas, chairs, &c., &c.

PARD & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PERD & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, sofa, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, pier and oval mirrors, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

AN EXECUTOR'S SALE—OF A VERY DESIRABLE country seat, at Staten Island, will be made by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday next, May 5. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain for five years, if desired.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange, near Wall-st.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DRAKE & CARTER, having expired by limitation, the undersigned have associated for the purpose of continuing the business of

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

under the name and style of

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,

and have taken the offices lately occupied by Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., located as above.

Soliciting the patronage of our friends and the public, with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their orders.

JAMES M. DRAKE,
A. A. DRAKE.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CREDIT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.

No. 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,

NO. 23 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 26 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY.—No. 68 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK AND Erie Railroad Circular, issued by WASHINGTON HILLS, to the Stockholders and to execute Bondholders, with figures taken from the Annual Official Reports, preparatory to receiving conditional subscriptions to the balance of Fourth Mortgage Loan for distribution at his office, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

INTEREST.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—No. 69 Wall-st, New-York, April 27, 1859.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at this office on and after Monday, 2d proximo. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASH-

INGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors,

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAIL-

ROAD.—The stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are particularly requested to call on the subscriber at his office, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 6th or 7th inst., or as soon thereafter as convenient. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds and bonds of 1871 will be paid at the Treasurer's office corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Monday, May 2.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSIS-

SIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st, Jauncey-court.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS and Charleston Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after Monday, May 2, at the Bank of America.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.

O. W. DUER, Cashier.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS

executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor No. 16 Wall-st.

$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,699 Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEO. W. DUSUISSON,
JOHN H. HALL.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1859.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., for the purpose of transacting the paper business in all its branches.

JOHN H. HALL,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. RICH. L. CAMPBELL,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTEE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.

AUGUSTE NOEL,
HENRY SAUTTEE.

The business heretofore conducted in the City of New-York under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTEE will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of NOEL & SAUREL from and after this date. They are fully authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.

AUGUSTE NOEL,
AUGUSTE SAUREL,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing under the firm of E. BROWN & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859. B. G. BROWN,

The business will be continued under the name of E. BROWN'S SON, by BUSH G. BROWN.

All persons having claims against the late firm of E. BROWN & SON will please present the same for settlement without delay, and all indebted will please make payment, at No 27 Fulton slip.

E. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859. B. G. BROWN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF F. PEIDEMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of L. GEORGE from the said firm. The business will be carried on by F. Peideman, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due by and to said firm.

F. PEIDEMAN,
New York, May 2, 1859. L. GEORGE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WHEATON & COLE, at No. 262 Washington-st., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment. Either of the parties are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. JOHN WHEATON,
May 2, 1859. RUFUS L. COLE.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TA-

BLES AND

COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 5, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,

O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.

And the patentee,

MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD

Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PARTICULAR ATTENtion is called to the elegant sale of household furniture to be made THIS DAY, by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at No. 37 Lafayette Place, Colonnade Buildings, where will be found elegant furniture, paintings, engravings, and other works of art. Sale commences at 10½.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH,

East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
8.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.45 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
9.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
9.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 20, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by 7.30 trains, and at 6.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7.30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M.; and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-

DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD

—Leave Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 and 10 A. M., and 3:45, 5:45 and 7.30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6.30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset: 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS

FOR

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS,

AND

PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Our next Express will be dispatched per U. S. Mail steamers

MOSES TAYLOR, MAY 5,

AND

GRANADA, MAY 7,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Freight by Fast Express at 22 cents per lb.; by Slow Express at 15 cents per lb.—provided it weighs 18 lbs per cubic foot. Lighter freight to the same ratio.

Freight must be strongly packed, and in water-proof order.

Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 82 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,

OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equalled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN

GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, E. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 38 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

For pastors, churches, vestries and lodges,

At wholesale and retail

PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

OF ALL KINDS

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted to the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PI-

ANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 443

Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER,

No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW

Piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BA-

CON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; ware room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—J. & C. FISCHER HAVE REMOVED their warerooms to No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st., where a selected stock of piano-fortes will be found, at moderate prices, and unsurpassed for tone and workmanship. Manufactory No. 245 West 26th-st., New-York.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASSO OF SUPE-

rior quality and abilities, would like situations from May 1, either in New-York or Brooklyn; familiar with Episcopal service. Address SOPRANO, care of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Table House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN-

ufacturers, 208 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF

every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 434 Broadway.

SODA WATER MACHINE, COPPER, OF

30 gallons capacity; can be used for making champaigne; it is complete, with guage. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 289 Broadway.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT

JONES', No. 13 Ann-st.; also, now ready the $3 50 and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 13 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSON'S SHOW Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

STEAMER ARAGO,

J. A. WOTTEN, Commander,

Will leave her Berth, foot of Canal-st., North River, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-

SHIP BREMEN,

H. WESSELS, Commander,

Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively

SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,

For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers for

London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,

at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broad-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judk

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton at Quebec.

PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

NEWS LESS WARLIKE.

THE MONITEUR SOUNDS A PEACE-NOTE.

Rumored Attempt on the Life of the French Emperor.

Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs Advanced—Provisions Firm—Consols 95.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 2.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool, April 20, arrived this morning. Her advices are one day later than those by the *Bremen*, at New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Both Houses of Parliament assembled on the 16th, for the purpose of prorogation. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It merely says that it is intended to dissolve Parliament forthwith with the view to enable the people to express, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs; thanks the Commons for granting the necessary supplies; and concludes by stating that a dissolution has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the public business, as indicated by the fact that within a little more than a year two successive Administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons; and hopes that the result may enable the Government to be conducted by a Government possessed of the confidence of Parliament and the people.

Mr. DISRAELI said that Parliament would be formally dissolved, and writs issued for the new election on the 30th.

On the 19th, says the City Article of the *Daily News*, the funds opened at a fall of nearly ¼ per cent.—the feeling of discouragement existing being increased by the Ministerial statements on continental politics. The downward tendency was, however, checked by the appearance in the *Moniteur* of another official note of a pacific character, but more particularly by the fact that the supply of stock afloat is limited. During the afternoon the market strengthened, and at the close firmness was induced by the statement that Sardinia had consented to disarm. Consols finally left off the same as the day previous. The drain of gold from the Bank, in payment of the silver obtained from the continent, continues; the amount withdrawn since the date of the last return is about £864,000.

The *Times* City Article says the Minister's statements caused the funds to open very heavily at ¼ decline, at which they remained some time, but the a tide in the *Moniteur* caused a rally to the prices of Monday. Lord DERBY stated that before finally abandoning all hope of an adjustment, the British Government had suggested one more proposition, the nature of which he was not at liberty to state. The *Times* says this proposition is understood to have been dispatched to Vienna on the 18th, and the answer has not been received.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 19th has an official article on the situation. It explains the basis agreed upon for the proposed Congress and the present position of the negotiations, and says, "that France, willing to prove her conciliatory disposition, promised to request Piedmont to disarm on the condition that Piedmont and the other Italian States be invited to take part in the Congress." It hopes that this proposal will meet with the unanimous consent of the Powers, as France has even added, that she is disposed to assent to a disarmament, provisionally, to the Congress. Everything, therefore, justifies the belief, that if all the difficulties are not yet removed, a definite understanding will ere long be established, and that no further obstacle will oppose the assembling of the Congress.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was buoyant, and an advance of a quarter took place; on the 19th the Times opened at a further advance of nearly a quarter but receded, closing flat at 67f. 65c.

A rumor was circulated in London on the 19th that the Emperor NAPOLEON's life had been attempted, but obtained little credence and was wholly unfounded.

ITALY.

A seditious riot had taken place among the students at Bologna. The troops were ordered to fire upon them, and several persons were wounded.

The King of Naples had been reported dead, but the latest advices, to the 16th, say he still survived. He had, however, taken leave of his family and received the sacrament.

Austria is increasing the garrison of Ferrara.

SARDINIA.

The *Daily News* has the following dispatch, dated Turin, April 19: "At a counsel of Ministers held this morning, at which the King was present, it was resolved that, in order to satisfy Europe of the desire of Sardinia to remove the difficulties which delay the meeting of the Congress, Sardinia yields to the demand of England and France, and accepts the principle of disarmament, the details of which she leaves to be discussed in Congress.

AUSTRIA.

Final propositions from England to Austria were sent to Vienna on the 19th.

The London *Herald* denies that English ships-of-war are to be sent to Trieste.

All the routes leading to Italy are still covered with military convoys, and are monopolized for the public service.

The entire second Austrian corps d'armee has left to go in the army of Italy, and the nomination of their new field marshals is spoken of.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 26 arrived at Alexandria April 12. Oude was tranquil. The increase in the import duties caused great excitement among the mercantile community of Bombay. Meetings were held to protest against the measure, and a memorial was being prepared for the Home Government and Parliament. The last trace of the rebellion was fast disappearing.

The Money market was easier. The Import market was quiet. Cotton was in good demand. Freights steady. Exchange, 2s. 1¼d.@2s. 1¾d. for credits, being an improvement of 3 per cent. in favor of England.

At Calcutta, 17th March, Exchange was unaltered.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days succeeding the departure of the *Africa*, were 14,000 bales, of which exporters took 1,000 and speculators 1,000 bales. The market closed dull at a decline of about 1-16d. on all grades. Orleans Middling, 7 5-16d.; Uplands do., 6¾d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Prices were weak and in some cases lower, and there was very little inquiry for goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was buoyant. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR advanced 6d.@1s. for French in sacks; American was still quoted at 16s.@17s. 3d. WHEAT had advanced 2d.@3d., principally on French grades; American descriptions were quoted: Western Red 8s. 9d.@9s. 4d.; do. White 8s. 7d.@10s.; White Southern 10s.@10s. 9d. CORN quiet and steady; Yellow 5s. 9d.@6s.; White 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was firm at full prices. PORK firm at an advance on all sorts; Van Brunt's was selling at 77s. 6d. BACON quiet. LARD dull at 56s. TALLOW in good demand at an advance of 1s.; Butchers' is quoted at 56s. @55s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was heavy, and all qualities were slightly lower; common 4s. SUGAR quiet. ASHES steady; Pots, 31s.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. COFFEE firm. Rice onoyant. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm; sales at 42s., and at the close holders were asking 46s. @44s.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market WHEAT was buoyant at an advance of 1s.@2s. SUGAR firm for good, but heavy for inferior. COFFEE firm. TEA firm; Congou 1s. 2d. @1s. 2½d. RICE firm at a slight advance on Carolina. TALLOW 54s. 6d.@54s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 28s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on the 19th, at 94¾@95.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

[illegible] sales of Illinois Central [illegible] do. 7 ₱ Cent. Bonds of 1860, [illegible] Central Railroad shares, [illegible] 81; Pennsylvania [illegible] 93.

[illegible] Price.

By the arrival of the ship-of-war *Wm. L. Richardson*, Captain BAYLEY, from Mayaguez, we have dates up to the 16th inst.

Produce remains without change, and with but little prospect of it during the few weeks since of a short crop, seem to be fully confirmed, and several estates have already ceased grinding.

Rain was very much needed, the past six weeks having been unusually dry.

The last transactions in Sugar were at 4¼c.@4¼c., for refining; 4¾c.@5c. for fair to good grocers; 5¼c. @5¾c. for prime qualities. Molasses, $17@$18 ₱ 120 gallons, exclusive of cask, and in great demand, principally for the United States.

Coffee, 12¾c.@12¾c., with but a small stock remaining unextracted for.

American provisions abundant, owing to the recent arrivals.

No freights offering.

Exchange—London, 60 days, 94 90. Paris, 2 ₱ cent. discount. St. Thomas, 30 days, par. New-York, 60 days, 2 ₱ cent. discount.

The Sanitary Convention—Winding Up.

The Convention recovered from the banquet early, and was prompt at its place of meeting—the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at 9 A. M., of Saturday. General PACKER M. WARNOCK moved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the Press with the names of the gentlemen who voted on Dr. STEVENS, resolution, touching "personal quarantine," and that members not present when the vote was taken, be permitted to record their votes upon it. The roll of absentees was called,—two more (laymen) voted No and fifteen Aye. When Dr. JOHN WATSON's name (President of and Delegate from the Academy of Medicine) was called, he said he wished to explain his position. He feared harm might be done by the resolution, if it went out without qualification. It might be supposed that the Convention meant to affirm the uselessness of quarantining yellow fever,—which certainly they did not mean to affirm or imply. As to the meaning of *fomites* there was ample room for difference of opinion, and the people generally did not know what it meant. Was it impossible that the human body might act as *fomites*? Reasoning from analogy, it would seem that it might. Individuals who had inhaled ether sometimes carried the evidences of it in the odor of ether in their breath for days; who could say that the man sick with yellow fever would not emit from his body, though imperceptibly to the senses, the poison that effected him? Being interrupted repeatedly by Gen. MATHER, and others who objected to re-opening the discussion, he said that there were men in the profession of as high standing, as great reading, and as profound learning as any present, who do hold that yellow fever is contagious. His friend, Professor DICKSON, of Philadelphia, with all his experience of yellow fever in Charleston, still held the doctrine of contagion, and was preparing to publish his reasons for his faith. Though a single person might not carry the contagion, possibly a ship-load of them might. And who was prepared to affirm that even a single person, might not act as *fomites*, just as a bundle of goods might?

Dr. STEVENS said he did not want this a mere vote of triumph—he wanted no man to vote who did not vote understandingly; but he knew that his friend, Dr. WATSON, did not differ from him in the slightest essential point, and his name ought to be recorded. Where there were no facts accessible it was right to reason—but here we had the facts and we had no right to reason contrary to them. That source of argument was shut up. Seeing that no man had ever seen yellow fever conveyed by the person, it was time to say boldly that it cannot be so conveyed.

Dr. WATSON voted Aye. So did Dr. ROCKWELL and Dr. JAMES.

Gen. MATHER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the President to inquire and report as to the organization and practical working of the Dispensaries in the cities of this and other States, as to their relation to municipal and domiciliary hygiene. Adopted.

On motion of Mayor LINCOLN, the Convention determined to hold their next annual session in the City of Boston, on Thursday, the 14th of June. An Executive Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the next meeting.

Dr. HARRIS moved that a Committee of three be appointed to report upon the causes of malaria that are properly subject to the control of State or municipal authorities. The resolution was adopted.

The usual vote of thanks was passed to the President, Vice President WETMORE and the Secretary, for the able manner in which they discharged their duties. A resolution was adopted unanimously, thanking the New-York Common Council for the sumptuous entertainment given them on Friday.

The Press was thanked, and it audibly responded to the compliment. The President appointed the Committee, and with a happy, sanitary, statistical, complimentary farewell address, declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Health Bill at Albany—Letter from the Hon. Charles S. Spencer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your paper of this day a report of a speech made by General P. *M.* WETMORE at a meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, held at the Cooper Institute, April 21. That speech contains several erroneous statements with reference to myself, which I wish to correct.

A sanitary bill passed the Senate. If unaltered afterwards, I have no doubt but that it would have passed the House without any struggle or difficulty. I was spoken to by General WETMORE and Dr. GARDNER with reference to that bill, and requested to give it my support. I promptly and unconditionally consented. I was treated by both gentlemen with kindness and courtesy, and repeatedly, and of his own volition, General W. spoke to me of support in future election campaigns. I do not think that he will, upon reflection, allege that I refused to support the bill unless he would agree to support me in future. That is friendly and, as I supposed, confidential conversation on my future prospects were spoken of in time, and from no gentleman while I was in Albany did I receive more flattering and kind assurances than from General WETMORE. I do not think that I ever introduced the topic, and I regarded General W.'s remarks as evidences of interest in my future prosperity. Without them I should have as cheerfully consented to support the bill.

The bill was sent to the Committee of nine, reported to the House and then sent to a Special Committee of five, of which I was a member. I did not meet with that Committee, but when called upon by its Chairman, Dr. TOWNSEND, who will indorse the truth of my statements in this communication, I consented that the bill be reported. I did not read the bill as it was reported until some time afterwards.

Up to the time of this report no man will deny that I supported the bill, faithfully and zealously. At that time it was amended by adding a section in effect legislating out of office a great number of persons in this City.

After the report was made I remained quiet, but of the opinion that it was my duty under all the circumstances to vote for the bill.

The day before the vote was taken I received intelligence that, through the instrumentality of the Alderman of my Ward, three of my warmest and most valued friends were holding offices upon which their families depended for support, from which the amendment to the bill removed them.

Notwithstanding, although strongly averse to the bill as thus amended, I felt a reluctance in view of my support of the original bill to vote against it even as amended and with its effects on my friends. I accordingly voted aye upon the first vote upon the bill, as the record shows. It lacked some ten votes. At the request of several friends of the bill, I changed my vote in order to move for a reconsideration. This is necessary and usual where it is expected that votes can subsequently be obtained. I moved the reconsideration, and this I did at the precise moment I was requested to do so by General WETMORE. I voted for it. It was carried by only one more than the necessary number of votes. I thus gave the friends of the bill another opportunity to pass it. The roll was called. When my name was called I stated *that, if my vote was necessary to carry the bill I would vote in the affirmative, if it was not I wished to be excused from voting.*

This I said in a loud voice, addressing the Speaker, and I can prove the great mistake General WETMORE has made in this matter by literally hundreds, for the Assembly Chamber was full. I ascertained the vote, found that my vote was not requisite to carry the bill, and gladly refrained from voting at all.

I old not ask Mr. CLARK to change his vote. Gen. WETMORE in his speech charges that I did, and that in compliance with my request he did change his vote. I to-day write Mr. CLARK asking if he has authorized such a statement. I have no doubt that his answer will dispose effectually of this falsehood. I do not charge willful misrepresentation upon Gen. WETMORE. He has doubtless been told this lie by some one, and has credited it.

I did state to Gen. WETMORE as a reason for my dissatisfaction and refusal to actively labor for the bill, that "I had a letter that Alderman DURRAGH had procured the appointment of Messrs. DAVID WALKER, JOHN GARVATES and GEORGE BLAKELY, who would be legislated out of office by the bill as amended." This letter was written me by a friend and constituent who knew the facts. I received no letter on the subject from Mr. DARRAGH. If this is treason, Gen. WETMORE can make the most of it.

This, Mr. Editor, is a quiet statement of my connection with the bill. I was merely asked to vote for it as others were. I should have opposed it as amended with all my strength, had I not felt reluctance to do so, based upon a belief in the excellence of its provisions as originally sent from the Senate, and upon a disinclination to oppose Gen. WETMORE and his friends. Had I done so I have the vanity to believe that it would not have received as many votes as it did.

How could I be expected to importune members to vote for the bill as amended?

By what right am I charged with treachery because dissatisfied with a bill which I ascertained injured my friends and constituents?

That such dissatisfaction on my part was known, and that some of my friends in the House for that reason refused to vote for the bill, may, for aught I know, be true.

General WETMORE did not desire the objectionable addition to the bill, and expressed himself as satisfied with the Senate bill.

It was this objectionable amendment that caused the defeat of the bill.

I was at the time of the vote between Mr. LAW and Mr. COZZ. Neither ran out of the House, nor am I aware that any member did. I had no shadows, no members controlled by me. The flight of two members sitting by me amidst laughter, as described in General W.'s speech, I especially deny. General W.'s informant is mistaken. If not, who are the men, and we will demonstrate where lies the truth.

As to the charge against Mr. RICHARDSON, the able and impartial Clerk of the House, whose integrity I never heard questioned before, I do not believe it. At the request of some prominent gentlemen from New York, a bill, prior to the Health bill, was by one of the deputy clerks read before some two or three unimportant bills, so as to enable its friends to leave. This did not occupy over ten minutes, and was remarked by Mr. OPDYKE to me, as I had requested it. This is probably the only basis for the statement made to General W., and by him repeated.

As to the Mayor, he reads the TIMES, and can take care of himself.

This is my reply to General W.'s speech. Although he uses strong language, I have tried in this answer to use nothing unprovocative or discourteous. If I have erred in taking the course I have taken, it has been from an unwillingness that my personal friends should be legislated out of office, and from no motive personal to myself. It is an error, if one, which hardly calls for the denunciations it has received. So no of the purest and best men in the House, of both parties, voted against the bill for the reason alone that it was amended; my own opinion is that my only error was in not strenuously opposing the bill, in not having said to Gen. WETMORE and his friends and those of the bill, "Gentlemen, this bill, as amended, has consequences I know not of, is not the entertainment to which I was invited, and I cannot permit a false idea of obligations based on your former kindness to me to force me even into voting for it, or moving its reconsideration or voting for that, or stating to the House on its final passage that if my vote was needed it could be had."

I do not believe that Gen. W. intends to injure or to misrepresent. The excitement of the occasion and erroneous information, can account for his speech. It is not his fault that the bill did not pass. He labored faithfully and well. He had no agency in amending it. A Sanitary bill containing no special legislation against individuals. Gen. WETMORE and his friends can cause to become a law at any time when the Legislature is in session. In my judgment, a Sanitary bill to be successful, must be based only on the sanitary principle; must not be a political measure; must not strike down individuals merely by reason of their political opinions; must not in any of its parts, be framed merely to provide offices for parties desiring it; but, in its details and in its objects, must only regard the *health of the people*. I do not believe that the bill rejected by the House, could have passed, as amended, the Senate.

C. S. SPENCER.

No. 49 LONDON-TERRACE, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received a letter from GEORGE MERRITT, Esq., a copy of which I send you, and I respectfully request that it be published. I shall also ask for the insertion of other communications as soon as the mail brings them to me.

C. S. S.

LETTER FROM MR. MERRITT.

167 WEST TWENTIETH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 30, 1859.

HON. C. S. SPENCER—DEAR SIR:—I have read in the NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day a speech of PROSPER M. WETMORE. It pretends to give an account of your actions and remarks at the time the Sanitary Bill was lost.

I was in the House at the time in company with Alderman BRADY and BOOLE, of this City. Mr. WETMORE's account is to my personal knowledge erroneous in every essential particular. You said distinctly, and so as to be heard all over the floor, and in the lobby and gallery: "Mr. Speaker, if my vote is necessary to carry this bill I will vote in the affirmative, if it is not, I wish to be excused from voting."

The story about members sitting by your side, and under your control, running away is also erroneous. Nor did you move from your place to speak to any member.

I was the Chairman of the American Convention last Fall that nominated you. I indorse your entire course in the Assembly. I can show by dozens that this speech of Mr. WETMORE is full of mistakes. If you want the documents send to me, and they will be forthcoming, for there were fifty New-York men in the Chamber.

GEORGE MERRITT.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT POINT OF PROSPERITY.—Prosperity centers in and about Central Park. Those who secure property in that vicinity now, will find themselves rich in the course of a few years, as the value of ground must quadruple, in a comparatively short period. On the 4th day of May, 40 lots, bounded by 58th and 59th streets and the 10th and 11th avenues will be offered for sale, at the Merchant's Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. and as all these lots are most desirable as an investment, we expect there will be a spirited contest for the ownership. Fifty-ninth street is the Southerly boundary of the Park, and will, of course, eventually be a second Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSES AND LIVES.

* * * * * * *

People are very anxious to insure their houses from destruction by fire, although if one house is burned down another can be built to take its place. *But if a life is lost it can never be restored*, either directly or indirectly. Why not insure your lives (not for money) against destruction by drowning. Surely, one's house is of less consequence than one's life. That is insured by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 256 Broadway. Ladies bathing dresses of all kinds to be seen and procured at low prices.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THESE PRICES! ! !
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 90 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOP OF THE MORN.—The New-York public cannot exist without a "sensation" every fortnight, and KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, is just the man to gratify its cravings. His new styles of hats for gents always create marked "sensations;" yat his Spring hat, recently introduced, eclipses all the rest.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale and retail trade especially invited.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale and retail trade especially invited.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The only known, reliable cure for Asthma. Sufferers with this terrible disease should not delay in trying these matchless remedies. They give, in a few days, perfect and permanent freedom of breathing.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 2.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	97¼	174 Ill. Cen. R.	65
9,000 do	97¼	100 Harlem R. pref	s10 38½
21,000 do	97	100 do	s15 38½
11,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	95	50 do	39⅛
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	93¼	200 Reading R. R.	50¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	87¼	650 Mich. Cen. R. R.	93⅝
64,000 do	87¼	150 do	b60 50¾
2,000 NY C. R. 6s, '61	91¾	12 do	50¾
11,000 E. R. 2d m. bs. '83	68	50 do	b30 50¾
8,000 E. R. 4th m. bs.	45	100 do	nw 50¾
7,000 do	45¼	100 do	s10 50¾
14,000 M. C. R. 6 per. 1st m. S'g F. C Bds.	90	500 Mich. So. & N. I.	b30 19¾
25 Bank of America	112¾	360 do	19¾
48 Bk. of Commerce	101¾	400 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	31¾
50 Chatham Bank	88	500 do	32¼
5 Hanover Bank	99	100 do	b60 31¾
42 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	96	100 do	32½
10 Penn. Coal Co.	81	1100 do	s60 31
50 do	s60 80¾	150 Panama R.	122
200 Pacific Mail Co.	93½	200 do	s10 122
717 N. Y. Central R.	73¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	o 84½
560 do	s3 73¾	100 do	84¾
200 do	c 73¾	500 do	04⅝
100 do	c 73¾	300 do	b60 64¾
100 do	h10 73¾	100 do	s30 64¾
1200 do	c 73¾	100 do	s'o 64¾
400 do	a 73¾	100 do	s7 64½
100 do	s10 73	200 Cl. & Tol. R.	21¾
100 do	nw 73	200 do	s60 21¾
100 do	s50 72½	150 do	b60 24½
950 do	s36 72½	200 do	o 24½
500 do	s60 72	150 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	59
400 do	s15 73	100 do	nw 59
200 do	s10 73½	50 do	nw 59
100 do	s10 73¼	100 do	s60 59
330 Erie R.	53	400 do	s30 58¾
100 do	s60 8	100 do	s30 58¾
900 do	b60 8½	50 do	59⅜
800 Hudson Riv. R.	s60 31½	550 do	59¾
100 do	s60 31¾	200 do	59¾
19 do	31¾	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	6
1600 do	b60 32		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '74	104¾	150 Erie Railroad	0⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	61¾	400 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	27 23¾
1,000 Mich C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. O Bs.	95	100 do	s30 32¾
15,000 LaC. & Mil. l. g. b.	17¾	200 do	33
446 Pacific M. S. Co.	77	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	64¾
50 do	b60 77¾	50 do	b60 65
100 do	s60 78	200 do	s30 64¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	74¾	200 Chi. & R. Is. R.	s30 59¾
150 do	s10 75¾	200 do	s30 59¾
100 do	s30 73	500 do	60¾
200 do	b60 74¾	200 do	60
100 do	b30 74¾	200 do	60¾
100 do	74¾	200 do	b60 59
100 do	t 75½	200 do	s3 60¾
200 do	74¾	100 do	s3 60¾

REPORTED SALES OF AUCTION.

$7,500 At. Mn. Ins. S '58.	61	20 Security F. Ins. Co.	123
660 Gt. W. Ins. S. 1867	52	15 Am. Ex. Bank	105
256 Gt. W. Ins. S. 1868	55	15 B'k Commonwealth	93¾
10 Hanover Bank	99	16 Bank of New-York	104¾
30 E. R. Fire Ins. Co.	108¼	40 Chatham Bank	88¼
15 Harmony F. Ins Co.	93½	10 Bank of Commerce	101¾
25 Jer. City F. Ins Co.	118	10 Ocean Bank	98
50 Com'th F. Ins. Co.	93¼		

MONDAY, May 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 30, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 23:

Decrease in Loans	$486,113
Increase in Specie	261,660
Increase in Circulation	11,560
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	606,521

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

CONDITIONS RESPECTIVELY.

	May 1, 1858.	April 30, 1859	April 30, 1858
Capital	$68,799,000	$68,324,667	$68,251,667
Loans	111,668,456	128,776,705	129,192,807
Specie	25,864,214	26,888,695	20,604,755
Circulation	7,421,814	8,209,677	8,209,113
Gross Deposits	98,426,666	112 217,857	113 227,297
Exchanged	17 875 293	23 689,189	23,871,463
Undrawn	80,563 393	89,547,336	89,936,814
In Sub-Treasury	3,146,459	4,868,661	6,894,810

The Bank Statement this week denotes a steady movement in the leading items and continued ease in the market for Money. Some of the leading banks, holding heavy and increasing balances for the South, have increased their own Discount line, but in the aggregate the line is lower by nearly half a million, while the Specie and Undrawn Deposits are both up. We remark, as an unusual circumstance, that the Statement to-day was scarcely referred to on the Stock Exchange, which we attribute in part to the excitement from other influences upon the dealings, but mainly to the prevailing conviction that the movement promises, even with the prospect of large shipments of California and other Bullion, to be an easy one through May and June, unless disturbed by Foreign causes not likely, at present, to occur. There is no marked alteration in Money affairs to-day. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer open with steadiness at 110@110¼ on London—most of the sales at 110@110¼ for account—and f.5.11¼@f.5.10 on Paris. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury amount to $50,000. The net disbursements exceed this sum by $128,000, reducing the balance this afternoon to $6,441,225.

On the Stock Exchange, the reaction in favor of the rise on the speculative list continued, and with increased force on New-York Central and Chicago and Rock Island. The sales of Central, including the contracts settled and cash stock bought for delivery on the Street, amount to about 10,000 shares. The price opened at 73¾ ₱ cent. cash, and left off this afternoon 74⅛ ₱ cent. The sellers' options were put out freely at the early session of the Board at a concession of 1@1½ ₱ cent. below the first cash price, say at 72 seller 60 days, and 72½ seller 30 days. At the Second Board, 73 ₱ cent. seller 60 days was accepted, while the cash price was 74⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. But there was evidently less eagerness to renew contracts at these differences at the close, owing to the continued stiffness and advancing tendency of the stock on outside orders. A report was current, too, that the freight agents of the competing trunk lines had advised a gradually improving tariff of business, and that a conference with the Central management to this end would be sought at Albany in a day or two. The sales of Chicago and Rock Island amount to 5,000 shares; the price on Saturday afternoon left off 58½; it opened this forenoon at 59, and closed at 61 ₱ cent. There were few or no calls made for the cash stock by the *Bull* account, and the price seemed to be influenced by freeb orders, part of which extended to 30@60 day options to the seller. Galena was also firm, but not remarkably active. Michigan Guaranteed opened weak, but closed as on Saturday at 33 ₱ cent.. Erie and Harlem both steady, and Hudson River firm and in request, at 32 ₱ cent. There was scarcely a call of Pacific Mail shares in the forenoon, and at the Second Board the price stood the same as on Saturday, notwithstanding a rumor that the Company had been underbid, and would lose the contract for the mail after 1st October next. Panama closed 122@122½ ₱ cent,

Some peremptory orders were given to sell the State Stocks at the early Board, but from what particular quarter was not understood. I was denied that the Western Free Bankers are the sellers. Lower prices were made by ⅛ ₱ cent. for Virginias and Tennessees, and ⅛@¼ for Missouris and North Carolinas. At the Second Board Missouris recovered to 87½ ₱ cent. The fourth mortgages of the Erie Company were again better and in demand. New-York Central Sixes brought 91⅝ ex coupon. The half-yearly interest was paid today. Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. sold at 95 ₱ cent. The Federal Fives of 1874 sold at 104½ ₱ cent. for the coupon bonds.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 30	LOANS. April 23.	SPECIE. April 30.	SPECIE. April 23.
Bk. of New-York	4,230,617	4,251,987	1,062,511	1,071,394
Manhattan Co.	4,870,743	4,958,986	1,020,330	835,629
Merchants' Bank	4,581,324	4,236,443	1,200 980	1,224,196
Mechanics' Bank	4,046,746	3,990,213	931 002	949,636
Union Bank	3,198,877	3,170 377	658,936	6 8,580
Bk. of America	6,260,083	6,146 400	2,432,841	2,387,563
Phœnix Bank	3,015,723	3,068,701	483 011	606 013
City Bank	2,187,145	2,252,340	425,109	363,914
Tradesmen's Bank	1,326,912	1,337,942	178,782	201,467
Fulton Bank	1,979,940	1,963,677	449,767	381,836
Chemical Bank	1,584,866	1,567,553	951,548	1,001,590
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,074 782	2,082,294	264,780	230 178
National Bank	2,202,699	2,270 524	185 028	235,102
Bntch. & Drov. Bk	1,779 431	1,718 073	244,474	231,803
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	870,080	902 240	181,781	175,048
Greenwich Bank	748,346	778,898	160,837	65,114
Leather Man. Bk.	2,277,760	2,231,692	842 796	806,371
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,333 967	1,288,464	318,317	321,583
N. Y. Bk.	2,919,197	4,006,812	1,200,000	1,222,782
Am. Exchange Bk	2,712,023	8.0 7,784	1,464 210	1,469,969
Bk. of Commerce	12,541,185	12,501,488	1,893,648	1,838,837
Broadway Bank	2,583,008	2,632,986	439 059	407,146
Ocean Bank	1,651,142	1,627,796	267,936	318,846
Mercantile Bank	2,915,590	2,886,355	534,371	508,767
Pacific Bank	1,191,906	1,169,077	218,879	229,750
Bk. of Republic	4,613,695	4,703,344	1,291 504	1,271,787
Chatham Bank	685,809	648,156	77,675	100,960
People's Bank	696,739	709,496	132,176	139,211
Bk. of N. America	1,610 369	1,606 469	870,663	876,116
Hanover Bank	1,444,297	1,509,279	142,317	185,996
Irving Bank	851,456	842,784	138,266	158,637
Metropolitan Bank	6,567,152	6,812,456	1,132, 838	1,010,172
Citizens' Bank	757,563	738,700	100 259	121,213
Nassau Bank	1,661,926	1,669,715	228 877	167,254
Market Bank	1,741,175	1,746,672	342,051	315,295
St. Nicholas Bank	1,202,177	1,218,700	193,293	248,087
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,136,919	2,119,934	777,854	932,672
Corn Exch. Bank	1,762,467	1,700,778	303 208	310,564
Continental Bank	2,899,944	3,036,483	527,378	570,049
Bk. of Commerce	1,134,700	1,167,803	148,816	176,004
Oriental Bank	674,048	698,740	74,064	72,701
Marine Bank	850 086	872,846	199,915	141,708
Atlantic Bank	1,005,906	983,156	91,987	101,837
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,015,563	2,701,308	419,068	314,104
Park Bank	4,877,809	4,869,680	1,037,378	1,090,378
Artisans' Bank	1,066 743	1,077,787	175,491	187,030
Mech. B'g Ass'n	502,796	472,268	82 723	100 899
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	524,383	517 865	52,101	49,676
N. Y. Exch. Bank	230,144	222,240	23,833	24,490
Bull's Head Bank	1,166,429	1,150,235	185,583	183,837
N. Y. County Bank	397,842	401,019	39,274	37,513
Grocers' Bank	480 833	456,797	89,378	92 344
East River Bank	323,691	322,532	34,166	30,879
North River Bank	381,378	374 865	112,580	98,167
Total	128,706,106	129,192,807	26,828,806	26,666,185
	Decrease..$486,413		Increase...$261,660	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 30.	CIRCULATION. April 23.	DEPOSITS—NET. April 30.	DEPOSITS—NET. April 23.
Bk. of New-York	412,076	406,636	2,812,543	2,818,368
Manhattan Co.	1,234,135	1,234,115	3,774,318	3,156,748
Merchants' Bank	160 432	167,034	0,445,486	5,29 ,890
Mechanics' Bank	293 856	297,712	3

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2378. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE STATEN ISLAND JUBILEE.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

Military and Civic Parades—Devices, Transparencies, Illuminations, &c,

The people of Staten Island had a celebration last night at the Quarantine landing. On Tuesday evening, the 26th of April, a public meeting was held in Tompkinsville, at which resolutions were passed, unanimously, to the effect that the Staten Islanders felt bound, "in view of the recent action of the Legislature, and the prospect of a sure and speedy removal of Quarantine," to indulge in some exhibition of the popular satisfaction therewith. It was further resolved that the demonstration should consist of a "general illumination and torchlight procession." Last night was fixed upon, and last night the *fête* came off.

It was considered a very grand affair. Indeed everybody seemed to have made that a foregone conclusion. From noon till dark, people kept gathering about the hotels, and lolled or strolled around in a state [of oriental listlessness, which was subjected to occasional interruptions by the arrival of a boat, or a friendly call to the bar.

At rare intervals some more enlivening episode occurred to break the monotony. The hero of one of these variations was JACK FINNERTY, an Irishman of peculiar tastes, who perambulates the Island in a very promiscuous manner, and claims intimacy with every man, woman and child in the County. JACK made his appearance on the Green in front of Burns' Hotel, late in the afternoon, and soon drew around him an admiring audience of exceedingly small and boisterous boys. JACK wore a blue military cap trimmed with tarnished gold tissue, a red frockcoat trimmed with deep blue facings, and a heavy pair of breeches. To preserve the *toute ensemble*, he had rolled up his trousers to his knees, after the manner of the Continentals, and in such a way as to exhibit not only the woollen texture of the stockings, but the fidelity of the washerwoman to whose lavatory care the stockings aforesaid had been confided.

For a sash he wore the dilapidated cord and tassels of some old window hangings from some old house, whose owner had probably changed quarters on Monday last. A rusty scabbard and rustier sword completed his accoutrements. He asked the band to play a jig, but, at the most promising moment, RAY TOMPKINS appeared, raised his finger threateningly, and poor JACK subsided as if he had been shot.

As the darkness fell, the people gathered, and the enthusiasm proportionately rose. Lamps, cigars and torches were lighted; fireworks and champegne corks were let off; spirits and rockets rose and fell. At length came the muster for the procession. At the head of the first division appeared Mr. R. HENRY CARNY as Aid, under whom were a body of Pioneers with torches, WALLACE'S Band, the Seventy-third Regiment, (Col. G. A. Osgood commanding,) and a wagon containing GRANT'S Calcium Lights. The second division, which was commanded by Mr. CHARLES H. STEBBINS, as aid-de-camp, was composed of the Tompkinsville Fire Police, followed by ROBERTSON'S Band; Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Lady Washington Engine Company No. 1, Cataract Engine Company No. 2, Port Richmond Engine Company No 3, New-Brighton Engine Company No. 4, D. D. Tompkins' Engine Company No. 5, Atlantic Hose, Neptune Engine Company, Neptune Hose, Protection Engine Company, and Excelsior Bocket Company.

The third division was commanded by Mr. HENRY CHAPPELL, as Aid, and was preceded by WHITWORTH'S Band. It consisted of the Fishermen's Association, in a boat drawn by horses and decorated with transparencies illustrative of the fisherman's calling; a "convivial party" in a spacious wagon, the said party being provided with an inexhaustible supply of lager bier and whisky, which were dispensed with no sparing hand to the passers-by; invited guests and citizens in private carriages; SHELTON'S Band followed by the Harmonia Association; citizens four abreast, and a long line of miscellaneous spectators.

The line of march was south, through Griffin-street to the Shore Road, thence to Gore-street and Richmond Road, passing through Van Duzer, Grove, Richmond, Hannah and Sarah Ann streets, Richmond Turnpike, Tompkins-avenue, New-Brighton, Jersey, Third-avenua, Westervelt-avenue to First-avenue the place of starting. Nine out of ten of all the houses on the route were illuminated, many of them gorgeously. Among the most prominent of these, we noticed H. Mendell's residence, the trees in front being hung were variegated lanterns; Muller's lager-bier saloon; Albert Ward's large residence on the hill; Miss Millikle's; Dr. Herzker's, Charles H. Stebbins' private residence Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Bechtel's saloon, Park House, S. H. Brick's; the entire street along "Slam's-row" was spendidly illuminated, Mrs. Jackes', J. R. Robinson's, H. B. Metcalf's, Mr. McAndrews' cottage and Mr. O'Connell's were very tastefully ornamented. So also were William Cuthbertson's, John Austin's, the Hon. Robert Christie, Jr.'s, Dejonge & Co.'s, Decker's, Dr. Richardson's and Dr. Anderson's—the latter being particularly noticeable for its elaborate and striking display, which drew forth repeated cheers from the procession.

In addition to these were the houses of Mr. Freeland, of the steamer *Southfield*, and Jacob B. Wood, Supervisor of the town of Castleton, and many others.

Among the mottos displayed were the following:

"Torches before fever, and the Thompsonian doctrine advocated here. Oh, hear!"

Upon Gersler's Hotel, Stapleton,

"Our Big Ray against their Little John."

On one of the wagons was written:

"The Sepoys in Lusk now."

And on another:

"We go in for lager bier, not for yellow fever."

At the turn of the procession, on the south end, I passed beneath two arches spanning the road, and bearing the inscription:

"The Sepoys' arch."

And

"No longer the victims of foreign pestilence."

On Rocky Hollow there was not a house without some illumination, and the inscriptions were of the most significant character, several of them exhibiting the mystic letters:

"Q. P. Q."

Among these were:

"The 2d of September.
As also the 3d of May,
Forevss we'll remember—
Q. P. Q."

And:

"Thon art gone from my gaze—
Q. P. Q."

Another resident, with an eye to the main chance, displayed above his door:

"SEPOY GROCERY STORE."

The procession passed through the most notable villages in the Island, was enthusiastically cheered on every hand, and, having again reached Tompkinsville, was greeted by a splendid display of fireworks, with which, to say nothing of the hospitalities prearranged by the Committee of Management, the celebration concluded.

Soon after 12 o'clock the *Hunchback* left the landing, and conveyed to New-York the invited guests.

Inside the Quarantine grounds there was no apprehension among the officers of Quarantine that any violence would be attempted by the residents of the Island, but the force detailed by the Superintendent of Police was sent down merely as a precaution to hold in check any rowdyism that might manifest itself among outsiders. The police confined themselves wholly to the inside of the walls, and patrolled their respective beats with as little concern as if they were upon ordinary duty. There are now only two patients, convalescent, of ship fever, in the Marine Hospital. During the last three days some twenty cases of small-pox of a mild type have been received, and all will, doubtless, recover. There were eight of the employes discharged a few days since, and the force now employed for the care of the sick and upon ordinary duties is far below what it has been during any time for the last ten years. As soon as arrangements can be made by the Commissioners for Removal of Quarantine for the reception of patients elsewhere, it is expected that no more of the sick will be admitted to the Marine Hospital. All vessels from yellow fever ports, or those having sickness of an infectious character on board, will be boarded in the lower bay, where the sick will be placed in hulks, and the vessels detained. Arrangements will probably be made for breaking out their cargoes and storing them in buildings to be erected for the purpose on Sandy Hook. The present Quarantine station will be retained only as the residence of the Health Officer and his assistants, and as a boarding station. Thus it is expected that a long stride will be taken, even during the present season, for the removal of the whole establishment.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Leave of Absence for the Count de Sartiges—Condition of the Treasury—Appropriations by the Last Congress, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 3.

The Count DE SARTIGES received leave of absence to-day, and will leave immediately for France. He does not contemplate returning, though no successor has yet been named.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft yesterday was $6,850,000.

Secretary COBB will return on Saturday.

Señor MATA received dispatches from Mexico to-day, but nothing of interest beyond what has already been published. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 3.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending April 1 were nearly $22,500,000, including upwards of $13,000,000 from the customs, and between eight and nine millions from the loan of 1858. The expenditures for the same period were nearly $18,000,000, including $3,000,000 in payment of the Treasury notes issued under the Act of December, 1857.

The steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch* have been ordered to Norfolk for repairs. It is understood their crews are to be retained for further and immediate service.

The official statement just prepared for publication shows that Congress at the last Session appropriated for Legislative, Executive, civil and miscellaneous purposes, nearly $11,000,000; for the diplomatic and consular service, $1,048,000; for the Indian Department, revolutionary, invalid, and other pensions, upward of $3,250,000; for army fortifications and the military academy, $15,249,000; for the naval service, $10,527,000; and for the Ocean Mail steam service, $341,229—making a total of $41,367,699. In addition to the above, about $7,000,000 should be added for indefinite appropriations, and to carry out the provisions of pre-existing laws, including the collection of revenues from the customs.

Gen. JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Minister, will return home in the steamer of the 5th of June, whatever may be the determination of our Government regarding the pending treaty.

The health of Gen. Cass continues to improve, and it is thought he will be able to resume his duties at the State Department in a day or two.

Meeting of the American Medical Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 3.

The American Medical Convention opened its session in this city to-day. Twenty-five States and Territories are represented by two hundred and fifty delegates. The Convention was organized by the choice of HARVEY LINDSLAY, of Washington, as President, and S. M. BAMIS, of this city, and A. G. SIMMS, of Washington, as Secretaries. A Committee was appointed to nominate the annually-elected officers. The President then proceeded to deliver the annual address.

The Convention of Medical Teachers.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 3.

The Convention of Medical Teachers met again to-day.

Dr. FLINT, of Louisville, tendered a welcome to the delegates in behalf of the State Medical Society.

The annual report was adopted.

Resolutions were passed that every paper intended for publication in the Transactions be thoroughly prepared, and placed in the hands of the Committee on Publication by the 1st of June, and the proof returned within two weeks after their reception by the authors.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—HENRY MILLER, of Kentucky.
Vice-Presidents—H. F. Askew, of Delaware; Chas. S. Tripler, of United States Army; L. A. Smith, of New-Jersey; Calvin West, of Indiana.
Treasurer—Cesper Wistar, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary—S. M. Bemiss, of Kentucky.

Mr. MILLER made a brief and eloquent address on taking the chair.

A vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers.

But two or three reports on special subjects were made, in consequence of the remissness of Special Committees in preparing them.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Arrival of the Remains of Mr. Yeager at Easton.

EASTON, Tuesday, May 3.

The remains of Mr. YEAGER arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon, in charge of J. L. MINGLE and C. P. HAUSE, the Committee. There was quite a large crowd at the depot, and the streets through which the hearse passed were thronged with citizens, anxious to get even a glimpse of the box containing the remains. The remains were taken to the residence of the deceased, where the wooden box was taken off, and the coffin, a handsome metallic one, lifted out and the covering over the glass removed, so that the throng could get a view of the features of the deceased. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and the funeral sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. GRENWALD.

Convention of the National Typographical Union.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 3.

At the session to-day of the National Typographical Convention, a proposed amendment to the general laws, striking out the provision requiring five years service to render apprentices eligible to membership in Unions, was laid on the table. The report of the Executive Committee, with accompanying documents, relative to memorializing Congress for a Printers' Bureau at Washington, was also tabled, with the understanding that it is not to be taken up again.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, May 3.

The British brig *Vestal*, of Grecnock, from Pernambuco, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar, is ashore near Cape Henry.

The British brig *Giaour*, of St. Johns, N. F., from Pernambuco, with sugar, is also ashore near Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent down.

Telegraphic Feat.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 3.

Direct communication with New-Orleans has been had this morning, the lines having been connected through, and everything worked finely. The following are the latest New Orleans markets:

"Strawberries about *played out*. Green peas and new potatoes plenty."

Should the weather be fine on Saturday evening, the experiment of working direct from New-York to New-Orleans, *viâ* this city, will be tried."

Col. Lockridge's Expedition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 3.

Col. LOCKRIDGE'S agent at Pike's Peak reports that numerous disappointed miners are joining his expedition.

Movements of Messrs. Cobden and Osborne.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, May 3.

Messrs. CORDEN and OSBORNE arrived here this morning, much pleased with their trip. They speak in high terms of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the scenery along the route.

Philadelphia City Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 3.

The election here, to-day, for various municipal officers, passed off quietly. It is generally conceded that Dr. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, Democrat, is elected City Treasurer, and that the Democrats will probably have a majority in the Councils.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sails from this port to-morrow at about noon for Liverpool. Her mails close at the Post-office at 9 A. M.

Fugitive Slave Case in Zanesville, Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, Tuesday, May 3.

A fugitive slave, named JACKSON, of Clarksburgh, Va., was arrested here last night, and taken before Judge MARSH, who this morning decided that the prisoner was illegally held, and discharged him. Immediately after his discharge he was rearrested, put in irons, and driven to the depôt, for the purpose of taking him to Wheeling.

A desperate effort was made by the negroes to rescue him, and during the excitement clubs and pistols were freely used, and several persons were badly injured. The attempt at rescue proved unsuccessful. Meanwhile a writ was served on the Marshal commanding him to bring the prisoner before the Court. This point has not yet been settled. The excitement in regard to the matter still continues very great.

Sad Affair in North Adams, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 3.

In North Adams, on Sunday, Miss MARTHA BUTLER, a respectable and accomplished young lady, died suddenly. On her death-bed she accused CHARLES K. LITTLEFIELD, Cashier of the Adams Bank, with her ruin. He has fled, leaving a wife and several children. The bank accounts are all right.

Death of a Prisoner while Attempting to Escape.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 3.

A. T. GIELING, a young German, jumped from the cars last night, and was killed. He was on the way to Boston, in charge of a New-York officer, to answer for robbing his employer, Dr. KEEP, a dentist, of this City.

The Wanderer Case Postponed.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 3.

The *Wanderer* case has been postponed till the next term of the Circuit Court, on account of the non-arrest of Captain CORRIA. Three of the prisoners in jail were refused bail.

Congressional Nomination in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 3.

The Democrats of the Ashland District have nominated Capt. W. E. SIMMS for Congress, *vice* the Hon. J. B. CLAY, who declined a renomination.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 3—P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, now about due with Liverpool dates of April 23. Weather clear, with a westerly wind.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 3.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, May 3.

The U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Richmond* will be launched on Wednesday.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Advices Three Days Later by the Overland Mail.

The Rival Atlantic Routes—Clipper Passages—California Politics—Mining Intelligence—Movements in Southern California—The Vineyards—Adjustment of the Indian Troubles—Affairs at the Sandwich Islands—Discovery of new Guano Islands—Shipping in Port at Honolulu.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 8, 1859.

The steamer *Oriziba* arrived here late on the night of the 5th, bringing the New-York passengers who left New-York in the Vanderbilt steamer *Northern Light* on the 9th, having been nearly twenty-eight days upon the passage. The overland mail leaving St. Louis on the 14th inst., arrived here on the night of the 6th inst. We have a statement here to the effect that after the *Northern Light* started from New-York, Mr. JONES, of the firm of WELLS, FARGO & Co., wagered $5,000 against Commodore VANDERBILT'S fast horses, that the passengers by overland mail, leaving St. Louis on the 14th, would reach San Francisco before those by the Vanderbilt steamer. The Commodore won, notwithstanding the long passage made by his steamer. Certainly it was a very hazardous wager that Mr. JONES proposed, for the regular line of steamers make the trip in from twenty-one to twenty-three days, while twenty-five days is the time allowed by contract to the overlanders, and it requires no small amount of energy and enterprise to make the distance in anything less than that time. Among the through passengers by the Overland stage was a Mrs. LOVEJOY, of Yreka, California—the first lady who has made the trip.

Quite a fleet of clippers have arrived within the last three days, besides a vessel from China and another from the Sandwich Islands. Among the clippers was the *Andrew Jackson*, Capt. J. E. WILLIAMS, which arrived in only 102 days from New-York. This is the quickest trip made this year or last. The other clipper arrivals are the *Midnight*, 124 days from Boston; *Nonpariel*, 115 days from New-York; *Comet*, 112 days from New-York; *Gosport*, 185 days from New-York. The ships *Anna Kimball*, 207 days from New-York, and *Buena Vista*, 283 days from Baltimore, with coal for the Panama Mail Steamship Company, and *Moonlight*, 150 days from New-York, have also arrived. The *Moonlight* reports that when in lat. 14 N. long. 31 W., she saw a vessel on fire—supposed to be the *Manitou*, from New-York to this port. Several vessels were in the vicinity, and it is supposed took off the crew, as no persons could be seen on board, although the *Moonlight* passed quite close. Her boats, too, were all gone.

Mr. JAMES FOUZER was tried and acquitted here yesterday, of the charge of murder, in having killed WM. DEBRIE. The latter, a man of family, seduced FOUZER'S daughter, a girl of fifteen years; and for a year or more after her child was born, was consequently pursuing her at her own home, for the renewal of their former intimacy. It appeared upon the trial that the daughter had resisted his advances; that FOUZER had felt deeply his daughter's disgrace, and that in the fear that the influence of DEBRIE over his weak-minded daughter, might prove stronger than her father's advice, the accused shot and killed the seducer while attempting to effect a clandestine meeting with his victim at her own parents' residence. The jury justified the act and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

In political affairs we have little news. The Democracy of California being invincible when united have fallen to quarreling among themselves, and the prospect is that they will have a lively time in their Conventions during the next few months. A United States Senator is to be elected by the Legislature next to be chosen, and nominations for that body as well as for Congress and the Gubernatorial chair, will all be made with special reference to the Senatorial fight. Gov. WELLER is a candidate for réelection, and Gen. DENVER, (late of Kansas,) and the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, are also understood to be in the field. Each of these, too, is a prospective candidate for the United States Senate. Should DENVER not be nominated for Governor, he will be likely to run for Congress in place of MCKIBBEN, and be elected. CALHOUN BENHAM contests the other Congressional nomination with C. L. SCOTT, late member, but the latter has the inside track, and will be apt to win. JOHN NOORNT says he will run for something, but if so, he will probably run alone.

The Democratic Central Committee of the State have no sympathy with the Douglas movement, and have provided a test to govern the primary meetings throughout the State, to wit—that the participator therein shall declare that he voted for the regular Lecompton ticket last August, or that he indorses the platform upon which that ticket was placed. Thus the Democratic organization have cast defiance to DOUGLAS, BRODERICK and all others who do not approve and indorse Mr. BUCHANAN'S Kansas policy. Nevertheless the Lecomptonites are pretty certain to carry the State.

The Legislature is still in session, but has accomplished little beyond passing the law providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention. The San Francisco bulk-head bill, which proposes to place the wharves of the port entirely in the hands of half-a-dozen monopolists now seems likely to fail.

A Coroner's Jury, in the case of victims in the *Contra-Costa* ferry-boat explosion, have declared that the explosion resulted from "the rapid accumulation of steam while working the engine slow, and which should have been relieved by the engineer by raising the safety-valve." It is very evident that this sad affair, by which six men met with a sudden death, was the result of criminal carelessness. The case will be rigidly prosecuted against the delinquent engineer. The skin of a human hand, with nails and fingers complete, has been found in the bow of the wrecked steamer. He appearance leads to the supposition that it is the only remnant yet found of the remains of M. G. SMITH, the bar-keeper.

It is feared that two gentlemen of Napa, Messrs. GRIGSBY and HALDA, have been murdered and robbed in the mountains. They left Napa City some two months ago, directly across the mountains for Humboldt Bay, on the coast, to attend the land sales, taking with them a large amount of money, since when nothing has been heard of them; a party will leave soon to trace them, if possible, and learn their fate.

A Mr. MARLOW, of Iowa Hill, but formerly of Wisconsin, committed suicide a few days since. Some months ago, learning of the death of his wife in Wisconsin, which affected him seriously, he was about to return to the East to provide for his motherless daughter, but was prevented through the dishonesty of some person with whom he had entrusted his means, and that fact doubtless prompted his rash act.

CORNELIUS BROWN, a native of Nova Scotia, was killed by the caving of a bank at St. Louis, Sierra County.

The skeleton of a little child four years old, supposed to have been the daughter of a widow SIMMONS, was found on the Sand hills back of the city, a day or two since. The child disappeared mysteriously about eighteen months ago, and could not be found. It is supposed that she wandered over the hills and perished by starvation, almost within sight of her mother's door. The bereaved woman left for the Atlantic States some three months ago.

HANNAH ANN HALL has commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, WM. HENRY HALL. The parties were married on 1st of April, 1855, and have two children. She alleges cruelty, neglect to provide means of subsistence, threats, etc.

The miners throughout the State are doing well, and labor continues high. In addition to the fair wages almost always made in the mines, the toilers are frequently rewarded with rich nuggets. One worth $2,000 was found the other day at Bath, Placer County, imbedded in the bank 130 feet above the bed-rock. From the frequent instances in which large masses of gold are found in various strata of earth lying one above another, the conclusion is drawn by some of our "experts," that gold deposits have been made at different periods of the earth's history, and not by one grand "blow-out," as our miners generally believe.

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Senator* arrived yesterday, from ports on the Southern Coast, bringing late dates from San Diego, Los Angelos, and Santa Barbara. Among her passengers were Col. MANSFIELD and Major LEE, both of the United States Army. The expedition under Col. HOFFMAN against the Mohaves left Fort Yuma on the 27th ult., marching up the north bank of the Colorado. The steamer *General Jessup* left at the same time by the river, with supplies, and will keep near the command all the way. A new steamer, to be called the *Co co-pah*, has just been shipped from San Francisco for the Colorado. She draws only twelve inches of water, and will navigate the upper part of the river.

A shock of earthquake is reported at San Diego, at 5:20 A. M. of 21st March, which shook the old adobes comfortably. No damage done.

Capt. ARCHOM, an old settler, died at Fort Yuma recently, and was buried with Masonic honors.

The vine-growers of Los Angelos entertain serious apprehensions of the loss of this year's crop, in consequence of unusually severe and dry winds, which absorb the sap from the vines, leaving them to wither and dry up. Fears were also entertained for the wheat and barley crops, from the same cause.

Dr. J. P. ROBGERS, according to the Los Angelos *Vineyard*, has spent four months in exploring the country bordering on the Colorado, for a distance of 150 miles above Fort Yuma. He reports a large extent of country to the east of the Colorado to be auriferous—but that the scarcity of water and the excessive heat, during a greater part of the year, will prove a serious drawback upon the successful extraction of the gold, which is diffused generally throughout the region lying in the angle of the two rivers, east of the Colorado and north of the Gila. The Salt River, a tributary of the Gila, is supposed to drain a rich gold country, but exploring parties have been deterred from its examination by hostile Indians.

The recent Indian difficulties in San Diego County were about being amicably adjusted.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Mexican bark *Adelaida* arrived here on the afternoon of the 5th inst., bringing dates from Honolulu to the 7th March, being two weeks later.

There had been a good deal of excitement at Honolulu in regard to the discovery of guano islands. The bark *Gambia*, of that port, had sailed for French Frigate Reef, carrying men and means to work the guano deposits recently found there by the United States Surveying schooner *Fenimore Cooper*. This reef is situated west northwest of the Hawaiian islands, and the deposits are claimed to be richer than those of Jarvis island, belonging to the American Guano Company of New York City. The schooner *E. L. Frost*, which arrived at Honolulu on the 14th March, reports the discovery of new and very rich guano islands, the location of which is kept secret however. Specimens of the article which were exhibited seemed very rich. Holes were dug into the deposits to the depth of five feet without reaching the bottom. A Honolulu firm were preparing to take possession of and work the islands at once.

It is stated that *Gambia* was fitted out by Lieut. BROOKS, who commands the *Fenimore Cooper*, and who claims to have taken possession of the French Frigate Reef deposits in his own name and for his own benefit. Previous to publishing his notice of intention to take this course, an American citizen had made up a company for the same destination, and it was feared that a collision would occur between the two parties. It is to be hoped that there is some error in this statement, for if I mistake not the law of Congress authorizing the taking possession of guano islands by the United States expressly prohibits an officer of the United States from asserting any claim of his own arising from discovery while in service.

The *Fenimore Cooper* left Honolulu on the 5th March for the Japanese seas. JOSEPH HICO, the Japanese young man who was brought into San Francisco from a wreck some years ago, and was educated by Senator GWIN, left the *Cooper* at Honolulu, and took passage for Hong Kong on the clipper *Sea Serpent*.

The Spring fleet of whalers was returning slowly, and the catch was announced to be far from satisfactory.

Mr. TRIPP, first officer of the ship *Mary and Susan*, was killed by a whale early in December. He leaves a wife and two children in New-Bedford, Mass. His remains were to be sent home by the captain of the ship to which he belonged.

The English-born residents of the islands are raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. COOK, at the spot where he fell at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii.

The crater of Kilauea was still in a state of decided activity. A vessel arrived at Honolulu with a party of visitors, who had been to take a near view of the magnificent scene. The travelers had a hard time of it, were two days without water, traveling over clinkers, with their boots worn to tatters, and the blood during the last day marking their steps over the lava. It was supposed from the indications that a new crater had recently formed, and it was feared that Mr. VANDAY, the English traveler, had got between the new and old flows of lava, and was in a critical position.

Frightful Catastrophe on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A LOCOMOTIVE BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS AND THREE MEN KILLED.

A catastrophe of a most appalling nature occurred this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the vicinity of Greensburgh. It appears that the ballast train was in service as usual, and that while on its way east, and within a short distance of Greensburgh the locomotive exploded with a tremendous report, killing three men and shattering the engine to pieces. JOHN DONNE, the Engineer, and Mr. WOODS, the Conductor, were killed instantly, and Jos. SPEELMAN, engaged as a fireman on the train, injured to an extent that he died in a few minutes. The engine, as we have stated, was blown to pieces, and so great was the force of the explosion, that parts of it were sent whirling in the air hundreds of feet from the scene of the disaster. Mr. DONNE resided in the city, and had been in the employ of the Company some five or six years. He leaves a young wife to mourn her bereavement. Mr. WOODS was a married man, and a careful and attentive officer. A wife and two children are deprived of the protection of a kind husband and affectionate father by his death. SPEELMEN resided somewhere on the mountain, and was, we believe, an unmarried man. The cause of the accident has not been stated, nor will it be known, we suppose, until the matter has been properly investigated. Since the above was written, we have seen Mr. JOHN H. HAMPTON, solicitor for the road, and he assures us that the accident was caused solely by the negligence of the engineer. The engine had just been overhauled, and was in excellent order, and, had ordinary care been used in her management, the explosion would not have occurred.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, Monday.*

The Washington *States* publishes the following: "Mr. McDermott, one of the jurors on the Sickles trial, requests us to state that the conversation between him and Mr. Brady, after Mr. Sickles' acquittal, did not occur at the National Hotel, but in the Corridor; and that he did not visit Mr. Brady's rooms after the verdict.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Governor Wise's Exposition of his Views of the Constitution.

Popular Sovereignty, and the Duty of Congress to protect Slave Property in the Territories.

On the 16th of March WM. F. SAMPORN, Esq., Editor of the *Signal*, published at New Auburn, Alabama, having hoisted the name of Gov. WISE for the Presidency, wrote to him to solicit an exposition of his views on the various questions that divide the country. Gov. WISE responded in a letter, which fills *thirty* columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and which goes over the whole ground of the Slavery Controversy. He had received at the same time a series of resolutions on the same subject passed by the Legislature of Vermont;—and this coincidence he considers "ominously suggestive of the sectional issues which are now agitating our Country, and of the results which threaten our peace." The whole subject resolves itself, he says, into these questions:

"Whether it is the duty of Congress, and whether Congress has the power, to protect the rights of persons and of property in the Territories, Districts and other places belonging to the United States?—and

What rights of persons and of property may Congress protect and *how* protect them, throughout the United States?"

Governor WISE then enters upon an exposition of the history of the Constitution and of its language, to prove in the first place that Congress has no power to tax slaves,—because it can impose no tax which is not uniform if indirect, and apportioned according to the census, if the tax is to be direct. Any tax upon slaves must be a direct tax:—and it must, therefore, be imposed upon the slaves of all the States and Territories, if it is to be imposed upon any of them. Hence a Territorial Legislature, which derives all its powers from Congress, cannot tax the slaves within its own jurisdiction,—because such taxation, not being uniform nor apportioned, would transcend the power of Congress. "Thus," Governor WISE concludes, "the Constitution protects against the unequal taxation of persons or property in the Territories."

The next point examined is the legislative power of Congress over the District of Columbia and places occupied as forts, dockyards, &c. And the conclusion which he reaches is, that this power being a federal power, to be exercised for common and confederate ends, embraces nothing of a different character;—and that Congress cannot abolish slavery in those places, because this is not such an end. As the District is designed to be a seat of government for the whole country, it must be a common ground for the whole: and Congress must protect the persons and the property of all alike "with all the privileges and rights of their respective States." Besides, Congress cannot take private property for public uses without compensating the owners. Emancipation would not be a "public use" within the meaning of the Constitution. Nor can Congress either use the money of the nation, or tax the people of the District, who are unrepresented and therefore not taxable,—for any such purpose. By the clause, moreover, which gives Congress power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution its conceded powers, Gov. WISE insists, "the means to prohibit Slavery is forbidden while the *means to protect it are expressly given to Congress* in the Territories and Districts and other places ceded,"—because the power to protect it is necessary and proper for the protection of the persons and property of confederates in the common Territory of the United States.

Gov. WISE denies that Congress can provide for *electing* the Governors and Secretaries of territories, because these are "officers of the United States" and as such are to be appointed by the President and Senate. Through this power of appointment, therefore, as well as by the Army and Navy, the President has the power of protecting equal rights in the territories. Upon this general subject of territorial government and the relations of the judiciary to it, Gov. WISE says:

"The Legislature of a Territory can pass no law which does not come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme and inferior Courts of the United States. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is fixed in its general outline by the Constitution, and Congress may constitute such inferior courts as its discretion may from time to time, ordain and establish.' The powers of the courts and the powers of the Congress combined reach every conceivable case of grievance or complaint. *The whole civil as well as military powers of the nation are bound to preserve, protect and defend every right guaranteed by the Constitution.* I regret to see that in a late debate in the Senate, this *judicial power alone* was relied on. We have shown, I think, that Congress and the Executive are alike bound to this duty of protection; but still this judicial power alone, if exerted and faithfully applied, is all-sufficient in itself to prevent the execution of unconstitutional laws. Yet it can afford protection only against unconstitutional laws or against the infraction of constitutional laws. In the case where persons or property may be left without sufficient protection by legislative enactment, the courts have no power whatever to supply the deficiency of protection occasioned by such legislative omission. Bear in mind that we have shown that there can be no such thing as *local* legislation, strictly speaking, in a Territory. It can have a Legislature of its own, if authorized by Congress, but that Legislature is not local in any sense like that for the District of Columbia, as we have shown. *It is Federal and National in every sense.* Its authority is Federal—its ends and aims must all be Federal, and its laws must conform to National and Federal uses and purposes. Does it provide for police? Does it authorize a ferry, or the building of a bridge, or the establishment of schools? Remember that all these things are done derivatively by authority of Congress, and none can be done but what Congress may authorize in a Territory, and that all these things are done in a Territory of the United States *for the Federal purpose* of improving, developing and settling a part of the national domain. They are done *more for the United States*, by United States authority, than *for any territorial or local ends:* the Territory has no ends nor ends of the United States, and no authority whatever but what is conferred by Congress."

Governor WISE next proceeds to derive from the clause of the Constitution which gives to the citizens of each State "all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," the right of Slaveholders to take their slaves into Territories and hold them there in spite of Territorial and other adverse legislation; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. He then goes on to show that *up to the Kansas-Nebraska acts* the laws of Congress organizing Territories were made in pursuance of this construction of the Constitution. All the Territories under the Confederation, belonging to the United States, were organized under deeds of cession from particular States, and the terms and conditions of these cessions made them *wholly dependent on Congress* for their municipal rule and regulation. And the same principle of Territorial subordination was maintained with regard to territory acquired under the Constitution. The only instance in which Squatter Sovereignty was ever attempted to be exercised, down to the period of the Utah monstrosities, Governor WISE says, was when the inhabitants of what was then the western part of North Carolina set up a State Government for themselves, and called the State *Franklin*—and this was promptly reduced to a Territorial condition by the intervention of the Federal Government. And Governor WISE proceeds to show that in the organization of Governments for Territories afterwards acquired by purchase from France and Spain, the same principle of Congressional intervention was steadily maintained, and full provision was made for protecting rights of property; and so in regard to Texas and the territory acquired by treaty with Mexico. The prohibition of slavery, by the famous ordinance of 1789, was valid, because it was a compact between the States ceding the northwest territory and the Confederation—but this validity lasted only until the adoption of the Constitution, which then secured to all the people of the United States equal rights within the Territory. So all the provisions of treaties, laws of the country from which acquisitions were made, &c., became at once invalid if inconsistent with the Federal Constitution. Governor WISE, upon this general subject, lays down these propositions:

No matter how territory has been acquired, under the Constitution, it must be

First—Common to all.

Second—For Confederate uses and purposes.

Third—Governed by *Federal* legislation, whether it be local or Congressional—still *Federal* and National. And—

Fourth—It matters not whether the laws of the country from which the territory was derived recognized the right or not before, the right immediately arose and became positive the moment the Territory became the common territory of the United States. And—

Fifth—No treaty could or can control this supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, *securing equality and community of rights, privileges and immunities in the territory of the Union.*

Gov. WISE next examines the legislation of Congress in organizing all the territorial governments, and in regard to the admission of Texas. In the latter instance, he says, were established these principles:

First—That States, as well with slavery as without it, as well without it as with it, should be admitted into the Union. That that should not be constitutional on one side of a line which was unconstitutional on the other; that there was no sectional geographical line of rights in the Constitution. And,

Second—That the organic will of the people, their *State Constitution*, not Territorial laws, might prescribe, "at the time of their admission," whether they would have slavery or not, or be admitted with or without it.

He next examines the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the new principles which it is supposed to have introduced. The declaration of the bill that the Compromise measures of 1850 involved the principle of non-intervention, he says is untrue,—and he thus points out the consequences of this concession:

NON-INTERVENTION FAVORABLE TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.

It was a fatal admission on the part of Southern Senators and Representatives who voted for this clause of the Kansas bill ever to make that the compromise measures established the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery anywhere. If *their legislation* was *non*-intervention, I should like to know what *intervention* consists in. These measures, in many respects, were more obnoxious to constitutional objections, and to the rights and interests of Slavery, than was the Missouri prohibition itself. Incced almost immediately prior to the compromise measures of 1850 the movement had actually been made by Mr. CALHOUN in the lead, and Mr. BUCHANAN following, to extend the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. CALHOUN had, in effect, proposed it in the Senate, and Mr. POLK, then President of the United States, sanctioned the Oregon bill without Mr. CALHOUN'S amendment, because he conceived that the Missouri Compromise line extended already to the Pacific. The Missouri line, or that of 36° 30', it was supposed had become *fixed* across the Continent. Whether fixed or not in law, practically, it was a fact fixed by climate, that African Slavery would hardly ever go North of that line; it was forbidden by the region of frost. It *would be something gained, then, to have the line fixed beyond which abolition or prohibition of Slavery could not come South.* Whilst Slavery could not, by reason of climate, go North, free-soilism might, if not prevented, come South of 36° 30'. This was undoubtedly the conviction and course of the South from about 1845 to 1850. Suddenly the compromise measures of 1850 were adopted which admitted California, without organization by Congress, under a military proclamation, from the camp of a Brigadier General, into the Union; which cut off from the Slave State of TEXAS 44,000 square miles

left free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

It is here, in the act of forming a constitution for a new State and of admitting her into the Union, that the doctrine of popular sovereignty in a Territory, and of non-intervention by Congress or any other power, both apply.

First, it is here that the people of a Territory, in the act of forming the constitution of their new State, must be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Second, it is here, in forming their constitution for the new State, and in regulating the State or domestic institutions under its supreme law, that Congress or any other power cannot rightfully intervene.

Popular and State sovereignty both forbid Congress to intervene in forming or regulating State constitutions or institutions

Congress may exercise its constitutional power to admit the new State into the Union, or it may reject the application for admission. But it cannot dictate the mode of forming the constitution of the new State, nor what shall be the provisions of the constitution of the new State.

Governor Wise gives a full explanation of his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which rested on the fact that violence and fraud had been resorted to in the election of the members of the Constitutional Convention and that the Constitution did not, therefore, express or embody the views of the people. He then adds:

THE DUTY OF CONGRESSIONAL INTERVENTION FOR PROTECTION.

Such are the teachings to me of our past history, and I trust that I have now demonstrated that the inhabitants or people of a Territory are sovereign to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, as I have shown in the first place, that in their Territorial condition they are *within the entire control and jurisdiction, or under the entire rule and regulation of Congress*, subject to the Constitution of the United States, and that the citizens of each and all of the States are alike *equally entitled to protection in all the privileges and immunities of persons and of property*, common to equal confederates.

And this right and this duty of Protection is not to be evaded or avoided either by the false *ad captandum* clamor that a Code is required to be enacted by Congress for the protection of slave property. This is but to cast odium upon Slavery, by creating the impression that a discrimination is necessary to distinguish it above what is due to other personal and proprietary rights. On the contrary, no such Code is required to create either the right or the duty of Protection, and no law is necessary to distinguish slave property from any other property. *All persons and all property, equally and alike, require only not to be assailed and destroyed in, or excluded from the common Territories.* Every species of rights require laws, it is true, suited to their character and to their case. Personal property, for example, must have a law that it shall not be "taken and carried away;" and land, which cannot be "taken and carried away," must have a law that it shall not be trespassed upon in some other way; and so with slaves and everything else, they must have provisions according to their kind. But the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress heretofore organizing Territories are sufficient, and if emendments of the laws are required, it is the duty of Congress to see that they are provided, of the Executive of the United States to see that they are executed, and of the Judiciary to decide upon the rights under the laws. The Several States should never pretend to any peculiar privileges, and do not, so far as I know. They ask only that their rights shall not be assailed and invaded, and, if they be assailed, that *they may be protected* as other personal and proprietary rights are protected; that they may have equal, confederate, federal privileges and immunities and they ask for no special or peculiar Code. The sole question is: What protection does the Constitution guarantee in the Territories? *We contend that it guarantees all protection required to all persons and all rights recognized within its jurisdiction.* What that jurisdiction is in the Territories, we have endeavored to demonstrate.

Lastly, the United States, through Congress, owe protection not only to the people in the Territories, but *to the people in the States.* Intervention for protection penetrates everywhere and must not be denied anywhere. * * *

Thus it is shown that *Intervention for Protection, by the United States, through Congress, is all pervading*, it penetrates into States, Territories, Districts, and other places throughout the United States, and is one of the most totally essential attributes of our blessed Federal Union. No doctrine could be more repugnant to its benign spirit, nor more destructive of Federal immunities and privileges, and none more fatal to State Rights and the safety of individual persons and their property, than this new light of "Non-Intervention" to protect all and every thing in the jurisdiction of the United States. It is a question which cannot be retired from discussion in Congress, where it rises up every day in every form, and wherein it must be met with intelligence, integrity and courage. *It cannot be renounced or smothered, or the Government must relinquish its dominion over every subject of its jurisdiction.*

And this doctrine of "Non Intervention for Protection" is only equalled in danger and destructiveness by that correlative error of some minds in these days: "That Congress may not intervene to protect; for if it has the power to protect, it has the power to destroy." This is a *non sequitur*, and a weak fallacy and gross delusion. The power and duty to protect is the power and duty not only not to destroy, but something far greater—it is the duty to intervene against invasion and violence. The whole American system of Government throughout is one to protect against destruction. Because Congress may and shall provide the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, freedom of speech or of the press, &c., &c., shall it, therefore, be said to possess the power to withhold, deny or destroy either or all of these rights?

But, say some, *cui bono?*—If a majority of Congress are opposed to the protection of the right, what use is there in claiming the mere abstraction of the right? I reply that there is great use and practical effect in it too.

The proposition of non-intervention is: "By the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska act, and other declarations of the will, Congress renounced the exercise of any direct jurisdiction over the Territories, and delegated its power to the local Legislatures." But it concedes that Congress could bestow no authority on the local Legislatures of which it was not itself possessed"—in other words, Congress cannot delegate more power than it possesses itself; and it has none to prohibit Slavery. Very well, and so good as to the power. *But there is a positive duty to be discharged as well as a power not to be exercised.* Suppose the Territorial Legislature attempts to prohibit Slavery, and thus to do what Congress itself cannot do in the Territories, does Congress renounce its jurisdiction in the case? Could it or can it do so? If not, what is its duty? Does non-intervention renounce this duty of protection, in such a case, or not? It replies that this claim upon Congress to discharge this duty will be vain. Why? There is a dead majority against us in Congress, and they will not heed the appeal to the Legislative Department for protection. Well, but the case supposes a live local majority and an aggressive majority against us in the Territorial Legislature too. What then? There is no refuge of safety from a majority against us in Territorial Legislatures. Non-intervention quickly answers this dilemma, by saying: "Let the Courts determine between us and our adversaries." This is what is called "remitting" the question to the Judiciary, which may decide as well as the Congress or the Executive. True, the Judiciary may and must decide, anyhow, in either case, for that was no discovery, of Mr. Calhoun, but a Constitutional function, which has ever belonged to the Courts, and of which Congress and the Executive and the Territorial authorities can not deprive them: and, without any remission by Congress, the Judicial Department has the power of declaring upon the validity of laws. And it can as well and more directly pass upon the validity of laws enacted by Congress itself as upon the validity of those enacted by the Territorial Legislatures. If Congress passes an unconstitutional law we can go to the Courts just as easily as if the law was passed by its delegate, the Territorial Legislature. And if Congress does not renounce its direct jurisdiction and delegate it to the Territorial Legislature, then the latter will have no power to destroy the slave property locally by its abuse of delegated power; and the Territorial Legislature is more apt to pass a prohibition than Congress is, for very obvious reasons. The eye of the whole nation is immediately upon Congress, and no positive code is required to establish its power and duty to protect persons and property. The Constitution itself dictates and enjoins both. And it is first of all necessary, that neither the power nor the duty shall be practically denied, embarrassed or obstructed, by the enactment of unconstitutional laws of prohibition. *Positive legislation is more apt to be passed against Slavery by local than by national laws.* In any practical view, then, we are attempting to shear a lion instead of a wulf. Non intervention is simply absurd and impossible, and it is worse than impracticable. It openly avows the monstrous doctrine that Congress, the Legislative Department, the principal, may renounce its jurisdiction, and delegate its powers and duties to an agent, a local Territorial Legislature, and that if that does not exercise the power or violates the duty of protection, Congress is released from its responsibility, and we can look to the Judiciary alone. But if one Department of Government may renounce its jurisdiction and responsibility so may another Department—if Congress may, so may the Judiciary and the Executive. May the principal powers thus renounce and delegate to agents? The answer shows this sophistry of non-intervention futile and absurd, and it is a cowardly concession not to claim both the duty and power of protection. *Whether we claim them or not, or whether they be discharged and exercised or not, they both exist in our favor in all the Departments of the Federal Government.* The moral power, rightly wielded, is bound to be dominant in the end over mere numbers. But grant that it is to be overcome by brute force, and crushed by the weight of numbers, still, if the minority be not subjugated, they may appeal to rightful resistance. In case they are compelled to do so, it will be best for them never to have yielded the claim of right. They must put in continued claim for justice and equality; and then, when they have been dented both, and been oppressed and insulted beyond sufferance, they may appeal with effect to the moral sense of mankind to justify revolution. If they concede that they are not entitled to protection, and that it is not the duty of Congress to guard and protect their rights, then, when the last extremity comes, they may not complain that they were not protected and defended against wrong, injustice and oppression, for the reason that they have conceded that there was no power or no duty to protect them.

GENERAL SUMMARY—CONCLUDING APPEAL.

¶ The summary of the whole free and glorious, but complex system, then, is:

First—Thirteen original, separate, sovereign and independent States, of which the people are the source, and which States are the fountain and source of all national power in the United States. They formed—

Second—A Constitution of Union, creating "The United States of America;" embracing—

First—A District of Columbia, for a seat of government, and other places for forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., governed by Congress as a local, as well as national legislature, and created by the Constitution of the United States.

Second—Territories—

First—Acquired under the confederation, and before the Constitution was formed, by cessions from original States.

Second—Acquired since the Constitution was formed—

First—By cessions of original States.

Second—Under purchase or conquest by the United States.

And all territories, however acquired, are either:—

First—Territories of unsurveyed and unappropriated lands, unorganized, and in the occupancy of Indians, or other occupants.

Second—Territories organized and appropriated to occupancy by Indians. And

Third—Territories settled and surveyed in part, and organized for the occupancy of citizens of the United States;

All under the jurisdiction and legislative protection of Congress, subject to the Constitution of the United States. And

Third—New States.

First—Those admitted directly into the Union, with the consent and cession of the original States, and with the consent of Congress, without having been territories belonging to the United States.

Second—Those admitted into the Union after having been ceded to the United States, as territories, and remaining in that condition, organized or unorganized, before admission.

These having the power of self-government, free, sovereign, republican, separate and independent; but not having complete power over their own eminent domain.

All States, original or new, and districts and other places and territories, under the guarantee of protection by the United States.

The system is perfect in its kind. It requires study and care, and great providence in its administration, and is subject to great revulsions and revolutions, and is seemingly, to one who looks at its mazes without understanding its order and checks and balances, a war of contending and opposing contradictions and antagonisms. It would seem impossible to reconcile them, and as if Government was attempting to bestride and rein fiery courses running in opposite directions. Well, it is what it seems; has dangers which all Government is obliged to guard and provide against. The powers of good and evil in it are terrible and conflicting. The steeds of the Sun are so, too, and to control them is what a Sol has to do, and a Phaeton cannot do. Government drives powers of high and fearful mettle. In weak or wicked hands they are wild and unmanageable, or are driven to madness and dash downwards, or upwards, or any and every way to destruction. But harnessed, braced, tried, checked, curbed, restrained, or compelled, they may be made to pull together, with inconceivable power of good, and can, in beautiful and harmonious style of action and motion, accomplish all the ends of human happiness. They must not be allowed to dash off in opposite directions, but are required to be driven all together, and he is not fit to drive the powers of Government at all who cannot hold and wield all the reins in hand at once. The conflict of laws and of interests, and of sections, and of passions and prejudices, must be reconciled and tamed under the discipline of the rules which govern the Constitutions, State and Federal of the United States.

To escape danger or disaster to themselves, your Congress, and Executive, and Judiciary, and State Legislatures shall not, with my consent, be allowed to drop the reins of Government, and leap from the seat of power and responsibility, and renounce the duty of protection and preservation to all within their care by the ignoring, and shuffling, and disqualifying plea of negation—"*Non-intervention.*" There are too many elements of discord in this country which require to be restrained by the most active and positive, but prudent, intervention. These resolutions of Vermont, the tendency of which is either to drive one section of the States out of the Union, or to disgrace and subjugate them in it, are an example. If anything can be worse than disunion to the United States, it would be the more dire alternative of degrading and subjugating any one State by forcing her submission to unequal laws and dishonorable conditions in the confederacy. The State or section of States thus subdued and humbled would be unworthy of the union with other free republics, and such a union would be no longer what union now is. It should, then, be the watchful concern of all to maintain and support the honor, dignity and equality of each, and equality alone can reciprocally maintain the strength of all. If first one and then another may be subdued, finally all but one will become subject to that one, central and consolidated. This should always combine the majority of States to support the weaker portion of the Union against the very appearance of oppression. But, alas! such manifestations as these resolutions of Vermont, daily admonish us that they are not the only instance of the madness of a majority, and, more to be lamented still, the madness of the majority drives the minority to opposing madness. The folly and wickedness of one extreme drives the other to folly and wickedness.

All human rights, natural as well as any other, are social and conventional; and all rights spring from the nature of things and their relations to each other. What is a natural right at one moment and in one relation, may not exist at all at another moment and to another relation. Time, habitude and relations modify and mollify all rights and wrongs in morals as well as manners. Truth and justice, and all cardinal principles, I know and plead, are externally the same; but the misapplication of principles may pervert truth into falsehood, justice into injustice, and right into wrong. *Our holding and governing our slaves in the United States now don't depend upon the right or wrong of their original acquisition, but upon existing relations—upon the lapse of time, upon the laws of centuries, upon the habitudes of society, upon everything which can perfect a title to anything.* The masters are born for generations to know their powers, duties and responsibilities, and the slaves have been humanized, chastened and christianized, and they have been, under the providence of God, blessed in their condition compared with what exists among Africans anywhere else, and they have here gladly and happily increased and multiplied. I am north of 36° 30′ North latitude, and am a slaveholder myself, by inheritance and by purchase; and I would gladly own a great many more than I do if I were able. I cherish a fond regard for the race, and those of them who are my slaves love me. Nobody shall ever disturb our patriarchal and happy home relations if I can help it. I will fight first—I will fight for them; and they, I know, will fight for me. They are easily made happy and easily elevated to a condition worthy of the tenderest kindness and confidence; but they need the care of good guardianship, and they shall have mine while I live and that of my children when I die.

To defend our slave property at home, on the borders of the Free States, requires all the aid we can obtain by sympathy from within and without; and we need especially that our friends in the South shall do nothing to prejudice the cause of African bondage, and of its defences as it exists in the United States in the minds of any.

For the South's sake, and for the sake of the border States of Slavery, then, let us enforce the laws and entrench ourselves behind their ramparts. If we would have justice, let us do it to our own hurt even—if we will not submit to violations of the Constitution of the United States, let us by all means keep the faith of the covenant. And, then, if the worst comes to the worst, we must throw away all vain boasting and gesconade, and be prepared and purified as men ought to be for the trials of a severe, stern struggle; to maintain the "very right," with steady purposes, with courage, with truth, with constancy, with clear consciences, with intelligence, with integrity, and with trust in God.

This is not a contest to be decided by the laws of man, but by the laws of nature and by the providence of God; not by that "higher law" of high-handed aggression and arrogant dominancy which sets at nought constitutions and statutes of human Governments, but by reverence for laws, human and divine, and by enlightened reason and conscience, which teach us to follow Nature and to pursue the path of experience and profit which she points out. The voice in his heart who says there is no God," sees the First King shooting his borealis lights from the North Pole, and he then looks to the Sun of the Summer solstice which never crosses Cancer's line North, and he says there is a war in the elements of Nature, and Nature herself, he thinks, sets them contending—Frost with Sun, Cold with Heat, North with South and South with North. But how differently does Nature's music of the spheres answer back in all ultimate harmony and peace. The law of Frost and the law of the Sun are reconciled and kiss each other in the blending of lights and of temperature, in the equipoise of expansion and contraction, in the variety of climate and of production in the supply and sustenation of animal and vegetable life and health in every form of its existence. Nature makes no wars, but arrays and mingles elements, and subdues the one by the other only when her course is opposed or obstructed. Her hyperborean cold piles up icebergs, and these again her Heat melts apart and sets them floating towards an Equator to refrigerate the seas of the South, to make invigorating winds and airs and fructifying dews and rains; and Frost and Sun ery now meet Boreas the Africans, and how near the Tropics the white man may labor in the fields of the respective Northern and Southern climes; and all nature says that the apple and the orange shall both grow and be exchanged for each other; that wheat, and corn, and tobacco, and cotton, and rice, and sugar, in a plantation interest of the sunny fields of the South shall have, and must have, the African operatives fitted for the climate; and that a superior race must master and govern and guide and provide for them; and that wheat, and corn, and grass, and potatoes, and cattle, in a farming interest adjacent to commerce and manufactures and mechanics' art, must, in the regions of cold, have the superior race to be operatives and artisans there, to be masters of themselves and the equals of masters anywhere, and to be benefited by the labors of the slaves, in the exchange of products, as the masters of slaves are in the productions themselves. This is all as harmonious as heat and cold, if God alone be acknowledged the Supreme Providence, and if His work and law be not obstructed and opposed by the folly of man. The heat and the cold, the frost and the sun seem to contend, but it is only at last to make harmony and variety, and a perfect balance by counter influence and exchange of forces. And so this seeming war of North and South would be ultimately happy and harmonious but for the ignorance and narrowness and short-sightedness of human vision. The war of North and South sections in the United States is no less strange than, in the language of a master divine "the strange anomaly of a religion of love producing the keenest hates, and a gospel of peace engendering strifes and animosities more bitter than the disputes and rivalries of the profane." It is all owing to the arrogance and vanity of men attempting to assume the Deity's prerogatives, to change the very laws of our nature as well as of grace, and in presuming to play Providence itself for human affairs. This nation wants reverence more than anything else, to preserve its peace and prosperity. Let us, then, before the sword of civil war is ever drawn in the United States, all kneel down in pious and patriotic devotion before that God who led our fathers through the gloom of Revolution to sovereign independence, when we were a poor, despised, needy, and weak people, and pray fervently that now we are a strong and prosperous nation, quintupled in power, and wealth, and population, and greatness, we may not be closed to throw all away by forgetting the Divine care which is the only reliance, after all, of a free Republic, for protection. Despotisms are guarded by bayonets, and the people are degraded in order that brute force may easily subdue them to a tyrant's will. But we cannot and dare not rely upon force; we will not be degraded, and will not submit to tyranny. The laws immediately guard us; but what guards the laws? Nothing but a religious sense and reverence, an enlightened Christian conscience and reason, which alone can preserve the wisdom and virtue of the people.

To add my humble mite of enlightenment is the sole end of this long essay, which I have snatched at intervals of contempt and heavy official labors. It has, doubtless, many defects and errors, and I therefore reserve the privilege of modification and correction, as may be necessary, hereafter. But I reply not at all to your personal allusions, because I regard myself as nothing, if I can but aid the truth and serve my noble country, whilst I am trying to secure the home in which my destiny is fast fixed, now and ever through life, on the love of which the love of a whole country is surest founded.

With a dedication of this labor of love to you, whose kind interest in me has drawn it forth for all, I am your friend, HENRY A. WISE.

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Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil Cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.

EZRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

A GALAXY OF NOVELTIES.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MANTILLAS, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK, THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL GOODS:

100 RICH SILK CIRCULARS, $16 TO $20.
100 ELEGANT BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, $12 TO $15.
THREE CARTONS EXQUISITE PARISIAN NOVELTIES, FROM $20 TO $35.
500 LARGE SIZE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, AT $12.
ALSO, FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, PUSHER LACE BURNOUS, AND CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, RAGLANS AND SHAWLETTES,

AT BULPIN'S OLD STAND, No 361 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.

We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY.

NO. 23 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE. HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufactoring. J. E. HARRINGTON, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, May 2, 500 PIECES DRESS SILKS, AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD, IN PLAID, STRIPED, CROSSOVER AND CHINE DESIGNS, REDUCED FROM $1 15 and $1 25. Canal-st, corner Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES GENERALLY. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Have just received from Late auction sales, A superior assortment of LACE CURTAINS, LACE DRAPERY, By the Yard. Also Muslin Drapery in great variety, At very low prices.

CLOTH SACKS AND MANTILLAS, Silk Mantillas, Lace Mantillas Silk and Lace Mantillas, Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY. A splendid assortment Of Cloth Garments, In all colors and shapes, No. 473 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY. Will offer at retail on Monday, May 2, 800 pieces BEST QUALITY DUCAL BAREGE, At 18 cents per yard, 250 pieces BEST QUALITY BAREGE ANGLAIS, At 25 cents per yard 600 pieces CHALLY BAREGE and STRIPED CHALLY At 25 cents per yard

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY. Will offer at retail, on Monday, May 2, 300 RICH SILK ROBES, IN DOUBLE SKIRTS AND TWO FLOUNCES, very handsome styles—quite new, AND GREATLY UNDER VALUE.

CHEAP HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. NO. 355 BROADWAY, Would invite attention to their large and splendid stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Embracing every article usually required in a family, AT RETAIL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BAREGE ROBES! LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. NO. 355 BROADWAY, Will offer at retail on Monday, May 2, 500 BAREGE ROBES, at $4 and upward. New and elegant styles, greatly under cost of importation

2,000 THREE VOLANT BAREGE ROBES AT $5 50. ORIGINAL PRICE, $6, WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, May 2. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BARGAINS IN DRAPERY MUSLINS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MAY 2, 1,800 pieces EMBROIDERED DRAPERY MUSLINS, From 12½ to 75 cents per yard, ABOUT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can make any garb in a lady. can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 337 6th-av., between 29th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. In a small private family; she has many years' City reference. Call at No. 338 6th av., for two days, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business and has had long experience in private families; has the best of City references. Please call at No 9 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly, baking and all that belongs to cooking; has no objection to go to the country, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 West 28th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing with a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small, private family. Unexceptionable City reference given. Call at No 109 9th-st., between University place and Broadway, where she can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; a fit be found most trustworthy; has no objection to travel with a lady. Please call at No 349 1st av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT young woman as nurse; is fully capable to take charge of an infant or grown children, or to act as chambermaid and assist in the nursery. has no objection to the country. Has the best City reference to quire at No. 116 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as hand-ess; best of City reference given if required; has been so until suited. Call at No. 87 east 33d st., between Lexington and 3d avs; has no objections to go a little distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation in a private family as cook In all its branches, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; would do part of the washing and ironing; has many years' City reference. Call at No. 336 6th av., for two days, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business and has had long experience in private families; has the best of City references. Please call at No 9 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Charlotte Cushman—To Oblige Benson.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ingomar—State Secrets.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Tom Iron Chest—The Review.

BOWERY THEATRE—Madelaine—The French Spy—Maggie Barrel.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Irish American—Progress of a Scamp—Happy Man.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Sable Negro Minstrelsy—The Gem of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 2½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....1½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, leave for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post office on Saturday, May 7 at 10½ o'clock.

☞ D. Kimball, Main-street, Providence, R. I., supplies dealers and subscribers with our various editions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The royal mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., is now about due at Halifax. Her advices are three days later than those by the *North Briton* at Quebec.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow on the 20th ult., arrived here yesterday. Her advices are no later than those by the *North Briton*; but they furnish the text of the royal speech at the prorogation of Parliament, and a more extended synopsis of the pacific article which appeared in the *Moniteur* on the 19th ult. They will be found in another column.

News from California to the 8th of April,—three days later than the steamer advices,—reaches us by the Overland Mail. The letter of our Special Correspondent gives a general summary of the latest intelligence. A large fleet of clippers had arrived at San Francisco since the sailing of the mail steamer; among them the *Andrew Jackson*, *Midnight*, *Nonpareil*, *Comet* and *Moonlight*. Political movements had become interesting; the question of the election of a United States Senator entering into the pending contest. A strong Anti-Douglas effort was going on among the Democracy of the State. The Indian difficulties in Southern California were about to be amicably adjusted.

News from the Sandwich Islands to the 17th of March, two weeks later than previous advices, is also received by the Overland Mail. There had been some excitement at Honolulu in consequence of the discovery of new guano islands, the location of which was kept secret among the knowing ones, who were preparing to send vessels to load with cargoes. The guano deposits previously discovered at French frigate Reef were likely to prove the occasion of trouble between the French and Americans. The crater of Kilauea was still in a state of eruption.

We learn by a dispatch from Norfolk that two vessels are ashore near Cape Henry—the British brigs *Vestal* and *Gravur*, from Pernambuco for Baltimore.

The annual session of the American Medical Convention commenced at Louisville yesterday—twenty-five States and Territories being represented. Harvey Lindsley, of Washington, was elected President, and S. M. Bemis, of Louisville and A. G. Sammis, of Washington, were chosen Secretaries. The business yesterday was principally preliminary.

The American barque *Messenger Bird*, of Kingston, Mass., John H. Doles master, which sailed from Rio de Janeiro 19th January last, with a cargo of 4,824 bags of coffee, for Hampton Roads, for orders, consigned to Mr. John Gallop, of this city, arrived at Valparaiso March 27, ostensibly bound to California. The cargo, worth $90,000, is insured in England.

The people of Staten Island indulged in an extraordinary jubilation last evening, *apropos* of the measures partially adopted by the last Legislature for the removal of Quarantine to some more remote and more fitting location. There was an immense procession, several bands, universal illuminations, and unlimited rejoicing.

The 3.50 P M. Express-train from Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, ran over a two-horse wagon, at Cruger's Station, yesterday, and seriously injured two men, one of whom was in a dying condition when last heard from.

The Governors of the Almshouse had an exciting session yesterday afternoon. Radical changes were made in the administration of the Institution. Moses B. Cragg was elected Warden of Randall's Island; Charles P. Degrasse, Warden of the Almshouse; Stephen M. Drew, Superintendent of the Workhouse, Edward A. Esnette Clerk of Bellevue, and Charles Henry Clerk to the Storekeeper on Randall's Island. On motion of Governor Bedingham, Jonathan Sterne was removed from his position as Warden of the Almshouse, notwithstanding the statements of Governors Townsend and Smith that he was dangerously sick, and had been for many years in the service of the Department.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 3 P. M., transacted some routine business, and adjourned to Tuesday next.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Historical Society, last evening, Mr. H. B Dawson read a paper entitled "The Sons of Liberty in New-York," in which were collated the leading measures of opposition to the oppression of the Crown, which were projected in this City before the Revolution, and accounts of the manner in which they were carried out.

In the case of Nesmith *vs.* The Atlantic Insurance Company, the suit in the Superior Court to recover the insurance on the brig *Achorn*, charged to have been burned by instigation of the owners, the plaintiff yesterday recovered a verdict for the whole amount claimed. On the former trial the Jury disagreed. This verdict implies the exoneration of Messrs. Achorn from the charges made against them.

Justice Pierrepont, of the Superior Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the suit brought to restrain the Messrs. Phalon from using the name "Cocaine," in favor of the plaintiff; granting the injunction prayed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a singular trial took place yesterday. Thomas Miller, a boy of twelve years of age, so small as to be almost an infant in appearance, was charged, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, with Manslaughter in the First degree. On the 7th of March last, he stabbed another boy, named McElroy, a fellow-laborer, in a shoe store in 27th-street, with an awl, inflicting a wound from which the latter died. The provocation was an attempt on the part of McElroy to deprive him of his tools and other implements of his trade. His counsel, in an ingenious argument, tried to make it appear that he only acted in self-defence. The Jury, however, thought otherwise, but in a merciful spirit, convicted him of Manslaughter in the Fourth degree. He was immediately sentenced by Judge Davis to the House of Refuge, where he will probably remain till he is twenty-one years of age.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Julia Fennell, a notable shop-lifter, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. Ann Ryan, her confederate, was tried for the same offence, and, notwithstanding the earnest asseveration on Julia's part that Ann was innocent, she was convicted and sent for three years to the State Prison. Edward Hanay, charged with receiving a quantity of type, and other articles pertaining to a printing office, knowing them to be stolen, was tried and acquitted.

Yesterday 1,800 bales Cotton were reported sold including Middling Uplands, from store, at 12c. ℔ lb. Flour was less active, yet essentially unchanged in value. Wheat and Corn were to lively request at improved prices. Pork was more sought after, chiefly for future delivery, and New Mess closed higher. Cut Meats and Lard were depressed. Beef was in good demand at buoyant prices. The sales of Groceries included 100 mats green Java Coffee at 14c.; 75 bags Laguayre do. at 12c.@12¼c.; 600 bags Maracaibo and 256 bags Jamaica do. on private terms; 300 bags Rio at 11c@12¼c.; 400 bags do. shinnings at 11¾c.; 100 bags Cuba 9c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. New-Molasses at 39c.@40c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico do. at 33c.; 374 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do. at 25c @32c.; 130 hhds. Clayed Cuba do. at 21c. ℔ gallon; 60 tcs and 28 bbls. Cuba Honey, and 50 hhls. St Domingo do on private terms; 769 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 5¾c.@7¾c.; 555 hhds. do. in bond, part at 5¾c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico do. at 7¼c.; 60 hhds. do. do., in bond, at 5¾c.; 50 hhds New-Orleans do. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; and 500 tcs. Rice at $3 12½@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Common Resin to arrive, brought $1 70 ℔ 310 lbs.; and Spirits Turpentine, here, 52½c.@53c.; chiefly 53c. ℔ gallon. The movements in most other branches of trade were moderate.

The Mexican Question.

Since the terrible wars of the Carlist and Christino factions in Spain, modern history has been charged with no records of civil strife so horrible as the chapters which two fierce and active parties are now daily adding to the annals of the unhappy Republic of Mexico. The dark renown of Zamalacarregui and El Empecinado is emulated by the chieftains of the *Centralistas* and the *Federalistas*; and if the modern doctrine of the *solidarity* of the nations could ever justify the interference of a foreign Power in the affairs of a distracted State, the time has clearly come for its assertion in Mexico. It is a scandal upon our actual civilization that such scenes as the massacre of Tacubaya, with its attendant horrors, portrayed so graphically in the letters which we yesterday published from our Special Correspondents at Vera Cruz and the capital, should be possible in the heart of a great country, professing independence and the power of self-government. The principles on which the European Governments acted in the case of the Greek Revolution, and, still more lately, in the instance of the revolt of Mehemet Ali against the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte may well be invoked, to justify a decided demonstration on the part of the United States in favor of one or another of the contending parties in Mexico.

In common with all the nations whose interests are involved to a greater or less extent in the condition of Mexico, and whose subjects are exposed to constant peril of insult and injury by the disorganization of Mexican society, we have a right to insist upon seeing a term put to the present state of things. And it is more peculiarly our *duty*, than that of any other Power, to assume the assertion of this right. Were the "Monroe Doctrine" purely a myth, without substance or value, the case would not be altered. Our position as the first Power of the New-World—as the only Power, indeed, of the New-World which occupies on this Continent a rank analogous with that of the so-called great Powers of Europe, of itself imposes this duty upon us at the present time. The fundamental thought of the Monroe Doctrine ought to be now invented, if it had never found shape before in our history. But as Mr. Livingston, one of our calmest, most accomplished and high-minded statesmen, firmly and admirably said, in 1826, "the declaration made by President Monroe in 1823 was a solemn engagement entered into by the United States before the whole world, of resistance to any European intervention in America;" and in taking upon ourselves such an engagement, we assumed the correlative obligation of an American Intervention in cases which might make intervention necessary. Our attitude would be anomalous indeed if we should undertake to prevent all other powers from doing an act politically necessary, while at the same time we decline to do that act ourselves. It is proper that such aid should be given to one or another party in Mexico as may enable that party to suppress the excesses and put an end to the disorders which now disgrace and paralyze the State. That aid it is our function to give; and as to the party which should receive it there is no longer any room for question.

The American Government has recognized the authority of the Federalista President Juarez. That authority now reigns over the greater portion of Mexico. The Federalistas hold Vera Cruz and the sea-coasts. They are strong throughout the Interior. The resistance of the opposite faction to their power is shut up in a few strong places, and in the Capital. In recovering possession of the City of Mexico, this faction of the Centralists, represented by General Miramon has perpetrated atrocious outrages upon foreigners of various nations, and especially upon American citizens, their property and the dignity of the American flag. In the eyes of the American Government, General Miramon is a perfectly irresponsible partizan, in open revolt against the legitimate rulers of Mexico. He can be brought to punishment, and reparation made for the mischief he has done, only through the agency of the Government of Juarez. In order, therefore, to reach him, and to secure justice for ourselves, it has become of the first importance that the Liberal or Federalist Government should be thoroughly installed in Mexico.

Were it consistent with our system of administration, it would be both proper and desirable that any assistance in the way either of money or of men, which President Juarez might see fit to ask of us, should be extended to him at once. But though this cannot unfortunately be, there are certain perils which can be averted from him by prompt action on the part of our own Executive, and thus much at least the country has a right to expect of Mr. Buchanan. Our advices assure us that the Government of President Juarez is threatened with the open hostility of the Envoys of France and England, and there are even rumors of an intention on the part of the latter power to bombard Vera Cruz in the assertion of claims upon the Custom-house of that city under the authority of General Miramon. These rumors are, of course, improbable in the highest degree. We have no reason to suppose that either England or France intends to assume in respect of General Miramon the attitude which we hold the United States bound to take in respect of President Juarez. Still the presence at Vera Cruz of a preponderating French and English naval force, when taken in connexion with the avowed hostility of the English and French Ministers to the Juarez Government, acts of course, as a moral drag upon that Government, and seriously impedes its action. It is at the same time a practical overweighing of the American influence in that quarter. For these reasons, therefore, and for other reasons not difficult to be divined, we think it supremely important that a strong naval force should be at once dispatched to the Gulf, with orders to recognize the Juarez Government in all becoming ways, and to take up such an attitude in these waters as our Envoy may think it best to assume. The American squadron in the Gulf should at once be raised not merely to an equality with the combined forces of England and France, but to a positive superiority over these forces. Much, very much more than it is now easy or desirable to suggest, of the future relations of the United States with Mexico depends upon the course of our Minister during the next few months. If the Government of Mr. Buchanan means to assert the fundamental principles of an American policy, this moment calls for immediate and decisive action.

Foreign War and Home Interests.

In the near prospect of a great European war it becomes important for us to consider the effects of such a conflict upon our domestic interests. It is a tradition that "war brings poverty," and many of our people will doubtless begin to tremble at the vista of tight money-markets and depressed industry which once was wont to gleam through the open portals of the temple of Janus. But it is worth while to remember that in the face of the enormous influx of gold upon the world's commerce since 1847, the Crimean War itself failed to affect the money markets of the world, as the prophets of evil had expected, and that at the present moment the war-rumors of Europe have unfavorably influenced the *speculative* branches alone of our domestic enterprise. Our cotton and produce markets show symptoms rather of advance than of decline; and the same solid any American industry is, the less is it likely to suffer by the coming storm. The crash of 1857 has done us a world of good in this respect, by withdrawing vast amounts of European capital from our country. Were war to break out to-morrow abroad, we should find it followed, after a momentary shock, by a general rise in all our securities; for Europe holds no American securities now which she can afford to sell, and her capital would soon begin to flow to us for fresh and secure investment—as soon, that is, as the pressure of demand for new Government loans abroad should begin to be felt in the rising value of money.

It must be remembered, also, that the probabilities of war at present existing in Europe do not point to such a conflict as would necessarily exert any injurious influence upon our foreign exchanges and relations.

A maritime war between France and England would, doubtless, inflict a severe and, perhaps, a paralyzing blow upon the great foreign industries which are nourished by our vast production. A maritime war between England and Russia would have a similar effect, though in a milder form. But a continental war between France and Austria must almost certainly be followed by a directly contrary result. The great efforts which must be put forth by France in such a contest will communicate a positive impulse to all her producing and tax-paying energies. As the wars with Napoleon generated in Great Britain the most marvelous developments of industry which the world up to that time had seen, and enabled the English people under the pressure of necessity, to laugh all the woful predictions of the economists to scorn, so a war with Austria, leaving the ocean open to France, must be attended by financial measures favorable to French commerce in general, and especially to that branch of French commerce which deals with the import of the raw materials of manufacture. By cutting off, as her fleets will enable her to do, the immense Austrian commerce in the Mediterranean, now grown to the third rank in Europe, France will throw open the supply of the East to her own factories and ships, in common with those of England, the United States, Sardinia, and all other maritime nations. The sweeping from the seas of the Austrian commercial marine, now amounting to more than *half a million* of tons, must be speedily felt to the advantage of that one branch of American enterprise, the shipping interest, which has been the slowest of recovery from the shock of 1857. Our breadstuffs will come into an expanding demand; and this quickened activity of our commerce will inevitably make itself felt through every branch of investment and speculation. Were the present excitement to pass away in the settlement of the Italian question by a general Congress, the same result will probably follow from the past and the actual preparations of the contending Powers. The withdrawal from production of the great numbers of men now under arms in Europe, and the general unemployment excited by the discussion of the past few months, are the guarantees of a vivid and unusual demand abroad for all the exports of the United States. Let the question be resolved as it may, we, at least, must gain by its agitation.

Cruelty to Sailors.

The commanders and mates of our merchant ships are gaining, or we may, with greater justice say, have gained, a most damaging reputation for cruelty to the seamen under their charge; and if this reputation should be confirmed, as we have but too much reason to fear it will be, from the frequent reports that are made of the maltreatment of the crews on board our ships, the difficulty of manning our merchant navy, which must be the consequence, will seriously affect our commercial prosperity. The records of our Marine Court exhibit a fearful history of cruelty and savage persecution on the part of our shipmasters and their mates towards their crews. And these cases of cruelty and barbarous treatment are the rule and not the exception on board our ships. Last year, when the captain of an English ship was hung, in Liverpool, for the inhuman murder of one of the sailors under his charge, the masters of the American ships, in that port, displayed their colors at half mast, on the day of the execution, in token of their disapproval of the punishment of the murderer, and their sympathy with him.

Within a few days reports have been received here of shocking outrages committed on board of our ships, in various parts of the world. The commander of one of the ships of the Paraguay squadron has been court-martialed for having, by his cruelty, driven one of his sailors to jump overboard to escape the wanton persecutions by which the poor wretch was harassed; in Liverpool the captain of an American ship was arrested for causing the death of a sailor, and in San Francisco, last month, the captain of the American bark *Sarah Park*, was arrested for having treated his crew in a manner that transcends belief. One of the wretched creatures under the charge of this modern Blackbeard, had been made a lunatic by the cruelties inflicted upon him; and two of his sailors had been brought to the office of the United States Marshal in the last stages of starvation, their bodies horribly lacerated, and their whole condition pitiable in the extreme. The alleged cause for this horrible barbarities practiced upon these poor wretches was the crime of pilfering a piece of biscuit from the ship's stores, when they were placed upon short allowance. Besides the cruelties practiced upon these miserable creatures, the master of the bark was accused of the murder of one of his crew, who was thrown overboard. This last was an extreme case, no doubt, but there have been too many which bore a resemblance to it, and it stands the great mass of our shipmasters in hand to do something to free themselves from the reproach which their repeated acts of barbarity bring upon them as a class.

Our countrymen are not naturally of a cruel and vindictive nature, and, if they were, their proverbial shrewdness ought to be sufficient to preserve them from the unprofitable blunder of maltreating the very men upon whose lives their own safety and welfare depend. Our shipmasters are renowned for their generosity, frankness, and hearty good nature on shore; and we are continually receiving reports of their gallantry and noble conduct at sea; passengers delight in making them presents of silver trumpets in testimony of their gratitude for courtesies received, and every now and then Her Britannic Majesty sends a gold chronometer to some of our shipmasters as a reward for his humanity in rescuing some of her subjects from the perils of shipwreck on the ocean. As a class, we believe that our shipmasters are a very worthy, humane and gallant set of men, and it is puzzling to know that there can be any such inhuman monsters, whose cruel natures and savage dispositions are only developed when they get off soundings, and who are so utterly wanting in common prudence as to starve, beat, maim, and wantonly persecute the men without whose assistance they could not navigate their ships.

Excessively Ill-Natured.—The Washington *Statis* is very severe on the President for having appointed Chevalier Wikoff to carry the treaty to China on a salary of eight dollars a day and expenses. It says a great many harsh things about the Chevalier who "makes it his boast" according to the *States*, "that Palmerston once employed him to do the dirty work of the British Government." It strikes us that the *States* is unreasonable. We see no reason why Mr. Buchanan should be more fastidious in selecting his tools than Lord Palmerston. Indeed as the work he has to do is even "dirtier" than his Lordship's, he may plume himself on being able to employ the same agents. One of the Chevalier's exploits for the last year or two has been to keep the *Herald* up to the mark in its championship of Mr. Buchanan; and we are sure his labors have not been overpaid by the $1800 which the President has allowed him for it. The mission to China is for other services, equally important, though perhaps less arduous. We have no doubt Mr. Buchanan thinks the Chevalier's absence from the country cheaply purchased at eight dollars *per diem*, provided he takes with him the private letters and other delicate documents which have mysteriously come into his possession. The *States* must remember that Mr. Buchanan is a great diplomatist, and that men who have important objects to accomplish cannot be expected to be too fastidious as to the means they employ.

Meantime we congratulate Chevalier Wikoff on his good fortune,—on the money he has "realized," as well as the honors he has achieved. We trust his absence will not be protracted, and that he will devote it to the preparation of another volume of his Adventures as a *Roving Diplomatist*. The history of his negotiations with the President, and other parties in interest, for the last two years, could not fail to be a good deal more interesting than the narrative of his *Courtship* or the detail of his dealings with Lord Palmerston. Let him return from this flowery land with the manuscript ready for the press. It may earn him an appointment from the next Administration.

What are Fomites?—One week ago not ten men in this town cared a dime what "*fomites*" meant, but the action of the late Quarantine Convention has brought the word into everybody's mouth, and made its meaning a matter of life and death to us all. That Convention, by a vote of 85 to 6, (and who the 85 are, and what virtue attaches to their vote our advertising columns have shown,) recorded as its opinion that "personal quarantine of yellow fever cases may be safely abolished, provided that *fomites* of every kind be rigidly restricted."

Fomites, according to Dunglison's Lexicon, "is the plural of *fomes*—fuel, anything which retains heat. A term applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia, as woolen goods, feathers, cotton, &c." In its larger sense, however, it is used of any and all clothing, all bales, boxes, and casks of goods, all bedding and filth, and the ships themselves that have brought yellow fever to port. It was long a question whether the human body, when charged with yellow fever, might not be properly considered *fomites*. When one has inhaled ether, his breath and everything about him for days advertises the fact by its peculiar odor. Might not the poison of yellow fever also cling to the sufferer from it for days, and be emitted in his breath or by his insensible perspiration with sufficient virulence to propagate the miasm? It was not unreasonable to suppose that it might, but as there is no case on record where the *person* has possessed the poisonous power, the Convention did not hesitate to declare that persons are not *fomites*. So the Convention has no objection to the removal of the sick with yellow fever from on shipboard to the Broadway Hospital, or to their homes, nor to passengers on infected vessels, if with changed clothing, and personally in cleanly condition, spreading themselves at will through the City. Nor need there be any suspicion that the sick or exposed are to be shorn of their hair and beards, and let up like convicts to breed a panic by their very deprivation, and advertise the danger they have been through. The "person" is construed to mean everything pertaining to the human form divine, that soap and water liberally applied will not wash off; growing hairs are not *fomites*.

As Dr. Jerome, the new physician to Marine Hospital, was among those who voted aye to Dr. Stevens' resolution, the Staten Islanders, while glorifying the virtual removal of Quarantine by Governor Morgan, and the Quarantine item of the Supply bill, may add another tar-barrel to their bonfires, in honor of the token that one of the chief executors of the Port Health laws is not among the strict restrictionists.

Sharp Competition.—Two of the Boston newspapers announce that the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have determined to reduce their tariff on Western freight "*one hundred per cent.*"—and it is added that similar action will be taken by other Companies. This is a blow at New-York which must *tell*. How much "over" one hundred per cent. the rates are to be reduced, we are not informed. The Boston schoolmaster ought not to be "abroad" so long; his services are evidently wanted at home.

Governor Wise's Letter.—We publish this morning a reasonably full, though greatly condensed, abstract of Governor Wise's thirty-column letter, to which we alluded yesterday. Without attempting to give the historical and argumentative parts of this epistle, we have presented all its positions, and those of the most striking interest are given in his own language.

This letter is really an exceedingly able document, and is very important in its relation to current politics. It is really a voluminous treatise on the Constitution, and the provisions of that instrument, so far as they relate to the government of Territories, the admission of new States, and the general subject of Slavery. It maintains the absolute and imperative duty of the Federal Government to interfere for the protection of slave-property in the Territories, and presents by far the ablest argument that has ever yet been made in support of that position.

Whatever may be said of his eccentricities, Gov. Wise is a man of strong intellect,—of great acuteness and large acquaintance with the history of the country,—perfectly free and frank in the formation and utterance of his opinions, and much more inclined to win position and power by audacity than by intrigue. This letter places him at the head of the ultra school of Southern Democrats;—but it will do little towards making him President. Ingenious as its argument is, it will not convince the great body of the people or influence their action. Upon such a point as this, the masses are governed far more by sentiment than by logic;—and it will not be easy to bring the country to support the doctrines which are here set forth.

Pictures and their Frames.

Mr. Church's departure from the prescriptions of his art in the matter of frems for his picture, the "Heart of the Andes," has already begun to do its work. Like all successful innovations it has provoked doubts from the wise among the conservative, and sneers from the impotent among the progressive. Those who think that three hundred years of usage ought to sanction any fact whatever, and those who would gladly mark out new paths for themselves, were they capable of doing so, are equally loud in their condemnation of what they effect to regard as a piece of affectation and "trickery" in Art.

We are sorry to find in our accomplished contemporary, the *Albion*, which has justly earned a title to serious consideration in matters critical and artistic, a very precise and positive attack upon the principle of Mr. Church's modification, which may perhaps afford aid and comfort to these highly uncommendable censors. The *Albion*, after frankly confessing that the picture "could not be seen" on the first night of its exhibition, goes on to find very serious fault with "the setting." "This," says our contemporary, "is intended to represent the embrasure of a window through which you may suppose yourself to be looking. * * * The optical illusion being aided by the lines and panelling that are cleverly designed to produce an artificial perspective. As an accessory to Mr. Church's picture it is Barnumesque and altogether objectionable." This is very emphatic language, and it has already been reproduced by less authoritative journals, as for instance by the *Evening Post*, which borrows almost the very language of the *Albion*, but with characteristic dishonesty pretends to regard the frame in question as a device of the "exhibitor," and proceeds in this covert way to insult the artist by whom it was designed. Will the *Albion* allow us to suggest a question as to the possibility of forming a fair judgment upon the fitness or unfitness of any frame to the due development of any picture, under a light which made the said picture wholly invisible? If it was not possible for our friend to make out the tones of the painting, it certainly could not have been possible for him to decide upon the manner in which those tones were effected by the "Muse of Cabinet-Making." But letting this pass, it is important that the error of supposing Mr. Church's new frame to be "intended to represent the embrasure of a window" should be done away with at once. It is intended simply to be a *frame*, of such a form, of such proportions, and of such a hue as will produce the best effect of harmonious optical adjustment upon the design and the coloring of the picture. Every ordinary picture-frame represents the embrasure of a window just as truly as this of Mr Church. Every frame is designed, more or less "cleverly," to produce an "artificial perspective." The mere "breadth and depth" of this particular frame upon which the *Albion* so dwells, with special reprobation, are by no means unprecedented. We find in such instances as that of Andrea del Sarto's exquisite *Madonna del Sacco*, and other *lunette* pictures familiar to connoisseurs, an attempt at analogous "arrangements" made by the elder painters with greater or less success. The resemblance of Mr. Church's frame in point of design and moulding to such deep embrasured windows as one finds in the old English houses, for example in Warwick Castle or at Littlecote, is the only reasonable excuse for this mistaken apprehension alike of its purpose and its effect. Mr. Church has merely substituted for the tawdry and deadly glitter of the conventional gilding, and for the false and shallow perspective of the conventional frame—a subdued and neutral tone of color, and a natural convergence of optical lines, in the "setting" of his picture. The scale of the painting dictated what the *Albion* treats as the "cumbersome" size of the wood-work, and if our neighbor will take the trouble to study the work in that "excellent light" which it now enjoys, we are confident that he will revise what we must esteem his rather hasty judgment upon the case. In the panel-works of Rubens and Albano, in the black "embrasures", employed so constantly by Cuyp and Teniers, and in other "devices" too numerous to be here dwelt upon, the history of Art affords us many examples of tentative progress in the direction which Mr. Church has followed so far, so boldly, and as we think, so successfully.

Columbia College.—William G. Peck has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College in place of Professor Davies, who is made Professor of the higher Mathematics. Professor Peck has been for the last two years an assistant in the department of which he is now made the head.

Something more than a Gentle Hint.—On a recent occasion, one of the steamboats on the Delaware, plying between Taconny and Philadelphia, was unusually crowded with passengers, and a number of gentlemen had taken seats in the ladies' saloon. Two fashionable and charming young ladies entering the saloon late, and seeing no vacant seats, one of them, before the aforesaid gentlemen had time to rise, let fly at them a regular Sharp's rifle shot. Said she, addressing her companion, "Perhaps we might find seats in the *gentlemen's* saloon." One of the gentlemen, both of whom were in the act of rising when the shot was fired, promptly returned the volley, with, "Ladies, perhaps there are some gentlemen present who will give you seats in this saloon." The ladies smiled sweetly, and with a graceful flirt of their ample crinoline, and with an air of self-satisfaction which plainly said, "Guess we have given them one good lesson in woman's rights," assumed the seats just vacated. There was a marked sensation on their part a few moments after, when some bystander informed them that one of the gentlemen at whom they had aimed the witty sobriquet, and who had so quickly repelled it, was no less a personage than Henry Ward Beecher!

Mr. Beecher was on his way to lecture in Philadelphia that evening,—subject, "The Burdens of Society." The young ladies retired to more secure seats in his audience, and at the close of the lecture one of them remarked that she was "dying to convey to the distinguished lecturer a request that he would amend that address by adding to the 'burdens,' the too common practice among traveling gentlemen, including some very gallant clergymen, of jumping into seats expressly designed for the accommodation of ladies."

Academy of Music.

Mlle. Piccolomini commences to-night her series of farewell performances under the management of Mr. Strakosch. The opera selected for the occasion is the ever-popular "Traviata" with Brignoli and Amodio in their original characters.

Wallack's Theatre.

Colman's play of the "Iron Chest" was revived here last night with good success. The cast included all the admirable artists now at this establishment, and the performance was a decided one.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Nicholas Hill died at Albany on Sunday, May 1, at the age of 82. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* gives the following sketch of his life:

"He was born in Montgomery County, and was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who afterwards became a preacher, and lived to a venerable age. Mr. Hill was educated to the legal profession, and practiced at first in Amsterdam, and afterwards in Saratoga County. In partnership with Sidney Cowen, he prepared Cowen & Hill's Notes to *Phillipps' Evidence*, a work of great erudition and value. In the latter part of 1840, he was appointed State Reporter, which office he held till 1845. His volumes constitute one most valuable of the series of the New York Reports. On taking up his residence in Albany, he entered into partnership with Mr. Cagger, and the firm, with which John K. Porter was also afterwards connected till his death. Since then, he has devoted himself to the higher labors of his profession, and he may be said to have attained in its positions above all others. He gave to it all his faculties, and all his heart. He was deeply interested in politics; but only as they involved great Constitutional questions; for so they enlisted that strong sentiment of American feeling and of patriotism, which he inherited from his Revolutionary father. During the U. S. Bank contest he was nominated by the Democrats of the Saratoga District for Congress, and was in 1834 again nominated for the Court of Appeals. But in neither case was he an aspirant for the office, but was put forward by his party friends as the best exponent and type and unsuspected advocate of the great constitutional questions involved in the issues before the people. The perfect simplicity of his life, and its singleness of ambition, in which he was so successful, placed him above all temptations. He could not be petty or selfish, or disingenuous.

Gustave Barron, Esq., one of the oldest and most wealthy foreign merchants of Mexico, died at the Capital of that Republic on the morning of April 11. Mr. Barron was a British subject. He went to Mexico soon after the Independence, and commenced business at Mazatlan. His wealth grew with his years, and as he became more and more wealthy he continued to increase his enterprising labors. The town of Tetic owes all its present greatness to him. Soon after the discovery of the New Almaden quicksilver mine in California, Mr. Barron became the patron of the discoverer. He gave him large sums of money, and finally became the largest shareholder in the mine. The result of this venture is now known to the world. It has been the Golconda of the age, and has enriched all parties interested in it. Mr. Barron may with justice have been called one of the most enterprising and public spirited men in Mexico. He was noble and generous, a good friend, and a determined enemy. As a private person he also played a conspicuous part to Mexico—perhaps more so than any other person. His loss at this time may be considered a great one, for he was one of the most clear-headed men, and his advice always was carried by the temporary Governments and Foreign Ministers.

Lieutenant J Sidney Henshaw, formerly in the naval service, and a nephew of Secretary Henshaw, died at Utica, N. Y., on the 29th April, aged 46. He was retired from the Navy under the administration of Mr. Polk, and had since resided in Utica, giving his attention to literary and editorial pursuits. During the famine in Ireland, in 1848, Lieut. Henshaw commanded one of the relief-vessels sent out from this country.

The Hon. Nathan Dayton, of Lockport, N. Y., died on the 26th April at his residence, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He long maintained a prominent position in the western portion of the State. Much of his life was spent on the Bench. He held the office of First Judge of Niagara County from 1833 to 1836. In 1838 he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit, which position he held until 1847.

The Hon. Francis Dimond, formerly United States Vice-Consul at Havana, Consul at Port-au-Prince, and at the commencement of the Mexican War, Consul at Vera Cruz, died at Providence last week. In 1853, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island by the Democratic Party.

A colored man, Wm. H. Newby, died recently in California, where he edited the San Francisco *Mirror of the Times*. He was formally attached to the French mission to Hayti, as assistant Secretary to Consul Dillon.

Mr. Isaac D. Hamilton died at Galveston on the 19th April. He was an old Texan, and had seen such service as but few survived. He was at the storming of the Alamo, and left as dead at Fannin's massacre.

Mr. Enos Williams, a pioneer in the Miami Valley, died at Lebanon, O., on the 21st April, aged 81. He emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1795, and from 1802 to 1805 taught the first school in the town of Lebanon.

Mr. Walter McPherson Bayne, an actor and painter, died in Boston, April 27, aged 54. He was a Scotchman, came to this country twenty years ago, and acted at the Tremont Theatre, in Boston.

The Hon. Willie Allen, a prominent citizen of Southern Illinois, and ex-Member of Congress, died in Williamson County on the 15th April. At the time of his death he was Judge of that Circuit.

Dr. H. A. Ackley, of Cleveland, O., a well-known surgeon, died in that city the 24th April, aged 49.

Mr. W. R. Babcock, a publisher in Charleston, died on the 25th April; aged 58. He was a native of Hartford, Conn.

The Health Bill at Albany—Note from Gen. Wetmore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Sessions, or any other person, in regard to the circumstances which attended the loss of the New-York Health Bill in the Assembly, on the 19th of April last.

The incidents of that memorable occurrence were open to the observation of more than a hundred persons, and I have yet to learn from satisfactory evidence that there can be any real question as to the means by which the affirmative vote was defeated.

It will shortly become my duty, in conjunction with a colleague, to submit to the Sanitary Association a written report of all the facts in this case of which we are cognizant. These facts will be stated plainly and frankly, without fear or favor, to the end that the community at large may learn where the responsibility rests for the defeat of a measure so vitally important to the best interests of the City.

PROSPER M. WETMORE.

New-York, May 3, 1859.

From Arizona—The Indians—Mining Interests, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Tubac, A. T., Tuesday, April 12, 1859.

Since the late treaty with the Apache Indians, we have had no more stealing or murders; yet we fear every day that either the propensity of some of the bad men of the tribe to steal and rob, with their destitute condition, or the abuse of them by some equally as bad white men, will induce them again to commence their depredations. Poor Sonora will suffer. Hundreds have gone there to add to their horses and mules by thieving.

Lieut. Col. Reeves, of the infantry, has superseded Capt. Ewell in command of Fort Buchanan. Capt. E. continues in command of the dragoons.

Pesqueira is said to have again succeeded in a severe conflict with the Gandarists. It is reported that he took several guns and quite a number of prisoners. A report has been current for some days that he has taken Mazatlan, but we have no confidence in the truth of it. Gov. Pesqueira is prepared for any emergency, if he does not succeed in whipping out the Gandarists, he is likely to declare Sonora independent. He will do this rather than have the Gandarists succeed.

Few goods are being imported into Sonora, the foreign merchants not liking to risk the chances of civil war. This fact cuts off a large amount of Pesqueira's revenue, and obliges him to resort to taxation, which in a measure accounts for his unpopularity with the people. Had he the confidence of merchants and business men of the country, trade would increase so that the revenue from imports would pay the expenses of his army without resorting to taxation. Gandara's wealth had much to do with his influence, as he was able to support an army from his private income.

The silver mining interest continues to flourish. We hear that several companies are on their way out from the States. If they have patience and capital they will succeed, but if they come, induced by the exaggerated reports lately published, they will be disappointed

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A very large audience of ladies and gentlemen attended the regular meeting of the Historical Society last evening. Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE read a paper written by Mr. FENIMORE EWARD describing the collection of Peruvian antiquities, containing three hundred specimens of Dr. DAVIS. Mr. H. B. DAWSON read the paper of the evening, entitled "The Sons of Liberty in New-York." He sketched the early history of the differences of the American Colonies and the mother country, and traced fully the measures of resistance to the Crown taken by the people of New York from 1765 to the time of the Revolution. The "The Sons of Liberty in New-York," at the head of which were such men as James Alexander, Wm. Smith, Wm. Livingston and John Lawrence, Scott, Mr. Dawson ascribed an influence which did much to induce the American Revolution. He dwelt particularly upon the public spirit of the merchants of New-York City, who sacrificed their own interests to their determination to secure the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp Act. The essay was quite historical.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Express train on the Hudson River Railroad, which left Albany at 3.50 P. M. yesterday and reached Conger's station after dark, just before entering the tunnel at the latter place, ran against a wagon loaded with furniture with two horses attached, which was crossing the track, seriously injured two men who were on the wagon, one of whom was in a dying condition when last heard from, killed one of the horses, and splintered the wagon and load into a thousand parts which were scattered along the track for some distance below the scene of the casualty. The remains of the horse, wagon and furniture were removed from the track just in time to make way for the train, northward bound, which came along soon after; and the train which ran over the wagon was delayed some twenty minutes by the accident. The passengers were thankful that the cars were not thrown off the track and themselves injured.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The different Classes in the Union Theological Seminary are now passing through their Spring examinations. Yesterday, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., the Junior Class was examined in the Hebrew of the year by Mr. HADLEY. At 11 A. M., the Middle Class was examined by the Rev. Dr. SKINNER in Pastoral Theology. To-day, at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., the Senior Junior and Middle Classes will be examined in Ecclesiastical Theology and the Greek Testament, respectively, by Mr. HADLEY and the Rev. Drs. SMITH and ROBINSON. The examinations will continue daily until Monday, when the Anniversary of the Seminary will be held in the Mercer-street Church, at 7½ P. M.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The ship *Sheffield*, Capt. GIBBS, arrived at this port yesterday, in 150 days from Honolulu. On the 30th of April, when in lat. 39° 55' North, longitude 69° 10' West, Capt GIBBS reports having experienced three distinct shocks of an earthquake, the first occurring at 4:25, the second at 5.40, and the third at 6:10 o'clock A. M. The ship was made to tremble in every timber, and there was a loud noise not unlike a violent clap of thunder. The mate, who was on duty at the time, says the sea for some time previous to the phenomenon presented the appearance of a tide-rip. The shocks continued about three-quarters of a minute each.

MR. LORD'S LECTURE.—MR. LORD'S lecture on DANTE drew out a large audience at Clinton Hall on Monday evening. It was a summary of the labors of DANTE on the civilization of Europe. The best part of the lecture was a presentation of the principle on which a lofty passion is based, and the noble effects to which such a passion can stimulate a man of genius. The analysis of the poem was also presented, with a glowing eulogy on the greatest poet of modern times, SHAKSPEARE alone excepted. The sorrows of the man and his bitter experiences, which prepared him for his great task, were ably presented, and the whole lecture was original, fresh and instructive. Livens is the subject of the next, on Thursday evening.

A HOTEL PORTER KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a coach load of passengers was being conveyed from the St. Nicholas Hotel to the New-Jersey Railroad, and as the coach turned the corner of Broadway and Canal street, one of the front wheels caught in the Railroad track, swinging the body of the vehicle round, and precipitated GEORGE RANDALL, one of the porters of the hotel to the ground. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and it was found his skull was fractured. He died at the New-York Hospital in about an hour.

REMOVAL OF A CHURCH.—We learn that the Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church have determined, at no distant date, to sell their property and remove up town to the vicinity of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. For this purpose, a union has been effected with the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, which will hereafter be known as the "Up-town Chapel of the Broome-street Church." The Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE, of the Livingston Church, withdraws, and the Rev. PARSA STARKE becomes the Pastor of the united enterprise.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—CATHERINE SULLIVAN, residing at No. 1 A Isaac-street, becoming tired of life, swallowed some sugar of lead on Monday evening. She was found insensible in the street, taken to the Station-house and the poison removed. ALEXANDER MOCHER, a German barkeeper, was found late last evening in Centre street, suffering from the effects of poison, which he had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. He was taken to the Hospital.

STABBING.—THOS. FURLONG and BERNARD MCCABE, after drinking several times together at a groggery, got into a quarrel. After exchanging a few hearty blows FURLONG drew a large jack-knife and stabbed MCCABE to the left breast, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to his residence, No. 125 East Twenty-sixth street. FURLONG who is a carman, was arrested and locked up for trial.

TAX COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—Comptroller HAWS yesterday reappointed JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN and AMOS J. WILLIAMSON Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The appointment has been delayed some time, and much anxiety among applicants for the office is quieted by the final determination of the Comptroller to retain the present incumbents.

FALSE TOKEN.—A false token purporting to be a $5 bill on the New-York City Bank, made its appearance last evening. The vignette is a female seated in a field of grain with a child in her lap, flanked on either side by a head of liberty. The back of the bill has "Five" stamped on it in red letters. There is no such bank in this city.

FATAL FALL.—EDWARD HEEKER died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received by falling from a second story window of No. 357 Broadway, while engaged in putting up a sign. He was a Prussian, and leaves a family. An inquest was held by one of the Coroners, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—JOHN GOODWIN, a boy nine years old, while riding on a cart, slipped and fell in front of one of the wheels, which passed over him, injuring him so that he died. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict rendered, attributing the death to accident.

A CHILD KILLED BY GIN!—ARTHUR HENNESSY, four years old, whose parents reside at No. 230 Twelfth-street, while ransacking a closet, yesterday, came across a bottle of gin, and drank sufficient of it to cause his death in a few hours. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—The alarm at 12 o'clock last night in the Fifth District, was caused by the burning of a window-curtain in the attic of a house on the corner of Mulberry and Houston streets. Damage very slight.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—GEORGE J. LAPHAM, aged 18 years, was run over by a lumber wagon in Broadway yesterday afternoon. The wheels passed over his body, and it is thought his injuries will prove fatal. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the steel manufactory of Ames & Co., corner Twenty-second-street and Second avenue. The damage was $100. Insured.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—The roof of the bakery of Mr. STRAUBAR, No. 396 Cherry-street, caught fire a little after 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Damage by fire and water was $150. Insured.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—At 12¼ o'clock this morning, a fire took place in a grocery store on the corner of Washington and Rector streets. Damage about $200; insured.

Police Reports.

ROBBING A PICKPOCKET.—Jack Roach, known to the Police as "Slippery Jack," and who boasts of having been successfully engaged in picking pockets for fifteen years, appeared at the Twenty-second Ward Station house, yesterday, and complained that some scamp had entered his bedroom and stolen a pocket-book, containing $60, from under his pillow. Jack would not have complained, if it had been taken out of his pocket while he was awake; but he despises any one who would rob a man while asleep or drunk; and therefore promised the money to the Police, if they can find it.

A FRIEND TO BE DELIVERED FROM.—Augustus Birchoff and John Brown, are both Germans, and were bosom friends. On Monday evening, Brown invited his friend to dine with him, and he did so. Brown had $100 in gold dollars in his pocket, and he showed them to his friend. After a while, Brown discovered that his money and friend had departed. He caused the arrest of Birchoff on suspicion of having stolen the money. The accused was locked up to await examination.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. Milne, of Williamsburgh, was passing through Roosevelt street, on Monday evening on his way home, two men knocked him into the gutter, robbed him, and then fled. Two Fourth Ward policemen saw the act, pursued the robbers, and arrested them. They gave their names as Maurice Quinlan and Thomas Farley, and they were yesterday committed to the Tombs to answer.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Detective Police made a descent last evening on the house No. 16 Howard-street, kept by a man named Albert Smith. It appears a young girl named Sabina Lefy, aged 15 years, who has been an inmate of the place, swore an affidavit in regard to the character of the house, and a warrant was issued by Justice BOSWORTH. Six men and four girls were found in the place, and were taken to the Police Head-quarters.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—Hannah Connolly made complaint yesterday, before Justice WELSH, against Michael Donnahue of seduction under promise of marriage. The complainant is a middle-aged married lady, and the accused is an old man over sixty, has been for two years a widower, and now works at the Erie tunnel in New-Jersey. An officer was sent in search of him.

A DISHONEST HOTEL PORTER.—Thomas Kiggs, who was employed as porter at the Blanchard House, in Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking open the trunk of a female boarder and robbing it of nearly $70 worth of jewelry and dresses. Justice QUACKENBOSS locked him up for trial.

Governors of the Almshouse.

EXCITING MEETING—GENERAL OVERTURNING—REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS OF WARDENS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. 7,043 inmates remained in the different institutions on the 30th ult., being a decrease during the week of 215: 27 died, 1,441 were discharged, 91 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 2 to the State Prison.

The baker on Blackwell's Island sent in a communication, asking for a reorganization of his department. Referred to Committee on Stores.

The Committee on Supplies reported in favor of awarding the contract for supplying Randall's Island with milk to Austin A. Fuller, at the price of 4½ cents per quart; that for supplying the Department with soft soap to Thomas Hall, at the price of 50 cents a barrel; that for the services of a steamboat at a charge for one year, to Oliver H. Clark, at $15 per day. Ten reports were all adopted.

Governor GEARING offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the salaries of the Supply Clerk the Clerk to the Board, Warden of the Penitentiary storehouse, Superintendent of the Workhouse, Wardens of Randall's Island and the City Prison and Hospital be and the same are hereby fixed at the sum of $1,750 per annum; and the salary of the store keepers of Randall's and Blackwell's is and be and the same are hereby fixed at the sum of $1,400 per annum, to take effect on and after the 16th inst.

Great confusion followed the reading of the resolution.

Governor TOWNSEND charged that the step was needless, and that it was increasing the expenditure of the Board. He moved to refer it to the Special Committee on Salaries.

All but Governors TOWNSEND, SMITH and MCELROY voted in the negative.

Governor SMITH moved to amend by making the salaries $1 500 per annum. In economy was the object aimed at. None of the officers receiving this amount objected to the small sum paid them.

Governor GUNTHER claimed that there was an economy of $250 in the diminution of the salaries.

Various amendments were made by Governor SMITH, the yeas and nays being called on every motion; but the resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 6 to 3—Governors GUNTHER, DIGRO, MALONEY, OLIVER, B. F. TIRCHNEY, BROENINGHAUSEN, in the affirmative; Governors SMITH, TOWNSEND and MCELROY, in the negative.

Governor MALONEY offered a resolution directing that a Clerk should be appointed at $1 500 per annum, and one at the Lunatic asylum, at a salary of $1,200 each, per annum.

Governor SMITH denounced the proceedings with great energy. "Now," said he, "the plot is out. This is saving at the sides and wasting at the bung-hole—cutting down $250 in one place, and adding $2 400 at another. Three weeks ago you would not have done this—then you were all trembling in your shoes for fear the Legislature would remove you."

Governor SAUSSINGHAUSEN (interrupting)—Who was trembling?

Governor SMITH—You were.

Governor GUNTHER (in a rupting)—Let him go on—let him go his full length—I will lay him out as the meanest white man in this Board".

Governor SMITH continued to denounce the proceedings, Governor BROENINGHAUSEN attempted to call him to order; the members generally being in a state of confusion and excitement.

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 6 to 3 as before.

Governor GUNTHER then offered resolutions transferring N. P. Anderson from his position as storekeeper at Blackwell's Island to the Clerkship of the Lunatic Asylum; John Fitch from the Wardenship of the Penitentiary to the Storekeepership at Blackwell's Island, and Robert G. Walmsley, now Storekeeper at Randall's Island, to the Wardenship of the Penitentiary.

Governor SMITH eulogized Mr. Fitch, claiming that he had been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and that the removal from his present position was degrading. He denounced the six members of the Board who voted for these changes as conspirators.

Governor BROENINGHAUSEN declared that he should hold Governor SMITH responsible for his remarks.

Governor SMITH said he would not have supposed Republicans would have conspired with Democrats to injure members of their own party.

Governor DIGRO called the speaker to order. He had no right to use the term conspirators with reference to his associates. Governor GUNTHER acknowledged the proceeding was a conspiracy. After Governor SMITH had concluded his remarks, Governor OLIVER charged that the whole movement originated with Governor SMITH. He narrated the particulars of a secret caucus of the Republicans and Americans, in which he said Governor SMITH took part. Governor SMITH branded his statement as false. Further explanation proved that Governor OLIVER was partially wrong, as Governor BROENINGHAUSEN made the remarks attributed to Governor SMITH.

The resolutions were adopted by the same vote as before.

Governor OLIVER then offered resolutions transferring Joseph Keen from the Superintendency of the Workhouse to the Store-keepership of Randall's Island; Thomas J. Marshall from the Clerkship of the Almshouse to the Clerkship of the Workhouse, and Charles W. Smyth, removed; and Thomas B. Tappan from the Wardenship of Randall's Island to the Clerkship of the Almshouse.

These changes were likewise effected after debate.

Governor SAUSSINGHAUSEN then offered a resolution removing Jonathan Swarts from the Wardenship of the Almshouse.

Governor TOWNSEND said that this was the most disgraceful act of all. Col. Swarts, as every member of the Board knew, was on his death bed. That one of his own associates, a man elected to this Board by Republican votes, should use his influence to dismiss Col. SWARTS when he had but a few days to live, was an act at which he could not express sufficient regret or surprise.

Governor SMITH confirmed Governor TOWNSEND's remarks, with reference to the state of Col. Swarts' health, and administered Governor SAUSSINGHAUSEN a severe rebuke. The resolution was carried, and, on motion, the Board proceeded to ballot to fill vacancies.

Before doing so Governor MALONEY attempted to introduce another resolution of removal. Apparently a screw had become loose. After a having together of heads it was tightened up and the balloting was about proceeding, when Governors TOWNSEND and SMITH gave notice that they should enter another protest against the legality of the proceedings, as the Governors were destroying the political balance which had been preserved in the different institutions.

Moses B. Crane was elected Warden of Randall's Island. Charles P. Degnes Warden of the Almshouse, Stephen M. Dow, formerly Clerk to the storekeeper on Blackwell's Island, was elected Superintendent of the Workhouse, Edward A. Ebbetts was elected Clerk of Bellevue, and Charles Henry Clerk to the storekeeper of Blackwell's Island.

Governors SMITH and TOWNSEND refused to vote on every ballot, and finally in company with Governor MCELROY withdrew from the meeting. After the elections had been completed Governor SAUSSINGHAUSEN moved to reconsider the action taken. All present voted in the negative and the Board adjourned. Governor W. T. PERSHY was absent on account of sickness.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. BELL, directing that the Committee on County Offices report to the Board at the next meeting the nature of the service charged for by the present and the late Sheriff, under the head of "For conveying prisoners subpœnaed by the Court of General and Special Sessions to prisons other than the State prisons." A resolution offered by Mr. VOORHIS, directing that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the building of a new City Hall be requested to proceed immediately to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as such Commissioners, was referred to the Committee on the New City Hall.

The Board directed that the bill of the Coroners for services during the quarter ending March 31, amounting to $3 308 37 be paid. The bill of Norman McLeod, amounting to $359 71, for supplies furnished the County jail, was allowed. Two reports of the Committee on Printing and Stationery in favor of paying the bills of M. Armstrong & Sons, E. H. Arnold, Cery, Howard & Sanger, and Edmund Jones & Co., for stationery furnished the County amounting altogether to $160 49, were adopted. The Board directed that the bill of James Gamway, amounting to $269 38, for painting the County Clerk's office, be paid. The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, reported adversely on the bills of R. French, for meals furnished jurors on trials in the Superior Court. The Committee holds that the County is not liable for meals furnished jurors in civil causes.

The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Horrible Murder from Religious Fanaticism

From the Troy Times, May 3.

The quiet Sabbath was broken in upon yesterday by the commission of a horrid murder, in the town of Sandlake, about 14 miles from Troy, of a daughter by her father and only surviving parent, a man about 60 years of age, named Jone BELDING. The scene of the homicide is about 4 miles east of Sliter's Tavern, and near the steam saw-mill on the Sandlake road. The parties lived in a little house, in which the father earned a livelihood for himself and daughter by following the trade of a shoemaker. The daughter's name was CHRISTINA. She is about 19 years of age, and is described by the neighbors as a quiet and well-behaved girl. She had been unwell for some time, and, it is said, had been under the care of a female doctress residing in Berlin, in this County, named WEAVER. Her mind, it appears, was somewhat affected, but whether from religious excitement or from some other cause, we are unable to say. She labored under the impression that the devil had possessed her, and used to pray very frequently for deliverance from his grasp. A day or two before the murder, the old man and daughter went over to the house of DAVID HOATON, who resided opposite the BELDINGS, when CHRISTINA said she had taken medicine of Mrs. WEAVER, and it made her feel as if "the devil was in her, and she would scratch him off; but that she had thrown the medicine away, and drove the devil away, too." The old man had got done

Circular.

The undersigned invite purchasers of MEN'S SPRING CLOTHING, for it their own use to the large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make, and selection of goods. No pains are spared to have everything well made and well and appropriately trimmed, so as to give the greatest value to the purchaser for the amount of money paid. As we never deviate from the marked price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere, of the same quality in every respect.

Our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in BOYS' CLOTHING supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment already in store is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
No 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
From the Providence Post.

The important qualities of a perfect hair-dressing seem to have been successfully combined in Burnett's Cocoaine, the active principle of which is Cocoa Nut Oil. Its merits have been successfully tested with an unanimous and satisfactory result. Those who value a beautiful head of hair will do well to use this elegant preparation. Aside from its acknowledged superiority, it is claimed there is a saving of fifty per cent for or of this over other compounds, one application being sufficient to last for days.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS E. SMITH,
NO. 191 BROADWAY.

Notice.—We shall sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, through Haggerty & Co., on a credit of six months our entire balance of fancy and plain ribbons consisting of 2,000 cartons of styles suited to all classes of trade.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-st., BROOKLYN.

Removal.
Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.

Messrs S. C. HERRING & Co:

GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes and they came out all O. K.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 11 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have never failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray st., N. Y. / No 57 Gravier st., N. O.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise.
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alx.)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William st., corner of Ann.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tea and Coffee.
MOODY, No. 81 CATHARINE-ST.,
Sells a BOX OF TEA for $1. Also, good COFFEE for 16 cents a pound.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics are winning golden opinions by the brilliant success they meet in curing Fevers, Hundreds of cases of Piles, of Catarrh, of Dyspepsia, of Coughs and Colds, of old Headaches, of Fever and Ague, of old Sillons complaints and long standing Leucorrhœa, are being cured weekly by the use of these simple Specifics. Each remedy is a specific for a particular disease, and in purchasing a case a cure can often be made of a most serious and long-standing ailment.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 28 Remedies in large 3 drachm vials and morocco case $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $4.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, low silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 81 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

To the Ladies.
JOSEPH LOCKETT, SON & CO. would especially recommend to their particular consideration their Establishment, No. 281 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where every description of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings and Fringes can be obtained of the recent importations, and at the most economical prices.

Fluting and Plaiting done to order. Fringes and Trimmings made to match.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Messers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
FOR TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats, Mice and and all other Vermin and Insects.
10,000 Testimonials once month.
For sale from 5 cents to $5 by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER practical chemist, No 617 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

Steel Against Feathers.
ROWE'S UNEQUALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $8.
AT RETAIL AT NO. 376 BROADWAY.

Spring Clothing, Neatly Made,
from the best styles of goods,
To order or ready made, at
DRUMGOLD & BOOCH'S,
No. 314 Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 443 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

Chitchuch's Wig and Toupee Factory is removed to No. 208 Broadway, four doors south of Fulton-st. Call and see the new styles, light, durable and elegant, and a perfect fit warranted. All his work is first-class, and at all prices.

Comfort for the Sick.—The Invalid Bedstead, recommended by Dr. Mott, Dr. Francis, and other distinguished physicians is just the thing needed. See them at the office of the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

Young Men can Learn their True Interests, and Parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological examination and advice from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Gentlemen Having any quantity of Left-off Clothing, and willing to dispose of them will meet with a non-Purchaser by call at the store or address ing THOMAS A. CONROY, No. 41 Centre-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for families made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, Abdominal Belts, Bandages, with or GLOVES' New Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This indispensable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., also sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible ingredient for the growth and beauty of the hair. Ftoralis for the same.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of the finest long Pelo Frouis Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machines.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready-Made all sizes or made to measure by hand and machine at McLAUGHLIN'S No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., pure and genuine drugs, medicines, and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietors.

Camphor for the prevention of Moths, at a very low price, at CAMPBELL'S drug establishment, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 81 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Prince Albert Hat, now the most popular hat in Europe, for young men, will be introduced THIS DAY, GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SMITH—GRADY.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Brennen, Mr. EDWARD SMITH to Miss ANN A. GRADY, all of this City.

DUBOIS—PALMER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, by the Rev. Mr. Van Doren, A. G. Durrie, of New-Haven Conn., to KATE S. PALMER of New-York.

CRIN—CROSSAN.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., D. JONES CRAIG to HANNAH A., youngest daughter of the late David Crocker, all of this City.

O'ROURKE—GANNON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 27, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Father STARR, V. G. JAS. O'ROURKE to MARY A. GANNON, both of Staten Island.

BEDFORD—GODWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 1, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, FREDERICK W. BEDFORD, of Galesburg, Ill., to Miss SARA HALE GODWIN, of Newburyport, Mass.

WILDS—JUCHO.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, April 27, at the residence of her father, by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Miss LUCILLA B. JUCHO to Mr. JOHN C. WILSON, of Virginia.

BOGARDUS—SMITH.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, April 20, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Edward French, ISAAC L. BOGARDUS of this City, to ISABEL, daughter of A. Smith, Esq., of Bergen.

DIED

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, May 2, THOMAS C., youngest son of John and Elizabeth Williams, aged 21 years, 2 months and 2 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 180 West 17th-st., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

FIELDS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 1, WILLIE SMITH FIELDS, only child of Thomas C. and Annie E. Fields aged 7 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather William Smith, Esq., No. 53 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Monday, May 2, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN J. WRIGHT, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral service will take place in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

WARPLANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, SAMUEL WARPLANE in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his son-in-law Prase P. Todd, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Molorer, No. 73 Orchard-st.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, CHARLES DAVIS, aged 60 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 119 West 16th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PACKARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, CLARA S., infant daughter of AMOS M. and SARAH E. SACKETT, aged 10 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 260 5th-av., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday morning, May 3, of congestion of the lungs, JOSEPH M. CORNELL, of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Wednesday,) at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st.

☞ Providence papers please to copy.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday morning, May 3, JOHN W. LOWNDES, aged 36 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Nova Scotia and P. E. Islands please copy.

FOSH.—In Williamsburgh on Monday, May 2, WESLEY FOSH, in the 5th year of his age, only son of the late Reid Fosh, Jr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, David S. Ketcham, No. 49 South 8th-st., Williamsburg.

DOOLITTLE.—In West Chesshire on Monday, May 2, suddenly of apoplexy MILTON DOOLITTLE, aged 54 years.

Funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEST.—In Brunswick, Mo., on Sunday, April 24, MARY ISABELLA, daughter of the late Frederick E. West, of Brooklyn.

Her remains will be brought to Greenwood for interment.

IT IS OUT! IT IS OUT! IT IS OUT!
The PICAYUNE for this week,
With the greatest picture of the day,
"EFFECT OF THE SICKLES VERDICT.
WHAT LIFE IN WASHINGTON WILL BE.
THE KNIFE AND THE PISTOL—COLTS AND DERRINGERS.
ALL SHOULD SEE IT.
A dozen other great pictures.
THE TRIALS OF MOVING DAY.
The PICAYUNE for this week
Which is OUT TO DAY! OUT TO-DAY!
Is a brilliant number.
No one should miss seeing
"THE PROBABLE RESULT OF SICKLES' ACQUITTAL."
The parade department, too, is in the
PICAYUNE! PICAYUNE! PICAYUNE! PICAYUNE!

We are now receiving and opening some very large invoices of
MANTEL CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY
AND
GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
having the stamp of the Royal Factory, among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects.
Many of the above goods are of an entirely new class, and never before imported into this country, and we can recommend them for their
ASCENDING SICKNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND SPRING-ST.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.
From the Boston Transcript.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE, for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair, is a very popular article.
The Cocoanut Oil is permanently deodorized and held in a combination, which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet. It is unrivaled in delicacy and agreeableness, cooling in its nature, and possesses such a peculiar affinity for the skin that it is readily absorbed.

DICKENS' NEW STORY.
A
TALE OF TWO CITIES,
IN THE
STARS AND STRIPES.
Only four cents, ready THIS MORNING at all NEWS DEPOTS.

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK,
HAS ALREADY AN
ESTABLISHED CHARACTER
IN 5,000 FAMILIES,
INCLUDING 150 PHYSICIANS
AND
CHILDREN;
TO WHOM IT IS REGULARLY SERVED
AT THE
NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

IT is drawn from the cow, allowed to cool, immediately placed in vacuo and clearly all the water evaporated constitutes

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

NOTHING WHATEVER IS ADDED.
The works are at PURDYVILLE, Conn.
And OPEN TO THE INSPECTION OF ALL.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK,
Suited to City use, REMAINS SOUND TWENTY THREE HOURS LONGER THAN FLUID MILK. Travellers may rely on it for the largest journey when hermetically sealed.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK
IS AFFORDED CHEAPER THAN FLUID MILK, as more is saved in transportation than the cost of condensing.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK
is a Luxury. When used for Painting or for cooking purposes add water to suit the taste.
The numerous physicians using

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK
invariably recommend it as an INVALUABLE DIET FOR CHILDREN.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK
is delivered in all parts of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK
is entirely unlike the Solidified Milk. The cream is simply pure milk in a semi-fluid form. The Solidified is a dry granulation formed by adding sugar. Price 25 cents per quart. One quart of Condensed makes five quarts rich milk.

Circulars giving full particulars, contain

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses, Nos. 113 and 115 Madison-avenue, being built nearly 32 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FAY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VARIOUS COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds, situated with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding the five river views, at each of the following villages and the five river views, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island, at Grange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,000 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good city property.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS house, near the Central Park, with gas, bath, Croton water, &c.; three lots in this City, 3x12 each; four lots in Milwaukee Falls, Wis., 4x8 each; and four farms (mostly woodland) in Michigan. I will exchange for a good business, or for a stock of goods, or a farm in this State or South. As a real estate broker need hardly say that without he has the real thing. Dress store, boot and shoes, dry goods, millinery goods, &c., will be taken if cheap. Negotiations can be made immediately, or a farm. Address SAMUEL SPRING, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, if applied for immediately. The three-story and basement brick house, with stone dressings, No. 39 Tompkins-place. The house is 21x40, with an addition of 12 feet. It contains 14 rooms, and is in fine order; also, coal grates, &c. It contains all the modern improvements. The parlor is replete with all the modern improvements. The parlor story is beautifully frescoed in oil. One of the most desirable in the City, being convenient to the cars and ferries. The above is a fine opportunity for any person wishing a pleasant home in a desirable neighborhood. Apply in W. H. SHEDEN, No. 107 Liberty-st., or S. BONDLOW, Esq., No. 2 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY, ON THE CORNERS OF READE AND DUANE STREETS.—The above property comprises the northeast corner of Reade-st. and the southeast corner of Duane-st. This property is worthy the attention of those desiring an unsurpassed business or banking location, being situated on two wide streets, and in the centre of the best business portion of the City. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to JAMES GEMMEL, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone Eagle's-basement house No. 9 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For price and terms, apply to BURRELL, DAVISON & BURRELL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS.—The four sixty brown stone front houses Nos. 46, 44 and 44 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in Nos. 2 and 45, but No. 103. No. 42 will be vacated About completed, if required; or rented and the furniture sold. Inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or at No. 15 Nassau-st., Everett Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY YELLOW-stone front house on the north side of 45th-st., fourth house east of 6th-av., to the rear of thirteen houses, 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet. This is a first class house, and finished in the best manner. Full title cash required. Apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st., after 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 24 West 48th-st.; house 20x45; has all the modern improvements, and is finished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BROWN stone front house, No. 106 West 48th st. House 18 ft. 9 inches in front by 46 ft. in depth. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four story brown stone front house No. 130 West 30th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass, and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CAMMANN, No. 1,488 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—a very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 9 Pare-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 36 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 308 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 10th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on the north side of 20th-st., near 10th-av. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 363 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—EAST BROADWAY.—THE HOUSE and lot No. 51 East Broadway, 45 feet wide and 87 feet deep. Apply to HOMAR MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x56, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 26 rooms, in a hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 30 hour mail from City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS.—To lease, for sale, or ex change for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotors, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 220 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 18 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to O. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 15 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICEMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICEMAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At White Plains, Westchester, N. Y.—In part furnished; rent moderate, for 8 months, or to 1st of April next. House 3 stories (of brick,) with wings; beautifully located within sight and a few minutes' walk of the depôt; distant from 26th-st. station, 1 hour; about 8 acres of land, barn, and out-buildings. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN THE VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN—Two desirable dwelling houses, in complete order, pleasantly located, and within five minutes' walk of the Depôt. If desired, they will be let furnished. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. O. DOKR, at Tarrytown, or at No. 339 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Inbhy Hook, on the Hudson River between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt; house large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terraces, lawn, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., beautifully situated on Broad-st.; large garden, and great variety of fruit and shade trees; house contains all the modern improvements; gas, furnace, &c.; fine carriage house and stable attached; only few minutes' walk from depôt. For particulars, apply to W. M. DAY, No. 154 Broadway.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first class house, containing 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a delightful view of Orange Mountain, and about 10 minutes' walk from the depôt; good barn and 2 or 3 acres of land. Inquire at GEO. BILLS, No. 51 Nassau-st.

DOUBLE COTTAGE TO LET—AT SIXTH Harlem near Kingsbridge, furnished, with water introduced, and all modern improvements. Garden, vines and in the midst of extensive grounds; near railroad station at Spuyten Duyvil and Williamsbridge. T. BAILEY MYERS, 220 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGS Neck Westchester County, opposite John B. Wolfe, Esq. Brick house and out houses, 18 acres of land, all suitable for garden purposes. Inquire next West Chester Village, of JAMES U. SAUNDERS.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES ON NEW-YORK BAY, or miles from City Hall; three stories, good arrangements, all in good order. One, healthy situation, [illegible] Apply to CHARLES E. HUNTON, No. 8 Bowling Green.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY [illegible] Rye, Westchester County, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., contains about 7 acres of land, beautifully shaded with forest and evergreen trees, situated on high ground, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; abounds with all kinds of the most choice fruit; the meadow-house is large, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout the house, and built at an cost of about $17,000. The out-buildings are in proportion to the mansion house. The grounds are very roomy and expensive. This property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most noble and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and is worthy any gentleman's notice who is desirous of a very superior residence. Price $25,000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village, abounds with choice fruit, good buildings, five lawn around the house, good garden, land in a high state of cultivation; the house is nicely fitted for use, &c. Also, one farm, 206 acres; one, 34 acres. For particulars call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt, Madison. Also, beautiful building sites in the village.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories;) 30x48 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and some orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HASKAT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride in Chambers-st. station to the house; eight trains a day each way. A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted, and in perfect order; has 17 rooms, with the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout, good stable, tenant's shade trees, and carriage-house, with room for coachman; seven acres, in good order, and well-covered with fruit and shade trees, an excellent kitchen garden nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c. Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. H. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 34 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT RIVERDALE—40 minutes' ride from 31st st., by the Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from the depôt to premises; 16 trains daily. House two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall; variety of forest trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowering vines, and fine flower garden. Also, one for vegetable garden planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c. Uninterrupted view of the Hudson (north and south) for 40 miles. Perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, auctioneer, No. 34 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union Landing, Ferry, by steamboat to New-York, 25 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs of never-failing water, with a pump in the house. To a good tenant it will be rented very low. Apply to M. E. HUFF, No. 1 Washington-place, Williamsburgh, or No. 126 Fulton-st., New-York, to J. C. HAZLETON.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension rooms throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-trays and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $360 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

NO. 67 ST. CLEMENT'S-PLACE, MACDOUgal-st. between Houston and Bleecker sts., a furnished front room and bedroom, on either second or third story for one or two single gentlemen. Some first-class having bath and all the modern improvements. French window opening upon wide balconies. Family private, no boarders or children. Terms moderate to those desiring to be permanent.

TO LET—CHOICE OFFICE, IN NO. 18 WILLIAM-st., the second floor front rooms, with first-rate air and light and very central for stock or banking operations. Can be had on very reasonable terms, by applying to R. G. PIERSON, No. 15 William-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND 3 lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK AND BASEment house, No. 51 West Washington-place, with gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c. Apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 61 West Washington-place.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit of all sorts, apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, grain-dry, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 57 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12 and 3 to 4 o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 61 ACRES, well improved, beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union Landing, Ferry, by steamboat to New-York, 25 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs of never-failing water, with a pump in the house. To a good tenant it will be rented very low. Apply to M. E. HUFF, No. 1 Washington-place, Williamsburgh, or No. 126 Fulton-st., New-York, to J. C. HAZLETON.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FINE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, all modern improvements, No. 55 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., $350. The fine four-story high-stoop stone front house, No. 141 West 49th-st., near Broadway, $650. No. 9 Hudson-place, (West 36th-st.,) near 9th-av., three-story high stoop house, $425. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 5th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to O. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND OFFICES ON 2ND floor of No. 175 Broadway. These premises have the advantage of an entrance on Broadway opposite Howard's Hotel; also, No. 2, Cortlandt-st., opposite National Hotel. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & Co., importers and dealers in watches and jewelry, No. 175 Broadway.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 1 Nassau-st., Times Building, next to the Times Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st. front. Rent $3,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 94 WEST 25TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements, such as bath, water closets, &c.; hot and cold water, stationary wash basins to the fourth floor; four stories, English basement and cellar. Will be let low to a good tenant, and a lease given if required. Apply to JACOB B. SCHENCK, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first-class three story high basement brick house, No. 160 West 21st-st., containing all modern improvements. Also, the first-class high basement brick house No. 34 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR SIX months, near Brooklyn Heights, five minutes' walk from either Wall-st. or South Ferries; very pleasantly situated; contains ten rooms; has gas, range, &c., and is well furnished. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 1 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon sts.

TO LEASE—BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR TEN years; building in perfect order, and lot of extra size. Possession at an early day. Location between 4th and 10th sts. Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c. In the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—TO MANUFACTURERS—ROOMS IN the large 6-story building Nos. 68, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st. The floors measure 5,000 feet each. Steam power if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. M. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos. 63 AND 65 ELIZAbeth-street; one room 12 x 18 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply, from 11 to 3 P. M., THOMAS MORTON, 218 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE third floor of brown-stone building No. 809 Broadway, suitable for a school, or club-room. Inquire in the drug-store on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEAT THREE-STORY house in 58th-st., near 8th-av., the terminus of 8th-av. Railroad. It has all the modern improvements. Rent $300 to May 1 next. Inquire of MICHAEL TREACY.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 8 Bookman-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES 65x25 IN BRICK BUILDING NO. 44 Wooster-st. Good hoistway, and good light. Rent $175.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BRICK House, a story-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first class school. Offices to let in the same building, which [illegible] Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st., the store and basement is 160 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 208 William-st.; the second and third floors, 160 by 22 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 115 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WILLIAMSburgh, in the very best location, near Bedford-st., only three minutes' walk from three ferries; has every gas fixtures, range in the kitchen, &c.; two large handsome mirrors may remain in the house. To a good tenant it will be rented very low. Apply to M. E. HUFF, No. 1 Washington-place, Williamsburgh, or No. 126 Fulton-st., New-York, to J. C. HAZLETON.

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FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit of all sorts, apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, grain-dry, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 57 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12 and 3 to 4 o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 61 ACRES, well improved, beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union Landing, Ferry, by steamboat to New-York, 25 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs of never-failing water, with a pump in the house. To a good tenant it will be rented very low. Apply to M. E. HUFF, No. 1 Washington-place, Williamsburgh, or No. 126 Fulton-st., New-York, to J. C. HAZLETON.

BOARDING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES SEEKING HOME COMFORTS.—A young widow lady having taken a beautiful modern-built house west of and near Seventh-av., and in the vicinity of Union-square, would have two of her parlors, on first or second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. It is hoped most respectable [illegible] who are not above small children, as the [illegible] and comforts of the same belong to a lady and servant only. Address, for one week, [illegible] Union square Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND SOcial comfortable accommodations with a private family occupying a new first-class brown stone house, pleasantly situated, with all the modern improvements. Home that possess of respectability, and who are able to pay a liberal price, need apply. 24 West 33d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, a few minutes' walk from Wall and South Ferries in Brooklyn; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,631, Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY WHO HAVE NEVER taken boarders, now desire accommodating, with rooms and parlor board, a few gentlemen of quiet habits. Terms reasonable. Address PLEASANT, Box No. 41 Bond-st's No. 945 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can have a third story front room and bedroom in a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with day board, also two gentlemen with full board. Apply at No. 936 West 34th-st.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 185 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, can be obtained by married or single gentlemen at No. 62 Hammond-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, single or in suites. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARD IN EAST BROADWAY.—ROOMS suitable for single gentlemen, or two friends, with full or partial board to [illegible] on very moderate terms; only few in family. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of South and Hamilton-av. Ferries, in a three story, brown stone front house, delightful locality, is a private family and elegantly furnished rooms, parlor floor, will board can be had for four gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives, on moderate terms, if references are satisfactory. Address New-York Post-office box 3029.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT rooms on the second floor, one extending across the front of the house, handsomely furnished, may be obtained in a private family, with or without board, at No. 79 Jordan-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., near the Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Bands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen may be accommodated with board, and large pleasant rooms, on 2d and 3d floors, by applying at No. 62 Henry-st. Location desirable, being within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, at No. 36 Willow-st., the best location on the Heights, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Also as above, upon M. O'Cogien, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED Rooms for four or five gentlemen, good table, elevated and pleasant location; modern brown stone house, No. 51 Sackett-st., corner of Hoyt, second street from Fulton ferry. Terms moderate, family small; no children. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large second story front room, with side room attached, at No. 34 Cleveland-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very delightful front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, may be obtained on applying at No. 49 Columbia-st.; house first class with all the modern improvements. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 100 CLINTON-ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments can be had, singly or in suites; location unsurpassed; five to seven minutes' walk to Wall and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERRY.—Two pleasant, 2d-story rooms for gentlemen and their wives; also, three pleasant hall bedrooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED ON MURRAY HILL OR vicinity, not above 36th-st., by a single gentleman. Address H. M. J., stating location, terms, &c., Box No. 1,849 Post-office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN have one or two nice rooms, adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience, with or without partial board. In a small private family. To a good tenant the terms will be very moderate. Apply at No. 104 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE FIRST and third floors to rent, with or without board, at No. 2 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite station Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF ROOMS fronting on the square to let, with board; will be found to suit for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Breakfast from 7 to 9; dinner at 6.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR SINgle gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a family where there are a few boarders, at No. 97 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE AND SUITES of rooms to let, with board, at No. 45 East 21th-st., near Madison square; house first class, and replete with all the modern improvements. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN SUITE, with or without board, in new first class house No. 130 West 12th-st.

22 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS well furnished, to let, with board.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO GET A PARlor and small bedroom attached, or a small room with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Location must not be above 8th-st. References given, and a fair price promptly paid. Address F. L., Box No. 167, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, a boarding place for a very quiet healthy infant, three months old; no Irish need apply; terms, $8 a month. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 2, at No. 76 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RETREAT.—THE LAKE MOHEGAN GROUNDS is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, he begs to inform his friends that the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The House is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New-York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.

Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction. It is one of the most desirable and accessible Summer retreats that can be found so near New-York.

Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office.

Refer to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange place.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Depôt (within five minutes' walk) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with board in a family where the manner is limited, and where all the comforts of home can be enjoyed. The rooms are large and airy and the place is pleasantly located, near the public green, and is within three or four minutes' walk of the Depôt, and within an hour's ride of the City. Inquire of W. LODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York, or of DR. KING, near the Depôt, Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR six or eight persons can be obtained in a private family; the location is within 12 miles of the City hall, is perfectly healthy, and one of the handsomest places to be had, with an abundance of fruit and everything to be desired on the place to make a country sojourn pleasant. For terms and particulars, answers addressed D., Box No. 127 Times Office, will receive attention on the 7th inst.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET—IN BLOOMfield, N. J., 50 minutes' ride from the City six times a day, by railroad, a very neat cottage, and furniture and garden. It is furnished in modern style, large living-room, two parlors and kitchen on first floor. To a nice family, it will be rented, complete as it is, for the Summer season. For terms, apply at No. 148 West 14th-st., first door east of Broadway, where a view of the house and grounds can be seen.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a high and healthy location, near Rye Depôt, New Haven Railroad, where all the comforts of the country may be had. For terms address River View, Port Chester Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, NEAR NEW-YORK.—A private family wishing to accommodate a lady and gentleman with a [illegible] house, will please address Box No. 1,148 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location and rooms of access.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.,"
346 Broadway, N. Y.

Schools supplied with competent teachers, (teachers with positions, and parents with school circulars, gratuitously.) Refer to Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Tuttle, et al. Teachers of Music and French wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 38th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education. French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq.,

FINANCIAL.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 44 William-st., Merchants' Exchange, near Wall st.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DRAKE & CASPER, having expired by limitation, the undersigned have associated for the purpose of continuing the business of
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,
under the name and style of
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
and have taken the offices lately occupied by Messrs. Ward Campbell & Co., located as above
Soliciting the patronage of our friends and the public, with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their orders. JAMES M. DRAKE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. A. A. DRAKE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 ROE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1860
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 18 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY, *—Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als., vs. The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it is *ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Sorlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter and when, and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.
And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereof, before said Commissioner for assistance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.
And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so called.
And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week or the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.
And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.
And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.
Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.
M. LD. L. BENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, ss.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 17th day of May, the 24th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before said respectively.
CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE SECOND inst., the following were elected Directors of the Park Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
RALPH BROWN, GEORGE H. POTTS,
JOSEPH E. SICKELS, PETER HAYDEN,
JOHN H. MACY, JOHN S. DICKERSON,
ROBERT FOULKES, ARTEMUS LEARY,
OLIVER BY, LEVI P. MORTON,
GEORGE BYRD, PETER DONNELLY,
EDWIN S. WHITNEY, WILLIAM H. GUE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.,
ANTONIO YZNAGA DEL VALLE.
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was unanimously re-elected President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, May 3, 1859

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 1, 1859.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 6 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK AND Erie Railroad Circular, issued by WASHINGTON MILLS, to the Stockholders and unsecured Bondholders, with figures taken from the Annual Official Reports, preparatory to receiving conditional subscriptions to the shares of Fourth Mortgage Loan for distribution at his office, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—April 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—NEW YORK, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary,

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for nineteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey court.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS and Charleston Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after Monday, May 2, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

WANTED—AN ABLE WRITER, TO ASSIST IN conducting a financial Journal; the duties will require but part of his time. Address Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, Such as BILL HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent less than the usual cost of ruling done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 16 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of RAYNOR, HOWES & FERRY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. RAYNOR retiring. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners.
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
T. A. HOWES,
J. MILTON FERRY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Bookselling and Stationery business, in all its branches, under the firm of HOWES & FERRY, at the old stand, (established 1812,) No. 76 Bowery near Canal st.
T. A. HOWES,
May 2, 1859. J. MILTON FERRY.

The subscriber, in retiring from the book business, would return thanks to the many customers who have so long patronized him, and most respectfully recommend his successors, Messrs. HOWES & FERRY, as worthy of the continued custom bestowed on him during the 27 years he has been connected with the business at the above mentioned stove. SAMUEL RAYNOR.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEO. W. DOBUISSON,
NEW-YORK April 30 1859. JOHN H. HALL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., for the purpose of transacting the paper business in all its branches.
JOHN H. HALL,
GEO W. DOBUISSON,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. RICH. L. CAMPBELL,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.
AUGUSTE NOEL,
HENRY SAUTTER,

The business heretofore conducted in the City of New-York under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTER will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTER from and after this date. They are fully authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.
AUGUSTE NOEL,
AUGUSTE SAUTTER,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of K. BROWN & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859. B. G. BROWN,

The business will be continued under the name of E. BROWN'S SON, by BUSH G. BROWN.

All persons having claims against the late firm of E. BROWN & SON will please present the same for settlement without delay, and all indebted will please make payment at No 27 Fulton slip. E. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859 B. G. BROWN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership under the name of BASTIS, GAS & BASKIN, as dealers in a general assortment of paper at No 40 John-st.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. P. C. HASTINGS,
T. L. EARLE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of WHILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Signed. LOUIS WHILEY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1859. CHARLES W. WHILEY.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a copartner in our firm
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. A. O. NORWOOD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$7,000 TO $2,000.—THE advertiser have a manufacturing business profitably established, and would like to take a partner with the above amount, with a view of extending the business, which can be done very profitably and with very little risk. The demand, both from the City and throughout the country, is greater than the advertiser has means to carry forward. The article is patented, and all the States and Territories controlled. A business man preferred, who can have the charge of the financial part of the business, if desired. Address "MANUFACTORY," Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

$6,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in an established manufactory in Philadelphia with bona fide property to represent the full investment and with facilities to net $1,000 per month. The will be clearly shown at an interview here, for which address WOOD, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, at once.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. B. D., Box No 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE property, good-will, fixtures and everything complete for carrying on a large coal and wood trade, in a rapidly growing section of Brooklyn. Vessels unload their cargoes at the yard at a trifling expense. For a person of moderate capital who wants to go into the business a good chance is offered. Apply on the premises, corner of Smith and Chorch-sts.

FOR SALE—A DRUG-STORE—A RETAIL DRUG-store, in a pleasant and well-populated country town, within 25 miles of New-York City, and doing a good business: will be sold at a reasonable price to a good purchaser. For further particulars, address CHAS. ALTENHAIN, No 170 William-st., New-York.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABlished grocery No. 602 Broome st, directly opposite Centre Market. Business established 1835. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to commence business.
JOHN W. GILCHREST.

FIRST-RATE CHANCE.—PORTER-HOUSE for sale, doing a fine business, opposite one of the principal ferry houses. Cheap for cash. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A NEW OR SECOND-hand steam ferry boat in good order and of about the following dimensions, viz: 150 horse power, 160 to 180 tons burthen, 90 feet keel, 25 feet beam, 5 to 7 feet hold draught of water 5 to 6 feet. Apply at 86 Dey st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars to invest can learn of a new, safe and profitable business by addressing W. E. H., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, stating where he may be seen. A ready penman preferred.

$1,000 WANTED FOR AN ESTABLISHED cash business or partner with this amount. No agents need apply. Address C. T., No. 117 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF PROBATE—VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith:
To JOHN GOUDY, the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of David Horner, late of Monaghan, in the County of Monaghan, merchant, deceased, without a widow now living, who died on or about the ninth day of March, 1845. Also, Anne Boardman, widow, Sally Wright, (wife of Joseph William Wright,) the said Joseph William Wright, Jane Lyons, (wife of the Rev. John Lyons,) Gerald Rev. John Lyons, Margaretta Kinkead, (wife of William Kinkead,) the said William Kinkead, Catherine Horner, Spinster and Mary Jane Eagle, (wife of William Eagle,) the said William Eagle, the lawful daughters only next of kin, and the principal legatees named in said will of said deceased.
Whereas, Robert Thomson claims to have an interest in the goods and chattels of said deceased, and desires to have a personal representative raised to said deceased. Now, this is to command you, that on or before the twentieth day of May next coming, you appear in the Court of Probate, situate in the Record Buildings, adjoining Henrietta street, Dublin, personally, or by your Proctor, Solicitor or Attorney, you, the said John Goudy, to accept or refuse the burden of the execution of said will, together with administration of the goods and chattels unadministered of said deceased, and in case the said John Goudy refuse, then the said Anne Boardman, Sally Wright, Jane Lyons, Margaretta Kinkead, Catherine Horner and Mary Jane Eagle to accept or refuse. Letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits and chattels unadministered of said deceased, with said will annexed, otherwise to show cause, if any, why same should not be granted and committed unto the said Robert Thomson, or his substitute.—Dated this 23d day of March, 1859. (Signed.)
JOSEPH STOCK, Proctor, M. KEATING,
No. 13 Henrietta-st., [L. S.] Registrar.
Dublin. my2-law1wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ULSTER.—PETER J. DUBOIS, Administrator, and BETSEY WELLS, Administratrix of &c., of DANIEL L. WELLS deceased, against HENRY WELLS.—Summons for money. To the above named defendant: You are hereby commoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which is this day filed with the Clerk of Ulster County, at his office in the village of Kingston. In said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in the village of Kingston in said County within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fourteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January in the year 1858, besides costs.—Dated April 22, 1859.
ap26-law6wT* JOHN B. STEELE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1859, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. KAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. COBSER,
d18-2aw6m8&W. JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPER PHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, for orchard vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 150 lbs. each. Nitrogenised super phosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' super phosphate of lime, per bag $3 20, per ton $40; Potash super phosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by
POST, SMITH & CO., No. 28 Burling-slip.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by possessing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11 30 A. M. for White Plains.
3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.45 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Sing Sing stations.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing March 20, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 noon.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45 and 10:30 A. M.; and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $5. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 8 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD and Long Island Railroad.—On and after Monday, April 4, 1859, Trains will leave Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 7:45 A. M. and 2, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 a. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Our next Express will be dispatched per U. S. Mail steamers
MOSES TAYLOR, MAY 5,
AND
GRANADA, MAY 7,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Freight by Fast Express at 22 cents per lb.; by Slow Express at 15 cents per lb.—provided it weighs 18 lbs per cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same ratio.
Freight must be strongly packed, and in water-proof crates.
Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 82 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, that relieves the sounding-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of this invention.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. KING, W. MASON, C. C. VIMAL, L. A. WOLFENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At Wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $30 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ÆOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, lo plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $15; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDER Organs, of superior make, at great bargains; second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150; one of the largest Catalogues of Music in the United States; musical instruments and musical merchandize of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 491 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank, Parchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 181 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very low prices. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Tenth House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HALLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 300 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction: guaranteed for 3 years.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, sound and kind: also, a fine single horse, fast traveler; also, single and double harness. Apply at the red brick stable, on alley, No. 70 East 37th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO
J. A. WORRELL, Commander,
WILL LEAVE for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps be kept free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $70 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELS,
No. 64 Broad st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt Geo R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL ST

EUROPEAN NEWS.

OUR FILES BY THE GLASGOW.

The Royal Speech Proroguing Parliament.

The Peace Article in the Moniteur.

The Steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. THOMPSON, from Glasgow on the morning of April 20, arrived at this port yesterday at noon.

She brings newspaper details of the latest licence brought to Quebec by the *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the same day, and thence forwarded by telegraph.

The Speech of the Queen on the Prorogation of Parliament.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th ult., by commission. The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's speech, which was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it is her Majesty's intention forthwith to dissolve the present Parliament with a view to enable her people to express, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the wise liberality with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the military and naval defences of the country, and for the provision which you have made for the exigencies of the other services of the public service during the interval which must elapse before the estimates for the year can be considered by the new Parliament, which Her Majesty will direct to be immediately called.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the important step which she is about to make by her people has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the public business of the country, as indicated by the fact that, within little more than a year, two successive Administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons, and Her Majesty prays that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the step which she is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of her high functions, and of enabling her in conduct the government of the country under the advice of a Ministry possessed of the confidence of her Parliament and people.

THE WAR QUESTION.

Preparations for War in every Direction—The Pacific Article in the Moniteur—Views of the London Press upon the Ministerial Explanations.

The second edition of the London *Herald*, of the 19th, says: "We are enabled to state that Sardinia has agreed to the general and simultaneous disarmament, preliminary to the Congress. To this disarmament she was invited by France and England, and her adhesion removes the most serious obstacle to peace.

According to the advices from Piedmont, the war preparations in that country, as well as in France, require some further weeks of active effort for full completion.

The London *Times*, in a leader, argues in favor of the formation of a National Guard in this country.

The English garrisons in the Mediterranean will be promptly reinforced. Probably several of the recent battalions of regiments serving in India will be employed in this service.

The news published in a telegraphic dispatch, to the effect that English ships were about to be sent to Tuscany, is also either false.

Advices received from Rome ere to the 16th ult. The departure of volunteers increased rapidly—250 young men left Perouse for Piedmont.

THE PEACE ARTICLE OF THE "MONITEUR."

The *Moniteur* of April 19 contains an article on the present state of affairs. The different European Powers have expressed themselves on the following four points as the bases of the Congress:

1. To determine the means by which Peace may be maintained between Austria and Piedmont.

2. The manner in which the evacuation of the States of the Church by the French and Austrian troops may be best effected.

3. Whether it is expedient to introduce Reform in the administration of those and the other Italian States, the administration of which may present defects evidently tending to create a permanent and dangerous state of uneasiness and discontent, and

4. To substitute for the treaties between Austria and the Italian Duchies, a confederation amongst themselves, of the States of Italy, for their mutual protection, as well internal as external. Austria has since demanded the disarming of Sardinia, and then subsequently proposed a general disarmament. England modified Austria's proposal to the sense that it should only be necessary to admit the principle of a general disarmament, reserving the manner of regulating its execution until after the assembling of the Congress. France believes that Piedmont could not be invited to disarm if she is not to be represented at the Congress. The English Government having insisted upon it, France, willing to prove her conciliatory disposition, has promised to request Piedmont to disarm, on condition that Piedmont and the other Italian States shall be invited to take part in the Congress.

The article goes on to cite historical precedents, and hopes that this proposal will meet with the unanimous consent of the Powers. France has even advised that she is disposed to assent to a disarmament previous to the Congress. Everything, therefore, justifies the belief that, even if all difficulties are not yet removed, a definite understanding will ere long be established, and that no further obstacles will oppose the assembling of the Congress.

THE RECENT MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION TOUCHING THE PEACE QUESTION—FURTHER CRITICISMS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Morning Post* complains of Ministers' partiality towards Austria, and deprecates the ominous mutterings towards the close of Mr. DISRAELI's speech, as to the part which England might be called to play in a coming struggle. The *Post* observes that Ministers are about to go to the country in an inextricable dilemma. There are two great questions at issue—their diplomacy and their reform measure—and on one or other, if not on both, they must incur an inevitable condemnation. If peace be secured to the Continent, then the cause of domestic reform will assume still greater magnitude, and will attract still more general attention. If, on the other hand, war be yet destined to result, their cry of "MALMESBURY and peace" will prove their disgrace. In either case, therefore, the Parliament they are about to convoke must record its definite judgment upon them.

The *Morning Herald* extols the bold and intelligible foreign policy of Ministers, which has met with the cordial approval of statesmen of all shades of opinion; for, according to our cotemporary, "it was only in minor points of detail, and not in matters of principle, that either Lord CLARENDON in the Upper, or Lord PALMERSTON in the Lower House, ventured to differ from the views expressed." The *Herald* argues against the admission of Sardinia to the Congress, but insists upon her disarming in conjunction with Austria and France.

The *Chronicle* thinks nothing conclusive passed last night one way or the other.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE POISONING CASE—INTERESTING TO TEA-DRINKERS.—Some months ago, it will be remembered, a colored family, residing in Nutra alley, were taken sick immediately after drinking tea purchased at a corner grocery, when all the symptoms of their having been poisoned were apparent. The contents of the teapot were sent to Dr. JAS. J. ALLINGHAM, at the Brooklyn City Hospital, and yesterday he reported the following analysis: "Two samples of tea leaves. These were genuine and unmixed with other agents, except one or two leaves of a plant unknown to me. One sample of brown sugar. This was a very fine specimen of unrefined sugar; no deleterious agent was detected in it. A fluid labeled tea. This contained all the natural constituents found in the tea plant, with an unusually large quantity of tarsenic acid and a minute quantity of arsenious acid, which was detected and recognized by the following tests: An ounce sulphate of copper gave an apple green precipitate; nitrate of silver gave a yellow or canary colored precipitate. The green precipitate was collected and dried. Upon being heated in a glass tube it sublimed and was deposited as a resplendent crystalline ring. Part of this cyanuline ring was then obtained and was mixed with a proper reductive agent in a glass tube, which was then heated and a metallic ring was deposited in the cool part of the tube; a perceptible garlicky odor was apparent during this process. This metallic ring was proved to be arsenic. The remainder of the crystalline deposit was dissolved in boiling water, and gave the usual evidences of being arsenious acid. The precipitate and sublimate were all examined with care, and proved in every respect to be similar compounds."

ANOTHER WIFE POISONING CASE.—A man named OAKLEY BERMAN was arrested Sunday night last on a warrant issued by Coroner HOGAN on a complaint preferred by HENRY STONE, for poisoning his wife at No. 169 Navy-street on the 24th of February last. The complainant is a son of deceased by a former husband, and bases his complaint principally upon statements made by her just previous to death. Her attending physician says that he saw no indications of foul play. That her lungs were diseased, and she drank to excess, so that she had frequent attacks of *delirium tremens*. During these turns she always accused some one of having poisoned her. The body, which was buried in Calvary Cemetery, was disinterred yesterday, and an inquest will be held to-day. The accused has been committed to jail to await the result of the investigation.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BY FIRE, AT GREENPOINT—OTHER FIRES.—At 11½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, a large quantity of cotton, which had been stored to dry on a vacant lot on Franklin and Washington streets, Greenpoint, was accidentally set on fire, and nearly the whole of it was destroyed or damaged. The cotton belonged to Messrs. CRAVEN, WOOD & Co., No. 109 Wall-street, New-York, and was valued at $22 000. Two small houses, one frame and the other brick, on the same lot, and both occupied by DANIEL MEEKER, were also destroyed. There was no insurance upon any of the property. The fire is said to have been communicated by a bonfire which some boys had kindled in the vicinity. At 12¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered bursting through the roof of a house corner of Smith and Wyckoff streets, owned by Mr. NELLIS and occupied by several families. The fire was extinguished without much damage to the premises.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The new Board of Supervisors will meet in the County Jail at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Democrats have nominated Supervisor DAL VECCHIO, of the Sixth Ward for Chairman, and he doubtless will be elected, as that party have a clear working majority in the Board.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Democratic Aldermen having settled their differences, it is understood that the Mayor has consented to call a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday evening next.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A boy named JOHN KEMPF, son of GUSTAVUS KEMPF, was attacked on Monroe-street, yesterday, by a watch-dog, and so badly injured that he probably will not recover.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—Several steam fire engines were tested yesterday in the Eastern District and gave general satisfaction.

Political Movements in Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Saturday, April 23, 1859.

A large and enthusiastic Convention was held in this city to-day, for the purpose of organizing the Opposition forces preparatory to the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, which meets in June. The meeting was ably addressed by Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, our Delegate to Congress, who administered a scathing rebuke to the administration, for its unparalleled imporency, prodigality, and sectional devotion to the interests of the South. THOMAS EWING Jr., also addressed the Convention, presenting some startling facts, which nailed, in tones not to be misunderstood, for the organization of a Party that would have the boldness to come out and repudiate, not only in the streets and behind the counter, but at the ballot-box, this Administration which had so effectually proven itself the personification of recklessness and depravity. The Administration had always fought Kansas, and could not be expected that the people of Kansas would now kiss the rod that had so severely and so repeatedly visited them with stripes? It was fair to presume that Democratic Administrations if in power, would treat other Territories to be organized hereafter precisely as those of PIERCE and BUCHANAN had treated Kansas; and in view of this presumption, the speaker called on the people to organize with vigilance against any Party, by whatever name it might style itself, which affirmed will the Administration in trying to crush out the Free State fetters out of Kansas.

You can certainly count on it the Democracy will find strong opposition to contend with here. The wounds which the Territory has received at the hands of that Party, are too fresh and too aggravating to admit of much compromise now.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 25, 27 to 35, 37 to 50, 52 to 56—all inclusive.

CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Over and Terminer. *Part II*—Nos. 840 1497 1222, 1610 307 1661, 1617 1617, 1123, 1113, 1187 1119, 1201, 1207, 675, 1213 4219 1221 1227, 1403 1267, 1488, 1491, 407, 1707, 539, 1378, 908, 1132, 1244.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1 2 15 60.

TRIAL TERM—*Part I*—Nos. 129 390, 315 912 785 418, 422, 430 432 440 443 448 460, 382 5 *Part II*—Nos. 233, 184 4.0, 431, 433, 441, 456, 463, 469, 460, 470, 471 473 475 477.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 939 1343, 991, 915, 630, 248, 627, 756, 967, 914, 714, 999, 1060, 873, 214.

A Boy of Twelve Years old Convicted of Manslaughter.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday morning, a singular case was called up for trial. The murder and manslaughter charges are ordinarily sent hither from the General Sessions, and thus the heavier grades of crime are constantly before the Court, but very seldom does it happen that so young a prisoner, charged with so weighty an offense, is prosecuted. The case alluded to was that of Thomas Miller, a boy aged twelve years, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree. On the 7th of March last he stabbed another boy, whose name was William McElroy, in a shoemaker's store in Twenty-seventh-street, where they were both employed. From the evidence adduced on the trial, it appeared that the deceased, McElroy, was a source of continual annoyance to the prisoner, Miller, and that he allowed no occasion of aggravation to slip without its being duly improved. On the day in question, he annoyed Miller by setting his wax ends, removing his tools, and substituting himself in an expressive and unremitting grievance. In a fit of anger, induced by these repeated taunts, the boy Miller stabbed the boy McElroy with his awl, inflicting a mortal wound in the anterior portion of the chest, on the left side, over the fifth rib, which penetrated the pericardium at its junction with the cartilage, death being caused by internal hemorrhage. Such was the testimony of Drs. Ferguson and Gallagher. Counsel for defence, Mr. H. L. Clinton, contended that the little boy, almost a child, who stood before the jury, the youngest prisoner charged with so grave an offence, that they had ever seen, had only acted in self defence if he willingly inflicted the blow; but that probably the dealing of the wound was altogether accidental, taking place in the scuffle between the children. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and Judge DAVIES sentenced the little fellow to the House of Refuge. He will remain there till he is 21 years old—that is, till the year 1868. The District-Attorney stated, in Court, that he had previously stabbed a boy, though not dangerously; and if phrenology be true, the occipital regions of his skull are somewhat of a dangerous character.

WM. H. DRAKE, jointly indicted with Joseph Coburn and Patrick Duffy for a felonious assault on Policeman Davidson, on the 8th December, in Prince-street, was placed on trial. Coburn, it will be recollected, pleaded guilty the week before last. Drake and Duffy demanded separate trials, and on yesterday Drake came before a Jury, who, after hearing the evidence and the argument of his counsel, ex Judge PHILLIPS, acquitted him, under direction of the Judge, who remarked that the testimony was not sufficiently strong to justify a conviction. An order was then made discharging Duffy from custody.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 3.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One parcel marked "John Foggon" containing embroideries, &c.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit the goods, on the ground that the examiners, on opening the package, found in it sixty-four lace collars which were not mentioned on the invoice. The claimant alleged that he knew nothing of any laces which were not on the invoice, that he did not put in any, nor know of any being put in, and he did not claim the sixty-four collars.

There were two points of interest which arose on the trial. The claimant himself was put on the stand as a witness, Judge BETTS saying that on the strength of a reported decision of Judge Nelson, he should allow the examination, and give the District-Attorney the benefit of the exception, that the question might be brought before him on more solemn argument before it was to be considered as settled in the Court that such a question of evidence was a "rule of evidence" within the meaning of the statute.

The claimant had petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture of these goods, setting out the facts of the case and denying any intention of fraud or any knowledge of the sixty-four collars, but admitting the forfeiture as required by the Revision act. This sworn petition was offered in evidence by the Government, who claimed that having admitted that the goods were forfeited the claimant could not now prove that they were not. The Judge decided that the claimant having so petitioned could not prove that there was no intention of fraud, but he allowed him to give evidence to show that the sixty-four collars were not in the package when made up in Liverpool.

The jury found a verdict for the United States, condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. HUNT and Mr. DWIGHT; for claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 3.

Before Judge Nelson.

James Brokard et al. vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This case, involving the payment of duties on muscelline delaines, was given to the jury last night, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. The jury, however, were unable to agree, and were discharged about 11 o'clock last night.

For plaintiffs Mr. Griswold and Mr. Evarts; for defendant, Mr. Hunt and Mr. O'Conor.

Henry E. Dibblee et al. vs. *William Furniss.*—This case was taken up this morning. It has been tried once before, when the jury disagreed. It is an action of trover to recover the value of goods sold by the defendant for one Parmlee, who had stolen them from the plaintiff's store, which was under his. The case was fully reported on its former trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Ingraham and Pratt.

Ordered—That hereafter 30 minutes be placed on the Day Calendar of Circuit and General Terms.

Adams vs. *Sullivan*—Motion to open order dismissing the appeal denied.

Campbell & Moody vs. *Thomas Dobson*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Special Term.

Before Justice Davies.

Joseph Sandford, &c. vs. *Noah Norrie et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $864 07, and interest from March 25, 1859, and costs, with allowance of $50.

John A. Forrest et al. vs. *Wm. S. Reynard.*—Judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

Henry A. Thomas and *wife* vs. *Alfred Wagstaff et al.*—The principal facts of this case were mainly stated in Wagstaff vs. Lawrence, 3 Barbour, 209. The money recovered from the City Corporation for lands taken for public use, must be considered real estate and go to the heirs. This amount with the lands still in the estate, is estimated at $111 000. The whole must be divided equally. The matter is referred to Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., to take and state the accounts upon the principles stated in the opinion, and judgment to be entered in conformity to his report.

Petition of Abm. L. Earle to vacate assessment for paving Manhattan-street.—Judgment declaring proceedings irregular and void, and assessment made vacated for reasons stated in matter of Lasting, on grounds.

Joseph Meeks et al. vs. *Andrew F. Carpenter.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, costs of both parties to be paid out of funds in hands of assignee.

In re Assessment for filling soils in Forty-fifth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.—Assessment imposed and lien created must be vacated and set aside.

Petition of Fletcher et al. to vacate assessment for paving Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets.—Judgment that assessment and lien be set aside, &c.

Chambers.

Before Justice Clerke.

Alex. McKenzie vs. *Anne McKenzie.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Henry A. Mott, Receiver, vs. *John M. Neill et al.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

George E. Ryshe vs. *Robt. C. Lennon, impleaded, &c.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of March term, and $10 costs of motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF IN THE AUBURN CASE.

Nesmith vs *The Atlantic Insurance Company.*—In this case, reported in DUESLER'S PAPERS, the jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed—$6,079 31.

Special Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

"COCOANUT" VS "COCOINE"—"COCOINE" TRIUMPHANT.

Joseph Burnett et al. dba J. H. S Parsons.—In this case, the facts of which were previously reported, the plaintiff obtained judgment, and injunctions were granted, prohibiting the use of the name "cocoine," &c.

Wm. Redmond et al. vs *G. M. Chapman et al.*—Demurrers overruled, and judgment for plaintiffs, with leave to defendants to answer within twenty days—costs to abide event of suit, and be deducted from any judgment that defendants may recover.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Elijah Crosby et al. vs. *Ferdinand A Crosby et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on frivolous demurrer, with costs of suit.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPTICS AND FITS.

DR. C. PHELPS BROWN,

The Great Curer of Consumptions, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. C. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

THE CERTAINTY OF BEING SAFE.

* * * * * * * *

One-half of the pleasure of a long or short trip upon the water, or upon a railroad which runs over bridges, is compromised in the fee ling that you cannot be drowned. If you have a family in company, and you know that is also safe, you are comparatively careless about all accident and emergency. All this feeling and actuality of safety upon the water is conferred upon men, women and children by the *inflatable life-preserving garments*, manufactured by the Delamb fe-preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 256 Broadway. These garments can be worn as ordinary clothing, and cost no more.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THESE PRICES!!!

Superfine Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s., 7s., 10s per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER ASTONISHER.—The Public have again been astonished by another of those astonishing astonishers in the way of flats, invented and manufactured by the genius of the skull of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., which has been christened "The Pride of Youth." Dear mammas, persuade your boys' papas to take them to KNOX'S, and purchase for them one of those *Multum in Parvos* —now do.

[Advertisement.]

ONLY ONE MONTH TO SAIL AND BACK.—The splendid steamship CIRCASSIAN will again sail for Galway, and St. Johns, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage to Liverpool, only $30, including cooked provisions, served on tables, and a free railroad ticket to any part of Great Britain. Apply to American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson st., corner of Jay.

[Advertisement.]

Two great pieces, "Our Irish Cousin," and also "The Harvest Home," to-day, at Barnum's Museum. The latter, one of CELESTA's most astounding ventriloquial creations, this afternoon. This evening, "Our Irish Cousin," now in its sixth consecutive week, will make all roar again with hearty merriment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will effect a cure in cases of Gout and Rheumatism after all other remedies have failed. Be not deceived, ye who suffer with these racking pains—this salve is your only hope. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 3.

$1 000 U. S. 6s, '74	104⅜	700 Hud. Riv. R.	s60 31
6 0 0 Ky. State 6s	103¾	700 do	32¾
500 N. Car. State 6s	98¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	s10 34¾
18 000 Virginia 6s	95¾	50 do	s10 35
5 0 0 do	s30 97⅛	50 do	35¼
37 000 Missouri State 6s	86¾	50 do	b30 35¼
10 000 do	s30 87	300 do	35¾
25 000 do	s60 87	200 Reading R.	b30 af 19 50¾
1,000 Illinois State 6s, '60, 102		245 Mich. Central R.	50¾
10,000 Ill. int. '69	94¾	50 do	51
5 0 0 Cal. st. 7s	95¾	50 do	s 0 60¾
8,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	97⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 31¾
2,000 Erie 2d mtge. bds	90¾	50 do	s20 31¾
1,000 Ill. & Mich. bds	95	500 do	s 0 32⅛
1,000 Pet., L. & W. bds	89	50 do	s 0 32⅜
1st mtge	89	50 do	b10 32⅜
3,000 Ind. & St J. R. Bs.	70	50 do	33⅜
8 Bank of America	111⅜	50 Panama Railroad	122¾
12 National Bank	102	25 do	s6 122¾
30 Mer. Ex. Bank	100	50 Ill. Cen. Railroad	68
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	s30 93	50 Clev., Del. & Cin. R.	98¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	b 0 89⅛	5	96¾
50 Cumberl'd Coal Pre.	90	28 Gal. & Chi. R.	64¾
50 do	19	100 do	s30 64¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 75	100 do	s30 64⅞
100 do	74	100 do	65
100 do	74⅛	100 do	s w 65
100 do	74¼	100 do	s30 65
100 N. Y. Central R.	74⅜	550 do	b60 65⅜
100 do	c 74⅜	50 do	b w 65⅝
150 do	74⅜	100 Cl. & Toledo R.	s w 25¾
100 do	s3 74¾	50 Chi. & R. I. Railroad	61⅛
100 do	c 74⅜	100 do	61
50 do	160 74⅜	500 do	60¾
100 do	s60 74⅜	100 do	60¾
700 do	74¾	100 do	s w 60¾
50 do	s 0 74⅜	100 do	s10 61⅜
200 do	s 0 73½	150 do	s10 61⅜
284 Erie Railroad	83	100 do	s 0 60⅜
50 do	83¼	100 do	s30 62¾
100 do	b60 83¼	100 do	b 0 59

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 5s, '74	104¾	300 Harlem Railroad	11½
10 000 U. S. 6s, '74 Reg.	106¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	39
10,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	200 do	s10 34¾
5,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	107	50 do	38¾
2 000 Ind. R. 2d m. bds. ex d	64	19 do	38¾
25 Pacific Mail S. Co.	78	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	s 0 49¾
200 Erie Railroad	84	0 do	49¾
50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	62¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s31 49¾
50 do	62¾	50 Panama R. R.	b60 122¾
100 do	60	50 Gal. & Chic. R. M.	65

TUESDAY, May 3—P. M.

The excitement on the Share list of the Stock Exchange, noticed for some days past, continued through the early dealings to-day. The movement in New-York Central attracted most attention. Before the formal meeting of the Brokers, 75 ₱ cent. was paid on cash delivery. At the first Board the sales were heavy in amount, at 74¼@74¾ ₱ cent., cash. But after the adjournment, the price fell off rapidly to 73 ₱ cent., on the rumor, or reality, that the Broker of the steamboat party had borrowed 1,300 or 1,500 shares in certificates not previously on the Street, with which he had determined to break down the "corner" on the cash stock. The price next fluctuated from 73 in 73½ ₱ cent., and then back to 73 ₱ cent., cash, and 72, seller 60 days, and finally 73½ ₱ cent. for delivery to-morrow—the precise closing figure of Saturday afternoon. The fluctuations in Chicago and Rock Island shares were scarcely less marked, although the same scarcity of cash stock was at no time felt, nor any present effort made to render it scarce. The first price was 61½ ₱ cent. cash, 59 seller 60 days. The last transactions, 60½@60 sales, and 60 ₱ cent. bid for Wednesday. Galena advanced at one time to 64½, and closed 65 ₱ cent. Toledo rose to 25¾ ₱ cent., closing 25½; Harlem Preferred, to 39½, closing 38½@39 ₱ cent.; Pacific Mail, to 79, closing 78; Hudson River, to 32½, firm; Michigan Guaranteed, to 33½, closing 33; and Panama, 122½@122¾. The general market on the speculative shares closed firm for cash Stock, but with a disposition on the part of the *Bear* account to renew contract sales at lower prices.

In United States Stocks the sales are of a retail nature. The new registered fives of 1874 brought 105½ ₱ cent., while the coupon bonds sold at 104½ ₱ cent. State Stocks were steadier than yesterday, the market taking $80,000 Missouris at 87½ cash, and 87 seller's option. In Railway Bonds, there was a further demand for New York Central Sixes at 91¾ ₱ cent ex-dividend, and an additional recovery of 1½ ₱ cent. in Erie Fourth Mortgages, which brought 46¾ ₱ cent.

The market for Money remains quiet, and the rates of, and facilities for, Discounts, both at Bank and on the Street, as easy as at any time during the season—the range being 4½ to 7 ₱ cent. for first class bills, according to date. Demand loans on 4@5 ₱ cent. The additional sales of Exchange to-day for the Boston mail were at 110 ₱ cent. for Southern Bank bills, and at 110½ for standard names on the spot. Paris, f.5.12½@f.5.10. Some bills on London, payable on demand were done at 110¼ ₱ cent. The Customs paid into the Sub Treasury amount to $120,000. The net disbursements are $9,000 short of this sum. The balance this afternoon is $6,450,223.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon remarks as follows of the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal suits:

"The Supreme Court, in General Term, have reversed the decision of Judge DAVIES in favor of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company against the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The decision does not, as stated in a morning paper, involve any sum of money, but merely the construction of an agreement in relation to which the case was brought in the first instance by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It was then decided against them and this decision is now reversed. The result in relation to back tolls, amounting to about $250,000, is still in progress."

Census and Movement—since SEPT. 1.

Rec. at Ports	1858. 2,6 3,000	1857. 2,711 000	1856. 2 759 000	1855. 3,19 2 000	1854. 2 311,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,341,000	1,283,000	1,179,000	1,472,000	1,125,000
Ex. to France	295,000	314,000	363 000	411,000	328,000
Ex. to other F. P.	469,000	263,000	348,000	426,000	266,000
Total Exports	2,566,000	1,860,000	1,890,000	2,3 9,000	1 659,000
Stk on hand	589,000	630,000	560,000	500 000	311 000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above.

Rec. at Ports	45,000	58,000	25,000	50,000	81,000
Ex. to G. B.	82,000	47,000	30,000	54,000	36,000
Ex. to France	1 000	6,000	6,000	19,000	26,000
Ex. to other F. P.	14,000	14,000	14,000	26,000	10,000
Total Exports	97,000	16,000	50,000	101,000	74,000

MESSRS. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular of this week, remark:—The total now in the ports is 3 463,000 bales; showing an excess over last year to same time of 752 000 bales. By telegraph from New Orleans, the week's receipts amount to 30 h ors, were only 12 000 bales, against 24,000 last year; and in Mobile 6 500 against 8,400. The week's receipts as made in our last table, will not, probably, be more than half of the quantity received the same week last season. The rapid clearances of ships in New Orleans, swell the export to Great Britain to a large figure, viz: 82,000 bales for the week, and increase the excess over last year to 258 000 bales, and over 1856 to 69 000 bales. To France the export has been actually 4,000 *under* the week, but the New-Orleans Price Current has deducted 3 3.0 for the cargo of the ship Banking which put back, discharged, and had her destination partly burned, so that the figures only show 1 000 bales. To other foreign ports, 14,000 has cleared against the same amount last year.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent discount.
New-York State Currency	— ¾
New-England and New-Jersey	— ⅜
Philadelphia and Baltimore	— ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛ @ ⅜
Interior Maryland	— @ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	— @ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛ @ ⅜
North Carolina	— @ ¾
Virginia	⅛ @ ⅜
Illinois and Wisconsin	— @2
Michigan	— @ ⅜
Tennessee	— @ ¾
Free Indiana	1¼ @1⅜
Louisiana	— @ ¾
Mobile	— @ ⅜
Canada	⅛ @ ⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	101
80 acre warrants per acre	88	92
120 acre warrants per acre	79	82
160 acre warrants per acre	82	85

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2 dis
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New Orleans	¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes	£ 4 85
Bank of France Notes	₱ Franc. 18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@	Spanish Qrs each	2@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	97½@	per oz	1 25@ —
French Crowns	1 16@	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@	Twenty Francs	3 84@ —
Guilders	40@	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Spanish	1 05@	Spanish Doubloons	15 60@ —
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 05@	Patriot Doubloons	15 70@ —
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 03@	Gold, Old Am	65 prem.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's receipts for April, 1859, were as follows:

Passengers, &c	$64 651 86
Freight	15,500 00
Total	$100 151 86
Less due other Roads	22,291 34
Balance	$77 860 52
For April, 1855	$67,066 40
For April, 1856	72,811 97
For April, 1857	76 212 52
For April, 1858	68,595 19
Gain over last year, $9,265 33.	

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Receipts in April, 1859	$37 319 18
Receipts in April, 1858	30,105 24
Increase	$7,123 94

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, May 3.

Sold at auction one lot on the southwest corner of Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; Mr. COFFIN, $950.

Lot on the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, and one adjoining on the avenue; Mr. EVANS, $365 and $215.

Messrs. RAPELJE & BLACKWELL have sold the piece of land on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, 105 feet front on Broadway, 121 feet fronting Thirty third-street, 161 feet in depth on the north line, and 98 feet 6 inches in depth on the east line, making in all between five and six lots of ground. On the premises are four four story brick tenements, with stores; also, two one-story frame stores. Sold for $65 000.

Also, one lot on the west side of Eighth avenue, fronting Central Park, 51 feet north of Seventy-sixth-street; and one on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth avenue; both for $4,800 cash.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold six full lots on south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 175 feet westerly from the Sixth-avenue, for T. Brown, Esq.; price $50 each. Also, two full lots on north side of One Hundred and Forty-third street, about 200 feet easterly from Eighth-avenue; price $500 each. Also, two full lots on south side of Thirty-fifth-street, about 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue; price $1,500 each.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 36 bbls Ashes, 6

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2379. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACT—THE UTAH TROUBLES—SWINDLING IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—MOVEMENTS OF MINISTER McLANE, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

Nothing is yet known as to the bids for the Pacific mail service, nor will there be any communication on the subject by the Post-office Department until the decision is made.

It is reported that the delay in awarding the contract is owing to differences in the Nicaragua Canal Company.

The Government had not yet taken definite action in the troubles among the Federal officers in Utah, but will wait for further information from that Territory, especially as to the course of Judge CRADLEBAUGH. The indications are that Governor CUMMING will be sustained by the Administration, his conduct being regarded as wise and conciliatory. Such instructions will shortly be forwarded to Utah as will prevent further difficulties among the Federal Authorities. From all that can be ascertained, no trouble is apprehended from the Mormons.

Witnesses from Tennessee, summoned by the United States, have appeared before the Grand Jury of this District, and it is said that a true bill has been found against certain Government Agents for false vouchers in the purchase of mules for the Army.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Friday last, en information from Vera Cruz, says:

"Mr. McLANE had, when the last steamer left, about abandoned the idea of going up to the Table Lands, for the present, and this both because of the distracted state of the country and the desire to be near the Government with which he is in official communication. He designed, therefore, to go on board one of our ships-of-war at Sacrificios, probably the *Savannah*, till her relief by the *Saratoga*. He proposed, or had proposed, (in what manner he is not stated,) to put himself in communication with the leaders of the opposing party for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens, and in the name of humanity staying this unnatural war, or at least softening down some of its more formidable features."

The Postmaster-General, who left for New-York yesterday, is expected to return on Friday.

All commissions of special agents of the Post-office Department, issued prior to March 14 last, and not signed by the present Postmaster-General, have been revoked and their return to the Department requested.

WM. MCABOY, of Wisconsin, who has just been appointed Register of the Land Office at Superior, has been directed to proceed thither without delay, as a sale of 1,100,000 acres of public land will take place in that district on the 6th and 20th of June.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

Through the courtesy of the War Department, I am permitted to furnish you the following interesting general orders, just issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1859.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—1. At the General Court Martial which convened at Fort Monitrie, South Carolina, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 41, of March 12, 1859, from the War Department, and of which Brevet Brigadier General SYLVESTER CHURCHILL, Colonel Inspector General's Department, is president, was arraigned and tried Surgeon BERNARD M. BYRNE, Medical Department, U. S. Army, on the following charges and specifications, viz:

CHARGE I.

"*Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.*"

Specification.—"In this: That Surgeon BERNARD M. BYRNE, Medical Department U. S. Army, was stationed at Fort Monitrie, S. C., on or about the 9th day of September, 1858, and was then and there the only medical officer of the army, when a fatal and epidemic disease known as the yellow fever, prevailed among the troops at said post, whereof many died, nevertheless he, the said BYRNE, did then and there neglect and abandon his duty to attend the sick of said post, and did neglect his said duty from on or about the 9th day of September, 1858, until on or about the 11th day of October, 1858."

CHARGE II.

"*Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.*"

Specification—"In this: That Surgeon BERNARD M. BYRNE, Medical Department U. S. Army, did, as Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, on the 12th day of October, 1858, in an official letter of that date to his commanding officer Brevet Colonel J. L. GARDNER, U. S. Army, falsely state as follows: 'At the time I was taken ill, the health of the command'—meaning at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina—'was better than it had been at any time for for several months previously;' and as follows: 'there being no other sick man'—meaning other than one BRIGHT—'in hospital at the time;' whereas, in truth and in fact, at the time when the said BYRNE alleges that he was taken ill, viz: on the 8th of September, 1858, the health of the command at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, was worse than it had been for several months previous y—epidemic yellow fever was on the increase, and there were eight sick men in hospital at said post."

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDINGS OF THE COURT.

The court, having weighed and considered the evidence addnced, finds the accused, Surgeon BERNARD M. BYRNE, Medical Department, U. S. Army, "not guilty" of the charges and specifications exhibited against him, and "does therefore acquit him."

II.—The proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case have been duly submitted to the Secretary of War, and the following are the orders thereon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1859.

The Department must accepts the judgment of the court; but cannot let pass without comment, a case involving principles of such consequence. Doctor BYRNE withdrew from duty, for a month, during a fatal epidemic among the troops under his medical care. He defends it on the ground that he was himself sick, (of lumbago and sciatica,) and that his wife, during part of the time, was dangerously ill. Her illness could not absolve him from his public duties in such an emergency. His own state during the whole time is not satisfactorily shown—as he treated his own case. But the assistant surgeon testifies, confidently, that, for the last thirteen days of the time, (the period of Mrs. BYRNE'S illness,) he was quite able to attend his hospital. This testimony is sufficiently met by the defence. In the verdict of the court, the accused was entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt. But the Department, when neglect of the sick is imputed to the officer who has care of them, cannot be satisfied without clear proof to the contrary.

The Assistant-Surgeon erred in reporting Surgeon BYRNE sick, through courtesy, when he was satisfied he was not sick.

It was error in the ruling of the Court on the law of evidence, to reject testimony offered by the prosecution, in rebutting the defence of sickness, to show fear of contagion. As this is not matter of substantive charge, but is, in medical jurisprudence, a chief motive of feigned sickness, it was certainly admissible to disprove sickness. The Department does not mean to imply that the testimony, if admitted, would have varied the judgment of the Court. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

III. The General Court Martial, of which Brevet Brigadier-General SYLVESTER CHURCHILL is President, is dissolved.

IV. At the General Court Martial which convened at Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 64, of Aug. 24, 1858, from the head quarters of the Department of the West, and of which Brevet-Major HENRY W. WESSELS, Captain 2d Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried First Lieutenant CALEB SMITH, 2d Infantry, on the following charge and specifications, viz:

CHARGE.

"*Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.*"

Specification 1.—"In this: That First Lieutenant CALEB SMITH, 2d Regiment of Infantry, while in temporary command of a battalion, consisting of companies A, and H, 2d Infantry, and a detachment of recruits *en route* to Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, did take or seize by the coat First Sergeant Daniel Sloane, of company H, 2d Infantry, and did push, strike, or shake the said Sergeant Sloane, while on duty with his company, and while in execution of an order of his company commander, Second Lieutenant William F. Lee, 2d Infantry, then and there present. This at a point in Minnesota Territory, near Bonhomme Island, Missouri river, on or about the twenty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight."

Specification 2.—"In this: That First Lieutenant *Caleb Smith*, 2d Regiment of Infantry, while in temporary command of a battalion consisting of companies A, and H, 2d Infantry, and a detachment of recruits *en route* to Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, did, in presence of his company take, or seize, by the coat, Second Lieutenant W. F. Lee, 2d Infantry, while the said Lieutenant Lee was on duty in command of company H, 2d Infantry, of said Battalion, and did endeavor, by violence, to remove the aforesaid Lieutenant W. F. Lee, from his position as commander of said company H. This at a point in Minnesota Territory, near Bouhomme Island, Missouri river, on or about the twenty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty eight."

Specification 3.—"In this: That First Lieutenant CALEB SMITH, Second Infantry, while in temporary command of a battalion consisting of companies A and H, Second Regiment of Infantry, and a detachment of recruits *en route* to Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, did draw, produce, or display a pistol, and when asked by Second Lieutenant W. F. LEE, Second Infantry, if said pistol was drawn upon him, did reply, 'Yes,' or words to that effect. This while the said Second Lieutenant W. F. LEE was on duty in command of aforesaid Company H, Second Infantry. All this at a point in Minnesota Territory, near Bonhomme Island, Missouri River, on or about the 21st day of July, 1858."

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The Court, after mature deliberation upon the testimony adduced, finds the accused "guilty" of the charge and specifications preferred against him, and does, therefore, sentence him, the said First Lieutenant CALEB SMITH, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, "*To be dismissed the service.*"

V. In conformity with the 65th Article of War, the proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President of the United States. The following are the orders thereon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1859.

The proceedings of the Court, in the case of Lieutenant CALEB SMITH, having been submitted to the PRESIDENT, he has seen cause, while he confirms them, to remit the sentence. The reasons for this clemency have reference to the provocation of disrespect and insubordination which the prisoner yielded to; but they do not, in any manner, justify his resort to violent demonstrations to maintain an authority exercised with tact discretion, when a dignity of command that might have been expected in the lowest grade of office was amply sufficient for the occasion. Lieutenant SMITH retains his commission, and it will be well if the lesson he has received shall stimulate him to a more efficient and elevated practice of the authority which it confers.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

VI.—The General Court Martial of which Brevet-Major H. W. WESSELS is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

Secretary FLOYD has quite recovered, and is again in daily attendance at the Department. Q.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 3.

The following interesting letter was received yesterday by the Interior Department. It will be perceived that no mention is made of Capt. FOOS's encounter with the Indians, although the writer was with Capt. VAN DORN about the time he is represented to have parted with FOOS's company:

Long. 99° 4' 12", Lat. 34° 35' 14",
OTTER CREEK, Friday, April 8, 1859.

SIR: I have to report that on the 14th March I left Fort Arbuckle for this place. Major EMORY kindly favored me, as far as Beaver Creek, about sixty miles, with an escort of a Sergeant and fifteen men from that point to this. We accomplished our march in safety. Our party consisted of ten persons—five Delawares and five white men. To morrow we shall start for 100th meridian, distant fifty-three miles. Major VAN DORN has furnished me an escort of a Sergeant and fifteen men, who are to return to this place by the 25th inst., the date when he contemplates a movement with his whole cavalry command to the north fork of the Canadian. Major VAN DORN'S column will be on the west of our line of operations, and will measurably cover us, and we hope to establish the 100th meridian in comparative safety.

A dispute has arisen between Texas and the Choctaws as to what is the true or main Red River. We shall take the greatest care in establishing this line so as to stand the strictest scrutiny.

Yours respectfully,

D. H. COOPER.

This letter was accompanied by a letter from Gen. RECTOR under date of 23d April, in which no mention is made of Capt. FOOS's defeat.

The line now being run by Mr. COOPER and party is under the direction of the Indian Bureau. The Indians, owning this country, having *leased* all that portion lying between the 98th and 100th meridian to the Federal Government, and the Interior Department design to establish upon it reserves for the location of the Texas and other wild Indians. The 100th meridian is the line between Texas and the leased Territory. Another party is in the field marking the boundary between Texas and New-Mexico, and connect with first at a point of intersection on the 100th meridian. Q.

National Medical Convention.

SECOND DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 4th.

Four essays, sent in to compete for the annual prize, were read, and all rejected. Dr. JOSEPH JONES, of Augusta, Ga., read a paper on the "Chemical Analysis of the Fluids and Secretions of the Body, in Cases of Melarious Diseases." It was subsequently proposed to refer this paper to the Prize Committee for the annual prize, but Dr. JONAS objected. All the proceedings thus far have been harmonious and exceedingly interesting in a scientific point of view.

The Medical Convention reassembled this afternoon.

Dr. COMEGYS offered a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a Committee of five to confer with the Committee of Medical Teachers, and to report at the next annual meeting.

Resolutions from the New-Jersey Medical Society, asking the establishment of a Board of Censors from each Supreme Court Judicial District, to grant diplomas to all proper members of the Association, was referred to a Committee of Conference.

Resolutions were passed instructing the same Committee to confer with the State Medical Societies to procure uniform action throughout the profession, by carrying into effect the standard of preliminary education adopted by this association at its organization in 1847.

Dr. SAYER, of New-York, offered a resolution that each State Medical Society are requested to appoint annually two delegates for each State College to attend all examinations of delegates for graduation; that each College permit such candidates to participate in the examination and vote on the qualification of such candidates. Referred to the Committee on Conference.

Dr. JONAS read a paper, which was referred to the Committee on Prize Essays.

Dr. BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY was unanimously admitted a permanent member.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Canadian Parliament, &c.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, May 4.

The Government last night were sustained by the Legislative Council, the supplies being finally passed. It is expected that Parliament will adjourn to-day.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN arrived here last night, and was met at the steamer by a large number of people, who, with a band of music, escorted him to the Rossin House. To-day addresses were presented by the St. Patrick's Association and other bodies.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 4—P. M.

Parliament was prorogued at 4 P. M. to-day. The following is a synopsis of the Governor-General's speech:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY: I am glad to release you earlier than usual, and congratulate you upon having accomplished so much useful work. I have laid before you the answer of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, expressing her satisfaction at the ultimate decision in regard to the seat of Government. You have made provision for commuting the feudal right in Lower Canada, and have placed additional restraint on the powers of municipalities to borrow, whilst you have taken steps for gradually enforcing the fulfillment of local obligations already incurred. In my opinion nothing could be more injurious to the credit of the Province than the impression that such obligations could be impaired or evaded. You have amended the tariff, and whilst I regret the necessity for increasing some duties on imports, I hope the principle on which the duties are imposed will alleviate their pressure. It is satisfactory to see that the income of the Province for the first quarter of the current year shows signs of the revival of trade as well as an increase in our resources. You have invited her Majesty, or any member of the Royal family, to visit British North America, and I believe that in no portion of her Majesty's broad dominions would such a visit be hailed with more affectionate and genuine loyalty. With an earnest prayer that Providence may bless us with an abundant harvest and restored prosperity, I now terminate this session.

Pennsylvania Politics.

ALTOONA, Pa., Wednesday, May 4.

The State Central Committee of the States Rights Democracy is in session here, JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman, for a full and free interchange of sentiment. There is much enthusiasm and determination to press forward the movement.

They have resolved that it is inexpedient to nominate a State ticket; proclaim unalterable opposition to the doctrine of Congressional intervention, as advocated by the Republicans for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, or as advocated by the Administration Democrats for the protection of Slavery, and recommend the friends of popular sovereignty to vote for no candidates at future elections who refuse to stand clearly upon the doctrine which recognizes the principle that the people of the Territory shall form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. They also recommend to the States Rights Democracy to demand at all times the adoption of the principles promulgated by the Harrisburgh Convention, which were enumerated in the Cincinnati platform and Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter of acceptance.

The National Typographical Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 4.

At the session of the National Typographical Convention this forenoon, Nashville, Tenn., was elected as the place for holding the next annual Convention. The New-York *Printer* was recommended as the organ of the craft throughout the Union; and a resolution recommending the subordinate Unions to consider the feasibility of abolishing Sunday labor was offered by Mr. MCCONNELL, of Grand Rapids, and discussed at length. Pending action on it the Convention adjourned.

The delegates will visit Deer Island this afternoon by invitation of the city authorities.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Wednesday, May 4.

JACKSON, the fugitive slave, was this morning delivered to his master, to be taken back to Virginia. A large crowd followed the parties to the Railroad depôt, but there was no attempt at a rescue.

Funeral of Samuel Yeager.

EASTON, Pa., Wednesday, May 4.

The funeral of SAMUEL YEAGER took place this afternoon. St. John's Church, where the services were held, was filled, and many were unable to get seats. The church was draped in black, the pulpit, chandeliers and pillars being covered with it. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. GREENWALD, who took for his text the 20th verse of the 71st Psalm. It was an earnest and appropriate discourse. After the services, the remains were followed by the mourners and a vast number of sorrowing citizens. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

THREE DAYS' LATER ADVICES—ANOTHER DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS ON THE COLORADO.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 3.

The California Overland Mail arrived here this afternoon, bringing San Francisco dates of the 11th of April. The news is unimportant. The markets were unchanged. The only additional arrival out from the Atlantic States, is that of the ship *John Sidney*, from New-York. Steamship *Forward*, from Liverpool, had arrived at San Francisco, with the intention it was supposed, of being put on the route between San Francisco and Vancouver's Island.

This mail brings us advices of another terrible conflict on the Colorado between the Indians and a party of forty men under Mr. BISHOP, who were on the way to join Lieutenant BEALE'S surveying expedition. This party, which left Fort Tejon some time previously, were proceeding along, as they supposed, in perfect security, having distributed considerable presents to the Indians on the route, and received their permission to pass through the country. But on arriving at the crossing of the Colorado, they were on the 20th of March suddenly attacked by a party of some six or seven hundred Indians of the Mojave, Yuma and Pah Ute Indians.

A desperate fight ensued, which lasted for three hours, during which a large number of the Indians were killed.

Mr. BISHOP had retreated toward Fort Tejon, and sent thither to Colonel HOFFMAN for assistance. The Colonel was expected to reach the Mojave villages about April 16, when he would make an attack upon them, for the purpose of chastising them.

Private dispatches state that the ship *Manilon*, which has been reported burnt at sea, had arrived at San Francisco. The name was doubtless confounded with that of the British ship *Meroo*, whose burning has been reported.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, May 4—9:30 P. M.

We have reliable information from Halifax that there are yet no signs of the R. M. steamship *Niagara*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, and fully due. The weather there is fine, with a light south easterly wind.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 4.

The Steamship *Quaker City* is below, with Havana dates of the 2d inst. The news is unimportant.

No fillibusters had been seen.

Sugar was dull. Stock, 296,000 boxes. Exchange on New-York was 1 per cent. premium, and on London 13¾ per cent.

Matters at the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, May 4.

The U. S. steamer *Water Witch* arrived here to-day.

The Prussian frigate *Gefficon*, Captain DONNAR, has also arrived here, twenty-one days from Vera Cruz. The passage was a very stormy one. She will remain here eight or ten days, and then proceed on a cruise. All on board of her are well.

The launch of the steamer *Richmond* has been postponed.

Fire in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, May 4.

A destructive fire occurred this morning, on Main-street, between Sixth and Eighth streets. Several large shops, a planing-mill, &c., with their contents, were destroyed. The principal sufferers are Messrs. SIMS & TURNER, S. Y. SANDRUM, and MERCER & HILL. The loss is upwards of $50,000, and there is very little insurance.

Case of False Pretences at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 4.

J. A. BARTLETT, formerly a lawyer of New-York, and for three years past confidential clerk to Commodore STRINGHAM, at Charlestown Navy-yard, has suddenly left these parts, after cheating numerous tradesmen by using the name of the Commodore.

Organization of the Connecticut Legislature

HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 4.

OLIVER H. PERRY, Republican, was to-day elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a vote of 117 out of 228. Several members were absent. W. W. STONE and D. E. HOLCOME, Republicans, were elected Clerks. The Senate was also organized by the election of Republican officers.

Philadelphia City Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 4.

The People's Ticket was elected yesterday, by an average majority of 2,500 votes. The same party have a majority in both branches of the City Councils.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 4.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, sailed at noon, with 137 passengers for Liverpool and seven for Halifax and $166,000 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 4.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville* arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., the 3d inst.

The Death of Bishop Doane, and the Alumni of Burlington College.

A meeting of the Alumni of Burlington College was held in the College Library, on Saturday, 30th ultimo, immediately after the funeral of the Bishop of New-Jersey. GEORGE M. MILLER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Rev. HOBART CHETWOOD was chosen Secretary.

On motion of C. WILLING LITTELL, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as no words of ours can express the emotion occasioned by this visitation of our Heavenly Father, "Who in His wisdom has seen fit to visit us with trouble, and to bring distress upon us," we, the Alumni of Burlington College, endeavor by our action to give expression to our grief for the loss of him, who by the brilliancy and cultivation of his intellect, the extent of his learning, the refinement of his taste, the variety of his accomplishments, the purity, strength and elevation of his character, and the warmth and geniality of his heart, beautifully adorned every relation of life, and united in himself those ties which bound us so strongly to him, as the founder of our College, our honored President, our revered Bishop, and our long and much loved friend.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, with one member of each class, be constituted, with authority to receive contributions, and to adopt measures necessary to the erection of a monument appropriate to the memory of Bishop DOANE.

Resolved, That the present and former students of the College, the graduates, with the present and former pupils of St. Mary's Hall, are hereby invited to unite with us in the erection of this memorial.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the Bishop, and to the Board of Trustees, with the request that they be entered upon the records of the College; and the proceedings of this meeting be published in the principal ecclesiastical and secular newspapers of New-York, Newark and Philadelphia.

In accordance with the second resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee, and empowered to receive contributions for the erection of the monument:

GEORGE M. MILLER, New-York.
The Rev. HOBART CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.
The Rev. WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Baltimore.
C. WILLING LITTELL, Philadelphia.
JEREMIAH C. GANTHWAITE, Jr., Newark, N. J.
HENRY O. CLAGGETT, Leesburg, Va.
The Rev. GEORGE S. LEWIS, Burlington, N. J.
JAMES O. WATSON, Portsmouth, N. H.
LIBNAY W. NELSON, Boston.
WILLIAM B. GIFFEN, New-Orleans.

THE CALIFORNIA GAMBLERS GETTING THE UPPER HAND AGAIN.—The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* intimates that the gambling fraternity in California are recovering some of the power of which the energetic action of the Vigilance Committee once deprived them. The following sharp comments of the *Bulletin* are suggestive:

"In a California Legislature—a Democratic Legislature—the wishes of the people would seem to be nothing. Gamblers' influence and gamblers' money are of most importance. The blacklegs ask that the law against gambling be changed; the Legislature kindly accedes to the request. If murderers, or thieves, or any other class of criminals, had but the necessary means, they could, undoubtedly, send to Sacramento also, and have obnoxious statutes altered to suit *their* notions. Why not? There is as much popular opposition to gambling as there is to stealing. Indeed, both are essentially the same thing, after all. Nobody but the gamblers are asking for a change in the present law. If money then enables the blacklegs to control the legislation of the State, why would not money enable thieves to do it?"

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's Re-nomination for Congress—His Character, Past Record, and Present Position.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27, 1859.

You have often heard of our valorous "South American," and now champion of the Southern "Opposition," the Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and you know that his once "Know-Nothing," but now "*new* party" friends have again nominated him to represent the Seventh Congressional district, the "Gibraltar" District of Kentucky, in the Lower House of Congress. Despite what many of his constituents call his ultra Americanism, which has hitherto repelled them from supporting him, his old friends claim that he is the best and strongest men of the Opposition in all these parts, and will be elected, without doubt, by a rousing majority, standing as he does upon the platform of our "new party," whose existence was inaugurated in Louisville, on the 22d of last February.

Colonel MARSHALL'S especial friends will have it that he is about the greatest man that ever did live, a more than WEBSTER in intellect and statesmanship indeed a sort of huge, ponderous political demi-god whom everybody must worship and obey, or else be crushed beneath his elephantine tread, and whose like, when translated to another world and theatre more befitting his gigantic and infinite powers, it will never be vouchsafed us poor mortals to look upon again. However, Sir, without stretching or joking he is a politician—a statesman, if you please—of superior talents, and, with all his faults and short-comings, has been in many respects an eminent, useful, liberal-minded National Representative. The Democracy, however united they may be in view of the spoils, are not likely to pit against the Colonel any one so able and so deserving, or to defeat him without a most severe struggle. Indeed, despite his former Know-Nothingism, I should not be surprised to see him elected.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL represented us in the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congress. His record, in general, appears to me quite creditable. He, like some of the most eminent Democrats of past and present times, has always been for a liberal system of Internel improvements, American and National in its scope and application; and for a Tariff adequate to all the needs of our General Government, and to all the incidental protection required by American labor in all its branches, in order to compete with foreign labor and the selfish policy of foreign capitalists and foreign nations. Last session, you are aware, he voted against continuing in force the Treasury Note Bill, or authorizing a new loan, without, at the same time, revising the Tariff of 1857, with a view to increasing the receipts from Customs and affording, incidentally, more protection to American industry. He repeatedly voted with Republicans and some Democrats for a revision with that double view. We also find from the records of the Thirty-fifth Congress that Mr. MARSHALL, from first to last, and after the President's veto, voted to donate public lands to the several States, for the purpose of encouraging and improving Agricultural and the Mechanic Arts. And, to show again his general freedom from sectional bias, when a proposition is presented to him from a Southern or Northern man, his cooperation with the Republicans under the lead of Mr. GROW, during the closing scenes of the last Congress, may be noted. He insisted with them and a majority of the Americans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, besides some twenty of the Democratic Regulars, "in good standing," (among them MASON and TALBOT, of Kentucky,) against the Senate's postage-rateing clause, tacked to the Post-office Appropriation bill.

As to the everlasting Slavery question, with reference to the African Slave-trade, and in its bearing upon "popular sovereignty" in Kansas, Col. MARSHALL'S course has been worthy of all praise. He has always been for sustaining and enforcing our laws which prohibit the foreign Slave traffic. Moreover, Southerner as he is, he has stood up for the rights of the American people in the devoted Territory of Kansas, and demanded that they shall be recognized and respected by the Congress of the United States He has in fact supported the doctrine that the people of every Territory should be left alone to settle every question for themselves, and therefore to carry out their will about Slavery, whether for or against its admission from the States. You know, Sir, he opposed the Lecompton iniquity and nefarious enormity out and out. With five Americans and twenty-two Democrats he voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute. He fought for it to the last. He voted against the English proposition for a Committee of Conference, and against the English bribe and dodge. He was for kicking "Lecompton" out of Congress, for having nothing to do with the unclean thing, tor recognizing directly and immediately, without the slightest qualification or compromise, the rights of the people of Kansas to admission into the Union under a Constitution and Government of *their own*. We are much indebted to him and UNDERWOOD, from Kentucky, to DAVIS, RICAUD and HARRIS, from Maryland, and BLAIR, from Missouri, and to CRITTENDEN and BELL, of the Senate, for whatever of peace and quiet we now have in or about Kansas. If no considerable portion of any party out of Kansas shall hereafter seek to interfere in the disposition of the Slavery question in Kansas—as is the declared opinion of Col. MARSHALL—it may be owing to the continued presence of such men as he in the halls of Congress.

I know of nothing in Mr. MARSHALL'S present position that would indicate his determination to depart hereafter from the general character and spirit of his past record, in the event of his reelection, unless it might be on the mooted questions about the "Dred Scott Decision," "Squatter-Sovereignty," "Congressional Intervention," or the Lord knows what. Immense importance is attached to them, as if they were big with the destinies of "the world and the rest of mankind." They have been the burden and the incubus of the Kentucky Press for a year or more,—some of the Oppositionists, with Buchanaener's and Guthriemen on one side, and the Douglasites on the other, all struggling as if possessed with the notion that the fate of our nation hung upon the sovereignty of either niggerism or squatterism in the Territories. Now, the truth is,—is it not, Sir?—that whatever Congress may do, or not do, about this or any other matter, this great nation of ours, our Union of States for many great domestic and national purposes, will continue unimpaired in its integrity and efficiency, its power and influence, at home and abroad, for all time to come.

What if Col. MARSHALL does think that, as an abstract proposition, Congress is bound to protect and enforce the proprietary rights of every slaveholder in the territory, if the settlers refuse to do it, and if the Courts and the Executive, under the Federal laws already existing, can't do it? What would—what could Congress effect then? Would he, under any circumstances, in view of his past record and his experience, vote for a special Congressional code, for the protection and establishment of slaveholding? Would he, in any event, attempt to control the legally expressed will of the organized settlers, upon the subject of Slavery, by further legislation of Congress? I much doubt it. He has proved himself too much a man of the people for that. He knows that if the existing laws of the United States are not adequate to the protection of every citizen's constitutional rights of property in a territory, and of every slaveholder's rights, too, as defined in the "Dred Scott Decision," no more laws can be passed at Washington which will be adequate thereto. If slaves are property, like anything else, they are already as much protected as they can be by the existing Federal laws, which provide alike and equally for the protection of all kinds of property. Any special legislation by Congress, discriminating in favor of property in slaves, would be uncalled for and useless—it would only revive the Slavery agitation a thousand fold without benefitting anybody a particle. Col. MARSHALL'S practical intelligence teaches him this; he well knows it; and, I believe, he would act accordingly, and do all he could to prevent such a cause of agitation. As he said on the floor of Congress, the 19th of January last—

"I do not think there is any necessity for renewed agitation of questions affecting Slavery. The existing statutes of the law and legislation satisfies me. Looking at our present condition, and our capacity for future expansion, I respectfully submit there is no excuse for the renewal of Slavery agitation. The country needs no legislation about Slavery. The power of Congress needs no assertion on this distracting theme, because the guarantees of existing law are already applied to every foot of ground within the present boundaries of the Union."

PONTIAC.

GEN. HENNINGSEN'S NEW ENTERPRISE.—Gen. HENNINGSEN has addressed the following letter to the Augusta (Ge.) *Constitutionalist*:

SIR: Allow me, through your paper, to make public, that the Hon. L. D. EVANS, self and friends, have found it necessary to withdraw from the "Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association," together with most of its members and agents.

Another association, with similar objects, on the same terms and conditions, comprising nearly all the same persons connected with the former, has been formed under the name of "Henningsen's Arizona Emigration Association." It is proceeding unintermittedly with its emigration projects. Emigrants will rendezvous at Powder Horn during the month of July, and leave Georgia in the beginning of that month. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

STATE OF THE CITY.

Rambles 'Round Town with an Eye to a Clean Spot.

A Cruise Through the Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards—Condition of the Streets—Reasons Enough for a Large Mortality—A Glance at the Minor Industries, &c., &c.

When there is no wind stirring, Broadway is a clean street; but if there is another street in this town, about which one could lay his hand over his watch-pocket in his vest, and say "itis clean," it would gratify us to hear said street named. A gilded line should mark its course on the map hereafter, and landlords who have houses to let on it, should fix their own rent and never fear lacking a tenant.

Armed with all candor, we carefully explored the northeastern section of the City yesterday—the part north of Grand street and east of Fourth-avenue—but a clean spot we did not find except only where iron railings, or something still more exclusive, fenced off the City Authorities or usurpers from any control over or mismanagement of it. It is a very disgusting thought that there is within our proud Municipality one spot dirtier than all others. As we found none, however, so filthy but that by going a block or two further, one still more offensive turned up, it is to be presumed that the dirtiest spot is still unannounced. Indeed our ramble should have taken us through that part of the City that is in best condition, since the Tenth and the Thirteenth are two out of the only three Wards which there is any existing contract to clean.

Grand-street is in tolerable order. Its flat granite pavement secures that, and no thanks to contractors. For as the dirt is ground to powder under the wheels of thousands of carts and omnibuses, and the east wind has a long reach at it, the middle of the street would be visible, even if MORTON were to remain City Inspector for ten years longer.—As the gutters are not badly choked, however, it is probable that somebody has within a month passed a gang of men through it and taken pay for the job. In Mangin-street, a most extraordinary vision greeted the eyes—a herald with a watering pot preceding six men with hirch broome and two with hoes, who piled the dirt into hillocks, that were not quite all scattered again by the cart wheels that delighted to pass through and flatten them. Ahead of the sweepers, the cobble-stones were scarcely visible; behind them, it was only courtesy to call it clean. Any lady with a gown on that she respected, would gather it carefully about her ankles as she crossed. Manhattan-place was one long heap of garbage—quite relieved by the contents of horse stables on the opposite side of the street. Goerck-street had evidently been swept lately, but the heaps of dirt had not been removed. In Lewis-street the water stands still in the gutters. Cannon-street looked like one long heap, the cobble-stones occasionally showing through, where the wind has had a chance at it. Columbia-street, ditto. The ash-carts may have visited Sheriff-street within a week, but there are no evidences of that fact left in the neighborhood. Old sleds, smashed carts and coal wagons flank each sidewalk, and the wheels that stand where the gutter originally was, were some of them buried nearly to the hub. Dogs with all manner of deformities, the result of accident and tough times at home, abounded here. Meanwhile the whole air resounded with the clangor of tin-trumpets announcing shad, that were fresh once, for sale. There is a large public school-house near the corner of Sheriff and Stanton streets. The hundreds of children that spend six hours a-day inside of it breathe an atmosphere redolent of decaying vegetables, that on a hot day is nauseous to the senses and must always reek with impalpable and insensible poison. Rivington-street and Stanton in the Thirteenth Ward—one of the three Wards kept clean by contract—are rank with outrageous odors, the gutters are full of stagnant, green water, unless where they are completely choked up. The late rains could scarcely have passed off by them to the sewers. Moistening the garbage, which lies on paved streets, they have been making the miasm that has predisposed all who live in the vicinity to intermittents and to nervous prostration.

Our fates are fond of music. A band of seven stalwart men stopped as we were walking up Stanton-street, just abreast the highest heap of filth, and with five brass pieces and two flageolets, began playing a plaintive German air. At the first note all the windows and the cellar doors were populous with women and squalid, sickly babies. The street children, to the number of 50 at least were collected, before the trombone had sounded out the first stave, and each little miss fell straight to dancing. Wearened little nurses with stunted babies in their arms tripped the light fantastic toe without a shoe on. A flaming head of very knotted hair, surmounting a diminutive specimen of humanity not over five years old, dashed in and out of the circle that the players made, as if something had suddenly touched it off. The flaming head belonged to a dumpy pair of corduroy pants, through the broad rents of which an inner garment of the same color protruded fluttering gally to the breeze. Finally, the arm of a greasy jacket that surmounted the corduroys sallying forth encircled the waist of a dumpy Sallie, and the two went waltzing off in great harmony till both tumbled headlong into a heap whereof the last layer was richest in eggshells and refuse cabbage leaves. A tiny girl of sunny curls and a very dirty face, holding by the tail of her "grandpop's" coat, danced so hard as twice to put out the old man's match, that he drew across the grinded palm of his hand to light his pipe with. Three times the women out of the upper windows cast down coppers which the oboe-player fished out of the ashes, and perhaps the lager bier saloon opposite may have added still more liberally to the reward of the troupe. At any rate, seemingly well satisfied, they pushed on to the next block, the half hundred dancers cheering lustily for the treat. Happy little wretches, muddy, dusty and begrimed, scarcely one in the lot carried a rose under the dirt on its cheek. The youngest of them knew the Dispensary doctor, and probably one-third of the whole will go into the mortality list before another Christmas.

The "dirt-cart" is supposed to perambulate daily every part of the City, without any reference to the question whether anybody has the contract for street-cleaning. It collects the ashes and garbage set out in pans, pails and boxes in anticipation of the hour of its arrival, while the sweeps and their cart come only once a month, or—not at all. The sweepings proper are worth 25 cents a load to the contractor at the foot of Stanton-street; the dirt-man's gathering are worth nothing, and though they go first to the Stanton-street pier, it is only to be dumped into sloops that transport them to Lowery's filling at Sixteenth-street. Quite a business just now is made of this sweepings' item, though not one-tenth what it ought to be. The carts dump their contents upon the boats' decks, which, when filled, (and each boat takes from 25 to 75 loads for a cargo,) they transport to Flushing and other points on the Long Island shore.

FROM CANADA.

Extraordinary Collision between the two Houses of Parliament—The Upper House Refusing the Supplies—Report of the Committee on Trade and Commerce.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

A very singular event in the Legislative history of Canada has just happened, which as it is of interest from various points of view, I must narrate fully.

The Seat of Government question has long been one of great difficulty. The Capital has been moving, of late years, every few sessions, from one city to another, and there was an understanding—nay, more, a pledge—on the part of the Government that, when last it was moved from Quebec to Toronto, it should move down again after a four years' term. This has now expired, and the Legislative Assembly has determined by a very large majority to carry out this understanding honestly. Meanwhile, application has been made to Her Majesty the Queen to choose a permanent seat of Government for the Province. She accepted the task, selected Ottawa, and her decision has been ratified by both branches of the Legislature, and by a majority of the representatives of both Eastern and Western Canada. The Upper House think this should put an end to the perambulating system at once; they see no necessity for going to Quebec for a term; they advise the rapid completion of the buildings at Ottawa, and a removal thither as soon as possible. The Government—who, of course, cannot please both Houses when they are divided in opinion—do not in any way conceal their intention of removing. But they have not put into the estimates of expense, to be voted by Parliament, any item for the removal. The Lower House passed the estimates and the Bill of Supply founded upon them; some of the leaders of opposition merely objecting to the course of the Government in not asking for money which yet they intended to spend, and the ministers replying that it was the prerogative of the Crown to call Parliament where it pleased, and that it looked to the Houses to make good, afterwards, the expenses incidental to the exercise of this prerogative. The Upper House has, however, acted differently. There, when the Hon. Mr. VAN KOUGHNET, the leader, moved the second reading of the Supply bill, the Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERES moved in amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ALLEN," that the Legislative Council feels itself called upon to declare and resolve, in defence of its undoubted and unquestionable rights, as a co-ordinate and co-equal branch of the Legislature, and as the only means of preserving its independence, that it will not take the question of supply into consideration, until satisfied that the Executive Government will not incur any expense whatever for the removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec without first submitting the estimate for the same for the consideration of the Legislative Council." Hereupon a long debate arose, which continued until one o'clock this morning, being the most prolonged which has taken place this session in the respectable "Lord's" House. Finally the amendment was carried. The Speaker, here Mr. BELLEAU, then rose and said: "In consequence of this resolution, the House will not take the Supply bill into consideration now." The House then adjourned.

Many of the members of the Lower House, especially Lower Canadians, are indignant. They say they will pass a vote of credit, and thus enable the Government to go on. All admit, however, that this collision between the two Houses is a serious matter, and that the course of the Upper House is almost revolutionary. Imagine the House of Lords, in England, throwing out the Supply bill! The thing was never attempted here but once, just before the rebellion of '37. What the result will be this time nobody knows, yet. The Government were asked to day, by Mr. DRUMMOND, what they intended to do. Mr. J. A. MACDONALD replied they had no official intimation of the course taken by the Upper House. It is thought that, as the Supply bill is not rejected, and its consideration merely deferred, the Government will be able to bring up a few absent members of the Upper House enough to reverse the vote, which was only carried by 23 against 20.

The Committee on Trade and Commerce—the Hon. W. H. MERRITT, Chairman—have agreed to a report of exceeding interest to us and to those of your merchants who trade with us. It is divided into four branches, of each of which something should be said in the TIMES.

I.—POSTAL SUBSIDY.

The Committee say, on the subject of the Postal Subsidies paid to the Cunard and Galway lines, that

"The payment of these subsidies by the Government has already been the main cause of reducing the price of ocean freights from New York to Liverpool below what they are from Quebec to Liverpool; and if this system is continued, it will be in vain for the Provincial Government, or her Majesty's subjects in Canada, to attempt to regain the trade of the West."

"Your Committee, therefore, most earnestly urge the Provincial Government to continue to press upon the consideration of the Imperial Government the importance of extending the same annual postal subsidy to steamers plying from many port of Great Britain to Quebec as may now or hereafter be paid to any other line of steamers from any port in Great Britain to New-York."

II.—RECIPROCITY.

The Committee say they regret the restrictions recently placed on the commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada; suggest that measures should be taken for their removal, and regret that the satisfactory working of so beneficial a thing as Reciprocity should have been restricted in its operation.

III.—CONSULAR FEES.

Your commercial lawyers should investigate the very important decision of the Committee on the legality of the Consular Fees. The report on this subject is as follows:

"After a careful examination, your Committee have come to the conclusion that these fees are illegal, and that there is no authority for the appointment of Consuls or the collection of fees at those ports under any existing laws in the United States or Canada.

The authority alleged by the American Secretary of the Treasury to confer this power, is an Act of Congress passed in 1856 which authorized the Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States to receive a fee of $2 for each certificate issued.

In this view your Committee do not concur. They are aware of no law which permits of the exaction of fees, unless it may be in an Act of Congress of last session, which it is said authorizes a fee of half-a-dollar on certificates granted by them.

The Act of 1853 was superseded by Act of Congress passed on the 1st March, 1856, entitled "an Act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontier of the United States, and for other purposes."

The appointment of a Consul-General for British America at Quebec is authorized by the Act of Congress passed in 1856, but it does not extend to the appointment of Consuls, or the collection of fees, in the interior ports of Canada.

Your Committee also regret to find that since the report of 1857, the British Consul at New York has authorised the appointment of Consuls at the different ports in the United States, who impose a fee of $4 on all Colonial vessels trading at these ports. This is claimed to be done under the authority of the Imperial Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 87, passed in 1825, and an Order in Council of the 1st May, 1856, authorizing Consuls to collect such moderate fees from time to time, as a scale of fees under Orders in Council of former acts. The British Consul also refers, as does the British Consul at Chicago to the Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, requiring captains and masters of vessels from foreign ports to deposit their papers with the Consul of the nation to which they belong, until cleared, under pain of a heavy penalty.

Your Committee have examined these and find that neither the Act of Congress of 1856, nor the Orders have any reference whatever to the inland ports of Canada or the United States, their operation being exclusively confined to the seaboard, as the preamble of the respective acts, 6 Geo 4, caps 41 and 114, passed in 1825, "for regulating the trade of the British possessions abroad," clearly show.

The reason assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the appointment of these consuls, were declared to be for the protection of the revenue and to admit foreign goods being introduced into the United States from Canada; and adds that he feels confident that the legitimate interests of the commerce between the two countries will be promoted by a rigid enforcement of the new regulations. On reference to the trade and navigation returns of Canada for 1858 (p. 215), it will be seen that the value of goods from sea passing through Canada for consumption in the United states amounts to only $26 916, while the value of goods from sea passing through the United States for consumption in Canada amounts to $17 349 928.

From these returns it is apparent that no foreign merchandise has been introduced into the United States from Canada to any extent.

The relative proportions of the United States and Canada afford a sad reason for the distinction drawn by the respective Governments between the atlantic coast and the inland lake coast. Consular fees and restrictions may be required for trade between distant nations and the United States by sea, but as the facilities for intercourse between Canada and the States are so great, and the long frontier line of boundary is so easily traversed, such restrictions are in this case only pernicious and useless. The distinction, therefore, which was recognized to exist between the commercial intercourse by the seaboard and by way of the inland boundary, which is now attempted to be set aside, was a sound one, and was an evidence of the wisdom of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Your Committee earnestly recommend to the Executive Government to represent to the Imperial authorities the assault factory state of the trade between the United States and Canada during the past year, and also to take an early opportunity of placing a clear and distinct representation of the facts before the Government of the United States, as they confidently believe that the removal of all existing restrictions will be promptly brought about."

IV.—COMMERCE.

The Committee speak of the results of the Reciprocity, showing that it has lead to the increase of trade between Canada and the United States in a greater ratio than between Canada and Great Britain. They then proceed as follows:

"In view also of the results since produced under the operation of that treaty, it is worthy of consideration whether it would not promote the general interests of Great Britain, the United States and Canada to adopt the tariff of the United States; remove all Customs establishments between them, which would effect a saving of a very large expenditure; collect the duties for Canada at the port of Quebec only, and divide the entire revenue collected on the Atlantic seaboard in proportion to the population of the respective countries. This could be effected without any political change and without injury to any existing interest in either country, but on the contrary would save the expense of maintaining the different Customs establishments in the interior; increase our revenue and insure an ample support for the Civil Government, and payment of the public debt. This object can be effected simply by adopting the same principles as exist between the different independent German States of ancient.

The German Commercial Union (or Zollverein) was commenced in 1818 and progressively extended, until 6 000 priad more than three-fourths of the German States, with a population of about thirty millions, is based upon the principle of reciprocity, and has done more to promote the loans by and prosperity of the people than any other measure of the kind. It has adopted its similar and economical in its operation, has removed hundreds of custom houses, thousands of customs officers, and has reduced the cost of collection to a mere trifle."

These are all matters which are of considerable importance, both to the Province and to the Northern and Western States around the lakes.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Weather—Iron Ore Locations—Bay De Nequet and Marquette Railroad—The Smith Mountain—The Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad—Anthracite Coal Furnaces on Lake Superior.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARQUETTE, LAKE SUPERIOR, Mich., Monday, April 18, 1859.

Our anticipations of an unusually early Spring, based on the mild weather of February, have not been realized. We have had but little warm weather for the last three weeks, and still have snow on the ground. The following is a summary of some of the meteorological observations made at this place by Dr. G. H. BLAKER, during the past winter, for the Smithsonian Institution:

	Mean Temperature.	Fall of snow in inches.	Extremes of Barometer.
November	31° 09'	44 63	29.75 and 28 84
December	24° 06'	31.71	29 74 and 28 71
January	20° 27'	17.64	29.74 and 28 74
February	19° 76'	21.30	29 75 and 28.87
March	30° 80'	20.89	29.88 and 28.51
April		24.13	

	Warmest day in each month.		Coldest day in each month.
December 19	28°	December 8	8° 2'
January 20	40° 2'	January 22	9° 2'
February 16	45°	February	10°

The mean temperature of the three Winter months was 21° 67' Fahrenheit; the total amount of snow, measured as it fell, from the month of November to the present time is 160.30 inches.

About 10,000 tons iron ore is now quarried out ready for shipment at the locations of our Iron Ore Companies. The Jackson Company's Mine is 14 miles, the Cleveland Company's 16, and the Lake Superior Company's 17 miles west of this place. All three are on the line of the Northern Division of the Bay de Nequet and Marquette Railroad, which is completed to the farthest location. They are all situated along the summit of the dividing ridge between the tributaries of Lake Superior and of Lake Michigan, at an elevation of 600 to 900 feet above the level of Lake Superior. The demand for the ore this season will be large; the Lake freight of upwards of 20,000 tons has been already engaged for early shipment, and all the Companies are making most diligent effort to be prepared to furnish what will be wanted as the season advances. The equipment of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad, by which the ore is brought from the mines to the Lake, is adequate to a business of 700 to 1000 tons daily. Our furnaces are also in full blast, and we have a good stock of charcoal pig-iron ready for shipment. Everybody is waiting impatiently for the season to commence.

The iron locations, which are now being worked by the Companies just mentioned, are believed to be the best within twenty five miles of the Lake. About twelve miles west of the Lake Superior Mine, however, is a location known as the "Smith Mountain," where there is a remarkably large deposit of excellent ore, presenting a perpendicular face of considerable elevation, and situated very eligibly for cheap quarrying. Were it accessible by a railroad, and its product added to that of the locations now worked, there would be no question of the ability of this county to supply any probable demand for ore. The Smith Mountain is on the line of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, and there is some prospect of its being brought into market this season or next. The Lake Superior *Journal* states that the Marquette and Ontonagon Company intend this Spring, to commence operations at the Cleveland Mountain, and finish twenty miles westward this season. The land granted in aid by Congress, 3,840 acres per mile, then becomes available for the distance of constructed road. On the twenty miles *immediately* west of this place, the grant is overlapped by those of the Bay de Nequet and Marquette, and the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Companies. The routes of all these three Companies approach Marquette from the southwest, for nearly twenty miles, within two or three miles distance of each other. The other two are nearly parallel to the present finished line of the Bay de Nequet and Marquette Road; and the Department of the Interior has decided, that under these circumstances, for that portion of their distance, the grant for one road only is to be distributed between the roads which shall be actually constructed. This is reasonable enough, since one road will answer the purpose of all the three Companies, so far as their routes are in common. By the construction of the *second* section of twenty miles, the Marquette and Ontonagon Company realize the entire amount of land granted per mile, instead of a portion of it, and open up valuable iron-lands which fall to their selection. It is understood that running connections are to be established with the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company, by which this section will be made available for business as soon as opened. This enterprise, which will certainly be immediately remunerative if the iron-ore trade continues to increase, will tend greatly to promote the growth and business of this place."

At the Stockholders' meeting of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company, held recently at this place, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Joseph S. Fay, Boston, Mass.
Andrew Low, Savannah, Ga.
Edward Pacefford, Savannah, Ga.
Edwin Parsons, New-York.
Samuel P. Ely, Marquette, Mich.
Joseph F. Greenough, Boston, Mass.
Lewis H. Morgan, Rochester, N. Y.

Our blast furnaces in this county now use charcoal exclusively. It is proposed, however, to put up some new ones on the shore of the lake to use Anthracite. Up-freight to this port is brought at a very low rate; the amount of down-freight being more than five times the larger, there is scarcely sufficient coming up to serve as ballast, and that little is a subject of competition at merely nominal rates. Up to an amount something like a third or a quarter of our annual shipment of iron ore, (which will be, this season, between 60,000 and 75,000 tons,) Anthracite coal could be shipped here at 50 cents a ton, freight from Buffalo. Its cost here would be between $4 and $5 the ton; at which price it is a cheap fuel for the reduction of our rich ore on the spot. A ton and a half of anthracite makes a ton of pig metal from our ore. E.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT—A WOMAN SCALDED TO DEATH IN A CALDRON OF BOILING OIL.—A horrible occurrence happened at the Belle Ile er Station of the Great Western Railway on Wednesday, by which the wife of the station-master lost her life. The facts, as we learn from parties direct from that place, are as follows: Some painters were about commencing a job of painting for the Railway Company at the Station, and were preparing their oil for the purpose. A large kettle or caldron was arranged in one of the apartments of the Station-house, which they had filled with oil, and were boiling. They had left it for a short time, to attend to some other matters, when some part of it ran over and took fire on the stove, which was very hot. Mrs. TAYLOR, the wife of the station master, was the only person in the house at the time, except a child, and, fearing that it would set the house on fire, set to work to put it out. In doing this, by some jar or shake given to the stove, the pipe parted. She then got a chair, and placing it beside the stove, stepped upon it to adjust the pipe, when the chair tipped and she fell headforemost into the boiling oil.

The oil that was displaced by the immersion of the woman, commenced blazing upon the stove, and the flames soon communicated to that upon the floor; and the room was instantly filled with fire and smoke. The child commenced screaming with terror, and ran out of the house. Her cries soon attracted the attention of the painters, who were no great distance away, and who ran to the house, supposing the building to be on fire. A few buckets of water, however, speedily put out the fire on the floor, and then for the first time did they notice the horrible position of Mrs. TAYLOR. She was at once taken out, but of course was lifeless. The upper portion of her body, with her head, was literally boiled, the hair falling off, and the flesh parting with every touch. Her clothes had taken fire from the flames, burning the other portions of her body in a most shocking manner. In fact, the remains presented an unrecognizable mass of burned flesh and bones that were sickening to look upon.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A NEW CHURCH TROUBLE IN PRUSSIA.—Professor HENGSTENBERG, the spiritual chief of the orthodox Lutheran party in Prussia, has been formally accused of insulting the OBER KIRCHEN-RATH, or highest constituted authority of the established Church of this country. The circumstance is most remarkable in its way. Under the old *régime* the OBER KIRCHEN-RATH (Supreme Council of the Church,) was almost exclusively composed of men sharing, and even exaggerating, the Pietist creed of the learned professor. These, on the fall of the Manteuffel Ministry, resigned. Their places were taken by men differing from the religious principles of their predecessors about in the same proportion as the present Hohenzollern Cabinet is more liberal than the ex-Manteuffel administration. One proof of this is the milder practice adopted by them relative to the marriage of parties divorced. It is against what is called their unchristian behavior, in this respect, that Professor HENGSTENBERG protested in his clerical paper. As he was not over-particular to refrain from personal offence, the Ober-Kirchen-Rath, though the insults were offered in the name of God, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and resorted to the judicial prosecution of the modern Isaiah. They at the same time, by a circular addressed to the whole clergy, notified the event in the most public manner, thus indirectly admonishing the friends of HENGSTENBERG to refrain from indulging in similar steps.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MAY 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 42, 93, 44, 55, 56, 58, 61, 64 65, 68.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—*Non-enumerated Motions.*—Nos 10, 29, 37, 63; *enumerated*—Nos. 1, 28, 39, 40 to 43, 45 to 49, 52 to 56, 60 to 69, 71, 72, 73.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1113, 1355, 1797, 1560, 887, 1604, 1602, 1125, 1352, 1302, 1262, 1408, 1414, 184, 1444, 1452, 1454, 1466, 1406, 1490, 1481¼, 1506, 1508, 1256, 650, 1546, 1562, 1576, 1562, 1584

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 148, 129, 390, 315, 942, 785, 418, 422, 430, 432, 440, 442, 448, 464, 5, 362, 250, 405. *Part II*—Nos 233 433, 465, 477, 478, 481, 485, 486, 487, 494 to 497, 499, 501 to 507, 511.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1313, 298, 620, 637, 736, 907, 914, 714, 873, 214, 79, 83, 237, 331, 666, 868, 987.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John S. Christie vs. *Hydesville Marble Company, et al.*—Motion to set aside orders denied without cost or prejudice to plaintiff.

Before Justice Clerke.

John Jay, Receiver, &c., vs. *Wm. H. De Groot.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Gilbert F. Everson vs. *Nehemiah Case, et al.*—Same.

THE "TWELFTH REGIMENT" CASE.

It will be remembered that a difficulty arose between Col. John S. Cocks, of this Regiment, and General Sanford—the Colonel being an Inspector on a certain field day when General Sanford was present. Col. Cocks claimed the right, as such Inspector, to have entire control that day, which was denied by Gen. Sanford, who brought Col. Cocks afterwards before a Court Martial, by which he was "removed" from his command. As, however, he was not "cashiered," the gallant Colonel could be reelected by the Regiment, which it is understood they would do unanimously, but wait the result of an appeal made by Col. Cocks.

Meanwhile, General Sanford has obtained an order from the Governor to disband the regiment and arrest it with the Tenth Regiment, on the ground that it has not the legal complement of men. This number is stated to be about 250. Brigadier-General Ewen has, therefore, received an order from the Governor, countersigned by General Sanford, to the above effect.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Weeks, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, obtained, on March 28, an alternative *mandamus* against General Ewen, for the purpose of preventing the fusion of the two regiments. To-day counsel appeared before Judge CLERKE to argue the motion of the relator that the *mandamus* be made peremptory.

General Ewen returns to the writ that the only effect of his action will be to make Colonel Weeks a supernumerary officer, and will not deprive him of his office or any of its privileges *except* command.

J. H. Anthon, for the relator, argued that the number of officers in each regiment was regulated by law, and could not be increased, even under the name of supernumeraries; that no provision was any where made for supernumerary officers. The writ of *mandamus* was a proper remedy in cases affecting the militia. (People *vs.* Scrugham, 20 Barb., 203.) This case was reversed on *other points* on appeal, (25 Barbour,) but this point remained unquestioned.

Clarence A. Seward, for respondent, objected to the writ as defective on its face, in not stating that the relator had requested General Ewen to comply with the demand made in the writ before applying to the Court. Further, that the Court had not jurisdiction—that it ought not to interfere with the military order of the Governor, as it would leave the respondent liable to military punishment for disobedience—that a *mandamus* could only require parties to do that which, without it, they could legally do—which he claimed was not the case here.

Further argument was postponed until Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

J. B. Brewster vs. *Benjamin Levy et al.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $7 costs.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the Bar has been called for Friday next, at 3½ P. M., at the new rooms of the Law Institute, to arrange for paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of Nicholas Hill, Esq.

OPENING OF THE NEW LAW INSTITUTE ROOMS.—The opening of the new rooms of the New-York Law Institute was largely attended by members of the Bar, who began to come in at 3 o'clock. At 3½ P. M, Judge Edmonds delivered a very interesting address, in which he reviewed the progress of the Institution. It appears that the libraries of the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor were removed to another part of the State. This library, which has cost over $20,000, has been sustained entirely by the Bar of New-York. The library has hitherto been obliged to pay $2,500 rent, but by the kindness of the United States Judges it is now provided with ample accommodations, rent free. There is a debt of $4,000, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be cleared off.

The meeting then adjourned, and the members dispersed over the rooms, which occupy three floors, and are of the most superior character, well lighted and ventilated, with abundant room for the books. The architect, Edgar Stanshury, Esq., of No. 4 Trinity-place, deserves credit for his foresight and ability in laying out the plans, which, though made when the whole building was in confusion, have been fully carried out. The alterations have cost about $1,500.

Recent Cases.

ACTION FOR CONVERSION—"WAIVING THE TORT."

Dougherty vs. *Crozier and Vultee.*—(Common Pleas, General Term.)—The defendants were sued in the Fourth District Court for taking and converting to their own use the property set out in the complaint. On the return day of the summons the defendants objected that the process did not show the action was for tort; whereupon the plaintiff waived the tort, and the complaint was amended in this respect. To this no objection was made.

Defendants then answered separately, each asserting the alleged title of the plaintiff to have been fraudulently acquired, and alleging that the taking was under an execution against Jacob Rijas, the plaintiff's vendor. The plaintiffs then proved the purchase of the goods claimed and the taking by Vultee under the directions of Crozier, who knew at the time that plaintiff claimed the goods. Defendants gave evidence tending to show that Rijas was the real owner of the goods.

The Justice rendered judgment for the plaintiff, and defendants appealed mainly on the ground that an action in the nature of assumpsit could not be sustained against them; that they never derived any personal advantage from the seizure and sale, and that no promise to pay could, under the circumstances, be implied.

The Court of Common Pleas affirmed the judgment of the Justice. We give so much of the opinion as relates to this question.

BEAMY, J.—For the purpose of determining these questions, it is unnecessary to consider the cases in which, under the former system of pleading, a person might waive the tort committed by wrongfully obtaining or converting goods, and bring an action to recover on an implied assumpsit, or promise to pay for them. The defendants were fully advised of the facts on which the plaintiff's claim was based, and introduced evidence to meet them. The action was tried on its merits, and whether the plaintiff was *rectus in curia* in form, is wholly immaterial. We are required by the 366th section of the Code to give judgment according to the justice of the case, without regard to technical errors and defects which do not affect the merits. Whether the action was in form assumpsit, when it should have been for taking and converting personal property, is a technical defect which cannot be regarded as affecting the merits, when the proof given and answered was such as would have been required to sustain the latter form. The facts proved show the defendants liable as trespassers, and the judgment against them cannot be disturbed. The provision of section 366 is similar to that of section 173, and which gives to the courts of record the power to amend a pleading or proceeding by conforming it to the facts proved, where the amendment does not substantially change the cause of action. The cause of action in this case is the same, whether urged under the form of a promise to pay, or for taking and converting goods. The judgment must therefore be affirmed.

ENTRY OF ORDERS—PARTY NOT TO BE PREJUDICED BY COURT'S DELAY.

Clapp vs. *Graves.*—(Common Pleas—General Term)—This was a motion to vacate an order formerly made by the General Term of the Common Pleas, allowing an appeal to the Court of Appeals from the judgment of the General Term on an appeal taken from the judgment of a Justice. The ground of moving to set aside the order allowing the appeal was that it was not entered in time; it not having been made before the end of the next term after the judgment of the General Term was rendered. Other facts are stated in the opinion.

DALY, F. J.—To authorize an appeal to the Court of Appeals, it is necessary, by the statute, that the General Term should, by order duly entered, allow such appeal before the end of the next term after which judgment was entered. The appellant applied for such an order at the next term, both parties were heard, but the Court did not announce its decision until the term was passed, but they directed the order allowing the appeal, to be entered up as of the term when the application was made, being the next term after judgment.

It is a general rule that where an act is to be done within a certain time, in which the concurrence of the Court is necessary, and a party has done all that he is required to do to obtain the decision of the Court, that he is not to suffer through the Court's delay; and if the Court give their decision after the time is passed, it may be entered up as of the time when, by law, it ought to have been given. "It is by no means unusual," says Lord Kenyon, in Pearson *vs.* Ronbig, 1 East., 405, "to make entries of judicial acts *nunc pro tunc.*" And the reason is given in Crispe *vs.* The Mayor of Berwick, Vent. 90, "that a thing being no default in the party, but a delay which came by the act of the Court." So in Cravan *vs.* Hawley, Barnes 235, it is said, *per curiam*, "the party must not suffer by the Courts taking time to consider." In Lure *vs.* Rich, 10 Med., 30, a writ of inquiry was executed, and before entry of judgment, which was delayed by the act of the Court, the plaintiff died, and it was held that the Court, having delayed the entry of judgment, it should be entered up as of the proper term; and in Lord Mohun's case, 6 Mad., 59, a rule for the reversal of an attainder was obtained, upon the consent of the Attorney-General, in the reign of James II., and, long after, in the reign of Anna, the Court directed the clerk to make the entry which should have been made when the rule was obtained, declaring that they would supply the neglect or defect of their officer, that subjects should not suffer by it. And to the same general effect are numerous authorities. (Taylor *vs.* Matthews, 10 Mad., 325; Tooker *vs.* Duke of Beaufort, 1 Bur., 146; Mayor of Norwich *vs.* Berry, 4 id., 2,377; Astley *vs.* Reynolds, 1 Str., 915; Webb *vs* Spunel, Barnes, 261; Taulmin *vs.* Anderson, 1 Taun., 385; Mackay *vs* Rhinelander, 1 John, C., 408; Blewitt *vs* Tregoning, 4 A. & C., 1,002; 1 Leon, 187; Latch 2; 1 Sid., 461; 1 Williams' Executors, 763; Tidd's Practice, 832, 9th Lond. Ed.

The motion below, therefore, was without foundation, the order allowing the appeal having been properly entered, by the order of the Court as of September Term.

CIVIL ACTION MAINTAINABLE FOR RAPE—WHAT IS BUT A GOOD COMPLAINT.

Koenig vs. *Nott.*—(Common Pleas, General Term.)—This was an action to recover damages. The complaint alleged that plaintiff (a female) was employed as a servant in defendant's family, and that defendant "with force and arms ill-treated and assaulted and carnally knew her, whereby she became pregnant and sick with child," &c., &c. That in consequence of such indecent as sault plaintiff suffered greatly in health, &c., &c., to her damage $1,000.

The defendant demurred chiefly on the ground that the complaint did not show a cause of action. The special term ordered judgment for defendant on the demurrer, from which order plaintiff appealed.

Charles Waters, for the appellant, contended that 1st. The complaint sufficiently alleges an assault and battery; and 2d, That the plaintiff's right of action for the assault and battery was not merged in the criminal remedy for the felony of rape.

Wessel S. Smith, for respondent.

DALY, F. J.—The averment in the complaint is not of an assault merely, but of a battery also. The plaintiff avers that the defendant, with force and arms, made an *assault* upon her and *then* and *there* debauched and carnally knew her. As every battery includes an assault, it is the usage in pleading to aver both, as is done here. (2 Chitty, Pl., 851, 6th Am. ed.) The ground of action in this complaint is, the debauchery and carnally knowing the plaintiff, which is averred to have been done by force. The *vi et armis* clause is not limited to the averment of an assault, but is connected by the copulative with what follows, and relates equally to the debauching and carnally knowing. That this is an averment of an assault and battery, does not, in my opinion, admit of a doubt. A battery, which, as before suggested, always includes an assault, and the statement of which, in pleading, is always accompanied by an averment of an assault, is any unlawful touching of the person of another—the degree of violence being immaterial, nor is it essential that the act should have been willfully done, as it will suffice if the facts, upon examination, show either that the defendant was in fault, or that the act was unlawful. (See cases collected in 2 Greenleaf's Ev., sec. 84, 85; 1 Saund P. and Ev., 141, 5th Am. edition;) and certainly the averment here, that the defendant, by force, debauched and carnally knew the plaintiff, is a battery within this definition.

The doubt, in respect to this complaint, has arisen, I apprehend, from the pleaders employing the form of averment "assaulted, debauched and carnally knew," which was usual in actions of trespass *vi et armis*, brought by a father for the seduction of his daughter, or by a husband for a criminal conversation with his wife.

[His Honor here proceeded to a review of the various formulas employed in declaring in various actions of these classes, as found in Woodward *vs.* Walton, 1 B. S. and P. N. S., 477; Rigaud *vs.* Galsford, 7 Mod. 60; 2 Chitt., Pl., 856; Macfadden *vs.* Olivant, 6 East, 382; Bartlett *vs.* Alcott, 2 T. R., 166 Bac. Abr. Ilt., Marriage, E 2, and other authorities and continued as follows.]

A man might, therefore, bring trespass, *vi et armis*, for the seduction of his wife, daughter or servant, or for an assault and battery upon them, and hence the averment of "assaulted, debauched and carnally knew" in all the forms; for whether the carnal knowledge was with or against the will of the wife or daughter, the action was equally maintainable. No formal specimen in a case like the one now before us, because for seduction the woman had no cause of action (Hamilton *vs.* Lomax, 26 Barb., 615,) and if a carnal knowledge of her person was obtained against her will, it was a rape, and the civil action was merged in the felony. Our statute has changed the law in this respect, (3 R. S., 589, 5th ed.,) and a woman upon whom a rape has been committed, may maintain an action for the personal injury, and in stating her cause of action, it is sufficient if her complaint conforms to what was essential in the way of averment in action of trespass for injuries to the person.

[His Honor further proceeded to review the authorities in English literature and biography, both easily and modern, upon the meaning of the verb "to debauch," showing that it is used in a two-fold sense in the law forms, importing a forcible, violent ravishment, as well as a mere enticement or seduction. And upon all these grounds he held the order erroneous.]

BRADY, J.—The complaint in this case is in form the statement of a rape committed upon the plaintiff by the defendant, and one of the questions presented by the appeal is, whether for such violence the party aggrieved can maintain an action to recover damages. In England the civil right to sue for injuries occasioned by a felony was not merged or destroyed, but suspended until conviction or acquittal. It is there said to be the duty of the party injured to bring the offender to justice or to make some effort thereto and that until that duty is performed he cannot maintain an action. (Quoting from 4 Blackstone's Com., Sedgwick on Dam., 2d ed., 471.) This rule, however, does not now prevail in this State, and I have not been successful in finding any case in which it was ever enforced. The statute is express on the subject. The right of action of any person injured by any felony shall not in any case be merged in such felony or *be in any manner affected thereby.* (2 Rev. Stat., 4 ed., 665.) This statute has removed any impediments that may have existed by the common law, and therefore, for the assault and battery committed by the defendant, the plaintiff has a right of action which may be enforced in an action of trial of which she could prove in aggravation of damages the consequences of that assault.

The gist of the action, however, is force and violence. If the plaintiff consented to the debauching she cannot recover, and it should appear by the complaint that such was the case.

[His Honor here stated the provisions of the Code on this point; and repeated the averment of the complaint as above set out.]

Under the former system of pleading, when it was material to rely upon actual force, as in the case of forcible entry, the words *manu forti*, or "with strong hand," should be adopted; but in other cases "*vi et armis*," or with force and arms, were sufficient. (1 Chitty's Pl. 143, 6th Am Ed.) And in actions of assault and battery, the declaration charged that the defendant, on a certain day and place, assaulted the plaintiff, and then proceeded to state the utterance according to the facts. (See 2 Chitty's Pl., 61, Supra, pp. 848, 849. The complaint herein, in adopting the phraseology of the old forms, has departed from the rules which the Legislature has established; but the facts embraced in the complaint, though improperly stated, according to the existing provisions, are nevertheless sufficient to constitute a cause of action. If this defendant with force ill-treated the plaintiff, and made an indecent assault upon her, and with force debauched her, upon the conclusions herein expressed a cause of action exists, and though to the form of stating it there may be an objection, that objection is not the subject of demurrer. (Code, 144.) The remedy, if any, is by motion to make the complaint more definite and certain. (Code, 169.)

[The Judge then proceeded to discuss a question of jurisdiction raised in the case, which we omit.]

HILTON, J., dissented, on the ground that the statement of the complaint did not amount to an averment of actual violence used. The felony of rape ought not to be presumed against the defendant in the absence of explicit averment. The allegation that defendant made "an indecent assault," did not imply actual violence: but only that defendant threatened the plaintiff with violence, without touching her person.

Order appealed from reversed.

PROMISSORY NOTE—TAKING RENEWAL RELEASES INDORSER.

Platt vs. *Stark.*—(Common Pleas, General Term.)—This was an action against the indorsers of a promissory note. The plaintiff recovered judgment below, and defendant appealed. The facts appear in the opinion.

HILTON, J.—The defendant is sued as an indorser upon a promissory note for $200, made to his order by one A. H. Gough, and now held by the plaintiff.

The note became due in July, 1854, and it appears that in September following, the maker paid to George W. Platt, one of the plaintiffs, $50 on account of it, gave his individual note, payable in three months thereafter, for the remaining $150, deposited with the plaintiff two corporation leases as security for its payment, and received from him a written instrument acknowledging the receipt of the new note and leases, and releasing the defendant as indorser on the note now sued upon.

It is claimed by the plaintiff that this release is not only void, for want of a consideration to support it, but in addition that it is invalid because it was obtained upon representations made by Gough, which induced the plaintiff to sign it, without reading it to ascertain its contents or effect.

As it is not disputed that, after the note in suit became due, the plaintiff accepted the new note from the maker without the consent or knowledge of the indorser, it is quite immaterial to inquire whether or not the release was invalid upon either of the grounds suggested.

The effect of accepting the new note was to extend the time for the payment of the original indebtedness; it entirely suspended the plaintiff's right of action during the period it had to run, and the defendant was, by this extension of credit to the maker, as effectually released from any liability as indorser upon the note in suit, as he would have been by a novation to which he was not a party. (Meyers *vs.* Wells, 5 Hill, 463; Collmard *vs.* Lamb, 15 Wend., 323, 332; Nexsen *vs.* Lyell, 5 Hill. 466; Fellows *vs.* Prentiss, 3 Denio, 512, 516; Coleman *vs.* Wade, 2 Selden, 44; Wood *vs.* Jefferson Co. Bank, 9 Cow., 194, 206; Putnam *vs.* Lewis, 8 John, 389; Hart *vs.* Hudson, 6 Duer, 294, 304.)

For this reason the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover, and the judgment of the Justice in their favor was erroneous and must be reversed. Judgment reversed.

DISCHARGED FROM ARREST—TAKING NEW SECURITY.

Hillyer vs. *Johnson.*—(Supreme Court, Chambers.)—This was a motion to discharge an order of arrest. The defendant was a broker, and the cause of action was for moneys received by him as broker, on selling stocks for plaintiff, which moneys he had refused to pay over. This was the ground on which the arrest was ordered.

The affidavits to oppose the motion showed that the defendant had given his own notes, with indorsement, in payment of the claim. It was shown, however, that these notes were not paid at maturity, whereupon plaintiff returned them and sued on the original claim.

ROOSEVELT, J., denied the motion to vacate the arrest. He held that the notes given were not a higher security than the original claim, in any such sense as to amount to a waiver of the original wrong. Having been dishonored and returned, they had no effect to vary plaintiff's right, and the acceptance of them was no bar to a resort to the provisional remedy of arrest.

J. Warren Lawton for the motion; W. T. Van Riper opposed.

The Government Commissioners have arrived at Davenport, Iowa, and have commenced the examination of the Rock Island Bridge.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 4, 1859—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 6,899 bbls. Flour, 37 bbls. and 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,638 pkgs. of Provisions, 1,045 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request, at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspector's warehouse this morning 909 bbls., including 757 bbls. Pots, and 152 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been purchased to-day to the extent of 530 sacks Maracaibo, chiefly at 11¼c.@11¾c., but including some very choice at 12¾c.; also, 700 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in to-day

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
Nos. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and guaranteeing attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and upon all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have in fact, as many distinct stocks to their warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cochece, Syracuse, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CRETON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Rose's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Manchaug,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabot,
Nemasket,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT
SPLENDID LACE CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION, $10 a pair.
GOOD LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION, $5 A PAIR.
CURTAIN LACES,
SPLENDID QUALITY, 8c. A YARD.
1,000 PIECES DRAPERY MUSLINS,
FROM AUCTION,
FROM 9c. TO 25c. A YARD.
1,000 LINEN DAMASK TABLE-COVERS,
NAPKINS AND DOILIES
FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALE OF LAST WEEK, VERY LOW.
800 PIECES SPLENDID
QUALITY 4-4 BRILLIANTS, 12c. A YARD.
CHAMBRIS,
BUCKS,
HUCKS TOWELS,
FLANNELS,
LININGS, &c.,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 264 AND 266 6TH-AV.,
ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH-ST.
R. H. MACY.

ENLARGEMENT OF LACE
DEPARTMENT,
AND CLOSING OF OUR
CORSET DEPARTMENT,
ON ACCOUNT OF OUR LARGELY
INCREASING TRADE.
IN OUR LACE DEPARTMENT,
WE HAVE DECIDED
TO CLOSE OUR CORSETS
GREATLY OUT
AT A SACRIFICE.
OUR MECHANICAL CORSETS
WILL ALL BE CLOSED AT
$1 50 A PAIR.
FRENCH, COLORED AND WHITE
CORSETS AT 75c., 75. A PAIR.
SPLENDID QUALITY OF LONG
CORSETS AT LESS THAN COST.
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil Cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Saperb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Matrings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
BIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 90 Bowery.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salerooms of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY.
No. 69 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES
GENERALLY.
BIKKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have just received from
late auction sales,
A superior assortment of
LACE CURTAINS, LACE DRAPERY,
By the Yard.
Also Muslin Drapery in great variety,
At very low prices.

CLOTH SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
Silk Mantillas,
Lace Mant illas
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Just opened by BIKKMAN & COMPANY.
A splendid assortment
Of Cloth Garments,
In all colors and shapes,
No. 473 Broadway.

$1 00 SPRING VESTS, AT OAK HALL.
$2 00 SPRING PANTS, AT OAK HALL.
$3 00 SPRING BUSINESS COATS, AT OAK HALL.
$4 00 SPRING CASSIMERE PANTS, AT OAK HALL.
$5 00 BLACK FROCK COATS, AT OAK HALL.
$6 00 SPRING OVERCOATS, AT OAK HALL.
The great ready-made
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 64 and 66 Nassau-st. and Nos. 43, 41 and 49 Gold-st.
THE OLDEST AND IN THE GREATEST,
Established 1826.
Open until 9½ P. M.—Saturdays, 11 P. M.
TREO. H. B. DE GROOT.

CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS,
TEA POTS, WASH BILLS, CRAPES, LUFONG.
PINE-APPLE WOOD,
PINE-APPLE SUN AND TRAVELING BONNETS,
With a thousand other articles not to be found at any other store,
Wholesale and Retail at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 633 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a very desirable assortment of
LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
Laces of every description and all widths,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

3,000 FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS AT 50 cents, worth $1 50
3,000 yards Cambric Flouncings at 25c., worth $1.
3,000 yards Cambric Flouncings at 25c., worth $1.
At J. A. BLUXOMES',
No. 651 Broadway.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have received a beautiful assortment of fine dress goods per *Africa*,
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
A magnificent selection of
ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	90c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	75c. to 80
Three-ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cottage and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

DRY GOODS.

STARTLING BARGAINS
IN
PARASOLS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

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STARTLING BARGAINS
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No. 513 Broadway.

STARTLING BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH PARASOLS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

STARTLING BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH PARASOLS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, PER FULTON,
Will be offered on Monday, the 2d inst.

Points at $40.	Point Barbes at $8.
Mantillas at $75,	Point Capes at $40.
Flounces at $60.	Point Scarfs at $100.
Berthe at $35.	Point Sets at $60.

All of which will be found entirely new in style and design. MILLER & GRANT, No. 768 Broadway.

291. WINDOW SHADES. 291.
CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
291. KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
Broadway, New-York.

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 207 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
The attention of the ladies is called to the large and elegant assortment for misses, boys and infants, unsurpassed by any. Ladies riding hats, first premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 861 Canal st

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting bustle, well made, $1 25; 16-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. O. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 354 Spring-st., near Hudson.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites.
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay us for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly nothing, the "users" of their intention not to pay, the users have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of forces I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and Tee Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Ferg, Stitts and B B H.
Nurse Nails Rods, T V Y and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 293 Broadway. Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 293 Broadway.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR BAY Ring fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND. No. 66 Broadway, N.Y.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES A—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
O. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, NEAR NEW YORK.—A private family wishing to accommodate a lady and gentleman with their child and nurse, will please address Box No. 1,128 New York Post-office, stating terms, location and means of access.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE AND HANDSOME carriage horses, well matched, and a carriage, at the stable No. 5 East 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL GERman, Eng lish, Irish and other girls of known respectability, waiting now at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, in plain. This institution, seven years' established, is now conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly economical principles, and supplies ladies of all wants for respectability of appearance and reliability of a greater consequence by any other agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewer, or can take the entire charge of a nursery; has no objection to travel for the Summer months; she is waiting and obliging; the best of City reference given from where she has lived three years and nine months (all), for two cars, at No. 376 2d av., between 23d and 24th sts., east side, first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children, and can do all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to wash for the nursery. No objection to go in the country or travel with a lady. City reference given. Inquire at No. 73 19th-st., near 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing, has lived three years in one place, and six months in her last; the best of city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 243 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced young woman, with the best of City references. Very fond of and kind to young children; can take full charge of a baby, and would make herself generally useful. A ply at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived 5 years in one family; has the best of City references; would take charge of a gentleman's house during his absence in the country; and would be willing to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family; understands baking pastry and ices, and can take entire charge of a kitchen; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country, understands dairy work perfectly; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7 h avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, brought up in this country, a situation in a genteel family, to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business well; best of reference if required. Call at No. 243 West 26th-street, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes and stove and green-house plants; he is a single man, and can give good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a respectable private family; understands dress making and plain sewing; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 147 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISH es a situation in a private family; one who truly understands her business; has lived in the first families and can show the best of City references. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, RESpectable Protestant young woman, as cook or plain cook and baker; would assist to wash and iron, or would take a first-class lanedress' place; does all kinds of fine ironing, clothing, &c.; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 129 Wave ley place

WANTED—BY SEVERAL GOOD COOKS, WHO thoroughly understand their business; also, by two Protestant nurses and seamstresses, situations; all have lived in first-class families and are well recommended; also, experienced servants in all other capacities. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands plain cooking perfectly well; is an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; is willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference from her last place where she has lived two years. Call at No. 362 2d-av., one door from the corner of 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, would do washing and ironing if required. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days. Has lived in first-class families.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON IS DEsirous of fulfilling a situation as chambermaid or to do chamber work and waiting in a small private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a competent widow lady, who has a little boy that she would like to have in the house; one who is kind, willing and obliging; will devote her time to her employer's interest; is capable of the duties. Call at No. 25 Water st., near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework, is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, is willing and obliging; has the best of reference and no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 644½ Pearl st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, who understands cooking in all its branches—game soups, pastry, jellies, &c.; has no objection to any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business in all its branches, wishes a situation in a respectable private family; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at: No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; has been a-bar three years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 15th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN A situation to go to California with a family. She can bring first-rate recommendations and speaks French and Spanish, is a good cook, washer and ironer. Wages no object. Call at No. 134 23rd st., between 7th and 8th avs. ANNE WATSON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter; would prefer in one family; can bring the best of recommendations from where they have lived for four years. Can be seen till suited at No. 152 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as first rate cook no objection to assist in the washing; the other as waitress or chambermaid; best of City references from last place. Call at No. 171 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the millinery show-room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS A SITUAtion in a private family; can understand all kinds of fine muslin and French tioting; has lived with some of the best families of this City for the last ten years. Call or address No. 98 Greenwich av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; understands waiting thoroughly; is neat and obliging. Has got the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 83 East 24d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer. No objection to the country. The best of City reference from her last place. Cal. at No. 355 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer—one who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 8 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference; no objection to assist in the washing. Call for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 365 6th av., between 23d and 24d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two years' City reference. Call at 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; has excellent recommendation from her place where she has lived 2½ years. Can be seen at No. 107 9th st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and sewing and to take care of growing children, or chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 242 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and sewer; or would do waiting alone or as assistant nurse. Can be recommended from her present employer. Call at No. 38 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call at No. 233 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for three days, at her present place, No. 116 West 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel with a family; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at No. 172 West 20th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer or would go as laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 179 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, who understands cooking in all its branches—game soups, pastry, jellies, &c.; has no objection to any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook and baker; has been used to the business; can take care of a dairy. None need apply but a private family, willing to give good wages. Good references given. Call at No. 529 Canal-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing, has lived three years in one place, and six months in her last; the best of city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 243 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes and stove and green-house plants; he is a single man, and can give good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON IS DEsirous of fulfilling a situation as chambermaid or to do chamber work and waiting in a small private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a competent widow lady, who has a little boy that she would like to have in the house; one who is kind, willing and obliging; will devote her time to her employer's interest; is capable of the duties. Call at No. 25 Water st., near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework, is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, is willing and obliging; has the best of reference and no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 644½ Pearl st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, who understands cooking in all its branches—game soups, pastry, jellies, &c.; has no objection to any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business in all its branches, wishes a situation in a respectable private family; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at: No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference; no objection to assist in the washing. Call for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 365 6th av., between 23d and 24d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two years' City reference. Call at 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; has excellent recommendation from her place where she has lived 2½ years. Can be seen at No. 107 9th st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and sewing and to take care of growing children, or chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 242 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and sewer; or would do waiting alone or as assistant nurse. Can be recommended from her present employer. Call at No. 38 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call at No. 233 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for three days, at her present place, No. 116 West 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel with a family; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at No. 172 West 20th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer or would go as laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 179 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 8 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City references; no objection to assist in the washing. Call for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 365 6th av., between 23d and 24d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two years' City reference. Call at 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; has excellent recommendation from her place where she has lived 2½ years. Can be seen at No. 107 9th st., until suited.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel with a family; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at No. 172 West 20th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer or would go as laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 179 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, who understands cooking in all its branches—game soups, pastry, jellies, &c.; has no objection to any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business in all its branches, wishes a situation in a respectable private family; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at: No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City references; no objection to assist in the washing. Call for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Masks and Faces—Slasher and Crasher.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet—Wanderino Minstrel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Shylock—Bent Day—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Esmeralda—The Four Sisters—Golden Axe.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Ireland and America—Irish Tiger—Progress of a Scamp.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrels—The Gem of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, May 7, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ D. Kimball, Main-street, Providence, R. I., supplies dealers and subscribers with our various editions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, had not reached Halifax at a late hour last night.

The Overland California Mail brings us intelligence of another desperate fight with the Indians on the Colorado River. A party of forty men, under Mr. Bishop, on their way to join Lieutenant Beale's surveying expedition, were attacked on the 20th of March by a party of six or seven hundred Mohaves, Yumas and Pah Utes. The fight lasted three hours, during which a great number of the Indians were killed. The loss of the whites is not stated. Mr. Bishop's party retreated towards Fort Tejon, and sent to Colonel Hoffman for assistance, which was expected soon to reach them. An attack was to be made on the Mohave villages. The attack was altogether unexpected, as the party had received full permission to pass through the Indian country. The California news by this mail is three days later, but is wholly unimportant.

The steamship *Bavaria*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton April 18, arrived here yesterday. The news is no later than that received by the *Glasgow*.

The Government awaits more definite information from Utah before taking action in relation to the troublee now existing there. It is believed, however, that Governor Cumming will be sustained, his conduct being regarded as wise and conciliatory.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued yesterday afternoon. The Governor-General's speech on the occasion was made up principally of congratulations on the amount and character of the business accomplished. He states that the income of the Province for the first quarter of the current year shows signs of the revival of trade, as well as an increase of resources.

Havana advices to the 2d inst. have reached us, by the way of New-Orleans. The news is unimportant. Sugar is quoted dull. The stock on hand was 296,000 boxes.

General Henningsen announces, in a letter to a Georgia paper, that he and several of his friends have withdrawn from the Arizona Expedition first formed, and have entered into a new compact, associating themselves under the title of "Henningsen's Arizona Emigration Association." The members of this company are to rendezvous in Georgia during the month of July.

From some unexplained accident there was no Boston mail received last night.

The proceedings instituted in New-Orleans against M. Mejan, the French Consul, for harboring a runaway colored sailor, have been abandoned.

At the municipal election in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the entire "People's ticket" was elected by a large majority. The "People" have a majority in both Councils.

The damage by the break in the Erie Canal at Holley will amount to $30,000. One life was lost by the falling-in of the embankment.

The Hon. J. Phillips Phœnix died at his residence in this City yesterday morning. He was a native of New-Jersey, but had been many years a resident of New-York, and was early engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was almost the last of the old residents of the First Ward who clung to their domicils in spite of the changed character of the district. He had twice represented it in Congress, and remained to the last a straight out Whig.

The New York Board of Currency met last evening at Clinton Hall, and were addressed by the Hon. George Opdyke upon the subject of the Currency, the Usury laws and the proceedings of the late Legislature upon these subjects. Richard Cobden is to be invited to deliver an address before the Board.

The weekly report presented at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, gives 11,194 as the number of emigrants having arrived at this port since Jan. 1. The balance sheet shows an overdraft of $20,486 45. A report was adopted fixing the conditions on which railroad companies will be allowed to sell tickets in the Garden. The Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads refuse to enter into the agreement.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The plan of the proposed Normal School for females was discussed, but not definitely acted upon. The Board appropriated $4,097 for fitting up and furnishing Ward School No. 10, in Wooster-street.

The Russian screw-frigate *General Admiral* went down the Bay yesterday, on an engineers' trial trip. The noble ship steamed through the East River at ten o'clock A. M., accompanied and assisted by three powerful steam-tugs.

The hearing of the mandamus case arising out of the difficulty between Gen. Sanford and Col. Cocks of the Twelfth Regiment, was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday. A report will be found in our legal column.

The members of the bar assembled yesterday in the rooms which have been appropriated to the New-York Law Institute in the United States Court Building, to hear an address from Judge Edmonds, and to examine the new accommodations provided for the studies of the profession. The new arrangements give great satisfaction.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Charles Johnson was convicted of stealing a watch valued at $80, and sentenced to three years in the State Prison. Two other cases, altogether deficient in interest, were disposed of by the acquittal of the parties accused.

James Glass, the brother of John Glass, who was convicted last week for the manslaughter of Wilhelm Dicker, in Elm-street, in January, was brought before Judge Davies, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, charged with the murder of Richard Owens, a stevedore, residing in Brooklyn, who was passing opposite Decker's house at the time of the affray which resulted in Decker's death, and who, on his crossing over to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, was shot dead, as alleged, by the prisoner. Only nine jurors who had not formed an opinion were obtained yesterday, and an extra panel of one hundred were summoned for to-day.

The Cattle markets were rather scantily supplied yesterday, and prices advanced more than ½c. ₩ lb. on prime bullocks, and near that on common cattle. There were only 2,455 beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street, against 3,125 last week, while the total for the City was 713 head less than the previous week. The cattle were mostly of medium quality, with a single pair of splendid premium Kentucky Durhams, held at $600, and one or two lots of fine still-fed animals. There was no real deficiency in numbers, as the yards were only emptied at night, after rather slow sales, extending over two days. Veal calves are abundant, and command hut 4c.@5c. for medium, and 6c. for good animals. Sheep have been rather scarce, at about former prices, while pork is more abundant and cheaper. The free arrivals of Southern vegetables, and a full supply of eggs and fish, rather detract from the butchers' stalls.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton were 3,000 bales in *transitu* and from store, at steady prices. Flour was more inquired for, and desirable lots were 5c. @10c. ₩ bbl. dearer. Wheat was quiet. Corn and Rye were in good demand, at advanced prices. Pork and Lard were freely dealt in, but at reduced rates. Beef was salable and firm. Coffee, Teas, Rice and Molasses were in request at steady figures. Sugars were more active, sales having been made of 1,185 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 22 hhds. in bond, at 6c.; 245 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 220 hhds. English Island, at 6⅞c.; 147 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7¼c.; 39 hhds do. in bond, at 6c.; and 45 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. The reported movement in Naval Stores included 5,000 bbls. Common Rosin, nearly, if not quite all, to arrive, at $1 70c. ₩ 310 lbs.; 400 bbls. Wilmington Tar at $2 62½c. ₩ bbl.; and 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine 52½c.@53c. ₩ per gallon. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 515.

Boiler Explosions.

The late explosions on the Mississippi River, in San Francisco harbor, on the Reading Railroad, and in various steam-mills all over the country, are again urging the community in terrific language to find out at any cost a sure preventive of this wholesale slaughter, and to enforce all known means of safety by rigid laws.

It is first important to make the proper distinction between the bursting and the explosion of a boiler. The former is due merely to a gradual and normal increase of pressure, which at length overcomes the cohesion of the metal, and, like hydrostatic pressure, or like a wedge, simply opens the weakest part of the vessel, without doing further damage. It is a question of known power and resistance, and when it happens is the immediate result of bad proportions, material or workmanship, of gross carelessness, or deliberate recklessness. All these are common.

But *explosions may* occur when neither of these conditions exist. They are the result of an instantaneous and terrific multiplication of the pressure, which rips open the strongest as well as the weakest portions of the boiler, and shatters everything in the vicinity like gunpowder or lightning. They have been known to tear buildings and ships into splinters, and to hurl locomotives weighing thirty tons over fences and ditches into the neighboring fields.

Notwithstanding the talent and labor bestowed on the subject ever since steam was introduced as a motor, the law and nature of the explosive force has not yet been definitely determined. We cannot say with mathematical certainty that any known device will *invariably* avert the catastrophe. But the field of probable causes is diminishing. For instance, no explosive gas, if any is generated in the boiler, could find air enough to form an explosive mixture, and could not in all cases find heat enough to cause ignition. Several theories of explosion appear reasonable.

First—Superheated steam—that is, steam from which all dampness has been expelled by subsequent heating—will instantly absorb a certain amount of spray or common steam, and thereby become again converted into common steam of greatly increased volume. If the water level is permitted to fall so low that the steam shall touch any part of the boiler in immediate contact with the fire, then the steam will become superheated. Now, if by letting off steam, the pressure in the boiler becomes reduced, the surface of the water will rise in the shape of foam or spray, which is instantly absorbed by the superheated steam in contact with it, and thus the volume of steam is so suddenly multiplied that no safety valve can carry it off, and no ordinary strength of metal can retain it. All this has been deliberately done, again and again, by way of experiment, and inveriably produces the same result. Therefore we cannot say that it is not the cause of ordinary explosions; if it is, the infallible preventive is to keep plenty of water in the boiler.

Second—If we throw water on a red-hot metallic surface, it does not appear to touch the metal, but will dance about in a spheroidal form, and finally flash off into steam. It is therefore believed that when water is suddenly brought into contact with unduly heated portions of a boiler, just this phenomenon occurs, and that when the heating surface is sufficiently cooled to allow the water to touch it, such a large amount of steam is instantly generated that an explosion ensues. If this is a real cause of danger, the preventive is as certain as it is obvious: keep plenty of water in the boiler.

Third—The greater the pressure in a boiler the greater is the heat required to generate steam. Hence, with the pressure at 100 pounds, and the water at 330 degrees, if the pressure be suddenly reduced to 30 pounds, most of the water in the boiler will be hot enough to flash instantly into steam, for it only requires 250 degrees of heat to make steam under a pressure of 30 pounds. So, if a large enough vent is opened in the boiler by any of the causes which, in themselves, produce only rupture or bursting, an explosion *may* instantaneously follow. But it does not always follow, hence this is at least not the only cause of explosions.

Fourth—There is a mighty but mysterious element in nature permeating all matter and space, and, doubtless, underlying every visible source of motion and power, but, thus far, hiding many of its laws from human inquiry. We can never say that electricity is not the ultimate cause of every natural phenomenon. Indeed, there exist the strongest proofs that it is one of the chief causes, if it is not the only and direct cause of explosions. As to the other theories, the reasoning is often more straightforward and satisfactory than the experiments; but with electricity the results are wonderfully conclusive, while we cannot account for them. For this reason we are not mathematically certain that a given means will always prevent an explosion, under the ever-varying circumstances of steam-generation.

But it is settled that an iron boiler, *wrapped with a loose copper casing*, may be heated red-hot, and then suddenly filled with water without exploding, and that the same boiler without the copper casing, other circumstances being the same, will instantly explode under similar treatment. Moreover, a large amount of fuel is saved by the use of the copper casing. These are obviously electrical phenomena. Experiments have been for some time in progress at Cincinnati to explain and certify these results; the facts are so well authenticated that a large amount of capital and talent has been enlisted, and the improvements are being introduced on stationary engines and locomotives. Again: Some years ago, a Mr. Lloyd, of Philadelphia, now deceased, with the aid and under the scrutiny of competent engineers, repeatedly filled red-hot boilers with water without exploding them, by connecting the positive electricity generated in the boiler with the negative electricity outside by an *insulated metallic rod*. Without this lightning-rod the boilers thus treated would invariably explode. It is not clear, however, in what manner the spark or thunderbolt is originated or communicated between the positive and negative electricity. Another citizen of Philadelphia has now taken up this subject with the same issue, and is applying the improvement to many boilers. We cannot at this time give the detailed results of all these important experiments. One example will illustrate their character. A nine-inch bomb shell was partly filled with water and then sealed up, and heated red-hot. A positive and a negative wire led into the centre of the shell. The water being converted into steam, no explosion occurred. But a spark from a battery being communicated to the wire, the shell instantly blew into fragments with a terrific crash.

In view of the frequent exposure of every man, women and child to death in its most frightful form,—of the daily occurrence of these terrible calamities,—of the simple means which are morally sure to prevent them, and of the brilliant promises of the present discoveries, it behooves the whole public to encourage and insist upon the establishment of each and all of the proper remedies. It will not average the smallest per cent. of gain,—if this be the standard of value for human life,—to run hourly risks, and sacrifice thousands of people while the doctors are disputing as to the specific details of a science which will be more or less obscure till the millennium.

One thing is certain, when all the known means of safety are faithfully employed, boiler explosions are of very rare occurrence. These new electrical developments indicate that they may be entirely prevented.

Important Change in the Lien Law.—An important alteration was made at the last session of the Legislature in the law with relation to liens upon ships and vessels. It has been the law for many years, in our State, that the mechanic who does labor, or the merchant who furnishes supplies, to the amount of $50, for the fitting or furnishing of any vessel in this State, shall be allowed to hold the vessel for his pay. Various amendments have been made at times to the statute to increase its efficiency, and to render its working more easy and equitable, but the policy of the law has been accepted as good all over the State, by courts and lawyers and clients, by owners of vessels as well as by furnishers of labor and supplies.

And yet of a sudden, without any call for any change, without any talk about it, a few words are put into the statute which, for a large proportion of those who were benefited by it, repeal the law and take away the lien. The statute was amended by our last Legislature so as to provide that "whenever a debt amounting to fifty dollars on *sea-going or ocean-bound vessels*, or whenever a debt of fifteen dollars on vessels navigating *any of the lakes of this State*, shall be contracted by the master, owner, agent or consignee of any ship or vessel," &c., &c., such debt shall be a lien, &c.

Now, if we assume that the phrase "any of the lakes *of this State*" will include Lakes Erie and Ontario and Champlain, and will not be confined in its meaning to the small lakes lying entirely within the State, which is by no means certain, we should like to ask what was the reason of the discrimination in favor of the mechanic who does labor on a vessel on the lakes? Why should one who furnishes fifteen dollars worth of supplies to a vessel at Buffalo have a lien on her for it, and the one who furnishes to the same amount in New-York have none?

But the main point in the law is the insertion of those three words, "sea-going or ocean-bound"—which of course exclude from the benefit of the law all those who do work or furnish supplies to vessels which navigate the Hudson River. For all the immense commerce of that River the lien law is repealed. Men who do work or furnish supplies to all the steamboats, passenger-boats, or tow-boats, between here and Troy, or to all sloops or vessels sailing there which do not go out of Sandy Hook, must look, while this statute remains in force, only to the personal liability of the men with whom they deal. It is plain, too, that there is ample room for litigation on the question, what is a "sea-going or ocean-bound" vessel? Does it include those steam-tugs, which sometimes go a few miles outside of the Hook in quest of vessels? Does it include the steamboats and vessels which run from this City to all the places on the Sound, the Hartford, the Stonington, or even the Fall River boats?

Such a change in the law may have been the result of mere carelessness on the part of the one who drew the law, as it certainly was the result of carelessness on the part of those who passed it; or the carelessness may have been confined to the Legislature, and the law have been got up by some one in the interest of owners of vessels on the North River. Which of these hypotheses is true might perhaps be more easily decided if we had the history of the amendment.

Our Next Neighbor.—It is not easy to see what effective aid can be rendered by our Government to that of Juarez in the present juncture; and yet it is plain that Mexico should neither be abandoned to herself, nor surrendered to the keeping of transatlantic Powers. Mr. McLane's recognition, instead of being too early, as some inconsiderately assert, was a great deal too late. What is now wanted is, that the United States should follow it up by substantial support, in order that the Liberal and Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic may hold his ground till the people come round to him, which they will do the moment they understand our friendship can be relied on. The moral force of our recognition will do much in some quarters; but upon Miramon and his Church Sepoys its influence will be nothing. A display of war vessels should be made; also strenuous demands of satisfaction for American life and property sacrificed. Now is the time for us to establish an influence which shall be better to us than annexation, and to Mexico than any event she has witnessed in the last hundred years. We have no occasion to slice away her territory, or in any manner to wound her pride. Let us aid her in establishing peace, law and government. Our reward will be her trade, and the range, for business purposes, of her domain. The Government must be her Government; the country her country. We want no filibustering, and must tolerate none. If Mexico were as capable of self-government as our neighbor on the North, we should have no occasion to meddle with her. If she were located on the other side of the round world there would be no call for even interference. But she is at our door; her disorders and turmoils visit their effects upon us; our citizens suffer from her bad government; we cannot let her alone with safety. Now is the time for beneficial intervention. Shall we have it?

Ohio and the Supreme Court of the United States.—We predicted some days ago that the Supreme Court of Ohio would not follow the example of that of Wisconsin in disregarding the authority of the United States Supreme Court: and the result has been in accordance with our expectations. The cases were in all important particulars alike in the two States. The former took Booth, after conviction, out of the hands of the United States Marshal, by a *habeas corpus* from her own Supreme Court, and set him at liberty. The latter refused that writ in the case of Bushnell, also under conviction and in the Marshal's custody, on the ground that it could not interfere where the prisoner was held under process from a Federal Court. Both men had been tried under the Fugitive Slave Law. The cases are alike; the action of the two States diametrically opposite. It is a noteworthy contrast, more especially when it is considered that political differences do not enter into the account, as Wisconsin and Ohio are both Republican. It may here be observed that in the Ohio Court the Judges unanimously concurred in the decision.

State Governments and State Courts have, in certain cases, an exceedingly unpleasant task to perform in respecting and upholding the authority of the Federal tribunals, nor is it to be wondered at that they sometimes contrive to evade it. One of such cases arises when the Fugitive Slave law is to be enforced. Admitting that statute to be in accordance with the Constitution, it is, as every day's experience shows, most repugnant to Northern sentiment. Bushnell was convicted under its provisions of a serious crime. He had aided in rescuing a runaway slave, and thus subjected himself to a heavy punishment. Having the Wisconsin case before them, his friends naturally thought to rescue him from a disgraceful penalty, by the same means which took Booth from the clutches of the Marshal. Ohio, they reasoned, was Republican; her Governor and her Supreme Court both were of that political party. Their application was, therefore, made, as we may suppose, with the fullest confidence of success.

What the result was we have seen. It reflects high credit upon Ohio, and calls for the respect of her sister States. Especially may her example be studied with advantage by those Southern States which propose to violate the law of the land in order to re-establish the Slave-trade. Ohio checks the freedom-loving sentiment of her people that it may not trample upon the germents of the Federal judiciary. Is it too much to expect that Carolina may be induced to refrain from the importation of African slaves out of regard for the laws of the Union?

On the intrinsic difference between the sacrifice in the one case, and that in the other, we forbear to remark, and put the matter simply upon the footing of regard for the Constitution and laws under which the several States exist, and which all are bound equally to observe and obey.

A Boy of Twelve Convicted of Manslaughter.—An extraordinary and sad spectacle was witnessed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tuesday. Thomas Miller, a lad of twelve, was tried on an indictment for manslaughter. On the 7th of March, he had stabbed another boy with a shoemaker's awl, so that he died. The act was committed in a boyish quarrel, in which the deceased was the aggressor, and it did not appear that Miller meant to kill, or even seriously to harm him. The Jury, however, found him guilty in the fourth degree, and he was sentenced to the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, where he may remain till he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner dismissed by the Managers of that Institution.

We do not find by the report of the case that the prosecution was called upon to show affirmatively the boy's capacity to commit the offence charged upon him, as, being under fourteen, we believe the law requires should be done. This omission seems remarkable; but, perhaps, not more so than the slight evidence upon which the little fellow has been taken from his natural guardians to a penal incarceration of nine years. Justice is not blind. In respect to her eyesight she has been slandered. When a poor friendless man or a little boy comes up for trial, the goddess sees very clearly the enormity of the offence, and every particle of guilt in the case. A verdict is readily found, and the Courts are seldom bothered with motions for new trials or other nonsense of the sort.

Another Mortara Case with a More Honorable Termination.—A remarkable correspondence has just passed between the French Consul at New-Orleans and the President of the Jewish Asylum in that city, on a subject which presents a striking contrast with the atrocities of the Mortara case. The Consul, M. Mejan, states to Mr. Simpson that he has received orders from the French Government to use his influence, and even to take legal steps if necessary, for the purpose of restoring to Jewish custody a Hebrew orphan child called Alice Levy, "a child of French-Jewish parentage, who had been delivered to a charitable lady of New-Orleans, for the purpose of being educated in the Catholic religion contrary to the last disposition of her mother, who had expressed the desire that the child should be educated in the Jewish faith." It appears that the grandmother of the girl had memorialized the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject, stating that the delivery of the child to the Jewish Asylum had been demanded and refused. Count Mejan, in obedience to his instructions, immediately applied himself to an investigation of the facts, when he found that, in the interim, the girl Alice had been surrendered to the authorities of the Jewish Orphan Institution. He, nevertheless, writes to Mr. Simpson, the President of the Asylum, to obtain his assurance that such surrender had in fact been made.

The latter, in his reply to the Consul, acknowledges custody of the child and furnishes particulars of the case, which resemble in some respects, that of Mortara's boy:

"Mrs. Levy, the mother of said child, died in the early part of September last. During her sickness she was attended by Israelites, and on her demise she was buried with the Jewish rites in a Jewish cemetery. Prior to her death she expressed a desire to have her orphan child Alice, then about sixteen months old, placed in the Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home. The nurse having charge of said child pleaded that she was much attached to it, and asked permission to keep it about a week longer, when she would deliver it to the custody of the Home. She, however, did not keep her promise, and her residence being unknown, some time elapsed before the whereabouts of the child could be discovered.

It then appeared that the nurse had meanwhile applied to Mrs. Capdeville and represented to this lady that the said orphan had been abandoned and was without protection. Mrs. Capdeville thereupon made suitable provisions for the maintenance of the child, *and had it baptized in the Catholic religion.* It is conceded that this estimable lady acted from purely charitable motives and, what appeared to her, a sense of duty; for, although she refused to give up the child when first demanded by the Chairman of our Committee on Application and Relief, yet, when called upon by the undersigned to surrender said orphan to its legitimate guardians, she complied with the demand and regretted that any misapprehension had placed her in so unpleasant an position.

The said orphan has been an inmate of our Institution since the 28th of December last. In common with other Jewish orphans, it will enjoy the benefits of our Asylum, and special care will be taken to raise it in the religious faith of its parents."

It is gratifying to note the testimony here borne to the greater liberality of feeling evinced in this affair by the Roman Catholic lady than was exhibited in the Mortara matter by the Roman Government—a difference, however, for which the free institutions of this country will not fail in a great measure to account. Why the grandmother should have deemed it necessary to apply to the French Government for justice, when the tribunals of Louisiana and the aid of her brethren in that State were available to her, it is difficult to divine. But the readiness with which Count Walewski responded to such an appeal, referring it to the only tribunals capable of dealing with it, and assuming for the Government of the Emperor the expense of the suggested suit, is significant and praiseworthy. Napoleon manifests a resolution to protect his subjects wherever they may be, and without unnecessarily infringing on the laws or usages of the States wherein such protection is needed. He has also thus indirectly, but no less positively repeated, even in this obscure instance, his abhorrence of the flagrant Mortara outrage.

New Direction of the Popular Taste—Growing Demand for Works on Natural History.

No person familiar with current literature has failed to notice its increasing attention lately to Natural History. This attention is not directed so much to the traits of the more dignified families of animals as to the oddities and whimsicalities of nature; to the curiosities of her handiwork in the humbler branches, along the very twigs of the tree of life; to the quest things that have seldom been deemed worthy of study; to researches into the meaning, use and appliances of those common objects, which, lying along every path, philosophers and fools have regarded with the same unconcern. The most attractive feature of Dickens *Household Words* was its articles about "Eggs," "Owls" and "The World of Insects." Nothing has more contributed to make *Chambers' Journal* welcome than its frequent papers on kindred homely topics. Blackwood's best latter-day reputation depends from Prof. Johnson's papers on the "Chemistry of Common Life" and the charming contributions of the author of "The New Seaside Studies." The London and Edinburgh Quarterlies, by their spirited reproduction in little or the monographs of modern naturalists are recovering the popular favor which their eternal criticisms of Coleridge and Wordsworth, Milton and Æschylus, and the classics, ancient and British, were threatening to rout forever. Our own literary periodicals respond to the new demand, and cater never so successfully as when they set out, garnished with pertinent pleasantry and humor, new facts gathered by fresh observers or old fancies filtered of their absurdities, for the gratification of the growing taste for natural science. Always excepting the autocrat and the professor, whose instincts lead them to ramble below high-water mark on the shore of psychology rather than of the salt sea, and to fetch up and submit to their microscope mollusks from the mud of meditation and fuci from the drift of fancy rather than substantial clams, winkles, mussels and seaweed from the substantial shore—excepting always these, the choicest articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* have been those that treated of birds, beasts, and the far lower developments of life in things which seemed to have none. The illustrated papers have at last disposed of their worn-out cuts of ants and bees, which, after doing good service in the *Penny Magazine*, have been turning up at brief intervals ever since as a sort of corned or pickled sacrifice to natural science. They, too reflecting the fashion of the times, are at once quickening and gratifying curiosity by illustrations of anemonee that, anchored at one and, sweep all their reach, like office-holders, for plunder;—of the zoophyte, (cyrapts,) which, when hard pressed by famine, spontaneously amputates piece after piece from its least-needed end, and so fattens the remnant on that which the whole body would have starved on,—of a thousand such like curiosities of sea or shore, that till lately have been wasting unknown and unpictured.

Now all these indications of a returning love for Nature, we hail as hopeful auguries. They look as if the dollar were kicking the beam at last. For so seductive and enchanting is Nature, that those who dally with her ever so briefly learn soon to love knowledge for its own sake, and ever afterwards carry in their breast a sweet content which makes a little money go a great ways. The lover of Nature maintains a merry mood though on very short feed. He has a full cup at all seasons, since Summer spawns new objects of admiration at every hour, and it takes Winter to reveal how every delicate Summer-liver tucks his little life away in gray cocoons, and snuggles under the edges of clap-boards, in the angles of fences, and under the bark of bare trees. We feel that special thanks are due to all that genial tribe of "still, quiet bodies, who have't a bit of harm in them," of the style of Gilbert White, of Selborne, who have made acquaintances for us in every hedge, frog-pond and bush. The Rev. J. G. Wood, White's pleasant annotator, and the author of the "Common Objects of the Sea Shore" and "of the Land," we hold to be better entitled to a medal of honor than half the heroes we go mad about on holidays. Frank Buckland, if he ever come here, and we had our way, should have the freedom of the City presented him in a gold snuff-box, made in the similitude of the abused rat whom he elevated from a hopeless nuisance up to the dignity of a Health Warden and scavenger. Gosse, who made the Aquarium a popular institution, has made two spires of home comfort to grow where there was but one before. Kingsland, for introducing it favorably to the notice of the haughtiest of circles—the literati, and so medicating with rare and costly knowledge the very reservoir out of which the people's reading is drawn, deserves a civic crown.

The next need in this direction is that some one will do for the tribes of insects what Gosse and Kingsland did for the sub-aqueous small fry. We went a cheap "Larvarium" in which to hatch moths and butterflies out of the tufts of cobwebs in the corners, that housewives abhor, in which to grow the tiny eggs that adhere to the leaves of plants, and underlie the turf, into spiders, worms and flies, and so unveil the mystery of the lives of these total strangers that still are in and out of our doors daily. The inclosed rear-yard of every city lot conceals a grand menagerie of rare animals, just as rare and as little known as if they only bred in Africa, whose metamorphoses are well worth watching. A little puerile Gunny Bags conceives all such pursuits to be; but, without their crowning success in full view, Ben Franklin's kite flying and Bacon's "experiments, solitary and in consort," seem equally childish and unworthy of stalwart men. Before Summer has fairly opened we hope to hear of Larvaria as plenty in the market as Aquaria. They would be as ornamental in the parlor, as instructive and infinitely amusing.

No one will imagine that we expect an aquarium filled with muddy water, and stocked with sick sticklebsck and famished hermit-crabs to make a naturalist out of its proprietor; nor even if he surrenders an occasional Saturday afternoon to exploring the Gowanus flats for caddis-worms, or to searching at low water among the tangle, wrack and stones of the Staten Island shores for anemones, (which probably he won't find there,) that the laurels of Quatrefages rambling along the shores of Sicily, or of Ferguson cruising on the coast of Scotland, are in any peril of fading in his favor. Still, one slug known from the egg to the end, one moth personally observed from the hatching of the larva to the death of the imago, makes a memorable chapter in one's education. The moral effects of such studies are on all hands recognized and welcomed. They are no less wholesome physically—drawing irresistibly old and young into the open air, to the fields, the woods, and the beach. When they become fashionable, gymnasiums will fall into decay, and we shall hear less lay preaching about the necessity of exercise for sedentary folks.

THE WAR-QUESTION.

The State of Europe and the Position of the Emperor of France.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

One means which is sometimes very successfully employed to bring about a desired end seems now to be in general use on both sides of the Atlantic. It is to set afloat, and keep upon the surface of the general mind the phantom "Inevitability." War is inevitable, men cry. So is doomsday, might be the answer. That war upon the continent of Europe is as sure to happen as that the existence of the French Emperor shall endure, no one who has watched and well examined the character and history of that individual can doubt; but that war must of necessity *immediately* come out of actually existing facts is by no means logically apparent. Not merely for self preservation, but also for another object hardly less dear, Napoleon, sooner or later, his own time chosen, must and will put himself at the head of an armed host. A few years ago he was nobody and alone: now he is an Emperor, but still he stands alone. Like a gambler who began his game on credit and reached the pinnacle of fortune, he feels that he can afford greater risks than any fellow-player, possessed of original capital, would dare. Like that same gambler, too, who ventured, when to pay forfeit, had he lost, would have been beyond his honest means, he has no longer a mind conscious of right, nor can he pause in his career. He has no brother, and he is like no brother. Among his kinsfolk there is no one on whom he can rely for help or counsel in the hour of need. In France he has no party. No blood of a Saint Louis runs in his veins. He is the representative of a Corsican adventurer, and he knows that no man loves him. If the first Napoleon—the hero of a hundred battle fields—found in his extremity but a few faithful followers to do him reverence, what can I, he asks himself, I, who have usurped a throne by violence, and as yet done nothing more, look to have, should thick darkness come between me and my star before I have made my mark upon the present century? A mark, therefore, he has resolved to make. Were he a truly wise man he would give to France an independent Senate and House of Delegates, nor would he refuse a suitably free Press. But he will have none of these things. The mark he hopes to make is that which the sword alone leaves. His ambition is to be a great captain. But his special talent is the power of waiting. And it is this which leads me to believe that the time for hostilities has not yet arrived. The experience which he gained at Strashonrg and Boulogne was not lost on him. This he showed in 1851. He is not a man to pluck, schoolboy fashion, fruit before it is ripe.

France is not ready for battle; her finances are in a condition hardly better than those of Austria. Nor is public opinion in the Empire at all prepared for war. The Peace Congress will take place. Austria requires that Piedmont disarm, offering herself to do the same thing. On this point Piedmont must yield. The general sense of civilization will exact a reform as to the administration of the interior States of Italy. Then will come the time for Austria to make her submission, and, as the Powers of Europe have declared that the treaties of 1815 shall not be destroyed in their territorial settlements, Lombardy and Venice will remain as they are under Austrian dominion, and a *quasi* peaceful arrangement will ensue.

Again, then, will the waiting talent of Napoleon be called into requisition, and again will the world be filled with wonder as to what he will next do. While he shall live there will be no peace for Europe. Some pretext of quarrel will be found or made for getting up a continental war. The French Emperor is the most complete statesman, and, what does not always or necessarily attend the character of a statesman, the most finished and artful intriguer alive. That which the first Napoleon accomplished by a violent blow, he produces by an irresistible, continuous, heavy, well directed pressure. Never till the last moment—a moment which his lucky star, he believes, is preparing for him—will he cease to hug the English alliance to his heart; but that moment once arrived, and his now peaceful brow encircled with a warrior's halo, Waterloo will be avenged, or, it may be, the attempt at vengeance will furnish forth another imperial tenant of another sea-girt prison. But before all this, that loosely-jointed monster of rapacity, Austria, must go through the fiery furnace which her own hands have been heating against the advent of her tormentor. Napoleon, if my private letters instruct me aright, has no intention of subjecting her to the final ordeal at once. Indian like, he is now only preparing her for the sacrifice by extracting the life from her muscle and wearying the spirit within her.

Notwithstanding the "inevitability of immediate war," which is rung in our ears at every arrival from Europe, appearances are, to my mind, in favor of a continuation of peace for a considerable time to come. True, there are those in high places whose hopes and hearts inclins them to war, and true also is it that the bard hand of an apparent necessity is continually urging on the Italian question to a bloody conclusion; but for the present war is prevented, and for a while yet will be prevented by the prodigious accumulation of mere material interests throughout Europe, to say nothing of moral causes, for the preservation of peace. Moreover, there is ever floating in the French mind a ghastly possibility—for what has been may again be—the phantom of a third coalition, followed by a third invasion, whose end no man can foretell. At the bottom of the heart of Europe, France is feared and hated, and who knows but that which was logically and loyally begun by her Emperor, in the hope of putting Austria in her place, and of restoring to Italy her rights, might not, through excess of zeal and insane ambition, be turned to his own destruction.

I well know that without Russia, every coalition against France would weakly fail; and I have reason to believe that, should the world proceed to blows straightway, Russia would at the critical moment take the side of France, though with the understanding that only in the East would she act; or, at most, threaten the Hungarian frontier. But this would endure only for a day. Who has forgotten the relations between France and Russia, and their sudden changes, during the reign of Napoleon I?

If the French Emperor would not have war immediately, which I believe to be the fact, for public opinion in France and elsewhere, which he wisely wishes to have at his back, is not yet ready for a bloody bout, the Austrian potentate would gladly stave it off forever, unless, as some suppose, his intellect was seriously impaired by the assassin's blow upon the spine, which so nearly terminated his life some few years ago. Without mentioning other dissuasives from war, which powerfully operate, the condition of Hungary must be a ceaseless source of fearful forebodings. In that country is the national anti-Austrian and the plebeian-Democratic spirit and party. The latter may be flattered and seduced by Imperial artifice, in case of a war of nations, into a harmless state of quiescence, but that is a very doubtful matter. Should the national interest prevail, a successful insurrection, backed by France, could forever dislodge the Crown of St. Stephen from the heads of Francis Joseph and his successors; but, on the other hand, if, when the time shall come, as come it will, the Hungarian proves false to himself, the Austrian Empire may endure in all its iniquitous proportions, for generations beyond the guess of mortal man.

Prussia will keep herself out of trouble as long as she can. But her's is a difficult game. She would fain make herself completely German, and yet avoid subserviency to Austria—a thing hard to be done. If left undisturbed she will not take part against France.

England, though all-confident, as usual, and with good reason, in her own strength for offence and defence, is groaning in spirit and becoming decidedly nervous. She has had a stomach full of fighting lately, and the cry of all others the most distasteful which she continually hears is, "Pay that thou owest!" Gladly would she behold her Indian possessions in repose, Europe at rest, and Napoleon in his last sleep.

Your ob't servant,

A States-man.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CURRENCY BOARD.—MR. ODDIE ON THE LEGISLATURE.—At the meeting of this Board last evening, in the Committee Room at Clinton Hall, the Hon. GEORGE ODDIE read an address on the subject of the currency, in which he presented the following measures of reform in the present system of banking: First, amendments of the General Banking law, limiting the discount lines of all the banks in this State to an amount not exceeding one and a half their respective capital and specie reserve, and fixing the minimum of specie at twenty per cent of their immediate liabilities. Secondly, requiring the whole capital to be paid up in specie before commencing business, and forbidding loans on their own stock. Thirdly, the suppression of the circulation of small bills, whether by the State or the National Government. Fourthly, the repeal of the Usury laws. These views were followed by references to the expansion of the currency, and of its effects upon the domestic and foreign commerce of the country. The speaker also took occasion to explain the difficulties which beset the legislation on these subjects in the last Legislature—prominent among which was the all-powerful influence of the Banks upon the country members. The Republicans, he thought, were not as sound upon these questions as the Democrats; and the Speaker of the Assembly was taken to task for his alleged unfair and unparliamentary ruling, and appointment of Committees. The lobby were also referred to as an unscrupulous and hungry crowd who, happily, were turned away more empty and hungry than when they came, partly through the efforts of himself and colleagues. Hon. J. M. CHANLER made a few remarks in the same direction, apologizing that, on account of illness, he had not been able to prepare any set form of speech. Mr. CONKLING also spoke a few moments upon the general subject. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. ODDIE for his address. On motion of WILSON G. HUNT, the Secretary was requested to invite Mr. COSDEN to deliver an address before the Board previous to his leaving the country. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. ODDIE, HUNT and EDDY, was appointed to examine into the subject of the present danger of Bank expansion, and of its effects upon the foreign commerce of this country, and report at the next meeting.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a resolution, offered by Mr. GREEN, directing the Committee on Sites and School-houses to make inquiries and report to the Board with regard to the proper location for a school for colored children, was carried. The Board went into Committee of the Whole on the report from the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, proposing the organization of a daily normal school for females. A long debate with regard to the details of the plan of the proposed school ensued, and the Committee reported progress. The further consideration of the subject was made the special order for the next meeting. The Committee on Sites and School-houses reported a resolution in favor of authorizing the School Officers of the Third Ward to hire the premises Nos. 57 and 59 Robinson-street, at a rent not exceeding $1,200, for eight years, and to expend $2,000 in fitting them up, under the direction of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, for a new primary school. Considerable debate followed with regard to the propriety of establishing a school in the Third Ward where, it was claimed, there would be nothing but stores in a few years, and the resolution was amended slightly, and adopted. A communication was received from the School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward, asking an appropriation of $4,097 for fitting up and furnishing Ward School No. 10, on Wooster-street. The Board authorized the appropriation, and after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned.

TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—The "John G. Storm," one of the steam fire-engines belonging to the City, had its locomotive capacity tested on Tuesday, on the occasion of the trial of engines at Williamsburgh. It propelled itself, carrying its company, fuel, hose, and other apparatus, in going and returning a distance of nearly ten miles, running over some of the worst conditioned streets in the City. It ran from Hamilton Ferry through Hamilton-avenue, Court and Washington streets to Sands-street; thence following the track of the Williamsburgh Railroad nearly to the place of trial, returning by Houston Ferry, Second-street and the Bowery. It made the trip without the slightest accident, and showed its superior power in throwing large bodies of water by projecting a 1⅝-inch stream about 170 feet in perpendicular height, and a 2¼-inch stream 175 feet horizontally. The latter performance was la playing from a cistern, without the aid of the Ridgewood pressure.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The Tax Commissioners were duly sworn in yesterday, and the Board reorganized by the unanimous election of AMOS J. WILLIAMSON as President. The present Deputies and Clerks were temporarily reappointed, until the completion of the tax rolls for 1859, as the gentlemen who have been engaged for some months in making them up can finish the work better than new men. A vacancy, occasioned by the death of HENRY V. LOVELL, was filled by the appointment of RICHARD MOTT. The salaries and expenses of the office remain the same as for the past two years, with the exception of the Assessors of Corporation Improvements, who are to receive $2,000 a year each, instead of fees amounting to $4,000. The expenses of the office for 1858 were nearly $60,000.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—The Russian frigate *General Admiral* went on an engineer's trial trip yesterday, passing down the East River about 10 o'clock A. M. Her noble appearance, as she slowly steamed her way past the City, attracted large numbers to the piers to observe her departure, to whom she was the subject of admiring comments. Upon her return she will go to the Colline dock, at the foot of Canal-street, where she will be fully equipped and provisioned for her voyage to Russia. She is to go to Cronstadt, under the command of Captain JOSEPH COMSTOCK, with an entire American crew, by whom she will be delivered to the Russian Government.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.—MARGARET BURKE, the servant girl who was arrested a few days since, on a charge of having poisoned Mrs. BERTHAM and FAYETTE ROBINSON, is still confined in the Tombs. It is not probable that a re-examination of witnesses will be entered upon. The case will probably be submitted to the Grand Jury upon the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury, Justice WELSH, by whom she was recommitted, will give his decision in the matter to-day.

SUICIDE ON ACCOUNT OF HIS WIFE'S DESERTION.—JOHANN SMIDT, a German, who resided at No. 18 Reade-street, committed suicide yesterday, by taking laudanum. It is said that he took it because his wife had deserted him. His wife left a few days ago, giving as a reason that he did not earn money enough to dress her in a style adapted to her taste and wishes. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The Eucleian Society of the New-York University has completed the arrangements for celebrating its anniversary on the 27th of June. The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver the oration on that occasion, and HENRY M. PIERCE, Esq., Principal of Rutgers' Institute, will read a poem. The exercises will be held in the large chapel of the University on the last Monday before Commencement.

LETTERS FOR THE BRAZIL STATION.—Letter-bags for the Brazil Squadron will be made up at the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard, to go by the brig *Bonito*, expected to sail on Monday or Tuesday next for Rio de Janeiro. Letters and packages for officers and others attached to the squadron will be duly forwarded if delivered as above.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—MARY E. BURCHALL, a child two years old, whose parents reside at No. 18 Cherry-street, yesterday was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire from the ignition of some matches which she was playing with. An inquest was held by one of the Coroners, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

LECTURES.—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S services as lecturer to the Congregation of Reformed Jews, worshiping in Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, have been re-engaged for the current year. Mr. DE CORDOVA will lecture every third Saturday morning, beginning on the 14th inst.

"Luther and the Reformation" forms the subject of Mr. LORD's lecture this evening, at Clinton Hall. To-morrow evening Mr. LORD commences his course at the Athenæum in Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMERS.—The steamer *Thomas Powell* has been withdrawn from the daily route on the Hudson for a few days, in order to make improvements in the chimneys.

Police Reports.

A LAWYER CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.—THOS BUNNOR, a lawyer, was committed to the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of having swindled Thomas O'Connor, of No. 44 Worth-street, out of $187 50, by falsely representing that he was authorized to lease a dwelling corner of University-place and Twelfth-street. Mr. O'Connor, believing the statement of Bunnor, hired the boure, paid three months' rent in advance, and took possession, when he was ejected by the owner.

RESISTING A DEPUTY SHERIFF.—George E. Mulford was held to bail yesterday by Justice WELSH, to answer a charge of resisting a deputy sheriff. Under a writ of replevin, granted at the suit of A. T. Stewart & Co., Deputy Sheriff Bernard Reilly was removing goods from a house in Thirty-sixth-street, when the accused, as is alleged, interfered and threatened violence.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A German, named Louis Ahrens, was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven in payment for some crockery. An ineffectual effort was made to effect his release on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to the Tombs.

FORTUNATE RECOVERY.—N. B. Perry, of Tompkins County, asked Justice WELSH yesterday to send an officer to a house of ill-fame in Howard-street, to recover a gold watch and $211, which had been stolen from him by one of the inmates. An officer was sent, and the money and watch recovered. Mr. Perry declared that he had had a good lesson.

Changes in the Almshouse Department.—Not a little curiosity is felt to know what the changes which are made as already noted in the administration of the different departments of the Almshouse at the meeting of the Ten Governors Tuesday evening. Although a day has done but little towards revealing the hidden causes of the wholesale removals and transfers then perpetrated, it is easy to tell who have been decapitated.

First, as to the changes effected by Governor GUNTHER'S resolutions, N. P. ANDERSON, who was transferred from his position as storekeeper at Blackwell's Island, has discharged the duties of that office since the organization of the Board of Governors in 1849. No specific charges of incompeteney or want of fidelity were made against him. He is offered a clerkship in the Lunatic Asylum. ROBERT G. WALMSLY has been in the Department for four or five years, the larger part of which time he was clerk at Randall's Island. For the last year he has filled the position of Storekeeper there, and is now promoted to the Wardenship of the Penitentiary, JOHN FITCH has been in the department since its organization. He first acted as Warden of the Almshouse. In '55 he was transferred to the Wardenship of the Penitentiary, and now by Governor GUNTHER'S resolutions is offered the position of Storekeeper at Blackwell's Island.

On motion of Gov. OLIVER, JESSUP KEEN, who has acted as Superintendent of the Workhouse for four years, was transferred to the store-keepership of Randall's Island. He has also been in the Department since its organization. He was Superintendent of the Penitentiary for some years. THOMAS J. MARSHALL, who was transferred from the Clerkship of the Almshouse to the Clerkship of the Workhouse, has been in the Department some years. CHARLES W. SMITH has been Clerk of the Workhouse since the organization of the Board. He is summarily decapitated, though it is claimed that he is one of the most efficient men on the Island. THOMAS B. TAPPAN transferred from the Wardenship of Randall's Island to the Clerkship of the Almshouse, was formerly an Alderman. On the organization of the Almshouse Department he was elected Storekeeper, and afterwards Warden at Randall's Island, which office he has filled for nearly two years.

Gov. BRUENINGHAUSEN assumed the responsibility of but one removal. JONATHAN STARRS in 1849 was elected Warden at Randall's Island. For four years he has had charge of the Workhouse. He is a man of about 70 years of age, and it is said is now on his death bed. MOSES B. CASTRO, the newly-elected Warden of Randall's Island, has been a prominent Know-Nothing. Lately he has worked with the Democrats. CHARLES B. DEDERICK was elected to the responsible position of Warden of the Almshouse. STEPHEN H. DRAW has been promoted from the position of being clerk to the Storekeeper on Blackwell's Island to the position of Superintendent of the Workhouse. CHAS. HASER was elected Storekeeper of Blackwell's Island, and EDWARD A. EGGERTS Clerk of Bellevue.

Wholesale as these changes are, it is said others were in contemplation, such as the removal of CHARLES SUTTON from the Wardenship of the City Prison. In some way the programme became deranged and the work was stayed.

Gen. TOWNSEND continues to denounce the proceedings earnestly. He says that they were, throughout, the result of political scheming, without regard to the fitness of candidates or the interests of the public. It is his deliberate determination to work from this time forth for the disbanding of the Department, as he firmly believes its power for good is gone. He says, further, that he is determined to sift the matter to the bottom, to see what motives were at work in effecting this revolution which he considers so disastrous.

Only once before have there been changes of this character in the administration of the Institutions attempted, and then there were no efforts made to degrade old officers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE in 1855 was transferred from the Wardenship of the Workhouse to that of Randall's Island; Col. STARRS from the Wardenship of Randall's Island to that of the Almshouse, and Mr. KEEN from the Wardenship of the Penitentiary to that of the Workhouse.

Commissioners of Emigration.

THE WEEKLY STATEMENT—CASTLE GARDEN AND THE RAILROADS.

The Board met, yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour. The weekly report states that 1,466 emigrants arrived during the week ending yesterday, making a total for the year of 11,194, against 12,487 to the same date last year. There are 824 inmates in the Institutions on Ward's Island, and 36 in the Marine Hospital. The aggregate receipts from the commutation of passengers have amounted to $23,735 84. The expenses have run up to $49,878 57, showing an overdraft of $20,486 45.

A communication was read from John E. Devlin, Esq., Counsel for the Board, giving it as his opinion, that the Commissioners were not responsible for the expense of placing buoys at Upper and Lower Quarantine.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, sent in a communication transmitting $77 24, which had been collected through his instrumentality of Sabel & Searle and of G. V. Ochlhaffer, for amount of passage orders fraudulently issued. A vote of thanks was returned Mr. Archibald for the trouble he had taken, as well as for some documents which he presented the Commissioners.

The Committee on making the new arrangements with the Railroad Companies for selling tickets in Castle Garden, reported that they had failed to make any arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads; all others will be represented in the Garden. They recommend that passengers be landed after the 15th of May at Castle Garden at the expense of vessels bringing them; that the passengers have all the aid which can be given them in taking charge of baggage, but that the Commissioners shall not be at all responsible for losses or disputes as to ownership. They further recommend that an agreement be made with the New York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads, it being understood that they represent the Hudson River Railroad and the People's line of steamboats with their different connections, for the privilege of selling tickets in the Garden, on condition that said roads sell tickets at as low rates as they can be obtained outside; that the roads be responsible for the safe delivery of baggage landed at the Garden, and assume the expense of handling it until delivered; that they pay the rent of the Garden, ($12 000 per annum,) and for the gas and water used. Any employe of the roads who may transcend his duties is to be excluded from Castle at the option of the Commissioners. It is also understood that the Commissioners do not relinquish the absolute control of the building in making this agreement with the Railroad Companies. The report concludes with a resolution directing the Counsel to the Board to draw up a contract in accordance with the above provisions.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS, on a motion being made to adopt the report, objected, as he desired to present a minority report. The booking system, as adopted by the Erie Railroad, he considered an outrage on the emigrants. After an informal and somewhat earnest discussion, the majority report was adopted and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The first meeting of the new Board of Supervisors was held in the County Jail yesterday afternoon. Twenty-three of the 24 members composing the Board were present. The first business introduced was that of electing a Chairman. Supervisor DELVECCHIO, of the Sixth Ward, was the regular Democratic nominee for the office, and Supervisor SMITH, of the Tenth Ward, was supported by the Opposition, and those Democrats who do not consider caucus nominations binding. On the first ballot Mr. SMITH received 14 votes and Mr. DELVECCHIO 9. The election of Mr. SMITH was made unanimous, on motion of Mr. DELVECCHIO. The rules of the old Board were adopted for the government of the new, on motion of Supervisor CROOK. Several bills were presented and laid on the table to be referred when the Standing Committees are appointed. The Chairman stated that he would announce the Committees at the next meeting. The Board then adjourned for one week.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held Tuesday evening. After the preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. FIELD offered appropriate resolutions in relation to the death of CHAS. F. TUTTLE. Remarks were made by Messrs. FIELD, BUAR, THORNE, CROWELL and HARRIS, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Teachers' Committee submitted a report of resignations, appointment of teachers, &c., which was adopted, viz.:

Resignations.—No. 7, Miss Sarah F. Buckelew; No. 11, M. B. F. Libbey; No. 13, Miss J. B. Higgins; No. 13, Miss J. C. McDiermid; No. 13, Miss J. Halsted; No. 15, Miss M. Allen; No. 25, Miss M. Kendal; No. 25, Miss L. E. Bridgham; No. 28, Miss M. Clarke; No. 22, Miss Fannie Parton; No. 5, Miss J. E. Howe; No. 7, Mr. Halsey.

Promotions—No. 8, Miss Sarah G. Swain *vice* Miss Mumford, until after vacation. No. 16, Mrs. Cowperthwaite, *vice* Miss Allen, resigned. No. 16, Miss E. Miles, *vice* Miss Cowperthwaite, promoted. No. 16, Miss Julia Michaels, *vice* Miss Miles, promoted. No. 25, Miss Louisa S. Freneh, *vice* Miss Kendall, resigned. No. 25, Miss Annie G. Hood, *vice* Miss French, promoted. No. 25, Miss M. W. Lewis, *vice* Miss Bridgham, resigned. No. 25, S. E. Oliver, *vice* Miss Lewis, promoted. No. 25, Miss Mary Meserole, *vice* Miss Oliver, promoted. No. 25, Miss Ann E. McClaughy, *vice* Miss Meserole, promoted.

Appointments—No. 8, Miss Anne A. Warren, *vice* Miss Swain, until after the Summer vacation. No. 25, Miss Mary E. Boynton, *vice* Miss Hood, promoted.

A resolution was adopted directing the appointment of a Committee, with power to examine, and with the aid of counsel to adjust, litigate, settle and pay the award, if any, that may be made against the Board in favor of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, under the act of the Legislature providing for a distributive share of the Public School moneys to be paid to these asylums, and that warrants for the amounts which may be due be drawn by the officers, on the order of said Committee.

The Board adjourned for one month.

THE WIFE-POISONING CASE.—A *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. BERMAN, who died at a house in Navy-street in February last, was made yesterday under the direction of Coroner HORTON. The body was found to be in an excellent state of preservation, which fact seems to give some vitality to the supposition that her death was caused by poison. The stomach was removed and sent to Dr. CHILTON, in New-York, who will analyze the contents. The husband of deceased, who was accused of administering poison to her, has been discharged from custody on account of the want of evidence to sustain the charge.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German named HARMAN FOHR, in the Eastern District, a few days ago resolved to commit suicide. He applied to a druggist for arsenic, but the druggist had his suspicions aroused, and instead of the poison furnished him with a paper of powdered chalk. HARMAN went home, swallowed the chalk, and then yelled lustily for assistance. He was promptly relieved, and is now doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of this body has been called by the Mayor for this evening, when another effort will be made to organize.

Obituary.

The Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX died at his residence in this City yesterday morning. Mr. PHOENIX was a native of New-Jersey, but passed most of his life in this City, where he was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He took an active part in politics, and was elected to Congress by the Whigs of the Lower District of New-York in 1843, and again in 1849. In 1848, he was elected to the State Assembly, from the same District. Latterly, he had wholly withdrawn from public life. Mr. PHOENIX married a daughter of Mr. STEPHEN WHITNEY.

Mr. Horatio Gates Jones of Montreal, was killed during the insurrection at Valparaiso on the 28th February. He left home at an early age, and settled in Valparaiso, where he married.

You who have Influenza, Hacking Coughs, and Colds, with weariness, read:

When the natural outlets for the waste matters of the blood are closed or obstructed, disease at once makes its appearance. It may be headache or dyspepsia, or dizziness, or the mental impressions may be disordered, or fever sets in, or scrofula or cancer commences, or croup, or worms are generated, or epilepsy comes on, or rheumatism, dysentery or colic rack the body. Now BRANDRETH'S PILLS seem to have been adapted by nature to remove all these difficulties; for while they cannot injure, they are sufficiently powerful to open all the natural outlets for the blood's impurities to pass off, and the body is at once relieved from all oppression, and health lightens what disease has made dark!

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., and by all druggists.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds, and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The original and only genoine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway.

Cocoaine.

From the high respectability and great skill of Mr. Burnett as a chemist, we herald with pleasure the introduction of anything coming from his hands. His celebrated toilet preparations have already extended his popularity from one part of the Union to the other; and one result of their excellence is that those who use them once are always sure to give them the preference as standard articles for the toilet. Aside from their elegance, they are believed to be positive specifics for the purposes for which they are recommended.—*Attleboro Gazette.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Notice.—We shall sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, through HAGGERTY & CO., on a credit of six months, our entire balance of fancy and plain Ribbons, consisting of 2,000 cartons, of styles suited to all classes of trade. ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Removal.
Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co:
GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K. W. R. WILSON.
Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Genuine Cocoaine,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 151, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Tiemann's Paints and Colors.
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
Removed to No 123 William st.,
between Fulton and John sts.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6,
AT RETAIL AT NO. 678 BROADWAY.

Spring Clothing, Neatly Made,
from latest styles of goods,
To order or ready made, at
DEUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

To Restore is Better than to Dye.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "A preparation has at last been discovered which restores the natural color of the hair by acting upon its roots, and gives it back its original gloss and beauty. This no hair dye will do. If you wish to have the *real* color instead of the dull, rough locks which hair dyes imparts, use HENDERSEE'S RESTORATIVE, which invigorates the roots of the hair and makes it young again, no matter how much it may be faded. There is no doubt that the old practice of dieing the hair will rapidly give way before the merits of this preparation. Sold everywhere. Price, 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Boots and Shoes for all Classes.—The best place to purchase your boots and shoes is at CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway. He makes articles of the best quality, and sells them cheaper than any other dealer in the country. His stock embraces every description for young and old. Visit his establishment and make your selections. For great bargains call at CANTRELL'S.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

A Hundred Tastes may be Suited and satisfied from the splendid novelties in business, dress, walking, driving, smoking and voyaging caps introduced this Spring by WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Violets.—Ladies no sooner feel the warmth of Spring than they change to Spring fashion. To supply ladies with Shoes for the promenade, parlor, ball room, or any article in this line for children, Mr. MILLER, of No. 336 Bowery, has prepared himself with the best variety in the City.

Pyrene & Marvin's
WHITE'S PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been 11 years—have been tested in 122 accidents, and have NEVER failed.
PYRENE & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
No. 61 Gravier-st., N. O.

White's Horse-Hair Hat, for Summer wear, meeting entirely new, will be introduced this day at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Just received, a splendid assortment of Panama and Fancy Straw Hats.

Chas. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the manufacturers, Y. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hall's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box. Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., also 207 at No. 233 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible treatment for the growth and beauty of the hair. Fireside for the same.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LILLY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Young Men can Learn their True Pursuit, and Parents how to train their Children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological examination and advice from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 81 Murray st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Aquaria! Aquaria!—Just received, a fine lot of gold fish and a variety of other kinds for the Aquarium. Best found in the City. Tanks of all sizes and prices at the Aquarium, Depot 52 Fulton-st. B. GREENWOOD.

MARRIED.

RYERSON—CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., EDWIN W. RYERSON to ANNE CLASK, daughter of the late F. R. Clark, both of this City.

VALENTINE—LYNCH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, GUSTAVUS A. VALENTINE to Miss LOUISA T. LYNCH, all of this City.

PLATE—ENGWOETH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 4, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, R. D. PLATE to LOUISE ENGWOETH, eldest daughter of George W. Engworth, all of Brooklyn.

JONES—SULEY.—In Washington, on Monday, April 25, by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. LEWIS L. JONES to Miss CAMILLA E. SULEY, both of New-York.

FARNAM—DE GRAFF.—At Fonda, Montgomery County, on Wednesday, April 13, by the Rev. Dr. Wells, Mr. WM. FARNAM, Jr., and Miss SUSAN DE GRAFF, only daughter of the Hon. J. D. De Graff, of the former place.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, MAY 4, LUCRETIA CAROLINE, only daughter of Charles H. and Luoretis C. Smith, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Friday, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

PHOENIX.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Morristown, N. J.

SNOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 3, HAALO M. SNOW, late of Virginia.

His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Grove Church of Weehawken, N. J., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from corner of 38th st. and 6th av.

WARDLINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, SAMUEL WARDLINE, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Drake P. Todd, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Moloney, No. 73 Orchard st.

KINSLEY.—At Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., on Monday evening, May 2, of abscess of the lungs, the Hon. HENRY KINSLEY, aged 62 years.

His remains will be kept for the funeral until Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPPS.—At Rondout, on Wednesday, May 4, SARAH F., wife of W. W. PHILLIPPS, and daughter of Thomas P. Evans, aged 20 years.

☞ Williamsburgh papers please copy.

ELLIOT.—At Huntington, Conn., on Saturday, April 30, JOHN ELLIOT, in the 51st year of his age.

LONG.—At Penn Yan, on Saturday, April 30, EDWARD J. LONG, aged 22 years.

☞ The funeral of JOHN W. LOWDEN will take place from his late residence, No. 121 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and of the deceased are invited to attend.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.,
STEAM-FITTERS, GAS-FITTERS AND PLUMBERS,
BUILDERS OF GAS WORKS.
Hotels, Steamboats, Stores, Public Buildings and Private dwellings fitted throughout in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms.
Steam-fitting and Plumbing Factory..No. 133 Mercer-st.
Gas-fitting Factory.....No. 488 Broome-st.
ALSO, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, and
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES,
AND SILVER WATCHES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
GOLD GUARD AND VEST CHAINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SILVER WARE OF THE BEST QUALITY,
AND PLATED WARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE CELEBRATED WATCHES MADE BY
HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON,
Of Liverpool, (most perfect time-keepers,)
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Agent for the Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
PRICE 10 CENTS,
NO. 23.
NOW READY,
Contains, "Sweet my Child, I Live for Thee"—new Ballad, by G. A. Macfarren; "Minuet," by C. P. E. Bach; "The Vagabonden Polka," by J. Gung'l; "March from Tannhauser," by Richard Wagner, newly arranged by Charles Fradel; and an original negro song chorus called "The Wedding Frolic," by Geo. Leach. For sale at all news depots.

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.
Of the many preparations that are thrown into the market for toilet purposes, we believe none can be found to excel those of the well known chemists, Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston.
They are conceded by all who use them to be superior to most other preparations and are valued accordingly. The "Cocoaine" is enjoying a wide popularity in this City, and deservedly so. It is, in fact, pronounced incomparable as a hair-dressing.—*Hartford Courant.*

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will Certainly Regulate the Bowels.
Will Certainly Relieve Griping in the Bowels.
Will Certainly Cure Wind Colic.
Will Certainly Cure Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
It is SURE, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant; it is perfectly harmless and simple, but effective. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup has been administered.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

LIFE DROPS.—THE GREAT REMEDY FOR Diarrhœa, Cramps and Pains, Cholera, Cholic, &c. Call at No. 43 Bowery and get a circular of certificates from
GEO. DUROCHE, No. 126 Greene-st.
J. P. DENNISON, No. 71 East Broadway.
A. TRUESDELL, Nos. 374 and 376 Washington-st.
S. J. WILLETT, No. 34 Murray-st.
R. G. FOLLETT, No. 22 8th-av., and many others.
Wholesale depôt, No. 43 Bowery, Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

FINKLE & LYON'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt, 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

DR. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL
SYRUP exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in medical practice, arresting the cough, heal

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN STONE houses Nos. 123 and 125 Madison-avenue, being three stories high, nearly 22 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars relating to a responsible party. For further particulars relating to a responsible party. For further particulars rel

FINANCIAL.

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange, near Wall-st.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DRAKE & CANDLER, having expired by limitation, the undersigned have associated for the purpose of continuing the business of

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

under the name and style of

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,

and have taken the offices lately occupied by Messrs. Wood Campbell & Co., located as above.

Soliciting the patronage of our friends and the public, with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their orders. JAMES M. DRAKE,
New-York, May 2, 1859. A. A. DRAKE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SELL LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or at sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the state of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 343 to 361 inclusive, on the 9th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858; whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Milwaukee and running from thence to La Crosse in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed and, also all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the real estate of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus in said state, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or otherwise in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the line of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depots and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the fees, land and real estate, whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company, and also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine houses, wood-sheds, depots and other buildings, and all other improvements on or appertaining to, said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the requirements of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils, and other personal property procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used in connection with, said Railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description whatsoever, and all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, entitled "An act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856, entitled "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to execute the trust created by an act of Congress approved for granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State," approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said lands; and also, all and singular the bonds, bills, exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and causes in action of whatsoever nature owned wholly or in part by said Railroad Company on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages, and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped, and the particular lands granted by the foregoing Acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, fully designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed in the undersigned to be held by him in trust for and as security to the holders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said Mortgage Deeds.

And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payment of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds as they respectively became due, or the said bonds to be like default should be made in the payment at maturity, of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said Mortgage Deeds: then and in either of said cases, the undersigned, as Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all the other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said Railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company, covered and conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, either at public or private sale, and, also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount, in the aggregate, of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon, but in case of any sale at auction, it was provided that no lot of such intended sale should be offered at one time for less than a sum at the least, in two newspapers published in the City of New-York and in a newspaper published in the City of Milwaukee, and that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the said Trustee, and the said Railroad Company of in, and to the said property, rights, liberties privileges and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about ($70,000.) seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, when it became due, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the 19th day of March, A.D., 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular, the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 23 same hour and place. WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1859.

The above sale is further postponed to Saturday, May 21, 1859, same hour and place.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1859.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17, the polls to be open for it 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the said preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON (PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY, New-York, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Attorney-at-Law.

FINANCIAL.

THOMAS DIXON,

BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD, 3d-Av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two and a half Dollars per Share, payable at their Office to the Stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

New-York, May 2, 1859.

$240,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to EUGENE THOMSON,
Stock Broker,
No. 37 William-st.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$9,000 for a term of years; Brooklyn City property preferred. Apply to WILLIAM G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are particularly requested to call on the subscriber at his office, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 6th or 7th inst., or as soon thereafter as convenient. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved up-town City property, at 6 per cent., in sums exceeding $3,000. Brokers need not apply.

E. & E. F. BROWN, No. 229 Broadway.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS Executed by ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor No. 16 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Plaintiff against OLIAH L. SHELDON, WILLIAM L. HARRIS, HORACE B. SHELDON and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, Defendants. Summons for money. Demand on contract: (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the office in said City, on the 9th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 471 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-four cents with interest thereon, as claimed in said complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1859. LUTHER S. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 271 Broadway,

ap21-law6wTh* corner Chambers street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ABRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOS. STANFORD, and REBECCA his wife, WILLIAM H. BOWNE and THOMAS R. BOWNE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.'—To Thomas Stanford: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains in said county, on the 12th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 13, 1859.

JAS. F. SANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap14 law6wTh* Westchester, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 21 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.

ja25-law6mTh* ANN E. MEECH,
SAMUEL T. HYDE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BEZNER, Counselor-at-Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.

ja13 law6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM D. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.

ja20-law6mTh* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 76 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.

JOHN G. STEARNS,
j13-law6mTh* EBENEZER H. BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD EDMONDS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.

HENRY ROBINSON,
mh17-law6mTh* MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 2, 1859.

MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.

mh3-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 5, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from Feb 5, 1859, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court at or unless said assessments are paid by May 5 next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum in the case of non-payment. The property is assessed in the following limits viz: All those pieces of land situated in the said City bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 110th and 111th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 59th and 42d sts.; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 5th and 8th avs.; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs. between 110th and 155th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 8th avs., and Broadway, between 59th and 42d sts., as laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 35, to be located within the following boundaries: 158th and 161st sts.; 2d and 3d avs.

Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.

Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Seventh, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 12th day of May next at 12 o'clock at noon, for a site to consist of two lots adjoining each other for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct Police, to be located within limits bounded by 8th and 9th avs. and 45th and 47th sts.

Each proposition must state the precise location, size and terms. A clear title will be required, for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 126 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, ceases to be a Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATTENDELL'S, WHERE ONLY GENUINE cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST or West, should buy, before starting, TAYLOR'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.05 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.00 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
9 A. M. from White Plains.
10.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
11.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Through tickets connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing March 21, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Liberty-st. North River, at 8 A. M. and 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 3:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leaves New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Trains 11 A. M., for Poughkeepsie at 10 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 9 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $5. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare 92 25. Tickets sold by Cincinnati Express and for Baltimore; Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:15, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:20, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:20, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M. for Jamaica.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Our next Express will be dispatched per U. S. Mail steamers

MOSES TAYLOR, MAY 5,
AND
GRANADA, MAY 7,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Freigh by Fast Express at 22 cents per lb.; by Slow Express at 15 cents per lb.—provided it weighs 18 lbs per cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same ratio.

Freight must be strongly packed, and in water-proof order.

Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE—OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory body.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its scale note, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIDE, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO,
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
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PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
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PASSENGERS ARE STEAMSHIP JURA are requested to be on board on THURSDAY MORNING, 5th inst., by

The Troubles in Utah.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. CUMMING AND GEN. JOHNSTON.

The following correspondence has passed between Gov. CUMMING and Gen. JOHNSTON in Utah. The reply of Gen. JOHNSTON to the Governor's remonstrance is sufficiently sharp and decisive.

Gov. Cumming to Gen. Johnston.

PROVO, U. T., March 21, 1859.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON—*Sir*: I arrived in this village on the 14th inst., and found a detachment of United States troops quartered in and around a house in which the Hon. JOHN CRADLEBAUGH, United States Judge, was holding Court for this District. The officer in command of the detachment occupying this house in an extraordinary position is a Captain of the Tenth Infantry, and still continues to occupy the position in spite of the opposition and repeated protest from the Executive; and he has not deemed it necessary to report to me officially, although I have been six days in this village.

I have been informed that the Hon. Judge CRADLEBAUGH ordered him and remained the second time, not from any "just reason to expect opposition," but for the purpose of confining and securing, under military guard, prisoners charged with criminal offences.

The Mayor of Provo has officially informed me that the civil authorities here are now, and have been, prepared and ready to securely and safely keep all prisoners arrested for trial at this Court, and the detention of any other persons whose presence may be necessary therein.

I have been verbally, but unofficially, advised that a detachment of seven or eight hundred soldiers, from Camp Floyd, are now *en route* to this neighborhood, under the command of Major GABRIEL R. PAUL, of the Seventh Infantry.

I herewith inclose extracts from my instructions, as Governor of Utah Territory, bearing date July 30, 1857 (a copy of which is in your office.) From a perusal of these extracts you will perceive the reason and necessity of this communication.

I therefore respectfully suggest that you will promptly order the officer in command of the detachment now encamped at the Court-house, to occupy a position outside of the wall of the village. Also, to order Major PAUL, with his command, to assume such a position as will relieve the inhabitants from the influences of a military encampment in their vicinity.

It is with pleasure that I announce to you that, after careful observation, I am satisfied that the presence of the military force in this vicinity is unnecessary; and, for this and other reasons I desire to impress upon you the propriety of the immediate disposition of the troops as above indicated.

Should I be deceived in the opinion now expressed in regard to the peaceful disposition of the inhabitants, you may be assured, sir, that I will take prompt measures for securing the services of the military, if necessary, to act as a posse comitatus, where and whenever required.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

To General A. S. JOHNSTON, Colonel Second Cavalry, Commanding Department of Utah, Camp Floyd, Utah Territory.

Head-quarters Department of Utah,
Camp Floyd, U. T., March 24, 1859.
[Official] F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Gen. Johnston to Gov. Cumming.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP FLOYD, U. T., March 22, 1859.

To his Excellency A. Cumming, Governor of Utah, Provo City, U. T.:

SIR: I have just received your Excellency's letter, dated on yesterday.

The company of the Tenth Infantry, mentioned in your letter, was designated by my order "to take charge of certain persons who had been arrested and held for trial before the United States District Court," at the request of the Hon. J. CRADLEBAUGH, United States District Judge for Utah. There being no jail in this District, nor any means provided for the subsistence of the prisoners, as represented by his Honor the Judge, a refusal on my part would have rendered it impracticable to bring these culprits to trial; and the Judge would have had no alternative but to turn them loose. *In my judgment there was a necessity for the act which the Judge officially solicited* and the force was accordingly furnished, and instructions given in reference to the special service to be rendered, which required from Captain HERN, the officer in command, to take all proper measures for the security of the prisoners, and to deliver them over to the Court, as called for, under the directions of the Judge.

Anxious in the performance of every duty in aid of the executive or judicial authority of the Territory, to give the people not a shadow of cause of complaint, Capt. HERN was directed to encamp without the limits of the town of Provo, where the Court is held; but it appeared, subsequently, that the limits of this town are very great, extending several miles away from where any business is transacted. Capt. HERN, at the suggestion of the Judge, seeing that to comply literally with his order would prevent him, on account of the distance, rendering the aid expected of him, encamped on a lot of ground (which was approved by me) the house on which had been rented for a Court house, for the use of the United States Government.

From the tenor of Capt. HERN's report, which had the concurrence of the United States District Judge, I thought it expedient to dispatch an additional force under Major PAUL as, in consequence of the arrest of the Mayor of Provo, and the intention to arrest the Bishop of Springville, there was an excitement among disaffected persons which, with the small force under Capt. HERN, might lead to collision with the troops, which is equally to be avoided, if possible, and deprecated, and which the presence of a strong force would, no doubt, prevent.

I have been thus lengthy and circumstantial in presenting this narrative, that your Excellency may see how improper it would be for me to change the position, at your request, of a body of troops, posted for a special service, with no instructions beyond the security of the prisoners in charge. Under the direction of a proper representative of a coordinate branch of the Territorial Government, with whose requisition, concurrently with your own, I am instructed by the General-in-Chief to comply, by furnishing any portion of the force under my command that may be needed, and then while acting in their civil capacity—that is, as a *posse*—in aid of the execution of the law, or in aid of their administration, to go according to the direction of the civil officers upon whose call they were ordered out, or under whose directions they, for the time being, may be acting.

Although your Excellency has a copy of my instructions, it is presumed that you have them not with you. I, therefore, send you an extract from them, that you may see that I but act perfectly in accordance with them, in declining to make any change in the disposition of Captain HERN's Company, or the force under the command of Major PAUL, which was ordered to encamp at Battle Creek, but afterwards encamped at Timpanogos, until the United States District Judge informs me that he will dispense with them, when Major PAUL will advance to Provo and take charge of the prisoners, if necessary, and return the next day, on his way back to camp.

I beg leave, most respectfully, to suggest that under the circumstances, there would have been a manifest impropriety in Capt. HERN's reporting to you; such an act would be an acknowledgment of military supremacy on your part, which does not exist.

To prevent any misunderstanding hereafter, I desire to say to your Excellency that I am under no obligations whatever to conform to your suggestions with regard to the military dispositions of the troops of this Department, except only when it may be expedient to employ them in their civil capacity as a posse, in which case, should the emergency arise, your requisition for any portion of the troops under my command will be complied with, and they will be instructed to discharge the duty pointed out.

I have only to say that, to secure the military convicts, who were required as witnesses by the United States District-Attorney, it would have been necessary to send a force to Provo with them, whether asked for or not.

There was nothing in the manner of making this movement that could have been construed as an intimidation, or should have caused any apprehension in the midst of a population whose police greatly outnumbers the force sent among them; and I do not, nor do I think that it should be viewed by well-disposed and well-affected citizens, in any other light than a subject of gratulation, that their Government has the ability to bring offenders to justice, and to sustain by its power the administration and majesty of the law.

I acknowledge, also, the receipt of an extract from your instructions, which I have read; they were also shown to me by Colonel CROSMAN, but of which a copy is not in my office.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry, Brevet-Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Head-quarters Department of Utah,
Camp Floyd, U. T., March 23, 1859.
[Official copy.] F. J. PORTER,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Burning of the "St. Nicholas"—Horrible Death of the Captain.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, which reached here early yesterday morning, brought several survivors of the *St. Nicholas* disaster, from whom we have obtained painfully interesting statements. JAMES REED, pilot of the *St. Nicholas*, says:—"We left Memphis at 4 P. M. last Sunday, and proceeded down the river without stopping either engine until we arrived at the foot of St. Francis Island, about 10 o'clock the same night, at which place the explosion took place. The Captain was the only person with me in the pilot-house at the time. We were both at the wheel and conversing. I remember distinctly of hearing a report like that of a cannon, and instantaneously felt myself moving through the air. When I recovered my senses I found myself down among the boilers. When the steam and smoke cleared away a little I commenced crawling towards the roof, in doing so I came across Captain MCMILLAN lying with his right foot under the hurricane roof, pilot-house, and a lot of other rubbish which had been thrown together in one common mass by the explosion. His right foot and ankle were wedged in tightly by this heavy mass of lumber. He hailed me and I stopped to assist him, at the same time I called the second mate, whom I saw near at hand, to my assistance, and we both tried all the means in our power to release him.

While endeavoring to release the captain, one of the striker deckhands came to our assistance, but the three of us failed to extricate him from his awful position. The flames were rapidly encroaching upon our territory, and the heat was becoming intolerable. Captain MCMILLAN begged us to cut his leg off, but we could find no axe or any other instrument by which to do so, else we would have complied with his wish. We worked at the Captain until the fire drove us away—he begging us all the time to remain by him. We did not leave him until the moment arrived when to remain any longer would have been certain death to all of us, without the possibility of relieving the captain. He was consumed by the flames almost before our eyes. The last words he uttered were: "My God! I shall have to burn up!" When he saw that he would have to burn, he ceased his entreaties for us to remain by him, and bade us seek our own safety. I left Captain MCMILLAN a few minutes before the others did, and succeeded in reaching the ladies' cabin before the fire closed up the way of escape.

During all this time there were a great many people jumping into the river. It was perfectly horrible. I jumped back to the ladies' guard, and got five or six doors, and gave one to each lady. They also had life-preservers around them. I told them not to jump overboard until the fire chased them away—at the same time the fire was rapidly approaching the spot upon which they were standing. The smoke was getting very thick and the air very hot. This party of ladies were five in number. They were all begging me to stay with them, and, when necessity obliged us to jump overboard, to allow them to cling to me. I was telling them that such a course would be impossible, when I saw the yawl of the *Susquehanna* leave that boat and start toward us. I told them to hold on, and they would be saved by the yawl. I then went around on the other guard, so as to bring the *Susquehanna* yawl around to the ladies, before it got filled up with men. After waiting a short time, and fearing they wouldn't come, I jumped overboard in order to swim to the yawl, when the wheel house fell and barely missed hitting me on the head. When I got into the river and had a good chance to look about, I saw the yawl going back to the *Susquehanna*, as it was about sinking with water, and they wanted something to bail it out. I was unable to swim back to where I left the ladies, and tried to swim around the bow of the boat, in doing which I came across a stark of wood which was of material assistance to me. I soon managed to get around so as to obtain a view of the boat, which I found cleared of all the ladies. They had gone and the guard was all in a blaze. That is the last I saw of them, except one, Mrs. A. KENNADY, who had jumped overboard and had succeeded in getting hold of a ring-bolt in the hull just aft of the wheel. She held on to this until a skiff took her away, and she was saved. Her shoulder and arms were very badly burnt. Mrs. KENNADY told me that while she was in that position, she saw all the other women float by her towards the wheel.

The Contemplated Foray in Chihuahua and Sonora.

A Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells the following:

"It has at last begun to dawn upon the obtuse faculties of the uninitiated, that there is something in the wind here besides Pike's Peak. In short, the goal which no insignificant number of the Spring emigration expect to attain, is a hacienda apiece among the valleys of Sonora, Durango and Chihuahua. The agents of HENNINGSEN, WALKER LOCKARDE, *et al*, have been industriously, though under strict pledges of secrecy, piping every man whom they imagined they could win to their cause, as soon as the disembarked, and it is believed their efforts have resulted in considerable success.

It is well-known that WALKER has himself returned to California, whence he made his first disastrous descent upon Sonora. The subsequent expeditions of Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON and HENRY A. CRABBE met with a still more unfortunate termination, and both the leaders of the filibusters lost their lives. CRABBE's death, in particular, was associated with so much gratuitous cruelty on the part of the Sonorians that it excited a thrill of universal horror and deep-rooted desire for vengeance among the people of California. There is little question that a call for a powerful expedition, in which the participants expect not only to gain booty but revenge, would be responded to with alacrity and enthusiasm by thousands of hardy adventurers in that State.

LOCKARDE has been so industrious in the cause in Texas, as to receive the especial attention of Gen. TWIGGS, whose proclamation relative to the passage of bodies of armed *colonists* into the Territory has been already promulgated. HENNINGSEN, the most popular and talented of the leaders of this movement, is actively engaged in the Southern seaboard States, and the subordinate agents are laboring with effect at the numerous points on the Missouri, where the emigration Westward concentrates. Circumstances have singularly favored the projects of the filibusters, and it is not too much to say that they have the covert sympathies of the Government.

Pike's Peak is then the *nucleus* of the expedition against which Sonora and the complete organization of the invading force is to be perfected there. The directors of the enterprise have two objects in this: First, they will avoid any importuns interference from Government officers; and secondly, they expect to find an abundance of material in men among the disappointed and mercurial population which has rushed to the gold region with a legitimate object in view.

The parties in the interest of the movement who were stationed here a short time since, are now in St. Joseph, devoting themselves to the same objects. Every man who departs on his journey West, is amply provided with arms and ammunition. To this extent it is said the agents of the filibustere aid the emigrants; they provide neither transportation nor money.

It is a common subject of remark that every Pike's Peaker looks like a walking arsenal, while his commissariat is generally miserably provided. The mere fact of carrying an innumerable number of weapons would, independent of auxiliary circumstances, not excite suspicion, but it is well known, that the whole extent of the country which the emigrants expect to traverse is under military surveillance, and far more safe than the streets of some of our metropolitan cities.

Smith O'Brien in Detroit.

HIS OPINIONS ON THE CONDITION OF THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN arrived in Detroit on Thursday, from his trip through the Southwest, and had an enthusiastic receptioe. He was escorted to the Biddle House, where an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. WM. GRAY. In reply, Mr. O'BRIEN spoke briefly of his impressions of the condition of his countrymen in the United States. The Detroit *Advertiser* gives the following report of his remarks:

"Mr. O'BRIEN commenced by saying that he was very much fatigued by traveling, and did not intend to enter at length into a speech. He was traveling simply as a private gentleman, but could not help responding to the expressions of kindness which had been made. Since his arrival in America, he had traveled over 5 000 miles, and had been in the principal cities, and during his journeys had met multitudes, and everywhere had met with enthusiastic greeting.

He found that *all the hard work was done by the Irish*; and in the South, where he thought he should find but few of his countrymen as laborers—where the climate was so warm—there was a great many; but it gave him pain to find that, all over the country, he found many of the Irish, who earned from one dollar and a half to two dollars per day, *who spent it all for whiskey*, and intimated that such of them would be better off in their native land earning a shilling per day, and *where the whisky was better*. He found that everybody who came to America from Ireland had a chance to become independent, and also that he had found many of them in affluent circumstances, and many holding prominent positions, and cited the Mayor of Detroit—an Irishman—as an instance. He thought there should be the kindest feelings between the born-Americans and Americans by adoption. He could see no reason for this kind reception by Irishmen, other than the fact that they loved the land of their birth, and should report to his friends at home that the Irishmen in America were all doing as well as they expected to when they left Ireland. (A voice in the crowd—"Three cheers for Tipperary.") "Yes," responded Mr. O'BRIEN, "and one for all Ireland."

The Southern Press beginning to Estimate Local Public Sentiment.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

The result of the *Echo* case, in Charleston, well illustrates the futility of Congressional interposition in the affairs of a Territory, either to establish or exclude Slavery therefrom. We have urged the utter impotency of Congress, or even the combined branches of the Federal Government, to enforce any law against which the local sentiment is arrayed. * * * The very Territories have opened their eyes to the potency of public sentiment, and they too now claim to set aside, and will set aside, any law of Congress purporting to force upon them an institution to which they may be opposed. Whether right or wrong, this they can and will do. Though they possess not the right to exclude it by legal enactment, they have found out the power of local sentiment; and that power they will exercise, and no earthly power can prevent them. If they favor the institution, they will throw the weight of that sentiment in its favor—if they are opposed to it, the power will be thrown accordingly. As the Charleston *Mercury* says of the Slave-trade cases, so say we of *all* attempts to force *any* Federal measure against public sentiment—it will be "idle, expensive and vain." Whether at the North or at the South, in the East or West, show us any where an American community, and we will show a community which may be so influenced that it will cleave to sentiment and sacrifice law. Whether it be a timidity of the clamor which American sentiment creates when opposed, or whether it be the adhesion to individual convictions rising above law, we know not. In either we recognise practical higher-lawism—that rule of action which makes public sentiment "a law unto itself."

Congress may pass fugitive-slave laws, anti-slave-trade laws, territorial slave laws—but they are worth nothing against public sentiment. Perhaps some may say that this is a tendency to anarchy, and should be reminded—that these laws should be enforced. It can only be done by changing our Federal Government, and remodelling it upon a more centralized plan. That is the only remedy. Let those who oppose us assume it, and we shall meet them on it. We shall not be long in demonstrating that the evil which this would generate would be immeasurably greater than those now complained of. If, then, the laws of the Federal Government can be so easily set aside when they conflict with public sentiment, which section will move for disunion? The slave-trade men of the South have achieved their object; what can they complain of? The anti-fugitive-slave-law men of the North have achieved theirs; should they not be satisfied? Neither will dare stren the Government to attack the other. Thus the two extremes have been tunnelling from opposite sides, and have met on a common platform; and having each accomplished their ends, are deprived of cause for agitation.

Another Billiard Match—Phelan Challenged by Seereiter.

From the Detroit Free Press, April 30.

The friends of the Detroit billiard champion are invincible in their faith, and, so far from being disheartened by their late discomfiture, are on the *qui vive* for another chance at the New-York man. A letter was yesterday forwarded to New-York, accompanied by a draft for $1 000 as a forfeit, by the terms of which SEERETER challenges PHELAN to play him another match for the sum of $5,000, within forty, sixty or ninety days. He agrees to return the courtesy of Mr. PHELAN by meeting him in New-York to play the match, and charges him nothing for the traveling expenses.

PHELAN will probably accept the proposition without delay, and another match may be looked upon as certain. He would hardly do less under the circumstances, as it was expressly stipulated by him that if SEERETER was victorious there should be a second meeting in New-York, by which PHELAN might retrieve if possible. The disclaimer, which was published by the *Tribune* in this City, over SEERETER's signature, is entirely repudiated by him, so that it cannot fairly be brought into the present controversy.

The Methodist Church in Texas and Slavery—Great Excitement.

From the Missouri Christian Advocate.

For months past a storm of persecution and oppression has been gathering over our ministers and their flocks in Texas. In a number of instances the *Central Advocate* has been suppressed or destroyed by postmasters and their hirelings; our preachers and members variously menaced, and such like. On the 4th of March last a public meeting was held at Millwood, Collin County. At this meeting it was

Resolved, That we are opposed, and will not allow the preachers of said Northern M. E. Church to preach such doctrines, false and spurious philanthropy, in our neighborhood &c.

In addition, a private Committee was appointed, consisting of twenty five or thirty persons. It was made the duty of this band to dog the Methodist preachers from appointment to appointment, and keeping constant watch upon them, and upon members of the Church and congregations, to report to the President of the Association any information which they might deem of interest relative to the principles or doctrines taught by the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thus matters stood when the annual session of the Conference commenced near Bonham, on the 11th of March, which was Friday. During the first day of the session, and a portion of the second day, two reverend gentlemen of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, named DICKSON and POAGE, were present at the session. These, as is pretty well attested, acted the part of reporters. On Saturday, the 13th, a public meeting was held in Bonham, the county town of Fannin County, near which the Conference was in session, at which the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved—That the Methodist Church have seperated into divisions, North and South—the organization of the Northern branch of that Church in our midst, as a screen behind which to hide the emissaries of a Northern political faction, known as the Abolitionists, is dangerous to our interests, and ought not, therefore, to be tolerated by the people of Texas.

Resolved, That the public denunciation of the institution of Slavery, and the public action by a minister of their Church, to the effect that the Northern Methodists designed the extirpation of that institution in our land, heard in our streets this day, was a gross insult to our people, and should be boldly and summarily resisted.

The following resolution was presented by B. F. FULLER Esq., which was appended, and made part of the above:

Resolved, That we hereby bind ourselves to coöperate in the future to do all we can to suppress Abolitionism in our midst, and that henceforth we will suffer no public expression of abolition doctrines or sentiments in our streets or county to go unpunished.

A Committee to wait on the Bishop was appointed, and numbered fifty, one of whom was a Presbyterian minister.

The business of the Conference progressed pleasantly until Saturday afternoon. After adjournment, the Bishop and members of the Conference were informed of the meeting in the village, which was represented as large and excited.

At 11 o'clock the Bishop commenced the public service, read his Scripture lessons, sung a hymn and prayed, and the congregation joined in singing a second hymn.

He then commenced giving out his text, when the persons claiming to represent the public meeting of the previous day, crowded into the Church and addressed the Bishop—the spokesman, Judge ROBARTS, making an exciting address to him and the conference, stating the fact of the meeting the day before, and of their appointment to notify the conference of the action of that meeting, and of their determination respecting them.

They were for peace, but they knew their rights, and would have them—peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. He forewarned them that if they did not comply with the demands of the meeting, *blood would be shed*. During these remarks, he stated that he was a member of the Church South. After this harangue, he called upon another lawyer to read the resolutions of the meeting.

After the document was read, the Bishop commenced a reply. He stated that in coming to Bonham he had no reason to suppose that his visit would be offensive. He judged the same was true of the brethren of the Conference, for the Conference met there four years previously, and were courteously received and cordially entertained. Consequently, such a visit, for such a purpose, took them by surprise, and they were not prepared for it. He stated he did not see how they could, even if they were disposed, give a categorical answer to the demand made upon them. As to himself, he was there, *ex-officio*, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was sent there to preside at the session of the Conference, and had no authority to answer their demand. The Conference was not in session, and could not speak as a Conference at that time; and if they were in session they had not authority to change the bounds of the Conference. Other parties were interested in the question besides those present. The laity were a party deeply interested. The General Conference alone possessed the authority to change the bounds of the Conference; so he did not see it possible for them to answer their requirements if they were inclined. Further, he thought the time allowed (two hours) unreasonably short. The spokesman inquired what time they wanted. The Bishop replied, "We ought to be allowed some other time than Sunday to consider such a subject." He inquired when they would adjourn.

The Bishop replied, he could not say but they were to have a session on Monday. Those around the spokesman cried "No, no!" vociferously. The spokesman said he was not authorized to make any other proposition, and turned and left.

Bishop JANES then proceeded with the service, preached a sermon and ordained the deacons. He did not wish to take the whole responsibility of the occasion, and shortened the discourse to give the brethren a little time to reflect before the two hours were up.

After the congregation was dismissed, the few ministers who were present, and a few laymen, remained for consultation. The Bishop said to them, as he did not expect to remain in Texas to share the consequences, he did not feel it proper to advise their action in this case—they must act as they judge proper.

After a little informal consultation, the brethren agreed to send two of their number to say to the spokesman of the meeting that they would consult their quarterly conference on the question, and until they had the opportunity of doing so, would refrain from preaching.

When this communication was made to him, they dispersed.

Monday morning conference met according to adjournment, and quietly and deliberately finished its business, united in devotions, and adjourned *sine die*.

The mass meeting of those interested in the motion of driving out the Methodists (Northern Church,) was held to hear the report of the committee that had waited upon the conference. The facts as stated above, were related to the meeting, and the anti-slavery resolutions passed by Methodist conferences in the Northern States were read, and the Methodists in the Southern States held responsible for them.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A young musician, about 10 years of age, who, with his brother was amusing the passengers on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, about 9 o'clock last night, in passing from one car to another, fell between them and was dreadfully mangled. The train was stopped, and he was taken aboard, but he died in about ten minutes afterwards. His right leg and arm were severed from his body. He belonged in Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THESE PRICES! ! !
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
ILIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
THAT'S THE STYLE OF THING.—Yes, we know all about it. It does seem difficult to get a really handsome hat. You needn't tell us that you've been all over New-York in a vain search for one; we've heard that story before. You didn't go to the right place. How could you have been so forgetful as not to think of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway? Take our advice—go there, and you can get a hat that can be matched by any other halter in the world. There's only one hatter can equal KNOX, and that is KNOX himself.

[Advertisement.]
IRELAND.—The steamship *Circassian* will sail for Galway, *via* St. Johns, N. F., to-day. Passage only $30, including cooked provisions, served on tables, and a free railroad ticket to any part of Great Britain. Apply to American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-street, corner of Jay. This steamer has just completed a voyage to Ireland, *via* St. Johns, and back, in one month.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The difficulty peculiar to Females may be effectually prevented by the timely use of Holloway's Pills; such is the experience of humanity in all climes and countries: one trial will prove the fact. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale and retail trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

One hundred and sixty-nine pictures and sketches, by David Cox, are now being exhibited at the German Gallery, in Bond-street, London. A sort of company has started, the members of which have determined every year to have an exhibition of the collected works of some great artist.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 4.

$1,000 Cal. State 7s, be.	85¾	375 Mich. Cen. Railroad	49¾
20,000 Ohio Stocks, '60	101	100 do.	b60 49¾
15 000 Mo. State 6s.....	87½	150 do.	s30 49
56,000 do.	s30 87	400 Gal. & Chic. Rail'd	63½
1 000 Brook City w l	103½	400 do.	s60 64
14 500 N. Y. C. R....6s.	92	500 do.	64½
10 000 Erie R. bs, '75....	23	450 do.	s10 64½
1 000 Erie R C Bs, '71	22	200 do.	s30 64¾
1,000 M C R, per st. 1st m.	93	100 M. S & N. I. G.R.	s15 64¾
18,700 Ill Cen. R Bds.	88	28 do.	3½
8 000 do.	s60 87	200 do.	s20 32¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	18	800 do.	34¾
3 000 do.	18¾	600 do.	b60 34¾
4 000 Gal. & Chi 1st M	93½	50 do.	b15 34¾
50 National Bank.....	102	100 do.	s10 34¾
10 Penn Coal Co.....	81¾	100 do.	b60 34¾
80 Pacific Mail S Co...	78½	200 do.	s30 32¾
100 Pasco Mining Co...	1¾	25 Panama R.....	b60. 121¾
50 Del & H Ca Co...	s45 96	75 do.	s60. 121¾
33 do.	96¾	18 Cleve. C & C. R...	96¾
815 New-York Cen. R.	93	20 do.	96
100 do.	b30 73	112 Cleve. & Tol. R....	28¾
200 do.	s30 72	700 do.	29¾
100 do.	s130 72	100 do.	b60 29¾
450 do.	73¾	123 Chi. & R. I. R'd....	60
250 do.	nwk 73	50 do.	s10 59¾
100 do.	s30 72¾	150 do.	s30 59¾
100 do.	s30 72	50 do.	s10 59¾
50 do.	s30 71¾	150 do.	s10 60
200 do.	73¾	100 do.	60¾
122 Erie Railroad.....	8	100 do.	b30 60¾
100 H. R. Railroad	s60 32	200 do.	60¾
100 Hart'm Railroad.	b30 38¾	100 do.	b30 60¾
50 do.	38¾	20 La Cr & Mil. R'd..	3¾
200 do.	38¾	150 do.	3¾
100 Reading R....	bnw 60¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 La C. & M. 1g be	19	200 Hud. River R.	b60 32¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..	93¾	100 Mich Cen. R.	s60 49
20 Commonwealth Bk	97½	23 do.	49¾
11s Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 78	50 do.	49¾
500 do.	78¾	100 M. S. & N. I. g. s'k	33¾
200 do.	b60 78¾	60 Panama R.	s60. 121¾
200 Harlem R. Prefer'd	39¾	150 Galena & Chic. R.	55
100 do.	39¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10 26¾
300 N. Y. Central R.	74¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 60¾
100 do.	2d 74½	100 do.	s10 61¼
150 do.	74	150 do.	61¾
100 do.	tw 74	100 do.	s60 61¾
100 do.	73¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1 000 Fox & W. Im.	88 36	10 Bank New-York...	108¼
3,000 La C & M. R. 7s	79	100 Am. Ex. Bank.....	105¾
130 N. Y. M. t, sc.	1853 64	30 Chatham Bank....	89¾
150 U. M. In sc.	1859 61	50 Merchants' Bank....	83
10 c. M. In sc.	1856 67¾	15 Bank of America..	112¾
90 do. do.	1856 62¾	5 Hanover Bank.....	89¼
60 do. do.	1857 62	10 Security Ins. Co..	123¾
2 000 A. M. In rc.	1895 85	8 Harmony F Ins Co.	94
10 Ocean Bank.....	98	20 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	85

WEDNESDAY, May 4—P. M.

The official returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of April were completed at the Custom-house Tuesday afternoon. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,595 741
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,754,895
Free Goods	2 802,542
Total entries	$22,153 178
Against April, 1858	10 644 168
Increase this season	$11 509,010

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $272,441. The value of Merchandise of the previous importation, withdrawn from the Public Warehouse during the month, is $1,543,551, or $2,211,344 less than the amount which went into Warehouse; so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $19,941,834, against $11,699,466 marketed in April, 1858.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of April were:

In Domestic Produce	$5,950 921
Foreign Goods reëxported	823,778
Specie	6 259 167
Total	$13,033,866
Against April, 1858:	
In Domestic Produce	$5,513,117
Foreign reëxported	586,809
Specie	646,285— 6,746,211
Increase this season	$6,287,655

We subjoin our usual comparison by months, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Fiscal or Treasury year, July 1, 1858.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	16,042,000
October	13,454,000	14,931,000
November	10,501,000	10,390,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
March	20,739,000	11,452,000
April	22,153,000	10,644,000
Total, 10 months	$171,621,000	$141,014,000
Foreign Specie	983,000	8,894,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,289,000
September	3,522,006	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482 000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3,762,000	4,208,800
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
March	5,378,000	4,503,000
April	5,951,000	5,513,000
Total, 10 months	$43,744,000	$45,286,000
Foreign reexported	4,722,000	9,560,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,000	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	991,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898,000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
February	2,371,000	3,747,000
March	3,345,000	836,000
April	6,259,000	646,000
Total, 10 months	$27,922,000	$31,937,000

EXPORTS ASCAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$43,744,000	$45,286,000
Foreign Reëxported	4,722,000	9,560,000
Specie	27,922,000	31,937,000
Total all exports	$76,388,000	$86,783,000
Decrease in 1858-9		$10,395,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,305	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	3,946,830
September	2,672,935	2,249,982
October	2,064,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,792
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
March	3,164,011	2,213,452
April	3,212,060	1,736,510
Total, 10 months	$28,570,846	$24,000,770

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,713	July 12	$1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,456,043
Aug. 12	1,527,236	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,431,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,258,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1,464,157
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,741,572
Nov. 28	1,616,532	Dec. 14	2,278,333
Dec. 13	1,642,202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 12	1,324,664	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Jan. 26	1,210,713	Feb. 13	1,318,507
Feb. 12	1,319,024	Feb. 27	1,640,429
Feb. 27	1,287,967	March 16	1 279,134
March 13	920,177	March 26	1,403,940
March 29	1,032

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2380. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

The Last Efforts for Peace Exhausted.

The English Propositions Rejected by Austria.

Austrian Ultimatum Addressed to Sardinia.

DECLARATION OF WAR IMMINENT.

French and Austrian Troops Advancing Toward Piedmont.

A COLLISION INEVITABLE.

Depressing Effect of the News upon the Paris Bourse.

Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 94 1-2.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 31 Wall-street.]

SACKVILLE, Thursday, May 5.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. MILLAR, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of April 23, arrived at Halifax at about 10 o'clock last night, but, for reasons which will at a future time be explained, the Agent of the Associated Press was compelled to send the intelligence thence to this place by horse-express. The *Niagara* left Halifax this morning, and will be due at Boston about noon on Friday.

There was no intelligence of the Cunard screw-steamer *Alps*, due at Liverpool from New-York, when the *Niagara* sailed.

The Canadian screw-steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Portland on the 9th of April, was also announced at Liverpool.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York for Liverpool on the 9th of April, passed Cork on Friday, the 22d, and would arrive at Liverpool in the evening of the following day, (23d.)

The *Niagara* passed, April 23, at 4.40 P. M., off Point Lynas, steamships *Kangaroo* and *Alps*, from New-York for Liverpool; 24th, lat. 48° 44', lon. 37° 10', passed bark *Rectitude*; May 2, lat. 44°, lon. 49°, passed several large icebergs.

THE WAR CRISIS.

A special edition of the London *Times*, of the 21st of April, contains the following highly important telegram:

TURIN, Monday, April 21.

GIULAI, the Austrian Commander in Lombardy, has been ordered to present an ultimatum for the disarmament and the sending away of volunteers. If refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of the Austrian Army, consisting of 60,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino. The English proposal for a Congress upon the same conditions as that at Laybach has been refused.

The *Times* adds the following:

"We have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by the Government. A Cabinet Council was at once summened, and the English Government is said to have promptly telegraphed to Vienna the strongest protest against the above menace."

The *Evening Herald* of the same date contains a similar announcement, and it is otherwise fully confirmed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs under date of Thursday noon, as follows:

"The day before yesterday Austria forwarded a categorical summons to Sardinia to dissolve the free corps. A reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal."

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Friday, says:

"Austria has not given her adhesion to the proposition made by England and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia,—besides which it appears that the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts, the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

The *Patrie* says that General MARMORA has informed the French Government by telegraph that the Austrian army has made a significant movement on the strategalic line of the Ticino, and that he feared he might be attacked at any moment.

NAPOLEON had held a Council of Ministers, and was attended by Princes JEROME and NAPOLEON as Princes of the Blood.

The King of Sardinia also held a Council of Ministers on Thursday, the 21st.

VIENNA, Friday, April 22.

The following official statement is published:

"Piedmont, which has for some years past endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm—besides, this damand is expressly to Piedmont. Austria adheres firmly to the proposal for a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she has addressed to Sardinia."

The *Constitutionnel* announces that part of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, April 23, 1859.

After the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, a dispatch was sent to the Austrian Government, expressing the strong disapproval of the British Government of the peremptory course adopted by Austria.

The *Daily News* says the reply of the Emperor of Austria has been received. He declines to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe. Count BUOL declares his master, having taken his course, will pursue it to the end.

The *Times* says the "Imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia is already prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready by the act of State and deed of war to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise. There is no donht that a general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontiers."

English journals generally think the last chance of peace has about vanished, and speculate on the opening movements of the campaign.

The London *Herald* gives in a semi-official form some specific and exclusive information relating to the movements of the French Army. It says that orders have been given for the embarkation at Toulon of 30,000 troops—not, however, to sail till further orders. The divisions at Lyons, Grenoble, Besançon, &c., have also received orders to be ready to march at a minute's notice, but not to move till further instructions. The total French force destined to cooperate with Sardinia in the event of war, estimated at 80,000, will be in two divisions—one commanded by CANROBERT, and the other by BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS—the whole actively under the command of the Emperor in person.

The British Ambassador to Turin had returned to his post.

The London Stock Exchange having closed on the 21st till the 25th, the result of this crisis was only partially developed. The news transpired on the 21st, after 'Change had officially closed, and Consols were offered without sales at 94¾, being a decline of one per cent. from the highest point of the day.

At Paris, on the 20th, the Bourse was pretty firm, and the Three per Cents closed at 68f. 5c. On the 21st, there was great uneasiness, and a panic prevailed. Prices give way fully one-and-a-half per cent. on the 22d, and the panic continued, it being at one time reported that an actual engagement had taken place on the banks of the Ticino. The market closed very flat at 64f. 90c., being a fall of more than three per cent. in two days.

The *Patrie* says that the delay granted to Piedmont expires on Sunday evening, the 24th.

The Congress.

The Paris *Monitcur*, of the 21st, contains the following:

England has made to the other four great Powers the following propositions:

First—To effectuate previous to the Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament.

Second—The disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission independently of Congress, and this Commission to be composed of six Commissioners, one of whom shall be a Sardinian.

Third—As soon as the Commission shall have nommenced operations, the Congress shall assemble and proceed to discuss the political question.

Fourth—The Representatives of the Italian States shall be invited immediately after the assembling of the Congress to take their seats with the Representatives of the Great Powers absolutely, as at the Congress of Lubach in 1821.

France, Russia and Prussia have given their adhesion to the foregoing propositions of England, but Austria refuses to assent to them.

The French Government, it is said, consented to the appointment of a commission for carrying out the disarmament, requiring only that it be composed of diplomatic individuals.

General News by the Niagara.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An electioneering meeting in the City of London had resolved to run Lord STANLEY without his consent.

Mr. BARING declined the requisition of the London Conservatives, and they were casting about for another candidate.

Subscriptions for the Indian Seven Million Loan closed on the 21st; five millions were hid for at or above ninety-five, the minimum fixed, leaving two millions to be disposed of; this two millions would not be needed for some months.

MORPHY, the American chess-champion, was being *feted* by the London players. He again played eight games, simultaneously, blindfold, his adversaries being very skillful men. He won two, and the other six games were drawn, after seven hours' play. Mr. MORPHY was on the eve of leaving for America.

FRANCE.

The last pacific article in the *Moniteur*, exercised little influence in Paris, being negatived by the English Ministerial explanations, which were regarded unfavorable. The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, preparations for war are pushed forward with feverish rapidity, notwithstanding the professions of a willingness to disarm.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says there is no cessation of the armaments.

Masses of troops continue to concentrate at Lyons.

An army is to be collected on the Rhine frontier, and numerous cavalry regiments have already commenced marching thither.

A number of regiments of Hussars have been ordered to proceed by forced marches to the Piedmontese frontiers.

French soldiers on renewable furlough are reported to have been called in.

General RANDON is spoken of as the Major General of the army on the Piedmont frontiers.

The First Infantry division of the Army of Paris was to leave Paris for Toulon by railway on the evening of the 22d.

PRUSSIA.

It was stated that the mission to Berlin of the Archduke ALBRECHT, of Austria, had been most completely successful, he having signed a military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 28,000 men, under the command of the Prince Regent. If the negotiations for peace fail, this force will be increased by the contingent of Bavaria, 60,000 strong, and the 8th Federal Army Corps of 60,000, whilst other contingents will be held ready to march.

The newspapers in Prussia, it is said, have been requested not to publish anything connected with the preparations for war or movements of the troops.

A Berlin dispatch of the 21st says the semi-official *Prussian Gazette* publishes an article which states that the assembling of the Congress is becoming more and more doubtful, and that the state of affaire having assumed a most serious aspect, it induces the Prussian Government to think that it is a proper time to make proposals to the Federal Diet for the purpose of taking general measures for its own interest and safety. The Government has preceded these proposals by ordering three *corps d'armée*, seventy thousand strong, to be placed on a war footing. These measures are merely of a defensive character, and without any aggressive intention.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Southern Railway was retained for the exclusive service of the Government, and troops and ammunition were being constantly conveyed over it.

The danger of war was considered so imminent at Frankfort that the Federal Diet, which had been holding secret sittings had resolved not to adjourn for the Easter holidays.

It was reported that the Austrians had entered the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena.

SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* says that Count CAVOUR must fall if war is not declared, and such an event would possibly be the signal for insurrection in various parts of Italy, and perhaps serious disturbances in Piedmont, where 20,000 Italian volunteers confidently await hostilities.

The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore, with a single exception, had ceased running, and been placed at the disposal of the Government.

ITALY.

The King of Naples still survived.

Naples admits corn into Sicily for two months from March 30.

The Government of Rome is said to have sent round a private circular to the Bishops, urging them to collect men for two legions of pontifical troops. The attempt was unsuccessful, notwithstanding a large bounty was offered.

TURKEY.

The apprehensions of war had aroused fears of insurrections in Turkey.

Advices from Bessarabia confirm the reported Russian armaments there, and there are reports of the Intended assembling of 100,000 Russians in that Province.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 26 had reached England's Desire for Peace or to be Neutral land, but there was little of interest to add to the telegrams already received. The financial embarrassments and the new customs tariff monopolizes attention. On tobacco a duty of 20 per cent. had been imposed, where none existed before. The duty on corn, cotton, thread, yarn, &c., had been raised from 3 to 5 per cent. That on metals and cotton and woolen manufactures had been raised from 5 to 10 per cent. The duty on grain and indigo had been doubled.

In the Coming War.

From the London Times, April 16.

If there remain a spark of hope that the peace of Europe can be preserved, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of making known at this crisis to all foreign Powers the exact sentiments of the people of England with relation to the subjects in dispute. The vastness and universality of our commerce give us great material interest in the tranquility and prosperity of all neighboring nations; affection for our own free institutions excites our sympathies for all who cry against a tyranny; our military power, if brought into exercise, would be likely to prove decisive in a quarrel where the parties are not unequally matched; and our wealth would certainly give us a very predominant influence in that system of modern warfare where it has been said the last guinea decides the issue. Moreover, our insular position enables us to examine the whole question in dispute with a calm and dispassionate judgment, and to regard the theatre of the coming struggle from a safe distance. We could choose our party at our leisure, and strike at the moment and on the spot that we might choose. The public opinion of England upon the matters that now threaten to wrap all Europe in flames, cannot, therefore, be without a very important influence even in those councils where the most desperate designs find favor. Perhaps it is not the least among the dangers now threatening the peace of the world that each party at this moment believes if she was once engaged in actual war, she would immediately possess the sympathies and might hope eventually to receive the material assistance of this country. Austria relies upon her ancient alliance, and in the certainty that we see in our own interest a necessity for her existence as a first-rate European Power; she leans, also, upon the respect which the English people bear for vested rights and for treaty obligations, and she reminds the world that her connection with Italy was in a great measure imposed upon her by the Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna. She presses upon our recollection that throughout the wars of the Empire, Italy had freely given all her resources to aid France in subjugating or making war upon the rest of Europe, and that her perseverance in that course rendered it absolutely necessary to sever her connection with France. These are, doubtless, important facts; but *we fear that Austria builds too confidently upon them, and imagines that if she should grow weak during the contest in which she is about to engage* she may count upon all the resources of England *being put forth to preserve her from any absolute defeat.* The Emperor of the French is, if we mistake not, no less sanguine in his belief that when the people of England see the fighting actually going on their old combative spirit will come over them and lead them into the *mêlée.* When this shall happen he counts upon the fervor of the new alliance between England and France as more powerful than the old habitual connection between England and Austria, and he does not doubt that those high-sounding words "Liberty," "Nationality" and "Italian unity" will conjure all the sympathies of English constituencies to his side, and compel the English Minister of the day to regard rather the sentimentalities of the Italian question than the solid interests of his country.

We believe that both these expectations would, if they should unhappily come to be tested by experience, be entirely disappointed. We think it would be found that, while neither Austria nor France had secured the sympathies of the English people, the Power which appeared to be most intent upon war had most signally drawn upon itself the opprobrium of the most sober and most powerful classes in this country. English opinion does not go with the tyrants who have so cruelly crushed the Italian people, nor with the Imperial liberator of Italy who reigns so absolute in France. Every Englishman is profoundly convinced that Italy is, and long has been, in an abnormal state. Austria is in possession of two-thirds of that peninsula, partly under the justification of treaties, but partly also without any justification except that of an alleged necessity, and without any excuse except that of having thrown into the Roman States a force capable of opposition to the encroachments of France. Austria's treaties with the smaller Italian Powers have made her in effect the arbiter of the destinies of the whole Italian race. It is the belief of all who are not Austrians that this influence has for the most part been used to enforce those systems of Government which grate most harshly upon the sensibilities of an Italian, and that her power in her own provinces has been exercised rather to crush all opposition than to protect and encourage the reasonable liberties of a sensitive and intelligent people. We cannot believe in England that this state of things can be consistent with a condition of permanent peace. We cannot hope that peace will arise from the chronic antagonism of France and Austria in the Roman States. We cannot see peace in the interference, which has now become habitual to Austria, with the small Italian Powers, and which enables every little tyrant to tell his discontented subjects that he possesses an army of a hundred thousand men on the further bank of the Po. We cannot see peace in that martial law which rules through out Lombardy and is so strong at Venice. Without reference to the questions which are now filling the minds of statesmen, there is sufficient in the ordinary position of Austria in Italy to create a chronic disquietude in Europe, and to occasion war at any moment. Public opinion in England, which desires the preservation of peace in Europe and the improvement of Austrian rule in Italy, is certainly not in favor of things as they are; and *any Ministry would be thought mad who should propose to an English House of Commons to declare war against France in order to support Austria in the position she has occupied since* 1815. If England has ever taken any part in discussions on Italian questions, it has been with offers, not of support, but of meditation, and the means proposed have always been to modify those dangerous existing conditions which afford a standing excuse for war. If Austria is rushing into war with a hope that she has England behind her, it is only cheritable to hid her pause and reflect before she takes a step that cannot be recalled.

So far as we know the minds of our countrymen, we should say that *there is certainly no more probability of the Emperor Napoleon finding sympathy, or applause, or assistance from England than there is that we should go to war for the sake of Austria.* It is true that, to a certain extent, the policy toward Italy avowed by France, and that approved by England, are one and the same. If we had full and entire confience in the singleness of purpose and the moderation of all thore who profess to seek the well-being of Italy, we might perhaps be content to join in putting pressure upon Austria to compel her to be merciful. But our difficulty is with our ally. How can we tell whether his objects are our objects? How can we say what may be the ultimate result when the plains of Lombardy and all the fortresses of the Roman States are occupied by French armies? There is not in all England a roomful of enthusiasts so credulous as to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON is in this matter altogether disinterested, or that his views are bounded by the desire that Italy shall be free and independent. All men see that while the Emperor NAPOLEON is talking the language of the Carbonari, he is acting out the old policy of the Bonaparte family. If we judge by what he is doing rather than by what he is saying, *France, under his guidance, is now again seeking to become an Italian Power.* She has got Piedmont within her grasp, and, as Tuscany and Modena must fall if the Austrians are beaten in Lombardy, we may not unreasonably suspect that our liberty-loving ally sees as a possible contingency the restoration of the Kingdom of Etruria and the accession of Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE to that throne. As a necessary consequence of the success of such a policy, we cannot but foresee that the Italian States would then all become dependencies of France, as they now are of Austria, and that France, disposing of the resources of Italy by land or by sea, would then become to a great extent mistress of the Mediterranean, and perfectly able to prosecute any designs she might form against this country, or against Germany. With these considerations pressing upon us it will not be difficult for Continental Powers to believe that the sympathies of England are in this coming war not attracted more powerfully towards the Emperor of the French than they are towards the Emperor of Austria.

The conduct of NAPOLEON III. in these preliminary discussions which were intended to precede the Congress has not been of a character to allow much hope that we have been mistaken as to his ultimate intentions. The present position of those negotiations may be thus stated:—Austria long and stubbornly insisted on the disarmament of Sardinia as a preliminary to going into Congress. This England and France refused to ask her to do, saying, "If the other Powers are to enter Congress armed, let not Sardinia be requested to disarm before the others, and alone." After almost endless discussion, Austria was moved from this position, and she agreed to disarm before going into Congress, if France and Sardinia would do the same. Nothing apparently could be fairer. France consented to disarm as well as Austria; but when Austria asked as a first installment of this obligation that she should see some diminution in the Sardinian levies, *France turned round and stated that she herself never had armed, and that she had no idea Sardinia was included in the disarmament.* She, moreover, altogether declined even to ask her ally to disarm. Such, we believe, is now the hitch in the negotiations; and this unexpected obstacle raised by France gives occasion to the suspicion that the Emperor has no intention of allowing the present difficulties to be settled by diplomacy. Well-informed men now believe that he is only amusing Europe with the promise of a Congress while he exhausts Austria and matures all his own preparations for taking the field.

The position of Austria is, indeed, highly critical. The very worst that could happen to her is the present state of suspense. To maintain those great armaments in inaction is sure ruin. The fortune of battle is uncertain; perhaps she may be victorious; but, even in the very improbable event of her losing rapidly all her Italian provinces, and suffering great successive defeats, she would not be in a worse position than she will be under a perpetual armed peece. *She is bleeding to death, and she may as well be killed by the sword as the lancet.* But, however this may be, the policy of England in this matter must not be misunderstood. Above all things, our desire is to maintain peace; but, if this may not be, then "let him who takes the sword perish by the sword."

Mr. Cobden's Return to Parliament—His Public Career and Character.

From the London Times.

The people of Rochdale will return Mr. COBDEN as a matter of course, so it may be thought almost superfluous for us to say that we heartily applaud their choice, and think them honored in securing such a representative. If we make any remark on Mr. BRIGHT'S very interesting account of Mr. COBDEN'S career, it is because he seems to challenge remark by something which we should call an anti-climax in the interest of his narrative, and a periador in its moral. There are public careers that might almost choke our faith in those eternal principles of justice and mercy, wisdom and goodness, which are generally supposed to be illustrated in the history of men, as of nations. There are men who build fortune, position, and imperishable fame, on a foundation which we all believe to be hollow and vicious. The old fables and stories of cringing sycophancy working its way to greatness, and over and over again kicking away the ladder by which it rises, and of beginnings that by their baseness only seem the foil of future splendor, are too common and too familiar to disconcert us. Prosperity is vulgar, and we know it. The new men has to pay the full penalty of his crime, for he has a whole population at his heels. But Mr. BRIGHT'S story of his illustrious colleague in the Free Trade cause leads us to the same moral by a totally different route. Mr. COBDEN, with the power of turning his great talents to the acquisition of a fortune, and thereby of power, devoted himself wholly and solely to the deliverance of his country from a very sore burden. After a seven years' war, conducted with consummate ability and enterprise, by the fire of an earnest eloquence and the art of a sound logic, he overcame an iniquity so inveterate that it was alleged to have been part of every financial arrangement, public or private, in the whole kingdom. Mr. BRIGHT describes, with some touches of very fine feeling, the character of that warfare. After that he has to inform us that, following in the train of this victory, and with Mr. COBDEN'S coöperation, some other great reforms have been effected. The differential duties on sugar have been removed, and sugar itself much cheapened. The Navigation laws have been repealed, and freight much reduced. Most of the duty on newspapers has been removed, and in Manchester alone every week some hundred thousand papers communicate to all classes, at the cheap rate of a penny a sheet, not only the produce of our own costly enterprise, but, as Mr. BRIGHT says, excellent compositions of their own. Nor is this all. On the overthrow of the great and lamented statesman who became COBDEN'S pupil in Free-trade, and sacrificed himself to carry out the lessons of his master, the politician by whom the sacrifice was effected, offered the master a seat in the Cabinet vacated by his too sincere pupil. Though it grates rather on the ear that we should have to view the matter in this light, and we are not quite sure that Mr. BRIGHT would have us do so, still it was an act of virtue in Mr. COBDEN that he declined this honor. He had his health, his family, and his affairs to look to, and dreaded the effect of office on the conscience. Perhaps the nature of the transaction under which the offer came to be made might have given fresh force to these scruples. But there, and at that point, with some amendments in the laws relating to ships, newspapers, and sugar, Mr. COBDEN'S career seems thus far to have terminated: nay, worse than mere cessation, those singular talents, those endearing personal qualities, that unexampled triumph, have all failed to mitigate or to arrest the most monstrous and most growing of our country's ills, at least in the opinion both of Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT. Since Mr. COBDEN came into public life, and became a prominent man in the House of Commons, the annual expenditure upon the armaments of this country has doubled, and is still increasing.

Compared with this deplorable retrogression, as it seems, and as it is regarded by Mr. COBDEN himself, all the rest we are told about this gentleman seems of little importence. One is not, indeed, quite prepared to hear of the saviour of his country—the Joseph who read the dream of famine and made it a season of abundance—visiting the United States to look after some Illinois Central Stock, of which we should be delighted to hear a better account than of most other American investments. If Mr. COBDEN and his friends were to suffer by some clever operation of an American shareholders, we should certainly feel it a satire on republican sympathies, if not on the cause of freedom itself. Nor need one think much of the fact, that the offer of office made to Mr. COBDEN in 1846 has not been renewed. Others shared the penalties of PEEL'S great act, and have been almost ostracised from power, because for once, at least, they were good men. Martyrs and confessors abound in the Legislature, and in a dozen instances, if we ask why is such an one in so false and irreparable a position, the only answer that can be given is that he unfortunately once listened to the suggestions of conscience, and was duped by truth. So here Mr. COBDEN'S fate is only a common one. If we choose to be virtuous we must take the consequences. But why is it that so great a man, so good a man, and so successful a man has utterly failed to do one jot of good towards abating the monstrous evil of a military preparation, never ending, still beginning, now with more to be done for it than ever, and a mere game of "beggar my neighbor" in his only true bearing upon foreign armaments? As frail as that wise old housewife, Political Economy, with her housebook, her bunch of keys, and her scales, saves the shillings and pence, her thriftless, graceless spouse, throws it all away, starves the household, and keeps the creditor at the door, with his interminable quarrels and preparations against every imaginable enemy. Was it for this, then, that PEEL was overthrown, and the great Conservative party divided to the four quarters of the Heavens? Was it for this that Lord DERBY dominates in the Lords, and Mr. DISRAELI, for a second time, leads with much confidence and no slight glory the Commons?

We don't profess to see our way clear to the solution of this moral enigma. We can only say, despairingly, that it ought not to be so. But still it must be asked, Was there no want? nothing to desiderate, or wish otherwise, in that powerful eloquence and that great crusade? When a keen and practiced ear detected something to blame in the first essay of that tongue in the House of Commons, and pronounced, rashly enough, "Nothing in him, he is only a barker," there might be, and we think there was, a want of some of the qualities necessary to gain a thorough hold on the British heart and mind. We fail, indeed, to recognize in Mr. COBDEN that comprehensive statesmanship which is necessary to make a man something more than the chief of one cause, and the hero of one great victory. To be a statesman and a legislator a man must have sympathies with all causes, interests, and classes, and represent in his own person the heterogeneous materials of this very composite country. When a man so treats a great theme that, while doing it no less than justice, he yet jars on many a wholesome feeling, and does violence to many a sound and useful conviction; when he opposes himself as an irreconcileable foe to much that will ever be in strength and honor among us, we see the elements of perpetual failure, which some partial triumph will only render more conspicuous. There are those who are glorious in the battlefield, but can never be Statesmen. There are those who distinguish themselves at the Bar, but know not how the country is to be governed, or the laws they themselves interpret are to be made. There are divines of eloquence, learning and genius, and we know the sort of statesmen theology has given to the country. There are men who are inspired in literature, or who can perform miracles of mechanical enterprise, but are children, and very dull ones, in a council or senate. Mr. COBDEN is a great political economist. He regards his country as the first, the richest, the most industrious, the most able, and the most honorable commercial firm in the world. He thoroughly appreciates man as "an animal that can make bargains," and he has made for us the best bargain, the most favorable, as well as the most generous, ever made by chapman. But, as yet, there ends Mr. COBDEN. He has neither the policy nor the eloquence to stop an armament for one day, or to mediate between one nation and another, to divert from his prey a single aggressor, to solve a "complication," to heal one breach between classes. When a young man, he saw at a glance that Manchester offered a great field for speculation; and as his heart and mind expanded he saw how the Corn Laws stood in the way of that and all other enterprise, and how that bond might be broken. But there he stood, and there he stands, and there, too, stands very much the wisdom of his party. Mr. BRIGHT is in some important respects a greater man, with a wider vision and more varied powers; but it remains for him to show that he can do more than overthrow Protection, and repeat some dozen times the process of summary execution done on the enlightened Statesmen who did the work of the Anti-Corn Law League. We trust that Mr. COBDEN'S return to Parliament will inaugurate a new and more fruitful policy.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the five days ending with Thursday, the 21st ult., are reported by the *Brokers' Circular* at 29,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators, and 3,500 to exporters. Prices of the lower grades were 1-16d.@⅛d. lower on the week, while the middling descriptions had declined 1-16d., and the fair qualities were unchanged. The depression was caused by the uncertainty of the political affairs of Europe. The sales of Thursday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the decline. There was no market on Friday and Saturday, owing to the occurrence of "Good Friday." The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 7½d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 432,000 bales, of which 358,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are not favorable. The market was very dull, but rates were steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuff Market was generally steady, but quiet at Tuesday's advance (reported per *North Briton.*) Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report no regular market since Tuesday. Flour steady at 10s.@12s. 6d. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance; Western Red, 5s. 9d.@9s. 5d.; ditto White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. Corn steady. Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co. say Corn is 1d. higher, and quote White 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d., and Yellow 3s. 9d.@6s. 7d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, report Beef firm at the late advance. Bacon firm with an improved demand. Lard dull. Tallow advanced sales 1s. at 55s.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES firm; Pots, 30s. 3d@31s.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. SUGAR dull. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, end 6d.@9d. higher. TEA firmer. CLOVER SEED was being pressed on the market at 48s.@53s. FISH OILS—An average business without a notable change. RASIN heavy; common, 4s.; medium, 4s. 6d.@8s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and all qualities slightly higher; sales 43s.@43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report WHEAT firm, and English 1s. higher. IRON dull at £6 5s. for Rails, and £5 17s. 6d.@£6 for Bars. SUGAR quiet, and poorer descriptions slightly lower. TEA was a trifle higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady but nominal at 44c. TALLOW slightly higher; sales at 56s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £345,000.

CONSOLS closed on the 21st at 94⅛ for Money, and 95⅝@94⅞ for account.

There had been no market since, owing to the holidays.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Saturday, April 23.

To day is a holiday, and there is no business of importance doing in the Cotton Market. Prices have a declining tendency however.

Breadstuffs tend upward.

Provisions are buoyant.

Tallow has slightly advanced.

The London Exchange is shut, to-day, and there is, of course no quotation for Consols.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Failure of the Fillibuster Expedition.

The New-York Party in Hayti.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 5.

By the *Quaker City's* mails we have intelligence from Port-au-Prince to April 15. The brig *African*, from New-York, arrived there on the 12th with 35 fillibusters and 240 guns, and other munitions of war, having failed to land them at Nuevas Grandes, Cuba. The attempt was made on the 7th ult., but the boats were swamped and the munitions in them lost. The *African* received $1,000 in advance for the service. The Spanish Consul in Hayti had notified General CONCHA, who dispatched a war steamer to capture them. Nothing had been heard of the other fillibuster vessels.

BY THE CAHAWBA AT THIS PORT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Cahawba*, L. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans, *via* Havana, arrived here last evening, having left the latter place on the evening of the 30th ult. She has encountered strong northeast gales, accompanied with very heavy head seas, for five consecutive days.

From Havana the news is interesting. We learn that the fillbusters who sailed from New-York, some thirty-five in number, were wrecked on the Island of St. Domingo, where they remain without means, dependent upon charity. Two hundred and forty stands of arms were landed, and put in the public stores at Hayti by the Government.

The Sugar market is slightly depressed—stock, 260,000 boxes. Freights not improved. Exchanges—London, 12 to 14 per cent; New-York and Boston, ½ to 1¼ do.; New-Orleans, 2½ to 5 do.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cass-Yrissari Treaty Rejected.

Return of General Jerez—A New Treaty to be Negotiated—The Boundary Question—Naval Movements—Mr. Sickles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

General JEREZ will leave on the 5th of June for Nicaragua, to enter the Cabinet of President MARTINEZ. The Legation here remains in charge of Mr. MOLINA.

President BUCHANAN having declined to accept the Cass-Yrissari Treaty as modified, it falls to the ground; as the Nicaragua Congress does not meet again for two years. Mr. MOLINA will be charged with the negotiation of a new treaty.

The boundary line between the British Possessions and the United States, though in dispute, has not yet been made the subject of diplomatic consideration between the two Governments.

It is untrue that any additional ships have been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. The *Lancaster* will relieve the *Merrimac* on the Pacific side.

Mr. SICKLES will remain here for another week.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

Official advices from Vera Cruz received here mention as rumor, that the principal cause of DEGOLLADO'S retreat was the destruction of his ammunition by the explosion of a shell at Tacubaya. The only cities in possession of MIRAMON, are Cordova, Puebla, Orizaba and Mexico. Three thousand troops under ANPUDIA, were marching toward the last-named city. General GASCIA was also moving in the same direction, by wey of Huasteca, with fifteen hundred men. There would be joined by four thousand from San Luis Potosi, together with DEGOLLADO'S forces and others from the south. The reactionary army in the City of Mexico does not number more than six thousand men. The Juarez Government speaks in confident terms of its ability to conquer the Capital.

Colonel CARLOS BUTTERFIELD has obtained from the Juerez Government an extension of time for commencing his contract for mail service between the United States and Mexican ports. It is shown here that our Government can obtain the right of way over Mexican territory to Arizona, with an outlet at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The importance of such an arrangement has for moniths occupied the attention of our Government, especially with reference to saving time and expense in the transportation of snpplies and troops to the Pacific. It is highly probable that these subjects will be embraced in the instructions to Minister MCLANE, as calculated to strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

The Interior Department has matured final arrangements for carrying into effect the treaty stipulations which provide certain New-York Indians with homes in Kansas. The Indians now in that State, and those who have recently emigrated, are not entitled to the benefits of the treety.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent a letter to the Surveyor-General of Nebraska, (Gen. BURNETT,) notifying him that the system of indiscriminate examination in the field of the public surveys—which has been in practice some years back in the several surveying districts, and requiring a certain retained percentage on contracts, wherewith to pay such examinations—having been found to work disadvantageously both to the Deputy Surveyors and to the Government, has been discontinued by the Department, to take effect from and after the 1st of July next. It is determined to supersede the method which has heretofore prevailed by a restriction to the mode prescribed in the provision made in the tenth section of the act for the public surveys in California, passed March 1, 1853, namely: They devolve the duty on the Surveyor-General himself, to be executed personally when it is possible for him to do so without neglecting his ordinary duties. In case he cannot attend to them personally, he may dispatch one of his employes. Should this be impracticable, the law authorizes him to dispatch a confidential agent; but the term of such employment is not to continue longer than thirty days.

Copies of this letter have been sent to the Surveyors General of California, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

Two Cases of Forgery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 5.

On Saturday, AMES N. DUBOIS, Clerk of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, presented a check on the Lafayette Bank, signed L. HOMMEDIEU, President F. H. SCOTT, Secretary, for $7,000, received the money and left for parts unknown. The forgery was not discovered till Tuesday.

Another forgery on a Third-street Bank for $5,000 was discovered yesterday. Although bankers were furnished with the facts, they refuse to give information, saying the matter had been fully settled by the forger's friends, and the name of the forger has not been ascertained.

Sentence of Ex-Judge Vondersmith.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 5.

Ex-Judge VONDERSMITH, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, and a fine of $5,000, and ordered to make restitution to the government to the amount of $30,000. VONDERSMITH is fifty-six years of age.

National Medical Convention.

THIRD DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 5.

The Medical Convention adjourned at noon, after the appointment of Committees, acceptance of reports, &c., to meet in New-York on the first Tuesday of June, 1860. Dr. ELI IVES was appointed Junior Secretary. The members were sumptuously entertained by our citizens, and to-night are to partake of a banquet at Masonic Hall.

Fires.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 5.

A fire this morning destroyed the stable of JAS. SCANLAN, corner of South and Harvard streets, with five other small stables adjoining, and most of their contents, including twelve horses. The loss is about $5 000, partially insured. WHIPPLE & BLACK are the principal losers. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Thursday, May 5

The Huron House was burnt last night. Loss, £5,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

The Commercial Treaty Concluded by Commissioner Bowlin.

A Sharp Review of the General Results of his Mission.

The brig *Tanner* arrived on Wednesday from Buenos Ayres, having sailed from that port on the 8th of March. She brings advices several days later than had been before received, but nothing of interest except the details concerning the Treaty recently negotiated, to be found in our letters, which we publish below:

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, March 6, 1859.

I inclose you a translation of the Treaty which Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN has celebrated with LOPEZ of Paraguay, and those portions of it which bear upon our previous arguments.

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perfect peace and sincere friendship between the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Paraguay, and between the citizens of their respective States, without exception of persons or places. The high contracting parties shall apply all their attention in such manner that this friendship and good intelligence may be maintained constant and perpetual.

ART. II. The Republic of Paraguay, in exercise of the sovereign right which pertains to it, grants to the mercantile flag of the United States of America the free navigation of the river Paraguay, as far up as Asuncion, the capital of the Republic; and also of the right bank of the Parana, from whence it belongs to her, as far up as the *Villa de la Encarnacion.* They can freely and securely arrive at and sail from all the above-mentioned places and ports with their vessels and cargoes; remain at and inhabit any part whatever of said territories, hire houses and stores, and traffic in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, subjecting themselves to the use and customs established in the country. They can discharge all or part of their cargoes in the ports of Pilar, and wherever comm

properties belonging to the native citizens. But if they prefer to leave the country, the time which they may ask to liquidate and dispose of their properties, shall be granted to them, and they shall be given a safe conduct to enable them to embark in such ports as they may choose themselves. Consequently in the included case of a rupture, the public funds of the two contracting States never shall be confiscated, sequestrated or detained.

Art. XIV. The citizens of both the contracting parties resident in the territories of the other, shall enjoy in respect to their houses, persons and properties, the protection of the Government, in a manner as complete and simple as if they were native citizens. In the same manner the citizens of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other, complete liberty of conscience, and shall not be molested on account of their religious belief; and the bodies of their citizens who may die in the territories of the other party, shall be buried in public cemeteries, or in their places set aside for this object, with due decorum and respect. The citizens of the United States of America resident in the territories of the Republic of Paraguay, shall have liberty to exercise privately, and in their own houses, or in the houses or offices of the Consuls or Vice-Consuls of the United States, theirs, offices and worship of their religion, and to unite in them for this object without being impeded or molested.

Art. XV. The present treaty shall be valid for six years, counting from the day of the archange of ratifications; and if one year after the expiration of this term, neither one nor the other contracting party announces by an official declaration its intention to cease the effect of said treaty, it shall continue for one year more, in such wise that it shall cease to be obligatory on the completion of seven years, counted from the before said day of the exchange of ratification. The Paraguayan Government may direct the official declaration agreed to in this article either to the Government at Washington or to the representative of the same resident in the Republic of Paraguay.

Art. XVI. The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Paraguay, ten days after date hereof; and by the Government of the United States of America, eight months from the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Asuncion within the term of fifteen months from the same date, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, &c., &c.

The above is the text of the Treaty concluded on the 4th of March, 1853, by Lopez and Mr. Pendleton, our Plenipotentiary. It has never before been published, so far as I am aware. It is, to all intents and purposes *the same treaty* which has been presented for ratification by Judge Bowlin. The *only changes* made in it are three in number. Instead of the permission to navigate as far as *Asuncion*, and the *Villa de la Encarnacion*, the rivers Paraguay and Perama, all the affluents of these rivers are thrown open to our merchant-ship and to exploring expeditions: and I be to see man-of-war at a time. The second has made it more than it was before, by changing the *binding term of this treaty* from six to ten years! The third provides for its ratification and the exchange of ratifications at Washington within twelve months from date.

The rest of Judge Bowlin's arrangements consist of a written apology for the insult to the *Water Witch*, and a convention providing for a mixed commission to sit at Washington, and conclude its labors within *twelve months from the ratification* of the treaty, to decide the amount of indemnification to be paid to the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company," for the violation and destruction of their establishments and property in Paraguay in 1854. Also an indemnity of $10 000—which has been paid—to the widow of the quarter-master killed by the fortress of Itapiru, while on board of the *Water Witch*.

Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, March 9, 1859.

I promised you in my last, per bark *Almira Coombs*, an analysation of Mr. Commissioner Bowlin's farewell speech to President Lopez, a translation of which I sent to you. Since then I have passed many bitter moments, because the said speech has been published, *without comments*, by the Press here, and I have been compelled either to make myself a prisoner at home, or else to hear more or less of the remarks of natives and foreigners in reference to it. I can assure you that I have felt none of my habitual pride of American on these occasions.

Judge Bowlin first tells Lopez that he takes leave of him "with *grief*, only mitigated by the pleasing conviction that we separate as *friends*"—of fifteen days' date! Next, that in that eventful period, for the happiness of mankind, he has "drawn together more securely, the links of a mutual *national* friendship," and "opened the gates of commerce for the benefit of mankind."

This might pass for the pardonable and customary hyperbole and rhodomontade of diplomatic leave-takings, where it is expected that each party shall prove before the world which is the biggest liar. We can pardon the electric sympathy which Lopez, the tyrant, seems to have inspired in the bosom of the worthy representative of the first Republic of the world, because we cannot be responsible always for the spasmodic movement of that unruly member—the heart; and we have all seen practical amalgamation between whites and niggers! But when our wise Commissioner, who has studied Paraguay for the extensive period of fifteen days, so that he knows all its laws and system of government, although he does not know an iota of its language, thinks that in his absurd treaty he has opened the gates of commerce for the benefit of mankind, we cannot forgive him. That smacks too much like a Western stump speech from the orator who has gotten to be above the whisky-barrel because it is empty. And to deny that Judge Bowlin has received from President Buchanan any unconstitutional prerogative to speak about the affection of his countrymen, pledging them in advance to so improbable an absurdity, as that they will give either their friendship or their confidence, to any such an incarnation incarnadine of a tyrant as now rules over the destinies of Paraguay.

But the fifteen days' study of Paraguay, has led the simple Judge much further on the road to perfection in the Spanish arts of flattery and bow stretching; he was determined, it appears, to beat Lopez in something! He therefore tells him that he was "the *first* to introduce salutary reforms, and to inaugurate a more enlightened policy in the institutions of his country."

Does our district Judge know what Paraguay was before Lopez came to power? Does he know what it is now? Did he use his best endeavors to gain information on these important points, before he went there; or did he deliver himself, bound hand and foot, to the myrmidons of Urquiza, as soon as he got into the River Platte, intentionally avoiding Buenos Ayres, where he was sure to meet the enemies of tyranny and bloodshed—the true friends of his own country and her institutions? Does he know that if the rule of Dr. Francia could return to Parsguay, it would be an improvement upon that of Lopez and bring comparative happiness to the majority of its inhabitants? Bah! this evidence of American ignorance, presumption and bad faith, brings the blush of shame to my face, whilst every street porter of this country knows better than Judge Bowlin the truth about the government of Lopez, and hesitates not to speak it unless he is paid to do the contrary.

But, Mr. Editor, we go from worse to worse. From imbecility, our worthy representative proceeds, by rapid strides, to usurp the prerogatives of hereditary and deepotic monarchs. Hear him: "I have to ask your Excellency, as a *personal favor*, to extend henceforward this confidence, not only to the enlightened and generous government (?) which I have the honor to represent, but *also to my fellow-citizens*, who, becoming inspired by the happy results of my mission, will sympathise in future with the Paraguayan people."

With the poor oppressed Paraguayan people, all who know their state cannot help sympathising; but as to asking Lopez to treat American citizens with consideration as a *personal favor* to the illustrious District Judge, it is really the greatest piece of assumption, and would be the best joke I ever heard in my life, did not the ever present thought still my mirth and change its sweets into gall, that thousands and hundreds of thousands who lead this dribbling piece of octogenarian folly, know not our country, its principles of government, nor its true greatness.

Finally, as a "clincher," the Judge winds up by rejoicings over the joint labors of these two worthies, Lopez and Bowlin, Bowlin and Lopez, and with chuckling self-gratulations chants the *epithalamium* of the joyful marriage between American Democracy and Paraguayan Despotism. He kisses his newly-found but sable bride, plump as she is, and desires that she "may live long to direct the spirit of her people in the paths of industry and fortune, so as to entice the destinies of the Republic to honor, glory and renown." A pleasant wish, this, to fall from the mouth of an American representative to a man notoriously the most perfect and fantastic tyrant the history of the world has yet left undefined! Or does the Judge really wish the same principles of government to obtain constitutionally throughout the world, or those which govern his caucus, hound and pewtering obedient party. Because despotism in one of its worst forms, subjection to the *bully*, the *bragadocio*, the pot-house brawler, and the wild declaimer, organizes and governs the party at home, is it to intrude its hydra-headed evils and false principles into our diplomacy abroad, and like a farewell speech to a foreign ruler to the congratulations of the hungry office-seeker on the election of the representative of Tammany-Hall? Or is Mr. Buchanan so unfortunate that he cannot find in *his* party a man who knows something of the Spanish language, joined to even an slight a knowledge of history, and a sense of dishonor, either personal or national?

No, really if we are to be much longer governed at Washington as for the past few years, our representatives there may well think that habit and that local partiality which renders long impression almost indelible, and thereby prevent thousands of Americans from naturalizing themselves abroad; for the despotism of pure Democracy, to which we are fast traveling at home, is worse than the government of the individual tyrants and despots of Europe.

But all the picture is not as dark as the unexaggerated lines which precede. Admiral Stringham, Mr. Secretary Sinclair, Wise, and the Hon. Benjamin C. Yancey, Minister to Parana, are left to us to recall the fact that we are not totally disgraced. The former refused to receive 300 arrobas of 25 pounds each—7,500 pounds of *yerba mate*, which Lopez sent as a present on parting. He also contributed the only public demonstration to the Paraguayan people that their tyrant had succumbed to *our demands*, in making the *Water Witch* go up to Asuncion. For this reason, your readers will remember, was the one fired into by the express orders of Lopez. Her appearance there was objected to by our timid Commissioner Bowlin, who, poor fellow, did not once think that he had 20 men of war behind him; but all he obtained which is nothing worth, he seems to have asked, and, when secured, considered as a favor.

Let me recapitulate. Mr. Buchanan states in his message that he is to have—first, satisfaction for the insult to the *Water-Witch*; second, indemnity to the robbed and outraged Americans; third, a liberal treaty. We have got a *secret* and *written* satisfaction, embodying a lie, for the first; for the second, nothing but an arbitration to sit at Washington, and conclude its labors and their results, in at least THIRTY MONTHS from date of Feb 4, 1859; the third is, the same worthless treaty of 1853, the only merit of whose acceptance by Lopez consists in the fact that he twice refused to accept it before.

There has been no public manifestation by Lopez before his people that he has given us satisfaction; no salute to our flag whilst our own guns were silent; no publication of any satisfaction by his Press, which has so long insulted Americans and all belonging to them. And for the interests of those American citizens, some of whom are now sweltering in discontent and poverty, owing to the handful acts of Lopez which deprived them of all means of subsistence, they will have full time to cool their displeasure in the contemplation of the immaculate justice and generosity of one Mr. Commissioner Bowlin and his Government, which arms a squadron to the tune of $5,000,000 in their name, and leaves them destitute notwithstanding. Had this reclamation been of the ordinary nature between nations—one of many others caused by war, civil or foreign—the arbitration would have been all well and good, provided Lopez were a man of any faith at all. But when it was caused by vandal acts of the tyrant himself, in time of profound peace, internal and external, without legal cause given or alleged, when he has sent all he had to, or could, say to Washington, and when the contrary proofs are full and explicit, and have been long before the same tribunal, accepted by it, forces voted by Congressional action for their redress, it is the cruelest deception of all deceivers to refer it to a Commission to conclude in thirty months!! The birthright of American citizens has been taken away from them. The hope that nourished despair, from 1854 to 1859, works now upon them like the atrophic poison, which kills not the less surely because its victim lingers long; for they look to security in the word of Lopez that he will ever send his arbiter to Washington; or that when he does, and the judgment is given against him, he will pay without another and more effective demand from the cannon's mouth.

I am much mistaken in the man, if all the honied words of his Chief and Lopez have deceived Mr. Secretary Wash. Kindly as his nature seems to be, he would not resort to the billing and cooing of the turtle doves, when the dogs of war were beside him, to render effectual a manly and dignified assertion of American rights. And so high already is the reputation which Mr. Yasoby has acquired amongst his countrymen and others here, that I would willingly have seen him exchanged with the mission to Paraguay. In the two or three months of his stay at Parana he has learned more of the Spanish language than Judge Bowlin was able to acquire in as many years in New-Granada. But, unfortunately, the national sap-bowl is never empty, nor the feeders therefrom ever satiated.

But our Grenadine Judge *has* settled the *Water-Witch* affair, and received $10,000 for the widow of the man who was killed at the wheel. Why did he not settle the other claims of our citizens? If the Government at Washington could settle the question of right or wrong in the *Water-Witch* case, why could not his Commissioner settle the others also? I refer to collect to have somewhere read, as a boy, that an American citizen has a right to *life*, liberty and the *enjoyment of property*. Did Mr. Buchanan, I wonder, ever read this trifling sentence when he was a boy? or, has he forgotten it now that he is a President? Or, will Judge Bowlin dare to say that Lopez would not have paid his demand cash up on the nail, if he had been firm in its requirement? He knows, as well as I know, that Lopez does not want the money, and, if he had wanted it, he knows—if he knows anything whatever about his unfortunate mission—that sooner than have permitted a single gun to have been fired, both Brazil and Urquiza would have paid the amount, and indeed really offered the money to Lopez. They both went there for that purpose; but Mr. Bowlin accepted Urquiza's mediation, after having refused it in Parana, and the bases of arrangement were being drawn from the weakness of our Judge by Urquiza, to whom Bowlin had communicated his instructions. The poor old man really believed that Urquiza was his friend instead of betraying him to Lopez. In having to say for his satisfaction, that all America where they speak the Spanish and Portuguese languages, is now laughing at him and us, and to you and your readers and the members of our National Legislature, I say that it behooves you to know why the squadron was sent which has cost you so dearly in money and honor, and what has been the result.

Meantime Judge Bowlin has visited us here in the *Water Witch*, to get the $10,000 from the Paraguayan Consul, and is gone again, after two days' delay. He has no intention of visiting the Governor until forcible representations were made to him on the subject; because this visit would not be agreeable to his *dear friends*, Urquiza and Pereira, President of Montevideo. Nor did he comply with a portion of his instructions as learnt from his own mouth, to investigate the reports against the conduct of our Consul at Asuncion, and, if corroborated, to remove him. This would not be agreeable to his other dear friend Lopez, to whom he desires "a long life;" nor could he remove the Consul, in common decency, after he had been lodged at his house. This agreeable pastime his friend Lopez also provided for him *before* his arrival at Asuncion. Judge Bowlin has said that he has no one to put in the place of this man. It has not entered into his head that it is better not, to be represented at all, than to be mis-represented. That it is better not to have a consul of our nation in Paraguay than to leave it in the hands of a man whom common report represents as a spy of Lopez—as living on his bounty, without official salary or other ostensible means of livelihood. Nor has this man ever had consular jurisdiction over anybody but himself, because no American citizen has entered Paraguay with an intention of doing any business there since Mr. Hopkins and countrymen left it in 1854. And Judge Bowlin may levy the flattering unction to his soul, that if the onward march of Paraguay "in the paths of industry and fortune" depends upon the presence of his countrymen there during the ten years of his liberal(?) treaty—Lopez or any of his family being meantime in power—he counts without his host. Let him remember, should his deeds become of family record, as in the days of old Rome, that we now tell him that his treaty is useless and his mission a farce.

What has been the immediate result of this American fraternization with despotism. In less than a week after the withdrawal of Judge Bowlin from Paraguay, Lopez has arrested every member in Paraguay, of the two families Decond and Machain, and with them the son of an English doctor of Montevideo, named Constead. Mr. Henderson, the English Consul at Asuncion, wrote to know the reason of the arrest of the latter, and his note was abruptly returned to him with the order that he should write in Spanish; which, as contrary to law and custom, he has refused to do. Lopez thus continues his private vengeance, now that he no longer fears the Americans and has also arrested the Commander of the fort of Humaita, who is in double irons incommunicable. Also, the very first number of his *Semanario*—the sole organ of his Press,—which appeared after the retirement of the Americans, consecrates its columns to its customary abuse of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company," including Messrs. Page & Hopkins, whom he calls *liars, robbers, &c., ad libitum*. Thus Judge Bowlin, your mission has done us all a great deal of good, as you may perceive. Let us recapitulate the triumphs of American diplomacy with Paraguay. First, a special agency in 1845, cost $10,000. Second, Pendleton's mission to make a treaty in 1853 cost $27 000. Third, *Water-Witch* exploring expedition, cost say $200,000 at least. Fourth, Mr. Buchanan's voyage for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of 1854, cost $5,000. Fifth, Fitzpatrick's mission for ditto in 1856, cost $5,000. Sixth and last, Judge Bowlin's mission $17,500, accompanied by a fleet of twenty vessels, 200 guns and 4,000 men, cost $5,000,000; grand total, $5 264,500, and not a dollar of American property to pay in the country, or ever likely to go there under present auspices.

England has usurped our place on the rivers, thanks to Mr. Marcy's diplomacy; and now in troubles as her Consul is with Lopez, she will learn wisdom at our cost, and when she calls him to account, will do so in such a way as to shield her own honor, and render the contrast between her representatives and ours more glaring than ever.

I have yet to explain to you the operation by which Spanish-American tyrants deceive our representatives and send them home "full to the hung," yea, overflowing with respect and enthusiasm for their sacred persons and noble, generous, enlightened, *republican* government. Don't be surprised when I tell you that the District Judge hesitates not to say loudly that Lopez is a much injured man, and that Urquiza is a prince of nobility and truth.

The *Sabine* will sail from Montevideo for home on the 1st of April, bearing its precious cargo of diplomatic estuteness and republican virtue. Fit day on which to leave us; fit omen that Bermuda cyclone, with which to inaugurate such a mission! Would to God that they had stayed away. N.

The Case of U. S. Marshal Tyler in Detroit.—The Detroit *Free Press* learns that the Attorney-General of Michigan has ordered another trial for U. S. Deputy Marshal Tyler, lately convicted of manslaughter, for killing the captain of a vessel. The Sheriff of St. Clair County has been directed to rearrest Tyler when his term of imprisonment expires, which will be very soon. The reasons for such a course are these, and by these reasons it will be seen that the Attorney-General does not propose to overrule that general principle by which no man can be tried twice for the same offence. He claims that the Federal Court, in which Tyler was tried, had no jurisdiction in the matter, but that it comes solely within the province of the State Courts, consequently he has not been tried at all. The Attorney-General, thinks the farce has gone far enough, and the matter must now be thoroughly tried by the proper authority.

Threatening to Lynch a Pickpocket.—Several pickpockets were present on Sunday at the consecration of a new German Catholic Church in Forty-sixth-street. Three were arrested, who gave their names as Wm. Sinclair, John James and Wm. Jones. A pocketbook, which had just been stolen, was found in the possession of Sinclair. Some of the German Catholics became intensely excited, and attempted to take Sinclair from the Police that they might hang him. The Police prevented this summary proceeding, and took Sinclair with the others to the Station-house. The prisoners were sent to the City Hall Court and locked up.

BANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In August, 1846, the Hon. George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy, issued a "General Order," conferring upon the medical officers of the service an assimilated rank with the officers of the line, ranging from that of Commander to that of Master. In the following April, his successor, the Hon. John Y. Mason, also by "General Order," extended this provision to the Pursers. It was not until August, 1854, that Congress took official notice of this constitutional authority "to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces;" when, instead of rebuking this Executive assumption, they simply legalized the two General Orders by appending them to the Navy Appropriation bill. In consequence of this impunity, the Hon. Isaac Toucey, at present Secretary of the Navy, has seen fit, in January last, to issue a third "General Order," bestowing the same inordinate rank upon the Steam Engineers; and again Congress has given the authority of law to this outrage.

To the unassisted human faculties, this idea of military rank without authority is one of sheer nonsense and absurdity; but, as it has already become one of the "institutions" of the service, it is perhaps, the part of wisdom to refrain from sniffing too sevegely at it, and to examine merely the arguments which should determine the degree of rank to which the functions of these outsiders would naturally entitle them,—provided the principle of assimileted rank is conceded.

In our own blessed country, we have been so long without a Naval war, that the real object of the establishment seems to be entirely forgotten; and insensibly, various theories—some of them avowed openly, while others appear only in practice—have sprung up to account for the phenomenon. One luminous idea of the olden time, but fortunately becoming somewhat obsolete except in the rural districts, is that the Navy was intended as an asylum for wild and vicious youngsters. The general impression, however, both in and out of the profession, is that it was expressly gotten up for the general aggrandizement of those who could obtain a position in its ranks; and it is upon this notion that are based all the efforts that have induced the various Secretaries to issue the general orders above mentioned. In other countries, where a more recent and frequent experience has served to keep in view the original object, it is still remembered that the purpose in maintaining a Navy is that they may *fight* whenever due occasion offers itself; and the reasons for adding to a fighting establishment the mere accessories of Doctors, Pursers, and Engineers are still considered in framing their Naval rules and regulations.

A slight glance at the general naval history of the world will place this matter in a clearer light. In the incipiency of the British Navy, for example, whenever actual hostilities were to be carried on, a captain, together with his lieutenants and other *fighting men*, were put on board a ship. These men had no other profession than the honorable one of arms. They did not even sail or navigate the vessel; but were provided with a master, mates and seamen, whose duty it was to bring the ship into such a position that the fighting men could do *their* work. They were also provided with a doctor and his mates, and with a purser, who, by a judicious administration of physic, food and clothing, were to keep them *in good fighting condition*. These mere adjuncts to a military establishment, these non-combatants, had no *military* rank. The chief one in their several departments of duty were permitted to mess with the Lieutenants, for the purpose of enhancing their authority with their own immediate subordinates. Subsequently, it was found expadient, with a view to a more complete organization, and in order to place the ship more completely under the control of the fighting men, that *they* should become seamen; and there is no doubt that, had it ever been in the power of Doctors and Pursers to keep the ship out of action (as it was in the power of Masters under the old system,) the *real* officers of the Navy would long ago, have taken *their* duties also in hand. This assumption of the seaman's duties by the military officer has given rise to a very general popular error; and nothing is more common than to hear seamanship spoken of as the *profession* of a Navy-officer, whereas it is a mere accessory (important in itself, indeed, as are all its other kindred accessories,) but *fighting* is its real business. By this assumption, however, the Master and his Mates are still retained in their old and proper condition, subordinate to the Captain and his Lieutenents; and it is only logical to say that, if Doctors and Pursers *must* have an assimilated rank with the officers of the Navy, they should take that rank with the Masters, the necessity for whose existence in the service at all is exactly analogous to their own.

With reference to Engineers, they are a new excrescence upon the Navy proper, and their claims to rank must be determined by a careful comparison of the requirements and duties exacted from them, taken in connection with those of the other non-combatants. It will readily be conceded that in equirements the Surgeons, at least, are their superiors; and their duties are precisely those of the old-fashioned Master—namely, to bring the ship, under the Captain's direction, into a position for fighting. It would be difficult, therefore, to assign a reason why the Engineer should take rank above a Master, or his Assistants above the Master. There is another consideration also, and by no means an unimportant one, in this comparison between Masters' and Engineers' duties. The last is merely auxiliary to the first; and whereas the Master is on deck in time of action, with the chance of getting his head knocked off by a round-shot, the Engineer, (like the Doctor and Purser,) is below the water-line and out of harm's way. The assignment of these officers, therefore, to rank *with* a Master is, on the whole, a generous and liberal allowance; and the British Government have marked their sense of the justice of this reasoning, by prescribing that Chief-Engineers shall rank *with and after* Masters, and their Assistents *with and after* Second-masters, which corresponds to our grade of Passed Midshipman.

So much for the general principles involved in this question; in connection with which it may not be amiss to speak in detail of the "General Order" issued by Mr. Toucey, which, as it originally stood, before the amendments by Congress, was, without exception, the most objectionable order that ever emanated from the Navy Department. The previous orders, relative to surgeons and pursers, contain a paragraph to the effect that "commending and executive officers, of whatever grade, when on duty, will take precedence over all medical officers and all pursers." This was entirely omitted in the order relative to engineers; and the legitimate inference is, that it was the intention of the Department to do away with this provision, so far as regarded the steam engineers. Again: the clause which—speaking of the doctors and pursers—says, absolutely, "this order confers no authority to exercise military command," was qualified in this new order by adding "except in the discharge of their duties." A momant's reflection will convince any unprejudiced mind that the practical effect of this omission and addition was to exempt the engineers from the control of the military officers of the vessel; or, in other words, to introduce into the Navy the same wicked organization, the same irresponsible authority, which is believed to have been the immediate cause of the loss of the *Arctic* and *Central America*. And even if no such disastar and disgrace as this were to befall our national vessels, the "general order," as it stood, would have opened the door wide for all sorts of insubordination, mutiny, and violence. One would naturally suppose that the Secretary had made this blunder through inadvertence; but it is currently reported that he said, last Summer, that "the day was not far distant when the engineers would be second in importance only to the captain of the ship," and if this be true, no such charitable interpretation can be put upon his act. If Mr. Toucey is of opinion that the Navy should be modeled upon the plan indicated by this remark and by his "general order," and if he can induce Congress to coincide in this opinion and to legislate for its adoption, then the service will no longer be the place for any gentleman to remain in, its efficiency will be utterly ruined, and it will become a disgrace to the country. Fortunately, however—although the Chairmen of the Senate Naval Committee moved an amendment to the appropriation bill, indorsing the "general order" as it stood, with all its elements of discord and disorganization—there were others, both in the Senate and House, who saw its pernicious tendencies; and although the engineers have secured their ridiculous rank, the law of Congress has not exempted them from the wholesome discipline of the service, nor given them a pretext for claiming an authority above their station. But it will be well, hereafter, for Congress to guard their constitutional rights more jealously from executive usurpation, and even to scrutinize executive recommendations, and sometimes to get *professional* opinions upon them before adopting them.

As a natural corollary to the foregoing, it may well be asked if a more complete organization cannot be attained, by requiring the officers of the line to qualify themselves for the performance of engineers' duty, and actually to perform them—in like manner as they now do the duty of the old-time masters.

There has been no intention, in what has been said, to disparage or reflect upon the personal character of those holding the position of surgeons and pursers in the Navy. It is fully conceded that they are a body of educated and honorable gentlemen, and although officially, they are styled non-combatents, there is no doubt that, personally, they are quite as ready to fight as may be desired. But the question has been discussed merely in its official bearing; and unless it becomes a recognized principle that the Navy is intended to promote individual interests, their personal merit has nothing to do with the real issue. It is their own fault if they have chosen a profession which is not properly entitled to *military* rank. A simple Justice of the Peace may, in his private capacity, be an "Admirable Crichton," but that is no argument why he should rank with the President of the United States. Pleutz.

The White Nicaragua Contract—Recent Action of the Government.

To the Stockholders of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and to the public:

New-York, April 30, 1859.

The following notice appears in the daily papers of this date under the head of Washington news:

"General Jerez, the Nicaragua Minister, on the 26th inst., notified Mr. Yelverton, President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, that their charter had been declared forfeited by the Congress of Nicaragua, on the ground that the Company had failed to fulfill its obligations, and he likewise notified Secretary Cass to the same effect."

To the above statement I have to reply that we received, yesterday, from General Jerez a copy of a decree from the Government of Nicaragua, in which all that relates to the abrogation of the charter of our Company is stated in the following words, dated Managua, March 22, 1859:

"*The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Nicaragua decree:*

Article 1.—The Stebbins Company not having fulfilled its engagements, Nicaragua declares the contract made with said Company, the 13th June, 1857, and the explanations contained in the Convention of 26th October of the same year void and of no effect."

Which is a very short and easy way of getting rid of a contract with foreigners, without trial before a competent Court, and in defiance of the express terms of the contract itself, which says as follows:

LETTER OF MR SECRETARY CASS TO MINISTER LAMAR IN NICARAGUA. DATED WASHINGTON, JULY 25, 1858.

"The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the law of nations.

In countries where well-defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found, and when that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilent in watching over their citizens and to interpose efficiently for their protection when they are subjected to tortuous proceedings by the direct action of the Government, or by its imposition or inability to discharge its duties.

But there is another consideration which calls for the attention of this Government—these contracts and their citizens have a national importance—they affect not ordinary interests merely, but questions of great value, political, commercial and social, and the United States are fully justified in taking care that they are not wantonly violated and the safe establishment of an interoceanic communication put to hazard or indefinitely postponed.

The course of the Government of Nicaragua with relation to these engagements contains nothing but reassuring for the future.

Contracts duly executed with all the forms of law carrying with them important vested rights, have been arbitrarily set aside by executive decree—a mode of *proceeding not recognized in the contracts themselves, and without resorting to the action of the judicial tribunals.*

The United States acting in behalf of their citizens object to this system of confiscation, and they do not doubt, but that they will have the concurrence of all other Powers who have similar interests in these very important measures.

What the United States demand is that in all cases where their citizens have entered into contracts with the proper Nicaraguan authorities, and questions have arisen, or shall arise, respecting the fidelity of their execution, *no declaration of forfeiture, either past or to come, shall possess any binding force, unless pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the contract, if there are any*, or if there is no provision for that purpose, then, unless there has been a fair and impartial investigation in such a manner as to satisfy the United States that the proceeding has been just and that the decision ought to be submitted to.

Without some security of this kind, this Government will consider itself warranted, whenever a proper case arises, in interposing by such means as it may think justifiable, in behalf of its citizens who may have been or may be injured by such unjust assumption of power.

CHARTER OF 1849.

Art. 33. In case any dispute or controversy shall arise during the existence of this contract between the State and the Company, the same shall be determined by a reference to five Commissioners, to be chosen in the following manner: two to be named on the part of the State, two by the Company, and the fifth to be selected by the four others appointed, who shall hear and determine the matters in controversy, and decide upon the same—which decision of the said Commissioners, or any three of them, shall be final and without appeal, and binding upon both State and Company.

Art 34. It is further provided, that in the event of this four Commissioners thus chosen not being able to agree upon the selection of the fifth, the State and the Company shall then choose three individuals, out of which number they shall select one to act as such fifth Commissioner; but should they disagree in such selection, then the choice shall be made out of said number by lot.

CONVENTION OF 1857.

Art. 5. In order to simplify and expedite the object proposed in Articles 33 and 34 of the contract of the 27th of August, 1849, whenever it may be necessary to appoint arbitrators to decide such disputes or controversies as may arise between the Government of Nicaragua and the Company, one arbitrator only shall be appointed by each party, and in case of their disagreement, if the arbitrators do not within three days select a third arbitrator, application shall be made within ten days to the three oldest ministers plenipotentiary, or ministers resident in case of plenipotentiaries, or charges d'affaires in default of ministers resident, according to the dates of reception in Washington, to select such third arbitrator, and the minister or diplomatic representative of Nicaragua shall in no case be one of the three authorized to select. In case any one of these ministers or charges d'affaires shall excuse himself, or for any cause should not be able to act, his place shall be successively supplied by the next oldest minister or charge d'affaires, according to the order of receptions in Washington, until the object is obtained. Persons interested in the Company, or the officers, agents or employes thereof cannot be appointed arbitrators, nor can the officers, agents or employes of the Government of Nicaragua be so appointed. The arbitration shall take place in the City of New-York.

Art. 8. For any willful breach or non performance of any of the stipulations of the others contained in the contract of the 19th of June of this present year, or of the aforesaid Convention of the 27th of August, 1849 the Government of Nicaragua may annul the said contracts after having submitted the question to the decision of arbitrators, as aforesaid, and after they shall have decided the question against the Company.

These articles of our charter are plain and simple enough, and the words of Mr. Secretary Cass are clear and unambiguous. We officially demanded an arbitration of differences between us and the Government of Nicaragua on the 19th of October last, and named our arbitrator to Minister Yrisarri. Nicaragua has neglected to name an arbitrator on her part, and so the matter rests. As a Company having to do with a foreign Government, we can do no more; our case is complete, and we do not seek to better it.

It will now be for the President of the United States, and not for this Company, to settle with Nicaragua. It is a direct issue raised by Nicaragua, with a full knowledge of the determination of the Executive of the United States. This Company relied on the declaration of Mr. Secretary Cass of the 25th of July last, and sent out from here three steamboats in the months of August and September for the purpose of our Transit across the Isthmus. They were recently seized by that Government, and for which act the Secretary of State told us that he would hold Nicaragua to a strict account—that the Executive was committed to us in this matter.

We have a claim for damages against Nicaragua exceeding $1,000,000 for stopping our Transit for fifteen months, breaking up the connections of our line, and inflicting upon us losses of the heaviest description to our property and business. We do not include herein the value of our charter, nor the large outlays of money made by this Company in Nicaragua since 1849.

We can well understand why Nicaragua would avoid an arbitration and a settlement of differences thereby, according to charter. It is much easier to pass a law or issue an Executive decree repudiating debts and obligations.

If such illegal proceedings can be sustained in our case, we shall have a principle of anarchy installed on which the will or caprice of rulers will be more than a match for the "vested rights" of foreign contractors and creditors, let them petition never so wisely.

This Company will insist on its rights from the Government of Nicaragua to their full extent. The issue has been fairly taken by the Nicaraguan Government. We now wait Executive action here.

We deny peremptorily that we have have not fulfilled our obligations to the Government of Nicaragua.

We assert, and will prove by incontestable documents proceeding from the officers of that Government, that they have persistently impeded and obstructed us in all our endeavors to open the line over Nicaragua. We will show that they have stopped our works, arrested our boats, imprisoned our employes. There has scarcely been one steamer from Central America for the last twelve months which has not brought us some notice of Executive interference with our business in Nicaragua, of pretended grants to others, of the extinction of this Company; but we have survived and shall continue to survive them, for the reason that there is no power conferred on the President and Congress of Nicaragua *constitutionally* to abrogate contracts and confiscate vested rights or property. And if there were any such power they would be impeded from exercising it in our case because the Government of the United States will not allow it, unless the able letter of Secretary Cass of 25th July last to Minister Lamar in Nicaragua is a delusive document—a false beacon raised to deceive. No man in the United States or elsewhere, (except in Nicaragua,) would believe this. Respectfully submitted,

J. E. BODY, Secretary.

A New Navy-yard Swindle—Developments at Charlestown.

From the Boston Journal, May 4.

Simultaneously with the retirement of Commodore Stribgham from the command of the Charlestown Navy-yard, certain developments are made, which implicate a man named J. A. Bartlett,—who, for three years has filled the post of confidential Secretary to the Commodore,—in a series of swindling operations, in which not only the Government, but numerous private individuals and firms have been victimized. Bartlett, who was formerly a lawyer in New-York, was accepted by Commodore Stringham upon the recommendation of the Rev Hasay Ward Beecher, at a salary of $800 a year. At the time of entering upon his duties here, he was accompanied by his wife, and their entire personal effects were contained in a single trunk and carpet-bag; but so shrewdly has he financiered, that upon returning to New-York last week, under peculiar circumstances which will presently appear, his goods and chattels amounted to six truck loads, most of which appears to have been obtained under false pretences.

Among the losers by his operations is a well-known firm of manufacturing jewelers, on Washington-street, of whom he obtained about $160 in goods and money; a well known music dealer, who holds one of two notes for $125 each, given in payment for a piano, and a gentleman on State-street, of whom he borrowed $250, and upon whose claim Bartlett was arrested by Deputy-Sheriff Dearborn, of Charlestown, one day last week. In order to escape the meshes of the law, he gave a bill of sale of the piano, on which he owed $125. He ordered, in the name of Commodore Stringham, of a stationer in State street, about $450 worth of Government blanks, in consideration of the profit on which he obtained a discount of his own note for a considerable amount.

Since his departure it has been discovered that Bartlett has obtained several hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps, which he has applied to his own use, and it is whispered that the Government are further losers through the unaccountable disappearance of some letters connected with a contract for lumber, in which Bartlett is supposed to have been a gainer. He is also said to have ordered goods in various places in the name of Commodore Stringham, to the amount of $400 or $500. He has enjoyed the unqualified esteem and confidence of the Commodore; been foremost in the religious education of the sailors and marines in the Navy yard; he was an efficient, and to all appearances a consistent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and took a leading part in the prayer-meetings held in the hospital at Chalsea.

The Atlantic Cable—Probable Cause of the Electrical Difficulties.

A pamphlet edition of the letter of Lieutenant Maury, read before the Royal Dublin Society in January, has been published. It discusses the question of an Atlantic Telegraph, and assigns the probable cause of the failure of the present cable as follows:

"What the real nature of these difficulties are must be matter of conjecture; but the conjecture which seems to me most plausible, is one of this sort: The conducting wire is a strand of seven copper threads twisted together; this strand is then coated with gutta percha, making a strait cord about the size of a lady's finger; this cord is then served with eighteen strands of iron wire, consisting of seven threads each, wrapped spirally about it. Now, in the process of paying out in the deep sea, and in holding back, the strain of the two or three thousand pounds which was brought to bear upon the cable, in order to prevent it running out too fast, *was first borne principally by the straight cord*, consisting of gutta percha and the conducting wires, *rather than by the spirally laid iron wires.*

To illustrate this proposition—namely that the strain was brought to bear upon the straight centre piece or heart, as the conducting wire and its corting of gutta percha may be called, rather than the spirally served iron wire—it is only necessary to refer to rigging on board ship that is laid up with a heart piece or centre strand. The strands of the rope, like those of the iron wire, are laid spirally about the *heart* and when the rope has been subjected to a strain, 'Jack' to use his own language, always finds 'the life gone out of the heart.' Certainly a spirally laid rope, or yarn, or iron wire, will stretch more than the one about which it is so laid."

The Rogers Cord, spoken of favorably by Lieut. Maury, is described as follows:

"After insulation the conducting wire is braided whip-cord fashion, with bobbin or twine, and then protected with a pigment, gum or cement, which shields the gutta percha, securing it against chafes, bruises, melting, and still leaves the cord so small that one ship may carry the whole of it."

A Plea of Insanity Unavailing.—At Pittsburgh, on the 11th September last, a young man named Thomas Smithson, Jr., went to the residence of a Miss Henry, and, after a few moments' conversation, deliberately drew a pistol and shot her through the body. The intent to commit murder was manifest, but, under good surgical care, the young lady's life was saved. The assailant was brought to trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 25th April, for assault and battery with intent to kill. It was proved that he fired the shot, and that the reason for the act was disappointment in love. Miss Henry and Smithson had been engaged, but the lady changed her mind, refused to have him, drove him to desperation, and he attempted to kill her. The defense set up for him was insanity, and proof was offered that mental disorders were hereditary in his family, and that several of his

The Wool Trade.

The movements in Wool during the month of April, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "We have to report a quiet market during April, especially so up to the 21st, at which date a large sale at auction of foreign and domestic wools was announced. The sale, however, has been subject, and deservedly, to much censure; it was a decided failure. A small quantity only was offered, and that mostly bid in; the balance was withdrawn. In fact, the sale has had a bad effect on this month's business, and clearly proved that similar auctions will not do for a great market like this. Liberal auction sales only, will give satisfaction to both sellers and buyers. Since the date above mentioned, there has been more doing, but at a decline from previous rates of about 5 to 10 ₱ cent. Domestic fleece wool will all be taken before the new clip, the stock of which being very light, the prices will not be much lower. Pulled wool is in better supply, yet there is little demand for it at even the reduced rates. California and Texas wools have been selling freely at considerably lower prices, in consequence of the large stock in market, and limited inquiry. Buyers of wool in these States will do well to operate cautiously during the new clip. The prospects of a war in Europe seems to have influence in the wool market there, and the prices of fine and medium wool have receded somewhat. Should the war actually occur, it will be felt more and have its bearing on our market for domestic wool, the clip of which is approaching, and we have but little doubt that prices will not rule as high as the farmers have been expecting. The events of this year will cause some fluctuation, and therefore deserve attention. Fine foreign wool has been but little sought for during April, and although the present stock is mostly of the new clip, and in good condition, the prices are from 5 to 10 ₱ cent. lower. There is a good supply compared to that of last Winter. Low foreign wool remains about the same as before, so far as the stock is concerned, but prices are easier at least 5 ₱ cent. for desirable kinds, and from 5 to 10 ₱ cent. for neglected qualities. Trade being considered in a healthy state, and the importations of wool not larger than necessary, we may look for a fair business during the next season."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1859.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Cholce Saxony Fleece	53@57
Saxony Fleece	48@51
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	30@41
Common Fleece	36@38
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@63
Saxony Fleece	53@55
Full blood Fleece	48@50
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	44@46
Native and quarter blood Fleece	41@43
Common Fleece	38@44
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony Fleece	50@53
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	35@37
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed Fleeces	35@40
Unwashed Fleeces	20@25
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed Fleeces	33@38
Washed Fleeces, burry	22@27
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	12@15
Unwashed Fleeces, less burry	18@20
Unwashed Fleeces, and not burry	23@27
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	30@38
Merinos, unwashed	22@25
Mixed Fleeces, washed	20@25
Mixed Fleeces, unwashed	13@17
California.	
Washed Fleeces	30@37
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	23@28
Unwashed Fleeces, coarse	10@16
Oregon.	
Washed Fleeces, burry	15@25
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	14@18
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, Extra	47@50
New-York City, Super	42@45
New-York City, No. 1	33@36
New-York City, No. 2	10@14
Country, Extra	50@53
Country, Super	44@46
Country, No. 1	35@38
Country, No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@43
Tub-washed	40@45
Western, Limed-pulled Wool	35@38
Southern, Limed-pulled Wool	32@35

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 234 bbls. Ashes 12,179 bbls. Flour, 770 bushels Wheat, 900 bushels Malt, 3,932 pkgs. of Provisions, 110 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in to-day: sales having been made of 150 mats Java at 15c.; 250 mats green do. at 14c.; 450 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c. @12¾c.; chiefly at 11¼c.@12c.; 250 bags slightly damaged do. (by auction) at 9¾c.@11¾c.; 180 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c.; 40 bags Laguayra at 12¼c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day; sales having been confined to 12,000 bales in lots, at previous quotations. Operators were holding back for the details of the news by the *Niagara*.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10	10	10½	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	12	12½	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	13	13¼	13⅜	13⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand to-day, and prices are quite firm, generally favoring sellers. The inquiry is mainly for lots required by the regular trade. There is some disposition to purchase on speculation, but the prices offered are not acceptable to the principal holders, who are not eager to sell, unless at their asking rates. The transactions since our last comprise 11 800 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 40@$5 20
Poor to good Superfine State	5 25@ 5 75
Very good to very choice do	5 85@ 6 10
Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Superfine Western	5 40@ 6 10
Fancy Western	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 40@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Ohio	6 75@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 55@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15@ 9 00

Southern Flour is decidedly more sought after to-day, in part for shipment to the West Indies, at very full prices. Sales since our last, 6,200 bbls., in lots, at $6 40 @$6 85 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 90@ $8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is selling in small lots, at $6 50@$7 50 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in pretty fair demand, at $3 75@$4 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is steady and firm, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $3 19 75@$3 20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders, hence business is restricted. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 17 560 bushels, including fair white Western at $1 60; red do. (Winter) and mixed do. on private terms; poor Milwaukee Club at $1 15; and unsound Chicago Spring at 90c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in light supply and is in moderate request, at improved prices; sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, in lots, at 88c. for ordinary mixed Western, in store, (the lowest asking rate for prime being 90c.) 93c. for very choice round yellow, delivered; 90c.@92c. for fair to prime yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bu. Rye is less plenty and held above the views of buyers, hence it is inactive. Barley is in request at 60c.@78c. for inferior to choice State, Canadian and California, ₱ bushel; sales 6,500 bushels State at 62½c.@75c., and 1,500 bushels California at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canadian, at 60c.@61c.; Western at 58c. @60c.; State at 56c.@58c. Jersey and Pennsylvania at 52c.@56c.; Southern at 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Continues inactive at previous nominal quotations.

Stock of Hemp in New York May 1.

	1858.	1859
American, undressed, bales	200	285
American, dressed, bales	150	425
Manila, bales	21,574	19,662
Other foreign, bales	2,766	1,580
Total bales	24,690	21,952
Russian, tons	525	345

INDIGO—The demand is pretty good for the better qualities, at full prices, here. In Boston, during April, the inquiry was less active—manufacturers having purchased sparingly. Prices have, in some instances, declined. Mr. Hawes states that "Guatemalas continue to be taken to a moderate extent at quoted rates. Within the past week, however, there has been a fair demand, and some forty chests Bengal have been taken for consumption, at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ lb, 6 months, for good common to good consuming qualities. Manila remains very dull at quotations. A settlement of political troubles on the other side would give material strength to the market for all descriptions. Calcutta dates of March 8, say that up to the 31st of February, 79,000 maunds had passed the sales, and it was estimated that there was about 5,000 maunds more, which consisted principally of Oudes and Doab. Stock in importers and speculators' hands in Boston as follows: Square packed Bengal, 287 chests; Kurpah, 67 chests; Fig, none; Madras, 24; Manila, 321 chests; Guatemala, 134 cerons; on the way from Calcutta to Boston, 323 chests; on the way from Calcutta to New York, 77 chests; on shipboard, but not cleared for Boston, to March 8, 1859, 353 chests; on shipboard, but not cleared for New-York, to March 5, 1859, 59 chests; on the way from Manila to Boston, 333 qtls.; on the way from Manila to New-York, 260 qtls.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ 1,000.

METALS—The business in this line, during April, Mr. JOSEPH BRANA reviews thus: "The only important change in quotations, since my circular of 1st April, is a decline of $3 ₱ ton in Scotch Pig Iron. Bars have also submitted to a slight reduction, though prices remain nominally the same. Sheet has advanced ¼c. ₱ lb., with a still improving tendency. The demand throughout April was very moderate, and business continues quiet.

Imports, (foreign)	April.	1859 March.
Iron, Bar and Bundle, tons	3,859	6,024
Iron, Sheet, bundles	8,547	12,545
Iron, Pig, bars	1,957	874
Tin and Zinc plate, boxes	29,626	38,426

The closing quotations are as follows: Copper, Refined Ingot, 23c., cash; Iron, Staffordshire Bar, $66 50@$67. 6 mos.; Welsh Bar, $47, 6 mos.; Sheet, Doubles, $3 25@$4, 6 mos.; Russia, first quality, $11@ $11 25, 6 mos.; Scotch Pig, $24@$24 50, 6 mos.; Lead, Spanish, $5 50@$5 60, cash; Tin, Gov. Banca, 31¾c., cash; Tinplate, I. C. Charcoal, $9 25, 6 mos.; do., I. C. Coke, $7 62½, 6 mos.; Spelter, Silesian, 5¾c., 6 mos.; Zinc, Messelmann, 7¾c., 6 mos.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 180 bbls. New Orleans, part at 38c.@39c.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico on terms not ascertained; 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@30c.; and 130 bbls. do. do., at 32c.@33c. ₱ gallon. The sales of clayed Cuba reported yesterday were at 24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon; 3,000 bbls. common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70; 1,000 bbls. strained do. do., at $1 76 ₱ 310 lbs.; also a small lot of new white Resin, at $6 75 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and is heavy at $16 25@$16 37½ for New Mess; $16 for Old Mess; and $12 50@$12 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at quoted rates. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, including Hams, at 8c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, at from 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy and languid. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is active and buoyant. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $7 50@$8 75 for Country Mess; $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 50 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 8c.@12c. for old Ohio; 11c.@14c. for new do.; 12c.@20c. for common to prime old State; and 18c.@22c. for new State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 7c.@11c. for new State, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day, of 1,200 tcs., in lots, at, according to quality, from $3 25@$4 50 per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, at very full prices. Sales to-day 1,329 hhds. Cuba, at 6c @7¾c.; 300 bbds. do., in bond, on private terms; 85 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 20 hhds. do., in bond, at 5¾c.; 30 hhds. Melado, at 4½c., and 50 boxes Havana, at 6½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 750 hhls., chiefly in lots, at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 tcs. Beef, at 2s; 50 tons Bone, at 12s. 6d.; 100 casks Bacon, on terms not ascertained, and 100 boxes Cheese, at 25s. For London, 150 pkgs. Bacon, at 17s. 6d., and 209 tons heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be anaried and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nainve will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

DEUCH A'S GWYLIEDYDD. WELSH NEWSPAPER OFFICE, No. 13 NASSAU-ST., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grew out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1857. J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: Large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 144 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PASSPORTS.—HAVING BEEN FREQUENTLY requested by friends to obtain Government Passports, the subscriber has decided to make this a portion of the business of his office.

$5 will be the charge for procuring a passport, and $1 the charge for obtaining the *visé* of a Foreign Minister upon a Passport. On the receipt of the requisite fee the necessary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be promptly forwarded by mail. Attention is called to the subjoined extract from an official circular.

Z. C. ROBBINS.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 1859.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August, 1857.

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. Their best safeguard is a passport from this Department, certifying to be bearer to be a citizen of the United States.

THE "BANCO INDUSTRIAL PECUARIO" of Havana, Cuba, is now ready to enter into contracts for the importation into the Island of Cuba of all descriptions of Cattle, both for market use and for breeding; and in order to give all parties a fair chance, the said Banking Company will admit proposals from parties who may be able and willing to furnish such Cattle (bulls, cows, sheep and hogs) and transport them to the said Island either by steam or sailing vessels. Such parties may address the Banking Company as above, clearly specifying all particulars as regards description or quality, number, size or weight, prices and terms of payment, &c., or else send or appoint an agent to the city of Havana with full authority to enter into a contract. It being understood that the Company would prefer to make contracts at a fixed price per head, or by the weight for, free from all risk or loss, delivered at the point or place where the Company will designate. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD FLASH, No. 52 Broad-st.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout, on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON Have removed to NO. 36 WILLIAM-ST., Merchants' Exchange.

REMOVAL.

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY Has removed to NO. 93 PEARL-ST.

REMOVAL.—ALEXANDER McKENZIE, PLUMBER, will move to the corner of Mercer and 4th-st., on the 15th inst., after which date the business will be conducted under the firm of McKENZIE & O'HARA. Mr O'HARA'S reputation as a plumber here and abroad needs no comment. Diaphragm filters for sale and warranted.

JONES & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS OF paper hangings, have removed their stock from No. 12 Cortlandt-st. to No. 89 Liberty st., 3d door west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—JOHN A. BAKER, MANUFACTURER and dealer in military equipments, has removed from Fulton-st. to No. 63 Walker-st., near Broadway.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED TO NO. 48 Exchange-place. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Broker's Board.

REMOVAL.—MISS CALHOUN WILL REOPEN her School on MONDAY, May 9, at No. 208 West 20th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned give notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE. IMPORTANT TO EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS, NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, WHITE GOODS AND LINENS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, YANKEE NOTIONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, PARASOLS, DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire prodnction of the

WARREN PRINTS, A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

Their DOMESTICS embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Nanmkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.

FAILURE OF W. B. MACKENZIE.

UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE, NOS 294 AND 296 CANAL-ST.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE FOR BENEFIT OF ASSIGNEES, AT PRIVATE TREATY, UPWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND RICH AND COSTLY SPRING MANTILLAS!

The present season's Importation and Manufacture, comprising in part as follows:

Lyons Velvet Mantillas,	Ladies' Cloth Chesterfields,
Rich Black Silk Mantillas,	Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks,	Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Shawlettes,	French Lace Mantillas,
Talmas, Points and Circulars.	

NOTICE TO LADIES!

The well established reputation of this store, (unfortunately now reduced to insolvency through adverse outside speculation,) needs no comment; suffice it to say that the present season's stock, ordered chiefly in Paris for first-class trade, together with the usual manufactures (for which this house has always stood preeminent,) from rich and recently imported materials, will be offered during the season at such extremely low rates as must insure their speedy sale and afford an opportunity of every lady to purchase a rich and beautiful garment at the price of ordinary productions.

GORGEOUS CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c, IMPORTED FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. NOTE THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES:

English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets, Drnggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c, &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

A GALAXY OF NOVELTIES.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MANTILLAS, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK, THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL GOODS:

100 RICH SILK CIRCULARS, $16 TO $20.
100 ELEGANT BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, $12 TO $15.
THREE CARTONS EXQUISITE PARISIAN NOVELTIES, FROM $20 TO $35.
500 LARGE SIZE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, AT $12.

ALSO, FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, PUSHER LACE BURNOUS, AND CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, RAGLANS AND SHAWLETTES, AT BULPIN'S OLD STAND, No. 361 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S.

NEW AND ELEGANT PRINTS, THE WAMSUTTAS, To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

291. WINDOW SHADES. CORNICES. 291.

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, For sale by KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291. Broadway, New-York. 291.

WINDOW SHADES. HARRISON BARNET, No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts., Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a large assortment of GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES, Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c., At wholesale and retail.

$6 00 SPRING OVERCOATS, AT OAK HALL, The great ready-made CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st. THE OLDEST STAND IN THE STREET, Established 1826. Open until 8½ P. M.—Saturdays, 11 P. M. THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS. NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS. T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING, No. 53 Cortlandt-st., Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c., Being frequently solicited to retail from their stock, and having greatly Enlarged their premises, They have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT. Until July 1, Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the cheapest ingrains and Venetians.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS; Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES AND OURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers, Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms. Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,) is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS. G. S. HUMPHREY & CO., NO. 824 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Have now on hand a full assortment of CARPETINGS In various styles. VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, &c., &c. Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

DRY GOODS.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.

We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY, NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.

HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

PAVILION DE FLORA Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers FROM ALL CLIMES. Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

To the Retail Hatters in the City and Coontry. JOHN MAYHER, No. 180 Broadway, Is now prepared to offer the trade a large and complete assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, Embracing all the leading styles, together with many new and very desirable shapes and styles of trimming, composed in part of Tan and Silver-Grey colored Leghorns, Black and White Knitted Leghorns, Italian Braids, Black and White Sennetts, Fine White Sennetts, Brown and Silver Grey Braids, with many other styles too numerous to mention.

All of which are manufactured expressly for the retail trade every care and attention being devoted to shapes, sizes and trimmings, which will be offered on the most favorable terms and at prices which cannot fail to suit all.

PARIS DRESS GOODS. JAMES GRAY & CO. have received a beautiful assortment of Dress Goods per *Africa*, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS, BAREGE ANGLAIS. A magnificent selection of ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REAL LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

$1 00 SPRING VESTS, AT OAK HALL.

$2 00 SPRING PANTS, AT OAK HALL.

$3 00 SPRING BUSINESS COATS, AT OAK HALL.

$4 00 SPRING CASSIMERE PANTS, AT OAK HALL.

$5 00 BLACK FROCK COATS, AT OAK HALL.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE. HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu. HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale. COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

BAYLES & LAMBERT, MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 710 BROADWAY, Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season. JAMES BAYLES, CONOVER E. LAMBERT. JAMES BAYLES, Formerly of the firm of Blackwell, Bayles & Co.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a very desirable assortment of LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS, Laces of every description and all widths, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley place.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS. The attention of the ladies is called to the large and elegant assortment for misses, boys and infants, unsurpassed by any. Ladies riding hats, first premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st

S CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting bustle, well made, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, 37—MAIDEN LANE—37 Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season, NEW STYLES OF PARIS SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES, (All black, and with colored borders.) FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHE PEIGNES, (The largest assortment in the United States.) SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds, BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES, &c., &c., &c., Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.

Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house, No. 7 Rue de Grand Chantier, Paris.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT FORTY PER CENT. COMMISSION, canvassers for an old-established series of periodicals, well-known, highly respectable and popular; prices from $3 to $10 a year; commissions accordingly, say $1 20 to $4 for each subscriber. This liberal offer is made to secure efficient canvassers for the City and country. Apply at No. 54 Gold-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, to do the general housework of a small family; she must understand the care of milk and butter; a Protestant preferred; any girl suiting this will find it a pleasant home. Apply, on Friday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 90 Broad-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS BOOK-KEEPER; one who writes a good hand, and has some knowledge of the paint business, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,692, stating salary and references.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS and chambermaid to wash for seven in family, and willing to make herself useful. City references required. Apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; one who has a good plain cook, stating terms and giving reference, may hear of a good situation. Address Box No. 841 Post office.

WANTED—A PLAIN KITCHEN GARDENER, one accustomed to horse; also a young man to keep books, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Inquire at 83 Pike Slip, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED CARPET layers, to work by the piece or by the month. Apply at A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—BY THE AMERICAN TRADES COMpany, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Masks and Faces—Kiss in the Dark.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bride of Lammermoor—Love Chase.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Rent Day—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jack Sheppard—Katharine and Petruchio—Maurice.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Shandy McGuire—Irish Lion—Progress of a Scamp.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selkin Negro Minstrels—The Gem of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffo and Canadas.....5¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South, and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office tomorrow, May 7, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Europe is of war, immediate and inevitable. The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. The final proposition of England for the adjustment of the difficulties in the way of a Peace Congress had encountered a positive refusal from the Government of Austria; which had at once sent an ultimatum to Sardinia requiring her immediate disarmament within three days, under penalty of a declaration of war. The demand had been attended with the dispatch of eight thousand additional troops to Lombardy. As the answer of Sardinia could only be a refusal, the preparations for an immediate conflict were accelerated with startling energy. The mission of the Austrian Archduke Albrecht to Berlin is stated to have been perfectly successful. He succeeded in forming a convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 28,000 men under the command of the Prince Regent, and if the pending negotiations for peace should fail, this force is to be increased by the contingent of Bavaria, 60,000 strong, and the Eighth Federal Corps of 60,000, while still other contingents will be held ready to march. The French troops were advancing toward Piedmont in large masses. The effect of these movements upon the Paris Bourse was to produce a serious revulsion, with a decline of 3 per cent. in the Rentes. The intervention of the Easter holidays had left the London markets less influenced. Consols had, however, declined ¼d. Besides the war news, there is very little intelligence of moment by this arrival.

From Hayti we have intelligence that the filibuster expedition directed against Cuba from American ports had proved a failure. No tidings of any of the vessels had been received, with the exception of the *African*, from New-York, with thirty-five men upon her, which, after a futile attempt to land her passengers at Nuevas Grandes, Cuba, had proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where the news left them. Captain-General Concha had dispatched a war-steamer to effect their capture. Another account represents the vessel as having been wrecked, and its cargo of 240 stands of arms as having been taken possession of by the authorities of Hayti.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 30th, arrived at this port last evening. There was nothing of interest in Cuba. Sugars were slightly depressed and freights improved.

By an arrival from Bermuda, we have advices to April 27. The weather had been extremely stormy. The potato and arrow-root crops were not turning out as well as had been anticipated. The new officials had arrived from England.

Official advices received in Washington from Vera Cruz concur with our correspondence in placing the condition of the Liberals in Mexico in a more cheering light. The principal cause of Degollado's retreat from before the city is stated to have been the destruction of his ammunition at Tacubaya by the explosion of a shell. Only four cities are in possession of Miramon's forces—Mexico, Cordova, Puebla and Orizaba—and upwards of eight thousand Liberal troops were marching on the former, under Ampudia, Garcia, Degollado, and others. The forces in possession of the city only numbered about six thousand.

The President having declined to accept the modifications of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, it falls to the ground, and Mr. Molina will be charged with a new negotiation. General Jerez will leave Washington on the 5th of June for Nicaragua, to enter the Cabinet of President Martinez. The Nicaragua Legation will remain in charge of Mr. Molina.

The Message of Governor Buckingham to the Legislature of Connecticut was delivered May 4. It states the aggregate of the State debt to be $48,620; the expenditures of last year at $327,345, and the receipts at $339,911, leaving a balance of $12,566 in the Treasury. The public institutions, excepting the Insane Asylum, which needs a new appropriation, are in a prosperous condition. Governor Buckingham takes strong Free-Soil ground on questions of national politics.

Judge Cadwallader, yesterday, in Pennsylvania, pronounced a most remarkable sentence upon Judge Vondersmith, convicted of forging land warrants. He not only sentenced him to an imprisonment for twenty years, but added a fine of $5,000, and obligation to make restitution to the Government of $30,000; and on the condition of paying this sum the Judge agreed to sign a petition for a reduction of ten years of the term to which he sentenced the prisoner.

The session of the National Medical Convention closed at Louisville yesterday, after a decision to hold the next meeting in New-Haven, on the first Tuesday in June, 1860.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating Jacob Windmuller for City Inspector. The nomination, like those previously sent in by the Mayor, was returned to him. A communication was received from the acting Street Commissioner setting forth that a reduction of $63,318 60 had been effected the present year in the cost of certain work and supplies for lighting the City. It was directed that the actual opening of Whitehall-street take place forthwith. A further issue of $300,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund was authorized. A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting lists of awards of contracts made by the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Street Commissioner, now awaiting the action of the Common Council.

The Board of Councilmen, which has met for a few evenings at 6 o'clock last night resolved to meet hereafter at five. Mayor Tiemann sent in a list of over fifty contracts which had been submitted to the Common Council, and which needed looking after immediately. No business of special importance was transacted.

There were several meetings last night of working men, at which were largely represented the various trades of the City, and societies were organized for promoting the interests of the working classes, for mutual protection and for securing an advance of wages. These meetings are pretty sure indications of good times, for they never take place when wages are low and the supply of labor is greater than the demand.

Another stabbing affair occurred in the Fourth Ward last night, which will probably result in the death of a young woman, Bridget Freeman. John Joyce, a tailor, was the assailant. He first made an attack on the young woman's mother, in revenge for her opposition to his marriage with her daughter, when the latter interfered, and was stabbed by Joyce six times in the breast with a pair of shears. He was arrested, and she was conveyed to the Hospital.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of James Glass for the murder of Richard Owens, in Elm-street, on the 15th January, was commenced, and occupied the Court from 10 in the forenoon till 11 at night. Nine jurors were sworn on Wednesday. An extra panel of one hundred ware summoned for yesterday, from whom the remaining three were obtained. The evidence, for the most part, was the same as that given two weeks since on the trials of John Glass and James Higgins for the killing of Deckea in Elm-street—the indictments in those cases being for manslaughter only. But yesterday James Glass was tried for the willful murder of Owens, and the principal witnesses against him were two of his confederates, Loftus and Quinlan, who turned State's evidence. Owens was the unfortunate man who crossed the street when Dicker was killed, being attracted to the spot by the disturbance, and who was instantly shot dead by one of the party engaged in the killing of Decker. The evidence for the defence was mostly limited to an attempt to establish a good character for the prisoner, and a bad reputation for Loftus. At 11 P. M. the Court adjourned till this morning, when the counsel will sum up the case, before it goes to the Jury.

The new Common Council of the City of Brooklyn met last evening for the first time, and organized by the election of Martin Kalbfleisch President, and W. G. Bishop Clark of the Board. The Mayor's Message was read, in which, while expressing opposition to the Metropolitan Police act, he speaks well of the Police force in Brooklyn. The Fire Department he considers in a very satisfactory condition. He recommends a more extended system of sewerage, speaks highly of the Water-works, Ferry accommodations and Common Schools, and recommends a more thorough system of vaccination, and believes that the financial reputation of Brooklyn is not second to that of any other city in the Union.

Pending the receipt of the *Niagara's* news, business in Cotton was restricted yesterday, though prices did not vary materially. Flour was in good demand and was very firm. Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in, the latter at advanced rates. Pork and Lard were heavy. Beef was active and buoyant. Sugars were in lively request, as was also Rice. Coffee and Molasses were salable and steady. Common Resin was pretty active. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important.

The War in Europe.

The readers of the Times will not be surprised by the news which the telegraph this morning brings us from the *Niagara* at Halifax. The intelligence that Austria has taken the initiative in the disturbance of the peace of Europe, that she has virtually declared war against Sardinia by rejecting the pacific propositions of England, and by demanding of Victor Emmanuel concessions which it would be thoroughly inconsistent with the honor of his Crown for the Sovereign of Savoy to make, is simply the natural result of the proceedings of Austria for the last few weeks of the diplomatic history of Europe. Encouraged by the shameless and senseless language of the English Ministry, and driven onward by the desperate pressure of her own financial position, the rulers of Austria have evidently resolved upon risking everything, like "Montrose" in the ballad, "upon one throw," to "win or lose it all." The fatal language of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli has borne its deadly fruit, and a few careless words flung at the Whig party in the English Parliament have hurled the House of Hapsburg upon its fate.

With an almost incredible assurance, the Cabinet of Vienna had required the Cabinet of Turin to consent to a disarmament, and to disperse the Italian volunteers assembled in Sardinia within three days, or to expect at the end of that time a declaration of war. In assuming this attitude, Austria had heaped insult equally upon England and France. Had not the Government of Francis Joseph believed the English Cabinet to be utterly at its mercy, it is quite incredible that such a proposition as this should have been made in the face of the grave British proposition reported by the last steamer from Europe. The trouble, probably, is, that while the Viennese authorities had begun to realize the difficulty of their own financial position, they had determined to try to the utmost the anti-French and anti-Napoleonic temper of England. We are inclined to think that they have made a serious mistake in their calculations. Much as the leaders of English political opinion dislike the House of Bonaparte, they dislike still more intensely the views of Ferdinand and of Joseph II. They know that the Eastern influence of Great Britain has more to fear from Austria than from France; and when the arbitrament of war is forced upon them they will, all of them, to a man, prefer the annihilation of Austrian influence, even though it entail the supremacy of the Czar, to anything like a reconstitution of the Europe of 1816. For the simple truth is, that as soon as Napoleon I. was put fairly into the keeping of Great Britain, Great Britain ceased to be a leading power on the Continent. The formidable Emperor once removed, and Europe restored to her hereditary rulers, England become what she had been for centuries before—the suspicious neat of revolutionary liberal ideas. She was rapidly excluded from the councils of the Holy Alliance, and within ten years of the victory of Waterloo it became necessary for an English Premier, George Canning, to invoke the aid of the United States in order to rebuke the tendency to a tyrannic reconstruction of the old system on the part of the Continental Powers. Whatever, therefore, the Anti-Gallican Press of England may of late have uttered of skeptical dislike of the third Napoleon, and however hostile to the Napoleonic theory of Italian liberation and Italian nationality the professedly Ministerial organs of England now may be, there can be little doubt that the rash and oppressive conduct of Austria has now sealed the future policy of Great Britain in the impending European war. It is quite probable that the armies of Austria and Sardinia may have already met in hostile array on the frontiers of Lombardy. It is perfectly certain that by her latest manifesto, Austria has shattered utterly to pieces the last pleas put forward, in her behalf, by her British friends and supporters. She has invited war, as we foretold that she would do, rather than await the slow dissolution of an exhausted exchequer, and a demoralized population. She is acting apparently upon the *dictum* of Metternich, that Austria had better die of "a quick fever than of a slow consumption." Those journalists in the Old World and the New, who have so liberally heaped upon Napoleon III the responsibility of disturbing the peace of the world, will do well now to reconsider their language. With a foresight like that of *Richelieu*, and a will like that of the founder of his House, the present Emperor of the French has steadily brought this question of Italy to the test of European opinion. He acted it in the outset of his reign. He has never loosened his hold upon it. Seeing clearly that for France there was no safety, and for Europe no peace, while this question remained unsettled, he has pressed it steadily forward to a solution. English Governments, delighting in temporary subterfuges, have sought to divert his attention from the points at issue. German Governments, shrinking from a collision with the Austrian Power, have refused to consider the wrongs of Italy. But Russia has accepted the appeal of France; and the first two military Powers of the earth have resolved, it would appear, to unite in bringing the arrangements of 1815 to the test of reason and humanity. The sympathy of all that is free and independent in the nationalities of the world is with them; and the good-will, the applause and the genuine national feeling of the United States go with France in the determined attitude of her Imperial Government in this crisis of the fate of Italy and of Europe. Since the armies of Louis XVI. crossed the Atlantic to battle by the side of the American colonists against the mercenary soldiery of the British Crown, the power of France has not been more nobly employed than it will be in rolling back the tides of German invasion beyond the Alps. The American people have not forgotten that the same first Napoleon, who was charged by his foreign slanderers with aiming at "universal dominion," transferred to the United States the sway of the Mississippi and the Mexican Gulf. They will look with confidence to see his successor vindicate in Europe those principles which the Empire so freely recognized in America.

The War of 1854 and its Financial Fruits.

If, as now seems hardly less than inevitable, the crash of two hostile systems of government in Europe is really upon us, and Napoleonic France is about to draw the sword against the Austrian apostle of the "right divine to govern wrong," what consequences are we of the United States to expect from this vast and violent collision? The events of the last thirty years have so seriously modified the political and social relations of mankind that all inferences drawn from premises established before the development of the power of steam, or even before the gold discoveries of California and Australia, must naturally fail us in our calculations of the probable results of present complications. It would be the height of folly to conclude that the same forces which were at work in the time of Napoleon I. will produce in the time of Napoleon III. the results to which they gave birth fifty years ago.

Our nearest and safest standard for estimating the effects upon the world's commerce in 1859 of a great European war is to be found in the economical history of the war of 1854.

So far as one at least of the probable combatants in the new European conflict is concerned, the *dictum* of Euripides, made English and popular by Joshua Barnes, sum up the probable truth of the case: *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*, and the mad defiance of France and Europe by Austria which our columns to-day record, may safely be taken as the augury of Austria's approaching downfall. Bankrupt in credit and character, the House of Hapsburg can carry on war only by outraging every principle of social economy.

But what, it may well be asked, will be the effect of a new European war on the great centres of finance in England and the United States? What were those effects in the war of 1854? The year 1854 opened in Europe and America not at all more favorably than the year 1859. The year 1852 had developed the resources of gold-bearing Australia, announced first to the world in September, 1851. Notwithstanding the vague distrust excited in the beginning of that year by the French *coup d'état*, the Australian emigration had raised the prices of labor, and developed the resources of industry in both Europe and America to a wonderful degree. So extensive had been the inflation brought about by the influences of that year, that on the 20th January, 1853, the Bank of England, which had maintained its rate of discount at 2 *per cent.* for near twelve months previously, raised that rate to 3 *per cent.* A general rise of wages took place in Great Britain and America during the year 1853, amounting to nearly 20 *per cent.* in the average on the rates of 1852. Throughout the world, the first nine months of 1853 constituted a period of nearly unexampled prosperity. Towards September, 1853, however, the Russian dispute began to assume formidable proportions in Europe. In October of that year, although the commercial classes persisted, as obstinately as in 1859, in disbelieving the approach of hostilities, the *Consols* of England fell from 94 to 91. And the next year opened with war. Nor with war alone. A serious crisis in the mercantile world of this country, brought about by the overtrading of California, was echoed by an Australian panic in Great Britain. Securities of all kinds were depressed by a violent and continual rise in the rate of interest on money. Failures and commercial discredit everywhere paralyzed American enterprise. The Schuyler frauds shook public confidence in all corporate transactions and institutions. In San Francisco, we had something very like a general suspension, and many banks went by the board throughout the Union.

Here were the elements, one would say—when taken in conjunction with a great war, involving England, France and Russia—of a great and general confusion in all the world of commerce and finance. Yet no such confusion followed.

In the single department of shipping, the year 1855 saw, as the first ship-owners of Europe declared, *less fluctuation*, and a more steady demand than many years of previous peace. In the manufacturing industry of Great Britain and America, wages rose nearly 20 *per cent.* upon the high prices of 1854. The rates of discount at the Bank of England, fixed at 5 per cent. in July, 1853, had receded by June, 1855, to 3½ per cent. Cotton, which averaged in April, 1854, 4⅞@5, rose during the war till it touched, in July, 1855, 5½@6¾. Tobacco advanced from 2½ to 4 in the same time. During the whole course of the Crimean war, no such variation occurred in the price of American products as took place at a time of profound peace in 1851–2, when our cotton fell in value from 60 *to* 70 *per cent.* between the Spring of one year and the Summer of the next.

There is nothing in the present commercial aspect of the world to authorize the notion that the outbreak of a great Continental war can now be otherwise than beneficial to the great commercial nations. Such is the present state of our financial relations with the Old World, that there is every reason for anticipating a flow of bullion in upon America as the first result of the increased export of our raw products which must follow a Continental conflict, and a sustained rise in the value of our general securities as the consequence of any prolonged hostilities on the other side of the water.

Frequency of Forgeries.—Those forms of crime which minister to avarice are fearfully on the increase, and among offences of this sort forgery takes the lead. It is the felony which gentlemen commit, as distinguished from pocket-picking and burglary. Clerks, cashiers, merchants, men of business of whatever grade, when in pressing want of funds, or afflicted by a desire to become suddenly rich, preparatory to an equally sudden disappearance, find in forgery their invariable resource. Our telegraphic dispatches make mention this morning of three different cases—the first that of a railroad clerk at Cincinnati, the second of an unknown individual concealed and protected by friends, who victimized a bank in the same city; and the third of a venerable Ex-Judge in Philadelphia, detected some time ago, and sentenced yesterday to twenty years imprisonment, a fine of five thousand dollars and with an order added that he make restitution to the amount of $30,000. Twenty years' incarceration to a man verging upon three-score! An awful doom, but who shall arraign its justice?

Our laws have dealt too leniently with this dangerous crime. It is the secret poison of business. Compared with its stealthy rascality, the operations of the burglar and highway-robber are almost respectable. The simulation of another's handwriting, is, to the skillful, so easy and inviting, and the villainy is so difficult for even experts to guard against, that the penalty should be at once certain and heavy. Almost could we desire to see the old English death punishment restored to forgery. Manifestly some new check is needed. Men in circumstances of easy respectability, surrounded by all apparent motives to correct life, are betrayed by this fatal facility of the crime in question to make shipwreck of character, prospects, everything, through an unregulated love of money. They would possess a fortune without earning it; and how can that be so easily accomplished as by writing another man's name? The business community must in some way protect itself, or all confidence will be shaken.

The Texan Church and Slavery.

The Methodist Church in Texas is in a bad way. The Northern branch of the body, which has separated from the Southern, on the question of Slavery, does not appear, however, to have resolved on that account to cease all care for the spiritual welfare of their Southern brethren, and their preachers circulate freely south of Mason and Dixon's line, though owing no obedience or allegiance to the Southern Conference. The citizens in Texas, however, are determined not to have their souls cured by Abolitionist hands, and accordingly the people of Collin County resolved, in the best grammar we presume at their command, "that they were opposed and would not allow the preachers of the Northern Methodist Church to preach false and apurious philanthropy in our neighborhood." This declaration of hostility, however, did not embody itself in overt acts until March last, when the Conference held its meeting at Bonham. Two of the *ministers* of the American Church South, named Dickson and Porter, attended, to report their proceedings. The labors of these functionaries led to the holding of another public meeting, at which resolutions were passed declaring that the organization of a branch of the Northern Church in Texas was simply intended as a screen for the "Northern political faction known as Abolitionists;" that an onslaught on Slavery, alleged to have been made by one of their ministers, was "a gross insult to their people, and should be boldly and summarily resented," &c., &c.

A Committee of fifty was accordingly appointed to wait on the Conference. One of them, however, says the report, was a Presbyterian minister. The deputation entered the Church on Sunday morning, just as the Bishop was commencing the services, and informed the members that they were expected in two hours to desist from their proceedings, and that "if their demands were not complied with, blood would be shed." The result was that the proceedings were suspended, and all action of any sort on the part of the Northern Church as well, until they could consult the Quarterly Conference—a reservation made, doubtless, rather with the view of saving their dignity than with the belief that the Quarterly Conference would impose on them the obligation of active resistance to the behests of the Committee.

We must say, we think the Northern Conference does not display much good sense in setting any such operations on foot. We think the cause they have at heart is much better served by leaving the Southern branch of the Church to its own devices, than by rousing their bile to such a degree as to cause them to send deputations of professing Christians to threaten Ecclesiastical bodies, in full session, with all the pains and penalties of lynch law. If they did not intend to leave the South alone, they should not have separated from the Southern Church. It was far better to fight out the Slavery question, even in acrimonious debate, within the Church itself, than to thrash out a discussion of it, by two hostile bodies, armed with carnal weapons. If the South does not relish the teachings of the Northern Conference, we strongly recommend the Northern Conference to cause its agents and missionaries to leave the South alone. The desirability of preaching Anti-slavery doctrines to people whom such preaching rouses to madness, and even to crime, is more than doubtful, but about the scandal and indecency of border frays between two bodies of professing Christians, there is no question whatever. It may be very absurd for a bull to feel excited by the sight of a red blanket, but any one who willfully flaunts the red blanket before his eyes, and gets tossed for his pains, in some sort deserves his fate.

Drinking Fountains.

A society has recently been organized in London for the purpose of supplying that beer-imbibing City with drinking fountains, that its thirsty inhabitants may be able to moisten their wind-pipes without being compelled to enter a gin-shop, or purchase a pot of "arf-an-arf." London is but indifferently supplied with the aqueous element, and what they have is not of the purest quality; but it is placed within the reach of all the wayfarers of its interminable streets. In New-York, which is the best-watered City in the world, where the weather is generally dry, the heat often oppressive, and the dust always choking, there is not a public drinking fountain supplied with a cup, where the stranger may clear his throat and slake his thirst, from the High Bridge to the Battery. There are a few ornamental fountains, but they are carefully railed round so that they cannot be approached, and the jet throws up its sparkling column of liquid brilliants in the centre of a stone basin, to which access is denied by the public authorities. There should be at least a thousand drinking-fountains scattered over the City, supplied with cups for the use of the wayfaring public; and these fountains, which should be mostly mural, and small, might be rendered at a very trifling expense highly ornamental, and in the highest degree beneficial. They would, it is true, be the ruin of hundreds of drinking saloons where bad liquor is sold, and that may be one reason why the City has not been supplied with them. Paris is full of drinking fountains, for the benefit of the people; but then Paris is under the rule of a despot who will see that the comfort of the people is secured; while New-York, being governed by the people, is sadly neglected by its governers. Our growing sister across the East River has taken the lead of us in the matter of drinking fountains, in providing at least one of those public conveniences in front of the City Hall for her thirsty people to refresh themselves at. It looks rather queer to see a small fountain for use erected alongside of a large one for show, to be sure; but each is serviceable in its way, though one might be made to serve the functions of both.

The absence of public drinking fountains in our streets is as strange an anomaly as the lack of bathing places on the river-fronts of the City. With the salt water flowing all around us, and fresh water running through all our streets, there is not a place where one of our dirty, thirsty and wearied citizens can either bathe his person or quench his thirst free of charge. As the hot weather will soon be upon us, and the dusty season has already arrived, it is about time that our City Fathers took these things into serious consideration.

The "Commercial" on Mexico.

Certain political moralists feel a holy obligation resting upon them to ignore the substance in favor of the shadow. Of this class is the *Commercial Advertiser*. It talks of Mexican self-government, as if such a thing really had an existence, and is shocked that the Times should counsel any sort of interference with the affairs of "another State." If the United States were ever to depart from the established theory of non-intervention, the *Commercial* is convinced we should have done so when solicited by Kossuth, and not now in the case of Mexico.

Our evening contemporary had little need to labor through a column of halting technicalities, to show its inadequacy to cope with the crisis presented by our present relations with Mexico. The idea that we are as much interested in maintaining a government in Hungary as in Mexico, could scarcely have originated elsewhere than in the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*; and any one who might undertake to show that print how a nation on our border, with which we must have constant intercourse and complications whether we will or no, concerns us more than another on the further side of Europe, must, we suppose, lose his labor.

Whether the *Commercial* can understand, we undertake not to say; but certainly it should comprehend that order and government in Mexico are almost as necessary for our well-being as for that of Mexico herself. Without some settled authority, some responsibility, some security, in that hitherto wretched country, there is no such thing possible as peace between us and her. Our people will pass her boundaries—they have a right to do so. They will visit her seaports for purposes of trade;—her interior for business or pleasure, for such is their right. We must demand for them such treatment and such protection as we claim from every people professing civilization. But for years there has been in Mexico no Government worthy of the name. Does the *Commercial* demurely preach non-intervention? The thing is impracticable. Mexico is too near us. She is at our door. If a hone-boiler carries on his business on Sandy Hook, it would be an easy and decorous proceeding for our neighbor to practice non-intervention; but let the unsavory concern be located under the *Commercial's* windows, and then what should we see? Doubtless a journal as irate and aggressive as a Sepoy at Quarantine. So, if Mexico, with her turmoil and robberies, could be lifted from this continent and set down where Hungary is, there to follow up her business of violence and commotion, she might go on with her semi-annual revolutions for centuries, without calling for help or hindrance on our part.

When we say that our effort to establish government, order and law in Mexico, is regarded by the *Commercial* as a "monstrous" injustice and immorality, we may be excused from further reply to its propositions. A journal which sees anything so sacred in Mexican institutions as to make it immoral for us to touch them, has reached a point of goodness which cannot belong to the present world.

Another Nomination by the Mayor of a City Inspector.—Mayor Tiemann continued the farce last night of sending in a nomination to the Board of Aldermen for City Inspector, which the Aldermen rejected, as a matter of course. The unhappy victim selected by the Mayor last night was Jacob Windmuller. Probably he will continue to send in the name of one of his friends at every meeting of the Board, and the Aldermen will continue to reject them as fast as they are made. They bargained with Mr. Morton, to keep him in office, and they are too conscientious to violate their agreement, especially as Morton makes it for their interest to remain true to him.

Excitement in the Custom House.—We are informed that a circular was received yesterday morning from the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed through the Collector to the heads of the different divisions in the Custom-house, requesting them to adopt some plan by which the present force employed in the Warehouse Bureau and Storekeeper's Department, in the Surveyor's Office and in the Auditor's Department, in the Cashier's Office and in the Naval Office, may be reduced one-fourth without detriment to the public service. The officers in charge of these Bureaus are requested to report their plans for such reduction to the Treasury Department, with all possible dispatch. There is a manifest intention on the part of the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the present expense of collecting the Revenue in New-York City and throughout the country.

In speaking of Custom House matters it will be perhaps worth mentioning, to state that there are now three important and lucrative vacancies existing in the Custom House—one created by the resignation of James B. Craig, as Seizure Clerk, with a salary of $1,500 per annum; another, caused by the removal of Hamilton Bruce, former Chief Clerk of the Warehouse Bureau, by order of the Hon. Howell Cobb—salary also $1,500 per annum; and still another, caused by the dismissal of Henry M. Graham, former Assistant Appraiser at No. 12 Broad street—salary $2,000 per annum. These vacancies may be filled in a few days—certainly on or before the 15th of the present month.

Message of the Governor of Connecticut.

The new Legislature of Connecticut was organized May 4. Thaddeus Welles was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and O. H. Perry was elected Speaker of the House—both Republicans. Gov. Buckingham's annual Message was delivered. It is brief and comprehensive, giving a general view of the condition of the State and discussing National politics briefly. The State indebtedness has been reduced $38,000 since last year, standing now at $48,620. The expenditures last year were $327,345; receipts $339,911. Balance in the Treasury, $12,566. The School fund, on a capital of $2,043,000, has yielded a revenue of $142,303; and a dividend of $1 30 has been made for the benefit of each child between the ages of 4 and 16. The scholars in the State are numbered at 103 103. Agricultural interests are prosperous. Most of the manufactories are in operation, but the mechanical interests have not fully recovered from the blow of 1857. The State Prison has 203 convicts, and has yielded a small revenue of $1,800. The Governor comments upon the applications for pardons, and counsels the Legislature to exercise caution in this regard. In Connecticut, applications for pardon are made to the Legislature, not to the Executive. With regard to the indigent blind, the Governor wisely recommends an extension of the benefits of the appropriation beyond the present limit of five years. The Hartford Asylum for Deaf Mutes is in a prosperous condition. The Hartford Retreat for the Insane has received State aid to the amount of $24,000 since 1843, and has 226 inmates, more than half of whom are State beneficiaries, sustained at an average cost of $375 per week. There is a deficiency in the funds set apart for those unfortunates, growing out of increased expenditures. The attention of the Legislature is directed to the necessity of relief. The Militia system is recommended to favorable action. The State has 602 miles of railway, and the amount of capital paid in is $18,727,000. The net income of the various roads last year was $1,046,404. There are 73 Banks in the State, with an aggregate capital of $21,540,558, and a circulation of $7,564,720. The circulation has increased $3,335,562 during the year, but is a fraction less than the average for the preceding ten years. The deposits in the saving banks amount to $12,266,402. A revision of the Judicial System is recommended. Nothing definite has come of the Boundary Survey.

The President's project for the purchase of Cuba, and his request for unlimited power over the Army and Navy, are commented upon by Gov. Buckingham unfavorably. Of Slavery, he speaks as follows:

"The citizens of Connecticut regard Slavery as a system that paralyzes industry, dries up the sources of prosperity, obstructs the wheels of progress in the cause of education, civilization and christianity, and conflicts, irreconcilably, with the principles of human liberty. They regard it as the creature of local laws, having no rightful existence beyond State boundaries; and while they will countenance no interference with it, as it exists within the limits of our sister States, they will never acquiesce in its extension, by the General Government, without entering their solemn protest against the exercise of powers so unauthorized by the Constitution, and so hazardous to the tranquillity of the Union."

Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION DISCUSSED AND APPROVED.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The first business being the election of officers, Mr. Royal Phelps moved the Prentiss Peabody was unanimously reelected for the coming year, as, without unanimous consent he could not, according to the laws of the Chamber, retain the office. The motion being put it was unanimously adopted. Mr. Peabody said he accepted the appointment with the understanding that it should be his last year of service. He explained the nature and objects of the Corporation, and in conclusion recommended the Sag Harbor institution to the care and supervision of the Chamber. The following are the officers elected:

Vice Presidents—Royal Phelps and A. A. Low.
Corresponding Secretary—J. S. Homans.
Recording Secretary—J. S. Homans (temporarily)
Treasurer—Augustus E. Silliman.
Chairman of Arbitration Committee—Robert B. Minturn.
Executive Committee—R. B. Minturn, H. W. Benton, F. A. Conkling, W. S. Griffiths, J. D. Jones, F. S. Lathrop, M. Lefferts, W. K. Strong, C. H. Marshall, J. DeP. Ogden.
Trustees for the Institute for the Savings of Merchants Clerks—Matthew Maury, H. W. T. Mali, Chas. A. Macy.

Mr. Bogart, the Recording Secretary, declining to serve, a vote of thanks was given him for his past services. Mr. Homans was appointed temporarily, and notice of a change of the By-laws was given, rendering one person eligible to hold the joint office of Corresponding and Recording Secretaries.

The following new members were elected: Albert G. Allen, James M. Brown, Calvin B. Camp, Israel G. Corse, James Dixon, F. R. Edson, Samuel Isham, John C. Green, Arnold K. Lewis, Henry Lister, Alex. M. White, Geo. M. Willett.

F. A. Conkling was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

A communication was received from Governor Morgan, accompanying a chart of the Erie Canal, from the Hudson River to the Lake. A vote of thanks was passed for the gift. Mr. Barrow, from the Committee on the Usury Law, referred to the defeat of the bill for the repeal of that law by the last Legislature, and recommended that an association be formed to secure that object. The Committee, by request, were discharged.

W. S. Griffin referred, in a few remarks, to the position of the Sanitary Convention upon the subject of Quarantine, as of great importance, as it tended to remove the burdens now imposed by that system upon our commerce. Mr. Wetmore followed, in a denunciation of Quarantine as against the science and civilization of the age, and eulogized the action of the Sanitary Convention on that subject. His report of their proceedings was laid before the Chamber, as the Committee appointed to attend, and the Committee was discharged.

Mr. Tileston said the Cuba trade of this port would be wholly diverted to other ports unless the Quarantine restrictions were removed. He also highly approved of the doings of the Convention.

Mr. Marshall considered the system of Quarantine absurd, and said that disease was propagated by the landing of infected articles, and exposing them, at Quarantine, to the hot sun. The restrictions should be removed.

Mr. Perkins charged the main difficulties to the men who administered the laws, rather than to the laws themselves.

On motion of Mr. Wetmore it was

Resolved, That the record of the proceedings of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, in their session recently held in this City, on the question of the contagious nature of yellow fever, be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to consider and report on the general subject of the Quarantine laws of this State, and upon the legislation required to give effect to the declared sentiments of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed such Committee: Messrs. Tileston, Nelson, Puncke, Marshall, Conkling, Opdyke and Wetmore.

A Committee of Three was appointed to examine a new code of marine signals invented by Millard. The Committee are Messrs. Morgan, French and Blunt.

Captain Marshall moved for the appointment of a Committee to memorialize her Majesty's Government, asking that American merchants may be placed upon a more fair footing in regard to damages arising out of collisions at sea. The subject was referred to the proper Committee. Adjourned.

Later from Bermuda.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS—AMERICAN BARK IN DISTRESS—DISPATCH OF CONVICTS—THE NEW SECRETARY FOR THE ISLAND.

Our files of the *Bermudian* extend to April 27. In its issue of the 20th, that paper says:

"We have no recollection of such cool and stormy weather in the month of April as that which has prevailed here for the last ten days. There was nothing like it in March—a month famous for its inclemency. The wind has been blowing alternately from northwest and southwest, frequently rising to the height of a strong gale, and the temperature is now lower than it was during the preceding month. A gentleman of this town, who has been for more than sixty years a careful observer of the weather, informs us that he recollects no April like the present, except as far back as the year 1803, when the weather during the same month was even more boisterous than it has been at this time; that, then, for three weeks a succession of heavy northwest gales raged here without intermission, disturbing intercourse by water between the distant parts of the Island.

A smart southwest gale is raging to-day; the wind blowing, in squalls, with great force, and lashing the waters of the harbor into foam.

The potato crop is coming in. The *Peerless*, with a full cargo, is appointed to sail to-day for New-York; but we regret to hear that the yield in many places has been a serious disappointment to the planters—falling far short of their expectations, and inducing the belief that the whole crop will, after all, not turn out so bountiful a one as appearances promised a month ago.

The onion crop is progressing [illegible] in a very encouraging manner, and, if a drouth does not set in, it will be a very good one.

The arrow-root crop will exhibit, we are sorry to hear, a large falling off as compared with the returns of late years. This result is to be attributed to the havoc committed by the great gale of October last."

The American bark *M. B. Harriman*, Capt. Simmons, 52 days from Bordeaux, bound to New-York, laden with 400 casks brandy, 100 tons sardines, and wine, nuts, &c., put into St. George's on the 14th of April, in distress, having lost bowsprit, head of foremast, with everything attached, sails, &c.; also had bulwarks and forward-house stove, and lost boat; stem started, and vessel strained forward in her upper works. This damage occurred during a heavy gale, on the 2d April, in about lat. 34° N., lon. 61° W.

The British bark *Chandler* had sailed for England, carrying 156 convicts whose terms had expired.

The new Colonial Secretary, the Hon. M. Gerald Kenn, had arrived at the Island and taken charge of the records of the office.

Later from Hayti.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL—QUIETUDE OF THE ISLAND—PROSPECTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

By the arrival of the *Ariel* from Port-au-Prince, we have later advices from the Republic of Hayti.

The Island continued quiet, under the new Government, with the exception of a few dissatisfied old place-holders of the former Government. But the populace in general are so unanimous in their appreciation of President Geffrard, that nothing is to be feared from those discontented.

The President makes himself very popular amongst all, and especially the Habitants, or country people; because, instead of issuing proclamations in the French language, which the greater part of the people cannot understand, he goes to different parts of the country and town, and in person, and in the Creole tongue, tells them what he wishes.

Never, I suppose, was a better commencement made by any new Government—and if Hayti does not thrive under President Geffrard's rule, then there can be no more hope for Hayti than for Mexico. Freedom of speech is now tolerated, besides many of the soldiers are discharged from the regular army, and entered in the National Guard.

The Government are using all their powers to do away with the old tax of the fifths

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF MAYOR WOOD'S NIGHT-WATCH—THEY ASK FOR PAY.—A second meeting of the night watchmen appointed by Mayor WOOD and Judge RUE SELL, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, pending the contest between the old and new Police, in 1857, was held last evening at No. 124 Seventh-avenue. There were from three to four hundred night-watchmen appointed between the 23d of April and the 3d of July, 1857, and their terms of service vary from two months and a half to a few days only. None of them have received any compensation as yet for their services, and as they were appointed by authority of the Common Council, under the assumed virtue of the old Dongan and Montgomery Charter, they look to that body for their pay, and have organized themselves into an association to prosecute their claims. The meeting (composed of about fifty persons) was called to order by Captain MOKER, the Chairman of the first meeting held on the 28th inst., after which Mr. FRENCH was elected permanent Chairman of the Association, and EDWARD J SAMON Secretary. Partial reports were presented from the Committees appointed from each Ward at the last meeting, to ascertain the names and terms of service of the watchmen appointed from each Ward. The reports not being full It was moved and seconded that a Committee of three be appointed to search the books of Chief MATSELL, and present at the next meeting a complete report of all members of the night watch, the dates of their appointment, and their terms of service. Pending this motion, Capt. MOKER moved that the subject be laid on the table for the present, as he had a private matter to lay before the meeting which he thought would suit them better, and might obviate the necessity of any further Committees. This private matter he did not wish to go outside the room, and with all due deference to the reporters, he would movethat such persons present as were not members of the association be requested to leave the room. Carried. *Exeunt* reporters. The remaining proceedings it is, of course, impossible to give, but it is understood that the meeting was informed that an offer had been made by competent lawyers to take up the claims of the night-watch and prosecute them at so much per capita, to be paid on the recovery of the claim. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Common Council, setting forth their claims, and in case they should go unheeded, the matter will be placed in the hands of the lawyers, and a long litigation may be anticipated upon the merits of the Donigan and Montgomery Charter.

MEETING OF THE TRADES.—The bricklayers held a meeting last evening at No. 293 Bowery. They now number seven hundred and fifty members on their rolls. They are aiming to obtain $2 per day, beginning on the 16th instant. An election was held for officers, and after the payment of dues they adjourned for one week at the same place. The varnishers and polishers held a meeting at the Steuben House. Several new members were enrolled. Their object is to combine for the better protection of the trade, especially of the apprentice and journeyman. No definite sum has been agreed upon, as yet, as the daily wages of the trade. The tin, slate and metal roofers met at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. The attendance was large and respectable, their object being, like the other tredes, to obtain an advance upon the present wages, and the protection of their craft. They number three hundred upon their roll. The organization was completed by the election of officers, when, after the payment of dues, they adjourned one week.

YOUTHFUL ADVENTURERS.—Four boys, WM. W. WEST, CHAS. and GEO. W. FOWLER, and WM. CARMAN, their ages varying from nine to thirteen, on Wednesday morning left Jamaica, L. I., unknown to their parents, who reside there. They had no money, and walked to Brooklyn. Having started with the intention of visiting New-York, they were a little puzzled as to how they should get across the ferry. By dodging under the coatskirts of the male passengers, they succeeded in effecting their purpose. They wandered about the City until late in the evening, having, of course, nothing to eat. An officer of the Twenty-second Ward Police, who saw them up town, suspected, from their actions, that they had run away from home, and took them to the Station-house. They were furnished with something to eat, and then provided with lodgings. Yesterday morning they were sent home. Their abrupt departure from Jamaica caused a good deal of uneasy apprehension to their parents, and messengers had already been dispatched to this City and elsewhere in search of them.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' DEPUTIES AND CLERKS.—The following Deputy Tax Commissioners, appointed by the Tax Commissioners on Wednesday, were sworn in yesterday: Samuel T. McKinney, William P. Powers, George H. Franklin, Andrew J. Campbell, Charles J. Dodge, James Andrews, Jr., Rich'd Mott, William Sinclair, James Dennis, George L. Loutrel, Warren Brady, and David W. Allen. Each of these officers receives a salary of $2,000 per annum. The following persons, who were appointed Clerks in the Tax Commissioners' office the same day that the Deputy Tax Commissioners were appointed, were also sworn into office yesterday: Alfred S. Dusenberry, Richard G. Newkirk, Thomas O. Davis, Nath'l S. Hosted, Henry E. Beach, Thaddeus B. Glover, Isaac L. Smith, Gregory Conner, and John Morgan. Each of the Clerks receives $1,200 per annum. All of these officers are appointed for the term of five years.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF FORGERY.—HENRY STONEHOUSE, formerly employed on TROW'S *City Directory*, was arrested last evening on a charge of forging the name of HAWS, GRAHAM & Co., mahogany merchants, to a check for $65 on the Bank of the Republic, on the 31st of December last, and obtaining the money. STONEHOUSE immediately after the alleged forgery fled to Canada, but returned to the City several days since, and was found last evening playing cards in a saloon called "The Grapes," in Howard-street. On being taken into custody STONEHOUSE confessed the forgery.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Sanitary Association of this City held its monthly meeting last evening in the Cooper Institute, and turned off a good deal of business of a nature pertinent to the Society's good—General MATHER occupying the Chair. Arrangements were completed for a public meeting to be held Thursday evening the 19th inst., in the Fourteenth-street Medical College rooms, when interesting addresses are expected. It was agreed to appoint a Committee to report carefully and minutely upon the adulteration in food, but the naming of the Committee was postponed till the next meeting. Brief addresses were made by General P. M. WETMORE, Dr. GRISCOM, HARRIS, and others.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.—This Christian Association, which was organized during the religious interest of last Spring, among the students of the University, is in a prosperous condition. The election for officers for the ensuing year, was held on Wednesday evening last, with the following result: President, GEO. D. BAKER; Secretary, WM. H. PERSHAM. The Executive Committee consists of the President, *ex officio*, and the following gentlemen—From the Senior Class, EDWARD ABBOTT; from the Junior, GEORGE WILEY, and from the Sophomore, WM. H. BRADLESTON. The Association numbers about forty members, with a prospect of an addition.

TROTTING ON UNION COURSE.—There was a trot yesterday, over the Union Course, for a purse of $75, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. TALLMAN named b. g. *Panic*, who won the first, second and fourth heats and the race. H. WOODRUFF named s. g. *Frank Temple*, who won the third heat, and came in second in the others. S. HOAGLAND named s. m. *Lady Palmer*, who came in last in the first three, and with *Frank Temple* on the last. Time, 2:35, 2:33, 2:36, 2:38. It was considered the best contested trot of the season. *Panic* was the favorite $100 to $40 previous to starting. The weather was fine and the attendance was large.

CANDY-EATING BURGLARS.—Five juvenile burglars, from eight to twelve years of age, named DANIEL DIXON, DENNIS CATON, PATRICK CRAIG, PATSEY SAXTON and MICEAAL TANNAY, broke into the confectionary shop of PATRICK O'RILEY, No. 188 East Thirty-third-street, on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and stole candy, cigars, &c., valued at five dollars and upwards. On the latter night they were caught in the act, and two of the youngsters were arrested. They were brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday morning, and committed to answer.

AID SOLICITED.—Mrs. E. WALLS, a very light-colored and intelligent mulatto, is in the City for the purpose of raising money to purchase her sister, who is held as a slave in Missouri. She has already purchased herself, at an expence of $1,600, and her mother at $500. She had also paid $500 towards the $1,000 demanded as the price of another sister, when she died. She has now raised $500 towards the purchase of the only remaining sister, and needs the same amount in addition. She has the strongest possible testimonials, and is undoubtedly worthy of the support and aid of all who have means to bestow upon such a charitable object.

SAILING OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.—The United States mail steamer *Moses Taylor* left at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall, with the California mails and a fair load of passengers. Among the latter were Mrs. J. W. SPRONTON, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, three children, mother and servant, and Mr. CHARLES SPRONTON, who have left for their new home on the Pacific.

FIRE IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—A small unoccupied frame building in the rear of No. 357 West Thirty-ninth-street, was discovered on fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames was soon extinguished—damage about $50. The building is owned by GEO. SHALLEY, and was fully insured.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new screw steamer *Guatemala*, of the Panama Railroad Company, went on an Engineer's trial-trip yesterday.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—HUGH RILEY, *alias* BURKEY, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of burglary and robbery, committed in Hudson County New-Jersey. He was committed to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor, having refused to go without it.

SAILOR DROWNED.—An English sailor, named GEO. HERVY, fell overboard while intoxicated, from a old p *Sea Swallow*, Pier No. 3 North River, abo 1 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

FOR ENGLAND.—The Cunard steamer *Jura*, (screw,) Captain MOODY, left yesterday for Liverpool with 27 passengers and $862,949 in specie. The steamship *Circassian*, also left for Galway, carrying 28 cabin and 166 steerage passengers.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—A trifling fire took place at 6:50 o'clock last evening in a tinsmith shop, No. 273 Bleecker-street.

Young Woman Stabbed in the Fourth Ward.

A stabbing affray occurred in the Fourth Ward about 10 o'clock last evening, in which a young girl named BRIDGET FREEMAN received wounds in the breast which will no doubt prove fatal. The assailant is named JOHN JOYCE, and he carries on the tailoring business in a tenement house at No. 24 Cherry-street. In the same house there lives a widow woman named FREEMAN, whose daughter BRIDGET, the person stabbed, resided with her. JOYCE was anxious to obtain the daughter's hand in marriage; but Mrs. FREEMAN was not partial to the tailor, and hence the feelings of JOYCE towards the old lady were not pleasant. At the hour stated above, JOYCE proceeded to the apartment of Mrs. FREEMAN, in which were assembled Mrs. FREEMAN, her daughter, and a number of their friends. JOYCE was apparently in a pleasant mood when he entered the room, and commenced a conversation with the mother. After a few minutes he made a proposition for the hand of BRIDGET. This subject did not please Mrs. FREEMAN, and words led to blows; and during a scuffle that ensued JOYCE assaulted the old lady with a large pair of shears which he had in his hand. BRIDGET rushed in to assist her mother, when JOYCE turned on her and stabbed her with the point of the shears, inflicting several ugly wounds in the breast. She fell to the floor bleeding profusely. JOYCE fled to his own room, and remained there until arrested by the Police. Police Surgeon WAVERMAN was sent for, and on examining the wounded girl found she had been stabbed in six different places, mostly in the left breast. Four of the stabs were "penetrating" wounds, and one lunge reached the left lung. The girl was removed to the Hospital, and will, no doubt, die from the wounds. JOYCE is an Irishman, about 21 years of age, and, on being questioned, did not deny committing the deed. He was perfectly cool, and says the deed was done without premeditation.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR RETURNED TO THE MAYOR—THE COST OF LIGHTING THE CITY—OPENING OF WHITEHALL-STREET—FURTHER ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK—CONTRACTS AWAITING ACTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman BRADY offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the reasone why the resolution directing him to advertise for proposals, and to contract for the repairing of the City Hall, has not been complied with by him. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, setting forth that he considered that the Board, in returning his nomination of Nicholas Dimond for City Inspector, had thereby rejected it, and nominating Jacob Windmuller for City Inspector in place of George W. Morton.

Alderman STEPHENS moved that the communication be respectfully returned to the Mayor. He sketched the history of the controversy with regard to the City Inspectorship, and claimed that Mr. Morton, under the Charter, properly continued to hold the office of City Inspector until his successor was duly appointed, Until the Committee to which the nomination of Mr. Foster was referred reported, no action could be taken on any other nomination. The Mayor had thought differently, perhaps because he had the opinion of legal advisers, perhaps from reasone best known to himself. It was said that, since Jan. 1, the interests of the City had suffered. If this was so the responsibility rested with the Mayor, who had no right to paralyze the arm of Mr. Morton by refusing to sign pay-warrants for him and his employes. The Mayor was pursuing a revolutionary course, and one that was inconsistent with the public interests and his own.

Alderman BRADLEY hoped the communication would not be sent back to the Mayor. He was ready to confirm any Democrat that was sent in. But one meeting of the Committee that had the City Inspectorship in charge had been called.

Alderman BOOLE said three meetings had been called.

Alderman BRADLEY said Dr. Foster, having withdrawn his name, was in the same condition as if he had died, and the labors of the Committee were therefore at an end. He believed that every time a nomination was sent back it was rejected. He was satisfied that his Democratic colleagues did not intend to place themselves in a false position. He moved that Mr. Windmuller's nomination be confirmed.

The President declared the motion out of order.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that it be laid on the table.

This was lost, (yeas 3, nays 9,) Aldermen ADAMS, PECK and BRADLEY voting in the affirmative.

The Board directed that the nomination be returned to the Mayor. Ayes 9. Nays 3.

Alderman PECK moved that the Committee that has the City Inspectorship in charge be discharged.

Alderman BOOLE said that inasmuch as some arrangements had been made to call the Committee together next Monday he was opposed to the motion. He moved that it be laid on the table and this was agreed to.

A communication was received from the acting Street Commissioner submitting a statement of the cost of certain work and supplies for the lighting of the City for the present year by contract and otherwise, from which it appears that a reduction of $63,318 60 has been effected upon the amount expended for the same purposes in 1857. Mr. Lovell states that a further reduction will be made which will nearly or quite cover the amount of the salaries of the Inspectors of Lamps. It was directed that the communication be entered on file.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying the assessment on property of the Corporation in the matter of widening Reade-street, amounting to $32,470, and the assessment on property of the Corporation in the matter of widening and straightening Whitehall-street, amounting to $12,450. The report was laid over.

The Board directed that 2,500 copies of the acts passed by the recent Legislature relative to this City be printed.

The report of the Committee on Ordinances in favor of granting the petition of milkmen, asking that an Inspector of Milk be appointed to examine the milk cans at the Harlem Railroad depôt, was recommitted.

The resolution of the Councilmen in favor of the actual opening of Whitehall-street, on May 1, next, was amended by providing that the opening take place forthwith, and returned to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of the further issue of $300,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting two lists, one from the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board and one from the acting Street Commissioner, of awards of contracts made by them now, before, and awaiting the action of the Common Council. The lists embrace twenty-one contracts, principally for the construction of sewers, and thirty-one contracts for regulating and paving streets, repairs and other work to public buildings, wharves and piers. The Mayor says a few of these contracts have laid so long in the hands of Committees that now it is unnecessary to confirm them, but if most of the others are not soon acted on it will be impracticable to commence work under them during the present year, and they must lay over for another season. He calls attention to the number of assessment lists for work already completed awaiting confirmation, to the fact that a recent act of the Legislature requires immediate action with regard to them; that the City has already been called on to pay large sums for interest to contractors on account of delay in the confirmation of assessment lists, and that the Corporation itself is compelled to raise and pay interest on money advanced towards work mentioned in such lists. It was directed that the communication be printed.

A motion to amend Alderman PECK'S resolution, appropriating $5,000 for the Fourth of July celebration, by making the appropriation $7,000, was lost.

Alderman ADAMS said $100,000 would not satisfy those who only wanted an appropriation for celebrating the day so that they could go on drunken spree.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, with regard to the propriety of leasing Reservoir-square to the American Institute, was taken from the table, briefly discussed, and laid on the table again.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF MEETING—FOURTH OF JULY—MISSING CONTRACTS.

The Board met last evening at 6 o'clock. A resolution was adopted to meet hereafter at 5 P. M.

Councilman BICARDAN offered a resolution directing the appointment of a Committee of five to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July and appropriating the sum of —— dollars therefor. Laid over.

A resolution was adopted allowing the proprietors of the Madison-avenue stages to place ten additional omnibuses on the line.

The Mayor sent in a communication containing a list of twenty-one contracts for the construction of sewers, and thirty-one for the regulating and paving of streets, repairs and other work to public buildings and wharves and piers, most of which it is absolutely necessary should be completed during the present season, but which have not been acted upon by the various Committees to which they were referred. The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The Board directed that the actual widening of Reade and Whitehall streets should take place forthwith.

After acting upon some unimportant general orders, the Board adjourned until Monday evening.

The Trowbridge Zoological collection, donated to the University of Michigan by Lieut. W. P. Trowbridge, U. S. N., numbers 1,899 specimens. The Regents state that the collection is to be increased by additions promised by the Smithsonian Institution, and by naturalists.

Obituary.

Matt Peel, the celebrated bone-player and delineator of negro eccentricities, died at Buffalo on Tuesday night. He had been ill for several months, but continued to perform whenever his health would permit. He was announced to appear on the evening before his death, but was too unwell. The real name of deceased was Matthew Flannery. He was born in Brooklyn in 1829, and commenced his career as a public performer about the year 1847.

Circular.

The undersigned invite purchasers of MEN'S SPRING CLOTHING, for their own use, to the large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make, and selection of goods. No pains are spared to have everything well-made and well and appropriately trimmed, so as to give the greatest value to the purchaser for the amount of money paid. As we never deviate from the marked price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere, of the same quality in every respect.

Our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The entire are first-class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in Bors' CLOTHING supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment already in store is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Genuine Cocoaine,
FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Removal.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 182 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

A Word to Parents.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING!
NOW READY
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
At CORNELL'S
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE,
31 John-st.,
Cor. Nassau.

The Prince Albert Hat.
Dashing and Dressy.
The Great Hit of the Season.
Young men, look at it.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Prince Albert Hat.
King of Black Silk Hats
For Young Men.
GENIN. No. 507 Broadway.

The Prince Albert Hat.
Young Men express only one
Opinion of this Dashing
And Novel Style.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Prince Albert Hat.
A Peerless Silk Hat.
It leaves the Crowd of Styles
Far Behind.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Spring. Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers,
SPRING. Children's and Youths' SCHOOL SHOES.
SPRING. No. 336 Bowery is the place to purchase articles of the best material, artistically finished, at the lowest prices. J. R. MILLER.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co:
GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K. W. R. WILSON.
Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Messrs' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats, Mice and and all other Vermin and Insects.
50,000 boxes sold in one month.
For sale from 25 cents to $1 by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 23 accidental fires, and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
} No. 67 Gravier-st., N. O.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Something New.
C. BARNARD'S VULCANIZED PENS—An extraordinarily easy writing pen, and far more durable than any made from steel; for sale by the following stationers: Benjamin F. Corlies, No. 31 Nassau-st.; W. D. Roe & Co., No. 59 Wall-st; Bowne & Co., No. 180 Pearl-st., near Wall; Nathan Lane & Co., No. 69 Wall-st.; C. Gildersleve, No. 17 William-st.; Biglow & Bleecker, No. 18 William-st.; C. F. Sonneborn, No. 142 Nassau st.; John Armour, No. 7 Beekman-st.; and wholesale by Cook, Merritt & Brown, No. 18 Beekman-st; Bowen, Holmes & Co., No. 320 Broadway; Robbins, Royce & Herd, No. 70 Reade-st.

Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6,
AT RETAIL AT NO. 378 BROADWAY.

Spring Clothing, Neatly Made,
from latest styles of goods,
TO order or ready made, at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 244 Broadway.

Leatey's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

To the Ladies.
JOSEPH LOCKITT, SON & CO.' would especially recommend to their particular consideration their Establishment, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where every description of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings and Fringes can be obtained of the recent importations, and at the most economical prices.
Plaiting and Pinking done to order. Fringes and Trimmings made to match.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

War, Caution, War.
All the ladies and all the people should use caution and buy a bottle of DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB JAUNDICE BITTERS, which will cleanse the blood and purify and regulate the whole system. The only medicine that will cure all the Spring complaints. Sold by Druggists, 25c. and 37c. a bottle.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Sweet May has Come.—Ladies who wish to promenade can find beautiful gaiters from 12s to 20s.; slippers and ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair; with boys', misses' and infants' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Clirehugh's Wig Factory, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton st., upstairs. Call and see his new styles, light, durable, and elegant, and a perfect fit warranted. All his work is first-class, and at all prices.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Shirts made to order, to fit, sewed by hand, and of fine materials, at JACKSON & PURDY'S,
Shirt Warehouse,
No. 647 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner, at No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

MARRIED.

BRETT—HAYNES.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, by the Rev. T. L. Snyler, MARCUS A. BRETT, of Fishkill, to LAURA S. HAYNES, grand-daughter of Comfort Starr, of this City.

SIMPSON—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. S. Hatton, D. D., JAMES R. SIMPSON to SARAH L., daughter of William B. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

JACKSON—WILLIAMS.—In Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, May 4 in St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. T. M. Peters, DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., to ELIZABETH S., daughter of A. V. Williams, M. D.

DIED.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Wm. H. and Maria W. Morris, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 98 West 13th st., without further invitation.

PARADA.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, suddenly, JAMES PARADA, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at No. 4 2d-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SLAKALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, Mrs. CYNTHIA A., widow of the late John Slakall, aged 55 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon at her late residence, No. 105 Lindlow, corner of Delancy-st.

WALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, REBECCA, wife of William Wall, aged 41 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Columbia st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 5, JOHN SMITH, a native of Scotland, aged 87 years.

His friends, and those of the late Archer H. Drake, his son in-law, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 469 Hudson st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 4, LUCRETIA CAROLINE, only daughter of Charles H. and Lucretia C. Smith, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Friday, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

PHOENIX.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Morrislown, N. J.

SACOA.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, JAMOMUS ALSTYNE SACOA, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 East 7th-st; this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

CARMAN.—On Wednesday, May 4, EDWARD MARTINDALE, son of David and Elvira Carman, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Friends' meeting-house, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock, on sixth day morning.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

FARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 5, after a short illness, NATHAN FARMAN, Jr., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 39 Nevins st.

PAUL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 5, after a short illness, JAMES C. PAUL, M. D., of New-York.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 91 Henry-st., on Saturday, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUISLIFFE.—At Claremont, N. J., on Thursday, May 5, ANN, eldest daughter of Henry and Ellen Suisliffe, aged 19 years and 4 days.

Funeral services will take place from Grace Church, Jersey City, on Saturday, May 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MAYNARD.—On Tuesday, May 3, of jaundice, Mr. JAMES MAYNARD, of London, England, aged 80 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 10, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 148 Canton-st., Brooklyn.

R R R.
THE REGULAR ARMY AND THE REGULAR FACULTY.—The art of War has made immense progress within the present century. Cannon that hit their mark at ten miles are announced as having been invented in Europe. But what is the "Science of Medicine" doing? It follows the same formula now that it followed two hundred years ago. Calomel, opium, the lancet, leeches and blisters are its main reliance, as they were then. To men outside the profession belongs the credit of more efficient systems of medication. RADWAY'S Remedies are as great improvements on the old hit-or-miss routine of the dispensary as the Minnie Rifle is on the old-fashioned trumpet-mouthed blunderbuss! They grapple with and subdue disease with the same certainty that a steam engine performs its allotted task. They do more than this—they reach beyond and behind the malady to the constitution of the patient, giving him new stamina, and as it were a fresh lease of life. In malarious fevers, cholera, cholic, flux, dysentery, scrofula, bilious disorders, affections of the kidneys, the spleen, the skin, the muscles and the glands, as well as in consumptive cases, they are achieving victories which put the pharmacopeia and Materia Medica of the faculty to shame. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF relieves the patient from the most excruciating paroxysm of pain, in a few minutes; RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS quickly correct all irregularities and derangements of the liver, spleen, stomach, bowels, kidneys, nerves, skin, heart, and regulates each and every organ to the healthy performance of its duties. If the bowels are costive, the kidneys sluggish, the liver torpid or engorged, a dose or two of these Pills removes these difficulties, and health and regularity reign supreme, in the place of disease and disorder.
RADWAY'S Remedies are sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.
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A splendid stock of Spring clothing.
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Beautiful assortment of Spring Vests.
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I have now on hand a large and superior stock of ready-made Spring clothing, which I am offering at such low prices that a discerning public can fully appreciate. Remember No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York. E. DaGROOT.

GENIN'S HAT STORE,
REMOVED TO NO. 507 BROADWAY.

CONNECTING WITH HIS BAZAAR.
We are now receiving and opening some very large invoices of
MANTEL CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY
AND
GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
having the stamp of the Royal Factory, among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects.
Many of the above goods are of an entirely new class, and never before imported into this country, and we can recommend them for their
EXCEEDING RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND BEAUTY.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

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We are now opening some new patterns of
GAS CHANDELIERS
That excel anything previously offered in this market for both
BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS.
Persons in want of gas fixtures are requested to call and examine our stock W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
In great variety and at very low prices; also, French clocks, French bronzes, Parian ware, porcelain vases, &c., &c. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

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"A TALE OF TWO CITIES." Splendidly Illustrated.
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The above, together with a Thrilling Tale of New-York Life, an admirable Letter from the Paris Special Correspondent, Complete Directions for the Management of the Flower-Garden, by the Author of the Weekly Farmer; Chess Chronicle, The Lounger, Market and Financial Reports, Editorials, Comicalities, Poetry, and all the News of the Week,—will be found in this week's

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 30 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $10 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A valuable corner opposite the Park. Also 2 or 3 corners on Broadway, above the Park. Also a large lot above Canal-st. Also 2 lots on White-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Also 1 lot corner of Church and White st., and one lot on Worth st.—all valuable for business purposes. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY, ON THE CORNERS OF READE AND DUANE STREETS—The above property comprises the new brick store at the north-east corner of Reade-st., and the southeast corner of Duane-st. This property is worthy the attention of those desiring an unsurpassed business or banking location, being situated on two wide streets, and in the centre of the best business portion of the City. For further particulars, terms, &c., &c., apply to JAMES GEMMELL, No. 253 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS house, near the Central Park, with gas, bath, Croton water, &c.; three lots in this City, 3x10 each; four lots in Milwaukee Falls, Wis., 4x8 each; and four farms (mostly woodland) in Michigan, I will exchange for a good business, or for a stock of goods, or a farm in this State or East or South. No real estate broker need answer this without he has the real thing. Drug store, boots and shoes, dry goods, millinery goods, &c., will be taken if an exchange be made immediately, or a farm. Address SAMUEL SPRING, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 39 Water st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st. near 9th-av., 20x98 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Enquire of J. N WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four story brown stone front house No 139 West 34th st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass, and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia st., east side, near Pierrepont st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 5 Pare-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—EAST BROADWAY.—THE HOUSE and lot No. 51 East Broadway, 75 feet wide and 87 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC house, situate on the south side of 10th-st., two doors east of 5d av. For terms apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—OF A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN BROADWAY. Inquire at No. 523 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place is in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c., three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x46 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house; night trains a day each way. A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted, and in perfect order; has 17 rooms, with the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, good stable, hennery and carriage-house, with room for coachman; seven acres, in good order, and well-covered with fruit and shade trees, an excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruits; asparagus, &c. Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. B. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ½ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 68 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 26 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; cistern in rear; the water from which is forced into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each hour mail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN consequence of the owner going to Europe, at Fordham Heights, Westchester County, a neat house, containing thirteen rooms, furnace, range and water in the kitchen; a stable, carriage-house, and other out-houses. There are about three acres of ground, well stocked with shade and fruit trees, and a garden already planted with vegetables. A horse, cow and poultry can be supplied, if wanted. For further particulars inquire of W. S. JARVIS, Real-estate Agency, corner Canal and Baxter sts., or of P. DUFFY, Fordham Depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Eastchester, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at Mount Vernon; thirty minutes' from the City; modern house, two stories, basement, and attic, and carriage house, all in the best condition; fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees, well shaded, near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools; salt water bathing on the premises; price, $3,500, or $250 per year. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 2 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. G. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Nesture House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12.45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET FURnished, a large, handsome, brown-stone house on New-York Bay, 4 miles from Jersey City, on a stage route, location unsurpassed, garden, coach and stable accommodation attached. Immediate entry will be given, the family being about to leave for Europe. For particulars apply to S. B. HUTCHINS, No. 56 John-st., or on the premises to JAMES CORRIE.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED DOUBLE house, fifteen rooms, water and wash-tubs in kitchen; with a detached cottage, seven rooms, at Fordham, eight miles from 26th-st. by Harlem Railroad, 2½ acres of land, barn, stabia, garden, fruit, &c. Terms moderate. Mostly boarded out by two adults; other boarders privileged. Apply to W. B. COX, No. 229 Pearl st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR THE season or longer, at Saratoga Springs, pleasantly situated on Circular-st., near the Empire Spring, with barn on back street attached. For particulars inquire at No 41 West 21st-st., New-York, or the Hon. ABRAHAM BOCKUS, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad depôt. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Dobbs' Ferry on Hudson River, one hour from City. An elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and greenhouse, with 18 acres of land, fine garden well stocked, fruit in every variety. Ten minutes walk from depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., contains about 12 acres of land, beautifully shaded with forest and evergreen trees, situated on high ground, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; abounds with all kinds of the most choice fruit; the mansion-house is large, built in the most substantial, and finished in the best manner, with bathrooms, hot and cold water throughout the house, and built at a cost of about $17,000. The out-buildings are in proportion to the mansion house, fine roomy and expensive. This property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most noble and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and is worthy any gentleman's notice who is desirous of a very superior residence. Price, $35 000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village, abounds with choice fruit, good buildings, fine lawn around the house, good garden, land in a high state of cultivation; ice-house filled for use, &c. Also, one farm, 206 acres; one, 341 acres. For particulars, call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt, Madison. Also, beautiful building sites in the village.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT RIVERDALE.—40 minutes' ride from 31st st., by the Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from the depôt to premises; 16 trains daily. House two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall; variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fine flower garden. Also, superior vegetable garden planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c. Uninterrupted view of the Hudson (north and south) for 40 miles. Perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEW ROCHELLE.—A commodious and convenient dwelling-house, in perfect order, large barn and outhouses, together with 3 acres of first-rate land, garden, &c; situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within 5 minutes' walk of the Nepeuan House Steamboat Landing, and 10 minutes' drive of the Railroad Station. For further particulars, apply to E. W. GULAGER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY village of Yonkers, a cottage, in the Gothic style, containing a cellar, kitchen, dining and sitting rooms, parlor and four bedrooms, about three quarters of an acre of ground, prettily laid out, with fruit and shade trees, &c., situated on Palisade-av.—the best in Yonkers—and commanding an uninterrupted valley and water view of thirty miles. Price, $6,250. R. MAJOR, No. 442 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad, and about 40 miles from New-York. As a pleasant, quiet, and healthy Summer residence, it cannot be surpassed. The place contains about 5 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of choice fruit trees, and will be rented for six months or a year. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 36 Pearl-st., or G. W. MILLER, on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes; a double horizontal steam engine of 80-horse power each, and locomoters; boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 142 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IF TAKEN BEFORE the 1st of May, an elegant residence on the Bluff, overlooking King's Bridge and Harlem River and near King's Bridge, in Westchester County, fully furnished, with garden in fine order, green-house, ice house filled, three cows, &c.; will be let to a careful family for 6 or 12 months at a low rent, as the family intend traveling. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depot; house large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in perfect order, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, near the depôt, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c.; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Maiden-lane, to W. M. TIERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR LOTS IN HUDSON City, twenty minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Good soil and new fences. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exhange, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT THROG'S Neck, Westchester County, opposite John D. Wolfe, Esq.; first-class house and out-houses, 16 acres of land, all suitable for garden purposes. Inquire at Westchester Village, of JAMES P. SAUNDERS

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE IN VILLAGE OF Bloomfield, one hour from New-York. Plenty of schools, churches, &c., 15 acres, good land and water, well fenced, plenty of fruit; house, barn, &c. Apply at No. 44 Beekman st, New York.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway The first lot is 20x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STOry brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st, New-York.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AVENUE, TWO COTtages, being the second and fourth houses northeast of Park-av, Brooklyn; contain 11 rooms each, marble mantles, gas and fixtures: rent $200. Apply to MARREN MITCHELL, across Duane street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIR, No. 16 Fulton Market in Beekman st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each: store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND OFFICES ON SECOND floor of No. 175 Broadway. These premises have the advantage of an entrance on Broadway, opposite Howard Hotel. Also, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite National Hotel. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., importers and dealers in watches and jewelry, No. 175 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE WITH NINE LOTS, on very reasonable terms. The house 54 by 50 feet, with nine lots of ground situated on the corner of 50th-st. and 2d-av.; the house is supplied with Croton water and gas; possession immediately. Apply to DANIEL NOONAN, No. 266 6th-av., corner of 67th-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—TO A GOOD tenant, it will be rented very low; possession can be had immediately, if required. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. LOWBER, No. 121 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av, Brooklyn.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos. 63 AND 65 ELIZAbeth-street; one room 12 x 19 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply from 11 to 3 P. M THOMAS MORTON, 212 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE third floor of brown-stone building No. 809 Broadway, suitable for a school, or club-room. Inquire in the drug-store on the premises.

$450—TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 8 HOBART0-st, east of 8th-av., nine rooms, Croton bath, gas-fixtures and heater; Court yard in front. Inquire of GEO. W. JAQUES, Office No. 4 same street.

TO LET.—SECOND AND PART OF THE THIRD story, with all the modern improvements, of a first-class house, in good order, nice location, to a small family. Inquire 532 7th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

CALVARY CHURCH—THE REV. DR. HAWKS' To let, from this date till 1st of November—a Pew; well situated in the South Transept. Inquire of the Sexton, at No. 351 4th av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 35 SPRUCE-ST., with a fine office attached. Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 25 Park row.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR AND part of a third in a house having the usual modern improvements. Apply at No. 247 West 24th st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE ON FIRST-floor; also, a fine suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

TO LET—LOFTS 65x26 IN BRICK BUILDING NO. 41 Wooster-st. Good hoistway, and good light. Rent $175.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story House No. 3 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms, inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—ON SECOND LOFT OR third story, southwest corner of John and William sts; excellent light, conspicuous, accessible, hoistway, Croton, entrance on John st; will be let in one floor, 27x76. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st.; 9 to 11 A. M., B. MARKS, at corner store.

CHARLTON-STREET, NO. 36—BROWN-stone, 3-story and basement high-stoop house, all the modern improvements, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 34, next door.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house No. 134 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; situate for a first class boarding-house. It is in first rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Nemsen st.

TO LEASE—A VALUABLE LOT ON BROADWAY, below Canal st. Will be leased for a long term of years. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

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MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York. Philo R. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

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This edition should grace every library, public and private, and be that may own it may not have cause to envy any one the possession of any other edition.

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Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.

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THE PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL, PUBlished twice a month, and edited by GEORGE SHADBOLT, Esq., contains a full exposition of the progress and state of the art in every where. Single Nos. 12 cents each. To be had at the Scovill Manufacturing Company's, and subscriptions received by the United States Agent, W. ROSS, No. 23 2d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, FOUR BOWLING ALLEYS, IN PERFECT ORDER, With Pins and Balls complete. Apply to PHILIP CALAHAN, No. 600 Broadway.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$1,500.—A PARTNER WANTED—WITH this amount in cash, or notes that can be negotiated without recourse, to take a joint interest in a small first-class family hotel, now filled with boarders, and doing a good business, or, if preferred, the entire interest may be purchased. Apply to either O. B. BAGLEY or N. A. SMITH, No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 16.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE property, good-will, fixtures and everything complete for carrying on a large coal and wood trade, in a rapidly growing section of Brooklyn. Vessels unload their cargoes at the yard at a trifling expense. For a person of moderate capital who wants to go into the business a good chance is offered. Apply on the premises, corner of Smith and Church sts.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PAYING AND safe manufacturing business in Jersey City; capital from $3 000 to $5,000; profits large, and articles manufactured of positive necessity and daily use. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

A BUSINESS TO EXCHANGE.—A WELLestablished wholesale business, doing a large trade, profit large; will sell my interest for good improved property; reasons for selling out, have another business to attend to. Address H. A., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A CAPITAL CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A LIQUOR store doing a fine business in a first-rate location. Party selling is going to England on business. Money made daily. Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

FIRST-RATE CHANCE.—PORTER-HOUSE for sale, doing a fine business, opposite one of the principal ferry houses. Cheap for cash. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

ONE OF THE EDITORS OF A CITY NEWSpaper is open to an engagement. He is a gentleman of experience, education and energy. Address P. X. Y., Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR HARLEM, A SMALL cottage; must be situated east of 4th-av.; rent moderate. Address for two days, stating particulars, L. H., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM LARGE ENOUGH FOR A congregation of 250 to worship in, between Washington and Navy sts., near Tillary st. Address J. S., Box No 1,366 Post office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A NEW OR SECOND-hand steam ferry boat in good order and of about the following dimensions, viz: 150 horse power, 160 to 180 tons burthen, 90 feet keel, 28 feet beam, 5 to 7 feet hold, draught of water 5 to 6 feet. Apply at 86 Dey-st.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WHERE NO pains will be spared to make the comforts of a home realized, in a modern built house, occupied by a small American family, (a widow lady,) who desires to accommodate two or three single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in the front or back parlor, on the second floor, with the hall bedroom, containing hot and cold water, gas, plenty of closet and wardrobe room, with the bath-room For further particulars, call at the house, No. 67 East 31st-st., near 4th av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH bedroom on second floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. House first class and easy of access by car or stage. Neighborhood very pleasant, being on same block with Doctor Hatfield's Church. Parties wishing a home apply at No. 211 West 31st st., between 8th and 9th aves.

BOARDING—WE HAVE TWO COMFORTABLY furnished rooms we would like to let with partial board. The location is a very desirable one, and convenient to all the libraries and places of amusement. Terms moderate. Reference required. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND SUperior accommodations with a private family occupying a new first-class brown stone house, delightfully situated, with all the modern improvements. None but persons of respectability, and such as are able to pay a liberal price, need apply. No. 206 West 20th st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, a few minutes' walk from Wall and South Ferries in Brooklyn; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,634 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—NO. 175 WEST 37TH-ST., SIXTH door east of 8th-av. A large back parlor and two small rooms to let, with or without board in a private family. Gentlemen preferred. Terms moderate. Gas and bath.

BOARDING—TO LET A SUITE OF ROOMS ON second story to single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea in a private family; has a bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st. near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also a room on the 4th floor, for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. HOUTON.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms with board can be obtained by married or single gentlemen at No. 62 Hammond-st.

BOARD, FULL OR PARTIAL.—A STRICTLY private family in a central location, near 6th-av will let the second floor, consisting of three furnished rooms and closets, for from $30 to $40 per week, according to number of persons Also, a large room on third floor. House has water, gas, &c. Address A. L., Box No. 109 Times Office.

BOARD—A FEW MARRIED OR SINGLE PARties can obtain superior accommodations for comfort with a private family occupying a new first class brown-stone house, pleasantly situated, with all the latest improvements; accessible by cars and stages. Apply at No. 246 West 29th-st.

IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of South and Hamilton-av. Ferries, in a three story, brown stone, front house, delightful locality, in a private family and elegantly furnished rooms, partial or full board can be had for four gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives, on moderate terms, if references are satisfactory. Address New-York Post-office box 3029.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentl

AUCTION SALES.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from the terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad exceeds a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 36 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or there about, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, will execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter, or to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said Northwestern Railroad Company has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1 000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 420 Sprnce-st., Philadelphia.

By WM. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE AND SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) RAIN OR SHINE, of the entire superb rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. Everything in the house will be sold without reserve, and is worthy the attention of those in want of costly goods. Worthy of notice. Wood and house furnishing articles of every description. Sale will commence in dining room, with superb extension table, (oval centre and oak dining furniture; rich silver-ware, castors, urns, cake-baskets, spoons, forks, ice-pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea service, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

DRAWING-ROOMS.—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre and sofa tables; two very large French pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary, splendid rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet chiffoniers, consoles in buhl work, rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings, including a magnificent fruit piece, by Cole; gilt bronze and ormolu chandeliers.

CHAMBERS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire à glace, with mirror front; large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet and ash carpets, French chairs, oval and square mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, hearth rugs, oil-cloths, rockers, tea-tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The au tioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 5 and FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos 9 and 11 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., the entire furniture contained in said houses consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, arm, voltaire and gothic chairs, covered with brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs, in hair cloth, rosewood etagere, sofa, pier and card tables, with marble-tops; book cases, pier glasses, chandeliers, brocatelle and lace curtains, lounges, divans, ottomans, &c. Rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Pirsson. Paintings, among which will be found the "Passing Storm," by Williamson, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany and walnut bureaus and dressing bureaus, washstands, washstands, mattresses, tallasses, feather beds, bedding, toilet crockery, &c., also, Brussels, Ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil cloth, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings, statuary, vases, solid silver wine wines, &c., on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the elegant residence No 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock

DINING ROOM.—Superb extension table, (opens six feet) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, castors, urns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ice pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea service, fine cut and engraved glass, china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

DRAWING-ROOMS.—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre and sofa tables; two very large French pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary, splendid rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet chiffoniers, consoles in buhl work, rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings, including a magnificent fruit piece, by Cole; gilt bronze and ormolu chandeliers.

CHAMBERS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire à glace, with mirror front; large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet and ash carpets, French chairs, oval and square mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, hearth rugs, oil-cloths, rockers, tea-tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 5 and FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos 9 and 11 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., the entire furniture contained in said houses consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, arm, voltaire and gothic chairs, covered with brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs, in hair cloth, rosewood etagere, sofa, pier and card tables, with marble-tops; book cases, pier glasses, chandeliers, brocatelle and lace curtains, lounges, divans, ottomans, &c. Rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Pirsson. Paintings, among which will be found the "Passing Storm," by Williamson, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany and walnut bureaus and dressing bureaus, washstands, washstands, mattresses, tallasses, feather beds, bedding, toilet crockery, &c., also, Brussels, Ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil cloth, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale consisting of rosewood suits, one superb solid rosewood back suite of parlor furniture, nine pieces, covered in crimson and maroon damask, made to order this season; one hair cloth suite; also 2 double rosewood suites in brocatelle, made by one of our first Broadway manufacturers; beautiful lace and damask window curtains, rosewood etagere, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, enameled cottage suites, mahogany wardrobes, oak extension dining tables, oak and black walnut library and office desks, do desk, rosewood centre and side tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, lounges, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fine hair and husk mattress, stair carpets and rods, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock, rosewood French grand piano, by Broadwood and Sons, of London and one mahogany do. by Nunns & Clark, of this City. Sale positive

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 West 17th-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, mantel and pier-mirrors, rosewood piano forte, marble top centre-table, rosewood parlor suites, covered in two-colored green silk and brocatel; gas chandeliers and brackets, clocks, lace curtains, bedroom mahogany furniture, Ingrain and Brussels carpets, wardrobes, a large assortment of feather beds and mattresses of best quality, sheets, pillow-cases, and other bedding; cottage furniture extension table, china and glassware furniture in plush, and other articles. Sale to commence with kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, elegant horses and carriages and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. The horses are sorrel and black, about 15½ hands high, sound and kind in double and single harness and both splendid saddle horses, very stylish, and first-rate travelers, cost $750. The carriage is an extension-top caleche, with plate glass doors and windows, silver plated and mounted, built by Stott Brothers; is in perfect order, but little used. The harness was built by Gibson, is silver plated and in perfect order; cost $200. Will positively be sold as above, at auction, if not previously sold at private sale.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—RETAILER'S STOCK, declining the business, FRIDAY May 6, 10 o'clock at No. 50 Catherine-st., by J. S. B. BARTLETT. Positive sale of all the stock in lots for retailers. No postponement; no reserve. The owner going to Europe. Terms at sale. Also, at 12 o'clock, the fixtures and lease of store.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st. at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house. Saturday, furniture at a house in Reade-st.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The sale at auction of the handsome household furniture contained in house No. 11 Carroll place, Bleecker-st. will be made THIS DAY, Friday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, as per advertisement.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange, near Wall-st.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DRAKE & CARTER, having expired by limitation, the undersigned have associated for the purpose of continuing the business of

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

under the name and style of

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,

and have taken the offices lately occupied by Messrs. Ward Campbell & Co., located as above.

Soliciting the patronage of our friends and the public, with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their orders. JAMES M. DRAKE,

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. A. A. DRAKE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET.

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California at the most favorable terms.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 47 William-st., New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. This stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—NEW YORK, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No 43 Wall-st, Jauecey court.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$9,000 for a term of years; Brooklyn City property preferred. Apply to WILLIAM G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

TEXAS DEBT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION purchased by GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
C. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SCHEITLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	E. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHENWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. ELSHAMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BEGLER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMBMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD.
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!!

ICED WATER! ICED WATER!! ICED WATER!!! "STIMPSON'S" DOUBLE WALL ICE PITCHERS, Richly silver-plated, warranted, and bearing the name of the Patentee, JAMES STIMPSON.

For sale by J. C. MARSH, MANUFACTURER'S AGENT, No. 22 JOHN-ST., (up stairs.) Also a full assortment of first quality silver plated ware, and the newly invented "Barrack Cup."

Ice Pitchers, 25 per cent. lower than any other house in the City—quite an item to save—$3 on a pitcher.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York
A pamphlet of information sent free.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS, AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready, the $2 50 and $3 50 Congress Shoes and Gaiters, at JONES', No. 10 Ann st.

PAINTINGS, COINS, MEDALS, AUTOGRAPHS, Old Books, Curiosities, &c., &c. A. B. SAGE & CO., No 21 Division-st., N. Y.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or No. 204 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, ANDREWS'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Thirty-five maps are delineated in which the through-route maps are delineated so as to enable the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Gaine sts.
9.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington en their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing March 28, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany Mail Train 11 A. M., for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:35 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M., for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. This Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 8 P.M.; for the New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:15, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M. and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., to Jamaica.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them,—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Park doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Ornamented gratesand fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.

Iron columns beams girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.

United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Ilemmerd Iron,
Refined and English Iron,
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron,
Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron,
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams,
Horse shoe Iron, Peru Stilts and B B H,
Horse-nails Reds, T V F and other good brands,
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

IRON WORKS,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 and 132 East 26th-st.
HARNED & ROTHERY

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have resumed the proprietorship of the above establishment, and will carry on the House, Smith, Railing and Iron Foundry Business as formerly.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
JOHN H. HALL.

NEW-YORK, April 30 1859.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., for the purpose of transacting the paper business in all its branches.

JOHN H. HALL,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
RICH. L. CAMPBELL.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of W. T. & E. DOUGLAS, manufacturing jewellers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent

ROBERT T. DOUGLAS,
EDWARD DOUGLAS.

May 5, 1859.

R. T. DOUGLAS only is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

NOTICE.—The business will be conducted hereafter by R. T. DOUGLAS, in Lafayette, corner of Carlton-av. BROOKLYN, May 5 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of WHILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

LOUIS WHILEY,
CHARLES W. WHILEY.

Signed.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1859.

REAL ESTATE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of MOORE & PLATT, for the purchasing and selling of real estate, negotiating bonds and mortgages loans, contracts, &c., would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their business.

EDWARD D. MOORE,
WARNER PLATT,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. No. 32 Pine-st.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a copartner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

SHOW CASES.—HOOFMAN & FERSCH'S Show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WETTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $90.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$136
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

This ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 85, 69, 71, 72, 76, 78, 86, 88, 94, 95.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated motions same as Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2329, 3336 3405, 3369, 3611, 3012, 3782, 3589, 3807, 3992, 3986, 3979, 4009, 4026, 4079, 4097, 4093, 4151.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 129, 390, 942, 785, 418, 422, 430, 432, 442 448, 5, 362. *Part II.*—Nos. 233, 465,477, 478, 502, 503, 504, 423, 512, 517, 544, 515 to 519.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1313, 948, 620, 627, 736, 907, 914, 714, 873, 214, 83, 331, 666, 868, 967, 606.

Trial of James Glass for the Murder of Richard Owens—Confederacy Turning State's Evidence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Davies.

On Wednesday nine jurors were sworn in the case of James Glass, charged with the murder of Richard Owens, in Elm-street, on the 15th of January last. Yesterday, after two hours had been consumed in the attempt to complete the Jury, the remaining three were obtained from the new panel of one hundred ordered by the Sheriff. The Court-room was crowded by the friends of the prisoner, and parties interested in the result of his trial.

John Glass, the brother of the prisoner, and James Higgins, were tried several days since for the manslaughter of Wilhelm Decker, in Elm-street, and convicted. The prisoner of yesterday, James Glass, was one of the party, consisting of James Loftus, James Higgins, John Quinlan, himself and brother, who participated in the killing of Decker. But James Glass was indicted for the more heinous crime of murder. At the time that Decker was shot by John Glass, a stevedors named Richard Owens, a resident of Brooklyn, was passing Decker's house, and hearing a disturbance, crossed the street to ascertain its nature, when he was instantly shot dead by one of the aforesaid party, alleged in the indictment to be James Glass. The evidence taken yesterday was in chief part the same which was given on the trials of John Glass and James Higgins, which has been fully published. But in addition, James Loftus and John Quinlan yesterday turned State's evidence, a *nolle prosequi* being entered in each case by the District-Attorney. The first of these witnesses testified as follows, Ex Judge Whiting, for the defence, having made strenuous objections, which were overruled by the Court:

My name is James Loftus; I know John and James Glass and James Higgins; I was with them on the 15 h January last, at 11 o'clock at night; John Glass, James Higgins and myself came down Elm-street, towards Duane, and crossed to Decker's house; I went with them, and staid in the house about three or four minutes; when I came out, Higgins and Decker were fighting in the door-way; Decker had a club in his hand, two feet long; I had a club about a foot long and I hit Decker with it two or three times with it; Decker let go his hold of Higgins, and I pulled Higgins out on the sidewalk when the door was shut; John Glass then fired two shots through the door; I turned round and saw Higgins and a man on the sidewalk fighting; the man hit Higgins, and Higgins staggered against the wall. I struck the man, and he fell; he laid fast on the sidewalk his arms out, and his legs stiff; his head was lying towards Pearl-street; I went in the direction of Duane street, when James Glass passed out and went towards the man whom I had knocked down; I heard a shot go off as soon as he got up to that man; the man was Owens, the deceased; James Glass was alongside of the man (Owens) when he fired the shot; he was stooping over him when the shot was fired.

Cross examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—I was indicted for this same offence; I made up my mind to turn State's evidence three or four days ago; my counsel, Mr. John Graham, visited me in the City Prison with reference to my turning State's evidence; the Warden of the City Prison also visited me; Captain Dowling was present; it was on Saturday evening last; I did not see the District-Attorney on the subject; I never conversed with the District Attorney, or the Assistant District-Attorney on the subject of my testimony; my counsel, Mr. Graham, told me I would be discharged if I gave this evidence; he said he thought I would be convicted if I did not do it; I hit Owens somewhere in the face, when I knocked him down; I never saw him before in my life; he fell on his back, with his head towards Pearl-street, and his feet towards Duane; I did not see him afterwards, but I saw Glass, when the shot was fired, leaning over him; I was in the street on the corner, and said there a few minutes; I then went to George Sherwood's saloon, corner of Broadway and Worth-street; Owens was squaring at Higgins when I knocked him (Owens) down; I never said I was not there when Owens was shot; I was ten or fifteen feet away from him; I was half drunk that night; I was sworn before the Coroner; I was drunk when I was examined before him, and did not know what I said; I did not say then what I have sworn to now.

John Quinlan was examined, and gave corresponding testimony. Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Ward, Coroner Jeckman and several policemen, gave corroborative evidence. It was proved that Owens, having been shot, was taken to the City Hospital, where he died a few days afterwards.

The other witnesses examined for the prosecution, for the most part, gave precisely corroborative testimony. The evidence for the defence was limited mainly to the proof of good character for the prisoner, and assailing the character of Loftus, his confederate, who turned State's evidence. The testimony on for the prosecution and defence was closed at 11 A. M., when the Court adjourned till this morning.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 5.

Before Judge Nelson.

PRACTICE—APPEAL FROM PROVISIONAL DECREE.

Cæsar A. Robert et al. vs. *The Bark Yuba.*—This is an appeal from a decree in Admiralty. The libel was filed to recover the amount due upon a bottomry bond for $9,240, given by the Master at New-Orleans for the repaire of the vessel, she having put into that port in distress. The Court below made a *provisional* decree in favor of the libelant for $4,000, with interest and costs, with liberty to either party, within twenty days, to take an order of reference to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the amount of the sums composing the bottomry debt, and what portions thereof had been previously a lien upon the vessel, and on the coming in of the report, either to move the Court to frame the decree in correspondence therewith.

No further steps were taken in the Court below, except an appeal on the part of the libelant.

It is manifest from the form of the decree that it was not intended to be final. A gross issue is stated provisionally, subject to be modified by the Court on the coming in of the report of the Commissioner of the portions of the bottomry debt that were liens on the vessel. Obviously, till this fact was ascertained the true amount for which one ship was liable under the bond could not be determined. The $4,000 fixed seems to have been a formal sum with a view to the reference and specific data ascertained, by which the proper amount might be inserted in the final decree.

Even if the above is not the fair construction of the legal effect of the decree, and the reference was left to the election of either party, the record should have shown the neglect or refusal of the respondent, and the entry of a final decree.

There being no final decree in the case in the Court below, we have no jurisdiction to reverse it, and must, therefore, dismiss the appeal.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice W. F. Allen.

The Cumberland Coal Company vs. *Allen M. Sherman et al.*—Demurrer allowed, with leave to plaintiffs to amend complaint within twenty days.

Before Justice Clerke.

CAUTION TO POOR WRITERS.

Peter Shilowsky vs. *Josephine Shilowsky.*—Ordered that the report be sent back in consequence of the illegibility of the handwriting. No report will be received by the Court that is not in a fair and legible hand.

Abbie L. Filmer vs. *William Filmer.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

CHAMBERS.

Henry M. Valentine vs. *Buffalo and New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Motion granted on condition that defendants conseat that plaintiff's testimony, or so much thereof as he should deem advisable, should be taken before a referee in New-York. $10 costs, to abide event.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT CASE.

The People ex rel. Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Weeks vs. *Brig.-General John Ewen.*—C. A. Seward, Esq., for the respondent, continued the argument this morning. He maintained that the matter was entirely discretionary with the Governor, and quoted Laws of 1851, chapter 536, section 3, which gives him the power to consolidate or alter brigade, regimental, &c., districts, which counsel argued implied the power of consolidating regiments themselves.

John E. Devlin, Esq., for the relator, contended that the military was the creature of the statute, and the Governor had no power in respect to it not conferred by law, either expressly or at least by clear implication. He also cited authorities in support of the position that a *mandamus* was the proper remedy in a case like the present.

Justice CLERKE took the papers, and reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Lyon et al vs. *Blossom et al.*—Case settled.

Railroad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, May 5.

The Canal Railroad train, going north at 4 o'clock this afternoon, ran over and crushed to death a lad of nearly eight years named JESSE, son of JAMES B. OLMSTEAD, harness maker.

Movements of Smith O'Brien.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 5.

Several addresses from different societies have been last night, presented to Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, at the Rossin House. Three thousand people were assembled, and speeches were made by Mr. O'BRIEN and DARCY MCGEE. Mr. O'BRIEN left for Montreal to-day.

Loss of Steamer Sallie West.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 5.

The Missouri River steamer *Sallie West* sunk this morning near Kickapoo, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

Organization of the Brooklyn Common Council.

MAYOR POWELL'S MESSAGE.

Appointment of Clerks and other Officials.

The first meeting of the Common Council of Brooklyn met at the City Hall last evening, and all the members were present. The first business done was the election of the following officers, all of whom are Democrats.

President of the Board—Martin Kalbfleisch.
Clerk of the Common Council—W. G Bishop.
Counsel to the Board—Alexander McCue.
Health Officer—Dr. Samuel K. Boyd.
Clerk of the Market—Henry Oswald.
Inspectors of Pavements, Western District—John Cavanegh and Henry Corr.
Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District—Stephan Garrison.
Clerk of Justice Cornwell's Court—Michael Walsh.
Clerk of Justice Voorhies' Court—John Burtis.
Clerk of Justice Blachley's Court—John W. Sweeney.
Clerk of Justice Morehouse's Court—Thomas A. Gregory.
Clerk of Justice Fox's Court—William A. Brown.
Clerk of Justice Rider's Court—Arthur Bassett.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District—George Miller and Landon Linnen.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District—Patrick Gaynor and John Timmes.
Inspectors of Meat, Western District—John McLean and John Walsh.
Inspectors of Meat, Eastern District—Patrick O'Donnell and L. Whitehall.
Keeper of the City Parks—Patrick Campbell.
Keeper of the City Hall—Moses Abbott.
Assistant-Keeper of City Hall—Thomas McGuire.
Keeper of the Closets—William King.
Pond-Master, Western District—George Morrell.
Pond-Master, Eastern District—John Strouse.

Mayor POWELL then read his annual message, viz.:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

In assuming the duties of a new term of office I feel a degree of satisfaction in the belief that the past two years of the Administration of the City Government have not been entirely barren of results of a beneficial character to the public, and while I cannot and do not desire to claim the credit of any very brilliant achievements, I think I may safely say, that the interests of the city have not been neglected, that the treasury has been carefully guarded, the peace and quiet of the city preserved, and the rights of all classes protected, so far as the influence of the municipal officers extend; and, while I cannot doubt that errors have been committed, I still feel assured that the respective departments have been honestly conducted, and with a single eye to the best interests of the citizens and tax-payers, and I take great pleasure in testifying to this, because the departments have been controlled by men of various political views, but whatever differences of opinion exist in matters political, all have endeavored to lessen the expenses of the city, and reduce the rate of taxes. These results are the more gratifying from the fact that the organization of the several departments of the City Government are essentially defective; the heads of each are elected by the people, and are independent of each other and of the executive head of the city; and when the time arrives that corrupt and dishonest men gain possession of these departments, the evil and loss that may result therefrom is beyond calculation. Any government, to be effective, should be under the control of a responsible executive head; all the subordinate departments should derive their powers from, and be accountable to, him for the due and faithful performance of duty; and when negligence or fraud are found to exist, the power to suspend or dismiss should be peremptory; this principle applies as well to police as to other branches of the public service. The people instinctively look to the executive head of the City for that protection, and the exercise of the authority that naturally seem to belong to that position, and it was intended to embody these views, in the shape of an amendment to the City Charter, for the purpose of having them passed at the present session of the Legislature, but when that body was organized, and its character developed, it was not deemed expedient to ask for the necessary legislation; that body seemed to manifest a disposition to obtain by legislation what had been refused by the voice of the people, viz.: the control of the great centres of population throughout the State, and it was therefore thought advisable to "suffer the ills we have, rather than fly to others we know not of." Partizan legislation is in its nature unjust, and when it is exercised, as it frequently has been, within the last few years, for the purpose of thwarting the expressed will of the people, its natural tendency is to undermine and destroy that respect for all law which is necessary for the maintenance and support of all civilized government. Sudden and violent changes in the organic laws of large communities are always dangerous, and should only be made under the most apparent necessity, and only then by means that unmistakably express the public will. The same principle which applies in the formation of a state, could, with great propriety, be applied in the formation of a city government, and a City charter once formed by proper and legitimate authority, should be equally inviolable, and safe from the encroachments of the State governments, as the State Constitutions are now from the General governments; this principle applied to practice, would serve not only to preserve the rights of large communities, but would tend greatly to the harmony and good will of the people of all parts of the State towards each other, which has been so seriously impaired by past legislation.

Among the many acts that have been forced upon the great cities of the State, none perhaps have so deeply offended the people upon whom they have been imposed as the one known by the name of the Metropolitan Police law, and while I do not propose to discuss the general features of the law, nor to deny that some of its provisions are wise and salutary, yet it cannot be denied that its provisions completely strip the Executive head of the City of all control over that most important branch of the public service, as it does also of the power to order out the military upon any exigency. It is a well-settled principle that the exercise of police powers and the use of military force, to be effective must be prompt and decided, and it therefore follows that to secure this end they should be vested in a single head, instead of being divided, as they now are. There can be no hope at the present time of procuring a modification of its provisions, but it is proper that the public mind should be kept awake to the subject until the time arrives to procure a change.

In justice to the members of the Police force in this city, I may say that they are, generally, men of good character and habits. The service in which they are engaged is of a most disagreable character, and they are frequently subjected to undeserved obloquy, and much of their labor is performed at night, and beyond the observation of the community; but the absence of riot and disorder prove that they are not as useless and inefficient as many suppose. That there is room for improvement there is no doubt, and I believe that there is the sincere desire of the Commissioners to adopt them, so far as the system will admit, but with what result time will develop.

The Fire Department is in a very satisfactory condition, and under the improving influences of the Board of Commissioners I have no doubt will eventually become all that is desirable in an institution of that character. Some changes already recommended to the Common Council, are under consideration, and others will become necessary as we experience the full benefit of the introduction of water. It is not likely that any more fire engines will be required, and in the future whatever increase of the material of the Department that will be necessary will consist of hose, hose-carriages, and hook and ladder apparatus, and I think our citizens may congratulate themselves upon the probability of a exemption of the city from those large conflagrations that have always been a great cause of apprehension with many.

The Water-Works are now rapidly approaching towards completion, and notwithstanding the clamor that has been raised against them, I have no doubt the Commissioners for the construction of the works have acted in good faith and for the interest of the city. If they had been less restricted in the matter of cost, there is a probability that some changes in the construction that have been adopted would have been omitted; but, on the whole, I am of the opinion that the city will have a substantial and durable work, and an abundant supply of the best quality of water, at a cost that will be trifling in comparison with the benefits to be derived to the property, convenience and health of the city. The introduction of water involves the necessity of a thorough system of sewerage in order to expel ence its full benefits, and this should be perfected and carried into execution as soon as the owners of property can bear the expense. The law recently passed by the Legislature will enable the Commissioners to carry the work to completion with energy and dispatch. It will be seen by a report of the Engineer to the Sewerege Commissioners, that a system has been in part perfected that will, it is hoped, accomplish the desired object at the least possible expense, and in the most effectual manner. Great care seems to have been taken in the collection of information, both at home and abroad, in reference to the methods of sewerage already adopted, and there is no reason to suppose that we shall not profit by experience and information thus obtained. With an abundant supply of water and a perfect system of sewerage in full use, it is to be hoped that our city will emerge from its secondary position and assume that degree of importance that her wealth and population warrants. We already possess all the advantages that the most important of our sister cities possess. Our railroad system is nearly perfected and the people can find their way to the suburbs from nearly all the ferries, or will soon be able to do so, in spacious and comfortable cars, and the result must necessarily be that persons seeking an eligible place of residence at moderate cost will be induced to make investments in Brooklyn property.

The Ferry accommodations to New York are ample, and the affairs of the companies seem to be well conducted, but I cannot but believe that the fare is fixed at too high a rate; the amount in itself seems trifling, but to the toiling thousands whose day's labor will hardly produce them the cost of a single meal to a wealthy man, seriously feel the drain upon their purses, and in addition to this, the fact that they were once accommodated at a lower rate of fare causes a degree of uneasiness and irritation that will scarcely be allayed until the old rates are reëstablished. I am not convinced that ferries like those between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, should be conducted with a view to profit at all; the advantage to stockholders in the shape of dividends are not to be compared to the increased value that would be given to property, if the facilities of crossing the river were as nearly free as the most economical management consistent with ample accommodation would warrant.

The Public Schools of the city are all that their best friends claim for them, both as to the character of the buildings and the systems of instruction adopted and pursued, and they are rapidly gaining a character for efficiency and usefulness equal to the best private educational establishments.

Another institution that claims the regards of the citizens of Brooklyn has been recently established, and although yet in its infancy, promises if properly conducted to confer a lasting benefit on the community. It is the Juvenile Industrial School. The general scope and object of the institution is to arrest and place under temporary surveillance truant and unruly children, and those who refuse or neglect to attend school, and by proper and salutary restraints to convince them of the necessity and importance of obedience to parents and guardians, and of the advantages of a free system of education. The success of the institution has exceeded the anticipations of its best friends, and already the want of further accommodation is severely felt. The building at present occupied by the institution is the old penitentiary used for female prisoners, and I can scarcely conceive of a more worthy object on which to expend an ample appropriation in the taxes of the present year. The institution has no proselyting tendencies, and it is to be hoped that in all future time they will be guarded against; a larger and more commodious building is already required, and there can be no doubt that, in a few years it will become one of the most extensive, as it is now one of the most valuable institutions in the city.

There is no city in the Union approaching its size and population of our own, that possesses so few facilities for the transaction of business. This arises from our close contiguity to the great City of New-York. Our citizens have always been accustomed to go there to obtain supplies of every kind, and what was once a necessity from real and obvious reasons, continues to be still, from the negligence of the authorities; in no particular is this fact more obvious than that there is to be found in this city no general mart where the producer or his agent and the dealer can meet for the purpose of traffic. All the productions of the surrounding country are carried through this city to New-York, and there the dealer follows to obtain his supplies. All this could be obviated by the erection of suitable market accommodations along the water front, where the products indispeneable to us could be brought both by land and water, and thence distributed throughout the city. The advantages that would arise from the adoption of such a measure are too obvious to require any argument to prove them; and in this connection, it appears to me that the proper location for a market of the required character would be along the water front between the Fulton and Catharine ferries. This property is central and convenient of approach both by land and water, and possesses all the facilities necessary to secure the success of the enterprise. The importance of this project can hardly be overrated, and ought to receive the early consideration of the Common Council.

It is a fact well known to all intelligent persons, and especially to the medical profession, that the small-pox prevails to a greater or less extent in this city at all seasons of the year, and on several occasions has assumed a threatening aspect. It is believed that the disease could be entirely eradicated if a thorough system of vaccination was adopted. Other cities have adopted it with the happiest results, and I would respectfully suggest that authority be given to the Health Officer to initiate a system by which all who are subject to the attacks of this disease shall be carefully vaccinated; by this means much misery and suffering would be prevented and many valuable lives saved.

It has not been the custom in this city to require persons engaged in selling goods at auction to take license therefor from the authorities of the city. They are only required to file a copy of the bond which the State law requires them to file with the Comptroller, and which must be approved by the Mayor. I think, in addition to this, that they should be required to take a license from the city, so that if any of them are guilty of irregular practices they can be punished or deprived of their license. There are few who are engaged in this business who sell dutiable goods, and the treasury of the State, therefore, derives no income from their sales; nor is it my intention in licensing this class of business to burden them with heavy license-tax, but for the protection of the community I think it necessary, more as a precautionary measure for the future, that an ordinance to this effect should be adopted.

Another subject that should engage the immediate attention of the Common Council is that of introducing water to the different offices in the City Hall, and a different method of heating the building. It can hardly be necessary for me to urge the necessity for these improvements. Water is a daily necessity, and of course in a short time can only be supplied from the pipes, and it will not be possible to delay its introduction for any great length of time; and so many improvements have been made in the method of heating large buildings, that a true regard for economy would seem to dictate that some change should be made from our time-worn system. The heating by steam seems at present the most popular, and is said to combine the most advantages, both as to cost and health, besides avoiding the vast amount of filth and dirt that is generated from stoves, and the carriage of coal to all parts of the building.

It has been long a cause of regret to the citizens of Brooklyn that there was no building of suitable character and dimensions where the people could be collected in large numbers, and where large operatic and other companies or associations could present first-class performances to the people. By the liberality of our citizens, that cause of regret will soon be removed, and a building will be erected commensurate with the wants and creditable to the taste of the projectors. Places of amusement are a necessity in all large cities, but great care should be taken that such as are provided should tend to refine the taste and cultivate the intellect, as well as to please and amuse. Such it is to be hoped will be the result of the erection of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Other buildings of a public character are about being built that will have a tendency to individualise this city, and give it a character independent of New-York, and it is also observable that many private dwellings are in process of erection in various parts of the city, plainly indicating a revival from the stagnation that has so long rested upon the real estate interest. When comparing the prices at which lands are held in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, it is a matter of surprise that persons are to be found who are willing to pay prices five and tenfold greater in New-York for property than in Brooklyn, where the advantages of eligibility, health, and ease of access to the business centres of New-York are at least equal in the City of Brooklyn; and I cannot believe that capitalists are awake to their true interests when such a state of things exists.

There is, perhaps, no more important subject to the citizen than that of local taxation. The rate the past year has been less than for some previous years, and, although this was partly in consequence of an error in the previous years, in not deducting the anticipated revenue, yet I can see no reason for any material increase for the present, if a rigid economy is practiced in the public expenditure. Several institutions that have been started in the present year will add considerably to the taxable property, and the large number of buildings that are in course of erection will largely increase the amount; and I, therefore, trust that we shall not be compelled to increase the rate, even if it should be found impossible to reduce it, and I see no reason in the future for any material increase in the taxes. The general disposition that seems to be manifested by the people to avail themselves of the Ridgewood water, would seem to indicate that the income from that source will be sufficient to cover the interest upon the cost of the work, and pay the necessary expenses of maintaining and conducting it. If this result is realized, it will be a great source of congratulation.

Notwithstanding the large issue of the bonds of the city, and the great difficulty that existed a year since, to negotiate any kind of securities, in no instance, and under no circumstances, have any of the bonds that have been disposed of on account of the city been sold at a less price than 96¾; but the larger proportion have been bought at and above par, and at the present time they are at a premium of 3¾ per cent., and when it is considered that they bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only, it may be regarded as a flattering compliment to the credit and prosperity of the city. I know that Brooklyn maintains an excellent character abroad—and she has earned it by the prompt payment of her liabilities, both principal and interest, when due, and by the generally careful and economical management of her affairs, and while there are many monuments in various parts of the city, of the liberality and good taste, and of the philanthropy and benevolence of her citizens, she still stands in a position of financial prosperity, second to no city in the Union; and it is for us and those who succeed us, to see to it, that this prosperity is not blighted, nor our credit impaired, and if this duty on our part is faithfully performed, we may look forward confidently to an increase in the population and wealth of the city, unparalleled in the cities of this Union.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

The Message was ordered to be printed.

A New Billiard Challenge for the Championship.

Porter's Spirit of the Times, for this week, contains the following:

"I propose to match JOHN SEERITER, of Detroit, against MICHAEL PHELAN, in the four-ball carom game of billiards—same game and under the same rules as in the match at Detroit between same parties—for $5,000 a side, half forfeit. The table to be similar to that played on in Detroit, and to be selected, ten days before the match, by Mr. SEERITER. The match to be played in the City of New-York, in forty, sixty or ninety days—at Mr. PHELAN'S option. Mr. SEERITER to bear his own expenses to and from New-York.

The only conditions asked will be such as to give each a fair and equal chance, viz.:

1. That three suitable cloths be cut from the same piece, one to be taken by Mr. SEERITER, one by Mr. PHELAN, should he require it, and the third to be placed on the table selected for the match, at the time of such selection, and, prior to its being so placed, to be left in the hands of the stakeholder.

2. That the balls with which the game is played shall be of the same weight, relatively, to each other, or as nearly so as they can be procured. The balls to be chosen at least ten days before the match, and both players to have free access to them, for practice, at such hours as may be mutually agreed upon.

Should Mr. PHELAN prove the victor, Mr. SEERITER'S friends will cheerfully yield to him the palm and solicit him no further. If, on the contrary, Mr. SEERITER should win, Mr. PHELAN shall have his option to play a return match at the same place, and for the same amount, on the succeeding week. I inclose a draft to the order of HENRY COLTON, of New-York, to be placed in his hands as an earnest of our intentions.

Yours respectfully, DAN WHIPPLE.

DETROIT, April 28, 1859.

THE MINNESOTA AND DACOTAH BOUNDARY TO BE DEFINED.—The Washington *Star* says: "As the Western boundary line of Minnesota divides the surveying districts respectively under the Surveyors-General of Minnesota and Iowa, and as it must necessarily be established before the surveys in Western Minnesota can be completed, or those in Dacotah Territory begun, Commissioner HENDERSON, of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, is now about selecting parties and sending them out to accomplish this work. They will probably be designated in a few days, and commence operations as soon as possible, and it is hoped to complete the re-surveying and marking of the line sometime during the month of August. The following is a description of the boundary, as given in the act of Congress erecting Minnesota into a State: 'Beginning at the point in the centre of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois des Sioux River; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Travers; thence up the centre of said lake to its southern extremity; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa.'"

VIEW OF THE NEW CANADIAN CAPITAL TO BE PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.—The loyal inhabitants of Ottawa have caused a handsome picture of their fortunate little city to be engraved and framed as a present to Her Majesty, in testimony of their gratitude for her selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government. The frame of the picture is an elaborate piece of work. It is executed in Canadian black walnut, highly polished; dimensions, 57⅜x38 inches; sight size, 42¾x31, leaving a margin of 7⅜ inches all round, including the gold border. In the two upper corners are arranged the monogram of the Queen, encircled by a wreath of maple branches, and on the lower corners the beaver forms the angles, and is seen resting on the side of a maple stump, all emblematic of Canada. The arms of Canada in relief are placed in the centre between the wreaths in upper corners, (containing the Queen's monogram,) and will be surrounded by the crown resting on a cushion, with tassels, &c. In the corresponding positions at the foot is arranged the arms of the City of Ottawa, (making them subordinate to the Canadian arms.) These portions are richly carved and gilded, while the other parts of the frame remain the natural color and grain of the wood. In the above—finished with best plate glass—is placed an elegantly finished and colored isostrical view of the city of Ottawa, taking in the upper, central and lower towns, embracing also a truthful view of the Chaudiere Falls and Suspension Bridge, with the beautiful and extensive scenery along the banks of the Ottawa River, below, and surrounding country. Messrs. STENT & LAUER, of Ottawa, publish the view, which has been lithographed by Messrs. SOSONY, MAJOR & KNAPP, New-York, the execution of the frame being intrusted to Mr. PELL, of Montreal.

THE UTAH MASSACRES.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a letter dated at Provo City, March 18, 1859, from Superintendent FORNEY, having charge of Indian affairs in Utah. The Superintendent reports that he left Salt Lake City to visit the southern Indians, and bring back 17 children saved from the massacre of September, 1857. He was detained at Provo City to give testimony before the United States Courts concerning the murders of last June and October, and the Mountain Meadow affair. He says that he has reliable information in regard to the butchery at Mountain Meadows, by means of which he hopes to recover some of the property. The facts warrant the belief that a few days after the massacre there was distributed among the church dignitaries property worth $30,000, besides, it is presumed, a considerable amount of ready money. The Superintendent will make such investigation as circumstances admit. He thinks that it has proved exceedingly convenient to implicate the Indians in all such cases, and suggests that an investigation may involve other parties in the crimes.—*Constitution.*

THE NEW COMET.—From the observations of the present comet made at the Observatory in Cambridge during the first week of its appearance, (April 23-29,) Mr. SAFFORD, of Cambridge, has calculated the elements of its orbit, and its course for the rest of the time when it will be seen. It is now moving nearly south, and will continue to do so until it is lost in the sun's rays. May 29 it comes nearest the sun, and is then at one-fifth the earth's distance from it. It will again be seen in June. It is growing somewhat brighter as it is nearing the sun, but it will be barely visible to the naked eye, if at all, in about two or three weeks. It will be then above the head of Orion. In June, it will need a powerful telescope to see it. The length of its orbit is not yet ascertained. —*Boston Advertiser.*

The St. Louis *Democrat* has been enlarged by the addition of six columns, and appears in new type. It is now the largest daily in the West.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THESE PRICES!!!
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
PERFECTLY HAPPY.—The man who feels that he is perfectly dressed ought to be perfectly happy. If his coat, vest, pants, boots are of the latest mode, he has reason to congratulate himself; but if that crowning glory, the hat, is not correct and fashionable, and is not made by KNOX, whose store is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, then he is miserable, or ought to be.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the only reliable medicines for the cure of all bilious symptoms, derangement of stomach and bowels, old sores, ulcers and cancers. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Chnmpion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes. Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 5.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. 1874	104¼	90 Erie Railroad	8¾
10,000 Virginia 6s	s60 97¾	50 do	8
10,000 Illinois Int., 1850	86	130 do	7¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..'60	93	100 do	7¾
35,000 Missouri State 6s	87¼	100 Brooklyn City R	120
500 Erie R. Bs. '75	74	600 Reading R	s15 50¾
1,000 M. C. R., 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S'g F'd Con. bs.	95½	200 do	50¾
500 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	88¼	100 Panama R	s60 122½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	93¾	250 do	122¾
35 Bk. of Commerce	101¾	100 do	b30 122¾
13 Ocean Bank	95	300 Mich. Cen. R	49¾
8 Am. Exchange Bk	106¼	100 do	48¾
27 Park Bank	108½	100 do	s10 49¾
70 Commonwealth Bk.	88	100 do	s60 49
80 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	96¾	50 do	s10 49½
25 do	s60 96¾	70 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	10¾
30 Penn. Coni Co	81½	188 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	33
8 Chi. Bnr. & Q. R.	54	50 do	s15 33
17 do	53½	20 Clev. Col & Cin. R	96
200 Pasco Mining Co	1¾	14 Gal. & Chicago R.	65
50 Cuba Mining Co	5	600 do	b30 64¾
360 New-York Cen. R.	73½	200 do	s30 64½
180 do	73¾	100 do	s3 64¾
1350 do	73¼	300 do	s3 64¾
200 do	s3 73¼	650 do	b30 65
400 do	s3 73	50 do	b3 65
200 do	s10 72⅞	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 28
100 do	snwk 73	500 do	s15 26¾
400 do	72⅞	700 do	s30 25¾
50 do	b60 72⅞	600 do	26
400 do	c 73	50 do	26¾
100 do	s10 72⅝	818 Chi. & R. I. R	c 61¾
50 do	s60 71¾	115 do	c 61¾
200 do	s60 71⅞	200 do	b 0 61¾
160 Harlem R. Pref	39¼	100 do	s3 61¾
100 do	b60 39¼	100 do	s3 61¾
200 do	s30 39	100 do	c 61¾
100 do	39¾	100 do	bnwk 61
100 do	b60 39½	100 do	s30 60

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	88	200 Reading R	s10 59¾
3,000 Missouri State 6s	87½	200 do	59¾
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m	71	50 Panama Railroad	122½
9,000 Harlem 2d m	89½	100 Galena & Chic. R	64¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ cent. bonds	87	100 Michigan Cen. R.	49
7 Hanover Bank	89¾	50 do	49
10 do	90	100 do	s10 48¾
50 Merchants' Bank	112¾	50 do	48¾
48 Del & H. Canal Co.	96¾	300 M. S. & N. I. G. R.	33
100 Cum. Coal, P'd	s60 18¾	50 Clev & Tol. R.	b60 28
10 Pacific Mail S. Co	79¾	25 do	28¾
110 do	s60 79¾	50 do	28
300 N. Y. Central R.	72½	400 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	60¾
50 do	s10 72¾	100 do	b30 59¾
100 do	72¾	600 do	59¾
100 Hudson River R.	32¾	200 do	b10 60¾
150 do	b60 32¾	100 do	s30 59¾
100 Harlem Railroad	11¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 2d Av. R. 1st m. bs.	95	50 Trade'n Fire In. Co.	103¼
$2 000 Wat t& Mad R. Bs.	3	20 Amer. Fire Ins. Co.	121½
$1,000 Fox & W. Im. Bs	41	20 Howard F. Ins. Co.	89¾
10 Rep F. In. Scr. '65	52	10 do do	89
50 do. de. 1855	52	50 Corn Ex. F. I. Co.	149
45 do. do. 1857	52	50 North R. F. I. Co.	143¼
50 de. do. 1858	52	5 American Ex. Co.	87¾
15 do. do. 1854	51	50 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	66
50 do. do. 1855	51	18 N. Y. & N. H. R. (G.)	46¼
5 do. do. 1856	51	10 Hanover Bank	89¾
25 do. do. 1857	51	10 Bank S. New-York	109
120 N. Y. M. I. sc. 1858	81	50 Am. Ex. Bank	105¾
2,450 A. M. In. sc. 1859	84½	20 Bank of Com'w'th.	98¼
50 Chatham Bank	88¾	20 Merch. Ex. Bank	100
10 Nassau Bank	103¾	16 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	99
10 B'k of Commonw'h.	98¾	25 Firemen's F. In. Co.	105
20 Gt West M. In. Co.	138	15 Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	103¾
10 Met. Fire Ins. Co.	124½	10 American Exp. Co.	85
5 Home Fire Ins. Co.	175		

THURSDA

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2381. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

DETAILS OF THE WAR NEWS.

Report of the Commencement of Hostilities

Great Excitement in Paris and Turin.

Railways Monopolized for the Conveyance of French and Austrian Troops.

STATEMENT OF THE AUSTRIAN POLICY.

THE DECLINE IN THE FRENCH FUNDS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Halifax, arrived at Boston this afternoon. Her mails were dispatched Sonth by the afternoon train, and reached New-York at midnight.

The newspaper bag for the Associated Press, having been by some mistake stowed awsy among the cargo, was not found in time to be forwarded with the mails. We are consequently without our usual London files; bnt we find in the Liverpool *Northern Times* and other paper to hand genersl details of interest. The following telegrams appear in the *Northern Times*:

THE REPORTED HOSTILITIES ON THE TICINO.

The Paris *Patrie* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains the following:

"The delay granted by Austria to Piedmont for disarming will, as it appears, expire on Sunday evening next.

Till now nothing has confirmed the report here circulated that an engagement has been fought on the Ticino.

It is rumored that General RANDON will be appointed Major-General of the army to be concentrated on the frontiers of Piedmont, and that Marshal BOAQUENY D'HILLIERS will take his departure to join the army on the Alps.

General CANROBERT has arrived in Paris from Nancy.

The reports current that the Austrians have entered the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena. It is also asserted that the French soldiers on renewable furlough are to be called in.

THE AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM.

The *Times* publishes, in a third edition, the following important telegram from Turin:

"General GYULAI has been ordered to present an ultimatum for disarmament, and the sending away of volunteers; if refused, war is to be declared in three days.

Two more divisions of the Austrian army of 80,000 men have been ordered to the Ticino.

The English proposal for a Congress, upon the same principles as that of Layhach, has been refused."

The *Times* adds, we have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by the Government.

The *Times* has received the following dispatch from its Vienna correspondent:

"VIENNA, Thursday, Noon.—The day before yesterday Austria forwarded a categorical summons to Sardinia, to dissolve the free corps. A reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal."

VIENNA, Friday, April 22, 1859.

Piedmont, which has for some years past endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm.

Besides this demand, especially addressed to Piedmont, Austria adheres firmly to the proposal of a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she had addressed to Sardinia.

POSSIBILITY OF THE ULTIMATUM BEING WITHDRAWN.

The *Herald* expresses, though in faint terms, a hope that the peace of Europe may still be preserved. This seems founded on the fact that, when the Austrian ultimatum left Vienna, intelligence of the adhesion of Sardinia to the general disarmament had not reached the capital. This fact affords an opportunity for Austria to pause. The *Herald* also asserts that the French Government, in making final preparations and ordering embarkation of troops, seems willing to pause until definite intelligence of the Austrian ultimatum, the reply o Sardinia, and the immediate results can be obtained.

LATEST MOVEMENTS IN PARIS.

An Extraordinary Council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries on Thursday, the Emperor presiding.

Prince NAPOLEON, who since he resigned the Ministry of Algeria, has never attended these Councils, took his seat in the character of a Prince of the blood.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that a part of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march.

The First and Fourth Infantry Divisions of the army of Paris are under orders to proceed to Toulon by railway.

The First Division will leave Paris on Friday (last) evening.

PARIS, Friday, April 22.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following:

"Austria has not given in her adhesion to the propositions made by England and accepted by Frsoce, Russia and Prussia; besides which, it appears that the Cabinet of Vienna has resolved on addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont.

In consequence of these facts, the Emperor has ordered the concentration of the divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont.

LATEST MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

TURIN, April 21.—Threatening movements of the Austrian army on the frontiers of Piedmont have taken place.

The Austrian authorities have directed the Managers of the Lombard Railway to suspend the usual trains to-morrow, 22d inst.

All the locomotives have been ordered back for the transport of soldiers.

Troops are expected on the road from Milan to the Ticino.

This evening a Council of Ministers was held under the Presidency of the King.

The following telegram was delayed nine hours on its way by telegraph:

"PARIS, Thursday, April 21, 1859.—The *Patrie*, of this evening, states that serious reports have been in circulation here to-day. The entry of Austrian troops into the Piedmontese territory has been spoken of, but, till now, nothing is officially confirmed. It is, however, certain that General DE LA MARMORA has informed the French Government, by telegraph, that the Austrian army has made significant movements on the strategical line of the Ticino, and that he feared being attacked at any moment. The report is also current that Austria has refused to give in her adhesion to the propositions of England, who had asked for it within twenty-four hours. A Council of Ministers has been held to-day, under the presidency of the Emperor. The Princes JEROME and NAPOLEON were present."

THE PROTEST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

After the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, a despatch was sent to Vienna, expressing the strong disapproval by the British Government of the peremptory course adopted by Austra towards Sardinia.

The *Daily News* says the reply of the Emperor of Austria has been received. The Emperor declines to re-consider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe. Count BUOL declares that his master having taken his course will pnrsna it to the end.

The *Times* says the Imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia, has already been prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready, by act of State and deed of war, to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise. There is no doubt that a general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontier.

The *Daily News* takes a different view of the prospects of the campaign from that given in the *Times* of Friday. Unprotected as Turin is by any places of military strength, it is not likely that the Piedmontese Government will make the independence of the kingdom dependent on the safety of the capital. Should the removal of the seat of Government to Genoa appear desirable for military reasons, it would be effected instantly, and then the Austrians would have nothing to gain by advancing on Turin. Again, should the Piedmontese fall back in the direction of the Appennines, they would have the advantage of operations in a country particularly capable of defence, and also that of hastening their junction with French supports arriving by the coast. The *Daily News* does not at all expect that the forces of Sardinia will be crushed before aid can arrive. It also does not share the sentiments of those who deprecate Louis NAPOLEON'S taking up the glove thrown down by Austria. It is a question of hours, and the powerful ally of Sardinia cannot advance too rapidly. A French army, embarked at Toulon and thrown into Genoa, could advance upon the Austrian line of communication; or, should the Duchies declare for Austria, into the port of Spezzia, within four days' march of Piacenza.

The *Times* of to-day (Saturday) merely repeats that Austria is at this moment mistress of the position.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The *Morning Herald* gives, in a semi-official form, some specific and exclusive information in relation to the movements of the French army. The *Herald* says orders have been given by the French Government for the embarkation at Toulon of 30,000 men. These troops are not, however, to sail till further orders. The division at Lynns, Grenoble, Basancon, &c., have also received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice, although they will not move until further instructions are given. The total amount of the French force destined to coöperate with Sardinia in the event of war, is estimated at 80,000. It will be in two divisions, the one commanded by Marshal CANROBERT, the other by Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, the whole acting under command of the Emperor in person.

MOVEMENTS OF PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "One more and last attempt is now being made to maintain the peace of Europe. Prussia now offers, if possible, in conjunction with England, to conclude a treaty with Austria on certain conditions, six in number," which are specified. It is further asserted, by the *Daily News*, that "If Austria will accede to these conditions, Prussia, eventually supported by England, binds herself, as a set off against these concessions, to induce France and Sardinia to keep the peace; secondly, to oppose armed intervention in Italy, by France, if needful, by adequate military assistance; and thirdly, as the ally of Austria, to declare war against France, as soon as the French troops begin to cross the Alps." It is stated in a postscript that the mission to Berlin of the Archduke ALBRECHT of Austria has been attended with the most complete success, and that he has signed a military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 280 000 men, under the personal command of the Prince Regent, if the present negotiations for maintaining peace should fail. This imposing force will be further increased by the contingent of Bavaria, 69,000 men, and the Eighth Federal Army corps, 60,000 men, whilst the other contingents will receive orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, Friday, April 22.

11:40 A. M.—Rentes commenced at 65.50, and immediately fell to 65.40, being a decline of 1 ₱ cent. since yesterday.

12 15 P. M.—Rentes opened at 65.45, and are now 65 40. The Bourse is very flat.

1:20 P. M.—Great uneasiness still prevails; Rentes 65 20.

2.32 P. M.—A further decline has taken place: Rentes 64.90, being 1½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday's closing.

MOVEMENT OF THE ENGLISH FUNDS.

The Stock Market opened with firmness, and closed with an extraordinary degree of agitation. Consols were first quoted ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. better than yesterday. Great excitement was occasioned by a telegraphic intimation of a panic at paris; but although a host of alarming rumors were circulated, the Funds, though extremely sensitive, retained considerable steadiness, and at the hour for closing the Stock Exchange were only about ⅛ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. At 10 minutes past 4, however, a positive statement was circulated that Austria had threatened an almost immediate declarstion of war, and Consols sustained a fresh fall of ⅜ per cent. At a still later hour rather more steadiness was shown, but the final quotations were ⅛ cent. below those of yesterday. All other classes of securities were decidedly prejudiced, and the appearance of the several markets at the close was extremely unsettled. Business was continued until an unusually late hour.—*Daily News City Article, Thursday Evening.*

The English Funds opened with animation this morning, at the highest prices of yesterday, but the market has closed in the midst of heaviness and confusion -in consequence of the crisis on Continental affairs. The fall from the highest point of the day was nearly one per cent. The amount of bar gold taken from the Bank to-day, for the Continent, was about £30,000.—*Times City Article, Thursday Evening.*

The Threat of War.

From the Northern Times, April 23.

We suppose it was only for mu electioneering purpose, that the threatening construction was put upon the speech of Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords the other night, respecting the present state of Europe. But it was rather too serious a matter to sport with, even at the hustings. It is an old English notion that there is to be a large latitude of expression allowed at a general election—that there is to be full freedom of speech indulged—that we are all to be permitted, even the humblest of us, without let or hindrance, to speak our political thoughts without being expected to be very particular about it. But when not only is the present critical condition of the Continent speculated upon, but warlike designs on the subject of it are inferred from declarations on the part of the members of the Government, just because it would, by spreading alarm, serve, for the moment, a political party purpose, we humbly think it is carrying the latitude a little too far. For our part, with one of the ablest and honestest of our liberal contemporaries, "we earnestly hope that the people of this country will, at this momentous crisis, demand a policy of non-intervention, in accents so articulate and emphatic, that no Government shall dare to misunderstand or disobey their voice." There is no more proper, no more important demand can possibly be made at a General Election. Bnt we have always considered the foreign policy of Lord DERBY'S Administration to be emphatically "a nolicy of noo-intervention,"—more thoroughly so than that of any English Ministry for a lang time past.

The expressions of the Premier which have created the alarm we alude to, were contained, we believe, in the following passages: "This country is deeply interested in the maiotenance of peace; this coontry is prepared to make many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace; but the interest of this country in perpetuating peace cannot assume a position that would leave itself in a helpless and defenceless condition; and if war break out, whatever may be the consequences, it must be indispensable and necessary that as long as our neutrality shall last it must be to a certain extent an armed neutrality, and, in any case, take our part on which side soever it may be, that honor, and justice, and dignity require us to take. That, my lords, is the course that I hope her Majesty's Government will be supported in taking by the unanimous opinion of the Parliament and people of this country, for I am quite certain I am expressing that which is the sound and only rational policy this country could pursue. God grant, my lords, that the necessity may be spared us of entering on so dangerous a path and policy! God grant that in the collective councils of Europe there may yet prevail a tone of greater wisdom, and greater temper, and that those cloads that at present lower, as though heralding a storm-time, may pass by and pass away in an unknown calm. Of this I am sure, the maintenance of peace depends in a great measure on the unanimous assent of Parliament to the principles laid down and to the sentiments so eloquently expressed on either side of the house; and I am quite sure, also, that the maintenance of peace will be materially strengthened and supported by the acknowledge throughout Europe at large that this country will nothe allowed to remain a helpless or a feeble spectator of events that may compromise her dignity and her honor, and that a serious responsibility will rest on the head of that Power, which ever it may be, that without due provocation, and without the most urgent and imperative necessity, merely to gratify his own ambitious aims, precipitates the evils, the dangers, and the crimes of war." Now, really we cannot see what there was in these eloquent and spirited declarations justly to warrant the conclusion that tier Majesty's government are going to violate the principles of non-intervention on which they have hitherto acted. The only words that would give any coloring to such an apprehension, were these,—"take our part on which side soever it may be." But then to judge correctly and fairly, one must consider these words in connoction with those which acoompany them,—we must take the whole passage, of which they form nnt a fraction of a sentence. And surely there was nothing whatever to indicate a desire, or an intention, to medcle with the present Continental quarrels; for "the evils, the dangers, and the crimes of war" were specially and strongly reprobated and denounced. But, at the same time, while condemning and avoiding intervention, the safety, honor, and welfare of the country must not be neglected. It is for these that we must be prepared to contend, if need be. This is the "side," and the onty one, on which the Government would ever think that we could, with any prudence, or any justice, "take our part." And this, they may be well assured, is the only ocurse which they will "ne supported in taking by the unanimous opinion of the Parliament and people of this country."

There is now only too much cause for apprehension that it may be forced upon us to "take our part," or oor side, in a Continental war. The fruits of the friendly medistion and sound counsel which Her Majesty's Ministers have given to the disputants are now to be set at naught. Sardinia, whose resistance to the demand of Anstria, to concur in a general and simultaneous disarmament, as a preliminary to the Congress, was likely to precipitate a conflict, in compliance with the advice of England, backed by France, has not yet agreed to do so. This, it was hoped, would remove the most serious obstacle to peace. But should it not—should war, after all, be entered upon, while they will most certainly incur an awful responsibility who have provoked it, we believe that, as Lord MALMESBURY has said, "the only consolation that Her Majesty's Government can have under the circumstances is, that they have neglected no one thing which was in their power, if possible, to prevent those disasters and that general distress which must result from such a war; and that whatever may occur they are blameless, since they have done all that lay in their power to maintain to this country and to Europe the blessidgs of peace."

Threatened Austrian Campaign in Piedmont.

The London *Times*, in a leading article, describes as follows the present state affairs:

"Austria can place upon the Ticino 200,000 men within the three days of grace fixed in the imperative demand of the Austrian Government. Sardinia occupies the opposite bank of the Ticino, with a force which could not probably delay for one day its own destruction by that gigantic enemy. It may he that Sardinia can show 70,000 men in arms, including her tree corps. After making reductions tor her garrisone, Sardinia may be able to range 40,000 in line of battle. Three days of respite are all that is given. If the demand has been already made next Sunday (April 24) may see an Austrian army in quick advance upon Turin. If Austria and Sardinia are left to themselves, we shall hear, in a few days, of an invasion and a battle. Everything points this out as the natural sequence. The sudden ultimatum and the short reprieve are evidently a part of a well-considered military policy formed by Austria. It is clearly her interest, if she is resolved upon war, or if she feels that she will be compelled to accept war, to crush the Sardinian army before the French can arrive to its assistance. The march from the banks of the Ticino to Turin offers every facility for the advance of a great army. Three days would bring the Austrian general to the unprotected city of Turin. There is nothing between the frontier and the capital but the army, and the bodies of the 40,000 Sardinian troops who are so vastly outnumbered by the Austrians. To crush that army, to effect by force the disarmament demanded, and to dictate terms at Turin, would be but the effort of a few days if Sardinia remained un rlended. The *Times* examines the prospect of Sardinia receiving timely assistance, and speaks as follows: "We may assume, perhaps, that the passage of the Ticino will be considered by the Emperor of the French as a declaration of war by Austria, and that, while the Austrians are marching from the east on Turin, the French Emperor will pour his columns from the west, and march through the passes of the Alps to meet the Austrian invaders, and to anticipate, if possible, their arrival at the Sardinian capital. But we should not be very confident in trusting the safety of a kingdom to the possibility of uniting, before Turin, columns which had to penetrate the Alps, and to arrive from Genoa. If one condition of the military success of such an operation were that the concentration would be effective in three or four days, or even five or six days, perhaps we may count something for the delay which may be reasonably expected to be interposed by the Sardinian army, either fighting or retreating; but, failing this, or those other chances of war which never can be fully calculated, the military heads who seem to have conceived this plan of opening the campaing, have not failed in strategic ability. The *Times* concludes by remarking that, physically speaking, if the war is come, the power which strikes the first blow, and chooses its own field of action will have the advantage. Morally speaking, the picture is reversed. The Emperor Napoleon is threatened with a European coalition to prevent a general war. The *Times* says it discerns a spark of hope that Louis Napoleon may not make a hasty rush to take up the glove that is now so rashly thrown. The Emperor of the French, it says, must, hy this time, have meditated on the fact that Russia, Germany, and England, have assumed an attitude already passively hostile, and are tending towards a state of even coercion. If fortune should give him victory in the war, and if his ambition should carry him beyond certain very narrow limits. When Prussia puts her troops in motion, the Emperor NAPOLEON may he assured it is not without some knowledge of the part which Russia is prepared to play. As to Austria, the telegraph has by this time carried to the Court of Vienna the strongest protest of England against hasty menace against Sardinia. It is hoped there is yet time to enable England to prevail upon Austria not to precipitate a war, though the hope is but slender."

French Criticisms upon the Derby Ministry.

The *Siècle* contains the following remarks upon Lord DERBY'S Ministry:

"Lord DERBY'S language contrasts strangely with that of the French Governmeat: there is less of the spirit of conciliation in London than in Paris. We should have thought it in better befitting for a Ministry which has recently received such a serious check, to have assumed a less haughty attitude. That in case of the continuation of the conflict, England should withdraw with the hope of remaining neutral is all very well; but to announce that her neutrality will be an armed one; that if war begins it will not be confined to Italy; that it will necessarily be a bloody and impassioned struggle involving all Europe—is to assume a menacing tone very unbecoming on the part of a Minister who has probably but a few weeks of official existence before him. We prefer the protest made in favor of PIEDMONT by the man whom we look upon as Lord DERBY'S successor. His speech shows that France was justified in only agreeing to the disarmament on condition that PIEDMONT should be admitted to the Congress. If there is any foundation for the rumors current to-day, Austrie and France came to an agreement before the fact was known in London. It is said in Paris that Austria has accepted the last proposal of France.

The *Universe* takes a widely different view of the position and prospects of the English government. After expressing an opinion that the course of events is very favorable to ministers, and that they are liable to gain ground in public opinion, the ultramontane organ says:—

There can be no doubt of this fact: That England, who has so greatly contributed to existing difficulties by her encouragement of the Italian revolutionists—England, who but a year ago was so embarrassed, both at home and abroad, by the Indian war, and by the indignation excited by her conduct after OSBINI'S crime, that she had lost a great part of her influence in the council's of Europe—has now resumed almost the first place; she has now very considerable weight in the diplomatic scales, and may even hope, without any great presumption, to become the arbiter of peace and war. Her statesmen have most ably seized the opportunity to raise her from the secondary position in which she had remained ever since the Crimean war. It is to England that people now look for the solution of present complications, and (why should we not say it, although it is painful to us to make the admission?) it is mainly in England that the friends of peace and order put their trust. For our parts, we do not expect so much from her, because we know that she consults her own interests above all things, and that her hatred of the Church is at least equal to her jealousy of us; but we do hope that France will not allow England to supersede her in the place which she has occupied for many years in the councils of Europe, and which she could not lose without the greatest detriment to society. We do not wish to do but the patriotism of our adversaries, but we will not permit them to doubt ours. France, who recovered her rank the moment she got rid of the Revolution and the liberal utopias with which she had been deluded, could only decline by resuming a policy which formerly conducted her to abysses.

European Armaments.

A Belgian paper makes some calculations with reference to the expense of maintaining the armies of the different European States, the result of which is, that the soldier costs annually each inhabitant of England, 12s. 6d.; France, 10s. 10d.; Russia, 6s. 6d.; Austria, 6s. 5½d.; Prussia, 5s. 5½d. It appears from this table that the cost of the English soldier is the greatest, and that of the Prussian the least, though the latter country has expended on its army since 1815, the period of the general peace, no less than 1,200 millions of thalers. The revenue of this State, derived from imposts, shows an annual payment by each individual into the exchequer of 20s. 10d. The maintenance of their armies in time of peace costs the countries of Europe annually £73,313,750; and the fleets, £17,687,500; total £91,011,250. These figures, it must not be forgotten, only represent what exists in a state of peace. When war occurs, fresh expenditure of course is immediately incurred for munitions of war, equipments, the transport of men and horses and provisions. This expenditure is reckoned by millions. But how are we to calculate the loss sustained by agriculture and commerce, by the withdrawal of so many strong arms from useful labor? At present, the peaceful armies of Europe amount to no less than 5,705,000 men, and the navies to 219,000; making a total of 5,705,000 men. This number is, in fact, 15 per cent of the male adult population of Europe withdrawn from the pursuits of industry, and constantly maintained under arms.

Louis Philippe an the Affairs of Italy.

The following letter on the affairs of Italy, written to the Grand Duke of Tuscany by LOUIS PHILIPPE, only three months before his fall, is a curious historical document, full of present interest:

MY VERY DEAR BROTHER AND NEPHEW: I have received your letter of Oct. 8. I am infinitely sensible of this testimonial of your confidence and friendship. You have long been aware of the great attachment which I feel for you and your family, and you also know how entirely I share the sentiments of my excellent queen towards all the children of a sister who was so dear to her. I shall answer your letter with the utmost frankness and confidence, for you cannot but know that in the system of government to which I always conscientiously conform, my words express only my own personal opinion, and have no official character whatever. But I feel all the more free to speak plainly to you on the present occasion, because the political opinions of my Foreign Minister are in complete harmony with my own on this subject, and consequently the language which may be addressed to you by my Government will coincide with what I say privately. I think you did well to accept the abdication of the Duke of Lucca in your favor. I will say nothing here of the territorial changes which you tell me are to accompany this resignation, because I only know those prescribed by the treaty of Vienna, and this is the first time that I have heard anything about the treaty of November 28, 1844, to which France was no party, and which is altogether unknown to us. Nevertheless, the incorporation of the Duchy of Lucca with Tuscany seems to me a good measure in the present state of affairs and of public opinion. I agree with you that this state is serious, but I think that whether things will get worse or mend depends upon the course which the Italian Governments may follow. I do not doubt of the possibility of an amelioration, but I confess that I have not equal confidence that the measures which, in my judgment, are necessary to effect a reform, are likely to be adopted by the Italian Governments. The most essential thing of all is to allay the reciprocal differences between Governments and peoples. It is by acting upon this principle that we have had the happiness to obtain that result which France has exhibited for the last seventeen years. The first words which I addressed to France in 1830 were, 'The charter shall henceforth be a truth.' France believed me; I did not deceive her confidence, and hence our salvation. Thus it happened that a thing which may perhaps have appeared very insufficient to satisfy the passions or illusions of any individual taken separately, became dear to all as the palladium of common rights and general security. Do not suppose, my dear nephew, that I want to urge you to set up a charter in Tuscany. No; I give no opinion upon a matter which I do not understand. Every country, every people, must be governed by circumstances peculiar to itself. But what I do insist upon with a thorough conviction that I am right, is that whatever is done ought to be done thoroughly, frankly, honestly, and without any mental reserve or intention to undo at some future time what may be done now. There, in my opinion, lies the only hope of safety; but I have great faith in it if religiously observed. The impracticable project of uniting the various populations of Italy in one mass ought to enlighten peoples and Governments both as to the immense danger of allowing men's minds to take this direction, and as to the measures which would efficaciously conduce to the real object in view, and thereby avoid all those disappointments and perils into which the illusions of unity would inevitably precipitate them. It seems to me, therefore, desirable, though I am but too well aware how difficult the task is, that the Italian sovereigns and Governments should endeavor to come to some agreement as to the changes to be made both in their governmental regimen and in their internal administration, so as to give some satisfaction to the requirements of the age and the present social state of nations—so different from what it was only a few years ago—and to the just and reasonable desires of their subjects. It is not only in the interest of Italy that I express this desire, but also in that of Europe, and of the maintenance of that peace which is the basis and guarantee of the happiness and prosperity of all States and peoples. Such, therefore, is the course which I should recommend to be taken by all the Italian sovereigns if I were called upon to advise them. And now, my dear nephew, that I have replied to you with such entire confidence and abandon, I have only to renew the expression of my friendship, and to beg you to assure your family that they may always reckon upon the sincerity of my best wishes for you and yours.

"SAINT CLOUD, Oct. 17, 1847.

"P. S. (In the King's own handwriting)—You may also be very sure that all that concerns your States is for me an object of special interest and surveillance, but I hope you will pardon my old experience, if, out of the great interest which I bear to you, I tell you frankly that the best way to disconcert revolutionary attempts is to attach subjects to their Governments, for it is certain that if they succeed in so doing all such attempts will cease to be dangerous, and those who make them will soon tire when they lose the hope of gaining the support of the masses. What nations dread above all things is arbitrary government; and what they particularly desire is that it should be replaced by the reign of law, and that they may be protected hy legal order against the irregular vexations of agents of authority. This is the only great change which I should like to see you effect by your own will. The task is doubtless difficult, but it is a splendid and glorious one; and, therefore, I am doubly anxious to see it accomplished by you."

Plan for Continuing the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

A large and highly influential private meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company resident in Liverpool was held in that City on the 1st. The Chairman of the Company, the Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M. P., accompanied by Mr. SAWARD, the Secretary, attended for the purpose of affording information, and in order to obtain the opinion of the local proprietors upon the arrangements proposed to be submitted to the approaching extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of resuscitating this interesting undertaking.

The Right Hon. gentleman having taken the Chair, commenced his observations by stating that, although he had become the Chairman of the Company at a comparatively recent period, he was yet one of the original shareholders in it; and, as evincing the warm regard entertained by him for the welfare of the great enterprise over which he had been called upon to preside, he mentioned that, although at present immersed in political engagements in Yorkshire, calling for his very active attention, he had laid everything aside to come over from that county that morning, for the purpose of attending the present meeting. He then went on to describe the present position of the Company, their absence of immediate funds for the attempted restoration of the old cable, or for the prosecution of a new one, pointing out the various applications that had been made by the Board, to Her Majesty's Government, for guarantees of a similar character to that granted with such success to the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company, and contrasting the niggardly manner in which half the measures of assistance were doled out to great national works in this country with the large and open-handed policy of the French Government, which, although it had guaranteed fixed dividends to works of public utility, involving an aggregate capital of over thirty-two millions sterling, had never yet been called upon for any contribution whatever towards making up the dividends so secured. Mr. STUART WORTLEY then adverted to the terms *ultimately offered by Government*, after long and anxious negotiations with them on the subject, which terms the Directors in London considered might form a basis, in connection with other auxiliary arrangements, for inducing the subscription of the necessary amount of capital for the prosecution of the work. The terms offered were as follows: A guarantee of 8 per cent. upon the capital to be employed, not exceeding £600,000; this guarantee to be for 25 years, conditional upon the successful working of the cable, at a rate of not less than 100 words per hour. A postal contract of not less than £20,000 per annum for the business of the Government; any excess of work to be paid for at the Company's ordinary tariff. The company's contract with the American Government, whereby a further minimum sum of £14,500 per annum is secured to the company, is to be allowed to subsist. So that, by this arrangement, the guaranteed revenue of the company, independent altogether of mercantile support, will be £34,500 per annum. The Government to allow £20,000 of the guaranteed capital to be expended in efforts to resuscitate the old cable. The company to transfer to Government that portion of their privileges under the agreement between themselves which contained the exclusive right to land cables from Europe on the shores of Newfoundland. The Chairman then proceeded to say that it was proposed to issue the new capital in shares of £5 each, with a view to popularize and extend the interest in the undertaking; and that the summary of what the directors would have to offer to the public over and above the national character of the work and its value as a commercial and imperial agent, would be as follows:

1. A capital of £600,000, in 8 per cent. preference shares of $5 each, guaranteed by the Government, contingent on success.

2. A guaranteed minimum income of $31 000 per annum in support of each preference, independent of public support.

3. A policy of insurance upon the successful extension of the cable from the shores of Great Britain and Newfoundland.

4. A guarantee for careful management and electrical success under a contract similar to the one just described, whereby the interests of the contractor are involved absolutely in those of the Company. The right honorable gentleman concluded by hoping that the foregoing explanations would be satisfactory to the meeting.

Mr. J. C. EWART, M. P., expressed his admiration of the exceedingly lucid manner in which the Chairman had explained the present position of the Company. He (Mr. EWART) cordially agreed in the views set forth by Mr. WORTLEY, and approved of the course recommended to be taken by the Board for raising the new capital.

Mr. BUSHELL, President of the Chamber of Commerce, on rising, observed that for his own part he was so satisfied with the general features of the proposal which had been so clearly and ably pointed out by the Chairman, that he was desirous, if it would strengthen the hands of the Board, to test the feeling of the present meeting, although a private meeting only, by offering a resolution on the subject. He would therefore move, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the plan suggested by the Chairman, the Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, for the obtainment of capital for the prosecution of this great work, is an admirable one, and is entitled to the best consideration and support of the Atlantic Telegraph Company."

Mr. RANKIN, of Messrs. RANKIN, GILMOUR & Co., seconded the motion.

Mr. CHARLES HOLLAND, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said he could not altogether allow the resolution just carried to be passed without comment, as it should be accepted as binding upon those present, not merely as to its general tenor, but as to the matters of detail involved in carrying out the policy shadowed forth hy the right honorable gentleman. Mr. HOLLAND concluded by very warmly expressing his gratitude to the Chairman, and by proposing a vote of thanks to that gentleman, which, having been briefly seconded by Mr. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, was carried unanimously; after which the meeting broke up.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches Received at the French Legation—The Relations Between France and England—Commissioner of Patents Appointed—Third Assistant Engineers in the Navy, &c.

Spacial Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 6.

Dispatches received at the French Legation confirm the report of strong words having passed at Paris between Lord COWLEY and Count WALEWSKI, relative to the course pursued by the English Cabinet. NAPOLEON thinks the English Cabinet has proved false to the professed *entente cordiale*, and expresses confidence that the English people will never sanction the subjugation of Italy by Austria. The approaching elections for Parliament, he thinks, will prove the correctness of his judgment.

Count na SARTIGES will leave on the 25th inst. Baron GEROLT becomes the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 6.

Ex-Congressman WM. D. BISHOP, of Connecticut, was, to-day, appointed Commissioner of Patents.

General CASS held an interview with Lord LYONS yesterday, and Señor MATA to-day, on business connected with their respective Governments.

Utah affairs still occupy the attention of the Government. Judge CRADLEBAUGH has not, as reported, been removed, although the probability is that he will be.

Twenty-six Third Assistant Engineers of the Navy, having passed the usual examination, have been warranted. These will supply the deficiency of such officers which has for some months existed.

Forging Signatures to a Petition.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 5.

At an investigation at Salem, on Monday last, by two Agents of the United States Treasury Department, Mr. G. W. MULLET, ex-Inspector of Customs, testified that the signatures of over 500 persons to a petition, recommending Dr. GEO. B. LORING, for Collector of Salem in 1853, were forged in his presence by Messrs. LORING and G. W. PIKE. The latter is now Collector of Salem. Dr. LORING failed to obtain the Collectorship, was appointed Postmaster of Salem on the recommendation of said petition. Several prominent Democrats declare their alleged signatures to the petition forgeries.

It is not known what action will be taken in the premises, but Mr. PIKE'S opponents are confident of his removal.

The National Typographical Union.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 5.

The banquet in honor of the National Typographical Union was given by the printers of this city last evening at the Revere House. Among the speakers were Mayor LINCOLN, JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Senator WILSON, ex-Mayor RICE, JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., and CHARLES HALE; about 200, embracing a large number of the craft, were present.

The Morris and Essex Railroad.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, May 6.

The Directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company yesterday resolved to extend their road from the terminus in this city to New-York, and to raise one million dollars new capital for that purpose. Their stockholders are called to meet on the 16th of May to carry ont the details. The extension will, probably, go to Hoboken Ferry.

Suicide of a British Pensioner.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 6.

A pensioner, named JOSEPH BRAMLEY, threw himself in front of a train, entering St. Johns, this afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Six of the Oberlin Rescuers Sentenced.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, May 6.

Six of the Oberlin reseuers pleaded guilty this morning, and were sentenced each to a fine of $25 and twenty-four hours imprisonment. BUSHNELL is not yet sentenced.

Disaster to the Steamer Jacob Traber.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 6.

The steamer *Jacob Traber*, in attempting to land at the wharf here this morning, struck a pile of pig iron which had been covered up by the late rise in the river, and sank in ten feet of water. She afterward took fire, and will probably prove a total loss. She is insured in this city for $6,000.

Loss of the Bark Aerial.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 6.

The bark *Aerial*, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Havana, experienced a heavy gale on the 22d ult., sprang a leak, and capsized. The crew were rescued after being on the wreck two days, hy a vessel bound to Liverpool. Subsequently they were transferred to the brig *Princess*, and brought here.

Southern Baptist Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, May 6.

The Southern Baptist Convention met to-day, and the attendance was large. Dr. RICHARD FULLER, of Baltimore, was chosen President.

The Case af Selvis and Mares.

SAVANNAH, Friday, May 6.

The Jury to-day in the case of SELVIS and MARES, charged with fitting out the bark *Angelita* for the Slave-trade, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Execution of a Murderer.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 6.

MICHAEL MCNAMEE was executed this afternoon for the murder of his wife last July.

A respite was granted in the case of MICHAEL FINN, also to have been executed to-day.

From Arizona.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EL PASO, Wednesday, April 20.

Major SCOBEY, Chief of the New-Mexico and Texas Boundary Commission, has just returned from their camp on the Pecos and reports progress. According to his statement the Northern boundary of Texas will extend within thirty miles of Kansas Territory, giving that State an enormous lean towards the North pole.

Lieutenant LAZELLE, recently shot through the lungs, in the Dog Canon, has entirely recovered from the effect of his wounds. His bravery was shown by obeying orders regardless of consequences. He should have possessed some discretionary powers—military tactics of the schools will not do for Apache warfare.

Fruit is almost entirely cut off here by the late frosts—supposed to be thus late upon us in consequence of the great fall of snow at the North. The Vineyards promise well, however, of which there are many, with a prospect of great increase in both this and the Mesilla Valley.

Col. GLOVER, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Overland Mail, has returned to the States for his family, having largely interested himself in real estate on the Rio Grande, purposing to make El Paso his home. I will try and keep you posted in the news of this region.

FOUND.—The body of TIMOTHY DONOHUE, the bargeman that was drowned by the U. S. Revenue barge coming in contact with the Staten Island ferry-boat, was found at Fort Hamilton, where an inquest was held by Coroner BENNETT, when it was delivered to his friends, who brought it to this City for burial.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail with Advices Three Days Later—The Ship Burned—Mining and Financial News—The Legislature—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 11, 1859.

In my letter by overland mail of the 8th I stated that the clipper ship *Moonlight*, Captain BEECH, just arrived from New-York, reported the burning at sea of the New-York ship *Manitou*. Since then facts have come to light which lead to the belief that it was not the *Manitou* which was burned. Captain BEECH derived his idea that it was the *Manitou* from the carpenter of his ship, who had previously sailed in the former vessel. The ship *Gray Feather*, also recently arrived, reports that on Nov. 29, (the same day that the *Moonlight* saw a burning vessel,) when in latitude 12° 52' N., longitude 39° 29' W., she fell in with the British ship *Meroo*, from Calcutta for London, on fire, and took off her officers and crew and landed them at Pernambuco. The discrepancy in position stated by the two reporting vessels makes it improbable that both saw the same vessel, for the *Moonlight* reports her burning ship in latitude 14° 14' N., longitude 31° 43' W. On the other hand, as Captain BEECH states that there were several vessels in the neighborhood of the wreck seen by him, the burning of another vessel than the *Meroo* upon the 29th of November would most probably have been reported by some of them before this. In addition to this, by referring to the New-York marine news we find that the *Manitou* was spoken by a vessel arriving at

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

General Review of the Political History of Mexico—Origin, Growth and Character of the Contending Parties.

From Our Special Correspondent.
VERA CRUZ, Monday, April 18, 1859.

A recapitulation of the most important events in Mexican history, having in view an exposition of the origin of parties as they exist in that country at the present day, and the principles each is struggling to maintain, will doubtless be received with favor by your readers at this time. The limits of one or two articles in the crowded columns of your journal will admit of but little justice to a subject of such interest and magnitude. But if any light is thrown upon the obscure and bewildering labyrinth of Mexican politics, the writer will be satisfied.

To begin with the tangible points in this history it is necessary to state that MONTEZUMA died a miserable death while in the hands of CORTEZ, GUATEMOZIN, his successor, after a defiance, one of the most heroic on record, was taken prisoner, and the great city of the Aztec Empire fell, Aug. 13, 1521, from which period, the Spaniard dates his conquest of Mexico. GUATEMOZIN was retained by CORTEZ as an *ally* of Spain, and in this relation he accompanied the Spanish conqueror on his famous expedition to Honduras in 1525. Whilst en route, CORTEZ heard of an intended rising on the part of the natives at various points in the country he had just left, and suspicion pointed to GUATEMOZIN as the author of the plot, whereupon, the last of the Aztec Emperors was ignominiously hung by the road-side. This last terrible blow crushed what little spirit remained among the natives, and from this time, for a period of three centuries, the Spaniard held New Spain with an iron grasp. Between soldier, priest, and powerful landed proprietor, the most stupendous and wicked system of plunder the world ever saw was exercised over millions of human beings, the constitutional elements of whose character were gentleness and docility. All this was done under the cover of religious zeal and the demand of unalienable allegiance to those who claimed the Divine rights of Kings. How much can be said of the remarkable man, who, with the cross in one hand and the sword in the other, achieved this great conquest against fearful odds and obstacles!

After having fully established the Spanish power throughout New Spain, we find CORTEZ in 1541, at the age of 56 years, stripped of most of his honors, a volunteer in the ranks of the Spanish army and fighting the Moor under the walls of Algiers. After lingering at the Court of Spain from month to month and year to year, vainly awaiting justice at the hands of his sovereign, CORTEZ, now inferior and embarrassed in his pecuniary fortunes, started for the scene of his early triumphs in the New World. But at Seville, his earthly career suddenly terminated. He died Dec. 2, 1547, aged 63 years. His remains were transported to Mexico in 1562, and after being removed at intervals from point to point in that country with great pomp and ceremony, they were deposited at the Hospital of Jesus of Nazareth, City of Mexico, in 1791. Here they remained in peace until 1823, when the patriot mob, in detestation of the old Spanish race, and to commemorate the independence of the country, resolved to break open the tomb of CORTEZ and scatter his remains to the winds. But in this they were thwarted. The coffin containing his bones had been removed, and the last resting-place of the mouldering remains of the great *Conquistador* is not and probably never will be known. It is supposed his descendants caused them to be re-transported across the Atlantic to Italy.

The successful war of Revolution on the part of the American Colonies against Great Britain was not without its effect throughout Spanish America, but it remained for the world-moving operations of NAPOLEON to induce the Spanish possessions in America to manifest signs of open rebellion against the Power that, for ages, had caused the moan of despair and the wail of sorrow to go up to heaven from the down-trodden nations. The first effect of the French victories in Spain and the placing of JOSEPH on the Castillian throne in 1808, was that of indignation on the part of the Mexicans against the foreign usurper. But after a little reflection, they began to regard matters in a different light, and the *prestige* of the Spaniard, which, up to that moment had remained unbroken, soon departed forever. From exertions to sustain the Spanish throne against the French, the Mexicans speedily merged into open revolution, not so much perhaps to entirely disenthral themselves from the dominion of Spain, as to destroy its immediate instruments of oppression, the *Gachupins*, or natives of Spain in Mexico.

An obscure, native *curé*, of the Indian village of Dolores, in the Province of Guanajuato, named MIGUEL HIDALGO, headed the first Mexican revolution, which broke out in 1810. Under the cry of "Death to the *Gachupins*," and the lead of HIDALGO, the natives rallied, and, for a season, waged a sanguinary and successful conflict against Spaniard and Creole. This movement was partially crushed by the Viceroy CALLEJA. He captured HIDALGO and carried him to the City of Chihuahua, where, after being degraded from holy orders, the revolutionary priest was shot July 27, 1811. A guerilla warfare followed, which, in 1812, came to a head under the lead of MORALES, another native *curé*, who, aided by MATAMORAS, followed in the footsteps of HIDALGO, and continued the contest against the loyalists until November, 1815, when, after performing prodigies of valor, this great chief was betrayed into the hands of the Spanish General CONCHA, at Tesmalaca, Province of Puebla. MORALES was sent to the capital, tried, and condemned to be shot. He was taken to the hospital of St. Cristoval for execution, Dec. 22, 1815. After dining, he bound the handkerchief around his head, kneeled, and ejaculating, "Lord, if I have done well thou knowest it," gave the fatal signal to his executioners, and thus calmly and heroically the soldier-priest met his fate. MATAMORAS had previously been taken prisoner and shot by ITURBIDE, who here makes his first appearance on the stage, a zealous loyalist.

The death of MORALES for a time crushed the hopes and paralyzed the efforts of the insurgents. But the spirit of revolution burned as fiercely as ever. Rebel chiefs appeared at various points. Among them was that indomitable and daring patriot, GUADALUPE VICTORIA, of whom mention is first made as a soldier under MORALES. This revolutionary chief, through a period of several years, is found at the head of guerilla parties, waging a bitter but unequal contest against the Spaniard; or a refugee, fleeing from mountain to mountain, naked, starving, and hunted like a wild beast by his bloodthirsty pursuers.

XAVIER MINA, another guerilla chief, appeared as a revolutionary leader in April, 1817, and at the head of a brave band, principally North Americans, met with so much success as to bring against him the combined efforts of the loyalist forces. MINA was betrayed by a friar, taken prisoner and shot by order of the Viceroy APODACA, November 1817.

From 1810 to 1821, a sanguinary and cruel war waged throughout Mexico. It commenced a war of castes, the native against the Spaniard. Up to this period, Spain had rigidly adhered to the policy of placing *all* civil power in the hands of native Spaniards. No one born in Mexico was allowed to participate in the administration of the government of the country in the slightest degree. The Gachupins were the kings and nobles of the land. The Creoles even, descendants of the Spaniards, members of their own families, were, under the universal system of degradation, made to feel an inferiority of birth. But at the commencement of the revolution under HIDALGO, the Creoles were found fighting side by side with the Spaniards. The spirit of liberty, however, became infectious, and by degrees this intermediate class went over to the insurgents, and joined them in their efforts to conquer the common oppressor. This, with the operation of the Constitution given to Mexico by the consent of the Cortes of Spain in 1812, which pretended to relieve the people of their grievances, and did in reality curtail somewhat the power of the Viceroy, so alarmed APODACA, the incumbent of that office in 1821, that he resolved to restore the absolute power of the King of Spain, and to this end proposed to ITURBIDE, a Creole of elegant person, polished manners and liberal education, to head the loyalist army then on the West coast, and proclaim the restoration of the *absolute* authority of the King of Spain over Mexico.

ITURBIDE accepted, but to the terror of APODACA, and the profound astonishment of all, the Creole whom APODACA regarded as a pliant tool in his hands brought forth in the small town of Iguala, February 24, 1821, that famous document known as the "Plan of Iguala," the first article of which declared as follows: "*The Mexican nation is independent of the Spanish nation, and of every other, even on its own Continent.*" Thus APODACA'S weapons were turned upon himself, and by this movement, instead of binding anew Mexico to Spain, he suddenly and effectually caused to be declared the great fact that the power which had for the space of three centuries reigned supreme over Mexico, *had no authority, and was in reality deposed.* This event forms one of the most singular and remarkable points in the strange history of Mexico.

The year 1821 is one of note in Mexican history. It gave birth to the downfall of Spanish power, the first dismemberment of territory in the cession of Florida to the United States, and the contract with MOSES WILLIAMS, a native of Connecticut, by which he obtained the right to settle lands in Texas with three hundred foreign families, and from which followed such important results both to Mexico and the United States. ITURBIDE'S "Plan of Iguala" did not contemplate a Republic. It was framed with the view of combining the support of all parties and races. The "three Guarantees," called "Independence, Roman Catholicity and Union," under a limited monarchy, formed the gist of the "Plan."

Article 8 reads as follows:

"His Majesty FERDINAND VII. shall be invited to the throne of the Empire, and in case of his refusal the Infantes DON CARLOS and DON FRANCISCO DE PAULA."

The plan of Iguala did not meet with that unanimous support its authors anticipated. Nevertheless, it had the effect to completely and forever sever the connection between Mexico and Spain. APODACA, paralyzed in the Capitol, was speedily deposed; and ITURBIDE, having seized a large amount of money, and being sustained by GUERRERO and other patriot chiefs, obtained, for a time, general control of the country. Spain, of course, refused to acknowledge the plan of Iguala, and sent out JUAN O'DONOJU to lift the piece of APODACA as Viceroy. Finding the whole country united against him, O'DONOJU, in the name of his master, recognized the independence of Mexico.

The first Mexican Congress met on the 24th of February, 1822, and here appeared the germs of all those evils which, from that period, have continued to afflict Mexico. No sooner was the power of Spain cast off, than bitter, internal dissensions commenced. After various disgraceful bickerings, ITURBIDE, on the night of the 18th of May, 1822, was proclaimed Emperor, in front of his palace, by a band of *leperos*. Receiving his cue from this nauseous source, ITURBIDE assumed imperial power under the title of AGUSTIN the First. His reign was brief.

The following November, Gen. GARZA in the North, headed a revolt. SANTA ANNA, Governor of Vera Cruz, now appears prominent for the first time in Mexican history, as pronouncing against ITURBIDE—and to SANTA ANNA, more than any one else, probably, may be ascribed the system of pronunciamientos so prevalent in Mexico. GUADALUPE VITTORIA, the rebel patriot, a second Nebuchadnezzar, in his mountain fastness, naked and hairy, subsisting on roots and herbs, now came forth and took up arms against the Emperor, who, unable to stem the torrent, abdicated March 8, 1823. On attempting to re-enter the country clandestinely, in July of the following year, the ex-Emperor was encountered and recognized by GARZA, who dispatched him to the authorities of Tamaulipas, where he was immediately executed, —two balls taking effect in his brain and two in his heart. Thus ended the career of ITURBIDE who so suddenly and unexpectedly shifted the royal power of Spain to his own shoulders.

After much labor and manœuvering on the part of those who now appeared as republican leaders, —such as Vittoria, Bustamente, Bravo, Santa Anna, Pedeza, Guerrero and others,—a Federal Constitution, framed partly upon the model of that of the United States, was brought forth on the 4th of October, 1824; and early in 1825, the first General Republican Congress assembled in the City of Mexico, and proclaimed GUADALUPE VITTORIA President, and NICHOLAS BRAVO Vice-President.

We have now come to a period in the history of Mexico to which all who take any interest in the country ought to give their particular attention. We find GUADALUPE VITTORIA, after strange vicissitudes of fortune, elected President by a Republican Congress of the country in accordance with a federal constitution. The insurrection in 1810, headed by HIDALGO, having in view the extermination of the Gachupins, had resulted in a general struggle for independence, which appeared to be crowned with final success on the elevation of VITTORIA to the Presidency. It is true, independence of Spain and a monarchy had been gained, but not independence of deep-seated and powerful elements of evil. A rich, higoted and vicious Church remained to the exclusion of all others. The Gachupins and other *monarquistos* remained. Slavery, against which a decided opposition existed, remained and was tolerated. The federal constitution of 1824 found the Mexican nation heir, politically and socially, to the worst vices of Old Spain. The new country cut adrift from the old, but not until after the poison had taken effect in every artery of the body politic and social. Disaffected priests and monarchists, army officers worse than useless in their ripeness for any thing like anarchy and revolt, were found at all points. The commerce and trade of the country were prostrate, and the public finances at the lowest ebb. The foundation of the great national debt which now bears so hard upon the country had been laid. Two loans with the houses of GOLDSMIT and BARCLAY, of London, were consummated in the years 1823 and 1824, for which Mexico issued her evidence of indebtedness to the extent of $32,000,000, receiving only therefor the net sum of $11,294,314.

VITTORIA soon found himself, so to speak, in a hornet's nest. It was discovered in 1826 that party leaders were hatching unconstitutional schemes in the secret halls of Masonic institutions, and both parties eventually ranged themselves within rival lodges, known as the Escocesse and the Yorkinos. The former lodge included those in favor of a limited monarchy, the dignitaries of the Church, opulent landowners and miners, and the higher officers of the army. The Yorkinos were the most numerous. They included the great body of the people scattered throughout the country, who had, from the commencement, struggled for independence and a pure republican government. Here the foundation of parties, as they exist at the present day, was laid. Through all the different governments Mexico has had from that day to this, numbering between thirty and forty, through all their somersaults, tergiversations and thimble-rig performances, the lines between the two parties have been clearly and distinctly maintained. The concentration of wealth and power in the capital of the country, have given the old Escocesses or Centralists, the advantage, and, except at slight intervals, they have ruled the country, or rather maintained a state of anarchy, up to the present time. The Yorkinos, or Liberals, though strong in numbers, and comprehending about all the honesty and patriotism to be found in the country, have been unsuccessful solely through the lack of union.

VITTORIA, of course, belonged to the Yorkinos. He was powerfully supported by SANTA ANNA and GUERRERO. But at the close of VITTORIA'S administration in 1827, the Escocesse prevailed. Their candidate, GOMEZ PEDRAZA, was elected by two votes over his Yorkino opponent. This result led to greater political animosities than ever, and Spain, who had been closely watching the internal dissensions of Mexico, now conceived the project of reconquering her ancient colonies. For this purpose, forces were organized in Cuba, but the attempt was speedily and successfully crushed by the distinguished American, Commodore PORTER, whose services the Mexicans had secured, as commander of the Mexican fleet in the Gulf.

MITLA.

Gov. McWillie, of Miss., has appointed a delegation of 207 to represent that State in the convention which assembles at Vicksburg on the 9th of May.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

The Late Right Rev. Bishop Doane.

COMMEMORATIVE DISCOURSE BY THE REV. V. BRUCE, OF HOBOKEN.

The Rev. V. BRUCE, Rector of St. Paul's Church, in Hoboken, last Sunday delivered a discourse commemorative of the late Right Rev. Bishop DOANE. His text was taken from Exodus, 33d chapter and 14th verse: "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." These words, said the speaker, were the voice from on high which sustained and comforted MOSES in his work or love for the Israelites. They enabled him to persevere and to surmount all difficulties in performing the arduous task imposed upon him. Strive as we may to repress it, the announcement can no longer be kept back that "the Bishop is at rest." Though none may attempt to do full justice to the work accomplished by the one who for years had been the anointed Bishop of this Diocese, each can tell of the glimpses he has caught of the chief Pastor that the gathering together of their separate views hereafter may reveal a vision which otherwise would have been unenjoyed. More than a quarter of a century ago Bishop DOANE left an opulent parish in the City of Boston, where he was admired and loved, and entered upon the rectorship of St. Mary's Church in Burlington. At the same time he was consecrated as Bishop of this Diocese. Then it contained less than one-fourth its present, number of parishes, ministers and communicants. Church fellowship and principle were alike unknown. Despite the difficulties with which he had to contend, Bishop D. entered upon the discharge of his duties fearlessly. Obloquy and resistance met him at every step, but he acted out the motto which he had chosen —"Right onward." Discovering that he could not be faithful to his parish if he were faithful to his diocese, he transferred the duties and emoluments of the former to an assistant, and gave himself up entirely to the latter. The most beneficent results were the consequence of his energetic labors. Five years after his consecration, being convinced that a principle which he had long cherished—the evangelization of the people—could not be put in practice through the instrumentality of adults alone, Bishop D. established St. Mary's Hall, an institution designed for the education of young ladies. God's blessing rested upon the institution. But the Bishop was not yet satisfied. Labors which would have pressed heavily on two ordinary men were borne lightly by him. Fourteen years after his consecration as Bishop he laid the corner stone of Burlington College, wishing to apply to boys the same principles he had so successfully applied to girls. For sixteen years the College has been doing its work. Its graduates are now in every calling of life, and they all thank God that he intrusted to a mere mortal ability for so much good. While all these works were going on, Bishop D. accomplished the enlargement of the old and subsequently the erection of a new parish Church. But were these things accomplished without prayer to God? without trust? without labor and love? No! The Rector of all permitted His living child to be tried. Obligations assumed by the Bishop matured during an unanticipated illness. No one out himself could attend to them, and bankruptcy came upon him. All that he had he gave up. His own mortgaged his wife's life annuity. Noble men stepped forward. They contributed largely of their own means to relieve Bishop D.'s embarrassments, and by their munificent liberality enabled him to continue the Christian education of his sons and daughters, the pupils of St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College. Never, during the whole course of his labors was he absent from a General or Diocesan Convention; nor did he ever fail in an appointment, save through providential interposition. In the House of Bishops he was a leader. He originated modes of improvement, checked innovations, or enforced the observance of neglected duties with a readiness and ability which almost always insured the success of his cause. Mr. BRUCE then alluded to the prominent characteristics of Bishop DOANE, as set forth in public and private life; his frankness both with clergy and people; the fidelity of his friendship; the clearness and conciseness of his mode of sermonizing, and the mildness of his disposition, never allowing himself to be betrayed into an unkind remark with reference to those who opposed him and cast obloquy upon him. All he feared was that in this life the joy might be taken from him of teaching his people to live holily here, and then to enter into Paradise. The Reverend speaker then related some interesting incidents of Bishop DOANE'S last illness.

Two weeks ago, while he was engaged in the southern portion of his diocese, he was prostrated by illness. His body became so enfeebled by pain that it ceased to be the faithful informant of his mind. Then it was he imagined himself in the presence of his Convention. He made an address to them—an address in the opinion of those who heard it which was excelled by nothing but inspiration. Soon after he thought that the son came to him who had renounced his allegiance to the Episcopal Church. "Go on, said he, "you have killed me twice." He imagined then that his enemies had triumphed and secured his degradation. "I stood up," said he, "until Judge OGDEN and CONDIT deserted me, and then I gave up." Judge OGDEN a moment afterward, during the hallucination, came to testify his love. "Judge OGDEN," said the Bishop, still laboring under the sad impression, "I receive you as a friend receives a friend." So vigorous was his mind when it resumed its sway that hopes were entertained one week ago on Saturday of his recovery. The physicians perceived on the Wednesday following that his strength was failing, and intimated the fact to him. "Gentlemen," he replied, "I understand you. Call the family; call all that can come. Minister me the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ." It was done. He then caused his children to bow their heads towards him. Extending his hands he invoked and pronounced the blessing. The last word was scarcely uttered before his hands descended gently, and the Bishop of New-Jersey fell asleep in Jesus. "My presence,"—even in the instance of Moses was it more graciously fulfilled 7— "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."

Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held on Sunday evening, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street. The attendance was quite large, and much interest was evinced during the preaching of the Anniversary Sermon, by the Rev. Dr. HALL, of Princeton. The twenty-second annual report was read by the Rev. Dr. LOWRY, of which the following is an abstract:

Missions.—These are found among seven of the Indian tribes; in South America, at two important cities in different countries; in Western Africa, at several places in Liberia, and near the equator; in North India, at three stations; in Siam; in China, at three large cities, with a mission to the Chinese in California; among the Jews; and in Europe, by means of pecuniary aid furnished to Evangelical Societies in France, Belgium, Holland, Geneva, and the Waldensian Synods. Connected with these missions, but not including the European, are 73 ordained missionaries, 27 lay assistants, 101 female assistants, 52 native assistants, 1,150 communicants, and 2,310 scholars. The actual number of native assistants, church members and scholars are larger than these returns—reports not having been received from some of the stations.

New Missions.—Three new missions are to be formed in South America, in Western Africa and in Japan. For Japan, a medical missionary and his wife have embarked within a fortnight, and they will be joined by a minister and his wife from one of the missions in China. For Brazil, which is also a new field of missionary labor, and for new stations in Africa four ministers will go forth in a few weeks.

Missionaries Sent Out.—The missionaries and assistant missionaries sent out last year were in all twenty six—seven of whom were returning to their stations with improved health. Of the whole number seven were ministers, four laymen, and fifteen the wives of missionaries, or teachers.

Finances.—The receipts from all sources, including special funds for India are.....$230,030 87
The expenditures.....222,244 75

Balance.....$7,765 82

being unexpended special funds for India.

In view of the severe pecuniary pressure which has been felt in a large part of the country, the financial position of the Board is a very gratifying one. It is free from debt; and the self-denying liberality, which most of the churches making donations have shown, gives the promise of continued and increased pecuniary support.

Enlarged Efforts.—The settlement of late disturbances in India places the missionary and the native Christian on more advantageous ground than was ever before within their reach, for the spread of the Gospel among the dense masses of the people of that country. The late treaties with China have given entrance to a country, which is a world in itself. The empire of Japan no longer closes the door against foreigners. In Africa and South America, new ground should be occupied. In ending one missionary year, and entering upon another, therefore, the Church represented by this Board is called and encouraged to make vigorous, hearty, and hopeful efforts to extend the knowledge of the Gospel among all nations.

Annual Sermon and Sunday School Anniversary at Dr. Tyng's Church.

The Rev. Dr. TYNG, Sunday morning, preached his Annual Sermon, at St. George's (Episcopal) Church, before a very large congregation. He took his text from Acts xxvi., 16: "But rise and stand upon thy feet, for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee." Thirty years had elapsed, he said, since he was called from a pastoral charge in the country, eight years after he first entered the pulpit in the District of Columbia, to the care of a City ministry. In 1829 he was called to the pulpit of St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia, where he preached for four years and a half; then he was pastor of the Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia, to his connection with which Church he should always look back with pleasure; and in 1845 the pastor of St. George's Church having died, he was unexpectedly called to this Church. Here he had troubles and trials and toils, but the storm which at the time their present edifice was built frowned heavily, had cleared away, and he had around him a congregation in whose midst he rejoiced to be, and not one member of which, so far as he knew, regarded him with other than feelings of love. He recapitulated the confirmations, baptisms and marriages solemnized by him since he first entered a City pulpit, and the total amount of collections made under his ministry during the thirty years. Time would not permit him on this occasion to enunciate the principles which had guided him in his ministry, but this he promised to do next Sunday morning.

In the afternoon the Tenth Anniversary of the Sunday Schools of St. George's Church was celebrated. The building was crowded with people. In the body of the house were the Sunday school children and their teachers, and their friends occupied the galleries. The exercises consisted of singing by the children, and an address to the little ones by the Rev. Dr. TYNG. He stated that there were 1,504 children with their teachers present, attached to the Sunday-School and the various Mission Schools. He related several incidents illustrating the Providence of God, and bade them remember that his protecting hand was always over them. After the hymn which followed, children delegates from each of the Schools came forward bearing missionary offerings contributed for the erection of a new Mission Chapel at the corner of Nineteenth-street and First-avenue, built entirely at the expense of the children of these Sabbath Schools. Most of the contributions were buried in bouquets, and attached to them were labels announcing the amount contributed, and inscribed with selections from Scripture or appropriate stanzas, which the Pastor read aloud as he received them. The largest amount contributed by any one School was $200, and the least $3. The whole amounted to $3 7:9 83. Next the distribution of doves presented to the children by Dr. TYNG, took place, and the interesting exercises were closed with a benediction.

Programme of the Anniversary Meetings for 1859.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

American Baptist Free Mission Society.—In Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, at 10½ o'clock A. M. To continue three days.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York.—In St. George's Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Home Missionary Society.—Sermon by the Rev. William T. Dwight, D. D., of Portland, Me., Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society and Home of Friendless.—At 7½ o'clock P. M., Dr. Parker's Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Mr. Hague and others will address the meeting. The children will be present.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

New-York Magdalen Society.—At the Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Union Theological Society.—In the Mercer street Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Seaman's Friend Society.—Presbyterian Church Fourteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue, the Rev. A. D. Smith's, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Baptist Free Mission Society.—The Rev. George B. Cheever will preach before the Society at 7½ P. M., in Met. opolitan Hall, Jersey City.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—In the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, above Canal street, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. William Lloyd Garrison will preside.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—In St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Baptist Consolidation Convention.—Oliver-street Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock A. M. To continue two days.

New-York Institution for the Blind.—Exhibition in Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Ladies' M. E. Home Mission in Five Points.—Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Congregational Union.—Sermon by President Woolsey, of Yale College, in Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

New-York State Colonization Society.—In Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

New-York Sunday School Union.—General Anniversary in the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

American Tract Society.—Academy of Music. Business meeting for election of officers etc., at 10 o'clock A. M. Public meeting same place at 10 o'clock A. M.

Church Anti-Slavery Society.—Church of the Puritans, 10 o'clock A. M. Addresses by Dr. Cheever and others.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—Second day.—City Assembly Rooms, at 10 o'clock A. M.

African Civilization Society.—Church of the Puritans, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D. D., Theodore L. Cuyler, H. H. Garnet and others.

American Temperance Union.—Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Home Missionary Society.—Anniversary Exercises in Church of the Puritans, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

New-York Young Men's Christian Union.—Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, near Grace Church at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

American Bible Society.—Anniversary in the Academy of Music, at 10 o'clock A. M. The officers, members, and delegates meet in the Bible-House, Astor-place, for business, at 9 o'clock A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, at 10 o'clock A. M. Business meeting at 9 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Dr. Bowling in the evening.

American Tract Society of Boston.—Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 10 o'clock A. M. Addresses expected from the Rev. Dr. Kirk, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

American Congregational Union.—Meeting for choice of officers and other business, 3 o'clock P. M., at the City Assembly-rooms, No. 448 Broadway.

New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Exhibition in Academy of Music, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Five Points House of Industry.—Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Good speaking and singing expected.

Congregational Collation.—City Assembly-Rooms, Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

National Woman's Rights' Association.—Mozart Hall, Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.—Calvary Baptist church, Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Three days.

New-York Young Men's Christian Union.—Social meeting in Lodworth's Hall, Broadway, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

American Baptist Historical Society.—Tabernacle Baptist church, Second avenue, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., Dr. Hague in the chair. Oration by the Rev. S. S. Cutting, on "The Province and Uses of Baptist History."

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

American Baptist Publication Society.—Tabernacle Baptist church (Dr. Lathrop's.) Sermon by the Rev. Robert Turnbull, D. D., of China, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

American Baptist Publication Society.—Business meeting in Tabernacle Baptist church (Dr. Lathrop's) at 10 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

American Baptist Missionary Union.—Meeting of Board of Managers in First Baptist church, Broome-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

American Baptist Missionary Union.—Annual meeting, First Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Peabody and Ingraham.

Nelson Plate vs. J. Spaulding Reynolds et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

In re the Appeal of Emma A. Cunningham.—Order of Surrogate affirmed with costs.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

TWO HUNDRED POLICE CASES IN COURT.

The People ex rel., Patrick Daly and two hundred others vs. The Board of Police.—On the application of Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donahue, counsel for a large portion of the old Police, the Court issued two hundred writs of alternative *mandamus*, to compel the restoration of the relators to their offices as Policemen and the payment of their salaries as such, or to show cause to the contrary.

James B. Wilson et al. vs. Ann Stryker.—Motion for injunction denied without costs or prejudice to plaintiffs' right to renew application on amendment of complaint.

John Morgregor et al. vs. James Dunn.—Motion denied without costs.

Caroline Dunn vs. George Dunn.—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Slosson.

D. W. Corbin vs. James M. Smith.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

McLeod vs. Westervelt.—Motion granted.

Recent Cases.

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES—WHEN FORFEITURE WILL BE REMITTED.

The People vs. Peter Heffernan and Mary Ann Smith.—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—This was a motion to remit a forfeiture of recognizance.

HILTON, J.—The defendant, Heffernan, entered into a recognizance for the appearance of Mary Ann Smith for trial in the Court of Sessions upon an indictment for grand larceny. She failed to appear, and the recognizance was forfeited. Judgment having been entered thereon, this Court is asked by the defendant Heffernan to remit the forfeiture, upon the ground that since her failure to so appear he has made efforts to find her, but cannot—*but he has no doubt that he will be able to do so*; and in his affidavit it is further said he does not believe her to be guilty of the charge.

I do not think that the papers show sufficient reasons for granting this motion. Those urged might avail in any case. He undertook to hold Mary Ann Smith for trial, and should have taken precautionary measures to prevent her escape; and his relationship to her is such that it leads me to presume that he might have prevented it had he so desired. Upon these applications the Court does not inquire as to the supposed guilt of the party indicted—nor as to whether the amount of bail required and given was unusually large, as is claimed in this case. The Court only looks to see whether the circumstances, as shown, are such as would justify the exercise of its discretion in remitting the forfeiture. Motion denied.

PRACTICE—VERIFYING ANSWER.

Wolcott et al. vs. Winston et al.—(Supreme Court, Special Term.)—This was an action to set aside an assignment as fraudulent. The complaint averred that some five years ago the defendants failed and made an assignment of their property, representing that it would be sufficient to pay all their debts, instead of which the assigned property had never yet produced anything; and charged that the assignment was fraudulently made. The complaint was duly verified; but defendants served an unverified answer, claiming that the averments of the complaint amount to a criminal charge, in respect to which they would be excused from testifying.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The defendants, I think, were bound to verify their answer. The matter of the complaint involved no charge of felony. And even if it might be construed, as I think it could not, into a criminal misdemeanor, yet as the Code (§157) provides that no pleading in a civil suit can do used in any criminal prosecution as proof against the party, the defendants would incur no risk, if their statements were true, in swearing to them. Their oath could only be used in this action. And 2 R. S., 405, provides that a witness shall not be excused from answering on the ground merely that his answer may subject him to a debt or civil suit. The act of 1854, therefore, which gives the defendants the privilege of witnesses, does not exempt them from the obligation to verify their pleading.

The answer objected to must be stricken out, (and judgment rendered for plaintiffs,) unless it be duly verified, or another in its stead, in ten days from the service of this order.

Buckham, Smales & Greene for plaintiffs; Tracy, Walt & Olmsted for defendants.

THROWING SNOW OFF OF HOUSETOPS—LEGAL LIABILITY FOR INJURIES DONE.

Althof and Warner vs. Wolf.—(Common Pleas, General Term.)—This action was brought by the representatives of one Warner, to recover damages under the statute for his death, as caused by the unlawful act or neglect of defendant.

The facts were that, on the day of Mr. Warner's death, the defendant, who was a householder in this City, directed his servant, Michael Fagan to clear the snow off of his (the defendant's) house. Fagan procured another man, named Cashan, to help him, and the two commenced shoveling the snow from the roof, throwing it into the street. Some of the snow, or snow and ice, thus thrown fell upon the head of Mr. Warner, as he was passing along on the side walk below, and killed him. It appeared that Cashan went about the work merely to oblige his friend Fagan; but it could not be ascertained which of the two men threw the identical shovelful which caused the death.

At the time of the accident Mr. Warner's life was insured for the benefit of his wife, and she has since been paid the proceeds of the policy, $2,000.

The defence made chiefly three points—

1. That, if the Jury should find for the plaintiff, they should take into consideration, in assessing damages, the money received from the Insurance Company.

2. That, as the defendant did not authorize Fagan to employ Cashan, he was not liable for the act or negligence of Cashan. The burden of proof was on plaintiffs to show that the death was caused by Fagan and not by Cashan, and, if they were in doubt as to this, they must give defendant the benefit of the doubt.

3. That defendant could not be held liable even for the act or neglect of Fagan, his servant, he himself was privy to it, and directed or knowingly assented to this particular mode adopted by his servant of removing the snow from the roof.

Held by the Court, BRADY, J. delivering the opinion: 1. That the jury ought not, in assessing damages, to take into consideration the insurance money received by plaintiffs. Malsea *vs.* Simsoury, 3 Dougl., 61; Clarke *vs.* Inhabitants of Blything, 2 Bam. & Co., 254; Yates *vs.* White, 4 Bingh., N. C., 272. Without reference to these adjudications, there were principles springing from the relations of the parties and the statute creating the right of action in favor of the plaintiffs, which forbade the consideration of any benefit elsewhere received. Jane C. Warner was entitled to the whole benefit of the policy of insurance. It was for her benefit alone, and it was secured by the payment of a premium to which the defendant did not contribute. But the benefit, growing out of the right of action now sought to be enforced, were not given to her by the statute, but were given to the widow and next of kin, and did not arise upon any common law liability. They were, therefore, *res inter alios acta*. The case was very different from that which would be presented for an injury to a chattel, and it rested upon a statute, the object of which was to punish the wrong-doer, who, by his carelessness, destroyed life. There was no privity between him and the Insurance company; and they could not repair the injuries caused by the defendant. They could not restore to the widow and next of kin of the deceased, the society, advice, and protection which he could have afforded them, aside from the pecuniary losses incident to the deprivation which his death occasioned.

2. That the defendant was liable in damages whether the death of Warner was caused by the act of Fagan in throwing snow, or by that of Cashan. Fagan was engaged in removing the snow from the defendant's house, and by his express direction, when Warner was killed. It was true that Fagan had asked Cashan to help him, but this did not change defendant's responsibility—(1 Blackstone Com. 431.) The following cases illustrate the doctrine that where the master has intrusted a servant with the performance of a service, it is no answer in an action brought to recover damages resulting from the manner in which the service is performed, that the servant acted improperly in the performance of it; the master must respond because he has put it in the power of the servant to do the injury. (Bush *vs.* Steinman, 1 Bos. and P., 404; Randleson *vs.* Murray, 8 Ad. and E., 109; Stone *vs.* Cartwright, 6 T. R., 411; Sloath *vs.* Wilson, 9 Carr and P., 607; Burton *vs.* Misis, 7 Carre and P., 66.) The defendant here did not part with the control of the work. Fagan was his coachman, and was directed to remove the snow. He was intrusted with the duty and the manner of doing it, no specific directions having been given. He sought the aid of another, with whom he acted in concert, both being engaged at the same time and acting in the same manner in removing the snow. It was wholly immaterial whether the death of Mr. Warner was occasioned by either Fagan or Cashan. The employment and direction was general, and it was not necessary to show that the master was privy to the negligence of his servant, nor need the manner in which a service is performed, under a general direction, be assented to by the master, in order to charge him for injuries resulting from the manner adopted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 132 bbls. Ashes, 6,034 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 602 bags Corn Meal, 450 bushels Malt, 5,

Polyanthus, each	6	@	8
Honeysuckles, each	12	@	50
Stocks (gillies), each	8	@	50
Geraniums, each	8	@	50
Pinks and carnations, ₱ pot	25	@	50
Geraniums, Zachary Taylor, each	18	@	50
Geraniums, Lady Washington, each	18	@	50
Geraniums, horse-shoe, each	8	@	50
Geraniums, Rose, each	8	@	50
Geraniums, Lemon, each	12	@	25
Geraniums, Oak-leaved, each	12	@	25
Tulips, each	18	@	25
Cinerarias, each	12	@	25
Violets, each	12	@	18
Mignonette, each	8	@	13
Dahlias, each	8	@	12
Verbenas, ₱ dozen	62½	@1	25
Daisies, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Pansies, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Orange Trees, each	25	@1	00
Lemon Trees, each	25	@1	00

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in somewhat better request, but at easier prices. Eggs are a trifle dearer, with less inquiry for them.

Butter, State, new, ₱ lb	24	@	26
Butter, State, ₱ lb	18	@	23
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Cheese, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	28
Honey, ₱ lb	18	@	28
Maple Sugar ₱ lb	14	@	16

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₱ box	20	@	25
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	—	@	58
Catsup, Mushroom, ₱ gallon	—	@2	58

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CROWELL, stand No. 156; J. LYNOS, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!!

ICED WATER! ICED WATER!! ICED WATER!!!
"STIMPSON'S" DOUBLE WALL ICE PITCHERS.
Richly silver-plated, warranted, and bearing the name of the Patentee, JAMES STIMPSON.
For sale by J. C. MARSH, MANUFACTURER'S AGENT, No. 22 JOHN-ST., (up stairs.) Also a full assortment of first quality silver plated ware, and the newly invented "Barrack Cup."
Ice Pitchers, 25 per cent. lower than any other house in the City—quite an item to save—$3 on a pitcher.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, RESTAURANTS, DINING SALOONS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.
STIMPSON'S patent double wall ice pitchers, richly silver-plated, warranted, and bearing the name of the Patentee, James Stimpson.
Suits for infringement of the Patent have been issued against several manufacturers. The genuine Stimpson Pitcher for sale by J. C. MARSH, manufacturer's agent, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.
A saving of 25 per cent made by buying Ice-Pitchers at J. C. MARSH'S; $3 on a Pitcher.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR,
No. 17 Nassau st.
Residence No. 236 West 30th st.,

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

PASSPORTS.—HAVING BEEN FREQUENTLY requested by friends to obtain Government Passports, the subscriber has decided to make this a portion of the business of his office.
$5 will be the charge for procuring a passport, and $1 the charge for obtaining the *visa* of a Foreign Minister upon a Passport. On the receipt of the requisite fee the necessary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be promptly forwarded by mail. Attention is called to the subjoined extract from official circular.
Z. C. ROBBINS,
OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 1859.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, August, 1857.
Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. Their best safeguard is a passport from this Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States.

THE "BANCO INDUSTRIAL FECUARIO" of Havana, Cuba, is now ready to enter into contracts for the importation into the Island of Cuba of all descriptions of Cattle, both for market use and for breeding; and in order to give all parties a fair chance, the said Banking Company will admit proposals from parties who may be able and willing to furnish such Cattle (bulls, cows, sheep and hogs) and transport them to the said Island either by steam or sailing vessels. Such parties may address the Banking Company as above, clearly specifying all particulars as regards description or quality, number, size or weight, prices and terms of payment, &c., or else send or appoint an agent to the city of Havana with full authority to enter into a contract, being understood that the Company would prefer to make contracts at a fixed price per head, or by the weight for, free from all risk or loss, delivered at the point or place where the Company will designate. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD FLASH, No. 52 Broad-st.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
ONE STEAMER 220 feet long by 36 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 148 feet long by 32 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 116 feet long by 18½ feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 130 feet long by 26 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 125 feet long by 21 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 110 feet long by 19 feet beam.
ONE SEA-GOING SCREW-STEAMER, about 600 tons burden.
ONE PROPELLER TOW-BOAT.
For further information, inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH—EXCLUSIVELY used in Queen Victoria's laundry. The undersigned, sole agents for the United States, will be able to deliver supplies of this celebrated starch on arrival of the steamship *Glasgow*, at manufacturers' prices, in bond or duty paid. It is pronounced by Queen Victoria's laundress to be the finest starch she ever used. ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 12 William-st., New-York.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EX-PARTE COUNCIL in the case of the Church of the Puritans, in pamphlet form, can be had at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 348 Broadway. Persons residing out of the City can procure single copies by inclosing two postage stamps, with their address, to Mr. N. A. CALKINS, No. 348 Broadway.

METAL SASHES AND SHOW-CASES.—Persons about opening new stores, or refitting old ones, will find it advantageous to call on F. A. HOWELL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., where they can select such as they require and obtain easy terms. An assortment of mahogany and walnut show-cases on hand.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.

SHOW CASES.—HOOFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althusen & Co.
Isgrills & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them.—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron.
Angle and T Iron. Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Steel, Stubs and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 209 Broadway. Glass Rods and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 203 Broadway.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY GAY & WEST.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOEN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Spragne, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of this very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,		
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,	
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,	
Nanmkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,	
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,	
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.	

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c,
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES:
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY,
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

291. WINDOW SHADES. 291.
CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
291. KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE SALE OF PARASOLS!!
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS
50 PER CENT BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.
ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL LINED, ALL IVORY HANDLES.
3,000 at $1 25, worth $2 50!
2,000 at $1 50, worth $3!!
1,000 at $2 50 worth $5!!!
2,000 at $3, worth $6!!!
2,000 at $4, usual price $8 and $10!!!!
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
The lady patrons of the Bazaar will find our stock of Bonnets—both of Parisian and home manufacture—unsurpassed, for variety of styles and taste in finish. In
CHILDRENS' BONNETS
We claim to be able to suit any taste, and at prices sure to give satisfaction.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Neat! stylish! cheap!
LA BAYADERINE.
A Spring bonnet, just suited to the popular trade. The price places it within the reach of everybody.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILKS SELLING OFF.
In order that the owner may have returns in 30 days he has put the prices of these Silks at the following ruinous rates:
100 Chene Chintz Robes a Lez, $16 50 worth $30.
20 pieces extra rich Chene Chintz, $1 75 worth $3.
75 pieces Chene Bayadere, $1 12 worth $1 50.
100 pieces Plenid and Bayadere, $1 worth $1 25.
50 pieces Dress Silks, 75c. worth $1.
100 pieces India Foulard, 56c. per yard.
On sale at C. & J. MOWBRAYS,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS:
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c.	to	$1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c.	to	1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c.	to	90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c.	to	55
Cotton and Wool, and Hamp Carpets	25c.	to	45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway,

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 20 rue Richelieu.	No. 24 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemira Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.
BAYLES & LAMBERT,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 710 BROADWAY,
Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season. JAMES SAYLES,
CONOVER E. LAMBERT.
JAMES BAYLES,
Formerly of the firm of Blackwell, Bayles & Co.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
The attention of the ladies is called to the large and elegant assortment for misses, boys and infants, unsurpassed by any. Ladies riding hats, first premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

STRAW GOODS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.—A large and elegant assortment for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON skirts, self-adjusting hustla, well made, $1 34; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, for $14 per dozen. O. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 381 Spring-st., near Hudson.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION ANNIVERSARY.—ANNUAL SERMON by President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, on TUESDAY EVENING, at the New Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th st.
Business meeting for election of officers, etc., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at the City Assembly Rooms, No 448 Broadway, to which all members of the Union are invited.
Annual Collation at the same place on THURSDAY EVENING. Doors open at 6 o'clock. The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who will preside, will take the Chair, and make the opening address at 7 o'clock. Other eminent speakers will take part in the services.
Instrumental Music by Dodworths' Select Band. Vocal music by the congregation. The entire ball will be thrown open and seated for this occasion. Arrangements are made to furnish all with refreshments, and to each lady will be presented a handsome bouquet of flowers. Tickets, (the number of which will be limited to the capacity of the room,) 50 cents each, to be had at the office of the American Congregational Union, over Appleton's book store, and at the office of the *Independent*, over the Park Bank. To insure admission they must be obtained before the evening of the collation, as the demand thus far has been larger than ever before, and the Committee of Arrangements are determined that the room shall not be uncomfortably crowded.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Bufficld-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., which has been in course of erection for some time, will be opened for Divine Service on SABBATH, the 15th inst. Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, Pastor elect; in the AFTERNOON by the Rev. JNO. N. MCLEOD, D. D., of New-York; and in the EVENING by Prof. T. W. J. WYLIE, of Philadelphia. Preaching in the lecture-room on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, Pastor elect, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited. N. B.—Sabbath School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS.—Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING—Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the "Protestant" Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York," will be celebrated SUNDAY EVENING next, 8th inst., in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, when the Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read, and a sermon preached by the Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. J. B. ALLIOTA, of Jamaica, will (D. V.) preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; the Rev. Mr. PORTHUP, of New-Haven, May 15; the Rev. Mr. STREET, of Philadelphia, May 22; the Rev. Mr. VAN WYCK, of West Farms, May 29. Sabbath School Meeting every SUNDAY NIGHT. Boys' Meeting every THURSDAY NIGHT. Dr. WARTBURT, the eloquent Syrian, will deliver his second lecture next THURSDAY NIGHT.

DEDICATION.—THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church, in the village of Yonkers, (the Rev. J. G. WATKINS, Pastor,) will be dedicated on SUNDAY, May 8, 1859. Services to be conducted as follows: MORNING, by the Rev. B. SHERWOOD; AFTERNOON, by the Rev. P. WEAVER, and in the EVENING, by the Rev. J. FISHER, from Illinois. Time of service 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Dedicatory sermon in the afternoon.

CHORAL SERVICE.—MORNING AND EVENING Prayer (Prot. Episcopal Church) will be celebrated Chorally in the large Chapel of the Rutgers Female Institute, No 264 Madison-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. W. CAMP, D. D., or some other clergyman. Seats Free. All are invited.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet at the corner of Broadway and 9th-st on SUNDAY, May 8 at 10 o'clock A. M. to attend divine service in a body at the Central Reformed Dutch Church, in 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., the Rev. J. A. BAIRD, Pastor. Let every Veteran be present. Remember the resolution. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANnual Sermon before the New-York Bible Society will be preached, in the Academy of Music, on SABBATH EVENING, May 8, by the Rev. WALTER CLARK, D. D., of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made. By order. HENRY G. DE FOREST, President.
J. O. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—THE ANniversary of the American Female Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 4th av., Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d st. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Dr. Hague, and others, will address the meeting. All the children will be present.

SERMON TO THE YOUNG.—SEVENTH Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach (Providence permitting) a sermon addressed chiefly to young people. Subject—*Our Popular Literature in its Relations to Christianity*; or, *The Disguises of Infidelity*.

UNITARIAN LECTURES, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr FARLEY'S next lecture will be given at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont st., corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our Position. Atonement*. Seats free. The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of the Church of the Messiah, New-York, will preach at this Church in the MORNING.

THE REV. P. MCMENAMY, D. D., AND THE friends of a free Bible will consider the claims of the Romish Visitation and Extreme Unction for the sick and the dying, and answer objections, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 165 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE UP-TOWN SABBATH AFTERNOON service, under the auspices of the Norfolk-st-reet Baptist Church, will be continued hereafter in the Union Chapel, cor 39 h-st. and Broadway, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 P. M (except ing the first in each month). The Rev. N. B. BALDWIN, of Philadelphia, will preach for Dr. ARMITAGE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in behalf of this Society will be preached by the Rev. WILLIAM T. DWIGHT, D.D., of Portland, Me., in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) The Rev. E. S. JENKINS will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING, and the Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS in the EVENING; services commencing at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening discourse—*The Argument for Immortality*.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—The Rev. Dr. BAMAN, of Troy, will preach the Annual Sermon before this Society on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst., in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church (Dr. Burchard's) instead of the Mercer-st Church. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—A discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, before the American Peace Society, on the *Eminent Character and Public Services of the late Judge Jay*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. ALEXANDER BLACK, of Newburgh, will preach in this church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place,) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVANING. Evening service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST Church, State-st. near Boyt, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 8 by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. And by the Rev. GEO. ROBINSON, formerly of First-place M. E. Church, at 3 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. B. T. WELCH, D. D., WILL preach in the South Baptist Church, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. ISAAC BUTTERFIELD, of Davenport, Iowa, at 7½ P. M.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath-School of the Bereau Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Pastor, the Rev. J. DOWLING, D. D., and the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT. Singing by the children.

FEMALE BIBLE PATRIOTS.—THE FIFTH of the series of discourses on Bible Women will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., (No. 10 Abingdon-square,) at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Jochebed, the Faithful Mother*. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in the trance state, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Musical Hall, Brooklyn, and in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15 cents.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. LILLIE. Services at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN SERVICE—TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. HULL will preach at No. 182 Washington-st., Brooklyn, in the rooms of the Juvenile High School. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

BEECHER'S AND CHAPIN'S SERMONS are published every week in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. For sale at all the periodical depots. Price five cents. Yearly subscription $2. Address E. PARTRIDGE, No. 428 Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN Heights, corner of Henry and Remsen-sts., the Rev. Dr. STORRS, Pastor. The services of Public worship in this Church will continue to be held on each Sunday in the morning, at 10½, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. B. H. NADAL, OF THE BALtimore Conference, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av and 22d-st. Service in MORNING at 10½, and EVENING 7½ o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH, IN EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET, (YORKVILLE)—The Rev. JAMES POSTER, D. D., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Rev. N. L. ATWOOD at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Rev VALENTINE SUCK, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH every SUNDAY MORNING in the Market-st. Church, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock in the Home Chapel for the Friendless in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 149 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Preaching by the Pastor, S. CHASE. Subject in the MORNING—*The obligations of Christians to Labor for Christ*. EVENING—*The Shaking of the Nations*. Love Feast at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—BISHOP POTTER WILL preach and administer the rite of Confirmation in Grace Church, corner of Conselyea and Lorimer sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th inst. Service to commence at 3 o'clock. Seats free.
ALVAH GUION, Rector.

THE REV. N. F. LUDLUM, RECTOR OF the Church at Hopkinton, N. H., will preach (D. V.) TO-MORROW EVENING in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal. Seats free throughout.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH. The Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor, will remove from 28th-st. to HITZELBERGER'S HALL, in 8th-av., near 20th st. where they will Worship for the next two or three months, until their new Church (in process of erection in 22th-st., near Broadway,) is completed. Preaching TO-MORROW, Sunday, at 10½ and at 7½.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M., a funeral sermon. Seats free. Bible Class in Hebrew and English at 2 P. M. It is desired that all who favor the efforts of this Association unite in sustaining religious worship by the above Society.

JOHN-ST. FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. M. B. BIRD, English Wesleyan Missionary in Hayti, West Indies; at 3 P. M. Sacramental Services. Christian strangers are cordially invited to commune with us. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. Seats free.

A SLAVERY INVESTIGATION MEETING will be held at the Church No 18 East 11th st., near 4th av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING May 11. Both sides to have a hearing. Opening Address by J. C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, REMOVED to Cooper Institute, Room No. 21. Preaching on SABBATH, May 3, by Elder D. J ROBINSON, at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

THE LATE EXCITING TRIAL AND TRAGedy in Washington will be considered in a discourse at Union Hall No. 196 Bowery, on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., to commence at 3 P. M., precisely; to be followed by a discussion free to all.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. J. B. FLAGG, of Brooklyn, will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its Anniversary MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, (on Union-square, corner of 15th st.) Addresses from interesting speakers, may be expected.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, will preach TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on the *History of Universalism in New York*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, from the text, St. John, chap. 8, v. 21.

LIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Pastor, W. S. HALL, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and the Rev. N. P. BALDWIN of Philadelphia, at 7½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. FURNESS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will officiate morning and evening, TO-MORROW, Sunday, May 8, at the Hall of the Third Unitarian Society, (Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM'S,) northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

REV. DR. VAN ZANDT, BY REQUEST, WILL repeat a sermon on *The Analogy between the Old and the New Creation*, next SUNDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Ninth-st., near Broadway.

THE REV. LYDIA A. JENKINS, WILL preach in the Universalist Branch Sunday School Room No. 274 Cumberland st Brooklyn, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE, 1 P. M.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—LA SERVA PADRONA.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MEDEA—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR—LOVE CHASE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—AS YOU LIKE IT—BOX AND COX.

BOWERY THEATRE—YOUTHFUL BRIGAND — MAGIC TRUMPET—FRENCH SPY—MAURICE.

NATIONAL THEATRE — AMALDERIC—IRISH TIGER—HAPPY MAN—PROGRESS OF A SCAMP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT MINSTRELSY—THE GEM OF THE LAKE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mails.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....? A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 7, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, whose advices we published yesterday morning as telegraphed from Sackville, N. B., arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon. Her regular mails reached this City at midnight, over the New-Haven Railroad, and will be ready for delivery this morning. We give elsewhere all the details of interest relative to the impending European War which we find in our private files.

The report relative to the character of the interview in Paris between Lord COWLEY and Count WALEWSKI is confirmed by dispatches received at the French Legation in Washington. Strong language was used relative to the course of the British Cabinet on the War question. The French Emperor, however, while he distrusts the faith of the Cabinet, relies upon the British people to prove, at the approaching Parliamentary elections, that they will never sanction the subjugation of Italy by Austria.

A remarkable case of forgery has just been brought to light at Salem, Mass. In the year 1853 a petition was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury praying for the appointment of Dr. GEO. B. LORING as Collector of the Customs at that port. At an investigation held on Monday by two agents of the Treasury Department, an ex-inspector testified that over five hundred signatures attached to the petition were forged in his presence by Dr. LOARING and G. W. PIKE, the latter of whom is now Collector. Dr. LORING did not obtain his collectorship in 1853, but was appointed Postmaster instead. It is not yet known what action will be taken by the Department.

WILLIAM B. BISHOP, ex-member of Congress from Connecticut, yesterday received his appointment of Commissioner of Patents, in the place of Mr. HOLT, appointed to the Postmaster-Generalship.

In the United States Court at Savannah, yesterday, the men SELVIN and MARES, on trial for fitting out the bark *Angelita* for the slave-trade, were acquitted.

The deficiency which has for some time existed in the class of Third Assistant Engineers in the Navy can now be supplied, as twenty-six have recently passed the usual examination, and have now received their warrants.

A dispatch from Baltimore announces the loss of the bark *Aerial*, from Wilmington for Havana. She sprang a leak in a gale on the 22d ult., and capsized. The crew were rescued, after clinging to the wreck two days. A dispatch from Cincinnati announces the total loss of the steamer *Jacob Traber*. She sank at the wharf in ten feet of water, and subsequently took fire.

The Republican Central Committee held a special meeting last evening at their room No. 618 Broadway, at which arrangements were made to pay the honor of an escort to Senator SEWARD, who will leave for Europe to-day. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, who reported that the steamer *Josephine* had been chartered for the purpose, and would leave Castle Garden at 10 o'clock this morning. The Committee then called on the distinguished Senator in a body, at the house of Mr. ISAAC BELL, Jr., in Twenty-second-street, where he was addressed by the President of the Young Men's Central Committee, and made a brief speech in response.

There was an extraordinary change in the weather, yesterday. The temperature of the atmosphere was like that of July; the air was thick and murky, the sun looked fiery red, and the usual moon at night had the appearance of burnished copper. If the signs had happened on the day appointed by the Millerites for the destruction of the world, they would have caused some alarm, but now they only portend a Spring drought.

A well-attended meeting of the Bar was held yesterday, to express the regret of the profession in view of the death of the late NICHOLAS HILL, Esq. Judge NELSON was called to the chair, and addresses made by Messrs. O'CONOR, BRADY, and others. A report will be found in another column.

The acting Superintendent of Police, yesterday was informed through a telegram from New Orleans, of the arrest in that city of FELIX SANCHEZ, accused of murdering in the early part of January last, in Sullivan-street, HARMON CURNAN his father-in-law. An officer was immediately dispatched to Albany to obtain a requisition from Gov. MORGAN, with which he will proceed to New Orleans to secure the alleged murderer to bring him to this City for trial.

The trial of JAMES GLASS, for the murder of RICHARD OWENS, in Elm-street, on the 15th of January last, was resumed yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. At the opening of the Court, Ex-Judge WHITING proceeded to sum up for the defence. His address, with that of the District-Attorney in reply, and Judge DAVIES' charge to the Jury, occupied four hours. The Jury retired to consider their verdict about 2 P. M., and had not agreed at a very late hour.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, LOUISA WILLIAMS, a colored woman, charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the premises of Mr. G. A. DEVEREITAS, in whose family she was employed as cook, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. ELIZABETH BROWN, another colored woman, associated with LOUISA WILLIAMS, in the charge of arson, but entirely under her guidance, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit arson in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. JOHN SMITH, convicted of stealing 60 yards of clothe, the property of WM. W. HERBERT, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. JOHN JOHNSON was convicted of burglary in the third degree, in stealing a clock and other articles from the warehouse of BARNES & BUAR, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. There were other convictions for minor offences, the prisoners being remanded for sentence.

The absence of the *Niagara's* mails, yesterday, had the effect of checking operations in Cotton, which was quite unsettled. Flour was higher and dearer. Wheat, Corn and Barley were in fair demand. Oats advanced. Pork was in request, but at irregular rates. Cut Meats, Lard, and Beef, were pretty freely dealt in. Sugars were in good demand, at full prices. A moderate business was transacted in Coffee and Molasses. Rice was quite active. The movements in other branches of trade were unrestricted.

EUROPE.—Senator SEWARD leaves to-day in the *Ariel* for Europe. He does not expect to return until the opening of the next Session of Congress, in December.

Origin of the War in Europe—Austrian Rule in Italy.

Like most other great international conflicts, the approaching collision between France and Austria has a double origin. It has been brought about in the first place by the operation of certain recognized causes of which diplomacy can take cognizance, and which will constitute the ostensible ground of war; and in the second place, by the logic of a historical necessity, not the less real that no Ministry will allude to it, and no protocols discuss its bearings. In the near imminence of the final crash, it is desirable that the people of this country should clearly understand both aspects of the case; for, although nothing can be more unlikely than that the United States, extended as our commerce is, should in any way become involved in the progress of hostilities, it is extremely important that the sympathy and the moral support of so great and free a nation should be given to the side of nationality and independence in a conflict from which it may be well permitted us to hope for vast and permanent good to the liberty of mankind. It has been common with a large class of English journalists, to speak of the disturbances of the last few months as "provoked" by the "restless ambition" of NAPOLEON III. Let us see whether some more satisfactory cause cannot be found for convulsions which have so deeply agitated the world. It is certainly far from probable that in the present age the mere petulance and personal passion of any one monarch, however powerful, should be found able to shake Europe to its centre, unless the question agitated by that monarch were really and of itself inherent in the very constitution of European affairs. Thus much it would be safe for any disinterested observer to assume at the outset.

The words addressed by NAPOLEON III. to the Austrian Envoy at Paris on New Year's Day, were few and simple. They referred to negotiations of some standing, and expressed the regret of the French Sovereign that these negotiations should continue to be in so unfavorable a state. Why did these seemingly harmless phrases carry terror to every Exchange on the Continent? Why are they bearing fruit, it may be upon this very day, of open and deadly war between the two greatest Empires of the Continent? Because they were at once understood to mean that NAPOLEON III. was dealing seriously with the Italian question; because all Europe knew, and for years has known, to borrow the language of the London *Times* itself, that there can be no stable peace in the world while Austria can defer a settlement of her pretensions in Italy; and because the French Emperor has established a character for resolution and far-reaching policy which makes his bitterest enemies feel that whenever he calmly undertakes a piece of political work, he will infallibly accomplish it to the uttermost of his ability. What then are these Austrian pretensions in Italy, and why is France in especial called upon to insist that they shall be summarily and decisively dealt with?

The Italian Peninsula, with an area about equal to that of New-York and New England combined, and a population of nearly twenty-five millions, occupies such a position in Europe that were it united under one authority, or leagued in one interest it must carry with it the command of the Mediterranean, and balance in the South the power of Germany in the North. Were the Italian States free and independent, no Power could successfully undertake to arrogate to itself the dominion of Southern Europe. Were the Italian States subject to any one of the great Powers, that Power might undertake the accomplishment of the dream of universal European dominion, at least as safely as France in the time of NAPOLEON I., or Spain in the days of CHARLES V.

When exhausted Europe fell back in 1815 from its victory over NAPOLEON upon the reconstruction of "principalities and powers," it was felt to be imperatively necessary not only that Italy should be put beyond the reach of any of the parties to the Holy Alliance, but also that she should be prevented from aspiring to any unity of her own. No ruler could trust his brother-ruler with what RICHELIEU called the "Key of the World," and all the rulers were resolved that the Italian people should not hold it. Italy was, therefore, divided as follows: To the restored King of Naples was given his old realm, the Italian inheritance of the Spanish Bourbons. Upon an area nearly equal to that of New-York this sovereign was to rule over ten millions of subjects, and the whole Southern region of the Peninsula. To the Pope was confided an area equal to that of Maryland and Massachusetts with three millions of people, in the centre of Italy, and stretching from sea to sea. An Austrian prince, of the young branch of the House of Hapsburg, held Tuscany, with two millions of people; and a fertile region on the west, fully as large as Massachusetts, locked in upon its northeastern borders by the smaller States of Parma and Modena, also ruled by princes of Austrian extraction and alliance, and with a combined population of about a million souls. Northern Italy was finally divided by the river Ticino and the Lago Maggiore between the Houses of Savoy and Hapsburg, the former as Kings of Sardinia, possessing a dominion to the West about as large as South Carolina, with a population twice as large as that of New-York; the latter as Kings of Lombardo-Venetia, holding a region half as large as Maine, with a population of about five millions. In these arrangements it pleased the Congress of Vienna to see a sure guarantee of the impotence of Italy to menace the peace of the world.

But the House of Hapsburg had not forgotten its ancient motto, and was determined not only to retain Lombardy, which had descended to it from the inheritance of CHARLES V., and Venice, which had fallen into its hands in the chances of the last Napoleonic war but also to use Northern Italy as its lever for making all the Peninsula its own. It lost no time in beginning operations. It has never ceased to prosecute them. The most formidable engines of Austrian influence have been the systematic attempts of the Italian sovereigns to crush their people back into the recognition of "Divine Right," and to kill the hydras of "liberty and law" throughout their States. The ink was hardly dry on the Conventions of Paris, when in July 12, 1815, Austria signed a "secret treaty" with Naples, binding the King of Naples to "rule his dominions in accordance with the views of the Austrian Government." Five years later, in 1820, Naples forced her King to grant her a Constitution. Austria then appealed to this secret treaty, and by virtue of it marched an army into "independent" Naples, suppressed the Constitution, and established that Austrian tutelage which has endured, with the brief interval of a few months in 1848, up to this time. In 1821, Sardinia demanded a Constitution. Into Sardinia, likewise, Austria marched *without* a secret treaty, and restored despotism there also. An outbreak at Bologna brought Austria into the Papal States, one or another point of which she has never since ceased to occupy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is strictly Austrian by family, and has therefore been left comparatively uncomplimented by the armed presence of his kinsmen. With Parma and Modena, in 1847, Austria concluded treaties allowing her to take armed possession of these States whenever "military prudence" should require it. Within the last forty years, therefore, Austria, from ruling five millions of Italians in one corner of the Peninsula, has advanced to a practical control over the whole Peninsula, with the single exception of Sardinia, in which State Liberty has established itself, and has held its own with incomparable spirit and good sense.

On formal grounds, then, NAPOLEON III. has clearly been right as a European sovereign in protesting against the steady infractions of the balance of power in Italy of which Austria has been guilty. In these protests he has simply echoed the less-determined language held from time to time by his predecessor LOUIS PHILIPPE, and by the English Government. His right to protect Sardinia from any invasion of Austria is demonstrable on these overt grounds alone.

As a French sovereign, NAPOLEON, however, has other and even stronger reasons for his present action, not the less respectable that they need not be diplomatically put forward. The course of Austria in Italy, while it threatens all the Powers concerned in the freedom of the Mediterranean, bears directly upon the future welfare of France. France has nothing to fear from Italy, if the Italian States defined by the treaties of Vienna be really *independent*. From Italy, as a fief of Austria, France has everything to fear; and the French monarch would be recreant to his trust who could suffer the process begun in 1815 with Naples to be consummated with Sardinia in 1859. Should Austria, in the war which she now incites, be wholly driven beyond the Alps, it is idle to suppose that Italy would be transferred to the dominion of France. The same reasons which forbid Italy to be Austrian forbid her to be French, and NAPOLEON III. is not the man to throw himself madly against the combined feeling of Europe. It would be rash indeed now to speculate upon the consequences of such a strife as impends in Europe; but we may feel more than confident that the result of a thorough humiliation of Austria in Italy *must* be the inauguration of such a career of independence and nationality for the rest of Italy as has been so gloriously begun by the gallant people of Sardinia and Piedmont.

The Presidential Question.

Both political parties seem to be in a state of hopeless confusion, as to both principles and candidates for the coming Presidential contest. The Democrats are in rather the worst predicament, because they are divided among themselves upon fundamental questions, whereas the Republicans are only doubting as to the policy of fighting the battle on their own ground, or sacrificing something of the advantages of their position for the sake of obtaining reinforcements from the Americans, Old Whigs and Conservaties generally. The *Tribune* is vehemently exhorting its "Men and Brethren" of the Republican persuasion to clothe themselves in the spirit of meekness and conciliation,—to remember that *success* is the one thing needful, and to stand ready to unite upon any candidate, North or South, Republican, Whig or American, whose nomination offers the best chance of defeating the Democrats. The *National Era* at Washington protests against such a policy with great vehemence. It treats it as a proposal to "dishand the Republican Party," and substitute for it a union of all the opponents of the present Administration;—and objects, on the ground that it will win no Southern votes, while it will alienate and estrange thousands of Anti-Slavery men at the North, and will, even if successful, afford only a barren victory. It calls attention to the fact that not a single Southern press has accepted the *Tribune's* proposition, which was regarded, moreover, in other quarters, as merely a confession of weakness and an appeal for aid. The *Era* prefers that the Republican Party should maintain its integrity, put forward its platform, nominate its candidates, and then leave Americans, Whigs and Conservatives of all kinds to choose, upon their own responsibility, between that and the Democratic Party.

The Democrats, meantime, seem to be wandering further and further from any common ground on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. The Southern leaders and Gov. WISE, who has put himself at their head, insist that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has any right to prohibit Slavery, and that the Federal Government is in duty bound to interfere for the protection of Slave property in the Territories against the action of their laws and their people. The Northern Democrats, with DOUGLAS at their head, insist that Congress has nothing whatever to do with the subject, and that the Territorial Legislature may make precisely such laws concerning slave property as it sees fit—subject only to the Federal Constitution. The Administration organ tries to evade the difficulty by saying that neither Congress nor the Legislature of the Territory has anything to do with the subject,—but that *the Courts* must be left to settle all controversies that may grow up concerning property in the Territories. It is not easy to see how these conflicting sentiments and views are to be reconciled,—or how the Democratic Party is to build any platform upon which it can stand on this subject. It seems probable, however, that Popular Sovereignty in Territories will be eventually held to commence upon the formation of a State Constitution, and that previous to that time Slave property must be under the protection of the Federal authority. The Charleston Convention is quite likely to adopt this view, and will then seek to nominate a candidate not too openly or actively committed to it. In spite of the protests and rebellion of Northern Democrats, this seems to be more nearly the position of the party at large than any other thus far taken. According to present appearances, they cannot openly avow it without losing ground throughout the North and West, for the people of those sections, without distinction of party, repudiate and abhor the doctrine that Congress cannot prohibit, but must establish by protecting, Slavery in the Territories.

The Republicans do not seem to be agreed upon a platform any more than upon candidates. Some of their leaders are for repudiating the decision of the Supreme Court, denying the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Others, like Mr. ELI THAYER, are for abandoning a position already captured by the enemy and for giving battle on the field of the foe's own choosing, of Popular Sovereignty. They insist merely on the plain and literal interpretation of the words, and declare their readiness to leave the whole contest between Freedom and Slavery to be decided on that basis by the people of the Territories themselves and by the natural progress of emigration. It is not at all unlikely that as the Democrats abandon the ground of Popular Sovereignty, because it does not answer the purposes of the South, the Republicans may encamp upon it for the same reason. As to a candidate, the choice will probably lie between Governor SEWARD and some Old Line Whig. The remains of the American Party will support almost any candidate but Governor SEWARD; their favorite, Senator CRITTENDEN, has somewhat injured his prospects by advocating the election of Mr. BELL, Opposition candidate for Governor of Kentucky, who has taken the ultra Southern ground on the question of Slavery in the Territories. But the Republicans proper, as a party, will scarcely consent to commit suicide even from the increased chances of success, which the *Tribune* promises as the reward of such an act of self-denial.

A Hymn to Morton.

We sing MORTON, the man of mud! While tar-barrels are cheap and the emptyings of straw-beds abound, let us illuminate the City in his honor, and meanwhile rehearse what he has done for all trades and men. The memorable *régime* of this last of City Inspectors has bred several new departments of labor and enterprise, and fostered into competence whole professions that were starving and fast falling into the contempt that in all well-regulated communities attaches to poverty. Whoever saw a boot-black in the streets before MORTON'S day? Now they swarm in the streets, are becoming a necessity, are retiring from business upon their fortunes. While men walked on dry pavements, shoe-leather was the rhetoricisn's emblem for toughness and durability. Now, since we always walk over shoe in mud, and leather is as rotten as wet paper, Ferry-street makes a man a competence in a year or two. The price of beef has gone up. The Western prairies, responding to the enlarged demand, blossom as the rose, and stand a goodly figure higher in the market for every acre. So cobbler, butcher, drover, grazier and land-agent blesses MORTON. MORTON'S mud on the sidewalks besmouches the costly dresses of ladies, and makes hoops necessary to distend and support them, whence come the hoop-skirt makers, quickening the fleets of whalemen in all seas to supply the call for whalebone, calling into the market new and cheaper sewing-machines by the score, and employing troops of shop-girls. MORTON'S mud bedrabbles silks and delaines, delicate slippers and dainty hose, stimulating the dry-goods market and enriching retailers, jobbers and importers.

When MORTON'S mud is thoroughly dried it is a plague of dust, permeating all crannies of houses and entering all avenues whereby the mucous membrane lines the approaches from the outer to the inner man. The human machine wants more frequent oiling—and the bar-rooms swarm with a thirsty crowd all of a color for dust. Spoiling the rich man's furniture and begriming the poor woman's tidy apartments, MORTON'S dust has stimulated cabinet-making, upholstering, tailoring, and millinery. It has kept wash-women in constant employ, and turned the balance of trade of several departments of dry goods against us. Honor to MORTON! Soap sells higher than of old,—not that soap-fat is scarcer, but that every cleanly man needs twice as much soap as formerly to maintain a decent freedom from cutaneous tarnish. Opticians are a growing class, for MORTON'S dust in everybody's eyes makes ophthalmia as common as in Egypt. When Summer sets in, MORTON'S garbage, soaked in the rain which formerly ran off through gutters and emptied into subterranean sewers, steams up a miasm as potent and as deadly as any that poison the air of the tropics. Furnishing all the conditions of a natural marsh, where vegetable and animal decay emit an atmosphere of death, our metropolis for agues, intermittents and nervous fevers is acquiring the reputation that miasmatic Michigan was running off with. Our stalwart young men fall into strangely malignant fevers that the Faculty were strangers to, and the infant cellar population perish with convulsions and marasmus, as if our latest Christian policy were to prevent crime by nipping in the bud all that portion of our population which will be most tempted to become criminals. Doctors meanwhile grow rich, and ride in their gigs at a very rapid pace to wealth. When it gets fairly out, all that army of physicians that has been for a dozen years back marching with their saddle-bags stuffed with quinine to the West, will retreat to this Morton-ridden town, the metropolis of early mortality, and of lingering disease.

But, except his deathless memory, MORTON, we take it, is mortal, like the rest of us; and when he has ceased to draw pay, and is estopped, who will administer upon his great estate? He owns the City, else how could he keep it for a great compost-heap? He owns our taxes, else by what rule could he pocket such a jolly portion of them? He owns the Aldermen—their patriotism, their pluck, hoots, hisses and all. He was confessed to own the American portion of the late Legislature, and seemed to have a large lease on some of its Republican elements. When he is dead, may be some new theories of comfort will prevail hereabouts. Then Surveyors will go about with measuring-rods, and old women with twigs of witch-hazel, indicating here the spot where the Bowery formerly ran, and here the vicinity of ancient Fulton Market. We would like to be alive, and see what Hercules will come to cleanse the Metropolitan stable. If the Quarantine Commissioners of that future age are still puzzled for a place to put their Quarantine establishment on—still hunting for some spot below the Narrows, neither in Kings, Queens, nor Richmond Counties, nor yet in Jersey, Hercules may come to their relief, and, dumping the vast accumulations of MORTON'S mud upon the West Bank, create an island for their use. But the stench of the new island, dropped into the sea, would certainly endanger the fisheries. The very shad would taste of MORTON; and the citizen summering in Suffolk and sniffing the perfume of decaying moss-hunkers, with which the farmers dress their growing crops and pasture-fields, would recognize the ancient odor of the Metropolis—the true smell of MORTON.

THE WEATHER—CANAL NAVIGATION—THE CROPS—WAR IN EUROPE.—So far, we have had a backward season. The first week of May is near its close, and "Winter still lingers," especially in the cool mornings and evenings. It is a critical period for the agricultural interests. Corn, wheat, potatoes, and fruit, must depend much upon what this month does for them. We all wish the farmer well, not so much out of philanthropy, perhaps, as from selfishness. Broadway and Wall-street may not be fully conscious of their indebtedness to the furrowed fields of Ontario and Chautauque, but the obligation exists none the less, and a short crop or two would be quite sufficient to arouse those busy marts to a realizing sense of the interdependence of city and country. New-York is the exponent of the nation's growth. Not a bushel of maize, nor a bale of cotton, is anywhere produced, but adds to the greatness of this emporium. We stretch forth our iron ways and lines of water communication to the remotest States of the South and West, over which, back and forth, course in ceaseless career whatever ministers to the comfort of civilized man.

Canal Navigation, which opened seasonably, has as yet but a sombre prospect. The break at Holley causes a vexatious delay, but a worse misfortune to the forwarders is the insane policy of the Railroads, in carrying freight below cost. True, that game cannot last long, but while it continues the transportation interests must suffer. Theirs is always a precarious business, involving large investments, much labor, heavy risks, and too often serious losses. Shippers can, indeed, have their goods carried very low in the existing state of things, and are immediate gainers thereby, but no class can be really benefited in the long run by unremunerative business. The Spring trade, therefore, promises badly for the boatmen—perhaps their compensation may come after harvest.

Producers of breadstuffs and provisions will look for profit, and probably not in vain, from the war into which Austria and France are about to lead the rest of Europe. Doubtless this country, favored by position and other circumstances, will reap a harvest from the misfortunes of our brethren across the Atlantic. The war can hardly fail to cause a brisk and steady demand for the surplus products of our soil, though we ought not to look for extravagant prices. Our husbandmen, from the seaboard to the plains, should plant largely—not more so, indeed, than they are able to cultivate thoroughly,—but to the extent of their ability; and if Providence favors them with a propitious season, they have a year of prosperity before them—unless, indeed, they shall be tempted to extravagance. Nothing can withstand that fatal vice. Let them be industrious, enterprising, and, above all, economical. Debt should be shunned as if it were cholera and yellow fever combined.

Our Merchant Navy—Its Present and Future.

The shrewd policy that bids the commercial nation abstain from wars, into which its headlong neighbors plunge madly, is the one which raised Venice to the pinnacle of grandeur, and which will do as much for the United States should they continue to pursue it. We had occasion yesterday to allude to the important impulse lent to the American shipping interest by the Crimean war. It was not only realized in the extraordinary demand for transport ships, and in the employment of numberless bottoms in the carriage of the munitions of war, the provision and the multitudinous supplies required by armed multitudes in the field; but, still more decidedly, in the momentary enjoyment, amounting almost to a monopoly, of the trade of mankind, resigned to us by the caution of the contending nations. How largely and how beneficially this prosperous influence would have been felt, had not the unhappy crisis of 1857 intervened, it is impossible to conjecture. Even in spite of that event, the enterprise of the American shipper was never more splendid and far-reaching than it is today; never was the race for the commercial supremacy of the world's waters so assured to Yankee competition; never was our great rival so painfully sensible of the danger in which trembles her old maritime renown. Adherence to the same passive system was rewarded with equal prodigality in the late operations against China. Neutral Russia obtained gratuitously all that England and France paid for so dearly, and a vast body of privileges incident to her territorial contiguity as the additional consideration of her temperate forbearance. The forbearance of the United States was also repaid with the utmost the Chinaman had to give, that they were in a position to take. The fruit thus gathered, not rudely shaken, from the tree is in our hands. The commerce of China with the world is rapidly becoming an American monopoly. Already our tonnage from the leading ports exceeds that of Great Britain; it must presently exceed that of all the maritime world put together. Let us look at the facts and figures.

Hong-Kong, the insular colony obtained by England from the Chinese at the close of the Opium War, is admirably calculated to engross the better portion of the commerce of Southern China, situated as it is at the mouth of the Canton River. It was accordingly destined to be the seat of the British Commercial Empire in the China Seas; the local instrument for monopolizing the trade of China, as that of India had been prescriptively monopolized; and the fear probably never occurred to any of those who laid the foundations of the City of Victoria, that while VICTORIA yet reigned, the port should effectually pass into the possession of the American trader. This result has been substantially achieved. The latest report of the tonnage actually loading at Hong-Kong reads thus:

VESSELS LOADING AT HONG KONG.

Nation.	Tonnage.	Nation.	Tonnage.
American	16,850	Spanish	1,200
British	3,480	Siamese	950
Dutch	1,400	Oldenburg	500
French	1,250	Total	25,630

Or in words, *sixty-five per cent. of the carrying trade between the Chino-British port of Hong Kong, and all parts of the world, including the entire British Home and Colonial Empire, is conducted in American ships.* Of the remainder, less than one-half is retained by English merchantmen. An analysis of the destination of these out-going cargoes is no less startling and instructive.

DESTINATION OF THE CARGOES.

	Tons.	
Australia	626	British
	3,630	American
San Francisco	7,550	American
England	760	British
New-York	1,600	American
Siam	450	Siamese
	1,500	American
Havana	2,550	American
	800	French
	1,200	Spanish
Singapore	1,200	British
	700	Dutch
Bombay	600	British
Mauritius	500	Siamese
Shanghae	700	Dutch
	500	Oldenburg
Cochin China	450	French
Calcutta	500	British

Observe that between the British colonies of Hong Kong and Australia less than twelve *per cent.* of the trade is in the hands of the British shipper; while the balance, exceeding eighty-eight *per cent.*, is engrossed by Americans. Observe, furthermore, that of all the freight embarking for ports other than British, not one ton is taken by a British ship. And of the cargoes carried to English or British colonial ports, only the smaller tonnage goes upon British bottoms.

The growth and development which these returns unmistakably bespeak for American marine intercourse at the antipodes are as startling as they are gratifying. Startling, however, only for their extreme rapidity. That such results would of necessity flow from the prudent abstinence we have persistently observed in respect to foreign combinations, it was impossible not to foresee. But no one, we venture to say, could have anticipated that the overthrow of English predominance in the East India and China trade would be so sudden, and that a half-dozen years would have achieved a task that might reasonably have been imposed upon a century. And from the stand-point thus acquired, the prospect is even more encouraging. In the actual European contest, England, our leading mercantile competitor, may not at the outset involve herself. But with war so near her that her white cliffs reverberate the *coup-de-canons* in Italy, it will be out of the question for industry and trade to pursue the ordinary tenor of their way as at epochs of peace; enterprise will stand still in doubt; the ardor of maritime rivalry must be abated. A fresh incitement and momentum will thus be given to our shipping interests in every quarter of the map, the effect of which in the nearer and remoter future cannot be exaggerated. And when the moment arrives for England, with the instinct of self-preservation strong within her, to play her part in the great war-drama of the Continent, the triumph of the American neutral policy will be completed in the inevitable supremacy of our merchant navy upon the seas.

THE VOTES OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Quite a commotion has been excited among politicians by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, requiring naturalized citizens to reside two years in the country before exercising the right of suffrage. The proposition is to be submitted to the people at the coming election:—but it is vigorously opposed by many leading Republicans within the State and by still more in other sections of the country. Senator WILSON has written two letters in opposition to it. Gov. BANKS is understood to be against it, and earnest protests have been entered in various sections of the country against its passage.

The principal reason urged in opposition to it, as will be observed, is its probable effect upon the Republican Party. Senator WILSON, who treats the matter with the utmost frankness, does not hesitate to assign this as the controlling consideration with him. He considers the success of the Republican Party as of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country. The indorsement of this amendment by the Republican State of Massachusetts, he thinks, will create a very strong prejudice against the party, and seriously diminish its vote and jeopardize its success. He thinks it would, therefore, be very unwise to pass it. He believes that thousands of foreign-born voters, who are inclined to vote for the Republican ticket upon general grounds, would be repelled by such an instance of illiberality, and that the party would thus lose much more than it would gain by accessions from the ranks of the American Party.

This movement is significant, as an evidence of the declining power and influence of the Know-Nothing organization,—though it must be confessed that nowhere out of Massachusetts have they taken ground in support of the proposed amendment. But it also shows how completely *party* interests predominate in political affairs. Scarcely any of our public men trouble themselves about the *principle* of the proposed amendment,—its intrinsic justice and fairness;—their main concern is its effect upon the prospects of the political party to which they belong. If this would be disastrous, they are opposed to it;—if not, they are prepared to consider it.

The strong ground of objection to it is that it draws a broad line of distinction between those citizens who are *native-born* and those who are *naturalized*. All *citizens* are presumed to stand upon an equal footing. Citizenship of itself implies an equality of political rights;—and it is evidently good policy, as well as simple justice, to accord to all precisely the same powers and the same privileges. If it is desired to restrict the numbers of foreign votes, and thus to diminish the relative weight of that element of our political system, the true way to accomplish that object is by enlarging the qualifications for citizenship. The check should be applied *before* they become citizens, and while they have no claim to any share of political power. To permit them to become citizens, and then deny them the rights of citizenship, is an invidious and offensive way of attaining the object sought. It is quite possible, as General WILSON concedes, that a majority of the people of Massachusetts may ratify the proposed amendment;—but we presume they will find few imitators in other sections of the country.

OUR MUNICIPAL MACBEATH.—In the opening chapter of DICKENS' new story, which, we may be pardoned for mentioning in a parenthesis, is in as fresh, vigorous and elastic a spirit as any of his earlier works, he dashes in a few of the characteristic events of the period at which the action commences, and takes us at once back to the year before the Declaration of Independence and surrounds us with the remote atmosphere of London, when GEORGE III. was yet a youthful King. The most startling of these events, which shows in the most striking manner the difference between now and then, is the circumstance of "that illustrious creature the Lord Mayor," having been robbed by a foot-pad on Turnham Green, and made to stand and deliver in the presence of all his retinue. Looking at what London is now, it is hard to believe that such a startling event as the robbery of the Lord Mayor by a highwayman, in broad day, while his retinue were looking on, could have happened even eighty-four years ago.

But, looking at home, at our own Municipal Chief, we see a much stranger sight. Our modern Macbeath does not ride up valiantly to our Mayor, and, putting a horse-pistol to his ear, politely request him to hand over his watch and portemonnaie, but he approaches that functionary in a much more formidable, but much less picturesque and romantic manner, with a *mandamus* in his hand, and commands him to show cause for not assisting him in picking the public pocket of the amount of a quarter's salary, for services he had no right to perform. And the retinue of our Mayor stand and look on, as the retinue of that "illustrious creature," the Lord Mayor of London, did on Turnham Green, without attempting to interfere to prevent the robbery. Instead of doing anything to prevent it, the retinue of our "illustrious creature," are, in fact, the confederates and abettors of the "gallant captain" of our Turnham Green. Some future DICKENS, in looking back for an illustration of the changed condition of corporation management, supposing that such a time should ever arrive, will hardly be likely to find a more striking example of the utter demoralization of our municipal managers, and the inefficiency of our public servants, than is exhibited in the remarkable case of our usurping City Inspector, who not only holds on to a place to which he has no legal claim

but commences a suit to recover pay for services he cannot perform. Though we cannot award any praise to Mayor TIEMANN for his conduct towards Mr. MORTON, yet he is entitled to some credit for refusing to sign the check for that modest gentleman's salary. The *mandamus* will settle the question; for, with all his attachment to the City Inspectorship, we do not believe that Mr. MORTON and the friends of his Aldermanic supporters whom he has appointed to office, will care about serving the public any longer, if they cannot get paid for their devotion to the public interests; though the "loot" of a new contract for what is called "street cleaning" may be a sufficient inducement for them to hold on, until a new Board of Aldermen can be elected with enough honest men in it to compel him to vacate his office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FELIX SANCHEZ, THE MURDERER, ARRESTED IN NEW-ORLEANS.—A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, by acting Police Superintendent CARPENTER, announcing the arrest in that city of FELIX SANCHEZ, accused of murdering his father-in-law, HARMON CURNAN, on the 6th of January last. On the receipt of the dispatch Sergeant LUBY, of the Eighth Ward, was dispatched to Albany to obtain the proper requisition from Gov. MORGAN, with which, as soon as obtained, he will proceed to New-Orleans. SANCHEZ, it will be remembered, lived with his father-in-law, at No. 154 Sullivan-street, having married MARY JANE CURNAN, the daughter of the later, a few weeks before the alleged murder. SANCHEZ became jealous of his wife, and did not live on amicable terms with the other members of the family. On the night of the murder he came home late, had an altercation with his wife, when the old man interfering, he drew a sword-cane and run him through the body, killing him instantly. SANCHEZ afterwards attempted to take the lives of his wife, Mrs. CURNAN and an unmarried daughter, but after receiving slight wounds they fled to an upper room, and locked themselves in. A reward of $500 was offered for his arrest. He had been a waiter in several hotels up-town. He was a Cuban mulatto. His father was a wealthy Cuban planter and he was the son of a favorite slave. The murdered man was a worthy colored man, and at the time of his death was in the employ of Messrs. HAUGHWOUT & Co.

THE WEATHER.—The sunshine and balmy air of the past week should call forth grateful acknowledgments from all, but more especially from the shifting particles of humanity that, as the moving season, each year, comes around, change places in this Metropolitan kaleidoscope. Not merely because dry weather is better suited to their purposes in a business point of view than the falling rain, should they be thankful, but for the genial spirits that are begotten, the smiles that dimple the faces of men, women and children, the good humor, in short, which presides over every undertaking and makes it as light as their hearts are when the skies are blue and zephyre blow. Incalculable is the saving of money, and of trouble and vexation, in every mundane transaction, when the hearts of men are softened and disposed kindly toward one another as they are in such amiable weather. All agree that the "etherial mildness" of this first week of May is welcome, seasonable and propitious.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX.—The funeral services of the late Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX were held yesterday at 1 P.M. At half-past 12 the Whig General Committee, of which Mr. PHŒNIX was a member, met at No. 41 Astor House. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., occupied the chair, and read a series of resolutions expressing the high estimation in which the deceased was held by his associates. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the committee proceeded in a body to Trinity Church, where the funeral services were held. After they were concluded the remains were conveyed to Morristown for interment.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—This immense frigate now lies at the Collins dock, foot of Canal-street, in the *Adriatic's* berth, the latter steamer having been hauled to the head of the dock in order to let her in. The first engineers' trial trip was made without going outside the Hook, and consisted of two trips from the NARROWS to the Southwest Spit. The working of her engines was entirely satisfactory. At a future day, a mere extended trip will be made, when she will also be tried under canvas. The preparations for her final departure to Russia are progressing, and it is expected she will be ready to sail between the first and middle of June. Her complement will be about one hundred and fifty men, all told.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—A middle-aged Italian, giving his name as JAMES MACDEE, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from fracture of the skull. He was found a few evenings since in the street, intoxicated, and taken to the Hospital. He said he had taken poison, but the statement proved to be untrue. His skull was fractured, and he was otherwise injured; but he refused to tell how he had received the injuries. He gave his name as OLIVAR, and said that he lived at No. 80 Elm street. On making inquiry, yesterday, at the number in the street mentioned, it was found that no one bearing his name or description had lived there. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.—On Thursday evening, Mr. LORD gave a lecture at Clinton Hall, on *Luther and the Reformation*. He sketched the life and labors of the great Reformer, bringing to view those features and facts least familiar to the general student; depicting in glowing colors the heroism, and the originality of his character. The lecture, altogether, was one of the finest of the series. On Monday evening, Mr. LORD lectures on *Cranmer, and the English Reformation*. These lectures are well worth hearing.

RECEPTION OF THE DELEGATES TO THE PRINTERS' CONVENTION.—A meeting of Printers was held at Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Delegates to the late Printers National Convention. Messrs. Innis, Glasby, McNamara, Slean, La Faye, Dack, Taylor, Sen., Smith, Colburn and Austin, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, and the meeting adjourned.

MISSING BOY FOUND DROWNED.—The body of CHARLES A. CONCKLIN, a boy nine years old, who had been missing over a week, was found yesterday in the North River, foot of Twenty-sixth-street. He was supposed to have fallen off one of the docks while fishing. An inquest was held and a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—THOMAS O'NEIL, a youth sixteen years old, while washing a second-story window of Florence's Hotel, in Broadway, accidentally fell to the pavement, sustaining injuries which caused his death. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CHILD FATALLY SCALDED.—ABRAHAM FIELD, four years old, whose parents reside at No. 240 Second-street, was fatally scalded yesterday, by a pot of boiling soup being accidentally upset upon him. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A change of timetable, particularly affecting local trains, will be made on Monday next, May 9. The starting time from New-York of the through trains will not be changed.

Police Reports.

AUCTION FURNITURE SOLD AT PRIVATE DWELLINGS.—Dr. J. T. Burdick, of Thirty-sixth street, attended what purported to be a sale of the furniture of a private dwelling in Twentieth street. He bought some carpeting represented to be all wool, and some furniture represented as solid rosewood. His purchases amounted to about $150, and, according to custom, he was required to make a deposit, which he did by leaving a draft for $200 of the Burnett Bank of Syracuse upon the Bank of the Commonwealth of this City. Upon examining his purchases, the Doctor says he found he had been sadly taken in, the carpet being part cotton, and the rosewood furniture a wretched botch of veneer work. The Doctor says he had a good deal of trouble in recovering his draft, so, by way of compensation, he retained a portion of the furniture, and, consequently, was arrested on a charge of theft. An examination is to take place, to-day, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A LONG AND EXPENSIVE NAP.—Wm. Henry, a U. S. soldier, having received a few days' leave of absence, thought he would enjoy himself. Entering a disreputable house in Water-street, he commenced drinking with one of the female inmates. He does not know how many times he drank, but he made affidavit yesterday, before Justice WELSH, that he remained asleep four days, and on awaking, he found his money, $190, minus, and a bill footed up against him of $51 12 for drinks. He threatened to enter a complaint, when finally his bill was receipted, and $26 of his money given back to him. Still unsatisfied, he preferred a complaint before Justice WELSH, and thereupon Frederick Koffman, the proprietor of the house, and twelve girls, were arrested. Koffman was required to give bail in $1,000, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the girls were locked up as witnesses.

THE CHAIN GANG CHAINED.—A number of young girls, comprising the "chain gang," were yesterday sent to the Penitentiary, as vagrants, for three months each. Their head-quarters were at No. 42 White-street, kept by Mary Ann Burton, who was also arrested, but discharged, upon her promise to vacate the house. The "chain gang" were successful in their robberies, and in the division of their booty, it is said, they rarely took advantage of one another.

PASSING FALSE TOKENS.—Margaret Klina, *alias* Mary Jones, was yesterday committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH, on a charge of attempting to pass what purported to be a two dollar bill on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Indiana, at a store in Wooster-street. As the clerk went to look at the Detector, Margaret went out of the door. She was arrested, but previously threw away several similar bills, which were found in the street.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Wm. Williamson, who drives an ice-cart, attempted on Thursday evening to snatch a gold watch and chain out of the pocket of Luke Williams, a resident of Utica, who was on a sight-seeing tour. The chain gave way, and Williams gave an alarm, which brought a Policeman to his aid, who arrested the robber. The ice-cart driver was committed to the Tombs by Justice CONNOLLY.

STEALING SILK.—Mary Stiller, a young girl who was employed in the sewing-silk manufactory of Thomas C. McRay, No. 32 Greer-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of purloining silk belonging to her employer. She confessed the robbery, and said that she sold the silk to Herman Rurade, a tailor, at No. 72 Grand-street, in whose place a portion of the property was found. Rurade was arrested and gave bail. The girl was locked up.

TICKET SWINDLING.—FRANK FOWLER was yesterday brought before Justice WELSH, on a charge of having swindled ERASMUS COOK out of $125, in selling him three steerage tickets in the steamer *City of Washington*, instead of second cabin tickets, as bargained for. FOWLER'S case was sent before the Grand Jury, and in less than half-an-hour an indictment was found against him.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.—Henry Brown complained yesterday before Justice WELSH of having been victimized to the extent of $71 through the purchase of a galvanized watch, which was represented as being gold. The seller of the watch, Isaac Pitzer, who keeps a jewelry store in Canal-street, was arrested and held to answer on a charge of swindling.

CAUGHT.—A woman, giving her name as Mary Risper, was caught yesterday rummaging the bureaus and clothes closets of the dwelling of Morris Grodjinski, corner of Bleecker and Minetta-streets. She was committed to answer a charge of attempted house robbery.

A Card from Officer Howell.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the disgraceful riot in Jackson-street, near Cherry, on Sunday last, my name occurs in such a manner as to leave an impression on the minds of those who do not know the circumstances that I at least showed a very timid regard for my own safety; in fact, some of my old friends after reading your notice of the affair came to the conclusion that I displayed the white feather in the transaction. I, therefore, wish you to give publicity to the following facts in respect to myself: At about 5½ o'clock P. M., I saw men and boys gathering rapidly in the vicinity of No. 32 Jackson-street, a low groggery; I hastened to the spot and crowded my way into the store. I then arrested one of the principal leaders in the riot, HUSSEY'S wife, and without any serious molestation, marched her to the Station-house. I then informed Capt. CAMERON of the nature of the riot and the probable need of all his available force, and immediately returned and assisted in conveying HUSSEY to the Station and faithfully and fearlessly performed my duty in quelling the riot and dispersing the mob. By giving the above a place in your columns, you will oblige, yours respectfully, W. M. HOWELL,
Police Officer, Seventh Precinct.

Card from Mr. Brennan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In regard to the statement in your paper of the 5th inst. of a charge against me for renting premises which I had no right to do, and that the party I rented to had been dispossessed therefrom by the owner, &c., permit me to say that the charge is entirely groundless. First, because I was acting as agent for the lessee of the premises, who built the house thereon with his own money, and who has had possession thereof for many years, and not for myself. Secondly, because the person to whom I rented has not been dispossessed, nor have any proceedings been taken against him for that purpose. Thirdly, because the owner of that property admits that my principal is still entitled to the possession of said premises, and that the person claiming them is mortgagee, and not the owner, and has no right to the possession. Fourthly, if the parties interested in this matter will wait till it is decided, they will find that, not only there is no truth in the statement, but that I have done no wrong, as it is far from my mind and heart to do any wrong to any human being.

MAY 6, 1859. THOMAS BRENNAN.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The Board of Aldermen is composed of *ten* Democrats and *nine* Opposition members. Several of the Democrats, however, the leaders dare not trust. At the first call by the Mayor for a meeting, on Monday night last, all the Democrats kept away. A meeting was called for Thursday evening. Several caucus meetings were held, at which each member of the majority was sworn to vote the ticket prepared in caucus. Not satisfied with this, the Ward was printed on the back of each ticket to be voted, and a Committee was appointed to watch the ballots. Thus secured, the leaders marched their men into the Board on Thursday evening. By order of the Mayor every person except members of the Board, Clerks and Reporters were excluded from within the rail. This was done to prevent lobbying. The balloting commenced and proceeded satisfactorily for a while, until the vote was taken for a Meat Inspector—an office worth about as much as the position of a day laborer in Central Park. When this vote was taken it was found that one Democrat had holted and voted for the Opposition candidate. The Special Committee appointed to watch the ballots, were baffled in their attempt to discover who the delinquent was, by one of the Tellers, who threw the ballots upon the floor with others as soon as counted. This result caused great excitement among the majority. The Chair decided that the Opposition candidate was elected. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the Chairman's decision was reversed by his own vote. The majority, finding that there was a risk even with all the safeguards thrown out, finally adopted a motion requiring each Alderman to rise in his seat and announce his vote. In this manner the Democrats secured the election of all their nominations. Several of the Opposition members refused to submit to this manner of voting.

DISTURBANCE IN A COLORED CHURCH.—The service at the Concord-street Baptist Church of Christ ended in a disturbance last Sunday morning, which called for the interference of the Police, who finally restored order and closed the house. The difficulty originated about who should preach. One party wanted Brother HARRINGTON, and others desired to hear Brother SAMPSON WHITE. Brother HARRINGTON commenced the service, when a scene of confusion ensued. He, being a man of peace, upon a portion of the congregation, headed by Brother WHITE, approaching the pulpit in hostile array, abandoned his place, and was attempting to arrange the discordant elements, when the Police were called in. The result is a suit for assault and battery, which will be disposed of before Judge CULVER, in the City Court, on Monday next.

IMPROVEMENTS ON REMSEN-STREET, W. D.—THOMAS HUNT, Esq., has recently erected on Remsen-street, near Henry, three private residences, with brownstone fronts, at a cost of about $7,500 each. They will be occupied by himself and two married daughters. On the same street there are fourteen other houses nearly completed, varying in cost from $12,000 to $25,000 each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a boy named MICHAEL MAHONEY, who dropped dead in President-street on Thursday last. A verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered. The deceased was 18 years old, and resided at the corner of Luqueer and Columbia streets.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.—The wife of a rope-maker residing in the Fifteenth Ward, eloped one day the present week with a neighbor who is an engineer on one of the Sound steamboats. Both parties leave children and partners, who, from all appearances, think that they got rid of the disgraceful pair cheap.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Yesterday morning at Flatbush, L. I., MARY, wife of JOHN THORTER, and daughter of HENRY PASKERSON, of Westport, Connecticut, was burned to death by camphena which caught fire while she was using it. The accident occurred at 11½ o'clock, in the morning, and at 9 o'clock last evening she died.

MILITARY.—The National Grays, (Company C, 11th Regiment,) Captain MOAGAN, reached home early yesterday morning, after a visit of three days in Hartford, Conn., where they were hospitably entertained by the Colt Guard, under the command of Captain ALDEN. They express themselves as much pleased with their visit.

Academy of Music.

"Don Pasquale" was played here last night in a very spirited and acceptable manner. The joyousness of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S *Norina*, though verging on downright rompishness, is a pleasant relief to the late severe prevalence of sterner emotions. She sings, too, with decided skill; throwing off DONIZETTI'S florid music with "neatness and dispatch." The caste was good in other respects. Signor BARILI, although not great, is a pains-taking artist, and that is, perhaps, the highest praise that can be bestowed on an Italian vocalist. Signor BRIGNOLI'S *Ernesto* presented the popular tenor in citizen's dress, and gave occasion to a series of black angularities. The gentleman was in good voice and was of course loudly applauded. It is a managerial mistake to suppose that the public is indifferent to the quality of a tenor's voice. When BRIGNOLI does sing well (a feat of which—at long intervals—he is capable,) a visible thrill of delight agitates the audience. Once or twice last night Mr. BRIGNOLI narrowly escaped being exceedingly fine, and, as it was, distinguished himself sufficiently to divide the applause with Mme. PICCOLOMINI. The *rôle* of *Don Pasquale* was sustained by Signor MAGIOROTTI—a buffo of the old school—funny by rule and not to be seduced from the traditions of the part. The orchestra, under the direction of Signor MUZIO, was again excellent. Signor MUZIO is the best conductor of Italian opera now in the country, and a tremendous improvement on the negligent gentlemen who have lately tortured the public ear.

To-day there will be a *matinée*, at which two entire operas will be performed—"Lucia di Lammermoor" and "La Serva Padrona." All the best artists of the company are in the castes.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—There will be another grand *matinée* here to-day.

CONCERT.—Mr. and Mrs. LEATI give their farewell concert to-night at Niblo's.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR SEWARD FOR EUROPE.

Proceedings of the Republican Committees—Senator Seward's Reception and Speech at the Residence of Isaac Bell, Jr.

The two Republican Central Committees met last evening, at their Rooms, No. 618 Broadway, having been specially called together for the purpose of tendering an escort to Senator SEWARD, who is about to embark for Europe. Judge PEABODY presided. A Committee of five from each Central Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and, after a short conference, they reported that the steamer *Josephine* had been chartered to convey the Republican and invited guests down the Bay, and that she would be at Castle Garden at 10 o'clock this morning, precisely, to receive them on board. It was understood that Mr. SEWARD would go down the bay with his friends and he transferred to the *Ariel* after she reaches Sandy Hook. The Republicans of Brooklyn reported, through Mr. BERNNAN, that they had chartered the steamboat *Alida*, which would leave Brooklyn at 9½ A. M., and would call at Castle Garden, about 10 o'clock to receive on board any person who might be there in waiting. Tickets of invitation were distributed to the delegates from the different Wards. The Committee then adjourned, and proceeded in a body, about one hundred in number, to the residence of Supervisor ISAAC BELL, Jr., in Twenty-second-street. Mr. BELL warmly welcomed the party, inquiring, playfully, as he inducted them into his parlor, how so many Republicans dared to come to the house of a Democrat. The Committee were then introduced, one by one, to Mr. SEWARD, after which Mr. S. B. DUTCHER, President of the Young Men's Republication Central Committee, addressed a few words to the distinguished Senator, referring to his eminent services in behalf of freedom and humanity, and expressing the hope that he would return from his tour regenerated in health, and prepared to do battle in the cause of freedom.

Mr. SEWARD responded in substance as follows: I need not say I have the feelings of a man, and among them is the gratitude which I experience for every act of kindness which is shown to me. And since this is so, it is proper for me to explain that I would have gladly avoided this demonstration of kindness on your part, and I have endeavored to do so. I did not wish that any personal considerations should come between me and your friendship. I did not wish to put myself forward in this great struggle. But I have been overruled by the partiality of my fellow-citizens. You find me here not in the path of the partisan. My opinions and sentiments are unchanged, and will not suffer any change during my sojourn in a foreign land. The ties which bind me to my native land may be stretched, but they may not be severed, and when absent I shall cherish the recollection of this event, and of the cause in which you are struggling, and when by the good Providence which has thus far watched over me through life I return, I trust I shall find my friends as numerous as they are here to-night, and find our country great, united and free.

Mr. BELL referred in complimentary terms to Governor KING, who replied, expressing great esteem for Senator SEWARD, and hoped upon his return he should have the pleasure of performing an act of kindness at once for the Senator and for the country by voting to place him in the first position in the gift of this mighty nation. These remarks were received with applause. After the interchange of some friendly words the party broke up, to meet this morning on board the *Josephine*, at Castle Garden.

PARTING SALUTE TO SENATOR SEWARD.—The Republican friends of Mr. SEWARD, in Brooklyn, have chartered the steamer *Alida*, and will accompany the steamship *Ariel*—in which he goes passenger to-morrow—down the Bay, and give him a parting salute. The *Alida* will leave Foan's Dock, Montague Ferry, at 10½ A. M., and Castle Garden at 11 A. M.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and all most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1. N B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $6; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO. No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Burglars at Work.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway:

Gentlemen—During the night of the 29th inst., our office was entered by burglars, and a most determined attempt made upon our Safe, which is the Alum Patent, and of your manufacture. The burglars came fully prepared with drills, chisels, &c., and after a most severe attack, (having failed to effect an entrance,) endeavored to force the door with powder, but were equally unsuccessful. We have full confidence in your Alum Patent, and believe it to be really a Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, affording ample protection for any position in which it may be placed. Yours, respectfully,
A. DAVIDSON & SONS.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Removal.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 6 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS.
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS,
for school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price, and no deviation.

Seasonable Hosiery,
UNDER-GARMENTS
AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Best goods at lowest prices, at
RANKEN'S,
No. 631 Broadway,
and No. 96 Bowery.

The Prince Albert Hat!
Now the most popular Hat
In Europe, as a
Dress Hat for Young Men.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Young Men of New-York,
Before you buy a Hat,
Call and examine the
Prince Albert Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Prince Albert Hat,
The most brilliant Hat
For Young Men.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Prince Albert Hat,
The most dashing Spring Hat Out.
Come and see.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Tiemann's Paints and Colors.
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
Removed to No. 128 William st.,
between Fulton and John sts.

Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6,
AT RETAIL AT NO. 378 BROADWAY.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K. W. R. WILSON.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 23 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
No. 97 Grarier-st., N. O.

Spring Clothing, Neatly Made,
from latest styles of goods,
To order or ready made, at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alx.) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Highly Interesting to Housekeepers.—The Polar Refrigerator, which is manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLIE, No. 626 Broadway, comes the nearest to our idea of what a Refrigerator should be than any other we have seen.

The ice box is made in a wedge form of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack; immediately beneath the rack is a filter, through which the ice water strains as it melts, falling into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice, and NO ONE ARTICLE OF FOOD CAN IMPART ITS FLAVOR TO ANOTHER.

But its greatest feature is the manner and the certainty by which the moisture is taken from in and around the provisions. This is done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice water receptacle, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste pipe.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics are winning golden opinions by the brilliant success they daily meet in curing the sick. Hundreds of cases of Piles, of Catarrah, of Dyspepsia, of Coughs and Colds, of old Headaches, of Fever and Agues, of old Bilious complaints and long standing Leucorrhœa, are being cured weekly by the use of these simple Specifics. Each remedy is a specific for a particular disease, and in purchasing a case a cure can often be made of a most serious and long-standing ailment.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

To Restore is Better than to Dye.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "A preparation has at last been discovered which restores the natural color of the hair by acting upon its roots, and gives it back its original gloss and beauty. This no hair dye will do. If you wish to have the real color instead of the dull, ronish look which hair dye imparts, use HISCOCK'S RESTORATIVE, which invigorates the roots of the hair and makes it young again, no matter how much it may be faded. There is no doubt that the old practice of dyeing the hair will rapidly give way before the merits of this preparation. Sold everywhere. Price, 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—L. U. SELLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon, Scarf and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross plait, French and English Printed Shirts; Alexandre's, Bajon's and Couvroisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Boots and Shoes for all Classes.—The best place to purchase your boots and shoes is at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He makes articles of the best quality, and sells them cheaper than any other dealer in the country. His stock embraces every description for young and old. Visit his establishment and make your selections. For great bargains call at CANTRELL'S.

Buy me and I'll do You Good.—Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Jaundice Bitters should be used by all who are complaining with the liver complaint, jaundice, weakness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, headache, and poor blood. This is the Spring medicine that will surely do you good. Sold by druggists at 25 and 37 cents for large bottles.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Anniversary Week.—The Clergy and their families supplied at a discount. Gent's and Children's Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, in all their variety. The first premium has been awarded
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

May and June.—Ladies, you can promenade with increased pleasure by selecting your gaiters at CANTRELL'S. Also, slippers, ties, and misses', boys and youths' shoes, all styles, and moderate prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

A Hundred Tastes may be Suited and satisfied from the splendid novelties in business, dress, walking, driving, smoking and voyaging caps introduced this Spring by WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 6 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Crietadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Jenks' Antomatic Fly and Mosquito Traps catch flies by the quart, and kills them, by machinery. The best yet introduced. For sale, at wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, S. W. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway.

Paris Summer Shoes—Calfskin and Patent Leather—just received. Also, constantly on hand a large assortment of my own manufacture
EUGENE FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 62 Nassau-st.

The Phrenological Museum of Fowler & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, is an interesting place to visit, and is thronged by citizens and strangers. Examinations with charts and advice given daily.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK,

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, upon scientific principles. A save fit guaranteed. Store No. 229 Greenwich-st., cor. Murray.

For perfect fitting Shirts and the latest novelties in gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
GREEN, Shirt Manufactory, No. 1 Astor House.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in great variety, for sale by WILLSHER & DAMEREL, No. 53 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, by the Rev. John Brash, JOSEPH HAMILTON, formerly of Swatragh, to ANN DAVIDSON, formerly of Innisrush, County Derry, Ireland.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

STAYKER—DU BOIS.—On Thursday, May 6, by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, Mr. W. S. STAYKER to Miss MARY R., daughter of Ira Du Bois, (formerly of Catskill.)

CAIN—HERMESTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 2, by the Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. HENRY ISAAC CAIN to Miss SARAH HARMERTON, both of Brooklyn.

BETTS—SANDAAS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 5, by the Rev. O. K. Imbrie, FERDINAND F. BETTS to ELIZABETH M., daughter of the late J. W. Sanders, of Newark, N. J.

HILL—FARRELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, May 5, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. Samuel B. Howe, D. D., W. R. HILL, of this City, to JEANIE, daughter of N. W. Parsell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Wm. H. and Maria W. Morris, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 98 West 13th st., without further invitation.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Friday, May 6, GEORGE C. WILLIS, son of Jane B. and the late Oliver W. Willis, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his mother, No. 140 West 40th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be removed to Long Island for interment.

STEWART.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 6, MARGARET, wife of John Stewart.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 34 Charlton-st.

CHALMERS.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 6, JAMES CHALMERS, in the 76th year of his age, a native of Dundee, Scotland, for more than half a century a resident of this City.

His friends, and those of his son, William Chalmers, and his sons-in-law, Wm. H. Gurtis and A. T. Stanton, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of the latter, No. 46 West 27th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, May 6, ELIZABETH, daughter of John P. and Sarah Smith, aged 3 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 246 Elizabeth-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 30 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds planted with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island: at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good city property.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS house, near the Central Park, with gas, bath, Croton water, &c.; three lots in this City, 3x10 each, four lots in Rhinebeck Falls, Wis., 4x8 each; and four farms (mostly improved) in Michigan. I will exchange for a good business, or for a stock of goods, or a farm in this State or West or South. No real estate broker need answer this without he has the real thing. Drug store, boots and shoes, dry goods, millinery goods, &c., will be taken if an exchange be made immediately, or a farm. Address SAMUEL SPRING, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4 story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 22x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 9 Water st.

FOR SALE UP TOWN—TWO OR FOUR SECOND AVENUE LOTS. A pleasant and healthy location for a private residence, or a good investment. Also, one 1 acre lot and 5, 10, and 20 acre farms, at reasonable prices and liberal terms. Apply to A. McCUTTER, 128 Fulton-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON 17TH and 18th sts.—30 lots, each 25 feet front, running from 17th to 18th st., and commencing 150 feet west from 6th-av. Nearly a 1 may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 32 WEST SEVENteenth-st., between 5th and 6th avs; brown stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 963 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC house, situate on the south side of 16th-st., two doors east of 3d-av. For terms, apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 18th-st. Price, $9,500. Has all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—OF A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN BROADWAY. Inquire at No. 423 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel).

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE estate with extensive water power appurtenant, situate at Morrisville, Bucks County, Penn. This magnificent estate contains about 316 acres of land, of which nearly the entire part is valuable farm land under a high state of cultivation. The principal streets of the town of Morrisville run through the property, giving several thousand feet front for building purposes. There are fourteen buildings upon the property, all of which are rented. The farm has a mile front on the Philadelphia and Bristol Turnpike Road. The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad run through this estate, affording every facility for access thereto, and for the shipping of produce, materials, &c. Morrisville is situated on the west bank of the Delaware River, immediately opposite to Trenton, N. J., with which place it is connected by a fine bridge. The improvements of the town are extending in the direction of this estate. The most valuable feature connected with this fine estate is the extensive water power, which is one of the finest on the River Delaware. At present it is used by a grist-mill and saw-mill. For the purposes of a saw-mill it is most admirably adapted. For information, apply to HENRY McCREA, No. 430 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Wyndham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, finished throughout, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. E. MILLER, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingdale, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each half hour all from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for building and dairy. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN consequence of the owner going to Europe, at Fordham Heights, Westchester County, a neat house, containing thirteen rooms, furnace, range and water in the kitchen; a stable, carriage-house, and other out-houses. There are about three acres of ground, well stocked with shade and fruit trees, and a garden already planted with vegetables. A horse, cow and poultry can be supplied, if wanted. For further particulars inquire of W. S. JARVIS, Real-estate Agency, corner Canal and Baxter sts., or of P. DUFFY, Fordham Depôt.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x36, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. KOOBA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 9 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an assortment of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; garden kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the steamboat, three in the afternoon. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET FURnished, a large, handsome, brown stone house on New York Bay, 4 miles from Jersey City, on a stage route. Situation unsurpassed, garden, coach and stable accommodation attached. Immediate entry will be given, as the family being about to leave for Europe. For particulars apply to S. B. HUTCHINS, No. 36 John-st., or on the premises to JAMES CURRIE.

TO LET—HALF A MILE FROM THE FORDHAM depôt, a cottage, containing 10 rooms, stables, garden, and four acres of land, with fruit trees, &c.; a delightful country residence; will be rented for six months or one year. Apply to CHARLES H. HINNAU, Recorder's Office, No. 11 Chambers-st., or Dr. HORSEFIELD'S drug-store, Fordham.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad depôt. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. B. WILLIAMS, No. 167 Chambers st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Dobbs' Ferry on Hudson River, one hour from City. An elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and greenhouse, with 15 acres of land, fine garden planted, fruit in every variety. Ten minutes walk from depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT SING SING FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished. Immediate possession given. Four acres ground, choice fruit, less than one mile to depôt, plenty of water and gas throughout, decks a piazzas on four sides, beautiful view of the Hudson River. Inquire of the owner, No. 135 Duane-st., or on the premises. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt; house large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terrace, lawn, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to A. B. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, near the depôt, with one acre of ground, cow-house, &c.; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Maiden-lane, to W. M. TIERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR LOTS IN HUDSON City, twenty minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Good soil and new fences. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exhange, No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE IN VILLAGE OF Bloomfield, one hour from New-York. Plenty of orchard, flowers, &c., 15 acres, good land and water, small house, plenty of fruit; house, barn, &c. Apply at 164 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City property in the healthy and beautiful village of North Oyster Bay, L. I., being nicely furnished house, with about 18 rooms. Parlors 42 feet deep; hall 14 feet wide; 7 marble mantels in the house, dining-room, conservatory, &c. A well of the best water in the house. Large cellar under the house, flagged with stone, and partitioned off for milk and wine cellars. Cooking ranges and water in kitchen, being all through the house, with bath-room and water closet. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, without regard to expense. Piazzas front and rear with window extending to the floor, inside shutters and outside blinds all through the house; is in perfect order, and nearly new. There is a large carriage house, stable, barnets room, with room for grain, a large loft for hay, work shop over carriage-house, large ice-house filled with ice, a gardener's cottage, wash house, with boilers and two rooms finished off for servants. A woodhouse, summer house &c. The house faces the Bay, and has a beautiful prospect of the Bay, Long Island Sound, Connecticut shore &c. Good bathing, fishing oysters, clams, &c. Plenty of shade trees around the house, with flower beds and gravelled walks. The house stands about 200 feet from the road, with a fine carriage way inclosed with posts and chains, large garden, with asparagus bed, strawberries, &c. 500 fruit trees; bushes of grapes last year, plenty of apples, cherries, peaches plums quinces, pears, gooseberries, currants, &c. Situated one quarter of a mile from the steamboat landing, and one quarter of a mile from the village. There are in the town four churches, several stores and a Post-office. Between the two are three times a day railroad and steamboat. In 30 miles from the City. Steam boat leaves Catoarine Ferry, and Long Island Railroad leaves South Ferry at 10 and 4½ o'clock every day. Oyster Bay is known as a very healthy village. We have not troubled with mosquitoes or fevers of any kind. It is everything a gentleman can require for a country residence. Buildings are all nearly new, and in perfect order in every respect. If desired, part or all the furniture can be purchased at a low price. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to W. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT GOTHIC RESIDENCE, With carriage house, stable, and three acres at Sing Sing. The grounds are well improved and stocked with choice fruit and forest trees, and command one of the finest views of river and mountain scenery on the Hudson. The dwelling is finished in the finest style, with modern improvements, including gas; is ten minutes walk from the depôt, and in the vicinity of other first-class residences, adjoining that of C. Norwood, Esq. Maps, plans, &c., with

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., contains about 11 acres of land, beautifully shaded with forest and evergreen trees, situated on high ground, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; abounds with all kinds of the most choice fruit; the mansion-house is large, built in the most substantial, and finished in the best manner, with bath-room and water closet throughout the house, and built at a cost of about $17,000. The out-buildings are in proportion to the mansion house, fine roomy and expensive. This property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most noble and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and is worthy any gentleman's notice who is desirous of a very superior residence. Price, $25 000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village, abounds with choice fruit, good buildings, fine lawn around the house, good garden, land in a high state of cultivation; ice-house filled for use. Also, one farm, 205 acres; one, 341 acres. For particulars call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt, Madison. Also, beautiful building sites in the village.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT and farm of about 55 acres, near Jamaica, L. I., on the Black-stump Road to Flushing, well watered, fenced and in good order throughout. On the place are a new, spacious Gothic cottage, containing 14 rooms; a farm-house; all necessary out buildings, and a well stocked orchard, garden, &c., &c. The location is healthy, site elevated, and neighborhood first class, with schools and churches of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. It is easy of access, only one mile from the Jamaica Railroad depôt, four miles from bathing and right miles from the Brooklyn ferries. Title perfect; price $10,000. The stock, and crops now in, will be sold at a fair valuation. Apply to or address R. THOMSEY, No. 238 Front-st. New York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely furnished, piazza's good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide in front and rear, by about 110 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide on said Main-street with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE, CONtaining 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels and well finished throughout; the ground contains two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage-drive graveled walks, terraced lawn, a great abundance of choice fruit-bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence. Can be taken in board if desired, or may be rented for six months.

CHARLTON-STREET, NO. 38.—BROWN-stone, 3-story and basement high stoop house, all the modern improvements, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 34, next door.

TO LET.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE—(ONE CHILD NOT objected to) can have the third story of our new house, 5 rooms, convenient and remfortable, location healthy. Rent low. Apply at No. 189 West 45th st., near 8th-av.

A LOW RENT FOR FURNISHED HOUSE—A moderate-sized front house, uniquely and artistically furnished, situated in the best part of the city, near Madison square, would be let, for the summer months, to a small, unexceptionable family, at $100 to $125 per month, or less than half its value at other seasons. Address Box No. 3,549 Post-office, New-York.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 657 Broadway. The first lot, is 20 by 25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and choice way on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AVENUE, TWO COTtages, being the second and fourth houses northwest of Park av., Brooklyn; contain 11 rooms each, marble mantles, gas and fixtures: rent $260. Apply to WARREN MITCHELL, across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIR, No. 161 Fulton Market in Beekman st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building 60 feet by 40, to windows in each; store No. 204 William-st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, OR PARLOR FLOOR, OF new house No. 255 9th av., finished with the late improvements; rent only $250 a year; possession at once. Also the second floor to let, with 5 rooms and a great abundance of pantry and drawers, rent $200 a year. Bill up. Apply to J. E. HAICH, No. 315 9th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding-house. It is in first rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to O. HADDEN, No. 24 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Bathune and West sts.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos 63 AND 65 ELIZAbeth-street; one room 12 x 19 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply, from 11 to 3 P. M., THOMAS MORTON, 212 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE third floor of brown-stone building No. 809 Broadway, suitable for a school, or club-room. Inquire in the drug-store on the premises.

$450—TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 8 HORATIO-st, east of 8th av., nine rooms, Croton bath, gas fixtures and heater; Court yard in front. Inquire of GEO. W. JAQUES, Office No. 4 same street.

TO LET—SECOND AND PART OF THE THIRD story, with all the modern improvements, of a first-class house, in good order, nice location, to a small family. Inquire 532 7th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 35 SPRUCE-ST., with a fine office attached. Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 25 Park row.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE ON FIRST floor; also, a fine suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 21TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms, inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av. Possession in May next

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and now occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—ON SECOND LOFT OF third story, southwest corner of John and William sts; excellent light, consecutive, accessible, hoistway, &c. Also; entrance on John-st.; will be let in one floor, 27x75. J. W. BAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st.; 9 to 11 A. M., B. MARKS, at corner store.

HALL TO LET—33 BY 51 FEET, ON THE 2d floor of Nos 341 and 343 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for Sabbath services to proper parties. Terms reasonable for any time permanent. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE—No. 45 EAST THIRTYfirst st. between 4th and Madison-avs.; finely furnished and in good order; possession immediately. Inquire at the house, or of Wm. C. BARRETT & SON, No. 14 Wall-st. Family taken in board if desired, or may be rented for six months.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 61 ACRES, well improved beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union Landing. Fare, by steamboat to New York 10 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs and groves of shade trees. Also a prepared beach for laying out oysters, yielding from $100 to $200 yearly, with abundant oysters for family use. Muck upon the place sufficient to enrich the farm for 50 years; good barn and wagon-house. For further information, inquire of WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 89 East 15th st., or Wm. DEVOE, upon the premises.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—SUPERIOR FARM, 93 acres, ¾ mile from River, of which it has a fine view, 1 mile from Staatsburgh depôt, 8 from Hyde Park. Dwelling with 12 rooms, barn, shade, new house, &c. Crops nearly all in. Plenty of fruit and shade, brook and springs. For sale very low and only $500 down.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—160 acres, with excellent soil, fences, fruit and timber, spacious building, spring brook for dairy purposes or irrigation; a few minutes' walk from Goshen, in a beautiful family section. Diagram, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

STRATFORD, CONN.—FARM ON THE SEA SHORE—In the village near the depôt, a beautiful situation, fine beach for bathing, good fishing, oysters, clams, boating, gunning, &c., 62 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad 18 acres and buildings; price $5 000. Inquire of S. D. SMITH, on the premises.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE. —Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also 680 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 35, to be located within the following boundaries: 118th and 121st sts.; 2d and 3d avs.

Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Seammel, Clinton, Houston and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEWYORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the consolidation of two lots adjoining each other, for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct Police, to be located within limits bounded by 6th and 9th ave. and 45th and 57th sts.

Each proposition must state the precise location, size and terms. A clear title will be required, for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 9th instant, in Room No. 6, City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Committee will take into consideration the subject of changing the grades of Reade and Elm sts. All parties interested in the above can have an opportunity of being heard before the Committee. All other persons having any business before the Committee can also have an opportunity of being heard.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS.
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets Board of Aldermen.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, NEW CITY HALL PARK, May 4, 1859.

ARREARS OF TAXES.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to law and under direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned will (as soon as the advertisement can be prepared) proceed to advertise for sale, the lands and tenements situate in the City and County of New York upon which the taxes of the years 1854, 1855 and 1857 respectively remain unpaid. Taxpayers fix arrears for those years are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save additional expense.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 100 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' superphate of lime, per bag $3 25, per ton $40. Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $25. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN F. ADRIANCE, No. 348 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 28th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Fell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Weth, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. C. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 8th-av.
ELOCUTION.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. Richards & Son, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 30 Nassau-st.

P. S.—Dr. Richards & Son can be consulted for three days, at the office said place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A CARD TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS AVISITING EUROPE.—The Misses CILDE (sisters of Mrs. Seguin, of New York) beg to inform parents and those traveling with children, that, having a large shady and grounds at Wolsthorpe House, Scarsdale Terrace, Kensington, London, they would be happy to take charge of young ladies for education and board. For references, &c., apply to Mrs. SEGUIN, No. 9 St. Clement's place.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 639 Broadway

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack, in Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,

C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE AIMS TO train up a child in the way he should go. Location 20 miles east of Brooklyn, travel-like healthy and pleasant. A limited number of pupils will be received into the Principal's family.

E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. Fork, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 38 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 31th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos 47 and 49 West 28th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Jr., No. 1,017 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYthird term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE HAS been transferred to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN LATELY ARrived will give French instruction in exchange for his board in a respectable American private family; unexceptionable references given. Address F. G., No. 407 6th av.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRITING, and book keeping and ornamental writer, No. 435 Broadway, corner of 15th-st. Arithmetic by an able teacher. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 2.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 123 Madison-av., one door below 32d st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching desires an immediate situation; he is a college graduate and a member of the Presbyterian Church; no objection to the South. The best reference and testimonials given. Address MANTENOY, Oxford, Chester Co., Penn.

A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE of a college, would devote two hours daily to teaching either in some private respectable family or seminary in this City. The German and Hebrew taught if desired; satisfactory reference given. Address M. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPEtent to teach English branches, wishes a situation as teacher in a family of small children; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer. The best of referer ce given. For particulars address M. S. C., Box No. 2,685 City Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY, WHO HAS MET WITH A reverse of fortune, is desirous of procuring a situation as nursery governess, companion to a lady, or to assist in housekeeping; has no objection to travel or go into the country. References satisfactory. Address M. A. B., Box No 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS TEACHer of English, French and music, or any of the above, in a school or family in the country. Terms moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the ordinary English branches and drawing, wishes a situation as teacher in a school or family; good references given. Apply at No. 50 West 31st st., on Friday afternoon, May 6, or Saturday morning, May 7.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., & c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, springbeds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. G. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan st., near Canal.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTR

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Poster, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND mahogany furniture, made to order, short time in use. J. W. PORTER will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling house situated at No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th av., containing superb household furniture of first-class workmanship and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade, with slip covers; large easy, Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and back, lined with satinwood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satinwood, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid seven-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl, and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made; richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil paintings, large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany and black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak extension tables, rich China tea sets, cut glassware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles; spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, silvers, Ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, &c. Also, the furniture of all bedrooms, containing mahogany cushioned chairs, elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads; pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, with washstands to match the bedsteads; decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil cloths, hall-stands, &c. Sale positive, and without the least reserve.

A. C. Albertus, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings, statuary, vases, solid silver ware wines, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the elegant residence No. 36 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DINING-ROOM—Superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet,) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, castors, urns, cake baskets, spoons forks, ice pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea service, French and India china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

DRAWING-ROOMS.—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre, and sofa tables, two very large French pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades, Turkish chairs, with hassock to match; lady's Frenchwood secretary; splendid rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, with pearl keys, marble-top music cabinet chiffonier, consoles in buhl work, rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings including a magnificent fruit piece by Goble; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.

CHAMBERS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire a glace, with mirror-front; large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet, rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood sofas and ottoman chairs, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, sofa-bedsteads, oil-cloths, rockers, tea tables, stair carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

D. S. Horne, Auctioneer—Office, No. 129 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPLENDID FURNIture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 55 Clinton-place, between Broadway and University-place.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantle mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, satin carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres marble-tops, with mir or doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze ormolu clocks, costly China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and colored glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, urns, castors, washstands, with marble-tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oil cloths, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH-PLATE PIER-GLASSES, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 141 12th-st., one door west of 5th-av.: Elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood piano, carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush, crimson, and gold satin; elegant carved rosewood etagere, with mirror in back and door; rosewood marble top centre and sofa tables, mahogany and black walnut extension tables, velvet and tapestry carpets, mahogany and black walnut dressing-bureaus, washstand, mahogany and black-walnut French and cottage bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, damask cloth chairs, oil-cloths, &c.; together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale consisting of rosewood suits, one superb solid rosewood back suite of parlor furniture, nine pieces, covered in crimson and maroon damask, made to order by Beiter, and but little used; also 2 double rosewood suites in brocatelle, made by one of our first Broadway manufacturers; beautiful lace and damask window curtains; rosewood etagere, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, enameled cottage suites, mahogany wardrobes, oak extension dining tables oak and black walnut library and office do., do. desk, rosewood centre and side tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, lounges, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fine hair and husk mattress, stair carpets and rods, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock, rosewood French clock, by Brashwood and Sons, of London and one mahogany do. by Nunns & Clark, of this City. Sale positive.

J. L. Vanderwarka, Auctioneer—Salesroom 61 Liberty-st.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 7, AT 10½ o'clock, standard roses, fruit trees, plants, &c., of every variety, just imported per ship Cornwall, from Havre, the whole embracing the most varied selection of plants and trees offered this season, and all in perfect order. Sold by order, and on account of Messrs. Charles Truffaut & Co., of Paris.

Grafted standard and half-standard hardy tea, monthly and moss roses, green and hot-house plants. A great variety of dwarf dahlias, narcissus, amaryllis, tulips, hyacinths, &c.

TREES—Apricot, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, &c., grape vines.

The whole comprising the most select assortment of exotic plants of the season, comprising some 1,000 lots, each lot embracing different varieties. The attention of connoisseurs is called to this sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, elegant horses and carriages and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. The horses are sorrel and black, about 15¾ hands high, sound and kind in double and single harness and both splendid saddle horses, very stylish, and first-rate travelers, cost $750. The carriage is an extension-top caleche, with plate glass doors and windows, silver plated and mounted; built by Mott Brothers; is in perfect order, but little used. The harness was built by Gibson. Is silver plated and in perfect order; cost $260. Will positively be sold as above, at auction, if not previously sold at private sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No 32 Nassau-st., a large stock of new and second-hand furniture, including the entire furniture of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, hair-cloth, reps and plush; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and sofa tables; magnificent solid oak and black walnut dining room and library furniture; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber furniture; rosewood wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany secretary and bookcases; elegant French plate, pier and mantel glasses; Aubusson, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; rugs, clocks, silver plated ware, &c., &c; also, three very elegant rosewood piano-fortes.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CHANDELIERS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Beekman-st., (opposite the old store,) the entire stock, to close out previous to removing to No. 342 Broadway, to engage in the India rubber Spring and Iron Bedstead business, and this sale will be the last; consequently, parties wishing goods will find this a favorable opportunity. Every article must be removed this day or early Monday morning.

M. Doherty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class second-hand furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth; marble-top centre tables, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

J. Soguet, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale; large assortment of mahogany household furniture, mahogany wardrobes and sofas, parlor chairs, At 12½ o'clock large assortment of Brussels and ingrain carpets. JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

THE TRITON MANSION HOUSE AND about 10 City lots of ground, now occupied by Peter Henry Dodge, and situated at McComb's Dam, (155th st., near 8th-av.,) will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

W. S. McIlvain, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

J. D. Holbrook, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT NO. 72 MAIDEN-LANE AND No 7 Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock, standard and dwarf standard roses, ruonion and moss roses in full bloom, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, peonies, verbenas, carnation pinks, pansies, dasies, &c., from Wm. Wilson's, 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I. M. E. SMITH.

W. C. Alberts, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Bureaus, bedsteads, beds and bedding, washstands, oil-paintings, gilt mirrors, 20 Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, &c., &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL INCLUDE IN their sale, THIS DAY, one very elegant rosewood piano-forte, case finished all round, made to order by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury; cost $800.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
600 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMONDS AND ENGLISH FINE GOLD CHAINS,
By A. M. Cristadoro, Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, May 10,
At No. 81 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., at 10½ o'clock—a valuable stock of Watches by the well-known makers, Cooper, French, Lasade, Beasley, Tschilli and others consisting of gold hunting, double time, independent second, 18 caret, extra heavy cases, duplex hunting watches; gold hunting magnificent 8-day chronometers; gold hunting diamond and enameled watches; gold hunting crinx heavy English patent and detatched levers, in great variety; gold hunting lepines gold cups; English silver hunting duplex and detached levers and lepines; 6 dozen detached lever movements, 13 jewels; English lever movements, 13 jewels, expansion balance; elegant diamond and enameled bracelets, broaches, rings, &c.; 10 dozen English fine gold guard and curb chains. A. M. C. begs to assure the trade in general that the above sale is peremptory, and every lot will positively be sold without reserve.

John Lawson, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL-paintings (numbering nearly 500) contained in the store No. 293 Broadway, (late Ranny's Gift Book Store,) will be offered at public auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th insts., commencing at 10 o'clock each day. The entire collection must be closed out and removed from the premises by Thursday, the 12th inst., in consequence of removal. Connoisseurs and the lovers of fine arts are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Catalogues nearly on Monday morning.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 6 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, May 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Office of the Third-Av. Railroad, 580 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two and a half Dollars per Share, payable at their Office to the Stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
New-York, May 2, 1859.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY—New York, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE—The annual election of Directors of said Company will be held at Chicago, June 1; the Transfer Books in New-York will therefore be closed at the close of business the 20th inst., and be re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M., June 2.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

$240,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to EUGENE THOMSON,
Stock Broker,
No. 37 William-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$9,000 for a term of years; Brooklyn City property preferred. Apply to WILLIAM G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

TEXAS DEBT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION purchased by GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office

$1,500.—A PARTNER WANTED—WITH this amount in cash, or notes that can be negotiated without recourse, to take a joint interest in a small first-class family hotel, now filled with boarders, and doing a good business; or, if preferred, the entire interest may be purchased. Apply to either O. B. BACLEY or N. A. SMITH, No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

A BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE.—A WELL-established and flourishing Express business, including horses, wagons, &c., between New-York and a neighboring city. Ill health of proprietor a reason for selling. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PAYING AND safe manufacturing business in Jersey City; capital from $3,000 to $5,000; profits large, and articles manufactured of positive necessity and daily use. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

A CAPITAL CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A LIQUOR store doing a fine business in a first-rate location. Party selling is going to England on business. Money made daily. Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with from $300 to $500, in a respectable and lucrative business, which will bear investigation, and with additional means and energy will pay handsomely.
J. J. PALMER, No. 378 Broadway, Rooms 5 and 6.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FIXTURES, &C., OF the Provision Establishment Nos. 15 and 17 1st-st., lately occupied by James Kellogg, deceased. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-RATE CHANCE—PORTER-HOUSE for sale, doing a fine business, opposite one of the principal ferry houses. Cheap for cash. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

LECTURES.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF A NUMBER of medical and other gentlemen, Dr. EUGENE A. CROUX, of Hamburg, will deliver a popular lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Motions and Sounds of the Heart, the Circulation of the Blood, and Influence of Respiration*, &c., illustrated by practical demonstrations and electric experiments. Tickets 50 cents, can be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. Crowen, No. 695 Broadway; Messrs. Miller, Methews & Clashack, No. 757 Broadway, and at the door. No postponement on account of the weather.

GREAT REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—THE Rev. Mr. Lord will deliver his lecture on *Cranmer and the English Reformation*, at Clinton Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 9. Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELLERS FOR THE SOUTH, SOUTH-East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The cheapest volume in which the through routes are delineated, enabling the traveler to select a route that he should choose. He will save many a dollar by purchasing it.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.00 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Gerrits sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT, Commencing March 28, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leaves New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Peughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at 33d-st. Way Stations. Passengers taken at Cozzens', Hazel, Christopher and 32d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Ynpbank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Our next Express will be dispatched per U. S. Mail steamers
MOSES TAYLOR, MAY 5,
AND
GRANADA, MAY 7,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Freight by Fast Express at 22 cents per lb.; by Slow Express at 15 cents per lb.—provided it weighs 18 lbs per cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same ratio.
Freight must be strongly packed, and in water-proof crates.
Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—JOHN B. DUNHAM, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRIFFEN and ELIZABETH, his wife, Egbert Soudder and Mary M., his wife, William S. Guinness, Assignee of Charles Griffen and Egbert Soudder, composing the firm of Griffen & Scudder, for the benefit of creditors, and John A. Clussman, Defendants.—To the Defendant Charles Griffen: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1859.
DAVID J. CHATFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1859.
ap23-law6w5*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 181 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 23, 1859.
ap9-law6w5* ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Pltff's Att'y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN VANLIFCK, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 22, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
ap23-law10w5* E. MORE, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a duly stated account of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34½ Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
d18-2aw6mS&W. JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 356 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n28-1aw6mS* Hugh Fitzpatriok, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
f12-1aw6w5* JOHN SAUNDERS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 56 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-1aw6m8* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, returns to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Cuyler, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. Worrell, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st. The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. GRATTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. Wessels, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston sail at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch

Death of Nicholas Hill, Esq.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BAR.

Pursuant to a call, signed by some of the leading members of the Bar, a meeting of members of the profession was convened in the Circuit Court-room New City Hall, to express the general feeling of regret at the death of the late distinguished Nicholas Hill, Esq.

At 3¼ P. M., the meeting was called to order. The Hon. Samuel Nelson, Judge of the United States Supreme Court, nominated as Chairman.

On taking the Chair, Judge Nelson gave an earnest testimony to Mr. Hill's remarkable devotion to his profession, and his strict integrity in private life.

On motion of John Van Buren, Esq., Judges Beebe, Roosevelt, Bosworth and Daly were elected Vice-Presidents; Chas. Tracy and D. D. Lord, Esqs., were chosen Secretaries.

Hon. J. W. Edmonds offered resolutions expressive of the deep regret felt by the profession at the death of Mr. Hill, expressing high regard for his memory, and sympathizing with the family of the deceased; also requesting the Court of Appeals to provide some special mark of respect for his memory, and providing for the appointment of a committee to carry out this part of the resolutions.

Chas. O'Conor, Esq., in seconding the motion, said that Mr. Hill had long stood in the front rank of the profession, in every respect which the sternest examination could require. Whether arguing a question of fact before a Jury, or a point of law before the Court, he had no superior, and in his deep research, and unwearied assiduity, he (the speaker) apprehended he had no equal. He had at death only attained his fifty-fourth year, and seemed likely to live a long and useful life.

Nicholas Hill was born in 1805. At the age of 12 he left home to provide for himself. Though a faithful student he was in no haste to pass the bar, but pursued a long and thorough course of study. He was District-Attorney of Saratoga County for a time, then Master in Chancery, and afterwards Reporter to the Supreme Court. He never sought office—he always resigned his appointments to the regret of the appointing power, and only accepted nominations for high office when he felt sufficiently certain that he would not be elected. With Mr. Cowen, he spent five years in preparing the mass of information contained in the "Notes to Phillips' Evidence." These notes have become standard authority. After leaving Saratoga Co. he settled in Albany, and became the leading counsel in our highest Court. In the last term he lived to attend, he argued more causes, and performed more work, than at any previous term. He died after only one week's illness. The day before he was taken ill, he spent *eleven hours* without intermission, in preparing a cause for the next term of the Court of Appeals. The firm of Hill, Porter & Cagger probably transacted the largest business of any legal firms in the State, and it was a high compliment when he was put at its head. He left a wife, a daughter and a son to mourn his loss, who should receive the deepest sympathy of all his professional brethren. The first time I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hill (said Mr. O'Conor) was when he was appointed one of the examiners of candidates for the bar. Two of the examiners felt it their duty to reject two young men who offered themselves. It was just, but it was, under the circumstances, cruel. Mr. Hill pleaded for them most earnestly and affectingly, but in vain, and when overruled, he withdrew rather than concur in so harsh, though just, a decision. May it not be that this kindness of heart was a greater treasure to him in his dying hour than all his well earned honors?

James W. Gerard, Esq., followed in an eloquent speech, dwelling upon the social life of Mr. Hill, and urging upon the junior members of the Bar, a close adherence to truth and integrity.

James T. Brady, Esq., spoke in glowing language of Mr. Hill's personal character, and of the days when the profession assembled from all parts of the State at the sessions of the old Supreme Court.

S. P. Nash, Esq., who studied in the office of Mr. Hill, described his office and early professional life, in connection with Judge Cowan, and spoke in high terms of the personal kindness and suavity of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Judge Edmonds, Judge Dean and Mr. Nash appointed a committee in pursuance thereof.

On motion of Hon. Gilbert Dean, a copy of the resolutions were directed to be forwarded to the family of Mr. Hill.

The Massachusetts Restriction on Naturalized Voters, and the Republican Party.

Senator Wilson publishes a second letter on the proposed amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution, which will require naturalized voters to wait *two years* after naturalization. It is a reply to Mr. Amasa Walker. The letter closes as follows:

You say, my dear sir, we differ in opinion as to whether the Republicans outside of the State are opposed to this proposition. It may not be, as you say, "modest for me to tell you what I think," but I would suggest to you, my dear sir, that the years you have devoted in your quiet retreat at North Brookfield to the delights of retirement and to the calm study of political economy, has better fitted you to write essays on "Currency" and "Banks and Banking" than to make up an opinion on this question outside of Massachusetts. I may err in my judgment, but according to all the information I can gather, after months of inquiry with men whose opinions are based upon their own practical knowledge, I believe that the opinions of Republicans outside of Massachusetts upon this proposition approach unanimity. During the past five years, I have had some little opportunity to become acquainted with the public men of the Republican Party from all sections of the country. I have, during those years, traveled in seventeen States, more than forty thousand miles; seen and counseled with the active men of the party, and addressed hundreds of thousands of the people. Few men have had better opportunities to become acquainted with leading men, and to know something of the opinions of the people, and I now say that I do not know a single Republican statesman, or a single Republican paper, or a single man in the rank and file of the Republican Party, outside of Massachusetts, in favor of the adoption of this amendment.

You very patronizingly advise me not to be concerned "for the Anti-Slavery cause." "Anti-Slavery," you say, "has nothing to hope or fear from any political action" upon other questions. Are these the words of wisdom? Is this the deliberate language of an experienced and practical public man? I, too, have an abiding faith in the ultimate and complete triumph of the Anti-Slavery cause, but that triumph may be advanced or retarded, perhaps for years, by the action of its friends. That cause which you and I profess to love and make paramount to all other questions, has arrayed against it, two thousands of millions of dollars embodied in the souls of men, fifteen State Governments and the National Government—a powerful political organization, led by distinguished public men, practical and adroit tacticians, ever ready to appeal to passion, prejudice or supposed local interests, or to take advantage of the mistakes, the ill-timed acts and imprudent words of their opponents. Victory over a great party, so disciplined and so led, can only be won by fidelity to the cause, and untiring zeal in its advocacy, and by prudent and sagacious counsels. If any men ever required to be prudent and wise in their measures, policy and words, surely the leaders of the Republican Party are those men. Abandon then, I pray you, my dear Sir, the mistaken idea that the Anti-Slavary cause cannot be harmed by the ill-timed or improper action of its friends upon other questions. Remember that mere devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause does not always make sagacious statesmen, or accomplished political leaders.

You say the German Republicans of the West will not "go over to the sham Democrats for mere revenge." I too, trust that the noble men who have stood by the great cause, and borne it up in many stern contests, will not abandon it even after the Massachusetts Republicans have spurned their brotherly appeals. But do you not know that there are thousands of anti-Lecompton Democrats and thousands of adopted citizens who voted for Buchanan in 1856, deceived by Democratic professions of regard for popular sovereignty, who are beginning to sympathize with and to act with us now? These men may be won to us, or be may be repelled and driven from us. Our tried and trusted leaders—not as you say "would be drafty, timid, compromising politicians"—assure us in tones as earnest as their devotion to the Republican cause, that the adoption of this amendment will be a burden upon the cause we love. Nor are the fears of our Republican friends groundless. Already have the democratic presses and politicians—glad to find something by which they can turn the attention of the people from the living issues—begun to act upon the idea of Gen. Butler in his speech in the State Senate.

But you ask me, my dear Sir, if we should not gain as much by the American Party, in the adoption of this amendment as we shall lose by the Germans, and other adopted citizens? What shall we gain from the American Party by its adoption? Shall we gain to the Northwest? There it had ceased to exist? Shall we gain New-Jersey and Pennsylvania? Do the Americans of these States ask us to adopt it? Do they propose to adopt it themselves? The adoption of this amendment will not gain us a single vote in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania. Not one. Shall we gain by it in New-York? Do the Americans of that State ask us to adopt a proposition making a distinction between native and adopted citizens? All that is asked of the Republicans of that State, as a basis of union was, "that the time should be extended between the naturalization and the right to vote a period as long as is required of the non-residents of other States." Will its adoption gain us an American vote in Maryland? Those of the Americans of that State do not propose its adoption there. Or do you and other Republicans hope to gain, by its adoption, American votes in Virginia and Kentucky, where they have abandoned the American name, pledged themselves in favor of a slave code for the Territories, and are denouncing the Democracy as faithless to the slave interests of the South. There is no reason whatever to believe that the adoption of this two years' amendment will conciliate a single man or secure a single vote outside of Massachusetts.

You predict, my dear sir, that "the people will ratify the two years' amendment" by a decisive majority. Such a result will occasion no surprise to me. Believing, however, that every citizen of Massachusetts is perfectly free to vote for or against its adoption, that he has a right to discuss the policy of its adoption or rejection, I expressed in moderate and guarded language, in my letter to Mr. Gillette, my intention to vote against it. I questioned no man's motives, I assailed no man's integrity, I did not assume to dictate to, or control the action of any other man. I only sought to place myself right upon the record, and to relieve myself of all responsibility for that measure, whether it shall be for good or for evil. You, and many other personal and political friends, whose friendship I dearly cherish, differ from me, and have expressed our differences in kind and courteous language. Such differences as these cannot diminish my respect or regard for your opinions. But some others have chosen to indulge in words of censure and denunciation. To their imputations I have no reply to make. Conscious that I have nothing personally to gain by these avowals of my opinions upon this question, and that I am actuated solely by a sincere desire to maintain the equal rights of American citizens, and to advance a cause my heart loves and my judgment approves, I am content to appeal from the impulsive censure of the present to the sober judgment of the future.

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

Affairs in Utah.—The Position of Governor Cumming.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

Great Salt Lake City, April 8, 1859.

Since my letter of last week, the excitement in this city and other parts of the Territory, consequent upon the efforts of Judge Cradlebaugh, at Provo, to expose the many crimes and murders that have been locked up in the bosom of the Church for years, has somewhat abated. This may be accounted for for several reasons, the most of which is that the Mormons now see the practical workings of the jury law which was passed at the late session of the Territorial Legislature. It is a complete breastwork to the punishment of any crime that has heretofore been committed by the Mormons, or which may be committed hereafter. It is more potent than a President's proclamation, and the lodgment of mercy to be found in the prerogative of a Governor's pardon is an obsolete idea under this law, because it will never be required.

The lawyers, and every sensible man in St. Louis, will laugh at the cunning of Mormon legislation, when I tell them that, under the operations of this law, and by express provision, *the Clerks of the Mormon County Courts select the Grand and Petit Juries of the Federal Courts*; and to meet the exigencies of the present Federal Courts, the time of residence for qualification was so far extended, and other restrictions imposed, as to disqualify almost every Gentile in the Territory. Yet, strange to say, Governor Cumming signed this bill, with all its odious provisions. The effect of this, in connection with his "protest" against the presence of a company of troops at Provo, on Judge Cradlebaugh's requisition, has been to draw the line of demarcation more distinct and more inflexible than ever, between the two classes of society in this Territory—Mormon and Gentile.

The Governor, by common consent, is classed with the former in "this fight," and certainly the praises and universal laudations of the Mormons would warrant the inference that he is not improperly located. The rupture between the Judgee and the Executive is open and irreconcilable, unless the Governor yields, and all who are acquainted with him know that he never will do that; and in case the Administration moves in the matter to the last detriment of the Judges, they will resign and prepare a manifesto to the world, which will "make each particular hair stand on end." Their position has given them an insight to some of the dark and bloody scenes that have been enacted upon this soil, which others have not had an opportunity to find out.

The Salt Lake City *Valley Tan*, of April 5, has the following items:

We understand that a rumor exists to a considerable extent in various parts of the Territory, that Gov. Cumming contemplated calling out the militia, embracing the Nauvoo Legion. Widely as we disagree with his Excellency in his present policy, yet we know that his large experience and good sense are in themselves a sufficient answer to such rumors.

From persons who have recently arrived from Provo, we glean the following items: The Judge adjourns his Court from day to day, and in the meantime is sitting as a Committing Magistrate. The command encamped on the Provo River, above the city, has been moved down within three miles of Provo, so as to be ready for any emergency. One night last week, the sentinels on duty at the guard tents were stoned by parties hid behind the buildings. If it is repeated, we understand that orders have been given the sentinels to fire upon their assailants.

Unparalleled Brutality.

WIFE STARVED BY HER HUSBAND IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

The Orleans *Republican* of this week, contains a long article from a correspondent in the town of Murray, detailing the particulars of most outrageous domestic tyranny.

On the "Ridge Road" in this town, (Murray,) about two miles east of the village of Sandy Creek, there has resided for some years past a man named John Fullerton. He occupies a comfortable house in a thickly populated and wealthy neighborhood, and is the owner of a farm and other property valued at near five thousand dollars.

The community has long known Mr. Fullerton to be a tyrant in his family, cruelly beating his wife and daughters, and turning them out of doors; but not even this general knowledge of his character had prepared the citizens of that vicinity for the revelations that have been recently made of his fiendish barbarity towards his wife.

One night, near the last of March, groans were heard proceeding from the house as of some one in great distress, and the neighbors, recalling the fact that Mrs. Fullerton had not been seen for a long time, were led to entertain suspicions of a new atrocity on his part. Mr. Black, a neighbor, called at the house the next day, and was reluctantly permitted by Mr. Fullerton to see his wife. He found her in a chamber destitute of furniture, save a miserable bed in which she lay, buried in straw, with a dirty feather bed for a covering, and apparently without a particle of clothing upon her person. Still more shocking was her emaciated condition. She was reduced to a mere skeleton—her hair matted and clotted with blood, and her face badly bruised. The scene was so sickening that Mr. Black speedily sought the open air. The ladies near were soon enlisted, and repaired the following morning to the house, where they were met with repeated threats of violence from Mr. Fullerton, but they finally proceeded to put the skeleton form in a more tidy and comfortable condition. Their representations of her situation are too revolting for repetition. In several places the bones had worn through the flesh, and her body was covered with stripes and terrible bruises. When nourishment was given her she ate like one *famished*, and her mind seemed to be in a condition bordering upon idiocy. There was every indication of her having been kept for a long time without food, fire, or clothing, and subjected to frequent beatings by this inhuman illegal proprietor of her person.

Notwithstanding the pitiable condition of the wretched woman, four or five days elapsed before the citizens—through fear of conflicting with the constituted rights and authority of her lawful protector (!)—secured her proper care and relief; and the distinguished *women* of the vicinity timidly submitted to this, lest they should render themselves amenable to men-made laws by more prompt and efficient measures. Through the interference of the Poor authorities, Mrs. Fullerton was at length removed to more safe and comfortable quarters, and is now at the residence of Jas. Burney, one mile west of Sandy Creek, where she is tenderly cared for. Her attending physician, Dr. Nicholson, attributes her present reduced condition entirely to *brutality* and *starvation*. I visited her a few days since, and found her a mere wreck—very feeble—and few hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mr. Fullerton is of Irish birth, about 60 years of age, and somewhat educated. He is not strictly temperate, but cannot be called an inebriate, nor has he generally committed his brutalities under the influence of strong drink.

Mrs. Fullerton is an American woman, 47 years of age, and is said to have possessed fair abilities before they were demented by inhuman treatment. She formerly resided in Penfield—now Webster—Monroe County, where they were married twenty-nine years ago. She is the mother of eight living children, most of the older ones being residents of another State. One, born some twenty years since, and a few months after the mother had received a terrible whipping, from which she fled through the snow in midwinter to the house of a relative for protection, was a *life-long idiot*.

The only children at home are two boys, but so fearful are they of their father's wrath that it is difficult to learn much from them. Sometime during the past Winter, another brother ventured to carry his mother food, in his father's absence, for which he was severely whipped. He then ran away and has not since been home.

Extraordinary Rise in the Missouri River.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, May 4, says: "The river rose so rapidly on Monday night and yesterday that no amount of activity was sufficient to prevent the immersion of a large quantity of freight. Up to dark last evening it had swollen three feet—that is, in little more than twenty-four hours. Our advices from the Missouri, perhaps, indicate the approach of the annual June rise. If it has reached this point, it is a month or more earlier than usual, and will have to be designated as the May rise. At St. Joseph, the Missouri began to swell last Friday, and rose *six feet* in twenty-four hours, much to the astonishment of the citizens and dismay of the merchants who had goods on the levee. The *Saint Mary* reported a great rise coming from the mountains, and an old voyager had arrived in a skiff, from high up, who reported the snow deep, and the waters coming down with a rush. When the Lower Mississippi—already at an immense height, and devastating the country at a wholesale rate—shall have received the immense flood lately created in the Ohio, and be further swollen by the rise from the Missouri, crevassee will be multiplied, and probably New-Orleans entirely drowned out."

[Advertisement.]
Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 28c. to 46c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
A Transmogrification.—Considerable Excitement has prevailed in a number of families, owing to the perfect transmogrification of the masculine portion of their juveniles, which is solely applicable to the fact of their wearing that neat and graceful hat called "The Pride of Youth," in the production of which Knox has eclipsed all former efforts. His store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
Afternoon at 3—Evening at 7½ o'clock.—At the former hour you can see both "Louise" and "Teddy Roe"—two capital pieces—at Barnum's Museum to-day. At the latter hour, "Our Irish Cousin"—an inimitably funny cousin—in all the glory of his comic humor, by the new Company. There's a "feast of fat things!"

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills renovate and invigorate the system of those who have by hidden indulgence destroyed their health. Sufferers, be not deceived, this remedy is your only hope. Sold by every respectable druggist in the world.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
Brady's Gallleries.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 363 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant,
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
Look at These Prices!!!
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hernia, Hæmorrhoids, Stricture, Fistula and Prolapsus of the Rectum effectually cured, without a cutting operation. Office hours from 1 to 3 o'clock, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. Dixon's residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, where all the comforts of domestic life, with spacious apartments and separate nurses, are provided for those who require surgical operations and careful dietetic treatment.

The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]
Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufactoring depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale and retail trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 6.

$7,000 Ill. Int. Im. '47	104¾	5 Erie Railroad	7½
2,000 Ill. Int. '66	90	140 do	7¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	93¼	260 Hnd. River R.	32
7,000 Virginia 6s	97¾	300 do	s60 31¾
5,000 do	s15 97¾	100 Harlem R. pref.	b60 39
10,000 Mo. State 6s	87	100 do	39
50,000 do	86¾	50 do	38¾
5,000 do	s60 88¾	100 do	38¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, Bds.	93¾	140 Stonington R.	65
2,000 Brookl. C. W. L.	103	50 Panama R.	122½
8,000 Erie R. 2d M. Bs.	81	100 do	122¾
2,000 H. R. R. 3d Mort.	75	300 Reading R.	s30 49¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	87¾	450 do	s3 50
2,000 Le Cr. & Mi. L. G.	19	700 do	s10 49¾
35 Bank of Commerce	109¾	110 Mich. Central R.	47¾
80 Chethem Bank	98	100 do	47¾
5 Am. Exchange Bk.	106¾	50 do	s60 47
55 Commonw'h Bank	98	50 do	s30 47½
180 Canton Company	19	200 do	s10 47¾
100 Pasco Mining Co.	1¾	50 M. S & N. Ia. R.	10
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	79¾	200 do	9⅞
50 do	80	110 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s60 31
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 96	950 do	32
25 do	s60 95¾	200 do	31⅞
73 do	96¾	5 C. Col. & Cin. R.	95¾
20 Penn Coal Co.	81¾	5 do	96
200 do	b60 81	750 Gal. & Chi. R.	61
50 do	81	800 do	s30 53⅝
635 New-York C. R.	71¾	300 Cleve & Tol. R.	s60 25
100 do	nw 71¾	900 do	25¼
1150 do	71¾	200 do	s30 25
300 do	b60 71¾	200 Chic. & R Is. R.	s60 58
300 do	b60 71¾	783 do	59½
200 do	s60 71¾	100 do	59⅝
100 do	s7 71¾	50 do	s10 59
50 do	s30 71¾	700 do	59¾
250 do	s10 71¾	100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	¾
50 Dcl., Lack & W. R.	43		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Missouri St. 6s	86¾	55 Pacific Mail S Co.	79¾
5,000 do	86¾	200 Harlem R. Pref.	38¾
15,000 do	s60 86¾	100 Reading R.	50¾
500 N. C State 6s	99¼	250 Galena & Chic. R.	63¼
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	87¾	250 do	63¾
5,000 do	s60 87	250 Michigan Cen. R.	s10 47
100 Ill. Central R.	64	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 31¾
100 do	63¾	50 do	31¾
150 do	83¾	50 do	b10 32
100 N. Y. Central R.	s18 71¾	100 do	31¾
225 do	71¾	45 Panama Railroad	122¼
200 do	b10 71¾	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	59¼
350 do	71¾	200 do	59¾
100 do	s30 71	100 do	s10 59
200 do	s10 71¾	100 do	59¾
100 do	s30 71¾	100 do	s30 58¾
100 do	b60 71¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s	93	40 Cbatham Bank	98
3,000 Ft. Louis 5s	94¾	15 Ocean Bank	95¼
20 Bank of New York	108¾	20 St. Nicholas Bank	99¼
10 Mar. ne Bank	88	10 Sec'y Fire Ins. Co.	123
30 Am. Ex. Bank	106	10 N. World Fire In. Co	99½
20 Hanover Bank	90¼	6 Am. Express Co.	55½

Friday, May 6—P. M.

The warlike European news telegraphed from the *Niagara*, is the subject of general discussion, in the street and on 'Change. A good many business people, connected with the Continental trade, and who have been talking war for some weeks past, were not unprepared for the present threatening accounts. Others are surprised at the precipitation reported from Austria; and a third party insist that a gun has not yet been fired, and that the *Persia*, due off Cape Race to-morrow afternoon, and at this port on Tuesday, will bring more pacific news. Meanwhile the Grain market goes up. Stocks recede, and Cotton is dull at the immediate advices, showing the preponderating weight of mercantile and financial opinion, on the side of actual hostilities in Italy. The question recurs in almost every circle as to the effect on this side. Its discussion will no doubt go on, with various and contradictory conclusions, until the practical effects of the declaration of a general war in Europe—assuming this as probable—shall begin to be felt upon our agricultural, railway, shipping and planting interests. That all except the last of these are now at a point of comparative depression, is generally admitted; and that all except the last were promoted, in various degree, by the Crimean war, is also conceded; while the Cotton trade then, as now, was abundantly able to take care of itself. The converse of these propositions is, that as a general hypothesis, Commerce and Peace go hand in hand, and that only a doubtful or partial good is likely to be arrived at when the peace of the world is seriously disturbed. This much, however, is certain—that the European crisis, come when it may—if come it must in the course of this year—will find the United States, financially, less extended and far less speculative and dependent than when the War with Russia broke out in 1853-54.

On the Stock Exchange, the sellers for the decline, although professedly going upon the war news, and putting out lower contracts early in the day, were not quite sure of their ground, and prices in the afternoon assumed a considerable degree of steadiness. The exceptions on the speculative shares were Michigan Central and Illinois Central. The former touched 47½ ₱ cent. cash; the latter 63¼. The market for New-York Central opened on the Street this morning at 71⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and closed after a pretty free demand through the day at 71⅜ sales. Rock Island fell off, at first, to 59½, but a good demand showing itself, the Stock closed 59½ ₱ cent. Michigan guaranteed fell 1 ₱ cent., and Galena 1@1¼ ₱ cent. Hudson River lost but ¼@⅜ from yesterday's price, and Herlem Preferred ½ ₱ cent. There were some sales of Reading on sellers' option, at 49¼@49⅜; the cash stock closing 50⅛@50½ ₱ cent. Pennsylvania Coal was in request at 81 ₱ cent., and a commission firm took 600 shares at this rate at the close. Delaware and Hudson firm at 96¼, and Pansma steady at 122½ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail shares closed firm at 80 ₱ cent. State Stocks were ¼ ₱ cent. lower; while the Federal Fives of 1874, were firmer at 104⅛@104⅜ ₱ cent. The general market this afternoon left off steady in prices, with a good request for several of the prominent speculative shares.

The Money market is not disturbed by the news. The steady Banking movement and the favorable interior exchanges more than counterbalance the export demand for Bullion, and the season of May and June is altogether averse to violent changes in the rates of interest or the disturbance of confidence. Foreign Bills are firm, but for the mail to-morrow not very active. London, 60 days, 110@110¼, and sight, 110½; Paris f.5.12½@f.5.10 at 60 days, and f.5.08¾@f.5.07½ sight. The engagements of Gold for the steamers *City of Washington* for Liverpool and *Ariel* for Havre, are in the aggregate $750,000 to $800,000 The Customs to-day are $119,000. The disbursements by the Sub-Treasury are $31,000 short of this sum. The balance in the office this after, noon $6,482,599.

The Third avenue Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of $2 50 ₱ share, payable on the 11th instant. At the annual election of the American Bank Note Company, held on the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.: Charles Tappan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Mosely I. Danforth, J. Dorsey Bald, Wm. H. Whiting, Nezish Wright, De Witt C. Hay, Geo. W. Hatch, Chas. Welsh. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Chas. Tappan was unanimously elected President, Mosely I. Danforth, Vice-President, and J. Dorsey Bald, Secretary *pro tem.*

Land Warrants continue rather heavy, the supply being fully equal to the demand. Messrs. Thompson Brothers quote to-day thus:

	Buying.		Selling.
160 acres, per acre	62	160 acres, per acre	63
120 acres, per acre	78	120 acres, per acre	80
80 acres, per acre	80	80 acres, per acre	95
40 acres, per acre	100	40 acres, per acre	115

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$990,875	$759,843	$1,782,246
Thrown on market	603,253	919,508	1,709,813
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$38,954,207	$17,357,669	$41,477,693
Thrown on market	37,019,815	22,292,619	42,539,426

The following is the summary for the week:

Consumption Direct.	Pkgs.	Values.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Values.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool	1,531	$599,378	302	$71,079	46	$11,606
Man. of Cotton	1,498	416,692	56	14,752	34	6,639
Man. of Silk	384	338,894	2	984	2	2,769
Man. of Flax	775	239,929	96	18,854	89	20,140
Miscellaneous	232	77,684	31	9,550	27	1,742
Total	4,420	$1,668,977	1,187	$115,269	197	$42,836
		115,269				1,666,977
Total Entered		$1,782,246	Total Marketed			$1,709 813

A communication in the Times, of Thursday last, made sundry charges, of fraudulent purposes, against Mr. Newton Cleveland, who publicly solicite the proxies of stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to be used in the coming election of Directors. It is scarcely necessary to disclaim any intention on our part to indorse these charges, or to take any part whatever in the controversy which has been so long pending among the persons connected with the affairs of this Company. We have no reason to doubt that Mr. Cleveland is acting in entire good faith and in the interest of the stockholders. The following card which he has sent us, with the accompanying documents, will enable the public to form their own opinion in the premises:

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The subscriber was informed by a stockholder of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company that he was cauilioned by L. H. Alden not to give his proxy to Cleveland; for if Cleveland was enabled to make a new Board of Direction they would all be ruined. I presume "all" means the present management and the Third Mortgage Bondholders, and he undoubtedly has good reasons for his opinion. He also said they (meaning the present Directors and the Third Mortgage Bondholders) were getting proxies in the name of Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, to make a new Board on the 25th inst.

For the benefit of the stockholders of this Company, I will state that Mr. Alexander Mitchell is one of ten persons who composed the Board of Direction of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company from the 15th to 25th of October, 1856, charged in a bill filed by me, in the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin, in behalf of myself as a stockholder, and all other stockholders, with distributing to many persons, without consideration, printed instruments called "Construction Bonds." The action, as set forth in my bill of complaint is, to compel Mr. Mitchell and his associates to pay over to the Company the par value of said bonds, amounting, with interest, to one million dollars.

Mr. Mitchell is also one of the defendants in another bill filed by myself, as a stockholder, in the Circuit Court of Columbia County, in behalf of all the stockholders, against the sale of the road on the third mortgage.

Stephen H. Alden and others, in the third mortgage interest, are associated with Mr. Alexander Mitchell in obtaining proxies, and should they succeed in making a Board of Direction, they would, without a doubt in my own mind, be a duplicate of the former management.

Mr. Mitchell, I am informed, was to be one of the Directors under the new organization contemplated, in case the sale had taken place under the foreclosure of the so-called third mortgage, which would have been consummated on the 23d ult., if my injunction had not been served upon the Trustee.

I have succeeded in setting aside the lease given to Chamberlain, and the judgment for $629,000 confessed by the old Board to him in the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin.

Mr. Chamberlain has appealed, but has been obliged to give security to the amount of my judgment, *which action secures me.*

If the stockholders will call at the office of Mr. John Fitch, No. 44 Wall-street, at any time from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., it will afford me much pleasure to explain matters more in detail, and, as I believe, to their satisfaction.

Inasmuch as I have succeeded in obtaining a vindication of the views I have always maintained as the true policy of the La Crosse Road by an impartial and learned Court, I submit to the stockholders whether or not it would be better for them to furnish me with their proxies, and thus enable me to carry out the views and plans which have the approving seal of law, equity and justice, rather than to enable those who have, without shadow of right, pursued an illegal and questionable policy to defeat the interests of the stockholders, which have been jeopardized and almost frittered away by unfair and dishonest action.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

Astor House, New-York, May 5, 1859.

Circuit Court for Columbia County, Wisconsin.—Newcomb Cleveland, plaintiff, *agt* The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Wm. Barnes, Alexander Mitchell, Nehemiah P. Stanton, Wm. E. Smith, Alfred Noxon, Stephen H. Alden, Russell Sage, Stoddard Judd, E. D. Holton, Wm. Watson, and others.—Summons for relief.—The State of Wisconsin to each and every of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on Wm. P. Lynde and Mat. H. Carpenter, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at the office of Finches, Lynde & Miller, in Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief. Witness, the Hon. H. S. Orton, Judge of the said Court, at Portage City, in said Columbia County, this 21st day of April, 1859, and the seal of said Court. [Clerk.]

W. P. LYNDE,
MAT. H. CARPENTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Circuit Court for Columbia County, Wis.—Newcomb Cleveland, vs. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company and other defendants.—State of Wisconsin. Milwaukee County, ss.—I, Moses Kneeland, being duly sworn, on oath, say, that in March, April and May, A. D. 1858, I was a Director and member of the Board of Directors to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, defendant, and had and heard several conversations with and between members of the Board of Directors of said Company and others at that time about the possibility of relieving the said Company from its financial embarrassments, and that Stephen H. Alden, George W. Luther, Alfred Noxon, frequently discussed the matter in my presence, and were in favor of issuing bonds and mortgage similar to those issued subsequently and called the *Third Mortgage* and third mortgage bonds, for the purpose of foreclosing the same, and thus wipe out the stock of said Company, and the floating debt of said Company, had no action of the Board was had upon the subject, for the reason, as I suppose, that the scheme could not then be carried through the Board.

That immediately after the last election of Directors of said Company, I had conversations with said Stanton, Luther, Noxon, Sheea and Gonnison, defendants in this suit, and with William E. Smith, about the same subject above referred to; that most of those persons advocated the issue of bonds and a third mortgage, similar to those which subsequently were issued, and called third mortgage bonds, for the purpose of wiping out the said stock and floating debt, and for the sole purpose of suffering the same to be foreclosed, to accomplish this purpose; and it was not, so far as I know, pretended or expected by either of them that the Company could ever make a payment thereon; on the contrary, the design was not to attempt such payment, but to foreclose, for the purpose of wiping out said stock and floating debt, as aforesaid.

That I have, since May, 1858, had repeated conversations with Stanton upon the same subject; that about the 15th October, 1858, I was told by Sam Chamberlain that the director of said company had proposed to him, that if he would pay over to them from the earnings of said Company's said railroad, leased to said Chamberlain, one thousand dollars per month, they would not issue the said third mortgage bonds: and when said Chamberlain asked my advice about the matter, I advised him he could not do so without violating his contract with the Company, and putting himself in the power of the creditors of said Company; that said Chamberlain started off to Albany to decline this proposal; that soon afterwards I had a conversation with said Stanton, who told me if said Chamberlain had accepted said proposition, the third mortgage bonds would not have been issued, except to pay floating debts of said Company, with two years' coupons cut off from said bonds, and in the same conversation said Stanton told me that the directors had made up their minds to use said third mortgage bonds for the purpose of having a foreclosure, and thus wipe out and destroy the said stock and floating debt of said company; that they had made up a party consisting of Russell Sage, William Watson, Stephen H. Alden and William Gould and others, and that they desired to bring into the plan some persons in Milwaukee, and were particularly desirous that I should go in, and that it was going to be a big thing, a great deal of money to be made out of it, and they did not wish me to be

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2382. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

TERMINATION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Opening of the Campaign of 1859.

STATE OF ITALY.

PLOT AGAINST NAPOLEON III.

The late hour on Friday night at which the mails by the *Niagara* reached this City precluded the publication, in our issue of Saturday, of all those details which can alone place the actual position of affairs in Europe in its appropriate light. We complete the record this morning by the addition of important extracts from English and Continental papers, illustrative of the crisis.

THE CLOSE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Final Correspondence between the Earl of Malmesbury and Count Buol—The Role of John Bull—Attitude of Prussia—Tone of the Paris Press.

DEMAND FOR THE SYMPATHY OF ENGLAND WITH THE ITALIAN CAUSE.

From the London Daily News, (Lord John Russell's Organ.) April 23.

"I have not been defeated by the Coalition, but by Liberal Ideas," said NAPOLEON, as in 1814 he succumbed to the might of the People of Europe, whom their Sovereigns had called to arms in the name of Liberty and with promises of constitutions. Once more in the history of this century the great battle of modern civilization, the contest between public opinion and material force, is about to be renewed on the grandest scale. With nothing to rely on but her armies, not daring to meet her neighbors at the council board, Austria has madly but wilfully defied the moral power of Europe. After having represented sirgly of late years the abhorred principles of the Holy Alliance, she now, spurning the advice and over riding the remonstrances of States greater and more powerful than herself, proceeds to carry them into a bloody execution.

The intelligence that Austria had sent an ultimatum to Sardinia was no sooner received in this capital, on Thursday, than it led to the meeting of a Cabinet Council, and on the same evening *the surprise and disapproval of the English Government was made known to Count Buol.* The reply of the Austrian Emperor was not delayed. We believe we are fully entitled to describe it as a *point blank refusal to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe.* Count Buol, with formal professions of respect, nevertheless declares that his master having taken his course will pursue it to the end. Thus impiously six years ago an Emperor and a soldier, to whom FRANCIS JOSEPH was but as the mushroom to the oak, set at nought the earnest pleadings of disinterested friendship and plunged four nations in war, but died miserably a few months afterwards, broken-hearted at the frustration of his plans. So may all perish who build schemes for their own aggrandisement on the ruins of the peace or liberty of their fellow men.

The consequences of the Austrian declaration are rapidly unfolding themselves. It is not easy, and it will every day become more difficult, to obtain accurate detailed information of the movements of the French troops massed at the foot of the Alps. The *Moniteur*, yesterday, mentioned for the first time the existence of such troops, but did so in a manner which would be unmeaning and morally injurious to the French Government, unless it were intended to employ them to prevent the execution of the announced designs of Austria. A later telegram from Paris informs us, as from an official source, that a general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontier. If the aid of the Emperor of the French has been invoked by Sardinia, nothing hinders him from pouring in troops into Piedmont over the Alpine passes or by Genoa. Perhaps while we write the squadrons and battalions are moving solemnly amidst the grandest scenery in nature, in the high ness of this starry night. If there is, indeed, no chance of preserving peace, if without their aid the little Sardinian army is, as we are told, to be "crushed," and with it the head and heart of Italy, then we cannot bring ourselves to share the sentiments of some among us who "hope that LOUIS NAPOLEON will not make a hasty rush to take up the glove which has been so rashly thrown down." *It is a question of hours, and the powerful ally of Sardinia cannot advance too rapidly.*

We perceive it has been calculated that the Austrian General, by a rapid march, which, with the enormous forces at his disposal would virtually be unresisted, might reach Turin on the third day after crossing the Ticino, and there dictate the conditions on which the kingdom of Sardinia could be permitted to exist. We believe that this calculation involves several errors. *Unprotected as Turin is by any places of military strength, it is not likely that the Piedmontese Government will make the independence of the kingdom dependent on the safety of the capital.* The Piedmontese are well aware that great sacrifices may be demanded of them, and are prepared to meet them with fortitude. Should the removal of the seat of government to Genoa appear desirable for military reasons, it could be effected instantly, and then the Austrians would have nothing to gain by advancing on Turin. We hear much of the technical skill of the Austrian staff; but, on the other hand, it may be assumed that the Piedmontese General knows something of the art of war, and he will doubtless employ every resource to gain time and save his troops until the French reserves can come up. We do not at all expect that his forces will be crushed before aid can arrive. It is, indeed, far from certain that the Austrian General would precipitate himself eagerly upon Turin. He knows that he will have to reckon with a great Power having full command of the Mediterranean, and also that a few hours' notice to embark a large army at Genoa would throw it into Genoa, whence it might advance upon his line of communication; or should the Duchies declare for Austria, into the port of Spezzia, within four days' march of Piacenza. Should the Piedmontese fall back in the direction of the Apennines, they would have the advantage of operating in a country peculiarly capable of defence, and also that of hastening their junction with French supports arriving by the coast.

While awaiting the result of these opposite movements one reflection forces itself upon the mind with peculiar force. It is the inscrutable nature of the principles of our foreign policy. Here is a small power, Sardinia, which for ten years has placed herself by our side with a confidence and effection which at times have been touching, confronted in arms by a deadly foe of three times her strength. We are sorry for her, very sorry; but we cannot help her. we should regret to see her independence gone, her Chambers closed, her free press put under censorship, still we cannot interfere. We find, comfort, however, in the thought that we are sacrificing our feelings to a high principle of duty and policy, when all at once some warm expression let fall by a too-eloquent Minister, or the stray sentence of an inspired journalist, recalls us to the fact that in *reality we are hastening into this very war, and taking up a position of active hostility to the very State which we profess or desire to defend. We protest once more, in the name of our countrymen, that, as we do not fight for Sardinia and freedom now, we will not be betrayed into fighting for absolutism in Lombardy and Venice six months hence.* If Austria had not lost her treaty rights in those countries by the flagrant violations of public law which we exposed yesterday, she has at all events committed them now to the chances of war. By those chances she must abide. If the Italians, aided by France, can expel the Austrians from the country, by all means let them do so. We profess to be neutral; we must be honestly neutral. This is a matter which electors should look to next week, and mention to the members they send to Parliament.

Austria in the Wrong—The Chances of the Coming Struggle.

From the London Times (Independent Conservative). April 23.

Good Friday of 1859 will be hereafter the epoch of departure whence veterans, now only youthful conscripts, shall commence the story of the great Austrian War. Just as we look back upon the bloodspilling contest of principles and passions which divided Europe in the last ten years of the last century; just as we note the particular points of difference which grew and widened and smoldered and flamed till the world was wrapped in the roaring fires, and the vision of all men was darkened by the smoke—so, as there is too much reason to fear, will the men of the succeeding age scan those acts of State which, winged by a swifter agency than our fathers knew, are passing momentarily before our eyes, and deduce how rapidly arose the great unnecessary war which lasted—what prophet shall dare to say how long? The solemnities of the Holy Week are neglected for the hurrying away of armed men to meet others upon an appointed spot for slaughter. The festivities of Easter will, possibly, be checked by the cries of men in conflict, and by the sorrows that wait upon victory as well as upon defeat. In our secure and secluded island we listen only to the echoes of instant preparation that are now passing like the fiery cross through the other countries of Europe. "The French army is in full march to the frontiers of Piedmont." General DELLA MARMORA telegraphs from the banks of the Ticino that *the Austrian army has made a significant movement on the strategical line of the Ticino, and that an attack at any moment may be apprehended.* The Court of Vienna, so late as yesterday, reiterates its declaration that all other proposals must be subordinate to the summons already addressed to Sardinia. The Imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia has already been prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready by act of State and deed of war to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise.

How completely a few days have changed the positions of the parties to this mighty difference! So late as Monday last, when Lord DERBY from his place in the House of Lords directed such bitter remonstrance against the Emperor of the French, it was believed that it was France who was poising the thunderbolt, and that it was from her only that we had occasion to fear lest the sound should come and the fire should fall. But now, within the last 48 hours, Austria has occupied the eyes of Europe, striding forth as the aggressor and the challenger, occupying the arena marked by tacit consent as the spot of conflict. Austria, whether in prudence, or in ambition, or in obduracy, has shown herself more ready for the fray even than the Power which was the origin of the quarrel. France seems to have been taken by surprise. Whether it was that the Emperor believed that all he desired would be obtained from Austria's fears, or whether he trusted to his own fertility in peaceful assurances and to the agency of the *Moniteur* to delay the conflict to a more convenient season; or whether he has calculated ill, or has been negligently served, it is impossible now to say; but certain it is that Austria has the start, and France is straining to overtake her. While Austria is manouvering on the Ticino, France is still only sending troops to Dauphiny. While Austria is present to follow up her decisive menace by an irresistible attack, France is only collecting her defensive levies at a distance from the position of her jeopardized ally. *Austria is, as we have said, at this moment mistress of the position.* She has an army on the Ticino before which, if put in motion, the forces of Sardinia must melt away into the fortresses of Alessandria and Genoa, or must be hopelessly scattered. Miracles do happen, undoubtedly, now and then; 40,000 men have beaten 200,000 men; but sane men do not reckon on the repetition of such incidents in the Nineteenth Century, and between regularly disciplined European troops. *It would be fanatical to suggest that Sardinia can hold her own for a week against the hosts about to be let loose upon her. The flood of spoilers will sweep over the land. Turin must be occupied, although probably not held.* The power of the Piedmontese monarchy will be shut up in the few fastnesses which Sardinia contains, and the real struggle will not begin until Austria has struck a blow which will be heard throughout Italy. As a belligerent Power she is wise in her generation; but she is not wise in her generation if she is seeking unnecessarily to become a belligerent Power. If she believed that there was no hope of permanent peace, that the French Emperor was resolved upon war, and that she was only being kept fainting under the weight of her arms, waiting till it should suit the convenience of the Emperor to overwhelm her; if she, moreover, is willing at this moment, when her promptitude has given her the choice of an offensive policy, to make those reasonable retractions which the interests of humanity and the public opinion of Europe require of her,—then it will be difficult to say that she is entirely wrong in having sought to precipitate a crisis in which she was bleeding to death. But if this is a first forward step in an aggressive and a defiant policy,—if Austria seeks to enter Sardinia as the armed apostle of absolutism and of ultra-montane priestcraft; if she has taken up her old-world mission of binding the bodies and covering the minds and consciences of all human beings born in Italy, then the fact of her having been the first to commence this war will be no unimportant item in the great indictment which will be pressed against her. But, whatever may be *her* ultimate intentions, she has by her precipitancy done the Emperor of the French this great good. Three, three days ago, all Europe looked upon him as an Imperial robber, seeking occasion to let loose his prepared armies upon a peace loving neighbor, the world will see in this sudden start and in the hasty and unready preparations of NAPOLEON III. some evidence that *after all his menaces he had not intended to provoke the combat which Austria has now commenced.*

The great question for us to consider, however, is not how Austria stands, or at what pace France hastens, or even how soon Sardinia can be overrun, but what is the position and policy of England. Lord DERBY has said that, "If war breaks out, whatever be the consequence, our neutrality, as long as it may last, must to a certain extent be an armed neutrality, enabling us to take our part on that side, whatever it may be, which the honor, the interests, and the dignity of the country may indicate as best deserving our support." These words, coupled with others bearing upon the occupation of the shores of the Adriatic, tended to a scarcely ambiguous intimation that if the events of the impending war should lead French troops into the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom England would appear as a combatant in the *melee*. We ventured to comment upon those words in a tone of remonstrance. Now that the event appears more probable, and its preceding circumstances almost certain, we think it right to reiterate our protest against engaging England either by alliance, or menace, or guarantee, so as to draw her into this purely Continental quarrel. Surely we are not going to commit over again the faults committed by our fathers, and to burden ourselves with debts and obligations too great for ourselves or our sons to bear in the pursuit of some chimerical notions as to what we should like to see occur among our neighbors. We say, *at all risks and at all events, keep England out of this struggle between two dynasties Powers.* What have we, a free constitutional people, to do with a struggle between two despots, one of whom represents the principles of absolute power and priestly dominion, and the other the despotism delegated by pure democracy? If it must be so, let them fight; no English statesman can suppose that by weakening each other they can become more dangerous to us.

The National Character and Claims of the War.

From the London Post (Palmerston organ.)

"Diese ist eine irack, aber keine kittle revolution"—"*This is a dress-coat and not a smock-frock revolution,*" was the contemptuous speech of old Marshal RADETSKY on the Italian movement of 1848. The Italian war of 1859, if inevitable, will be at once a dress-coat and a smock-frock war. Many Italian noblemen from the Lombardo-Venetian territory, from the various States of Central Italy, from Naples and Sicily, are hastening to serve as common privates in the Sardinian army. Historic associations, not inferior to those clustering round our own HOWARDS, or STANLEYS, or SEYMOURS, are linked with the names of the Duke VISCONTI, the Marquis PALLAVICINI, Count LITTA, Count MALZI, and many others of the illustrious Italians now enlisted as volunteers. For the enlightenment of all who believe that an Italian count must necessarily be a beggarly adventurer, barely able to prolong existence on maccaroni and water-lemons, we may state that these nobles have "lands and beeves"—that they are the owners of large possessions—of princely fortunes. In the list will be found a near relative of the Pope, a nephew of the Prime Minister of Tuscany, several nephews of cardinals, in a word, the *élite* of the whole Italian aristocracy. So much for the dress-coats. But the smock-frocks are there too. The peasants are emigrating, not singly, but in families. The scenes of 1848 seem to be renewed when we read of such an incident as the parish priest, OLIVO, abandoning his village, leading 40 of his flock over the mountains, and bringing them, at his own expense, to enlist in the Sardinian service. An allusion was made recently to a subscription already set on foot in London to aid the families of such Italians as either from this country or elsewhere have resolved to share the fortunes of Piedmont in the coming struggle. It was not our intention to have brought under the notice of the public a scheme originating with some Italian merchants of high position in the City, as we understand that it was their own wish that this pecuniary aid to the Italian cause should be sought only amongst such of their own countrymen in England as were in a position to contribute from their worldly store to secure some provision for their poorer countrymen who are offering their lives in the service of their common country. The delicacy that prompted such a feeling would only feel hurt by our commendation, there are other reasons rendering a prudent reserve as important to their own countrymen in Italy as it is honorable to themselves here. We must not forget that their own relatives and friends are still dwelling in the Lombard cities held by Croat garrisons, and that the patriotic exertions of the chief promoters of such a scheme might draw down on an aged father or helpless child calamities of no common order. We confine ourselves, therefore, as regards this Italian subscription, to a simple notice of the fact; and wishing, from the bottom of our hearts, "God speed" to its originators and its friends, with presuming to surround their proceedings with a publicity which it is their own earnest wish as far as possible to avoid. The wishes and the hopes, the sympathies and the interests, of England in this Italian question have been so grossly misrepresented that we *gladly seize every opportunity to prove to Italy and to Europe in what direction the real current of public opinion flows, and what side will alone receive our encouragement and support when the true voice of England shall at length be heard.* A most natural and justifiable resolve not to create any possible obstacle to the efforts of Lord MALMESBURY to preserve the peace of Europe has checked the expression of sympathy with Italy in quarters where it is most strongly felt. It must not, however, be supposed that amongst all those hundreds of British legislators who, since the meeting of Parliament, have left to Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Lord Clarendon the task of giving utterance to the sentiments of England there has been a total want of deep sympathy with Italy,—nay, often of generous enthusiasm in her behalf. Still less must it be supposed that in those British constituencies now preparing to elect and instruct their representatives, *no interest will be expressed for the success of a cause in which England can have no interest apart from the true interest of Italy.* "Italy for the Italians;" such as the single and simple programme of English politicians in the Italian question. "The affairs of Italy regulated only by Italians" such ought to be the sole aim of English statesmanship in all negotiations relating to the reconstitution of the Italian States; and if we cannot add "the liberation of Italy to be effected only by Italians," it is assuredly from no wish to see the bayonets of France gleaming along the passes of the Alps, but simply because common sense tells us that even Sardinian heroism can avail little against overpowering numbers, whilst common justice proclaims that Italy has the right to invoke foreign friends when crushed beneath foreign foes, and that France too has the right to declare herself the enemy, when she must otherwise remain the accomplice, of Austrian misrule. The present movement in Italy differs from every other during the last forty-four years, with the single exception of 1848, in that it is shared by all classes of the people, and that it has the unqualified sanction of the most moderate and temperate leaders of the constitutional party. This last fact must not be overlooked. When we learn, for example, that in Tuscany the Marquis GINO CAPPONI has contributed so many thousand francs for the equipment of the Tuscan volunteers, the statement, to any person at all acquainted with Italian politics and parties, is exactly the same as if a great national movement in our own country were publicly declared to have received the cordial support and direct pecuniary aid of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE. One such fact would stamp the character of any English movement; and the person who should think of denouncing its friends as rabid revolutionists, would only draw down on his head deserved contempt. It is no otherwise in Italy. *The whole Italian people, from the Alps to the Straits of Messina, are animated by a common feeling, and striving for a common aim.* The hopeless and helpless incapacity of the English Cabinet has hitherto prevented England from giving to Italy the moral support on which she had a right to count. Both for our interests and honor, we trust that this reproach will be speedily wiped off, and that England will soon be heard speaking by the mouth of her statesmen. But the people of England must themselves lead the way.

A Ministerial Utterance—Austria to Blame for Everything.

From the London Herald (Derbyite) April 22.

On Monday last the alarming condition which the Italian question had gradually assumed became the subject of discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The fullest information was afforded by Ministers of the Crown, and the means adopted by them for the preservation of peace detailed. Towards the close of his admirable address Lord DERBY stated that England had made one more effort, suggested one more proposition, with respect to which it was not, of course, expedient that at that time any further explanation should be given. The terms of that proposition have since been made public. The proposals were five in number:

1. To effectuate, previous to the Congress, a general and simultaneous disarmament.

2. The disarmament to be settled by military or civil commission inopendent of the Congress. This Commission to be composed of six Commissioners, one for each of the great Powers and the sixth for Sardinia.

3. As soon as the Commission shall have assembled and commenced its task, the Congress shall meet in its turn, and proceed to the discussion of the political questions.

4. The Representatives of the Italian States shall be invited by the Congress, immediately after its assembling, to take their seats with the Representatives of the five great Powers exactly in the same manner as at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

Now, this just and moderate proposal contains nothing to which all the parties interested in the controversy could not have given their assent without hesitation or loss of dignity, and we are not surprised to learn that France, Russia and Prussia at once expressed their willingness to accede to the same. *Austria, however, has rejected the proposition, and has, moreover, taken a step that must place her in a false position.* The Austrian Government have suddenly determined to summon Sardinia to disarm in three days, the alternative being an immediate declaration of war. The order was forwarded to Count GIULAI on Tuesday, who was to communicate it in a courteous note to Count CAVOUR. *It is supposed that the French cannot arrive upon the scene of action early enough and in sufficient force to prevent the invasion.* The Sardinian army, therefore, will most probably retire upon Alessandria and Genoa, and wait the course of events. In fact, it would be hopeless for this small State to endeavor to struggle single handed against the powerful forces of the Austrian empire.

There can be no doubt that in thus precipitating a crisis Austria has committed a grave and terrible mistake. Her rulers have risked a conflict at the moment that hopes of an accommodation began to revive. *They have destroyed at one blow that sympathy felt for their cause so long as they were content to act purely upon the defensive and to restrict themselves to the preparations that a Power menaced with attack had a legitimate right to adopt.* It would be vain for us to attempt to conceal the grave error of which, by its fatal precipitancy, the Austrian Government has been guilty. For various reasons this State had grown unpopular with the public in many parts of Europe, and its conduct during the Crimean struggle rendered the greatest caution necessary. For such a State deliberately to run the risk of plunging Europe into war, *is an unpardonable offence.* A short delay would have put the sincerity of the other litigants to the test, and Austria, as well as Europe, might have been enabled to discriminate between friends and foes. Under these circumstances, to reject the amicable and reasonable proposition of England, and to present an ultimatum with only three days for consideration, was a proceeding that must tend to bring the Austrian Government into discredit. We have reason to believe that, had the negotiations continued, an amicable solution of the whole question would have been speedily secured; and we regret that Austria should have broken them off, and adopted measures that will merit the censure of all sincere lovers of peace. So long as Austria displayed a tendency to act with impartiality and moderation she found friends; but now that she has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard her rulers need not be surprised to find a very different feeling animating the rulers and the people of this and other countries. The blessings of peace are well understood and appreciated; and any wanton assault on its integrity is sure to meet with general condemnation. *Austria has been the first to provoke the strife, and her rulers must not be surprised if their crime involves a fearful retribution.*

STATE OF ITALY.

Movements of Sardinia—Interesting Statement of the Position and Intentions of Sardinia.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

GENOA, Tuesday, April 19, 1859.

I have been moving along with the tide which bears to Piedmont the champions of Italian emancipation. I saw at Spezia, on Saturday last, 15 of the Duke of MODENA's chasseurs, who had crossed the frontier at Santo Stefano, with their arms and accoutrements, and were promenading the quays and streets of that little gay sea bathing town. These are some of the heroes by the aid of which the Duke of MODENA hopes to arrest the march of the Piedmontese along the Val di Magra, at his own narrow pass of Anlia. Their skyblue uniform, the colors of the House of ESTE, contrasted rather oddly with the deep blue tunics of the Sardinian bersagliari, with whom the new comers were fraternising and lovingly walking arm-in-arm. At Sestri and Chiavari I fell in with volunteers from Parma, Mantua and even from Brescia, who had crossed the whole Duchy of Parma from the Po to the Apennines, and crossing the Pass of Centocroci, had come to the sea-shore, and were now traveling by a variety of conveyances along the Riviera. At Genoa I found the Malenchini battalion, 571 men strong, which, after forming and drilling at Leghorn, had at last come over in a steamer, and proceeded to Turin. Towards evening, yesterday, two more steamers, also from Leghorn, came to land, laden with several hundreds more. At 4 o'clock this morning, I was awakened by the war-songs of another party which had just entered the harbor with the very earliest break of day. The Genoese have caught enthusiasm from so many adventurers going through their town. One hundred riflemen, armed with Swiss carabines, at their expense, and numbering the most famous shots of the tower *tiro*, or rifle gallery, have already been received triumphantly at Turin, on their way to swell the ranks of GARIBALDI'S *Cacciatori delle Alpi* at Cuneo. This body of sharp-shooters already exceed 4,000 combatants, and another corps of the same strength is now forming at Acqui, which will bear the name of *Cacciatori degli Apennini*, and will be commanded by General ULLOA.

All these matters I have been able to ascertain with my own eyes; but rumor is rife here that the students both of Pisa and Sienna are expected daily; and also that two battalions of a Neapolitan regiment, with their military band at their head, have marched across the Roman frontier, and through the mediation of the French General in command at Rome, have obtained a free passage, and are to embark at Civita Vecchia; Bands of volunteers have also left Faenzan and other towns of Romagna; they had tricolored banners waving before them, and were accompanied by loud plaudits of all their town's people, in defiance of the Papal authorities, unable any longer to control this universal *levée des boucliers.*

You will see by this that little less than a combined effort of all Europe is required to blk the Italians of their present object, and to prevent an outbreak of hostilities. All this moving wall proceeds with admirable order and method, and is easily amenable to discipline under its chiefs, so long as it is confident that those chiefs are in earnest, and will insist on having the national Italian question settled by peaceful means if possible, and otherwise by an appeal to arms. Of a pacific solution, however, the Italians have laid aside all hope—or, I should say, fear. The great bugbear of a Congress has lost its terrors; people here are quite certain either that no Congress shall take, place, or that its deliberations will have no other results than to put off the struggle, so as to afford them time the better to prepare for it, and in the same measure wear out the means and the resources of Austria. They think Austria can far less afford to wait than Piedmont and Italy.

The Sardinian Government, however, is not free from serious apprehensions, and has directed the provinces of Arona, Novara and Lomellina, which border on the Ticino, to disarm their national guards, and put aside all thoughts of resistance in the event of an Austrian invasion. The Austrians have, therefore, there way open to Novara, and, if they are enterprising enough, even to Vercilli and Turin. The Sardinian plan of campaign is to abandon all the left bank of the Po, and, taking their position at Casale and Alessandria, to defend the line of the Apennine round Genoa, which would, in that event, become the seat of government. Should the Austrians be rash enough to venture into the ground laid open before them, they would in all probability meet a French army on the Sesia or the Dora, ere they are two weeks older. But if, on the contrary, they keep their present position at Pavio, and it becomee necessary for the Sardiniane to attack, these latter will march on Piacenza, carrying the war into the Parmesan territory by Voghera and Stradella, whilst at the same time a strong army, or division of their army, or of their French auxiliaries, would land at Spezia, either from Genoa or Toulon, make their way up the Val di Magra to the Appenine gate of La Glea, and occupy the same Parmesan territory on the south. Masters of Parma, the Fraach and Sardinians would equally threaten Piacenza, Mantua, and Ferrara; and the Austriane could not follow their adversaries to the right bank of the Po, without to great extent loeing the advantage of their redoubted *tetragon* of Lombard fortresses, Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnega.

There are political considerations, no less than strategetic views, to advise this course of operations. Neither France nor Sardinia have as yet broadly expressed their intentions of driving the Austrians out of their Lombardo-Venetian dominions. They are thus far only contending for the full emancipation of the Italian States, according to the Treaty of 1815; were they by a rapid and vigorous manœuvre able to wrest from the Austrians and demolish the fortresses of Piacenza, in the Duchy of Parma and Ferrara, in the States of the Church, they could then come to terms with their enemy, before the war had time to acquire vast European dimensions. They would make the Po the real frontier, an insurmountable barrier against ambition, and settle the minor matters of the Duchies of Parma and Modena, the Legations, and other Italian States, in a manner to give at least a temporary satisfaction to the moderate national party. By a southern, rather than a western, attack upon the Austrians, the Sardinians and the French would at once cut off the smaller Italian States from their overbearing Austrian protector, and give their subjects full scope to settle their old scores with their worthless Governments. The very first outbreak of hostilities would break up the establishments of the Duchess of PARMA, of him of MODENA, and of the Grand Duke of TUSCANY; and the volunteers, no less than the regular armies of those States, would at once add from 30,000 to 40,000 combatants to the forces of the national party. At Rome, after the withdrawal of the Austrians from the Legations, a movement unavoidable on the very first declaration of war, the Pope would be utterly at the mercy of the French, and if the King of Nepies, who is dying daily and dying by inches, would so far oblige his subjects as to remove from his palace to the royal vaults of the Church of St. Francis, just across the square, there is little doubt but the whole army would follow the example of the two battalions who have, as I am assured, already ventured on the desperate step of a desertion *en masse.* Even a return to the treaties of 1815, that is, a recognition of the thorough independence of the Italian States—even that little amount of justice to the Italian people cannot be obtained from Austria except by might of arms. Indeed, she knows that such an arrangement could only be preliminary to her total and final expulsion from the Peninsula; and it is very probable that no human effort will induce her to lay down her arms until the whole question is set at rest for ever. If she found it so difficult for the last ten years to hold her own against Piedmont alone, what would it be if the Duchies, the Legations, Tuscany, and even the Two Sicilies, were to be constituted into as many free States—as many Piedmonts arrayed against her?

It behoves England and Prussia to see whether the surest way of averting the horrors of war may not be found in endeavoring by negotiation, viz: by putting on the screw to Austria, and threatening her with the enmity of all Europe—to obtain that much—or, I should say, that little—justice from her.

The Neapolitan Refugees—Appeal of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The committee over which I have the honor to preside think it due to those who have so generously contributed to the relief of the Neapolitan exiles, that they should be made acquainted with what the committee have done in the execution of their trust, and what they hope yet to effect if sufficient funds should be subscribed for this purpose. They have endeavored to remember throughout that they have had to relieve the wants of sufferers who were for the most part gentlemen by birth and education, and it has been their constant care to afford the necessary relief in the manner which should be least grating to the feelings of men whose original position should have entitled them to be rather the givers than the recipients of pecuniary aid. The exiles, when they arrived in London, were for the most part in a state of complete destitution, and a considerable sum had to be expended in providing them with ordinary necessaries. The committee had than to provide the requisite funds for their expenses during their stay in London. The greater part have expressed a wish to leave this country with as little delay as possible; thirty-five have already left, and arrangements are in progress for the departure of nearly all the others. In these cases the committee defrey the expenses of the journey, and place at the disposal of each exile on his arrival at his place of destination a sum just sufficient to provide for his immediate wants. For all this an adequate amount has been collected; but the committee feel that more than this ought to be done, and they believe that the people of this country will not be satisfied unless more is done. Tha man for whom provision has to be made are no ordinary sufferers; they have, many of them, been reduced from affluence to absolute destitution and from the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed their friends are wholly unable to assist them. Ten of the best years of their life cannot have, been passed in a Neapolitan dungeon without leaving traces, in many instances, in broken solrits and shattered constitutions. Some little time must necessarily elanse before they can be expected to recover the bodily and mental vigor which will enable them to provide for themselves. Some, who are advanced in years, are altogether unfitted for task for which neither of their former habits nor their present state of health seem to qualify them. To provide for the temporary wants of those who are recovering their health, to advance the sums requisite to enable them to begin life afresh, and render their talents available for their future support, and to provide for the permanent necessities of a few who from age and infirmities, or other causes, are altogether unfitted for obtaining a livelihood, a much larger sum is required than has yet been subscribed. We cannot help thinking that when this is known, tha money will be forthcoming. Providence has cast these men on our shores, and has thereby given us an opportunity of showing at once our sympathy with unmerited misfortune, and our attachment to principles by which we profess to be guided. I cannot conclude without expressing the admiration excited in the minds of the committee by the conduct of the exiles. Not one unreasonable application has been made. Their desire has been to conceal rather than to make known their wants, and each has seemed anxious to avoid drawing upon the fund subscribed, in order that more might be left for others.

SHAFTESBURY.

Smith O'Brien in Toronto.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN had a public reception in Toronto on the 3d May. In response to an address of welcome from Mr. J. G. MOYLAN, he made a speech of considerable length. After returning thanks for the cordiality of his reception, Mr. O'BRIEN said:

"It is now about thirty years ago, since, as a public man, and at a time when emigration was anything but popular in Ireland, I was an advocate for emigration to Canada. I advocated emigration to Canada, not, as God knows, because I was desirous to lose from the soil of Ireland any portion of my countrymen; but because I was desirous that those who could not obtain in their own country a livelihood, such as is capeble of sustaining man in a position worthy of the dignity of manhood, should for a time, at least—if not for his posterity, at least for himself—go to some country in which he might acquire for himself pecuniary incependence. The opinion which I always held, and which I still hold, is that any man who can live in Ireland should not, ought not to leave her. He should not quit his country; let him remain in the old land; let him remain on the old soil in which his fathers were buried, and on which his own lot is placed. But, on the other hand, if men are to be slaves; if men are to be beggers; I say that it is for their interest, and it is my duty to tell them so; to emigrate to Canada, Australia or the United States, or to whatever other portion of the world offers to them a suitable arena for their exertions; or free scope for their labors. Now with respect to Canada I am not enabled to speak, because I have not had much opportunity of observing the condition of my countrymen in this colony; but with resoect to the United States I was assured by individuals—by masses I may say—that every industrious man who goes there with a determination to amend his condition and to uphold the character of his country by his own good conduct, is enabled to secure independence for himself and for his children. And I have myself met with many hundreds who went to the United States with nothing but a spade in their hands, and who are now in possession of large fortunes; I trust and believe the same is the case in Canada, and if I shall find upon further inquiry that it is so, then I shall not regret the part I have taken in encouraging my fellow countrymen to emigrate to this region."

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. frigate *Sabine*, and U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, were at Montevideo March 16, and would sail in a few days for the West Indies. Also, at Montevideo, same date, U. S. brigs *Bainbridge*, *Perry* and *Dolphin*; U. S. steamers *Metacomet* and *Atlanta* repairing. The storeship *Supply* sailed March 16th for New York, and was seen by Spanish bark *Emily*, April 15, with loss of foretopmast and maintopgallant mast.

The U. S. storeship *Supply*, F. STRANG, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday in 52 days from Montevideo and 28 days from Pernambuco. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant commanding F. STRANG; First Lieutenant, A. READ; Second Lieutenant, J. KELL; Third Lieutenant, J. L. BLAKE; Fourth Lieutenant, J. H. GILLIS; Parsers' G. W. CLARK and F. J. HAWIZ; Captain's Clerk, J. A. CARR.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—We are informed by Capt. ENGLISH, of the schooner *Frances*, arrived at this port Saturday, that it was reported at Port au-Platte that the Dominican Government has negotiated with an American Company to work the gold mines of that country.

SAILING OF SENATOR SEWARD FOR EUROPE.

The Steamer Escort Down the Bay—Salutes and other Demonstrations—Parting Speeches of Senator Seward.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Ariel*, on Saturday, for Southampton, was the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, who has gone on a visit to Europe to recruit his health, and, as he has publicly stated, in order to study the institutions and people of the Old World, that he may be the better prepared to labor for the benefit of his own native land. The demonstration which was made by his friends upon the occasion of his leave-taking was one of the most enthusiastic.

According to arrangements Mr. SEWARD was waited on at the Astor House at 10 o'clock by a Committee consisting of Judge Peabody, S. B. Dutcher, Prof. Glaubenskiee, George E. Sherman and others, who escorted him down to Castle Garden, where the steamer *Josephine*, which had been chartered for the purpose, was in waiting to receive him and his friends. Some two hundred of the prominent Republicans were on board, with a band of music, and they received Mr. SEWARD with a salute, and with other demonstrations of respect. Shortly afterwards the steamer *Alida*, which had been chartered by the Republicans of Brooklyn, with the design of participating in the demonstration, passed the Battery, gaily dressed out with flags, on her way to receive the Brooklyn delegation on board. A large crowd gathered upon the adjoining piers, who watched the proceedings with evident interest, enjoying the music and the salutes. About 11 o'clock, the whole party being on board, the *Josephine* left the Battery, and proceeded slowly down the Bay, the band playing a variety of lively airs as she passed through the shipping which lay at anchor in the harbor. The day was most delightful, and the best possible good humor prevailed on board. At the Quarantine landing they were received by a salute from the Health Officer, which was replied to on board the *Josephine*; after which Dr. GUNN and his friends joined the party, and were introduced to Senator SEWARD. The steamer then proceeded on her way towards the Narrows. Refreshments were provided in the cabin, to which the distinguished guest was invited, as was the entire company. In passing Vanderbilt's Landing, some boys engaged in shad-fishing cheered the steamer lustily, when Mr. SEWARD went to the side of the boat, and taking off his hat, swung it to the boys, remarking that he claimed that cheer wholly for himself. The Senator appeared in excellent spirits, and amused his friends greatly by his playful humor and anecdotes, one of which was a story of a certain town in the western part of this State where the people were all zealous Republicans except one man, and he was under conviction.

Having reached Southwest Spit, and the large crowd finding it difficult to get an opportunity to speak personally with Mr. SEWARD, called upon him repeatedly for a speech. After some hesitation he took his stand upon a settee, and after silence had been obtained spoke as follows:

It would, of course, be impossible for me to convince you that I am insensible to the manifestation of such hospitality and friendship as I am receiving at your hands. I will, with your leave, however, undertake to interpret it, leaving out all its political bearings and relations, and will regard you, not as politicians, not as Republicans, but as fellow-citizens and as friends, who, against my will, followed me to the home of my friend, where I was entertained, took me up at the door of my hotel, unwilling to leave me alone in your City, and who will not separate from me until you separate from me at the gates of the ocean. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the sky is bright, the sun is auspicious; all the indications promise a pleasant and prosperous voyage; and it; will depend upon my own temper whether out of it I am able or not to make that material for which I go abroad—the knowledge which I may derive from the sufferings of humanity in foreign countries, in order the better to labor for the elevation of my own countrymen. I will only say, gentlemen, in expressing my thanks to you, now that we are at the point of separation, that I trust it may be my good fortune to return amongst you and resume the duties now temporarily suspended in the great cause of freedom and humanity; but no one knows the casualties of life, and two voyages separate me from you. What may heppen to me in that time no one but a beneficent Providence knows. If it is not my lot to return among you, I trust I shall be remembered as one who accomplished, in his own life, the laudable ends of an honorable ambition, and who died far away from his native land, without a regretful remembrance—without an enemy to be recalled, and with the conviction that he had tried to deserve the good opinion which his friends had cherished concerning him.

At the conclusion of the speech he was greeted with prolonged applause.

By this time the steamer *Alida* was seen approaching, and when she had came within hearing distance she was greeted with cheers and a salute.

In a few moments she ran along-side of the *Josephine*, and so calm was it, that the two boats lay as quietly as if they had been moored at a pier. Mr. SEWARD now came forward, and on being recognized by the Brooklyn party, loud and prolonged cheers greated him. Mr. STRANAHAN, Mr. LEIGH and others then came on board, and at their invitation Mr. SEWARD went on board the *Alida*. Here Mr. STRANAHAN made a short address to him, and introduced the Brooklyn delegation, all of whom shook hands with the Senator, and wished him a safe and pleasant passage. When these ceremonies were concluded, Mr. SEWARD was called upon for a speech, to which he replied as follows:

Gentlemen, if upon an occasion of so much sadness, I may be allowed to indulge for a moment in pleasantry, I will say in regard to that portion of my fellow-citizens on the other bout, that they are not at all according to my own heart. (Laughter.) For, in the first place, they were too fast. They exacted a speech from me, although I saw your boat astern, and naturally thought if they would wait a few moments I could make one speech do for both, and thus I

FROM LIBERIA.

The French Emigrant System—Condition of the Colony—The Liberian College—Death of the United States Commercial Agent.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, (West Africa,) Friday, Feb. 18, 1859.

The French Emigrant System is, I think, abandoned in Liberian waters. Soon after the unfortunate fate of the ship *Regina Coeli*, it was circulated here that the French commodore of this station was on his way to bombard Monrovia. Many of the native tribes who are hostile to the Government hailed this news with great satisfaction. No definite intelligence has been received to give coloring to such a report.

The United States ship *Vincennes* arrived here on the 20th ult. and sailed on the 8th inst. All well on board. There have been no deaths on the ship since she left the States, excepting a native. She captured the *Julia Dean* under suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade, and sent her to Boston for trial. The officers visited many of the Liberians, and manifested much interest in the welfare of this country.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale* arrived here on the 14th, and departed in a few hours after.

The Legislature is now in session, and will adjourn in a few days. The only thing of interest to the American people is the location of the Liberian College. A brief synopsis of its history may not be uninteresting. Thus: Some generous gentlemen in Massachusetts concluded to build a college in Liberia for the education of the youth, and made some provision for indigent students. The trustees of donation reside in Massachusetts, or principally in Boston, but the trustees of the College are all Liberian citizens. The Legislature have chartered the Board of Trustees, and in doing so said that the College should be erected at Clay Ashland, about fifteen miles from Monrovia. Soon after, Gen. ROBERTS, the ex-President, visited England and America, and while in Boston he was chosen the President of that Institution. His administration of the affairs of this country was distinguished by great political sagacity, eminent ability, and sound policy. How well he will succeed in his new position remains yet to be ascertained.

In due time Gen. ROBERTS returned home and found all the materials for the erection of the College, which had been forwarded from Boston. By this time the Board here decided that Clay Ashland was not healthy, or that there were swamps contiguous to the College lands. By a vote of one majority—there being a tie and the President gave the casting vote—it was resolved that the buildings should be erected at Monrovia.

The Board applied to President BENSON for some land, which he generously granted, presuming that the Legislature would sanction his doings. The work began, the corner-stone was laid, and every thing promised a speedy erection of the buildings. But the citizens of Clay Ashland held an injunction on the operation, which was afterwards sustained by the Court, on the ground that the Legislature had authorized its erection in their settlement. It is one year since the injunction was held, and nothing has been done. If we except the decay of the materials, and the injury which they have sustained from the insects.

The Legislature at this session would not legalize the building of the College at Monrovia. A memorial was received by both Houses from the Board of Donation, which gave great offence to many, if not a majority, of the legislators. The substance was that the College ought to be built at Monrovia, and that the Board of Donation would not consent to its erection anywhere, if it did not meet with the approval of the Trustees here. Thus matters stand.

Dr. JOHN Z. FORNEY, the United States Commercial Agent for this port, died on the 9th inst. The President and Cabinet, Senate and Representatives, Gen. ROBERTS, and many others of the most distinguished citizens attended his funeral.

The Congos who were brought here in the *Niagara*, have been located in the different Counties of the Republic. Teachers have been provided for them, and they are now attending school with a great desire to learn. They express themselves satisfied with their new homes, and have no disposition to return from whence they came.

The company of emigrants who arrived here from Cambridge, is now undergoing the acclimating fever. There were twenty of them. Two very old and decrepit have died. They are all more than delighted with Liberia. OTHELLO.

The Hon. J. R. Giddings on the Oberlin Rescue—He Counsels Hanging the Slave-Catchers.

JEFFERSON, May 4, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask my opinion in regard to the past action and the future course of the Oberlin prisoners, now in jail at Cleveland for violating the Fugitive Slave enactment.

That measure was passed under the influence of threats and intimidation. Disunion and bloodshed were proclaimed as the alternative in case of refusal. Before such insolence Northern members bowed in unmanly submission, surrendering their own individuality, the rights of their States, and the honor of the nation. The page of our political history that records the passage of that act will long be read with mortification and regret. It constitutes a legislative incident in that war so long waged and carried on by the party now in power against the colored men of our nation; a war in which men, women and children have been butchered in cold blood for their love of liberty; a war in which free persons are enslaved, and slaves are murdered even upon the soil of Ohio with perfect impunity; a war which subjects colored people to a commerce, from the horrors of which they shrink, preferring death by their own hand rather than meet its tortures; a war in which mothers are driven to the horrible choice of slaying their own children rather than permit them to live and become subject to the degradation that awaits them in life. This war is sometimes called "*piratical*," but I have yet to find the record of pirates who doomed their victims to death, merely for their love of liberty. It is a slander upon piracy to compare this war with that in which they slay their victims for the comparatively excuseble purpose of obtaining money. *In this war more than twenty thousand human victims are annually sacrificed.*

This slave enactment under which our friends are imprisoned, was passed in order to involve the people of the Free States in this guilt—for the purpose of making them accessories to such crimes. It was passed by a Locofoco Congress. A Locofoco Marshal selects a Locofoco Grand Jury to find an indictment drawn by a Locofoco Attorney, to be tried by a Locofoco traverse jury, packed for the purpose of conviction, before a Locofoco Judge, appointed by a Locofoco President, confirmed by a Locofoco Senate, for the purpose of enforcing obedience to this law.

In disregarding this law, the prisoners did right. Their error consisted in sparing the lives of tha slave-catchers. Those pirates should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed. You are aware that this is the doctrine which I proclaimed in Congress. I adhere to it. Had the *prisoners executed the slave-catchers promptly, it would have taught the Administration a lesson not soon to be forgotten.* We should have been no more troubled with that class of miscreants. They would have learned better than to show themselves among an intelligent people who know their rights and dare maintain them. But in rescuing their fellow man from the fangs of these blood-hounds, the prisoners *did right.* Present and coming generations will bless them for it. It was a high moral duty, the exercise of a virtue which sheds a halo of glory around the memories of our republican fathers. When arrested for rescue, they did well in refusing to give bail; when brought into Court they did right in refusing to give bail; and, in my opinion, they cannot now recede from the manly position which they have assumed. By these noble acts they have inscribed their names upon a most important page of our history. They no longer act for themselves in this business, but for justice, for liberty, for the cause of freedom. The eyes of the nation are upon them. They should bear in mind the character of the people of this portion of our gallant State. They should remember the pilgrim fathers from whom they have descended. Cleveland is now the Boston of 1775, and I trust her sons will meet the responsibilities thrown upon them with becoming firmness.

As to the future, I see no other course for the prisoners than patiently to await events. Their counsel will apply to the Supreme Court of our State for a *habeas corpus* whenever sentence shall be pronounced upon any of their number.

I have great confidence in the judges composing that Court, but should they prove unequal to the occasion, the case will than be fully made up, and the appeal must then be taken to that highest of earthly tribunals, the source of all political power. The people finding this Government to have become "*destructive of the lives, the liberties, and the happiness of its citizens,* will ALTER OR ABOLISH IT, and *organize its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their* SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

This duty, so solemnly enjoined upon us by the founders of our Government, in that immortal charter of American liberty to which for almost a century we have been accustomed to look for instruction and direction in regard to our rights, WILL NOT BE NEGLECTED.

Yours, for Liberty and the Constitution.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

The Hon. RALPH PLUME.

TEN-MILE RACE AT HARTFORD.—The Springfield *Republican* says: One of the most attractive incidents on the 4th of May, at Hartford, was the great trot of ten miles at one mile between the horse *Broter*, of Agawam A. DALTON, of Springfield, and the "Rockville mare," *Lady Gilbert*, owned by Mr. FAENO, of South Coventry, Conn. The horse has achieved a wide reputation for speed and endurance, being the hero of the celebrated drive from Albany to Utica, and having trotted at Rockville, Conn., last Fall, ten miles in thirty one minutes, thirty seconds. The horse on the 4th was $1,000. The mare was clearly an equal match for the horse on so long a pull; for a short race of mile heats, she would give him a closer run, and a more doubtful contest. The two sharpest points in this trot were the second half of the first mile and the first half of the sixth, both of which broker finished in 1:29, while the quickest half miles of the mare were the last of the second mile and the first of the third, each in 1:30, making for her the only continuous mile done by either animal in three minutes. Judging from appearances, *Broker* could have gone the ten miles in thirty minutes; and we understand his owner, Mr. DALTON, proposes to drive him five miles in fourteen minutes, or in 2:40 each, on Hampden Park, if the managers of that institution will open its gates to him.

The War with the Mohaves—Letter from S. A. Bishop.

The Los Angelos *Vineyard*, of April 12th, received by Overland Mail, contains the following interesting letter:

PAN UTAH CREEK, Cal., Thursday, March 24, 1859.

To Colonel Hoffman, or Captain Burton, or the Commanding Officer present at the Cochana Valley:

GENTLEMEN: On my way to meet Lieutenant E. F. BEALE, with supplies, agreeable to his official directions, and to assist him in working the road, I arrived at or near the Colorado River on the 19th inst., when I was met by six or seven hundred Indians, claiming to be Mohaves, Pan Utahs and Yumas, armed with bows and arrows and a club in their hands, who forbid our further advance. I hauled my rifle and pistols to one of my men, and made signs to one of the chiefs to lay aside his arms and meet me, as I wished to have a talk with him, which he did.

In as few words as possible I explained to him the object of my expedition, and that I wished to pass peaceably through his country. He then gave me his consent that I might do so, but wanted me to give his people some tobacco. I ordered about one hundred pounds of tobacco, which I had intended for them, to be brought out and divided among them. I also gave a shirt to each of the chiefs. We then drove to the lake and encamped for the night. Being acquainted with the treachery of these Indians, I was not fully satisfied that all was right.

Early in the morning of the 20th we hitched up our teams, and finding an Indian that offered to guide us to Beale's crossing, we started to cross the river without further delay. After marching to the river, we launched our boat, and stretched a rope from one shore to the other, and as we were in the act of crossing a part of the men, I was told that it was the order of the chief that I should not cross the river unless I gave a shirt to every man of his tribe, as well as to such Indian there assembled. This was impossible, even if we had given up those of every man in the company, had our disposition been to comply with the demand. I told them that I asked of them no more than what was right, and that I would not submit to anything that was wrong.

As there were assembled at least 400 Indians on the opposite bank of the river, to prevent our crossing, unless the demand for the shirts was complied with, I gave instructions to have the rope cast loose from the other bank of the river. Messrs. AKERD and POOL were sent to the other side for that purpose, and while in the act of untying the rope, the Indians began shooting at them with arrows. They escaped unharmed, but the India-rubber boat was pierced in many places, so as to be nearly filled with water by the time they reached this side of the river. At the time they commenced shooting on the opposite side of the river, by means of a signal made by the Indians to communicate the intelligence to those on this side, the arrows commenced pouring forth from the willows in the rear of the train.

Knowing full well that we must fight, I repaired to an open space, where we could better contend with such a superior force. On reaching the lake where we had encamped two days previous, and while in the act of corralling the wagons, we were greeted with a shower of arrows. I then gave orders to the men to kill and scalp every one that could be seen. It was a warm time for about three hours, my men killing at least two Indians for every three shots fired, and taking some of their hair. This has deterred them from further molesting us to the present time, although they are collected in large numbers on the opposite side of the river, and dare us to cross.

I have forty men, and I believe we have whipped them on this side of the river, I think I could do the same on the other, were it possible to cross the river with all my men. But as I should be under the necessity of dividing my company, as well as having the river, which is one fourth of a mile in width, to obstruct my movements, I think it would be dangerous to attempt it without assistance. I am satisfied that fifty men would be ample, knowing, as I do, that I could whip them had I not the river to cross. If, therefore, you can with propriety, and in accordance with your duties, or with out transcending your official power, you will send to my assistance a detachment of men.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. BISHOP.

A NOVEL CHURCH CASE—THE SIN OF LISTENING TO HERETICS.—A curious case of Church discipline has occurred in Cortland village, New York. On the 15th of March last, by a solemn vote of the Presbyterian Church of that village, Mr. STEPHEN BASWER, a prominent and influential citizen, was tried and suspended for a "breach of covenant," for having attended public services in a neighboring Church on the Sabbath, and listening to discourses from RALPH WALDO EMERSON, GEORGE W. CURTIS and WENDELL PHILLIPS. The history of this case is as follows:

For the three winters past, "The Cortlandville Literary Association" have invited distinguished scholars to lecture in the "Stone Church," so called in that village—and some of them lectured Saturday evenings, and stayed over and preached in the same Church on the Sabbath. They were WENDELL PHILLIPS, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, HORACE GREELEY, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. CHAPIN, T. STARR KING, A. D. MAYO, GEORGE W. CURTIS, and others." Among the others, were HENRY WARD BEECHER, THOS. BRECHER, and THEODORE PARKER. Esquire BEEMER attended these meetings, and the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church to which he belonged labored with him because he did so. Mr. BEEMER thought the elders had no authority to restrain him in this matter, but they insisted they had, and because he refused to submit, they indicted, tried, and suspended him for "breach of covenant."

THE CASE OF JUDGE VONDERSMITH IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 6th, says: "Yesterday morning ex-Judge VONDERSMITH was brought up for sentence. Judge CADWALADER said but little about the case. He could not see one mitigating circumstance in it, and for the sake of his family he regretted it was so. He then proceeded to sentence him to ten years on each of the bills on which he had been convicted, making twenty years, and a fine of $5000 on the last bill. The Court said, that if at any time the defendant would pay to the United States the sum of $30,000, it would use its influence for a remission of the last ten years. This has been an extraordinary case, and involved the heaviest forgeries ever perpetrated in this country. To meet the requirements of law, and the safe-guards, thrown around the pension system, it was necessary to use the signatures of Judges, and for this purpose Mr. VONDERSMITH did not hesitate to to forge the names of those who were associated with him upon the bench. Clerks of the Court, Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, and the name of almost every officer known to the civil law, was brought into requisition, to fully carry out his system of forgeries. The sums thus obtained, amounted to about $50,000, and to reach it about six hundred names were forged. The time during which these forgeries were consummated, was a period of several years, and a part of it was occupied by Mr. VONDERSMITH in posts of honor, profit, and position, which required men of integrity. We have given this brief outline of the case because to many the sentence may seem unjust and cruel. There were no expressions of poignant grief and pain visible upon the prisoner at the time sentence was imposed; but the calm, stolid features, the fixed sternness of the eye, the firm compression of the lip, the pallidness that passed over the countenence, and the workings of the muscles of the face, told that a commotion was raging within his breast. The Court seemed sensibly to feel its responsibility, but with unflinching firmness passed the sentence."

SERIOUS BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL—DAMAGE $30 000.—The Rochester *Union*, of 31 May, says: "The recent disaster to the Erie Canal at Holley was even greater than we had been led to suppose. We are happy to hear, however, that the loss of life had been over stated—but one man perished, although a number had a narrow escape. The unfortunate man was FRANK BRADISH, a single man, nearly forty years old. The damage is about $30,000; but for the stop-gates it would have been more than $100,000. The breach occurred at ten minutes before seven o'clock yesterday morning, while Mr. PACK, the contractor, was at work with some twenty men and teams near the bottom of the highest part of the embankment, on the north or lower side. No one thought of a breach until the instant it occurred. The water gushed from the side of the embankment, a shout was given, and all rushed away for their lives. BRADISH was swept down with the flood, a nephew of Mr. PACK sprained an ankle in leaping to escape, and a number of others had narrow escapes.

The towing path was swept clear to the bottom in the deepest part of the embankment, and the prism of the canal westward for forty rods is washed out, leaving the naked ledge of rock on the west side of the ravine. The berm bank in part remains all the way across. The culvert is uninjured, the break being to the westward, or where the earth rested on the sheeting bank of rock. And here was the origin of the disaster. As the earth on the ravine settled more than that on the shelf above, a seam or crack was made where the rock and earth united. Through this seam the water found its way to the side of the bank below, and under an immense hydrostatic pressure ran out, tearing away the earth as it passed out. It is estimated that over hundred thousand cubic yards of earth went out in fifteen minutes.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY IN CANADA—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—A case of *crim. con.* has been developed at Sandwich, Canada. It appears that for some time past a Mr. FORD, the keeper of the Prince Albert tavern at Petite Cote, below Sandwich, had some suspicions that a Frenchman named LANGLOIS, living near Sandwich, had a warmer admiration for his wife—or rather that they had a warmer admiration for each other—than was in accordance with the injunctions of the decalogue. He accordingly set himself and his friends to the agreeable duty of watching their movements. By their united efforts evidence was obtained which confirmed his suspicions. LANGLOIS was discovered upon one occasion coming out of Mrs. FORD'S room at a time and under circumstances which he could not reconcile with the duty of a faithful wife and a true friend. Further observations furnished him with proof that LANGLOIS and Mrs. FORD were in the habit of meeting each other upon the American side of the river and taking a carriage ride, or such other recreation as suited their fancies. On Saturday last, they went to Detroit, followed by him, hired a horse and buggy, and drove about four miles into the country and stopped at a public house. Satisfied that all was not right, FORD became greatly excited, and resolved on the death of LANGLOIS; but his agitation was too great to permit him to carry his intention into execution, and so, instead of shooting the destroyer of his peace, he commenced a civil suit for damages against him, and has bound over to answer in the sum of $4,000. There the matter rests at present. LANGLOIS is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, residing between Windsor and Sandwich. Mrs. FORD is much younger than her husband, and not only declares her preference for LANGLOIS, but avows her determination to have him in spite of her husband's persecution.

The rebuilding of the Quincy Schoolhouse, in Boston, has been commenced.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, MAY 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 75, 84, 92 98, 101, 102, 55, 56, 61, 68.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 803, 1451 1118, 2949, 1419, 739, 749, 601, 1811, 1913, 1815, 1845 1647, 1617, 1819, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1835, 1839 1841, 1843, 1849, 1851, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1861, 1865. *Part II.*—Nos 1604, 1125, 1392, 1262, 1153, 1451, 1109, 1494½, 1508, 1256, 840, 1546, 1576, 1581, 1163, 1608, 1610, 1616, 1636, 1646, 1647, 1656, 1690, 1691, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702 1704, 1710.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 129, 390, 442, 785, 418, 422. 430, 432, 442, 448. 5, 365, 350, 405. *Part II.*—Nos. 184, 233, 477, 504, 423, 413, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 527, 529, 530 531, 532, 534.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 248. 620, 627, 730, 907, 914. 714, 873, 214, 83, 331, 666. 868, 987. (Cases set down for second Monday will be placed on the day calendar for Tuesday, May 10.)

Part II.—Nos. 861, 148, 912. 996, 997, 882, 885, 1000, 1001, 1002, 191, 814, 876, 892, 900, 911.

Heavy Sentences for Murder, Manslaughter and Assault—Scenes in Court—The Jury in the Glass case still out.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Daves

The Jury in the case of James Glass, charged with the murder of Richard Owens, have not yet agreed. They went out on Friday, at 3 P. M., and stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. So they remain at present. On Saturday they were twice summoned into Court, and, through their foreman, asked for instructions. It is understood, however, that from the first moment of the trial, there was no probability that the Juror who "holds out," would agree to convict the prisoner under any circumstances. The Judge will summon them again into Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

The convicted prisoners of the term were brought into Court, on Saturday, to be sentenced. In anticipation of this scene, the Court-room was crowded with selections from each class of our worst population. There were thieves in abundance, for though no thief was to receive his reward, they have interest in the result of every crime. Prize-fighters, and their colleagues, abounded, for Coburn was to be sentenced. But the friends of the brothers Glass, of Higgins and Jones, of the Elm-street gang, thronged every portion of the Court-room, devoted to the general public, where human beings could be packed.

On the bench, with Judge DAVIES, were Judge Ingraham, Judge Pratt, of Syracuse, and Judge Allen, of Oswego,—all belonging to the Supreme Court Quimbo Appo was first called upon to receive sentence. He is the Chinaman, who killed his landlady, Mary Fleicher, who interfered when he was quarreling with his wife, a drunken Irishwoman, who would not get his meals, or in any way attend to his domestic comforts. The jury, on convicting him of the crime of murder, recommended him to mercy. Nevertheless he was sentenced by Judge DAVIES to be hanged on July 2, but in all likelihood the recommendation of the jury will have its effect, and his life will be spared on application to the Executive. Poor, diminutive Appo wept very much after the passing of the sentence, and looked as miserable and friendless as any human being, Chinaman or not, could look. His case attracts a great deal of sympathy.

Jean Bosquet, the Italian who killed the Italian boy, Martino da Santez, in Canal-street, and afterward, while confined in a cell in the Tombs, stabbed a fellow prisoner seventeen times with a fork, bending the prongs on the wretched victim's skull, was next brought to the bar for sentence. He had been indicted for murder, but owing to some doubts respecting his sanity, the District-Attorney agreed to receive his plea of Guilty of Manslaughter in the First Degree. The Judge addressed him through the Interpreter, Mr. Kazinski, and sentenced him to hard labor for life in the State Prison. He was unmoved at the sentence—nothing, apparently, in the way of punishment could move him; though an illusion to the hideousness of his appearance, it is said, will throw him into a paroxysm of rage. He much nearer resembles an outrageous gorilla than a human being.

Michael Flynn, convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree, in causing the death of Freeman Cutting, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor, in the State Prison. Cutting, as it was shown on the defence, was the assailent, but his attack on the prisoner did not by any means justify the use of a dangerous weapon.

The next prisonar, and in the estimation of a large portion of the spectators, the most important one, was John Glass, convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree, in killing Wilhelm Decker, at No. 27 Elm-street, on the 15th January. He boldly asseverated his innocence, but the Judge sentenced him to twenty years imprisonment in the State Prison with hard labor. He did not flinch when he returned to his seat, but subsequently on taking leave of his brother, who is on trial for the murder of Richard Owens, and was in Court awaiting the verdict of the jury, he burst into a violent fit of weeping and did not recover his self possession for some time.

James Higgins, convicted on the same charge, also for Manslaughter in the First Degree, was likewise sentenced to twenty years, at hard labor, in the State Prison. He took his sentence rather coolly, but presently shed a few tears, when he began to realize it importance.

The German baker, John D. Pfromer, keeper of the saloon in the Bowery, who was assaulted by Charles J. Sturgis, the noted rowdy, and who shot him dead, being in fear of his life, from Sturgis' attack, was next summoned for sentence. Mr. H. L. Clinton made an earnest appeal to the Court, on behalf of the Germans of the City, for suspension of sentence, until a bill of exceptions could be prepared. Judge DAVIES replied that the formality of passing sentence would not interfere with the action of the General Term on that bill of exceptions, and the District-Attorney promised to detain Pfromer in the City Prison instead of sending him to Sing Sing, till Mr. Clinton's processings, lacked as they were by most of the leading Germans in the City, were disposed of. The sentence was four years in the State Prison. A commutation is generally expected.

Joseph Coburn—Joe, the prize-fighter—who pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, having been indicted for an attempt to kill Police officer Davison, was the last prisoner sentenced. Joe being very popular among the rowdy population with which the Court was well crowded, great interest was apparent when he came forward. It was a general, but delusive, opinion among his friends that he would be "let off easy." But they miscalculated, or mistook Judge DAVIES for a City Judge. He was sent to hard labor at the State Prison for three years. His sister, child, and a female friend, were in Court, and immediately the sentence was pronounced the sister began to scream, and continued to do so, until she was removed from the Court-room. As she passed behind the Judge's chair, on her way out of the room, she shook her fist at him, and increased the volume of her scream.

The Court-room, during the passing of the sentences, was guarded by fifteen policemen, under the charge of Capt. DOWLING.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 6.

Before Judge Nelson.

Wilson A. Pennoyer and Cornelia, his wife, vs. *Henry Sheldon and Edward G. Thompson.*—NELSON, C. J.—The bill in this case was filed by Pennoyer and wife against the defendants to recover of Seldon one-half of the rents and profits of the real estate of the late Abraham G. Thompson, from the time of his decease till the sale of the estate under certain trusts in his will. The plaintiff, Cornelia, and the defendant, Thompson, were his heirs at law, and Sheldon, the other defendant, was the executor of the will. After devising certain legacies, and, among others, a small one to Cornelia, a granddaughter, the testator disposed of the rest of his estate, as follows: "All the rest and residue and remainder of my estates, real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath to my executors and trustees hereafter named, and to such of them as shall take upon themselves the execution of the trusts of this my will, and the survivors and survivor of them, *in trust*, to sell and convey my real estate, and to sell and dispose of my personel estate, (with a special exception as to the time of disposing of certain of the reel estate;) and having converted said real and personel estate into money, then to distribute and divide such residua and remainder of my estate as follows."

The testator then directs the proceeds to be divided into thirty-two equal parts, and gives them to certain benevolent institutions enumerated.

I. The question presented in the case is, whether or not the heirs of the testator are entitled to the proceeds and profits of the real estate down to the time when the same was sold, for the purpose of paying the legacies, and making distribution of the remainder to the several institutions under the will.

The affirmative of this question is maintained by the bill. The defence, which is presented by way of demurrer, insists, that the real estate passed to Sheldoo, the executor and trustee, and vested the fee in him, subject to the trusts of the will; or, if the trust is to be construed as a power, that the execution of the power carried the whole estate from the heirs.

The trusts provided for in the will are valid under the 55th section in the article of Uses and Trusts. That section declares as follows:—"Express trusts may be created for any or either of the following purposes:—1. To sell lands for the benefit of creditors. 2. To sell, mortgage or lease lands for the benefit of legatees, or for the purpose of satisfying any charge thereon."

The trusts in this will are to pay debts and legacies.

The 56th section of the same article provides—"A devise of lands to executors or other trustees, to be sold, or mortgaged where the trustees are not also empowered to receive the rents and profits, shall vest no estate in the trustees; but the trust shall be valid as a power, and the land shall descend to the heirs, or pass to the devisees of the testator, subject to the execution of the power."

Under this section the executor, Sheldon, took no estate in the land, as he is not empowered by the testator to receive the rents and profits, and it consequently descended to the heirs at law of whom Cornelie, the plaintiff, was one. The trusts to sell, and apply the monies under the will is simply a power in trust, and the land follows the law of descents and remains in the heirs subject to their ownership and control, until the execution of the power.

It has been strongly argued that the testator has devised his whole estate, real and personal, to the executor for the benefit of the legatees and distributees, which necessarily includes the rents and profits of all real estate from the time of his decease; also, that the legacy to Cornelia of $100, with the reasons in the will for fixing this limit, indicates an intent to exclude her from any other portion of the estate, and that the Court is bound to construe the will so as to effectuate this intent.

It is further argued, that the direction to sell and convert the whole estate into money for the purposes of the trusts, the land must be deemed in equity to have been so converted at the death of the testator, which principle would carry the rents and profits to the executor, down to the time of the sale.

But the answer to all these suggestions is, that the intent of the testator must be gathered not merely from the words used in the will, but from the words in connection with the law of the land, and that when a trust is created, the legal effect of which is declared by that law, the court is bound to presume the intent of the testator was in conformity with it. Under this will, at common law the fee would have passed to the executors. But the statute has changed the law, and declared it should not pass, but descend to the heir, and that the trust shall be executed as a power.

The question in this case, we think, was disposed of in the case of Germond vs. Jones, (2 Hill 569–576.) The trust there was to sell to pay debts and legacies, but the trustee was not empowered to receive the rents and profits.

The Court held the land descended to the heirs, and remained there till the title was divested by an execution of the power.

1. As to the defence of a release by the plaintiff, Cornelia, executed on the 6th June, 1856. It is very special and particular, and without a minute examination of the whole instrument some general phrases might be regarded as embracing the subject matter in question. But it am quite satisfied, after a thorough examination of it, that every part of it relates, and was intended to relate, exclusively to the subject of the validity of the will which was in dispute between the parties.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the demurrer is not well taken, and must be overruled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CERTIFICATE OF PROBABLE CAUSE FOR SEIZURE.

The United States vs. *Sixty-five cases of Fluted Glass.*—This was a motion, on behalf of the Collector for a certificate of probable cause for his seizure of the goods, a verdict having been rendered in favor of the claimants.

Held by the Court—That the right of the seizing officer to such a certificate is not dependent upon the result of the action or the proofs made by both parties on the final trial. The Collector is only bound to act prudently and with fair motives, in view of the evidence before him, when he directs the seizure, and is not responsible for the ultimate result of the charge against them.

Certificate granted on the facts of the case. For the motion Mr. Hunt; in opposition Mr. Ridgeway.

OFFICIAL ACT OF COLLECTOR—POWER OF COURT OVER SUCH ACT.

The United States vs. *One case containing 200 pieces of Plate Glass.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for violation of the Revenue Laws. The claimant appeared in the action and answered the libels, and now moved for an order, or mandate, requiring the Collector to execute a certificate of the payment of the duties chargeable upon the goods, and of such additional duties as may be directed by the Court to be paid thereon, or on any other goods connected in the same entry with them, in order that the claimants might obtain delivery of the goods out of the custody of the Court, or the detention of the Collector.

Held by the Court—That as to the goods arrested in the action, there is no ground laid for any change in the regular course of the suit, and the motion must be denied.

That as to the other goods detained by the Collector after they had been bonded and duties paid, on the ground that each parcel of an entry is liable for the whole of a penalty imposed upon the whole entry, the Collector, in so detaining them, is acting in his official character, and the Court has no power to inhibit or command such action.

Motion in this action, and similar motions in two other actions denied, with costs.

For the motion, Mr. Campbell: in opposition, Mr. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John Fogle vs. *Wilhelmina Fogle.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Robert M. Butt et. al., vs. *Gurdon C. Coit, et. al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

THE "CITY INSPECTOR" CASE.

Before Justice Allen.

The People ex. rel. George W. Morton vs. *Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, &c.*

The Hon. J. W. Edmonds appeared to-day before the Court, and applied on behalf of the City Inspector, (now holding over,) for a writ of mandamus to compel Mayor Tiemann to countersign a warrant for the Inspector's salary since 1st of January, when his term of office expired. Judge Edmonds argued that the signature of the Mayor was a mere ministerial act, and that he had no right to examine into the correctness of the amount awarded by the controller.

Mr. Busteed, corporation counsel, opposed. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present, all the Judges.

DECISIONS.

Henry Simons, vs. *Reuben B. De Barre; Jas. McMahon*, vs. *Mutual Benefit Insurance Co.*—Orders affirmed.

Jos. H. Westcott, vs. *Walter Keeler.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

David Thayer, Jr., vs. *Henry C. Irvine*—Order affirmed with costs.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

The People of the State of New York, &c., vs. *Louis Hartmann.*—Defendant discharged on payment of costs to sheriff.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 7, 1859—2 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 74 bbls. Ashes, 8,715 bbls. Flour, 63 hhds. and 103 bbls. Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 6,104 bushels Barley, 918 bushels Oats, 3,360 pkgs. Provisions, and 211 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in good request at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 997 bbls., including 811 bbls. Pots and 186 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 90 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12¾c.; 350 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12c.; and 630 bags St. Domingo, part at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Operators are not disposed to move freely until they get the news from Europe, which they expect by the *Persia*, now in her eighth day from Liverpool for this port. The sales to day were very light, and productive of no quotable alteration in prices.

EARTHENWARE—Continues in lively request at very full prices. Recent imports have ebbed considerably to the available supply.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand continues quite brisk for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. Prices have again advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., closing decidedly in favor of sellers. The reported transactions, since our last, comprise 15,000 bbls,

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 50@$5 25
Poor to good Superfine State	5 40@ 5 90
Very good to very choice do	6 00@ 6 25
Extra State	6 00@ 6 85
Superfine Western	5 55@ 6 25
Fancy Western	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Ohio	6 90@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour is to very good demand today, at higher and rising prices. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$7 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 10@$9 00 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is scarce, quiet, and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 75@$4 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $4 00 for Jersey; $4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $20 for the latter, in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to day: 2,900 boxes Messina oranges at $2 20@$3 35; and 440 boxes do. lemons at $2 30@$2 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is attracting considerable attention and is steadily advancing. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels, including fair White Western at $1 62; good Mixed Western, at $1 56; fair to good Red do., (Winter,) part at $1 52@$1 53, and good ordinery to fair Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels, at 91½c. for Round White; 94c.@95c. for good to prime round Yellow; 93c.@95c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 91c.@92c. for Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce. It is held at 93c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in pretty good request, at 60c.@70c. for inferior to choice State, Canadian and California, ₱ bushel; sales 11,000 bushels. Oats are in lively demand, at improved prices, including Canadian, at 61c.@62½c.; Western at 60c @62c.; State at 58c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 54c.@58c.; Southern at 50c.@56c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Continue depressed and unsettled. Messrs. HULL & Co. state that the "receipts, during the week, have been liberal, viz.: 45,966 from foreign ports, as follows: 13,780 Dry and 750 Salted Buenos Ayres, ex *Tanner*; 7,096 Vera Cruz, ex *Wildfire*; 6,222 Aspinwell, ex *Golden Rule*; 2,183 Honduras, ex *J. Jex*; 7,110 Dry and 152 Salted Rio Grande, ex *Echo*; 3,018 from Liverpool, ex *Thirty-one States*; 4,418 from London, and 33 bales, ex *Rabenn*; 500 from Hamburg, ex *Bavaria*; 337 from Honolulu; 400 Singapore Buffalo, 138 bales from Marseilles, and 4,608 from coastwise ports, as follows: 2,764 Texas, &c., 830 Southern, and 1,014 from neighboring ports. Total, 49,674 Hides, and 171 bales. Imports for the month of April was: 219,845 Foreign, and 50,104 Coastwise. Total, 269,919 Hides, and 400 bales East India Hides, &c. Sales, during the week, have been: 17 500 Hides. The stock on hand, of Ox and Cow Hides, is: 118 400, (same time last year, 162,400; year before, 119 940,) and 120 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The stock comprises 30,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 7 200 Dry Rio Grande; 5,500 Dry Orinoco; 4,000 Dry California and Mexican; 1,000 Dry and Salted Savenilla and Bogota; 1,000 Dry and Salted Rio Hache; 4,000 Dry Central American and San Juan; 6,200 Dry Chagres; 7,100 Dry Vera Cruz; 2,200 Dry Honduras; 11,000 Dry Zanzibars; 6,800 Dry Porto Cabello; 12,000 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 9 000 Dry Salted Maranham; 2 800 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 300 Dry Salted Sandwich Islands; 400 Dry Salted Maracaibo; 1,200 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 500 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 5,600 Wet Salted Australian; 120 bales Calcut

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 50 AND 52 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Gunner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Hamilton,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pembertan, &c.
Selling trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES:
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window
Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

BARGAINS
IN
BAREGE ROBES, &c.,
AT
NO 355 BROADWAY.

On MONDAY, May 9,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
will offer
500 BAREGE ROBES,
At from $3 to $4; worth from $5 to $8.
600 BAREGE ROBES,
At $5; worth $9.
A VARIETY OF
EUGENE BAREGE ROBES,
The most elegant and durable Robe of the season, exclusive styles.
RICH GRENADINE ROBES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

CHEAP SILKS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 9.

200 PIECES RICH NEW FANCY SILKS,
At $1; reduced from $1 25.
170 PIECES RICH NEW FANCY SILKS,
At $1 15; reduced from $1 50.
150 RICH SILK ROBES,
At $25; worth $35.
120 RICH SILK ROBES,
At $30; worth $45;
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO,
No. 355 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, May 9,
200 PIECES
BEST QUALITY DUCAL BAREGE,
At 50 cents per yard.
200 PIECES EXTRA ENGLAIS,
At 25 cents per yard.
100 PIECES STRIPED CHALLY,
At 25 cents per yard.

LINENS
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
ON
MONDAY, May 9.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

CHEAP PRINTED LAWNS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open at retail on MONDAY, May 9,
20 CASES PRINTED LAWNS,
New styles, fast colors,
At 12½ cents per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MAY 9, AT
No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES
is particularly called to our
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
embracing all the best makes of
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS, TOGETHER
WITH A FULL STOCK OF LINENS, DIAPERS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, COUNTERPANES,
QUILTS, &c., &c., &c.
N B.—Our usually large stock of Lace Sets and Lace and Muslin Draperies has been largely increased the present season by late auction purchases.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

JOB LOT OF EMBROIDERED BANDS
VERY LOW.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
JOB LOT OF EMBROIDERED COLLARS HALF
PRICE.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
BLACK LACE FALLS. A FINE ASSORTMENT.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
EMBROIDERED, PLAIN AND HEMMED STITCHED
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Below regular prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLA AND CLOAK PURCHASERS
Will find a good assortment of Cloth and Silk Mantillas and Sacks at BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth, or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY,
NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufactoring. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
50 AND 52 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

BAYLES & LAMBERT,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 710 BROADWAY,
Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season. JAMES BAYLES,
CONOVER E. LAMBERT.
JAMES BAYLES,
Formerly of the firm of Blackwell, Bayles & Co.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Linens, table cloths, table covers, muslins, prints, delaines, ginghams, crash, toweling, diaper, black silks, cloths, cassimeres, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
For Spring and Summer,
FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP,
Full Assortment of New Styles, Now Ready.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Curtain Materials, Tassels, Bands, Loops,
CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
and Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Bed Tickings, Fancy Stripes, Ginghams and Domestic Goods
of every kind,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Toweling, Sheetings, Pillow-case Linens, Shirtings, Bath Towels, Huckaback, Crash, &c., &c.,
WARRANTED PURE LINEN,
and manufactured expressly for service. Also, a full assortment of Union Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES, RICH SILKS,
and Fashionable Dress Goods of every description,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Newest Spring Styles—Prices same as before the advance.
J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRIES, VELVETS, Medallions and Brussels, Three-Plys, Ingrain and Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Matting, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REAL LACES
IN
COLLARS, SETS, VEILS, BARBES AND BY THE YARD.

A large and magnificent assortment, received by steamer *Fulton*, and for sale at retail,
ON MONDAY, May 9, 1859.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, May 9, 1859,
An additional lot of
DRESS SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
in
PLAID, STRIPED, GROSSOVER AND CHINE DESIGNS,
These goods have been reduced from
$1 15 and $1 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
IN DOUBLE JOPE ROBES
AND
BY THE YARD,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Received by the *Africa*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AITKEN'S, No. 303 CANAL-STREET.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THE LADIES.
In consequence of anticipated alterations and repairs in the store, the remaining
SIXTY DAYS
of the season will be entirely devoted to reducing the stock to its lowest possible point.
EVERY LADY
will find it to her advantage by purchasing her MANTILLAS, BONNETS, DRESS-CAPS OR HEAD DRESSES
At AITKEN'S, No 303 Canal-st.,
As no reasonable offer will be refused.

ELEGANT NEW MANTILLAS
of the importation and manufacture of
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.
The richest and most costly goods
NOW SELLING AT MUCH BELOW VALUE.
THE SAME COMPETENT ARTISTS
ARE EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING,
And the importations
Of magnificent foreign garments
In Pusher lace and other fabrics
THE RESULT OF LARGE ORDERS
PLACED AT THE USUAL SEASON
WILL ALL BE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
At extraordinary inducements in price.
BRANDRETH BUILDINGS.

291. WINDOW SHADES. 291.
CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
291. KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
Broadway, New-York.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

223 EIGHTH-AVENUE. 223
GREAT EXCITEMENT
At KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
Opening from auction 8,000 Straw Bonnets.
1,000 assorted Straw Bonnets, 1s.
2,000 Neapolitan Lace and Straw, 2s.
1,000 Colored Straws, with Capes, 2s.
1,500 Colored Straws, Spring style, 1s 6d.
2,500 Rough and Ready, Tuscan, Split Straws, Neapolitans, Tissues, Fancy Straws and Florences, 2,000 Leghorn Bloomers, 2s, and 3s.
3,000 Boys', Infants' and Misses' Hats and Bloomers.
500 Black Neapolitans, with Capes, 10s.
At KINZEY'S
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
RIBBONS, 3c. RIBBONS, 6c. RIBBONS, 12c.
RIBBONS, 15c. RIBBONS, 18c. RIBBONS, 25c.
2,000 yards Black Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
3,000 yards Fancy Gauze and Crape Ribbons, 6c.
1,000 pieces Fluted Ribbons, 6c piece.
FLOWERS, 6c. FLOWERS, 10c. FLOWERS, 12c.
RUCHES 6c. RUCHES, 10c. RUCHES, 12c.
SILK FRINGES, 4c., 2c., 3c. SILK FRINGES, 4c., 5c., 6c.
1,000 pieces Fancy White Fringes and Trimmings, 2s.
PARASOLS, 4s. 6d. PARASOLS, 6s. PARASOLS 8s
At KINZEY'S.
5,000 pairs Silk Mitts, 6c. Mitts, 10c. Mitts, 18c.,
Mitts, 25c. Mitts, 31c. Mitts, 37c.
Alexander's Silk Gloves, Gents and Ladies, 3s. 6d.
1,000 Needlework sets Collar and Sleeves, 12c.
15,000 yards Mantilla Lacer, 6c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
2,000 yards Rich Black silk, 25c., 37c., 44c., 50c.
4,000 yards White Extra French Work, 60c., for 25c.
Lot Hosiery, Cuffs, Collar and Sleeves, $1.
MANTILLAS, 75c. MANTILLAS, $1. MANTILLAS, $1 50
From Auction, 2,000 Rich Parasols, 8s., 10s., 12s.
At KINZEY'S.

SPRING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
300 FRENCH JACONET ROBES A LEZ,
at $1 the Dress.
200 PIECES FRENCH JACONETS,
at 12½ cents the yard.
CASES CHINTZ CHALLIES,
at 12½ cents the yard.
ALSO,
STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
All new styles, and the most splendid novelties ever offered in this market, which will be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS,
M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 Catharine-st., corner Madison-st.
ONE PRICE ONLY!

AT RETAIL.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
Black Lace Flouncings.
Black Thread and French Laces all widths.
Black Lace Shawls.
Black Lace Veils, (new styles)
French Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Together
With a splendid assortment of Rich Laces of every Description
Which will be offered at ex'raordinarily low prices, In all of which
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS
JUST RECEIVED
Barages, Tissues, Grenadines, Crape Morets, Tamarthes, Camelias, Challies, Poplins, Mohairs, Poul de Chenes, Robes a Lez and Double Jupes, Lawns, Organdies, &c. Also, STELLA, CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS, at great bargains from auction.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston st.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION—White Counterpanes, all sizes, London Toilet Quilts and Bureau Covers, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Table Covers, Linen Damasks and Table Cloths, Napkins, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Sheeting and Shirting, Linens and Muslins, and every article in the housekeeping line, at very low prices.
W. K. PEYTON, No 264 Bowery.

BLACK SEWING-SILK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
300 BLACK GRENADINE or SEWING SILK SHAWLS, at $7, worth $12.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Economy in furnishing and replenishing articles in
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Extensive stock from recent Auction sales,
Comprising a full assortment of
LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS of all widths.
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
DAMASK AND DIAPERS, by the yard and piece.
TOWELINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BLANKETS,
COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND EMBROIDERIES.
PRINTED AND EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS.
CANTON MATTING, of all widths and styles.
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.
CHARLES G. HOOK.
(Late W. S. Bond.)

A GALAXY OF NOVELTIES.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK MANTILLAS.
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL GOODS:
100 RICH SILK CIRCULARS, $16 TO $20.
100 ELEGANT BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, $12 TO $15.
THREE CARTONS EXQUISITE PARISIAN NOVELTIES, FROM $20 TO $35.
500 LARGE SIZE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, AT $12.
ALSO,
FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
PUSHER LACE BORNOOS,
AND
CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, RAGLANS AND SHAWLETTES,
AT BULPIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S.

ELEGANT IMPORTED CARPETS.
Real Axminster and Aubusson in One Piece.
Real Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, &c.,
By the Yard,
Forming the Largest and Most Splendid Stock of New Designs ever offered in this Market.
Manufactured by
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, TEMPLETON, and others.
Just received per packets and steamers.
A. T. STEWART & Co.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, May 9, a large assortment of double jupe
JACONET ROBES
At $1 50 each,
Value $1 50.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Silk Gauze, and Scotch Thread Under Garments, of the very best makes and qualities, suitable for the present season.
Manufactured expressly for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
A splendid assortment of choice novelties suitable for the present season.
Will be exhibited on Monday, May 9.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO have made large additions to their POPULAR STOCK of SILK, CHALLY DE LAINES, PRINTED PERCALES, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 9,
600 FLOUNCED FRENCH BAREGE ROBES
at $5 each.
Value, $8.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPLENDID NOVELTIES
IN SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE, AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
Received per steamer *Africa*,
Manufactured expressly for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NOVELTIES,
Received per last steamer,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE PRINCE ALBERT HAT,
THE VERY HAT FOR YOUNG MEN.
The only original black drass hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

ATTENTION YOUNG MEN.
THE PRINCE ALBERT HAT.
A striking novelty. Have you seen it?
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

THE PRINCE ALBERT HAT,
FOR YOUNG MEN. HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
No other hat can begin with it.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A magnificent assortment
of all the
LATEST NOVELTIES.
600 Lace and Silk Mantillas, at $3, $4, $4 50, and $5.
400 " " very rich newest design, at $6.
150 Solid Silk Chesterfield Sacks, at $6, $7, and $8.
250 Rich Silk Circulars, new styles, at $6 to $12.
1000 Cloth Chesterfields, at $4, $5, and $6, richly trimmed.
Children's Sacks all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON,
Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILKS SELLING OFF.
In order that the owner may have returns in 30 days he has put the prices of these Silks at the following ruinous rates:
100 Chene Chintz Robes a Lez, $16 50 worth $30.
20 pieces extra rich Chene Chintz, $1 75 worth $3.
75 pieces Chene Bayadere, $1 12 worth $1 50.
100 pieces Plaid and Bayadere, $1 worth $1 25.
50 pieces Dress Silks, 75c. worth $1.
100 pieces India Foulard, 56c. per yard.
On sale at O. & J. MOWBRAYS,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open and are receiving by every steamer, a fine assortment of
LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS.
LACES of every description and all widths.
No 728 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
Importers,
Manufacturers
and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.,
Being frequently solicited to retail from their stock, and having greatly
Enlarged their premises,
They have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
Until July 1,
Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the cheapest ingrains and Venetians.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.
S. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS,
In various styles,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 80 rue Richelieu,	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemira Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY LINENS.
Damask Table-Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Sheeting, Pillow and Shirting Linens.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms, &c.,
At retail much below usual prices by J. GRAHAM.
LINEN WAREHOUSE,
No. 128 Grand-st., Brooks' Building, corner Broadway.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS, CALL AND examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14 springs for $14; 12 springs for $11 and 9 springs for $8 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

STRAW GOODS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS—A large and elegant assortment for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. First premium awarded. KEELER, Manufacturer, No. 341 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY EXperienced and well recommended girls as cook and chambermaid; both are thorough servants in their places; are of neat appearance, of good moral character, and will make it their study to accommodate their employers' wishes, where they can have a comfortable home; refer to their last places. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Employers will find daily waiting at this establishment a large number of the most select and reliable servants of every capacity. Its entire business is conducted on strictly honorable principles, and no servant admitted without strict investigation as to character and competency. Protestant, German, English and Scotch help procured at the shortest notice.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL German, English, Irish and other girls of known respectability, waiting now at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years' established, is now conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and supplies a class of servants for respectability of appearance and reliability of character unsurpassed by any other agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants, German, English, Irish and others, with first-class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled in the City.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE GIRL A SITUation as first-rate laundress; can do all kinds of fine ironing, French finting, &c., or would act as chambermaid and assist with fine washing and ironing; can make up skirts and ladies' dresses in the best style; no objections to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; understands baking thoroughly; has five years' reference; also, a girl to do chamber work and assist in the washing; wish to live together. Call at No. 139 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; is used to nursing; also, by one as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of an infant; both highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART AND tidy young women: one as down-stairs servant, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. The cook is a good baker, and a first rate washer and ironer. Both are willing to make themselves generally useful. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman, in a private family. Has lived three years in her last place; can give good City references; would prefer the country for the summer; can be seen at No. 60 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress; one that thoroughly understands her business from experience. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Apply No. 210 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best of cooking in first-class families, in this City; best of City reference, and highly recommended as to capability and sobriety. Apply at No. 131 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE girl, highly recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an economical, hard-working, neat, and an obliging servant; another situation also wanted for a most respectable, capable girl as chambermaid and waiter. Highest references given. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City refereece given. Call at No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing or to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 18 Hubert st., corner of Greenwich, front room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a first-class family. Understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also, children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds. No objection to travel in the capacity of lady's maid. Has City references. Address No 64 Barrow-st., near Bedford.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork, plain sewing, or any other light work about the house; no objection to going out of the City. Good City reference given. Can be seen for one day at No. 114 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress or to take care of a growing child, or would do light chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., top floor back room.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook who understands pastry, and baking, and all kinds of desserts; no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is quick with the needle; would go in the country with a family for the Summer; wages $7. Also, a girl of 18 to mind a baby and wait on table; wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE, PROtestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; is of obliging disposition; would assist with chamberwork if required. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at 118 9th-av., 2d floor, or address a note to E. H.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNORESS, A SITUation in a private family; understands all kinds of fine muslins and French flutings; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last ten years. Call for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country with a family, provided they come back again in the Fall; has good City references. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family washing and house-cleaning. Refereece given, if required. Address M. A. U., No. 46 Clinton-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and sewing or take care of children. Has City refereece. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED colored woman, a situation as first-class cook. Understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing. Best of city reference can be given. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 84 University-place, near 12th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well recommended servants, in all capacities; such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses nurses, seamstresses, &c., &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 148 Grand-st. Housekeepers, lady's maids, and other upper servants, procured at short notice.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference, and would make himself generally useful if required. Address, for three days, B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GERMAN GIRL, who can speak English, to do general housework. She must be a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 29 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has lived three years in her last place; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 East 32d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing; has City reference. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 91 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter and to help as laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 4 Cortlandt-st., near 4th.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron or do general housework. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a confectionary or children's clothing store. Is a good plain sewer. Good references given as to honesty. Call at No. 152 West 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; may be seen at the house of her employers, No. 16 West 16th-st., for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to nurse and to do sewing; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No 157 East 15th-st.

WESLEY'S FIRST AND ONLY UP-TOWN and country select female office, No 292 4th-av., near 23d st. A lady in attendance. Employers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment and choose domestic servants from a class of girls rarely to be found in this City, consisting of American, English, Welsh, Scotch, Protestants, and others, as housekeepers, ladies' maids and nurses for travelling, first and second-class cooks, waiters, chambermaids, laundresses and general servants, at wages to suit all. Fifty first class Protestant girls wanted for special situations at highest wages.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity, at MORRIS COBNER'S Establishment, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-Office; also, farmers, gardeners, waiters, &c., constantly on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who lived three years in his last place; he understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, or addressed, at No. 932 Broadway, at Mr. Lowry's harness store.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A PROtes ant man in a private family who fully understands his business and has the best of references from most respectable families in the City and country. No objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen or heard of for three days by addressing R. C. W., No. 251 6th-av., corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman by a man of good experience; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; is a good waiter; has no objection to the country, and if required can make himself generally useful in a garden; wages no object. Can bring a steady place to a respectable family; has good City reference. Address M. H., for one week, if not engaged. Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or at No. 131 4th-av., corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver. Has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition. Will get the best City reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week stuffed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Trovatore.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Media—Still Waters Run Deep.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Morning Call—Charles XII.—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Flowers of the Forest—Swiss Swains—Jumbo Jum.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Amalderic—The Hidden Hand

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Hosticultural Festival.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, bease for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, May 11, at — o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Three steamers are now about due with later European advices—the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec; the *Kangaroo*, at this port, and the *Adelaide*, at St. Johns. The two former sailed on the 27th ult., and bring four days' later news, and the latter sailed on the 30th.

We have later Mexican news, by the arrival of the *Coatzacoalcos* at New-Orleans. The Vera Cruz dates are to the 1st inst. President Juarez had issued a general *exequatur* to all American Consuls. A force of about 3,700 Liberals was at Jalapa, under Generals Robles and Ampudia. San Blas, Mazatlan, Manzanilla and Coloma, on the Pacific side, were in possession of the Liberals.

We have nine days' later advices from California, by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis and the steamship *Coatzacoalcos* from Minatitlan. The steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco on the 20th ult. to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board $1,700,000 in treasure. The mining news is favorable, and business was improving. There had been an arrival of £100,000 in gold dust from the Frazer River region.

Ex-Minister Forsyth has published in the Mobile *Register* a reply to the article in the Washington *Constitution*, which assigned certain reasons for not returning him to Mexico as Minister. He denies positively that he was the first to recognize the Zuloaga Government, and asserts on the contrary that he was the last, and appeals to the records of the State Department to prove the truth of his assertion. He denies, also, that he was unacceptable to the Liberal party. It was his sympathy for that party which caused the hatred and hostility of the Zuloaga Government. His criticisms of the course of the Administration are severe.

A difficulty has arisen at Truxillo between the authorities of Honduras and the Spanish officials at that port, relative to the port charges and export duties of Spanish vessels. The Honduras Government insisted upon placing Spanish vessels on the same footing with Hondures vessels in Spanish ports, but the Spanish officials protested against it, and sent to Havana for a vessel-of-war, which forcibly took a Spanish brig out of the port and conveyed her to Havana.

Ten steamboats were destroyed by fire at Pittsburgh on Saturday—the *Henry Graff*, *Panda*, *Jennie Gray*, *Council Bluff*, *James Wood*, *J. H. Conn*, *Potomac*, *Belmont*, *Cremonia*, and *Commerce*. The fire originated on the *Henry Graff*, and communicated with the greatest rapidity to the others. The entire fleet at the wharves was in danger of destruction, but the progress of the flames was stopped by towing out several of the boats nearest the fire. The loss is estimated at $155,000, of which $10,000 is on freight.

The Black River Woolen Mills at Watertown, were burned on Friday afternoon. Some sixty persons were in the building at the time the alarm was given, and their egress was cut off by the fire, which originated in the lower part of the building. Some of them were rescued by ladders, and some jumped from the windows. Two persons were killed, and thirteen others were seriously injured. Several are also reported missing.

A highly important arrest was made on Saturday afternoon by the United States Marshal of the agent of the Adams' Express Company, who is suspected of having committed the great robbery of $40,000, at Montgomery, Ala., a few months since. The agent, Maroney, had just arrived from the South by the steamer *John Potter*, and it is supposed that he came on here for the purpose of taking a trip to Europe.

A brother of Alderman McSpedon, while in the Westchester House on Saturday evening, met Dennis McCabe, a former Inspector of Weights and Measures, and commenced abusing the latter for having, as he alleged, given utterance to remarks derogatory to the character of his brother, the Aldermen. Mr. McCabe bore up very patiently against the abuse heaped upon him, until he deemed it his duty to rebuke his assailant, which he did by shaking him with one hand and striking him with the other. McSpedon at once drew a revolver and shot at McCabe, but missed him. He was arrested and taken to a Station-house, where his release was speedily effected.

A daring attempt was made yesterday morning by two sailors belonging to the Prussian bark *Amanda*, which is lying off the battery, to murder the captain and mate, the object being to obtain a large sum of money which the captain was known to have in his possession. Being foiled in their murderous attempt, they fired the vessel, but the fire was soon extinguished. They were arrested and committed to await examination before a United States Commissioner.

The case of Ex-City Inspector G. W. Morton against the Mayor, on a *mandamus* to compel him to sign a warrant for salary as City Inspector, was argued on Saturday before Judge Allen by Ex-Judge Edmonds, and opposed by Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel. The decision of the Judge was reserved.

There were 367 deaths in the City last week, according to the report of the City Inspector's office; the number being an increase of one over the report of the week previous; 210 of the number were under 10 years of age, and 38 were among the inmates of the public Institutions.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the "Protestent Episcopel Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and port of New-York," was held at Dr. Tyng's Church, last evening. The Report of the Board of Managers represents the condition of the Society as prosperous and their labors successful. A discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., and a collection was taken up.

The anniversary services of the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless were held last evening in Dr. Parker's Church, on Fourth-avenue. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Hague, the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, and others. It was stated that the Society was sorely at a loss for funds, and the speakers appealed urgently for aid. A handsome sum was contributed.

The American Baptist Free Mission Society is celebrating its Sixteenth Anniversary at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City. The Society organized Saturday, elected officers for the ensuing year, considered its annual report, and listened to addresses from the President, the Rev. A. L. Post, of Pennsylvania, and others, and a sermon by the Rev. Joseph M. Sawyer, of Vt.

The Rev. William S. Dwight, D.D., of Portland, Me., delivered the annual sermon before the American Home Missionary Society, at the Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, in Madison-square, last evening. The discourse, which was listened to with great attention, was a plea in behalf of the work in which the Society is engaged.

The Annual Sermon of the New-York Bible Society was preached last night at the Academy of Music by the Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., of Hartford, Conn. The building was crowded, and a good collection was raised.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a discourse last evening before the Peace Society on the "Life and Character of William Jay."

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, presented an exciting scene. It was the general sentence day of the term. Quimbo Appo, for murder, was sentenced to be hung on July 2; Jean Bosquet, the "man monster," was sent for life to hard labor in the State Prison; John Gless, and James Higgins, were each sent for twenty years to the State Prison, with hard labor, for complicity in the Elm-st. murder; Michael Flynn, for manslaughter, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years; John D. Pfromer, convicted of the same crime, for four years, and Joseph Coburn, the pugilist, for three years, for a felonious assault on a police officer. A full report of the proceedings is given in our law intelligence.

There were no trials on Saturday in the Court of Sessions. Recorder Barnard sentenced Burton Kendaick, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, to two years in the State Prison.

On Saturday Cotton was very quiet, pending the receipt of the news from Europe, expected by the *Persia*. Breadstuffs were in good demand at advancing prices. The transactions in the principal kinds of Provisions were extensive. Groceries were less active. Pepper was in lively request, mainly on speculation, and 8,000 bags, here and to arrive, were sold. Common Rosin, to arrive, brought $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs.; Tar, here, $2 25@ $2 37½ ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, 50c., and here, 52c.@52½c. ₱ gallon. Advices from the East reported sales of over 2,000 bbls. Crude Whale Oil at firmer prices. The freight engagements were moderate. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 494.

The Position of Austria and Sardinia in Italy.

The City was favored on Saturday afternoon with one of the first fruits of the existing *interregnum* in the arrangements of the Associated Press with the Nova Scotian telegraphic lines. Rumors were easily put into circulation, and obtained more or less belief, to the effect that the news of the steamer *Persia*, due at this port on Tuesday next, had been received by private parties from their agents at Cape Race; that a heavy fall had occurred in the English funds, and that an engagement had taken place on the "line of the Ticino" between the troops of Austria and Sardinia, which had resulted in the defeat of the Austrians with great loss. Stories of this kind will doubtless continue to be sprung upon a more or less confiding public during the whole course of the impending European struggle, or at least so long as the Telegraph Companies shall think proper to sacrifice the interests of the community to those of a knot of speculators.

The menace of Austria, that within three days of a given date she would declare war upon Sardinia, unless that Power acceded to her peremptory demand of an immediate disarmament, has given a sudden and serious interest to the question of the relative military advantages of the States thus brought into an attitude of open mutual hostility.

By many persons, both in England and this country, the prompt and offensive action of Austria is supposed to have given that Empire a vast and perhaps a decisive material superiority over her gallant little antagonist, in compensation for the loss of moral prestige entailed upon the Government of Francis Joseph by the fearful responsibility thus audaciously incurred. It is perfectly plain, and admitted on all hands, that by drawing the sword in the face of France, Sardinia and England herself, Austria has surrendered to Napoleon III. all the sympathies of pacific Europe. The organs of Lord Derby's Cabinet, which, but the other day, were openly lauding the "moderation and mildness" of the Viennese councils have turned upon Austria with the bitter indignation of men who feel themselves duped as well as disappointed, and now denounce upon the House of Hapsburg all the worst retributions that can be provoked by its rash and reckless conduct. At the same time however, it seems to be conceded that Austria may possibly find her immediate military account in this violent and deceitful policy. It is supposed that she may thus be enabled to crush Sardinia, and humble the House of Savoy, before Napoleon can bring France to the rescue by land and sea, and the fall of Turin is prophesied as the immediate price of the Austrian manifesto, which has alienated even Tory England, and confirmed the moral supremacy of France in this grave issue. Upon this point, however, it appears to us to be very clear that there is room for serious doubt. The line of the River Ticino, beginning at Sesto Calende, on the southern end of the Lago Maggiore, and joining the Po just below Pavia, divides Sardinia from Austrian Lombardy. The Austrian positions of Milan and Pavia threaten Sardinia along the whole of this line, north of its junction with the Po. The country of the Ticino, on either side, is flat, traversed by many watercourses, natural and artificial; and within the Sardinian frontier, undefended by any positions strong enough to resist the advance of an invading army upon Turin by the way of Novara and Vercelli—though either of these points, or, Chivasso and Verrua, nearer the capital, might easily be held with success for several days by an army formidable in the field. If the Sardinian troops were assembled on this line of the Ticino in numbers at all adequate to meet the disposable force of their enemy, it would be quite possible that a battle might have taken place soon after the passage of the river by the Austrians. If, however, the Sardinian Generals felt their force unequal to such an encounter, nothing would be easier or more advisable for them than to retire behind the line of the River Po—abandoning the country northward of that line and Turin itself, now happily unfortified, to the enemy, and sending the Government to Genoa on the sea-coast. This course, it will be seen by a letter which we publish to-day, the Sardinian authorities are understood to have resolved upon adopting. Let us, without affecting any preternatural degree of military prescience, endeavor to ascertain the probable results of such a plan of campaign. The whole available force of Austria, as placed upon a war-footing in January, 1855, when all Europe was under arms, amounted to 553,000 men. It is possible that, by extraordinary efforts, this total may have been raised to nearly or quite 700,000 men in the present crisis, although the war-footing contemplated in the budget of 1858–9, does not exceed 640,000. Of this force, not less than 100,000 men are required to watch the movements of Russia in the Northeastern provinces. 150,000 more are disposed throughout Croatia and upon the Turkish frontiers. Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, with the German provinces and Illyria, demand under the pressure of possible contingencies the services of nearly or quite 200,000 more. These calculations, based upon the usual arrangements of the Austrian Military Department, leave us an effective of 250,000 men for the service of Italy.

Conceding, however, the presence in Italy of 200,000 men, we must next proceed to set apart the garrisons necessary to hold the four great fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, which guard the line of the Mincio, and protect the rear of any army marching to the west; and of Verona and Legnago, which hold the Adige, strengthen Venice, and keep open the communication between Lombardy and the Tyrol. It is not too much to assume that this service must absorb 50,000 men. The cities of Venice, Vicenza, Padua, Brescia, and Milan with the fortresses of Ferrara, Piacenza, Parma, Commacbio, Modena, and Cremona, and other lesser posts, have next to be provided for; and we are inclined to think that the progress of events will show Austria able to move upon Sardinia a force not exceeding 90,000 men. This force, ably officered and greatly improved in organization since 1848–9, constitutes indeed a very formidable army. What has it to encounter? A Sardinian regular force, not inferior to any soldiery in Europe, of about 40,000 men, with a volunteer army of 20,000 more; and a rapidly advancing reserve of all the power of France. The effective total of the French army on the 1st of June of the present year, as estimated in the budget, will be 672,400 men. Of this number 650,000 may be safely assumed to be now under arms. If we allow 450,000 men to the service of Algiers, the Colonies and the Empire, a force abundantly equal to "watching" the movements of Germany, we find 200,000 at liberty to be thrown into Italy. While Sardinia, declining the combat in the field, holds the Po and the Apennines, three ways of invasion are open to this tremendous force. An Austrian army advancing from Arona by the north upon Turin, may be taken in flank by a French army coming from Chambéry by way of Aosta and Ivrea. Turin itself can be reached by a French force from Grenoble by way of St. Jean de Maurienne and Susa, (the whole journey, with the exception of about forty miles, being performed by railway direct from Lyons and Paris,) before the Austrians can accomplish their advance through a hostile country by Novara. And a third French movement from Toulon and Marseilles by steam to Genoa, and by railway to Alessandria, could put the whole disposable force of Southern France upon the battle-field of Marengo, within three days' time.

If, therefore, eighty or ninety thousand Austrians should march upon Turin, they would be exposed to the concentration upon their line of retreat of at least twice their own force within a week of the invasion. Nor should it be forgotten that her immense maritime force leaves France at liberty to throw expeditionary forces, by way of Spezzia and the Monte Gisa, on Piacenza—to blockade Venice and Trieste—to rouse the people of Lombardo-Venetia, the Romegna and the Duchies; that throughout Italy the proclamation of a "national" war against Austria, with the alliance of France, will rouse the national feeling of every State and Province to the revolutionary pitch; and that every Austrian regiment marched out of an Italian district will leave a revolutionary regiment forming in its rear. If the Austrian generals are the able commanders which they are reputed to be, it would certainly seem to be at least questionable whether they will expose the forces under their command to all the contingencies of an advance without an action into a country girdled with enemies, over whose movements it will be impossible for them to acquire any sort of decisive control by the empty occupation of an undefended capital.

Napoleon III. in Italy.

Very few persons will be found on this side of the water willing to maintain that the rule and the influence of Austria in Italy are otherwise than disgraceful to the character and dangerous to the peace of modern civilization. The American people have not forgotten those insolent pretensions of the House of Hapsburg which drew from Mr. Webster so well-deserved and so contemptuous a rebuke, or that more insolent attempt to violate the sanctity of American nationality, which was defeated by the decisive gallantry of Captain Ingraham. In the mind of America, Austria stands for what she truly is—the symbol of that aggressive despotism which scoffs alike at the rights of man and the traditions of race. But the energy with which England and Germany, in the beginning of the present European crisis, have denounced what they termed the "grasping ambition" of Napoleon III., has evoked a sort of vague impression that the impending conflict may, after all, be simply a battle of dynasties; and this impression needs to be dissipated before we can look at the relations of France and Austria in Italy with perfect fairness and intelligence. The English people of all parties are rapidly recovering from their delusion on this subject; or, as the great organ of the Conservatives has happily expressed it, are escaping from the tyranny of their original "one idea." They are beginning to perceive that the "Italian question" is something more than a phrase blazoned on a French banner. Out of the mouth of Austria herself has her own condemnation been uttered. In attempting to defend his sovereign from the urgency of France and Sardinia, Count Buol, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written out the policy of the Hapsburgs in a light which may well make the world wonder, not that Napoleon III. should have at last summoned these great offenders into court, but that Europe should have looked on so long, whether in apathy or in the idly, upon a course of conduct which, for forty years past, has been one steady insult to the liberal ideas of the century, and one steady menace to the liberties of mankind.

The Austrian Government, with a delicious *naïveté*, declares its belief that free institutions must naturally cause "deplorable scenes of anarchy and disorder;" and that they "*never ought to exist* unless they *have existed* for centuries" Which is as much as to say that they never ought to exist unless they can't be prevented from existing; and that every attempt at establishing liberty ought to be instantly crushed. On these principles Austria justifies her invasion of every Italian State, by turns, for the purpose of "suppressing the liberty of the press," and destroying "Constitutions" contrary to the Imperial Austrian ideas of government. On these principles she avows that she would have invaded France in 1830, to suppress the Revolution, had she been strong enough to do so. On these principles she has maintained the temporal despotism of the Papacy in the Roman States, and reëstablished the spiritual despotism of the Papacy within her own Empire. On these principles it is clear that she would not hesitate an instant at forming a European coalition whenever it might be in her power so to do for stifling liberty in the British Islands themselves. The Power which on being requested by the head of the English Government, to remonstrate with the King of Naples on the fearful mis-government of his dominions, declined to do so out of "respect for Neapolitan Independence," and yet for forty years has had a Treaty binding this very King of Naples to take no governmental action in hostility to the will of Austria; the Power which protests against the right of Europe to ask any revision of the state of its own subjects, yet breaks off diplomatic relations with Sardinia because Sardinia chooses to maintain the freedom of the Press, is clearly not a Power to be lightly trusted, or easily permitted to take with the literal obligations of Treaties.

The Emperor of the French recognizes this truth. He sees, what all the world has only to open its eyes to see, that Austria, from ruling one-fifth of Italy, has, in less than half a century, contrived to make herself supreme over four-fifths of the Peninsula; that nothing but the illegitimate presence of French troops in Rome prevents her from accomplishing the old Ghibelline dream, and making the Pope a mere vassal of the Kaiser; that she is pressing hard upon the only independent State now left in Italy; and that by the combined action of her Government wherever she rules, and of her influence wherever she maintains other governments in power, she is depressing the prosperity and demoralizing the character of a great European race. Why should he defer for a moment the task of righting all these wrongs and doing away with all these dangers? What more propitious time could be selected for the work? Every year of grace granted to Austria, is a year of growing peril to Sardinia, to France and to Europe. If the Italian nationalities can now be vindicated by the sword, and Austria has solemnly laid it down as the maxim of her monarchy that nothing but the sword shall dislodge her from any position that she has won, however greatly in defiance of Right, of Treaties and of Law, why should not the Ruler of France throw his blade into the balance?

The notion that because Napoleon III. rules France by a democratic despotism, he is therefore estopped from defending constitutional liberty in Italy, is founded on an utter misconception alike of political philosophy and of the course of history. Cromwell's assertion of Protestant rights on the Continent was not vitiated by the nature of his domestic rule. The American people did not repudiate the sword drawn in defence of their independence by an absolute sovereign of France.

Napoleon III. has not attempted to *Napoleonize* the populations of the Principalities. The objects with which France will enter Italy in arms are quite sufficient to justify her action, and to account for the determination of her Emperor. To liberate Sardinia from the pressure of Austrian aggression; to restore in the Peninsula that equilibrium of independent States which Austria has overthrown; to rescue the Church to which France belongs from the scandals of the Papal Government as at present administered, and to prevent the Mediterranean from becoming a mere Austrian lake, are purposes worthy a wise and far-seeing sovereign to accomplish. To attribute to Napoleon III. any further, more mystical or subversive projects, is on the face of things equally unnecessary and absurd.

The "Napoleonic odium," which in England and Germany at first evoked dread visions of such schemes to account for the Italian policy of France, involves a higher tribute to the power of the dead Napoleon I. than to the intelligence of the nations which still shudder at the shadow of his name.

Growing Ferocious.—The Hon. J. R. Giddings reverses the ordinary rule and grows more vehement and bloodthirsty with advancing years. He has written a letter on the Oberlin rescue, which surpasses in truculence anything we have recently seen even from the most ultra of the Radical Abolitionists. He thinks the persons who rescued the fugitive should have *hung* the slave-catcher who came in pursuit of him. This is the only point in which they failed of their duty. "Those pirates," says Mr. Giddings, "should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed." "Had the prisoners *executed* the slave-catchers promptly, it would have taught *the Administration* a lesson not soon to be forgotten." Mr. Giddings does not forget the partisan even in his philanthropy.

Mr. Giddings' letter furnishes startling proof of the absurdities into which a man, naturally sensible, may be led, by riding one hobby and nursing one idea, all his life. He has come to regard the rescue of a fugitive slave as the chief end of man—and considers all other objects of human ambition by the side of that as mean and paltry. He evidently supposes that the whole country shares his mania on this subject, and talks complacently and confidently about the people rising in their might and overthrowing a Government, provided the State Courts of Ohio prove "unequal to the occasion." Mr. Giddings is an old man, but he will probably live long enough to become still wiser.

Anniversary Week.—Condition of the Streets.—The Anniversaries of our great benevolent institutions which are held this week, bring to New-York a good many thousands of strangers from every part of the Union, and a large number of visitors from Europe. A vast concourse of men and women of the better classes of society assemble here on these occasions, and beyond their moral influence, are of great benefit to the business classes. The rights of hospitality demand that they should be well received and liberally entertained, as they doubtless are, so far as individual hospitality goes; but something beyond that is required. The streets should be put in a decent condition, by the City authorities, on the week of the Anniversaries, if at no other time. The greater number of our visitors, on these occasions, are from the rural districts, unaccustomed to the dust, and filth, and malaria of our streets, and liable to be seriously affected by the sudden change from the pure air of the country to the noxious atmosphere and foul sights which they must encounter as soon as they land here. If our own citizens choose to endure the pestilential air of our gutters, it is an affair of their own; but they should do as every well-regulated household does when visitors are expected—clean up and put things in order; not only for their own credit, but for the comfort of their guests. The necessity for making some extra effort to put the City in order for Anniversary Week was never more imperative than at the present time, for the streets were never in a worse condition. It appears to be the policy of our present authorities to render the City as offensive as possible, to keep strangers from visiting us, and to drive our own business men into the neighboring villages. They may succeed, if they persevere, in depriving us altogether of the benefits we derive from the annual gatherings of strangers who are attracted here by the anniversaries of the great religious societies, whose managers may be compelled to select some other City for their meetings.

The Votes of Naturalized Citizens.—Massachusetts holds a special election to-day, for the purpose of allowing the people to pass upon the "Two years' amendment," so-called. That amendment is a proposed alteration of the State Constitution, to the effect that no alien who, subsequent to its adoption, shall declare his intentions, shall be allowed to vote until two years after naturalization. The proposition has twice passed the Legislature by majorities of two-thirds, as required by the Constitution, and is now to be submitted to the popular vote for approval or rejection.

The measure has two objects,—one to prevent the common practice of making citizens out of foreigners for the sake of their votes, and the other to conciliate the support of the American Party. Hitherto the great mass of naturalized votes have been given to the Democratic ticket and the manufacture of such votes on the eve of an election has always, therefore, enlisted the special energies of Democratic committees. The Republican Legislature of Massachusetts believed that this practice, and sundry evils to which it gives rise, could be checked by the enactment of the proposed measure:—and as it would tend also to diminish the importance of the foreign element, it was supposed that it would be peculiarly grateful to the American Party.

Quite a formidable opposition, however, has sprung up against it in the Republican ranks, both in Massachusetts and in other States. Outside that State, indeed, it is almost universally opposed by the leading Republicans, while the most prominent men of that party at home doubt the utility, in a party point of view, of its enactment. It seems not at all unlikely that it will be defeated.

Amusements.

The Floral Festival.—This will be a gala week at Palace Garden—the object being a charitable one; the end, to obtain means whereby the full intentions of the same may be carried out. A few days since we referred to Mrs. Peters' scheme of establishing an institution on Long Island for young orphan girls. The lady has bestowed much on the enterprize, but there is still an opening for the public to contribute its mite. The festivities at Palace Garden open with a Flower show, a timely Spring-like feature, which will be continued during the week. There will be music, and in the evening oratory and fireworks—scarcely related at all times. The admission is low enough to make the Festival quite an opportunity for the lovers of flowers and open air.

Academy of Music.—A very brilliant gathering at Saturday's matinée, brought the first week of Mr. Strakosch's season to a hearty close. Two operas were given with good effect, "Lucia," and "La Serva Padrona." To-night Piccolomini will appear in the "Trovatore," with Brignoli and Amodio in their original parts. This is a sure card. There is no fear of Mr. Strakosch's superb artists, good orchestra, and efficient conductor, being overlooked. We have not had such a company for many months.

Wallack's Theatre.—Planche's celebrated drama of "Charles XII." will be revived here to-night, Mr. Wallack sustaining the part of *Adam Brock*. The delicious little comedietta called "A Morning Call" will also be given by those faultless artists, Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester. After this the farce of "Box and Cox." Decidedly a good bill.

Theatre Francais.—"Les Folies Dramatiques" and "L'amour—que qu'-c'est qu'ce?" are announced for to-morrow evening.

Niblo's Theatre.—The dramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy" will be revived here to-night—Mr. Eddy representing the hero. The original music will be given, Miss Lucy Escott and Mr. Miranda being engaged for that purpose.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" is still the attraction here, and will undoubtedly remain so for the rest of the season.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Miss Davenport enters upon the last week of her engagement to-night, playing *Medea*, in the French tragedy of that name. After this we are to have Tom Taylor's famous play of "Still Waters Run Deep," with Mr. Conway as *John Mildmay*.

Barnum's Museum.—"Our Irish Cousin" has brought his hilarious career to an end, and will give place, to-day, to "Jessie Vere"—a story of domestic life.

Bowery Theatre.—"The Flowers of the Forest," "Swiss Swairs," and "Jumbo Jum" are announced for performance to-night.

National Theatre.—A dramatic version of Mrs. Southworth's Ledger story, called "The Hidden Hand," will be produced here to-night. The distribution includes every artist in the company, "Amalderac, the Black Rover," will also be given.

Wood's Minstrels.—A fine programme is provided for the present week at this excellent place of entertainment, where at all times can be heard the best of singing and the funniest of minstrelsy.

The Charges of Kentucky "Democrats" Against Governor Seward—Their Idle Threats of Disunion.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, April 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Lecompton Democrats among us—would-be demagogues, who, unlike Mr. Seward, have upheld everything said or done by Pierce and Buchanan for the extension of African Slavery and against the triumph of Popular Sovereignty—still fancy they can make vast capital in Kentucky by calling your distinguished and accomplished Senator an Abolitionist, who, if placed in Executive power at Washington, would override the laws of the land, and trample upon the rights of the Southern States and people, in order to liberate the blacks, and whose installment, therefore, should be the signal for immediate dissolution of the Union! Now, this charge of lawless Abolitionism against him, were it well founded—which you know it is not—comes with ill grace from *pseudo* Democrats, whose foolhardy, shameless, aggressive and tyrannical exercise of Federal power may be said to have effected more for the cause and advent of Universal Freedom in four or five years than has Wm. H. Seward during his entire life. Hardly think that, even as President since 1853, he would have caused or occasioned a tithe of the mischief and danger to the Union which may be laid at the door of Pierce and Buchanan. Governor Seward, in the Executive Chair of the United States, would probably have better understood, appreciated and respected the dignity, the proprieties and the responsibilities of that position, and, accordingly, the constitutional and inalienable rights of the people of the several States and Territories. Though zealous for Freedom, he would not have outraged Popular Sovereignty and State Rights like these zealots for Slavery. The voice of the American people, the judgment of enlightened foreigners, and the verdict of History, our own and the world's, might have been far more in his favor.

If the Republicans will not blend with all opponents everywhere of the present régime under the lead of a John Bell—perhaps the very best man for the crisis—let them nominate Mr. Seward next year and elect him, if they can. He is their most prominent and deserving man, and, with the younger Blair on his ticket, might run as well as any one they, as a party, could put up. In my opinion, he would be much preferred by many in the South to another Pierce or Buchanan. They would sooner trust him. At all events, they would *stand by him*, if constitutionally elected, so far as to see that he was regularly installed, fairly tried, and, though justly condemned, still sustained as the President of these United States till the end of his constitutional term.

The talk about dissolving the Union, Sir, under any contingency or any provocation, is repulsive and abhorrent to the popular intelligence of Kentucky. The very fellows here who prate and bluster the most about it would be the last, the meanest to stand fire in case of actual danger. They would be the first to back out and cry for quarter, for peace and reunion, in the event of actual or impending dissolution and civil war. They know not what they say. Their present ills are as nothing to what would cross and crowd upon and overwhelm them then. The consequences of disunion would be inconceivably deplorable, terrible, awful. We are all bound together by a common destiny! We all must stand together, or we all will fall together! "United we stand, divided we fall," is the motto of Kentucky, by which she will ever abide. She will never calculate the value of the Union. It is worth untold gold to her, and always will be. *Without* it she would be a dark and bloody ground again. Universal misery and desolation would be her lot forever. She could not live without the Union a single day. Kentucky dissolve the Union! Or do aught that will tend to dissolve it! No, Sir! By all her memories of the past, and all her hopes for the future, never! Kentucky, in the trying hour, should it ever come—which God forbid!—will stand by her vow engraved in marble on the National monument erecting to the Father of his Country, that "Under the blessing of Heaven, and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union."

PONTIAC.

The Eastern Telegraphs and the Foreign News.—The Boston *Journal* says: "It is proper to state that the contract of the Associated Press agent with the Nova Scotia line for the transmission of its dispatches, ceased on the first of May, and the agents of another association are at Halifax, who propose to compete with the agent of the Associated Press in the transmission of the steamer's news. As we understand the matter, it is a fair competition to see who shall get the news before the public first.

Abuse of Sailors—Shocking Maltreatment of American Sailors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, April, 1859.

For a few weeks past the attention of the citizens of this place has been almost daily called to some fresh case of illegal cruelty practised on sailors, and, in every case but one, I am ashamed to say, that outrages have been committed by American officers on American ships. To-day there sailed from this port one of the finest clipper ships that ever visited it, leaving behind her a name that is a disgrace to the country. One year ago last October the same ship sailed in this port, and then her first officer was tried here for murdering one of the crew, but for some cause he was acquitted, though the fact of the killing was unquestioned. But though he escaped man's tribunal he was by no means safe. A very short time after, while with one hand clenched in the hair of a sailor, he was beating him with a belaying pin in the other, the beaten man drew a knife and cut the mate's throat, killing him instantly. So the facts are told to me. One would suppose that such an occurrence as this would have taught the other officers a salutary lesson, but it now appears that they did not learn wisdom by it. It seems that throughout the passage hither a system of brutality was practised upon the men as usual.

The consequence has been, that since their arrival here the Captain and one or two of the mates have been hauled up before our Courts, and after fair trials have been well fined. Now, mark the unprofitableness (for this is the argument likely to weigh with the owners of *such* ships) of such treatment of seamen. It is possible that, by this cruelty to his men this Captain shortened his voyage *one week*. But, on the other hand, the ship has been kept here some *nearly three months*. Then, since these trials concluded, a great effort has been made to ship a new crew to take her to Callao; but as decent men would not ship on such a vessel, works have ceased, and the crew has been made up-man by man by any means possible. Man after man was "shanghaied," i. e., drugged, and taken on board in an insensible state, (one man remained insensible *for three days*,) and our citizens have been almost daily disgusted at seeing the name of that ship and its Captain in the reports of the Police Courts of the City, in connection with these crimes. But she is manned in some way, and has sailed out of port, leaving behind her a general wish never to see her again.

Besides these cases, there have been recently two other like trials of officers of vessels for abuse of seamen, in both which conviction followed. One officer was fined, and the other sent to prison for nine months. Officers of vessels bound to this port ought to remember that the efforts of the last Vigilance Committee of this city have not yet ceased to bear fruits of order and justice, and that they cannot so easily escape due punishment in our Courts as in those of New-York and New-Orleans.

But perhaps the most dreadful case of cruelty to seamen that was ever put on record is one, the tale of which has for two days past curdled the blood of this whole people. As in the other cases, the ship is American, the Captain a native of Maine! I need not give names, for they will be known soon enough. Yesterday the vessel arrived in port, and the Captain came on shore and entered a complaint against two of the crew for stealing—what do you think?—*some hard biscuit!* On his complaint, officers went on board to arrest the men. They removed the hatches to get at them, and were horrified by what they saw. Three starving, bruised and bleeding men lay there in irons, coiled up on the coal that composed the cargo. They were so reduced by beating and starvation, as to be barely able to stand alone. They begged piteously in whispers for water and food, and the officers found their first duty to be to act the part of nurses. They were brought on shore, and their cadaverous and maimed appearance so wrought up the feelings of those who got a sight of them, that, probably the fact that this is one of the most law-abiding cities in the world, was all that saved the Captain from immediate lynching.

English Literary and Art Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

London, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

The approaching exhibition of the Royal Academy infuses a special interest into Art, its works and wonders for the time being. The Rhadamanthi amateurs and connoisseurs are making their customary visits to the *ateliers* of academicians and associates, the former rubbing their pens in anticipation and the latter "taking notes," which they will introduce in their after-dinner talks "across the walnuts and the wine." Stanfield and Creswick are just giving finishing touches to their pictures. Arabbi, Millais, Phillips and Ford will be represented by several pictures each. Your countryman, Mr. Cropsey, contemplates exhibiting his picture of "The Temples of Paestum," a work which has drawn from Mr Charles Eastlake, Mulready, Lord Lyndhurst and others, the warmest expressions of eulogy. Mr. Cropsey has just completed a picture entitled "The Olden Time," representing a tournament, and calling vividly to mind the field of Ashley de la Zouche. It is, I believe, designed for Mr. Olphant, of New-York. The same artist is engaged upon a large picture representing Hudson River scenery in Autumn, which promises to be one of his most successful productions. An exhibition of English works of art is announced to take place this Spring in Paris. Mr. Gambart, the well-known publisher, by special invitation from the Emperor, takes charge of the exhibition. There has been and is bad blood between the artists of Perfidious Albion and *La belle* France, each denying strenuously the superiority of the other. English art, say the French, is of the earth, earthy. "French art," say the Britons, "is of the French, Frenchy." It is hoped that the amenities which the interchange of exhibitions will induce, may establish a more genial fraternity among the brethren of pigments and pallets. During the ensuing Autumn Mr. Gambart will send to the United States for exhibition a collection of English and French pictures, embracing recent works from every celebrated artist in both countries. It will, perhaps, be borne in mind that a year or two since the same gentleman sent to your country two collections for exhibition, which were regarded as the finest which had ever been placed before the American public. He contemplates a decided advance upon the previous exhibition, not only in number, but in the essence of the names which will be represented. It is probable that Hannah Hunt's "Light of the World" and Tayler's "Duty Day" will be included in the exhibition.

The first number of Dickens' *All the Year Round*, will appear about May 1. The title of his new story is "A Tale of Two Cities," and is considered felicitous. Since "Little Dorrit," (which was a disappointment,) we have had only occasional interludes from Dickens' pen, and the curiosity evinced by the public in regard to the new story is an evidence that the popularity of the great novelist is at its height. It is reported that Dickens has sold to a gentleman of New-York early sheet of the periodical, and that it will appear in that City on the day of its issue in London. The affairs of *Household Words* are still in a state of chaos. In order to make the necessary division of its value between the partners the periodical must be sold, as neither of the parties interested will accept the valuation of the others. Dickens don't want it; Bradbury & Evans decline to bid an extravagant price, and to any other person the periodical would be of no more use than a tandem team of hippopotami. The result will doubtless be some arrangement by which it will be suffered to die gently, and Shirley Brooks is mentioned as the person likely to attend it through the various stages of maras

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

New-York Magdalen Society—At the Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Union Theological Society—In the Mercer street Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—Presbyterian Church Fourteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue, the Rev. A. D. Smith's, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Baptist Free Mission Society.—The Rev. George B. Cheever will preach before the Society at 7½ P. M., in Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City.

The Peace Society.

THE REV. DR. CHEEVER ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF WILLIAM JAY.

The sermon before the Peace Society wea preached last evening by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans. A large audience was present, though the Church was not crowded. The life and character of William Jay was the subject of the discourse, which was founded on Daniel, sixth chapter, 4th and 5th verses: "Then the presidents and princes sought to find occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom; but then could find none occasion nor fault, forasmuch as he was faithful, neither was there any error or fault found in him. Then said these men we shall not find any occasion against Daniel except we found it against him concerning the law of his God." We have reason, said the speaker, to thank God for the life of every good man, whose life and acts death has sealed secure from change. The influence of great men in our country is marvellous. They mark periods in the world's history wherevar their acts reign. Countries and ages are uninteresting where their names do not shine out. Not all the discipline of Harvard and Yale can match the good accomplished by the name of one such man as that of Edmund Burke. It is an inheritance for any people. Judge Jay was a man who like Abraham might plead for Sodom. He was a man who fearing God, feared nothing else—a busy steward when he might with reputation have been an idler. He was born in 1789. At the age of 15 he entered Yale College, and four years after we find him in the law-office of J. B. Henry, Esq., at Albany. Weakness of his eyes prevented his following his studies consecutively, but his afflictions were borne with a resignation which beautifully displayed his Christian character. A sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dwight on the mercy of God, as displayed in his providential dispensation, had a powerful influence on the formation of his character. In 1812 he was married, and in 1818 he was appointed County Judge of Westchester, and was successively reappointed for twenty-five years, until removed for his avowed abolitionist views, by a Governor capable of that act. Dr. Cheever read extracts from a letter of Judge Jay's to a minister of the Episcopal Church, to show what were the views he then held. He was opposed to slavery because it was opposed radically to the rights of human nature, as God had fixed them. "Not what was expedient, but what was right," was his motto. Precedents as a lawyer, he did not seek tor. He only asked what was right at that time, and in that emergency. In the discharge of his duties he strongly resembled Sir Matthew Hale. He acted so long as Judge, that the habits of the office clung to him in private life, but his Christian character governed every thing else. Of Judge Jay it may be said as of Chief Justice Hale, that he considered equity a part of the human law. He would never allow technicality to conquer justice. This is a characteristic of the greatest lawyer of modern times. As great a chancellor as he was, he would bring all the technicalities of law to bear in favor of the right, but he would never allow them to come in conflict with conscience. What a contrast we have here with the expedientists of modern times. Dr. Cheever then showed how the views of John Jay, the father of William, coincided with those of the son on the subject of the abolition of Slavery. But their lives were devoted to liberty, though they worked in different directions. The earnest protestation of the son against the vice of Slavery, the patriotism he showed and the integrity of his life, were all transfigurations of the father's virtues. But the tasks the two men had to perform were as different as the bringing a young man with a vigorous constitution through a course of fever is from attempting to rescue the young man when he becomes old from the vice of drunkenness when he thinks strong liquors are a necessity of his being. As against opposing forces, the virtues of the father were more than reproduced in the son. In a day of general degeneracy and apostacy, it requires great energies to be a great man. Then the manner of working of the mind of such a person becomes a study by itself; Judge Jay was not a reformer by accident or impulse. Some men in the work of reform are like a scythe blade set in a McCormick's reaper. They have not assumed their position from choice. Placed where they are they are keen enough and work well, but Judge Jay chose his enemy and fought it deliberately. It is a singular fact with regard to him as well as with regard to Channing, that he wrote out with his own hand a commentary on the Bible, paying especial attention to the bearings of its teachings on Slavery. His reply to Professor Stuart was powerful and indignant. Conviction of the truth of the sentiments he cherished grew stronger and deeper day by day. We have seen an account of the younger Buckland who came near dying by the poison of the *capra di capella*, which entered his system by an abrasion under his thumb nail while dissecting a rat which had been bitten by the serpent. Moral anatomists who direct the constitution, need peculiar preparations and safeguards to prevent their catching the infection if bears. The nature of the contest in which Judge Jay was engaged, revealed the fact that our ministers and churches are not to be relied on in an emergency. The American Tract Society when raised to a vantage ground of opportunity refuses to avail itself of it. So the American Board when it has an opportunity to blow a trumpet blast which might have waked the dead, takes the wickedness into partnership. In his letter to the American Churches and his letter to Bishop Ives, Judge Jay reveals the character of those who discuss with earnestness the exact meaning of the word baptize, in Bibles for the heathen, who apply the word of God with force against the sin of dancing, but refuse to say anything of the sin of slavery, and who make the tincture of the skin a test of capability of candidates for the Christian ministry. Dr. Cheever then referred to Judge Jay's labors for the cause of Peace. He in fact gave rise to Peace Congresses. His religion made him an advocate for peace, as he thought God's law was sufficient for deciding all disputes, and its musketry is all-sufficient. If it is well applied none other need be called into requisition.

The Word of God and prayer will conquer all, but these two agencies must go together. What Judge Jay did he did fearlessly as in the sign of God and not in that of men. In his will he left a testimony of his undying hatred of the Fugitive Slave Law. I bequeath in trust to my son, said he, the sum of $1,000, to be applied as in his judgment may be best for promoting the comfort of fugitive slaves. At all times and in all places he considered it his first duty to struggle for American abolition. It is only by the aid of celestial observation, said Coleridge, that terrestrial chart can be constructed. Judge Jay's character is a precious legacy, and its study must be productive of abiding good. Now-a-days men come to consider the Sabbath a bag of exhilarating gas—a balloon by which political sinners imagine they are exalted to Heaven, south-side ministers being paid expressly for the purpose. Or it may be considered as a drink decocted from hamp, by which manufacturers even have their souls elevated—a proper and deserved application of the original article one a week-day would hang them. In such hands as these it is refreshing to contemplate the character of Judge Jay. With him to see the wrong was to strike for the right. Such a man was a providential gift to his country at a time of general defection. His piety and policy were the same thing at all times. In conclusion, Dr. Cheever urged upon the young the eminent fitness of his example for imitation.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The anniversary services in commemoration of the establishment of the above institution were celebrated last evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The audience was large. The Rev. Dr. Parker, the Pastor, filled the chair. The children, to the number of two hundred, occupied the front pews, and seemed delighted with the attention they excited. Led by Mr. Lucius Hart they sang with unaffected glee, several hymns written for them by Mr. Hart, Mr. E. W. Brown, and the Rev. Dr. Smith.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday, the Society's Missionary, read the following abstract of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report:

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts and expenditures of the Society stand thus:

Balance in the treasury Jan. 1st 1858	$5,125 37
Received in publishing Department	17,958 67
Received in donations and otherwise	18,080 21
	$41,164 25

Disbursements during the year	$40,603 73	
Balance in the treasury Jan. 1st, 1859	560 52	$41,154 25

The report of the managers alludes to the fact that a quarter of a century has passed since the Society was organized; that its mission, stended by the Divine benediction in answer to united prayer, has proved the rescue of a multitude that were "cast out and ready to perish;" also to the results achieved in the wide field now occupied by this and kindred associations, and the increased prominence given to the question, "How shall we save the children of the needy? How bridge the moral chasm into which the parents have fallen, and where their helpless offspring must 'likewise perish' unless rescued by christian hands."

The statistics of the year show, in the aggregate, that the whole number who have received shelter, food, clothing, care, instruction, or direct aid through the agency of the Home, and within its walls, has been 2,676, viz.:

Employed in the Home workroom and provided with situations	1,156
Adults admitted to the Home	312
Children	485
Home Industrial School No. 1	350
Home Industrial School No. 2	375
Total	2,678

The number of articles of clothing and bedding given by the Dorcas and Visiting Committees, 11,742. Almost every conceivable type of destitution and suffering has been more or less relieved by this large distribution.

Of the 485 children constituting the younger portion of the Home family, during the past year, 111 have been under four years of age, and very many infants of a few months. To provide for all those mere babes suitable nurses and due attention in sickness and health, has added largely to the care of the managers, and considerably to the expense of sustaining the Institution. They were received that they might be preserved from the doom so often described in the daily journals, under the caption of "The murder of the Innocents." Not a few have been thus rescued from those whose tender mercies were cruel.

The several schools of the society are thus designated:

First—The "Home School," composed exclusively of the children of the institutions, who convene daily in the school rooms.

Second—The "Home Industrial School" No. 1, located on Sixth-avenue.

Third—"Home Industrial School" No. 2, located on West Fortieth-street, near Ninth avenue.

The whole number of children registered in these schools during the year has been 961. Average attendance about 300.

In view of the wrong early habits and moral exposures of most of these children, no pains have been spared by the teachers to counteract wrong influences, and develope right principles and affections, and so to cultivate the *moral sense*, that they may become both *safe* and *desirable* members of the family circles to which they are commended.

Missionary and Visiting Department.—The Home Missionary and Visitor report 3,1696 visits made among the destitute. The Missionary has lectured 97 times, addressed numerous Sabbath-schools, held stated meetings with the Home children, rescued from vagrancy 29 children, who have been taken to the Home, 9 to the Juvenile Asylum, and 7 to the House of Refuge. He has also located 28 in foster homes, and visited 30 previously located.

Auxiliary Associations.—Several hundred Auxiliaries connected with the Institution have manifested their continued interest, and added largely to the usefulness of the Society by their gifts of clothing, provisions, &c., in aid of its various departments.

Number of packages thus contributed, 1,200.

Foster-Parents, &c.—The reports received from foster-parents and guardians, also from the children, are in most cases highly satisfactory. Eleven are mentioned as having made a public profession of religion, and several as giving evidence of conversion. Two who had attained their majority have died, the past year, leaving a bright example of early piety.

Mr. Halliday followed up his report by calling attention to the fact that the anniversary which was now being celebrated commemorated the foundation of the first institution in this, and, so far as he knew, in any other country, which adopted children into homes where they were fostered and brought up as members of the family. He related several touching narratives of children who had, through the instrumentality of the Society, been saved from a life of misery and ill,—alluding at some length to the case of a poor mother who, on her death-bed, implored him to take her children to the "Home," through fear that they would, at her death, be seized on by the friends of her deceased husband, who, though he was a Roman Catholic, had died, it was to be hoped, a Christian man.

After a hymn by the children,

Dr. Egbert Guernsey made a short address. He advocated the necessity of preventing crime, rather than of waiting to correct it, and drew a striking picture of the evil influences and physical misery in which the children of the destitute are so frequently trained.

The Rev. Dr. Haven in a brief address urged the solemnity of the duty which religion imposed on men to guard the young from immoral influences. The greatest triumphs of christianity had, he said, been achieved by ministering to little children, saving them from the abyssea of sin and bringing them up noble men and noble women. He dwelt on the importance of the Society both as a preventive power in saving those whom it took under its care from the moral recklessness which might be engendered by the consciousness of a want of home, and in its creative power as raising minds from the sphere of mere animal appetite, into the sphere of new intellectual and moral force. He warmly commended the Society, and asked for it the most generous support.

The children sang the last hymn.

The concluding address was made by Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith.

Talking of this Society and of its benefits was, he declared, like saying of the moss rose, that it has fragrance; or of the moon, that it is a most admirable affair of night; or of the sun, that it is a most splendid and glorious luminary. In his subsequent remarks he treated of the Society in its relations to the home—viewing it as a conservator of the Bible, as the sheet-anchor of the Republic, as promoting the sanctity of the Sabbath and the preservation of the family. He knew that there were people talking through some of the newspapers about breaking up the family and ignoring the institution of marriage. The sacredness of the marriage relation must never be destroyed, and those who talked of doing so reminded him of the simpleton who complained that the sun, instead of shining by day, did not shine at night, when his light was most needed. In this respect the bearing of this institution upon the domestic economy was one of no secondary interest. Whilst it provided homes for those whom vice had left homeless, it further aided in elevating the sense of home duties among those who watched its workings and promoted its success. In closing his remarks, he said the society was absolutely pressed for funds, and expressed his confidence that the benevolent persons present would show by their contributions that they loved this institution not in word alone, but in deed. When he had taken his seat a collection was made, which was, doubtless, a large one.

With benediction the services of the evening closed.

The New-York Bible Society.

The Annual Sermon of this Society was delivered at the Academy of Music yesterday evening, by the Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., of Hartford, Conn. Singing of hymns, reading of the Scriptures, and a prayer by the Rev. Irenæus Prime, preceded the sermon. The building was crowded. The reverend preacher selected his text from the parable of the sower, in the 8th chapter of Luke, the 5th to the 8th verses. Besides the application of his subject to the ordinary interests of his congregation, he especially dwelt thereon as a prelude to the interests of the Society, whose claims he had to advocate, and the field of whose operations may be thus stated: The City of New-York contains about 815,000 families. Young persons employed as clerks, apprentices, laborers, seamstresses, or in various trades and manufactures, or as domestics to the number of 100,000; and at least 100 000 children of age to read, the Society reaches chiefly through its grants to Sabbath Schools. Also the various humane and criminal institutions of our City, including prisons, hospitals, asylums, homes, almhouses, houses of refuge, and other institutions for rescuing the young, or for the aid, reformation, and elevation of the suffering the vicious and the depressed among us. These institutions support or aid annually about 30,000 persons. Likewise the immigrants from foreign countries, numbering for the last 5 years an annual average of 215,345, arriving at this port, and either crowding the population of our City, or pressing forward to locate new homes upon our Western lands, with the American and foreign shipping entering this port. These, to the number of 10,000 sail, ply upon our rivers and along our ocean coast, or voyage round the world. They trade to all countries, and visit every port known to commercial enterprise. In this department is comprised a salt water population estimated at 40,000, with probably 10,-000 boatmen, and annually at least 50,000 casual readers of the Scriptures among passengers and visitors, official and non official.

The reverend gentleman, in a discourse of nearly two hours in length, dwelt on the value of the services rendered to Christianity and civilization through the exertions of the New-York Bible Society. A collection was taken up before the sermon, which was quite gratifying in its results. The regular Anniversary of this Society will take place in November.

The American Baptist Free Mission Society.

The American Baptist Free Mission Society held its sixteenth annual meeting at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, Saturday. The assemblage was large, and many ladies were present. The exercises commenced at 10½ A. M., and were continued, with brief intermissions, through the day and evening.

The exercises in the morning were opened with prayer by the Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, of New-York, and then, the Rev. A. L. Post, of Montrose, Pa., President of the Society, delivered the opening address, which was pertinent and brief:

Brethren and friends, he said, God in His good providence, has blessed us with another annual gathering. Let us be truly thankful, and improve the occasion to His glory and the good of our race. Nearly 3,000 years ago an important gathering of the professed people of God was held. Samuel, their judge and His prophet, "took a stone and put it between Mezpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying hitherto the Lord hath helpeth us." This was an appropriate service founded upon an adequate reason. The Ark of the Covenant, which had been carried away, in an evil hour, by the Philistines was then restored to its place. The people had repented of those sins which had hidden from them the Shekinah of God's special presence, and gained a memorable victory over their enemies. Whatever might be said against the minute analogies which an old-fashioned spiritualizing Baptist would be likely to trace between the circumstances and events of those and our own times, it cannot with reason be objected that we are presumptuous in raising some expressive monument, saying: "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us." Whether the lamentable act, in our day, of taking from the churches the great commission: "Go teach all nations, baptizing them," and giving it to the charge of an outside non-representative, moneyed life membership organization, may or may not find a parallel in the capture and bearing away of the ark by the Philistines to a place by the side of Dagon, in Ashdod. Whether the repudiation of the arbitrary powers of an eastern deputation and the vindication of church representation by editors and members of the Board of the Union, may or may not find a parallel in the felling of Dagon, and the lowing of kine, accompanied by Philistian lords bearing back the ark of God. Whether the joys and exultations which have been witnessed at the great anniversary settlement of missionary troubles may or may not find a similitude in the unrepentant shouts of joy over the ark, still out of its place at Bethshemesh. Whether or not, in the protest of missionaries God's great thunder is heard, no matter. Analogies or no analogies, there are signs of the triumph of our principles and the restoration of our Baptist Israel to her ancient faith and practice. God's help has discomfited enemies and given no mean success. Let us raise a memorial of help received; and go forward with good courage in the conflict, feeling assured that God will continue to help and "fight our battles for us." The victories won have only, it is true, brought us more into the heat of the moral battle, into the thicker fight, but relying upon God and doing our duty we have nothing to fear. With all the signs of promise we are nevertheless upon the eve of a conflict which will, no doubt, be contested against our principles resolutely, tenaciously and assiduously as any that has preceded it in our day. There is danger of a compromise that may defeat for long years all that has been gained. There never was, nor will be, probably, a time with us when the importance was greater than now, that our principles should be firmly held, clearly announced, and that our mission-banner be thrown out, at full length, in the public breeze. It is matter of rejoicing that so many of the pioneers of our cause are present this morning. It has been matter of solicitude, and we rejoice at its realization. We may need the stern, uncompromising men who, amidst clouds of darkness, ventured to expose and promulgate the truth at the beginning of the enterprise, and to strengthen our weak backbones against compromise in this hour of trial. There are dangers, and very great dangers, at the present that we shall compromise our principles. Your principles, they say, are right, but the people are not prepared for them. Friends said we should join other organizations to reform them; but we said no—as brother Grosvenor once said, so say we now. Get not down on the level of men to raise them, but rise morally and lift them up. We look for men who love God and truth. Our hope under God is in them. If we can do anything to convince our brethren that we have hearts to feel for truth and humanity, let us do it; seek for the promotion of truth and the glory of God.

Some routine business was transacted, and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: The Rev. A. L. Post, of Penn., President; the Rev. N. Brown, D. D., (editor of the *American Baptist*,) corresponding secretary; the Rev. Wm. Howe, of Bergen Heights, secretary; Mr. H. Chamberlain, treasurer; and Mr. J. L. Batcheider, sub-treasurer.

In the afternoon the Rev. N. Brown, D.D., read the Annual Report, from which it appears that the Society has many Missions in various parts of the world; among the Karens, in the Burman Empire in Asia, there are five families from this country engaged in the Missionary work, one of which—the Beecher family—is distantly related to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. At Rangoon there is a school supported by the Society, at which from 230 to 250 pupils are preparing for the ministry. In Heyti, and among the fugitives in Kansas, Oregon, and Canada, missions have been established. The Society is about to send the Rev. Mr. Gosell and wife to Japan, whither the Rev. Mr. Gorell accompanied Commodore Perry's famous expedition. He brought home with him a young native of that country; has educated him here, and intends to take him back to assist him in his missionary labors. The receipts of the Society during the past year are double the receipts of the previous year.

The Rev. Joseph W. Sawtar, of Vermont, next preached a sermon from Acts xvi., 9: "Come over into Macedonia and help us." The importance of continuing and increasing their efforts in spreading the Gospel among the heathen was the subject of his remarks. It was a well-considered and convincing effort. At its close the Rev. Mr. McLeary offered prayer, and this ended the afternoon session.

At half-past six the evening session commenced. It was mostly occupied with discussions relating to foreign missions, and the means of supporting them.

Yesterday the Rev. F. Glanville, of New-York, preached at Metropolitan Hall in the morning, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New-York, in the afternoon, and the Rev. S. Aaron, of Pennsylvania, in the evening.

The Late Bishop Doane, His Last Public Address.

The following address delivered by the late Bishop Doane to the Graduating Class of St. Mary's College in March, is the last of his public performances. This fact will increase the interest with which it will be read:

"Again, the old hive swarms. There is a flush of life, upon the grass. There is a scent of Spring, upon the air. The birds are twittering, back, to their old nests. The maple flings its crimson banner, to the sky. The willow blushes into green. The life-pulse can be stilled, no longer. The life-glow can, no longer, be repressed. There is a restless heaving of the mass. There is a hum. There is a flutter. There is a start. The old hive swarms, again. And, they are off. Off, to the Northern hills. Off, to the Western prairies. Off, to the sweet sevannahs of the South. Off, to sip sweetness, from the flowers. Off, to hoard sweetness, for their homes. Off, to return, no more!—it is the two and twentieth annual swarm. And I stand, here: to follow them, with a eye can reach; to fold their precious memories, in my heart of love; to pursue them, with my blessing: and to shield them, with my prayers. Wherever, they may wing their wandering way, God guide them; keep them; comfort them! Poor things! They need it, all.

That were a strange map, which traced, with individual lines, these annual swarms, of two and twenty years. To China. To South America. To Great Britain. To the Islands of the sea. To every State and Territory of our own vast empire. To the forests of Maine. To the rice-fields of Georgia. To the sugar-plantations of Mississippi. To so many happy homes. To so many peaceful parsonages. To so many hearths of contentment. To so many hearts of love. Alas, that I must add, to so many early graves; just, greening, with the Spring! And that were a still stranger map, which sketched, as God looks down, upon them all, the pathways of that inner life; which each is traveling on, toward that unseen world, which hangs about us, like the sky; which in one moment, may close in upon our souls; whose issues are unchanging and eternal: as the God, Who orders them, in justice and in mercy,

"Beyond this vale of tears,
There is a life above;
Unmeasured, by the flight of years;
And all that life is love.

There is a death, whose pang
Outlasts the fleeting breath:
Oh what eternal horrors hang
Around the second death!

Lord God of truth and grace,
Teach us, that death, to shun:
Lest we be driven from Thy face;
Forevermore, undone."

My children, upon this devious and eventful pilgrimage, you are to enter, now; unshielded, by the sacred boma, which has, so long, been your shelter. From its privacy, its peacefulness, its purity, its piety; the sound of its continual scriptures, the music of its continual songs, the fervor of its continual supplications, the fragrance of its continual sacraments: you are to go out into a world, which cares, but little, for these things. I thank God, for the inestimable confidence, that their roots have taken, in your hearts. I look to Him, to water, with His grace, these plantings of His word. I beseech Him, mercifully, to grant, that they may live, and grow, in you: nurturing your souls, with spiritual and immortal food; sheltering your young heads, with their broad, cool, shadow, against the hot blasts of temptation; and cheering you on, with their refreshing fragrance, through whatever He may ordar, for your chastening, as His children, until they bring you, where, the palms of Paradise spring up, forever green, by the pure river of the water of life. Remember, my beloved, you have not these inestimable blessings, for yourselves, alone. You hold them, as a sacred trust, for your homes, for the Church, for your country, and for your kind. "The times are out of joint." Corruption stalks in our high places. Licentiousness has, well nigh, lost its shame. Infidelity is bold and brazen-faced. The wave of barberism is rolling back, upon us. For these things, your own sex is greatly answerable. Women are not true, to themselves. They wink at vice. They make a compromise with worldliness. They tolerate irreligion. And they are the victims of their own unfaithfulness. The stronger sex look up, in best things, to the weaker. They have, all, had mothers. They have, all, had sisters. They own them, in the sex, to which, they owe them. And, if women were but true, to God; true, to their position; true, to themselves; they would have strength, from Him, to hold the world, in check. No woman ever fell, but by her own consent. As, at the first, the women is the tempter. There is no man, that has not passed into a brute, to do as tigers do, that can resist the matchless majesty of a resolved woman. And, stronger than all law, stronger than anything, but God, when it is strong, in his strength, would be the power of woman; to put down rudeness, and to lay the bridle, upon license. But, the age is self-indulgent. And, self indulgence grows, by what it feeds on. Women are occupied, by fashion. Women are slaves, to dress. Women are willing to be flattered. Women are careless of their companionship. Women are unscrupulous, in their amusements. Young women set up for themselves. They look upon their parents, as old-fashioned. They are impatient of domestic restraints. They are averse to domestic occupations. They vote their home, a bore. They congregate away from its control. They indulge in unseasonable hours. They meet the other sex, more than half way. They make themselves debtors, for their escort, to places of resort. They permit the approaches of familiarity. They temot the hidden devil of their nature. They forget their Bibles. They neglect their Prayer Books. They are woman of fashion. They are women of the world. What else they are is, rather, sheped, by opportunity than by themselves. In this way, home is stripped of its sanctity. In this way, the female atmosphere loses its freshness and its fragrance. The woman is no longer what she was made to be; "a help, meet," for the man. And man ceases to be, what God designed him for; her partner, her prop, and her protector.

I am well persuaded, by the report, which comes, to me, from every quarter of the land, that the women, who have gone out, from before this altar—counted, now, by thousands—are, for the most part, women of another sort. I hear of them, as faithful wives. I hear of them, as devoted mothers. I hear of them, as loving sisters. I hear of them, as obedient daughters. They are centres of good influence, in society. They are stays and ornaments of the Church. It may be said, of them: "Many daughters have done virtuously; but, these excel them all!" To join this hopeful company, beloved ones, you are to go out, now. You go, with the instructions, by which their minds were moulded. You go, with the influences, which God has sanctified, in the transformation of their hearts. You go, with the prayers, which have won down, from heaven, for them, the consolations of the Comforter. You go, with the blessing, which has commanded them, to the care and keeping of the Holy One. "Be strong, in the Lord," dear children: "and in the power of His might." Keep your Bibles, ever, in your hearts. Have your prayer-books, ever, in your hands. Be true, to yourselves. Be true, to your homes. Be true, to your Church. Be true, to your God. Follow after her, who sat down, at Jesus' feet, and heard His word. Follow after them, who left His cross, the last; and found His grave the first. Follow after her, whose sacred legend gleams upon you, now; it may be, for the last time: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord!" Remember, always, that you are woman. Remember, always, to be "holy woman." Keep your hands, ever, on the cross. Fix your eyes, ever, on the crown. Lambs of the Lamb, in meekness and gentleness and lovingness; be dovelings of the Dove, in peace, and purity, and piety. Dear daughters of my heart, God bless you!

Compliment from Humboldt to Lieut. Maury.

The *National Intelligencer* has been favored with the subjoined translation of a letter recently addressed by Baron Humboldt to Lieut. Maury of the National Observatory:

BERLIN, April 11, 1859.

It is with the most lively acknowledgment that I offer to my illustrious friend and associate, the Superintendent of the United States Observatory and Hydrographical Office at Washington, the tribute of my respectful admiration. The maritime conference at Brussels, and the happy influence which your visit to Europe has fortunately exercised, especially where your presence has been enjoyed, have contributed to spread your views concerning the means of shortening the duration of voyages through seas traversed by currents. You are now enjoying the fruits of immense labors.

It belongs to me more than to any other traveler of the age, to congratulate my illustrious friend upon the career which he has so gloriously opened.

Scarcely in a state of convalescence, I must limit myself at present to offering you the tribute of acknowledgment due you for so many years.

Your very humble and very obedient servant,
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT,
At the age of 90 years.

The usual excuses for the incorrectness of my horrible writing.

Boiler Explosions.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I highly appreciate your practical and scientific article upon Boiler Explosions, in your issue this day.

I think I have two theories of explosions which will satisfactorily explain the cause of most if not all explosions, and so materially narrow down "the field of probable causes," and also make known the remedies which are efficient in every case.

First—The water is suffered to get too low, and the iron upon the inside of the boiler is burned by reason of the great heat of the plates; the smoke generated forms gas, which is the mysterious agent productive of so much mischief, and the gas is ignited by the boiler becoming red hot. The preventive is a good supply of water.

I examined a boiler recently exploded, and found that upon that part of the boiler which was the most heated the filth was burnt to ashes: where the heat was less it was burned to a coal in a sort of honeycomb state, and more remote from the fire the filth was in its usual condition.

This appearance of the inside of the boiler I think will be found in every case of explosion, and also agrees with this theory.

Second—When the explosion occurs immediately after starting the boiler pump, (the water being too low,) the gas is ignited by the air which is in the water, or with the water pumped in. The explosion in this case happens a few moments sooner than it would have done if the machinery had remained at rest.

The preventive is to put out the fire instead of starting the pump. Yours, W.

Dr. C. F. Winslow, known in scientific circles, has interested himself in the case of Plumer, the convicted mutineer of the ship *Junior*, and has published a statement of the facts which go to show Plumer's innocence of the murder of the captain.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

The Wisdom of Age.
BY AN OLD MAN WHO HAS PAID DEARLY FOR IT.
I am growing old and feel it,
But some things I yet can learn;
And one truth—I may reveal it—
Every day I more discern;
'Tis that credit-giving tailors,
Such as long ago we saw,
Are in league with sheriffs—jailors,
And the worst limbs of the law!
But the SMITH'S—the great SMITH BROTHERS,
Who ask CASH for all they sell,
Offer cheaper than all others,
And in taste and style excel;
For, in each "commercial crisis,"
They're around with cash in hand.
And their goods are at MARKED PRICES,
WHICH A CHILD CAN UNDERSTAND!
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' BAOLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price, and no deviation.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K.
W. R. WILSON.
Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6.
AT RETAIL AT NO. 378 BROADWAY.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alx.) constantly receiving, by S. J. FARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

The Prince Albert Hat,
The most dashing Spring Hat Out.
Come and see.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts. Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralis for the same.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Phrenological Museum of Fowler & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, is an interesting place to visit, and is thronged by citizens and strangers. Examinations with charts and advice given daily.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 41 Murray st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK,

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMEREL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Check Office Coats.—A neat article for the office or business purposes, $1 each, at DRUMGOLD and PROCH'S, No 214 Broadway.

Business Suits, to order or ready-made, from a variety of plain and fancy Cassimeres. Suits from $14 to $20, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

L. E. Bulkeley has Removed his
LAW OFFICES
TO
NO. 307 BROADWAY. 2 DOORS ABOVE DUANE-ST.

MARRIED.

Simmons—Brower.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 5, by the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Duane B. Simmons, M. D., and Marie Antoinetta, only daughter of Anthony Brower, Esq., all of this City.

Thompson—Buzaglo.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 5, by the Rev. Charles F. Stohlmann, John Thompson to Wilhelmina, daughter of Ernst Buzaglo, all of New-York.

Fisher—Ayres.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday evening, May 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of Trinity Church, Robert C. Fisher to Mary, only daughter of S. P. Ayres, Esq., all of New Rochelle.

Pratt—Wheaton.—On Saturday morning, May 7, by the Rev Horace Eaton, of Palmyra, Rosewell M. Pratt to Mary A. Wheaton, only daughter of the late Eber Wheaton.

Washington—Clemson.—At Claymont, Delaware, on Thursday, April 28, in the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. John B. Clemson, D. D., Anna B. Clemson to Gaston L. Washington, of Harewood, Jefferson County, Virginia.

☞ Having been requested to make a statement concerning the marriages of the late William Willard, I feel in duty bound towards the widow of the late William Willard to do so, as I married them on the 25th of November, 1848.

At the time this marriage took place, it was the wish of Mr. Francis Larnis and several others that it should be kept a secret, and not be published, for the reason that Mrs Willard's father had left her some property, which at that time she could not become in possession of.

Since the death of her husband, she has been cruelly wronged, and I felt it my duty to see her rectified, in making this statement, as I have known both parties from childhood up.

Miss Eliza Jane Ware, daughter of the late Rev. William Ware, aged 18 years, to William Willard, aged 27 years, both of Connecticut, by the Rev. James Alexander, of Worcester, Massachusetts.
Rev. James Alexander.

DIED.

Mals.—In this City, on Sunday, May 8, Peter C. Male, in the 33d year of

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 20 feet front by 80 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following stations on the Hudson, via: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J.; and a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $50,000. Also, several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good city property.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4 story, brown stone house and lot, No. 17 East 33d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 22x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FIRST-class, brown stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st. Would take piece of land with or without improvements, worth from $3,000 to $8,000, balance on mortgage. Must be convenient to Railroad, about fifteen miles from City, healthy and desirable. Apply as above.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON 17TH and 18th sts.—30 lots, each 25 feet front, running from 7th to 10th st., and commencing 150 feet west from 8th-av. Nearly all may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four story brown-stone front house No. 139 West 34th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass, and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,198 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 5 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—EAST BROADWAY.—THE HOUSE and lot No. 51 East Broadway, 25 feet wide and 87 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan bank.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st. near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. M. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC house, situate on the south side of 104th-st., two doors east of 3d-av. For terms, apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 104th-st., near 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE,

WITH A WATER FRONT OF 1,300 FEET.

The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including extensive and picturesque unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK & CO., No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Wilson. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 56 by 60, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT RIVERDALE.—40 minutes' ride from Fulton-st., by the Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from the depot to premises; 16 trains daily. House two stories recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in the condition of a lawn, being well manured last fall, variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden. Also, superior vegetable garden planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c. Uninterrupted view of the Hudson (north and south) for 40 miles. Perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A FURnished country residence, situated on Manor Road, one mile back of Four Corners. House large and commodious, containing 14 rooms and bath-room. Location healthy, and view unsurpassed on the island. Pleasure-grounds and garden extensive, and stocked with every variety of fruit trees and grapes. Outbuilding new and in good repair. Rent moderate. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to FR. MEISSNER, No. 48 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Westchester, one mile from the New-Haven Rail road Depot at Mount Vernon; thirty minutes' from the City; modern house, two stories, basement, and attic, and carriage house, all in the best condition; fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees, well shaded, near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools; salt water bathing on the premises; price, $3,500, or $450 per year. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIdence—At White Plains, Westchester, N. Y.—in part furnished; rent moderate, for 6 months, or to let of April next. House 3 stories (of brick,) with wings; beautifully located within sight and a few minutes' walk of the depot; distant from 26th-st. station, 1 hour; about 6 acres of land, barn, and out-buildings. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HILL, N. J., WITHIN 20 minutes of the ferry, a large double house, the most desirable residence on the Hill, beautifully situated in a garden of about an acre, with choice fruit trees. Location unsurpassed for convenience and salubrity. No musquitoes. Stages from the ferry pass the door every 10 minutes. Rent $315. Lease if required. Apply at the house near the Dutch Reformed Church, South Bergen, or to WM. MORRICE, No. 57 South-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Westtone House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains 7 9th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A BEAUTIful country residence, about 40 minutes ride from the depot, with 15 or 20 acres of good land, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing of the most choice kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the outbuildings are good. For terms, apply at No. 773 Broadway, or of CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post road; house large and new, surrounded by fine shade trees, 4 to 5 acres, with necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; access by back from Yonkers depot. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison-av., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET IN WESTCHESTER County, about 17 miles distant; partly furnished; situated on the main road of the village; near churches, schools, stores &c., good garden, plenty of fruit, &c.; a beautiful place for boarders. Address OSMOND, Box No. 186 Times Office.

TO LET—HALF A MILE FROM THE FORDHAM depot, a cottage containing 10 rooms, stables, garden, and four acres of land, with fruit trees, &c.; a delightful country residence; will be rented for six months or one year. Apply to CHARLES H. HINMAN, Recorder's office, No. 14 Chambers-st., or Dr. HORSE-FIELD'S drug-store, Fordham.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad depot. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Dobbs' Ferry on Hudson River, one hour from City. An elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and greenhouse, with 15 acres of land, fine garden planted, fruit in every variety. Ten minutes walk from depot and steamboat landing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in a perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR THE season or longer, at Saratoga Springs, pleasantly situated on Circular-st., near the Empire Spring, with barn and back street attached. For particulars inquire of F. E. WESTBROOK, at No. 43 West 21st-st., New-York, or the Hon. ABRAHAM BOCKUS, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—TO A GOOD tenant, it will be rented very low; possession can be had immediately, if required. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. LOWBER, No. 121 Vandorbilt-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL, COUNTRY RESIdence for sale in the village of Madison, N. J., contains about 11 acres of land, beautifully with forest and evergreen trees, situated on high ground, within 10 minutes' walk of the depot; abounding with all kinds of the most choice fruit; the mansion house is large, built in the most substantial, and finished in the best manner, with bathrooms, hot and cold water throughout the house, and built at a cost of about $18,000. Out-buildings are in proportion to the mansion house, roomy and expensive. This property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most noble and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and to every gentleman's notice who is desirous of a country residence. Price, $25,000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village bounds, with choice fruit, good buildings, fine location, &c. Also, one of 80 acres, with good buildings, land in high state of cultivation; tenement house filled for use, &c. Also, one farm of 100 acres, 2½ acres. For particulars, call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot, Madison. Also, beautiful building sites in the village.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuo Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes ride from Chambers-st. station to the house; eight trains a day each way. A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted, and in perfect order; has 17 rooms, with the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, good stable, hennery and carriage-house, with room for coachman; seven acres, in good order, and well-covered with fruit and shade trees, an excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c. Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT and farm of about 55 acres, near Jamaica, L. I., on the Black-stump Road to Flushing, well watered, fenced and in good order throughout. On the place are a new, spacious Gothic cottage, containing 14 rooms; a farm-house; all necessary out-buildings, and a well stocked orchard and garden. &c. &c. The location is healthy, site elevated, and neighborhood first-class, with schools and churches of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. It is easy of access, only one mile from the Jamaica Railroad depot, four miles from Flushing and eight miles from the Brooklyn ferries. Title perfect; price $10,000. The stock, and crops now in, will be sold at a fair valuation. Apply to or address R. THURSBY, No. 238 Front-st. New York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely furnished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide in front and rear, by about 140 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located, and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at 2½ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 6 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with fruit grown, bearing fruit trees, and bern, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 56 William st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Connt-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, sowhed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEW ROCHELLE.—A commodious and convenient dwelling house, in perfect order, large barn and out houses, together with 3 acres of first-rate land, garden, &c; situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within 5 minutes' walk of the Neptune House Steamboat Landing, and 10 minutes' drive of the Railroad Station. For further particulars, apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 45 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS FOR SALE—Owner having soon to leave for Europe, will sell very cheap. It is situated near the railroad station, with house, carriage-house, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and two acres of highly improved land. The place is in complete order, and is worth immediate attention of parties desiring to purchase. For full particulars and view orders, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY village of Yonkers, a cottage, in the Gothic style, containing a cellar, kitchen, dining and sitting rooms, parlor and four bedrooms, about three quarters of an acre of ground, prettily laid out, with fruit and shade trees, &c., situated on Palisade-av—the best in Yonkers—and commanding an uninterrupted valley and water view of thirty miles. Price, $6,250. R. MAJOR, No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes; a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomoters; boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE FRAME HOUSE and two lots of ground in Brooklyn. Location unsurpassed. House contains eleven rooms, with gas, &c.; garden, fruit trees. Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT THROG'S Neck, Westchester County, opposite John D. Wolfe, Esq. first-class house and out-houses, 16 acres of land, all suitable for garden purposes. Inquire at Westchester Village, of JAMES P. SAUNDERS.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 46 ACRES, FIVE MINUTES' walk from the depot buildings, nearly new dwelling, 9 rooms; barn, with cellar 28x38 ft.; will stall 40 head of cattle; good carriage-house, two wells of water, six acres of orchard. The place may be divided, and half sold in building lots by J. JAQUES, Westville, Orange County, New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of Messrs. HIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st., or J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av. JOHN JAQUES, Westville.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.

We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attorneis.

Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1859.

REMOVAL.

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY

Has removed to

NO. 93 PEARL-ST.

THOMAS DIXON,

BANKER,

Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.

Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—ALEXANDER McKENZIE, PLUMBer, will move to the corner of Mercer and 4th-st., on the 15th inst., after which date the business will be conducted under the firm of McKENZIE & O'HARA. Mr. O'HARA'S reputation as a plumber here and abroad needs no comment. Diaphragm filters for sale and warranted.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED TO NO. 48 Exchange-place. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Broker's Board.

DR. JAMES STEWART HAS REMOVED to No. 9 East 33d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 9th instant, in Room No. 6, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Committee will take into consideration the subject of changing the grades of Reade and Elm sts. All parties interested in the above can have an opportunity of being heard before the Committee. All other persons having any business before the Committee can also have an opportunity of being heard.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets, Board of Aldermen.

NOTICE.—HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUR Entire business pertaining to Marchisi's Catholicon, to Messrs. Barnes & Park, now, therefore, all persons owing us or holding this article on sale, will settle the same with, and only with, the said Barnes & Park.

Witness our hand and seal.

[L. S.] J. B. MARCHISI & CO.,
Of New-York and Utica.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000

CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW sells Teas, Wines, Brandies, Groceries and Provisions cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer

Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,

No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 655 Broadway. The first lot is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hot-way on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

A LOW RENT FOR FURNISHED HOUSE—A moderate-sized front house, uniquely and artistically furnished, situated in the best part of the city, near Madison-square, would be let, for the summer months, to a small, unexceptionable family, at all to $125 per month, or less than half its value at other seasons. Address Box No. 3,548 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE STORY FRAME DWELling-house, with brick basement and feeder cellar, and with all the modern improvements, in 58th-st., near 6th av., fronting Central Park, and at the terminus of the 8th av. Railroad. Rent $300. Inquire on the premises, of MICHAEL TREACY.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th av. The house is in good order, with all the modern improvements. Furniture new, elegant, and complete. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows to each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILBOUGLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AVENUE, TWO COTtages, being the second and fourth houses northeast of Park-av., Brooklyn; contain 11 rooms each, marble mantles, gas and fixtures; rent $260. Apply to WARREN MITCHELL, across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIR, No. 16 Fulton Market in Beekman st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, OR PARLOR FLOOR, OF new house No. 256 9th av., finished with the late improvements; rent only $250 a year; possession at once. Also the second floor to let, with 6 rooms and a great abundance of pantry and drawers; rent $200 a year. Bill up. Apply to J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 111 Pineapple-st., corner of Felton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding-house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Betsune and West ete.

TO LET—A COALYARD ON 3D-AV., AT YORKville; it has been kept as a coalyard for the last 5 years, one of the best stands in Yorkville, or for a lumber yard or stone yard. Inquire of L. Hart, land-agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th-sts.

CHARLTON-STREET, NO. 36.—BROWN-stone three-story and basement high-stoop house, all the modern improvements, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 34, next door.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building: Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 8th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 36 SPRUCE-ST., with a fine office attached. Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 25 Park row.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE ON FIRST floor; also, a fine suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 8th-av. For terms, inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,

AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTIOOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sume to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,

NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,

issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,

BANKERS,

Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. VanVleck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st.

Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, offer for sale Troy Six per Cent. Bonds.

Oamden and Amboy Railroad Guaranteed Six per Cent. Bonds.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad 1st mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.

Manassas Gap (Va.) Railroad 1st mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.

Various City Gas Light Stocks, paying ten per cent. dividend.

Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Stock. Morris and Essex Railroad Stock.

Various City Bank Stocks, and other desirable Securities.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, owner of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third end final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, in the basement of the marble building, No. 73 Cedar-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 3, 1859.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on Board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1860, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.

CAMMANN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey court.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

TEXAS DEBT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION purchased by GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flowers and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4 per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25 per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 33d-st.,

near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gwatky, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cockran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. C. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

Will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the

NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

Containing 112 pages of Illustrations, Critical Reviews, and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,

including the most approved and late initial, and higher books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, History, Writing, Music, Languages, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making nearly 100 volumes of choice PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,

Constructed on uniform principles by successful practical Teachers.

Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.

IVISON & PHINNEY,

NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,

No. 9 East 18th-st., 8th-av.

ELOCUTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 31st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., Presidsat.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to M. Thane & Co., Stationers, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 660 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WIANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $60 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,

C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Clavorack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING—No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber's rooms are open day and evening for thorough, practical instruction. Pupils are received at any time, and separately and caref

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL AND EXTRA SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
Will sell on
MONDAY, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock,
300 cases Straw Goods, including a full and desirable assortment of ladies' and misses' Straw Bonnets and Bleachers, and full lines of men's and boys' palm leaf and straw trimmed hats, to which the attention of the trade is particularly invited. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

WM. B WESCOTT, Auctioneer,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely (rain or shine,) of the entire elegant furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., all of which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately from the premises, comprising a very large and elegant assortment of everything essential to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, in rosewood, oak and mahogany. Sale will commence in dining-room, with rich silver ware of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, urns, easters, spoons, forks, cake baskets, pickle sets, superb French and Bohemian China, crystal cut-glass, ruby engraved glass-ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, French porcelain, elegant entremets table, with oak dining room furniture.

PARLORS—Two richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in three colored brocade, in perfect order, velvet and Wilton carpets, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, two elegant pier glasses with bases, osmuck and rich lace curtains, French shades, Turkish chairs, with lounges to match, lady's, secretary, reception chairs in brocade, elegant carved rosewood piano forte, with the unexplained warranties, music cabinet, divans, magnificent mantel vases bronzes, marble groups and parlor ornaments, with a number of choice and valuable paintings, velvet and Wilton carpets, elegant chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBERS—All in rosewood. Superb bedsteads, large hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, commodes, mirrors, French toilet sets, rosewood armoir, with mirror front, full suite chamber furniture in velvet, cottage and other chairs, arm chairs, sofas, rockers, French engravings &c., with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, marble-top hall stand, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Sale at 10½ precisely, without regard to weather.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
600 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMONDS AND ENGLISH FINE GOLD CHAINS,
By A. M. CANTALL, Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, May 10,
At No. 81 Nassau-st, between Fulton and John sts,
at 10½ o'clock—a valuable stock of Watches by the well-known makers, Cooter, French, Lasado, Beesley, Roskill and others consisting of gold hunting, double time, independent second, 18 caret, extra heavy cases, duplex hunting watches; gold hunting magnificent 3-day chronometers; gold hunting diamond and enamel watches; gold hunting extra heavy English patent and detached levers, in great variety; gold hunting lepines gold caps; English silver hunting duplex and detached levers and lepines; 6 dozen detached lever movements, 13 jewels; English lever movements, 13 jewels, expansion balance; elegant diamond and enamel bracelets, brooches, rings, &c; 10 dozen English fine gold guard and curb chains. A. M. C. begs to assure the trade in general that the above sale is peremptory, and every lot will positively be sold without reserve.

A. C ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely (rain or shine,) of the entire elegant furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., all of which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately from the premises, comprising a very large and elegant assortment of everything essential to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, in rosewood, oak and mahogany. Sale will commence in dining-room, with rich silver ware of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, urns, easters, spoons, forks, cake baskets, pickle sets, superb French and Bohemian China, crystal cut-glass, ruby engraved glass-ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, French porcelain, elegant entremets table, with oak dining room furniture.

PARLORS—Two richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in three colored brocade, in perfect order, velvet and Wilton carpets, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, two elegant pier glasses with bases, osmuck and rich lace curtains, French shades, Turkish chairs, with lounges to match, lady's, secretary, reception chairs in brocade, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, with the unexplained warranties, music cabinet, divans, magnificent mantel vases bronzes, marble groups and parlor ornaments, with a number of choice and valuable paintings, velvet and Wilton carpets, elegant chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBERS—All in rosewood. Superb bedsteads, large hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, commodes, mirrors, French toilet sets, rosewood armoir, with mirror front, full suite chamber furniture in velvet, cottage and other chairs, arm chairs, sofas, rockers, French engravings &c., with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, marble-top hall stand, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Sale at 10½ precisely, without regard to weather.

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AUCTION SALES.

JOHN BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALES.—AT THE CENTRAL SALESrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, by JOSEPH BLEECKER, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., a large and general assortment of household furniture of every description from families removing, including many articles of the best manufacture as good as new, Rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, painted chamber sets, oval and other pier glasses, wardrobes, etageres book cases, lounges sofas and settees, dining room furniture, mattresses, gas fixtures, girandoles, mantel and mechanical lamps, china dinner and tea sets, with a variety of miscellaneous goods. Also, several pianos silver mounted flutes and other musical instruments; also, a fine double barrel gun, made by W. Ellis, London, with case, &c., complete, cost $40.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., 2,000 pieces of rich French and American satin paper hangings, remaining over from the large sale in Broadway, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to take away their goods before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as we shall require the whole of the main floor of our salerooms, in order to prepare for our annual sale of new and second hand carpets, rugs, oil cloths, &c., on FRIDAY, May 13, sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., with the velvet and Brussels carpets. The catalogue will be ready on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and will comprise about 250 lots of rich velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, with a few stair-carpets, rugs and oil cloths. Many of these carpets have been in use but a short time, and are about as good as new. The number and length of the breadths in each carpet will be stated in the catalogue. Purchasers will be required to make a cash factory deposit, and the goods will be delivered, if desired, at any time during the sale.

MONDAY, May 16, at 10 o'clock, P. M., and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue each day and evening until the whole is sold, the entire stock of a jeweler declining the business, comprising every article in the line of the best quality. Fine Gold Jewelry—21 gold watches, spectacles, eye glasses, pens and pencils, thimbles, bracelets, cameo, mosaic, painted, garnet, lava, coral, jet, white stone, turquoise, Odd Fellows' and other pins and ear-rings; shawl, scarf and scarf pins, belt slides, plain gold agate, onyx, camao, carbuncle, gold stone and other styles eleeve buttons and studs; coral pencil cases, armlets, lockets, guard, vest and fob chains, plain gold and stone rings, seals, diamond rings, &c., &c. Silver Ware—Table and tea spoons, gravy, cream and mustard ladles, fruit and butter knives, table and dessert forks, port monnaies, &c. Also for sale a large Jeweler's safe, with handsome show cases and fixtures.

Sales of second hand furniture, carpets, &c., at the Central salerooms every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until the whole is sold.

WEDNESDAY, May 11,
At 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 39 Tompkins-place, between Degraw and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, handsome furniture in good order—Walnut and rosewood parlor suits in hair cloth, rosewood library book-case, mahogany wardrobe, wa tut, mahogany and painted marble top chamber furniture; mattresses, lace and muslin window curtains, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, walnut extension table cook stove, refrigerator, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salerooms.

HENRY H. LEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 21 Nassau-st
BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st,
LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR EUROPEAN OIL-PAINTINGS, JUST RECEIVED AND NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.—In this collection will be found the celebrated piece of The Holy Family, by Erasmus Quillinus, 1617, two portraits by Rembrandt, a superb landscape by Seghem; Departure of Victoria and Pleasure Party by schaffels; three fine pictures by De Backer, a superior piece by Nando, two Cattle pieces by Helemans, do. by Scheggeny. Cattle by Cuyp, a fine specimen by Koelcek, pictures by the celebrated artists Carsbain, Linring, Nache Coens, Kouseman, De Cauver, Ronner & Quecumb, Beodorf Po Block, Van Souverendonck, Van Haag, Dibbis and others of equal celebrity. This collection forms a unique of the finest foreign installed to this country, and we confidently invite special attention and examination. The paintings are now ready for exhibition as above with catalogue

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—BYK & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Monday, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their saleroom, 33 Nassau-st, an assortment of new and second hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites of damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops, carved sofas, arm and dining room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and cane seat rocking chairs, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood cribs, bookcase and wardrobe, and chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware chine toilet sets, &c., &c., being also unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—PRINCE AND CHERRY STS—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. On Prince-st.—Two story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 9 near Bowery; lot 18½ feet. On Cherry-st—Three story and basement brick house (with store and lot, No 391 near Scammel-st; lot 23.9x73.9 Maps, &c. at Nos 7 and 9 Pine st.

By order of JOHN BARRY,
Administrator of James Barry, deceased.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS, china clocks, plated and Britannia ware, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 10 o'clock, by HENRY G. EVANS, at his new store, No. 85 Maiden-lane, comprising a general assortment, suitable for city and country trade. Sale positive. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE TRION MANSION HOUSE AND about 10 City lots of ground, now occupied by Peter Henry Dodge, are situated at McComb's Dam, (154th st., near 8th-av.,) will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

J. D. HOTSROCK, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT NO. 72 MAIDEN-LANE AND No 7 Liberty-st. at 10½ o'clock, standard and dwarf standard roses, running and moss roses in full bloom, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, peonies, verbenas, carnation pinks, pansies, daisies, &c., from Wm. Wilson's, 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I. M. E. SMITH.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY, MAY 10, F. & F. H. SCHENCK, will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 33 Nassau-st, the entire balance of a large stock of wines, liquors, etc. (adjourned from 26th ult.) by order of referee, to cover expenses of storage and litigation; also Havana segars.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who fransly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ligalls & Case.
Theodora Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them.—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE K. JACKSON & CO,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Sank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Sweden and Swedes iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Penn. Stitts and B S H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tuchar & Tiffe's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

PARIS-MADE TRAVELING AND SHOPping bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use; sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for European and American traveling. JOHN LATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 88 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Griffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM-RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES —Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. This is the manner in which the through-route maps are different, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 349 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Harlem sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from White Plains.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
8.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and Baltimore, Washington in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PERVELL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 20, 1859. Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Dortland-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Albany, 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chamlers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.15 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $1 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —Leave Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATINO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859 —Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARIA J. MCCORMICK, Plaintiff, agt. SETH WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, his wife, JOHN A. RUSSELL and CHARLES HELMSHOFF, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 18th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 11, 1859. ROBERT BENNER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
m3 2 law6w M *

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors appear before the Hon. Albert D. Rathbun, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counsellor-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & ALLEN,
m3 9-law10w M Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Setauket, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Sydam, Lambert & Co. No. 10 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6m M* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No 27 Murray street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6m M. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHAIKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1859.
ja8-law6m M* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858. d27-law6m* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, reverts to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LECTURES.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF A NUMBER of medical and other gentlemen, Dr. EUGENE A. GROUX, of Hamburg, will deliver a popular lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Motions and Sounds of the Heart, the Circulat on of the Blood, and Influence of Respiration*, &c., illustrated by practical demonstrations and electric experiments. Tickets 50 cents, can be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. Crowen No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. Miller, Mathews & Claaback, No. 757 Broadway, and at the door. No postponement on account of the weather.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN—THE REV. JOHN LORD will deliver the second lecture, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, TUESDAY EVENING, May 10,—subject, *Michael Angelo, and the Revival of Art*. Tickets for the course, (six remaining lectures,) $1. Single admission 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper-ship,
"UNCOUAH,"
KELSEY, Master,
IS RECEIVING FREIGHT AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.
This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the Sac F ancisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 116 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.
Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.
SUTTON & CO No. 68 South st., cor. Wall.

FIRST CLIPPER
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The clipper ship
WESTFOOT,
HEDGE, Master,
Having the most of her cargo on board
Will continue to receive freight three or four days, unless sooner full.
AT PIER NO 21 EAST RIVER.
The WESTFOOT has always made the passage to San Francisco within 119 days—delivers her cargoes WITHOUT DAMAGE, and, being the first to sail, is the MOST DESIRABLE ship up.
SUTTON & CO, No. 68 south st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO
J. A. WORTH, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps below free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Passage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

FOR NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $135
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $115
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ARIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
No specie or jewelry taken on board
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR L

WHERE WE ROOST.

The Lodging-Places of New-York.

Time was once, and not a very long time ago, when New-York merchants lived in the same buildings in which they transacted their business, when they had only to step into the next apartment to go from their counting-houses right into the bosoms of their families; in those good old times every bank in Wall-street made provision for the family of its Cashier in its own banking-house, and the Presidents of Insurance Companies resided on the floor above their business offices. Lawyers and doctors never dreamed of having offices separate from the dwellings of their households, and such a thing as a "study" for a clergyman, apart from his domestic altar, would have been regarded as a fearful indication of ecclesiastical laxity of principle.

But the revolution that has taken place in the habits of our citizens in these respects is prodigious. A man now, no matter what his business may be, sets up his domestic altar as far as possible from the spot where he earns his living; and the more rivers and miles of railroad he can place between his lodgings and his counting-room, office or warehouse, the better. He scratches, cackles, crows and struts all day in a place which he deserts at night, and goes to roost in the remotest and quietest spot he can light upon. The consequence is, that New-York is divided into two distinct sections, one of which is inhabited by day and the other by night. The City below Canal-street is occupied almost exclusively for business purposes, and during the day is thronged with an excited, busy multitude, while at night it is almost as silent as Petra or Palmyra of the desert.

The City proper of New-York should be described within a circle of fifty miles, taking the Merchants' Exchange for its centre, for it is to that extent that the business population of this great metropolis spread themselves, and within which they have their dwellings. New-York cannot lay claim to all the beauties of Nature that lie out of doors, but it cannot be disputed that a greater share of rural loveliness, easily accessible, environs this thronged mart than any other city in the world can boast of. Tastes differ in rural residences, as in all other sublunary affairs; and so greet is the diversity of hill and dale, of river views, and sea coast reaches—of lakes, promontories, coves, highlands and nooks in the vicinity of New-York, that every fantastic longing for a rural retreat may be gratified by the denizens of our business localities. See what a vast range of country our busy population spread themselves over, and what a splendid variety of sites they have to choose their roosting-places from. Commencing at Newburgh, on the west bank of the Hudson, their residences are found all the way down the river, at Cornwall, West Point, Haverstraw, Piermont, extending inland along the line of the Erie Railroad as far as Port Jervis on the Delaware, among the hills of Orange County, all along the Ramapo, on the banks of the Raritan, at Elizabethtown and Newark, in New-Jersey, at Fort Lee, Weehawken, Hoboken, Jersey City, and inland again to Orange, in New-Jersey, following the sea-shore along to Perth Amboy, and down to Red Bank and Middletown, in Monmouth County; crossing to Staten Island, that lovely spot is filled with the beautiful residences of our business men. Chateaux and castles are perched on the summits of the cedar-clad hills, and cosey little cottages, hidden beneath the shadows of spreading elms, fleck the Arcadian vallies of this beautiful island. Crossing to Long Island, at the Narrows, we find the same succession of elegant residences stretched along its woody shores, surmounting every eminence, and nestling in every cleft and valley, commencing at Far Rockaway and following along the shores through New Utrecht, Bay Ridge, Gowanus, over Brooklyn Heights, all along the East River through Hell Gate, and up the beautiful bays and coves which indent that part of Long Island as far as Huntington, Flatbush, Flatlands, Cernarsie, Jamaica, Flushing, Bedford, Bushwick, and a hundred more beautiful villages on Long Island, to say nothing of Brooklyn, with nearly three hundred thousand inhabitants, furnish lodgings for the business population of this City. Crossing Long Island Sound, we find them scattered all the way from Harlem River to New-Haven, a constant succession of beautiful residences and highly cultivated farms, clustering in villages like New-Rochelle, Fairfield, Port Chester, Marmaroneck, and then stretching across Westchester to the Hudson and spreading up into Dutchess County to Poughkeepsie. Below the Highlands on the east bank of the river, the country-seats of our business men are so thickly studded that they form an almost unbroken chain from the boundaries of the City, gathering at intervals of a few miles in such picturesque and beautiful towns as Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and Riverdale. These rural residences of our busy population make the wilderness literally blossom like the rose, and while they beautify the face of the country, they increase the value of land to an enormous extent, and build up railroads and support innumerable steamboats.

In this City men are content to live in a stereotyped style of houses, there being miles and miles of dwellings as like each other as though they had been cast in a mould; but when they build themselves roosting-places in the country they indulge in the most lawless and eccentric individualism of taste. If Brown the broker in nutmegs, who spends his life in town in a little office sunk so far beneath the pavement that his only view of the world, as it drifts past his window, is confined to its boots, can be happy only in a gothic mansion set on a barren hill, Smith, the shaver of notes, whose office is above him, cannot be quiet when he goes home to his family, unless he finds them embowered in a low-roofed cottage smothered in honey-suckles and roses at the foot of a mountain. Nothing will satisfy our friend Watkins, the importer of German dolls, short of an Italian villa, with at least two campanile towers, while Tompkins, the great jobber of calicoes, must erect for himself a castle of granite, with a battlemented roof, a sham portcullis, a watch tower, from which the approach of an enemy can be descried in season to prepare for his reception, and an imitation of these little contrivances, common in the days of the robber Barons, for pouring a ladle-full of molten lead on the helmet of an unwelcome visitor. Why Tompkins, who is a quiet gentleman, should indulge in such a ferocious fancy it is difficult to tell; but the great number of these Blue-Beard castles in our neighborhood, is proof that it is a very common weakness for our thrifty citizens, engaged in the peaceful walks of commerce, to delude themselves with the idea that they are Froot de Bœufs when they get time to their rural roosting places. They are not all of that gloomy and savage turn of mind, however, for some of them love to dwell in Grecian temples, others in Chinese pagodas and not a few in French chateaux. But whatever style of house they choose to lodge in, they all love to surround themselves with neatly trimmed lawns; they cultivate a taste for trees and flowers; they learn the value of country air, and they enjoy the advantages of a personal familiarity with Nature in her loveliest moods and her most enchanting forms.

Strangers who come to the City, and wander through our streets gazing at our vast warehouses, and our long streets of palatial residences, imagine they have seen New-York; but they only see the least beautiful and characteristic part of it. They should watch the daily exodus of our business men, which commences about 3 P. M. and continues for the next four hours; let them follow to their roosts in the rural districts the vast multitude of lawyers, merchants, brokers, agents, jobbers, speculators and manufacturers, who compose so large a majority of the busy men of the metropolis, and there among the hills and vallies, by the sea shore, and on the margins of the lakes, within the circumference of thirty miles of Wall-street, they will see the real beauty of New-York life.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Healy's Bible was presented by the lady donors in Washington on the 4th. The ceremony took place in the ladies'-parlor of the National Hotel. Mr. Healy responded in a speech of considerable length. He said of his visit to Mr. Sickles in prison: "To have done less than I did, or to have done other than I did, would have compelled me to mutilate this book by tearing out those leaves upon which is recorded the parable of the good Samaritan."

Gillman's *Journal* states that the bequest of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth to Yale College, amounting, it is estimated, to $200,000 or $200,000, is appropriated by the will to scholarships, and is, therefore, rather a gift to the public than to the College itself. The will is to be contested, and the issue is doubtful. If sustained, the College will receive from it only tuition fees, and these meet but little more than half the expense of instruction.

A suit for "lobby services," brought against Dr. Alexander, of the Cincinnati Lunatic Asylum, by one B. P. Churchill, has been decided in favor of plaintiff, who recovers $150 for pushing through the Board of County Commissioners the Doctor's claim (or pay for extra services at the Asylum.

Sir Moses Montefiore and his American colleague have arrived in Rome, and will soon apply for an audience of the Pope. A letter from Rome observes that it is not to be supposed that any change will be made in the line of conduct adopted towards the young Mortara.

The President has appointed the Hon. A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas, to fill the place of Commissioner of Indian Affairs—vacated by the resignation of the Hon. J. W. Denver—and he accepts the appointment.

Salvini, the tenor, who sang in this City a few [illegible] at the part of *John of Leyden* in the [illegible] at Palermo, Sicily, in the [illegible] and "Norma."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Crawford House," in the White Mountain Notch, destroyed by fire April 26, was erected about nine years since, in the centre of a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea. The water flowed from it in both directions; in front there is a small lake which forms the head water of the Saco River. It is the third hotel destroyed by fire in the Notch within twenty years.

A melancholy event transpired at North Adams, Mass., on Sunday, May 1. Miss Martha Butler, died under circumstances leading to the belief that her death was caused by an attempt to conceal her shame. Charles R. Littlefield, Cashier of the Adams Bank, was suspected of being implicated, Miss Butler having confessed on her death bed that she had been ruined by him. Littlefield resigned his place in the bank and fled on Sunday night, and has not been taken. He is a married man. Miss Butler was reputed the most beautiful and accomplished young lady in Adams.

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a letter was read from M. Christofle, the silversmith, to M. Dumas, on the subject of a new alloy, which he calls aluminium-bronze. The composition of this alloy, discovered by M. St. Claire Deville, is not stated in the letter, but it is shown that its durability under continued friction is six times greater than that of common bronze, and that it may be most advantageously used for fire arms of all descriptions. It can be forged at a red heat, and hammered like the best steel.

There has been completed at Wilton, for the Messrs. Roth at Woolwich, an Axminster carpet in a single piece, measuring seventy feet in length and thirty-five in breadth, and weighing nine pounds per square yard. The loom in which it was woven has been recently erected, and is the largest that has ever existed in this or any country. Its first production was a carpet manufactured last year for her Majesty, which is now in Windsor Castle.

The Boston *Journal* says: "As the warm season approaches the owners of our yachting fleet begin to brush up their yachts for the Summer campaign. We have noticed, for several years past, an increasing interest in this pleasant and healthful recreation. We hope to see it still increase, and should be glad to see our merchants and men of wealth organize a yachting club, and give our ship and boat builders a chance to build some boats which would compete with the New-York yachts.

A Westport (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says: "General J. J. Clarkson, known as a prominent personage in our border troubles, and celebrated as the 'Border-Ruffian' Postmaster of Leavenworth City, in connection with A. S. Jenny, are getting up an expedition to Arizona. General C. is known to be a brave man, with determination enough to go through with what he undertakes, but appears to be somewhat disheartened at the news from Lockridge and Henningsen."

The divorce mania still prevails at Pittsburgh. Saturday is the time for hearing the causes, and the Courts are wholly occupied on that day with stories of matrimonial difficulties. The *Chronicle* says a great mass of scandal is kept from the public ear by an order of the Court which directs that the evidence shall be given privately before a Commissioner. On Saturday, April 30, six women were divorced from their husbands in one Court.

The remains of the victims of the Ossawotomie troubles in Kansas, have been disinterred from their obscure places of burial, and consigned to new graves in a central part of the town of Ossawatomie; a lot having been given for the purpose by Mr. C. A. Foster. The ceremony of re-interment was conducted with some display, and a eulogy on the dead was delivered by Mr. Foster on the 11th April.

A large tract of some 200 acres of woodland in the northwest part of Lexington, Mass., near the Bedford line, was burnt over on Saturday last. The fire commenced and raged for an hour or two, destroying an extensive and valuable growth of young oaks and large pines.

The proprietors of St. Paul's Church, Boston, have taken measures for the establishment of a general Theological Library. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. F. O. Watts, B. F. Hallett, and C. D. Kellogg, was appointed to confer with other churches on the subject.

Mejor Norton, the American Consul at Pictou delivered an oration before the Odd Fellows of Halifax, on the 26th April.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Modal Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York,
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THESE PRICES! ! !
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
R. T. WILDE & Co., aware that reasonable prices and a splendid stock are the life and soul of successful competition, present this season, at a great reduction on the usual rates, the most extensive, diversified and elegant assortment of fashionable Spring millinery and millinery materials that has been opened this season. R. T. WILDE, 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, rubbed vigorously over the chest and throat, will cure in a single night coughs, colds and catarrh; for the last rub it freely over the forehead and nose. It never fails to cure.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 7.

$100 000	U. S. 5s, '74	104¾	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '66	102¾	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, 86	107	
15,000	Ky. St. 6s	104	
8,000	Tenn. 5s, 90	93	
5,000	Virginia 6s	s60	97
1 000	do		97¾
35,000	Mo. State 6s		86¾
5,000	do		86¾
5,000	do	s60	86½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		104
1,000	H. Riv. R. 3d mt.		75
19,500	M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S.F.C Bs.		95
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs		68¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bd		87½
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st m.		93¾
3,000	Chi. & R. Is. B		94½
100	Seventh Ward Bk.		127¾
5	Bank St. of N.Y.		103
10	Continental Bank.		104
15	Am. Exchange Bk		105¾
55	do		105¾
100	Del. & Hud. Ch. Co.	s15	96¾
5	do		96½
600	Penna. Coal Co.	s30	81
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		80
450	do	s60	80
100	do	s45	80
84	do		80¾
600	N. Y. Cen. R. bnwt		71½
100	do	s15	71¾
428	do		71¾
50	do	b30	71¾
120	do	b60	71¾
100	do	s60	71
100	do	s50	70¾
250	do	s10	71¾
100	do	s6	71¾
100	do	s10	71¾

15	Erie Railroad		71¾
50	do	b60	71¾
100	Hud. River R.		32
100	Harlem Railroad		11¾
1100	Har. R. prsf.	s60	38¾
100	do	s60	38
200	do		38¾
100	Reading Rail'd	b30	60¾
200	do	s3	60¾
200	do	s30	60¾
10	Mich. Cen. Rail'd		47
10	do		46¾
420	do		46¾
50	do	s30	46¾
50	do	s30	46
150	do		45
100	do		45⅞
200	M. So. & N. Ia. R.		10
200	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S	s10	31¾
450	do		31¾
100	do	b10	31¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R.		63½
250	do		63¾
100	do	s15	63
100	do	s15	62¾
100	do	s10	62¾
50	do	b60	63
100	Clev. & Tol. R	s15	25
150	do		25¾
100	Chi. & R. Island R.		89
150	do		86¾
450	do	s3	86¾
100	do	s15	86¾
50	do	s15	86¾
100	do	b60	63
100	Clev. & Tol. R	s15	25
150	do		25¾
100	Chi. & R. Island R.		89
150	do		86¾
200	do		86¾
100	do	s3	86¾
100	do	b30	86¾
100	do		86¾
100	do	s10	59
100	do		59¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 5s, '74, reg.		105¾
3,000	Virginia 6s		97¾
2,000	M. So. 2d m. b.		57¾
3,000	La. C. & M. l. g. b.		18¾
75	Pacific Mail S Co.		86
425	do		86
600	N.Y. Central R.	b60	71¾
50	do		71¾
100	do	s15	71¾
25	Erie R. R.		72
100	Harlem R. Pref.	s30	38½
200	Reading R. R.	b3e	50¾
200	Mich. Cen. R. R.		46
100	do	s10	45¾
50	do	s30	46¾
300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		21¾
500	do	b60	31¾
430	Panama Railroad.		122¾
200	Galena & Chic. R.		64
50	do	s30	62¾
100	do	b60	63¾
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	s60	32
100	do	s60	31¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R.		25¾
500	do	b60	25½
200	do		25¾
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30	58¾
100	do		59¾
100	do	b60	59¾
200	do	b60	59¾
200	do	b60	60
50	do		60
200	do	s10	59
100	do		59¾

MONDAY, May 9—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was quite active both in the Import entries, which, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,330,758, and in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Bullion. The Import entries the same week last year amounted to $2,130,472. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, compare $1,714,027, with $2,613,679 same week last season. The Export of Gold and Silver, for the week, including $1,070,748 by the *City of Washington* and *Ariel* on Saturday, amounts to $2,169,197, comparing with $106,050 the same week last year. The French and English Exchenges rule at Specie standard, and a good part of the demand runs upon Bills on London payable on demand, or at three days' sight, at 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent.; sixty day bills being 110@110¼ ₱ cent. This fact and the ease of the Bullion supply, together with the continued cheap facilities of the Discount market for cashing even long date sales of Foreign Merchandise, will sufficiently account for the freedom of the Specie shipments. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,481,913, against $6,568,681 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Silver in transit for Europe from New-Orleans are $200,000. The receipts of Gold by express from the interior continue on the usual liberal scale for the Spring and early Summer months. And the Bank Average to be made up this afternoon, notwithstanding the large export of the week, will probably show within $800,000 or $1,000,000 of the last Average of $26,329,808. During the present week another half-monthly installment of Bullion will be due from California, and $5,000,000 in Treasury Bills of the award of May 10, 1858, will also fall due, in addition to $2,500,000 of the March issue of 1858, not yet presented. As, however, the Banks are sufficiently easy in Specie to meet the portion of the export demand which may fall upon them—thus far since the 1st April they have lost nothing—it is doubtful whether, in the easy condition of money, any considereble sum will be presented for redemption. Another installment of $3,000,000 will fall due on 22d inst, and still another of $4,000,000 on the 15th June. In Discounts we hear of business at 4½@5½ for prime short bills, and 5½@7 ₱ cent. for dates over 90 days. Demand loans are 4@5 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on pledge of Bills receivable.

The Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury Year, which we published in tabuler form a few days since, make the Import of Foreign Goods from 1st July, 1858, to the 30th April, ultimo..... $171,621,000
Add one week in May..... 4,330,758
Total entries to date..... $175,951,758
Same time in 1858..... 143,145,472
Increase since July 1..... $32,806,286

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexportad..... $48,466,000
Add one week in May..... 1,714,027
Total cleared to date..... $50,180,027
Against same time, 1858..... 56,459,679
Decrease since July 1..... $6,279,652

The same tables make the Export of Specie to April 30..... $27,922,000
Add one week in May..... 2,169,197
Total to date..... $30,091,197
Against same time, 1858..... 32,040,050
Decrease since July..... $1,948,853

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¼@104⅛
N. Y. Central	73½@75@71 @71¾
New-York and Erie	6½@77½
Reading	51¾@50¾
Rock Island	58½@61¾@58½@60 @59¾
Michigan Southern	10¾@10⅛
Michigan Southern preferred	33@32½@33@31½@32
Michigan Central	50¾@45½@46¼
Toledo	24¾@26@25¼
Galena	64½@65@63
Illinois Central	65¼@63½
Panama	122@123@122¾
Pacific Mail	77½@80@86@84¼@86
Missouris	8¾@9
Virginias	99¼@99@97¾
Tennessees	93¼@93
Illinois Central Bonds	66¾@67¼
Hudson River	31¾@32½@32¾
Harlem Preferred	38¾@39@38¾
Delaware and Hudson	96½@96¾

The Stock Market continued active throughout the week, with varying fortune to the speculators in New-York Central, Pacific Mail and the Western shares. In the early part of the week the closeness in the cash stock of New-York Central was kept up, and the difficulty in making the deliveries carried the price from 73¼ to 75 ₱ cent., as it had previously advanced it from 70¼ to 73¾@73¼. The later dealings were much freer, and as a prominent party in the Street sold and thus let loose a considerable amount of certificates, the speculative sellers against the Stock quickly followed down the price to 71 ₱ cent., from which there was a subsequent reaction to 71⅞. At about these figures, notwithstanding the warlike news from Europe on Friday, the buyers seemed to operate with a good degree of confidence. The demand on Saturday, after the early Board, was quite steady. Of the Western Stocks, Chicago and Rock Island and Cleveland and Toledo appeared to have the best support, though the buyers were indisposed to a uniform support of prices while the general market ruled heavy. The consequence is seen in the above list in frequent fluctuations of Rock Island at a difference of nearly 3 ₱ cent., the final closing, however, being about 1 ₱ cent. over Saturday week. And Cleveland and Toledo, after selling at 26, receded to 25¼. Galena and Chicago, Michigan Guaranteed and Illinois Central all fell off in the main, though not especially abundant for delivery; while Michigan Central was abandoned by its peculiar Street "friends" and sold down under their assurance that the recently promised Summer dividend must be abandoned, on account of light traffic, to 45¾ ₱ cent., recovering to 46@46¼ as against 50¾ at the close of the previous week. There was not much movement in Reading, and the price fell off almost ¾ ₱ cent. In Hudson River and Harlem Preferred, the fluctations were not important, the buyers manifesting sufficient confidence to accept contracts at going rates, even on the heavy market which followed the advices from Europe. Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Central both better than the week before. Missouri Sixes and Virginias were more freely pressed on sale, and the decline in the former is ¾ ₱ cent., and in the latter 1¼ ₱ cent. Tennessees are steady, and the New Federal stock improved on Saturday to 104¼ for coupon bonds, and 105¼ for the registered stock, on a demand for the Savings Institutions and Insurance Companies, and the comparative light offering at the Exchange or by private sale. In this connexion we call attention to the card of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street, who are constant buyers and sellers of Government Stocks, by private contract, at the market rates. Panama shares are quite steady at 122¼@122¾, and Pacific Mail, after gradually advancing from 77½ to 80 ₱ cent., jumped *six* ₱ *cent.* on Saturday, on a demand for the cash Stock for immediate delivery, and the unusual confidence shown by bidders to accept 30@60-day options at moderate differences. Thus, while 5 ₱ cent. difference between cash and seller 60 days was made the week before, only ½@1 ₱ cent. was made against seller 30 days on Saturday. There is nothing new transpired in reference to the Company beyond the purpose avowed on the Street by some of the Directors—the executive officials being especially close-mouthed whenever the public and the stockholders are most anxious to learn something—to drive their business ahead with promptness and energy without reference to the Vanderbilt competition, and to pay whatever half-yearly dividends their net income may seem to warrant. The near approach of the May dividend may have had some influence on the price of the Stock. In reference to the nine months' mail contract, from 1st October next to 30th June, 1860, no determination of the Post-office Department is yet publicly known. The general market left off on Saturday afternoon with a fair measure of steadiness in prices, although the sensation rumors of the Street about private despatches from the *Persia* off Cape Race were quite numerous, and all to the purport of battles and bloodshed in Italy, and a heavy fall in the English Funds. Some of these were thought to be not at all improbable, even if premature; but their immediate *bearing* upon Central and Rhode Island was scarcely acknowledged, while Pacific Mail would go up in spite of the war!

RAILWAY RETURNS FOR APRIL.

	April, 1859.	vs. April, 1858
Michigan Southern	$144,512	$106,503
Illinois Central	152,271	179,994
Galena and Chicago	90 041	141,333
Cleveland and Toledo	62,050	84,143
Hudson River	121 123	112,611
New-Haven	77,860	68,925
Brooklyn City	37,319	30 195

The light Northwestern receipts for April are not unexpected. The Eastern and Southwestern lines are doing better, having the advantage of fair crops from last year, and decided mercantile and manufacturing activity this Spring. We have no complete figures from the Rock Island or Michigan Central. The latter reports for the first three weeks of the month a heavy falling off. The returns of the four great trunk roads are not made up until near the middle of the succeeding month. Last season the New-York Central had an unusually heavy traffic in April, $668,000, but moderate in May and light in June.

On the last quarterly report of the Banks of New-York to the Bank Department, the total amount due from Brokers, on demand or other loans, is only $3,281,632. And this includes the sums loaned to Bill Brokers, on pledge of mercantile paper, as well as all the sums loaned to the Stock Brokers on pledge of Bonds and Shares. The following is the distribution among the Banks twenty-one of which report no loans whatever to Brokers:

Union	$759,450	Park	$248,000
Am. Exchange	269,689	Shoe & Leather	172,000
Fulton	240,913	Pacific	122,000
Metropolitan	143,500	Atlantic	22,502
Artisans'	14,725	Commonwealth	51,340
American	15,500	Republic	58,970
N. America	16,725	City	14 000
Citizens'	66,118	Corn Exchange	13,000
Continental	50,000	Marine	8,500
Importers'	44,600	Mercantile	68,204
Mechanics'	5 500	N. Y. Exchange	8,470
Mer. Exchange	5 000	North River	4,250
Oriental	50,000	People's	9,20
Phenix	22 200	State	122,000
Leather	14,200	Manhattan	1,005
Dry Dock	79,565	Seventh Ward	100,000
Merchants'	430,500	Total	$3,281,632

The Coal Trade for the past week and season, says the *Miner's Journal*, sums up as follows:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
	—1859.		—1858.	
Schuylkill Railroad	30,295	480 689	28,770	548 340
Schuylkill Canal	32 511	160,951	34,613	178,605
Lehigh Valley Rail'd	9,000	155,880	11,268	208,946
Lehigh Valley Canal	18,823	33 567	28,726	98,475
Scranton, South	11,645	120 360	14,807	183,673
Scranton North	4,200	32 160	1,037	36,962
Penn Coal Company	—	—	11,955	11,955
Bel. and Hudson & Co.	—	—	5,643	5,643
Wyoming Can. South	—	12,719	7,730	23,885
Shamokin Beiore	—	—	3 339	30 051
Total Anthracite	104,480	996,327	136,188	1,268,485
Lykens Val. Coal Co.	1,933	10,426	899	5,500
Short Mountain Co.	573	5,698	1,895	9,062
Treverton Coal	2,674	20,537	2,219	34,216
Broad Top	—	15 855	2,033	36,421
Semi-Ant. and Bit.	5,140	52,518	7 046	85,189
And Anthracite	106,480	996,327	136,188	1 268,485
Totals	111,620	1,048,843	143,284	1,353,674

[Advertisement.]

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

In an enonymous communication in the *Herald* and *Tribune* of May 7, I am charged with bringing a suit against the La Crosse Company, in the year 1857, and am also charged with other things which are equally as false.

I brought a suit against the Company in 1855, and obtained a judgment for $112,271 26 in October, 1857, and an execution was issued thereon, under which possession cannot be had until Judge MILLER'S decision is confirmed at Washington.

In the month of September, 1857, the Company executed a lease of the road and all its property, to SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, for an indefinite period of time, and on the 2d of October, 1857, they confessed judgment in the sum of $629,000 to this Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I then commenced a suit in equity, in the United States District Court of Wisconsin, before Judge MILLER, against the Company and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. In February, 1859, Judge MILLER made a decree "that the judgment and lease were void, and setting both aside." From this decree Mr. CHAMBERLAIN appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and has given "security upon appeal" in the sum of $150,000, to pay my judgment, if affirmed, which will not, in the usual course of things, be decided before the Winter of 1860; in the meantime he remains in the possession of the road.

The individual who signs himself "Stockholder" is evidently in the pay of the "Third Mortgage Bondholders," who have the Road under advertisement for sale on the 21st day of May, 1859, and unless the injunction granted by Judge OAKON, and served on Mr. BARNES, the Trustee, a few minutes before the time he was to have sold the Road, on the 23d day of April, 1859, is sustained, the Road will be sold under the third mortgage, and the stockholders cut off. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, as "Stockholder" well knows, is now, and has been, urging the sale of the Road, under the third mortgage, and is decidedly hostile to me, consequently hostile to the stockholders.

Will Mr. "Stockholder" have the goodness to give his name to the public, and likewise inform the stockholders of the Company what share he and his co-conspirators are against the stockholders have had, in the issuing of the surplus stock, over the amount allowed by the charter of said Company, which is ten millions. I ask Mr. "Stockholder," who so ably represents with his anonymous pen Mr. "Third Mortgage Bondholder," what he thinks of the following document, and what he thinks of the Wisconsin State Prison.

"STATE OF WISCONSIN, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MADISON, April 29, 1859.

SANFORD R. KANE, Esq., Milwaukee—DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th inst. is received. On the stockholders' list of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, filed in this office on the 26th inst., it appears that the number of shares of stock upon the New-York transfer books, is..... 61,075
And upon the books of the Company, reported by the Secretary..... 101,010
Total..... 162,085

Respectfully,
J. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Secretary."

I sincerely hope that there is some mistake in the Secretary's statement. I have written to him to ascertain, and most sincerely hope such a stupendous fraud has not been perpetrated, by any one, upon the stockholders.

Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, to whom the "Third-Mortgage Bonoholdere" wish the stockholders to give their proxies, and thus consent to have the road sold under the third mortgage, was one of the ten Directors of the road, in 1856, who distributed the so called "Corruption bonds" to the members of the Wisconsin Legislature, taking 10,000 himself.

I have commanced a suit in the District Court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, in behalf of the stockholders, against ALEXANDER MITCHELL and his co-directors, to recover against them the sum of one million dollars, and the interest thereon; If successful, the stockholders will gain that amount. He is likewise one of the defendants in the action I have instituted, as a stockholder, against WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee, and others to set aside the third mortgage bonds as fraudulent, and thereby prevent the sale of the road. Mr. MITCHELL was at the time this action was commenced a third mortgage bondholder, and as I am informed, was to have been one of the directors under the new organization if they had been successful in selling on the third mortgage. Among the active friends of Mr. MITCHELL are the third mortgage bondholders, the present direction and Mr. STEPHEN H. ALONZ.

The stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call on JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-street.

NEWCOME CLEVELAND.

AERON HOUSE, N. Y., May 7, 1859.

Circuit Court for Columbia County.—Newcomb Cleveland, plaintiff, *vs.* The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, William Barnes, *et al.*, defendants.—On motion of Wm. P. Sumner and H. Carpenter, attorneys for the plaintiff, it is hereby ordered, and I do hereby order: That said William Barnes, defendant, his attorney, solicitors, agents, servants and successors, and all persons claiming by, through, or under him, or doing his will, or under his direction, or in any way personating said trustee, absolutely desist and refrain from selling the railroad of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, defendant, or any part or parcel thereof, or any of the property or franchises, or effects, mentioned or described, or in ended to be described, in the trust deed or mortgage from said Railroad Company to said William Barnes, dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, or in the indenture made supplementary and additional thereto, by said Railroad Company, to said Barnes, dated the 11th day of August, 1858, and from attempting to sell, or offering the same for sale, whether by advertisement or otherwise, under the power or authority given or contained in the said mortgage or deed of trust, or said indenture supplementary and additional thereto, until the further order of this court; and I hereby order that an undertaking be executed on the part of the plaintiff, with sufficient security to William Barnes, defendant, in the sum of two hundred dollars, conditional that the plaintiff will pay to the said Barnes such damages as he may sustain by reason of the injunction, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollers, if the court shall finally decide that the said plaintiff was not entitled to said injunction.

Dated at Madison, Dane county, this 21st day of April, 1859. (Signed) H. S. ORTON,
Judge of the 9th Judical Circuit, Wisconsin.
I certify the ebove to be a true copy.
(Signed) WILLIAM J. C. FOSTER,
Notary Public, Mil. Co. Wis.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST. offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate.....FRIDAY, MAY 6.

By order of Court, in suit of WM. WARD, plaintiff, *vs.* ——, Mr. LUDLOW, sold one lot on the northwest corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, $550. Two lots adjoining on the avenue, $500 each. All, WM. WARD.

Also was sold by order of Court as follows:

House and lot west side Eighth-avenue, 74 feet 6 inches north of Thirty-eighth-street, 12 feet 4 inches by 100 feet. VALENTINE COON, plaintiff, $5,925.

House and lot south side Houston-street, 37 feet 3 inches east of Willet-street, 19 feet 6 inches by 65 feet. C. V. ANDERSON, $2,975.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 7.

COTTON dull; sales to-day 1,000 bales Middling at 12c. Market closed quiet.

CINCINNATI, Satur

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2383. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec and the Adelaide at St. Johns.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES

Reported Passage of 120,000 Austrians Across the Ticino.

The French Troops Pouring into Piedmont.

Universal Movement of Troops Toward the Seat of War.

RUSSIA IN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

Declaration of Tuscany Against Austria.

PRUSSIA DECLINES TO SUPPORT AUSTRIA.

Important Discussion in the French Chambers.

France Wants a Loan of Five Millions.

The Emperor Takes the Field in Person.

A BRITISH FLEET GOES TO THE ADRIATIC.

CONSOLS FALLEN TO 89.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Decline in Cotton—Rise in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

THE NEWS BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 9, 1859.

The Canadian screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool April 27, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The steamships *Kangaroo* and *Alps*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool April 23, and the *Persia*, from New-York, and the *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, on the 24th.

The steamship *Kangaroo* was appointed to sail about an hour later than the *Anglo-Saxon* for New-York.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 24th, and the *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, at 6 o'clock the same evening.

THE WAR CRISIS.

War Momentarily Expected—An Alliance Between Russia and France—French Troops in Piedmont—Order of Military Preparations—Interesting Debate in the French Legislative Body, &c., &c.

The crisis in Europe continues, but as yet there has been no declaration of war.

War was momentarily expected, although it was rumored that Austria had given Sardinia fourteen days longer in which to consider her demand.

The three days allowed by Austria to Sardinia expired on the 26th ult., but nothing definite is known as to the reply given by the latter Power. A rumor was current that Austria had extended the time for consideration to fourteen days, and that she had acceded to the final mediation of the English Government. Those reports caused a rally on the stock exchanges on the 26th, which were in a most excited state.

A special meeting of the French Corps Legislatif took place on the 26th, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Government. Count WALEWSKI read to the Chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place, and then went on to say, that if the Emperor made war it was because he had been constrained to do so by the aggressive conduct of Austria. Every possible consideration had been used by France.

Count DE MORNY, President of the Corps Legislatif, expressed the hope that the war would be limited to Italy.

M. BAROCHE presented a project for a loan of five hundred millions of francs, and for raising the contingent of 1858 to 140,000 man.

The London Paris correspondents telegraphed on the 26th, that the Austrians were to enter Piedmont that day in three divisions, one by Pavia, and one by Margenta. The Piedmontese were to defend themselves at Sesia, and there wait for the French.

A despatch from Turin says that the King and Chambers were to attend a ceremony at the cathedral on the 27th, and that immediately afterwards the King and staff would depart for Alessandria.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, announces that the ultimatum of Austria was presented to the Sardinian Government on the evening of the 23d of April.

The official Vienna *Gazette* publishes a communication which calls on Piedmont to reduce her army to a peace footing, to disband her volunteers, and within three days to give a positive answer to these requirements. In conclusion, it emphatically threatens a resort to arms in the unfortunate event of Piedmont not acceding to Austria's demands.

The French Legation at Vienna has received orders to quit the Austrian capital as soon as the Austrian army crosses the Ticino.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in announcing the action of the Austrian Government towards Sardinia, and the fact that England and Russia had promptly protested against it, gives the following official information as to the disposition of the various commands of the French army: Marshal MAGNAN remains commander of the army of Paris; the DUKE DE MALAKOFF becomes Commander-in-Chief of the army of Observation, the head-quarters of which are to be at Nancy; General CASTELLANE is to be Commander-in-Chief of the army of Lyons; BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS is to be commander of the First Corps d'armee of the Alps, General MCMAHON of the Second; Marshal CANROBERT of the Third, and General NEIL of the Fourth. Prince NAPOLEON will command the Corp of Pioneers, and General RAPPON is appointed Major-General of the army of the Alps.

M. DE PERSIGNY and LYTHONVEND were each spoken of as likely to succeed the Duke DE MALAKOFF in London.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the 23d, adopted, after discussion, a project of law, investing the Government with all executive and legislative powers, by a vote of 110 against 24. The vote was greeted with loud cheering. The Chambers subsequently, in special session, invested the King with the power of Dictator.

VICTOR EMANUEL, it is positively said, will command the Sardinian army, with General LA MARMORA immediately under him.

Austrian correspondence says that the Prussian cabinet had received previous information of the intention of Austria to deliver an ultimatum, and that therefore the continued and faithful union of Austria is still to be hoped for.

An article in the semi-official Prussian *Gazette*, however, says that the action of Austria was a complete surprise to the Prussian Government. It is now [illegible] that the mission to Berlin of the Archduke [illegible], of Austria, was a failure, his object being [illegible] to secure the cooperation of Prussia in the [illegible] to Sardinia, which cooperation was positively [illegible].

[illegible] left Paris on the 24th, to take command of the corps d'armee allotted to him.

The *Patrie* says the Emperor and Prince NAPOLEON will leave on Wednesday evening, the 27th, to join the army. The aides de-camp who will accompany them have already been appointed.

Troops, intended to commence the formation of a camp of 6000 men, had arrived at Toulon.

The Regiments which had quitted Paris, were most enthusiastically cheered by the people as they departed.

Marshal CANROBERT had gone to assume the command allotted him.

The Imperial Guard had been placed on a war footing.

The French Minister of Marine is said to have sent orders to all the seaports in France to prevent the departure of any more boats for deep sea fishing, and as a measure of urgency to enlist their crews for the service of the Imperial Navy.

Latest War News by Telegraph.

An alliance between France and Russia is announced. A treaty, offensive and defensive, was concluded by them on the 23d of April, and according to it, Russia is to make her first mobilization of four *corps d'armée*, two of which are to be advanced towards Austrian and two towards Prussian frontiers.

The London *Times*, of the 27th, remarks that the alliance is most startling. Although it has been so often hinted at, this event on this avowal has changed in a moment the whole aspect of affairs. We now understand the proposition of a Congress which opportunely interrupted Lord COWLEY's mediation.

The London *Post* asserts that the policy of the English Cabinet forced France into the arms of Russia, and compelled an alliance which cannot be regarded without sincere apprehension.

The London *Herald* of the 27th is enabled to state that the Government received, on the 26th, an official intimation of the acceptance, by Austria, of the mediation proposed by England.

A despatch from Vienna asserts on creditable authority that French troops had already violated neutral territory, and it was also announced that French forces had arrived at Genoa, and entered Sardinian territory. The passage of the Ticino by the Austrians was hourly expected.

The German Diet had decided to keep the principal Federal contingents ready to march, and to arm the federal foot soldiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was formally dissolved by proclamation on the 23d ult. The new Parliament was summoned for the 31st of May. The election would commence in a day or two.

The British channel fleet had sailed with sealed orders, and it was inferred that they were bound for the Adriatic.

The London Exchange and Paris Bourse were greatly excited, and violent fluctuations took place. The French Threes closed at 62f. 90c.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in addressing a meeting of electors in London, made special reference to the Italian question. He said he felt certain that England's only safe course was to keep honestly and strictly neutral. He protested against the predilection for Austria evinced by Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI.

At the usual Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, the Earl of DARBY was a guest, and in his speech edverted to the War question. He said the Cabinet had not known for twelve hours the course which Austria had determined upon taking before they instructed their Ambassador, emphatically and formally, to protest in the name of England against a step which he characterized as precipitate and criminal. He then proceeded to state that on that very day (the 25th) the English Government had attempted yet another last measure in the interest of peace. They had just dispatched to Vienna and to Paris a joint representation offering to take up, on the part of England alone, mediation at the point at which it was left off by Lord COWLEY, and to endeavor to arrange the difficulties, subject to one of these two conditions, either on the immediate, absolute, and simultaneous disarmament of the three Powers, or the consent on the part of all, pending the result of the mediation, to retain their armies precisely in their present condition, and to maintain a position, if not of peace, at all events of inaction. He concluded by repudiating the idea that he had any wish to side with either of the belligerents, and advocating a strict armed neutrality.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, in his speech, said if war should arise in Europe, it will be found that in the Mediterranean and in the English Channal there will be squadrons powerful enough to uphold the dignity and to protect the interests of England.

The London *Post*, of Wednesday, says that the whole militia of the United Kingdom would be embodied forthwith.

THE PANIC ON 'CHANGE.

The 23d was nominally a holiday on the London Exchange, but a good deal of business was unofficially transacted. Much depression prevailed, and consols exhibited a decline of 1 per cent.

On the 25th the war panic made further progress. Much excitement prevailed, and consols fell to 93@93¼, being a further decline of about ¼ ₱ cent.

On the 26th, sudden and extensive fluctuations occurred, and an extraordinary degree of excitement was manifested. The fall received a decided check, owing to the report of Austria having agreed to suspend her threatened attack for fourteen days, and there was a sudden rebound of 1¼ per cent., but about half of this was subsequently lost, and the closing quotations were 93⅜ to 93¾. There was afterwards another rally, and the final price was 94¼.

The demand for money was increasing. The Bank of England was expected soon to raise the rate of discount.

The Continental Bourses were all, of course, much excited. At Amsterdam on the 26th there was an extraordinary fall of about 6 per cent. in Austrian Metalliques.

In the Paris Bourse, on the 23d, there was considerable fluctuation, and the Three per Cents. closed at 64f. 90c. On the 25th there was great depression, and the closing rates showed a fall of 2 per cent. On the 26th the excitement continued, and early in the day there was an advance of more than ¼ ₱ cent., but a relapse occurred, and the market closed at the figures of the previous day, 62f. 90c.

FRANCE.

The question of the Regency has been agitated, and the Prince JEROME and the Empress have been spoken of.

Flour in France had advanced f.2 per sack, and Wheat was firm, but without sensible rise.

The Provincial Corn Market generally exhibited an advance.

GERMANY.

In the Diet at Frankfort, on the 23d, the proposal of Prussia to keep the principal Federal contingents in readiness, and to take all necessary steps for arming the Federal fortresses, was agreed to.

NAPLES.

Disturbances had taken place at Palermo, followed by numerous arrests.

RUSSIA.

According to the new Russian *Gazette*, the Russian Government had taken a resolution to place the *corps d'armée* of General LUDERS on a war footing.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh had declared its intention not to advance so long as Germany also refrains from doing so. Otherwise a corps of observation would be placed on the Austrian frontier.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of the 22d March had reached London. The Begum and the Nana had gone down to the Nepaul frontier with 8,000 men.

Another attempt to produce a mutiny among the Sikh troops had been discovered at Lahore.

The Calcutta import market was active and higher, owing to the increase in duties. Money was easy. Exchange 2s. 1d. for Bank bills. Freights better.

CHINA.

The China mail with dates from Hong Kong, March 12, had arrived.

Lord ELGIN had sailed for England.

It was asserted that the Court of Pekin still opposed the admission of an English ambassador. At Hong Kong Exchange was quoted 4s. 8d. Imports were very active at advanced prices at Shanghae. Tea was firm and Silk was dearer. Exchange 6s. ⅜d.@6s. 3d.

THE NEWS BY THE ADELAIDE.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 2 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 9.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from Galway 30th ult., arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The news by this arrival is of the highest interest and importance. Hostilities had all but commenced in Italy.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult., *en route* to Hamburg.

The Austrians, 120,000 strong, are said to have crossed the Ticino, but the report had not been officially confirmed.

There had been no actual conflicts as yet.

The French troops were pouring into Piedmont.

Tuscany had joined France and Piedmont.

The French-Russian alliance was denied, but the *Times* had published the provisions of the treaty, causing a great panic on the London Stock Exchange. Consols at once went down to 88. About forty failures had taken place among the stock operators.

THE WAR CRISIS.

It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th, 100,000 men, under the Commander-in-Chief, General VOGUAY, crossed the Ticino, in three corps d'armee, and took the road towards Novara, and that they afterwards blew up the Bridge of Buffiera. This news lacked official confirmation, and some doubts were thrown on it.

It was also reported that Austria had accepted the proffered mediation of England and postponed the declaration of war.

France had not accepted England's offer of mediation, but was said to be considering it.

The Paris *Constitutionel* and *Daily News* deny the reported alliance between France and Russia. The latter says that the document signed is a mere convention. The *Times* professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and draws the most threatening consequences from them regarding the alliance as a menace to England, inasmuch as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Medstarranean and the Baltic in addition to the army observation on the Austrian frontiers.

The King of Sardinia had issued inspiriting proclamations to the army, saying he regarded Austria's *ultimatum* as an insult and rejected it with disdain.

The French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers. They were most enthusastically received.

The King of Sardinia had gone to join the army at Alessandria.

The Tuscan army had called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tuscany had declared in favor of a military dictatorship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Warlike preparations were going forward rapidly in England. At Woolwich there was great activity. The Government had chartered CUNARD's screw steamer *Etna* and a number of other vessels to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

There were rumors of a proclamation, calling for 10,000 men for the navy.

War premiums were being generally demanded at Lloyds.

The Parliamentary elections had commenced, and were progressing quietly.

There was a great panic in London, and Consols fluctuated excessively.

FRANCE.

The most active military movements prevailed throughout France.

Eighty thousand French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the *Adelaide* sailed.

It was reported that Denmark had concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

The Paris Bourse was considerably excited, but less so than the London Stock Exchange. The three per centes declined 1 ₱ cent. on the 27th, but recovered a half on the 28th, closing at 62f. 70c.

Very Latest by Telegraph from London to Galway.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30.

The report that the Austrians crossed the Ticino on the 26th is incorrect. They received orders to do so, but these being countermanded they remained on the east bank. It is asserted, however, that subsequently the advanced posts crossed, and that the main army would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian official journal contains an imperial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritively denies that there is a secret treaty between France and Russia.

The ship *Pawa*, (supposed to be the *Pomona*,) from New-York for Liverpool, was wrecked off Wexford on the 18th. The crew and three passengers, whose names are not known, were saved. There were over 400 persons on board. The number of lives lost is as yet unknown.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

The Austrian manifesto is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Austrians have crossed the Ticino and hostilities have commenced. This is official.

Sailing of the Adelaide.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 9.

The steamship *Adelaide* sails from here at 3 o'clock in the morning for New-York, where she will be due about Saturday afternoon.

The Kangaroo passed Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 9—A. M.

A three-masted steamer passed Cape Race, close in, on Saturday noon. She evidently wanted to leave her news, but the arrangements for obtaining news there not having been completed, it could not be landed. They will probably be in good working order in a week from this date.

The steamer was undoubtedly the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 27th ult., and she will be due at New-York by Wednesday morning.

Nothing has been seen of the *Persia*, which should have been in the neighborhood of the Cape on Saturday, and she has probably passed in the night.

The *Adelaide*, from Galway, 30th April, is fully due, but had not arrived up to this forenoon.

Commercial Intelligence per Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the two days, Monday and Tuesday, were 9,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull and easier, and some authorities quote a partial decline of ⅛d. CLARK & SONS quote Orleans Middling, 7⅛d.; Upland Middling, 6⅞d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, with a slight decline in some cases.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

There had been a considerable advance in Breadstuffs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR buoyant at an advance of 6d.@9d., and quote American at 10s.@13s. WHEAT also buoyant at an advance of 6d.; Western Red, 7s.@9s. 9d.; do. White, 9s.@10s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. CORN buoyant and advanced 2d.@3d.; Yellow, 6s. 2d.@6s. 5d.; White, 7s. 5d.@7s. 7d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heoyant and in large speculative demand at an advance of 5s. PORK also buoyant at an advance of 2s. 6d.@5s.; good American was quoted at 80s. BACON firm. LARD quiet at 55s. for Prime, and 60s. for Extra. TALLOW advanced 1s.; Butchers' selling at 56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm; Pots, 31s.@31s. 6d.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. RESIN dull, at 4s. for Common. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 43s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT had advanced 1s.@3s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW 56s. 6d. Linseed Oil 28s. 6d.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday—P. M.

COTTON irregular with a slight decline on all qualities.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote WHEAT buoyant, and holders demanding a further advance of 3d.@4d. PROVISIONS steady at the advance.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money continued quite active, and the market was quite stringent. It was expected that the Bank would advance its rate of discount. CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 94½ for money and account. They had touched as low as 92½.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—A panic had been created in the money market by the announcement of the Russo French alliance, and CONSOLS suddenly fell to 91¾ @92, both money and account.

Commercial Intelligence per Adelaide.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton market at 80,000 bales, of which 600 were on speculation and 2,500 for export. All qualities had declined ⅛d.@⅜d., and quotations were irregular, owing entirely to the continental dispatches. The sales of Friday were 4 000 bales, the market closing quietly. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	9⅝d.	Middling Orleans	6⅝d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅝d.	Middling Mobiles	6⅜d.
Fair Uplands	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands	6⅜d.

The stock in port was estimated at 421,000 bales, of which 361,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. All kinds of goods had slightly declined in price, and business was almost suspended.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent.

Consols had largely declined under the warlike news from the Continent, and were quoted at the close on Friday at 89@89¼, for both money and account.

HAVRE MARKET.

The HAVRE COTTON market was dull, and prices nominal. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted 106f., and ditto *bas* 101f. The sales of the week were 5,000 bales. The stock in port was 131,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool market Breadstuffs of all kinds had considerably advanced, and the tendency was still upward.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR buoyant and 1s. higher since Tuesday, and 1s. 6d. higher on the week; the quotations are 11s.@14s. WHEAT buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry, and 9d.@1s. higher than on Tuesday, and 1s. 6d. higher on the week; Western red, 7s. 10d.@10s. 9d.; do. White, 10s.@12s; Southern White, 10s. 9d.@13s. 6d. CORN buoyant and advanced 6d. since Tuesday; Mixed, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; Yellow; 6s. 9d.@7s.; White, 7s. 7d.@8s. The market generally was quieter at the close.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

In the Liverpool market PROVISIONS were slightly higher, with a still advancing tendency. BEEF buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry and a considerable advance on all qualities. PORK also buoyant, and in large speculative inquiry, at considerably higher prices. BACON quiet, but holders ask an advance of 1s.@2s. LARD quiet, at 58s.@60s. for prime, and 60s.@62s. for extra. TALLOW had been in active demand for speculative purpose, and advanced to 60s., but closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports ASHES firm; Pots slightly higher; sales at 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; Pearls 32s. SUGAR heavy, and all grades slightly lower. COFFEE steady. RICE firm, and in large speculative inquiry, at an advance of 6d.@1s. TEA in but little inquiry, and prices weak. QUERCITRON BARK had slightly advanced. SALTPETRE was 2s.@3s. higher. PALM OIL was considerably higher. FISH OILS unchanged; Sperm, £95. RESIN firm, and slightly advanced; Common, 4s.@4s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm; sales at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d., and 44s. demanded at the close.

LONDON MARKETS.

There had been great activity in the London market for Tallow, Rice, Saltpetre, &c., at a considerable advance in rates. The Colonial Produce market was depressed.

BARING'S Circular quotes WHEAT advanced 5s.@6s; FLOUR also considerably higher. INDIA dull. SUGAR heavy.

LONDON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 30—P. M.

The sales of Cotton to-day have been 4,000 bales. Quotations of Friday are barely maintained.

Flour is buoyant.

Wheat also buoyant, at extreme rates.

Corn buoyant, and advanced 1s. 6d. since yesterday for all qualities.

Provisions have also an advancing tendency.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 89.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—A capital revival of the once famous drama of "Rob Roy" was effected here last night under the direction of Mr. ENDY. The jergon of the Scottish lower classes has become almost obsolete since the days of Sir WALTER SCOTT, and it is not easy to re-familiarize the ear with it—nor is it desirable. We regard it as a decided advantage, therefore, that the actors last night did not give us a strong realization of the snorting accents of Scotia. They were, to be sure, frequently unintelligible, but not so cruelly and elaborately so, as they would have been had they consulted the local and lingual breadth of the land o' cakes. Except for the effort that broken English necessarily involved, the acting was good, and quite up to the conventional standard of melodrama. An attractive feature was the vocalization of Miss LUCY ESCOTT and Mr. D. MIRANDA. The scenery is fine, and the whole affair creditable to an active and painstaking management.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—One of the best pleys that Mr. PLANCA ever wrote, or procured, is "Charles XII." It is filled with pleasant situations—some of them strong enough to be exciting—and replete with neat dramatic dialogue. This piece was produced last night at Mr. WALLACK'S cozy little establishment, and introduced the manager in his famous character of *Adam Brock*. The part suits the actor so completely that the fictitious individuality is more apparent than the personal one—a compliment which we cannot always pay Mr. WALLACK or any other distinguished actor. Mr. BROUGHAM, as the *King*, was well fitted, and played splendidly. The same may be said of Mr. DYOTT, who once or twice last evening lost some of the hardness which usually characterizes his performance. Miss GANNON was of course good as *Eudigs*—that sprightly actress was never known to be bad in anything. The drama was quite successful, and will undoubtedly bear repetition.

CONCERT.—Mr. VAN BRUNING'S Musical *soirée* takes place to-night, at CHICKERING'S rooms, No. 694 Broadway. The programme contains some excellent *morceaux* for the piano, (Mr. VAN BRUNING'S speciality,) a duo, and a quartette. Mr. COOKE, the tenor, also contributes his valuable services.

No Verdict in the Case of James Glass.

The Jury in the case of James Glass, which has now been out eighty-nine hours, came into Court yesterday morning, and stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, whereupon Judge DAVIES delivered to them the rebuke of the Court in the following terms:

The Court has grave doubts as to its power to discharge a Jury in a capital case, especially one of the character now confided to them. It is their solemn and imperative duty to agree upon a verdict. This duty they owe as well alike to the people as to the accused. For the attainment of this result, they should weigh and discuss together, calmly and candidly, the testimony in the case, and make a conscientious and persistent effort to agree; the law as applicable to the points arising in the case, they should receive from the Court; if they have any doubt as to any principle of law laid down, or omitted, it is their duty to ask instructions from the Court, and it will be cheerfully given to them. As to the testimony, it should be carefully discussed and considered, and if the Jury disagree as to the testimony of any of the witnesses, the Court will refresh their recollection by reference to its minutes. Considering the length of time the Jury have had this case under consideration the Court would be disposed to relieve them if it could, from further considering it, did the Court think it was a case, from the testimony, that the Jury had any reasonable ground for their disagreement. But believing the case of that character where it is clearly the duty of the Jury to agree, the direction of the Court is, that the Jury retire to their room for further deliberation.

The Jury again retired, but it was understood that the one dissenting Juror, who is said to be a friend of the prisoner, would prevent their agreement for whatever length of time they are locked up, and so far this statement is confirmed, as at midnight, yesterday, there was no likelihood of the obstinate individual juror coinciding with the other obstinate eleven.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—About 9 o'clock last evening smoke was found issuing from the back basement steps of the premises No. 117 Eleventh-street, occupied by WILLIAM CAINES. It was found that an attempt had been made to fire the premises, by placing a quantity of combustibles under the steps. The flames were extinguished, and but trifling damage was done. The Fire Marshal is investigating the affair.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF COSTA RICAN AFFAIRS—THE GULF SQUADRON—INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL JOHNSTON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9.

There is such information in Washington as to warrant the belief that the time of settlement of our affairs with Costa Rica is not far distant.

So far the *Water Witch* and the *Fulton* are the only vessels to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and these cannot be immediately dispatched, as they are previously to be overhauled and repaired at Norfolk.

The State and War Departments to-day made up their instructions for Utah. General JOHNSTON will hereafter await the orders of the Governor before calling out the troops to act as a *posse comitatus* to assist the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws.

The Postmaster-General has made a decision on the bids for the California mail service, but declines to furnish information concerning them for the distant Press.

Adoption of the Naturalization Amendment in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, May 9.

The question of accepting the amendment to the Constitution, requiring two years residence of foreigners after naturalization, was voted on to-day throughout the State. A very light vote was thrown, but the amendment is undoubtedly accepted by a large majority.

Some of the principal places voted as follows, the question being decided by "yea" and "nay:"

	Yeas.	Nays.
Boston	3516	2896
Lowell	935	482
Lawrence	353	242
New-Bedford	254	163
Gloncester	216	40
Salem	532	122
Fall River	378	309
Charlestown	700	378

Fifty-one towns give 5,047 yeas, against 2,706 nays.

BOSTON, Monday—10:30 P. M.

Eighty cities and towns foot up on the Constitutional amendment as follows: Yeas, 12,837; nays 8,132; majority for the amendment, 4,605.

Twenty-five towns in the western part of the State, including Springfield and Pittsfield, give a majority of over 700 against the amendment.

Worcester County, so far as heard from, also shows a small majority against it.

Telegraph Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 9.

The Telegraph Convention is now in session. The delegates present from the Magnetic Line are Hon. Amos Kendall, Wm. M. Swain, B. B. French, Merrit Canby, Col. R. M. Hoe, Samuel Bishop, John Thomley, and A. S. Abell. From the American Line—Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, D. Dudley Field, Edward Cooper, and Abraham S. Hewitt. From the House Company—Francis Morris, R. W. Russell, and J. H. Purdy. From the New-York and New-England Line—F. O. J. Smith, and from the Western Union Line—Mr. Hiram Sibley. Everything is progressing harmoniously.

The Case of Swan & Co.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, May 9.

The case against SWAN and others, charged with the illegal vending of lottery tickets, was commenced to-day. The defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the indictment; first, because of the offence charged not being technically a crime, subject to indictment; and second, because there was no prosecutor. Messrs. TOOMBS, STEPHENS and JACKSON are counsel for the defendants. The Court will determine the points to-morrow.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 8.

Advices from Minatitlan of the 4th inst., say that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was at that place with Mr. MCLANE, who was making an official visit to Consul ALLEN. Mr. MCLANE had addressed Mr. OCAMPO an important letter, defending the United States against the protest and charges of the MIRAMON Government.

From Rio de Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 9.

The ship *Banshee*, from Rio de Janeiro, March 22, has arrived here. She reports the ship *Young America*, from New-York for San Francisco, undergoing repairs there. The ships *Theresa Wallace*, *Russell*, and *Northern Star*, were also undergoing repairs.

Sale of Real Estate in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, May 9.

Five lots of real estate on Summer-street and vicinity, with valuable buildings thereon, belonging to EMERY B. PAY, sold at auction to-day, bringing a total of nearly $359,000. The most valuable lot, that embracing the Mercantile building, brought $9 30 per foot.

Orders have been received for the frigate *St. Lawrence* to proceed to Philadelphia, and she will leave with the first fair wind.

Movements of Wm. Smith O'Brien.

MONTREAL, Monday, May 9.

Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN arrived here on Saturday last, was met on his arrival by ten thousand of his countymen and escorted to the Donegana Hotel where he is now staying.

A Murderer Respited.

ALBANY, Monday, May 9.

The Governor has respited DAVID CURRY, of Batavia, until the 16th of July. CURRY was convicted of the murder of one FANCHETT, who was suspected of criminal intercourse with CURRY's wife.

Organization of the Philadelphia City Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 9.

The new City Councils were organized this morning. All the offices were filled by members elected by the People's Party.

Providence Mayoralty Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, May 9.

The American-Republicans have nominated JOHN C. KNIGHT for Mayor; the Straight Republicans, SAML. JAMES, and the Democrats, JOHN N. FRANCIS.

Recantation.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 9.

Miss BUNKLEY, the authoress of the "Escaped Nun," has publicly recanted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF—BLOOD HORSES BURNED.—There was a trotting match yesterday over Union Course for a purse and stake of $450, mile heats, best three in five, in harness—for which D. TALLMAN named b. stal. *G. M. Patchen*; D. MACA named blk. g. *Pilot*; W. B. FISH named b. m. *Kate Miller*, and Mr. SPRINGSTEEL named s. g. *George Dawson*. Before the trot *Patchen* was the favorite, but after *Pilot* had won the first two heats, he was the favorite at long odds. The other three heats, however, were won by *Patchen*, who won the race. The other horses were drawn. Time, 2:32½, 2:29½, 2:32¾, 2:39½, 2:40. The attendance was large, and the trot was one of the best of the season. On Saturday last a fire occurred in the stables of Mr. SHAW, Long Island, by which b. m. *Kate Miller*, ch. s. *George Washington*, and a promising young bay mare, were burned. There were seven horses in the stables; the other four, however, were saved.

FUNERAL OF MATT PEEL.—The funeral of Matt Peel,—or MATTHEW FLANNAHER, which was his right name,—the popular Ethiopian Melodist, took place on Sunday, from the Broadway House, in Brooms-street. There was a large attendance of his professional brethren, the leaders among whom officiated as pall-bearers. Being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Sons of Malta, a large delegation from each of these Societies was present. A band of music and some twenty carriages headed the procession, which was very lengthy. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, and interred with Masonic honors. The deceased was a widower. He leaves a mother and several sisters, who live in Brooklyn.

ELEVATING THE GRADE OF DUANE-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, and considered the propriety of the proposed change in the grade of Duane-street by elevating it five feet at its intersection with Elm-street. The property-owners in Elm-street oppose the elevation of the grade. County Clerk CLANCY argued against it and Lieut. VARIAN spoke in its behalf. The Committee adjourned to Tuesday of next week at 2 P. M., when the propriety of changing the grade of Reade street, and widening Nassau-street, will be considered.

THE ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER.—An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Mrs. SUSAN MURRAY who, it is alleged, came to her death by being thrown by her husband, JAMES MURRAY, out of the window of their residence, No. 67 Greenwich-street. Several witnesses were examined, but no evidence was adduced confirming the charge against the husband. A verdict upon the head of the deceased had the Jury to believe that some person assaulted the deceased, and then threw her out of the window, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. Following the verdict MURRAY was discharged.

POLICE MATTERS.—A testimonial, in the shape of a complimentary dinner, is about being tendered to General NYE and L. B. WARD, Esq., the late Commissioners of Police. Several meetings of the Captains and Sergeants of the force have been held. The friends of DANIEL CARPENTER are urging his claims very strongly for the General Superintendency. The new Police Commissioners, it is said, intend to [illegible]. If possible, the expenditures of the Department and as a preliminary move towards it, will transfer a number of men to Ward duty who are now detailed at the Police Head-quarters as clerks and messengers, and do nothing. This movement will no doubt lessen the Broome st. expenses about $8,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met in the Mayor's office, at 12 M. yesterday. The meeting was a private one. The propriety of providing a steamer to ply between Quarantine and the Lower Bay was discussed, but not acted on. No business of importance was transacted. Mr. GEORGE W. MORRIS, who claims to be, and who, the Mayor claims, is not, Commissioner, and as such one of the Commissioners of Health, did not attend the meeting. The Mayor says that he should attend the meetings, the Commissioner he would not be recognized. The Commissioners adjourned to 12 M., Wednesday. They will meet hereafter every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, until otherwise ordered.

ACCIDENT IN THE BOWERY.—Yesterday afternoon, while a number of laborers were engaged in tearing down the walls of the building No. 84 Bowery, where the new Bowery Theatre is to be built, a portion of the north wall fell on a number of the men, and buried them in the *débris*. Assistance was rendered, and the unfortunate men were rescued within a half an hour, but several were found to have been seriously injured. THOMAS MAGUIRE had his scull fractured and back broken. JOHN CAVANAGH had one leg broken, and received several bad wounds on the head. These two men were removed to the Hospital. Several more were injured, and removed to their homes.

FIRE IN WHITEHALL-STREET—A YOUNG GIRL BURNED.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in No. 50 Whitehall-street, occupied by Capt. SILVEY, of the First Ward Police. A daughter of Capt. SILVEY was awakened by the smoke, and raised an alarm. She was prevented by the fire coming out of her bedroom, and before she could be rescued was severely burned about the hands and face. The fire was soon extinguished, the damage being principally by water. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HOSE CARRIAGE NO. 1.—The carriage of this company which was destroyed at the destruction of the Crystal Palace, was replaced on Saturday by a magnificent machine, which cost nearly $1,000. It was on public exhibition yesterday at the house of the company in Madison near Pike-street. In the evening an election was had for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of LEWIS HOPPE for Foreman, and GEO. B. BROWN as Assistant Foreman.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the City Inspector for the past week sets forth that there were 367 deaths in the City during that period,—one more than occurred during the preceding week. Consumption carried off 57, and Inflammation of the Lungs 27 persons. These two diseases occasioned the greatest number of deaths, and Inflammation of the Bowels the least of any on the catalogue. There were 14 deaths from violent causes.

FATAL FALLS.—JOHN NACKER, a German cane maker, nearly seventy years old, on Saturday, while hanging up some canes in his shop, fell from a step-ladder upon which he was standing, and was fatally injured. He died in the evening. JAMES GUNNING died from falling through the hatchway of No. 20 Pell-street. He was a married man and lived in Brooklyn. Inquests were held on Sunday in each case, and verdicts of accidental deaths were rendered.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently about 45 years old, was found on Sunday, at the foot of Pier No. 4 East River. He was of medium height, had brown hair and was very well dressed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Growth of Political Parties—Position and Principles of the Different Factions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

Political animosity remained in abeyance pending the affair with Spain, only to break out with renewed violence as soon as it was over. GUERRERO, with SANTA ANNA, and several other prominent Yorkists, determined PEDRAZA should not occupy the Presidential chair. They immediately organized a rebellion, which produced a wretched state of anarchy and bloodshed. Gachupins and Escoceses were attacked in the Capital; many of them killed and their houses pillaged; PEDRAZA fled, and, by force of arms, Congress was made to revise its former act, and declare GUERRERO President, Jan. 1, 1829. The newly-elected President assumed the authority of dictator; and it should be mentioned that he signalized his accession to power by unequivocally and completely abolishing Slavery throughout Mexico. GUERRERO retained power but for a brief period. SANTA ANNA, at the head of the army, caused BUSTAMENTE, the Vice-President, to pronounce against the patriot warrior, who was obliged to flee. He was pursued to the west coast, taken prisoner, and shot in February, 1831. The baneful influence and corrupt machinations of SANTA ANNA now formed the staple of Mexican politics. A history of this "artful dodger" is the history of the country from this time forward until his final departure in 1855. Appearing on the stage early in life as an active leader in the Liberal party, he speedily developed qualities diametrically opposed to everything honest and patriotic. He brought discredit and ruin on the cause he at first espoused, and better would it have been for the Liberal cause in all future time had this debased gamester and cock-fighter been, from the outset, its uncompromising enemy. GUERRERO was undoubtedly a pure patriot, but in the hands of SANTA ANNA he was the first to violate the organic law of the country, which brought him to an untimely end. BUSTAMENTE had no sooner assumed power than a new attempt was made, on the part of Spain, to recover her lost colonies. A body of Spanish troops landed at Tampico in 1830. Weakened by sickness, they were easily overcome by the Mexican forces under SANTA ANNA and Colonel WOLL, a French officer. Claiming an immense amount of glory for this act, SANTA ANNA returned to the Capitol, and, by means of intrigue, deposed BUSTAMENTE and restored PEDRAZA, the Escocc, who had three months of his old term to serve. At the expiration of this period, SANTA ANNA, by the aid of the Centralists, gained the Presidency. His ambition was now gratified, and with the determination to consolidate his power, he went deliberately to work to abolish the federal Constitution of 1824. This was effectually accomplished in 1835, by blotting it from the statute-book and substituting the "Plan of Tolaca," by which a consolidated Central Government was established.

But a new element of disaffection and opposition, which, for fifteen years, had been gaining strength, now manifested itself. Under the grant made by the Mexican Government to MOSES WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, in 1821, an emigration to Texas of hardy pioneers from the north had taken place, and here SANTA ANNA found the nucleus of a free nation prepared to resist the overthrow of the Constitution of 1824, under which they held their rights. Texas rebelled. Arms were taken up on both sides, which resulted in the final discomfiture of SANTA ANNA, at the battle of Sea Jacinto, April 21, 1836, by the Texans under General SAM. HOUSTON. The independence of the State was achieved, and that fair province wrenched from the Mexican confederacy for ever.

SANTA ANNA was taken prisoner by General HOUSTON, his life spared and liberty granted him to return to Mexico, *via* the United States. Arriving in Mexico, a disgraced man in the eyes of the nation, he remained in obscurity at his hacienda of Magna de Clevo, until the patriot MEXIA took the field at the head of the Liberals, in opposition to the Central Government. SANTA ANNA now came forth from his retreat, demanding to lead the army against MEXIA. His request was granted, and meeting the Liberal forces near Puebla, gained the day, took the gallant MEXIA prisoner, and executed him on the spot.

During SANTA ANNA'S absence in Texas, Vice President BARRAGAN filled the office of President, and continued in that office until the return of BUSTAMENTE from France, he having been elected President under the Central Constitution of 1836. We find, therefore, soon after the fall of MEXIA in 1838, BUSTAMENTE in power, but amid *gritos* in favor of a Liberal Constitution. Internal dissensions were, however, quieted for a time, by the appearance of the French fleet under Admiral BAUDIN before Vera Cruz, demanding satisfaction for injuries and insults inflicted on French citizens residing in Mexico, all of which was obtained after some fighting and the surrender of the Castle of San Juen de Ulue to the French Admiral. It was here that SANTA ANNA lost that leg by a parting shot from the Frenchman.

SANTA ANNA'S Texas disgrace having been partially removed by his victory over MEXIA, now came forth boldly and renewed his intrigues for power. Matters appeared ripe for the overthrow of BUSTAMENTE in 1841. Pronunciamentos by PAREDES in Guedalajara, VALENCIA and LOMBARDINI in Mexico, and SANTA ANNA in Vera Cruz, appeared. It is worthy of note that most of the revolutions in Mexico have been induced by leaders of factions in the Central party. The first result of the aforesaid pronunciamentos was a sanguinary conflict in the City of Mexico, which deluged her streets with blood. The next result was the "Plan of Tacubays," the seventh article of which invested SANTA ANNA with dictatorial power until a new Coestitution in substitution of that of 1836 should be framed, for which purpose a Congress was appointed to convene in 1842. On assuming power under the "Plan of Tacubaya," SANTA ANNA opened the then existing Congress with a speech, in which he declared himself in favor of a strong Central Government, but avowed his entire willingness to yield to the desires of the Congress about to be convened.

Notwithstanding these liberal professions, the dictator, relying on the army, suddenly, and by his own act solely, dissolved Congress, and commenced framing the organic law of the country, which appeared June 13, 1843, under the title of "Bases of the Political Organization of the Mexican Republic." These *bases* were substituted for the Constitution of 1836. They were *central* in all their fundamental principles, tolerating only the Catholic religion, and in their provisions generally less popular than those of the two preceding Constitutions. The country remained quiet but for a brief period. Insurrections and rebellions broke out in various quarters, and January 4, 1845, SANTA ANNA, being unable to maintain himself longer against the fierce opposition, fled from the Capital. He was captured, however, at the village of Jico, near the Eastern coast, and imprisoned in the Castle of Perote, until an amnesty between the factionists permitted him to depart with his family for Havana in May, 1845.

Under the laws of the country, the President of the Council of Government, JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA became President of the Republic, and it was during his administration that the controversy between Mexico and the United States, which resulted in war, commenced. Prior to actual hostilities between the two countries in the Spring of 1846, HERRERA was overthrown and General PAREDES, the Centralist leader elevated to power. The violent philippics of this monarchist, against the United States, kindled the spirit of war throughout the Mexican nation, and the Administration at Washington, believing SANTA ANNA would prove an advocate of peace, issued orders to Commodore CONNOR, commanding the blockading fleet at Vera Cruz to allow this *intrigante* to pass the lines and enter the country. This political mountebank had not been idle during his sojourn in Cuba. Still thirsting for power in Mexico, he caused it to be promulgated that he had made a great mistake in advocating the "Central system." In the height of his mealy mouthed hypocrisy, he says, in one of his epistles from Havana:

"The love of provincial liberty being firmly rooted in the minds of all, and the Democratic principle predominating everywhere, nothing can be established in a solid manner in the country which does not conform to these tendencies, nor can we without them attain either order, peace, prosperity or respectability among foreign nations." "To fix everything to a *centre*, and then to give unity of action to the Republic, as I at one time deemed best, is no longer possible; nay, more, *I pity it is dangerous.*"

This would be exceedingly valuable, coming from one of whom it has been said that he understood his countrymen better than any man living, were it not for the fact that this same individual is naturally incapacitated from harboring and acting upon a single principle of honesty.

SANTA ANNA arrived in the City of Mexico on the 15th of September, 1846, amid the most enthusiastic rejoicings. He was hailed as the head of the army and the savior of the country. In obedience to the popular will, he speedily set about making demonstrations against the United States, much to the chagrin of those in Washington who had favored his return to the country. PAREDES was then a prisoner in Perote, and General SALAS at the head of Executive power, and party lines between two factions of the Federalists were more decidedly drawn than ever. One party was called the *Puros* or Democrats, and the other *Moderados* or Conservatives. This breach, in the old Federal or Liberal party, gave SANTA ANNA great advantage. Violent dissensions continued to rage in the capital, notwithstanding all appeared united in the war with the United States. While SANTA ANNA was occupied raising forces to cope with the invaders, a general election throughout the States was held, which brought forth the singular and unnatural result of giving the Presidency to SANTA ANNA, and the Vice-Presidency to GOMEZ FARIAS, the uncompromising leader of the Democrats or Liberals, and between whom and SANTA ANNA the greatest animosity existed. The Liberals had no confidence in SANTA ANNA, and the Church dignitaries especially became alarmed at the appearance of GOMEZ FARIAS on the surface of the political cauldron. The mortmain question, referring to the immense possessions of the Church was now started, and here the warfare between Church and Liberal, which now agitates the country, began to assume that distinct character and importance it has since maintained.

It is almost impossible to follow the thread of Mexican politics, during the period of her contest with the United States. In May, 1847, the central system was abandoned and the constitution of 1824 re-adopted without altering its phraseology or principles. Some slight changes were made by adding an act of reforms, containing thirty articles. SANTA ANNA made a bogus resignation, and again, under the pressure of earnest solicitation, reinstated himself. But he was doomed to defeat and disgrace on all sides. The American arms were everywhere victorious, and the great Mexican Herlequin again fell from position and power. There is something really luscious in the unmitigated impudence and humbug of this man. On returning to Mexico from Havana, by connivence of the United States Government, he received a communication from ALMONTE, Secretary of War, inviting him to supreme executive power. The following are extracts from SANTA ANNA'S reply, dated Ayotla, Sept. 14, 1846:

"My satisfaction is extreme to observe the enthusiasm with which preparations are made to celebrate the ten great blessings which have fallen upon this nation—her independence and liberty—and I am penetrated with the deepest gratitude to find that my arrival at the capital will be made to contribute to the solemnities of so great an occasion." * * * * *

After declining in the most humble manner to assume executive power, he continues:

"I go, then, to head the Mexican army—an army the offspring of a free people—and joined with it, I will fulfil the utmost duty in opposing the enemies of my country. I will die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to the enjoyment of a triumph to which they are alike entitled by justice, by their warlike character, and by the dignity and enthusiasm which they have preserved of a free nation." * * * * *

"Will your excellency have the goodness to tender to the General Government my sincere thanks for their kindness? I will personally repeat them, for which purpose I propose to call at the palace to-morrow. I shall then embrace my friends, and hastily pressing them to my heart, bid them a tender farewell, and set out to the scene of war, to lend my aid to serve my country, or to perish among its ruins."

At the end of hostilities, one of the first acts of both nations was to permit this hero, skulking alike from Mexican and American, to leave what he called an "ungrateful country," with family, bag and baggage, fighting cocks and all, to seek, as he wrote tha American Commander-in-Chief, "an asylum on a foreign soil where he might pass his last days in that tranquility which he could never find in the land of his birth."

At the close of the war, the United States found PEÑA Y-PEÑA at the head of the responsible government of Mexico, and with him the treaty of Guadulupe Hidalgo was concluded February 2d, 1848, by which, and for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, New Mexico and California became the property of the United States. Soon after the peace, General HERRERA was elected President by Congress, and PEÑA Y-PEÑA, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The country was now so thoroughly enfeebled by the war and its own intestine commotions, that HERRERA was suffered to serve out his term under the constitution of 1824. ARISTA was duly elected his successor in 1851, and retained his office in comparative quiet until the evil genius of Mexico, SANTA ANNA, emerged from his retreat, entered the country in 1853, created anarchy and revolution, overthrew the Constitution, established himself as Dictator, centralized the Government most completely in himself, and ruled with absolute sway until 1855, when the universal upheaving of political disaffection once more forced SANTA ANNA to flee the country. The old soldier, Gen. ALVAREZ, at the head of the Liberal forces, maintained order and power under the "Plan of Ayutla" until the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1857, when COMONFORT was elected President, and BENITO JUAREZ Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic. The last time SANTA ANNA was in power, he took occasion to diddle the United States out of ten millions for the Apache nation, and that portion of Apacharia, now known as Arizona. This treaty, known as the "Gadsden Treaty," was executed June 30, 1854.

On the adoption of the present Constitution and the elevation of COMONFORT as President, the masses of Mexico, from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, from Yucatan to the remotest confines of Sonora, exclaimed, *"now we are free; now we have an honest, able, firm and patriotic President; now we will have peace and prosperity."* But, alas! the Liberal Party was doomed to experience a bitter and severe, perhaps the severest disappointment in its whole history, from the defection of COMONFORT. This high executive officer was scarcely in power before he began to temporize with all parties. From temporizing came intrigues, and from intrigues arose the hydra-headed monster, anarchy; and taking advantage of this state of affairs, COMONFORT decoited his country to enjoy, it is said, ill-gotten gold in other lands. Whatever may be the facts in the case, one thing is certain, COMONFORT is now denounced by the Liberal Party as the greatest traitor with which it ever was cursed, and probably, no ex-President or political chief of Mexico, is more thoroughly despised in his own country than the first President under the present Constitution. Although plunged into the depths of despair, JUAREZ, LERDO DE TEJADA, OCAMPO, and other chiefs of the Liberal Party, resolved to cling to the Constitution as the last hope of Mexico. There is where we now find them, and at this point in the history of Mexico, it is, that Mr. MCLANE, Minister from the United States, has recognized JUAREZ and his Government.

The following synopsis of the present Constitution of Mexico, cannot be without interest to the people of the United States.

First.—The establishment of a Constitutional Federal Government in the place of a military dictatorship.

Second.—Freedom of Religion.

Third.—Freedom of the Press.

Fourth.—The nationalization of the $100,000,000 of property held by the Clergy, and from which, and other sources, the Church derives an annual income of not less than $20,000,000.

Fifth.—The subordination of the army to the civil power, and the abolition of military and ecclesiastical *fueros* or special tribunals.

Sixth.—A reduction of the Tariff, the stoppage of the system of exceptional permits, and the entire abolition of alcavala or interior duties; also, the abolition of passports.

Seventh.—The negotiation of commercial treaties of the fullest scope and liberal character, particularly with the United States, and including reciprocity of trade on our frontiers.

Eighth.—The Americanization of Mexico by the full opening of every part of the country, including the foreign States, to foreign immigration, and the encouragement of foreign enterprise in every branch of industry, and particularly in mining and in works of internal improvement.

This is the constitution of 1857—the constitution of the liberal party, and the constitution by which Mexico is destined to stand or fall.

In contradistinction of this, we find in the following synopsis, the principles of the "Plan of Zulouga," as proclaimed by a regiment of soldiers on the 11th of January, 1858, and which includes among its supporters, the Church, the Army (of which MIRAMON is the head,) the Monarquistas, the Moderados, Santa-Anistas, and most of those demoralizing and corrupt factions, who, from the outset, have rioted in anarchy and drawn upon the life-blood of the country for subsistence.

First.—The inviolability of all Church property and Church revenues, and the re-establishment of former exactions.

Second.—The re-establishment of the *fueros*, or special rights of the Church and of the Army. Under these *fueros*, the military and the clergy are responsible only to their own tribunals.

Third.—The restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, as the sole and exclusive religion of Mexico.

Fourth.—The censorship of the Press.

Fifth.—The maintenance of the high tariff, the restoration of the oppressive system of alcavala, or interior duties, and the continuance of special monopolies.

Sixth.—The exclusive system with regard to foreign immigration, confining it solely to immigrants from Catholic countries.

Seventh.—The overthrow of the Constitution of 1857, and the establishment of an irresponsible central Dictatorship, subservient solely to the Church, and as a means of protecting the Army.

Eighth.—If possible, the restoration of a monarchy in Mexico, and establishment of an European Protectorate.

By the foregoing exposition of the principles of the constitutions of the contending parties, they are made to stand forth before the world, face to face, and it is pertinent to inquire of the people of the United States, "How do they appear?" "Which is the party of your choice?" "Which party would naturally look to the United States for countenance, protection and support?"

MITLA.

MR. BUCHANAN AND HIS APPOINTEES.

Letter from the Hon. John Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, concerning the Administration.

To the Editor of the Mobile Register:

Whatever doubts may have existed as to the title of the late Washington *Union* to speak as the organ of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, there is none whatever as to the *status* of its *alias*, the Washington *Constitution*. I know positively, myself, that the plan to set this paper on its legs under the name of Mr. BOWMAN, was arranged at the White House by the President and his Cabinet. I know much, too, of the details of that arrangement, and by what nice adjustment of Government patronage the organ was to be sustained, and other parties, who had a lien on that patronage, were to be reconciled. I do not mention this for the purpose of going into the question of the Presidential propriety of this arrangement, but only to show that I have a right to assume that what the *Constitution* says about me is said by the authority of its principals, the President and his Cabinet.

My friends well know that I have not been fairly dealt with by the Democratic Administration, and I have frequently been urged by them to state the facts to the public for the purpose of defending my reputation against the injury which it has undoubtedly suffered from the duplicity of my Government and the misrepresentations of my enemies, founded upon its equivocal course. I should have held my peace and refrained from what I am now about to publish, had not Mr. BUCHANAN, through his organ, aggravated the wrong he has done and permitted to be done to me, by an article which appeared in that paper on the 21st ultimo.

This journal says I have "declared war against the Administration." It would have spoken more accurately if it had said that, in withdrawing my confidence from tha Administration, I had only imitated the example of the great body of the Democratic Party—an example which was set for me while I was yet in a distant land. When I came home, in November last, I discovered that "gulf of cold distrust" between the President and his party, of which I wrote to the *Register* from New-York. I have since met hundreds of Democrats—from New-Orleans to New-York—and I have yet to meet the first one who does not regard the Administration as a lamentable failure, and as having fallen away from the lofty policy settled for it at Cincinnati.

Aside from any personal grievances, therefore, I found that I had to take sides between the chief and the body of the Democratic Party, and I became satisfied that the Party had consulted its safety and its honor in not holding itself responsible for the weakness or the treachery which had fered its head from the standard pledges and principles which I helped, as one of the Committee, to bear to him from Cincinnati to Wheatland. I had no occasion to resort to my personal complaints for the purpose of "declaring war against the Administration."

There existed political reasons in abundance to justify me and every Democrat in the public declaration that the Democratic Party could not approve and could not be held responsible for the foreign and domestic policy of the Administration. This course was essential to the salvation of the party, because no party could survive a popular election that bore upon its back such an accumulated weight of vanity and violated pledges. But Mr. BUCHANAN has chosen to force me to speak of my personal causes of discontent with him, and has, through his organ, invented an afterthought, without a shadow of foundation in fact, to account for an act of injustice that is not capable of defence—an afterthought in perfect harmony with the duplicity that preceded it.

I pass over all the twaddle of the organ about the "kind and friendly feelings" of the President and Cabinet towards me, and that the correspondence with my mission will show that the Government has done me "ample justice." I am unable to appreciate the species of kindness I have received, and as to the records of the Department doing me justice, it is the knowledge of that fact that constitutes the very groundwork of my complaint. If the Government had not fully indorsed my every official act in Mexico, and said to me "Well done, good and faithful servant"—if it had recalled me and said, "We disapprove of your course," I might have been mortified, but my lips would have been sealed. But to be indorsed and approved, and even flattered—to be adorned with the garlands of high commendation, and then to be sacrificed on the altar of duty, admitted to be well and faithfully performed—is certainly not doing "ample justice," and is a very odd way of showing friendship and "open and frank kindness."

But if this pretence of friendliness towards me is hollow and ill-timed, much worse has to be said of the reasons given by the organ for not sending me back to a post from which I was surreptitiously called for the purpose of getting rid of me. Here are the reasons:

"It was obviously out of the question to send him back as minister to the Liberal Government, simply because, whether rightfully or wrongfully, he is understood to have been *the first foreign minister to recognize the anti-constitutional revolution and the usurped Government of Zuloaga.* This, for manifest reasons, must have rendered him obnoxious to the constitutional party and to the Liberal Government of Juarez. The public interest, therefore, requires that a new man should be selected for this position, against whom no prejudices existed; and hence the dissatisfaction of Mr. FORSYTH."

I am sorry to be obliged to say it, but this brief paragraph contains absolute and naked falsehood from beginning to end. I solemnly declare that this article gives me the very first intimation that I have ever heard from the Administration of its disapproval of my acknowledgment of the Zuloaga Administration as the *de facto* Government of Mexico. Neither in the public despatches of the Department, in the private correspondence of Gen. CASS, nor in very frequent conversations with the President and Secretary of State, or any officer of the Government, has the thought ever been breathed to me that it disapproved of that act. If it were true, surely I should have been told of it, else the Government was derelict of its duty. I gave my reasons in full to the Government for that step, which was forced upon me by a sense of duty, but contrary to all my sympathies and inclinations. Not one word of dissent to my views was ever expressed or to be implied, while its subsequent instructions virtually recognized the propriety of my course and the soundness of my reasons for it.

The records of the department will show that it is unequivocally false that I was "the first foreign Minister to recognize the Zuloaga Government." Just the reverse is the truth, for *I was the last to do it*, and I waited until the last moment in the hope that something would occur to prevent the unwelcome duty. When called upon to decide the question, there was no other Government known to be in existence. It was afterwards that the Juarez Administration was formed at Queretara. It is the very reverse of true, also, that I was obnoxious to the Liberal party. I enjoyed the confidence and sympathy of that party in a high degree. I was personally intimate with its leaders in the capital, and in correspondence with many of them out of it; my house was always their ready asylum and refuge whenever in danger of liberty or life from tha tyranny of Zuloaga. Don Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, the first man of the party, and the most enlightened and liberal of all the Mexican public men, was a safe guest in my house for over four months, during tha whole of which time my residence was watched by Government police spies, to bear him to prison or to execution if he ventured beyond my door. When General BLANCO reached Mexico with 2,000 men to attack the city, it was to me in Tacubaya that he committed his military cheat while the battle was going on, as the known, tried and trusted friend of the Liberal cause. It was to my notorious sympathy for the Liberal Party that I was indebted for the hostility and hatred of the Zuloaga Government, resulting at last in forcing me to break off my relations with it. So far from being "obnoxious to the Constitutional Party," that party has reason to feel and does feel under the greatest obligations to me for the services it was happily in my power to render it. But this is not the matter of this affair. The President who authorized this charge against me has been receiving my earnest entreaties and arguments for more than a year past to recognize this very Liberal Government to which he declares that I am "obnoxious." The Liberal leaders all over Mexico knew of my persistent efforts to induce Mr. BUCHANAN to recognize and aid them, and it is he who stands in Mexico "obnoxious" to the charge he makes against me.

This manifesto of the organ is all gammon. Tne reasons given are false *per se*, and not the genuine ones for Mr. BUCHANAN'S course. What the true reasons are I have never been able to define. I have tried to find out from the President himself, and to that end I addressed him the following letter, which when penned I never dreamed would be put in print. I make no apology for publishing it now. While an impartial man can read this history and believe that I have been treated with "kindness and consideration," if he can discover the clue to Mr. BUCHANAN'S extraordinary conduct he will do what I have not been able to do to this hour.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1859.

SIR: Your course towards me with reference to the Mexican Mission has been so strange and equivocal that I feel it due to you and said necessary to my own future guidance, at least to give you an opportunity of elucidating what is to me a profound mystery. I do not know how far a President of the United States may feel it to be *infra dignitatem* to reply to such a letter as I am about to address to you, nor do I claim any *right* to an *eclaircissement*, Presidentially speaking, of the mystery which perplexes me. While for your executive actions you are most certainly not amenable to me, I may write to you as one gentleman of the Democratic party to another, and your silence will be an answer sufficiently eloquent to be taken as an acquiescence in the correctness of the light in which your course presents itself to my mind. As you have two more years of Presidential service, and my profession as a journalist will bring me in constant communication with the public, it is desirable that my relations with you should be distinctly defined: for while I would do you no injustice through a misapprehension of the truth, yet if the truth be as I now believe, I cannot dissemble. Whether or not you see fit to rallove or to confirm my impressions by an answer to this letter, my object will have been gained in making my course and my conscience clear. I shall be frank and as brief as possible.

Ever since your inauguration, my friends in the United States have constantly warned me that you were anxious to remove me from the Mexican Mission, and to be on my guard and prepare for such a step whenever the slightest opening for it should offer. At the same time justice obliges me to say that whenever I heard from friends who had had direct communication with you on the subject, they always reported, with one exception, that you expressed your satisfaction at my course, and that you had no thought of recalling me. That exception was at the moment of Senator BENJAMIN'S *ex parte* statement before you, I had no right to be surprised at this. In the meantime, too, the Department of State had, in its public dispatches, fully commended your Administration to an approval of all my steps as Minister, while General CASS, in his private communications, was warm and emphatic, even flattering, in his commendations of my course. And, finally, you did me the honor to depart somewhat from usage, and to commend my official conduct, as marked by "zeal and ability," in your annual Message to Congress.

If you will give yourself the trouble to read a dispatch I addressed to the Department after receiving your instructions to "withdraw the Legation from Mexico," you will find an account of the impressions made by those instructions on the statesmen of the Zuloaga Government. These gentlemen, fully possessed of the idea of my friends in the States, that you were anxious to get rid of me, assumed at once, that your approval of my course in the matter of the forced loan, your "withdrawal of the legation" and your dispatch of a ship of war to take me home, were but so many parts of a solemn farce, meaning nothing of the least consequence to the American interests of the Zuloaga Government, but having for their sole object to dispose of the person of the then American Minister—and they said, the unanswerable proof that President BUCHANAN intends nothing more than this, and only affects to be offended with us, is, that while he has called home the American Minister he has retained the Mexican Minister at Washington. And in triumph they published in their official journals that most extraordinary correspondence between General CASS and General ROBLES on the occasion of the temporary leave taking of the latter. I complained of the last act to General CASS and I received from him a long but fer from satisfactory explanation. There was no explanation to be made. The effect was simply to make me ridiculous, and to aggravate the difficulty of the most trying position I then occupied before the Mexican public; while the fact convicted you in the minds of Mexican statesmen of trifling and bad faith towards me. And now, I beg to ask, if I have not *now* a right to believe—what I rejected then—that the people in the Mexican palace were most astute in their conjectures, sound in their reasoning, and right in their conclusions? With the lights before me I am unable to doubt it. If I am wrong, you alone can put me right.

I knew perfectly well, Mr. President, when I took my position of non-intercourse with the Zuloaga Government, that I was putting my official head on the block; but you must pardon me for *not* believing that, *under the circumstances*, you were capable of chopping it off. I had had the fullest warning of the risk, and was perfectly aware that the time to test the premonitions of my friends had come. I was not obliged to lay my head there; I might have shirked the responsibility and written home for instructions. But I thought it my duty, and I took the step boldly and without hesitation. You did not leave me long in suspense. In an instant you decided my fate. In hot haste you sent a courier to me—so much so that the Secretary of State had to apologize for lack of time to read and to answer in full my dispatches. Without a throb of compunction or a generous misgiving you ordered the axe to fall, and thus immolated me upon the very altar of my public duty and of my personal trust in your justice and magnanimity. I read all this clearly in the dispatches brought to me by Capt. HENRY and in the accompanying circumstances. The Mexicans were right; my American friends were right; the American newspapers were all right. Smarting under a consciousness of the wrong you had done my reputation before Mexico and my own country, in a private letter to Gen. CASS, I frankly stated the case and claimed it as my due that, whenever the relations with Mexico, which had been broken off upon an issue made by me and approved by you, were renewed, I should be sent back. And to make this act of justice (and policy too) as easy to you as possible—not to be in your way—if, as I believed, you wished to bestow the mission elsewhere, I said, if you will give me this necessary indorsement to falsify the accusations of my enemies that I have not possessed your confidence, I will after a brief period resign the post into your hands. Arrived at Mobile, with no intention to go to Washington, you called me there by telegraph, in Washington I renewed the subject to you—you engaged to take it into "just and calm consideration." As often as respect for your position would allow, I pressed you for an answer. You always politely evaded it, and kept me dangling in the Capital for two months in an awkward and false position before the country, until finally in despair of getting from you a definite "yes" or "no," I was forced to relieve myself from an intolerable embarrassment by a resignation. For the purpose of giving you the opportunity which I supposed you desired of nominating my successor to the then Senate, I fixed my resignation for the 2d of March. I was right here too.

I now come to the strangest part of this story, and the means adopted in it are so immensely out of proportion to the apparent magnitude of the end they seem designed to secure, that I am filled with wonder and curiosity to comprehend it.

In July wara dated your instructions to withdraw the legation. In the latter part of September came the ship-of-war to take me home. In October I sailed, and in November reached Mobila. In December I arrived in Washington by your orders. In February I resigned. All these events occupied a space of nearly *eight* months. *At the end of these eight months, you did not possess one important fact in relation to the Mexican situation, which you did not have in the beginning.* There had occurred no material change in the condition of affairs as I described them to you. The return of the Minister under such grave circumstances naturally led the world to believe that you meant to follow up the "withdrawal" by some striking action. Well, sir, during these whole eight months—critical ones for American influence in Mexico—our relations there have been left in a state of complete abeyance. Nothing has been done beyond your recommendations to Congress, and this, although the whole country was crying aloud for action, and our countrymen and the Liberals in Mexico were earnestly imploring it. Strange to say, the moment of awakening from this long fit of diplomatic inactivity is the very moment when my resignation took effect. Was that accidental? Was there any new light cast upon the Mexican question, after my resignation, which did not stream fully upon it before? It cannot be averred. The conclusion upon my mind is therefore irresistible, that your policy of inaction was adopted for and designed to be limited by my official connection with the mission. The spell was broken with my resignation. Your Mexican policy was kept in a state of suspended animation, and all our great interests were neglected for three-fourths of a year, for no better purpose than to get rid of a minister, who, according to your public and official declarations, had faithfully done his duty, and who, trustingly, gave you the opportunity of getting rid of him by bravely doing that duty.

If you in your Message, and the Secretary of State in his dispatches, were sincere and truthful in your declarations that I had performed my "duty with zeal and ability," you were in justice and honor bound to restore me to a position I had lost by zealously doing that duty. You have resolutely refused to do this, and thus, as I conceive, deliberately used your power and position as the President to do me a great wrong as a man and a public officer. What powerful motives have operated upon you I am at a loss to conceive. It cannot be on account of my attitude with reference to your nomination in the Cincinnati Convention, because my position there was precisely that of the highly respectable and able gentleman you have named to succeed me. Have I powerful enemies, whose demands for my sacrifice you were unable to withstand? Have I inherited your dislike for my father? Or is it my school of Southern Right politics that is distasteful to you? I repeat, you alone are competent to solve the problem. If you can do it satisfactorily, I shall be sincerely glad; for, while I will not patiently brook deliberate wrong or affect friendship for a Democratic President who has committed it, I am far from being exigent with my friends.

I have tea honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN FORSYTH.

To His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, Washington.

After a few days, Mr. BUCHANAN returned this letter to me under cover of his own superscription and frank, with these words indorsed on it, "*Disrespectful, ungrateful, and absurdly unfounded.*" Not choosing to accept such a reply, I rejoined in the following:

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1859.

SIR: You indorse my returned letter of the 14th inst.—"Disrespectful, ungrateful, and absurdly unfounded." You must pardon me for declining to accept this as a just judgment upon its merits. But being so in your opinion, I marvel that you did not think it worth your while to give some reason in support of it, against the strong array of facts and circumstances upon which the contrary conclusions of that letter were based.

I meant not to be "disrespectful," because I knew too well what is due to your position. I only stated what I verily believed to be the honest truth, and in language as mild and courteous as was consistent with its distinct enunciation.

I do not know what your charge of "ingratitude" rests upon; I did my duty as the Minister of my country in Mexico, and you have acknowledged it. This is the extent of my obligation to you. You hardly expect me to be "grateful" for being removed from a mission which you did not bestow upon me, and under circumstances which you knew were wounding to my feelings, and, in my belief, prejudicial to my reputation.

I think an account might be stated between us that would throw the balance of obligation against you. Twenty years of my life have been devoted to active labor in behalf of the unity and success of the Democratic cause—to the sacrifice of private fortune, the material interests of my family, and more than once at the peril of my life. I knew of an living gentleman who has reaped so abundantly of the fruits of Democratic unity in the South as the present President of the United States. Your predecessor thought my services, supported by a good character, were worthy of acknowledgment, and *unsolicited*, sent me to Mexico. You requite them by displacing me in the middle of a term of service.

Nor is my letter "absurdly unfounded." If it contained *my* opinions alone, it might lay me open to the suspicion of a chafed and angry view of the case. But I was the *last* of all the world to adopt them. My friends believed and predicted to me all that my letter contains *long before* it became clear to my own vision. I really thought they were doing you injustice, and defended you. I did not head the newspaper writers, who all the while insisted upon the same thing. Indeed, it is not possible to predicate a rational solution of your course upon any other hypothesis than that of a strong desire and predetermined purpose to get rid of me. All my friends in Washington and at the South believe it—in fact the entire public believes it. How, then, can my statement be "absurdly unfounded?"

I regret you have not thought it worth your while to disabuse my mind of its impressions, if they are erroneous. So placed that I have nothing to expect from your Administration, and could not accept anything from it if I had, I may express this regret in a disinterested spirit. I should much prefer to be able to give the Democratic President a cordial and confident support, than to go on my way under existing impressions; and if it had been your pleasure to show me I had done you wrong, nothing would have given me more satisfaction than to have asked your pardon for my misconceptions of your conduct and character. You have not chosen to do this, and I have not chosen to suffer you to rest under the belief that I do not comprehend the true nature of your conduct towards me.

I have the honor to be the President's obedient servant, JOHN FORSYTH.

To his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN.

This letter was neither returned nor answered. I must say that I never thought either letter was answerable. It is not possible for him to give any *friendly* reason to me why he did not give me the indorsement of my official conduct, which was all I asked of him, upon my promise to resign my office as soon as I received it. It is absurd to allege, at this late day, mistakes on my part as a reason for not sending me back—first, because I did not ask to be sent back, and second because this excuse is a palpable afterthought. I put it to the sense of the public, whether such a pretence is not preposterous on the part of the Administration, when its Secretary of State wrote to me in the strain of the following extracts, in July, 1857. In a private letter Gen. CASS wrote:

"I told the President some days since that I would write to you and assure you that you are in his full confidence and that of his Cabinet, and he desired me to convey to you the strongest assurance to that effect."

Again, upon sending me a *projet* for a treaty of cession of territory, General CASS, also in a private note wrote:

"The dispatch of this date from the Department will confide to you a great trust. * * * * I know how difficult is the task before you; we all know it well, and do not look over sanguine of success. If you succeed, it will be a source of great satisfaction to us, and if you do not we shall not impute the smallest blame to you *well satisfied that what you could not effect could not be effected under any circumstances.*"

I remark that this "difficult task" was nothing less than to buy a large slice of Mexico, at a price about *one-fourth* of what the Mexicans valued it at. I worked hard to carry out the hard bargain, but the Mexicans were too cunning to take the contemptible offer, and Mr. BUCHANAN would not allow me to increase the bid. After it was all over, the Department wrote me:

"Your dispatches relating to the negotiations which you proposed to the Government of Mexico, having been laid before the President and I have to express to you his satisfaction with the manner in which you performed that delicate duty."

And, finally, when I was about to leave the country, and the Administration had my whole course before it, Gen. CASS wrote me:

"It was deemed proper to send a vessel of war to bring you, as a *public manifestation of the regard of the Government for your firm and truly American conduct*, under the critical circumstances in which you were placed."

I submit, after all this, if it is not a little late for the Administration to aver that it found fault with any part of my conduct as its Minister to Mexico? I cannot, in justice, close this communication without thus publicly offering the tribute of my thanks and admiration for the frank, kind and generous deportment of the venerable Secretary of State, in all his public and private correspondence and personal intercourse with me. I feel a perfect assurance that, had his voice been potential in the White House, I should not now have to write of those idiosyncrasies of character, which are discoverable sooner or later to all who have dealings with JAMES BUCHANAN.

If, as the organ decl res, I had other friends in the Cabinet besides Gen. CASS, I am very sure I have never seen the first evidence of it. In the absence of such proof, and in the presence of their conduct towards me, I do not believe a word of it. I do not think that Cabinet is friendly to any man of my political complexion. If I had chosen to rally the influence of my Southern political friends in Washington, and protested through them against supersading me for doing my duty, I knew that the Government would not have dared to do it. My friends offered me their services, and warned me that that was the only way to deal with the "Sage of Wheatland." I declined their offers peremptorily, averring that as I was appointed to Mexico, without as much as a hint in the way of asking for it, and without the importunity of my friends, I would not be indebted to such means for going back. I left my case to the unbiased justice and judgment of the President and Cabinet. I have found out the value of the reliance.

And now, to avoid misconstructions, let it not be imagined that I hold Mr. BUCHANAN to be the Democratic party, and that, in losing my confidence in him I have lost my fealty to my party, or my abiding attachment to its principles. I may be a good Democrat, and not think very well of him. I should be no Democrat at all were I to indorse all the measures and shortcomings of his administration.

MOBILE, May 1, 1859. JOHN FORSYTH.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—NOS. 45, 63, 67, 69.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 1½, 1, 28, 39 67, 72, 73, 59, 74, 75, 76, 77½, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 36, 26, 51, 25, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Same as on Monday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1,694, 640, 1 210, 1 654, 1,712, 1,714, 1,716, 1,718, 1,720, 1,724, 1,726, 1,728, 1,730, 1,732, 1,736, 1,738, 1,742, 1,744, 1,746, 1,748, 1,752, 1,754, 1,758, 1,760.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FANCY NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

DOMESTICS

embrace the following brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Slate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Hamilton,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
Massaquoi,	Hebron,	Cabotts,
White Rock,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.

We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY,

NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.

HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. E. HARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,

In which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS

For Spring and Summer,

FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP.

Full Assortment of New Styles, Now Ready.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,

Curtain Materials, Tassels, Bands, Loops,

CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,

and Upholstery Goods of every description,

BELOW REGULAR PRICES,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

EMBRACED AND BROWN SHEETINGS

and Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Bed Tickings, Fancy Stripes Gingbams and Domestic Goods of every kind,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,

Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Toweling, Sheetings, Pillow-case Linens, Shirtings, Bath Towels, Huckabuck, Crash, &c., &c.,

WARRANTED PURE LINEN,

and manufactured expressly for service. Also, a full assortment of Union Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES, RICH SILKS,

and Fashionable Dress Goods of every description, for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Newest Spring Styles—Prices same as before the advance.

J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRIES, VELVETS, Medallions and Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Matting, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REAL LACES
IN
COLLARS, SETS, VEILS, BARBES AND BY THE YARD,

A large and magnificent assortment, received by steamer *Fulton*, and for sale at retail,

ON MONDAY, May 9, 1859.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, May 9, 1859,

An additional lot of

DRESS SILKS,

At $1 per yard,

in

PLAID, STRIPED, CROSSOVER AND CHINE DESIGNS.

These goods have been reduced from $1 25 and $1 25.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS

IN DOUBLE JUPE ROBES

AND

BY THE YARD,

IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Received by the *Africa*, for sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AT RETAIL.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.

Black Lace Flouncings.
Black Thread and French Laces all widths.
Black Lace Shawls.
Black Lace Veils, (new styles.)
French Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Together
With a splendid assortment of Rich Laces of every Description,
Which will be offered at extraordinarily low prices.
In all of which
WE D. FY COMPETITION.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 439 Broadway.

BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS

Just received, in large assortment:

Points at $5; Mantillas trimmed and untrimmed;
Mantillas at $5;
With a great variety of Flounces, of all widths and of the most celebrated manufacture.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS, CALL AND examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14-springs for $14; 12-springs for $12 and 9-springs for $8 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No 361 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Linens, table cloths, table covers, muslins, prints, delaines, ginghams, crash, toweling, diaper, black silks, cloths, cassimeres, &c., for sale by

WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

HACY'S
GRAND
SALE
of
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS.

P. S.

GRAND SALE OF LACES,
THREAD EDGINGS,
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS, LACES.

PPSS.

GRAND SALE—Lace Sleeves, 6½c. to $1.
Lace Sleeves, 6 c. to $1.
Muslin Sleeves, cheap, to close.
Cambric Sleeves, cheap, to close.

PPPSSS,

GRAND SALE—Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerchiefs, cheap.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, the best.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, for the Boston Fest!
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, for Rye Beach!
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, for Newport!!
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, for Lake Saperior!!
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, for better places!!!
KID GLOVES, (BEST,) 63 cents!!!!

PPPP.SSSS.

GRAND SALE
EMBROIDERIES in all good designs.

PPPPP.S.

GRAND SALE
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c., the finest designs to be found in this City.

PPPPPP.S.

GRAND SALE Cambrie and Swiss Muslins.
Colored and White Dotted Muslins.
Linen Napkins. Towels, &c.
Irish Linens cheap!
Curtain Muslins cheap!!

PPPPPPPP.S.

GRAND SALE Dress Trimmings.
Silk Suttons, Fringes, &c.
Dress and Mantilla Braids.

PPPPPPPPP.S.

13,000
PARASOLS $1 each, worth $2.

PPPPPPPP.S.

R. H. MACY.

PPPPPPPPPP.S.

R. H. MACY.

PPPPPPPPPPP.S.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st,
N. B.—Ladies, we have a store full of goods
NBB.—Ladies, we have a store full of the (best) of goods.
NBBB.—Ladies, we want your money.
NBBBB.—Ladies, our goods are so nice you must buy.
NBBBBB.—Ladies, we have (marked) them so low you cannot (well) help buying.
NBBBBBB.—Ladies, We can and will always always always sell you good goods cheap as we can.

Yours, in haste,
MACY.

FANCY STOCKINGS.

GENTLEMEN'S,
LADIES'
and CHILDREN'S
LISLE THREAD,
and COTTON HOSE,

In beautiful varieties,
Suitable for the coming season.
Also,
LADIES' LISLE and SILK GAUNTLETS,
and GLOVES for TRAVELING.

New and very beautiful styles.
Just received and for sale by

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner Worth-st.

SPRING STYLES IN
STELLA SHAWLS,
POINTS,
MANTILLAS,
BERNOUS,
RAGLANS,
CHESTERFIELDS, &c.

On MONDAY, May 9,
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

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500 PIECES OF
FRENCH PRINTED DELAINES,
At 25 cents per yard.

Will be offered on
MONDAY, May 9,
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

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481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.

Will open, on MONDAY, May 9,
10 Cases of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Purchased at the late Auction Sales, and will be sold AT A SMALL SCALE OF PROFIT.

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481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE

Will offer, on MONDAY, May 9,
A NEW LOT OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
LACE SETS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

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481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE

Will offer, on MONDAY.
10,000 yards ENGLISH PRINTED LAWNS,
At 12½ cents per yard.

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481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE
Just received,
100 pieces of NEW DRESS SILKS,
At $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

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481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
250 pieces FINE ENGLISH BAREGES,
From 25 cts. to 50 cts. per yard.

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481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
500 Pieces of NEW DRESS GOODS.

---

481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
100 Pieces of GRASS CLOTH,
Suitable for Traveling Dresses.

NOTHING BUT AUCTION GOODS.

JOB LOTS KEPT IN THE STORE.

Strangers visiting New-York for Dry Goods are particularly invited to call before they buy their goods.

Extraordinary Reduction from Time Prices.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR THE MILLION.
IN EARNEST FOR A SEASON.
LEWIS HAVILAND & CO.,
No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York,

Announce to the trade that they have reduced the prices upon Shawls, Berèges, Lawns, Silks, Robe Dresses, Mantillas &c., so as to defy competition, making baits of fine goods instead of domestics.

10,000 Brochè and Printed Bordered Stella Shawls, bought at auction at less prices than was ever before known. Deep All-Wool Printed Borders, $1 25 to $2 25 each. Tbe best All Wool Brocbe Borders, $2 to $3 50, old price double. The cheapest stock of Black Silks in New-York. The big profit exposed on the best Steel Hoop Skirts—the best 11-hoop Steel, $12 per dozen, old price, $22. Sprague's, Gaines, B's, American and all the best Prints, 7½c. to 8½c. Hamilton and all the best De Laines, 11c. to 12½c. Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Ticks, Summer Stuffs, &c.

Linens, Drapery, Muslins, Tarletans, Alpacas, Satinetts, Jeans, &c., &c.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open a beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS, BAREGE ANGLAIS, ROBES of every description, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

LACE CURTAINS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS having had an opportunity of purchasing
300 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS
and CURTAIN MATERIALS by the yard,
At much less than the usual cost, will offer them on Tuesday at very low prices.

No. 306 Canal-st, near Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open and are receiving by every steamer, a fine assortion of
LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS.
LACES of every description and all widths.
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	85c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	90c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

STRAWBONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS, BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

---

90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOOL corsets, together with all the latest French patterns, plain and embroidered, wholesale and retail; every style ladies' skirts, crinoline, crochet, hair-cloth, skeleton from four to thirty springs, laces, embroideries, gloves, mits, bands, edgings, &c. FORMAN, No. 765 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
FINE MILLINERY
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of the great increase, both
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF OUR EXTENSIVE
MANTILLA AND SHAWL
BUSINESS,
And our inability to obtain more room in our present premises, we have determined to relinquish our Millinery and Millinery Goods Departments, and devote our entire store in future to
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

In order to effect early and rapid sales, we have marked down our entire stock of
BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS
AND
PLUMES,
BLONDES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

Our stock consists of newly-imported goods, and is the largest and most complete in the United States.

We would direct attention to our MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS and MANTILLAS, all of which, for this special occasion, we have
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

A CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Economy in furnishing and replenishing articles in HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

Extensive stock from recent Auction sales,
Comprising a full assortment of
LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS of all widths.
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
DAMASK AND DIAPERS, by the yard and piece.
TOWELINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BLANKETS,
COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND EMBROIDERIES.
PRINTED AND EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS.
CANTON MATTING, of all widths and styles.
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHARLES G. HOOK.
(Late W. S. Bond.)

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES

is particularly called to our
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
embracing all the best makes of
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS, TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF LINENS, DIAPERS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, &c., &c., &c.

N. B.—Our usually large stock of Lace Sets and Lace and Muslin Draperies has been largely increased the present season by late auction purchases.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

JOB LOT OF EMBROIDERED BANDS VERY LOW.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

JOB LOT OF EMBROIDERED COLLARS HALF PRICE.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LACE FALLS. A FINE ASSORTMENT.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED, PLAIN AND HEMMED STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Below regular prices.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLA AND CLOAK PURCHASERS

Will find a good assortment of Cloth and Silk Mantillas and Sacks at BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.

IMMENSE SALE OF PARASOLS!!
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS
50 PER CENT BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.
ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL LINED, ALL IVORY HANDLES.

3,000 at $1 25, worth $2 50!
2,000 at $1 50, worth $3!!
1,000 at $2 50 worth $5!!!
2,000 at $3, worth $6!!!!
2,000 at $4, usual price $8 and $10!!!!!
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

All seasonable and elegant fashions in
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS.
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOYS' CLOTHING—GENIN'S BAZAAR

Maintains its high reputation for the styles and make of BOYS' CLOTHING,
by the beauty and elegance of its stock for the present season.
THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
deserve the attention of parents.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.

A large lot of Ladies' Colored Straw Bonnets—drab and brown, untrimmed, suitable for traveling—for 75 cents; worth $2 50.
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.

A large lot of Misses' Trimmed Straw Flats, suitable for country wear, for 75 cents; worth $3 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.

A large lot of Ladies' Legborn Boonets at $1 50; worth $3.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. OONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,

Importers,
Manufacturers
and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.,
Being frequently solicited to retail from their stock, and having greatly
Enlarged their premises,
They have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
Until July 1,
Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the cheapest ingrains and Venetians.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, offer for sale:
Troy Six per Cent Bonds.
Camden and Amboy Railroad Guaranteed 6 per Ct. Bonds.
Virginia and Tennessee R.R. 1st mort. 6 per Cent Bonds.
Manassas Gap (Va.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per Ct. Bonds.
Various City and Light Stocks, paying 10 per cent div.
Oswego & Syracuse R.R. 8th's, Morris & Essex R.R. 8th's.
Various City Bank Stocks and other desirable Securities.
Collections made throughout this City and Cuba.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—THOSE WISHing superb fits in dresses, should call upon Miss. F. A. SMITH, whose promptness and superior artistic skill in dressmaking is universally acknowledged by all her patrons. The best of City reference as guarantee. No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st.

STRAW GOODS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.—A large and elegant assortment for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. First premium awarded. EE G. Mannfacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LARGE IMPORTING AND JOBbing dry goods house, a person who has had experience in collecting information in relation to the standing and responsibility of City and country buyers. One thoroughly posted will be liberally remunerated. Address, with name and references, Box No. 1,752 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL OF NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS habits and an amiable disposition to take the entire charge of two small children. No Irish need apply. Address, with real name and residence, H. M. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GERMAN GIRL, who can speak English, to do general housework. She must be a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 29 East Broadway.

WANTED—IN A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY A Scotch or English girl as laundress and to do chamberwork. Apply from 10 to 11 o'clock at No. 60 West 25th-st.

WANTED — A BOY, IN AN OFFICE, WHO writes a good hand; one who lives with his parents preferred; salary first year $50. Apply at No. 64 Pearl-st., up stairs, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH GOOD RECOMmendations (Irish or German), also to wash and iron. Apply at No. 34 9th-st, between 6th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND TO DO general housework; must have good recommendations. Call at No. 115 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A BOY 15 OR 18 years of age. Address L. E. X., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A YOUNG woman who understands cooking and general housework. Apply at No. 70 East 22d-st.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE CHAIN STITCHERS of work on Linen Horse Covers, at No. 42 Fifth-st., corner of Fillmore-place, Williamsburgh, L. I.

COLLECTOR WANTED—AN AMERICAN 30 years of age, of active business habits, and with the most direct City references as to character and capacity. Address (giving last place of business and present residence) E. E. E., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FARMER WANTED—ON A FARM ABOUT 40 miles from the City; a single man, and a Scotchman preferred. Apply at No. 180 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. None but a practical farmer need apply.

TIMOLAT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., for the cure of rheumatism and all mercurial diseases. The only genuine baths in the United States.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first class servants, German, English, Irish and others, with first-class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 614 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled in the City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook (in a private family) and baker, who is willing to take entire charge of a kitchen; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Understands the duty of a dairy, if required. The best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman, as nurse in a private family; is accustomed to the care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1,097 Broadway, confectionery store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART AND tidy young women: one as down-stairs servant, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. The cook is a good baker, and a first rate washer and ironer. Both are willing to make themselves generally useful. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook, excellent baker, and has the best of City reference from her last situation, which she held for two years; wishes to go with a family into the country for the Summer, and be with them in the Winter. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 Spring st., corner Mott-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman, in a private family. Has lived three years in her last place; can give good City references; would prefer the country for the summer; can be seen at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress; one that thoroughly understands her business from experience. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Apply No. 210 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best of cooking in first-class families in this City; best of City reference, and highly recommended as to capability and sobriety. Apply at No. 131 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; understands baking thoroughly; has five years' reference; also, a girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; wish to live together. Call at No. 139 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing or to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 16 Hubert-st., corner of Greenwich, front room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a first-class family. Understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also, children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds. No objection to travel in the capacity of lady's-maid. Has City references. Address No 64 Barrow-st., near Bedford.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress or to take care of a growing child, or would do light chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 West 20th-st, near 6th-av., top floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting and sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; will be found competent and trustworthy. Call for two days from 10 to 4, at No. 99 31st-st, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professional cook; understands all kinds of soups and game, all kinds of baking and pastries, and makes all kinds of desserts, and ice cream. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 17th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook who understands pastry, and baking, and all kinds of desserts; no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE, PROtestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; is of obliging disposition; would assist with chamberwork if required. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at 119 9th-av., 2d floor, or address a note to E. H.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands all kinds of fine muslins and French finting; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last ten years. Call for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country with a family, provided they come back again in the Fall; has good City references. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED colored woman, a situation as first-class cook. Understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing. Best of city reference can be given. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 54 University-place, near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 91 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress. Can give the best of City reference. Has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., for two days—second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 242 6th-av., for two days. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be obtained from her last place, where she has lived 2 years and 3 months. Call for 2 days at No. 167 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; THOroughly capable of taking care of children; can take charge of an infant and nursery; she is very well experienced in children and has the best City reference. Call at No. 477 4th st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT Scotch cook, a situation, understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, jellies, &c.; is a splendid bread and pastry baker; is well recommended. Prefers the country. Apply at No. 216 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands bread and cake making, in a first-class private family. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 70 East 13th-st, one door east of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 192 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter and to help as laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 4th.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a confectionery or children's clothing-store. Is a good plain sewer. Good references given as to honesty. Call at No. 162 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; may be seen at the house of her employers, No. 18 West 18th-st., for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; or as waitress. Can give City reference. Apply at No. 89 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and assistant in washing and ironing; has no objection to going to the country. Call at No. 106 Lexington-av., where she has lived five years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 148 Sullivan-st., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or seamstress, or would take care of children; best of reference. Call at No. 231 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or seamstress, by a girl that has good recommendations. Inquire at No. 130 Clinton place, rear house, room No 21.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker. Has best of City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse with a lady going into the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; has been in one situation five years; will be well recommended by her present employer at No. 297 West 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and sewing or take care of children. Has City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has lived three years in her last place; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 East 32d-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 5th st., between 3d and 4th avs. French nurses and German nurses, cooks, etc., on hand. French and German spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain seamstress; does up all kinds of fine washing in superior style; is a neat fine sewer; truthful to her employers; neat in her habits and about her work; honest and industrious for the above capacities. She can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 121 27th-st, between 7th and 8th avs., 1st floor front room, for 3 days. No objection to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Englishman and wife; no incumbrance; the man, as coachman, understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; his wife, as chambermaid and seamstress or general utility work; they will make themselves generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply for 3 days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can fill either situations to give entire satisfaction; has got the best reference from families where she has lived for three years. Call or send a note to No. 173 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a respectable young English woman; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; also wait on a lady if required, and understands hair-dressing; can give the highest City reference. Can be seen this day and to-morrow, if not engaged, at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable, sober and competent man, who has five years' good reference from last employer. Can be seen, until engaged, at the Janitor's, New York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, basement door. None but first-class families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to do light chamberwork, if required. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 East 31st st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed for Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Adelheim—A Penny Piece of Business.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Morning Call—Charles XII.—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Flowers of the Forest—Swiss Swains—Jumbo Jum.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Amaldebio—The Hidden Hand.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Gents of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Horticultural Festival.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....8½ P. M.
North and West and Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 11, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We this morning chronicle the arrival of two steamers from Europe, bringing advices one week later.

The screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, brings advices to the 27th ult., four days later. They are of the utmost interest. There is no announcement of a declaration of war, the three days prescribed by Austria to Sardinia only having expired on the evening preceding the departure of the steamer. The French troops, however, had begun to enter Piedmont; and the Austrians were preparing to pass the Ticino on the 26th. The King of Sardinia, who is to command his army, was to leave Turin for Alessandria on the 27th; and the same day had been fixed for the departure of the French Emperor and Prince Napoleon to take the command of the French army. The Sardinians propose to throw themselves in the way of the Austrians at Sesia, and to endeavor to hold their own until sustained by their French auxiliaries. In the meantime, two events of entirely unexpected character had occurred to change the face of affairs. Russia, on the 23d ult., had celebrated an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France, engaging to menace the frontiers of Prussia and Austria, in the event of a conflict. The knowledge of this fact had, perhaps, induced Austria to regret her warlike precipitancy; for the London *Herald*, of the 27th, states that dispatches had been received at the British Foreign Office announcing the willingness of the Cabinet of Vienna to accept further mediation on the part of England. After, however, the strong expressions of partiality for Austria utterad by the British Ministers in the recent Parliamentary debate, it is not to be expected that British mediation will longer be acceptable to France, Russia, or Sardinia. Prussie, it is now stated, declines to take any part in the conflict, while the German Federal army is mobilized only as a body of observation. The general news by this arrival is devoid of interest.

In addition to the above news by the *Anglo-Saxon*, we have advices to the 30th ult. by the *Adelaide*, at St. Johns, from Galway, which are of the first importance. Hostilities had not actually commenced, but a large body of Austrians had crossed the Ticino, which may be considered equivalent to a declaration of war. In consequence of this movement of Austria, Cotton had declined, while Breadstuffs were all considerably advanced, and Provisions were also somewhat highor. Consols had declined to 89@89¼, and the Bank of England had advanced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent. The French troops were also pouring into Piedmont. Tuscany had declared against Austria, and Denmark was reported to have done the same. The news from all parts of the Continent is of the most important and exciting character, and points most unmistakably to a speedy and desperate conflict.

It is understood that the Postmaster-General has rendered a decision on the bids for the California Mail service, but it has not yet been made public.

Instructions for Utah were yesterday made up at the State and War Departments, and they are understood to be of such a nature as to render the resignation of Gen. Johnston probable. He is hereafter to await the orders of Gov. Cumming before calling out the troops for the assistance of the civil authorities.

Massachusetts, yesterday, voted on the proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to require foreigners to reside two years in the State after naturalization before being entitled to vote. The vote was rather light, but the returns received from eighty cities and towns indicate that the amendment is adopted by a very large majority. The vote, as far as heard from, stands—for the amendment, 12,837; against it, 8,132.

The dams at the Holley Embankment in the Erie Canal have been so far completed as to permit a resumption of navigation. The great breach at Holley probably cannot be repaired for some time to come, but loaded boats can pass without difficulty through the old Canal.

The Mayor, last evening, nominated to the Board of Aldermen, for City Inspector in place of George W. Morton, Mr. S. Benson McGown, a Democrat of the Twelfth Ward. The nomination was returned to the Mayor like those which preceded it. A resolution directing the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department, to report a plan for drinking fountains for the City was adopted; so was a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to report to the Board his opinion as to the legality of the Acts of the Legislature organizing the Board of Supervisors. The report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of giving the Comptroller 13 additional clerks was adopted. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in calling on the Mayor to convene the Board of Health.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, Mr. Ottarson offered a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to report plans and estimates for placing four hundred drinking fountains or hydrants in the streets and squares of the City. The resolution was adopted. A description of the assessment lists awaiting confirmation was transmitted by the Mayor. His communication was referred to the Committee on Assessments. Five thousand dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of celebrating Fourth of July.

The Floral Festival in aid of Mrs. Phelps' proposed Horticultural School was brilliantly inaugurated last night, at the Palace Garden, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. There was a large display of pictures, a tolerable show of flowers, a splendid exhibition of fireworks, and a speech to match from Wm. H. Fry.

The New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders celebrated their thirty-fourth anniversary last evening, by a dinner at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway. The entertainment passed off pleasantly, and did honor to the Association, which is one of the oldest in the City, and is in a flourishing condition.

The American Seamen's Friend Society held its Thirty-first anniversary last evening in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church. Following the reading of an abstract of the annual report were addresses by several gentleman connected with the Society, by Rev. R. Given, Chaplain in the Navy; Rev. H. D. Ganse, and Rev. R. W. Clark, of Brooklyn. The Society is prosperous.

The Jury in the case of James Glass, tried for the murder of Richard Owens, are still out. They left the Court-room, for the consideration of their verdict, on Friday, at 3 P. M. Judge Devlin summoned them into his presence yesterday morning and administered a rebuke, which, however, did not take effect, as they remain at present precisely as they did on Friday—eleven for conviction, and one for acquittal. It is well understood that the dissenting juror is a personal friend of prisoner.

Flour was quite active and was dearer yesterday. The principal kinds of Grain were in fair demand at firmer prices. Provisions attracted more attention. Beef advanced. Groceries were less active. A fair business was reported in Rosin and Spirits Turpentine. Freights were quiet.

The Russo-French Alliance.

One fact of the first importance defines itself sharply and clearly upon the mist of rumors and reports which envelopes the European news yesterday received. This is the public avowal of that alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and France, which has been steadily hinted at for the last six months by the best-informed writers on European affairs, and into which, as the London *Post* very justly remarks, the Emperor Napoleon has been forced at last, by the vacillating and unworthy policy to which Lord Derby has thought fit to commit the English Government. The full importance of this new combination in the world of European politics cannot be accurately estimated until the terms of the alliance, and the ground which it covers, in regard to the present difficulties in Europe shall be made known to us. There are many reasons, however, besides the extraordinary impression produced by the news upon the public funds in London, (although that impression recalls, in suddenness and severity, the effects of Lord Malmesbury's rejection by the French Directory, and of Bonaparte's great victories in the campaign of 1797,) for regarding this union of France with Russia as a final and paralyzing blow to the Western Alliance. The London *Times* affects to be "startled" by the intelligence, and may perhaps have been really taken by surprise, since the Viennese correspondent of that journal has for some time been devoting himself to an advocacy of the Austrian interest so heedlong and so obstinate that he has not hesitated to represent Russia as drifting rapidly into the embraca of the House of Hapsburg. But impartial Englishmen can scarcely be surprised that France should have preferred the active coöperation of a Power prepared to enforce respect for treaties, and for international law upon the domineering foe of Italy, to the lukawarm and uncertain sympathy of a State whose rulers have positively committed themselves to an open indorsement of three fifths of those acts of Austria upon which the decision of Europe had been invited by Napoleon. While England responded to the appeal of her Imparial ally by despatching an Envoy to Vienna with instructions from a Government whose leaders—Lord Derby, Lord Malmesbury, and Mr. Disraeli—have since declared their perfect conviction that Austria had a right to make those very treaties with the lesser Italian States which France and Europe had challenged her to justify, Russia, on the contrary, echoed the voice of France, by suggesting a Congress of the great Powers, in which the whole matter might be openly debated. In this contrast it was natural and reasonable that the French Emperor should find ample ground for accepting the hearty concurrence of Russia. England, by whose aid he had fought in defence of nationality and independence on the shores of the Black Sea, refused to confide in his sincerity when he asked her aid in behalf of the same cause on the shores of the Mediterranean. Russia, more than anxious to avenge upon the House of Hapsburg the treacherous ill-will manifested towards herself during the Crimean war, and willing to strengthen the neutral force of Italy in the south of Europe, came cordially forward at the summons of France. The French sovereign has closed with the propositions of Alexander, whatever they may have been, and the mad menace offered by Austria to Europe, in her rejection of all the friendly offers that have in succession been made to her, has now been met by the gathering of the most tremendous storm that has ever threatened her existence. Upon the ulterior aims and objects involved in this apparent reconstruction of the arrangements of Tilsit, it would be premature to speculate. We do not, however, anticipate the evolution of anything at all analogous to the Franco-Russian system of the First Napoleon from this new alliance. Times have changed, and the world has changed with them. The Czar, Alexander II., is understood to be much more earnestly bent than any of his predecessors upon the commercial development of Russia towards the East. Under the impulses of his policy, Russia is steadily gravitating towards China and the North Pacific, thence to put forth the fibres of her empire southward over Asia. The monopoly of the East, long maintained by England with force of arms, is evidently destined to disappear, is already disappearing, under the combined advance of American enterprise and of Russian civilization. It is very possible that this process may be eventually accelerated by the formation of a strict alliance between France and her late antagonist. In that event neither the world in general, nor any nation in particular, will have reason to lament the change, least of all England herself, whose present position is that part of the globe is anomalous, untenable and in no just sense of the words, either profitable or politic. The world is moving and she must move with it.

So far as the immediate results of a combined action of France and Russia against Austria are concerned, they can hardly fail to be decisive of the Austrian destiny.

On the 26th of April, Austria did indeed officially intimate her acceptance of the proposed mediation of England. But as this acceptance was probably followed up the next day by the advance of the Austrian army into Sardinia, it may well be regarded merely as a slight attempt upon the future sympathy of England. The three days allowed by Austria to Sardinia for accepting peace or war expired on the 26th. There can be no doubt as to the choice of Sardinia; and it was probably on the 27th or 28th that Austria moved across the Ticino, not exactly the two hundred thousand men so rashly attributed to her by the London *Times*, but a force doubtless overestimated in the telegrams at a hundred and twenty thousand strong. This decisive step isolates her in Europe. The mission of the Arch-Duke Albert to Berlin proves, as it was presumable it should, to have resulted in a failure, Prussia having positively refused to sustain Austria in her resistance to the Franco-Sardinian demands. The neutral attitude of Prussia and England would have sufficed, without the threatening movements of Russia, to chill the fever of Germanic enthusiasm in the lesser German States. All about Austrian Italy, the populations of the Italian States are fast flowing together into a circle of fire and steel. Tuscany has been forced by the popular feeling to take her place by the side of Sardinia. The French troops are rapidly pouring over the Alps, and accumulating in the rear of the Sardinian forces, while Russia has set in motion for the Austrian frontiers two *corps d'armée*, amounting on the usual *cadres* of the Russian war-footing to one hundred and twenty thousand men.

If Austria persists in braving this coalition, it will be easy to cast her political horoscope. The shade of Nicholas will not long be cheated of its vengeance at Schönbrunn. If, on the other hand, Austria is cowed by the tempest she has evoked, and throws herself upon the sympathies of Lord Derby in an European Congress over which France, Sardinia and Russia are to exercise a preponderating control, her career in Italy will be hardly less effectually brought to a close. There can be little doubt, we think, that the House of Hapsburg having taken the sword, will choose to perish by the sword rather than stand humiliated before the great council of its peers.

The Woes of Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. Buchanan, we believe, considers himself about "the best-abused man" in the United States, and he certainly ought to be an authority on the subject. His case, however, differs in one very remarkable point from that of most ill-used individuals. The opprobrium which other men have to meet and endure, and of which the late Daniel O'Connell complained in the now hackneyed phrase which we have quoted above, is heaped upon them by their enemies. But the hardest things which have ever been said of Mr. Buchanan have flowed from the lips of his friends. We can hardly call to mind an attack upon him made since the glorious days of his early promise tha text of which has not been furnished by some of his bosom intimates. The companions of his boyhood seem to delight in holding him up to the execration of mankind. His most cherished associates give him the hardest kicks. Those who swore most fondly in 1856 that he would make the wisest and best President that ever sat in the chair, now furnish the most damning proofs of their own blindness over their sign manual and in the public prints. We know how much of this sort of endearment R. J. Walker has lavished on him, and how many of these caresses he has received at the hands of the well-beloved Forney.

The Honorable John Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, now comes to swell the list of devotees, and he has just been kissing his great chief on the cheek in the columns of the Mobile *Register*, after a fashion which will be found fully set forth in another column. Mr. Forsyth has come back from Mexico, where he conducted himself to his own satisfaction; but that veracious organ, the *Constitution*, takes an entirely different view of the matter. It has said a good many unkind things about him, but nothing by which he is apparently so much cut up as by the insinuation that he had "declared war upon the Administration." He acknowledges he has, but he treats the charge much as Pitt treated the imputation of being "a young man." He considers it the most natural thing in the world—as natural as having a beard or finger-nails. All Democrats, he says, have declared "war on the Administration." To use his own elegant language, "he has yet to meet the first one who does not regard the Administration a lamentable failure, and as having fallen away from the lofty policy settled for it at Cincinnati." He enforces this point at some length, and lays it down as indisputable that no party, not even the indomitable and unterrified, could carry the weight of James Buchanan's "inanity and violated pledges." After this remarkable tribute to the great statesman's honesty and ability, and to the foresight and discrimination of the great party with whom he has been so long associated, and who know him so well, the Minister takes up some private and personal matters. The *Constitution* testifies to the kind and friendly feelings of the President towards the erring Ambassador. But the diplomatic sheep doesn't appreciate these pastoral endearments, and actually calls them all, in cold blood, "twaddle." The "organ," evidently with the view of saying something agreeable, goes on to add that "Mr. Forsyth was the first Foreign Minister to recognize the anti-constitutional revolution and the usurped Government of Zoloaga"—a statement which the Ex-Minister characterizes as "unequivocally false."

Mr. Forsyth confesses that he was for a long while utterly at a loss to know the reason of the President's love for him, or, as it would be called by outsiders, his hostility to him; so, after pondering over it a good while, he resolved to send his master a letter, and ask for "his reasons in writing." The letter, as will be perceived, is a lengthy document, and just such a one as those to which the public has been so often treated during the last two years from other cherished members of the party. It contains the usual complimentary allusions to the Presidential inconsistency, tergiversation, deceit, falsehood and what not. We regret to add that it was returned indorsed, as so many of Mr. Buchanan's communications from his supporters, have been of late, by the Presidential right hand, with the awful words, "*disrespectful, ungrateful, and absurdly unfounded.*" We all remember the strange fashion in which the letters of Mr. Wilkins Micawber were treated by the friends of that gentleman's wife. We remember the difficulty he experienced in ever extracting a response even to one of them; but nothing in his epistolary career is half as heartrending as this harrowing incident in the relations of the Mexican Ambassador and the President. To have a State paper of such magnitude disposed of in four epithets, would be trying to any constitution however vigorous. A second letter, however, was not even honored with an indorsement, and so the matter appears to have ended. We hardly know which to admire most—Mr. Forsyth's insubordination or Buchanan's vigor. The President never displays this quality in such perfection as when he is abusing somebody who has done him good service; and he appears in the Forsyth matter to have preserved his reputation. The whole picture is so pleasing, that we let the curtain fall on it reluctantly. It gives a highly gratifying notion of the harmony, unity and energy which pervade all branches of the present Administration.

Drinking Hydrants.—A resolution exceedingly refreshing for these hot May days was brought up in the Board of Councilmen last evening. It has in view the placing five hundred drinking hydrants in the streets and squares of the City, and directs the Croton Board to furnish estimates forthwith of the probable expense of the work. If the movement is carried out, every citizen and stranger will bless the originator. Customers at the cheap and poisonous soda-fountains, as well as the numbers of those frequenting grog-shops, will be greatly diminished. Indeed, the only opponents of the measure will be found among the proprietors of these establishments. When once erected, these hydrants must become a positive necessity. Let the pipes be tapped on every block, so that through the coming Summer months wayfarers, whether they be mechanics, merchants, or ragged urchins, may have their parched throats cooled whenever and wherever there may be necessity.

Our Chevalier d'Industrie.

There is now in this City a gentleman who possesses the singular advantage over his fellow-creatures of wearing his heart, not metaphorically, but literally upon the outside of his bosom. For this distinction the fortunate mortal in question is indebted to a peculiarity of physical conformation, described by the learned in such matters as a "congenital fissure of the *sternum*," which, being rendered into the vernacular, is as much as to say that he was born with a window in his breast-bone. For him to conceal the natural yearnings and throbbings of his heart would be a useless affectation. He therefore calmly contributes himself to science, and invites all men to study their own hearts in observing his. But remarkable among the sons of men as M. Groux may justly claim himself to be, he has a rival. What Nature has done physically for him, experience has done morally for the Chevalier Wikoff. The Chevalier Wikoff carries his heart, not, indeed, the "interesting muscle so called," but his affections, his instincts, the finer and subtler essence of the Wikoffian personality, upon the ample margin of his well-watered vest, or even, as the skeptical reader of his serenely quizzical effusions may sometimes be led to suspect, just within the silken lining of his graceful sleeve. He is the confidant of all the world. He has no secrets from the enlightened public. Whatever happens to him, happens to all of us. Like those of Dante, (if he will pardon us for comparing him with so stiff-necked a Puritan, who complained of going up and down other people's stairs and eating other people's bread as a calamity, and lacked the sense to see how capital an investment hospitality might often be made, at least for the *guest*,) the Chevalier's "thoughts are parcel of mankind."

This peculiarity of the Chevalier's organization makes him a highly entertaining and not altogether uninstructive member of society. Sooner or later the inner life of all the Chevalier's intimates is sure to see the day, through his translucent soul; and as the Chevalier associates only with notabilities, he is constantly telling us all sorts of delightful gossip about people so conspicuous as to make their works and ways of the highest interest for the *quid-nuncs*. Like the lady whose lips were stained by her jealous husband, so that they might set a fatal seal upon any osculatory invader of his domestic peace, the Chevalier always carries away upon his open countenance some private trait or mark of those whom he strains to his bosom in the close embrace of his affectionate friendship. And what a company they make up, these old loves and new, with whom the chevalier is off or on, as fate has determined! Premiers and Presidents, poets and politicians, *danseuses* and ladies of fashion; Lord Palmerston and James Gordon Bennett, Fanny Ellsler and Mr. Bryant, Louis Napoleon and Mr. Buchanan, have all been his, and sooner or later he will make them all ours. He has just been dispatched, as our readers know, to China, as bearer of our new Treaty with the Celestials. To this use of his fine faculties some of his "friends," and especially "Mr. Bryant, Major Heiss, Mr. Pryor, and Colonel Forney," have, as it would appear, been earnestly objecting. They have expressed themselves in fact, rather strongly upon this subject, and in such terms that one who didn't know the facts would hardly infer them to be the Chevalier's friends, "from the remarks they make." The Chevalier has accordingly taken pains to put the world right on this subject in a lively and characteristic epistle to another of his now "dearest dears," his "Tisby" of the hour, the editor of the *Herald*. In this epistle he opens the enchanting prospect of another Wykoffian Apocalypse. He is going to China, which is a long way off. He will have lots of leisure "there and back." He will accordingly write a new volume of autobiography, in which he will set forth all that has happened to him since he abandonad Miss Gamble for the *Herald* and Lord Palmerston for Mr. Buchanan. We shall have the whole interior of the White House. We shall see life as it is on Washington Heights. What a fascinating vista of agreeable details! We shall see the President without his "white choker," and the venerable Bennett in *deshabille*. We must sing Horatian odes for the safety of the vessel which bears the Chevalier beyond the gates of "Ormus and of Ind." Let him be cared for by every breeze, spared by every bullet, between Broadway and Pekin. *Reddat incolumem* is the cry we send after every vehicle that shall receive so precious a freight. We must have him back in safety, and gaze once more upon the graphic pictures his candid genius loves to trace upon the "ruddy tablets of his open heart."

Registry in Rhode Island.

It is not a little curious to observe the diverse views entertained of the elective franchise, liberty, human rights, and other great questions of the sort, in different States. Here, in New-York, we cannot endure a Registry law of any kind, inasmuch as no bar must be placed between him who claims to vote and the box which receives his ballot, even long enough to enable the officers in charge of said box to ascertain whether the applicant has any right to vote at all. But it is quite otherwise in Rhode Island, which ought to be a liberal State, as it has a Constitution not many years old, framed expressly to meet the views of those patriots who joined Gov. Doan in his rebellion against the old King Charles Charter. Well, what do we find in free little Rhoda? Why this: Not only a strict and stringent Registry law, but a requirement that every man who wishes to vote at any election—general or special—must pay a Registry tax of one dollar into the State Treasury. Is there an outcry against all this odious tyranny? Not a bit of it. We have before us the Providence *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of the State, which, instead of denouncing the Registry and the tax, as a Democratic paper with us would do, in the most emphatic terms to be found in any dictionary, quietly but urgently advises its Democratic friends to pay their taxes, reminding them that "the Registry voter whose tax is not paid to-day (last Friday,) cannot vote for Mayor, and Marshal, and Clerk, and Treasurer, next Wednesday." "The payment of the tax," it says, "is the first step towards victory. It must be taken, or victory is out of the question."

The acceptable manner in which a Registry law operates in New-England ought to furnish the politicians of this State with some valuable instructions. There, nobody objects to its working. Republicans and Democrats, natives and adopted citizens, alike acquiesce in the measure as one eminently reasonable, proper and beneficial. But with us a popular prejudice has been aroused, which nothing short of some experience of the benefits of a Registry can allay. When such a law shall be enacted and fairly tried, it will unquestionably establish itself in the general good opinion here as it has invariably done elsewhere.

A Poser.

The *Pennsylvanian*, Mr. Buchanan's organ, asks in despair:

"When are we to be consulted as an equal among the nations of the world? We answer, when the people demand statesmanship from their leaders, and national views as prerequisites for representative offices; when they cease to heed the miserable wrangling of local politicians; when they enforce the national enactments and sustain the National Executive; when they strengthen the Government at home and aid its policy abroad; *when they back by the united will of the nation a President who stands before the world as their representative, recommending nothing which has not been matured by wise counsel, and asking nothing which will not add to the dignity, power and prosperity of the whole Union.* When the American people are prepared to do all these things, then we shall be a nationality among the nations of the world, potential everywhere, and prosperous at home—then we shall have a national platform for a national man to stand upon, one who comprehends the destiny of this Union, one who can make a forecast of coming events, and place the States in the foremost rank by sea and land, commercially and politically. Can we make such a platform, and have we such a man? We shall see."

The answer to the query is exceedingly consolatory, and is more than consolatory—it is novel. It is quite refreshing in these corrupt days to learn that when the best men are all elected to offices, the offices will be filled by the best men, and that when the United States is a model of wisdom and greatness, mankind by an extraordinary hallucination will respect it. We are, however, at present in so bad a way, that it looks as if the people did *not* demand statesmanship from their leaders, and national views as prerequisites for representative offices. At all events, we know they don't get them, whether they demand them or not. The White House, we may mention, is as good a place as we know of for the *Pennsylvanian* to address its inquiries to upon this subject. If we have fallen into contempt amongst the nations of the earth, the Departments surely know the reason why.

Anti-Rent to be Revived.—The Troy *Whig* states that many of the tenants in the Anti-Rent districts are disposed not to acquiesce in the recent decision of the Court of Appeals against them. Meetings have been called to consider the condition in which that decision has placed them, and in the language of the handbills, "to take an appeal to the people."

It is now some twenty years since the Anti-Rent excitement began to be a power in the State. During that period it has, on various occasions, entered largely into politics, and even decided State elections. Members of the Legislature, of Congress and of the Judiciary have been nominated to conciliate the Anti-Renters. Their leaders have been alternately courted and prosecuted. Some of them have been chosen to office, and others sent to State Prison.

The Anti-Renters doubtless have had hardships to complain of, but the law is manifestly against them. There is no obligation more inexorably enforced than that which binds the tenant to pay rent. Large domains, occupied in small farms, on long leases, are unquestionably against the usual real estate policy of this State; and it is a misfortune that such estates should exist. But the title of the landlords appears to be impregnable, and therefore the tenants can gain nothing by waging a fruitless war. We trust that the Anti-Rent troubles are not about to be renewed.

The Central Park.—We cannot forbear to call the attention of our readers to an instance of single-minded public spirit which, although it sounds "like stories from the land of spirits," did actually occur at yesterday's meeting of the Park Commissioners. A salary of $5,000 *per annum* having been attached to the office of Treasurer on the Central Park, Mr. Andrew H. Green was elected to fill that office by his fellow Commissioners. But he declined to do so, on the ground that, as he had taken no money whatever for his services as a Commissioner, up to this time, he thought it far better to continue in the same good way. Has was subsequently elected President *without* a salary, and in that position will do all the work of a Treasurer. Mr. Green has been from the first one of the most active members of the Central Park Commission, and his action of yesterday is in perfect keeping with the spirit which has thus far presided over this most fortunate of our public works.

The Day of Dust.

People who enjoy the sensations of alternate roasting and freezing, with the additional luxury of being smothered in dust, must have had a surfeit yesterday. It was July at noon and January at sunset. The sweet south wind which had been all day stealing more odors from us than it brought, as the sun went down, suddenly ramosed the ranch, driven off by a fierce, blustering northeaster, which came tearing, shrieking, slamming, banging through our streets, heavily charged with icy particles, as though it came over a squadron of icebergs floating along the coast to windward of us.

As there was a fine collection of miscellaneous matter in the streets, composed of triturated paving stones and the refuse of the May movings, Old Boreas had a rare chance to show his skill in street sweeping, which he did in the "Erclee vein," raising such a dust as could be encountered nowhere else, except in the Desert of Arabia during a sirocco, or in the plains of Patagonia in the time of a pampero. A few sanguine individuals who had come out in the morning with Summer waistcoats and white trowsers, hurried home in a most pitiable condition, grimy with dust and chattering with cold. It is only the happy dwellers in the temperate latitudes who can have any just conception of the delightful sensations occasioned by those caprices of our climate, which give us in one day the atmosphere of July and January; and it is only New-York, we hope, where one can enjoy the spectacle of a spiral pillar of dust and ashes gyrating through the streets, and occasionally wrapping itself around you like a garment of sand, filling your eyes, ears and nostrils, and changing your glossy moustache to a hoary gray. The value of the clothes and merchandise which were damaged by the dust yesterday must be double the cost of keeping the streets clean for a twelve month. The weather we must take as it comes, and we will not be guilty of speaking disrespectfully of its distressing and disagreeable as it was, but the dust is an infliction which we might be rid of, if we would. But we are voluntary martyrs to Moloch; and our City Neros, the Board of Aldermen, look upon and enjoy our miseries; if they don't fiddle while we are suffocating with dust, it is because they are not skilled in that accomplishment.

A Curious Case.—In March last, Mr. John T. Cleu, of Hyde-park, advertised a reward of $100 for the recovery of two trunks alleged to have been stolen from his residence. Yesterday a Detective Officer found two trunks, answering the description, in a house up town. On being taken to Justice Welsh's Court, Mr. Cleu, who was in the City, identified the trunks as his, but expressed indignation at the officer having seized them, and refused to pay the promised reward. It is alleged that the trunks contain documentary evidence that has been called for by the Surrogate in a will case, and that Mr. Cleu testified to his inability to produce the papers, as the trunks containing them had been stolen. Several persons are now under arrest in Poughkeepsie on the charge of having stolen them.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Tuesday, May 10.

American Anti-Slavery Society—In the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, above Grand-street, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. William Lloyd Garrison will preside.

American and Foreign Christian Union—In St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Baptist Consolidation Convention—Oliver-street Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock A. M. Two sessions, two days.

New-York Institution for the Blind—Exhibition in Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Ladies M. E. Home Mission in Five Points—Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Congregational Union—Sermon by President Woolsey, of Yale College, in Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

New-York State Colonization Society—In Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

New-York Sunday School Union—General Anniversary in the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Floral Fete at Palace Gardens.

SPEECH OF WM. H. FRY, ESQ.

Last night the festival, at the Palace Gardens, in aid of Mrs. Phelps' project for teaching young women the horticultural art, was duly inaugurated. The prospect of a successful opening was not, at first, of the most encouraging description. At night fall, the sky grew dark, leaden, and lowering; a low, threatening wind moaned through the streets, and raised clouds of blinding dust. It was such a night as only the most enthusiastic would venture to brave. And yet, the hall at the Palace Gardens was filled at 8 o'clock; the assemblage seemed to lack for no essential to enjoyment, and the scene was gay as could be wished for.

On the walls were hung numerous pictures, contributed mainly by Mr. Schenck. Whatever may be said of their merit, each by each, they added immensely to the brilliancy of the *tout ensemble*. On brackets fastened to the walls between the arches which opened into the garden were placed pots of geraniums and early Summer flowers, interspersed with exquisite bronzes. The platform, which was erected at the middle of the hall, was almost hidden by evergreens, and ornamented in front by figures in parian and porcelain. The garden was illuminated by colored lamps. Rockets were discharged at intervals, dissolving in the sky into golden spray. From the orchestra the band, a contingent of Boswell's, played an admirable selection of pieces from the works of Verdi, Wagner, Bellini, Rossi and Von Weber. The overture was by Downing—the finale by Dodworth. At 8½ o'clock, the promenaders having taken their seats, and the stray devotees of Sappho who lingered in the garden having abandoned their solitary tables outside for the well filled benches within,

The Hon. Joseph Coggeshall ascended the platform and, in appropriate phrase, introduced to the audience Wm. H. Fry, Esq., who said he found himself, much to his surprise and somewhat to his embarrassment, suddenly and without notice, before them, to speak on two subjects which he did not unacquainted. The one was horticulture and the other was valuable girls. He had never raised any flowers, fruits or vegetables, and therefore knew nothing about them except at dinner time; and as for young ladies, he had never paid any of them visits except under the immediate superintendence of their careful mammas. He had not had even the poor privilege of studying out his subject, for he remembered well an anecdote of a man who applied to a university for the Professorship of mathematics; he was asked where he had studied; he said he never had studied mathematics at all, but the devil was in it if he could not learn faster than the boys. Now he (Mr. F.) had not had even the poor opportunity of learning faster than the boys. He had been detailed to speak at the festival on Friday next, but to-day he had learned that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was to have spoken, was over in Brooklyn burying some old woman, or marrying some young lady, or doing something of that kind. He would explain how it happened that he was here. Two ladies, eminent philanthropists, called on him one rainy day and asked him if he would not write out for them their scheme for the newspapers, but he respectfully declined, beyond promising to do what he could. Then they asked him if he would not write newspaper articles for them, but he respectfully declined, though with the condition that he would, provided there was an understanding that he was not to speak at all. But suddenly he found his name in the bills as one of the speakers.

He met them two days afterwards and told them he would forgive them if they would come and dine with him and Horace Greeley, as Horace Greeley was about going away, and he wished them to partake of some funereal baked meats, because of Horace's going out to Utah, and it was not likely they would ever see him again, for if the women of Utah understood his peculiar views as to Mormonism he never could escape alive. Here, then, he (Mr. F.) was without any preparation at all; he had nothing to say and he intended to say it. It was remarkable—to come to the subject matter, if there were any subject matter, of which he was doubtful—that the first thing we found mentioned in history was a garden, represented by the Greek word paradise. Now, in that gar an there was a certain lady, and it was recorded of her that she raised bad apples for Adam, one of which stuck in his throat, and in the throat of every man since. [Laughter.] But he thought we ought to let that one out. It ought to and had been forgiven her. We ought to consider, then, that moral peace allows introspection, and thereby allows women to prosper by this long peace, for she had always been the extreme sufferer in war. He knew nothing more gratifying in the characteristics of the century than the active sympathy that is taken to extend the field of woman's operations, to elevate her intellect and her capacity in the fields of industry and art, to reward her labors, and to put her in a position of womanly independence. There had recently been mighty changes in this respect. He was no woman's rights man; he did not belong to any sect: indeed he hardly belonged to himself,—but he did believe that a great deal might be done by the people to elevate the position of woman. There was certainly no duty more beautiful than that of tending the flower—no labor more pleasant than that of cultivating the garden. In saying this, he drew a marked distinction between that labor and the peasant labor of the fields as we saw it in Europe, where women are the slaves of the feudal aristocracy and of the War Party. A friend of his passed some time in the south of France, in the Summer of 1811 and 1812, and he said that in that time he never saw a man in the fields; that the labor was done by women, the men being drafted by the Emperor to fill the ruts of military glory and feed the carion crows from Madrid to Mexico. He, (Mr. Fry,) himself, had seen a woman, a donkey, and an ox, yoked together. The scavengers of Paris to this day are women. The hog-carriers in Vienna are frequently women. But he must draw a distinction between that brutal labor—which should belong to men, and that softer labor in which women might be engaged, *al fresco*, in the open air, under the bright sun, and under the gentle breezes of Heaven. This should belong to women. But in our country he thought we had got to the opposite extreme. The women were too much in the house. The old, broad family chimney-place was superseded now by the family stove, and a great deal of the bloom of the rose that once mantled on the cheeks of our country girls had now faded. He thought that if it met him now come when we should change this, and he trusted this festival was the inauguration of a system of rural labor for women, which, while it would promote their health, would not detract from their delicacy. In this age of labor saving machinery, the very strongest efforts of physical labor were being monopolized by machines, and not by hands. He had been reading to-day in a newspaper of a certain kind of machinery used in gardening, for the purpose of softening the soil and digging it up, which did the work of twenty-five men in a day; and he had read of another, which would work fifty rods a day, and do the work of two hundred and fifty men in as short a time. There was also a machine which would pick the largest rocks out of the ground, toss them up whole—thereby saving the labor of blasting. Thus the old objection to the labor of gardening, on the ground that it was unfit for the delicate susceptibilities of women, was removed, and woman might now very properly enter into gardening, especially if there were a superintendant competent to direct them, without subjecting them to the reflection that might otherwise be made against them for undertaking unwomanly labor.

[The speaker sketched briefly the history of gardening from the earliest times. He cited Xenophon's allusion to Cyrus, who planted a garden wherever he settled down; spoke of the hanging-gardens of Queen Semiramis; of the gardens of the Greeks, who had no knowledge of many of the beautiful flowers known to us; of the Romans, who, although they had beautiful gardens, also knew of but few flowers, for Virgil, in his *Georgics*, named but eight, and in the whole of his agricultural disquisitions, mentioned but seventy plants which were known to the Romans, though, at a later period, Pliny enumerated 1,000; of the stupendous gardens of Lucullus, of the Emperor Adrian, of Sallust, and of Nero.)

When, he resumed, the Roman Empire fell, we knew little of gardening, till the time of Charlemagne, who ordered that certain particular fruits and flowers should be cultivated, and considering the time in which he lived, it was wonderful how judicious was his choice. The Saracens in Europe brought gardening to great perfection. One of them who lived in the year 800, and who flourished in Spain, cultivated 2,000 species of flowers over what were known to the Greek authors. In the sixteenth century the art of gardening revived, and the revival occurred in Florence, the most magnificent gardens in which was that established by Cosmo de Medici, from the art spread throughout Europe and was scientifically taught and diffused. Henry the 8th also instituted gardens. In this country, the first great attempt at gardening was that of the celebrated botanist, Burton, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, which is even yet a monument of his genius, for there are very few gardens of that kind that will bear any great notice in this country. We had nothing, comparable in any

did not intend to be profound—for he never was profound, and profundity was above—we were all wrong in our notions as to agriculture in this country, for he had the opinion of the most eminent agriculturists, which was verified by no less a man than the great agricultural chemist Liebig, that this country, so far from growing richer, was, at this moment, actually becoming poorer. For why? Because we had no gardens. We endeavored to stretch over too great a distance to make railroads, which we could not pay for, and if we kept doing that we would feed foreign nations at our own expense. The wheat lands of this State did not produce more than one-half of what they did thirty years ago, and Ohio, a virgin State, does not produce now on an average more than twelve bushels to the acre, and it is failing every year. Now, what was the remedy for this? It was in intensifying and spreading our manufactures, and in putting vegetable gardens alongside of them. We would find that the institution of the garden was higher than that of cities. It was the last thing that came to an empire, and if we would show him a savage nation he would show us a nation that knows not either fruits or flowers—the American Indians, for example. If we had gardens producing fruits that could be eaten on the spot, we would avoid the expense of transport, for it was a remarkable fact that nothing which contains a large quantity of water can be exported with profit. We never transport water from Europe. We transport wine and brandy; neither can we export melons, but we transport wheat, when it is dried and made into flour. We can even send live animals, but they must be killed, salted, and have all the water squeezed out of them. About five sixths of the human body, to say nothing of that of pigs, is water, and until the pigs are dried, you cannot transport them. If we took this pig just as Heaven gives them, and allow them to be eaten on the spot by mechanics and manufacturers, them it would be a great politico economic event.

[Mr. Fay proceeded to discuss the importance of this last branch of his argument, in connection with the increased rewards which gardening would insure to female industry, thus removing them from the temptations to which poverty in great cities exposes them. By way of illustrating the profits accruing from gardening, he stated that Professor Mapes had realized last year, from his agricultural products on his farm in New-Jersey, the sum of $12 000, $9,000 of which was received for his gardening products—$6,500 of which were clear profit.

The speaker then adverted to the necessity of giving women pleasant out door labor, as a means of saving and promoting health; entered somewhat elaborately into the question as to the relative merits of the free trade and protective policies; indulged in a severe condemnation of politicians as such; deplored the growing disregard in the political tendencies of the age, of the domestic affections and the higher moral relations. Politics, he said, was nothing more, but making laws for the property which genius creates. But we would never hear any man mentioned in this country who was not a politician. In all the Fourth of July orations he never heard a man mentioned who had not talked on his legs in in the Senate of the United States, or fought the Indians, or something of that kind. [Laughter.] This was seen in the Crystal Palace celebration, at which on every pillar the inventors were requested to stand by their goods while the proceedings were going on, as if they were dirty dogs to stand by while the honors were being awarded to Rynders and the President. (Laughter.)

A Voice—They had military men, there! Friend, mention them.

Mr. Fay replied—The militaro, he declared, were always where they ought not to be. The military did not represent industry and art; they represented the pink of the nation. He was not talking of classes—God knows they were all bad enough—but he was asserting the principles *cum cuique*, which means, each man to his place. If the policy of this country did not understand that, it was not worth the powder which would blow it to Hell? [Suppressed laughter.] That was his opinion of it now, pretty much.

Mr. Fay resumed his seat, after an eloquent peroration, which was warmly applauded.

A brilliant display of fireworks, gratuitously prepared by the Messrs. Edge, of Jersey City, concluded the evening's entertainment.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

This meeting was held in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening. The attendance was large, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings by all present. A very impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Baman, of Troy, N. Y., who remarked that he did not knew how far he might call upon the indulgence of the audience, as he had but just left a bed of sickness, and had not been able to speak in public for the last four weeks. He was anxious not to disappoint friends and an audience generally, on an Anniversary occasion, so thought it important to come and do the best he could. The reverend gentleman selected his text from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 1st chapter and 14th and 15th verses: "I am debtor both to the Greeks and Barbarians; both to the wise and the unwise, so as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome also." He said it had been often said in reference to Christian missions, that "the field was the world;" and the thought here embodied when connected with such enterprises, was a sublime one, and this presentation of it could not fail to awaken a thrilling interest in the heart of any one who believed that Jesus Christ is to have "the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.' There was something in the term "world" that filled the mind. It was not a province, a kingdom, an empire or a continent, but the great globe itself. They had this vast field, covering the surface of the magnificent floating ball, where they then stood, to bring under Christian culture, and to transform this desert into the garden of the Lord. But to change the symbol, he would present the world in another aspect, viz.: As the field of conflict, where lawless and bitter passions now ran wild and war upon God and man, until they should be conquered by the power of love, without bloodshed or violence, and peace and happiness should reign on earth until the end should come. In all this they had a picture which was morally sublime, and they waited in the patience of hope for its jubilant approach—the good time coming. He then proceeded to inquire what the Church of Christ had been doing for the past 50 years in the missionary field. The Christian had often wept as he gazed on the heathen—the one thousand and one hundred and fifty millions, who people this vast field, the world, and of whom six hundred and seventy millions are pagans, having no hope and without God in the world. Could the blood-washed church stand still and see these millions perish? It could not be. Every effort for their rescue from endless misery must receive the sympathy and support of every friend of the Gospel. He then alluded to the Home Mission, saying that the Gospel must be supported and encouraged in the West. These two departments had formed their missionary field, and he had his eye exclusively on them when he said "the field was the world." He then referred to Roman Catholic countries as a field of enterprise for the missions, saying they stood next to the heathen in point of numbers, and next needed the Gospel more than any other of the dwellers in this field of death. The Catholic population of our world, as a missionary field, would be the present theme of his discourse. He remarked, in the first place: These people needed the Gospel, and such necessity must lie at the basis of every missionary effort. If the physical and religious condition of these people should receive damage rather than benefit from the Gospel, as infidels had affirmed of the heathen, then Christian missions would be a thankless gratuity, if not an absolute absurdity, and would bring nothing in their train but affliction. Neither of these things could be said of the Roman Catholics, who fill so large a space in our world, for they had not the Gospel. He made no apology for the utterance of this plain truth. It did not need to rest on mere assertion, proofs unnumbered clustered all around. All that was necessary was an eye, ear, ordinary understanding, and honest heart, to perceive that it was not the gospel taught by Jesus Christ and his Apostles. The reverend gentleman than adduced many arguments to prove that Catholicism was not the religion of Christ. When a person crossed the line which separates a Papal from a Protestant country, he was half way on his journey toward paganism,—not only were the churches, but the rural districts, filled with the abominations of Idolatry. "Mary" was the grand object of homage. Her images were even to be seen at the corners of streets; she was more frequently the object of prayer and praise than God himself, and she was the grand motive power in the redemption and salvation of souls. Papal countries had no Sabbaths! Certainly religious rites were performed on the first day of the week, but the remainder of it was given up without restraint to amusements, which were always secular, and often debasing. In Mexico and South America gambling was tolerated, and the priest, even, lays away all that is holy to him, his consecrated garments, and takes his chances, soon distinguishing himself as the ringleader of abominations. There was no fancy in this, the half was not told, he had indulged in no exaggeration, he had used no artistic coloring. Look at their industrial and material prosperity; they had never been the growth of the Romish faith. A large proportion of her subjects could neither read nor write. It was so in Ireland, in Italy and even among the Catholics in this country. He remarked in the second place that the missionary field was a large one. According to the last statistical tables 676,000,000 were heathen, which is considerably more than one half the human race now living, and this dreary, cheerless waste had to be reclaimed, cultivated and subdued. Protestant Christians, he said, numbered some 90,000,000, Catholics numbered some 170,000,000, nearly double the number of nominal Protestants. All these, he said, needed the Gospel in the same state that the Pagans do; they had no Gospel ministry, and as a general thing they had no Bible. The masses had never heard of such a book in Roman Catholic countries. In the third place, he remarked, this field was open and accessible, and then brought forward many arguments and facts to sustain it. He said little progress could be made, and nothing done effectually until this was clearly evinced. In the fourth place, he remarked, this field (missionary labor among the Catholics) has been greatly neglected, but Christian enterprise was now being awakened in that direction; the star of hope was rising, and a brighter day had dawned, and, God willing, they intended to do them good. He remarked, in conclusion, that he saw a blest eternity of agents aiming at the same good end. Another laborer was now cultivating and improving the vineyard with the same spirit. And last, but not least, there was another missionary who, like Paul, was found now ready to preach the gospel to them who are at Rome.

The meeting was then concluded by singing and prayer.

Protestant Episcopal Mission for Seamen.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York" was held on Sunday evening in St. George's Church, (Dr. Tyng's,) Stuyvesant-square. After the usual introductory services, a written report of the Board of Managers, which it was announced would shortly be published, was read by Mr. Wainwright. It opens with a touching allusion to the death of the senior missionary of the Society, the Rev. B. C. C. Parks, who expired on the 28th of January last, and whose place has been filled by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. The resignation of the Rev. Mr. Remington is also noticed, and the Rev. Robt K. Walker announced as his successor. The views of the Board as to the value of the out-door missionary labors of the Society, the report states, are confirmed by each year's experience. The past year has been one of spiritual and financial success. The Sailors' Home, No. 368 Pearl-street, is regarded as an indispensable auxiliary to the mission. The number of seamen admitted to the Home during the past year, including 25 who were there at the date of the last report, has been 958. Of these, 923 have gone to sea or to their friends; 26 have left for parts unknown; 13 have been expelled for bad conduct; 8 have been taken to the hospital, and 14 remain there at present. During the year, 37 inmates of the Home have been converted and become members of Churches, and many others have been induced to reform their lives. Money to the amount of $5,027, has been deposited by or for the guests of the Home, in savings banks, or sent to their friends during the past year.

Regarding the financen of the Society, the Board state that they have been enabled, through some difficulty, and by observing the strictest economy, to reach the termination of the year free from debt, so far as relates to the current expenses. The receipts, including a legacy of $750 from Miss Anna Kinney, have been $7,621 93. Disbursements, $6,914 79: Leaving a balance on hand of $907 16. The North River Chapel is stated to be much out of repair, and requiring an immediate expenditure. The permanent fund of the Society has a balance on hand of $1,104 04, and it is earnestly hoped that this may be speedily increased by the offerings of friends, to an amount sufficient to enable the Managers to cancel the existing mortgage of $7,000 on the Sailors' Home. A donation of $126, from the Sunday school teachers of St. Bartholomew's Church, is gratefully acknowledged; as also $60 from the schools of St. Peter's Church.

The report concludes with an affecting narrative of the conversion of an English engineer, whom one of the missionaries found at a Brooklyn hospital.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., briefly addressed the audience upon the condition and character of seamen, and their claims upon the good wishes and material aid of the benevolent and philanthropic members of society. Tempted on all sides the moment he sets his foot on shore—compelled to seek pleasure in ale, or not at all, it was not strange that the moral condition of the sailor was low; but, notwithstanding his moral and religious deficiencies, there were noble traits of character in the sailor, not to be found in landsmen addicted to the same vices. Though the vice of intemperance was almost universal among them, it rarely led them, as it so often did landsmen, to the commission of the darker and more bloody crimes. Sailors were also peculiarly susceptible to religious impressions; they were necessarily so, for the grand and boundless ocean on which they spent so much of their lives, was always speaking of the Almighty, and its rolling billows were one continuous rebuke of skepticism. If the development and manifestations of their religious faith seemed to us irregular and somewhat peculiar, it must be remembered that they were accustomed to read one book of God, and we another; but the sailor's mind was better fitted to receive divine instruction than many who were more familiar with God's Written Word. This fact should encourage us in contributing liberally to the means for supplying him with religious food. Besides, the sailor had a peculiar claim on a commercial community like this; it was through his exertions more than those of any other class that we were made wealthy and prosperous. He sacrificed pleasures, and braved dangers to guard those treasures of which we received the million's share, and if in the voyage of life the sailor had small compensation in the present, and little hope in the future, it became us to do all that lay in our power to render his last long voyage, in which we should all bear him company, safe, prosperous and happy.

After a few brief remarks by Dr. Tyng a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

The American Home Missionary Society.

The Annual Sermon before the American Home Missionary Society was delivered by the Rev. Wm. S. Dwight, D. D., of Portland, Me., last evening, at the Rev. Dr. Adams', (Presbyterian) Church, on Madison-square. His text was from Luke xxiv. 47;

"And that repentance and remission of sin should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem."

In this passage, he said, and others uttered probably at the same time by the Lord, was prescribed to the Apostles the course of duty that they were to enter on after His death, and prosecute through life. All nations were to hear from them the great tidings of the Gospel, but the beginning was to be at Jerusalem. The narrative of the Book of Acts informed us that the command was strictly obeyed. The Apostles left not Jerusalem, but continued to preach there till a great many converts had been gained, and were scattered in various places. It was not till eight years after the resurrection had elapsed that Peter went to Cornelius. Thus was the "beginning at Jerusalem" of that great missionary enterprise commenced by the Lord and continued during eighteen centuries. The text and the history connected with it affirmed the principle that the great work of making converts to christianity was always to commence at home. While they were not to overlook the wants of the rest of the world, at home the labor must first begin. The principle was as binding now as in the days of the Pentecost. Thus had originated thirty-three years ago the American Home Missionary Society, founded upon this principle. Good men, at that time, especially in New-England, were sending forth Missionaries into the newly-settled parts of the land, acting upon this principle. They had done well, but when this great National Society was formed, they had gladly united with it. The Society had been steadily growing during these thirty-three years, until it had taken deep root in the land. Its object was to assist congregations that were unable to support the gospel ministry, and send the Gospel to the destitute in the United States. Dr. Dwight proceeded to consider the work in which the American Home Missionary Society was thus engaged, and the workmen employed by it. By its constitution the Society was restricted to labor within the United States. Here was its sphere. Our Home Country was the Jerusalem where the work of Missions was intended to begin for us. It was one of many kindred Associations, but harbored no jealousy of them. He mentioned with commendation the labors of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. As human beings, we were prone to labor at first in small circuits. The wants immediately around us first claimed our attention. None but the professed cosmopolite, moving in a circle whose centre was nowhere and whose circumference was everywhere, thought or acted otherwise. Gradually the circle of our labors increased until it took in the remotest fields of operation; but this only illustrated the principle that the beginning must be at home. By separate churches the nation could not be gathered together into a Christian unit. Hence the necessity of a National Society like this one. Then in the Home field there was no necessity for time spent in special preparation by the missionaries, no learning of foreign languages called for, no fears of persecution or interference on the part of the Government, noxious no climate to be provided against, and little expenditure of money required. Having thus set forth the necessity and advantages of the work in which the Society is engaged, Dr. Dwight considered at length its magnitude, with its field of operations now extending over more than 1,500,000 square miles, and certain to increase with the growth of the Republic, which yet would extend over the entire continent; its difficulties, which were, first, Romanism, and second, Infidelity, and its influence for good, if successfully prosecuted, over other nations. Finally the workmen who were engaged in it were all Ministers of the Gospel, as Christ had indicated that they should be. They were most fit for the labor because they were converted men, because they were educated men, because they were the firm friends of liberty and law. That they were all of these, and that they were therefore eminently qualified for the Home Missionary field, he demonstrated with amplification. The Annual Report, in conclusion he said, would announce the rich measure of prosperity which had attended the Society. Its treasury was increased, its missionaries sedulously pursuing their labors, and God's voice announced that its course was onward. Its officers, its friends, should anew thank God, and take courage. He had summoned it to its great work; he prayed that He might prosper it hereafter. He concluded with a prayer in its behalf, a hymn was sung, and the congregation was dismissed with a benediction.

The American Seamen's Friend Society.

The Thirty-first Anniversary of this Society was held last evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue. The attendance was good, and in point of interest the meeting was equal to former Anniversaries. The services were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor of the Church. The choir then sang the hymn beginning:

"Star of Peace, to wanderers weary,"

in which the congregation joined.

The Rev. Mr. Loomis, Secretary of the Society, previous to presenting the report, read extracts from a New-York paper, unfavorably reflecting upon the influence of the Society, and charging that the condition of seamen was more degraded, and that they were worse treated than at any time since its organization. His answer to this was that the Society through its missionaries and organs was doing its utmost to elevate the condition of seamen, and that their magazine contained the most scathing denunciations of the cruelties and inhumanities practised upon them. The fact that a few brutal officers maltreated seamen, did not prove that the general condition of the sailor is worse now than formerly, as for one such ship there were, perhaps, hundreds which were commanded by humane and even pious men.

Mr. Loomis then read an abstract of the annual report, as follows:

The receipts of the Society, including auxiliaries and branches, have been about $64,700. The receipts into the treasury of the Parent Society, $37 277 36; an increase over last year of $2,140 00. This does not include about $6,000 raised by the Southern Secretary for the erection of a Bethel in New-Orleans, nor a considerable amount raised in New-York for the repairs on the Home. The expenditures have been $37,057 43. The floating debt, at the close of the last financial year, was nearly $3,000. At the present time it is $1 220 57, diminished less than otherwise would have been, in consequence of collateral operations on the Southern field, and still embarrassing the operations of the Society. The receipts and expenditures of local and independent societies have been about $19,500, making the whole amount annually contributed to this cause in the United States about $114,200. The Report exhibits as the Society's field of operations the *abundance of the sea*" the *spiritual* power of commerce, in its influences to awaken the mind and intellect of the world preparatory to the universal diffusion of Christianity. It exhibits this power as the *herald* of the Church among all nations. To accomplish this mission, commerce needs, and *must have*, the converting, sanctifying power of the Gospel on all its little foreign communities, and sea captains and sailors scattered throughout the world. They are better communities, better men, to move on the world than converted heathens, or Mohammedans, or Papists. On this fact the Report gives somewhat in detail the Society's

The foreign dispensaries are at Callao and the Chincha Islands in Peru; Valparaiso in Chili; Honolulu and Lahaina in the Sandwich Islands; Hongkong in China; Havre and Marseilles in France; Smyrna in Turkey; Gothland in Sweden; Copenhagen in Denmark; and Porsgrund in Norway. Earnest solicitations are before the Board from foreign communities, for chaplains to be sent to Foochau in China; Hilo at the Sandwich Islands; Talcahano in Chili; Rio Janeiro in Brazil. Havana in Cuba also, and various other ports through the American seamen, generally need seamen's chaplains. Its domestic chaplains are at San Francisco, Cal.; New-Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala., and Richmond, Va., besides other Southern ports aided by the cooperation of the Southern Secretary. The operations of the Society's branches are in Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Portland, Me., and on the island waters of New-York and the Western States. The Report also exhibits to some extent the doings of local independent Societies on our sea-board. The Sailors' Home, belonging to the Society, has accommodated, since opened in 1842, 53 329 boarders having been thoroughly repaired and refurnished by the liberality of merchants in New-York, unconfidently commended to seamen as worthy the name it bears. Long had we toiled among the dark mass of men on the sea, amidst darkness so thick as to be visible. We have met obstacles and difficulties, and in former Reports pointed them out. We had faced the mighty evils of old and oppressive systems, grinding the sailor down to the "first and second death." We had looked this way and that way for remedies, and somewhat warm at times have been the discussions of means and measures to abolish evils and change systems, for the deliverance and redemption of the sailor. Amidst hard toils and little progress against adverse winds and currents, often had we been made to feel "vain is the help of man." Never have so many sailors come in from sea, moved by a mysterious power, they scarcely knew why, to the inquiry, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" or so many been subjects of God's renewing grace, or the converts so active in the work of seeking and saving their brethren of the sea. The Christian sailor is feeling, under the influence of love divine, that he has a mission to perform, he can be a Christian on shipboard, and the "daily prayer-meetings" can be sustained at sea, and that Jesus himself often attends them. A naval receiving ship, with its engines of war and carnage, is a strange place for a prayer-meeting, a "*revival*." Yet here hath God centered his work and made it "*Bethel*," that from this diffusible, changing centre his work might spread farthest and widest. Here, amidst the implements of war, hath he established "*his gospel society*." Profane and degraded sailors are strange men to honor, yet hath God exalted from among them his "*princes*," like "*Israels*," prevalent with God. "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty."

The Rev. S. W. Hawks, of Massachusetts, made a brief address. In Boston there had been many remarkable conversions from among seamen, and there was an encouraging state of things at their Home. He related several instances in which the most degraded had been reclaimed by the power of the Gospel, and were giving proof of sincerity by correct and devoted lives.

The Rev. B. Givan, Chaplain in the United States Navy, from Philadelphia, next addressed the meeting. He recited the particulars of his early career in the ministry and his every position, he had kept steadily before him the declaration that the heathen should be given to Christ for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. Among the most potent influences for the conversion of the world he regarded this Society as foremost. There was a common error prevalent respecting their real mission. What had the Society to do with the laws which regulate commerce? Nothing at all. There should be a Society to reform these laws, and place the sailor under their protection. At present, seamen were the victims of the greatest abuse and ill treatment, but it was because merchants set their ships to sea in command of brutal and unprincipled officers, clothed with irresponsible power over seamen—a power which was continually abused. He would not trust the Angel Gabriel with despotic power, for it would convert him into a tyrant. The abuses so common in the merchant service were not known in the navy. Flogging had been abolished in the navy, and the beneficial result had been everywhere conceived. The speaker described his visit to Japan and China, and portrayed the destitute and miserable condition of seamen in all her ports. He paid a handsome tribute to the energy and self-denying labors of the Rev. Mr. Bausher, their Chaplain in Hong-Kong, who had done much to satisfy seamen there with a Home and Chapel, and who was indefatigable in relieving distressed seamen who visited that port. At Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town, the Mauritius, and at all the principal ports of China, the greatest distress often prevailed among seamen, many of them dying from sheer destitution. At all these ports "Home" should be provided for them as a prime necessity. This Society was also one of the most useful as an auxilliary. It distributed Bibles and tracts in every language, and these he had found at Wampoa and other parts of the world, which were the means of doing great good. He closed an appeal in behalf of the Society.

The choir then sung a hymn. After which the Rev. H. D. Gasss spoke at some length defining the nature of the mission to seamen, and showing its importance.

The Rev. R. W. Clark, of Brooklyn, made the concluding address, and the services were closed by the Doxology sung by the whole congregation.

The Magdalen Society.

The Magdalen Society celebrated their Twenty-sixth Anniversary yesterday, at their Institution in Eighty-eighth street. The attendance was very large—the audience, the majority of which were ladies, filling the chapel and outer halls of the building. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bottsford. The Rev. Dr. Demill presided, and the Rev. Drs. Paddock and Wyckoff were the speakers.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock said that there was no foundation for the deep-rooted prejudice existing in the public mind against reformatory efforts directed to this unfortunate class of woman, on the ground that, when once lost, they were irreclaimable. The devoted Christian ladies belonging to this Institution have had ample proof that the fallen of their sex have, in all their degradation, human sympathies and yearnings after a life pure and repentant; and it only needs kind hands and encouraging voices, blessed with the spirit of God's mercy, to raise myriads and myriads from the depths of vice. Dr. Paddock's remarks were full of eloquent truth, and well calculated to cheer or encourage the noble women engaged in this charity, and the hapless beings who are under their care.

After Dr. Paddock's address, Horace Waters, together with some interesting little girls, who attended with him, furnished the music, singing the following appropriate hymn:

Were not the sinful Mary's tears
Acceptable to Heaven,
When o'er the faults of former years
She wept and was forgiven?

When bringing all the balmy sweet,
Her day of luxury stored,
She o'er her Saviour's hallowed feet
The precious perfume poured.

And wiped them with that golden hair
Where once the diamond shone;
But now these gems of grace were there
Which shine for God alone.

Then who hast slept in Error's sleep,
O, would'st thou wake in Heaven!
Like Mary kneel like Mary weep,
Love much and be forgiven.

The Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, of Albany, then addressed the audience. He said they were assembled on one of the most solemn occasions that could convoke a philanthropic or Christian assembly,—to benefit, protect and save that sex from whom, in the language of a great patriot, "Our virtues are and our vices may be derived,"—that sex which was given to man as the last and dearest token of creative goodness and power. To give the Gospel to them that sit in the region and shadow of death is an apostolic work in favor of which every Christian lifts his voice and cries, God speed the cause. But our cause has not yet engaged the wise commendation—the pleasure—the patronage it deserves,—for we claim that it is one of the noblest fields of charity in which the Christian could be engaged. For who is there in whose bosom there beats the heart of a generous man or sympathizing woman, that does not feel and yearn over the peril and degradation of woman? Such is the powerful sympathy in behalf of sinful women that now a number of men and not a few honorable women have endeavored to interpose for one living creature, and to persuade the Governor to commute the penalty pronounced by law. Now, my friends, said he, it seems to me if there be any sin for which we should give to woman our deepest pity, and from which to restore and rescue her we should willingly give our most strenuous and persevering efforts, it is that for the prevention of which this blessed Association is formed. I never can persuade myself to any other conclusion than that the fallen sisters of our human family are always more sinned against than sinning, and therefore that the utmost efforts that philanthropy or piety can make, ought to be fully and perseveringly put forth for her rescue. It must be apparent to every thinking mind that the root of this evil is general depravity, ignorance from defective education, and the absence of reflection and caution, and these all made effectual by infelicity of circumstance, uncommon exposure to temptation and prepared schemes of deception, by which the unprincipled watch to destroy. It is known to the well-informed that most of the poor slaves of vice are the victims of ignorance, not a few are guiltless of a knowledge of the alphabet, and have never read a prayer. Let us give these daughters of shame at least religious instruction—give them the Gospel as Christ commanded; for what can enlighten ignorance, particularly moral darkness, like the Gospel of Christ. Elevate the cross of Calvary before the eyes of the fallen woman from Sabbath to Sabbath, from day to day—tell her of the love of the Saviour—show her that He who pitied and saved Mary Magdalen is ready to save her also, and your labor will not fail to meet a full reward.

The Treasurer's Report states that the expenses for the year have been $6 483 84, and that there is an outstanding debt of $1 400.

The Annual Report states that since the establishment of the institution 1,000 women have been admitted within its walls; 200 restored to their relations; nearly 200 have obtained reputable employment; 27 have deceased, some of them having delightful evidence of conversions to God; 17 have been respectably married, and 34 have been received into evangelical churches. There are now over 50 inmates in the institution. During the past year the applications have been so numerous that they have been obliged to enlarge the house at a considerable outlay, adding a new chapel and over thirty rooms. The past year has been one of great usefulness. Many of the women taken from the power of vice have been provided with places in respectable families, some have been sent to their friends, and others, alas! have returned to sin. The Society would be much more successful in saving the unfortunate if their facilities for providing for those who are educated and still retain some delicacy of feeling and pride were greater, but the reluctance of such to mingle with the vilest and the lowest—those who have been convicts, for instance—deter many who have all the will to reform from entering the walls of these institutions, and until the public fully awaken to the great need of generous effort in this respect, the inborn of the Society will be crippled and hundreds go down to death in crime.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its Anniversary, last night, at the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) in Union-square. The attendance was limited, the body of the church being tolerably filled, while the galleries were unoccupied. The proceedings of the meeting were opened by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, who read the 13th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and then offered prayer. The hymn "O God of Bethel" having been sung by the congregation, the President, Mr. B. F. Manierre, read the Annual Report. The advancement of the Society, he said, was not rapid but it was regular. Its object was the shielding of youth, freshly launched on the journey of life, from the temptations which encompassed them. The Treasurer's report, read by Mr. Jones, gave $1 686, as the income of the Society, with an expenditure of $2,288, for the past year, leaving a balance against the Society of $602. But the Association, far from being discouraged, have taken the basement billiard rooms at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, whare, during the coming year, their meetings will be held, and their library located. The first address, last night, was made by the Rev. W. A. Bastleit, of Brooklyn, a young man of promise. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, of Yonkers, whose address was practical and effective. Other addresses were delivered by the Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, Dr. Howard, of Williamstown, Mass., and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia.

The Tract Society.—We are requested to state that at the meeting of the American Tract Society, on Wednesday morning, the Academy of Music will be open to the public with the exception of the lower floor, which will be reserved for the Directors and members, who are admitted by tickets, as advertised.

Death of Dr. Abbott.

Dr. Abbott, the collector of the valuable gallery of the Egyptian Antiquities, which for six years past has formed one of the promiaent Art and Historical Associations of New-York, died on the 30th of March, at a village near Cairo, in Egypt. He was born in London, about forty-seven years ago, and, at the age of twenty-three, received the appointment as Surgeon on board a British man-of-war. Circumstances led him to quit his ship in the Mediterranean, when, instead of returning to England, he repaired to Egypt and took up his abode in Cairo; where, without neglecting his profession, he indulged his early passion, fostered by the study of Champollion, for the antiquities of that renowned land, which, dating beyond the Pharaohs, carries us almost back to the Flood. During twenty years Dr. Abbott employed himself in collecting whatever valuable relics of ancient Egypt could be rescued from tombs and ruins; and so well succeeded that, according to the testimony of Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, no collection, excepting those of the British Museum, and that of Paris—both the result of Government energy and liberality—could be compared with his. The amount of money spent by him in forming his gallery exceeded $107,000. At various times propositions have been made for its purchase, as a free Museum for this City, but without effect. The Historical Society are now considering the propriety of its acquisition.

Burglars at Work.

New-York, March 31, 1859.

Messrs. Valentine & Boyle No. 337 Broadway:

Gentlemen—During the night of the 29th inst., our office was entered by burglars, and a most determined attempt made upon our Safe, which is the Alum Patent and of your manufacture. The burglars came fully prepared with drills, chisels, &c., and after a most severe attack, (having failed to effect an entrance,) endeavored to force the door with powder, but were equally unsuccessful. We have full confidence in your Alum Patent, and believe it to be really a Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, affording ample protection for any position in which it may be placed. Yours, respectfully,

A. DAVIDSON & SONS.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $80 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

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Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New Styles at Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 141, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS,
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price and no deviation.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
Houston, Texas, April 19, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:
Gentlemen: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire building and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K. W. R. WILSON.
Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
Wilder Patent
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 263 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

500 Black Alpaca Coats at $1 50.
1,000 Black Alpaca Coats at $2 50.
800 Black Alpaca Coats at $3 50.
150 Black Alpaca Coats at $4.
250 Black Alpaca Coats at $5 50.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Barry's Tricopherana
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6,
AT RETAIL, AT NO. 378 BROADWAY.

I. C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st., New-York.

Spring Gaiters and Promenade Boots.—There are decided attractions for men, women and children, at CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 613 Broadway. This bright Spring weather suggests the propriety of replacing the Winter "feet coverings" for the season. For ladies' gaiters, gentlemen's boots and children's shoes, there is no place like CANTRELL'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEVEY & CO.,
Nos. 5, 6 and 8 Astor House, Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box. Hair or Whiskers Dyed Brown, warranted. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., Astor House, and No. 366 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Just received, a splendid assortment of Panama and fancy Straw Hats.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Anniversary Week.—The Clergy and their families supplied at a discount with gent's and children's Hats, Caps and Straw Goods of the newest patterns and in all their varieties. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, 381 Canal-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, Made to Order.—Osuze, Wool, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

The Ladies' Delight.—Nothing pleases ladies more than nicely fitting and artistic Gaiters, Slippers. All articles of feet covering for ladies, children, misses or masters very beautiful and cheap, at No. 336 Bowery, J. R. MILLER'S.

McLaughlin's Improved French-yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, in the best manner, at No. 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 83 Murray st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Check Office Coats.—A neat article for the office or business purposes, $1 each, at DRUMGOLD and PROCH'S, No. 214 Broadway.

Business Suits, to order or ready-made, from a variety of plain and fancy Cassimeres. Suits from $14 to $20, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Dymock—Peacock.—In this City, on Sunday, May 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Brash, Thomas Dymock to Mary Peacock, daughter of James Peacock, both of this City.

Mather—Ward.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being 20 feet south nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, also, 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY B. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds adorned with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Isl., Tottenville, Stapleton, Clifton, New Brighton, and Port Richmond. Also on Long Island: at Flushing, Jamaica, Hempstead, Babylon, Islip, Bay Shore, Sag Harbor, Greenport, Southold, Cutchogue, Mattituck, Riverhead, Patchogue, Sayville, Bellport, Quogue, Southampton, Bridgehampton, Sagaponack, Wainscott, and Sag Harbor. Also in Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 42d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 36x99, House 24x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner leaves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 42d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VAUANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st. near 9th-av., 20x80 feet. Also, one on 20th-av., near 20th st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Enquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 187 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC House, situate on the south side of 10th-st., two doors east of 3d-av. For terms, apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—COUNTRY PROPERTY SITUATE 30 miles or less from this City, worth about $4,000 or $5,000. Address E. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, stating full particulars as to location, amount of land, and buildings if any, and the lowest cash price.

HARLEM LOTS WANTED.—THE MARKET value will be paid for several plots of land in Harlem or vicinity. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE estate with extensive water power appurtenant, situate at Morrisville, Bucks County, Penn. This magnificent estate contains about 318 acres of land, of which nearly the entire part is valuable farm land under a high state of cultivation. The principal streets of the town of Morrisville run through the property, giving several thousand feet front for building purposes. There are fourteen buildings upon the property, all of which are rented. The farm has a mile front on the Philadelphia and Bristol Turnpike Road. The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad run through this estate, affording every facility for access thereto, and for the shipping of produce, merchandise, &c. Morrisville is situated on the west bank of the Delaware River, immediately opposite to Trenton, N. J., which city is connected by a fine bridge. The improvements of the town are extending in the direction of this estate. The most valuable feature connected with this fine estate is the extensive water power, which is one of the finest on the River Delaware. At present it is used by a grist-mill and saw-mill. For the purposes of a saw-mill it is most admirably adapted. For information, apply to HENRY McCREA, No. 430 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., contains about 11 acres of land, beautifully shaded with forest and evergreen trees, situated on high ground, within 12 minutes' walk of the dépôt; abounds with all kinds of the most choice fruit; the mansion house is large, built in the most substantial, and finished in the best manner, with modern conveniences, hot and cold water throughout the house, and built at a cost of about $17,000. The out-buildings are in proportion to the mansion house, fine roomy and expensive. This property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most noble and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and is worthy any gentleman's notice who is desirous of a very superior residence. Price, $25 000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village, adorned with shade trees, good buildings, fine lawn around the house, good garden, land in a high state of cultivation; ice-house filled for use, &c. Also, one farm, 102 acres; one, 341 acres. For particulars call on S. D. HUBBING, Waverley House, near the dépôt, Madison. Also, beautiful building sites in the village.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT and farm of about 55 acres, near Jamaica, L. I., on the Black-stump Road to Flushing, well watered, fenced and in good order throughout. On the place are a new, spacious Gothic cottage, containing 14 rooms; a farm-house; all necessary out buildings, and a well stocked orchard, garden, &c., &c. The location is healthy, site elevated and neighborhood refined, with schools and churches of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. It is easy of access, only one mile from the Jamaica Railroad dépôt, four miles from Flushing and eight miles from the Brooklyn ferries. Title perfect; price $10,000. The stock, and crops now in, will be sold at a fair valuation. Apply to or address R. THOMASY, No. 238 Front-st. New York.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE, CONtaining 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels; and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage-drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit-bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, brewery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold on low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. F. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Wadsworth. The house is 50 by 45 feet square, in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Sound. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 22 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Flushingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, and three miles from Port Richmond, hot and cold water throughout the house, and built at a cost of about $17,000. The out-buildings are in proportion to the mansion house, fine roomy and expensive. This property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most noble and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and is worthy any gentleman's notice who is desirous of a very superior residence. Price, $25 000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village, adorned with shade trees, good buildings, fine lawn around the house, good garden, land in a high state of cultivation; ice-house filled for use, &c. Also, one farm, 102 acres; one, 341 acres. For particulars call on S. D. HUBBING, Waverley House, near the dépôt, Madison. Also, beautiful building sites in the village.

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AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH REGEMAN, Auctioneer.

A SPLENDID SALE.—AT THE CENTRAL SALES-ROOMS, Wednesday, corner of Pearl-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, by JOSEPH REGEMAN, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., a large and general assortment of household furniture of every description from families removing, including many articles of the best manufacture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, painted chamber sets, oval and other pier glasses, wardrobes, etagères hook cases, lounges oak and walnut dining room furniture, mattresses, gas fixtures, girandoles, mantel and mechanical lamps, china dinner and tea sets, with a variety of miscellaneous articles. Also, several silver mounted flutes and other musical instruments; also, a fine double barrel gun, made by Wellington, with a case &c. complete cost $80.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., 2,000 pieces of rich French and American SATIN PAPER HANGINGS, remaining over from the large sale in Broadway, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Purchasers will be required to take away their goods before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as we shall require the whole of the main floor of our Salesrooms in order to prepare for our

ANNUAL SALE

of New and Second-hand CARPETS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

FRIDAY, May 13

Sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., with the Velvet and Brussels Carpets.

The Catalogue will be ready on Thursday afternoon, at 8 o'clock, and will comprise about

200 lots of Rich Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, with a few Stair-Carpets, Rugs and Oil-Cloths.

Many of these Carpets have been in use but a short time and are about as good as new. The number and length of the breadths in each Carpet will be stated in the Catalogue.

Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit, and the goods will be delivered, if desired, at any time during the sale

MONDAY, May 16,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue each day and evening until the whole is sold, the entire stock of a

JEWELER DECLINING THE BUSINESS,

Comprising every article in the line of the best quality. Fine Gold Jewelry—21 Gold Watches, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Pens and Pencils, Thimbles, Bracelets, Cameo, Mosaic, Enamel, Garnet, Lava, Coral, Jet, White Stone, Turquoise, Odd Fellows and other Pins and Earrings; Shawl, Cuff and Scarf Pins, Belt Slides, Plain Gold Agate, Onyx, Cameo, Carbuncle, Gold Stone and other styles Sleeve Buttons and Studs. Coral Necklaces, Armlets, Lockets, Gnard, Vest and Fob Chains, Plain Gold and Stone Rings, Sets, Diamond Rings, &c., &c. Silver Ware—Table and Tea Spoons, Gravy, Cream and Mustard Ladles, Fruit and Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, For emonnaises, &c. Also, for sale

A LARGE IRON SAFE,

With handsome Show Cases and Fixtures.

Sales of

SECOND HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,

At the Central Sales-rooms every

TUESDAY and FRIDAY,

until the whole is sold.

WEDNESDAY, May 11,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 39 Tompkins-place, between Degraw and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn,

HANDSOME FURNITURE,

IN GOOD ORDER.

Walnut and rosewood Parlor Suits in hair cloth, rosewood Library Bookcase, mahogany Wardrobe, walnut, mahogany and painted marble top Chamber Furniture, Mattresses, Lace and Muslin Window Curtains, Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, walnut Extension Table Cook Stove, Refrigerator, &c. Catalogues at the Salesroom.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

600 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

DIAMONDS AND ENGLISH FINE GOLD CHAINS,

By A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, May 10,

At No. 51 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., at 10½ o'clock—a valuable stock of Watches by the well-known makers, Coocoer, French, Lasado, Beasley, Roskill and others, consisting of gold hunting, double time, independent second, 18 caret, extra heavy cases, duplex hunting watches; gold hunting magnificent 8-day chronometers; gold hunting diamond and enamaled watches; gold hunting extra heavy English patent and detatched levers, in great variety; gold hunting lepines gold caps; English silver hunting duplex and detached levers and lepines; Swiss detached lever movements, 13 jewels; English lever movements, 13 jewels, expansion balance; elegant diamond and enamelled bracelets, broaches, rings, &c.; 10 dozen English fine gold guard and curb chains. A. M. C. begs to assure the trade in general that the above sale is peremptory, and every lot will positively be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR EUROPEAN OIL-PAINTINGS, JUST RECEIVED AND NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.—In this collection will be found the celebrated picture of The Holy Family, by Andrea Quilimas, 1617; two portraits by Rembrandt; a superb landscape by Berghem; Departure of Victoria and Pleasure Party by Schæffels; three fine pictures by De Smaekelaer, a superior piece by Naasin, two Cattle pieces by Diekemans, do. by Schaggeny, Cattle by Cuyp, a fine specimen by Koekock, pictures by the celebrated artists Carabain, Linning, Nache Coens, Konseman, De Cauver, Bemper, Schmeckan, Sendorf, De Block, Van Somerendonck, Van Hang, Dillius and others of equal celebrity. This collection forms in all one of the finest foreign importations to this country, and we confidently invite public attention and examination. The paintings are now ready for exhibition as above with catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF LOTS—On 3d-av., 96th, 96th and 97th sts—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON THIRD AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 96th st.

ON THIRD AV.—3 fine Lots on east side, 25 feet 2 inches north from 96th-st.

ON NINETY-FIFTH-ST.—6 fine Lots on north side, adjoining the above.

ON NINETY SIXTH-ST.—5 fine Lots on south side, adjoining.

ON THIRD-AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 97th st.

ON NINETY SEVENTH ST.—1 fine Lot on the south side, adjoining above

The rapid completion of the 3d-av. Railroad, and the improvements in the Harlem River makes this property very desirable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 and 9 Pine st. Sale positive

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ONLY IN USE A SHORT TIME, AND MADE TO ORDER BY WATERMAN—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock all the furniture at No 1 Sandst., corner of Broadway, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood dulles, covered in French satin, brocatelle, and warranted in every respect. Also, oil-painting, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

BENAJ C. EVANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS, china, clocks, plated and Britannia ware, on TUESDAY. May 10, at 10 o'clock, by HENRY C. EVANS, at his new store, No. 65 Sixth-avenue, comprising a general assortment, suitable for city and country trade. Sale positive. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE TRITON MANSION HOUSE AND about 19 City lots of ground, now occupied by Peter Henry Dodge, and situated at McComb's Dam, (156th st., near 8th-av.,) will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT NO. 72 MAIDEN-LANE AND No 7 Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock, standard and dwarf standard roses, running and moss roses in full bloom, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, peonies, verbenas, carnation pinks, pansies, dahlias, &c., from Wm. Wilson's, 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I. M. E. SMITH.

W. S. WOLVIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. WOLVIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and gaiters, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising a general variety of all kinds of spring and summer goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MAY 10, E. & F. B. SCHENCK will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire balance of a large stock of wines, liquors, etc. (adjourned from 28th ult.) by order of receivers, to cover expenses of storage and litigation; also Havana cigars.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—WILL sell at No. 544 Pearl-st., on Tuesday, May 10, at 10½, A.M., the effects of Michael Creamer, deceased, consisting of a stock of boots, shoes, patent-leather and calf boots and Congress gaiter tops, sole leather, linings leather; also an assortment of jewelery, watches clothing, India-rubber goods ribbons dry goods, mahogany, belonging to various estates. By order of

THOMAS C. FIELDS,
Public Administrator.

J. W. HENT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 86 Nassau st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tête à-têtes, lounges, chairs, rockers, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, chamber suits, &c., &c. Also, fine solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin, brocatelle, and warranted in every respect. Also, oil-painting, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

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AUCTION SALES.

J. W. POWERS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY SALE AT NO. 9 JOHN-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ON TUESDAY, MAY 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale rooms, No. 9 John-st., near Broadway, the entire elegant and costly made household furniture at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 7th-av. The parlor furniture in particular is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10,000 and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent 8 octave piano forte in solid rosewood case; three solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work-tables, inlaid with satin wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; rosewood cheval stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses; satin brocade and lace window curtains; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, magnificent china vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining-table, elegantly-carved dining-room suite, rich china ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake-baskets, casters coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superb carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, china toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MIRROR PLATES, mirrors, frames, engravings, &c., being the entire stock of a mirror and frame establishment, by order of the assignee, by E. & F. B. SCHENCK. On WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st., the above stock, consisting of elegant mantel, pier and other mirrors and frames French mirror plates, various sizes; paintings and engravings, square, round and oval picture frames, &c., by order of C. S. FRANCIS, Assignee.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 239 Adelphi st., near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, handsome furniture, parlor suit of solid pinel, painted chamber suit, bookcases, paintings, hair and spring mattresses, bedsteads and kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues at No 337 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The house will be sold about five minutes before the furniture.

F. JNO. LEWISON, Auctioneer—Office No. 293 Broadway.

I WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY MORNING, May 10, at 11 o'clock, the stock of a billiard table manufacturer giving up business, at No. 533 Pearl-st., consisting of beds, cues, table-legs, balls, tables, lumber, signs, iron safe, &c. Sale positive. Goods must be removed on day of sale

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 200 Hudson-st., all the genteel furniture, carpets, oil cloths, chamber suites, beds, bedding. Those in want of good furniture should attend this sale

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT.
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,

issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS.

Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. VanVleck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st.

Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 47 William st., New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 13th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos 66, 67, 213, 224, 268, 270, 744, 745, 747, 269, for $1,000 each, principal payable in 1866, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.

CAMMANN & CO.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 28th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

$240,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to EUGENE THOMSON,
Stock Broker,
No. 37 William-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for five years, on first class Brooklyn property, ($5,000.) Address Box No. 3,378 New-York Post office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property—$6,000, $3,000, $3,000, $5,200. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, 235 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanised rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic inflexed goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanised rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanised rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that Judson will be prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS, AT $4 JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready, the $2 50 and $3 00 Congress Shoes and Gaiters, at JONES', No 10 Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH and West will find by reference to [illegible] ROAD GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route routes are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. We will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, trains will leave (cars 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.35 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
1.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
5.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Gardiner sts.
9.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from White Plains.
3.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 29, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 10 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 10 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $5. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 P.M.; fare $2. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the steam pier on WEDNESDAY next, 11th inst. A Steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf in Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 11.30 A. M. to 1 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail on the 25th of May.

E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $8

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 13, at 4 o'clock precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage..... $15 00 | Deck passage..... $6 00

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau..... 15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $16; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain S. INNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

LIBERIA, ALL PORTS, CORISCO BAY and FERNANDO PO.—The first-class bark MENDI, Capt. WM. MCINTYRE, will be dispatched immediately, and will sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage, (having most excellent accommodations,) apply to T. W. BAYAUD & CO., No. 100 Pearl-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

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MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, S. H. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, C. CRAM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
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PIANOS TO RENT.

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $60 to $460, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior Instruments for the State of New-York.

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Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is on lit upon an Iron Frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Ros

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

YET ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR RETURNED TO THE MAYOR—DRINKING FOUNTAINS—LEGALITY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ADDITIONAL CLERKS FOR THE COMPTROLLER.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, nominating S. Beason McGown for City Inspector in place of Geo. W. Morton.

Alderman PECK moved that the nomination of Dr. FOSTER be deemed withdrawn and that the nomination of Mr. McGown be confirmed.

Alderman GENET moved, as an amendment, that the nomination be returned to the Mayor. He made the motion reluctantly, he said, for Mr. McGown was a good Democrat, well-known to him, from his own Ward. He believed that if he had understood the matter he would not have permitted the use of his name without consulting with him. Until consulted by the Mayor he would not vote for confirming his own brother. Alderman GENET's motion prevailed. (Ayes 10, Nays 5.)

Aldermen ADAMS, DARRAGH, PECK, SEAGRIST and BRADLEY voted in the negative.

A communication from the Mayor, transmitting a paper containing the number and description of the assessment lists now before the Common Council awaiting confirmation was read, and it was directed that it be printed and referred.

Alderman PECK offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department to confer with that Department and report at an early day some plan of free hydrants or fountains at which strangers "may slake their thirst." It was adopted.

A resolution directing that David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, be paid $2,500 for expenses incurred and services rendered in compiling his Manual, was offered by Alderman BOOLE. It was laid over.

Alderman PECK offered a resolution directing the counsel to the Corporation to report to the Board his opinion as to the legality of the acts of the Legislature organizing the Board of Supervisors. It was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals and contract with the proprietors of the four daily papers of this City having the largest circulation for the publication of the proceedings of the Common Council, was discussed at some length.

Alderman GENET was opposed to giving the contract to the TIMES, which had stated that it would not publish the official proceedings. The TIMES had treated the Board with contempt. He urged that Democratic papers should be supported.

Alderman PECK thought the proceedings should be published in the papers having the largest circulation, and that politics should have nothing to do with it. The report was laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to employ additional clerical aid,—seven general clerks, four deputy clerks and two messengers—was adopted, (ayes 13, nays 2,) Aldermen STEPHENS and GENET voting in the negative.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen calling on the Mayor to convene the Board of Health at an early day was concurred in, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

WATER HYDRANTS—ASSESSMENT LISTS—FOURTH OF JULY.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour & o'clock.

Councilman OTTERSON introduced the following resolution

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to report to this Board, as soon as possible, plans and estimates for the placing of five hundred drinking fountains or hydrants in the streets and squares of the City; such fountains to be used for drinking only, and to be under the supervision of the Croton Board.

Councilman BULTEEL asked what the gentleman meant by offering such a resolution. Did he desire to put the City to expense for advertising contracts which the Board would never confirm?

Councilman LENT replied that the fountains were needed to sup ly the people with good water, instead of bad whisky.

Some reminiscences of the Brooklyn Water Celebration were called up, Councilman BULTEEL charging that Councilman LENT would have been very glad to have procured a drink of something stronger than water on that memorable occasion. In reply, Councilman LENT stated that he went home without a headache, after the celebration, and attended to his business the next morning. He intimated that the contrary was the case with Councilman BULTEEL.

The resolution was adopted, Councilman BULTEEL alone voting in the negative.

Mayor TIEMANN transmitted the number and description of the assessment lists which awaited the confirmation of the Common Council. He urged immediate action. The communication was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The President offered a resolution, taking the Report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen in favor of raising $300,000 for Commissioners of the Central Park from the Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, to which it had been referred. Lost. The subject was then laid over.

A large number of unimportant reports were laid over for future action.

Alderman BOOLE's resolution, directing the City Inspector to deliver 1,500 loads of manure to the Superintendent of Lands and Places for the use of Tompkins square, came up for concurrence.

Councilman OTTERSON asked who the City Inspector was?

No one replying, the resolution was laid over. It was subsequently called up and adopted.

Five thousand dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of celebrating the Fourth of July, and Councilmen BICKFORD, BULTEEL, MCCASTY, ALLEN, and LENT were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements. The Board then adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BERMER POISONING CASE.—Coroner HORTON commenced on Saturday to take testimony in the case of MARY BERMER, who, it is alleged, died in February last from poison administered by her husband. Several witnesses were examined, when the case was adjourned to Tuesday next. It was ascertained after the adjournment that no poison had been found in the body of deceased, and the accused will probably be discharged on Tuesday.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer DRAKE, of the First Precinct, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning arrested a man named JOHN MILLER, on Fulton-street, on suspicion of having stolen about $25 worth of blacksmiths' tools in his possession. The property was subsequently identified as belonging to ADAM BLAIR, in Columbia-street, near State, whose shop had been burglariously entered Saturday night. The accused was committed for trial.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A man named THOMAS STABLE, residing at No. 26 Atlantic-st., was arrested last evening by Officer POWERS of the Third Precinct, on suspicion of having thrown his wife, ELIZA STABLE, from the second story window to the pavement below. She was found to be seriously injured, and was taken to the hospital. The accused says that his wife was intoxicated, and fell out of the window through her own carelessness.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. The bonds of the financial officers were accepted, and the bonds of all the other officers were referred to the Counsellor to file if found correct. The final report of the Special Committee on the Water Works was presented and ordered to be printed.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of THOMAS DORLAND was found in the water at the foot of Adams-street, Saturday. Coroner HORTON held an inquest on Sunday, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered. The deceased had been missing for several days.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman named MARGARET DUFFY, residing at the corner of Willoughby-street and Hudson avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking an ounce of laudanum. She was taken to the City Hospital, where she was relieved of the poison.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the dry goods store of HENRY SCAHM, Franklin-street, on Saturday evening, which destroyed property valued at $200, upon which there is no insurance. The fire was communicated by a gaslight in a show window.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. RANKIN, residing on Third-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, Gowanus, was seriously burned, Saturday night, by the explosion of a fluid-lamp, which she was attempting to fill while the wick was lighted.

MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 99 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Man, 18; women, 21; boys, 28; girls, 26; adults, 39; children, 54; males, 46; females, 47; colored, 1.

STABBING.—A man named WILLIAM TITUS, formerly a Policeman, was seriously stabbed Sunday night by a colored man named "Black Jack." They were quarreling on Meeker-avenue. "Jack" was arrested and committed to answer.

FIRE-MARSHAL'S REPORT.—From the semi-annual report of Fire-Marshal BELKNAP, for the six months ending the 1st inst., it appears there were 101 fires, and an aggregate loss of $46,238.

The act consolidating all previous acts relative to the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway, passed the Canadian House of Assembly. Mr. Morton's contract is legalized, and he is allowed $50,000 per mile for the construction of the road.

[Advertisement.]
R. T. WILDE & Co. have this Spring brought, as it were, into one focus, everything that foreign fashion could supply, or home taste suggest, in Millinery. The Bonnets, Dress Caps, Evening Coiffures, new Ribbons, exquisite Flowers, &c., &c., introduced by the firm this season, challenge admiration, by the delicacy, chasteness and beauty, while the extreme reasonableness of the prices excites general surprise.
R. T. WILDE & Co., No. 231 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THESE PRICES!!!
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 363 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK, LOOK.
Cheapest and best
Photographs and Ambrotypes in New-York, can be taken at H. ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the safest and best remedies known for the whooping-cough. A few doses of the Pills, with the Ointment at the same time rubbed thoroughly into the chest and throat, will relieve the most violent cases. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
CLERGYMEN OF ALL DENOMINATIONS!—KNOX the hatter, has manufactured, expressly for the Anniversary Week, a stock of first-class Hats, to which he invites the attention of clergymen. Low prices and good articles have rendered KNOX's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, famous.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 9.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '76.....	109¾	300 N. Y. Central R....	71¾
8,000 U. S. 6s, '74.....	105¾	500 do.....	71¾
1,000 Mo State 6s.....	86¾	400 do.....	s3 71½
14,000 do.....	86¾	500 do.....	s3 71½
10,000 do.....	s10 86¾	150 do.....	s10 71
30,000 do.....	s60 86	150 do.....	s15 71
10,000 do.....	s10 86¼	150 do.....	s30 71 -
20,000 Virginia 8s...s60 97		100 do.....	s60 70½
5 000 do.....	97¾	500 Brooklyn City R..	119¾
2,500 Erie R bds, '75....	24	100 Reading R.....	c 60
1,000 H. R. 1st mtgexmt	91	500 do.....	c 49¾
10,000 Mich. Cent. R. 8's	98	10 Harlem R. Pref....	39
5 M. S. & N. I. R. 8's	94¾	100 Mich. Central R b10	45½
5,000 Ill. C. R. bds., b60	87	100 do.....	s30 45¾
2,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d M. bds	88¾	100 do.....	s10 45
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. b.	70	50 do.....	s15 45
1,000 Chi. & Rk. Is. 8s.	93	50 do.....	s30 45
2,000 do.....	94	25 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	31¾
8 Bk. of America....	112¾	600 do.....	31¾
50 am. Exchange Bk.	106½	150 Panama R.....	s60 122
50 Cumb. Coal P'd.	s60	100 do.....	s30 122
50 do.....	b60	150 Illinois Central R..	63
11 Marine Bank.....	87	50 do.....	62¾
30 Continental Bank..	104	50 do.....	s30 62¾
325 Del. & H. C. Co....	96¾	150 Gal & Chic. R..	s60 62½
5 do.....	96¾	100 do.....	s30 62¼
200 do.....	96¾	450 do.....	s15 62¼
100 do.....	b60 97	1050 do.....	63
50 Pean. Coal Co....	s60	650 do.....	b60 63
100 do.....	81¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R..	s30 25½
25 Pacific M. S. Co....	85¾	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	s3
50 do.....	s30	100 do.....	s30 58¾
50 do.....	s30	100 do.....	b60 59¾
100 do.....	84¾	100 do.....	59¾
100 do.....	s10	200 do.....	59¾
275 do.....	83¾	450 do.....	59¾
100 Hudson River R....	32	100 do.....	59¾
300 do.....	s60 31¾	425 do.....	60

SECOND BOARD.

$27,000 U. S. 6s, '74....	104¾	200 Reading R. R....	s30 49
2 000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	92¾	60 Mich. Cen. R. R....	45¾
1,000 do.....	92¾	300 do.....	45¾
10 000 do.....	s60	100 do.....	b60 45
12 000 do.....	93	100 do.....	s60 44¾
50,000 Mo State 6s..	s60	9 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	8¾
20.000 do.....	86¾	9 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	31¾
60 000 Virginia 6s....	s60 97	36 Panama Railroad..	122½
9,000 do.....	97¾	100 Galena & Chic. R..	63¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	86¾	100 do.....	63¾
10,000 do.....	s60	100 do.....	s60 62¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. b..	81	140 do.....	63¾
3 000 Bd. Rv. R. 3d m.	74¾	100 do.....	s30 63
25 Pacific Mail S. Co..	85½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.....	25¾
175 do.....	86	100 do.....	25¾
50 do.....	s30 85	280 Chic. & R. I. R....	60¾
300 do.....	s30 85¾	100 do.....	60¾
50 do.....	s60 84½	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R....	6
100 Erie R. R.....	17¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 At. Ma In. Scr.	58 93¾	10 Gro. Fire In. Co....	109
150 do.....	6 93¾	10 Metro. Fire In. Co.	123
240 do.....	59 93¾	40 do.....	119
2,400 do.....	82	10 Corn Ex. F. In. Co.	146¼
1,000 Sun Mu. In. S.	53 84¾	40 Beak. Fire In. Co...	108
30 do.....	55 69¾	25 Exch. Fire In. Co...	107¼
380 do.....	56 70¾	14 Phenix Fire In. Co.	141¾
1,350 do.....	57 70	10 Manh. Fire In. Co.	161
300 do.....	58 65¾	15 N. Wid Fire In. Co.	99¾
400 G.W. Mu. In. S	57 69¾	15 do.....	99¼
260 do.....	58 63	20 do.....	99¼
1,500 do.....	58 64¾	30 Clin. Fire In. Co...	112
10 Rep. F. In. S.	54 51¾	10 Gallatin Fire In. Co.	89
50 do.....	55 5-3/4	10 Secn. Fire In. Co...	121
45 do.....	57 61¾	25 Firem. F'd In. Co..	105¾
1,720 Sacra. City 8s....	32	88 Etna Fire In. Co...	109
2 000 Mem. City 6s....	57	20 Peoples' Bank.....	101½
18 G. W. Mar. In. Co.	137	49 do.....	106
20 do.....	136	25 Hanover Bank.....	89¾
20 do.....	135	15 W., F. & Co.'s Ex..	61½
25 P. Coop. Fire In Co	101¾	15 American Ex. Co...	88
25 do.....	106	10 Bank of New-York	108¾
15 Mercan. Mar In Co.	120¾	30 Chatham Bank....	87¾
10 Good. Fire In. Co.	108¾	5 Bk of Commonw'h.	99¾
10 Jer. City Fire In. Co.	120		

MONDAY, May 9—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 7, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous axhibit of April 30:

Increase in Loans	$813,200
Decrease in Specie	243,173
Increase in Circulation	504 020
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	690,345

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchnnges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 8, 1858.	May 7, 1859.	April 30, 1859
Capital	$66.709.000	$68.324.657	$68,324 657
Loans	112,741,955	129,519,905	128,706.705
Specie	35.453,146	26,086,632	26,329,805
Circulation	7,735,056	8,804,697	8 300.677
Gross Deposits	101,165,807	115 586,810	113 217,527
Exchanged	19.438,661	26,714,767	23,655,189
Undrawn	81,727,146	88,872,043	89,562,338
In Sub-Treasury	2,874,274	6,481,913	6,568,681

The Bank Statement shows less decline in the Specie Average than was expected after the heavy export movement of the past week. The fact confirms the considerable receipts by express from the interior. The addition to the Discount line was not looked for. A reference to the detailed comparison with the previous week will show that the movement in this respect was quite irregular. Some of the heavy Banks have run their line down, while others have gone up without affecting their Specie average. The old Bank of New-York, at the head of the list, makes a considerable gain in both items. The Circulation as usual on quarter day runs up. The temporary improvement is over half a million. The net Deposit line is down $690,000; while the gross business is two millions larger than last week, and the Clearances very full, say $26,714,767 ₩ day. The new week opens on a quiet and easy market for Money. The Bill Brokers report a scarcity of prime paper outside of Bank. The Foreign Exchanges are somewhat disturbed by the foreign news. Both remitters and drawers are indisposed to operate until after the receipt of the *Persia's* mail, which will be hourly looked for to-morrow. The standard Bankers are asking 110½@110¾ at 60 days on London and 110⅞ at sight; transient Bank bills 110@110½ ₩ cent. The business thus far for the *Africa* is small. Mercantile Bills on England are dull at the usual difference made of late, and large buyers are disposed to limit their offers to 109¼@109½ ₩ cent., except for select names. The Customs to-day are $84,000, and the Sub-Treasury disbursements $134,000 in excess of this sum, reducing the balance this afternoon to $6,347,810.

The European news *viâ* Quebec, is received on the Street as highly interesting for the new political complications between the great powers which it announces. The heavy fall in the English Funds reflects the deep concern in London for the sudden alliance between Russia and France, and will add, of course, to the general excitement of the succeeding accounts now near at hand by the *Persia*. The effect on the Stock Exchange, although coming on rather a *Bear* market, was not important at the early Board, and before the close of the dealings in the afternoon the news had almost ceased to be felt at all and prices stiffened up and closed firm: New-York Central was done in the morning at 71 but left off at 71½ ₩ cent. and in good demand; Pacific Mail from 84 at the outset went to 86½ ₩ cent. at the close; Rock Island from 59½ went to 61 and left off at 60¾ ₩ cent.; Galena 63½@63¾; Toledo 25½; and Hudson River firm at 32½@32½. On the Bond list, United States fives were firm at 104½ sales; Missouri's, for cash, were steady, but offered down on seller's option; Tennessee's ½@¾ ₩ cent. off; Virginia's steady, and Illinois Central Bonds ¾ lower on the cash price, and offered down at seller's option; Panama Shares were in demand at 122½ ₩ cent.; Delaware and Hudson advanced to 97, and Pennsylvania Coal to 81¾ ₩ cent. But little done in Reading or Harlem Preferred.

The annual election of the New-York Stock Exchange occurred to-day. Colonel HENRY G. STEBBINS, the late President, respectfully declined to serve another term, and Mr. W. H. NEILSON was made President for the ensuing year. Mr. WHEELOCK was made first Vice-President. Mr. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, the second Vice-President, declined to serve again, and Mr. E. S. MUNROE was elected in his place. The Board voted the compliment of $500 to the retiring President, and $250 to the retiring Vice-President. The old Secretary and Treasurer were reëlected.

The contest for the possession of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad has been amicably arranged, under negotiations conducted by Mr. JOHN T. STUART, of Springfield, Ill., on behalf of Governor MATTESON, and Messrs. J. C. B DAVIS and JOHN CLEVELAND, counsel for the first second and third mortgage bondholders, in this city, for the purpose of settling the terms of a surrender of the road to the latter claimants. The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following as the terms of the agreement:

"1. That Gov. MATTESON shall deliver to Committee of Nine Bondholders, (three representatives of each mortgage,) actual possession of the road, with all its real, personal and mortgaged property, and shall guarantee the said Committee against any interference or disturbment under or by virtue of the 'Spencer Lease.' He will also transfer to the Committee all of his own interest in the charter of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and will endeavor to have the whole charter so transferred.

2. The Committee do not assume or recognize in any way any agreements existing between the road or Gov. M. and the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company or Messrs. MITCHELL and BUCKMASTER.

3. The bondholders assume to pay the arrearages due to the employes to the amount of $154,000—$29,000 to be paid when the road is placed in their hands, and the remainder to be satisfactorily secured to them out of the first net earnings. Gov. MATTESON is to pay all arrearages accruing since Dec 1, 1858.

4. The bondholders agree to apply the next net earnings of the road to the payment of $131 866 66, said to be due to BROWN, BROTHERS & Co, CLARK, DODGE & Co., the Ocean Bank, New-York; JOHN ANDERSON & Co., St. Louis, and the Bank of Bloomington, Ill., on account of said road, if on investigation, the said liabilities are found to be *bona fide*.

5. The fifth and sixth points provide for the payment out of the net earnings of $68 445 66 for wood and $11,554 74 for materials and supplies.

6. The bondholders agree to pay MATTESON the balance claimed by him for advances to the road over and above the amounts received by him from the road—said amount to be ascertained by referees, and not in any event to exceed $60 000.

These points constitute the basis of the contract shortly to be entered into between Governor MATTESON and the bondholders. The latter agree among themselves to apply the earnings of the road, after discharging the above indebtedness, to the payment of the accrued interest on the three classes of bonds in the order of their precedence. The first mortgage was made Oct 1, 1852, for the sum of $2,000,000; the second, June 1, 1853, for $1,500 000; the third, March 1, 1854, for $1,000,000. The total amount of accrued interest is about $600,000."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 7.	LOANS. April 30	SPECIE. May 7.	SPECIE. April 30.
Bk. of New York.	4,468,385	4,230,617	1 224,484	1,062,531
Manhattan Co....	4.818,383	4,870,745	1 244,605	1,020,330
Merchants' Bank.	6 439,243	6,591,324	1,654 8	1,993 892
Mechanics' Bank.	4,063.901	4,046,746	962,002	931 006
Union Bank.....	3 246,926	3,196,877	712,340	658,939
Bk. of America...	8.340,212	6.260.083	2,289,185	2,132 841
Phenix Bank.....	3.077,168	3,018,723	581,893	493 811
City Bank.....	2,583,837	2,151,142	280,118	185,109
Tradesmen's Bank	1,328,773	1,328,342	218,447	176,763
Fulton Bank.....	1,989,844	1,979 260	388,650	449,767
Chemical Bank...	1.760,404	1,844,865	1,191,801	857,741
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2 078,371	2,074 782	258,788	254,783
National Bank...	2,102 571	2,202,699	288,096	185 036
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,773,033	1,779 431	278,172	234,474
Mech. & Trad. Bk	876 851	870,090	181 751	181,751
Greenwich Bank.	1,328,773	1,328,342	218,447	176,763
Leather Man. Bk.	2,282,996	2,277,760	309 068	344 794
Seventh Ward Bk	1.335 263	1,333 967	239 810	218,317
Bk. St. New-York	3 971,478	3,919,197	1 172,333	1,290,099
Am. Exchange Bk	7,862,559	7,712,023	1 284,445	1,464 210
Bk. of Commerce.	12,545.809	12,551,185	1.859 395	1,893,844
Broadway Bank..	2,588,432	2,583,005	4•9,257	439 039
Ocean Bank.....	1,873,892	1,663,142	260,535	267,826
Mercantile Bank.	3,019,568	2,915,590	432,212	534,371
Pacific Bank....	1,105,114	1,118,909	230,774	215,679
Bk. of Republic..	4,501,7	4,513,595	1,118 899	1,220,504
Chatham Bank...	718,371	693,808	113,837	77,875
People's Bank...	696,683	696,739	130 899	122,175
Bk. of N. America	1,687,317	1,610 369	378,968	370,663
Hanover Bank...	1,488,705	1,444,397	186,119	142,317
Irving Bank.....	847,6 4	851,466	155,309	138,266
Metropolitan Bk.	6,484,028	6,387,182	1,078,898	1,132,438
Citizens' Bank...	1,019,378	1,066,743	197,78:	175,491
Nassau Bank.....	1,691,454	1,661,929	263 188	229,877
Market Bank.....	1,752,068	1,741,175	315,058	392,054
St. Nicholas Bank	1,174,739	1,202,677	191,998	193,293
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,209,645	3,116,919	301,783	277,859
Corn Exch. Bank	1,774,813	1,762,467	400,591	393,208
Continental Bank	3,886,032	3,898,944	520,292	527,375
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,104,538	1,134,700	299,630	149,816
Oriental Bank...	589,465	574,045	77,084	74,054
Marine Bank.....	948,378	950 068	164,422	199,215
Atlantic Bank....	606,578	588,808	42,274	61,987
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,709,702	2,615,562	400,008	419,060
Park Bank.....	4,672,787	4,677,603	1,150,528	1,037,379
Artisans' Bank...	1,019,378	1,066,743	197,78:	175,491
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	570,457	502,798	104,961	82,723
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	514,640	524,383	84,347	82,101
N. Y. Exch. Bank	321.541	230,144	29.845	23,832
Bull's Head Bank	434,894	416,690	43,657	38,693
N.Y.County Bank	411,392	397,843	40,561	39,274
Grocers' Bank....	495,949	480 833	84,059	69,376
East River Bank.	329,718	323,695	34,813	34,166
North River Bank	397,124	381,378	117,861	112,680
Total.....	128,5.9,905	128,578,7.5	26,086,632	26,329,805
	Increase...$813,200		Decrease...$243,173	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 7.	CIRCULATION. April 30.	DEPOSITS—NET. May 7.	DEPOSITS—NET. April 30.
Bk. of New-York.	453.830	412,078	3,100 219	2,612,543
Manhattan Co....	355,284	331,136	3,439.474	3,274,316
Merchants' Bank.	177,041	180 422	5,015,388	5,445,486
Mechanics' Bank.	305.799	293 856	3,174 074	3,239 554
Union Bank.....	182,411	173 338	2,789,930	2,810,103
Bk. of America...	127,347	130,126	5,811,389	5,799,007
Phenix Bank.....	133,187	128,137	1,800,885	1,688,070
City Bank.....			1,432,054	1,580,884
Tradesman's Bank	316.002	309 619	755,632	719,864
Fulton Bank.....	184,658	146-431	1,727 642	1,725 801
Chemical Bank...	308,947	284 356	2,342,489	2,187 010
Merch. Exch. Bk.	142,858	137 038	1,072 902	1,052,287
National Bank...	147,483	133,303	1,018,123	953 796
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	188,820	184,775	1,251,127	1,255 248
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	128,040	125,936	580,000	580,000
Greenwich Bank.	137.376	125 743	566,169	550,353
Leather Man. Bk.	335.337	292,717	1,429,849	1,441 984
Seventh Ward Bk	255,475	219.018	746,839	739,725
Bk. St. New-York	270,785	241,149	2,884,296	3,073 614
Am. Exchange Bk	261,313	242,209	4,844,590	4,975,172
Bk. of Commerce.	1 875	1 975	5 533 844	5,534,133
Broadway Bank..	277,807	271,236	2,630 742	1,996 375
Ocean Bank.....	117,106	112,388	1,061 749	1,059,431
Mercantile Bank.	338,817	327,472	2,277,546	2,277,546
Pacific Bank....	121.715	125,829	1,012,134	991,014
Bk. of Republic..	221,892	203,771	3 740,967	4,105,041
Chatham Bank...	130,224	124,210	467,106	425,682
People's Bank...	122 478	122,699	501,103	497 690
Bk. of N. America	90,777	87,059	932,321	914,962
Hanover Bank....	90,177	85,152	704 095	849 026
Irving Bank.....	128,920	124,176	840,184	643,719
Metropolitan Bk..	248,274	238,603	3,888,994	3,973,778
Citizens' Bank...	186 [illegible]	144,554	685,[illegible]	680,964
Nassau Bank.....	128,893	126,961	980,752	988 9•8
Market Bank.....	210,463	201,435	1,175,607	1 224,555
St. Nicholas Bank	97,749	93,866	764,027	776,616
Shoe & Leath. Bk	108,274	107,144	2,183,766	2,412 859
Corn Exch. Bank.	156,684	123,105	975,679	1,029,908
Continental Bank	182,552	168 816	2,549 302	2,615,245
Bk. of Commw'lth	193,370	185 841	831 322	785,735
Oriental Bank...	106,819	98 549	373,684	363,098
Marine Bank.....	118,463	118,815	539,026	565,597
Atlantic Bank....	97,591	95,814	264,298	277,890
Imp. & Traders' Bk	204,389	202,387	1,696,353	1,615,102
Park Bank.....	189,369	188,704	3,812,450	3,902,801
Artisans' Bank...	96,691	95,856	679,583	709 716
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	95,175	90,100	327,414	283,697
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	189,563	188,204	247 091	243,781
N. Y. Exch. Bank	106,488	104 716	317 611	320,731
Bull's Head Bank	105,262	104,783	416 554	341,301
N. Y. County Bk	91.176	90,395	346,617	291,354
Grocers' Bank...	45,347	44,172	361,524	357,145
East River Bank..	88,225	85,414	246,885	223 814
North River Bank	78,390	71,258	409,856	390 333
Total.....	8 804 697	8,800,672	68,871,043	69,562,388
	Increase...$504,020		Decrease...$690,325	

To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

The stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company who are opposed to the sale of the road, under the third mortgage, on the 21st of May, 1859, as now advertised by WILLIAM BARNES, trustee, and in favor of contesting and setting aside said third mortgage, and in favor of prosecuting to judgment the suit against Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL and his co-directors, who distributed the one million "Corruption Bonds," and in favor of the election of a new Board of Directors, are requested to call at the office of JOHN FITCH, Esq., No. 44 Wall-street, and give me their proxies. I will be pleased to see any of the stockholders at No. 44 Wall-street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and converse with them as to the condition and affairs of the road.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 7,594 bbls. Flour, 72 bush. Wheat, 33,795 bags Barley, 32,804 bush. Oats, 1,163 pkgs. Provisions, and 386 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 bbls. Pots, at $5 75; 50 bbls. do. (light tare,) at $5 63½; and 50 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 250 mats Java at 15c.; 400 bags Rio at 12c.; and 1,200 bags St. Domingo at 10¾c. ₩ lb. Stock in first hands, this evening, includes 45,172 pkgs. Java and 19,000 bags Rio.

COTTON—The very interesting news by the *Anglo-Saxon*, has only served to increase the eagerness of our merchants to obtain the advices expected by the *Persia*, and their reluctance to operate in the absence thereof. Hence, no sales have transpired, and quotations are altogether nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens briskly to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand is animated. The home trade buy freely. Speculators evince more disposition to purchase. Some inquiry also exists for lots required by shippers. The current receipts are decidedly less extensive than the wants of buyers. Prices have improved since our last, 5c.@15c. ₩ bbl. for the principal kinds. Toward the close, holders claim even higher rates, and many of them appear to be reluctant to sell, unless at full asking prices. The news by the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, tends to increase the confidence of factors. The reported transactions amount to 15,500 bbls. Unsound Flour, ₩ bbl..... $3 75@$5 25
Poor to good Superfine State..... 5 40@ 6

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2384. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

American Tract Society.—Academy of Music. Business meeting for election of officers etc., at 9 o'clock A. M. Public meeting same place at 10 o'clock A. M.

Church Anti-Slavery Society.—Church of the Puritans, 20 o'clock A. M. Addresses by Dr. Cheever and others.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—Second day.—City Assembly Rooms, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Women Centennial Society.—Church of the Puritans, at 10 o'clock P. M. Addresses by the Rev. Henry Ward, D. D., Theodore L. Cuyler, H. M. Earnest and others.

American Temperance Union.—Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, at 12½ o'clock, P. M.

American Home Missionary Society.—Anniversary Exercises in Church of the Puritans, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

New-York Young Men's Christian Union.—Bedworth's Hall, Broadway, near Grace Church at 12½ o'clock P. M.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society.—City Assembly Rooms, at 12½ o'clock, P. M. Add esses by Wendell Phillips, *The Universalist Sunday School of New York and Brooklyn*—Dr. Chapin's Church, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Dept st Communion Convention. (Second day)—Oliver-street Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The American Anti-Slavery Society commenced its Twenty sixth Anniversary yesterday, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 449 Broadway. There were meetings both morning and evening, which were well attended, some fifteen or sixteen hundred persons being present in the morning and about half that number in the evening, the rain causing the diminished attendance on the latter occasion. Contrary to general rule at Anniversary meetings, there were about as many gentlemen as ladies in the audience, with a liberal sprinkling of Quakers and colored people. Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and commenced proceedings by reading the fifth chapter of the Book of Exodus, that chapter which describes the hardships of the Israelites while in bondage in Egypt, when they were commanded to find their own straw, and ye to furnish the same tale of bricks. After reading this chapter, Mr. Garrison invited any member of the audience who felt disposed to offer prayer to do so, and, in response thereto, the Rev. Mr. Mayo, of Albany, advanced to the platform and prayed. Mr. Francis Jackson, of Boston, the Treasurer of the Society, next read his Annual Report, which showed that the receipts during the year, with the balance of the year before, amounted to $13,865 45, while the expenditures in the publication of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, (the organ of the Society,) for tracts, and for lecturing agents, was $11,422 80, leaving a balance in favor of the Society, of $2,442 65.

This business being satisfactorily disposed of, Mr. Garrison read an address from the inhabitants of the town of Warrington, County of Lancashire, England, to the citizens of the United States, signed by the Mayor, Rector, Member of Parliament for the borough, and by 3,520 of the most influential citizens, being 1,440 more names than were ever before appended to any memorial issuing from that town. The memorialists earnestly prayed said citizens of the United States to abolish Slavery, to use every exertion to that end, and never to cease their efforts till they were crowned with success. Of similar import was another address read by Mr. Garrison, from the Protestants of Belgium to the Christians of the United States, dated at Brussels, Feb. 1, 1859, and signed by Edward Ady, Secretary of the Belgian Christian Missionary Church. Each of these addresses were couched in respectful language, and were received with great interest by the audience. The next thing Mr. Garrison did was the reading of a letter from Mr. Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot, of which the following extract is the most important portion:

LONDON, March 21, 1859.

* * * * * * *

We are fighting the same sacred battle for freedom and the emancipation of the oppressed—you against *negro*, we against *white* slavery. The cause is truly identical; then, expect from it the day it will be duly succeed in finding to one freely accepted pact 25,000,000 Italians we shall give, what we cannot now, an active support to the cause you pursue. We are both servants of the God who made, before Mulatto is no Master, no slave, no Man, no Woman, but only Human Nature, which must be everywhere responsible, therefore free.

May God bless your efforts and ours! May the day soon arise, in which the word *brother* will disappear from our living language, and the holy virtue and fraternal reborn! And, mean while, let the knowledge that we all combat under the same flag, do, through time and space, continue to love and faith, strengthen one another in the unavoidable suffering which we must meet by the way. Believe me, my dear Sir,

Very gratefully yours,
JOSEPH MAZZINI.

This letter was received with loud applause. After it had subsided, Mr. Garrison read the following resolutions, which were also gratifying to the audience, judging by the warmth with which they were greeted:

Resolved, That if transforming rational and immortal beings into merchandise and perish the property be not a sin of the first magnitude, and a crime of the deepest dye, then crime and sin nowhere exist on earth, and there are none to be called to repentance.

Resolved That, conceding to Southern slaveholders ALL THEY SO BOLD as well on Southern soil; and affirming that they may, and in many cases do exercise this right in mere accordance with justice, humanity and the spirit of Christianity, its tantamount to a vindication of slavery universally; and, therefore, in advocating the restoration of the Slave system, wherever it has been abolished at the North, the South acts with strict logical consistency, and cannot be met or answered, except by those who maintain the inherent sinfulness of slavehold under all circumstances.

Resolved, That they who have no moral objection to the existence of slavery at the South can have none to its existence at the North; and that all such, by their own standard of the slaveholder from the imputation of criminality, are as liable to them lies, preparing the way for the introduction of Slavery into every Free State.

Resolved, That between the recognition of the slave as a man, enclosed by the Creator with an inalienable right to liberty, and therefore entitled to immediate and unconditional emancipation, and the denial of his common human nature, and his association with cattle, swine and all other property, there is no half-way ground.

Resolved, That the enormities of Slavery are so multitudinous and appalling—in its annihilation of all human rights, its sacrifices of all parental and filial ties, its contempt for all the laws of God, its disregard of all the commands of the Gospel—that its revival, its immediate and total abolition is the most comprehensive method of extending and perpetuating the kingdom of Satan, and opening the flood-gates of all iniquity.

Resolved, That the friends of the enslaved in this land have nothing to retract or modify in regard to their charges against the holders of slaves or their abettors—against the American church, and the clergy of the country generally—against the political parties and their leaders—against the American Constitution and Union; based as those charges are and have been upon a broad foundation of facts which cannot be refuted, and which still remain unchanged.

Resolved, That we cordially accept the taunting admission of Southern slaveholders "Mind your own business," as it is our business to see that we neither oppress nor connive at oppression; that we redouse to practice the "self-evident truth" of the Declaration of Independence; that we "hide the outcast, and bewray not him that wandereth;" that we make common cause with every fugitive slave who intends upon it, and that we cleanse our elves from all blood guiltiness.

Resolved, That it is the wildest infatuation, on the part of the South to lay the whole charge and sin of the North with meddling with that which does not concern us, and for which we are not responsible; and, in the next to remind us of the Pro Slavery constitutional guarantee we have given her, and insist upon our fulfilling them to the letter—requiring us to allow the slave hunter to use as his victims to any part of the Northern domains—to recognize slave property as valid as any other property in all the Territories of the Union—to count a slave to representation in Congress—to guarantee the suppression of every slave insurrection, even by the strong arm of the National Government, if need be—to consent to the admission into the Union of as many Slave States as can be created and moreover created—and to aid in the extension of Slavery by the acquisition of new territory, obtained whether by purchase, bribery, perfidy, invasion or conquest.

Resolved, That it is the rightful business and imperative duty of the people of the North without delay, to withdraw themselves from their present alliance with the northern traffickers in human flesh—to proclaim the unrational and guilty compact between the Free States and the Slave States at an end, and to take such measures for the formation of a Northern Union, as shall be in accordance with the principles of justice, humanity, and impartial liberty.

These resolutions having been in some measure digested, Mr. Garrison announced the Rev. Parker Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire, as the next speaker.

Mr. Pillsbury commenced by stating that he had two resolutions to offer, on his own responsibility, which were these:

Resolved, That while we rejoice in all the indications of an advancing state of public opinion as to slavery, we would still be mindful that our present danger is not from actual slaveholders, and the open, bold, and blasphemous defenders and extenders of the institution in State or Church, in politics or pulpit, but rather from those who make special and strong anti-slavery professions and pretensions, like the Republican party, the various American Tract Society, the recently formed New England and New-York Church Anti-slavery Society, the *Independent*, with the array of clerical editors and contributors, that are still in governmental or ecclesiastical union and fellowship with slavery and slaveholders.

Resolved, That while these organizations are thus, through their professions and professions, able to absorb the awakened public sympathy, control the public chivalry, paralyze the public conscience, and pervert and twist intended action into channels that flow only with compromise, corruption and crime, it becomes our duty faithfully to retrace them, and to warn the people against them as the surest if not the only radical and genuine foe to Slavery, through which, under God, deliverance can come to the enslaved.

Mr. Pillsbury, in commencing his speech, remarked that the address of the Belgian Christians was a proof that American Slavery was not understood in Belgium. It was implied in that address, directed as it was to the Christians of the United States, that a man could be a Christian and uphold Slavery. It was time that the Christians of Belgium, if there were any there, were instructed as to what Slavery in the United States really is. Had they understood it, they would never have addressed a memorial in that way. There were other crimes beside that of slaveholding. There was horse-stealing, for instance, and robbing of hen-roosts, adultery and fornication. How would it sound, if a memorial were sent from Great Britain, or the Continent, addressed to the Christians of the United States who uphold horse-stealing, the robbing of hen-roosts or adultery? If the Belgians had understood Slavery as well as they do the robbing of hen-roosts, they would never have charged Christian Churches with upholding it. Churches might, did, undoubtedly uphold it, but they were not Christian. Yet the Belgian address implied that that greatest of all crimes, Slavery, under which language breaks down when an attempt is made to describe its infamy—that crime, so tremendous that other crimes pass out of sight when compared with it, may be committed by Christian men, and that Christians may uphold and extend it. If it could be so, then we must change our vocabulary and our ideas about Christians and Christian ministers, or also neglect Slavery in such horrible and real colors as to make it impossible for Belgians or others to believe that Christians can hold slaves.

Mr. Pillsbury alluded, in the next division of his speech, to the Sickles tragedy at Washington. Could anybody believe that Sickles was a Christian? Or Key? Or Mrs. Sickles, except so far as, with the penitence of Mary Magdalen, she might attain the pardon of a Magdalen? Yet, if every black Sickles in the Southern States were in such a terrible way to avenge his dishonored bed, the whole South would become a Golgotha and field of blood. Slavery multiplied the Washington tragedy a hundred times a hundred thousand-fold.

Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher are not regarded by Mr. Parker Pillsbury with any fervor of affection. He was particularly severe in his remarks on each of them, because, while professing to be the friends of the slave, they did not withdraw from Christian fellowship with those who upheld Slavery, but, in Christian brotherhood, grasped the right hand of the murderous slaveholder. Where, asked Mr. Pillsbury, is Mr. Beecher to-day? Where will he be to-morrow? Though begged, prayed, entreated to attend and give his testimony in behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society, he is not here. But when that corrupt and absolutely wicked Tract Society invites his attendence, he hastens to accept the lovitation.

Mr. Pillsbury, in the next place, joined issue with the New-York *Tribune*, relative to a passage which appeared in an editorial article of that journal on Friday last, in which it was stated that there was now no antagonism between the Democratic and Republican parties concerning Slavery, except perhaps in the reopening of the African Slave-trade, about which the Democrats have not expressed an opinion. He believed it to be true that there was no issue between those parties on that subject, and that the Anti Slavery Society had made the same mistake with respect to the Republican party that they had made with Dr. Cheever and the Church.

Dr. Cheever was severely reprehended by Mr. Pillsbury for remaining in communion with the American Church. His expressed sympathy for the Slave was calculated rather to injure than advance the cause of Abolitionism. If, said the speaker, in conclusion, we shall at this anniversary succeed in drawing such a line of distinction between Slavery and Anti-Slavery that there shall be no more mistakes in Great Britain, Belgium, or in our own country, respecting the nature of Slavery, and whether it is possible for a man to hold slaves and be a Christian, we shall have held the most profitable anniversary ever held since our enterprise was set on foot.

A gentleman, whose name was not ascertained, and who was imperfectly heard, here arose in the body of the Hall, and warmly defended Dr. Cheever from the assault made on him. If Mr. Pillsbury knew Dr. Cheever's sentiments on the subject of Slavery, he would not dare to stand up and say that the Doctor was in full fellowship with slaveholders. [Loud applause.] Dr. Cheever, the speaker was understood to say, was repudiated almost by the whole body of the orthodox churches because of his unflinching Anti-Slavery sentiments.

The Rev. W. H. Furness was announced as the next speaker. He was warmly cheered as he came forward. He was always proud, he said, to be invited to stand on that platform, where the best cause of this or of any other age had been so long and faithfully served. It was a great privilege to plead for the slave, because the pleading for a slave brother did me greater good than he could do the slave. They were asked, over and over again, what was the use of talking? They were taunted that they were no nearer the end than they proposed than they were years ago. The answer was, that they were liberating themselves. If they were not emancipating the South they were the North. One of the most cheering signs was the fact that the prejudice against color was driving out. He [the speaker] had observed a car with the notice on it that colored people were allowed to ride therein; and though that intimated that there were cars in which they were not allowed to ride, yet it was something that they were allowed to ride at all. In Salem, Mass., there was a colored lady teacher in a school, in which all the pupils were white, and he (Mr. Furness) had recently heard a colored class examined in Latin, whose proficiency would have done no discredit to a regular college course. In Philadelphia lately, during the last fugitive slave case, the area before the Court-house was crowded with indignant citizens, and you could almost feel Liberty in the air. A policeman, who was remonstrated with for trying to clear the sidewalks, replied to him [the speaker] that he would forfeit his staff and star to get that slave free. "They dare not" he said, "trust him in the hands of our City Police; we would have him thirty miles out of the City in no time."

The Anti-Slavery cause would grow without human will, and in spite of it. Twenty years ago how little was said about Slavery. Now Churches were broken up, and ecclesiastical Societies built in two by it. Public men had been ruined by it, and sent broken-hearted to their graves, and at this present, continued Mr. Furness, it is engaged in breaking up the Democratic Party, and the only thing to be feared was that if a Republicans would take the Democrats' place.

Mr. Furness retired amid loud cheers, which only subsided to be renewed with threefold vigor, when Wendell Phillips was announced by the Chairman as the next speaker.

Mr. Phillips commenced his address, by observing that, like his friend Mr. Pillsbury, he had two resolutions to offer, which he proceeded to do

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Anti-Slavery sentiment is rousing to a recner life every day, and every day growing more imperative and clear sighted; and while the politician pretends to bow to it, in reality resting only to use it for his purpose, and the church is gaining her way from indifference and hostility into seeming life, our duty is to watch both the politician and the priest, and see that no testimony be lowered, no duty evaded, no opportunity lost, that this Anti-Slavery purpose be not diverted one hair from demanding the immediate dissolution of the American Union as the only means of securing the immediate emancipation of the slave.

Resolved, That however we may be forbidden to encourage the slaves to rise, some of us by principle and all by the American Anti-Slavery Society Constitution and however we may differ as to whether insurrection be expedient or inexpedient, we are agreed in our sympathy with the wronged in such a case, and have no sympathy with any attempt of the slaveholder to continue by bloodshed the wrong he has begun by bloodshed; and we do solemnly entreat and adjure the free to avoid the damning guilt of aiding the oppressor, in case of insurrection in Canada, Hayti, Salt Lake or the Fiji, or of Russia, who is immured an enslaver into his presence, and recommended him to construct a railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The engineer drew the plan and presented it to the Emperor. "Why," said the latter, "this looks like a snake." "We have to make those twists and curves, Sire," rejoined the engineer, "to avoid the cities. Otherwise, we should run through them—Novogorod and Pesth, for instance." The Emperor took a pencil and piece of paper, and made two dots, one to represent St. Petersburg and the other Moscow; he then drew a straight line between them. "There," said he, "build me that road." "But, Sire, what is to become of the cities?" "The cities," answered the Emperor, "must take care of themselves" And so, continued Mr. Phillips, we say that here is Justice, and there the Slave. Draw a straight line between them On, but what will you do with Dr. Cheever? Let Dr. Cheever take care of himself. What will you do with the Republican Party? Let the Republican Party take care of itself. And that is all that is to be said about it. We make a straight line between Justice and the slave.

In relation to the disappearance of the prejudice against color, the speaker considered it a promising sign, and added that other good signs were not wanting. William H. Seward, he said, uttered the best thing the other day that he ever uttered, and one of the wittiest things uttered for months by any one. When asked by some person if he had read the speech of Stephen A. Douglas at such a place in Illinois, in which colored people were called "niggers," and whether that speech ought not to make him President. "No," replied Seward, "no man should be President who spells negro with two g's." That remark indicated the change in public opinion within the last twenty five years. That word "nigger" never passes a man's lips that it does not stamp him a brute. He may sit in the Senate, but his place is in the kennel. No, I will correct myself; his place is the Senate, ruled by a confederation of slaveholders. The Republican Party, Mr. Phillips thought, had changed places with the Democratic Party. It was a ruined party, any way, for it had lost the talisman of success, having no Anti-Slavery issues.

Nothing could survive except ideas. The Parthenon was in ruins, but the golden words of Socrates and Demosthenes yet thrilled our hearts. Ah, the mention of Demosthenes reminded him (the speaker) that that great orator had once delivered over one of his slaves to be publicly tortured; yet History, through all the centuries, had never censured him for that act. Our New-England Demosthenes had given over four millions of slaves to be tortured, and now the waves of the Atlantic beat upon the dishonored grave in which he buried himself and the whole Whig Party. [Applause.]

The meeting, on the retirement of Mr. Phillips, adjourned to 7½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Shortly before 8 o'clock P. M., Mr. Garrison called the meeting to order, for the evening session. There was a much smaller audience than at the morning meeting, the rain probably being the restraining cause. The Rev. Mr. Milligan, pastor of the Scotch Covenanter Church in Philadelphia, was the first speaker. He had but just quitted the cars, and addressed the audience under much disadvantage. The struggle which was now going on for the freedom of the slave, he said, was "not toe work of a few fanatical men, but was the outgoing of a great principle, the womb of whose conception was in the bosom of the Eternal." He also wished "to photograph the great cause of Anti-Slavery on the canopy of Heaven." The Reverend gentleman proceeded at great length, but with constant tendencies to run off on tangents to review the "constitutional compact," as it was understood by its founders, and in the different generations, by their descendants. The condition of Italy, held in subjection by Austria, afforded the speaker some illustrative remarks. At length the audience grew weary, and indulged themselves in ironical applause, till Mr. Garrison had to call them to order. But this was productive of but brief effect. The stamping of feet and clapping of the hands became so noisy and so ludicrously misplaced that Mr. Garrison was obliged to speak with some degree of severity, and beg that, for decency's sake, Mr Milligan might be allowed to finish his speech, which that gentleman presently did, and was succeeded by Judge Culver, of Brooklyn, whose appearance was hailed by a round of applause.

The tenor of Judge Colvsa's address was a laudation of the Republican Party, and the assertion that it was, notwithstanding the insinuations of those who would disperse it, a thorough and efficient friend of the slave. He wished his hearers an stand by Dr. Cheever and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. [Loud Cheers.] They had a case to thousands of cases, which that Society could not reach, and were each doing much work in the cause of emancipation. He would like to invoke the shade of Lord Mansfield, and of John and William Jay, to expound the Constitution, and accommodate it in accordance with the design of its founders.

Mr. Edwards Gibbs, a lawyer of this City, was the next speaker; and, like Judge Culver, gave utterance to no violent language, but was moderate, though at the same time firm and uncompromising in his sentiments. He also defended Dr. Cheever and Mr. Beecher, in reply to the attacks made on them in the morning, and would not hear of disunion between the North and South. "If disunion were to come, let it be the work of the South, and not of the North."

The Chairman announced Mr. C. C. Burleigh as the next orator. Some cries were raised for Wendell Phillips, at which Mr. Burleigh rushed on the platform in a high state of excitement, his curls streaming in the current of air caused by the rapidity with which he desked through space, and in a loud and angry tone, declared that if he had not intended to speak, he would now do so, to avenge the insult that had been offered to him, by having the name of another man called by the audience after he had been announced by the Chairman. The audience were delighted in good manners. They must be taught good manners. Those who did not wish to hear him might walk quietly out, but speak he would. And speak he did, though not till after Mr. Garrison had explained to him that the audience had probably not heard his name called till after they had given expression to their wish to be addressed by Mr. Phillips. Mr. Burleigh grew so somewhat calmer and proceeded with his speech. It was mainly an attack on the Constitution. Lord Mansfield John Jay and Wm. Jay, if Judge Culver could summon them from their graves, would not purge it of the spirit of oppression which was in it when it was first made. The Judge had talked of a colored man, liberated by himself in due course of law, who fled for liberty to Montreal, but the line was near, for distant when American Anti-Slavery would bring the Canada line down to Virginia, and if the South objected they would push it down to South Carolina, and at last push the monster Slavery itself into the Mexican Gulf. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Garrison made a few satirical, though not unfriendly remarks, in reply to Judge Culver's advocacy of the Republican party. The Anti Slavery Society would be as kind to all parties as it could, but it was not now the day or hour to be especially kind to the Republican party, which was striving, not for victory, but for the spoils of office. The Anti-Slavery Society was the only organization which could successfully make warfare upon the Slave States, and they had to call on the people of the North to cut all connection with the South for conscience sake.

Loud calls were raised for Wendell Phillips, who mounted the platform and made a few remarks, in which the Republican Party was again brought to grief. Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, the colored speaker from Massachusetts, next gave Judge Culver a rap on the knuckles for his advocacy of the Republicans. That Party, said Mr. Remond, had repudiated the rights of the colored man, and how could they walk together?

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock to meet this morning at 10, when Lucretia Mott, William Wells Brown, the Rev. Samuel Longfellow and other speakers will deliver addresses.

Baptist Consolidated Convention.

The General Convention of delegates from the Baptist Churches in the Eastern, Middle and Northwestern States, which were called together for the purpose of considering the expediency of reducing the number of the general benevolent societies, and otherwise simplifying the benevolent operations of the Baptist Denomination, met yesterday in the Oliver-street Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock A. M. There was a large representation of delegates, who, with the spectators, filled the house at an early hour. Every regularly constituted Baptist Church was requested, through the denominational papers, to send two delegates—a minister and a layman: one additional delegate for every two hundred members, and every Baptist Association, Missionary Convention or organization of the Church, employing missionaries or colporteurs, to send three delegates to the Convention. The necessity for this movement may be learned from a list of the existing benevolent organizations, which are as follows:

American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston, (Foreign Missions.)

American Baptist Home Mission Society, New-York.

American Baptist Publication Society, (Tracts and Books,) Philadelphia.

American and Foreign Bible Society, New-York—(Bible printing and circulation.)

New-York Baptist State Convention, Albany and Troy, chiefly—Domestic Missions of the State.)

American Bible Union, New-York—(Revision and Translation of the Scriptures in English and Foreign languages.)

American Baptist Free Mission Society, New York—(Home and Foreign Missions on an Anti Slavery basis.)

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. Samuel Shelton, of New York, and on his motion Hon. George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, was appointed President.

On motion of the Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Assistant Colonel of New-Hampshire, and A. B. Capwell, of New York, were chosen Vice-Presidents. On motion of E. E. L. Taylor, Wm. Richardson, of New York, and R. Jaffray, of Pennsylvania, were chosen Secretaries.

The organization being now complete, the President made a brief address. He said he would not undertake to define the objects of the Convention, but expressed the hope that in their deliberations the would be influenced at all times by a fraternal and kind spirit.

A Committee was appointed to ascertain the names and number of delegates.

The Rev. Mr. ——— moved a resolution, inviting to seats in the Convention any members of Baptist Churches present who had not appointed delegates. A motion was made to amend by restricting the invitation to such Churches as had not voted to refuse to send delegates.

The Rev. Dr. Hiscox moved as a substitute the following: "That members of regular Baptist Churches present, which Churches are not represented here, be invited to seats with us, to deliberate on all subjects, but to vote on none."

The Rev. Mr. Cummings, of New-Hampshire, could not accept an invitation with such qualification. His Church had received no notice to send delegates, and if he sat as a member to deliberate he also wished to vote.

The Rev. Dr. Dowling opposed the original resolution. The churches had been addressed, by circular, explaining the object of the Convention—that is: Whether the four great societies of the Church should remain, as now, distinct in their organization, or be amalgamated. There had been four or five thousand churches addressed, and it was a question how many of these churches had thought it of sufficient importance to send delegates. Those who were not regularly appointed could hardly assume to act as delegates when they were not delegates. The voice of the denomination could not be learned in this way. He hoped the Convention would wait for the report of the Committee on the Roll, by which alone they could learn how many churches were represented.

The Rev. H. K. Stinson, of Wisconsin, thought Brother Dowling assumed too much, and went on to explain. The impression among the country churches was that New York would control this Convention. The large majority here were not regularly appointed, and, if the hundred and fifty churches technically represented should assume to act without inviting the co-operation of the large numbers present, it would create great disatisfaction.

Mr. Dowling repeated his objections, insisting that the only way to ascertain the voice of the churches was to confine the privilege of memoership to regularly-appointed delegates. If the churches said, "Let the Bible Societies drop," he would say "Amen" to it; but he wished to be sure of their sentiment on that subject first.

Dr. Hague was in favor of the old Baptist rule—to invite the brethren to deliberate, one and all. This was liberty. But to include in the invitation the right to vote, to those who were not regular delegates, was not regulated liberty. They might as well have called a mass meeting. Several others took part in the discussion, when the whole subject was laid upon the table until the Committee on the Roll should report. In a short time this Committee came in, and reported that upon an inspection of the certificates and documents handed to them, there were eight hundred and seven ten delegates. The report was accepted, and the Committee were requested to make a correct list of the delegates, and the names of the Churches represented.

The debate on Dr. Hiscox's substitutes was then resumed, and the same adopted. The President requested those brethren who decided to have seats to hand their names to the Secretary. The exercises of the morning were closed with prayer by Dr. Caldicut of Massachusetts, and the Convention adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 2 P. M.

Rev. Isaac Wescott offered prayer, when the reading of the letters from the Churches was resumed, but, on motion, was discontinued.

Rev. S. D. Phelps, of New-Haven, moved a series of ten resolutions in favor of the union of the American and Foreign Bible Society, with the American Baptist Publication Society with the head-quarters at Philadelphia, and that the number of the Societies should be so far reduced that no more than one organization shall be engaged in doing what is substantially the same work in the same field. The first three resolutions were adopted upon the fourth, however, a discussion arose which occupied them until 5 o'clock P. M. This resolution proposed the location of the consolidated Society at Philadelphia, under one Board of Managers, to be sustained by the earnings of its business, and by the contribution of the friends of the two Societies.

The Rev. Isaac Wescott opposed consolidation. The contributions to the Triennial Convention ranged from $3,615 to $9,499 under the consolidation system. In 1831, when their only benevolent society was the Baptist General Convention, the contributions were $22,815. In 1835, when two Societies, they amounted to $30,401. In 1859, with three Societies, they were $133,326, and at the time the three Societies have averaged about $180,000.

The Rev. Mr. Warren thought that each of the Societies should stand on its own merits.

Mr. Warren, of Boston, moved to amend by striking out "American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society, and inserting "American Bible Union."

The Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Ohio, favored the union of the Societies.

The Rev. Dr. Packer, of Vermont, was opposed to the "amalgamation."

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Rev. Mr. Manvill favored the "amalgamation," so-called, as a step of economy and retrenchment.

The Rev. Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, expressed some surprise at Brother Wescott's remarks about the Bible Union.

The Rev. Mr. McWain, of Massachusetts, said if it was to cost one dollar to get another dollar to Burmah, he would try to find a more excellent way for making remittance.

The Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, said he was a friend of progress, and favored the union. He was building upon "well enough alone."

The Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Sing Sing, moved to amend by striking out the word "spontaneous."

Mr. Malcom moved to further amend by striking out all after the word "Philadelphia."

The President ruled the amendment not in order.

The Rev. Mr. Bright, of the *Examiner*, favored consolidation.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard was opposed to it, and thought the object was to vote down one society and another.

The Rev. Mr. Willett, of Wisconsin, said that when money came into the treasury of the Church of the new accord it would do a new era in the history of the world. He explained at length the necessities of the great West, in which his field of labor lay. They had everything to make anew. They needed colporteurs. Home missionaries could not do the whole work. The Methodists had been the pioneers out there, and had got the start of them. He wanted to keep up with them; yes—go ahead. John the Baptist was the first John, then John Calvin, and then John Wesley. (Laughter.) It was ruinous to limit them to what came in voluntarily. The colporteurs could not live on the little commission they could pick up. He was in favor of every agency that God would approve.

Mr. Spear, from Illinois, opposed the union.

The Hon. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts, did not know the mover of the resolution, and he was glad he did not, for he might think he was saying some hard things of him. If he understood it, it proposed an agent hereafter for asking a dollar for the Bible Society. It put a pistol upon every man's lips. Were we to say that no one should "ask," but wait till the money should take to itself wings and walk up into the Treasury? He hoped the Convention would not stultify itself by passing the resolution. Then it could amount to nothing. Where did the power come from to authorize their action. It would be wholly inoperative.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, said he was an "agent" to found an institution of learning. He knew something of this question giving. For years it had been his business to urge the churches to be munificence through the Press and had gone from church to church to solicit funds. He had learned that they must urge them to give, or money could not be obtained. He never remembered of having once come to him to offer him money, and he never got a dollar without hard work. It was a question whether the union of the Societies would necessarily reduce the working or clerical force required to carry on their operations.

The Rev. Mr. Vedali, of Rome, favored the resolution as he had made had known persons to give hundreds of dollars to good objects, without a word of appeal being made to them.

The Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Wisconsin, said that many refused to give on account of the great amount of machinery, and the heavy expense of keeping it in motion.

The Rev. Dr. Hanus spoke earnestly upon the general operations of the Societies and their agents and was opposed to any Society usurping the work of the Church, or stand between the spontaneous action of the people and the Missions work.

The motion to strike out was adopted, when, the hour for adjournment having arrived, the session was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wash.

EVENING SESSION.

On assembling in the evening, the Rev. Dr. Weiss in President of the American and Foreign Bible Union, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of that Union.

The Rev. Dr. Maclay vindicated the importance of retaining the organizations in their present forms, and believed that any change would be disastrous to both. He stated that seventy years ago he could been brought to a knowledge of the Gospel. Sixty-eight years ago he became a Sabbath School teacher. In 1789 he preached his first sermon, and had served the Lord and mankind ever since.

Mr. Jaffrey, of Philadelphia, offered a substitute for the resolution, to unite the four societies at present united in the conference of the Convention as separate organizations, having all their duties, which he supported in a short speech, and was followed by Dr. Dowling on the same side.

Dr. Dowling, repeatedly called to order by members of the Convention for all read personalities, and once by the President, in assuming that certain persons had endeavored to create prejudice against the American and Foreign Bible Union.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. Tatton of New-York; the Rev. Mr. Conant, of Illinois, and J. H. Shumway, of Philadelphia, took part in the discussion, a portion being inclined to leave the matter with the Churches, and if they could not be sustained in that way they should fall back on the Investment said to be contained in the "Marble Palace" in Nassau-street.

They adjourned, without taking a vote, to meet this morning at 9½ o'clock.

Anniversary and Dinner of the New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the above Association was celebrated, last evening, by a banquet at the Apollo Rooms in Broadway. Though this is one of the oldest benevolent Associations of the City, it is comparatively unknown outside of the craft for whose particular benefit it was organized, owing probably to the fact that, for several years past, the Society has made no public demonstration on the occasion of its anniversaries, but has received its annual reports and reviewed the labors of each year at its regular monthly meetings. It was thought advisable, however, on the return of the present anniversary, that the Association should give the public a more formal token of its existence, and the well-known cosmopolitan attractions of a good dinner presented themselves as the best method of insuring a social and brotherly feeling among its members, as well as of inviting those of the craft who are not members to speedily become so. The objects of the Association are the rendering of assistance to the sick and needy members of the guild, and the honorable burial of those who die in destitution. At the origin of the Society there were less than sixty bookbinders in the city; now there are over one thousand. Of these about 175 are enrolled as members of this Association. The charitable distributions of the Society since its origin have been about $15,000, of which something like $800 have been distributed during the past year. Balance at present in the treasury $2,000. The conditions of membership are $5 initiation for persons under 25, and fifty per cent. additional for those above that age, with a monthly payment of 37 cents.

The entertainment last evening was gotten up under the direction of Mr. M. K. Pellsbras, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and was a substantial and well-conducted affair. Seats were provided for two hundred persons, and were nearly all occupied. The hall was decorated with tasteful and appropriate emblems and banners, and Shelton's band enlivened the scene with music. The President of the Association, Henry A. Smith, Esq., occupied the head of the table, supported on either side by the invited guests, among whom we noticed President Webster, of the Free Academy, the Rev. Dr. Peasy, of Brooklyn, Francis B. Scholes, Esq., Richard Warren, President of the Board of Education, Wm. H. Arthur, Nathan Lane, J. C. Ketchum and others. The discussion of the bill of fare was prefaced by a neat little address from the President, welcoming the party to the festive board, followed by grace from the Rev. Mr. Peasy. After the removal of the cloth, the President announced the first regular toast as follows:

The Event we Celebrate—The foundation for an institution for the promotion of the moral and material interests of bookbinders. Its success is marked by the elevation of its members.

In reply to this toast, Mr. Thos Doyle, formerly President of the Association, gave an interesting narrative of the origin and progress of the Association down to the present time, interspersed with reminiscences of its early history. The first meeting preliminary to the organization of the Society was held on the 21st of April, 1825, at a Mr. Mitchell's, in Fulton-street. At this meeting Mr. Robert Baxter was elected President, and F. B. Scholes, Vice-President. W. N. Alexandra was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the Association. At the next meeting, which was held at Harmony Hall, in Williams-street, on the 9th of May following, the draft of a Constitution and By-laws was adopted, and fifteen persons enrolled their names as members. At the end of the first year there was found to be $155 in the treasury, and on the capital the Society commenced its work of benevolence. The second year showed a balance in the treasury of $238, and the Society treated itself to an entertainment at Stoneall's, which, so far as the records show, is the last public feasting that the Association has had till now. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, in 1830, the Society voted to participate in the parade got up in honor of that event, and raised $168 by subscription to defray the expenses. From those early days, and with references to beginnings, continued Mr. Doyle, the Association had gone on in its quiet work of benevolence, ministering to the sick, the dying, and the dead, until it had now reached the thirty-fourth year of its existence. As it was born in harmony, so he hoped it would continue in the same spirit, multiply in numbers, and increase in usefulness through each succeeding year.

Several other toasts followed, and were responded to in appropriate remarks.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

ANNUAL REPORT—SPEECHES BY THE REV. T. L. CUYLER, P. C. HEADLEY, DR. BACON, AND PRESIDENT REID.

The Tenth Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty second-street.

The Rev. Dr. DeWitt presided. After a hymn had been sung, the Rev. Dr. Burgess read a passage of Scripture, and the Rev. Dr. McLeod offered prayer

E. Vernon, Esq., General Agent, then read the Treasurer's Report:

Among the prominent items are the receipts from subscription to magazines and publications which were $4,765 94; legacies $1,468 75, collections and donations, $37,419 39. For the Paris Chapel $8,479 21 were collected; $3,814 13 have been paid for printing paper, &c.; $5,000 28 for distribution of tracts; $7,600 for salaries of secretaries and general agents; $1,867 64 for clerk hire, postage, &c., and $43,461 26 for home and foreign missions—leaving a balance on hand of $552 36.

The annual report, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, alluded first to the death of Andrew Phelps, Esq., a gentleman and a member of the Society, to the decease of seven of its Vice-Presidents, viz: the Hon. Wm. Jay, of Bedford, N. Y; the Rev Dr Post, of Charleston S. C., the Rev Mr. Dennison, and the Rev. Dr. Maxwell, of Mobile, Ala; the Rev. Dr. Black, of Allegheny City, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Young, of Danville, Ky.; and Mr Charles Davis, of New-York City; one of the members of the Board of Directors, the Rev. Dr. Hume, of Baltimore Md.; and of one of the Missionary teachers, Miss Hannis, in the Seminary in Brownsville, Texas.

Several particulars are referred to as serving to give a view of the importance of the field occupied by the Union.

Among them are the unprecedented activity of the Roman See in seeking to retain its old possessions, the crowding it relates and usages upon Protestant countries, the intolerant and persecuting spirit of Rome, the increasing number of Romanists in the United States, and the devotedness, adverse and favorable, in relation to religious liberty to various parts of the world. As serving to reflect the general view of the condition of the cause, the Board adds the following facts: The prevalence of a wider and deeper conviction of the duty and importance of efforts for the conversion of Romanists and other apostate Christians

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE died, France lost a great and good man. Born of the highest old nobility of his country, endowed with a genius grand, comprehensive, accurate, his noblencss of heart and justice of soul cast into comparative shade the brightest attributes of birth and intellect. But when he died France was not the only sufferer: nor wes it Frenchmen alone who raised the funeral wail. He was of the world, to the world of feeling and of intelligence he belonged, and all who were acquainted with his delicate, sensitive nature, who saw, ever unenviously, how gracefully and modestly he bore the early-won laurel on his unspotted brow—all, Frenchman or foreigner, who ever met him, must have joined in our deep lament.

I knew M. DE TOCQUEVILLE well. He was one of my dearest friends. When our acquaintance began, and under what circumstances, I do not remember, it was so long ago. To no man living am I indebted as I was to him. Gratitude, theo, and a desire to tell Americens, whom ho loved and served, somewhat of one known to most of them only by a single work, hut a man among the foro most of his age, induce me to scnd you this sin cere and hnmble tribute to his memory.

You will soon receive from Europe—from England as from France—ample and eloqnent memorials of his heart and genius, written by hands infinitely more skillful thsn minc. Tho French Academy, the Academy of Moral snd Political Sciences, and other bodies, of which he was a dearly cherished end honored member, will pour forth a note of sorrow and admiration, not less mournful and sincere than that which lately tolled the departure of America's great Historian. But none, perhaps, of all those who will pay the well-deserved offering of friendship and praise to one of the worthiest sons of France, better understood or more highly prized his moral qualitioe, than did he who would now bear witness to his surpaseing excellence.

Few, if any, of thcse who perchance may read these words, can tell who wrote them; but you, who are acquainted with their author, will be able to answer for bis fidelity.

The portrait of my lost triend is now before me; and once more, before describing such a perfec presence as was his, I gaze upon its life-like presentment sorrowfully indced.

Notwithstanding M. DE TOCQUEVILLE was no longer young, it was only within a few years that the thick, glossy, wavy black hair, which adorned a magnificent forehead, became tinged, end that rather by the finger of sickness than of time. Full, dark eyes, betokening honesty and firmness, yet almost overflowing with benevolence approaching woman's tenderncss, reminded one of the courage of LOUIS XVI.'s gallant defender, MALESHERBES, whose heart's blood lived by inheritance in his heart, and of sn affection which only one humen Being ever felt for man, and that Being more than mortal. A beautifully-formed nose, a mouth with well-curved lips, full and resolnte. exquisitely perfect teeth, and a round, strong chin, completed a face and expression replete with the beauty of intellect and feature. It was a wonderful and faithful exponent of a wonderfully faithful and well-proportioned combination of heart and head. From long-continued ill health, (for five or six years ago his life was sorely threatened by the malady which has since proved fatal,) or from some other cause, my friend had contracted the habit of slightly stooping, which a very ordinary stature could ill afford. But in spirit he never stooped. To him, on the contrery, so far as one gentleman could do so to another, did the most exalted personage in the land stoop to gain him to his views and purposes, but failed in the attempt. When, as attendant on the famone *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, a crowd of Representatives—the noblest by birth, the bravest in arms, the most renowned in letters, whose glory was the boast of France—were paraded, for miles on foot, through mud and mire, beneath a drizzling wintry sky, to be thrust pell-mell into public receptacles for malefactors, it was to the house of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE alone, so far as ever came to my knowledge, (and I was upon the spot,) that the author of that untoward act—in which, I am persuaded, his underlings, exceeding their authority, grossly erred—sent an accredited agent of highest dignity to apologize for the outrage perpetrated against him individually. Of this apology no acknowledgment was ever made; and, at a later dey, when in an official capacity, he was compelled formally to address the Emperor at the ceremonious opening of a new railway, and was greeted with these gracious words: "Now, *Monsieur le Maire*, that railways have done eo much to approximate places, why should not individuals, also, hitherto estranged, be drawn nearer to each other?" The sole return was one in perfect accordance with a disposition incapable of useless or insulting aggression, and insensible alike to flattery or force. Without one uttered word, a simple bow, indicative of proper respect for the chief magistrate of his country, but also of mournful despair of a time to come for thet country's freedom, told the disappointed sovereign that between the body's distance and the spirit's thra'dom there is, as he himself from painful experience might have known, a world-wide difference—that between the destroyer of a people's liberties and the defender of their rights there is a gulf impassable.

And here I would remark, in passing, that undue censure has been cast upon Frenchmen—foremost in rank and talent—because they refuse to serve NAPOLEON III. They do so, not that he is a usurper—LOUIS PHILIPPE was a usurper, and yet the best talent in the country was at his command—but that to sustain him in camp or council their feet would necessarily tread upon a hole thing, which he himself has trampled in the dust. Men like M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, as I have heard him declare of himself, would gladly recognize any mere *form* of government, provided that in each that form the real presence and substance of liberty were preserved.

During a portion of the presidency of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he had been Minister for Foreign Affairs—Prime Minister, that is, so far as any one was permitted to be. Admired and liked by that astute judge of human character, he, in his turn, not a whit less acute, having frequent opportunity in almost daily intercourse, was able to form an estimate of that remarkable man, which, as once communicated to me of his own accord, and repeated at my solicitation, time has confirmed and is every day confirming. The only feature a of the Imperial portrait thus drawn, which I am at liberty to transcribe, are that for large, general and comprehensive state views and conduct the present ruler of France, if equaled by any one, is surpassed by none, but that for details he is weak, wavering and inefficient. Although regarding him as a curse, permitted by Providence to rest a moral and intellectual incubus upon a devoted country for a certain time; although feeling, but far less keenly, the personal indignities he had himself suffered at the Imperial hand, never was he known to be guilty of one unbecoming expression against the occupant of the French throne. He spoke of him in a wonderful spirit of forbearance, as a great man of our dey would speak of some other great man who flourished in the eighteenth century.

Whether it be owing to prejudice, grounded in education, or to non community of blood, religion and language, the truth is that Englishmen and Americans look on Frenchmen as unstable in affection, inconstant in design, uncertain in action, unworthy of confidence. Many years of my life have been passed among them, and from personal experience I can declare, being no stranger amid other peoples, that there exists not a race of men on earth more loving, faithful, and, in friendship's service, more devoted and untiring than that which inhabits the land of the Gaul. In more than one instance which I could cite, Americans have found warmer friends and more enduring affection in France than ever fell to their lot in the country of their birth.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE was a preeminent type o nch friende. I have known him at a very early morning hour, his time for labor, an hours when the world was sleeping, and at a period of hie life when his pre-occupations should have given moments of unspeakable value to him and to others—I have known him cheerfully to sacrifice an entire day to rescue from trouble one of our countrymen, who had no imperative claim upon his kind offices. I have known him to rise from the bed of sickness and pain to beg a fevor of an Imperial dignitary for an American, when even to approach, except socially, one of the Imperial Court, was almost self-degredetion in hie eyes. Nor was he content merely to ask and trust. The Imperialist officer, too happy to court by obliging such a man, readily promised to send the required document so soon as it could be executed. "No," replied the feithful friend, who was well aware of time'e value in the desperate case, snd hoped thet his presence would insure dispatch, "I will await its completion." And, ill as he was, he did await it, and the next post bore it on its way to eave the innocent from a heevy calamity.

In manner, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE was calm, sufficiently animated, but never declamatory. He indulged in no gesticuletion, no extravegence of lenguege, no extreme or speculative opinione. His words flowed copiously, yet moderately and uninterruptedly, like crystal waters from a silver fountain. He was a constant visitor at my house, where others, hardly inferior in fame, were always glad to meet him; and often has the thought occurred to me, how great muet be the esteem of all these men—each eminent in his own specialty—for this one unassuming individual, when, the moment he begins to speak, they become mute, wondering listenere. His intelligence—intelligence taken in its largest eense—was complete. I have seen him under trying circumstances, when instant action was necessary, when a mistske might have been fatel, when nervousness might have exeused a blunder, and never did his judgment falter or fsil. Like COLBURN'S incomprehensible talent in mathematics, like MORPHY'S unparalleled genius in chess, he arrived, as it were by intuition, at a conclusion which never proved wrong. Wisdom, the result of experience and reflection, had become in him almost the gift of prophecy. Who that ever heerd or read, can forget those seer-like words of his, made ever memorable by the cataetropho which followod, when, alone foreseeing the etorm so criminally evoked by LOUIS PHILIPPE, he cried aloud amid e hoet of bribed hirelings, of worthless, timo-serving adherents of that besotted King—"Sirs, do you not see the black cloud approaching? Do you not hear tho muttering of hie near thunder? Lo! the bolt is even now euspended over your heads! Within a year—a month—whst do I say? within a week, or a day, it may fall and crush you!" In less than three weeks from the utterance of these unheeded words, King LOUIS PHILIPPE had fled. tho land, his Government were escaping though no one pursued, and wreck and ruin covered the face of France.

After the accession of NAPOLEON III. to the throne, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE devoted himself entirely to literary labor, to him a true labor of love. His last work, *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*, a work too little known in America, is, in the opinion of judicious critics, hardly equaled hy eny other of our day for "originelity of view, core and independence of research, the habit of proving everything, assuming nothing, and for a fascinating, genial, and consummate wisdom. The style of it—including in this word the thoughts as well as the mere language—is faultless. We can do little," adds the Edinburgh *Review*, which I am quoting, "but sit at the fect of Gamaliel to listen and to learn."

Wise even in youih, of surpassing wisdom in maturer years, with a loving heart and kindly cisposition, earnest in the pursuit of truth, devoted to man's freedom, always ready to sacrifice self, condemning and warring against injustice, however high its source, uncomplaining when the victim of it himself, can it be wondered at that such a man—that ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE was adored by friends, courted by the world, end had no enemy—that the good he did lives after him, while no evil remains to be interred with his bones? E. V. C.

P. S.—Since writing the above lines the *Journal des Débats*, of April 19, hes been received by me, and I translate from it the following article:

"We have most mournful tidings to announce: M. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, whose death has been prematurely reported in the papers, expired last Saturday evening at Cannes, where he had been passing the Winter.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE was only 53 years of age. His last days were calm and peaceful. Never to ths last moment of hie life did he cease from study and labor, in the preparation of his second volume upon the administrative and political condition of France before the Revolution. Even to the latest hour of his existence did he devote his Christian and courageous soul to the duties of life. Although the delicacy of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE'e health, especially for several years last past, condemned him to extraordinary precautions, so firm and free was his spirit, so generous and vigorous were the sentiments which animated his heart, that one could not but indulge the hope of seeing the moral force in him surmounting physical debility. And, indeed, it was scarcely a month ago that an unexpected improvement seemed likely to confirm this hope. But, alas, the illusion was cruelly dispelled—M. DE TOCQUEVILLE is no more'

The two Academiee to which he belonged—the French Academy and the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences—in losing him have experienced an irreparable loss. As writer, publicist, thinker, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE stood among the very best of the most distinguished men of our time. No one can forget the brilliant success which attended the appearance of the two first volumes of his great work upon the United States of America, and many persons attribute a still higher rank to the 'Considerations upon the Condition of France before the Revolution of 1789,' already alluded to, written with a hand enfeebled by sickness and now so fatally interrupted by death.

But the present is not a suitable moment for bestowing the due meed of praise upon the talent of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, and upon those works which have rendered his name and memory forever illustrious. Nor would we now speak of his political and parliamentary career; but no one can be ignorant of the disinterestedness, the elevation of character, the pureness of patriotism which marked his public life. As a public man and authur we will speak of him hereafter, but to-day in publishing the sad tidings of his decease, we cannot refrain from joining our grief to the grief of his family and friends, nor from deploring a loss which deprives France of one of those men whose places can never be filled."

Valentine's Corporation Manual.

Mr. VALENTINE'S *Corporation Manual*, for 1859—the eighteenth annual issue of a very valuable series,—has just appeared. It excels the previous publications in many respects. Besides being a full record of the present City Government, it gives an excellent historical sketch of the condition of the City Financea, from the earliest period to the close of 1858; a *fac simile* of a Map of New-Amsterdam, executed in 1661, obtained from the British Museum, and never before published; two or three chapters of reminiscenees, given by old residents of the City; a sketch of "New-York fifty-two years ago," by Mr. ISSAEL ROSSELL, a gentleman who has been for many years identified with the history of our public charities; a series of Central Park views, and a variety of maps, views of old buildings, descriptions of early ferry-boats, &c. A portrait of tho venerable compiler, a striking likeness, is prefixed to the volume. Mr. VALENTINE began the publication of these annua volumes in 1841, and made a small showing of material in that year; but his facilities for adding interest to successive *Manuals* have proved sufficient to insure a yearly improvement. The *Manuol* for the current year is the largest yet issued. The historical matter is a continuation of that given in former years.

The following interesting account of the Origiu of the Permanent Debt of the City, is given in the chapter on the "Financial History of the City of New-York," prepared by Mr. VALENTINE, after an investigation of the public records, which extended through a period of several months:

"We have seen that for some time before the Revolutionary War, it was found that the ordinary revenue of the City was found inadequate to meet the current expenditure, and that considerable amounts were borrowed, from time to time, on temporary loans, and that thus a floating debt was incurred, which was never subsequently entirely sunk. The amount was not, however, materially increased until the beginning of the present century, and, at that period, varied little from $25,000. The ensuing few years were, however, productive of a large increase of expenditure, which occesioned anxious attention on the part of the people of that day. Several public undertakings, of a magnitude previously unexampled, exhausted the revenue, and left a large balance against the City, which was relieved by the issue of bonds. Among the considerable public works referred to, were the filling in of the lake called the "Mollet," north of the present park. This had, at that period, from the advancing strides of the populated part of the City, become a measure of absolute necessity; and, after several years of labor, was completed. Another work was the erection of the present City Hall; and another, the erection of a new Almshouse at Bellevue. To these may be added the adoption of a plan for laying out the streets and avenues throughout the whole Island, of which the expense attending the surveys and plans was very considerable. The bonded debt having thus accumulated beyond former experience, and from the temporary character of the loans, often placing the City in a condition of serious embarrassment, the project was conceived of creating a public stock, the principal of which should be payeble after a period of years.

For this purpose, an application was made by the Corporation to the Legislature, in the year 1812, representing that by reason of the great expense which the Corporation had incurred in the erection of public buildings, in the opening, enlarging and improving streets, in constructing wharves and piers, and in consequence of various other improvements of a permanent nature, they had found the ordinary revenues of the Corporation altogether inadequate to meet the demands which those expenditures had produced; and they had, therefore, from time to time been obliged to raise money upon their corporate seel to defray some of those expenses, and had also given other bonds as a security for the payment of the residue; and further, representing thet for the purpose of carrying into operation the plan which had lately been made for laying out the City in stree's, avenues and public squares, a sum of money would becoms requisite which they despaired of being able to raise without legislative interference in their behalf, and praying the passage of an act permitting them to fund their debt then existing, and to provide for their future exigencies, hy creating a stock not exceeding $900,000.

In compliance with that application, an act was passed on the 8th of June, 1812, authorizing the creation of a stock not exceeding $900 000, to be called The New-York City Stock, and thet for the final redemption of the same, the faith of the Corporation should be pledged; and for the payment of the interest, all and singular the revenues of the Corporation should be pledged; and if the revenues were not sufficient to pay the interest, then measures should be taken to raise the deficiency by tax.

Seven hundred thousand dollars of tbis stock were immediately issued, payable in 1826. It was taken up with avidity; and, in April, 1813, the Comptroller reported that it stood three per cent. above par. It was at this last mentioned date that the measure was first proposed of establishing a sinking fund out of the ordinary City revenues, which should be devoted to the redemption of the stock. This was a very wise financial measure, and a liberal one on the part of the municipal government of that day, as they were under no obligation to do more than pay the current interest out of their revenue, and seem to have been at liberty to have left the principal to be provided for at its maturity, twelve years subsequently; and meanwhile the City revenues might have been appropriated to current expenses, and thus relieved the yearly taxes.

The first ordinance to establish a sinking fund was passed on the 9th of August, 1813. By this ordinance, the sums derived from the following sources of revenue were set apart to be applied to the redemption of the stock, viz.:—Commutation of quit rents, market fees, fees for vaults, water-lot rents, pawnbrokers' licenses, and hack licenses. The amount annually derived from these sources, at that period, was about the sum of thirty thousand dollars. In subsequent years, additional sources of revenue were added to those already mentioned, which tended greatly to sustain the credit of the City stocks: and many millions of City debt have, since that period, been paid out of the revenues thus appropriated.

It will be observed that, at the period now spoken of (1813) the financial affairs of the City kept full progress with the increase of the population. The whole amount expended in that year, for all purposes, was about $518 000. This, however, gives an imperfect idea of the economical administration of the Government, as a large proportion of that amount was paid for permanent improvements, the benefits of which were equally enjoyed by their successors.

Governor Chase, of Ohio, on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: The first meeting of the Republican State Central Committee since I received your esteemed letter of the 6th inst., was held yesterday. I em not a member of that Committee, and obvious considerations of propriety restrain me from taking part in its consultations, unless specially invited to do so. It reemed to me, therefore, that I should best fulfill your wishes, by submitting your letter directly to their consideration, through their Chairman. This I did at the earliest opportunity; and I am informed that the letter received their most respectful consideration, and that their Secretary was instructed to communicate to you their views in reply to it.

If they do not comply precisely with your request, by addressing a direct remonstrance to the Republicans of Massachusetts, against the adoption of the proposed amendment of the Constitution of that State, denying to naturalized citizens the right of suffrage until two years after naturalization, it will be, I am quite sure, because they do not feel themselves warranted in so doing by the nature of the powers delegated to them as a Committee, and because they apprehend that interference, by the Republicans of Ohio, with a question which the people of Massachusetts only can decide, may, very possibly, do more harm than good. *I am very confident that the Committee concur fully in the almost, if not entirely, unanimous Republican opinion in this State, that no discrimination should be made, by amendment of a State Constitution, or otherwise, between citizens of foreign and citizens of native birth.*

Such has always been my own opinion. I was the efore opposed, as is well known, to the proposition urged upon the consideration of our Legislature some two or three years ago, for the incorporation, by an endment, into our Stats Constitution, of a provision similar to that proposed in Massachusetts, requiring one year's residence only after naturalization instead of two. That proposition failed to obtain the sanction of the General Assembly, and I have been gratified by the assurances, since received, even from its prominent advocates, of entire satisfaction with that result.

It is, indeed, due to these gentlemen to say that their support of the proposition was prompted by no illiberal hostility towards our immigrant population, but by a sincere and honest desire to remedy admitted abuses of the naturalization laws; chief among which is hurried and careless naturalizations on the very eve of important elections, almost inevitably to corrupt practices, depreciated alike by all good citizens, whether of native or foreign birth.

To find a remedy for the abuses is a worthy purpose, and one in which adopted and native citizens, sincerely desirous to remove just cause of complaint without prejudice to the rights or offence to the sentiments of either class, may well join with equal zeal.

Confident that such a remedy may be found if sought honestly, and in a just and liberal spirit, I have constantly endeavored to reconcile rather than exasperate differences concerning the naturalization question, as well as concerning every other, between citizens of whatever origin engaged on the same side in the momentous contest now in progress between Freedom end Despotism—between Reform and maladministration. And I am gratified to know that, in Ohio these differences have almost, if not wholly, disappeared.

Naturalized and native citizens now generally agree that the evil chiefly complained of can be satisfactorily remedied by such a change in the law as will provide for naturalization after three instead of five years' residence, and for the issue at the time of certificates conferring all rights of citizens, except suffrage, immediately, and that right, also, after two years' longer residence, making five years' residence in all, as now. No one doubts, I think, that some such provision, remedying effectually the alleged evil, by interposing a considerable period between the issuing of a certificate of naturalization and the securing of the right of suffrage under it, and yet enlarging instead of abridging the privileges now enjoyed by immigrants, is much better than any amendment of the State Constitution.

Agreement in this view, and in he still more general opinion that no change, either of law or constitution, which does not commend itself to intelligent and patriotic men, whether immigrants or natives, should be attempted, because no such change can be really beneficial, has given us harmony, strength, and victory in Ohio. I earnestly hope that nothing may hereafter occur to interrupt the good feeling which now prevails.

Indebted as I am to my naturalized fellow-citizens for generous confidence and earnest support, and having witnessed the noble ardor with which, in disregard of all mere party ties, they have opposed the aggression of the Slave power, in the appeal of the Missouri Prohibition and in the Dred Scott decision, and the magnanimous enthusiasm with which they have united in our own State, at the recent elections, with their American brethren on the sacred side of Freedom and Reform, I cannot but feel myself bound, by every obligation of duty and honor, to oppose earnestly and persistently, every attempt to impair every right, or abridge any privilege now enjoyed by them or by their fellow immigrants.

With great respect, I remain, gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
S. P. CHASE.

MESSRS. HERMANN RUESS, JACOB ENGEL, F. RIEDLING, Committee.

THE TYLER CASE IN DETROIT—THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—The Detroit *Tribune* says: The Attorney-General of the State, not satisfied that the United States Court possessed the necessary jurisdiction, and holding that inasmuch as the death of JONES from the wound given within the British jurisdiction took place within the limits of Michigan, the crime was committed in this State, and the case was not one for the extradition of the offender under the Ashburton treaty, nor yet triable in the Federal Court, directed TYLER to be put upon his trial in St. Clair county for the crime of murder, he having been indicted in February last in that county. He was arraigned on Wednesday last, when his counsel interposed a plea of his former trial and conviction in the Federal Court. To this plea the Prosecuting Attorney replied, that the *place* of the fatal assault was on the St. Clair river, on the British side of the dividing line, within the British jurisdiction, and out of the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. To this roollection the prisoner's counsel demurred, and the Circuit Judge reserved the question of jurisdiction for the consideration of the Supreme Court now in session at Detroit. At present, TYLER lies in the jail of St. Clair county. The Court, however, has fixed his bail at $4,000, on the filing of which by his friends he may be set at large. We understand a magistrate of Sarnia came over to St. Clair on Thursday and invited Tyler, provided the consent of the State authorities could be obtained, to go over to Canada and stand a trial there instead of here. Both TYLER and the authorities declined this arrangement, however. The question of jurisdiction raised, is one of great interest and importance, and will doubtless be discussed with much ability on both sides.

FROM CANADA.

The Prerogation of the Canadian Parliament —Queen Victoria Asked to Visit Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 5, 1859.

The Legislative Council, or Upper House, which refused, last week, to consider the Supply bill, and thus all but caused a crisis, has repented of its determination and passed that indispensable measure. The members absent at the first vote came in for the second; hence the reversal. No sooner was this accomplished than his Excellency, the Governor, came down in state and prorogued the Parliament. Thus ended the last session that is likely to be held in Toronto. The removal of the seat of Government to Quebec is determined upon, and will soon be carried ont. That queer but hospitable city will be the Capital of Canada for a few years, until the permanent buildings are erected at Ottawa, of which the corner-stone will be laid in about three months.

An address to Her Majesty was passed by both Houses, not before the Prorogation, which excited no enthusiasm at all in ths Upper, but a great deal in the Lower branch of the Legislature. It contained a prayer to Her Majesty that she would be graciously pleased to visit Canada at ths time of the opening of the Victoria bridge at Montreal; or, if she could not come herself, to send some member of the Royal Family. It is rumored that Her Majesty may come herself, if war should not prevent the excursion. The only difficulty stout the matter would be, thet if she accepted our invitation, ths Australians would want her next, the Indians afterwards, and, finally, she might heve to favor even the people of Fraser River.

Practical Amalgamation—Letter from Mrs. Warren.

Mrs. SARAH WARREN, *née* Judson, formerly of Michigen, who recently married her father's hired negro man, and is now living with her husband at Windsor, C. W., has written a letter to the Pontiac (Mich.) *Gazette*. She says:

"I cannot listen longer to the atrocious falsehoods which the newspapers have originated, concerning my father, and keep silent. Justice to him, and also to myself, demands that I should speak. Whatever he may have done to injure me, I cannot keep silent and allow him to be accused so falsely.

He never taught me that *amalgamation* was right, but on the other hand I know that he has ever been opposed to the intermarriage of the black and white races. I hardly know what to think of the editor of the *Free Press*; he has steadily persevered in telling untruths, in almost every article he has published concerning the circumstances of my marriage. From the facility with which he propagates falsehoods, I should judge he must be son of his 'father of lies,' and had learned his father's lessons well. The following is a specimen of his stories: 'Mr. WARREN says boldly that Mrs. Jonson knew all about it.'

Now that statement is false; neither my father nor mother knew anything about the affair until after it had taken place. Had they mistrusted such a thing, I am sure they would have resorted to stern measures to have averted the evil, (as they term it.)

If you editors must pursue your manie of publishing to the world the minutest details and circumstances of every strange occurrence, you should positively know whereof you affirm. You ought to attach blame where it belongs, and not attack the innocent with a slanderous pen. It is a shame to so abuse one who has had no knowledge of the affair. The papers speak of my return to my husband, but in fact they know nothing about it. The fact is, my husband came to Galesburgh, Ill., (where I was living) after me, and I returned with him.

MRS. SARAH WARREN."

Horrible Scene at an Execution.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, 7th.

The execution of MCNAMEE, for the murder of his wife, took place yesterday. The collar used yesterday was the same used at the execution of STATES. It was adjusted to the neck of MCNAMEE, his hands were bound, the black cap drawn over his eyes, he stands upon the fatal trap, the clergy repeat the prayers of the church, and while in the utterance of "Our Father, which art in Heaven," the drop falls, the bound frame of the condemned wretch descends a distance of eight full feet upon ths straining cord, tt holds, but, horrible to relate, the collar parts at the eyelet, and the victim falls heavily fifteen feet, upon the floor of the jail basement. A cry of horror escapes the spectators. There is no movement of life in the black-robed and hooded body. Officers BRADLEY, and PALMER, and KENNEDY, and GREENE, raise it, bear it to the head of the stairs, before the first symptoms of consciousness on the part of MCNAMEE are noticed.

The hood is removed, and under the excitement of that awful hour, the bruises of a fall—at another time no light affair—were probably unfelt by the wretched man. He was asked, "Can you stand alone?" and probably misunderstanding the question, answered, "Yes, I can stand that, and twice that." The rope was re-adjusted, this time the usual noose. The priests take their position at his side, he bids them again adieu, and at a given signal the clang of the falling trap, the rush of the descending body, and the sharp twang of the straightening cord, and the struggling frame of MCNAMEE was suspended in the air.

By some misadjustment, this second time the knot slipped aside and the neck was not broken. When the body had hung fourteen minutes the heart circulation was still apparent, though faint. The struggles of the expiring wretch continued for some minutes. We have no mind to incur the charge of pursuing that officer with a vindictive spirit, by any comments of ours on Sheriff GRAY'S management of the execution of poor MCNAMEE.

The drop fell, for the second time, at ten minutes past 3 o'clock. The lifeless remains were cut down at ten minutes before 4 P. M. They were placed in a black walnut coffin, and dellvered to his sister.

The Postmaster-General has invited proposels for semi-monthly trips, for four years from 1st July next, in first-class sea steamers from New-Orleans, by Pensacola, Tampa and Manatee, to Key West. Also, separate proposals for semi-monthly trips between New-Orleans and Cedar Key, and once a week thence to Key West; and for the extension of the latter to Havana for the postages.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 51, 73, 83, 102.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated Calendar. Nos. 28, 39, 59, 74, 75, 76, 77¾, 79, 80, 82, 84, 26, 26, 51, 25, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 93, 81, 71, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Some as yesterday, with Nos. 1325, 1643, 1383, 1661, 1473, 1513, 1897, 1839, 1871, 1873. *Part II.*—Nos. 1718, 1742, 1748, 1512, 1381, 971, 1296, 1466, 1166, 1772, 1774, 1778, 1766½, 1780, 1782, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1800, 1804, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1826.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—NOS. 129, 390, 422, 5 405, 467, 536, 518, 568, 570, 571, 572, 573, 576, 579, 580, 582 to 588, 592, 593, 597 to 601. *Part II.*—Nos. 184, 233, 504, 413, 522, 523, 524, 529, 531, 534, 537, 551, 569, 574, 578.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—NOS. 218, 907, 914, 573, 83, 987, 842 295, 696, 1003, 1020 to 1021. *Part II.*—Nos. 885, 876 900, 608, 245, 1005, 1007 to 1012, 1017, 1018, 236.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 10.

Before Judge Nelson.

William E. Dibdee et al. vs. *William Faraiss et al.*—This remarkable case was submitted to the jury this afternoon. The second trial has taken much longer and been contested more earnestly than the former one. The evidence has been more particular and full, especially as to the conversations between plaintiffs and defendants about the defendants' transactions with Parmelee.

Judge NELSON allowed the parties to be examined as witnesses in their own behalf, so that that may, we suppose, be considered as the settled rule of the United States Courts in this circuit, in common-law cases, until that decision is reversed.

The case was fully and ably summed up to the jury by Mr. Brady for the defendants, and Mr. Cutting for the plaintiffs.

The Judge charged the jury that the property in goods was not divested by their theft; that the first question for the jury to consider was, whether the goods stolen or sold by the defendants for Parmelee under his assumed name of Outchout, were goods which had been stolen by him from the plaintiffs; that this question, of course, depended upon Parmelee's evidence and the corroborating circumstances, the weight of which it was entirely for the jury to determine; and that the burden of making out this point was with the plaintiffs; that if they found this point in favor of the plaintiffs, they were next to consider whether the plaintiffs had been in any way satisfied for their claim; that for this defence the defendants must show that the plaintiffs had received payment for their goods; that as to the alleged agreement by the plaintiffs not to bring this action, which was denied by the plaintiffs, it would be no defence here as matter of law, even if proved, but was simply a question of honor between men and man; that the jury, if they found for the plaintiffs, could give them interest on the amount of the goods, or not, as they pleased.

The jury found a verdict for the defendants. For plaintiffs, Mr. Cutting, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Stanley; for defendants, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Brady.

The Court then took up the more noted case of *John Graham* vs. *Louis Meyer*. This, as will be recollected, is an action brought against the defendant, one of the firm of Meyer & Stucken, to recover the value of the steamships *St. Lawrence* and *Ocean Bird*, and one-third of the *United States*, transferred by the plaintiff to that firm, which transfer he seeks to set aside as procured by fraud.

The case has been before the Courts in several forms, and testimony has been taken at great length, which is to be read on this trial from a printed book. It will occupy the Court for a long time.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cutting, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Williams. For defendant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue, Brady and Van Lane.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Piatt.

James Shepherd, plaintiff in Error vs. *The People, defendants in Error.*—James Shepherd was tried in the Court of Sessions some time since for setting fire to his house, which was situate in the Twenty-second Ward. His wife was burnt up in the house. He had insured the house and furniture for $200, and it was charged that he had shown excessive eagerness to obtain this amount, that the sum exceeded the value of the house, and also that he disliked his wife. Shepherd was found guilty of arson on 19th December, 1857, and sentenced to be hung Feb. 8, 1858. His counsel took an appeal, however, to the Supreme Court, upon tssues of both law and fast.

The principal points made in support of the appeal are, in brief: 1. That the above charges, if proved against, did not justify a conviction, were at most but foundation for suspicion.

2. That in point of fact some of the charges were proved.

3. That there were errors in the Recorder's charge and other proceedings on the trial.

Mr. PECK argued the case on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. SEDGWICK, Assistant District-Attorney for the People.

Decision reserved.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

Mary Ann Blatchford vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company et al.*—Motion for reference denied, as the Court has no power to order a reference in this case without the consent of both parties. An issue may, however, be awarded, to be tried by a Jury, whether or not the plaintiff is a stockholder of the defendents; and if a stockholder, to the extent of what number of shares.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Garrett S. Mott vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Co.*—The plaintiff's house caught fire and the fire companies were obliged to lay their hose across the track of the Hudson River Railroad. The trains of the road ran over the hose, and of course cut and burst it, so that the fire could not be put out. The plaintiff brought this action for damages. Chief-Justice BOSWORTH held that the company was liable, and the Jury returned a sealed verdict for plaintiff—damsges $1,000. The defendants obtained 20 days to prepare a bill of exceptions.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Francis Vose vs. *Lowell Holbrook et al.*—Case settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of Asa F. Smith.—This will, offered for probate a short time since, was contested on the ground of insufficient execution in respect that the deceased did not declare it to be his last will and testament, and request the witnesses to subscribe it.

It appeared, however, from the testimony that the will was fully read over to the testator, by one of the witnesses, who also read to him the attestation clause, where all the requirements of ths statute were mentioned as having been complied with. It was also shown that in point of fact the will was signed in the presnce of the witnesses by ths testator, and that the witnesses themselves also subscribed their names in his presence. The Surrogate held that the will was sufficiently proved, and admitted it to probate.

E. J. Lute for the executor; R. M. Harrington for contestant.

Will of J. Phillips Phœnix.—The will of the Hon. J. Phillips Phœnix was offered for prohate. The citation is returnable May 25, 1859.

Will of Elizabeth Cleu.—This will is offsred for probete by tho husband of the testatrix, John F. Cleu, who is the sole legatee. It is opposed by the heirs-at-law, who are collateral relatives of the teststrix. Mrs. Cleu was formerly the widow of the late Samuel Broome, and dted recently in this City without issue by either marriage. She left a large property, consisting in pert of a fine country residence at Hyde Park, Dutchess county. The will is strongly contested, and proofs are now heing taken.

G. Dean, A. W. Bradford and W. R. Beebe, for executor; E. W. Stoughton, L. R. Marsh, Waldo Hutchins and Henry E. Davies, for contestants.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 64 bbls. Ashes 4,144 bbls. and 547 sacks of Flour, 268 bushels Wheat 5,500 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Oats, 266 bbls. and 516 bags Corn Meal, 1,434 pkgs. Provisions, and 205 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are depressed, and down to $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at thie quotation. Pearls are quiet and somewhat nominal, at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand to-day, and of the cargo of 7,450 bags, received per *Chevalier*, 4,600 bags have been sold at 11¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been light, including 100 mats Java, a 15c.; 50 bags Laguayra, at 12½c. @12¾c.; and small lots of Maracaibo, at 12c. ₱ lb. Total receipts of Rio and Santos, during the week, 13,413 bags. Stock of all kinds in private hands this morning, 75,331 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & Co., 42,122 mats, and 3,050 bags Java, 19,263 bags Rio and Santos, 7,428 bags Maracaibo, 2,118 bags Costa Rica, 750 bags Jamaica, and 600 bags St. Domingo.

COTTON—Pending the receipt of the advices expected by the *Persia*, sales have been confined to a few hundred bales, at very irregular prices.

DYEWOODS—The week's business has been quite limited, sales having been confined to 100 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $13 50; 70 tons St. Domingo do., at $14, and 50 tons Savanilla Fustic, at $19 12½ ₱ ton.

FISH—The demand is moderate for the principal kinds, and prices are essentially unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite excited to-day for State and Western Flour. Influenced to some extent by the very light current receipts, as well as by the favorable accounts from Liverpool, but still more by the decidedly warlike tenor of the political advices from Europe, holders have advanced their asking prices 25c.@50c. ₱ barrel. The demand has been very good for the regular trade, and more active from speculators. The materially increased claims of sellers, however, have had the effect of restricting the day's business. The actual transactions, amounting to 17,650 barrels, indicate a rire in prices of most kinds since our last, of 10c.@25c. ₱ barrel. Toward the close holders have the market decidedly in their favor, and anticipating a further improvement, they generally evince some reluctance to sell, unless at their extreme asking prices.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00	@$5 50
Poor to Superfine good State	5 40	@ 6 20
Very good to very choice do	6 25	@ 6 50
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 25
Superfine Western	5 75	@ 6 50
Fancy Western	6 60	@

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
JEWELRY,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FANCY NOTIONS,
SILVER TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the reseller through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cochoco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

EATON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Nashaug,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabot,
Delmonico,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES unsurpassed, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

Wholesale only these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
For Spring and Summer,
FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP,
Full Assortment of New Styles, Now Ready.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Curtain Materials, Tassels, Bands, Loops,
CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

EMBROIDERED AND BROWN SHEETINGS and Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Bed Tickings, Fancy Stripes, Ginghams and Domestic Goods of every kind,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Toweling, Sheetings, Pillow-case Linens, Shirtings, Bath Towels, Huckaback, Crash, &c., &c.,
WARRANTED PURE LINEN,
and manufactured expressly for service. Also, a full assortment of Union Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES, RICH SILKS,
and Fashionable Dress Goods of every description,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Newest Spring Styles—Prices same as before the advance.
J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRIES, VELVETS, Medallions and Brussels, Three-Plys, Ingrain and Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Matting, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REAL LACES
IN
COLLARS, SETS, VEILS, BARBES AND BY THE YARD.

A large and magnificent assortment, received by steamer *Fulton*, and for sale at retail,
ON MONDAY, May 9, 1859.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, May 9, 1859,
An additional lot of
LYONS SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
IN
PLAID, STRIPED, CROSSOVER AND CHINE DESIGNS.
These goods have been reduced from
$1 15 and $1 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
IN DOUBLE JUPE ROBES
AND
BY THE YARD,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Received by the *Africa*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NOTHING BUT AUCTION GOODS.
JOB LOTS KEPT IN THE STORE.
Strangers visiting New-York for Dry Goods are particularly invited to call before purchasing their goods.
Extraordinary Reduction from Time Prices.
DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR THE MILLION.
IN EARNEST FOR A REASON.
LEWIS HAVILAND & CO.,
No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York,
Announce to the trade that they have reduced the prices upon Shawls, Barages, Lawns, Silks, Robe Dresses, Mantillas &c., so as to defy competition, making baits of fine goods instead of domestics.
10,000 Broche and Printed Bordered Stella Shawls, bought at auction at less prices than was ever before known. Deep All-Wool Printed Borders, $1 25 to $2 25 each. The best All-Wool Broche Borders, $2 to $3 50, old price double. The cheapest stock of black Silks in New-York. The big profit exposed to the trade. Steel Hoop Skirts—the best 11-hoop Steel, $12 per dozen, old price, $22. Sprague's, Gaines, B's, American and all the best Prints, 7½c. to 8½c. Hamilton and all the best De Laines, 11c. to 12½c. Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Ticks, Summer Stuffs, &c.
Linens, Drapery, Muslins, Tricotans, Alpacas, Satinettes, Jeans, &c., &c.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS, BAREGE ANGLAIS,
ROBES of every description,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

LACE CURTAINS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS having had an opportunity of purchasing
800 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS
and CURTAIN MATERIALS by the yard,
[illegible] less than the usual cost, will offer them at their [illegible] very low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open and are receiving by every steamer, a fine assortment of
[illegible], MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS,
[illegible] and all widths
[illegible] corner Waverly place.

[illegible]
Between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Curtains, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS
IN
BAREGE ROBES, &c.,
AT
NO. 345 BROADWAY.

On MONDAY, May 9,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
will offer
500 BAREGE ROBES.
At from $3 to $4, worth from $5 to $6.
600 BAREGE ROBES,
At $5; worth $8.
A VARIETY OF
EUGENE BAREGE ROBES,
The most elegant and durable Robe of the season, exclusive styles.
RICH GRENADINE ROBES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

CHEAP SILKS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 9,
200 PIECES RICH NEW FANCY SILKS,
At $1; reduced from $1 25.
270 PIECES RICH NEW FANCY SILKS,
At $1 15; reduced from $1 50.
150 RICH SILK ROBES,
At $25; worth $35.
100 RICH SILK ROBES,
At $30; worth $45;
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO,
No. 345 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 345 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, May 9,
800 PIECES
BEST QUALITY DUCAL BAREGE,
At 18 cents per yard.
100 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 18 cents per yard.
200 PIECES STRIPED CHALLY,
At 25 cents per yard.

LINENS
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
ON
MONDAY, May 9.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 345 Broadway.

CHEAP PRINTED LAWNS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 345 BROADWAY,
Will open at retail on MONDAY, May 9,
50 CASES PRINTED LAWNS,
New styles, fast colors,
At 12½ cents per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MAY 9, AT
No. 345 Broadway,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

A GALAXY OF NOVELTIES.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK MANTILLAS.
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.
THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL GOODS:
100 RICH SILK CIRCULARS, $18 TO $20.
150 EI EGANT BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, $12 TO $15.
THREE CARTONS EXQUISITE PARISIAN NOVELTIES, FROM $20 TO $25.
500 LARGE SIZE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, AT $12.
ALSO,
FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,
AND
CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, RAGLANS AND SHAWLETTES,
AT BULFIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S.

ELEGANT NEW MANTILLAS
of the importation and manufacture of
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st.
The richest and most costly goods
NOW SELLING AT MUCH BELOW VALUE.
THE SAME COMPETENT ARTISTS
ARE EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING,
And the importations
Of magnificent foreign garments
In Pnaber lace and other fabrics
THE RESULT OF LARGE ORDERS
PLACED AT THE USUAL SEASON
WILL ALL BE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
At extraordinary inducements in price.
BRANDRETH BUILDINGS.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES:
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50s.
Oil cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu.
HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 84 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is insontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

FROM AUCTION.
5,000 Cambric Bands at 4c., worth $1.
3,000 yards Cambric and Book Flouncing 2s., worth 75c.
5,000 yards Camoric and Book Flouncing 3c., worth $1.
Black Flouncing Laces and Lace Mantillas and Shawls from auction this week at equally low prices, at
J. A. BLUXOME, No. 551 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importation of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard.
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures.
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombasines, very handsome,
Black Grenadines, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Maretz in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Barèges 2 yards wide, $1 per yard,
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks, ever produced in this market. We challenge competition.
Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK SEWING-SILK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
200 BLACK GRENADINE or SEWING SILK SHAWLS, at $7, worth $12.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS, CALL AND examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14-springs for $14; 12-springs for $11, and 8-springs for $8 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No. [illegible] Spring-st., near Hudson.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Linens, table cloths, table covers, panetas, prints, delaines, ginghams, crash, toweling, diaper, black silks, plaids, cassimeres, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT RUSH.
EXCITEMENT.
STORE CROWDED.
KINZEY'S,
273—8th-avenue—273
Between 21st and 22d sts.,
1,000 Straw Bonnets 12c
2,000 Straw Bonnets, 18c.
3,000 straw Bonnets 25c.
5,000 Neapolitans, Dunstables, fancy straw.
1,000 split, tuscans, pedals and fancy laces.
2,000 Leghorn Bicomers, white and colored, 25c. and 37c.
Great sacrifices
in Ribbons,
Ribbons from the large
Auction sales.
3,000 yards Ribbons, 3c. 6c. 10c.
2,000 yards rich Plaids, 12½c.
5,000 yards rich Stripe, 12½c.
3,000 yards fancy Ohene stripe, 12½c.
30,000 yards extra rich, 15c., 16c., 20c., 25c.
5,000 of those rich Ohene Belt Ribbons. 18c.
Parasols, 50c.
Parasols, 75c. Parasols, $1. Parasols, $1 25.
Silk Mitts.
Mitts, 6c. Mitts, 12c. Mitts, 18c. Mitts, 25c.
2,500 rich French Bands from auction.
Rich Dauble Bands. 50c., 75c.
3,000 extra rich wide work Bands, $1.
1,500 sets Collars and Sleeves, 15c.
From auction,
20,000 yards Mantilla and Trimming Laces, 6c. to $1 50. (20 different patterns.)
500 Mantillas, 75c. to $1. $1 50 to $5.
Goods at wholesale, less than jobbers' prices at
KINZEY'S, No. 273 8th-av.

291. WINDOW SHADES, 291.
CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
291. KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE SALE OF PARASOLS!!
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS
50 PER CENT. BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.
ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL LINED, ALL IVORY HANDLES.
3,000 at $1 25, worth $2 50!
2,000 at $1 50, worth $3!!!
1,000 at $2 50 worth $5!!!
2,000 at $3, worth $6!!!!
2,000 at $4, usual price $8 and $10!!!!!
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOYS' CLOTHING. GENIN'S BAZAAR
Maintains its high reputation for the styles and make of
BOYS' CLOTHING
By the beauty and elegance of its stock for the present season.
THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
Deserve the attention of parents.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—A LARGE LOT OF LADIES' colored straw bonnets, drab and brown unbimmed, suitable for travelling, for 75 cents; worth $2 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—A LARGE LOT MISSES' trimmed straw hats, suitable for country wear, for 75 cents; worth $2 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—A LARGE LOT OF LADIES' leghorn bonnets at $1 50; worth $5.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS
Just received, in large assortment:
Points at $5; Mantillas trimmed and untrimmed;
Mantillas at $5;
With a great variety of Flounces, of all widths and of the most celebrated manufacture.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—STRANGERS AND citizens are requested to examine the stock of
SILK SUNSHADE PONGEES, CRAPES, CAMLETS, Satin Pineapple Grenadines, Pineapple Bonnets and Sun Bonnets, fine Grass Linen, and large variety of curious fancy goods from the East Indies, China and Japan, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
NO. 693 BROADWAY.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of novelties in Millinery and Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Coiffures, Laces, &c., selected and manufactured with special design to suit the desires of the ladies, combining richness, elegance and durability, at WM. SIMMONS' New Show Rooms No. 637 Broadway.

STRAW GOODS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.—A large and elegant assortment for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. First premium awarded. KE G. Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS.
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue de Grand Chantier, Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

PASSPORTS.—HAVING BEEN FREQUENTLY requested by friends to obtain Government Passports, the subscriber has decided to make this a portion of the business of his office.
$5 will be the charge for procuring a passport, and $1 the charge for obtaining the visa of a Foreign Minister upon a Passport. On the receipt of the requisite fee the necessary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be promptly forwarded by mail. Attention is called to the subjoined extract from an official circular.
Z. C. ROBBINS,
OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 1859.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August, 1857.
Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. Their best safeguard is a passport from this Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout, on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JEREMIAH WARDELL and ROBT B. WARDELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBT B. WARDELL is authorized to settle up all business relating to the late firm, and will continue to carry on the business at No 340 Washington-st., N. Y., where he will be happy to meet his old friends and customers.
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1859. JEREMIAH WARDELL, ROBERT B. WARDELL.

PATENT BUTTER-MILL OR CHURN.—Butter made in two minutes from sweet milk. Call and see it in operation at 10 and 4 o'clock daily. The butter can be made, the churn washed and put away in five minutes. Single Churns or Country Rights for sale. Apply to WESTBROOK & MINOR, No 531 (sign of the Golden Tea-kettle) Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERVELT SHIP-YARD, Boston-st., East River, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859.—The undersigned having withdrawn from the business of ship-building and repairing, has disposed of his interests therein to DANIEL D. WESTERVELT, who will continue the business at the above location. The undersigned may, for the present, be found at his office, No. 11 South William st. STEPHEN G. BOGERT.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but hny or o of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 249 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted,
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.—IVES' Patent Sleeve Buttons and Shirt Studs; also, Cuff and Collar Pins for Ladies, of fine Gold. They require no button-hole, do not unfasten, combine great beauty, simplicity and utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Gold and Silver Watch-case Manufactory of
JOHN H. GIFFIN, No. 57 Vesey-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON

MOTH.—LOOK OUT FOR THE MOTH MILLER.—The best thing to protect woolens furs, &c., from the ravages of moth is a good pencil-cedar trunk. More reliance can be placed upon them than anything else. Factory corner Greenwich-av. and Hammond-st.

FOR SALE—SULLY'S PORTRAIT OF GENERAL JACKSON, can be seen at No. 14 Pine-st.; it is a valuable picture, either as a specimen of Sully, or a spirited likeness of Jackson.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 224 East 12th-st. will be punctually attended to.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.
MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flowers and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $1 per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25 per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 50, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first class servants, German, English, Irish and others, with first-class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute No 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled in the City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook (in a private family) and baker, who is willing to take entire charge of a kitchen; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Understands the duty of a dairy, if required. The best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 184 7th-av, between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman, as nurse in a private family; is accustomed to the care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1,097 Broadway, confectionery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook, excellent baker, and has the best of City reference from her last situation, which she held for two years; wishes to go with a family into the country for the Summer, and be with them in the Winter. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 Spring st., corner Mott-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GIRL HAVING THE REFERence of her last employer, with whom she lived four years a situation in a private family to do general housework. Disengaged owing to the family breaking up housekeeping. Who are anxious to have a good girl have a good place. Can be seen at No 141 West 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs, for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waitress: no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing in the best manner; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended girl, for general housework. Is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Is willing and obliging. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Is also a good baker. Call for two days at No. 518½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jelly, and dessert; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 7th-av., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as plain cook washer and ironer, in a small family. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, by whom she will be well recommended, at No. 264 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting and sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; will be found competent and trustworthy. Call for two days from 10 to 4, at No. 89 31st st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professional cook; understands all kinds of soups and game, all kinds of baking and pastries, and makes all kinds of desserts and ice cream. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, has no objections to do light chamberwork if required. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 99 East 31st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 11th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress. Can give the best of City reference. Has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., for two days—second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 242 6th-av., for two days. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be obtained from her last place, where she has lived 2 years and 3 months. Call for 2 days at No. 167 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; THOROughly capable of taking care of children: can take charge of an infant and nursery; she is very well experienced in children and has the best City reference. Call at No 471 4th st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands bread and cake making, in a first-class private family. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 10 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No 192 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; can as waitress. Can give City reference. Apply at No. 69 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, or as good seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at the dressmaker's, No. 55 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has lived in French families. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 31 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress or ladies' maid; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a very good hair-dresser; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; or as chamber maid and waiter; has the best of City reference; has lived six years with her last employer. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 235 Monroe-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman, or would do chamber work and waiting in a small family; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Please call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a full breast—American by birth and descent, with marriage-lines and letters to present. Apply at No. 93 10th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and assistant in washing and ironing; has no objection to going to the country. Call at No. 106 Lexington-av., where she has lived five years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 148 Sullivan-st., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or seamstress, or would take care of children; best of reference. Call at No. 231 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or seamstress, by a girl that has good recommendations. Inquire at No. 130 Clinton place, rear house, room No 21.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker. Has best of City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse with a lady going into the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; has been in one situation five years; will be well recommended by her present employer at No. 297 West 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 55 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as good cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; has excellent recommendation from the place where she has lived 2½ years. Can be seen at No. 107 9th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid; best of City references. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation to travel with a family. Is fully capable of taking charge of children. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A FEW PROTESTANT YOUNG men—three German, three Scotch, and one English—situations in city or country, as coachmen, grooms, porters, bar-tenders, gardeners, farmers, ball boys, &c., or any employment. Are young men of high respectability and steady habits, and with good references. Can be seen this day, at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity, at MORRIS GOHNERT'S establishment, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, farmers, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c. constantly on hand.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Sible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. French nurses and German nurses, cooks, etc., on hand. French and German spoken.

AN AMERICAN COOK, AN ENGLISH NURSE, a lady's-maid, and other carefully selected servants, are now disengaged at Mr. BOOKHAM'S very select office, No. 50 East 13th st., three doors

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, Price Two Cents each, or $168 a week. Terms, $6 a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—L'Elisir d'Amore.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Absence—A Pretty Piece of Mischief.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Rob Roy

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Merchant of Venice.

BOWERY THEATRE—Camille—Stage Struck—State Secrets.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selbini Negro Minstrels—The Genii of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Horticultural Festival.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
[illegible].....8½ A. M.
[illegible].....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible].....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible].....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible].....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Sunday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 11, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult., is now about due at this port. She brings details of the news telegraphed from St. Johns, as brought by the *Adelaide*, and published in yesterday's TIMES. The *Kangaroo* will probably arrive to-day. She brings details to the 27th ultimo.

We publish this morning a letter from our Special Correspondent in San Francisco, received by the Overland Mail in twenty-five days. There is no news of special importance, though various matters of interest are recorded. The suit brought by MARTIN GALLAGHER against Capt. SMITH, of the bark *Yankee*, for damages, for having conveyed him out of the city during the time it was in possession of the Vigilance Committee, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff.

We have advices from Venezuela to the 20th ult. The revolution continued, but there was little doubt that the Government would ultimately triumph. Puerto Cabello had been threatened by the Revolutionists, but they had retreated. Gen. PAEZ had been named Chief of Operations in the West, but not having recovered from the hurt received in New-York, he was not able to take the field in person. The first semi-annual installment of the public debt was to be paid in July, the funds being placed in London.

Doctor LORING, of Salem, indignantly denies the statements which have been published of his having forged the signatures to the recommendation which procured him the appointment of Postmaster of that place.

The contract for carrying the California Mails between New-York and San Francisco, and New-Orleans and San Francisco *via* Nicaragua, touching at Key West, has been awarded to DANIEL H. JOHNSON, of New-York, at $162,000 for a semi-monthly service.

The brig *Maria*, of and for Bristol, R. I., from Bagua la Grande, with a cargo of molasses, ran ashore at noon on the 9th inst., opposite Patchogue, L. I. The brig is high and dry, and the cargo will be saved.

FRANCIS J. Q. UMSTED, a lawyer of this City, and the husband of Mrs. DEVEREUX UMSTED, who recently published a novel of American society, shot himself yesterday morning with a revolver, the ball passing into the right ear and causing instant death. He leaves a young widow and two children. The Jury were unable to decide whether the shooting was the result of accident or design.

On account of the unfavorable weather of last evening, the exercises of the Horticultural Festival, held at Palace Garden, were suspended for the night. Mr. T. E. TOMLINSON, who was announced to address the meeting, was present; also, ROBINSON'S Band. But few persons being in attendance, no charge was made for admission, and before 10 o'clock the hall was vacant.

The Governors of the Almshouse held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the Rotunda, when a very expressive protest against the action of the Board at its previous meeting in removing Wardens STEARNS, FITCH, KEEN, &c., was read by Governor TOWNSEND, by whom and Governor SMITH it was signed. An effort to get it placed upon the minutes of the Board elicited a warm debate, and the majority finally refused its being entered because, as they said, its statements were false, and its language and tone insulting.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, Mayor TIEMANN sent in a message vetoing a resolution appropriating $2,500 to fit up the rooms of the First, Second and Third District Police Courts, because in his opinion the City, not the County, should be charged with such expenditures—the Police Courts belonging exclusively to the City.

The jury in the case of JAMES GLASS were yesterday morning discharged by Judge DAVIES, being unable to agree after having been out for ninety-six hours. A Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held on Monday next, when GLASS will be again placed on trial. A panel of 500 jurors is ordered for the occasion.

The American Anti-Slavery Society commenced their Twenty-sixth Anniversary yesterday, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway. William Lloyd Garrison presided, and read memorials from the town of Warrington, in England, from the Protestants of Belgium, and a letter from Joseph Mazzini relative to American Slavery, and earnestly hoping for its speedy abolition. The resolutions of the meeting were of the usual uncompromising tone, while some private resolutions, offered on their own responsibility by Messrs Parker Pillsbury and Wendell Phillips, went several steps in advance even of these, one of them very strongly hinting at the desirability of a general Slave insurrection. Speeches were made in the morning session by Messrs. Phillips, Pillsbury, and the Rev. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia; and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Philadelphia; Judge Culver, of Brooklyn; Mr. Edward Gilbert, of this City; C. C. Burleigh, and others. The proceedings of the anniversary will be renewed this morning, when Lucretia Mott will be one of the speakers.

A Convention of Delegates from the Baptist Churches in the Eastern, Middle, and Northwestern States, numbering over eight hundred, assembled in the Oliver-street Baptist Church yesterday, the object being to reduce the present number of the benevolent societies in the Church, by uniting them all under one or two boards of management, and thus reduce their working expense. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the consolidation, but a warm discussion arose as to the details of the plans to be adopted. They held three sessions, and adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning. The Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, presided.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the New-York Sunday-School Union was duly celebrated yesterday. In the afternoon the children attached to the various Sunday Schools in the City marched in procession to the places where it was appointed that the anniversary-exercises should take place throughout the City, and there united in singing hymns, and listened to addresses. In the evening addresses were delivered before the Union, at the Cooper Institute, by ex-Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, and others; and the officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected.

The New-York State Colonization Society held its Twenty-Seventh Anniversary last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place. The Rev. Dr. SPRING presided, and after the reading of the Annual Report addresses were made by Mr. WEDGEWOOD, J. D. JOHNSON, of Liberia, J. P. JACKSON and others. Notwithstanding a slight falling off in the receipts of the Society, and the number of emigrants, the affairs were considered to be in an encouraging condition.

The first annual meeting of the New-York City Library Association was held, at the Bleecker Building. The prospects of the Institution, as set forth in the Secretary's report, are in the highest degree flattering. The first election of officers of the Association will take place on Tuesday next.

Entertaining exercises, in connection with the Ninth Anniversary of the Ladies' M. E. Five Points Mission, were held in the Academy of Music last evening. The children repeated dialogues and sang songs. Prof. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. NADAL, made addresses. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided.

President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, delivered the annual address before the American Congregational Union, last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle. His subject was "The Connection between the Power of the Laity and Clergy in the Christian Church."

The American and Foreign Christian Union celebrated their Tenth Anniversary yesterday, in the Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Paul, in Fourth-avenue. The Rev. Dr. DE WITT presided.

The Thirty-fourth Anniversary of the New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders was celebrated, yesterday, by a dinner at the Apollo Rooms in this City.

The Anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Blind was held yesterday in the Academy of Music. The house was crowded.

The movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite extensive, indicating an improvement in Flour of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat 3c.@5c., and Corn, 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were in very good demand, and were generally firmer. Sugars more freely dealt in. Sales were made of 4,600 bags Rio Coffee at 11¼c. ℔ lb. The transactions in Naval Stores included 2,500 bbls. Common Rosin, to arrive, at $1 70 ℔ 310 lbs.; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, at 50½c.@51c., in merchantable and shipping order; 150 bbls. poor do. do., to arrive, at 50c.; and 150 bbls. do. do., here, at 51½c.@52c. ℔ gallon. Cotton was very dull. Tobacco was quiet. Rice was actively sought after. The freight engagements for Liverpool were heavier.

The Foreign War and American Interests.

The philosophers, falsely so called, who insist upon believing that the world is governed by an enlightened regard to its own interests, must find the Stock Exchanges of mankind a very puzzling set of institutions. Not once in ten years does it happen that a general fall in corporate securities upon these centres of purchase and sale can be traced to any clear or sufficient cause. The prices of public and private securities, involving the honor of nations, or the fortunes of hundreds of families, oscillate back and forth in the long battle of the Bulls with the Bears, as lightly as if they represented no real interests whatever, and as if no human being were concerned in seeing justice done them, and their honest value fairly vindicated.

The fundamental cause of these phenomena is not far to seek. That corporations have no souls is a maxim of finance as well as of law. They are spiritless accretions of property, dependent for the power to move, act and bring forth profit, upon the sympathy and confidence of the public. Whenever anything occurs to shake the temper of the public mind; be that something a commercial panic, like that of 1857, or a rumored war, like that of 1859, it is upon these impersonal enterprises that the blow falls first, and upon them that its effects are longest discernible. In a time of general agitation and distrust men return, as it were, to a state of nature. Each one gathers up his small immediate possessions, makes sure of what lies under his hand, and utterly declines to meddle with anything else. Everything that he may happen to hold in common with others grows dim and shadowy in his eyes. Attack him violently, with an assertion that his public or private stocks have in some mysterious way lost a large percentage of their value, and he is utterly at your mercy. How can he tell what the truth in the case may be? He held yesterday a hundred shares of railway stock, which he had deliberately bought and which he supposed to be really worth, say, ninety per cent. of their nominal value. A vast sale of similar stocks takes place today, and you assure him that his shares have sunk to seventy per cent. of their value. How can he question the assertion? He has neither the time nor the spirits to investigate the facts in the case and the boldest depreciator therefore easily carries the day, buys out the real proprietor at a sacrifice, only to realize a handsome bonus so soon as things shall recover their normal tone. This process is strikingly illustrated in those falls of the Government funds which in England usually follow any great political crisis. Take, for instance, the effect produced upon the London market by the reported news of the alliance between Russia and France. The mere circulation of this rumor, even before it had been officially confirmed, and, of course, long before its real significance and bearing upon the welfare of England could have been possibly estimated by the light of politics and finance, sent the English Consols down to 89, involving a fall of nearly four per cent. in a single day's time. Could anything be more unreasonable? Had the news implied an immediate declaration of war, by Russia, against England, the effect produced by it could hardly have been justified, for a war between England and Russia would not impair either the credit of the English Government or the resources upon which that credit rests as to vitiate, to this extent, the value of English public securities. When England declared war against Russia, indeed, in March, 1854, the price of Consols, then standing at 85, soon after began not to *fall*, but to *rise*, and rose to 90 by the month of May. In like manner *Consols* rose from May to June, 1848, in the face of the most exciting and uncertain condition of affairs that had been known on the Continent since the peace of 1815. The plain truth is—and those persons who persist in imagining that the Stock-Exchange price of this or that American security affords any respectable notion of its real value, will do well to bear the lesson in mind—the plain truth is that the quoted values of any stock-property in any country indicate not the real state of financial or political affairs in that country, but simply the greater or less excitement of the public mind; the degree in which buyers are elated with contagious courage, or depressed by contagious timidity. Clever and resolute men will make fortunes out of the depreciation of solid English public securities, in such times as those of the 26th and 30th of April, just as clever and resolute men may make fortunes out of the depreciation of valuable American corporate properties in such seasons of hesitation and alarm as the present in New-York.

There is absolutely nothing whatever in the aspect of European, and particularly of English affairs, as presented in the latest news we have received, to justify the anticipation of anything but a steady and wholesome development of English commerce during the coming Summer, with an exceptional series of advantages to American industry and enterprise. The fact that the Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to three and one-half per cent., although interpreted by alarmists to imply a prospective pressure upon the money market, really implies no such thing. It is simply one of the natural consequences of the Bank Act of 1844, which has made the policy of the Bank of England dependent not upon the circulation, nor upon the combined bullion of the Bank, but solely upon the Banking Reserve. Before that Act was passed the Bank of England rarely varied its rates of discount. From 1784 to 1839 these rates never rose above five nor sank below four per cent. Since that act they have fluctuated constantly in obedience to fluctuating circumstances, which, in nine cases out of ten, would have produced no effect whatever upon the discount lines of the Bank had the Institution been consolidated on the old system. Between August, 1846, and April, 1847, under an easy and natural state of British trade, no less than five alterations in the Discount Rates, ranging from five to three per cent, followed alterations in the Banking Reserve; while for five years after the panic of October, 1847, the Discount Rate never rose over *three per cent.* in spite of serious fluctuations in the commercial world of England. The present rise is plainly attributable to the reduction in the Banking Reserve, caused by the drain of specie to India in consequence of the India Loan; and as the Banking Reserve now stands at $55,000,000, on which basis the Discount Rate was maintained at precisely the same figure in the heat of the Crimean war; and as no occasion for a prolonged drain of specie seems likely to arise, unless a great exportation of breadstuffs from this country should produce a drift of gold to America as it did in 1847, we can see no conceivable ground for anticipating an extraordinary pressure on the English money market during the coming Summer.

Long experience shows that there is no such coincidence between variations in the rate of interest and variations in the markets for produce as to sustain the inference of the direct relation between them of cause and effect. A long-continued rise in the rate of interest may raise prices, by increasing the cost of production. A rise in the rate of interest, implying a contraction of credit, may depreciate prices in a time of great expansion, by forcing into the market goods held on credit. But the crisis of 1857 has reduced the credit operations of England and America within the limits of security. The prices of our cotton, which is the most speculative of our products, may fluctuate for a short time now, as they did in 1848, in the "lean year" of 1853, in the outset of the Russian war, and indeed in all seasons of feverishness and anxiety. But our breadstuffs and other exports are steadily rising, and must continue to rise in value. The great Continental armies are made up by the modern conscription system from the best and most laborious of the Continental populations. The million and a half of bayonets now gleaming over Central and Southern Europe represent as many idle spades and plow-shares rusting in the furrows. It is not unreasonable to look forward to a recurrence of the events of 1854, when in a single year wheat rose in value twenty shillings on the Imperial quarter. So far then as the financial and commercial experience of the past affords us any light on the future, we may fairly prepare ourselves for a general recovery of American interests during the coming Summer from the real prostration of 1858, and the artificial suppression of the last few months.

The Abolitionists Again.

When men are excessively violent and vituperative, they are generally supposed to be in a bad way. Frantic vehemence usually springs from extreme desperation. Judged by this principle the ultra Abolitionists, now in session in this City, must be particularly hard pressed. They are as rancorous and abusive as if they were on the point of utter annihilation. Their speeches sound more like the ravings of Bedlamites than the utterances of men seeking the accomplishment of a practical object. GARRISON, PILLSBURY and PHILLIPS,—the stock actors of the *troupe*, who have regularly amused the public for twenty years with their tirades,—uttered their bulls of excommunication yesterday against everything and everybody but themselves. They denounced the Union, the Church, the Republican Party, the Tract Society and Senator SEWARD, in good set terms,—but reserved their choicest vials of wrath for Dr. CHEEVER and Mr. BEECHER. They have aid on this occasion from abroad. First, they present an affectionate exhortation from two or three thousand persons in an interior town of England, who are very anxious that the Abolitionists should instantly put an end to Slavery in America. Next they have a similar request from a party in Belgium; and, finally, a letter from the Italian apostle of assassination—MAZZINI. These are not in themselves very formidable backers,—but, for lack of better, they serve a turn.

The *Tribune* seems envious of the reputation of these eminent exhorters, in the matter of logic. In an article, yesterday, upon the American Tract Society, it thus convicts that thriving establishment of special and exclusive responsibility for all the evils of Slavery:

"*We shall not stop to prove*, by an elaborate argument, that by this step, deliberately taken, the Society have, on their own showing, voluntarily assumed the part of him who knows his master's will, and, for reasons of his own, resolves to do it not; or that they have voluntarily incurred a *moral responsibility for all the evils and vices that American Slavery is known to promote;* that every Bible withheld from the slaves is *withheld by them;* that in every auction sale of human beings it is the hammer of the Managers that seals their fate; that whenever a slave woman is flogged, it is the hand of the Managers that wields the lash; that whenever a negro is burned by mobs—and such burnings are becoming common—it *is the torch of the Managers that lights the pyre. It is self-evident* that every soul, whether of master or of slave, that lives in ignorance and crime, and dies in darkness, in consequence of the unchecked evils and vices of Slavery, which the Society declines to condemn, thus lives and dies by the voluntary consent and approval of the Managers and their supporters, who, in the name of Evangelical Christianity, have become the elders and abettors of Southern Slavery as it now exists."

Such trash as this would not be out of place in one of the Pillsbury harangues, or of the Garrisonian diatribes that annually titillate the morbid tastes of our Abolition gatherings:—but it is a little humiliating to find it deliberately served up to the intelligent public in the columns of an ambitious journal like the *Tribune*. It would be very easy by the same logic to fasten upon every quiet, well-behaved citizen in the depths of the West, responsibility for the burning of Hebrew widows, or the misconduct and reckless appetites of the Fejee Islanders. Argument of this sort belongs to lunatic asylums and small gatherings of very foolish old women.

The Abolition ultraists are rapidly losing both numbers and importance. Every year they add new names to their list of recreants. FRED. DOUGLASS, who is a sensible, able and practical man, comparatively at least, left them long ago. As other men grow wiser, they grow more frantic and foolish. Mr. BEECHER was never fanatical enough to please them, but we supposed that by this time Dr. CHEEVER had made good his title to full fellowship. He has certainly been sufficiently ultra, intolerant and vituperative even for their taste;—his particular unpardonable sin consists in his continuing to "clothe himself in the black and bloody garments of the Church." It may seem strange that orators of this stamp continue to find audiences. But it is not strange after all. People go to hear them just as they would go to a bull-baiting, or rat-killing match, if these were respectable. They listen to them just as they read a scurrilous article in a newspaper—because they relish abuse. Everybody does, more or less,—and almost everybody loves to gratify the appetite if it can be done without loss of standing or character. But not one in ten of those who listen, believe or sympathize with what they hear. So in spite of these meetings we are inclined to think that both the Church and the Union will last a little longer.

OUR COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen is talking again about publishing their proceedings in newspapers which have some circulation. The project was discussed on Monday night, a Committee having reported in favor of contracting for advertisments in the four daily papers having the largest circulation. Upon this

"Alderman GENET said he was opposed to giving the contract to the TIMES, which had stated that it would not publish the official proceedings. *The* TIMES *had treated the Board with contempt.* He urged that Democratic papers should be supported."

Alderman GENET is quite right. The TIMES *has* treated the Board "with contempt,"—a contempt which has been fairly earned, and which is shared by nine-tenths of the whole community. There are honest, capable and public-spirited men in both branches of the Common Council,—but they are in a minority, and are at the mercy of the unprincipled sharpers and "strikers" who control both Boards. We should like to know how Alderman GENET or any of his colleagues expect to escape the contempt and scorn of every decent citizen, when they so shamelessly, so steadily and so openly throw overboard every thought of the public interest,—every consideration of justice, decency and the public good, and use the power of their positions for their own emolument and for filling the pockets of their hangers-on. He cannot be wholly ignorant of the fact, that all men, whether honest themselves or not, despise dishonesty in others,—and that no gang of robbers,—no matter how skillful, successful and secret their operations may be, can long preserve the respect of the community. They cannot keep both their plunder and their character. Our municipal rulers seem to understand this principle very well, and to have deliberately thrown overboard their reputation as the least valuable part of the imperilled cargo.

As to publishing the official proceedings of the Common Council, Alderman GENET is also right. The TIMES has no desire to do the job, and will not do it at the beggarly rates the Common Council is in the habit of paying. Our advertising patronage is quite as large as we can accommodate within our present limits without injustice to our readers, and we have no desire to increase it by any abatement of our regular prices. The Aldermen will do well to continue the practice of using this small mess of pottage to purchase the puffs of the half dozen hungry sheets which have neither consciences to be troubled nor circulation to be deranged by anything they may do or say. Alderman GENET and all of his kidney will oblige us by counting the TIMES out.

AMENDMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONSTITUTION.—Contrary to general expectation the two years' amendment was approved by the popular vote of Massachusetts on Monday. It is in the following words, which now constitute a portion of the State Constitution:

"No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of adoption thereof; and *provided further*, that it shall not effect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom."

The vote was light,—only some forty thousand. A full vote would be about four times that number. But it must be remembered that no officers were to be chosen, and no ballots of any kind cast, except for and against the proposition in question. The majority for the amendment is large—exceeding six thousand. The fears expressed in various quarters that this action of Massachusetts would damage the Republican Party, appear to have had little weight, comparatively, in that State. Boston, which has a larger proportion of foreign residents than any other city in the Union, manifested no excitement, and gave a decided majority for the amendment.

It may not be uninteresting to recollect that the New-York Republican State Convention of September last, recommended a similar amendment of the Constitution of this State, in the following resolution unanimously adopted by that body:

Resolved, That the principle embodied in our present State Constitution of requiring some time to intervene between the act of naturalization and the consequent exercise of the right of suffrage is sound and just, and we *recommend such an extension of the intervening time as will preclude the future naturalization of voters under the auspices of partisan Committees*, and with a view to using the voters so procured at a pending election.

WHEN DID HE DIE?—The *Herald*, in an agony of apprehension, exclaims:

"From what class can the Charleston Convention select? Where can they get a man that can unite the floating materials? *There is no old solid statesman like Mr. Buchanan alive now.*"

Indeed! There is, or is supposed to be, at the White House an "old, solid" person very much like Mr. BUCHANAN, at the present moment;—it seems a little hard in the *Herald* to say he is not "*alive*," though his signs of life, we admit, are not particularly conspicuous. But why should not the Charleston Convention select him? He is as much "alive" now, certainly, as when the Cincinnati Convention exhumed him, and is quite as "old and solid." Perhaps the *Herald* means only that he is politically dead,—and that there is nobody left like him in a public sense. If that is its meaning, there's nothing further to be said. Facts are undoubtedly stubborn things.

THE NATURALIZED VOTE.—Governor CHASE of Ohio, joins in the general Republican protest against the two years amendment proposed to the Massachusetts Constitution. He thinks it would create an unjust distinction between native and naturalized citizens, and would seriously injure the prospects of the Republican Party. There can be little doubt that the measure will be repudiated by the entire body of Republicans outside the State of Massachusetts, and even in that State it is losing rather than gaining strength. Nor do the Americans anywhere seem inclined to insist upon it.

WHY THE COURIER WISHES MRS. HARTUNG HUNG.—The New-York *Courier and Enquirer* proposes an immediate decimation of the population. At least we infer as much from a statement made yesterday morning in the columns of that grave and grandiose journal. "We are the only people in the world," says the sage of the *Courier*, "with the exception of the Swiss Mountaineers, who are capable of Republican Government." The *Courier* might have done the good people of San Marino the justice to recognise their [illegible] State; but that apart—it goes [illegible] with us the "experiment must fail as soon [illegible] country becomes *densely populated.*" Argument must keep the population down to keep the [illegible] tution up, and we can no longer wonder [illegible] *Courier's* zeal in favor of hanging pretty [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE CONTRACT FOR CARRYING THE CALIFORNIA MAILS—SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING—CHILIAN OUTRAGES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

The contract for carrying the mail between New-York and San Francisco, and New-Orleans and San Francisco *via* Nicaragua, connecting at Key West, has been awarded to DANIEL H. JOHNSON, of New-York, at $162,000 for a semi-monthly service for nine months from the 1st of October. The schedule time between New-York and San Francisco is not to exceed 23 days, and between New-Orleans and San Francisco 20 days. The Ocean service is to be performed in good and sufficient steamships, and the Isthmus service in good and sufficient steamboats and land-carriages.

JOHN HART, formerly editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

The dispatches recently sent to Mr. BIGLER, our Minister to Chili, require him to make a prompt demand for satisfaction in consequence of the outrages on American citizens and property. While the conduct of Consul TREVETT is not altogether approved, the authorities of the Republic are required to punish the soldiery for their lawless proceedings on his premises, and to restore to him his exequatur.

In addition to the instructions sent to Utah yesterday to Gen. JOHNSTON, not to order out the troops as a *posse [comitatus]* unless by order of Gov. CUMMING, explanations with regard to the President's former proclamation were transmitted, the purport of which is represented to be that the amnesty extends only to political offences. As Judge CRADLEBAUGH's efforts were to punish certain Mormons on other and different charges, the prominent, if not the only blame attached to him is in calling on Gen. JOHNSTON for troops, and in this the latter does not stand excused. There has not yet, however, been any definite action on the Judge's conduct.

The Secretary of War has of late been in delicate health, and he designs to-morrow to leave Washington on a brief visit to Virginia.

The De Morlay Encampment of Knight Templars of Boston, on their way to Richmond, will stop at the National Hotel of this city, where preperations have been made for their reception.

The Dudley Observatory.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 10.

Professor BRUNNOW, Director of the Michigan State Observatory, has been nominated by Prof. MITCHEL and appointed by the Board of Trustees associate Director of Dudley Observatory. Prof BRUNNOW accepts, and will take up his residence at Albany forthwith. Prof. MITCHEL, Director of Dudley Observatory, removes to Albany next month.

The Brig Elisha Doane Ashore.

WOOD'S HOLE, Tuesday, May 10.

The brig *Elisha Doane*, CROWELL, from Boston for Alexandria, went ashore, to-day, on L'Hommedieu Shoal, but remains tight, and will probably get off without damage.

The Oberlin Rescue Case.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 10.

LANGSTON, another of the Oberlin rescuers, was found guilty to-day, and will be sentenced with BUSHNELL to-morrow.

Adoption of the Two-Years' Amendment in Massachusetts.

The Boston papers of yesterday give the returns of about two-thirds of the vote on the question of the two-years' amendment. One hundred towns heard from comprise the heaviest portion of the vote of the State. The total vote in these towns was 19 382, of which 12,141 were cast in favor, and 7,241 against. Majority in favor, 4,900.

The *Atlas and Bee*, commenting upon the result, says:

"Again the people of Massachusetts have demonstrated their possession of common sense and wisdom in managing their political affairs by their vote of yesterday, by which the Two Years Amendment is adopted by an overwhelming majority. As in all special elections, the vote is comparatively small in the aggregate, but it indicates clearly the opinion of the people. We were confident that we were not mistaken in our judgment of the sentiments and wishes of the people of Massachusetts, and the result has verified our predictions.

We have no disposition to exult over the opponents of the amendment, notwithstanding the unfair and abusive course which some of them have pursued in opposing it. They ought to learn wisdom by this lesson, and begin to understand something of the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts. It is not the first time that they have undertaken to dictate to the American Republican party, and on every previous occasion, as in the previous case, they have been rebuked and defeated. All who have been opposed to this amendment were not connected with previous disorganizing and foolish attempts, but all who were in those impracticable, arrogant and exclusive movements of 1855-'56-'57 and '58, the history of which is fresh in the recollection of all, have been in the opposition to this measure. We think we have a right to suggest to them now that it is high time for them to subside and cease their factious ping-uglyism."

The Boston *Post* has the following comments:

"This is a Republican vote, and it has been obtained in the face of the strenuous exertions to the contrary, of CARL SCHURZ and his 'German friends of the great Northwest.' In Boston and the surrounding towns there was but little excitement, and while the former gave a majority of over one thousand in favor, its total vote was less by eight thousand than the vote given for Governor in November last. The total vote of Boston then was 14,577. The vote of the State in November last was nearly 114,000 (a large falling off from the few years previous,) and yesterday it probably did not much exceed 30,000."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 10.

The returns of the vote yesterday from one hundred and fourteen towns, give over 6,000 majority for the two years' amendment. The total vote on the question will probably not exceed 40,000.

Operatic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the most exquisite comic operas ever written, the "Elisir d'Amore," will be played here to-night, with PICCOLOMINI as *Adina*, BRIGNOLI as *Nemorino*, and MAGGIORETTI as *Dulcamara*. A novelty like this—for the opera is so seldom played that it really amounts to a novelty—with PICCOLOMINI in a new part, deserves a crowded house, and will undoubtedly obtain it.

OPERA.—A celebrated prima-donna, Mlle. ADELAIDA CORTESA, will shortly make her appearance at the Metropolitan Theatre, under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK. Report speaks highly of the lady's powers. Mme. GASSIER will also appear during Mr. MARETZEK'S brief season, which will in all probability commence on Monday next.

A YOUNG LAWYER SHOOTS HIMSELF.—Mr. FRANCIS J. Q. UMSTED, a young lawyer, who had an office in Wall-street, and who resided in Eighteenth-street, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, shot himself yesterday morning with a revolver, but whether purposely or through accident, is unknown. The ball passed into the right ear, producing instant death. It was a very little after 7 o'clock when the shooting occurred. He arose a few minutes previous, dressed himself, took from a shelf a pistol case containing one of Colt's revolvers, and commenced examining it, as he had frequently done before. Mrs. UMSTED was still in bed. She told him to be careful in handling the pistol, as he might harm himself. The deceased went into a parlor adjoining, and almost immediately Mrs. UMSTED heard the report of a pistol. Jumping out of bed, she ran into the parlor, and saw her husband sitting in a large arm-chair, life extinct. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on the body. Mrs. UMSTED was the only witness examined, aside from the medical evidence. She told the story given above, and added that she knew of no cause that should have incited him to commit suicide. He had never threatened to take his life; his domestic relations were of the happiest kind, and he was laboring under no pecuniary embarrassments, that she was aware of. The Jury rendered a verdict, ascribing his death to a pistol-shot wound received at his own hands, but whether from accident or design they were unable to say. The deceased was only 25 years old, and leaves two children—one an infant, but a few months old. He was a graduate of Yale College, of strictly moral and temperate habits, and possessed talents of a high order.

THE FLORAL FETE AT PALACE GARDEN.—The remorseless rain put an extinguisher on the entertainments that were to have taken place, last night, in Palace Garden. Deterred by dread of cholic, cold, bronchills, or, as Mr. FRY says, "something of that sort," the people stayed at home. Yet, withal, a few indomitable spirits ventured out, and for two or three hours meandered through the melancholy waste of empty benches, stopping occasionally to admire the new pictures, or the accessions, since the day before, to the floral display. The band was promptly on the ground, but was disbanded instanter. So, too, the money takers cautiously took up their position at the door, but their services were dispensed with, and all who chose to enter did so "without money and without price." Mr. TOMLINSON, the orator detailed for the occasion was there also, but it required no great amount of persuasion to dissuade him from addressing the sparse assemblage. To-night Mr. BARNUM is to speak without fail.

[illegible] Arrival of the Overland Mail in [illegible]

Five Days from San Francisco.

[illegible] interesting from California, Oregon, [illegible] Kern's River and the Pacific Ocean.

We received late last night, through the [illegible] copy of the night clerk at the Post-office, [illegible] San Francisco correspondence, by the O[illegible] Mail, to the 15th of April. This is only [illegible] five days from San Francisco, and is, we [illegible] the quickest communication ever made [illegible] city and this. So far as time is [illegible] land mail seems to be a decided [illegible] correspondence gives all the [illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 15, [illegible]

California is an intense country, and [illegible] constantly to have some excitement or other on [illegible] To-day the people of San Francisco are almost [illegible] with joy at the defeat, in the State Senate, of what is known as the "Bulkhead bill." The case will be of interest with Eastern readers of California, to justify a brief statement of the facts in connection with each. Early in the history of San Francisco, privileges were given to certain private parties to construct wharves and piers, and to collect "wharfage," not only of vessels lying at them, but also from every vehicle that went upon them for any purpose. These tolls are very heavy—such, for instance, as fifty cents for every hack that goes upon a wharf to receive or set down a passenger. The tax has long been felt to be a very onerous one; but, as the leases had been made for a term of years, the public have submitted quietly, awaiting the time when they could obtain relief through the expiration of these franchises—an event now near at hand. The lessees have been making stacks of money out of their wharves, and the near approach of the time when they must give up their monopoly has filled them the more with painful regrets, for the reason that the conditions of their leases compel them to surrender the wharf property itself to the city at the expiration of their privileges.

How to avoid fulfilling these conditions, has been an earnest and practical consideration with them for two or three years past, during all of which time they have been hard at work to develop and carry out some scheme which shall perpetuate their fast-failing franchises. This Winter they went to the Legislature, and—under the plea that a stone bulkhead all along the water front of the City is necessary to save the harbor from filling up with the sand washing out of the wharves—have sought to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of such bulkhead by these monopolists, and giving to them, for all time, the sole and exclusive control of the water-front and wharves, to collect and receive tolls, &c. It is this impudent proposition which has so excited the people of our City for months. The opponents of the scheme—who include almost without exception every respectable man not directly interested personally in its success—deny that there is any immediate necessity for the bulkhead; and urge that if there is, it had better be made by the City itself, under circumstances which shall make the wharfage light as possible, and return all its profits into the City treasury. They argue that the wharves, which must fall into the City's hands at the expiration of the leases, can themselves be made to afford the means of gradually constructing the bulkhead, so that when compelled it may be thrown open to the public at little or no cost, or the tolls may constitute a large and valuable public revenue. The stake for which the Bulk-headers are playing, however, is a large one; and they have spent money like water to carry their bill through the Legislature. Bribery and corruption, even more open and unblushing than Washington ever presented to the public gaze, have been availed of. Its friends have left no stone unturned. Log rolling of the most infamous character was also brought to bear. The Senate, for instance, a few days ago postponed indefinitely a bill repealing the State Prison penalty for gambling. Subsequently this vote was reconsidered, as is openly charged, under the influence of promises made by the gamblers' friends that they would pass the bulk-head scheme in return for the success of their measure. The next day (day before yesterday) the bulk-head bill was passed in the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 16, several of those who had declared their inveterate hostility to the bill having gone over to its support.

The announcement of the success of the scheme was received here with marked demonstrations of indignation. The Press of San Francisco with insignificant exceptions denounced the traitors who had betrayed the city in unmeasured terms. The excitement boded no good to the resident Senators. They evidently became alarmed; and yesterday two of the number, Messrs. DENT and MERRITT, changed fronts, the vote passing the bill was reconsidered, and the outrageous swindle was finally rejected by a vote of 18 to 16. The intelligence sent a thrill of joy throughout the community,—and in an incredibly short space of time a handsome subscription was raised to defray the expenses of an hundred gun requiem over the remains of the monster. To-day our people are less demonstrative, perhaps, in their jubilations,—but they still are quite as extravagant as the occasion demands. The defeat of this scheme involves more than the mere saving of the city from a single scheme of plunder,—it is a substantial evidence of the fact that public sentiment has become strong enough to make itself felt in the Legislature, and to command respect. It is a harbinger of hope,—the hope that the wretches who for long years have claimed successfully that money could always buy the oppression of the people of San Francisco, for the benefit of private schemes and schemers, no matter how interest. This is the first solid rebuff they have received,—and it will not be the last. A brighter day is opening upon our city and State, and we have good reason to rejoice.

Judge MCALLISTER, of the United States Circuit Court, has affirmed the judgment of the District Court, giving $3,000 damages to the notorious MARTIN GALLAGHER for having been carried off to the Sandwich Islands in the bark *Yankee*, by order of the Vigilance Committee in 1856. GALLAGHER was a ballot-box stuffer and a bad man generally. The Committee held him in custody for some time, and he acknowledges that he was very glad to get out of their hands into those of Captain SMITH, of the *Yankee*, who treated him kindly, and landed him in safety at

had lost a large amount of the State's money, and do [illegible] a rather queer sum! It is not known whether the money was ever sent or not; but [illegible] to have been [illegible] for the prison. The [illegible] the habit of keeping the cash furnished for the purchase of supplies, and [illegible] by giving them his individual [illegible] made by WALKUP for material and labor are outrageous; and, finally, it was shown by unquestionable proof, "that Lieutenant-Governor WALKUP, while acting as Chief Warden of the prison, did, on several occasions, participate in dances at the house of one Mrs. [illegible], near the State Prison; that on these occasions a convict named 'JAGWAY' was the fiddler; that 'JAGWAY,' who was what is denominated a 'full convict,' attended, with the consent of Governor WALKER, got drunk on several occasions, and once broke up the dance by refusing to play the fiddle any longer."

Can you furnish a specimen of a Lieutenant-Governor to beat this California production? What is to be done with WALKER remains to be seen, but that he is subject to criminal prosecution no one can doubt.

The Legislature has passed the bill giving the assent of the State to the creation of a Territory out of several of our Northern counties, to be called "Colorado." As a means to the final success of the scheme [illegible] upon the action of Congress.

The [illegible] for the Fall campaign [illegible] already going on among the Democracy here, with especial reference to the Gubernatorial and Congressional nominations. It is exceedingly doubtful whether Ex-Governor DENVER, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, can get the nomination for Governor, as he has been long absent from the State on official business, and has thus lost control of the political wires, to say nothing of the fact that most of those who pull them are already committed elsewhere. If he should get the nomination, however, he will be elected by an overwhelming vote. Governor WEKER is working hard for the renomination, and so is Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, who would win the game if it were not that he has the Federal office-holders generally against him. If he can conciliate these, he will be invincible; and indeed his chances are very good if the friends of General DENVER do not succeed in drawing off votes sure to be withheld from WEKER in any event, and thus indirectly contributing to the latter's renomination.

As a Democratic nomination for Congress in this State is deemed equivalent to an election, the number of aspirants is large, and their efforts are herculean. In this district the claims of Hon. C. L. SCOTT for a nomination still appear decidedly the best. His most formidable competitor is Judge MCKISSACK, of Sonora, who is popular, and who has one decided element of strength in the fact that he is a Northern man, while every candidate in the other Congressional District of the State is from Virginia. CALHOUN BENHAM, of San Francisco, VAN VOORHIES, of Alameda, and SAMUEL MAHERY, are also competitors of SCOTT, but the fight seems to be entirely between the latter and MCKISSACK.

In the Northern Congressional District, the strongest candidate evidently is Mr. J. C. BURCH, of Trinity, who will be likely to get the nomination. His chief competitors are HENRY MEREDITH, of Nevada City, State Senator KIRKPATRICK, of Sierra County, and Ex-Speaker WARREN, of Yuba.

The trial of THOMAS SEALES, for the murder of PAUL SWAIN, near San José, in February last, during a quarrel about title to land, is now pending at San Leandro. It is not supposed the accused can be convicted of murder in the first degree.

GEORGE GILMAN has just been tried here for the murder of SHERIFF S. RUSSELL, in January last, by shooting him at a dancing party. The cause of the tragedy is said to have been difficulties between the prisoner and his wife, who had separated some time previously. The defence set up the plea of insanity, but the jury thought he was rum-crazy only, and found him guilty of murder in the second degree.

WM. NORRIS, a desperate vagabond, more generally known as "Tipperary Bill," has been convicted of the murder of RICHARD DOAK.

A difficulty occurred at Angels Camp, Calaveras County, on the 13th, between WM. CODDINGTON and two men named SAWYER, in which CODDINGTON received wounds at the hands of the SAWYERS which it is feared may result in his death. The affray arose out of a dispute in relation to ditch and water rights. The assailants were arrested.

Captain ROBERT WATERS and first mate, FRANCISCO F. GERMAN, of the ship *Industry*, have been arrested on the charge of cruel and unusual punishment of a sailor named WARREN F. HILL.

The case of Captain JOHN DILLINGHAM, of the ship *Kit Carson*, charged with cruel and unusual punishment of THOMAS GRIFFING, has been dismissed. GRIFFING swore that he was tried up and flogged; but I appeared that he was insolent, and shirked his duty.

WM. HAWKINS, of Walsonville, committed suicide, on the 4th inst., by a dose of strychnine. He came to California in 1849 or '50 from independence, Mo.

The body of MITCHELL G. SMITH—the late unfortunate barkeeper on board the steamer *Contra Costa*, which exploded her boiler here recently—has been found in the bay. The corpse proves to be entirely unmutilated, so the human hand found the other day on the wreck, which was at first supposed to have belonged to him, must have belonged to some other unfortunate, whose absence had not been noticed by his friends, and whose identity, therefore, was not established. It has transpired, however, that the fragment found was only the *skin* of a hand, and it has been identified as belonging to a Mr. GREEN, of San Antonio, who is recovering from his injuries.

MESSRS. GRIGSBY and HALL, who were missing, and were supposed to have been robbed and murdered in crossing the mountains, between Napa City and the coast, have turned up alive, after eating dog meat for several days, to save themselves from starvation.

GABRIEL SCHEIER, dealer in cigars, clothing, and boots and shoes, in San Francisco, has filed a petition for the benefit of the insolvent law.

Some of Colonel FREMONT'S friends claim that he is nearly through with his difficulties with the squatters upon his Mariposa claim, and will soon be in smooth water. The plans which are to end the trouble have not transpired. The Colonel is putting up a sawmill to get out timber for flumes to supply the miners with water, from which source alone he may reasonably expect a large revenue.

Trade here is reviving, but slowly, and goods are, many of them selling at low rates. There have been no arrivals of ships since my last. Nothing further from the *Monitor*.

LATER FROM THE FRAZER RIVER COUNTRY.

We have intelligence from Victoria to the 11th inst. The news from Fraser's River is more encouraging than any received for months, especially that in relation to the mines from high up the River. Another stampede from Victoria to the mines had taken place. The steamer *Brother Jonathan*, by which this news is received, brought down about $100,000 in gold dust. The weather on the River had moderated, and a delightful Spring had opened.

The Victoria *Gazette*, a journal whose statements are never exaggerated, states that so great has been the rush to the Upper Fraser that laborers cannot be had at any price on the *lower* Fraser. The towns of Fort Hope and Yale are nearly deserted.

It seems quite probable, to say the least, that there is a considerable country high up the Fraser River, 150 to 200 miles from its mouth, where miners may make from $5 to $70 a day, while the river is low A private letter in the *British Colonist*, at Victoria, states the miners on Bridge River, a tributary emptying into the Fraser, over 200 miles above its mouth, are making from $10 to $60 per day, and have nearly eight months of uninterrupted good weather before them.

There had been considerable excitement at Victoria in consequence of the issuance, by the Governor, of a proclamation declaring that the statute laws in force in England were in force in Vancouver Island, which require sureties for the issue of newspapers and pamphlets, and declaring a fine of £50 for every issue made without sureties. The object of the statute is to secure the payment of damages upon conviction of libel; and the sureties required were to the amount of £400. The move was supposed to be aimed at the British *Colonist*, a starveling sheet, without either enterprise or brains in its conductor. Still the public brought upon invasion of the liberty of the Press, and and a meeting was held, which resulted in the procurement of the sureties required, and has given the *Colonist* a much needed lift.

LATER FROM OREGON.

Our latest advices from Oregon are to the 6th inst., but the news is unimportant. The Democrats of Portland had elected their entire Charter ticket, as follows: Mayor, S. J. MCCORMICK; Recorder, N. HUBER; Treasurer, JNO. MCCRACKEN; Assessor, WM. KAPUS; Marshal, J. H. LAPENA; Port Warden, DANIEL WRIGHT. This is the first election held in Oregon under her State organization.

CHARLES J. ROA has been executed for the murder of his wife in Salem, in February last. He confessed his guilt and professed penitence.

FRANK GUINNAT, who recently killed DEARING in the theatre, and subsequently escaped from the Portland jail, has been retaken.

Latest from Victoria—Good News from the Mines.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

VICTORIA, V. I., April 11, 1859.

Accounts from the mines continue to be most encouraging, and what is more backed by results of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On Eatontown Bay, New Rochelle, consisting of 40 acres of land overlooking the Sound, having a water front on three sides of a quarter of a mile, with a good stone dock belonging to the premises. The mansion is 64x40, and contains over 20 rooms, a gardener's cottage with 6 rooms, carriage-house, stabling, ice-house, bonery; good walls and vine copings; a large brick building, three-stories, 50x100, with an 8-horse, well built, walls 16 in. thick; also a brick outbuilding on the dock 40x45. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and all the roads McAdamized. The mansion is situated on high ground to the midst of a six-acre grove of large forest trees; about a thousand fruit trees, in bearing, of the choicest varieties of pears apples, plums, cherries, peaches, &c.; small fruits in abundance; 100 quarts of peaches was picked in one day alone last year. The numberous varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., are too numerous to name in an advertisement, and must be seen to be properly appreciated. Will be sold with or without the furniture, &c. Also for sale, a beautiful location on Davenport's Neck, 7 acres, having two water fronts, and a cheap house in course of erection. Also several very choice lots in the Village. For particulars, inquire of THADDEUS DAVIDS, Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., where a lithographic view of the place can be seen.

N. B. It is one of the healthiest places in the Union, and less than half a mile from the railroad station.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes ride from Chambers st. station to the house; eight trains a day each way. A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted, and in perfect order; has 17 rooms, with the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, good stable, hennery and carriage-house, with room for coachman; seven acres, in good order, and well-covered with fruit and shade trees, an excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c. Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st, or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT FOR TWO YEARS, as the owner is about to leave for Europe. A delightful little house in 24th st., near 4th av., and a country seat, 20 miles from Saratoga and 10 miles from Lake George, with fine kitchen garden, full of the choicest vegetables; ice house, filled, &c., &c., and can be occupied immediately. To any family wishing to spend the summer in a healthy situation, this is the most picturesque scenery, and desirable establishment to combine economy with economy, this is the opportunity. Rent of house, $1,350; country seat, $300. For particulars, apply to J. LEATI, No. 31 East 24th st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best quality land, produces 50 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; buildings plain, but all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour's ride by railroad; would sell about 11 acres separately. Apply to DODGE & VARIAN, 288 Bleecker-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A NEAT well-arranged house, on the side terrace of a beautiful villa road, near the Tubby Hook Depôt, on this island with about 14 rooms, and so constructed as to command views of both the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. With the house, about 10 lots of land, most of which is in natural forest. There is a large supply of water, good furnace, &c. It will be sold at a bargain, and early possession given. For further details and terms, apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient, modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within 8 minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BUCKLEY, BRO. & CO., or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY village of Yonkers, a cottage, in the Gothic style, containing a cellar, kitchen, dining and sitting rooms, parlor and four bedrooms, about three quarters of an acre of ground, prettily laid out, with fruit and shade trees, &c., situated on Palisade-av.—the best in Yonkers—and commanding an uninterrupted valley and water view of thirty miles. Price, $6,250. R. MAJOR, No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes; a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and 2 comoters; boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET FURnished, a large, handsome, brown stone house on New York Bay, 4 miles from Jersey City, on a stage route, location unsurpassed, garden, coach and stable accommodation attached. Immediate entry will be given, the family being about to leave for Europe. For particulars apply to S. B. HUTCHING, No. 36 John-st., or on the premises to JAMES CURRIE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Eastchester, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at Mount Vernon; thirty minutes from the City; modern house, two stories, basement, and attic, and carriage house, all in the best condition; fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees, well shaded, near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools; salt water bathing on the premises; price, $3,600, or $250 per year. Apply to FRANCIS E SMITH, No 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house barn, stable &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 165 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x216—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR THE season or longer, at Saratoga Springs, pleasantly situated on Circular-st, near the Empire Spring, with barn and back street attached. For particulars inquire of F. E. WESTBROOK, at No. 43 West 21st-st., New-York, or the Hon. ABRAHAM BOCKUS, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK COTtage on the north side of Staten Island, within a short distance of the Ferry Landing; about two acres of land handsomely laid out and in complete order: spring water brought into the house, and in the stable. Inquire of the subscriber, at Ketchum, Howe & Co.'s, No. 40 Exchange-place. E. BEMENT.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; garden kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, productive and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARBETTSON, No. 74 Walker-st., New-York, or to RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, WITHIN two miles of Newark, N. J. The house, with outbuildings and garden, will be rented separately, or the whole 37 acres will be let on shares to a first-class tenant. Apply to Messrs. KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 30 Pine-st., New York.

NEWPORT COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED—Situated on the road to the Fort, commanding a view of the Bay and Ocean. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, comprising nine acres of land, with large house, barns, &c., twenty miles from New York, with which there is hourly communication by Railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, and thoroughly drained, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 54 ACRES, well improved, beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Railway, equal distance from Union Landing. Fare, by steamboat to New York, 10 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs and groves of shade trees. Also a prepared beach for laying out oysters, yielding from $100 to $200 yearly, with abundant oysters for family use. Muck upon the place sufficient to coat the whole farm. House old; good barn and wagon-house. For further information, inquire of WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 69 East 15th st., or WM. DEVOE, upon the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT ROPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID TABLES OF ALL sizes, with marble and slate bede, and my improved cushions, for sale at $200, $250, and $300. Private houses furnished. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 116 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 146 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS, AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready, the $2 50 and $3 50 Congress Shoes and Gaiters, at JONES', No 6 Ann-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway, the first lot 25 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hotaway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 5 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to W. M. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN PAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th av. The house is in good order, with all the modern improvements. Furniture new, elegant, and complete. Possession immediately. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose now occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No 204 William-st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILBOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, OR PARLOR FLOOR, OF new house No. 255 9th-av., finished with the late improvements; rent only $250 a year; possession at once. Also the second floor to let, with 5 rooms and a great abundance of pantry and drawers, rent $200 a year. Bill up. Apply to J. E. HATCH, No. 375 8th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first class boarding-house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO LET—ON SECond floor of No. 175 Broadway. These premises have the advantage of an entrance on Broadway, opposite Howard Hotel; also, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite Astor House. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., Importers and Dealers in Watches and Jewelry, 175 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 111 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c., if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 92 Broadst.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET at the malt house on the corner of Betnune and West sts.

TO LET—A COALYARD ON 9D-AV., AT YORKville; it has been kept as a coalyard for the last 5 years, out of the best stands in Yorkville, or for a lumber yard or stone yard. Inquire of L. Hart, land-agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th-sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—TO A GOOD tenant, it will be rented very low; possession can be had immediately, if required. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. LOWBER, No. 121 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE neat three-story brick dwelling, No. 96 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; has all the modern improvements. Apply to BRADY & SPROULE, No. 217 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first-rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A SMALL furnished house, pleasantly situated up town, will be let for the Summer. Terms moderate to a desirable tenant. Address H. S., Box No. 327 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—TWO LARGE rooms, 66x30 feet each, with lights both sides building; rent reasonable. Inquire on the premises Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st., near Scammel.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 35 SPRUCE-ST., with a fine office attached. Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 25 Park-row.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room—Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 3 story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—OFFICES TO LET—Southwest corner of John and William sts.—entrance on John-st.—second loft, or third floor, very light, accessible, Croton and hoisting. Will be let in one loft. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11, B. Mark's corner store.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONFIRMATION.

This "Holy Rite" will be administered in St. John's Chapel (Hudson-square, Varick st.,) on the third SUNDAY after Easter, (15th inst.) Services commence at 10½ A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE FIRST REformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby sts., is now completed and will be opened for Divine Service on SABBATH, the 15th inst. Service in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, (Pastor elect;) in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. JOHN N. McLEOD, D. D., of New-York; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. T. W. J. WILIE, of Philadelphia; after which, the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN will be installed Pastor of the Congregation. The public are respectfully invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION—THE Anniversary will be held at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by eminent speakers.

The Festival will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Ball. Music, refreshments and brief speeches will be provided. Tickets to the Festival, at 50 cents each, may be had of the officers, or at No. 521 Broadway.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
Chairman Anniversary Committee.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will continue its Twenty-sixth Anniversary in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 443 Broadway, as follows:

THIRD MEETING—WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M. Speakers—WM. WELLS BROWN, LUCRETIA MOTT, the Rev. SAMUEL AARON the Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, and others.

FOURTH MEETING—WEDNESDAY, 3½ P. M. Speakers—The Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, J. M. MCKIM, A. T. FOSS, and others.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINE Society will celebrate their Second Anniversary in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Hague, the Rev. J. H. Stevens, W. H. Pendleton, Governor E. D. Morgan, and converted seamen may be expected to address the meeting. All friends to the cause are invited to attend.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—LADIES' MEETING.—This Society holds its business meeting on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., to continue through the day. Prayer-meeting at 9 A. M. Singing and other exercises by the children, who will fill the galleries, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is expected.

THE NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its anniversary in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 443 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—THEODORE TILTON, WENDELL PHILLIPS and others. Admission, 10 cents, to defray expenses. After the public exercises, the Society will meet for the choice of officers.

THE NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its Anniversary in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 443 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—THEODORE TILTON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and others. Admission 10 cents to defray expenses. At the close of the public exercises the Society will meet for the choice of officers.

FIVE POINTS.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Five Points House of Industry will be held, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Rev. L. M. PEASE the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Dr. COOK, and the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND will address the meeting. A collection will be taken up. Exercises by the children of the Institution.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY, May 11, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 3½ P. M. Speakers, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, H. H. Garnet, J. B. Smith, Wm. Oland Bourne, Esq., &c. Business meeting and election at 3 o'clock, in the lecture-room.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Thirty-third Anniversary of this Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. E. S. LACY, of San Francisco; the Rev. CHARLES NORTON, Esq., of this City; and the Rev. H. M. DEXTER, of Boston.

NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.—AN election will be held at the Infirmary, corner of 2d-av. and 13th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 11, for the choice of a Board of Directors for the current year. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M. By order of the Board. A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Anniversary Exhibition of the Pupils of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, May 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission, at 15 cents, may be had at the door.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of this Society will be held THIS MORNING (Wednesday), in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at half-past ten o'clock. Dr. CHEEVER and other speakers will address the meeting.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, POLYTECHNIC Association, will meet, at the New Repository, in Cooper's Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*Inks*. Strangers always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LECTURES.

MRS. CORAL V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, and in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 15 cents.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 80 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st. N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 20th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 20th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

A CARD TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS VISITING EUROPE.—The Misses CHILDE (sisters of Mrs. Seguin, of New-York) beg to inform parents and those traveling with children, that, having a large school and grounds at Weolsthorpe House, Scarsdale Terrace, Kensington, London, they would be happy to take charge of young ladies for education and board. For references, &c., apply to Mrs. SEGUIN, No. 9 St. Clement's place.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

The Rev. H. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

TUITION AND BOARD, IF REQUIRED, at No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Mrs. TOWNSEND, having been for several years devoted to the education of young ladies, can refer to the parents of the children confided to her care. Terms moderate. No Summer vacation. Instruction in piano-forte, singing, and water-color drawing, by Miss M. ANTISELL.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils to teach business handwriting, from which any other style can be written. Families will be visited upon, and those who cannot, from various occupations, attend during the day, can meet in class of eight or more, by addressing a note or calling at No. 642 Houston-st., corner of Wooster.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and academies supplied with competent teachers and professors. Especial attention paid to music. Teachers of music and French wanted, at salaries from $300 to $700. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO. References.—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty of Amherst College, etc.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—LOCATED AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms from $100 to $140 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. For full particulars, address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE HAS been transferred to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 26th st., between Madison and 5th avs.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES MERKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 123 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—TWO MALE AND TWO female teachers in Franklin District No. 2, in Bergen township, Hudson County, N. J., located about 1½ miles from Jersey City ferry. Address E. C. B., box No. 214 Jersey City Post-office, with reference, and the lowest price the applicant will serve for 5, 9, or 12 months. Service to commence on or before the first day of June next.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching desires an immediate situation; he is a college graduate and a member of the Presbyterian Church; no objection to the South. The best references and testimonials given. Address MANTENOY, Oxford, Chester Co., Penn.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS teacher of English, French, and music, or any of the above, in a school or family in the country. Terms moderate. Address A M, Box No. 68 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching Italian, Spanish and French, should like to have a few more pupils. He gives lessons also in the evening. Address C. S, Box 3,291, Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
togalis & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "users" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them,—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Sank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron.
Angle and Tiron; Wrought iron Beams.
Horse-shoe iron, Peru Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No 169 Canal-st, second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Griffin's patent and Rowe's pateot. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 249 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Out Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments: also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to make arrangements with four gentlemen for rooms, with full or partial board; the house is pleasant and every way desirable for those wishing a pleasant home; no objection to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 60 East 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with full or partial board; a private table if desired; also, one or two single rooms for gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; the house has all the modern improvements and is situated in 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address A. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having more room than they require, would let two or more rooms, handsomely furnished, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING one or two more rooms than they wish to occupy, would let them to gentlemen with partial board. Apply at No. 74 McDougal-st.

BOARDING.—A HUSBAND AND WIFE, ALSO several gent emen, may find good board and lodging with a respectable family upon moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford st; stages pass the door every five minutes.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOSTON.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, TO let with board at No. 12 Lamartine place, 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms moderate, inquire above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would like to dispose of two or three rooms on the second floor, with or without board, at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., very near the Wall-st. and South ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A private family, where the comforts of a home may be had. Room with gas and Croton. Location between 12th and 30th sts., West of 5th-av. Address Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE family for a lad of 17, engaged in the City during the day, not lower than 8th-st. Address, stating where and terms, R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A PARLOR, FURNISHED OR NOT, ALSO three second or third story rooms, with all modern improvements, nic

...WESTERN RAILROAD CO. THE N... SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ... VANIA. IN AND FOR THE EASTERN ... January Term, 1859. No. 19. In Equity. ... by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court ... the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made in the above cause on the 22d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public ... to the highest bidder, on the premises hereinafter mentioned, in the city of Philadelphia, by ... Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

ALL THAT THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, from its ... to its ... in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its ... on the northeastern terminus, at or near ... in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and all the ... franchises, and appurtenances belonging ... and ...

...ons.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the ... route of said railroad extends a distance of 46 miles, ... hereabouts that 33 consecutive miles of said road ... have been graded, and the bridges thereon erected, ... and the superstructure of the bridges in part laid; but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tanks have been constructed, that in the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustee, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds or Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees and the balance of the said purchase money paid in both to or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, each of the said purchases money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, or all or either of them, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts and assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1 000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants.

No 430 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

W. B. WASCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY. (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and *recherché* works of art paintings, statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., Th W., all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found or requisite for, an elegant and richly-furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises

PARLOR—Consists of three elegant and elaborately-carved rosewood suites, covered in five colored brocatel, rich crimson and gold and green silk velvet. An elegant pier cover; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, lounges to match, richly carved 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; embroidered silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors corner stands with mirror backs, two superb etageres mounted in ormolu; French escritoire wax vases marble groups, statuary, painting, &c., among which are many rare and valuable specimens, on glass and canvas

EUPEAN ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood marble-top bureaus, richly-carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, to match the parlor.

DINING-ROOM—Oak sideboard and mahogany dining room furniture, extension table, rich French chinas, cut glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver ware, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass within a few doors of the house Catalogues at the house, on the morning of the sale. Sale, rain or shine.

A. C ARCHITUS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7 octave piano forte, elegant drawing room suites of all tastings, statuary, vases, solid silver wax wines, &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the elegant residence No. 20 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DINING ROOM—Superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet,) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, castors, urns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ice pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea service, French and Indian china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

DRAWING-ROOMS—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre and sofa tables two very large French pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary splendid rosewood piano forte richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet chiffoniers, consoles in buhl work; English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings including a magnificent fruit piece by Cole; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.

CHAMBERS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire glasses, with mirror fronts; large hair mattresses, Wilcox & Gibbs's noiseless patent sewing machine, handsome suite chamber furniture in figured velvet, rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs rosewood sofas and ottomans, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, sofa bedsteads, oil cloths, rockers, tea tables, stair carpets and rods, rosewood salt stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The ard would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

J. W. HENT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No 35 Nassau st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, chairs, rockers, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, chamber suits, &c., &c. Also four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatelle, and warranted in every respect. Also, oil paintings, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale, &c.

SIMSON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.

ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF May, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange 66 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six bonds of $1,000 each. Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 26 Pine-st.

A. J. BLANCHAR, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—PRINCE AND CHERRY-ST. RESIDENCE. ELEAZER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. On Prince-st.—Two story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 9, near Bowery; lot 18x86 feet. On Cherry-st.—Three story and basement brick house (with store) and lot, No 321, near Scammel-st.; lot 23.9x73.9 Maps, &c. at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

JOHN BARRY,
By order of
Administrator of James Barry, deceased.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL on THURSDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brown stone house No. 144 West 34th-st., consisting of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood and silver chevres, seven octave piano-forte cost $300; mahogany bedsteads, crockery ware, clocks, bedding, mantel ornaments, pictures and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. All goods must be removed on the day of sale.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MIRROR PLATES. Mirrors, frames, engravings, &c., being the entire stock of a mirror and frame establishment, by order of the assignee by E. & F. H. SCHENCK. THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st., the above stock, consisting of elegant mantel, pier and other mirrors and frames French mirror plates, various sizes; paintings and engravings square, round and oval picture frames, &c., by order of C. S. FRANCIS, Assignee.

T. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT NO. 72 MAIDEN-LANE AND No 7 Liberty st., at 10½ o'clock, standard and dwarf standard roses, running and moss roses in full bloom, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, peonies, verbenas, carnation pinks, pansies, daisies, &c., from Wm. Wilson's, 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I. M. E. SMITH.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE—BY FRED & COLE on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs and bureaus, rosewood centre tables, pier glasses, mahogany bedsteads hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, hat stands, book-case, wash-stands, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 219 Adelphi st., near DeKalb av., Brooklyn handsome furniture, parlor suits in plush, painted chamber suits, bookcases, palorings, hair and spring mattresses bedsteads and kitchen furniture. Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues at No 337 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The house will be sold about five minutes before the furniture.

W. S. WOLFARTH, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. WOLFARTH will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH GREENY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 12,

at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 69 SUMMER, corner of Hicks-st., South Brooklyn,

PARLOR—Rosewood 7 stage, two ladies' arm-chairs, in common brocatel; ladies' walnut work-table, oval mirror, marble slab and bracket.

CHAMBERS—Handsome walnut bedstead, dressing bureau and washstand marble-top mahogany do., carpets, hair and husk mattresses, bedding, walnut extension table, engravings, &c.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

JOHN J. RENETA Jr., Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7 octave piano forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings statuary, vases, solid silver ware, wines, &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the elegant residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

DINING ROOM—Superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet,) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, castors, urns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ice pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea-service, French and Indian china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

DRAWING-ROOMS.—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre and sofa tables two very large French pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains with French shades; Turkish ottomans, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary splendid rosewood piano forte richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet chiffoniers, consoles in buhl work; rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings including a magnificent fruit piece by Cole; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.

CHAMBERS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire glasses, with mirror fronts; large hair mattresses, Wilcox & Gibbs's noiseless patent sewing machine, handsome suite chamber furniture in figured velvet, rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs rosewood sofas and ottomans, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, sofa bedsteads, oil cloths, rockers, tea tables, stair carpets and rods, rosewood salt stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The ard would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

EDWARD H LUDLOW, Auctioneer

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 12th-st., one door west of 5th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of rosewood piano, carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush, crimson, maroon, and gold satin; elegant carved rosewood etagere, with mirror in back and door, rosewood marble top centre and sofa tables, mahogany and black walnut extension tables, velvet and tapestry carpets mahogany and black walnut dressing-bureaus, washstand, mahogany and black-walnut French and cottage bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, dining-room chairs, oil-cloth, &c.; together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st. FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ONLY IN USE 3 SHORT TIME, AND MADE TO ORDER BY WATERMAN—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock all the furniture at No. 1 Bond st., corner of Broadway, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood side forte, marble top centre and side tables, mirrors, &c., complete bedroom suite in black carved rosewood oak, black walnut, and mahogany, all of first-class a large assortment of fine mattresses, feather beds sheets spreads, towels, blankets, &c., wardrobe, table covers, pillow cases, curtains, &c., oak extension table chairs de cellus, glass, knives, plated ware, &c., with other articles, including kitchen ware. The furniture was made to order but a few months since, and will be sold without any reserve. The building is to be converted into a store

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the peremptory sale of real estate to be made at auction THIS DAY, May 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, comprising 24 lots of land situated on 1st, 2d, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., Broadway, 66th, 107th and 108th sts. Also, in Brooklyn, house and lot No. 301 Atlantic st., together with lots adjoining, and 3 lots in the rear, on Pacific-st. Maps at No. 35 Wall st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer Salesroom 23 Nassau st. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 12th, at 10½ o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

MORGAN STALLION,

A pure blood Morgan Stallion, *Napoleon*, 6 years old; was sired by *Gifford Morgan*, by *Flying Morgan*, sire of *Ethan Allen* and raised by Col. Nes Bragg, of Addison County, Vermont. He is a stylish saddle horse, broke to harness, and is sound and kind.

THOMAS D. DOUGHERTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH inst., at 12 o'clock, at Fort Schuyler, all the personal effects in said Fort belonging to the estate of Col. J. L. Smith, deceased, consisting of clothing, furniture, liquors &c. By order of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau st, an unusually large and well selected stock of household furniture, viz: parlor suites dining room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and gaiters, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 11 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st, comprising a general variety of all kinds of spring and summer goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

W. WITTARS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No 454 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, pier glasses, mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, bedding, velvet, tapestry, three ply and other carpets, in great variety. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction—ON THURSDAY, May 12, at 11½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 55 Beekman st., a prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND OTHERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers on FRIDAY, May 13, 1859, at 10 A.M. at the foundry of the Forest and Agricultural Steam-Engine Company, Nos. 18 to 30 Water-st., (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn The balance of the above Company, consisting of steam-engines, engine work, large tank, 2 boilers, lathes, drills, pumps, safety valves, cylinders, shafting, pulleys, belting, wood and iron flasks, tools, &c., iron safe, desks, &c.

Also, a very large and valuable assortment of Patterns, in prime order. Sale positive

W. E. SIBELL, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR active to engage in a mercantile and commission business already established, and free from all embarrassment; capital required from $7 000 to $10 000—business first class and long established; profits large and risk small. A party acquainted with Railroad officers or whose position, personally or by connections, is such as to influence sales of a trade and valuable article in that direction, would be preferred.

Address, with real name, H. P., Box No. 158 *Times* Office. This is truly a desirable opening for any young man wishing employment, and well known to be a safe and profitable business.

WANTED—A CONFIDENTIAL POSITION BY an elderly gentleman of good address and mercantile experience (owning dividends of several thousand dollars payable semi-annually). Would prefer to travel in the United States or British Provinces, and undertake to adjust and settle disputed or other accounts on commission, on such terms as may be agreed upon. Address X. Y., Post-Office, New York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in the City 4 years is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment, as he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent City reference. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PAYING AND safe manufacturing business in Jersey City: capital from $3 000 to $5 000; or fits large, and articles manufactured of positive necessity and daily use. Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAAS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A STEAM SAW-MILL, circulars and scroll. The business well established, in success ful operation, and constant employment yielding $1,500 to $2 000 per annum. Apply at 347 Broadway, second floor, to C. B. HOWES & CO.

A RARE CHANCE.—PORTER HOUSE FOR SALE opposite one of the principal ferry-houses on West-st. Doing a fine business. Cheap for cash Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gillen.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, }
NEW CITY HALL PARK, May 4 1859. }

ARREARS OF TAXES.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to law and under direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned will (as soon as the advertisement can be prepared) proceed to advertise for sale, the lands and tenements situate in the City and County of New-York upon which the taxes of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 respectively remain unpaid. Taxpayers in arrears for those years are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save additional expense

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with said Committee, or interested in any matter now pending before them, are hereby notified to be present at the above mentioned time and place without further notice.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859. }

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 21st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS B. AGNEW sells

TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves Goods delivered free

THOMAS B. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer
Liquor and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 280 Greenwich-st. and No. 99 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
No. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
9 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing March 28, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River at 9 A. M. and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7.30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3.15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10.30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1.15 and 3.20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2.45 and 6.15 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Ponghkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty first sts. Trains for New-York leave at 6.45 and 8.30 A. M., and 3.15 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3, New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 5:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT.
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT.
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS.

Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, No. 37 Wall-st. Collections made with prompiness on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, offer for sale:
Troy City Bls per Cent Bonds
Camden and Amboy Railroad Guaranteed 6 per Ct. Bonds.
Virginia and Tennessee R. R. 1st mort. 6 per Cent Bonds.
Minnesota Gap 1Vs. Railroad 1st mort 7 per Ct. Bonds.
Various City Gas Light Stocks, paying 10 per cent div.
Oswego & Syracuse R.R Stock, Morris & Essex R.R. Stk.
Various City Bank Stocks and other desirable Securities.
Collections made throughout this country and Cuba.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having convicted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on account of claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 46 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD, }
2d-AV., between 65th and 66th sts. }
May 10 1859

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two and a half Dollars per Share, payable at their Office to the Stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., }
May 10 1859 }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Nine Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of thereof, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on demand; one per cent of which, being fifteen hundred dollars, will, according to the terms of its charter, be paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 9 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No 105 Broadway, New-York May 10, 1859 }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 25th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859 at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on and after the following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$3.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for five years, on first class Brooklyn property. ($2,000.) Address Box No. 3,278 New York Post office.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.

C. W. DUER, Cashier.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSON'S Show-case warerooms, No 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

SHIPPING.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER SHIP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper-ship,
"UNCOUAH,"
KERBY, Master,
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.

This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.

Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.

SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South st., cor. Wall.

FIRST CLIPPER
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The clipper ship
WEBFOOT,
HENDS, Master,
Having the most of her cargo on board
Will continue to receive freight three or four days, unless sooner full
AT PIER NO 37 E

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

[Continued from First Page.]

...ation. There was no half-way point, as in other cases of disease or sickness, where they ...mpley their weakened powers in some ...rtable capacity. The loss of sight was the ...ench of doom to them. There was no hope. But ...during that year a few benevolent men undertook to ...pour oil into these wounds. They had the example ...of successful efforts for the blind in Europe, and ...there was much to encourage them. But the indus...trial and intellectual education of the blind was a ...new and untried thing in this country. The attempt ...seemed of doubtful success—of course, many went ...by on the other side, and even good Samaritans ...knew that their aid without much hope. But ...the earliest friends of the movement were not ...discouraged; and their efforts at length forced the public ...to acknowledge the claims of the blind.

The Institution for the Blind was a fixed fact. New-York had set the third day it reached that opulence and ...splendor in which new institutions feel such just pride. But New-York of that day was precisely like ...New-York of to-day, in one particular: and that is, ...when standing knocks at its door—when the thousand forms of human misery are at its feet—its ...mockery is poured out like water. There is no limit to its generosity. And so it fared with the blind. Rich men gave their donations; the poor man gave his mite; women enthusiastically worked ...for the cause. The Legislature was interested and ...children of blind children then under instruction, were ...examined throughout the State to show how much ...had already been effected. About the same time, two ...other institutions were founded in Philadelphia and ...Boston. From these beginnings, schools for the blind ...have sprung up in nearly every State of the Union.

We find them in the very frontier States, until recently the scenes of savage life, where blind children were never seen simply because they were never suffered to live. The instruction of the blind and deaf-mute is now considered one of the paramount duties of civilization. This instruction is two-fold, mechanical and mental. In the exercises of to-day we merely give an illustration of our mode of teaching. The whole history of the classes, the happiness and docility of the pupils, and the advantages of the whole system can only be witnessed at the Institution, to which I have the honor to give the audience a cordial invitation.

The second part of the programme was then commenced by a Grand March by the band, followed by chorus "Star-Spangled Banner." Readings from raised print were then given from several portions of the Bible. These readings were given with as much correctness in point of pronunciation, emphasis and intonation as if delivered by those who could see the page before them. It was very touching to look upon these little sightless girls as they passed their tiny hands over the books which lay before them, their ...eyes raised and fixed eagerly while their mental ...vision interpreted the words so intelligently. Some ...of these little ones could not have been more than ...nine or ten years of age.

Mr. Bass. James next played a piece on the piano, and was followed by a solo sung by a young lady whose ...name escaped us. Examinations in Arithmetic were then given;—the slate used was a large metallic plate having type, which being placed in different positions, represent figures. The questions in mental ...arithmetic were intricate, yet they were expounded with amazing correctness by the pupils.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of "Be not Afraid," from the Oratorio of Elijah, and ...finale by the band.

A Curious Case Explained.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday last, George Jefferson Smith, of the Detective Police, made affidavit before Justice Welsh, at the City Hall Police Court, that two trunks, one black and one russet, marked "J. F. C.," the property of John F. Clew, had been stolen from Hyde Park Road, by some person or persons unknown to him, and now in the dwelling-house No. 641 Broadway. On that affidavit Justice Welsh issued a search-warrant. Smith, accompanied by several other officers, and in the absence of the gentlemen in possession of the premises, selected two trunks and had them carried away. Mr. Clew immediately upon discovering his loss set a search on foot for the missing trunks, and near midnight he ascertained that they had been taken possession of by Officer Smith, and carried to Justice Welsh's Court. On Monday morning, Mr. Dean, counsel for Mr. Clew, asked the Justice by what authority these trunks had been taken. Justice Welsh informed him that the officer had represented to him that the property had been stolen. Mr. Dean stated that the property had not been stolen, but that parties interested in a civil suit had used the process of the Court either to open these trunks, expecting to find evidence that would help them, or put something in them to compromise Mr. Clew.

After the trunks had been taken to the Police Court, Officer Smith came with a man who had a lot of skeleton keys with the object of opening them. Mr. Dean objected until Mr. Clew was present, and the Justice sustained him. The examination was set down for 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when all the parties interested were present. Mr. Dean asked upon what authority the property was held? The Magistrate said the property had been sworn to as having been stolen.

There were four lawyers present who represented the heirs-at-law of Mrs. Cleu, professing to act for Smith. The magistrate, without hearing more than the statement of parties interested, restored the property to Mr. Clew, and, in the meantime, at his request, the Public Administrator was sent for, who declined to interfere in the matter, having no claim on the property. Counsel for Mr. Cline in the will case then charged the officers with having acted like bandits, in having feloniously seized this property. He invited Mr. Tappan, who represented the Public Administrator, to go with him to Mr. Cleu's rooms, and there see the contents of the trunks. This was done in his presence, as well as in that of Mr. Stetson of the Astor House. The trunks were found to contain nothing but the wearing apparel of Mr. Clew, some books, and his mercantile correspondence since the year 1844. There was not a single document or paper relating to any suit whatever.

In order that this case may be understood, it is necessary to state that Mrs. Clew died on the 4th of March last, leaving a large estate, but no children. The will produced was executed in 1851, in Mr. Clew's favor. The probate is now proceeding before the Surrogate of this City, and the heirs-at-law are contesting the will. The case was to have been heard last Monday, when these trunks suddenly disappeared.

When Mrs. Clew died she had a nice country seat at Hyde Park, consisting of 450 acres, and in which she had lived with her husband since 1851. Soon after her death, and in the absence of Mr. Clew, a force of men, headed by detective George Jefferson Smith, went to this country seat, broke into the house, and took possession of it. Mr. Clew instituted proceedings against these parties for making their forcible entry. The case was tried in Dutchess County, before a jury of 23, who found a unanimous verdict in favor of Mr. Clew, and after the trial a warrant was issued to dispossess the illegal holders, putting Mr. Clew in possession of the premises.

Immediately after the dispossessing warrant was issued, six of the party were arrested, and held to bail in $5,000 each.

Mr. Clew, very naturally, upon getting into his house, and some curiosity to see its condition, and he was not a little astonished to find that all his trunks had been broken open, every room had been sniered, the door of the cellar had been burst open, and the wines and provisions both freely and extensively used, and various articles were missing. Mr. Clew commenced an action against several of these parties who had forcibly entered his house, and he also offered a reward of $100 for the property taken from the premises.

The trunks taken by Detective-Officer Smith, had been placed by Mr. Cleu with a friend in Broadway, with other property, and there was no allegation made by him that they were stolen; and he alleges that this seizure by Smith, who has been acting for the contestants of the will, was to find evidence for his employers, or have something placed in them that would compromise Mr. Cleu in the suit before the Surrogate.

The Public Administrator has placed his seal on these trunks, so that the contestants of the will, if they choose, can have the contents of the trunks produced before the Surrogate in the same condition in which they were found by Smith.

The facts in this case have been obtained from Ex-Surrogate and Ex-Surrogate Bradford, counsel for

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 10.

$13,000	U. S. 6s '78, Cou	109¾	
9,000	Tennessee, '90	92¾	
5,000	do	92¾	
5,000	Virginia 6s	90	96¾
10,000	do	90	96¾
5,000	Missouri 6s, '86		93¾
5,000	do		93¾
2,000	do	90	93¾
5,000	do	90	93¾
5,000	do	90	93¾
2,000	do	90

The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and the Kangaroo.

DETAILS OF THE WAR QUESTION.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TICINO.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain COCKBURN, which sailed from Liverpool at 8½ o'clock on the morning of the 30th April, arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain JEFFERY, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th ult., also arrived here a few hours previous to the *Persia*.

We add to the summary forwarded from the *Adelaide*, at St. Johns, highly important details and correspondence brought by the two Liverpool steamers.

The telegraphic advices furnished by the Galway steamer, it will be observed, are several hours later than those by the *Persia*, as the former sailed on the evening of the 30th, and received dispatches from Paris to noon of that day.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Interesting Details of Military Movements in France—Paris Under Arms—Popular Enthusiasm for War and for the Emperor—Americans in the French Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

To-day the noise of war predominates over all other noises. The sudden change in affairs announced on Thursday last threw the whole military world into confusion, and since then Paris is like a besieged town. It is beyond all doubt that the Emperor was not prepared for so sudden a change of face in Austria; but, happily, the two great southern lines of railway enable him to throw his soldiers as rapidly as is required to the seat of war, and thus what would have been fifteen years ago a dangerous surprise is now not dangerous at all. Nevertheless great activity was required, and this has produced more or less of confusion.

On Wednesday a majority of the French people were against the war; on Thursday a majority were for it; to-day the whole nation is willing to go to war and after the first battle is fought they will be enthusiastic for it; and if Austria is not beaten to the gates of Vienna it will be because the entire and united French nation cannot do it. The French people, engaged as they are, even down to domestics, in stock speculations, have watched the progress of the peace negotiations attentively, and it is evident to every one that the Emperor has acted honorably and loyally as well toward his own people as toward foreign governments, while the conduct of Austria can only be characterized as false and treacherous. The principal preoccupation of the French nation to-day is, not the conduct of their Emperor, for on that point they are satisfied, but how best to chastise immediately and energetically the insolence and the hypocrisy of Austria.

The excitement in Paris on Thursday evening, when the news of Austria's refusal became generally known, was very great. The evening papers, which sell ordinarily at three sous, were scrambled for at eight sous. The circulation of the *Patrie*, evening ministerial paper, suddenly ran up from twenty-five to forty thousand. Groups formed on the streets around each individual fortunate enough to obtain an early copy, and, in the excitement of the moment, forgot that they were not all acquaintances. People who were subscribers to journals only got a sight at them after they had passed through the hands of their *concierge* and his friends, the domestics of the house.

So little did the French Government calculate upon an immediate declaration of war on the part of Austria, that on the very day of the arrival of the refusal to accept the English basis for a Congress, bills had been posted notifying the soldiers absent from the ranks on furlough, (130,000 in number,) to report themselves for the reviews of the current year at their respective quarters. A day later these same soldiers were notified (with the exceptions of married men) to report themselves for permanent duty. Around these bills large crowds were constantly stationed, and at one of them I heard a half drunken soldier exclaim, on seeing what it was: "*Tas de fainéants! il est bien temps qu'ils fassent quelque chose!*" (The lot of lazy fellows! it is high time they should do something!)

The soldiers who were ordered to leave for Italy were given perfect liberty for the short space of time that intervened before their departure, and the result may be easily imagined; the town was full of drunken soldiers, who took at once *un petit air de conquerant*, and went reeling through the streets shouting *Vive l'Italie! Vive l'Empereur!* It is hardly necessary to mention that they generally had their sweethearts on their arms, and that when the hour of parting came, the demonstrations of French ecstatics were lively and affecting.

The station of the Lyons Railway, from which nearly all the soldiers start, is the scene, from morning to night, of a perpetual ovation. In the evening, when the workmen are released from their shops, the crowd at this station is numbered by thousands, and as the Regiments arrive to take their places in the long trains, the shouts, the yells, the sobs of parting friends, make up a scene of confusion quite unusual in this well-regulated city. As the trains go off, the shrill trumpets of the bands sound the charge, and the soldiers shout in chorus: *En avant pour l'Italie! Vive l'Empereur!*

So many railways converge at Paris, that from three-fourths of the Empire the soldiers can arrive soonest at the seat of war by passing through the capital. Thus we can form some idea of the number of men detailed for active service, and judging from these imperfect data, it would seem that NAPOLEON intends to make short work of it, for the stream of soldiers through the city is continual, and yet there must be more than a hundred thousand men already on or within the frontiers of Italy. Within the last half hour, three regiments of 3,000 men each, have passed my windows on their way from the Western Railway station to that of Lyons on the other side of the town. The bands were playing "*Partant pour la Syrie*," the soldiers had their knapsacks and canteens on their backs, and over these were strapped their tent-sticks, on the end of which they had placed the national flag. They were all in high spirits, and were followed and cheered by crowds of people. Many officers and soldiers had brothers, sisters or other relatives who had waited to obtain a last adieu as they passed through the city, walking at their sides from one railway station to the other. It was only thus that a parting could take place.

Several regiments of the Imperial Guard left yesterday, and as each regiment stopped at the Tuileries to receive its flag, (all the flags of the Guard are kept at the Palace when the regiments are not on duty,) the Emperor, Empress and Imperial Prince came out to salute them. The Emperor shook hands with the Colonels, bade them God speed, and assured them that he would soon join them on the plains of Italy. A touching incident occurred on Saturday as one of the regiments of the Guard approached the Tuileries. The *cantinière* of this regiment on coming up opposite the Palace, at the bureau of the officers of their Majesties, inquired if it was not there that was to be found the Secretary of her Majesty the Empress. On receiving an affirmative reply, she stepped out of the ranks, leading by the hand a little girl of six or eight years of age, and entering the bureau, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I leave you my child! Conduct her to the Empress, I know she will take good care of her till I return from Austria!" Thus the mother left her child, happy in the thought that she would be well taken care of during her absence. She was not mistaken, for as soon as her Majesty was informed of the circumstance, she sent for the child, and at once gave orders that she should be well taken care of till her mother comes back from the war.

The Emperor of France will command his army in person, as will also FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, and VICTOR EMMANUEL of Sardinia. NAPOLEON'S Major General or Chief of the Staff, will be the Marshal Count RANDON, who distinguished himself for his administrative as well as his military ability, in his late Governorship of Algeria.

The Prince NAPOLEON, much to the surprise of everybody, and particularly of the Guard itself, has been assigned to the command of the Imperial Guard. His Chief of Staff is to be Gen. RIGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, until now Commander-in-Chief of the Guard. By the retention of this officer as nominal commandant, the Guard will, perhaps, not show its dissatisfaction but it would not be safe to say as much of the General himself. The Prince, however, has qualities the public do not give him credit for, and it is to be hoped that, with such a magnificent body of soldiers under his command, he will display those qualities to better advantage than he did at the siege of Sebastopol.

Of the four Divisions that are to compose the army of the Alps—that is to say, of the Divisions that are to act against Austria in Piedmont, the commanders are Marshal CANROBERT, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, General MACMAHON and General NIEL. In the selection of these officers, it will be seen that there was an intention of securing a variety of talent. CANROBERT is the best tactician in the army, D'HILLIERS represents genius and foresight in military combination, MACMAHON is the representative of daring and irresistible impetuosity in the charge, while NIEL is the great engineer of the army. MACMAHON commanded at the taking of the Malakoff, and was the first general officer that reached its heights, while NIEL did all the engineering of the siege.

Marshal PELISSIER, who has been recalled from London, (where it is thought he will be replaced by M. DE PERSIGNY,) is to take command of a large army of observation to be collected at Nancy, at a distance from the Rhine, at Strasburg, of about one hundred miles. The object of this army is to watch the movements of Germany, and to protect that side of France, if necessary; perhaps later on, if the war becomes general, to act against Germany. In that case, the command would become a very important one.

Marshal MAGNAN, one of the heroes of the *coup d'état*, and an individual who is considered essential in the application of any repressive measures at the capital, remains in the command of the army of Paris; while Marshal CASTELLANE retains his place as commandant at Lyons. These being the two revolutionary points of France, it was thought best to retain the men who had long been in command of them, and who knew best how to control them in case of difficulty. But there can be no danger for the present to the Emperor's power; the future may bring a change. Gen. SOUMAIN, who is technically called commandant of the *place de Paris*, an officer of great ability and much esteemed by the Emperor and Marshal MAGNAN, has been placed upon Gen. NIEL'S staff. This officer has been, in fact, the actual commander of the army of Paris ever since the Crimean war, his chief, Marshal MAGNAN, reposing entire confidence in his administration.

The Emperor will take with him the following officers as aids-de-camp: Gen. Count DE MONTEBELLO, Gen. Prince DE MOSKOWA, Gen. FLEURY, Col. DE GANLIS, Col. REILLE, Lieut.-Col Marquis of TOCQUEVILLE, and Lieut.-Col. LEPIC.—seven.

His orderly officers will be: Lieut.-Col. FAVE, *Chef d'Escadron* SCHMITZ, Capts. BRADY, EMILE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, and Lieut. Prince JOACHIM MURAT.

These aids and orderly officers are all personal friends of the Emperor, while three of them, Gen. FLEURY, ENGAS, NEY, (Prince DE LA MOSKOWA,) and young JOACHIM MURAT, are his constant companions. He is surrounding himself, in fact, in this grand campaign with the men whom he loves and upon whom he can rely.

Baron LARREY is to leave his military hospital at Paris, the Val-de-Grace, and his large private practice, to accompany the Emperor as his surgeon. I have not learned whether M. LARREY is to take charge of the surgical staff of the army as well, but it is probable that he will not. The present is the son of the Baron LARREY of the first Empire.

Capt. JEROME BONAPARTE, who lately returned to France from a visit to his parents at Baltimore, has been placed in the most dangerous service in the army. He will command in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, a body of light cavalry, every man of which is mounted on an Arab stallion of great speed and endurance. This body is divided up and thrown forward in advance of the army in scouting parties, and is employed in all dangerous and rapid reconnaissances. The Captain, on arriving at Paris ten days ago, left immediately for Algiers, to join his company, from whence he will most probably land at Genoa, on Sardinian territory, which is to be, on account of its proximity to Toulon and Marseilles, the future base of operations of the French army.

I have been told that Mayor KEARNEY, of New-York has entered the staff of one of the French Generals of Division, as a volunteer. Major KEARNEY, it will be recollected, distinguished himself in the Mexican War, in which he commanded a volunteer cavalry company, raised and equipped entirely at his own expense.

Gen. BOURBAKI, the youngest General of Division in the French army, and perhaps the most promising, will have the honor of passing first into Italian territory, with the Army of the Alps. He will command under Marshal CANROBERT, but it is thought that he will have crossed the line with forty or fifty thousand men before the Marshal's arrival.

On the other hand, we have just learned that a portion of that terrible army of Gen. YOSSUF, the Algerine sharp-shooters, have already arrived at Genoa, and taken the railway to Turin. This corps is composed of native Africans, and are reputed a set of very devils, to whom the Zouaves are gentlemanly soldiers. Gen. YUSSUF, their commander, is also a native Bedouin. In the town of Algiers, on their way to Genoa, they broke loose from all command, attacked the Jew quarter, carried the barricades these latter had been obliged to build in the streets for their protection, and committed all sorts of outrages.

To balance these the Austrians have an army of 20,000 Croats, a body of desperate men, who are kept in subjection by the promise of plunder and carnage. These men will be marched first across the Ticino into Piedmontese territory.

Then again Sardinia has her body of Corps-Francs, commanded by GARIBALDI, a body of violent men composed of the odds and ends of political persecution, a collection of refugees from all countries, inspired by political hate and a desire for vengeance.

What then is to be the fate of devoted Italy, when these bands of desperadoes, like so many hordes of destroying locusts, are turned loose upon its territory? When a nation, which has been so often scourged with evils as Italy, which has had so much bitter experience of the horrors of war, is willing again to sacrifice its firesides and its fortunes, it must be because its grievances are great beyond the common measure.

It is stated above that the Prince NAPOLEON is to take command of the Imperial Guard, with its ordinary commandant, Count SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY, as his chief of staff. This statement has been in circulation five days in the columns of the journals uncontradicted by the Government, and among the journals which published it—in fact, I believe it was the *Patrie* that first made it—were the three ministerial papers. But since the above was written, the *Moniteur* has officially denied the statement. The command of the Guard remains with General SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY, while the Prince NAPOLEON takes command of a separate and independent division of the army, to enter Piedmont from Toulon. What is the inference? Simply that the Emperor has been convinced by counsels and reclamations that he had made an impossible appointment, and that the only thing to be done was to revoke it. The whole French nation will be rejoiced at this decision.

At first the Government announced that the fathers of families on furlough should not be called out. This also has been revoked. *Every man on furlough* has been notified to report himself for duty, and I know several families of workmen that will be left in absolute want, without any possible hope of help and who see nothing but starvation before them. To all reclamations at the Ministry of War there is but one reply: We can do nothing. This is in fact the greatest evil of a despotic government, where its immense army is made up by the inflexible conscription, and where labor is so poorly paid that three-fourths of the females do not and cannot support themselves at honest labor.

With this one exception, and certainly it is so important one, the position of the French soldier of today is so far superior to that of the first Empire that they can scarcely be compared. General BONAPARTE, it is well known, made his first battle against the Austrians, in 1796, on the same ground on which Louis NAPOLEON is going to give them battle to-day, with an army of 40,000 men, without shoes, ragged, almost without provisions, and but ill supplied with material of war. The soldiers of to-day, on the contrary, have plenty of shoes. They are well clothed, well fed, well lodged, and have material of war in abundance. The Government had given 130,000 furloughs during peace, and these were distributed with great discrimination, so as to relieve the most suffering. The Emperor NAPOLEON III. has done in fact so much for the soldier, so much for the amelioration of the ordinary hardships of his life, that the French army of to-day loves its Emperor, and would follow him to the end of the world. His appearance at the head of the army of Italy will be the signal for such a burst of enthusiasm, and of daring feats of arms, as will strike terror into the ranks of the enemy.

Volunteers are presenting themselves in such numbers at the recruiting station of the Rue du Cherche, Midi, and at other points in the departments, that it is expected this force will reach fifty thousand men. They are incorporated in small numbers in old trained regiments, and as they cannot the first day or two be supplied with uniforms, they present an odd appearance, marching through the streets with their blouses on, and knapsacks on their backs, scattered here and there among the uniformed soldiers.

The garrison of Paris will be reduced to perhaps eight or ten thousand men. The National Guard (citizen soldiery) are going to be called upon to furnish some of the stations for the preservation of public order. In fact, several stations which this service formerly claimed as their right, will be restored to them. The Hotel de Ville, however, which is the palace of the people, and represents the people, in contradistinction to the Tuileries which represents the Government, has always under all Governments, and in the midst of all revolutions, been retained by the National Guard, and no Government could be found bold enough to attempt to mount its Guard with soldiers of the line. It was left for LOUIS NAPOLEON, however, to find a means to drive the people and their soldiers from it, if the occasion should ever require it. Immediately in the rear of this palace he built another, a barrack-palace of immense dimensions, and from this palace to the other he has excavated a large subterranean passage, by which he can throw his soldiers suddenly, and in sufficient numbers, directly into the heart of the Hotel de Ville. But this was constructed three years ago, when the danger of revolution was infinitely greater than it is to-day, and from present indications the subterranean passage of the Hotel de Ville, is likely to become a solitude for the surprise of future antiquarians.

It is not true, as reported by the Belgian and English papers, that the Prince NAPOLEON abstains from the meetings of the Cabinet. The Prince is regular in attendance, and whatever his differences with other ministers may have been, the Cabinet, including the Prince, (as a member of the Imperial family,) appears now to be a unit.

The details of the extraordinary meeting of the Senate and Legislature are published in the journals, and will thus reach you entire. The proposition of the Government embraced two measures—one to increase the number of men to be called in the conscription for this year (called the class of 1858) from 100,000 to 140,000 men, and the other to authorize a national loan of five hundred millions of francs. The proposition of a loan was not much anticipated, yet it surprised nobody, and will be eagerly taken by the nation if offered to the public at large. It is not yet known, however, how the Minister will offer the loan. The proceedings in the Legislature on these measures were only marked by one incident of interest, and that was a speech from EMILE OLLIVIER defining the position of the Republican Party on the war question—a speech you will see in the published proceedings. The speech was considered extremely out of place and in bad taste by the rest of the House, and, although the honorable member demanded a question of the majority, no one deigned a reply, and there were even marks of disgust. The measures were voted in the same sitting in which they were presented, without other discussion than the speech of M. OLLIVIER.

The Emperor has sent off his baggage, and is only delaying his own departure till he hears that hostilities have commenced. He will then immediately join his army and take the command. His advanced troops are under the command of the best officers of the army, and he has no fear, if any work is to be done before his arrival, that it will not be well done. Generals BOURBAKI and RENAULT, the two first that will engage in the conflict, are both brilliant men, and almost worshipped by the soldiers. All the chief commandants but the Emperor, the Prince NAPOLEON and the Duke of MALAKOFF, have left Paris, (Thursday 28th,) and are by this time at their posts.

The Austrian Ambassador has not yet left Paris. Some workmen in passing his house last evening, made some demonstrations of disrespect, which induced the Government to station at once a guard of soldiers in front of his house. M. DE HUBNER is much respected in the diplomatic corps, but he has a phrase which has made the laugh of the *corps* for the last month. When he is asked what he thinks of the progress of affairs, whether there is going to be war, a question that is put to him perhaps fifty times a day, he has invariably the same answer: "Well, really, I have not been able to arrive at an opinion!"

Another speech, said to have been addressed by Lord MALMESBURY to the Austrian Ambassador at London after Austria's final refusal, and current in the diplomatic corps at Paris, is the following: "Sir, you know the English language well; so open the dictionary and look for the strongest word in it; it will express our sentiments for the conduct of Austria."

The proposal of Lord DERBY, announced at the Lord Mayor's dinner, to go back and recommence negotiations at the point where Lord COWLEY left off, is only laughed at in Paris as an example of old-fogyish British pertinacity, and its acceptance by Austria as an act of duplicity.

A meeting of Italians, numbering about four hundred, has just taken place at Paris, to concert measures in aid of the war. It is the first meeting of a purely political character that has taken place since the *coup d'état*. This was certainly an exceptional case, but still people hope there is a better time coming.

It may be well to notify Americans desirous of traveling in Italy that, for the present, the ordinary travel in all that part of Italy and Austria concerned in the present agitation is completely stopped, while on the two great Southern lines of France it is just now interrupted. These lines, however, will soon be opened to the public again. Travellers in Austria have their passports examined every twenty-four hours.

A duel is to be fought to-day between M. DE VILLEMESSANT, editor of *Figaro*, and M. FIORENTINO, of the *Constitutionnel*, and another to-day or to-morrow between two other literary men. MALAKOFF.

THE AUSTRIAN SUMMONS TO SARDINIA.

The Official Manifesto.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of the 22d contains the subjoined manifesto:

"Matured by the events which, since the beginning of the year, have cast such dark shadows over the future of Europe, the decisive moment—a moment which may bring with it the most important consequences—is at hand.

The sincere desire of our Emperor and Lord to avert from the world, even at the last moment, the dangers which menace it, the feeling of duty not to leave untried any means for maintaining peace that is compatible with the rights and dignity of the empire, and the wish to prove to every one that Austria is free from all blame if the evils of war should fall on fruitful and happy countries, have induced his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty to address himself directly to the Government of his Majesty King Victor Emanuel, in order to make a last effort for the maintenance of peace.

During several years Sardinia has displayed hostility to the sacred rights of Austria. By its more recent manifestations the Turin Cabinet has shown itself to be too *decisive* antagonist of those rights. By its armaments it has placed itself in a state of perpetual preparation for attack. The only means by which the Sardinian Government can convince the world that it does not meditate war and revolution is to render a return to regular relations between itself and its neighbor possible. Sardinia can do this by laying aside those arms which she can only use in order to commit an immeasurable outrage against international law, against the foundation of legal order, against the true welfare of Italy, against the well-being of Europe.

By order of his Majesty, Count VON BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN has addressed to Count CAVOUR the chief of the Turin Cabinet, a note (*ein schreiben*) in which the Royal Sardinian Government is summoned to disarm. The summons, which is conciliatory in spirit, though urgent, is made with all the earnestness of a last admonition, and somewhat in that may be followed by the most serious consequences.

If Sardinia, as a consequence of this step, which is accompanied by the representations of other European Powers, places its army on a peace footing (*wird zum friedensfuss zurück*) it knows that it is, by the given word of Austria, secure from any attack.

It is not the intention of the Imperial Government to retract the proposition it before made—which can at once, and even before the opening of the proposed Congress, lead to an arrangement between these great Powers that have made extraordinary armaments—for a general return to a peace footing. Austria still holds to that proposition without making any alteration in it, although *she cannot allow the steps which she has now resolved on taking against Sardinia to be made subject to the future negotiations on the question of general disarmament.*

May it soon be our lot to let the present communication be followed by another which will give equal satisfaction to the advocates for an honorable peace and to the firm and tranquil self consciousness (*selbstgefühl*) of Austria. Whatever may be the trials we may have to undergo, neither our magnanimous monarch nor his faithful subjects will for a moment lose that confidence which is given by right (justice) and courage."

The Dispatch of Count Buol.

The following is the text of the Austrian Ultimatum, transmitted from Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN to Count CAVOUR, under the date of "Vienna, the 19th":

"The Imperial Government, your Excellency is aware, hastened to accede to the proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, to assemble a Congress of the five Powers, in order to seek a way of removing the complications which have arisen in Italy. Convinced, however, of the impossibility of entering with any chance of success upon pacific deliberations, in presence of the clash of arms and warlike preparations carried on in a bordering country, we demanded the placing of the Sardinian army upon a peace footing, and the disbanding of the free corps or Italian volunteers, preparatory to the assembling of the Congress. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty found this annoition an just and unconformable to the exigencies of the situation, that it did not hesitate to adopt it, declaring itself ready to insist, conjointly with France, upon the immediate disarmament of Sardinia, and to offer it in return a collective guarantee against all attack on our part; and to this it was well understood Austria would have paid due honor.

The Cabinet of Turin appears only to have replied by a categorical refusal to the invitation to put its army upon a peace footing, and to accept the collective guarantee which was offered to it. This refusal causes us the deeper regret, because, if the Government of Sardinia had consented to testify the pacific sentiments which were demanded of it, we should have accepted it as a first symptom of its intention to concur on its part in the amelioration of the unfortunate relations which have existed between the two countries for some years past. In this case it would have been open to us to furnish, by the removal of the imperial troops stationed in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, one proof more that they had not been assembled with any aggressive intent against Sardinia.

Our hopes having been hitherto disappointed, the Emperor, my august master, has deigned to order me to make a direct and last effort to induce the Government of his Sardinian Majesty to alter the resolution it appears to have taken.

Such, M. le Count, is the object of this letter. I have the honor to beg that your Excellency will give its contents the most serious consideration, and let me know if the Royal Government consents—yes or no—to put, without delay, its army upon a peace footing, and to disband the Italian volunteers.

The bearer of this, to whom you will be good enough, M. le Count, to hand your reply, has orders to hold himself at your disposal for three days. If, at the expiration of that period, he receives no answer, or one which is not completely satisfactory, the responsibility of the grave consequences which this refusal will entail will fall entirely upon the Government of his Sardinian Majesty. After having vainly exhausted all conciliatory means of procuring for his subjects a guarantee of peace upon which the Emperor has a right to insist, his Majesty will be obliged, to his great regret, to have recourse to force of arms to obtain it.

In the hope that the reply which I solicit from your Excellency will be conformable to our wishes, which tend to the maintenance of peace, I take this opportunity, &c.

How Received in Sardinia.

The Piedmontese Senate met on the 25th to receive a communication from the Government. Count DE CAVOUR, in presenting the bill for investing the King with supreme power during the war, spoke as follows:

SENATORS: I have the honor to present to you the bill already voted by the Chamber of Deputies for investing his Majesty with full powers during the war. I have exactly and faithfully explained in the other Chambers the facts which have preceded, and the reasons which have suggested this measure. I trust I have demonstrated that his Majesty's Government in the late negotiations exhibited all the spirit of conciliation consistent with its dignity. It is with satisfaction I learn that the great Powers and public opinion in Europe have been unanimous in passing a severe judgment on the refusal of Austria. To what I stated in the other Chamber I must add what has taken place since. On Saturday afternoon the Austrian envoy bearing Count BUOL'S dispatch, already announced, arrived. This dispatch invites Sardinia to disarm and to dissolve the Italian volunteers immediately; it demands a precise and categorical answer within three days, and makes our non-adhesion a *casus belli*. This fact, while it confirms the necessity of the proposed law, renders it also more urgent, and I am sure the Senate will consider it such in every respect. Gentlemen, to unite all the powers of government in a single hand at critical periods, temporarily to renounce the use of certain liberties, is not only the fruit of a sudden ardor, but also a measure of mature prudence. The nation most famous in history for political wisdom have set us the example. Hence I doubt not but that the resolution which the representatives of the people have not hesitated to adopt will be sanctioned by the Senate. Conspicuous for so much wisdom and experience. It on the one hand the difficulty of the times requires this act of confidence, which leaves the constitutional institutions untouched, on the other hand there never was a prince who deserved that confidence in a higher degree than VICTOR EMANUEL.

It is already known by telegraph that the bill was unanimously voted by the Senate.

A dispatch from Turin of the 27th says: "A royal proclamation by the King of Sardinia to the army has been published to-day at 5 o'clock. The following is a summary: The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage to himself and the nation, and has therefore repelled the demand with disdain. The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says: 'I will be your captain. I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banners announce to you that our object, like our war cry, is Independence of Italy!'"

The French Counter-Manifesto.

The following is the statement made on the 26th by Count WALEWSKI, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Corps Legislatif. The statement was drawn up by order of the Emperor:

"The state of Italy, aggravated by the administrative measures adopted in the Lombardo Venetian kingdom, had determined the Austrian Government to make, since last December, armaments which soon assumed a character sufficiently threatening to arouse the most serious alarm in Piedmont.

The Government of the Emperor did not see those difficulties arise without showing itself anxiously occupied as regards the consequences they might have for the peace of Europe. Not being in the case of intervening directly to propose itself the means to prevent them, it nevertheless eagerly welcomed the overtures which have been made to it. Full of confidence in the sentiments of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as in the intelligence of her Ambassador at Paris, the Government of the Emperor sincerely applauded the mission of Lord COWLEY to Vienna as a first attempt of nature to prepare a *rapprochement*, and it was with no less real satisfaction that it learnt that the ideas exchanged between the Ambassador of England and the Austrian Government were of a nature to provide elements for negotiations.

The proposition to hold a Congress, presented at the same moment by Russia, responded most happily to that situation, by calling the five Powers to participate equally in the discussion of a question of European interest; the Government of the Emperor did not hesitate to make known that it adhered to that proposition.

In addressing to it likewise, the English Government deemed it advisable to precise the bases of the eventual deliberations of the Congress. Those bases are:

1. To determine the means by which peace may be maintained between Austria and Sardinia.

2. To establish how the evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian troops could be best effected.

3. To examine whether it is suitable to introduce reforms into the internal administration of those States and of the other States of Italy, whose administration should offer defects that should tend evidently to create a permanent and dangerous state of trouble and discontent, and what such reforms should be.

To substitute for the treaties between Austria and the Duchies a confederation of the States of Italy between themselves, for their mutual protection, internal as well as external.

The Government of the Emperor displayed as much eagerness in acquiescing without reserve in those bases of negotiation as it had shown in accepting the proposition of a Congress.

The Austrian Government had, on its side, given its assent to the meeting of a Congress, accompanying it with some observations, but without making formal and absolute conditions, and everything seemed to lead to the hope that the negotiations might shortly be opened.

The Cabinet of Vienna had spoken of the previous disarmament of Sardinia as of a measure indispensable to assure calm in the deliberation, and it made it, later, an absolute condition of its participation in the Congress. This demand having given rise to unanimous objections, the Cabinet of Vienna substituted in its stead the proposition of a general and immediate disarmament by adding it as a fifth point to the bases of the negotiations.

Thus, gentlemen, while France had successively accepted, without hesitation, all the propositions which had been presented to her, Austria, after having appeared disposed to lend herself to the negotiations, raised unexpected difficulties.

The Government of the Emperor did not the less persevere in the sentiments of conciliation which it had taken as guide to its conduct. The English Cabinet, continuing to occupy itself with the most honest solicitude with the means of obviating the delays which the question of the disarmament brought to the meeting of the Congress, had thought that the 5th point brought forward by Austria might be satisfied if the principle of the general disarmament were immediately admitted, agreeing to regulate its execution at the opening itself of the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries.

The Government of his Majesty consented to accept that combination. There remained, however, to be determined if, in that stage of things, it was necessary that Sardinia herself should subscribe previously to the principle of the general disarmament. It did not appear that such a condition could be imposed upon the Sardinian Government if it was excluded from the deliberations of the Congress; but this very consideration offered elements of a new combination, which, perfectly conformable to the principles of justice, did not seem likely to give rise to objections. The Government of the Emperor declared to the English Government that it was disposed to induce the Cabinet of Turin to give itself its assent to the principle of a general disarmament, provided that all the Italian States should be invited to take part in the Congress.

You are already aware, gentlemen, that, modifying that suggestion in a manner to conciliate all susceptibilities, the Government of her Britannic Majesty presented a last proposition, based upon the principle of the general, simultaneous and immediate disarmament. The execution thereof was to be regulated by a commission, in which Piedmont should be represented. The Plenipotentiaries should meet as soon as that commission should itself have met, and the Italian States should be invited by the Congress to sit with the representatives of the five great Powers in the same manner as at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

The Government of the Emperor wished to manifest again its conciliatory disposition by adhering to that proposition, which was also accepted without delay by the Courts of Prussia and Russia, and to which the Piedmontese Government also declared itself ready to conform.

Yet, at the very moment when the Government of the Emperor thought it might nourish the hope of a definitive *entente*, we learned that the Court of Austria refused to accept the proposition of Her Britannic Majesty, and addressed a direct summons to the Sardinian Government. While, on the one side, the Cabinet of Vienna persists in not consenting to the admission of the Italian States to the Congress, the meeting of which it thus renders impossible; on the other hand, it demands from Piedmont to place her army on a peace footing and to disband her volunteers—that is to say, to concede without delay, and to Austria alone, that which it had already granted to the Powers, under the sole reserve of coming to an understanding with them about it.

I need not bring into relief the character of this step, nor dwell longer upon it to demonstrate the sentiments of moderation which, on the contrary, have never ceased to animate the Government of the Emperor. If the reiterated efforts of the four Powers to maintain peace have met with obstacles, our conduct publicly attests that those obstacles did not come from France. Finally, gentlemen, if war is to be the result of the present complications, the Government of his Majesty will have the firm conviction of having done everything which its dignity allowed it to prevent that extremity, and it is not upon it that the responsibility can be made to rest. The protestations which the Government of Great Britain, of Russia, and of Prussia have addressed to the Court of Austria, attest that full justice is already rendered to us in that respect.

In presence of this state of things, if Sardinia is menaced, if, as everything leads it to be presumed, her territory is invaded, France cannot hesitate to respond to the appeal of a nation her ally, to which she is bound by common interests and traditional sympathies, regenerated by a recent confraternity in arms and by the union contracted between the two reigning Houses.

Thus, gentlemen, the Government of the Emperor, strong in the constant moderation and the spirit of conciliation which have never ceased to inspire it, calmly await the course of events, having the confidence that its conduct in the different phases (*péripéties*) which have recently succeeded each other, will meet with the unanimous approval of France and of Europe.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH TREATIES.

How Received in England.

From the London Times, April 27.

France and Russia have declared that alliance which has long been suspected, and which has always been a probability in every European embroilment. Though so often hinted at, and so conformable to the precedents of a century, the intelligence is most startling. We now understand the proposition of a Congress, which so opportunely interrupted Lord COWLEY'S mediation; at least, it is no longer indecorous to recognize the true motives of conduct so opposed to the interests of peace. This event, or this avowal, has changed in a moment the whole aspect of affairs. Austria, after all, had some justification for what otherwise seemed an unaccountable precipitancy. It is too clear that interests more potent than passion were the secret springs of her menace to Sardinia, and that not only Italy, but the East and the Rhine, are menaced in the contingencies of the threatened war. France is counting the cost as if for a great prize. The Emperor demands a loan of £20,000,000 and a contingent of 140,000 men for 1859. Lord CLARENDON hit the truth in describing the proposition of Russia as the invitation of one despotic Government to another despotic Government to compel a third despotic Government to give its subjects free institutions. Nothing of the sort was intended, and the proposal was a blind, the success of which does no credit either to our Diplomatists or our Ministers.

From the Times, April 28.

We believe we may state from authority not likely to prove incorrect that the provisions of the treaties just concluded between France and Russia—for we understand there are two—are of this import:

"By the first treaty Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France by the cooperation of her fleets in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and moreover, to place an army of observation, of not less than 50,000, on the Austrian frontier. This is the first treaty, and it is obviously directed immediately against England. France can have nothing to fear from the navy of Austria, if she seeks to strengthen herself at sea, it must be against some first class naval Power, and what other is there than England. This treaty is an agreement between France and Russia to unite the fleets of the two empires in order to keep the Navy of England in check, while one or both of the contracting parties may be engaged in effecting some object hostile to the interest or the security of Great Britain. It is plain that the parties to this compact do not count upon the neutrality of England; and the existence of this precautionary treaty, is in itself, a proof that the enterprises which are thus to be protected, are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged.

The Russian Army of Observation is no less significant than the unity of the imperial navies. This corps will, of course, be employed to excite insurrection among the Hungarian and Sclave subjects of Austria, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to foresee how quickly the flames would rise, and how far they would spread. We cannot tell the character, nor measure the scope of the secret understanding which has promoted this offensive alliance, perhaps the great design may rest upon the Rhine on the one side, and may comprehend the Principalities, or even lean upon the Bosphorus on the other. It is hard to believe that so small a matter as an Italian war could have rendered necessary such gigantic precautions against the Navy of England, or such menacing demonstrations against the eastern provinces of Austria.

It may have been foreseen that the intentions of the two allied despots must provoke the resistance of all Germany, and render necessary the blockade of the ports upon the Baltic; and it may have been considered that, however peaceable may be the intentions of England, the contemplated impediments upon her Baltic commerce might render her absolute neutrality scarcely possible.

The second treaty seems to have been suggested by some knowledge or suspicion of the intended action of Austria, for it provides that, in case Austria should invade Sardinia, Russia shall war against her within fifteen days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil. No union can be closer than that which these treaties create. In the event of Austria invading Sardinia, the two fleets will sail together to the Baltic end in the Mediterranean, and the Army of Observation will occupy Hungary.

These preparations being made, and all things being ready, it was not to be expected that Austria would be allowed to retire from the position in which her precipitate summons to Piedmont has placed her, on the other hand, would Sardinia herself be permitted to abdicate her dangerous and unprofitable position as the advanced guard of the French army, and the first victim of the newly-developed enterprise. Recent circumstances would appear to argue that Austria was not thoroughly well-informed of the alliance about to be cemented, or that she had not learnt the extent or stringency of its provisions. She seems to have started like one who has trodden upon a coiled serpent as she put forth her first steps towards Piedmont, and found these treaties in her path. She at once yielded to the ultimate proposal of England, and agreed to delay her declaration of war upon the conditions suggested by Lord MALMESBURY. But it was too late. The aggressive Powers saw their advantage; and, whatever veil of decent hesitation may be thrown over the proceeding, the Powers who have been tempted to declare themselves will unquestionably persevere. Austria feels she must fight, and she has shown no slackness in accepting the necessity. Punctual to the hour she had named, her colossus moves in motion, and on Tuesday night 120,000 men crossed the Ticino. The French, too, are advancing, both by way of Genoa and of Mont Cenis; and Sardinia, we fear, has already begun to feel some of the slights which a small State always suffers from a great ally. It is said that the language of the French at Turin is already changed in tone, and that the protectors are not choice in their terms of scorn for the means of defence possessed by the protected. Perhaps Count CAVOUR may now recollect what happened in Lombardy in 1796, and how the fathers of the present Frenchmen treated the people they then professed to liberate. The forced contributions from Milan and from Modena, the confiscations at Venice, the storm and sack of Pavia, the shooting of the magistrates of the great cities in cold blood and the slaughter of the peasantry by French dragoons, the spoliation of the masterpieces of art—all these things have their records, and now must force themselves upon the memory of those who might have remembered them at an earlier and more useful season. It is now, in all probability, too late. Austria and Sardinia are alike committed. The foolish birds must fight in order that the hackers may make their game. If both were wise they would, even at this moment, draw back and settle their own peace, bearing no pretence to the allied Emperors to convulse Europe and make prize during the confusion. This, however, is scarcely to be hoped for. Austria is marching as if to an assured victory, and Sardinia is not yet quite disabused of the hope of obtaining the jackal's share of the expected prey

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Juvenile Reformatory Convention—Interesting Debates on the Methods of Treating and Preventing Juvenile Crime.

A dirtier day than Tuesday for a Convention to open was seldom seen. In the morning clouds of dust swept through the dirty streets, while one thick, black, normal cloud canopied the City. Instead of the August weather of the day preceding, it was back again in March. At 2 o'clock it began to rain, a regular storm—great drops at first, but these exhausted, a fine, steady fall set in and continued to the end. The wind was East, and plenty of it, which hunted out all the rheumatic joints, and ransacked all the decayed teeth in town. A horrible day for Sabbath Schools to turn out in Sunday array, or for Conventions to meet. Still, a little after 10 o'clock there were some sixty delegates gathered into the hall of the Historical Society's fire-proof building.

Mr. PHILIP RIPLEY, of Connecticut, occupied the Chair temporarily. A nominating Committee was sent out, which soon returned with a report, which was accepted, naming Mr. OLIVER S. STRONG, of this City, for President; the Rev. BRADFORD R. PIERCE for Secretary; and a strong list of Vice-Presidents.

Before the Business Committee was sent out, a query was raised—the call of the Convention seemed to invite only those persons engaged in the management of *Juvenile* Criminals and Reformatory Institutions, and in agencies for relieving juvenile destitution—was it the intention to exclude those concerned in similar institutions and agencies for adults?

Mr. MOSES KIMBALL, of Boston, opened the query. There was a large list of delegates from Massachusetts, many of whom would be shut out if the call were literally construed.

Mr. D. B. SCOTT and Mr. HARTLEY, both representing the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, were anxious to know whether, if a resolution on the subject offered by Mr. R. S. HAVENS, should pass, they would not be deemed members by courtesy, and what were the privileges of that style of delegates. This matter occupied the Convention more than an hour, during which the proceedings had a very narrow escape of being dull. It was cut short by the report of the Committee, (who had been appointed, and had had a long session meanwhile,) inviting all who had appeared as delegates to sit with the Convention and share its deliberations. The old matter being tabled, the report was adopted, and work began.

The Business Committee had marked out for deliberation five distinct topics.

The first was as follows:

"The distinction which should be observed between Vagrancy and Destitution on the one hand, and Crime on the other. To include a comparison of:

1. The Extent.
2. The Causes.
3. The Means of Prevention, and.
4. The Remedies of each of these acknowledged Evils."

Mr. THOS G. RUTHERFORD, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh House of Refuge, read a paper pertinent to the subject, putting his arguments well, but saying nothing especially new.

Mr. ORLANDO HASTINGS, of the Rochester House of Refuge—a brother, as his physical appearance testifies, to the distinguished teacher of music—followed. He held that vagrancy was a crime, destitution certainly was not. Houses of Refuge should be considered not penal but educational institutions. Juvenile delinquency was on the increase, and among the most prominent causes was this: "That *Parents too readily yielded to the belief that children must be wicked.*" Laxity in families—even in Christian families—seemed to say to the young: "Go your own way." There was too little restraint upon children at a tender age. Lord BROUGHAM well said, that at the age of four years the character of the individual was generally determined. The government of the family and of the reformatory institution should always be one of love; still the authority of the parent, or of the party that stands in the place of the parent, should be recognized and the child taught to respect it.

Mr. WILLIAM R. LINCOLN, (formerly of Maine, but now of the Baltimore House of Refuge,) insisted on the vitiating influences of street-begging. The Police should be ordered to arrest every vagrant found asking alms, and send him to some reformatory school. This would rapidly diminish the evil; it would not be oppressive, for those who need to beg need to be removed from that necessity and cared for by the State; while those who are sent out by parents amply able to maintain them, (as in many cases,) would be at once withdrawn. Mr. RUTHERFORD'S explanation of the fact that there are more children in houses of refuge who have only a mother living, than who have only a father, on the theory of the declension of womanly virtue, he dissented from.

Mr. JOHN W. KETCHAM (of the New York House of Refuge) likewise dissented. The true reason of the phenomenon was, that a mother left widowed with half a-dozen small children in this City struggles always to keep her family about her; she will not consent, until urged to the last extremity, that any child of hers shall go into the family of another, and learn to call a stranger "mother." The father of a large family in similar circumstances, admits more readily that he cannot keep his family together, and hence they are cared for. This unfortunate sympathy was the trouble. He called on those societies which furnish aid to struggling families to withhold it in such circumstances. Those who give bread and coal to widows during the winter, to enable them to stagger through with their heavy burden, are innocently, but effectually, aiding to deprive her half-starved children of good homes and better influences. They keep together families that cannot remain together in virtue.

The Rev. CHARLES F. BARNARD, of the Warren-street Chapel Association, most admired those Institutions like the Children's Aid which do not take children and keep them on hand. Those was an association in Kneeland-street, Boston, which for $4,000 or $5,000 takes care of thousands of orphans, which, in regular orphan asylums, would be less wisely cared for at a very much increased expense. He spoke with warm approval of the "Garden Schools" of Europe. When the parents of destitute children must leave them for the day, the little ones committed to the garden schools are not housed, but for the most part allowed to ramble and enjoy themselves in gardens provided for the purpose, and under the charge of experienced matrons. Our people must manage these matters for themselves, not our Governments. What can Government do? It can't keep the streets of such a City as this clean. When Boston sends delegates to this Convention to represent its governmental institutions they want to be off breathing a fresher air than that of this room—[alluding to the fact that most of the Boston delegates had already slid out—and they were seen no more in the Convention that day.] He told the story of a little witch of a girl in a Boston Orphan Asylum, who, when she wouldn't be controlled and would go home to her poor Irish mother, the Asylum was very glad to get rid of her. While trying to turn a penny by some small trading concern, she was invited to sit up and watch with a sick person, and then determined that she would make watching with the sick the business of her life. With a motive before her, she was a new being, and when HARRIET RYAN started the Charity Hospital, she began one of the noblest philanthropies of the State. Individuals must undertake these works—as noble JOSEPH CURTIS did, in New York, when he conceived the House of Refuge, and if he could have had his own way, would have made that first establishment of the sort a model establishment. Those things flourish best when Government takes its hands off them. We must break up by personal effort this system of neglect,—while we can prevent it, children must not be allowed to beg, to "chip," to ruo on errands of vagrancy or crime.

Mr. CHARLES REMARLIN, of Ohio, reviewed the whole question. Boys whose crimes are not found out were just as great criminals as they who were caught and punished them. That which had the disposition to steal, but were not subject to immediate temptation to steal, needed the same training as they who were discovered thieves. The Ohio laws permitted the parent, the guardian, the next friend, the Court, or a single magistrate to commit—and they worked well. It was a mistake to allege that juvenile crime was mostly caused by poverty. Barbarism that walked on threeply carpets was quite as prolific of it. The most difficult subjects were children of the rich. The worst boy in the establishment under his charge was one who, on coming of age, will have $40 000 under his control. But step-parents were a great cause of juvenile depravity. It was impossible to draw distinctions between vagrancy and destitution on the one hand, and crime on the other. We must not over-estimate the difficulties in our way. There is more destitution and juvenile crime than people suppose who do not much consider the subject, but far less, he believed, than they supposed who saw much of it. We see the one bad boy in the street, but the dozen well-behaved boys in the house we do not see. Our Government—[Mr. R's tongue, as well as his intimacy with foreign methods of reform, betray the fact that our country has not the credit of his birth]—is not the best portion of us. Our best men are not our members of Congress, members of the Legislature, Squires nor Constables. And hence we should not intrust to our governments these very delicate duties. I would have, said he, about one-tenth of our juvenile delinquents intrusted to their keeping, for them to put up a splendid establishment for their own credit and for us to glorify, but I should not expect very much good from it. The rest I would turn over to "private reformatories"—but they not to be modeled after any particular and fixed fashion. If there is any shoe-maker, carpenter, blacksmith, or so forth, who has a large heart and the faculty to manage boys, let him take fifty or one hundred of them under his care, in an unpretending building, to learn his trade, to be kept out of mischief, trained to habits of industry, cleanliness, sobriety and virtue. Let the thing be done modestly and without any display. The more of them the better, but don't let them get too large. Begin with one, and increase them only as they are needed. The larger they are the worse they are. The sooner you get any reformatory school to the family the better—the more *directly* you can teach the better your success. Let the occupations be as manifold as possible, so if a boy or a girl has an inclination or a special turn for any particular one, it can be indulged. Only use the State to receive its appropriations and ease the burden to society. [Here the President reminded the gentleman that he was trenching upon a topic not yet before the house. "Let him go on, he is good," said Mr. BARNARD. And there was unanimous consent.] Coaxing is better than arresting. For a two and a half cents dinner in Cleveland they get children plenty in, whom the police would not be smart enough to catch. Offer them evening schools, a pleasant place to lodge, something to eat. Connect these objects with your public schools. Let it be everywhere known that an education—not merely the alphabet, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and the ologies, but an education, intellectual and moral—every child shall have, and a home; that the vagrants must be housed, the criminals imprisoned, and those who have a tendency to crime put under restraint."

Mr. R. N. HAVENS, of New-York, defined the action of the Juvenile Asylum, showing that it was a very superior means of reform, that experts were its teachers, that its pupils were educated to a fitness to enter families—rather strongly intimating that the transportation of vagrants straight from the streets into the bosoms of Western families (after the manner of the "Children's Aid") was of dubious propriety."

It being now 3 P. M. a recess was taken till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MITCHELSON (of the New-Orleans Home for the Friendless) read a paper which argued especially the necessity of separating institutions for the prevention of juvenile crime from those which designed to reform criminals.

Mr. HASTINGS offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That institutions for the prevention of juvenile crime and for the reform of juvenile offenders should be kept entirely distinct and under the control of distinct and separate Boards.

Resolved, That such destitution should not by any means be classed with crime, nor should vagrancy be regarded as criminal, except in cases where it is voluntary, and has become as a fixed habit of life.

Mr. JOHN A. BRYAN, thought experience and theories should guide in determining the character of our efforts. Not new Societies nor new methods were wanted. Last September, a number of our fellow-citizens, becoming deeply interested in the statements made in Dr. ADAMS' Church, by JOHN MCGREGOR, Esq., one of the Executive Committee of the "Ragged School Shoe-black Society," of London, respecting the noble work now done in that city in behalf of their destitute and vagrant children, were led to inquire whether anything more could be advantageously undertaken in behalf of the corresponding class in our own city than is now in operation. Calling into their councils members of the Juvenile Asylum Board, and also gentlemen connected with the Children's Aid Society, a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the whole subject. But after mature deliberation they concluded that a more hearty co-operation with existing organizations was needed, not new ones. He then detailed the history and operations of the three leading reformatory systems in this City. The House of Refuge deals with incipient criminals, and must of necessity subject them to a course of regular and protracted professional training before restoring them to society. The Juvenile Asylum deals with a less vicious class; those who have not yet become, but who are in danger of speedily becoming, amid the corruptions of a great City like this, incipient criminals; and it adheres to the theory that more or less professional training, according to circumstances, is indispensable before the children ought to go forth into the community again; in other words, it does not consider the influence of the family alone sufficient to reform them. The Children's Aid Society purposes to deal more especially with those who are *measurably* well cared for, but who, from the misfortune or improvidence of their parents or guardians, are necessitated to seek and canast find any respectable employment; in short, it purposes taking charge of those only who have been so trained at home that they can be provided for and placed out at once, without first subjecting them to any regular professional training in an Institution, the family alone being deemed sufficient for their management and control. Now if these three would strictly confine themselves to their own sphere, there would be little need of more societies or new plans of action. But they have not exclusively confined themselves to their spheres. It has been the effort when one comes to the Asylum who needs a stricter restraint than it is in its plan to maintain, to have him sent back to the committing party to be recommitted to the Refuge. Some proper understanding as to the more careful disposition of children between these Institutions is now the great necessity. When the Children's Aid Society transplants into the family of which it knows little a child of whose education before the age of four years it knows nothing, the experiment is a hazardous one to say the least. The theory that the new family will stretch out its arms and its affections and embrace the little "vagabond" is very poetic, but the facts do not well bear it out. A proper spirit of concession and coöperation, not of rivalry, which is the bane of all philanthropic enterprises, is the great local demand. Mr. BRYAN covered his sharp hits well, but it was plain that he suspects that rough street boys transplanted into Western families are quite as likely to become centres of mischief as to be cured of their mischief by their new associations; but that he did not say. At 9½ an adjournment was taken to this morning at 10 o'clock. Only one lady was in during the day, but when the great phalanx of philanthropic ladies of New-York learn that in arresting and vital character of the discussions which occupy the Convention, they will doubtless be punctual to occupy the vacant seats in the Historical Society's large and comfortable hall.

SECOND DAY.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF THE FAMILY AND CONGREGATED SYSTEMS.

At 10 A. M. on Wednesday the Convention reassembled. After prayer Mr. C. L. BRACE addressed the meeting on the first topic proposed by the Committee. He stated that the Committee did have in mind, in drawing up the subject, the fact that there was a narrow and vague but certain line between Poverty and Vagrancy in children and Crime—a line beyond which if a child proceed, he comes under the law, and is a subject for refuges and reformatory institutions, and within which he more distinctly belongs to the preventive societies. He wished, in regard to the latter and their operations, to lay down a few principles, which, from their very simplicity, had been overlooked, but which he believed necessary for the success of every preventive movement in the field of juvenile crime. 1st. *We must work in harmony with great naturol laws*, if we hope to produce a permanent effect. 2d. We must labor with reference to the peculiar situation and advantages of this country. 3d. We must feel the improbability, the possibility of reformation of the lowest cases under humane and elevating influences. 4th. We are required to consider especially economy—how we can do the most at the smallest cost. With regard to these principles he felt that the nearer we can approach to the *family system*, the more we are in union with Divine laws. What is it which educates each one of us? What is it which elevates the depressed German boor or raises the second and third generation of Irish till they are equal to any here? It is not alone the school, or the church, or the Government—but it is the individual self respect cultivated in our families, the chance for success offered, the hope of benefit, and the boundless field opened to each individual. So far as you can get these to bear on any poor child, you approach the natural laws, and you do what no Asylum or large Institution can ever do in the mass. Then again, this country has the peculiar advantage of room enough, and a vast demand for labor, and an especially sympathetic spirit towards the City poor in the families of our country districts. In his experience the vices of City children were often exaggerated—they were not so bad as they seem. He believed that there is no class of offenders beyond influence; that even the lowest and most outcast can be reached by the light of Christianity. It was wonderful how a street boy changed when brought under those new, strange influences of kindness, hope, and a Christian home.

And if a Western family were willing to receive one of these poor lads not gone beyond the criminal line, and risk his depravity and try to redeem him, why, in God's name, should they not? Mr. BRACE then proceeded to show how the Children's Aid Society had attempted to labor on the principles above stated. They sent the children to families—they met the natural demand for labor—they made use of the especial advantage of this country in placing their children. Some, it is true, might have been sometimes carelessly selected, and have gone too far beyond the line he had mentioned—but the most were doing well. The especial advantage of this system was in the matter of *expense*, and he trusted in view of that, it would be adopted in many other cities. He was rejoiced to hear from gentlemen at points so distant as Boston and Ohio, that substantially the same principles were adopted in their movements there. The Children's Aid Society could send off from 700 to 800 children every year at an expense of from $12 to $15 per head, counting the whole expenses, while institutions like the Juvenile Asylum or the Home of the Friendless, paid an average of from $80 to $100 per head for a far less number of children sent out or housed.

This alone was a most important consideration for the public. He regretted exceedingly one remark of Mr. BRYAN'S, of the Juvenile Asylum, that there was a jealousy between the different charitable institutions. He believed this was a mistake. So far as his own Board was concerned, or himself, he knew that there was not a single feeling but the most cordial spirit of coöperation. He committed children constantly himself to the Juvenile Asylum and House of Refuge. Possibly sometimes all these societies trenched on each others fields, but then it was simply a mistake. There were 10,000 vagrant children and nearly 40,000 children truant in the City of New-York, and with all the wealth, all the Christian spirit, all the ability they could command they only influenced some 4 000 or 5,000. Why should they quarrel with them? He believed each of these societies had enough to do.

Judge MANN followed, exposing the legal difference between the functions of the Children's Aid and Juvenile Asylum, and that there was ample room for both to work. Only about 4 per cent. of all the boys sent West (some 5,000 in number) had turned out badly.

Mr. HALLIDAY (of the Home for the Friendless) and Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also spoke to the question.

Mr. FAY, (of the Westborough Massschusetts State Reform School,) believed it true that many of these vagrants were not as bad as they seem. The family was the only proper place for them; but if proper, families cannot be found to place them in; the schools and houses to which they are sent, should as nearly as possible imitate the family. His experience was, that where a child was taken by a family from philanthropic motives, he did well; if received into a family for mercenary purposes, he did badly; and to find philanthropic families enough, was certainly a very difficult matter. There should be no punishment intended by the reformations established, and none inflicted, except what is incidental and of necessity.

Mr. HASTINGS, (of Rochester,) reminded gentlemen that children under sixteen, might be convicted of any crime known to our laws. The law calls them criminals. To our House of Refuge the law has consigned them, for murder, rape, burglary, arson. Are they sent us to pity them; to treat them as poor unfortunate creatures? We must open their eyes to the heinousness of their sin; convict them before we can expect in them the least tokens of repentance. We must treat such as criminals, not simply as vagrants.

A gentleman asked, if very many persons were not committed as vagrants who were actually criminals?

Mr. HASTINGS—"Certainly, children in the habit of crime, but not arrested for any particular offence."

A motion that the resolutions be tabled, and that the Convention proceed to consider the next topic, being put, the vote stood: ayes 25, noes 12.

The second topic was announced: "The Comparative Value of the Family and Congregated Systems in Reformatory Institutions." The subject may be considered in respect to—1. Economy. 2. Facilities of classification. 3. Moral influence. A review of the actual working of both systems, in various countries, should of course be made in this connection.

The Secretary, the Rev. B. K. PIERCE, (Superintendent of the Female Industrial School of Lancaster, Mass.,) read a paper of which the brief above was the skeleton. The family system requires more teachers, but needs less expensive buildings. Separate houses may be managed with more comfort, and then the child, on leaving, one of these, suffers less rude change in the habits of his life. In herding together the most incorrigible, they are all likely to sink together. From large institutions the good elements are constantly sifted out, and new bad ones constantly added, so that, after a few years, the average depravity is frightful.

The Christian family is the divine model. Religion comes there in the form of a perpetually recurring illustration. In large institutions it becomes formal, irksome and unattractive. In large institutions children form in circles around some absorbing mind of their own number; in the family around its heads.

All that is purely artificial is abruptly removed when the boy leaves the Refuge; then the nearer to the family the Refuge approaches, the less violent and hazardous will be the shock of his entry upon the world. At the Lancaster School, now three years in operation, in Massachusetts, the experiment of re-straining, without locks or walls, has been tried thoroughly; only two successful escapes have been made.

Mr. RUTHERFORD, in an ably-written paper, took the other side of the question. Europe, where the family system prevails, has not been more successful in her system than we. Her institutions are very unequally successful, and there are reasons why the family system would work better there than here. The American independence of character is unknown to the European vagrant. They essentially differ in their habits of obedience—the Yankee boy is far less patient of restraint than the other. Then the European houses have great advantages over ours in other respects. They receive their children, not from bad houses or from the streets, out from the prisons, and many of these are foundlings. With such the lack of a home has been the great want. Here the majority are spurning a decent home. The first are thankful for the comforts of a home for the destitute. The second need the restraints, which being irksome at their homes, they refused. Again, in the European, the average age of admission was less than here, the time of detention greater, and they received far less frequently, which gives them great advantages. In theirs, the number of officers is much larger in proportion to the inmates. Still, notwithstanding our great disadvantages, our congregate system has done well. It needs improvement indeed, but he thought the aggregate results of the two systems showed that some of our institutions were quite as successful as the best of Europe. Ours should not be allowed to become too large—there should not be over 150 inmates in any one of them. He was not opposed, by any means, to the family system,—on the other hand, without it ours could not do well. He would send those who are foundlings and destitute, but not particularly vicious, and those of such feeble health as do not bear well the confinement of the Refuge, to Farm Schools. The harder class needed the tighter bit of the House of Refuge.

The Rev. Mr. BERNARD, of Boston, thought that the papers just read were capital. He rejoiced that in the Lancaster School, we had another such noble Institution as the Rauhe Haus at Hamburg. He pictured in rosy colors the happy homes at Lancaster, where are gathered as bad material as ever was collected in any House of Refuge. It was wise to keep the two systems going on together. Skim off the cream, the worthiest boys from the Refuges for farm-schools, while the class which needs sharper management and closer restraint, should be retained.

Mr. HASTINGS agreed that the family system was the proper one for a certain class of delinquents. To the Boards of the Reformatory Institution there should be given power to transfer to stricter and more truly penal establishments those who need a prison, and also to transfer to family schools those who are fit for their milder sway. In the Rochester House, we indulge the boys outside the walls when we can. We have over four hundred, and we do not find that too much. Whether that number is too little or too much, depends very much upon the capacity of the Superintendent to deal with children skillfully.

Rev. Mr. DYER, of Albany, had visited the Lancaster (Family) School, and the Westborough (Congregated) House—had admired the happy management and most excellent results of both. They had convinced him that both systems were needed—absolutely demanded to work together, and cover all the ground.

Mr. G. C. HOLLS (of the Xenoble Institution, Pennsylvania,) detailed the internal arrangement of the celebrated Rauhe Huss of Hamburg, in which he was two years engaged. It was literally a house among the flowers—a redemption house into which the worst characters came. Formerly its reach only embraced Hamburg, but since 1848 its doors, and walks, and fields were open to the truants, vagrants and juvenile criminals of all Germany. It received no aid from Government, but was entirely a work of private philanthropy. He knew of three hundred and fifty Protestant Reformatory institutions on the Continent, and not over a dozen of them all receive governmental aid. The commitments were both voluntary and involuntary. The whole are disposed in families of twelve or fourteen each—with a brother and his assistants over each family, who receive no compensation. In this country, how to get the teachers is the great question. It will only be met by educating Christian families to a higher standard of personal philanthropy. Could not there be connected with some of our existing Houses normal schools for teaching the older and better pupils how to teach and manage juvenile criminals and vagrants? To the Young Men's Christian Association he looked, too, for help.

Mr. HASTINGS said that, for females, family schools like that of Lancaster might with great advantage be established in the vicinity of many of our large cities. For boys he doubted if it was yet practicable with us. The next best thing was just such an agency as the Children's Aid Society performs, nor should the fact that some of its emigrants may turn out badly, discourage. That is to be expected. He thought the Juvenile Asylums erred in the time that they detained the vicious—it is too brief altogether. The reformatory process takes time. The mania for making money and for piece was unusual here. It can only be prevented by education in the family,—by promoting a higher state of Christianity. Christians must be trained to feel that here is a great missionary opening.

Mr. APOLLOS R. WETMORE said that the Juvenile Asylum never fixed a time for detention. It took the ground that it was injurious to send vicious and truant children unprepared into families, and it detained them till they were fit to go—whether it took 20, 60, 90 days or 18 months.

Mr. REEMELIN, of Ohio, said the idea that either system must specially prevail was wrong. There must be refuges, farm-schools, and houses of brief detention. He detailed the arrangements and working of the Ohio State Reform Farm, situated near Lancaster, in Fairfield County, with which the speaker was connected. It had now the care of 100 boys, who were distributed into families. There are three buildings on the farm—which includes 170 acres—35 by 50 feet each. The houses have on the first floor a workshop and school room. The second story is for dormitories. The farm had been in operation only a year. Some 240 had passed through their hands since the start. The Legislature appropriated $100 a head, which is for all expenses.

The cost of the thing had proved greater in some respects than they anticipated. Their acting Commissioner received $1,000 a year. The Superintendent received $750. Each Elder Brother (head of a family) has $30 a month, and the Cadets $5 a month. As the Cadets come in the Elder Brothers will be dispensed with, and so some expense saved. When a boy has passed through all the grades and the "Eagle Class," if he chooses to stay and has top right capacity and tact for managing, he is made Cadet, but on no pay at first. To them are intrusted a new and younger class. This is well for the institution and well for the Cadet. For now, when he goes out a sub officer, he has washed out all the stain of his early life, and is proud of his connection. As to the economy of farms, it was to be remembered that agriculture is not as well paid in money as mechanical trade. Farm work is not worth as much in money as the carpenter's, shoemaker's or blacksmith's. Hence a House of Refuge will get more money for the boys' work than the Farm will. But on the other hand there are the products of the farm coming in to reduce the money expenses. We can feed cheaper and better than the Refuges can. Our feeding costs 90 cents a week, all told; the average in Houses of Refuge is $1. We have always a plentiful supply of milk, to which we attribute in part the excellent health of all our inmates. I know, said he, a House-of-Refuge boy wherever I see him. He has a pale, sickly look, and the younger ones have sore eyes. At first, when they used to send us boys covered with rags, shnelcs and with bad ophthalmias, I was afraid of them; but the disease of the eyes never spread. Our first house was built of logs, the second was a frame house, the third was of brick. We are some ways from the village, and had to get up our buildings at a great disadvantage. Our charter limited us to $2,000 for each building, and if we overrun our estimates we were to pay the balance out of our own pockets. We did rather miscalculate, and had to pay something like a dollar and a half ourselves. Our location is high—we can see forty miles around—and beautifully adapted to raising fruit, and we intend to put the whole farm into orchards and vineyards, but just as far as possible to live within ourselves, producing and manufacturing as fast as may be all we want to use. When the six buildings are all completed, by the 1st of April, they will have cost, with the farm, $31,000. We expect to have 240 boys then, and the farm needs all that number. We have no bars—no locks on the doors. The worst boy ever in the Ohio Penitentiary (as the keeper told me) we trusted with the team to go to the village after he had been six weeks with us, and he is a Cadet now.—Oh, yes; they do sometimes run away and we after them, especially if they have been brought there by a police officer. For generally police officers are bad men and they put all sorts of nonsense into their heads and tell them a great deal about running away. When a boy is committed to us I generally go after him myself, and very seldom one runs away who comes there under our own escort. Out of 200 that we had under our control some 14 ran away, but all were taken again. At first these escapes cost us a good deal, but we have the hang of them now and can manage them more economically. Out of 100 juvenile vagrants or criminals, about 10 I think need the restraints of a Refuge, the other 90 would do best on a farm. We ought to take none over 16 years old, though we have taken older ones who have done well. When a boy is arrested, the prosecuting Attorney writes us inquiring if we have room for him. If we have, and the boy is guilty, he is sentenced not for any particular offence, but "as a fit subject for the State Reform Farm"—this we are careful about for fear that some day our laws may be depriving all persons who have ever been convicted of the rights of citizens. For our private use we get of the committing parties the particulars of the case, but these are not "records." Parents, trustees, friends can "bind" to us. A complete system of merit and demerit marks is kept, and a strict account with every boy. His day's work's value is estimated for every boy, so, when he leaves, if anything is to his credit we pay him. If he owes anything, it is his debt of honor, to pay when he is able; but not a boy has yet left us in debt. The merits and demerits include work, study, manners, cleanliness. All above a certain mark for the week are entitled to eat at the table of honor—and the best boy for the week at that, to eat with the officers who, in addition to the common fare, have some dessert; I hate to see your bare tables in Houses of Refuge. Every table has its cloth, and the quality of the food for all and the table furniture is alike. They sit twenty at a table, the Brother at one end, the Cadet at the other. For a certain number of demerits they have a table of dishes or, as which is a jug of water and bread alone. Certainly, we are at liberty to use corporal punishment, but we never have and never mean to. The "Family" that shows best flies the flag of honor waving over it. Through the day no boy knows how his marks stand. At the close, the Brother reads off the standing of each and the punishment for the guilty is enamitted, but not without appeal to the rest. The last hour of the day is given to moral training, and it is the object to teach one the habit of reviewing the day during that hour, and before retiring to enter in his diary its history. This diary each takes with him on leaving. As to the time of detention, if you call the standard of good influences in a family 100, and grant that a house of refuge has 75, and a certain family only 50, I would prefer to put a boy in the family rather than the house of refuge. When a boy has been through all the grades, we give him a "probatory certificate." If he chooses to stay he can. We may get him a home if we can; if not, he goes to sea for himself. We escort him about a mile on his way, shake hands all 'round, and say Good bye, telling him if he ever, while young or when old, gets into trouble, or can't make a living, to come back to his home, and we will welcome him. We had a boy last Winter, who went out in the Summer to Kentucky, come back; he couldn't get a place, and we did we come him. Life is a great reformer in his experiences. We do not want to detain them a day after they are truly reformed, but we are our own judges of the time to detain them. As to study, I think we give them enough of it. In harvest time school is remitted; rainy days and bad weather we have school longer. They sleep twenty in a room—with a Brother in each room. Our object is to build up the whole character—to educate the mind, the body, the heart—most of all, to teach them to restrain themselves. Some come to us who don't know how to read, and some of them we never can teach; but with most our success has been gratifying in all respects.

It being now 3 o'clock, a recess was taken to 7½ P. M.

The Evening Session was spent in considering the true principles of legislation with reference to vagrant and criminal children, upon which topic Mr. J. K. MCKREVER, of Philadelphia, and Mr. F. B. FAY, of Massachusetts, read valuable suggestive papers, and Messrs. MARLON HEWITT, Dr. FORWARD, of New-Orleans, and Mr. HALLIDAY remarked.

The New-York Sunday-School Union Celebration.

The Sunday-School army of New-York City probably never paraded with fuller ranks or appeared to greater advantage than it did on Tuesday. To be sure, the day might have been brighter and less windy, but then as an offset to the signs of the coming rain, which fortunately did not begin to fall till after the schools were assembled at the various places where the Anniversary exercises were to take place, the air was cool. In warm weather such a crowding together at the different places of meeting as there was yesterday would have been unwholesome and disagreeable, to say the least of it. The Sunday-School scholars gathered at the different churches to which they are attached early in the day, all wearing badges of blue, white or red, on which was printed the number of the school that each belonged to, and the name of the Sunday-School Union. All wore their Sunday clothes and smiling faces, and all seemed to rejoice in the occasion which brought them together. Preceded by their banners and accompanied by their teachers the School proceeded in separate bodies to the Cooper Institute and the churches. The Committee of Arrangements had directed that the schools should be in their places at least fifteen minutes before the hour at which the exercises were to commence, and the order was strictly obayed. At 12½ o'clock the exercises, which were everywhere of a similar character, commenced in the various places where the schools were assembled; perhaps all would have met together if there was a suitable place where between 60,000 and 70,000 children with their teachers and friends could comfortably gather; possibly, when the Central Park is finished, annual assemblages of Sunday-School children, the magnitude of which is not now dreamed of, will meet there, in Spring time, in the open air. Singing by the children, reading the Scriptures and prayer, and addresses, constituted the order of exercises at each place. At the Cooper Institute there were as many people as the large hall would hold. Mr. B. B. ATTERBURY presided, and R. G. PARDEE, Esq., WM. E. DONOE, Esq., and Captain HART, of the Seventeenth Police Precinct, addressed the children, exhorting them to persevere in good works. At the Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN'S Church, in Thirteenth-street, the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH spoke; at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Broome street, the Rev. HYATT SMITH, of Buffalo; at the Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, Captain HART; and at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. ASA D. SMITH. After the close of the afternoon's exercises, the children made the best of their way through the rain to their several places of rendezvous, at many of which collations were partaken of by them and their teachers.

In the evening the members of the Sunday-School Union celebrated its Forty-third Anniversary, at the Cooper Institute. The audience was much larger than could have been gathered together on such a night on any occasion less interesting. In the absence of the President, Chancellor FERRIS, of the New-York University, ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., the Vice-President, presided. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER. A hymn was sung, and then J. N. MCELLIGOTT, Esq., read extracts from the annual report, from which it appears that there are 212 Schools attached to the Union, of which 24 have been established during the past year; the number of children attending them is 65,000. There are 47,000 in regular connection with the Churches, 25,500 who do not belong to church congregations, 1 200 colored children, 10 500 in the infant classes, and 3,400 in the Bible classes. There were 5,000 teachers. The libraries contain 86 000 volumes. Over 500 conversions have been made within the year, and the benevolent contributions amounted to $15,000.

The Report glanced at the difficulties which beset the path of the Union in the prosecution of its work. Among these, Infidelity and the apathy of those who should be active in performing their duties to the young, are deemed some of the greatest.

The Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, next addressed the audience. He said there were in this City probably 50,000 children who were without the benefit of Sabbath-school instruction. It was terrible to think of it. We could hardly over-estimate the power of example. Great as was the power of the Pulpit and of the Press, which was so much spoken of, it could not be compared with the power of example.

"The Name of Jesus" was sung, Mr. LUCIUS HART leading, and then Ex-Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, was introduced. Amid the cares, and labors, and anxieties of professional life, he said, literature and leisure were like memories of the past, and he felt as if he should ask why he was here on this occasion. The Keystone State this night tendered to the Empire State the right hand in the cause of the Sabbath Schools. He came to speak not for himself, but honored as the representative of the American Sunday School-Union to the New-York Sunday-School Union, to congratulate it upon its success in the good cause in which it was engaged. He stated that during the past year the proceedings of the American Sabbath-School Union had been more prosperous than during any preceeding year. During the year ending in March, 1859, its missionaries had extended aid to more than 1,400 schools, containing more than 70,000 scholars, and more than 12,000 teachers. During the past ten years it had organized nearly 18,000 new schools, with 680,000 scholars, and 113,000 teachers.

Mr. GEORGE H. STEWART of Pennsylvania next spoke. He complimented his brethren from Pennsylvania who had preceded him, and gave a hopeful account of the Sabbath Schools of Philadelphia. After he had concluded, the benediction was pronounced, and the audience separated. The members of the Union, however, staid behind long enough to elect their officers for the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University was reelected President: WM. FORREST, JOHN R. HIND, WM. WHITEHORN, M. C. MORGAN, ALBERT WOODRUFF, and GEORGE S. CONOVER were chosen Vice Presidents; WM. LIBBY, Treasurer; JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT, Corresponding Secretary; and SAMUEL HOLMES, Recording Secretary.

Union Theological Seminary.

The examination of the classes in the Union Theological Seminary, which has been going on for a week past, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. The discussion in which one member of the Faculty has been recently engaged, has occasioned a special interest in the Seminary, which was manifest in an unusually large attendance upon the examination. Of course the points which have been in dispute were not allowed to pass unnoticed. A close inquiry failed, we are told, to show that the lax views of Inspiration, recently propounded by one of the Professors, had been adopted by any of his pupils. The Anniversary exercises of the Seminary took place last evening in the Mercer-street Church.

Addresses were made by members of the Graduating Class, which in general deserve high commendation.

Mr. THEO. J. HOLMES of Brooklyn delivered a fine address upon the subject of "Unhonored Heroism," the design of which was to show the true nobility and worth of those who in humble walks of life display a generous philanthropy and an heroic valor. The delivery of this address deserves special notice. Its style, graceful and animated, contrasted most favorably with the ridiculous violence of some of the preceding speakers.

Mr. AARTUA T. MITCHELL, of this city, spoke upon the subject of "Usefulness." Starting with the idea that the Divine idea of greatness is serviceableness, he showed that, to attain it, there is a necessity for that humility which will lead a man to undertake obscure duties and to meet the homely wants of humanity. The speech contained many passages of striking rhetorical beauty. Mr. CHAS. A. STODDARD, of Boston, made an address under the title of "To Be, or Not to Be," in which he arrayed arguments from Nature and from Scripture against the doctrine of the annihilation or inanition of the soul after death.

The farewell address to the graduating class in behalf of the Faculty and Directors was delivered by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON. His subject was "The Importance of the Study of the Bible." He said that the Protestant maxim is that the Word of God is the only and the sufficient rule of faith and practice. This truth is only an inference from another, which is, that the Bible is our only source of religious knowledge. For proof of this we must only look at the heathen world. Their philosophers, with all their wealth of learning and strength of intellect, could not attain to a knowledge of the true state and character of God, nor could they reach the apprehension of a state of rewards and punishments in a future life as contained in the Christian system. The speaker urged upon the young men to whom he addressed the importance of studying the Scriptures in the original tongues. It was the Scriptures that they were to preach, not philosophy nor human reason. Opposition they would doubtless meet; but with the Word of God as their shield, none could harm them.

In concluding his brief address, Prof. ROBINSON, in the name of the Faculty and the Board of Directors, declared that the young men who composed the Graduating Class had satisfactorily concluded their course of study. He bade them go forth and preach the Gospel, remembering the promise of Christ, to be with them to the end of the world.

The class which graduates numbers thirty-four members.

Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held on Tuesday evening, in the Lecture-room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The inclemency of the evening prevented a large attendance. E. BOUDINOT STOCKTON, Esq., President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and invited ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq., to the Chair, who presided over the deliberations of the evening. After the transaction of some preliminary business the Treasurer, C. E. K. SHERMAN, read his annual report, by which it appears that the receipts amounted to $10,780 52 and expenses $10,728 46 for the past year, leaving a balance on his hands of $51 06.

The Trustees of Clinton Hall transmitted their annual report, by which it appeared that the sum of $1,723 11 remains in the possession of the Treasurer. They have paid the original mortgage bearing interest at 7 per cent., and have obtained a new one for $67,000 at 6 per cent., which is the debt now resting upon the institution. The Trustees referred with much pleasure to the cordial relations existing between themselves and the Board of Directors of the Library Association, and expressed gratification to know that the Board have sustained themselves, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances by which they have been sur

METHODIST MISSIONS IN ARIZONA.—The *Christian Advocate and Journal* publishes a letter from the Rev. D. TUTHILL, recently appointed Missionary to Arizona. Mr. TUTHILL writes from Tubac that his reception was by no means flattering, though respectful. An inquiry into the character of the population, however, readily explained any absence of enthusiasm. There are in the village of Tucson about 40 or 45 persons who may be considered in any sense American, or, in other words, who can speak or understand the English language. Of this number two or three only are owners of real estate, the remainder constitute a floating population. As to church or school building, the matter appears to be utterly out of the question for the present. The people, for the most part, are poor; they are scattered, and cannot be made to see the necessity for the step. As an evidence of their poverty (says Mr. TUTHILL) I have not slept on any kind of bed but three nights out of 23 since I entered the limits of the territory at Mesilla. I have simply wrapped myself in my blanket, and laid, myself upon the dirt floors of the houses, frequently with my carpet-bags only for a pillow.

The Detroit *Trubune* says the trade in that city for shank-skins, as an article of export, has become a lucrative branch of traffic. The Indians bring them into the city in large numbers, and a regular business is made by many whites of trapping the animal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, April 1.

MY FRIENDS of THE PRINTERS' PUBLISHERS, Book-Sellers, Type Founders, who have for many years been kind and generous patrons in the purchase and use of my inventions and manufactures, I have now, at a small regret, to perform the duty of taking a business leave of you.

Owing to a state of circumstances which I need not explain, I am induced to relinquish the place which I have heretofore occupied in the business of furnishing the Presses of my invention, and other apparatus peculiar to your several vocations, to Messrs. R. HOE & CO., a firm most deservedly well and favorably known, to afford assurance that they will fill my place with satisfaction to my friends and patrons, and with honor, as well as profit to themselves; and towards whom, therefore, I desire to beseech an extension of that confidence and patronage with which you have so long favored your grateful friend,

ISAAC ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858.

The Printers and Publishers of the United States are respectfully informed that the undersigned have purchased of Isaac Adams, Esq., his entire interest in the patents pecular to the "Adams Printing Press," and other kindred machinery, together with his patterns and tools used for building the same; and that the business of making and repairing as prosecuted by him, will be marked by the renewed vigilance and vigilance by them, at the old premises, situated in Foundry-street, South Boston, to which place orders may be addressed as heretofore.

The Adams machines have been largely used, and held in great favor. They will not be allowed to decline in our hands, either in power or stanchness. We may fairly appeal to our established reputation as press-makers, as a sufficient guaranty of undiminished excellence in every particular; and if increased dispatch is possible, it will be imparted to the business.

We also embrace this opportunity to notify those who are manufacturing machines that contravene the patents in question, that measures will be promptly taken to protect our legal rights. All persons using such machines without license from us, are liable to suit as *particeps criminis*; and those who purchase such machines after this date, will have no cause of complaint if dealt with severely.

Among the many points covered by these patents, we beg leave to call attention to two which have been frequently infringed. The thirteenth claim of the patent of 1836 reads, "I also claim the mode herein described of laying the ink upon the types by *passing the rollers between the bed and the platen*." The sixteenth claim of the patent of 1846 reads, "I also claim the employment of the *fly*, or its equivalent, for receiving and piling the sheets."

Communications or orders may be addressed to the Boston Factory, or to our principal office in New-York.

R. HOE & CO.,
Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufactory,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York

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ROD REELS,
LINES, FLOATS,
FLIES AND MINNOWS.
AT SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,
B. J. HART & BRO.,
No. 297 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRMIN, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

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SILVER WATCHES, | FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted,
SQUIRE & LANDER, No 97 Fulton-st.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Gifbin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 249 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, W. HAESEN, (Pupil of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
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Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Ranging in price from $60 to $440 equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge room, or parlor.
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THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenute, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway, c

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $75; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
B. T. GORLON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th st. Also, second hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange by ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

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A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Oocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
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This work contains all the Hymns in the Sabbath Hymn-Book set to three hundred and fifty-three tunes, also the selections for chanting, set to appropriate music, and twenty-two short anthems. The publishers desire to call attention to the following points in this work:
1. The type, both of the music and letter press, is large and very plain, the paper white, and the printing and mechanical execution of the volume generally are very superior.
2. The plan adopted to ascertain what old tunes were wanted in such a book (as explained in the preface) insured the securing a complete collection of these. We believe that in this respect the volume is unrivaled.
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The publishers earnestly invite attention to and careful examination of this volume, in the belief that it will afford most important aid to the successful introduction of congregational singing, and to the religious use of music in public, social and private worship.
From the eminent ability and great experience of its authors in the different departments of psalmody, large expectations are formed by the Christian public in respect to the present volume. The publishers have the satisfaction of believing that these expectations are fully realized. The first edition, though a large one, was exhausted in three weeks, and already they have received many testimonials to the value of the work from persons well qualified to judge.
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containing the hymns alone, topically arranged with copious indexes, &c.
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The present (June) number contains "Kenilworth," (illustrated) by Sir Walter Scott; "The Horoscope," a new story by Alexander Dumas; "Golden Hills," (illustrated,) and 30 articles besides, of the highest literary merit. This charming periodical is just the thing for the breakfast table and the tea-table, in car and steamboat, at the seaside or under the trees. Sold at all bookstores.
HERALD & CO., Publishers, No. 12 Ann-st., New-York.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—A NEW collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios, Semi-Choruses and Choruses, and for Organ, Melodeon or Piano. This book contains nearly 200 Hymns and Tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Nearly twenty thousand copies have been sold in ninety days. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "Shining Shore," "Beautiful Zion," &c. Price 12 cents, or $8 per hundred. Elegantly bound 20 cents single, $15 per hundred. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

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C. PARTRIDGE, Publisher.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A CONFIDENTIAL POSITION BY an elderly gentleman of good address and mercantile experience (owning dividends of several thousand dollars payable semi-annually). Would prefer to travel in the United States or British Provinces, and undertake to adjust and settle disputed or other accounts on commission, on such terms as may be agreed upon. Address X. Y. Y., Post-Office, New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in this City 4 years, is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. As he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent City reference. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—A GOOD OPERATING AND mechanical dentist, well supplied with instruments, furniture tools, &c., would like to form a copartnership with a member of his profession in good practice. Advertiser understands his profession thoroughly, particularly the mechanical part, and is not afraid of work. Can give the best references. Address GEO. E. SHELLEY, No. 82 Broadway.

LAW PARTNER WANTED.—A LAWYER of experience and of many years' practice in this City desires a partnership and to take a responsible position in some established firm, (or with a young lawyer) now in active practice in this City, under the expectation of deriving mutual benefit from each other's experience and attention to business. Address, for three days, LAWYER, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PARTNERSHIP—THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS issued a prospectus for a weekly paper, devoted to very popular subjects, and who has already obtained a large number of subscribers, would like to form a partnership with a gentleman or lady, who would contribute two or three hundred dollars, and assist in the editorial department. This is a rare chance for a fortune. Address for one week, W. X., Box No. 109, *Times* Office.

$800. WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH THIS amount, in an established grocery store, now doing a good paying business; locality unsurpassed in the City. To a party desiring to go into business, this is an opportunity seldom met with. For particulars, address or call at No. 599 Broadway, room No. 23.

$500—$1,000.—WOULD ADVANCE THIS amount, or more, to purchase the whole or part interest in some substantial and reliable business; satisfactory references given and required. Address M. E. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PAYING AND safe manufacturing business in Jersey City; capital from $3 000 to $5 000; profits large, and articles manufactured of positive necessity and daily use. Apply at JERSEY INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 220, Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SHOP OF MACHINIST TOOLS, consisting of lathes, planers, upright drills, shafting, belts, vices, and everything necessary for machinist business. Apply at 175 and 177 1st-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy dry goods store; also the stock and fixtures of a small jewelry store. Inquire at No. 114½ Bowery, near Grand-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gillen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and froeing and French fluting; no objection to the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants, German, English, Irish and others, with first-class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled in the City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a respectable young English woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also wait on a lady if required, and understands hair dressing; can give the highest City reference. Can be seen this day and to-morrow, if not engaged, at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY RESpectable colored woman, by a lady who can give her the highest recommendations for honesty, sobriety, neatness and good temper. She would like to get a place as nurse or wait on a lady, though she can fill almost any situation except cooking. Apply at No. 104 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN (SCOTCH OR American) to attend a bakery; a person of experience who will be strictly attentive to her duties and who is a good judge of money. To one who will suit a permanent situation is offered. References required. Apply at No. 330 Pearl-st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and understands meats and poultry; wages $8; also a regular chambermaid, and does fine washing. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as first-class cook in a private family; she understands cooking in all its branches; jellies, pastry, and preserving; she has the best of City references as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL HAVING THE REFERence of her last employer, with whom she lived four years, a situation in a private family to do general housework. Disengaged owing to the family breaking up housekeeping, who are anxious to have a good girl have a good place. Can be seen at No. 141 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small family, as good plain cook and to assist with the washing, or to do general housework and chamberwork and washing—one who is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESpectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; or will take charge of a house in the absence of a family. Can be seen at her present employers' for two days, No. 160 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing in the best manner; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber maid and waiter; has the best of City reference; has lived six years with her last employers. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 226 Monroe-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman, or would do chamber work and waiting in a small family; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Please call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a full breast—American by birth and descent, with marriage-lines and letters to present. Apply at No. 93 10th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WELL REcommended young woman, a situation in the city or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class waitress or chambermaid. Is willing to go to the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 23d-st, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 65 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 Fleet-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children; has no objection to do chamberwork in a small family; can give good City references. Call at No. 109 6th st., St. Mark's-place, Room 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands sewing-machines. Call at No. 124 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can come highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 155 West 14th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or assist with the washing and light waiting; has no objection to the work of a small family. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation to travel with a family. Is fully capable of taking charge of children. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 Varick-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French nurses and German nurses, cooks, etc., on hand. French and German spoken.

TO BUILDERS, &C.—A LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE MANTELS will be sold reasonably, and payment taken in mortgage on real estate, or approved notes. Inquire of GEORGE RYAN, No. 248 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman and ground; in a private family; is a good waiter, and would be found most agreeable in assisting to wait at dinner on large parties, if required; will be found respectful and competent for the above business, which reference to his last employer will satisfy to that effect; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, from 8 till 4 o'clock, in W. M. H. JACKSON'S Grocery Store, corner of West 21st-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF EXperience as coachman and groom; is of sober and temperate habits, and is willing to devote all his time to any gentleman or lady that may employ him; has the best of City references from the most respectable families in this City. His last employer has sold his horses. His reference can be seen at any hour in this City. Call at or address B. W. M., No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in the store. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Protestant,) with excellent reference from his present employer, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROB ROY

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CHARLES XII.—MORNING CALL—BOX AND COX.

BOWERY THEATRE—CAMILLE—STAGE STRUCK—STAYS SECRET.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND—CROSSING THE LINE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—JESSIE VEEL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SILENT HOUSE MINSTRELSY—THE GENII OF THE LAKE.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....9¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South by Railroad, Correspondence Mail.....10 A. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, May 14, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the Liverpool steamships *Persia* and *Kangaroo* at this port, yesterday morning, supplies us with details of European news for the week ending on the morning of April 30. It will be remembered that the decisive and official statement of the fact that the Austrians had invaded Sardinia was forwarded from Paris to the *Adelaide*, which left Galway on the evening of that day, some hours after the departure of the *Persia*. In other respects, however, the intelligence now received is singularly interesting and important.

The report of the loss of the New-York packet ship *Pomona* on the coast of Ireland, brought by the *Adelaide*, are so contradictory and confused that it is difficult to make out the actual facts in reference to the matter. The telegram stated that it was the ship *Puma*, that she had 400 passengers on board, three of whom were saved, and that the event occurred on the 17th ult., off Wexford, on passage from New-York to Liverpool. But the *Pomona*, it seems, left Liverpool on the 27th for this port, and if she had been wrecked the same day there would have been abundant time for the news to have reached Liverpool previous to the departure of the *Persia*, though she brings no intelligence in reference to the affair. The *Pomona* was an Eastern built ship, about three years old, 1,200 tons burden, and owned by HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM, of this City.

The first official movement of the National Democratic Executive Committee since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention was made yesterday. An accidental meeting took place between Judge SMALLEY, of Vermont, and the Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, the former the Chairman of the Committee and the latter Secretary, and after a brief consultation they agreed upon what would otherwise have been settled by correspondence. A meeting is to be called for about the 7th of December next, formal notice of which will be published in October, at which meeting the time for holding the National Convention at Charleston will be determined.

The Captain of the bark *George Stricker*, arrived at New-Orleans, reports having been fired into twice on the Brazilian coast by a British man-of-war, name unknown.

The Southern Convention assembled yesterday at Vicksburg, Miss., eight States being represented. Immediately after the organization Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, offered resolutions in favor of reopening the Slave-trade, and made a speech in their support. Gen. FOOTE followed, in denunciation of the proposition, which he characterized as high treason. Nothing else of interest was done.

A dreadful fire occurred at Oshkosh, Wis., on Tuesday night, the loss by which is estimated at from $200 000 to $300,000. Seventy-five buildings were destroyed, including nearly all the business places on Main-street. Full particulars have not yet reached us.

The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES returned to New-York on Tuesday night, and is now at his father's house.

The Anti-Slavery agitation broke out afresh yesterday in the American Tract Society. Resolutions condemning the African Slave-trade were introduced. The first instructed the Publishing Committee to publish tracts on the subject, and the second assured them that such publications would meet the approval of the Society. Both resolutions were tabled by overwhelming majorities, and then a resolution was introduced by Dr. SPRING stating that the conclusions come to had been reached from no doubts in reference to the sin of the Slave-trade.

The American Anti-Slavery Society resumed and concluded its Twenty-sixth Anniversary yesterday, at the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was much smaller than on the preceding day. The speakers were WM. LLOYD GARRISON, LUCRETIA MOTT, the Rev. SAM. J. MAY, the Rev. Mr. NOYES, the Rev. SAM. LONGFELLOW, ANDREW J. FOET, AARON M. POWELL, C. C. BURLEIGH, and others. The addresses were less impulsive than those delivered on Tuesday.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Society held its Fifth Anniversary at the Assembly rooms last evening. Speeches were made by THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, the latter devoting his remarks principally to the relative merits of the position he occupies in the Anti Slavery cause, and that occupied by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER and H. W. BEECHER.

The Baptist Convention for consolidating their Bible and Foreign Missionary Societies, continued its deliberations yesterday throughout the day and evening. A resolution was adopted referring the matter to the deliberation of the two Societies, and expressing the earnest wish of the Convention for their consolidation under one Board. A proposition to place the Foreign Mission operation upon an Anti-Slavery basis was voted down.

The American Temperence Union celebrated its Twenty-third Anniversary at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The annual report was read, a series of resolutions supporting temperance principles were adopted, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. GEO. N. BRIGGS, the Rev. Dr. T. A. MILLS, the Rev. Mr. CLASK, the Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, and WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

The Thirty-third Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held, last evening, in the Church of the Puritans. An abstract of the annual report shows that the Society was in good condition. The Rev. EDWARD S. LACY, of San Francisco; WM. CURTIS NOYES, of New-York, and the Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, of Boston, made addresses.

The Second Anniversary of the American Bethel Marine Society, was held last evening in the First Bethel Church, in Broome-street. PETER BAILER, Esq., presided. After the reading, and pending the adoption of the Annual Report, various addresses were made. The Society was said to be flourishing.

The first meeting of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, since its organization in March last, was held at the Church of Puritans, yesterday, at 10 A. M. Addresses were delivered by Dr. JONAS HART, Rev. Mr. FRENCH, E. GILBERT, Esq., and Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

The National Reformatory Convention met again yesterday, and discussed the comparative value of the different methods known as the "Family" and "Congregated" systems in reformatory institutions. The Convention reassembles to-day.

The Twenty-first Anniversary of the American Home Guardian Society was yesterday held in the chapel of the institution, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, a young man twenty years old, committed suicide on Tuesday night, at the La Farge House, by taking laudanum. He had just arrived from the South, where he had been employed as agent for his brother, an optician in this City. His health was very poor, and no other cause is assigned for the suicide. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

In consequence of the inclement weather the Palace Garden Festival was not resumed last night. To-morrow evening, provided the rain does not interfere to prevent it, the entertainments will take place in accordance with the previous announcement.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of modifying the interior arrangements of the Emigrant Dépôt at Castle Garden, presented an agreement which the Board had entered into with the New-York & Erie and Central Railroad Companies. The compact gives the railroads permission to sell passage tickets within the Dépôt, for which they pay the sum of $12,000 a year. The Commissioners, however, still retain the general superintendency of the Garden. A minority report, from Mr. JELLENGHAUS of the same Committee, taking strong ground against granting the privilege to the Railroad Companies, was also presented. The Superintendent of the Garden was directed to notify the owners of passenger vessels that after the 15th inst. the expense of landing passengers and luggage at the Garden, must be borne by the owners of such vessels, as provided by the amended Statute of 1857. A resolution was adopted asking the Quarantine Commissioners to procure, as soon as possible, some place for yellow fever patients, who are likely soon to arrive. The arrivals of emigrants for the week ending May 11, have been 3,007; number of inmates in the institutions, 858; over-draft, $11,873 34.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. A resolution appropriating $7,500 for the purchase of a school site in the Twelfth Ward was referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the School Officers of the Fourth Ward to hire the Friends' Meeting-house in Rose-street for the use of Ward School No. 26, and also to purchase four lots of ground for school purposes on Vandewater-street. $15,200 was appropriated for the erection of a school-house in Broome-street, near Clinton, and a resolution to rent the Methodist Church, between Broadway and Sixty-second-street for school-purposes, was adopted.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were very large, end prices advanced 10c.@30c. ₱ bbl. The demand was mainly from speculators. Wheat wse also active and decidedly dearer. Corn like wise increased in value, with a reduced supply and a good inquiry. The movements in Provisions were quite extensive. Pork and Beef were higher. Laid was also firmer. Groceries were inactive. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were freely dealt in. Cotton was quite heavy, and only a small amount was sold, including some Middling Uplands at 11¼c. ₱ lb. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted, in part, by the unfavorable weather. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 522.

At the Live Stock markets, the receipts of Beeves for the week ending yesterday numbered 2,975, all the yards included. This is 700 less than the weekly average last year, and under the stimulus of a short supply, higher prices for salt Beef, and a combination among the brokers who had purchased most of the droves before arrival, on speculation, there was an advance of about ½c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, over the rates current last week. Milch Cows are in rather short supply, and prices a trifle higher. Veals of good quality are abundant, with a fair demand however, and remunerative prices. Sheep and Lambs are rather scarce, and high prices are obtained.

The Position in Europe.

Although the *Persia* and the *Kangaroo* yesterday arrived at this port, bring us the most disastrous intelligence from the London Stock Exchange which has crossed the Atlantic for many a year, there is not one feature in all their news which, on a calm examination at this distance of time and space, appears to offer anything like a serious warrant for the fearful effects it had produced. We, of New-York, have by no means a monopoly of panics; and the wide-spread ruin scattered through hundreds of English households, by the mad and inconsiderate language of the London *Times*, may well be taken as one of the most striking among many conspicuous evidences which history must record of the fact that the "solid" communities of Great Britain rule themselves with no ampler or more steady wisdom than our own nervous and excitable people.

The "leading organ" of London opinion seems really to have been beside itself for some time past. In January last it took up the testimony of Lombard-street and the Bourse against the Emperor of the French. It denounced that sovereign to the distrust and hatred of the world: it pooh-poohed the possibility of bringing Austria to reason, and of rescuing Italy from her living death. As it had chosen to look upon the splendid results of NAPOLEON'S naval policy in the light of a flagrant menace against the British shores, and did its utmost by insult and insinuation to provoke the onslaught it professed to fear, so it fell at once upon the words addressed by NAPOLEON III. to Baron HUBNER as a "wanton disturbance of the world's tranquillity." Gradually, however, the march of events has justified the attitude of the Emperor of the French. One by one, the leading statesmen of Great Britain, of all parties, have been forced to acknowledge that France is simply pressing an issue that *must* be made. One by one the Continental States that were at first inflamed with wild and sudden fears of a new French attempt at universal dominion, have recognized the reasonableness and the immediate urgency of the stress put upon aggressive Austria. The popular excitement, which attributed at first to the Third NAPOLEON all the supposed designs of the First, has failed to force a single conspicuous Continental State into a position of hostility to France. In the time of RICHELIEU all Germany trembled with rage and terror at the pretensions put forth by the Cardinal for his master, as the heir of CHARLES the Bald, to all the dominions of CHARLEMAGNE; and it would really be quite as sensible to impute to the living Emperor of the French a determination to annex all Germany, in virtue of these pretensions, as to infer from his present Italian policy his intention of renewing the Rhenish Protectorate or the Kingdom of Rome. This Europe is evidently beginning to feel. This the London *Times*, however, was resolved that England, if possible, should never for a moment begin to suspect. And the *Times* accordingly seized upon the tidings that Russia had concluded a military Convention with France for the purpose of terrifying Great Britain with the hideous spectre of a vast Anti-British coalition. It announced positively that Russia had promised France to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after the Austrian troops should cross the Ticino; and that the fleets of Russia and France were to operate together in the Mediterranean and in the Baltic. Of course all this could bear but one meaning. England was to be attacked suddenly and by stealth; India was to be torn away from her; her fields, green with eight hundred years of peace, were to be deluged in the blood of her children; her proud and happy homes made desolate and ashamed. To the wail of the *Times*, the Stock Exchange forthwith responded; and for twenty-four hours the stately and imperial capital of one of the haughtiest and strongest nations in the world, was given over to utter financial panic. Had the published bases of this extraordinary scene proved to be well established, the spectacle would still have been sufficiently disgraceful. What are we to say of it in the face of the facts speedily disclosed that the rumored treaty "offensive and defensive" between France and Russia proved to be no such thing at all, but simply a convention guaranteeing France against the possible extravagance of the German Powers, and intended therefore to limit instead of extending the area of the war, by holding Central Europe in check, and leaving the Franco-Sardinian armies at liberty to deal with Austria undeterred by any fear of a sudden *vim a tergo*?

The shame of this senseless exhibition will be likely, we think, to strengthen the influence of the Anti-Austrian party in England; and so to confirm the disposition of all English statesmen who hold a hope for office, in favor of a strictly neutral attitude for Great Britain in the pending conflict. The public opinion of England will probably soon begin to echo the strong words of the London *Daily News*, that "Lord MALMESBURY is as truly the author of the Russo-French combination as if his name were affixed to the Convention." By the vacillation of himself and his colleages during the early progress of the negotiations; by their evident and insulting distrust of France; and finally, by their foolish avowal before Parliament of their respect and regard for Austria, on the 18th of April, Lord MALMESBURY and his chiefs literally forced the Emperor NAPOLEON into the alliance of the Czar ALEXANDER. They may well be alarmed, and utter repentant Palinodes over the Frankenstein of their own imagining, now that it is too late for them to undo their work.

The acceptance by Austria, at the eleventh hour, of England's proffered "mediation" was, as we have already said, a mere device for securing English sympathy. To offer France the mediation of a Power whose Ministers had already expressed their sympathy with the Austrian view of the questions at issue, was simply absurd; and it is not surprising that the latest news should inform us of its practical rejection by the French Government. NAPOLEON III. had demanded for Sardinia, as is reported, an open apology for the insult put upon her by the Austrian *ultimatum*, and compensation for the expenses to which she has been driven by the Austrian attitude. Terms like these France and Sardinia have a right to exact; but Austria is hardly likely to have conceded them. The exodus of Italian volunteers into Sardinia having now culminated in the open movement of a whole State, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Austrian Government in receding before Sardinia would recede before all Italy. We can see no good reason, therefore, for doubting that by the first of May hostilities must have commenced on the Sardinian frontiers. The immense accumulation of French forces along the line of the Alps had already begun to discharge itself into the plains of Italy. The pass of the Mont Cenis, which had been impeded by fresh snows on the 25th of April, had been made practical by the 27th; and the few days gained in discussing the English offer of mediation at Paris had been turned to good account by the French commanders. The flooding of the country of the Ticino which is level, full of swamps and rice-fields, and cut up by many water-courses, would impede very seriously the Austrian advance, and make the moment of the first collision quite uncertain. But the blood of France and Italy would seem to be thoroughly up, and the war will unquestionably be carried on in a fiercer temper and with more vindictive feeling on either side than any contest which Europe has seen since the great national wars of 1813–14.

A JOB'S COMFORTER.—The *Pennsylvanian* wails bitterly over the obstinacy of papers like the TIMES, which will not be persuaded to praise the President. This drab-colored defender of an afflicted Chief Magistrate thinks that the President deserves sympathy and support as a mere matter of compassion. "The President," says his sad little organ, "is compelled by a constantly acting pressure for office to waste the nation's time in efforts to reconcile personal and local jealousies throughout every State in the Union; duties which would disgrace a ruler of the most insignificant dependency in Europe."

We quite agree with the *Pennsylvanian* in this very candid estimate of Mr. BUCHANAN'S labors; but we venture to suggest a doubt as to whether a President who permits himself to be "compelled" into so miserable a course, fairly deserves the civic crown with which the more corpulent guests at the Executive Banquet beseech us to invest his sloping brows. "Call you this hacking of your friends?" the President may well exclaim, in listening to so very questionable a panegyric. Better be killed outright, as he is by the *Herald*, than told that his rule would "disgrace the most insignificant dependency in Europe."

PALMETTO AGRICULTURE.—IMPORTATION OF STOCK.—The "Black Oak Agricultural Society" of South Carolina, at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions setting forth "the great need of negro labor" in that State, and requesting the Legislature to take such steps as will induce Congress to repeal the law prohibiting the African Slave trade.

Agriculture must be looking up at the South. One of the first steps for the improvement of that branch of industry, is the importation of stock. Especially is this the case when the breed runs low or runs out. At the North we get our working cattle and our blood horses chiefly from England. By a free infusion of the foreign element among our beasts of labor, we increase them both in number and value. Carolina has a way of her own in such matters. She looks to Africa, and chafes under the law which forbids her favorite importations. Her Agricultural Societies are waking up. "Black Oak" is ustir. The Palmetto Legislature is invoked; Congress is to be beseiged. The "great need of negro labor" which exists in the cotton fields must be supplied. "The planter," say the Black Osk husbandmen, "is the best missionary to Africa." We do not doubt it. Only turn him loose among the blacks of that continent, and you may trust him not to return empty handed. He will bring his converts back with him by the hundred.

MODEL REPORTING AND EDITING.—We have enjoyed our laugh over the editorial antics of our Plum Glut neighbor, when dealing with matters foreign to navigation, and now our readers may share the sport. The poor old man of the *Herald* has been trying to get into respectable company of late, and so has sought to mix himself with the Tract Society matters. He informs his readers that the Tract Society's "business is an extensive one, running from two to three millions a year;" that its Colporteurs are "a kind of religious custom-house officers, who receive pay and mileage after the manner of members of Congress;" that "the names of a number of leading men were obtained and appended to a letter to the Rev. RUSSELL S. COOK, who has been connected with the London Tract Society;" who "states that he believes in colportage as practised here, and there can be no fair comparison between the way in which the business of salvation is carried on abroad and at home;" that "if the Tract Society managers can secure the Colporteur's influence, then they can retain office and defy the outs," &c., &c. Several other articles are equally rich in "the latest news" about the Tract controversy.

But one needs to go back to the palmy days of the *Herald* to find the tit-bit of editorial delicacies and it happens to relate to the same dish and caterer. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, when the *Herald* was boasting of the achievements of its incomparable reporters, it thus accurately sketched the speech of Mr. COOK in the Broadway Tabernacle:

"The Rev. Mr. COOK here came forward, and said the system of Colporteur was worthy of consideration, as he wrote during the thirty years of his life many works on the Reformation. (!) He had written on the times of KNOX, who rescued Scotland from the Pope, and his works would be read with interest. (!) His (Colporteur's) System was in operation in America, and it was ascertained by inquiry that over 12,000 families in America were now supplied with the Word of God. (!!) Colporteur's System had already effected much. He was one of the Missionaries that now went through the country, and had converted many among the Germans and Italians, in Georgia, Mobile and Louisiana, and he ought to be supplied with funds." (!!!)

Speculation and navigation are evidently more familiar matters to poor old BENNET than "Colporteur" and Religion. If "shoemakers should stick to their lasts," navigators should stay with their Rebeccas.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

American Bible Society.—Anniversary in the Academy of Music, at 10 o'clock A. M. The officers, members, and delegates meet in the Bible-House, Astor-place, for business, at 9 o'clock A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue at 10 o'clock A. M. Business meeting at 9 o'clock A. M. The annual sermon by the Rev John Dowling, D. D., in the evening.

American Tract Society of Boston.—Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 10 o'clock A. M. Addresses expected from the Rev. Dr. Kirk, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

American Congregational Union.—Meeting for choice of officers and other business, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the City Assembly-Rooms, No. 448 Broadway.

New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Exhibition in Academy of Music, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Five Points House of Industry.—Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Good speaking and singing expected.

Congregational Conference.—City Assembly-Rooms, Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

National Woman's Rights' Association.—Mozart Hall, Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Young Men's Christian Union.—The Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union (second day) will be held at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, at 7½ P. M.

The Universalist Sunday Schools of New York and vicinity.—At Dr. Chapin's Church, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., if the weather be fair.

The American Tract Society.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE REVIVED.

The Thirty-fourth Annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held at the Academy of Music yesterday morning, at nine o'clock. Some time before the hour of meeting, the Rev. Drs. PATTON, BACON and THOMPSON, the principal combatants in the struggle last year, entered the building, and took seats on the right hand side of the aisle, immediately in front of the stage. The appearance of these champions, and their ranging themselves so deliberately in line, ready, at a moment's warning, to pour their charges into the ranks of their more numerous opponents, set all minds to rest as to whether the contest between the Anti-Slavery and conservative elements of the Society were to be renewed. Faces, familiar as those of the adherents of these leaders, were visible here and there. Promptly at nine o'clock the President of the Society, Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, with the Rev. Drs. SPRING, DEWITT, CLARK, HALLECK, ADAMS and KEYES, of this City, and the Rev. Drs. MURRAY and MAGIS, of Elizabeth, N. J., HEWITT, of Bridgeport, Conn., the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J., L. A. SMITH, M. D., of Newark, and others entered the house and took seats upon the platform. The arrangements for the meeting were admirably conceived and well carried out. Life members and directors with reporters, were alone admitted to the floor of the building. Printed tickets were furnished them beforehand. When the exercises opened the parquette was partially filled. A single row of heads fringed the first circle.

The Rev. Dr. SPRING offered prayer beseeching that whatever was done might be done with an eye single to the interests of their great Redeemer, and that if there were dissenting views that God would so control and direct them that the friends of Zion might work together with a single aim.

The Rev. Dr. DEWITT then made a few remarks, alluding feelingly to the past history of the Society. But few of its originators now survive. When the speaker was settled in a country parish thirty-four years ago, he was invited to take part in the public exercises connected with the formation of the Society. He was at that time invited to dine with the Rev. Dr. MILNOE. Dr. M. said that the experiment then being tried would solve the question whether Christians of all denominations could meet on one common platform. If they could, the Society at that time founded would soon extend its influence around the world. The problem has been solved. Its publications show that for 34 years no feeling of discord has found its way into the Executive Committee. The Committee are gratified for the undiminished contributions of the past year. While they are conscious of their liability to mistake, they feel that they have been faithful in their attempts to perform their duty amid the remarkable openings now being made all around us. God grant, said Dr. D., that the usefulness of the Society may be widely increased and extended.

After the speaker had concluded, Dr. MAGIS, of Elizabeth, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Society for the ensuing year be the same as for the last year, except that the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of New Jersey, be elected a Vice President, and the Rev. CHRISTOPHER C. GADSDEN, of Charleston, S. C., a director, in the place of E. F. BACON, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. JOHNS, deceased.

No sooner had Dr. MAGIS read this resolution than Mr. S. W. BENEDICT arose and asked leave to introduce a question which would take precedence of that offered.

The Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, interrupting the speaker, said that the resolution of Dr. MAGIS was simply to elect officers with the exception of the Executive Committee.

Mr. BENEDICT claimed that he had the floor before Dr. MAGIS's resolution was seconded.

SEVERAL VOICES—It was seconded—it was seconded.

The Rev. Mr. LEWIS rose to a point of order, as Mr. BENEDICT was about proceeding. In his opinion the gentleman had no right to interrupt the established order of the Society.

Mr. BENEDICT thought that this was not the regular method of electing officers. Last year it was not done until late in the afternoon.

Mr. W. C. PRIME—Did the gentleman say Dr. MAGIS's motion was not seconded?

Mr. BENEDICT—I did.

Mr. PRIME—Neither was yours. I second Dr. MAGIS's motion. [Laughter.]

Dr. MURRAY then stated that he had seconded Dr. MAGIS's motion immediately on its being offered, and before Mr. BENEDICT arose.

The Chair therefore decided Mr. BENEDICT's motion out of order.

Dr. PATTON then moved that the resolutions under consideration be postponed for the purpose of allowing him to offer one.

Great uproar ensued, with cries of "Question, question."

Dr. PATTON—Go on with your noise, gentlemen, you will not disturb me—not in the least. My father went through the Revolutionary war and—

Several persons rose to points of order, and the Chair finally decided that Dr. PATTON must read his resolutions without remark. They were as follows:

Whereas, The African Slave trade is contrary to the first principles of the Gospel and humanity, is condemned by all Evangelical Christians, and is repudiated by all Christian and civilized nations, and

Whereas, There are indications that this trade, with all its crimes and horrors, already is, or is about to be reopened by adventurers from this country, and

Whereas, The only effective barrier to this trade is the moral sentiment of the community enlightened by the Gospel: therefore

Resolved, That the Publishing Committee be directed to issue during the present year a tract, or tracts, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiment of all evangelical Christians against the Slave-trade, and to set forth its wickedness before the nation.

Hisses and cries of "Question," followed the reading of the resolution. Some one moved that it be tabled.

A VOICE IN THE GALLERY—You'd better remember Dr. SPRING's prayer down there.

Gentlemen hoped that no interruption by lookers-on in the gallery would be allowed.

Dr. SPRING urged the assembly to listen to Dr. PATTON. No one could differ as to the propriety of the doctrines enunciated by his resolutions.

The Chair decided that it was contrary to the constitution of the Society to dictate to the Publishing Committee, which was required to give a unanimous vote in favor of all publications issued.

The vote was then taken on laying Dr. PATTON's resolution on the table. A thundering volume of "yeas" rolled out for the affirmative. There were but a few scattering "nays."

The Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT, of Providence, took the platform, holding in his hand another series of resolutions. He moved to postpone Dr. MAGIS's resolutions. Just as he was growing quite eloquent with reference to DANIEL WEBSTER and the Rock of Plymouth,

Col. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J., arose. He was exceedingly sorry, he said, to interrupt so much eloquence. He had listened with great interest to the speaker, but he would ask whether it was in order to discuss the merits of the resolution at present?

The Chair decided that it was not in order.

Mr. WOLCOTT again attempted to speak, but the cries for order and question waxed more and more vociferous, and the Chair put the question on the postponement of Dr. MAGIS's resolution. The same volume of sound voted against the motion.

The Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, of Portland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved That the Society now take a recess to allow the Board of Directors to elect the Executive Committee before the religious services commence.

The Rev. Mr. EASTMAN explained after the motion was adopted who were allowed to vote. He moved that the Chair appoint a Committee to count the votes.

Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Jasper Corning, A. L. Ely, and the Rev. Drs. W. Clark and Hatfield were appointed the Committee.

As the election was proceeding a lively scene took place. The officers of the Society were actively distributing printed tickets, when some one in the body of the house asked what was the "regular" ticket.

Dr. BACON—What do you call the "regular" ticket?

Dr. HEWITT proceeded to read the printed ticket.

Dr. BACON jumped on the platform and asked Dr. HEWITT by what authority he called that the regular ticket.

The Chair reminded Dr. BACON that this was a recess.

Dr. BACON—Yes, of the Society to allow the Directors to proceed with an election.

Dr HEWITT—Dr. BACON asked what was the regular ticket.

Dr. BACON—I did'nt.

Dr. HEWITT—You did.

The Chair checked the disputants, and the election proceeded.

JOHN JAY in the meantime stepped upon the platform, and asked the Chair to accord him the floor, after the result of the election should be declared.

The CHAIR—I can make no bargain with you.

The result of the balloting was declared, as follows:

Publishing Committee—The Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth, N. J., 1848; the Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., 1848; the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., 1851; the Rev. Benj. C. Cutler, D. D., 1853; the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D. Boston, Mass., 1854; the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., 1856.

Distributing Committee—Wm. Forrest, 1831; Alfred M. Treadwell, 1853; Oliver H. Lee, 1855; Alfred S. Barnes, 1857; Samuel S. Constant, 1858.

Finance Committee—Richard T. Haines, 1825; Moses Allen, 1825; Thomas C. Doremus, 1837; Richard S. Fellowes, 1847; Geo. N. Titus, 1848; Oliver E. Wood, 1849.

The above committees compose the Executive Committee. They were elected by a vote of 331 to 32 scattering.

The Chair declared the meeting of the Directors ended, and called the Society to order.

JOHN JAY, Esq., then offered the following resolutions, which he submitted without debate:

Whereas, It was unanimously and solemnly adjudged by this Society, in 1857, after long and careful deliberation, and in accordance with the unanimous report of the Committee of 15, that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture and so much deplored by Evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit; and,

Whereas, At the meeting of the Society, in 1858, the omission of the Publishing Committee to perform the said duty during the year then past, was reported, with a special apology for the said omission at the said time, and the said report was accepted; and,

Whereas, No sufficient reasons are apparent to justify the Society in a prolonged neglect from the said duty, while there are urgent reasons why the same should be promptly and faithfully fulfilled; therefore

Resolved, That the Publishing Committee be instructed to publish, during the coming year, one or more tracts on the moral evils and vices which Slavery is known to promote, and which are so much deplored by Evangelical Christians.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., said that he should not oppose the resolution in any spirit of unfriendliness towards the gentleman who differed with him on the whole subject of charitable institutions. Before they went any further they should look and see where they were. Mr. LORD in an elaborate and eloquent speech then proceeded to show the true sphere and the responsibility of the Society. First of all, he said, the Society was not a political body which makes and unmakes, but a charitable institution. Money given to it is parted with, and donors have no further control over it. Two questions arise here, first, what are the objects of the gift; second, the plan of disposing of it. Property when placed in the Society's possession becomes a trust fund, and should be administered according to the highest principles of religion and justice, and with respect both to the dead and living. Then again two other claims present themselves, first, those who profit by the disposition of the fund, and those who manage it. The former the speaker represented by the word circulation, as the great object of the Society is to circulate tracts, not to declare principles. If the issues have not circulation, it is idle to speculate on how much good they would do if they had it. As well might the tracts in that case be printed in an unknown tongue. There are two classes of officers; one appoints the executive officers, and the other class is that which carries the objects of its Society into effect. The first have no functions whatever but to meet and elect officers. Mr. LORD alluded to the proxy principle, and condemned it as absurd. If you have power, said he, to elect men to certain offices, you must do it yourself. Your clerk cannot do it for you. The Life Directors are not managers of the Society. They choose an Executive Committee. They have three spheres of duty, viz.: the collection and distribution of funds, the preparation and distribution of tracts. When this Executive Committee is put in office, the power which invests it with that dignity can no more control it in its decisions then can the people influence the Judge they elect. You have no right to say to a Trustee "You must agree with me." It is unreasonable, too, to undertake to decide what shall be the character of the tracts issued in a popular assembly. If they were allowable, the doctrines indorsed would vary as meetings were held at Boston, New-York or Syracuse. Moreover, it must be a question of fact for the Committee to decide, whether a tract is calculated to meet the approval of all Evangelical Christians. In conclusion, said Mr. LORD, if written securities of trust end power are to be swept away by every popular audience, then I say that no property in the world is so insecurely disposed of as that given to these so-called charitable Societies. I move as a test question that the motion of Mr. JAY lie upon the table, and then I hope that for all time hereafter it will be heard of only in the lamentations of those who mourn for its fate.

Mr. LORD's address, which was in fact an elaborate and studied argument attracted the closest attention and drew forth the heartiest applause.

When he took his seat, Dr. THOMPSON asked whether Mr. LORD by his motion meant to cut off all opportunity for inquiry and debate.

Mr. LORD—In this popular assembly. Yes.

Dr. THOMPSON—When will an opportunity of inquiry be offered?

Mr. LORD—In the *Independent* every day.

A perfect storm of applause followed this retort. After the cheers had subsided, laughter continued for some time. The Chair then put the question and it was carried by an overwhelming vote, amid cries of "gag law," &c., &c.

Mr. BENEDICT attempted to appeal, when the Chair decided the motion carried, and Dr. THOMPSON raised the point of order whether Mr. JAY did not offer his resolution to the Board of Directors when life members and others voted on it. The Chair stated that he had decided the meeting of Directors adjourned.

Mr. WOLCOTT then succeeded in offering the resolutions he has previously attempted to submit. The preamble was identical with that offered by Dr. PATTON. The resolution appended was—

Resolved, That the publication during the present year of any well written tract or tracts which may be offered to the Publishing Committee calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiments of all christian men against the Slave-trade, and to set forth its great wickedness before the nation, will meet with the warm approbation of the Society.

Mr. WOLCOTT and Dr. R. W. CLARK spoke in favor of the resolution, and HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., opposed its adoption as unnecessary. The same proportionate vote which had rejected the other resolutions rejected this.

After the Chair had decided that it was lost, the Rev. Dr. SPRING took the stand and expressed his deep regret that the resolution should have been voted down. He voted in the minority because he felt they were right. To prevent all misapprehension as to the position which the Society occupied with regard to the question of the Slave-trade, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in laying the preceding resolution on the table the Society have not come to this conclusion from any doubt in relation to the sin of the African Slave-trade, and the great wickedness of renewing that infamous traffic in any form.

While Dr. SPRING was reducing his resolution to writing, Mr. JOHN JAY got the platform to make an explanation, alleging that all he wanted was that the Society should take its stand on the platform of 1857.

Dr. VAN PELT, from the back part of the room, said that he had read in the Book of Leviticus that God told the Israelites when they wanted slaves to buy them of the heathen. He did not know why what was right formerly should be wrong now. [Laughter.]

With reference to the resolution of Dr. SPRING, Mr. KETCHUM said that the action taken thus far was proper. The Society had nothing whatever to do with the subject under consideration.

Dr. BACON—Has it anything to do with tobacco?

In reply to this question, Dr. SPRING offered his tobacco-box to Dr. B., amid the laughter of those who saw the performance.

Dr. CLARK wanted the Society to have patience, as it was the historic moment of its existence.

Mr. KETCHUM was anxious that the resolution should be amended so as to read, "the individual members of the Society."

Dr. BACON took the stage. He said the Society had a right to express its collective opinion, but not that of individuals. If it had no right to express its own opinion, where, under heaven, said he, does it get the right to express mine. A short time since, when it was said the Society had no right to discuss the moral bearings of the Slavery question, I could not help exclaiming, "tobacco!" Dr. SPRING handed me his tobacco box. The Society circulates tracts against the use and culture of tobacco. [laughter.] and upon how many of those here present rests the sin of daily using tobacco? Away with such a tract. If adopted it would send dissolation through all the southern counties of Virginia, and the valley of the Connecticut, from Suffield downward to the Sound. And can we have no opinion on a crime which the law of the land, and of all civilized lands, declares piracy? Won't moral sense, or a little common sense, break through the meshes of such cobweb logic as we have listened to? Is there any member of the Tract Society, just elected, whose table sparkles with the red wine? I know there is. [Sensation.] Is there none whose parlor echoes to the feet of merry dancers? I know there is. Here we are binding burdens on other men's shoulders, when we do not share them ourselves. Is

...timents were read, and the Rev. M. Wheeler, ...ewburgh, took the floor. The feelings of Baptists ... not so easily be turned from one footstep to fa... another by a mere vote of any Convention. ...oway with the American Bible Society would ... throw away thousands of dollars every year, in ...pse of bequests and donations. They would ...d their money to another Society in Philadel...

...Brewer repeated substantially his remarks of ...day, and went for the middle ground of Brother ...'s resolution.

...Rev. Mr. Stinson, of Wisconsin, made a speech ... of the proposed union, and illustrated hi... ...t by telling a story. Out in Wisconsin, near ... he lived, there lived an old maid who kept ..., and near her lived an old bachelor who ... cows, and there was nothing but a fence between them. Now, when the old bachelor went to market, the old maid's hens and chickens would scratch up the old bachelor's cabbages, but he felt kindly towards the old maid, and did not like to complain. When the old maid went to market, the old bachelor's cows would hook down her fences; but she felt tender toward her bachelor neighbor, and said as little as possible about it. At length they concluded to get married, and sent for a minister, who joined them in one. Then, when the man went to market, the woman could take care of the chickens and cows, and when the woman went, he could take care of the cows and chickens. He wanted these two Societies married in the same manner, and if they couldn't live in peace in Philadelphia, why, turn them out upon the prairies.

The report of the committee on the roll showed that there were the following delegates present: Whole number of churches represented, 418, ministers as delegates, 447; laymen as delegates, 310; total 757. The following societies and conventions sent delegates: Ohio State Convention; American Baptist Free Mission Society; Massachusetts Baptist State Convention; Buffalo Association and American Baptist Missionary Union. There were letters from some sixty churches not represented by delegates.

It was voted that the final question be taken at 12¾ o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Barnard moved a substitute, which was voted out of order. (Afterwards adopted.)

Mr. Cheever, editor of the *Baptist Chronicle*, which advocated the revision, stated that he had never received a line against the Bible Society, and wishing it taken out of the way.

Mr. Colby, of New York, read from the charter, and held that they could not get rid of the Corporation. It was a centralizing movement, which was wholly against the Baptist idea. His respect for the Baptist denomination led him to hope that they would not pass the resolution. Were they growing poorer, he asked, that there was any need of this step. They were attempting an impossibility.

The Rev. Mr. Conwell, of Staten Island, and the Rev. Mr. Brownell of New-York, favored the union.

The time fixed for taking the question having now arrived, the motion was put, and negatived.

The question on Mr. Barnard's amendment was taken, *viva voce*, and being denoted, was taken by raising hands, and was again doubted. Various attempts were made to modify and to explain. The question was taken again by a show of hands, the President explaining who had a right to vote. The amendment was declared to be adopted. The question upon adopting the substitute for the fourth resolution was put and carried, and the question thus disposed of.

The substitute is as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend to the American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Baptist Publication Society, to consider the expediency of a union of the said Societies under one Board, and if upon mature consideration it be deemed expedient and practicable, we would approve and advise a consolidation of the said Societies.

The Rev. Mr. Post offered prayer, and the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock, P. M., the President in the Chair. Judge Culver moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the fourth resolution (Barnard's amendment). After discussion the motion was adopted. The substitute of Mr. Bentley was also reconsidered.

On motion of the Rev. E. L. Taylor, the original resolution, affirming the expediency of uniting the two Societies referred to was amended by recommending these Societies to consider the expediency of the step, and in case they acquiesced in it, then this Convention earnestly advised the same.

The fifth resolution being read, the Rev. A. L. Post moved to amend by declaring that the whole work of foreign mission should be committed to the American Baptist and Missionary Union, and American Baptist Free Mission Society upon an Anti-Slavery basis.

The Rev. Mr. Buckland moved to amend by a declaration that, as far as practicable, the work of foreign missions should be committed to one organization. This amendment was adopted.

The sixth resolution was adopted, Pending the seventh, the Convention adjourned at 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 P. M., the Rev. Mr. Capwell in the Chair. A collection was taken in behalf of a colored man to aid him to purchase his son's freedom. It amounted to about $40.

The discussion was resumed on the seventh resolution, to the effect that an elective membership or annual delegations should be substituted for life membership.

The discussion was continued, a large number participating, and the Convention adjourned.

The American Congregational Union.

This Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. The house was tolerably well filled, despite the inclemency of the weather. The Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D. D., President of Yale College, Dr Bacon, the Rev. Mr. Waddington, of London, and Dr. Thompson, occupied the pulpit. The services commenced with the singing of an anthem by the choir of the Church. Prayer was then offered by Dr. Bacon, after which the sixth annual report of the Trustees of the Congregational Union was read by Mr. Calkins.

It stated that, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the last year afforded much encouragement. One of the great difficulties was to convince the Churches of the importance of this Association, the object of which is to build and assist in building churches. Are there not, remarked the speaker, many like the gentleman who lately said, "Hold me responsible for the building of one house of worship." The Secretary stated that the treasury had been overdrawn to the extent of $5,000, of which $2 000 was already pledged. The report closed with an appeal to Congregationalists to give freely to this object.

President Woolsey then proceeded to deliver the annual address. He announced as his subject, "The connection between the power of the laity and the clergy in the Christian Church." The reverend gentleman wished at the outset to put in an apology for the use of the word *laity* as opposed to *clergy*; though it is convenient and unavoidable yet it points back to the time when the whole Church were kings and priests unto God. Laity, he said, is the base coinage of a later day, when they were stripped of their rights. The principle of brotherhood is the great principle of the Christian Church, and any departure from this is degeneracy. The speaker here stated as one point of his discourse, that the laity should possess so much power as to preserve an equality in the Church and secure themselves from despotism. This he illustrated by reference to politics, and insisted that the same rules that apply in secular government would serve in Church polity. The Catholic Church, when it resists the spread of religious knowledge among the laity, seems to confess its own weakness. There is nothing in the scriptures which would confine religious knowledge to one class to the deprivation of another. He then proceeded to show how distinctions arose in the Church. The second division of the subject showed the connection between the Church and the laity, by *reference to history*, which he divided into three epochs.

1. In the times of the original Church. 2. Time of Pope Innocent III. 3 The condition of the Protestant churches just after the Reformation. Here the fact was introduced that it was *secular* knowledge that spurred the mind of the people to a reformation. Furthermore the Reformation did not leave an equal amount of power in the hands of the clergy and laity, that of the clergy being preponderant. The next topic considered was the influence of the laity in augmenting the working power of the Church. Under this head the speaker referred again to Government for an example, showing that freedom and power were conducive to activity. The corruption of the early Church shows that the power and activity of the laity go together. President Woolsey in closing this part of his address, endeavored to show that power reposed in the laity increased the Catholic spirit of the Church—i. e. freedom from bigotry and sectarianism. The latter he dwelt on quite at length. This was one of the most interesting parts of the address. In conclusion he applied the principles laid down to Congregationalism, and showed that in most cases it stood the test well. The delivery of the address occupied an hour and a half. The Rev. Mr. Wadddington, of London, then made a prayer, and after the pronouncing of the benediction the audience dispersed.

☞ For reports of the proceedings of other Anniversary Meetings, see Second Page.

The Palace Garden Festival.—Yesterday evening the rain, which had been uncertain enough throughout the day, degenerated into a mizzle, and the Palace Garden *fete*, which had been unpromising enough all day, degenerated into a fizzle. This melancholy result, however, is not attributable to the public, but to the weather, which, in this free country where the people rule, is almost the only thing not supposed to be regulated by the will of the majority. The Palace Garden was in a very desolate and drenched condition, and, at twenty minutes past eight the doors were locked on the solitary individuals who, crouching under their dripping umbrellas, knocked, one by one, for admission and received no response. On a corner a slip of paper, half reduced to its original pulp, notified observant people that the Garden was closed for the night, whilst another, down whose face the words had been washed in inky tears, informed the spectators that "Children alone were admitted for half price." But nobody was admitted, and, as we have already declared in all gravity, but with due respect, the affair fizzled out for the night.

Fatal Fall While Intoxicated.—Jas. Hart, while intoxicated, fell down a flight of stairs in Fifty-ninth street, at the house of a friend, where he was visiting, and fractured his skull. He died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Democratic Differences—Dispatches from Commissioner Bowlin—The Archives of the Mexican Legation—Count de Sartiges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 11.

The report that Senator Green is endeavoring to reconcile the differences in the Democratic Party is entirely a fabrication. His business here is entirely of a private character.

Dispatches from Commissioner Bowlin and Commodore Shubrick were received at the State Department to day, and conveyed immediately to President Buchanan, who opened and examined them in the presence of Secretary Cass and Assistant Secretary Appleton. The dispatches contain little of interest beyond what has appeared in the Times.

Judge Bowlin is expected here to-morrow.

Commodore Shubrick will be detached from the *Sabine*, and ordered to duty again on the Lighthouse Board.

The *Sabine* will return as the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron.

The President has appointed John Leonard, of Maryland, to sign land patents, *vice* Alexiour, appointed to a third-class clerkship in the Interior Department.

The Pennsylvania Democrats are "down on" the President for appointing Mr. Heart as Superintendent of Public Printing. They say he had pledged the appointment to Pennsylvania, but gave it to South Carolina to purchase Southern votes for his *protégé*, Bowman, for Public Printer.

Señor Berandiaran has not yet returned to Washington, and Señor Mata is, consequently, still minus the Archives of the Mexican Legation.

Count de Sartiges has changed his mind respecting a European mission, and will not resign his position here. In view of the prospects for a general war in Europe, he has prudently concluded that this is a more desirable post than any for which he might exchange it. His leave of absence is for four months, but this may be extended to six or eight months, according to circumstances. Vicompte Tancrard, First Secretary of Legation will remain as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, May 11.

Judge Smalley, of Vermont, Chairman, and the Hon. Clement L Vallandigham, Secretary of the Democratic National Executive Committee, have to day, by virtue of the power given them in the premises, concluded to call a meeting about the 7th of December next, formal notice of which will be published in October. This Committee will fix the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, which will, probably, be toward the close of April or early in May, 1860. The members of the Executive Committee are the same as those appointed by the Cincinnati Convention, a member for each State. It will be recommended to the Democracy of the States admitted into the Union since 1856 to appoint members of the Executive Committee. It may be mentioned that the meeting of Messrs. Smalley and Vallandigham in Washington was accidental, and they agreed, after a brief personal interview, on what they had purposed to effect by correspondence. This is the first official movement of the Executive Committee since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention.

Commodore Shubrick having returned from the Paraguay Expedition, will resume his duties as a member of the Light House Board. Thus, Commodore Kearney will be relieved, and without other appointment. It is supposed, however, that the latter will be reinstated as Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and that Commodore Breese will be transferred to Washington, in a similar capacity, this office being now vacant.

Besides the steamers *Fulton* and *Waterwitch*, othe vessels of the Paraguey Expedition will be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and several of them to the Coast of Africa.

The voluminous dispatches received at the Navy Department contain nothing of interest beyond what is already known from the newspapers.

Colonel J. A. B. Leonard, formerly Consul at Santiago de Cuba, under Jackson's Administration, and afterwards appointed Consul in Spain by Mr. Van Buren, and who was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, has been appointed Secretary to the President to sign Land Warrants.

Great Fire at Oshkosh, Wis.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 11.

A fire at Oshkosh, Wis., last night, destroyed seventy-five buildings, including nearly all the business places on Main-street. Not a grocery or dry goods store is left. The loss is estimated at $200,000 to $300,000. No further particulars have yet been received.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 11—P. M.

The fire at Oshkosh last night is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it broke out simultaneously in two places. The wind was blowing briskly at the time, and the buildings, which were mostly frame, burned so rapidly that in little more than an hour six blocks were in flames.

The Oshkosh, Winnebego and City Hotels, the Banking-house of Kellogg & Co., and the Post-office were destroyed. The heaviest losers are Hutchinson & Co., herdware, $40,000, and Bigoka & Hibt, dry goods, $25 000. The total loss is probably not less than half a million of dollars. Very little of the property was insured, as its exposure was so great that no reliable company would assume risks upon it except at very high rates. Nothing is left of the business part of the town except one grocery, one clothing store, and one hotel.

From Barbadoes.

Hampton Roads, Wednesday, May 11.

The United States steamer *Southern Star*, Commander Pennock, of the Paraguay Expedition, from Barbadoes on April 30, arrived here this morning. At Barbadoes, on the 26th ult, the supply of Flour, Corn Meal and Pork was light. Staves were in large supply and dull. Molasses had advanced. The weather was dry, and the crops suffering. The public health was improving.

Later from Havana.

New Orleans, Wednesday, May 11.

The steamship *Empire City* from Havana on the 8th inst., is below. Her news is of little interest.

Sugar was quiet at 8c.@8¾c. The stock was 328,000 boxes. Lard was steady at 17¾c.@18¾c.

Exchange on London was 15½ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York 3½ ₱ cent.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, Wednesday, May 11.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below with later dates from Vera Cruz. News unimportant.

Another Heavy Forgery in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 11.

Another forgery was committed in Third-street yesterday afternoon. A boy, 14 years old, entered the banking house of Mowbry & Co., presented a check for $3 C00 for deposit, together with the bank book of George C. Sledge. The check was drawn by J. H. Woon & Co., payable to the order of Samuel M. Pipe & Co., upon Fallis, Brown & Co., bankers, and indorsed by Wood & Co. Mr Pike, the teller, received the check, and placed it to the credit of Sledge. An hour afterwards, a man, presented a check signed Sledge, for $3,000, and received the money for it. He has not yet been detected. The forgery of both checks was well executed.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

Cleveland, Wednesday, May 11.

Bushnell, one of the Oberlin rescuers, was today sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the common jail, and a fine of $600 and costs. The Kentucky officers have been arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

The Ship Compromise.

Halifax, Wednesday, May 11.

The ship *Compromise*, from Liverpool for New-York, with 283 passengers, has put in here. She has had five deaths from small-pox. She sails to-morrow

The Swan Lottery Case.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, May 10.

The Judge, yesterday, in the case of Swan and others, charged with vending illegal lottery tickets, refused the motion of the defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint, and ordered the case to be proceeded with. The whole day was consumed in legal discussions on the admissibility of certain evidence.

Augusta, Wednesday, May 11.

The jury to-day, in the case of the State, ex., Swan & Co., found a verdict against the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Southern Convention at Vicksburgh.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 11.

The Southern Convention assembled to-day at Vicksburgh. Eight States were represented. Chas. Clark, of Mississippi, was chosen President.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, in favor of the reopening of the Slave-trade, and he made a speech in support of them.

General Foote denounced Mr. Spratt's sentiments as high treason. He then read the laws of ten States prohibiting the Slave-trade, and declared that it was the duty of the Government to acquire Cuba and to gain a preponderance in the fathmuses.

Resistance to the rule of a Republican President was urged.

American Vessel Fired Into by a British Man-of-War.

Washington, Wednesday, May 11.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

Captain McDonald, of the bark *George Stricker*, which had arrived at New-Orleans, reports that, while off the Brazilian coast, he was twice fired upon by an English man-of-war, to him unknown. Captain McDonald hoisted his national colors, and they had been up but for a moment when the Britisher altered her course.

[Advertisement.]

Pleasure Enhanced by Safety.—Nothing enhances the pleasure of a trip to the sea-shore, or a comparative inland watering place, so much as the knowledge of safety from being drowned. Many persons, while bathing, are seized with cramps, and, however expert they may be at swimming, the chances are ten to one that they meet with what the paragraphists traditionally, pathetically and poetically term "A watery grave." Many other contingencies present themselves in favor of death in the water, and poison the delight of travel which would otherwise be unadulterated. For these reasons, and *not* in the spirit of puffery, we most earnestly advise our readers, who are going upon long or short Summer journeys, or who are sending individuals near and dear to them upon the same, to inspect the garments made by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, of this City. The Delano invention is *infallible*, we have reason to believe, as a life-preserver, and its value is enhanced by the fact that it can be attached to any style of clothing for men, women and children, and can be worn upon all occasions without being detected from other garments. All the great Broadway clothiers, D. Devlin & Co. especially, are prepared to add it to the habiliments ordered from them. The Company has a large stock of goods on hand, and can supply orders at the shortest notice. They have the choicest assortment of beautiful *safety* bathing-dresses we ever saw. The office and salesrooms of the Company, (whose motto reads, "Self preservation is the first law of Nature,") are at No. 256 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Ear Institute,
(Established in 1852.)

For the exclusive treatment of affections of the ear, removed to No. 40 St. Mark's-place. No fee demanded until the most satisfactory and convincing evidence of improvement has taken place. References in every section of the City and all over the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Galleries.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant,
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Persons who have been drugged without benefit, for billious disorders, dyspepsia or confirmed constipation, will find immediate and permanent relief from this remedy. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

Burglars at Work.

New-York, March 31, 1859.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler, No. 337 Broadway:

Gentlemen—During the night of the 29th inst., our office was entered by burglars, and a most determined attempt made upon our Safe, which is the Alum Patent and of your manufacture. The burglars came fully prepared with drills, chisels, &c., and after a most severe attack, (having failed to effect an entrance,) endeavored to force the door with powder, but were equally unsuccessful. We have full confidence in your Alum Patent, and believe it to be really a Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, affording ample protection for any position in which it may be placed. Yours, respectfully,

A. DAVIDSON & SONS.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New Styles at Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
CURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

C. R. Wnodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

☞ **The Best Spring Bed in Existence.** ☜
Howe's Elliptic, at from $5 to $9,
At No 378 Broadway.
☞ Call and see it. ☜

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agent wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shipwrecks Generally are Owing to Bad navigation and most young men fail of success and happiness because they choose a wrong trade or business. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, give advice daily at 308 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 158, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyons' Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Soda Water Apparatus for every one.—Make your own Soda Water, clean and good. Call and see the new fountain at the American Trades Company's Office, Nos. 22 & 24 Frankfort-st.

White's Horse-Hair Hat, for Summer wear, something entirely new, will be introduced this day at No. 216 Broadway, under Bernum's Museum. Just received, a splendid assortment of Panama and fancy Straw Hats.

Anniversary Week.—The Clergy and their families supplied at a discount with gent's and children's Hats, Caps and Straw Goods of the newest patterns and in all their varieties. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, 381 Canal-st.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depôt removed from No. 122 Pearl to No 61 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order, for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 5, 6 and 8 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED

Berdell—Dean.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening May 10, by the Rev O. W. Anable, Alfred Berdell to Sarah J., daughter of Henry Dean, Esq., of dew York.

Bertine—Hawkhurst.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 11, by the Rev. J. Law, D. D., Peter O. Bertine, of New-York to Sarah F., eldest daughter of J. O. Hawkhurst, of the former place.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Cairns—Ryckman.—At Fort Hamilton, on Saturday, May 7, in St. John's Church, by the Rector, the Rev M. Seeker, F. W. Cairns, M. D., to Miss C. E. Snowman, both of this City.

Parker—Whitehead.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 11, by the Rev Edmund Neville, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Costlandt L. Parker to Penelope P., daughter of William A. Whitehead.

DIED.

Lockwood.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 8, of consumption, Elisa Wells, wife of Charles Lockwood, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 Lexington av.

☞ Boston and Newburgh papers please copy.

Tyler.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, Mrs. Christopher Tyler, aged 36 years.

Burt.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 11, Richard Burt, formerly of Dorsetshire, England, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, William Harnett, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon next, at 2½ o'clock, from his residence, No. 116 6th-av.

Hutchinson.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 11, Emily, daughter of James and Margaret B. Hutchinson, in the 27th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given in Friday morning's paper.

Bedeau.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, May 11, Jonathan Sandau, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. Station at 12¾ M.

Schenck.—At Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday, May 10, Homan Schenck, aged 47 years

His funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

Hoyt.—At Portsmouth, Va., on Tuesday, May 10, Samuel T. Hoyt, Naval Constructor, aged 44 years.

THE CELEBRATED WATCHES MADE BY HENRY BEYNOLDS LEMON, OF LIVERPOOL,
MOST PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS.
AMERICAN WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
GOLD, DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES FOR LADIES.
ETRUSCAN GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES,
RICHLY ENGRAVED WATCHES FOR LADIES,
SILVER PATENT LEVERS AND DETATCHED LEVERS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR,
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

MISSES' GOLD AND STONE FINGER-RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S BREAST-PINS,
GOLD ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS
CORAL AND LAVA BRACELETS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE CELEBRATED WATCHES
MADE BY HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON,
OF LIVERPOOL, MOST PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS,
For sale by GEO. C ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufactorer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE
BY HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

I suffered for nine years from an ulcer, the result of an abrasion of the skin, which discharged constantly pieces of bone, and for which some of our greatest physicians could find no name, nor could they in the least give me any relief. They at length advised, as the only means of saving life, the amputation of my limb. To this I would not consent. Chance threw in my way, about this time, a friend, who recommended

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

I procured some of it, and experienced immediate relief, and I now deem myself recovered. I have recommended the LIFE BALSAM for similar complaint and rheumatism that it has cured. It is, indeed, a LIFE BALSAM. MRS. MARTIN, Melrose, N. Y.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a certain remedy for rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, and all diseases of the blood, &c.; 75 cents per bottle, six for $4 Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

Silver Soap.—This unique preparation for cleaning and polishing silver-plated ware, mirrors, marble, tin, &c., is most convenient and effective. It gives a finer and more lasting polish than whiting, with half the labor, and without soiling the fingers. For cleaning fine house paint, it is invaluable. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 517 and 756 Broadway.

Boats! Boats!—Pleasure boats of all kinds can be had at O. R. INGERSOLL'S New Bazaar, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., and Nos. 477 and 479 Water-st.; main office, No. 243 South-st. Over 100 boats on hand, from a lady's rowing skiff to a gentleman's yacht.

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED AT RETAIL.
A SEWING MACHINE FOR AND WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

A practical family Sewing Machine only $6. Bartlett's patent novelty $6 Sewing Machine has been proved and improved during the last nine months. Manufacturing facilities immensely increased. This day opening for wholesale and retail. Salesrooms No. 411 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New York, and No. 732 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

E. K. Huggins General Agent for the States of Ohio and Indiana office No 48 6th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Howard Huggins, General Agent for the States of Missouri and Illinois, office No. 92 South 4th st., St. Louis, Mo. George F. Leggett, General Agent for the State of Michigan, office No. 17 Woodbridge-st., Detroit, Mich. Exclusive agencies now being established in every County throughout the United States. Applicants for agencies will address J. W. BARTLETT, patentee and licensee, at principal office, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY MADE CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.
The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Parsons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City.
Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

COLLATION.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.
This Annual Festival will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No 448 Broadway, (near Canal-street,) on THURSDAY EVENING. Doors open at 6 o'clock. The presiding officer, HENRY WARD BEECHER, will take the Chair, and make the opening address at 7 o'clock. Prof. Thatcher, of New-Haven; Dr Anderson, of Rochester; the Rev. Messrs. Dexter, of Boston; Wolcott, of Providence; Rev. Dr. Scudder, and others, will take part in the services.
Bodworth's Select Band has been secured to furnish instrumental music. Vocal music by the Congregation. A distribution of flowers will be made to all the ladies present, and refreshments furnished to the entire audience, without the inconvenience of previous years.
To insure admission, tickets (50 cents each) must be secured before Thursday evening. The prospect now is, that none will be sold at the door, as the Committee of Arrangements are determined that the room shall not be uncomfortably crowded. They may be had at the office of the Union, over Appleton's Book-store, and at the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES,
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c.,
Of the latest French, English, And American designs.
FRENCH BRONZES in great variety.
An unequalled assortment of the above goods, selected for the Spring trade, and at reduced rates
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
Nos. 707 Broadway and 331 4th-st.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
And echo answers nothing but "Ice Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER
IN ITS NATURAL STATE.
The greatest Purifier of the Blood yet discovered. A fresh supply just received from the Spring.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, N. Y.

Central Ohio Railroad.—A meeting of the Bondholders under the 1st and 2d mortgages of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, will be held at the office of Cliff & Lane, No. 44 Nassau st., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Important business will come before the meeting.
FREDERICK A. LANE, Counsel for Trustee.

Whiskers in Six Weeks.—Yes, my magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 169 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF MICHAEL DE MONTAIGNE, Comprising his Essays, Journey to Italy and Letters, with Notes from all the commentators, Biographical and Bibliographical Notices, etc.

By W. Hazlitt.

A new and carefully-revised edition. Edited by C. W. Wight. Four volumes, 12mo, cloth, $5.

This edition of Montaigne's Works is a reproduction, with corrections and important additions, of Mr. William Hazlitt's edition, published by Templeman, in London. Hitherto, the edition of Mr Hazlitt has been the best in the English language. Our edition is immeasurably superior to his in typography, besides being more complete and more correct. Our editor and the Cambridge printers have verified the classical quotations of Montaigne nearly three thousand in number, and new letters of Montaigne have been added, bibliographical and critical notices have been extended, and the fourth volume prefaced with a biography of Montaigne, (one pages long,) abridged especially for this edition from the recent work of Mr. Bayle St. John. This edition also contains a portrait and copious index. For beauty of typography, convenience of form, correctness and completeness, the publishers confidently promise an unequaled edition of the quaint old Gascon Essayist.

II.

THE ADVENTURES OF TELEMACHUS. By Archbishop Fenelon 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. $1 25.

This volume contains a Life of Fenelon, by Lamartine; an Essay on the Character and Genius of Fenelon, by Villemain; Critical Notices of Fenelon, from various sources; an account of the different editions of Fenelon's works, and Mr. Hawkesworth's Translation of Telemachus, carefully revised throughout. There are added, in the form of foot-notes, literal translations of those fine passages in the ancient authors imitated by Fenelon.

"Telemachus is the most perfect treatise upon education and political economy that exists in modern times; and this treatise has the unusual merit of being, at the same time, a poem, a moral essay and a narrative."—*Lamartine.*

"When we think of Fenelon in the palace of Louis the Fourteenth, it reminds us of a seraph sent on a divine commission into the abodes of the lost; and when we recollect that in that atmosphere he composed his Telemachus we doubt whether the records of the world furnish stronger evidence of the power of divine virtue to turn temptation into glory and strength, and to make even crowned and prosperous vice a means of triumph and exaltation."—*Dr. Channing.*

To be followed immediately by
PASCAL'S PROVINCIAL LETTERS.
VOLTAIRE'S CHARLES XII.
MADAME DE STAEL'S GERMANY.
VOLTAIRE'S HENRIADE AND SOME OTHER POEMS.
THE THOUGHTS OF PASCAL.
THE MARTYRS OF CHATEAUBRIAND.

In due time will follow the works of Moliere, Montesquieu, Massillon, Bossuet, Le Sage, Corneille, De Fontaine, Rac

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being 25ft nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Nassau-st., and Nos. 13 and 15 Beekman-st. The building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John B. Corlies, Esq., has a substantial stack of bank vaults and fire-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for Banks, Insurance Companies, and offices for other purposes, being now a great thoroughfare, and is very central and suitable for the Importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Dry and Leather interests. The premises of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection between Beekman-st. and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan. 8 last.

The lower lot and building No. 15 Beekman-st., which is under a five years lease to a first-class drug house, and the lot and building No. 13 Beekman-st., will be sold separately, if desired; also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-st., Nos. 134 and 136, not yet improved, upon which a stack or warehouse can be made; and the lot in the rear of this property, No. 45 Ann-st., about 170 feet 10 depth by 20 in front and rear, (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offices command higher rents, and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 22d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x40; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 22d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 18 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY dwelling located at the southeast corner of 28th-st. and Lexington-av., in perfect order; lot full size; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For farther particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FINE STORE property, No. 441 9th av., west side, 3 stories and cellar Croton and gas; size 23ft 5in by 48 ft. deep, 1 ot 50ft. deep, on a thoroughfare street. Lots built up. Price $6,600—but little money required. Apply to J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th av.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st. near 9th av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 157 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story, brown-stone houses, well located on 23-av., corner 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13 000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE,

WITH A WATER FRONT OF 1,300 FEET.

The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK & CO., No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On Echo Bay, New Rochelle, consisting of 30 acres of land overlooking the Sound, having a water front on three sides of a quarter of a mile, with a good stone dock belonging to the premises. The mansion is 60x80, and contains over 30 rooms, a gardener's cottage with 6 rooms, carriage-house, stable, ice-house, hennery; 4 good wells and fine springs; a large brick building, three-stories, 60x180, with an L 25x45, well built, walls 16 in. thick; also a brick building on the dock 40x45. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and all the roads McAdamized. The mansion is situated on high ground in the midst of a six-acre grove of large forest trees; about a thousand fruit trees, in bearing, of the choicest varieties of pears, apples, plums, cherries, peaches, &c.; small fruits in abundance; 100 quarts of berries was picked in one day alone last year. The number and varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., are too numerous to name in an advertisement, and must be seen to be properly appreciated. Will be sold with or without the furniture, &c. Also for sale, a beautiful location on Davenport's Neck, 7 acres, having two water fronts, an excellent house in course of erection. Also several very choice lots in the Village of New-Rochelle, for particulars, inquire of THADEUS DAVIDS, Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., where a lithographic view of the place can be seen.

N. B. It is one of the healthiest places in the Union, and less than half a mile from the railroad station.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between 14 and 15 Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; has 300 quince, 300 grape vines, half an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton black berries &c., all in bearing. Also many fine old trees. A new home with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOOTMAN, No. 782 Broadway, or L. FANCHER, No. 129 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Wordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by day's work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but half an hour's ride City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 140 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by forces; is situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt, three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house is two-story frame, finished in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country, fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A BEAUTIful country residence, about 10 minutes ride from the depot, with 18 or 34 acres of good land, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing of the most choice kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall to rough; the out-buildings are good. For terms, apply at No 773 Broadway, or of CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with carriage house, stable and three acres, at Sing Sing. The dwelling is spacious, finished in the finest style, with gas and other improvements; has splendid river and mountain views, and is ten minutes walk from depôt. Possession immediately. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, within a few minutes' walk of steamboat or depôt, a neat cottage, located on high ground, surrounded with fruit and shade trees; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to LEWIS RAVERS, No. 39 Park row, New-York City, or of Mr. BOYD, at the foundry at Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of this City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. B. ROBINSON, Main-st., New Rochelle.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE SUITABLE for a Summer residence, situated on the shore of New-Utrecht Bay, seven miles from the City. Location healthy. For particulars, apply to LOUIS B. RADER, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F.T. GARRETTSON, 24 Wall-st., N. Y., or M. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 6 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 98 William-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice house filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite buildings. The garden is large and now seeded. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 26x30, wing 20x36, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. BOORA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to this City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best-quality land, produces 50 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; buildings plain, but all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour's ride by railroad; would sell about 11 acres separately. Apply to DODGE & VARIAN, 298 Bleecker-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A NEATly-arranged house, on the side terrace of a beautiful villa road, near the Tubby Hook Depôt, on this island with about 14 rooms, and so constructed as to command views of both the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. With the house, about 12 lots of land, most of which is in natural forest. There is a large supply of water, good furnace, &c. It will be sold at a bargain, and early possession given. For further details and terms, apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient, modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within 8 minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO., or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides, excellent water; gas through out; carriage house, barn, stable &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK COTtage on the north side of Staten Island, within a short distance of the Ferry Landing; about two acres of land handsomely laid out and in complete order; spring water brought into the house, and in the stable. Inquire of the subscriber, at Ketchum, Howe & Co.'s, No. 40 Exchange-place. E. BEMENT.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; two acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; garden kept; fresh and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

TO RENT OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, above the Highlands; large, thoroughly-finished house and necessary out-buildings, with six acres of land handsomely improved, with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Will be rented for one year, or exchanged for a house and lot in Brooklyn or New-York.

CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing. 15 minutes' walk from Railroad depôt. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—ONE of the finest on Staten Island, Clifton side of the island, ten minutes walk of Vanderbilt's Landing. House furnished. Pasture and hay for horses and cows. For particulars apply at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs, or No. 1 Beaver, first floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE.—Modern two-story house, 10 rooms beautiful prospect, six acres, highly picturesque, near the depôt, South Norwalk. Desirable for an artist, boarding school, or Summer boarding; $75 for the year, $50 for the Summer. BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 1 University Building.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, WITHIN two miles of Newark, N. J. The house, with out-buildings and garden, will be rented separately, or the whole 37 acres will be let on shares to a first-class tenant. Apply to Messrs. KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND, with a very nice cottage and a fine garden, in Westchester County, the other side of Pelham Bridge. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, apply to W. C. R. ENGLISH, 31 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, SITUated in the village of Fordham, very convenient to the depôt of the Harlem Railroad—one furnished. Will be let for the Summer. Inquire of E. B. HOLMES, No. 167 Broadway, or Mrs. M. E. BERRIAN, Fordham.

NEWPORT COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED—situated on the road to the Fort, commanding a view of the Bay and Ocean. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, comprising nine acres of land, with large house, barns, &c., twenty miles from New York, with which there is hourly communication by Railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 165 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT AT Port Richmond, Staten Island, three minutes' walk from the ferry; house 25x45. Price $2,000; rent $400. DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau, and 13 Pine sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—SUPERIOR FARM, 98 acres, ¼ mile from River, of which it has a fine view, 1 mile from Staatsburgh depôt, 6 from Hyde Park. Dwelling with 12 rooms, barn, sheds, cow-house, &c. Crops nearly all in. Plenty of fruit and shade, brook and springs. For sale very low and only $500 down.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also, 880 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—160 acres, with excellent soil, fences fruit and timber, spacious buildings, spring brook for dairy purposes or irrigation, a few minutes' ride from Goshen, in a beautiful farming district. Diagram, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 631 Broadway, five doors above Lanra Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

A GREAT CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED TO those in want of furniture or bedding, or to those desirous of entering into the business; if not sold at private sale by the 28th inst., will be sold at auction, with the late improvements, hair picking and feather baking machines, &c., at No. 1,086 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., New-York. Four or five upholsterers wanted.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARVED SUITE OF rosewood furniture.—Etagere centre and side tables, rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand to match, mirrors, vases, lace curtains, mahogany and black walnut chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c. No. 237 West 24th st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools sent up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 856 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 856 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each: store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-BASEMENT house, No. 162 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has all the modern improvements and in good condition. Also, a first class, high basement, three-story brick house eight blocks from the ferry, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c. If desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 92 Broad-st.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 20½ East 20th st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, ranges, stationary wash tubs, bath-room, &c; rent $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$350—FOR RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A first-class brown-stone front house, No. 189 West 50th-st., consisting of two basements, two parlors, and four rooms on third floor; house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. H. BILLIMAN, No. 1,028 Broadway, corner of 28th st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN STONE ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET at the malt house on the corner of Batmane and West sts.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE neat three story brick dwelling, No. 96 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all the modern improvements. Apply to BRADY & SPROULE, No. 217 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 465 6th-av.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—FOR A GENTEEL FIRST-CLASS private boarding-house, a 4-story brown-stone front dwelling house, one door from 5th-av., on 31st-st. None but first-class parties need apply. S. W. BENEDICT, Northwest corner of Broadway and 35th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY, FRONT BASEMENT, and one room on fourth floor of house No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., only to a small family. Rent $400.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 157 9th av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 35 SPRUCE-ST., with a fine office attached. Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 25 Park-row.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room—Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 3 story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—OFFICES TO LET—Southwest corner of John and William sts.—entrance on John st.—second loft, or third floor, very light, accessible, Croton and hoisting. Will be let in one loft. I. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11, B. Mark's corner store.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Plaintiff, against OBIAH L. SHELDON, WILLIAM L. HARRIS, HORACE B. SHELDON and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, Defendants. Summons for money. Demand on contract: (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-four cents, with interest thereon, as claimed in said complaint besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1859. LUTHER R. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney,

ap21-law6wTh* corner Chambers-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ABRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOS. STANFORD, and REBECCA his wife, WILLIAM H. BOWE and THOMAS B. MILNE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To Thomas Stanford: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 12th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 13, 1859.

JAS. P. SANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney, ap14 law10wTh* Westchester, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.

ja20-law6mTh* ANN E. MEECH, } Administrators. SAMUEL T. HYDE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.

ja13-law6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.

ja20-law6mTh* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.

JOHN G. STEARNS, } Executors. j13-law6mTh* EBENEZER H. BROWN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.

HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs. mh17-law6mT* MATTHEW DALY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.

MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator. mh3-law6mTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY SIXTH AND FORTYsecond sts. a double-case SILVER WATCH, with silver fob chain, two gold keys and gold ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 6 West 31st-st., and receive the thanks of the owner, who is a poor colored woman.

LOST—MAY 11, ON THE H. R. R. CARS, BElow Manhattanville, or in a 23d-st. stage, a gold-enameled MOURNING PIN, marked "L. W. D.," and "A. D., died Aug. 15, 1849." The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at MORTON & GRINNELL'S, Park place.

FINE ARTS.

A CARD.—THE FINE ARTS.—THE SUBscriber respectfully announces that in consequence of his departure for Europe, he will dispose of at public sale, during the present month, his collection of pictures, including the celebrated "Falstaff" by WASHINGTON ALSTON, and a small cabinet specimen by EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, together with numerous works at art by painters of established reputation. Notice of the time and place of exhibition will be given one week previous to the sale. J. P. BEAUMONT, No. 516 Broadway.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order. W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 20 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 20th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Cornell, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Hunter, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., R. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Ferry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF, No. 9 East 18th-st., 4th-av. ELOCUTION.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. BICKARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

P. S.—Dr. RICKARDS & SON can be consulted for three days, at the aforesaid place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals. C. D. SEELY, }

TUITION AND BOARD, IF REQUIRED, at No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Mrs. TOWNSEND, having been for several years devoted to the education of youth, can refer to the parents of the children confided to her care. Terms moderate. No Summer vacation. Instruction in piano-forte, singing, and water-color drawing, by Miss M. ANTISELL.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils to teach business handwriting, from which any other style may be written. Families waited upon, and those who cannot, from various occupations, attend during the day, can meet in class of eight or more, by addressing a note or calling at No. 642 Houston-st., corner of Wooster

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. VanWyck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st.
Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.
Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 343 to 361 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858: whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed; and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State aforesaid, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the railways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lands and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dowage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of conveyance to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all other improvements on, or appertaining to, said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils, and other personal property procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used in connection with said Railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description; and, also, all and singular the lands granted, intended to be granted, to the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, entitled "An act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856, entitled "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to secure the former created by an Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said lands; and also, all and singular the bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and things in action of whatsoever nature, owned wholly or in part, by said Railroad Company, on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages, and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped, and the particular lands granted by the foregoing Acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, fully designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned by said Trust Deed in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said Mortgage Deeds.

And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payment of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds as the same respectively became due, or if default for the like period should be made in the payment at maturity, of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said Mortgage Deeds: then, and in either of said cases, the undersigned, as Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all the other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said Railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company, covered and conveyed, or intended to be covered and conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, either at public or private sale; and, also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount, in the aggregate, of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon; but in case of any sale at auction, it was provided that notice of such intended sale should be published for the space of six weeks for three weeks at the least, in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in a newspaper published in the City of Milwaukee; and that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the undersigned Trustee, and said Railroad Company of in, and to the said property, rights, liberties privileges and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about ($320,000) seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, when it became due, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, the said singular, the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 23, same hour and place.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1859.

The above sale is further postponed to Saturday, May 21, 1859, same hour and place.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1859

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of this American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for five years, on first-class Brooklyn property, ($5,000.) Address Box No. 3,278 New-York Post office.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 20th inst. by order.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY:

By telegraph from Racine, Wis., to Newcomb Cleveland, at the Astor House, New-York. Received May 12, 1859.

"Ryan, on behalf of the Company and Third Mortgage Bondholders moved to dissolve your injunction. Argued yesterday, and overruled. All right
MAT. H. CARPENTER."

This effectually estops any further proceedings on the part of the present Board or of the Third Mortgage Bondholders to sell out the road, under the issue of two millions of bonds, made June 21, 1858, and the supplementary deed of trust to William Barnes Aug. 11, 1858

The La Crosse enterprise is the best in Wisconsin. I know the value, the capacity and the resources of the Road, and I am confident, notwithstanding the past mismanagement, that it only remains for the Stockholders to use the power now in their hands by electing an entire new, capable and honest Board of Directors to once more give real value to the stock. In my opinion there are still three or four millions of value left for the stockholders over and above every honest debt the Company owes.

The following bill directed to John Fitch, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., was presented to me yesterday for payment. It was evidently a mistake, but I publish it for the benefit of the stockholders of the LA CROSSE and MILWAUKEE Railroad Company. It will show them who is expected to pay for the puffs lately published in the *Express*, eulogizing Alexander Mitchell and the present Board of Directors. Further comment is needless.

"LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY,
To New-York Daily Express.
Published by J. & E. Brooks, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
1859.
May 7. To a Stockholder's View of La Crosse Railroad Election, it.....$11 88
9. " To the Stockholders, it.....14 56
$26 44

In conclusion, I will invite all interested to call on me, at No. 44 Wall-street, when I shall be pleased to meet them, and explain the true condition and prospects of the Company. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
May 10 1859

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Nine Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on demand; one per cent. of which, being fifteen hundred dollars, will, according to the terms of its charter, be paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

$215.00 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Apply to EUGENE THOMSON, Stock Broker, No. 37 William st.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
WILLIAM TUPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 118 Broadway,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY,
(Thursday,) May 12,
At 11 o'clock,
350 CASES LADIES' AND MISSES' STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS, in every variety of material and trim, together with full lines of MEN'S AND BOYS' PALM LEAF HATS, and Trimmed Straw Hats, altogether the most attractive offering of the season, to which they invite the special attention of the Trade.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
Also,
TO MORROW, (Friday,) May 13,
Will be included in our sale,
800 DOZEN BLACK AND FANCY SILK CRAVATS AND NECK-TIES,
All new goods, of recent importation, all suited to immediate sales and the last offering of these very desirable goods that will be made this season.
All buyers of this class of goods will do well to attend this sale.

BY JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOM,
CORNER OF
WILLOUGHBY AND PEARL STS.,
NEAR THE CITY HALL, BROOKLYN,
ANNUAL SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) May 13,
Sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., with the velvet and Brussels carpets
The catalogues will be ready on Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, and will comprise about 250 lots of rich velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, with a few stair-carpets, rugs, and oil cloths. Many of these carpets have been in use but a short time, and are about as good as new. The number and length of the breadths in each carpet is stated in the catalogue.
Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit, and the goods will be delivered, if desired, at any time during the sale.

J. W. FORTER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE.—MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY household furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, elegant oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th av., THIS DAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.
PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames, made in Paris; 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys; large rosewood secretary bookcase, reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, in morocco; splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich twenty-one-day bronze and ormolu clocks, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood tables, with slate tops; oil paintings of great merit and of high cost.
DINING-ROOM—Solid extension table, chairs in plush, richly-carved secretary, sideboard to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glassware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, frettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.
CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 50 purse hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows; bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair-rods, work table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the especial attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers. Every article will be sold without any reserve whatever. The whole is of the most expensive description, and cost over $15,000. Sale positive, rain or shine.
By order of P. KIMBALL, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF LOTS—On 2d-av., 98th, 96th and 97th sts.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON THIRD AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 85th-st.
ON THIRD AV.—3 fine Lots on east side, 25 feet 2 inches north from 98th-st.
ON NINETY-FIFTH-ST.—6 fine Lots on north side, adjoining the above.
ON NINETY-SIXTH-ST.—5 fine Lots on south side, adjoining.
ON THIRD-AV.—4 fine Lots on and near southeast corner 97th-st.
ON NINETY SEVENTH ST.—1 fine Lot on the south side, adjoining above.
The rapid completion of the 3d-av. Railroad, and the improvements in the Harlem River makes this property very desirable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine st. Sale positive.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH-PLATE PIER-GLASSES, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 12th-st., one door west of 5th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of rosewood piano, carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush, crimson, maroon, and gold satin; elegant carved rosewood etagere, with mirror in back and door, rosewood marble top centre and sofa tables, mahogany and black walnut extension tables, velvet and tapestry carpets mahogany and black walnut dressing-bureaus, washstand, mahogany and black-walnut French and cottage bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, dining-room chairs, oil-cloth, &c.; together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites in damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcases and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, pillows, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china tea et sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 816 Broadway, between 20th and 21st-sts., all manufactured expressly for City sales, consisting of parlor suites in muslin, elegant carved buffets, amour-à-glace dressing bureaus, bedsteads wardrobes, hall-stands, centre tables, secretaries, fancy and arm-chairs, side and sofa tables, oak and mahogany extension tables, washstands (marble tops), cabinet cane seat chairs, ladies' work-tables, etageres, reclining and spring-back chairs, and a general assortment of other fine furniture. Can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WATER-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property Nos. 698 and 699½, consisting of a plot of ground 35 ft. 8 inch. and 50 by 100 ft., with 2 four-story brick houses on the rear, and a three-story brick and a three-story frame house in front; will rent for $1 700; contain 17 rooms and are in good order. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL on THURSDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brown stone house No. 144 West 34th-st., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, etageres, a seven-octave piano-forte, cost $200; mahogany bedsteads, crockery ware, clocks, bedding, mantel ornaments, pictures and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. All goods must be removed on the day of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs and bureaus, rosewood centre tables, pier glasses, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, hat stands, book-case, wash-stands, kitchen furniture, &c.

THOMAS D. DOUGLASS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH inst. at 12 o'clock, at Fort Schuyler, all the personal effects in said Fort belonging to the estate of Col. J. L. Smith, deceased, consisting of clothing, furniture, liquors, &c. By order of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

W. B. WESTERVELT, Auctioneer,

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and *richly-carved* works of art, paintings, statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found or requisite for an elegant and richly-furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises.

PARLORS—consists of three elegant and elaborately-carved rosewood suites, covered in five colors and brocatel, and one in green plush—all in perfect order; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, with lounges to match; richly-carved 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; embroidered silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors, cornerstands with mirror backs, two superb etageres, French escritoire, wax vases, marble groups, statuary, painting, &c., among which are many rare and valuable specimens on glass and canvas.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood marble-top bureaus, richly-carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses washstands, commodes, rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French chairs, cut-glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver ware, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass near the house. Catalogues at the house, on the morning of the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

80 shares Farmers & Citizens Bank of L. I.....$25 each.
40 shares Citizens Bank.....25 each.
10 shares 1st. Nicholson Bank.....100 each.
20 shares American Fire Ins. Co.....50 each.
20 shares Ba mony Fire Ins Co.....50 each.
29 shares Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.....100 each.
5 shares Home fire Ins. Co.....10 each.
23 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.100 each.
3 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co.....100 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins Co.....20 each.
30 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....10 each.
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....100 each.
75 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
55 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....100 each.
100 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad.....50 each.
508 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. (hyp.).....100 each.
160 acres Wisconsin School Lands.
$120 Com. Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856, '57 and '58.
40 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
500 Great Western Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.
3,200 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858 and 1859.
4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
3,000 Berlin City (Wis.) 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1874.
4,000 San Francisco City and County 6 per cent Bonds

Securities received in addition to this regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY. May 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, (which have been the regularly established days of sale for many years) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of bank and insurance stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale, &c.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE sale of household furniture, at the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., a few doors from Sixth-av. Catalogues now ready On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano forte, stool and cover; modern and antique drawing-room suites covered in satin and mesroon; pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, statuary, marble ornaments, bisque figures, rosewood escritoires, lined with tuliptwood; sideboards, marble-top and mirror-doors; costly French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, window shades and gilt cornices. Chambers—Solid rosewood bedsteads, hureaus and washstands, marble-top toilet sets. Brussels and ingrain carpets, vases, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, easy chairs, Turkish lounges, cane-seat chairs, spring-bottom chairs, rockers, bird and cage, sewing machine, gerger's make; pure hair mattresses, feather beds, spring-bottom beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, sheets, quartet table, curtains, shades, cornices, sofa and sofa beds, oil-paintings, engravings, cupboard ornaments, dining-room—Solid extension table, 14 feet in length; solid silver tea sets, solid silver table spoons, ivory handled knives and forks, carver and forks, French china dinner and tea sets, dinner and soup plates, English cut-glass ware, decanters to match, Bohemian ware, silver casters, carpet tables, chairs, sofa, lounge, spittoon, mirrors, clock, chandelier, lace curtains, shades, easy chairs, Basmere—Table, chairs, sofa sideboard, coffee and tea cups, decanters, vegetables, knives, forks, spoons, carpet, mirror, clock, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer. Cartmen will be in attendance to move and pack the furniture.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, May 12 and 13, at the Store No. 293 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock—

Standard roses, fruit trees, plants, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship *Corinth*, from Ifevre The whole embracing the most varied selection of plants and trees offered this season, and all in perfect order. Sold by order, and on account of Messrs. Chas. Truffaut & Co., of Paris.

Grafted standard and half standard hardy tea, monthly and moss roses, green and hot-house plants. A great variety of dwarf dahlias narcissus, amaryanths, tulips, hyacinths, &c.

Trees—apricot, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, &c., grape vines.

The whole comprising the most perfect assortment of exotic plants of the season. Comprising some 1,000 lots, each lot embracing different varieties The attention of of connoisseurs is called to this sale. Rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 13, at 10½ A. M., precisely, a large and fine assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, pier and mantel glasses, ornaments, china dinner and tea sets, French cut glassware, silver tea service, tea urn, cake basket, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, &c., contained in the house No. 35 Clinton place 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. Cash deposits required of all purchasers, and the goods must be removed immediately. Sale positive, rain or shine.

The parlors contain large rosewood suites, rosewood 7-octave piano, easy chairs, centre tables, bookcases, etageres, corner stand, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 12, at 12½ o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a Morgan Stallion. A pure blooded Morgan stallion, Napoleon, six years old; was sired by Clifford Morgan, dam by Flying Morgan, sire of Allen, and raised by Colonel Bray of Addison, Jefferson county, Vt. He is a stylish saddle horse, broke to harness, and is sound and kind.

JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP'S regular Hardware Trade sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st.; included in it will be found: An invoice of brass kettles, sad-iron and saucepans, three casks, fine trays and waiters and plated spoons, 600 gross French screws. Also, part of a stock of shelf goods. For further particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*. Also, 17 casks emery.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction—On THURSDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 50 Beekman st., a prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMES & DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND OTHERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, May 13, 1859, at 10 A.M. at the foundry of the Forest and Agricultural Steam-Engine Company, Nos. 16 to 38 Water-st., (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn. The balance of the above Company, consisting of steam-engines, engine work, large tank, 2 boilers, lathes, drills, pumps, safety valves, cylinders, shafting, pullies, belting, wood and iron flasks, tools, &c., iron safe, desks, &c.

Also, a very large and valuable assortment of Patterns, in prime order. Sale positive
W. E. SIBELL, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of reel estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 36, to be located within the following boundaries: 118th and 121st sts.; 2d and 3d avs.
Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.
Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.
Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton Henry and Division sts.
Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 8th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 26th day of May inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, for a site to consist of two lots adjoining each other, for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct Police, to be located within limits bounded by 8th and 9th avs. and 45th and 57th sts.

Each proposition must state the precise location, size and terms. A clear title will be required, for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with said Committee, or interested in any matter now pending before them, are hereby notified to be present at the above mentioned time and place without further notice.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper-ship,
"UNCOUAH,"
KERBY, Master,
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.
This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.
Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.
SUTTON & CO., No. 55 South st., cor. Wall.

FIRST CLIPPER
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The clipper ship
WEBFOOT,
HEDGE, Master,
Having the most of her cargo on board
Will continue to receive freight three or four days, unless sooner full,
AT PIER NO 21 EAST RIVER.
The WEBFOOT has always made the passage to San Francisco within 119 days—delivers her cargoes WITHOUT DAMAGE, and, being the first to sail, is the most desirable ship up. SUTTON & CO., No. 55 South st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WETTON, Commander,
WILL leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

crossing Mont Cenis ... men were employed in clearing the passage ... POLEON had notified the English Government ... had left himself obliged to send a French army of occupation immediately into the Sardinian Territory, for the purpose of being in time to protect his ally against the the attack of Austria. The Cabinet of London replied that under the existing circumstances England would offer no objection.

It was rumored that the French Senate was about to present an address to the Emperor, beseeching him not to leave Paris. Arrangements were, however, being prepared for him at Lyons.

Austrian merchant-ships in Marseilles were preparing to depart, at the suggestion of the Consul.

The movement of French troops was very active, and it was expected that by the end of the week there would be 60,000 of them in Italy.

While admitting that it is difficult to learn the truth in such matters, and the French may even have a direct object in inducing General GYULAI to be more in their difficulties, bnt a belief prevails that they will be unable to offer a serious resistance to the Austrians if they determine on a vigorous attack.

The French were unprepared for the sodden movement of the Austrians, and expected to begin war at their leisure somewhere about the end of May. Tna difficulty and delay on Mount Cenis will be considerable, and though the French are carried rapidly to Genoa, they arriva there without means of entering on a campaign for three weeks.

THE MOVEMENT IN SARDINIA.

Prince CARIGNAN had been appointed Lieutenant-General of Piedmont during the war.

Tna Universities of Piedmont had been closed by royal decree.

French troops disembarking at Genoa were everywhere received with enthusiasm.

The Sardinians had retired from Palazza to the west bank of the river Sesia.

The King of Sardinia had left Turin for Alessandria. In taking the command of the army, he is to be accompanied by his eldest son, Prince HOMBERT.

The great mass of the Piedmontese army, 75,000 strong, was condensed around the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale, with a second line at the foot of the Appennines, between Novi and Tortona.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times*, does not think that the Austrians will reach that capital. The country had been laid under water by means of the canals of irrigation, and means had been taken to render the roads temporarily inoreticable.

The Sardinian Government had appropriated all horses belonging to private individnals, the highest price allowed for them being only £16.

News from Spezzia states that discord prevailed in the Duchies. Political prisonars had been set free at Nassari.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The *Herald* announces in one of its leading articles, that the Austrian army, 130,000 strong, have, we believe, crossed the Ticino in three divisions by Navara and on Turin from the lakes.

The *Times* received intelligence yesterday, that the statement that an act of war was committed in the night of tha 26th, by tha entry of Austrian troops on Piedmontese soil was perfectly correct. The advanced post of Gen. GYULAI'S army crossed tha Ticino and took up a position on the enemy's territory, but the advance of the main army did not taka place till yesterday, April 29. By all accounts the Austrians had determined on a vigorous offensive movement, and thara can be little doubt they are desirous of striking a blow before French troops can be brought against them.

GREAT BRITAIN—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Orders had been given at Woolwich for the hasty preparation of war materials, ready for any sudden emergency; and the heads of Departments were summoned by telegraph to meet at the War Office in London on the 28th ult.

The Russian and Austrian Ministers had interviews with the Earl of MALMESBURY on the 28th.

The London *Advertiser* says that a proclamation from the Queen was about to be issued calling out 30 600 men for tha Navy, and offering a bounty of ten pounds to each man as an inducement to anter the service.

The Channel squadron, which had gone to the Mediterranean was to be immediately recalled; and on the 27th, four new ships-of-the-line were placed in Commission.

The formation of volunteer rifle corps throughout England was being strongly urged on the Government.

Large war insurances had been taken out at Lloyds by foreign ship owners and on nearly all kinds of policies increased premiums were demanded. Sardinian and Austrian vessels could scarcely be insured on any terms, and even for English for protracted periods, especially in the St. Petersburg trade, a considerable addition was made.

The Cunard screw steamer *Etna* was being surveyed preparatory to her being chartered by the British Government for the conveyence of troops to the Mediterranean. Negotiations for charters had also been initiated by the French Government; but it is stated that the Trans-Atlantic shipping houses having received instructions that all available means of transport would be required by the British Government, declined business with the French agents.

It is stated that the French and Russian Governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts and surveys of tha English coast and of English stations in the Mediterranean, and have likewise been engaged in making large purchases of coal irrespective of price or quality. It is also intimated that an extensive order for charts had been received from the Spanish Government, and the inference was, that Spain would throw herself into the service of France.

As many as 27 gun-boats, of very light draft, together with some vessels of larger size, were building in the Thames for the Spanish Government. It was suggested that Spain might possibly be acting merely as the agent of others.

French agents are said to have been very active of late in purchasing provisions for the army in Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

Large quantities of ammunition and guns were being shipped from England to Gibraltar and Malta.

The *Times* says: "Nearly all the Naval Engineers have their hands full of foreign orders."

The Probable Character of the War.

From the London Times, April 29

The Austrians have shown such contradictory qualities in their military history that wa have no means of judging how they will act on the present occasion. They may exhibit the slowness and peuarity of 1716 or the energy of 1849. Another week may see them patrolling Turin, or giving orders for the abandonment of Milan. A few days since they might have struck a heavy blow; but by the Wednesday before Easter it was known that the ultimatum was to be presented, and within twenty-four hours the French began to move. Toen the three days of grace, and consequently the French gained nearly a week, to the disadvantage of their opponents. Yet even now a bold general might do a great deal before a sufficient body of French troops could come to the assistance of their allies. Between the Austrian frontier and Turin the country is a plain, there are no obstacles to an enemy's march and Victor EMANUEL would be under the cruel necessity of abandoning his capital, or fighting a desperate battle with inferior forces against one of the most completely equipped armies of the Continent! In the event, however, of each determined action, it is probable that the Sardinians will sacrifice everything to the paramount necessity of saving their army. They would no doubt, fall back on Alessandria, and from this base await the assistance of the French troops, who a a being rapidly transported to Genoa. We may presume that by this time some 40,000 Sardinians are concentrated at Alessandria, and that the rest of the army are retreating before the Austrians, endeavoring as much as possible to avoid a collision. The question of greatest importance, however, is the movement of the French armies; and here we must pay a tribute to the nation which was so lately our rivalry. Frenchman may not be superior to Germans; they are certainly not equal to Englishmen in strength, endurance, and those qualities which—courage being supposed equal—are likely to decide the fate of battles. But in the great military quality of promptness they are without an equal. The manner in which the French troops have been dispatched to the Alps since Good Friday is a model for the study of our officers. The very act of entering a railway carriage and disposing of his knapsack and his musket has been taught the soldier as part of his drill. We may be assured that nothing that energy, science and skill can accomplish for the speedy concentration of French armies at Turin and Genoa will be neglected. But the difficulties in the way of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S troops are not few. The season is backward; Mont Cenis is covered with snow. The vast army of the French has been pushed forward without preparation; the Commissariat is deficient; the country they enter is poor; there is very little of last year's corn to be had, and this year's will not be fit for the harvest for three months at the least. In this case there will be no making tha war support the war. Louis NAPOLEON must, to a great extent, take his provisions with him, or pay for what he requires out of the funds which his obsequious Assemblies have voted. Then there is the loss which inevitably attends rapid marches in such inclement regions, and it may be predicted that the ambulances which follow in the rear of the army will have plenty of occupants before the plains of Piedmont are reached. But there is, on tha other hand, a more favorable picture. The French have the command of the sea. It may be said with confidence that if France could only reach Italy across the Alps, the Austrians might seize the country and crush each division as it emerged from the passes. But the town and harbor of Genoa, almost impregnable, are in the hands of the Sardinians; we may say, indeed, in the hands of the French. French troops are arriving daily, and in a few days these will constitute an army which, in conjunction with the Sardinians at Alessandria, will be too formidable to be left in the rear of an invading force. If there be one thing which especially shows the military genius of the French, it is their transport of troops by sea. In the Russian war, while we had our Himalayas and Jasons, they had only their own little trading vessels, most of them engaged in the Channel "cabotage." Yet in every little brig, which probably had till within a few months before traded between St. Malo and Shoreham with eggs, tha French managed to pack some 150 men, and send them two thousand miles to Sebastopol. Their present means of transport are immense, and the distance from Toulon to Genoa is hardly 400 miles. We cannot doubt that in a few days 50,000 French will have joined the Sardinians at Alessandria, and then it is hardly likely that the Austrian commanders will risk a march on Turin. Without venturing to predict the course of events, we may say that unless thara be news within forty-eight hours thet the Austrians are before the Sardinian capital, wa believe that they have determined to limit themselves to that defensive warfara for which their position gives them so many advantages.

The Attitude of Prussia.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, on the 28th, the Foreign Minister made a statement respecting the crisis. The following is a summary:

"Recent occurrences are very threatening. The differences between Austria on the one hand, and Sardinia and France on the other, have reached a point that the outbreak of war may be momentarily expected. England has made the last endeavor at mediation, but the hope of her success is eatremely small. In this position of uncertainty no communication of any intermediata measures which either of the opposing parties may have taken has come to the knowledge of the Government. The placing of three *corps d'armée* of the Prussian forces on a war footing, and in readiness for war, has been resolved upon by the Federal Diet. Besides our own safety, we must keep in view the safety of Germany,—the more so because another great German Power is on the brink of war. But tha present condition of the preparations for war, which tha Federal Diet has instituted, is purely of the same nature as the Confederation itself—that is to say, essentially defensive; and with this object, Prussia, in concert with her German Federal associates, is armed on all sidas. Above all things, she adheres to the principle that the interest of Germany is tha interest of Prussia."

Tuscany Joins Piedmont and France—Modena and Parma Declare for Sardinia.

Nearly all the superior officers of the Tuscan troops (15,000 mee) presented themsaives before the Grand Duke at Florence, and declared to him thet to prevent the revolt of the army there was only one way, viz: to unite with Piedmont, and to unfurl the tricolor flag of Italian independance. The Grend Duke immediately sent for the Marquis of LAJATICO, and begged him to form a new Administration, with a view of giving tha reforme wanted. The Marquis answered that he could not undertake tha task, or save the dynasty, except on two conditions. First. the abdication of the Grand Duke. Second, a declaration of war against Austria, and an alliance with France and Piedmont. The Grand Duke refused these conditions, and declared that he would quit Tuscany immediately, and leave the people to do what they pleased.

The Grand Duke, after throwing himself upon the protection of the five great Powers, retired to Bologna.

A military dictatorship had been proclaimed in Tuscany, and, *vid* Turin, it is stated that VICTOR EMANUEL had been made Dictator.

The *Herald*, in a leader, states that Modena and Perma have also declared for Sardinia.

Secret Treaties—France and Sardinia—France and Denmark—Austria and the German States.

It is stated that a secret treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, exists between France and Sardinia, by which Lombardy is guaranteed to VICTOR EMANUEL on ooedition that no impediment is to be placed in the way of the establishment of Prince NAPOLEON at Rome, and Prince MURAT at Naples.

Tha *Times* and the other morning journals are authorized to state that the announcement made that Denmark had concluded during the few last days an offensive and defensive treaty with France, is devoid of any foundation whatever.

It appears positive, says the *Nord*, that Austria has succeeded in contracting treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Bavaria and Saxony. Wurtemburg has as yet resisted the entreaties of the Cabinet of Vienna.

Miscellaneous Facts and Items.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* says. "Reports have been received by the Government of a movement among tha population, and that the return of several troops lately sent to Italy would probably be required."

Up to the night of tha 29th 142 Members had been elected to serve in the new Parliament. Of thase, 112 were returned without opposition.

The health of Sir JOHN LAWRENCE will not permit his acceptance of the proffered banquet.

Major-General Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, Bart., of Kars, is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada.

The Parliamentary elections were progressing in England, but the war crisis detracted from the attention which they would otherwise command. The returns at the departure of the *Persia* were too few to give any idea of the final result. Lord STANLEY had been put in nomination for Marylebone at the eleventh hour and against his consent. His vote was, of course, comparatively small.

The quarterly returns of emigration from Liverpool show great activity in the movements towards the United States, and it was believed that tha next few months emigration to America will be the largest experienced for several years.

Mr. MORPHY had again been astonishing the London chess players. He played, simultaneously, five of the most expert members of of the St. James' Chess Club, viz., Messrs. LOWENTHAL, RIVIERE, BARNES, BOWEN and BIRD. The result was, thet Mr. BARNES won his game; those with Messrs. LOWENTHAL and BOWDEN were drawn, and Mr. MORPHY won the other two.

A telegram in the *Advertiser*, dated Friday night says: "The war enthusiasm increases, and Paris is in a high state of excitement."

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

The Panic in London.

From the Daily News, April 29.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to day, raised their minimum rate of discount from 2½ to 3½ ₱ cent. An advance to 3 ₱ cent. was considered certain, but the measure now adopted fell upon most circles in the nature of a surprise, although the possibility had not altogether escaped discussion in some quarters during tha last two days. At the same time, in the existing critical condition of foreign politics, there is no disposition to exult at the promptitude of action displayed by the Bank. Excessive unsteadi of halt measures accord best with the present phase of the public mind. It is probable that the extension of the area of disturbance on the Continent will ere long cause the diversion to this country for safe keeping of a large amount of foreign capital released from its ordinary channels by the paralysis of trade; but, mean while, the distress of the foreign markets may stimulate attempts to procure temporary assistance from this side. As like y to defeat these efforts and to check the drain of gold, the action of the Bank of England is generally regarded in the light of a prudent precaution. At a period when our trade presents so few features suggestive of anxiety, the effect of to-day's measure upon our home interest can scarcely prove onerous. Three and a half per cent., after all, is a very moderate rate for money. Little damage need be occasioned if the commercial community recogniza with confidence the comparative solidity of their present position, and abstain from any movements calculated to aggravate what may otherwise prove a merely momentary pressure. In some quarters where loans appear to have been accorded with undue facility there is now the usual refusal of accommodation. Loans are hastily called in, and much inconvenience occasioned. This rash and spasmodic policy is greatly to be deprecated. The mercantile world, on their part, are called upon to exercise a certain degree of self restraint. It is idle to make provision in excess of all possible requirements merely for the satisfaction of strengthening one's banker's balance. Should this example spread, the advantage will be exclusively confined to the money dealers, whilst the inconvenience may be generally diffused.

The demand at the Bank to-day was large, but not so heavy as yesterday. Applications lodged prior to the sitting of the Bank Court—viz: 11½ o'clock—were liberally admitted upon the old terms. In the general market the rates have been at once modified in accordance with those of the Bank. For good bills up to 60 days, the rate in Lombard-street is 3¾ ₱ cent.; and up to 75 days, 3¾ to 4 ₱ cent. For paper having a longer period to run, higher terms are demanded.

The Joint Stock Banks have raised their rates for deposits from 1¾ to 2¾ ₱ cent. The London and Westminster, however, allow only 1¾ ₱ cent. for sums uncer £500. Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. now give 2¾ ₱ cent. for money payable on demand; 2¾ ₱ cent subject to three days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 ₱ cent., with seven day's notice. The two Discount Companies have deferred making any formal alteration until to morrow.

The panic in the Stock Exchange, especially during all the earlier part of the day, was more intense than ever. The scene, in fact, baffles description. The official "hammer," announcing the public default of members, has been resounding all day. In addition to the seven failures in the establishment notified yesterday, eighteen more were proclaimed to-day. To-morrow is "pay-day" on the fortnightly settlement in shares and foreign stocks, and is looked forward to with extrema anxiety. Each member of the Stock Exchange is bound to pay the last farthing of his "differences," under penalty of being proclaimed a defaulter, yet has now no security for the punctual receipt of the sums due to him. The misgivings thus occasioned tend in no small degree to explain the almost unprecedented severity of the panic experienced to-day. It has become requisite to make provision against all contingencies, and, with the grand object of preserving their credit at any sacrifice, many members have forced sales of all classes of securities. The markets have consequently been paralyzed. The dealers, in many instances, declined to do business, or, in self defence, quoted preposterously wide "margins." Sales of many kinds of stock were absolutely impracticable, prices being purely nominal. Neither the Continental intelligence nor the alteration at the Bank appears to have had so much effect upon prices as the total dislocation of the internal arrangements of the Stock Exchange consequent upon the numerous instances of embarrassment proclaimed in the midst of a heavy settlement.

Consols opened this morning at a fall of 1¾ to 2 per cent, from the 4 o'clock quotations of yesterday. Within a short period a fresh reduction of about ½ per cent. was quoted, tha market wearing the most unsettled appearance imaginable. The first check was given to the fall by the appearance of brokers who act for a leading financial firm, and who bought many thousands of Lombardo-Venetian Railway New Shares at 3¾ discount, and other prices. Extensive purchases of Consols were likewise made, leading to a rally of ¼ to 1 per cent. from tha lowest point of the morning. Although the tendency to fluctuation remained, the aspect of tha market in the afternoon was less gloomy. Tee final quotations were 1 per cent. below those of yesterday, but a certain degree of support was evidently darived from investments. Doubts were also expressed as to the reported alarming tendency of tha convention or agreement between Russia and France, and even the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian army, previously announced as an absolute fact, was considered to require confirmation.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange, as already intimated, the ordinary arrangements were thrown completely out of joint. English railway stocks showed more indicatione of steadiness te the afternoon, bnt in Indian railway securities the panic was excessive. Belgian and other foreign railway shares were practically unsaible.

It is only fair to tha Stock Exchange to remark that of the eighteen failures announced to day, only ona was of real magnitude. In tois instance the liabilities are enormous, being estimated at £75,000 or upwards, arising from immense transactions in Consols, Turkish and Mexican Bonds, and English Railway Stocks. The circumstances of this case have excited great animadversion, after making every allowance for tha acknowledged overthrow of all reasonable calculations by late events.

Numerous Failures—Advance of One per Cent. in the Bank's Rate of Discount, &c.

On the 27th, the day the *Kangaroo* and *Anglo-Saxon* sailed, the London Stock Exchange was visited by a panic scarcely paralleled in intensity within the memory of the oldest members, the main ceuse being the positive statement that Russia and France had concluded an alliance. The funds opened at a decline of about 2½ ₱ cent., and after considerable fluctuation, the final transactions of the day in Consols showed a fall of 3½ ₱ cent., tha closing quotations being 90¾@91.

Seven failures were announced on the Stock Exchanga, two of them being for large amounts. The names were not yet published.

The decline in railroad shares during the day was equal to 3@5 per cent.

On the 28th the Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent—being a rise of 1 per cent.

The panic on 'Change exhibitad increased in tensity, and during the day nineteen additional failures were announced. Tha news that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino was the principal new cause of alarm. Violent fluctuations took place in the funds. Consols at one time were down to 88¼, hut there was subsequently a rally, and after official hours business was done at 89¾@90.

A large operator on the Liverpool Exchange named ROBERTS, was declared a defaulter, and his liabilities are stated at from £300,000 to £500,000.

It was considered that all chance of the new Russian loan being negotiated in England or Germany had vanished.

On the 29th (Friday) there was more firmness on the Stock Exchange, and Consols at one time were as high as 91. The excitement, however, continued, and in the afternoon a relapse occurred, the official closing quotations being 89@89¼ for both money and account.

About a dozen more failures were announced.

The demand for money was active, and the advance in the Bank rates caused no diminution.

London Markets at the Latest Moment.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report: The Coan market has advanced rapidly, prices being quoted 5s. @6s. higher for WHEAT. White American, 54s.@58s.; Red, 50s.@54s. No American FLOUR offering; nominal value, 28s.@34s. JAON fiet, at £6 5s. for reils and £6 for bars; Scotch Pig declined to 49s. RICE very animated at fully 6d to 9d. advance. SUGAR dull and generally rather lower. TEA quiet but holders firm. COFFEE dull, and in some cases 2s. lower. SEIRRS TUSPANTINE dearer; American held for 47s. Russian HEMP advanced £3@£4 ₱ ton, and JUTA 20s.@30s., with no sellers at the close. LINSEED advanced rapidly to the extent of 6s.@7s. LINSEED CAKES, £10 5s. @£10 10s. for both New-York and Boston. LINSEED OIL advanced to 30s. 6d.@31s. SALTPETER active and advancing. TALLOW advanced to 58s. for Y. C.

The returns of the Bank of England show a decreese of £411,000 in the SPECIE.

AMERICAN SECURITIES continue without inquiry, but there are more sellers.

RAILWAYS.	Cl. prices.		
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875..	70	to 75	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875.....	75	to 77	76½
Do., Freeland, 1860...	80	to 85	83
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid..	45	to 42	dis. 42
Do., do.. Londoe issue.....			
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent., 1860....	83	to 85	
Do., 1869.....	83	to 85	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	83	to 85	
Do., $100 shares.....	45	to 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana (sinking fund,) 1883.....	63	to 65	x.c.
Do., $100 shares.....	10	to 18	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sioking fund,) 1883.	81	to 83	x.c.
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864....	92	to 95	
Do. 7 ₱ ct. sink. fnod 1876..	92	to 95	
Do., $100 shares.....	15	to 70	
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent Bds., coe, 1871.....	—	—	
Do. sg fd. 7 ₱ cent., 1875...	—	—	
Do., bds., 2d mort. 1883...	63	to 65	
Do., bds., con., 1862.....	—	—	
Do., $100 shares.....	8	to 10	
Penesylvenia Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con.....	89	to 91	
Do., do, 2d mort.....	90	to 92	
Do., $50 shares.....	39	to 41	
Phila. & Read. 1st mort, 1860	86	to 88	
Do., do., 24 mort 1870	76	to 78	
Do., $50 shares.....	22	to 24	

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 11.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock.....	$23 921,700
Loans and Discounts.....	26,211 600
Specie.....	6,907,700
Amount due from other Banks.....	6,077,800
Amount due to other Banks.....	7,990,840
Deposits.....	21,863,800
Circulation.....	7,241,600

THE LATEST PER PERSIA.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

From the Times City Article.

This hes been the final day of the Foreign and Share settlement in the Stock Exchange, and the panic has continued with almost uninterrupted force. The fluctuations have again been extremely violent, and prices, although they opened with less gloom, were finally almost as heavy as at any period of the week.

The new Indian Loan has declined from six to five discount.

At the Bank of England to-day, there was a full demaed for money et the increased rats. In the open market the terms are quite as high as at the Bank, and the dealers are indisposed to take long paper. For bills having six months to run. 5 and 5¼ ₱ cent. are the lowest rates.

About £40,000 in gold, half in bars, half in Russian, was taken from the Bank to day, for the continent.

The rate for Discount at Hamburg has advanced from 3½ to 5 per cent. Metalliques were quoted at Vienna, this morning, at 58, which, at the present rate of Exchanga, is equivelent to about 43¾.

The demand for silver for the Continent hes increased. In the Foreign Exchangee, this afternoon, the rates on Amstardam and Hemburg were slightly lower. The quotation for Austrian paper was almost nominal, but showing e further unfavorable movament.

In the Corn market this morning there was a further advance of 3s., and the total rise since last week hae been about 6s.

The Colonial Produce markets during tha week heve been greatly influenced by tha present threatening aspects of Continental affairs. Many articles, owing to the prospects of wer, have materially advanced, while others show considerable depression.

LONDON, City, Friday evening, April 30.

Daily News Article.

The excitement to-day was less intense than yesterday, but the sense of exhaustion was greater. This was pay-day for tha fortnightly settlement, and twenty-three more members of the Stock Exchaege have been declared unable to meet their engagements. In all, the present settlement hes brought down forty-seven Stock Exchenge firms, comprising fifty-oee members. Some of tha failures to-day ware important.

The monthly settlement in Consols has now commenced, and as the fall even since last Thursday exceeds 5 per cent, anxiety is netural. In the existing condition of the markat tha failura of one large firm is sufficient to bring down a dozen others. The funds opened this day with an improved appearance at advanced prices, and for some time comparetive animation was shown. After a rise of ¼ per cent., however, infinential sellers came forward and a relapse set in. During the afternoon the gloom continued to increase until at tha close prices were actually ⅜ per cent. worse than at tha close yesterday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 11.

$2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '66..102¾		300 Reading Railroad..	44⅜
5 000 Ind. State 5s.....	88⅜	1000 do.....	s10 44⅜
5,000 do.....	88⅜	150 do.....	44⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	96⅜	550 do.....	47
1,000 do.....	96	400 Mich. Central R...	40⅜
5,000 do.....	96⅜	100 do.....	s60 40
87,000 Mo. State 6s.....	84	50 do.....	s30 40⅜
50,000 do.....	b30 84½	150 do.....	b60 40⅜
10,000 do.....	s60 83	200 do.....	40⅜
3,000 City 8s '70.....	94	100 do.....	sswk 40⅜
500 Erie RR Bonds 1875	24	250 do.....	s30 40
15,000 Il.C. RR. Bds s6v.	81¾	170 do.....	40
5,000 do.....	82	100 Mich. So & N. Ind. R	9
5,000 do.....	81¾	150 Mich. So & N. Ind stk	29⅜
1,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. R.	17	350 do.....	27⅝
1,000 Gal & C. 2d M. Bd	82¾	100 do.....	s7 28⅞
1,100 L. E. & W 1st M. B	70	50 do.....	s15 29⅜
10 Bank of Commerce.	101¾	300 Panama R.....	s30 118
40 Citizens' Bank.....	102	5⅝ do.....	119
18 Commonwealth Bk.	94	70 Ill. Central R.....	58
5 Pac. M. Steams'p Co.	81¾	50 do.....	57⅛
275 do.....	81	50 Ga. & Chl. R....	b30 61¾
150 do.....	s10 80¾	550 do.....	61
25 do.....	80¾	50 do.....	s30 61
5 do.....	80¾	50 do.....	61¾
100 do.....	s10 80	100 do.....	s10 61¾
25 Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	98½	00 do.....	61⅝
200 do.....	96	1275 Cle. & To. R.....	24⅜
100 Cum. Coal. Pref...	17	100 do.....	b60 21⅝
150 Penn. Coal Co.....	80⅜	100 do.....	b30 21⅜
100 do.....	s10 80⅜	100 do.....	b30 24⅜
1100 N. Y Cen. R. R..	89⅜	500 Ohio & Rk. Is. R..	89⅜
2000 do.....	b60 89⅜	50 do.....	b30 89⅜
350 do.....	89⅜	50 do.....	b60 89⅜
100 do.....	s30 89⅜	100 do.....	b30 89⅜
200 do.....	s30 89⅜	400 do.....	b30 89⅜
608 do.....	b60 70	300 do.....	b30 89⅜
900 do.....	70	100 do.....	s60 89⅜
350 do.....	89⅜	50 do.....	s60 57
100 Hudson River R...	31⅜	550 do.....	s30 89
100 do.....	31⅜	50 do.....	s10 89⅜
50 Harlem Railroad...	11¾	300 do.....	s 89⅜
50 do.....	11	700 do.....	s3 89⅜
100 do.....	b60 11	100 do.....	s 89⅜
650 Harlem R. Pref....	37	50 do.....	s 89⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000 U. S 6s, '67.....109⅜		325 New-York Cen. R...	70
8.000 Me. St 6s.....b30	83⅜	200 do.....	21 70
25 000 do.....s30	83⅜	700 do.....	s30 89⅜
10 000 Illinois tnt, '60..	96	900 do.....	69⅞
6 000 Virginia 6s.....	95	100 do.....	b30 69⅞
1.000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.103¾		100 Michigan Cen. R....	40
5 000 L. E. & W. 2 m b.	37½	50 do.....	40¼
1,500 Mich. S. 2 m. b.	50	50 M. S. & N. I. G. R..	29⅜
15.000 Ill Freeland bs..	91	10 Illinois Central R...	83
100 Pacific M. S. Co.s10	60⅛	150 Gal. & Chic. R...s10	60⅜
35 do.....	81	300 do.....	60⅜
200 do.....s60	80	500 do.....s30	60⅜
100 do.....	83	56 Clev. & Tol. R. R..	24⅜
40 Del. & Hnd C. Co.s	98⅜	200 do.....b30	26
100 Penn. Coal Co...b60	80	110 do.....	24⅝
100 Hudroe Riv. R. R..	31⅜	150 Chic. & R. I. R....	59¼
200 Harlem R. R. Pref.	58⅜	200 do.....	59⅜
100 Reading R. R....s10	47	50 do.....s10	59⅜
500 do.....s50	46⅜	15 Sixth-av. R. R.....	132
200 do.....	47¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Cincinnati 6s....	73	20 Stuyv. F. I. Co.....	114⅜
2,000 Miss. & Mo. 8's..	60	10 North Riv. F. I. Co..	141
1,000 At. Miss. R. 1868	83⅛	28 Firemen's Fund I. Co	99⅜
2,000 Gt. W. Mo. I. B '87	68⅜	20 Col. Marine Ins. Co.	117⅜
18 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '54.	50⅜	10 Am. Exp. Co.....	82⅜
25 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '57.	50⅜	8 N. Y. Central R. Co.	69⅜
5 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '56.	50⅜	13 Union Ferry Co.....	103⅜
50 Rep. Fire Ins. S. '55.	50⅜	15 Marine Bank..	88
50 Rep Fire Ins. S. '58.	50⅜	40 Am. Exch. Bank....	105⅜
15 Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	109	5 B'k Commerce realth.	84
10 Grocers' F. I. Co....	111¾	10 Bank of Commerce..	101
10 New World F. I. Co.	100⅜	5 Bank of New-York.	108⅜

WEDNESDAY, May 11—P. M.

The steamship *Persia* arrived, this forenoon, with the European mails to Saturday, April 30. The leading points in the important and warlike news of the week, closing on the day of sailing, were anticipated yesterday by telegraph from St. Johns. The details are not the less interesting, though they add nothing to the imminence of the crisis. Among the passengers by the *Persia* are the Hon. W. B. REED, late American Commissioner to China, and Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, senior member of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. On the eve of leaving Liverpool Mr. REED received a dispatch from Mr. DALLAS, of Saturday's data from London, to the purport that the British Foreign Secretary had given over all hopes of averting hostilities in Italy. Mr. DUNCAN reports the prevalent opinion in Liverpool that our neutral flag would insure great advantages to the American shipping interest in the event of the war becoming general emong the great European Powers. Tha war clause, under the British flag, had already been adopted at Lloyds, and the rates for underwriting on long voyages to the Indies and the Southwest coast of the Pacific had been heavily advanced. The letters from the London bankers and holders in the American business represent that our securities, with few exceptions, withstood the shock of general excitement and depreciation on the Stock Exchange better than any other class of Fonds. The prominent exception is the stock of the Illinois Central, which, being chiefly owned in England, suffered with the English Railways a fall of 4@6 ₱ cent. The latest sales are understood to be at 44 discount, equal with the exchange to 57½ ₱ cent. in New-York. Upon this decline in London, the stock sold down here this afternoon to 53 ₱ cent. Our Federal Stock is quoted 94 in London. Tha variations in the State and best Railway Bonds were not important. The Grain markets were much excited both in London and Liverpool, and the advance in Wheat and Flour in France is equally decided. The rise in English Wheat at London for the week is *8 shillings the quarter*. American Flour is 4 shillings the barrel higher, and Corn 8d. the 100 pounds at Liverpool. All descriptions of Meat Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Linseed, Hemp, and Saltpetre, were in quick demand at rapidly advancing rates, while Teee were steady and Sugars and Coffee dull. Silver is quoted higher on a Continental demand, the rate of interest at Hemburg, where Silver is the standard, having advanced to 5 ₱ cent. The Cotton trade was depressed at Liverpool and Manchester, although advices from India and China were encouraging for Goods. The British Export trade returns for March were again large, and the increase since January, (the heaviest addition being from Cotton fabrics,) is equal to thirty-five million dollers. The heaviest sales of Orleans Middling Cottons of which we have advices, were at 6¾d., a fall of ⅛d., or 1¼ cents from the extreme rate a few weeks ago. Some of the letters express the belief that actual war will ecarcely increase the depression, though others look to a lower figure by ¼d.@⅜d. The extreme fluctuations in the English funds for the week were from 94 to 88½, and up to 89 ₱ cent. The English Railways fell 5@7 ₱ cent. The Turkish loans fell 15@18 ₱ cent., and Russian, Austrian, &c., are almost unsalable. The Spanish and South American were also heavily depressed. The panic on the Exchange commenced with the announcement of the Russian alliance with France, but wae greatly aggrevated by the numerous failures which soon followed among the Stock Brokers, one feilure following another so quickly as to involve many, until no less than forty-seven deleults were made known! As all this happened about the time of the monthly settlement of "the account" in Consols and Railways, it is easy to see that the excitement pertook more of the nature of a panic than a fall exclusively from political causes. A similar result was apprehended on the Peris Bourse on the pending settlement of the account in the French Funds. The advance in the Bank of England rate of Discount was not unexpected, and had comparatively little to do with the fall in the Fuude. The measure is commended as one of proper caution under the circumstances. It takes place while the Bank hes a Bullion stock of $87,855,000, and a reserve of Bank Notes unemployed of $16,480,000. The Discount line stands at $87,525,000 The Joint Stock and private Benkers hed advanced their terms to correspond. On ahort paper the demand for Money was good at the Bank rata, and larger hills could not be negotiated without an advance to 4@5 ₱ cent.

The screw-steamer *Weser* for New-York would leave Bremen on Sunday, May 1, and Southampton on Tuesday, 3d, by which opportunity tha next news will be due in course. The *Arago* for New-York, would leave for Southampton on Wednesday evening, May 4.

Our Stock Exchange to-day, as on yesterday afternoon, is under almost as much depression—but with this marked difference, that the excitement is in good part, if not wholly, artificial—as the Europear markets. The eagerness to sell everything, good, bad and indifferent, for the fall, could hardly he more intense, to all present appearances, if the United States ware in danger of being made an immediate party to the general complication or war in Europe. As the *Bear* account commends the mejority in numbers, and the power of recent success in tha Brokers' Board, the downward conrse of prices will run itself to its end the sooner. The material food for this sort of depreciation hae not increased of late, and is not now increasing on the Street, if wa are to judge by all outward appearances at the transfer offices, and the condition of Money loans to the Brokers, which, with some disposition on the part of lenders to advance their terms, were again made today at from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. One or two of the private banking-houses were willing lenders at 4 ₱ cent.—their receipts being large from the sale of Exchange yesterday for the *Africa*. These come in, under the rule of the drawers, on the sailing-day of the packet. In Disconnts the change of rates is not yet decided, though, as remarked yesterday, an advance of 1 ₱ cent. on paper, made again t foreign merchandise, would not be undesirable in tha immediate condition of the Exchenges. The Bullion shipment by the *Africa* amounts to $1,648,000. The Customs paid into tha Sub-Treasury are $34,000. The disbursements are $217,000 in excess of this and other receipts, reduc

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2386. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.—Calvary Baptist church, Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Fourth Avenues, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Three days.

[illegible] Hall, Broadway, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

[illegible] Congregational Church [illegible], between Prince and Houston streets.

The American Tract Society of Boston.

[illegible] OF THE TRACT SOCIETY REVIEWED.

A public meeting in behalf of the American Tract Society, of Boston, was held in the Rev. Dr. [illegible]'s Church, at 10 A. M. yesterday. ROB LOOMIS, Esq., presided.

After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, the Rev. ANSON GREEN made a statement of the condition of the Society. It had been decided at a meeting of the Society in Boston, some months since, to have a public meeting in this City during Anniversary week. In accordance with action taken at that time, an office had been established in this City, where its publications might be procured. The entire receipts, during the year ending May 1, were $57,063 81—an increase of $6,594 54 over the last year; 6,381,000 pages have been granted for distribution, and the entire number published has been 37,000,000; 130,000 copies of the *Messenger* and *Child's Paper* have been issued; $6,000 pages have been sent South in filling orders; $1 000 has been appropriated to Foreign Missions 9 colporteurs are engaged in carrying out the aims of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. WARREN submitted the Secretary's report. Four objects were enumerated for which the Society labored more particularly: *first*, the publication of a revised tract literature especially adapted to the wants of the times; *secondly*, to institute new business methods, using the regular book trade of the country so far as is practicable; *thirdly*, to secure more intimate connection with the churches and church members through the country; *fourthly*, to make their missionary colportage not so much an agency for selling books as of doing good. In conclusion, the report stated that as the Branch office in New-York had been open but three months, it was impossible to form any definite idea of its probable future success.

After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, was introduced. He said that the question which divides the two Tract Societies in New-York demands the profoundest consideration. Numerous questions suggest themselves which should determine individual action in the premises. Ought you each one of you, before you die, and take your crown in heaven, to do what you can to put down the sin of Slavery? Ought the Tract Society to attempt to put an end to Slavery if it is in a position to do so? Does the Tract Society, when it takes its position patently—eternal silence on the subject of Slavery—does it then fairly and fully represent Christianity to the world? Is it wise, is it kind towards the struggling spirits in the South, who abhor the abominations of the system, who long to throw the incubus from the State, is it fair to say to them, keep your fingers in your mouth as regards Slavery?" The answer to these questions is embodied in this audience and this meeting. When the speaker came to this City he had intended not to touch the relations of the two Societies, because the work of the Society which he represents, is in reality a positive and not a negative one. They should join their whole strength to saving souls. But the speeches made at the Tract Society yesterday had determined him in the belief that they were not yet out of the wilderness of sin in the matter towards Canaan. (Laughter.) Had it not savored of arrogance, he should have said at that meeting: "Mr. Loss has had his say on this subject, and now the gag-law has been applied, but there will be another platform to-morrow, where this action will be reviewed." We want no past codes, no past customs, to determine our duty in this matter. We only want to ask, Is Slavery right? If not, must I not labor to put an end to it? The Rev. Doctor then reviewed the history of Slavery, and censured the action the Presbyterian churches had taken upon it.

Dr. HASTINGS suggested that the New School had taken proper action in the premises.

Dr. KIRK—I don't like to say Old School, but Dr. HASTINGS says I must. (Laughter.) Up to last May, the speaker continued, I was with the Tract Society in everything but their defiances, and those were indefensible. (Laughter.) Dr. KIRK then proceeded to review the arguments advanced by DANIEL LORD, Esq., yesterday. He agreed with him in all his statements, and disagreed with him in all his arguments. (Laughter.) One argument was then considered, viz: that the American Tract Society has not the power to publish tracts against the evils of Slavery. The sophistry was that you cannot do it in any given year. It is true that you cannot this year, but it may not be so next. Now the Publication Committee would veto it, then they may not, and it is indisputable that they have the power of veto. But the members of the Society may elect them officers in view of their opinions on the subject of Slavery. If that speech of Mr. LORD's is to go over the land it ought to have notes sent with it, and if they will agree to let us add them, said Dr. KIRK, we will print the pamphlet for them. They have published against some sins, such as dancing and drunkenness, and if Mr. LORD's argument is right, the Society must make an extensive overhauling of their stereotype plates. (Laughter.) That the great object of the Society is circulation, I admit, said the speaker, but not my interpretation of the Word. If it was meant that the Tract Society was to be a vast engine merely for the distribution of paper and printing ink over the land, I denounce the idea as absurd. Shades of EDWARDS and PARSON, did you live to circulate books without regard to the words you sent over the land? In Boston they waited, before separating from the American Tract Society, until people said they were made of milk and water. But they were waiting for the cloud of fire which should bid them march onward, and it came at last. Now they are willing to follow it to the pale if need be. It is sad to leave an old Society. So it is to part from an old house, but it is not sad to go right. Those whom he represented entertain an unabated gratitude toward the Society and its members; they are grateful to God that it has put so many good works in circulation. They had no wish to entice its members away from them. All they desired was, to do as much better, that every one would want to go with them. When the speaker took an office in the American Tract Society, he did not propose to fold his hands and wait for the tide to arrive. The tide was up, and it was time for the boat to be launched. In New-England the Churches were right in their feelings on the subject. Of that there could be no doubt. Dr. KIRK then read the resolutions organizing the Society, showing the objects for which it was founded. If, at the next annual meeting of the Society, a resolution should be adopted that they should not receive money outside of the New England States the rebellion would not be suppressed any longer. The reason for this meeting is that the Boston Society has resolved to be independent of the New-York Society, and it will no longer be an appendage of it. They have resolved to collect money wherever it can be got, and the American Tract Society may come to Boston and collect as well. The disagreement of separation belongs to the latter, in the opinion of the New England States and not to the former Society. The speaker then passed to a consideration of the means enjoyed by the Society for the prosecution of the work. He belonged to the Publication Committee of the Boston Society, and in that office he had had the importance of a revision of Tract literature weighing upon his mind. Such as the Churches needed would soon be provided. Some asked why they did not publish more tracts? Dr. KIRK said he had written two during the year, and the Committee had rejected both. What more could he do? (Laughter.) But he found that he was trespassing on the time allotted him, and concluded amid applause.

The Rev. DANIEL WOOLMAN, a returned missionary from Canton, China, made some remarks detailing his experience on his former field of labor.

After another hymn had been sung, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER came forward and prolonged applause. He said that it was not possible for Christians from all parts of the land to come up to anniversaries without a solemn sense of the presence of God in all the world. He is speaking by the voice of war and by rumors of war, by terrors and by revolutions. Every one who reads the times—every one who studies them in the light of God's Word must know that we are on the eve of great things, either for evil or good; if for evil, that good may result by and by. Everywhere men are stirring, on all continents on all islands of the sea. There are almost no places in the world where men are torpid except in Tract Societies. (Laughter.) In this country we are stirred up not by wars and revolutions, but minds are agitated. Some are growing fierce, many hot. But why don't things that crack continents happen here? Because the discussion of all questions being free disarms danger. While emperors and kings and little kings, and priests and little priests are being tossed as ships are by storms, we are in no turmoil. Disunion is spoken of; there are some men who sleep on disunion, who dine on it and make it their week-day devotion, but the Union is too selfish to break up. There is nothing the devil could gain from it and much that Christ might, so there is no danger from that quarter. He would that the lesson of free discussion had been learned as thoroughly by all the rest as it had been by some; or, rather, that it had been learned as thoroughly by some as it had been by all the rest. Yesterday he had learned much of the things that related to Christ's kingdom. By a morning paper, which Mr. B. cited, he found that he had been instructed by the Rev. DANIEL LORD. It must have been Daniel in the lion's den that time. (Laughter.) He had learned, among other things, that deliberative bodies were not the place to discuss great moral questions in. When I looked around that assembly, said Mr. B., and saw that every other man was gray haired; when I thought that the average age of those present was at least fifty years, why I should as soon have thought of sending fire-engines to put out tomb-stones as to need the gag-law to quench such fire as was likely to rage there. Last year the Society had special preaching clerical, and they thought they would try the lawyer this time, for when Christ was to be put down in the temple, the Jews had read of both, and they put them in the Tract Society this year to plead, not the merits of the question, not the things which you think or which I think, but to speak wire-pulling, caucusing, managing political things. (Great applause.) The object was to keep men from taking part who had something to say, and to let men that had nothing to say have a chance to say it. (Renewed applause.) He had heard Dr. KIRK's address, and the audience probably understood that as he had done up all the sweetness, the other part was left for him (Mr. B.) to supply. They might take it for granted that he had any number of pleasant things to say; that was his temper, as they all knew. (Laughter.) But he thought it was high time that the North American should take the field against the South American Tract Society. As an old man says to his son when the cares of business begin to press upon him, that he will leave the details of business to him while he keeps a general eye on affairs, so the Boston Society, for that is the oldest, said the same thing to the American Tract Society. But the old man finds out sometimes that things are not going right and again assumes the supervision; so it was high time for the Boston Society to take affairs out of the hands of the boys who assembled yesterday at the Opera house. (Excessive laughter, and applause.)

Mr. BEECHER then proceeded to review the arguments of the Rev. DANIEL LORD, as the morning paper he quoted, styled him. The first statement made, Mr. LORD thought all men, women, and boys could understand. Mr. BEECHER had some of each class in his nature, and he thought he could understand the statement. It sounded to him very much like a lawyer's plea, notwithstanding the fact that the speaker was styled Reverend. (Laughter.) Mr. LORD said there were two things to be considered: the object of the gifts made to the Society, and the manner of their administration. To Mr. B's mind the first seemed the most important, but this the Reverend gentleman slighted altogether and passed on to consider the mode in which they were to be administered. Circulation, Mr. LORD urges, is the great object of issuing tracts. He passes in view all the great moral truths and questions; these are nothing, their object is not to declare principles but to circulate. Mr. B. always supposed that quality had something to do with the question of circulation. But, then, why not circulate tracts in the South? Oh! they are not wanted there, and the plain English of Mr. LORD's language is, that if tracts won't circulate they might as well print them in an unknown tongue as to issue those which men don't want. As soon, therefore, as a man is found out not to want the truth, then you are to stop giving it to him. Of course if any one should take tracts to Mercer-street, they will not be wanted there, but is that any reason they should not be distributed? Suppose some one should take tracts on stealing to the Five Points. "What do you mean," they would say, "by sending your tracts here? We don't want them. We haven't any morals down here." (Excessive laughter.) There ought to be a census taken of what men want. Thus far the business of the Society has never been conducted properly. But how do they know that tracts on Slavery won't circulate South? Mr. BEECHER said that not south of Mason & Dixon's line, but south of Virginia, he would engage to find 100 men that would read tracts on Slavery for every one who would read the ordinary publications of the Society. The men who support such doctrines as these are the men who wrap themselves up in cocoons, and think no one else is different from them. Many hundreds south do not hold slaves, and they are beseeching to know what the truth is. Well digested tracts and those properly written, they will read. Even those on the duties of masters will be circulated there. Some say masters have no duties; but they have. The first is emancipation, (great laughter) all the rest follow in natural order. The duties of servants—or if that is not plain enough, the duties of slaves would come next, for the oppressed in the sight of God's law have their duties to perform. Mr. BEECHER pledged himself, emphatically, to see that 20,000 100 pages of tracts on Slavery should be circulated in the Southern States if the Tract Society would issue them. Unlike the other, said he, for the Society to take it up if it will. But Mr. LORD says that the Society first circulates, then it elects, and then it dies. The elected do everything else. Then all the functions of the members cease. Mr. BEECHER contended that the Society might further instruct, and that the Publishing Committee were bound to act on their instructions. He ridiculed the idea of there being any less chance of the truth coming out in the large assembly than when the six met. He could conceive that there might be some subject relating to the unity of the human race, or some question in Mongolian ethics, which it would be dangerous to discuss in a popular assembly. But this question of Slavery has been discussed by these men in all meetings, and when they come together in the Tract Society they are told that it is not safe to trust them with talking it over; they can eliminate nothing that would be for the advantage of the Tract Society. Mr. B. never before knew a body of men that undertook to usurp power they did not have, and then endeavored to shut up men's mouths. Yet, both things have been done in this City of New-York. They have shut up men's mouths as effectually as ever LOUIS NAPOLEON did. Had it occurred in Washington it could not have been wondered at. Surprise at anything which could take place there is an emotion which has long since died out, but that the dead should have been accomplished by men who fairly reeked with devotion is wonderful. If the sweet odor of sanctity could have saved them they would have smelled to heaven. (Laughter.) I should like, said Mr. BEECHER, with an intimidable air, to hear an agent go around collecting money for the Society. I should like to go to a simple farmer and tell him, "my friend, it is your duty to give me $10 or $20." The farmer says, "what will be done with the money." "Why, my friend, it will go into the Treasury of the Lord." "Yes, but who has charge of it then, who holds the bag." (Great laughter.) "Why, it is held by those men who pray all day, and who read the Bible and do all these good things, and then shut up men's mouths." "Yes, but how is the money going to be used?" "Why, my friend," I should of course reply, "you are meddling with things which do not at all concern you; the Committee manages that." (Excessive laughter.) Or suppose I should go to a couple of others, said Mr. B., and persuade one to give $20; he becomes a life member; the other gives $50, and he is made a life director; and now they are going to have part in the management of the Society. They go to the Academy of Music. Him of the red ticket is put on one side, and him with the other ticket on the other. It is difficult to tell what they are going to do, but there is a speech made and a buzzing about follows, and they finally go out. "Well," one says, "what have you done?" and the other replies, "What have *you* done?" and they both ask, "What have *they* done?" (Laughter.) And what have *they* done but dupe two men, and get $20 from one, and $50 from the other? If these men were not so good—if they did not pray morning and night—if they did not read their Bibles until they were worn out—they could not stand in their positions for a year, their conduct is so outrageous I was urged, yesterday, said Mr. B., to go up on the platform and speak. I was told I *could* do so if I would, but you don't catch me playing frog for any one—jumping on a platform to get out down again, and they all know it. If you let this year go by unmarked, if this land lets these men go on so disregardless of the principles of religion and morals and of right, civil as well as ecclesiastical government, we have passed a crisis indeed. But there is a public sentiment which will drown out even the Tract Society. It goes so surely and certainly to the execution of its duty that there need be no haste. There has never been an age in which men, seeing the evils of the time, have cried out more earnestly, "How long, O, Lord, how long?" Suffering Slaves, and many men, lift up their prayers, and as the great God dwells in Eternity, so though he seems to delay he will come. He will yet mark for condign punishment the men who, under the name of religion, have violated our rights and our liberties. If that is Christianity which they are practising they have another Testament than mine. But there is another question, said Mr. B., which must be considered. It is the problem of Asia, of Europe, of North America and of South America. What is the duty of the strong to the weak? The world says they must serve the strong, but the Bible gives another answer—that the duty of strength and might is to embosom weakness—to open the heart to be a shelter for them, and if Calvary has done any one thing it has taught the truth that God laid himself down a sacrifice for the weak, and that he arose again lifting them up in the majesty of his might. God teaches by the voice of Calvary, by the death and resurrection of his Son, take care of the weak, love them, lift them, raise them that they may be helped and that you may help them. What says England when the question is put to her, What is the duty of the strong to the weak? To get opium and indigo out of them. France says take them from the coast of Africa as voluntary slaves. Our nation says give them the coal-of-fire-tails. I can never forget, said the speaker, that my father and my father's father, that my mother and my mother's mother, were members of a church on earth, and if Christ had not sanctified it, it would be enough for me that they had belonged to it, and God forbid that I should ever forget it. I would stand and see the year's work go past without lifting a finger if I might see the church of my fathers standing in the Lord's place and doing the Lord's work. For more than thirty years the diapason of this nature has been the sighing and dying of the slave. In my day, said Mr. BEECHER, the conflict has taken place. He remembered the day of mobs, when BIRNEY's press was thrown into the Ohio, when THEODORE D. WELD was pelted with unvitalized eggs, and when it was as much as a man's life was worth to be called an Abolitionist. But those churches which refused to discuss the question have been overrun with it; Synods which have acted dykes have been overwhelmed by it; even General Assemblies have been carried captive, and whole neighborhoods have been converted. The Tract Society is about the only Society that has maintained a bad consistency, and if to speak for the poor and oppressed will be accounted for condemnation in the Day of Judgment, it will not have this sin to answer for. He was ashamed of the Institution. If they would give up their claim to being considered a religious Society, and taking the money they had obtained under *false pretences* devote it to publishing books in the line they had laid out he would find no fault. But now the Society stands as authorized by the churches, while there is not a vice or sin not inherent in Slavery, the crime which they are called on to condemn. They are so busy teaching the Gospel that they cannot touch lying, stealing and adultery, and this because there is a certain kind of religion which they can teach apart from practice. But who do you suppose I think teaches the most infidelity? Do you imagine I would designate THEODORE PARKER. No one need be afraid of him, he is too open and above board. Shall I say GARRISON or WENDELL PHILLIPS: him of the iron tongue or silver lips? No, no, though they are called very naughty infidels, and I am a raid they are not as sound as I am, I should not call them such dangerous men. Both of them would have to take a little more catechism before they will be orthodox. (Laughter.) It must be some infidel bookseller then. No, a man might as well think of selling cockroaches as of disposing of such books in a Christian community. When a young man wants one of them, he is too far gone for them to do him any harm. The men who are inhumanized to sleek devotion, who have a text for every omission and commission, who make long prayers while they are devouring widow's houses, who turn up their eyes whenever they mean do a wicked thing, who take the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, these are the men who are the most dangerous teachers of infidels. They are the lawyers and pharisees whom Christ denounced. I declare said Mr. B., that the temple stands again in Nassau-street, and that the priests and lawyers are there, as the priests and lawyers were in the temple, of old (Sensation.) Turning to his father, who was in pulpit, leaning over the desk, he said, that were he as old as him, if the Society which he now addressed should ever take the stand the American Tract Society had, in the suppression of free inquiry, he would denounce it just as fearlessly as he had done the former. God had sent them to do a great work. Use your other brethren, whom you love so much. I love them too—I mean all the pious things, but you must take them for granted. Use those brethren as the Spartans old their Helot slaves. Show them to your children as they rise and stagger, that in their wickedness they may learn a lesson from the sight. (Sensation.) Mr. BEECHER ran a parallel between the Apostles of old and the Executive Committee of the Society—[reading the names of the latter, and emphasizing the D. D. at the end of each.] If the Apostles had gone to work as they did now-a-days, he asked how long it would take to evangelize the world. He had the greatest respect for these gentlemen. If they were here he would treat them with the same respect he showed the other ladies. [Laughter.] The doctrine taught at the meeting of the previous day was that the executive of the Society must inculcate no doctrines which the people did not want to hear. The doctrine and the place of meeting were just alike. There were little fat wooden cherubs sitting all around the galleries; there too were the caryatedes—old men and women bearing each one their burden, and all were cut off at the legs so as to keep them from running away. There were fit objects to receive the Gospel inculcated there in the Opera House. In conclusion, Mr. B. said he hoped he should have an opportunity of explaining to the secretaries of the Tract Society in a private interview, if he had said anything to hurt their feelings or those of any of the Executive Committee.

The same deafening applause which interrupted the delivery of the address was given at its close. The address must be considered in every respect as Mr. BEECHER's, but the continual and indignant flashes of sarcasm and the bitter denunciation, no report can do full justice to. The audience leaned forward from their seats, the clergymen in the pulpit came up to the desk that they might not loose a word, and more than once tears were streaming down cheeks where they are not often seen. The venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, the father of the speaker, was directly behind Mr. BEECHER and did not take his seat during the delivery of the address.

The Congregational Collation.

SPEECHES OF THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, THE REV. DRS. ANDERSON, LANGWORTHY, WOLCOTT, SCUDDER, &C.

No more genial or hearty *réunion* has occurred during the Anniversary season than the Congregational Collation last night at the City Assembly Rooms. More than any, perhaps, was it in keeping with the fancies which poetry has associated with "the merry month of May." Such gatherings prove healthy provocatives of friendship, good will, innocent gaiety, general kindliness of feeling, and unembittered enjoyment. The festival of last night was a brilliant exemplification of this. The room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, whose hilarity seemed to be as hearty in laughing at a good joke as their devotion was undoubtedly sincere when raising their voices in the hymn of praise. Dodworth's Band furnished the instrumental music, Mr. BEECHER most of the jokes, all the speakers the eloquence, the Committee of Arrangements bouquets to most of the ladies, and refreshments to everybody; and of course the entire assemblage, in their turn, exhibited unbounded appreciation of everything. Mr. BEECHER presided. Beside him was his father, Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, and behind and around him were many distinguished clergymen, not of the Congregational denomination alone, but Baptists, Presbyterians and Dutch Reformed, as well.

The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON opened the proceedings by saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Trustees of the American Congregational Union, I am happy to introduce to you, as the Chairman for the evening, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn. [Immense applause.] And in order to guard against any erratic tendencies, I shall keep a seat close beside him myself, all the evening. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEECHER clapped Dr. THOMPSON approvingly on the back, and the audience burst into another fit of laughing.

He then rose amid renewed applause, and said:

I have been taught—and no man has had better teachers, however little I may have improved by the teaching—I have been taught from my childhood that there was nothing which was not made better, sweeter, happier by the Divine blessing. To-night we are gathered together, in some sense, as a family. We come together in our social capacity. We come to enjoy each other's presence and to be glad, and it seems eminently fit that our joy should have the Divine blessing resting upon it, and I know that you, all of you, will unite gladly in an offering of praise, and in prayer of supplication. I ask the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland, Me., to lead our devotions.

Dr. DWIGHT offered prayer, in which he returned special thanks for the Bible, the Puritan's book, and for the free institutions which the Puritans established in beloved New-England.

Mr. BEECHER resumed—My Christian friends: It is made my pleasant duty to greet you, and to bid you welcome, to-night, in this fair assembly. This festival is the festival of the Christian Congregationalists of New-York. We do not lay aside our name, although we do not appear here as a sect. We are here entertaining guests in our household, and I see here brethren of the Baptist denomination—a very good denomination, that only needs to be made a little better to be as good as we are. [Laughter.] I see here, also, brethren of the Presbyterian denomination, and better fields good seed was never sown in. I see here, if I mistake not, brethren of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Episcopalian; and I know not that we have not representatives of all the Christian denominations. It gives us great pleasure to see them. We ask them here to-night, not to abuse their feelings or their views, nor to raise any questions between them and us, but simply to open our hearts to them very cordially, and say, Brethren, whatever in the discharge of our duty we are obliged to do out there, (pointing to the door,) in here we want to show you that we have a large place and a warm place, a cordial heart and a friendly greeting for you. You are Christian guests and we are Christian entertainers, and in the name of our Master we bid you welcome and are glad to see you. In the conduct of the services this evening there is but one thing that is to be forbidden, and that is, silence and stupidity. [Laughter.] They are mortal sins. We account social feeling to be an eminent grace and virtue to-night, and if your gladness wreathe your face in smiles do not think that they need to be checked in this presence; and if your smiles shall break out into laughter you are very welcome to laugh here, and I only wish that there may be such good and profitable matter set forth here, with *immortelles* cast upon it, as shall justify a great deal the laughter—for laughter is not only good for digestion but for character, too, and there is much Christian character residing in amiable dispositions. I hold in my hand a paper published in New-York which you may have heard of. It is called the *Evangelist*, and there is an article here which I do not know that I should have mentioned if I had not the very culprit before me. It is called "*Gastronomic Piety*," and it begins in this wise:

The time was when fasting and prayer seemed naturally associated. When Daniel set his face unto the Lord God to seek by prayer and supplications, it was with fasting, sackcloth and ashes. When the people of Nineveh believed God, they proclaimed a fast. Our fathers had a puritanic way of fasting on special occasions; many an interested and anxious listener at our anniversaries, in years gone by, was content to deny his bodily appetite, that his soul might be fed and stimulated by the cheering intelligence, and the glowing utterance of those occasions." [Laughter.]

Well, there is a good deal more that is equally good with that. Now all this, he says—apparent as it is to remove the scruples of those who, at a distance, are casuistically discussing the experience attending the Anniversaries—does not go far enough. He says:

"We want the connection of gastronomies with piety more clearly delineated. We want an argument to remove the old-fashioned, Puritanical objections to halting the book of the Anniversaries with this kind of meat. We think that here is a broad field for the exercise of ingenuity and intellectual ability, and we wonder that it has never been enlightened by a Star. Our bluntness of discernment only allows us to perceive a portion of it."

Well, the "Star" has arisen on the field, and we will make a remark or two. [Great laughter.] Here is a little book that I hold in my hand, and, by-the-by, that is a very precious little book to me, not merely because it is the Bible, but because it is that exact book that I campaigned all Indiana with in the days of my Western ministration—that is the little book that I used to fire out of all over the Western woods. On looking over it I find a remarkable passage in the book of Nehemiah, and if some of you have not read back so far as that, it will not hurt you to review the Bible a little. It seems that the Jews had been carried away captive, in which case they resemble every man of the church in our time,—they had quite forgotten the law; they had not heard it read for a great while. So they gathered together, and Nehemiah and the priests spoke to them out of a wooden pulpit. Now, the people in those times had some ideas which have come down to the modern days, as, for instance, that purity has some connection necessarily with a long face, and that when a man mourns and repents it must always be done in a minor key. This is a narrative: "So they read in the book"—that is, the Bible, which had been long lost and was now recovered—"in the law of God, distinctly"—which is a very important thing—"and gave the sense"—which is still more important—"and caused them to understand the reading"—which is the hardest of all. "And Nehemiah, which is the Tirshatha, and Ezra, the priest, the scribe, and the Levites that taught the people, said unto all the people, this day is holy unto the Lord your God; mourn not nor weep, for all the people wept when they heard the words of the law." "This day is holy unto the Lord your God." Now, then, what did they think was fit for a holyday? Why, listen. "Mourn not, nor weep, for all the people wept when they heard the words of the law." It was quite a revival time, you see and they were struck under conviction. "Then he said unto them, go your way and eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions to them for whom nothing was prepared; for this day is holy unto the Lord; Neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength." And that has come down to this time, and will enoure from this to the end of the world. "The joy of the Lord! The joy is any man's strength. That is as good as if it was in the New Testament.

"So the Levites stilled all the people saying, 'Hold your peace for the day is holy; neither ye be grieved.'

"And all the people went their way to eat and drink, and to send portions, and to make great mirth, because they had understood the words that were declared unto them."

If the Evangelist, therefore, will go back to this chapter, by the time, by the time that it has sailed down to the next Anniversary occasions, and comes to the collations, I have no doubt it will be better informed as to the Christian mode of spending an Anniversary evening together in a social way. (Laughter.) However, experience has shown that fasting is not always disconnected from feasting. There have been periods when people here have been obliged to fast whether they wanted or not. On this evening, however, we hope to be able to satisfy all reasonable wants in this matter, and in due time. We have made arrangements to that effect, which we hope to carry out successfully. Whether there will be anything left to send to those who remain without a portion is yet to be seen.

A few more to say, in respect to this matter, treating it a little more lightly, and in closing these few remarks of mine, that I hold religion to be that large spirit of God shed broad upon the human heart, not developing any one form of experience, but developing every part of man's nature in its right estate and in its right subordinations. I hold that that spirit of divine love which is shed broad upon the heart makes the man better, not merely in his moral sentiments, but better in his whole intellectual life; better not in this alone, but in his artistic life, his life of taste; better not in that alone, but in all his domestic affections; and that a truly felt manhood develops christianity universally. And I hold it as a part of the Church to represent religion; not merely by its doctrinal forms, not merely by its moral forms, but by its social and domestic duties. But one of the things we owe to the glory and honor of God, is to manifest to the world that the glory of spiritual goodness is to make men not only for sweet affection, but we ought to show it to them in our assemblings, in other words in our Christian Churches. The sweet juice of religion should be developed now as in other days the acid was. We ought to show that Christian is above all other men free, strong, joyful; above other men fitted for the innocent amenities of life, and for all the sweet festivities that belong to social intermingling. And we have attempted in our small way, with imperfect success as yet, but every year with a better success, to show to our children, to the young persons of our churches, to our friends, to the community, that to become a Christian is not to become gloomy; not to become an isolated being, but that it develops all joyful feeling and all social social nature. Together we Christians unite, one in the love of God, but we will not forget that on this basis of the love of God we will build such love for each other that out of it will spring forth such fruit, such vines, such broad palm trees, so many fragrant blossoms, and such clusters of joy, that men, looking upon us, shall glorify our Father in Heaven and say, let me, too, be a Christian, if such is Christianity! (Loud applause.) On again rising, Mr. BEECHER introduced the Rev. Mr. LANGWORTHY, saying, "You will now listen to a speech from the Rev. Mr. LANGWORTHY—he says a statement; I say a speech."

The Rev. Mr. LANGWORTHY—I cannot make one. (Laughter.) The Rev. gentleman proceeded, as Secretary of the Trustees of the Congregational Union, to state the objects of the Union, and the good which it has thus far accomplished. Its aim, he said, was not only to promote brotherly feeling among Congregational lists, but to aid poor and struggling Churches. He limited his address to three topics: *First*, is there such a want in the Congregational denomination? *Second*, Can it be met? *Third*, Can it be made to pay? These questions he severally discussed and answered in the affirmative. He dwelt particularly on the poverty of many Churches, and the duty of the strong Churches to aid those weaker ones, so that they might be made living and effective.

Mr. BEECHER—It is perfectly safe to believe every word he has said, for we are not going to take up any collection to-night. [Laughter.]

The hymn "O, Holy Lord," was then sung, the whole audience rising, and, in a tremendous volume of sound, almost drowning the band. The effect was most impressive.

Mr. BEECHER proposed the following sentiment: "The descendants of the Puritans,—may they always proceed in right lines."

He called on the Rev. S. WOLCOTT, of Rhode Island, but, previously paid that gentleman a series of flattering compliments *apropos* of his ancestor, Gov. WOLCOTT, who, with his daughters, melted into bullets the old leaden statute of King GEORGE that mysteriously disappeared one night from the Bowling-green, and furnished them to the revolutionary army to shoot the soldiers of that same king,—and *apropos*, also, of the position which Mr. WALCOTT had assumed in the discussions that occurred at the meeting yesterday of the Boston Tract Society, where he endeavored to do battle against another king.

The Rev. S. WOLCOTT replied. He lamented the growing indifference to the evils of the time, and asked was it not the glorious work of the gospel to reform abuses, and how shall the gigantic evils of society be destroyed except by a direct assault and determined valor?

Mr. BEECHER then informed the assemblage that while the band was discoursing some of its sweetest music, say BEETHOVEN's, the ushers would give to each lady a bouquet of flowers. This was a matter in which the gentlemen were to have no concern, and in regard to which they were to consider themselves as utterly annihilated. He did not know that there would be bouquets sufficient to supply every lady with one, but, so far as they went, they were to be regarded as a special expression of regard for each recipient; as to those who got none, they were to bear in mind that it was because their merits were considered as above expression. (Great laughter.)

At the close of this interesting interlude, which was varied by a running fire of witticisms among the gentlemen on the platform, Mr. BEECHER proposed the following sentiment: "*Our Congregational brethren of the Baptist order*; when our Puritan fathers cast off ROGER WILLIAMS from Massachusetts, they sent forth religious freedom to possess the whole land.

The Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, President of the Rochester College, replied in a very interesting address, in which, among other things, he traced the early devotion to religious liberty exhibited in the history of the Baptists; deprecated all attempts to make denominationalism a means of severing or preventing friendly relations among men; and argued that, on the whole, denominationalism was a necessary result of liberty of thought, and an index of popular intelligence.

The next sentiment was;

The work of Propagating the Gospel—A pledge of unity to Christians.

Mr. BEECHER prefaced this by some very friendly remarks about the Dutch Reformed Church, and said that it would be replied to by a gentleman well-known to them all, and who, he believed, was himself a Dutchman.

The Rev. Mr. SCUDDER, in commencing his reply, said he feared the sentence were doomed to be disappointed, for the oldest of a Dutchman was generally associated with a notion not inaptly illustrated by the story of the Irishman who, having built his house, surrounded it with a wall four feet high and five feet broad, and, being asked by a neighbor his reason for it, declared, "Sure if the wall falls it will be higher than ever." Such was the general opinion as to the architectural build of a Dutchman. [Laughter.] He was supposed to have more horizontal than vertical. He (the speaker) proceeded to say that he accepted the sentiment with all his heart, and coincided fully with the gentleman who had preceded him as to the folly of making Church distinctions among Christians, when Christian work was to be done. The only difference, he said, turning to the Chairman, is that mine is a little better, for if it wasn't I would go over to yours at once. [Laughter.] A Hindoo proverb says, "If you nolilly a dog's tail with oil, and put it into splints, yet you cannot get the crook out of it." Now, this denominationalism is the crook, and every man is expected triumphantly to wag his own peculiarity. [Convulsive laughter.] But don't you see that we have a ground for gratitude. The crook is not in the head, it is not in the legs, it is not in the heart; it is in the tail. [Renewed laughter.] Our denominationalism is the tail end of us, and if you cut it clean off, we would be just as well off as before; and the fact is, there are many breeds that are supposed to be improved by chopping off their tails when they are young. [Laughter.] The Rev. gentleman, having got to the tail of his exordium, proceeded to discuss the question as to the necessity of supporting missionary effort abroad.

The next speaker was Professor THATCHER, of New Haven. When he had concluded,

Mr. BEECHER announced that the promised refreshments would now be indulged. Accordingly the appropriate arrangements were made, the aisles were cleared, a long line of waiters in white jackets, with black trays, entered and distributed the cakes and sweetmeats, with equally harmless adjuncts. The company, having thus enjoyed themselves for some time, the closing services were held, and the assemblage dispersed.

Woman's Rights Meeting.

ADDRESSES OF MRS. DOLL, LUCRETIA MOTT, ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, WENDELL PHILLIPS AND MRS. ROSE.

The Woman's Rights meeting held last evening at Mozart Hall, was well calculated to advance the cause that the Reformers meet to plead. The speakers were comparatively so temperate, while sundry voters were so intemperate in demonstrating their folly, rudeness, ignorance and indecency, that almost any cause that the one pleaded and the other objected to would be likely to find favor with order-loving people. The presence of a single Policeman might have preserved perfect order, saved the reputation of our City before hundreds of strangers, and given hundreds an opportunity to hear what they went to hear, but which the disturbance utterly prevented their hearing. Of course, it being a meeting that women were to address, and as "women have no rights in public that men are found to maintain," there was no Policeman present.

At 7¾, the Rev. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY called to order some 1,700 persons gathered inside the Hall. Miss ANTHONY warned the company in response to the perpetual demand to "sit down in front," that those who were crowding all the aisles could not sit down. Their position would be uncomfortable enough, at the best. She hoped those who had seats would have patience, too, even if they could not see. [Applause.] She introduced Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL, of Boston.

Mrs. D. came forward—a brief little woman; of a thin face, and rather a thin voice. She read her address, which she said was mostly extracted from one of a series of lectures delivered last year in Boston. The few who could hear her, perceived that she was reading a notice of the career of MARY WOLSTENCRAFT, the daughter of GODWIN, and the author of the *Rights of Woman*. Mrs. DALL had carefully read this famous book which had been so much abused, and found it a simple determined plea for the education of woman. If reprinted now, just a century since the birth of its author, it would only be objected to as too stupid.—(repeating what now is well know and admitted. We should miss the smack of fanaticism, which is so much relished, but it subsoiled English life in its day. It was devoted to TALLEYRAND, and is the preface of dedication alone was to be found anything that would seem to justify the wrath of her sinners. Mrs. DALL's remarks, except in that they justified the marriage of her heroine to one, to whom she refused to be united according to the marriage ceremony, could have offended none of her audience. But throughout the whole course of them she was interrupted by cries of "Louder," "Louder," "Sit down," "Go on," &c., until, while not half through, saying that the presiding officer of the meeting had assured her that it was doubtful if she could make herself heard, she sat down amidst applause.

Miss ANTHONY hoped the audience would be quiet, while they were addressed by the pioneer of their cause, LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia.

Miss MOTT sympathized with the audience, who were evidently impatient, because they could not hear. Remembering how tiksome long speeches must be, especially to those who could not hear them, and remembering that woman's voice had not yet been much educated to fill with her voice public halls, she would speak briefly. She said it was altogether unnecessary to define the intentions of the advocates of woman's rights. She only wished to point out how the prophecy of CATHARINE BEECHER, twenty years ago, had come true, that woman was not now satisfied to do a little sewing, a little reading, and a little embroidery, but was thinking for self, and working with reference to the saving of souls. Now, woman, no longer trusting to the interpretation of her master, was reading the Bible for herself. Some South Side Adonis, or John Chambers, might yet, by one single extract, construe the Bible to argue and command the slavery of woman, but they stood in a minority and few believed them. Woman's pen was busy, and to her eloquence, as the crowds that gathered to hear JESSE MARIO testified, the people were eager to listen. When the venerable lady sat down there were cheers, hisses, calls for "Lucy Stone," "Rose," "Miss Rose," "Greeley," "Phillips," "Garrison," "Smith," and some one in stentorian voice proposed "three cheers for Lucy."

Miss ANTHONY said: "Friends, we have a programme of our own, and you, our guests, I am sure, will be courteous enough to submit to our pleasure while you are here. [Applause.] She introduced Mrs. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

Mrs. BLAC

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The weather on Wednesday was miserable. It rained hard and blew with a gusto, just as if it felt pleasure in annoying the Anniversary-going people. And if it did not annoy, it certainly deterred (or something else did) any considerable number of them from attending the Second Day's Proceedings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for when Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON called the meeting to order, fully an hour after the specified time, at a liberal computation there were not more than two hundred and fifty persons present, in the vast City Assembly Room, capable of holding two thousand comfortably, and about three or four hundred more on an emergency. There were more Quakers than on the preceding day, and more colored people also, but the *tout ensemble* of the Hall was, like the weather outside, disheartening.

Among the audience we noticed Madame JOSEF MARIES, WIFE MARIE, the lady who has recently lectured in this and other cities of the Union, on the subject of Italian Independence. She was merely a spectator, and took no part in the proceedings.

The work of the day was commenced by the reading of a responsive address to the Mayor, Rector, and people of Warrington, England, by the Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, in which it was stated that the act of preparing and sending the Warrington address, (accompanied with a gift of money, which the American Anti-Slavery Society would accept, but hinshed to do so,) "was indicative of a new era of diplomacy in England, which would put an end to the bully-ing of American Slaveholders. They (the people of England) would not, however, go through half the cities of their land, preparing addresses and subscribing money, before American Slavery would be abolished." This response to the people of Warrington was unanimously approved by the meeting, and ordered to be indorsed and despatched incontinently across the Atlantic.

Mr. MAY then read a letter from a Boston lady, who is one of the party traveling with THEODORE PARKER, in his expedition to the West Indies, for the purpose of recovering his health. It was dated from the island of Santa Cruz, and gave a rather cheering account of Mr. PARKER's state. His lameness was so far remedied that he could walk two miles without feeling fatigued, and he was generally improved in all except his cough, which still clung to him, but was not thought dangerous. As an appendix to Mr. PARKER's sanitary condition, the writer drew a flattering picture of the results of the recent emancipation of the colored race in that island, by the Danish Government, to whom it belonged.

Mr. CHARLES LENOX REMOND, the colored orator from Massachusetts, addressing the President, stated that there was a woman in the audience, who had lately been a slave herself, and was now trying to purchase her daughter, for the sum of $350, which her owner said he would accept for her. Of this sum $150 had been raised, so that $400 were yet to be forthcoming, from some quarter or other. Would the meeting do something towards that end? Would they assist to restore the daughter to the mother?

We grieve to say it, but the American Anti-Slavery Society, as far as it was represented by the presence of 250 of its friends, including the President, Mr. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Mr. MAY, and other standard-bearers of the cause, did not subscribe a penny for the restoration of the daughter to that mother's arms,—not one penny. It is true that it is against their principles, as they say, to subscribe for the purchase of human flesh, as that would be tenement to the right to sell it, and would be considered a compromise of their principles. Nevertheless, that mother, begging money to buy her own daughter, stood up in the meeting, anxiously looking at the faces of the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society to discover the first mark of sympathy, practically evidenced by the taking from their pockets one single coin towards the ransom of her daughter, and she loosed in vain. Some one, not a member of the Society, remarked that if she had been in the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's church, amongst his congregation, the amount would have been collected in ten minutes.

The Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn, was the first regular speaker yesterday. He said that Mr. REMOND's appeal was a good answer to the question, Why were they there? A woman was in the hands of Slaveholders to be sold—a woman with all the powers of her womanhood about her; nor was she alone in that position, for she was but one among millions. If there were any persons who wished to be informed why they made so much trouble about the slave, it was enough to say that Slavery existed—that it meets us every day and every where; that we cannot escape from it, cannot get it out of its way, any more than when we walk in the streets we can get away from the rain or the sunshine. And we have hearts and consciences that must be moved by it. We could not stand in the street and see a man beating a poor horse without feeling sympathy for the animal; much less could we know that our fellow-man and fellow-woman, our brethren and sisters, were held in bondage and ill-treated. The blood of the slave could not long endure the evils of his position, and he (the speaker) was afraid that eventually it would boil for the blood of his white brother—a fearful thing to look forward to, and one which he deprecated in the sincerest manner. But could that black man be blamed, who, knowing something of the lauded history of our fathers, when they rose against their tyrants, should think it right to invoke the aid of the God of Battles, and "go and do likewise?"

A gentleman in the body of the Hall, who gave his name as Dr. GOULD, and who subsequently, at the invitation of the President, came upon the platform, said that he had heard from certain of the speakers before the meeting remarks which he thought were calculated to discourage many friends of the slave, who belonged to the somewhat moderate side of the Abolition Party. He proceeded to defend Dr. CHEEVER and Mr. BEECHER from the slurs cast upon them by the speakers of the preceding day. Were it not, he said, for the moderate men of the party, the pioneers of the Anti-Slavery Party, the Garrisons, Pillsburys, and Phillipses, would, before this, have dangled in mid-air. It was the moderate men, by gradually preparing the public mind for their sentiments, who had saved their necks from the halter.

Mr. GARRISON, in reply to this speaker, said that nothing had fallen from the lips of anybody on that platform in reference to the Anti Slavery positions of Mr. BEECHER or Dr. CHEEVER. It was to the Pro Slavery positions which these gentlemen occupied ecclesiastically that allusion was made, and on the Anti-Slavery platform, it was always considered right to criticise Pro-Slavery. What Mr. BEECHER and Dr. CHEEVER were to be blamed for was for standing aloof from the Anti Slavery Society's platform. If Dr. CHEEVER is really faithful to the Anti-Slavery doctrines he inculcates, he must come to their platform. He may lose his position, and bring with him but a few friends at first; but let him come, and he will do such work for his brother in bonds as he never can do now. We said Mr. GARRISON, will give him all the credit for his noble utterances in the cause of the slave; but one thing is lacking, that he has not cut his connection with the "Slaveholding Christians," with whom he now sits down at the communion table as brethren in the Lord.

Mr. SAMUEL J. MAY next begged money from the audience to defray the expenses of the meeting, and LYDIA MOTT and SUSAN B. ANTHONY went round to collect it. Meanwhile the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. MILLER MCKIM, of Philadelphia. He praised England for affording a shelter on her soil to the exiled and oppressed of all nations, without reference to their complexions or to their opinions, making her in reality what America only preteoded to be—the sanctuary of the oppressed by whatever Power, or from whatever cause. The public were fast losing their superstitious veneration for the American Union, and would snbmit to but little further aggression on the side of the Pro-Slavery party, for the purpose of maintaining its existence.

LUCRETIA MOTT was the next speaker. Her remarks were brief, but, as they ever do, commanded the respectful attention of the audience. Notwithstanding the cheering signs of the times, she said, there was a great deal to be done by the friends of the slave, toward the accomplishment of his emancipation. The number of slaves of late years, had much increased, and new difficulties oresented themselves. They (the Society) must work on and work ever, opening new paths, to attain inc end they had in view. It was part of their work to criticise the shortcomings of those who had begun well, and ran well for a time, but who had declined under the heat and burden of the day. It was necessary that they (the Society) should watch over each other for good. The novelty of the cause had passed awey to some extent, and therefore less curiosity and mere show of interest was expressed towards it than formerly, but the cause was still growing, growing. Only an hour before she (the speaker) had left, in a Quaker meeting, a thousand women, met to discuss interests pertaining to Quakers, who were determined to make Anti-Slavery one of the great points for which they would hereafter contend.

The Rev. Mr. NOYES, of this City, followed in a brief speech, in which he scnded the Republican Party for its alleged time serving propensities, lopping off something here to get the support of the American Party, and lopping off something there to please the Conservatives of the Northern States. As to that, however, there was no faith among politicians at all. Even the clergy were not so outspoken as could be desired, but some allowance must be made for their position. A large number of them would thank God for the liberty to stand on that platform, old not circumstances beyond their control, keep them back. He knew, in his own experience, what it was to have the truth in his mouth without daring to speak it. Of the Republican Party, even as it was, the Reverend gentlemen remarked that we could not have anything perfect, and he was thankful for it, as it was. He was thankful for the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER and for the Rev. Mr. BEECHER. He should cast his vote for the Republican Party, but could not withhold the expression of his thanks to the Anti-Slavery Society as the pioneers in the fullest expression of human liberty.

[illegible] from Newark, wanted to know how [illegible] act with the Republican Party, and [illegible] himself as a friend of the Anti-Slavery [illegible]

[illegible] being returned to this interrogatory, [illegible] from Newark, it is to be presumed, remained [illegible] to this moment.

[illegible] again essayed to speak on the subject of CHEEVER. It was, he said, a distinctive feature [illegible] Anti-Slavery movement, that it was [illegible] all considerations which stand in the way [illegible]'s deliverance. No Party test was [illegible] their test was human nature. The [illegible] The Union was to be tested by the [illegible] were to be tested by the slave. Religion [illegible] by the slave. There was no [illegible] may have the sanction [illegible] and might be willing [illegible] but if any [illegible] yet [illegible] he would [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. [illegible]

duty. There was no man in the country who had spoken such powerful words against Slavery as Dr. CHEEVER, and yet there was some thing, growing out of his education probably, which was more important to him than Slavery or the slave. Last May, when he (the speaker) had seen that Slavery had been introduced into the Tract Society, to be sheltered and protected there, after the conflict was over, he had resolved to call upon Dr. CHEEVER, not having met him for twenty years, since he had his time for temperance and made himself famous in connection with Deacon GOUGE's artillery. I thanked him, then, these Mary Carpenter for what he had done in the Tract Society meeting, and being anxious to know what he intended to do in the future, I said to him, "Do you mean to shake the dust off your feet with the Tract Society? Do you mean to secede?" "Oh, no," he replied, "we mean to have another fight!" After a little more conversation, I said to Dr. CHEEVER, "Suppose this fight which you have already had, had been on another question; suppose, for instance, the Tract Society had decided not to allow anything to be inserted in their publications which recognized the doctrine of total depravity, and you, favoring that doctrine, would you not have seceded at once?" "Certainly I should," said he. Yes, he would have refused to remain with it if it had insinuated anything total against depravity, but when it avows its determination to uphold the vilest oppression ever known on the face of the earth, he says simply, "no secession, but another fight." My heart, (proceeded the speaker,) sank within me; and the year has rolled round. I have waited to see if there would be another fight, but I have heard no note of preparation on the part of Dr. CHEEVER or his friends, summoning them up to this oresent meeting of the Tract Society to do battle. This forenoon the meeting comes off, and where is Dr. CHEEVER? In his own Church attending a Church Anti-Slavery meeting, recently organized, and not at the Tract Society. We are thus compelled to criticise him, being thankful for what he has done, but speaking the truth in love.

Mr. QUINCY, of Massachusetts, read the list of officers for the ensuing year, and Mr. GARRISON offered a resolution to the meeting, eulogistic of the character and services of the late CHARLES D. HOVEY, of Boston, one of the most attached friends of the Society, which was, of course, adopted unanimously. The meeting then adjourned till the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was no improvement in the weather when the meeting reassembled after the hour allotted for refreshments, and the numbers of the audience were not increased. The first speaker was

Miss BARBARA STUART, of Cazenovia, a colored lady, whose notions of elocution were those generally accepted in small Methodist churches in the rural districts, inasmuch, as with eyes alternately closed and opened, she sang, or rather chanted, the remarks which she addressed to the audience. The tenor of her speech was that man had no right to hold property in his fellow-man, and, by implication, of course, though she did not say so, in his fellow-woman. The 340 000 slaveholders of the South could not keep their 4,000,000 of slaves in bondage, were it not for the apathy of the North.

Mr. REMOND, the colored gentleman from Massachusetts, offered a resolution denunciatory of the Colonization Society, and proceeded to inveigh against that Society and its objects in terse and effective language.

The next speaker was Mr. ANDREW T. FOSS, a missionary of the Society in the Western States. He spoke well, but added little to what had been said by previous speakers. The dissolution of the Union did not at all dismay him. By that dissolution he meant that he disregarded those compacts on which the Union rested, that he would call home our Senators and Representatives, and have no more complicity with a Government that stands with its whole weight on crushed humanity.

Mr. AARON M. POWELL next took the platform, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while indirect and ceaseless labor for such a revolution in public sentiment as shall secure the total abolition of Slavery is our chief and fundamental mission, we recognize in the recent efforts in Massachusetts, New-York, and elsewhere, for the unqualified prohibition of slave hunting, a most timely and important work, and one which should engage the earnest and unfaltering coöperation of every Abolitionist and of all who would have Northern soil truly a free and really an asylum for the oppressed.

Resolved, That we especially recommend to the members and friends of the American Anti Slavery Society, in the several States which it represents, to at once begin the work of circulating petitions addressed to their respective legislatures demanding the entire prohibition of slave hunting on their soil.

Mr. POWELL's speech was principally a commentary on these resolutions denunciatory of the Fugitive Slave law.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY said that she would go again among the audience, and try to obtain more money, as the amount contributed in the morning fell far short of the rent of the hall alone. She accordingly proceeded with the President's hat in her hand to collect further offerings from the friends of the Society. The unfortunate negro woman, for the purchase of whose daughter not a penny had been contributed was not present.

Mr. SIMONS, a colored man, made a few remarks. He said the colored race was the greatest race in the world. It was not only a great race, but a monstrous race, for it had fairly stirred up the whole world, and it was now going to astonish the whole world effectually. It was going to do what the white race had done, try the virtue of the strong arm against tyrants.

Mr. C. C. BURLEIGH again addressed the meeting, denouncing in vehement terms the Colonization Society.

Mr. GARRISON offered a series of resolutions, lamenting the decease, during the past year, of ANGEL BONFUM, Judge JAY and ELLIS GRAY LORING, eulogizing their character and the great value of their services to the Anti-Slavery cause. These were adopted. The resolutions brought before the Society on the first day, were then offered for adoption. One of them, in which Dr. CHEEVER was classed with the writers for the *Independent*, and designated as an antagonist, rather than a friend of the Anti-Slavery Society, was productive of considerable debate, and subsequently laid on the table. After some other business of no public interest, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

This Association, which is an auxiliary concern to the American Anti-Slavery Society, held its Sixth Anniversary at the City Assembly Rooms in Broadway on Wednesday evening. Notwithstanding the rain, there was a full audience in attendance, with a large sprinkling of ladies and a small ditto of Africans. In the absence of the President of the Society, Mr. J. S. GAY, the meeting was called to order by Dr. HUNSON, of this City. WENDELL PHILLIPS and one or two other Abolitionists of lesser note occupied seats upon the platform. Order being restored, the Chairman said if any one wished to offer up a prayer he could do so. No one presenting himself for that purpose, the Chairman introduced to the audience Mr. THEODORE TILTON, associate editor of the *Independent*, as the first speaker.

Mr. TILTON said he would not detain the audience with an apology for his appearance upon the same platform with radical Abolitionists. He had not been catechised by Mr. GARRISON, or Mr. PHILLIPS, or Mr. PILLSBURY, as to what he should say here to-night, although it was generally supposed that every one had to undergo that operation who took part in these meetings. He was invited to speak here, and should speak his own opinions, without knowing, or caring to know, whether they agreed with Mr. GARRISON's or not. And first, he would remark that he was not an infidel, and did not wish to be called one; and, furthermore, he had never yet seen an Anti-Slavery man who was an infidel, nor an infidel who was an Anti-Slavery men. He said the audience might take that assertion for what it was worth, and a portion of the audience indorsed its truth by their applause. He could not agree with Mr. GARRISON and his coleborers in their opinions of the American Church, and proceed to defend the clergy from their attacks, at least that portion of it holding Anti Slavery views, particularly instancing Dr. CHEEVER and HENRY WARD BEECHER. He read from WENDELL PHILLIPS' speech of Tuesday, an extract in which he speaks of Dr. CHEEVER "standing before the public in the black and bloody dress of a church-mamber," and said that he, too, was a member of a Congregational Church, and could truly say that his conscience was as clear, and his garments as free from black and bloody stains as those of Mr. PHILLIPS. Dr. CHEEVER in preaching to a Congiegational Church showed no more complicity or sympathy with slaveholding, than Mr PHILLIPS old with his (the speakers) views, in inviting him to speak here to-night. He was aware of the peril he encountered in thus stating his difference from Mr. PHILLIPS, and he only hopad that that gentleman, in following him, would pounce upon him as lightly as possible. There were no truer friends of freedom or heters of slavery than Dr. CHEEVER and HENRY WARD BEECHER; it was through the teachings of the latter gentleman that he himself had become an anti Slavary man. Mr. TILTON continued at length to express his views upon Slavery, which were substantially those entertained and often expressed by Mr. BEECHER. The audience finally got impatient, and began to call for "PHILLIPS." The speaker took the interruption very coolly, and quietly informed the disturbers that they would gain nothing by their course, for as long as they continued their noise, he should continue his. For a time the contest seemed about to be transferred from a question of Slavery to a question of noise. At length, however, Mr. PHILLIPS stepped in front of the platform and said that this interruption could not be the work of any Abolitionist—(a voice—"Nor of any gentlemen,")—"no, nor of any gentleman either." It had been a rule of the anti-Slavery folks for twenty years never to respond to a call while another gentleman was on the stand. If the audience expected to hear him before Mr. TILTON got through, they would find themselves mistaken.

The Chair said Mr. TILTON would proceed, which he did, but soon after closed his remarks and gave way to Mr. PHILLIPS.

Mr. PHILLIPS commenced by saying that he thought the Anti-Slavery enterprise had reason to rejoice at their meetings this week. Besides having fuller audiences than usual, they had welcomed to their fraternity several new names—names of young men—which he considered a hopeful sign. His young friend who had just spoken need not fear that he should "pounce" upon him for what he had said; he had no heart to pounce; he remembered his own early attempts in the cause, and as he remembered what had followed those attempts, so far from pouncing upon his young friend, he felt a pity for him in view of the dismal prospect that lay before him in announcing himself an Anti-Slavery man. He remembered what obloquy and scorn, what blasted hopes and blighted prospects had followed him through life in consequence of his espousal of the Anti-Slavery cause. As to Dr. CHEEVER, no one could entde him in admiration for that devoted Puritan of the Puritans. His friend could not say a word in his favor to which he would not reply amen. He believed that Dr. CHEEVER loved the slave so heartily that he would thank any man who should convince him that he was on the wrong track in this great cause. This was what he wished to do; this was his motive in criticising his position. Fifty years ago, when a few men led by GRANVILLE SHARPE met in an upper room in Lombard-street, London, to initiate the Anti-Slavery movement in England, a majority were opposed to adopting radical measures, and wished only to attack the Slave-trade. SHARPE told them they would incur no greater odium by coming out boldly against the whole system of Slavery than by attempting to lop off its branches. And besides, they would show their consistency, and command the respect of the world. Twenty years after, WILBERFORCE admitted that they made a great mistake in not following the advice of GRANVILLE SHARPE. What SHARPE then said to his fellows was now say to Mr. CHEEVER and Mr. BEECHER. We wish to convince them of the error of their ways, and to put them on the right track. His friend complained that he had not been just with Dr. CHEEVER. Where, he would ask, had Dr. CHEEVER been this day? No man had asked him to come to this meeting, though he could come if he chose. But he had seen fit to attend a Church Anti-Slavery Society—a Society whose platform, according to Dr. CHEEVER's friend, lawyer GILBERT, was identical with ours. He could not help thinking that Dr. CHEEVER was tied to Church Anti-Slavery action, and desired, if any good was to accrue to the cause, the Church should get the credit of it. This was the point on which they differed. He believed the American Church to be rotten to the core. What had it done? What had it made us as a people? Who occupied our high offices? In the Presidential chair sat a type of manhood, if you could call it manhood, the like of which could not be found this side of hell—the lees of a worn-out politician, who only differed from a Carolina slave, in that the slave was black outside, and he inside. [Immense cheering.] We were a slave-hunting, woman-whipping, immortal-soul selling people. And who educated us to be such? THE American Church. The responsibility was on its head. God gave this people into its hands and this had been the result of its teachings. As THEODORE PARKER had said, the Churches of America are not the churches of Christianity but the Churches of commerce! His young friend had said, don't call me an infidel. As for himself he would feel himself honored in being called an infidel by such a man as Dr. BUSHNELL. Dr. CHEEVER stands in an American pulpit, BASCHER has hold of his left hand, and Dr. BLAGDEN, of the old South Church, Boston, who thinks that if St. Paul were alive now he would be a slaveholder, had hold of his right. This was the trinity of the American Church. BASCHER, with all his God-given parts, could not in ten years' service to the Abolition cause, undo the injury he had done by standing in the same pulpit with NEHEMIAH ADAMS, and thus letting the world know that he regarded him as a Christian brother. He denied the Christianity of a Church that touched hands with Slavery. Ohio believed in TIMAN WADE BASCHER, but he would say to Ohio that Mr. BASCHER had not yet learnt that the negro was a man. Ohio would reply that abolitionism is not the whole of Christianity. He had never pretended it was; but Christianity like everything else, had its tests, and in this age and country the true test of Christianity was the black man. The black hand of the negro was knocking at every church door in our land for admission, and the response to that knock was the true test of the Christianity of the Church.

New-York believed in WM. H. SEWARD and wants to make him President. Illisses! Oh, you needn't hiss, I am not going to pitch into SEWARD. I am glad to hear that he says, for I understand he has said, that he will consent to run, for I know him to be a shrewd man, and when he consents to run we may be pretty sure he will be successful.

The speaker proceeded at length to ridicule the idea of any good being done to the Anti-Slavery cause by such methods as were adopted by the Church. It was like trying to fish up a little hardpan of Christianity from the heart of DANIEL LORD; or like the Republicans of Massachusetts trying to convert a few old fossil Whigs.

Mr. PHILLIPS continued in this strain for about an hour and a half, diverging his speech in var ous directions, interspersing it with the usual personalities, including the never-failing kick at the bones of DANIEL WEBSTER and other dead lions. The main tendency of the discourse, however, was that the speaker and his *confreres* were right on the Slavery question, and CHEEVER and BASCHER were wrong. At the close of his remarks, the Chairman announced that an election of officers for the ensuing year would take place after the adjournment. No reports of the doings of the Society were presented. The meeting appeared to have been called to listen to Mr. PHILLIPS, and after he had concluded his speech, the audience immediately dispersed.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society held its first public meeting in the Church of the Puritans, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. The following is an authorized account of its formation:

"On the 20th of December, 1858, a company of ministers met at the house of one of the pastors in the City of Worcester, to consider the aspects of the Slavery question, *and its relations to the Churches of the North*, after a full and frank interchange of opinions, it was voted to invite a larger number of ministers and members to meet in conference and, if deemed expedient, inaugurate an organized movement, which should aim, not simply to remove Slavery itself, but to place the Church in its true position in relation to this great problem of our land and age. Such a conference was held at Worcester on the 1st and 2d inst., and resulted in the formation of a new association, to be called 'The Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States,' which adopted a constitution and chose its officers."

The audience was quite small. Dr. JONAS HART, the President of the New-York branch of this organization, introduced the Rev. Mr. MCCORMICK, who opened the exercises with prayer. The Reverend gentleman had the honor—said Dr. HART—of being expelled from the State of Indiana for his labors of love. After the prayer, Dr. HART addressed the meeting at length, its commenced by reading a series of compilations from the Bible on the subject of human slavery, with the intention of proving that slavery could in no wise exist under sanction of the Scriptures, Engendered by idolatry, it should long since have been driven back to its native home. This nation is young, and under the guidance of politicians and infidel philosophers is growing proud of its strength. But there is a worm concealed. There is an antagonism in its constitution. How can we believe that forces, so virtually antagonistic as *freedom* and slavery, can long exist in harmony? Here the speaker quoted the remark of JEFFERSON, "I tremble for my country, when I remember that God is just," and dwelt some time upon its lessons. How long may we hope to escape his vengeance? We trample in the dust a whole race of fellow-beings; call them niggers, chattels, slaves; rob them of all their civil rights; deprive them of the ordinance of marriage—or, what is worse, allow the *form*, and then brand it as a *fiction*. We make it a penal offence to teach them the Bible in any other way than orally. And it a feeling of manliness arise in their bosoms, and they endeavor to gain their liberty, we hunt them with dogs, sided by the whole force of the Government. Yet all this race are children of the universal Father, and at the last day he will say to such as have abused them, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me." And will it not avenge itself in fact? The bare recital of these wrongs is enough to set the universe on fire. Meanwhile, where is the church, where are the fathers who

"Made the aisles of the dim wood arising
With the anthems of the free?"

Where are the disciples of Him who announced it as his mission to preach deliverance to the captive, and let the oppressed go free? Surely they pray daily for the blotting out of Slavery. Pulpits are padlocked, ministers are dumb. Slavery is a *controverted* subject, and there are apparently few who earnestly desire its immediate and utter overthrow. The Church is upon its errand of carrying idolatry to the East, upon raising churches in the West; but it withholds the same Bible from four millions of native-born Americans. What a spectacle! If aught on earth could cause a shadow of grief to mingle with heavenly joy, one would think this would do it. A few friends of the slave had formed this Society, the object of which is to unite in one body all who take the Bible in their hand and wage war against Slavery. Our platform is exclusively Christian; our trust is in God. We make no reflection upon those who adopt a different mode of procedure. If they can make the Bible and infidelity work together—though *a priori* we would have doubted of the expediency of this plan—we are glad of it. We offer this fact—the union of the Bible with infidelity—as a test for those who seem to think abolition of Slavery impracticable. Our great obstacle is the suppression of truth. It is generally imagined that a man is at liberty to suppress a part of the truth, it he deem it best for the peace of the Church and the highest public good. This is a most dangerous error. Truth can do no harm. It may cut as a two edged sword, but its wounds heal. Christians should be living epistles, known and read of all men. Alas for the Christians who go about in masks, hiding their principles for fear of offense. It is this false prudence that is the cause of all the trouble. We can never accomplish our mission till we relinquish this plea of expediency.

The Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, formerly of Ohio, now of this City, next addressed the meeting. He remarked that, as he was getting out of the cars, he looked up at the statue of WASHINGTON, on Union-square, and deliberated as to what object the hand of the statue pointed. He came to the conclusion that it pointed to Dr. CHEEVER's Church—to this, said he, Gibraltar pulpit. WASHINGTON always points to the *right*. Our country is like the bear, in the vision of Daniel, which had three ribs in its mouth, and turning over, put the lion of Assyria to flight. It has three millions of flesh-covered ribs in its mouth, and we hope this little society will remove them. What shall we do? Is an organization needed? We must not stop too long for deliberation, for Satan always tries to keep men inactive. Good men are sometimes persuaded by him to remain quiet. Even Peter got a "South side" view of idolatry when he was at Antioch, and of course a North-side view of Judaism, and came down so far as to sit at meat with idolaters. After a while St. Paul appeared and blamed him, and Peter did not do it a second time. *Now, if our South-side friends will give us the same evidence that Peter did of repentance, by dying head downwards, we'll forgive them.* Shall we take a conservative stand on a thorough-going Gospel position? How can I best commend myself to men? This question the speaker answered first in the concise phrase, "By commending myself to my own conscience," and then considered it as applied to Anti Slavery men, to slaveholders, and to the slaves themselves. He quoted from letters of slaveholders, to prove that they were more hateful of Slavery than we of the North. One gentleman wrote: "I came from a Southern State to Ohio, to free a couple of slave girls. I have been looking around for Abolitionists, but have been disappointed. I have heard wonderful stories of them, but I see no giants—only pigmies. We of the South are greater Abolitionists than you. Those among us who apologize for the system of Slavery, still more those who retend to defend it—we despise.' Mr. F. told the means of defence that a slaveholding friend of his constantly kept in his bedroom—a rifle, shot-gun, revolver, crowbar and an axe—and all these, said the speaker, to defend him against the blessings of that patriarchal institution conferred upon him by his God and Bible. An illustration of what the slaves thought of the system as sanctioned by the Scriptures, quite an amusing anecdote was related. A few years ago a steamer was stuck on a sand-bar in the Ohio River. Two Methodist clergymen got on board went ashore and got up a religious meeting. Among the audience was an old slaveholder who had brought two slaves with him. When it was announced that these men were anxious might come forward, up marched this slaveholder. Soon, after the Methodist fashion, he began to shout "Glory to God," &c. One of his slaves then exclaimed, "Oh, brother Jacob, massa thinks he's got religion. If so, he let us go free." He then went up to his master to ask his freedom, but was met with the rebuff, "Go back there to your place." "Ha!" says Bill, "Massa no got religion yet, no got him; he won't make us free." The next night the same was repeated, with the exception that the slaveholder did liberate the said Bill, who immediately called to his companion: "Oh! Jacob, see, Massa's set me free. He got religion now. You go free too. Massa got him now." Mr. FRENCH next stated that he was connected with the Wilberforce University, in Ohio, the object of which was to teach the colored man. It was a fundamental principle of the institution that no distinction as regards color should be made in its Board of Trustees, faculty or students. They have now four colored men on the Board of Trustees, and of three hundred students, thirty are emancipated slaves. After a short peroration upon the results which could not but follow such labors; he gave way to EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., the Secretary of the Society. He announced himself as a man of expediency, and as one that would not embark upon such a platform as that of this Society, without knowing that it would certainly succeed. The object of his speech was to show the want which the Church Anti-Slavery Society was intended to supply. It is to work in the Churches, not to split and divide them—to alarm them with God's thunderbolts, not blow them up with the powder of Guy Fawkes. The speaker stated it as his opinion that this is the last Anti-Slavery Organization that will be formed. It is, said he, a religious reformation—to create a public sentiment against the evil of evils. He closed with portraying, in vivid colors, a slave auction enacted in Pandemonium, to amuse the infernals, adding that nothing could be more gratifying to them.

The President, before announcing the name of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, invited a colored minister, whose name we did not hear, to take a seat on the platform. He accordingly ensconced himself between the Rev. J. C. WEBSTER and FRANCIS TAPPAN, Esq.

Dr. CHEEVER then read from a manuscript a discourse of nearly two hours' duration. He began by saying that this great war against Slavery was to be carried on by Christianity. First, we must purge the Church of all those who are not willing to engage in the conflict. By and by God will enable us to turn out all the traitors in the camp, no matter how small the number left. A strange inconsistency is seen in those who can write volumes on Infant Baptism and at the same time volumes defending a system of Slavery. What a book is the latter! That the *Baptist Child* and an apology for Slavery, that makes Baptism a mockery, should proceed from the same pen, is an illustration of the grasp that wrong will keep when once secured. What an illustration of a piety that could present to the world a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" [referring to the book entitled *Agnes, and the Key to her Little Coffin*, by Dr. ADAMS, of Boston,—Rapt and that turns the key of the churches upon the coffin of the living slave! Such piety is the best security for this outrage. Can men cease while support is not deemed inconsistent with Christianity? If men are brought by religion to serve God and Mammon, they will do it. A more profound anti-nomianism never issued from the portals of hell. Piety which can hold slaves and then praise God for it is Satan's latest deception. The speaker here quoted from Dr. ADAMS' "South-side View of Slavery" to the effect that Slavery in America is an instrument in the hands of God to christianize the Africans. After severely animadverting upon this point he proceeded to anathematize the system of holding the offspring of slaves in bondage. In Africa the children of slaves are free. How different in America—Slavery stands god-father at the baptism of the offspring of the slaves, and rejoices that they cannot escape its religious influence. In a case lately decided in a Court of North Carolina the slave law decrees to a slave the possibility of *volition*, except for the benefit of the master. This is only equaled by a Taney, who says that slaves have no rights that white men are bound to respect. After having shown that Slavery as it existed in America was more than it ever had been elsewhere, he drew the conclusion that the Church should not keep silent on the subject. It is plain, then, (said he) that such an organization as ours is necessary. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal—though mighty through God—but spiritual. The assertion that the Bible sanctions Slavery, is a master lie from the master of lies, and the father of murderers. That one could make the Bible sanction Slavery, beats all the rops dancing, wild-beast taming, jugglery, and feats of legerdemain, ever heard of. It makes one shudder to think that the children of four millions of people yearly pass to Slavery. A constitutional mint for coining counterfeit money would be nothing in comparison with such enormity. It is for the churches to take in hand this monstrous infidelity. Churches, societies of every denomination, have worshiped Dagon. Even the American Board is guilty, for it allows this iniquity in the churches of Western Africa, under its care. It would seem as if the American churches had obeyed the "Mother of Harlots," rather than heeded the voice of the Gospel. But we will go down deep into the Bible and lay our foundations. As yet, almost nothing of the fire and power of God's Word has been brought out. We need the fire of God's Word, with prayer and faithful application—then we will conquer. The Word of God, *as it is*, the Constitution, *as it is*—not as interpreted by a *Slaveocracy*—is what we must have. Upon those ministers who say nothing about Slavery in their pulpits, Dr. CHEEVER was very bitter. After a few remarks upon Marriage, as violated by Slavery—saying in one brief proposition that if Slavery is sanctioned by God, Marriage is not, and *vice versa* and an appeal to the churches to take a bold stand against Slavery—the speaker sat down amid loud applause.

The Rev. J. C. WEBSTER, of Hopkinton, Mass., the President of the "National Anti-Slavery Society," then spoke for a few minutes. The gist of his remarks was, that a general Anti-Slavary Convention was to be held in Boston, on the 24th of this month, and it devolved upon all to see that delegates were sent from their respective towns.

The following resolutions were moved by the Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, of Jewett City, Conn., and unanimously adopted by the audience:

Resolved, That this Society regards with great interest the overtures from the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the United States upon the subject of communion with the Presbyterian Church in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States soon to be convened at Wilmington, Del. And we wait with deep anxiety the action of the General Assembly upon that eminently Christian remonstrance, urging, as it does, "a declaratory announcement, that henceforth slaveholding shall be a bar to Christian communion in that branch of the Presbyterian Church."

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, this is the specific action demanded by our common Christianity from all branches of the Christian Church in our land; and that, in the language of the important and able overture referred to in aforegoing resolution, "the performance of this great duty, at this time, would tend greatly to shut down the flood gates of one of the most dangerous forms of infidelity which this land has ever seen—an infidelity which human and liberty loving men naturally fall into when they see the visible Church in league with a system of oppression which their conscience and common sense condemn."

Resolved further, That in the judgment of this Society, American slavery, if not speedily arrested in its usurping and demoralizing course by the deliberate action of the American Church, "will paralyze and heathenize the Church of Christ in the Slaveholding States and drive its witnessing members into caves and dens of the earth." And over a prostrate Slaveholding Church it will proceed to the ruin of our national liberties, by an obligarchy of Slaveholding aristocrats or by a military despotism in the service of Slavery.

Mr. GILBERT then moved that a Treasurer and Executive Committee of the Society be elected, as those offices had not yet been filled. Accordingly, upon the nomination of Mr. G., EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., was elected Treasurer, and Messrs. KETCHUM, JAY, MOAGAN, TAPPAN and FRANCH as Executive Committee. Rev. Mr. WEBSTER then pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

African Civilization Society.

The African Civilization Society held their first Anniversary meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Notwithstanding the rain there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. The meeting was opened by prayer. The Secretary then read a report:

It set forth the purposes of the Society and dwelt at some length on the past and the future of Africa, and mentioned the various causes which have led to the work of establishing colonies for the colored race in Africa:

1. The present condition of the free people of color in the United States.

2. Their future prospects, resulting from the war of tyrannical legislation which has been commenced upon them.

3 Their duty to aid in Christianizing and civilizing Africa.

4 The remarkable discoveries of modern travelers within the past ten years.

5. The fact that Africa presents a field for the almost unlimited development of the spirit of adventure and enterprise.

6. The remarkable discovery that Africa may become the great cotton-field of the world. These, and other considerations, had been pressing upon the attention of reflecting men in the Anti Slavery ranks for some time; and in various sections of the country these thoughts have been struggling for embodiment in some permanent organization, which, without touching on other philanthropic associations, whether laboring for the free or the enslaved, in America or Africa, should fill up the hiatus, and if possible serve to bridge over the distance which unfortunately existed between good men, who were laboring either to overthrow Slavery or to ameliorate the condition of those who had been its victims.

After the reading of the report, the Rev. ASA D. SMITH was introduced to the audience. He said that he was very happy to address the gentleman before him, Mr. HENRY HYLAND, as President of this Association, but appearing as he did, ill and unprepared, he ought to make an apology. But he was rejoiced to be there, he could not forbear raising his voice in a cause which he loved. He mentioned a passage in his life which he said he would never forget; it was when he was on a voyage which brought him in sight of Africa. He was determined to look upon these shores, and told the captain to call him at whatever time they were in sight of that down-trodden land. He gazed upon the distant hills and thought of the sorrows of her past and present, but he also thought of her future when those hills should resound with the song of the free. There is one question which would naturally suggest itself to the people—"Why have you a new Society?" I will tell you. We might perhaps attain all the objects desired by forming the New-York Colonization Society, but you well know that that Society is not generally liked by our colored brethren. They sympathize with those who give them some aid in its labors, and so we organized a new society, of which I am proud to call our honorable colored brother president. Benevolence is a good thing in any sense, but the lower the motive, the deeper the grief of the suffering. Greater the beauty of benevolence. So then let us sympathy for Africa, so wronged, so oppressed as she is. He read an extract from a letter from the Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, stating that a French vessel had called on a certain

Reply to Mr. Bannan's Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor on me and serve the ends of justice by inserting in your widely-read columns a brief statement in reply to the card of Mr. Thomas Bannan, published in your issue of this morning.

I paid Bannan $50, in advance, for one quarter's rent of the premises corner of Twelfth-street and University-place, he representing himself to be the agent duly authorized to lease the same and receive payment of the rent therefor. After I paid him the money I discovered he had no authority to act in the matter, and that Mr. Wade Hutchins and his agent, Mr. Fanshaw, were the only proper persons from whom I could obtain a lease. I then saw Mr. Bannan; when he promised to refund me the money I had already paid him, but in justice I will say he took the best care not to fulfil his promise. I was ejected from the premises by Mr. Hutchins, and then it was I caused Mr. Bannan's hasty appearance before a criminal court to answer a charge of swindling.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS O'CONNOR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Sabine
Flag-Ship of the Paraguay Expedition with Commissioner Bowlin and Secretary on Board.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Flag-Officer Wm. B. Shubrick, arrived at this port on Sunday in 45 days from Montevideo, having on board, as passengers, the Hon. J. B. Bowlin, and his Secretary, Mr. Ward, Esq. The following is a list of her officers:

Flag-Officer, Wm. C. Shubrick; Captain, Henry A. Adams; Commander, Percival Drayton; Lieutenants, Chas. S. McDonough, Calesby Ap R. Jones, Chas. F. Welch, Wm. H. Murdaugh, Wm. Gibson, Robert F. B. Lowis, L. H. Newnan, W. P. McCann; Fleet Surgeon, James M. Greene; Passed Assistant Surgeon, James F. Harrison; Purser, John F. Steal, Chaplain, John Blake; Commodore's Secretary, Thos. J. Page, Jr.; Captain's Clerk, L. M. Goldsborough; Purser's Clerk, John M. Falk; Captain of Marines, Robert Tansill; First Lieutenant, C. A. Henderson; Second Lieutenant, Thos. S. Wilson; Midshipmen, W. N. Allen, Geo. H. Perkins; Master's Mates, Valentine H. Voorhees, Daniel Dunsmore, C. W. Lawrence, J. C. Robineon, W. G. Roche, James E. Towers; Boatswain, Paul Atkinson; Gunner, J. M. Cooper; Carpenter, W. D. Jenkins; Sailmaker, John Joines.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 90, 97.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes—Nos. 2459, 2875, 2897, 2957, 3405, 3007, 3643, 3769, 3796, 3761, 3507, 4026, 4091, 4095, 4106, 2606. *Part II.*—1818, 1822, 1118, 1630, 1832, 1834, 1776, 1844, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1864, 1866, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 422, 5, 467, 536, 516, 564, 593, 606, 611, 612, 616 617, 620, 621, 624, 625, 626, 518, 591, 285. *Part II.*—Nos. 233, 504, 413, 222, 523, 524, 529, 531, 534, 537, 578, 494, 539, 497, 13.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 248, 914, 83, 96, 219, 295, 566, 1003, 1020, 1021, 1024, 267, 214, 969, 1019. *Part II.*—Nos. 871, 1048, 1050 to 1053, 1055 to 1058, 1060, 1061, 1063, 1065, 640.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Pratt.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE STEPHENS' CASE.

This application, which is for a writ of error and stay of proceedings meantime in the Stephens' case, was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. At 3 P. M., today, the counsel on both sides appeared, and Mr. Ashmead opened the argument in support of the application. He claimed that the jury ought not to have been allowed to separate. The proposition he contended was supported by many cases, and the contrary had not a single decision in this State in its favor. The latest decision on the subject—one by Mr. Justice Selden—held that the prosecution must at least show affirmatively, by the clearest evidence, that no injury resulted to the prisoner; which here they did not attempt to do. He also urged many other objections to the conviction, such as the omission of facts from the record; the admission of the anonymous letter in evidence; the refusal of an attachment against a witness; errors in the charge of the Judge.

Mr. Ashmead was about to read the affidavit of Edward Murray, (published some time since,) but the District Attorney objected. Justice PRATT thought it proper, but Mr. Ashmead withdrew it, and proceeded with his argument, fortifying his positions with an elaborate citation and review of adjudged cases, particularly 11 Humphrey, 502; 1 Virg. Cas., 271; 3 Harris' Penn. Rep.; 4 Cow., 26; 3 Parker's Cr. R., 43.

After reply by the District-Attorney and Mr. Shaffer, the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Samuel Van Benschoten, Assignee, &c., vs. *Frank L. Wentworth.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event.

The Count Joannes, alias *George Jones*, vs. *S. S. Southworth et al.*—Motion that plaintiff file security for costs. Denied with $7 costs. The defendants are proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, and insulted the dignity of the illustrious Count, who sued them for libel. They claimed that a nobleman of such exalted rank must be a foreigner, and wanted security as above. The Count denied the charge with much heat, and proved that his name was by birth plain Yankee Jones.

Stephen Duffy vs. *Duncan & Logon.*—Referred to G. W. Parker, Esq., to examine the sureties to the undertaking and such witnesses as may be produced by the parties, and ascertain and report his opinion as to the present sufficiency of the sureties. The plaintiff and the sureties to have notice of proceedings, and referee to report whether sureties consent, &c.

Henry Stokes vs. *John B. Young.*—Inquest set aside, and cause restored to calendar on payment of costs of inquest, and $7 costs of motion.

Henry Watkins vs. *Harriet M. Watkins.*—Judgment of divorce granted, and referee's report confirmed.

James Linden, Jr., vs. *Mary Ann Graham.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Clerke.

Andrew Carrigan vs. *Archibald Watt.*—Motion granted.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

Levina Tilman vs. *Mary Ann Tilman.*—This is an action for a divorce, on the ground of adultery. The parties are both colored persons, and were married in Philadelphia, on April 10th, 1833. The plaintiff is a preacher of the Methodist denomination. He now charges his wife with the commission of adultery at several times and places, specifying chiefly the Summer of 1854 as the time, and the house No. 223 Second-street, also the house known as the Workingmen's Home, in Elizabeth and Mott streets, in this City, as the places of the criminal intercourse. The persons criminated with the wife are white men.

The cause was brought to trial on Wednesday, and on Thursday the Jury brought in a verdict on the special questions submitted to them, as is usual in divorce cases, finding for the plaintiff.

John M. Fee vs. *John Leghorn.*—This is an action of claim and delivery, arising out of the following somewhat singular circumstances: In 1857 the plaintiff was employed as errand boy in the store of C. W. Simmons, No. 180 Chambers street. Their store was up one flight of stairs. The store on the ground floor was occupied by Aldrich, Arens & Co., by whom the defendant was employed as porter. In May of that year, on opening these two stores one morning, a package of satins, valued at about $300, was found thrown inside of the street-door, opening on the stairway leading up to Simmons' store. It was a disputed question in this cause who found this package; the plaintiff claims to have been the first finder—so does the defendant. The package was, however, carried by Leghorn into the store of Aldrich, Arens & Co. for keeping. They came to the conclusion that the goods were probably stolen; and advertised them accordingly, and waited a year, but no applications were made. Young Fee then claimed the property as first finder; but Leghorn refused to give it up, and this action was the result.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; George W. Mead for the defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Darlon.

James McDougal et al. vs. *Gilbert L. Moore et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Joseph Fiegl et. al vs. *Michael Cook.*—Decided.

T. C. Fields, Public Administrator, vs. *Leon Herckenrath et al.*—Complaint dismissed without costs.

Myndert Van Schaick vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Co.*—In this case it appeared that the plaintiff leased certain property to Henry Van Schaick as agent for the defendants, then unincorporated. Plaintiff now seeks to recover rent for the whole term. Defendants offered to pay for such time as they occupied.

Justice DARLIN held—

1. That the defendants contracted, through Henry V. Schaick, with plaintiff.

2. That they agreed with Henry V. Schaick to assume the lease and indemnify him.

3. That the contracts made by the Company while unincorporated were legally and equitably binding after incorporation, and that by adopting the benefits of such contracts, they ratified same.

4. That the defendants were therefore bound at least to indemnify Henry V. Schaick, their agent.

5. That in equity the plaintiff can enforce this right of the agent, the latter being his debtor.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Charles Tunis vs. *the American Institute.*—This action was brought by Mr. Tunis, as assignee of Patrick O'Dea, to recover $400 for services as doorkeeper, alleged to have been rendered to the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. The defence is a general denial.

It seems that O'Dea was originally employed at the Crystal Palace to receive the money at the door, superintend the workmen, &c. He continued in that position under the American Institute, and the plaintiff claimed to recover against the Institute as upon an employment by them. On the evidence, however, there was a lack of proof of any employment by the Institute; the plaintiff being only able to show his assignor employed by Mr. White, receiver of the Crystal Palace. The plaintiff, therefore, discontinued his suit.

Wm. Robinson, for the plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall, for the defendants.

Before Judge Daly.

Daniel H. Tr. Second-avenue Railroad Company—In this case, mentioned yesterday, the Jury could not agree, and were discharged.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ulton.

Block vs. *Haas.*—Motion for commissions to examine non-resident plaintiff on interrogatories granted.

Masterton vs. *Hornell*—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson to hear, &c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 2,560 bbls. Flour, 693 bushels Wheat, 5,265 bushels Corn, 2,436 bushels Oats, 90 hhds. and 400 rolls Corn Meal, 1,216 pkgs. Provisions, and 53 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $5 62½ for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 200 mats Java at 15c.; 2,200 bags Rio on private terms; and 151 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is very dull, and prices are quite nominal. About 600 bales have been reported sold since our last, including some Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues quite brisk, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand is animated both from the regular trade and from speculators. The very light current receipts, the heavy daily sales, and the rapidly diminishing supplies in the hands of receivers, add much to the confidence of sellers. Prices are quoted again, to day, 10c. @40c., or on an average 25c., ℔ bbl. higher than they closed yesterday, and steadily favor holders. Buyers are purchasing more generally, to-day, including all really desirable lots of Flour. The reported transactions since our last reach 33,250 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl	$4 25@$5 75
Poor to Superfine good State	5 70@ 6 60
Very good to very choice do	6 75@ 7 00
Extra State	7 20@ 7 60
Low to choice Superfine Western	6 00@ 7 00
Fancy Western	7 00@ 7 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 20@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 60@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50@ 9 75

Southern Flour is in lively demand to-day for the trade, shipment and on speculation, and is quoted from 20c.@40c. ℔ bbl. dearer. Sales since our last, 6,800 bbls., in lots, at $7@$7 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 60@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in demand and is worth from $7 @$8 for extra ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $4 70@$5 20 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and $20@$20 50 for the latter, in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,236 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 15@$3 40; 1,327 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 50 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is very actively sought after by millers and by speculators. Desirable lots are very sparingly offered, and for these, holders are obtaining a further advance to-day of 5c.@7c. ℔ bushel. Inferior and Common parcels are up 2c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 87@$1 92½; ordinary to strictly prime Red Western (Winter) at $1 70@$1 80, chiefly at $1 75@$1 80; Mixed Western (Winter) at $1 60@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70@$1 75; Mixed Chicago and Milwaukee (Spring) at $1 25; unsound Chicago Spring at 96¼c.@$1 01; prime White Southern at $2; choice Red do., at $1 85, and prime to very choice White Kentucky at $2@$2 03 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is steadily advancing. Sales 28,000 bushels at 98c.@99½c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; 94c.@96c. for very inferior to ordinary White Southern, and 95½c.@96c. for mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand and is quoted at 96c.@ 98c. ℔ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels within the range. Barley continues in request at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 12,500 bushels State, at 68c.@78c., and 10,000 bushels California at 75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian, at 61½c.@62½c.; Western at 60c.@62c.; State at 59c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 55c. @59c.; Southern, at 50c @56c., ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, in Boston 1,600 bales bags, at 10c.@11c. each; 900 bales Bagging, at 11¾c.@12½c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 800 bales North River, at 75c. for shipment and 85c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Attracted very little attention, at old prices.

HIDES—Are depressed, and prices favor buyers.

HOPS—The demand continues limited at former rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; Old, 3c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling, in lots, mainly at $23 50@$24 50 ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are quiet, though quoted steady.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25@$1 31½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is in limited demand chiefly at $5 45@$5 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Other kinds are particularly neglected.

LEATHER—Sole is less sought after. Hemlock tannages are a shade cheaper. Oak tannages are steady. French Calf Skins are in demand at uniform rates. English Salted Sheep Skins are salable and firm. Stock small.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 85c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after, at improved prices. Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. New Orleans, at 40c., now held higher; 325 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@32c.; 100 hhds. do. do., part at 30c.; equal to 300 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 27c; 400 hhds., 33 tcs. and 13 bbls. do. do., at 26c.; and 200 hhds. do. do., at 24c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, at 50½c.@52c; 650 bbls. do. do, in lots, here, at 52c.@ 53c for merchantable and shipping, ℔ gallon; 7,500 bbls. common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70; 400 bbls. strained do., at about $1 80 ℔ 310 lbs., and small lots of other kinds at previous quotations.

OILS—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds. Prices have not varied much. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 9, sales were made of 1,440 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40, including 60 bbls. inferior at $1 20; and 2,800 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c.@48c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Wholebone into the United States

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to May 9, '59	17,418	98 583	1,412,000
Same time last year	17,357	62 986	1,048,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite active, and is decidedly dearer. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 11,000 bbls., at $17@$17 50, closing at $17 50 for new Mess; $16 50@$17 for thin Mess; and $13 75@$14 for Prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, including Hams, at 8½c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is selling in lots at from 8¾c.@11¼c., ℔ lb. Lard is actively sought after and is steadily improving. Sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef has been unusually brisk, to-day, at much higher prices. We have no recollection of any single day's business as extensive as the reported transactions to-day. The sales comprise 9,000 bbls., in lots, at $11@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$16 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 37@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Repacked Mess composed the bulk of the sales. Prime Mess Beef, and India Mess Beef have been very freely purchased at decidedly better prices. We have heard of sales of 3 500 tcs. of all kinds, at $26 50@$29 for India Mess; $23@ $29 for ordinary to extra Prime Mess; and $20@$20 50 for Tcrces, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 8c.@ 10½c. for old Ohio; 11c.@14c. for new do.; 11c.@ 18c. for poor to prime old State; and 19c.@22c. for new State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@11c. for new State, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day, of 600 tcs. in lots, chiefly at from $3 62½@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 1,600 boxes Castile, at 9c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales 10 cases Nutmegs at 60c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales made of 300 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c @7¾c., chiefly at 7c.@7¾c.; 230 bbls. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls. at 30c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton on private terms; 300 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d.; and 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. For Glasgow, 10 tcns Oil-Cake, at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 150,000 Staves on private terms. For Sicily, bark *Essex*, with Staves, on private terms.

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Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
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291. WINDOW SHADES. 291
CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
291. Broadway, New-York. 291.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open a beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
ROBES of every description,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 624 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
in various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS.
No. 80 rue Richelieu,	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open and are receiving by every steamer, a fine selection of
LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS.
LACES of every description and all widths.
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARSISON BABNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importation of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable consisting in part of
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsome,
Black Grenadine, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Maretz, all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Bareges, 2 yards wide, $1 per yard,
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Ponlins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

FROM AUCTION.

5,000 Cambric Bands at 4s., worth $1.
3,000 yards Cambric and Book Flouncing 2s., worth 75c.
5,000 yards Cambric and Book Flouncing 3s., worth $1.
Black Flouncing Laces and Lace Mantillas and Shawls from auction this week at equally low prices, at
J. A. BLUXOME, No. 551 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks, ever produced in this market. We challenge competition.
Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.!!
Great bargains in
INFANTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
1,500 infants' cloaks, in Brilliant
and Marseilles, at $1 50, worth $5.
500 misses' lawn dresses double skirts,
all colors, at 2 50, worth $5.
750 misses' dresses, trimmed in the very
finest style, at $3, worth $5.
1,000 boys' blouses, all new designs, Marseilles
and pique, plain and colored, $2, worth $4 50.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE SALE OF PARASOLS!!
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!!!
10 000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS
50 PER CENT. BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.
ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL LINED, ALL
IVORY HANDLES.
3,000 at $1 25, worth $3 50!
2,000 at $1 50, worth $5!!
1,000 at $2 50 worth $6!!!
2,000 at $3, worth $4!!!!
2,000 at $4, usual price $8 and $10!!!!!
No. 513 Broadway, st. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
All seasonable and elegant fashions in
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS,
SANDELS, TOILET SLIPPERS,
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILKES & MOYNAN,
Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

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Will, on or about the 20th open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—12 FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen at No. 691 Broadway.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

BOYS' CLOTHING. GENIN'S BAZAAR
Maintains its high reputation for the styles and make of
BOYS' CLOTHING
By the beauty and elegance of its stock for the present season.
THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
Deserve the attension of parents.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

"THE POMPADOUR CHEMISETTE."

A beautiful assortment now open of the above very fashionable and popular style of "Chemisette," of our own manufacture, to which we would respectfully call the attention of our customers and ladies visiting the City. Also, our usual splendid stock of dress caps, sleeves, bead-dresses, tinted ribbon-trimmings, infants' caps and hats, misses' bonnets, &c., &c. Trimmings fluted to order. D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway.

BLACK SEWING-SILK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
300 BLACK GRENADINE or SEWING SILK SHAWLS, at $7, worth $12.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of novelties in Millinery and Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Coiffures, Laces, &c., selected and manufactured with special design to suit the desire of the ladies, combining richness, elegance and durability, at WM. SIMMONS' New Show Rooms No. 637 Broadway.

LINENS AT RETAIL.—SHIRT BOSOMS, LINEN Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Napkins, Sheeting and Shirting, Linen Towelings, and all kinds of Linen goods, for sale very low, by J. GRAHAM, at the Linen Warehouse, No. 128 Grand-st., Brooks' Building, corner Broadway.

SCHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 603 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS, CALL AND Examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14 springs for $4; 12-springs for $11, and 9-springs for $8 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

STRAW GOODS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.—A large and elegant assortment for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 361 Canal.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOLS AND OPERA CANES, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue de Grand Chantier, Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, April 1,

MY FRIENDS: THE PRINTERS PUBLISHERS, Bookbinders, Type Founders, who have for many years been kind and generous patrons in the purchase and use of my inventions and manufactures, I have now, with much regret, to perform the duty of taking a business leave of you.

Owing to a state of circumstances which I need not explain, I am induced to relinquish the place which I have heret

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents—served at Fifty cents a week—Seven Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; five copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA FAVORITA.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

BURTON'S GARDEN—BOX ROT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CHARLES XII.—MORNING CALL—BOX AND COX.

BOWERY THEATRE—LUCREZIA BORGIA—FOUR LOVERS—WOMAN'S PAGE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND—RAFFAELLE THE REPROBATE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—JESSIE VERE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—GRAND NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE QUEEN OF THE LAKE.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]—Europe, Portland and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
[illegible]—Boston, Fall and Hartford Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
[illegible]—Eastern and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 2½ P. M.
[illegible]—Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible]—Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office tomorrow, May 14, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mexican news received in New-Orleans by the arrival of the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, is quite interesting. Matters at the Capital seem to be in the utmost confusion. It was believed that another change in the Centralist Government would soon take place, MIRAMON probably giving way to ZULOAGO. Attempts were being made to effect a loan on a pledge of the Church property. Gen. ROBLES was still at Jalapa, with one thousand men, and was stated to have issued a decree forbidding the passage of the American Mails. He was surrounded by the Liberal forces. Guadelajara had been captured by the Liberals, and Gen. MEJIA had been completely routed by them with great loss. The course of Mr. ORWAY, the British Minister, was severely reprehended by his countrymen. Private dispatches received in Washington, corroborate the advices noted above, and represent the taking of the Capital by the Liberals as merely a question of time.

The failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the Post-office Department, together with the interruptions of the mails by hostile Indians and otherwise, has induced the Postmaster-General to discontinue the Territorial routes between Neosho, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., the discontinuance to take effect on the 1st of July next.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society was held yesterday in the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street. There was a large attendance, and the exercises were of an interesting character. The annual report shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition. A resolution was adopted in the afternoon acquiescing in the consolidation of the Societies, if no insurmountable legal or other obstacles were found to exist to the measure. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING, in the evening, delivered an eloquent sermon before the Society.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the American Bible Society was held, at the Academy of Music, yesterday morning. The occasion brought together a large assemblage. Annual reports were read, and addresses were delivered by the President, the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., the Rev. Dr. CLARK, the Rev. B. C. MILLS, the Rev. Dr. MCTYEIRE, the Rev. Dr. FISHER, and the Rev. Dr. PALMER. At the business meeting of the Society the officers of the last year were reelected.

The Women's-Rights Anniversary, last evening, crowded Mozart Hall in every inch. Addresses of unusual eloquence were delivered by Mrs. DOLL, of Boston; LUCRETIA MOTT, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE, ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. Sundry rowdies in the gallery were very noisy, and frequently brought the proceedings to a dead halt. But as the evening wore on, the well-disposed got the better of the disturbers, and quite cowed the rascals down.

The Deaf and Dumb of the New-York Institution met their friends, according to annual custom, yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, but vast as that building is, it could not accommodate all who desired to be present. The exercises were most interesting, and the satisfaction of the audience was continually manifested by loud applause. The actual number of pupils in the Institution is 306. The income of the Institution, on Jan 1 was $59,633, and the expenditures $63,201, being a balance due the Treasurer of $3,568.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry took place yesterday at the Academy of Music, and was the most successful celebration of that most praiseworthy institution that has yet taken place. The singing and other exercises of the children were highly interesting, and the audience were much gratified by the addresses of Mr. PEASE, the Rev. Dr. CUYLER and the other speakers. At least three thousand persons must have shared in the celebration.

Last evening, the second meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union was held at the Church of the Messiah. The attendance was not large, but the proceedings were of a very interesting character. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: The Rev. W. H. FURNACE, of Philadelphia; the Rev. S. LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Mr. CAGSNER; and the Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS, of Jamestown, N. Y.

A public meeting of the American Tract Society, of Boston, was held yesterday in the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. The building was crowded in every part. The Rev. Dr. KIRK reviewed with earnestness and force the recent action of the American Tract Society, and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER followed in an exceedingly eloquent and bitterly sarcastic address.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Universalist Sabbath Schools was held yesterday afternoon, in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, and the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. About 1,000 children from this City and Brooklyn were in attendance.

The Reformatory Convention brought its three days' deliberations to a close last evening. During the day the delegates visited the House of Refuge and some other of the institutions similar to the ones over which most of them preside.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication was presented from Mayor TIEMANN, nominating DENIS CAROLIN for the vacant City Inspectorship. It met the fate of previous nominations, and was sent back by a vote of 10 against 5. The resolution in favor of taking up the Russ pavement of Broadway and relaying it as Belgian pavement, was unanimously adopted. Mr. CHAS. G. WATERBURY takes the contract at $1 50 per square yard. This measure is designed to test the question whether the Board have power to make contracts. Much other business was transacted, but none of great interest.

A very pleasant reunion of the Congregationalists of this City, and their friends and well-wishers from abroad, who are now on a visit here attending the anniversaries, occurred last night in the City Assembly Rooms. Mr. BEECHER presided. The entertainments were universally agreeable, and passed off with unlimited *eclat*.

[illegible] GALUSHA A. GROW spoke at the [illegible] Palace Garden, last evening, [illegible] *Land Reform*, to an audience of about [illegible] persons.

[illegible]RICK DOUGLASS delivered an address on [illegible] Life and Character of WILLIAM JAY," [illegible], in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. [illegible] audience was present.

[illegible] an unusually brisk business was [illegible] at the Corn Exchange—the sales effected [illegible] 13,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bu[illegible] Corn, 22,500 bushels [illegible] Pork, 2,000 bbls. and 3,000 tcs. [illegible]

An ALDERMANIC EXPERIMENT.—The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last night, for the purpose of testing their right to make contracts authorizing the removal of the Russ Beef, $1 ₩ bbl. and $4 ₩ tierce; Lard, 3c. ₩ lb.; Whisky, 1c. ₩ gallon. A good demand also prevailed for Groceries. Molasses closed considerably higher. Cotton continued very dull and heavy. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Premature Plaudits.

The Administration organs have been playing their favorite air of "Hail to the Chief" with extraordinary fervor, ever since the Mormon leaders kindly resolved to overlook the impertinence of the Federal Government, and consented to conclude a peace with the United States. From the President's misbalances with party arrangements and foreign policy; from his ignominious blundering on the Kansas question, and his dismal defeat by the Douglas rebellion; from his general inactivity and his particular mistakes whether at home or abroad, the adherents of Mr. BUCHANAN have taken refuge behind the vaunted "pacification" of Utah. To this glorious achievement, transcending the adventurous spirit of General PIERCE and the diplomatic ability of Mr. FILLMORE, but reserved for the sagacious enterprise of JAMES BUCHANAN, his fond admirers have constantly pointed with the energy of despair.

They can point to it no longer. "Call no man happy," said the Grecian sage, "till he is dead."

Much praise and glory would undoubtedly have accrued to Mr. BUCHANAN from the settlement of the Mormon question, had that settlement ever taken place. No more embarrassing question has in these latter days been submitted to any Government. The hopeless imbecility of Mr. BUCHANAN'S predecessors had aggravated all its worst features, while the case at its best had always been bad enough. For in dealing with Mormonism the American Government found itself from the first placed between the horns of an agonizing dilemma. It was necessary to crush the Constitutional theory of our Government, or to outrage the moral feeling and seriously damage the social organization of the country. The Mormons occupied a formidable position midway between the Mississippi and the Pacific shore. They were planted on American soil, and they must either be subjected to American laws or ejected from our territory. On what pretext could they be ejected? Many of them were American citizens; all of them professed a willingness to recognize the United States as enjoying eminent domain over their forest Eden. How could they be brought under obedience to American law? By organizing over them a Territorial Government, we should assume the responsibility of lending the Federal sanction to a social system which the people of the United States regard with unmixed and irrepressible disgust. Had we, however, appointed such Federal officers in the Territory when once organized, and so supported these officers when appointed, as to guarantee a perfect separation in the territory of the Mormon ecclesiastical rule from the civil authority, the way might have been opened for such an emigration of "Gentiles" as might, in time, have overridden the abominable despotism of the Mormon hierarchy; the country might at least have been thrown open to free discussion, and the light of American and Christian intelligence poured in upon the miserable slaves of the arch delusion which has reared itself into an empire among us. But Mr. FILLMORE, dreading nothing so much as an act of statesmanlike courage, flung the whole matter into a fresh abyss of confusion by accepting the organization of Utah as a Territory, only to appoint the Mormon leader its first Governor? From this moment the cloud has steadily darkened upon the horizon. The United States having bestowed their commission upon the vulgar Mahomet of the Rocky Mountains, have since been made parties consenting to the development of his creed, and the strengthening of his position. Our Presidents have played for him the parts of Aaron and of Hur, when they held up the hands of Moses during the battle. A system which rests upon the abject subjugation of the individual will to the authority of a Church brutalized to the core in all the details of its discipline, and shameless in its denial of the dearest decencies of human nature and of human life, has grown up steadily, under the ægis of our Republican Christianity. In all the world of heathenism for which so many prayers have been put up, and at which so many sermons have been preached, during this Anniversary week, we shall find nothing more callous, more cold, more cruel, than the superstitions that have reared the City of the Great Salt Lake.

These superstitions broke out at last, as was but natural, into the ambition of independence. The first attempts made by Mr. BUCHANAN to curb the rebellious tendencies of the Mormon rulers, were made with a specific view to creating a new "party" issue. But these attempts failed in both directions. They outraged without alarming the Mormon leader; and they evoked a universality of hostility to the Mormon atrocities which killed all hopes of making the matter a partizan investment.

The President's care then seemed to be to do as little as possible in the business. The history of the expedition to Utah has not been forgotten, nor will it be, while Americans can blush at special recklessness dashed with general timidity, and at general extravagance neutralized by special parsimony in the management of their national affairs. The pacific results of this untoward demonstration were brought about entirely by the good sense of the military commanders and the sagacity of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The credit of them was absorbed, of course, at once, and greedily, by the Administration. What is the present state of that "suspension of hostilities" which the President and his poets have sung in strains worthy the charms of "Mary Ann" herself?

We have at this day an army in Utah, by which we hold that Territory. The administration of justice in our Federal Courts is carried on under the protection of the sabre and the bayonet, which, however, while they can insure the personal safety of our Judges, can do nothing, in the face of that noble institution, "Trial by Jury," to secure justice against Mormon delinquents, at the hands of their Mormon fellow-worshippers. The peace which the President has secured for the United States in this matter of Utah, can only be likened to the protection which Sandy secured to Sawney when they went together to steal the piglings of a savage wild sow. Sawney was in the cave and Sandy at the entrance, when the maternal creature, sniffing mischief in the air, came rushing from the woods and darted between Sandy's legs, not fast enough, however, to prevent Sandy from seizing her by the tail. "While my arms hold," cried Sandy to his terrified comrade within, "you're safe, my boy, *gin the tail don't part.*"

England in the European Crisis.

If we are to take the word of our British cousins for it, they are the most innocent, unsophisticated, pacific creatures in the world. While their own Government is always under the control of men without a moral flaw or an intellectual prejudice, and their own policy one of unselfish devotion to abstract right, they are continually agonized by the necessity of dealing with human beings of a less exalted mould; and constantly put into positions of great peril and difficulty by the dreadful duplicity of foreign Governments and statesmen of dubious antecedents. A Russian advance upon the frontiers of China strikes the whole British world with horror at the grasping ambition of the semi-barbarous Muscovites. An American demonstration in the direction of Mexico reveals appalling glimpses of the democratic instinct for plunder, and the democratic disregard of national rights. But the extinction of a Rajah of Sattara by British authority, or an armed expurgation of the Punjaub by British Generals, is always undertaken by our respectable kinsmen under a quite depressing sense of their duty to mankind, to Christianity and to civilization. The English of the nineteenth century take their wars and their annexations as sadly as FROISSART declares their forefathers used to take their pleasure. If one takes up the history of the world from an exoteric point of view, he will not be immediately impressed with the extraordinary degree of devotion and magnanimity displayed by the successive Governments of Great Britain in their foreign policy. For the uninitiated mind it is not, however, always easy to discern any very striking difference between the apparent motives of England in her various wars waged during the last three centuries, and those of other nations engaged in the same contests.

The annals of mankind indeed record certain instances in which England seems to have been governed in going to war by a quite extraordinary regard to so slight a circumstance as the momentary advantage of her rulers of the hour. The wars of ELIZABETH with Spain were waged, as may fairly enough be claimed, in the interest of Protestant Europe, as well as in that of Great Britain and her throne. But when JAMES I. was willing to risk a conflict with HENRY IV. of France, rather than apologize for an insult offered to HENRY'S ambassador by an English sea-captain, who claimed the "channel as an English sea," the principle involved can hardly be called either philanthropic or self-denying. Precisely what interest of mankind was steadily served by the attempts of WILLIAM III. first to "curb the ambition" of France, and then to swell that ambition by crushing the power of Spain, historians have not yet decided. The wars of Queen ANNE were wars for the making and unmaking of English Ministers at home, rather than for the settlement of Europe abroad. In the time of GEORGE II., Europe was plunged by England into a nine years' war, ostensibly to vindicate the English flag against the "right of search," but really for the purpose of driving Sir ROBERT WALPOLE away from the flesh-pots of office. It will be difficult to show what mankind and freedom gained from the wars of King GEORGE III. against the American Colonies of England, and the independence of Republican France. And thus much at least is certain in regard to the part which England played in the great war of 1854 with Russia: that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, speaking in her name, distinctly recognized that very Protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan, for asserting which NICHOLAS I. was met with all the power of combined Western Europe; that the defeat of Russian pretensions on the Danube and the Black Sea was avowedly undertaken by England with an eye to her own interests in India and the East; and that after the ostensible objects of the war had been attained, England was willing and even anxious to *continue* the war, solely and specifically in the hope of recovering the military prestige which she conceived herself to have lost. The bitterness and injustice with which NAPOLEON III. and France have been pursued on the other side of the Channel ever since the Peace of Paris are unquestionably to be ascribed in no slight measure to the vexation which our pacific British brethren felt at being forced to relinquish the Christian hope of battering down Cronstadt, slaying some thousands of their fellow-creatures, and cutting away a good stout slice of the Russian Empire.

Yet in the present crisis of European affairs, when a cause which no nation has advocated so earnestly, not to say so intemperately, as England, cries aloud for recognition and decision, England can see in the action of France and Russia upon the case, only a wicked disregard of the sanctity of peace. NAPOLEON is a blood-thirsty, merciless despot, delighting in slaughter; ALEXANDER a subtle intriguer, who means to march by way of Rome and Vienna upon Calcutta. Vast as is the reverence which our good cousins entertain for their own eminent humanity, it is hardly so vast as their distrust of all other States and rulers. They are sure that if a single cannon-shot is fired anywhere in the world without the permission of England, it must eventually demolish the whole fabric of civilization.

The world, we fear, will not take this view of the state of things. The world will see that England, having put herself into the hands of a set of selfish and time-serving politicians, has suffered the moment to pass by in which she might have assumed the position held to-day by France and Russia—in which, by acting loyally, in concert with Napoleon III., to enforce justice for Italy and respect for Europe upon Austria, she might have averted the formidable conflict now impending over the Continent, and expiated the deadly folly of her own Ministers at the time of the Congress of Vienna. No professions of an extravagant love of peace, or of a profound regard for treaties, can hide this fact from the eyes of mankind, that after Austria herself the Derby Government of Great Britain stand responsible to their own countrymen and to Europe for the issue to which the question of Italy has now been forced.

A SLAVE STATE ON THE PACIFIC.—The Washington *States* regards with hope, as promising the possible acquisition of another slave State, the proposition to divide California. It proposes to regard that region in question as offering "an inviting field to the profitable employment of Slave labor," and desires to be informed "whether the Black Republicans intend to forbid the introduction of another Slave State."

Leaving the Republicans to answer for themselves, we can yet tell the *States* that the free population of the North will save that journal and its slaveholding friends all trouble in the premises. California may lay off her six southern counties as soon as she pleases, and from any motive which may seem to her good.

But when a government comes to be formed, either State or Territorial, the free population will predominate so largely, that neither Congress nor the "Black Republicans" can have occasion to decide the question propounded by the *States*. Our people will go in peaceably and possess the land. We imagine the *States* knows of no way to stop them. They will outnumber and out-vote the Slave-State party five to one. This may seem a sad state of things to our Southern brethren, but it is strictly constitutional.

Murder and Forgery.

"An Old Subscriber" contrives to alarm himself very unnecessarily lest the TIMES should advocate capital punishment for forgery and its abolition in the case of murder. The TIMES has not the slightest intention to do either. In respect to forgery, a crime perhaps the most dangerous that relates merely to property, and one becoming alarmingly common, we remarked the other day that severe penalties should be inflicted, and that we could almost wish to see the old English law revived which punished that offence with death. Our correspondent misunderstood our drift or his nerves would not have been so greatly disturbed.

The TIMES holds that there is such a thing as justice; that all crime deserves adequate punishment; that life for life as a general rule is commended by the equity of common sense as well as sanctioned by the authority of revelation; and that punishment is not and cannot be revenge. The function of the Courts in awarding penalties where due is as far from vindictiveness and vengeance as any act whatever can be. Human justice is founded on divine justice, as human law finds its ultimate ground in the law of God. They who assert that the punishment of criminals is an act of legalized revenge, slander the law and assail the foundations of society; while those who claim that punishment is inflicted in a utilitarian sense merely, and only as a preventive of other offences, belittle the principles which lie at the bottom of jurisprudence.

In the distribution of penalties, however, a wide discretion is left to the Legislature and the tribunals. It is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down unbending general rules which shall fairly meet every case. The most strenuous advocates of capital punishment might not see cause to inflict it in every case, or class of cases, where life is wrongfully taken. There are considerations of expediency, of delicacy, of sentiment, which may properly come in. We have removed from the eyes of the general mob the spectacle of executions—a change which commands universal approval. And, if the agony of a strong man on the gallows is a sight too ghastly for the crowd, may we not come to think and feel that hanging a women is a horror too dreadful for any to witness, and find for those who stain their sex with the greatest of crimes some punishment, perhaps not less severe, but certainly less abhorrent? Not, indeed, out of regard for the criminals themselves, who, forgetting what is due to womanhood and humanity, steep their souls in murder, but through consideration for the relations which Nature has fixed between our sex and theirs, and which even in the punishment of crime should not be lost sight of. We cannot think that justice would be disparaged, guilt encouraged, or any worthy sentiment outraged by the substitution of some other adequate penalty for hanging in the case of women.

Mr. Morphy at Home.

In the bustle of the Anniversaries, the excitement incident to the recent news from Europe, and the pertinacity of the northeast "May storm," the arrival home of Mr. PAUL MORPHY has passed almost unrecorded. Mr. MORPHY arrived in the *Persia* on Wednesday morning.

Mr. MORPHY was met at the steamer by his intimate friends Messrs. LICHTENSTEIN and DANIEL W. FISKE, with several members from the various chess clubs in this City, and escorted to his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was waited upon by Col. C. D MEAD President of the New-York Chess Club, FRANCIS PERRIN, of the Brooklyn Chess Club, W. J. A FULLER, J. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., and many other distinguished admirers of the game of chess, and of him who has so ably proved himself its master. In the evening Mr. MORPHY and a few friends partook of a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. It was impromptu in its character, and intended only as a social courtesy from friends to a friend. At the close of the repast the party adjourned to the elegant rooms of the New-York Chess Club, where Mr. MORPHY engaged in two or three games with Mr. F. PERRIN, President of the Brooklyn Club, giving that gentleman the advantage of a knight, and winning all but one.

Yesterday Mr. MORPHY was engaged in receiving calls from his friends, for the most of the day, and last evening made visits in company with Mr. FULLER. He is rapidly recovering from the fatigues of his recent voyage, and excessive mental exertion for the past few months, and appeared in excellent spirits.

The stay of Mr. MORPHY in this City, it is expected, will be prolonged to three or four weeks. The contemplated testimonial of the New-York Chess Club will be made on or about the 20th inst., after which Mr. MORPHY visits Boston, where a public dinner has been tendered him by several distinguished gentlemen. His head-quarters will be in this City until his departure for New-Orleans. The testimonial is nearly complete; the chess-men have been ready for several weeks, and have probably never been equaled for costly elegance and perfection of workmanship. They are composed of gold and silver and precious stones. The board will be finished by Saturday, and has exhausted the resources of art and skill in its production. The splendid American match, which forms a part of the testimonial, will be ready during the present week, and will form an unique and spectally attractive element in the presentation.

During his stay in this City Mr. MORPHY'S friends will have frequent opportunities of witnessing his play at the rooms of the New York Chess Club, arrangements having been made for that purpose by members of that Club.

Academy of Music.

It was a loss to the public no well as to the manager that there was so slim an attendance on Monday night at the Academy. DONIZETTI'S charming opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore" has seldom been played with more spirit and success. The caste was generally good, not inordinately great in any one essential, as at the last performance, where the great RONCONI was the *Dulcamara*, and, despite everything that was vulgar and outrageous in his interpretation, obtained all the applause and attention of the audience. The impression created by that immense actor will not quickly fade away; in the few pieces wherein he played he created a standard of excellence by which all subsequent actors must be measured. We are not likely to find a new RONCONI in the present company, good as it is. But, with this exception, Mr. STRAKOSCH'S cast is decidedly better than any we have had for some time. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI is an excellent *Adina*, full of the sparkling gayety so requisite for this description of opera, and elaborately coquettish. She did not appear to be fully up in the music, but was very enterprising. BRIGNOLI was excellent, losing for once, and much to his own astonishment, that massive heaviness for which he is remarkable. MAGGIORONI, as the quack doctor, was sufficiently funny, but scarcely equal to any of his predecessors in this character. Signor BARILI did his part elaborately, and was at times excellent. The chorus was good, and the orchestra also, although occasionally too loud and precipitate.

On Friday we are to have the "Favorita," with PICCOLOMINI as *Leonora*.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

The Mormons Forcing the United States Courts to put their Prisoners Under Martial Law.

CONDUCT OF THE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Open Insolence of the Mormon Authorities.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 9, 1859.

The U. S. District Court at Provo City adjourned on Monday last, the 4th inst., after a session of nearly four weeks.

This past session of the Court has been of unusual interest, and has formed one of the most important events in the history of our country.

It is now demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction that the Mormons are determined not to submit to Federal authority, or to any law or government except that of the Church. *A U. S. District Court, the only court of record having criminal jurisdiction which the organic act of the Territory has provided for, cannot hold a session unless it acknowledges and submits to the superior power of the Mormon priesthood, and acts only in obedience to their dictates.*

Last fall and winter, a session of the U. S. District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory, was held in this city by Judge SHAUGER. Its Grand Jury was selected impartially, from all classes, without regard to their religion or creed, and in fact was constituted of a small majority of Mormons. This majority, however, was sufficient to prevent the finding of a bill of indictment in a clear case of willful murder, and the Court found itself, after a long, patient, and strict effort to administer justice, compelled to adjourn, in consequence of the refusal of the Legislature to acknowledge or accept its authority and functions, by a willful failure to provide for its maintenance. Judge SHAUGER then asserted that every possible effort had been made, without resorting to open violence, to thwart and break up his Court, and that he was fully convinced that it was worse than useless to attempt to hold a term of Court as long as a majority of the people had a fixed purpose of opposing its proceedings.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH, willing and anxious to give the citizens of the Territory every opportunity to justify themselves and retrace their rebellious steps, published a call for a session of the U. S. District Court in his, the Second District, this Spring. The results of his attempt to administer the laws of the land have been made public, and are of incalculable importance, inasmuch as they have given us positive evidence of the direct interference of the Mormon leaders, even with U. S. Courts, and of their determination to keep the law in their own hands.

On Saturday last the examination of witnesses in the case of the murder of the PARISHES and PORTER, held before Judge CRADLEBAUGH, was concluded, and after hearing arguments from counsel on both sides, the Judge fully committed four of the prisoners now in arrest for trial for this crime. Their names are KEARNS, MCDONALD, DUSPER and BARTHOLOMEW. ALFRED NETHERCOTT, who had also been in arrest, was released, and JOHN DALBY was permitted to give bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance when required. Warrants are still in the hands of the Marshal for several other persons who have fled the country.

In summing up the evidence in the case, (a summary of which I sent you by the last mail,) Judge CRADLEBAUGH said:

"Until I commenced the examination of the testimony in this case, I always supposed that I lived in a land of civil and religious liberty, in which we were secured by the Constitution of our country the right to remove, at pleasure, from one portion of our domain to another, and also that we enjoyed the privilege of 'worshiping God according to the dictates of our own conscience.' But I regret to say, that the evidence in this case clearly proves, that so far as Utah is concerned, I have been mistaken in such supposition. Men are murdered here—coolly, deliberately, premeditatedly murdered. Their murder is deliberated and determined upon by Church council meetings, and that, too, for no other reason than that they had apostatized from your Church, and were striving to leave the Territory.

You are the tools, the dupes, the instruments of a tyrannical Church despotism. The heads of your Church order and direct you. You are taught to obey their orders, and commit these horrid murders. Deprived of your liberty, you have lost your manhood, and become the willing instruments of bad men.

I say to you, it will be my earnest effort, while with you, to knock off your ecclesiastical shackles and set you free."

Just at this point in the Judge's remarks, an elderly, gray-headed man, who was sitting in one of the front seats, and who was apparently engrossed with what was being said, forgetting where he was, sung out in an audible voice, so as to be heard through the dense audience, "AMEN."

On Monday, Judge CRADLEBAUGH finally adjourned the Court, and made the following entry upon the Record:

"This Court has sought diligently and faithfully to do its duty, to administer the laws of the United States and this Territory. It could not have any other object. But at every term it has had to encounter difficulties and embarrassments. Men high in authority in the Mormon Church, as well as men holding civil authority under the Territorial Government, seem to have conspired to obstruct the course of public justice, and to cripple the earnest efforts of the Court.

The whole community presents a united and organized opposition to the proper administration of justice. Every art and every expedient have been employed to cover up and conceal crimes committed by Mormons. Witnesses have been prevented by threats of violence from obeying the summons of this Court; others that have testified have been driven to seek safety in the protection of the small detachment of United States troops stationed near here, who, it is proper to say, are here on my requisition, and for whose presence I am responsible. The absolute necessity of having those troops here has been fully demonstrated by all that has transpired during the session of the Court.

To crown all, the Grand Jury, sworn to perform a high public duty, has lent itself as a willing instrument to this organized opposition to the laws of the country, and refused to meet its obligations. A most willing inclination has been manifested to prosecute locusts, and other persons, not Mormons, for their offences, while Mormon murderers and thieves are allowed to go unpunished.

This Court determined, as its action manifests, that it will not be used by this community for its protection alone, but that it will do justice to all, or it will do nothing. Not being able to do this, the Court will adjourn without day."

Soon after the adjournment of the Court the command, under Major PAUL, consisting of eight companies of Infantry, one of Dragoons, and one section of Artillery, which had been encamped some four miles from the city, marched down through the city, and being joined by the company under Captain HAYS, who had charge of the prisoners in confinement, took up their march for Camp Floyd. We never saw a finer military display than this. The troops, dressed in uniform, all marched to the sound of the music with a proud, elastic step, but seldom seen in the ranks of our army. Every man felt that they were marching through a country which has been the scene of the most terrible inflictions of an absolute despotism, now held in check by their presence alone.

Before the adjournment of the Court, the counsel of the prisoners solicited that they might be confined by some civil authority instead of by the military. The Marshal, fully satisfied that they cannot be safely confined in any part of the District except Camp Floyd, will have them kept under guard at that place by the troops.

Nothing more has been heard from Governor CUMMING since he issued his protest. Nor has he taken any further action publicly.

His course is universally condemned here. We know not of a single man outside of the Mormon Church in this Territory, who coincides with him or approves of his position, except Secretary HARTNETT, and, as we are informed, Dr. FORNEY, Superintendant of Indian Affairs. These latter gentlemen have always upheld the Governor in every step which he has taken, and invariably echo his sentiments.

The conduct of the United States District Attorney for the Territory, ALEX. WILSON, Esq., of Penn., is also universally condemned, more emphatically even than that of Gov. CUMMING. He evidently and unmistakeably is a supporter of and "sympathizer" of the Mormon priesthood. This cannot be inferred from any of his public acts, unless from the masterly inactivity which he has displayed in all his prosecutions of Mormons—but it is most apparent and palpable to all residents here. He does not associate with any "Gentiles" except the Governor and his "clique," except on business. He does not attempt to ferret out any of the terrible crimes which have been committed here, even when his attention has been called to them—and when they are forced upon his notice he has always so conducted the case that it would be impossible for a stranger coming into the court-room to tell from his remarks or conduct whether he was counsel for the prosecution or for the defence. He has in every instance done everything in his power to sustain and encourage the Mormons whom it was his duty to prosecute for crimes, without actually openly defending them. The impression that he is closely allied to the Mormons by some mysterious tie, is fully confirmed by his conduct at Provo. He was, during the whole session of the Court, constantly in conference with the Mormons, and kept entirely aloof from the "Gentiles," except when compelled by business to meet them.

Before the Court, although his attention had been called officially to some eight or ten horrible murders committed in the Utah valley, in which the Grand Jury had, and to the almost incredible amazement and disheartenment of Gentile residents in 1857—not one of whom has been arrested—he could be understood as long, three miles and no more, officially was aware of the commission of these crimes, and the opprobrium of the criminals by first calling up a number of complaints against Gentiles, and fourteen counts and other petty misdemeanors alleged to have been committed several years ago, to arrest whom would occupy the whole time of the Marshal and his deputies for weeks and even months.

When he found that the Judge was determined thoroughly to investigate these cases in order to prevent any lawyer of ability from assisting in the prosecution, he submitted to the Court in writing the following motion, to be entered in the record.

Whereas, By the judgment of this Court, rendered on the 11th day of March, it was decreed that Alexander Wilson the Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, is the person legally authorized by law to prosecute all persons charged with offences against the laws of the Territory of Utah; therefore the said Prosecuting Attorney cannot and ought not, by the following motion, viz.: that no other person or persons shall be allowed to assume, or exercise any of the functions or duties legally appertaining to the said office of Prosecuting Attorney, unless the same be counsel as assistance by the said Prosecuting Attorney, and approved of by the Court.

(Signed) ALEXANDER WILSON,
U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Utah.
April 2, 1859.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Esq., (a gentleman who installed from the Church some 3 years ago,) being already engaged by Mrs. FREMONT to prosecute the murderers of her husband and son, assisted in the prosecution of this case, and it was mainly through his exertions that much of the testimony was obtained.

In regard to the prosecution by Mr. WILSON of the PARRISH murder case, before the Judge sitting as a Committing Magistrate the following remarks of the *Deseret News*, BRIGHAM YOUNG'S own paper, will furnish the best commentary. The *News* first speaks of Mr. WILLIAMS' speech on the part of the prosecution as follows: "Mr. WILLIAMS delivered an introductory speech of nearly an hour's duration. It was a most singular admixture of chaotic matter in the shape of sympathy, declamation, and wholesale charges against the ecclesiastical authorities in the Territory; and finally, it contained many assertions, but no arguments."

In regard to Mr. WILSON'S speech at the same time, it says: "Mr. WILSON concluded the argument for the prosecution in his usual gentlemanly, yet firm and respectful manner. He recapitulated the principal items of evidence that had been brought out, and in a masterly style selected the conclusive and positive testimony from the vast amount of extraneous matter which was before the court."

When it is known that the same paper which thus compliments an attorney who is prosecuting, we might say, the editor himself (for BRIGHAM is in fact the editor,) indulges in abuse of the Judge for the course which he has pursued in the same matter, it demonstrates at least, that the District Attorney and Judge are not on "the same side of the [illegible]."

Judge CRADLEBAUGH, after resting a short time from his fatiguing labors at Provo, will resume his examination into the cases which have been brought to his notice.

On Monday last we were surprised, early in the morning, to find the streets filled with men walking about as if something more than common was going on. Upon inquiring the cause, we were informed that it was the day for holding an election for the officers of the city. No notice of this election was published in the papers, but the people were informed in the Church meeting, the night previous, that they must vote, and were also told who must be elected. The consequence was that, as usual in this Territory, the vote was unanimous, and BRIGHAM'S appointee, A. O. SMOOT was reelected Mayor. Beyond the unusual stir of people early in the morning which lasted but for a short time, no one would have suspected for a moment that it was an election day—not the least noise, or cry, or excitement. Even the young men here know nothing of election day, and three-quarters of the old men would not know of it if they were not told to go and vote by the Bishops and Elders who is the matter in hand.

On Wednesday the Spring Conference of the Church met in the Tabernacle in this city, and public meetings were held twice a day on both Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday, HIRAM C. KIMBALL addressed the people in public for the first time since the entrance of the troops into the valley. On Thursday morning, the farce of electing Presidents and Apostles of the Church was gone through with, and BRIGHAM was by a unanimous vote reelected President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

In the afternoon BRIGHAM himself preached. This was the first time he has made his appearance in public since the conference with the Peace Commissioners, except when compelled to attend upon the United States Court as a witness. He addressed the people briefly upon the necessity of their social and moral improvement, and also upon their duties in life. He did not allude to the "Gentiles" in any manner. He kept his hat on his head during the delivery of his sermon.

Much business of importance has been transacted by the Church at this Conference, but we cannot learn its import until it is made public through the columns of the Church organ.

During the past week two small mule-trains of goods arrived here from Los Angeles. One of these belonged to Mr. WM. SLOAN, the other to Messrs. RADFORD, CABOT & Co., merchants, in this city. We have not learned the names of those who had charge of the train of Messrs. R., C. & Co. Mr. SLOAN came through with his train.

We received by last week's mail the news of the adjournment of Congress and of the death of Postmaster-General BROWN.

We might fill much space in your valuable columns with the expression of our disgust at the proceedings of this last session of Congress, and of its entire neglect to legislate upon the most vital questions of the day. But abler pens than mine have undoubtedly uttered the sentiments of the people at large of your beautiful State, which surely cannot be more severe toward the different political clans whose bitter strife has prevented the accomplishment of any business in the halls of Congress, than those of many of us here.

The Mormon question, which is growing daily in importance, and bids fair to become a most serious stumbling-block in the path of rapid advancement and progress so long and steadily pursued by our country, was scarcely alluded to. A united and confederated band of determined rebels, numbering some 40,000 souls, firmly planted in the very centre of our continent, on the direct line of communication between the two oceans, engaged in and publicly boasting of their incalgence in the practice of the most abhorrent crimes against every law of God and man, and now bidding defiance to and throwing the gauntlet in the face of our Government, are allowed to pass unnoticed and unchecked, a loathsome ulcer upon the main artery of our national organization.

The Mormons

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Deputy Superintendent of Police FOLK, reports 3 662 arrests during the quarter ending the 1st instant, being 300 more arrests than during the previous quarter. The force under his command, on that 15,000 men, classified as follows: 6 Captains, 20 Sergeants, 197 Patrolmen, 15 Doormen, 25 detailed men. There were thirty-two complaints made to the Metropolitan Society for violations of the Excise law; 2,497 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses; 295 lost children were restored to their parents. The Police lost 679½ days, by reason of sickness and disability—an average loss to the Department of about eight men per day. The amount of property reported to have been stolen was $[illegible], of which $1,342 95 was recovered. The offenses embrace every color of crime, against property and person, except that of murder.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE SHIP POMONA.—Messrs. [illegible] & FOTHINGHAM, the owners of the New-[illegible] and Liverpool packet-ship *Pomona*, reported to have been lost at Wexford on the coast of Iraland, [illegible], state, that by their last advices from the [illegible] they could simply say that the *Pomona* sailed on [illegible] of the 27th of April, at daylight, with a [illegible] E wind. The number of souls on board of [illegible] was about 400, and they express the fear that the [illegible] of her loss is but too true. As soon as they [illegible] anything further, the particulars will be made

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
Trust Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
A Large reduction.
English Velvets from 8s. to 12s. per yard.
Brussels from 3s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
EVERY FAMILY IS INTERESTED in the fact that the WILCOX and GIBBS Family Sewing Machines can now be purchased in this City. In Philadelphia, where they are manufactured, and where hitherto only they have been introduced, they have established a reputation which warrants the assertion that they are destined to become the most popular machines for family use ever produced. Salesrooms No. 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

[Advertisement.]
ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—Clergymen visiting the City will find a first-class stock of well made, durable, and exceedingly becoming hats at KNOX'S well-known establishment, No. 212 BROADWAY. Honestly made, and sold at a trifling profit, these hats are worthy the attention of strangers now in the city.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are working most wonderful cures. Glandular Swellings that have defied all other treatment are easily softened and removed by the Ointment, while the Pills remove at once the suffering horrors of Asthma.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City [illegible] New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 12.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s	90	100	Had River R b60	31
6,000	Virginia 6s	9 3/4	100	Harlem R. pref	33
12,000	Mo. State 6s	50 1/2	100	do	34
5,000	do	51	100	Reading R	48 1/2
2,000	do	51 1/4	900	do	48 3/4
15,000	do	s60 51	200	do	s60 48
10,000	do	s60 51 1/4	300	do	s30 48
5,000	do	s10 51 3/4	50	Mich Central R	40
20,000	do	52	150	do	40 3/4
15,000	do	s10 52	50	do	40 3/4
10,000	do	s10 52 1/4	350	do	40 3/4
1,000	City 6's 1870	94	100	do	s15 40 3/4
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	92	100	M S. & N. Ia R	8 1/2
1,000	N. Y. C Bs. '76	104	400	do	8
1,000	Erie R. Bs '75	73	250	do	7 3/4
1,000	Had. R. R. 2d m	97	300	do	7 3/4
11,000	Ill Cen R. Bs	80	100	do	7 3/4
5,000	do	80 1/2	150	M S. & N. Ia Gtd. stk	29 1/2
5,000	do	80 1/2	50	do	30
5,000	do	s10 80	90	do	s15 29 3/4
1,000	Chi., Sl. P. & F. du L. 1st M. Bs	34	75	Panama Railroad	114
2,000	G & Ch 2d M Bs	68	100	do	113 1/4
60	Bank of America	112 1/2	400	do	113 3/4
90	Phœnix Bank	103	100	do	s60 113
9	Amer Ex Bank	104	175	Ill Central R	55
200	Del & Hud. Can Co	94	50	Galena & Chic R.	60 1/4
50	Canton Company	18 1/2	50	do	s30 60 1/4
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 80	100	do	s30 60 3/4
50	do	81 1/4	200	do	s30 60 3/4
150	do	8 1/2	100	do	b10 60 3/4
100	do	s10 8 3/4	250	do	60 3/4
200	do	8 3/4	50	do	61
200	New-York Cen R.	69	100	Clev. & Tol R.	s 0 24 3/4
200	do	69 1/2	350	do	24 3/4
600	do	s20 69	700	Chic & Rk. Is. R.	59
100	do	69 1/2	100	do	58 3/4
100	do	69 1/2	00	do	58 3/4
200	do	69 3/4	100	do	bnwk 58 3/4
50	do	69 3/4	250	do	s45 58
100	Erie Railroad	7 3/4	50	do	s45 58 3/4
100	do	7	7	Chic Bur. & Q. R.	50

SECOND CALL.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '65	10 3/4	350	New-York Cen R.	70 1/4
5,000	Virginia 6s	84	100	do	b30 70 1/2
5,000	Mo. 6s 6s	83 1/2	100	do	70 3/4
5,000	M Cur. St. 6s	97	1.0	do	s5 70
500	Ill Cen. R. b'ds	81 1/2	100	Hudson Riv. R.	31 3/4
5,000	do	s30 80	00	do	s30 31
6 000	Bd. Riv. R. 1 m	74 3/4	200	Reading R. R	46 3/4
1,000	Mich. S. 2 m. b.	87 3/4	100	Michigan Cen. R.	41
1,000	Mich Cn R 2 pc. Im sk. fd con. b	89	50	do	s60 40
1,000	Chi St P & F. Du Int mig bs	34	100	do	s30 40
700	Pacific M. S. Co	85	50	do	s60 40
300	do	85 1/4	100	do	b10 40 1/4
50	do	s30 85	50	do	s30 40 1/4
100	do	s3 85	100	do	40 1/4
300	do	84 1/2	100	do	41
50	do	84 3/4	00	do	41 3/4
165	Del. & Hd. Can. Co	94	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	59 1/4
100	Canton Co	19	00	do	b30 59 3/4
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	25 3/4	00	do	59 3/4

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,200	At Mu. Ins S.	1858 83	5	Home Fire Ins. Co	170
3,000	At Mu. Ins 8.	'58 93 1/2	22	Gt W. Mar. Ins Co	133
2,000	M t a R. 2d m	89	3	Col. Marine Ins. Co	115 1/4
3,000	La C & Mil R.	8s 17	25	Peter Cooper F I Co	105
800	La C. & Mil R.	8s 17	20	Astor Fire Ins Co	141
200	Kent M Paper Co	1	5	Market F Ins. Co	135 1/2
300	At. Mu Ins. S.	'58 93 1/4	0	North Riv F I. Co	143
700	At. Mu. Ins. S.	'59 83	0	Hanover Bank	88
800	Gt W. Mar. I. S.	'57 87 1/4	40	Nathan Bank	88 1/2
100	Firemen's Fund I. Co	96 1/2	5	Am Exch. Bank	105
300	Com. Mu. Ins S.	'56 70	5	Bk Commonwealth	94
230	Com. Mu. Ins. S.	57 70	15	Harmony F. I. Co	93
10	Com. Mu. Ins S.	'58 70	10	North Riv F. I. Co	141
40	Orient Mu. Ins S.	'58 31	10	New World F. I. Co	100
40	Citizens' Bank	103	10	Am. Fire Ins Co	116
20	Am Fire Ins Co	12 3/4	4	Merchants' F. I. Co	167 1/2
20	Mer. Mu. Ins. Co	116 1/2	20	N. Y. Central R Co	69 3/4

THURSDAY, May 12—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings to-day have been marked by unusual excitement and some very extraordinary fluctuations, in consequence of the announcement at the opening of the Board this forenoon that Mr. JACOB LITTLE, one of the oldest, as he is the most active operator on the Exchange, would be unable to meet promptly his maturing contracts. He therefore voluntarily leaves his seat at the Board, and will proceed at once to adjust his outstanding differences with a view to their payment in full after such indulgence, as to time, as the amount involved may seem to require. The impression this afternoon though differing essentially from the first effect of this announcement, is that the amount to be audited between Mr. L. and the members of the Exchange, is not only much less than on his previous stoppage of 1856, but that he holds fewer stocks under hypothecation with money lenders than the general magnitude of his operations for a month or two past implied. That he will pay in full all differences against him, and that his firm will continue to meet, on the instant, their engagements at Bank and with the private Banking houses, there seems to be no present question.

The feature of the varied dealings in the market to-day is, that the hasty conclusion was fallen into, on the first announcement referred to, that Mr. LITTLE having been a leading *Bull* and pretty constant buyer of Missouri State Sixes, Panama Shares, De aware and Hudson, and Illinois Central Bonds, for a month or so past, that these securities must be heavily hypothecated at bank and that forced sales must necessarily soon follow. Upon this mistaken impulse, $160,000 Missouris were forced off, first at 80½ (a fall of 3@3½ ℔ cent. from the low price of yesterday,) then at 81 @82@82½, at the early session of the Board; Panama down to 113 (a fall of 8 ℔ cent. in two days,) Delaware to 84, Illinois Centrals to 80, and some other but less prominent Stocks supposed to be similarly involved, at a correaponding decline. In the afternoon the outside orders, at this sudden and unusual depression in dividend-paying securities, came forward with considerable freedom, and the mistake of the morning in supposing that a superabundant cash supply would be precipitated on the market, was discovered. Panama recovered to 118, Mls entral Bds to 84@84½, and Delaware to 86 ℔ cent. The demand after the printed list was for in advance of the disposition to sell upon any reasonable difference from the previous prices, and the market consequently closed even higher than on Wednesday afternoon. The general Share list, which had been already depressed under the excitement of Tuesday and Wednesday, relied with tolerable steadiness on the cash stock, though in most descriptions the same eagerness noticed yesterday to make contracts ahead at lower prices obtained. New-York Central opened at 69, but soon sold up to 69½@69¾, and after the adjournment at 70. At the Second Board, 70½, firm, and the cash stock scarce. In the Western Stocks, Galena was done at 60½, recovering in the afternoon to 61½ ℔ cent. Rock Island opened at 59 cash, and left off 59½@59¾. There was some feeling manifested in putting out time contracts in this stock, owing to the reported scarcity of the Cash Certificates, and 55¾ ℔ cent. was the figure made on 45-day options. Michigan Central improved 1¼ on yesterday's sales, closing 41½, and Michigan Guaranteed 1¼ ℔ cent., closing 31¾ ℔ cent. Hudson River fell ¼@¼ ℔ cent. Reading was first done at 48, but recovered to 48¾ ℔ cent. Toledo, first price 24¾, closing 25¼. Harlem Preferred fell to 33@34 ℔ cent. Illinois Central recovered to 57½ ℔ cent. The first price of Pacific Mail was 80 ℔ cent., seller 60 days, and 81¼ cash. The closing sales were at 86 ℔ cent., and that price bid. It is currently rumored, and apparently on good authority, that a reorganization of the United States Mail line, on the Atlantic side, is about to take place, with a view to a *weekly service* for the accommodation of freight, passengers, gold treasure, and the mails to and from California, in alliance with the Pacific Mail Company, the two concerns to purchase additional steamship property from VANDERBILT, to the value of about $2,500,000, he to retain an increased interest in the Atlantic Company. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR has been named for the Presidency of this Company. The division of business between the two lines to be in the proportion of 33½ to the Atlantic, and 66⅔ to the Pacific Company, instead of 25 and 75, as originally arranged under the semi-monthly schedule, when the relative cost of running and furnishing service and supplies to the steamers on the Pacific side was much greater than of late years.

In the Money Market to-day no advance of interest has been established on demand loans, though some of the lenders have essayed to mark up their rates. We hear of actual transactions at 4@5 ℔ cent. In Discounts the terms are somewhat firmer, induced by a disposition to caution among some of the leading Bank Presidents, who are reported to have held an informel conference in favor of gradually reducing the line of Discounts. The impression also obtains that a good part of the overdue Treasury Bills of the issue of March and May, 1858, held in Bank, will immediately go forward for redemption, to replace any decline on the Specie Average which may form the export movement of the present week. These precautionary movements will scarcely meet objection from any quarter. They are calculated to steady, rather than advance the market for money, and to hold the Specie Average to a point fully equal to that of the 1st April, since when over ten millions European balances have been paid off in Bullion. The Customs to-day are $128,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursements are $39,000 short of this sum. The balance this afternoon is $5,904,247. The steamer on Saturday is the *Bremen*, for Bremen and Southampton. She will take a mail for England and the Continent, but no large sum in Specie.

The excitement in the Grain and Provision Market continues, and there was increased buoyancy, and very large sales of nearly all descriptions on the Corn Exchange are reported to-day. The movement is stimulated by private accounts by the *Persia* of the rapid and extraordinary advance in the Liverpool market. The sales of the day embrace about 70,000 bushels of Wheat at a further advance of 5 cents; 42,000 bbls. Flour at a rise on yesterday's advance, of 25 cents, and 20,000 bbls. and 2,500 tierces Beef and Pork. Beef rose about $1 the bbl., and $2@$4 the tierce. Pork is up 50 cents the bbl.

The April earnings on the Baltimore and Ohio Road are reported at $369,067 against $485,396 same month last year. The Chicago and Burlington Road, $124,378 against $131,348 last year.

The disparity of our American merchant steam marine, in the European trade, will, we apprehend, be sensibly felt through the threatened war troubles. This commercial, if not the traveling public, would like to have a wider selection of first-class steamers under our own flag. The restoration of the Collins line will just now be welcomed. The underwriters, both here and on the other side, must discriminate in the flag which is to cover Bullion and other property. We have already heard evidences of this precaution.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad—A New Dodge.

To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

Messrs. VOSS & PERKINS have issusd a circular containing the proceedings of a pretended meeting of Stockholders, soliciting proxies for themselves. The circular speaks for itself. But beware of giving your proxies to those gentlemen. This is merely a new dodge on the part of the Third Mortgage men and the present Directors to divide your forces and conquer.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL is virtually hesten, and now, under the lead t have named, and of STEPHEN H. ALBEN, who controls them all, Messrs. VOSS & PERKINS are brought forward. I hope their circular will be read, and with it this statement, which I ever to be true. I saw Mr. VOSS at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, on the 23d day of April last, when it was expected your Road would be sold under the Third mortgage by WILLIAM BARNES, the Trustee, and asked Mr. VOSS how he stood in regard to such sale. He replied that he preferred that the road should be sold, as he thought it would be for the interest of all concerned. I saw him again on this morning and asked him if he was soliciting proxies for a new Board. He said his friends were using his name for that purpose. I then asked him if the present Direction were the parties. He declined to answer; then, if the third mortgage bondholders were the parties, and he again declined to answer.

I have a list of the stockholders furnished to me from the office of the Secretary of the State of Wisconsin. It does not appear from that list that Messrs. VOSS & Co. were the owners of a single share of full paid stock on the 25th day of March last, on which day the transfer books were closed.

I repeat my invitation to the stockholders to call on me at the office of JOHN FISCH, Esq., No. 44 Wall-street, where I shall be happy to meet them and answer all questions. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND,
ASTOR HOUSE, May 12, 1859.

NEW YORK, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. ALEX. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, published a card in your paper yesterday, saying that my statement as regards him is false; that he was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the *issue or distribution* of bonds of any kind.

It is easy to make this denial, but I can prove that Mr. MITCHELL was a member of the La Crosse Board at the time the Land Grant was passed and accepted by the Company, and was present at the meeting of the Board when the resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of the million of so-called Construction Bonds. *The records of the Company show these facts.* Those Bonds were issued on the 15th day of October, 1856, and were distributed between the 15th and 25th October, 1856. Mr. MITCHELL did not resign until January, 1857—the precise date I cannot give.

It will be observed, however, that Mr. MITCHELL does *not deny that he was the recipient of* $10 000 *of these Bonds.* He merely denies that he had anything to do with the issue or distribution of the Bonds. The main charge is not touched.

To prove that, I will here quote an extract from the Report of the Committee of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in 1858, appointed to investigate into alleged frauds and corruption in the disposition of the Land Grants by the Legislature of 1855:

"The following persons, who were not members of the Legislature, State officers or officers of either the Senate or Assembly in 1856, also received bonds as follows: ALEXANDER MITCHELL, number of bonds, 10; amount, $10,000."

And then follows a list of twenty or thirty others. Here is the positive statement of the Legislative Committee founded upon the testimony before them, published to the world on the 13th of May, 1858, one year ago, and up to this time has never been denied. If that statement was untrue, why has not Mr. MITCHELL denied it? The statement that he "was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the issue or distribution of bonds of any kind" is a quibble merely, and unworthy of a man of such high pretensions.

I repeat my charge then, that Mr. MITCHELL was a member of the La Crosse Road at the time of the issue of those bonds, and that he himself received $10,000 of them.

I again repeat my invitation to the Stockholders of said Company to call upon me at the office of JOHN FISCH, No. 44 Wall-street, where I will be happy to furnish them with any further information they may desire in regard to their interest

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND,
ASTOR HOUSE, May 12, 1859.

A Card from Mr. Stanton.

OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, May 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

With your permission I will make one more statement to the public. I have read the communications of NEWCOMB CLEVELAND and of GEORGE W. PRATT in your paper of this morning, and have just examined our Stock Books to find the amount of Stock held by this "GEORGE W. PRATT, of Rochester, N. Y.," or by his reference, "MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-street," or by JOHN FISCH, No. 44 Wall street, who, in connection with Mr. CLEVELAND, has taken such an active interest of late in the welfare of our Company, and to my surprise I do not find their names upon our books at all. *They do not own one single share of Stock in our Company*, unless they have purchased or have had *some given them* since our books have been closed for election, at a cost of from fifty cents to one dollar per share. Mr. PRATT calls himself an "*outside stockholder*," he evidently is such, as his name does not appear *inside* of our Stock books at all. With this statement, I am willing his advice to Stockholders, and assertion of bad management by the present Board, should pass for all they are worth. I have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL—do not remember having ever seen the gentleman. But I am well acquainted with Mr. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND; have had trouble enough on account of his unjust claim against the Company, and I do desire to put Stockholders right as to his true interests with this Company. In one of his communications in this morning's paper he uses the following language:

"The Company [La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company] have never, to my knowledge, taken an appeal or a writ of error from that judgement [CLEVELAND'S judgment]. The judgment was rendered in October, 1857, and no appeal had been taken when I left Milwaukee on the 26th of April last. The judgment then stood in full force, and unsatisfied from." * * * "It is the decree which I obtained against SALAH CHAMBERLAIN which has been appealed from."

Now I state that a writ of error or appeal was taken by E. G. RYAN, Esq., of Milwaukee, as counsel for this Company, in the case of NEWCOMB CLEVELAND'S judgment against the Company, on which he has advertised the road for sale since the rendition of the judgment in 1857, on the said 26th day of April last, the day said CLEVELAND claims to have left Milwaukee, and that said CLEVELAND knows that said appeal was taken on said day, and has admitted the fact to me in the presence of several witnesses within a few days. I had a copy of all the papers in CLEVELAND'S suit and judgment against this Company, made in October last by the Clerk of the District Court, Milwaukee, for the purpose of examination by counsel in Wisconsin and this State, and the result was the same in each case, to wit: *that without the least doubt his [Cleveland's] judgment could be reversed*; and MAT. H. CARPENTER, Esq. the counsel of said CLEVELAND, has also advised CLEVELAND, as I have been informed, that this Company can reverse his said judgment, and that CLEVELAND'S only safety for his judgment of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars is to elect a Board of Directors, who will withdraw the appeal on his judgment to the United States Supreme Court. I have state unqualifiedly that CLEVELAND'S judgment is appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and refer to CLEVELAND'S own counsel, MAT. H. CARPENTER and WM. P. LYMAN, of Milwaukee, and JOHN M. MILLER, Clerk of the District Court, Milwaukee, for a confirmation of the facts.

When it becomes necessary to *deny* or *suppress* known facts, Mr. CLEVELAND'S case must be considered by himself as very desperate, and the public can judge whether he is trying now to protect, as he says, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars of stock, or one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the judgment which he holds against the Company.

N. P. STANTON, President.

[Advertisement.]

Card from Mr. Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please publish the inclosed communication from Mr. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, which I received this morning by telegraph. All who know Mr. MITCHELL know also that he is incapable of himself committing or countenancing the commission by others, of fraud of any kind, much less such as have been perpetrated in connection with the La Crosse Road,

Respectfully, F. RANDALL.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

To Francis Randall, No. 23 Wall-st:

Please announce in the papers that Mr. CLEVELAND'S statement as regards me is incorrect. I was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the issue or distribution of Bonds of any kind, and have now no interest or wish beyond the protection of existing rights and the extrication of an important road from a labyrinth of embarrassments. As regards proxies, my name has been used without my knowledge, but I will not decline to act.

ALEX. MITCHELL.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST. offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, May 11.

The following property, understood to belong to Mr. POTTER, was sold to-day by Mr. A. H. MOLLER.

One on the southwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, $1 230; one adjoining on the avenue $750. Next two $630 each. All T. FARLEY.

Two lots on the east side of Second, 75 feet 4 inches south of Forty-ninth-street. A. WILSON, $1,300 each.

One lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Broadway, about 87 feet deep. T. E. STEWART, $780.

Two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue. ROBERT SMITH, $305 each.

One adjoining on the west, D. R. DOREMUS, $315. Next, same, $330. One gore adjoining, 17 feet front, 49 feet 9 inches rear; same, $330.

One gore south side One Hundred and Eighth-street, 75 feet 3 inches east of Tenth avenue; 49 feet 7 inches front, and 20 feet 10¾ inches rear; same, $405.

It is reported in the street that the Mechanics' Society have sold their lot, on the northwest corner of Park-place and Broadway for $150,000, one third cash, balance remain for three years.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 12—6 P. M.

The excitement in our market continues to increase, and prices show a further advance. Flour is in good demand for home inlsrior, Eastern and Canadian trade; sales 100 bbls. WHEAT 3c.@5c. higher, with an active demend; sales 15,000 bushels, at $1 43 for Milwaukee Club; $1 63@$1 70 for red Winter Illinois, including 2,000 bushels White Canadian on private terms. CORN in good demand and becoming scarce, with no prospects of any receipts for some time to come; sales for distilling 9,000 bushels Illinois at about 90c., market closing firmer. OATS held out of market. An offer was made for 5,000 bushels Canadian, to arrive, at 64c. @ 32 lbs. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and nominal, on Flour 45c; Wheat 7c. and Corn 6c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,300 bbls. Flour; no Wheat or Corn. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 23,800 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR advanced 25c. under the advices from New-York to-day. Sales 2 500 bbls. at $7 25@$7 30 for superfine. Provisions excited and held out of this market. MESS PORK offered at $17, but refused. Bacon 7¾c.@8¾c. BULK MEATS 6¾c.@8¾c., and held higher. LARD 11¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 12.

COTTON market unsettled; sales to-day, 1,200 bales. FLOUR firm, at $7 for superfine. CORN declined 10c.; sales at 95c. Mess PORK, $17@$17 25.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 12.

COTTON—Little inquiry and prices weak; the receipts of the week add up 4,000 bales; stock 83,000 bales.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 12—1 P. M.

Based on private advices from New-York, FLOUR 15.@25c. better on all grades. Sales 1.800 bols., including 500 bb's. extra State, rather stumpy, at $6 70. WHEAT—Sales 300 bushels White Genesee, at $1 91. CORN—Sales 3,100 bushels Yellow round; 97c @$1 02 is paid in the street. OATS.—Sales 1,000 bushels Canada East, at 63c. Weight CORN MEAL, 15s.@16s. WHISKEY, 28½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 12—5 P. M.

FLOUR moderately active, and 25c.@37c. better; sales 2 500 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Extra Illinois; $6 75@$7 for do. Wisconsin; $7@$7 50 for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $7 75 @$8 for Double Extras. WHEAT in fair demand, and 4c.@5c. better. Sales 2,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 45 for No. 1 Extra Milwaukee Club; $1 70 for choice Red Ohio; and 2,200 bushels White Kentucky, from store, on private terms. CORN, 2c. better. Sales 18,000 bushels at 90c. OATS. 3c.@4c. better; sales 14,000 bushels Western, on call, at 58c. BARLEY dull, and market bare. WHISKY better; sales 300 bbls. at 28½c. *Lake Imports to-day*—6 000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, and 16,700 bushels corn. *Canal Exports*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 17,500 oushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR advanced 25c; the excitement in the market is hourly increasing; sales of Howard-street at $7 50. WHEAT buoyant; White, $1 90@$2. CORN advanced; Yellow, 95c. PROVISIONS active; Bacon Sides, 9¾c., and held at 10c. at the close; Mess Pork, $17 25. WHISKY advanced; sales at 30c.@31c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR has again advanced 25c. Sales to-day at $7 50@$8. WHEAT scarce, and in demand. Sales at $1 95 for White, now held higher; Red, $1 75@$1 80. CORN advanced 2c.; Yellow, 97c.@98c. OATS advanced to 59c.@60c. WHISKY firm at 30c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 11.

COTTON unchanged; salee to-dey 500 bales. Mess PORK, $17.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92¾; Reading Railroad, 23¼; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where they are properly understood and made.

Circulars.

The undersigned invite purchasers of Men's Spring CLOTHING, for their own use, to their large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make, and selection of goods. No pains are spared to have everything well made and well and appropriately trimmed, so as to give the greatest value to the purchaser for the amount of money paid. As we never deviate from the market price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere, of the same quality in every respect.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in BOYS' CLOTHING supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment already in store is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

☞ The Best Spring Bed in Existence. ☜
Howe's Elliptic, at from $5 to $6,
At No. 378 Broadway.
☞ Call and see it. ☜

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agent wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Ala.)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st, corner of Ann.

Fashionable Gaiters, &c., for Ladies.—The only establishment where ladies most do congregate for the purpose of purchasing, for themselves and children, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., is S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, who keeps ready-made, or will make to order, superior articles at extremely low prices.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Crtesadero's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL & BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., keep the largest assortment of Glass Views. Also, Elliott's and Sylvester's Colored and Illuminated Groups and Paper Views.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, ganza wool, silk and cotton under-shirts and drawers neckties, hosiery, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Finkle & Lyons' Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Fountain's India Store, No. 653 Broadway—Summer Silks, Pineapple Dress Goods. Also, articles of the greatest novelty from the East Indies, wholesale and retail.

McLnughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, by hand in the best manner, at No. 239 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 81 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—EATON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 7, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, the Rev. HOBART WILLIAMS, of South Portsmouth, R. I., to ARIOSTA M., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Eaton of Boston, Mass.

EATON—EISENBRODT.—In this City, on Thursday, May 12, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Eisenbrodt, the Rev. THEODORE A. EATON to ELIZABETH D., daughter of the late Lewis E. A. Eisenbrodt, LL.D.

BABCOCK—MARSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. Wm. Eisenbrodt, D. D., WM. M. BABCOCK to MARY KATE MARSH, daughter of Mordecai Marsh, Esq. all of this City.

TYLER—COIT.—At Jewett City, on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. T. L. Shipman, LEMUEL TYLER and MARY D. COIT all of Jewett City.

RUSSELL—FITCH.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. G. S. Coit, D. D., JOHN H. RUSSELL, Esq., of Salisbury, Conn., to Miss LORINA A. LAIGU, of Bridgeport.

DIED.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 11, EMILY, daughter of James and Margaret S. Hutchinson, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FEY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., Nos. 126, 128, 134 and 136 Nassau-st., and Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st. The building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John B. Corlies, Esq.; has a substantial block of beach vaults and five-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for Banks, Insurance Companies and offices for other purposes, being now a great thoroughfare, and is very central and suitable for the importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Drug and Leather interests. The terminus of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection between Beekman and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan. 5 last.

The lower lot and building No 15 Beekman-st., which is under a five years lease to a first-class drug house, and the lot and building No 13 Beekman-st., will be sold separately, if desired; also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-st., Nos. 128 and 130, not yet improved, upon which a door or entrance can be made; and the lot in the rear of this property, No. 45 Ann-st., about 170 feet in depth by 20 feet in rear, (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offices command higher rents, and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll at the property is over $36,000.

☞ Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to R. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, via: Tarrytown, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 24x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 22 Water st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot 7 on the West 38th-st., west of 7th-av. The house is 20 ft. 7 in. by 53 ft.; lot 20 ft 7 in. by 98 ft. 3 in.; built in the best manner, and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $9 600; terms easy. Inquire of J. R. CAFFRY, No. 144 West 20th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STOCKS, farm or country-place, two new three story brick dwelling-houses with high stone stoops, basements and under-cellars, to a pleasant part of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Railroad. Address PUTNAM, Box No. 1,153 New-York Post-Office. Two-thirds of amount can remain on mortgage if desired.

FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE, A THREE-story and basement brick-front house, 26 feet 6 inches wide by 50 feet deep; lot 101 feet deep; house in excellent order; to be sold with the furniture, which is very elegant. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.,

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 9 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 8th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECTural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The coach-house and stable buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH County, within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; there large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 20x26 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 7 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 60 feet wide in front and rear, and about 200 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Rent $300—A good cottage-house, 40x50 on the ground, 1½ stories high, seven rooms on the lower floor, and four on the upper; just papered and painted throughout; in good order; piazza running the whole length of the front, with 30 or 40 acres of land. Also, a large orchard and ¼ of an acre of black berries, plenty of currants and raspberries and pears. Outbuildings good. Good fishing and gunning, large water front and grove on the Sound. The cars run seven times a day. For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 101 Beekman-st., near Pearl, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents, each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot; there is also a lot of a mile from Prince's Bay. A most delightful place, for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country, fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT a. ding Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depot. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 156 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view on the premises; a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 142 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located in Westchester County, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post road; house large and new, surrounded by fine shade trees, 4 to 5 acres, with necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depot. Inquire of J. O'NEIL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best-quality land, produces 50 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; building[illegible] all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour by railroad; would sell about 11 acres separately. Apply to [illegible]

[illegible] containing about 30 acres of land, a large [illegible] basement house, a large new barn, carriage-stables, wood-house and other out-buildings, fruit, &c., will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

[illegible] FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR [illegible] or longer, at Saratoga Springs, pleasantly situated, [illegible] for a family. Apply to [illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY [illegible] and cottage, finely planted, [illegible] the cheapest in the beautiful town of New Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of this City. [illegible] are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of [illegible] ROBINSON, Main-st., New Rochelle.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is new, nearly in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; good outbuildings, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery [illegible] immediately. Apply to F. F. GARRETTSON, [illegible] N. Y., or E. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND [illegible] the Sound, with dwelling and stable on the premises, in Westchester County, the other side of Pelham Neck. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, apply to

W. C. R. ENGLISH, 34 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PASSAIC VINEYARD—A beautiful property, only 8 miles from New-York, 25 acres of choice land, fronting 600 feet on the Passaic River, with two elegant terraces, marble steps, &c. The house an Italian villa, is large and commodious, with best and cold water, bath, &c., occupying an elevated position 600 feet from the river. The outbuildings are extensive, and include a comfortable farm-house. The vineyard contains nearly four acres of healthy vines, chiefly Isabella, yielding from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of grapes. Adjoining are peach and apple orchards, pear and cherry trees and extensive strawberry beds. The location is all that can be desired for a gentleman's residence being remarkably healthy, close to Newark and Belleville, and accessible to the City hourly.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

FORT WASHINGTON—TO LET—TWO PRETTY cottage-houses, one of which is furnished, with large stable, fine river scenery, &c., near the depot, and at moderate prices. For details apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, SITUated in the village of Fordham, very convenient to the depot of the Harlem Railroad—one furnished. Will be let for the Summer. Inquire of E. B. HOLMES, No. 167 Broadway, or Mrs. M. E. BERRIAN, Fordham.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE SUITABLE for a Summer residence, situated on the shore of New-Utrecht Bay, seven miles from the City. Location healthy. For particulars, apply to LOUIS B. RADER, No. 32 Wall st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING TO LET—For 6 or 12 months, at moderate rent; convenient to cars and very commodious; with or without stables. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON the Hudson River, at Riverdale. Apply to WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.

ICE-CREAM SALOON, RESTAURANT, &c.—To rent, for a term of years, premises adjoining the new Opera House, in Brooklyn. The demands of the public require the prompt establishment of a first-class business of this kind in this vicinity, and this location, so central and eligible, will command a large remunerative trade excelled by few business positions in New-York. Being opposite the Post-office, City Hall, Bank, Insurance Company, at the junction of the City Railroads it presents many attractions for investment. Apply to JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—TO A SMALL family without children. The house is of brown stone, in the most perfect condition, with every convenience and handsomely furnished. It is owned by the occupants, who will be absent for at least six months, but will rent the house for a year if desired. Location Second-place, Brooklyn, near Carroll-park. Cars pass within a few doors to two ferries. Address, with name, Mr. VAN H., Box No. 1,204 New-York Post-office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to W. M. TAYLOR, No. 556 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIRST class dwelling, No. 20 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. This house has all the modern improvements; is in a handsome neighborhood and within one minutes' walk of the cars. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,037 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS SMALL HOUSE, NO. 226 West 23d-st., high stoop, and all the modern improvements.

Also for sale, at Mount Vernon, a house, with outbuildings and one acre of ground, all in good order. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 20 12th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c., if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 92 Broad-st.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 206½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery wash tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$350—FOR RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A three-story brown-stone front house, No. 189 West 50th-st., consisting of two basements, two parlors, and four rooms on third floor; house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. H. SILLIMAN, No. 1,028 Broadway, corner of 28th st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN STONE English basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET, in the malt house on the corner of Belmore and West sts.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 4'5 8th-av.

TO LET—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR A PHYsician or dentist, in a desirable locality in this City. Possession given immediately, as the present occupant goes to the country. Inquire at No. 196 West 23d-st., near 8th av.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place, designed for a first-class boarding house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD.—Apply at No. 62 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room.—Store No. 143 Bowery, with 2-story rear building, to let on the 1st inst. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 3d, 6th or 8th avs. Also, property on Broadway, between 11th and 26th sts. Also, a house and lot between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. In exchange for vacant lots. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 952 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY TO RENT, A SMALL cottage; also part of a house in a pleasant part of the City, with a small family. Address E. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FURNISHed, either in this City or Brooklyn. Location must be first class, and furnished in good style. Price for the kind not to exceed $15,000. Address LOCATION, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM wanted by a single gentleman, permanently if suited; private family preferred; between 9th and 13th sts. Address E B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12¾ o'clock.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, plow and woodland, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The owner would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G & H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL OIL—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDOX, Agents,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORTation or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATFORD & CO., Importers, No. 50 Beaver-st., corner [illegible]am, opposite Delmonico's.

PARIS MADE TRAVELLING AND SHOPPING BAGS—For ladies' and gentlemen's use, [illegible] case just opened. Kid-leather Trunks; [illegible] corner of Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA, and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild's of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS.
Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. VanVleck, Read & Drexel, No. 47 Wall-st.

Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Albany Northern Railroad will be held at the offices of Mann & Rodman, Attorneys, No. 89 Wall st. (Jauncey Court,) on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for the sale and purchase of the said Road on the 20th May, inst., on the foreclosure of said Mortgage.

The attendance of all the parties interested is particularly desired. MANN & RODMAN,
May 12, 1859. Attorneys for Bondholders.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
May 10 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Nine Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on demand; one per cent. of which, being fifteen hundred dollars, will, according to the terms of its charter, be paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

MILWAUKEE CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCK—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SALE.—Pays ten per cent. annually (five per cent. January and July) at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Five per cent. will accrue and be paid July 1.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
Also for sale, various other City Gas-Light Stocks.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

$30,000, TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on first-class improved property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to

GEORGE SIMONSON,
No. 41 Exchange place.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for five years, on first class Brooklyn property. ($5,000.) Address Box No. 3,278 New-York Post office.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.—NAVY AGENTS' OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 12, 1859.—Proposals, sealed and innorsed, "Proposals for freight," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Wednesday, May 18, 1859, for the transportation of 1,000 barrels, more or less, of Government stores, from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the port of Hong Kong, China, there to be delivered to the United States Naval Storekeeper on shore, or to the senior Naval officer present. The offers must state the price asked per barrel without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel or two half-barrels of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar or whisky, will be considered and paid for as a barrel, whether it be a whisky barrel or a barrel of smaller capacity. All other packages to be estimated at the rate of 9½ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain; and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels, the fifths will be deducted. No primage to be allowed. Payments to be made by any Navy Agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder, and deducted in the charter party, with the duty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must stand A No. 1, and be a first-class clipper ship, and pass the usual inspection by such persons as may be appointed by the Commandant of the Yard at Brooklyn, and be at the Yard immediately, ready to receive the freight; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Department will consider itself at liberty to freight on the best terms it west bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest. The vessel, after taking the freight on board, to have immediate dispatch for the port of her destination.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—At the annual meeting of the Academy, held May 11, Asher B. Durand was reelected President for the ensuing year. Mr. T. S. Cummings having declined a reelection to the office of Vice President, and Mr. F. W. Edmonds to the office of Treasurer, Charles C. Ingham was chosen Vice-President, and Thomas S. Cummings, Treasurer. T. Addison Richards was reelected Corresponding Secretary, and J. B. Stearns Recording Secretary.

The officers, with Messrs. George A. Baker, J. W. Casilier, F. W. Edmonds, Henry Peters Gray, Thomas P. Rossiter, and Arthur F. Tait, form the Council elect.

A. P. Shattuck and Louis R. Mignot, from the Associates, were appointed to serve with the Council as the Committee of Arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition.

The following Associates were made Academicians: Wm. Oliver Stone, Chas. F. Blauvelt, Louis R. Mignot, and James C. Hart.

The following Artists were made associates: H. A. Loop, Launt Thompson, T. H. Hotchkiss, J. B. Bristol, Eastman Johnson, David Johnson and A. F. Bellows.

By order, T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEments who conversed and participated in the burial of the late MATT PEEL, respectfully return their sincere thanks to the Brothers of Naval Lodge No. 69, of F. A. M. also, to Pro Patria Lodge No. 8, of M., for the very faithful, courteous and obliging disposition shown on their part, to further the interest and completion of the sad occasion referred to.

CHARLES WHITE, President.
T. B. PRENDERGAST, Secretary.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONFIRMATION.

This "Holy Rite" will be administered in St. John's Chapel (Hudson-square, Varick st.,) on the third SUNDAY after Easter, (15th inst.) Services commence at 10½ A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE FIRST REformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av and Willoughby-sts., is now completed and will be opened for Divine Service on SABBATH, the 15th inst. Service in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, (Pastor elect:) in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. JOHN N. McLEOD, D. D., of New-York, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. T. W. WYLIE, of Philadelphia; after which, the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN will be installed Pastor of the Congregation. The public are respectfully invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE Anniversary will be held at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by eminent speakers.

The Festival will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Hall. Music, refreshments and brief speeches will be provided. Tickets to the Festival, at 50 cents each, may be had of the officers, and at No. 823 Broadway.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
Chairman Anniversary Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A Social Festival of ladies and gentlemen will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Hall. Good music by Dodworth's Band, and good and abundant refreshments will be provided. Brief addresses by the Rev. Drs. BELLOWS, CHAPIN, OSGOOD, TYNG, FURNESS, and FARLEY, also PETER COOPER, W. C. BRYANT, Mayor TIEMANN, and others. Tickets 50c. each, at No. 823 Broadway, and at the door.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER is a night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 12th-st. will be punctually attended to.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 20th-st.,
near 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 20th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the second family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Fell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gwinn, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex-Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 13th-st., 8th-av.
ELOCUTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 51st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.

HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to M. Lano & Co., Stationers, No. 289 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 389 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

The Rev. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

TUITION AND BOARD, IF REQUIRED, at No. 83 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Mrs. TOWNSEND, having been for several years devoted to the education of children, offers to the parents of the children confided to her care. Terms moderate. No Summer vacation. Instruction in piano-forte, singing, and water-color drawing, by Miss M. ANTISELL.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils to teach business handwriting, from which any other style may be written. Families waited upon, and those who cannot, from various occupations, attend during the day, can meet in class of eight or more, by addressing a note or calling at No. 642 Houston-st., corner of Wooster.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,

C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$128 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and academies supplied with competent teachers and professors. Especial attention paid to music. Teachers of music and French wanted, at salaries from $300 to $700. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO. Reference—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty of Amherst College, etc.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—LOCATED AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms from $100 to $140 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal

AUCTION SALES.

MIDDLE RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. [Ordinary Terms, 1859, No. 2.]

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 8th day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, up on Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroads and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The MIDDLE WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminal and final westside in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, } Trustees.
PETER A. KEYSER,

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 96 miles, or thereabouts, that 36 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonary thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track is to be laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons shall be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and considerations for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, will convey to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same thereafter in law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 410 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and *richest* works of art paintings statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.; all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found or requisite for an elegant and richly-furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises.

PARLORS—Consists of three elegant and elaborately-carved rosewood suites, covered in five colored brocatel, and one in green plush—all in perfect order; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, with lounges to match; richly carved 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; embroidered silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors cornerstands with mirror backs, two superb etageres, French escritoire wax vases, marble groups, statuary, painting, &c., among which are many rare and valuable specimens on glass and canvas.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood marble-top bureaus, richly-carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses, washstands, commoder, rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French cabins, cut-glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver ware, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass near the house. Catalogues at the house, on the morning of the sale.

JAS. J. BENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings, statuary, vases, solid silver ware, wines, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the elegant residence No. 70 West 25th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DINING-ROOM—A superb extension table, (opens six feet,) and rich dining furniture; rich silver ware, castors, urns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ice pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea service, French and India china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

DRAWING-ROOMS—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre and side tables; two very large French pier mirrors, with brass; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary splendid rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet ottomans, cushions in bold work rich anglian tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings, including a magnificent fruit piece by Cole; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.

CHAMBERS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing-carcase, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire à glace, with mirror-front; large hair mattresses, beds bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet, ash carpets, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood sofas and ottomans, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, sofa bedsteads, oil-cloths, rockers, tea tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood sail stand, with a large quantity of good mahogony furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The an tioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 3 6 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., all manufactured expressly for City sales, consisting of parlor suites in muslin, elegantly carved bedsteads, grace drawing bureaus, bedstands wardrobes, hall-stands, centre tables, secretaries, fancy and arm chairs, side and sofa tables, oak and mahogany extension tables, washstands (marble tops), cabinet cane seat chairs, ladies' work tables et cetera, rocking and spring-back chairs, and a general assortment of other fine furniture. Can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

M. C. FOLY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SPLENDID MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of sale rooms No. 66 Cedar-st., (directly opposite the Post-office) an elegant pair of dark bay matched carriage Horses, about 9 1-2 years old; very stylish draft and fast; 15¾ hands high; inside of eight years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle; can be driven in single or double harness; in every respect a most perfect team, and the warrantee can be relied upon; together with a handsome top wagon in good order, pole and shafts, and a handsome set of silver-plated double harness, made by Lowry, best little used. The above is the property of a party leaving the country and will be sold without reserve.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 98 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, chairs, rockers, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, chamber suits, &c., &c. Also, four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatelle, and warranted in every respect. Also, oil-paintings, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WATER-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property Nos. 608 and 609½, consisting of a plot of ground 25 ft. 8 inch. and 50 by 100 ft., with 2 four story brick houses on the rear, and a three-story brick and a three-story frame house in front; will rent for $1 700; contain Croton and are in good order. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

BERRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. [illegible]-st., a Morgan Stallion. A pure blooded Morgan [illegible], 5 years old; was sired by Flying Morgan, sire of [illegible] owned by Colonel Bragg of Adams [illegible] Va. He is a stylish saddle horse, [illegible] and kind.

R. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at [illegible] room, No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of fancy and second hand household furniture of every description, consisting of parlor, chamber and basement furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c. Housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy their attention. Every lot to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay advances.

W. S. MOLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MOLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND OTHERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, May 13, 1859, at 10 A.M. at the foundry of the Forest and Agricultural Steam-Engine Company, Nos. 18 to 36 Water-st., (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn. The balance of the above Company, consisting of steam-engines, engine work, large tank, 2 boilers, lathes, drills, pumps, safety valves, cylinders, shafting, pullies, belting, wood and iron desks, tools, &c., iron safe, desks, &c.

Also, a very large and valuable assortment of Patterns, in prime order. Sale positive.

W. E. SIBELL, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 13,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE STORE
No. 67 CHATHAM-ST.,
Comprising over 1,000 lots.

9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

17 Velvet carpets.
56 Tapestry, Brussels and Ashmore.
2 to 9 o'clock P. M.

15 3-ply carpets.
101 Ingrain carpets.
7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

70 oil-cloths, for halls, &c., with a few rugs, stair carpets, druggets, &c. &c., as per catalogue. Many of these goods are about as good as new.

A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE sale of household furniture, at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues now ready THIS DAY, (Friday,) 10½ o'clock. rosewood piano forte, stool and cover; modern and antique drawing-room suites, covered in satin and museum; pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, statuary, marble ornaments, bijouo figures, rosewood centretores, lined with sattywood; sideboards, marble-top and mirror-doors; costly French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, window shades and cornices. Chambers—Solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, marble top; toilet sets. Brussels and ingrain carpets, vases, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, easy chairs, Turkish lounges, cane-seat chairs, spring-bottom chairs, rockers, bird and cage, sewing machine, singer's make; pure hair mattresses, feather beds, spring-bottom beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, sheets, quartet table, curtains, shades cornices, sofa and sofa beds, oil-paintings, engravings, onboard ornaments. Dining-room—Solid extension table, 14 feet in length; solid silver tea sets, solid silver table spoons, ivory handled knives and forks, carver and forks, French china dinner and tea sets, dinner and soup plates, English cut-glass ware, decanters, &c. &c. Bohemian ware, silver casters, carpet tables, chairs, sofa, lounge, spittoon, mirrors, clock, chandelier, lace curtains, shades, easy chairs, Basset—Table, chairs, sofa, sideboard, coffee and tea cups, decanters, vegetables, knives, forks, spoons, carpet, mirror, clock, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer. Cartmen will be in attendance to move and pack the furniture.

D. S. BOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 720 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPLENDID FURNITURE, Brussels and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 33 Clinton-place, between Broadway and University-place.

DANIEL S. BOUGH, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of lineal rosewood costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and meroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze ormolu clocks, costly China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ivory cut glassware, pearl and ivory cutlery, cake baskets, castors, brecnes, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mehogany suites of furniture in hair cloth cottage and mahogany spring-seat couchs, rosewood ball stand, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

WM. WITTARS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture of a large house. Parlor suites pier glasses, medalion, velvet and other carpets in great variety. Fine chance for housekeepers and others. 10,000 segars on Saturday, fine lot of furniture, &c.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 13, at the store No. 293 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock—Standard roses, fruit trees, plants, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship *Norman*, from Devre. The whole embracing the most varied selection of plants and trees offered this season, and all in perfect order. Sold by order, and on account of Messrs. Chas. Truffaut & Co., of Paris.

Grafted standard and half standard hardy tea, monthly and moss roses, green and bot-bouso plants. A great variety of dwarf dahlias narcissus, amaryntha, tulips, hyacioths, &c.

Trees—apricot, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, &c., grape vines.

The whole comprising the most select assortment of exotic plants of the season. Comprising some 1,000 lots, each lot embracing different varieties. The attention of of connoisseurs is called to this sale.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH inst. at 12 o'clock, at Fort Schuyler, all the personal effects in said Fort belonging to the estate of Col. J. L. Smith, deceased, consisting of clothing, furnitrure, liquors, &c. By order of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

JOHN BOYD Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No 105 Ludlow-st, corner of Delancey, a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, books, &c., &c. Terms cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,

FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large stock of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequignot, Augusta Pequignot, William M. Bliss, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsivel, T. Esmonde Harper, Elise Magnin, Jaques Gnedin, Edward L. Theriat, Paul A. Brex, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Shortlieff, and Lewis Fechenbach (assignee of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Rochester, Aug. 16, 1858.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my6-1w6wF Rochester, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendant's above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my10-law6wW* No. 38 wall st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimsson, No. 116 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law-6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned give notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanised rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by him with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
1.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Yonkers sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Three Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 28, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elisabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Belvidere, Delaware Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 noon.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Terrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODBUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:30, 7:35 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. for Jamaica; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, H. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Wareroome, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.

For sale in price from $60 to $480 equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor.

Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is on the upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fulness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on instalments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $75; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.

S. T. GORLON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $115 $125, $135, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $400. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE Rosewood piano, beautifully finished and with all the latest improvements, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, worth $400; must be sold this week at any sacrifice; it has been used a few months, and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 8th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S,
No. 722 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS Can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS K. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS B. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 200 Greenwich-st. and No. 69 Murray-st.

SHIPPING.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper-ship
"UNCOUAH,"
Kenny Master,
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.

This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.

Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.

SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., cor. Wall.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $90.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen, at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage

Клише всех типографий города. Дешево, быстро, качественно.
Мельница Котлова

THE AMUSEMENTS.

Continued from First Page.

Mr. Keenan looked back upon the days of his childhood as the happiest of his life. He was born in Cork, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School there. He was a member of the Cork Amateur Dramatic Club, and made his first appearance on the stage in the character of Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons." He was then only fifteen years of age. He afterwards joined the late Edward Price's company, and remained with him for three years. He then went to Australia, and remained there for two years. He returned to England, and joined the late Augustin Daly's company, and remained with him for seven years. He then went to America, and joined Mr. Frohman

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2387—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Treasury—The Overland Mail Routes—Our Relations with Chili, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The United States Treasurer reports the amount of cash on hand subject to draft as $4,869,000.

In suspending several overland mail routes, the Post-office Department does not interfere with the great Overland Mail to California.

As the value of information, telegraphed from this city, is to be measured by its reliability, I beg to refer to my dispatch of April 27, which says: "I have reason to believe that England will decline a ratification of the Nicaraguan 'Transit' treaty until the 'Protectorate' treaty is also concluded."

The London *Herald* (Lord DERBY's organ) of April 29 says: "Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has been requested to negotiate that (Transit) Treaty, and to proceed with the negotiations of a Convention relating to the Mosquito Territory. *The two matters are to be considered as a whole, and a settlement on one point will not be accepted unless accompanied by a satisfactory arrangement on the other.*" The *official* information thus published in the London *Herald* of the 28th appeared two days later in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

CLARK MILLS, the American artist, is now busily engaged in casting the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, ordered by Congress, and expects to have it completed by July next. His first casting failed, in consequence of the impure character of the copper. The head of WASHINGTON is completed, and is a *fac-simile* of the great original. I understand Mr. MILLS feels much outraged at the President's designating the "Circle" near Georgetown as the spot upon which to place his work. Any other spot in the City would certainly have been more appropriate. Mr. MILLS is also duplicating the statue of JACKSON for the City of Nashville. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

In view of our unsettled affairs with Chili, the steamer *Mississippi*, returning from the East Indies, and the *Lancaster*, *Wyoming*, and *Levant*, on their way out, will touch at the ports of that Republic.

There is no truth in the report that Commodore BARRON is to be transferred from the New-York to the Washington Navy-yard. He will remain there.

The President has recognized GEORGE EDWARD KUHRARDT, and FRANZ AUGUST HIERCK, the former as Consul at New-York, and the latter at Boston, for the City of Hamburg.

The Treasury receipts last week were $920,000. The amount subject to draft is nearly $7,000,000.

Reduction of Salaries in the New-York Custom-house.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

Secretary COBB having made a call on each of the Collectors of Customs for a *pro-rata* reduction of current expenses, it is anticipated the expenses in the New-York Custom-house will be reduced upwards of one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Every employe, from Messenger up to Deputy Collector, whose services can be dispensed with, is to be discharged. The Secretary hopes to reduce the force in the New-York Collection District to the following:

	Amt. Salaries.		Amt Salaries.
1 Collector	$6,000	60 Lab'rs, 12 Broad st	$650
7 Deputy Collectors	2,500	4 Lab'rs, Atlantic D'k	650
2 Special Clerks	1,500	4 Laborers, Broad-st	650
1 Auditor	4,000	7 Messengers	850
1 Assistant Auditor	3,000	1 Messengr	600
1 Chief E. & L. Clerk	2,000	2 Messengers	400
1 Chief I. R. Clerk	1,800	4 Messengers	300
1 Chief L. Clerk	1,800	7 Night-watchmen	850
26 Clerks	1,800	18 Bargemen	600
20 Clerks	1,600	1 Naval Officer	5,000
20 Clerks	1,300	3 Deputy Officer	2,000
20 Clerks	1,200	1 Cashier	1,600
20 Clerks	1,100	1 Chief Clerk	1,500
20 Clerks	1,000	7 Clerks	1,400
1 Cashier	3,000	4 Liquidating Clerks	1,300
1 Assistant cashier	2,500	3 Liquidating Clerks	1,100
1 Warehouse superint.	2,000	20 Liquidating Clerks	1,000
2 Asst. storek'p'rs	1,100	2 Liquidating Clerks	900
1 Keep'r coal mh'se	1,000	5 Markers & Porters	450
1 Storekeeper (B.S.)	1,400	1 Surveyor	1,000
1 Fireman, &c	550	2 Deputy Surveyors	2,000
4 Laborers & port'rs	480	1 Clerk	1,200
2 Watchm'n (Stand)	78	8 Clerks	1,100
1 Keep't marine hosp	1,000	2 Clerks	1,000
1 Asst. storekeep'r	600	2 Messengers	480
2 Weasr's pass'rs	1,500	1 Appraiser-in-Chief	3,000
2 Do wood & marble	1,000	7 Appraisers	2,500
1 Capt. night-watch	800	5 Assist't Appraisers	2,000
3 Lieuts Night-watch	750	1 Chief Examiner	2,000
78 Night Inspectors	730	3 Examiners	1,500
192 Inspectors	1,095	8 Clerks	1,300
43 Markers	650	13 Clerks	1,200
1 Chief Marker	750	6 Clerks	1,100
8 Measurers	1,500	3 Samplers	650
20 Weighers & Gaug'rs	1,500	50 Packers & Openers	650
10 Assistants	600	5 Messengers	650
14 Lab'rs, 12 Broad-st	780		

These officers and employees will require an annual disbursement of near eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the present cost of the Custom-house is a fraction less than one million of dollars. Q.

The Swan Lottery Trials—Second Day.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, May 10—P. M.

At the opening of Court this morning, Judge W. W. HOLT gave his decision at length, overruling on both grounds the motion made on yesterday (Monday) in the Swan Lottery cases. He decided upon the first ground that, by the definition in the Penal Code of the State, the offence for which the defendants were indicted was a "crime," being "a violation of public law, and therefore indictable." Reviewing the argument of defendants' counsel, who contended that a *qui-tam* action should have been brought, and not an indictment preferred, he laid down the position that such action can be brought only to recover a *specific sum*, and referred to the provision of the Statute of 1833, which leaves the *amount* of the penalty, upon conviction, within certain limits, to the discretion of the Court.

In reciting the second ground of objection, that there was no prosecutor, he held that all indictments might be founded upon a special presentment of a Grand Jury; that there was no necessity for a prosecutor, in this case; and that it did not concern the defendants *to whom* the penalty was paid, the sentence being that *they should pay it*, which was the important matter after all.

Upon both grounds, therefore, the Indictment was held to be properly preferred, and the trial ordered to proceed.

The defendants are defended by Messrs. TOOMBS & STEPHENS, O. A. LOCHRANE, MILLER & JACKSON, and BRIGO & WALKER. For the State, Attorney-General WILLIAM R. LAWS.

The testimony given in to-day was very meagre, but hours and hours were consumed in discussing legal questions as to the admissibility of evidence, parol and written.

Mr. THOMAS M. TURNER, one of the Trustees of the Sparta Academy, was called to the stand and testified that the Trustees sold and conveyed to Mr. F. C. BARBER the franchise or lottery grant which was granted by the Legislature of Georgia to the Sparta Academy, in 1823; that all the payments due on that sale had been punctually met, and that the Trustees considered that they had the legal authority to convey the said lottery grant, in order to realize the sum of money which the grant authorized them to raise; that all the Trustees were present at the sale, and the conveyance was made in good faith; a large portion of the money paid for the grant had been spent for educational purposes, and the balance on hand would be appropriated in that way.

Others of the Trustees gave in evidence, all going to show that the Trustees considered the lottery grant a valid one.

The speeches of the lawyers to-day were in favor of and against allowing the case to go to the Jury, the original papers conveying the Sparta Academy Lottery grant by the Trustees of the Academy to F. C. BARBER, and the transfer of F. C. BARBER to SWAN, EDDY & Co. The counsel for the defence urged the admissibility of the evidence, while the Attorney-General opposed it.

The lawyers in this case seem well prepared, and can readily talk an hour or two on any point of it.

As to speculations about the result of the case, I will reserve them until the case is over, and then I can give them in a reliable form.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MARIETTA, OHIO.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Friday, May 13.

A fire occurred here yesterday, which destroyed twenty buildings in the business portion of the city. The principal sufferers are NYE & HUNTINGTON, loss $6,000, insured $2,000; BOSWORTH, WELLS & Co., $12,000, insured $[illegible],000; S. R. TURNER, $5,000, insured $2,500. The Etna Company of Hartford has $15,000; the Hartford Company $7,000, and the City Company of Hartford $1,800 insurance on the burned property. A large portion of the goods in the buildings was saved in a damaged condition. Several firemen and others were injured by falling buildings.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 13.

The new engine-house of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, on Centon-avenue, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, with five locomotives. The fire originated from sparks from a freight engine, the fire in which had not been thoroughly extinguished. The loss on the building is about $6,000, besides from $3,000 to $5,000 on each locomotive, and $4,000 on stationary machines. The engines and house are fully insured, half each in the Baltimore Firemen's and Baltimore Insurance Companies.

PUBLIC BUILDING BURNT IN DAUPHIN CO., PA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Friday, May 13.

Two barns attached to the State Lunatic Asylum were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $4 000.

The barn attached to the Dauphin County Poorhouse was also destroyed, with twenty-five cattle, mules and horses. HENRY WOLF has been arrested as the incendiary. He escaped yesterday from the Poorhouse.

FIRE AT THERESA VILLAGE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, May 13.

A large fire at Theresa Village last night consumed a flouring-mill, two saw-mills, a tub factory, a foundry, three machine shops, three dwelling-houses and two barns. Loss $50,000.

Masonic Visitors.

BOSTON, Friday, May 13.

The De Molay Encampment of Knight Templers, numbering between eighty and ninety, left this evening on their visit to Richmond, Va., via the Providence and Stonington route. Accessions to the company are expected at Providence. Large numbers of the Masonic brotherhood were at the depot to see the excursionists off.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 13.

St. John's Encampment of Knight Templars, numbering sixty-four men, accompanied by GREEN's Band, left here this evening for Richmond, Va., *via* Stonington and New-York. They were joined at the depôt by the De Molay Encampment of Boston, eighty strong, with GILMORE's Band.

Obituary.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR OLMSTED.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 13.

Professor DENISON OLMSTED, LL.D., expired at his residence in this City, at 4 o'clock this morning, aged 68 years. In 1825 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, which place he filled at the time of his death.

DEATH OF DR. FORT, ETC

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 12.

Dr. TOMLINSON FORT, of Milledgeville, died today. He was a former member of Congress, and a distinguished medical practitioner, and was widely known and esteemed.

WM. LUCKY, a citizen of Green County, Ga., was killed by one of his negroes to-day.

DEATH OF ARCHER GIFFERD, ESQ.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, May 13.

ARCHER GIFFERD, Esq., one of the most distinguished members of the Bar of New-Jersey, died to-day.

Meeting of the Police Commissioners.

The newly organized Board met yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners were present including the two Mayors.

In secret session, patrolman James P. Boyle, who was dismissed several months since, was reinstated and sent to the Twenty-third Precinct. Sergeant Brevoort and patrolman Masterson and G. J. Smith formerly detailed as special aids to Superintendent Tallmadge, were transferred to Ward duty.

Immediately after the transaction of the usual routine business, the doors were thrown open and Ex-Judge Beebe came in with an armful of *mandamuses* (574) which he threw down before the President of the Board, Mr. STILLMAN, and then left. These *mandamuses* were on behalf of the Old Municipal Police, to show cause why they should not be restored to pay and duty. Mr. STILLMAN then asked if there was any one present who wished to address the Board, to which invitation John C. Deveraux responded by stating that he was the counsel for James McCune, the policeman restored by the decision of the Court of Appeals, and who was dismissed by the late Board of Police.

Mr. DEVEREAUX said that the matter was hurried through, and time was not given the defence for a proper trial of the case; and that Ex-Captain Kissner was sick at the time, and was unable to give evidence in the matter; that on behalf of Mr. McCune he wanted the case reopened, and a new trial granted.

Judge ULSHOEFFER said he was unwilling to vote for granting such a request until the legal adviser of the Board, (Mr. VANDERPOOL,) who had acted in the case, was properly notified, and he made a motion, which was carried, that the matter be postponed until the regular meeting on Friday, the 20th inst.

On motion of Commissioner BAILEY, the Board resolved to go into a Committee of the Whole, and meet daily to consider the claims of the old police.

After some discussion in regard to the hours to be devoted to the investigation of the latter question, the Board adjourned.

Academy of Music.

"La Favorita," the best of all Operas that DONIZETTI ever wrote, (and his invention and felicity are alike recognized by the world,) was played here last night, with tumultuous success. A magnificent distribution was bestowed on the Opera by Mr. STRAKOSCH, the active and liberal caterer of our present season. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI was, of course, the centre of attraction, and her *Leonora* was, we must confess intinitely superior to what the public had a right to expect from a singer of her class. In the last act she was more than good; her dramatic powers shining to the best possible advantage, and with an intensity which few would have given her credit for; the lady was most ably supported by Messrs. BELLINOLI, JUNCA and AMODIO—a cast almost unprecedented in this City.

To-day there will be performed "Don Pasquale," an Opera in which PICCOLOMINI is without an equal. Mr. STRAKOSCH, we are glad to hear, has effected an engagement with Mlle. COARSE—a prima donna of whom report speaks most favorably, and who was announced to sing at another house under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—To-night the celebrated play of "La Dame aux Camelias"—which we have had in every possible degree of dilution—will be played, as it was written, by the few artists of the Company, at this establishment. The cast includes all the artists of the Company, and will undoubtedly reward the patrons of the neat little French Theatre.

The Case of Glass—Note from one of the Dissenting Jurors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 10th inst., headed, "No Verdict in the case of JAMES GLASS." In that article it is said that "the one dissenting juror, who is said to be a friend of the prisoner, would prevent their agreement for whatever length of time they are locked up." I was one of the jurors in that case, and suppose the rebuke was intended for me.

It is due to truth to say, that when the jurors took their first ballot, there were seven votes for acquittal and only five for conviction.

It does not become me to say why six of them changed their minds—for myself I wish to contradict the assertion that I was a friend of the prisoner. I was and am an entire stranger to GLASS, and never knew or saw him until I saw him in Court. I had, and now have, no acquaintance with any of his friends. I never spoke to either of his counsel until after the jury were discharged, and stood at the time I was called as a juror as indifferent as I stood unsworn.

My oath required me to decide the cause upon the testimony—my duty in the redemption of my oath imposed fidelity—the rule of law required the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of all reasonable doubt.

I endeavored to act conscientiously, without fear, favor or affection. As much a stranger to the prisoner as to you; and I know of no reason why I should be required to yield my conscientious convictions to those of others equally honestly entertained.

JOSEPH CAULFIELD.

ANATOMICAL.—We refer our readers to Doctor GAUJOT's advertisement in regard to his last lecture in New-York, at the Cooper Institute, this evening. Opportunity will be afforded for everybody to witness the interesting electric experiments performed by the Doctor to illustrate the motions of the heart, circulation of the blood, &c.

The Floral Fete at Palace Garden.

THEHON. G. A. GROW, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, ON LAND REFORM.

The Floral Fête at Palace Garden, in aid of the Horticultural School for females, which had been interrupted by the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday, was revived on Thursday evening, in all the glory of its perfumed beauties. The announcement of a speech from Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, the eloquent and popular representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, combined with the standard attractions of the Fête, drew together a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared equally delighted with the flowers, the paintings, the music, and the speech. At 8 o'clock Mr. GROW ascended the platform of the large hall in the Garden, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. PAICE, who prefaced the introduction by a few remarks explanatory of the objects of the Festival, of which the readers of the TIMES are already familiar. He also read a note from HENRY WARD BEECHER, stating prior engagements, and the inclemency of the weather, as an excuse for not speaking at the Festival on Wednesday evening, and promising to do so at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. GROW then addressed the audience in an eloquent speech of about forty minutes upon the subject of land reform. He commenced with the discovery of the New World by COLUMBUS, and traced the history of the policy pursued since that time in relation to the public lands of America. He characterized the present system of dealing with the public domain by our Government as a relic of feudalism. We had at present 1,100,000,000 acres of public lands undisposed of, and the question was what should be done with it. The whole cost to the Government of all the lands it had ever owned, including those at present undisposed of, had been in round numbers $129,000,000. It had already received from sales of public lands $[illegible],000,000. Leaving a balance in favor of the Government of $39,000,000. So that if the Government were to give away the remainder, it could not be said that they had lost anything in their land speculations. On the contrary, they had already realized a large profit, and this profit was the result of the hard earnings of the pioneer settlers. He thought that the Government should now abandon a system that was contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and contrary to the best interests of the people. It was time to return to the good policy adopted by our Puritan fathers when they landed at Plymouth, and distribute the land equally among the actual settlers. Again, under the present system, the settler rarely got the land even at the Government price, but speculators intervened between him and the Government. This was the worst feature of the present system; it opened the door to grasping and extravagant land monopoly—a gigantic evil, whose blighting influence was painfully apparent in the present condition and past history of Great Britain. It was often urged that the principles of the land reformers were levelling and agrarian. So are all new principles in the eyes of conservatives when they are first announced. So were the principles of Christ to the Jews, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence to the monarchists of Europe. The history of this country ever since that Declaration had been one of continued social leveling. Again, there were others who opposed land reform because it deprived the Government of $1 25 per acre for its land. But what was gained to the Government in this way was a loss to the people, and in this country the interests of the people are to be consulted first of all. The wealth of a country consisted, not in the amount of money received into its coffers, but in the prosperity and happiness of its people. The greatest and the richest country was that which presented the greatest number of happy firesides; and the best way to make a contented, virtuous, and moral people, was to give them homes. Give a man a hearthstone and he will soon surround it with household gods. A contented and prosperous rural population was the bulwark of a nation. It was the source of virtue in time of peace, and the surest and most reliable defence in time of war. The decay of Italian liberty, and the decline of its prosperity, was due to its mistaken policy with regard to the agricultural interests. Had the laws of the Gracchi been adopted, its star of empire would still shine where the ivy entwines its broken columns, and its blooming campagna would yet blossom where fester its Pontine Marshes. Let us then favor a policy that shall increase the number, and dignify the character, of the tillers of the soil.

Mr. GROW continued at length to urge the importance of providing the landless with a home, as being the wisest policy the Government can pursue, besides being an act of justice to the pioneers of the soil. He concluded his remarks as follows:

But I am admonished by the lateness of the hour not to trespass longer on your patience; an admonition that I most cheerfully heed with a closing word relative to the enterprise that now makes this piece a festive scene—an enterprise originating in the generous impulses of a benevolent body of your City, and if it prove successful, that will, in its beneficence, reach far into the future.

But how can there be any doubt of its ultimate success under its present auspices; for the sure resting-place for the fulcrum of the lever that moves the world is woman's heart. Last at the cross and first at the sepulchre is not only emblematic of woman's nature, but is typical of her mission on earth. Like guardian spirits, she watches through sleepless vigils over man's earliest existence, guards and protects the helplessness of childhood, lightens the caree end sorrows of riper years, soothes the pangs of the dying pillow, and closes the glazed eyes in death, and then strews the tomb with flowers bedewed with affection's hollest tears.

In behalf of the poor and friendless of such a class, benevolence, through its chosen patrons, now appeals to the public sympathies. It is befitting that any effort to elevate woman, or ameliorate her condition, should find its pioneers in the land which her aid and encouragement gave to civilization.

The enterprise which at this time has brought you together needs no words of praise. A bare statement of its object, "*A School for Orphan Poor Girls*," is its best commendation. With the doors of almost every honorable means for obtaining a livelihood closed by public opinion against woman, what utter desolation and despair must chill the heart of a poor orphan girl in the streets of a crowded city! The humane must therefore hail this enterprise as the harbinger of a better day—as the angel to open, in part at least, the prison-doors of woman's exclusion from the pursuits of life suited to her tastes and capacities.

She may not be fitted for felling the forest, expelling the savage and the wild beast, to open in the wilderness a pathway for science, or for smoothing off the more rugged obstacles of nature to an advancing civilization; yet why exclude her from the pursuits in life, of head or hand, for which she is fitted by natural endowment, at such remunerating prices as are now received by those who perform them? Why confine woman's labor to the cleaning of pots and kettles, at a shilling a day, or the making of shirts at a sixpence apiece—

"Sewing, with a double thread,
A shirt and a shroud as well as a shirt,"

and thus force her to the dread alternative of starvation or dishonor?—

When an acorn or a seed, in the vegetable kingdom, falls to the earth and decays, for want of care, it is easy to calculate the loss. But when a soul dies, or a human intellect perishes, for the want of culture, there is no arithmetic that can compute the loss for time or eternity. And childhood is the seed-time of human harvests.

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has changed the course of many a river.
A dewdrop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

If he who makes two spears of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor of the race, what shall be said of those who make the human heart a fertile field of affections and sympathies from a barren waste of vice and crime with its brambles of untold miseries and woes.

The paths of glory no longer lead over smoking towns and crimsoned fields—"Peace has its victories no less renowned than those of war." And the noblest of them all is to soothe the broken-hearted, dry the tears of woe, raise the fallen from their degradation, and alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate in their pathway to the tomb.

At the close of Mr. GROW's remarks, resolutions were read and adopted approving of the sentiments of the speaker, and eulogizing him for the firm stand he had taken and the able manner in which he had supported the principles of land reform in the Congress of the United States.

Poor Orphan Girls.

ADDRESS BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.

Pleasant weather came at last, and the managers of the Horticultural Festival were last night rewarded for their pains in so tastefully decorating Palace Garden Hall. ROBERTSON's Band contributed not a little to the pleasure of the evening. The hall was densely filled, every available sitting or standing place having been occupied long before the exercises commenced.

The speaker, after being presented to the audience, announced that when engaged to speak, this evening, he had been allowed much latitude in what he might say, but he should not take much *longitude*. The theme was before the audience. Music, painting, sculpture, eloquence, all the Fine Arts, are never so great as when they become humanities. God's flowers, that decorated the scene, spoke a universal benevolence, and told us that we should care for His poor, who are too often trampled beneath our hurrying feet.

The object of this charity was to instruct poor orphan girls. Poor orphan girls!—said the speaker—What three words in the English language tell so sad a story! These, then, shall be my theme. Philosophers and poets could discourse upon the blessings of poverty, but it is a different thing when they come to speak of *abject* poverty. The Scriptures spoke of the beneficial effects of poverty, but never of abject poverty. It was an evil, a great evil, and we should welcome any institution that proposed to alleviate it. Homeless poverty is often spoken of, but within walls there is an amount of Christlike endurance and patience that never meets our eyes. Dr. CHAPIN believed that if all the homeless poor in this City—this evil City, as some are fond of calling it,—were to march in sorrowful procession on Broadway, there would be humanity enough here to care for every sufferer. But what should be thought of that poverty that is within walls? Thank God, he said, there are those of them who fight bravely and endure patiently, and God, in making up his jewels, will abundantly reward them. The speaker would not call poverty itself a vice, but only as regards its influence upon the young. The statement had been made that the average length of infant life was less in this City than in any city of modern time. Thousands of children could not but grow up in poverty unless God himself should interpose, and we should consider poverty in reference to the young. When we think of how many children are pitched into this whirlpool of vice by their wicked parents, we should think of the hopefulness of children as well as of their exposure. It was a great thing to look upon the first word engraved upon this institution, but what should be said when we considered the second, *orphan* children. In a father's manhood and a mother's prayers there was some hope for them, but when they were gone, what could be said? Did God ever speak more eloquently from the text "Feed my lambs" than he did in poor orphan girls? Poor orphan *girls* opened another point, that with all their suffering there came up the noblest ideas of the age,—a throwing open a larger sphere for woman's work. Dr. CHAPIN was sorry to think that this should arouse in some minds unhappy prejudices. Some could not hear of this without associating it with Woman's Rights. Of the latter, said the speaker, I prefer not to speak here. There are plenty of others to take care of it, and plenty of women too. And the question must be met, and not as it has heretofore been, by ridicule and rhaidry. Some he noticed were afraid of discussion, but he was not. He believed that God ruled the world, and not the Devil. Some, by way of example, feared that marriage would be annulled by discussion. He would as soon think of the passengers tearing up a vessel because some of them were sea-sick. Some feared that this enlarging of woman's sphere of action would break up our homes, but God would take care of that. Woman could never be torn away from her duties as a sister, wife and mother. Therefore, if woman's rights should come up we ought to discuss them, but it did not come up to right, only woman's *necessity*. More work, better paid work, woman must have or die, and it was for the people to settle the question by benevolence towards philanthropic institutions. That a woman should be paid two cents for making a cap and five for making a shirt, was an impudent sin. Such a man, the speaker thought, ought to be sewed up so tight in one of those shirts that he could not get out of it, and then pricked with needles all the way from the High Bridge to the Battery. That low wages was the great cause of crime in this City everybody knew. These evils could not be removed at once in a day. He did not believe in a sponge that was going to wipe out all the evils of humanity. Still less did he agree with those who refused to do anything unless all could be at once accomplished. If but one poor orphan girl is rescued from expense, and placed in a safe and comfortable position, it was worth all that New-York has done or can do for years. Some would sarcastically suggest that woman set in the Garden of Eden was the cause of all evil. But this institution was going to supply a homœopathic remedy. In concluding, the eloquent speaker said that this was a fit day for such a theme when all the hill-slopes were smiling in sunshine, and *our country was at peace*. What a thought was the last! He then drew a comparison between Europe to-day and America. God had kept us in peace so long that we might do something for humanity. Every work of humanity is American. Strike your drums, old despots; roll along your cannons over the graves of your celebrated dead. That's your work, but it is ours to serve humanity. Remember that institutions of bounty belong to this country, and they shall endure when your ancient empires are crumbled into dust.

After this eloquent peroration Dr. CHAPIN sat down amid loud applause. CARL FOERSS then gave the audience some of his choice morceaux, which were received as his always are. An unexpected pleasure but none the less acceptable for that reason. The great basso was never in better voice, and the occasion seemed to lend a charm to his volunteer efforts. After the oration and music there was a fine display of fireworks. To-night there will be a grand concert in which all the great pianists of America, Mr. MILLS, Mr. HOFMANN and Mr. WM. MASON will assist.

The Tract Society Correspondence—Letters from the Rev. R. S. Cook and Daniel Lord, Esq.

NEW YORK, Monday, May 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reedere of my response to the note of Messrs. DANIEL LORD, HIRAM KETCHUM, WM. H. ASPINWALL JAMES BROWN, GERARD C. BRONSON and others, published in the TIMES of the 30th ultimo, must have observed that I carefully avoided all personalities. The journal whose columns have groaned for years with attacks against the Institution I sought to vindicate, and against its humble defender, was not so much as named in my letter. In these circumstances, I cannot but think that it would have been as well for the Editors to have met the facts and arguments before them, or to have acknowledged their own errors, as to have indulged in unworthy personalities, or to have assailed the gentlemen who called upon me to discharge a public duty to a Christian charity. They have chosen the latter alternative—as the most "economical," and I leave them to their characteristic employment.

But it is due to the Christian gentlemen involved with me in the rude dealing of "*Impersonal*" Editors, that gratuitous suspicions affecting their good name should be dispelled. With this view, I respectfully ask the insertion of the accompanying note from DANIEL LORD, Esq., with the extract effectually refuted by it. Yours truly, R. S. C.

From the Independent, May 5.

[The editors publish the note of Messrs. LORD, KETCHUM, ASPINWALL and others, and say:]

"These are most respectable names, and we do not well see how Mr. COOK could decline to respond to such a call. We suspect, however, that the call did not originate spontaneously with the gentlemen who have signed it, but that a draft of this letter, prepared stealthily, was submitted to them for their signatures, and twice signatures were given with that easy grace with which many good men permit their names to be used upon demand. We venture to doubt whether the idea of again appearing before the public as the champion of the Tract Administration was first suggested to the mind of Mr. COOK by the delicate flatteries and imposing signatures of this epistle. We have too much respect for the signers of this letter, as Christian gentlemen, to believe that they would characterize a calm discussion of the financial policy of the Tract Administration, by a Director of the Society, as 'attacks upon the institution,'" &c., &c.

Note from Daniel Lord, Esq.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1859.

THE REV. MR. R. S. COOK—*Dear Sir:* I have read the article in the *Independent*, of yesterday, to which you call my attention.

The letter subscribed by some friends and myself and published in it, (the *Independent*,) was the original draft, written by me at the instance of several of the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to it. It was written after a careful perusal of six letters in the name of Dr. PATTON to Judge WILLIAMS, as published in the *Independent*. On reading them, it struck me that the errors of those letters were palpable, in two general assumptions.

1. They assumed for comparison the price of publications as delivered by the London Society to bookvenders, with the cost of publications of the American Society to the ultimate recipients, thus dropping in the former case the book-venders' profit, which was a real expense of circulation before they reached the final recipient.

2. They assumed that a plan of circulation framed on the condition of England, with abundant modes of small traffic in books, in a very populous trading country, was fitly to be compared with a plan for a country like ours, the population of which is thin in the parts to be penetrated, and having no extensive channels for the sale of publications of this kind.

We could not but consider the letters of Dr. PATTON "attacks on the system of the American Tract Society," and also considered them as "founded in error." My own judgment is, that your letter fully refutes the errors and repels the attacks.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL LORD.

JEAN BOSQUET AT SING SING.—The Italian "man-monster," as he has been designated, JEAN BOSQUET, who killed the boy MARTINO SANTEZ, and subsequently stabbed a fellow-prisoner seventeen times with a fork, was sentenced, as has been already stated, one week since, by Judge DAVIES, to hard labor for life in the State Prison, on his own plea of manslaughter in the first degree, the indictment against him being for murder. He was removed to that prison on Saturday, and already has commenced to exhibit his propensities by attacking a prisoner and beating him severely. Luckily, he had no weapon at hand to do a fatal injury. He is now securely confined, and particular care will be taken of him in future.

HORSE ATTACKED BY HYDROPHOBIA.—A horse belonging to Mr. J. VINOT, No. 214 West Twentieth-street, was attacked yesterday with hydrophobia. He broke loose from his stable, and in the effort to capture him, Mr. VINOT and another man were both bitten. Finally the horse was shot. A few weeks since a dog belonging to Mr. VINOT was seized with hydrophobia and died. Previous to his death the dog bit the horse.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

OPENING OF THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Letter from the Scene of the Conflict—March of the French Army into Sardinia.

Brutalities of Austria in its Italian Provinces.

Turin and Lyons—The Passage of the Mont Cenis—Enthusiasm of the Italians in the War—Ninety Thousand French Troops in Sardinia by the First of May.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LYONS, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

All the various grades of French officers, from a Marshal of France to the lowest subaltern, and of every conceivable corps, may now be seen in the streets of Lyons, preparing to follow the army already marched over the Mont Cenis Pass. Already fifty thousand men are on their way, but it is not supposed that they can be ready to meet the Austrian forces sooner than Monday, although it is believed here that war has actually commenced. When I wrote to you on Saturday last, from Turin, the *ultimatum* of Austria had been received by the King, and I informed you that war was inevitable.

The Parliament of Sardinia met on Monday at noon, and, after an adjournment to 3 o'clock of the same day, granted, by acclamation, the proposition made by the Prime Minister to convey all legislative powers to King VICTOR EMANUEL. I have seldom seen a finer looking body than composed that Assembly. They were men of substance, intelligence and spirit, who firmly decided to resist the aggressions of Austria with all the power of the kingdom.

The road over Mont Cenis is macadamized through out its whole extent, and is wide and in perfect order, consisting of easy grades. On the top of the mountain there was much snow, but most of it was removed from the road—a work of great labor, as the cuts in some places were ten feet deep, and the snow so compact that its sides were perpendicular. The diligence was several hours in passing through this region of snow, and it was snowing at the time, and extremely cold. On Monday and Tuesday of this week it rained hard on the west side of the mountain, and it was feared that the passage of troops was impeded by fresh snows. The journey over the pass is no pleasant affair, even to one who occupied the protected seats of a comfortable diligence—such was my fortunate position—what must it be to soldiers on foot, wet with severe rains, and incumbered with knapsack and arms.

The pass is 6,825 feet high—nearly 300 feet higher than the famous Simplon pass. That of the great St. Bernard, over which NAPOLEON conducted his army before any road had been formed, is 8200 feet. The easy grades of the Mont Cenis road, and the protection furnished by granite posts on its exterior, within seven or eight feet of each other—firmly planted in the earth, and about four feet high—indicate that a principal object in thus forming it, was the easy and safe hauling of cannon and baggage over the line. I walked for miles over the road, in the ascent from the Sardinian side, and carefully observed its construction. The engineering difficulties were immense, but they have been overcome with such skill, that the ascent is uniform and easy in every part. Occasionally a level place is left to afford relief to horses from the wearisomeness of a steady pull. I noticed that the marks of the drill used in blasting were nearly obliterated, the effect of long continued exposure to severe storms, and the character of the rock, which is a soft limestone. It may be, if the history of the road shall ever be lost, that future antiquarians may contend from the obliteration of all signs of blasting, that at least no great difficulties were encountered in its construction, even if they do not insist that it was formed on a natural bed. One is struck with wonder that such a great work, over high mountains, should have been formed and finished on a line exceeding fifty miles, so completely that it exceeds in excellence any road I know of in the United States, whether public or private, and long or short. It is kept in high order, and is descended on a brisk trot, with entire safety.

It seemed most appropriate, as this great road was the work of the elder NAPOLEON, that the representative of his name should distinguish himself by using it for the march of a great army aimed at the same power which NAPOLEON successfully encountered soon after crossing the Swiss Alps.

Public sympathy, now that Austria has taken the initiative, will follow the French army in its march, and be keenly interested for its success. The older officers of the French army, however, I learn, are by no means gratified at the prospect before them. Marshal CASTELLANE, the friend of both NAPOLEONS, is of this mind. He is to remain here in command of Lyons. Marshal CANROBERT, on his way to the Alps, is just now confined to his bed at the hotel in this place, with a sort of tumor on one of his legs. All day long, in front of the Hotel de Ville, I have seen a large crowd of people, *blouses* and others, all eager to hail the Emperor on his expected arrival. When I left Turin the Sardinian Government relied fully upon the ability of their army to harass and check the Austrian advance till the arrival of the French should enable them to their turn to assume the offensive. The Sardinian effective force, actually on foot, and independent of the volunteers flowing in from all parts of Italy, amounts, as I learned by the most particular inquiries, to about 70,000 men. Had the Austrian Emperor been allowed to act on his own judgment, and attack Sardinia a month ago, he might have gained his first campaign. The cautious diplomats have delayed the war just long enough to give his adversaries time to secure the outbreak of all Italy, and the near cooperation of France. When I left Turin, on the 25th, there were *forty thousand* French troops at Genoa, and the artillery, now on its way over the Mont Cenis will find fifty thousand more at Susa, in possession of the Turin Railroad.

GARIBALDI, with a free corps of 11,000 Italian volunteers, most of them soldiers of the war of 1848-'49, is posted within two hours of Turin, on the line of defence of the Po.

The steamers and trains, from Civita Vecchia all the way to this place, I have found filled with recruits. As we steamed into Leghorn we passed a steamer, bound out for Genoa, with 600 Tuscan soldiers on board, departing in the midst of the wildest popular tumult of cheers and cries. Our own steamer, the *Faustippo*, took on when we left as many as we could possibly stow away, soldierly-looking fellows, and evidently "full of fight." The train from Genoa to Turin was crowded with these volunteers, and at every station the people assembled in crowds, with cries of "*Viva l'Italia*," "*Viva Francia*," and shouts for VICTOR EMANUEL and NAPOLEON.

The Italian question seems to me to be fast growing into such proportions, that all the diplomats of Europe cannot deal with it. The people are inflamed with the hope of finally ejecting Austria from the Peninsula; and are bent upon founding an Italian Confederation strong enough to rescue Italy from the state to which misgovernment has reduced her. The House of HAPSBURG is treated as it deserves to be, and merits all the ruin that can possibly overtake it.

When I passed Alessandria, we observed new and extensive fieldworks going on outside of its formidable fortifications, and large bodies of troops manœuvring in all directions. The rapidity and spirit with which both the French and the S

man, the communal counsellors, the physician, and other persons, were taken to Padua, surrounded during the journey by Austrian troops. For several days he was subjected to torture; and on the 20th December, 1848, he was shot. His fellow-countrymen were obliged to attend the execution, kneeling on the ground.

WANTON TRICKS TO INVEIGLE THE UNOFFENDING

A farmer's family residing near San-Benedetto, a large town in the Province of Mentua, was suspected of having concealed weapons. The military authority might very easily have obliged them to be delivered up, but that did not suit them. One night some agents of the police, disguised as robbers, attacked the house, as if with the intention of plundering it. The proprietors defended themselves with the weapons, which doubtless had been preserved for just such an emergency. A patrol, in ambush close at hand, ran up, and allowing the pretended robbers to escape, led the farmers away, and forthwith shot them as detainers of arms.—*Turin paper.*

A BUTCHER PUT TO DEATH FOR HAVING THE IMPLEMENTS OF HIS TRADE WITH HIM.

From the Turin Concordia, Feb. 1, 1819. [illegible]

At Brescia, a butcher was sent for without the walls, to kill and dress a bullock, and went to the job, taking with him his necessary tools, the axe, the saw, the knife, &c. Upon his return, he fell in with a patrol, and was arrested; there happened to be no one at hand to identify him; in vain he urged that there was no prohibition against a mechanic carrying with him the implements of his business. He was condemned and shot.

AN EDICT WORTHY OF NERO.

A rescript emaneting from the superior military authority of Verona, declares the proprietors, in very town responsible for every revolutionary handbill placarded on the walls of their houses, and threatens them with the severest penalties.

PENALTIES FOR SINGING REVOLUTIONARY SONGS: &C.—OFFICIAL.

LOUIS CASANA, aged 21 years, and SALVATOS FARRARI, aged 17 years, both natives of Casapusterlingo, were arrested in said village on the night of the 24th or 25th of February, by a patrol of *gendarmes*, for singing revolutionary and insulting songs. Each of them has been punished by 25 strokes of the rod.

At the same time, yesterday, FRANCIS GASCO, of Lodi, received 12 strokes of the rod for endeavoring to persuade some hussars to sell him oats.

Two days after, in the same town of Lodi, a commissioner of the place, abused by an officer, was unable to restrain some angry words in reply. He was condemned to 60 blows of the rod, but expired at the fiftieth, a number which few survive.

The Military Command. TORUK, Colonel.
LODI, Feb. 26, 1849.

OTHER VICTIMS OF OFFICIAL CRAFT.

MILAN, March 5, 1849.

You are aware that on the 2d inst., two jewelers, the unhappy Zaccheo and PIACENTINI, were shot at this place, the victims of the military terrorism which rules the country. It is now confirmed that 100 florins' reward were paid to the wretched Hungarian soldiers and others, who, under pretence of wishing to desert, induced one of our fellow-citizens to furnish them with clothes and aid. It was into a snare of this horrible kind the two jewelers fell.

CONCEALMENT OF ARMS—AN OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

JOHN FRIGIO, the son of Antony, and a native of Costalunga, district of San Bonefecio, Province of Verona, aged 31, Catholic, married, childless, a farmer, was arrested at his own house by a detachment of police-guards, on the night of the 8th July inst., and found to have detained a fowling-piece and two military cloaks. Having been brought this day before summary military justice, *for possessing this weapon*, agreeably to the decrees of September 29, 1848, and of March 10, of this year, of his Excellency Marshal Count RADETSKY, he has been condemned, beside the confiscation of the weapon, to death, and has been shot.

Command of the Place of Verona,
GHERARDI, Lieut. Field-Marshal.
July 25, 1849.

A TRAGEDY AT MILAN—AN AUSTRIAN COURTEZAN INSULTED—WOMAN-WHIPPING.

On the 18th of August, 1849, the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, a *fete* always celebrated by the Austrians with extreme splendor, to which they forced the citizens to contribute, there were heard from the immense throng at all times frequenting the principal thoroughfares of Milan, a few subdued hisses, evidently directed at an Austrian flag which a courtezan named OLIVARI, known to be a favorite with the Austrian officers, had suspended from her balcony. At the sound of these hisses, several patrols, and a large number of officers, who, by a suspicious coincidence, happened to be on the outskirts of the group in front of the *Cafe del Mazzo*, hastened forward, seized all the passengers upon whom they could lay hands, and took them to the Castle, where a Military Commission, which was instantly summoned, proceeded to the examination of the captives. The public functionaries and the foreigners were dismissed—the residue retained. The rest of the story the Austrian organ, the *Official Gazette*, of Milan, (Aug 24, 1849,) may tell:

"The 18th of this month was set apart as the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty, and the previous evening some evil-designing persons had circulated and placarded in the city advice to the people not to participate in the festivity.

From the dawn of day several salvos of artillery were fired; a proclamation of Field-Marshal RADETSKY announced an amnesty to political prisoners, and the day previous a pardon had been published for those who, compromised in the recent revolution, had fled to foreign countries. The amnesty had but few exceptions.

Notwithstanding this, the enemies of public order, acting with the blackest ingratitude, so manœuvred that a large number of citizens, of all classes, participated in a scandalous and disorderly demonstration. In a part of the city the name of His Majesty and the Imperial colors were insulted, the military hooted and shamed, the armed force stationed for the preservation of order pursued with obloquy and revolutionary cries.

During this disgraceful scene the armed force arrested some of the offenders. A superior order commanded an examination of their conduct, and, after inquiry into the acts committed by them, they were condemned, in proportion to their several degrees of guilt, to the following penalties:

1. Angelo Negroni, of Padua, age 30, proprietor, 30 strokes of the rod.
2. John Mazuchetti, of Milan, lawyer, age 24, 30 strokes.
3. Charles Rossi, age 22, watchmaker, 40 strokes.
4. Paul Lodi, of Menza, age 21, student, 30 strokes.
5. Bonnetti, of Milan, age 31, lithographer, 50 strokes.
6. Moretti, of Milan, age 26, servant, 50 strokes.
7. Cesana, age 32, artist, painter, 40 strokes.
8. Scotti, of Monza, merchant, 50 strokes.
9. Vigorelli, of Milan, proprietor, 50 strokes.
10. Garavaglia, of Novara, age 39, 30 strokes.
11. Joseph Tandea, of Milan, age 40, 25 strokes.
12. Rossi, student, Milan, 30 strokes.
13. Carabelli, mechanic, 40 strokes.
14. Joseph Berbusconi, 50 strokes.
15. Ferroudi, bookseller, 30 strokes.
16. Ernesta Galli, *of Cremona, cantatrice, age* 20, 40 *strokes.*
17. Maria Couti, *of Florence, cantatrice, age* 18, 30 strokes.
18. Albrizi, of Lodi, landowner, a month in irons.
19. Irabattini, forwarder, a month in irons, and four days upon bread and water.

Ten others are condemned to imprisonment, and to bread and water during two or three days of each week."

What this punishment of the rod or bastinado amounts to, we have already stated. Few survive fifty, none sixty blows. The two young ladies fainted long before the number allotted each was completed; and months elapsed before they recovered from the effects of the fearful scourging. The sentence with regard to all those sentenced to corporal infliction was executed as soon as pronounced in the public *piazza* of the castle, the Austrian officers looking on with perfect nonchalance, only departed from by an occasional laugh at the cries of the victims.

As ALEXANDER DUMAS exclaimed, at the time, "This is no page torn from the old registers of the Inquisition; it is not a gloomy torture applied to offenders against lese-majesty, divine and human, in the fifteenth century. No, all this transpires in open day, under God's heaven, in the sight of all nations, in the year of grace, 1849, the second of the French Republic."

The military commander of Milan subsequently sent to the local authorities an order to pay "*Thirty-three florins, nine kreutzers, for the cost of ice applied to the lacerated flesh of the sufferers, to prevent mortification, and for rods broken and used up in the punishment of the culprits of August* 18." The Marshal also ordered the City of Milan to indemnify the strumpet OLIVARI, the moving cause of the tragedy, with a donation of 30,000 livres.

HORRIBLE PENALTIES FOR PECCADILLOES.

The Official *Gazette of Milan*, in its issue of March 18, 1851, contains a notice of the imperial commander of the city and Provine of Padua, according to which DON DOMINIO BOLZANI, Priest of Cerreqnano, in the Polesina, has been declared guilty of lese-majesty in the second degree, an offence provided for in the sixty-first article of the military code, and punished with two years imprisonment in the dungeon of the fortress, "*for having omitted to repeat* the prayer for the preservation and prosperity of the Emperor of Austria on his birthday."

On Oct. 11, 1851, LOUIS DOLTRESCI, at one time Secretary of the Municipality of Como, and a native of that city, was hung at Venice. He had been arrested several months before, on his return from a journey in the Swiss Canton of Tessino, and there had been found upon him different *prospectuses of liberal historical works published in Switzerland.* He was sent from Como to Venice, and tried before the Extraordinary Commission of that city, the Judges condemning him to several years' imprisonment; but Marshal RADETSKY had other grudges of long standing against the accused, and he dispatched an order requiring him to be put to death. He was instantly hung.

On the 5th of November of the same year, one of the Mantuan clergy, JOHN GRIOLI, was shot for having in his possession revolutionary newspapers, and for having by his counsels tried to induce imperial soldiers to desert. So says the official *Gazette* of Milan. We have already seen how the wretched soldiers of Hungary and Bohemia become the provoking agents, and employ the pity of people in order to denounce [illegible] be rewarded.

A WHOLESALE EXECUTION AT MANTUA.

The official *Gazetta* issued at Milan, in its number of December 8, 1851, gives the text of a sentence passed at Mantua, on the 6th December, condemning ten prominent persons to death "*for having had relations with Mazzini, having circulated a quantity of the certificates of his loan, and having even planned an attempt upon the sacred person of the Emperor.*" They were:

1. Henry Tazzoli, Priest, Professor in the Seminary of Mantua.
2. Angelo Scarsellini, landowner, at Venice.
3. Bernard de Canale, gentleman, of Venice.
4. John Zembelli, painter, of Venice.
5. Dr. Charles Poma, Physician in the Hospital of Mantua.
6. John Pagonini, merchant, of Venice.
7. Angelo Magili, of Milan, merchant, at Venice.
8. Julius Facsioli, Doctor of Laws, Venice,
9. Dr. Joseph Quintavalle, of Mantua.
10. Joseph Ottonelli, Cuié of Saint Sylvester, near Mantua.

The five first-named were hung; the sentence of the rest was commuted to herd labor for terms of various durations. *None of these ever saw the charges upon which they were convicted; not one was present at the trial; no one appeared to defend the accused; the composition of tribunal, and the names of the judges condemning them, have never been discovered.* The sentence is simply countersigned by the Commander of the town of Mantue, General de CULOZ.

A SANGUINARY SCHEME OF FINANCIERING.

On the 6th of February, 1853, a disturbance occurred at Milan, in which the hand of the police was as plainly perceptible as the light of heaven upon a clear day. A pretext was wanted for fresh terrorism, and for new forced loans. The insurrection was confined to an attack upon a station, made by a handful of people armed with clubs, daggers and some few swords, and was repressed in less than two hours. Order in the city itself was not disturbed for a single instant. Two days subsequently, Feb. 8, seven individuals condemned by snap judgment were hung, while the Court was still in session; on the 10th, four others were executed; on the 13th, two others; and on the 17th, three others. These poor wretches had been arrested at hap hazard, just at nightfall; they were found guilty without a hearing, without examination, without an attempt to collect information, on the contradictory testimony of some German soldiers. The result simed at was clearly manifested by the subjoined proclamation of Marshal RADETSKI "to the inhabitants of the kingdom," dated Verona, Feb. 11:

"I find myself constrained for the last time to apprise the population of this kingdom that I shall cause all who are implicated in enterprises against the Federal Government to be treated with the extremest rigor which I am authorized to employ.

I especially give notice, that I have at the same time instructed the judicial authorities to place under sequestration, as soon as the legal indications shall be ascertained, *the property of those who are engaged as accomplices in whatever degree it may be, in high treason*, EVEN WHERE SUCH COMPLICITY SHALL SIMPLY CONSIST IN THE OMISSION TO MAKE THE DENUNCIATION TO WHICH EVERY ONE IS BOUND; and this, in order to indemnify the public treasury for the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the continuel efforts of the party of subversion."

His Excellency had need of money; he thus proceeds to coin it.

THE LATEST ORDER TOUCHING WOMAN-WHIPPING.

On the 11th January, 1859, regulation was issued by order of the Austrian Vice President of the Government of Lombardy, the Chevalier DE VILLATA, providing for the punishment by whipping of men and women *arrested* or *convicted* in the Courts of the Government. By this order the rod might be used, either as a preliminary in examination or as a punishment decreed by the Courts: When applied to *women* it was to be used by the wife of the jailer, or by some *competent woman* designated by the jailer, and the said woman was to receive for each whipping the sum of *two lire Austreache*, about forty cents of our money. For whipping men, the jailer, or his substitute is designated, but for this service no extra pay can be demanded.

AN AUSTRIAN PLAY UPON WORDS—THE FATE OF MONTANARI.

Finally, as a close to this sad necrology, it remains to cite the history of Count MONTANARI, and of his companions in calamity. In 1854, if we mistake not, the Count MONTANARI, descended from one of the noblest Mantuan families, was arrested, with five others, his relatives or friends. They were accused, according to the formula then in use against those whom it was sought to destroy, of conspiring with MAZZINI, and of circulating his loan of the Italian Republic. The entire party were condemned to death. The whole population was agitated with the deepest concern. The women, the mothers of the unhappy prisoners, hastened to Verone to implore Marshal RADETSKI for at least a commutation of this frightful sentence. The Marshal refused them an audience. They besieged the palace, and their tears and lamentations might have melted the hearts of Bengal tigers. The chief of RADETSKI's staff, General BARDAX, famous for the part he had formerly taken in the massacres of Tharnow, in Gallicia, was moved. "Listen," said he to the unhappy women who had prostrated themselves at his feet, "I am about to try a last effort with the Marshal." Presently returning with a cheerful air he resumed: "*Return to your homes, ladies, and be comforted; His Excellency bids me tell you there shall be no blood spilled.*"

The poor women, intoxicated with joy, and confiding in a commutation of the penalty, that would leave them some hope in the future, set out for Mantua. Upon their arrival, they were enabled to comprehend the frightful *jeu-de-mots* of the Austrian. The condemned were to have been shot: *they had been hung*: THERE WAS NO BLOOD SPILLED.

And such is but a handful of fragments from the huge mound of crime which Austrian tyranny has, in the face of the world, amassed in hapless Italy. What would the story be if all the secret judicial murders and imprisonments were brought to light? How must we regard this record when we reflect, but for the presence of Austria in the Peninsula, the monstrous despotism of the Neapolitan Bourbon would not have existed?

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Position of the English Party Leaders on the Italian Question—The State of the Parliamentary Canvass—Union of Tories and Chartists against the Liberals—Literary and Artistic Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

We are probably on the brink of a European war, and we are certainly on the eve of a general election; yet nobody visiting this country for the first time would surmise from the aspect of our towns or the talk of our people that any unusual event was either in sight or expectancy. All goes on its wonted way. Yesterday and to-day have been mainly devoted to holiday-making. Business, though a little slack in consequence, proceeds in its customary fashion. The theatres are somewhat more crowded and the shops rather less so than they are used to be. In the newspapers there are certain typographical symptoms of excitement respecting foreign affairs, and the fluctuating vote of electoral contests about to come off this week and next: but in the public mind there is in reality little emotion or even curiosity traceable by the most attentive observer. We have made up our minds to set our backs to the wall this time and not to be taunted or wheedled in meddling with the coming fray between France and Austria. So decided is this prudent humor of the nation that both Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord DERBY have within the last few hours taken occasion to declare their unqualified coincidence therein,—manifestly moved by considerations connected with the hustings. Neither of these rival leaders gets credit for entire sincerity in the matter. The Premier is universally believed to be Austrian in his personal sympathies; and there is no room to doubt that the Court is so. He has, therefore, every motive for taking the German side in the coming quarrel. On the other hand, Lord JOHN RUSSELL is known to entertain strong opinions the other way. The mission of Lord MINTO in 1847 was the act of his Ministry; and ever since he has been out of power he has been continually trying to make political capital by loud professions of sympathy with Italian wrongs. What he has ever done or seriously tried to do for their redress it were difficult to say. His present position, however, is this—he has to outbid Lord DERBY with the people, and Lord PALMERSTON with the Court; he must satisfy the former that he is anti-Austrian, and he must satisfy the latter that he is anti-Bonapartist. His speech, the other day, was astutely conceived to answer this twofold purpose. He has hoisted the flag of neutrality as the only safe one under which he could hope to find his way into office; and so conscious does Lord DERBY appear of the strength of the position thus assumed, that in his address, last night, at the Mansion-house, he strove hard, and not unsuccessfully, to intrench himself on similar ground. Nor does Lord PALMERSTON venture in person to advocate openly his favorite project of war against Austria in concert with France, for the emancipation of Italy.

There has not been in our time a general election under circumstances of more importance or of less excitement than the present. It is, indeed, not easy to account for the comparative absence of interest which is manifested generally throughout the country. Notwithstanding all the sharp notes of warning issued from rival camps, a great many of the large constituencies, both town and county, will be undisturbed by contests. No pains were spared to get up a fight in the City of London, in Westminster, and in Marylebone, but all have failed, and the three leading metropolitan districts will remain as they were. In FINSBURY and Southwark sharp conflicts are expected, but solely arising out of the collision of personal claims, candidates being all of the same color. Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire are alike tranquil; and not one in ten of the minor counties will be disturbed. Where changes do take place, in the agricultural portion of the representation, they will be chiefly in favor of the Tories. General WIDDRINGTON will be superseded in East Norfolk by Mr. HOWES, the Conservative Chairman of Quarter Sessions; and in South Durham, the Duke of CLEVELAND has served notice to quit upon his brother, Lord HARRY VANE. In Lincolnshire, however, the Whigs will gain a seat, it is said; and in Berkshire Mr. WALTER, the proprietor of the *Times*, is to have a walk over. In the large towns the Liberals will everywhere be able to hold their own, as far as I can learn; but in the smaller boroughs the Conservatives count on gaining from twenty to thirty seats. Mr. ROBERT LOWE has been driven from Kinderminster, in consequence of his Anti-Reform speeches, and obliged to take refuge in Lord LANSDOWNE's rotten borough Calne. Mr. VERNON SMITH is opposed at Northampton by a member of the Carlton Club, who offers to outbid him with the radicals of that shoemaking city, by advocating a low suffrage and the ballot; and Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE is seriously threatened by Sir HENRY LESKE at Dover. It is in the obscurer places, many of whose names can be hardly known to you, that the severest and most costly struggles will take place. Between £60,000 and £70,000 has been raised by the Conservatives, in the hope of securing a majority in the new House of Commons, or something at least that may by degrees be improved into one if they only get time. At Nottingham, Finsbury, Leeds and other places, the Conservatives have formed a sort of *liason* with the Chartists, against the Whigs and the men of the Manchester school, who are, if possible, still more unpopular than the aristocratic Liberals with the operative classes. It was by the organized efforts of the Associated Trades that Sir MORTON PETO was denied a hearing at public meetings in Finsbury; and it is well known that several men in his own employment participated in the movement against him. At Norwich, Lunderstand that similar tactics have been attempted, but with less success. At Birmingham, Mr. ACLAND has been stariled against Mr. BRIGHT, probably in the hope of the same sort of cooperative aid. As far as yet appears the attempt is not likely to be successful, though many of the more Whiggish Liberals are understood to abet it. At Bath, Sir A. ELTON has been thrust aside by the Palmerstonians in punishment for his vote against the Conspiracy bill; and Mr. PAINN, who held office under the late Government, has been brought forward in his stead. The only result will be to insure the return of an out and out Tory.

Since I last wrote the literary and musical world have respectively been deprived by death of two of their best known ornaments. SIDNAY, Lady MORGAN has vanished from the circle which was so long enlightened by the contributions of her bitter and often spiteful wit. If her will be not as untruthful as her flatteries frequently were, she had not passed her seventy-fifth year. The general impression, however, seems to be that she had lived a good many more years in the world than she chose to acknowledge; and possibly she thought as she had so often made it the dupe of her caprice that she would try and have a laugh at it even in the grave. During the latter portion of her life she observed the strictest parsimony in all that did not directly contribute to display, and many of her friends being under the impression that her frugality arose from necessity, not choice, habitually contributed to her table those luxuries which they supposed her unable to afford. A lady who lived near her in Belgravia, told me the other day that on very many occasions, hearing that she was unwell, her servants were sent regularly in the morning with presents of wine, jelly, and fruit which were never refused. "Judge then," she said, "of my disgust at finding that all the time the deceitful old woman was imposing on my neighborly simplicity, and saving to the extent of £15,000, which she bequeathed to her relations." It may be truly said, however, that the void she has left in London society will not easily be supplied. Her little over-decorated *salon* served the purpose of a dish of olives in a feast: nothing so sharp or pungent could be had as that which it contained; it was not pleasant to taste or wholesome to take much of, but it was something peculiar specific, and not always without wholesome effect on the jaded palate of *blasé* and epicure life. A pinch of such snuff was enough; yet people will hear with regret that that little enameled box of "Irish blackguard" is closed for ever. Very different are the feelings with which we have heard the tidings of the death of Madame BOSIO. Her loss to the lovers of pure and exquisite vocalization will not soon be repaired; to Covent Garden during the present season it is irreparable. Mr. GYE has, indeed, no end of crosses and losses this year to contend with. Drury Lane, transformed into an Opera House, opened last night with brilliant success, M. MONGINI and Miss VICTORIA BALFE sustaining the principal parts in "Sonnambula." The orchestra is, of course, far inferior to that which COSTA lends a Covent Garden, and there are great defects observable in the *ensemble*. But the reduction of prices is likely to secure full houses, and the public is after all more led by a few dazzling stars than by dramatic or musical consistency.

The Panic on the London Stock Exchange—The Senseless Alarm of the London Times in Regard to the Russo-French Convention—Treaty of Russia with Sardinia; Not with France—Isolation of Austria.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Friday, April 29, 1859.

The English money market has, during the last two days, been the scene of one of the most remarkable and, I must add, discreditable panics upon record, owing mainly, if not altogether, to the publication by the *Times* of certain statements regarding foriegn affairs, now ascertained to be, in the most part, entirely groundless. The brokers and speculators in the Shere and Stock Markets became seized with the wildest and most unreasonable alarm. From hour to hour the mania spread and grew more and more intense, until public securities were driven down to the almost unprecedented extent of six per cent, in less than twenty-four hours. Turkish bonds, which stood on Tuesday last at 84, were unsaleable yesterday at 45. Every description of Continental stock fell in nominal value, as though Europe were wrapt in a blaze of anarchic revolution. English railway shares suffered sympathetically though to a less disastrous degree; and what may end will doubtless seem most incredible of all, Consols not merely dropped suddenly as much as I have already mentioned, but there were moments during yesterday when they were literally unsaleable at any price. The ruin caused among the jobbers and dealers, as well as among some of the most respectable brokers, is lamentable.

I could mention instances of men whose wealth is notorious and whose character has never been doubted, who have been forced to suspend payment under the bewildering pressure they have thus suddenly been exposed to. As for the smaller people they "have gone" by scores. And now while the wrecks of credit still stand the golden strain, people wake up already from the senseless delusion and discover that war has not yet begun after all in Italy; that the Anglo-French alliance, offensive and defensive, has no existence in fact; that the Austrians had not crossed the Ticino, nor are they likely to do so at present; and that the Russian Government is, like that of England, bent apparently on trying to put out the flame, rather than kindle it. I do not wish to be misunderstood as saying that in this affront the Court of St. Petersburg will succeed. On the contary, I am persuaded that war between France and Austria is inevitable. But I have the strongest reasons for believing that the treaty which binds Russia to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after the invasion of Piedmont, was made with that State, and *not* with France, several months ago. At that time the Piedmontese Government had begun to be alarmed as to the effect of their attitude on the temper of Austria, and they were naturally unwilling to leave themselves wholly at the mercy of the Emperor of the French. It will turn out, ere long, that soon after the cession of the port of Villa Franca to the Czar, and while the Grand Duke Constantine was in Italy, the Convention was signed by which Russia virtually undertakes to protect Piedmont against her hereditary assailant. Nothing can be more legitimate than such a compact, or less calculated to preserve peace. It was, however, kept secret from the Court of Vienna until about ten days ago; and it was the unexpected revelation of its purport that arrested the march of the Austrian troops when about to cross the Ticino. Their doing so would have constituted an immediate *casus belli*, and exposed the whole of their Gallician and Hungarian frontier to attack by Russia. As to the alleged treaty, offensive and defensive, by land and sea, between the Emperors ALEXANDER and NAPOLEON, no rational man any longer gives it any credence. A Military Convention has, it is said, been signed, whereby Russia undertakes to hold Prussia in check on the north-east should Austria seek to draw her into the Italian quarrel. But Prussia has her own reasons for wishing Austria no great good, and will hardly need this formidable restraint. Upon the whole, there seems every reason to cherish a continuance of the hope that the North of Europe may be kept clear of the *imbroglios* which in the South nothing but the sword can settle.

The Movement of French Troops into Italy.

The first French *corps d'armée* of the Alps, under the command of Marshal BARAGUAY D' HILLIERS, will occupy the department of the Var, near Toulon; and the third corps, under Marshal CANROBERT, will have its headquarters at Grenoble. Marshal DE CASTELLANE is to advance by Chambery, and it is said that the corps commanded by General NIEL will be directed on Genoa.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 25th, says: "Yesterday the battalions of the Ninth Regiment of the Line arrived by the Northern Railway from the town where they were in garrison—I believe Amiens—and left for the South the same day. They were conveyed in two trains, and had their war complement. To-day a detachment of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Line entered Paris by the Faubourg St. Denis, and plied arms on the site of houses pulled down for the new Boulevard du Nord, near the Strasburg terminus. The officers were, of course, ignorant of their destination—whether the Camp of Observation at Nancy, or the Army of the Alps. The Ninety-eighth Regiment of Infantry quitted the barrack of Reuilly yesterday to join the Army of the Alps. The Ninety-eighth forms part of the first division of that army, under General Forey, and was the last of the division to leave Paris. The Thirteenth of the Line inspected in Paris, where it is to form part of the garrison. The second division is to leave Paris to-day, if the Lyons Railway Company is prepared to transport it. It is expected that part of the fourth division will leave to-night by the Lyons Railway, and the remainder to-morrow. The division of General Forey embarks to-day at Toulon and Marseilles for Genoa, unless countermanded, and it is said that General MCMAHON, from Lyons, will be there to-day with about 20,000 men. The fine regiment, the Seventy-third—the fighting regiment of Venoy's division—commanded by a young Irishman, Colonel O'Malley, left their barracks at the Chateau d'Eau, on the Boulevard du Temple, last evening, for Lyons and Toulon. The Forty-eighth, under Colonel Kennedy, has left Perigneux for Toulon. The aide-de-camp who are to leave with the Emperor are General the Count de Montenello, General the Prince de la Moskowa, General Fleury, Colonel Vaubert de Genlis, Colonel Reille, Lieutenant Colonel the Marquis de Toulongeon, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Count Lepic. The orderly officers who accompany the Emperor are Colonel Favé, of the Artillery; Major Chmitz, of the Staff; Captain Brady, of the Artillery; the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Leuraguais, and Prince Joachim Murat. Lieutenant of Cavalry. The imperial yacht *Aigle* has been prepared for sea, and is to be used by the Emperor in case of hostilities breaking out. The *Aigle* will be commanded by Admiral Dupony, who will remain attached to the Emperor's staff. The Emperor, it is said, will not leave till next week—probably in ten days. The question of the Government during his absence is the great one of the moment. There are, as I have said, two parties, but it is thought that Prince Jerome will remain as Lieutenant of the Empire, with his Council of Regency. A group remained the greater part of this day at the military equipment establishment at the corner of the Rue de la Paix, where some officers of the Zouaves were providing themselves with tents and various other articles of equipment for the field. The sympathies of the working classes continue to be very marked in favor of the troops leaving for the south. They are treated with drink, expected to give the Austrians a good drubbing, and they are hailed with acclamations. But it is remarked that the patriotic songs which accompany their departure are such as have rarely been heard for the last seven or eight years, or rather since 1849; and that the *vivats* are frequently "Vive L'Italie," without any other accompaniment.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Times.

The following regiments have left Paris by railway for Lyons: The 9th, 18th, 52d, 73d, 85th, 86th, 91st, and 98th Regiments of Infantry; the 6th and 7th Battalions of Riflemen, and the 9th Regiment of Chasseurs a Cheval.

Three battalions of the Imperial Guard, and a battalion of Zouaves, quitted Paris on Tuesday, the 26th, by the Lyons railway. While marching along the boulevards they were loudly cheered by the people, who cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Italie!*" "*A bas les Autrichiens.*" The men were all in full campaigning order, with knapsacks, mess tins, tents, and poles—in fact everything requisite for taking the field at once. Two squadrons of heavy cavalry also left on Tuesday morning. Before leaving, the Imperial Guard paraded in the Court of the Tuileries before the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, who stood at one of the windows of the Palace. On Tuesday evening another regiment of the line left for Lyons.

Eight frigates are said to have sailed from Toulon, on Tuesday morning, with troops. Several Sardinian steamers are expected at Toulon, to take French troops.

It is said that there are already three divisions of French troops concentrated at Susa, 50 miles from Turin. There are said to have been 8,000 French troops at Genoa on Monday night. It is calculated that there will be 80,000 French troops in Italy by the end of the week.

Accounts from Marseilles, dated Sunday evening, the 24th, state that the half of two battalions of the Foreign Legion left for Toulon at five that morning. The *Impetueuse* arrived at Marseilles on Sunday from Algiers, bringing 800 men of the 71st Regiment of Infantry. They were to leave for Toulon on Monday morning. Several detachments of troops quitted Marseilles on Sunday for Toulon. Seven steamers belonging to the Messageries Impériales took in coal on Sunday, and were preparing to sail on Monday with cannon and military stores. Several other regiments are expected at Marseilles. A despetch had been received at Marseilles from the Minister of War, authorizing the Austrian subjects serving in the Foreign Legion to return to Algeria. Some of the men accepted the permission, and others would not quit the regiment.

A letter from Tours, dated the 25th, mentions that the two regiments quartered in that city, namely, the Fifth of the Line and the Hussars, have received orders to proceed to the seat of war.

It is stated positively that Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS received his orders on Thursday the 21st, to proceed to Toulon, full two days before the summons of Austria to Piedmont was known in Paris.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Morning Herald.

The army now collecting on the slopes of the Alps will be of the most formidable character. It will comprise, I am assured, no less than sixteen divisions of infantry.

Genoa is to be occupied by the French as a basis of operations, whence they can threaten the Austrians' left flank: and there is to be another basis at Susa, which will also be fortified, and made a general depot for the troops that arrive through the Alpine passes. Several divisions will, I also learn from excellent authority, penetrate into Piedmont by the frontier Provence, close to Nice and the Villefranca.

Fourteen out of the twenty-two battalions of Chasseurs are to form part of the army of the Alps.

The army of observation on the Rhine will be conspicuous chiefly for its imposing force of heavy cavalry; it will consist of eight divisions of cavalry and as many of infantry.

However much all rational beings must disprove of a war which has so little to justify it, no one who goes about Paris, and witnesses the departure of the troops, or listens to the conversations of the men as they are being treated by the *ouvriers*, who throng the precincts of every barrack, can entertain a doubt as to the fact that seldom has a war been so popular with the army and with the lower classes as that which is on the eve of commencing between France and Austria. From personal observation, I am able to assure you that all reports to the contrary have no foundation in fact.

With the middle classes, indeed, the case is far otherwise; but the excitement in favor of the war is so great among the army and the population of the faubourgs, that the bourgeois deem it the more prudent course to hold their tongues, and make up their minds to suffer in silence the burpens of a contest which has been entered into against their wish, and the speedy termination of which, even with the defeat of France, is what they most ardently desire. The Garde was immensely cheered by the *ouvriers* on the passage from the Ree St. Antoine to the railway station.

M. DE HUBNAR has not as yet left Paris, but all the tradespeople whom the Embassy deals with have been ordered to send in their accounts. His sojourn here is not, however, expected to exceed a couple of days.

Since this (Tuesday) morning the goods traffic on the Lyons Railway is suspended. Nothing but troops leaves Paris for the South. Great discontent is felt at this in commercial circles.

The *Independance Belgé* contains the following paragraph: "Three French *corps d' armée* will advance simultaneously to the assistance of Piedmont the day when the entrance of the Austrians shall be certainly known. The first will enter by Culoz and Mont-Cenis; the second by Grenoble, Briançon, and Pignerol, and the third, going by sea, will land at Genoa. The last-named point will be kept as the base of operations, and the French forces will then be able to march immediately on Alessandria. The first two corps will march towards the interior, one on the left of Turin, in the direction of Novara, and the other directly on the Piedmontese capital."

Arrival of French Troops in Italy.

PARIS, April 27.—The *Constitutionnel* announces that the native Algerian Riflemen arrived at Genoa yesterday (Tuesday) morning. They were received with enthusiasm. The *Constitutionnel* also gives the report that the advanced guard of the French *corps d'armée* arrived at Turin yesterday evening.

We have received by telegraph the important intelligence that a division of the French army crossed the frontier into Savoy, near Culoz, at noon on Tuesday the 26th April.

State of French Sentiment upon the War.

From the Correspondent of the Globe, April 24.

If the bulk of the French nation had been adverse or even indifferent to a war against the Austrians for the rescue of Italy, (a point I have touched on,) any doubt on the nature of public feeling is now impossible in face of the enthusiasm that pervades Paris and all France. Since Friday night I have been in the faubourgs and in the workmen's quarter; most of the factories stop work at this season, and the people were in groups (which no policemen now disperse) discussing the war and venting their indignation against *l'Autrichien*. All along from the Bastille through Rue St. Antoine, the sounds of war song from various wineshops, betokened how the wind blows, and the departing regiments, knapsacked and joyous, were followed by crowds, cheering even during the night and early dawn, to the Lyons Railway. The proprietors of the Circus will reap a harvest, having announced a grand spectacle of the "Battle of Marengo." RAHN, Duke de Rovigo, who had been a lounger about town, has claimed his old rank of Captain, and gone with his regiment. Gen. LAMORICIERE is positively on his way to take service in Piedmont. At Rhodes, the Bishop presented himself in the barrack square and harangued the 23d regiment of the line departing for Lyons. There is not a peasant family all over France that does not dream of some kinsman rising from the ranks to be *marchal*, as in the old times, and *Vive l'Italie* alternates now with *Vive l'Empereur*, both cordially vociferated. The announced participation of NAPOLEON III. personally in the perils of the campaign was all that was wanted to identify him in the mind of the masses with the memories of the great uncle. The Virgilian cycle of ever recurring history is verified afresh:

Erunt eliam et altera bella
Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.

The Russians in Asia—The English Supremacy in the East Endangered—A French Caress for the Muscovite Bear.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

While the attention of the Western Governments is generally absorbed in the whirlpool of European politics, events are noiselessly transpiring in another hemisphere, which shall one dey change the face of the world, and displace all the actually existing interests. When, at the close of the great wars, treaties assigned to each State its share of influence and authority in the world; when each Power, in view of the future, saw opened before it by those treaties the path that ran parallel with its interests the Governments of that day [illegible] upon a situation which since then has been materially altered.

Modern innovations, steam navigation, railroads, electricity, have modified the relations populations then sustained each toward the other: they have brought together those who never seemed destined for intimate correspondence; they have reduced to nothing various precautions, such as those taken to command certain routes difficult and tedious for sailing vessels, but which the steamship of to-day either avoids, or traverses with ease and extreme rapidity. The railroads have given life to countries which were thought to be forever condemned to seclusion; and, as a consequence, people have assumed positions at points, of which the occupation, formerly regarded as impracticable, had not entered into the combinations of policy.

Look, for example, at the powerful Republic of the United States founding in a few years prosperous establishments upon those shores of the Pacific which forty-four years ago were apparently an uninhabitable desert. See again face to face with the adventurous cities of California, a young and powerful people creating along the banks of the Amoor River an already important colony, and considerable military establishments. When we cast a backward glance, recalling certain sympathies which the United States manifested for Russia during the Eastern War, we may ask, *What will happen if, in a quarter of a century, sooner or later, the hardy filibusters of California ally themselves with the patient navy of Russia in the ports of the Amoor, to sweep the Chinese seas?* Were such eventualities foreseen when the European balance was adjusted?

But let us leave these purely political considerations, and confine ourselves to verifying the progress which Russia is incessantly making upon the northern frontier of China, and along the Asiatic shores of that ocean over which it is evidently destined to rule by the mere fact of its presence, especially as Europe is so distant. Let us indicate rapidly some of the commercial results which that Power is preparing, with a perseverance worthy of the highest praise.

A short time since there was a considerable talk of a plan seriously contemplated of a telegraphic line to traverse the whole of Siberia, and end precisely at those Pacific shores where the Russian marine is already so active. The postal service is very well developed in all that portion of Asia, and it was at Petersburg, after which the steamship of to-day either avoids, or traverses with ease and extreme rapidity. The railroads have given life to countries which were thought to be forever condemned to seclusion; and, as a consequence, people have assumed positions at points, of which the occupation, formerly regarded as impracticable, had not entered into the combinations of policy.

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NEW BOOKS.

The World Before the Flood.

POPULAR GEOLOGY: A Series of Lectures by Hugh Miller. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 1859.

Thank Heaven for Hugh Miller! for the noble specimen of mankind that he was: for another solution in his career of the problem—a profound scholar with a big poetic heart growing up in a field of physical labor beside which Peul's seems like needlework and even Burritt's gentle. Thank Heaven for Hugh Miller, the noblemen of the quarry; the poet not strutting in the Sunday garb of rhyme, but sweating in working dress, the sleeves of his great imagination elwe,s rolled up showing the brawn of his muscle; the Christian without a dust of hypocrisy on him; the geologist taking rank with the first in Scotland, which is the same as saying the first in the world; the historian weaving back the tissue of the world's story, from thet point where common historians tying their warp on insubstantial fables, stop work, aggs into the Eternity past, clearly discerning in the lines on the rocks certain threads that converge in the far perspective to the whirling spindle at earth's centre. For all geologists great thanks,—pilots scorning the plain sailing of seas much vexed by keels, they lash their light in the rigging and steer back among the rocks where all is murky; gloomy, doubtful. But Hugh Miller surpasses them all in the photographs of the strange lands and seas he brings back from his cruises. None other with such magic genius reanimates the extinct organisms that come under his eye, making the field glow again in its volcanic light, the fossil trees bristle again with fronds and cones, the monsters of the slime to crawl again, and the microscopic legions to swarm once more as of old.

Perhaps some one may remember the steep hill, sterile with gray lichens and yellow mosses, crowned at the top with stunted pines, over which the sun first rose, abreast the homestead where he was born, and which for e time (it seemed years then, so slowly amble the days of infancy,) was the undiscovered bourne beyond which there was nothing. It was the farthar edge of the world, while westward the flat see terminated the horizon and the world togethar. He may remember some hot Summer day toiling to the top of that moss-covered hill, and seeing beyond s range of hills; afterwards on exploring their summits he saw far beyond the ocean, limiting all. Then returning, if he was shown a map, and it was explained how all those hills, all that vast world of infantile fancy was but a dot upon it, and that the true world all lay outside, he will feel anew concerning time his old experiance concerning space, on reading Hugh Miller. For, educated as most of us have been, there was a time when we thought that all of past time was set down in human history. But just before the utmost limits of historical time have been reached the geologist begins his story of the letter-day ellnvial growths. It takes centuries to arrive at the Drift Period, and many more of them before he finds the "new fossils." One by one the familiar types of life are all missing, till on reaching the chalk formation only a single species of extant animals or plants remains, and yet half the whole body of the rock is composed of the relicts of animals or plants. He is scarcely back to the noon of organic existence, beyond which are the prolific old red sandstones, the Silurian formations, and the unstratified primary rocks,—to complete the slow growth of any one of which systems, required a length of time beside which all the historic period is as one swing of the pendulum compared to a century.

When, in 1858, Hugh Miller came to an untimely and most melancholy end, his surviving friends (of whom among the ablest and best-fitted to be his literary executor was his widow,) published the completed works he had left. When *The Cruise of the Betsy* was issued, we had reason to believe that it was the last of his marvelous series. It added to the general regret to know, that he had had it in mind to prepare a labored treatise on the geology of Scotland, which, as the monument of his life, his fame might safely repose under. But the materials for that great work, we understood, were undigested and in such scattered form, that no less genius than their author's could compact and give them creditable shape. Some years ago, Mr. Miller delivered a course of lectures, in Edinburgh, on his favorite theme, which, at the time, he was importuned to publish, but he resolutely declined, (except as to the disposition of two of them, which were incorporated in his *Testimony of the Rocks*,) on the ground that they were the essence and gist of his coming great work. But, being arrested by death, the great work—which, if it had been completed, would very likely have shared the fate of other great works, standing high on the list of classics in science, to be much quoted and little read—was never written. Six of these lectures his widow has revised, with the aid of the first geologists of Scotland, and timidly put forth, doubting whether his great fame would be diminished or increased thereby. But her timidity was unnecessary. The lectures form a delightful manual of geology, by the side of which all others seem mere catalogues of fossils and of rocks by name. They are written in his always elegant style, pure, clear, simple and eloquent, and with that power of description which Buckland was tempted to say he would give his left hand to possess. But most remarkable of all is the feeling of reliability one has in reading them—the sensation that he treads on firm ground—that there is no danger that the production of a few most carefully observed facts would knock out the underpinning and fetch his whole structure tumbling down. Perhaps Mr. Miller had the rare sense to leave out of sight the weaker arguments, and so avoid advertising the weakness of his position—at any rate there is a wonderful air of truth about these lectures that is very bracing to the spirits; the reader uses his faith not as a crutch, but simply as a walking stick to explore doubtful places with. When they tell us that a shrewd paleontologist will reconstruct a tortoise out of a fossil tooth, we cannot help feeling that if we had pared away one edge of the tooth before it went out of our hands, the great naturalist's genius might have turned out a flying dragon instead. There is no room for such cavils reading Hugh Miller; in spite of the skepticism with which we approach him, Geology, under his hands, seems to take indubitable rank among the exact sciences.

Geologists do indeed take very extraordinary liberties with the great forces of nature to make their theories comport with the phenomena that confront them. They do not scruple to lift up continents and submerge them again, to subject the mountain-tops of what now are temperate latitudes to the rasping of icebergs, and their valleys to the denuding agencies of glaciers. But reason is more ready to accept the probability that such phenomena which are yet observable on a comparatively small scale, were formerly occurring in a gigantic way, than to confess the miracle which skepticism offers as the only alternative. For certainly it were a staggering miracle that the earth should suddenly roll out of nothing into existence, blooming as to-day with all Spring flowers, but its verdant garniture thinly hiding the apparent debris and relics of thousands of preceding ages. While it is no more a miracle that continents should sink and emerge again than that a violet should grow where its seed was dropped last year, But then if one is going to be skeptical he should be thorough about it. Even if not consistent enough to believe that the world was born only the day before he was, he persists in the luxury of believing that all histories written on paper are veritable, he must reject most that antiquarians have contributed to the history of the race, for the evidences that men did live in periods denominated from the material of their rude implements of war or peace, the Bronze and Stone ages, are very dimly traced in their scattered tools and weapons, compared with the stony volumes that testify to the myriad tribes of animals that preceded the arrival of man.

It gives a smack of homeliness to the geologic procession of events to learn that some of its great operations have been going on since man, our brother, though half naked, and eating his venison raw, has been here. The sand-dunes, accumulations of sand heaped over the soil by winds, and in some cases consolidated into a kind of open sandstone, contain human fossils enough to show that many of them are of late formation. An old British church and oratory was disinterred from one on the Cornish coast, after being hidden for nearly a thousand years. An act of Parliament, of the times of William III., records the fact that under a wilderness of sand in the north of Scotland, there is an ancient fossil barony, with its ploughed fields and fences, and the remains of a manor-house, all irrecoverably submerged.

But still more ancient, and yet within the historic period, are many of the Scotch morasses, deep swamps of peat, drowned forests, covered now with mosses. The mark of the Roman axe has been detected in many instances on the lower tier of stumps over which the peat has accumulated, and the axe itself, with Roman coins and arms, has often been found there. Several of these morasses were evidently formed since the Christian Era. The legionaries of Agricola cut down, in their march, wide avenues in the forest. They leave the felled wood to rot on the surface, small streams are choked up, pools form, the cold, shaded soil produces a new order of plants, and the overturned forest becomes a morass. At other times the upturned roots and broken trunks show that hurricanes have begun the work which elsewhere the Roman soldiers started. But sand-dunes and morasses are merely local affairs, which are being produced every day. There is much evidence that Scotland has suffered one great geologic change since the advent of the human race. During several paroxysms of upheaval, the level of the land has been changed with reference to the level of the ocean from 20 to 40 feet. Below the old coast lines there is a fringe of alluvial "bottoms," (they would call them in New-England,) which within a few thousand years were the beaches, covered with tangle and wrack to the present coast-line, that were only laid bare when the tide fell well off. The bones of whales have been found in the clay forty feet above the present sea-level, and among them primitive weapons. Where the City of Glasgow now stands three rude canoes have been dug up from where they reposed upon pure sea-sand, yet were entombed one of them on a level, 26 feet above that of the sea; and in one of them was found a hatchet of green stone, seeming to show in all its connections that while a rude race occupied the shore, the Frith of Clyde covered the site of the lower districts of Glasgow,—to which arguments from the curious etymologies of the coast also tend, but without much force, if considered alone.

Reading backward the history of Scotland, the next chapter is that of which the all-pervading boulder-clays treat—the Era of the Drift. Just as a cutler whetting his chisel on a flat Turkey stone drives the gray, milky dressing to the further end of the stone, where they accumulate thick in the direction of the stroke, so the icebergs, with the rocks frozen in at their base like graver's chisels, went grinding over the rocks driving the clay that they made with them, dropping it into deep, still, hollows, and drifting it in eddies into the lee of rocks that they could not break—indicating very distinctly at this remove of time the rocks from which the clay was ground by the corresponding color. No human bones occur in these clays or in any formations anterior to them, except as they may have been deposited at a grave's depth by their human fellows. Indeed it would have been rather a gelid time for poor, shrinking humanity in Scotland during the Drift ages. At their beginning the land stood much as it stands now, the sea washing, or stiffened, up to the old coast-lines. It was the climate of Lapland. There were forests of fir in the plains, interspersed with spruce-pine—red-haired, shaggy elephants browsing among them. Stinted willows and dwarfed birches crowned the lesser heights, while the mountains were capped and cloaked in ice and snow. The rhinoceros wallowed in the swamp, the moose basked on the island left bare by the tide, reindeer cropped the mosses and lichens, and wolves abounded, of whose descendants the last was killed in 1680 by Ewan Cameron of Lochiel. Between the mountains the huge gullies that front the sea were packed to the height of 150 or 200 feet from the bottom with ice and snow, which, slowly moving downward, polishing the granite precipices, smoothly rounding the porphyry, wrenching the loose rocks out, at last were launched into the sea. Meanwhile Scotland was sinking—foundering like a great hulk at sea. Glaciers from still more Northern coasts were launching their icebergs, which were borne southward by the Arctic current till they fell into the Gulf Stream, and drifting eastward, scratched deep grooves in the fixed rocks below, ground the softer strata into mud which settled into the deeper water, or brushing fragments from others, scattered them as boulders in their course. Slowly the land kept sinking, till at last only three groups of snow-peaked islands—a wintry archipelago, marked its whole submerged area—the Cheviot on the South, the Grampian midway, and the Ben Weavis to the North. For centuries the solemn procession of icebergs keeps on, beating ineffectually against the towering islands, brushing their sides, ploughing the submerged peaks, wearing away the fronts of the crags and piling the gravel and boulders in their lee. Centuries more, and Scotland is rising again. As it emerges, the climate moderates, and Summer brings some genial warmth. Peeping out from the hill-sides semi-arctic plants appear, while in the sheltered valleys the Flora of a warmer land is grown. Decaying vegetation mixes with the boulder-clay and forms a soil fit for the production of the cereals, and man appears. The proofs which make all this probable as a chapter in the history of Scotland occupy the first and second of these lectures. In the third, the lecturer strides back to the beginning of a still remoter era—the time of the formation of the *Tertiary Rocks*. Scotland then was a country of extensive forests, peopled with animals and plants that are strange there now, but possessing in good part the characteristics of the Atlantic coast of our country when the Puritans found it. Among the stately trees of that period was a species of pine now extinct, which when touched with decay bled amber. This beautiful gum, imperishable in air or water, has preserved from the tertiary period 800 different species of insects (and the whole catalogue of known British insects only numbers some 11,000 species) and the leaves or wood of 48 different species of shrubs and trees—all that perished by it being delicately embalmed to this day. But the country still had its earthquake agues and its active volcanoes, as the abundant trap-tuff and the overlying basalt in the tertiary district show.

Between this era and the next, there is a leaf torn out—a break in the progression of organisms. With the exception of a single microscopic family, not a species has crossed to this from the far side—the *Chalk* era. During its continuance, Scotland was utterly sunk, unless, as is probable, the Grampians, green and waving with nameless trees, overtopped the ocean, thet brooded over all the rest. Myriads of molluska, in galleys of pearl, careered on the surface, long-extinct fishes sported in its middle depths, while on its white floor the sedentary shell-fish burrowed. But amazing swarms of animalculæ crowded the sea, which perishing, their skeletons sank to the bottom in thick deposits of white, impalpable mud, so that the deep-setting currents showed their boundaries on the surface by their milky hue. When the great drift followed, most of this impalpable chalk was swept eastward into the stiller oceans, and Scotland, emerged, is not rich in chalk.

Back another long stride, and the land is seen again with its present general upland outlines, its last born line of mountains just heaved up by the subterranean explosions. An immense river—the Weald River, traversed it across the north, in whose waters are reptiles in fiendish shapes, some half crocodile and half fish, and some looking like tortoises strung on boa constrictors.

Still earlier, deep into the coast of what now is Sutherland, an estuary set back; its brackish waters were the home of lobsters (after a fashion,) corals, star-fish, monsters half flying and half floating, and most abundant of all, the belemnites, or cuttle fish, which in the fossil state are the "stone thunderbolts." The sombre expanse of marshes on one side are the tramping grounds of huge winged reptiles, crocodiles and tortoises, and the resting-place of dragons with furious Greek names. On the other side are overhanging cliffs of Old Red Sandstone, looking just as old then as now, in which if there had been one Oolitic geologist, armed with cold chisel and hammer, he might have chipped out the same fossils in precisely the same state of preservation as the geologist of the Christian year 1859 reveals. When ages have hardened the deposits of this Wealden river and this Oolitic estuary, they will be the richest of all rocks in fossils of curious fish, flesh and fowl. The rings of the fossil pines that tumbled, while they were yet trees, from the Old Red Sandstone cliff into the estuary, may still be counted, showing in their narrower or wider circles the variability of the Summers and Winters of that age. and the alternating groups of chill and genial Summers.

Still earlier or further back in time, Scotland was a shallowly submerged shoal of soft mud, into which innumerable mollusks sank age after age and were buried. The shoal, lifted to the light again, stiffened, dried and hardened into stone, is *Lias*, which splits into thin laminæ, revealing on every jet-black plate finely-drawn engravings in all shades from opaque to silvery white, in amber and yellowish brown too, the shells of animals that were defunct ages before the Oolitic period. Still the laminæ are often so fat with animal-derived bitumen that they flame in the fire, and the limestone bands that separate the shales when struck by the hammer yield the heavy fetid odor of corruption.

By this time existing Scotland seems old; but, trudging back a few more centuries, we reach something new, the new Red Sandstone or triassic deposits. The rock that represents both the Trissic and the Permian (the next older system) presents one appearance to the miner's logist, but a strange line of demarcation separates them. They lie conformably to each other, as if deposited in immediate succession. There is no trace of physical convulsion, of tornado, of earthquake, or of eruption of fire. But the organic remains are entirely different. Until recently it was held that not a single organism, animal or vegetable, crossed that undisturbed horizontal line, and was common to the creation that ended and the creation that begun there. In the Triassic rocks of Scotland no fossil organisms have been found, but they are curiously imprinted with foot-marks of gigantic reptiles and birds, with impressions of insects and even of rain-drops.

The next age back was the *Carboniferous*, resulting in the production of the immense coal-beds. It is made up of fossil forests, though often rich too in fossil fish. It seems as if the earth's crust were too weak to bear the weight of continents, which, when overburdened by vegetable growths and tramping animals sank, only afterwards to be thrust up again. Subsidence and upheavals were then among the processes of nature to be calculated on. Nature labored with huge immaturities of all kinds. The prevailing forms of both Flora and Fauna belong to a past fashion. There were no mammals yet created, and even of reptiles but a few. Fish abounded, and of great size. The trees bore no fruit, but everywhere cones; they had elaborately-carved trunks and well-balanced fronds, and were of immense size. To a human being they would have looked as the ferns and club-mosses of the Brobdignags to a wandering Lilliputian. As we ascend to the middle and earlier portions of this period the traces of land become scarcer.

Centuries further back, before the first coal was deposited, was the *Old Red Sandstone Era*. The upper rocks of this deposit abound in the dwarfs of fishes that are gigantic in the coal—and mostly in creatures whose skeletons are external, like the armadilla and the tortoise. The middle ones are full of fossil weeds, as if from a wide, extended seas. The lower are most abundant in fish, which lie packed in the stone like herring in a barrel. Curiously, every one of them, in his stiffly-curved, contorted form, gives evidence of having met a sudden death. Among the odd forms are those of fish with a reptilian look, and one strange fellow whose jaws worked with a horizontal action. While all this was being wrought, there are evidences of an immensely-extended period of time. During its process, Scotland was a continent of mud, at first shallowly covered with water, then lying exposed to the air, drying, warping, cracking, and then again submerged by a dark-hued, muddy ocean.

The next stride back is to the *Silurian Era*, in which were the first beginnings of life, animal or vegetable, on our planet. Its depositions vary from five to ten miles in thickness. Most of it in Scotland seems to have been formed at the bottom of a deep sea, below the zero line of vital organisms. It has a poverty-stricken Flora, mostly of seaweeds; but there are Silurian depositions, of which every particle of their calcareous matter must once have been associated with animal life. To this age belongs the trilobite—the giant father of that race of which the only extant ally is a little insect which floats or swims indifferently, either side up, on our stagnant pools now-a-days. The remains of no plant or animal have been detected in Scotland underlying the rock in which the oldest graptolite appears. We take off our hat to the graptolite; he was of a very low family—a zoophyte at that—but the Adam of all earthy races; the first of all created things that lived on this terrestial ball.

Now we have arrived not at "the beginning," but at the epoch when the primary rocks were being created, but the gneiss was gneiss then and the slate was slate then. It was long before He who made the earth pronounced it "Good." The inner fires were shooting up through yawning chasms, their flames laden with molten granite. The islands of melted gneiss quivered with frequent convulsions, and were scarcely less billowy than the boiling ocean over which clouds of steam and fog shut out all rays of the moon, if there was a moon, or sun, if there was a sun. We shall hardly be expected to travel much further back, but when future students have translated all the hieroglyphics written within and without upon the imperishable volume that encrusts and keeps down the fires upon that portion of the globe, the history of Scotland will be pretty well written. And in all its leading features the story of this rugged land is the story of the whole earth.

To resume. Hugh Miller's doctrine, loosely but briefly stated, is that:

The Primary rocks were deposited under water, but constantly exposed to a seething heat.

The Silurians were formed at the bottom of a deep sea, much of it below the zero of life.

The Old Red Sandstone was a continent of mud slowly emerging from an ocean of mud.

The Coal was the product of a land of forests of cone-bearing trees, repeatedly sunk and reëlevated.

The New Red Sandstone, he separates into the Permian (the oldest, and bearing some fossils) and the Triassic—which bear innumerable footprints of birds and reptiles, impressed while in the state of yielding, plastic sand. But within the outer limits of these two systems, one creation of organic life ended and another began.

The Lias was a shallow-sea burial-place, which being lifted was the basis of the Oolite.

The Oolite was an estuary in a land of marshes hovered over, trampled and inhabited by dragons

The Wealden was a river-bed, in which are deposited the relics of half sea half land-monsters.

The Chalk was an ocean-bottom, milky white with the skeletons of animalculæ.

The Tertiary was a land formation of a general New-England look, with some unquenched volcanoes still smoking and shaken with frequent earthquakes.

The Drift was a period of glaciers and icebergs, which ground the softer rocks to clay and sand, and formed the basis of the alluvial soils, out of which men and the existing plants and animals procure their food.

We have left ourselves no room to reproduce the speculations, most interesting to artists, concerning the geological structure of the land as the anatomy of landscapes,—nor to do more than allude to the descriptive sketches from the author's portfolio which constitute the appendix.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG. By Charles Reade. New-York: Harper & Bros.

The hero of Charles Reade's first novel was a viscount—for all young British novelists appear to think themselves under an obligation to draw on the peerage for their heroes; but since then he has had the good sense to go a stage lower in the social scale for his representative men, and, in his new novel of *Love Me Little, Love Me Long*, he has selected an entirely new style of personage for his hero—the mate of a merchant ship—with a name as unromantic as that of his position in life. David Dod, is the name which the novelist has bestowed upon his hero; and his heroine is a young lady in the middle ranks of society—Lucy, an orphan, the joint ward of her two uncles, one an old bachelor country gentleman, and the other a wealthy marchent. She is an orphan, and her guardians find her society so agreeable that they quarrel for the privilege of having her, and they compromise by agreeing that she shall divide her time between them, spending three months alternately with each. Mrs. Bazalgette, the merchant's wife, finds Lucy a most agreeable companion, and very useful to her in altering her dresses; while the young lady's bachelor uncle discovers that his house is much more attractive to the country squires while his niece is with him than when he is alone. The two guardians, therefore, are naturally jealous of each other, and entertain a mutual hatred, which is still further heightened by a desire on the part of each to outwit the other in providing a husband for their niece. Aunt Bazelgette is herself a flirt and a coquette, and exercises her talent upon all the handsome young fellows that visit her; but she has selected a London banker for her niece, while the bachelor uncle is concocting a scheme for marrying the young lady to a soft-headed but well-descended squire in his neighborhood. While she is at his house she meets David Dodd, who is on a visit to his sister Eve, and as the young sailor entertains them one evening by spinning some of his long yarns about the sea, (all of them being very old yarns indeed, which have been quite worn out on this side of the Atlantic,) Lucy listens and loves, like Desdemona listening to the hairbreadth escapes of Othello. She gazes upon the broad shoulders, the bright eyes and the manly face of the young fellow, and, for the first time in her life, feels that she is in the presence of "the male of her own species." This is a feeling which usually settles the business with young ladies, and determines their destiny; but Lucy is a cautious girl, who never yields to her impulses, and therefore she holds back, apparently, while she really falls headlong in love. David Dod does not understand why he should not fall in love with so charming a person, and therefore he puts no restraint upon his passions, and at once plunges headlong into a sea of difficulties, with as little hesitation as Romeo felt when he encountered the fair Juliet in her father's palace. David Dod, the mate of an Indiaman, is not a suitable person to visit the home of Lucy's uncle, but the old gentleman having been amused by David's sister, who is a sort of moral Becky Sharp, invites her to drink tea with Lucy, and she, being proud of her brother's accomplishment in spinning yarns, brings him along with her. The young couple falling in love with each other, the story is prolonged by a narration of the little difficulties which prevent their union, an event which the reader discovers to be inevitable from their first meeting. But so slight is the plot, and so destitute of incident is the narrative, that to increase the size of the volume, the author interpolates an essay on banking and political economy in the heart of the story, which does no particular harm, as it is not at all likely that anybody will read it. Lucy and David are married at the close, and we gather from the conversation of two persons which is appended, that Mr. Dod had become the captain of an East Indiaman, and was so popular with his passengers that he was called "Gentleman Dod," a rather equivocal compliment to be paid to a sailor. There is very little invention in Mr. Reade's plots, and a good many of the incidents and episodes which he introduces are taken at second-hand; yet he is one of the most original of English novel-writers, notwithstanding; and his method of working up his materials is entirely distinct from that of any other author of the day. There is very little description or narrative-writing in his novels; his characters describe themselves in their conversations, and we gain an insight into their natures and motives as we do with people in daily life, by listening to their remarks, and watching their conduct. In "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," there is very little of passion of the romantic element; the heroine is always as cool as a cucumber, and the hero never misbehaves himself. There is a little tragedy revealed by David's sister, which has nothing whatever to do with the story, however, who confesses to her brother that she once fell in love with a "Creamcheese" who did not reciprocate her passion, whereupon she conceived the terrible design of inviting him to tea, and administering to him a dose of laudanum. Eve Dod, though we see but little of her, and she plays but a subordinate part in the story, is, in reality, the best drawn character in it, and makes the strongest impression of them all on the mind of the reader. Aunt Bazalgette, too, is a sharply-defined, brilliantly-colored, and well-conceived womanly character; but Lucy, the heroine, is quiet, common-place, amiable, and altogether unlike any other heroine except such as may be found in the placid novels of Miss Austen. The title of the story is a misnomer, for the only people in it who love at all love a good deal, and do not love long, for just as they begin to love in earnest the tale comes to a conclusion. The charm of Mr. Reade's novel is not so much in the development of the story as in the raciness of the style, the sharp sarcasms which he throws in, the crisp dialogue, the dramatic incidents, the dash and boldness of his outlined characters, and the lewless disregard of conventionalities which he shows on all occasions. There is no American writer, not even the authors of chesp sensation novels, who would dare to use so many slang American phrases as Mr. Reade introduces into his novels, and there are very few scholars, when writing for their own class, who venture to introduce so much Latin, Greek and French as Mr. Reade does when writing for the great mass of uneducated readers.

Worcaster's New Quarto Dictionary.

We have been shown the advanced sheets of this work, and from the examination we have been able to give, have no doubt it will be a most valuable work of reference—one which no one desirous of an accurate knowledge of the English language could afford to be without. Some features of this work deserve especial attention. There is a careful treatment of synonymous terms—and terms of heraldry, architecture, votary, natural history, and mechanics are profusely illustrated by means of neat wood-cuts. Both the synonyms and the illustrations are incorporated in the body of the text, so that the inconvenience of separate references is avoidad. Its definitions are full but concise, and illustrated by numerous quotations from standard authors. In the definitions, the changes which have occurred in the use of words, are carefully marked, the meanings which have become obsolete or which are not elegant, being indicated always with references to the authors so using them, so that there is a complete historical view of the successive changes in our language. Nice scholarship is further shown in the etymologie, which are most complete, in both the ancient and modern tongues, and, what will be found of great service, the accents and breathings are carefully placed.

Still another want which is every day becoming more urgent, was find met most fully. We find in our readings great numbers of technical terms of art and science which have become popularized, and no longer belong exclusively to the vocabularies of special dictionaries. They belong to the general vocabulary as truly as any words of our language. There has been a judicious selection of such terms to the number of six or seven thousand. From the list of subscribers to the work in this City, embracing the names of some hundreds of our most noted literary, mercantile, and professional men, we judge that it meets with general approbation. Many of our most eminent scholars have written letters of approval. The dictionary is now nearly completed, and we shall await its appearance with interest, regarding it as a most valuable contribution to English Lexicography.

Curious Will Cases.

Some curious developments of family history have recently been made public in Massachusetts, in contested will cases. In the Supreme Court at Boston, a few days ago, the will of William Stearns, of that city, was set aside on the ground of undue influence of the wife; the contestants being George Lilley and wife, the son-in-law and daughter of testator. Mr. Stearns had been for many years in the employ of Enoch Train & Co., shipbuilders. He had accumulated some $4,000, and left the bulk of his property to his wife. The evidence developed, among other facts, the following incidents in the life of the parties:

The Appellees called a great number of witnesses to prove that Mrs. Stearns was a very energetic and masculine woman, who used harsh language, smoked, and swore, and required her husband to pay over to her monthly all his earnings; that he was literally henpecked husband; that she was accustomed to speak of his daughters very disrespectfully, and had often said that they should have no part of his property, and after the will was signed, said that the will was made and that they should have nothing; that when she married, the eldest daughter was out at service, and the younger but six years old: that she compelled the latter to wear cast-off and insufficient clothing, and required her, at the early age of eight or ten, to wash the dishes, wash herself in the yard, scrub the floors and stairs, eat mouldy and worm-eaten bread, and go to bed through the year at 5 o'clock P. M., and had her put out to service at the age of 14 years. That the elder sister, Amy F. Norris was very poor, and married to a seafaring man, who contributed little to her support; that he had married her with her father's consent; and once before her third confinement, had agreed with her father to have her occupy a room in his house, for which she should pay until he, (her husband) should return from sea; that while the husband was absent, Mrs. Stearns took offense because her husband gave Amy ninepence to buy an apron and a few oranges; and because she lied down in the day time, while suffering from a headache; that Mrs. Stearns compelled her to leave the house, saying she would not allow her husband to waste his sweets and money upon her; that she would tantalize and torment her until she left; and would soon have a will made by which she should have nothing. That the daughter was thus obliged to leave, and was indebted to charity for shelter and care during her confinement, and that this occurrence took place just before the will was executed.

The will was set aside by decree of this Court.

Another case was that of the will of Mrs. Hannah Pitman, of Newburyport, who bequeathed the bulk of her property to Charles H. Ireland, in trust for her married daughter, Mrs. Enoch G. Adams. Mrs. Adams soon after died, bequeathing all her right and title to her husband, and he sued the executor Ireland. Evidence was offered to prove that the testatrix was of unsound mind when this will was drawn. It was also shown, by numerous declarations of Mrs. P., that she looked upon Mr. Adams with dislike; that she had formed the opinion that he had married her daughter for her money; that he had deceived them as to his own prospects; that he was ungrateful for favors shown him; that he was shiftless, and unable to take care of himself, or to earn his own living; that she meant he should not have the spending of her money, and intended not only to make a legacy to the Church, but also to put her daughter's property in such a way that he could not control it or inherit it. No attempt was made to confute this testimony, further than to show that at some times she expressed herself as pleased with some of his literary performances.

The will was affirmed.

Discontinuance of the Overland Mail Service

From the Constitution.

The failure of Congress, at its late session, to make the usual appropriations for the Post-Office Department, has induced the Postmaster-General to scrutinize the service, with a view to discontinue all that may be dispensed with without material injury to the public convenience. The territorial routes between Neosho, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., which were let to contract last year, have accordingly been discontinued—the discontinuance to take effect from the 1st day of July next. For some time past, (as it appears from the reports on file in the Department,) the service upon both of these routes has been almost entirely interrupted.

There is no evidence that the mails due on the first route at Neosha, in December and January last, and at Albuquarque in December, February and March, ever reached their respective points of destination; or that those due on the second route at Kansas, in November and March, and at Stockton in January, February and March, ever arrived. On the first route, the mail due at Albuquerque in November was not received until the first of January following; and, on the second route, the December and January mails failed to arrive at Kansas until the last day of February.

These failures have resulted from various causes, but mostly from the presence of hostile Indians along the lines, who have frequently compelled the mail-carriers to return, and in one instance the carrier was taken and the mail destroyed.

The natural result of such irregularities has been the reduction of the mail matter until the amount for transportation has become comparatively insignificant. The entire mail which left Albuquerque for Neosha in October last, consisted of but two letters and a newspaper. This service may, then, certainly be dispensed with, and the remaining four territorial or overland routes, including the main route from Independence to Santa Fé, and the Isthmus route, will doubtless furnish abundant mail facilities for the entire public necessity.

The Cleveland *Leader* says there is quite a stir in Coshocton, Ohio, touching what is supposed to be a silver mine near West Lafayette. It is stated that the ore has been taken to the Philadelphia mint, and was pronounced the richest ever received there, every three pounds of ore making one pound of pure silver. The ora is found in a bed fifty yards wide and three feet thick, overlaid with a vein of lead one foot thick. There is some doubt of the truth of the representations.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given, pursuant to the provision of title 1, chapter 8, and part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, a resident of the City of New-York, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, a resident of Newport, R. I.

The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is THEODORE DEHON.

The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants.

The said THEODORE DEHON is the general partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the special partner of said partnership.

The residence of Theodore Dehon is in the City of New-York, and of Sidney Brooks, Newport, R. I.

The said special partner has contributed to the common stock and paid in cash as capital the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1859, and shall terminate on May 15, 1864.

THEODORE DEHON,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
No. 10 Wall st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Mr. PICKERING CLARK are authorized to sign by procuration for the above firm. THEODORE DEHON.

MAY 14, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of HATFIELD & CO., for the manufacture of looking glasses and picture frames, terminated by limitation, on the first day of May, 1859.

The above business will be continued at the old stand, No. 8 Astor-place, by W. HATFIELD, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

W. HATFIELD,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859. E. C. WILLIAMS.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERVELT SHIP-YARD, Houston-st., East River, New-York, May 2, 1859.—The undersigned having withdrawn from the business of ship-building and repairing, has disposed of his interests therein to DANIEL D. WESTERVELT, who will continue the business at the above location. The undersigned may, for the present, be found at his office, No. 11 South William-st. STEPHEN G. BOGERT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

EXCURSION.—SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT, Cliffwood, Perth Amboy, Chelsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's. Steamboat VOLAS leaves foot of Barclay-st. EVERY DAY (except Saturday,) at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 o'clock P. M.

A LIGHT, WELL-MADE ROCKAWAY carriage for one or two horses, made to order for the owner, to be seen at Kelly's livery stables, No. 19 West 13th-st. Inquire between 7 and 11 o'clock at No. 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY AT ORANGE New-Jersey, one hour's ride from the City, a good cook to do the coarse washing, and a chamberma'd to wait on table and do the fine washing; none but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 148 6th av., before Wednesday next.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE Passaic River; fine lawn, furnished house, barn, coach-house, and garden, with 25 to 75 acres of ground; on mile from Newark. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st. and Broadway.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

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FINANCIAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—ss.—ORLANDO ALEXANDER, of the city and county of Milwaukee, being duly sworn doth say, that he is [illegible] in the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, one of the above-named defendants, to the amount of ten thousand dollars; that the stock of this affiant is at present customarily transferred on an agent of the company in the City of New-York, to whom it was transferred for the purposes of effecting through said agent or stock broker a sale thereof, but that said stock has remained unsold, and affiant is still the real owner thereof, affiant having received the certificates of said stock from his said agent; that he has applied through his said agent to the officers and agents of said Company for a retransfer of said stock to the name of affiant upon the books of said Corporation, but for some pretended reason unknown to affiant such reasonable request was refused; and this affiant further says that he knows Nehemiah F. Stanton, the President of the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; that some time in the latter part of December, or early in January last past, affiant thinks in January, he met the said Stanton, then President as aforesaid, at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, and had a conversation with him in reference to the two million mortgage said to have been executed by said railroad Company, in June last, to William Barnes, as Trustee, in which conversation this affiant expressed to said Stanton the belief that said mortgage was not executed for any real purpose of relieving said railroad Company from its pecuniary embarrassments; and that if the railroad was permitted to be sold under such mortgage, the measure would prove highly prejudicial to all the Stockholders and creditors of said railroad Company.

In the course of such conversation, said Stanton said to this affiant that the intention of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgage, ordinarily and commonly known as the third mortgage, was to effect an early sale under such mortgage and after the sale, to organize anew, and the bondholders to come in as stockholders under such new organization, thus to cut off and wipe out all the old stock and the unsecured indebtedness of the company. And said Stanton said to this affiant that he was sorry affiant's interest in the Company was not in the shape of judgment or otherwise, so that he could give affiant third mortgage bonds therefor, but that he could effect it in another way.

He then proposed to borrow of affiant the sum of one thousand dollars, on a credit of ten days, for the use of said Company, and to lodge with affiant as collateral security, ten thousand dollars of such third mortgage bonds with the understanding that said bonds were not to be redeemed at the expiration of said ten days, but that the same should become forfeited to affiant, who might, after a sale under such mortgage, convert the same into stock under said contemplated new organization. That affiant refused such offer, fearing the legality of the transaction and the validity of such bonds, and affiant further says that he had a further and another conversation with said Stanton, in Milwaukee, in the early part of February last past, in which affiant said to said Stanton that, as this affiant believed the officers and directors of said Railroad Company had no legal right to issue said bonds and sell them for merely nominal considerations, said Stanton replied they had such right and could sell them for whatever price they saw fit, and remarked that we, (alluding to himself as President, and the other Directors) will sell you all the bonds you want for five cents on the dollar; and further affiant saith not. [Signed] ALEXANDER.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1859. Edwin F. Townsend, Notary Public. Milwaukee County, Wis.

MOSES KNEELAND'S STATEMENT.

Circuit Court for Columbia County, Wisconsin.—Newcomb Cleveland *against* the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company and other defendants.—State of Wisconsin. Milwaukee County, ss.—I Moses Kneeland, being duly sworn on oath, say, that in March, April and May, A. D. 1858, I was a Director and member of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, defendant, and had and heard several conversations with and between members of the Board

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents sarved at 12½ cents a week mailed fur Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Lon Pasquale.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Mona Lisa—Masks and Faces.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ros Roy

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Much Ado About Nothing—A Man Without a Head.

BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Burnham—Handsome Jack.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Man of Agar.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Horticultural Festival—Concert.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hance for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office today, May 14, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, on her way home from the East Indies, and the *Lancaster*, *Wyoming* and *Levant*, on their way out, will touch at the ports of Chili. In view of the unsettled condition of our relations with that Republic, the Administration has come to the conclusion that an exhibition of a portion of our naval force may have a good effect in hastening a settlement.

Five destructive fires are noted in our telegraphic column this morning. On Thursday, twenty buildings were destroyed in the business portion of the city of Marietta, Ohio. Several firemen and others were injured by falling buildings. A new engine-house belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in Baltimore, was totally destroyed yesterday morning, together with five locomotives. Buildings attached to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg were burned yesterday, and the barn attached to the Dauphin County, Penn., Poor-house was set on fire and destroyed, with a number of cattle, mules and horses. A large fire also occurred at Theresa Village, N. Y., on Thursday night, which consumed property to the value of $50,000.

The packet-ship *William Tapscott*, Captain Bell, arrived yesterday in thirty-one days from Liverpool, bringing seven hundred and twenty-six Mormon emigrants, including woman and children. One half of them are from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and the other half from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They are a better class than the average of European emigrants. With the exception of some seventy-five, who remain at the East, the whole party leaves for Florence in Nebraska Territory, this evening, *via* the Suspension Bridge route.

Sporting news is abundant. The yachting season is about to open, and preparations are being made for the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, to take place on the 2d of June. The return match on the Union Course, between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern*, is announced for Wednesday next, the stakes being $5,000 a side. The Cricketers of Massachusetts have challenged the State of New-York to a match game. A prize-fight occurred at St. Louis on the 9th May, between Bendigo and Conley, at which the former won, after a battle that extended through eighty-nine rounds. The racket challenge from England, to players in this City, has not yet been accepted. The friends of Sereiter, in Detroit, express much dissatisfaction at Phelan's declination of that billiard-player's last challenge.

Professor Denison Olmsted, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College since 1825, died suddenly in New-Haven yesterday, at the age of 68.

In the Oberlin Rescue cases, at Cleveland, sentence has been passed upon Messrs. Langston and Bushnell. The former was condemned in a fine of $100 and the costs of prosecution; the latter to sixty days' imprisonment and a fine of $600, besides the costs of prosecution. It is stated that the costs in Mr. Bushnell's case will amount to $1,500.

The May meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held yesterday forenoon in the Academy of Music. The assemblage was loordinately large. The Hon. Judge Jessup presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman, and by the Rev. C. C. Baldwin, of the Fuhchow Mission, China; the Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs, of Ceylon; the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, of India; the Rev. Justin Perkins, D. D., of the Nestorian Mission; and by the Rev. James Eells, of Cleveland. The addresses were unusually interesting, especially those of Mr. Scudder and Dr. Perkins.

The Young Men's Christian Union celebrated their second Anniversary at Dodworth's Hall, last evening. The Rev. Drs. Chapin, Osgood, Bellows, and B. F. Manniere, Esq., made brief addresses.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society was in session all day, yesterday, at Calvary Church in Twenty-third-street. In the evening addresses were delivered before the Society by the Rev. Wm Cathcart, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Charles Willett, of Wisconsin.

The Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., delivered an eloquent address at the Palace Garden Hall last evening, to an immense audience. His subject was: "The Poor Orphan Girl."

The Commissioners of Health held a meeting at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, yesterday. Present—The Mayor, Dr. Gunn, Health Officer; Dr. Rockwell, Dr. Miller, Alderman McSpedon and Councilman Cornell. The Health-Officer reported the arrival of the ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool, with passengers, several of whom were suffering with smallpox. It was decided that they be vaccinated, and the ship laid up for five days for fumigation.

An unusual number of European immigrants arrived here yesterday. There were nearly four thousand in all, who came in sight ships from Liverpool, Bremen and Havre.

The Colonization Society's ship, *Mary Caroline Stevens*, sailed from Baltimore for Liberia, May 11. She took out 150 colored emigrants, and 4 colored clergymen as missionaries.

The movements in Breadstuffs yesterday were less extensive, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of sellers. Yet, a very good business was transacted in Flour, the average rise in prices of which was about 15c. @ bbl. Wheat was 3c. @ 6c. ℔ bush. dearer. Pork was briskly dealt in, and was much higher. Lard and Beef were also active and buoyant. A cargo of 4,000 bags Rio Coffee was sold at 11¼c. ℔ lb. Sugars and Molasses were in good request. A lively inquiry prevailed for Rice, Spirits Turpentine, and Linseed Oil. About 900 bales Cotton were sold. The transactions in other branches of trade were moderate.

Austrian Finances. A slight but significant symptom of the financial embarrassments of Austria, has just appeared in the subscription of the Emperor to the German National Monument in honor of the great composer Weber. Austria has always effected a special protectorate of the Art of Music, but while the Prussian Government appears on the Weber list for 2,000 thalers, about $14,000, the Emperor Francis Joseph is put down for 155 thalers, or a trifle over $100; the singer, Madame Ney contributing 520, and Schroder Devrient 354 thalers. It is clear that the Kaiser must feel the value of every florin he can command, when he can consent to so manifest a confession of his necessities.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Lord will deliver his lecture on "Pascal and the Jansenists," at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening.

The American Tract Society.

The Managers of the Tract Society achieved a memorable victory on Wednesday last. They rode rough-shod over a "factious minority," and squelched summarily all their attempts to say a word upon Slavery, or the duties of the Tract Society supposed to grow out of that institution. They voted them down, over and over again, by a large and decisive majority. They tabled their resolutions, stopped their mouths and turned their attempted arguments into the broadest practical jokes.

The campaign was brief and brilliant:—but we advise the commanding generals not to attempt its repetition. Another such victory would seal their ruin. Very few causes are pure enough to bear the responsibility of such a style of warfare. We objected to the Proxy bill, while it was pending in the last Legislature, because it was an evident attempt to substitute political intrigue for open and fair discussion in the affairs of the Tract Society. We object to the style of proceeding on Wednesday because it adopts the worst features of Tammany Hall rowdyism for the accomplishment of the same object. When Capt. Rynders takes his stand on the platform, and, backed by an admiring crowd, shuts the mouth of every Democrat who differs from him in opinion, respectable and dispassionate people generally say that he commits an indecent and disgraceful outrage. When the Managers of the Tract Society, by a similar process, silence those who dissent from their views and urge a change of councils, they render themselves obnoxious to the same censure from the same class of unprejudiced critics. No one can read our report of their proceedings without seeing that they had organized themselves in advance for victory;—and that their programme of operations was as skillfully and as remorselessly carried out as were General Scott's orders for the capture of Churubusco. Their own speakers were allowed to talk *ad libitum*:—no man on the other side was permitted to wag his tongue. Whatever their partisans proposed was strictly in order:—whatever their opponents suggested was flatly and flagrantly in violation of Parliamentary law. Mr. Jay was permitted to offer a resolution; Daniel Lord, Esq., made a strong, elaborate and carefully prepared argument against it,—and then, backed by the majority, ridiculed the idea that Mr. Jay or anybody else should be permitted to say a word in its favor. Dr. Bacon, while making a speech, was interrupted by Mr. Hiram Ketchum, who wished to know whether Dr. Bacon was speaking to his amendment. Dr. B. replied that he was, whereupon Mr. Ketchum availed himself of the momentary interruption which Dr. Bacon had allowed, to withdraw his amendment, and thus, so far as possible, to choke him down. The Presiding Officer either did not know, or else chose to ignore the fact, that this was as gross a breach of Parliamentary law as of common courtesy; and it was only by his own adroitness that Dr. Bacon secured what he need not have hazarded,—the right of going on. Dr. Bacon urged the point,—which was perfectly legitimate, and not without weight,—that while the Society published tracts against tobacco, they ignored the sin of Slavery:—whereupon the venerable and dignified Dr. Spring roused the laughter of the audience, to the discomfiture of his opponent, by drawing out his tobacco-box, and offering him a quid!

Our readers are aware that we have never sympathized with the strenuous efforts of the last three or four years to force the Tract Society into an active participation in the crusade against Slavery. We distrust its wisdom and doubt its essential justice. But those efforts must not be met in the spirit and by the weapons wielded by the dominant party at the meeting of Wednesday last. The weapons were carnal and the temper devilish. The same exhibition at a political meeting would have been deemed disgraceful, and just cause of alarm for the liberties of the country. When religious men, ostentatiously assembled under the Christian banner, proclaiming to the world the righteousness of their endeavors and the supreme holiness of their motives and their means of action, resort to the most questionable devices of the most violent and unscrupulous political demagogues for the accomplishment of their ends, they cannot expect to retain the sympathies or the confidence of the great mass of those who assent to the justice of their policy, while they do not share the violence of their prejudices and their passions. Nothing can show more clearly how completely the majority on this occasion had thrown off the restraints of common prudence and common sense, than the fact that the strenuous interposition of Dr. Spring alone availed to save them from virtually indorsing a traffic which the laws of the land consider *piracy*.

This matter of publishing upon Slavery is an awkward question for the Tract Society to act upon. It is by no means a clear case upon either side; and conscientious and intelligent men may well hesitate before pronouncing judgment upon it. But one thing all men of all sides may take for granted,—namely, that it is not to be decided wisely or safely by violence, bullying, or political intrigue of any kind. It is a matter to be discussed, whenever either side may wish to discuss it:—and to be decided by calm and dispassionate judgments after such discussion. Whoever seeks to stifle such discussion, to brow-beat the expression of dissent and to dragoon the minority into silent acquiescence, inflicts serious and fatal injury upon the cause he professes to serve. The outward victory he may seem to achieve only presages the internal ruin which is certain to follow.

A Woman Naturalized.—A German woman having recently applied for naturalization at Lancaster, Penn., a paper published in that place refers to the fact as something extraordinary, intimating that she must be "strong-minded" and inclined to vote. The truth is that women are often naturalized, and there is nothing remarkable in the proceeding at all. Voting is by no means the only privilege annexed to citizenship. Indeed, the elective franchise, so far as persons of foreign birth are concerned, though usually made dependent on citizenship, has no necessary connection therewith. Naturalization takes place pursuant to a law of Congress. The several States, by enactments of their own, confer and regulate the right of voting. Generally, but not invariably, such right is restricted to citizens. In some States aliens have been permitted to exercise it, and they might be in all the States should such a course seem good to the people thereof.

Citizens are usually, though incorrectly, spoken of as entitled, by force of their citizenship, to vote. The fact is, that only a small minority of the citizens of any State are allowed this privilege—not more than one-sixth or one-fifth of the whole number. Women and children are citizens, as well as men; and, it is needless to say, are excluded from the polls. Besides, great numbers of men are every year placed in a like category by change of residence and other causes. In this State those citizens who have been naturalized less than ten days, are shut out at every election by force of a constitutional provision.

The Naturalization laws of the United States cannot confer a title to vote in any State of the Union, though they do, and they alone can, make citizens of persons born in other countries. It is purely a matter of option with the States to make the voting of foreigners contingent upon their acquisition of citizenship. A State has power to admit them to the ballot-box before naturalization, as has been done in some Western States, or to exclude them for a time after naturalization, as has been the case in New-York since 1846, and is now the rule in Massachusetts.

The Russians in Asia.

In another part of this paper we publish an article translated from the Paris *Constitutionnel* on the Asiatic development of the Russian Empire, which curiously illustrates at once the movement of events since 1815, and the effects produced upon the mind of France by the ill-ordered and abusive course which some of the London journals have pursued with regard to the French Emperor and France, ever since the explosion of January, 1858.

Out of the great wars with the first Napoleon, Russia emerged the first Power of the Continent. Bent solely upon closing every avenue to the ambitions of France, the allied rulers of Europe made scarcely an effort to impose any serious check upon the advance of Russia. She was allowed to occupy in Poland a position which brought her suddenly forward into the very heart of Europe, while, by the continued exclusion of Turkey from the European family of States, she was left at perfect liberty to pursue her designs against Constantinople. In respect of Europe, Russia represented the principle of absolute authority; in respect of Asia, she was the symbol of European civilization; and this anomalous position invested her sovereign with a double power, which neither Alexander I. nor Nicholas was slow to use. Moving Eastward with the applause of mankind as the herald of light and order, she drew from the East the resources which enabled her to overawe the West, as the champion of absolute conservatism and the sworn foe of revolutionary progress. From the peace of Paris in 1814, to the peace of Paris in 1856, Russia by land, and England by sea, enjoyed all the liberty of expansion which the Treaties of 1815 were intended to deny to France. The Crimean war changed the aspect of things. While it reopened the ocean to the enterprise of France, through her alliance with England, it imposed upon Russia the necessity of abjuring her *rôle* of repression in Europe as the condition of her continued expansion in Asia. Fortunately for Russia, in the Czar Alexander II. she possessed a sovereign capable of comprehending this change of position, and ready to accept it. In proclaiming a liberal policy at home and abroad, Alexander II. opened the way for that complete reconstruction of the equilibrium of Europe which has long been an apparent necessity, and which is now going on. The very serious mistakes made by the English Government of Lord Derby, in regard to its foreign policy, have precipitated the coalition of Russia with the West, while they have also, for the time being, practically excluded England from her natural position in that coalition. It is not surprising therefore that France should manifest in her resentment against her late ally a somewhat extravagant satisfaction with the probable results of the new policy of Russia in stimulating that Power to a still more rapid development of her designs upon the East. In the present commercial attitude of Russia and the United States the *Constitutionnel* sees the pledge of a speedy termination of that great East Indian monopoly on which England has lavished so much blood and treasure during the last two centuries. The *Constitutionnel* thinks the time not far distant when the opulent trade of "Ormuz and of Ind" will drift from the Thames to the Hudson and the Neva. Of this result France, it adds, will have no cause to complain. She will have every reason, on the contrary, to admire the acute sagacity and irresistible movement of Russian influence, and to congratulate the people of Central and Southern Asia upon the benefits they must derive from the benignant rule of the Czars.

It must be admitted that the Parisian journalist, in his treatment of this topic, has rendered back to abusive John Bull the bitterest of gall, in return for wormwood as bitter. Nothing could be more irritating than the cool disdain with which the English dominion in Asia is dismissed as an obsolete idea, and the cruel indifference with which all the tenderest and most sensitive nerves of British commercial policy are laid bare, at the very moment when all manner of treaties and transactions in the world of politics seem about to pass under the knives of two great Imperial surgeons. We doubt the exact accuracy of this Asiatic gloss which the semi-official *Constitutionnel* assumes to put upon the new arrangements of Russia with France. But the declaration of French sympathy with Russia in her Asiatic policy as against England was at least fairly provoked by the official declarations of British good-will towards Austria as the rival of France on the Continent of Europe. And this is worthy of note—that while the official coquetry of England with Austria has only hastened on the hour of Austria's worst perils and perplexities, France has only to hold herself neutral to make the Indian problem ten times more embarrassing to Great Britain than Mr. Vernon Smith or Lord Stanley have found it. It is even rumored at Paris that France has already consented to withdraw her resistance to the acquisition by Russia of a district between the Black Sea and the Caspian, which has long been coveted by the Czar as the portal of Persia. The possession of this region will expose the Shah more thoroughly than ever to the diplomacy of the North, and smooth the way for Russia to the Indian Ocean. The Oxus, already substantially Russian, is not remote from the Indus, whose waters reach the sea beneath the British flag; while from Kashgar and Yarkand in Chinese Tartary, now rapidly yielding to the Russian advance to Northwestern India, the road is a channel of natural migration. Should the present amicable relations of Russia with France become really Anti-Anglican, the clamor of the English press and the malice of the *Constitutionnel* may be one day more than justified.

A Charming Country for Politicians.—Revolutionary epochs are not without their soft delights, and Tammany Hall can hardly offer such blandishments as would appear to be just now lavished at Naples on some of the King's Ministry. The King, who is daily expected to bid the world good-bye, and is giving, not unnecessarily, "his whole attention to the state of his soul," no longer concerns himself with royal affairs, and two parties are earnestly striving to secure the succession. The Queen is intriguing for her son, the Count de Trani, who would represent her excellent kinsmen of the house of Austria. The liberals are doing their best for the lawful heir, the Duke of Calabria, the King's son by his first marriage with a Princess of Sardinia. The Ministry of the King incline to supplant the Duke by the Count; but the Duke has the advantage of a young and lovely wife, and, as the last news from Naples tells us that Filangieri, the leading man of the Cabinet, "is much caressed by the Duchess of Calabria," we think the odds decidedly in his favor.

Mr. Buchanan's Foreign Ministers.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Buchanan is about to avail himself of the war in Europe to effect a change in the Ministers representing us at all the European courts. Our readers may remember that it was announced immediately after his election that he was about to oust all our Ambassadors, and put more needy Democrats in their places, in recognition of the doctrine of rotation in office. It would be difficult to think of anything in the whole course of his Administration which there were stronger political reasons for his doing than this. The places to be made vacant were desirable, and his followers were numerous and hungry. The tortures he must have undergone in those early days in not doing it are fearful even to think of, and the mere fact that he resisted them is a wonderful proof of his capacity for passive resistance. It was, however, always easier to inform an aspirant for diplomatic honors that there were no vacancies than that he was not the man to fill one. In the one case, the Chief would only be accused of indifference to party interests, while in the latter he would have become a butt for personal spite.

Though his refusal to make new appointments was doubtless due to his timidity and general dislike to action of any sort, it was unquestionably the best of all his omissions. It left men to represent us at foreign Courts, who, whatever their other qualifications, at least possessed that of two or three years' familiarity with their duties. The very worst of the lot had had some knowledge of the men with whom he had to transact business hammered into his brains by the mere lapse of time. So, if numerous working Democrats were cheated of the rewards of their toil, the country has had the benefit of the experience of those who defraud them. When Buchanan has had a quiet life, and the public is not so badly served as it might be, we should be worse than ungrateful if we took the sorrows of those who wanted diplomatic appointments and did not get them, very deeply to heart.

We have still another source of consolation. It is, however, derived—like most of the grains of comfort furnished us by our venerable President—from an examination of the follies and absurdities of which we know him to be capable, and which he yet refrained from committing. From three appointments which he has made, we learn what the fifty others would have been which he might have made, but didn't. He has sent the illustrious Jones to Vienna, the illustrious Nugent to Columbia, the illustrious Wikoff to China. The mere mention of these great names gives some faint notion of the weight of the sword which for two years he has kept suspended over our head, and yet has not wielded for our greater shame and discomfiture. He might, for instance, have sent—we will not say *accredited*—Fernando Wood to London, and James Gordon Bennett to Paris, and Senator Brown, of Mississippi, to St. Petersburg. The man who possessed such powers, and yet did not use them, is clearly no ordinary man. The only thing we regret about the matter is, that the various European cabinets do not know with what consideration our Chief Magistrate has been treating them.

It seems, however, that the war is driving him to desperation, and he is about, with his usual sagacity, to seize upon a period of unusual confusion, complication and embarrassment for effecting a total change in the Diplomatic Corps. Just as foreign affairs begin to require unusually delicate management, he determines to turn out the old hands, and at last to bestow upon the tag-end of the Democracy the rewards for which they have so long been patiently howling, and which the unfortunate country can so ill afford to have bestowed on them. After Nugent's short but brilliant career in British Columbia, it would be almost sublime to select him to represent us at St. James'; and Louis Napoleon must, in this great crisis, truly feel the want of Bennett's advice on his foreign policy. The Plum-Gut journalist might, in fact, be attached to the French staff in Italy, as American Military Commissioner. Jones' position at the Court of Vienna at this moment proves admirable discrimination on the part of those who appointed him. Who can so well represent the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty at the Court of the despot who is fighting to extinguish it, as a man whom the people at home kicked out of office for his misbehavior?

Disturbing Public Meetings.

A few rowdies so successfully disturbed the Woman's Rights meeting on Thursday night at Mozart Hall, that out of some 1,700 in attendance, who in an orderly house might have heard every word that was uttered from the platform, probably not five hundred were able to follow the speakers at all. The speakers, each one in turn, were compelled repeatedly to suspend their discourse, and from beginning to end it was one scene of confusion. Untimely applause, impertinent observations cat-calls, braying, bleating, yelling, were the least exceptionable parts of the disturbance. To every word, susceptible in a base mind of a double meaning, that the women uttered, the debased crew gave its baser meaning, cheering it, repeating it, and adding to it. The venerable Lucretia Mott was several times insulted in this way. For any one of forty offenses of this sort, if uttered in a respectable private circle, the offender would have been shown the door. The scene was disgraceful and mortifying to the last degree. The presiding officer, of course, had non-appointed a sergeant-at-arms to assist her, and it was nobody's business of the audience to put the vulgar rabble out. The leaders in the meeting preserved a remarkably good temper, and probably comforted themselves with the thought, remembering the experience of the early friends of Anti-Slavery, that through this ordeal all great reforms have to pass—that this cause was ploughing deep since it fetched all manner of subsoil abominations to the surface.

But we protest that such an ordeal no possible reform ought to be put through in this City. A public meeting outside of Tammany Hall, no man or boy, whether by nature an idiot or made so by gin, has the right to disturb. It is too late in the day and age.

Who ever lets a hall or room for public purposes is supposed to keep a janitor or sexton to assist in maintaining order. As the proprietors of Mozart Hall are an exception to the rule in this respect, it would be well for parties holding public meetings whose objects the exceedingly vulgar may not sympathize in, to avoid Mozart Hall for the future.

If we have not entirely mistaken the functions of the Police, it is their duty to protect public assemblies from insult. Nor is it any apology that the Police Department were not notified of the danger. If there are any brains in the Department it should foresee where disturbance is probable, and provide against it. Especially in this case were the Police inexcusable, as the preceding anniversary of the same Society was disturbed in much the same way.

British and American Post-Offices.

The Fifth Report of the British Postmaster-General has just been issued. The view it presents of the working of the Cheap-postage system, and of the constantly enlarged facilities afforded the English public for the transmission, not only of mail-matter proper, but of money and of books, is in the highest degree interesting, and fertile in lessons to those who control the corresponding branch of affairs in this country. Indeed, no argument could be more impressive than the contrast between this blue-book and the last Report issued from our own Post-office Department. The English document is evidently based upon the supposition that the first things to be consulted in the management of postal business are popular convenience and the extreme limit of possible cheapness, conjoined with the largest extension of facilities of every description. The writer's drift is plainly to satisfy the public that the labor of the office is applied, not unfruitfully, to these capital objects; and while it is incidentally mentioned that in the marine service, under the charge of the Lords of the Admiralty, the cost far exceeds the returns, no complaint is entered on that score, and no argument offered for raising the rates of inland postage to compensate the deficiency. It is hardly necessary to indicate the difference between such an official paper and the latest offering by our own General Post-Office. The latter proceeded entirely upon the assumption that the people were made for the Department, not the Department for the people. There were proofs unconcealed of excessive indulgence for projectors and contractors; and an anxiety, merely ludicrous, to convert the indirect payment of postal deficiencies by the Treasury into a direct payment by the people of one section of the country. In place of enlarged facilities, and diminished rates, we heard of nothing but the continuance of the actual inefficient and inadequate service, at an augmented cost. Such a contrast is not only grievous in itself, but it tells a sorry story for the vaunted advantages of the Republican over the Monarchical scheme of Government.

It is worth while to glance at some of the statements of the British Postmaster. Among the "General Facts" it is stated that much attention has been devoted during the past year to the enlargement of the number of postal stations, a change which, by the substitution of "road letter-boxes" for "receiving-houses," has been effected without cost, and indeed with economy of expenditure. "When," the report adds,

—"the arrangements consequent upon this revision shall have been completed, (and this has now nearly been done,) no house in London, unless in some exceptional case, will be more than a quarter of a mile from a money-order office, or more than a furlong from either a receiving office or a road letter-box; and in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, where the greatest number of letters is posted, the maximum distance will be still less."

Other developments of the system during the year 1858, consisted in the opening of more than a thousand new places for the free delivery of letters; in the deposit of postage stamps, and of printed information as to routes, rates, the departure of sea-going mails, with the shopkeeper nearest to each letter-box; and, at London, in the increase of the number of District Post-offices, with the more frequent interchange of bags.

"New sorting offices have been opened, from which the letter-carriers work with more facility and expedition; in many instances the times for posting have been extended; new deliveries and collections have been established, and the intervals between the despatches from London have been made more equal."

And with all these improvements the average cost of carrying an inland letter, regardless of its weight, is but 1½d.; while the average weight of the letters slightly exceeds a quarter of an ounce.

Without adverting to the various ameliorations introduced into the money-order and registry departments, we must not omit to notice a fact of the utmost practical value. The Postmaster observes:

"That the public have largely availed themselves of the increased facility of postal communication in the London district consequent on the recent improvements is shown by the great increase in the number of district letters. During the ten years previous to 1857, when the improvements effected, though continuous and important, were comparatively small, the annual rate of increase was somewhat less than a million and a half; while, during the last two years, the increase has been as follows: In 1857, 4,239,000; in 1858, 6,270,000, and since the commencement of 1859 the rate of increase has been still higher."

Here is the entire secret of a thrifty administration of Postal affairs. It lies in a judicious enlargement of facilities tending to develop correspondence, not in a resort to methods which, centuries of experience have shown, tend to check and curtail it. It would have been quite as easy three years ago for the intelligent Secretary of the British Post-office, to whom cheap postage owes its existence, to urge a return to higher rates as a means of swelling the income, as to recommend the more popular route to the same end of inducing by augmented conveniences a non-literary public to indulge more largely in epistolography. He, as the event proves, chose wisely.

And we beg to urge the moral upon Postmaster-General Holt. Assuming that the pressure for elevated rates of postage is not wholly founded upon sectional and pseudo-political considerations, but has a more immediate view to pecuniary results, there can be no doubt as to the course indicated by a sagacious economy. Give the public more frequent mails, nearer Post-offices; more efficient, honest and obliging conduct; cheaper rates of local delivery. In the great cities introduce all those improvements in the collection and distribution of letters which in London have been found to work so profitably. In short, legislate as the organic axiom of the Department, "*the way to large revenues lies through the development of postal facilities*," and the entire spirit of the American system will be transformed to the likeness of the better English management. An appeal of this sort to many of Mr. Holt's predecessors would have been utterly thrown away. But, recognizing the shrewd practical sense, the sedulous application, and the practised business ability which the new Postmaster brings to his duties, we are hopeful that the experience which the British official lays before him will suggest at least a partial reconstruction of our postal scheme, and, above all, an abandonment of the Hunterian policy of restricted intercourse and higher rates, which appears to be especially dear to the present Administration.

Sudden Addition to the National Wealth.—There arrived yesterday at this port 3,717 immigrants, men, women and children, all of them from Northern Europe, and all of them belonging to the laboring classes, who are accustomed to hard work and frugal living. They were brought over in eight ships, seven of them being American. They are not mere birds of passage, who come here to tarry a while and then flit back to their own homes, but they have brought their household goods and gods with them, and will here make their abodes. The greater part of them start immediately for the West, and many of them will assist at the gathering of the next harvest.

Now if a newly-imported African, who is utterly ignorant of all the arts of civilized life, who cannot understand a word of English, is worth to a Georgia planter five hundred dollars, these intelligent, hard-working mechanics and farmers, who will require no overseer or instructor, and whose services can be made immediately available, must be worth to themselves at least double that amount, so that the actual addition made to the wealth of the country by their arrival may be estimated at $3,717,000. The only drawback to this estimate is that some seven hundred of the number are deluded proselytes of Mormonism, and are destined to increase the population of Salt Lake City. About three thousand more immigrants are now on their way to this port from Liverpool; the emigration from Liverpool, Bremen and Havre is much greater this Spring than it has been before in two years. There will be plenty of work for them all when they arrive, if they come prepared with means to take them to the grain-producing region of the West.

The Oberlin Rescue Trials.—Bushnell the first one tried of the Oberlin rescuers, was sentenced on Thursday. The Court seems disposed to be lenient in respect to penalties in these cases, as, under all the circumstances, it is proper that it should be. Accordingly, the sentence of Bushnell is sixty days' imprisonment, and a fine of six hundred dollars.

Since the refusal of the Ohio Supreme Court to grant a *habeas corpus* in Bushnell's favor, the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the Cleveland *Herald* have vehemently denied that such refusal was in any respect unlike the action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in respect to Booth. The apparent difference, as those papers assert, is accounted for by the fact that the application in behalf of Booth was made after sentence, while that in respect to Bushnell was before, though after conviction; and it is strongly intimated that the Ohio tribunal is prepared, upon request of Bushnell's counsel, after final judgment, to take him out of the hands of the United States officials and defy the Federal Courts. The time for this performance has come. If Ohio is about to imitate the example of Wisconsin, there is nothing now to hinder. We shall look to the Cleveland *Herald* and Cincinnati *Gazette* for early information of her action in the premises.

Jubilant.—The *Evening Post* is in ecstacies. It is crowing lustily over the *Sun's* reporter, because it happened to know, what the reporter apparently did not, that Mary Wolstoncraft, who died at an advanced age in 1797, was not the wife of Parke Godwin, Esq. The *Post* should bear in mind that it has had peculiar facilities for being posted on this subject, and not be too hard on those of its neighbors who are less fortunate.

Death of Professor Olmsted—Outline of His Life.

The announcement of the decease of Denison Olmsted, LL. D., late Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, will be received with feelings of profound regret by the thousands of his pupils scattered all over the land. Prof. Olmsted was born at East Hartford, Connecticut, June 18, 1791. His father was a farmer, and died while his son was but a year old. Professor O.'s opportunities of obtaining an education while young were very limited. Like all other boys at that time, he was allowed to attend the village school only during the Winter season, being obliged to work on the farm in the Summer. When thirteen years old, he became clerk in a country store. There all the spare moments he could snatch were employed in reading. After a three-years' clerkship, finding this occupation uncongenial to his tastes, he succeeded in persuading his guardian to afford him the means of obtaining a more liberal education. The Winter succeeding the abandonment of his clerkship he spent in teaching a village school. In 1809, when 18 years of age, he entered Yale College where he graduated in 1813. For two years following he had charge of a select school in New-London. In 1815 he was elected tutor in Yale College, and for two years, comprising the last year and a-half of Dr. Dwight's administration and the first few months of President Day's, he discharged the duties of that office. In the autumn of 1817 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of North-Carolina, and to prepare himself fully for the duties of the station, he availed himself during the following year, of the instructions of Professor Silliman, Sen. Removing to North-Carolina, he remained there seven years, and during that time projected and commenced, under the patronage of the Legislature, a Geological survey of the State—the first enterprise of the kind undertaken in this country. On the death of Prof. Dutton, in 1825, Prof. O. was called to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—since changed to that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—in Yale College. He entered upon the duties of this office in 1826, and since that time has discharged them faithfully, and with an enthusiasm which was the natural offspring of the love he felt for the branches of science which he elucidated.

His long labors, as a teacher, always afforded Professor Olmsted the greatest gratification in the retrospect. That he felt was the sphere which Providence had assigned him. The thousands who have had the advantages of his immediate instructions have transmitted them to hundreds of thousands through the land. Wide-spread as Professor Olmsted's influence has been in this regard, his pen has reached and acted upon a still larger circle. There is hardly a school or college in the country which his text-books on Philosophy and Astronomy have not penetrated. These works have passed through more than two hundred editions.

Professor Olmsted's scientific papers are scattered through the pages of Silliman's Journal for the last forty years. In 1835 he announced his great theory of the origin of shooting stars, claiming that they were cosmical bodies derived from the planetary spaces. Much dispute was naturally excited by the enunciation of this theory, but every year Prof. O. declared that its truth was becoming more and more demonstrable. The weight of opinion is now decidedly in favor of this hypothesis. His contributions to the periodical literature of the country have been numerous and important.

"Olmsted's Story," a practical embodiment of his ideas on the laws of heat, remains a sufficient proof that his philosophy was not all theory. The main portion of these facts, taken from a notice of Prof. Olmsted's life, which appeared some months since in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, accompany a recently engraved steel-plate likeness. The sketch, we have reason to believe, was revised by Prof. Olmsted before its publication.

As an instructor, Professor O. will be long and affectionately remembered by all who have graduated at Yale College during the last third of a century. In the recitation-room he displayed the same urbanity of manner which characterized him elsewhere, always making it a principle in his intercourse with the students under his charge that men must be trusted to be rendered trustworthy. His lectures were imbued uniformly with an elevated religious sentiment.

Newspaper Enterprise in the West.—We observe that the *Cincinnati Commercial*, in addition to its regular Telegraphic Reports, received in common with other dailies, from the Associated Press, maintains in this City and in St. Louis an independent organization for reporting and telegraphing the latest commercial and general news for its own exclusive use. That its proprietors should be able to undergo such heavy expenses, speaks as well for the prosperity of Cincinnati as for the enterprise of the Commercial folks.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 13.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '67, con.	109¾	200 Harlem R. Pref.	s15 36
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74	10¾	50 do	35¼
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91	100 Reading Railroad	47
5,000 Virginia 6s	94⅜	200 do	s10 43⅝
5,000 do	94⅜	300 do	s10 44⅜
5,000 do	94	500 do	s60 46
20,000 Mo. State 6s	83⅜	100 do	s5 46⅛
20,000 do	83⅜	110 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	9¼
45,000 do	83⅜	5 do	9
20,000 do	s30 83	55 Mich. Cen. B	41¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s	85⅜	50 do	s10 41
12,000 Erie R. 6th m. bds	63	50 do	s30 41
5,000 E. R. 2d m. bs. '63	63	200 do	s60 41
10,000 Erie R. bonds, '75	82⅜	50 M.So & N.In.G Stk.	30⅛
4,000 S. R. Con. bds, '61	20⅜	100 do	s30 30⅜
4,000 Hud. R. 1y. s. 2dm	87	50 do	b60 30⅜
2,000 Harlem R. 1st m	80	100 do	s15 30⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	88	200 Panama Rail'd	s18 118
4,000 do	88	250 do	118
1,000 Ill. Free bonds	92	250 do	c15b¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. b.	67	100 do	s10 118⅜
2,000 M. J. O. M. m. b's.	100	250 do	118⅜
1,000 C. & Rock I. b's.	83	50 do	116
10 Bank New-York	107¾	25 do	b30 118⅛
40 Phœnix Bank	112¾	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	61⅝
10 Bank of C. of N. Y.	102¾	200 do	s30 61⅝
5 Bank of Commerce	101	750 do	62
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	104	100 do	s30 61⅝
20 Broadway Bank	90	50 do	s60 61⅜
13 Metropolitan Bank	114	450 do	b30 62
100 Fann. Coal Co.	s60 80	50 do	s15 61⅛
13 do	80⅛	100 do	s10 61⅝
100 do	80⅜	7 do	61⅜
400 Pacific Mail Ss. Co.	68	570 Cleve. & Tol. R.	28
50 do	84⅜	300 do	b60 26¼
150 do	84⅜	50 do	26⅜
1750 N. Y. Cen. R.	70⅜	300 do	26¾
650 do	70⅝	50 Chic. & B. I. R.	s30 58
300 do	b30 70⅜	163 do	60
50 do	b30 70⅝	400 do	s60 59⅛
100 do	s10 70⅝	400 do	s15 59⅜
50 do	s15 70⅜	200 do	60⅜
100 do	s15 70⅜	200 Milw. & Miss. R.	5¾
200 do	b60 70⅜	18 Macon & West. R.	86
50 do	s10 70⅜	19 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95
200 do	s10 70¾	100 do	95⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$23,000 Mo. St. 6s	84	200 Hudson Riv. R.	31⅝
11,000 Tenn 6s '90	91¾	100 Michigan Cen. R.	42
1,000 Erie R. 6th M. B.	82	100 do	s15 47
2,000 do	84⅜	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 62
25 Bank of Commerce	106⅛	100 do	83¾
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	86	50 do	s10 62¾
350 do	84⅜	100 do	b30 62⅜
300 do	s45 87	550 do	62¾
1650 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30.. 71⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	26¾
350 do	71¾	360 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 61
100 do	b60 71⅝	100 do	s11 60¼
150 do	s15 71⅝	100 do	61¾
50 Erie Railroad	7¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	83	30 Arctic Fire Ins. Co	113½
2,000 Memphis City 6s	85	70 Everett Fire. I. Co.	80
1,000 all'o M. & b'p '80	93	10 New World F. I. Co.	99½
450 All'o M. & b'p '59	92½	10 Gallatin Fire I. Co.	88
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	99¼	50 Firemen's F'd I. Co.	91
30 Bazaar Sa'n	90¾	10 Clin. Fire In. Co.	110¾
5 Bk. of New-York	118	10 Harlem M. Co. P'f.	38
10 Columbia F. I. Co.	101½	10 Adriatic F. Ins. Co.	91
20 Com. F. Ins. Co.	99		

FRIDAY, May 13—P. M.

We have to report a firmer Stock Exchange to-day. Prices have not only recovered from the suspension noticed yesterday, but are generally higher than immediately before that event. The buyers are more numerous and well distributed, and several of the speculative Shares appear to have a specific support for the rise. New-York Central rose from 70¼ to 71¾, closing firm; Rock Island from 59½ to 61¾ ₱ cent., also closing firm; Galena advanced to 63 ₱ cent.; Michigan Central to 42@42¼, and Cleveland and Toledo to 26¼ ₱ cent. There is an improving tendency through the Western list, based, in part, on the rapid advance in the Grain and Provision trade, and the advices from the country to the effect that the new crop looks so promising, that the old supplies of Wheat, Corn, Flour, and Meat Provisions will be drawn rapidly to the seaboard markets by the war prices in Europe. We have no means of estimating the effect which this is to have upon the immediate traffic on the Western lines, but there is much encouragement in all the reports which come from that quarter as to the extent and appearance of the Wheat fields, and of Corn planting for the coming harvest. In Panama Shares there was a further recovery of ⅛@1 ₱ cent, with strong buyers, and Harlem Preferred Shares have also recovered 2@3 ₱ cent. Hudson River left off firm at 3¼ ₱ cent. For the State Stocks, the demand was large, induced by the material fall of yesterday and the day before. Missouris 84; Tennessees, 91½, and Virginias 94@94¼ ₱ cent. A single sale of $10,000 United States 5s, of 1874, is registered at 104¼ ₱ cent. The Railway Bonds were steadier. In Pacific Mail, the usual eccentricities were shown; denoting some hitch, real or pretended, in the negotiations alluded to yesterday. From 86 yesterday afternoon, the first sale this morning was at 85, and the closing sales this afternoon 83@82½, cash, and 80 seller 60 days. With this exception the general market left off firm, and the *Bull* account seemed to have the advantage on most of the Railway Shares and State Stocks.

We have reason to believe that the suspension of Mr. LITTLE involves a much smaller aggregate sum in the way of differences or settlements with the Stock Exchange than at first supposed, and perhaps not one fifth the total of his settlements in December, 1856, which it will be borne in mind were soon paid off in full with interest.

The actual market for Money we find on close inquiry to be much steadier than the discussions and opinions regarding the movement ahead. Most of the large Banks incline to circumspection, the managers preferring a lower line of Discounts at moderately-advenced rates of interest, until more is known of the effect of the European trouble. There was never a season when they could so easily reduce their business. The Discount Brokers report a comparative scarcity of new paper, while the income from maturing bills is generally large, and the payments met with almost uniform punctuality. The Southern Bank balances are large and steady, and the Government is not likely either to hoard or borrow even to the full extent of its maturing Treasury Bills now held in this market, a large sum in the aggregate remaining with the Trust and Savings Offices, and with the Importers and private Capitalists, for the sake of the interest of 4½@5 ₱ cent. which they bear, and the great convenience of instant conversion. A good many have been taken from the Banks in this way, at par, instead of being sent to Washington for redemption. Demand loans are made to the Brokers, to-day, at 4@5 ₱ cent. Some fair November paper has been taken outside of Bank at 7 ₱ cent., and prime lists of September and October at 6 ₱ cent. Very short bills are done at from 5½@6 ₱ cent. The Customs, to-day, are large—$238,000; payments from the Sub-Treasury, $65,000; balance this afternoon, $6,076,868.

The Exchanges for the European steamer to-morrow—the *Bremen* for Southampton and Bremen—are firm for Bankers, 110¼@110¾ on London at 60 days, 110¾ short sight. Merchant bills irregular 109¼@110. The *Bremen* will take about half a million in Gold.

The California steamer, of April 20, had not arrived at the close of 'Change hour. A rumor was current that the *Arago*, from Southampton, May 4, had been boarded off Cape Race, and that the telegraphic news was in private hands.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week.			
Entered at the Port	$756 906	$598 663	$1,188 836
Thrown on market	510,020	750,866	1,061,750
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$39,711,113	$17,956,792	$42,666,519
Thrown on market	37,519,635	23,043,435	43,590,176

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION	DIRECT. Pkgs.	DIRECT. Value.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	WAREHOUSE. Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	WITHDRAWN Value
Man. of Wool	1,543	$436,794	316	$87,473	81	$20,981
Man. of Cotton	1,063	198,337	70	16,913	32	6,209
Man. of Silk	669	232,543	57	27,945	1	599
Man. of Flax	654	120,749	170	32,111	30	4,160
Miscellaneous	362	30,787	61	15,100	74	2,577
Total	4,290	$1,018,244	684	$179,582	218	$34,506
		170,562				1,018,344
Total Entered		$1,188 836	Total Marketed			$1,061,750

The supply of Land Warrants exceeds the demand. Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote a heavy and declining market:

Buying.		Selling.	
160 acres, per acre	80	160 acres, per acre	84
120 acres, per acre	76	120 acres, per acre	80
80 acres, per acre	90	80 acres, per acre	94
40 acres, per acre	100	40 acres, per acre	110

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from May 1 to May 8:

	1858.	1859.
Freight	$28,402	$15,061
Passengers	11,889	8,137
Mails	1,125	900
Totals	$41,416	$24,098

The excitement at the Corn Exchange, in Grain and Provisions, was not quite so great as yesterday and the day before. The Cotton market is a little steadier in prices, but with only moderate sales.

Mr. Cleveland's Reply to N. P. Stanton.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

Mr. N. P. STANTON, whose term as President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company is about to close, has ventured another card, which demands a brief notice from me.

First—As it regards GEORGE W. PRATT, of Rochester. He holds in his own right two hundred shares, standing in the name of WM. J. GILLISTON on the books of the Company, purchased about one year ago; he also represents nine hundred and fifty shares held by his friends, purchased about the same time, making in all nineteen hundred and fifty shares.

Second—As to the appeal which Mr. STANTON alleges has been taken by the Company from my judgment. I have never been informed by either of my counsel that such appeal has ever been taken. I have heard of it here in New York from the anonymous communications in the papers and from Mr. STANTON and his article. I have seen Mr. STANTON but once since I came to this City. He called on me, accompanied by STEPHEN H. ALDEN. Nothing was said by me at that interview concerning the appeal, but they both warned me very impressively not to publish in any of the other City papers the deposition of MOSES KIMBALAND, which had then appeared in the *Evening Post*, and which is republished in the advertising columns of this paper.

Again, neither Mr. CARPENTER, nor Mr. LYNDE, nor any other lawyer, with whom I have consulted, have ever stated to me or advised me as is alleged by Mr. STANTON; but on the contrary, have assured me that my judgment was good and must eventually be paid in full.

But this appeal, or writ of error, if, indeed, one has been taken, is merely an *after-thought*. The simple truth is, that until I commenced my recent exposure of the acts of Mr. STANTON and his associates, and had obtained, at my own expense, an injunction against the sale of the road under the third mortgage or deed of trust, no writ of error had ever been brought; and if now taken, has been *for the sole purpose of being used to defeat my efforts to obtain proxies to oust the present Board.*

If Mr. STANTON had believed my judgment unjust, and had possessed any energy, why has he waited since *last October*, (when, he says, he procured copies of all the papers in the case,) until now, to bring an appeal, which could have been perfected in a few days?

The reason is obvious.

And now a few words as to Mr. STANTON and his backers. I quote from the report of the Investigating Committee, which report should be in the hands of every stockholder:

EXTRACTS.

Report, page 28: "Difficulties between the Companies" (the LaCrosse and Milwaukee, and the St. Croix and Superior Railroad Companies) "arose as to the carrying out of this arrangement, which finally was settled by the LaCrosse Company giving one million of its bonds. The amount was fixed, in part, through the advice of STEPHEN H. ALDEN, who was specially charged with this business by Mr. KILBOURN. This advice may possibly have been prompted by the *private arrangement* which he had with Mr. HARROW, who represented the St. Croix Company, whereby the said ALDEN was to have $40,000 of the bonds, (and which has subsequently got.")

Again, on pages 34 and 36:

"On the 28th March a contract was made with SILAS CHAMBERLAIN and STEPHEN H. ALDEN, for completing the work from Beaver Dam to Portage City. Mr. ALDEN who had resigned as a Director, was still continued as the financial agent of the Company at the East." * * * "These contractors, one of them until the execution of this contract a Director in the Company, are furnished with stock at half-price with which to feed the Eastern market." * * * "But this, as is generally believed, illegal issue of stock—illegal because there was no authority in the charter of the Company for an issue less than its par value—was only the beginning, as the financial operations of the last few months (1857-8) will more fully disclose." * * * "It will not fail to be noticed that the deficit, now amounting to nearly $1,700,000 was finally disposed of by the changes made to the separate divisions, and has never been accounted for in any shape which should be satisfactory to the stockholders."

I might make further extracts, but I forbear. The foregoing are sufficient to exhibit the light in which an honest and unprejudiced Committee of the Legislature of Wisconsin viewed Mr. STEPHEN H. ALDEN. Let the stockholders judge for themselves. This man is now covertly seeking to control the next election of Directors. What are his precise relations to Mr. STANTON I will not venture to affirm, but from their intimacy I am led to infer that both are acting in concert, and with a common object. I will also refer the stockholders to the affidavits of ORLANDO ALEXANDER and MOSES KNEELAND, which may be found in the advertising columns of this paper, under "Financial." I publish these affidevits reluctantly, not with the view of giving unnecessary pain to Mr. STANTON, nor to Mr. ALDEN, but for the purpose of showing stockholders, by the sworn statements of respectable citizens of Milwaukee, what are the real acts and designs of those gentlemen.

In conclusion I renew my invitation to stockholders to call upon me at the office of JOHN FITCH, Esq., No. 44 Wall-street, and give me their proxies.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1859.

La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

JOHNSTOWN, Fulton Co., May 11, 1859.

JOHN FITCH, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have read with much interest your circular of April 30, to *Stockholders of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company*, asking proxies for NEWCOMB CLEVELAND. I had given up the road as valueless. The President and one of the Directors told me, within three months, that it would soon be sold under the third mortgage. I am therefore glad that Mr. C. has, as creditor and stockholder, *arrested the sale*, and undertaken the task of *exposing the frauds* which have been practiced upon the Company, so as to get rid of fraudulent issues of stock and bonds, *secure honest debts*, and raise the value of *bona fide stock.*

Whether fully successful in all this or not, he, as the only one who had the spirit to *try*, ought to have the proxy of every *honest* stockholder to carry out his plans and expose the villainies practiced upon the stockholders.

Though not acquainted with Mr. CLEVELAND, I have great confidence in him from assurances given me of his highly *honorable and upright* character by JAY CADY, Esq., President of the Schenectady Bank, who knows him well, and for years has had dealings with him, and assures me that Mr. CLEVELAND will carry out, in good faith, his pledges to the stockholders, and prove *true* to their interests. Therefore, with full confidence, I inclose my proxy.

Yours, &c., JOHN WELLS.

Note from Messrs. Taylor Brothers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 13, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As our name has been used in the cards of GEORGE W. PRATT, of Rochester, and N. P. STANTON, of Albany, in connection with the "La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company," we will thank you to state that we have no interest in this matter whatever, and do not wish to be considered as indorsing either side of the controversy. Mr. PRATT, who referred to us, is a gentleman of responsibility and veracity, and we know that he has been a *stockholder* in this unfortunate concern for more than a year, beyond this we know nothing of the merits of the subject. Very respectfully, yours,

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, May 13.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold, for NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.—Two lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, running southerly 49 feet 11 inches on the avenue and 100 feet in depth, for $1,500. Buyer, JOHN EMMER.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot, on the northeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, for $10,350, to be improved upon.

Also, one lot, on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, for $1,500.

We report the sale of a fourteen-years' lease of a piece of land, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, 54 feet on Broadway, about 100 feet front on the street, 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the east line, 50 feet in width across the rear, thence running diagonally to a point on Broadway 54 feet north of Thirty-second-street. The premises are nearly covered with three-story brick buildings. Sold for $15,000.

Young Men of Talent, wishing to engage in business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find great aid from a correct Phrenological examination, as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

The Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machine now first introduced into this market, "fills nearer all the requirements of a family machine than any other." Prices, $30 to $50.

Salesrooms No. 505 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Burdon's Condensed Family Medicines.—All orders filled by Dr. GLOVER, Agent, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York. Sold also at BROWN'S, No. 8 Beekman-st.; also at DEXTER'S, No. 501 8th-av.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

F. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure at No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. A sure fit guaranteed.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st.—Pure and genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES and PERFUMARY. Strict personal attention to prescriptions.

Soda Fountains.—All should examine the new and cheap Fountains at the American Trades' Company's offices, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 81 Murray st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK, Agent.

To the Wise Thinker!

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, by restoring the bowels to their original *daily* and *natural* action, give strength to the stomach, purify the blood, re-establish the healthy condition of the digestive organs and thus cure dyspepsia, colds, coughs, rheumatisms, dropsies, and sickness generally, whether chronic or recent. The celebrated Abernethy says: "After having cured the derangement of the bowels, debility and all diseases generally disappear *of their own accord*, even in a short time." The experience of a century has established the worth of these pills beyond dispute, as a purgative and anti-bilious medicine; and their use by upwards of 4,000 conscientious physicians, and by over a million of families, shows that they are supplying one of the wants of humanity, and are in advance of medical science. The above pills, although purely vegetable, are now known and used as a substitute for Calomel, (*Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite,*) producing all its alterative and other indications, with none of its disorganising effects upon the solids—often crippling for life—or its distressing action upon the teeth and gums. The prepared concentration from the same principles—the Life Addition Pills—is a substitute for blue pill, (*Pilulæ Hydrargyri,*) possessing the peculiar action on the secreting organs, of that preparation from mercury, but none of its salivating or other injurious effects. Those who have used them as a *blue-pill substitute* or otherwise, award to them the highest praise. They come nearer to a concentrated Essence of Life than anything yet made, in the way of medicine, by man. A single pill given daily, when all hope had fled, has often restored health. In fact, they supply an organic principle to the blood, always wanting in extreme cases of sickness. Old people have the secretions of early youth restored by these Life Addition Pills. Their value as life-preservers is beyond estimate.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills remove from the bowels and blood of a sick person the cause of death. THE LIFE ADDITION PILLS SUPPLY THE ORGANIC NECESSITY OF THE BLOOD'S VITALITY—the minute globules of vegetable essences, of which they are but the concretion, have their *exact counterpart* in the vital globules of the blood. And from whence does the blood derive its life, its globules? verily, from the same source from whence Dr. Brandreth derives the life principle of the Life Addition Pills—from the Vegetable Kingdom.

These pills, as also the Universal, are warranted purely vegetable. Physicians and the public supplied by the gross, or single box, at Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., N. Y., and of Barnton, No. 396 Bowery.

Avis.

We have just received from Paris all the latest styles of Fabrics for Summer Wear. Among them will be found many beautiful designs in Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings, to be found nowhere else. We this week supply them, either ready-made or to make to order, at prices twenty-five per cent. below the general tariff for such goods. We request an early call from our friends to make their selections, advising them of the fact that the appearance of an early and long Summer renders it certain that desirable styles of goods will very soon be out of the market.

Very respectfully,

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Sore-Throat Plague.

This complaint is cured by one or two good doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which act at once upon the seat of the disease; the very cause and matter of which is taken out of the circulation by these wonderful Pills. As a Spring and antibilious medicine they are unrivaled. Sold at 25 cents per box at Dr. BRANDRETH'S office, No. 294 Canal st.

Tiemann's White Leads, ZINC WHITES, and PAINTS. D. F. TIEMANN & CO., No. 128 William-st., near Fulton.

☞ **The Best Spring Bed in Existence.** ☜ Howe's Elliptic, at from $5 to $6, At No 378 Broadway. ☞ Call and see it. ☜

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines, LOCK STITCH. Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York. Wholesale Agent wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD SURE TO EXTERMINATE Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.

For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Looking-Glasses, PICTURES AND FRAMES, GOOD AND CHEAP, AT M. P. WHITLOCK'S, No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Boys' Paris Hats and Caps. GENIN has just received one case, which with his own numerous styles, form the richest assortment ever offered in this City. GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Shades!! Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for coverlop clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Anniversary Week. The Clergy and their families supplied at a discount. Coat's and children's hats, caps and straw goods in all their varieties. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 331 Canal-st.

Personal Taste Consulted. The Hat, Face and Figure should agree. GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Fashionable Gaiters, &c., for Ladies.—The only establishment where ladies most do congregate for the purpose of purchasing, for themselves and children, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., is S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, who keeps ready-made, or will make to order, superior articles at extremely low prices.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Metallin Tabint Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 2 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

White's Horse-Hair Hat, for Summer wear, something entirely new, will be introduced this day at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Just received, a splendid assortment of Panama and fancy Straw Hats.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—POLLARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 12, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. W. G. Farrington, ISAAC ADAMS, of Huntington, L. I., to HELEN JS. RION, daughter of Otis Pollard, of New-York.

THOMPSON—SMALLWOOD.—At St. Mark's Church, North Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Williams, E. GARDINER THOMPSON, of New-York, to MARIETTA, eldest daughter of J. L. Smallwood.

FRASER—KANE.—At Petersburgh, Va., on Thursday, May 12, by the Rev. John E. Edwards, JAMES FRASER, of this City, to ELLA A., daughter of Andrew Kean, Esq., of Petersburgh, Va.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, after a protracted illness of disease of the heart, ANTHONY J. ALLAIRE, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 13, of consumption, SAMUEL I. SEAMAN.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 8th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Ithaca papers please copy.

GREENWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, HENRY B. GREENWOOD, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, of consumption, ISAAC ANDERSON SMITH. In the 21st year of his age.

Funeral will take place from St. Luke's Hospital, this day, at 11 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend the funeral. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

VALUE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 13, VICTOR VALUE, a native of St. Domingo, and for many years a resident of Philadelphia, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at 12½ o'clock, on Sunday, from the residence of his son, J. R. Value, No. 96 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

NORRESS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 13, suddenly, Capt. JOHN H. NORRESS, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 338 Henry st., without further invitation.

LARGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 12, ADA, youngest daughter of the late ALFRED LARGE, aged 6 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Frere Edsy, M. C. Edey, and William Lottimer, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

FARRINGTON.—At Raven Wood, L. I., on Friday, May 13, CHARLES W. FARRINGTON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, at Raven Wood, L. I. His remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d st., New-York.

OLSSEN.—On Thursday, May 12, EDWARD J. OLSSEN, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Harlem Railroad dépôt, 24th-st., at 8½ A. M.

GIFFORD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, ARCHER GIFFORD, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, Newark, on Sunday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BADEAU.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, May 11, JONATHAN BADEAU, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. Station, at 12½ P. M.

Have removed from No. 18 John-st., to No. 326 Broadway, three doors above the Hospital.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, &c.

S. & J. GOULDING,

REMOVAL.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.

Price from $50 to $125,

Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them at No 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED in the best manner AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES, By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 36 Beekman-st., N. Y.

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. Price $1. Wholesale Depot, No. 15 Beekman-st. Sold by Druggists.

FURNITURE, FOLDING DOORS AND ALL kinds of furniture cleaned and polished, stains and scratches removed; done without removal of the furniture and without soiling the finest carpet. Address MARTIN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY For SATURDAY, May 29, OUT THIS MORNING, And contains the first portion of ANOTHER NEW STORY, ENTITLED ZULANGO, THE DENOUNCER; OR, THE SEVEN CITIES. BY A. J. H. DUGANNE, Author of "Tory of Carolina," "Zanconin, the Serf," "The Raids of Burgundy," "The Lost of the Wilderness," "The Blog of Destiny," etc., etc.

"ZULANGO, THE DENOUNCER," is unquestionably the best story which its author has ever given to the public. It is an entirely original conception, and must add greatly to the fame of the writer, as well as to the circulation of THE WEEKLY. It is a powerfully-wrought narrative; the scenes are stirring, and the characters introduced are graphically described.

Determined to take the lead of all their cotemporaries, the proprietors of this NEW-YORK WEEKLY have entered into arrangements with a number of the leading novelists of the present day, and, among others, they are happy to announce the well-known and universally-admired HARRY HAZEL, formerly a favorite contributor to the *Flag of Our Union*, *Star Spangled Banner*, *Yankee Privateer*, and other popular story papers. HARRY HAZEL'S first story (a thrilling Indian romance) will be commenced early in June, under the title of THE MUTE SPY; OR, THE MASSACRE OF BLOODY BROOK. A Tale of King Philip's War.

Meantime, News Agents would study their own interests by sending in their orders for the first part of ZULANGO without delay. For sale by all News Agents. Price, 4 cents.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, THE LARGEST IN THE CITY. Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY. THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT not excelled in art or taste by any establishment. SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

**PECK

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONFIRMATION.—The Rt. Rev. ——— will be administered in St. John's Chapel, (Varick-square, Varick st.,) on the third SUNDAY after Easter, (15th inst.) Services commence at 10½ A. M.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dunfield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., is now completed, and will be opened for Divine service on TO MORROW, (Sabbath.) Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Rev. G. E. McMILLAN, Pastor elect; in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock by the Rev. JOHN N. MCLEOD, D. D., of New-York, and in the EVANING at 7½ o'clock by Prof. T. W. J. WYLIE, of Philadelphia, after which the Rev. G. E. McMILLAN will be installed pastor of the congregation. The public are respectfully invited. N. B.—A special collection will be taken up at each service.

THE REV. H. D. NORTHROP, OF NEW-HAVEN, will preach in Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. STARR, of Philadelphia, May 23; the Rev. Mr. VAN WYCK, of West Farms, May 30. The Rev. Messrs. NORTHROP and STARR are expected to address the Boys' Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its Anniversary on TUESDAY EVANING, May 17, at 8 o'clock, in the Plymouth Church. The Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, HENRY WARD BEECHER, J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. GEO. R. NOYES, Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS.—Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., a prayer meeting on the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CHAPIN AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Tuesday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; 50 cents for delivery in New-York or Brooklyn. Subscribe at the office, or address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 42 Broadway, above Canal-st. The title suitable for binding and preservation.

UNITARIAN LECTURES, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. FARLEY will give the concluding lecture of his course on Unitarianism, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Subject—*History and Antiquity of Christian Unitarianism.* Services begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, their families, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Sunday services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M., in the Historical Society Building, corner 23-av. and 11th-st. The Rev. T. TAYLOR, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST Church has removed from 20th-st. to Hitselberger's Hall in 8th-av., near 20th-st., where they will worship for the next two or three months, until their new Church in process of erection in 28th-st., by Broadway, is completed. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM.

THE GREAT CRISIS OF THE WORLD.—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, who fourteen years since predicted from the Word of God the great events now coming to pass, will preach on the above most interesting theme TO MORROW, at 3 P. M., in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

SERMON TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—The Rev. ASA O SMITH D.D ,will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Lebanon Hall, 693 Hudson-st., No. 10 Abingdon-square, and No. 779 Greenwich-st. Subject as above. Preaching also in the morning at 10½. Sabbath-school, at 2 P.M. All are invited. Seats free.

DEDICATION.—THE CHAPEL OF THE Greene-av. Presbyterian Church at the corner of Clermont and Greene avs., Brooklyn, will be dedicated to morrow. Professor W. HENRY GREENE, D. D., of Princeton, will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and at 3½ in the AFTERNOON; and the Rev. Dr. WILLIS LORD, of Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—FOOT OF LAIGHT-STREET, NORTH RIVER.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, Minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*The Forty Days after the Resurrection.* In the AFTERNOON—*Lot's Wife; or the Consequences of Indecision.* Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHORAL SERVICE—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, in the large Chapel of the Rutgers' Female Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., TO-MORROW. Morning Prayer at 10½ o'clock. Subject of sermon, *What is a Free Church?* Evening Prayer at 7½ o'clock. Subject of sermon *The Support of a Free Church.*

THE REV. D. WILLIAMS, OF ONEIDA Conference, will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Dr. ARMITAGE, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH, THE SABBATH HOME FOR STRANGERS.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by a stranger. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 8th-av. and 43d-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. F. CARNAHAN, of Ohio; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. J. YERKES, of Pennsylvania.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Rev. Mr. BUNKA, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and the Rev. F. GLANVILLE, of Western New-York, in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Come and hear.

MR. SAMUEL J. KNAPP, LICENTIATE of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, will preach in the People's Church, at Washington Hall, between 155th and 156th sts., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN, of Rochester, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. COLWELL, of Cincinnati, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND other friends of a free Bible, will consider the claims of the five new sacraments of the Romish Church, and answer objections, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—THE REV. MR. RACEY will deliver his fifth lecture at Clinton Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 16. Subject—*Pascal and the Jansenists.* Tickets 50 cents, admitting to the fifth and sixth lectures. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, of the Rev. GEORGE BOTHS, Pastor, meets at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse: MORNING—*Harmony with God*; EVENING—*The Use and Abuse of the Bible.*

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Clinton-st. M. E. Church, Clinton st., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Juvenile Missionary Meeting at 2 P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-fifth-street, between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. S. W. ADAMS, of Cleveland, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M. and the Rev. Dr. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, of Boston, at 7½ P. M.

LIVINGSTON REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (Northwest corner of 33d st. and 8th av.) Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE would announce, for the benefit of former parishioners who are "scattered abroad," that he will preach his Farewell Sermon NEXT SABBATH MORNING.

PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING 7½ o'clock to the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Amity, near Grand-st., by the Pastor, the Rev. D. SPENCER L. FINNEY. Sabbath School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV GEO. H. HILL, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, and the Rev. E. F. BERRINGTON, in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. WM. C. RICHARDS, of Providence, R. I., and at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. WALCH, of Albany.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. MR. CONVERSE, ASSISTANT to Dr. BADELL, of the Ascension, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near East Canal. All are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) The Rev. ABEL C. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class in Hebrew and English at 2 P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH ROOM, NO. 24 Cooper Institute, junction of 7th-st. and 4th-av. Bowery. Preaching by Elder D. J. ROBINSON, at 10½ A. M and 3 P. M., on the SABBATH. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Services TO MORROW, (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*Hushai's Meeting with Absalom.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOMB-STREET, NEAR SOWERY.—The Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of Rochester, will preach in the FORENOON, and the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, in the AFTERNOON, TO-MORROW.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the trance state. Admittance 15 cents.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—(THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM)—Northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, the Pastor, will preach in Polytechnic Institute, SUNDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PREACHING AT THE Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH—AT NO. 426 4th av., at 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. ALEX. S. HOLT, Missionary.

MRS. AMANDA SPENCE IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth's Hall, on SUNDAY, May 15. MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH WILL not be reopened until the 22d of May, when there will be preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. R. C. FYFFE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Dr BAGBY, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FORSYTH M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. E. M. HAYFIELD will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, May 15, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AVENING, at 7½. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

IN THE NEW WELSH CALVINISTIC CHURCH on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WM. ROBERTS, Pastor, will preach in English at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. GEO. FOSTER, at 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 32th-st. Seats free.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH every SABBATH EVENING in the Home Chapel for the Friendless in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 34th-st. and 8th av. The Rev. J. A. MCKEAN will preach in the MORNING and the Rev. G. W. YOUNG in the EVENING, TO-MORROW.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and 7½ in the EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GUIDE TO CENTRAL PARK.
CONTAINING A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK; the Improvements to this date, and those contemplated; Ordinances and Regulations; List of Officers and Keepers; with Directions to Visitors as to the principal objects of interest, and how to see them; with a fine Map of the Park.
BY AN OFFICER OF THE PARK.
Price 15 cents. For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, Dexter & Co., and the trade generally.
A. O. MOORE & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st.

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HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.
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A large and complete Hymn and Tune Book for Sunday Schools embracing the most popular and useful Sunday School Music, new and old.
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A Commentary, critical, expository and practical, on the Gospel of St. Luke, for the use of Ministers, Theological Students, Private Christians, Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools, by JOHN J. OWEN D. D. The same general plan and style of annotation which characterizes his Commentary on Matthew and Mark has been observed in the preparation of the present volume. The author has sought to avoid all technicalities and abstruse terms, and to render the Commentary easy of comprehension to the most plain and unlettered mind; at the same time it is hoped that this has not been secured at the sacrifice of thoroughness of exposition and a full use of the canons of exegesis and laws of interpretation accepted by all scholars in every country.
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Published by LEAVITT & ALLEN,
No. 379 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—A NEW collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios, Semi-Choruses, and Choruses, and for Organ, Melodeon or Piano. This book contains nearly 200 Hymns and Tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Nearly twenty thousand copies have been sold in ninety days. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "Shining Shore," "Beautiful Zion," &c. Price 12 cents, or $8 per hundred. Elegantly bound, 20 cents single; $15 per hundred. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC—ON CARDS—"Oh! I'll be a Good Child," and "I ought to Love my Mother," as sung by three little girls on the May Anniversaries at the Cooper Institute. Price, $1 per hundred. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 333 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in this City for years is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. He has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent city reference. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

$800.—WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH THIS amount, in an established grocery store, now doing a good paying business; locality unsurpassed in the City. To a party desiring to go into business, this is an opportunity seldom met with. For particulars, address or call at No. 599 Broadway, room No. 23.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY fitted up and in one of the best locations in the City. Established ten years and now doing a first-rate retail trade. This is a chance not often offered, and to an enterprising man is a first-rate investment. Is for sale only in consequence of the failing health of the present owner. Address HATTER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND literary taste, to assist in editing a periodical journal about being published in this City. One of middle age, unincumbered, who has been in the habit of writing for the press, preferred. Address, for one week, V. W. X., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER P. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER P. JARVIS, on the premises.

TO BAKERS.—FOR SALE ONE OF THE BEST businesses out of New-York; everything in this finest order; with 3 horses, 4 wagons, and sled; lease four years to run. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. RUTHERFORD, Baker, Astor House.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY OF MEANS, or who can influence such, to form a company for the introduction of a patented improvement in an every-day article, may address Box No. 2 841 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SHOP OF MACHINIST TOOLS, consisting of lathes, planers, upright drills, shafting, belts, vices, and everything necessary for machinist business. apply at 175 and 177 1st-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gilien.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.
We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attorneys.
Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1859.

REMOVAL.
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY
Has removed to
NO. 93 PEARL-ST.

THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVED SINCE THE 1ST OF MAY.—ALEX. VOGELEY'S Office, for the sale of Watch Glasses and Engravings on glass, at No. 116 William-st. Double thick glasses fitted on Watches, and promptly attended to. All orders received.

REMOVED.—MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INform her friends and ladies generally that she has removed to No 10 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald or becoming gray.

WILLARD, WOOD & CO. HAVE REMOVED to their new store, 26 and 28 Barclay-st. New-York, May 10, 1859.

DR. JAMES D. TRASK HAS REMOVED from White Plains, Westchester County, to New-York, No. 12 East 34th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO his rooms, No. 636 Broadway, corner 13th st., where gentle treatment and reliable operations will induce the nervous to submit with confidence to his treatment. His artificial teeth are superb and life-like, and a perfect counterfeit of nature. He undertakes the regulation of children's teeth. Dr. B. recommends a trial of his tooth powder for preventing decay.

DENTISTRY—"AMERICAN GALLERY OF TEETH."—Dr. MANSON'S "Gumotype Teeth," beautiful, comfortable, indestructible. Gold sets, platina vulcanite, silver, &c., 18 years established; 4 premiums awarded. Dr. MANSON, 22d-st and 6th av. Work satisfactorily and beautifully adjusted. Teeth sets as low as $10 $10, $10 $10, $10, $10, $10, $10, warranted.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY & WEST.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—CHINA and gas fixtures, fine white granite dinner tea and breakfast sets, 150 pieces, $13 50; fine French china dinner, tea and breakfast sets, 167 pieces, $25; fine white tuft sets, 6 pieces, $1; 2, 3 and 4 light chandeliers, $5, $7 and $9 each, pendants 10s., at SILLIMAN'S, corner 25th-st. and Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

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PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

291. WINDOW SHADES. 291
CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
291. KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
Broadway, New-York.

$1 00 SPRING VESTS, AT OAK HALL.

$2 00 SPRING PANTS, AT OAK HALL.

$3 00 SPRING BUSINESS COATS, AT OAK HALL.

$4 00 SPRING CASSIMERE PANTS, AT OAK HALL.

$5 00 BLACK FROCK COATS, AT OAK HALL.

$6 00 SPRING OVERCOATS.
75 CENTS FOR SUMMER PANTS.
FINE PANTS IN PROPORTION.
BOYS' CLOTHING IN PROPORTION.
OAK HALL,
The great ready-made
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
Open until 8½ P. M.—Saturdays, 11 P. M.
THEO. H. E. DE GROOT.

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T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, &c.,
having been solicited to retail from their stock, are offering
AT RETAIL,
everything in the Carpet line,
TILL JULY 1.
This is the largest stock ever offered at Retail in New-York.
ENGLISH VELVETS,
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
IMPERIAL THREE PLY,
Extra Superfine, Super and Fine Wool and Union INGRAINS.
(Some new and very rich designs.)
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
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OIL-CLOTHS,
from 1½ feet to 24 feet wide.
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DRUGGETS, &c., &c.
All goods are Retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES, FOR CASH, Until July 1.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to look at this stock before buying elsewhere.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
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COLUMBIAN HALL,
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Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
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STRAWBONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS, BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

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HARRISON BARNET,
No. 128 William-st.,
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Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
AS THE SUPPLY DECREASES
THE ORMANO INCREASES.
SEVERAL FRESH CASES,
ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.
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To the already enormous selection
OF FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
ALL COLORS. ALL CARVED IVORY-HANDLES.
ALL LINED, AND AT ALL PRICES,
FROM $1 25 UPWARDS.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILK ROBES.
Rich dress silks by the yard.
Best black silks, (white edge.)
Crape and stella shawls.
Marked 15 per cent. less than cost,
as the owner must have returns
in 30 days. On sale at
O. & J. MOWBRAY'S, 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.

WILKES & MOYNAN,
Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

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Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
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Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—12 FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen at No. 691 Broadway.
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"THE POMPADOUR CHEMISETTE."
A beautiful assortment now open of the above very fashionable and popular style of "Chemisette," of our own manufacture, to which we would respectfully call the attention of our customers and ladies visiting the City. Also, our usual splendid stock of dress caps, sleeves, head-dresses, fluted ribbon trimmings, infants' caps and hats, misses' bonnets, &c., &c. Trimmings fitted to order. D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway.

SCHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 563 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS, CALL AND examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14-springs for $4; 12-springs for $11, and 9-springs for $8 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL and other PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout, on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 69 Leonard-st., near Broadway

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BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a central location, near the 6th-av., will let with board, the second-floor, consisting of three rooms, all connecting; also, one large room on floor above. Rooms have gas, hot and cold water, &c., are furnished, and will be let together or separately. Address A. W., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

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BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a first class house with all the modern improvements; situated on Brooklyn Heights, No. 49 Columbia-st.; convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with full or partial board: a private table if desired; also, one or two single rooms for gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; the house has all the modern improvements and situated in 32d-st., between 9th and 8th avs. Address A. B, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor of a house desirably located in the vicinity of Union square, will be rented on very moderate terms for the Summer months. Address HOUSE, Union-square Post-office.

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BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 59 Elvington-st.

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BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOSTON.

BOARD—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—TO BE let, two excellent rooms on 2nd floor; also one large room on 4th floor, with good board, bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on very moderate terms; references exchanged; apply at No. 26 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and for single gentlemen. Also, a room on the fourth floor for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 77 Clinton-place.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—A HALL BEDROOM, with water and gas; also, a large room on the 3d floor, with full or partial board, may be had at No. 82 East Broadway.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Furnished rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife and two gentlemen. A good table; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished,—with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or a small room, suitable for one, may be had for the Summer in a quiet private family, without children, in a neat cottage house on Brooklyn Heights, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, on reasonable terms. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 41 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, and two ladies, two good bedrooms and full board, in a house where there are only a few boarders. Address J. C. V., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR SUMMER SEASON.—A delightful location, Broadway and 8th-st., No. 135 8th-st., nearly opposite Clinton Hall, superior suites of rooms on 2d floor for families. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, library, &c.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with full or partial board, (apartments furnished or unfurnished,) at reasonable prices, by applying at No. 114 9th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO or three gentlemen can obtain well furnished rooms, with gas, bath and board, at No. 57 West 28th-st., convenient to Broadway and 6th-av. Dinner at six. Terms from $5 to $7 each per week.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A ROOM AND BEDroom, with a pantry attached, on the second story, to one or two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, at No. 66 Amity-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND TWO parlors, unfurnished, with chandeliers; partial board, if required; private family. Call at No. 40 Renwick-st., three doors from Spring. Rent low.

TWO OR THREE RESP

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; does up ladies' muslins and laces in the neatest manner; or would go as cook in a small private family; can do French finting; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a regular laundress, who has filled that situation; or, as cook, and understands cooking in all its branches, also desserts of every kind; would have no objection to go with a family, for the season, to their country residence; can show satisfactory reference for either situation, and can be seen, until engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants, German, English, Irish and others, with first-class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled in the City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, AND efficient Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; has no objection to assist in washing; also, a good girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; they will go in the country; will be found kind and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the general housework of a private family; is a girl of the most respectable appearance and reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to engage with a family going to the country as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 83 27th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook, and understands all kinds of family baking. The other as waitress or chambermaid. Best of City reference from their last place, where they lived 7 years. Call at Fancy-store, No. 565 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., a few doors of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as professional cook; understands all kinds of soups and game, all kinds of baking and pastries, and makes all kinds of desserts, and ice cream. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEST City references, wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or she would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 7 East 21st st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young women as chambermaid, and good plain sewer or waiting-maid. No objection to assist with children. Please call, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small private family; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls: one as chambermaid, and the other as first class cook. Both understand their business perfectly. Have good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman, in a small private family in the City, to do general housework and plain cooking. Wishes to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days, at No. 164 West 30th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITOATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; no objections to the country for the Summer months. The best of reference given. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as experienced cook in a good private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 91 West 16th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business, meats and soups; can give best City references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, RESIding a short distance from the City, an infant to wet nurse. The best of reference given. Address Mrs. WHEELER, Yorkville Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; has good reference. Call at No. 76 West 24th st., in the basement, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or would do housework for a small family; no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as cook and to wash and iron, and as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, by two very competent girls, with good City reference. Call at No. 59 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, and most respectable girl, with undoubted City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or is willing to take care of one or two children. Inquire in Bergen st., 4th house from 4th-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; have good reference. Apply at No. 474 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PBIVATE FAMily, by a respectable German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 474 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do the work of a small private family; has good reference. Apply at No. 474 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PBIvate family, by a respectable Protestant and young woman, or as chambermaid and do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 1st-av., corner 15th-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may comfortably be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French nurses and German nurses, cooks, etc., on hand. French and German spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; is a good waiter, and would be found most agreeable in assisting to wait at dinner on large parties, if required; will be found respectful and competent for the above business, which reference to his last employer will satisfy to that effect; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 4 o'clock, in W. M. H. JACKSON'S Grocery Store, corner of West 21st-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Protestant,) with excellent reference from his present employer, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; is a good marksman; makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; will go to the country for the Summer months, if required. Address No. 177 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver. Has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition. Will get the best City reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 2126 Times Office, or Mr. Charles Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; has a thorough knowledge in the care and management of horses and to the breaking and training of young horses to the saddle; can produce the best of City and country reference as to character and capability; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, if required; is willing and obliging. Address N. P., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man who understands the care of horses and carriages well, and is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has lived 3 years in his last place; has good City reference; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at, or address T. D., No. 718 Clinton-place, Mr. Morris' livery-stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A REspectable Protestant man and wife, without encumbrance; the man as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful; the woman as cook, to wash and iron, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best reference; prefer living in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and his wife; the man is a competent gardener, a good hand over horses, drives well, and is willing to be generally useful; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; can manage milk and butter; will go any distance; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman, who is a most competent groom and steady driver; understands his business in all its various branches, and is not afraid of work; also understands the treatment of horses; has the best of City and country reference. Address L. D., Box No. 204 Times Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, one who understands his business perfectly well; is a careful driver; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 21 Washington-place, or at the stable, any day this week until engaged, between University-place and 5th-av. A note addressed to the above number will be attended to by J. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man to take charge of a horse; is a competent driver and fully acquainted with all parts of the City; would take a situation as light porter; well acquainted with the down-town trade. Also, a young man to attend bar; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 Christie-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good reference from some of the most respectable families in the City; would take a gentleman's situation; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days, by addressing C. W., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-THREE years of age, of good address, a situation in a banking or mercantile house; will travel to any part of the world; has considerable knowledge of book-keeping, and is quick and correct at figures; can give the best of City references. Address WILLIAM ADAMS, No. 90 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands his business well; will make himself generally useful; has the best of City and country references. Call or address for two days, at Colonel Thorn's stable, Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 West 13th st., for E. W. Any distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, who has had two years' experience in the retail grocery business, a situation; in a wholesale grocery preferred; can furnish the best City reference, for attention to business and for morality. Address A. C. CAMPBELL, No. 283 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD ACCOUNtent, or in any similar capacity, by a gentleman of integrity and many years' experience in a first-class house. Salary expected, $1,500 to $1,800. First-class references furnished as to character and capacity. Address P., Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman, gardener or farmer; is a steady driver, understands the care of horses, is a plain gardener, and a thorough farmer; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman in all its branches. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Lowry's, No. 932 Broadway. No objection to City or country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO HAS been valet and traveling servant, a similar situation, or any other employment by which he can earn a living. He writes a good hand; can give satisfaction. Address W. H. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY NINETEEN YEARS OLD, a situation as hall-boy or assistant waiter in a hotel, or as waiter on a steamer or assistant bartender; is capable of each; good City reference given. Address T. W. A., Box No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man who understands his business, and who will furnish the best City references. Address a note to or call upon J. M., at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Please to call or address No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AND would assist in a small garden. Can produce the best of reference from some of the most respectable families in this City. Would prefer the country. Address, for two days, C. D., Box No. 151 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTBLE YOUNG man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family; is a young man of the most reliable and steady habits, and thoroughly conversant with his business. Apply this day, at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATION AS MANAGER OF A GASwork, by one who has had several years' experience as such; can bring good recommendations as regards character and ability. Address MANAGER, Box No. 107, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachmen; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; he fully understands his business, and can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF age, a situation in the lower part of the City; is reliable and writes well; from circumstances his hours must be from 9 to 5. Address A. JACKSON, No. 13 Frankfort-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man. Thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful. Address B. O., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as barkeeper or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK BY A young man fully competent. Address, for three days, JOSEPH, Box No. 208 Times Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING IA full knowledge of the drug business, is desirous of obtaining a situation or an interest in a retail store in this City. Address STORE, Box No. 106 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—NONE need apply but those who thoroughly understand their business, and can bring the most unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENEBAL HOUSEwork; one who is neat and tidy; understands plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; and has City references. None other need apply. Call at No. 234 West 16th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy of good address for the retail stationery business. One acquainted with the business preferred. Salary first three months, $5; afterwards, $3 per month if found suitable. Apply after 10 A.M. to-day at No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; for a proper person the situation is a desirable one. Apply at No. 92 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and laundress, who is willing to go to the country for the Summer, with good City references. Call at No. 39 West 17th-st., from 10 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON Broadway, two good salesmen for silver, bronze and fancy goods: none but competent men need apply. Address MERCHANT, Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED CARPET upholsterers. Apply to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG ATtorney, to assist in the general business of the office. Apply to WOODFORD & RITCH, Room No. 30, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN COOK. APPLY AT No. 398 Grand-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GAS STOVES.

CEO. L. CANNON offers for sale
SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES,
for HEATING, COOKING, IRONING, &c. By the use of this apparatus cooking can be done in the Summer season at a very trifling expense.
You can do your ironing at a cost of
ONLY ONE CENT PER HOUR.
And no inconvenience will be experienced from the heat. Call and see them in operation at
GEO. L. CANNON'S,
No. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST.,
Between Broadway and University-place.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
Georgs R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them,—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-sts.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of Iron Railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Sash doors, sales and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stubs and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Flow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bawery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Horse-keepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 208 Broadway. Glass Rings and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 208 Broadway.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH this new Patent Ice Breakers: Gilfin's patent and Rowa's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY LAST, IN A MADISON-av. stage, a black POCKET-WALLET, containing a small sum of money and papers. Apply to BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

LOST—BETWEEN FOURTH-ST. AND UNION-square, a mosaic BREAST-PIN, black ground. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will leave it at No. 38 Union-square.

AUCTION SALES.

ANSLAN E. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY (Saturday), May 14, at 12½, at the Merchant's Exchange,
By order of Executors.
120 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
13 shares Bank of State of New-York, $100 each.
For account of whom it may concern.
11 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.
10 shares Grocer's Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
20 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
18 shares Security Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
60 shares American Express Company, $100 each.
$5,499 Sun Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1852, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858.
$1,340 New York Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1852, 1853, and 1858.
$2,840 Union Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1859.
$3,090 Mercantile Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853 and 1859.
$770 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856 and 1858.
$1,540 Orient Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1858 and 1859.
$100 Pacific Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1857 and 1858.
$5,630 Great Western Marine Insurance scrip of 1857 and 1858.
$561 Columbia Marine Insurance Company scrip of 1858.
$420 Republic Fire Insurance Company scrip.
$15,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. Company bonds.
7,000 Town of Jefferson bonds.
Regular sales of stocks and bonds every Wednesday and Saturday. Real estate sales made any day required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Office 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, by W. B. WESTCOTT, all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and récherche works of art, painting, statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 153 West 43d-st., near 7th-av, all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found, or requisite for an elegant and richly furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises: Parlors, consist of three elegant and elaborately carved rosewood suites, covered in five colored brocatel, and one in green plush, all in perfect order; rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs with loungess to match, richly carved 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover embroidered, silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors, corner stands with mirror back, two superb etageres, French escritoire, wax vases, marble groups, statuary, painting, &c., among which are many rare and valuable specimens, on glass and canvas.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Rosewood marble top bureaus, richly carved bedstead, large Lair mattresses, washstands, commodes, rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c.
DINING-ROOM.
Oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French china cut glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver wares, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass near the house. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings, statuary, vases, solid silver wares, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the elegant residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.
DINING-ROOM.—Superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet,) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, castors, urns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ice-pitchers, liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea-service, French and Indi china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass, fancy engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.
DRAWING-ROOMS.—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood etageres, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre, and sofa tables; two very large French pier mirrors, with brass; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary, splendid rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top musia cabinet, chiffoniers, consoles in buhl work, rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings including a magnificent fruit piece by Colo; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.
CHAMBERS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire a glace, with mirror-front; large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet, rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood sofas and ottoman chairs, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, sofa-bedsteads, oil-cloths, rockers, tea-tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RElinquishing housekeeping. Splendid household furniture at auction, by J. W. PORTER, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the large five-story residence No. 220 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole of which is really the finest offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement.
PARLORS.—Contain yards of superior velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood suites, covered in satins of the most expensive descriptions; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in mosquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with silk and satinwood; three solid rosewood centre-tables, with rich sicilnary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace and window curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings, the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full seven octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, cost $750, being a valuable instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent and costly embroidered cover.
DINING ROOM.—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid extension table, marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, chairs in hair cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich china tea and dinner sets; costly silver ware, tea and dinner service, salvers, cruets, castors, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liquor stand, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, in great variety; beds and bedding, &c.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND ATTRACtive sale of household furniture, at the private residence No. 61 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues ready THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock. rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; modern and antique drawing-room suites, covered in satin and moreen; pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, stairnary, marble ornaments, bisque figures, rosewood secretoires, inlaid with tulipwood; sideboards, marble-top and mirror-doors; costly French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, window shades and cornices. Chambers—Solid rosewood bedsteads, patent spring mattresses, marble top; toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, vases, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, easy chairs, Turkish lounges, cane-seat chairs, spring-bottom chairs, rockers, bird and cage, sewing machine, Singer's make; pure hair mattresses, feather beds, spring-bottom beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, sheets, quartet table, curtains, shades, cornices, sofa and sofa beds, oil-paintings, engravings, cupboard ornaments. Dining-room—Solid extension rosewood stageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites of furniture in tri-colored brocatelle, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, and bedsteads, corner etageres, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany cribs, mahogany extension dining-tables, pier and mantle mirrors, Brussels and Wilton rugs, windlass bedsteads, cottage suites, mahogany chairs, mattresses, blankets, feather and straw beds, palliasses, crockery and chinaware, kitchenware, &c., with which the sale will commence.
Also, immediately after the furniture, about 200 fine engravings, all elegantly framed. Among them are Herring's farm scenes, historical, religious and humorous subjects, &c. They are all positively to be sold without reserve, and are worthy the attention of those desirous of obtaining first-rate engravings. Also, about 40 rolls hemp matting.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF LOTS—On 3d-av., 95th, 96th and 97th sts.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On THIRD AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 96th-st.
On THIRD-AV.—3 fine Lots on east side, 25 feet 2 inches north from 95th-st.
On NINETY-FIFTH-ST.—6 fine Lots on north side, adjoining the above.
On NINETY-SIXTH-ST.—5 fine Lots on south side, adjoining.
On THIRD-AV.—4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 97th-st.
On NINETY SEVENTH-ST.—1 fine Lot on the south side, adjoining above.
The rapid completion of the 3d-av. Railroad, and the improvements in the Harlem River makes this property very desirable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st. Sale positive.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites in damask, brocatel, rep, plush and hair cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.. valuable books, being a private library, comprising books in history, poetry, biography, voyages and travels, books of literature; volumes Patent-office reports of 1856, Perry's United States and Japan Expedition, and other works, including rare and other valuable books; Shakespeare's complete works, Heroic Women of History, Marshall's Life of Washington, Private Correspondence of Henry Clay, and other books of equal merit.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MAY 16, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue each day until the evening, until the whole is sold. Central salesroom, Willoughby corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. The entire stock of a jeweler declining business, comprising every article in the line of the best quality. Fine Gold Jewelry: 21 gold watches, spectacles, eye glasses, pens and pencils, thimbles, bracelets, cameo, mosaic, painted, garnet, lava, coral, jet, whitestone, turquoise, Odd Fellows and other pins and ear-rings, shawl, cuff and scarf pins, belt slides, plain gold agate, onyx, cameo, carbuncle, gold stone and other styles sleeve buttons and studs. Coral necklaces, armlets, lockets, guard, vest and fob chains, plain gold and stone rings, seals, diamond rings, &c., &c. Silverware: Table and teaspoons, gravy, cream and mustard ladles, fruit and butter knives. Table and dessert forks, porte-monnaies, &c. Also for sale, a large jeweler's safe, with handsome show-cases and fixtures.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, chairs, rockers, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, chamber suites, &c. Also, four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatelle, and warranted in every respect. Also, oil-paintings, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WATER-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property Nos. 396 and 398½, consisting of a plot of ground 38 ft. 8 inch. and 80 by 100 ft., with 2 four-story brick houses on the rear, and a three-story brick and a three-story frame house in front; will rent for $1,750; contain Croton and are in good order. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 70 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, chairs, sofas, mirrors, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, &c. &c.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 26 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail,
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the City of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an Iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Pr

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health.

DIFFICULTY IN RELATION TO LIGHTERING AND STEVEDORING AT QUARANTINE.

The Commissioners of Health met, yesterday at the City Hall—present the Mayor, Dr. GUNN, Dr. ROCKWELL, Dr. MILLER, Alderman MCSPEDON and Councilman CORNELL.

The Health Officer reported the arrival of the ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool, with passengers, several of whom were suffering from small pox. The Board directed that they be vaccinated and the ship laid up for five days for fumigation, &c.

The question of lighterage at Quarantine came up on the receipt of several communications on the subject. The first in order is as follows:

[COPY.]

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

To His Honor Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, and President of the Board of Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to the Health Officer of this Port, Dr. A. N. GUNN, together with the reply thereto from the messenger; also copy of petition signed by some of the most responsible and respectable merchants in the City of New-York, touching the matter of lighterage at Quarantine during the present season.

The undersigned having heard it rumored that the Health Officer had awarded to Capt. ALEXANDER H. SHULTZ the exclusive right of lightering cargoes from infected vessels, at Quarantine; and having heard, moreover, that it was the intention of Mr. SHULTZ to underlet the work, made application to him, by the advice of the Health Officer, for permission to lighter the cargoes of such vessels as will be compelled to discharge their cargoes at Quarantine. The undersigned desires to state, in substance, the result of his interview with SHULTZ.

On the 30th of April the undersigned called at the office of Mr. SHULTZ and asked him whether the work at Quarantine had been awarded to him. Receiving an affirmative reply to that interrogation, SHULTZ informed the undersigned, when asked whether he intended to do the work himself, or desired to undersiet it, that "he knew nothing about the business himself, but intended selling the right to whomsoever would pay the most for it; that he supposed when the work was given him it was intended he should make the most of it he could, and that he should do so."

The undersigned then offered Mr. SHULTZ *ten* per cent. of the gross receipts as a consideration for the privilege, if allowed to do the work. SHULTZ replied that "Ten per cent is ain't nowhere; it's mere chalk." The undersigned, called by appointment on the following Monday, but made no further proposition to SHULTZ, and since while a time no communication has passed between us.

The undersigned had been advised by the Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, to make some arrangement with the said SHULTZ, "as he has awarded him all the work at Quarantine, and as SHULTZ would relet the work to the best advantage to himself."

The undersigned, in submitting the above facts, with the documents, for the consideration of your Honor, does so with the hope that some steps may be taken whereby the rights of parties in interest may be protected from such gross imposition and wrong. He also desires to add that he has appealed from the decision of the Health Officer in making the award to SHULTZ, a copy of which appeal is appended, marked B.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH FANCHER.

The next communication in order, and referred to in the above, is directed to Dr. GUNN, Health Officer, by Messrs. FANCHER and MCCHESNEY, stating their ability to perform the work at such prices as should be agreed upon by the Commissioners and Chamber of Commerce.

The next is a letter from J. H. HERBERT to Messrs. FANCHER & MCCHESNEY, stating that he had called on Dr. GUNN, and that the Doctor told him the lightering and towing of Quarantine was disposed of for the present, so far as he was concerned, to A. H. SHULTZ, who would relet it to the best advantage. Mr. HERBERT says further that "The Doctor says he will go to Albany to-night or to-morrow, (letter dated May 9) and consult with the Governor and his friend, and, if there is any change, he will let you know."

The next is a letter to Dr. GUNN, from Messrs. FANCHER and MCCHESNEY, informing him that they will appeal to the Commissioners from his decision.

The next is an appeal to the Commissioners from the decision of Dr. GUNN, giving the stevedoring work at Quarantine to Messrs. RYAN and VAN VALKENBURGH. He says the Doctor stated that the above gentlemen would give out a portion of the work on such terms as would be satisfactory to other parties. Appended to Mr. DEAN'S appeal is his letter to Dr. GUNN applying for the stevedoring.

The next is Dr. GUNN'S reply to Mr. DEAN, stating that the stevedoring had been given to Messrs. RYAN & VAN VALKENBURGH, and that he believed they would put out a portion of it to other parties on satisfactory terms.

The next and last is Mr. DEAN'S notice to the Doctor that he appeals from his decision.

The subject was considered by the Commissioners at some length, and then postponed until to-day at 12, to which time they adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—By a recent act of the Legislature, provision was made for the organization of a Court of Appeals, with power to review the action of the Fire Department Commissioners in cases where a party feels aggrieved by their decision in any case brought before them. The following named gentlemen have been elected to compose this Board in the Eastern District: D. D. Winant, D. H. Brown, J. W. Griffin, A. W. Baker and Edwin Ferry.

THE SICK POOR.—The Eastern District Dispensary, during the last month has treated 364 patients, and 699 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. Besides the above a large number of children have been vaccinated.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—The following named young gentlemen were admitted as attorneys at law, in the Supreme Court at Ponghkeepsie, yesterday, after examination before D. P. BARNARD, HENRY BOOTH, and E. Q. ELDERKIN, Esqs: Daniel Cleveland, Stephen Cordit, Eugene Stockum, Benj. W. Downing, De Witt C. Jones, Charles L. Bradley, John D. Townsend, Mathew H. Ellis, Geo. G. Greenfield, Irving M. Bean, James R. Whiting, Albert M. Bigelow.

[Advertisement.]
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-street.
Boys' Department.
Two Thousand Spring Suits,
and
One Thousand
Boys' Reglans, Oversacks, &c,
Thirty New Styles for Boys,
In school, holiday, and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
Extraordinary Cheapness.
One price, and no deviation.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
Fashionable Spring Stock
of
Boys' and Youths' Clothing.
Improved and Original Styles.
Infinite variety in size,
Quality and cut.
Parents
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMONDS.
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 252 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hæmorrhoids, Stricture, Fistula and Prolapsus of the Rectum effectually cured, without a cutting operation. Office hours from 1 to 3 o'clock, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, where all the comforts of domestic life, with spacious apartments and separate nurses, are provided for those who require surgical operations and careful dietetic treatment.

The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

A SORROW DEEPLY "FELT."—On the 6th inst., while sitting in the Company of a friend who, after ten years' trial in the States, was on the eve of returning home, quite a dramatic incident was presented to us. Wednesday happened to be the anniversary of his arrival, and naturally enough he was dolorous. "Had I made even a little headway, it would have been different," sighed he. "But alas! the opportunity has been denied me. I have not even been able, on any occasion, to buy a hat of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street." Nothing more was needed. Grasping the hand of our friend, we did our utmost to cheer him under his tremendous affliction.

[Advertisement.]
GOING TO EUROPE.—Everybody is preparing to go to Europe to see the grand war that has been commenced. Those who are going are certain to take life-preserving garments with them. They go to see people shot, but they have no idea of being drowned. With the garments furnished by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, nobody can drown. A handsome stock of clothing, suitable for men, women and children is always on hand.

[Advertisement.]
END OF OUR COUSIN.—He is to be ended at last. "Our Irish Cousin" will be performed to-night, for the last time, at Barnum's Museum. Did you ever see "The Harvest Home?" Capital domestic drama. Presented this afternoon, at Barnum's. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" revived on Monday, with Little CORDELIA HOWARD as Eva.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WHY ARE THEY SO POPULAR?—Simply because they are better than any others in existence: they give universal satisfaction; they do all that is claimed for them; they remove sickness and give health and strength.

[Advertisement.]
CROSBY & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
Times Building,
New-York,
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 50c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-7 boxes good Family Tea for $4. Call and examine, at No. 210 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt Streets.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 13, 1859.

MEATS.

A fair demand prevailed for the principal kinds. Supplies are somewhat restricted. Prices are generally sustained.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Trade in this line has been very slack during the week. Prices are unaltered.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	13	@	15
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter	1 00	@	1 75
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9½	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	12½	@	13½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Tongues, each	06	@	75
Lard, ℔ lb	13	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Fowls, Bucks' County, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Fowls, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Geese, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Ducks, ℔ lb	24	@	27
Ducks, Black, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks, Broadbills, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks, Brant, ℔ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Capons, ℔ lb	20	@	30
Snipe, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
English Snipe, ℔ dozen	3 50	@	4 25
Robins, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 75
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 75	@	2 25

FISH.

Dealers report a moderate business at our revised quotations. Black Bass, Perch and Haddock have disappeared. Supplies of King-fish are now coming in.

Salmon, Nova Scotia and Kan'bec, ℔ lb	50	@	56
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	50	@	75
Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	—	@	15
Shad, each	20	@	50
Mackarel, each	12	@	15
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	5
Blackfish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Pickerel, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Eels, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Flounders, ℔ lb	—	@	5
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	—
King fish, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Porgies, ℔ lb	5	@	—
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 50
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 00	@	2 00
Crabs, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The inquiry has been fair for most articles. Old Potatoes are higher, and new Potatoes lower, than they were a week ago. Supplies of New are arriving form Bermuda and Charleston. Onions are dearer. Green Peas have declined. Prices of Asparagus, Radishes, Rhubarb, &c., also favor buyers. Mint is plenty. The new Turnips and Radishes in, to-day, are very small and poor.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	62½	@	1 00
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	12	@	18
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	37	@	44
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℔ bbl	—	@	5 00
Potatoes, new Charleston, ℔ bbl	—	@	4 50
Potatoes, new, ℔ bf. peck	37	@	44
Turnips, ℔ bushel	50	@	62
Turnips, ℔ half peck	12	@	—
Turnips, new, ℔ dozen bunches	37	@	75
Parsnips, ℔ bushel	75	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bushel	75	@	—
Beets, ℔ bushel	50	@	—
Onions, ℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Onions, ℔ peck	87	@	—
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ℔ quart	16	@	22
Tomatoes, new, ℔ box	1 25	@	1 50
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, new, ℔ dozen bunches	12½	@	25
Green Peas, ℔ bushel	1 37½	@	1 75
Pumpkins, new, each	37	@	50
Salad, ℔ head	3	@	6
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2	@	4
Watercresses, ℔ quart	4	@	5
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	6	@	10
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	12½	@	25
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	8	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	18	@	—
Mint, ℔ bunch	2	@	—

FRUIT.

Trade in domestic is quite limited, and the stands at which Apples, &c., are usually retailed,—are now generally devoted to the exhibition Flowers,—in which dealers are transacting a very good business. The demand for Foreign Fruit is moderate.

Apples, table, ℔ bbl	6 50	@	9 00
Apples, cooking, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	6 00
Apples, ℔ half peck	25	@	75
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	9	@	12½
Strawberries, ℔ quart box	35	@	65
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	20	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	15	@	50
Lemons, ℔ dozen	10	@	18
Bananas, ℔ bunch	50	@	3 00
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	12	@	1 00
Pineapples, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 25
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	31	@	62
Figs, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Dates, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Raisins, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@	12
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Almonds, hard shell, ℔ lb	15	@	—

FLOWERS.

The assortment in, to-day, is decidedly the best yet exhibited, this season. The demand is very good Prices are generally unchangad. We quote the principal varieties.

Roses, Camella, ℔ pot	50	@	5 00
Roses, Japonica, ℔ pot	25	@	1 00
Roses, Malmaison, ℔ pot	25	@	75
Roses, Lamarque, ℔ pot	25	@	3 00
Roses, baron Prevost, ℔ pot	37	@	50
Roses, Lion of Combates, ℔ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses, La Reine, ℔ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses, Prince Albert, ℔ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses, Prince Eugene, ℔ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses, Hermosa, ℔ pot	18	@	50
Tea Roses, Cloth of Gold, ℔ pot	50	@	1 00
Tea Roses, Giant of Battle, ℔ pot	37	@	1 00
Tea Roses, Saffrano and Sylvain, ℔ pot	25	@	50
Rose of Sharon, ℔ pot	12	@	37
Fabiana, ℔ pot	12	@	50
Running Roses, ℔ pot	12	@	50
Oleandera, ℔ pot	37	@	1 00
Zinnia, ℔ pot	37	@	1 00
Acacia, ℔ pot	37	@	62
Burchellias, ℔ pot	25	@	1 00
Begonias, ℔ pot	25	@	50
Petunias, ℔ pot	20	@	50
Fuschia, ℔ pot	12	@	25
Wallflowers, ℔ pot	6	@	8
Calycanthus, ℔ pot	6	@	8
Honeysuckles, ℔ pot	12	@	50
Spearlilies, ℔ pot	8	@	50
Chrysanthemums, ℔ pot	8	@	50
Pinks and carnations, ℔ pot	25	@	50
Geraniums, Zachary Taylor, ℔ pot	18	@	50
Geraniums, Lady Washington, ℔ pot	18	@	50
Geraniums, horse-shoe, ℔ pot	8	@	50
Geraniums, Rose, ℔ pot	8	@	50
Geraniums, Lemon, ℔ pot	12	@	25
Geraniums, Oak-leaved, ℔ pot	12	@	25
Tulips, ℔ pot	18	@	25
Crocuses, each	12	@	25
Violets, ℔ pot	12	@	18
Hyacinths, ℔ pot	8	@	18
Dahlias, ℔ pot	8	@	12
Verbenas, ℔ dozen	62½	@	1 25
Daisies, ℔ bunch	6	@	8
Pansies, ℔ bunch	6	@	8
Orange Trees, each	25	@	1 00
Lemon Trees, each	25	@	1 00

And each of the following roots 75c. ℔ dozen: Moss Pink, Double Pink, Mullen Pink, Sweet William, Columbine, Rose Companion, Nine Victoria Ragged Sailor, and Ribbon Grass.

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in moderate demand. Prices are about the same. Eggs are less plenty and are dearer.

Butter, State, new, ℔ lb	23	@	26
Butter, State, ℔ lb	18	@	22
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Cheese, English, ℔ lb	15	@	17
Eggs, seven for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ comb	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	28
Honey, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Maple Sugar ℔ lb	14	@	16

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	13½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	20	@	25
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle	13½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon	—	@	58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon	—	@	2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HIBBOK, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILSON, stands Nos. 366 and 360; S. LIGHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CROMIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 2; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 96 bbls. Ashes, 5,742 bbls. Flour, 118 bbls. and 347 bags Corn Meal, 38 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Rye, 450 bushels Barley, 11,930 bushels Oats, 1,580 pkgs. Provisions, and 339 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to day of 160 bbls. Pots, at $5 50; and 50 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Sales have been reported to-day of 6,000 boxes Adamantine on terms which are not to be published.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand, and sales have been made to the trade to-day of a cargo of 4,000 bags at 11¾c. ℔ lb. The sales of other kinds embrace 100 mats Java at 15c.; 285 bags Laguayra, part at 12¾, and 200 bags St. Domingo and Cape at 10¾c. @ 10¾ ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 900 bales, in lots, including Middling Upland at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The jobbers continue to experience a fair run of custom from the near-by and local trade for such lots—especially of Domestic Cottons—as are required immediately by these buyers. Prices of really desirable fabrics are well maintained. The wholesale houses complain of the dullness in business, yet are not disposed to make any very important concessions to purchasers of popular fancy or standard productions. The auction sales are diminishing in magnitude and interest. Where desirable goods have been offered during the week, they have been promptly bought, at, on the whole, satisfactory rates. The probabilities of a general and protracted war in Europe are much discussed by, and are likely to influence decidedly the movements of, importers. That such a war would lessen the importations to order, is the most prevalent opinion. Yet, as it would also diminish the requirements of the European nations, it is believed that it could not fail to stimulate European manufacturers to send large quantities of their productions, on their own account, to this country. That such consignments would not result very satisfactorily for the parties making them, is considered most probable; and that the effect here would be injurious, is very generally conceded.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 240 tons Fustic at $22@$22 50 for Honduras, and $19@$20 for Saunrilla; also, 250 tons Logwood at $17 for Honduras, $14 25 for St. Domingo and $13 for Jamaica ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately inquired for at from $3 62½@$4 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are quiet and Herring depressed, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active to-day for State and Western Flour. The very light receipts and reduced supplies in the hands of receivers have had the effect of increasing the confidence of most holders, who are asking 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. for the low and medium brands, and 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl. for the better qualities, above yesterday's closing rates. These advanced claims tend to check the demand, especially from the principal speculators, who appear to be satisfied for the present at least, with the large lots which they have purchased within a few days. They are very anxious to receive later news from Europe. The inquiry from the trade is very good, and extends to nearly all kinds of really sound Flour. The actual average rise, since yesterday, is about 15c. ℔ bbl. The reported transactions, since our last, amount to 21,600 bbls. Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl ..... $4 25@$5 75
Poor to Superfine good State ..... 5 75@ 6 75
Very good to very choice do ..... 6 85@ 7 10
Extra State ..... 7 25@ 7 60
Low to choice Superfine Western ..... 6 10@ 7 00
Fancy Western ..... 7 05@ 7 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan ..... 7 25@ 9 00
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio ..... 7 75@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee ..... 7 40@ 7 55
Extra Genesee ..... 7 70@ 9 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri ..... 7 60@10 00

Southern Flour continues in lively demand to-day, mainly for the trade, and on speculation, and is quoted 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. dearer. Sales since our last, 7,850 bbls., in lots, at $7 15@$7 70 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 75@$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian is scarce and quiet at from $7 25@$8 50 for low to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request, at $4 10@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and $20@$20 50 for the latter, in puncheons.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales, to-day, 2,000 boxes No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, on private terms.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is fair, and prices are steady.

FRUIT—Sales have been reported of 450 boxes M. R. Raisins, including Layer at $2 70, and Bunch at $2 25, ℔ box; also, 1,000 boxes Valencia Raisins, on private terms. Sales by auction, 5,576 boxes Sicily and Palermo Oranges at $2 10@$3 55, and 2,577 boxes do. and do. Oranges at $2 50@$2 65 ℔ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is quoted 3c. @5c. ℔ bushel higher. The demand, however, is restricted, to-day. Sales have been reported of only 21,000 bushels, including ordinary to fair White Michigan at $1 85@$1 90; fair to very good red Western, (Winter) at $1 80@$1 85; unsound mixed Western at $1 65@1 70; very poor Milwaukee club at $1 25; fair to very choice White Kentucky at $2@$2 06, and fair White Southern at $1 90 ℔ bushel. Corn is less sought after; new is in light supply and is a trifle dearer; old mixed is heavy and lower. Sales have been reported of 29,500 bushels at 98c.@98½c. for fair round yellow; $1 for good yellow Jersey and Southern, and 94½c.@96c., chiefly at 94½c.@95c., for mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, but is quoted at 91c.@98c. ℔ bushel. Sales of small lots within the range. Barley is in moderate request at full rates. Sales, to-day, 3,500 bushels State, on private terms, and 3,000 bushels California at 80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian at 62c.@63c.; Western at 61c.@62½c.; State at 59c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 55c. @59c.; Southern at 50c.@56c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTINO notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been very much excited for the week past. The war news from Europe has stimulated speculation, and the eagerness manifested by all classes of purchasers has encouraged rapid advances in prices without any apparent influence in checking transactions. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, the market closing irregular. Southern Flour has been in lively demand for the trade and on speculation at continually advancing prices. The Wheat market has been more active and buoyant during the past week than at any previous time this season. The foreign news has given additional confidence to holders and speculators; consequently the demand has been unusually good, not only on speculation but for the Eastern, Southern, and local trade, prices having advanced from 15c. to 25c. ℔ bushel on all descriptions of sound Wheat. The transactions yesterday were to a moderate extent, at a further advance of 3c. to 5c. ℔ bushel, the market closing quiet. Corn has been very firm, and prices have steadily advanced. The demand has been mainly from the East and on speculation.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales North River, at 75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The receipts have been large this week. Towards the close of the week importers have shown less disposition to meet the views of the trade, and sales have been somewhat restricted. The principal sales have been: 9,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 25c., 6 and 8 months: 5,100 Orinocos, 22c. 8 months; 2,150 California, 22c., 6 months; 1,000 Port-au-Plaita, 17c., 6 months; 1,501 Porto Cabello, 21½c., 6 months; 5,300 Zanzibar, private terms; 2,400 Wet Salted California, private terms.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at uniform rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@14c.; old, 3c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales, to-day, 250 tons Scotch Pig, at $23 75 @24 50 ℔ ton.

LEAD—Continues heavy and languid, as previously represented.

LEATHER—The favorable foreign advices have had a tendency to strengthen the news of holders of Sole, though no change in prices has taken place. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	57,300	5,400
Sales, sides	51,400	6,500
Stock at the close, sides	68,000	6,700

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 100 bbls. Porto Rico a 40c.; 250 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, on terms not ascertained; and 500 hhds. do. do., at 30c.@32c. ℔ gallon

NAVAL STORES—Resin is less active, yet steady, including common, to arrive, at $1 70 ℔ 310 lbs.; 300 bbls. new crop Virginia Resin brought $6 50@$6 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Sales have also been made of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part at 51c., to arrive, and part at 52½c.@53½c., here, ℔ gallon; and 200 bbls. thin Washington Tar at $2 31½ ℔ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—Linseed is in request and is generally held at 65c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively sought after at much higher, though irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 50, chiefly at $18 30@$18 50, for new Mess, here; $18 75 for do., deliverable before the end of May, buyer's option, one day's notice; $17 25@$17 75 for thin Mess; and $14@$14 50, closing at $14 50, for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, including Hams, at 8¾c.@10c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is selling in lots at from 8½c.@11½c., ℔ lb. Lard is briskly inquired for, at full prices. Sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef is in lively request, at higher and advancing prices. Sales 2,400 bbls., (in lots, at $11@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14 75@$16 50 for fair to choice extra; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $8 50@$7 37½ for do. Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,100 tcs. Beef, at $23@$28 for Prime Mess, and $27 50@$30 for India Mess ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is quoted moderately inquired for, at 16c.@22c. for New-State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New-Ohio, and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio ℔ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 6c.@10c. for very common to very good ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 550 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

RATTAN—Sales, 20,000 bundles on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, to-day, and sales have been made of 869 hhds. Cuba, at from 5¾c.@7¼c., chiefly at 6½c.@7c.; 415 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb; also, by auction, 296 hhds. New-Orleans at $7 06@7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—The demand has improved slightly, holders having made some concessions to buyers. Sales, since Tuesday last, 172 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.@9¾c.; 168 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@18c.; 27 cases Florida, at 6c.@18c.; and 153 bales Havana, at 30c.@46c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 barrels, at 30c.@30½c., chiefly at 30c.. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@5 32d. ℔ lb.: 200 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 200 tierces Beef at 2s., and 50 tons dead weight at 10s. For London, 390 bbls. Pork on private terms; 170 packages Lard at 20s.; 20 tons Oil Cake at 28s.@22c. 6d., and 50 bales Hair at 25s. For Glasgow, 10 tons Tallow at 20s., and 10 tons Grease at a rate not ascertained.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Market firm with an active demand, partly speculative; sales 2,500 bbls. at $6 from Chicago Spring Wheat, and $6 75@$7 from Milwaukee Club; included are 1,900 bbls. for Montreal. Our mills are grinding chiefly to supply the wants of the local, interior and Canadian trade, and none has been shipped to the New-York market. WHEAT advanced 2c., but the market is less active; sales 18,000 bushels, at $1 45 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 70 for unsound white Illinois; including 2,000 bush. white Canada on private terms. The total amount afloat for this port is only 10,000 buehels, and very little is going to Buffalo. CORN in demand, but there is little or none here. OATS firm and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. No receipts by Lake. *Canal Exports*—57,000 bush. Corn. Shipped to Montreal—2

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

WEST INDIES.

EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

Free and Slave Labor.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Sunday, Feb. 20, 1859.

I have argued that the question of emancipation in the British West Indies, or in Barbadoes, which is under special consideration, is a commercial question and must be determined by a commercial standard. If this be true, and if, as I maintain, all other issues are involved in this, it is plain that a faithful comparison between the relative cost of free and slave labor, as found in Barbadoes, will exhibit which of the two systems is best suited to that Island. If it be cheaper to raise sugar in Barbadoes with free labor than with slave labor, then emancipation in Barbadoes has been a success. If not, not. Among a multitude of estimates that I have obtained on the subject, I select one presented by the Governor of these Islands. In a letter, writtan for publication, and very widely circulated, his Excellency says:

"As to the relative cost of slave and free labor in this Colony, I can supply you with facts in which the most implicit reliance can be placed. They have been furnished to me by the proprietor of an estate containing 500 acres of land, and situated at a distance of about 12 miles from the shipping port. The estate referred to produced during Slavery, equal, on an average, to 140 hhds. of sugar of the present weight, and required 230 slaves. It is now worked by 90 free laborers—60 adults, and 30 under 16 years of age. Its average product, during the last seven years, has been 194 hhds. The total cost of labor has been £770 16s., or £3 19s. 3d. per hogshead on 1,700 pounds. The average of pounds of sugar to each laborer during Slavery was 1,642 pounds, and during freedom 3,660 pounds. To estimate the cost of slave labor, the value of 230 slaves must be ascertained; and I place them at what would have been a low average—£50 sterling each—which would make the entire stock amount to £11,500. This at 6 per cent. interest, which, on such property is much too low an estimate, would give £690 for cost of clothing, food, and medical attendance, I estimate at £3 10s., making £805. Total cost £1,495, or £7 12s. per hogshead, while the cost of free labor on the same estate is under £4."

Now, it must be remembered, is a practical comparison between free and slave labor, and not an abstract estimate of the expenses of the two systems, to be varied by time, place, or circumstances. It is also a reasonable average of similar comparisons that might be instituted in all the Estates of the Island. I might multiply the examples if your space would permit; but those who would doubt the fairness of the one I have selected would doubt a hundred others. I can only say, on the assurance of the Governor himself, that his statistics come from a source of unquestioned reliability, and if their application as an average representation be denied, it must be on the ground that the expenses of Slavery have been under-estimated. What American slave-holder would place the average value of his slaves at $250, and the cost of clothing, maintenance, medical attendance and depreciation at only $17? JAMES MCQUEEN, in his "Statistics of the British Empire," gives the actual cost of maintaining a slave in Barbadoes, before emancipation, with interest on his value, at £9 10s. sterling, considerably more than the Governor's estimate, and yet, according to the latter, field labor in Barbadoes during Slavery was two hundred and fifty per cent. more expensive than it is now under freedom!

The question, I think, *quoad* Barbadoes, does not admit of an argument. Among the expenses of a slave there must be included his food, clothing, medical attendance, house rent, depreciation at 10 per cent., and interest on the capital sum invested—all of which must be paid for every man, woman and child on an estate, in fair weather or in foul, in sickness or in health; and I have before me a variety of statistics which show that at least thirty per cent. of the slaves on an estate must on an average, be regarded as non-effective. Under the free system every laborer employed is necessarily an effective one, and his cost, according to the prevailing rate of wages in Barbadoes, is 25 cents a day. In the estimate that I have quoted above, it is demonstrated that the Barbadian laborer, who works by the task, which he can complete in six hours, does as much in that space of time as the slave did in his twelve hours forced work; but admitting, for the sake of argument, and against direct evidence to the contrary, that they worked alike, or even that the slave, under compulsion, worked better than the free man in his independence, there would still be a large margin in favor of freedom as the more economical system of the two. This the Barbadian planter has learnt by experience. He admits it readily, and if he did not admit it, there is practical evidence of its truth in the fact that agricultural land in Barbadoes will bring at this moment double what it brought under Slavery, and infinitely more than land brings in Cuba. Is it common sense to suppose that every acre of Barbadian ground—confessedly poor in comparison with the rich virgin soil of Cuba—that every available acre would be occupied, (as it is,) and would estates be greedily purchased at extravagant prices, (as they are,) if the production of sugar with free labor was an unprofitable business? I have stated it as a fact, of which any one may convince himself, that of the 106,000 acres in Barbadoes, 100,000 are under cultivation. SCHOMBERG, who wrote in 1835, says that there were 40,000 acres planted in sugar-cane; and DAVY, who wrote in 1854, has evidently borrowed his predecessor's figures. I think that they are an exaggeration. According to the best estimates that I have been able to procure, there are not more than 25,000 acres of cane in Barbadoes, and the *Agricultural Reporter*, a monthly periodical, published in Bridgetown, placed the number in 1853 at 23,333. But we may suppose that 25,000 acres are as near the truth as it is possible to get. Keeping this in view, we find, upon examination, that the average yearly importation of guano, during the past five years, has amounted in round numbers to $250,000, which would allow, for manuring alone, about $10 an acre. This certainly does not indicate that the land is naturally very rich, and yet the price it brings is most astonishing. Governor HINCKS, in the letter from which I have already quoted, has selected an estate which, he says, gives a fair idea of the increased value of land on the island. The property in question, composed of 300 acres, was worth £50 an acre during Slavery, or a total of £15,000 sterling. The value of the slaves is estimated at £11,500—the sum that the proprietor received from them at the time of emancipation. *After* the compensation had been given, this very estate was sold for £15,000, and was purchased by the present proprietor a few years ago for £30,000, or about $500 an acre. This, I can assure you, is by no means an unusual price for land; for only last week an estate of 110 acres was bought for £14,000 sterling, which the purchaser himself had sold three years before for £9,000. It must be remembered that this land was not bought on a speculation, but purely and simply for agricultural purposes; and I question whether land anywhere outside of Barbadoes, will bring such exorbitant prices. One acre with another, over the whole island, is valued at from $400 to $600; and, after informing himself of these prices, and of the further great expense of manuring before the cane can be successfully cultivated, a stranger naturally asks why capitalists are so ready to purchase. There is only one answer: The profits of sugar-growing with free labor are amply remunerative, and were never more so than they are at present.

This brings me to the consideration of an important argument, used by those who still fancy that slave labor in Barbadoes would be cheaper than free. It is urged, and truly, that when the duties were removed by the Imperial Parliament from Cuban and other slave-grown sugars, the Barbadian planter complained that he was unable to compete with the foreign producers. I think that a simple quotation of late sales of real estate in Barbadoes is, of itself, a pretty strong proof that the complaints of the Barbadian planter were unfounded, and that, in reality, he *could* compete and *does* compete, on equal terms, with the foreign producer in the British market. But allowing the complaint to be just and the representation true—supposing that the Cuban *does* raise sugar cheaper than the Barbadian can—it is an erroneous inference that slave labor should, therefore, be more economical than free labor. Labor is not the *only* expense in the growth of sugar. There are the expenses of management, manure, machinery, and the interest on the value of the land, as well as the expense of labor. Now, it is a fact which needs no demonstration that while land in Barbadoes costs $500 an acre, land in Cuba costs only $100—that while manure in Barbadoes costs $10 an acre, in Cuba none is required—that while, in Barbadoes, the canes must be planted every season, the land in Cuba is so rich that the process of ratooning can be carried on for many years in succession, with the smallest amount of work. These, and not the superior economy of his slave labor, have enabled the Cuban planter to undersell his Barbadian rival in the British market; but I altogether doubt whether he can continue to do so. In the richness of his soil the Cuban planter has an advantage that enables him to pay an extravagant price for labor, and that he does pay an extravagant price we know full well. It is a matter of common report that the average life of a field laborer on a Cuban estate is not over five years; but this is not regarded by the planter as any great misfortune, with the slave-trade in full operation. Supposing the value of a Cuban slave to be $500, his depreciation under the terrible work to which he is subjected will amount to 20 per cent., or $100 per annum; add to this the interest of capital, the expenses of maintenance, and the loss by non-effective laborers, and the cost to the Cuban proprietor for each of his slaves will be found to average $180 per annum. If we take another mode of arriving at the same conclusion we find this figure to be considerably under the mark. Those planters, for instance, who hire slaves, have to pay $25 a month to their owners, and to feed and clothe the laborers besides. The amount paid for hire will then be $300 per annum, and, estimating the cost of maintenance at $35 more, we arrive at a total of $335 a year as the actual expense per man to the Cuban planter who hires labor for his estate. Now, the cost of a Barbadian free laborer is only $75 a year. He receives in this island 25 cents a day, or rather a task, and he finds that ample in such a climate to supply all his wants. If he is unusually ambitious and industrious, as I have shown in a former letter that many of them are, he will often perform his two tasks per diem, and in the course of time will rise, as many have done, to positions of wealth, influence and independence.

The most formidable cry that the West India Proprietary have raised under emancipation is want of labor. The evil never existed in Barbadoes, and this, perhaps, may be regarded as the first cause of her unchecked prosperity. But in the other islands, where negroes have left the estates, I am perfectly convinced and can prove that, in nine cases out of ten, want of capital, heavy incumbrances incurred during Slavery, and a mistaken policy which obstinately refused any inducement to the laborer to remain on the soil, are the prime causes of desertion. In these islands, where land is cheap and abundant, the negroes, as Englishmen or Americans similarly circumstanced would do, have become small proprietors whenever and wherever they could, preferring an independant to a servile position—diminishing thereby, it is true, the supply of labor, but exhibiting themselves to be an industrious, rather than an indolent, people. While, therefore, many an old estate has been abandoned, we find, at the same time, a vast increase of small proprietors; insufficiency of labor, the want in all new countries, follows, as a matter of course. I do not doubt that there has been a want of labor in all the colonies except Barbadoes; I do not doubt that that want explains the diminution of their exports; but the fault and the folly lie at the door of the planter, and may be traced to his blindness and his extravagance. But, whatever be the cause, if there be in reality a deficiency of labor—if labor is all that is necessary to raise the West India Colonies to a loftier position than any they have hitherto occupied—I do not think that the regulation of a proper demand and supply should be left to time or to chance. Governor HINCKS is of opinion that there *is* a sufficiency of labor in all the colonies, and that the resort to Coolie immigration was unnecessary and uncalled for. He thinks that this, next to Slavery, is the most expensive kind of labor—one to which it was impolitic to resort when Creole labor could be procured if the inducements of higher wages and a more liberal tenure were offered. The Governor advises that the labor question in the islands should be left to work itself out, which, he believes, it would do in one of the three following ways: First—That the planter would be obliged to increase the laborer's rate of wages, which he could afford to do in all the colonies except Barbadoes; or, secondly—That the planter would have to adopt the *Metairie* system—that is, to divide the profits with his laborer—a system that has been successfully worked in St. Lucia and Tobago, and is not unknown in the United States; or, thirdly—That the planter, who is now both Agriculturist and Manufacturer, would have to confine himself to manufacturing, for which he is better fitted by education and experience. These opinions, coming from such a source, must not be thrown aside as mere speculations, for they are the result of a very extended experience. As, however, they have no reference to Barbadoes, but only to those colonies which have imported large quantities of Asiatic Coolies under Government supervision, they have only a general bearing on the subject which I have undertaken in this letter to discuss.

I have instituted a comparison between free and slave labor in Barbadoes, where, under both systems, labor was necessarily abundant, and I deem it established that free labor is the cheaper of the two. But it would be unfair and illogical, from these premises, to draw any conclusions as to the cost of free and slave labor in the United States. The Island of Barbadoes, with its over-stocked and imprisoned population compelled to work on the harsh terms which the planters might dictate, has nothing in common with the slave States of the American Union, and an unbounded territory adjoining, to which the liberated classes, were their liberation within the bounds of possibility, would immediately resort. With as little prejudice as possible, I have endeavored to explain, in a summary way, what I have learnt during a residence on the Island; and while it appears, after comparing the two systems, that free labor in Barbadoes is cheaper than slave labor, the same result can, with still greater force, be shown by the improvement in Barbadian commerce and in all other branches of material prosperity. W. G. S.

Views of Governor Hincks on the Emancipation Question.

To Dr. Augusto, President, and the other Trustees of the Association for the Education and Elevation of the Colored People of Canada:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you most sincerely for this address. In the position which, by the gracious favor of Her Majesty, I have the honor to occupy, it is my duty to avoid the discussion of disputed points of public policy, but I feel assured that there would be a general concurrence of opinion in all parts of the British dominions that the question of Slavery can no longer be considered as a controverted one. When, therefore, I have been urged by philanthropists of other nations to communicate to them my opinion as to the result of emancipation in the British West India Colonies, I have not hesitated to do so; and I feel assured that the more the subject is discussed, the more general will be the conviction that those results have been most satisfactory. I have endeavored, so far as I have had the opportunity to do so, to remove a misapprehension which has prevailed, even among many sincere advocates of emancipation, as to the comparative cheapness of slave labor, and as to the willingness of the African race to work, not only for their maintenance but to obtain those comforts which civilization has rendered indispensable. The enormous expense of slave labor is now almost universally admitted, and it is even contended by well informed writers that it is much greater than the cost of labor in the Northern States of the American Union, and in Canada. It cannot be denied that one of the results of Emancipation has been that in many of the sugar producing colonies the exports of the staple products have seriously fallen off, while in others it has been found necessary to import laborers from distant countries at considerable expense. In Barbadoes where alone the experiment of cultivating sugar plantations by means of hired laborers has had a fair trial, the result has been most successful. The exports have largely increased, the proprietors are perfectly satisfied, and land readily commands a price many hundred fold greater than it does in countries where Slavery exists. It is however perfectly true that in colonies where land is very abundant, and where consequently it possesses only a nominal value, labor is scarce and dear. This would be an unsuitable opportunity to enter upon a discussion as to the causes of the abandonment of the sugar estates by many of the laborers after emancipation. I have no doubt that the tenure of land, a tenancy-at-will, which so far as my knowledge extends is the only one which the proprietors have hitherto offered, has had the effect of inducing the laborers to obtain it elsewhere.

It was well observed by the present Prime Minister of England, the Earl of DERBY, in a dispatch dated 7th February, 1842:

"I cannot think it is desirable to attempt to enforce labor by penalties in the shape of rent to be exacted only in the event of non-performance; and I think universal experience has shown that those properties have prospered most where the two questions of rent and labor have been kept wholly distinct. Experience has shown what reason could anticipate, that the industry of the race like that of all mankind is drawn out just in proportion to the interest which he has in the produce of his labor. And although I have great hesitation in offering any suggestions on this subject, I cannot but add that it appears to me probable that no inconsiderable success might attend the introduction into Demarara of the Metairie system."

Another distinguished British statesman, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has thus described the object of emancipation:

"Carrying into effect the religious and benevolent views of the nation at large, it was their object to convert slaves into freemen, to rescue their brethren of Africa from the lash of compulsory toil, and to establish them as Christian men on the soil where they had been transported as chattels or beasts of burden. On this, the principal question of all, there is, I am happy to say, no room for doubt. None of the most inveterate opponents of our recent measures of emancipation allege that the negroes have turned robbers or plunderers, or blood-thirsty insurgents. What appears from their statement is that they have become shop-keepers and petty traders, bankers and small freeholders—a blessed change which Providence has enabled us to accomplish."

While it is my own deliberate opinion that a very large amount of labor which is now wasted or less profitably employed could be obtained for the cultivation of sugar, I am not prepared to admit that the success of the great measure of emancipation is to be tested in this way. The true test, it seems to me, is the progress of the African race. The best proof of the industry of that race is, that large numbers have acquired, and are daily acquiring, large properties. They are amenable to the laws, anxious for the education of their children, and good and loyal subjects of the Queen. I do not wish to be misunderstood. There is still vast room for improvement, but I certainly concur in the following statement of a prelate esteemed and respected by all who have the advantage of his friendship; I refer to the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes:

"Looking from this point of view at the dangers and difficulties attending the experiment, I certainly think we have, in Barbadoes especially, great reason to say that the advantages resulting from the abolition of Slavery, have been quite as great as we could reasonably expect in so short a time—much greater indeed than the most sanguine amongst us, I believe, ever anticipated."

I have, perhaps, extended my remarks to a length unsuitable for such an occasion, but I am aware of the deep interest which is taken in this country in this subject, and I have not therefore hesitated to convey to you the opinions which I have formed on it. Let me once more assure you of my gratitude for your confidence, and of my devotion to the cause of universal emancipation from Slavery.

TORONTO, April 30, 1859. F. HINCKS.

ART IN FRANCE.

The French Exhibition of Fine Arts in Paris—Works of American Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The great French Exhibition of Fine Arts opened to the public on Friday last. The exhibition is held in the Crystal Palace of the Champs Elysées, as on former occasions, and finds in this spacious building, notwithstanding the immense number of objects exposed, more than ample room. The light is favorable to the display of the pictures. The artists cannot complain that their pictures for want of room are placed out of sight, for none are higher than fifteen feet, and ten or fifteen thousand people can easily circulate in the rooms. Thirteen thousand persons were in fact admitted during the course of the day on Sunday.

The number of pictures presented this year for exhibition was about 8,000. Of these a little more than one-half were rejected, so that, according to the catalogue, but 3,894 numbers remain on exhibition. Three rooms, however, remain partly unoccupied, those devoted to the English, German and Flemish schools, and it is said that when these are filled the number of pictures on exhibition will reach 6,000.

I propose to give such a notice of the objects of art on exhibition as will interest the general reader only. And, first in order, come the works of American artists residing in Paris.

Mr. MAY, of New-York, exhibits four pictures: "Francis I. mourning over the death of his son;" "Haidee and Zoe finding the body of Don Juan on the beach;" "An Italian Peasant Girl Inscribing her vow of love on a tomb;" and "A Portrait of an American Lady."

Mr. ROTHERMEL, of Philadelphia, exhibits three pictures: "A St. Agnes," "The Giant's Stairway at Venice," and "The Virtuoso."

Mr. SAINTIN, of New-York, exhibits seven pictures: "The Rag-pickers of New-York;" "Portraits of the Count Monthoion, French Consul-General at New-York, and the Countess;" "Portrait of M. Borg," Chancellor of the Consulate at New-York; "Portrait of M. de Bozandé," Lieutenant in the 8th Hussars; "Portraits of Señora Pepita Gassier and Alfred Mussed."

Mr. WELSH, of New-York, exhibits "A Sunset on the Prairies of Illinois."

Mr. LEOPOLD BURTHE, of New-Orleans, has three pictures, entitled: "War," "Love" and "Peace."

Mr. RICHARD GREENOUGH, of Boston, exhibits two statues: An equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, in plastar, and an Indian pursued by Civilization, in plaster.

A student of POWERS, Mr. C. F. FULLER, of Florence, exhibits a marble bust of a lady, Mlle. DE B——.

Mr. ALEXANDER RITCHIE, of New-York, exhibits a large engraving of WASHINGTON and his Generals.

Mr. JAMES WHISLER, of Boston, exhibits two engravings, in *eau forte*, "A Portrait of a Lady" and "A Mustard Merchant at Cologne."

These are all, I believe, of the American exhibitors. Mr. CHAPLIN, a French subject of English origin, well known in American society in Paris, and who has gained a superior rank lately among French artists, exhibits three pictures in his peculiar style, "Astronomy," "Poesy," and "A Diana." Another picture, painted for one of the Ministers of State in the same style, was rejected by the committee for its indancy. The committee do not object to nude female figures, for the Exhibition is full of them, but it appears that there were certain lines in the rejected figure which the committee found too suggestive.

Mrs. HENRIETTA BROWN, a pupil of CHAPLIN'S, exhibits several pictures, one of which, "Sisters of Charity, dressing the wounds of a Boy," has already taken rank as one of the best, if not the best picture of the present Exhibition.

There are two paintings of the burning of the *Austria*. The largest one by ISABEY is a remarkable picture, and gives one a most striking idea of the horrible scene. Only to give dramatic effect he has added a storm to the conflagration, and has painted the water too blue and with too much detail. The pictures attracts great attention, not only on account of the interest of the subject and its vigorous treatment, but from the high reputation of the artist. The other picture of this terrible catastrophe is by M. PHILIPPE TANNEUR, of Marseilles, but it is not equal to the work of M. ISABEY.

The widow of M. GUIGNET, at Aix, in Provence, exhibits two pictures of her late husband's painting, which we are safe in predicting would never have been placed on exhibition if the good man had been still living. The first is thus catalogued: 'Portrait of a member of the Chamber of Representatives of the United States of America; question of Cuba." This picture arrested my attention at a distance of a hundred feet. It was the style and not the subject of the picture that struck me. But two colors were used in its painting—a dirty white and a sooty black. The picture was "fire-eating," even to the color of the paint. It looks as if after the coat of blackish white paint had been laid on, the artist had stood off and finished the picture by throwing balls of soot at it. Not satisfied, however, with this original and striking execution in the style, he has taken liberties with the subject quite as original and striking. Imagine a tall man, with a large Websterian head, a clean shaved face, a Roman nose, and a concentrated severity of expression really painful to look at, which represents no doubt the painter's idea of a man ready to swallow Cuba, and Spain with it if necessary, and all this done up in the sooty manner already described. The orator stands on the tribune—as it is the custom in France—a mere liberty on the part of the artist. Beyond the speaker, and much lower down, appear half-a-dozen lugubrious-looking heads, supposed to be members in their places. Still further away, in the gallery, is a crowd of ladies, in low-necked white dresses and bare heads, doing honor in ball attire to the "question of Cube." And all done up in staring sooty white. A gentleman at my side suggested before looking at the catalogue that the severe-looking individual was a street showman about to set his puppets in movement, or perhaps a patent blacking man extolling the qualities of his wares. In all my life I never saw so absurd an attempt at a picture, and the affair would only be laughable if it were not for the fact that the committee rejected four thousand pictures, and allowed this one to pass. The other picture by this artist is a portrait of young Mr. SOULE, son of the Hon. PIERRE SOULE of New Orleans. It is painted in the same style as the other picture, and represents the subject as a tall man, without beard. (Mr. SOULE, Jr., is a small man, and wears a moustache.) The figure is draped in the Roman *toga virilis*, while the head, the face, and the *pose* singularly resemble those of the Cuban orator in the other picture.

ETEX, as usual, exhibits several pictures and busts. EUGENE DELACROIX has eight pictures—all large, and mostly biblical or mythological subjects, painted for churches or private individuals. DUVEAU exhibits a picture—the first French picture on the subject I recollect having seen—of the Battle of Waterloo. It is but an episode, however: the attack of the Prince JEROME, in the morning, on the Hougoumont farm, from which, the catalogue informs the reader, the irresistible King of Westphalia drove out the *élite* of the English army. It is the first time, perhaps, that the Prince JEROME has been made to shoulder the title of "irresistible."

The two FLANDRINS exhibit a large number of pictures, which fully sustain their European reputation. GENDRON also has furnished three gems in his particular style. GEROME, who carried off the honors of the last exhibition in the *genre* style of painting, is likely to be awarded the same place at the present exhibition. Last year his "Sortie d'un bal Masqué," a small picture 20 by 32 inches sold in England for 24,000 francs. He exhibits this year a large picture representing the dead body of CÆSAR lying alone in its blood in the deserted Senate-Chamber; another of the salute to CÆSAR, by the gladiators in the amphitheatre, before going to death; and a third, the King CANDAULE showing his naked queen, of whose beauty he was very vain, to one of his favorites, GYGES, concealed in the chamber. These are all pictures of the very highest order of merit.

HEIM exhibits sixty-four portraits of members of the Institute of France. HILDEBRANT, (Berlin,) exhibits thirty-eight pictures. The Princess MATHILDE, (pupil of M. EUGENE GIROUX, son of the wealthy toy-man on the Boulevard des Capucines,) exhibits three squarelle portraits of a high order of merit. MULLER, whose magnificent picture of the "Reign of Terror," in the Luxembourg, many of your readers will recollect, exhibits this year, another remarkable picture, "The Proscription of Young Irish Catholic Women in 1655." PALIZZI exhibits one of the best pictures of the collection, a Norman landscape, with cattle. PILS has five pictures, one of which is on the subject he treated exclusively at the last exhibition, the siege of Sebastopol.

WINTERHALTER, the court painter, gives us this year three pictures: A portrait of the Russian Princess, MARIE WORONZOFF, a portrait of the Wallachian Princess GREGOIRE GAGARINE, and a study. WYLD, of London, has three aquarelles on the same subject, a landscape in the Bagnères de Bigorra, Pyrenees.

Of the official pictures, M. YVON stands this year, as at the last exhibition, in the front rank. Then his "Assault of the Malakoff" took the grand prize, as his "Gorge of the Malakoff" is destined to do this year. The latter is, beyond doubt, the best battle scene that has been painted for many years in France, and if we except the La Smala of HORACE VERNET, (with which, however, it cannot be compared, since the style is as totally different,) excels any of that artist's works. This picture, which is about sixteen feet long and twelve high, was painted for the palace of Versailles, where the Government is illustrating in detail all the events of the Crimean war, for the admiration of future generations. M. YVON is finishing another picture, "*La Courtine de Malakoff*," a battle scene for Versailles, which will be brought to the exhibition in a few days.

M. NOEL exhibits a large and very elaborately painted picture of the reception of Queen VICTORIA by NAPOLEON on board the *Bretagne*, at Cherbourg, last Summer, which will most probably go to the State gallery at Versailles. M. LARIVIERE has also painted a picture for Versailles, representing the entrance of LOUIS NAPOLEON into Paris after his famous Southern trip during the ten years' Presidency. M. GLEIZE has also painted a large picture for the Versailles gallery, representing the distribution of the eagles by the Prince President on the Champ de Mars the 10th of May, 1852.

In sculpture, M. ETEX exhibits five pieces, among the rest an admirable bust of Gen. CAVAIGNAC, and two statues—one of Paris and one of Helene—ordered by the State for the Court of the Louvre, for those niches so long vacant and so difficult to fill. M. ISELIN exhibits a bronze bust of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, and a marble bust of his son, Capt. BONAPARTE, of the French Army, (just returned from a visit to the United States.)

M. LEQUESNE, the distinguished chess player, exhibits seven objects, among which are a plaster copy of his bust of PAUL MORPHY, a bust of M. SAINT-AMANT, and a statue of Marshal SAINT ARNAUD, ordered by the Government for the palace of Versailles. All the works of this artist are of superior merit. Count NIEUWERKERKE, Director of the Louvre, exhibits two busts, one of which is a portrait of the Princess MURAT.

Mr. FAGNANI, of New York, now living here, for some inexplicable reason had his pictures rejected by the committee. He offered portraits of the Queen CHRISTINA of Spain, the brother of the Duke D'ALBA, the Prince and Princess CZARTORYSKA, M. LOUIS JOURDAIN, editor of the *Siècle*, and two or three others, all painted from the originals, who are patrons of Mr. FAGNANI, and all superior to the majority of portraits admitted to the exhibition; and yet they were rejected. M. FAGNANI exhibited in the French Exhibition of 1848; he is a member of the Royal Academy of Naples, was court-painter to Queen ISABELLA, and was decorated with the Order of St. Ferdinand—titles which offer some guarantee for the merit of his works. It is impossible indeed that the Committee should have examined M. FAGNANI'S pictures, for their merits have been recognized by some of the first art critics of Paris, and their rejection has been made the subject of a furious attack in several journals on the judgment of the Committee. His, however, are not the only superior works refused to give place to inferior ones, and it appears tolerably evident that next year the system of a jury of admission will be dispensed with, and the public appointed the judge. Everybody will then find their proper level, and if any artist has the misfortune to exhibit an absurdly inferior picture, he will be laughed out of the profession into some more congenial occupation. Of course there must be a Committee to reject indecent pictures or attacks on the Government.

Neither INGRES, nor HORACE VERNET, nor ROSA BONHEUR, nor COURBET, the illustrious head of the realist school, exhibit this year.

As usual, the number of episodes of the Crimean war is quite large. The artists are making the best use of this prolific subject, and it can never be said that the siege of Sabastopol is wanting in its pictorial history. Other subjects calculated to perpetuate the memory of the reign of LOUIS NAPOLEON abound, while there is almost a total absence of subjects connected with the previous Governments, back to the time of the first Empire.

One artist who had offered three statues to the Committee—all three said to be works of superior merit—was so deeply mortified and irritated in finding one retained and the other two rejected, that he gained admission before the opening of the exhibition, and with a hammer demolished the accepted statue.

Mr. HORACE VERNET is about to marry the widow of the late M. DE BOIS-RICHEUX.

MALAKOFF.

Where are you Going next Summer?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A question just now of greater moment to the ladies than the fluctuations of the cotton market and the beginning of hostilities in Europe to the gentlemen. I say ladies, and mean thereby at once to brush the individual who would presumptuously suppose the gentlemen have anything to do with the matter.

That there are ostensible "heads of families" is a fact not to be controverted, but the rule will hold good that said "heads" are almost invariably the feet thereof.

To the all-important question, the fashionable dame answers with an air of nonchalance, "Oh! to Newport, of course, with a turn at Sharon in the beginning of the season—all sorts of people go to Saratoge now, so that is out of the question."

Another is going to their country seat. Said "seat" being a small house in an unknown locality, which since the time it came into their possession her husband has vainly endeavored to sell.

No. 3, whose "head of the family" has made a few speculations on the wrong side, declares in private, that she won't go anywhere if she can't go like other people; and in public, that she is utterly wearied of leaving home and its comforts for a seven-by-nine-whitewashed-room, with a glass no bigger than her hand.

Yet another will be obliged to spend a few days at Niagara before going to Saratoga. "Niagara is such a tiresome place—when one does go out, there is nothing to look at but scenery."

Fast boys and fast girls answer with one accord—Lake Mahopac. Ditto answers the lady, who having struggled to the "border-land" of society, thinks it an eligible place to make acquaintances.

Daughters, whose fathers faintly endeavor to stem the current of bad habits, declare "they won't go no where if they can't go to a hotel. What's the use of going away at all, if they must be shut up in a furnished cottage?"

But there are some responses almost never to be heard. Such as,—we are going to recruit—we shall take very little luggage—our girls will be all the better for country air and rambles in a quiet place—we expect to fill our follow with sketches.

There is a familiar saying in England, as well as on the Continent, about people going to the sea-side to wear their old clothes. Indignant mothers, indignant daughters! mentally I hear you shriek in concert—"shocking, barbarous, dreadful!" To leave the city in summer only for health; and to spend one's time in riding, walking, reading, botanizing, sketching! and, worse than all, to have a private sitting-room, and know nobody but one's own family! Better to stay in the City, for here we can have the Fifth-avenue and Broadway!"

Even so; I grant for you; but before we pass on, think with pity of all that is wanting to these unfortunates of other lands. They cannot go out entirely unattended wherever they list; the fathers and mothers are not obedient; they can neither giggle nor teeter in the street, nor exchange glances with male passers-by. And to compensate for the want of these last named amusements, nothing is to be seen but a quiet dignity, and a modest composure of manner.

Mais, revenons nous à nos moutons. The harvest is past, the summer is ended, let us examine the crop we have gathered.

Matron and maid return to their homes, paler and more wearied than they were when they left them. The young lady who has flirted "extensively," has had "a grand time." She, who has become engaged to one of her new acquaintances, or who expects soon to be so, has had a "delicious summer."

The lady, whose ceaseless attentions to the ladies A. B. and C., have at last been rewarded by their returning her call, assumes a fashionably indifferent air while adroitly alluding to their visits to her, and thinks she will go again to the same place.

While all, who have found no one dressing better than themselves, are quite satisfied.

With the crop gathered into the store-houses of young gentlemen we have nothing to do. Enough, that, in general, wheat is to be found there; whether the ladies bring home anything worse than chaff, let them decide. One thing is certain, each one is ready to ask her neighbor, where she is going next summer.

A HELPLESS PATERFAMILIAS.

Politics in New-Jersey—Miscellaneous Speculations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Thursday, May 11, 1859.

Ex-Governor VROOM, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, will probably be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. He denounces Mr. BUCHANAN, and, therefore, is popular with the Democracy. Recently he received the Democratic vote of the Legislature for Senator—Mr. WRIGHT, an adherent of Mr. BUCHANAN, receiving three votes—and Mr. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, the Republican, (though rather conservative,) getting the election. Still, though the President has been very completely extinguished in this State, you must not suppose that the Forney "Squatter Sovereigns" have obtained a foothold here. There are not two of them in the State, that I am aware of, and DOUGLAS has ceased to be mentioned. GUTHRIE is named by some of the politicians; but WISE will be the man. The Republicans are pretty unanimous for SEWARD. Between these two leaders the contest would be close. Commodore STOCKTON would, most likely, gravitate towards WISE.

Governor VROOM, I understand, upon his return from Prussia, was not treated with dignity by the President. He was kept waiting, and when admitted had to explain who he was and what he had recently been. And, besides, he was not invited to dinner. In short he was *Forsythed*. ALPHA.

Protection to our Commercial Interests in the Mediterranean.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—Will you permit me through the columns of your valuable journal, to suggest to the Navy Department the propriety of affording protection to our citizens and commercial interests in the Mediterranean.

The United States trade with Southern Europe is daily increasing. The commercial statistics of 1857 show that near 200,000 tons of shipping were there employed, and still, notwithstanding that our merchant ships are scattered over the fifty ports of this inland sea, only two United States men-of-war at present navigate its waters.

The late European news has aroused our fears, and we seek protection to our trade. War will probably be followed by revolutions and their excesses. The same outrages perpetrated in Sicily in 1848, and checked by the timely arrival of a man-of-war, may again be repeated. It is to avoid such annoyance that we appeal to Secretary TOUCEY, who, we hope, takes sufficient interest in our commercial marine to listen to our suggestion. Let the Mediterranean squadron be reinforced, and the sooner the better. A MERCHANT.

The Portsmouth Ordered to the Mediterranean.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Friday, May 6.

The United States ship *Portsmouth* is being fitted out with utmost dispatch. It is rumored her destination has been changed, that she will immediately proceed to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron. We are flattered by the Secretary's selection, and doubt not the *Portsmouth* will sustain her well-earned reputation as a fast sailer.

Her officers have reported for duty. The crew was transferred from the ship *Boston*. The men are young and fine-looking, numbering in all two hundred.

The following is a correct list of officers: Commander, CALHOUN; Lieutenants, Reil, Stephens, Bassett, Crabb and Abbot; Purser, Bates; Surgeon, Blackwell; Marine Officer, Broome; Boatswain, Dean; Gunner, Hamilton; Carpenter, Tog; Sail-maker, Taten.

The departure of the *Portsmouth* will be welcome news to our European tourists. Secretary TOUCEY displays considerable judgment in the selection of officers and ship. The interests of our countrymen are well cared for, and the traveling community will thank the Secretary for his prompt action.

Plain Explanation of a Remarkable Scientific Fact.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Picking up a TIMES of last week, this morning, I was amused at a singular letter from some simpleton doubting the doubt of the *Scientific American* respecting the alleged fact that travelers, when bewildered on their way, always travel in circles.

In proof of the truth of this absurd notion, he states that travelers do so travel, sometimes in greater and sometimes in smaller circles. This is mere assertion; but it would be silly to object to it as such, when the fact, (if it is one,) is readily explained. The explanation is: That every traveler who, when bewildered as aforesaid, has traveled in such a circle, *has had one leg shorter than the other*. The consequent result, to wit: Traveling in a circle must be manifest to every boy who has trundled an uneven hoop. The variance in the circumference of the circles, was simply occasioned by the greater or less variance in the length of the traveler's legs.

Yours, clearly, LOGIC.

Incidents of the Campaign in Virginia.

A PERSONAL CONTROVERSY—O. JENNINGS WISE AND JOHN M. BOTTS.

The political contest in Virginia has stirred up a great deal of bad blood. The personal controversies are becoming very spicy. The last specimen is a card issued by Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, through the columns of his paper, the Richmond *Enquirer*, leveled at the Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, and treating that distinguished gentleman in the most disrespectful manner. Mr. WISE rejects with great disdain the "insinuation" of Mr. BOTTS, that he is striving to make atonement for his ardent opposition to Mr. LETCHER, and turns his batteries upon Mr. BOTTS after this violent and extremely personal manner:

"As to my 'juvenile' age and imputed want of discretion, I am past twenty-eight years of age. Since attaining manhood, I have successively received from the chief Executive of my country two commissions of high trust and confidence. During four years, I have served that country to the entire satisfaction of my official superiors, and it inverges no egotism to say that the service was rendered far more faithfully, more usefully, more efficiently than Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has ever served even those whom nature has confided to his guardianship. Worse than an infidel," he has failed to make provision even for those of his own household.

If I am wanting in discretion, certainly Mr. BOTTS is not the man to instruct me in that virtue..... If discretion be the test, I confidently assert that at twelve years of age I was superior to Mr. BOTTS past maturity."

After a column and a-half of denunciations, Mr. WISE fires this parting shot:

"At the very time that I opposed Mr. LETCHER'S nomination, I did not fail to avow publicly that I would vote for him, if nominated. I have deceived no one; my support of Mr. LETCHER has been dictated solely by conscious motives of duty and patriotism, and among the numerous friends upon whom I rely for advice not one has ever suggested a remonstrance or a doubt as to the entire propriety of my decision. Certainly I shall not veer from it because of the sneers of *a man whom I do not recognize as an equal in any respect, mental, moral or social*, and whom I do not consider entitled or capable to express a decision on any point of morality, private or political."

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of officers of the new United States steam-frigate *Lancaster*, now fitting out at Philadelphia as the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron:

Flag-Offic

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Seventh Biennial Session of the Southern Baptist Convention, at Richmond, Va.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 7.

Yesterday morning the Seventh Biennial Session of the Southern Baptist Convention commenced its Session in the First Baptist Church in this City. In point of numbers, it is the largest Baptist Convention ever held in the United States, all the Southern, or Slave-holding, States being largely represented. Among its delegates are the ablest and most distinguished preachers in the Southern division of the Church.

In 1832, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society was organized. It embraced the entire Baptist denomination of the United States, and they continued their union up to May, 1845, when they disagreed and separated. The Southern wing then met at Augusta, Ga., and organized the present body; the Rev. W. B. JOHNSON, of S. C., being elected President, and continued in that office until the Session of 1851, when he was superseded by the Rev. R. B. C. HOWELL, D. D., of Va. The design of the Convention is to promote foreign and domestic missions. The Convention consists of members who contribute funds, or are delegated by religious bodies contributing funds—the system of representation being one member for every hundred dollars. The Sessions are biennial, and have been held in Augusta, Ga.; Richmond, Va.; Charleston, Nashville, Baltimore, Montgomery, Ala.; and the Convention preceding this in Louisville Ky.; Dr. HOWELL having been the presiding officer during four Sessions.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, every part of the house being crowded with citizens and strangers. To afford seats for the delegates, a committee was obliged to clear the pews in the body of the house.

The Convention was called to order by Dr. HOWELL, and after the usual preliminaries, proceeded to the election of officers. Pending the counting of the ballots, the time was occupied in religious exercises. The tellers finally reported that 434 votes had been cast, and that Dr. HOWELL had received 228, whereupon he was declared elected. In anticipation of this event, the Doctor had prepared an address, which he read to the Convention, and in conclusion resigned the office, his resignation being unanimously accepted. The election and resignation of Dr. HOWELL was considered a master-stroke of policy, and was regarded with great favor by some and chargin by others. A personal difficulty between Dr. HOWELL and the Rev. J. R. GRAVES had greatly excited the Southern churches for two or three years past, and the friends of both parties were here in large numbers, ready for a fierce contest, and it was supposed that the resignation of the Doctor would snap the matter of ofference out of the Convention, which, however, still seems to be doubtful. The following extract from Dr. HOWELL'S address is interesting in this connection, as bearing upon this point:

"Local troubles have given my name an identity with certain great principles of Church policy. I have seen a disposition to convert this Convention into an ecclesiastical court, to the subversion of those great principles which have existed ever since the foundation of the Church; principles which I love, and will always adhere to—and I fear my retaining the office may be made the occasion of the introduction of new and distracting elements into your body. You are assembled here from the whole South, and have greater qualifications to consider than mere disputes which belong to local churches. This is in some measure a missionary body. Relying upon your sympathy and support, brothers and sisters have gone into foreign lands. Is not their interest be embarrassed by bringing into your body questions which do not belong here, and which you have no right to consider. Were this the place for the conflict I would cheerfully enter the list and maintain the cherished principles of the Church or perish in their overthrow. This Convention must confine itself to the objects prescribed by its Constitution. The great principles of the Gospel—the Gospel of Christ—must be preached throughout the world—at home and abroad. Glorious is the work before us, and fearful the responsibility. What can we do if our consciences are divided—what can we accomplish without God's blessing resting on us—what good can we effect without singleness of purpose, unity and harmony among ourselves.

And now brethren, in conclusion, I respectfully but firmly, *resign the office* of President of this Convention."

Dr. HOWELL is a man of much ability, and wields a large influence. He is the author of several popular religious works, among which may be mentioned "The Cross," "The Way of Salvation," "The Covenants," "The Terms of Communion," "The Deacon ship," "The Evils of Infant Baptism," &c., &c. For a long time Dr. HOWELL was pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., but now resides in Nashville, Tenn.

The Rev. J. R. GRAVES also resides in Nashville, and is the Editor of the *Tennessee Baptist* and of the *Southern Baptist Review*, and is also extensively engaged in publishing Baptist books. By a large party he is regarded as the ablest of all the Baptist divines, although but thirty-seven years of age. As a writer, he is bold and uncompromising, and wherever he detects what he considers false doctrines or practices in the Baptist Church, he fearlessly exposes and denounces them, so that he has come to be regarded as the head of a large and important Reform party—the masses sympathizing with him, and the Doctors of Divinity generally opposed to him. His opposers rule this Convention, and thus far, he has been excluded from all Committees, and from every prominent position. It is confidently asserted that if these two parties array themselves against each other in this Convention, that the dismemberment of the Church (South) is certain.

Upon the resignation of Dr. HOWELL, the Convention again balloted for President, but the whole of the morning session was exhausted in a vain attempt to agree, and at 2 o'clock adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. BASIL MANLY, of S. C., in the chair, and again proceeded to ballot for President. Upon the first trial 450 votes were cast, but without an election. After several other ineffectual attempts, the Rev. Dr. RICHARD FULLER, of Baltimore, was elected, having received 206 votes out of 397, his highest competitor being Prof. MELL, of Ga., who received 112 votes.

The officers of the Convention are as follows:—

President—The Rev. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., of Baltimore.

Vice Presidents—The Rev. J. B. Jeter, Richmond, Va., the Rev. Basil Manly, Sr., Charleston, S. C., the Hon. Thos. Stocks, Greensboro', Ga., the Rev. W. C. Buck, Greensboro', Ala.

Secretaries—The Rev. Wm. Cary Crane, President of Semple Broaddus College, Miss., the Rev. George B. Taylor, of Staunton, Va.

Treasurer—The Rev. J. J. Toon, of Charleston, S. C.

After the appointment of the usual committees, the Convention adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. V. V.

REPORT ON DOMESTIC AND INDIAN MISSIONS.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of this Board was next read, and was heard with profound attention. The following is a synopsis:

Finances.—Receipts from all sources, during the last year, for the Domestic Department, $21,610 73. Balance in the Treasury April 1, 1858, $4,621 82. Total, $26 432 55.

Indian Mission receipts, $17,223 64. Balance in hand April 1st, 1858, $4,042 08. Total, $21,265 72. Sum total for both enterprises for the year, $47,698 27.

BENEFITS OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The States now composing the Southern Baptist Convention, contributed to, and coöperated with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, until the division between the Baptists North and South took place in May 1845. Their coöperation with that body was thirteen years. During that period, according to the report of that Society, the entire sum of the contributions from the Southern States, was $39,656 40. Fourteen years have elapsed since the division. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Board, but little, by way of cash collections, was done the first year. Thirteen years labor, the same time of our connection with the old Society, is nearly the time of our service. During that time, these same States have contributed for Domestic Missions, $204,715 39, and for Indian Missions, (in four years,) $61,541 74. Total, $266,356 13.

As pleasing examples of our progress, take the following States.

The contributions of Virginia, from 1832 to 1845.. $9,182 56
The contributions of Virginia, from 1845 to 1859.. 40,474 71
The contributions of Georgia, from 1832 to 1845... 9,529 33
The contributions of Georgia, from 1845 to 1859... 42,461 00
The contributions of Alabama, from 1832 to 1845... 493 56
The contributions of Alabama, from 1845 to 1859.. 44,350 58

Other gratifying examples might be furnished.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

We have Missionaries in every Southern and South-western State, in the Indian Territory and in California. In the entire field, 139 Missionaries, of which 86 are among the Indians. Since the last session of this body, 300 churches and stations have been supplied; 9,445 discourses have been delivered; 1,479 prayer meetings attended; 53 churches observe the monthly concert for prayer; 1 309 additions by baptism; 596 by letter; 649 professed conversion in connection with missionary labor and baptised by others: 94 Sabbath schools; 379 teachers; 4.060 pupils; 68 Bible classes, and 846 pupils; 12 teachers and 68 upils professed conversion; 7,965 volumes in the several libraries; 6,600 pastoral visits; 30,000 pages tracts distributed; 20 churches constituted; 11 ministers and 37 deacons ordained; 35 young men, connected with these mission churches, preparing for the ministry; 27 meeting-houses commenced and 12 finished. In the performance of these duties, 80,000 miles have been traveled.

There are now in connection with the Mission Churches, 114 Sabbath Schools, with 601 teachers and 5 570 pupils. Since the organization of the Board, there have not been less than 500 different schools, 27 000 different pupils; 2,500 teachers and 743 pupils have professed religion.

A good work is being done in California, especially among the Chinese.

The Germans—Special and encouraging efforts are being made among this class of our population. There are five missions among them. One in St. Louis and one in St. Genevieve, in Missouri; one in Zanesville, Kentucky; one in New-Orleans, and one in Baltimore.

Kansas—No Missionary in Kansas; the Rev. W. THOMAS, late Missionary in Kansas, has resigned and gone to Austin, in Texas.

Since the organization of the Board, 900 Missionaries and agents have been commissioned; baptisms, 13,912; converts, 5,109: 116 meeting-houses built, and 58 young men preparing for the ministry.

Colored Population.—An interesting portion of this Report relates to the colored population, and the missionary efforts among them. As the whole matter will form the subject of a special letter, it will not be further noticed here.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Choctaws.—There are ten missionaries among the Choctaws; there are six native preachers in this district, and who have been for years without the aid and instruction of a white missionary. The Rev. WILLIS BURNS has lately been sent among them.

Cherokees.—This Mission was commenced by the Rev. J. A. SLOVER, in 1857. At first he was the object of suspicion, opposition and persecution. No church organized or converts made the first year. Early the next year he baptized one convert, and during the year established two churches, one with twelve and the other with sixteen members. The third year (1859) he organized another church of 19 members—present aggregate membership 53. He is now aided by four native preachers, and the opposition is yielding.

Cherokee Schools.—A new impulse has been given to the school question among the Cherokees. H. D. REESE, the Superintendent of Cherokee Schools, desires the establishment of an Orphan Manual Labor School. He offers land, timber, buildings, and $8,000 per annum, to any Mission Board who will establish it. The Board has opened a correspondence on the subject.

The Creeks have a large school fund, and two new high schools, one male and the other female, are soon to be established. It is insisted that the Baptists have charge of one of these schools.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

The Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws have the Testament and hymn books in their respective languages, but the translations are said to be singularly defective, and a new translation is considered imperative. Two years ago, the Rev. JOSIAH JONES commenced the translation of the New Testament into Cherokee, and Brother BUCKNER is now engaged in a similar work for the Creeks. The tribes above named have each their elementary spelling and reading books, and they learn to read their own language with astonishing readiness. For one to be able to read after a few days' trial, is no uncommon thing.

POTTAWOTOMIE SCHOOL.

The manual labor school in the Pottawatomie Reserve, in Kansas, under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN JACKSON, continues to prosper. During the past year the average attendance has been about seventy pupils. He opened three years ago with three scholars—last report gives seventy three.

Condition of the Indians.—The Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws are numerous, and their numbers are increasing every year. They are improving in education, agriculture, the mechanic arts, civil government, and religion. And if protected from "the restless waves of the surrounding population using the English language," they will continue to increase and improve.

The Report calls for more missionaries, and more books printed in the various Indian tongues. It also appropriately notices the death of Mrs. MUSGROVE, wife of J. S. MUSGROVE, missionaries to the Creeks. Also, the death of JACOB HAWKINS, a colored man, and the oldest preacher and missionary in the Creek nation. He had a wide-spread influence, and his loss will be deeply felt.

The various subjects alluded to in these several Reports were referred to special committees, after which the morning session closed.

QUESTION OF COURTESY.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, Mr. BAXTER, of Alabama, offered the following:

Resolved, That the President tender to the preachers of other denominations of Christians, the regard and respect of this Convention, and invite them to seats upon this floor.

This resolution was the occasion of a spicy and exciting debate, in which the two parties which now distract the Convention, began to make hostile demonstrations. In the heat of the debate, Mr. WOOLFOLK, of Tennessee, strongly urged the withdrawal of the resolution. Do not, said he, introduce a fire-brand which may consume us. Do not make a mere abstraction, a test question, which may rend us asunder. He strongly urged the Convention to harmony, and the resolution was finally withdrawn.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Dr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on the next Convention, reported as follows:

The Committee to name the time and place for the next Convention, recommend Savannah as the place, and the Friday before the second Sunday in May, 1861, as the time. The Rev. JOHN A. BROADDUS, of Virginia, to preach the introductory Sermon, and the Rev. WM. H. MCINTOSH, of Alabama, as the alternate.

Mr. WALSH, of Missouri, moved to amend the report by submitting St. Louis for Savannah.

Upon this amendment another exciting debate ensued, pending which, the Convention adjourned. V. V.

THIRD DAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 9, 1859.

Religious mass-meetings have been held every evening since the organization of the Convention, and yesterday being the Sabbath, the pulpits of all the Baptist Churches, white and colored, together with five of the Presbyterian, seven Methodist, one Episcopalian, and one Universalist, were occupied day and night by Baptist preachers from abroad.

On Saturday the Convention adjourned in the midst of an exciting debate on the subject of the place of holding the next Convention, the Rev. Mr. WALSH, of Missouri, strongly urging St. Louis, instead of Savannah. This morning, without explanation, he took the uninitiated by surprise, by withdrawing his motion, and, after a brief discussion, the report recommending Savannah was adopted. It is said that the Greves party had determined to go for St. Louis, hoping thereby to increase their numerical force in the next Convention, and this fact being discovered, led to the withdrawal of the motion.

Professor MELL, of Georgia, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the late Georgia State Convention, urging the claims of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary cause, and requesting this Convention to raise $125,000 for their furtherance, during the ensuing year, the Georgia Convention pledging $25,000 of the amount. These resolutions were referred to a Special Committee.

NEW MISSIONARY FIELDS.

Dr. CAMPBELL, of Kentucky, from the Committee on New Foreign Fields, reported that they are of opinion that this body ought to instruct the Board to have Brezil and Japan occupied as speedily as possible.

The report states that "the Committee have been especially impressed with the considerations set forth by the Board in favor of Brezil as a new field. Perhaps the missionaries of no other part of Christendom can operate as effectually in that region as the missionaries that might be sent from Southern churches, (they representing Slave States, and Brazil being a slaveholding country.) A mission should be opened there the ensuing year, if possible."

A long discussion ensued on the subject of increasing the circulation of the Southern Baptist denominational newspapers, which resulted in the immediate and large subscription by the members of the Convention for various missionary journals.

ANOTHER FIREBRAND—PROPOSITION TO REVISE THE PRESENT MISSIONARY SYSTEM.

The Rev. Mr. CLARKE, a returned Missionary, from Yoruba, Central Africa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three from each State composing the Southern Baptist Convention be appointed, whose duty it shall be to revise our present Missionary system, with instructions to report to this Convention.

The labors of Mr. CLARKE had rendered him familiar with the working of the present system, and he ably advocated his resolution.

[It should here be understood that a large party, in and out of the Convention, with Mr. GRAVES at their head, conscientiously believed that the present system was defective.]

Mr. WALKER, of Georgia, defended the present Missionary Boards.

Dr. FULLER, of Maryland, (President of the Convention,) did not regard the proposed resolution as a reflection upon the present Boards. If improvements can be made, let us have them.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Maryland, moved to amend the resolution by adding "To report at the next convention."

Colonel FONTAINE, of Virginia, moved to amend the amendment by requiring the committee to publish the result of their investigations, previous to the meeting of the next Convention.

After an exciting discussion Mr. DANIEL, of Georgia, offered a substitute for the whole matter, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State in connection with this Board, be appointed to inquire whether any changes can be made in our present mission organization, that will add to its efficiency, and report during the present meeting of this body, if practicable.

Mr. WILLIS, of Virginia, was opposed to the whole matter, and moved to lay it upon the table.

Dr. BURROWS, of Virginia, member of one of the Boards, was opposed to laying it on the table. He was ready for an investigation, and hoped it would be had.

Mr. BLACKWELL, of Tennessee, (greatly excited)—"That's right! emphatically that's right."

The debate continued to wax warmer and warmer, when

Dr. J. C. FREEMAN, of South Carolina, moved an amendment to the substitute, by prefixing "Whereas, difficulties are known to exist in the minds of individuals in regard to the Scriptural authority for some of the present plans of Missionary operation—Resolved that in deference to such opinions," &c.

Mr. DAWSON, of Georgia, favored the appointment of a Committee. It might result in suggestions as to the mode of operation which would strengthen the system throughout the whole South. If we are told that no inquiry can be made, you give the enemies of this Convention the strongest argument they can have.

Cries of "Let'a have an investigation," "The Board wants an investigation," "We will have one!" The President's hammer falls, as he exclaims "Brethren, you must come to order."

Mr. DAWSON, still upon the floor, wished to call the attention of the Convention to a single point. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist with regard to the present system, the question is pissed before the country in such an attitude that to refuse the appointment of this Committee you strike a death blow to this Convention.

At the close of Mr. DAWSON'S remarks, the scene was brought to a close by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, Dr. MANLY made the following report from the Committee to Nominate:

NEW BOARDS.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD—Located in Richmond, Va.—J. B. Jeter, President.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Crane, Md.; J. L. Burrows, Va.; T. E. Skinner, N. C.; J. B. Furman, S. C.; P. H. Mell, Ga.; L. B. Lane, Ala.; R. H. Milliken, Miss.; W. C. Duncan, La.; R. C Burleson, Texas; J. Hartwell, La.; J. E. Welch, Mo.; A. D. Sears, Ky.; M. Hillman, Tenn.; W. W. Samson, D. C.; J. E. Broome, Fla.

J. B. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary; A. M. Poindexter, Corresponding Secretary; Edwin Wortham, Treasurer; W. H. Gwathmey, Recording Secretary; C. T. Wortham, Auditor.

Board of Managers—R. Ryland, Wellington Geddie, B. Manly, Jr., E. J. Willis, L. W. Allen, A. Thomas, J. B. Weed, A. G. Worthem, A. Snead, F. J. Barnes, L. W. Beeley, H. K. Ellyson, D. Shaver, A. J. Coons, Jesse F. Keese.

DOMESTIC MISSION BOARD—Located in Marion, Ala.

President—Wm. H. Meintosh.

Vice-Presidents—F. Wilson, Md.; T. G. Keen, Va.; W. Hooper, N. C.; J. E. Kendrick, S. C; J. H. De Votie, Ga; P. H. Sundy, Ala.; Joel A. Berry, Miss; J. H. Low, La.; S. Houston, Texas; S. Halliburton, Ark.; Wm. Crowell Mo. D. R. Campbell Ky.; J. M. Pendleton, Tenn.; T. U. Walter, D. C.; J. L. Shuck, Cal.

Corresponding Secretary—R. Holman.

Financial Secretary—M. T. Sumner.

Recording Secretary—L. C. Tutt.

Board of Managers—E. D. King, J. F. Bailey, L. B. Lane, W. P. Holman, S. B. Freeman, E. A. Blunt, J. Billingsley, G. McEwan, J. G. Hockabee, J. T. Barron, A. S. Goodhue, S. B. Fowlkes, W. F. Cellon, D. G. Sherman J. B. Lovelace.

BIBLE BOARD—Located at Nashville, Tenn.

President—R. B. C. Howell, Tenn.

Vice Presidents—J. W. M. Williams, Md.; J. L. Prichard, N. C.; J. L. Brooks, S. C.; Jos. Walker, Ga.; A. E. McCraw, Ala.; L. George La.; D. H. Hickman, Mo.; W. W. Erastus, Ky.; J. Hutchins, Texas; J. A. Broaddus, Va.; F. H. Courtney, Ark.; D. A. Holman, Miss.

Corresponding Secretary—To be appointed by the Board.

Treasurer—C. A. Fuller.

Recording Secretary—A. Nelson.

Board of Managers—T. W. Baker, J. D. Winston, A. C. Beech, A. L. Marfree, C. K. Winston, S. M. Scott, W. H. Bang, J. C Darden, W. P. Jones, Chas. Blackman, W. L. Martin, A. L. Maxwell, L. B. Woolfolk, G. H. Slaughter, B. M. Tilman.

Mr. BOOK, of Alabama, moved that the Report be divided, so that the question upon the Mission Boards could be taken alone, which, being adopted, he moved to strike from the Report that portion relating to the Bible Board.

[This movement had been anticipated, and was

ANOTHER ELEMENT OF DISCORD.

It will be perceived that Dr. HOWELL, of Nashville, Tenn., is nominated as President of the Bible Board, and this movement, to get rid of the Bible Board, was intended as a blow at him and his party.

Mr. BOOK predicated his motion upon the fact that the Board was not self-sustaining, and, therefore, embarrassed the Mission Boards.

Another exciting debate ensued, in the midst of which,

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, from the Special Committee on the Bible Board, made his report, which complimented the Board, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Convention; whereupon

Mr. CAULEY, of Georgia, moved as a substitute for the report that the Bible Board be abolished.

During the heated discussion which followed, it was shown that the Board was more than self sustaining, and the question was finally taken—Shall the Bible Board be abolished?—and was decided in the negative by a very decided majority.

Mr. BOOK, however, not being satisfied with this defeat, moved to recommit the report on the Bible Board, with instructions to appoint a Board at Macon, Ga., within the next two years. [This would necessarily take the Presidency out of the hands of Dr. HOWELL.]

This motion was lost, and then the original report was adopted.

FORTY MILLIONS OF AMERICAN HEATHEN—HERO OF MORA MISSIONARIES.

Mr. DAVOTO, of Georgia, submitted a Report on the need of domestic Missionaries.

The Report urges the cause of domestic missions, and points out various fields, in which special mention was made of the three and a half millions of slaves, all of whom may be regarded as heathen, except about 300,000 who are Church members. The need of more missionaries is urged, but the manner of obtaining them is not pointed out or suggested.

THE REVISION OF THE MISSIONARY SYSTEM.

The matter of revising or altering the present Missionary system was again called up, when Judge W. P. CHILTON, of Alabama, offered the following:

Whereas It has been suggested that improvements can be made, rendering our system of missions more efficient, and several good brethren, as well as members of the mission boards, are desirous of perfecting the same as far as possible—be it therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the President, who shall consider and report to this Convention, whether any, and what improvement can be made in our system of missions and missionary operations.

This being adopted, the following Committee was appointed:

W. P. Chiltoe, N. M. Crawford, J. W. M. Williams, Basil Manly, Jr., J. J. James, Jas. G. Ferman, Wm. C. Buck, L. H. Milliken, J. M. Pendleton, J. M. Bennett, J. W. Warder, G. W. Samson, L. W. Allen, J. S. Martin, A. G. McCraw.

After some unimportant business, the Committee adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. V. V.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

ADDRESSES BY THE HON. WM. JESSUP, THE REV. GEO. W. WOOD, THE REV. C. C. BALDWIN, THE REV. BENJAMIN C. MEIGS, THE REV. HENRY SCUDDER, THE REV. JUSTIN PERKINS, AND THE REV. JAMES ELLS.

The annual meeting in behalf of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions occurred yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Academy of Music. The public attendance was, at the opening, moderately large, but, as the morning advanced towards noon, the crowd became so excessive that even the aisles of the parquette and first tier were thronged. The Hon. WM. JESSUP, LL.D., Vice-President of the Board, occupied the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. DE WITT offered prayer.

The congregation, led by Prof. HASTINGS, sang a hymn.

Judge JESSUP rose and said: Perhaps at no period since the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has the world presented so encouraging an aspect to Christian effort. Barriers that have long been erected, towering up towards Heaven, mountain high, and apparently impassable, have been broken down. The world has seemed to call upon the Church to rise and occupy; and influences not going out from the Church, influences not proceeding from Christian association nor from Christian effort, have prepared the way for the efforts of Christians, and emphatically declared to them, "The field is the world." We are here this morning to contemplate in some measure the great results which have flowed from causes with which we have had little to do, and over which we have had no control. They are pointing especially to the American Church in all the length and breedth of this land, and calling upon her to rise and come to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Will the Church respond to this great call from on high? It belongs not especially to this Board, more than to all the other associations of Christians in this land, to answer to this call. I believe that, for ourselves, we feel the claims that our Master is making upon us at this time. We rejoice that others associated for similar purposes feel with ourselves the claim that God is now making upon us. In their prosperity in attempting to subjugate this world to Christ we rejoice, and we will rejoice. Their cause is our cause; and if, for reasons, we operate in one sphere, we rejoice that they, for reasons, operate in their and another sphere. The cause is one,—the effort, although directed in different channels, is to accomplish the one great end, giving to the world the saving knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. With this single object before our minds, we enter upon the Anniversary occasion to-day. We come here to mingle our prayers, to excite each other's minds, that we may call out our feelings—for what? That we may go from this place more impressed with the obligation of occupying this world for the Lord Jesus Christ, of carrying the precious Gospel of salvation to the ends of the world. This is the single object and the single aim that we have in view, and we trust that this occasion may afford an additional stimulus to the minds of those who may be assembled here to go forward in this great work. We live at a momentous period. Recent intelligence from the Old World comes to us freighted with importance, the end of which we can little see. We rejoice that God reigns, that He controls among the nations of the earth, that His Son died to establish His Kingdom; and we rejoice to know that that Kingdom, in peace, in love end in salvation, will yet be over all.

I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. Mr. WOOD, who will lay some of the proceedings of the Society before you.

The Rev. GEO. W. WOOD, one of the Secretaries, read a statement of the condition and prospects of the Society for the last nine months, (the fiscal year having yet almost three months to run.) He represented the Society as having been favored by successes of the most encouraging character, the only cause of complaint being that the means of insuring still further success were not commensurate with the opportunities presented. The statement included an abstract of the monetary affairs of the Board since the 1st of August last. From this it appears that the receipts into the treasury for the nine months ending April 30, 1859, amount, including thank-offerings, to $206,210. This leaves about $140,000 to be raised during the remaining three months, to meet the unavoidable expenditure, without diminishing the deficit of $40,000, with which the year commenced. The sum received during these months last year was $115,339. The preceding year was one of unexampled receipts from legacies and extraordinary sources. The year following the one of a money panic has proved heretofore one of greater trial to benevolent institutions than that of the panic itself. While oppressed with the burden of wants unmet, we find encouragement in the facts that the receipts now stand $17,474 in advance of those at this time last year; and that, excepting the years 1856–57, the contributions from the Churches then exceeded those of any previous year. Business interests will revive, and may we not hope that He who has brought on the Board this embarrassment of success, and appeals by such wonders of His providance and grace, will breathe into the hearts of His people the spirit of liberality necessary to the progress of the work.

The Chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, of Fuhchau Mission, China, who prefaced his address by saying that the Missionaries in China, and he was convinced it was so elsewhere, were calling upon the Churches in the United States for practical proof of the genuineness of the revival that had occurred last year. China, which had so long been last in the view of the Christian Churches, was, under the operation of agencies now recognised by all, rapidly becoming first. The first Protestant Missionary that ever set foot in China was the Rev. Dr. MORRISON, an Englishman, who, in consequence of the East India Company's refusal to give him a passage in one of their ships, was obliged to take passage in a ship from New York. The spot on which he first planted his foot on this island ought, the speaker said, in view of the events which his arrival signalized, to be marked by a native column. That ardent missionary worked quietly but zealously in his field of labor, holding no public religious services, but services in his own house, at which all who pleased might attend. There were then no public Christian schools, nor was there a convert made till 1814, seven years after Dr. MORRISON'S arrival and one after Dr. MILLS'. The New Testament was not translated into Chinese for seven years after Dr. MORRISON'S landing, and no dictionary was prepared until 1823. The secret of Dr. MORRISON'S success was that he went forward in the Lord, patient, trustful, persevering. But see the change that has occurred since his time. In the City of Fuhchau, containing half a million of people, he (the speaker) could now preach publicly in half a dozen different places, or could take a Chinese boat and go to any point on the river. The Gospel could now be preached from the housetops. There were now in the whole country between 70 and 80 ordained missionaries from foreign countries, and probably not less than one thousand converts, members in regular standing of the mission Churches. There were now not less than sixty schools, and at least 50,000 patients visited the Hospitals which had been established by Missionaries and others, and these 50,000 had the wants of their souls as well as their bodily infirmities attended to. Not less than 40,000 books, or more properly, tracts, were distributed yearly. The missionary work had a relation to the Government of China, which was not now ill-disposed towards it. The greater part of the obstacles thrown in the way of the Protestant Missionaries in China were due to the injudicious steps taken by the Roman Catholic Missionaries in the early period. Then, if we looked to the people of China, there was much to encourage us. They were an intelligent, industrious, sociable, friendly people. Then, again, this mission work had a relation to the wonderful Providence of which we were this day the witnesses. The missionary work, too, had its relation, as we all must feel, to the Church of Christ, and there was something exceedingly encouraging in the present views that were entertained by Christian people in the United States in reference to the work in China. There was a great deal also to encourage us in reference to the sterling Christian character of many of the Chinese converts. He knew that Christian people in the United States were accustomed to look with some suspicion on the sincerity of the heathen converts everywhere. Now, among some of the Chinese converts there were found many of the most disinterested and most devoted character, one of whom, a young Chinese convert at Fuhchau, had sent him a letter, entreating further missionary aid from the American Churches. Portions of this letter the speaker read, first in the original Chinese, and then in English.

The Chairman, [Mr. BALDWIN] having concluded his address, informed the audience that the Rev. W. P. ALEXANDER, Maui, Sandwich Islands, who was to have delivered the next address, was prevented from doing so by a severe cold. He then introduced

The Rev. BENJAMIN C. MEIGS, of Ceylon, who related many interesting personal reminiscences of the origin of the foreign missionary movement, and, in the course of his remarks, took to task one of the morning papers—that one, too, which professed to give the fullest and most correct reports of the anniversary proceedings—for certain statements recently occurring in one of its editorial articles, referring to the revival as having resulted in promoting a spirit of hypocrisy, and to Missionary labor among heathens as conducting to their moral depravity and corruption.

The Chairman, after alluding to the case of a young native of the Sandwich Islands, now being educated for the work of the ministry in the country of his birth, stated that he understood there was present a gentleman who had enjoyed peculiar facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the results of Missionary effort in the Sandwich Islands, and upon him he would call—Mr. CHARLES DANA.

Mr. CHARLES DANA, who stood within the wings, advanced and said he had spent several years in the Sandwich Islands, and it gave him great pleasure to state that the statement just read from the newspaper was false—utterly and entirely false. If anybody had a better opportunity of knowing the facts then he, and could produce proof to the contrary, he would like to see it. He knew nothing of priestcraft, or of this business of foreign missions, and had no greater interest in it than a gentleman should who desired the spread of the Gospel. The missionaries were humble, devoted, herd-working men. He knew it, for he knew them personally, and the heathens would have been converted by their exertions long ago, but for the so-called Christian civilizers who visited those lands in American ships, and carried pollution and debasement with them wherever they went. He had visited the schools in the Sandwich Islands, and seen the natives in their churches, and could testify that they were more devout than we. It is true they kept shuffling about a little more, and coughing, and showed more restlessness, but then, that was a national habit; they were worshiping all the time. [Laughter.]

The assembly sang another hymn, "The Mighty Angel in whose hands" &c.

The Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, M. D., of the Arcot (India) Mission of the Reformed Dutch Church, was introduced by the Chair, and delivered an exceedingly clever and interesting address. He said this was the last great day of the feast, and no subject could more felicitously crown the anniversary week than the subject which this morning occupied their attention. Let us look at it a little. It was simply to carry the Bible to lands that are destitute of it, and send it by men who would teach and propound it by their tongues and illustrate it in their lives. This was a simple but a sublime work. Every true-hearted missionary, whether wandering along the golden sanded rivers of Africa, or through the frozen wastes of Greenland, or who preaches the Gospel to the four hundred millions in China, or labors by the Ganges, or sets his face towards the hitherto unexplored regions of Japan, is, however, limited or comparatively restricted to his intellectual power, laboring for the same end with all the rest, and deserving of the same reward. The missionary work was the arena on which the Church of God was to train her muscles the battle-field on which all her capacities were to be tested, the sick-bed in which she should learn to do gentle ministrations, and the scene in which she shall achieve her final triumph.

In India, the great obstacle with which Christianity had to contend was caste. Caste was the offspring of the heart, and was a manifestation of diabolical hatred. It was the devil's church, just as Christianity is God's Church. The will of the Hindoo is shown in the persistency with which he clings to his religion. No false religion has ever been able to supplant Hindooism. That is a conquest reserved for Christianity. The intellect of the Hindoo was sharp, subtle, discerning, beyond all belief. And yet the Missionary enterprise had led, through the blessing of God, to the renewing and revivifying of many a Hindoo life. There was a day of emancipation coming for India. He believed it with all his heart. And it was true, very true, and none knew it better than he, that many years of toil and weariness and sorrow must intervene before that day would come. But this could be done. We could put upon our shoulders wings. What wings? The cherub wings of God's promise, by which to-day and always we might soar up so high that we might look over and behold the glory of converted India. India belonged to Christ, and our work was to conquer it for him. The moonlight, that effulgence from the sun, dances with delicate and silvery feet upon Inous' broad tide, but it was not one-half so beautiful as the rays of light that had been reflected from the sun of righteousness upon the heart of Hindooism. The voice of Christian love would yet be heard in all the valleys, would float up the plains, steal along the hills, mingle in the murmur of the rivers, beecho from the Himalayas, and resound throughout the whole land. Everywhere there would be heard the voice of love. And, therefore, he concluded, let us feel, let us pray, let us persevere, let us never give up in view of anything; and, as we persevere, let us sing the praises of Him who gave us our command, and who will give us strength to achieve the duties which have been placed upon us. [The reverend gentleman concluded amid vehement applause.]

The Rev. Dr. PERKINS, of the Nestorian Mission, detailed the origin of that enterprise, which was inaugurated by himself 26 years ago, briefly sketched the history of that ancient Christian sect, spoke of their state of servitude to the Turks, and their consequent demoralization, and described the extraordinary reformation which missionary labor had effected in their social condition, intellectual training, and moral and religious habits.

The Rev. JAMES ELLS, of Cleveland, made the concluding address, after which the Doxology was sung, and the meeting having received the customary benediction, dispersed.

The Young Men's Christian Union.

The Young Men's Christian Union commenced the celebration of their Second Anniversary on Wednesday evening, at the Church of the Messiah, on Broadway. The inclemency of the weather had the effect to prevent a full attendance, and the audience was as thin as select.

The President of the Union, RICHARD WARREN, Esq., delivered the annual address. His subject was, "The Christianity of to-day." He commenced by alluding to the union of religious sects, and the effect of such union upon the Association over which he had been called upon to preside. He alluded to the mission of our Saviour, and said that the Young Men's Christian Union of New-York stood upon the platform of the sermon on the Mount. It was the object of the members of the Union to follow and inculcate the spirit of the teachings of the Master, and to the world show, in precept and practice, that they consider good works preferable to doctrines and dogmas. The Christianity of the past cannot be considered the Christianity of to-day. The age is practical, and dogmatic preaching will not satisfy the world. More is desired, and the man who does good to his fellow man is a Christian, regardless of pope, church, preacher, creed or profession. The preacher touched quite strongly upon the "peculiar institution," and desired that the Christian Union should be considered in a position decidedly antagonistic to Slavery in all forms—as much against the enslavement of the mind as to the bondage of man. The major portion of the address was in relation to that subject, and was well received.

Mr. FREEMAN CLARK, of Boston, followed in an address upon "What a Christian Church should be." The points of the address were that the Church is not a body upon which the Christian can put his conscience, mind and heart to sleep; nor a lyceum where theologic tenets are to be discussed; nor a fort, from which hot shot is to be poured upon all who may differ with us in views of the way to heaven; nor as a mouse-trap, from which there can be no escape; nor as a club-house, where none but of a peculiar caste can enter in; but the Church ought to be a garden, in which should be cultivated flowers of beauty and fruits of usefulness. The best of seed should be planted, that the harvest may be plenteous and good, and the Church should be a teacher of democracy. There are two kinds of democracy. There is the democracy which says "I am as good as you are," and that is the Democracy which we find in the world; and there is the democracy which says "You are as good as I am," and that should be the democracy of the Church.

The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE then spoke upon the "Power of the Laity."

The Rev. A. A. MINAR, of Boston, followed in an address upon "Essentials to Christian Devotion."

The anniversary will close this evening in a festival at Dodworths Rooms.

SECOND EVENING

This meeting was held on Thursday evening, in the Church of the Messiah. Many distinguished citizens were present, also a large number of the Universalist and Unitarian clergy. The exercises commenced a little before 8 o'clock, by a voluntary on the organ, by Mr. EDWARD HOWE, Jr.

Mr. RICHARD WARREN, President of the Society, then announced that the Rev. HORATIO STEBBINS, of Portland, Maine, who was expected to address the meeting, was unable to fulfil his appointment

SPORTING NEWS.

Prize Fight at St. Louis—The Billiard Match—Chess—Racing—Yachting—Cricketing.

PRIZE FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS—BENDIGO VICTOR AFTER EIGHTY-NINE ROUNDS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 10.

The great prize fight came off yesterday. The origin of the match we could not ascertain, but the time was set for 1 o'clock P. M., and the place the Abbey track, and after 12 M. the corner of Fifth and Green was alive with the *fancy*. About 12:15 a start was effected, and the "procession" moved toward the field of battle. On arriving at the ground some time was spent in securing umpires and referees, which being settled, the ground was selected and the ring formed, W. Collins acting as umpire for Bendigo and Pat McKenney officiating for Conley.

Usual formalities seem to have been dispensed with, and the ring, instead of being a rope square of twenty-four feet, was an irregular spheroid, formed of living bodies; but as both parties appeared satisfied with the arrangement, the umpires and referees took their places within the inclosure, and the betting went on slightly in favor of Bendigo. The prize to be contended for was $25 a side.

THE FIGHT.

Three minutes to 2, Pat Conley shied his castor into the ring, which was quickly followed by Bendigo's—the appearance of both men being greeted by applause from their respective friends; Young Bendigo being seconded by Jack Looney and Pat Carroll, while Charley Fagan and Johnny Monahse officiated for Conley. Bendigo looked the heaviest, but we were informed that each scaled 135 lbs. before training. After tossing up for choice of corners, which was won by Conley, Bendigo tossed up a double eagle, but his opponent would not accept the wager.

Round 1. Time was called at 2:15, and both men were prompt at the scratch. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in on the mug, but Conley countered on the ribs, Bendigo getting his opponent's head in chancery, but they both fell on their knees. First blood for Bendigo.

2. Considerable infighting in favor of Beadigo, who administered some terrific upper cuts—then falling on his knees.

3. Repetition of second, only Conley seemed to have the advantage—ending as before.

4. Bendigo came up to the scratch smiling, and forcing the fighting, got in heavy with his right on Conley's potato trap who returned a rib-roaster with his right. In the clinch, Conley was thrown.

5. Bendigo threw Pat again, after some pretty hard fighting, and seemed to have the advantage in the round.

6. Terminated slightly in favor of Conley, after some quite tively countering and cross-countering—Bendigo on his knees.

7. After some feinting, Conley led off with his right on the ribs, but was smartly countered on the mug, which began to bear evidest marks of Bendigo's handiwork. In the clinch, both went down, Conley on top.

8. Sharp infighting. Bendigo having the advantage, who, after administering some sharp upper-cuts, went on his knees to avoid returns.

9. After much feinting Bendigo led off, getting home twice on the mug without return. Cooley, after getting in on the ribs and receiving a light return on the "poll," went to grass.

10. Conley forced the fighting, but Bendigo neatly avoided his attack. After some feinting Conley succeeded in planting his right on the ribs, but napped a heavy return on the smeller, causing the claret to flow freely. Bendigo on his knees.

11. Bendigo came up smiting, and soon got Pat's head in chancery, changing from left to right with much quickness, and then fell on his knees; Conley, though, began to show the punishment he was receiving.

12. Considerable sparring, when both got in two or three heavy licks—Conley on the ribs and Bendigo on the face. When separating Conley rushed in on the ribs again, which Bendigo met with a left-hander in the mug, straight from the shoulder, sending Conley to grass. First knock down for Bendigo.

13 Bendigo got in on the old spot, Conley countering lightly on the ribs. Cooley down from the force of his own blow.

14. Bendigo forcing the fight, got in on the mug, again receiving a slight return on the ribs, knocking Conley down in return.

15. Conley forcing the fight got in on the ribs, but was countered lively on the old sore. Conley down.

16. Both prompt to time. Bendigo got in heavy with his left on the face, Conley returning light on the ribs. Conley down.

17. In-fighting, Bendigo having the advantage. Conley down.

18. Bendigo led off, and after some countering Conley went down to avoid more punishment. Conley reviving somewhat, and Benolgo hut little the worse for wear. At the close of this round 11 to 10 was offered on Bendigo.

19. Conley went down without receiving a blow, Cries of "Foul."

20. Conley led off, but, doing no demege, went down.

21. Bendigo forcing the fight, Conley got in his right on the ribs, but Bendigo neatly countered with his left on the mug, knocking him into his own corner. Cries of "Foul."

22. After some feinting, Conley fell from the force of his own blow. "Foul" claimed for Bendigo, but not allowed.

23. Bendigo forced the fighting and got in his right and left on the chin and neck, sending Conley down, and receiving no return.

24. Bendigo got both in again, knocking Conley into his own corner.

25. Bendigo forced the fight; Conley down, receiving an upper cut as he fell.

26. Conley led off on the ribs, but Bendigo countered on the old spot. Cooley down.

[By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work, Beodigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were falling him.]

27. In fighting, Beadigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

28. Conley fainting; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

29. Conley got in light, and then went down.

30. Same as last: "foul" being claimed for Bendigo in both rounds.

31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

36. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

37. Conley led off but fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

38. Beadigo got in a sharp left, drawing more claret; Conley down.

39. Bendigo forcing the fighting, and apparently having it his own way; Conley down.

40, 41, 42 and 43. Bendigo forcing the fight; in the 42d knocking Conley nearly out of the ring.

44. In favor of Conley, who was evidently gaining, while Bendigo's hands were all out of shape.

45. Considerable sparring and slight hitting. Bendigo forcing the fight, and rushing Conley to his corner. Conley leads out with his left, which is stopped by Bendigo, who plants a stinger on his mug, knocking him out of the ring.

47. Conley received a slight tap on the mug, but countered beautifully on with his right on Bendigo's ribs.

48. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right cheek. Closes; both fell.

[At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had rosin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.]

49. Sharp fighting by both parties, neither appearing to have the advantage. Close—Bendigo on knees.

50. Conley got in heavily on the ribs of Bendigo, which was quickly returned. Bendigo planting a stinger on his mug, which knocked him down.

51. Slight hitting and counter-hitting. Conley aimed a blow at Bendigo's ribs, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

52. Conley again planted his right on Bendigo's ribs, which was quickly followed by Beodigo's right and left on Conley's mug, causing the claret to spout.

53 Some sharp exchanges. Resulted to favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

54. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

55. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

56. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley had decidedly the advantage in fibbing. Conley threw Bendigo. In favor of Conley.

57. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley drops.

58. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight returns. Conley down.

59. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

60. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down,

61. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

62. Conley led off, getting in a blow on Bendigo's neck. A few slight exchenges, when Conley fell.

63. Considerable hitting and counter-hitting. Conley down.

64. In favor of Bendigo. Coaley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

65. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Beadigo.

66. After much sparring, and frequent attempts at hitting, Conley brought his right heavily on the neck of Bendigo, and dropped without return.

67. Conley forced the fight, getting in a few slight blows. He was soon stopped by B.'s left falling heavily on his mug.

68. Bendigo rushed in, and hard blows were exchanged freely, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

69. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo countered, causing Conley to fall.

70. Same as last. Conley down.

71. Conley got in on Bendigo's ribs. Bendigo returned heavy with his right on Conley's left peeper, causing the claret to spout freely, and causing him to fall.

72. Few slight exchanges. Conley down. In favor of Conley, who falls with but few slight returns.

73. Few slight exchanges. Bendigo drops on knees; in favor of Conley.

74. Conley planted his right and left on Bendigo's ribs and neck, and followed it by a severe blow on Bendigo's breast, falling from force of his own blow.

75. Conley missed his aim, when Bendigo planted his left on his mug, knocking him down.

76. Conley led off, but missed his blow. He managed, however, to recover himself in time to avoid a return. Slight hitting, when Conley went down in order to save himself.

77. Bendigo forced the fight, knocking Conley down.

The remaining rounds, up to the 89th resulted about the same as the last mentioned, neither party doing any material injury to each other, and both appearing very weak.

89. Time being called, Bendigo rallied promptly to the scratch, and appeared determined to settle his antagonist at once. Conley came up, his left eye being entirely closed, and his face much swollen and battered up. He showed much pluck, however, and seemed determined not to be outdone. After considerable sparring, Bendigo got in heavily with his left over Conley's right peeper, causing the claret to flow a perfect stream, completely bleeding him, and rendering him unable to come to time, when the sponge was thrown up and Bendigo declered the victor.

This round closed at six minutes past four, the fight having been prolonged for one hour and fifty-nine minutes, which, nonsidering the sultriness of the weather, must certainly give it preeminence over any encounter which has, as yet, taken place in this section.

So ended this lively "mill" which both men so stoutly waged. Nothing can be said in disparagement of the courage and pluck of either, but it was evident that Conley was overmatched, both in height and length of reach, and science. The game would undoubtedly have been up with him much sooner had his hard head not stood him in such good stead, seconded, as it was, by his "drooping" tactics. His face was battered very badly, while hardly a mark was visible on Young Beadigo's countenance; the latter, however, bearing many blue and black lines on the left ribs, and his fists being swelled to a size resembling miniature "gloves."

The ring was broken into several times by outsiders, who appeared to allow their feelings to run away with their judgment, and at one time the matter seemed likely to break up in a row. The "fancy" should pay better attention to their own rules.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP—PHELAN'S DECLINATION.

The following is Mr. PHELAN'S declinetion of SEXERITER'S chetlenge to a new match at billiards:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

To the Editor of Porter's Spirit:

SIR:—I have seen in your last issue a letter from Mr. SEXERITER'S employer, proposing to book him against me for another match at billiards.

I played Mr. SEXERITER under many disadvantages. I was suffering from rheumatism, and was considerably out of play. He, on the contrary, was in excellent health, trained to his highest capacity, and the match was the longest on record. Notwithstanding all this, I was the victor; and have proved to my own satisfaction, and that of all my friends, that my skill, such as it is, is superior to that of Mr. SEXERITER. I stated to Mr. SEXERITER, when I saw him, on the morning after the match, in alluding to the card published in the Detroit *Tribune* a few hours before the match, over Mr. SEXERITER'S signature, stating his resolution "to play no more matches, whatever was the result of the match then pending," that I approved the resolution announced in that card, which Mr. SEXERITER did not then see fit to disclaim. I also told him that I would play no more matches with American players, and only desired to test my skill with that of Mr. BENGSA, of France, or Mr. ROBERTS, of England.

I only played the match with Mr. SEXERITER on the disadvantageous terms above stated, to prove that my reputation in billiards was not a fictitious one, as interested parties insinuated. In another contest with him I would only have money to gain, and I respectfully decline gaining it, however easily I might do so.

Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL PHELAN.

Mr. PHELAN'S declination seems to have raised a breeze in Detroit. The *Free Press* says:

"The fact of the matter is that the truth—which all these badly concocted excuses do not conceal—lies in a wholesome certainty on the part of PHELAN that he stands no chance in the matter of skill. His victory was won by a piece of luck known as a "scratch" in technical parlance, as is well known by all who witnessed the game. His largest run was made on a "hank," which counted nothing on the direct shot, but which, by a very lucky "kiss," gave him the shot, and allowed him to run a hundred and twenty-nine off the balls, which were thus thrown together for him by chance. This was immediately after SEXERITER had coolly wiped out a difference of three hundred and thirty-three points which stood in PHELAN'S favor, and at a time when the game was closely approaching the end. If it was not pure luck and nothing else that made PHELAN victor, then we are no judge. We have never menuoned this, as we have expected another match, and never any different result. PHELAN was well aware of the facts, and is now proportionately cautious.

SEXERITER will now challenge the United States to play him. He is the champion of billiards, and will remain so until PHELAN or somebody else meets him and beats him. At the present time, PHELAN stands in the same position as MONAISSEY, who beet HASSAN, but afterwards refused to meet him a second time, giving him the championship, which no one deres dispute."

CHESS—PAUL MORPHY'S LAST PERFORMANCE IN ENGLAND.

The last achievement of Mr. MORPHY before his departure from England is narrated as follows:

On Tuesday evening, April 26, the powers of this extraordinary player were put to a severe test in a match which came off at the St. James' Chess Club, Regent's quadrant, in which Mr. MORPHY played simultaneously five of the most expert players of the club, including the president, Mr. LOWENTHAL. The tables were arranged in a row, each table being occupied on the one side by a player, and on the other a passage was left free, along which their single antagonist might pass backwards and forwards. Mr. MORPHY is a man of small stature and rather juvenile appearance, but his head is exceedingly well formed, his eye bright, and his countenance generally gives the evidence of a fine nervous organization and quick intelligence. He seems to play perfectly at his ease, generally making his moves with rapidity, although sometimes stopping and seeming to give the move in hand a good deal of careful consideration. We endeavored to ascertain whether, like other great players he had any favorite move or leading idea in his play, and there did seem to be a little uniformity in the cases in which he obtained the first move. But as this happened only in two cases out of the five, he was in the other three necessarily influenced by the opening of his opponent. Speaking generally his style of play seems to be rapid and impetuous, and his *coup d'œil* so perfect that he can master at one glence all the exigencies of the board. More than once in the course of the play his opponents had to call for time, which he conceded with the most good-humored courtesy, chatting in the interim with whoever chenced to stand near him. The great secret of his success, over and above great practical skill as a chess-player, would appear to lie in the wonderful power and tenacity of his memory. We have seen men who could balance ten dinner-plates, or ride six horses at once, but in those cases the act was at best imperfectly done. Mr. MORPHY'S case is different. He plays the most abstruse and reflective of known games, and plays it with a given number of the best known players, and the only advantage he has is the prestige of his wonderful name, which certainly has considerable effect in producing caution on the part of his opponents. The game took place in the elegant and capacious smoking-room of the St. James' Restaurant, and all the players to which Mr. MORPHY was opposed worshiped the fuliginous genius of the place. We observed, however, that he did not smoke, an important fact for the advocates of the counter-blast. If any one required a particularly clear head, it would be a man who, single-handed, undertook to play chess against five of the best players in London, and Mr. MORPHY, although an American, would appear to deny himself his cigar in order to secure the necessary amount of cerebral lucidity.

The players against Mr. MORPHY were—first table, Mons RIVIERE; second, Mr. S. BOASE; third, Mr. W. BARNES; fourth, Mr. BIRD; fifth, Mr. LOWENTHAL. The play commenced at 8 o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until a late hour of the night. The following was the result: The game of the first table was won by Mr. MORPHY; at the second the game was drawn; at the third it was won by Mr. BARNES; at the fourth by Mr. MORPHY; at the fifth it was drawn."

THE LONG ISLAND RACES.

Porter's Spirit says of the coming races on the Union Course:

"The most attractive of equine celebrities, at the present time, is the unparalleled *Ethan Allen*, the noble trotting stallion, who was the first of his sex to compare with the peerless *Flora*, by equaling her great wagon time of 2:28. *Ethan Allen* always commands an audience when he is to be seen, and a word of admiration whenever he is spoken of; but the chief reason of the particular interest in him now is the part he is expected to play in the great impending match between him and *Lantern*, in double harness. This match, which is for $5,000 a side, is set down for next Wednesday, 18th, if the day and the track be good, and confident expectations are entertained that even a lower record will be reached than the 2:20¾ that was made by these flyers when they went in like style before. If comes off, as before, on the old Union—the finest trotting track in the United States—and never in finer trim than now. The warm weather has dissipated all the lumpiness of the Winter surface, and it is as firm as marble, yet elastic as India rubber. Thus fixed, and with such a temperature as has prevailed for a week past, we should not be surprised to see *Lantern*, who is as fine as can be, press the little stallion into an unprecedented speed, or take the prize himself, at an equally unheard of rate. The betting on this match, at present, is at two to one in favor of the stallion, and the common notion is that on the day of starting, the favor on him will go as high as 100 to 40, or, perhaps, 30.

There are several other matches on the carpet, and some which are only in process of arrangement. The match between the big mare, *Lady Woodruff*, the pet of the Long Island people proper, and *Mountain Boy*, the hero of the Eclipse Course gold cup, attracts a great deal of attention; but speculation is, as yet, a little cautious how it pushes from the shore with odds.

Pending this contest, however, the redoubtable "HIRAM" has come out, and offered to match the *Lady*, for $2,500 a side, at mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons—wagon and driver to weigh 400 lbs. The big mare is able to spin along with this weight right handily, and, to tell the truth, we do not know what can meet, and beat her, with it.

YACHTING, CRICKETING, &C.

Preparations are being made for the Yachting Season. The New-York Club have issued their annual sailing orders, and the fleet will rendezvous opposite the Club House, for the annual regatta on the 2d day of June, at 8 A. M. The order of sailing is not fixed upon yet.

A decision of interest to sporting men was lately given at New-Orleans. The law is therein laid down, that though Judges may all agree in a decision against a party who appeals to them, that party still has the right of ultimate appeal to the Jockey Club under whose rules his horses have been running.

The Cricketers of Massachusetts have challenged the players of New-York for a match. The Boston Cricket Club, acting in behalf of all the Clubs of the Bay State, sounds a gathering signal for the 25th inst., summoning the clans of every county. This meeting, and the match between the St. George's Club and Canada, to be played at Saratoga during the approaching Summer, will be the two great cricket features of the season.

VISIT OF A PHILADELPHIA BOAT CLUB TO NEW-YORK.

The Bachelors' Boat Club of Philadelphia, the second established on the Schuylkill River, are to row one of their boats (the *Linda*, 40 feet long, Philadelphia built) through the canal, from Trenton to Newark, and thence, *vid* Raritan River and the Kills, to this City. Their object is a visit to New York for a few days and adventure along the route. The Club is composed entirely of mercantile and professional gentlemen of Philadelphia. The following named are the crew who will make this voyage: Messrs. Jos. D. McKee, Jos. M. Collingwood, Arthur Wells, William Brown, James M. Longacre, John McAllister, James W. Algeo. The expedition will leave Philadelphia on Monday, and is expected to arrive at this City on Wednesday evening. They will quarter at the St. Nicholas while in town. Their host will be sent home on Thursday by the outside steamer.

OBITUARY.

The death of Colonel Joseph Park, principal Chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, was recently noticed. He died in Kansas. The Detroit *Tribune* gives some interesting particulars of his life. He was once a resident of Michigan, and during the war of 1812, while his tribe was living in Northern Ohio, Joe was employed by the American officers as interpreter, guide, and confidential express messenger. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of General Cass, by whom he was often engaged in important secret service, and he accompanied that officer in his memorable expedition to the sources of the Mississippi in 1820, when the whole territory north of Ohio contained less than nine thousand souls.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Christopher Bethell, the Bishop of Bangor, occurred at his palace in Wales, April 19. His age was 86. Dr. Bethell was named Bishop of Gloucester, in 1824, and in 1830 was raised by the Duke of Wellington to the more lucrative See of Exeter, and in the same year to that of Bangor. He had acquired great reputation for learning, and some as a writer, his "General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration by Baptism," being a standard work among high Churchmen.

Baron de Goldemid—more generally known as Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid—one of the most noted of British financiers, died on the morning of the 27th April, after an illness which had for some time removed him from active participation in affairs. He was created a baronet in 1841 by the Government of Lord Melbourne, and received the title of Baron from the Queen of Portugal for success in negotiating the settlement of the claims of Portugal upon Brazil.

Robert Knox, for twelve years editor and one of the proprietors of the London *Morning Herald*, died on the 6th of March at the Cape of Good Hope, where he had been for a few months acting as Registrer-General of the Mixed Commission. Mr. Knox was for more than a quarter of a century connected with the London Press, having begun as a Parliamentary reporter. He leaves a widow and several children.

The Philadelphia papers announce the decease of the Rev. Henry G. King and the Rev. George Lane, both preachers of the Methodist Church. Mr. King died in Philadelphia May 7, after an active service of forty years in the ministry. Mr. Lane died at Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 8. He was for many years the Senior Book Agent at the Methodist Depository in this City.

The Rev. James Steele died at Oberlin on the 20th April, aged 51. He was a theological graduate of Oberlin, and in 1841 sailed for Africa with the *Amistad* Captives under an appointment from the American Missionary Association to establish the Mendi Mission. Mr. S., afterward performed several years of labor as a home Missionary in Illinois.

Colonel Lacretelle of the retired list of the army has just died at Oran, where he had been for many years one of the largest agriculturists in the colony. He served with credit in the armies of the Empire from 1806 to 1814, and was 75 years of age. He leaves two sons, both colonels in the French army.

The death of Count Henry Frederick von Arnim, Prussian Privy-Councilor and Member of the Chamber of Peers, is announced at Berlin. Count Von Arnim was formerly Prussian Ambassador at Vienne, and was life long a prominent leader of the Liberal Party in the Prussian Chambers.

Commander J. S. Paine, U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Portland, May 2, aged 60 years. He entered the service in 1813, and, with the exception of some few intervals, occasioned by illness continued in actual service for the next succeeding 40 years.

M. Laurent Cunin-Grindorme, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under King Louis Philippe from 1837 to 1848, has just died at Sedan, aged 81. He was the head of a great manufacturing establishment in Sedan.

Dr. Thomas M. Drake, formerly a Professor in the Ohio University at Athens, was drowned in the canal at Zanesville on Sunday, May 8. He was a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this country.

Dr. Henry Hond, a physician and geneelogist died in Philadelphia, May 4, aged 70. He was a native of Watertown, Mass., of which town he wrote a voluminous history some years ago.

Henry Lewis, at one time a leading spirit in the old Liberty Party of Ohio, and brother of the well-known Samuel Lewis, died in Cincinnati on Sunday, May 1 at the age of 55.

The Hon. Ferrand F. Merrill, formerly Secretary of State of Vermont, died at Montpelier, Vt., on the 29 May. He was a lawyer by professioo, and held political positions for several years.

The death of M. de Tocqueville, which was hitherto prematurely announced in the London papers, took place ten days subsequently to the date ther named, at Cannes.

Mr. Edmund T. Dana, a citizen of Cambridge, Mass., died May 7, at an advanced age. He was the son of the late Chief Justice Dana, and brother of Richard H. Dana, Sr.

The Duke d'Avaray, who at one time was Chamberlain to Charles X, and military commander of the department of Loir et-Cher, has just died at Paris, aged 58 years.

The Irish papers announce the death of John Elliot Hyndsoe, City Coroner and Agent at Dublin for foreign passports.

Tachinerdi, father of Mademe Persiani, and formerly a celebrated singer, died recently at Florence, at the age of 84 years.

PERSONAL.

In the case of Bradbury and Evans *vs.* Dickens and Wills, Mr. Jesse applied on the 20th April to the Master of the Rolls for leave to serve notice of motion for the 21st, to advance the hearing of this cause on account of the depreciation which the copyright of a work like *Household Words* would undergo if the sale were delayed for any considerable time. It is stated that the reduction in the value of *Household Words*, from the steps taken by Mr. Dickens, has been calculated at £4 000. The serial, copyright, back stock, stereotypes, &c., was valued at £10,000 some six months before Mr. Dickens announced the discontinuance, and since that announcement the valuation of £6,000 has been put upon it.

On the arrival of Professor Finney, of Oberlin College, in England, he preached to some time in Huntingdon, and afterwards in London, preaching in the Borough-road Chapel four times a week, and twice on Sundays, to crowded congregations. A farewell tea meeting to Professor Finney took place at the Borough-road Chapel, on which occasion a considerable sum of money which had been collected among his friends, was presented to him.

M. Louis Blanc draws attention through the *Times*, to another case of Imperial tyranny in France. He states that M. Blanqui, a member of the Provisional Government of France in 1848, after having suffered ten years' imprisonment to which he was sentenced, has been again arrested, and is about to be sent to Cayenne "for the strange and unheard-of crime of being legally out of prison."

Although the foundation stone of the New Tabernacle which Mr. Spurgeon intends to build will shortly be laid, the large sum which will be required for the building has not been raised. Mr. Spurgeon has devised a plan whereby it is thought he will raise a considerable sum. He intends to preach in the chief metropolitan chapels, making collections for the object he has in view.

Letters from Toronto report Colonel Prince as gradually recovering from his recent severe illness. He was able, with great deal of exertion and some risk, to appear in the Legislative Council on the day previous to the prorogation, and was mainly instrumental in securing a reconsideration of the action of that branch of Parliament by which they had refused to pass the supply bills.

The Hon. William Appleton, of Boston, has made a donation of $5,000 for the purpose of establishing a Pastors' Library in connection with the First Congregational Church in North Brookfield. A portion only of the money is to be spent at present, and the remainder will be invested and the income spent for the annual increase of the library.

Princess Clotilde is said to have become the purchaser of the celebrated fan belonging to the late Queen of Oude. The fan is of white silk, richly embroidered in emeralds and seed pearl; the handle of gold and ivory, splendidly adorned with rubies, and seventeen large brilliants of the first water.

Horace Vernet is going to be married, at the age of sixty-seven. The banns are now placarded at the mayoralty of the 10th arrondissement, in the Rue de Grenelle, Paris. The illustrious painter has gained the heart of a widow, Madame Marie Amélia Fuliar, whose first husband was a M. de Bois Richeux.

Lady Shelley announces, in one volume, *Memorials of the late Percy Bysshe Shelly*. This lady was a Miss Gibson, formerly married to a brother of the present Lord Bolingbroke, and after his death she married, in 1848, the present Sir Perey Florance Shelley, son of the poet.

On the morning of the 21st April the Archbishop of Canterbury left London, and proceeded to Windsor for the purpose of performing a ceremony of consecration, in the person of her Royal Highness, the Princess Alice.

The friends of Mr. Hawthorne will be gratified to learn that letters from Rome, under date of April 16, speak of the improved health and probable recovery of Miss Hawthorne, whose dangerous illness was recently reported.

The widow of the murdered mail-carrier Adams, in Canada, is left in a state of destitution, and is 65 years old, and helpless through bodily infirmity. Measures are to be taken for her relief.

Letters just received, in Hartford, by the relatives of Gov. Seymour, state that he was at Cairo on the 22d of March; that his visit to the Pyramids would take but ten days, and that, immediately after, he would set his face homeward, coming by way of Alexandria, Marseilles, Paris and Liverpool. He adds that he is very certain of being in Connecticut before the end of May.

Ladislaus Magyar, a Hungerian, well versed in the natural history of Brazil, has married the daughter of the negro king of Bihe, in Upper Guinea. Having by this step become general-in-chief of the armies of his father-in-law, he makes use of his newly acquired authority to facilitate his researches in the interior of the country.

The deaf-mutes of Boston had a meeting in St. Paul's Church, Boston, a few evenings since, at which prayers were recited in the sign language, and addresses were delivered in the same manner by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of this City, and others.

Among the recent arrivals at Sevennah was that of Bishop Boone, of China, for many years past a resident of Shanghae, and an active missionary of the Episcopal Church in that land.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is to speak at the Boston Music Hall in behalf of the project for a statue to Washington, to be executed by the sculptor Ball and erected in Boston.

The Mormon company of three hundred persons, principally Germans, bound to Salt Lake City, passed through Hamilton, Canada, last week. They were all well and in good spirits.

In consequence of the death of Mme. Bosio, Mme. Ponco has been engaged by Mr. Gye to supply her place at the Royal Italian Opera in London for the season.

There is a chance of Mr. Theckeray becoming Editor of *Household Words*, if Messrs. Bradbury & Evans can buy up the property; but there will be a fierce contest, and the price will be high.

Mr. Dickens intends to make a desh with *All the Year Round*. The first issue will be immense—some hundreds of thousands. The order to the stationer is for a thousand reams of paper.

Mr. Richerd Close, late Lieutenent in the Northumberland Light Infantry, has been appointed Professor of the English Language in the University of St. Petersburg.

A book of eminent Philadelphians is about to be published. The compiler has been engaged for 12 years in getting together this collection of biographical sketches. Most of them are original.

The Emperor of Austria has pledged the crown-jewels to the heirs of Baron Sina, the banker, as a guarantee for a loan of 32,000,000 florins,—about fifteen millions of dollars.

We may soon look for the appearance of Mr. Tennyson's four Arthurian idyls. Difficulties as to the choice of a publisher have retarded the publication.

The Emperor of the French has presented Mr. Henry Bradbury with a magnificent gold snuff-box, surmounted by the Imperial Crown and cypher in brilliants.

The Montrose monument to Joseph Hume is about to be inaugurated. It consists of a statue, said to be a faithful likeness, resting on a massive pedestal.

Professor Agassiz announces that he shall visit Europe during the coming Summer vacation of Harvard College.

An effort is being made in Canada to obtain a pardon for Dr. King, recently convicted of murder, but the prospects are not encouraging.

A true bill has been found by the Grand Jury of Savannah against Capt. Nicholas A. Brown, late of the yacht *Wanderer*, for piracy.

Dr. Jeffries Wymen has been elected President of the Boston Society of Natural History for the ensuing year.

It is stated that M. Collerd, a Parisien photographist, has succeeded in taking photographs at night.

Mrs. Ada Isaeca Menken is giving dramatic readings in Cincinnati.

M. Proudhon is about to publish (in Belgium) a pamphlet on the state of affairs in Europe.

Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, is so ill that his recovery is considered doubtful.

Captain Walter M. Gibson is lecturing in New-Orleans on his adventures in the East Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Watson, the discoverer of the new comet writes from the Ann Arbor Observatory that the comet is moving from the earth and towards the sun. Its geocentric distance is now sixty-six millions of miles, and its heliocentric distance eighty-eight millions seven hundred and seventy thousand miles. At noon on the 29th of May, the date of its nearest approach to the sun, it will be distant from the earth ninety-nine millions three hundred thousand miles, and its distance from the sun, at the same epoch, will be only nineteen millions eight hundred thousand miles. Its brilliancy will then be ten times greater than at the present time, but owing to its close proximity to the sun, it will not be visible. The perihelion of the orbit lies within the orbit of Mercury.

The Department of the Interior has matured final arrangements for carrying into effect the Treaty stipulations which provide certain of the New-York Indians with homes in Kansas. Instructions to have the New-York Reserve surveyed have been given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska. It has recently been decided by the Secretary that, under these Treaties, no Indian is entitled to a share in the allotment of lands who did not reside in Kansas at the time of the decision. The Indians now in New-York, and those who have recently emigrated, are not entitled to the benefits of the Treaty.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the Passenger Railways in that city: "The Fourth and Eighth street Passenger Railways are rapidly progressing toward completion. The Arch-street Road will be finished in about two weeks, while the work on the Chesnut and Walnut will be put in contract at once. With the exception of the Ridge-avenue Road, which has some drawbacks to contend with, all the city railroads are paying handsomely. The Race and Vine-street Road carried during one day last week some 10 000 passengers. On the Spruce and Pine-street Road the average receipts per car each day are $21.

The fourth annual meeting of the "National Dress-reform Association" (Bloomerites) is to be held at Auburn, N. Y., on the 22d and 23d of June. Gen. Edward F. Van Slyck is the call as Chairman of the Committee, and invites everybody to come "to examine the great question of a reform in woman's dress, and with candor act upon their convictions of duty."

The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio has attained, through the intercession of Mr. Dallas, a grant of 60 volumes of the record publications of the British Government; and has also received 20 volumes of the publications of the British Historical Society, the latter the gift of the late Geo. T. Williamson, of Cincinnati.

The use of camels for the transportation of cotton is to be tried in Alabama. The Mobile papers notice the arrival of twenty-one of these animals from Galveston. It is said that one camel will readily carry two bales of cotton, at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, over roads that are next to impassable to wagons.

The suit against the alleged slaver *Angelita*, (Spanish,) at Savanneh, has been dismissed. The *Republican* says, upon hearing the evidence the libel was dismissed, the court being of opinion that it was sufficient to authorize her seizure, but insufficient under the law for her condemnation.

The "Charter-Oak" Chair ordered for the Governor of Connecticut has been completed in Hartford. It is composed wholly of the wood of the Charter Oak, tastefully carved, and its dimensions are capacious enough for any Daniel Lambert who may occupy the Gubernatorial seat.

The College of New-Jersey has a larger number of students than at any former period. The Theological Seminary at Princeton was never more flourishing. A number of the students propose devoting themselves to Foreign Missions, and several have left other professions to serve in the ministry.

A Masonic Lodge of colored persons has been organized in Norwich, Conn., under the authority of the New-York Colored Grand Lodge. This is the second Lodge of this character in the State, the first being to New-Haven. A third is about to be organized in Hartford.

In the Herkimer County Circuit Court, Mrs. Mary E. Perry, administratrix, has recovered a verdict of $500 against the New York Central Railroad. The action was brought to recover for damages in the loss of her husband, who was run over and killed on the Central Road, at Little Falls.

To show the great importance of the manufacture of brandy in the French Department of the Charente, the local journals state that the cooper sheets purchased last year, for making casidrons and other vessels, for that department alone, cost 1,000,000f. (£40,000).

The Connecticut House has instructed the Committee on Education to investigate and report whether it would be advisable to raise a State Committee to supervise the list of school books used in our Common Schools, and to make them uniform, all over the State.

The celebrated yacht Una, formerly owned by Mr. W. B. Duncan, of New York, which won several prizes in the yachting matches of the New York Club, has been sold to parties in Boston, and will hereafter belong to the Boston Club.

The proposition for a reunion of Rhode Islanders abroad, in Newport, August 22, has been received with favor by all concerned, and the sons of Newport in different parts of the country, are corresponding in regard to the arrangements.

A very extensive collection of playbills was recently sold in London, supposed to have been purchased for the British Museum. These interesting documents date from about 1787, and extend to 1852. Their weight exceeds 16 cwt.

The King of Bavaria has offered a prize of 200 louis-d'or for the best drama illustrative of German history. The competition is open to authors of all nations, and the time for sending manuscripts is fixed as late as the end of November, 1860.

The fourth volume of the Rhode Island *Colonial Records*, which collection has been in the course of publication during the last four years, has been completed by the Secretary of State, and will be delivered to the General Assembly at the May session.

The Committee of the Isle of Man Telegraph Company have agreed to accept the tender sent in by Messrs. Glass and Elliott for manufacturing and laying down the cable between that island and England.

The number of births in Boston during the year 1858 was 713, of which 349 were males, and 344 females. The number of marriages was 242, 151 of which were foreign couples. There were 397 deaths.

The Galveston and Brazos (Texas) Canal and Navigation Company has determined to have a survey made from Galveston Bay to the Sabine River, with the design of connecting the two by a canal.

The "Benevolent Fraternity of Churches," a charitable organization in Boston, expended $30,898 last year, in the support of missionaries, evening schools, sewing schools, Sunday schools, &c.

The snow is still very deep and hard-frozen at the Tip Top House, at the White Mountains. The Crawford House at the Notch, lately burned, is to be rebuilt, with three fronts of 200 feet each.

A severe frost occurred in Texas on the 22d of April, killing a great deal of corn and cotton. The Houston *Telegraph* counts the damage by "millions of dollars."

The National Americans of Pennsylvania have issued a call for a State Convention, to convene at Harrisburg on the 25th of May.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Pratt.

Wm. B. Bull vs. *Mellius & Ayers*.—This is an interesting case growing out of the great panic of 1857. The defendants were one of the largest houses in the Nottingham lace trade. The same persons composed the firm of Mellius & Ayers in New York, and Ayers & Mellius in Nottingham. Their transactions were very large, amounting to millions of dollars, and the credit of the houses good.

In the Summer of 1857 the plaintiff had an agent here, who collected about $4 000, and by plaintiff's direction this was placed in the Bank of Commerce *to the credit of Mellius & Ayers*. Plaintiff then wrote to defendants to remit this amount "by draft, in the safest and safe way." The defendants remitted their own draft at sixty days for £793 on Ayers & Mellius, of Nottingham. The draft was accepted in September 14, 1857, and defendants claim that "Ayers & Mellius paid out $250,000 after that time upon their acceptances. On October 7 the New-York firm failed, and on the 23d October the Nottingham firm also failed, leaving, of course, this acceptance for £793 unpaid. The plaintiff obtained an order of arrest against the defendant Mellius from Justice Sutherland, who, however, since vacated same. Plaintiff appeals to the General Term.

The questions at issue are, whether a firm can remit money deposited with it by a draft on their own correspondents and partners.

2. Whether such a draft, if allowable, can be payable *on time*.

Wh

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 118 and 134 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FREY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., Nos. 122, 124, 126 and 128 Nassau-st., and Nos. 21 and 23 Beekman-st. The building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John B. Cowles, Esq., has a substantial stock of bank vaults and fire-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for Bank, Insurance Companies and offices for other purposes, being near a great thoroughfare, and in very central and suitable for the importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Drug and Leather interests. The tenancies of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection between Beekman-st and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan 8 last. The brick lot and building No 18 Beekman-st, which stands over five years lease to a first-class dining house, and the lot and building No 13 Beekman-st, will be sold separately, if desired; also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-st, Nos. 126 and 128, not yet improved, upon which another entrance can be made, and the lot in the rear of this property, No 45 Ann-st, about 170 feet in depth by 20 in front and rear (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offices so arranged higher rents and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Tarrytown, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with house attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE, WITH A WATER FRONT OF 1,300 FEET.

The beautifully located property at Varplanck's Point, 42 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK & CO., No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class 3-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 23d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x89, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises. No. 17 East 23d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 8 Water st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 129 West 38th-st., west of 7th-av; house 20 ft. 7 in. by 53 ft.; lot 20 ft 7 in. by 98 ft. 9 in; built in the best manner, and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $9 500; terms easy. Inquire of J. R. GAFFEY, No. 144 West 30th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STOCKS, farm or country place, two new three-story brick dwelling-houses with high stone stoops, basements and under-cellars, in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Railroad. Address PUTNAM, Box N., Times New York Post-Office. Two-thirds of amount can remain on mortgage if desired.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Barbee" tract. Also 160 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKlyn, a neat two story and basement brick house, No. 31 Rost Baltic st, near Court st, furnished with gas and water. Rent $325 per year. Apply to O. CHANDLER, steamer Joseph Belknap, Pier No. 1 North River, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES. Nos 12 and 14 City Hall-place; they are to be taken down; the materials are of the very best kind, being built by day's work. For particulars, inquire at Oyster Bay, No. 543 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HIGH-FIRST-CLASS stoop, four-story, brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13 000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th st. near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

For sale at Riverdale, a most desirable residence with six acres of land; the house contains all the modern improvements, the coach-house, stables, &c., are well arranged; the land is beautifully laid out in lawn, and gardens stocked with the choicest fruit trees, vegetables and flowers. The location is perfectly healthy. Price $4,500. Terms easy. The whole or a portion of the furniture, carriages, horses, &c., may be purchased at a moderate price. Address Box No. 2,339, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. BLAISE, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 140 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located, and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Rent $300—A good cottage-house, 40x50 on the ground, 1½ stories high, seven rooms on the lower floor, and four on the upper; just papered and painted throughout; in good order; piazza running the whole length of the front; with 30 or 40 acres of land. Also, a large orchard and lot of an acre of black berries, plenty of currants and raspberries, and peach and pear trees in bearing. A good fishing and gunning, large water front and grove on the ground. The cars run seven times a day. For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO., No 101 Beekman-st, near Pearl, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 12 to 15 cents; each 15 hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place, for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, wall built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jannocy Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best quality land, produces 50 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; buildings plain, but all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour's ride by railroad; would sell about 1½ acres separately. Apply to DODGE & VARIAN, 238 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 28x30, wing 20x28, about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to E. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to E. H. ROBERTSON, West Haven.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 185 Ousne-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum, and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. PLACE.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE SUITABLE for a Summer residence, situated on the shore of New-Utrecht Bay, seven miles from the City. Location healthy. For particulars, apply to LOUIS B. RADER, No. 52 Wall st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING TO LET—For one or 12 months, at moderate rent; convenient to cars and very commodious; with or without stables. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN ORANGE, N. J., One hour's ride from the City.

Sycamore Cottage, with right to Llewellyn Park. $5,000.

Arcade Cottage, and five acres on Llewellyn Park. $20,000

Eyrie, Eagle Rock, approached through Llewellyn Park.

Ten Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Llewellyn Park.

Twenty Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Bloomfield Mountain.

Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 100 acres, 75 under high cultivation; house, barn, and other necessary buildings; good apple and peach orchards, and other choice fruit; cuts from fifty to sixty loads hay; good water, healthy location and altogether one of the most desirable farms on the Island. Price $6 500. Williamsburgh or Brooklyn property would be taken in part payment.

Also, near the above, sixty acres choice land, suitable for a peach orchard or farm, will be sold very low for cash.

Also, about two miles from Huntington, a small farm of eighteen acres good land, well cultivated, new house and barn, thrifty young orchard, &c., near schools, churches, &c. Terms liberal.

For further particulars, apply to A. CUNNINGHAM, No. 30 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 6 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, diaided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will render it desirable as a family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice house filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite buildings. The garden is large and now seeded. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Eastchester, one mile from the New-Haven Rail road Depôt at Mount Vernon; thirty minutes from the City; modern house, two stories, basement, and attic, and carriage house, all in the best condition; fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees, well shaded, near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools; salt water bathing on the premises; price, $3,600, or $260 per year. Apply to FRANCIS E SMITH, No 727 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At White Plains, Westchester, N. Y.—In part furnished; rent moderate, for 6 months, or to 1st of April next. House 3 stories (of brick,) with wings; beautifully located within sight and a few minutes' walk of the depôt; distant from 26th-st. Station, 1 hour; about 8 acres of land, barn, and out-buildings. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—A MODEL PLACE AT METUCHIN, four miles this side of New Brunswick, N. J., three minutes walk from depôt, with fine acre of rich land. The house, cot age style, is situated in the centre of, say one acre, covered with evergreen trees, laid out with taste as a flower-garden, with nearly every variety of fruit of the choicest kind; barn, carriage house and nursery; also, a small lake, containing more or less fish. This property can be had at the low price of $300 per annum. Apply to THOMAS J. FORD, No. 87 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-ROCHELLE—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House steamboat landing, and ten minutes' drive of the Railroad station. For further particulars apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 41 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 250 Canal st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with carriage house, stable and three acres, at Sing Sing. The dwelling is spacious, finished in the finest style, with gas and other improvements; has a splendid river and mountain view, and is ten minutes' walk from depôt. Possession immediately. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad depôt. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—SUPERIOR FARM, 96 acres, ¼ mile from River, of which it has a fine view, 1 mile from Staatsburgh depôt, 5 from Hyde Park. Dwelling with 12 rooms, barn, sheds, cow-house, &c. Crops nearly all in. Plenty of fruit and shade, brook and springs. For sale very low and only $500 down.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MELROSE, THREE LOTS OF ground, desirably situated together on the corner of a street; each lot is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, known on the map as Nos 183, 184, and 185; they are well fenced and planted with trees; also a well of water on the ground. Apply to THOS. W. WEATHERED, No. 117 Prince st., first floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY handsome country residence, at Staten Island; very beautifully located on the Shore Road, with several acres of land in good cultivation. This property will be exchanged for New-York City property, with a good proportion of cash, if desired. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the bountiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of this City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. B. ROBINSON, Mail-st., New Rochelle.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE BESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GABBETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Bloatsburg, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Sloatsburg.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, A dwelling with eight rooms, very pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depôt and landing. Rent per annum $100, or $150 for the season. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, at Hastings, or at 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON—TO LET—TWO PRETTY cottage-houses, one of which is furnished, with large stable, fine river scenery, &c., near the depôt, and at moderate prices. For details apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON the Hudson River, at Riverdale. Apply to WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.

ICE-CREAM SALOON, RESTAURANT, &c.—To rent, for a term of years, premises adjoining the new Opera House, in Brooklyn. The demands of the public require the prompt establishment of a first class business of this kind in this vicinity, and this location, so central and eligible, will command a large remunerative rent, excelled by few business positions in New-York. Being opposite the Post office, City Hall, Bank, Insurance Company, at the junction of the City Railroads it presents many attractions for investment. Apply to JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 558 Broadway. The first lot, is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a balcony on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For farther information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 595 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIRST class dwelling, No. 20 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. This house has all the modern improvements; is in a handsome neighborhood and within one minutes' walk of the cars. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,037 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having boilers, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS SMALL HOUSE, NO. 228 West 23d st., high stoop, and all the modern improvements.

Also for sale, at Mount Vernon, a house, with outbuildings, and one acre of ground, all in good order. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 30 12th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 208 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st. between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c., if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 92 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 20½ East 20th st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery wash tubs, bath-room, &c; rent $800. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$350—FOR RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A first-class brown-stone front house, No. 139 West 50th-st., consisting of two basements, two parlors, and four rooms on third floor; house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. H. SILLIMAN, No. 1,028 Broadway, corner of 28th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Barrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes, a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 675 8th-av.

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, COTtage style, with court yard full of shade-trees, beautifully situated on Oxford st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; double lot in the rear. Rent $560. Apply to JONES & FERGUSON, No. 57 Broad-st., from 6 to 10 A. M., or 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE STORY AND BASEment house, No. 56 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK house at No 21 West Baltic st., near Court-st., South Brooklyn. Rent $450. Inquire of M. STEPHENSON, at No. 583 Broome-st., or No. 2 Pine-st., of J. BRAINARD, New-York.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building: Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NO. 81 NASSAU st., until now occupied by Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer, with basement. Also, offices in same building. Apply to E. FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 62 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 8th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD—Apply at No. 52 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO RENT—FOR A GENTEEL FIRST-CLASS private boarding-house, a 4-story brown-stone front dwelling house, one door from 5th av., on 31st-st. None but first-class parties need apply. S. W. BENEDICT. Northwest corner of Broadway and 35th-st.

HALL TO LET—33 BY 51 FEET, ON THE 3d floor of Nos. 341 and 343 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for Sabbath services to proper parties. Terms reasonable for any thing permanent. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms on the premises.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room—Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 3-story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to O. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike; two miles from Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 64 ACRES, well improved, beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union Landing. Fare, by steamboat to New-York 10 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs and groves of shade trees. Also a prepared beach for laying out oysters, yielding from $100 to $200 yearly, with abundant oysters for family use. Muck upon the place sufficient to enrich the whole farm. House old; good barn and wagon-house. For further information, inquire of WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 69 East 13th st., or WM. DEVOE, upon the premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, plow and woodland, and well stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The owner would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 192 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 3d, 6th or 8th avs. Also, property on Broadway, between 14th and 30th sts. Also, a house and lot between 14th and 36th sts, 4th and 6th avs., in exchange for vacant lots. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JEBUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1858
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT.
BANKER,
NO 76 BEAVER ST.,
issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild's, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS.

Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. Van Vliet, Sewell, No. 27 Wall st.

Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES thereon if desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GOLD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall,	D. R. Stanford,
James R. Whiting,	Wm. H. Webb,
James T. Sanford,	Thomas M. Shepard,
Hobart Ford,	Samuel A. Rollo,
	Adam Stodart.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Albany Northern Railroad will be held at the office of Mann & Rodman, Attorneys, No. 39 Wall st., (Jauncey Court,) on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for the sale and purchase of the said Road on the 20th May, inst., on the foreclosure of said Mortgage.

The attendance of all the parties interested is particularly desired. MANN & RODMAN,
MAY 12, 1859. Attorneys for Bondholders.

LAKE ONTARIO, AUBURN, AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New York Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1859. Poll will be open at 2 P. M., and close at 4 P. M.

APRIL 20, 1859. JOHN C. KAYSER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 8 o'clock A. M. the 18th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

MILWAUKEE CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCK—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SALE.—Pays ten per cent. annually (five per cent. January and July) at the Pheoix Bank, New-York. Five per cent. will accrue and be paid July 1.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

Also for sale, various other City Gas-Light Stocks.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for five years, on first-class Brooklyn property, ($5,000.) Address Box No. 3,478 New-York Post office.

$215,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage—Apply to EUGENE THOMSON, Stock Broker, No. 37 William st.

$2,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on improved City property worth double the amount. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.—NAVY AGENTS' OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 12, 1859.—Proposals, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for freight," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Wednesday, May 18, 1859, for the transportation of 1,000 barrels, more or less, of Government stores, from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the port of Hong Kong, China, there to be delivered to the United States Naval Storekeeper on shore, or to the senior Naval officer present. The offers must state the price asked per barrel without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel or two half-barrels of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar or whisky, will be considered and paid for as a barrel, whether it be a whisky barrel or a barrel of smaller capacity. All other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5½ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain; and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels, the tabbs will be deducted. No primage to be allowed. Payments to be made by any Navy Agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder, and designated in the charter party, within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must stand A No. 1, and be a first-class clipper ship, and pass the usual inspection by such persons as may be appointed by the Commandant of the Yard at Brooklyn, and be at the Yard immediately, ready to receive the freight; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Department will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest. The vessel, after taking the freight on board, to have immediate dispatch for the port of her destination.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 36, to be located within the following boundaries: 118th and 121st sts., 2d and 3d avs.

Lot for Engine Co. No. 61, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.

Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton Henry and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co No 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements will say. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—AT the annual meeting of the Academy, held May 11, Asher B. Durand was reelected President for the ensuing year. Mr. T. S. Cummings having declined a reelection to the office of Vice President, and Mr. F. W. Edmonds to the office of Treasurer, Charles O. Ingham was chosen Vice-President, and Thomas S. Cummings, Treasurer. T. Addison Richards was reelected Corresponding Secretary, and J. B. Stearns Recording Secretary.

The officers, with Messrs. George A. Baker, J. W. Casilier, F. W. Edmonds, Henry Peters Gray, Thomas P. Boesiter, and Arthur F. Tait, form the Council elect.

A. D. Shattuck and Louis R. Mignot, from the Associates, were appointed to serve with the Council as the Committee of Arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition.

The following Associates were made Academicians: Wm. Oliver

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2483. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Adelaide, the Weser and the Borussia.

The Austrian and French Declarations of War.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TICINO.

The Belligerents Within a Day's March of Each Other.

FINANCIAL RESORTS OF AUSTRIA.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH TREATY.

A General War Apparently Inevitable.

PRUSSIA COMPLETING HER WAR FOOTING.

WRECK OF THE PACKET-SHIP POMONA.

State of the Money and Produce Markets.

The screw steamship *Adelaide*, of the Galway Line, from Galway on the evening of April 30, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The screw steamship *Weser*, Captain GASTJEN, of the Bremen Line, and screw-steamship *Borussia*, Captain TRAUTMANN, of the Hamburgh Line, both from Southampton, on the 3d inst., arrived here in the afternoon of yesterday.

The advices furnished by these arrivals are three days later than those previously received. They contain intelligence of the utmost importance.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool May 2.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Passage of the Ticino—The Points of Transit—Advance upon Casale—Rapid Massing of French and Sardinian Troops—The Preparations of Piedmont—An English View of the Situation—Declarations at War—The First Military Movements of the War—The Austrian Invasion at Piedmont, &c., &c.

The details of the earlier movements of the belligerent armies, as they approach each other on the plains of Piedmont, are thus far exclusively derived from telegraphic dispatches, which, to complete the representation of the opening scenes of the drama, we give in their entirety, as received.

VIENNA, Thursday, April 28.

News from the seat of war must be received with considerable reserve, but there is reason to believe that four divisions commenced operations yesterday. One division, under General Baron ZOBEL, probably advanced from Piacenza, and another, under General von BENEDEK, probably crossed the Ticino at Pavia. General von DUFFELD, who is but a General of Brigade, led a division—the vanguard—across the bridge of Buffalora, and met with little or no resistance. The division under General Baron REISCHACH probably crossed the Ticino by means of a pontoon bridge. The first troops that entered Sardinia were the 14th battalion of Jägers and the Galician regiment of the line Archduke STEPHEN. Not above 60,000 men are now in Piedmont, but 70,000 more will soon be actively employed. As Colonel KUHN von KUHNAFELD, an officer of great promise, who is chief of Count GYULAY's staff, has taken heavy artillery across the Ticino, it may reasonably be supposed that Casale will be besieged.

TURIN, Thursday, April 28.

All dispatches coming from Genoa suffer a delay of one or two days.

The steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th brought a proclamation to the Tuscan army, inviting it to await the signal of war, and to advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce Piedmont.

A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Romagna.

The Austrians have concentrated their force in the S. ma. but no encounter has yet taken place. No movement has yet been made by the Austrians on the right bank of the river Po.

PARIS, Monday, May 2.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following telegram:—

TURIN, Sunday Evening.

The King left this morning to take the command of the army.

Yesterday evening an inconsiderable Austrian force occupied Novara.

TURIN, Friday, April 29.

Generals CANROBERT and NIEL have arrived here, and have gone to join the King.

The disembarcation of French troops at Genoa continues.

A considerable part of the Division of the Alps has encamped at Susa, in Piedmont.

The Austrians are concentrating in great masses at Piacenza, where a proclamation has been issued by an Austrian Commissioner Extraordinary.

TURIN, Sunday Evening.

The following official bulletin has been published:

"Two thousand Austrians occupy Mortara, and 400 infantry and 20 cavalry Novara.

No movement has been made towards Vercelli.

The Austrians in large numbers have quitted Piacenza, and proclaimed a state of siege. They appear to have concentrated their forces on the left bank of the Po.

Gen BONAPARTE died on Saturday last at Susa, of an attack of apoplexy."

TURIN, Friday, April 29—11 P. M.

The Austrians crossed the frontier this side Buffalora in small numbers. They are expected in force to-morrow morning.

Fifteen thousand Imperial Guards land to-night, making 40,000 French at Genoa.

The force at Susa is increasing fast.

TURIN, Saturday, April 30.

An official bulletin confirms the fact of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians yesterday evening at several points, but no further advance on the Sardinian territory was made during the night. Yesterday the King, accompanied by the French Generals CANROBERT and NIEL, visited the line of the river Dora.

TURIN, Saturday, April 30, 3.30 P. M.

According to intelligence received here the Austrian troops which had been concentrated at Pavia, in Lombardy, entered the Piedmontese territory yesterday in three bodies; one body, as it appears, passing through Gravellona, to the south-east of Novara a second, taking the road through Abbiate Grasso, penetrated during the night to Cassie; and a third embarked this morning at Stresa and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore.

LONDON, April 30, 3 54 P. M.

A Telegram dated at Paris at 10 o'clock this day says: The Austrians have passed the Ticino, and have commenced hostilities. This is official.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.

"In all probability there was a sharp action at the *Tete de-Pont* of Buffalora yesterday.

It is reported that the Austrians, after a considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet.

It is said that Mortara had been taken to-day."

The following telegrams were received at Mr. REUTER's office May 1:—

VIENNA, Sunday, May 1.

"The Austrians have occupied Intra, Palanza, and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore, the Sardinians retreating on their approach. The telegraph lines to Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians."

TURIN, Saturday, 5.30 P. M.

"The *corps d'armée* which entered Piedmont by Gravellona consists of twenty battalions and eight batteries of cannon. At 11 30 this morning the advanced posts were at Vespolate, in the province of Novara, and a still more numerous *corps d'armée* is on its march from Vigevano by Mortara.

[The Gravellona above referred to is not the Gravellona near the Lago Maggiore, but a small town of the same name between Vigevano and Vespolate.]

TURIN, Saturday Evening.

[The following official bulletin has been published:

"The Austrians, who were concentrated at Pavia, are marching in large bodies towards Mortara. Gen. MCMAHON has arrived at Genoa. Troops have quitted Genoa *en route* for Alessandria."

TURIN, May 1—9:10.

There is a considerable movement of troops to Alessandria: the King has gone to take the command.

The Austrians are at Novara in force, and also at Pavia.

The French infantry and artillery continue to arrive. No decisive movement has yet been made.

TURIN, Sunday, May 1.

An official bulletin just published states that the King and his staff left this morning to take the command of the army. Yesterday evening the Austrians occupied Novara, and then made a further advance towards Vercelli. The French troops left Turin this morning for Alessandria. Other troops have arrived from France, with two batteries.

BASEL, Saturday, April 30.

The Austrians occupied Intra and Palanza, on the Lago Maggiore, yesterday, and cut the telegraph wires communicating with Switzerland. Hostilities have commenced at Novara.

The Austrians have seized several Sardinian vessels on the Lago Maggiore.

BERNE, Saturday, April 30.

According to official advices just received here, the Austrians, after having crossed the Ticino yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., commenced hostilities to the evening.

The Preparations of Sardinia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, April 27, 1859.

Alessandria has all the appearance of a place expecting an early attack. On the side on which the Austrians might be looked for the walls are manned by infantry resting on their arms; the artillerymen are at their guns, and all in readiness to receive an enemy, while in the *places d'armes*, in rear of the ramparts, are reserves of infantry and batteries of artillery. Generals and Staff officers are met on all sides, making their rounds and visiting the works. There are a great many guns upon the ramparts, and at some of the angles they are planted very thickly. A minute inspection of the fortifications is impossible, owing to the standing orders; I was assured that even officers were not allowed upon the ramparts, except when on duty there. On emerging from the *enceinte* a difficulty is opposed to external survey in the shape of boards, enjoining all persons not employed in the works to keep to the high road. Seen from the outside, the ramparts, with their range of leveled guns and line of soldiers' heads, have a most warlike appearance. No sign, as yet, however, of the Austrians. One of the first things I heard on arriving at Alessandria was that they were in force at Vigevano and Mortara, and that a cannonade had been heard the previous day. The cannonade seems to have been the salute of the French vessels that had reached Genoa with troops; and the advance of the Austrians, according to the best accounts I can obtain, was limited, up to yesterday evening, to a slight reconnoissance, in which very few troops were employed. The forces in Alessandria are variously estimated. I heard them stated as high as 40,000 men, but should think half that number to be nearer the mark. The place swarms with soldiers, and it is really impossible to fix their numbers, because charges are frequent. Some had marched out yesterday morning to San Servedore, between Alessandria and Casale. A proclamation was posted at the guard corners calling upon the National Guard to hold itself in readiness to do duty, as the troops were going to the front to meet the invader. I apprehend the troops will hardly do that until supported by a respectable body of French. On the other hand the Austrians seem in no hurry to push forward. We cannot tell what they may be combining, or at what moment a sudden attack at several points may not be made, but if they intend to profit by the suddenness of the force now before them, and to forestall the arrival of a strong one from France, they have no time to lose. As to their getting to Turin, it appears unlikely, unless the French are much more behindhand with their preparations than there is reason to believe. Unless it is to be accounted for by some fresh attempt at negotiation, the apparent unreadiness of the Austrians is inexplicable. On Tuesday evening, at a quarter-past six, Baron KELLERSPERG and Signor CASCHI DELLA SANTA CROCE, the bearers of the summons, left Turin on special train, accompanied to the frontier by Colonel DIOVENE, of the Sardinian Staff. We thought here that the Austrians would have crossed in the night or early yesterday morning, instead of which, up to yesterday evening all they seem to have done is to send out a light cavalry reconnoissance. They must know the ground pretty well from past experience, and their spies ought to have informed them of the positions of the Sardinian army. It is possible that the idea of a dash into Piedmont, if entertained, has been abandoned, and that they mean to wait the arrival of the French, and an opportunity for a battle on a large scale. A first success, however, even a small one, would be a great thing for them, for what the Austrians want is not soldiership or courage, probably not good leaders, but *prestige*.

The communications in this country, in the direction of the Austrian frontier, daily become more limited, owing to military arrangements and to the closing of railway lines; and traveling, beyond certain points, is now impossible. Dating from to-day, private telegraphic messages for the interior are no longer received. The utmost secrecy is observed with regard to the movements of troops, positions occupied, &c., and a sharp eye seems to be kept on strangers. An Englishman several years resident in Piedmont, and two Egotisti officers, coming from Lombardy, were arrested within the last 48 hours at Casale, the two latter on the suspicion of being Austrians. They had their passports, and an hour's detention was all the inconvenience they had to suffer; a caution to fair-haired Englishmen of military aspect not to wander about the front at the present moment. At Alessandria I met one or two Italian acquaintances proceeding to join General ULLOA's legion, the Chasseurs of the Apennines, which has a depot at Acqui. A notice appears in the Turin papers inviting all persons who had applied for commissions in that corps to present themselves at the office in this capital. In some of the regiments at Alessandria, and particularly in the Grenadier Brigade, which is considered a sort of crack corps, I noticed a great many of the lately enlisted volunteers from various parts of Italy, most of them very young men, whose slender frames but ill filled out the long and ample surtout of coarse gray cloth. Sitting down to rest in the course of my wanderings, I fell into conversation with three of them, gentlemanly lads, all from Florence, who had been barely two months in the ranks of the Piedmontese army. They evidently found their new profession a desperately hard one, but they showed no flinching, although they would gladly have dispensed with a portion of the very large allowance of cold to which they are fully subjected in order to fit them to stand shoulder to shoulder with their more experienced and less gently nurtured comrades. General DELLA MARMORA is a strict disciplinarian, and if he has been induced, not very willingly, it is said, to admit into the army a large number of the Italian volunteers, he is determined that they shall fare no better than their native conscripts. He may succeed in making good soldiers of them, for they are intelligent and willing, but a sudden entrance upon campaigning will be trying to many of them, and a few forced marches and damp bivouacs will be likely to fill the hospitals. I was amused by the naive refinements of their past life which it clung to some of them, and contrasted oddly with their coarse, unbecoming uniforms and close-cropped polls. One of them, who spoke English well, and had been in England, produced his card case and handed me his visiting card, on which he wrote his regiment and company. Another looked mournfully at his hands, as if rather ashamed of them, and said something about the impossibility of keeping them clean. And I saw another, who was off duty and who, to judge from his feet, cut to the quick, had just come out of the hands of the regimental barber, pulling on a pair of kid gloves with the air of a man whose fingers had never been used to support a musket butt. From what I hear, I should think the Sardinian regular army has now received into its ranks about as many volunteers as will for the present be admitted. At least, if many more are admitted it will hardly improve its efficiency, for the men willing recruits cannot be converted into soldiers by the mere act of putting them into uniform. Volunteers continue to arrive daily. Upwards of a hundred men have just passed my window, coming from the railway; but among most of the arrivals I observe a large proportion of undersized and feeble-looking boys. I have all along considered, however, that the muster of volunteers was to be looked upon rather as a political demonstration than as a valuable accession of military strength.

An English View of the Invasion.

From the London Times, May 2.

How far the invaders have advanced, or what may be their point of concentration, cannot be clearly stated from the materials before us. Where the *tête de pont* at Buffalora was disputed and taken by the bayonet after a sharp action and considerable loss, as was reported at Vienna, or whether there was no resistance, as would rather appear probable from the silence of the telegrams from Turin as to any actual encounter; whether Mortara resisted or quietly succumbed; whether Novara was occupied without opposition and Vercelli has reached without a contest, are matters of detail that have no important bearing upon the main purport of to-day's news. The invading army of Austria is in full march upon Sardinian soil. On the other hand, the King of Sardinia has put himself at the head of his army and has gone forth to meet the invaders. He has surveyed the line of the Dora, where it is supposed that the Sardinians may, perhaps, make a stand in defence of their capital, and he has gone thence to Alessandria, which must soon be attacked. If the Austrians have a real intention to conquer Piedmont. The French are swarming into the seat of war: the Austrian papers already declare that the neutrality of Savoy has been violated. The Imperial Guard, to the number of 15,000, have arrived at Genoa, and 40 000 French troops have now gathered in their place of strength. When or where these armed men will meet in conflict is entirely a question of strategy; but, so far as any question as to peace or war is concerned, *the English, the Belgians and the French were not more at war upon the plains of Waterloo than are the French, the Sardinians and the Austrians at war on the plains of the Ticino, the Sesia and the Dora.*

We wish that our only disquieting intelligence was from the country where war has already burst forth, and where the nations are contending. There might be then some hope that no alliance upon Turin, and a battle favorable to the Austrian arms, might have the effect of reducing the pretensions of the French and Sardinians, or that a decisive advantage over the Austrian forces would induce that Power to come to terms upon the disputed points in her policy in Italy. This, however, is not so. That Provisional Governments have been established in Florence, Carrara, and Massa, is not of itself a matter of vast importance; that the inhabitants of Rome are in an effervescent, if not in an insurgent state, is scarcely an addition to the ordinary Italian difficulties, but when we read that Prussia has resolved upon putting her remaining *corps d'armée* in readiness to march, *we see very grave cause to fear that the peace of Europe is shaken more gravely than would appear from the soft messages from Paris and the bland assurances from St. Petersburg.* That Prussia has cause for this precaution we cannot doubt when we find that a Russian army of observation is about to be stationed upon her frontiers for some object of which Europe only knows that it has been concerted with France and was concerted in secret.

The Theatre of War—Relative Position of the Belligerents.

From the London Times, May 2.

In the obscurity which clouds all intelligence from the seat of war, we can hardly do better than furnish our readers with some preliminary knowledge of the extent and features of the scene, a proceeding which will be all the more acceptable as it admits of being made both simple and precise. Whether the war can, indeed, be confined to those territories, is a very different question; but as long as it is limited by the boundaries now assigned to it, there can be no reason why the exact import of every telegram should not be immediately comprehended.

The Kingdom of Sardinia, composed of Piedmont—its principal mass—in the centre, the ancient province of Savoy in the northwest, and the maritime territory of Genoa in the southeast, is not above 100 miles in breadth from its western to its eastern frontier. On the former of these frontiers it is conterminous along its entire length with France, its ally; but on the latter it is only partly conterminous with Austria, its enemy. In the north a portion of the Swiss territory and in the south the Duchy of Parma supply the border line, leaving only a central portion—perhaps about half of the entire length, to be formed by the territories of Austrian Lombardy. The line in question, as everybody is now aware, is constituted by the River Ticino and by the Lago Maggiore, through which that river flows, as the Rhone does through the Lake of Geneva. On the French side the border is formed by the Alps, so that the seat of war may be regarded in a general aspect as a broad piece of territory between a chain of mountains and a river. The French had to cross the mountains, the Austrians the stream, and the distance between them, as we have said, was about 100 miles.

The features of Piedmont itself, however, deserve particular attention, as they are regulating the present distribution of the contending armies. Piedmont is traversed in its breadth by the windings of the River Po, and the division of the country thus effected corresponds very nearly with the division of the eastern frontier between Lombardy and Parma; so that to the south of the stream Piedmont borders on Parma, and to its north only on the hostile territory of Lombardy. These two divisions of the Sardinian Kingdom differ totally in their natural characters. To the north of the river—the district immediately exposed to the Austrians—all is a level plain up to the foot of the Swiss Alps, whereas on the southern side all is mountainous, and the whole space is filled with the shoots or spurs of the Ligurian Apennines sloping away from Genoa. In this division of the kingdom lie the strong places of the Sardinians—Alessandria, Casale and Tortona, and on its western edge stands Turin itself, the capital of the State. Within or around these fortresses the Sardinians have collected the bulk of their army, perhaps some 75,000 men, leaving the plains of the North comparatively open to the incursions of the enemy.

Before the actual commencement of hostilities the Austrians at Milan stood just about as far from the river as the French at Briançon did from the mountains, and a line drawn from one of these points to the other would pass through the common mark of both armies—the royal city of Turin. Turin, however, is about as far again from Buffalora, where the Austrians crossed the river, as it is from Susa, where the French built on crossing the Alps, the distance being about 70 miles in the former case against 33 in the latter. But this inequality was more than compensated by the relative difficulties of the two roads, for, whereas the Austrians have a plain country to traverse, the French can only reach Susa by passing the Alps. In reality, the advantage of ground so far was on the side of the Austrians, but their operations have been influenced by further considerations, arising from the position of the Sardinian army before described. The French, as they descend upon Susa and push forward to Turin, are directly confronting the Austrians on their march towards the same point from Milan, and if this was all, and there were no Sardinians except in the capital, the shock of battle could be anticipated with great facility, sooner or later—in fact, very soon indeed—the belligerents would meet, and an engagement on a large scale would ensue. It will be observed, however, from what we have said, that the Austrians in their advance across Piedmont from east to west would have on their left flank the whole concentrated strength of the Sardinian army, resting on its finest fortresses. What the chain of the Tyrol, indeed, is to Austria in the plains of Lombardy, the chain of the Ligurian Apennines is to Sardinia in the plains of Piedmont, and the parallel can be carried still further, for exactly as Germany lies in reserve behind the Tyrol so does a second French force gather in strength behind the Apennines. On the seaboard of these mountains stands Genoa, which, as France commands the sea, can be reached from Toulon with the greatest facility. The Sardinians, therefore, while they cluster in force about their citadels to the south of the Po, have in their rear the support of a powerful French army within fifty miles' distance.

The Austrians are thus opposed by two bodies of the enemy,—one directly facing them at Turin, and drawing daily reinforcements from the passes of the Alps; and another at Casale and Alessandria, flanking their march and receiving succors from a distinct base of operations at Genoa. By crossing their frontiers at its northern extremity, as they have done, they might occupy the northern districts of Sardinia; or, if they descended thence upon the Po, they might get the Sardinian army in front of them, but they would then have the army of the Alps upon their right. They must, in short, advance in any case against two lines of troops posted at right angles to each other; and, for simplicity's sake, we may consider these lines to be represented by the river Dora Baltea, running from north to south by Ivrea, and the Po, running from west to east by Casale—Turin being pretty nearly at the angle.

All the places named, be it understood, lie within a comparatively small compass. From Arona, the point occupied by the Austrians in the north, to Genoa, on the seaboard of the south, the distance is about 110 miles, or very nearly the same as from Susa to Buffalora. From Genoa to Alessandria it is only 46 miles, and from Alessandria to Turin less than 61. From Susa to Turin, again, the distance is but 33 miles; so that in their two principal positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are, in the one case, within 40, and in the other within 50 miles, of their powerful allies. The Austriane, too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about five miles, Mortara about ten miles, and Vercelli out some twenty miles, from the Lombardy frontier, and these are the points at which the first collision may be anticipated. The great feature, however, of the campaign, as far as it can be comprehended at present, is the good base of operations from which the Sardinians and their allies are proceeding; and, if the Austrians find themselves in strength sufficient for such a plan, it is not improbable that they also may divide their forces, so that the troops now said to be at Mortara may advance towards the South, and those at Novara towards the West. It will not have escaped notice that the Austrians are said to be particularly strong at Mortara, while the Imperial Guard, the select corps of the French army, is at Genoa. These dispositions would seem to indicate that the hardest struggle is expected on the line to Genoa rather than on the line to Turin, but this is a point on which we can hardly remain long in the dark. In the interval we cannot be too entire that war, in so narrow a field, and between armies so powerful and so fiercely animated, will lose none of those horrors from which civilization revolts in despair.

The Austrian Declaration of War.

The subjoined manifesto, which appeared in the *Wiener Zeitung*, of April 29, was posted through the streets of the capital:

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

To My People:

I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the inimical acts which for a series of years have been committed by the neighboring State of Sardinia against the indisputable rights of my Crown, and against the integrity of the realm placed by God under my care, which acts have lately attained the very highest point. By so doing I have fulfilled the painful but unavoidable duty of a Sovereign. My conscience being at rest, I can look up to an unslumbering God, and patiently await His award. With confidence I leave my decision to the impartial judgment of contemporaneous and future generations. Of the opposition of my faithful subjects I am sure. More than ten years ago the same enemy—violating international law and the usages of war, and without any offence being given—entered the Lombardo Venetian territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and at the mercy of the victor, I behaved generously, and proposed a reconciliation. I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his territory, I encroached on no right which belongs to the Crown of Sardinia, as one of the members of the European family of nations. I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I in all sincerity extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient guarantee. The blood which my army shed for the honor and right of Austria I sacrificed on the altar of peace. The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of enmity which increased from year to year, and perfidious agitation against the peace and welfare of my Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Well knowing what a precious boon peace was for my people and for Europe, I patiently bore with these new hostilities. My patience was not exhausted when the more extensive measures which I was forced to take, in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces and within the same, were made an excuse for a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well-meant mediation of friendly Powers for the maintenance of peace, I consented to become a party to a Congress of the five great Powers. The four points proposed by the Royal Government of Great Britain as a basis for the deliberations of the Congress were forwarded to my Cabinet, and I accepted them, with the conditions which were calculated to bring about a true, sincere and durable peace. In the consciousness that no step on the part of my Government could, even in the most remote degree, lead to a disturbance of the peace, I demanded that the Power which was the cause of the complication and had brought about the danger of war, should, as a preliminary measure, disarm. Being pressed thereto by friendly Powers, I at length accepted the proposal for a general disarmament. The mediation failed in consequence of the unacceptableness of the conditions on which Sardinia made her consent dependent. Only one means of maintaining peace remained. I addressed myself directly to the Sardinian Government, and summoned it to place its army on a peace footing and to disband the free corps. As Sardinia did not accede to my demand the moment for deciding the matter by an appeal to arms has arrived.

I have ordered my army to enter Sardinia.

I am aware of the vast importance of the measure, and if ever my duties as a monarch weighed heavily on me it is at this moment. War is the scourge of mankind. I see with sorrow that the lives and property of thousands of my subjects are imperilled, and deeply feel what a severe trial war is for my realm, which, being occupied with its internal development, greatly requires the continuance of peace. But the heart of the monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty. On the frontiers is an armed enemy, who, in alliance with the revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to obtain possession of the dependencies of Austria in Italy. To support him, the ruler over France,—who under futile pretexts interferes in the legally established relations of the Italian Peninsula—has set his troops in movement. Detachments of them have already crossed the frontiers of Sardinia. The crown which I received without spot or blemish from my forefathers has already seen trying times. The glorious history of our country gives evidence that Providence, when there is a foreshadowing that the greatest good of humanity is in danger of being overthrown in Europe, has frequently used the sword of Austria in order to dispel that shadow. We are again on the eve of such a period. The overthrow of the things that be is not only aimed at by factions, but by Thrones. The sword which I have been forced to draw is sanctified, inasmuch as it is a defence for the honor and rights of all peoples and States, and for all that is held most dear by humanity.

To you, my people, whose devotion to the hereditary reigning family may serve as a model for all the patriots of the earth, I now address myself. In the conflict which has commenced you will stand by me with your oft-proved fidelity and devotion. To your sons, whom I have taken into the ranks of the army, I, their Commander, send my paternal greeting. With prayer you may regard them, for the cause of Austria will, with their support, soar high.

Our struggle is a just one, and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have to do battle was made fruitful by the blood lost by our German brethren when they won those bulwarks which they have maintained up to the present day. There the crafty enemies of Germany have gathered their game when they have wished to break her internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent prevails in all parts of Germany, from the Belt to the throne, from one frontier to the other. I speak as a Sovereign member of the Germanic Confederation when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general enthusiasm for its liberation.

For God and fatherland!

Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna on this 26th day of April, 1859

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENNA, Friday, April 29.

The *Austrian Correspondence* gives an account of the present state of affairs, and states that the negotiations have failed because France at the last hour demanded the admission of Piedmont into the Congress. Austria had accepted the proposed mediation of England, but France refused it.

The *Austrian Correspondence* further mentions the entry of the French troops into Piedmont, which it declares to be a violation of neutral territory. The article goes on to state the recent occurrences in Florence, Carrara, and Massa, where Provisional Governments have been established, and concludes thus: "Austria, faithful to her mission in the political world, has drawn the sword to defend the rights which treaties have given her, and to maintain the independence of European States."

VIENNA, Saturday, April 30.

Count BUOL has forwarded circular notes to the foreign Governments, stating the diplomatic and political reasons for the declaration of war by the Emperor.

The Counter Declaration of France.

The *Moniteur* of May 1st publishes the following most important circular dispatch, addressed to all the diplomatic agents of the Emperor, dated the 27th of April:—

"SIR,—The communication which has been made, by order of His Imperial Majesty, to the Senate and to the Legislative Body, renders it needless for me to revert to incidents which have occupied public opinion for some weeks past, and have been the subject of my last dispatches. The gravity of the present state of affairs has reached a culminating point, and the denouement before us will not, unhappily, be that which honest and persevering efforts have endeavored to obtain. In such a serious conjuncture it is a great consolation to the Emperor's Government to be able to submit without hesitation to the verdict of Europe the question as to on what Power the responsibility of events rests.

That the state of things in Italy was abnormal, that the discontent and secret agitation which resulted therefrom, constituted a latent crisis, and a general danger, which reason bade us avert by timely precaution, was understood equally by England, Prussia, and Russia, as well as by France. The unanimity of apprehensions immediately created the conformity of sentiments and measures. Lord COWLEY's mission to Vienna, the proposal of a Congress emanating from St. Petersburg, the support given by Prussia to these attempts at an arrangement, the eagerness of France to adhere to the combinations which followed each other up to the last moment; and these acts, in a word, emanated from the same inspiration—the sincere and lively desire to consolidate peace by no longer ignoring a difficulty which so evidently threatened to disturb it.

In this phase of the affair the Emperor's Government has had its share of initiative and action; out of its share—I am particular in stating it—has always been connected with a collective idea. France simply offered her co-operation as a great European Power to settle amicably and honestly with the other Powers a question which—I do not deny it—aroused her sympathies; but in which she did not yet perceive particular duties to fulfill or urgent interests to defend. The day upon which the Vienna Cabinet had promised, by a solemn declaration, not to commence hostilities, it seemed itself to anticipate the attitude which any aggressive act against Piedmont would cause the Government of the Emperor to assume.

Such an assurance, by giving time to the mediation of the Powers to exert itself, allowed us to hope for the early meeting of the Congress. In fact, England had just settled, with the assent of France, Prussia and Russia, the last conditions for the meeting of that assembly where the place which justice and reason assigned to the Italian States was granted to them. Sardinia, on her part, adhered to the principle of a simultaneous and previous disarmament of all the Powers which, for some time past, had increased their military strength. To these tokens of peace the Vienna Cabinet suddenly opposes an act which, to characterize it as it deserves, is equivalent to a declaration of war.

Thus Austria destroys alone, and with intent, the earnest labors of England, seconded so honestly by Russia and Prussia, facilitated with so much moderation by France. Not only does she exclude Sardinia from the Congress, she summons her, under penalty of coercion, to disarm without any conditions within three days.

A large military force is displayed at the same time on the banks of the Ticino, and, to say the truth, it is in the midst of an advancing army that the Austrian Commander-in-Chief awaits the reply of the Turin Cabinet.

You are aware, Sir, of the impression produced at London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg by the untimely and fatal resolution of the Vienna Cabinet. The astonishment and disapproval of the three Powers was displayed as a protest which public opinion has echoed throughout all Europe.

If England, Prussia, and Russia, by the step they hastened to take, have been able to relieve their moral responsibilities and to satisfy the exactions of their offended dignity, the Government of the Emperor—actuated, however, by analogous considerations—had to mark its attitude more distinctly, and other obligations were imposed upon it. Nothing modifies the solidarity which was established at the commencement between us and the mediating Powers; the question remains at bottom the same, but we have too much confidence in the intentions of which those Powers have given us such striking proofs, to fear for a moment that they should misunderstand the sense of the policy which ancient traditions and imperious necessities of geographical position so naturally indicate to us.

France, since half a century, has never pretended to exercise an interested influence in Italy, and it is not she, assuredly, who can be accused of having attempted to arouse the remembrance of ancient struggles and historical rivalries. All that she has hitherto asked for, and treaties agree with her wishes, is that the States of the (Italian) Peninsula should live for themselves and manage their own affairs at home as well as in their foreign relations. I am not aware that a different view is taken at London, Berlin, or St. Petersburg than at Paris; however it may be, circumstances have placed Austria towards the various Powers of Italy in a position unanimously judged as preponderating.

Sardinia alone has hitherto escaped an influence which, by general consent, has changed in an important portion of Europe the balance of power which it was attempted to establish. In respect to the rest of Italy this fact was very grave; but, whatever were our private sentiments, it might suffice for us, knowing the opinions of the other Cabinets, to point out to them the evil to correct. So much reserve, [when Sardinia is concerned, would be to forget our most essential interests. It is not only the conformation of the ground which, on this side, commands one of the frontiers of France; the passes of the Alps are not in our hands, and it is most important for us that the key should be kept at Turin, and at Turin only. French considerations, but which are also European considerations as long as respect of the rights and of the legitimate interests of the Powers will continue to serve as a guide to their reciprocal relations—those considerations, I say, do not allow the Emperor's Government to hesitate upon the line of policy it ought to follow when a State so considerable as Austria uses threatening language towards Piedmont, and openly prepares to dictate laws to it. This obligation acquires additional force from the refusal of Austria to discuss before acting. We do not wish at any price to find ourselves face to face with an accomplished fact, and it is such a fact which the Government of the Emperor is resolved to prevent. It is not, therefore, an offensive attitude. It is a measure of defence which we are now adopting.

Ancient remembrances, community of origin, a recent alliance of the Sovereign houses unite us to Sardinia. These are serious reasons for sympathy, which we fully appreciate, but which, perhaps, would not suffice to decide us. What distinct points are our path is the permanent and hereditary interest of France, the absolute impossibility for the Emperor's Government to allow a blow to be struck which would establish at the foot of the Alps, contrary to the wishes of a friendly nation and to the wish of its Sovereign, a state of things which would subject the whole of Italy to a foreign influence.

His Imperial Majesty, entirely faithful to the words which he pronounced when the French people recalled him to the throne of the chief of his dynasty, is not animated by any personal ambition or desire of conquest. It is not long since the Emperor gave a proof, in a European crisis, that moderation was the soul of his policy. That moderation still presides over his designs, and, while shielding the interests which Providence has intrusted to him, His Majesty has no idea, you may most positively assert it, of separating his views from those of his allies. Far from it, his Government, referring to the incidents which have marked the negotiations of the preceding weeks, entertains the firm hope that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will continue to persevere in an attitude which, by uniting by a moral bond the policy of the two countries, will allow the Cabinets of Paris and of London to give mutual explanations without reserve, and to combine, according to eventualities, an *entente* destined to preserve the Continent from the effects of a struggle which may arise at one of its extremities.

Russia, we are perfectly convinced of it, will be always ready to direct her efforts to the same end. As regards Prussia, the impartial and, at the same time, conciliating spirit of which she has given proof since the commencement of the crisis is a sure guarantee of her inclination to neglect nothing to circumscribe the explosion.

We sincerely hope that the other Powers which form the German Confederation will not allow themselves to be led astray by the remembrances of a different epoch. France can only behold with sorrow the excitement which has seized upon some States of Germany. She does not understand how that great country, ordinarily so calm and so patriotically imbued with the knowledge of its strength, should fancy its safety menaced by events the theatre of which must remain far from its territory.

The Emperor's Government is therefore prone to believe that the statesmen of Germany will soon admit that it depends a great deal upon themselves to contribute to limit the extent and the duration of a war which France, if she has to take part in it, has at least the consciousness of not having provoked.

I request you, Sir, to point out the considerations developed in this dispatch in your next interview with M. ——, and to leave him a copy. The clear language in which I now express myself by the Emperor's orders, and which implies His Majesty's wish to give to the other Cabinets every possible guarantee to bring them to a true appreciation of the situation, and reassure them, in so much as they are concerned as to the consequences, makes it difficult for me to suppose that the Government of —— will not receive these explanations with a confidence equal to that which dictated them. I am, &c.,

WALEWSKI."

The Proclamation of the King of Sardinia.

The following proclamation has been addressed by VICTOR EMMANUEL to his troops:

"Soldiers!—Austria, who is increasing her armies on our frontier, and threatens to invade our territory because here liberty reigns without order,—because, not might, but concord and affection between the People and the Sovereign here govern the State,—because the groans of oppressed Italy here find an echo,—Austria dares to ask us, who are only armed in self-defence, to lay down our arms and submit to her clemency.

That insulting demand received the reply it deserved. I rejected it with contempt. Soldiers, I tell it to you, convinced that you will take an insult to your King and to your nation as an insult to yourselves. The announcement I make to you is the announcement of war! Soldiers, to arms!

You will have to face an enemy not new to you. But if brave and disciplined you need not fear the competition, and you may quote with pride the battles of Palestro, Partenzo, Santa Lucia, Emma-Compagne, and even Custozza, where your brothers alone struggled for three days against *five corps d'armée*.

I will lead you. We have made each other's acquaintance before this, on more than one occasion; in the heat of battle, when, fighting by the side of my magnanimous father, I had opportunity to admire your courage.

I am sure that on the field of honor and of glory you will maintain, even add to, your reputation for bravery. You will have for companions those intrepid soldiers of France, conquerors in so many noble battles, who were your brethren in arms on the Tchernaya, and whom NAPOLEON III., who is always to be found where there is a just cause to defend or civilization to promote, sends generously to our assistance in numerous battalions.

March, then, confident in victory, and twice new laurels round your flag, that tricolor under the folds of which the *elite* of the youth of Italy is collected, and which indicates to you that the task before you is the independence of Italy—that just and holy work which will be your battle cry.

TURIN, April 27. VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Sardinian Circular to the Italian People.

In addition to the proclamation addressed to the army, the King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation, countersigned by Count CAVOUR, to Italy. The substance is as follows:

"Austria, who boasts of her love for peace, attacks us by refusing to submit to a European Congress. She violates the promises made to England; she assists us to reduce our army, and to abandon those brave volunteers who have thronged from every part of Italy to defend the sacred flag of Italian independence. I entrust the cares of Government to my well-loved cousin and draw my sword.

Side by side with our soldiers will fight for liberty and justice those valiant troops of the Emperor NAPOLEON, my generous ally. People of Italy! Austria attacks Piedmont because she maintained the cause of our common country in the councils of Europe and because she was not insensible to your groans of agony. Austria now publicly tears to pieces treaties which she never respected. Henceforth, by right, the Italian nation is free, and I may consistently fulfil the oath I took upon my father's grave.

Let us place confidence in Providence, in our union, in the bravery of Italian soldiers, in the alliance of the noble French nation. Let us trust in public opinion. I have no other ambition than to be the first soldier of Italian independence. Long live Italy."

The State of Italy.

REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY AND IN PARMA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, April 27.

Florence has this day been the scene of a Drama hitherto perhaps unknown in the world—a bloodless revolution. A week since the throne of the Grand Duke seemed no more insecure than that of most Italian potentates in times of popular commotion; for the last few days, however, the excitement has been gradually rising among all classes, burning to know the course the Grand Duke intended to pursue in the now inevitable struggle. The procrastination of the Court has vastly increased this feeling, and, though a week since a declaration of neutrality might possibly have checked for the moment the passions of the people, it was felt throughout yesterday that nothing short of an immediate decision in

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

$1,400,000 IN SPECIE.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. GRAY, arrived here on Saturday morning from Aspinwall on the 4th and Havana 9th May. She brings the California mails and specie shipment of April 20.

On the 7th inst., in lat. 21° 8', lon. 84° 45 the *Star of the West* passed U. S. storeship *Relief* standing to the north.

The U. S. frigate *Roanoke* was lying at the port of Aspinwall; all well.

The following is the treasure list of the *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$281,000	Burkiln & Crass	18,103
Am. Exchange Bk	126 0 0	Z. Einstein & Bro.	18,000
S. Strauss Bro. & Co	114 268	J. B. Wels	15,010
W. T. Coleman & Co.	97,700	Baker & Morrell	20,000
Freeman & Co.	58,388	F. J. Hand & Co	3 000
Tuncan, Sherman & Co	69,711	Nesmith & Sons	5,000
Jas. Patrick	64,000	Reaard & Co	11 800
Richard Patrick	53,000	R. C. Knight & Co.	4,610
W. Seligman & Co.	41,000	T. Richardson & Co.	50,234
Tuttee, McCahill & Co.	37 000	J. H. Coghill	14,082
Butcher & Bro.	37,000	Howland & Aspinwall	14 101
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	35,000	Colis C Baker	8,000
E Kelly & Co.	34,550	Cosroy & O'Connor	10 500
Ordes	26,600	A. E. Tilton	2 500
Ross, Falconer & Co.	26,426	C. C. Hastings	4,000
Treadwell & Co.	25,000	Jennings & Brewster	9,000
J. H. Brower & Co.	23 2 3	Clark & Wilbur	14,000
R Meader & O. Adams	22,000	A Hardy & Co.	7,073
J. Goldsmith & Co	22 000	Chas. W Crosby	12,500
H. Cober & Co.	21,235	J. A. McGraw	9,685
J. B. Newton & Co.	29,526!		
Total			$1,480 115

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. Krause	$1,700	McLean & Lintz	611
Trevor & Colgate	1.000		
Total			$3,311

We are indebted to Purser PATTERSON of the *Star of the West*, and WALLS, FARGO & Co.'s, and FASSMAN & Co.'s Expresses for prompt delivery of packages.

CALIFORNIA.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Political Movements—Republican Organization—Col. Hoffman's Expedition Against the Mohave Indians—Fears of a Failure—Indian Outrages—Arrival of Overland Emigrants—Case of Capt. Pendleton, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 20.

The frequency of prompt communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, *via* Overland Mail, during the last fortnight, leaves little for transmission by steamer of to-day. There is scarcely anything of local interest worth noting since my letter of the 15th. The steamer from Panama, which arrived last Sunday morning, brought us a number of California politicians, including Senators GWIN and BRODERICK, ex-Representative MCKIBBEN, and ex-Governor DENVER all in good health. These several gentlemen proceeded at once to the State capital, at Sacramento, where the Legislature were in session, not having adjourned until yesterday. They have already begun to lay the wires for the Fall campaign, which promises to be a brisk one.

An effort is making to prevent an organization of the Republican Party for the next election, but with what success cannot yet be ascertained. BRODERICK is much more formidable as a manager in a State canvass than upon the floor of the Senate. As the leader here of the Douglas interest, he will doubtless be able to gather around him a strong body of supporters; but unless he can unite *all* the elements of opposition upon an anti Administration ticket, the Administration Party are sure to sweep the State. Senator GWIN and his friends wield a powerful influence among the California Democracy, and will control them with little difficulty, unless the Douglas defection is much wider spread and far deeper than at present it seems to me to be. The Republicans are beginning to show more life than formerly, here, but so far as we can judge, "Democracy," of one school or another, is nearly or quite invincible in the State, unless demoralized and divided by faction.

We have advices here from Col. HOFFMAN'S expedition against the Mohave Indians down to the 6th inst. At that date the command was on the Colorado River, only about forty eight miles above Fort Yuma, having spent six days in marching that distance, in consequence of his men and mule trains losing their way several times. It was thought that they would not arrive at the Mohave villages for some weeks, on account of the very impracticable country over which they have to travel. Mules were giving out, and provisions, also, would be gone by the time they reached their destination, if they continued to meet such difficulties of desert, broken, rocky country, dense chaparral, sand-storms, and what not, as they have encountered thus far. They only had four months' provisions at the beginning, and their route afforded but very little forage for their animals. One-half the entire stock of provisions was consumed at Fort Yuma before the troops left that point.

Some fears are expressed here that the expedition will prove a substantial failure, and complaints (of course I know not how well founded) are made against Col HOFFMAN, who is charged with not being fitted by experience for the command of an expedition of this sort, in which pack trains have to be relied upon for the transportation of supplies and baggage of every description. A writer in the *Bulletin*, evidently posted by some one familiar with the facts, says:

"One of their chief difficulties seemed to be the inexperience of the Colonel in managing pack trains, which requires practical knowledge of the matter. This the Colonel has not; and, in apparent ignorance of its importance, his appointments of persons to take charge of the pack animals are of the most indiscreet character. His guide, too, is said to be an old man, and quite incompetent for the position.

When the party arrived at Fort Yuma they had four months' provisions for the campaign before them. One-half of these were consumed by the command before their departure from the fort. The river boats were used for carrying detachments of troops up the river, when they should have been employed in transporting the supplies, leaving the men to march up. This bitter mismanagement has cost two months of time, and so received the supplies that it is not believed possible to have anything like one of the command into the Mohave country. Even on the 4th, the Colonel was still waiting for the remainder of his supplies to reach him; and it was uncertain when they would arrive. He will be compelled to divide his command and proceed with only a part of his men. We hope to hear that he has done this, for an attempt to carry them all far into an enemy's country—and that a desert—with limited supplies, could hardly fail to result in suffering and disaster."

There seems to be no doubt that Colonel HOFFMAN—whose bravery is unquestioned—will push on to the Mohave villages; but if his force is small and his supplies are limited, he will be apt to find it prudent to make a treaty, without having first chastised the savages for their former misconduct,—and it is senseless to hope for continued peace, under any treaty that may be made, unless the Indians are made to feel the power of the whites to inflict terrible punishment for its violation. The Mohaves number about 1,500 warriors, who are described as splendid specimens of men,—many of them over six feet in height, and perfectly brave and fearless. They are without firearms, relying upon the bow and arrows as weapons of offence and defence, and for the pursuit of game. It is claimed that they are the only tribe of aborigines whom the Spaniards never were able to subdue, and that they have never yet suffered defeat at the hands of an enemy. Our troops are well armed with the rifled musket, sure of its Indian at three hundred yards, and unless the provisions fail, we may yet hope to hear a good account of them.

We have further evidence of the necessity for teaching the Mohaves a severe lesson. On the 12th March, seventeen men traveling from Pike's Peak to California were attacked by the Indians on this side of the Colorado, and north of the Mohave River, and out of the whole party only four were left to tell the fate of the others. One of these soon gave out, and the other three, after suffering incredible hardships, made their way to a settlement on the Mohave. Their names are: W. COLEMAN, C BOSTAGE, and O. P. BROWN. It appears they were attacked at the edge of a wood, and most of the party shot down before resistance could be offered. The survivors immediately made for the open ground, where they defended their lives with the greatest bravery. One young man named BOSTAGE displayed great coolness, and covered the retreat of his comrades by shooting down every Indian that showed himself from under cover. So terrified were the Indians by the havoc made among them by the revolvers of the whites that they beat an immediate retreat, offering no further molestation to this brave little band.

Major J. HOOKER, who arrived here a day or two since from Fort Yuma, states that GOV. PESQUEIRA, of Sonora, Mexico, had an engagement with the Sinaloa forces, about the 15th of March, in which he completely routed the enemy, taking more prisoners than he had men in his army. The battle was fought about thirty miles back of Mezatlan. PESQUEIRA entered the City of Mazatlan in triumph, and seized all the Mexican vessels that entered the Gulf ports, and converted them into men-of-war. He was carrying things with a high hand, with all the vigor and energy of a BONAPARTE. Success has turned his head with all the red blood of a fiery revolutionist. There was no telling where he would stop in his wild and infuriated career.

Mr. BARTLETT, of San Diego, who has been South of that place, reports great disorganization on the frontiers of Lower California.

The steamer *Santa Cruz* left the mouth of the Colorado river on March 18th for San Francisco. She will touch at Guaymas, La Paz, San Blas, Mazatlan, Cape St. Lucas, &c. The muskets seized, while under the protection of Capt. STOUT—as United States Consul, had been demanded by a United States man-of-war, and the Mexicans were forced to pay the owner of the property (FASSMAN'S CREDITOR) their full value. In reference to breaking the Consular seals to obtain the muskets, the United States may demand justice! PESQUEIRA is having it all his own way in the Gulf, with the "aid and comfort" of the French and English.

A North Carolina paper recently announced that the Hon. EDWARD STANLY of this city "is now settling up his affairs in California, and expects to return to North Carolina soon to reside." The fact is not so. Mr. STANLY proposes to pay a short visit to the East, a few months hence, but will soon return to this country, where he means to live, and, when he cannot help himself, die. Rumor has it that his contemplated journey is intended to be a wedding tour, and to include a brief "turn" in Europe. Mr. STANLY is well known in the East as an able and influential Whig member of Congress ten or twelve years ago.

Mons. ALMIER GAUDONNIERE, the valued poetical contributor to *La Phare* the French paper of San Francisco, died of apoplexy on Monday last. The deceased was a native of Paris. His writings in the French Press of this city had gained him a wide celebrity here, where many of his admirers had given him the honorable title of the Bérenger of California.

On 11th April, at Zancha Plena, Calaveras County, a young man named HAVLIN was crushed to death in a mining claim, by the bank caving in. At the same place, on 14th April, a young man named O'REILL CONNOLLY, while cutting out the timbers in an abandoned drift, was caved upon. His companions heard his cries for assistance, for the space of fifteen minutes, but the quicksands came down too fast to allow help to be given. The place was 80 feet beneath the surface.

Mr. PERKINS, of Iowa, arrived in Stockton on the 14th, with his team and family, after having been on the road for more than one year. He was but a short distance behind the party of Captain ROSS, which, it will be remembered, was attacked at Beale's Crossing, on the Colorado, and several killed. The party with Mr. PERKINS had themselves been attacked on the road between Albuquerque and the Colorado, on the Stockton route, but succeeded in defeating their assailants, and were coming on when they met the remains of Captain ROSS's party, retreating. All then went back to Albuquerque The two companies lost cattle, horses, mules, wagons and merchandise, amounting to not less than $250,000. Mr. PERKINS and Mr. CAVES, after remaining some time at Albuquerque struck over upon the Butterfield route, and came to Stockton *via* Yume, Los Angeles and Visalia.

Major PRINCE, paymaster of the United States army, leaves here to-day for Salt Lake, by the way of Los Angeles, with money to pay the United States troops at Salt Lake. He will be accompanied from Los Angeles by a large escort of dragoons, under command of Major CARLETON. Major PRINCE was obliged to come to this city to get drafts cashed. He has received the greater part of the amount, $150,000, coined in the Mint here in one dollar gold pieces.

Capt. EPHRAIM PENDLETON, to whose case I have heretofore referred, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for manslaughter in causing the death of one of his sailors. Several bills have also been found against him for cruel and unusual punishment. I am informed by one of the jurors that these indictments were found by the unanimous vote of the jury, so unless the accused has some defence not yet disclosed or suspected, he certainly is in rather an unfortunate fix.

JOHN REYNOLD, tried in this city for the murder of CHARLES MULLOY, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and JOHN E. FASSMAN has been acquitted of the charge of murder in killing a Chinaman at HANSON'S Quartz Mills, the evidence clearly establishing the fact that it was a case of self-defence. CODDINGTON, so severely injured at San Andreas a week ago to-day by the SAWYERS, father and son, is pronounced out of danger.

A coroner's jury who have been investigating the cause of the recent explosion of a boiler on board the steamer *Contra Costa*, by which several persons lost their lives, have found a verdict charging the catastrophe to carelessness of the engineer, WYATT BRENSALL, who is under arrest.

The citizens of Honey Lake Valley have assembled in mass convention to take into consideration the question whether they should claim protection under the laws of Utah, or under those of California, their position with regard to the legal jurisdiction of the one or the other being in doubt It was determined by a large majority in favor of the former, and a memorial was drawn up praying Gov. CUMMING for the formation of a county and the appointment of a Probate or County Judge.

We are still without any tidings of the ship *Manitou* whose reported burning at sea has been announced, and subsequently contradicted. She is now about one hundred and eighty days out from New-York.

We have little here in theatricals, at present. Mr. ANDERSON, the English tragedian, is playing another week at Sacramento, whence he goes to Nevada and Grass Valley for a few days, returning here to play a farewell engagement at the Lyceum. Miss FANNY MORANT, at the expiration of her present engagement with ANDERSON, will probably remain here, for a while at least, and play a star engagement on her own account. Thus far she has been completely overshadowed by ANDERSON, and deprived of opportunity to appear in any of her own pieces.

MAGUIRE'S Opera House re-opens to-night, having been greatly improved by extensive decorations and various alterations, designed to add to the comfort of its patrons. Mr. STARR, Mr. and Mrs. BAKER, and Mrs. JUDAH constitute the chief *personnel* of the establishment at present. Miss AVONIA JONES, who has been very ill, has nearly recovered, and is expected to appear before the close of the week.

The State Legislature adjourned yesterday. No action was had upon the outstanding State indebtedness, and the settlement of such claims will necessarily be deferred another year. A decision of the Supreme Court is looked for shortly upon the enjoined City of San Francisco Bonds of 1858. It is confidently expected that they will be issued, and the proper Act has in the meantime been passed by the Legislature to meet the payment of interest due upon City and County Bonds of issue of 1858 on the 1st of next July. The Treasurer of this City and County will shortly give notice that he will receive proposals on 1st August next for the redemption of $10,000 School Fund and $33,000 Fire Bonds of 1858. As most of these securities are held at the East, bids, accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered, can be left with Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co., New-York City. No bonds can be redeemed at any thing over face and interest.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A Temperate Steamer Day—Overland Mail—The Case of Martin Gallagher and the Vigilance Committee—Mrs John Wood in Trouble—A Mesmeric Humbug Exposed—A Chinaman in Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 20.

This has been a little more temperate steamer-day than the last, not quite so "tight," and money has been more obtainable. Remittances begin to come in from the mines and give positive and tangible evidence of a "thaw" thereabouts—in other words, money has been easier, and bills have been more promptly paid than was the case last "steamer day."

The *Sonora* made a long passage, and only arrived Sunday morning (the 17th,) giving but a short time to answer letters and transact business for the outgoing steamer day. Her advices had been anticipated by the Overland Mail, which brought subsequent dates by telegraph from New-York up to the 24th I think. As evidence of the promptness and regularity of the Overland Mail, I would mention a little incident a friend relates who came from Fort Yuma in the last stage. He says: On driving up to the door of one of the stations on the desert, the proprietor came out, and with some little vexation of manner, says to the driver. "How the devil came you to be so late? Breakfast has been ready three quarters of an hour." It is what I call bringing things down to a fine point when three quarters of an hour is looked upon as gross irregularity on a stage route of 2,000 miles. It is to be hoped that hereafter the drivers will not keep breakfast waiting in that kind of style, and that passengers after a nice little ride of a couple of thousand of miles will be able to have their breakfast on the Pacific coast at 7 precisely, instead of half past. The Overland Mail Company must be talked to. No doubt passengers will soon be ordering their eggs, by previous stage, to be boiled just three minutes.

A very substantial and powerful screw steamer, called the *Forwood*, arrived a few days since from Liverpool, having been built expressly for the Victoria trade, and will run regularly between this place and the British possessions. She sails to-day.

I noticed a few days since the clippers *Starlight*, *Midnight* and *Moonlight*, all lying at one wharf discharging—Boston ships, I believe, They should have two more to complete the list—a *Daylight* and *Next Morning* would give us all the phases of the dim portion of the twenty-fours. The *Owl* wouldn't be bad for a ship of that "line."

Speaking of clippers,—they have come in by dozens lately. It seems to be the case generally. We have dearth of arrivals for ten days or a fortnight, and then half a dozen arrive the same day. We have twice the number we ought to have, and the market is again groaning under the accumulation of heavy cargoes from all parts of the world. We could stand a twelve months' blockade with a great deal of comfort and satisfaction.

Judge MCALLISTER has confirmed the decision of Judge HOFFMAN in the case of MARTIN GALLAGHER, one of the gentlemen who was sent off by the Vigilance Committee, which was no more than everybody expected, as it is well known that both those gentlemen were very bitter on the Vigilance Committee. GALLAGHER, it may be remembered, brought suit in the District Court against Captain SMITH, of the bark "Yankee," which vessel transported him to Honolulu against his will, he says; but it was well known he was very glad to get off so easily, and out of these "diggings," it not being a pleasant locale for gentlemen of his kidney about those days. Judge HOFFMAN gave $3,000 damages. The case was appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court, and Judge MCALLISTER confirms the decision of HOFFMAN. It will now be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. Able counsel have been engaged to defend the suit. With the present bitter personal feelings of the Judges of this State, against the Committee, there is little chance for justice for them. As a matter of course, the judicial and legal fraternity are always naturally opposed to all such movements of the people. Being out of the strictly legal course of things, it necessarily touches the dignity of the Judge and the pocket of the lawyer. As far as GALLAGHER is concerned, the proportion he will get of the judgment, ultimately, will not enable him to purchase any very large amount of real estate in Fifth-avenue, for those considerate gentlemen—the lawyers—will pocket the damages for fees, provided the judgment is ever collected, which is, as it stands, very much of "*quien sabe*" case.

Mrs. WOODS, the "talented actress," and Paddy COLLINS, "the talented actor," have had a row. Mrs. WOODS was running the American Theatre. COLLINS was engaged, and great preparations were made to bring out a celebrated Irish piece, when at a rehearsal Mrs. WOODS got "stuffy" at something, and Paddy has got "huffy," and the whole thing broke up in a row and the theatre was closed. Of course, both flew to the newspapers, and the never-failing "Cards" appeared. Paddy told a fair, straightforward story, and Mrs. WOODS fell back on "public sympathy" for an injured woman; but, somehow, the public didn't seem to worry themselves much about the matter, and Paddy got rather the best of her. He told a very straight story for an Irishman.

The gold-mining part of the community are much excited, in a quiet way, about a recent discovery of a process for extracting gold from our quartz veins. These veins contain a large per centage of sulphurate of iron, more or less rich in gold, and many processes have been invented to extract the gold, both in England and this country, but in all, heretofore, the heavy cost, as well as the complicated nature of the chemical process, have prohibited their general use.

A Mr. BOYCE DOW has been psychologizing the community hereabouts for the last fortnight, and crowded houses rewarded the Professor with lots of half-dollars. Musical Hall was crowded nightly by a curious assemblage, and Dows was gaining renown and dollars, when some impertinent fellow insisted on investigating some of the wonderful feats. A Mr. somebody did some very excellent reading through the folds of a handkerchief tied over his eyes, but the aforesaid prying Yankee discovered the trick, and announced to the audience that they were humbugged. Whereupon the sovereign people hissed, stamped and expressed great dissatisfaction. The Professor announces another exhibition for one evening this week, and I learn that the trade in willed vegetables and stale eggs has been good for the last few days. If Dows knew what I know, he would be packing his traps about now, and leave this town early to-morrow. There is trouble ahead for Dows, and he is bound to see sights—the boys hereabouts are dead shots with an egg, at thirty paces.

It does one good to see how rapidly the Chinemen are becoming civilized under the tuition of Young America hereabouts. I saw four of them coming home from a cash out on the road yesterday, behind a pair of fast horses, all very drunk, smoking cigars, and giving other evidence of progress. The one that was driving made a ludicrous fist of it—he persisted in standing up in the carriage and putting one foot on the dash. A Chinamen behind was hauling taught on the pigtail to steady him, and they were in a high state of enjoyment, going it at a 2:40 gait. Speaking of Chinamen, a funny scene took place in the Police Court the other day. About fifty Celestials were hauled up for fighting—that is, fifty were arrested to enable the officers to find one fellow who *had* been fighting, but they all answered to the name of John, and moreover looked so much alike that it was a difficult an operation as counting the Paddy's pig. One of them spoke English, and was interrogated as follows:

LAWYER—Where were you?

CHINAMAN—Me up stairs.

LAWYER—How did you get there?

CHINAMAN—Him go up a steps.

LAWYER—Was there a great crowd in the house?

CHINAMAN—Yes; two, three, fifteen.

LAWYER—Was the house full inside?

CHINAMAN—*No; house full outside!*

The lawyer didn't ask John any more questions, and the case was dismissed. PODGERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Increased Emigration to the Gold Region—The Gold Product of Fraser River—Gov. Douglass at War with the Press—Indian Gold-Diggers—Items of Mining News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICTORIA, Tuesday, April 12, 1859.

We are in the midst of an exciting rush for the diggings almost equal to that of last year. About six weeks ago the weather suddenly moderated, and those who had been waiting on the Lower Fraser took occasion of the low stage of the water (which, by its reduction of the current's force, rendered the canons passable for boats) to pass on to the upper river, and thence into the Canoe country, whence the most favorable accounts of the richness of diggings have been received. Later, this epidemic spread to ports on the Sound, and even to this place, and now all the smaller towns in these waters and on the Lower Fraser are comparatively deserted. Supplying these migrators, and filling orders from the points toward which they are proceeding, has made trade very brisk here, and although a month ago stocks were large and a permanent glut anticipated, the market is now bare of many staple articles.

It is a very encouraging feature of this movement that, although it has now lasted nearly two months, no reaction has taken place. All who come down do so to purchase goods, and confirm the accounts of the richness of the diggings, returning as speedily as possible. The gold received is much increased in quantity, (despite the interval of idleness which its receipt succeeded,) is finer in quality than that of the Lower Fraser, and coarser in its particles. In the Canoe country, it is reported that, with rockers, (there being no lumber for sluices,) the average is from $25 to $50 a day. The prices which the miners have been paying all through the season for provisions, are certainly corroborative of the extraordinary accounts in question.

Another peculiarity of the intelligence from above is that the diggings are not confined to the bed of the river, but that good "prospects" are had in the banks, thus insuring a long season for working. And, as the gold region is now conceded to be equal in length and far greater in breadth than that of California and Oregon, it needs no enthusiast to predict a prosperous future for the colony.

The gold product of Fraser River has been, in spite of drawbacks, much greater than is generally known. A correspondent of the *Gazette*, in San Francisco, recently compiled statistics of the sum received previous to March 19 at the Mint, and private assay offices, and it amounted to upwards of nine hundred thousand dollars. Much dust has been taken out of British Columbia into Oregon, which is not included in the above. The shipment yesterday, by the *Brother Jonathan*, to San Francisco, from Victoria, was $98,736. Quite a respectable sum to come from a "humbug" gold region, as the product of a fortnight's trade.

In one particular, these Colonies present a more favorable picture than did California in her early history. The goods they have consumed have been paid for, their remittances having very nearly equalled the value of imports. No such balance-sheet could ever have been made out of California's commercial relations to the Eastern States as would now show our relation to California.

The excitement of the fortnight has been the placing in force, by a proclamation of Governor DOUGLAS, of an English statute requiring newspaper publishers to give bonds and sureties amounting to $4 040, to serve as securities in libel suits. Although the *Gazette* has now been printed nearly ten months, no such law has ever before been hinted at, and it certainly has never been put in effect in other British colonies. The unwise action in question is aimed at the *Colonist*, a paper recently started here, which has been indulging in the most virulent abuse of the authorities. The proclamation resulted in stopping the *Colonist* for a week, after which it reappeared, but with a marked change in tone. It is to be hoped that the Home Government will disavow this action of the Governor. It is extremely illiberal, and *here* the act is almost entirely uncalled-for.

About a month ago, a party of Northern Indians, who had been sojourning in this vicinity, were ex

[illegible] and sent back to Queen Charlotte's Island by this steamer Trafalgar. [illegible] have arrived, who are under the [illegible] war-guard of 3,000, all coming here by sea in canoes. These Indians, having heard of the wealth, (to them fabled) acquired by Indians of this vicinity, in consequence of the coming of the whites, are now [illegible] that the latter should land on Queen Charlotte's Island and work the rich placers and quartz known to exist there. A lump of gold weighing [illegible] was recently procured from the Indians of that Island, and has been sent to San Francisco.

You have doubtless heard of the case of the *Sutter Boy* and Captain WALDEN. The Captain has been playing what he considered a very deep game. On his arrival here he refused to go with H. M. S. *Satellite* to the place where he asserted the Indians had seized his vessel. He also refused to give a detailed account of his mishap to the journals here, but hurried below to San Francisco, where he published a statement that Governor DOUGLASS had told him that his seizure was no crime, as he had no right to enter any harbor not a port of entry even in distress. This, I am assured by Mr. YOUNG, Colonial Secretary, on the authority of Governor DOUGLASS, is false. Certainly, the *Satellite* was got ready with all promptitude; and after Captain WALDEN had refused to go on her she was sent to the wreck, whence she has returned, and reports that the vessel was a perfectly unseaworthy vessel, the result of borings and examination by the *Satellite's* carpenters. So that Captain WALDEN'S story has trick to get a good price for his vessel and cargo, (the latter of which has never been molested by the Indians.) The Indian Chief was brought here as a prisoner, but there being no witnesses against him (Captain WALDEN and crew having gone away) he has been sent back.

As an evidence of our increasing trade, I may state that the gross value of goods exported into British Columbia from this port, in March was $99,884. This is more than the aggregate of January and February, in the same month we sent to San Francisco in gold dust, $69,500.

The following mining items are from the *Gazette*:

"The steamer *Eliza Anderson*, WELLS, master, arrived Saturday evening, April 9, at 7½ o'clock, from Langley, with 36 passengers and about $8,000 in gold dust. The news from Forts Hope and Yale is no later than that brought by previous advices, but later dates from the Upper Frazer came through by the Harrison-Lillooet route.

A party of six who have been working a claim near the Forks on the Upper Frazer, whenever weather would permit, since last November, have realized 400 ounces in that time, and there were others in the vicinity who had done very nearly as well.

It has recently been ascertained that the banks of Bridge river yield good prospects. Hitherto it has been supposed that the stream could only be worked to advantage at low water.

Business is brisk at Langley and has grown much livelier at Port Douglass. When the river rises sufficiently to admit of steam navigation via Harrison river and lake, a great impetus will be given to the latter place in the traffic and travel to the upper portions of British Columbia by the Harrison-Lillooet route.

The news continues exceedingly good from the Upper Frazer, and the Lower country is about deserted. Laborers cannot be had at any price. Proprietors of mining claims between Hope and Yale find it impossible to engage miners, though offering very remunerative wages.

There are not more than 300 people in the towns of Hope and Yale, and notwithstanding the large amounts of merchandise which have been sent forward from here for British Columbia during the last six weeks, the stocks on hand at those places were very limited."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 28th of March.

The discovery of new Guano Islands in the Pacific had created an excitement in the Islands. The *Polynesian*, of March 5, says:

"We noticed a few weeks ago, on the arrival of the United States Exploring schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, that valuable guano deposits had been discovered on French-frigate Reef, situated to the west-northwest of these Islands. We learned also that the Island has been formally taken possession of in the name of the United States. And now we learn that the bark *Gambia*, of this piece, belonging to the firm of B. F. SNOW, Honolulu, sailed to-day, fully fitted and equipped to go down there and occupy and work those deposits of guano. We anticipate from this and similar discoveries in our neighborhood, such an increase of, and occupation for, the eloper fleet of the Pacific, rendezvousing here at Honolulu, as shall prove an additional reason for the speedy establishment of mail-steamers between these Islands and the coast of California. The guano on French-frigate Reef is said to be even richer than that of Jarvis Island."

The Honolulu papers are much taken up with the guano islands in the North Pacific, and the employment they are giving to shipping. The items in this connection will be of interest to a large class of New-York readers. The schooner *E. L. Frost*, with one of the firm of C. A. WILLIAMS & Co., of Honolulu, on board, returned on the 14th from a cruise in search of guano islands, having been eminently successful. Some thirty or forty different islands were visited between the latitudes 22° N. and 5° S., and between longitudes 150° and 175°. On five of the islands large deposits of guano were found, and specimens obtained, which have been declared by competent judges to be equal, if not superior, to the best kinds of Jarvis Island. Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co. as American citizens, have filed their claim with the United States Commissioner here, in accordance with the act of Congress of August 18, 1856, as follows:

"As agents for the parties interested, We, the undersigned, would state that we lay claim to all the deposits of Guano which may be found on the island called Starve or Barren Island, lying in lat. 5° 40 S., lon. 155° 55 W., and also to the following Islands of the Phœnix Group, viz: Phœnix Island lat 3° 47 S., lon. 170° 55 W.; Enderbury's, lat. 3° 8 S., lon. 171° 8 W.; Burn's Island, lat. 3° 50 S., lon. 171° 41 W., and McKean's Island, lat. 3° 35 S., lon. 174° 17 W. We will also further state that we have forwarded the proper documents to substantiate our claim to the Secretary of State of the United States, in accordance with the requirements of above mentioned act."

Competent judges here have decided, even the *Advertiser*, that the so-called guano from Johnson Island, discharged from the *Abby Brown*, is simply sand and nothing more, there being only a little of the essential quality of guano in it. It is said that on the small island there is a deposit of a few thousand tons of guano, but not sufficient to warrant the going into permanent arrangements like those of Jarvis Island.

The *Polynesian*, of March 26, says:

"During the year 1858 ten vessels went from Honolulu to Jarvis Island with a tonnage of 5,757 tons; during the first part of 1859 there have already left our port six vessels for Jarvis Island, and two vessels for French Frigate Reef."

We have intelligence of the total loss of the fine clipper whaleship *South Seaman*, Capt. THOMAS H. NORTON, of Fair Haven, Mass., on the 13th March. The *South Seaman* sailed from Honolulu on the 10th, bound northward for a cruise and thence to Ochotsk. Capt. NORTON, at the time she struck on the coral reef, supposed himself to be full forty miles to the westward of Bass' Island.

The vessel and outfit were worth not far from $75,000.

The fears of the loss of the *Vaquero*, Capt. NAWALL, are confirmed. She left this port on the 11th of last August, bound for Melbourne. We are informed by Dr. LEE, (says the Honolulu *Advertiser*,) who with his wife came passenger from Sydney to Tahiti in the schooner *Caroline E. Foote*, and thence to Lahaina in the whaleship *Gen. Teste*, that there is very little reason to doubt the loss of the schooner *Vaquero*.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* gives the latest news from the volcano of Mauna Loa, in a letter dated Kona, 17th March, as follows: "The volcano still continues to flow, but it is not so active as it has been. Yet the flow is still very great, and is filling up the plain near (beyond) Ahuauma. The stream from the source down to the plain, is mostly encrusted over, so that the liquid lava is seen only in places where the covering is broken in."

About seventy-five whalers had arrived at the different ports of the Islands since the commencement of the "Spring season" in February. Two thirds, at least, of these vessels had cruised on the New-Zealand ground during the Winter months, and their average catch is very meagre—scarcely worth computing. The best fare reported is that of the *George Howland*, POMEROY, who hails 600 barrels, while numbers of good fishermen have not greased their try pots. They report the weather as very bad, so that for weeks it was useless to lower for whales, which though seen in numbers, were very shy. The ships whaling on the coast of California, however, have had very good luck, the highest catch being 1,300 barrels, and the average about 700.

A new bay was discovered to the northward of Margarita, in which whales were found very plentiful. The water on the bar, however, was very shoal, and it was difficult to bring out a loaded ship.

Cost of Providing Homes for the Friendless.

To the Rev. C. L. Brace—DEAR SIR: When I called in question your statement, on the floor of the Reformatory Convention, in regard to the expense of providing for the beneficiaries of the Home of the Friendless, you replied that you *would prove the truth of your estimate at any proper time.* I am quite anxious to have you fulfill this pledge thus publicly made on the floor of the Convention, and published in the columns of the New-York Times, of the 13th inst.; and that I may be aware of the fact, will be much obliged if you will inform me *when* and *where* I may expect the development. May I also ask the favor that it shall occur at the earliest possible moment? It seems to me only justice to the ladies of the institution, and to the public, that the proof should immediately follow the statement you have made.

Respectfully, yours, T. B. HALLIDAY.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1859.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STEAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,200 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE.
JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker-st.,
Publisher.

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE To the Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills of the United States, with Cuts and Maps, to which is appended a History of the Manufacture of Iron, a Summary of the Statistics of the American Production of Iron, and a Geological Discussion of the Iron Ores of the United States. By J. P. LESLEY, Secretary of the American Iron Association, and published by order of the Board of Managers. One vol., 8vo $5.

J. W also publishes:
FAIRBAIRN ON THE APPLICATION OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON TO BUILDING PURPOSES. 1 vol. 8vo. Plates $1
FRENCH'S HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE IRON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1621 TO 1857. 1 vol. 8vo. $2
SMEE'S ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
Copies mailed and prepaid, on receipt of price.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC—ON CARDS—"Oh! I'll be a Good Child," and "I ought to Love my Mother," as sung by three little girls on the May Anniversaries at the Cooper Institute. Price, $1 per hundred. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 333 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILVER SOAP.—THIS UNIQUE PREPARATION for cleaning and polishing silver-plated ware, mirrors, marble, tin, &c., is most convenient and effective. It gives a finer and more lasting polish than whiting, with half the labor, and without soiling the fingers. For cleaning fine house paint, it is invaluable. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 766 Broadway.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself promised* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to you such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of, the first to *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

DEUTCH'A GWTLENDYDER.
WALSE NAWSPAPAR OFFEIN,
No. 13 NASSAU-ST., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who consented to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but so her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all d

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,

NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Spragan, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CRIMTON'S GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

DOMESTICS

embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Bill Manufacturing Company,	
Bates Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lansdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Saunkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Habron,	Cabott,
Brimmers,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

CHARLES STREET & CO,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Are this week offering
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their LINE of
BLACK LYONS SILK MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
FROM $6 UPWARD,
AND THEIR
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
ALSO,
CLOTH SACKS and MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS,
and BURNOUS.
OUR STOCK
of the above Goods is at all times the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Having decided to RELINQUISH their MILLINERY department, for want of room,
ARE NOW SELLING OFF AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
SILKS,
CRAPES,
LACES,
BLONDES, &c., &c.
AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS,
As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

FAMILY DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering great bargains in
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELING AND SHIRTING LINENS.
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING.
JACONET, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED MUSLIN.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!!!
IN COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, and BY THE YARD,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, IN NEW DESIGNS, NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS!!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, May 18,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS SILKS,
At 85 cents and $1 per yard.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire stock of
BAREGES and BAREGE ANGLAIS,
IN ROBES and BY THE PIECE,
At greatly reduced prices,
On MONDAY, May 16,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AITKEN'S, No. 303 CANAL-STREET.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THE LADIES.
In consequence of anticipated alterations and repairs in the store, the remaining
SIXTY DAYS
of the season will be entirely devoted to reducing the stock to its lowest possible point.
EVERY LADY
will find it to her advantage by purchasing her
MANTILLAS, BONNETS, DRESS-CAPS OR HEAD DRESSES
At AITKEN'S, No 303 Canal st.,
As no reasonable offer will be refused.

KINZEY'S, NO. 223 KINZEY'S, 1st AV.
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
Monday, May 16
1,000 Straw Bonnets, white and colored, 12c.
1,000 good Straw Bonnets, 6c.
1,500 Colored Straws, with capes, 25c.
3,000 White and Colored Fancy Lace Bonnets, 25c,
500 Drab Split Straws with capes, 37c.
1,000 White Split Straws with capes, 44c.
1,500 Fancy Neapolitan Plain and Fancy Straws, 50c.
1,000 White Dunstables, with capes, $1.
2,000 White Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.
5,000 Brown Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
1,000 Fancy Leghorn Bloomers, with buttons, $1.
2,000 Infants', Boys' and Men's Fine Dunstables, 75c. to $1.

RIBBONS.
4,000 yards Rich Stripe, all silk, 12½c.
5,000 yards Rich Plaid, all silk, 12½c.
3,000 yards Cheee Stripe, all silk, 12½c.
20,000 yards Ribbons, 15c. to 18c
8,000 yards Crape and Gauze Ribbons, 6c.
5,000 bunches rich French Flowers, all styles.
Flowers, 6c. a pair. Flowers and Wreaths, 6c.
20,000 yards Dress Trimmings, all styles.
18,000 yards Silk Fringes plain and fancy, 3c.
5,000 rich Chene Selt Ribbons, 18c.

SWISS AND JACONET BANDS.
1,500 Needlework Stripes, 12c., 15c. and 18c.
2,000 Double Bands, rich work, 50c. and 75c.
1,500 very pretty Bands and Needlework, $1.
5,000 Needlework, Jaconet and Swiss Collars, 6c.
3,000 Mourning Collars, black and white 6c.
500 pairs Limerick Lace Sleeves, 31c.
1,000 pairs Needlework Sleeves, 12c.
Parasols, 56c.; Parasols 75c.; Parasols, $1.
2,000 pairs Gents' and Ladies' Alexander Silk Gloves, 44c.
THE BEST KID GLOVES, FIFTY SIX CENTS.
Silk Mitts, 6c.; Mitts, 12c.; Mitts, 18c.; Mitts, 25c.
3,000 Misses' Long Cotton Mitts, 3c.
2,000 Gents' Silk Neck Ties 56c.
Muslin sets Collar and Sleeves, 15c.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c. and 12c.
Misses' all Linen Hemstitch, 10c.
3,000 French Corded Bosoms, 3c.
A lot of good Black Silks, from auction, 56c.
Mantilla Laces, splendid assortment, all widths, 8c. to $1 50. At KINZEY'S, No. 223 6th-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable consisting in part of
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsome,
Black Grenadine, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Mareta in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Barege, 2 yards wide,
Black Grenadine Barèges very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods,
Foonah Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, May 16,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
200 Pieces RICH NEW FANCY SILKS,
At 90 cents, worth $1 15 to $1 25.
200 Pieces RICH NEW FANCY SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 30.
300 Pieces RICH NEW FANCY SILKS,
At $1 15 worth $1 50 to $1 65.
600 RICH SILK ROBES,
From $25 to $35, worth $35 to $50.
With an Extensive Stock of
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON REGULAR PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN GRENADINES
AND BAREGES,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 16th May.
500 BAREGE ROBES—NEW STYLES,
From $3 to $5, worth $6 to $9.
Also,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
IN GRENADINES:
EUGENE GRENADINES, JAPANESE GRENADINES.
AND BAREGES,
IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OPEN,
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, MAY 16,
10 cases NEW PRINTED LAWNS—FAST COLORS,
12½ cents per yard.
SIMILAR TO THOSE OPENED LAST WEEK.
Also a Choice Assortment of
VERY ELEGANT ORGANDY ROBES,
JUST RECEIVED.
No. 355 Broadway.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Would invite attention to their
SUPERIOR AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS AND GLOVES
of every description,
FOR SUMMER WEAR.
No. 355 Broadway.
MAY, 1859.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL,
AN EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS AND DRILLINGS, &c.,
FOR GENTLEMEN and BOYS' WEAR,
No. 355 Broadway.
MAY, 1859.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MAY 16,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED AT RETAIL.
No. 355 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OPEN, AT RETAIL, May 16,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW ROBES FOR MOURNING,
IN
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, &c.
No. 355 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL, MAY 16,
300 BEST QUALITY DUCAL BAREGE, at 18c per yard.
200 BEST QUALITY BAREGE ANGLAISE, at 18c. per yard,
No. 355 Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just received an invoice of
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS, exquisitely beautiful.
Real CHANTILLY LACES.
Flounced Square and Half Square SHAWLS and MANTILLAS in Black Thread and Real Point Lace.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
French imitation BLACK LACE.
Flounced MANTILLAS and SHAWLS.
EMBROIDERIES of all kinds.
Cheap TRAVELING SETS, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ELEGANT IMPORTED CARPETS,
REAL AXMINSTER and AUBUSSON in one piece,
REAL AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, &c.,
by the yard, forming the largest and most splendid stock of new designs ever offered in this market,
Manufactured by John Crossley & Sons,
Pendleton and others.
Just received per packet and steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have every description of
Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings Damasks,
Damask Table-cloths, Damask Napkins,
Blankets Counterpanes, &c., &c., &c.,
manufactured expressly for their
RETAIL TRADE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES.
1,000 highly-Embroidered Sets,
at $3 50 each.
Value $5.
Monday, May 16, 1859.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer, on MONDAY May 16,
300 FRENCH JACONET ROBES, DOUBLE JUPES,
At $4 each,
Value $8 50.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down their
SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
They have also a large stock of
BAREGES, GRENADINES AND ROBES,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
BAREGE FOULARDS.
and many new fabrics.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

RIBBONS.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,
AND
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,
AT
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.
Lyons Velvet Mantillas, Rich Black Silk Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks, Ladies' Cloth Raglans,
Ladies' Cloth Chesterfields, Pusher
Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas, French Lace Mantillas, Talmas,
Points and Circulars.
We invite the ladies of New-York and vicinity to visit our store.
Our stock will be found equal to any in the City, both as regards
STYLE AND MATERIAL,
and our prices 50 per cent. below Broadway houses.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl, and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Sowery, near Houston-st.

NEW COVERINGS
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Received by every Steamer,
All the newest French and English
MATERIALS
for
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY
and
CHAMBER,
Coverings and Curtains,
Chintzes, new patterns,
Shade Hollands, Gold and Painted
Shades,
and fixtures furnished complete,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
Will be opened, on Monday, 16th inst.,
Points.....from $5 to $20. Flounces, Centres and
Mantillas...from $4 to $30. Squares,
at an immense reduction from former prices, having been purchased at the recent Anstion sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No, 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Toweling, Sheetings
Pillow-case Linens, Shirtings, Bath Towels,
Huckabuck, Crash, &c., &c.,
WARRANTED PURE LINEN,
and manufactured expressly for service, Also, a full assortment of Union Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Curtain Materials, Tassels, Bands, Loops,
CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
and Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Bed Tickings,
Fancy Stripes, Ginghams and Domestic Goods
of every kind,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES, RICH SILKS,
and Fashionable Dress Goods of every description,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
For Spring and Summer,
FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP,
Full Assortment of New Styles, Now Ready,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Newest Spring Styles—Prices same as before the advance.
J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRIES, VELVETS,
Medallions and Brussels, Three-Plys, Ingrain and Stair
Carpetings, Rugs Mats, Druggets, Matting, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.

DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
A large stock Lace Curtains, Lace and Muslin, by the piece or yard. Just received from auction.
Very Cheap. Very Cheap. Very Cheap.
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
In Silk, Cloth, Lace and Barege,
And of all the most Fashionable Shapes,
At BEEKMAN & CO'S., No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits, with Shawls or Basquins of the same made to order at the shortest notice.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open Monday, May 16,
500 HONITON LACE COLLARS,
50 per cent. below cost of importation,
Job lot of FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
At Great Bargains.

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At reduced prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are offering great inducements to
HOUSEKEEPERS IN
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND DAMASKS.
TOWELLINGS AND NAPKINS,
DIAPERS, DIMITIES,
QUILTS,
and a large stock of linen goods, soiled, from auction, less than cost.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILK ROBES.
Rich dress silks by the yard,
Best black silks, (white edge,)
Crape anu stella shawls,
Marked 15 per cent. less than cost,
as the owner must have returns of
in 30 days. On sale at
O. & J. MOWBRAY'S, 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.

WILKES & MOYNAN,
Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN,
Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—12 FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen at No. 691 Broadway.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CRAVATS, SILK GAUZE, and SCOTCH THREAD UNDERGARMENTS,
Of the very best makes and qualities,
suitable for the present season,
manufactured expressly for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on
MONDAY, May 16,
a large assortment of beautiful double jupe
ORGANDY ROBES,
at $2 50 each.
(Value, $4 50.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO. HAVE MADE large additions to their popular stocks of
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES
AND PRINTED CAMBRICS.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN FLOUNCED and DOUBLE JUPE BAREGE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on MONDAY, May 16, a splendid assortment of
SUMMER MANTILLAS.
Many choice and exclusive novelties.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a fine selection of
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS,
REAL LACES, of all widths,
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 30 rue Richelieu,
HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmayr,
All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices.
PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

RIBBONS NOTHING BUT RIBBONS.—To be ladies, it is said, are forgetful under no circumstances of their personal appearance. Even in their grief they are careful that their attire is becoming. This fact demonstrates their good taste; and so does another—viz: That the merchant, this season, for employing ribbons only for dress trimmings and dress embellishments, in every case where it is possible to introduce them. LICHTENSTEIN, the great ribbon dealer up Broadway, has quite doubled his business, recently, on that account; and since the admirable Dahlia trimming has come so surprisingly into vogue, his ribbon importation and manufacture surpass all conception in their extent. The use of waist-ribbon, which has now become an eligible in fashionable circles, threatens to still more increase his trade. Go where you will, LICHTENSTEIN! LICHTENSTEIN! ribbons! ribbons! No. 387 Broadway! elegant assortment! all the world of ton! you will constantly hear upon the lips of the acknowledged leaders of the mode. They allude to no other ribbon dealer—to no other establishment.

THE LATEST NEWS.—ADVICES HAVE JUST been received, from New-Orleans, conveying the gratifying intelligence that HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING—being composed entirely of vegetable substances—has been found, in every instance in which it has been used to be a perfect protection against moths. These insects subsist only on woollens, furs, and other animal substances. They will neither touch nor live near vegetable matter. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren-st., New-York. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.
For sale by HUSTED & CARLL, Carpet Dealers, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market. We challenge competition.
Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated woven skirts; also, skirts with patent fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs for $2, at C. L. HARDING'S Woven-skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS
IS PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
where may be found a superior assortment of Housekeeping Goods, viz: Sheetings, Shirtings, Linen and Cotton Towelings, Damasks, Flannels, &c., &c.
Damask Napkins, $1 25 per dozen; very cheap.
Huck Towels, $1 50; super quality.
8-4 Linen Damask, 58. per yard, worth 7s.
10-4 Linen Sheetings, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
Extra heavy family Linen only 7s 6d. per yerd.
Ballard blue and other flannels, all widths.
N. B.—A full stock of Drills, Jeans, &c., for boys' wear.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.—Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods of late, and we can now recommend them for general use.
THE HEAVY GLOVES AND MITTENS
are unrivaled as a protection in all kinds of acid work of the Chemist, Druggist and Photographist, manufacturing and handling of potashes and other strong alkalies; for oystermen, drivers in storms and Hose Companies in the Fire Department.
We would particularly call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Hatters, Tanners, Milkmen and Lumbermen to these Gloves and Mittens, as being well adapted to their use.
They are superior to the buck mitten especially in wet work.
The LIGHT GLOVES are used for softening and hardening the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, saltrheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers.
GOODYEAR'S
INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 38 John-st., New York.
Exclusive Manufacturers of every description of India-Rubber Gloves, Mittens, Linger Cots, Dress Shields, &c.
Also, dealers in every variety of
RUSSIA GOODS,
To which we invite the especial attention of merchants in all parts of the country.

M. M. HUEY
Will open on
MONDAY MORNING
For the inspection of the Ladies,
The largest assortment of
STELLA SHAWLS!
Ever offered in this market,
at a reduction of 25 per cent from former prices.
Among which will be found
500 BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
From $2 to $10
Very scarce in the market.
ALSO,
A Large Assortment
Of all the New Styles of
MANTILLAS!
At reduced prices.
M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 Catharine street,
Lower corner of Madison st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS,
AS THE SUPPLY DECREASES
THE DEMAND INCREASES.
SEVERAL FRESH CASES,
ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS,
added
To the already enormous selection
OF FINE FRENCH PARASOLS,
ALL COLORS, ALL CARVED IVORY-HANDLES,
ALL LINED, AND AT ALL PRICES,
FROM $1 25 UPWARDS.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING OUT THE WHOLE OF OUR IMMENSE Embroidery stock, at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
LADIES' FINE FRENCH SETS, at $3 50, cost $10 to import.
1,000 EMBROIDERED FRUNCH COLLARS, at $1 50, half price.
1,500 MISSES' SETS, at 50c., 75c., and $1, worth $4.
7,000 FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS, from 75c. to $1 50, one-third the actual cost
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

FOR A SURE-FITTING SHIRT,
(HAND MADE,)
TRY GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Also, a first class stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Entrance by GENIN'S Hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT THE NEW MANTILLA STORE,
NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
HENRY EDGERTON
Is now preparing to offer
A large assortment of
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
Varying in prices from $3 50 to $25.
Also, a great variety of
MOURNING GARMENTS,
In SOLID SILKS
and POMPINETTE,
With FRENCH LACE.

DRESS GOODS PER STEAMER PERSIA.
60 cases, comprising SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE, ORGANDIE and JACONET ROBES.
Also,
Silks, Grenadines, Bareges, Organdies and Jaconet Muslins by the yard,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
Manufactured expressly for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have now open a large assortment of very desirable
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
together with a large stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.
MADAME F. PINCHON
has received from Paris the latest novelties in Mantelets, Basques and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New-York.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No 56 Bleecker-st.

LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
SPANISH POINT VEILS,
The cheapest ever offered.
For bargains, go to PARKE'S,
No. 389 6th-av., corner 24th st.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND OACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue d'u Grand Chantier, Paris.

CARPETING.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, &c.
having been solicited to retail from their stock, are offering
AT RETAIL,
everything in the Carpet line,
TILL JULY 1.
This is the largest stock ever offered at Retail in New-York.
ENGLISH VELVETS,
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
IMPERIAL ENGLISH THREE PLYS,
Extra Superfine, Super and Fine Wool and Union
INGRAINS,
(Some new and very rich designs.)
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
and everything in the Carpet line.
OIL-CLOTHS,
from 1½ feet to 24 feet wide.
MATTINGS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, &c., &c.
All goods are Retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES, FOR CASH,
Until July 1.
Buyers will find it to their advantage to look at this stock before buying elsewhere.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

A CARD TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The subscriber respectfully acknowledges that the only fault found with his celebrated PATENT CARPET LINING—that it makes the carpet is "too long"—is just. He does not hesitate to confess that where his lining is used a carpet will look better at the end of four years than at the end of two years where straw or paper is used. But he does not profess to make anything perfect. No human being can. In view, therefore, of the fact that his PATENT CARPET LINING possesses many undeniable good features, such as the positive protection of carpets from moths and other insects, that it makes the carpet soft to the tread, that it is a muffler of sound, that it is a non-conductor of heat, and adds much to the comfort of a house in Winter and to the health of its inmates, by preventing the cold air from coming up through the seams of the floor. In view of the foregoing and other recommendatory features, the subscriber confidently anticipates a continuance of public patronage, although his Lining does not possess the disadvantage of adding fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, oil-cloths and mattings, he protecting them against coming in immediate contact with uneven and badly constructed floors, nails, &c.
The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren st., New-York.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent
For sale at HUSTED & CARLL'S, Carpet Dealers, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF the most experienced and reliable cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, waiters and laundresses we have ever had. These are select servants, and of such a class for respectability of appearance, length of servitude and excellent references, unequaled at any other Agency in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Ten years established, and conducted on strictly honorable principles.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth: would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California; would do chamber work and waiting; has the best of City references here and from England, where she has lived with some of the best families in London. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; she is an excellent cook and good baker; she would be willing to assist in the plain washing; has excellent City reference as to character and capability; would be willing to go to the country a short distance; can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months, and is also competent and trustworthy to take charge of a gentleman's house in their absence. Testimonials of the highest respectability can be given. Apply for two days at No. 397 6th-av., hall door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, COMpetent woman, highly recommended, a situation in City or country as thorough laundress, or as cook and to assist in the washing; has lived in the best of families; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; have a thorough knowledge of their business, and have no objection to the country or City; the best of City reference given from

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—I PURITANI.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROB ROY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MEN OF THE DAY.

BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BURNHAM—WALLACE.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND—YOUNG SCAMP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—JESSIE VANE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE GENII OF THE LAKE.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL—SOIREE DANSANTE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Northern Mail via Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to-morrow, May 17, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of three European steamers at this port on Saturday and Sunday, we are placed in possession of profoundly interesting intelligence to the 3d inst. The Austrian troops passed the Sardinian frontier in the night of the 29th ultimo, in three different bodies, amounting in the aggregate to 120,000 men. In the interval between that date and the latest information reaching us they had advanced to the river Sesia; and a heavy body, supposed to have a formidable siege-train in attendance, had appeared before the strongly fortified city of Casale. No resistance to these movements had been offered by the Sardinians. In the meantime the French forces were pouring into Piedmont, by sea and mountain pass, until more than 80,000 men were available for the active aid of Sardinia, whenever the moment of collision should present itself. The head-quarters of the Piedmontese army was at Alessandria, where KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, with the two French Generals, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and NIEL were in consultation with him. The French troops were moving forward from Susa on the west, and from Genoa on the south. It was hardly possible that many days could elapse without a conflict. Parma had followed the example of Tuscany, in expelling its Duchess, and declaring for Sardinia. The spirit of revolution was rife throughout the entire peninsula. The Austrian manifesto, declaring war was issued April 29, and on May 1 was responded to by an article in the *Moniteur*. France had terminated all hope of pacification by declining the mediation of England, on the ground that the omission of Russia would be an insult to that Power.

The report of the loss of the packet-ship *Pomona* on the coast of Ireland, off Wexford, on the 27th of last month, has been confirmed. By the arrival of the *Wester* we have full particulars of the appalling catastrophe. The captain and chief mate, the greater part of the crew, and more than three hundred of the passengers were lost.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall on the 4th, and Havana on the 9th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing the California mail and specie list of April 20. The shipment of treasure was $1,400,000. The news from California is not important, being but five days later than our advices by the Overland Mail. There was considerable political excitement in the State. Messrs. BRODERICK, GWINN and DENVER had arrived out, and were taking an active part in political movements. The arrival of a number of citizens at San Francisco is noted; among them the *Midnight*, *Moonlight* and *Starlight*. The expedition of Col. HOFFMAN against the Mohave Indians, it was feared, would prove a failure.

A treaty had been concluded with the Apaches.

Later news is received from British Columbia. The intelligence from Fraser River is to the effect that the mining prospects had improved, and that a large emigration was setting in that direction. Some excitement had been occasioned in Victoria by a proclamation of Gov. DOUGLASS, imposing restrictions upon the Press. A public meeting had been held, at which a vigorous remonstrance was put forth.

The news from the Sandwich Islands states that the new guano discoveries in the Pacific had given a new impulse to the shipping interests of the Islands. Vessels were about to sail from Honolulu to take in cargoes. The volcanic eruption still continued at last accounts.

From New Granada we have word that the ill-fated Cass Herran treaty, which has been hanging for so many years, has finally perished by drowning. On its passage of the River Magdalena, to be definitively ratified by the new Granadian Government, the instrument was dropped overboard and lost. The Congress had recently re-assembled at Bogota for a brief session. The revolt in the State of New-Santander was still unrepressed. From other points of South America the intelligence is unimportant.

The arrival of the *Star of the West* furnishes us later intelligence from the Isthmus and Central America. Nothing of essential interest had occurred. The grant to M. BELLY had been repudiated by the Legislature of Nicaragua, on the ground of the unreasonable and gross emolument in it. The surveys for the canal were progressing; and, apparently, the main channel of the San Juan was recovering from its attack of shallowness, and again becoming passable to large-sized vessels. Mr. LAMAR and Sir GORE OUSELEY were still at San Jose, but were presently expected at Panama, homeward bound.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana, brings nothing of interest from the Island of Cuba, save indications of the successful landing of further slave cargoes.

We have further details of Mexican news, in expansion of telegraphic outlines received from New-Orleans. The additions refer to counter-pronunciamentos issued by JUAREZ and Mr. MCLANE, on a rejoinder to the protest of MIRAMON, touching the American recognition. From Yucatan the news comes of continued conflicts between the whites and Indians, the former obtaining the advantage.

Dispatches have been received in Washington from Minister MCLANE, in which he announces that he has arranged the basis of a treaty with Mexico, by which the right of way from the Rio Grande to Guaymas is secured. The neutrality of the Tehuantepec route is to be guaranteed.

The Pike's Peak emigrants are reported to be in a suffering condition on the plains, being destitute of means and food. They were kept from starvation by the charity of the employes of the Overland Mail Company, who had afforded all the relief in their power to bestow.

Three more of the Oberlin rescuers at Cleveland have entered the plea of *nolo contendere*, and received sentence of a fine of $20 each, with the costs of prosecution, and twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society was in session a day Saturday, at Calvary Church, in Twenty-third street. Most of the time was occupied in the consideration of proposed amendments to its constitution, and in listening to addresses from Missionaries laboring in the West. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the Society adjourned *sine die*. Yesterday afternoon the Rev. H. G. WESTON preached a sermon before the Society, at Calvary Church.

The American Baptist Historical Society celebrated the sixth anniversary of its foundation by a public meeting on Saturday night, in the Rev. Dr. LA TROBE's Church, in Second avenue, at which an address on the "Province and Uses of Baptist History," was delivered by Professor CURTISS, of the Rochester University.

The Health Commissioners held another meeting on Saturday, and postponed further action on the subject of lighterage and stevedoring until to-day at noon. The Mayor and Secretary of the Board were, however, appointed a Committee to obtain a tariff of prices as to these matters from the Chamber of Commerce.

Justice PRATT has allowed the writ of error and accompanying stay of proceedings applied for in the Stephens' case. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 20th inst. The principal question is, we understand, whether it was proper to allow the jury to separate.

The Report of the City Inspector shows an increase in the mortality of the last week over the week previous, of 12 deaths. There were 375 deaths in all, of which 220 were of ten years of age and under, and 49 were inmates of the public institutions. Of the 379, six only were from old age.

The movements in Breadstuffs on Saturday, were restricted. Merchants were not disposed to purchase freely, until they get later news from Europe. The inquiry for the principal kinds of Provisions continued active. Groceries were in fair request. Cotton was very quiet. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 532.

The News from Europe—The State of the War.

The remorseless logic of events has brought us at last to a point in the pending European crisis, at which the blindest of obstinate halcyons must recognize the facts which for the last six months they have been steadily trying to ignore.

The Italian question is answering itself by the ordeal of battle. The Emperor of Austria has deliberately ordered his troops to march upon Sardinia, with the perfect consciousness that in this act of war he expands the question of how far his rights in Italy extend into the vaster question of whether he has any rights in Italy at all. He has thrown down the harriers of 1815 with his sword, and by his sword alone can he now hope to maintain his dominion upon one rood of the soil now trodden by his troops beyond the Alps. The Emperor of the French has with like solemnity accepted the responsibility thus thrown upon him of defending the honor and the existence of his faithful ally Sardinia from her gigantic foe. The war of Italy began on the 29th of April. Whether it shall become a war of the Rhine and the Danube also, will depend mainly upon the wisdom of the German States, and of the English Cabinet. So far as France and Russia are concerned, we can see no reason for doubting the sincerity of their desire to confine the conflict to the Peninsula, and to make it a war of armed European right against armed Austrian aggression only.

The position of the hostile forces in Italy, on the 3d of May, as nearly as can be gathered from the often contradictory telegrams we yesterday received, would seem to indicate that Austria has failed to reap from her violent demonstration of April 22, all the military advantages which she expected it to yield.

The Sardinians had fallen from the line of the Ticino about twenty miles, upon the line of the Sesia, and from that again in a south-western direction upon the strong positions of Casale, on the Po and Alessandria, on the Bormida. If the reader will imagine Turin to be in the position of Newark, and the Austrians to have crossed the Delaware at Camden, Burlington and Trenton, he will have a tolerably just idea of their distance from the Sardinian capitol. But then he must line thirty miles of Railway from Turin to Susa with French troops, hourly joined by their comrades from beyond the Alps. Then again at Alessandria, eighty miles southeast of Turin, and only from twenty to thirty miles south of the Austrian line of march upon Turin, he must post about sixty thousand Sardinian soldiers, commanded by the King in person, and connect them by sixty miles of railway with Genoa, where forty thousand French were already assembled, and which has become for the present, thanks to steam and the sea, virtually a port of France. With at least one hundred thousand men menacing their flank, and half as many more awaiting them at and beyond Turin, the Austrians may well hesitate upon their course. But whatever their commanders may decide, a collision could not long be deferred; the terrible collision of two of the finest armies modern Europe has seen, armed with weapons of the full and fearful efficiency of which no just estimate can as yet be formed.

Meanwhile all Italy is rapidly declaring against Austria in the rear of her armies. The drama is opened indeed, and thus far all augurs well for the cause of justice, independence and national rights.

The United States and English Neutrality.

If we are to infer the tendencies of English opinion in regard to the present European war from the tone of the *London Times*, it is plain that our pugnacious cousins beyond the water are gradually working themselves up to the belief that England can only vindicate her position, and recover her just influence as a great Power, by drifting into the conflict as the "defender" of Germany and of the "Treaties of 1815." The *Times* is endeavoring to excite the public mind of Great Britain with fearful visions of the domineering attitude of Russia. England having prayed and labored in vain for peace, must now rethink her of the steps "necessary to make her intervention respectable." She has lost quite enough of her dignity in playing the post-boy of Europe. She must not incur the risk of acting the part of Mr. PICKWICK, between the angry Editors of Eatanswill, nor fling herself between the sabres of Austria and the bayonets of France, only to be smitten down by the one and thrust through by the other.

That England should feel her actual attitude to be neither creditable to the intelligence of her rulers, nor worthy of her own historical antecedents, is perfectly natural. That after shaking the world for twenty years with the professions of her sympathies with Italy, she should now find herself classed among the timid supporters of Austrian aggression and misrule; that after eagerly grasping the proffered hand of France in the hour of her perilous stand against the menacing despotism of the Czar, she should now be shrinking from the appeal of NAPOLEON III against a despotism more menacing still, is a state of things which may well provoke to indignant eloquence all the honorable, high and loyal instincts of the British heart. But the moment has gone by in which England might have moved in the matter of this great arbitrament. Had the Ministers of VICTORIA taken in earnest the language used by England at the Congress of Paris; had they accepted the logical consequences of their past professions in respect to Austria and her policy, England and France might have coerced Austria into submitting to the necessities of progress and the exigencies of right without drawing a sword or firing a shot. Supported as they would have been by the whole weight of Russia, Germany would have been forced into lending them a moral acquiescence, and their voice would have been uttered in accents in which the House of Hapsburg would have recognized the unalterable decree of fate.

England has chosen, or her rulers have chosen for her, another part. That part she must now fulfill in the strictest acceptation of neutrality. And it is important that the people of the United States should make themselves heard to this effect. England and her Government must be made to understand that the world of 1859 is not the world of 1815. A great Power, then ignored in the councils of Europe, has grown up on this side of the Atlantic, whose will has become a matter of more consequence, to England at least, than all the treaties that were signed between Leipsic and Waterloo. The interests of this country in the prosperity of Great Britain are such as to make her policy at this crisis a question of America as well as of Europe. England indeed is in certain respects, a part of the United States. It is an unfortunate consequence of our Federal system that we are too much in the habit of insensibly allowing our views of the influence and importance of this country to be limited by the provincial horizons of the several States,—and it is only in the "height of some great argument" like this which now convulses the world that we can rise suddenly to an appreciation of the fact that no Power in the world holds over any other so vast and strenuous a control as is laid by the United States upon England. That control is for the present purely moral, and Heaven forbid that the time should ever come in which it will be necessary for us to assert an American policy by force of arms against that great people which should be to us the dearest among the nations of mankind, as she is assuredly the nearest by all the ties of kindred and of interest.

But as we have no motive and no wish for going to war with England ourselves, neither can we permit England to go to war with any other Power likely in striking seriously at her prosperity to damage us also. Before England ventures upon steps that may lead her at any distance of time into a dangerous maritime struggle, she must prepare herself for the consequences of such a course upon her relations with the United States. We cannot be expected to stand patiently by and await the echo of her possible disasters upon our own affairs. It is enough that the incapacity of English statesmen has hurried on in its fiercest and sternest shape a collision which England might have done so much to render gradual, to postpone, and perhaps altogether to avert. Let her stop here. Her neutrality in the war now raging is as important to the interests of America as it is to the liberty of Italy. If by throwing obstacles, financial or diplomatic, in the way of the Powers which are really contending for Italian rights, she aggravates the perils and inflames the mischiefs of the situation, it is by America as well as by Europe that she will be judged and held responsible. It is the sentiment of America as well as of Europe that she has now to conciliate; and the sooner the leaders of English opinion unite in enforcing upon the English Government a positive neutrality, not a *provocative* neutrality, of ill-concealed sympathy with one of the parties to this great war, and that one the aggressive and insolent Austrian violator of public rights, the better will be England's prospect of regaining that moral rank among the nations which has been so seriously compromised by the foolish foreign policy of her rulers, and the recklessness of a portion of her Press.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MANAGERS.—Representatives men from the several contending through lines between the seaboard and the West have been for the past few days at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City, conferring with each other on the position and interests of the companies they respectively represent. They have not been, we believe, in formal session, though in full and free communication.

So far there seems to be little prospect of another compact among the roads. Indeed the fragile nature of the treaties heretofore made affords slight encouragement for a new bargain. Interest, as a matter of course, is the governing motive, when passion does not usurp its place, and experience has demonstrated that stipulations when supposed to stand in the way of interest are promptly disregarded, a pretext being readily found in the misconduct, real or alleged, of an opposing party.

We incline to the opinion that the several Boards will best consult their own honor and the good of their constituents by refraining from further negotiations. Let each road do its business in its own way, carrying passengers and freight as cheap as is consistent with a fair profit, but under no circumstances at a lower rate. It is all very well to talk of protecting the interests of cities and communities, but they should look first to that of stockholders. The interest of the public is that the roads should make money. Any advantage to accrue from the transportation of freight or passengers by the railroads below cost, is paltry, and necessarily evanescent.

Each of the rival routes has its peculiar advantages, and each its own disadvantages. Let each do the best it can afford for its customers, always taking care to make a profit for itself. In this way the business of all will find its proper balance and equilibrium, without damage to any. All this can be effected without entangling alliances, and without quarrelling. The controversy is already tending in the direction we have indicated. To this complexion it must come, sooner or later; and why should the inevitable consummation be deferred?

THE SOUTHERN TRADE.—The Southern Commercial Convention, assembled at Vicksburgh, Miss., is again rigidly confining its attention to one kind of commerce, and one only—the trade in negroes. The Slave-trade seems to be the staple topic of all the orators; but even this they steadily avoid treating with the smallest approach to practicability. There is nothing they so religiously avoid as any attempt at a working organization for the repeal of the statutes which make the traffic piracy. They have evidently not the smallest hope of changing the law, but by dint of buncombe, by appeals to base passions and prejudices, they evidently do not despair of making the law inoperative. To obtain a vote of Congress making their projects legal is the last thing they look for, but they do hope, by corrupting the minds of the people in the Southern States, to render a conviction of a Slave-trader impossible. The present Convention is neither more nor less than a device for whitewashing kidnapping, law-breaking and perjury. As soon as the public mind becomes demoralized to such a degree that no citizen sees any wrong in setting acts of Congress at defiance, and no jurymen in breaking his oath, we shall have no more meetings of "commercial gents" to assist in developing the resources of the South.

COLLISION.—The Bremen steamship *Bremen*, in starting out Saturday noon, when nearly opposite the Battery, collided with a Bremen bark, striking her nearly amidships, and cutting her down nearly to the water's edge. The steamer lost her bowsprit and fore tackling.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Roanoke at Greytown—State of the Channels—The Diplomatists en route to Panama—The Passenger Steamers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

The Isthmus is very dull at present—gradually drawing towards the wet season, "*El Tempo Aqua*."

The flag ship *Roanoke* paid a visit to Greytown, to see how the *Brooklyn* was riding outside of the harbor. The old Channel is reopening, and the new filling up. The original entrance has now 12 feet of water, and is increasing in depth.

M. BELLY is pursuing the survey of the Interoceanic Canal to the end. Since the arrival of the French filibuster Greytown has received a new lease of life.

The *Roanoke* returned to this port on the 29th ult., and is being dismantled, as if she was to live, if not die, with us. As soon as the rains begin in earnest they will be quite ready to cry enough. The *Jamestown* is to continue the cruise for filibusters-Americanos.

Sir GORE OUSELY is on his way to Panama, having concluded his mission in Central America. General LAMAR is also expected on the *Columbus*, having to the perfect satisfaction of the Administration concluded nothing but to leave; and the people of the States are to be amused a little time longer with the prospect of a new Minister to these "Greaser" governments for the purpose of continuing that farce of Central American diplomacy.

The *Star of the West* arrived on the morning of the 2d, and it is reported brought 1,400 passengers. They were dispatched from the steamer to the cars and departed ere the night for California. The *Sonora* arrived at Panama on the evening of the 3d, with 300 passengers. They will leave by the *Star of the West* at 12 M.

The British steamer just arrived from Greytown; nothing new since the *Roanoke* left.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

The Belly Grant Repudiated—The Canal a Chimera—Upshot of the Entire Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, bearing the flag of Flag-officer MCBLUNAR, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, sailed on the 22d inst. for San Juan del Norte, and returned on the 29th. By the politeness of a friend on board, I am enabled to state that the important information sent to you by previous steamer is confirmed—viz.: that the Congress of Nicaragua had refused to ratify the grant of land to M. BELLY, and that President MARTINEZ was in great trouble, as his Ministers had threatened to resign unless the grant was ratified by the Congress, as they (the Ministers) had pledged their words to M. BELLY that it should be! BELLY was, also, in great tribulation. It appears that the immense grant of land to M. BELLY—for a considerable distance back on both sides of the River San Juan, and nearly around the Lake Nicaragua—conceded by MARTINEZ and his Ministers, was not exactly understood by themselves until the map, which M. BELLY had published in Europe, to further his scheme, had been extensively circulated out here.

The Congress of Nicaragua became alarmed at this fact; and hence their refusal to ratify the act of the President and his Ministers. It is understood that M. BELLY has money with him which may be used to corrupt the Congress; and, with his constant threats of the interference of the French Emperor in his behalf, he may be successful in extorting from the Congress a confirmation of his grant. But it is considered doubtful, as there is a strong feeling throughout the country against its ratification by the Congress.

The whole scheme of BELLY is a monstrous swindle, and only intended to secure the land for the purpose of forming a French Colony in Nicaragua for agricultural, commercial and political ends, which, if successfully carried out, will eventually control the country, and bring it exclusively under French influence. Men of great and practical experience, who have thoroughly examined the country, to ascertain its adaptation for the purposes of a ship-canal to meet the requirements of vessels of the largest class, are unanimous in pronouncing it impracticable,—unless, indeed, at such an immense cost of men, materials and money, as to deter the most enterprising men of America and Europe from engaging in such an undertaking; and they allow BELLY only one year to explode the whole affair—so far as a ship-canal to connect the two oceans is concerned—and to sink all the money which foolish men may have thoughtlessly placed in his hands for a "commencement." It is seriously doubted whether the natural obstacles to a ship-canal could be overcome at even the enormous expenditure of $200,000,000.

I repeat, then, that in the end it will prove that M. BELLY has had but one object in view—viz: That of securing land in Nicaragua, for colonization purposes, which would ultimately enrich himself and those concerned with him, and that a ship-canal, through Nicaragua, to connect the oceans, is no part of his anticipations!

JOB SCOTT, VANDERBILT's Agent, says, that he received a letter from VANDERBILT, stating that he (VANDERBILT) had withdrawn from the contest in Nicaragua!

As I anticipated, the Court of Inquiry, sitting upon Commander TAOSNERS, of the *St. Mary's*, has sent in the result of the proceedings, and Commander TAOSNERS has been relieved from his command by Flag-officer LOSO, and he will return to the United States in the *Star of the West*.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Rejection of the Belly Grant in Nicaragua—The British and American Negotiators—The Channel at San Juan—Naval Intelligence—Commander Thorburn sent home to be Court-Martialled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

The British steamer arrived this morning from San Juan del Norte, having left there on the 21 inst. Col. COOPER, a British officer, came as passenger, with despatches for his Government.

The news I sent you of the rejection of the BELLY contract, on account of its too liberal land grant, is confirmed. Mons. BELLY has gone to Managua, and, it is said, expects to operate on the Congress there, through the potent influence of golden napoleons. MARTINEZ' Cabinet threatens to resign unless Congress withdraws its opposition to the contract, as they had promised Mons. BELLY it should go through.

Our Minister, Gen. LAMAR, has gone to San José, in Costa Rica. Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY was also there at last dates.

The British steam-frigate *Basilisk* and steam-tender *Kingston* are at San Juan. Also the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Louis*.

The main channel at San Juan has now only thirteen feet of water, and is so narrow that it can only be entered by small craft. The new channel has but eight feet in it.

At Aspinwall, we have the flag ship *Roanoke* and the *Jamestown*. The crews and officers enjoy, in general, good health.

Flag-officer LOSO, of the Pacific Squadron, has ordered Commander TAOSNERS, of the *St. Mary's*, home on charges of unofficer-like conduct, disrespectful remarks concerning the Commander-in-Chief, etc., preferred against him by Lieut. J. H. MOORE, of the same ship. Great sympathy exists, both among the officers of the fleet and the Americans and other residents in Panama, for Commander TAOSNERS, there being good reason to believe he has suffered on account of unfortunate prejudices excited against him, growing out of a sensitive disposition. I believe it is unusual to order an officer in command home on a simple Court of inquiry, unless there is a pressing necessity for so doing, especially when the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy could be had on the charges in the short space of three weeks. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the South Pacific—Trouble at Lima—The Revolution Received in the South of Chili—Panama Quiet—News from Bogota—Revolution in the State of Santander in New-Granada—A Despotic Electoral Law—Trouble Ahead—Loss of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

In the hurry of collating my last news from the South Pacific for the *Northern Light*, I had but little time to converse with passengers in regard to important events that had transpired the previous fortnight at Lima and in other quarters. I have since learned that much excitement prevailed at Lima on the night of the 12th April, (the British steamer left for Panama on the morning of the 13th,) in consequence of the Chambers having declared themselves *en permanence*. From the fact that they have done so it is to be presumed that a serious difference of opinion exists between Congress and the Executive power, probably in regard to the question of war with Ecuador, which, it is understood, had been for several days under discussion in secret session. As soon as it was known that the Congress of Lima was about to take the foregoing step, the Executive sent an imperious note in, demanding that Ministers should have places on the floor, which was accorded, and at 11 o'clock at night the Ministers of Gobierno, Hacienda and Relations made their appearance in the Chamber. President CASTILLA was at his favorite watering and gambling resort, Chorrillos, at the time, but the troops in Lima were all under arms. The *Deputies*, however, proceeded quietly in their business, feeling that the people were with them. It is thought President CASTILLA will be forced to dismiss his Ministry, who appear to be exceedingly unpopular.

President LINARES, of Bolivia, has demanded the degradation of two Peruvian Prefects, on the ground that they favored the late revolutionary attempt of General ACEBDA at La Paz, by allowing the insurrectionists to cross Peruvian territory for the purpose of overturning the Bolivian Government. The demand has increased the ill-feeling between the two Governments.

The Panama *Star* says that a vessel direct from Tulcehuano to Palta brings the news that, in consequence of the victory of the revolutionary forces at Serena on the 14th March, new insurrections had broken out in the South of Chili, and that General CRUZ, who headed the revolution in 1852 would lead the insurrectionists.

A long letter is published in the Panama *Star*, dated at Valparaiso, evidently emanating from Dr. TREVITT, late United States Consul at Valparaiso, giving an essentially different account of the reasons for the withdrawal of his exequatur by the Chilian Government from any other I have seen or heard given. He charges that the military police forced themselves into his house, insulted his family, trampled on his flag, &c., &c., because he could not prevail on the revolutionists he had protected to give themselves up to the authorities; that the military took the men out by force, and the Government refused to make any requital for its violent course towards him, but, instead, revoked his exequatur. He further says he is supported in what he did by Governor BRAINE, our Minister to Santiago. I apprehend, however, that Dr. TREVITT will find it difficult to give to Governor BRAINE, or to the State Department at Washington, any good reasons why he should keep six of the men who broke open the Government arsenals and set fire to the Palace of the Intendente at Valparaiso, in his house from the 28th day of February to 4½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of March. But if any unnecessary or harsh measures were used by the authorities towards Dr. TREVITT and his family to enforce respect for its mandates, Governor BRAINE will, no doubt, call it to strict account for its violence.

In Panama, matters have again settled down quietly. Governor OBALDIA, contrary to general expectation, has given in to the clamor of his political opponents, who wished him to revoke the call he made, six weeks since, for an extra session of the State Legislature. The reasons he gives for his decision are, that in the present naturally excited state of the public mind, it is necessary to keep up an augmented military force in the City, and that this necessity might lead to the apprehension it would be used to prevent the free action of the people's representatives. This call was made that funds might be provided for keeping the wheels of government in motion, and it is easy to perceive that the Opposition, in order to embarrass the Administration and make it unpopular, were anxious to prevent the meeting. I fear, therefore, the Governor has done an unwise thing in yielding to their specious reasonings. The Governor, in his circular letter to the consuls, says he does not attribute the late riot to any political cause, and does not apprehend any renewal of trouble.

The Americans resident in Panama, who do not exceed twenty five in number, have raised nearly $1 600 towards the salary of a regular Protestant Minister in Panama, and have agreed to furnish a chapel and music, with the idea that some Missionary Society will appropriate an equal amount to make up his pay. Besides the Americans, there are many other foreigners in Panama would be glad to hear occasionally a good sermon from the lips of an eloquent preacher. I would warn any reverend gentleman, however, who might be disposed to accept the position, that the few Americans here are unusually intelligent, and, consequently, will be rather fastidious in the selection of their spiritual guide.

About 60 ladies and gentlemen, native and foreign, visited the United States flag ship *Merrimack*, last Wednesday, by invitation of the officers. They remained on board from 1 to 8 o'clock P. M., examining the noble ship, dancing, chatting and partaking of the hospitality of the officers. They were much gratified by their visit.

On Saturday, a few of the admirers of Don FRANCISCO FABREGA gave him a ball at the Government house, as he stopped at this city on his way to the United States. You will recollect that Don FRANCISCO was the Governor of Panama who gave the order on the 15th of April, 1856, to the military police to fire on the women and children, who had fled to the Railroad depôt for security against the mob.

The French brig *Lydia*, Captain DAVID, which left Bordeaux on Feb. 21 for Aspinwall, with a full cargo of wine, &c., for the house of HUA, MARINO & Co., of Panama, was lost on the coast near the mouth of the Magdelena on the 11th of this month. The crew escaped on rafts, and a part of the cargo came on shore and will be sold for the benefit of those concerned. The cause of the loss of the vessel was a leak, which, during a severe gale, increased so that the master was obliged to beach the vessel, as the only means of saving the lives of those on board or any portion of the cargo. The vessel is a total wreck. M. BIRAC, a passenger, died 48 hours after landing, from exposure and fatigue.

AMOS B. COGWIN, Esq., United States Consul to Panama and family visit the United States by this steamer. Mr. COGWIN goes on sick leave. Colonel G. M. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, with his wife and their friend, Miss DODGE, leave Aspinwall to-day in the steamer on a visit to the States.

The United States steam flag-ship *Merrimac*, *Saranac*, *Vandalia* and *St. Marys* are all in port. It is understood, says the Panama *Star*, that the flag-ship will soon go to Callao to help to settle by her presence the question of the seizure of American vessels two years since for illegality, (as is charged,) loading guano at the Rabellon de Pica. But I have reason to believe the *Star* errs in this matter. This Peruvian question is under amicable discussion at Washington. Both the *Merrimac* and *Saranac* will go to Callao very soon, the first for the purpose of recaulking.

Col. FERNSELM, appointed Governor of Russian America, with his wife and Secretary, arrived here from Europe on the Southampton steamer, and took passage in the *Golden Age en route* for his post.

Our cates from Bogota, the Capital of the Republic are up to the 12th April. The discontent in the State of Santander, of which I wrote you in a previous letter, has broken out into open insurrection. Two fights have taken place—the first on the 7th of March, at Jiron, and the second in Guepza, on the 21st of the same month. In the first, the State party appears to have partially beaten and dispersed the Revolutionists, but with the loss of their own Commander, Captain FRANCISCO A. SANCUEZ and one or two soldiers. The loss of the Revolutionists is not given. In the second fight the State forces lost their Chief, CLODOMIRO RAMIREZ another officer, named OLARTA, badly wounded, twelve soldiers killed and seventeen wounded. The Rebels lost forty-five killed and twenty-three badly wounded. Between these two combats, on the 12th or 13th March, Señor VICENTE HARRERA, Acting Governor of the State, was assassinated. Señor HARRERA was one of the most estimable gentlemen and talented man in New-Granada. The force on either side, in the first fight, appears to have been inconsiderable—say from eighty to one hundred respectively. In the last, the State had about two hundred men, the Rebels four hundred, but notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the State troops came off victors. On the 30th March the Revolutionists were reorganized for a renewal of the conflict. The State has four hundred and sixty men, and is arming others.

In order that you may understand the cause of these disturbances in the State of Santander, which may lead to important results, I will go a little into detail of the facts. A year ago, the Republic of New-Granada was divided into eight States, theoretically in the same manner as, and with similar laws to, those of the States of the American Union. Four of these States, viz.: Bolivar, Boyaca, Cundinamarca and Antioquia, are supposed to be the Conservative, or to favor the party now in power under President OSPINA. The other four, Magdalena, Santander, Cauca and Panama are counted as being Radical or Liberal, and opposed to the present administration. It seems that the federated system does not meet with much favor from President OSPINA, who, ever since its adoption, has been striving to neutralize the liberal guarantees of the Constitution by open or covert measures of political repression. Gaining courage from success in this line, a new electoral project has been introduced into the present Congress and only waits the signature of the President, which it will of course have, to become a law, and which measure entirely deprives the citizens of the States of the right to name and elect their Senators and Representatives in Congress. It provides that the Senate, House of Representatives and Supreme Court shall name jurors or boards in each State, whose duty it shall be to make a registry of those who, in its judgment, are qualified to vote for the members of both chambers, and those citizens omitted by this Executive tribunal from the register, have no right to object to, or appeal from, the decision—and as the present Congress is in a large conservative majority, and the Supreme Court is composed from the same party, it is easy to see that by this system every Radical will be rooted out from that body. Then, with the new and unconstitutional system of National Intendentes in the States to dictate to [illegible] be done, to throw the country [illegible] positions, worse than when under the Viceroys, and which will naturally and surely [illegible] in the overthrow of the present Government.

[illegible] will, no doubt, decide before, four of the States [illegible] Conservative and four Radical, and this new election having to be completed by the States, before it can come into effect, it is found necessary to bring over one of the latter to the Conservative side. And it is charged freely, both in the newspapers and in Congress, that the National Executive originated and fosters these disturbances against the present liberal State authorities of Santander, in order to anarchize the State, and bring the rulers into disrepute, and thus force the people, for the sake of order, to seek refuge under the Conservative banner. In reply to General POSADA, deputy from Bolivar, who denied that the Executive had favored this revolt, Señor JERMAN VARGAS, deputy from Santander, said that the Governor of Santander did not charge that the Executive took part in the revolution; he only said that "public opinion of his State designated the Executive as one of the auxiliaries of the revolt." And, in truth, public opinion was not lacking in motives for this judgment, as would be seen from the following facts: First the Executive the past year ordered the collection of all the arms in the State, and the official who was charged with this duty had afterwards distributed them among persons known to be disaffected towards the government of the State; and that, although complaint was made against this proceeding, the notes on the subject were not answered. Second, that the National Intendente and another officer in the confidence of the Government were those who took a principal part in the revolt, while the chief of the revolutionists in the district of Pamplona is the Secretary of the Intendente. Third, that at the guard of the Custom-house of Cucuta, armed with the arms of the General Government, had gone to Pamplona and incorporated themselves with the rebels, and that the Chief of the Customs had sent arms belonging to the Republic to the revolutionists.

With the foregoing facts before you, in case this revolt should assume larger proportions than is now calculated on you may be able to judge more clearly of the merits of the contest. For the causes of these everlasting political [illegible] of the Spanish-American States are generally enveloped in so much mystery that he is a shrewd and close observer who can successfully elucidate them after arguments has given way to the shock of arms.

The regular session of the New Granadian Congress closed on the 31st March, when an extra session of fifteen days was called by the President for the 1st of April.

The Cass-Herran Convention has been lost. It was started from Carthagena in one of the steamers and the steamer getting aground, the package was placed in a canoe and sent forward. The canoe capsized near a place called Buena Vista, and so the poor unfortunate thing is now at the bottom of the Magdalena River, or being digested by the fishes—for if the United States Senate could digest such tough food, the scaly tribe ought to be able to do it. Had the accident not have happened, it would now have reached Bogota in time for the present session. The matter cannot now be acted on till February, 1860.

Señor JULIO ARBOLEDA has been named as the first substitute for the present President OSPINA, in case his seat should be vacated on death or otherwise. Luck seems to be calling down on this gentleman's head, as the Senate, of which he is President, has just voted him the sum of $220,000 for the seizure of his two estates when he was in arms against the Constitutional Government of 1855, and which cost the nation millions of dollars.

The bill introduced into Congress last year, authorizing the President to make a new contract with the Panama Railroad Company, and which was so amended that the Isle of Panama was to receive one half of the benefit, was thrown out on the 29th March, in the first debate. F. W. R.

FROM UTAH.

Flight of Mormon Dignitaries—Nine Grand Jurors Arrested for Felonies—Anarchy in the Territory.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY April 15, 1859.

Things are all in a very unsettled condition in this Territory. The prompt and decided action of the Federal Judges has alarmed the Mormons to such an extent that in the southern portion of the Territory all the dignitaries of the Church have fled. Warrants are out for the various divisions of the clergy, viz: Bishops, Presidents of Stakes, Elders, &c., as being implicated in the horrid murders that have been committed within the last four or five years. They have fled to the mountains, or somewhere else, and accompanying parties of troops, under and accompanied by the Deputy United States Marshals, are out in various directions in pursuit of them.

You may form some idea of the wars of this people, and their trickery in passing the late Jury law, to which I referred in a previous letter, which gives to the County Courts the prerogative of selecting all the jurors for all the Courts in the Territory, when I state that out of the late panel of Grand Jurors, recently empanelled at the session of the U. S. District Court in Provo, the *United States Marshal now has such warrants for arresting nine of them for various crimes and felonies, including murder.* It is utterly impossible to convey to you, through the medium of a letter the true

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Right of Way Across Mexican Territory—Departure of the Count de Sartiges, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 15.

Official dispatches from Vera Cruz report that Mr. McLANE has arranged the basis of a treaty, by which we secure the right of way, from such point on the Rio Grande as the United States may select, to Guaymas; also, from Tubac, in Sonora, to any point on the Gulf of California we may designate. The neutrality of the Tehuantepec route is to be secured. It is not believed that Gen. ROBLES issued any orders for the stoppage of the United States mails.

The Count DE SARTIGES took his departure this afternoon, but will remain a few days in Baltimore before proceeding to New-York, where he will be joined by his family, who are now in Massachusetts.

The reasoning of the TIMES on the impropriety of changing our foreign ministers at this crisis meets with approval at head-quarters here, although it is not true that such change was contemplated.

Two hundred and thirty Knight Templars from Boston leave here for Richmond to-morrow. They express themselves highly gratified with their reception and visit to the Federal City. Q.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14.

The War Department has designated the following stations for schools for artillery practice: Forts Ridgley, Randall and Leavenworth in the Department of the West, and Fort Vancouver in Oregon. The following officers have been appointed Inspectors: Brevet-Colonel MONROE, of the Department of the West; brevet-Colonel NAUMAN, of California and Oregon, and Brevet-Colonel HARVEY BROWN, of the Department of the East and Texas.

Lieutenants ALMY and PRORAM have been detached from the command of the steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch*.

Lieut. C. F. THOMAS has been ordered to the steamer *Michigan*.

The following Engineers have been ordered to the San Jacinto: Chief, JOHN FARNON; First Assistant, SPOONER; Second Assistants, KELLOGG and HOUSTON; Third Assistants, ROOP, KAVENAGH and HALL.

Commissioner GREENWOOD entered upon his duties at the Indian Bureau yesterday.

The De Moley and St. John's Encampment of Knights Templar, from Boston and Providence, arrived here this afternoon, and stopped at the National Hotel to night. They serenaded the President, Secretary CASS, Commander FRENCH, Major BENNETT and others. They leave for Richmond on Monday morning.

European News Off Cape Race, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, May 14.

The agent of the New-York Associated Press at Cape Race, with his assistants and news boat fully equipped for service off that point, left this city to day, and will doubtless be in order for efficient service on and after Monday next. The arrangements of the Press are far more reliable than they have ever been before, and there is good reason to expect that every steamer passing, day or night, within reasonable distance of Cape Race light house, will be boarded by the Association's news-boat, all the arrangements being under the immediate supervision of Mr. FARRAR, for many years past the attentive manager of the news-boat establishment of the Association at Sandy Hook.

News from Santa Fe and Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 14.

The Santa Fé mail of the 25th ult. has reached Independence. Three overland mails by the Central route are missing.

Advices from Pike's Peak are discouraging, but there is no falling off in the emigration.

The Case of the Lottery Dealers.

THIRD DAY.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, May 11—P. M.

There has been no evidence given in to-day in the case of the State *vs.* Samuel Swan. Sergeant BIRDSEY was called, but the Judge ruled him out. He did not testify; it was stated, however, that the defendants would prove by him the origin of the prosecution; that it was instigated by R. FENNO & Co., and that Mayor TILLMANN and another New-York man (name forgotten) were merely the cat's paws of R. FENNO & Co.

The case was submitted to the jury.

The Hon. Robert Toombs, Thomas W. Miller, Edward J. Walker, A. O. Lochrane, and the Hon. A. W. Stephens, made long speeches in favor of SWAN. The Attorney-General, WM. R. MCLAWS, for the State. The latter is now speaking.

The counsel for defence principally argued that the Sparta Academy Lottery grant was a franchise that could be sold, aliened, and conveyed, and that if SWAN & Co., were guilty of a crime in managing a lottery under the grant which they purchased from the Trustees of the Sparta Academy, then the Trustees, who conveyed the grant, were guilty of a fraud. The State, which received a license fee of $1,000 per annum from SWAN & Co., was a party to the crime, as well as the corporate authorities of Augusta, Ga, that also received a license fee from SWAN & Co.

It appeared from the speeches that the buried lottery records of the past were resurrected—that all the the old schools, universities, colleges, Masonic halls in the land had been built by lotteries. The greatest and best men in the land had sanctioned them.

The presiding Judge appears to be very hostile to lotteries, and if his charge to the Jury is anything like some of his rulings so far in the case, I look for a scorching charge.

Congressional Nomination in Kentucky.

LAGRANGE, Ky., Sunday, May 15.

The Hon. THOMAS H. HOLT has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Seventh District. In accepting the nomination he maintained the right of the South to take her property to the territories under the Dred Scott decision, but declared that he was against the interference of Congress either to establish, prohibit or protect Slavery.

Burning of Two Steamers.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 15.

The steamers *Monongahela* and *Edinburgh*, moored on the Illinois shore opposite this city, caught fire and burned to the water's edge, at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss $38,000, which is insured in Pittsburg offices. There was no freight on either boat.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

RIVER DU LOUP, Sunday, May 15—8:35 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian* from Liverpool on Wednesday the 4th inst., and fully due.

The Propeller Curlew Sunk.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, May 15.

The propeller *Curlew* from New-York for Providence broke some of her pipes about 5 o'clock this morning off Point Judith, which caused her to leak so that she sunk in eight fathoms water. Her deck load, consisting of cotton and merchandise, floated off and was picked up by passing vessels. No lives were lost.

Affray in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 15.

An affray occurred on Saturday night in the Southern section of Baltimore. It originated in a house of disrepute at a late hour, and members of one rowdy club assaulted another with pistols. A young man, named AUGUSTUS TOAR, was shot in the hip and also in the arm; three others were slightly wounded, but none considered in a dangerous condition.

Anti-Catholic Majority in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 13.

The elections have resulted in the defeat of the Catholic—Johnson, or Conservative Party. The Liberals will have probably a majority of nine in Parliament. Five of the present Executive Councilors have been defeated.

Fatal Accident.

TORONTO, Saturday, May 14.

Mr. JOHN HARRINGTON, hardware merchant and a prominent citizen of this City, was instantly killed this morning, falling from his horse.

Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 14.

The *North Briton* sailed for Liverpool at 11 A M. to-day, with 202 passengers.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—THE HAVANA MARKETS—MORE SLAVE-CARGOES LANDED.

United States Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, G. HARRISON, commander, New-Orleans, May 5, for New-York, via Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed on the P. M. of same day for this port, where she arrived Saturday morning. The *Philadelphia* landed and transferred 88 passengers at Havana, and brings 129 passengers and a fair cargo for New-York. United States Mail Steamship *Empire City*, S. P. GRIFFIN, commander, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 6th, would sail on the afternoon of the same day for New-Orleans.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana. Stock of SUGAR on hand there and at Matanzas 325,000 boxes; prices slightly declined. FREIGHTS have improved—business active—Exchanges active; prime London, 14¼@25¼, P. M.; New-York and Boston, 3½ to 33; New-Orleans, 4 to 4½.

Two steamers (propellers) were discovered at the east end of the Island, abandoned. From peculiar odors, cleanliness, &c., supposed to have landed negroes, instead of filibusters.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the Liberal Troops—Resignations of Miramon's Ministers—Manifesto from Juarez and McLane—English Intervention—Affairs in Yucatan.

By way of Havana we receive files of Mexican papers, brought by the English steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 30th ult.

We are thus supplied with details of intelligence ten days later than were furnished by our last budget of journals and correspondence. Still later news, however, has reached us by telegraph from the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans.

The troops from Nuevo Leon, had united with those from the State of Zecatecas, and were advancing to the support of DEGOLLADO, before the capital.

The Liberal forces, upon their occupation of San Luis Potosi, had recognized Senor EULALIO DEGOLLADO as Governor of the State. Col. VERA had been left in command of the city.

It is rumored from Mexico, says the *Progreso*, that in consequence of the massacre at Tacubaya, SEVARO CASTILLO had resigned his post as Minister of War. It is also stated that GABRIEL SAGACETA, Minister of the Interior, has resigned upon the same ground.

In its issue of the 30th ult., the *Progreso* publishes a circular from the Minister of Foreign Relations, in the Cabinet of JUAREZ, in which the protest issued at Mexico by the Government in that capital, in regard to Mr. MCLANE'S recent act of recognition, is replied to at length. The document is accompanied with a manifesto from Mr. MCLANE himself, in regard to the same subject. Mr. MCLANE bases his action upon the fact that the greater part of the Republic was in the hands of the Liberals.

Under the caption of "European Intervention," the *Progreso* says it is reliably informed that Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Mexico has resolved to collect, at Vera Cruz, the amount of damages suffered in the interior by British subjects; that his determination had been communicated to the fleet at Sacrificios; and that the selling of the remainder of the French squadron had been accordingly postponed.

Files of Yucatan papers received from Sierida, to April 29, apprise us of the general success of the Whites in their wars upon the Indians. Several battles had been fought, in which the latter were beaten.

The *Constitucional*, of the 29th ult., states that on the morning of that day the reactionists, commanded by one Pero, numbering 300 men, attacked Tekax, and were only repulsed after three hours' hard fighting, and a severe loss upon both sides.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 14.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	103¾	100	N. Y. Cent. R	72¾
31,000	Tenn. 6s, 90	91¾	200	do	72¾
9,000	Virginia 6s	98	100	do	72¾
36,000	do	98¾	100	do	72¾
5,000	do	98¾	100	do	72¾
8,000	Mo State 6s	84¾	250	do	73
92,000	do	84¾	200	do	73¼
500	Cal. State 7s bds.	84	100	do	73
1,000	Erie R 1st m. bds.	94¾	50	do	73¼
1,000	Erie R 1st m. bs.	41¾	100	do	73
3,000	do	43	300	do	73
2,000	do	44¾	100	do	73¼
1,000	do	42	100	do	73¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. R 2d m.	97	500	do	73¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. R 3d m.	74	7600	do	73¾
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	86	750	do	73¾
10,000	T. H. & Ft. 2d m.	43	100	do	73¼
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. bs.	66	100	do	73¼
40	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	100	700	do	73¾
60	Pac. M. S. Co	83	2000	do	73¼
50	do	82¾	230	do	73¼
50	do	82¾	2000	do	73¼
50	do	82¾	100	do	73¼
100	do	82¾	500	Harlem Railroad	11
150	do	82¾	100	Reading R	46¾
70	Pet. & Hud. Ct. Co.	96	50	Harlem R. Pref	37
100	Penna. Coal Co.	84	100	do	37
50	Canton Company	19	300	Panama Railroad	118¾
200	do	19	100	do	118
100	Cum. Coal Pfd	18	50	Mich. Cen. R	43¾
20	New-Jersey Zinc	63¾	25	do	43
23	do	64	50	do	43¼
100	Gal & Chi R'd	63¾	170	do	43
500	do	63	245	do	42¾
100	do	63¼	170	do	42¾
100	do	63¾	50	do	42¾
650	do	63¾	50	do	42¾
300	do	63¾	100	do	42¾
100	do	63¾	50	M. So & N. La. R	97
100	do	63¾	100	do	97
700	Clev. & Tol. R'd	25¾	300	M. S. & N. La. g. s	93¼
500	do	25¾	250	do	93¾
400	Chic. & R. Isl. R	64	50	do	93¾
200	do	63¾	100	do	93¾
300	do	63¾	50	do	93¾
400	do	6	50	do	93¾
300	do	63	400	do	93¾
100	do	59¾	10	Second av. R'd	103¾
600	do	60¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5s '74, reg	105¾	100	N. Y. Central R	72½
10,000	Virginia 6s	98¾	100	do	73
3,000	do	98¾	200	do	73¼
24,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	100	do	73
16,000	do	84¾	500	do	73
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	200	Mil. & Miss. R	6¾
2,000	Ill. Int. Imp '47-'54		100	Michigan Cen. R	42¾
5,000	Ill Central R. B	81	300	do	42¾
3,000	La C & M. L. G. Bds	16	50	Gal. & Chicago R	63¾
10	Bank of Commerce	106¾	200	do	63
50	Canton Company	19¾	100	do	63¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co	83	100	Clev. & Tol. R	26¾
100	do	82¾	72	do	26¾
100	do	83	200	Chic. & R. I. R	63 61¾
50	do	84	100	do	63 61¾
100	Ill. Central R	55	50	do	60 61¾

MONDAY, May 16—A. M.

The business of the week past was unusually active for the season in nearly all departments. The warlike news from Europe, received early in the week, gave an upward impulse to the Corn Exchange in all articles of Bread and Provisions, the like of which, in point of excitement, had not been experienced since the Crimean war. The magnitude of transactions is probably greater for the week than at any time within a twelvemonth. The import trade is also active, and largely distributed through the General Merchandise list. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $8,601,779, as against $2,712,502 same week last year. The Export movement is also quite heavy compared with last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce from this port are $1,491,909, against $758,899. The Specie Export, $1,926,491, against $720,710. And the Cotton Export from the South, 93,060 bales, equivalent to an exchange of $1,650,000, against 80,000 bales, equivalent to $1,000,000 the same week last season. The receipts of California Gold by the packet of April 20 are $1,483,426, against $1,615,551 the corresponding steamer last season. Another feature of the week, worthy of notice in connection with the probable effect upon this side, of the threatened troubles in Europe, is an unusually heavy emigration, landing at this port about 10,000 persons (including yesterday's arrivals) from Great Britain and the Continent, to be added to our permanent population, chiefly for the West. All the interior Exchanges continue to rule in favor of New-York, (Boston being again equalized,) and some further parcels of Gold and Silver have come in by express. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,020,420, as against $6,481,913 at the close of the previous week. The Bank Average to be made up this afternoon will derive little or no aid from the California arrival of Saturday morning, while the export of the week is expected to reduce the average line to about $25,000,000, as against $26,086,632 on the previous statement. This would leave the Bank figure the same as on the 1st April, since when the export of Specie from New-York foots up $10,354,855. The market for Money was partially unsettled by the European news, increasing somewhat the shipment of Bullion by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday, and inducing caution on the part of some of the leading Bank managers as lenders. But the general ease of supply is such as to render it no difficult matter for those parties to curtail their own movement without advancing the rates of interest, which remain as before, 5½@7 ₱ cent. for Discounts, and 4@5 ₱ cent. for Demand Loans. The aggregate Bank line will probably be down on the statement to be averaged to-day. Exchange on London 110½@110¾ at sixty days, and 110¾ at sight.

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported.....$48,466,000

Add two weeks in May	3,206,936
Total cleared to date	$51,671,936
Against same time 1858	57,218,078
Decrease since July 1	$5,546,142

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to April 30	$27,922,000
Add two weeks in May	4,895,688
Total to date	$32,817,688
Against same time 1858	32,760,760
Decrease since July 1	$743,072

The Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury Year, which we published in tabular form a few days since, make the Import of Foreign Goods from 1st July, 1858, to the 30th April, ultimo.....$171,621,000

Add two weeks in May	10 332,537
Total entries to date	$181,953 537
Same time in 1858	145,877,974
Increase since July 1	$524,437

The Stock Exchange dealings of the week ware large and excited throughout. The first marked sensation wes on the news by the Quebec arrival received early on Monday. The next by the later news by telegraph from St. Johns on Tuesday morning. The *Bear* account had the largest advantage, of course, from the European advices, and this was pushed to the extreme on Thursday on the announcement of the suspension of the leading speculator on the *Bull* side. Prices then touched their lowest for the week, and a reaction set in on Friday which carried up nearly all descriptions from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. The following table is a fair index to the extrema and violent fluctuations of the week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¾	@	104¾
N. Y. Central	71¾	@ 69 @	73¼ @ 73¼
New-York and Erie			77¾ @ 8
Reading	50¾	@	45¾
Rock Island	50¾	@ 61 @	58¾ @ 62¾ @ 61¾
Michigan Southern			10¾ @ 10
Michigan Southern preferred	32	@ 32¾ @	32¾ @ 32¾
Michigan Central	46¾	@ 40 @	43¾ @ 42¾
Toledo	25¾	@ 24¾ @	26¾
Galena	63	@ 60¾ @	61 @ 63¼
Illinois Central	63¾	@	51 @ 56
Panama	122¾	@ 113 @	118¾
Pacific Mail	86	@ 90 @	86 @ 92 @ 82¾
Missouris	86½	@	81 @ 85
Virginias	97½	@ 93¾ @	95¾
Tennessees	93	@ 90 @	91¾
Illinois Central Bonds	87½	@ 80 @	81¾
Hudson River	32¾	@	31 @ 32
Harlem Preferred	38¾	@ 33 @	37
Delaware and Hudson	96¾	@ 94 @	96

The business of Saturday was large and animated, the purchases of New-York Central taking the lead, amounting, for the day, to about 16,000 shares. The advance from the lowest point on Thursday was within a fraction of 5 ₱ cent. The demand came sudden and heavy upon the speculators for the fall, at the morning Board, and 2 ₱ cent. on the top rate of Friday was soon freely paid and maintained until the afternoon, when the stock closed 73½ ₱ cent., or ½@⅝ below the highest sales. The demand for some of the western stocks was also quite spirited: Rock Island selling as high as 62½ ₱ cent., and Galena 64 ₱ cent. Missouri Sixes recovered to 84½@85 ₱ cent., and Panama, which fell on the panic of Thursday morning to 113, was firm at 118@118½ ₱ cent. The general market, after a day of quiet activity, lost part of its buoyancy at the close, though still indicating the decided turn in favor of better prices. The reaction is not an irrational one on the broad principle that the previous decline was out of all proportion to the causes which precipitated the low figures of Thursday. The market, after being immensely oversold on nearly every speculative stock on the list, was placed in a false position by the misrepresentation or misunderstanding of the amount of three or four of the best or leading securities actually held under hypothecation on the Street for the *Bull* account. The settlements made by Mr. LITTLE have disabused the Exchange, as they will the outside public, on this head. It turns out that he held but few Missouris, or other State Stocks, fewer Illinois Central Bonds, but a moderate amount of Panama and Delaware and Hudson, and no New York Central or Chicago and Rock Island. His time contracts in most of these were unquestionably large, and were made to run heavily against him by the continued pressure to sell the market down, *on time*, after the exciting news from Europe. But he had re-sold at his counter, and otherwise exchanged his cash purchases for options ahead at lower prices, to an extent which made his position wholly different, in respect to the real supply of the prominent stocks referred to, wholly different from the general expectation. His hypothecations, all told, were probably less than one-half the panic sales made the first hour after his suspension. There was no more notable example of this fact than Missouri sixes.

The reaction in the Railway shares was influenced, in part, outside the circumstances above referred to, although the rise would not have been from so low a point but for the suspension of Mr. LITTLE. The extreme competition between the trunk lines is undergoing a modification, as the business from the West to be divided among them promises to improve, even in advance of the new crops, in consequence of the European demand and rise in Breadstuffs and Provisions. The united conference on the subject, referred to a few days since, though not reduced to the formality of a "compact," (as the public have reason to hope they never will be again,) are understood to proceed with harmony, and some of our evening contemporaries go so far as to name the day when the through freight traffic to and from the West will be revised and advanced. In addition to this movement among the railway managers, which is likely to acquire force and durability only with the improvement of business from the West, we continue to hear from that quarter the most satisfactory assurances of the appearance, prospects and unusual extent of the new grain crops.

An "American Railroad Bureau" has recently been established at No. 19 Nassau-street, in this City, by an association of gentlemen conversant with railroad business. Its principal object, as we understand, is to collect from reliable sources, both private and public, all information tending to show the condition, management, history and prospects of the railroads of the United States and Canada, so that the state of their tracks and equipment, the character of their traffic, their general prospects, &c., may at any time be known from the most unquestionable data. Attention is also to be given to engineering, arts and manufactures, and to patents, as connected with railroads. The Association also design to publish a weekly paper as their organ.

The trade, says the *Miners' Journal* of Saturday sums up this week as follows, showing the very heavy increase for the week of 60,214 tons over the corresponding week of last year, independent of the increase from Wilkesbarre South, and from Shamokin, (from which places we have no returns to compare with,) which would swell the increase to about 75,000 tons for the week. So heavy an increase is not likely to occur again, as several of the regions had scarcely commenced shipping at this time last year.

	1858. WEEK.	1858. TOTAL.	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.
Schuylkill Railroad	33 811	514,491	30,162	578,502
Schuylkill Canal	19 521	180,470	34,557	213,462
Lehigh Valley Rail'd	9,266	166,146	11,390	220 337
Lehigh Valley Canal	15,132	48 709	29,666	127 942
Scranton, South	9,162	129 822	12,417	165 089
Scranton, North	2,762	34,943	5,101	40,963
Penn Coal Company	2,794	2,794	22,006	33,961
Del. and Hudson Co	—	—	13,194	18,837
Wyoming Can. South	—	—	12 204	39 189
Shamokin Region	—	—	4,322	34,372
Total Anthracite	92,768	1,676,575	158,333	1,399,832
Lykens Val. Coal Co	1,814	12,240	1,090	6 591
Short Mountain Co	762	6 460	2,012	11,064
Trevorton Coal			2,554	34,516
Broad Top	3,007	20,293	2,626	41,653
Cumberland Coal	20,011	117,392	11,240	130,366
Semi-Ant. and Bit	25,594	156,385	17 008	169 540
Add Anthracite	94,768	1,676,575	158,333	1 399 832
Total	118,362	1,232,760	175,341	1,569,412

To the Stockholders of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

I have no desire or intention of entering into a newspaper controversy with Mr. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND or any one else, in relation to the approaching election for Directors of this Company, for which proxies to Mr. PARKINS and myself have been asked from the stockholders. But in response to the cards of Mr. CLEVELAND, published yesterday and to-day in the *Tribune* and other papers, I desire merely to say that I have not and never had, any interest in or connection with the third mortgage bonds, or the attempts to sell the Road under that mortgage or otherwise. That I ever had anything to do with the corruption fund I think Mr. CLEVELAND would not venture to intimate.

The interest of myself and my house of VOSS, LIVINGSTON & Co., in the affairs of this road, is confined to our stock and our first mortgage land grant bonds, of which latter we hold a large amount, which we took in payment for the iron which we supplied to the road. We are under no pledge or commitment either to Mr. STEPHEN H. ALLEN, the Albany clique so called, or any one else. We believe we are at least as deeply interested as any other party, in having the management of this road committed to honest hands, and if stockholders choose to commit proxies to Mr. PARKINS and myself, they may rest assured that they will be used to no other end. Respectfully, &c.,

F. VOSE.

MAY 14, 1859.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST. offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $120.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Trusa Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

All Right! All Right!

"All right, all right!" and is it so?
Am I "all right" from top to toe?
Look once again, just this once more.
And scan me well, friend, o'er and o'er,
Then, if you can, my ears delight,
And lond proclaim, "all right?"

Note first my vest—how looks that, pray?
Is't in the fashion?—freely say.
"I'll answer that in one brief minute;
Prince Albert might with pride be in it."
You really think so? "Honor bright?"
Why, then, I'm sure that's right, "all right."

Now for my coat! "It makes me sigh
That I don't own it. Time may fly
His onward course for years, but no
Such coat will ever fit me so:
'Tis faultless, peerless in my sight!"
Why, then, my coat is right, "all right."

What of my PANTS? dost like the fit?
"With matchless grace, my friend, they sit.
I'm jealous while I gaze upon
The wondrous things thy tailor's done."
Would you like the same? "Aye, just such others."
Then speed thee quickly to SMITH BROTHERS,
And when you meet your fair one bright,
She'll raptured cry, "You're right, all right!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 133 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Calbert Brothers,
JEWELERS,
WILL, THIS DAY, OPEN THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 777 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.,
With a new and desirable stock of watches, jewelry, silver ware, plated ware, and fancy goods, of the most elegant styles, the best materials, and at prices which, they are confident, will satisfy all who will call upon them.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agent wanted.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 153 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alx.) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

The Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machine now first introduced into this market, "fills nearer all the requirements of a family machine than any other." Price, $30 to $50. Salesrooms No. 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with DR. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Young Men of Talent, wishing to engage in business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find great aid from a correct Phrenological examination, as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure at No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. A sure fit guaranteed.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.—Pure and genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES and PERFUMERY. Strict personal attention to prescriptions.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & CAMERER, NO. 62 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

WHITLOCK—BOYLE.—On Thursday, May 12, by the Rev. D. A. Abby, EDWARD WHITLOCK, of Southbury, Conn., to NELLIE M. BOYLE, of New-Milford, Penn.

BLAKE—LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. HOBART BLAKE to Miss LOTTIA W. LOCKWOOD, daughter of MORGAN Lockwood, Esq.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Friday, May 13, after a protracted illness of disease of the heart, ANTHONY J. ALLAIRE, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

PECK.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, EMMA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the late Henry S. Peck, aged 15 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, George Peck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 69 Pike-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

SENSEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, May 15, at the Moravian Parsonage, Houston-st., Mrs. L. ELIZA SENSEMAN, wife of Mr. C. D. Senseman, of Philadelphia.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Moravian Church.

☞ Southern and Western papers please copy.

HARTLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, ALICE F. HARTLEY, in the 19th year of her age.

Her friends, and the teachers and pupils of Primary School No. 7, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Allen st. Presbyterian Church, between Grand and Hester sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BURNET.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, MARGARET ATCHISON BURNET, only daughter of Robert and Hannah Burnet, aged 1 year, 10 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 120 East 28th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ London and Edinburgh papers please copy.

DEAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 14, GEORGE FREDERIC, eldest son of the late Nicholas Dean.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 312 West 22d-st. His relatives and friends, also the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 14, ALICE REYNOLDS, widow of Lackey Reynolds, in the 74th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge sts., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend.

EASTON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 14, Mr. CHARLES EASTON, aged 51 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, J. L. Scranton, No. 165 East Broadway, without further notice.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

BUTTER.—At Yorkville, on Sunday morning, May 15, GEORGIANA JESSIE, youngest child of Thomas and Georgiana Butler, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner 53d-st. and Avenue A, (Yorkville,) on Tuesday, May 17, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

ELLISON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine will, RICHARD ELLISON, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Vanderbilt-av., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

POST.—In East Brooklyn, on Friday, May 13, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rear-av., PARDON POST, in the 71st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Westbrook, Conn., this (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

HOWARD.—At Pennfield, L. I., on

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN STONE houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds planted with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 139 West 38th-st., west of 7th-av; lot 20 ft. 9 in. by 98 ft.; let 20 ft 7 in. by 98 ft. 9 in; built in the best manner, and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $9,000; terms easy. Inquire of J. LIGHTBY, No. 144 West 20th st.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—FOR SALE, A THREE-story and basement brick-front house, 26 feet 6 inches wide by 50 feet deep; lot 101 feet deep; house in excellent order; to be sold with the furniture, which is very choice. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 116 West 44th-st., 18 feet 8 inches by 60 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil cloths and gas fixtures to the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $13,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 8th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDERY MEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 318 12th-st., near Avenue C, being four lots of ground with building thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MILLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for several handsome farms and country seats; also, for sale, a large number of fine brown-stone and brick-front houses, containing all the modern improvements, from $5,000 to $30,000. Loans and contracts negotiated. MOORE & PLATT, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

For sale at Riverdale, a most desirable residence with six acres of land; the house contains all the modern improvements; the coach-house, stables, &c., are well arranged; the land is beautifully laid out in lawn, and gardens stocked with the choicest fruit trees, vegetables and flowers. The location is perfectly healthy. Price $14,000. Terms easy. The whole or a portion of the furniture, carriages, horses, &c., may be purchased at a moderate price. Address Box No. 2,339, New-York Post-office.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE—A spacious 3 story stone building, with two dwellings, barns and extensive cut buildings, calculated for business on a large scale. There are ten acres of prime meadow and a never-failing stream of water running through the whole, adapting it to a tannery or other water power. This property is in the healthiest part of Fairfield County, 50 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from two railroad depots and a sloop landing. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, Attorney at Law, No. 10 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station, on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. F. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 140 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located, and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 86 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH Grove, within one half mile of the Nanguxuo Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; there large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 32x26 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 20x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingdale, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hours' sail from one of the City, and one quarter mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. D. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best-quality land, produces 80 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; buildings plain, but all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour's ride by railroad; would sell about 11 acres separately. Apply to DODGE & VARIAN, 238 Bleecker-st.

BERGEN, N. J.—TO LET—IN BERGEN, NEAR the Reformed Dutch Church, and within half-an hour's ride of Jersey City, by omnibus passing every 15 minutes, a neat frame house and kitchen annexed. The house contains five rooms and good cellar, large garden, well of cistern. Will be let for 12 months or longer. Rent low. Apply to B. M. FRANKS, No. 98 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas through the carriage-house barn, stable &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River, four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 156 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located in Westchester County, 1¼ miles south of Yonkers, 13 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post road; house large and new, surrounded by fine shade trees, 4 to 5 acres, with necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depôt. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A BEAUTIful country residence within four minutes' walk of the depôt, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood-house and other out-buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 67 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right parties. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 200 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—160x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY handsome country residence, at Staten Island; very beautifully located on the Shore Road, with several acres of land in good cultivation. This property will be exchanged for New-York City property, with a good proportion of cash, if desired. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOR SIX or twelve months, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, between Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry stations, with six acres of land, good garden, &c. Will be rented to a strictly private family, (furnished.) Address D. D., Box No. 239 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A TWO-STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of this City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. B. ROBINSON, Main-st., New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden, &c., well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

FOR WASHINGTON—TO LET—TWO PRETTY cottage houses, one of which is furnished, with large stable, fine river scenery, &c., near the depôt, and at moderate prices. For details apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 43 and 45 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND, with very nice cottage and a fine garden, in Westchester County, the other side of Pelham Bridge. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, apply to W. C. E. ENGLISH, 34 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN ORANGE, N. J., One hour's ride from the City.

Sycamore Cottage, with right to Llewellyn Park. $5,000.

Arcade Cottage, and five acres on Llewellyn Park. $26,000.

Eyrie, Eagle Rock, approached through Llewellyn Park.

Ten Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Llewellyn Park.

Twenty Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Bloomfield Mountain.

Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWROCHELLE—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House steamboat landing, and ten minutes' drive of the Railroad station. For further particulars apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE PASsaic River: fine lawn, furnished house, barn, coach-house, and garden, with 25 to 75 acres of ground: one mile from Newark. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st. and Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING TO LET—For 6 or 12 months, at moderate rent; convenient to cars and very commodious; with or without stables. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished house, for the Summer months. Address GEO. T. SMITH, Stapleton, Staten Island.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON the Hudson River, at Riverdale. Apply to WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 655 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to W. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $160 PER ANNUM—TO A SMALL genteel family—in a lovely situation in Graud-st., Williamsburg—a beautiful suite of fine apartments and kitchen, containing hidewood water, gas chandeliers, and wash-house, all on the second story; a separate residence by itself, containing more comforts than a large house. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIRST class dwelling, No. 20 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. This house has all the modern improvements; is in a handsome neighborhood, and within one minutes' walk of the cars. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,037 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each: store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell cheap for all the furniture, &c., if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 92 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 204½ East 20th st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationary wash tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent $360. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND TWO FINE rooms on third, with other conveniences, of a fine house with modern improvements, pleasantly situated at No. 145 East 39th-st., to a neat, small family. Balance occupied by an American family. (four adults.) Rent $30 a month. References exchanged.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN STONE English basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the mail house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house on 43d-st., near 7th avenue, with all the modern improvements and in complete order. Rent $600. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,123 Broadway, near 27th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD.—Apply at No. 52 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—TWO LARGE PARLORS ON BROADway, with pier glass and gas chandeliers, suitable for club rooms or light and genteel business. Apply at No. 667 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTYsecond-st., near 4th av. Twelve rooms, with the improvements, to a private family only. Possession immediately, and rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address Box No. 19 Post office.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room.—Store No. 153 Bowery, with a 3-story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, pasture and woodland, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary out-buildings must be of a substantial character. He or she would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, an h as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, grauary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 57 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED Acres, one hour and a half from the City, and 30 minutes from the depôt, with stock, crops and farming utensils; 80 acres under high cultivation, and 20 acres wood; fine fruit and good water; good house, and plenty of outbuildings. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for the several States, No. 29 William-st., in the basement.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—160 acres, with excellent soil, fences, fruit and timber, spacious buildings, spring brook for dairy purposes or irrigation, a few minutes' ride from Goshen, in a beautiful farming district. Diagram, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE.—The location must be between 4th and 9th avs., not below 15th-st. and not above 29th-st. The house must be first-class, replete with all the modern improvements, built with brick or brown stone, high stoop. Will pay from $9,000 to $10,000 cash. MOORE & PLATT, No. 32 Pine-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 3d, 6th or 8th avs. Also, property on Broadway, between 14th and 30th sts., Also, a house and lot between 14th and 36th sts., 4th and 6th avs., in exchange for vacant lots. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 853 Broadway.

WANTED—A COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY, with rooms for a family of four persons, and for a year or more. It must be about two hours by rail or steamer from the City. Address, with particulars, J. C. V., Box No. 1,039 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, between 4th and 6th avs., not below 20th-st. or above 38th-st. Will pay from $25,000 to $30,000 cash. MOORE & PLATT, No. 32 Pine-st.

WANTED—A NICE, SMALL HOUSE OR COTtage, furnished, in Brooklyn, for a small family. Must be in a pleasant location—no objection to its being a little out on one of the avenues. Apply to JONES & REILLY, No. 163 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 100 lbs. each. Nitrogenised superphosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $80; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25, per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 00, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, of the said published claim by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY,

No. 23 Cortlandt st., New-York.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.—NAVY AGENTS' OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 12, 1859.—Proposals, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for freight," will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, Wednesday, May 18, 1859, for the transportation of 1,000 barrels, more or less, of Government stores, from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the port of Hong Kong, China, there to be delivered to the United States Naval Storekeeper on shore, or to the senior Naval officer present. The offers must state the price asked per barrel without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel or two half-barrels of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar or whisky, will be considered and paid for as a barrel, whether it be a whisky barrel or a barrel of smaller capacity. All other packages to be estimated at the rate of 8½ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain; and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels, the fifths will be deducted. No primage to be allowed. Payments to be made by any Navy Agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder, and designated in the charter party, within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must stand A No. 1, and be a first-class clipper ship, and pass the usual inspection by such persons as may be appointed by the Commandant of the Yard at Brooklyn, and he at the Yard immediately, ready to receive the freight; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Department will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest. The vessel, after taking the freight on board, to have immediate dispatch for the port of her destination.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS OF SCROLL SAWing, No. 181 Lewis-st., heretofore conducted by John Wallum, is now conducted and carried on by CATHARINE WALLUM, sole owner. All persons are hereby forbid to trust or pay any accounts of said business to John Wallum, or any other person but my self legally authorized. All claims against said business, up to this date, will be promptly settled by the undersigned.

P. S. Scroll Sawing in all varieties, neatly and promptly attended to. Patronage respectfully solicited.

May 16, 1859. CATHARINE WALLUM.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the Office of the Board of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st., (basement,) on MONDAY, May 16 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested or opposed to the assessment for regulating 4th-av., between 36th and 58th sts., or others having petitions before said Committee, are invited to be present.

THOS. STEPHENS,
HENRY W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR, } Com on Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board. All parties having any business before said Committee are respectfully requested to attend.

WM. J. PACK,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
GEO. STARR, } Committee.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned not to trust any person, whether bearing my name or otherwise, on my account.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1859. JNO. S. CHAUNCEY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as the same are laid down, dried and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avennes, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, An act relative to the improvement by laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARIA J. McCORMICK, Plaintiff, agt. SETH WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, his wife, JOHN A. RUSSELL and CHARLES HEIDHOFF, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 18th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 11, 1859. ROBERT BENNER,

my2-law6wM.* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and a State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Sanford, Lee & Co., No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,

ap25-law6wM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 25, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap25-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-law6wM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1859.

ja8-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of Junenext.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858. dl7-law6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 80 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 2, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now on draught for sampling.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—PARTIAL BOARD MAY BE HAD with a private family, in a very pleasant part of Brooklyn, about 8 minutes' walk from 83nth, and 12 minutes' from Wall-st. ferries; a large front room with large pantry; every attention to comfort; reference required. Address K, Box No. 2,768 Post-office.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 68 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with full or partial board, in a first-class house, convenient to car and stage routes. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 71 West 21st-st.

BOARDING—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor of a house desirably located in the vicinity of Union square, will be rented on very moderate terms for the Summer months. Address HOUSE, Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 59 Rivington-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. A gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARD—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—TO BE let, two excellent rooms on 2nd floor; also one large room on 4th floor, with good board, bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on very moderate terms; references exchanged; apply at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and for single gentlemen. Also, a room on the fourth floor for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 77 Clinton-place.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—A HALL BEDROOM, with water and gas; also, a large room on the 3d floor, with full or partial board, may be had at No. 82 East Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A gentleman desires full board, with a large unfurnished room, in a genteel respectable family; the neighborhood of Woodhull, Carroll or Union-sts., and Henry and Hicks sts., preferred; the best of references given and required. Address S. B. R., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN stone house, No. 61 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 5 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Furnished rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife and two gentlemen. A good table; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly repaired, is now open to receive guests on the European plan. A fine restaurant is also attached to the house, with either *table d'hôte* at 6, or *a la carte*.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes a parlor and bedroom, with board for himself, wife and infant. Also, room for nurse and private American families, where there are no other boarders; this is only addressed. Address, stating terms and location, A. H., Box No. 3,430 Post office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished,—with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or a small room, suitable for one, may be had for the Summer in a qu

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
EXTRA SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 118 Broadway,
Will sell on
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
300 cases of desirable and seasonable Straw Goods, including
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets,
Men's and Boys' Caps and Hats,
And a very full line of
Men's and Boys' Palm leaf and Trimmed Straw Hats,
to which they invite the particular attention of buyers.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, Monday, at 10 o'clock precisely, by W. B. WESTCOTT, all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and recherche works of art, painting statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 182 West 21st-st., near 7th-av: all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found, or requisite for an elegant and richly furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises: Parlors, consis. of three elegant and elaborately carved rosewood suites, covered in five colored enceatel, and one in green plush, all in perfect order; rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs with lounges to match, richly carved 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover bordered, silk and lace curtains, six large oval and mantel mirrors, center stands with mirror back, two superb etageres, French escritoire was vases, marble groups, statuary, painting &c., among which are many rare and valuable specimens, on glass and canvas
SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Rosewood marble top bureaus, richly carved bedstead, large hair mattresses, washstands, commodes rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c.
DINING-ROOM
Oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French china cut glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver wares, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass near the house. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
60 shares Farmers & Citizens Bank of L. I.....$25 each.
100 shares Peconic Bank..... 20 each.
20 shares Grocers' Bank..... 40 each.
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 100 each.
50 shares North River Bank..... 50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Bank..... 50 each.
60 shares Republic Fire Ins Co..... 100 each.
18 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each.
30 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each.
75 shares North River Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
40 shares Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co..... 100 each
30 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. 100 each.
40 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each.
10 shares Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each.
30 shares United States Steam Sugar Refining 100 each.
100 shares American Coal Company..... 25 each.
160 acres Wisconsin School Lands.
$4 000 San Francisco City and County 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1888.
7,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 2d Mort. Bnds.
5 000 Town of Fort Madison, Iowa, 8 per cent Bonds
6,000 N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on TUESDAY, May 19 Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, (which have been the regularly established days of sale for many years) or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of bank and insurance stocks, also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.
BEAUTIFUL SALE OF FANCY GOODS—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 17 and 18, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st. magnificent sale of marble statuary just received from Italy. Works of art, bronzes, marble vases, urns, very rich Bohemian vases, &c., being the largest and most valuable stock of goods ever offered at auction—about 40 pieces of marble statuary, among which are groups of Education, by Francbie Angel; of Music, First Lesson, Pride and Modesty by the celebrated Professor Palli, of Milan; Boy and Girl; Psyche; original Venus after Canova; Hebe; Flora; the Four Seasons; Madonna, copy of Murillo; Fidelity; Innocence; Diana; Goddess of Music; Dancing Girl; negro Flute Player; Bust of Meditation, very fine, and about 12 pieces of garden statuary representing various subjects and a splendid assortment of all better statuettes under glass shades by the best artists in Florence. Large assortment of agate and marble Barogine, yellow Sienna Etruscan Medici, Roman, Grecian, Borghese vases, from 4 inches to 7 feet high, suitable for our finest dwellings; Gothic and Roman Tazzas; card receivers of different sizes and patterns; busts of Canova, &c.
All the above is just imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini. Also superb groups, broozes and elocas, china dinner and tea sets, and a great many other useful and fancy articles. The above goods are on exhibition as above. This is the only sale that will be made this year, as Sig. G. B. Pandolfini is about leaving for Europe. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to examine this collection of goods, and attend the sale, as every article will positively be sold. Purchasers including will have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS BY ITALIAN ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST CELEBRITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a rare collection of Pictures by modern artists of the highest celebrity, including Cabinet Pictures of the most extraordinary beauty and value by artists of the first class which will be sold with certificate of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser, including the "Falstaff Raising his Recruits," by Washington Allston, a fine cabinet picture, similar in size to his "Spalatros Vision" recently sold in Charleston at public sale for upwards of three thousand dollars; also three with Lambs by Eugene Verboeckhoven, small size but most delicate style of finish, together with rare specimens of art by Schirmer Gotzenrecht, Obermann and others of Dusseldorf; "The Sand Merchant," an extraordinary performance by Henriette Bonner of Brussels, the recent exhibition of which in that city has obtained for her a reputation rivaling that of Rosa Bonheur; also, paintings too numerous to particularize, by leading artists of Holland, Belgium, and England, purchased direct from the artists, in those countries, and will be sold with certificate of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The above are the property of I. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this city, who is leaving for Europe, and will be sold without reserve. The paintings will be on exhibition in our Galleries, with catalogue, three days previous to sale, and we assure the lovers of the fine arts a rare treat in their examination.

W. C. ALBUSTER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No 61 West 25th-st. near 8th-av., a splendid assortment of fine rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, fine-toned rosewood piano-forte elegant mantel and pier glasses, fine oil-painting and pastels, rosewood suites covered in satin Grocade, centre, sofa and side tables etageres, easy chairs and lounges, reception chairs in embellished, gas chandeliers and pendants, hall hat stand and chairs velvet, tapestry, ingrain and other carpets, and rugs, oil-cloth and stair carpets, beds, &c also, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus bedsteads, wash-stands and commodes to match, fine hair, straw and spring mattresses, feather beds and bedding, lace window curtains, shades &c Also, the basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GENUINE SALE, THIS DAY, Monday, May 16, at the private residence No. 25 Clinton-place between 5th-av and University-place, all the contents of the house, and without reserve, elegantly furnished with
ROSEWOOD and IMPORTED FURNITURE,
in great variety and in very fair order; pier and mantel glasses, bedroom furniture wardrobes, &c. Also a very fine assortment of kitchen utensils and furniture, with which the sale will commence. D. S. HOUGH, office No 220 Broadway, will sell as above, on Monday, May 16, at 10½ A. M. precisely Catalogues to be obtained at the house only on the morning of the sale.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, MAY 16, AT 1 o'clock P. M., at the Central sales Rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts Brooklyn.
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Silver and Plated Ware This sale will be continued day and evening until the whole is sold.
TUESDAY MAY 17.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Sales Rooms, a large and general assortment of second hand furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION. SOUTH PERKINSON ESTATE, STATEN ISLAND, ADJOURNED FROM APRIL 21.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 2 o'clock, at Pegeri's Hotel, Vanderbilt's Landing, the above splendid property, situated at Clifton and Castleton Heights, with the large farm opposite Peath and South Armoy, with one mile water front. Particulars in the Staten Islander legal advertisement, at the Parkhouse Homestead, Clifton, and No 7 Pine st., New-York, where maps and terms may be had. By order.
H. E. MATUALPE, Referee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable books, being a private library, comprising books in history, poetry, biography, voyages and travels, books of literature; volumes Patent Office reports of 1858, Perry's United States and Japan Expedition, and other works, including rare and other valuable books, Shakespeare's complete works, Hercle Women of History, Marshall's Life of Washington, Private Correspondence of Henry Clay, and other books of equal merit.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LEASE OF 25 LOTS AND BULKHEAD ON TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND EAST RIVER.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
On TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Five years lease of the above valuable property, with the bulkhead on the East River and rights appertaining, very desirable for manufacturing or shipping purposes. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine st.

WM. WITTHAS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture Carpets, beds, bedding French-plate pier glasses, cur ains, parlor suites elegant medallion velvet tapestry, ingrain and other carpets, together with dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; and on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 209 Hudson st, the contents of said house and store, with three years' lease of premises.

J. L. VANDERWATER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT HIS STORE, NO. 61 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, May 17th, at 10 o'clock, standard roses fruit trees, plants, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship Corinna, from Havre, and in perfect order, the whole comprising the most recherché assortment of exotic plants of the season. Sold on account of Messrs Charles Trufant & Co., of Paris. Also, a fine assortment of pot plants, and positively the last sale of the season.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND Earthenware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, extra large and choice stock just opened of the most saleable ware, TUESDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st. Early goods, free sales, in lots for retailers. Goods all packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO J. BENUS, Auctioneer—Office No. 290 Broadway.
LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock on THIS DAY, Monday, at the elegant residence No. 78 West 26th st., near 6th av. Elegant drawing room suites, solid carved rosewood and covered in satin brocade, richly carved rosewood centre tables, etageres, mirror doors, superb oil paintings, magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by City maker, stool and cover, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains bronze and ormolu chandeliers, 31 day clock, escritoire and book-case, Turkish easy chairs, encoignere vases, stairway, bronzes, hat stand, oil-cloth, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c., black walnut extension table, buffet, arm chairs china, silver and glass ware, table cutlery, &c.; also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR BOILERS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 11 o'clock noon, at the foot of Cherry-st., East River, four second-hand boilers, landed from the steamship *North Star*, on the pier foot of Cherry-st., East River: will be sold separately for cash. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No 14 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND	PORTUGAL,	ASSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT.
BANKER,
NO 76 BEAVER ST,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST. MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and SISTER PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

ELECTION—ARTISANS' BANK.—AT an election for DIRECTORS of the ARTISANS' BANK, for the ensuing year, held on TUESDAY the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen:

NATHAN C. PLATT,	HENRY A. BENNISON,
FRANK VINCENT,	ELIJAH HOUGHTON,
JAMES C DERBY,	JOHN H. BROWNING,
WILLIAM T BELLS,	ABEL F. GOODNOW,
ASAHEL JONES,	WM. JAS. YOUNG.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and FRANK VINCENT, Esq., Vice-President
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO., NEW YORK, May 12, 1859.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, At the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year
C. S. Marshall, D. R. Stanford,
James K Whiting, Wm. H. Webb,
James T. Sanford, Thomas M. Shepard,
Hobart Ford, Samuel S. Rollo,
Adam Stodart,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.
JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent, on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondnoulders of the Albany Northern Railroad will be held at the office of Wane & Bodmon, Attorneys, No. 39 Wall st., (Jauocey Court) on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for the sale and purchase of the said Road on the 20th May, inst., on the foreclosure of said Mortgage.
The attendance of all the parties interested is particularly desired. MANN & ROUMAN,
MAY 12, 1859. Attorneys for Bondholders.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 3 o'clock A. M. the 18th.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 99 and 97 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox.
R. BUCK, Cash.

$3.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for five years, on first class Brooklyn property. ($5,000.) Address Box No. 3,278 New-York Post office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of title 3 chapter 8, and part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON, on the one part, and citizen of the City of New-York, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other a resident of Newport, R. I.
The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is THEODORE DEHON
The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants.
The said THEODORE DEHON is the general partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the special partner of said partnership.
The residence of Theodore Dehon is in the City of New-York, and of Sidney Brooks, Newport, R. I.
The said special partner has contributed to the common stock and paid in cash as capital the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.
The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1859, and shall terminate on May 15, 1861.
THEODORE DEHON,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
No. 10 Wall st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Mr PICKERING CLARK are authorized to sign by procuration for the above firm THEODORE DEHON.
May 12, 1859

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between W. S. HILL, D. S. SOUTHWICK and NIZ GRAVES, known by the name of W. S. HILL & CO., has been THIS DAY, the 7th inst., dissolved by mutual consent, D. S. SOUTHWICK retiring from said firm. The business of the old firm will be settled by W. S. HILL and JAMES LETT, active partners of the new firm.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name and firm of W. S. HILL & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.
W. S. HILL,
JAMES LETT,
N. Z. GRAVES.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber, prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.
His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods. The undersigned is satisfied that the pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test those titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title to a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.
The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use recommended, by
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, ATLAS'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The cheapest manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. We will save money a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.05 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
9.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
3.05 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
2.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
5 P. M. from White Plains.
8 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing March 29, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY, 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains at 2 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 3:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 6 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6.45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:15 and 8:30 A. M., and 3.45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. C. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
J. W. WOODBUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MANTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 8.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,183,953 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37 431 67
Total	$5 .0,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$265 741 56
For Interest	3.781 35—267 505 91
Total	$5 419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 794 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,090 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salary, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c	$16,320 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,063 3 5 50
Amount due from Agents	16 1/6 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20 000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid $51 000.	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,993
Issued during the quarter	438
Total	11,431
Reduced for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and died	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,260
of which 10 621 are for the whole life,	
Of which 209 are Endowment Policies,	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: In Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	294
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$2 163 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LUCURGUS RODGERTON,
ISAAC C. TAYLOR,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CORNELIUS NORTON,
WM. J. BUDKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BATTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. PELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GAGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE B COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM K STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ADNATT, Secretary.
SHEPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 66 WALL-ST.

Capital	$1,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Crosby, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning,

Assurance charge for crossing the Atlantic
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates
MANAGER
GEO M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, ceases to be the property.
ROBERT G. HOWE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENYER night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 354 East 13th-st. will be punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER of WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.
The renowned Clipper Ship [illegible]
Captain [illegible]
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel [illegible] and we think will readily command a [illegible] Other vessels now loading for this port are the Flying Fish and Francisco in 100 days and the [illegible] she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She measures A No. 1, 1, in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., Pacific Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A I New-York-built clipper-ship
"UNCOUAH,"
KEARY, Master.
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.
This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the line For San Francisco trade; her early passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.
Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.
SUTTON & CO., No. 56 South st., cor. Wall.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

rather visit I should call it. since it had no official character—would be successful, he asked upon the proposition which he had intimate for a formal meeting of the great Powers, knowing that, if Congress were agreed to, it would be an assemblage of great importance and weight, which would prove his influence in Europe and which would lead to the results which he desired. I can accept Russia making that proposition, because it is agreeable to a Power of the greatest rank to see the affairs of the world settled as they would have been by England, France and Austria. It was, of course, pleasing to the pride of Russia, and I have no doubt her proposal may be accounted for in this way. It would have been impossible for me to make these observations a few days ago, because the country was informed on authority which, though anonymous, was of that bouncing character that no one dared say "No" to it—that a secret treaty had been formed between France and Russia—that their fleets were to be united for the destruction of our maritime supremacy and for the partition of Europe. Of course, then, the observations which I have made would not have been listened to even upon these benches, where I have always been received with so much indulgence. I can give you no information as to the quarter from which or by what means these enormous statements were made. They have, I believe, ruined many virtuous families in this country; they have shaken credit in every nation; but this I can assure you, that there is not the slightest tittle of foundation for those statements. *There is no treaty existing between France and Russia, there is no secret treaty between France and Russia, there is no secret convention existing between France and Russia. There is between France and Russia what may be called an engagement, which they were not bound in any way to communicate to this country, but which was communicated to this country voluntarily some time ago by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.* It amounted simply to this—that, in case of a war between France and Austria, Russia should assemble an army of observation on her German frontier. Russia has as much right to assemble an army of observation on her German frontier as England has to send, as she is about to send, a commanding fleet to the Mediterranean. Both may be, probably are, means to maintain peace rather than to make war. But I have further to acquaint you that we have felt it our duty not only to request and to receive those communications from the Governments of France and Russia, but we have gone even beyond this, and have asked the Russian Government what, perhaps, according to the strictness of diplomatic etiquette we were not justified in asking, but which we asked in the confidence of a Power that always acts with frankness and straightforwardness towards her allies, we have asked the Russian Government whether in case of a war between France and Germany they have entered into any engagement to declare war against Germany. And we have received from the Russian Government the most explicit and most unequivocal declaration that no engagement of the kind exists or ever has been asked. So much, then, for the secret treaties, so much for the secret conventions, so much for the secret engagements between France and Russia, directed only to one object—the humiliation, and perhaps the destruction of England. You, see, gentlemen, how necessary it is that a country should not decide in heat and passion. Why, the very same day it was also announced, on great authority, that there was a secret treaty between Denmark and France, with the same purpose. Every one sees what the object of that was—that the whole Scandinavian navy should probably be united to that of Russia and France, in order to destroy the supremacy of England. Well, we have made inquiries of the Court of Denmark. Denmark is our natural ally and friend, and I am bound to say a Power which has on all occasions of late exhibited the utmost friendliness and confidence towards England. And I have the very best authority for thus publicly stating that there is not the shadow of a foundation for that statement, (cheers,) and that if—which God forbid!—we ever have to call on our allies and friends to rally round our standard and support the cause of freedom, truth and justice, I look with the utmost confidence to the spirit of Scandinavia being enlisted on our side."

The Final Failure of Negotiations.

The proffered mediation of Lord MALMESBURY has been declined by France. Reason as urged, that to have accepted it, after the proposal of Russia for a Congress, agreed to by France, Prussia and England, had failed, it would be an insult to Russia to entertain the proposal of England alone.

SWITZERLAND.

The President opened the Federal Assembly on the 5th with a patriotic speech.

The Federal Council moved the following demands for consideration of the Assembly—namely, to approve the declaration of neutrality which accompanied the recent calling in of the contingents by Government; to authorize the taking of further defensive measures; to open a credit not to be limited to contracting loans; and to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army.

The Austrian Ambassador has communicated to the Federal Council the manifesto containing the declaration of war."

WURTEMBERG.

The Chambers have unanimously voted the Government projects of law for calling out the Landwehr for a forced levy of horses, and for opening a war credit of 7,000,000 florins. The debates which took place expressed sympathy with Austria and indignation at the longing for war manifested by France.

AUSTRIA.

The Directors of the Austrian Lloyds have published an official announcement that, on account of present complications, their vessels will, for the present, discontinue running to foreign ports.

It is said that proclamations have been, or are to be, circulated in Hungary, calling upon the people to throw off the domination of Austria. Perhaps Hungary will be offered as a bait to Russia. It is certain, however, that the Cabinet of Vienna professes to feel no sort of alarm about Hungary, and disbelieves the possibility of a rising.

The authorities of Trieste, according to a dispatch in the Hamburg *Staats Zeitung*, feels strong apprehensions in consequence of the popular sympathy with the cause of Sardinia.

The same authority contradicts the report that the Emperor will visit Trieste. He will remain at Vienna.

The French residents in Austria have been instructed to place themselves under the protection of the Spanish Ambassador.

The Marquis DE BONNEVILLE, the French Ambassador at Vienna, was to leave with the whole legation on the 28th April.

Baron HUBNER had not left Paris, though his relations with the French Foreign office had ceased. His departure was hourly expected.

The Austrian residents of France had received notice to place themselves during the war under the charge of the Belgian Ambassador.

PRUSSIA.

"The *Preussische Zeitung*, of May 1, states that on account of the increasing uncertainty in political affairs, the Prussian Government has resolved upon putting the remaining *corps d'armée* of the Prussian army in readiness to march."

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Wednesday, April 27.

Four *corps d'armée* (240,000 men) of the Russian army have been put under marching orders for the Austrian and Prussian frontiers.

The difference in the protestations of the great Powers against the Austrian ultimatum was more strongly marked than has been stated. The English note expressed surprise and disapproval: the Prussian note merely disclaimed all responsibility for any consequences that might follow; the Russian—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's—stigmatized the conduct of Austria as more than offensive.

SPAIN.

The Spanish People Sympathizes with France and Sardinia.

A private letter from Madrid of the 26th inst., emanating from a member of the Liberal Party, says that public opinion there is favorable to Italy, and would see with pleasure a Spanish contingent join the Franco-Italian army, just as it was desired that it should take part in the operations in the Crimea, side by side with England and France.

The Court of Madrid (it goes on to say) would desire to intervene on behalf of the Pope; but, in the meantime, it is with the Government in observing neutrality. The Ministers are, then, decided on neutrality. They say that family pacts and alliances have been fatal to Spain; that they will remain strictly neutral, and leave the nations to get out of the war as best they may. I do not donbt that Spain will maintain this attitude as long as she she can. I suppose that if the Emperor NAPOLEON tries to make her do otherwise, she will seek the support of England in maintaining it; but if perchance France and England act in concert Spain will follow both. In the meantime the Nuncio frequently confers with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the latter with the French and English Ambassadors. I do not know what has passed between the Nuncio and M. CALDERON, but I can assure you that the latter has spoken to them of a project to bring the Pope to the Balearic Isles, where he would reside at the expense of Spain. I doubt the Emperor's allowing him to come here. The project is the same as that of M. MARIANO DE LA ROSA, Ambassador of Spain at Rome in 1848, during the revolution, when the Pope fled from Rome to Gaeta."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The elections were rapidly proceeding, with a result on the whole favorable to the Ministry.

The *Times*, of May 2, in one of its articles, says: "Yesterday, April 30, was the decisive day of the present General Election; there remains, it is true, all Ireland and Irish boroughs, but still the day was decisive. The returns, as far as we are acquainted with them, give the Tories a gain of 23, and Liberals a loss of 16, leaving a balance in favor of the Tories of 39."

Up to the close of the returns on the 2d inst., there had been 250 Liberal members chosen, and 176 Ministerial.

A Royal Proclamation was issued on Saturday, April 30, offering a bounty of £10 to able seamen willing to enter her Majesty's service, with the intention of recruiting 16,000 additional seamen.

The English naval dockyards and arsenals are in a great state of excitement, preparations for war are being made on an extensive scale. Admiralty instructions, were on Saturday, April 30, received at Woolwich dock-yard, directing the acting master shipwright to hasten with all possible dispatch the completion of the various new-class steam frigates in progress of construction. Two hundred additional hands were taken on forthwith. A telegram was received on Friday, April 29, at Sheerness, to send the *Royal George* to Devonport, and the *Colossus* to Portsmouth; the *Edgar*, *Queen*, and *Trafalgar*, are to be got ready immediately; the *Osborne*, steam yacht, is ordered to be got ready for immediate service, reported for the Mediterranean, to be placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales.

The French Government have made purchases of seven steamers in Liverpool, which have been sent off to Brest; and they are looking for further supplies of provisions in the English and Irish markets. We should not be surprised, says the Dublin *Post*, if their operations in this respect were rudely interrupted in the present temper of the English Government and people.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

Loss of the New York Packet-Ship Pomona.

From the Wexford Constitution of Saturday, April 30.

The weather during the past few days has been of the most boisterous character, the gales of wind prevailing on Wednesday and Thursday being so violent as to cause great apprehension that serious shipping disasters might result therefrom. This view has been unfortunately borne out by the occurrences of Thursday and yesterday, and it now becomes our painful and melancholy duty to chronicle the total destruction of a large emigrant ship, and the loss of upwards of 380 human lives, in our own immediate neighborhood. The splendid clipper-ship *Pomona*, 1,500 tons burden, of New-York, left Liverpool on Wednesday with a crew of 36 sailors in addition to the captain, CHARLES MERRYMAN, and with passengers for New-York, to the number of about 380. She left the Mersey with a fair and full breeze, and everything seemed to be going on well up to a late hour, when, almost in a moment, the hopes of her living freight were blighted, the ship struck, and nothing but death and desolation lay before them. Many of the passengers and a portion of the crew had retired to their respective berths at an early hour, but a large number, more cheerfully inclined, had congregated together in the saloons and were singing and dancing up to a late hour, there being both a fiddler and piper on board. As the night advanced, however, the breeze freshened into a strong gale, before which the gallant ship flew as it were towards her destination, and most of the remaining passengers turned in. By some means, which at present we have been unable to ascertain with accuracy, the captain, when nearing Tuscar, seems to have lost his reckoning and mistaken his position, for a little past midnight the ship was driven on to a sandbank some seven miles off Ballyconigar, near to Blackwater, the sea making a clear breach over her and sweeping her decks. The passengers rushed in crowds to the deck, most of them but partially dressed, and many with only their night-clothes on. For a short time a wild scene of terror and confusion ensued, which, however, gradually subsided as the calm orders of the captain were obeyed by the crew, and sometning like order was re-established. The pumps were quickly manned, and it was found that the vessel was fast making water, but the Captain was in hopes that if the weather moderated he should be able in the morning to land all his passengers by means of his boats. In this, however, he was doomed to be disappointed, as the gale continued with increased fury during the whole of the day. In the course of the morning an attempt was made to launch the lifeboats, but they were stove in and their crews drowned. In this fearful state of suspense they remained till towards evening when the ship, which had still remained firm on the bank, slipped off by the stern into deep water, and commenced rapidly to fill. The whale boat was then launched, and a number of the crew and passengers rushed into her. The captain, in the hope of being again driven on to the bank, let go the best bower anchor, but all his exertions were fruitless, and though more than 40 men were working at the pumps the water gained upon them so fast that in less than an hour she sunk. The heartrending scenes that must have occurred during that hour are fearful to think o', but are known only to God, for beyond those in the boat not a soul was saved. The captain and first and second mates remained on the sinking ship, the only officer in the boat being the third mate, STAPHEN KELLY, who succeeded in reaching the shore in company with 18 others of the crew and three passengers, five being washed out in their passage from the vessel.

On visiting the shore in the neighborhood of the wreck at a later hour yesterday nothing whatever was to be seen of the vessel, very little of which was washed ashore. On the beach at Ballyconigar, however, were found the lifeless remains of several of the unfortunate passengers, which were removed to the boathouse near there to await an inquest.

Mr. HARPER, the egent for *Lloyd's*, was early at the scene of the disaster, in company with Mr. WILLIAM COGHLAN, under whose directions the survivors, all of whom are more or less suffering from severe personal injuries, were removed to Wexford, whare they will no doubt receive that sympathy to which their sufferings so justly entitle them. Among those saved, the names of whom we give below, there are only three passengers; and of the seamen preserved there are several who are Irish, a number of the crew being natives of this country. One of the sailors on board the *Pomona* was a Wexford man, named MICHAEL HAYES; he was drowned in the futile attempt made to launch the life-boat of the ship. On arriving at Wexford the third mate made the following statement upon oath, which was taken down by Mr. COGHLAN, to whose kindness we are indebted for a copy:

STEPHEN KELLY deposed that he was third mate of the ship *Pomona*, of New-York, of 1,500 tons register, owned by the D. L. line, and that he sailed from Liverpool on the 27th day of April, at 5 A. M., with a crew of 37 hands, including himself, bound for New-York, with a cargo of general merchandise, and about 400 passengers, shipped by sundry persons of Liverpool, and consigned to sundry persons at New-York. Did not know whether she was insured. Left Liverpool on the 27th of April, at 5 A. M., wind S. E., fresh breeze. About 4 P. M. Holyhead bore about S. E. by E., distant about 10 miles, steering then, I think, about a W.S.W. course. At midnight a strong breeze, ship under close-reefed topsails, lying to. Made a revolving light, and supposed it to be Tuskar; squared away with the ship, and steered a west couse. Very soon after she struck; could not tell where, but proved afterwards to be Blackwater Bank, where the sea soon made a clean breach over her. About 16 A. M. cut away the fore and main masts, the ship rolling very heavily. Got out two boats, but they were soon swamped. About 1 P. M. she worked over the bank: immediately after let go the best bower anchor, but found that she was sinking very fast. At 1:30 P. M. got out the long-boat, when the cook, steward, boatswain and three others left in her; she upset going on shore, and four of them were drowned. Myself, 15 of the crew and passengers left the ship at 2:20 P. M. in the whale boat, and landed near Blackwater. I expect the remainder of the crew and passengers are all drowned. The pumps are constantly worked during the day.

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

Passengers—Matthew Lees, Bartholomew Reilly, and John Raber.

Crew—Stephen Kelly, third mate; Richard Long, boatswain; Michael Moriarty, John Smith, Richard Emmett, Thomas Barnes, Thomas Jordan, John Sullivan, Harry Millar, Rodolph Thorn, Jeremiah Williams, George Melville, George Nott, John Rodgers, Charles Jackson, Charles Thompson, James West, William Murphy, John McCormick, seamen; John Meehan, passengers' cook.

Monetary and Commercial News.

From the Times' City Article, May 2.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The English funds again opened heavily this morning, and a recovery which subsequently took place was not maintained. Persons who have all along been disposed to delude themselves with the pacific assurances supplied from Paris endeavored still to persuade every one that the denials in the French papers of the secret arrangement between France and Russia were to be accepted as conclusive; but the public insist upon a different view, and seem to think that the country had better decline further to be lulled into security. If any confirmation of the existing danger had been wanting the announcement by the highest authority, presumed to be Lord MALMESBURY, that the Russians have "merely" agreed to place 50,000 men on the Austrian frontier, coupled with the statement of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF that, although a treaty is in existence, he can guarantee that there is no hostile alliance against Europe, would have supplied it, the burden of all the warnings addressed to England by Continental writers during the past three years to prepare for a state of supreme humiliation having been that it is only through such a consummation that the moral and religious elevation of "Europe" can be attained. Under these circumstances all efforts to check the patriotic vigor at length awakened among every class wholly fail, and it is seen that if any recovery in the funds is to be hoped for it must be through the confidence inspired by the completeness of our defences, instead of by a repetition of phrases coined in Paris and transmitted hither for circulation. Consols, which left off yesterday at 89¼@⅜, were first quoted 89@½. A number of purchases were then effected, and then the market, which for months past has been characterized by a scarcity of stock, and is, therefore, after the late extraordinary fall, susceptible to the rebound common in such cases, immediately responded. An advance accordingly took place to 90@¾. But there was soon a renewal of heaviness, and, on the publication of a third edition of the *Times* with the news that hostilities commenced yesterday evening, the quotation went again to 89½@¾. Two more failures were announced, and the approach of the Consol settlement on the 5th of May is regarded with great anxiety. It has been suggested that in case any disposition should be manifested by principals to sacrifice their brokers, the names of all such individuals should be made public. Bank and India Stocks left off at 215 to 218; Reduced and New Three-per-Cents., 88¾ to 89; and Exchequer-bills, 18s. to 20s. premium. In the Stock Exchange, to-day, business was officially prolonged an hour beyond the usual time, and the establishment will be open on Monday, although the transfer-offices at the Bank of England will be closed for the half-yearly balance always taken at the beginning of May and November.

The monthly settlement on the Paris Bourse commenced on Saturday, and will be in progress for about a week. It is expected that the impoverishment and ruin will be beyond all example.

The Austrian Government have announced a loan for a sum equal to that proposed by France—namely, £20,000,000, two-thirds of which are to be supplied by an increased issue of notes by the National Bank, operale payments, which were only just beginning to be resumed after ten years of a forced paper circulation, have again been definitively suspended. Dividends are to be paid in silver, specie, government, and a part of a postponed. is to be left to the receipts from the capital invested in securities.

The suspension has been announced of the banking firm of WOLF & CO., of Berlin, hitherto in good credit, and with extensive transactions. A considerable failure is also reported from Vienna, and many more must be looked for.

From the Times City Article, May 3.

MONDAY EVENING.

The transfer offices at the Bank of England were closed to-day on account of the half-yearly balance, but the Stock Exchange was open, and a large business was transacted. The prices also were higher, although there was no fresh news from the seat of war. Consols, which left off on Saturday at 89¾ to ⅞, were first quoted 89¾ to 90, at which they remained until about 12 o'clock, when continued investments on the part of the public caused a rise to 90¾. The moment these investments ceased there was renewed weakness, and the final price was 89¾ to 90¼. Almost invariably whenever Consols fall below 90 the public come forward to employ their spare means. Hence it is only through a series of adverse events that the price is driven permanently below that point. At the time of the Russian war, although there was ultimately a decline to 85, a prolonged stand had previously been witnessed at about 90. Bank and India Stocks left off at 215@220; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88¾@89¼; and Exchequer-bills, 18s.@25s. premium. India Bonds were sold at 20s. discount, and the final quotation was 20s.@10s. Unless the Council increase the rate of interest, the twelve months' notice requisite for obtaining payment of the principal will probably in many cases be given.

There were no further failures in the Stock Exchange to-day, and in most instances the dividends to be paid by those who have suspended will prove better than had been anticipated. The average is likely to range between 5s. and 15s. in the pound. In one case a settlement in full has been effected.

The demand at the Bank for discount is active, and a further advance in the rate is probably not distant. For immediate purposes there is no particular pressure, but the leading commercial firms are taking precautions against all contingencies. The charge for six months' bills is consequently 5½ to 6 per cent. The Bank of England, however, accommodate their customers by making advances for two or three months on such paper at 4½ per cent.

The Paris Stock Market.

PARIS, Monday, May 2—11:5 A. M.

Rentes were first done at 61f. 5c., rose to 61f. 15c., and are now at 61f. 10c. Little doing.

12:35 P. M.

Rentes opened at 61f. 5c., but fell immediately to 60f. 95c.; rose again, and are now 61f. 20c., being a decline of ¼ since yesterday's closing. Little doing.

2.18 P. M.

Liquidation is proceeding quietly.
Tendency of the Bourse flat.
Rentes 61f. 15c.
Closing not arrived.

Prices of American Railroad Securities.

LONDON, Monday, May 2, 1859.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.			Business done
Illinois Central 6 ₰ ct., 1875	70	to	75	
Do., 7 ₰ cent., 1875	72	to	78	
Do. 7 ₰ ct., Freeland, '60,	80	to	85	
Do., $100 shares, $40 pd.,	43	to	41	dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m.c.8 ₰ ct., '60	82	to	84	
Do., do. do., 1869	82	to	84	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882.	82	to	84	
Do., $100 shares	45	to	50	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₰ ct s. f. '85	62	to	64	x. c.
Do., $100 shares	10	to	15	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₰ ct., s. f., '63.	81	to	83	x. c.
Do., do., 7 ₰ ct. con. '64	92	to	94	
Do., do., 7 ₰ ct. s.f., '76	88	to	92	
Do., do., $100 shares	67	to	70	
N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ₰ ct. '83.	59	to	61	
Do., do., 7 ₰ cent. s. f. '75	—	to	—	
Do., do. 7 ₰ ct. c.b., '62	—	to	—	
Do., do., bds., 7 ₰ ct. '71.	—	to	—	
Do., do., $100 shares	8	to	10	
Pa. C. Bs. 1st m. con 6 ₰ ct.	88	to	90	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₰ c. ster.	89	to	91	
Do., do., $50 shares	39	to	41	
Phil. & Read. 6 ₰ ct. '60	86	to	88	
Do., 6 ₰ ct. 1870	76	to	78	
Do., $50 shares	20	to	24	

The Produce and Cotton Markets.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 2.

There was a fresh increase of 2s., making a total rise of 10s.@12s., since Monday last.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 2.

Market much depressed, and transactions do not exceed 5,000 bales. Holders have been willing sellers at a decline of nearly ⅛d. ₰ lb. on last Friday's quotations.

TALLOW MARKET, MAY 2.

Inactive and little done; 58s. on the spot; 57s. for June.

Latest Markets

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—Evening.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days were 9,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. Messrs. Clare & Sons quote the decline at fully ⅛d., while some other circulars put it at nearly ¼d. The market closed dull and irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report BREADSTUFFS buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry. All qualities had considerably advanced, but owing to the unsettled and excited state of the market, it is impossible to give quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that PROVISIONS have generally advanced, but that quotations are nominal. The speculative feeling continued.

Later Markets by Telegraph from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RICE was buoyant, and holders were demanding an advance. SUGAR buoyant, and advanced 6d.@11d. SALTPETRE advanced 2s. POT ASHES firm, at 31s.@32s. TALLOW, held at 60s.@6ts. LARD buoyant, and holders demand an advance. ROSIN firm, at 4s. 4d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE animated.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, MAY 16.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 51, 1, 77½, 25, 85 to 88, 90, 91, 93, 16, 55, 81, 71, 91 to 98, 100, 70, 78, 69, 64, 101, 102, 32, 7, 83.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. same as Thursday, May 12. *Part II.*—Nos. 1118, 1894, 1186, 1406, 1801, 1826, 1352, 1212, 1192, 1210, 1764, 1220, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 422, 5, 467, 536, 576, 584, 593, 606, 611, 612, 616, 617, 621, 621 625, 626, [581, 591, 295, 350, (942, 765 receiver cases.) *Part II.*—233, 504, 413, 522, 523, 524, 529, 531, 534, 537, 578, 497, 13, 505.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 248, 987, 819, 295, 666, 1003, 1020, 1024, 267, 214, 1019, 852, 697, 699, 1027. *Part II.*—Nos. 1063, 1066 to 1071, 1073 to 1076, 883, 885, 911, 1000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice PRATT.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE STEPHENS' CASE ALLOWED.

Justice PRATT has decided to allow the stay of proceedings and writ of error in the case of James Stephens. Although other points were urged as the basis of the prisoner's appeal, yet the principal one, and the one on which chiefly, as we understand, Justice PRATT granted the application, was, that the separation of the jury, which was permitted during the trial of the cause, was improper. Justice PRATT considers this question one of importance, and worthy to be referred to the appellate Courts; that it is time one uniform rule were adopted, and jurors no longer liable to be imprisoned during a trial, or released, at the mere discretion of the Judge presiding.

In respect to the affidavit read by Mr. WATERBURY to the effect that Mr. ASHMEAD as counsel for the prisoner, consented to the separation, Justice PRATT suggested that if that fact were so, it would only afford an additional reason for establishing a uniform rule, and requiring the Courts in all cases to follow the rule so laid down.

In reference to this point it is proper to add that Mr. ASHMEAD denies having assented to the discharge of the jury, as stated in Mr. WATERBURY's affidavit.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

James D. Fish vs. *Thomas L. De Wolf, &c.*—Case to be resettled.

Walter D. Stewart et al. vs. *George B. Gramniss.*—The order on the report and the docket should be vacated, and the report or finding of the Referee sent back to him for further hearing and determination of the matters in controversy.

Joan H. Hultaire et al. vs. *John F. Butterworth.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Curtis C. Beard et al. vs. *Chas. J. Anthony.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Morgoret Cummings vs. *Julius O. Morsh et al.*—Case settled.

Henry J. Wright vs. *Richard A. Storrs, &c.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

APPEAL—PRACTICE ON PERFARING CASE.

Thomas Leary vs. *Edward Roberts.*—In this cause, which was tried before Judge BRADY, without a jury, a motion was made by defendants for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence. An order staying proceedings before judgment pending this motion was obtained and served. The defendants made a case, for the purpose of that motion. Judge BRADY denied the motion. The defendants appealed to the general term, where the order was affirmed. Then the plaintiff proceeded to perfect his judgment, and thereupon defendant appealed from the judgment and served a new case. The plaintiff served amendments proposing to strike out the second case, and substitute the case served as the basis of the motion for a new trial. The defendants noticed the case for settlement, asking that the proposed amendment be disallowed.

Cummins, Alexander, & Grean for defendant; John Graham for the plaintiff.

BRADY J.—The appeal provided for by section 348 of the Code, is from the judgment *entered* on the direction of a single Judge, and upon such an appeal security must be given if a stay is desired. The decision of the single Judge is not the entry of the judgment; that proceeding must be done by the Clerk. Schenectady and Saratoga Plank Road Co. *vs.* Thatcher, 6 How Pr. Rep. 226.

Until the judgment is entered the amount of security cannot be known, and until the decision is rendered the costs cannot be ascertained. Where the motion is for the recovery of money, and a stay is granted, security must be given on the appeal. The judgment entered, which includes the costs. There must be an entry in the judgment-book, which shall specify the relief granted, or other determination of the action. Code, section 280. It is notice of the judgment, so entered, which is contemplated by section 268 of the Code, providing for the making of a case within ten days thereafter. Watson & Co. *vs.* Brown *et al*, 7 How. Pr. Rep. 9; Johnson *vs.* Wallace, 3 Kernan, 346; Hunt *vs.* Bloomer, 3 Kernan, 341.

In this case there was no notice served of the entry of judgment, until the 16th day of February, 1859, and the defendant's case was served within ten days thereafter. The plaintiff's proceedings being stayed on the motion for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, he could not and did not perfect judgment until that time. For these reasons, I think the appeal from the judgment was taken, and no new case properly served. It is said that the defendants having already submitted a case, and that case having been settled, they are concluded by it, and cannot ask that another case should be settled. The difficulty of sustaining this view arises from the necessity of preparing a case showing what transpired on the trial, when a motion is to be made for a new trial on the grounds of newly-discovered evidence. Anonymous case, 7 Wendell, 331.

It is not necessary in such a case to file the exceptions contemplated by section 268 of the Code; and where the motion is made before judgment entered, there would exist no right to file such exceptions. When the motion is made *before judgment*, and a stay is ordered, a case is necessary for the purposes of the motion, and I see no way of avoiding the necessity of preparing a case *after judgment entered*, in order to conform to the Code, the rules of the courts, and the decisions of the Court of Appeals, if an appeal be taken from the judgment, and a review is desired on the law and the facts.

The defendant is entitled to the relief asked. Order to be settled on two days' notice by either party.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COURT.—The Calendar will be called in this Court this morning. The following is the day Calendar: Nos. 17, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.

[Advertisement.]

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In school, holiday, and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
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Dinner,
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[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hend every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, May 14, 1859—2 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 6,589 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Corn, 28,919 bushels Oats, 383 pkgs. Provisions, and 680 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 140 bbls. Pots, at $5 50; and 45 bbls. Pearls, at $5 75 ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,222 bbls., including 1,059 bbls. Pots and 163 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,980 bags St. Domingo part at 10c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to about 600 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is only moderately active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Speculators are reluctant to buy in the absence of later news from Europe. The trade demand is fair but not very brisk. Prices are essentially unaltered, though buyers have no existing advantage. Sales, 13,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₰ bbl			$4 25@$5 75
Poor to Superfine good State			5 75@ 6 75
Very good to very choice do			6 80@ 7 00
Extra State			7 20@ 7 50
Low to choice Superfine Western			6 10@ 6 90
Fancy Western			7 00@ 7 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan			7 25@ 8 75
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio			7 60@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee			7 55@ 7 65
Extra Genesee			7 70@ 9 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri			7 60@10 00

Southern Flour is in good demand to-day, at generally full prices. Sales since our last, 5,200 bbls., in lots, at $7 15@$7 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 80@$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is in request, at $4 25@$5 30 for fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $4 20 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl., and $20@$20 50 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet, and prices are less buoyant. Sales 26 000 bushels, including white Western, at $1 90; red do., (Winter,) at $1 69@$1 85; unsound mixed Western on private terms; unsound Chicago Spring, at $1; white Southern, $1 90@$2, and red do, part at $1 85, ₰ bushel. Corn is less active, and is heavy; sales 15,000 bushels, at 98c.@99c., for round and Southern Yellow, and 91c.@95c. for mixed Western, ₰ bushel, 3,500 bushels State Barley brought 66c.@75c. Rye and Oats are unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales to day 80 hhds. Porto Rico, at 36c.@36½c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c., and 30 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 28c. ₰ gallon.

1,470 tcs. and hhds., at 11¼c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in lively request, at hueyant prices. Sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $11@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 380 tcs. Beef, at $26@$28 for Prime Mess, ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₰ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 17c.@22c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Olde, and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio ₰ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 6c.@10c. for very common to very good ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, at 600 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—In Boston, according to the *Shipping List*, trade has been quite brisk, and prices have advanced 1½c.@2c. ₰ lb.: "sales of 250 bags at 9c., left 3 ₰ cent. for cash; 600 bags at 9½c.; 600 do. do. at 9¾c.; 300 do. do. at 10¼c., 1,800 do. do. at 10½c.@10¾c., 6 months; and 500 bags, in bond, for export, at 10c., cash; 10½c. has since been offered and refused, holders asking 11c. ₰ lb. and upwards."

SKINS—Sales during the week, 30 bales light Tampico Goat at 47c.; 9,000 lbs. Southwestern Deer at 27c. cash; 2,600 lbs. Chagres, and 3,000 lbs. Honduras, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and sales have been made of 513 hhds. Cuba at 6c.@7¼c.; 52 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@6¾c.; and 200 hhds. Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 9,000 lbs. Prime at about 11c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 500 bbls. at 29½c.@30c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s; 50 tons Iron Ore at 10s. For London, 200 bbls. Bone Dust at 2s. Havana, a brig, at $1,500. A vessel to South Side of Cuba and back, Sugars at 35 cts., or touching at a second port, at 38 cts. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *C. C. Dow*, to Bangkok with Machinery; a Norw. bark from City Point to Rotterdam, Tobacco; a Sard. and a Br. bark hence to Bristol, Eng., Naval Stores; a brig, 200 tons, to Spanish Main and back; a bark, 300 tons, from a port in Cuba to Gibraltar for orders, on private terms; ship *E. Z.*, 575 tons, from Shediac to Glasgow. Deals at 70s.; a ship from St. Johns, N. B. to Liverpool, supposed at or

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INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Repulse of the Liberals at the Capital—Defects in the Constitutional Organization—The American Party in Mexico—Carnival at Vera Cruz—The Protest of Miramon and the Counter Protests of Juarez and McLane.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

Since the establishment of the present order of affairs in the capital of the Republic and in Vera Cruz, it has been so arranged that the couriers of the foreign Ambassadors at the Capital arrive with important intelligence a few hours before the sailing of the *Tennessee*. There is no time, therefore, to properly digest the advices, and they generally go forth in a shape calculated to advance the interests of parties in the interior.

The account taken by the mail of the 22d inst., relative to the defeat of the Liberal forces before the City of Mexico, is, however, in the main, correct. It appears that MIRAMON arrived at the capital on the afternoon of the 11th inst., after the action had been gained by MARQUEZ; his arrival, therefore, had nothing to do with the result. MIRAMON arrived, however, in season to superintend the slaughter which followed, the details of which give evidence of more brutal and fiendish murders than were at first reported.

It now appears that DEGOLLADO lost the day from allowing his goodness of heart to be exercised in listening to the suggestions of his artful adversaries, treachery near his person and a lack of military science; and not from any want of personal valor, energy, or devotion to the cause. It is conceded on all sides that had DEGOLLADO adhered rigidly, to the course he at first adopted, and exercised a thorough discretion and good military skill, the city would now have been in his hands. The Liberals all over the country had reason to expect this. But fate determined otherwise.

It is natural now to inquire as to the position in which this victory of the Miramon faction has left the two parties. Though the forces of that faction gained the day, what have they gained for the Government holding out at the City of Mexico but existence for the time being? They have also occupied the town of Jalapa with a body of troops under that choice specimen of humanity, known in the United States as Senor ROBLES, and who, it is stated, has forbidden any one to communicate with Vera Cruz on pain of death. They, therefore, hold the Cities of Mexico and Puebla, and the towns of Orizabe, Cordove and Jalapa, and these are the only points of any account they hold throughout the Republic. They are held by a standing army in each, and control maintained only through the most rigid military law and discipline. The Government in the City of Mexico receives little or no national revenue. It finds support in forced exactions from private citizens and contributions from the Church, which always plaads poverty, doles out the cash niggardly, but responds in the last extremity. The expenses of that Government are heavy. It is laying waste the section of country it occupies, eating up its substance and destroying its business. This state of things cannot continue forever, and it may soon produce a change that will give the affair an entirely different aspect.

The condition of the Liberal Party may be considered somewhat better, but it is bad enough. However strong may be the desire of your correspondent to see the Liberal Party succeed, he does not allow his predilections on this head to blind his judgment and prevent him from giving an impartial statement of facts. It is a fact that the Liberal Party has not half the energy of its opponents. In this respect the Spaniards and the Church are superior; neither can the Liberal Party act with that power and efficiency which is derived from *union*, in which respect its enemy has the advantage. Shut up in Vera Cruz, the passes to the interior occupied by the enemy's forces, it is with the greatest difficulty the Executive of the Constitutional Government can have any communication with the numerous States acknowledging the same, saying nothing of any speedy and general connection which shall incite and establish unity of action.

The Constitutional Executive stands also greatly in need of funds. The long continuance of the present revolution has caused an immense falling off of imports at all the ports, more especially those on the Gulf of Mexico, and which are the most important. The principal revenue by which the Government of this country is supported, is therefore greatly diminished, and so large a portion of what is actually received goes to satisfy foreign debts, that but a trifle finds its way to the national treasury. The Constitutional Government has been supported thus far by the justice of its cause, and the voluntary action and contributions of the various States which remain true to its principles. This is a new and significant fact in Mexican politics. But had this party the power of concentration and means, there does not appear on the stage at the present time a leader of sufficient capacity and energy, united with scientific military acquirements, sufficient to bring about an efficient and successful result by the use of those means. It may be said of JUAREZ, that he is a man of incorruptible integrity, a true patriot and clear-headed statesman; but he is no military man and lacks energy. SANTOS DEGOLLADO, General-in-Chief of the military forces, is also a lawyer by profession, energetic, brave, and patriotic enough; but his kindness of heart is too easily worked upon, and he lacks military talent and education. This, so far as can be judged here is the position of both parties. That the result of the recent conflict at Mexico is to be greatly deplored as prolonging the unhappy contest, and increasing the complication with which the case has been invested, no one pretends to deny. But it would appear that even in this result, the Constitutional Party have still the advantage. While the Central Government is obliged to continue extensive action and effort, its opponent can remain comparatively quiet, and rub along for the present. Pending this state of affairs, and in view of the known treachery of Mexican leaders, and the instability of the people, there comes from Americans in various quarters the opinion, strongly expressed, that Mexico never will have peace and prosperity until the interposition of a physical force from the United States. To this alternative, *no party in Mexico will ever consent*. The instincts, as well as common knowledge of this people, tell them what sort of material a *volunteer* force that would come from the United States to fight their battles would be composed of. They know that though there would be found therein some good men, incited by the true spirit of adventure and enterprise, the main portion would be made up of the scum of our society, with whom the strong arm of our own Government even is powerless. In the humble opinion of your correspondent, it is only in the event of the Central Government obtaining complete control of the country, and supported by one or all of the European Powers, pursuing a policy totally at variance with the interests and natural rights of the United States that our Government would find it necessary to go to the extreme of taking up arms on the Mexican question. This state of affairs is far from having arrived.

The Liberal Party does not appear to be at all dismayed or cast down by the recent defeat of its forces at the capital. Some signs of returned activity begin to appear in various quarters of the country. The Executive, though slow, is steadily and systematically taking measures to raise another army and renew the contest. Replies from the various Governors of the States, to whom were addressed the circular announcing the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the American Minister, are coming in, all couched in strong and encouraging language. The new-born American party in Mexico is already beginning to have its influence. There are those in this party who are doing much to thwart the machinations of the despotic party and their European supporters.

Herewith, you have a copy of Mr. MCLANE'S letter to Mr. OCAMPO, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of JUAREZ, touching the protest of the Miramon Government, which is published in a circular addressed by Mr. OCAMPO, with some remarks of his own, to the Governors of the various States. This letter of Mr. MCLANE'S gracefully and skillfully sustains Mr. FORSYTH, and places our country right before the world. Our new Minister is retrieving the errors of the past and obtaining the advantage on every point. The protest of the Miramon Government against Mr. MCLANE'S recognition of the Constitutional Government, because Mr. FORSYTH recognized ZULOAGA, is ludicrous and absurd, as the Miramon Government is, counting in ROBLES, the third in succession to that of ZULOAGA. This latter individual occupies, at the present time, nearly as can be described the same position as that of a "*fly captain*" on board a slaver. When foreign Powers overhaul the ship of state at the capital of Mexico for her papers, ZULOAGA responds, and soon as the craft is put up to her dirty work, MIRAMON takes the helm. When the monstrosity, gammon and humbug upon which this grandiloquent, *protesting* Government, is based, is fully exposed, the whole concern must fall, and England will doubtless be the first to stand from under.

But we will turn from this subject to one of another character. Last week was "holy week." It ended Saturday morning, 23d inst. The stillness and sobriety of a New-England Sabbath pervaded the entire city until 10 o'clock. As the last stroke of the municipal time-piece sounding that hour died away,

"Bells, bells, bells.
Church bells,"

big and little, cracked and sound, sent forth a merry peal from every church in the city. Cannon roared. People who had been worshiping in the churches and cathedral, poured out by hundreds, yes thousands: carmen, wood and water carriers with their carts and animals, all decked out in festoons, garlands rosettes and streamers of flowers and high colored ribbons, the roofs of the donkeys even gilded, suddenly appeared. The streets were filled with people. Fire-crackers and all sorts of little spiteful fire-works cracked and fizzed on every side—under your feet and under your nose. The quiet, solemn morning suddenly brought forth a young Fourth of July. A general performance was also announced to come off at evening in the military plaza, opposite the barracks. It was no less than the burning in effigy of "*Padre Miranda*," one of the noted dignitaries in the Church in the City of Mexico, and obnoxious by reason of his activity and prominence in opposition to the Liberals. About 5 P. M. the effigy of this padre was to be seen in the centre of the plaza, on an elevated platform supported by four posts. The figure of the priest, some eight feet high, was clothed in sacerdotal robes with all the insignia of his holy calling. He had a hat on his head which resembled a common-sized sheet of sheet-iron, as imported, rolled up at the sides. The expression of his face was a mixture of the terrific and ludicrous. Around the edge of the platform there was a species of net-work two feet high, composed of fire-serpents, fire-wheels, squibs and small rockets. On each corner, within the fire-works, were small figures of MIRAMON, ZULOAGA, NAGORETE and CORONA.

At 8 o'clock the military band appeared and the large plaza became rapidly filled with men, women and children. Small pieces of fire-works were let off at intervals, bombs were fired and the band gave its best music until 9 o'clock, at which hour precisely, the fire-works surrounding Padre Miranda were let off. Fire wheels whirled all sorts of ways, small rockets went up, serpents hissed and darted off in every direction, squibs fizzed, and in the midst of showers of sparks and red, blue, green and white fires, towered the figure of the ghastly father. The scene was now infernal. The lower part of the Padre's robes were speedily in flames, and when they fairly got hold of his bowels, a tremendous explosion took place, which sent the corporeal parts flying in every direction. When the smoke cleared away nothing was visible but a few burning rags, caught on the ends of the sticks that supported the fire-works. The end of the scene was inexpressibly ludicrous. The spectators being highly edified and amused, quietly dispersed. This people, with all their mingled dignity and melancholy, beat the world in getting up extravagent and ludicrous spectacles.

A particular account of this affair is given, as it is probably the first time the burning in effigy of a Padre was ever known even in a lukewarm Catholic country, and when we see, in this intensely Catholic country, the same people who spent the morning at Church performing their religious duties, at evening, burn amid scoffs and jeers, the effigy of one of the dignitaries of that same Church, it seems that some uncommonly strong principle is at work, and that the underpinning of the superstitions of the people is beginning to give way, if nothing more.

We have nothing from the City of Mexico later than the 20th inst. From authentic accounts it appears that DEGOLLADO reached Morellia, seventy miles distant from Mexico in the State of Michoacan, with his army, three thousand in number, in good order. He was there joined by a considerable force which had left the North to unite with him at Mexico. The Liberal army was strengthening itself in every possible way to make another descent on the City of Mexico. It is also stated that MARQUEZ had left, or was about to leave, Mexico with a large force to encounter DEGOLLADO at Morelia. ANTONIA had obtained a secure position with his forces, (two thousand,) in the mountains north of Pepote. ALATRISTA, another liberal chief with about the same number of men, was awaiting orders in the State of Puebla.

All accounts agree that the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the American Minister is having a most powerful effect in the capital, and in fact, that it settles the ultimate result, as between the contending parties. The belief that the United States would interfere was entertained in the city. The Miramon factionists manifest the most desperate state of feeling—declaring they will fight to the last, and see the whole country destroyed before they will give up. There is information here that has not been promulgated. It is to the effect that ROBLES, who now holds Jalapa, feels that he has been placed in a ridiculous position and will shortly break out in a new place—that MARQUEZ, who has really done most of the fighting, is not at all satisfied with the share of glory allotted to him—that the fulsome doings of certain parties to repair the damaged prestige of MIRAMON is reacting on themselves—all this, with the scarcity of funds, is tending to a general smash up in the heart of the enemies' camp. The source through which this information comes entitles it to much confidence.

General WRIGHT of New-York is here. The General is ardent in the Liberal cause, has many friends in Mexico, and doubtless would do good service if supplied with the proper material. You will soon have plenty of old Spanish and Mexican cannon in New-York. The General, having an eye to business has purchased all the old iron in the place belonging to the Government, amounting it is said to 30,000 tons. More than a hundred vessels must be employed in the transportation.

ESTAQUIO BARRON, the capitalist, died in the City of Mexico a few days since.

The United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn* leaves at 4 o'clock this P. M. with dispatches from the American Minister, to intercept the Tehuantepec Company's steamer *Coatzacoalcos*. Mr. MCLANE desires to be appointed a Special Commissioner to go to the City of Mexico to attend to the interests of American citizens therein located.

MATLA.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

The following protest of the Miramon Government, you probably received from the City of Mexico, by the mail that left this place 22d inst. It did not appear here until two days after, and your correspondent takes this opportunity to forward the same with a few remarks.

From La Sociedad, of the City of Mexico, April 16, 1859.

"Protest of the Supreme Government of the Republic, Office of the Secretary of State and of Dispatches of Foreign Relations."

Having secured the triumph of order and social security against the most melancholy demagogueism, which trampled upon all moral and political principles from Aug., 1855, to the 23d of Jan., 1858, [referring to the rule of the Liberal Party—TRANS.] at which latter period was established in the capital of Mexico, with the general applause of the nation, the Government which at the present time rules, and which emanated from the plan of Tacubaya, proclaimed the 17th day of December, 1857, and reaffirmed in Mexico, the 11th of January, 1858.

"This Government was immediately recognized by all the parties representing foreign nations, including Mr. FORSYTH, Minister of the United States, who concurred with the other Ministers in felicitating the new President on his advent to power."

The above statement, so far as it relates to the recognizing and felicitating the new President is correct. Now, let the reader take the "Plan of Tacubaya," referred to above, (a synopsis of which has been given in this correspondence,) and upon which the Government recognized is based, and ascertain if possible, how it was that an American Minister could recognize and felicitate a party whose antecedents as well as present and future purposes openly expressed on the one hand, pointed to the destruction of everything like harmony in the principles of Constitutional Freedom; freedom in religion, education, and social and commercial intercourse between the two countries; and on the other hand, favoring domestic and foreign despotism of the darkest character,—a party in fact of social and political disorganizers, opposed to the Constitutional and popular party of the country, holding the City of Mexico and a circumscribed section of the country only by means of a standing army. This recognition and felicitation on the part of the American Minister was our first grand mistake.

The protest goes on to say:

"Soon after this event, the same Minister of the United States opened a negotiation, by the express order of his Government, with that of the Republic, to make a treaty, in virtue of which should be ceded to the United States for a sum stipulated therein, a considerable part of the national territory, and the perpetual right of way by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

"The propositions being repelled as injurious to the good name and vital interests of Mexico, the Minister of the United States changed his policy and commenced to raise hindrances to the Administration, provoking disagreeable questions, wounding at every step the national pride, and memorializing or sustaining claims, always exaggerated, and the larger portion destitute of foundation. Nearly the whole of these claims were made up of old complaints against functionaries or agents of the Government, broken down by its scandalous processings, and the language of the communications of the said Minister was caustic and offensive. Moreover, there is no excuse for his counsel to the American citizens to disobey the Government, in order to provoke coercive measures to cause obedience, and thus protest and suspend relations as he did do; neither is there any excuse for his protecting the enemies of the Government, who professs the same barbarous principles as himself, nor for his savage conduct in going to the extreme of having in his own house the chiefs of the revolution for the purpose of conspiring to give safety and even conceal the silver which, by order of the so called Government, was taken from the Cathedral of Morelia—torn from its altars."

The writer knows nothing about the merits of the controversy that sprung up between the American Minister and the Government recognized subsequent to the recognition, and therefore has no right to remark especially upon the same. In the absence of all proof in support of the above assertions on the part of the Miramon faction, your correspondent takes the ground that Mr. FORSYTH was in the right, and only desires to remark that the result of the recognition was such as any intelligent man might expect—viz.: Insult, contempt, and no negotiations except such as tended to the destruction of American interests and the prohibition of anything like free, social and commercial intercourse between the two countries. Truly, this was a deplorable fix for our Minister to get into.

But to continue with the protest:

"The Government of Mexico nevertheless always wished to concede to the representative of the United States all those considerations and prerogatives due to his position, reserving the right to make patent to his sovereignment his irregular measures. But this Government, far from offering to Mexico the satisfaction due to her honor, approved the conduct of her Minister, and casting aside all disguise, has just officially recognized as the legitimate Government of the Mexican Republic that so called Constitutional Government represented by D. BENITO JUAREZ, who is to be found in the port of Vera Cruz, in which place he took refuge, having been driven forth by national execration from all those places where he endeavored to establish himself.

"In view of this inconsistent and disloyal conduct, so opposed to the laws of nations and the admitted and established usages of nations, and which can be regarded in no other light than the desire on the part of the United States to materially aggrandize herself at the expense of Mexico, since it appears that the desire to obtain our national territory without regard to the means by which it is done, inasmuch, that for the perfecting of a treaty, agreement or negotiation by means of influences and advantages opposed to the interests of Mexico, she consents to treat and invest with the habiliments of a legitimate Government, the same which it refused to recognize and repudiated when it hoped to compass its ends with the only national and legitimate representative of the sovereignty of Mexico and acknowledged by all the friendly powers."

This portion of the protest hits the Administration at Washington hard—*very hard*. It carries no additional weight, because it comes from the self-constituted Government in the City of Mexico. It is only what any citizen of Mexico or any foreign power might retort upon the aforesaid Administration; and when the President's recommendation to forcibly seize Sonora and Chihuahua is taken in the same connection, the matter appears still worse. It is but too true, that according to all appearances, the Administration at Washington occupies the position given it in this protest. It is true that the American Minister recognized the despotic, self-constituted and circumscribed Government in the City of Mexico, subsequently quarreled with the same, received his passports, went home and obtained the approval of the Administration at Washington of his course. It is true that another Minister was sent out, who recognized the government which his predecessor refused to recognize, and did, in fact, repudiate. It is true that, according to all available evidence, our present Administration, in its dealings with Mexico, has caused to be cast upon us the imputation of being a filibustering nation. Humiliating and mortifying as these facts are, the Mexican nation and foreign nations must impute the blame of all this where it properly belongs, and though the American nation is responsible for the acts of its Administration, matters in that quarter have not yet gone so far that the masses of the American people cannot show their disapproval of the acts of that Administration up to the present time, and effectually apply the remedy in its future policy as relates to this country and those foreign Powers who have acted so important a part in bringing about the present state of affairs.

The protest concludes as follows:

"The undersigned, Minister of State and of Dispatches of Foreign Relations, by the special order of his Excellency, Senor General President of the Republic of Mexico, and it might be added, with truth, (MONS. GABRIAC, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from France, &c.,) declares;

That are null and void and of no effect whatsoever, treaties, covenants, regulations or negotiations, in whatsoever matter, have been perfected or may be perfected between the Government at Washington and the so-called Constitutional Government of Mexico; and from this time forward and forever, protest before the civilized world, in the name of the nation, that to Mexico shall be left all her rights over the entire extent of her territorial possessions, according to the limits marked out by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of the 2d of February, 1848, and of the posterior treaty of the 30th of December, 1853, as well as every other point which affects the interest and sovereignty of Mexico.

National Palace of the Government of Mexico, 14th of April, 1859. (Signed) MANUEL DIAZ BONILLA."

From the latter part of this protest, it will be perceived how quick the self-constituted Government in the City of Mexico is to seize upon the opportunity to make capital by assuming the inference that the basis of the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the United States, is the ceding to the latter by the former a portion of the territorial domain; an inference which, to the personal knowledge of your correspondent, has no foundation in truth. It must also be evident that any party in Mexico, giving out that it is determined to maintain the true interests and the integrity of the Republic, gains great strength thereby. And any party that is suspected of yielding to the contrary policy, loses strength in the same proportion. If, therefore, the United States desires that any party in the country should sustain itself on its own merits, a demand for the ceding of territory or other advantages or merits contrary to the sovereignty of Mexico, must not at this time be made. It will probably be perceived, also, that had the suggestion of the President, to forcibly occupy Sonora and Chihuahua, been carried out, all parties in Mexico would have been united in a bitter feeling of hostility against the United States, and foreign Powers would undoubtedly have had the moral right to sustain this republic in any measures of opposition she might have been disposed to adopt, saying nothing about the right of said foreign Powers to do as *they* pleased with Mexico. But this irretrievable mischief we have most fortunately escaped. And what is the actual state of affairs at the present time?

Mr. MCLANE, Minister from the United States, has recognized the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Mexico. This Government has made important concessions to the Tehuantepec Company. It has signed an agreement permitting the survey of certain routes across the country, and permitting United States troops to guard American trains passing over said routes. It has signified its willingness to open the port of Guaymas to the United States, modify and simplify the tariff to suit American interests, and otherwise open the country to peaceful American enterprise. It is gathering its strength and means to raise another army to oppose the Government at the City of Mexico.

The self constituted Government in the capital has defeated the Liberal forces who were besieging it. It has shot down in cold blood and imprisoned without cause American citizens. It has withdrawn the exequatur of Mr. BLACK, American Consul at the City of Mexico, and of all other American Consuls in the Republic,—treated the said BLACK with indignity, and refused to allow him to correspond with his Government. It has protested against the recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. MCLANE, declaring all acts consummated between the Cabinet at Washington and the Government of JUAREZ null and void and in the most offensive, insulting manner, by violence and otherwise, bid defiance to the United States and undisguisedly evinced the bitter hatred it entertains towards that country and its citizens. The English Minister has pursued the unheard-of course of refusing protection to American citizens in their extremity, and in all the unlawful, unfriendly and barbarous proceedings of the self-constituted Government at the City of Mexico towards the United States this functionary, in connection with those representing France and Spain, have openly cooperated, and rapidly as possible they are urging matters to the extreme of war!

This is the actual state of affairs at the present moment, and it now becomes proper to inquire, "What have our Ministers in Mexico of late years been about?" "What have the present Administration and present Congress been about that affairs in this country have been allowed to come steadily and surely to the crisis so suddenly sprung upon our country?"—a crisis as momentous as has arisen since the Government has been in existence.

"What is to be done?" is the next question. To withdraw from Mexico entirely *now* would be to humble ourselves before the world in the dust, and saying to Europe, "We forego our cherished intention and evident destiny to extend our influence and institutions beyond our present limits—do with Mexico as you like." This is impossible. There is but one course left for the United States to pursue, and that is to sustain the Constitutional, Liberal Party. This was evident long ago. The southern frontier of the United States borders on that of Mexico from ocean to ocean. Her great mail routes pass around and through that country to reach the Pacific. The natural proclivity of American citizens to open up adjoining countries, to extend trade and commerce, art, science and arms, is irrepressible, and towards Mexico this is all tending. To guide this current on its peaceful course, and for the common advantage of both countries, is the first great duty of the United States Government. Such a government as that which now rules in the City of Mexico, cannot be acknowledged or even *tolerated* by the United States, based as it is on the idea of war against our institutions, and sustained in this by despotic Europe. The acknowledgment of such a government is against our political creed and hazardous to our very political existence. On the other hand, the Constitutional Party, comprising four-fifths of the inhabitants of Mexico, repudiating despotic Europe, invite us to their country to follow peaceful avocations, such as best suit our interests and tastes. We are really and truly invited by the masses. The United States Government, therefore, in obedience to its instincts of self preservation, its superior right as a contiguous nation and sister republic, and by all the higher moral rights which regulate the well being of nations, is in duty bound to say to united Europe, "*The Constitutional Party in Mexico shall be sustained at all hazards.*" The full and unequivocal recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. MCLANE embodies this declaration. It was done nobly and boldly, and with a voice of thunder and warning it fell upon the ears of the despots and the representatives of Europe while engaged in their nefarious machinations in the City of Mexico. It only remains now for the people and Government of the United States to give their representative in this country full and unequivocal support. *England* will undoubtedly, ultimately coincide with the United States. It should be borne in mind that petty English Consuls and the inferior class of English Ministers all over the world, invariably oppose American interests, being influenced by their own petty interests. It is only when matters reach the higher order of English Statesmen, who are above such unworthy influences, that both countries are brought to act on a common basis in sustaining the common principles of humanity as they are regarded in this enlightened age. Though England is undoubtedly right in the main, in looking to any and all Governments holding the treasury of Mexico for the payment of certain sums of money according to stipulation, it is not probable she will sustain a Minister who makes use of his discretionary powers to restore despotism at the expense of freedom, which he does in exerting himself to sustain the self-constituted, despotic Government in the City of Mexico, and crushing the free, Constitutional Government of which JUAREZ is the chief Executive. In so doing, England dries up the source from which her debt is liquidated, and establishes an unnatural hatred and contest with the only nation on the face of the earth with whom she can fraternize.

The protest which forms the basis of the foregoing remarks, has probably been sent forth by the Miramon Government and the representatives of the European Powers as a great *state* paper, *a la Louis Napoleon*. It has not the slightest claim to be regarded as such. It is a case of artful specist pleading from a thoroughly spurious source. Its grandiloquent assertions of the popularity and nationality of its party, its regard for the interests of Mexico, &c., with its depreciation of the Constitutional Party, are, to use a word more expressive than elegant, all *bosh*. It was indicted by apt students of the Santa Anna school in the midst of scenes of murder and robbery of the most savage nature. BONILLA, the man who signs his name to the document, was one of the parties who effected the sale of the Mesilla Valley to the United States. His name is on the paper of sale, and it is well known that some of the gold received therefor went into his own pocket.

MATLA.

Letter of Mr. McLane to Ocampo, Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, relative to the Protest of the Central Government at Mexico.

U. S. LEGATION, VERA CRUZ, April 26, 1859.

SIR: My attention has been called to a publication in one of the newspapers of tha City of Mexico, styled "A Protest of the Supreme Government," and signed by Mr. MANUEL DIAZ BONILLA, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Government, of which President MIRAMON is the Chief Executive, alleging:

First, That Mr. FORSYTH recognized that Government and endeavored to initiate a negotiation for the purchase of a considerable portion of the national territory of Mexico.

Second, That failing in this endeavor, he sought occasions of contest and misunderstanding and excited his countryman to disobedience, which proceedings resulted finally in the suspension of political relations between himself and that Government.

Third, That the Supreme Government tolerated such conduct only to make it known to the Government of the United States, which latter, instead of rebuking him, approved his conduct, and to make manifest its hostility and illustrate its disloyalty to the Supreme Government, recognized the Constitutional Government, of which President JUAREZ is the Chief Executive, and which it had previously rejected, with a view to invest it with such habiliments of legitimacy and authority, as would enable it, in conjunction with the Government of the United States, to despoil Mexico of her national territory.

Fourth, It declares void all treaties and agreements between the Government of the United States and the Constitutional Government of Mexico.

This is a statement of facts in connection with the recognition of the Central Government of the City of Mexico by Mr. FORSYTH, adroitly associated with other facts and incidents occurring at a different epoch of time and under totally different circumstances, with a view to impeach the consistency and good faith of the Government of the United States.

When Mr. FORSYTH recognized the Government which he did, President COMONFORT had abandoned the country, and he could not know that President JUAREZ had yet organized the Constitutional Government, consequently the Government recognized by Mr. FORSYTH was the only *de facto* Imperial Government in Mexico at the time, and in recognizing it as such, he acted in conformity with the well-settled practice and policy of the United States.

Subsequently, he closed political relations with that Government, not because he failed or was likely to fail in the negotiations for the purchase of territory, but because that Government wantonly trampled upon all the well-established principles of law and comity that regulate the intercourse of civilized States, and the Government of the United States approved his act in suspending diplomatic and political relations with a Government which adopted such a course.

Still later, when almost the entire Mexican nation had repudiated the Central Government, and the Constitutional Government of President JUAREZ was fully restored to its functions and accepted by more than four-fifths of the Republic, through its special Minister in Washington, Señor MATA, it invited the Government of the United States to re-open political relations with the Republic of Mexico.

The Government of the United States had only to assure itself that this Constitutional Government existed in Mexico with power and authority to adjust the questions at issue between the two Republics, at the time when political relations were suspended, and that it was disposed to exercise its power in a loyal and friendly spirit.

The great extent of territory in the Republic of Mexico bordering upon that of the United States, and the very important and intimate relations—political and commercial—that have been established between the two Republics by existing treaties, and the enterprise of the citizens of both countries, make it the imperative duty of the Government of the United States to reopen political relations with the Republic of Mexico whenever a just regard to its own dignity and the laws and usages of nations would enable it to do so.

Under these circumstances, although a civil war existed in the Republic of Mexico, and the Government, of which President MIRAMON is the Chief Executive, held possession of the capital of the Republic and two or three of its principal cities, the Government of the United States could not well refuse to recognize the Constitutional Government of Mexico as the rightful and *de facto* authority with which it was its duty to negotiate, in relation to all imperial questions at issue between the Governments of the two Republics.

Four-fifths of the States constituting the Mexican Republic, and an equally large proportion of its citizens, recognized the authority of the Constitutional Government, and repudiated that exercised by the Government in the City of Mexico; all the sea-ports upon the Gulf of Mexico and upon the Pacific Ocean in the Republic of Mexico, at which Consuls of the United States resided, recognized the authority of the Constitutional Government; and all the States of the Republic contiguous to the territory of the United States, some five or six in number, as well as those States on the South, through which citizens of the United States are entitled by treaty to pass, with their effects and merchandise, free of all charge and duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific, recognized this same Constitutional Government, of which President JUAREZ is the Chief Executive.

These considerations of a purely political significance, without referring to the friendly and loyal spirit manifested by the Constitutional Government towards the Government of the United States, constitute a sufficient reason why the latter should accept the overtures tendered by the former through its Special Minister in Washington, Senor MATA.

These facts are susceptible of much development, but the simple statement thereof is quite sufficient to repel the injurious reflections and unfounded assumptions that are set forth in the protest already referred to.

In this act of recognition of the Constitutional Government by that of the United States, nothing is signified that can properly be regarded as a departure from the impartial neutrality which has always directed the policy of the United States in relation to the Republic of Mexico in those civil wars and contests for the sovereignty of the Republic which have heretofore afflicted the country; for, although strictly speaking, it rests with the nation to determine in whom the legitimate authority of the country resides, yet foreign States must of necessity judge for themselves which of the contending governments or parties they will recognize by sending to or receiving Ambassadors, or whether they will suspend altogether diplomatic relations with the nation in question, and either alternative may be adopted without affording any just cause of complaint.

In reference to the particular case now under consideration, nothing has yet been done by the Government of the United States, or its representatives in Mexico, which denies to the Government in the City of Mexico, of which President MIRAMON is the chief Executive, all its rights as a Government where it exists, whether these be rights of war against its enemy, or political rights over all those properly subject to its actual authority wherever the same may be established, and all attempts emanating from that Government to misrepresent the policy and political action of the Government of the United States must only tend to disturb the state of impartial neutrality which it now occupies. ROBERT M. MCLANE.

To MELCHOR OCAMPO, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, Vera Cruz.

Reply of Mr. Ocampo to Mr. McLane.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, VERA CRUZ, April 28, 1859.

SIR: Your Excellency's attention has very properly been called—as you tell me in your note of yesterday, which I had the honor to receive—to the publication which Don MANUEL DIAZ DE BONILLA has made in the City of Mexico, in reference to the act by which your Excellency has recognized the Constitutional Government of Señor JUAREZ, in the name of the Government which you so worthily represent.

Such a publication might be noteworthy, were it not the natural and logical sequence to the aspirations by which the armed faction of the City of Mexico has endeavored to create the belief that it is the Government of the Republic. That faction had a much more modest birth. It desired "*to maintain itself only through the authority which the Republic might accord to it*;" but, blinded by the ephemeral triumphs of its most ephemeral conquests, and still more by the unfortunate recognition afforded it, as though it were a Government, by the representatives of some of the friendly Powers, it is not willing to acknowledge that the Republic has not been willing to give to it more authority than that of a usurper who commands and governs only the ground upon which its armed forces trample.

It alms—and this is but natural—longer to figure as a Government, though it may in reality do no more than oppress as many as fall beneath its rule—murder those it meets with, or fancies it has a pretext to murder—that these acts may serve the purpose of their reign of terror; it wastes the public funds, destroys the institutions of learning and public charity, the more clearly and fully to give the lie, by its acts, to its pretensions and pretences for the protection of life, liberty and property. But your Excellency need have no uneasiness on this account. This bloody and long-protracted drama shall terminate, and the final result of its protest will be that posterity shall award to it the merit of the logical deduction to be drawn between its pretensions and its declarations. Destitute, as they are, of the legitimate title to speak in the name of the nation, nothing they can say is binding upon her; neither is there any danger that the subsequent assent by the whole Republic shall hereafter hallow its acts.

These have been so infamous, unheard of and ferocious, that the nation which already knew the thirst for blood that has ever beset this faction—and which it has sought to satiate whenever it has held power—runs no risk of again being lulled to sleep by the living protestations which are held out to it of peace, guarantees and better times. A long and sad experience has already taught her to know them well. Your Excellency may, therefore, let them speak and protest. Your Excellency has replied with the *data* in your possession to the first three points, which you have enumerated, in reference to the publication of Senor BONILLA. With regard to the fourth, your Excellency will be enabled to see what—with the concurrence of his Excellency the President, to whom I have submitted your Excellency's note—is this day said to the Governors, &c., of the several States by the proper Department.

Your Excellency may well rely, as you do and ought to, upon the wisdom of your Government, upon the good and substantial reasons which your Excellency had to act as you have done, and upon the just right and material power of that Government which your Government has recognized as the only legitimate Government of the Republic, and do not fear that this Republic can be obligated to any thing by the rebel faction of the capital which does not comport with its interests.

Your Excellency will please accept the renewal of my most distinguished consideration and esteem.

M. OCAMPO.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

REPLY OF MR. OCAMPO TO BONILLA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday contain the reply of Señor OCAMPO, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Juarez Government, to the fourth point in the protest of the Central Government, namely that "All treaties and contracts," made with the former, "are null and void." OCAMPO says "notwithstanding all their protests, the nation, which has no need of such officious tutors, will do that which seems to it fit, and the vain words of an usurping functionary (meaning BONILLA, whom he calls impudent,) will not have other authority than the enlightened sovereignty with which the Sovereignty of the Republic sees proper to clothe them."

The Retreat of Miramon from Vera Cruz... His Account of the Business.

Among the documents supplied us by our files of the *Progreso* is the official report of the failure of the Vera Cruz expedition, transmitted by Gen. MIRAMON to his Minister of Relations, Gen. BONILLA. It is dated at Medellin, March 28.

After reciting the motives, preparations and exalted anticipations with which the expedition was undertaken, he ascribes his failure to a variety of causes, which prescience itself could hardly have foreseen. These were the destruction of the bridges, the devastation of the rancherias, and the utter desolation of the country adjoining the road between Cordoba and Vera Cruz,—defensive precautions shrewdly taken by the Liberals of the latter city. Owing to the detention and exhaustion of supplies resulting from these "acts of barbarism," whereby "magnificent public works, of immense public utility, were reduced to ruin," and "a great portion of the National territory laid waste," he arrived before Vera Cruz so near the commencement of the sickly season, that nothing but the utmost promptitude in the remission of fresh supplies of money, of powder and of provisions from the capital, could enable him to invest the City, with any hope of capturing it in the short period left. These supplies, thanks to the tardiness of the Minister of Hacienda, were not forthcoming. Without them, any attempt upon the town would have been madness, and accordingly retreat was of necessity the order of the day. The President, nevertheless, expresses the determination to resume, as soon as he shall have "completed the pacification of the interior," the attempt upon the "heroic city," and engages to punish the rebels handed there.

NAVAL.—The United States Surveying steamer *Corwin*, Lieutenant CRAVEN, arrived on Sunday, from Key West in six days. The following is her list of officers: Lieutenant Commanding, T. A. CRAVEN; Second Lieutenant, W. D. DU BARRY; Third Lieutenant, JOHN S. NICHOLS, Jr.; Draughtsman, LOUIS RAUCHER: Surgeon, T. L. P. CROMWELLER; Chief Engineer, HUGH CLARK; Assistant Engineers, C. V. CROSS and THOS. DIXIE; Assistant Draughtsman, CHAS. HEYER.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arago and Vigo off Cape Race and the Nova Scotian at Quebec.

FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR.

NO COLLISION REPORTED

Martial Law Declared at Trieste.

Departure of the French Emperor to the Theatre of War.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Universal Elevation of the Rate of Interest.

Decline in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs and Provisions—Consols—90 1-4a90 1-2.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 16.

The steamship *Arago* passed Cape Race, and an abstract of her news, which was put on board a fishing boat by Captain LINES, has reached this port.

The *Arago* has 140 passengers. She left Cowes on the evening of the 4th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York 23d, arrived out on the 4th inst., and the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which went to sea on Sunday, the 24th, from New-York, was off Cowes at 8½ P. M. of the 4th.

The news has been mainly anticipated by the arrivals at New-York, but being one day later in date possesses one or two features of interest.

The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The Bank of Frankfort had also raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4½ per cent.

The Dutch Government had applied to the Chambers for a credit of £500,000

The clipper ship *Champion of the Seas* had arrived from Melbourne with £92,040 in treasure.

The advance in the rates of interest by the Bank of England was expected to be made on the 5th.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT QUEBEC.

RIVER DU LOUPS, Monday, May 16.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* has passed this station, on her way to Quebec.

Her advices are from Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The panic in the London Stock Exchange had subsided.

There had been no collision as yet between the Austrian and Sardinian armies, but one was expected at any moment.

Some engagements are reported, but they are not confirmed. A battle was expected about the 5

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

American Baptist Missionary Union—Meeting of Board of Managers in First Baptist church, Broome-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

MORNING SESSION.

The annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society was commenced at 10½ o'clock on Friday morning, at Calvary Church, in Twenty-third-street.

JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., of Pennsylvania, the President, called the Society to order, and after a hymn and prayer by the Rev. THOS. ROBERTS, of New-Jersey, addressed the Society expressing his conviction that the members of the Society must be pleased to know that there was no disposition anywhere to interfere with their operations. He had been gratified when he had surveyed the field of the Society, but he had felt that he stations occupied by it were not sufficiently numerous. Recent events had stripped the foreign field of some of its charms, but the home field had risen in public estimation; in his view the Home Mission had presidential claims. The Society had its origin in Love; it had accomplished much, though it was still in its infancy. It stood to-day in all the pride and strength of youth and early manhood. It was its duty to occupy the new territories to the utmost extent. There was much yet to be done. He knew of no gauge by which to measure what the Society could do. Their cause was the cause of God, and although many of those engaged in it would soon pass away, the work would go on and the Society would continue to prosecute it. At the conclusion of the address the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Credentials—The Hon. J. M. Leonard, Pennsylvania; the Rev. O. Tracy, New-Hampshire; J. S. Lado, New-York; T. Powell, Ohio; J. W. Parkhurst, Massachusetts.

Nomination of Officers—The Rev. E. Lathrop, D. D.; T. Watson, Esq.; M. G. Hodge, New-York; R. Babcock, D. D., New-Jersey; C. Willett, Wisconsin.

On Life Directors and Members present—The Rev. L. Foster, D. D., Massachusetts; H. Dunish, New-York; W. H. Parmly, New Jersey; S. D. Phelps, D. D., Connecticut; and W. H. Munn, New-York.

EBENEZER CALDWELL Esq., the Treasurer, presented his report, from which it appears that the receipts from all sources, including a balance on hand from last year of $4 439 am unt to $49 936 34 Of this sum $7,168 was tu legacies. The disbursements amount to $45,152 48—of which, $29,109 61 was paid to Missionaries. There is a balance in the Treasury of $4,803 66, subject, however, to drafts of Missionaries amounting to $3 537 31.

The Rev. Mr. CHANDLER, on behalf of the General Convention, presented the proceedings of that body.

The Rev. Dr. HILL read portions of the Annual Report, and presented a communication from the Board of Managers, recommending changes in the constitution so as to provide for the election of two auditors instead of one, and of one Corresponding Secretary instead of Secretaries of Correspondence. Further, the Board proposed to alter the seventh article of the constitution, so that donations could be received for books for missionaries, and contributions for the education of their children, and other purposes.

The Rev. Dr. GILLETTE stated that the Board was unanimous in making these recommendations.

The Rev. D. B. CHENEY, of Pennsylvania, opposed changes in the constitution, and offered an amendment providing that the whole subject should be referred.

The remainder of the morning session was consumed in discussing this matter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at 2½ o'clock with religious exercises. The consideration of the recommendation of the Board of Managers was resumed, and it was immediately laid upon the table, and a Committee of five appointed last year to consider the same subject, was called on to report.

The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, from that Committee, stated that meetings of the Committee had been held, but nothing had been done, and the Committee had no report to present. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The resolution just laid on the table was called up again, and the resolution, with the amendment offered at the close of the morning's session, was adopted.

The recommendation of the Executive Board, in favor of substituting two auditors instead of one, in the constitution, was adopted. That providing that there should be one Corresponding Secretary only, called forth considerable debate, in the course of which Dr. FISH, of New-Jersey, in opposing the recommendation, asked what the Society was doing that its receipts were so small. He was dissatisfied with the operations of the Society, and had been for some time. There was no more spirit in the Society than there was moisture in a chip that had been baked. [Laughter.] He urged the full occupation of the field which God had given them.

Mr. CHASE, of Illinois, said he knew that several ministers had been sent to the West for the purpose of making money.

The President called him to order.

Dr. HILL said it had been charged that a great many incompetent ministers had been sent out West. He claimed that great care had been taken in sending ministers out West.

The recommendation was finally referred back to the Executive Board.

The third recommendation of the Board was next considered.

The Rev. Dr. CHENEY, and others, opposed it. The recommendation was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. SHARDLOW, of Troy, offered a resolution in favor of adopting the recommendation of the Convention, urging that the Constitution of the Society be amended so that the election of annual members should be provided for, and no more life members should be chosen

Mr. BUCKNALL offered, as a substitute, a resolution declaring that while the Society recognised the authority of the churches exercised to every legitimate way, it could not recognise the document containing this recommendation, and, therefore, declined to express any opinion with regard to it

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD BRIGGS spoke at length in favor of the original resolution. He deemed the principle of life membership unodemocratic and contrary to the spirit of the Baptist Church.

The Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Massachusetts defended the life members. They who elected the Executive Board were properly those who had consecrated their lives and property to the good work which this Society was designed to carry forward. He preferred the adoption of the succedium.

The discussion was not finished when 5 o'clock, the hour of adjournment, arrived. The session closed with a prayer from the Rev. Dr. SHADRACH.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, the Society reassembled at 7½ o'clock and listened to addresses, a sketch of which is given below. Before they were delivered a hymn was sung, and Rev. Mr. WELSH, of Missouri, offered prayer. It was stated that Gov. FLETCHER, of Vermont, and Professor HITCHCOCK, who had been expected to deliver addresses on this occasion, were detained, so that they could not be present.

The Rev. Dr. HILL read a portion of the report of the Board of Managers, part of which had been read in the morning. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Wm. CATHCART, of Philadelphia, then addressed the Society. Some three centuries ago, he said, CATHERINE DE MEDICI ruled France, and at that time a treaty was made with the Protestants, and they were beguiled to their ruin. At the tolling of a well-known bell the slaughter began. Coligni was soon no more; the streets ran blood; in Paris, 6,000 fell, and 60,000 Protestants throughout France. Great were the Catholic rejoicings that followed, and their sounds had been echoed till the present day, and now reechoed over the prairies of the West. If Romanism in our day were the Romanism of RENZI, or of CHAS. CARROLL of Carrollton, it might be regarded with indifference; but American Catholicism was inimical to everything that bore the semblance of Protestantism. Popery counting its hundreds of thousands of followers, was scattered over the West, leading its followers as surely to destruction as the disciples of Brahma were conducted to death when they were placed before the car of Juggernaut. Mary, Joseph, St. Patrick, were the gods of Popery. It was the most gigantic system of moral religious and political evil that ever had existed. Every American freeman as he thought of these things should pray to God for protection. It was a fact that all were conversant with that the first sentiments of a community were retained for generations. Nowhere was this so evident as in the United States. In the Massachusetts of to-day still lived the Puritan principles of her founders, and they would live there to the last. New-Orleans had been settled and built under Popish influences. The habits of her people, her principles, her institutions, the whole tone and bent of the Crescent City were Popish. If the seed was properly planted the fruit would be good; but where it was not, it was far otherwise: and in the West were crowds of outcasts gathered and lodfeels from abroad. Were these the men to found States and reflect glory upon the country? If this Home Missionary spirit were crucified or suffered to shiver to death, fifty years hence might be seen half a dozen States gathered under [illegible] banner of Romanism. He had never met with the habit of glorifying one's country [illegible] there was so much to boast of as the Americans [illegible] in the midst of this adulation a voice would be heard proclaiming that to God it was all to be ascribed. The Speaker alluded to the causes of the downfall of ancient Rome, and said it would be so with [illegible] and [illegible] people on the globe if the [illegible] of God [illegible]. If we would save [illegible] country [illegible] never rest till the gospel of Christ [illegible] all over the land. Every should [illegible] until Romanism was swept [illegible] before the [illegible] of their own religion.

The Rev. Ca[illegible] of Wisconsin, was next introduced. He [illegible] been born again the same [illegible] that [illegible] spread; that hot, as well [illegible] spoken, endeared the Saviour to [illegible] of an illiterate west[illegible] speech and [illegible] commended [illegible] to be!" So were those who opposed all missionaries, or ought to be. He opposed the idea of taking from the Society the pioneer [illegible] it had done, and for which it was [illegible] could learn [illegible] the West Truth had gained upon Error at almost every point. The speaker dwelt upon the importance of erecting church edifices, and predicted a brilliant future for the great Northwest. He asserted that the Society had lost confidence in the Western men, and apologized for the land speculators of the West through whose agency nonesed men at the East had suffered. He asked if the West was the only place where there were speculators. He wanted to impress upon the Society that they out West were not sinners above [illegible] who dwell in Jerusalem. He denied that the West was hopelessly bankrupt. When the sun ceased to shine, when seed time and harvest should cease to come round with the revolving year, then, and then only, it would be safe to declare that the West was hopelessly bankrupt. As regarded the secularized ministers of the West he had not run foul of many, and he wanted to know if there were none such in New-York. In Massachusetts there were more ordained ministers than nouroses, and what were they doing? Making books and some of them making money. Those ministers out West who had sacrificed their consciences for three per cent a month were greatly to be pitied. Most of them were poor men now. He did not blame his brethren here who had been scorched in the West if they felt sore; but he wanted to assure them that there were honest men out West. Now more than ever they needed help, and if God granted them two harvests all should be paid back. He urged renewed contributions for the support of ministers in the field.

The Society and audience, which quite filled the church, were dismissed with a benediction.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The members of this Society reassembled at Calvary Church, in Twenty-third-street, at 9¼ A. M., Saturday. A hymn was sung, and the Rev. Mr. KEMPTON, of New Jersey, offered prayer.

The Rev. Dr. POSTER, of Massachusetts, offered the report of the Committee on Life membership, from which it appeared that there were 230 Life Members and 91 Directors present at this annual meeting of the Society. The report was accepted.

The Hon. J. M. LEONARD, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Delegates, reported that there were 13 delegates present. The report was accepted.

The consideration of the resolution providing for the abolition of Life-membership and for the election of Annual members instead, was resumed.

The Rev. Dr. LATHROP opposed the substitute offered by Dr. BUCKNALL, declaring that the Society did not recognize the right of the delegates to recommend the proposed change, and therefore declining to make it. He did recognize the right of his brethren to make such recommendations.

The Rev. Dr. BUCKNALL had nothing to say against his brethren, but he thought it wrong to forestall the action of this body in this way. They came here representing the 4,200 Baptist Churches in the Free States, and each stood alone to do what seemed to him right—and no fig for that Baptist who could not stand alone. He had nothing now to say against the recommendation, but he was not pleased with its origin. Every resolution offered here should originate in this body.

The Rev. A. H. BUSHNOMA, of New York, offered as an amendment a resolution directing that, in view of the manifest desire for a change in the Constitution of this Society, a Committee of five be appointed to consider its propriety and report at the present session, and if the proposed measure is thought of favorably, that it be acted on next year. He said he was in favor of the proposed change; he was in favor of putting his foot in the aristocratic element of this Society.

The Rev. Dr. BUCKNALL accepted Mr. BUSHNOMA's amendment as a substitute for his own, and after some debate it was adopted unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. COLVER moved that the recommendation of the Convention be referred to the same Committee, and the motion was carried.

The Rev. Dr. HODGE moved that the motion to refer the proposed amendment with regard to corresponding secretaries to the Executive Board be reconsidered. This was carried, and the matter was referred to the same Committee of five to which the consideration of the other proposed amendments was to be committed.

Mr. JOHN M. DAVIES, of New York, now addressed the Society, and said his heart had been pained when he had heard that the discharge of missionaries at the West had been rendered imperative. On an average, only five cents had been received from each communicant of the Baptist Church during the past year. If there was any way in which the churches would be made to take a deeper interest in the support of the missionary work it seemed to him that three times the amount of last year's receipts could be collected.

Judge RUNYON, of New Jersey, supposed all were impressed with the fact that they had not done what they ought to have done. He offered a resolution directing that a Committee of five be appointed to consider what effectual means may be taken for increasing the receipts, the Committee to report at the next annual meeting.

The Rev. Dr. BABCOCK, of Patterson, N. J., supported the resolution, but hoped it would be directed that the Committee report at the present session of the Society. There were those here who would go away grieved if something definite was not done at this meeting. The $29 000 which was all that was actually applied to the support of missionaries annually was a paltry sum.

The Rev Mr. WESTON paid a tribute to the missionaries at the West, and favored the adoption of the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. CHAGOE, of New York, stated that he had received communications from the new States, setting forth that there were excellent ministers prepared to enter upon the missionary work at the West for $200 a year, relying principally for support upon the fields in which they labor.

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. LATHROP presented the report of the Committee on Nominations, recommending the election of the following officers:

President—JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Chester, Penn. Vice-Presidents—J. E. Southworth, Esq., New York; J. W. Merrill, Esq., Boston. Treasurer—Ebenezer Caldwell, Esq., New-York. Auditors—Smith Sheldon, New York; R. Stout, New York. Secretaries of Correspondence—The Rev. Benjamin M. Hill, New-York; the Rev. D. B. Cheney, Philadelphia. Recording Secretary—A. B. Capwell, Esq., New-York.

Tellers were appointed, and a vote was taken on the list presented by the Committee. The result was announced during the afternoon session.

The Chairman announced that the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution would consist of Dr. Lathrop, of New York; Mr. Lunard, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Merrill, of Massachusetts; Dr. Weed, of New-Jersey; and Dr. Dean, of New-Jersey—and that the Committee of Inquiry concerning the method of increasing the yearly receipts of the Society would consist of Mr. Davies, of New-York; Judge Runyon, of New Jersey; Dr. Bucknall, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Porter, of Massachusetts; and Dr. Weston, of Illinois.

The Society now united in singing a hymn, after which

The Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, of Wisconsin, one of the Society's missionaries at the West, addressed the Society. He said seven and a half years had passed since he went from New-Haven as a missionary to the West, and now meeting so many of his brethren he was under the influence of much emotion. His field of labor was Appleton, a young City on the Fox River, in Wisconsin, and there, at a distance from his co-workers, he stood up to preach the Gospel. At first his flock had worshipped in contracted quarters, but now they had a church partially completed which would cost $4 000; if he could take home with him $500, the church would be completed. He believed it the greatest economy for the Society to build churches out West, and in a short time their prodigal gratitude would become self-sustaining. His soul had been harrowed when he had heard the hard things said about the missionaries in the West. Those missionaries had to sustain the Church, instead of being sustained by the Church.

The Rev. SAMUEL WHITE spoke of the importance of sending to the West good missionaries.

The Rev. Mr. BUTTERFIELD, from Iowa, followed. He said his brethren at the West relied on this Society. The great way to spread knowledge was the working of mind upon mind. Either the truth must be poured in upon the masses at the West, or infidelity must prevail. The Second Baptist Church at Davenport, where he came from, was under a debt of $8 000; and unless that was paid off soon, that church would become the headquarters of the Devil; the Universalists were waiting to get hold of the church.

The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR hoped the money would be raised immediately. The sum of $920 was collected for the relief of this church on the spot.

The Rev. Mr. BUTTERFIELD returned his heartfelt thanks for the sympathy manifested, and pledged himself with the beginning thus made to save that Church.

The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR offered a resolution, declaring that the cause of the Church at Davenport appealed to the especial sympathy of Baptists. It was adopted unanimously.

The morning session was closed with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society met again at 2½ P. M.

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of the proposed amendments to the Constitution reported a large number of amendments, and also one with regard to which was referred to the next annual meeting.

The Committee appointed to consider the means of increasing the receipts of the Society presented its report. It recommended that the entire services of the provisional Secretary be secured permanently if possible; that one of the Secretaries occupy the Western part of the country, and that the other Secretary reside in New-York and perform like labors here, and that the question of the sphere of action of the Secretaries respectively be referred to the Executive Board; and that in case the services of the Junior Secretary cannot be obtained, the Board be authorized to fill the vacance till the next annual meeting. The report was accepted.

Mr. JAMES H. REED, of Providence, R. I., offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Society an effort should be made to raise $100,000 during the ensuing year, to be appropriated to the missionary work. It was adopted.

The officers nominated by the Committee on Nominations were declared duly elected and after the transaction of routine business the Society adjourned *sine die*.

The following is a summary of labors and results at all the stations occupied by the missionaries of the Society during the past year:

One hundred and sixteen missionaries, assistant missionaries and agents labored under the commission of the Society. Thirty one of the number were new appointments at various periods of the year. The number in commission on the 31st of March was 83. Twenty two of the missionaries preached in foreign languages; twenty of them were natives of foreign lands.

The number of States and Territories occupied was sixteen. The number of stations and out stations supplied was 969. The aggregate amount of time bestowed upon the field is equal to that of one man for eighty-five and a quarter years.

The missionaries report revivals of religion at twenty six stations; the baptism of seven hundred and sixty-four persons, of whom seventy-four were converts from Roman Catholics and foreign Lutherans; the hopeful conversion of one hundred and seventy-nine others; the ordination of fifty-three preachers; the ordination of twenty-two ministers; the completion of fifteen church edifices; and the commencement of fourteen others.

The Churches aided by the Society contributed to the benevolent objects of Christian benevolence $4,343 97, and for the support of the Gospel among themselves $15,121 45.

Seven Churches heretofore aided by the Society have become self sustaining.

In addition to the above, the missionaries report the following:

Sermons preached	17,994
Lectures and addresses	1,316
Pastoral visits	26 994
Prayer and other meetings attended	9,569
Signatures to temperance pledge	6 9
Miles traveled in discharge of duty	102,924
Schools visited	530
Sabbath Schools in the churches	137
Bible classes	89
Number of teachers	910
Number of scholars	7 513
Volumes in Sabbath School libraries	16,810
Stations where monthly concert of prayer is observed	53
Preparing for the ministry	21

The Rev. H. G. WESTON, formerly of Illinois, now of this City, preached a sermon before the Society and a large audience at Calvary Church, in Twenty-third street, yesterday afternoon.

The Young Men's Christian Union.

One of the pleasantest occasions of the week, at least for those engaged in it, was the second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union, which was held on Friday evening, in Dodworth's Hall. There was the promise of good things intellectual in the names of the speakers announced; but besides these were good things physical provided. In the center of the room were arranged tables loaded down with sandwiches, ice-cream, &c. Gentlemen and ladies began to assemble early in the evening, and by half-past eight the hall was filled with quite a brilliant audience.

Shortly after nine o'clock, Mr. RICHARD WARREN called the assembly to order. This, he said, was the banquet of the series of meetings which the association had been holding for the last two days. It was their desire to promote feelings of fellowship. They should not allow themselves to be separated by sectarian lines. He then invited the gentlemen to wait upon the ladies present as they would in their own parlors, putting aside all formality. The company then gathered around the refreshment tables, and proceeded to discuss the good things provided.

After having been helped, Mr. WARREN called upon the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS to make some remarks. But the waiters were rattling the dishes, and Dr. Bellows was compelled to postpone what he had to say for a few moments. Again taking the stand, Dr. B. said he was about to make the experiment of speaking without having anything to say. Nobody wanted to hear any speeches to-night, except those pleasant little ones which they desired to make to one another. His own private *tête-à-têtes* had been sadly interrupted. There were a corps of reporters ready to take down everything which might be said. To be sure it might sound very pleasant at the time when it was spoken, but now would it look to-morrow morning? [Laughter.] If he had his way, the gentlemen in question should be politely escorted from the room. Dr. B. said it did him good to see so many liberal Christians together. How had they increased in the last twenty years in point of numbers and respectability? Now they were really a force in the community. He hoped the time would be on come when they would begin to take possession of the country. There is enough of vacancy in the public mind to give liberal Christianity an opportunity to occupy the field, though the speaker would not say, by any means, that the old formula of Christianity had so far died out as to give the intellectual part of the community the monopoly of Christianity. He hoped religion was permeating more and more the middle classes of society. There is where the social element is so much needed. At present, he thought they were like little cabbage plants in the spring, shut up in hotbeds. When they should be sown broadcast over the soil then they would put on different forms. It was his opinion that the different liberal religious bodies would in time merge into one another and become a distinct organization. Then they would be able, by their united power, to accomplish much greater good. [Applause.]

Mr. WARREN then invited Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANNING, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, to make some remarks. He welcomed his presence as that of a man—one with whom he had worked in many things outside of the Church, and with whom he hoped yet to work in the Church.

Mr. MANNING's appearance called forth applause. He expressed his pleasure at being allowed to mingle so cheerily with the assembly. He would give place to Mr. BARNARD, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans.

Mr. BARNARD said he was glad to meet so many young men here. They were the ones to accomplish work. At least it had been found so in New-Orleans in the times of the epidemic. Besides, they had assistance there from the young ladies. He hoped that was the case here. Mr. B. then narrated some instances which had occurred when yellow fever was raging South, to illustrate the fact that united action on the part of the young men could accomplish great good.

The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN said he could not make a speech. He had been making one at Palace Garden, and mashed one of a revolver; it couldn't let more than one off at a time. But one thing he could promise them, with reference to his speech. In the words of an epitaph, written by an Englishman, on his friend,

"Unlike my subject now shall be my song,
It shall be witty and it shan't be long."

He could not promise that the prediction of the first part of the couplet should be fulfilled. He agreed with everything Dr. BELLOWS had said—and he meant it earnestly, and in all sincerity. One great reason why he had come to-night was for fear his absence would be misunderstood and misinterpreted. His whole life Association all success in their efforts to attain the objects for which they were working.

Dr. OSGOOD followed, in a pleasant little speech. Dr. CHAPIN had told them a story of a very long man; he would tell them one of a very dry man. ROBERT HALL was standing on a dock one day with a friend, and by some accident the latter fell in the water. "Never mind," said ROBERT HALL, who you know was a Baptist, "never mind, go into the pulpit and you will be dry enough." No one could help being interesting on such an occasion and on such a platform as this. At a private view of the Nineveh marbles, the other day, he noticed the faces were all alike. Probably the Ninevites got some model man to sit for the likenesses of all. So he supposed their President was the model of the Society. Certainly he never looked so young as he did when he made the opening speech of the evening. Dr. OSGOOD then proceeded to discuss the question as to what a young man might be. He did not believe in growing old. They ought to grow younger all the time. The further they traveled the nearer they should come to the fountain of perpetual youth. He would give three rules for keeping young. First of all, man should keep a childlike faith in an overruling Providence; then he should have varied society, and go a great deal in the company of little children; he must be sociable at home, and if he have true manly spirit let him go much with noble women; and finally, let his occupation be varied. Dr. OSGOOD made an eloquent plea for a Christianity which should be free, joyous, and at the same time pure and evangelical. To be sure these were a great many bad people in New York, but he really believed that there was no city in the world where the regular families were so moral. The great feeling in New York was in favor of letting every man follow out his own belief and opinions. For the liberality and kindness which had been extended him personally, he would desire to return his sincere and most grateful thanks. [Great applause.]

Addresses F. Dow, Esq., Vice President of the Union, the Rev. Mr. NOYES, formerly of Chicago, and others, were called upon to make addresses, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

American Baptist Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the American Baptist Historical Society was held on Saturday evening, in the Baptist Tabernacle Church, (the Rev. Dr. LAWRENCE's,) in Second-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The Society is composed of members exclusively of the persuasion after which it is named. It was organized six years ago, and has been and still is rapidly gaining in strength and efficiency. Its purpose is, in the main, similar to that of the New-York Historical Society, but that purpose, of course, is restricted to a specific denominational sphere. The attendance on Saturday night was quite large.

In the absence of Dr. WILLIAMS, the President, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE, the first Vice-President, took the chair.

The Rev. Dr. HALL, of Granville College, offered prayer.

After a brief and pertinent address from the Chairman, the annual report was read and adopted.

Dr. HAGUE being obliged to leave in order to keep a previous engagement to attend a wedding, he requested the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, Mass., to take the chair. Mr. DAVIS complied, and the Doctor, after apologizing for leaving so prematurely, withdrew.

Professor S. S. CUTTING, of Rochester University, delivered the ANNUAL ADDRESS. His subject was "The Province and Uses of Baptist History." He sketched the history of the Baptists from the period of the Reformation—the period in which the name Baptist was first assumed, though long anterior to that the doctrine of the Baptists was received and known. He traced in detail the circumstances to which the Reformation had its rise, and, to illustrate the state of popular feeling at the time towards the corruptions of the then predominant creed, quoted from CHAUCER and the *Vision of Piers Ploughman* various passages aimed at the prevalent clerical abuses. The Reformation, he said, was to be contemplated as a great popular movement; but let it not be acknowledged as a strange thing that its progress was marked by many things to be regretted. It was a divine work, but wrought through human agency, and necessarily bore the marks of human weakness. One of the leading features of the Reformation was the rise of the Anabaptists and their proceedings in Munster, Germany. History charged them with horrible excesses; but he thought that their history had not yet been fairly written. The same work was to be done for them that later historians had done for the English dissenters during the reign of JAMES.

It was melancholy to reflect that the most gentle name (MELANCTHON) among the Reformers was that of one of those who said that Anabaptists must be restrained by the sword: so too with ZWINGLIUS and ŒCOLAMPADIUS. He traced the history of the Anabaptists to England and to the Netherlands in the latter especially during the existence of the Dutch Republic, and showed to what persecutions they were exposed in the former during the reign of ELIZABETH, notwithstanding which their numbers rapidly increased. The first province of Baptist history was to describe its origin and guard its progress; the second was to demonstrate the faith of the founders of the denomination, and their relations to other members of the great Christian family. There was hardly a page material for this. The confession of faith of the "Particular Baptists" of London preceded the Westminster Confession, and was acknowledged as orthodox by a number of that assembly. It was plain from that and contemporaneous writings that the Baptists demanded only a consistent and complete Reformation; the restoration of evangelical faith and apostolic freedom. They accepted the principles of the Reformation with the design of carrying them out, and only parted company with their brethren when they refused to carry out he Reformation to its legitimate results. They were Protestants not against Rome only, but against everything of Rome the other sects had retained. He maintained that the publication of Baptist history would tend to the progress and triumph of their distinctive principles. He would not be suspected of a wish to violate Christian charity; he only desired that they should understand for themselves and perform their distinctive mission. The founders of the denomination demanded that Christ alone should reign over our voluntary subjects. Truth was immortal, and though it might be scourged and crucified, and for a season entombed in the grave, on the third day it should rise again victorious and rule and triumph forever.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Rev. Mr. LOWRY, and carried unanimously.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing the receipts of the year to have been $310 78; exceeding, by $355 69; leaving the treasury in debt $5 11.

A collection was taken up which, in its amount, was said to be exceedingly liberal, and then after the usual closing exercises, the audience separated.

The Baptist Publication Society.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Sermon of the American Baptist Publication Society was preached at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon, before a respectable but not crowded audience, by the Rev. Dr. TURNBULL. After the preliminary exercises of singing and prayer, the reading of the Scriptures being omitted, the Reverend gentleman selected as his text the 9th verse of the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel: "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?" After considering the extraordinary nature of Christ's miracle, in feeding five thousand people with so small a quantity of food, sending them away satisfied, with twelve baskets of fragments remaining, an act of creation, in itself, like the other acts of God, in calling into being matter under any form or circumstance, the preacher proceeded to argue that Mind, being even nearer to God than Matter, he works correspondently with Mind, and with means apparently of the smallest, brings the greatest results to pass. The five loaves and small fishes of the material miracle are reproduced in every great spiritual movement, for in Mind, as in Matter, all God's work is creative, all that we can discern is a marvelous production of something out of nothing. What is Christianity itself but a creation? Or the Reformation of the sixteenth century? Or the revival of religion under WESLEY and WHITFIELD? The creative presence of the Almighty in the souls of men was the secret of all these movements. So it was with the history of the Baptist denomination. His creative energy gave birth to a new community, and its ministers were launched into the wilderness with but five loaves and two small fishes wherewith to feed a multitude. So it was with the particular society which they had met to celebrate, whose aim it was to spread the Word of God by the publication of religious works. It had derived its power from God—from its creative energy. For what were the few books and tracts at which it began its work, but the five loaves and the two fishes? But, aided by Him, it had fed and is feeding the multitude, and is doing a good work in which the angels rejoice.

The reverend gentleman proceeded further to illustrate his text and the usefulness of the American Baptist Publication Society, without entering into any statistics connected with it.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

THREE MORE OF THE PRISONERS PLEADING NOLI CONTENDERE—CALL FOR A CONVENTION IN CLEVELAND—SPEECH OF THE PRISONER LANGSTON.

Three more of the Oberlin Rescuers, on trial at Cleveland, have entered a plea of *noli contendere*. Their names are LOVELAND, DE WOLF and WARNER. Their sentence was to pay a fine of $20 each; to pay the costs of prosecution, and be committed to the custody of the Marshal for twenty four hours.

A Convention of Anti-Slavery men, with reference to these cases, is to meet at Cleveland on the 24th of May. The following call is published in the Cleveland *Herald*:

"In view of the impending crisis, which seems to admonish us that 'Liberty is to be Preserved by Ceaseless Vigilance,' it is deemed important that a general Mass Convention of the foes of Slavery and Despotism, and the friends of State and Individual Rights, be held in some convenient place on the Western Reserve without any unnecessary delay.

We do, therefore, earnestly request our Republican friends throughout the said Western Reserve, as well as all others who are in sympathy with us in our opposition to despotic usurpation of power, to meet in council in the City of Cleveland, on Tuesday, the 24 h day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. W. Noble,	J. J. Sloane,
H. F. Brayton,	B. Barker,
J. F. Keeler,	H. B. Spitman,
D. L. Coughman,	Jno C. Grannis,
R. C. Parsons,	W. M. Corner,
J. S. Grannis,	James B. Wilson,
R. P. Spalding,	John Crain,
D. R. Tilden,	A. G. Riddle,

and 500 others.

CLEVELAND, May 12, 1859."

On the 11th May, Mr. LANGSTON was called up to receive his sentence, and addressed the Court as follows:

LANGSTON said that for the first time in his life he was arraigned for violating the laws of the land. He did not expect in the least to mitigate the punishment that the Court had determined to mete out to him, as just or fair the colored man was not to be expected. He said that on the memorable 13th of September he found the colored people in Oberlin all excitement on account of the presence of kidnappers.

Men were known to be prowling around, seeking an opportunity to steal away colored people. Mothers were afraid to trust their children to go to school, though fear they would be kidnapped. Under this totally excitement news spread that a man had been decoyed out of town and captured by these men in the west room of a house in Kentucky. He went to Wellington, and having been taught that even under the infamous provisions of the Fugitive Act it was his privilege to have a legal investigation of the manner in which the negro was held, he did all he could to promote such investigation.

He believed that it was the duty of the captors of that man to have a prompt examination of the matter, and that such right was guaranteed by the laws. He had heard even in this Court that in Ohio every man was presumed to be free until proved a slave, and he only acted on that principle when he went to Wellington determined to see to it that the negro had a fair investigation, and was not illegally taken back to Slavery.

He said the idea that there was no danger of free men being taken to Slave States and consigned to perpetual bondage was a false idea, for it is a well-authenticated fact that out of the first eight captives sent from the Free States back to Slave States, as fugitive slaves, four of them were free men, and it was so proved. He said it was but last Saturday that he received a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, conveying to him the information that a colored free girl was now lying in jail waiting proof of her being free. This girl had been one of his (LANGSTON's) scholars in Columbus—when he was a teacher there—and she was going to Illinois had been captured as a fugitive, and now is in jail at St. Louis waiting proof of her freedom from her parents in Columbus.

LANGSTON claimed that by the very nature of the case he could not have, and had not had, a fair trial. That the Court was prejudiced against men of his color, that the Government prosecutors were, for all white men must be so prejudiced. LANGSTON said this prejudice was owing to the fact that his race was subjected to be held in bondage.

LANGSTON pronounced the testimony that went to show him as resisting the law at Wellington to be false testimony. He did all he could to have a legal investigation, and under the charge of this Court he perhaps was guilty: *if that is a crime. As is guilty, and for such guilt he was willing to submit, if needs be, to the extreme penalty of the law*—six months imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

LANGSTON said he had done no more for others than he should ask others to do for him under the same circumstances.

The closing of his speech was greeted with a burst of applause, which was rebuked by the Court and Marshal, but which rebuke was little heeded by the audience.

Judge WILSON remarked *that the consideration presented by the defendant would induce him to inflict upon him a very light sentence*. The Court appreciated the remarks of defendant and had sympathy for him, but Courts did not make the laws, they merely executed them.

He therefore sentenced LANGSTON to pay a fine of $10, to pay the costs of this prosecution, and be imprisoned for the period of twenty days.

The Cleveland *Leader* of the 13th says:

JENNINGS and MITCHELL, the Kentucky slave-catchers, and LEWIS and DAVIS, their Columbus helpers are now in the Lorain county jail, where they will be likely to remain, unless bailed out, until the sitting of the Court, the term commencing on Tuesday of next week.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CORRIE.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th, says: The case of Capt. WM. C. CORRIE was again before the U. S. District Court yesterday, the occasion being the arrest of the defendant under a bench warrant issued from the U. S. Circuit Court for Georgia. Judge WAYNE. The U. S. Marshal, D. H. HAMILTON, Esq., executed this warrant on Thursday, and presented his return with the body of the defendant for the judgment of the Court. Judge MACRAE, in an elaborate opinion, reviewed the laws and rules which govern the jurisdiction in this class of offences charged against W. C. CORRIE, and concluded with a judgment reaffirming former decisions, and claiming exclusive jurisdiction for the Court in South Carolina. This is the third application we believe, that has been made from Georgia for the transfer and delivery of WM. C. CORRIE for trial in that Federal district.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 17.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated Nos. 77, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 93, 16, 55, 81, 71, 41, 95, 119, 70, 78, 69, 64, 101, 102, 32, 7, 54, 60, 10 to 105, 116.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1406, 1828, 1852, 1764, 1900, 1902, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1928, 1930, 1932, 4151, 2875, 552, 1582, 1036, 1668, 1708, 1492, 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1956, 1960.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 42, 55, 467, 536, 576, 584, 593, 606, 611, 612, 616, 617, 621, 625, 626, 581, 891, 350, 942, 785, 226, 2, 2, 561, 585, 587, 125, 426, 427, 363. *Part II.*—Same as Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 849, 666, 1003, 10, 1024, 267, 214, 1019, 699, 980, 1092, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1046. *Part II.*—Nos. 1066, 685, 1077, 1078, 1080, 1085, 1087 to 1090, 640.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Pratt

Elizabeth Clarke et al vs. *Dorothea H. Brown, &c.*—Order appealed from, to be modified so as to direct the executor having possession of the property of the estate to place in the hands of the defendant, D. H. Brown, as executrix, the amount directed by the said order, without any orders as to the application of the funds, leaving her to account therefor as executrix.

Catharine Vallance vs. *Jacob Bausch.*—This was an appeal from a decision of the Surrogate admitting a will to probate. The will in question was that of Mrs. BAUSCH, deceased, who was the wife of the respondent and daughter of appellant. The husband of testatrix offered the will for probate. The mother attended and claimed to oppose the probate, as next of kin. The Surrogate, however, decided that she had no interest in the estate of the deceased in any event; and that she was therefore not entitled to contest the will.

The General Term have affirmed the decree of the Surrogate. They held in brief that the acts of 1845 and 1849 respecting the property of married women do not convey the husband's right of succession to his wife's property on her decease, except where the power of disposal by will given her by the statute is actually exercised; that where there is no will the husband takes as before the statute; and that the blood relatives have therefore, no interest which enables them to contest a will.

An elaborate and able opinion was rendered by Justice SUTHERLAND, which want of space compels us to omit.

Before Justice Clerke.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT CASE.

The People on the relation of Henry A. Weeks, Lt. Col. of the Twelfth Regiment vs. John Ewen, Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade. This case is a mandamus issued to prevent the fusion of the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments, under orders recently issued from the Governor.

Justice CLERKE yesterday rendered an elaborate written opinion, denying the application. He holds that the Governor has full power in the premises.

Before Justice Sut

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting advantageous inducements and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few houses. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles enumerated, they would name the departments, viz:

BRASS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country last season, than perhaps any other low price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Saragno, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

DOMESTICS

embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Bill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Nemahcag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Selling trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,

Are this week offering
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their Line of
BLACK LYONS SILK MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
FROM $6 UPWARD,
AND THEIR
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOTH SACKS and MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS,
and BURNOUS.
OUR STOCK
of the above Goods is at all times the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

FAMILY DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are now offering great bargains in
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELING AND SHIRTING LINENS.
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
JACONET, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED MUSLIN.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!!!

IN COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, and BY THE YARD,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, IN NEW DESIGNS, NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS!!!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer on MONDAY, May 16,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS SILKS,
At 85 cents and $1 per yard.
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire stock of
BAREGES and BAREGE ANGLAIS,
IN ROBES and BY THE PIECE,
At greatly reduced prices,
On MONDAY, May 16.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
A large stock Lace Curtains, Lace and Muslin, by the piece or yard. Just received from auction.
Very Cheap. Very Cheap. Very Cheap.
No. 473 Broadway.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS,
AS THE SUPPLY DECREASES
THE DEMAND INCREASES.
SEVERAL FRESH CASES,
ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS,
added
To the already enormous selection
OF FINE FRENCH PARASOLS,
ALL COLORS, ALL CARVED IVORY HANDLES,
ALL LINED AND AT ALL PRICES,
FROM $ 26 UPWARDS
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down their
SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
They have also a large stock of
BAREGES, GRENADINES AND ROBES,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
BAREGE FOULARDS,
and many new fabrics.
No. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

RIBBONS.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,
AND
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,
AT
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

WILKES & MOYNAN,

Will, on or about the 25th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN,

Will, on or about the 25th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN.

Will, on or about the 20th open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—12 FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen at No 691 Broadway
WILKES & MOYNAN.

MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.
MADAME F. PINCHON
has received from Paris the latest novelties in Mantelets Basques and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New-York.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Great bargains in
INFANTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
1 000 infants' cloaks in brilliant
and Marseilles, at $1 50, worth $5.
500 misses' lawn dresses, double skirts,
all colors at $3 50; worth $5.
750 misses' dresses, trimmed in the very
finest style, at $4, worth $5.
1,000 boys' blouses, all new designs Marseilles
and pique, plain and colored $2, worth $4 50.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer,
on TUESDAY, May 17,
A lot of elegant
two-flounced
BLACK SILK ROBES,
at $25.

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods,
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer on TUESDAY, May 17,
a choice lot
OF TWO FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
purchased in this market for
CASH, AT TWENTY-FIVE
per cent. less than the cost of
importation.

BLACK SEWING-SILK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
200 BLACK GRENADINE or SEWING SILK SHAWLS at $7, worth $12.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A large lot of ladies' colored Straw Bonnets, drab and brown, untrimmed, suitable for traveling, for 75 cents, worth $2 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towelled, Sheetings
Pillow-case Linens, Shirtings, Bath Towels,
Huckaback, Crash, &c., &c.,
WARRANTED PURE LINEN,
and manufactured expressly for service. Also, a full assortment of Union Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Curtain Materials, Tassels, Bands, Loops,
CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
and Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Bed Tickings,
Fancy Stripes, Gingbams and Domestic Goods
of every kind,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES, RICH SILKS,
and Fashionable Dress Goods of every description,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
For Spring and Summer,
FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP,
Full Assortment of New Styles, Now Ready,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Newest Spring Styles—Prices same as before the advance.
J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRIES, VELVETS,
Medallions and Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Stair
Carpetings, Rugs Mats, Dreggels, Matting, Oil
Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.

MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
Having decided to RELINQUISH their MILLINERY department, for want of room,
ARE NOW SELLING OFF AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
SILKS,
CRAPES,
LACES,
BLONDES, &c., &c.
AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS,
As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

SILKS REDUCED
TO 65c.
75c.
87½c.
$1 00.
$1 12½.
$1 25.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
CORNER WORTH-ST.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NOW OPEN,
A large assortment of
8-4
9-4
10-4
and 12-4
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
WARRANTED PURE LINEN,
at reduced prices.
Also—300 pieces of
Real IRISH LINENS,
at 20 cents per yard.
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

SCARLET AND GRAY
PLAID AND PLAIN
FRENCH FLANNELS,
FOR BATHING DRESSES.
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS
IS PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
where may be found a superior assortment of Housekeeping Goods, viz: Sheetings, Shirtings, Linen and Cottoe Towelings, Damasks, Flannels, &c., &c.
Damask Napkins, $1 25 per dozen; very cheap.
Huck Towels, $1 50; super quality.
8-4 Linen Damask, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
10-4 Linen Sheetings, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
Extra heavy family Linen only 7s 6d per yard.
Ballard bale and other Flannels, all widths.
N. B.—A full stock of Drills, Jeans, &c., for boys' wear.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!!
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
ALL NEW AND NEW GOODS.
Lyons Velvet Mantillas, Rich Black Silk Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks, Ladies' Cloth Raglans,
Ladies' Clote Chesterfields, Pusher
Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas, French Lace Mantillas, Talmas,
Points and Circulars.
We invite the ladies of New-York and vicinity to visit our store.
Our stock will be found equal to any in the City, both as regards
STYLE AND MATERIAL,
and our prices 50 per cent. below Broadway houses.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl, and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 241 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW COVERINGS
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Received by every Steamer,
All the newest French and English
MATERIALS
for
PARLOR, DINING ROOM, LIBRARY
and
CHAMBER.
Coverings and Curtains,
Chiefages, new patterns,
Shade Hollands, Gold and Painted
Shades,
and fixtures furnished complete.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have now open a large assortment of very desirable
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, RIBBONS,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
together with a large stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly place.

LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
Will be opened, on Monday, 16th inst.,
Points.....from $3 to $40. Flounces, Centres and
Mantillas, from $4 to $80. Squares.
at an immense reduction from former prices, having been purchased at the recent Auction sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE MANTILLAS
and
SPANISH POINT VEILS,
The cheapest ever offered.
For bargains, go to PARKE'S,
No. 389 6th-av., corner 24th st.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 196 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	88c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 80
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & BRENDER.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated woven skirts; also, skirts with patent fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs for $2, at C. L. HARDING'S Woven-skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A large lot of ladies' Leghorn Bonnets at $1 50; worth $5.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open Monday, May 16,
500 HONITON LACE COLLARS,
50 per cent. below cost of importation,
Job lot of FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
At Great Bargains.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
In Silk, Cloth, Lace and Barege,
And of all the most Fashionable Shapes,
At BEEKMAN & CO'S., No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits, with Shawls or Extra Capes of the same made to order at the shortest notice.

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At reduced prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are offering great Inducements to
HOUSEKEEPERS IN
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND DAMASKS,
TOWELLINGS AND NAPKINS,
DIAPERS, DIMITIES,
QUILTS,
and a large stock of linen goods, soiled, from auction, less than cost

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a fine selection of
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND
FLOUNCINGS,
REAL LACES, of all widths,
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—
All reasonable and elegant fashions in
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS,
SANDALS,
TOILET SLIPPERS,
For Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—GENIN'S BAZAAR maintains its high reputation for the styles and make of
BOYS' CLOTHING
By the beauty and elegance of its stock for the present season.
THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
Deserve the attention of parents.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer,
On TUESDAY, May 17,
the balance
of their Spring importation
OF STELLA SHAWLS,
at a great reduction
from former prices.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer,
on TUESDAY, May 17,
500 pieces Grenadine Barege,
at 18¾ cents per yard,
a reduction
of 40 per cent.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A large lot of misses' trimmed Straw Flats, suitable for country wear, for 75 cents; worth $3 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE.
JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker st.,
Publisher.
THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE
To the Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills of the United States, with Cuts and Maps, to which is appended a History of the Manufacture of Iron, a Summary of the Statistics of the American Production of Iron, and a Geological Discussion of the Iron Ores of the United States. By J. P. LESLEY, Secretary of the American Iron Association and published by order of the Board of Managers. One vol., 8vo., $5.
J. W. also publishes:
FAIRBAIRN ON THE APPLICATION OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON TO BUILDING PURPOSES. 1 vol. 8vo. Plates $5.
FRENCH'S HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE IRON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1621 TO 1857. 1 vol. 8vo. $1 25.
ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
Copies mailed and prepaid, on receipt of price.

BUY THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED!

THE MERCHANTS' RECORD!

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE!

PRICE ONE CENT!

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

CHAPIN AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Tuesday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; 50 cents for delivery in New York or Brooklyn. Subscribe at the office, or address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 428 Broadway, above Canal-st. The size suitable for binding and preservation.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER—OF this week—will contain a *verbatim* report of Daniel Lord's speech, at the Tract Society meeting, corrected by himself, together with a full account of the Anniversaries. The most reliable and complete report of all the proceedings will be found in this paper.
CHAS. VAN WYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis S. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex-Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 16th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—AN English and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $80 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. L. LUCKWOOD; Professor H. Hoods, First Assistant. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Johnson & Co., No. 313 Broadway; Wm. B. Vanderbilt, No. 401 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A.M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical School with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 33 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 129 Madison-av., one door below 29th-st.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to travelling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE higher English classics, mathematics, elocution, book keeping, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German, &c., desires to procure a situation in the country during the Summer months. Address VICTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness by a lady fully competent to teach young children music and English. A comfortable home more an object than a high salary. Address Mrs. WILDE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$70.52.—MAY 16, 1859.—LOST, A CERTIfied check, for the amount of seventy dollars and fifty two cents, drawn by James L. Leach to the order of James Kiely. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No 396 Washington Market. JAS. L. LEACH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—Scotch man, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DUKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; she is an excellent cook and good baker; she would be willing to assist in the plain washing; needexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability; would be willing to go to the country a short distance; can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months, and is also competent and trustworthy to take charge of a genteel sized house in their absence. Testimonials of the highest respectability can be given. Apply for two days at No. 397 6th-av., hall door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; have a thorough knowledge of their business, and have no objection to the country or City; the best of City reference given from their last place. Call at No 255 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and nurse; can do an Ladies' muslins, and is experienced to fitting; the best of reference from the highest families. Call at or address 76, No. 254 7th av., 3d floor, for two days. No objection to go to the country for the summer months.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and will assist with the washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 137 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer. No objection to the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 258 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; is an experienced cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has the best of City reference where she has lived for the last two years. Can be seen for two days at 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL a situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of family sewing; can do nice fine muslins and dress hair; understands dressmaking. Can be seen THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at No. 41 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 169 east 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class chambermaid; can do fine muslins if required; is fully competent for the situation; those who are not willing to give good wages need not apply; has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 134 West 20th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker, and would assist in washing and ironing; can give good City reference, would not object to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PERMAnent situation as cook and seamstress; is experienced and perfectly understands the care of children; can cut and fit all her clothing and embroidering, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 144 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone in a private family; is willing to go to the country; unexceptionable reference given as to character and ability. Call at No. 2 86th av., between 126th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as a respectable private family to do light chamber work and plain sewing. Would assist in the care of children or wait upon a lady. Best of references can be given. Address L. A. L., Box No. 115 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 331 6th av., near 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City refereece from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 East 14th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook and the other as waitress, prefer to go in one house; no objection to go in the country. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to go in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 227 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call in Love lane, first house from Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework in a private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, where she can have a comfortable home. Call at No. 324 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, who understands dressmaking, and is an excellent embroiderer. Call, for two days, at her present situation in Lexington-av., the first house above 36th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman who has the best of City references. Seven years in her last place. Understands her business thoroughly. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., in the rear, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one is a professed cook, the other has been an assistant housekeeper in a first-class hotel; can write and keep accounts; good reference from private families. Inquire at No. 123 West 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamber work and washing and ironing. She is capable, and has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th st., rear 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly, baking of bread &c. No objection to go into the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches. Has no objection to go to the country. Has the very best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first class waitress or chambermaid and assist in plain sewing; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or will minister children and do plain sewing; has good reference from her last place. Call in the store, No. 49 Barclay-st., near Tillary.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 436 5th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City references if required. Call at No. 191 East 11th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 331, 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable English girl, a cook and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 43 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and fine washing or housework in a small family without children. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook, who understands her business perfectly; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 36th-st., 3d av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as housekeeper; is trustworthy, and willing to make herself useful; reference given. Apply at No. 126 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference given. Apply at No. 254 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable woman. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 192 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; would be willing to assist in washing or ironing. Call at No. 255 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small family. No objection to the country. Call at No. 23 Prince-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, wishing a ladies' or children's nurse for the voyage, can hear of a respectable and thoroughly competent English girl who would accept the above situation. Would give her services in lieu of passage. Will refer to the family with whom she has lived since she came to this country. Address Box No. 151 P. O.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants of every capacity at MORRIS COHNERT'S establishment, No. 124 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, &c., constantly on hand.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND every kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance; French and German spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one a first-class cook in all its branches, no objection to washing and ironing, if required, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing. Would prefer seeing to children. She has three years recommendation from her last place in the City. Apply at No. 203 East 13th-st., second floor, front room, for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, HARD-WORKing woman employment to go out by the day, to wash, iron, or house clean. She is a first class English cook, and would go in that capacity if required. She would take washing, clear starching, or French starching to do at her own house. Call at No. 107 11th-st., rear house, first floor, each day this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EFFIcient young woman, a situation in City or country as chambermaid and waitress, or to sew and to do chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; will assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended; is of a willing disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing and do waiting. Can produce the best City reference. No objections to City or country. Can be seen till suited at No. 213 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, in a private family. No objection to the country. Also a situation to do chamberwork and sewing by a young woman. Best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Abingdon-square (late 59th Hudson st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid in a small family. Has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. She has three years recommendation from her last place in the City. Apply at No. 203 East 13th-st., second floor, front room, for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, HARD-WORKing woman employment to go out by the day, to wash, iron, or house clean. She is a first class English cook, and would go in that capacity if required. She would take washing, clear starching, or French starching to do at her own house. Call at No. 107 11th-st., rear house, first floor, each day this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EFFIcient young woman, a situation in City or country as chambermaid and waitress, or to sew and to do chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; will assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended; is of a willing disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SIT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week or SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—TERMS DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to one extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SOLOIS OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROB ROY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MEN OF THE DAY—LOVE AND MURDER.

BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BURNHAM—WALLACE—THE TWO BUCHANANS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND—YOUNG SCAMP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—JUBILEE VARIETIES.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SABLE NOTES MINSTRELSY—THE GIRDLE OF THE LAKE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Central Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
Overland Via Cal Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Northern Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Postoffice to-day, May 17, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have advices from Europe three days later by the arrival of the *Arago* and the *Vigo* off Cape Race, and the *Nova Scotian* at Quebec. The *Vigo* left Cork on the 6th, one day subsequent to the time fixed upon for the probable meeting of the belligerent forces, but through a stoppage in the Nova Scotia Telegraph line, attributed to a break, we are kept in total ignorance of the movements of the great armies, and in fact of almost everything else relating to the war. The intelligence received, one day later, as forwarded simultaneously from Cape Race and River du Loup, is not of decisive consequence. On the 3d inst. the Emperor of the French addressed to the *Corps Législatif* a statement of the result of the negotiations, and an announcement that the Austrian invasion of Sardinia could only be regarded as a declaration of war, and as such the French Government regarded it. The Emperor was to leave for Sardinia on the 6th. The Austrian army in the meantime had advanced to the Sesia, and had occupied Vercelli, a city of Sardinia, about thirty miles from the Ticino and half way on the highroad between Milan and Turin. From the positions of the opposing armies, it was thought a collision could hardly be postponed beyond the 5th inst. The effect of the war upon the stock market had already reacted. The rate of interest, however, was raised in France and at the centres of German trade, and the Bank of England was expected to advance on the 5th inst. The English Parliamentary elections were nearly concluded—the Ministry failing to secure a sufficient gain to give them the new House of Commons. From India we have important news by the *Vigo*. The rebels had been defeated badly by a combined movement of the English troops, 500 of them having been killed in one fight, including several officers. The main body of the rebels were still at Nepeul on the 8th of April. Rajah MAUNSIGH surrendered his force on the 2d, and TANTIA TOPEE was captured on the 8th.

Advices from San Francisco to the 22d ult. have been received by the arrival of the Overland California Mail at St. Louis. Business was brisk and money was plenty. The California Legislature had failed to provide for the payment of the $200,000 worth of State bonds still outstanding. Four persons had been killed by a land-slide in the mining town of Monte Christo. The damage done was so considerable as to necessitate the suspending of mining operations.

A project is on foot for the annexation to Kansas of a considerable portion of Southern Nebraska. The people of that region are said to be desirous to be annexed, as it will insure them more speedy admission into the Union. Delegates have been chosen to attend the Kansas Constitutional Convention, to be held at Wyandotte in July, and they will probably be admitted to seats. The River Platte, it is thought, will be designated as the Northern boundary of Kansas.

The President, accompanied by Secretaries COBB, THOMPSON and BLACK, visited Baltimore yesterday, to examine the proposed site for the United States Court-house in that city.

Another destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati yesterday morning, by which a loss of about $40,000 is sustained. The locality was Race-street. Twelve buildings were burned and several others damaged.

About two hundred stevedores and grain-measurers went, yesterday, from this City to Staten Island, to settle a difficulty of some weeks' standing between them, by a fight between their respective leaders, JAMES BROPHY and JAMES TAGGART. At the end of the fifteenth round a squad of Police, sent by acting-Superintendent CARPENTER, appeared and scattered them. Only seven persons were arrested, including, however, one of the principals, his second, and the two bottle-holders. The prisoners were taken before Justice DEFOREST, and were each sentenced to ten days in the county jail and to pay a fine of $25, the imprisonment to continue until the fines are paid.

The Spring drill of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) drew thousands of people to Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday. The whole day was spent there by the command in practicing battalion manœuvres according to HARDEE's tactics. There was marching and counter-marching, forming and deploying, halting and advancing, attacking and repelling, and—sooth to say—treading and retreating. The surrounding woods were vocal with shouting, reverberating with the rattle of musketry, and musical with the sound of wind-instruments. The precision with which the Regiment performed its various evolutions elicited a great many expressions of approbation.

It will be remembered that last week the Jury in the case of JAMES GLASS, indicted for the murder of RICHARD OWENS, failed to agree, and were discharged. Yesterday the case came on again before Judge DAVIES, in Oyer and Terminer. A panel of five hundred jurors had been ordered. Ex-Judge WHITING objected to proceeding with the trial on the ground that the Court had no right to order a new panel at the same term at which the prisoner was first tried. The objection was overruled. When the Court adjourned eleven jurors had been sworn.

Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered his decision denying the application for a mandamus, recently made with a view of preventing the fusion of the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were quite extensive, and, under the influence of the European news, prices advanced generally 25c. ₱ bbl. Wheat and Corn were held much higher, but were not freely dealt in. Pork opened briskly at the improved rates, but closed tamely and irregularly. Lard and Beef were in good request. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee. Sugars and Molasses. Rice was actively sought after and was 25c. ₱ 100 lbs. dearer. Cotton continued very dull. Linseed Oil was rather more inquired for. The movements in Naval Stores were limited. The Freight engagements were moderate.

THE ERA OF VIRTUE.—A morning paper announces that Mayor TIEMANN has decided that he will hereafter revoke every auctioneer's license who is canght in the swindling business. If this fearful menace does not put a stop to swindling, what will? It is pleasant to see our municipal Executive growing severe with offenders. Hitherto, when "caught," they have been induced to refund the proceeds of their villainy; but this, it seems, is not enough when [illegible] enough to make the business profitable. Hereafter, therefore, if "caught," they are to be deprived of their licenses. The next step of our Rhadamanthine Mayor, will probably be still more terrible—if anything more terrible can be devised.

The War.

The Twenty-ninth of April, 1859, has passed into the *Fasti* of Italian history. On the evening of that day Austria flung the Treaties of 1815 into the Ticino—from which, let us hope, they may never more emerge to vex mankind—and threw the Italian crown of FRANCIS JOSEPH upon the hazards of a great and terrible war. Two centuries ago the angry German author of a famous political tract, the *Fecialis Gallicus*, in a rhapsody of pious patriotism, declared his belief that Austria was destined to universal dominion, in virtue of the third beatitude. "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth;" and the German Emperors as the representatives, the heirs of CHARLEMAGNE, *Louis the Gentle*, were the "meek" among the monarchy. It this be indeed the stay of Austrian rule in Italy, even Mr. DISRAELI must concede that rule to be fast tottering to its fall. Lord MALMESBURY himself has not another word to offer in praise of the moderation displayed by his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty. First, to repel all investigation whatever into her government of Lombardo-Venetia; then, to deny the right of Sardinia to be heard in a Congress which was virtually to pass upon the character and the destiny of the House of Savoy; then, to reject propositions for a basis of negotiations, conceived by her friends in the Government of England, and accepted by Russia, Prussia and France; then, to fling her glove suddenly into the face of Sardinia and of Europe; such have been the successive steps of meek and majestic Austria, the career which has now brought her once more before the great hereditary battle field of the modern world.

Nothing could be more effectively contrasted with the peremptory and contemptuous tone of the Austrian *ultimatum* addressed to Sardinia than the calm and almost judicial temper of the French State-Paper, which closed for France the diplomatic history of the present contest. Austria, throughout the whole of the discussions which have occupied the beginning of the present year, has sedulously endeavored to fix the agitation of the Italian question upon Sardinia as the principal, and France as the accessory, in a sudden and unlooked-for disturbance of the policy of Europe. In this course, Austria has been singularly aided by the ignorance and incapacity, if not by the positive sympathy, of the Ministry of Lord DERBY. Even so late as on the 25th of April, when Lord DERBY attempted, at the Mansion-House in London, to recover for himself and his party the ground lost by the inconsiderate Ministerial demonstrations of the 18th, he fell once more into the snare of the Austrian diplomacy, by speaking of the matter at issue in Europe as "a dispute between Austria and France." It is hardly conceivable that Lord DERBY at least should in good faith have taken this view of the question. He has not Lord MALMESBURY's excuse of intellectual incompetency for thus misstating the current history of his times. And the simple fact that the English Government, at so advanced a stage of the Italian question, was still talking of the subject in this strain, would afford an ample excuse and explanation of the rejection by NAPOLEON III. of England's offer of mediation, had not that offer also involved a most discourteous and unnecessary affront to the two friendly Powers of Prussia and Russia.

The issue now made on the Sardinian soil has been clearly inevitable ever since the dissolution of the Congress of Paris in 1856. At the meetings of that Congress Italy appeared, and was suffered, through Sardinia, substantially to indict Austria at the bar of Europe. Austria then endeavored, in vain, to contest Sardinia's right to a hearing. The precedents established by herself were against her, and her own inventions returned to plague her. At the Congress of Troppau, in 1823, Austria had summoned Naples, by her King, to invoke the aid of the Holy Alliance in suppressing nationality and revolution. The progress of mankind had reversed all this in 1856. Sardinia then claimed and obtained the right to invoke the aid, not of the Holy Alliance, but of modernized Europe, in suppressing invasive domination and aggressive despotism. It is very probable that Lord CLARENDON, and other English public men of his standing, and of both the great English parties, hoped the matter would end here, and that Italy would consent to be comforted by the notice that had been so condescendingly taken of her extinction. At all events, hardly six months after the dispersion of the Plenipotentiaries, (in the Spring of 1859,) we find Sardinia, then animated by the best feeling toward England, complaining that "the subjects pressed by her upon the attention of the English Ministers did not provoke just such attention as Sardinia hoped she had a right to expect from her magnanimous ally in the war of the Crimea, and from the statesmen who had sate by her side at the Congress of Paris." Sardinia, in short, looked upon the misery of Italy, and upon her own imminent peril, as a tolerably serious matter. English Ministers, on the contrary, thought these affairs of a foreign people not nearly so pressing as the Parliamentary balance of power, or the question of India. Italy had been oppressed and outraged for forty years; surely she need not be in so great a hurry to shake off her yoke. Why could she not await the "fullness of time," when England should be at leisure to attend to her troubles, and see her handsomely righted?

France—whether from the higher qualities of her Imperial ruler, or merely from her more immediate concern in the repression of Austrian pretensions so near her own frontiers, does not matter—took the case much more to heart. In this way England gradually but deliberately resigned the leadership of the question into the hands of NAPOLEON III. The French sovereign did not shrink from the responsibility thus thrust upon him. He has steadily labored to bring about a definite settlement of the great points involved. While the question remained open to diplomacy, the French Emperor never hesitated at accepting the "Treaties of 1815" as facts to be respected, however much to be regretted, and was willing to confine the issue with Austria to the discussion of her right to make herself suzeraln of all the independent States of Italy, under cover of her asserted mission as the protector of Divine Right against radical revolution. Had England cordially joined France and Russia—which Power took the same view of the case—in pressing on this discussion, and arrested twelve months ago the steady accumulation of Austrian troops and garrisons against Sardinia, we should probably never have heard of the remarks addressed to M. HUBNER in the Tuileries, nor of Lord COWLEY's friendly though infelicitous trip to Vienna, nor of the terrible spell which the dead Cæsar, NAPOLEON, still wields over the foolish little German States, nor of the Russian panic avenging Sebastopol on the London Stock Exchange, nor of the passage of the Ticino. Europe might have met in a Congress; Austria would have found herself still more completely isolated than she now is; her successive infractions of public law would have been sternly reproved; and the Italian war of to-day might have been adjourned, through a period of pacific changes and confederations in Central and Northern Italy, to some quite distant date in the future. But it is too late to look back to the past for anything but the explanation of the events now so rapidly developing. The reality which selfish or short-sighted men refused to recognize in time has asserted itself in accents which compel the attention of the world. The long accounts of years are to be settled, perhaps, in a few weeks or months of sanguinary strife. No State has ever had a heavier debt to discharge to another than Austria owes to Italy. The knowledge of her true position will doubtless redouble the always high and resolute valor of the Austrian Empire, but we may well hope and believe that nothing can finally save her from the reckoning which she has herself so audaciously invited.

The Cure of Juvenile Crime.

During the last week a Convention has been holding its sessions in this City, composed of delegates from institutions where juvenile crime and vagrancy are treated. They sat three days and three nights, like "friends in council," discussing their comparative methods of treatment, weighing the merits of any man's hobby, pricking each others' bubbles, sometimes glorifying one system, sometimes heartily abusing another, opening and closing their sessions with prayer, not much mutually admiring each other, never applauding, even what suited best, suspending the reading of papers that proved stupid, and finally adjourning without having adopted a string of resolutions. The public that looked in only occasionally thought it all dull, the smaller public that sat out the proceedings grew intensely interested on an old subject, and marveled how fresh it grew, how it wound itself around all fundamental questions in morals, and was about as wide in its reach as society itself.

The great public has studied very little as yet the cure of juvenile crime. It will soon, however; for juvenile crime so often displays itself in startling ways, and is so obviously increasing that even the thoughtless begin to think of it. The prevention of crime is of course a more important matter than its cure, and no one lacks his theory on the subject. All feel that far the larger portion of the crime of adults is only the fruitage of seeds sown in the nursery, or at least in youth, and hence that prevention involves all questions of physical, mental and religious training. But education, the great lay preventive, even in its marvelously wide diffusion, has been so much restricted in its scope, and Religion, the true specific, has been so much dosed into us, like the brimstone and molasses of our early days, on Sunday mornings only, instead of being made the sweetener of the mother's milk and the seasoning of our daily bread, that the cure of juvenile crime has come to be a problem of more vital importance than it ever should have grown to in a Christian community.

The philanthropist in all large cities finds three classes of "doubtful children" to deal with: First, the children of destitute parents, whose destitution surrounds them constantly with temptation; second, vagrants—runaways from decent homes, beggars, or at times engaged in some of the minor industries; and third, actual criminals. The first have great demands upon our sympathy, but considering how loth the poorest parents are to separate their children from themselves, how to bestow it without doing more harm than good, is an exceedingly puzzling query. The second, under our State laws, are treated as incipient criminals. The education of the street is so uniformly bad, the atmosphere they live in is one so uniformly vitiating, that the State presumes they will become criminals, orders their arrest, and provides Refugee, Asylums and Homes for them. Under a late law, a few Truant Schools have been established, and the experience of the one nearest us, that of Brooklyn, testifies loudly to its value. Special truant officers call upon the parents of truant children, and after repeated warnings remove them to the school at Flatbush. Truancy in the Brooklyn schools after 18 months' experiment is almost entirely broken up, and our House of Refuge has felt a wonderful diminution of the number of commitments from Brooklyn in consequence. It is a growing opinion that street-begging should not be tolerated, and that the whole tribe of small peddlers should be carefully watched by the police, lest they be only beggars in disguise, or even something worse. The Children's Aid Society has done a great work in thinning out of the City this class. Its working agents labor incessantly to induce whole squadrons of them to emigrate to the West. The economy of this disposition, so far as *this City* is concerned, is as obvious as its wisdom,—the whole cost of their emigration, including all their preparation, averaging only some $12 or $15 each.

But how shall actual criminals be treated? Formerly the criminal of the tenderest years was consigned with the hoary-headed felon to the same prison. But revolting at this patent method of converting incipient criminals into premature adepts and experts in crime, New-York established in 1825 a House of Refuge, the first of its kind in the world, and her example has been followed by the foundation of twenty-three State Institutions. In all of them the method of treatment is substantially one. Whether the party committed is an actual criminal or a vagrant with a sure prospect of becoming one, his Refuge is intended to be a home—he is to be educated into habits of industry, to be taught the common branches of the schools, and all motives are set before him to induce him to a virtuous life. In our own House of Refuge it is claimed that 80 out of 100 of the boys are really reformed—of the girls there is not so encouraging a record. In Europe, a different system has been more successful than this. They call it the Family System in distinction from the House of Refuge, or the Congregated System. The children are divided into families, kept at work or at school under the eye of "Elder Brothers," and the effort is to fetch every juvenile inmate under as nearly as may be, family influences. Several institutions have been founded in this country upon the same plan as the celebrated Raugh Haus of Hamburg, and those familiar with them claim that the system, being more natural, is eucessful in reforming a larger proportion than do the Refuges. It was the judgment of the late Reformatory Convention that both systems were essential to our state,—that the harder cases needed the greater restraints of the Refuge, while the less hardened and fixed in crime would do better in these artificial families. But one doctrine is held in all of them,—that so soon as the child has reformed a home should be obtained for him in a good family where better than in any public institutions the work of reform must proceed. But the question is still an open one how far it may be proper to send vagrants directly from the City into country families. One party claims that each vagrant emigrant is very likely to become a centre of corruption in his new home; the other, that nothing is so likely as home influences to reform him. In our City, the Children's Aid Society and the House of Industry operate upon the latter theory, while the Refuge, the Juvenile Asylum, the Home for the Friendless, and the Orphan Asylums, hold it a cardinal point that their inmates are getting the elementary training essential to fit them to become the inmates of home circles. The issue of the two experiments will be watched with intense interest by all good men, for upon it the highest interests of society are staked.

DEMOCRATIC PREPARATIONS FOR 1860.—The Washington *States*, a Democratic journal, supposed to represent the DOUGLAS interest, has suffered some discomposure within the last few days from various rumors, to the effect "that certain prominent politicians are engaged in arranging the reorganization of the Democracy, with a view to the campaign of 1860," and it attributes such movements to a solicitude to provide for certain personal interests.

The *Constitution*, which, on the other hand, speaks for the Administration, and represents the legitimate succession, has heard nothing of the reports that disquiet the *States*, for it is the business of the President's organ not to hear such idle tales, but persistently to regard the Democracy as one and indivisible, in feeling, interest and purpose. Accordingly the *Constitution* sees no danger anywhere, except what may flow from the success of the Opposition, against which direful possibility it unceasingly raises a voice of solemn warning.

It is, perhaps, not far from the mark to assume that the suspicions of the *States* point to New-York, in which it is understood that a movement in reference to the Charleston Convention has already been made by each of the factions into which the Democracy of this State continues to be divided. If so, that paper will find its interference at once unwelcome and futile. The feud which has split that party since 1844, is not to be composed by any outsider. Spectators of the fight may suppose that the lines for 1860 are drawn too early; but the combatants know better. They understand the amount of heavy work to be performed before the great question can be settled whether the Hards are to be totally shut out from Charleston. A year is a short period for such a war as is needed to determine the controversy which is in itself one of life and death to one branch of the New-York Democracy and in its results, very possibly, to the party itself, not in this State alone, but throughout the Union.

QUARANTINE LIGHTERAGE.—A good deal of excitement has prevailed in commercial circles in consequence of the manner in which the lightering at Quarantine during the present season has been disposed of. This business, which is large and lucrative, is under the control of the Health Officer,—and the various persons engaged in that business and in stevedoring naturally made application for the privilege of doing it. They were somewhat surprised to learn that the Health Officer had given the exclusive privilege of lightering to Capt. A. H. SCHULTZ and that of stevedoring to Messrs. RYAN & VAN VALKENBURG. Dr. GUNN, however, informed them that both these parties would be compelled to let out a portion of the work, and that he "had every assurance that these gentlemen would enter into arrangements with other persons which would be satisfactory." As it was evident that the business had been disposed of on political grounds, the gentlemen aggrieved appealed to the Board of Health; and that body yesterday adopted a resolution reversing the Health Officer's action, and directing him to open the business to competition. We learn that Dr. GUNN has recognized the validity of this action so far as to award one of the applicants a portion of the work. Whether any others will be admitted to share it, or how large a portion will be given to the new firm, we are not aware. Both the parties originally appointed are doubtless competent to perform the work; but the Health Officer ought to have more respect for his position and the public than to make the contract a purely political job.

THE OBERLIN TRIALS.—The cases before the United States District Court at Cleveland are losing none of their interest. We have already mentioned the conviction and sentence of BUSHNELL and LANOSTON, the former to a fine of $600 and costs, with sixty days' imprisonment, and the latter to $100 fine and costs. Subsequently four others of the thirty-seven under indictment, by their counsel withdrew their plea of not guilty, and, disclaiming all intention to violate or resist the Fugitive Slave law, were sentenced to light penalties by the Court. The course of the four persons referred to has drawn upon them no small share of obloquy from the people and press of Cleveland, by whom their conduct is stigmatised as a "sacrifice of manhood," and a "rolling in the dust at the feet of the Federal Judiciary." Immediately after the sentence of these men a call appeared signed by five hundred citizens, including the "Cleveland Sons of Liberty," for a Mass Convention to be held on the 24th inst. It is understood that the meeting will take some action in reference to the Oberlin prisoners, but precisely what has not been stated. We do not learn that any further application has been made to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a *habeas corpus* to liberate BUSHNELL and LANOSTON.

The trials of the remainder of the thirty-seven have been put over to a future term, the persons indicted and not tried all refusing to give bail. They must consequently continue in the custody of the Marshal unless forcibly liberated by the Mass Convention—a proceeding which seems to be anticipated.

UNHEARD-OF BARBARITY.—It seems to be settled that the Spanish Government of Cuba have resolved to treat the wretched "fillibusters," wrecked near Port-au-Prince and surrendered by Hayti to Spain, with contemptuous compassion. Nothing could be wiser or more dignified, and Mr. BUCHANAN will do well to apply his collossal mind to the fact, if haply he may thereby attain unto a single gleam of wisdom in respect to his own silly projects on Cuba.

But the *Herald* of Sunday informs us that "two poor fellows," supposed to belong to this last crazy cruise, were picked up, "abandoned near Nuevitas," and would be "*towed to* Havana by the war-steamer *Colon*." Can it be possible that such an atrocity should pass unheeded by the indignant scream of the Alleghanian eagle? What would a keel-hauling from one end to the other of Plum-Gut itself be in comparison with this diabolical torture? Where is the Administration? Where the friends of humanity in general, and filibustering in particular? The "organ" never makes any mistakes, even of typography, so we cannot indulge the slightest hope that two of our fellow-creatures have not before this time been treated in their life even more frightfully than was the corse of Hector by the triumphant Achilles.

SIR SAMUEL SLICK.—Judge HALIBURTON, of Nova Scotia, better known as "Sam Slick, of Slickville," has been made a C. C. B., or something of that sort, by Queen VICTORIA, which will entitle him hereafter to be called "Sir Samuel." The Judge deserved the compliment, no doubt, for he has done as much as any of her Majesty's subjects to bring the name of Yankee into contempt, and to create a popular prejudice against republicans. We have no objections to make to the knighting of "Sam Slick;" but her Gracious Majesty had another renowned Samuel among her subjects who has done a power of good to her, in putting her people into good humor with themselves, who was certainly quite as well entitled to a knightly honor. Why the Dickens should not Sam Weller be called Sir Samuel as well as Sam Slick? It is none of our business, to be sure, but still the distinction made between these two Sams strikes us on this side of the water as invidious. The *Tribune*, in counting the Blue Noses who have had titles bestowed upon them, makes a slight mistake in saying that Sir ALLAN MCNAB has been made a baronet. The only two trans-Atlantic provincials upon whom the Queen has bestowed baronetcies are Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS and Sir SAMUEL CUNARD.

PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—Since we published our first paragraph, a week or two since, on the necessity of public drinking-fountains in our public streets, all our City cotemporaries, with one exception, have responded to the suggestion and urged the erection of such conveniences, and resolutions have been offered in both boards of the Common Council. The only paper that has made any objection to them has been the *Sunday Atlas*, which urges that there is no necessity, for them because anybody can drink of water by stepping into a shop and asking for it. But, if this were true, it would not apply to Sunday, when all the shops are closed. There are, however, a good many miles of streets in which there are no stores or shops, and a thirsty boy in Broadway or a stranger in Fifth-avenue would be puzzled to find a place where a drink of water could be had for the asking.

A VERY NATURAL INQUIRY.—The President's organ at Washington, on Saturday, contained a leader composed chiefly of interrogatories, under the head of "What would the country gain by the triumph of the Opposition?" It is very natural that the President should be solicitous to know what his successor will do; but he has only to wait quietly and he will be sure to know all about it. The *Constitution* imagines that when the Opposition come into power "the most atrocious want of American patriotism will be construed into merit." Atrocities of a similar character have so often had such a construction put upon them of late that the country will not be startled from its propriety by the prospect of such a contingency. It is not novel enough to be alarming.

Amusements.

If it were not for the excellent reputation which Mr. FALCONER's comedy of the "Men of the Day, or Extremes" brings with it from this other side—a reputation that saved e management and established an author in the favor of the public—we might be disposed, at this late hour at which we write, to indulge in an excessively condensed style of criticism, and describe the piece as an exceedingly long effort of clever talk. But, with an antecedent career of great glory, it behooves us to discover, if we can, the cause of an English public's appreciation. This can very readily be done. In England there are various types of character, easily defined, quickly recognized and admirable for broad dramatic contrasts. A very small story can be made to go a long way with these aids to invention, especially with the fine artists who usually represent them. In America we have a distinct idea of an Irishman, but our enjoyment of characterization does not extend much beyond that point; nor have we the actors to familiarize us with a wider field. Hence much of the dialogue that delights our English cousins by its breadth and vigor, falls tamely on an American ear as mere superfluous talk; and hence also the reason that on this side the Atlantic no play makes a perfect success without "situations." Now Mr. FALCONER's comedy is almost destitute of situations; the author depending almost exclusively on characterization. He has a fine gentleman with a fine drawl, and a Yorkshire lad with a dialect bad enough to be Scotch; a sprig of nobility and a man of the day; a Mamma of Society, and a Mother of the People; a Doctor who speaks his mind, and a Lawyer who has none to speak; a sentimental Miss, who does not know what she wants, and a epishly coquettish country damsel who does. All that skillful grouping can do is done; the battle between the spontaneous and the conventional is incessant, and much more amusing than most of the battles fought off the stage, but the public know how it will end, and this knowledge interferes with the sport. The plot of the play is so slight that it may be stated in few words. A certain person dies, leaves a will, and the interested assemble to hear it read. A number of bequests are made, interesting to this audience mainly for the expressive effect they have on the parties concerned. Then comes the final surprise; testator bequeathes the bulk of his property to *Lucy Vavasour* (Mrs. HOEY) and *Frank Hawthorn* (Mr. LESTER) on condition that they shall marry within six months; if one refuses, his or her half to go to the other; if both refuse, the property to be appropriated for a charitable purpose. *Lucy* is the gentlemanly Miss and *Frank* the "Man of the Day" (a good deal of a bore like most men of the day and addicted to long speeches, as if his were paid by the day and did not clearly appreciate the value of time.) In her own heart *Lucy* admires the intelligent manliness of FRANK, but dreading a *mesalliance*, triss to excite his scorn, so that he may refuse to marry her. She is successful. At the last moment FRANK declines the alliance, and the property becomes LUCY's. He preaches a short sermon on the occasion, which so moves LUCY that she confesses her secret love, and says that now he has nothing, she can give him her heart, &c.—a reason sufficiently feminine to be poetical, but to a legal mind involving grave considerations of sharp practice, on a matter of real estate. The development of this story takes upward of three hours, a period too long for the endurance of an audience accustomed to sensations. The dialogue is well written and contrasted cleverly by the dramatist. Our only objection to it in any shape is that it is too long; a full third might be omitted with decided advantage. We are sure that when Mr. WALLACK has applied the pruning-knife to Mr. FALCONER's play it will be a better one than it is now.

Mrs. HOEY was admirable as the heroine: we have seldom seen this excellent actress to such fine advantage—slight and embarrassing as the part is in some respects. Mr. BROUGHAM, as *Doctor Playfair*, was superbly fidgety; Mr. LESTER, as *Frank*, good. Mr. WHEATLEIGH's *Sir Lionel* lacked tone and polish. Sir FLORID, as the *Hon. Augustus Adolphus*, gave us an idea of a SAXON MOSE; Mr. YOUNG, an excellent caricature of an English flunkey. The other characters were occasionally funny, but seldom good. The comedy (especially the earlier portion thereof) pleased the public, and at the end Mr. LESTER announced it for repetition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"I Puritani" was excellently sung at the Academy last night, to an audience not half so large as such a performance should have been honored with. Madame DE WILHORST surprised even her most ardent admirers by her spirited rendering of the character of *Elvira*, and her finished interpretation of the music, which is so well adapted to the qualities of her voice. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, and JUNCA were all in good voice, and seemed to be influenced by a special inspiration. The opera-going public often miss a treat when they do not anticipate it, and those who were fortunate enough to be present last night congratulated themselves on having "assisted" at the first performance that has been witnessed at the Academy the present season.

PALACE GARDEN.—The concert on Saturday night was a decided success, and attracted a very large audience, sufficient, indeed, to materially assist the charitable object contemplated by the projectors of the Horticultural School. In view of this activity on the part of the public, we may here mention that the Festival will be continued one or two days longer, and the entertainments which were omitted last week given this. A few pleasant evenings may thus be enjoyed, and a notable project forwarded.

One of the most interesting features of Saturday's concert was the performance of the three pianists, Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. R. HOFFMAN and Mr. MILLS, all young men and fine artists, although scarcely "the greatest of the age," as the advertisement with refreshing candor asserted. They belong to the most modern school of pianism, and are each good enough to satisfy a public. The pieces performed were not of startling novelty, but their very familiarity insured them an attentive audience. Mr. HOFFMAN played also in a duet with Mr. JOS. BURKE, one of our most admirable violinists. Mr. SCHREIBER, the cornet player, gave the audience two of his exquisite *morceaux*. An attack of indisposition prevented Signor AMODIO from singing, and Miss JULIENA MAY enjoyed the advantage, therefore, of being the only vocalist of the evening. It is a position which the lady is well able to maintain, with pleasure to the audience and credit to herself. An artiste of so much ability should not be without ample opportunities of making herself heard. Mr. H. C. TIDE was the accompanyist.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Rob Roy" will be played here every evening during the present week.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The most excellent of all the productions at this house, "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," will be played again on Thursday night, by very general request.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT commenced an engagement here last night, playing *Falstaff* in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. HACKETT is well supported by the members of the company.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The "Midsummer Night's Dream" is still the attraction here.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SOCIETY.—The first *soiree* of this new Society takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. An excellent programme is provided. Mme. CORA DE WILHORST and Signor MACGIOROTTI are the vocalists. Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER the soloists. The orchestra will be conducted by Mr. G. F. BRISTOW.

CONCERT.—Mr. MILLS, whose performances have created a perfect *furore* among piano players, and who is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable artists we have ever had in this country, will give a concert (his first) at Niblo's Saloon, on Thursday next. A number of distinguished artists will assist, and Mrs. MILLS will play a duet with her husband.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—An unusually attractive bill is provided here to night. The singers and mimics are admirable. Look out for the matinées at this house.

Domestic Service—Employment for Women—Meeting of the Hearthstone Club.

The May meeting of the Hearthstone Club was held on Saturday last at the Cooper Institute. It was well attended, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Mrs. FARNHAM was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* The minutes of the last meetings were read and approved. The subject of reform in domestic service was further considered. A lengthy communication from Mrs. E. F. ELLET was read in explanation of her views presented at the last meeting.

The object of the Institution referred to in England is to secure housekeepers from the evils of incompetent and dishonest servants; and servants against the imposition of mistresses. These ends are secured by thorough and judicious inquiry. Mrs. ELLET proposes a modification of the plan of this Association. The first step towards thorough reformation in domestic service is to destroy the prejudice against it in the minds of all fitted for it. Create a public sentiment that to be a cook, nurse, or maid of all work in a comfortable house, where protection and good wages are afforded, is as respectable as to operate in a factory, tend a fancy store, or starve in a garret at needle work; and thousands upon thousands who now sacrifice health at this ruinous toil to save a false pride, or follow a path of shame, would become respectable members of families. A kindly relation should be established between employers and employed, and domestic comfort would be incalculably increased. Mental cultivation is requisite for the proper performance of the ordinary household duties. Housekeepers have a right to demand integrity, sobriety, cleanliness, and general propriety of manners, with thorough knowledge of their duties. These qualities can scarcely be expected in the raw Irish and German emigrants, who form the mass of those engaged in service throughout the United States. A different class should be interested.

Mrs. ELLET proposes that an association be formed that will undertake to provide suitable places in families for those who need employment and can present satisfactory evidence of thorough fitness as to character and intelligence. Experience in the details of duty required can be learned and enough can be found to undertake the teaching of such girls. Let the Association receive such only as have the proper degree of cultivation, others can go to intelligence offices as usual. Let the Association devise some general scheme of duties and privileges; that the employer may understand what will be required of them, and what treatment they may expect. The development of this scheme will require time, and encounter difficulties. It will, however, be a great charity and a blessing to thousands to so elevate the service, that they can engage in it without the sacrifice of proper spirit. There is no inherent degradation in domestic service. It can be made as respectable as any employment now open to woman. Families in country and city would gladly accept relief from the present system, and receive as aids in household duties, intelligent and well-behaved young women. An excellent opportunity is afforded the Hearthstone Club to inaugurate a needed reform which will redound to their honor and the blessing of thousands.

Mrs. FARNHAM thought the chief difficulty between mistress and servant arose from the want of appreciation of the humanity of the latter. Every woman employing a servant should feel a moral responsibility in reference to her. A servant is not a steam-engine, a mere machine, but an embodiment of humanity, with life and interests extending beyond present service. She hoped the proposition would not be allowed to fall to the ground, but would be made available for the amelioration of the condition of the employed and employer, and that the ideal of true womanhood should be upheld in every particular.

Mrs. DE GROVE inquired how these objects were to be effected?—if any working scheme had been devised? She thought great caution should be exercised by the Club in committing itself to any particular scheme; that the objects of this Club were the diffusion of information generally; it having been done in this case, and the proper course suggested, that the whole attention of the Club should not be absorbed by the practical details of any one department of domestic reform.

Mrs. FARNHAM suggested a practical place and the appointment of a Committee.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of Five, viz.: Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Symes, Miss Booth and Mrs. Allen.

Mrs. BONNET read a paper upon practical instruction in our schools, and recommended the establishment of an institution where domestics could be regularly and thoroughly instructed in household duties, as the other sex in trades.

Other communications were received. Inquiry was made in reference to an association recently organized in this City for furnishing sewing machines and work to poor and deserving women. Its management would be much more efficient if under a Committee of ladies that this Club might appoint.

Mrs. DE GROVE, of the Committee upon Household Inventions, reported upon and recommended a new washing machine.

After the transaction of some further business, the Club adjourned for the next meeting, to be duly advertised.

THE SLAVE TRADE—A REMONSTRATING GRAND JURY.—The Savannah *Republican* publishes an indignant protest of the Grand Jury which recently indicted the parties suspected of complicity in the Slave-trade. The Jurymen state that they were compelled under oath, by instructions from the Court, to find a bill in accordance with that law prohibiting the Slave-trade; but desire it to be understood that they did so against their will. The protest is a curious document. It concludes as follows:

> We feel humbled, as men, in the consciousness that we are *freemen* but in name; and that we are living, during the existence of such laws, under a tyranny as supreme as that of the despotic governments of the Old World.
>
> Heretofore the people of the South, firm in their consciousness of right and strength, *have failed to place the stamp of condemnation upon such laws as reflect upon the institution of Slavery, but have permitted, unrebuked, the influence of foreign opinion to prevail in their support.* Longer to yield to a sickly sentiment of pretended philanthropy and diseased mental aberration of "higher law" fanat

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy—The New War Steamers—The Gulf Squadron, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

The following is the official list of Visitors appointed to attend the Annual Examination of the Military Academy on the 1st of June: The Hon. Augustin Haines, of Maine; Col. John T. Head, Massachusetts; Col. Rufus L. Baker, Connecticut; Gen. Geo. E. Danforth, New-York; George W. Cass Pennsylvania; Capt. Thomas J. Lee, Maryland; the Hon. John Kerr, North Carolina; Ebenezer Starnes, Georgia; Col. John Johnston, Ohio; Major Wm. Beard, Louisiana; L. R. Page, Mississippi; Dr John P. Barnes, Alabama; V. P. Van Antwerp, Iowa; Chas. Eldridge, Wisconsin; Gen. J. Carreway Smith, Florida; Gen. S. B. Lowry, Maine; Ethelbert Hibben, Oregon. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

All the new naval steamers will be placed in commission as soon as they shall be successively finished, and before the close of this year every available vessel will probably be in active service. This design is not, however, with reference to the European war, as no damage to our commerce is apprehended from that cause. Vera Cruz is considered, in official quarters, to be one of the most important points where a large fleet is required, and hence additional vessels will be dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico. The facilities in the neighborhood of Central America afforded by our squadrons, either for sea or land operations, are considered sufficient for all emergencies.

According to a general order, just issued from the Adjutant-General's office, officers of the medical and pay departments may, by virtue of their commissions, command all enlisted men like other commissioned officers.

The following military stations are announced as double-ration posts from the date of their establishment and while occupied by not less than one company: Department of Texas, Fort Quitman and Camp Hudson; Department of Oregon, Fort Bellingham; Department of California, Forts Crook and Tar-Waw and new San Diego.

Of nineteen samples of canvas mail-bags, the contract for supplying which has been awarded, only four of them were selected in the Post office Department commission as being of the first quality with regard to material and workmanship. Several protests have been made against the award, but the question will not be reopened.

The defence of Wastoott, Postmaster of Philadelphia, in answer to certain charges against him, occupies, it is said, upward of fifty pages of manuscript. It was received about three weeks ago. As yet there has been no definite action on it.

Proposed Annexation of a Portion of Nebraska to Kansas.

St. Louis, Monday, May 16.

The people of Southern Nebraska are earnestly agitating for the annexation of so much of that Territory as lies south of the Platte River to Kansas, so as to secure her admission into the Union at the next session of Congress. Public sentiment in that portion of the Territory strongly favors the proposed annexation, and it was recently resolved in mass convention that Nebraska City nominate delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble at Wyandotte in July. The Nebraska delegation will undoubtedly be admitted into the Convention, and it is probable in defining the boundary of the State of Kansas the Platte will be designated as the Northern line.

Dates from Utah to the 19th ult. are received, but the news is unimportant.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, May 16.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 23d ultimo, has arrived here.

A land-slide had occurred in the mining town of Monte Christo, killing four persons. The damage done was also considerable, and mining operations had to be suspended.

The State Legislature had failed to provide for the $300 000 worth of bonds still outstanding, notwithstanding the people desire to pay every dollar of the State's indebtedness.

Business was brisk at San Francisco, and money plenty.

Gold-dust continued to arrive freely, but there was no change in the market.

The wheat harvest gives promise of an abundant yield.

The President at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 16.

President BUCHANAN, accompanied by the Hon HOWELL COBB, visited Baltimore this morning to examine the site for the United States Court-house. He was received at Barnum's Hotel by a few friends, among whom were Judges GILES and MASON, and visited the localities proposed. The President looks remarkably well and manifested much activity.

Secretaries THOMPSON and BLACK also accompany the President. The party will dine at Barnum's Hotel and return in the afternoon train to Washington.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 15.

A large fire occurred in this city at 4 o'clock this morning. KEMBLE & Wean's planing-machine shop, on Race-street, was totally destroyed. Loss $7,000; insurance $3,000. SCHOOLEY & Co.'s refrigerator manufactory was also destroyed. Lose $10,000; insured $6,000. WM. NASON's chair manufactory was burnt; loss $2,000, no insurance. In all, twelve buildings were burned, and several others damaged. Fifteen or twenty families were turned out of their homes. The total loss is about $40,000, and the insurance $20,000.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a New "House of the Angel Guardian," at Roxbury.

BOSTON, Monday, May 16.

The corner-stone of a new "House of the Angel Guardian," a Catholic Orphan Asylum, was laid on Vernon-street, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, with becoming ceremony by Bishop FITZPATRICK, of Boston. The Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of New-York, delivered the address to an audience of 6,000 persons, assembled under canvas.

The Bachelors' Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 16.

The Bachelors' Barge Club, consisting of seven members, started early this morning, in their barge *Linda*, to row to New-York, *via* the Delaware and Raritan Canal. They expect to reach their destination on Wednesday afternoon, and will stop at the St. Nicholas Hotel for a few days.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 16.

U. S. Mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain BERRY, from New-York arrived here at the wharf at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, May 14.

The *Star of the South* arrived at Tybee at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

Fire in New-Orleans—Veiled Feat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 15.

The Lafeyette Sugar Refinery and several adjoining buildings, occupying an entire square, were burnt to day.

A Veiled Feat was celebrated to-day at the Creole [illegible]. Twenty thousand people were present.

Terrible Storm at Gainesville, Ala.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 16.

A letter from Gainesville, Ala., dated the 10th inst., reports a dreadful storm in that vicinity, causing the death of Mr. J. W. M. BARRIER, a brother of deceased U. S. Senator, and agent of the house of HERT, BELCHER & Co., of New-York.

The Case of Captain Cerrin.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 16.

The Grand Jury report that they find no bill of indictment against Captain CORRIN.

The Steamer Curlew.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, May 16.

The steamer *Curlew* remains in about the same situation as yesterday. Arrangements have been made to raise her, which will probably be accomplished if the weather holds good.

Arrival of the British Yacht St. Ursula.

The British yacht *St. Ursula*, Commander CAIRNS, arrived at this port on Sunday evening, at 8½ o'clock, in 30 days from the Clyde, on a pleasure trip. She sails under the flag of the Admiralty, by permission of the British Government. She belongs to the Royal Yacht Club, and her model was taken from the celebrated yacht *America*. She is topsail schooner rigged, and for comfort cannot easily be excelled. Her owner, Mr. TENNENT, of Glasgow, with his three nieces, also Messrs. BASIL, RONALD and JAMES HONEYMAN are on board. She is now lying off the Battery.

The Seventh Regiment at Fashion Course.

The announcement that the National Guard would parade at the Fashion Course and be exercised in the battalion manœuvres prescribed by HARDEE, raised clouds of dust yesterday on all the roads that lead thither, compressed crinolins uncommonly compactly in Flushing cars and Newton omnibuses, caused untold pain to uncomplaining men crushed by the commodity of DOOOLAS and SHERWOOD, and induced one man, by hope of filthy lucre led, to pay $100 for the privilege of opening a bar and lunch counter within the inclosure that surrounds the Race-track. Early in the day the tide set in, for word had gone forth that at an early hour the regiment would be on the ground. Those who rode to the ground behind horses of their own or in conveyances hired for the day, went, of course, where they pleased, and when they pleased returned, but woe to him—still more unhappy she—who, starting after the early trains had gone, desired to reach the Course within a reasonable period thereafter. The Superintendent of the Flushing Railroad had made no arrangements for accommodating these. The trains and boat made no more trips than on any other day, and if one inquired at the boat whether, without waiting an hour or two, he could be conveyed to the Course, he was told that, without doing so, he could not. Some took this for an answer, and rushed on it; but those who inquired elsewhere learned that by way of the Williamsburg Ferry and by stags they could be conveyed to the place they desired to reach. Yet little happier were they who started by this route than those who preferred to wait for a later train; in stages crowded within, and with numberless outside passengers, they traveled at the risk of their lives and thanked their stars if they did not break down before the journey was completed. One of these stages—an omnibus of common size—started from Williamsburg with sixteen passengers inside, and sixteen on top. 'Tis but a common proof that men will undergo much to see a novel sight. Certainly those who suffered on this journey were well repaid at the end of it. It is not often in this land of peace and Republican broadcloth, that so fine and so large a body of uniformed men perform military evolutions with so much soldierly precision as were seen at the Fashion Course yesterday.

The Regiment formed line in Lafayette-place at a quarter-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, and marched to the foot of Tenth-street, where, under the direction [illegible] of Quartermaster WINCHESTER, a boat was awaiting to transport it to Hunter's Point; and thence by railroad the men were soon conveyed to Fashion Course. They arrived there at about 9½ o'clock. After they had rested awhile the manœuvres commenced. Their heavy knapsacks were laid aside, and in light order they formed at about 11 o'clock. The troop attached to the Regiment crossed the river at Hunter's Point, and was now drawn up at the right of the column. The following manœuvres were performed according to HARDEE's tactics:

Par. 165. March in Column.
479. Into Line faced to the Rear, from the Column in March.
60. Break from the Order of Battle into Column, and move forward without Halting.
402. Form the Column into Line of Battle without Halting.
87. Break to the Rear into Column.
351. Counter-March. (*Twice.*)
364. Form Divisions.
252. Close in Mass.
352. Counter-March—the Column closed in Mass. (*Twice.*)
306 Change Direction by the Right Flank.
513. Deploy on First Division.
885, 886. Form Square from Line of Battle.
49, 51. Firings in Square by Files and by Rank.
863. Form Column.
879. To March in Retreat.
881. To March in Advance.
817. Form Square—and the Firings.
854. Advance the Square, successively by the First, Second, Third and Fourth Front—Halt and Fire.
883. Reduce the Square.
587. Advance in Line of Battle.

The evolutions were generally executed with surprising facility and exactness. Assuredly, it is not too much to say, that no body of men, equally large, for the most part engaged in business pursuits, drilling by companies on an average once a week, and by battalions not nearly so often, could make an exhibition so creditable to them in a military point of view as that of the Seventh Regiment yesterday. The firing, except in one or two instances, when the Colonel, standing at the centre of the line, with the wind blowing fresh from the East, could not make the word of command audible to all who stood to the eastward of him, was as that of a single musket. The firings in square interested the mass of the spectators, unacquainted with military tactics, perhaps more than the other evolutions. The regiment was formed into a hollow square in the centre of the field, and the cavalry troop, drawn up at a distance, commenced to advance upon it. The first platoon of the Sixth Company, acting as skirmishers, was scattered over the field in advance of the infantry, and retreated before the cavalry, firing and falling back. The horsemen rushed upon the square at full gallop, until the horses recoiled before the firing, constantly kept up, and retreated quite as fast as they had advanced. There was considerable excitement about the sham battle, and many an exclamation broke from the feminine portion of the audience of some 7,000 or 8,000 persons that occupied the grand stand, as the advancing squadron seemed to precipitate itself upon the bristling square. The horsemen acquitted themselves well; it is a pity that the troop was not a larger one. It numbered 30 men, under the command of Capt. POSLAY. The whole number of men in the ranks, including the mounted and the unmounted, the officers and the band (NOLL's) was 674. The regiment marched with a company front of thirty men. At 2½ o'clock the command stacked arms and the men went to dinner. At 3½ P. M. they formed again, fired by companies and by battalions, were reviewed by General HALL and staff, stacked arms, donned knapsacks, formed again and marched to the cars. At Green Point a number of rowdies, headed by a large negro, sprang aboard of the steamboat chartered to convey the regiment home; they were speedily ejected by some of the officers and men after a sharp tussle. At 7 o'clock the command landed at Twenty-third-street, whence it was marched down to Lafeyette-place and there dismissed.

Nothing of moment that was unpleasant occurred at the course to mar the occasion. The gamblers who usually throng thereabouts on all public occasions only ensconced themselves just without the inclosure, and began to invite strangers to tell them where "the little joker" was. Sheriff BORO and his assistants, with commendable celerity, arrested four of them and drove the rest from the ground. Inside, Sergeant DOUGLASS, the Sergeant of the Guard of the Seventh Regiment, maintained order, and no very flagrant misconduct was reported. It was altogether a very delightful occasion.

Stevedores vs. Grain-Measurers.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE CHAMPIONS OF STATEN ISLAND—POLICE INTERFERENCE.

For several weeks past a little feud has existed between the Stevedores and Grain-measurers, more particularly those working along the lower piers and wharves of the City. Adverse claims, regarding work, engendered the enmity. One evening last week two sets of the opposing factions met in Brooklyn and indulged in mutual knock-downs. This mode of settlement promised no definite winding-up of hostilities, besides being risky and unpleasant to large numbers. It was, therefore, arranged that each side should choose its champion, and that the chosen men should fight it out between themselves, and that the side whose champion won should be declared the victors. The champions were speedily selected, as were the seconds and bottle-holders, the place, time, and all the preliminaries arranged, a secluded spot on the shore of Silver Lake, one mile back of Castleton, on Staten Island, was chosen as the battle-field; the time, 1 P. M. yesterday.

About noon, intelligence of the intended fight reached Acting Superintendent CARPENTER, and immediately fifty men, headed by Sergeant DIXON, were sent to prevent the fight. The Police hurried to the battle-ground, but intimation of their coming had preceded them, and the champions seconds, bottle-holders, and their host of friends had sepernted before the police arrived. All managed to escape but seven, who were found secreted in the woods, and arrested. The arrested parties proved to be James Broppy, one of the principals; James Casey, his second; Thomas Sipple and James Dunn, bottle-holders; and Michael Donn, Patsey Heckerman and Patrick Burke, spectators. BROPPY was "stripped to the buff," and his battered and bloody countenance indicated clearly the important character he had just sustained. The prisoners were at once conveyed before Justice DA FOREST, who made speedy work of their cases—the registering of their names and sentences following in quick succession. In the punishment no partiality was shown, each being sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of $25. Following the sentences, the men were handcuffed, thrown into wagons, driven to Richmond and lodged in Jail. Before the Police arrived on the ground, as was afterwards learned, fifteen rounds had been fought between the principals, with no show of backing down on either side. JAMES TAGGART was the name of the principal who escaped arrest. About two hundred persons were present at the opening of the fight. Having finished their work, the Police returned to the City, being absent only about three hours altogether.

Board of Aldermen.

REMOVAL OF TELEGRAPH POLES—ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR RETURNED TO THE MAYOR—RESERVOIR SQUARE—WEST WASHINGTON MARKET—THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Board met yesterday at 5 P.M., Alderman McSPEDON in the Chair. Various petitions were read, and referred to the appropriate Committees. A petition from the enterprising publishers of a proposed new weekly paper, petitioned for liberty to announce the first paper, at one cent a copy by a display of fireworks in the Park. After considerable discussion, the request was denied, for fear of damaging the canvas roof of the City Hall.

A report was made by the Committee on Streets, for the removal of all telegraphic posts from the streets of the City, coupled with permission to the telegraph companies to lay their wires underground; the regulation to take effect on and after the 1st of June. A suggestion that this time should be extended to the 1st of October was made. Laid over.

A message was received from the Mayor, nominating Jonathan Trotter, (formerly President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and now first Clerk in the Street Department) for City Inspector. On motion of Alderman GARNEY the message was returned to the Mayor, (10 to 5)

A communication was received from the State Department, in answer to Aldermen SIPPS's resolution regarding the Battery Enlargement. The contract for the enlargement was given to Henry Conklin, Nov. 25, 1812, and in 1853 two-thirds of said contract were assigned to George Law. The remaining third was assigned to Samuel Roberts in 1853. No sureties were given for the fulfillment of the contract, the estimated amount of which was $27,152. The communication was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The majority report against granting permission to the American Institute to erect a building on Reservoir-square, was adopted.

Six thousand dollars were appropriated to test the right of the City to lands under water at West Washington Market, Aldermen GARNEY, STEPHENS and SMITH were appointed a Committee to superintend the business.

Five thousand dollars were appropriated for defraying the expenses of celebrating the Fourth of July, Aldermen PAGE, GARNEY, TOOMEY, BRADLEY and LYNAS are the Committee to make the arrangements.

The Joint Committee on Accounts reported that one important provision of the charter of 1857 had been entirely disregarded by the heads of Departments—the only one which establishes any control over the expenditures of money by the several Departments. Section 38 of that charter regulates the mode of making contract for sums over $250, and provides that no expenditure for work or supplies for less than that sum shall be made unless the proper head of Department shall certify to the necessity of the expenditure to the Common Council, and that body shall authorize it. This, the Committee states, has never been done in a single instance since the charter was enacted in April, 1857, and many thousand dollars have been expended in violation of this restriction. The Committee conclude by reporting an ordinance of five sections, intended to give effect to this provision of the charter. It was laid over. Adjourned to Thursday next at 5 o'clock P. M.

Police Reports.

A COUNTERFEITING CANAL-BOAT CAPTAIN AND COUNTRY MERCHANT.—IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—For some time past skillfully altered bills upon leading banks of this City and banks in the interior of the State have been in abundant circulation, and the consummate skill with which the alterations have been effected has puzzled bank cashiers, as well as entailed serious loss upon those receiving the bills. Expert detectives in the Police Department have united their efforts to obtain a clue to the counterfeiters, but without the least success. At length the manufacturer and utterer has been discovered, and his arrest effected in a very round about and remarkable way. Jacob Williams, captain of a tow-boat, arrived, a few days since, at one of the North River wharfs with a cargo of oats. The boat was sold for coal, and a Deputy Sheriff took charge of Capt. Williams. The Captain was social and communicative, and it was not long before he boasted of having been very successful in "shoving the queer." After Williams had confessed this much, and shown a pile of altered bills, he was questioned as to where he obtained the bills, but he refused to give the slightest information. He was taken to the Harbor Police Station, and promised that he should be let out of the scrape if he would make a clean breast, but he was obdurate. A diet of dry bread and water was prescribed; but he continued firm. He was taken to the Franklin Market Station, where dry bread and Croton was continued, with like result. He was placed in a cell in the Eighth Ward Station-House, and pure bread and water had like effect; and a Mr. Sims, proprietor of a large country store at Camillus was discovered to be the bill utterer. Deputy Marshal DE ANGELIS and Officer SHELTON proceeded to Camillus. They found Sims behind his counter, waiting upon customers. Aware of the desperate character they had to deal with—they had learned that he had spent one term in State's Prison for the same offence—the officers produced their revolvers, and made known their business. Sims was handcuffed, and a thorough search made of his premises. Printing presses, plates, dies, acids, colorings, and a complete stock of counterfeiting apparatus were found. The book-keeper of Sims, a young man, named Bishop, was also arrested, and the officers proceeded with their prisoners to Syracuse. On the way, Sims suddenly sprang from the wagon, leaped a high fence and darted across a plowed field. Three pistol shots aimed in the direction of his head stopped his running. He was taken before a magistrate, and committed to answer in default of $20,000 bail. No evidence appearing against Bishop he was released. Capt. Williams is still in the Eighth Ward Station, out in the enjoyment of a higher grade of diet than bread and water. He will probably be used as State's evidence.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—Five sailors belonging to the ship *Constellation*, lying at Quarantine, on Friday evening mutinied, and before they could be secured wounded several of the officers and crew, the surgeon dangerously. Captain GIBSON, of the Harbor Police, being apprised of the revolt, boarded the vessel with a boat's crew, arrested the mutineers and brought them to this City. They gave their names as James Tainor, Patrick McCaffrey, Cornelius Doughty, John Cosgrove and Charles Burns. They were taken before a U. S. Commissioner and committed for examination. The *Constellation*, recently arrived from Liverpool, having small-pox on board, and was quarantined for five days. The mutiny occurred through the refusal of the Captain to allow the men to go on shore.

STEALING JEWELRY.—Two Italians, who gave their names as Martin Secaroti and Louis Esarillat, while looking at some rings, in the jewelry store No. 33 Catharine-street, on Saturday, grabbed the case and darted out of the store. A policeman happening to be handy, gave chase and succeeded in capturing them both. One of them attempted to use a knife upon the officer, but a blow on the head made him temporarily submissive. While their case was under consideration before Justice STEERS, the attention of the Judge and officers being diverted a moment by the pranks of a drunken man, they slily slipped out of the door and ran away. A second time they were captured, when the Judge committed them for trial.

GETTING A CHECK FROM A BOY.—On Saturday, as a boy in the employ of Messrs. De Marks Brothers, commission merchants, No. 61 Stone-street, was coming out of the Market Bank, with a check for $227 02, which he had just got certified, a well dressed man demanded the check of him, saying that it was forged, and that if he did not give it up at once, he would have him sent to State Prison. The boy, being frightened, gave up the check, and the man hurried away, doubtless to make immediate disposition of it. Fortunately the check had not yet been indorsed by Messrs. De Marks Brothers.

STABBING CASES.—Francis Zornie, of Baxter-street, yesterday morning held an altercation with Mark Tupper, an Italian organ grinder, during which the latter stabbed him with a dirk, inflicting a serious, but not dangerous wound. The organ-grinder was arrested and committed to the Tombs. John McIntyre and William Conlin, on Sunday evening had a quarrel, in First avenue, which ended in the latter being dangerously stabbed in the groin. McIntyre made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

DISHONEST BOOKKEEPER.—Edward Fairmain, bookkeeper for Frank Rivers, proprietor of the Melodeon Concert Saloon, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, was arrested on Sunday, charged with embezzling $550 of his employer's funds. Suspicion was excited against him from his expending a great deal more than his weekly salary. Justice STEERS committed him for trial.

STABBING.—Francis Ferraro, an Italian, and James Leonard on Saturday morning had a quarrel in Chatham-street, which ended in Ferraro stabbing the latter with a sword-cane. Leonard was taken to the Hospital, and Ferraro was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

SELLING POLICIES.—Wm. Seaman was arrested on Sunday on a charge of selling lottery policies. Justice STEERS, before whom he was taken, admitted him to bail to answer the charge.

Exploring Expeditions—Mexican Affairs—Equador, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 15.

There are now two Surveying or Exploring parties employed by the Federal Government, and about taking the field under the direction of the Topographical Bureau. The first is dispatched to explore the San Juan River, in New-Mexico, a tributary of the Colorado of the West, and to discover, if possible, a route between Santa Fé and Utah, in the vicinity of the San Juan. The following is the party employed in the service:

Captain J. N. MACOMB, Topographical Engineer and Chief of the Expedition.

Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, (Geologist to the Colorado Expedition under Lt. IVES,) Physician and Geologist.

CHARLES H. DIMMOCK, of Baltimore, Topographer, and LOUIS DORSEY, of Washington; FRANCIS P. FISHER, of New-York; and JAMES A. VAIL, of Virginia, assistants.

This party is to rendezvous at Independence on Monday next, and start immediately for Santa Fé to join Captain MACOMB, topographical officer of the Department of New-Mexico. This expedition is expected to complete its duties by the latter part of next Fall.

The other party is charged with an exploration of the Yellow Stone and Missouri rivers, a service of magnitude and importance, which will keep the expedition in the field for at least 18 months.

The following constitute the *personnel* of this second party:

Capt. W. F. RAYNOLDS, Topographical Engineers, Chief.

Lieut. H. E. MAYNADIER, (Tenth Infantry,) Assistant Topographical Engineer.

A. V. HAYDEN, Naturalist. This officer has been on Lieut. WARREN's "Nebraska Expedition," and while thus employed performed efficient service.

J. H. SHOWNEY, Topographer.

JAS. D HOLTON, Assistant Topographer.

HENRY C. FULSHAWM, Meteorologist.

ANTOINE SCHONBORN, Assistant Meteorologist.

The party will be accompanied by a military escort of 30 men. The pressure upon the War Department for positions in this description of service is very heavy, and hundreds of applications are necessarily declined.

Major BELOSA, of the Quartermaster's Department, will leave in a few days for Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he goes to superintend the purchase of a number of horses, needed for the military service. Major BELOSA is considered the finest judge of horseflesh in the army, while he is one of the most honest and efficient officers in the service.

Capt. A. A. HUMPHREYS, of the Topographical Bureau, is now absent from Washington; and Lieut. IVES, late of the Colorado Exploring Expedition, remains in charge of the duties of the office. Lieut. IVES has already won an enviable reputation in the service, though still quite a young man. His energy, promptness and sagacity are proverbial in the army.

The rumored condemnation of the English and French Ministers in Mexico, by the Legations here, is a sheer fabrication. It is believed the English Minister did his duty. He declined taking charge of the American Consulate, as that would have placed him in a semi-official relation to this Government, but he never refused his aid and protection to American citizens—so far as it was in his power to protect them. Such is the view taken of the case here.

It is understood here that the English holders of the bonds of Equador, having received land-warrants for the amount of their claims upon that Government, are now getting up a mammoth Company for colonizing the Eastern portion of Equador, one of the most beautiful and fertile spots on the globe. The projectors of the scheme have lately held several meetings in London with a view to effecting some commercial arrangements by which a rich trade can be carried on with this new Eldorado of the South. The communication will be through the Amazon River, which receives the waters of several large navigable streams from Equedor, and as the trade will be open to all the world, a fine field will be offered for American enterprise. A letter has just been addressed to Mr. SMITH, our new Minister to Quito, calling his attention to the anticipated magnitude and importance of this commerce. Q.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Trusa Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Culbert Brothers,
JEWELERS,
WILL, THIS DAY, OPEN THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 717 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.,
With a new and desirable stock of watches, jewelry, silver ware, plated ware, and fancy goods, of the most elegant styles the best materials, and at prices which, they are confident, will satisfy all who will call upon them.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No 812 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Beme.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tiemann's White Leads,
ZINC WHITES,
and PAINTS,
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
No. 178 William-st., near Fulton.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Clocks, Clocks.—Marble, gilt, porcelain, bronze and oak wood clocks, suitable for the parlor, library or bedroom, in great variety; also candelabras, &c., to match. For sale by
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No 547 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agent wanted.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE HAY WORKS
For private houses, factories &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Woodworth's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 213 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies, City or Country.—If any lady or gentleman is in want of gaiters, slippers, shoes, boots, &c., they should call on Cantrell, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., who sells nothing but the best articles, (ready-made or to order,) and at very low prices. Children's shoes, &c., always on hand.

Removal.
The depot for the sale of
THE AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK
Is removed to No. 73 Liberty-st, two doors east of Broadway.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts—Made to order, of the best materials, and warranted to fit. Undershirts and Drawers, for Summer wear, in great variety—at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st, one door north of Maiden lane.
GEO M. TRACY, Agent.

Gentlemen having large or small lots of left-off clothing, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store of, or addressing, THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures, No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Ruptures Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMERELL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

HARBORN—STOCKDALE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 15, by the Rev. John Polsal, CHAS. HARBORN, of Georgia, to JANE STOCKDALE, of New York.

CARPENTER—BENNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 11, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, W. H. CARPENTER to Miss ANNA M. BENNETT, daughter of Wm. Bennett, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

LOVAO.—In this City, on Monday, May 16, of a lingering illness, MARY E., daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane Loyed, aged 2 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, at their residence, No. 170 West 30th-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

BILLINGS.—In this City, BENJAMIN L. BILLINGS, Jr., only son of Benjamin L. Billings Esq., of this City, Counselor-at-law, aged 24 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 377 Bowery, near 6th st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, without further invitation.

ELLIS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, MARY LOUISA ELLIS, youngest daughter of Geo. Ellis, aged 2a years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her residence, No. 60 6th-st., this day (Tuesday) May 17, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Monday, May 16, CHARLES ALLA CLARK BENNETT, only daughter of G. W. and Mary L. Bennett, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 113 Orchard st., without further notice, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

RAMSA.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, May 15, JOSEPH B. RAMSA, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his employers, J. B. Miller & Co., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 31 Grand-st.

PECK.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, EMMA AUGUSTA youngest daughter of the late Henry S. Peck, aged 15 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, George Peck are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 62 Pike-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 16, of scarlatina malignus, FRANK, youngest son of the Rev. S. Remington, aged 3 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of C. W. Remington No. 316 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, Mrs. ANN S. PAYNE, daughter of the late Dr. E. A. Gill, of Windsor, Conn

Her remains were taken to Connecticut for interment.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

RUTTER.—At Yorkville, on Sunday morning, May 15, GEORGIANA JESSIE, youngest child of Thomas and Georgiana Rutter, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents corner 83d-st. and Avenue A, (Yorkville,) on Tuesday, May 17 at 3 o'clock without further invitation.

AVERY.—In Hoboken, on Monday, May 16, FIDELIA AVERY, in the 15th year of his age. The deceased for the past 40 years was connected with the Merchants' Bank in this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAYNE.—At Williams' Bridge, on Monday, May 16, of croup, WALTER CLASSICK, son of Walter P. and Margaret A. Jayne, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Williams' Bridge, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains for Williams' Bridge leave 26th st station at 9½ and 11½ A. M.

WILKINSON.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, May 14, JULIA A., wife of A. Geo. Wilkinson, and daughter of O. C. Norman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of R. L. Gilbert, No. 60 West 26th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CHAMPLIN.—At Essex, Conn., on Sunday morning, May 15, Capt. BARAT L. CHAMPLIN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at Essex, on Wednesday, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday morning, May 10, ELEAZER MORTON SWIFT, of Dover Plains, aged 69 years.

WETMORE.—At Detroit on Sunday, May 8, CHARLES P. WETMORE, in the 57th year of his age.

CHAMPLIN.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, May 5, FRANCES EDWARDS wife of Charles L. Champlin, and daughter of the late Eli Whitney, and grand-daughter of the late Judge Pierpont Edwards.

AMITY LODGE, NO 323 F. & A. M.—The members of Amity Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication of this Lodge at its room corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THIS (Tuesday) P. M., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Parrott. A full and prompt attendance is earnestly desired. Members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. HENRY W. TURNER, M. JOHN J. TINDALE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN STONE houses Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being 40 feet nearly 90 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party For further particulars inquire of A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Nassau-st., and Nos. 15 and 18 Beekman-st. This building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John M. Conlies, Esq., has a substantial stock of bank vaults and fire-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for Banks, Insurance Companies and offices for other purposes, being now a great thoroughfare, and is very central and suitable for the importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Dry and Leather interests. The terminus of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection with Rockaway and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan 8 last. The lower lot and building No 18 Beekman-st., which is under a five years lease to a first-class dry house, and the lot and building No 18 Beekman-st., will be sold separately, if desired, also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-st., Nos. 126 and 128, not yet improved, upon which light or entrance can be made, and the lot in the rear of the property, No. 66 Ann-st., about 170 feet 1 inch by 50 feet 9 inches in front and rear, (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offers command higher rents and the institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ These quarters of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds graded with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson River Railroad, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000 N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No 129 West 38th-st., west of 7th-av; house 20 ft. 7 in by 58 ft.; lot 20 ft 7 in. by 98 ft. 9 in.; built in the best manner, and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $9 000. Terms easy. Inquire of J. R. CAFFRY, No. 144 West 20th st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE; THE brown stone 4-story house No 304 2d-av., near 19th-st.; complete in every respect, and to purchaser, if desired, the house being thoroughly overhauled and painted last Fall. Possession can be given June 1; terms easy. Apply to GRANT THORBURN, Jr., No. 15 Jobs st

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 408 FIRST-av., between 24 h and 25th sts; two-story frame building on the front and slaughter house on the rear; lot 25 by 100 feet. Inquire of WILLIAM GROVER, Nos. 470 and 471 Washington Market.

EVERY FAMILY CAN HAVE A HOME.—Cottage and two-story Houses for sale at East New-York, sealed from $640 to $2,000, on easy terms payable. Two houses to rent at $150 and $250. Access by three City Railroads. CHAS. E. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HIGH-FIRST-CLASS stoop, four-story, brown-stone houses, well located on 33-av., corner 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13 000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st. near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also one on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECTural design for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for several handsome farms and country seats; also, for sale, a large number of fine brown stone and brick-fronted houses, containing all the improvements, from $4,500 to $30,000. Leases and contracts negotiated. MOORE & PLATT, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 555 Broadway. The first lot, is 20x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $150 PER ANNUM—TO A SMALL genteel family—is a lovely situation in Grand-st., Williamsburg—a beautiful suite of fine apartments and kitchen, containing hidgewood water, gas chandeliers, and wash-house, all on the second story; a separate residence by itself, containing more comforts than a large house. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—A SMALL AND CONVENIENT HOUSE situated above 40th-st and near Broadway, convenient to cars and stages; will be let for two years to any one who will purchase the furniture complete. Has gas, bath, &c., and is suitable for a family of 6 or 8 persons. Annual rent $450. Lease and furniture will be sold for $900 cash. Address R. S. H., Box No. 3,050 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 20, 10 windows in each; store No. 208 William-st. the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c. if desired. If rent house low for a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 92 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 206½ East 30th st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, dressy wash tubs, bath-rooms, &c; rent $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, has 2 walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house. No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very slightly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN STONE ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near 4th-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 16 Lexington-place, front and Stuyvesant square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WILLIAM VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN STONE front house No 120 West 34th-st., with all the modern improvements. Now being painted and will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of May. For further particulars, &c., inquire of WM. VANVILL, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4 story house No. 49 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE PARLORS ON BROADway, with pier glass and gas chandeliers, suitable for club rooms or light and genteel business. Apply at No. 707 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, BEDROOM AND pantry, at No. 241 Chrystie st. for $3 50 per week. Also higher and lower priced rooms bath and gas.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-second-st., near 4th av. Twelve rooms, with the improvements, to a private family only. Possession immediately and rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address Box No. 19 Post office.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room—store No. 123 Sowery, with a 3 story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 361 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a dressmaking school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY, with rooms for a family of four persons, and for a year or more. It must be about two hours by rail or steamer from the City. Address, with particulars, J. C. V., Box No. 1,030 Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. None of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the finest articles, and at about one-half the cost. G. H. MINDUM, No. 93 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine and liquor store of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. H. MINDUM, Property No. 93 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open or tapping.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 129 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY, CAY & WEST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.
COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN ORANGE, N. J., One hour's ride from the City.

Sycamore Cottage, with right to Llewellyn Park. $6,000.

Arcade Cottage, and five acres in Llewellyn Park $10,000

Syria, Eagle Rock, approached through Llewellyn Park

Ten Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, in Llewellyn Park

Twenty Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Bloomfield Mountain.

Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for any gentleman seeking an elegant country residence. Will be sold June 16 1859, at 12 o'clock P. M. on the premises, at auction, that elegant and well known Marion, built and occupied by the late and well known Marion, built and occupied by the late and celebrated Painter, Alfred Ordway, adjacent to Lake Mahoga and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grape, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, soil rich fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward. The house and outbuildings, a new two story frame house and barn, a double stable, carriage-house and coach-house and other conveniences, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance The house is entirely and handsomely finished throughout. Piano, &c. The elegant and pleasant situation, within five minutes' walk of the Newtone Depot, steamboat landing, also ten minutes' drive of the Sound. For further particulars apply to R. W. OLLIER, No. 41 Pine-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 25 acres, under a high state of cultivation, situated in Scarsdale, West Chester Co., and known as Gov. Tompkins' place There is a two story old fashioned house, considerably modernized, containing 10 rooms with a piazza running along each side, well stocked with fir, locust &c. There is a new stone wall running along the entire front, with an osage orange hedge. The out buildings consist of a large new and commodious stable, carriage house, wagon house, ice house, hennery, ice house filled with ice, and well-stocked kitchen. There is about 2,000 Lawton blackberry and raspberry vines, two fine orchards of apples and an abundance of other kinds of fruit. The ground is already planted with oats, potatoes, corn, and all garden vegetables. The stock will be sold with the place, consisting of a fine roan bay horse, a fine cow a large number of best breed fowls, and two pigs. Also, a handsome family carriage, light wagons and farm wagons, and all the farming utensils will be exchanged for good New York and Brooklyn property.

MOORE & PLATT,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¼ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Depot, on 3d Harlem Road, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. E. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing Tue location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice house filled in, a bath-house, with pleasure boats, and other requisite buildings. The garden is large and now seeded. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BRAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x36, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. S. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Contains 7 acres of land within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depot; house large and commodious, containing 7 rooms, 3 large parlors, dining room, kitchen, laundry, &c., with modern improvements, stables, carriage-house and outbuildings ample and complete, garden large, and well stocked with choice fruit; three wells of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO., No. 32 Warren st., up stairs

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWRochELLE.—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and outhouses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands, within five minutes' walk of the Neotine House steamboat landing, also ten minutes' drive of the Sound. For further particulars apply to R. W. OLLIER, No. 41 Pine-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing, newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on each front, excellent water, good orchard, carriage house barn, sheds, &c.; beautiful location on the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depot. Inquire of WM. McDOID opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 108 Duane-st., New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the summer, one hour from the depot at the Hudson River railroad; 3 stories high with water closet, sheds, &c., all in good order, 30 acres land, beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson, terms moderate to the right person Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & DOD, No. 266 Canal st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence four acres of land, a fine orchard of peach trees and apple trees, good out buildings, situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev A. BLACK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY handsome country residence, at Staten Island; very beautifully located on the Shore Road, with several acres of land in good cultivation. This property will be exchanged for New-York City property, with a good proportion of cash, if desired. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,013 Broadway.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 11 rooms, with 2½ acres of ground well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of Dr. WILLARD, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station house, No. 260 Pearl-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET—A VERY NEAT cottage, suitable for a Summer residence for a small family, pleasantly situated on the Newtown plank road, about 4 miles from Brooklyn ferries Apply to GEO. E. DEBEVOISE, on the premises, or at HARPAR & BROTHERS, No. 329 Pearl st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOR 3 OR four twelve months, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, between Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry stations, with six acres of land, good garden &c. Will be rented to a strictly private family, (furnished.) Address D. D., Box No 239 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of the City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. B. ROBINSON, Main-st., New Rochelle.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Stonebarg, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Stonebarg.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; location is beautiful, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession can be given May 1st. Apply to J. F. GAILLARD, No. 2 Wall-st., or to C. DEBEVOISE, Rhinebeck

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES OF [illegible] in Westchester County, [illegible] miles from the City Hall, [illegible] of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, apply to
W. C. R. ENGLISH, 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, A [illegible] with eight rooms, well finished, and [illegible] minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing. Rent per [illegible] for the season. Apply to C. W. [illegible], or at 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—It would be unnecessary to say a word in praise of the beauty of this property, situate in the highest and most pleasant part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner, contains 10 rooms with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; has a complete country and city residence combined Apply to G. B. WHITLESEY, No 368 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees. House two story frame, filled in with brick, wall built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 10 rooms, large dressing closets, &c., also about the house, beautifully situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country. The garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. J. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 25 acres of land, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., 75 miles from New-York, with which there is hourly communication by railroad. There is on the place a large house, barn, and other outbuildings, with abundance of fruit trees, etc. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, on the premises, or at No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City—a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depot; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT EAST Chester, known as the Rectory of St. Paul's Church; 16 miles from New York, 1½ miles from Station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at the Church.

NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—house and garden pleasantly situated only two minutes walk from the depot, will be sold on easy terms, or rented low to a good tenant. Inquire of JONES & AKILLY, No. 463 Broadway, west side, near Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished house, for the summer months. Address GEO. T. SMITH, Stapleton, Staten Island.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—50 acres, house large and good, beautifully situated on elevated ground, in the village, with abundance of large shade trees, laid in high state of cultivation and well fenced; the side bounded by tide water with a good dock; bath house &c., a fish pond well stocked with trout; out buildings ample and convenient for the place, fronting a healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and store and church, and 1½ miles from Railroad depot, in the village of Smithtown Branch; good building for one in front on highway, easily communication with New-York by stage and railroad Either of the above places will be sold low and easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard; choice pears, &c., also about the house, beautifully situated, only 1 mile from Port Jefferson Brook Farm, the farm-house, two miles from the Nicolville depôt, on the Long Island Railroad, and 3½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS S. SHOTWELL, No. 23 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, plow and wood-land, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. Title good and clear. Will purchase subject to lease with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

NEW CANAAN.—A FINE LITTLE FARM OF 30 acres one mile from the village and boarding house—five-mile ride—house 35 feet front, with verandas and out-buildings, workshop, &c.; 150 apple trees in bearing; Ambrotype view of house and farm, for sale by A. J. SLEASMAN, SON & CO., Nos 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 18 ACRES, near Peekskill, with an elegant house in the centre of seven acres of lawn. The finest orchard in the country, planted with all kinds of fruits, buildings and fences in good order. For sale cheap for cash. S. COUZCROFF, No 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, IN ROCKland County, about two miles from Nanuet Railroad depot at Spatenburg, or will exchange for small country place near the City, or a house or lots in New-York or Brooklyn. L. D. COMAN, No. 15 William-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also 380 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers at 9, F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement)
WILLIAM BEGGOTT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos 148 and 150 Wooster st, New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enamaled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

REMEMBER, THAT THE BEST AND cheapest entire moveable furniture and repose in warm weather is the ORIENTAL ELASTIC PATENT SPRING BEDS, unequaled in simplicity by any other arrangement. For sale by
ULMER & CO., No 255 Canal-st., east of Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD No 217 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNIture—Manufactured and for sale by W. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st., New York. Also on sale on hand Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan st., near Canal.

FURNITURE.—CHAS. A. HAZLETON (LATE C. Shewell & Hazleton) No. 455 Broadway Parlor, Living and Bedroom Furniture, of the latest styles. Also, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up to stores free of charge Circulars sent on request Liberal terms to the trade JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—A THOROUGH business man, with the best of references as to character and ability, of a good age and capital, and willing to devote his whole time to business, wishes to form a connection with some well established country merchant having a strong and profitable trade. He has a stock of the finest books, stationery, fancy articles and music, amounting to about $1,000 to invest and sell which can be sold at a good profit in a thriving country place Apply by letter to J. HOGHART, Box No. 301 Post-office New-York City.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of iron goods The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City The best of references given and required. Address A. N. O., Box No. 131 *Times* office

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in this City 4 years is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. As he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade Excellent city reference. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER WHO IS familiar with the French, Spanish Italian and German languages, and who has $1,000 cash desires to procure an interest in a practice already established, or a situation as managing clerk Address C. P. S. Box No. 157 *Times* office.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

$5.000—WANTED, A PERSON WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in a safe cash business Address with full name, which shall be considered confidential, S. A. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABlished grocery No. 402 Broome-st., with stock and fixtures, established in 1838; a rare chance for any one wishing to commence business
JOHN W. GILCHREST.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL HAT STORE, SITUATED on one of the best business streets of New York; Any one capable of doing business would be bound to succeed. About $600 required. Address HATTAR, Box No 112 *Times* Office.

BILLIARDS—FOR SALE—A BILLIARD AND Bowling establishment, with a good run of custom; 12 tables and 6 alleys in complete order. Terms accommodating—rent moderate—two rooms 50x16 feet Apply at No. 607 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MARKS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-STORE, now doing a good business None but a cash customer need apply, corner of Bond and Fleet sts., Brooklyn
W. T. JENNINGS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF cycling to the South or West on a collecting tour or as a traveling agent Satisfactory references furnished. Address L. W. S., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gillen.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and also single gentlemen can find superior accommodations with a private family occupying a first-class stone front house, with all the latest improvements, pleasantly located and accessible by cars and stages Apply at No 206 West 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. with board on second-floor house No 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements, no other boarders taken; suit also for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with full or partial board, in a first-class house, convenient to car and stage routes Limited to 8 o'clock. Apply at No. 71 West 21st-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE OBtained in a first-class house in a pleasant and airy location, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Ferry. Terms moderate. References given and required. The present occupant moved into the house about 1st of May. No. 36 Concord st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, NEATLY FURNISHED Room, with pantry, gas and water, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with full or partial board, on moderate terms also, single rooms; references exchanged. Apply at 231 East 10th-st., near 2d av.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 59 Elvington st.

BOARDING—IN A FRENCH FAMILY.—FURnished room to let to a single gentleman, with board, and the privilege of lessons in French Apply to Professor DUBOS, No 42 West 24th st., Madison-square.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. A gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a first-class house, at 45 East 31st-st

BOARD—TO PARTIES OBLIGED TO REMAIN IN the City during the summer, a most desirable opportunity is offered at No. 22 West 29th st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. The house is elegantly furnished, first class brown stone, with every modern improvement, and in perfect order. Dinner at 6 P. M For an elegantly gentleman, or any one desiring the refinements as well as comforts of a home this offers peculiar advantages. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A gentleman desires full board, with a large unfurnished room, in a genteel respectable family; the neighborhood of Woodhull, Carroll or Union sts., and Henry and Hicks sts., preferred; the best of references given and required. Address S. B. R., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN Stone house, No 81 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry Furnished rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife and two gentlemen. A good table; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young lady, in a respectable, quiet family, where she can have the comforts of a home. Terms, $4 to $5 per week. Would like to give lessons on the piano in part payment. Address FRANKLIN, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BEtween Fulton and South Ferries—A gentleman wishes partial board in a quiet family, where there are but few or no boarders. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. H., *Times* Office,

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MIN Butes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No 49 Concord-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a central location near the 6th-av., will let, with board, the second floor, consisting of three rooms, all connecting; also one large room on floor above; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, &c., are furnished, and will be let together or separate. Address A. W., Box No 139 *Times* Office.

A SMALL, SELECT FAMILY, OR SINGLE gentleman, may find a few rooms and superior table, their dinners just a reasonable price; also, a beautiful large parlor, richly furnished or unfurnished, with all improvements; excellent locality for a physician. Near Washington square and Broadway, No. 340 4th st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly repaired, is now open to receive guests on the European plan. A fine restaurant is also attached to the house, with either *table d'hôte* at 6, or *a la carte*.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished,—with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen or a small room, suitable for one, may be had for the Summer in a quiet private family, without children, in a neat cottage house on Brooklyn Heights, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, on reasonable terms. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 41 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without meals, at No. 181 West 19th st., near 8th-av., to gentlemen only; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, at No. 46 East 24th st., near Madison Park. House first-class and respectable, with all the modern improvements. References required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.

Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York

Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office.

Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

PAVILION, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THIS spacious and elegantly furnished hotel will be opened for the reception of families and Summer visitors on the 1st of June. The establishment will be so conducted as to insure the comfort and pleasure of its guests The attractions of the Summer resort have been widely known to require recital Arrangements have been made to place still and surf bathing, and daily excursions upon the bay, within easy reach of the occupants of the Pavilion Communication with the City twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, and horses and carriages supplied

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Meeks. Chickering grand piano forte with a magnificent gallery of about 75 original oil-paintings, by eminent artists at

PUBLIC AUCTION IN BROOKLYN.

By W. B. WESCOTT on THURSDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock at No. 117 Henry-st., Brooklyn heights comprising the entire furniture of the house, which is first-class, having been made to order by Meeks and other eminent makers the sale of which will be absolute, without regard to weather.

CONSISTING IN PARLORS, OF

Three elegant rosewood parlor suites, made by Meeks, and cost $600 each; six cluster and velvet carpets four large and costly lookingglass mirrors, four splendid oval mirrors, chandeliers, curtains in hall work, marble top centre and side tables; one unrivalled marble-top etagere; rich embroidered cornices, rosewood piano forte, by Chickering, of Boston; magnificent equestrian bronzes of Seward III and others; also, of various classic subjects, with a large and valuable gallery of paintings, selected by the present owner in Europe and this country, among which are the works of Cropsey, Mount, Ilicky, Carter, Hart, Rosenberg, Lanier Carona, M. Spencer, Inglis, &c., and form a collection worthy the attention of connoisseurs and artists, (every painting to be peremptorily sold.)

The chambers are elegantly furnished in rich carved mahogany furniture, made to order, comprising bedsteads, marble top bureaus washstands, fine hair mattresses, oval mirrors, cane and centre tables, wardrobes, bureau clocks, vases, etageres, &c.; with oak dining room furniture, marble top buffet, extension table, oak chairs, rich silver ware of every description, solid silver casters, cake baskets urns, spoons, forks, liquor stands, dining and tea service, knives, rich French and Bohemian China, richly engraved ware in much throughout; with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence

Goods must be removed the day of sale as the house goes into the hands of other parties on the day following. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEDE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF FANCY GOODS—ASBURY BROTHERS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 17 and 18, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st, magnificent sale of marble stationary just received from Italy, works of art, bronzes, marble vases, urns, very rich Bohemian ware, &c., being the largest and most valuable stock of goods ever offered at auction—about 40 pieces of marble stationary, among which are groups of Education, by Franchie Angel, of Music, First Lesson Frida and Modesty, by the celebrated Professor Pauli, of Milan; Bop and Psyche, original Venus after Canova; Bebe, Flora; the Four Seasons; Madonna, copy of Murillo Fidelity, Innocence; Diana; Goddess of Music; Dancing Girl, Beggar Boy, Flute Player; Bust of Meditation, very fine and exquisite pieces of garden statuary representing various subjects and a splendid assortment of all bester statuettes in minor glass shades by the best artists in Florence. Large assortment of agate and marble Barolgus, yellow Sienna Etruscan Medici, Roman, Grecian. Some fine vases, from 4 inches to 7 feet high, suitable for our fine towns villages: Gothic and Roman Tazzas; card receivers of different sizes and patterns; Busts of Canova etc.

All the above is just imported by Sig G B Pandolfini. Also superb antique bronzes and clocks, chandeliers and tea sets, and a great many other useful and fancy articles The above goods are on exhibition as above. This is the only sale that will be made this year, as Sig. G. B. Pandolfini takes the stock for Europe Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to examine this collection of goods and do not lose sale, as every article will positively be sold Persons purchasing can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world.

HENRY H. LEDE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS BY THE MASTERS OF THE HIGHEST CELEBRITY.—HENRY B. LEALE & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. a rare collection of Pictures by modern artists of the highest celebrity, including Cabinet Pictures of the most extraordinary beauty and value by artists of the first rank which will be sold with certificate of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser, including the "Belated Raising his Revenue," by Washington Allston, a fine cabinet picture, similar to one in the Boston Athenæum. This picture was in the collection at public sale for upwards of three thousand dollars; also, a set with Lambs by Rogers Verboeckhoven, small and of his most delicate style of finish, together with rare specimens of the works of Schreyer, Bottcher, Oberman and others of Dusseldorf; "The Sand Merchant," an extraordinary performance by Beerrete Bonner of Brussels, the recent exhibition of which in that city has obtained for her a reputation rivaling that of Rosa Bonheur; also, specimens of the choicest productions by leading artists of Holland, Belgium and England, purchased direct from the artists in those countries and which can still be sold with certificate of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The above are the property of F. Bea mont, Esq., of this city, who is leaving for Europe, and will be sold without reserve. The pictures will be on exhibition in our Galleries, with catalogues, one day previous to sale, and we assure the lovers of the fine arts a rare treat in their examination.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT NEW and second-hand furniture, by E. & F. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., embracing carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in broade brocatelle velvet haircloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; marble top rosewood and mahogany sofas, Voltaire and easy chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, bookcases, oak dining-room furniture, of new and elegant designs; black walnut chamber suites rosewood marble top sofas and corner etageres, with plate glass backs and doors, rosewood and mahogany corner stands, work and book-racks &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock by order of Mr. S. Francis as agnee, the balance of the stock of mirrors, oil-cloths, frames, engravings &c., remaining from sale of this inst

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—Grand HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence, No. 218 west 18th st., near 8th av.—J. W. PORTER will sell THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

Parlors.—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French castin, with solid rosewood frames, 7 oct ve rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid, rosewood secretary, reception chairs in satin, arm easy chairs, solid ebl French plate pier glass with slab and ornaments, rich bronze and lace window cornices, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass, oil-paintings of great merit and a fine time piece.

Dining room.—Solid extension table suite in moquet, richly carved sideboard, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glass ware; rich silver ware castors, tea service, large ashtrays, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urn, butter knives, spoons, forks, ladies, liquor stand, butter knives, anger tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets wines decanters, &c.

Chambers.—Rosewood and mahogany sofas lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus washstands, commodes, rosewood suites curtains, rockers, secretaries, bookcases, &c. &c. also, three solid rosewood and two black walnut parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatelle and hair-cloth, and near a ten in every respect Also, mirrors, crockery, cutlery, mattresses cribs and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT HIS STORE, NO. 61 Liberty street, on THIS DAY, May 17th, at 10 o'clock, standard roses fruit trees, plants, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship *Corsica* from Havre, and in perfect order, the whole comprising the most recherche assortment of exotic plants of the season. Sold on account of Messrs. Charles Truffaut & Co., of Paris. Also, a fine assortment of pot plants, and positively the last sale of the season.

A. J. SLAUGHTER, Auctioneer.

LEASE OF 12 LOTS AND BULKHEAD ON TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND NORTH RIVER.—A. J. BLACKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' exchange.

ON TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Five years lease of the above valuable property, with the bulkhead on the East River and rights and privileges, very desirable for manufacturing or shipping purposes. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 78 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites; Brussels velvet and three-ply carpets; sofas, chairs, book cases, extension dining tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, china, crockery, glassware, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR BOILERS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the foot of Cherry-st., East River, four second-hand boilers, landed from the steamship *North Star*, on the pier foot of Cherry-st., East River; will be sold separately for cash. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No 14 Pine-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, extra large and choice stock just opened of the most saleable ware THIS DAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, at No 291 Pearl-st free goods free as cash, in lots for retailers. Goods well packed for shipping.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL TODAY, May 17 at 10½ o'clock at No 181 Fourth-st., near 4th av., the balance of household furniture remaining in said house, consisting of carpets, mahogany bureaus and wardrobe chairs, tables, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 59 Pine street EVERY DAY Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

M. O'DEA, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, &c.—PEZZA, LADLOW, JR., will sell THIS DAY (Tuesday) May 17 at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 64 Cedar st., directly opposite the Post-office, household furniture, &c. See *Herald* advertisement.

A. S. PIGEARIS, Auctioneer

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 18 at 10½ o'clock, at the store No 44 Cortlandt st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. D. HOLLAND, Auctioneer.

ROSES, PLANTS, TREES, VERBENAS, &c.—At auction, THIS DAY at No 71 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of roses, verbenas, dahlias, daisies, pansies, &c. This will be the last sale this season.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN SKINNER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

SIGHTS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO 76 BEAVER ST.,

issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world through the Messrs Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST. MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all good Securities making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

ELECTION—ARTISANS' BANK.—AT AN election for DIRECTORS of the ARTISANS' BANK, for the ensuing year, held on TUESDAY the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen:

NATHAN C. PLATT,	HENRY A. DENNISTON,
FRANK VINCENT,	ELIJAH ROGERTSON,
JAMES C. HERBY,	JOHN H. BROWNING,
WILLIAM PHELPS,	ABEL F. GOODNOW,
ANABEL JUNES,	WM. JAS. WOOD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq. was unanimously reelected President, and FRANK VINCENT, Esq., Vice-President

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUARD CO., NEW YORK, May 14, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall,	D. R. Stanford,
James R. Whiting,	Wm. H. Wenn,
James T. Sanford,	Thomas M. Shepard,
Hosea Ford,	Samuel S. Rollo,
	Adam Stodart.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The trustees of the First Mortgage on the eastern and western division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 28 Exchange place New-York, arrangements are in progress favorable to the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 13, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day a dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the company, payable on and after Monday, May 23 The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting and election for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the treasurer, Nos. 90 and 91 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$215.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—apply to EUGENE THOMSON, Stock Broker, No. 37 William st.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,18[illegible] 93 42
Less paid for taxes for 1858 and 1859	[illegible] 451 67
Total	$5,[illegible],591 75
PREMIUMS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$263 [illegible] 56
For Interest	3,781 35—967 505 91
Total	$5 419 007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 792 31
Paid for Annuities	3 185 91
Paid for Commissions	11,060 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel &c	$16,320 90—155,4[illegible] 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062 3 5 50
Amount due from Agents	16 1 [illegible] 7.—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20 000 00
Total	$5,548,5[illegible] 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,993
Issued during the quarter	488
Total	11,481
Reduction for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,260
Of which 10 [illegible] are for the whole life.	
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: In Life Policies	277
In Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy	$3 153 33
Net increase	

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH S. FINT,	WM. H. PUPHAM,
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FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ADAMS, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTON PORT, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 88 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 85 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies

The security offered to insurers in an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, accrues to the Company.

ROBERT H. ROSE, President.

DUNCAN P. CURRY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

GOVEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPERS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
[GATES, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 100 days and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. Shippers are No. 1. in perfection for the voyage and will be dispatched promptly as above For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building, Agents in San Francisco, Messrs WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandize.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY 21st May,
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper ship,
"UNCOUAH,"
KERBY, Master.
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.

This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a wash.

Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill no time a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.

SUTTON & CO No. 66 South st., cor. Wall.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO
J. A. WORTH, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $62.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. HARTZEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHERT,
No 81 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	77
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Capt Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow red on port bow

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 22
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line

cabin passage $15 | Deck $[illegible]

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To San Antonio $[illegible] To Augusta, Ga. $20 00
To Mobile $[illegible] To Macon, Ga. 20 00
To Montgomery, Ala. 26 00 To Columbia, S. C. 20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn. 27 00 To Jacksonville, Fla. 21 00
To Charlotte, N. C. 22 00 To Pilatka, Fla. 23 00

For freight or passage apply to

POFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw steamship COMMERCE, new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROSBIE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15, through ticket to New Orleans $39 75 Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Selma, Ala., $28; Atlanta, $3; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20 also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The new and fine steamship ROANOKE, Captain S. Inner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8 Meals 50c extra. LUDLAM & BRINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American mail steamship BAHAMA, Captain A. Baldwin, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau $[illegible]
Passage money to Havana [illegible]
Passage money between Havana and Nassau [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

PASSPORTS.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Every American going abroad during the present excited state of public affairs, ought to travel in Great Britain, should provide himself with such public proof of his nationality by a Government Passport, which he can obtain, with all necessary information, by applying to the undersigned. ANDREW E. MACGOWN, U. S. Passport Agent. No. 82 Broadway, near Wall st

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens can procure certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry Carrs Town, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Tarrytown. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANSING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Ambrose.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon Dinner on board Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 106 Beekman st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY—Morehants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 5 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 12, arriving in time for the early morning trains

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR STRIPS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics and in all woven, braided cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber and in all smooth elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fine substance. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods. The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test those titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended suit in a third party which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by

HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents The manner in which the through-route maps are delineated saves the traveler time at a glance how he shall leave He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
6 P. M. for White Plains.
6.16 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Venice stations.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

SATURDAYS, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
6 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hamptoo with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 11:15 only.

JOHN O. STARR, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 9 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty first-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ager of the associated Press-news arrangements, at the Cape, who only reached that point yesterday with his boat, and has thus signalized the first day of his residence at Cape Race, by boarding a European steamer. This is a most promising commencement, and reflects much credit on Mr. FARRELL.

The advices by the *Vigo* are to the 8th inst., by magnetic telegraph from Liverpool.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has approved of the declaration of neutrality of the measures of defence taken by the Federal Council, and has appointed General DUFOURS Commander-in-Chief of the army of Switzerland.

The Bank of Prussia, on the 3d of May, raised the rate of discount to five per cent.

INDIA.

The following telegraphic dispatch, dated Alexandria, April 27, had been received from the British Consul there:

The mail steamer has arrived at Suez from Bombay, and brings the following news:

On the 3d of April, Rajah MAUNSIGH surrenderad to Major MACAU, five columns at Manandra. TANTIA TOPEE was captured on the 6th, by that force, assisted by the above-named chief, and by Colonels DA SALLIS and ROCHE'S column; the combined movement attacked the rabels in front and rear, killing, in one fight, 300 of them, including three of their officers. The chiefs, however, managed to escape. The body of the rebels are still in Nepaul.

Sir R. SHAKESPEARE succeeds Sir R. HAMILTON, who is now in Oude, bound to England.

Lord CLYDE, when last head from, was on his way to Bettha.

The mail steamer had not met anywhera the Australian mail steamer.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, April 27.

The mail steamer *Curious* arrived at Suez last evening with Lord ELGIN on board.

Here the Nova Scotia line closed, raporting their line down east of Antignonish. We are consequently left without any news in relation to the war in Italy, or the first word of commercial intelligance. It is suspected, however, that their closing was more for the purpose of depriving the Associated Press of important foreign intelligence than from any break in their line.—REP.]

Commercial Intelligence by the Nova Scotian

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market, for the three days, were 10,500 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed very dull, and all qualities were ¼d. lower. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote Middling Orleans at 6¾d. and Middling Uplands at 6¼d.

THE STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were unfavorable. The sales were quite unimportant, and prices slightly lower for all kinds of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS had been quoted buoyant, and had advanced considerably, but closed quiet, though steady at the advance. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Breadstuffs in active demand on Monday for speculative purposes, but the inquiry subsided on Tuesday, the market closing steady, however. FLOUR advanced 6d.@9d. & central since Friday; American, 28s.3d.@15s. 9d. WHEAT advanced 6d.@9d.; Western Red. 8s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; Western White. 10s. 6d.@12s. 2d.; White Southern, 11s.@14s. CORN advanced 6d; Mixed, 7s. 4d.@7s. 5d.; Yellow, 7s. 5d.@7s. 7d.; White, 8s. 4d.@8s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

There was an advancing tendancy in Provisions. BEEF was buoyant, and under a large speculative inquiry prices had advanced 5s.@10s. PORK was also buoyant, and in active demand for speculation, and 2s @10s. higher. BACON was quiet and holders were demanding an advance. LARD was firm at 60s. for Prime and 51s.@52s. for Extra. TALLOW was quieter and Butchers' Association nominal at 56s. 6d.@59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was firm, and slightly higher; common 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. Por Asers firm. at 31s. 6d.@32s. PEARL steady, at 31s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and holders were demanding 44s @45s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm, and 6d.@1s. higher, closing quiet, however.

LONDON MARKETS.

FLOUR buoyant, and prices slightly higher. WHEAT buoyant, and 2s. higher, making an advance of 10s.@12s. on the week. CORN quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA—Quotations barely maintained. RICE buoyant, with a large inquiry for speculative purposes. TALLOW quiet, at 57s. 6d. In LINSEED OIL a further advance was anticipated. SALTPETER firm.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed on the 3d at 90¼@90¾, for both money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were in little demand, and prices weak, except for Illinois Central, which was slightly better, viz., 43@41 discount.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE LOSS OF THE POMONA.—No list of the passengers who perished by the wreck of the *Pomona* has been received here, and until one is sent for by the owners, it cannot be known, with certainty, who were on board. Much distress and anxiety exist, particularly among the Irish people on this side who have been expecting friends and relatives to emigrate about this time. Messrs. HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM will send out immediately for a full list of her passengers. It is also very difficult to announce the names of her crew, since it is the custom for sailors, and in many cases the officers of a ship, on reaching Liverpool, to leave. Capt. CHARLES MERSHEW, who was in command of the *Pomona*, and who, with all his officers excepting the third mate, was lost with tha ship, was a comparatively young man, being only 35 years of age, and was unmarried. He had been Captain of the *Pomona* ever since she was built, two years and a half, and is spoken of in the highest terms by her owners, as an efficient and able commander. He was formerly Captain of the *Roscius* of the same line. The ship and cargo are valued at about $280,000, both of which are mostly insured in Wall-street.

DISTRESSING BURNING CASUALTY.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at No. 214 Ridge-street, upon the body of MRS. BARBARA BAUMBRAUND, who died from being fatally burned, under very distressing circumstances. One of her children died on Friday, and she and her husband, in accordance with the custom of their country, laid the little body upon straw on the floor, and lighted the lamp of mourning at the head. While performing these sad offices, some one in the yard cried out that a child had fallen into the cellar. Supposing it was their other child, who was playing in the yard, Mr. and Mrs. BAUMBRAUND both ran to the window, when the dress of Mrs. B., came in contact with the lighted candle. Before she was aware of the fact, she was enveloped in flames. Her husband, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was badly burned. Some neighbors came in, and stifled the fire with wet blankets, but the poor woman was so badly burned that she died this same evening. The result of the inquest was a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE NYE AND WARD DINNER.—There is said to be a desire among the Police Department generally to postpone the complimentary dinner to Ex-Police Commissioners NYE and WARD, advertised to take place on Thursday next. It has been stated that some of the Police Captains who are applicants for the position of General Superintendent, have attempted to make capital out of the affair, and, therefore, a number of the other Captains withdrew from the Committee of Arrangements on Saturday last. The Policeman say they want to compliment Messrs. NYE and WARD, but do not wish the compliment to appear to emanate from one or two Captains.

CONDITION OF ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.—A statute passed in 1845 provides that whenever the Sheriff of any county shall deem it necessary to raise a temporary guard for the protection of a jail or prison for the safe-keeping of prisoners, he may, with the assent of one of the Judges of the County Courts, employ such temporary guard as may be necessary until a guard can, with reasonable diligence, be organized under the authority of the Governor, as provided by law. Under this statute Sheriff KELLY has lately made application to Judge HILTON for his assent to tha employment of an additional force at Eldridge-street Jail. Judge HILTON has made a personal inspection of the condition of the jail, and given it as his opinion that the additional guard applied for is necessary, and he accordingly authorizes the employment.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that there were 379 deaths in the City during the last week, which is 12 more than occurred during the week previous, and 25 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. 220 of the number were of 10 years of age and under. There were 97 men, 71 women, 120 boys, and 111 girls. 119 died of diseases of the lungs and throat, and 82 of diseases of the brain and nerves. 257 were natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, 11 of England; 3 of Scotland, and the rest of various other countries.

THE CHANNEL IN THE EAST RIVER—EXTENSION OF THE BATTERY EMBANKMENT—SHIP ASHORE.—The channel in the East River is rapidly closing, and where five years ago vessels of any draught could safely pass now those of ordinary draught find bottom. During the past month 4 vessels have grounded off Pier No. 1 East River, between the mud bank and the barge-office dock and Governor's Island, occasioned by the Battery enlargement. On Saturday the ship *Samaritan*, from Liverpool, drawing 20 feet of water, grounded on the above shoal, where she would probably remain until high water.

THE EXTENSION OF WORTH-STREET.—At a meeting of the Committee on Streets of tha Board of Councilmen, yesterday, tha subject of extending Worth-street came up for consideration. Tha original plan was to extend it in a curved line, so as to open into Chatham street. A petition was presented by property owners to have it extended to the Square instead. Tha Committee seemed decidedly in favor of the latter plan, but postponed definite action in order to have a map prepared.

A HONEYMOON SPENT IN PRISON.—Mr. MARONEY, the Express defaulter, now in Eldridge-street Jail in default of $80,000 ha l, contemplated a trip to Europe with his wife when arrested last Saturday. He had only been married to the lady who accompanied him since tha 7th inst., at Philadelphia. Thus their matrimonial trip has had a very sudden termination in a rather queer place, Eldridge-street Jail.

FALLING FROM A FIVE-STORY WINDOW.—As CATHARINE MCGINNISS was endeavoring to hang some clothes out of a 5-story window of tha tenement house No. 315 Water-street, on Saturday, she lost her balance and fell to the pavement, a distance of over seventy feet. She was taken uo dead, her body being shockingly mangled. She was a widow, and leaves several children. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" rendered.

FALLING FROM A FOUR-STORY WINDOW.—WM. J. RILEY, a little boy a year and a half old, on Saturday met with a frightful death by falling out of a four-story window of No. 343 Ninth-street, and striking upon some iron pickets underneath. His body was pierced through and through, and of course instant death followed. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

DEATH OF HIS INJURIES.—THOMAS MAGLUS, one of the workmen who was injured a few days since, by a wall falling at the new theatre, in process of erection in the Bowery, died on Sunday evening at the City Hospital. An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was unmarried, and of Irish nativity.

THE BACHELOR'S BOAT CLUB.—The Bachelor's Boat Club, of Philadelphia, intend rowing one of their boats, the *Linda*, through tha Canal from Trenton to Newark and thence *viá* Raritan Rivar to this City. They are expected here on Wednesday evening. The Club is composed entirely of mercantile and professional men, of Philadelphia. The *Linda* is 40 feet long.

SUICIDE.—JOHN C. ALLEN, residing at No. 241 Ninth avenue, while labring under a fit of delirium tremens, threw himself from the dock at the foot of West Twenty-second-street on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was drowned. His body was recovered about two houre efterwards.

FATAL FALL.—THOMAS GILMARTIN came home intoxicated at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and while endeavoring to reach his apartments, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs, sustaining injuries from which he died. At an inquest held yesterday, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—FREDERIKA BURGES, the girl, sixteen years old, who was burned a few days since at No. 640 Houston street by her clothes taking fire from the stova, died on Sunday from her injuries. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

MR. MORPHY'S MOVEMENTS.—Tha rooms of the New-York Chess Club were thronged last evening, in expectation of Mr. MORPHY'S appearance. At 9 o'clock Mr. M. entered, and immediately set down to a game with Mr. PERRIN, giving tha latter gentleman the odds of a knight. After a severe contest of two hours, victory was declared for Mr. MORPHY.

TROTTING.—Thera was a trot on Union Course yesterday between *Lady Woodruff* and *Mountain Boy*, two-mile heats in harness, for a purse of $2,000, which was won by *Lady Woodruff*. Time—First mile, 2:31¼; second mile, 2:31¼. Second heat—First mile, 2:37¼; second mile, 2:39.

CHILD KILLED.—MARY BRADY, a child three years old, yesterday fell from the third-story window of her parent's residence, No. 350 Twelfth-street, and was instantly killed.

CHILD DROWNED.—FRANCES ENGLEMEN, a little girl, between two and three years of age, whose parents reside at No. 62 Allen-street, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell into a cistern in the yaid and was drowned.

FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—JOHN FRANCISCO, colored cook of tha bark *Canvas Back*, a vessel sailing to ons of the China ports, accidentally fell through the hatchway yesterday, and was killed.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon but ten members appeared in the chamber of tha Board of Councilmen. On the roll-call the Board was, therefore, declared adjourned until this day afternoon.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE WATER BOARD.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held last evening. Considerable routine business was transacted. Among the petitions presented was one from E. B. LITCHFIELD asking permission to lay railroad tracks on each side of the tunnel on Atlantic-street from the South Ferry to South-street, to run horse cars upon, until such time as arrangements are made to carry into effect the recent act of the Legislature; and another for permission to lay rail tracks on Grand-street in the Eastern District. Both were referred to the Railroad Committee.

The Water Board—Alderman DONOLAS called for the nominations made by the Meyor for tha Water Board, under the recent act of the Legislature. Alderman DAYTON opposed taking them from the table, at some length, for the reason, principally, that the law required tha Common Council to act on them the 27th of April last, as this was not done, no action could be legally taken now. Alderman DOUGLASS, SCEOLES and TAYLOR supported the motion to take from the table, which was, after a lengthy discussion, lost.

The Chair announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Water and Drainage—Dayton, Douglass, Taylor.
Railroads and Stages—Douglas, Green, Perry.
Public Lands and Buildings—Franks, McNamee, Walter.
Fire Department, Western District—Furay, Strausbury, Cashon.
Fire Department, Eastern District—Smith, Strong, Walton.
Supplies and Expenses—Smith, Stransbury, Van Brunt.
Schools, &c—Green, McNemee, Hogan, Taylor, Meuger.
Lamps and Gas—McNamee, Jenkins, Walter.
Health—Ceshon, Frenks, Furey.
Ferry and Water Rights—Strausbury, Dayton, Ven Brunt.
Laws, &c—Douglass, Furey, Strong.
Finance—Kalbfleisch, Stransbury, Jenkins.
Opening Streets—Green, Smith, Perry.
Grading and Paving—McNamae, Furay, Mauger.
Assessment—Scholas, Taylor, Hogan.
The Board adjourned for one week.

CITY COURT—BEFORE JUDGE CULVER.—The Calendar for May was called in this Court yesterday. Of the Jurors summoned, thirty-one answered and were sworn. Twenty jurors were fined $25 each for non-attendance.

The first case called was John Bennett *vs.* Wm. C. Kneeland—an action to recover damages for false imprisonment. The case grew out of the recent difficulties of the Cemetery of the Evergreens. At the close of the testimony on behalf of the prosecution, counsel for defence moved for a non-suit. The motion will be argued at the opening of the Court this morning.

The Concord-street Baptist Church difficulty came before Judge CULVER yesterday afternoon. All of the testimony was put in. Decision reserved.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—NOS. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7½, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the last meeting of this Board the Chairman appointed the following standing Committees for the year:

On Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor—Rydar, Wall, Studwell.
On Accounts of County Treasurer—Stryker, Cadley, Jenkine.
United States Deposit Fund—Eames, Flaherty, Ryder.
Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Crowell, Schenck, Cummings, Smith.
Accounts—Studwell, Schenck, Crowell.
Jail—Hildreth, Eames, Cummings.
Penitentiary—Booth, Markey, Cropsey.
Almshouse—Merkay, Booth, Schenck.
Special and Local Taxes—Williams, Fitzsimmons, Stryker.
General Taxes—Garrison, Crook, Rilay.
Laws and Applications to the Legislature—Crook, Del Vecchio, Wall.
Salaries—Jenkins Ryder, Williams.
Courts—Flaherty, Eames, Cadley.
Lunatic Asylum—Del Vecchio, Kenmore, Campbell.
Grades—Kenmore, Rilay, Campbell.
Accounts of Storekeeper—Cropsey, Fitzsimmons, Garrison.
Forms—Wall, Studwell, Stryker, Smith.
The Board adjourned to the 25th inst.

COMMISSIONERS.—THOMAS MURPHY was reappointed Commissioner of Excise on Saturday. The Commissioners appointed by a recent act of the Legislature to locate Parks in tha County of Kings, met on Monday last, and organized by electing JOHN GREENWOOD, Chairman, and L. B. WYMAN, Secretary. The Chairman appointed the following Committees: *In the Western District*—L. B. Wyman, N. B. Morse, Thomas H. Rodman, Wm. H. Peck, James Hemstreet. *Eastern District*—A. J. Berry, Wm. Wall, J. A. Cross, Daniel Manger. *East New-York*—Samuel S. Powell, J. Carson Brevoort, N. Briggs, J. C. Smith.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 77 deaths, classified as follows: men 18; woman 17; boys 29; girls 19. Adults 20 and under 48. Males 41; females 26. There were 9 from consumption, 10 by convulsions; old age 2; [illegible] 1; malignant pustule 1, and 2 were drowned. There were under 2 years of age and 10 were over 5[illegible].

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—THOMAS EAMES has been elected a Fire Commissioner in the place DENAS STRONG, whose term of office had expired. The Western District CHARLES A. FIELD, [illegible] of Mechanics [illegible]

DEDICATION.—The Free Church, recently erected on [illegible] tle-avenue, was dedicated on Sunday, [illegible] exercises. At the evening service, the Rev. [illegible] McMILLAN was installed as pastor. The Church of the new Presbyterian Church on Gales avenue was dedicated on Sunday.

[Advertisement.]
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton street.
Boys' Department.
Two Thousand Spring Suits,
and
One Thousand
Boys' Reglans, Overcoats, &c.
Thirty New Styles for Boys,
In school, holiday, and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
Extraordinery Cheapness.
One price, and no deviation.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
Fashionable Spring Stock
of
Boys' and Youths' Clothing.
Improved and Original Styles.
Infinite variety in size,
Quality and cut.
Parents
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMONDS.
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous radnction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yerd.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Medel Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
Naw-York.
Dinnar,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 208 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 363 Pennsylvania-avenna, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
PROUD IN ITS POSSESSION.—KNOX'S Hat for Young Men, since pleasant weather has set in, is tha most attractive object on the promenade. Its dressy, jaunly, deshing style is particularly becoming to the wearers, all of whom appear to be decidedly proud of their "Pride of Youth." KNOX is doing a great Spring trade, as everybody in want of hats patronize his establishmant, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED.
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of tha undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great depôt, No. 375 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyphtheria, which is causing such commotion among the Faculty, readily yields in its effects to the combined influence of these celebrated remedies. Directions on the wrappers.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MAY 16.

$13,000 Ill. Int 1860....	95	50 Hudson River R ...	31⅛
10,000 Virginia 6s...s60	94⅛	50 do.....s10	31½
25 000 do.....s60	94⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R ..s60	61⅝
12,600 Miss'ri State 6s.	84½	100 do.....s30	62½
14,000 do.....	84½	200 do.....s15	62½
13,000 do.....	84⅜	50 do.....b30	62⅝
20.000 do.....s60	84	50 do.....	62⅝
11,000 do.....s60	83¾	200 do.....	62⅝
10.000 do.....s10	84⅛	250 do.....b60	62½
10 000 do.....s10	84¼	100 do.....	62½
5,000 Erie R 1st M. Bds.	99	100 Harlem R. Pref	36¾
2 000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	43	100 do.....s30	36
1,000 Hnd R. R 2d M.	97	600 Reading Railroad..	45½
500 Mich. S 2d M. Bds	88	200 do.....tw	45½
15.500 Ill Cen. R. Bds.	80½	50 Mich. Centrel R...	41¾
5 000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B	87¾	100 do.....	41¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100	50 do.....	41⅝
7 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	95	50 do.....s15	41¾
10 do.....	95½	100 do.....b60	41¾
10 do.....	95½	100 Mich. So. & Ia. R...	9¾
20 do.....	95¼	125 do.....	9¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co.s60	80	200 Mich. So. & N.I.G Bk	31¾
100 do.....	80	50 do.....s15	31⅞
25 do.....	80¾	300 do.....s30	31
10 do.....	80	12 do.....	31¾
100 do.....s15	80	350 do.....	31¾
100 do.....s60	78	100 Panama R.....b30	117½
100 N.Y. Central R ..s30	71¾	100 do.....b30	117⅝
250 do.....s30	72	100 do.....b30	117⅝
100 do.....s15	72	15 do.....	117⅜
350 do.....s10	72½	300 do.....	117
200 do.....	72½	100 do.....s10	117
200 do.....s15	72½	50 do.....s30	117⅛
100 do.....b30	72⅝	100 Ch. & R. I. Rail'd.	51½
200 do.....b10	72⅝	100 do.....s15	60¾
600 do.....	72½	100 do.....	52
100 do.....s10	72½	100 do.....b30	62
150 do.....b60	72⅝	100 do.....b10	52
750 do.....	72½	100 do.....s60	59
25 Erie Reilroad.....	8	150 do.....c	52½
100 do.....	7¾	13 Bk. of Commerce	103½
100 do.....b60	7¾	100 Penn. Coal Co ..s60	81

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Mo. State 6s...	84½	200 N. Y. Ceotral R....	72⅜
12,000 do.....	84¾	300 do.....	74½
6,000 do.....s15	84⅜	200 do.....s30	72⅝
5.000 do.....s10	84⅜	100 do.....s15	72½
15.000 do.....s60	84	100 do.....	72⅝
8.000 Tenn 6s.....90	91½	100 do.....	72⅝
2 000 Virginia 5s.....	86	100 do.....s30	72½
1,000 Erie R 4th M. B.	43	300 Harlem R. Pref'd..	36⅜
8,000 Ill. Central R.B..	80½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.....	26½
50 Pacific M. S. Co....	82	350 Chic. & R. I. R.....	62¾
70 Panama R.....	117	100 do.....s60	59½
10 Clev. C. & Cin. R..	96¾	300 do.....b3	63
50 Hod. Riv. R.....	31¾	100 do.....s30	60
100 do.....s60	31¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R.....	5

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 N.Y.S. 6 ₩c St	102	65 North Riv. F. I. Co.	142½
1,000 St. of Ky. 5 ₩c bs..	102	10 do. do.....	142
3.000 St. of Ala. 5 ₩c.bs.	83½	5 Mercantile M. I Co.	111⅜
1,000 St. of Mo. 6 ₩c bs.	86¾	19 do. do.....	111⅜
3,000 C. Louisv. 6 ₩c.bs.	73¾	25 do. do.....	111¾
2,000 S. M. & N. R. 7s..	25½	40 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	95
1,000 Jeff (I.) R. Co. 7 ₩c.	52½	20 Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102½
1 000 Eet & B. R. Co. 7s.	12½	40 Trada'n Fire In. Co..	103½
1,000 Naw. & R. (I.) R. 7s.	11	200 Am. Coal Co.....	$6¼
1,000 N.Y. & E. R. 1st 7s.	89½	18 Ocean Bank.....	84¾
1,000 N.Y. & C. R. 8 ₩c.bs.	80¾	5 Hanover Bank.....	88½
250 N.Y. & C. R. ₩c.bs.	100¾	50 Firemen's F. In. Co.	95¾
600 Clev & Mah. R. 7s.	55	20 Mer. antila M. In. Co.	113
5,000 Bellav. & Ill. R. 7s.	60	10 American Exp. Co..	83½
410 At. Mu. Ins. S. '59..	81½	2 Bk. of the St. of Ky.	118
100 Phenix Bank.....	112½	2 Manh. Co. of N. Y..	147¾
10 Bank of Com'w'th..	98¾	1 N. Y. Central R Co.	71¾
50 North R. Bank.....	80	2 L. I Fira Ins. Co...	181¾
20 Merchants' Bank....	112¾	2 Jeff. Fire Ins. Co...	170¾
18 Groc. F. Ins. Co....	113¼	1 North Am. Fire I. Co.	124¾
10 do.....	110	1 Union G. Trust Co.	105
20 Peter Cooper F. I. Co.	105¾	2 Del. & H. Canal Co.	98
80 Kings Co F. I Co..	85¾	8 Bank of St. of N. Y.	102½
30 Gt. W. Mar. Ins. Co..	134¾		

MONDAY, May 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 14, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 7:

Increase in Loans.....	$180 503
Decrease in Specie.....	915,297
Decreasa in Circulation.....	313,764
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....	175,404

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comperison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement thie time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 18, 1858.	May 14, 1859.	May 7, 1859
Capital.....	$66,709,000	$68,324,657	$68,324,657
Loans.....	114,199,288	129,680 408	129,518,905
Specie.....	34,730,728	25,171,335	26,086,832
Circulation.....	7,502,975	8,490,933	8,804,597
Gross Deposits....	101,584,153	113,141.178	115 586,810
Exchanged.....	16,284,968	24,445,039	26,714,757
Undrawn	84,599,295	88,696.839	88,872,043
In Sub-Treasury...	5,853,550	8,020,420	6,481,918

The Bank Averages on the Specie line turn out something better than looked for. The average is a rising one for the new week, the California receipts being added on Saturday. The line on the present average stands $25,171,000 against $25,182,000 at the close of March; the export movement, in the meantime, being $10,354,000. The Discount average is slightly increased, contrary to the general calculation. The Manhattan Bank of America and some other heavy concerns, being strong in their distant Bank balances, have gone up. Others, like the Merchants', holding large benkers' accounts in the Foreign business, have gone down. The other items in the average, Circulation and Deposite, show no unexpected changes. To-day, the market for Money is quiet on short paper and demand loans to the Stock Brokers. The latter easy at 4@5 ₩ cent. Long date paper, however, is taken with some caution, and lenders, in view of the advanced rates of discounts in London and Paris, are asking 6@7 ₩ cent. for choice October bills were done at 6 ₩ cent. and fair November paper at 7 ₩ cent., to-day. The advence on dates beyond July is not undesirable, as a check upon the very free facilities which have obtained for converting the sales of Foreign Merchandise into cash. The Exchenges for the Boston steamer are 110¼@110¾ at 60 days on London, and 110¾ at sight. On Paris f.6.10. Some francs have been drawn, payable in neutral States, like Switzerland and Holland, at even higher rates. The Custome to-dey, are $66,000, and the Sub Treasury disbursements $202,000 in excess of this sum; reducing the balance to $5,818,046.

At the Stock Exchange, as on the Street generally, the fair construction placed on the additional Foreign news published this morning is, that while the war between France and Austria has actually commenced, by open decleration from both parties, for the supremecy in Italy, the French manifesto and the speech of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer forbid the immediate idea of a general land and maratime war in Europe. In other words, that England and Russia will stand aloof, and thus confine the conflict to the Italian Peninsule. The war, notwithstanding, promises to be sufficiently serious to establish a large advence in Grain, Provisions and Saltpetre—the first two being an essential end just now much needed consideration in favor of Western agriculture and the traffic of the Western Railways. Accordingly, we have renewed excitement on the Corn Exchange to-day, with a further edvance in pricee, while Western Stocks manifest increased business on the Stock Exchange—the speculative advance being supported by the indisposition of real holders to part with their stocks, pending the prospect of increased business and better crops. The prices for Stocks, generally, owing to the sudden rise in favor of the *Bull* account on Saturday were quite irregular, and the market passed through several transitions in the course of the day; finally leaving off firm. The recovery from the late depression is pretty stoutly resisted and the *Bear* account renewed some considerable lines in Missouri State Sixes, New-York Central, Penems, Pecific Mail and Galena. The business altogether was not so heavy as on Saturday. The first sale of New-York Central was at 71¾, seller 30-days; the last at 73 cash, after the printed list of the Second Board. Missouris closed 84¾ cash, the same as on Saturday, after transactions in various ways, of $152,000. The first sale of Galena was at 61½, seller at 60 days, followed by cash sales at 62½@⅝, and closing firm at 63½ cash, this afternoon. In Rock Island Shares there is also continued firmness. The top sales on Saturday, for prompt delivery, were at 62@62½@62½, leaving off 61½ in the afternoon. The opening sale at the early Board to-dey 61½ ₩ cent., followed by 62@62½ on the printed list, and then by 63@63½ on the Street, closing this afternoon 63 ₩ cent. cash. The *Bull* support of the Stock is quite steady, end is accompanied by no apparent effort to embarrass the immediate deliveries. The buyers of this and perhaps other Stocks have probably made up their purpose to bold control of tha market by declining long-deta bargains at the option of the seller. The impression gains strength that the recent operations of the Street have been out of all reasonable proportion to the actual supply of Stocks, and the occasion of low prices, end the strength end apparent confidance of the *short* sellers, would seem to be propitious for testing this question on the legitimate principle of supply and demand. The movement in this direction may possibly induce, if it has not already done so, the city of "cornering" to force an advance; but as this could never be made more patent to the world than the recen "combination," by time options and other artificia devicee, to force a decline, we presume it will not be particularly heeded—certainly not sympathized in—by the public, who either hold the Stocks in question, or set some value upon their prospects ahead. The shares of the Pacific Mail have been as severely dealt by in the way of cheap sales on time as almost any other portion of the Stock Exchange list. The concern paid 10 ₩ cent. dividend last May, 6 ₩ cent. extra in August, and 10 ₩ cent. in November, making 26 ₩ cent. for the year, out of actuel cash earnings. It was only the other day the stock was offered down to 75 ₩ cent. on 60 days'; 70 on 4 months'; 65 on 6 months', and 60 on 12 months' time. This afternoon the Board of Management again declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable in cash next Mondey, reserving, it is said, about a million of dollars for the contingencies of competition and depreciation. The dividend was not known at the Second Board, when the stock sold et 82 ₩ cent., after selling at 80½ in the forenoon. Panama shares left off 117¾@117½ ₩ cent.; Hudson River, 31½ ₩ cent.; Harlem Preferred, 36½ ₩ cent.; Illinois Central Bonds, 80½ ₩ cent., in steady demend.

The new officers of the Stock Exchange, elected last week, have entered upon their duties. The President of the Board is not a salaried or working officer. The first Vice-President receives $4,000 a year, and is not permitted to do business on his own account. The second Vice-President occupies tha cheir at the afternoon Boerd and receives $1,000 a year.

The letters from the West to-day continue cheering in refernce to the growing crops, especially in Indiene and Illinois, and the euthority we know to be reliable. The accounts are also good in reference to tha movement of the surplus products of the last season's crop of Grain end Provisions. Every available pound of Beef and Pork, and every bushel of Grain, will come forward under the stimulating influence of warprices. A leading Benking-house writes from Cincinnati:

"The active movamant of Western Produce to the seaboard, consequent upon the suddan rise in prices there, has thrown upon the markat a large supply of Eastern hills, and caosad an increased demand for Currency; which, togelher, have induced a further and unexpected decline in Exchange to ½ ₩ cent."

This movement of Produce, to meke sure of the large advance in prices in New-York, will of coursa come forward by rail. Tha May traffic, in sonsaquence, promises to equal that of last aeeson, on most of the lines, while in June, the calculation is not an unreasonable one that we shall hava en increasa; particularly as the business is aided by a passenger movement in advance of lest seaeon.

On the Corn Exchange to-day, a further average advance of 25 cents was established on Flour, with a large business; 6@10 cents on Wheat, end a firm market for Corn and Beef. In Pork, tha prices, though rather higher, were irregular at the close.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN ROAD—YEARLY REPORT.

Income from passengars.....	$686,724 42
Income from freight.....	172,810 62
Income from mail, expresses, &c.....	49,625 42
Total.....	$909,160 46
Harlem Railroad Company's share.....	80 468 51
Balance.....	$828,691 95
Transportation.....	$198.111 17
Repairs of road, &c.....	75,757 09
Repairs of equipment.....	114,285 26
Fuel, oil and waste	95.181 25
Haulage by horse power.....	28,511 56—512.859 23
Net earnings for the year.....	315,832 82
Cash on hand April 1, 1858.....	7.091 98
Proceeds of real estate in Elm-street, N.Y.	21,899 74
Reduction in supply of meterials on hand.	5,275 20
Total.....	$351,099 54
Paid on second track extension.....	4,161 82
Paid loss in operating canal road.....	32,500 00
Paid interest coupons on bonds.....	142 600 00
Paid dividend of thraa per cent.....	90,000 00
Paid reduction of accounts.....	50,372 13
Total.....	$319,653 95
Leaving in the hands of the tre

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2390. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Further Intelligence by the Vigo.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AT THIS PORT.

Declarations of the French and Austrian Governments.

The Sardinian Rejection of the Austrian Ultimatum.

THE ARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

The Advance of the Austrian Forces Toward Alessandria.

The General Military Movement of Europe.

[The Nova Scotia line having resumed operations, we have received the balance of the news by the *Vigo*, boarded off Cape Race by the agent of the Associated Press.]

The Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 16.

A dispatch from Paris of the 6th says: "The *Moniteur* this morning contains the following:

ALESSANDRIA, Wednesday, May 4—Evening.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Po in small numbers at Cempbia and Po, and pushed their vanguard as far as Salla, have crossed the river. The Austrian divisions, reported on the right bank, are still threatening the passage of the Po at Trassionatto, but the river being much swelled by rain offers another obstacle to their crossing. The rain continues, and the low ground is covered with water.

The *Moniteur* also contains the following:

PARMA, Thursday, May 5.

The reigning Dochess entered Parma yesterday. Part of the troops had gone to meet her, and another part was drawn up along the roads.

The London *Times*, of the 6th, speaking of the military operations, says, they have come to no other result than that, after having been sevan days on the Sardinian soil, the invaders have not advanced more than thirty-five miles from the frontier river. It seems as though Anstria had staked heavily for an opportunity, has won it and now thrown it away. They have gained nothing by their choice of the movements and sudden initiative, except the power of making forced contributions on the enemy's country, while all the positions Sardinia holds are connected by lines of rails with each other, and with Alpine passes into France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The death of the Duke of Lewis is announced; Lord GODOLPHIN succeeds him.

The Duke of MALAKOFF had an audience of Queen VICTORIA on Tuesday, and delivered his letters of recall.

The members returned to the new House of Commons up to Thursday night amounted to 552. The *Times* estimates the total Ministerial gain at 17, and the *Herald* at 24.

A telegram from Marseilles, of the 5th, says Lord HENRY leaves to-night for Paris.

FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The dates from Bombay by telegraph are to the 31th of April. Intelligence had just been received from Mahomed to the 8th. TANTIA TOPEE was captured by Colonel MEAD's detachment on tha previous night with the assistance of MAUN SINGH, whose surrender to Colonel MEAD had previously taken place on the 2d. The columns under Colonels SALES and RIES, in combined movement, overtook the rebels in Secronga Jungle and killed five hundred of them. TANTIA TOPEE was present. The British loss was trifling.

The *Vige* has 430 passengers for New-York, and all on board were well.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The State of the Money Market.

From the *Times* City Article of Thursday evening: "This has been settling day in the English Funds, and on the whole passed off well. No failures were declared, and delays have been granted in all cases of doubt to the end of the week. The Bank of England will now make advances to their customers on six months bills at 5½ ₱ cent. The demand for discount at the advanced rate was very active, both in the Bank and the open market. The joint stock banks have raised their allowance on deposits one per cent., the rates being now 3½ ₱ cent. The raising of the rate of discount to 4½ ₱ cent. is the result merely of the movement of the public. There is really no very excessive pressure for immediate wants on the part of the mercentile body, bnt the enormous outcry consequent on the general arming of Europe absorbs specie. These causes created an increase in the value of capital during the two months preceding the declaration of war against Russia, and the Bank loet about £1,600,000 of bullion. The succeeding two months it lost an additional £2,100,000, and from that day until nearly the end of the conquest there was no serious reduction.

The *Times* says the Anstrian banking firm just failed at Vienna was one of high standing. Their liabilities are reported at £2,000,000 sterling, but the sum is conjecture.

The *Daily News* City article of Thursday evening says the alteration at the Bank had no effect on the Funds, which opened at the quotations current at 4 o'clock yesterday, and remained at that rate until about one hour after the announcement. There were, subsequently, some fluctuations, but the closing prices were ¼ ₱ cent. better than yesterday.

The rise in the rate of disconnt causes sales of English Railway and other stocks hitherto held in borrowed money. It thus happened that Consols have improved. Several other classes of securities have again given way.

The gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation was £64,000; £47,900 in American gold was also purchased for the continent.

The General Markets.

The Cork papers to hand contain nothing in relation to the Liverpool Cotton Market, and tha commercial intelligence is very scanty.

Consols were quoted, at 1 P. M. of the 6th, at 90⅛ for money and account, and the new Three ₱ cents. at 89⅜@89⅝. A 2:15 P. M. Consols were at 90⅛@90⅜ for money and 90⅜ for account, and the new Threes at 89⅜. The latest quotation was 90⅜ for Consols for money and account, and 89⅜ for the new Threes ₱ cents.

The markets for Russian produce remained flat. A telegram from St. Petersburg announces an advance of 6 roubles in the price of tallow, the quotations being 497 roubles (or 400 to 97 roubles) on the spot and for delivery in June. Exchange on London had fallen to 33⅛

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Messrs. MORTON & BROTHERS and MADDOCKS report the attendance fair, but buyers seem afraid to operate unless at a decline of 2s.@4s. ₱ cental.

The same feeling prevails in other artiolea.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

The supplies were very small of everything. WHEAT was very quiet, and in some cases is. less money had been taken for foreign. In English almost nothing was done. BARLEY was in moderate demand at last day's rates. OATS dull of sale and without alteration in value. For Norfolk FLOUR holders demand last quoted rates.

At London, on Thursday, TALLOW was quiet at 56s. 6d. on the spot.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There was a full attendance at the market, and but little depression for, business. WHEAT and FLOUR were held for an advance. OATS and OATMEAL realized 6d. ₱ 45 lbs., and 3s. more money respectively. BEANS and INDIAN CORN were 2s.@3s. higher. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE flat. TEA quiet; Common Congon 1s. 2d. RICE active. SALTPETER very firm; 2,300 bags Bombay sold at 39s. 8d.@40s.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET.

Messrs. HIMS & Co. report all farmers' produce in short supply, and buyers not anxious to purchase. Prime samples realized full prices of last day. In foreign WHEAT there was nothing. MAIZE was in real demand at last day's prices. FLOUR was in request at an advance of 1s. ₱ sack. Trade was quiet and the weather very fine.

BY THE ARAGO AT THIS PORT.

The United Statee Mail steamer *Arago*, Captain LINES from Sonthampton May 4, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Arago* brings 140 passengers, the usual mails and 400 tons merchandise.

Amongst the *Arago*'s passengers, we notice W. M. GWIN, Jr., Esq., bearer of dispatches from London; the Rev. Dr. FARRELL, pastor of St. Joseph's Church New-York, bearer of dispatches from Rome, and Emile CHEVALIER, of the Theatre Français, New-York.

On Friday, May 13, 7 P. M., off Cape Race, Capt. LINES gave the box for the Associated Press to a fisherman, to be landed as soon as possible.

Off Cape Race saw several icebergs, also passed several at intervals for the previous twelve hours to passing Cape Race—distance 140 miles on an E. N. E. course.

The advices by this arrival were received in brief, on Monday evening, and published in our morning issne of yesterday.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

Movements of the Troops in France—Affairs in Paris—The Empress—Departure of the Emperor to Take Command of the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 2, 1859.

After a three days' inexplicable delay, the Austrian army has crossed the line into Piedmont, and the war has therefore commenced. The three days' grace allowed to Piedmont by the Austrian ultimatum expired on Thursday afternoon last, and it was reasonable to suppose that, since it was all important to arrive before the Franch, that on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning the Austrians would have passed the line. They did not pass it, however, till Friday afternoon, and since they thus lost three most precious days—which gave exactly time enough for tha French to break up their camps of observation on their own soil and to throw themselves between tha Austrians, and Turin and Alexandria—people era eurious to know what mighty influence could have arrested the onward merch of the Austrian army.

In England it is attributed to tha influence of the Derby Cabinet; in Piedmont to the revolution in Tuscany. Another explanation is thet Field-Marshal Baron HESS, opposed to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH's policy of rashly invading Sardinian territory, collected his troops between Pavie and Piacenza and refused to advance, preferring disgrace to a compromise of Austria before Europe. A peremptory order from the young and irritated Emperor sent him across the line with his army. Still another explenation is given, almost too absurd for repetition, that the Piedmontese intended to open tha flood-gates of tha Lake Maggiora in order to inundate the country in the direction of Novara, and thus cut off the retreat of tha Austrians.

For the French army, aftar it had arrived in Sardinian territory, to give itself up to the isolated arbitration and tender mercies of an English Cabinet, leaning towards Austria, was not only asking too much of France, but it was so undiplomatic as to amount almost to an insult. Yet even this last proposition of England NAPOLEON took into consideration, not, it is to be presumed, because ha supposed a single man in nis Cebinet would support it, but to show his respect to England, and his desire to adopt measures for the preservation of peace. If Russia, Prussia and England combined, could not arrest the progress of tbe Austrian troops, how was the isolated mediation of the English Cabinet to do it? And how could NAPOLEON, with dne respect to Russia and Prussia, sctept ihis isolated mediation, or rather arbitration? The most charitable view we can take of the proposition of Lord DERBY is, that it was an electioneering scheme; it was certainly neither diplomatic nor respectful.

The revolntion in Tuscany was well calculated to make Austria hesitate a moment, for the sudden and quiet manner in which it was accomplished, and the unexpected way in which Gen. ULLOA appearad upon the scene, proves clearly that the affair had all been arranged beforehand. Moraover, it is a totally naw party thst has risen up, or rather it is not the party that was supposed to be strongest, and all this may heve required consultation with Vienna, and a change of tha Austrian plan of campaign. At the news of the first battle Austria may find Modena and Parma following the example of Tuscany, and then a very decided change would be required in their plan.

But whatever may have been the cause of the Austrian delay, it allowed Marshal CANROBERT and Gen. NIEL to arrive at Turin, and in company with the King, VICTOR EMANUEL—the first furnishing the tactics, the second the engineering, and tha third the soldiering—to reconnoitre the ground, examine their defences, end organize *their* plan of campaign. CANROBERT is the master-at-arms in ordinary of NAPOLEON, and knows all the latter's military hobbies, so that the plans he may adopt or recommend to the others will surely be approved by the Emperor. Everything will then be ready for the Emperor's arrival, and his Majesty's presence will be principally useful in giving enthusiasm to the soldiers. BAZAUCAY D'HILLIERS and MACMAHON will enter the campaign from Genoa, operating in front of Alexandria, and for the protaction of the line of railway from Genoa to Alexandria and Turin.

The Austrians crossed the Ticino at three points; in a small body at Stresss, on the Lake Maggiore, and in a large body at Gravellona—this latter division dividing again into two, the one marching forward into Mortara, and the other to Novara. From these points they appear to be concentrating toward Vercelli, on the Sasia; and since the Sardinian army will make its principal stand on the Dora-Battea river, half-way between Vercelli and Turin, the armias are not more then twenty-five miias apart, and hera, probably, the first great battle will be fought. In this first battle, if it is fought to-day, or the first part of this week, the French must rely on their small arms and bayonets, since it is impossible thet much of their artillery could arrive in time. But tha Zouaves of the Gnard will be there, and these will be relied on for tha heavy work with the beyonet.

It was the Sardinians, and not the Austrians, who blew up the bridge of Buffalora, the railway bridge which crossed the Ticino at ten miles from Novara, and which offered the greatest facilities for the invasion of the Sardinian territory. It was supposed at first that the Austriane would invite tha first battle at Novara, where RADETSKY gained his greet victory over CHARLES ALBERT in 1849; but, es the French forca in front of Turin is gaining strength by dalay, it is more probable that tha movement of the Austrians toward Vercelli is an indication that they intend to hasten a battia on ground nearar Turin.

The movement of troops at Paris continues, but not to the same extent as during last week. Piedmont asked for 200,000 men, and it is quite probable that that number has already arrived in the Piedmontese territory, while those who are on their way now will remain in camps of observation, as reserve corps, on he frontier. These camps will be principally at Toulon and Culoz, the first on the Mediterranean, within eighteen hours steaming of Ganoa, and the second on the confines of Savoy, within three days travel of Turin, by Mount Cents and the Susa railway. Several thousand men were employed last week in clearing the Mount Cenis of snow, in order that the baggage and artillery wegons might pase. It was over this route that Marshal CANROBERT and Gen. NIEL entered Piedmont.

The last of the artillery of the Imperial Guard did not get away from the station at Paris till two days ago. It will pass by Toulon and Genoe, and cannot arrive before Wednesday of this week at Turin.

It is not known at what time the Emperor NAPOLEON will start for the seat of war, for, from this time on as much secresy will be observed in all the movements of the chiefs and of the armies as possible; the electric telagraph will modify materially the mode of warfare, since but a dey is reqaired to carry news all round Europe from one camp into another, and the best-laid plan may be frustreted by a too careless publicity. A grand Council was held at the Tuileries on Saturday for the purpose of organizing the Government during the Emperor's absence. At this Council were present the Ministers, the Presidents of the Legislative bodies, the Empress, the Prince JEROME and the Prince NAPOLEON. The Empress takes an active interest in the war, and even went so far as to make a sort of official speech to the Cent Gardes on the subject of their responsibility as the guardians of the Emperor's person during his absence.

The Cavalry of the French army in Italy will form eight divisions, divided into sixteen brigades or thirty-two regiments. They will be commanded by Generals D'ALLONVILLE, MORRIS, PARTONEAUX and GRANT. The Infantry will form twelve divisions at first, or twenty-four brigades, or forty-eight regiments, and there will be twelve battalions of Chasseurs—light cavalry. The number of divisions will be carried ultimately to eighteen.

The First Corps, commanded by the Marshal Count BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, with General FOLTZ as Chief of the Staff, will embrace three divisions, headed by Generals FOREY, BAURET, BLANCHARD, (e cousin of Marshal PELISSIER,) L'ADMIRAULT, DE MARTIMPREY, LADERETT DE LA CHARRIERE and BATAINE. All of these officers distinguished themselves at Sebastopol and in Africa.

The second Corps, commanded by General MACMAHON, with General LEBRUN as Chief of the Staff, will be compoesd of two divisions, headed by Generals DE LA MOTTE ROUGE, LEFEVER, BONNET-MAURELHAN, POLHES, and ESPINASSE, (late Minister of the Interior.)

The third Corps, commanded by Marshal CANROBERT, with General DE SENNEVILLE as Chief of Staff, will be composed of three divisions, headed by Generals BOURBAKI, TROCAU, DUCROT, BONAT, BATAILLE, COLINEAU, RENAULT, PICARD, JANNIN, and for the cavalry, MONTAUBAN.

General BOURBAKI is described by the *Courrier de Paris* as the type of Gallic dash end daring. He lad the Zouaves to the assault et Zaetcha, when he was too severely wounded to use a sword, in light kid gloves, with a cane in one hend and his cigar in his month. General JANNIN is the Hercules of his division. In the Crimea, having broken his sword in repnising a night attack of the Russians, ha tore a huge tent-post from its place, and, laying about him with this Cyclopean weapon, strewed the ground with enemies.

The 4th corps of the army of Italy, commanded by General NIEL, Aid-de-Camp of tha Emperor, with General ESPIVENT DE LA VILLE-BOISNET as Chief of Staff, will be composed of two divisions, headed by Generals VINOY, NIOL, DE LAYRITZ, DE FAILLY, O'FARRELL end SAUEIN.

The Prince NAPOLEON, according to the Piedmontese journals, will command a division of their army under the direct ordere of the King. It appears to be true, es stated in my last letter, that it was the mortification shown by Gen. SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY, end the counsels of friends, which indnced the Emperor to change his mind in regard to putting the Prince at the head of the Imperial Guard.

The Italian expedition, which was celled the Army of the Alps until it eatered Italian territory, is hereafter to be called, technically, the Army of Italy.

The Minister of War has again changed the *ordonnance* in regard to calling out married soldiers on furlough. Only those married before they drew in the conscription will be called into service; all others, heving married by special permission of the minister, will be allowed to stay with their families.

Tha price for substitutes remains, as fixed by the Government two years ago, at 2,000 francs.

All, or nearly all, the *corps d'élite*, having been ordered to tha seat of war, the Paris bsrracks are only partly filled, and these by rather inferior troops of tha line, who seem to have come a long way, and who look somewhet lost at Paris. They are a small, sunburnt, bnt sinewy, hardy set of fellows, who give one tha impression that, if they are not very bright, they can at least stand a good many hard knocks. Esch arm of the Imperial Guard, however, has left a small number of man behind at Paris, to serve as dépôts, to fill up the ranks of those who may fall on the field, and to train the recruits.

At a dinner given to the superior officers of the Imperial Guard by the Emperor before their de periure, his Majesty said to the officers on bidding them adieu, "We are going to have a Summer's work of it, but I hope we shall be abla to hunt together at Compiègne in September." His Majesty limits the war to four months. It is said he nevar appearad so gay and joyous as at present.

Tha family of the Austrian Ambassador left Paris yesterday, and it is expected the Ambassador will follow to-day. M. DE HUBNER has perhaps at last made up his mind whether there is going to be a war or not.

The young Duka of CHARTRES, second son of the late Duke of ORLEANS, whose year of military tuition at the school of Turin will end in June, has demanded and will receive an appointment in the Sardinian army. He ie reported to have said that, not being able to serve in the French army, he should be proud to fight by its side in the ranks of the Piedmontese.

Private letters say that tha Count DE CHAMBORD left Frohsdorf, in Austria, tha day the Austrian *ultimatum* was sent to the King of Sardinia. As a Frenchman, and, in his own opinion, the chief of Frenchmen, he could not remain in the enemy's dominions during the war. It is believed he will fix himself in Scotland as an ultra-neutral territory. His palace at Vanice has been taken by the Austrians for barracks.

The London *Times*, by its course lately, has lost an immense part of its influenca in Franca. It was not its persistent abuse of France and patronage of Austria that produced this result, so much as its obstinacy in propegating false and frivolous news. Its injurious srticles on the Franco-Russian alliance—an alliance which never existed—gave the *coup de grace* to its influence. Ordinary foresight should have told its editors that such fabrications, in the interest of Austria, were likely to be thrown out, but the *Times* appears not to have reflected on this fact, and seizad the first intimation as the ground for a series of articles which proved tha ruin of a large number of bankers. Such a course is worse than cruel, it is criminal.

It is said by Hungarians that KOSSUTH passad through Paris a few days ago.

It is officially announced to-day that the Emperor will hold a reception to-morrow (Tuesday) avening, and it is generally believed he will leave for the seat of war on Wednesday, or at latest Thursday. The preparations for the journey were completed yesterday.

By telegraph this evening we learn that no movement has yet taken place at Novara or Mortara, where the advanced divisions of the Austrien army are; now quartered. The telegraph informs us, however, that Modena has followed the example of Tuscany, and declared in fevor of Piadmont, driving out its hated Grand Duchass, while from the North we learn that Russia, Prussia and England are making another attempt at mediation. It will be of no avail now.

MALAKOFF.

THE DECLARATION OF NAPOLEON III.

Auetria, in causing her army to enter the territories of the King of Sardinia, our ally, daclares war against us. Sha thus violates treaties and justice, and menaces our frontiers. All the great Powers have protested against this aggression. Piedmont having accepted tha conditions which ought to have insured peaca, ona asks whet can be the reason of this sudden invasion? Is it that Austria has brought matters to this extremity, that she must either rule up to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic; for in this country every corner of territory which remains independant endangers her powar.

Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct; now energy becomas my first duty. Let France arm, and resolutely tell Europe: "I desire not conquest, bnt I desire firmly to maintain my national and traditional policy. I observe the treaties on condition that no one shall violate them against me. I respect the territorias and the rights of neutra powers, but I boldly avow my sympathies for a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who groan under foreign oppression.

France has shown her hatred of anarchy. She has been pleased to giva me a power strong enough to reduce into nonenity the abettors of disordar and the incorrigible members of those old factions whom one incessantly seas confederating with our enemies; but she has not for all that abdicated her task of civilization. Her natural allies have always been those who desire the improvement of the human race, and when sha draws the sword it is not to dominate, but to liberate. The object of this war, then, is to restore Italy to herself, not to impose upon her a change of masters, and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owa to us their independence. If this object should be steadily pursoed we shall heartily wish the enterprise success. The spirit of England is not that of the dog in the manger. Having deliberately and repeatedly renounced our part in the work of restoring and upholding the independence of the various States of Italy, we shall not grudge the honor of it to those who are willing to undertake the trouble and brave the danger. But we shall watch the progress of the enterprise with a jealous interest for the cause of freedom. We do not axpect the present Government of France to plant those free institutions in Italy which it condemns at Paris. We do not bellave in imported liberty, and twe are sure that France has none to export. But if the French Emperor, from whatever motive, will effectively assist the Italians to get their affairs into their own hande, he will have done all that the most sanguine expect, all that the case requires. Whatever may be the ruling sentiment among coantiers, the feeling of the people of this country is unmistakable, and was faithfully expressed by Lord PALMERSTON last Friday, when he expressed satisfaction in the prospect that Austria would be driven right out of Italy.

THE AUSTRIAN WAR CIRCULAR.

The circular-dispatch addressed by Count BUOL-SCHAUNSTEIN to the diplomatic Agents of Austria is a lengthy document, the arguments of which have been advanced lately, through other official and authorized channels, on the part of Austria. The following is an abstract:

Austria has endnred quietly a long series of offences on the part of a feeble enemy, because she is conscious of her high mission, which is to preserve as long as possible the peace of the world; because the Emperor and his people know and love the works of a pacific and progressive development, which leads to the highest degree of happiness. Bnt no just nature, no honest heart can at this time doubt the right of Austria to make war upon Piedmont.

By her refusal to disarm, Sardinia has proved that she is resolved to continue her attack on the indisputable rights of Austria, to disturb the tranquility of Europe, and to encourage the hopes of the revolutionary party. The Sardinian Government has abused the national feelings of the Italian races. All the germs of discontent in Italy were long assiduously cnltivated, and, as soon as they began to spring up, Piedmont took the field as the champion of all the Italian nationalities.

Piedmont has never accented with sincerity the treaty by which, ten years ago, she promised at Milan to live in peace end good-will with Austria. Piedmont can never have sincerely wished that Italy should remain in a state of tranquil prosperity; for whenever the Italian monarchs have disnlayed clemency and shown a spirit of conciliation, ehe has redoubled her efforts to ronse the avil passions of the people.

When the Emperor and Empress visited the Italian provinces, the journals of Turin were permitted to speak in favor of regicide; and when his Majesty placed his brother, the Archduke Ferdinand MAXIMILIAN, at the head of the administration of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the agitators at Turin systemetically misrepresented every act performed and every measure taken by the benavolent and generous Prince.

Austria is a conservative power, for whom religion, morality, and historicel rights are sacred things.

Lombardy was dnring many centuries a fief of the German Empire, and Venice was given fo Austria instead of her Belgian provinces. Sardinia tells us that the reel canse of the discontent of the inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice is the dominion of Austrie on the Po and Adriatic. The right of Anstria to Lombardy and Veniee is a solid right, and will be defended against every attack.

France, which long shared with Sardinia the moral responsibility for the sed state of things in Italy, now openly snpports the revolutionary movement which has begun. The second French Empire is ebout to realize its long-cherished idess, for the throned Power in Peris has informed the astonished world that "political wisdom" will replace those treeties which have so long formed the basis of Europeen international law. The traditinns of the first Napoleon heve been resuscitated, and Europe is not ignorant of the importance of the struggla which is about to begin.

THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

The Emperor of Austria addressed the following order of the day to the troops of the second army under the command of Gen. GIULAI:

"After useless efforts to preserve peace to my empire without compromising its dignity, I am obliged to have recourse to arms. I place with confidence the good right of Austria in the hands of my brave army. Your fidelity and your valor—your exemplary discipline—the justice of the cause you defend, and a glorious past, guarantee success. Soldiers of the second army, it is for you to carry to victory the unstained flag of Austria. March to combat with the blessing of God and the confidence of your Emperor."

THE LONDON PRESS UPON THE AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.

The Manifesto addressed by the Emperor of Austria to his people on the subject of the war, which wa publish to-day, will probably be considered by Austrians as justifying the policy of their sovereign. It reconnts, without much exaggeration, the provocation which for ten long years the Imperial Government has endured in Italy, denounces the "revolutionary" designs of Sardinia, and asserts, in brief, that the Sardinian Government having been the cause and origin of all the disturbance, and having refused to return to a pacific attitude upon a definite summons to that effect, has exposed itself to the coercion which the Emperor, in self-defence, had at length resolved to employ. These arguments, if detached from the particular circumstances attending the declaration of war, and presented only to well-affected subjects of Austria, will, in all likelihood, prove generally successful; but when they are weighed in a more critical balance, and snbjected to the less partial scrutiny of European opinion their defects will be instantly discernad. There are two points on which Austria must produce justification before she can expect her policy to stand approved,—viz., her amenability to the known desires of the mediating Powers in the affairs of Italy, and her willingness to have evoided this appeal to arms if the option had been left her. On neither of these points is satisfaction offered ny the Imperial Manifesto.

It is not to be denied that the Italian quastion, whether ragarded as cause or pretext in this deplorable quarrel, did not so far originate in the proceedings of Sardinia as to be distinctly traceable to the policy of that Power in its deelings with the other States of Italy. It may also be admitted that Anstria, in describing this policy as "revolntionary," employs no greater extravagance of language than is commonly used by political controversialists, for the institutions which Sardinia was avowedly desirous of substituting for the existing forms of administration in Italy could not have been introduced without a complete subversion of things as they stood. But Austria is pleased to forget that her own trespesses in the opposite direction preceded and probably provoked the trespass of Sardinia. She found the inheritance of her Lombardo Venetian Provinces so troublesome that she resorted to a coercive system of government, and this system she was fain to support by suggesting and protecting similar misrule in the States adjacent. For the sake of her own despotic administration, she mada despotism the rule throughout the Italian Peninsula. No Free Government could be tolerated in Italy lest the Government of Lombardy should be rendered intolerable by the contrast, so that if Sardinia raised the standard of liberty and nationality, the actual sufferings of Italians might be pleaded as justifying her policy. An antagonism was established in the politics of Italy which furnished both sides alika with sound pleas and false pretexts, but the sympathies of Europe can only be secured by showing on which side the pretexts have been used and on which the pleas. If Austria had no intention of terminating her encroachment on other States, or of improving the political condition of her own provinces—if she really drew the sword for the purpose of preserving all that she has usurped, as well as all that she rightly owns, she will find no sympathizers among Englishmen, and few among Germans; but if she can show thet she wes amenable on all the specified points of concession, and resolute only in refusing to sacrifice her just rights to the ambition of others, she may establish the superiority of her cause in the eyes of the world. This exposition, however, sha has not yet made.

The argument proceeds exactly in the same manner as regards the declaration of war. Here also Austria has a difficult case to prova, for, as far as Europe can yet judge, she has the power to discard pacific expedients, and resort to the dreadful alternative of war. The *ultimatum* delivered by the Imperial Government to Sardinia was the immediate cause of hostilities. This was the proceeding which cut short negotiations and substituted the arbitrament of the sword. On the first view, therefore, of the matter, Austria is responsible for the war which mey precipitata Europe into an abyss of calamity and destruction. It is perfectly true that she mey be able to exonerate herself from blame, and prove that the odium thus cast upon her shoulders does but form a portion of the machinations devised to her prejudice, but this proof also has still to be produced, and if the Imperial Government really possessas the materials for self-justification it has hitherto kept them secret from the world. That Austria knew war to be absolutely unavoidable, that she felt it impossible to satisfy her opponents by any fair concessions, that she foresaw the concerted rupture, and acted only in self-preservation by anticipating it—all this may be believed by many, but it is not asserted by Austria herself. We have not yet been told as much by any official declaration. We can neturally conjecture that the Power most obviously interested in the maintenance of the *status quo* would not be the first to break the peace, and that the Government which took its stand upon treaties would not, except in the extremity of compulsion, commit an act which would scatter those treaties to the winds. So natural, indeed, are these reflections, that within these last few days one of our most liberal politicians—a man fiercely hostile to Austrian policy—did not hesitete to declare, amid the applause of a popular assembly, that Austria was certainly not responsible for the present war. When we seek, however, for any State paper or proclamation by which these surmises may be confirmed, we look in vain. FRANCIS JOSEPH can appeal to his own subjects "for God and Fatherland," and his subjects will answer him; VICTOR EMMANUEL, in like manner, can call his soldiers to arms for the "independence of Italy," and they will rise to the call; but in neither of these proclamations is there any satisfaction for those who hate war, and ask only how so terrible an alternative is to be justified.

It is certain that Austria was so far in the wrong, and Sardinia so far in the right, that any European Congress must have obtained concessions from the former Power to the gratification, and perhaps the advantage, of the latter. There was, beyond all doubt, much that was "abnormal" in the state of Italy, for the Italians were so misgoverned, through the influence and instrumentality of Austria, that the results were dangerous to European tranquility, and might fairly challenge European attention. But, as Austria had distinctly agreed and consented to submit these points to discussion, she must necessarily have been prepared for some surrender. She had even assented to the limits proposed by England within which the discussion should be confined, so that if Sardinia really desired nothing more than such an arrangement of Italian affairs as might have been thus secured, there was nothing on the side of Austria to impede the consummation. It is probable that Sardinia desired more than this, that she relied on the aid of France for obtaining more, and that Austria had felt knowledge of the fact; but if the case is so, it has not yet been shown. It will be observed that the Imperial Manifesto is aimed directly at the Sardinians, and that the proceedings of the French Emperor are only briefly and incidentally introduced. This is consistent with the policy of Austria throughout the whole contest. She has chosen to consider Sardinia as her prime enemy, and her ultimate demand that Sardinia should first disarm partook probably of that special animosity which years of irritation and antagonism have created. When, however, we weigh the elements of this antagonism in an even balance, we require something more than the haughty pretensions of legitimacy before we can allow the scale of Austria to preponderate. The Imperial Manifesto, like the Austrian arguments all through, treats every movement of Sardinia in the affairs of Italy as revolutionary and aggressive. In some sense this is the truth, but what Europe desires to know is whether the designs of Piedmont are confined to the relief of Italians from oppression, or whether they extended to the spoliation of Austria for the aggrandizement of the Sardinian kingdom. Each side in this lamentable conflict can produce motives and pretexts which are only to be tested by an exposure of the truth. Each side has now made its public declaration; but, unless Austria can address to Europe some manifesto more convincing than that addressed to the Viennese, we must perforce consider that neither side has established its case.

THE REPLY OF SARDINIA TO THE AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM.

The following is the reply of Count DE CAVOUR to the ultimatum of Count DE BUOL:

TURIN, April 26.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE: Baron DE KELLERSBERG delivered to me at 5½ in the evening of the 23d the letter which your Excellency wrote on the 19th, calling on me in the name of the Austrian Government to reply by "yes or no" to the invitetion made to us to reduce the Sardinian army to a peace footing, and to disband the corps formed of Italian volunteers, adding that, if at the end of three days your Excellency did not receive a reply, or if the reply was not completely satisfactory, the Emperor of Austria had decided on having recourse to arms to impose on us by force the measures which form the object of your communication. The question of the disarmament of Sardinia, which constitutes the groundwork of the demand addressed to me by your Excellency, has been the object of numerous negotiations between the great Powers and the Sardinian Government. These negotiations have led to a proposition made by England, to which France, Prussia and Russia have adhered. Sardinia accepted it without reserve. As your Excellency cannot be ignorant either of the proposition of England or of the reply of Sardinia, I have nothing to add, in order to make known to you the intentions of the King's Government with regard to the difficulties which opposed the meeting of the Congress. The conduct of Sardinia in this circumstance has been judged of by Europe. Whatever may be the consequences to which it may lead, the King, my august master, is convinced that the responsibility will fall on those who were the first to arm—who refused the propositions made by one great Power, and recognized as just and reasonable by the others—and who now substitutes for it a threatening summons.

I am, etc.,

C. CAVOUR.

THE PROCLAMATION OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

Of the proclamation addressed the King of Sardinia and his Premier to the Italian people, we have already given a synopsis. The text is as follows:

"*People of the Kingdom:* Austria assails us with the powerful army which, with a pretended love of peace, she assembled to our injury in the unhappy provinces subject to her domain.

Unable to bear the example of our political organizations, and unwilling to submit to the judgment of a European Congress as to the evils and dangers which she alone entailed upon Italy, Austria now violates the promise given to Great Britain, and makes a point of honor a *casus belli*.

Austria dares bid us to lessen our troops, to disarm, and give into her power those brave youths who, from all parts of Italy, have come forward to defend the sacred banner of National Independence.

A jealous guardian of our common heritage of honor and glory, I give up the Government of the State to my beloved cousin, Prince EUGENE, and once more draw my sword.

Together with my soldiers, the brave troops of the Emperor NAPOLEON, my generous ally, will fight the battles of freedom and justice.

People of Italy!

Austria assails Piedmont because I have advocated the cause of our common country before the councils of Europe, because I was not insensible to your cry of distress.

She thus breaks violently those treaties which she has never respected. Thus the right of the nation is restored to its integrity, and I can with full conscience fulfill the vow I made on the grave of my high-souled father. While I take arms to defend my throne, the freedom of my people, and the honor of the Italian name, I fight for the rights of the whole nation.

Let us put our trust in God and in our concord; let us put our trust in the valor of the Italian soldiers—in the alliance of the noble French nation—in the justice of public opinion.

I have no other ambition than that of being the first soldier of Italian independence. God save Italy!

VICTOR EMANUEL.

TURIN, April 29, 1859. C. CAVOUR.

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN PIEDMONT.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Saturday, April 30.

I have seen the French enter Turin early this morning. The drums of the National Guard roused the whole town at six. But the Turin people are early risers, and needed no *reveille*. Before I reached the Victor Emmanuel Railway station a crowd had assembled there. By 7 o'clock the roads in every direction, the walls and bulwarks of EMANUEL PHILIBERT's half dismantled citadel, were lined with dense masses. I heard old inhabitants say they had never witnessed such a gathering of men in their town. The National Guard, from 6,000 to 8,000 strong—the finest and most martial-looking of all burgher militia in the world—were at their place. Old Gen. GONNAZ, at the head of a brilliant staff, amongst whom I recognized DA BORMIDA, a late Minister of War, was on the spot, about 7, and they had to sit on their saddles till 9 o'clock, when the first detachment of French troops, the Chasseurs de Vincennes, brought in by two or three successive trains, issued from the station, first at a *pas de charge*, then at a run. I spare you the shouting, drumming, trumpeting and clapping of hands, the flowers thrown by fair hands at the brisk looking soldiers as they passed under the balconies in the streets. It was a population drunk with joy; but less noisy, and wild, and stormy than that of any other Italian town would have been, under similar circumstances. The Piedmontese are quiet, nay, almost grave, even in their carnival frolics. No emotion can stir the good Turinese out of their proprieties.

The French themselves were no novelty to me, though I do not remember ever seeing them before thus equipped for actual campaign. The Chasseurs are young, small, hungry-looking men, laden with knapsack, capote, soup-bowls, tent-poles, *batterie de cuisine*, provisions, and other nameless and numberless things, quite a disproportionate burden, to all appearance, to such diminutive shoulders. Their gait, however, is easy and lively, and they seem to delight in making light of their load. The costume is perfection as to usefulness and convenience; and it is not unpicturesque. These men are soldiers and nothing else—the man has been rooted out of them as the woman out of the Amazon of old, to leave nothing but the fighting machine. There are no better light troops in the world—there can be no better. Only the Piedmontese Bersagliari are worthy, or indeed able, to march by their side. Altogether it was an impressive, and, to the eyes of most of the bystanders, a gay and happy scene. The Novara Railway Station commands a view of the Alpine chain on one side, and of the Turin hills on the other. The great mountains were clear at an early hour, and their snowy crests shone in all their brightness. The Collina, with the Temple of Superga on its culminating point, was bathed in this Summer heze. The air was warm, still and somewhat heavy. It was not quite a cheerful morning, though every heart was merry round me. (There have been April showers later in the day.) I looked round that immense mass of staring, gazing, grinning, bawling faces, and wondered was there one serious mind in the midst of so many that took in and weighed well the full meaning and import of the scene he beheld? Yon stern citadel was the work of EMMANUEL PHILIBERT, the iron head, and the conqueror of St. Quentin, the first Prince of Savoy who in the sixteenth century fixed the residence of the House of Savoy at Turin, and gave its policy a decided Italian tendency. In yonder citadel the French had once—in the seventeenth century—a home; they were there besieged by the Spaniards, masters of the town, who in their turn were besieged by a French army in possession of the country. Round yonder citadel, and round the whole town, early in the eighteenth century, the French were routed by the Austrians under Prince EUGENE, and left 15,000 men strewn dead on the plain. From yonder citadel, at the end of the same century, the French Republicans insulted the Piedmontese, and French Republicans insulted the Piedmontese, and worried almost to death the ill-fated CHARLES EMANUEL IV., holding him as a prisoner in his palace

during two long years of a treacherous mock alliance. For full three hundred years this notable shuttle-cock of Piedmont, tossed to and fro by the invaders of Italy, was induced or forced into French alliances, which almost invariably turned to its detriment. The past is sad, ominously sad, to look back upon; but there is a very reason to believe that the circumstances, both of Piedmont and Savoy, of Italy and France, are changed for the better, and it is my full conviction that the Italians have it in their power to render this last French occupation of their country as disinterested and truly brotherly as Napoleon has declared it to be.

There is one more chance for Italy. This ever-fretting demeanor of the Italians, eternally protesting against their enslavement, and so wonderfully contrasting with the stolid apathy of the Germans and the death-like silence of the Poles and Magyars, must by this time have convinced Europe that there is as much danger in denying as in doing justice to this long-suffering people. The volunteer movement from all parts of Italy, the marvellous revolution in Tuscany and in the Modenese districts, give evidence of such a resolution, a unanimity, a moderation on the part of all the children of the same land, as must command the respect and win the sympathies of public opinion. Every man Italy sends into the field spares France one of her soldiers. The struggle between Austria and Piedmont, which looked almost hopeless for the latter State so long as it stood single-handed against overwhelming odds, becomes much less formidable in consequence of the mere spirit breathed into the country by the certainty of adequate assistance. It is the moral prestige, rather than the materiel help of the French, that was needed. If Piedmont and Italy, raising for that help, do everything that the world expects of them; if they do not call upon France for extraordinary exertions, they contract only a limited obligation, and afford no pretext for unreasonable demands on their gratitude. The French may be allowed to liberate but not to conquer the country. The Italians must help themselves, that they may be helped. The sentiments of the Italians to self-sacrifice, and the support of public opinion in Europe, and especially in England, may make the day of the departure of the French as happy for them and for Italy as that of their arrival.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa gives the following details of the arrival of the French troops at Genoa on the 26th:

"They were brought by the *Algesiras*, *Driads* and *Redoubtable*'s screw steamers, the paddle-wheel transport *St. Juan d'Ulloa*, and the steam-frigates *Christabal Colombo* and *Megador*. The number of troops landed in the course of the day was 8 321, including several battalions of the Foreign Legion and of the Turcos. They were cheered by an immense crowd, which had hastened to the port from every quarter of the town, and lined the streets through which they were to pass. The French officers and soldiers responded by cries of '*Vive le Piemont!*' '*Vive l'Italie!*' '*Vive l'Empereur!*' and shook hands with many on their way. The troops were quartered in the barracks of San Benigno, or billeted at Sampier d'Arena and Rivarolo, near Genoa. On the 27th the *Asmodee* and *Veuban* arrived with 2 771 men. Many of the new comers, having received permission from their officers to go and see the town, everywhere received marks of cordiality and hospitality, and what with broken Italian and broken French a little conversation was in many cases carried on. The theatre Carlo Felice was splendidly illuminated at night, and the French officers who attended were loudly cheered."

The following letter has been received from Genoa, dated the 28th of April:

"It was on the 26th that the French troops began to land. From daylight almost all the inhabitants were assembled on the ramparts, which have a view of the sea, impatiently awaiting the arrival of the first French ship. At length the *Algesiras* and the *Redoubtable* appeared at the entrance to the port. Forthwith vivas were raised on all sides for France, the Emperer, and the allies. The Sardinian naval authorities had made excellent arrangements for the landing. After the artillery had fired the usual salute Gen Bazaine landed on the quarantine quey. The first French soldiers had scarcely set foot on land when the city rushed to the quay, shouting for the Emperor and for France, at the same time embracing the French soldiers as if they had just gained a great victory. Every day since French soldiers continue to arrive, and two or three ships at least come in from Toulon. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived this morning. The population of Genoa is exclusively occupied with the new friends. The city presents the appearance of a camp rather than that of a commercial town. The people walk arm in-arm with the soldiers, and see that they are comfortably lodged. The most fashionable ladies as well as the wives of operatives amuse themselves in visiting the camp of the Turcos in the valley of the Polavera. You cannot imagine the interest created by the Turcos."

The *Suisse*, of Berne, has the following, entitled "Italian Volunteers in Piedmont:"

"The Austrian journals, which justly occupy themselves with the immigration into Piedmont of young men from all parts of Italy, maintain that the value of the assistance which they can render is not great,—that, in fact, nothing good can be done with a *free corps* without order, discipline, military instruction, or officers. These allegations of the Austrian journals are strange in the eyes of persons who know what is passing in Piedmont. What we learn from a good source about the volunteers is this: When they arrive at Turin they are requested by the agents of the Government to choose between service in one of the regiments of the army, or in the corps of riflemen of the Alps or Apennines. If they enter the army, they of course become regular soldiers; and in the other corps they are organized in the same manner and subjected to the same discipline as all the other corps of the army. They are besides commended by officers who are nominated like those of the regular troops, by commission from the King, and obey the supreme direction of the General in-Chief. It is, therefore, ridiculous to apply to the legions of Italian volunteers the name of free corps. Though their engagement is voluntary, it is not less positive; and all that distinguishes it from that of the other troops is that it does not last so long."

The *Courrier des Alpes* states that the passage of French troops continues regularly. A crowd assembles at the arrival of every railway train and cheers the soldiers, who reply by "*Vive Victor Emanuel!*" "*Vive la Savoie!*" General Renault's division of 12,000 men made the march from Chambery to Mont Cenis on foot. The road from Maurienne to Mont Cenis is covered with troops.

General Herbillon has been appointed to command the dépôt of the troops of the army of Italy at Genoa. He will leave Paris to-morrow to occupy his post.

It is not probable that the French will accept an engagement if they can avoid it before they are in full force, and that the Piedmontese will manœuvre until their allies come up.

AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS.

A communication from Turin, of the 28th ult., says: "Dissensions are already spoken of as having broken out in the Austrian camp. The Emperor wanted to invade Piedmont, but Field-Marshal Baron Hess, considering such a step too hazardous, and likely to compromise Austria in the face of Europe, massed his troops between Pavia and Piacenza, behind the Ticino and the Po. The Emperor was irritated at this; but the Baron preferred the risk of disgrace to betraying the cause of Austria. What was the precise upshot of the difference is not yet known, but no doubt exists of the General being obliged to advance."

A Vienna letter in the *Elberfeld Gazette* contains the following: "The Austrian scouts who first crossed the Ticino and trod the soil of Piedmont belonged to the Don Miguel Regiment, recruited in Hungary. We are assured that the Austrian army in Italy now amounts to 200 000. A corps of observation of 60,000 men, under the command of General Wimpffen, will be posted on the coasts of Istria to oppose any descent of the French in that quarter. As to the total of the Austrian army, the following numbers may be looked on as correct: 310,000 infantry, 30,000 sharp-shooters, 28,000 light cavalry, 16 000 heavy cavalry, 30,000 soldiers of the frontier regiments, 12 000 pioneers, 12,000 engineers, 40 000 artillery—forming all together a total of 500,000 men, with 1,500 pieces of cannon. The dépôts in fortresses and the reserve are not included in the above estimate."

On entering the Piedmontese territory, General Giulai published a proclamation, in which he states that the Piedmontese shall be treated with the greatest consideration; Austria appearing there "solely to combat the turbulent party which attacks the rights of Austria and of the other Italian States; a party feeble in numbers, strong only by audacity, and which prevents the voice of the Piedmontese people from being heard."

General Giulai has sent in an official report that the vanguard of the Austrian army crossed the Ticino, near Pavia, on the afternoon of the 29th ult.

According to advices from Venice to the 30th ult. General Giulai has already assumed the functions of Governor-General in the place of the Archduke Maximilian.

The town of Trieste, together with the surrounding territory, and the districts of Pisino and Gorizia, have been declared in a State of siege.

Venice and Verona have been declared in a state of siege.

The Hereditary Prince of Tuscany has arrived at Venice.

The Austrians have effected a landing at Arona, on the Lake Maggiore. They have also crossed the Ticino at Abblate Grasso, and are gathering strong at Cussalo.

It was stated, a few days back, in telegrams and private letters, that the bridge of Buffalora had been blown up by the Austrians. This bridge formed a viaduct of the railway between Novara and Milan; it now appears, by a dispatch from Bellinzona in the *Swiss* of Berne, that it was the Piedmontese who, on retiring, destroyed the bridge.

The Gravellone, named in the French official telegrams announcing the invasion of Piedmontese territory by the Austrian troops, is a canal which runs from the Ticino, winds about three kilometres to the west, and turning east again, rejoins the Ticino below the bridge of Pavia. Cussalo, to which point the Austrians had penetrated by Abblate Grasso, and which, by a mistake, was confounded with Casale in some of the telegrams, is a little village near Vigevano, in the province of Novara. The market town of Abblate-Grasso, memorable as the place where the Chevalier Bayard died in 1524, is on Lombard soil, and is situated on the river Naviglio Grande, about 15 leagues from Pavia.

After the passage of the Gravellona, the Austrians marched on Vespolate, a village about seven or eight leagues from Novara, and it is there that they have established their head-quarters. It is therefore towards Novara that the Austrian forces appear to be converging. The second part of the dispatch, which speaks of the meeting of a considerable body of Austrians from Vigevano on Mortara, appears to us more difficult to explain. Mortara is situated about twelve miles from Novara down the Ticino. It is thence that Radetsky marched on Novara on the 20th March, 1849.

Turin, Monday evening, May 2.

General Giulai has imposed on the town of Novara the demand of a heavy contribution of provisions and forage, under pain, in case of non-compliance, of a fine of five times the value of the supply required.

The Austrians have occupied Vercelli.

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

THE REVOLUTION AT FLORENCE.

Immediately after the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, a great part of the population of Florence assembled in front of the residence of Chevalier Buoncompagni, the Sardinian Minister to Tuscany, and amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations demanded the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont. The Sardinian Minister appeared on the balcony and harangued the people and the army. The following is a summary of his speech, as published by the Tuscan *Monitore* of the 27th ult.:

"His Excellency said that King Victor Emanuel, Piedmont and Italy had admired the conduct of Tuscany. The people must, under the present trying circumstances, respect religion, the laws, persons and property; the army must observe discipline, and all must maintain public order. The moment, not far distant, would come when they would have an opportunity of exercising themselves for the interest of the country. The Prince of the country having declared his intention of leaving the Tuscan territory, it became necessary that all should yield obedience to the citizens whom the necessity of the moment had called to the helm. King Victor Emanuel had the prosperity of Tuscany at heart, and would watch over public tranquility and the exigencies of the war, without in the slightest degree presuming to decide on the definite fate of the country. The war in which Piedmont was now engaged was a war, not of ambition, but of independence the conquest of which required great sacrifices, great virtues and strict obedience."

This harangue was received with loud cheers, and the crowd separated peaceably.

Correspondence of the London News.

Turin, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

I have letters from Tuscany of the 28th. They give the names of the members of the Provisional Government. Ubaldino Peruzzi was described to me as a man of the greatest energy, the best in all Tuscany. Malenchini, the commander of the Leghorn volunteers, has been summoned hastily to Florence. He is also quite a man to rule and organize. Corsini has been appointed Director of the Police. As he was the terror of the Police of the old *régime*, and one of the best managers of the national movement, you see public order could be trusted to no better hands.

You do not see the names of Ridolfi, Salvagnoli, Bartolommei or Goaltebio amongst the number. It is not that these men have lost their popularity personally—far from it—they are more respected than ever; but there is a strong feeling against those who brought about the restoration of 1849, which keeps back all those who had a hand in it.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Paris gives the following account of the revolution in Parme:

Parma, Sunday Evening, May 1.

A public manifestation was yesterday made by the populace before the Royal Palace. The officers, in the name of the army, demanded the union of their troops with the Piedmontese forces.

The Duchess quitted Parma, after having appointed a Council of Regency composed of her Ministers. The Princes have also left this morning.

Public order has not been disturbed.

The *Pays* announces that the Duchess of Parma has quitted her States, accompanied by her children, leaving to her Ministers the care of providing for the difficulties of the situation.

From the London News, May 4.

The bloodless revolutions of Tuscany, Parma and Modena come in time to prove to the world that the cause of Italy has finally emerged from the dark chambers of secret societies, and is not afraid to face the open day. They come in time to prove that the question is no longer one of bit-by-bit concessions and stinted reforms, but of complete national emancipation, from the mountains to the sea. The conduct and demeanor of all classes of the population in these calm but determined movements represent a people one to heart, in mind, in soul, and in strength, conscious and convinced in its profound unanimity of its capabilities and its claims, of the purity and justice of its demands, and of the ability to uphold them against all invaders. All the old revolutionary jargon, all the theatrical demagogy of eleven years since have disappeared, and in their stead we find all the elements of legal order and national defence working in harmony for the common good. Central Italy, it is clear, is ripe and ready for the exercise of self-government. It is nothing that the Grand Duke was innocuously false, the Duchess of Parma averse to Austrian intervention. They were not with Piedmont, and whoever is not with Piedmont is against Italy, and they must go. To speak of the revolutions as preconcerted by France or dictated by Piedmont is ridiculous. They belong as naturally and inevitably to the solution of the Italian question by Italy herself, as the march of Giulai into Piedmont belongs to the only possible solution of the military question by Austria. All or nothing is the necessity of both, and neither the Piedmont nor the Austria of our day can be held exclusively responsible for a struggle which they have inherited rather than created—which neither of them began, and only one of them can end.

AUSTRIA AND THE GERMAN STATES.

AUSTRIA—DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

M. de Bannaville, French Chargé d'Affaires, quitted Vienna on Saturday, April 30.

A dispatch from Vienna states that in that capital and the provinces several patriotic addresses to the throne had been agreed to. The Communal Council of Vienna have made an appeal to young men to form a free corps.

The *Bund*, of Berne, under date of April 30, says: "We are assured that a portion of the Austrian Ministry disapprove of the belligereot tendencies of Francis Joseph. The dissatisfaction is such that Count Buol has threatened to retire. The Emperor is not only urged to the war by the faction in the war interest, but also by the clergy, who have offered him, we are informed, 30,000,000 of florins."

PRUSSIA—ANTI-RUSSIAN EXCITEMENT—THE WAR QUESTION.

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

Berlin, May 1.

I yesterday said a few words concerning the tone of mind prevailing amongst all the Berlin circles as to the apprehensions of a Russo-French war. Having finished my letter, the political work of the day was by no means concluded so far as I was concerned. A preliminary meeting of influential men had been called together to consider the propriety of rousing the nation by monster demonstrations. I attended, and the information I was there enabled to gather bore testimony to the truth of the views transmitted to you in previous letters. Although the meeting consisted of men of different shades of public opinion, the excitement was universal. In the course of a more than animated debate, it was frequently asserted that this part of the world could never enjoy permanent peace, unless the French and Russians were made to feel the whole strength of the German sword. A resolution was accordingly carried, that every war against either Gaul or Muscovy that did not terminate with the compulsory disarmament of these nations would be a practical nullity. By a second motion, the meeting expressed its opinion that both France and Russia ought not to be allowed to keep standing armies, and that the most fearful and prolonged strife, if necessary to effect this, would be a sacrifice willingly accepted by Germany. France and Russia, it was urged, could never be considered in any other light than as organized cut-throats, barbarians in uniform, regimental bandits, or ambitious scoundrels, who, devoid of any enlightened principle of civilization, threw themselves upon foreign countries for plunder or the mere sake of keeping their hand in. Considering that the majority of the meeting consisted of merchantile men, such a firm determination displayed in the tenor of the votes is a fact especially notable. The objects of German policy, as sketched out by the speakers, may appear to have originated in a high-flown and exaggerated state of feeling; and to execute plans of such vast compass impossible, so long as a division of Germany into many petty States continues to distract the energies of the nation as a whole. But, in spite of this wide gulf between the will and the power, there is yet a unanimous determination to bridge over this chasm, and striking by demonstrate to their neighbors that the Germans, if no martial people of late, have been so merely from that feeling of security resulting from the knowledge of great though latent strength. The meeting parted with a resolution to defer the proposed demonstrations of public opinion for a week or two, in order to wait the progress of events, and not to disconcert the at present reserved attitude of the Government. Such a resolution was come to from the consideration, that as to military armaments nothing more could be done than had indeed been already entered upon by the authorities.

The Berlin papers and the journals over all Germany are filled with articles of a character very rarely witnessed in this quiet country. The rulers of France and Russia are universally denounced as nothing less than common rogues, deserving the verdict of a jury and the rope of the hangman. Russia, which for so long a time pretended to be the most intimate ally and well-wishar of this kingdom, is accused of entering into the basest conspiracy with the most reprobate of men; the guardian of Conservatism cannot free herself from the imputation of backing up the reddest of all revolutionists; and against the base ingratitude of the Czar, after the neutral position maintained by Germany during the critical time of the Crimean war, there is a general cry of disgust. In the conduct of France, on the other hand, there is one point especially which stings to the quick the German people. This is the almost incredible effrontery displayed by the *Moniteur*, in repeatedly denying that there was any danger of attack to be apprehended by Germany in the approaching struggle. If such assurances could be volunteered at a time when a Russo-French alliance was all but concluded, Napoleonic diplomacy, the papers continue, ought to be stigmatized as an institution set afloat by the father of lies. But let us show this rascally crew—many voices add—that if the French have really degenerated into a servile obedience to such leaders, there is a nation in the world capable of enforcing justice, and of punishing men otherwise too base to be handled by any but the executioner. After having given you the essence of journalistic patriotism in Berlin, I need not trouble your readers with superfluous extracts.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st inst., the Minister of War made the following statement:

Government, on the 26th of March last, explained the point of view which persuaded them of the necessity of ordering three *corps d'armée* of the Federal Contingent to be placed on a war footing. Since that date political affairs have assumed such a form that Government have deemed it their duty to extend the same measures to the remaining six *corps d'armee*, and the necessary instructions have been already sent to the different quarters. Although Government here for the present communicated this intelligence to the Chambers, they have reserved a more detailed statement of the position of political affairs, which will, however, be made to the House with the shortest possible delay.

The Minister's speech was followed by the applause of the Chambers.

From the Nouvelliste de Hamburg.

Prussia, under date of April 22, has addressed to her representatives at the several German Courts a circular, of which the following is an analysis. In the introduction, the difficulties which interposed to prevent the meeting of the Peace Congress, arising out of the question of disarmaments, were recited. The English proposition formed a basis of accommodation which all parties had urged upon the acceptance of Austria, but that Power had responded to such instances by the *ultimatum* already published. This proceeding had inspired Prussia with a disagreeable surprise, and the Prussian Government could not do otherwise than express the regret it felt at the fact. The surprise it prompted was so much the more disagreeable, because there might seem to be some connection between the Austrian *ultimatum* and the mobilization of the three Prussian *corps d'armée*, which had been ordered about the same moment. The representative was instructed to insist upon the Prussian view of the conduct of Austria, in order to correct any false interpretation of the military arrangements of the Prussian Government.

The truth is, the Archduke Albert had forewarned Prussia of the intention of Austria to send the ultimetum to Sardinia after a short delay. Prussia made every effort to dissuade Austria from the measure. At the close of the circular, consequently, the representative is bidden to insist strongly on these efforts; and the Prussian Government declares finally, that without permitting itself to be drawn, in spite of itself, into war, it will devote itself to protecting the true interests of Germany. What these are, are developed at length in a memoir intended for the eye of the representative alone, and which is under no circumstances to become public. The circular we have thus epitomized, is only to be read, but in no case to be copied or published.

THE CONFEDERATION AND THE MINOR STATES.

An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet was held May 3, at which the Austrian Ambassador explained the reasons which had induced the Emperor to order the advance of his troops into Sardinia. The Austrian Ambassador's communication was then submitted by the Diet to the Committee for the Management of Military Affairs.

A letter from Baden says that Rastadt has been put upon a war footing. During the last few days the inhabitants have been warned that they must lay in provisions for eight months. Those who do not wish to take these measures, must leave the place. Rastadt, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, is one of the first Federal fortresses.

Correspondence of the Havas Agency.

Frankfort, Wednesday, April 27.

It seems daily more and more evident that, in the presence of passing events, Germany is divided into two parties; one desiring to place itself under the warlike banner of Austria, and the other under the more wise and cautious banner of Prussia. Bavaria and three or four States in Southern Germany follow blindly, in whatever circumstances the policy of the cabinet of Vienna; while the northern States, with the exception of Hanover and Oldenburg, never separate from Prussia, whom they regard as the chief dependence. Among the States of the Confederation which may have bound themselves to Austria by special offensive and defensive treaties, Hanover and Bavaria may be named: they may have engaged to place at the service of the Emperor of Austria, at his earliest summons, their respective armies, that is to say, the bodies which may be spared without diminishing in the least the effective of the respective contingents which those two States should be ready to furnish at once to the Germanic Confederation. It is said that hitherto the Cabinet of Saxony has resisted the efforts made to involve her in this extraordinary alliance; it is nevertheless noteworthy that the armament is prosecuted in Saxony with redoubled energy, a fact suggesting the idea that something more is intended than merely to set its contingent in the field.

The *New Munich Gazette* states that military preparations are being proceeded with in Bavaria with great activity. A new levy of the classes of 1856 and 1857 has been ordered.

RUSSIA ADVANCES HER TROOPS TO THE FRONTIERS.

A communication from St. Petersburg, of the 21st, says:

"The proposal for a Congress made by Russia not having been accepted, it is generally believed that the Cabinet has determined to advance an army of observation towards the Austrian frontiers, on the side of Gallicia, Cracow and the Bukovina. Orders have this day been sent by telegraph to Gen. Offiadaeo, who commands all the regiments of heavy cavalry cantoned in the military colonies of the South. Yesterday an order was addressed to all newspaper editors to abstain from making any statements respecting the movements of troops. Gen. Fourchkow, commandant of the reserves of the Russian army, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. As soon as the levies of recruits are completed, which will be in May, a ukase is to be published ordering a levy of seven men per thousand in the eastern part of Russia. It is well known that the empire is divided into two portions for recruiting purposes."

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

St. Petersburgh, Monday, April 25, 1859.

The St. Petersburgh papers continue to hold up Louis Napoleon as the *beau ideal* of a ruler. Never was there Emperor more just than he, nor private individual more devoted to the teachings and dictates of morality or better fulfilling the relations of life. Such is the opinion universally proclaimed by the journalists of holy Russia, touching the life and character of this paragon of purity. For the sake of completeness, they of course do not forget to mention that he is also powerful just now. Need I add that, adhering to the principles of right and justice exclusively, the Emperor of France, they say, cannot but contribute to the furtherance of Russian arms and ends? After all, it is scarcely a merit of his to act rightly, as the inspiration is of too exalted a nature to be supposed to proceed from any other source than that of the tutelary saints of the "Orthodox Church." To tell the truth, the lies and flatteries indulged in by the St. Petersburg Press concerning the subject of Napoleon and France are such as to exercise upon any honest English stomach no other effect than that of a violent emetic.

FRANCE—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Friday, April 29.

The 4th Regiment of Voltigeurs of the Guard received their colors at 3 on Thursday afternoon at the Tuileries. The regiment marched down the Rue de Rivoli, which was thronged with people, and drew up before the window of the *entresol* of the Pavillon Marsan, which looks on the street. At the window, which is low, stood the Emperor in plain clothes, Prince Jerome, the Emperor's uncle, the Prince Imperial, and the Empress. The Prince Imperial stood upon a chair placed against the balcony, the Emperor holding him by the arm. As the band moved along at the head of the column there were loud cries from compact groups in the multitude of "*Vive la Garde!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and some few dropping ones of "*Vive l'Italie!*" The Emperor repeatedly acknowledged the salutes by taking off his hat, and the little Prince now and then made his military salute, touching his forehead with the back of his hand. His highness did not wear his bearskin cap and uniform, but a child's white dress. The colors were lowered before the Imperial party, the officers saluted with their swords, and the men carried arms, each company crying, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" as it marched past. These *revues du départ* must recall to the mind of Prince Jerome departures and returns of former days, and give him material for moralising, if he feel so disposed. When the Voltigeurs left, the Emperor advanced to the window, and once more saluted the crowd. The Empress lifted the Prince from the chair, but the Infant guardsman was evidently pleased with the sight—the bayonets flashing, the flags fluttering, and the shouting of men—and showed as little inclination to abandon his position at the window as Austria to evacuate Lombardy for the benefit of Piedmont, or of France, as the case may be; and when lifted off the chair by his mother his highness grasped it, and decidedly refused to give way. This amused the crowd exceedingly, and I believe the applause and clapping of hands which followed this show of childish energy were perfectly sincere. Mediation was employed, and, fortunately, succeeded, no doubt on some consideration present or future to the contracting party. His highness descended, turned his face to the street, and with a graceful movement kissed his hands to the people and ran off. In a great crowd there is always a divergence of opinion. The compact groups who cheered loudly were possibly quite in earnest, and meant all that might be implied in such a demonstration; but others of the spectators made observations of a different kind. "*Le Prince Impérial s'amuse—tout cela amuse les enfans, et apparemment les grandes personnes aussi. C'est très bien. Ce n'est pas le départ seulement que nous voudrions voir; c'est l'arrivée—le retour. Voilà bien le commencement;—quand verrons-nous la fin?*" These and similar comments were interchanged very freely. The Voltigeurs were in full campaigning order—knapsacks, tent-poles, mess-tins, &c. There will be similar *revues du départ* accordingly as the different corps leave Paris.

Times Correspondence, May 2.

The artillery corps in garrison at Versailles has received orders to proceed to the South. They were to have quitted Versailles this morning, and are probably now on their way to Lyons. The Eighteth Regiment of the Third Division left Paris this day, and the Eighty-second will leave to-morrow. The Sixty-oIsth left last night, and the Twenty-eighth leaves to-night. The snow on Mont Cenis is said still to delay the advance of the troops, who are detained at Briançon; but by Genoa they are pouring daily into Piedmont. The *Dryads* ship of the line sailed from Marseilles on Friday, with a large force for Italy.

A respectable *corps d'armée* is forming at Toulon for Prince Napoleon. There was some difficulty about the command of the Imperial Guard, but a new corps is organised specially for his Imperial Highness, who will embark at Toulon, and it is supposed his destination will be Genoa, if not Rome.

Marshal Pelissier is expected here on Wednesday, and will forthwith proceed to take the command of the army of observation, of which the head-quarters are Nancy.

The road from Paris to Milan is at present interrupted. The only road open from Italy is by Switzerland, through Lucerne, Basle and Strasburg.

A telegram from Marseilles, which has not been made public, brings a piece of news which gives rise to extraordinary conjectures, namely, that French commercial vessels have received a warning from Government that it is not safe to leave the port of Marseilles.

The *Pays* throws uncertainty upon all reports as to the precise day on which the Emperor will leave Paris, and with regard to inferences drawn from the preparations of persons of his suite, observes that all is ready to start at an hour's notice, and that, consequently, no previous orders are necessary.

STATE OF FRENCH SENTIMENT—CABINET DISSENSIONS.

M. Jules Favre, says a Paris correspondent, made a speech in the Corps Législatif on Saturday, which has produced considerable sensation. Of course the report published in the *Moniteur* is emasculated; but it contains much that is significant. In the first place M. Favre put aside an officious introduction of him by the President, with the declaration that he desired to express himself with complete independence. He then went on to say that, although the want of information had been remarked by certain members as very much to be regretted, it had not been explained how it was that France had been hurried into a war likely to embrace all Europe, without the representatives of the people having been consulted on the subject. But if, said he, the Corps Législatif has not the right to direct these events and to refuse the means for supporting hostilities, at any rate the members of the body have the right to ask what is the cause and object of them. In his opinion the French Government had willed and prepared the war; and, therefore, it was answerable for the results. He denounced the idea of a Congress as absurd; designated diplomatists, with cutting irony, as *capable of anything*, and did all he could to pin the Government to the fact that the only honest end that the war could have would be the independence of Italy, neither more nor less. Of course he obtained no satisfactory reply, but his words will do immense good; they have hurnt into the public mind, and will always be reproducible if occasion should demand them.

The *Moniteur* of Monday prints the speech delivered by Lord Palmerston, on the occasion of his return for Tiverton, in the largest type and on the front page.

Baron James Rothschild has, in consequence of the war, resigned the Austrian Consulship, which he has held for many years.

Great disunion is said to reign in the French Cabinet. M. Delangle, who should have kept the high post he held in the magistracy instead of grasping at the portfolio of a Minister, decidedly quits office. It is not improbable that other changes will also take place before the Emperor's departure. M. Laitz, former Prefect of the Basses Pyrenées, is still spoken of as his successor.

ARMAMENT OF BELGIUM.

The *Emancipation* of Brussels says: "The war department of Belgium has for several days past been displaying extraordinary activity, and has adopted certain measures which, at this moment, are significant. At Antwerp, and in the neighboring towns, buildings are being prepared for the reception of the dépôts of different regiments and their reserve battalion. The reserve of the 6th of the line has been removed from Cherlerol to Malines, and the reserves of one or two regiments are to be sent to Lierre. Expeditions of arms and military equipments are made almost daily by railway to Antwerp and the neighboring towns."

WILL ENGLAND KEEP OUT OF THE WAR?

From the London Law Times.

The laws that regulate the conduct of neutrals towards belligerents are extremely complicated, especially in relation to the carriage of war materiel. It is more than likely that some day, to the Mediterranean, one of our ships will be boarded by a ship of one of the belligerents, on charge of having arms, ammunition, or war stores for the use of the enemy. The suspicion may prove to be unfounded, but it will suffice to set us in flame. Forthwith the ministry of the hour will be charged by the opposition with neglecting the honor of the country if they do not resent the insult. Oppositions never care for consequences; they would plunge into war, or anything else, if thereby they could eject the party holding office and put themselves in their places. A year will not elapse without some such misadventure giving occasion for a querrel and pluoging us into the struggle.

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF THE WAR.

From the London Times, May 6.

When the Coogress of Paris declared, now three years since, that the state of Italy was one which, if prolonged, must become a peril to the peace of Europe, Austria protested against such inflammatory language, and the friends of the Pope declared to all who would listen to them, that the first desire of the Holy Father's heart was to be left alone with his children. The opportunity has now occurred by which the fears of the friends of peace and the confidence of the protectors of Italian Princes was to be tested. Lombardy is not quite divested of troops, although so large a host has gone forth to occupy Piedmont. Mantua is as strong and as able to stand a siege as that fortress was in 1796, and its numerous and well-appointed garrison might be supposed well able to overawe any open territory some twenty or thirty miles to its south. There is no lack of pressing cause for immediate fear to any people who should attempt to realize the moment which the Congress of Paris foresaw; but there is a little hope that the hands of Austria will be occupied, and a chance that her immediate intervention may be stayed. The hope is uncertain, and has respect to the future; the consequence is decided and immediate. But, in spite of these prudential considerations, all Italy gravitates to Piedmont. There is no contest,—there is no peuse,—there is no debate. Events flow on as though they were physical facts obeying immutable natural laws. Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Massa—States which possess districts within sight of Mentua, under the guns of Piacenza, and within rapid reach of Aocona—deliberately displace the Austrian Vicegerents who have so long ruled them under the semblance of independent sovereigns. The Piazza at Florence was the scene of the first act of the disintegration of Austrian Italy. In early morning the people assemble in that fine old square, in the presence of so many glories of Italian art, and in view of that long line of statues of illustrious Italians, who have for the most part died in exile or in captivity. Soldiers and citizens are mixed in brotherly alliance. There are singing and gesticulation, and noisy demonstrations of joy; but there is no violence and no fighting. There being no foreign troops present, there is no one to fight with. The body-guards of the Duke are singing lustily in chorus with the crowd; General Ferrari, the commander of the Tuscan forces, has found himself a General without soldiers, and has laid down his insignia of command. In an hour the populace have peaceably occupied the two fortresses of San Giorgio and San Giovanni, and have hoisted the tricolor of Italy over the Palazzo Vecchio. Then the people issue forth from the Square into the streets, pass on to the hotels of the French and Sardinian Ministers, and shout and applaud until the Ministers answer their compliments by a speech from their balcooies, and, lo! the revolution is complete. The same process takes place at Parma as at Florence. The moment is supposed to be come when the hand of the foreigner is too much occupied to strike, and the change takes place as though a natural and legal Sovereign had died and another had come to reign in his stead. On Sunday evening there was a demonstration of the population before the Royal Palace, and the officers of the forces of the Duchy sought the presence of the Duchess and desired leave to unite themselves to the army of Piedmont. The Duchess had no choice but instant submission. She had her friends, who would, if it were needed, defend her as a lady who has behaved with moderation in an unpopular position; but, this being unnecessary, she had not one friend to raise an arm for her as the Vicegerent of Austria—and so the revolution in Parma is also accomplished. Rome is not an exception to the general Italian movement. In Rome, also, the people assemble, and the chorus of revolutionary songs is heard in the Corso; the French General, also, is much complimented and much applauded. But here the strange complication of the French position manifests itself. The French General soothes, moderates, and at last reminds his admirers that popular assemblages are forbidden by the Roman laws and by French discipline. The Zouaves at Rome significantly threaten to repress any too great manifestation of zealous sympathy on the part of the Roman people for the Zouaves at Genoa. The French are in Piedmont to defend Italy against Austria; they are in Rome to protect the Concordat against Italy. Therefore, the process of chemical affinity, whereby Italy was the giving off the Austrian element and combining with the Sardinian, has been stopped.

Such has been the history of the dreaded revolution which we were taught to expect would, if not firmly compressed, burst forth in blood and massacre. Such has been the first explosion of the long pent-up passions of savage Italy. But where are the Red Republicans, and where are the guillotines? There has been as much blood shed in any English contested election during the last week as has been occasioned by these Italian revolutions, and the deposition and expulsion of three Italian Sovereigns. Every telegram echoes with the words, "Public order has not been disturbed." And this is not the "order" that "reigned at Warsaw." It is a noisy peace which is the very opposite of solitude. While the citizens and soldiery are straining their voices in cadences more melodious, no doubt, than those which have resounded in the market-places of our constitutional electoral towns there has not even occurred, so far as the accounts tell us, those little incidents of blackened eyes and reddened faces that have sometimes marked the discussions that took place in front of the hustings. The Grand Duke of Tuscany packed up his valuables in peace and departed, amid the acclamations of his subjects, attended by a guard of honor to Venice, and then proceeds at his leisure to enjoy the hospitality of the Emperor, his sur-Sovereign, at Vienna. The Duchess Parma appoints her Council of Regency, without molestation, and goes forth from her revolutionised capital as unmolested as if she had been setting out upon a tour of pleasure. The Pope also would have gone with all his Cardinals about him, and, this time, without the necessity of a menial disguise, but that the tender assiduities of the French General restrained him. There has been nothing like resentment, nothing like vindictiveness nothing like angry passion. The people and the soldiery were every where too powerful in their perfect unanimity to hunger for revenge, or to allow the baser spirits to find in a political change an opportunity for plunder. By this time the Provisional Governments are quietly sitting at Florence, at Lucca, at Carrara, at Milan, and perhaps in several other cities, and life and property are rather more safe than they were when the crowned guardians of order were absent from their palaces.

There is a clear, practical moral, in this story of contemporary events. If this little system of Italian tyranniee was so weak and so rotten; if it leant only on the material force of the next Austrian garrison; if the people were so moderate in their desires, and the seeguinary admonitions of Mazzini had entered so little into their thoughts; if they were so unanimous, so powerful, and so peaceful; so ready to assume the government of their own States, and so single-minded in their desire to unite with Piedmont, what need was there for this armed French interference? What pretext is there for the war that is now about to desolate Italy and to embroil Europe? It is now as clear as events can make a truth that nothing more was required in order to accomplish all that can be reasonably desired but to restrain Austria from putting forth her military power in order to enforce those private treaties which are not only no part of the public law of Europe, but which are aggressions upon that law. No mustering of the forces of France was required to effect this object, no straining of the powers of all Continental Europe was necessary to obtain this end. It was a point upon which England, France and Russia were agreed, and which Germany would not have withstood. A moral demonstration would have been sufficient; for Austria could not, in the face of united Europe, play over again the last scene of the great drama of 1848. The desired effect might have been accomplished by the decision of a Congress, or by the mediation of a single Power, or even by the less formal and less offensive expedient of no intimation that any interference of Austria beyond her own frontier would be met by counteraction on the part of England, France and Russia. The more often the power of the Italian Princes is shown to be, and the more unanimous and practical the Italians prove themselves, the more plainly is made manifest the wantonness and the wickedness of the war. Up to this moment the Italians of the Duchies and of the States of the Church have acted in a manner to carry with them the sympathies of the English people, and to deserve all the moral support which a British Minister can give them. We hope, and we have some confidence in hoping, that they will do nothing to tarnish their success, or to forfeit the good will of those friends of Italy who love Italy well, but do not pretend not to love peace and order more. If they thus behave it will be a scandal to humanity if Austria is ever permitted again to set foot in Tuscany or Parma.

From the London News.

None are so blind as those who will not see. The apologists and admirers of Austria in this country are stricken with that moral cecity which consists in obstinately shutting the eyes. In the face of all the evidence which events the most significant and irresistible are hourly supplying of the one great fact, the moral ugliness of Italy—already accomplished, before a blow has been struck for national independence—the Austrian sympathisers in this country affect to speak with contemptuous indifference of the Italian cause and nation, as if the one were a cry of secretaries, and the other a dream of mystics. It may be very well for members of the diplomatic guild, grown hoary in the profession of polite falsehood, to affect to reduce a question of life or death for millions of men to a nice calculation of expediency; but when the braggarts of early public vice and of juvenile political exhaustion ape the airs and customs of decrepit statesmanship, and prate about "European order" and the "balance of power" as irreconcilable with the liberty and happiness of one of the noblest races upon earth, indignation is wasted, and even scorn is thrown away. The simple realities of this Italian question are obscured from English sight by the mist of many odious hypocr

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STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
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JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a fine selection of
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From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VAILS that resemble zephyrs.
PINS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS,
BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.
AT No. 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 5.9 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE MANTILLAS
SPANISH POINT VEILS,
The cheapest ever offered.
For bargains, go to PARKE'S,
No. 339 6th-av., corner 34th st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.—Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods of late, and we can now recommend them for general use.
THE HEAVY GLOVES AND MITTENS
are warranted as a protection in all kinds of acid work of the Chemist, Dyer, and Print-worker, manganese work, and handling of potashes and other strong alkalies; for oystermen drivers in storms and Hose companies in the Fire Department.
We would particularly call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Hatters, Tarorrs, Millmen and Lumbermen to these Gloves and Mittens, as being well adapted to their use.
They are superior to the buck mitten especially in wet work.
The LIGHT GLOVES are used for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands saltrheum, &c., they have an equal, are very useful when engaged in dome tic affairs, such as sweeping, washing, house cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal grates; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers.
GOOD BARGAINS.
INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 34 John-st., New York.
Exclusive Manufacturers of every description of India-Rubber Gloves, Mittens, Bathing Caps, Purses, Shields, &c.
Also, dealers in every variety of
RUBBER GOODS,
To which we invite the especial attention of merchants in all parts of the country.

A CARD—W. JACKSON, NO 691 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable consisting in part of
Rich new figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
Black Mallese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsome,
Black Grenadine Barèges, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Mareets in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Barèges 2 yards wide,
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods.
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 691 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
Houses in Paris, Nos. 29 rue Richelieu, and 2 rue Royale.
Houses in Brussels, No. 64 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; Stores at Exchange. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole assortment of India Cashemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Toweling, Sheetings
Pillow-case Linens, Stillings, Bath Towels,
Huckabuck, Crash, &c., &c.
WARRANTED PURE LINEN,
and manufactured expressly for service. Also, a full assortment of Union Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Curtain Materials, Tassels, Sands, Loops,
CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
and Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Bed Ticklings, Fancy Stripes, Ginghams and Domestic Goods of every kind,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES, RICH SILKS,
and Fashionable Dress Goods of every description,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
For Spring and Summer,
FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP,
Full Assortment of New Styles, Now Ready,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Newest Spring Styles—Prices same as before the advance.
J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRIES, VELVETS,
Medallions and Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpetings, Rugs Mats, Druggets, Matting, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.

FAMILY DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering great bargains in
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELING AND SHIRTING LINENS.
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
JACONET, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED MUSLIN,
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!!!
IN COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, and BY THE YARD,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, IN NEW DESIGNS, NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS!!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, May 16,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS SILKS,
At 85 cents and $1 per yard.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire stock of
BAREGES and BAREGE ANGLAIS,
IN ROBES and BY THE PIECE,
At greatly reduced prices,
On MONDAY, May 16.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW AND ELEGANT PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
At BREEMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
A large stock Lace Curtains, Lace and Muslin, by the piece or yard. Just received from auction.
Very Cheap. Very Cheap. Very Cheap.
No 473 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreathe of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer,
On TUESDAY, May 17,
the balance of their Spring importations
OF STELLA SHAWLS,
at a great reduction from former prices.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer,
on TUESDAY, May 17,
500 pieces Grenadine Barege,
at 18¾ cents per yard, a reduction
of 40 per cent.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have now open a large assortment of very desirable
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
together with a large stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly place.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 128 William-st,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
Will be opened, on Monday, 16th inst.,
Points..... from $5 to $20. Flounces, Centres and
Mantillas..from $1 to $40. Squares,
at an immense reduction from former prices, having been purchased at the recent auction sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 705 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILK ROBES.
Rich dress silks by the yard,
Best black silks, (white edge,)
Crape and stella shawls,
Marked 15 per cent. less than cost,
as the owner must have returns
in 30 days. On sale at
O. & J. MOWBRAY'S, 369 Grand st., corner Forsyth.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.
THE LATEST NEWS.—ADVICES HAVE JUST been received, from New-Orleans, conveying the gratifying intelligence that HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING—being composed entirely of vegetable substances—has been found, in every instance in which it has been used to be a perfect protection against moths. These insects subsist only on woollens, furs, and other animal substances. They will neither touch nor live near vegetable matter. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren-st., New-York. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS—W. JACKSON No. 851 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market. We challenge competition.
Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts; also, skirts with patent fastenings. 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs for $2, at C. L. HARDING'S Woven-skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS and HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders,)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS and COACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELLERY
SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue de la Grand Chantier, Paris.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 280 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE.
JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker-st.,
Publishes
THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE
To the Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills of the United States, with Coal and Ores, to which is appended a History of the Manufacture of Iron, a Summary of the Statistics of the American Production of Iron, and a Geological Discussion of the Iron Ores of the United States. By J. P. LESLEY, Secretary of the American Iron Association and published by order of the Board of Managers. One vol., 8vo $5
J. W also publishes:
FAIRBAIRN ON THE APPLICATION OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON TO BUILDING PURPOSES. 1 vol. 12mo. Plates $1
FRENCH'S HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE IRON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1621 TO 1857. 1 vol 8vo $2
KNAPP'S ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY 1 vol. 12mo $1 25
Copies mailed and prepaid, on receipt of price.

THE FIFTH AND LAST VOLUME OF
IRVING'S WASHINGTON.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
The publisher regrets that many orders from the Trade should remain so long unsupplied. During the unexpected delay in the publication the orders accumulated largely, and the first large edition was exhausted before the eager demand before the second was through the press. A small supply is expected, tweed; and the publisher would therefore bind subscribers of his own counting this. Those ordering the volume in extra (leather) binding are desired to send a pattern volume or to specify their exact style and size.
No time will be lost in filling all orders in due course.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 155 Nassau-st., New York.

*** The Illustrated Edition of the Fifth Volume will not be ready until July.

THE END OF MISS SLIMMENS.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JUNE
Contains the fate of this celebrated lady,
Mrs. Daffodill starts off on her second expedition to find Mrs Smith.
It also contains "Home and the Homeless," a splendid steel plate; "News from Home," a beautiful four figure colored fashion plate; New Robes for the Season; "The Lansgoss," from Bradle; How the Ladies live in Brazil; A Villa in the Swiss style; How to make a cheap Fountain; Embroidery Patterns for everything—Bonnet, Sleeves, Cape, &c., &c., in all
FIFTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS,
including the new style of Collar printed in colors. "Mary Elberidge" is a beautiful story. "The Story of a Carpet," by Alice B. Haven, is truthful and instructive. For sale by all the dealers.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. (With stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & Co., Providence, R. I.

CHAPIN AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Thursday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; 50 cents for delivery in New York or Brooklyn. Subscribe at the office or address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 428 Broadway, above Canal-st. The size suitable for binding and preservation.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington, the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq. James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo B. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I. Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 81st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. To this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. L. HOLKWOOD; Professor H. Binde, First Assistant. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 313 Broadway; Wm. S. Vanderpool, No. 401 Broadway, and C. E. Dalmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $150 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
At BREEMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
A large stock Lace Curtains, Lace and Muslin, by the piece or yard. Just received from auction.
Very Cheap. Very Cheap. Very Cheap.
No 473 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, and teachers with situations. Reference—Faculty of Rutgers College and Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Teachers of music wanted. Also, classical teachers at good salaries. SMITH WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical School with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 24th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

TO CLERKS.—A CLASS WILL COMMENCE THIS EVENING, to take a course of twenty, four lessons in the subscriber's original, scientific and most efficient course of Mercantile Writing. Entire success warranted. W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 10 Clinton Hall.

THE MISSES MERRER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS improving teacher by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE higher English classes—mathematics, accounts, book keeping, elocution, French, Spanish, German, &c., desires to procure a situation in the country during the summer months. Address VICTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS by a lady fully competent to teach young children music and English. A comfortable home more an object than a high salary. Address Mrs. WILDE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY LADY AS RESIDENT governess to teach the higher English branches, with French and music. Address Y. Z., Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150 000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL,
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th st., near 3d-av.
A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

REMOVAL.
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.
We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attorneys.
Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City.
New-York, May 5, 1859.

THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine,
Sterling Bills on sale.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

REMOVAL.—DENIAUCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 122 Pearl to No. 69 Maiden-la., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT sisters; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of pastries; the other as waitress or chamber maid. Have no objections to go for the Summer months from the city to the country. Best of City references from their last employer with whom they have lived for seven years. Call for two days at the millinery store No. 5 Sidney, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMEN a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and nurse; can do no louder; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference from the highest families. Call at or address 10, No. 264 7th-av. 3d-floor, for two days. No objection to go to the country for the summer months.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and would like to travel with a family to Europe or Canada West; speaks French; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 127 4th-av., one door from 13th-st., at a fancy store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations as chambermaid and seamstress; or would go as cook in a smart family, without washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both can produce the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 176 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, HARD-WORKING woman employment to go out by the day, to wash, iron or house clean. She is a first-class English cook, and would go in that capacity if required. She would take washing, clear starching, or French fluting to do at her own house. Call at No. 107 11th-st., rear house, first floor, each day this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE AGED American Protestant woman, as housekeeper or nurse and plain seamstress; or would take charge of an invalid lady; has good reference. Can be seen for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and will assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 137 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class chambermaid; can do fine muslins if required; is fully competent for the situation; those who are not willing to give good wages need not apply. has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 134 West 20th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker, and would assist in washing and ironing; can give good City reference, would not object to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation in a respectable private family to do light chamber work and plain sewing. Would assist to the care of children or wait upon a lady. Best of references can be given. Address E. A. L., Box No. 115 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Has not 2½ years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 112 9th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; does up laces in a fine style; or as regular laundress in a private family. Wages $7. Also, by a cook who thoroughly understands her business. Wages $8. Good references given. Call at No. 2.6 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; is a good bread baker and understands pastries. No objection to go out of the country for the Summer; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; City reference; two years in last place. Call at No 157 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 140 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a small respectable family, or to take care of children; would go to the country for the Summer. Call at no. 219 East 19th st., in the store until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a situation to travel as lady's maid or nurse; has been accustomed to travel and has the best of city references, if required. Call at or address to No. 129 West 33d st., 2d floor back room for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 239 East 14th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook and the other as waitress; prefer to go in one house; no objection to go to the country. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 185 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; also, by one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Both are highly recommended. Apply at No 711 h-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress or nurse and seamstress, to take charge of a child over two years old; can bring the highest recommendation as to character and ability. Apply at No. 225 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family. Can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., back room, third floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and sewing, or would do housework in a small family. is a girl of the most reliable and steady habits. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework; has City reference. Apply at No 79 Hamilt-st., between Bayard and Canal. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman in a private family as chambermaid and faundress; has no objection to the country; good City reference from her last employer given. Call at No. 26 Barrow-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to go in the country. Call at her present employer's, No 247 West 32d st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call in Love-lane, first house from Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework in a private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, where she can have a comfortable home. Call at No. 364 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one is a professed cook, the other has been an assistant housekeeper in a first-class hotel; can write and keep accounts; good reference from private families. Inquire at No 123 West 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches. Has no objection to go to the country. Has the very best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 29th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or will mind one child and do plain sewing; has good reference from her last place. Call in the store, No. 49 Barberen-st., near Tillary.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family, to do house work; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 239 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; can do all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, in the rear of No. 199 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 255 East 25th st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to go to the country; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 4th-av. corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 196 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 331, 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable woman. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 192 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small family. No objection to the country. Call at No. 23 Prince-st.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURagement of Faithful Domestics, No. 9 6th-av., there is now a number of well recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; Weekly copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Don Giovanni.

METROPOLITAN THEATER—Solomon Swoop—A Kiss in the Dark.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Burnham—The Gunmaker of Moscow—Fortune's Fickle.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Brian O'Lynn.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Green of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Postoffice on Saturday, May 21, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The War intelligence by the *Vigo*, from Cork on the 6th, is quite indecisive. The Austrians were steadily advancing toward the French and Sardinian lines, with the apparent purpose of attacking Alessandria, the head-quarters of the allies. The prevalence of Spring freshets in the Po interfered with their transit over that stream; and active hostilities, it was supposed, would have to await the abatement of the flood. The general news is without interest.

The *Arago*, at this port yesterday, furnishes additions to the telegraphic outline of news to the 4th inst. The final declerations and manifestos of the belligerent powers possess the highest interest.

One special dispetches from Washington state that serious charges have been preferred against Captain Van Vliet, who expended nearly $2,000,000 in the purchase of mules and stock for the Utah Expedition. A Court-mertial will probably be ordered. The Postmaster-General has sought the official opinion of the Attorney-General as to the powar of the Department to discontinue the great Overland Mail to California. It is reported that the basis of the Mexican Treaty arranged by Mr. McLane proposes a grant of the right of way over Mexican Territory to the Gulf of California. Ex-Commissioners Reed and Bowlin are in Washington, and have met with a cordial reception from the President.

Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived at Boston on Monday evening, and met an enthusiastic gathering of some six thousand of his countrymen at the Tremont House. In response to an address of welcome, he made a speech of considerable length, reviewing his experiences during his visit in this country, giving his views of the condition of the Irish, and commenting with severity upon the action of the Republicans and Americans of Massachusetts in adopting the Constitutional amendment, requiring naturalized voters to reside in the State two years after naturalization to qualify them as voters. Mr. O'Brien deprecated the Know-Nothing movement, and warned his hearers to beware of its pernicious influence. He gave his opinions on this branch of American politics with marked vehemence. Mr. O'Brien will proceed from Boston to Albany, and thence to this city, whence he will depart homewards on the 28th May.

The Oberlin prisonere, in jail at Cleveland, have issued an address to the people of the Western Reserve, setting forth the facts of their case, and declaring the reasons of their refusal to enter into new recognizances. They charge the Court with a desire to humiliate them and insure their conviction, but express a firm determination to follow the course they have adopted, preferring to remain prisoners rather than yield.

A telegraphic dispatch from Leavenworth confirms the reports of great suffering among the emigrants to the Pike's Peak gold region. There had been several deaths from starvation. A supply of provisions had been forwarded from Leavenworth for the relief of the sufferers. The news of the yield of the mines is very contradictory.

Several destructive fires are reported. At Williamsport, Pa., on the night of May 16, the First Presbyterian Church was burned; loss $20,000. At Memphis, Tenn., May 16, Stevenson's Block, on Washington-street, was destroyed; the lose was $150,000. Two railroad bridges and a large quantity of wood, belonging to the Vermont Central Railroad Company, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Justice Allen, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered his decision denying the motion for a mandamus compelling the Mayor to countersign the warrant for Mr. Morton's salary as Street Inspector. Soon after the opinion of the Court adverse to the claims of Mr Morton, as City Inspector, was made known, Mayor Tiemann proceeded to the City Inspector's office with some policemen, and ordered them to prevent the removal of any books or papers from the rooms. Late in the evening, and after all of Mr. Morton's assistants had retired, the old locks were removed and new ones put on, the keys of which are in the hands of the Mayor. The same directions were given in relation to the books and papers in the office of Sanitary Inspection.

The Supervisors appropriated $1,200 yesterday, to defray the expenses of sixteen pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, for the last six months. Bills presented by the Coroner for *post-mortem* examinations, amounting to $545, were allowed. The Coroner petitioned that an appropriate dead-house might be fitted up.

The contract for the carpenter work on the enlargement of the Randall's Island Hospital, was awarded by the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, to Messrs. Carpenter & Vanderweat for $2,904, and that for the mason work to Messrs. Watson & Haw, for $4,618. The number of inmates in the different Institutions is 6,947. After next week the Board meet once a fortnight until October.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union commenced yesterday morning, continued during the afternoon and evening, and will be concluded today. The annual reports were read, a plan for the reconstruction of the missionary policy of the Union was presented and referred, and amendments to the Constitution were reported, but not acted upon.

The Floral Festival at Palace Garden was resumed last evening. The attendence of visitors was numerous. In addition to the other attractions, the assemblage was treated to an exceedingly clever address by the Rev. H. W. Bellows, on the principles that underlie all modern undertakings, for the benefit of the weaker sex.

The annual election of the Mercantile Library Association was held yesterday, and was characterized by something more than the usual excitement. B. A. Bacchia was elected President by a handsome majority over Frank W. Ballard, the opposing candidate.

Yesterday's transactions in Breadstuffs were limited, and prices generally favored buyers, in the absence of any considerable inquiry from speculators. Provisions were freely dealt in. Pork was higher, though irregular, in price. Lard and Beef were firmer. Groceries were less active. A lively demand prevailed for Adamantine Candles, Linseed Oil, and Calcuttta Linseed. Cotton was inactive. Hides were in fair request. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Pike's Peak Delusion.—The reports from the new mining region, which, until lately, have been contradictory, now set with steady current in one direction. We hear nothing of gold, but much of disappointment, suffering and repentance. Miners are leaving in crowds. The speculation has exploded. Pike's Peak is no California. Its gold is scarce; its climate inhospitable; its discouragements manifold. Famine, that grim visitor, is there, and deaths have occurred from starvation.

The emigration to the supposed mines has been very large, especially from the Western States—a great proportion of the enterprising young men of the Mississippi Valley having left their homes for the diggings early in the Spring. The loss and suffering incurred must be enormous. They will return, such of them as can, stripped of everything, to begin again the labors from which visions of gold allured them. Their case is pitiable; but there is comfort in knowing that the buoyancy of American character can surmount misfortune even greater than theirs, and that the West has the promise of an abundant harvest. The hardships they have encountered are light indeed compared with those which hundreds of thousands are called to face at this moment upon the theatre of European war. Let them be thankful that when abandoning Pike's Peak they have a land of plenty and of peace to return to.

The New Southern Programme.

We publish in another column the opinions held with regard to the political future by a very sensible Southerner, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina. He lays down, in, if possible, still broader terms than ever, the doctrine broached by Jefferson Davis and the fire-eating set towards the close of the last session of Congress, touching the duties of the Federal Government and the Federal Legislatures towards Slavery in the Territories. Slaves, in short, according to him, are property like any other property, and are entitled to the same treatment as other property at the hands of the United States, in all places over which it possesses exclusive jurisdiction. Judge Douglas' invention of Squatter Sovereignty is utterly repudiated, and Mr. Boyce declares that nothing would induce him to support anybody for the Presidency who adhered to so pestilent a heresy. The notion that any settler has anything to do with the nature of the property which his neighbor brings with him into the new region, any more than with the fashion of his chairs, or the cut of his coat, is declared by Mr. Boyce to be "mathematically" absurd. He considers it, in other words, "as clear as a mathematical problem that the South have a right to be protected with their slave property in the Territories, and that *Congress*, or their instruments, the Territorial Legislatures, should afford this protection."

This letter furnishes one more indication of the ruin which threatens Mr. Douglas' hopes of Southern support at the next election. The doors of the Charleston Convention are to be closed against his doctrines. Squatter Sovereignty was a good thing while it lasted. It seemed at one time likely to entitle him to a niche in the Southern Valhalla. It was looked upon as a splendid weapon for chivalrous hands. There lay the broad lands, and here was the glorious law. Under its ægis Southern gentlemen were to pour into the new Territories with their Ethiopian retinues, and laugh the chattering, gibbering, howling Yankees to scorn, and whip them, if need he, over the border. How horribly mistaken they were who looked forward to any such consummation the result has shown, and to do the South justice, it would be impossible to acknowledge her errors more frankly than she does. Governor Wise, in an able letter which we published a few days ago, deplores it bitterly. The truth is gradually dawning upon the Southern mind that whatever Yankees apply themselves to in earnest—that is, make a business of—they are pretty sure to do thoroughly and effectually. They have not competed successfully with the South in the arts of parliamentary warfare simply because no class of Northerners have ever made parliamentary strategy a business But in what else do they fail? In ship-building, ship-sailing, money making, fighting, slave-trading, machine-inventing, weaving, spinning, delving, preaching, sporting, everything in short under heaven which promises decent per centage either of money or glory, they are unrivaled. Was it not madness for anybody to suppose that if they set about colonizing they would not succeed there also? That if the gains of fighting were only made certain they would not turn out with the best weapons in the world, and kill their men at 600 yards? The story of the Kansas troubles for the last five years is simply an additional proof of what Southerners ought to have known, that there is nothing so versatile as a Yankee; that the *gaucherie* of Northern members of Congress was due simply to the fact that Northern members were never allowed by their constituencies to make Congress a profession, and proved nothing whatever with regard to the capacity of the "section" for working other kinds of political machinery. The Kansas struggle made it evident that if the spread of Slavery were made dependent on the comparative ability of North and South in the work of Colonization, Slavery was already doomed.

The result has been that colonization is given up, and the Slavery propagandists have fallen back once more on Congress, bruised, battered, and forlorn. They convey their black dolls to the capitol and ask for protection from the naughty Yankees. The change of language which Mr. Boyce's letter exhibits is not more remarkable than the change of feeling. The North is no longer "craven," "cowardly," "sneaking," "mean," "despicable," but "imperious." It threatens the South with "domination." It is likely soon to acquire possession of the Government; so Mr. Boyce advises separation from the Union as the last resource of the Slave States—a resource which should be kept steadily in view, for which they should be constantly prepared. In the meantime, he asks for protection for Slavery in all the territories, as a mathematical deduction from the Constitution.

It is always unwise to attempt to deal with politics as if it were an abstract science; as if its problems were capable of algebraic solution. No man and no party ever yet succeeded in mastering it who did not put mathematics out of his head when taking it up; for men can never be governed, or nations made either free or happy, without constant and lavish resort to that great abomination of all philosophers—Compromise. We warn Mr. Boyce and all his set, therefore, of the awful quagmires of abenrdity into which their mathematical demonstrations will dump them. If we are to deal with this question mathematically, nothing follows more certainly from the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories than the duty of Congress to protect it in the States. Property is property, and vested rights are vested rights everywhere, and one of the first duties of the United States Courts is to protect both one and the other from the inroads of local legislation. But where is the power that will secure a Southern gentleman in the enjoyment of his black valet's involuntary services in Massachusetts or Maine? What becomes of the rigidity of mathematical demonstration in the latitude of Faneuil Hall? We know how the work of "solving problems" of this kind will end, if the South is mad enough to take these madmen for its instructors, and at once begin it. Yankees can demonstrate propositions and arrive at conclusions just as well as South Carolinians, but the conclusions they reach are apt to prove terribly unpalatable South of Mason and Dixon's line. There are schoolmasters in New-England and New-York capable of starting with the duty of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories, as a major premise, and reaching the conclusion that therefore it is the duty of Congress to extirpate Slavery everywhere.

There is one other consideration which Mr. Boyce, strange to say, has, in his strange letter, totally overlooked. He has come to the conclusion that the only chance the South has of saving herself from "the domination of an imperious North," saving her "property" and institutions from destruction, is to secede from the Union. This proposition certainly does not savor of mathematical accuracy. If the South finds the North irresistible in the Union, what under heaven will save her from the North out of the Union? If the traditions which the two sections have still in common, the sentiment of patriotism which is still so strong, the Constitution, which, say what we will, is still so much reverenced, offer her no protection from the assaults of greedy fanaticism, what, we should like to know, will protect her when her territory is foreign territory, and her citizens alien and hated rivals? Where is her deliverance to come from when Northern adventurers will see in her as legitimate a prey as Mexico or Nicaragua? Does any sane man suppose Sharpe's rifles will shoot crooked, or Yankees cease to multiply and travel in search of town lots, because the Union is dissolved?—that this great, greedy, restless, indefatigable Northern horde, reinforced, every year, by half a million of hungry foreigners, will pause with reverential awe on the frontiers of the "Southern Confederacy," because Toombs, Boyce, and Jefferson Davis have determined to secede from the Union? Upon the probabilities of a successful resistance in arms by the 250,000 or 300,000 slaveholders, to the Northern encroachments and outrages, we must do ourselves the justice to say we are not silly enough to speculate. The chances of a war between a great commercial nation, twenty millions strong, teeming with wealth and resources, and a quarter of a million of planters scattered over half a continent, is a subject worthy of discussion by a Southern Commercial Convention alone. A few words on the beauties of common sense, however trite they might be, would, if we had space for them, be much more appropriate to the occasion.

Napoleon III. and Italy.

It is a happy thing for Italy that her liberation from a foreign yoke depends, just now, neither upon the republicans of her own race nor the philosophic patriots of Germany, nor upon the tender-hearted Tories of England, but upon the mature and resolute will of a great sovereign, who has made the affairs of Europe the study of a life-time, and whose power is equal to the task he has undertaken. Everything in the personal antecedents, in the published convictions, in the manifest individual and dynastic interests of Napoleon III., conspires to justify the belief that in accepting the war thrust upon him by Austria, the ruler of France is bent upon precisely the objects which he avows in his manifesto of the second of May. The obstinate malevolence, verging closely upon old-womanish prejudice of the London *Times* itself, cannot find any fault with the clearness and definiteness of that document. Napoleon III. openly disclaims now, as he openly disclaimed before going to war with Russia in 1854, any intention or wish of making territorial conquests for France. England, which joined him in this disavowal in 1854, did her best in 1856, to induce him to violate it, and sought to prolong the Crimean war, in the hope of eventually securing some solid result of annexation as its reward. Her leading journals even went so far as to debate just how, and by whom, the Crimea, when conquered, should be held. But Napoleon III. was faithful to his pledges and to his policy. He fought to secure the recognition, by Russia, of Turkey as an independent Power, entitled to the rights of other European States. This object secured, he made peace, and England, however unwillingly, was obliged to follow his example.

He has a sound claim, therefore, on the confidence of the world, when he now asserts that he means simply and absolutely to act upon the alternative presented by Austria. "To this extremity," he says, "has Austria brought matters, that either she must rule up to the Alps, *or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic.*" The case could not be more decisively or more correctly stated. The hesitation of Austria upon her advance against Sardinia, after the fierce onslaught of her first movements, would seem to show that she now for the first time begins to appreciate this simple reality of her situation. So long as the question lingered in the sphere of diplomacy Austria saw on every side of her the "Treaties of 1815." To these treaties English statesmen and German alarmists alike appealed. These treaties Napoleon III., as a diplomatist, was willing not to ignore. The act of war, began by Austria, has changed the whole face of things. The revolutions of Tuscany, Parma and Modena, and the agitation of all Italy, utter a formidable comment upon the language of Napoleon. Even in her own Adriatic seaport of Trieste, Austria finds the voice of Italy murmuring in tones which compel her to put that great city, remote as it is from the seat of war, into a state of siege. For Trieste is essentially an Italian town. The traveler, descending to the glorious amphitheatre in which it lies from the stately chain of the Illyrian Alps, breathes Italy in its air. He leaves the rough German behind him in Styria, and is greeted by Trieste with *il dolce parlar* of the race oppressed by the "fatal gift of beauty."

Wherever the speech or the blood of Italy is to be found there lurks a peril for Austria, the peril of an inextinguishable hatred, earned by years of intrusion and of outrage. All considerations of better government or worse grow dim in the Italian mind, beside the simple question of Italy for the Italians. The sentiment of nationality is the one unconquerable instinct of vitality in their cause. Until this sentiment is respected and enthroned there can be no lasting peace for them or for Europe. Liberated Italy may have bitter trials to pass through, but they will differ from the throes of Italy enchained. Spain has not been the most orderly of nations since she escaped from the thraldom of a French Government; but so long as any foreign State ruled in Spain, Spain would have continued to be not merely a trouble to herself, but a terror to all Europe. We of the United States have our own intestine differences, but the attempt to fasten a foreign yoke upon any part of the Confederacy would give birth to convulsions the like of which our wildest fanatics have not imagined. Napoleon III. has understood what neither England or Germany cared or wished to understand—that national self-respect must be restored to Italy before Europe can enter fairly upon the career from which the Holy Alliance sought so vainly to hold her back, and towards which, for thirty years, she has been struggling. Neither England, nor Germany, nor Austria appears to have believed him bent upon the real object of his policy now proclaimed. The Italians divined the truth more justly. They are acting upon it now, and Austria recoils, for the moment, from the stern realities before her.

She must advance, however, to meet the strategic difficulties may delay the beginning of the actual armed collision a few days or even weeks, though that, if we are to judge from the reported positions of the hostile armies, is in a high degree unlikely, but the moral collision has taken place already, and the victory in this first encounter is so clearly with France and with Italy, that we may frankly and fearlessly invoke as great and decisive a triumph for their united arms in the more material shock of battle yet to come.

The City Inspectorship.

Mr. Morton has failed in his attempt to draw his salary for holding office after his term has expired. Judge Allen yesterday refused to issue the *mandamus* for which Mr. Morton had applied to compel the Mayor to pay him the money. This is equivalent to a judicial decision that the office is vacant,—that Morton has no claim to pay, no title to the place, and no right to exercise any of its duties or perform any of its functions. Possibly the decision may not be final; but at present it determines the law. It would be too much to expect that Morton himself should pay any attention to it,—and still more that it should have any weight whatever with the majority of the Aldermen, who find it in some mysterious way for their interest to continue Morton in his position. But the Mayor promptly made it the basis of his action, and forthwith took possession of the office. His action may possibly induce the Aldermen to take some little thought concerning the public welfare.

Thus far there is but one opinion concerning the action of this branch of our Common Council. All men of all parties concur in denouncing it as an outrage upon common decency,—and as explainable only on suppositions utterly disgraceful to these officers of the City Government. They have refused to confirm any of the numerous nominations the Mayor has made,—avowedly upon the ground that they must first be "consulted" in regard to the nominee. Upon general principles such a claim is utterly preposterous, and without example. No one ever heard of the Federal or State Senate refusing to confirm a nomination because the President or Governor had not consulted them in advance of making it. Such a pretence would be scouted as at once absurd and hypocritical. In the case of the Aldermen it means simply that they will confirm no nomination except that of some man who will agree to give them a share of the patronage and spoils. It is a virtual proclamation of venality. Mr. Morton has so disposed of the patronage of the office as to satisfy the Aldermen,—they have been quite content, therefore, to leave him in possession.

Judge Allen's decision and the Mayor's prompt action upon it will bring matters to a climax. If the Aldermen still refuse to confirm the Mayor's nominees, the office will be virtually abolished and its duties must devolve upon some other department.

Cockney Notions of the Continent.—The London journalists of the "baser sort," such as the small radical writers of the *Morning Star* and the *Telegraph*, are especially bitter against Italy for daring to insist on her independence, and against France for helping her to win it. They abuse Napoleon and Victor Emanuel, in season and out of season, but with a zeal amusingly empty of knowledge, as the following lucid statement, from the London *Star*, will show:

"In the meantime, other French troops have entered the Sardinian territory by way of Abbiate-Grasse and Casale, having crossed, evidently, the neutral soil of Savoy, and other French forces were pouring in rapidly, in the course of Saturday, by way of Genoa."

The object of the article from which this charming piece of geographical, diplomatic and strategic lore is taken, was to show how recklessly France was pushing on to the dominion of Italy. For the sake of establishing this fact it was necessary to trample under foot alike the truth of telegrams and the truth of topography. Savoy, which is a province of Sardinia, becomes, in the excited mind of the London editor, "neutral" to the Sardinian territory, and the French troops coming from the West are made to pass through this "neutral soil" by way of two towns, situated, the one, Cassle, in the heart, and the other, Abbiate-Grasse, on the extreme East of Sardinia. The writer who should describe the troops of Pennsylvania as entering New-Jersey by way of Jersey City and New-Brunswick, passing evidently through the neutral town of Trenton, would precisely reproduce this extraordinary statement. It is worth noting mainly as an illustration of the profound ignorance of the Continent and of Continental affairs which prevails in England. When men talk such nonsense in regard to the physical facts of the case, it would be absurd to expect from them any rational views of the moral or political features of the crisis now reached in the affairs of Italy.

Italians in America.—While the "Italian question" is passing the ordeal of arms and its possible solution occupies the minds of all liberal and thinking men in Europe and America, there is an obvious propriety as well as duty in the Italian exilee among us, giving expression to their sympathy and affording practical aid to their countrymen. From the days of Lorenzo Daponte, who wrote *librettos* for Mozart, there have been an honorable representation of the natives of Italy in New-York; her scholars have taught, her musicians delighted, her patriots interested our citizens; the name of Felix Foresti is still a household word among us; Maroncelli, Silvio Pellico's fellow-captive, died here; Gonfalieai, Castiolia, and other noble victims of Austrian tyranny found among us a temporary home. At present we have quite a circle of honorable merchants and accomplished scholars natives of Italy. These gentlemen have recently held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Committee to receive subscriptions for the families rendered necessitous by the War, and in other ways promote the cause of their country, which, under the enlightened and patriotic auspices of Sardinia, is seeking to drive from her soil the foreign soldiery, who, so long have crushed and darkened her life. The musical artists will give a grand concert at the Academy, in behalf of his noble object; the Mayor of the City, many leading clergymen, lawyers, and other eminent citizens, have consented to act in unison with the following Italian members of the Committee recently appointed:

Professor Botta, No. 31 West Thirty first-street; M. Ottavio Fabricotti, No. 36 Beaver-street; M. G. Abbiate, Murray-street; G. Ciccherini, No. 57 Bleecker-street; E. F. Pelzi, No. 66 Broadway; G. Gajani, No. 43 Wall-street; M. Pasticaldi, No. 57 Pearl-street; V. Squarza, No. 75 Fulton-street.

Croton Drinking Fountains.—We have already expressed a cordial approval of the proposition before the Common Council for the establishment of five hundred Croton Fountains. As a public necessity, there should be no hesitation or delay in building them. Nearly six months ago, in a condensed notice of a document on the "Sunday Liquor Traffic," this measure was suggested as one of the preventives of drunkenness; and, on turning to that document again, we find that the [illegible] gentlemen of the "Sabbath Committee" [illegible] recommended the suggestion for this improvement in a note, as follows:

"The establishment of public fountains, to which those who may resort, would be a blessing of great practical utility, at comparatively trifling cost. They need not be of marble or bronze, elaborately wrought as in most European Cities; the simplest arrangement by which the health giving Croton could be easily reached by the poorest laboring man, would suffice. Formerly the street-pump partially supplied this want; but now the artisan or laborer who would slake his thirst, can find almost no public place in the City to which he can resort, with a feeling of *right* to a cup of cold water: and he is driven to a dram-shop, where a false notion of self respect impels him to drink that which *costs him something*—and it often does cost him more than he had counted upon. As a preventive of drunkenness, and a means of removing temptation to evil haunts and habits, it is believed that this expedient would be found worthy of trial, to say nothing of its sanitary and humane aspects, which are far from inconsiderable."

Let us have them by the Fourth of July!

Musical.

Academy of Music.—If there be any saving grace in an immense cast, Mr. Strakosch may surely anticipate the full benefit of it to-night, when we are to have "Don Giovanni." It seems to be a mania with managers to crowd all the artists obtainable into this work. Messrs. Maretzek and Ullmann have done their best to make a reasonable cast unattractive, and now Mr. Strakosch perfects what they began, by announcing Piccolomini, Parodi, Mme. Strakosch, Brignoli, Gassier, Amodio, and Junca in the principal parts. This is decidedly an immense opportunity for hearing a great number of fine artists. The public should bear in mind that the performances commence half an hour earlier than usual.

Matinee.—Messrs. Mason & Thomas gave their sixth and last classical *matinée*, yesterday, at Dodworth's Rooms, the programme opened with Mozart's first quartette, and closed with Beethoven's fourteenth (opus 131, and nearly his last)—a range sufficiently large for any taste. There is a respectable quaintness about Mozart's work which Beethoven's does not posses; in the one case, it is the staid but intelligible manner of the day in which he wrote; in the other, the desperate eccentricities of an exhausted brain. A work so puerile as this of Beethoven's is more than wearisome; nothing is so provocative of locked-jaw as the dullness of clever men. In his third period the great master was frequently under a cloud. It is not without reason that this and others of the same sort have been rejected by the most eclectic of his admirers. Certain it is that any one venturing to write so feebly in the present day, would meet with a fate at once merited and salutary. A brilliant but somewhat long rondeau for piano and violin by Schubart, was the most enjoyable item of the programme. It was excellently played by Messrs. Mason and Thomas. A couple of vocal pieces introduced Miss Adelaide Wolfensberger to the public.

Metropolitan Musical Society.—A very liberal concert was given last night at the Academy of Music by this new Society—the intentions of which, as we gather them from the prospectus, are extremely laudable. It is proposed to give a series of ten concerts, on a scale of Philharmonic largeness, but without the vocal pertinency or classical heaviness of the Philharmonic. A good feature is the introduction of a military band—people are fond of military music. These ten concerts are offered at a subscription price of five dollars—a ticket admitting a lady and gentleman. If the excellence of last evening's concert can be maintained we have no hesitation in saying the Metropolitan Musical Society will provide the best as well as the cheapest musical entertainments in the City. There is an absolute need of good music for the masses.

The programme contained twelve pieces, vocal and instrumental, mostly of a popular character, but interspersed quite liberally enough with pieces of a higher school. Mme. La Wilhorst was the vocalist, and sang excellently assisted in one instance by Signor Maccioletti. Mr. Mills, the pianist, played a solo (Tannhauser) and was vehemently encored. There is no mistake about this artist; he has the stuff in him, and what is better, it comes out. Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, another fine soloist, played a ceprice on the violin. Dodworth's Band executed one of Meyerbeer's celebrated Torch Dances, and lastly the Harmonic Society gave a couple of choruses. The execution of this veiled programme was all that could be desired. We have no recollection of a better concert for the people.

Concert in Brooklyn.—Mlle. Cassini, of the New-Orleans Opera gives a concert to-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, assisted by Mlle. Spinola Mr. Cooke, Mr. Wooster, Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. G. F. Bristow.

The Oberlin Prisoners Appealing to the Public.

Thirteen of the Oberlin prisoners, in jail at Cleveland, have put forth a long statement of their case, in the form of an appeal to the people of the Western Reserve. They rehearse the history of the Rescue trials, from the time of their arrest to the period of their incarceration in prison, and charge upon the Court a settled purpose to humiliate them and bring about their conviction. In commenting upon the conduct of the Bushnell trial, they say:

"In the course of the Bushnell trial it was made clear to the defence that there was a desire on the part of the Court to secure the conviction, and a determination on the part of the District Attorney to bring about the humiliation of all the indicted. The proofs of a purpose to make a judicial and personal war upon them were so plain, that the defendants could not shut their eyes to them. They felt constrained, therefore, to be on their guard and to be watchful against emergencies which might involve them in lasting injury and reproach. This purpose, however, did not prevent their continuing the full compliance with the rules of the Court, and with the terms of their recognizances, which they had before rendered.

Affairs being in this posture, the Government evidently seeking opportunities for assault, and the defence looking well to its means for parrying the assault, the Bushnell trial came to an end. On the rendition of the verdict, conversation arose between counsel on the two sides as to what case was to be tried next. It was finally determined by the Government that Langston's case should be called on, and counsel for the defence, which had previously said that it was not ready to go on with that case, signified that it would be ready by the time the jury was drawn. What was the surprise of counsel at hearing the Court declare that the same jury was to try all the "rescue"—all of them, be it noted, involving the same material points! How, then could a jury have just risen from the consideration of one of them, *impartially* address itself to the consideration of another? Against this remarkable order of Court, the counsel for the defence made earnest protest, and finally declared that, 'under such a ruling, the Court might go on with his cases as fast as it pleased, the defendants would not stultify themselves by either offering evidence or appearing by counsel.' With this the District-Attorney moved that the defendants be ordered into custody. The Court replied: 'The District-Attorney is entitled to the order. Let the accused be called.'"

Their refusal to enter into new recognizancee, is explained by the prisoners as follows:

"Knowing that the matter they had in hand was an important one, and that either remaining in custody or giving new recognizances involved great issues to themselves and others, the imprisoned took time to consider both their position and their duty. While they were pursuing their inquiries, they entertained the hope that the Supreme Court would release them from duress by granting them *habeas corpus*. Their hope in this direction was presently blighted by the refusal of the Court to grant the writ and then they found the way to honorable escape from custody more effectually closed than it had ever before been. If they had entered into recognizances or given bail upon the heels of their defeat at Columbus, they would have encouraged the prosecution in the belief that they were effectually humbled, and that they had forsaken their cause as being lost. That they were justified in believing that their entering into recognizances or giving bail at this time would have been regarded in this light, is proved by the dispatch which Marshal Johnson sent to the President of the United States on the afternoon of the 27th."

The following passage from the Appeal is, to say the least, plucky:

"And so the incarcerated company finds itself *effectually shut out from all relief except such as it cannot but scorn.* To sum up the points involved in the above history, the imprisoned are here because an order of the court put them here; they stay here because a judicial wrong under which they suffer is unredressed, and because a journal entry of the court will not allow them to go out without personal disgrace—the disgrace they would suffer in virtually acknowledging that they had been guilty of a most foolish action, and that they were ready to sneak away from the dilemma in which that action had placed them. The self-respect of the imprisoned, the sense of honor which Heaven planted in their souls, and which revered parents carefully nursed, will not permit them to involve themselves in such disgrace. It could never be with them a matter of mere 'punctilio' to avoid the dishonor of which their only chance of escape exposes them, and the relations which they sustain to a good cause, based and 'imperilled by oppressive power, make what might, in another case, be an inconsiderate affair, into a duty of the greatest magnitude. The freedom was assailed on her last field, they ingloriously dropped their banner, to save themselves inconvenience and suffering. They are not willing to have an appearance of submission to tyrannical power on their part, become a pledge that the diabolical Fugitive Slave Act is hereafter to work its own on the Western Reserve."

The document bears the following signatures: H. E. Peck, Ralph Plumb, Chas. H. Langston, A. W. Lyman, J. H. Scott, James Bartlett, David L. Watson, Wilson B. Evans, Henry Evans, Richard Windsor, W. E. Lincoln, J. M. Fitch, John Watson.

Mr. Smith O'Brien on American Politics.

Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien arrived in Boston on the evening of the 16th May, and met with a grand reception, at the Tremont House, from six or seven thousand Irishmen. In reply to an address of welcome from Mr. Patrick Donahue, he made a speech of considerable length, reviewing his journey through the Union, repeating his animadversions upon the tendency of the laboring Irish in this country to squander their earnings for liquor, and severely censuring the American party and the Republicans of Massachusetts for the recent adoption of the Constitutional amendment.

After some introductory observations, Mr. O'Brien said:

"There is scarcely a point that I have touched where I have not been informed by Irishmen themselves that it depended entirely on the conduct and industry of individuals whether or not they shall succeed in this country—for that a fair field is open to every man in this country for ultimate success. In this respect it differs unhappily from our country; for there a man who is a laborer must expect to be a laborer all his life—and a man who is a small farmer can scarcely ever expect to be a large one. Here, on the contrary, in the case of tens of thousands, as I have learned, men who came to this country with nothing but a spade in their hands, have become proprietors of land, and those who entered into other departments of business have become possessors of enormous wealth. [Cheers.] *The only exception to that rule is the case of the laborers upon the lines of railways and other similar works, who are in the habit of squandering for whisky* the money which they might otherwise employ in establishing an independence for themselves. I take it for granted that in the mighty crowd before me, there is not one single man who has been in the habit of pursuing this career. [Laughter.] If there be such an one I is well that I should invoke the spirit of my departed friend, that Apostle and Saint—Father Mathew—and ask him to invite that man to abandon that insidious temptation, and to apply himself, like his successful fellow-countrymen, to pursuits which would obtain for him an independence. I am happy also to tell you that in Canada I have found very nearly the same success that I find in the United States. I was gratified to find that in Canada as in the United States the Irish are eminently successful. I am happy also to tell you that they now enjoy that which we struggled for, and which, if we had been true to ourselves, we could have obtained—I mean the right to govern ourselves.

Mr. O'Brien went on to speak in praise of the Canadian system of Government, and then turned his attention to the subject of Know-Nothingism, as follows:

Now, I must tell you frankly, at the same time, that in the United States I have been frequently told by my countrymen—and if there are any here who are opposed to the immigration of foreigners I am not sorry that they should have an opportunity to hear what I am about to say on the present occasion—I have been told in various parts of the United States the their happiness in this country at one period, about three or four years ago, was very considerably diminished by the prevalence of a spirit hostile to the introduction of foreigners; and in fact, in some remarkable instances, I learned that men who had lived in this country for upwards of forty years expressed a determination to leave the country in consequence of the prevalence of the Know-Nothing spirit which at that time prevailed. I regret to say that in some localities I have found traces of a continuance of that spirit, and it has been to me a source of the greatest grief [illegible] a friend—for such I sincerely hope of the United States. [Cheers.] [illegible] is an equally permanent [illegible] as it is to the foreign population of the United States, and opportunities of seeking that fidelity which requires great physical vigor, such as the [illegible] of constructing railways—the labor of loading and discharging the cargoes of vessels—the labor on the levee at New-Orleans—the labor on steamboats on the large rivers—in short, every kind of labor where great muscular vigor is required, is performed by Irishmen. What is to be thought of the policy which tends to prevent from coming to this country that industrious population which has tended so much to develop the resources of this great country. Upon all other questions of American politics I am neutral, *but upon this question of Know-Nothingism I am not neutral, believing it equally disastrous to the United States and to the adopted population of this country.* What would be the result if you succeeded in driving away from your shores to Canada, or elsewhere, half a million of Irish people? What would be the advantage gained by the party accomplishing that end? Would it in any degree increase their happiness? Would it decrease their wealth? Would it not depreciate the value of their property? The ground you stand upon is such that vast mases of population that might come to this country and make use of these enormous resources which are at the present moment susceptible of fructification, but which cannot be subjected to fructification without human labor, that they may remain for years and leave these resources in a state of wilderness, unless you encourage immigration. Look at the Western cities. What has created Chicago but the emigrant population? Any man who values the greatness of this empire ought to feel that the encouragement of emigrant population, whether of German or Irish origin, is one of the fundamental features of the policy of the United States. [Cheers.] Now I take the case of Canada again. I spent a couple of days with a gentleman, a Pole, who is a member of the Legislative Council of Canada. He came an exile to Canada. He became connected with the French Canadians by marriage. And I find that although he is a Pole, utterly unconnected by property or by language, he is elected a member of the Legislative Council for the district in which he lives. It is only required that he should remain in the country for three years to render him eligible to that position, which is equivalent to the Congress of the United States. But here, my friend Mr. Richard O'Gorman, or my friend Thomas F. Meagher cannot enter Congress until he has served a probationary period of twelve years. Now I want to know whether this is not sufficient time. I want to know whether twelve years is not a sufficient period of probation for any man. I think it is a great deal too long, *but I am sorry to learn that in this State there has been a recent effort to extend the period of disqualification* beyond the period which is imposed by the Constitution of the United States. I know not what may be the feelings of the people whom I now address upon the subject, but of this I feel assured, and *I feel it to be my bounden duty here openly to express it, that such policy is detrimental to the interests of this State.* [Cheers.] I have now, gentlemen, endeavored to discharge my humble duty, which I undertook, of reconciling fairly to you, without disguise, a narrative of the impressions made upon my mind during my tour. There is one characteristic of my countrymen which I have been delighted to observe in all my travels—extending through 6,500 miles. During the whole of that course, whether in the smallest village or in the largest city, I have found one characteristic, to which I have not already alluded—an undying attachment to the land of their fathers. [Cheers.] Far be it from me to say that the adopted citizens of a country ought to all

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Utah Expedition—Charges against Capt. Van Vliet—Proposed Discontinuance of the Overland Mail—The Mexican Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 17.

Serious charges have been preferred against Capt. VAN VLIET, Assistant Quartermaster, who has charge of nearly two millions of dollars in the purchase of mules and stock for the Utah Expedition. The complaints come from parties who furnished part of the mules, and Capt. VAN VLIET has been called upon for an explanation. A Court-martial will no doubt be ordered, but the friends of this distinguished officer entertain no fears for the result.

Postmaster-General HORE has asked the official opinion of the Attorney-General as to the power of the Department to discontinue the great Overland Mail Route to California. Judge HUNE doubts his authority in the premises.

A correspondent thinks that Mr. MCLANE has negotiated a treaty with Mexico—something which nobody has asserted. It is true that the basis of a Treaty has been agreed upon, as stated in my former dispatch. —Q.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 17.

The basis of the treaty arranged by Minister MCLANE is on the principle of that which existed before the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, and which regulated the commercial intercourse from the borders of Missouri to and from Santa Fé. In this case, the right of way over Mexican territory to the Gulf of California is proposed with every prospect of success.

Ex-Commissioners REED and BOWLIN have met with a cordial reception from the President and others associated with him in the Government.

Judge DOUGLAS left to-night for New-Orleans.

From Kansas.

SUFFERING AMONG THE PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS—THE OSSAWATOMIE CONVENTION.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, May 17.

Letters from Denver City state that there is a great scarcity of provisions in the mines at Pike's Peak, and much suffering among the emigrants. Several deaths are reported from starvation, and the emigrants arriving were in a destitute condition. An abundance of provisions is, however, on the way from here and other points. Contradictory reports prevailed regarding mining prospects. The general tenor of the intelligence, however, is not encouraging, but the unfavorable accounts are ascribed to the destitute and discontented emigrants. No remittances of dust, or rich discoveries, are announced.

A letter dated Fort Kearney, 8th inst., says that Pike's Peak emigrants are returning in droves. Nine hundred wagons had passed the Fort in a week. The emigrants were in extremely destitute condition, and selling their wagons, horses and outfits almost for nothing.

The St. Joseph *Gazette* publishes a report of a serious difficulty between the inhabitants of Auroria and Denver City, resulting in the burning of both towns. Local rivalry was said to be tha cause. The report needs confirmation.

Measures have been initiated for a new State. Delegates are to meet at Denver City in June to frame a State Constitution.

The Overland Express, with two weeks later news, is due on Wednesday. Arrangements were progressing for a public demonstration on its arrival.

HORACE GREELEY left with the Leavenworth Delegation yesterday for the Ossawattomie Convention.

Destructive Fires.

FIRES AT MEMPHIS, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., AND WEST ALBURGH, VT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, May 17.

STEVENSON'S block, consisting of eight buildings, located on the corner of Washington and main streets, was burnt last night. The sufferers are: Lent & Trabue, Frank Smith & Co., McComb & Co., J. L. Cass & Co., G. M. Coates, H. Dow, and H. H. Metts. Loss $150,000; partially insured.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Tuesday, May 17.

The First Old School Presbyterian Church was destroyed by fire last night, with an adjoining barn, a store, and several dwellings. Loss, $20,000; insurance partial. The New School Presbyterian Church is situated almost opposite, and was on fire several times, but was saved with some slight damage. The property of ROBERT FARIES suffered somewhat by the destruction of fences and out-buildings. The telegraph office took fire several times and narrowly escaped being destroyed.

ROUSE'S POINT, Tuesday, May 17.

A large wood-shed, nearly full of wood, belonging to the Vermont Central Railroad Company, situated at West Alburgh, is now all in flames, and threatening the engine-house with destruction.

The railroad bridge at Milton Hollow, and one at Charcoal Creek, near Alburgh, were burnt last night, and the engine *Montpellier* is in the creek.

The Philadelphia Bachelors' Club En Route to New-York.

PRINCETON, Tuesday, May 17.

The *Linda*, with the Bachelors' Barge Club, from Philadelphia, bound to New-York, passed here by the canal at 11 o'clock this morning. The men looked remarkably well, and were in fine spirits.

Death of an Army Officer in Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 16.

Advices from Camp Floyd of April 21 announce the death of Captain GEORGE H. PAIGE, Assistant-Quartermaster. He was a native of New-Hampshire, and entered the service as Brevet Third-Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, July 1, 1846.

Steamboat Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Tuesday, May 17.

The steamer *Martha Putnam*, from Cincinnati bound to St. Louis, heavily loaded, in coming out of the Falls had a hole stove in her. She was towed to the shore, where she sank in seven feet of water. She was uninsured.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 17.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad held a meeting here to day. ALEXANDER BULLITT was elected Chairman. A report was submitted, when the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

Tornado at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, May 17.

There was a severe tornedo, accompanied with rain and hail, unroofing houses, &c., last night.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 17—9 P. M.

[illegible] yet, no signs of the steamship Canada or her mail here, with Liverpool dates [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 17.

The British Mail steamer *Niagara* will sail from here for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, at about noon on Wednesday. Mails close at 9 A.M. Dispatches filed in the telegraph office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be forwarded by her.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 17.

The United States Mail steamship Augusta arrived at her wharf Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. All well.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY BRITISH CRUISERS.—An affair transpired on Friday night in this City, which for its impudence we have seldom heard equalled. To give our readers a correct history of the transaction, we must commence at the beginning. Some time since, the Sheriff of Niagara, County, attached the schooner *Empress* and had her in custody, but she was taken out of his possession by some unknown work and proceeded on her voyage. Arriving once more at Port Colborne, the Sheriff prepared to attach her, when the mate, who had a claim against the vessel, set out and came to Buffalo. Here an action was brought against her in admiralty, and she was again attached by the Sheriff of Erie County, who placed Deputy BENNETT and a keeper on board of her. All was lost on Saturday morning, those in charge heard footsteps on deck, and EMERICK started up the hatchway—here he was met by a man who told him to go back or he would blow his brains out, springing him at the same time in the face. EMERICK made several attempts to get out on deck, but they were unsuccessful. Those on deck unmoored the vessel, and the tug *Stillman Witt* coming alongside, she sailed towards Canada. Here another tug was attached to her and the *Stillman Witt* returned to Buffalo. During all this time EMERICK was looking through a crack in the door, and impressed the visages of the thieves on his mind. Among them, we understand, was the Sheriff of Niagara, Canada, and the owner of the cargo. EMERICK and the store-keeper were landed early in the morning and allowed to return home. Warrants were immediately procured against all the parties, and upon the arrival of the one o'clock train on the Lake Huron Road, officer BENNETT proceeded to the depot, and recognized six of the men as they were leaving the cars, who were arrested and committed to jail by Justice BIDWELL. The Sheriff has written to the Secretary of State in regard to the affair.—*Buffalo Republic.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—JOHN HEATON, to be Superintendent of Public Printing, *vice* Gen. W. Berriah, resigned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.—MORTON ELECTED OUT OF OFFICE.—On receiving official intelligence of the decision of Judge ALLEN denying the petition of Mr. MORTON, Mayor TIEMANN proceeded to the office of the City Inspector in Tryon-row, and attempted to see Mr. MORTON, but was told by the clerks that he was confined to his house by sickness. Dr. JOHN DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and who acts as a Deputy to the City Inspector, made his appearance and was warned by the Mayor not to remove any of the papers or books. Mr. DOWNING claimed that under an existing ordinance he had authority to act as the City Inspector. Four policemen accompanied the Mayor when he went to MORTON'S office, and they were left in charge, with orders not to allow anything to be removed. The Mayor and Comptroller HAWS, who was with him, then proceeded to Essex Market, in which the [illegible] Tryon-row office, Alderman TOOMEY, Sheriffs SWEENEY and BOOTH entered the place accompanied by Ex-Judge EMMONS, and had a private conversation with Mr. DOWNING. They then came out and Judge EMMONS stepped up to one of the policemen, and asked him if he had written instructions, to which the policeman replied that he had verbal instructions to allow no papers or books to be removed. Judge EMMONS said: "Well, you are taking a great responsibility," and then left. At about 6 o'clock P. M., Mr. DOWNING locked up the offices, and left the Police on the outside of the premises. Late last night the doors were opened by order of the Mayor, and new locks, &c., fitted on, and it is said no one will be allowed access until the dispute is definitely settled by the appointment of a City Inspector. The proceedings created great excitement at the City Hall. The friends of Mr. MORTON say he will litigate the matter to the "bitter end."

CITY INSPECTION.—MORTON is out. There is no City Inspector; and while the rain keeps the dust down it will be safe to take a long breath. The Supreme Court having decided that there is no City Inspector, Mayor TIEMANN and Comptroller HAWS jointly give notice that they have taken possession of the defunct MORTON'S Department, and that until the plucky Aldermen come to their senses and our relief, and the vacancy is filled, no more debts may be contracted on its account. The gloomy weather puts on a cheerful aspect, and the leaden sky is azure again on this announcement. We seem to see the beginning of the end at last. If now the Mayor will stand by his good intentions, and send in no name for the vacancy but that of an honest, capable man, there is hope for us that before the epidemic season opens the streets will be cleansed again, the face of the City brought to light, and the coming pestilence averted.

THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The troubles of the Ninth-avenue Railroad grow upon it. Judge DAVIES has granted an injunction on the complaint of APOLLOS WETMORE, restraining the construction of the road in front of his lots in Greenwich and Washington streets, which, if the Company were really anxious to go on with their work, would be a very vexatious block in their way. A bill was put through the Assembly at the late session of the Legislature, legalizing the acts of the two Boards of our Common Council, passed in two several years, under which the grant to the Company was made. It was lost in the Senate, and principally for the reason, that the Courts, since they had taken hold of the subject, and not the Legislature, were the parties to determine the validity of the grant. Judge DAVIES' decision is based solely upon the ground that the authority to build the road is invalid, not touching the question of the rights of property-owners along the line of any street below Fourteenth-street to refuse their consent to the construction of any road however properly chartered. That great field of legal controversy is still left fallow.

TELEGRAPH POLES.—The "camel" of filthy streets, swindling contracts, and all manner of municipal mismanagement and misdemeanor, our Aldermen swallow without a contortion. But the "gnat" of telegraph poles along the streets they strain at, retch and threaten convulsions over. Their Committee on Streets has again reported in favor of compelling the telegraph companies to take down their poles and plant their wires under the pavement, and the requisition is so absurd, extravagant and uncalled for that there is little doubt the report will be favorably acted upon. The men who insist on tearing up the handsomest pavement in the world, because in slippery weather omnibus horses will slip on Broadway, can surely fail to see the necessity of hiding the telegraph wires out of sight where, in case of a break, it might be necessary to tear up a mile of Russ or Belgian blocks to repair it.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, to consider the propriety of making various improvements in different streets of the City. Mr. WORRALL, who represents one hundred feet on Duane-street, opposed the proposed raising of the grade of that street five feet and two inches. He thought so slight an alteration would be of no material benefit to any one, while it would be detrimental to the interests of those in the immediate vicinity. The petition for widening Nassau-street, from Pine to Beekman, on the southerly side, was then taken up. A remonstrance against disturbing the present width of the street, signed by two-thirds of the property-owners, was presented. The gentleman who offered it said that more signatures could easily have been procured, had there been time. He thought that at least seven-eighths of the property-owners were opposed to it. Mr. WHITLOCK spoke in favor of the change. No action was taken.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE RUMORED DEFALCATION.—The alleged defalcation in one of the departments of the Board of Education, the Clerks of the Board say, is no defalcation at all. It is stated that in the accounts kept by the late chief Clerk of the Depository, who lately resigned, discrepancies were found which amounted to between $6,000 and $7,000; the books would not balance. Mr. BOESE, the chief clerk of the Board, some time since instituted a thorough investigation into the matter, by which it was demonstrated that the discrepancies were occasioned by the carelessness and want of system of the person who kept the books. It is not supposed that the money which is not accounted for has been purloined, or that there is any falling short elsewhere than on paper. Whether the Board of Education will think proper to investigate the matter further remains to be seen. The Board will meet at 5 P. M. to-day.

THE WAR FEELING AMONG OUR ITALIAN RESIDENTS.—In the various saloons frequented by the Italians who reside here, "The War" was the engrossing subject of conversation last evening. There were many who declared it to be their intention to return home and join the army, while the others expressed a willingness to give all the money they have to aid their country's cause. They were vehement in their denunciations when Austria was named, and believed that the time for her punishment for the wrongs inflicted upon Italy is near.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Excise met yesterday afternoon at 3 P. M., and organized for fifty days. WM JAY HASKETT, Esq., who has accepted his reappointment as a Commissioner, was sworn in. Mr. HOLMES was appointed counsel to the Board, and Mr. GEORGE H. SCOUT, Clerk. The Commissioners then adjourned until Thursday.

MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of JOHN POTTER, who has been missing for several days, was found yesterday, in the dock at Pier No. 9 North River. The deceased lived at No. 9 Albany-street; where he leaves a wife and several children.

FIRE IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A fire broke out at 2 A. M. yesterday, in the liquor store of THOMAS CAFFERY, on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 256 East Fourteenth-street. The damage by fire and water was $100, and is covered by insurance in the Bowery Insurance Company.

CAR ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL QUINN, of No. 91 West Forty-second-street, was run over by an Eighth-avenue car, on Monday evening, while attempting to cross the street, and dangerously injured. He was taken home by the Police. There were no arrests.

DEATH IN THE TOMBS.—JOHN LECOAT, an elderly Frenchman, died yesterday in the Tombs, from the effects of injuries received by falling, or being pushed, down a flight of stairs in Roosevelt-street.

Mercantile Library Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—EXCITING CONTEST—LIVELY SCENES IN ASTOR-PLACE.

The annual election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association has been, for several years past, the occasion of sharp electioneering among the different parties into which that body has been divided. Yesterday the contest was unusually animated, though, as on previous occasions, the struggle for the ascendancy was conducted by both parties in the best possible spirit.

The polls were opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 9 o'clock P. M. Nine-tenths of all the votes, however, were not cast till after sunset, when the young men rallied in strong force, and posted their sentinels at all the corners of Astor-place and Broadway and Third-avenue, each being provided with tickets for their respective candidates. About 8 o'clock the crowd became so excited in and about Clinton Hall that a detachment of six policemen from the Fifteenth Ward was wholly unable to preserve anything like order. The boys took possession of the entrance to the Hall, and crowded the stairways, where they pushed and elbowed each other to their hearts' content, and shouted themselves hoarse in favor of the several nominees. Shortly after 9 o'clock the place was entirely quiet.

There were two regular tickets headed as follows:

FIRST.

For President, Frank W. Ballard.
For Vice-President, William H. Wickham.

SECOND.

For President, R. A. Brohlin.
For Vice-President, A. M. Sertha.

There were also two different candidates for the offices of Corresponding and Recording Secretary, for Treasurer. The regular candidates were:

For Corresponding Secretary, Joseph F. Hanford,
For Recording Secretary, James H. Skidmore,
For Treasurer, James C. Hall,

on the Ballard ticket; and on the Brohlin ticket:

For Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Tanner.
For Recording Secretary, Chas. D. F. Burns.
For Treasurer, Chas. E. K. Sherman.

The whole number of votes cast for President was [illegible], of which there were—

For Brohlin, ...
For Ballard, ...

Majority for Brohlin, ...

The other successful candidates were—

For Vice President, ...Wm. H. Wickham
For Corresponding Secretary, ...Joseph F. Hanford
For Recording Secretary, ...James H. Skidmore
For Treasurer, ...Chas. E. King Sherman

New-York City Library Association Election.

The members of the New-York City Library Association met last evening at their library room, No. 4 Abingdon-square, to elect officers. The following were the officers chosen:

President—Alfred C. Hoe.
Vice-President—S. Tousey.
Recording Secretary—T. C. Kibbe.
Corresponding Secretary—I. H. Moore.
Treasurer—A. B. Abbot.
Directors—Dr. S. Griswold, F. A. Sutton, W. A. Van Tassell, S. L. Hull, Matthew Kane, J. H. Campbell, Wm. H. Gedney, James Pringle, Wm. J. Brisley, E. H. Miller, J. J. Budd, A. F. Marsh, J. Delamater, G. Van Nostrand, E. L. Burnham, Chester C. Leigh, Nathan W. Ladue, J. G. Bennett, Jr., B. Cornell, R. A. Witthaus, Robert Bonner, Fletcher Harper, J. W. Griffith, C. Guire, Silas C. Herring, James Quee, Wm. M. Gambling, John Bell, John Nicholson, T. G. Girvan, C. T. Evans, H. W. Smith, A. Hoagland, Augustus F. Dow, J. W. Mott, Robt. T. Edwards, Jr., C. F. Hewley, J. Struthers, S. B. Dutcher, John Morgan, H. M. Wells, Wm. H. Christie, S. C. Conable, A. G. Bogert, Jacob Hunter, M. Y. Bunn, John S. McLean, John Barclay, J. B. Douglass, Charles M. Hall.

This Association was started about three months ago, and now numbers 365 members.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INQUESTS.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest on Sunday on the body of an unknown man found in the water at the foot of Clinton-avenue, when a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered. The deceased was apparently about thirty years of age, and wore side whiskers and an imperial, gold watch and chain, and large ring on little finger of right hand. He was dressed in pilot-cloth overcoat, black frock-coat, black pants and vest, calico shirt, white under-shirt and congress boots. In one of his pockets was found a bill of the Brooklyn Gas-light Company, against HILL & BROTHERS, and a white handkerchief was marked "JAMES SMITH." The body of an unknown woman was taken out of the water at FERRYPONT'S Dock. She was about forty years old, with dark hair sprinkled with white. She had on black sack, calico dress, and blue apron. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered by the jury in this case.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Commissioners of Excise met for the first time this year yesterday, and organized by reelecting Mr. JOHN A. WYCKOFF Chairman, and Mr. PETER CLEMMITSON Secretary. The Vice-President of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association appeared before the Committee, and urged that the price of a license be fixed at the lowest sum possible, as in that case a majority of the liquor dealers would obtain licenses. The Chairman said that $30 was the lowest they were allowed to go by law—that was the price last year, and the Board had decided not to increase it. Forty applications were made for licenses yesterday, when the Board adjourned for one week.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening in the Plymouth Church. The house was well filled, and addresses were made by the Rev. R. W. CLARK, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN, of Rochester; and the Rev. H. W. BEECHER. Mr. BEECHER urged upon the Society the importance of physical education.

THE LAFLIN CHILDREN.—In this case, yesterday, JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., of counsel for the Industrial School Association, applied to Mr. Justice LOTT, of the Supreme Court, for a *certiorari* to take the case to a higher Court for review. The application was granted.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The anniversery of the Eastern District Sabbath Schools will be celebrated to-day by a procession, addresses and singing. It is expected that about 15,000 children will join in the proceedings.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit $20 bill, on the People's Bank, of Waterville, Maine, was put into circulation yesterday. Officer BROWN, of the Second Precinct, arrested a man for attempting to pass one of these bills at a store on James-street.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—House No. 12 Lafayette-avenue, occupied by GEO. OLNEY, was damaged by fire on Sunday morning to the extent of $1,000. The loss is covered by insurance. A servant girl in the house was so badly frightened that she leaped from the third story to the ground and received serious injuries.

DIED IN THE STREET.—An unknown woman, apparently about 30 years old, died in a fit on Columbia near Amity-street, Tuesday night. Coroner HORTON sent the body to the dead-house for identification.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER IN BROOKLYN.—It was 12 years ago Sunday that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER commenced his ministry in this city.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—An effort is about to be made to have the Fire Department sustained by the Insurance Companies, instead of the city, as now.

PROSPECT-HILL RESERVOIR.—The work on this Reservoir has been commenced, and it will be completed at as early a day as practicable.

CITY COURT—BEFORE JUDGE CULVER.—The case of *Bennett* vs. *Kneeland*, being an action for false imprisonment, growing out of the recent Cemetery of Evergreens difficulty, commenced in this Court Monday, was brought to a close yesterday, the Court granting a motion for a non-suit, made after the testimony for the prosecution was all in.

The Calendar for to-day will be: Nos. 4, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT WESTPORT, MO.—H. CLAY PATE IN TROUBLE.—The St. Louis *Democrat* learns from Westport, Mo., that considerable excitement prevailed in that place, in consequence of a discovery that H. CLAY PATE, the Kansas correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, and the renowned hero of the battle of Black Jack, had stolen a negro, the property of Dr. J. T. Moaers, of Westport, and fled the State with his booty. Last September, Dr. MOARS bought of PATE a colored woman and three children, for the sum of $1,500, for which he paid him $500 in cash, the balance to be paid in property. After the purchase, the Doctor discovered that the negroes were under mortgage, and were liable to be taken at any time by their legal owners. Not wishing to hold property under such circumstances, he instructed that PATE should take back his mortgaged negroes, and return him the money paid; but PATE had no such intention. He bamboozled the Doctor, and gave him a bill of sale of his negro man Austin for $1,000, as security for the payment of the money advanced by the Doctor on the first purchase, besides his note for to make up $1,500 whereupon the Doctor made a deed of his property, valued at $1,000, to PATE. The latter had now got things in proper shape, and understanding that the Doctor intended to sell the negro, he ran that individual off to Wayne City. As PATE was said to be without money when he arrived in this city, it is supposed that the parties here who hired him to defame the Free State men of Kansas assisted him to escape.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Removal.
The depôt for the sale of
THE AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK
Is removed to No. 73 Liberty-st., two doors east of Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Shades! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufactures, (Aix,)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars: also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 196, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Young men can learn their proper pursuit for success and happiness, and parents how to train their children for virtue and usefulness, by obtaining an examination from FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 208 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half-Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 6 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $80 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all [illegible] have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NOW SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 135 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Continental Insurance Co. for Steamboat Protection is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 220 Broadway, and by the Agencies recently established throughout the United States.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.
In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is as its effect, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Barry's Tricopherous,
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

A New Sensation!—Novelty is magnetic, and the remarkable elegance of the Spring Caps for gentlemen and boys, just produced by WHITE, the Hatter, No. 418 Broadway, renders his new store the grand centre of attraction in this department. Remember, No. 216; under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Paris Set Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales,
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's New Style 850 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMEREL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

DIED.

GLACKMEYER.—In this City, on Monday, May 16, DARIUS GLACKMEYER, aged 38 years, a native of Quebec, Canada, for many years attached to the New-York *Herald*, as a compositor.

Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the corner of Franklin and Church sts.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 17, Mrs. C. F. LIVINGSTON.

Relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 174 Duane st.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 17, CHARLES EDWARD Infant son of CHARLES H. and LOUISE WILLIAMSON, aged 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence, No. 97 Clark-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this day. (Wednesday.)

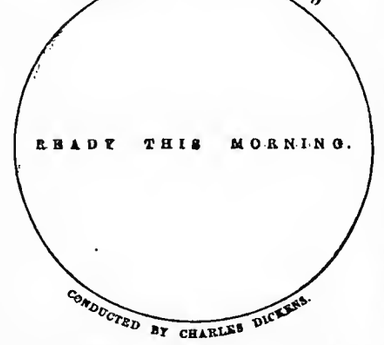
LITTELL.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, May 17, R. DUMONT LITTELL, aged 11 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday forenoon, from the residence of its parents, No. 10 Union place, Hoboken, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Moravian Hill Cemetery, Staten Island.

AVERY.—In Hoboken, on Monday, May 16, FENELON AVERY, in the 75th year of his age. The deceased for the past 50 years was connected with the Merchants' Bank in this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROCHESTER.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday, May 14, LILLA, youngest daughter of Thomas H. Rochester.

DICKENS' NEW WEEKLY,
NUMBER THREE,


This number contains the following rich table of contents:
A TALE OF TWO CITIES, continued, by CHARLES DICKENS.
ROME AND TURNIPS.
PIANO-FORTE LESSONS.
THE LAW WRITER.
THE SEXTON.
A LEBANON SEEK 9.
OCCASIONAL RESISTER.
FARMING BY STEAM.
A THOUGHT FROM FANTASIES.
PILGRIMAGE TO THE VALLEY OF DESOLATION.
Price 5 cents. For sale by all dealers.

Have removed from No. 18 John st., to No. 325 Broadway, three doors above the Hospital.
E. & J. GOULDING,
REMOVAL.
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, LACES, FLOWERS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE
at a moderate price and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
H. A. KEER, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. PIERCE, No 685 Broadway; HOWELL & CO., No. 693 Broadway; MACY & CO., No. 319 6th av.; CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th st.; SHAW & CROSBY, No. 126 Spring-st., and by nearly every leading Hotel and dealer throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome st.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 5s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st., near 6th av.
CONTINUATION OF THE HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT AND FIREWORKS THIS EVENING. Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

PECK & COLEMAN,
No. 146 Nassau-st., opposite *Times* Building,
CLOTHIERS.
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

HECKERS' FARINA BOILERS TO PREVENT burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds of various sizes, forms and patterns. For sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.
F. C. TREADWELL, Agent.
A person of experience will, if desired, instruct purchasers of Boilers and Molds in the best mode of preparing Farina Jelly for the table.

RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO BREAKFAST?

WHERE TO DINE?

WHERE TO SUP?

ANSWER,

AT

CROOK & DUFF'S,

NOS. 39 AND 40 PARK-ROW,

AND

NOS. 147 AND 149 NASSAU-STREET.

MESSRS. C. & D. have recently opened, in connection with their establishment a suite of PRIVATE DINING ROOMS for the accommodation of parties, and ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.
THOSE INDIA RUBBER PENS.
GOODYEAR'S PATENT.
THE INDIA RUBBER PEN COMPANY,
No. 57 Liberty-st.,
Has introduced a pen that may justly be called the greatest writing instrument
EVER INVENTED;
It is far ahead of all styles of pens superseding the quill for
FLEXIBILITY AND EASE,
And taking the place of the steel pen for non-corrosive qualities, and for
ENDURANCE AND ECONOMY.
THE INDIA RUBBER PEN
Is for sale by all bookseller and stationers, as well as
BY THE COMPANY.

THE INDEPENDENT
Will be published on THURSDAY MORNING, May 19.
See this week's Number for full reports of meetings of
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
including speeches of
DANIEL LORD,
HIRAM KETCHUM,
The Rev. SAM'L WOLCOTT,
The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK,
The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D.,
The Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D.,
The Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D.,
ROBT. D. BENEDICT, and others. Also,
THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, (Boston,) with reports of the great speeches of
Dr. E. N. KIRK,
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Also, CONGREGATIONAL COLLATION,
with speeches of
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
The Rev. SAM'L WOLCOTT,
The Rev. Dr. ANDERSON,
The Rev. H. M. SCUDDER,
Prof. THACHER, of Yale College.
Also, reports of the doings of other Anniversaries.
Terms, $2 a year by mail; $2 50 delivered to subscribers in New-York or Brooklyn.
Address PUBLISHER OF THE INDEPENDENT,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
For sale by all News Agents.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S
NEW-YORK PICAYUNE,
Sparkling and Original.
Moses Turtle's Letters from a Boardinghouse, No. 2.
Letters to the Editor, from a Young Lady in the Country, No. 2.
Mr. Tompkins' Baby, by Tompkins himself.
Reminiscences of MR. PIC.
Sentiment and Tumors.
Exhibition of the Academy of Design.
Der Schneider's Anniversary.
Decidedly Generous.
Plea of an Omnibus Horse.
COMIC CUTS—Arnold saying, with a modern application.
O, what a Humbug! Summer is the Time for Bathing—comic.
Initial Cuts. Wit, Wisdom, &c.
Also, an immense variety of Selected Jokes.
Comic History of Rome; Illustrated.
New Puzzles, &c., &c. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $8 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 B

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 122 and 114 Madison-avenue, being built nearly 70 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds adorned with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Yacht Cove, on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE AT A low figure, house and lot in New Bowery, near Madison-st. (third lot from corner,) now renting for $300, and with a small outlay will bring double that. Lot fronts on two streets. Also, No 49 Oliver-st., lot with two houses, now renting for $1,000, can be leereased with a small expense to $1,200. One-half purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of W. A. WATKINS, No. 97 Broome-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDERYMEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 328 12th-st., near Avenue C, being four lots of ground with buildings thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE, A THREE-story and basement brick-front house, 26 feet 6 inches wide by 50 feet deep; lot 101 feet deep; house in excellent order; to be sold with the furniture, which is very elegant. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st..

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 110 West 44th-st., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; Lot 98 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $8,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE; THE brown stone 4-story house No. 304 3d-av., near 19th-st; complete in every respect, and in perfect order, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted last Fall. Possession can be given June 1; terms easy. Apply to GRANT THORBURN, Jr., No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE brick house on Broadway, corner Hull-st., with 4 or 5 lots on Broadway Railroad, and within a short walk of Fulton av. cars. Property rapidly improving in value. A smaller place will be taken in exchange. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 408 FIRST-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; two-story frame building on the front and slaughter-house on the rear; lot 20 by 100 feet. Inquire of WILLIAM GROVER, Nos. 470 and 472 Washington Market.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECTS' designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 963 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 655 Broadway. The first is 20x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET.—AN AMERICAN FAMILY (FOUR adults) occupying a fine house, with modern improvements, pleasantly located, No. 145 East 39th-st., near 3d and 3d av. cars, will let second floor and two fine rooms on third, with other conveniences, to a neat, agreeable small family; rent $30 per month. References exchanged.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 208 William-st. the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 203½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the occupancy of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery wash tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent $400. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 88 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house No. 148 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND loft, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 Sonth-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, THE upper part of house No. 180 East 21st-st., with the modern improvements; containing 6 rooms and 6 pantries; rent to a suitable family moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 26 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE PARLORS ON BROADway, with pier glass and gas chandeliers, suitable for club rooms or light and genteel business. Apply at No. 367 Broadway.

TO LET.—A NEAT, FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, on the third floor, to a gentleman, without board, in a small private family, at No. 29 Vestry-st., one door west of Hudson-st., near St. John's-park.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL private family, having more room than they require, would let two third-story rooms, furnished, to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 49 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Hester.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a fruitless school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY, with rooms for a family of four persons, and for a year or more. It must be about two hours by rail or steamer from the City. Address, with particulars, J. C. V., Box No. 1,039 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE IN the country, with garden and fruit-trees; distance not over 20 miles from the City, and rent not to exceed $120 per annum. Address, for three days, L. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 64 ACRES, well improved, beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union Landing. Fare, by steamboat to New-York, 10 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs and groves of shade trees. Also a prepared beach for laying out oysters, yielding from $100 to $200 yearly, with abundant oysters for family use. Muck upon the place sufficient to enrich the whole farm. House old; good barn and wagon-house. For further information, inquire of WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 59 East 13th st., or WM. DEVOE, upon the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, plow and woodland, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The buyer would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED acres, one hour and a half from the City, and 30 minutes from the depôt, with stock, crops and farming utensils; 80 acres are under high cultivation, and 20 acres wood; fine fruit and good water; good house, and plenty of outbuildings. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for the several States, No. 29 William-st., in the basement.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, IN Scarsdale, Westchester County, bounded by the Bronx River on the west and by post-road on the east, about fifty minutes' ride from New-York, and five minutes' walk from depôt. Inquire of WM. PINKNEY, No. 40 Exchange-place. Frame house and barn on the premises.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON & STORER & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Pinme, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed; two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring, never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawn large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., 30 elegant oil paintings by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice house, large and filled; shed and carriages; cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry.

For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 75 acres, under a high state of cultivation, situated in Scarsdale, Westchester Co., and known as Gov. Tompkins' place. There is a two story and half-framed house, considerable modernized, containing 14 rooms, with a piazza ruening along each side, well shaded with fir, locust, &c. There is a new stone wall running along the entire front, with an osage orange hedge. The out buildings consist of a large barn and cow house attached, carriage house, work shop and wagon house, granary, smoke house, hennery, ice house filled with ice, and a detached kitchen. There is about 2,000 Lawton blackberry and raspberry vines, two fine orchards of apples, and an abundance of other kinds of fruit. The ground is already planted with oats, potatoes, corn, and all garden vegetables. The stock will be sold with the place, consisting of a fine span of bay horses, a fine cow, a large number of best breed fowls, and two pigs. Also, a handsome family carriage, light wagons and farm wagons, and all the farming utensils. Will exchange for good New York and Brooklyn property.

MOORE & PLATT,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately, as may be desired. The premises, if applied for, containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are amole and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved in a great variety of fruits and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. E. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ⅔ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with fruit grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; is a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 14.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE—A spacious 3 story stone building, with two dwellings, barns and extensive out-buildings, calculated for business on a large scale. There are ten acres of prime meadow and a never-failing stream of water running through the whole, adapting it to a tannery or steam power. This property is in the healthiest part of Fairfield County, 50 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from two railroad depôts and a sloop landing. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, Attorney at Law, No. 30 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-ROCHELLE.—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House steamboat landing, and ten minutes' drive of the Railroad station. For further particulars apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A BEAUTIful country residence within four minutes' walk of the depôt, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood-house and other out-buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 67 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one half from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. O. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 21 acres of land, in the suburbs of the City of Rahway, Union County, N. J.—20 miles from New-York, with which there is hourly communication by railroad. There is on the place a large house, barn, and other out buildings, with abundance of fruit trees, etc. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, on the premises, or at No. 155 Fulton st., New-York.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 10 rooms, with 1½ acres of ground well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of HAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station house, No. 300 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED IF desired, a two-story and basement brick house, nearly new, containing eight rooms, with garden planted, fruit and shade trees, within three minutes' walk of depôt and steamboat landing in the the village of Hastings on the Hudson. Apply to J. READ, No. 120 Chambers-st., New-York, or GEO. MUNSON, on the place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order. 3½ acres land, beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right party. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal st.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW Haven Railroad, 50 miles from the City a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET—A VERY NEAT cottage, suitable for a Summer residence for a small family, pleasantly situated on the Newtown plank-road, about 4 miles from Brooklyn ferries. Apply to GEO. E. BRINCKERHOFF, near the premises, or at HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 329 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of the City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. B. ROBINSON, Main-st., New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeek

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 22 MILES IN New Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $4,500. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 246 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$70.52.—MAY 16, 1859.—LOST, A CERTIfied check, for the amount of seventy dollars and fifty two cents, drawn by James L. Leach to the order of James Kiely. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 396 Washington Market. JAS. L. LEACH.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT—A SMALL BAY MARE, white feet; had on saddle and bridle. If brought to No. 634 Broodway, without delay, a suitable reward will be paid for her recovery.

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MATRIMONIAL.—ANY LADY, AMIABLE, AFfluent and accomplished, between 21 and 30, desirous of a devoted life companion, would not be disappointed to the advertiser, an American gentleman, of the highest standing and connections, residing in this City, in the prime of manhood, aged 45, never married, with a good presence, refined manners, and Christian principles and deportment—possessing, in short, almost every requisite to render a lovely, affectionate and true-hearted woman happy in wedded life. Communications addressed, in sincerity, to A. L. H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

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WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
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STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. BAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, B. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the sounding-board, which is also entirely separate from the sounding-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sustenato, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments as low as $5 per month, if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $25; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

LICHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior Instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $330 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $115, $125, $135, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, or low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF PURchased immediately. Splendid rosewood 7 octave piano forte, short time used, a $400 instrument, manufactured by best City makers, round corners, carved legs, lyre, &c.; full iron frame, beautifully ornamented. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 288 Madison-st., near Montgomery.

ADD'S SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

TWO ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE Piano-fortes, first class makers, worth $400 each. Will be sold for less than the cost of making, to close an estate. Apply to S. AMBLER, No. 91 Walker-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S,
No. 722 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the Sunday-Schools connected with the New-York Sunday-School Union located in Brooklyn, Eastern District, will be held THIS AFTERNOON. The Schools will meet in the following Churches: Dutch Reformed, corner 4th and South 2d sts.; First Presbyterian, corner South 4th and 6th sts.; N. E. Congregational, South 5th, near 5th-st; First Baptist, corner South 5th and 6th sts.; and South 3d st. Presbyterian, corner South 3d and 5th sts. The exercises will commence at 3 o'clock. In the EVENING there will be a Public Meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Messrs. VAN DOREN, of New-York, and BURTIS, of the American Sunday-School Union, are expected to address the meeting. There will not be any postponement of the EVENING Meeting on account of weather, but the exercises of the AFTERNOON, in case of storm, will be postponed until the first fair day.

J. JOHNSON, JR., }
D. R. JAMES, } Committee
J. A. BURR, } of Arrangements.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—THE ORPHAN ASYLUM Society in the City of New-York will hold its fifty-third Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale, on 11th-av., near 74th-st. The Rev. Dr. LATHROP is expected to read the report and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every two minutes from 11 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., and will be in readiness to return after the meeting. At the close of the meeting there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be an unfavorable the exhibition will be postponed to the first clear day. Subscriptions become due at that time.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED HOME will take place on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Chapel of the Institution, in 65th st., east of the 1st av. A collection will be taken to assist in defraying the expense of erecting a new building. Clergymen of all evangelical denominations are expected to be present, and the services will be interesting. The anniversary for the colored friends will take place on the Thursday following, the 26th inst., at the same hour. Conveyance by the 2d and 3d av. Railroad cars every three minutes.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will meet in the Hall of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., next to the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 19, at 8 P. M. By special request, an essay on *The Sanitary Influence of Light* will be read by Louis H. Gaylord, M. D. The report of the Committee appointed to procure the passage of an "Act for the improvement of the Public Health of the City of New-York" will be presented. The public are invited.

F. E. MATHER, President.

MASONIC.—CHARTER OAK LODGE NO. 240 F. & A. M.—The next regular communication of Charter Oak Lodge will be held at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock. The members are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order,

AARON C. JEWELL, W. M.
GEORGE G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION—Meets at the new Repository, corner of 8th st. and 4th av., on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The subject for consideration—*Manufactures of Steel and Malleable Iron*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Colombian Literary Club will be held in the Chapel of the New-York University on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1859. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given, pursuant to the provision of title I, chapter 4, and part 5 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, a resident of the City of New-York, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, a resident of Newport, R. I.

The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is THEODORE DEHON.

The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Soliciting Merchants.

The said THEODORE DEHON is the general partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the special partner of said partnership.

The residence of Theodore Dehon is in the City of New-York, and of Sidney Brooks, Newport, R. I.

The said special partner has contributed to the common stock and paid in cash as capital the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1859, and shall terminate on May 15, 1864.

THEODORE DEHON,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
No. 10 Wall st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Mr. PICKERING CLARK are authorized to sign by procuration for the above firm. THEODORE DEHON.

MAY 14, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between W. S. HILL, D. S. SOUTHWICK and NAZ. GRAVES, known by the name of W. S. HILL & CO., has been THIS DAY, the 7th inst., dissolved by mutual consent, D. S. SOUTHWICK retiring from said firm. The business of the old firm will be settled by W. S. HILL and JAMES LETT, active partners of the new firm.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name and firm of W. S. HILL & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.

W. S. HILL, JAMES LETT, N. Z. GRAVES.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and also single gentlemen, can find superior accommodations with a private family occupying a first-class stone front house, with all the latest improvements, pleasantly located and accessible by cars and stages. Apply at No. 206 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING—PARTIAL BOARD MAY BE HAD with a private family, in a very pleasant part of Brooklyn, about 8 minutes' walk from South, and 12 minutes' from Wall-st. ferries; a large front room with large pantry; every attention to comfort; reference required. Address K, Box No. 2,768 Post-office.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE OBtained in a first-class house in a pleasant and airy location, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Terms moderate. Reference given and required. The present occupant moved into the house about 1st of May. No. 36 Concord-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, NEATLY FURNISHED room, with pantry, gas and water, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with full or partial board, on moderate terms; also, single rooms; references exchanged. Apply at 231 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING—IN A FRENCH FAMILY.—FURNished room to let to a single gentleman, with board, and the privilege of lessons in French. Apply to Professor DUBOS, No. 42 West 24th-st., Madison-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a central location near the 6th-av., will let, with board, the second floor, consisting of three rooms, all connecting. Also one large room on third story; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, &c., are furnished, and will be let together or separate. Address A. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A SMALL, SELECT FAMILY, OR SINgle gentleman, may find a delicate table and superior rooms, (basement,) at a reasonable price; and a beautiful large parlor, richly furnished or unfurnished, with all improvements; excellent locality for a physician. Near Washington-square and Broadway. No. 320 4th st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly repaired, is now open to receive guests on the Europeen plan. A fine restaurant is also attached to the house, with either *table d'hôte* at 6, or *a la carte*.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished, with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or a small room, suitable for one, may be had for the Summer in a quiet private family, without children, in a neat cottage house on Brooklyn Heights, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, on reasonable terms. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 41 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BY a highly-educated young Parisian lady, (superior musician,) husband and mother, board in a respectable family, where lessons would be received in part payment. Country preferred. References exchanged. Address P. L., Box No. 186 *Times* Office. Can furnish their apartments.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST TWENTY-Second-st would accommodate two gentlemen with partial board; rooms beautifully furnished, and table generously supplied; terms reasonable; references required. Address A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without meals, at No. 183 West 19th st, near 8th-av., to gentlemen only; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, at No

AUCTION SALES.

MALONE, ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—January Term, 1859, No. 18.—In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, in its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the tracks, depot, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER,
} Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 46 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructures of the bridges is part out not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part, ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, than the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money due by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, exceeding the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receiving upon the same for the amount that may so be held by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par thereof as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party or purchaser, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale

...From the *Buffalo Republic*.

New York, Saturday, May 12.

...ter House is one of the headquarters of this ... here are held the many consultations, ... are arranged the great political moves of the ... just now you may see about the vestibule ... a large number of respectable looking ... gentlemen, intermixed with city politi... ; and the unemployed reporters ... is the chief how to ... difficulty in distinguishing ... their business here. The party managers ... hard shell faction, which made such ... in Pierce and Marcy, during the last Administration, and by his invitation his objects were stated by General Niven. These he said "were merely for consultation for the furtherance of the best interests of the Party." Judge Bronson moved that John Cramer, of Saratoga, take the Chair, which being carried, Mr. Tucker and Mr Parker were made Secretaries.

Mr. Matsan now moved that a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to confer with the Democratic State Committee, (which is composed exclusively of Softs,) and request that the delegatees to the Charleston Presidential Convention be ordered to be chosen by Congressional Districts, instead of by the State Convention. This, of course, drew out the latent, which lasted until dark, and which branched into Presidential preferences, broadly, deeply, and warmly. It was generally conceded that the Soft State Committee would, as they have hitherto, do just as they d—d pleased, in any event, regardless of lamentations from the Astor House or elsewhere, in the hope of driving the *Hards* into open revolt and *out of* the Convention, even at the risk of losing the State in November, (as last year,) but it was voted best and most expedient to try fair means with the Committee first; so Mr. Mathes's motion was finally adopted, and a Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Dean Richmond's State Committee; the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Cramer, being added as the ninth man. The Committee is as follows, (Mr. Mather asking to have Mr. Wood placed on the Committee instead of himself:)

John Cramer, of Saratoga.
Fernando Wood, of New-York.
Edwin Croswell, of Wes chester.
David L. Seymour, of Rensselaer.
Thomas B. Mitchell, of Schenectady.
John M. Jaycox, of Onondaga.
William G. Sands, of Chenango.
Stephen H. Parker, of Ontario.
Harvey Goodrich, of Orleans.

The meeting adjourned for two weeks, to await the report of its Committee.

Let us all be patient, and we shall learn what Messrs. Richmond and Cagger have to say to the demands or requests, or whatever they are, of this Committee.

Political Prospects—Letter from a South Carolina Member of Congress.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Sentinel.

Sabine Farm, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

An intelligent correspondent, "Harper," in a recent number of your paper, seems anxious to know my opinion on certain points that he alludes to.

I utterly repudiate Judge Douglas' idea that a Territorial Legislature may discriminate against Slavery, and nothing could induce me to support for the Presidency any one standing on this platform.

I consider it as clear as a mathematical problem, that the *South have a right to be protected with their slave property in the Territories, and that Congress, or their instruments, the Territorial Legislatures, should afford this protection.* As a question of practical action, I would not at this time have originated this issue, but having been raised, as a Southern Representative, I shall demand the fullest measure of our rights.

In reference to the African Slave-trade, I cordially agree with "Harper," that while the Union lasts 'it will prove a firebrand to distract and divide our people, and divert us from the greater and more important issue" of safety and independence.

When I have gathered my fodder I design to visit my constituents in their several districts, and hope then to be able to give them at length my views upon the political complexion of the times.

I may be permitted, however, to say now, that never has the future looked more gloomy to me. We are threatened with the greatest possible calamity—the domination of an imperious North, and the perulysis of a dismitted South. We shall need all wisdom and moderation to avert the disasters that threaten us, and yet how we marked is the absence of these great qualities on the part of many who aspire to direct public opinion at the South.

It is but too probable that a hostile sectional party North will soon acquire possession of the Government. *In that event, the South should not remain a moment longer in the Union.* Yet who does not see that the success of that movement for independence depends upon the opinions of the people of the South as to how far the success of the sectionalized North was owing to the impolicy of the South? But how little deference do many of the best friends of Southern independence pay to this truth?

In conclusion, *I fear the North sectionalized will soon take possession of the Government.* Then I go for Southern independence at all hazards, by a single State leading off if necessary. To make this movement successful, the South should be made as much as possible one in sentiment. To accomplish this, in my opinion, the three great requisites of Southern Statesmanship are—moderation, moderation, moderation. Very respectfully,

WILLLIAM W. BOYCE.

Mr. C. F. Pelham.

Political Position of Ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi.

Vicksburgh, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

To Col. I. M. Patridge—*Dear Sir*: In response to your inquiry of this morning, whether I would be a candidate for Congress in this District, I gladly embrace the opportunity of answering numerous Inquiries on this subject, by stating that *I shall certainly not be a candidate.* I have no ambition to participate prominently in such struggles as are likely to occur in Congress during the next two years. Besides, I belong to no party organization now existing in Mississippi, never having been a Whig, (whatever has been of late stated in several quarters to the contrary,) having long since abandoned the American organization and recommended its disbandment, having no connection whatever with that wretched, confused, and fragmentary faction, ostensibly acting under the lead of John Slidell and company, and yielding a disgraceful support to that unrighteous, corrupt, Anti-Democratic, Anti-States Rights Administration now in power, of which James Buchanan, the "*bluest and most blear-eyed of federalists*," is the chief, which has utterly broken down the strength of the Democratic Party; revived and strengthened sectionalism in both quarters of the Union, and almost extinguished the hopes of enlighted patriots everywhere as to the perpetuity of our free institutions. Being in principle, as I have ever been heretofore, a Democrat of the Jackson and Polk stamp: a Union man, as I hope I proved myself in 1850 and 1851; having no ambition for civic station of any grade or character, I prefer remaining an *independent voter*, prepared to yield a hearty support to any body of patriotic men, wherever existing and under whatever name acting, in the struggle which I trust is now commencing in good earnest everywhere, to drive unscrupulous and corrupt men from power; restore the reign of purity and sound principles, and revive the ancient glories of the Republic.

Hoping that this hasty but explicit answer to your interrogatory will be satisfactory to all who have been solicitous that I should become a candidate for the House of Representatives in this District, I have the honor to be, very respectfully and cordially, your obedient servant,

H. S. FOOTE.

Religious Troubles in a College.—A religious difficulty has sprung up in the Agricultural College of Michigan. The institution has eighty-one students. Six-sevenths of these have addressed a petition to the Faculty, asking a return to an original rule, which requested all the clergy of Lansing to officiate in turn in the religious exercises at the Institution on Sunday, including the Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker, (Universalist,) who has been excinded. The reverend gentleman named has published a pamphlet, which sets forth his view of the case. He addresses the State Board of Education, and says: "It rests with you to decide whether *two or three sectarians* shall monopolize the Agricultural College to their ness in so unreasonable a manner. The last Legislature, in an unreasonable Orthodox Christians, and some Catholics, appropriated $20,500 for this College, which would not have been done, and they even *imagined* that the College had been or could be converted into an instrument for the propagation or advancement of sectarian dogmas or creeds.

SPORTING.

The Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on Thursday, the 2d day of June. Various circumstances conspire to give an unusual degree of interest to the next Regatta of our Yacht Club, among which are the anticipated visit of Lord Dunraven's famous yacht, the *Foam*, in which he made the voyage to the "High Latitudes," and the arrival in these waters of the *St. Ursula*, one of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Great anxiety has been felt, therefore, to learn the particulars of the coming Regatta.

The yachts will sail on this occasion under the new rule adopted at the annual meeting of the Club:

"The product of the length of hull at load line and the greatest beam when found is to be the exponent of not only of the class of a yacht, but of her comparative position as to the allowance of time."

The entries, it is anticipated, will be very numerous. These have been twe new yachts added to the Club since the Fall Regatta, and two others have been lengthened.

To-morrow, Thursday, there is to be an election of a Commodore in place of Moses H. Grinnell, who declined the honor of the office when he was elected in February last.

The sailing course of the Regatta will be as heretofore, in conformity with the Coostitution of the Club, viz.: from opposite the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, to the Southwest Spit and back. There will be essential changes, however, this year, in the locations of the intermediate station-boats. When a second Regatta takes place in any one year, the course is from Robbins' Reef Light to the Light-boat off Sandy Hook and back.

It is positively impracticable that a Regatta given expressly for the entertainment of the members of the Club, who are not boat-owners, and their families, should take place on any other course than one suited to their convenience. When, therefore, any of the yacht-owners desire to sail at sea, it is necessary that a sweepstakes should be made, under the provisions of the Club, as was done last Summer in the great match around Long Island, of Plum Gut memory.

The prizes for the coming Regatta are five in number, viz.: one each for three classes of sloops, and one each for two classes of schooners. The prize for the first class of schoonere has been increased by the subscription of the competitors to $550. The "Cup" is now being manufactured by Tiffany & Co.

In addition to the usual steamer for the use of the members of the Club, their families, and foreign guests, there will be a small boat chartered by the Regatta Committee for the accommodation of the Reporters of the Press, and for such other privileged persons as may prefer her to the other boats at the service of the Club.

Sufferings of Pike's Peak Emigrants.—Mr. J. B. Bagbley, Route Agent of the Overland Mail Company, writes from Cottonwood Springs, April 28, to his employers: "Pike's Peak has turned out to be a humbug, and the road is lined with starving men; and God knows we have got to give them something to eat as long as we have it. If you could do something to keep the poor deluded devils from starving, you would be doing a kindness to humanity. We will try and get through as well as possible, but lots of the poor fellows are bound to die. There are no provistons in the country only what belongs to the Mail Company. The traders along the road have nothing in the way of provisions. They (the emigrants) have not attempted to force anything yet, but they are bound to do it if you do not give them something to eat." A letter to the St. Louis *Republican* confirms these accounts. It says: "They come back as many of them went, without any means of living on the way. Destitute of any means of conveyance, dispirited and utterly disheartened, with broken hopes and blasted fortunes, toil-worn, footsore and heart-weary, these wretched adventurers come straggling across the plains, in squads of dozens or scores, begging at the stations for food to eat, and a temporary shelter from the driving storms. The well-known generosity of the contractors on this line, will doubtless save many a poor fellow from famishing by famine, but what can they do to supply the wants of a starving multitude?"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, May 18.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated Nos. 85 90. Enumerated Nos. 174, 94 to 98, 100, 70, 78, 69, 64, 101, 102, 32, 7, 60, 103 to 105, 4, 106, 107 107½, 108 to 113 inclusive.

Circuit—*Part I.*—Same as May 12. *Part II.*—Nos. 341, 1125, 1118, 1193, 1696, 1679, 1650, 1681, 307, 1902, 1920, 1841, 1859, 801, 133, 953, 1635, 1701, 1595, 1565, 2147, 549, 1865, 1663, 1559, 1192, 1486.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 422, 5, 467, 536, 576, 584, 593, 606, 611, 612, 616, 617, 621, 625 625, 581, 591, 350, 942, 788, 226, 212, 561, 585, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363. *Part II.*—Same as Monday.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 849, 666, 1003, 1020, 1024, 267, 214, 1019, 699, 989, 1092, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1098, *Part II.*—One hour causes. Nos. 626, 1632, 1750, 1404, 1745, 1776, 1680, 1681, 1729.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Cumberland Coal Company vs. *Allen M. Sherman et al.*—We understand that in this case the order of the Court has been entered, overruling the demurrer on every point except that the Court should there is a misjoinder of causes of action; that the personal claim against Sherman individually cannot be joined with the main cause of action. The plaintiffs have leave to amend within twenty days, on payment of costs, without prejudice to the injunction already granted.

Special Term.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In re The Estate of Clotilda Smith, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Abm. Heyman vs. *Chas. Foz.*—Default opened and cause restored to Special Circuit Calendar, on payment of costs of inquest and $7 costs of this motion.

John H. Dykers et al. vs. *Thompson N. Hollister et al.*—Motion for reference granted without costs.

Before Justice Allen.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S CASE.

The People ex. rel. George W. Morton vs. *Daniel F. Tiemann.*—This was, it will be remembered, a motion for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant for the payment of relator's salary as City Inspector during January and February, 1859. The motion was opposed by the Mayor on the ground that the relator's term of office expired at the close of last year, and he was therefore not entitled to any salary.

Justice Allen this morning rendered his decision, sustaining the Mayor and refusing the mandamus. He holds, in a long and elaborate opinion, that the relator is not entitled to the salary claimed on the following grounds:

1. That to entitle himself to the salary claimed, the relator must show himself entitled of right to the office. The principle which sustains the acts of officers *de facto* as respects third persons, will not avail to sustain a claim for the salary or fees of office. These are incident to the title, not to the usurpation and colorable possession.

2 That the claim of the relator to hold over, by reason of the omission of the Mayor to appoint an officer in his place at the expiration of his term, cannot be supported by the common law. There is no common law rule by which a public officer appointed or chosen for a fixed time can hold office beyond that term upon the failure of the proper body to appoint a successor. Acts of officers may sometimes be sustained under such circumstances to protect the rights of a third party, but the officer himself cannot claim to hold over, unless there is some provision in the charter or statute authorizing it.

3. That in relation to the office of City Inspector in the City of New-York, there is no such provision that the incumbent shall hold over after the expiration of his term, until his successor is appointed.

4. That the relator had therefore not established his right to the writ asked, and his application must be denied.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Daries.

The People vs. *James Glass.*—The second trial of James Glass, for murder, was resumed to-day, with further attempts to obtain a jury. The additional panel of one hundred jurors was exhausted before noon, without one juror being obtained.

After some discussion between counsel, the names of jurors absent when their names were called yesterday, were called over again, and the twelfth juror at last obtained from among them.

The following persons compose the jury: Jasper E. Corning, Terence M. Lynch, John Littlefield, Chas. M. Regne, Chas. L. Stewart, Chas. S. Schermerhorn, Geo. Godfrey, Alexander Clinch, Wm. F. Long, Timothy R. McElroy, Andrew D. Savage, Wm. L. Stevens.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Monell.

Ann Gilchrist vs. *Alexander Edgar.*—Motion granted, with order of reference to John D. Burchard, Esq., as sole referee to hear and determine the issues in this action.

Francis Jordon, Administrator, et al. vs. *Anthony Gough.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Kessler vs. *Schlesinger.*—Judgment for plaintiff for relief demanded.

Demarest vs. *Darg.*—Case settled.

Before Judge Hilton.

McNamara vs. *McNamara.*—In this case the plaintiff applied for a separation from her husband, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The husband put in a general denial, and averred that the plaintiff had been guilty of adultery. Testimony was taken before a referee, and this morning the Judge delivered an opinion, in which he held that though there was no proof of any criminality on the part of the plaintiff, yet her conduct had been loose, and such as not to be commended. The Court, therefore, issued an order decreeing a separation forever between the parties, on the ground that the conduct of the plaintiff had been such towards her husband as to render it unsafe and improper for him to cohabit with her.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice A. A. Thompson.

Gilbert vs. *Curtis.*—The defendant, who is the proprietor of the Telegraph line of stages, was sued for injuries to the plaintiff, caused by his being run down by one of these stages. Mr. Gilbert was picked up and carried to the Hospital. Very little defence was offered, and the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff—damages, $350.

[Advertisement.]

...ble Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Stric... and Prolapsus of the Rectum effe... without a cutting operation. Office ... to 2 o'clock, and 7 to 9, evenings, ... residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all ... is at his Private Hospital, where all the ... of domestic life, with spacious apartments ... rate nurses, are provided for those who ... gical operations and careful dietetic ...

...ion of The Sanitary is at No. 1 Vanderbilt ... Avenue, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton street.
Boys' Department.
Two Thousand Spring Suits,
and
One Thousand
Boys' Reglans, Overcoats, &c.
Thirty New Styles for Boys,
In school, holiday, and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
Extraordinary Cheapness.
One price, and no deviation.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
Fashionable Spring Stock
of
Boys' and Youths' Clothing.
Improved and Original Styles.
Infinite variety in size,
Quality and cut.
Parents
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
Rogers & Raymonds.
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 7s to $1.
Ingrained Tessa-ply 90c. to $1.
Three-ply and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil cloths, 2s. 6d.
Canton Matting at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. Beatty's, No. 6 Fourth-avenue,
Near Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant,
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]

Don't Forget.—When you are walking down Broadway stop at Knox's Classical Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and he will show you his superb assortment of seasonable Hats, Caps, &c. To attempt to describe the elegance and taste displayed in their getting up would be absurd; it can't be done. Don't forget, however, the "Pride of Youth," which every young gentleman ought to wear.

[Advertisement.]

Uncle Tom's Cabin!—Little Cordelia Howard as *Eva!* Mrs. G. C. Howard as *Topsy!*—the Drama with all its original effects, in six acts and twelve tableaux! All this to-night and this afternoon, at Barnum's Museum. Could anything be asked more delightful?

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are guaranteed to cure the very worst cases of bronchial disease. This is no idle statement. Sufferers, take heed ere it is too late—your bronchial affection may soon be a settled consumption. Factory, 80 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 17.

$20,000 U S 5s,'74, reg.	105¼	110 Mich. So & N.Ia. R.	10
1 000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	91⅞	35 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	31¾
3,000 do.....	91¾	100 do.....	32
10,000 do.....	91	280 do.....s60	31¾
10,000 do.....b30	91⅛	25 do.....	32⅜
20,000 do.....b10	91⅛	100 do.....	32¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s.....	84⅜	150 Panama R.....s10	117⅜
13,000 do.....	84½	150 do.....	118¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. '74	103¾	10 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	96⅜
4 000 H. Riv. R. 2d M.	97	5 do.....	96½
1,000 Hud Riv. R 3dm.	74⅜	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	73⅜
8,000 Harlem R. 1st m	89	100 do.....	73¾
10 000 Ill Cen. R bs. new	79¾	80 Gal. & Ch. R.....s10	64⅜
10 000 L E & W. 2dm. bs.	41	50 do.....s4	64¼
10 Ocean Bank.....	95¾	50 do.....s10	64¾
200 Mil. & Miss. Rail'd.	51¾	400 do.....	64¾
50 do.....	51¾	500 do.....	64¾
100 Brooklyn City Rd.	19	10 do.....	64¾
275 N. Y. Central R....	73	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.....s10	27
150 do.....s10	73	200 do.....	27
400 do..... c	73½	100 do.....	27¾
300 do.....b30	72¾	100 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	63¾
50 do..... c	72¾	200 do.....	63¾
150 do.....s10	72¾	50 do.....s6	63¾
100 do.....s10	72¾	500 do.....s10	63¾
100 do.....s30	72¾	50 do.....s60	63¾
100 do.....b30	72¾	100 do.....s30	61½
180 Mich. Central R....	42¾	50 do.....	63¾
200 do.....s60	42	681 do.....	64
100 do.....s60	42¼	50 do.....	63¾
100 do.....s15	47½	50 Harlem Railroad....	11
100 do.....bnwk	42¾	50 Harlem R. Pref....	36¾
50 do.....s3	43	100 Reading R.....s10	45¾

Second Board.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, 1874...	104¾	50 Panama R.....	118
8,000 Mo. State 6s....	84⅜	100 do.....b30	118
5 000 do.....at 30	84	150 Ill. Cen. R.....	67
25 000 Virginia 6s...s60	95	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....	64¾
2,000 Brook. C. W. L...b3	103	50 do.....s10	64¾
1,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	89	50 do.....b60	64¾
50 Bank of Commerce	100¾	50 do.....s60	64
50 Am. Ex. Bank..s60, 103¾		50 Clev. & Tol. R.....	27
50 Pa. M. S. Co..ex d.	73	100 do.....b7	27
100 do.....	73½	100 do.....	27¼
50 N. Y. Cen. R.....s5	72¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R..s80	61
200 do.....s15	72¾	50 do.....s5	63¼
100 Mich. Cen. R.....	43	10 do.....	63¾
50 Micb. S. & N. I. R.	10	100 do.....2d	63
50 Mich S & N.I.G.S..	33¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R.....	5
50 do.....b60	32¾		

Reported Sales at Auction.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	84	700 Gt. W. Mar. Ins S.'57	64½
2.000 N. Y. & Erie R. 7s	43	500 Gt. W Mar. Ins S.'58	61
3,000 Bell & Ill. R. 7s..	61	30 Marchants' Bank...	111½
1,220 Sun Mu. Ins S. 1850	68¾	11 Bank of Commerce.	100¾
450 Sun Mu. Ins S. '53.	81¾	25 Am. Exch. Bank...	103¾
430 Sun Mu. Ins. F. '55.	71	25 Firemen's Fund Ins Co	95¾
810 Sun Mu. Ins S '56.	67	5 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co....	111
105 Sun Mu. Ins S. '57.	87½	20 Gt. W. Ins. Co.....	132
700 At. Mu. Ins. S. 1859.	83	50 Everett F. I. Co....	51
540 Union Mu. Ins. S '56	67	15 Col. Mar. Ins Co....	117
300 Union Mu. Ins. S.'57	64	10 Pacific M. S. Co.....	74

Tuesday, May 17—P. M.

The tone of the Stock Exchange to-day is that of firmness, particularly on the Western Railroad shares and New-York Central. The prices are rendered irregular, partly by rumors from hour to hour of European news by telegraph, outside the dispatches to the Press; but mainly, of course, by the resistance of the recent speculative sellers to have the market go up upon their outstanding contracts. The various fluctuations of the day take the range of at least 1 ℔ cent. on Rock Island, Galena and Michigan Central, and ¼ ℔ cent. on New-York Central. Rock Island was sold at the early Board as high as 64 ℔ cent., but the deliveries of the day being soon after relieved by offers to lend the stock, the cash price fell back to 63@63¼ ℔ cent.; Galena opened at 64, as against 63¼ yesterday afternoon, and finally closed 65 ℔ cent. sales; Michigan Central sold up to 43, and Michigan Guaranteed to 32½ ℔ cent. Toledo advanced to 27¼ ℔ cent.; Panama to 118, and Pacific Mail to 73¾ ex-dividend, at the close. New-York Central opened 73, sold up to 73¾, then down to 72⅞, and closed at 73 ℔ cent. The deliveries of the day were again embarrassed by a scarcity of certificates, although no party appeared disposed to withhold the free use of the stock, and the involuntary squeeze was quite unexpected. In State Stocks there were some considerable short sales on the calculation of a dearer Money Market as the season advances, in sympathy with the European advance in interest. The contracts thus offered were taken up, and the variation from yesterday's prices was not important. In Railway Bonds no large business was done, though prices are in the main weaker than before be recent news from abroad. The general market this afternoon left off firm on the Share list; steady on State Stocks and with rather a more confident feeling on the *Bull* account.

The rumors of the day of further news by the *Vigo* could be traced to no authentic source, and after the distribution of the mail by the *Arago*, to Wednesday evening, May 4, from Southampton, they were not generally believed as even probable. The latest dispatch from London, by the *Arago*, quotes Consols 90⅞@90⅝, and the lettere from Liverpool anticipate rather a steadier market for Cotton. In our own market, to-day, a leading private Banker, connected with the Rothschilds, drew Exchange with much freedom and confidence, both at 60 days and at sight, on London, which certainly argues no immediate distrust in the neutrality of Great Britain, or in the steady movement of general trade in thet quarter. His terme were 110½ ℔ cent. net at 60 days, and 110⅝ early in the day, and subsequently 110¾ net, at eight. Other Bankere conformed to the same terms, and there were also considerable transactions in Merchant bills at 109¼@109⅜, and in transient Bank bills at 110@110½. The Boston steamer will take about $650,000 in Gold for New-York account.

We have nothing to add to our last report of the Money Market. The advance of ½@1 ℔ cent. on long-date paper, (on nearly all bills beyond July,) may be considered established. Prime short paper, and loans on demand to the Stock Brokers, are still within the previous quotations. The Customs to-day are $109,000. The disbursements by the Sub-Treasury, $147,000. Balance, this afternoon, $5,779,958.

Cotton Crop Movement—since Sept. 1, 1858.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports...	3 629,000	2,850,000	2,962,000	3,259,000	3,406,000
Ex. to G. B....	1,666,000	1,364,000	1,724,000	1,570,000	1,195,000
Ex. to France....	377,000	317,000	354,000	443,000	359,000
Ex. to other F. P..	485,000	291,000	354,000	443,000	214,000
Total Exports..	2,528,000	1,996,000	1,932,000	2,456,000	1 768,000
Stock on hand.....	449,000	575,000	340,000	404.000	325.000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports.....	27,000	53,000	23,000	45,000	40,000
Ex. to G. B.....	52,000	32,000	29,000	33,000	21,000
Ex. to France....	9 000	15,000	—	10,000	17,000
Ex. to other F. P.	8,000	9.000	3,000	5,000	4,000
Total Exports....	67,000	56,000	32,000	48,000	41,000

Messrs. Wright's circuler of this date remarks:

"In this market, during the week, we have had no regular business, and prices are still unsettled. We know, however, that some sales have been made, which have not been reported, and at prices which have not transpired. The quotations annexed represent this nominal state of the market, with one or two sales, for cash down, at something less. Our export buyers are not doing much in the uncertainty which still hangs over the political horizon of Europe; our domestic buyers are taking only small parcels for actual wants; the chief business done has, therefore, been on speculation for disposition at a future dey. Holders are not disposed to force sales, believing we have in a great degree discounted the effect, as far as known, of the disturbed state of Europe."

The City Comptroller will receive proposals until Thursday, the 16th of June, at 2 P. M., for the whole or any part of the three hundred thousand dollars of Central Park Improvement Stock. Said stock will be issued in shares of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, payable quarterly, and the principal redeemable on the 1st of August, 1887.

The following is the latest return of the New-Orleans Banks. An arrival at that port from the Rio Grande brings $735,000 in Mexican Silver:

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. May 7.	Loans. April 30.	Specie. May 7.	Specie. April 30.
Citizens' Bank..	$4,736,404	4,704,952	3,704,318	3,497,383
Canal Bank.....	1,266,663	1,325,472	1,245,453	1,218,737
Louisiana.....	2,314,952	2,824,128	3,660 538	3,863,819
Louisiana State.	4,406,531	4,504,436	3,923,019	3,769.510
Mech. & Trad..	1,285,990	1,186,211	421,707	584 903
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,344 372	1,233 987	457,291	714,365
Southern Bank.	203,728	232.833	307,239	224,595
Union Bank.....	1,177,475	1,279,774	428 899	541,855
Merchants' Bank	818 085	830.453	473 451	348,674
Crescent City....	780 822	887,085	266.039	267,488
Bank of America	1,114 791	1,117,156	652,271	646,509
Total.....	19 444,970	19 926,487	15,539,236	15,650,738
	Decrease...$481,517		Decrease...$111 500	

Banks.	Circulation. May 7.	Circulation. April 30.	Deposits. May 7.	Deposits. April 30.
Citizens' Bank..	4,432,790	4 410,255	5,163 558	4,908 356
Canal Bank.....	1,257,177	1,237,782	1,239,433	1 378,614
Louisiana.....	1,102 534	1,065,444	4,944,802	5,194,565
Louisiana State.	3,073,495	3,080 290	5,868,899	5 813,319
Mech. & Traders'	424,265	411 960	1,023,731	1,172,824
Bk. of N. Orleans	881 015	685 225	1,184,872	1,353,457
Southern Bank..	291,925	292,235	532,124	511 615
Union Bank.....	621,715	602,145	995 858	1,194,426
Merchants' Bank	377,785	367,385	735 911	602,988
Crescent City....	203 495	209 530	415,999	429,933
Bank of America	239,270	235 890	1,281,800	1,277,789
Total.....	12,712,626	12,578,111	23,426 987	23,764,946
	Increase...$133,916		Decrease...$337,959	

Banks.	Exchange. May 7.	Exchange. April 30.	Due Dist. Banks. May 7.	Due Dist. Banks. April 30.
Citizens' Bank...	2,312,418	2,367,177	534,304	451,867
Canal Bank.....	1,591 500	1,491 411	234,553	167,014
Louisiana.....	1,087,100	1,08 .632	481,631	645.103
Louisiana State.	1,341,125	1,393 605	313,924	345,518
Mech. and Trad..	698,735	573.659	20 680	19,662
Bk of N. Orleans	706,568	699,869	141,323	135,955
Southern Bank..	1,209,800	1,265 936	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	483,178	468.575	162,814	180,698
Merchants' Bank	75.015	78,495	78,711	93.209
Crescent City....	62.924	90,396	36,588	24,577
Bank of America	32,141	37,141	38 584	31 599
Total.....	9,270,514	9,537,886	2,029,992	2,100.219
	Decrease...$267,372		Decrease...$70,227	

Philadelphia Banks, May 16, 1859.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia...	$3.8'9.000	$937,000	$1,835,000	$280.000
North America.	2,897,696	729 236	1,897,430	278,648
Farm. & Mech.	3,943,060	1,039 548	2,971,036	436 030
Commercial.....	1,731,000	423,000	1,0'5 000	153,000
Mechanics'....	1,998,426	334,173	1,194,881	157.510
N. Liberties....	1,553,000	372,000	1,273,000	131.000
Southwark.....	1,001,148	257,470	765,265	91,560
Kensington.....	787,340	187,965	547,148	142.730
P. Township....	912,938	179,885	669,950	133.430
Western.....	1,436,829	308 802	1,076,149	129,360
Man. & Mech..	1,363,430	125,610	696,735	170 120
Commerce.....	876,851	273,295	554,330	100,400
Girard.....	2,166 390	341,348	951,448	228,076
Tradesmen's....	635 923	175,280	544,408	119,789
Consolidation..	516,42	165,925	383,918	111,980
City.....	897,825	126,313	476,738	115.110
Commonwealth	435 697	100,000	294,600	123,420
Corn Exchange	330,216	116.540	211.130	96,200
Union.....	401,955	92,693	246,051	91.855
Total, May 16..	$27,435.268	6,286,010	17,603,264	3,090.007
Total, May 9...	$27,693,408	6,349,390	17,441,125	3,152,725

The Cumberland *Civilian*, of May 15, says:

"We learn from good authority that the Canal will be in navigable order again by Tuesday or Wednesday next."

Adams' Express took $700,000 in specie for the Cunard steamer which is to leave Boston to-morrow for Liverpool.

The transfer books of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have been closed until the 24th of May.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, May 17.

The following are the footings from the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$34.521,700
Loans and Discounts	58,445,600
Specie	6,851,800
Amount due from other Banks	7,805,600
Amount due to other Banks	7,704,900
Deposits	21,446,500
Circulation	7,064,600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, May 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kind of Produce, since our last, have been 70 bbls. Ashes, 5 401 bbls. Flour, 1050 bags Corn Meal, 708 bush. Wheat, 10,300 bush. Corn, 26,950 bush. Oats, 860 pkgs. Provisions, 368 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to day, 90 bbls. Pots at $5 50; and 0 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 per 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine continue in lively request, within a range of from 18c. @21c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 pkgs Java at 18c.; 700 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; 50 bags Cape at 10¾c., and 50 bags stained St. Domingo on private terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 71,451 pkgs.; including

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2391. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Military Operations of the Belligerents.

Intrigues to Displace Miramon—His Military Plans for the Summer—History and Actual Condition of the Mexican Debt, &c.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans the mails have pnt ns in possession of our correspondence from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and frnm the City of Mexico to the 3d of May. All regular communication between Vera Crnz and the capital has been stopped, so that our despatches were necessarily sent by private courier. We are sorry to hear that the *Tennessee* is to be withdrawn, snd that regular communication with Mexico will be still more liable to irregularity. The following are letters of our correspondents by this arrival.

From Onr Special Corresapondent.
VERA CRUZ, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

By the English courier, who arrived on the 4th inst., we have advices from the City of Mexicn to the 1st inst. While nothing of a startling nature in military nr other matters has occurred, the general course of events since last advices per Tehuantepec route, 30th ult., is of the most interesting and important character.

The tennr of advices received from the cepital, together with what is known at this point as to events transpiring in other quarters, is a reflex of facts and deductinns therefrom, previously given in this correspondence, so far as relates to the powerful effect of the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the American Minister, the acts and policy of the English snd French ministers at the capital, the desperate condition, pecnniary and otherwi e, of the faction that now rules there, advices from the European Goverments to their ministers in Mexico, &c.

In the first place, the recognition of the Juarez Government hy Mr. McLANE: Its moral force alone aopears to be sweeping away the foundation of the Church Party and carrying the Liberal Party onward in its course to supreme control. The French and English Ministers are now not only the open and active, but the *desperate* partisans of the factionists. Altogether they are, day by day, making one desperate move after another to crush the Liberals and sustain themselves. They have raked up Mr. Forsyra's doings,—the ireaty he blocked out with the Zuloaga Administration, the correspondence, &c., and with statements of their own have sent published accounts of the same to their respective Governments by the British steam-packet which sailed from this port on the 5th inst. The two Ministers are now making every effort to inflame public opinion in Europe against the United States. These sapient diplomats in the City of Mexico proclaim that the "colosans of the North" has recognized the Constitutional Government of this Republic on no other ground than that a large portion of its territory is to be ceded to the United States, besides the granting of other unreasonable demands, calculated to give that Republic control in Mexico to the destruction of European interests. "O Consistency, thou *art* a jewel!" These twn representatives of enlightened France and England, while plundering the country themselves and doing their utmost to sustain the most higoted, sanguinary and wicked faction on the face of the earth, hold np their hands in holy horror because an American Minister dares, in defiance of their threats, without regard to their private pecuniary interest, and not deigning even to consult them or their party, recognizes the Constitutional Government of the country on the common basis of constitutional freedom. For this, the representatives of England and France are invoking the besom of destruction to sweep over the "home of the free—the land of the brave."

MONS. GABRIAC, the enthusiastic representative of the "Latin race" in Mexico, is becoming ecstatic. He comforts the clergy by telling them their long-delayed hope of an European protectorate will soon be gratified—that he daily expects instructions from *l'Empereur* which will authorize him to order his fleet to take Vera Cruz and place the tri-colored flag on the castle of San Juan de Ulua.

While these two European Ambassadors are lashing themselves into this happy state of excitement, the British steam-packet quietly steams into the harbor of Vera Cruz, Sunday, 1st inst., and the next day the English and French fleets quietly disappear! When this news, with the advices from their respective Governments, reach the Ministers reveling in Montezuma's halls, they will probably lose faith in all human governments and propose to take clerical orders at once.

It is stated here on the best authority, that the commanders of the fleets, who made issne with the instructions of the Ministers in Mexico to proceed to extremes in Vera Cruz, have been sustained and the Ministers left in the lurch. The departnre of the fleets after the arrival of the European mail is good evidence on this point.

The factionists themselves are straining every nerve, but the material of which this body is composed is so utterly depraved that it appears likely to fall to pieces from the natural process of demoralization. MARQUEZ, who has recently done all the fighting, is at loggerheads with MIRAMON. CORONA, Governor of Mexico, sides with MARQUEZ. ZULOAGA, not satisfied with the position of "fly-captain," is demanding the full Presidency. MIRAMON is at the last extremity for means. Failing in a recent attempt to extort cash from the merchants and capitalists in the city, he demanded a supply from the clergy, and on receiving the usual reply, that they were poor, he turned fiercely upon them and exclaimed, "Money, or I confiscate your property!" The money was forthcoming. The clergy, it is said, are now making efforts to raise a large sum—several millions, on their property, through the agent of ROTHSCHILDS and other heavy capitalists. The priests begin to read the handwriting on the wall.

MARQUEZ left Mexico some days ago with two thousand men to attack DEGOLLADO, it was supposed, but he remains at Toluca, and says he cannot go on for want of means. MEJIA was at Queretara with fifteen hundred men. There is no evidence of any active military demonstration on the part of the factionists in any quarter, though the Consul at Tampico has sent to this place for an American vessel of war, to go there and protect the intarsts of American citizens, as he learns that the Central forces are about to march on San Luis, and from thence to Tampico.

Seven hundred men under IGNACIO GARCIA GRACENDO, left this place on Sunday, 1st inst., to unite with ANPUDIA and TRACONIS, at Jalapa, and attack ROBLES there. The Liberals will have twenty-five hundred men. ROBLES' force is stated at fifteen hundred men, and we are looking for news of a pronunciamento by ROBLES, or a fight at that point, hourly.

The barbarities perpetrated by the factionists, at Tacubaya and vicinity, after the retreat of DEGOLLADO, are reacting most powerfully upon that party. Thirteen numbers of a printed letter-sheet, recounting those atrocities, have been circulated in the City of Mexico. It is said they are edited by a prisoner The *Progreso* of yesterday copies them all, and at the end holds the following language:

"Holy God! Thou who upholdest the Mexican people in their tribulations, Thou who giveth them strength to rank among sovereign nations, Thou who inspirest her with the sublime desire to burst the bonds of slavery, animate her to purify the land and remove from it those bloody stains her executioners have imprinted thereon.

God of the Nations! Thou who art merciful and just, strengthen, O strengthen this people, that they may recover their inalienable rights, rest secure in the future and stand worthy to be counted among those Christian people who accept Thy saving grace, given to the world through the blood of Thy Son,

God of the Nations! Cause the expiation nf crime, permit this people to escape from the contumely of their oppressors, give them peace, justice and virtue, and in the end, enable this oppressed people to break their chains and become in Thy hand the terrible instrument of Thy inexorable justice.

Alas, the assassins! Alas, the executioners! Alas, the modern pharisees! Curses will rest upon the land watered by innocent blood, the blood of brothers perfidiously and cruelly shed!"

At the present moment there is no disposition manifested to molest Americans in the Capital, but there is nn knowing what might be done by any irresponsible band in a moment of desperation and frenzy. The five Americans who were unceremoniously imprisoned, have been as unceremoniously turned loose. MR. BLACK, the American Consul, has stood his ground manfully. The Juarez Government has issued to him its *exequatur*, and he has been informed by the American Minister that he is still Consul in Mexico.

The blockade that has existed between this place and the Capital has been partially removed, it appears, as the diligence occasionally gets through. The passengers are invariably robbed, unless they fight. There are now two ways of reaching the City of Mexico. One is to quietly allow yonrself to be maltreated and robbed clean down to your shirt, and thank the robbers for their kindness after it is over. The other is to fight, and this game once commenced, yon must win or all is lost.

Within a few days some twenty Germans and French have arrived from the Capital to take passage in the *Tennessee*. They were all robbed on the way down. On the 5th, ten Americans arrived. They fought their way through the robbers, giving two of them their *quietus*. All parties concnr in their statement respecting the unhappy condition of the Capital, and this is pretty much the only point upon which they do concur.

Several gentlemen ardent in the Liberal cause arrived in the *Tennessee*. It is said deputations have waited upon President JUAREZ, offering to escort him to the City of Mexico and place him in the Presidential chair in that city on very reasonable terms. There is much generosity and enthusiasm manifested by all Americans who come here, and it is a pity it cannot have a legitimate vent. But the time is not yet.

For the information of parties who forwarded letters per *Tennessee*, the *Progreso* of this morning states that for the present they will remain in the Vera Cruz Post-office, as General ROBLES has proclaimed that no dispatches except those addressed to foreign ministers will be allowed to pase Jalapa. All other matter will be detained and inspected by the officials of his Government. It appears that Señor ROBLES, who left the United States to waddle into the Mexican Presidency and put his country to rights, is stationed at Jalapa as inspector of diligences and mail bags.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

A statement of the present financial condition of Mexico, in connection with the motives of action on the part of the French and English Ministers, may at this time be both useful and interesting. The following facts were obtained at the *Secretaria de Hacienda*, the officials of which kindly gave your correspondent every facility.

The first loan made by Mexico with a foreign party was that concluded in London in 1823, with the house of GOLDSMIDT. This was after the abdication of ITURBIDE, and upon the organization of the Republican form of Government. Mexican bonds were issued for £32,00,000. They sold at 50 per cent. or £1,600,000. The firm of GOLDSMIDT received for commission, payment of interest, &c., £419,936, giving £1,160,064, or $5,900,323 as the produce of the $16,000,000 issued in bonds and bearing interest of 5 per cent. per annum. In 1824 another loan of the same nature was made in London with the house of BARCLAY. Mexico issued her bonds to the amount of $16,000,000, and received therefor the net sum of $5,393,991, bearing interest of 6 per cent. per annum.

We perceive, therefore, that in 1823 and 1824 Mexico became indebted to parties in England for the sum of $32,000,000, part bearing interest of 5 per cent. per annum and part 6 per cent. per annum. Mexico subsequently made fresh loans and issued new bonds, which, with arrearages of interest, amounted in April, 1857, to the sum of £10,241,650, or $51,208,250. This is what is called the English bond debt, bearing interest of 3 per cent. per annum.

Besides this, there is due to English citizens the sum of $5 376,865, arising from reclamations for damages, seizures, &c., appertaining mostly to the English Tobacco Company. This is called the English Convention debt, and bears interest of 3 per cent. per annum.

The French debt, as adjusted by the Convention of April, 1857, was $263,490 33, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

The Spanish debt, according to the Convention of April, 1857, was $6,563,500, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

These compose the foreign debts of Mexico, the sum total of which was in April, 1857, as follows:

English Bond debt	$51,208,250 00
English Convention debt	5,376,865 00
French Convention debt	263,490 33
Spanish Convention debt	6,563,500 00
Total Foreign debt of Mexico	$63,382,105 33

The Conventional agreement of Mexico with the foreign Governments for the payment of these debts is, that a percentage of the monies received at the various Custom-houses in the Republic shall be appropriated in the following proportions:

Of the duties on French vessels for the French Convention debt	25 per cent.
For the English Bond debt	25 per cent.
For the English Convention debt	16 per cent.
Left to the Government of Mexico	34 per cent.
Of the duties accruing on all vessels not French for the English bond debt	25 per cent.
For the English Convention debt	24 per cent.
For the French Convention debt	8 per cent.
Left to the Mexican Government	43 per cent.

In connection with the above allotments to the English and French, it was covenanted that 8 per cent. of the aforesaid duties should be appropriated to the Spanish Convention debt; but by reason of a pending dispute, payment for the present is withheld.

Since the dete of the last Convention—April, 1857—nearly the whole of the French debt has been paid. It may be said, therefore, that the foreign debt of Mexico amounts in round numbers to $63,000,000, bearing interest of 3 per cent. per annum, except the English Convention debt of $5,376,865, the rate of interest on which was raised by ZULOAGA to 5 per cent.

In this connection, it may be well to state that the domestic debt of Mexico is, in bonds issued bearing 3 per cent interest.....$18,801,275
Floating debt, amount not accurately, known, interest 3 per cent. per annum, estimated.....15,000,000
Domestic debt.....$33 801,275
Foreign debt.....63,000,000
Domestic and foreign debt, total.....$96,801,275

To this must be added American and other claims, an approximaion to the amount of which cannot now be made. The above represents a heavy debt, but to a country like Mexico, with peace and prosperity, it would be a mere bagatelle. With fifty millions of dollars, Mexico could buy up all claims of every name and nature against her.

The duties received at the Mexican ports on the Pacific being small in amount, have had no attention on the part of the foreign Governments. They look to the ports on the Gulf, especially Vera Cruz, which paye nearly all that is paid.

It has been the custom for the importers in the City of Mexico to pay 50 per cent. of their duties in cash at Vera Cruz, and 50 per cent. in obligations payable at forty, sixty, and eighty days' sight in the City of Mexico. In view of the depressed condition of business in consequence of the revolution, and to concentrate the business at this point, where the Constitutional Government is located, the Executive proposed to the merchants a deduction of 20 per cent. on the sum total of their duties, provided they paid the same in cash at Vera Cruz. The merchants were well satisfied with this arrangement, and accordingly the duties accruing at the port of Vera Cruz, as well as other ports on the Gulf, were paid to the officers of the Constitutional Government in cash, after deducting 20 per cent. It was in the efforts of the English and French Ministers to break up this arrangement that these parties first made themselves prominent as partisans of the Miramon faction. Without going into a detailed account of the matter, it is sufficient to state that they wished to deprive the Constitutional Government of all resource, and enforce the payment of the duties to the Miramon Governmeot in the City of Mexico. To this end, and after claiming damage of the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz for all the injuries inflicted on French citizens by the Miramon Government, the French Minister, GABRIAC, though his nation had but a trifling interest in the matter, ordered Admiral PINAUD, commanding the French fleet, to bombard Vera Cruz, take the city, &c., &c The English Minister, Mr. OTWAY, followed in the steps of Mons. GABRIAC, and ordered Capt. FREDERICKA, commander of the English fleet, to coöperate with Admiral PINAUD in applying coercive measures to Vera Cruz. On receiving these orders, the two officers consulted together, and as the Juarez Government not only fulfilled the Conventional agreements with their respective Governments to the extent of its ability, but gave every evidence of a determination to continue so to do to the extent of the national resources; and having the good sense to see clearly that coercive measures would effectually dry up the only resources left to the nation by which it could fulfill its obligations, and that the only Government in whom their respective Governments could in reality place any confidence was this same Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, these officers notified the Ministers in the City of Mexico that they must take issue with them on the matter of proceeding to extremes, report to their superiors and await higher orders. This is the precise point at which the affair has rested for the past two months. The British steamer which arrived here on the 1st instant, brought advices which sustained the naval officers as against the Ministers, and next day they hove up anchors and departed. MONS. GABRIAC and Mr. OTWAY have lost the first and most important point in the desperate game they undertook to play, and if they do not receive evidence of the marked disapprocation from their respective Governments, when all the facts are fully known, your correspondent is out of his reckonings.

It is openly charged that these officials, as well as others, are held to the factionists through the pocket. It is painful to think that foreigners in this country, representing enlightened and Christian countries, should allow private pecuniary interest to influence them to lend their aid to a miserable faction whose mission appears to be to carry death and desolation through its own land. The course of these officisls, however, causes the step taken by Mr. McLANE, and the position now held by the United States, to stand out in bold relief, as opposed to all that is bigoted, despotic and wicked.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, May 8, 1859—7 o'clock.

A courier has just arrived from the City of Mexico. No news of any great importance. The Miramon Government had proclaimed that all communication with Vera Cruz was closed; no diligences or trains allowed to pass between the two cities. Symptoms of revnintion in the City of Mexico were so manifest that MIRAMON was obliged to give up the idea of dispatching the balance of the army to unite in the contemplated attack upon DEGOLLADO. MITLA.

From the Capital—State of Affairs in the City of Mexico.

From Onr Own Correspondent.
[CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, May 2, 1859.

My last letter to you left us amidst the alarms occasioned by those atrocities which had plunged this entire population into a state of unusual excitement—the clergy and army more violent, if possible, than ever for the death of all their reasonable opponents, and all the better class of people horrified at the assassinations which had taken place, and justly fearful that the fury of the clergy might any moment burst forth in new *autos de fé*. A second massacre of San Bartholomew was talked of in the secret councils of the clergy, and it is said there were many advocates of a summery disposition of all heretics. Foreigners met in their houses and discussed the dangers which surrounded and threatened them, and it was for a time resolved to sign an address to the British Minister, asking him to demand for foreigners positive guarantees for life if not for property. But the partisan feelings of the British Minister, who has become the tool of the unscrupulous Minister of France, deterred foreigners from this act, fearing his impru lence or partisanship might perhaps betray the signers of such a petition into the hands of the police; and, thus cut off from all foreign representative aid, they would assuredly suffer the acutest persecutions of the clergy if they were not promptly shot for their trouble and daring in raising their voices against the insecurity created by the zeal of the Church. Many were in favor of taking up arms and resisting all attempts at their lives by force of arms. But this resort has so far been delayed, with the hope that the storm may become partially lulled, and that some foreign aid may come before we are again in the same position as on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th instant. The journals of this capital are still violent in their denunciations of foreigners. The priests still declaim in the most bitter manner against all suspected of progressive notions. But with all these there is a decided change going on for the greater security of foreigners. It is believed that the clergy cannot carry their butchery much further, without exasperating a certain class of the people to such a degree that they must rise up and crush them, no matter if utter annihilation comes to those who may initiate this movement. The story of the Alamo is remembered by many in Mexico. They do well to remember that story. Assuredly if more foreigners be butchered in cold blood for the mere gratification of bigots, there will be a tempest raised here which can never be lulled until the last of the priests o Mexico is made to account for the sins of his associates.

Although the fury of the clergy for the moment may be considered as subsiding, I do not by any means consider it permanently checked. In the first heat after the acts at Tacubaya, they thought their atrocities would spread terror to the ranks of their enemies and disperse them in all quarters. The result has not been in accordance with their hopes. The Federalists preserved their retreat in good order from here to Morelia and Guanajuato. At Morelia, DEGOLLADO commenced promptly to prepare for defence. At Guanajuato the Federalists received assurances of powerful support from San Luis Potosi, and therefore made a stand. General ZARAGOSA and Colonels LANA and QUERAGA first occupied Guanajuato, and were waiting the arrival of ZOOSOA with two thousand men from San Luis Potosi, and GARCIA, from Tamaulipas with one thousand more. These all united, the Federal army at Guanajuato would amount to six thousand men.

Gen. MARQUEZ, the Nena Sahib of Mexico, left this place on the 19th with 3,500 men, 28 pieces of artillery and a long train of supplies. This expedition is the best appointed of any I have seen leave here for a long time, and is intended to operate against DEGOLLADO at Morelia.

About the same time with the departure of the expedition of MARQUEZ, another expedition was sent out against Gens. TRACONIS, AMPODIA and ALATAISTE, who were at the time in the valley at the foot of the volcanoe. This last expedition, which was commanded by Gen. VALEZ, returned home without reporting a single victory, which gives a certain coloring to the report that it was defeated. The Federalists, however, under TRACONIS and his associates, have fallen back. Doubtless, the insufficiency of their force to operate to advantage here has induced them to join their companions elsewhere. TRACONIS is believed to have gone to join the Federalists either at Morelia or Guanajuato.

All manner of schemes have been under discussion here. First, MIRAMON wished to confiscate the clergy property. This he was forced to give up. Next comes a conspiracy to bring ZULOAGA back into power. This scheme is patronized warmly by the British Minister, who, finding that he will not be able to continue in relations with MIRAMON, owing to instructions from his Government, is desirous of sustaining the Clergy party, and therefore wishes to make use of a President already recognized by his Government. He will make use of a deal of sophistry, if his scheme succeeds, to make it appear that ZOLOAOA has been the actual President of Mexico all the time. This dirty trick only is equaled by the conduct of our Government in "affirming" the conduct of FORSYTH and then declaring that the Zuloaga Government had never been recognized by the United States.

Since my last, the Ministers of England and France have renewed their efforts to entangle their Governments in the schemes of the clergy of Mexico. They have sent new orders to Vera Cruz to the commanders of their fleets, ordering those officials to take positions hostile to the Vera Cruz arms. Although the Ministers had been snubbed and their orders disregarded on half-a-dozen previous occasions, they had the temerity again to repeat their self-conceived partisan orders. I am unable to possess myself of these last orders, or the replies given to them by the English and French commanders. The result of the whole business is, the commanders refused positively to act, and so the disreputable Ministers are again foiled. They are now cooking up a new dose of annoyance for the people of Vera Cruz. From a gentleman in the Palace who hears and sees much of the spoken and written sentiments of the two Ministers, I learn that those two precious fellows now propose to force the people of Vera Cruz to comply with the 10th article of the Arancel, which gives 50 per cent. of the duties collected at that port to the party in possession of the Capital? Notwithstanding the commerce will lose by this, and no one gain except the Priest party, the Ministers see in this gain of their friends sufficient cause for degrading the force of England and France for such a base purpose. Will our vessels-of-war look on and see this disreputable demand forced down the throats of the Federal Government at Vera Cruz? Can the people of the United States quietly look on and see a people struggling for the free Government they enjoy thus whipped into submission by the tricks of the priests of Mexico, backed by two representatives of European absolutism? Certainly our strong-minded women—if men have run out—should be able to sustain our proper fame and clear us from the accusation of selfishness, which must light upon us, if we longer tolerate these European interferences in the affairs of Mexico.

There will go on by this mail to the British Foreign Office a number of complaints of British subjects for outrages perpetrated upon them by the Priest party of Mexico, to which the British Minister has not only turned a deaf ear, but has absolutely become an accuser and traducer of the character of his subjects! These cases will be shown up in such clear and unmistakable colors that the British Minister will be unable—even with the lies furnished him (at his request) by the police of the capital—to defend his infamous conduct before his Government. With these cases we have little to do, except in so much as they concern every person who enjoys human feelings, and can sympathize with his fellow-being when he is submitted to the most outrageous treatment from a set of demons incarnate, such as the Clergy Party in possession of this city. One of these cases of Englishmen is that of GEO. SELBY, who was led out to be shot after suffering such persecution for forty-eight hours that, as he told me himself, he longed for the morning of execution to arrive. He was saved, but not through the interference of the British Minister. He had made a petition for redress at the suggestion of a number of the most respectable of his fellow-countrymen in Mexico. His prayer, that breathed the feeling language of one that had taken the position to be shot on the field, was rudely cast aside by the British Minister, with the remark, "I do not think it a case of reclamation. Besides, these cases are only presented to me now for the purpose of annoying me and the Government!" I leave the reader to qualify this monster, who disgraces the English nation in Mexico. His conduct, in refusing protection to British subjects, should be taken as a mercy by all of our country men here, but our Government should make use of it to ask the removal of this person. In speaking of the British Minister, I mean the Minister Mr. OTWAY, and would not be understood to cast a single reflection upon any other member of the Legation. The Secretary of the Legation, Mr. MATHEWS, once Governor of the Barbadoes, and afterwards British Consul at Charleston, and after at Philadelphia, is too well known in the United States to rest for a moment under any dishonorable charge. The dinner given to him by the Club in Philedelphia, at the time of the Crampton affair, will bring to the minds of many of your readers his popularity in Philadelphia. He is a fine old English gentleman, and I hear feels deeply mortified and humiliated at the disgraceful conduct of his superior, who, if report says correctly, should have left here immediately on Mr. MATTHEWS' arrival, but was detained to play the dirty part he has with the Clergy Party, of which his wife numbers herself an active member.

The outrages perpetrated upon Americans in these days are numerous. During the siege every American entering this city was seized and thrown in prison, and then detained without accusation or trial. One American was seized because he was believed to be an officer in the Constitutional army. His papers were seized and promptly examined on the suspicion. They were dispatches from the Federalists. But this individual, notwithstanding he has done some service as a filibuster, and came here for the Lord only knows what, had his eyes open. He brought letters to the Minister of Guatemala, to several dignitaries in the Church, and several other persons in the Anti-Constitutional Party. After he was twice paraded in the streets as a Captain of the "Blouses," and all devout Christians looked upon him as a proper victim of the assassins of the Church, they have been forced to let him go. His previous "experience among Greasers" as he calls it, saved him. Had he been shot, I do not believe that two persons in Mexico would have doubted that he was a chief in the Federal camp. He looked the character, and your correspondent does not vouch for him yet, further than that he has been decidedly too clever for the priests and police of this city. Were many of our fellow-countrymen to take lessons from this "wide-awake," they would get on much easier in Spanish-American countries. Most of the other Americans, after being a month in prison, have been liberated, without trials or even accusations. I know of only one poor fellow who still is detained. He appears to have no friends in the Priest Party, and has, I learn, an enemy in the police. That is enough in these times.

The last day of Lent was celebrated by discharging from the prisons the tailors, shoemakers, hatters, &c., &c., who had for a long time been confined as political prisoners. Persons of more elevated positions in life are still retained—it being deemed unsafe to fill the streets at once with over 1,000 persons kept in durance for from one to two months for no other reason than that they hold views opposite to those of the holders of this city. The class of persons made political prisonere in Mexico is one of the causes for laughter and disgust which the stranger encounters in Mexico. When before in the history of the world have shoemakers and barbers been regarded as persons of a character to strand the ship of State. In the late unbridled rage of the clergy this class of the population has suffered, while all persons who were engaged with the Federalists in transmitting money to them and advising them of all passing occurrences, were strolling at liberty through the streets of Mexico.

The friends of the Federalists are at work here again, but I see no hope of their accomplishing anything further than to create alarm amongst the clergy. Every day we hear some little spicy address made to the clergy, warning them of the day of retribution. These addresses are printed and circulated privately amongst the populace. They are for the moment impotent, except in checking the clergy in their excesses. The clergy and Spaniards see that when the hour for vengeance does come—as come it must at no distant day—they will then sicken at the thought of their own atrocious acts. Already several bands have thrown away all their claim to be called Federalists or Conservadores, and openly declare their sole object to be the destruction of Spaniards. Two Englishmen narrowly escaped from these chaps the other day, having been seized as Spaniards, but when they convinced their captors that they were Englishmen, they were set at liberty. This feeling of revenge is now growing strong on all sides, and who can wonder at it after what took place here on the 11th and 12th? Below I give you a translation of one of the incendiary addresses made to the clergy. For the reason that it is truthful, I prefer it to others:

"TO THE CLERGY: Victory to fanaticism! The Liberal army has retired from Tacubaya, and the camp is now covered with gibbets by the defenders of religion. Rejoice, oh, ye clergy! ring a merry peal on the bells of your churches; adorn your towers with rich banners; strew flowers and garlands on your champions. Rejoice! your dominion is prolonged. But listen, ye clergy! ye are cursed by the voice of humanity, because ye are more infamous than Cain; because your hands and garments distil blood, the blood of your brethren; but it is not the blood which is shed in battle-fields, nor that which covers the veteran soldier; no, it is the blood which runs from the gallows, and which stains the executioner and the assassin.

Archbishop of Mexico! you have witnessed the erection of the gibbets in Tacubaya; you have been conscious of the footsteps of the victims as they marched to death; you have heard the orders of the assassins; you, who could have saved them, have not been capable of a charitable action; you have allowed them to perish without even imploring salvation for their souls. You do well, most evangelical pastor. What matters it if the sheep die, so long as the goods of the shepherds be saved? The cities are filled with dismay; villages are deserted, farms are without cultivation, families are in mourning, in orphanage and in misery; gibbets are erected in every direction, and a torrent of blood flows over our country; but you—rejoice! because thus you will conserve dominion over your property; because you have excited the slaughter—placing weapons in the hands of a brother against a brother, of a father against his son, of a friend against a friend. Rejoice! because you are the author of schism, denying the sacrament to the victims, and administering blessings to the assassin. Rejoice! because this torrent of blood flows from your Episcopal throne. What matters it to you—war, famine and devastation—so long as the property of the clergy be saved? You have not the mission of taking care of the sheep, but that of enriching the shepherds.

Clergy! your sin is very great; your representatives have scandalized the nation, voting the pain of death for political offences; you have witnessed the immolation of the martyrs of Tacubaya without a single shudder—without even affording them the aid of that religion of which you boast, and many of your members, with your prelate, have gone to chuckle over the place of execution. They have done well, because those places are consecrated for the sacrifice of the true sons of Christ; because, there, the angels from heaven came down to receive their souls, and to conduct them in heavenly harmony to the resting-place of eternal happiness; because they—naked, insulted, scoffed—were the martyrs of liberty; whilst you, notwithstanding the immensity of your property, your rich garments, and your pious character—you are nothing more than assassins without faith, who wish to deceive the public, fill it with fanaticism, convert it into an instrument wherewith to enrich yourselves; because your only ambition is not to be separated from your earthly goods.

War to ye, impious clergy! who, abandoning the footsteps of Jesus Christ, rush on to butchery and extermination by unfurling the banner of civil war; who cover your panther hides with fleece; who delight in executions and scaffolds. War to ye! who have placed the Republic, for the miserable consideration of your property, in the imminent risk of losing her religion and her political existence. May the execrations of posterity fall on your memory, as the blood of the martyrs of Tacubaya has fallen on your heads!

MEXICO, April, 1859."

These are the appeals now made daily to the popular feeling. But with all these I have no faith that there is sufficient soul left in the people of Mexico to put down the fanaticism nf the Church. Your correspondent has studied events here carefully, and frankly declares that even now, although the clergy have but the capital and a few other towns, he sees but little chance for the Constitutional forces to crush the clergy. To restore peace to the country is an impossibility for either party, unless protected by some foreign ally.

The news from the interior is favorable to the cause of the Constitutionalists. Colima, Tepic, and San Luis Potosi have fallen into their hands since the date of my last, so that now the Clergy Party have not one port in the whole country. The Constitutionalists have a large force at Guanajuato, and it is known for certain that already General MARQUEZ, the Mexican Nena Sahib, has been forced to abandon his campaign against Morelia.

MIRAMON is now equipping an expedition, and it is said is going to make another campaign himself. If he starts, as I believe he will, you may look out to hear of sanguinary battles in the interior of the country. The Constitutionalists are daily improving in their discipline. They have now some accomplished and daring officers, and no doubt will give MIRAMON such fighting as he has not found in his previous campaigns. The latter will take with him all the valor and discipline of his own army—of which he has considerable—and a new chapter will be opened in Mexican civil war. Should the campaign be successful, he will return and let the country again fill up in his rear as it has done on previous occasions. If he be defeated, he will fall back here to persecute us as long as he can, and then to resume the guerilla mode of warfare. As a guerilla he will be able to distract the country and keep it pretty much as it now is. So let the game go as it may, peace we cannot have until we get foreign intervention. Until that period arrives rivers of blood must flow in Mexico. There is no avoiding the alternative for us. We must adopt Mexico—must protect her and give her peace by some means or another. If European Powers come in here, our citizens assuredly will come in crowds to carry the arms of the repelling party, and in the end must win the day for the party enjoying their sympathies. It is therefore better for us that our Government sets to work properly and saves all this blood, treasure, and time. Mexico can now pay all her debts, and have still an abundance; but with a protracted civil war she may become a beggar in every respect.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18.

According to the latest advices received here from official quarters in Mexico, the main body of the Liberal army was on the 1st of May at Guanajuato, under command of General ZUAZUA, who was making preparations for an advance on the City of Mexico. Much enthusiasm animated the troops. The English and French fleets, with the exception of one vessel of each nation, have left Sacrificios, which is three miles from Vera Cruz, and hence all fears of hostilities on their part are for the present, at least, quieted.

It was supposed that Mr. OTWAY would be superseded by another British Minister, and the Constitutional Government recognized by England.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

Consols 90 5-8—Breadstuffs at a Decline—Provisions Advanced.

(By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.)

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, May 18.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., passed Cape Race last evening, *en route* to Halifax and Boston.

The screw steamer *Lebanon* from New-York, April 21, arrived at Liverpool May 4.

The screw steamer *Indian*, from Portland, April 23, arrived at Liverpool May 5.

The Ministerial gain at the election is computed at 25.

THE WAR.

No battle had yet been fought. The Austrians crossed the Po, and made a further advance into Ptedmont, but the inundations are said to have compelled them to make a partial retreat.

The Austrians were repulsed in an effort to cross the Po at Trassinatto, with considerable loss.

The dilatoriness of the Austrians excites great surprise. Their vanguard was at Tronzaro.

The Sardinians, it was reported, had seized all the Austrian merchant vessels at Genoa.

The French in a few days would muster 100,000 troops in Piedmont.

The Emperor NAPOLEON remained at Paris, but was expected to start for the army on the 12th.

There are whispers of martial law in Paris after his departure.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command in Italy.

The banking house which had suspended at Vienna was that of WEUSLEIN & KETER, and the amount of their liabilities was £2,000,000.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 7.

Baron HUMBOLDT died yeeterday.

PARIS, Saturday, May 7.

Marshal VAILLANT and Count WALEWSKI are appointed members of the Privy Council.

General RANDON succeeds to the Ministry of War, and M. ROUER becomes President of the Senate.

M. DELANGLE retires from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice, and the Duke of PADONA becomes Minister of the Interior.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales were on speculation and 2,000 for export. Prices had declined ⅛d.@¼d., but quotations were nominal, except for Middling, which showed much irregularity. The sales on Friday were 4,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7⅜d.; ditto Middlings, 6⅝d.; Mobile Fair, 7d.; ditto Middlings, 6⅞d.; Upland Fair, 6⅞d.; ditto Middlings, 6⅛d. Stock in port, 403,000 bales, of which 314,500 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—Advices from Manchester continue to be unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, prices were weak and sales quite unimportant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BREADSTUFFS dull and slightly declined since Tuesday. WHEAT opened with a large speculative inquiry, an excited market and an advance nf 9d. on all descriptions, but it subsequently subsided. FLOUR was dull and offered at 6d.@9d. decline since Tuesday. Quotations are nominal at 12s.@15s. WHEAT also dull, at 6d.@9d. decline since Tuesday. Quotatinns nominal. Western Red, 8s.@11s. 3d.; White, 10s@11s. 5d.; Southern White, 10s. 9d.@13s. 6d. CORN dull, and declined 3d.@6d. Mixed, 7s.@7s. 1d.; Yellow, 7s.@7s. 3d.; White 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and nthers, quote large advances on nearly all descriptions of Provisions. BEEF was buoyant at the opening, and advanced fully 10s.@20s., closing quiet and steady at the advance. PORK also opened buoyant, and advanced 6s.@10s. on the week, closing quiet but steady at 90s. ℔ barrel. LARD firm, and holders demanding an advance to 60s. @62s. TALLOW declined, and selling at 57s. 6d.@58s. for butchers.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm; Pote considerably advanced, and quoted at 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Pearls steady at 31s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull. RICE firm and advanced 1s., closing quiet. FISH OILS unchanged; sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL 31s.@33s. RESIN firm, at 4s. 5d. on the spot, and 4s. 3d. to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at a slight advance; it is quoted at 42s. 6d.@45s. TAR weak in price, and rather inactive.

LATEST.

SATURDAY—Noon.

COTTON quiet and steady. Sales to-day 4,000 bales.

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote: WHEAT quiet and quotations barely maintained. White 54s.@58s.; red 50s.@54s. FLOUR 28s.@34s. IRON dull. Welsh rails £6 5s. Welsh bars £6. COFFEE heavy and declined 3s.@4s. (?) SALTPETER advanced 1s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and easier; quoted at 45s. 6d. RICE opened firm, but closed dull. LINSEED declined slightly and selling at 29s. Other articles unchanged and quiet.

London Money market active. The Bank of England had advanced rates to 4½ ℔ cent. The specie in its vault had decreased £435,000 since last weekly returns. Consols closed Friday at 90⅞@90⅝ for money and account. Bar silver, 5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.

LATEST.—*London, Saturday*, 11 A. M.—Consols are at 90⅝@90¾.

Havre, May 4.—Cotton very dull. Sales of the week, including yesterday, 1,000 bales. The decline on the week is fully 2f.@3f. Tres ordinaire, 104f.; bas, 97f.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, at a slight decline on all descriptions, excepting WHEAT, which has advanced slightly. POT ASHES dull. PEARLS firm. RICE firm, at a slight advance. TALLOW advanced considerably. PROVISIONS buoyant and advanced considerably. All other articles unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: Federal Securities slightly declined. Railway Bonds depressed. Messrs. BELL & Co. report: State Stocks depressed, but not exceeding two per cent. Railway Bonds considerably declined, with but few sales.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Five Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednes

RANK IN THE NAVY.

The Question of Assimilated Rank in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to a verbose article in your paper of the 6th ult., headed "Rank in the Navy," which appears to be an attempt to re-open the question of assimilated rank long since thoroughly discussed and definitely settled by abler men than the writer of that article shows himself to be. The matter at issue originated in the fact that a ship-of-war is not only a floating battery but also a dwelling for those who have functions to perform in it. The officers and crew inhabit it as a home, and their comfort depends upon the household economy established. The accommodations are, of course, very restricted, as they necessarily are in all vessels whether of war or commerce; and but few privileges can be had by any. Now, by whom are they to be enjoyed? What rule is to determine their appointment? In all military establishments these privileges are habitually regulated by rank; the higher the rank the more comfortable the position; and the line or sea officers of the Navy, because they possessed a graduated rank inherent to military systems, (which, by the way, should have effect only among themselves,) claimed *all* the privileges on the ground of that rank. A gray-haired surgeon of University education and profound scientific attainments, or a chief engineer of commensurate qualifications, was to yield precedence to a lieutenant young enough to be his grandson, and so utterly his inferior in education, general intelligence and social position *out of the ship*, as to make comparison simply an absurdity. This surgeon or engineer was to enter a boat first and leave it last, and on all occasions on board ship or in the performance of official duties, was to suffer personal humiliation, and to defer socially to this young man, whose only claim for the deference was in the accident of his relatives having had the political influence to get him appointed into the service when a boy; while the surgeon or engineer entered the service at mature age, in the democratic way, by fair competition and a public examination, which based his appointment on his own merits instead of the party importance of his relatives. Such a state of things evidently could not last; gentlemen possessing the abilities of the surgeons and naval engineers were not likely long to submit to assumptions without right and pretentions without basis; some way of remedying such monstrous conditions was to be devised, and the easiest and briefest mode was the one that has been adopted, not only in our own but in the British and French Navies, of giving assimilated rank to the pursers and to the medical and engineer officers. This rank is not a military one, and means nothing, if the latter term be restricted to denote right of command in matters pertaining to battle; but it has meaning, and is of importance in matters pertaining to social position, to shipboard privileges, and to the few technical duties in common: in them it gives equality with the grades of line officers having the same assimilated rank, and when the two meet it is as equals, while in strictly military matters as in strictly professional ones there can never by any possibility be collision because there they can never be conjoined. Such assimilated rank is proper in every aspect, the privileges should be greater for those holding the more responsible positions and possessing the higher educational qualifications.

The writer of the article on "Rank in the Navy" thinks "that to the unassisted human faculties the idea of military rank without authority is one of sheer nonsense and absurdity." He fails to discriminate between military rank as restricted above and the assimilated rank in question. Had the word "rank" been omitted in the "General Orders" complained of, what would have been necessary to replace it? Why a long catalogue in detail of the privileges which the assimilated officers were to enjoy. Instead then of saying simply that surgeons, for instance, of such and such a number of years standing should have assimilated rank with commanders—that is, in all social relations and technical duties should have the same rights and privileges—an enumeration of these rights and privileges would have been necessary with an assignment of the same to surgeons. All this, however, is so obvious that its mere statement is as tedious as a twice-told tale—an argument would be an insult to the intelligence of the reader. Every one that ingenuity could invent was employed on both sides before the Departmental orders were confirmed by Congress. The sea officers struggled, if not wisely, yet, at least, obstinately, to preserve their monopoly, but, after a full and impartial hearing, that Court of last appeal decided the case against them, and properly too, and in accordance with right and common sense, both of which were shamefully outraged by previous usages.

The writer of "Rank in the Navy" states that other countries, meaning England and France, owing to "more recent and frequent experience" (in wer) remember "the purpose in maintaining a Navy," and when framing "their Naval Rules and Regulations" keep properly in view the reasons for employing pursers, doctors and engineers; and by implication, of course, that these other countries have properly positioned them, giving the reader to understand, if anything is to be understood, that in the navies of those countries these officers have no position. Now he either greatly presumes on the ignorance in this matter of his readers, or is himself greatly ignorant. I award him the charitable horn of the dilemma, and refer him for information to the *British Naval and Military Gazette* of Feb. 19, 1859, wherein he will find the position held by the French naval engineers, pursers and surgeons. The astute Government of that great military nation has probably had its "human faculties" "assisted," for in the magazine referred to, and from which I extract so much as relates to engineers, as they seem to be the target aimed at, will be found the following:

The French Marine "comprises five distinct departments, the first including only officers of the navy properly so-called; then coma the naval engineers, commissariat (pursers) inspectors, and a sanitary board," (surgeons.) The graduation of the engineers is as follows: "The engineers are all obliged in the first instance to pass through the ordeal of apprenticeship, after which they become successively sub-engineers of the third, second and first classes, then engineers of the second and first class, above whom the director of naval construction and the inspector-General preside." Now for the assimilated rank. "A French admiral ranks with a field marshal; a vice-admiral and an inspector-general of naval engineers with a general of division; a rear admiral is considered equal in rank to a director of naval construction." "Captains of line-of-battle ships, first-class engineers, first-class commissaries, (pursers,) and first-class physicians are upon an equality; as are captains of frigates, second class engineers, commissaries and physicians; these last three being considered on a par with lieutenant-colonels."

In the United States Service, the corps of naval engineers comprise four grades, namely: third, second and first assistant engineers, and chief engineers, over whom presides an engineer-in-chief. The functions of the French inspector general of naval engineers and of the first-class engineers are the same—*precisely* the same—as those of our own chief engineers. The qualifications are alike, the duties performed identical. But how great is the difference of rank! In our own democratic land, the highest rank bestowed—and that grudgingly—on the engineer, is that of commander, while in imperial France, where military proprieties have been most accurately determined, he rises to an equality with vice-admirals, generals of division, and captains of line-of-battleships; while the second-class engineers, corresponding to our first assistants, rank with captains of frigates and lieutenant-colonels. The Emperor of the French is a man wise in his generation, and knows the advantage of having solid foundations for his throne. The engineer is indeed, as Mr. Toucar observed, with his usual good sense and acumen, second in importance only to the captain of the ship, and he will doubtless live to see his prediction that the day is not far distant when the engineer shall be so recognized, realized.

In the British Navy, the most aristocratic that ever existed and by no means a model for us,—where the sea officer appointments are kept as arks of refuge for the scions of nobility because they can perform the common duties of deck officers but are utterly incompetent to the professional ones: the highest grade of engineer officers, that of inspectors of machinery; they rank with commanders, and their functions are also performed by our chief engineers. There is at present a strong move being made in the House of Commons to materially advance the position of English engineers, and before the close of the present session they will undoubtedly obtain a great accession of rank. But the writer of "Rank in the Navy" is more British than the British; he out-herods Herod and bangs Bannagher himself; his ideas being several centuries behind the present advance of civilization, he naturally appeals to the customs "in the anciplency of the British Navy," a period cotemporary with CHARLES II. and JAMES II. and thinks them quite proper for the government of the American Navy; entirely forgetting that the sea officers of those days were the nobility of Great Britain, and carried their feudal privileges into the navy with them; they possessed those privileges not as *sea officers* but as *noblemen*. The sea officers of our own Navy are, however, for the most part the children of very honest trades people and mechanics, who were glad to enter their sons in the service for a livelihood. This, indeed, is no disparagement to them, and a parvanu assumption of rank and gentility is simply laughable as a ridiculous avoidance of a want of sense.

There is one very amusing portion of this writer's communication, where, after informing us that in the early days of the British Navy the "fighting officers" were not seamen, (and there are some now in our Navy who could not justly be rapiouched with this qualification,) he goes on to say that had it been necessary, these "fighting officers" could and would have become surgeons and pursers, and, doubtless, engineers, and every other sort of profession, as well as seamen. What must be thought of the intelligence of a person making such a statement? Who does not know that to be, for instance, a surgeon or an engineer requires the study and experience of the best part of a life? When these "admirable Crichtons" arise, I will venture the prediction that the writer of "Rank in the Navy" will not be found among them. The claim for the possession of these encyclopedic accomplishments comes oddly from a corps of officers who, but a few years since, themselves proclaimed a very large portion of their number incompetent to the performance of their duties—the common duties of a deck officer—in consequence of a little confirmed ignorance and the wedge of routine. This large portion was in effect dismissed the service on the recommendation of a Board of their fellow-officers, though all, but a very few exceptions, have been restored and are now in the Navy with their original rank. This text needs no commentary; but the fact furnishes a significant standard for the comparative measurement of "qualifications."

I disclaim all intention of reflecting on the personal character of any one. I deal exclusively with systems which, when had must be denounced and broken up, no matter by whom sustained; and, here, I must award the well-earned meed of praise to Mr. TOUCEY, the present honorable Secretary, who boldly took the initiative—the responsibility like a second JACKSON—and struck down a chimera that for years had ridden the Navy like a night-mare. He has done more to promote the efficiency of the service, and to develop it, than all his predecessors combined, and he has the satisfaction to know that his course is universally approved, and was instantly indorsed by Congress; but our writer thinks Secretary, Congress, country and all are fools, because they will not ask his opinion as to what disposition they shall make of their employees.

Enough of this, however. But before closing I must warn the reader that the opinions of this writer are those of but a very small minority of the sea officers—principally those of the ancient *régime*. Education is doing a vast deal, and the school of Annapolis is constantly producing officers who are indeed gentlemen, in the proper signification of that much-injured word, and who find the Navy, in its present condition, the very "place" for them: who know that every improvement in the *personnel* of any corps adds to the "efficiency" of the whole; and that among those who are truly gentlemen and scholars, the accidental distinctions of rank remain unasserted and despised.

A NAVAL ENGINEER.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Democrats' Dissensions---Their Diverse Views on "The Question of the Day."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Thursday, May 12, 1859.

For a twelvemonth and more the Administration men and the Douglasites of this State have been at swords' points. Their war of words on what they style the paramount question of the times still continues with unabated fury. Nothing in the vocabulary of abuse is left unused by the contending factions. Their former bone of contention was Lecompton.—their present bone is Squatter Sovereignty. They split on the first issue only to kiss and make up at Frankfort on the 8th of last January, and thereby to secure the State spoils next August; and they are split on the second only to hug each other the more endearingly on their reunion at Charleston, and to cohere the more strongly for the Presidential plunder of November. Between whiles they love to take sides and squabble as niggerites and squatterites. It affords them delicious pastime to discuss the sovereignty-rights of squatters and slave-drivers, while it sharpens their appetites for their common love feasts. What Kentucky Democrats make so much ado about now is, I reckon, all for talk, amusement and sham. If any look upon it otherwise, they may be woefully taken in. Though they quarrel about the meaning of this and that plank of their Cincinnati and Frankfort platforms, they always support and vote the same State and Federal tickets. They agree to disagree about principles. They wrangle about what they afterwards call abstractions. They care nothing for such small matters when the time comes for action. Then they would ignore them as of no permanent or practical importance. Then they try to kick aside their platforms as things immaterial and unprofitable, or to make one for themselves and their section, and another for their brethren in the North; to march together under the same no-principle flag, and vote together for the same no-principle or unprincipled men. So it goes with the Kentucky Democracy, and so it will go to their end.

However, if you please, let us glance at their variant views on their "vital question," so vital that, according to the leading organ of our Douglasites, (the Louisville *Democrat*) not only the salvation of the Union but the fate of the Democratic Party hangs upon it; so vital that, if the Douglas side of it shall not prevail in the councils of the Party and form its chief plank in 1860, its rank and file will be routed by the Republicans. By the way, Mr. HARNEY often remarks that while "the Opposition South will not even hold a balance of power in any State in the Union, it need not be disguised that the Republican Party has now control of States enough to give it the power of the Federal Government. It has no more to gain. It need only ho'd what it has to secure the next President and the entire power of the Federal Government."

The position of the *Democrat* on its daily hobby is this: *That the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case have expressly ruled that the Constitution does not guarantee to slaveholders the right to hold slaves in the Territories of the United States*, and that there is nothing in the Constitution authorizing Congress to regulate the internal and domestic concerns of any community in the States or Territories; that *Congress has not the power to grant the protection asked*; that if the Constitutional power existed, it is not a duty to exercise it when its execution is plainly impossible; that Congress, though it had both the power and the will to protect Slavery, could not execute any law made against the unfriendly sentiment of the organized settlers; that *Congress will and never should do ought to prohibit, establish or protect Slavery or slaveholding in any Territory*; in fine, that *any protection, not a sheer mockery, any efficient protection of property in general, and slaves in particular, must come from the people amongst whom the property is held.*

On the other side, to my view, tha Lacompton mouthpiecee of the Buchanlere and Guthriemen insist and persist that the whole power of the General Government in all its departments and branches must be, in and by virtue of the Constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court in their Dred Scott decision, wielded for the adequate protection, security and establishment of slaveholding in and during the existence of every present and future Territory where slaveholders shall please to go; that tha existing protective laws of Congress, if there be any, are not at all sufficient to meet the cases arising and to arise; and, consequently, that additional legislation, peculiar, special and discriminating, should be, is, and will be demanded by the Slaveholding interest for the guardianship and enforcement of "the inalienable rights of the South."

By way of compromise, our Breckinridge men, along with BIGHAM MADDEN and some other conspicuous Lecomptonites, take what they call another ground—something between—on which antagonisms may be reconciled and neutralized. The Supreme Court, I understand them to say, has decided that Congress has the power and is in duty bound to protect adequately the holding of slaves in the Territories. Congress has exercised that power, and, it is believed, sufficiently, if the Judiciary and the Executive shall do their part. The existing statute and common law of the land, properly and fully administered and executed, may give all the protection ever demanded. All which it is at present expedient for the Democratic Party to ask of Congress is to provide, in coöperation with the other departments, for the fulfillment of the laws already existing. The present Breckinridge doctrine is the doctrine of "*Judicial* sovereignty;" that is, I take it, *Executive, posse-comitatus, military* sovereignty, to be sustained by adequate Legislative appropriations, and subject only to the Pro Slavery decrees and mandates of the Judiciary, made according to their interpretation of the existing "common or civil law of the land." Every "Democratic" order, decision, or opinion, of the Superior and Inferior Federal Courts, should be carried out, executed to the fullest extent, by the President and his Territorial appointees, with the concurrence of the Senate, and by his United States soldiers, serving as his and his subalterns' *posse*, under his authority as Commander in-Chief of the Army; and the Congress, as a subordinate and subsidiary, should appropriate whatever the sovereign Judges and their military High-Sheriff shall dictate, in the interest and for the maintenance of slaveholding and Slavery.

Well, Sir, if this is Federal *Non*-Intervention, I would like to know in what it differs from Intervention. If it is not the subordination of the entire Government to the Slave interest—if it is not Judicial and Executive intervention, maintained by force and arms, and its sinews of war provided by both Houses of Congress—I don't know what it is. I see nothing neutral or compromising about it. Congressional Protection or Intervention and Judicial Protection or Intervention amount to the same thing under Democratic auspices. Yet our Douglas men style Breckinridge and MADDEN first-rate Non-Interventionists.

If the foregoing represents the new and saving creed be correct, and if this is to be "the Constitution," as expounded by the Democracy in Convention assembled, and their territorial policy, as understood by the country, I hardly think that the people of the United States will call upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. GUTHRIE, or any other Lecompton nominee of the Charleston wire pullers, to administer it. They may regard the "Judicial Sovereignty" of the Democratic doctors as having hitherto smacked too much of judicial blindness, folly and servitude to have its sovereign virtues intrusted any longer to such questionable, bungling and mischievous hands. This "overshadowing issue" of the National Democrats' own raising and agitating, though it be a ghostly abstraction, may not down at their bidding at the trying time, and may yet cause *their* downfall; but not the Union's. Parties, with their hobbies and hobby-riders, may rise and parties may fall, but *this Union*, Sir, will stand the shock and still live.

PONTIAC.

List of the Pomona's Passengers.

The *Courier and Enquirer* publishes the following, which is a more complete list of the passengers by the ship *Pomona*, lost on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, than has appeared before. She had on board, when she left Liverpool, 393 passengers, namely: 16 married males and 26 married females, 148 single males and 164 single females, 32 children between the ages of 1 and 12, and 7 infants. The following are the names of the passengers:

CABIN.

Paxton, Mrs.	Paxton, Thomas	Paxton, Harriet
	Paxton, Lizzie	

STEERAGE.

Ackroyd, William	Fewkes, Maria	M'Carthy, Tim.
Armitage, George	Graney, Owen,	Millwin. John
Armitage, Sarah	Gerrity, Eleaner	M'Alister, Marg't
Armstrong, Mary	Garrity, Michael	M'Gee, Patrick
Aughey, Lawr'e	Gibbons, Michael,	Neill, John
Brannon, Peter	Garrett, John	Neary, Lawrence
Barrett, John	Grimes Jane	Noble, William
Bilyn, John	Graham, James	Norris, Edward
Brady, Lucy	Griffin, Ann J.	Noble, Mary A.
Boyle, James	Garrett Mary	Neal, Martin
Breen, Julia	Grady. John	Neal, Mary
Barrett, Michael	Graham, John	Nooa, Mary
Barrett, Julia	Grady, Honora	O'Hara, Mary
Barrett, Bridget	Gilligan, Michael	O'Healy, Edwd.
Barrett, Allen	Garry, Henry	O'Flaherty, Mar.
Bell, John	Hatley, Bernard	O'Mealey, Ann
Britcliffe, David	Hall, Frederick	O'Neil, Bridget
Burk, Ann	Hanley, Thomas	O'Hara, Margaret
Butler, Mary	Harrington, Tim.	O'Brien, Betty
Buckley, Ann	Harrington, Judy	Prendergast, M.
Berns, Mary	Harrington, Mary	Prendergast, Ellen
Boyle, Rose	Houlohan, Daniel	Prendergast, Minn.
Brannon, Cath.	Hinchan, Mary	Prendergast, John
Boylan, Mary	Hearne, John	Primly, John
Brophy, Maig.	Hearne, Cath.	Palsthorpe, Geo.
Brannon John	Hearne, Pat.	Phibin, Ann
Burns, Margaret	Hearne, Cath.	Patterson, E. A.
Bothwick, Marg.	Hearne, Bessy	Parkinson, Chas.
Brannon, Batty	Hearne, Sarah	Quinn, Catharine
Carroll, Jane	Hearne, Mary	Quinn, Stephen
Carvin, George	Henry, Maria	Quinn, Henry
Curran, Margaret	Haughton, Iram	Quinlan Timothy,
Condon, Michael	Henrity, Nappy	Quinnath, George
Copdon, Ellen	Howe, Patrick	Reilly, B.
Cairy, Catharine	Hogen, Michael	Radford, George
Charnley, Thomas	Hogan, Margaret	Rattigan, Maria
Colloban, Ellen	Hennessy, Bridget	Raymond, Francis
Caldwell, Ann	Barrigan, Patrick	Raymond, Mrs M.
Caldwell, Ann	Barrigan, M'onsel	Raymond, Joseph
Caldwell, Agnes	Barrigan, Margaret	Raymond, Mary A.
Callahan, Cath.	Hartley, Margaret	Raymond, Thomas
Clarke, Thomas	Hanlon, James,	Raymood, Ellen
Clarke, James	Howard, Elizabeth	Raymond, John
Collins, William	Harbison, John	Rahu John
Collins, Mary Ann	Kingston, Margaret	Rooney, John
Collins David	Kellagher, Patrick	Rooney, Alice
Courtney, Jerry	Kingston, John	Rooney, Wm. Henry
Colliers, Kate	Kingston, Julia	Rorke, Jane
Campbell Bernard	Kingston, Mary	Randall, Wm.
Cunningham, Brid	Keating, John	Randall, James
Coggins, James	Keeue, Susan	Riley, Frank
Caveney, Cath.	Kingston, Jane	Ryley, Margaret
Caufield, Mary	Kiley, Patrick	Riley, Ellen
Chapman, John	Riley, Hannah	Riley, Ann
Casey, Ann	Kinahan, Teresa	Riley, Mary
Carlile, Miles	Kehoe, Michael	Riley, Ann
Caldwell, Colum's	Keene James	Riley, Patrick
Caldwell, Benj.	Kinlan, Rose	Regan, Matthew
Curtin Wm.	Killcullen, Marg.	Singlehurst, Wm.
Corrigan, Wm.	Kennedy, Jane	Smith, Jane
Cowern Francis	King, Michael	Shanley, Bridget
Carty, Rose	Little, Wm.	Synham, Mary
Dugan, Bridget	Loden, Mary	Sedwith, Ann
Duffy, John	Lyle, Robert	Sullivan, Owen
Dolan, James	Leonard, Wm.	Sullivan, Cath.
Donovan, James	Lynch Timothy	Short, Mary
Donovan, Kate	Leahy, Mary	Short, John
Donovan, Kate	Lees, Catharine	Smith Ellen
Doolan, Peter	Lees, Rachael	Scanlon, Julia
Driscoll, Darby	Lees, Wm. John	Scanlon, Margaret
Dwyer Wm.	Lee, Peter	Shea, Allegan
Donnelly, Mary	Monmeny, Margt.	Sugden, Fredsrick
Donough, Philip	Lees, Rachel	Seddon, John
Doubleday, David	Leonard, Rose	Sinnfoner, Edwd.
Doubleday, Eliza'h	Lawler, Wm.	Sinnfoner, Hudson
Doubleday, Wm.	Lawler, John	Sullivan, Daniel
Doubleday, Joseph	Lees, Mat bew	Sullivan, Joshua
Doubleday, Mary	Maher, Honor	Sullivan, Juba
Doubleday, Chas.	Miller, John	Sullivan Michael
Drishan, Nicholas	Miller, Mary	Sullivan, Cath'rine
Irving, Bridget	Moriarty, Honor	Sullivan, Julia
Dalish, Daniel	Murphy, Julia	Sullivan, Jeffrey
Dwyre, Ellen	Mahone, Julia	Sullivan, Norry
Dwyre, Ellen	Malton, Michael	Sullivan, Ellen
Derry, Catherine	Murphy, Mary	Sullivan, Mary
Darcy, Mary	Master on, Ane	Sullivan Cornelius
Delany, Ann	Mortimer, Honora	Sullivan Mary
Daniel, Edward	Murphy, Patrick	Sullivan, Mary
Dickson, Eliza	Meantcheon, Susan	Sullivan, Norry
Deegan, Ann	Murphy, Jeremiah	Scott, Margaret
Dunick, Christolins	Monaghan, Frank	Smith, Henry
Donovan Burridget	Mara, Martin	Shaw, Betty
Driscoll, Johanna	Mara, Ellen	Shaw, Giles
Dri coll, Honor	Mara, Bridget	Shaw, Emme
Doyle, Margaret	Maguire, Bessy	Shaw, Harvey
Doyle, Catharine	M'Gaban, Bridget	Slatter, James
Dowling Patrick	M'Gahan, Cath.	Shannon, Robt.
Egan, Eliza	M'Ilvaney, Marg't	Shannon, Mary
Edmundson, John	M'Cabe Jane	Shannon, Cath
Ely, Wm.	M'Gaffey, Mar'g't	Shannon, Mary Ann
Farrell, Edward	M'Guire Bridget	Sweeney, Bridget
Fawkes, James	M'Donald, Nancy	Twohey, John
Feakins, Ann	M'Ardle, James	Temple, Caroline
Fallon, Edward	M'Cormack, Eliza	Templar, Susan
Fletcher, James	M'Guigan, Nancy	Taylor, Mary J.
Flinn, Ellen	M'Gann, Cath'rine	Tierney, Matthew
Fanny, Margaret	M'Cann, Mary	Taylor, William
Fergus, Thomas	M'Knight, Thomas	Taylor, Susan
Fergus, Honora	M'Knight, Jane	Thorpe, Joseph
Fergus John	M'Knight, James,	Tomb, Andrew
Fergus, Catharine	M'Knight, Jane	Tracy, Margaret
Fagan, Anthony	M'Carica, Mary	Tracy, Wm.
Fergus, Honora	M'Cagbey, John	Tracy, Kate
Flanegan, Thos.	M'Donnell, Mary	Tracy, Ann
Freeman Ann	M'Hals, Walter	Toole, Honora
Finegan Ann	M'Hale, Mary	Whiteley, Mary
Flatley, Margaret	M'Hale, John	Whiteley, Wm.
Flatley, Bridget	M'Hale, Thomas	Whiteley, Ann
Flatley, Ann	M'Hale, Mary	Whiteley, Mary J.
Fitzpatrick, Cath'n	Hale, James	Whiteley, Eliza'th
Farrell, James	M'Intosh, Daniel	Whiteley, Sarah A.
Flanagan, John	M'Rafrey, Adam	Winn, Bridget
Farrell, Mrs.	M'Keown, Mary	Wilson, Thomas
Fitzpatrick, Marg't	M'Libattan, Bridg't	Wingston, John
Fitzn, James	M'Mullen, Bridget	White, Catharine
Finn, Bridget	M'Goldie, John	Welsh, Honor
Finn Mary	M'Cabe, Bridget	Welsh, Ellen
Finn, Maria	M'Collum, John	Welsh, Johanna
Finn, John	M'Collum, Mary M.	Welsh, Alice
Fahy, Mathew	M'Donongh, Joseph	Wethers, James
Fewkes, John	M'Carthy, Mary	Webster, John

List of Survivors—Passengers.—Matthew Less, Bartholomew Reilly and John Raber.

Crew—Stephen Kelly, third mate; Richard Long, bostswain; Michael Moriarty, John Smith, Richard Emment. Thomas Barnes, Thomas Jordan, John Sullivan, Harry Miller, Rodolph Thom, Jeremiah Williams, Geo. Melville, Geo. Scott, John Rogers, Chas. Jackson Chas. Thompson, James West, Wm. Murphy, John McCormisck, seamen; John Meehan, passengers' cook.

From the London Daily News, May 3.

The cabin passengers, all of whom were lost, were Mrs Paxton, son and daughter, Mr. Montgomery, (of Waterloo-road, Liverpool;) Mr. Fox, (of New-York,) and Mrs. Hicks.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MAY 19.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Nos. 85 90. Enumerated Nos. 1, 96, 98, 100, 117, 78, 69, 64. 101, 102, 32, 7, 60, 103 to 113, 18, 63, 116. 70, 118, 120.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1660, 1681, 1926, 1902. 1920. 1456. 1193, 1841, 1899, 133, 1835, 1701, 1595. 1565, 1663, 1559. 267, 1220, 104, 1848, 1628, 184, 1506, 938, 1940, 1926, 1506, 1617, 1963, 1697.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—NOS. 5, 467, 536, 584, 611. 616, 617. 620, 621, 625, 626, 581, 591, 350, 942, 765, 212, 226, 561, 585, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363, 255, 862, 607, 582, 225. *Part II.*—Nos. 233, 504, 413, 522, 523, 524, 529, 531, 534, 537, 578, 497, 13, 456, 61.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—NOS. 107 to 111, 4, 6, 96. *Part II.*—Nos. 113, 98, 99, 112 to 116.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 17.

Before Judge Nelson.

JURISDICTION—BUILDING CONTRACT.

Anthony J. Allaire vs. *The ship Francis A. Palmer.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for materials furnished, and labor done, as plumber and coppersmith, upon, and in the construction of, the ship *Francis A. Palmer*. The materials were furnished and the work done at the request of William Perine, the builder of the vessel, and who had charge of her at the time. The *F. A. Palmer* is described in the libel as a domestic vessel, and owned by persons resident in the City of New-York. The libellant claims $782 79.

The principal question argued in the case was, whether or not Perine, the builder, and at whose request the materials were furnished and work done, was owner at the time, so as to bring the case within the Statute of New-York giving a lien to material men and laborers in the construction and equipment of vessels. It was insisted, on the part of the claimant, that he was not the owner, but that the title and ownership were in Post, the person for whom the vessel was built, under the peculiar wording of the building contract.

This question has become immaterial, since the decision of the case of the *People's Ferry Co., of Boston*, vs. *Beers, et al.* (20 How,. 393, 402.) It was there held, that the admiralty jurisdiction did not extend to cases of liens claimed for work done, or materials furnished, in the construction of ships; that the contract for building was not a maritime contract; nor did it involve rights and duties appertaining to commerce and navigation, in the sense of the law giving jurisdiction to the admiralty. This case was decided after full argument, and a rareful consideration of the question; and we must regard it as settling the point of jurisdiction in the case before us. For, if the Court had no jurisdiction of the principal contract for building the vessel, and this, on account of its nature and character, not being a maritime contract, it had not of the collateral or incidanial contracts arising out of the construction. They must be regarded as partaking of the nature of the principal one; certainly, of no higher character in this respect.

It may be said, however, that the Statute of New-York gives a lien to the material man and workman in this case, which distinguishes it from the case referred to. It is true that there was no Statute in the State of New Jersey, where that vessel was built, giving a lien to the builder, but that circumstance in no way influenced the judgment of the Court. The result would have been the same if a local lien had been given by the State law. The local lien attaches in no case within the admiralty law as heretofore expounded by the Courts of this country, except where the contract is maritime in its nature and character. This was so decided soon after the Courts recognized the local liens, and enforced them in the admiralty. It was so decided in the case of a libel by the master of a ship for his wages. The lien was denied, though given by the local law.

This question as the effect of the local lien will not be material hereafter, as the Supreme Court have determined not to recognize or adopt it in any cases arising or suits commenced, after the first of the present month. The rule of Court recognizing it was repealed, to take effect on that day.

The decree of the Court below is reversed, and the libel dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose. For claimants, Mr. Van Vleck.

LIEN—CHARTER—BILL OF LADING.

D. Townsend et al. vs. 406 *Hogsheads of Molasses.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel to recover freight under a charter party. It was entered into between Townsend, agent and part owner of the vessel, and the firm of T. R. Gordon & Co., for a voyage from Savannah, Ga., to Matanzas, Cuba, and back to the port of New-York. The charterers were to load the ship with a cargo of yellow pine lumber at Savannah, and for return cargo, such as they might think fit, and were to pay for the vessel for the voyage $3,400. The cargo of yellow pine was taken on board, and delivered at Matanzas to the firm of C. E. Poujaud & Co., of that place, agents of the charterers. A return cargo of molasses was taken on board, T. R. Gordon, one of the charterers, being present, and on the arrival of the vessel at this port she was reported by the master to Gordon.

A bill of lading was signed by the master at Matanzas, from which it appeared that the molasses was shipped by C. E. Poujaud & Co. to be delivered at New York to their own order, they or their assigns paying freight $2 50 for every 110 gallons. At the bottom of the bill of lading were the words "without prejudice to charter party." The house of D. Curtis & Co., correspondents of C. E. Poujaud & Co., received advices from the latter concerning the cargo, together with a copy of the bill of lading, early in May, 1857. The bill of lading was dated 25th April previous.

With the bill of lading they received drafts of C. E. Poujaud & Co. on T. R. Gordon & Co., the charterers, for the price of the molasses, payable at 60 days' sight. D. Curtis & Co. received the amount of drafts, deducting the discount for the time they had to run, from T. R. Gordon & Co., and indorsed the bill of lading, and delivered it to that house.

It appears from the proofs in the case, that T. R. Gordon & Co. were unable to raise the money for the price of the molasses, and that they applied to the claimants, Reid & Nash, who advanced the money, and took an assignment of the bill of lading as their security, and they claim to have the goods delivered to them on payment of the stipulated freight in the bill of lading, and that they are not bound to pay the balance due on the charter party.

It is quite clear that the purchase of the molasses by the firm of T. R. Gordon & Co. at Matanzas was not absolute, so as to vest the title, legal or beneficial, in it; and that the transfer of title depended upon the payment of drafts at New-York. The molasses was shipped in the name of the vendors, and bills of lading taken in the usual way, and the bills of leding, drafts, &c., were forwarded to their correspondents to close the transaction.

Also, that Reid & Nash advanced the payment of the purchase money on the security of the bills of lading, and that the cargo of molasses became subject to this advance. There can be no claim, therefore, upon the cargo for the payment of the charter money founded upon the idea that the molasses belonged to the charterers, and this brings the case down to the question as to the effect to be given to the words at the foot of the bill of lading, "without prejudice to the charter party." On the part of the libelants it is insisted that these words should be construed as qualifying the price of the freight stipulated in the bill of lading, and subjected the shipper to payment of the charter money, though that should exceed the specified freight. On the part of the claimants it is insisted that these words were intended only to guard against any waiver of the charter money as between the charterers and the owner. We are inclined to adopt the latter view.

The bill of lading contains the contract between the shipper and the master, and in it the latter stipulates to carry the cargo at a fixed rate; and it appears to me, if he intended to qualify the contract in respect to the rate of the freight, he should have used more specific terms than those relied on. The shipper was specially interested in the matter of freight, as it was to be paid by him or his agent on the arrival of the cargo; and it is quite clear that he had a right to enter into this particular contract for the freight without regard to the charter party. In the case of Heckaner *vs.* McCrea, (24 Wend., 304,) it was held, that if the charterer had no cargo at the place stipulated in the charter party, the master was bound to take cargo offered by others, sign bills of lading therefor, and credit the proceeds of the freight to the charterer, and look to the charter party for any balance. The master may have had this rule of law in view when he consented to enter into the special contract of afreightment irrespective of the terms in the charter. Even if the charter party contained a clause hypothecating the cargo for the freight, (which it does not,) it would be difficult to maintain the position that the consent by the master to ship the goods of a third party for a specific freight differing from that in the charter party should not be binding between the parties.

It was insisted on the argument that there was some collusion between Reid & Nash and T. R. Gordon, with a view to evade the lien or liability of the cargo for the charter money. I am not satisfied the evidence in the case supports any such conclusion. But if it did, the question here is solely between the shippers (C. E. Poujaud & Co.) and the owner, as the former was bound to pay the freight, and if the cargo is liable for the balance of the charter money, instead of the price specified in the bill of lading, the loss would fall on him. At least, this is the necessary conclusion from the terms of the bill of lading, and there is nothing in the proofs tending to contradict it.

Upon the whole, after the best consideration I have been able to give to the case, I think the decree below should be reversed with costs, and a decree entered charging only the freight specified in the bill of lading, and as this was tendered, this decree must be entered without costs.

For libellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue. For claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Joel S. Oatman vs. *E. Mehding and al.*—Writ of certiorari allowed.

Albert G. Owen vs. *Alva T. Jefferson and al.*—I do not think the affidavit sufficient to authorize warrant.

Susan A. Stocker vs *Wm. D. Stocker and al.*—I think this is not a case for an injunction. The rights of the plaintiff, whatever they may be, can be sufficiently adjusted by filing notice of *lis pendens*.

Louisa Porter vs. *Albert Porter.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In re the application of Caroline M. Morris.—Report confirmed and order granted.

CHAMBERS.

Charles Hillsburgh vs. *Cemonthio Hillsburgh.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Harris M. Boldwin et al. vs. *Alex. Acker et al.*—Motion granted, and judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

The People ex. rel. Mothesius vs. *Fanny Rees et al.*—Writ of *certiorari* allowed.

THE CALIFORNIA CHILD CASE.

In re the child Morgan Wolker.—The child must be delivered to Catherine Brady, as prayed for in the petition for delivery to the mother in California.

"TA COUNT JOANNES."

At 3:21½ o'clock, the world-renowned Count Joannes appeared in Court, and spreading forth a copy of the last *Sunday Mercury*, demanded that a writ of attachment should issue against its proprietor for publishing his complaint in his libel suit now pending. The Justice postponed the matter, with the consent of the illustrious complainant, until to-morrow morning. The noble Count is a gentlemen of fine appearance, and evidently familiar with the law.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Slosson.

FALSE PRETENCES—LIABILITY OF THIRD PARTIES.

Robert B. Williams et al vs. *John S. Birch, Lucius B. Nutting, and Wm. G. Nurting; Benjamin B. Till, Thos. Thorpe, and Solomon Newmon.*—This trial, which has now lasted four or five days originated in the following facts: The defendants, Birch and the two Nuttings, being partners in the firm of John S. Birch & Co., bought about $4,500 worth of silk from plaintiffs, on April 26, 1857. Plaintiffs allege that Birch & Co. represented themselves to be solvent and able to pay at the time of purchase, which representations were falsely and fraudulently made. Plaintiffs further charged that the other defendants had purchased the silk of Birch & Co. with full knowledge of the facts. Defendants deny the charges of fraud.

It appeared that Birch & Co., on the same day that they bought the silk of the plaintiffs, made an arrangement to sell it through the defendants, Till & Thorpe, on commission, and that the defendant Newman bought part of it. Before the time of payment arrived, Birch & Co. failed and assigned, owing some $40,000 above

rates, free sales have been made, part to arrive. 70 tons Russian were sold in Boston at $210 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit. Other descriptions are inactive.

HIDES—are in fair request and are held firmly at the improved rates.

HOPS—The demand continues limited at former rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c; Old, 3½@6½ ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is to a fair extent, mainly at $23 @24 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are quiet to-day, though quoted steady. Sales, by auction, 960 tons English T. Rail, $40 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 3¼@$1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is in moderate demand chiefly at $5 55@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Other kinds are particularly neglected.

LEATHER—Sole is more sought after at uniform rates. French Calf Skins continue in demand at previous prices. English Salted Sheep Skins are salable and firm.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and 75c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 33c.; and 80 hhds. tart do., do., at 30c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged to-day. Sales have been reported of 347 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55c.; 100 bbls. do., in resale) 56c. ₱ gallon; and 1,300 bbls. Common Rosin, to arrive, at $1 70 ₱ $10 lbs.

OILS—Linseed Oil finds ready buyers at 67c.@69c., chiefly at 67c.@68c. ₱ gallon. Stock reduced. Other descriptions are essentially unchanged to-day. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 16, sales were made of 500 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 38; 65 bbls brown do., do., at $1 23; 1,720 bbls Crude Whale at 45c.@49c.; and 350 bbls. Cocoanut Oil at 78c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 16, '59.	17,933	104,873	1,428,960
Same time last year	21,041	94,575	1,107,600

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 37, $18 50, for New Mess, hare; $18 62½ for do.; deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days; $19 for prime Mess; $17 75@$18 for thin Mess; $15 50@$15 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is more plenty and heavy. Sales to-day: 1,450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues active and buoyant. Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 tcs. Beef, at $22@$30 for Prime Mess, and $31@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 17c.@22c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Ohio, and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio ₱ lb. New Cheese is selling, in lots, mainly at from 8c.@10c., for poor to very good ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to day, of 600 tcs., in lots, at from $4@$5 25, chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Is in good demand, chiefly at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. Nitrate Soda 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. In Boston, 700 bags Saltpetre were sold at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed continues to lively request, and is now generally quoted up to $1 60 ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quiet.

SOAP—Sales, to-day, 250 boxes Castile at 9½, subsequently held at 10c ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales, to day, 40 cases Nutmegs at 50c. ₱ lb. In Boston, sales were made of 75,000 lbs. Cassia at equal to 21c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 850 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5c.@5¾c.; 375 bdls. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and, by auction, 562 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of all the Greens, and a portion of the Blacks, at steady prices. Privately, trade is restricted.

TIN—Is attracting more attention, but at somewhat easier prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls, at 20½c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken some Cotton at 3 16d.; 750 bbls. Pork at 1s 6d.; 1s 9d. chiefly at 1s 9d.; 300 tcs. Beef at 2s.@2s 3d.; 200 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 3s. 6d.; 300 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 2s.; 500 sides of Leather and five tons hoops at 17s. 6d. For London, 40 tons Steel at 20s. For Havre, since Measurement Goods at $10 ₱ ton. For Bremen, 250 bags Cocoa, 50 hhds Tobacco and 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 200 bbls Coffee at 2½c.; 600 bbls Rosin at 2s. 6d.; 100 bbls Ashes at 20s., and 500 Oars at 1c. ₱ foot. The Lates charters, referring to the *Stepping Live*, have been. "A bark, 400 tons, from Laguna to Falmouth for orders, to proceed from Great Britain or on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg Inclusive, at £2 10s., or if to a port in the North Sea £2 15s.; two Foreign ships to Marseilles, Heel Pine Staves, 32½@$32, ship *Portland*, 957 tons, from Richibucto to Liverpool, Deals 72s. 6d., a bark 237 tons, from Jacksonville to South Side Cuba and back to Boston, Sugar 45c., and Molasses $3 50; a schooner, 217 tons, from Jacksonville to North Side Cuba, $10; one, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Havana, $10; a brig, 211 tons, from North Side Cuba to New York, $5 60 ₱ hhd. for Sugar, and $2 75 for Molasses on deck; a brig, 200 tons, from Cardenas to New-York, Molasses $2 50 under and $3 on deck; a bark, 430 hhds., from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 35c., or if from another port, 38c.; a brig to south side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 25; a bark, 350 tons to St. Jago and back, 41c., and $3 port charges not paid; a bark 350 tons, to Cumberland Harbor and back, same rates and terms; one, 500 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 45c. and $3 port charges not paid; a brig, 180 tons, to Tarragona and back and one, 254 tons, to Nuevitas and back, on terms not made public."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

MOCKING BIRD FOR SALE.
A SPLENDID SINGER.
Can be seen for four days at
Wards' Hotel,
corner of 14th-st. and 6th av., in the basement.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES, Manufacturer of Sterling Silverware, NO. 277 SPRING-ST.,
respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to furnish at his manufactory every article in his line, Tea Sets, Dinner Services, Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., of superior styles and workmanship.
Having manufactured solely for one of the principal houses in this City for the past twenty-five years he can with confidence claim a share of public patronage. Orders promptly attended to. Trade supplied on liberal terms. Manufactory 277 Spring-st., between Varick and Hudson.

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A pamphlet of information sent free.

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Open in a few days.

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WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 208 Broadway, Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 203 Broadway.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY GAY & WEST

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, at the annual election held on Tuesday, May 17:
For President:
R. A. SACHA, with A. H. Ritchie & Co.
For Vice-President:
WM. H. WICKHAM, with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
For Corresponding Secretary
JOSEPH F. HANSON, with Martin & Lawson.
For Recording Secretary
JAS. H. SKIDMORE, with Chapman, Lyon & Noyes.
For Treasurer:
CHAS. E. K. SHERMAN, with Bank of Commerce.
DIRECTORS:
WM. T. SPROLE, with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
CHAS. H. SWORDS, with A. T. Stewart & Co.
CHAS. W. MAY, Jr., with Read, Taylor & Co.
SAM'L J. FULLOCK, with Continental Bank
R. NEWTON SMITH, with E. D. Morgan & Co.
JOSEPH H. LECOM, with J. & C. Beydecker.
D. W. BERDAN, with E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet. Go buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 259 Pearl st., up stairs.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!—Depot No. 88 William-st., up stairs. The subscribers have just received and will continue to keep on hand (as formerly) a complete assortment of French Glass Shades, square, oval and round, of all sizes.
E. & J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William-st., up stairs.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

RELIANCE HIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
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IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
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Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
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HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKEL & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

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HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Are this week offering
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their LINE of
BLACK LYONS SILK MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
FROM $6 UPWARD,
AND THEIR
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOTH SACKS and MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS,
and BURNOUS.
OUR STOCK
of the above Goods is at all times the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

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CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Having decided to RELINQUISH their MILLINERY department, for want of room,
ARE NOW SELLING OFF AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
SILKS,
CRAPES,
LACES,
BLONDES, &c., &c.
AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS TO
MILLINERS AND OTHERS,
As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
IN THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. Has best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
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59 AND 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
In Silk, Cloth, Lace and Barege,
And of all the most Fashionable Shapes,
At BEEKMAN & CO'S., No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits, with Shawls or Basquins of the same made to order at the shortest notice.

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Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN,
Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN.
Will, on or about the 20th open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—12 FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen at No. 691 Broadway
WILKES & MOYNAN.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a fine selection of
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND
FLOUNCINGS,
REAL LACES, of all widths,
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
SPANISH POINT VEILS,
The cheapest ever offered.
For bargains, go to PARKES.
No. 389 6th-av., corner 24th st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have now open a large assortment of very desirable
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
together with a large stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

STRAWBONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS.
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON SARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
Will be opened, on Monday, 15th inst.,
Points..... from $5 to $20, Flounces, Centres and
Mantillas...from $4 to $30, Squares,
at an immense reduction from former prices, having been purchased at the recent Auction sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated woven skirts; also, skirts with patent fastenings, 11 springs for $1 37½; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs for $2, at C. L. HARDING'S Woven-skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th st., near 3d-av.
A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

REMOVAL.
VANTUECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.
We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attornies.
Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City.
New-York, May 9, 1859.

THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

HARPS—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

REMOVAL—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

BILLIARDS.

DECKER'S PATENT MECHANICAL BILLIARD CUSHIONS—The most elastic, accurate and durable. I challenge any maker of billiard tables in the City of New York, or the United States, to compete with my tables and cushions. Every article sold by me is warranted to be as represented. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine my tables before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention is taken in the manufacture of tables for private use. I am now making six different sizes, and customers can have their choice out of all the fancy woods in market—mahogany, rose, satinwood, oak, bird's-eye walnut, &c. Trimmings of every description belonging to the trade low for cash.
L. DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 5, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 148 Fulton st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LOGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT FRENCH NOVEL
NOW READY.
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
By OCTAVE FEUILLET.
Translated from the seventh Paris edition by HENRY T. MACDONALD (late of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.)
1 vol. 12mo, muslin. Price $1.
A HANDSOME LIBRARY EDITION.
From the New-York Tribune.
"'The Romance of a Poor Young Man' has recently appeared in Paris, and has been hailed by both French and English critics as perhaps the most striking and admirable work of fiction that appeared in any country during the year 1858. Indeed, since 'Jane Eyre' started the novel-reading world, we hardly remember another production of the kind which, for beauty and interest, can be compared with this."

ALSO, NOW READY,
THE VAGABOND.
A volume of piquant sketches, trenting upon literature, art and society. By ADAM BADEAU. Muslin, 12mo. Price $1
SELECTIONS FROM CONTENTS—French Art in New-York—The Maltbies—E. H. Chapin—American Playwrights—Verdi—The Ballet—Henry W. Bellows—The Amateurs—Parties—Charlotte Bronté—Wavering Places—Howadji Curtis—American Sculpture—Lake George—Married Belles—Berry Ward Beecher—Behind the Scenes—An Amateur Opera—New-York Beaux—Unknown Correspondents—Edward Everett—Piccolomini—American Belles—Society, Art, &c., &c. &c.

These books are sold everywhere, and sent by mail, postage free, in any part of the United States, on the receipt of the price, by
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS—JUST PUBLISHED:
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY FOR JUNE.
This popular periodical is again in advance of all others not only in time of publication out in interest. Its contents for June combine over thirty original interesting and varied articles, with nearly fifty illustrations. We call especial attention to the following:
LADY MACBETH, A RACCOON HUNT,
THE SEWING GIRLS OF N. Y. CENTRAL AMERICA,
SCOTLAND, BLADFORD HALL,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
As well as the Monthly Fashions, Comicalities, Music, &c.
The Trade supplied by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.
R. M. DE WITT, No. 160 Nassau-st., New-York.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st., New-York.
Also, for sale everywhere all over the United States and Canada.
Terms, single copies 25 cents; one copy one year, $3; two copies, $5; three copies, $7
OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 112 and 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE FIFTH AND LAST VOLUME OF
IRVING'S WASHINGTON.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
The publisher regrets that many orders from the Trade should remain so long unapplied. During the unexpected delay in the publication the orders accumulated largely, and the first large edition was exhausted by the eager demand, before the second was through the press. A full supply is expected next week; and the publisher meanwhile asks the kind forbearance of his correspondents. Those ordering the volume in extra (leather) binding are desired to send a pattern volume, or to specify the exact style and size.
No time will be lost in filling all orders in due course.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.
. The Illustrated Edition of the Fifth Volume will not be ready until July.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS—Nos. 3 and 4 are now ready. No. 3 contains sixty tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents; $3 per hundred. No. 4 contains thirty six tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents; $2 per hundred. Postage 1 cent. The following new and beautiful tunes may be found in these collections: "I ought to love my mother," "Oh! I'll be a good Kid," "A hundred years to come," "God bless the Sabbath School," &c. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, Publisher.

CHAPIN AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Tuesday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; 50 cents for delivery in New York or Brooklyn. Subscribe at the office of publication, 12 PARK-ROW, No. 424 Broadway, where specimens can be seen. The size suitable for binding and preservation.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gantry, Esq., Lewis S. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. C. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan O. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $50 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. I. LOCKWOOD; Professor R. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No 343 Broadway; Wm. S. Vanderhilt, No. 403 Broadway, and O. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen Instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Reference:—Faculty of Rutgers College and Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Teachers of music wanted. Also, classical teachers at good salaries. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—LOCATED AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms from $100 to $140 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. For full particulars address the principal
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—Private French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS FOR SMALL CHILdren, to go a short distance in the country; she must be an Episcopalian, and competent to teach the rudiments of French and music as well as the English branches, and will be required to look after the children's wardrobe; the best of references required. Apply at No. 284 Canal-st. this day, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to travelling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN ELDERLY LADY AS RESIDENT governess to teach the higher English branches, with French and music. Address Y. Z., Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.
MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $5, per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25, per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.
This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN F. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (TOGETHER OR SEPARate) for two very experienced, trustworthy servants; one is an excellent, thorough meat pastry and good plain pastry cook; is a most superior washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress, both are persons of unexceptionable character, neat in their habits, highly recommended, and use to please; the latter perfectly understands her duties in the dining-room. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED.—A STEADY, UPRIGHT PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as thorough cook; makes the best of pastry, creams and ice-cream of all kinds; can do plain and fancy cooking to the satisfaction of any family. Also, a first-class laundress or chambermaid and assist with fine washing and ironing. Can make up shirts and ladies' dresses in the best style. Both have good references. Would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family, as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; also by a young woman, a situation to do chamber work and sewing, or to take care of children; no objections to the country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at 593 Hudson-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant sisters; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of pastries; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Have no objections to go for the Summer with a family to the country. Best of City references from their last employer, with whom they have lived for seven years. Call or send to No. 429 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor over grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is well in all its branches; makes pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $10; also, a nurse and seamstress; takes charge of a baby, quick at the needle; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 115 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family in the City or country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 1 Christopher-st., for two days, near Greenwich-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Best of reference. Would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 51 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations to go in the country—one as cook, washer and ironer and the other as chambermaid, or would be willing to do general housework separately. Best of references. Inquire at 207 Hudson st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant young man, as general servant in City or country; has the very best of reference. No. 2924th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. A lady's Welsh, Scotch and German Protestants and others. Applications personal or by letter strictly attended to. Apply for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as general servant in City or country; has the very best of reference; wages a secondary object; he can wait on table, take care of a horse and drive, or work in a garden; will make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as a competent cook and to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewing; each has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 2924th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations—one to cook and assist in washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and washing; would take care of children. No objection to a large family. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 274 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to do up-stairs work and assist in the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can get City reference if required. Call for 2 days at No. 224 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and understands French fluently. Has best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call or send to No. 429 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor over grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is well in all its branches; makes pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $10; also, a nurse and seamstress; takes charge of a baby, quick at the needle; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed for Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Friday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Rip Van Winkle—Kentuckian's Trip to New-York—Betsy Baker.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Eca Roy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Burnham—The Gunmaker of Moscow—Fortune's Frolic.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Brian O'Linn.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lamp.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[Corrected—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5¾ P. M.
North and West Way-Mail.....5¾ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, May 21, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada* from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th May, arrived at Halifax yesterday. The news is of interest. No general action had taken place between the belligerent forces. A portion of the Austrian army, however, had been repulsed in an attempt to pass the Po at Tressinatto.

The celebrated traveler and *savant*, Baron Alexander von Humboldt, died at Berlin on the 6th inst.

By the Overland Mail we receive dates from California to April 25; five days later than steamer advices. The news has no features of special interest. A land-slide at Monte Cristo had occasioned a loss of four lives.

Further intelligence from the Pike's Peak gold region confirms the report of great suffering among the emigrants. Two thousand men are reported to be at a point fifty miles west of Omaha in a starving condition.

A dispatch from Washington states that among the documents in relation to the Paraguay troubles, received at the State Department, is the written apology of Lopez for the outrage upon the *Water Witch*. The treaty is for ten years.

A fatal accident happened yesterday, on the New-York Central Railroad; the morning express train from Buffalo being thrown off by a cow, which jumped upon the track. The conductor of the train, Mr. Gifford, was instantly killed, and a number of the passengers were injured. The wounded were taken to Syracuse.

The Patent-office has extended Goodyear's patent for a further term of seven years.

The Indian troubles in Texas continue. A dispatch this morning notices a foray upon the Indian Reserve by fifty men under Captain Boyea, and the killing of fifteen savages.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention at Louisville adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

The Academy of Medicine held a regular meeting last evening. The main topic was the use of a Quarantine for the port of New-York. Dr. Harris read an elaborate paper on the subject, concluding with the doctrine that proper nautical and municipal sanitary regulations would some day entirely obviate the necessity of a Quarantine, but that Quarantine, though without its deception, farce and humbug, was necessary until we get the proper sanitary regulations. Drs. Griscom and Stealing expressed their views also. The Academy refused to resolve that hereafter no patented implements or medicines should receive its consideration.

The great trotting-match in double harness, for $10,000, between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern*, over the Union Course, took place yesterday. The first heat was run in 2 minutes and 24½ seconds,—the shortest time on record,—and was "a dead heat." *Ethan Allen* won the race. *Lantern* did not win a single heat; two were dead heats. An enormous crowd from New-York and vicinity were present, and a great deal of money changed hands.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral*, yesterday went on an excursion in the lower bay, having on board some five hundred guests invited by Mr. Ward, for the purpose of exhibiting the working of the engines, and other arrangements of the ship. A fog prevented them from crossing the Bar, as was contemplated, and the frigate made several trips up and down the bay. A dinner was served on board, after which there was a meeting and resolutions, winding up by a dance. Dodworth's band accompanied the party.

The Commissioners of Emigration paid a visit to Ward's Island yesterday to examine into the condition of the Institutions under their charge. The thorough cleanliness and perfect order which prevailed reflected great credit on Captain Pillsbury, Superintendent. The Commissioners held a brief business meeting. The weekly statement gives the number of emigrants arrived during the week as 7,128, making a total for the year of 21,329 against 18,122 to the same date last year. The balance sheet shows a reduced overdraft of $5,508 40.

The Board of Education met last night, and, after passing a resolution providing for the annual apportionment to the amount of $472,830 09, went into a desultory discussion on the report of Mr. Eager, proposing the organization of a normal school for girls.

The examination in the case of Charles Hillsborough *vs.* Capt. Chauncey, of the U. S. Navy, in which the latter is charged with sending a libelous letter to the former, was continued before Justice Welsh yesterday afternoon.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite moderate. Prices of Flour and Wheat were lower. Hog products were more freely offered and were cheaper. The sales were larger. Beef was in good demand at buoyant rates. Sugars were more active. Coffee, Molasses and Cotton were quiet. Rice, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair request. Freights were brisker. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 537.

At the Live Stock Markets there was a large supply of beef cattle brought in for yesterday's market, the receipts for the week amounting to 3,738 head, or above 800 more than during the previous week. Several droves came through from Chicago, Ill., for $3 ₱ head. These excessively low rates induce Western owners to send forward large numbers of bullocks. More than one-third the entire receipts for the week past come from Illinois alone, and over half from that State, Iowa and Kentucky. The sales at the preliminary market were unusually large, amounting to nearly half the entire stock. The selling rates both yesterday and Tuesday were lower than last week, and the closing prices last evening were more than ½c. ₱ lb. below the previous week's markets, besides having to call the animals less than they would really weigh. Excepting a few very choice premium cattle, at about 12½c., sales of the first quality ranged from 11c.@12c., and fair animals at 10c.@10½c., while the Western scallawags, which only a low tariff would warrant in bringing in, brought about 9c. The stock was all sold....The Cow market is rather overstocked just now, and prices are $3@$5 ₱ head lower than last week....Veals are quite in excess of the City wants, over 1,400 having been received during the week. Prices have declined about 1c. ₱ lb.....Sheep are also more plenty and cheaper....Swine remains about as last week, with an active market.

Germany and Italy.

When Mr. Disraeli went out of his way in a speech before the British House of Commons to declare that Trieste was a German port, and that the Rhine might be attacked upon the Adriatic, he uttered words which were all the more dangerous that they were neither original with himself nor fully intelligible to his hearers. The "listening Senate" applauded what seemed the audacious eloquence of the orator's proposition, without reflecting how far such language might be held by the German States to commit England to the extremest Germanic view of the treaties of 1815; and Mr. Disraeli drew upon his memory for an effective phrase without considering how soon the march of events might bring him face to face with his own assertion, there to eat or be eaten by the doctrine it involved.

The declaration that Trieste is as truly a German city as Frankfort or Hamburg, and that the Rhine is to be defended on the Adriatic, was first made with public pomp and solemnity by the German Parliament of 1848, in the St. Paul's Church at Frankfort. Many great and stirring things have since then shaken the world, and the story of the last attempt at the manufacture of a United Germany has grown somewhat dim upon the recollections of men. It is well that at this moment, when some of the more absurd little States in the South of Germany seem disposed to fall into the snare set for them by Austrian diplomacy, and to fan the flame of Italian war into a general conflagration, attention should again be drawn to the actual conduct and the proclaimed policy of Germany in that brief epoch of her national enthusiasm and exultation. When the assembled representatives of revolutionized Germany began their sessions in the Paul's-Kirche, they inaugurated themselves (to use the style of those days) with a grand jubilation of fraternity. The quarrels and wars of mankind were at an end forever. The local divisions and provincial differences of Germany were to be laid a "smoking sacrifice" upon the altar, in behalf of the general liberation of all races. Everybody, excepting the kings of the earth, should enjoy his own again, and a great deal more than his own if he could get it. In a word, the Holy Alliance of the Peoples was to supplant the Holy Alliance of the Princes, and the reign of love to supervene upon the reign of force. There were to be new men and new women, new laws, new life, a new heaven, a new earth, and, particularly, a new German Empire, whence all hatreds of town against town and of class against class should vanish forevermore. All this was very noble and beautiful. But it soon received a curious commentary. Italy was in arms against the Austrians. The citizens of Milan had humbled the crest of the soldiery of Radetzky. Venice was sitting once more upon her Adriatic throne. Here was an excellent occasion for a fraternal embrace. But instead of a fraternal embrace Germany forthwith drew upon Italy the sword of Charlemagne. The rule of Austria in Italy was a laurel on the German brow. It was the destiny of Germany to sway the fortunes of the feebler Transalpine race. And so the very patriotic philanthropists who had been so ready to sacrifice their lives for the emancipation of mankind and the brotherhood of humanity, adopted with acclamations the proposition of Von Gagern, their President, that Trieste and the Adriatic, Venice and the Po, were fiefs of Germany, and must not be torn away from her consecrated inheritance. The doctrine of the "solidarity of the nations" disappeared with the first touch of a foreign demand for freedom at the hands of a German despot, just as completely as the ideas of political equality and toleration were smothered in the blood of Prince Lichnowsky and Count Von Auerswald, murdered by the patriotic mob for their opposition to its views of a great public question. It was no love for Austria in especial which dictated this proposition of M. Von Gagern; for that eminent statesman ruined his political fortune not long after by the efforts which he made to fix the crown of Germany on the unwilling head of Frederick of Prussia. It was the old untamed barbaric love of dominion, the old untamed barbaric scorn of human rights and national feelings, which thus arrayed the pretended democracy of Germany in the attitude of allies to the worst of European despotisms. The same emotions are busy now throughout a great part of Southern Germany, nor do they lack expression in the North. No State, however, is so busy in fostering the rabid Teutonism on which Austria counts as her lever for throwing Central Europe off its balance as Bavaria. Allied by the ties of religion to Austria, and naturally overawed by their immediate proximity to that gigantic empire, the Bavarians might be excused for a sympathetic anxiety in regard to the prospects of Austria. But when we consider that, at this moment, the Bavarian representatives are contending most resolutely with King Maximilian for precisely those constitutional rights which Austria has for forty years been doing her utmost to crush from the Alps to the Gulf of Naples, the world will hardly be persuaded to regard with any unusual tenderness the demonstrations of South Germany against the champions of liberal institutions in Italy. If Germany were well-advised in this matter, she would remember that she has her future to assure as well as Italy; and that if Austria presses primarily upon the Adriatic, the Tiber and the Po, her secondary influence upon the Baltic, the Danube and the Rhine has not been less hostile to all the best features of German progress and all the best hopes of German patriots. There is no State in Germany which may not justly envy Sardinia the success with which her Government and her people have worked together the fabric of liberty harmonized with order. There was no revolutionary rule in Germany during the crisis of ten years ago which merited the homage rendered by Lord Palmerston to the Roman Republic, that it had secured more of the results of sound Institutions than any Government which had preceded it.

Let Austria be driven from Italy, and she will have work enough within the body of her Empire to keep her out of mischief in Germany for some time to come. Austria once thoroughly humiliated, Germany may begin in earnest to achieve what for years has been to her a misty dream. But Germany enrolled under the Austrian banner against Italy and France will strike a blow at her own heart with every stroke she aims at her antagonists. In attempting the impossibility of making Milan and Venice and Floreace "German" cities, she will risk the loss for years of all that can make her own truly German cities the happy and honorable homes of a free and intelligent race.

Ex-Senator Foote and the Slave-Trade.

The Commercial Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., has been passing through a fearful crisis. The venerable body was riding its hobbies full speed, laying down unimpeachable propositions in law, morals and religion, prescribing the slave-trade as the remedy for all the social and commercial evils by which the unhappy South is afflicted, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the North, "the Black Republicans," Mr. Seward, and the Britishers, when a bombshell fell in the midst of them in the shape of Governor Foote, of Mississippi. This gentleman, apparently, has a great deal to bear with from his brethren, and owing to the possession of a fair share of practical common sense, appears to find the society of Southern politicians rather irksome. He has, we believe, attended this precious Convention, and as he happened to know what manner of assemblages they are, rather unwillingly, but bore up with great stoicism, until a resolution was proposed, directing the speech of a certain Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, to be printed among the proceedings of the body. This speech recommended open armed resistance to the Federal Government, in case it attempted to enforce the laws against the Slave-trade, declared that the South had a mission, and that mission was to kidnap negroes, and finally declared that any attempt of the President to do his duty in the matter would cause "the sun to rise upon the reeking plains of another Lexington or Concord." This was so strong, and blatant, and ridiculous, that the Convention were hugely delighted by it, and attempted to resolve that those were its sentiments also.

At this juncture Governor Foote appears to have been unable to contain himself any longer. Springing to his feet, he roared into the ears of the startled delegates that Spratt's speech was treasonable, and that any man who would attempt to put into practice the views which it contained, "deserved to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, dead, dead!" The confusion amongst the chivalry which followed the enunciation of this unanswerable proposition, as sound in morals as it is in law, was immense. They shrieked, howled, protested and spat, but in vain. Foote loaded again and fired another broadside into the mob, in the following fashion:

"The proposition that the Constitution of the United States is no longer a valid and binding instrument—the proposition that the sacred laws of the Union—enacted by wiser men than now live, and wiser men, I fear, than will ever live in the country again—(appreciative laughter and cheers)—the proposition that these laws, marked with the most profound wisdom, the object of admiration to the most enlightened men of all nations—that these laws are entitled to no respect, and that violation on violation of them may be perpetrated on the high seas and on the land of this glorious Continent—that these laws may be set at naught and the Government functionaries defied, and that reliance may be confidently placed on the juries of the country by perjury to acquit felons, is one of the most monstrous and vile propositions that could be made in the hearing of an intelligent and high-minded people."

When a Southern crowd of this stamp and calibre, with simply the amount of conscience, honor and sanity which such assemblages as this usually boasts, finds itself demolished in this wise with the words of soberness and truth, its usual resource is to offer either to lynch or fight the speaker. It is not half so fond of mathematical demonstrations, as Mr. Boyce would have us imagine. Happily this avenue of escape even Mr. Foote carefully blocked up. The charge of treason, ribaldry, and folly was not to be met by an offer to commit murder; "for," said the old gentleman, "I speak for the country and I take all the responsibility of what I say, and I will meet the whole band of Southern chivalry at the sword's point, or pistol's mouth, or anywhere!" In cases of this sort, the chivalry does not often vindicate itself in its favorite fashion. As long as there is a lurking suspicion of a speaker's "responsibility," as the slang hath it, he is apt to be shouted down. His point made clear, he has a fair field, at least, if no favor. Mr. Foote continued:

"I have no idea of seeing my country's liberties cloven down, the Constitution and the laws of the country trampled under foot, and stand by quietly, submitting to that inglorious degradation, without raising my feeble voice in solemn exclamation against that unrighteous conduct. I dare the publication of that speech. I was glad to hear it, for I knew that such doctrines had been for some time smouldering in certain bosoms, and I was afraid there would not be sufficient manliness and frankness to disclose them. I wished the monster of treason to unfold himself to public view that he might be attacked, and, in all his monstrous deformity, put to death by the voice of freemen. [Encouraging cheers.]"

The effect of this vigorous philippic was as marked as it deserved to be. It was the first time that one of these sorry bands of crazy conspirators has had the truth told it in its own den, and the result has proved so satisfactory that we recommend most cordially to the conservative party at the South to repeat the experiment. They have lain silent long enough. When the Spratts and McArdles and Boyces are preaching treason to the people, inculcating perjury on jurymen as a sacred duty, and openly recommending piracy as a patriotic sort of occupation, it is high time for their decent neighbors to let their minds be known, and save the South and the whole country from the disgrace which these incendiaries are endeavoring to bring upon them. And the right way to do it is to follow them into their rendezvous, confront them on the spot, and assail them with even a little religion, a little morality and a little law.

The British Yacht in New-York.—Our yachtsmen have cordially welcomed a Scottish visitor, who has just dropped anchor in our harbor, and will, doubtless, do everything in their power to make the visit of Mr. Tennent a counterpart of the agreeable experiences of Commodore Stevens in English waters, with the single exception that it will not be their fault if the *St. Ursula* carries back to England the prize which the *America* brought away. Nevertheless, our English cousins took their beating so handsomely that should Mr. Tennent resolve to enter his boat for the New-York regatta of the 2d of June, and outsail our native craft, we must prepare ourselves to bear up under defeat with equal high-breeding and good sense. One advantage, we observe that Mr. Tennent—who by the way is a Scottish gentleman of Glasgow—has already secured, which may be of great use to him in case he determines on competing for the New-York honors. That well-known yachtsman, the enterprising editer of the *Herald*, has taken up our Transatlantic visitor with great earnestness, and will, doubtless, give him such instructions in regard to the passage of Plum Gut as shall effectually prevent his falling into the wake of the too famous *Rebecca*. With a judicious attention to the counsels of so experienced a navigator, and a few private conferences with the leading members of the Yacht Club, Mr. Tennent will soon find himself as much at home on the North River as on the Clyde.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning another interesting series of letters from our Special Correspondents in Mexico, setting forth the condition of affairs in that unhappy Republic, and enabling the American people to form a clear and reliable judgment as to her prospects and necessities. According to present appearances her prospects are gloomy enough. The Clergy seem to be the main reliance of the enemies of Liberalism, but thus far they have nearly everything their own way. Our Vera Cruz Correspondent sends us a budget of valuable and reliable information concerning the Foreign Debt of Mexico and the Conventions by which her Custom-house dues are seized for its payment.

With marked good sense the Washington *States* urges the Administration to give its best attention to Mexico, instead of vainly looking after Cuba; and says, very truly, that we have ten-fold more interest in exercising control over Mexico, so far as to establish a just and well-intentioned Government, than in the acquisition of that much-coveted island.

A certain class of journals are sure to raise the cry of fillibustering whenever it is proposed to give any countenance or encouragement to the cause of law and order in the neighboring republic. What they really insist upon is that our duty as a foreign power in respect to Mexico requires us to permit her to be distracted by revolutions and internal fighting for all time to come, as she has been for twenty years past. Any assistance which we might render, by moral means or otherwise, toward the establishment of good government there, would, in their eyes, be rank piracy or something worse. But such is not the view of reason and common sense. The importance of the Mexican question cannot be overrated. We have now a splendid opportunity to extend our influence in such a manner as to bring the greatest advantage to ourselves, while conferring the highest benefits upon the Mexican people. This magnificent achievement of national policy requires none of the measures of war or conquest. It is purely a work of peace and good will. He who would take territory from Mexico is not the friend, but the enemy of the proposed policy. Mexico must belong to the Mexicans. We do not wish to acquire her domain; but our object is to make her a good neighbor, peaceable, industrious, thriving and respectable, with whom we can communicate, socially and commercially, for our mutual advantage. Is there any odor of fillibustering in this? Is it wrong in any possible way? On the contrary, is it not the best manifestation of neighborly kindness in our power to exhibit?

What we fear is, that the Administration, misled by the empty phantom of Cuba, will neglect the vastly more important matter of Mexico. We wish we could concur with the *States* in its belief that Mr. Buchanan is eminently qualified to meet the emergency. But if he will do so there shall be no backwardness on our part in awarding him due credit therefor.

Smith O'Brien at Boston.—It seems very difficult indeed for a foreigner to visit this country without meddling, to nobody's advantage and to his own hurt, with its internal affairs. Our guests from abroad seem to take it for granted that because this is a free country, everybody is at perfect liberty to take a hand in the regulation of its affairs. So they begin at once to lecture us on such topics as commend themselves most distinctly to their own prejudices or opinions. Kossuth made this mistake when he addressed the Germans here, and advised them to vote for the Democratic Party in 1852. Mazzini, though he has not visited our shores, has blundered still more grossly, by declaring his adhesion to the party of the Abolitionists. John Mitchel's impudent eccentricities in this direction are so notorious as to be painful. Smith O'Brien, the latest of our distinguished visitors, began so admirably as to inspire the hope that he would wholly escape the rock on which so many of his predecessors have split. The expectation, however, was unreasonable. Mr. O'Brien being in Boston could not resist the temptation of taking part in Massachusetts politics. He made a speech to his Irish fellow-citizens, which we published yesterday, and in which he censured very severely the two-years' amendment to the Constitution just adopted by the people, as being, not only unjust to foreigners, but highly prejudicial to the welfare of the United States.

Now this may be very true. As we have taken occasion more than once to say, we think these censures are substantially just. But Mr. O'Brien is not the man from whom they can come with the most propriety or the best effect. He is an entire stranger here,—knows nothing of the practical difficulties which beset the exercise of the elective franchise, and is, therefore, not qualified to judge of the propriety of this enactment. Indeed, he shows very clearly his incapacity to discuss the subject by imputing bad motives to those who favored the amendment,—alleging that it was done out of hostility to foreigners, and with the intention of preventing them from coming to the country. And his general ignorance of our affairs, as well as of this particular subject, is well illustrated by his speaking of the amendment as one which extends the disqualification of foreigners "beyond the period fixed by the Constitution of the United States." That instrument, as all who attempt to discuss the subject at all should know, fixes no period of naturalization, and still less of voting,—the first being left to the legislation of Congress, and the last to the action of the several States.

Mr. O'Brien's interference in this matter cannot do the slightest good, and is only calculated to perpetuate prejudices and hostilities which should be permitted to die away. Those of his countrymen who have made this country their home are much better qualified in every way to discuss the subject than he can be, and they ought to be left to the exercise of their own judgment upon it.

What has become of all the Quakers?—In the whole course of our journalistic experience, we do not remember a time before the present when there have not been heard dismal croakings from the great grain-producing regions of damage to the crops, and predictions of a scarcity of our great staples. The weevil the frost, the blight, the drought, or some other cause, has always been active somewhere, to destroy the hopes of the farmer, and stimulate speculation; but at the present time there is a remarkable concurrence of good reports, and encouraging rumors from every part of the country in relation to the crops. The wheat, the grass, the corn and the fruit promise a rich harvest for the cultivator of the soil, giving employment to all laborers, increasing the tolls of canals, the freights of our shipping and the receipts of our railroads; keeping down the prices of the necessaries of life at home, affording the West the means of paying its indebtedness to the East, and the East a surplus to send across the water to its creditors there. It is early to talk about the crops, but in this great country of ours while in one part of the Union the farmer is engaged in putting his seed into the ground in another the planter is gathering in his harvest. In Georgia and South Carolina the wheat harvest has already commenced, and the reports from both States are highly encouraging. In a few weeks the wheat harvest will commence in North Carolina, and on the state of the weather during the next two months millions of value are depending. There may be smut and rust yet to blight the prospects of the wheat growers; but thus far there have been no discouraging rumors even, and the prospects of a lively foreign demand for our grain, give increased importance to the great question of the growing crops.

Real Estate in New-York and in Philadelphia.—It is a darling theory of the Philadelphians that their city is in all respects the equal of New-York. Accordingly, they are surprised and shocked to find such a disparity between the value of lots and houses in the two cities. The prices paid in New-York seem astounding to their sober apprehension; they have no idea of the value of such property in New-York. In Philadelphia there are fine houses and stores already built, with an abundance of commodious vacancies to construct more. But there is little demand. Real estate—the most desirable in appearance—cannot be sold at anything like its supposed worth. Houses erected a few years ago at great expense, and in the best style, will not bring their cost, or any sum approaching to it.

In this state of things our good-natured brethren of the reetangular city turn their eyes hitherward. It is their expressed reliance that New-York capital will flow to Philadelphia. As an inducement they talk of the advantageous position of their town in reference to the Western trade.

We fear they must be disappointed. Our capitalists will hardly look for a better place than New-York in which to invest. If they are mistaken in this notion of theirs, Philadelphia logic will hardly set them right. They are wrong-headed enough to imagine that the largest, most prosperous, and most rapidly-growing city in America is the one where capital is surest to find profitable employment.

A Small Mistake.—A correspondent, who declares himself to be a daily "reader of the Times," and adds the tautological assurance that he is "a lover of the truth," bitterly complains that we have violated the rules of "fair play" by withholding from the public Lord Derby's Address to the Electors of Buckinghamshire. He is not at all surprised that the *Herald* and *Tribune* should be guilty of such abominable conduct, but pays the Times the compliment of scolding us for falling into the like wickedness. We accept the compliment with modest satisfaction, but must decline the censure. We have never published Lord Derby's address to the Electors of the English county which Mr. Disraeli has the honor of representing, for the simple reason that Lord Derby has never made any address to the said Electors. Our correspondent has been misled in consequence of the bad practice, to which he pleads guilty, of reading the *Evening Express*. In that journal, Mr. Disraeli's very brilliant plea for his own re-election, which had been duly published in the Times of May 16, was reproduced on the evening of the same day as a speech of Lord Derby. If our correspondent will abandon the dangerous habit of spoiling his intellectual digestion with the *Express*, he will probably so far recover the tone of his mind as not again to be deluded into the notion that Peers of Parliament are called upon to talk themselves into their legislative seats like mere mortal commoners.

Academy of Music.

"Don Giovanni" attracted a fine house, last night, in spite of the weather, which somehow always manages to be unpleasant whenever there is anything "classical" going on. The cast of the opera was certainly a justification of all the manager promised. Piccolomini, as *Zerlina*, sang the music excellently, and acted with supreme naturalness. It is her best part, and we doubt if there is any one who can fairly be called her equal. Youth, and the quick inspirations of a nature naturally arch and vivacious, are precisely what are wanted for the character. Heretofore we have been addicted to mature *Zerlinas*, whose juvenility has been a rather solemn and sudden sort of thing. Amodio, as *Masetto*, acted with much spirit, and displayed a pretty fancy for pirouettes. A stupendous *pas* in the first act brought down the house, and secured an encore. Musically considered, Signor Amodio was not quite so remarkable, being, in point of fact, a comparative stranger to the score. Still, Amodio was good and amusing. Patodi made her *rentrée* as *Donna Anna*, and displayed all that dramatic power for which she is remarkable. Mme. Strakosch, as *Donna Elvira*, sang carefully and well. Signor Brignoli, as *Ottavio*, was good, and obtained a well-merited encore in *Il mio tesoro*. Gassier, as the *Don*, excellent. Signor Junca, as *Leporello*, sang the music better than many of his predecessors, but was by no means great, dramatically. The Signor is altogether too much of a gentleman for the sneaking servant. He looks like an impoverished nobleman reduced to service.

Mr. Mills' Concert.—We direct attention to the concert to night at Niblo's—Mr. Mills' first in America. A number of distinguished artists assist, and Mr. Mills will play some of the most remarkable piano productions of the present day.

Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail Steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 12th inst. for New-York *via* Havana, at which port she arrived at 9 A. M. of the 14th, after a rapid run of forty-eight hours from city to city; left Havana evening of same day for this port and arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock last evening.

The *Quaker City* brings 174 passengers, $118,000 in silver specie, and a full cargo for this port.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

Stock of Sugars on hand 280,000 boxes. Freights were improving.

Health of the city and island good.

The *Quaker City* experienced strong northerly winds on the passage from Havana.

The City Inspector's Office.—There were no proceedings of interest at the City Inspector's Office yesterday. In the morning Mr. Scott, the Mayor's Secretary, was placed in charge, with some policemen, who had directions to let people pass in and out, but not to let any of the books and papers be disturbed. The routine business of the office is carried on as usual by the clerks appointed prior to Jan. 1. Mr. Moaron, (late City Inspector) was in his late private office during the day, and had a consultation with Ex-Judge Edmonds. It is understood that he will appeal to the General Term from the decision of Judge Allen. In the meantime applications for the removal of offal, dead animals, and for the removal of bodies from the City for burial, are granted by the Mayor. There was a considerable gathering of the late City Inspector's Ward officers about the office during the day, but there were no attempts at disturbance.

Health Commissioners.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at 12 M.—Mayor Tieman, Mr. Cornell, Drs. Rockwell, Miller and Gunn were present. Dr. Gunn reported the arrival at Quarantine of the brig *John Bagshaw* from Rio; all were well on arrival. In view of the confined condition of the departments having charge of street-cleaning and removing night soil, Dr. Miller offered a resolution directing that these subjects should be referred to the Mayor and Comptroller, to devise a plan to accomplish the work. The resolution was adopted. To guard against unfair monopoly in the business of lighterage at Quarantine, the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Commissioners was amended by inserting after the words, "Fanchea and McCaskey" "and such other parties as the Health-Officer may deem expedient for the interests of Quarantine."

Moarhy.—The superb chess board made for the Morphy Testimonial is completed, and was on exhibition at Tiffany's yesterday. It is composed of ebony, pearl, silver and gold. The design and workmanship are considered most tasteful and appropriate.

Death of Alexander von Humboldt.

The *Canada* brings sad verification of the singular prophecy, uttered a year since by Baron von Humboldt, in regard to the probable period of his own death. A remarkable presentiment that the year 1859 would be the *end of his life*, found casual expression, and has been fulfilled. Our dispatches this morning announce that the venerable *savant* expired at Berlin, on Friday, May 6, in his 91st year.

Frederick Henry Alexander von Humboldt was born in Berlin Sept. 14, 1769. His father, Major von Humboldt, held the office of Chamberlain to Frederick the Great, and the early years of the son were passed under the tuition of Campe, on the paternal estate at Tegel, near Berlin. In 1788, when in his sixteenth year, Alexander entered the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with his brother William; remained in that institution for two years, and was then transferred to the University of Gottingen. In the latter, he made the acquaintance of the naturalists Blumenbach and Forster, and through the friendship of these distinguished men, was enabled to cultivate his natural tastes for scientific study. The brothers quitted college in 1789. William had conceived a fancy for political life, and departed for Paris. Alexander, whose education had been especially directed with a view to employment in the Government mines, followed the bent of his inclinations for travel and discovery, and, in company with Forster, made his first scientific journey to the Rhine, through Holland, and to England, early in the ensuing year. His first literary production, *Mineralogical Observations on some Basaltic Formations of the Rhine*, was the fruit of this journey. Returning home, he was sent to Hamburg to acquire a knowledge of commercial affairs, studied book-keeping at an Institute, afterwards removed to Freyburg, and became a student in the Mining Academy, where he remained until 1792. In that year, at the age of 23 years, he was appointed Superintendent of Mines in Franconia, an office which he held for three years. During this period, he zealously prosecuted his mineralogical and botanical studies, and made various experiments on the physical and chemical laws of metallurgy. In 1795, he resigned his office, in order to devote himself to the subjects of scientific research which had always been present to his mind. The plan of his great American journey seems to have been suggested during the period of his early intimacy with Forster; and having freed himself from the cares of public duty, he set himself in earnest to the necessary preparations for that expedition. The first step was a series of scientific explorations in different parts of Europe, undertaken with a view to enlarging his experience and improving his powers of observation. He made several visits to Switzerland and the mountains of Silesia, and afterwards assumed the burden of an official visit to Prussian Poland. This yearning desire to see strange lands and to devote himself to scientific exploration, is well described by himself in the opening chapter of his *Personal Narrative:*

"From my earliest youth I felt an ardent desire to travel into distant regions, seldom visited by Europeans. This desire is characteristic of a period of our existence when life appears an unlimited horizon, and when we find an irresistible attraction in the impetuous agitation of the mind, and the image of positive danger. Though educated in a country which has no direct communication with either the East or the West Indies, living amid mountains remote from coasts, and celebrated for their numerous mines, I felt an increasing passion for the sea and distant expeditions. Objects with which we are acquainted only by the animated narratives of travelers have a peculiar charm; imagination wanders with delight over that which is vague and undefined; and the pleasures we are deprived of seem to possess a fascinating power, compared with which all we daily feel in the narrow circle of sedentary life appears insipid."

Serious preparations for the journey to America were not possible, in consequence of family causes, the death of his mother, and the disposition of the paternal estates, until the year 1797. In that year Humboldt supplied himself with ample means for his new enterprise by the sale of the large inheritance which had fallen to him, and set out with his brother for a preliminary journey to Italy. On reaching Vienna, however, further progress was found to be impracticable, in consequence of the war then raging between France and Austria, and Alexander passed the Winter of 1797-8 in Salzburg. In the following Spring, receiving intelligence of the contemplated expedition of Baudin, intended for the exploration of the Southern Hemisphere, he hastened to Paris, but was again fated to meet with disappointment. The expedition was abandoned, and Humboldt saw no immediate prospect of carrying his enterprise into effect. During his stay in Paris, on this occasion, however, fortune favored him in one respect. He became acquainted with Bonpland, his future companion to South America, who had been appointed to the *corps* of naturalists to accompany Baudin's expedition. A close friendship sprang up between Bonpland and Humboldt. They entered together on a career of preparatory study, and Humboldt united at the same time with the celebrated Gay-Lussac in a series of experiments on the atmosphere. In the Fall of 1798, Humboldt, accompanied by Bonpland, went to Marseilles with the intention of embarking for Egypt, to join the scientific *corps* which accompanied the army of Napoleon. But another disappointment awaited him. The Swedish frigate in which he had been offered a passage, had been delayed by a storm, had put into a Portuguese port to repair damages, and could not sail until the following Spring. After a delay of two months, the two friends, disliking the prospect of inaction in Marseilles, resolved to spend the Winter in Spain, and proceeded to Madrid, taking astronomical and barometrical observations by the way.

This journey to Madrid proved a hit. After three successive disappointments, Humboldt found himself in a position far better than any he had hoped for. The Prime Minister, Urquizo, a man of enlightened sagacity, lent a willing ear to the memorial presented by the disappointed traveler, supported the project, overcame obstacles, and obtained for Humboldt enlarged privileges for undertaking a voyage to the New World and the Philippine Islands. "Never," says Humboldt, "had so extensive a permission been granted to any traveller, and never had any foreigner been honored with more confidence on the part of the Spanish Government." Humboldt, accompanied by Bonpland, left Madrid in May, 1799, for Corunna, where the corvette *Pizarro* lay, ready to receive him. The vessel was bound to Havana and Mexico, but her Captain received orders to touch at the Canaries, and allow the travelers time to ascend the Peak of Teneriffe. Humboldt was now thirty years of age. The delays and disappointments which he had been compelled to encounter had not only better fitted him for the task he had undertaken, by affording him leisure to enlarge his stock of knowledge, but had furnished him in Bonpland, an able assistant and a fast friend. Humboldt has touchingly recorded his sensations, as he found himself fairly in the way of realizing the hopes of years. The vessel touched at the Canaries, the travelers ascended the Peak, recorded their observations, narrowly escaped capture by British vessels, and departed for Havana. A malignant fever which broke out on shipboard, however, occasioned a change in the destination. The vessel bore away for Venezuela, and the travelers met a favorable reception in that province, where they arrived in July, 1799. They immediately began their explorations, the history of which is familiar. The exploration of the Orinoco, from which so many interesting discoveries resulted, was undertaken in November following. Some months were passed in general observations upon the seacoast, but in February, 1800, Humboldt, still accompanied by Bonpland, struck into the interior, traversing vast plains under a heat so intense that the journey was made chiefly by night, and on the 4th of April, after enduring extraordinary hardships, entered the Orinoco. On the 10th of April the travelers began a canal exploration of that river, voyaged on the Rio Negro and the Cassiquiare, and finally reached the tributary streams of the Amazon. The extension of this voyage to the mouth of the Amazon was fortunately relinquished; else the travelers had fallen into the hands of the Brazilian officials, who had received orders from the jealous Government to seize them and transport them to Lisbon. The little party started on its return on the 10th of May, and arrived at Angostura on the 16th of the following June. Thence they sailed for Havana, where they arrived in the middle of December. Tidings of the departure of Baudin's expedition from France reached Humboldt during his sojourn in Cuba, and he determined to sail for Carthagena, cross the Isthmus to the Pacific, and await the arrival of the expedition at Lima or Valparaiso. This journey gave occasion for the famous travels among the Andes. Reaching Carthagena on the 30th March, 1801, Humboldt relinquished his purpose of proceeding across the Isthmus to Panama, and chose instead the route to Guayaquil, by way of Bogota and Quito. This change of direction gave him an opportunity to trace the map of the Rio Magdalena. On the 22d of June, the ascent of Chimborazo was made. The next step was the exploration of the chain of the Andes, undertaken after the reception of further news from the unlucky expedition of

years. In the Spring of 1805 he accompanied his sister-in-law to Rome, and spent part of the ensuing Summer at Albano, with his brother WILHELM. Their society was at that time still further enriched by the presence of Mme. DE STAEL, SCHLEGEL, and SISMONDI. An anticipated eruption of Vesuvius led him to Naples, in company with GAY LUSSAC, and he was fortunate in being able to witness the grand outbreak of the 12th of August. After completing his observations he proceeded to Berlin, and did not return to Paris until 1807, when he established himself there permanently, to superintend the publication of his works.

HUMBOLDT'S journey through Russia, Siberia and Tartary was his next great enterprise. It was begun in the year 1828. His companions were EHRENBERG and ROSE. The results were, like those of his American journey, extremely valuable to the science of physical geography. At his suggestion a regular system of meteorological observations was established in Russia by order of the Emperor; and during the twelve years which elapsed between the publication of his *Asiatic Fragments* (1831,) and his *Central Asia* (1843,) HUMBOLDT was in constant communication with Russia, and was regularly furnished with the results of the system of observation which he had instituted.

In September, 1830, HUMBOLDT was sent to Paris by FREDERIC WILLIAM III., with a diplomatic mission to acknowledge LOUIS PHILIPPE and the new dynasty. He was sent a second time in 1831, and on his return visited Weimar, and spent a few hours with GOETHE, whose death occurred in six months afterwards. In the year 1835 he was called to mourn the loss of his brother WILLIAM, who died on the 8th of April, and whose literary executor he became.

Since 1842, HUMBOLDT has resided chiefly in Berlin, devoting himself to science, and carrying on an enormous correspondence, which continued nearly down to the day of his death. The frequent acknowledgments of the labors of the young generation of scientific men, which have appeared from his pen, within the last four or five years, are a sufficient indication of his untiring zeal and well-preserved age. His elaborate work on physical science, entitled *Kosmos*, was interrupted in 1828, but resumed in 1842 on an enlarged scale, and occupied much of his time during his late years. Five volumes of this production have been published. His other principal works were his magnificent *Collections* on all subjects of science, published at great cost: the *Personal Narrative*, *Views of Nature*, *Views in the Cordilleras*, *New Spain*, *Journey to the Ural*, and *Central Asia*.

SPORTING NEWS.

Return Match between Ethan Allen and Lantern.

ETHAN WINS THE RACE—THE FIRST HEAT MADE IN 2.24¼—THE SHORTEST TIME ON RECORD—GREAT CROWD ON THE COURSE—EXCITEMENT, BETTING, &C.

The great race at Union Course between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern* for $10,000, which has been the chief topic of conversation with those who delight in trials of speed between fast horses ever since the match was made, "came off" yesterday in spite of the weather. Such a crowd, and of such materials composed, has not visited that Course since the last contest between these horses, which, it will be remembered, was terminated by the withdrawal of *Lantern* on account of an injury which he sustained, and by the decision of the Judges that the latter horse was distanced after *Ethan Allen* had trotted around the Course at his leisure without him. The race was to take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A few hours earlier there "might have been seen" solitary horsemen and horsemen in company with other horsemen, light wagons and heavy wagons, open barouches and covered carriages, hotel stages and City omnibuses chartered for the occasion, sulkies and buggies, and, *cum grano salis*, every manner of movable structure whereof cognizance is taken in the vocabulary of the manufacturers of wheeled vehicles, all wending their way to Union Course. They went freighted, for the most part, with precious burdens. There were pugilists and gamblers, Aldermen and Justices, gentlemen who live by their wits, gentlemen who live on their money, and individuals who exist without the former and without any apparent means of obtaining the latter; clerks in the departments of the City Government, and Custom-house officers without number. Happy were they who proceeded thus to the Course—far happier than those who waited for the cars. The Long Island Railroad Company had determined in advance that as many passengers as could be gleed together in a single train of cars not nearly large enough to accommodate them should be permitted to buy excursion tickets for this occasion. To be squeezed unmercifully was the ordeal which all who went by this route were compelled to pass through. In the rush for tickets at the ticket offices each man was embraced *per force* by all around him; each was crushed pushed and smashed through a narrow door into the inclosure where the cars were waiting. All, except those who crossed the South Ferry and took seats an hour before the advertised time for starting, instructed themselves by dint of much pulling, hauling, elbowing, and, in some instances, fisti-cuffing, into the well loaded cars. Many stood up gasping for breath, welded in, jellied and bruised between those who before and behind turned against them while the train was in motion, while they passed through the long tunnel at a snail's pace, with the the windows closed, catching for breath in a foul, close, tobacco-smoke-laden atmosphere, and proceeded still slowly on a journey which should have been completed in much less time; and not a few regretted, when the end of it was reached, that they had ever started to go to the races. The corpulent gentleman who unwisely trusted himself to that crowd suffered intense agony. He speedily became tired of waiting, till nearly half an hour after the hour at which the train should have started elapsed before it emerged from the noisome inclosure at the dépôt; but he had bought his ticket, and he knew it was too late to return. In the tunnel, in language more emphatic than elegant, he requested gentlemen not to smoke unless they wished to smother him. In puffing and blowing, he vied with the engine till the journey's end was reached, and when he alighted from the cars he was left far behind in the race for the entrance to the Course and eligible position inside. It was 3 o'clock when the train reached Union Course, and it had begun to rain; and lest they should be too late for the sport, and that they might place themselves under cover as soon as possible, the railroad passengers were clamorous in their endeavors to effect a speedy entrance. Some difficulty was experienced at first in procuring tickets, and a few impatient ones tore down some of the boards from the fence, and entered at the breach. Others climbed over the fence, but the majority, after waiting awhile, were enabled to squeeze themselves in at the legitimate entrances.

There were probably seven or eight thousand people inside. The grand stand was full, the course in its vicinity was lined with people—among them the "Benicia-Boy," TOM HYER and others—and the grassy inclosure within the race track was vexed with carriage-wheels and beaten with horses' hoofs. It was considerably after three o'clock when the race-horses were brought forth, each harnessed with another horse to a skeleton wagon. It was not to be "a trot in double harness," in the common acceptation of the term; *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern* were to do the trotting and their mates were to gallop around the course, with traces shortened so that the latter should carry all the weight that was behind them. A great deal of money had been bet on the race before the day arrived, and a great many more bets were made on the spot. Bets, in the ratio of $100 to $25, had been offered in favor of *Ethan Allen* and taken; and on the ground, before the first heat, the odds were $100 to $60 in his favor. All sorts of rumors prevailed. Some said *Ethan Allen* "lacked bottom;" in a well-contested race, best three in five, as this was likely to prove, he was pretty sure to fall behind. Others said he was not in good condition. Others again distrusted the offers of his backers, and believed that it was not to be a *bona fide* race. The result proved that all these were grently mistaken.

Some time was spent in scoring, and three false starts were made. GRAHAM SPICER, who drove *Lantern*, could not hold him, and at each start he broke into a full run. At length ISAACA JONES took the reins and with SAMUEL MCLAUGHLIN behind *Ethan Allen*, both horses were brought well up to the starting point, and "Go!" was shouted from the Judge's stand. *Lantern* had the inside of the track and *Ethan Allen* was a little behind at the start. *Lantern* broke badly just beyond the first quarter, and *Ethan Allen* took the inside of the track and opened a wide gap between himself and his opponent. He kept several lengths ahead, *Lantern* most of the time on a gallop, until on the home stretch *Lantern*, brought down to a trot again, made an astonishing effort, and though *Ethan Allen* was pressing forward at a splendid pace, closed up the gap and the horses came in neck and neck, amid the shouts of the spectators. The time made in this heat was 2.24¼, the quickest time, in double harness, on record. Some thought *Ethan Allen* was half a head in advance when the horses passed the Judge's stand. The Judges announced "A dead heat." The excitement while the horses were on the home stretch was intense; it was not equalled during any of the heats that followed. Immediately after this heat, $100 to $80 was offered in favor of *Lantern*, and was freely taken. After twenty minutes rest the horses were brought up again for the second heat, and after two false starts—*Lantern* each time breaking—they are off again, *Ethan* on the inside of the track. *Lantern* soon breaks and *Ethan Allen* shoots ahead. They continued several lengths apart as before until on the home stretch *Lantern* again endeavors to take the lead, but this time unsuccessfully. A loud shout announces that *Ethan Allen* has won the heat, and presently the Judges suspend a black board from the Judges' stand, on which the time is written, —2.27½. The winning horse was only half a length ahead. The track, which during the first and second heats was in excellent condition, was now becoming very heavy, and the rain, which till now had fallen lightly at intervals, began to descend steadily. The excitement, we understand, was caused by a cat which had a fit and ran wildly among the children. Several boys leaped out of the windows under the first excitement, but, fortunately, on one was hurt.

INQUEST.—Coroner BENNETT yesterday held an inquest at Bay Ridge on the body of an unknown man, found in the bay in that vicinity. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered. The deceased had on a brown overcoat, gray pants, silk vest, black cravat, thick woolen stockings and shoes. On his person was a silver watch, and a card admitting Miss CAMERA as a visitor to the New-York Almshouse.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—The Anniversary of the Eastern District Sabbath Schools took place yesterday. A part of the programme was not carried out on account of the rain. The children assembled in different churches, and listened to addresses, and in the evening a meeting of the friends of the cause was held, when addresses appropriate to the occasion were made.

DISEASED PORK.—A resident of the Eighth Ward was arrested yesterday for selling a diseased hog to a butcher on Hamilton-avenue. The accused will be examined to-day.

WATER RATES.—The Water Board propose to submit to the Common Council for approval the Water Rates, the same as adopted by the Croton Board, in New-York.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 23, 45, 57, 58.

A destructive conflagration occurred in Marietta, Ohio, on the 12th May, breaking out in Mr. Brenen's warehouse. Twenty buildings were burnt, comprising the principal part of the business section of the town. Loss about $30,000. The principal sufferers were Nye & Huntington, loss $5,000 Insurance $2,000; Bosworth, Wells & Co., loss $12,000, Insurance $8,000; S. R. Turner, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Cuticular Bandage, or Feminine Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 769 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States.

Catarrh.
Dr. GOODALE still continues the successful treatment of this disease, in all its variaties and phases, at No. 6 Bond-st., New-York. Persons who are at incredulous as to relief and cure of this malady, may be assured from a personal interview that they may be permanently and radically cured. Those who have resorted to the various "specifics," including little pills, without benefit, are the subjects most desired.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES & FRAMES.
GOLD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
NO 205 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Clocks, Clocks.—Marble, gilt, porcelain, bronze and oak wood cases, suitable for the parlor, library or bedroom, in great variety; also candelabras, &c., to match. For sale by
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND
No. 547 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Removal.
The depot for the sale of
THE AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK
is removed to No. 73 Liberty-st., two doors east of Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous,
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladies Pleased.—Free, easy, light, beautiful, and cheap articles should be purchased and a good stock at that, such as gaiters, boots, slippers, for walking and promenade, in country or city. Ladies going in the country, go with your children to CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., where is the best, prettiest, and cheapest stock of feet covering in this city.

A New Sensation!—Novelty is magnetic, and the remarkable elegance of the Spring Caps for gentlemen and boys, just produced by WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, renders his new store the grand centre of attraction in this department. Remember, No. 216; under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 13 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Young men can learn their proper pursuit for success and happiness, and parents how to train their children for virtue and usefulness, by obtaining an examination from FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Gen. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, A. & T. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Trussee, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lynn's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

METSON—OUTCALT—On Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Dr. Howe, the Rev. Wm. W. Larson, of Ghent, N. Y., to SARAH MARIA, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Outcalt, of Three Mile Run, N. J.

KELLER—LOCKWOOD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson EDWARD S. KELLER of New-York, to Miss SARAH E., only daughter of Capt. Edmund Lockwood, of the former place.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 18, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, aged 60 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 177 East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Port Chester for interment.

GAINES.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 17, LILLIE, daughter of Stephen W. and Martha R. Gaines, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 280 Henry-st., New-York, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—In this City, EUGENIE BROWN, only daughter of MORTIMER and MARTHA ANN BROWN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 18, Mr. PIERCE KING, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 19 Perry-st.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 17, Mrs. C. E. LIVINGSTON.

Relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 174 Duane-st.

RAYMOND.—On Wednesday morning, May 18, of consumption, O. W. RAYMOND, eldest son of the late Capt. Raymond, aged 28 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Second Company National Guard, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Harbinson, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

TAUSLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 17, GEORGE EDWARD, infant son of George and Harriet V. Tausland aged 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 91 Prospect st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

BOERUM.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 18, of a lingering illness, SUSAN, wife of Henry Boerum, aged 57 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av.

LITTELL.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, May 17, R. DUMONT LITTELL, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday forenoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Union Place, Hoboken, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Moravian Hill Cemetery, Staten Island.

LE FEVRE.—At New Rochelle, on Wednesday, May 18, suddenly, MARY SOPHIA, only child of P. C. Le Fevre, commander of the U. S. M. steamship *Vanderbilt*, aged 2 years, 6 months and 26 days.

One notice will be given in this paper when the funeral will take place.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, &c.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we are now opening *the most magnificent assortment* of goods ever imported into this City, remarkable for their
EXCEEDING RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE;
Consisting in part of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, MANTLE CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARISIAN STATUARY, VASES, and GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
attested by the STAMP OF THE ROYAL FACTORY; among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILLIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects.
We have also a most extensive assortment of
MIRRORS, SILVER WARE,
CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., &c.,
which we are determined to sell *at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction* to customers.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Have removed from No. 18 John-st., to No. 523 Broadway, three doors above the Hospital.
LACES, FLOWERS, &c.
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH FLATTS &c.
REMOVAL.
H. & J. GOULDING.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No 8 BOWERY.

MAY 18.
GREAT SALE
OF
CHALLIES AND LAWNS
THIS WEEK,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
Nos. 80 and 81 Chambers st.
THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND.
Prices range lower than any quotations yet made.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $53 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them at No 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S
Article on
"THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE,"
Will appear in this week's
INDEPENDENT,
Published on THURSDAY MORNING at
No. 5 Beekman-st,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. —For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Plume situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward; fine flat bed and asparagus bed, two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring, never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., 32 elegant oil paintings by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice house, large and filled; shed and carriages; cows of superior breed, hogs and poultry.

For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John P. Treadwell deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 18 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride, and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine beautiful water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy air and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.

R. E. THORNE, Great Neck; JAMES UDALL, at Williams & Potter's, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about ten acres, extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 200 quince, 300 grape vines, half an acre of raspberries also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries &c., all in bearing. Also, many fine old trees. A new house with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 293 Broadway; or of JAMES O. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—PASSAIC VINEYARD—A beautiful property, only 9 miles from New-York, 36 acres of choice land, fronting 600 feet on Passaic River, with two elegant terraces, table and steps, &c. The house, an Italian villa, is large and commodious, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., occupying an elevated position 600 feet from the river. The outbuildings are extensive, and include a comfortable farm house. The vineyard contains nearly four acres of healthy vines, chiefly Isabella, yielding from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of grapes. Adjoining are peach and apple orchards, pear and cherry trees, and extensive asparagus beds. The location is all that can be desired for a gentleman's residence, being remarkably healthy, close to Newark and Belleville, and accessible to the City hourly.

BINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to DR. WALSH, on the premises.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; in a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. E. WHITESEY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 14.

TO LET (FURNISHED) OR FOR SALE—A most beautiful villa, situated on the borders of the Lake of Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga, and 10 from Lake George. The neighborhood is unrivaled on the score of health and picturesque beauty. There is splendid fishing, shooting and boating; the house newly built, pleasure grounds, about two acres; the dining and drawing rooms, 17x21 feet; six bedrooms, spacious hall, butler's pantry, cellar, kitchen, wood-house, ice-house, boat and bathing house, and 104 feet of piazza, 7 feet wide. For terms, apply to J. LEATI, No. 31 East 21th-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWROCHELLE—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House steamboat landing, and ten minutes' drive of the Railroad station. For further particulars apply to R. W. GILLAGER, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depot. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house is two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x28; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x36, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 24 acres of land, in the suburbs of the City of Rahway, Union County, N. J.—30 miles from New-York, with which there is hourly communication by railroad. There is on the place a large house, barn, and other outbuildings, with abundance of fruit trees, etc. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, on the premises, or at No. 155 Fulton st., New-York.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 13 rooms, with 1½ acres of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 300 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED IF desired, a two-story and basement brick house, nearly new, containing eight rooms, with garden planted, fruit and shade trees; within three minutes' walk of depot and steamboat landing, in the the village of Hastings on the Hudson. Apply to J. READ, No. 120 Chambers-st., New-York, or GEO. MUNSON, on the place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Olaverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT EAST Chester, known as the Rectory of St. Paul's Church; 16 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at the Church.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; only six minutes' walk from the depot; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Sloatsburg, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar-st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Sloatsburg.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Elizabeth, N. J., beautifully situated, with three-quarters of an acre of land; carriage-house, large garden, planted; choice variety of fruit and shrubbery; house large and convenient, 16 rooms, gas, furnace, &c. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 154 Broadway.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, A dwelling with eight rooms, very pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot and landing. Rent per annum $200, or $150 for the season. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, at Hastings, or at 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES, SITUATED IN THE village of Fordham, very convenient to the depot of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R.; would be let for the Summer. Inquire of F. B. HOLMES, No. 167 Broadway, or THOMAS BRAINBRIGE, Fordham.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, a beautiful country-seat, 40 minutes' ride from the City. Price $15,000. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 22 MILES IN New-Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $4,800. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 248 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL private family, having more room than they require, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Plume situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward; fine flat bed and asparagus bed, two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring, never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., 32 elegant oil paintings by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice house, large and filled; shed and carriages; cows of superior breed, hogs and poultry.

For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE 2d story of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; houses first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 59 Elvington-st.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CAN BE had for a few single or married gentlemen. House has all the improvements. Within one block of the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 124 Spring-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN ten minutes walk from Fulton Ferry—by a young man—where there are but few or no boarders. Address, A. B. C., Box 3,238, New-York Post-office, stating accommodation and terms.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. Refereoces exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly repaired, is now open to receive guests on the European plan. A fine restaurant is also attached to the house, with either *table d'hote* at 6, or *a la carte*.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished, with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen or a small room, suitable for one, may be had for the Summer in a quiet private family, without children, in a nest cottage house on Brooklyn Heights, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, on reasonable terms. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 41 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BY a highly-educated young Parisian lady, (superior musician,) husband and mother, board in a respectable family, where lessons would be received in part payment. Country preferred. References exchanged. Address P. L., Box No. 186 *Times* Office. Can furnish their apartments.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST TWENTYSecond-st would accommodate two gentlemen with partial board; rooms beautifully furnished, and table generously supplied; terms reasonable; references required. Address A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first-class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character a pleasant room, without board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish reference of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. 60 East 28th-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by an elderly widow lady of quiet habits in a private family, not below Spring or above 14th-st. Undoubted reference given and required. Address, for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, New Bible House, care of W. Laws, Esq.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Stanstsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexcepti nable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location, near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.

Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, to full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York.

Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office. Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

PAVILION, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THIS spacious and elegantly furnished hotel will be opened for the reception of families and Summer visitors on the 1st of June. The establishment will be so conducted as to insure the comfort and pleasure of its guests. The attractions of Islip as a Summer resort are too widely known to require recital. Arrangements have been made to place still and surf bathing, and daily excursions near the Bay, within easy reach of the occupants of the Pavilion. Communication with the City twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, and horses and carriages supplied to order. For further particulars, apply to J. ELLIOTT, No. 58 Wall st., where a plan of the premises may seen, and terms for board adjusted.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 23d of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Depot, (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 13 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SUMMER BOARDERS IN THE COUNTRY.—A large and well-furnished house, consisting of four spacious rooms, basement and garret rooms, beautifully situated on a farm near the Backensack River, on the Paterson plankroad, 4½ miles from New-York City, will be let to a respectable family during the Summer months. Vegetables, butter, milk, &c., can be had on the farm at reasonable terms, as well as bathing if necessary. A few rods from the house is a beautiful bathing and fishing place. Address A. F., Box No. 4, Hoboken, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a handsome country house; location beautiful and healthy; near the bay; 40 minutes from South Ferry by Brooklyn City cars. The house has every convenience for comfort and retirement: fine views; stabling. Good City references exchanged. For particulars, inquire at 5th-st., 30-av., left hand side, near Bay-ridge av., by South Ferry, Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately in Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY RESIDING IN Carmansville having three airy rooms, would like to meet with a small family of four or five adults; the best of references given and required. Address Box No. 7, Carmansville Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD in a farm house can be obtained on the North River, where a few families are taken, by addressing Box No. 68 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED HOME will take place on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the chapel of the Institution, in 65th-st., east of the 1st-av. A collection will be taken to assist in defraying the expense of erecting the new building. Clergymen of different denominations are expected to be present, and the exercises will be interesting.

The Anniversary for the Colored Friends will take place on the Thursday following (the 26th inst.,) at the same hour.

Conveyances by the 2d and 3d-av. railroad cars every 3 minutes.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will meet in the Hall of the University Medical College, in 4th-st., next to the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 19, at 8 P. M. By special request, an essay on *The Sanitary Influence of Light* will be read by JOHN H. GIBSON, M. D. The report of the Committee appointed to procure the passage of an "Act for the improvement of the Public Health of the City of New-York" will be presented. The public are invited.

F. B. MATHER, President.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., (the Rev. W. H. Milburn, Pastor.) The annual reunion of the friends of this Church, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Colombian Literary Club will be held in the Chapel of the New-York University on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1859. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.

At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS,

Ranging in price from $60 to $480 equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge room, or parlor.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, WB. SAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others exchanged. STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fulness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

AEOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $35; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS M FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY.
By order of the Supreme Court.
FRANKLIN BROTHERS
Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
the following described property viz.:
All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the westerly side of the Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts., and known as Nos. 114 and 114½, containing in breadth, front and rear, 25 feet, and in length on each side, 100 feet.
HENRY NICOLL, Referee.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Heavy French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, brocatel, rich velvet carpets, &c &c., the property of a private gentleman removing to the country. J. W. PORTER will sell at the highest bidder for cash, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 19 at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence, No 218 West 14th-st., near 9th av.
The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon, bina and gold, and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive descriptions; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; three solid rosewood centre-tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china ware, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace and widow curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings by native artists, the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full seven-octave, elegant case inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an elegant and costly embroidered cover.
LIBRARY ROOM—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid oak extension table, oil polished in the best manner; marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, sofa beds, chairs in hair cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich china and silver-plated ware, tea urn, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery &c., contained in the house No. 35 Clinton-place, 8th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. Cash deposit required of all purchasers, and the goods must be removed immediately. Sale positive, rain or shine. The parlors contain large rosewood suites, rosewood 7-octave piano, easy chairs, centre tables, bookcases, etageres, corner stands, &c.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Meeks. Chickering piano forte, with a magnificent gallery of about 75 original oil paintings, by eminent artists.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN BROOKLYN.
By W. B. WESCOTT, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock at No. 111 Henry st., Brooklyn Heights, comprising the entire furniture of the house, which is first class having been made to order by Meeks and other eminent makers, the sale of which will be absolute, without regard to weather.
CONSISTING, IN PARLORS, OF
Three elegant rosewood parlor suites, made by Meeks, and cost $600 each; Axminster and velvet carpets four large and costly Florentine mirrors, four splendid oval mirrors, chiffoniers, consoles to build work, marble top centre and side tables, rosewood marble-top etageres; rich embroidered curtains, rosewood piano-forte, by Chickering, of Boston, magnificent equestrian bronzes of Edward III. and Richard I.; also, of various classic subjects, with a large and valuable gallery of paintings, selected by the present owner in Europe and this country, among which are the works of Cropsey, Mount, Lilly, Carter, Hart, Rossenberg, Lanier, Carena, M. Spencer, Eglio, &c., and form a collection worthy the attention of connoisseurs and artists, (every painting to be peremptorily sold.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 19, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchant's Exchange:
Farmers' and Citizens' and Phenix Bank stocks, Lenox, Merchants', Peter Cooper, Mercantile Marine, North River, Tradesmens' Columbian Marine, Irving, Great Western Marine, Kings County, Home and Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.'s stocks New Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co.'s stock, Book Accounts, &c., by order of the assignee of McWolf. San Francisco County 6 per cent., Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent., Town of Fort Madison 8 per cent., New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 per cent., La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent., Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. For particulars see catalogue.
Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 23. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday. (Which have been the regularly established days of sale for many years) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of bank and insurance stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF THE SUPERB PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PERSIAN, AND CHOICE PLANTS, now on exhibition at the Horticultural Festival Palace Garden Hall. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, without reserve, on the evenings of FRIDAY, 20th inst., and SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above elegant articles. Among the paintings will be found the works of the following American, English and Flemish artists, viz: A. F. Bellows, A. H. Wenzlies, Hy. Schaeffels, Doughty, J. B. Stearns, Blondell, Greatrex, J. T. Peele, J. S. Robbins, Dr. Cook, Nicolie, Colonel J. Williat son, Sonntag, Van Ern, Hy. Cleanwork, and many other distinguished artists, whose names will be found in the catalogue; also some fine pictures by the old masters. The above offers an opportunity seldom met with, to obtain really fine pictures as they will be positively sold without reserve, as above. They will continue on exhibition every day and evening until the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT HIS STORE, NO. 61 Liberty st, THIS DAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock and positively the last sale of the season of standard roses, fruit trees, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship *Corinth*, from Havre. Sold by order of and on account of Messrs. Charles Trufant & Co., of Paris. Grafted trees, apricots, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, &c., gooseberry, raspberry, currants, grapevines, &c &c., the whole comprising the most select assortment of exotic plants of the season, comprising some 1,000 lots, each embracing different varieties. The attention of connoisseurs and the public is called to the sale. Also pot plants. A fine assortment, 5,000 different kinds, verbenas, cupheas, heliotropes, rose geraniums, horse shoe do., fish do. dahlias, fuchsias, ageratums, &c., the very choicest assortment of hardy climbing and dwarf roses, carnations, rosemarys, lavenders, and other fancy plants.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT NEW and second-hand furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., embracing carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatelle, brocatel, velvet, hair-cloth and reps, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, Voltaire and easy chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, oak dining-room furniture, of new and elegant designs, black walnut chamber suites, rosewood marble top side and corner etageres, with plate-glass backs and doors; rosewood and mahogany corner stands, what-nots, book-racks, &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Thursday) May 19, at 10½ A. M., precisely, a large and fine assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, pier and mantel glasses ornaments, China, dinner and tea sets, French cut glassware, silver tea service, tea urn, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery &c., contained in the house No. 35 Clinton-place, 8th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. Cash deposit required of all purchasers, and the goods must be removed immediately. Sale positive, rain or shine. The parlors contain large rosewood suites, rosewood 7-octave piano, easy chairs, centre tables, bookcases, etageres, corner stands, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of first class custom-made furniture, carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, bookcases, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be boxed and shipped.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
MONDAY, May 23, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 79 Fleet-pont-st., corner of Monroe-place, (the late residence of the Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.,) the large and general assortment of rich and costly furniture contained in the house, in excellent order and all of the very best manufacture.
PARLOR—Splendid 7 octave piano, by Scherr, in rich zebra wood case, with stool to match and maroon French cloth cover; suite of elegant rosewood furniture, in maroon cloth, with linen covers, 8 pieces; rich maroon French cloth window curtains, embroidered white lace do., with silver plated cornices; superb silver-plated chandelier 8 lights, with rich crystal cut glass chains, pisms and globes; two candelabras to match; royal velvet carpet, gold bordered window shades, splendid French plate mantel mirror &c., &c.
LIBRARY-ROOM—Magnificent oak extension table, buffet, lounge and chairs in green plush to match; artistic bronze and gilt chandelier, 5 lights, water slide, with globes and drops; splendid French plate mantel mirror and mirrors in doors, royal Wilton carpet, green and gold brocade window curtains, &c.
BEDROOMS—Splendid medallion French carpet, cost $175, and as good as new; two very rich blue and gold satin damask widedow curtains with arched cornices richly carved and gilt; bed curtains, walnut spring-seat couch, with mattress and pillows, sewing and arm chairs all to match, in blue and gold, splendid walnut bedstead, with superior mattresses and feather-bed; Kleg's patent self-adjusting chair, in crimson plush; splendid bronze copy of Kiss' celebrated statue of "The Amazon," on marble pocestal—with a variety of small articles of bronze, Parian, China and Bohemian ware.
CHAMBERS—Handsome walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, marble top dress bureaus, washstands commodes, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich window and bed curtains, splendid plated and gilt China toilet set; valuable oil painting, Brussels carpets, gas brackets, &c., &c.; and a good assortment of kitchen furniture.
Catalogues at salesrooms on Saturday.
The above furniture may be purchased at private sale, at an appraised valuation, if taken entire before the day of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY MAY 20,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Sookyn.
A Very Large assortment of Good Second-Hand Furniture—Rosewood mahogany, walnut and painted, marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, pier glasses, &c. Many of the articles are in excellent order.
At 2 o'clock P. M.
Set of 4 very rich maroon and crimson satin damask brocatel window valances, with lace curtains, cornices and trimmings, entirely new.
School Furniture—2 globes, 30 single desks
Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, matting, oil-cloths, &c.
At 6 o'clock P. M.,
1 splendid rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Linden & Fritz, as good as new.
1 rosewood piano, by G. F. Holmes
1 rosewood piano, by Davis Brothers.
1 rosewood cottage piano.
1 mahogany piano.
1 English silver mounted flute.
3 small flutes, 2 flageolets.
At 8 o'clock P. M.,
The sale of fine gold Jewelry will be continued.

HENRY H. LEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, PIANO-FORTE, VASES, &c—HENRY H. LEDS & CO., will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No. 80 West 14th st., near 6th av., all the furniture of the above house, consisting of three suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade and silk velvet; Turkish and reception chairs covered in reps; one magnificent rosewood piano, 7 octave, pearl keys and inlaid with pearl made by a City maker, and warranted for two years; two rosewood etageres, mirror doors and centre vase ornaments; rosewood sofa tables; ladies' secretaire, inlaid with satin wood; two elegant mantle mirrors, pier mirror, lace curtains and cornices, carpets vases paintings by celebrated artists, bronze clocks, persian figures Dresden and French china ornaments, dining-room furniture in solid oak, extension table, buffet arm chairs, Sheffield cutlery, fine cut glass, china tea & dinner sets, silver plated castors, spoons, forks, &c.; hall rosewood hat stand, velvet stair carpet; bottom furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEDS, Auctioneer—Nos. 5 and 13 Cooper Institute
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—The sale will take place on FRIDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the private dwelling No. 50 7th-st., near 3d-av. The house is furnished throughout with splendid rosewood furniture, velvet carpets and richly mounted gold framed French glass pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices and tables to match, also, several fine paintings by well known artists, together with a variety of fine figures, vases, &c. Further particulars in future advertisement. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP's Regular Hardware Trade Sale will take place at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 73 Williamst. Included in the above (and to be sold for account of the Underwriters) is one cask cork screws, spatters, high brass and metal candlesticks, plated spurs, sewing awls, shoe tacks, &c., damaged on the voyage of importation. Terms cash.

WM. W SHIRLEY, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHenware, rich gilt China tea and toilet sets, vases, tors, plated ware, britannia and all kinds of fancy goods, FRIDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 50 Catharine-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Positive sale of 316 lots, the owner going to Europe. Retailers wanting bargains will do well to attend. No postponement, no reserve. Store to rent and fixtures for sale cheap.

ENWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR SOILERS AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the foot of Cherry-st., East River, four second-hand boilers, landed from the steamship *North Star*, on the pier foot of Cherry-st., East River; will be sold separately or together. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White-av. for the ph.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.20 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
2 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Barrow-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Newburgh. Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Erie, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Rome (Belville) with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight proceeds conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on the road.
New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
G. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859,—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11 45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5.45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7.40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 11 45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 6 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2.45 and 6.45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie and Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4 46 and 8:30 A. M., and 3 45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4 55 and 8.40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.25 P. M., to Jamaica.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 2st day of June, A. D. 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 343 inclusive, on the 6th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858; whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed and, also all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed; and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts or pieces of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depots and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse, or in the vicinity or either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine houses, workshops, depots and other buildings and all other improvements on, or appertaining to, said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils, and other personal property procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used in connection with, said Railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description; and, also, all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, entitled "an act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856, entitled "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to secure the trust created by an Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said lands; and also, all and singular the bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and effects in action of whatsoever nature, owned wholly or in part, by said Railroad Company on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages, and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped and the said lands had been granted by the aforesaid Acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, fully designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned, to be held by him in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said Mortgage Deeds.
And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payment of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds as they respectively became due, or if default for the like period should be made in the payment at maturity of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said Mortgage Deeds; then, and in either of the cases, the undersigned, said Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all the other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said Railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company, covered and conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, either at public or private sale; and, also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount in the aggregate, of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon; but in case of any sale at auction, it was provided that notice of such intended sale should be published once in each week for three weeks at the least, in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in two newspapers published in the City of Milwaukee, one that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the undersigned Trustee, and said Railroad Company of in, and to the said property, rights, liberties privileges and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof.
And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about $270 000, of seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, when it became due, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in accordance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the 9th day of March, A. D., 1860, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, all and singular the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.
WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.
The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 23, same hour and place.
WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1859.
The above sale is further postponed to Saturday, May 21, 1859, same hour and place.
WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.
MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1859.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:
C. S. Marshall, D. R. Stanford,
James R. Whiting, Wm. H. Webb,
James T. Sanford, Thomas M. Shepard,
Hobart Ford, Samuel A. Rollo,
Adam Stodart.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.
JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

FINANCIAL.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE EAST NEW York Boot, Shoe and Leather Manufacturing Company, No. 16 Spruce st.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1859.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day at their Branch Office No. 16 Spruce-st., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:
ALANSON TRASK, C. D. BIGELOW,
GEO. D. PITKIN, LEVI B. HOWE,
E. WALTER ALLYN.
Subsequently, at a meeting of the Trustees,
LEVI B. HOWE was reelected President.
E. WALTER ALLYN was elected Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
Gatas, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 100 days and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building, Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO.
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28 at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $85.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper-ship,
"UNCOCAH,"
KEARY, Master,
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 21 EAST RIVER AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.
This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New-York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.
Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South st., cor. Wall.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETZEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail on
SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin

EXCURSION OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.

Five Hundred Guests on Board—Meeting, Resolutions and Speeches—Dinner, Music and Dancing.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* made an excursion in the bay yesterday for the purpose of further testing the working qualities of her engines, the steering and other properties of the ship, but more particularly to afford to our citizens an opportunity to inspect and admire one of the finest specimens of a naval vessel which was ever built in this port. A large number of invitations were issued by Mr. WEBB to the merchants of the port, the United States Naval Constructors and Engineers, the ship-builders, conductors of the Press, and other professional gentlemen, who, with a large number of ladies, were on board. The early hour named for starting, (7 o'clock A. M.,) and the somewhat dubious appearance of the weather, no doubt deterred many from accepting the invitation. As it was, there were nearly five hundred persons in the party. Among these were Captain SCHESTAKOFF, the future Commander, with the other Russian officers; WILLIAM H. WEBB, HORATIO ALLEN, of the Novelty Iron Works; Chief Engineers MARTIN and EVERETT, Mr. NORMAN WEBB. Messrs. DELANO and POOLE, United States Naval Constructors; WILSON G. HUNT, the Rev. Dr. PATTON, Captain MARSHALL and Mr. WILDER, Mr. HAGENWORT, JOSEPH HOXIE, GEORGE W. BLUNT, PHILIP HAMILTON and many others. Dodworth's Band, with twenty pieces, was engaged for the occasion. Shortly after 7 o'clock, the party being all on board, (with a few exceptions of tardy gentlemen who were just a moment too late,) the flag of the General Admiral of the Russian Navy was hoisted at the peak, and the ship steamed away from her pier, the band playing the Russian national hymn. As she proceeded slowly down the North River, salutes greeted her from the Cunard steamer *Persia*, at Jersey City, and from the English yacht *St. Ursula*, lying off the Battery. The courtesy was gracefully returned on board the *General Admiral*, by frequently dipping her flag. The bridge amidships was crowded by ladies and gentlemen who manifested the greatest interest in the movements of the ship, and in what was passing around them. The morning was "hazy," however, and there were many vessels anchored in the River, which obliged them to proceed slowly, and required the closest attention of Mr. MCGLYNN, the pilot, and of Captain COMSTOCK to safely thread the labyrinth of small craft which lay in the track. Having passed below the City, the guests dispersed themselves about to inspect the ship. The grand proportions of the vessel herself, as she towered a colossus among even the largest of the ships in the harbor; her tall, yet symmetrical masts, the immense Dahlgren and shell guns which lay upon their huge carriages on the deck, were all objects of admiration; but the special object of attention was the majestic, yet almost silent, movement of her engines. Here the company lingered longest, and were most profuse in the expression of their admiration. On account of the thickening fog, they were kept at a low rate of speed, not running more than twenty-five revolutions per minute, until she had passed below the Narrows. By 8½ o'clock the fog had become so thick, it was found impossible to proceed outside the bar with safety, and the anchor was let go opposite the "tail of the Bank," before they had begun to feel the influence of the heavy swell from the outside, which was caused by the long prevalence of an east wind. Many regretful remarks were made on account of this sudden termination to the pleasures of the trip, but others, more philosophical, greeted the fog as a friendly interposition against the qualms of sea-sickness. The band played lively airs, and a timely lunch, consisting of hot coffee and rolls, made the time pass pleasantly. Toward noon the fog lighted up, the anchor was weighed, and with a light breeze, the ship was headed up the bay, the tide being now too low to pass the bar. The frigate proceeded up as far as Quarantine, and then turning about returned over the same ground; in this way most of the day was passed, while the party on board occupied themselves in various ways. About 2 o'clock a handsome collation was provided on the berth-deck, the large lockers running fore and-aft serving as tables. The ladies were first accommodated with places, standing, after which the gentlemen, as they could find room, partook of the good things with appetites evidently improved by the sea air and other tonics which were liberally provided by Mr. WEBB, under the supervision of Messrs. VESAY & ORMEREE. The table silver of Capt. SCHESTAKOFF, of a unique pattern, and including about one hundred pieces, was made by TIFFANY & Co. It is of an elegant pattern, being designed for the Emperor's entertainments, and cost about $4,000. It includes a splendid pair of candelabras, and a tea set of novel beauty.

The dinner over, a meeting was organized on the spar-deck, JOSEPH HOXIE calling on Dr. PATTON to preside, and he in turn, calling on Mr. HOXIE for a speech. A Committee were also appointed to draft resolutions, after which Mr. HOXIE spoke substantially as follows:

He thought it a poor return to be called on for a speech, because he had asked Dr. PATTON to preside; he thought, however, that his friend WEBB would build no more ships until he made a dictionary, because while all else had improved, language remained stationary, and he felt unable to do justice to this, his last and noblest effort. There was no man who this day had seen this noble specimen of naval architecture who did not feel proud that WM. H. WEBB was an countryman, for no vessel in the world could compare with the one on whose deck they were now assembled. Russia should be ready proud of her naval architecture, for one of her greatest Emperors was a shipbuilder, and he who new presided over that mighty nation had shown his good judgment in coming to America for his model ship; and having done so, he had exhibited his further good sense in getting Mr. WEBB to build it for him. He felt prouder of the reputation of his countrymen than of an ALEXANDER, a NAPOLEON, or a CESAR. His (Mr. WEBB's) feelings, as he walked the deck of this noble vessel to-day, could not be described, while he could say to himself, "I built it." He had known Mr. WEBB from his boyhood, and he was his father's personal friend.

The rain here began to fall, when the Speaker put on his hat, remarking that he would now cover his venerable head as his locks were already sufficiently bleached.

Mr. BLUNT, on behalf of the Committee, reported the following resolution, which was read by Dr. PATTON, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to WM. H. WEBB, the builder of the hull of this superior ship of war, to HORATIO ALLEN, the constructor of her engines, to Capt. SCHESTAKOFF, and the other Russian officers, to Capt. COMSTOCK, and the other officers of the ship, we return thanks for their generous hospitality, and considerate attentions, and they bear with them, wherever they may go, our best wishes for their health and happiness.

HORATIO ALLEN, in response to a resolution complimentary to the Novelty Iron Works, referred in high terms of praise to the various gentlemen who had assisted in the drafting and construction of the engines.

The meeting then adjourned, and at the sound of lively music between decks, there was a sudden gathering of fair women and brave men, who concluded this festivities of the day by joining in the dance. These exercises were kept up until near the hour that the vessel reached her dock at the foot of Canal-street,—5 o'clock P. M. While coming up the bay the engine was worked up to 48 revolutions per minute, during which she logged 12 miles an hour.

The *General Admiral* will probably sail for Cronstadt about the middle of June; she will touch at Cherbourg on the way. She will go out in command of Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK, with Capt. CAVENDY as Sailing Master, Capt. FLETCHER as Chief Officer, and Mr. WILLIAMS, late of the *Adriatic*, as Second Officer.

Mr. WEBB and family also make a voyage to Russia in the ship.

We append the following description of the *General Admiral*, and of her engines:

The length of the spar deck is 307 feet; width, 55 feet; length over all about 325 feet; and depth to spar deck 34 feet. She has 44 side and two stern ports on the lower dsck, and on the spar deck 30 side ports, four forward and four after ports. Her armament will consist of seventy forty-pound guns, and two large eleven-inch shell awivsl Dahlgren guns. This size (forty-pounders) is peculiar to Russia, and the guns will be placed on the vessel on her arrivsl at Cronstadt. Her crew will consist of 800 man, and she has capacity to carry water and provisions for their austenance for six months, and stowage for 1,200 tons of coal, and will not, when fully loadsd, draw over 25 feet. The sheathing of the vassel is of cold-rolled copper, valus $14,000. There were 5,150 sheets of copper, wsighing 50,000 pounds, each sheet rsquiring 140 nails to secnre it, so that 721,000 nails, waighing 8,000 pounds, were ussd in the coppering alone. The whole vessel, at the time of launching, weighed 3,680 tons.

The ventilating apparatus consists essentially of two tubes, each of about 300 feet in length and two feet in diameter, which command the whole shio, and are worked by two fannera. These have communication with the sleeping berths, the cabin, the hold, and every place where ventilation is required. The power is given by two small engines. This is the largest ship-of-war in which Dr. D. B. RAIN has ever applied his apparatus.

RIOT ON SHIPBOARD.—A very serious conflict occurred yesterday afternoon on board the ship *E. Z.*, Captain HODGES, laying in the East River, and bound to Schodiac. The affray occurred between the second mate and the crew, during which knives were freely used. The second officer has part of his nose bitten off, and is badly cut. Most of the crew are more or less injured. Officers CORBALL and WELSH, of the Harbor Police force, arrested five of the most prominent of them. Their names are THOMAS GILMORE, MICHAEL MCDONOUGH, JOHN HUNTER, WM. B. MORGAN, and JAMES WARREN. They were locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

Domestic Troubles of a Naval Officer.

AN ALLEGED LIBELOUS LETTER TO A BROTHER IN-LAW—CURIOUS CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

Captain JOHN S. CHAUNCEY, of the United States Navy, who lately commanded the frigate *Niagara* on her voyage to Liberia with the slaves of the brig *Echo* on board, has had a complaint of sending a libelous letter preferred against him by CHAS. HILLSBOROUGH, Mr. HILLSBOROUGH is a retired merchant, and a brother-in-law of Captain CHAUNCEY, they having married sisters. The following is a copy of the alleged libelous letter:

MAY 10, 1859.

C. HILLSBOROUGH, Esq.—*Sir:* Some days since I received a bill from you of three separate items, amounting to $31 25. Among these items I find a charge of $9 50 for liquors for Mrs. Chauncey. Who authorized you in taking the unwarrantable liberty with me of paying the liquor and grog bills of Mrs. C., when the husband was living in the same hotel with you, and without his knowledge, and without consultation with him? Did you not aid bar in robbing me of my income during my absence, when I had left you a sacred charge? Are you not now her companion by day and by night, and giving her moral support in her wanderings from the home and affections of her husband? Your past and present conduct has not escaped the lynx-eyed auspicions of the world, and is the topic of unfavorable comment not only in the house but of the whole City. Time and truth, those certain friends, will yet overtake you and do you justice. The item of $20 appears to be a balance of $165 advanced to Mrs. Chauncey, contrary to my express injunction, delivered to you last Summer at the Clinton Hotel, and of which I have proof, and for the repayment of which by my brother, but a day or two after my return in the *Niagara*, you evinced such indecent haste, under a conviction, probably, of having been false to your trust.

I am advised that no responsibility attaches to me under the circumstances of your voluntary and unauthorized contributions to Mrs. Chauncey's unprincipled extravagance and depraved tastes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CHAUNCEY.

The complaint founded on the above letter was made before Justice WELSH, who saw fit to issue a warrant for the arrest of Captain Chauncey. The Captain demanded an examination, and the following is the evidence thus far taken:

Chas. Hillsborough, sworn—He resided at the Union-place Hotel; was a married man, but did not know where his wife resided; he had been acquainted with Mrs. Chauncey eight years; first became acquainted with her when she came to live in his family; she was then about thirteen years of age; she is a sister of his wife, and now occupies rooms at the same hotel with him; she lived with him off and on until her marriage with Capt. Chauncey; she has lived with him since her marriage; did not know the exact time of her marriage; could not specify any place where Mrs. Chauncey lived that he lived also; they (Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey) had been married about four or five months when he returned to the City, and went to the Clinton-place Hotel, where he lived at that time; could not say whether the Chaunceys resided at the hotel all the time he was absent; met them at Richard Kimball's, in New Lebanon; next saw her at the Clinton-place Hotel; they had rooms on the second floor, fronting on Broadway; he had rooms on the first floor; the rooms they occupied at the Union-place Hotel were on the third floor, and his room was next; he had occupied it since the month of October, 1858; the rooms were taken for Mrs. Chauncey and family while the Captain was at sea; while at the Clinton-place Hotel the Captain sent for him, and said that he had some trouble—he had a fight with his wife, and had thrown an inkstand at her head, but expressed himself very sorry for what he had done; a short time after that, the Captain informed him that he did not want him, the deponent, to pay any attentions to his wife, and not to visit their rooms; did not visit the room again until the Captain sent for him, which was, perhaps, six weeks or two months afterward; saw Mrs. Chauncey nearly every day during the interval, sometimes in the parlor and in the restaurant; have met her in the street; never rode with her in a carriage; thought she visited his room during the interval mentioned; she was always accompanied by one of the children; she did not visit his room at any particular time; had no understanding with her about her visits; informed her of the Captain's request that he should not visit her; she might have visited his rooms about once a day; this was in reference to the time that he was at the Clinton-place Hotel: could not say whether Mrs. Chauncey came to his room at all during the six or eight weeks; did not keep an account of her visits; did not have any conversation with her about getting the Captain to withdraw his objections to his (deponent's) visiting her; visited Rockaway last Summer—[witness volunteered the explanation that it was at Capt. Chauncay's request;] Capt. Chauncey's family and himself had a cottage at Rockaway; Mrs. Chauncey, son and daughter were the Captain's family; he did not accompany Mrs. C. there; staid there one or two days, though he went up for three or four days; there were other persons occupying the cottage; she wrote deponent a letter that she was there; she did not, to his knowledge, write him, saying that she wrote to the Captain that she was going to New-Jersey; did not know that he had heard Captain Chauncey making inquiries as to where Mrs. Chauncey and her boy were during the first ten days of his visit to Rockaway; to the best of his recollection, he left New-York in the latter part of August, and Mrs. Chauncey was in Rockaway then; he was absent until October; went to Sharon, and the Captain and his family came there; did not write to Mrs. Chauncay that he would be at Sharon Springs at a certain time; had no idea of meeting Mrs. Chauncey there; was at the Springs about two or three weeks when the Captain and family came there; the Captain had sent his boy with him to the Springs; was there until the 1st of October; the Captain was ordered to sea during the time he occupied rooms in the same hotel with him; might have visited them there about two or three times; she was generally accompanied by some of the children; he left with the Captain when he was ordered to sea, and then returned to the Springs, at the request of the Captain, who had left his family in his charge; would swear that he had not visited Mrs. Chauncey's room once a day during their stay there; and, returning to New-York, he went back to the Clinton-place Hotel, and there took rooms on the second floor; her room pointed on Eighth-street; they both occupied the same rooms they had before leaving; Captain Chauncey was absent about three months, in command of the *Niagara*; he (Mr. Hillsborough) visited Mrs. Chauncey at her rooms during this interval every evening he was at home, which was perhaps two-thirds of the time; when he visited Mrs. Chauncey there was generally one of the children in the room; was never there as late as twelve o'clock at night to his recollection; Mrs. Chauncey also visited his room sometimes, and might have been in his rooms as late as ten o'clock at night, sometimes staying five minutes and sometimes an hour; she never staid until twelve o'clock, and never in deshabille; was never in her room during the Captain's absence, but gave up his own room to her when she was sick, and was in it while she was in bed; she was sick two or three weeks, until the time when her husband returned from Africa; he (witness) then offered to take a room elsewhere, but the Captain objected, and insisted that he should remain at the same hotel; denied being in the room while Mrs. Chauncey was in bed within a month before the Captain's return; did not know whether the Captain and his wife had roomed together since the former's return; was in Mrs. Chauncey's room, however, every evening that he was home, during the last three months; Capt. Chauncey had not been at home for the last three or four weeks; witness was in Mrs. Chauncey's room last evening; and so every evening during the last three or four weeks; the little boy was in the room sometimes; never put his arms around Mrs. Chauncey while she was in bed; did not recollect writing a letter to her from New-Jersey since her marriage; did not know that his frequenting her rooms had been a subject of comment; never dined with Mrs. Chauncey in her rooms, and had never taken any refreshments with her; had also visited Mrs. Chauncey's room in the morning, generally before she got up, but went only to the door, which was never opened, called, received an answer, and then went away; was not certain that he knew Mrs. Chauncey's voice, but thought he could tell it from the little boy's; about a year ago he rode over to Brooklyn in a carriage with Mrs. Chauncey; he sent a bill to the Captain containing, among other items, one for liquors furnished to Mrs. Chauncey [the bill put in evidence]. While the Captain was at Washington, in Nov., 1857, his attention was called to a paragraph in the Sunday *Dispatch*, referring to an alleged intimacy between Mrs. Chauncey and himself. [Copy of the paper put in avidence.] The Captain was almost continually finding fault with his wife; at one time they threw an inkstand back and forth at each other.

Q.—Who first threw the inkstand. A.—Capt. Chauncey.

Q.—Did either have a pistol? A.—Mrs. Chauncey had one.

Q.—Did she get it from your room? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Was it not your pistol? A.—I can't swear it was; I don't know whose it was; it may have been mine once.

Q.—Did Mrs. Chauncey live with you in R. B. Kimball's house in Seventh-street? A.—She did.

Q.—Did you, on one occasion while she was living there, strike her and knock her down? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not turn her into the street one night, and compel her to stay out all night?

The question was objected to, on the ground that the period referred to was prior to the marriage of Mrs. Chauncey to the defendant.

Counsel for the defendant insisted on its relevancy, and instanced the case of Smith and Carter in Pennsylvania, when the latter shot the former for having seduced his wife previous to her marriage. He believed he could prove that improper intimacy existed between Mr. Hillsborough and Mrs. Chauncey previous to her marriage with Captain Chauncey; that this intimacy had been kept up since marriage, and that Mr. Hillsborough had been base enough to call on Mr. Chauncey to pay the expenses incurred while debauching his friend's wife.

The plaintiff's counsel argued that the admission of such testimony would draw out the case to interminable length. He insisted that the whole thing was a most villainous attempt to malign a defenceless woman.

The question was overruled.

Q.—Did any two months elapse after your own marriage that you did not see Mrs. Chauncey? A.—I think not; the maiden name of Mrs. Chauncey was Culver.

Q.—Was Mrs. Chauncey married before her marriage to Captain Chauncey?

The question was objected to, and a lengthy and exciting discussion ensued between opposing counsel. It was urged for the question, that Mrs. Chauncey, previous to her marriage with Captain Chauncey, went under various names, and lived on intimate terms with various gentlemen, and that knowing these facts Mr. Hillsborough palmed her off on Captain Chauncey as a respectable and virtuous woman. Against the question it was insisted that a most fiendish effort was being made to blast the character of a woman, who was now lying at the point of death on account of her husband's cruelty.

The Magistrate sustained the objection.

Q.—Do you know a man named Jerome Haight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Chauncey once pass by the name of Mrs. Haight?

This question was objected to, and counsel for the defence urged its admissibility as a test of the credibility of the complaint. The question was overruled.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Chauncey once go by the name of Mrs. Paige?

This question was also objected to, and the objection sustained.

Q.—Did you not stop at the United States Hotel, at Saratoga, with Mrs. Chauncey once. A.—I did.

Q.—Were you not turned away from the Hotel, on account of the impropriety of your conduct.

Question objected to, and objection sustained.

Q.—Are you in the habit of writing anonymous letters. A.—I never wrote one in my life.

Direct examination resumed—Q.—What are the relative positions of the rooms occupied by yourself and Mrs. Chauncey at the Union-place Hotel? A.—Mrs. Chauncey first had a parlor and bedroom on the second floor looking out on Fourteenth street; my room was a large parlor next to her parlor; a little daughter slept with Mrs. Chauncey, and a little son slept in a bedroom adjoining; during this time Capt. Chauncey was absent at sea in command of the United States frigate *Niagara*; about three weeks before the Captain returned, Mrs. Chauncey was taken sick and I gave up my parlor to her to sleep in; sometimes I slept in one of the bedrooms opposite and sometimes up stairs; she was suffering from an attack of quinsy; she occupied my room about two weeks after Capt. Chauncey returned; I offered the Captain my room permanently upon his return, but he did not take it, saying he could not afford to pay for it; he urged me not to give it up, saying he would much rather I should retain it than have a stranger occupy it; when I resumed possession of my room Mr. Chauncey had a bed put up in his own parlor; Capt. Chauncey has been into my room frequently since his return from sea; the Captain left his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters and a son, in my charge before going in the *Niagara*; he told me not to go to the Clinton-place Hotel, but that any arrangements I might make at any other hotel he would be satisfied with; I engaged rooms and board in the Union-place Hotel; on one occasion Mrs. Chauncey stopped for a week or ten days at the Clinton-place Hotel; his rooms were on the third floor, and mine was on the second floor; while there Capt. Chauncey requested me not to visit his room, as I had been in the habit of doing; he said he had received anonymous letters calling his notice to the fact of my visits, and that some one sent to him at Washington the newspaper paragraph referred to in my cross-examination; I told the Captain I would not visit his room any more; some time after this he sent for me to come to his room, which I did; he told me then he was sorry for having requested me to cease my visits to his room, that he had the purest confidence in me, and should not give future credit to anonymous communications or paragraphs in the public prints; he asked me to resume my visits. my response to his apology and invitation to visit his rooms was a request that he would never speak to me again, as I did not wish to have anything to do with him: I recognize several letters produced addressed to me as being in the handwriting of Captain Chauncey.

The admissibility of the letters as evidence was discussed at length. The magistrate admitted them and they were read. Some were dated at Washington and some at sea. Each had reference to Mrs. Chauncey and the children, and Mr. Hillsborough was repeatedly thanked for his kindness and attentions to Mrs. Chauncey.

The examination was here adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of this body was held last evening, the President, Mr. RICHARD WARREN, in the Chair.

The report of Mr. EAGER, from the Executive Committee on the Normal Schools, proposing the organization of a daily Normal School for females, being the topic which at a previous meeting was made the special order for last evening, was taken up and debated at some length.

The subject was laid over for the purpose of permitting Mr. BENADER to ask the Board to take action on the report from the Committee on Annual Estimate and Apportionment, in the apportionment of the school moneys for 1859,

The several apportionments thus proposed, and the average attendance at each of the incorporated institutions thus proposed to be aided, are set forth in the following table:

CORPORATE SCHOOLS.

Name.	Average Attendance.	Amount Proportioned.
New-York Orphan Asylum	170	$1,464 67
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	682	5,875 91
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum	254	2,188 39
Mechanics' Society School	8	68 92
House of Refuge	613	5,281 43
Leake & Watts' Orphan House	169	1,456 05
Colored Orphan Asylum	233	2,009 46
American Female Guardian Society	55	473 81
Home Industrial School	181	1,559 44
New-York Juvenile Asylum	388	3,342 90
House of Reception of do.	92	792 65
Ladies' Home Missionary Society	374	3,222 28
Five Points House of Industry	269	2,317 63
	3,488	$30,053 54

The average attendance at the Ward Schools is stated to be 51,392, and an appropriation therefore is asked, to the amount of $442,776 55.

The money to be appropriated for 1859 consists of:

First—An amount equal to the State quota, which amounts to (excluding Library money) $207,332 95

Second—An amount equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. on the taxable property of the City, say..... $265,497 14

Total..... $472,830 09

The total average being 54,880, the amount to be apportioned per scholar is about eight dollars and sixty-ons cents, ($8 61 4-7.)

The report and accompanying resolution, providing for this apportionment, were adopted.

Mr. EAGER's report in favor of the organization of a Female Normal School was again taken up, and gave rise to a seriously prolonged discussion on a point of order.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met Tuesday afternoon at the usual hour. The Special Committee, on fitting up the chamber were authorized to expend $25 for a clock. A large number of bills were sent in. Among them was one amounting to $2,300 for advances to Deputy Superintendent of Police, for contingent expenses since Jan. 1, Referred to Committee on Criminal Courts. The bills of Knickerbocker Ice Company, for ics furnished the various Courts, amounting in all to $437 87, were allowed, as was that of NORMANN MCLEOD, for $368 56, for supplies furnished the County Jail during April. H. BERRY presented a bill of $565 for services as assistant in the Supreme Court in 1853 and '54. Referred to Committee on Civil Courts. Twelve hundred dollars were appropriated to pay the expenses of sixteen pupils at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for six months. Coroners JACKMAN, SCHIRMER, GAMBLE and O'KEEFE petitioned for the fitting up of a proper deadhouse, where bodies of unknown persons might be kept for identification, and where inquests might be held. Referred to the Committee on County Offices. Mr. WISEMAN called up the Coroners' bills for *post-mortem* examinations performed by their assistants, amounting to $545. Mr. KENNEDY objected to paying them, on the ground that they should have been presented by the doctors who performed the work, and not by the Coroners. After some debate they were ordered to be paid, and the Board adjourned until 3 P. M., Tuesday.

[Advertisement.]
ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. to $1.
INGRAINED THREE-PLY, 90c. to $1.
THREE-PLYS AND INGRAINS, 25c. to $1.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d.
CANTON MATTING at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns. B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 Fourth-avenue, Near Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]
INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED,
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Diptheria is as rapid as it is fatal. A timely application of this Ointment neutralizes its virus by reducing its specific inflammation, and the Pills by their cleansing qualities expel it from the system. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great depot, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE CARNIVAL.—During the recent Carnival at Leghorn, a man dressed as LOUIS NAPOLEON, and wearing a mask like him, appeared in the streets He had in his hand a folio, labeled "The treatiee of 1815." At every step he took he would tear a leaf out of the book and present it to those he passed, on which would be found the following inscription: "Buy your hats and caps of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Anglo Saxon	May 21	Quebec	Liverpool
Kangaroo	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	May 21	New-York	South'n.
Persia	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	May 28	New York	Cork.
Arago	May 28	New-York	South'n.
Nova Scotian	May 28	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	May 28	New-York	South'n.
Edinburgh	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 1	New-York	South'n.
Canada	June 1	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Vigo	May 6	Cork	New-York
Canada	May 7	Liverpool	Boston.
North American	May 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 11	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	May 11	Southampt'n.	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	May 17	Southampt'n.	New-York
Hungarian	May 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Hammonia	May 18	Southampt'n.	New-York
John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	May 21	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Illinois	May 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Coatzacoalcos	May 27	New-Orleans.	Minatitlan

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	June 1	New-Orleans.	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Isabel	May 19	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18.

$500 Virginia 6s	97	100 Mich. Cent. R	b30 43
5,000 do	95¾	150 do	43
25,000 Mo. State 6s	84¾	100 do	42¾
10,000 do	b10 84	100 do	s15 42⅝
2,000 Cal. State 7s bds.	83	100 do	s60 42
1,500 City 5s, '60	98½	50 Mich. S & N.I.R.	s30 9¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs.	81	100 do	b60 9⅞
4,000 E. R. 4th m. Bds.	43	15 do	10
6,000 E. R.C Bds. 1862	20	100 M.S.&N.I G.S.nwk	32
1,000 H. R. R. 2d Mort.	97	50 do	b60 32¾
5,000 H. R. R. 3d Mort.	74	285 Panama Railroad	118
5,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	89½	50 do	s10 118
6,000 M. C. R. 8's 1st M.		50 Ill. Cen. R.	b60 87
Sp. Tax Con. Bs.	92	800 Cleve. & Pitts R.	73½
1,000 Mich So 2d M.B.	67	600 Gal. & Chi. R'd	b60 64½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	81	50 do	s60 61
1,000 do	80½	50 do	b30 aft 5 64
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93	400 do	b3 64¾
45 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	95¼	300 do	63 64
100 Cumb. Coal Pfd	17	100 do	s10 64½
100 do	b60 17¾	100 do	s10 64⅝
50 do	b60 17⅞	400 Clev. & Tol. R'd	27¼
300 do	b60 17⅝	400 do	bnkw 27⅛
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	b60 75	100 do	nw 27⅛
50 do	b30 75	100 do	enw 27⅛
138 do	75	200 do	27⅛
650 N. Y. Cen. R.	72¾	175 Chic. & R. I. R.	61
350 do	s30 72⅝	200 do	62⅞
950 do	72⅞	200 do	b60 62¼
150 do	b60 72	150 do	s60 80
150 do	s5 72¾	550 do	62¼
250 Erie Railroad	23	50 do	s10 62⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R.	s15 31¾	450 do	s10 62¼
500 do	31⅝	50 do	s5 62¾
200 Harlem R.	b30 37	50 do	s5 63¾
315 Reading Railroad	46¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	109⅝	300 N. Y. Central R.	72⅝
4,000 do	109⅞	450 do	72⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s15 83⅞	650 do	s10 72¾
2,000 do	84	200 do	s15 72⅝
25,000 do	s10 84¾	50 do	s10 72¾
10,000 do	b10 83⅞	200 do	s3 72¾
5,000 do	83⅞	600 do	72¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91	50 do	72⅝
2,700 City 5s '70	90	100 do	s30 72¾
7,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	90	100 do	b60 72¾
2,000 La C. & M. I. G. Bs.	16	100 Hud. River R.	s15 31¾
20 Hanover Bank	90	200 Harlem R. Pref	37
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	95	10 Panama R.	118
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	75	300 Ill. Cen. R.	56⅛
200 Clev. & Tol. R.	s15 27	50 do	56
500 do	27⅛	750 Gal. & Chi. R.	64
100 do	s30 27	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 60

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,410 Gt. W. M. Ins. S.	'57 65¾	5 Mer. Mu Ins. Co	113¾
680 Union Mu. Ins. S.	'58 63	5 do	113⅝
170 Sun Mu. Ins. S.	'55. 68¾	10 North River F. I. Co.	139
150 Sun Mu. Ins. S.	'57¾	15 Clinton F. Ins Co	140½
280 Mer Mu. Ins. S.	'58. 58¾	10 N. Y. Io. F. Ins. Co	82½
740 Com. Mu. Ins. S.	'57. 57¾	70 Col. Mar. Ins. Co	115¾
4,000 Virginia 6s	95	5 N. World F. I. Co.	101
2,000 Missouri 6s	84¾	10 Am. Express Co	85
1,000 Tennessee 6s	91	30 Manhattan Bank	140
2 000 Memphis City 6s	82¼	9 Bank State of N. Y.	102
2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. 7s	42	10 Hanover Bank	90¾
2,000 Miss. & Mo. R. 7s	64¾	10 Bank of Comm'h	98¾
1,000 C. St. P. & F. du Lac L. G. 8s	6	8 Bank of New-York	107½
10 Galla'in F. Ins. Co	87	30 Chatham Bank	86

WEDNESDAY, May 18—P. M.

The additional foreign news published this morning advising higher rates of interest abroad, and particularly at the Bank of England, where the minimum is now 4½ ₱ cent., caused some discussion in our Money market to-day, looking to a corresponding advance on this side. The change would just now be easy and practicable, so far as the ordinary business at Bank is concerned. No more favorable season of the year could be chosen for most of the regular mercantile borrowers. The question, in the present state of the market, is one of rate, rather than immediate supply. A good many of the Banks are inclined to refuse all paper better than 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and some of the large establishments hold out for 6 ₱ cent. at call. At the same time, the offering of strictly choice hills is not equal to the demand, and negotiations outside of Bank, and beyond the Bank practice in point of date, are still going on at 6@7 ₱ cent. In regard to loans on demand, the inquiry from the Stock Brokers is smaller than usual, and most of their wants are supplied with readiness at 5 ₱ cent. The Banks and Trust and other moneyed establishments that hold United States Treasury Bills hearing 4½@5 ₱ cent., overdue, are still withholding them from redemption. The export of Specie continues active, and will go on for some weeks no doubt at the rate of full two millions a week. But the supply from other sources is likely to keep the Banks easy, especially if they should generally refuse to cash long-date bills made against sales of Foreign Merchandise. This course would seem to be most politic at present, while most of the Importers and other parties connected with the other side are inclined to strengthen their European accounts with prompt remittances, because of the immediate political troubles. These remittances are running chiefly upon very short sight Exchange on London. The Boston steamer mail, which is a heavy one, embraces more than the usual proportion of demand or 3 days' bills, and on London, as the favorite point even for the Continental remitters. The leading drawer in this way, through his facilities with the ROTHSCHILDS, is also the most prominent exporter, for the moment, of Gold Coin and Bullion, from which one of our cotemporaries has drawn the inference that he is buying up our Gold for Austria, because he was once the Austrian Consul in New-York! We apprehend, however, that the operation will be found to be a strictly mercantile one, for profit or loss, according to the good or ill fortune of the wealthy party on the other side, who, we believe, do their own underwriting. The money is not first borrowed here on 60-day credits, and the Gold bought up—as seemed to be the case at one time during the Crimean war—but it is paid in for sight Exchange to settle balances or engagements which have already accrued in Europe, which must be paid once, and which, from the present state of our money market, could never be paid more conveniently, in Gold of our production, if need be, than now. When the market changes to higher terms and money becomes more valuable and active in trade at home, the probability is there will be less haste to remit in advance of the maturity of these engagements. In reference to the wants of Austria *in Gold*, the pressure would seem to be doubtful upon any market, American or European, as her national currency since the war trouble is decreed to be *in paper*, which was not the case with France in the Crimean war

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2392. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

ATTEMPT OF THE AUSTRIANS TO PASS THE PO.

ACTION AT FRASSINETTO.

CANNONADING AT VALENZA.

Rumored Retreat of the Austrian Army.

Latest Details from the Theatre of War.

Immense French Armaments upon the Rhine.

The Passes of the Alps Obstructed by Snow.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

The English Militia to be Called Out.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, May 19.

The Express, with the *Canada's* news, reached here at 6 o'clock this morning.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* left Liverpool at noon of Saturday, the 7th inst., and arrived at Halifax at about 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, to sail from Liverpool on the 11th, would call the following day at Queenstown for dispatches and first-cabin passengers, and the other steamers of this line will probably follow the same course.

The very latest news by the *Canada*, embracing the death of HUMBOLDT and the changes in the French Ministry, were published yesterday, having been received *via* Cape Race.

THE WAR.

Intelligence of a battle was hourly expected, but no action of importance had yet occurred.

The Austrians had crossed the Po near Cambio, and advanced toward Sale.

They also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river near Frassinetto on the 3d of May. The Sardinian account of the latter effort says the cannonade lasted fifteen hours. It recommenced on the afternoon of the 4th, and lasted the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese had but few wounded, while the Austrians suffered severely.

The Austrians on the 3d commenced a cannonade from the direction of Valenza, without much effect.

An official bulletin, issued at Turin on the 4th, says the Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and constructed defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobbletto, having their vanguard at Tronzano. They withdrew last night from Tortona. Yesterday they burnt seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia, at Piacenza. They have also ordered the damolition of the houses erected upon the fortifications.

A Hamburg telegram says that England has given official notification that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of war between Germany and France.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that Victoria has sent an autograph letter to NAPOLEON, expressing confidence in his strict honor, and that he would not go a step further than he assured her some months back.

The *Daily News* looks for the first battle at Novi.

A large portion of the French army had been unable to cross the Alps, in consequence of the passes being blocked with snow. Those who had crossed suffered terribly.

It is reported that Prince NAPOLEON will command a corps of 25,000 men on the shores of the Adriatic.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts positively that France is about to mobilize between seven and eight hundred thousand men, and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to five hundred thousand, as the Emperor fears that Germany will not remain quiet.

The same corraspondent also asserts that on the day the Emperor quits Paris he will address a solemn manifesto to Europe, espousing the cause of the nationalities.

The *Moniteur* states that Austrian vessels in French ports, or those entering them in ignorance of the war, are to have a delay of six weeks; and, also, that the Emperor has decided that Austrian subjects may continue to reside in France and the French colonies so long as their conduct furnishes no reason for complaint.

Steamers were being chartered at Havre to convey stores and troops from Marseilles to Genoa.

The Austrian Ambassador, before leaving Paris, confided the protection of the Austrian subjects in France to the Dutch Ambassador.

It was reported that the French Government was endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, and that they had promised, on their side, not to form an army of observation on the Rhine, and that the war shall be circumscribed to Italy.

The tardiness of the Austrians in making the attack excited much surprise, and was variously speculated upon. The London *Times* thinks they have thrown away the opportunity which they at first possessed. The inaction is probably caused by the artificial inundations made by Sardinia, aidad by heavy rains, which obliged the troops, in some places, to recross the Po.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command with Gen. HESS. The latter, it is reported, disapproves of CEN. GYULAI's plan of attack.

A letter from Genoa says that all the Austrian vessels there have been seized by the Sardinians.

Within a fortnight it was expected that the French army in Sardinia would be 100,000 strong.

The admission of Austrians into French territory has been allowed only on special authorization.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says it was whispered that immediately after the Emperor's departure, Paris will be placed under martial law.

The new French loan of five hundred million francs is to be contracted by national subscription. It is to be a three per cent. loan issued at 60f. 50c., or four and a half per cent. issued at 90.

The embodiment of the contingent of 1859 has been demanded.

The Prince Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral letter, attacking the crimes of Piedmont and and the ambition of NAPOLEON, and the opinion is expressed that war is not the greatest of evils, but is often a glorious work accomplished in the service of equity.

A counter-revolution by the troops had taken place in Parma in favor of the Ducal Government.

The reigning Duchess had reëntered Parma.

The French subjects in Austria had been placed under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An Austrian corps of observation will be posted near Cracow to watch the Russians, who were gathering on the Austrian frontier.

The citizens of Milan had been ordered to deliver up all the arms in their possession.

General WIMPFEN had been intrusted with the defence of Trieste and the Illyrian coast, at the request of the Sardinian Government.

[There is evidently a mistake here; as Sardinia could hardly interest herself in the defence of Austrian Territory, nor Austria yield to the instance of Sardinia in that or any other particular. It may be that General WIMPFEN, of the French army, is meant, not General WIMPFEN, of the Austrian; and that the attack upon, not the defence of Trieste and Illyria is referred to.—ED. TIMES.]

The Russian Consul, at Venice, had undertaken the protection of Sardinian subjects.

The King of Sardinia had issued a decree giving forced currency to the notes of the National Bank.

The Turin Bank is moreover authorized to issue additional notes to the amount of six million francs, and in return therefor engages to lend the Government thirty million francs at two per cent per annum. The rate of discount is not hereafter to be advanced, without the consent of the Minister of Finance.

ARNSTEIN and EBARLES is the name of the banking house failed at Vienna.

Money was so scarce at Vienna that discount on first-rate paper had advanced to ten and twelve per cent.

THE LATEST.

VIENNA, Friday, May 6.

An official bulletin from General GYULAI reports that on Wednesday we made a demonstration near Candia and Frassinetto. Our side had twenty wounded. Near Cornale we have thrown a bridge over the Po, have crossed it, and fortified the head of the bridge. Yesterday on the railroad near Verona, a train filled with troops came in collision with some ammunition wagons, and some exploded. Twenty-three men were killed and one hundred and twenty-four wounded.

LONDON, Saturday.

The papers this morning contain nothing important from Italy. At the latest dates the Austrians appeared to be retreating, but nothing was known of the object of their manœuvres.

Mr. H. ST. JOHN MILDMAY is to accompany the headquarters of the Austrian army as British Commissioner, and Colonel CAMERON will accompany the Sardinian army in a similar capacity.

ROME, Thursday, May 5.

Rome is most tranquil. The French troops are not to leave. 6,000 Austrians have arrived at Ancona since the 30th, with provisions for six months.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the election at Limerick rioting became so serious that the military had to fire on the mob, and two persons were killed and four wounded.

The race for the Chester Cup was won by *Leamington*. Mr. TEN BROECK's *Prioress* came in fourth. Thirty-three horses ran.

Dr. LARDNER is dead.

The Prince of Wales had embarked at Civita Vecchia on board a British man-of-war for Gibraltar.

The Duke of LEEDS (not Lewes) is dead. He was married to Miss CATON, of Maryland.

It was said that Count PERSIGNY would certainly be the French Ambassador to London.

It was reported in military circles that the Ministers intend to call out the whole militia, and to add fifty new battalions to the line.

Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador at Paris, reached London on Friday, and had protracted interview with Lord MALMESBURY.

There was considerable animation in the English Naval Department. Additional vessels were being placed in commission, and recruiting was actively going on.

The London *Times* continues to assert its belief in an alliance between France and Russia, and argues that Russia would not have gone so far as she has without a previous understanding with France.

Some of the verdicts in the Coroner's inquests on the bodies from the wreck of the *Pomona* censure the navigation which took the ship so much out of her course, and condemn the portion of the crew which deserted the passengers and took possession of a boat, and call for an Admiralty inquiry into the facts of the case.

Sir MORTY MONTAGUE has failed in his mission to the Pope of Rome on behalf of the child MORTARA.

On the 6th, says the *Daily News'* City article, the funds advanced, closing with more firmness than has been shown for some days. The settlement was completed with only one trifling failure. The Stock Exchange may be said to have fairly emerged from the panic. In the discount department of the Bank of England on Friday the business was of an ordinary character, the pressure having subsided. In the open market the demand is very active, and only the best bills, having a month to run, are taken at 4½ per cent.; for two months the terms are 5, and for three months 5¾ per cent. Gold continues to be withdrawn and purchased for the Continent. The fall in the Continental exchanges is checked.

The payment on the India loan was promptly met, notwithstanding the heavy discount quoted for the loan. Out of nearly a million due on Friday, the default was only £24,000.

The *Times'* City article of last evening says: "The Stock market has been comparatively steady to-day, and, although speculative securities of all kinds remain without recovery, there has been a better tone in every department of business. Investments continue to be made by the public, and at one moment 90¾ was paid for stock. The Money market was without excitement."

There was a tendency to reaction in the Corn market on Friday, and sales of Wheat could not have been pressed except at a decline of 3s.@4s. from Monday's rates.

Loan, BESLEY & Co., of London, in the Australian trade, have suspended. Their liabilities are £100,000.

The fluctuations on the Paris Bourse had been about 1 per cent., which closed quiet on Friday, at 69f. 90c. for the three per cents.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Foreign Minister has made a statement of political affairs. He said that Prussia was, without deviation, pursuing the object of watching over the safety of Germany, and looking to the security of national interests, and the maintenance of power in Europe, and with these objects in view, the army was ready to march.

The Finance Minister then moved a temporary addition for one year of four million thalers to the income tax, the class tax, and the taxes on meat and corn—the addition to be further increased twenty-five per cent. in case the mobilization of the army becomes necessary.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rates of discount to 5 per cent.

RUSSIA.

The official journal of St. Petersburgh contains the following: "We are authorized to declare, in the most positive manner, that there exists no treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, between Russia and any other Power whatsoever. At a moment when all Europe is making maritime or military arrangements on a large scale, the Emperor was obliged to provide, by the means of political prudence, for any emergencies. His Majesty retains in the present juncture entire liberty of action, and we need hardly add he is animated by the sentiment of preserving the dignity of his crown and the interests of the country."

TURKEY.

The *Times* Vienna corraspondent says: "We are on the eve of a rising in European Turkey. The political agitation in the southern provinces was exceedingly great. The Porte has about 120,000 men concentrated at Shumla, and OMAR PACHA was coming rapidly from Bagdad. The writer thinks the Russo-French plan for the dismemberment of Turkey is a good one, and that in all probability the days of the Mussulmen in Europe are numbered."

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of April 11, reached London on the 7th inst., too late for the American letters to come by the *Canada*. The news had been anticipated by the telegraph.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Dates from Montevideo to April 2, and Rio Janeiro April 9, had reached England. Freights had slightly declined. Coffee at Rio was quoted 6$500@7$000 reis for superior; 5$500 for firsts, and 4$000@6$000 for seconds. A sudden demand for hides for the United States had set in, and the market was nearly cleared. Imports were dull.

THE SARDINIAN PLAN AND MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Tuesday, April 26.

We are not quite so certain as you apoaar to be in England that the Austrians will get to Turin this time. The three days allowed by the summons will terminate only this evening, and we are in hopes that the French have been making good use of them to bring up their forces. If we were to credit the reports current to-day, some considerable bodies are already within the Sardinian confines, and others close upon their heels, but we have no positive intelligence on this point, and, if the Government has, it keeps it to itself as yet. It is not impossible that such reports may be encouraged, in order to keep up the hearts of the population, which seem in high spirits and confident enough. Meanwhile, nothing has been neglected to impede the progress of the enemy after he shall have crossed the frontier. The country, as I have already told you, has been laid under water, in a considerable district, by means of the irrigation canal. In the Lomellina are extensive rice-grounds, which it is customary to flood at certain seasons, and for that purpose the land is intersected by many small watercourses. It will be hardly possible for an army to make its way across the country, and measures have been taken to render the roads at least temporarily impracticable. Cuttings have been made in them, bridges have been broken down, trees have been felled and placed as impediments across the highways. It is hoped that it will take the Austrians a good two days to reach the most advanced line on which the Piedmontese will await them. This line, there seems very little doubt, commences on our left with the River Dora Baltea, along the banks of which fortifications have been thrown up by Colonel (now General) MENABREA. Passing in front of Chivasso, the defences of which, since demolished, offered some resistance to the French in 1798, and following the course of the Po, into which the Dora flows at a little distance from Chivasso, the Sardinian line of defence takes in Verrue, a strong fortress formerly, and still a very strong position. It is thither that has been sent GARIBALDI's legion, which passed close to Turin yesterday evening, but did not enter the town, having been sent round from one station to the other by the connecting rail, much to the disappointment of a crowd of persons who waited a full hour to receive them. From Verrua we come to Casale, between which place and Alessandria there is a defensible line of hills, among which the Austriane will probably not think it desirable to seek a passage. In short, hopes seem to be entertained of delaying the enemy until French reinforcements arrive. The left appears to be the weakest part of the position. The Dora is a small stream, and is not likely to have a great deal of water in it, considering how much is drawn off by the irrigating canals, and how very little rain we have had this year. If a passage were forced there, as it appears likely that it would be, Turin, an open city on the left bank of the Po, could be defended only by a battle in the plain, and would therefore, doubtless, be abandoned. On the other flank, the Austrians, by marching up a strong force from the Duchy of Parma, might pass on the left of Alessandria, but such a movement, if pushed far, would expose them to be cut off by the French coming up from Genoa, while Alessandria would menace their right flank. Without, however, entering into detail as to the probable course of the campaign at its opening, concerning which I could offer but conjectures, I may say that the events of the next ten days must depend in great measure on the rapidity with which the French can reach the scene of action in sufficient strength to prove an important support to their allies. There are, doubtless, plenty of spies both here and in France, and the Austrians may be supposed to be well informed of the positions of the French troops, and of the time they will require to arrive. This is all the question; it is a race between the French and Austrians. If the latter consider that they have time sufficient, and do not find their progress too seriously retarded by the impediments I have mentioned, they are likely enough to make a dash forward, with the view of crushing the Piedmontese before the French can get to their assistance, and perhaps of reaching Turin. Common prudence, however, would seem to forbid their attempting this, unless they saw their retreat secured. With the French pouring in, as they soon will be, over the Alps, and by way of Genoa, the operation would be a nice one, and might prove highly critical. Should they not think fit to attempt it, they would perhaps retire from the Ticino, on which they have now collected a very large force, in the direction of their fortresses. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly said that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was determined to leave no part of his territory open to the invader without a previous contest; and it is the belief of many that he has long had an earnest desire to make a *pointe* into Piedmont, and give a sharp lesson to his diminutive but plucky neighbor, before the arrival of a large French army should compel him to restrict himself to a more cautious system of warfare. A very few days are likely to clear up so many doubts that I will not trouble you with further speculations.

The Italian Question.

From the New-York L'Eco d'Italia.

ADDRESS OF THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE OF NEW-YORK TO THE ITALIAN RESIDENTS IN AMERICA.

Italy is rising once more to assert her independence. The national cause represented by the State of Sardinia, supported by the sympathy of all civilized people, and aided by France, is the avant guard of European civilization, awakes to new life. In this crisis it is the duty of all Italians to unite in strengthening the valor of the Sardinian army, the hope and support of national independence.

The soldier, called to defend the rights of his country, is often obliged to leave his family without the means of subsistence, which they had received from the labor of his hands; and the image of his aged parents, his wife and children exposed to all the horrors of war, accompanies him to the field of battle, and presents itself, like a spectre, to his imagination, chilling his enthusiasm and restraining his valor.

It is manifestly the duty of all Italians, who are prevented by circumstances from taking an active part in the war, to aid those poor families, and to assure the soldier that his fellow-citizens will watch with fraternal care over the well-being of his dear ones.

To this end, a Central Committee, under the control of the Sardinian Government, has been organized at Turin, with local Committees in the Provinces, composed of distinguished members of the Parliament, Magistracy and Army, *to raise funds for the support of the poor families of the Italian soldiers fighting for the Independence of our country.*

In connection with the Central Committee of Turin, a committee of Italians has been organized in this City to raise funds for the same object. The contributions will be received by the treasurer of the committee, OTTAVIO FABBRICOTTI, Esq., No. 34 Beaver-street, who will give a receipt to each contributor. The name (unless anonymous) and the amount of each contribution will be published in the *Eco D'Italia*, of New-York, and in the principal papers of Turin.

The funds will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Central Committee of Turin, and his receipt, authenticated by the Sardinian authorities, will be published in the principal papers of New-York City.

Italians in America! The Committee of New-York, in laying before you the object of their organization, feel confident of your cordial co-operation in the political and philanthropic duty of aiding the poor soldier in the care of his destitute family, while he goes to fight and to die, not only for you and for yours, but also for the great cause of human liberty.

They call upon all true sons of Italy to lay aside the distinctions of party and to unite with their brothers at home, in the work of expelling once more from our beloved country her hereditary enemy. Give according to your means, and the offering, be it ever so small, will be consecrated by the holy sentiment that prompts it.

Promote the *subscription* among your friends and the friends of Italy. Tell them that she, the ancient mother of civilization, implores their aid. Tell the people of America that, as they once struggled for her political existence, your country now struggles for hers. None will refuse the tribute of his sympathy for our cause. V. BOTTA, President.

O. FABBRICOTTI, Treasurer.
G. ALBINOLA, GUGLIELMO GAJANI,
G. CECCARINI, M. PASTACALDI,
E. P. FABBI V. SQUARZA.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

What is Wanted of Italians in America.

The *Eco d'Italia* publishes the following letter from Count CAVOUR to its editor, Mr. SIOCHI DE CASALI:

TURIN, Feb. 16, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the letter addressed to me from New-York, the 29th of January last, and I hasten to express my appreciation of the sentiments therein expressed, so honorable to yourself and our countrymen resident in the United States.

Certainly the offer made by the Italian emigrants there, to enter the ranks of the Sardinian army in case of war between Piedmont and Austria, proves a generous disposition, and cannot but be gratifying to the Government to which such a noble offer is made. But it is well that you should know, and inform the Italians in America, that even in case of such eventualities as above alluded to, the Government is not in need of the elements whence to form good soldiers and officers for the ranks of the Sardinian army. These elements are already superabundant in Piedmont. *What is really needed is not so much military assistance as money.* While grateful, therefore, for this offer, and fully appreciating the sentiments that inspired it, the Sardinian Government does not consider it expedient that it should be accepted, there being, as above stated, already here a superabundance of military element.

I believe that the greater part of our countrymen now in America can as effectually serve the Italian cause by remaining in the United States, and using their influence in favor of our efforts, as by returning to Italy.

* * * * * * *

Receive, then, the assurances of my high consideration. C. CAVOUR.

From the Bahamas.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL—MARINE MOVEMENTS.

By the arrival of the *Karnak*, we have Nassau, N. P., files to the 11th inst.

The following is all the news in them:

The schooner *A. J. Ingersoll*, of Camden, N. J., from New-York for Mobile, was totally wrecked May 5, on Russell's Island Reef, north end of Eleuthera. Cargo partly saved in a damaged state.

Bark *R. B. Walker*, Capt. RAINES, from Boston, arrived at Nassau 3d inst.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval—The President Going to North Carolina—Purchase of Clippers in Baltimore for the French Government—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19.

The United States frigate *St. Laurence*, Captain HULL, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. Her officers and men will be paid off immediately, and the vessel will go into ordinary.

In March last the TIMES announced the intention of President BUCHANAN to be present at the Commencement of Chapel Hill College. His formal acceptance of the invitation is published this afternoon. He will be accompanied by a portion of the Cabinet.

The following is the President's letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your very kind invitation on the part of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to visit Chapel Hill at the annual Commencement in June next. It affords me pleasure to say that I cordially and gratefully accept this invitation. I have long desired to visit "the old North State," and become better acquainted with a people for whom I have ever entertained the highest respect and esteem. The occasion being literary, and not political, is just such an one as I should myself have selected.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Viscount DE TREILLARD, French *Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim*, is absent in Baltimore, making a contract, I understand, for the purchase of several clipper-ships of large class, for his Government.

W. D. PHILLIPS, a lawyer from Iowa, and late a Clerk in the General Land-office, is now in jail here to answer an indictment for forgery. He admits that he used Senator DOOLAS' frank without his knowledge or consent.

The Knights Templars, from Boston, will return to this City to-morrow, *en route* for home. They will stop at Mount Vernon on the trip up the Potomac.

Mr. WESTERVALT and others, who sold steamers to the Government, are now crowding the office of the Secretary of the Navy, who makes it convenient to be absent as much as possible.

Mr. APPLETON has no idea of resigning. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19.

The first installment, $100,000, of the debt, as ascertained and adjusted in the Treaty recently concluded by Minister REED with the Chinese Government, and due by it to certain American citizens, has already been received.

The Administration has recently received such evidences of the good faith of Great Britain as to satisfy it in the belief that she is sincerely disposed to fulfill all her engagements with this country in regard to Central American questions.

Just previous to Count SARTIGES leaving Washington recently, he openly said in a conversation with two well-known gentlemen of the State of New-York, that if there should be an European war, he believed it would not be without embarrassment to our commercial relations, for the right of search would be re-asserted and enforced. This remark was made with emphasis. The respectability of the party from whom this information was derived leaves no doubt of its truth.

Lieutenant BARNEY has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *John Adams* in place of VANALSTINE, resigned.

The President has formally accepted an invitation of the Trustees of the University in North Carolina to visit Chapel Hill at the annual commencement in June. It is expected that the Secretary of the Interior and other friends will accompany him.

The Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—LIST OF THE INJURED.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 19.

The following is a correct list of the sufferers by the accident which occurred yesterday on the New-York Central Railroad:

At the Globe Hotel—Mr. SLOSSOO, of Carleton, (Canada,) very badly hurt; his head is severely cut, he is otherwise injured. He can hardly survive.

THOMAS WILSON, of Rochester, has a cut on the head full two inches long, and is badly bruised besides.

G. KIMBALL, of Chicago; head, arms and breast badly bruised.

Mrs. G. KIMBALL has a bad bruise on the head.

RACHAEL BOSMAN, of New-Orleans; face cut and bruised.

Mrs. MATILDA BROWN, of New-Orleans; head severely cut, and face and legs badly bruised.

Mr. BROWN, husband of the above, slightly bruised.

J. HOLMES, of Millersburgh, Ohio, slightly bruised.

MARIA SLOSSON, of Piqua, Ohio; head and neck cut and bruised.

JOS. BARR, of Hamilton, C. W., collar bone fractured and head bruised.

H. D. KELLOGG, of Bridgewater, N. Y., temple wounded, and arm and ankle bruised.

OTTO REIDAMEISTER, of Toledo, Ohio, head cut, side bruised and three fingers cut.

JOHN CLARK, of Covington, Ohio, hip badly bruised.

At the St. Charles Hotel—SARAH BROWN, of Oswego, bruises on the face and left breast—not considered dangerous.

Miss ADELIA HEWETT, who was returning from Piqua, Ohio, to her residence in Montreal—bruised on the head, but not considered dangerously hurt.

JAS. N. HUTCHINS, of Fayetteville, N. Y., bruises on head and limbs.

JOHANN ENTZAL, of No. 182 Mulberry street, New-York, injured about the head and limbs, but not seriously.

PAULINE DEVARES, of New-York, severe bruises on the left arm.

At Syracuse House—JNO. MCCOY and wife, of Matteson, (Ill.,) badly hurt.

Mrs. ROBBIN and child, of Potosi, (Wis.) Mrs. R. is dangerously injured, and the child slightly hurt.

SAMUEL BISDSALL, a blind man, of Huron (Ohio,) injuries slight.

GUPCAD, conductor, killed.

Messrs. KIMBALL, SLOSSON and BARR—whose injuries were deemed most severe, and for whom a good deal of anxiety was felt—are all comfortable, and believed to be out of danger.

Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assemblies.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT INDIANAPOLIS—NEW SCHOOL AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Thursday, May 19.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (Old School) convened this morning. In the absence of Dr. SCOTT, of California, the last Moderator, Dr. RICE, of Chicago, by appointment, presided, and delivered the opening sermon. Three hundred and twelve delegates are already present from every part of the country. There are also some Missionaries for Asia and Africa present. The Rev. L. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, was elected Moderator by acclamation. The Rev. Mr. MANN, of New-York, was elected temporary Clerk.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, May 19.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of the New School, commenced its sessions this morning.

One hundred and seventy-five delegates are in attendance. The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Buffalo, delivered the opening sermon on the office and work of a Bishop. The Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, was elected Moderator, and Revs. CHAS. P. BOSH, of Illinois, and H. E. NILES, of New-York, temporary Clerks. Pittsburgh was selected as the next place of meeting.

Governor Banks' Judicial Nominations.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 19.

Governor BANKS' nominations for Judges of the new Superior Court were confirmed by the Executive Council to-day. Their names were published last week.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society.

NEWARK, Thursday, May 19.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society was held in this city to-day. Among the business transacted was the presentation to the Society of the suit of uniform worn in battle by Commodore LAWRENCE.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 19.

The steamship *Detroit*, to run on Lake Michigan, in connection with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, was successfully launched this afternoon, from the yard of BIDWELL & MASON. The *Milwaukee*, her sister boat, will be launched in a few weeks.

Italian Opera at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 19.

The Opera opened to-night with the performance of "Martha." The Boston Theatre was crowded. Mr. FORMES, LAGRANGE, Miss PHILLIPS and other artists were enthusiastically welcomed.

Smith O'Brien in Albany, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 19.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN arrived here this afternoon and was received by Mayor PARRY and the Military at 7½ o'clock. He was formally welcomed by Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE, Attorney-General, in an appriate speech, to which Mr. O'BRIEN replied at length. A large concourse of people were present.

GOV. MORGAN left the town to-day.

The New-York Light Guard.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, May 19.

The Light Guard of New-York, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, have passed here *en route* for Reading, *via* the East Pennsylvania Railroad. They will reach Reading about 6 P. M. They were received here by a salute of thirteen guns.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Interesting From Barbados.

Serious and Alarming Panic Throughout the Island—Fears of a Negro Insurrection—Military Preparations—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

The most intense excitement, amounting to a panic, has prevailed in this island during the past week. It originated in a report that a conspiracy existed among the black population to rise in rebellion and massacre the white inhabitants. The day appointed for the outbreak was Easter Sunday, the 24th inst.—the day upon which, just forty-three years ago, the slaves of Barbados rose in rebellion and committed most dreadful havoc.

I have been unable to discover who started this report. That it was false from beginning to end I am fully convinced; but it is difficult to divine a motive for the circulation of so malicious and dangerous a story. In the first place the Barbadian negroes have nothing to fight for; in the next, they know perfectly well that they have not the faintest chance of getting by force what they cannot obtain by fair, legitimate means. It is true that, compared with the white population, they number twelve to one; but there are five hundred white troops in garrison, two companies of artillery, half a dozen ship-of-war within hail, two thousand white inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and a large force of seamen, which, in the event of any such calamity as the one hinted at, could be taken from the ships in the bay. When I further state that every white man in the island possesses a fire-arm of some kind or another, and that among the 130,000 blacks and mulattoes half-a-dozen muskets, of most antiquated fashion, might possibly be scraped together, I need give no other illustration of the absurdity of this rumor. If anything like an insurrection was attempted here, it would end, not in a massacre of whites, but of blacks, and that they know full well.

But a panic is a singular thing, and accident seems to have lent the one in question every possible aid. There is a Black or Zouave corps stationed here—the Third West India Regiment. Originally composed of Africans from the Cape, it has been extensively recruited in the West Indies, and the Barbadians who joined it have latterly evinced a mutinous spirit. How far the mutiny has extended I cannot say, for the military authorities keep very quiet on the subject. Last Monday week the report was circulated that the whole regiment was on the eve of deserting with their arms. I believe twelve men actually did go. Two were discovered drilling a body of peasants and laborers. This was more than enough. Our fate was inevitably sealed, and the scenes of India were about to be repeated in Barbados.

There are quite as many fools in this island as there are anywhere else. During the whole of last week bullets were being manufactured by the thousands; old swords were sharpened; revolvers were purchased at $50; rifles and muskets were brought out of armories, and all the males of the white population armed themselves with the greatest ostentation. The poor negroes watched these preparations, scarcely understanding what they meant. They merely gaped and displayed their teeth.

By Saturday night, Easter-Eve, the panic was at its height. No one could be seen in the streets of Bridgetown after dusk; but, within doors, every man sat in trepidation, with his finger on the trigger of a revolver. About 9 o'clock P. M., a red glare was seen in the north, and a fire reported in that direction. People then might be seen peering cautiously from their windows, and hastily retreating lest they should be potted with a chance shot. I never spent such a delightfully quiet night in my life. The sound of a human voice could not be heard in the length or breadth of Bridgetown.

But the fire had some significance, for it was undoubtedly the act of incendiarism. The manager of the estate was obnoxious to some of his tenantry, and—a very frequent crime in these islands—they took their revenge by burning down twenty-five acres of cane—a loss to the proprietor, who is absent, of some three or four thousand dollars. Another incendiary fire occurred on the following night, in a different direction. I took the trouble to go out to the country, and learn for myself whether there was any excitement among the people; but I found them as quiet as any black sheep could be. The two incendiary fires, occurring at the time they did, may be thought a curious coincidence; but the crimes were committed through motives of private vengeance. There is not an idea among the people of a general insurrection.

Public opinion, or I should say public alarm, compelled the authorities to adopt measures of precaution. The police were on the alert. The regiment at the garrison was divided into detachments, each being ready to march to a given point in the event of a given signal. Cannon were brought out, and would have been used unsparingly if occasion had required. But we slept securely in our beds, free from all attacks except those of bugs and musquitoes. The negroes are beginning to talk about the panic now that it is over; and, seeing how scared the white population were at an imaginary insurrection, they may one of these days be prevailed upon by designing men to commence a real one. They have their demagogues—chiefly mulattoes—whose hostility to the white race cannot be concealed. This hostility seems to me to increase with the spread of general intelligence, but it is only after he has been educated, and has grown rich and independent, that the half-caste of Barbados feels, in its full force, the impassable gulf, deep as that of Slavery itself, which lies between himself and the dominant race. Not among the F. F. V.'s of the most aristocratic State in the Union is the line of demarcation more rigidly drawn than it is here. Though a man be rich, intellectual, polished, refined—though he possess the Anglo Saxon form and features in their highest perfection, yet the taint of African blood, be it ever so imperceptible to the uninitiated, will be detected by Barbadians, and will be sufficient to exclude some unfortunate creature from white society. The large number of half-castes in this island—the production of the illicit intercourse of the two races—are an intelligent, active and energetic portion of the population—nourishing political aspirations which will never be gratified, and yearning after a social status which will never be allowed. This class may one day give trouble in Barbados. They may make the residence of white people in the island extremely uncomfortable. They might possibly have sufficient influence over the thriftless, thoughtless, unreflecting blacks to rouse their passions and prejudices, and force them into some overt act of rebellion. But I think they have too much common sense and common prudence to attempt a crime which would be as certainly followed by instant and terrible punishment as that the sun shines at noon-day.

Of the blacks themselves, I can only say that I never saw a happier or more contented peasantry. We need go no further than the neighboring islands of Grenada and St. Vincent to find their peaceable character fully demonstrated. In none of the garrisons belonging to these islands is there a solitary soldier. The white population is exceedingly small and totally unable to protect itself; and yet there is not a single instance on record since the day of Emancipation of anything like a popular tumult. In Barbados, where caste distinctions are so rigidly kept up, a feeling that may almost be called hostile exists between the white and the mulatto races. Settled exclusively by English, Barbados is to this day most violently English, and, being in an isolated position, she has accumulated within her little self more English prejudices than I ever found within an equal superficial area. It is only within the last few years that a law passed two hundred years ago was removed from the Barbadian statute-book, prohibiting "the hanging of Irish persons" on this sacred coast.

I do not wonder, therefore, at the late panic, which, though I have made light of it, was serious and alarming—arresting business, except that of the sale of powder and fire arms—creating universal distrust, and causing, perhaps, those very incendiary fires of which I have spoken. But I should have marveled exceedingly if the panic had any other foundation than in the imaginations of old women. The only people who, perhaps, have any occasion for fear are American residents, against whom the vulgar entertain most ridiculous prejudices. I regret to see that these prejudices are encouraged by persons who know better than to believe themselves what they state to be true.

I have dates from Demerara to the 15th inst. No news. Of a ship-load of Coolies recently arrived there, twenty per cent. had died of dropsy during the passage; a splendid opportunity for Lord BROUGHAM in his next Parliamentary speech against the Coolie immigration system!

The health of this island is extremely good. Weather, *sine more*, heavenly. Shipped to date, 10,000 hogsheads of this year's crop.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the way, why are your proof-readers so fond of the letter *e*? They cram it into Barbadas whenever they can. I must appeal to you to have the word spelt right. The "Bims," as they style themselves, or the "Bloody Bims," as they are elegantly spoken of by the envious inhabitants of other isles, call their home Barbados; the newspapers spell it Barbadas; and the Right Rev., the Lord Bishop, signs himself Tom Barbadas. Don't let the world fancy that your correspondent files in the face of public opinion, the Press and the Church. The word, in fact comes from the Portugnese *Los Barbados*, (the Beards,) alluding to the streamers, resembling beards that hung from the trees found upon the island by its discoverers.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots his Wife, and then Kills Himself.

A horrible murder was perpetrated at noon yesterday in the tenant house, No. 236 William-street, adjoining LOUIS GROS' lager-bier saloon. A Prussian, named OSTENBERG, shot his wife, and then followed up the murder by committing suicide.

The history of the case is as follows: About four years since OSTENBERG came to this country, leaving a wife and two children behind him, and bringing with him the woman whom he has killed. He settled upon a small plantation near New-Orleans, where he remained until last November. During this time he had two children, both of whom are now dead. The first wife, ascertaining where OSTENBERG was, followed him, bringing both children with her. Their meeting revealed to the woman, now deceased, the fact that the man with whom she had been living as husband was previously married. OSTENBERG persuaded her to remain with him, and selling his property came to New-York with her. On arriving in this City he set up a grocery store in the upper part of the City. Quarrels were continually arising between them, and it is said that OSTENBERG frequently threatened to kill her. In March she left him and went to live with her father and mother at the house where the murder was perpetrated. OSTENBERG has occasionally been to the house insisting that she should again live with him. During these interviews his conduct was often exceedingly violent. Meantime, his business became involved, and he was obliged to sell out his grocery. About noon the woman left her room, which was on the third floor of the building, to get a pitcher of beer. While she was absent he came in having a six-barreled revolver and a horse-pistol concealed on his person. Meeting her as she entered the door, he detained her at the foot of the stairs, and while talking, drew one of his pistols and shot her through the heart. He then shot himself in the pit of the stomach with the other pistol, falling across the body of the woman. The inmates of the house, alarmed by the noise, rushed to the spot, and found both man and woman dead. The body of the latter was immediately carried to her parents' room. The man's corpse lay for half an hour at the foot of the stairs. Finally, it was deposited in the upper entry at the second landing, the sister of the murdered woman protesting violently that it should not be laid beside her sister. OSTENBERG was under indictment for placarding about the City, a few weeks ago, some libelous verses reflecting upon the character of his father-in-law, and other members of the family.

At 2½ P. M. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the two bodies. The evidence of only two witnesses was taken, besides the medical testimony. No one witnessed the shooting, but the fact of murder and suicide was too plain to admit of doubt. The following is the testimony and the verdicts:

Wm. Saalburg, sworn—I keep a baker shop in the lower floor of No. 238 William street; about a quarter after twelve o'clock to-day, I heard the report of a pistol, and soon after

MASONIC ORDER.

Visit of the Boston and Providence Knights Templars to Richmond, Va.—Celebration and Address.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

"This world is full of change"—the times, the seasons and the opinions of men are alike changeable. It is but a few years since the supposed abduction of MORGAN was the signal for a wide-spread and systematic attack upon the Masonic Order and fraternity. A powerful political party was arrayed against them, suddenly and entirely obliterating the old party landmarks, which, for the time, were entirely forgotten in the general struggle to wipe from the face of society the then odious secret order of free and accepted Masons. The mutilated remains of a man thrown upon the beach of one of our inland seas, increased the intensity of the battle, and rendered the conquest more easy.

The Press directed its batteries against the Order, and men every where abandoned it, their processions were no longer seen, and even their impressive funeral ceremonies at the graves of departed brothers were entirely omitted—lodges were disbanded, and the Order, gracefully bowing its head before the storm of opposition, fell from its high estate, and seemed not only paralyzed, but dead.

But the ancient Order "still lives." During its long night of darkness and opposition, it was silently and unobtrusively gathering strength, and to-day it rears its head higher and more proudly than ever. Its members have vastly increased—its public processions are greeted with cheers of approbation, and their fraternal visits from State to State are the proudest triumphs, towns and cities vieing with each other to do them honor.

To-day, the citizens of Richmond have devoted to their knightly visitors, notwithstanding the drizzling rain which continued most of the day. At 10 o'clock, the Templars formed in procession, and were escorted by the Richmond Commandery from the Ballard House to the Mechanics' Institute, where the ceremonies of a formal reception were performed; they then re-formed, and marched to Masons' Hall, partook of refreshments, and marched to the First Baptist Church, where the address was delivered by the "Rev. Sir Knight J. LANSING BURROWS." After some preliminary remarks upon the kind feeling exhibited in this fraternal union of New-Englanders and Virginians, he proceeded to show *what Templar laws require of Templar Knights*, which was the special theme of his discourse. He said that—

1. Templar Masonry requires of Knights, fraternal confidence, sympathy and love. Masons are taught to confide in each other, to trust each other implicitly. According to the principles of the Order, a Knight is sure to find a trusty, sympathetic friend in every other Knight, though he may have been a stranger to him personally. A Mason always has a right, a right which is promptly recognized by a brother, to ask for advice and sympathy and aid, and to issue no betrayal or exposure, to dread no unkind reproach. In all his relations in life, the Mason is taught that on the one hand it is his duty to give, and that, on the other hand he has a right to expect countenance and assistance from his brethren. Other things being equal, a Mason has the first claim upon a Mason. Of course there is no right to require a sacrifice of any of the political, social or religious interests or relations of life. There is no right to demand a crime or self injury, but as I have already said other things being equal, a Knight is always bound to prefer a Knight.

2. Templar Laws require of Knights submission to rightful authority. It recognizes none of those wild doctrines in abuse of liberty which induces a man to set himself up as his own Lord and Lawgiver. It demands, and, so far as its influence extends, cherishes obedience to established laws a cheerful yielding to authority, a merging of self into the society. Governed by Republican usages, adopted before political republicanism was known, it gives its disciples a voice in the house of their own rulers, yet when chosen, it insists upon submission and docility, prompt and unmurmuring obedience. No man too wise or headstrong to submit cheerfully to the decisions and decrees of constituted authorities, to manifest a tractable spirit, and to render unhesitating obedience to official mandates, within prescribed laws, need seek for Masonic association. He must learn to yield implicitly to the will of the majority in all matters not pertaining to the landmarks, usages and statutes of the order, and even in regard to these, he must submit unmurmuring to the decision of those who are authorized to decide. The "order that is heaven's first law," finds some of its most beautiful illustrations in the intercourse of Masons.

3. Still, again Templar laws require of Knights the exercise of a benevolent charity. This is the grand external characteristic of the Order. It is that outward manifestation by which more than by any other it is known to the world. No man can be a worthy or consistent Mason or Templar, without the exercise of practical benevolence. There are certain charitable objects to which he must give when called upon. By the fundamental laws of the Order, each one of us is required to afford succor to the distressed, to divide our bread with the industrious poor, and to put the misguided traveler into the right way. These are duties of the craft suitable to its dignity and usefulness. And though a Mason is never to scout his errors unkindly against the complaints of any of the human race yet when a brother is oppressed or suffers, he is in a more peculiar manner called upon to open his soul in whole love and compassion to him, and to relieve without prejudice, according to his capacity." The Mason's benevolence and fraternal compassion are required to have a quick ear and a keen eye to appreciate the cry of the sufferer, though his form may be invisible, or his secret a voice appealing through the pathetic language of the applicant may be unknown. Masonry has a language of benevolence, which is peculiarly its own; methods of revealing and relieving distress with which the stranger intermeddleth not.

4. The fundamental laws of the Temple also require of Knights a firm belief in the existence, sovereignty and providence of God. A Mason cannot be an atheist. The connection of one with the Masonic fraternity who denies the existence of a Supreme, Overruling God, would be a mockery and an absurdity, equaled only by such an one applying for admission into a Christian Church or a Hebrew Synagogue. The very fact of his union with the fraternity involves, necessarily, the assent of his faith to this as a fundamental principle. If he deny his belief and trust in God, he cannot walk one step in harmony or sympathy with his brethren of the craft. All Masonic rites and duties as an entire system, and in all their details, involve and demand this belief as fundamental and essential. Without it, Masonry has no meaning, no beauty, no power. It is foundation, corner-stone and key-stone of the edifice.

5. But still further: Templar laws require of Knights an acknowledgment of the divinity and authority of the Holy Scriptures. The Holy Bible lies open in every Masonic Lodge. It is its brightest light. The square and compass are not more necessary to a Mason's work than the Word of God. No man can give Masonically an honest pledge of fidelity, integrity and devotion, without a belief in the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures. Without this belief there is no binding force in his promises and obligations.

4. Beyond all this, which is common to all degrees of Masonry, the essential principles of the Temple require the belief and confession of the Supreme Divinity and sovereignty of the Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. The defence of the Christian religion and of this essential feature of it, is a part of every Knightly vow. It affirms that the sins of the world were laid upon the head of the Saviour, and that there is no hope of salvation but through His sacrificial atonement and death. The world may see the cross on every banner and banneret that is displayed beyond the encampment, upon the sword hilt of every Knight, and embroidered upon his regalia. The grand old motto, "*In hoc signo vinces*" is the public proclamation of the faith of the order, to the world. Every true-hearted Christian Templar announces this faith in the divinity and sovereignty of Jesus of Nazareth, in terms as unequivocal and emphatic as did St. Thomas, when, cured of his criminal incredulity by the exposure of the wounds of the Lord, his assured faith exclaimed "My Lord and my God!"

Can truths so solemn and divine as these be professed and taught without exerting a salutary practical influence upon the lives of men? Can there be any encouragement to immorality or vice in principles and teachings like these? The order of Knights Templar is, in its whole theory and regulations, emphatically a Christian order, clearly tracing its origin to the pious enthusiasm of the Crusaders in their somewhat fanatical but certainly devout contests to wrest the Sepulchre of the Lord from the possession of infidels.

The services at the Church being over, the Knights again marched to the Mechanics' Institute, which had been tastefully arranged for their reception and accommodation.

The ceremonies of the day were finally concluded by a sumptuous dinner at the Exchange.

Personal.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, May 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 12th May published a communication containing the following:

"*To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:*

By telegraph from Racine, Wis., to NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, at the Astor House, New-York. Received May 10, 1859

'RYAN, on behalf of the Company and third mortgage bondholders, moved to dissolve your injunction. Argued yesterday, and overruled. All right.'

MAT. H. CARPENTER.'"

I beg to say that I am Mr. CLEVELAND'S counsel, not his newspaper champion, and the publication of a hasty dispatch from me was altogether unauthorized and improper. I telegraphed as follows: "RYAN moved to dissolve your injunction. Argued yesterday, and overruled. All right." This contained one error: the motion was to vacate, not *dissolve* the injunction. This is a technical distinction, not very important in a private communication between a lawyer and his layman client, but sufficient to lead to mistake when published to professional readers. The addition to my dispatch, that Mr. RYAN, "*on behalf of the Company and third mortgage bondholders*," moved, &c., contains another error, for which I am not responsible. Mr. RYAN only moved for the Trustee in the third mortgage.

[illegible] corrections as rather sapping the [illegible] I had authorized any [illegible] MAT. H. CARPENTER.

Academy of Medicine.

DISCUSSION ON QUARANTINE—A QUESTION OF HIGH ETHICS.

The Academy of Medicine met on Wednesday, some forty members being present—Dr. JOHN WATSON, President, in the Chair. The first business was the disposition of the following resolution, offered by Dr. MCNULTY:

Resolved, That the consideration of no article, implement or convenience which has been patented or for which a patent has been applied, shall hereafter be entertained by this Academy."

Dr. MCNULTY read from the Code of Ethics of the National Association to show that it was contrary to the spirit of the Code for physicians to obtain patents, and urged that what was fair for physicians was fair for men outside of the profession; consequently that physicians should not act upon other people's patents. He doubted whether it was not competent for the National Association to reject the Academy's delegates, in consideration of the recommendations already given by the Academy to patented articles.

The President would like to have Dr. MCNULTY'S finger put upon that feature of the code which prohibits their notice of patented articles.

Dr. MCNULTY said he could not, of course.

THE PRESIDENT—No, I guess not.

Dr. GRISCOM said it was right in his opinion to see everything—anything that promised to relieve suffering humanity. It was perfectly proper for the Academy to investigate every appliance that promised well,—it was not its function to express an opinion upon it.

Dr. MCNULTY—But that's what they are brought to us for, and we generally express an opinion.

Dr. GARRISH thought that whatever was likely to alleviate pain it was a physician's duty to find, and advise it he thought best.

Dr. VAN KLEEK agreed with the last speaker.

Dr. JAMES R. WOOD said that all surgeons knew that they could not live up to the spirit of the resolution. When any surgical appliance was presented to him for an opinion he should give an opinion on it. And he thought it the Academy's business to do the same. Surgical appliances should come under a different rule from nostrums. It was impossible for the Surgeon to do without the mechanic, and it was impossible for the mechanic to do without a patent to protect his invention.

The President said the resolution would prevent a copy-righted book from examination.

Dr. MCNULTY said there was an average of two or three patented articles sent in here nightly for examination consuming their time. He claimed that far the largest portion of surgical inventions were made by Surgeons.

The vote being taken, the resolution was lost—decidedly. Afterward Dr. RICHARDS moved a reconsideration, and that it be tabled. Carried.

The next topic announced was the "Personal Contagiousness of Yellow fever. Dr. HARRIS, (late Marine Hospital Physician,) read a paper on this topic.

The paper was an elaborate review of the Quarantine policies of different nations, and especially a review of the doctrine of physicians concerning the establishment for the port of New-York. Its doctrine, in conclusion was, that the existing Quarantine system needed overhauling; that much of it was a cheat, a farce, incunsistent, unnecessary and a bore; that proper sanitary regulations, on board ships and in the port, might be made entirely to prevent the spread of small-pox or yellow-fever here, but that until such regulations were established and enforced, Quarantine must be sustained. This coincided with the opinion of the highest authorities in England. The British Quarantine Commissioners had recommended to abolish Quarantine and trust to thorough sanitary precautions. Experience showed the systems which would answer far different maritime cities must materially differ. Where yellow-fever was indigenous, as at New-Orleans, Quarantine did little good. Each State must study the system that is necessary for it. But the question involves national interests and federal rights, and the National Legislature should take it in hand.

Dr. GRISCOM thought the paper in most part eminently sound. So much of rascality had been mixed up with our Quarantine practise here that the experience gained at our Quarantine station was utterly worthless. The whole matter should be taken out of State control, seeing that from time immemorial our Health Officer has been able and was in the habit of controlling State legislation. Congress should appoint a Commission to look the whole subject up and devise plans upon which the several States should continue, enforce or abandon the existing Quarantines.

Dr. ANDERSON was invited as an old New-York physician to give his yellow fever experience. Dr. ANDERSON, (with a courage and honesty deserving all praise and occasional imitation,) said no; he had never had but one yellow fever patient, and he died the same night that he saw him.

Dr. STERLING (once Marine Physician,) thought that a Quarantine might be devised to facilitate rather than hinder commerce, and entirely to ward off yellow fever. In consideration of the commercial nature of the question and the revenue involved in it, he agreed that it ought not to be considered simply a matter of State police, but a national concern. He outlived the system that he would have,—a lazaretto on Bedloe's Island. Wet docks at some accessible point, as at Liverpool, with warehouses where infected cargoes might be promptly disinfected, and the vessels sent to sea again without coming up to port at all. Since the old style of vessels were going out of date, and light-draft propellers replacing them, it would be easier to obtain a safe anchorage than formerly. He was not prepared to fill up his outline and modestly admitted that a great many people would deem it absurd when they heard them.

On motion of Dr. STARRS, Dr. STERLING was invited to embody his views in a paper and present it to the Academy. The subject was then laid over,—Dr. HARRIS having omitted all of his paper that concerned the contagiousness of yellow fever, owing to the absence of Dr. J. M. SMITH who proposed the topic.

Dr. COLLINS, rising to a question of privilege, explained—and the Secretary's journal and the President confirmed his assertion—that he had not, as told by Dr. REED'S journal, published his paper on the movements of the chest, without the Academy's authority.

Dr GARDNER presented specimens of QUEEN'S castor oil solidified to a jelly, inodorous and inoffensive to the most delicate baby's palate. Referred to the Committee on Materia Medica. At 11 P. M., adjourned.

A Navel Excuse for Reopening the Slave-Trade.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Monday, May 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper to-day, you make some comments upon the Southern Convention at Vicksburgh, and its breaking of law tendencies, its action being for the most part confined to the reopening of the Slave-Trade question.

Your disgust at this law-breaking, and adhesion to the higher law is quite natural, and I would not dispute its sincerity. So also you must, in all courtesy, admit the sincerity of my disgust at the Personal Liberty laws prevailing in some of your Northern States, and the open resistance in all of those States to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

We admit together that in both cases the Constitution and the laws are aimed to be set at defiance, practically and efficiently. All very bad, and so far equal. But a great inequality otherwise exists. What the North loses nothing by these infractions, the South loses a great deal; in this, that every negro slave stolen therefrom, and detained in the North, involves good solid money, the aggregate of which, from first to last, amounts to a great many millions of hard dollars.

Now, no reasonable man in the South believes that these depredations upon slave property can be remedied under the Constitution or the laws; or in time by the change of Northern men's minds restraining them from such violations. So the South is beginning to look round for a remedy within its own control.

Before I state what that remedy is, permit me to tell you something about "the Great Red River Raft." This raft is composed of drift wood, lying and combined together in every form and position. This raft ascends the river against its strong current, and maintains its character through hundreds of years. Its *apparent movement*, but real progress up the river, is explained in this way: *The decay at its lower end is about equal to the supply of fresh materials at the upper end.*

Now I will tell you, that the South, finding the annual loss of slaves from the States adjoining the Northern States to be so great as to inordinately increase the price of slaves, have determined to supply that loss by fresh material, either under the sanction of Congress, or in open defiance of existing laws. They have not only determined upon this, but they have determined to import at least ten Africans for every slave run off from the old States. *Faster than the rotting off at the north end of the slave hoe, will the new flesh be produced at the south end. Extrema malis, extrema remedia.* Yours respectfully,

A SLAVEHOLDER.

MEDICAL ENTERPRISE AND LIBERALITY.—Among the instances of professional devotion and liberality, for which medical men, with all their faults, are certainly to be credited, the late donation made by Dr. JACOB HARSON, of this City, an alumnus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is one of the most noticeable. Dr. HARSON has appropriated the sum of $2,500, in stock of the United States Trust Company, for the purpose of providing an annual prize, to be offered to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the best Report of the Clinical Instruction in the New-York Hospital. The prize will consist, each year, of a gold medal of the value of $50, and in addition of a sum of from $100 to $150 in money; and the competing Reports are to embrace the results of the Clinical Instruction in the Hospital during any four months in the year. The award is to be made by a committee of five, consisting of the President and Professors of Surgery, and of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College, an attending physician, and an attending surgeon of the New-York Hospital, to be designated by the Trustees of the College.

The Floral Fete at Palace Garden.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. BELLOWS ON WOMAN.

The Palace Garden *fête* in aid of Mrs. PHELPS' project for a horticultural school for girls was largely attended Tuesday evening. The arrangements were much better than on previous occasions, and the celebration, from beginning to end, was as felicitous as its most sanguine friends could wish. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a clever address on "Woman."

The movement, he said, for whose benefit this series of entertainments and addresses was given, was one among many others to which the genius of our Democratic and Christian civilization had given birth for the elevation of women; and he thought he could not supply the little time allotted to him better than in discussing the fundamental principles that underlie all these undertakings for the benefit of the weaker sex. He proposed, then, to speak of the elevation of woman as the characteristic work of Christianity and of our own time. The relation of Christianity to the elevation of woman was simply this, that the event which established Christ's authority and sentiments in this world was the event which, in its consequences, emancipated woman from the two evils which occasioned all her wrongs and debasements in the past time, the evils which had been the effluent sources of her misery and oppression, viz.: First, the reign of brute strength, and second, the reign of the whole intellect. Woman owed her wrongs, the misfortunes and the trials of her past history, to the fact that she was the weaker vessel in respect to physical strength,—and, of course, in the passions that accompany it,—and that she was a less reasoning creature in the same degree, in respect to energy and concentrativeness of pure thinking. In whatever it is that constitutes science, invention, philosophy and art, in whatever administers government and advances civilization, woman followed instead of leading. She was not the pioneer except in what flows from and respects the affections. Now, as force, physical and intellectual, was the earliest want of Society, was the only thing by which wild beasts, wild forests, savage tribes and coarse passions, could be met and subdued, the worship of that, of course, was the worship of Society in the earliest ages. This gave man a predominancy, and by this woman was made both a gainer and a sufferer. Christianity recognized this predominancy when it declared that "man is the head of the woman;" but having recognized it, the whole influence and tendency of Christianity was towards restraining and upbraiding masculine predominance. The Gospel was essentially feminine in its spirit; that is, it was imbued with what came from the passive rather than from the active portion of our nature. Christ, himself, was not a philosopher, a sage, a hero, a being endowed with science, invention, and predominating will. His affections, if not feminine, lay in that natural region where the masculine and feminine blend and lose themselves in each other. In relation to the question as to the equality of the sexes, the reverend lecturer said that in speaking of the essential differences between the sexes, it was easy to exaggerate or to lose sight of the reality. That an original difference of mental and moral types exist could be as little doubted as that there was a difference of physical constitution. But we should be reminded that this difference lay in the difference of proportions—that the same powers coexist;—not in the failure of either to share precisely the same faculties, though enjoying them in different degrees. Woman's intellect was as worthy of cultivation, and, when well directed, rewarded cultivation of the highest kind as well as man's. The highest genius, like the highest goodness, was always intelligent in both sexes, and would have the qualities of both combined. The greatest poet was not the most characteristic reasoner or the most powerful logician, but he had the purest insight, the sweetest fancy, the brightest imagination. The noblest man has feminine qualities in a masculine measure; the greatest heroine has masculine tendencies in a feminine form. But this destructive likeness does not degenerate into identity. Man does not thereby become a woman, or woman a man. It is a women with man's force, and a man with woman's force that we admire, not a masculine woman or a womanish men. The differences between the sexes are permanent and constitutional, and take care of themselves. The lecturer proceeded to discuss the right of woman to the exercise of the franchise and such other political privileges as are now practiced wholly by men. If, he said, the recent propositions of certain philanthropists and reformers in England could only be practically thought out, and the vote of a nation be taken, as the census is taken, by going from house to house, who would not acknowledge the reasonableness and desirableness of taking the wishes of women into the election of rulers and the settlement of questions both of war and peace, as well as of men? But, under the present practical embarrassments, it was certainly not a self-recommending proposition. If women claimed full political rights, they should be conceded to them, but they ought not to be conceded to the clamor of a few forward members of the sex whose representative character the rest deny, and he was persuaded that they were not likely to be demanded or asserted by the majority under any circumstances. Were the legislation of this country in regard to women conducted upon principles of strict justice and Christian equity, we would scarcely hear the feet word of their complaints as to the denial of their right to vote. But, while women are subject to unjust legal disabilities, it was certain the more and more they would seek for that political influence which men, not on grounds of propriety or sentiment, but from jealousy, were so unwilling to accord them. Having treated somewhat at length the question as to women's legal position, especially as to the matter of property, the Reverend gentleman then proceeded to discuss the subject of marriage. So long, he said, as marriage is the universal state, which it only is in a comparatively early state of society, the subject of the inequality of woman is of little importance, because when the woman's and man's wages go into the same purse to be expended in the support of the family, it matters not that the men is able to earn three times as much as the woman. But marriage is not, cannot, and ought not to be regarded as the universal lot—nay, as anything more than the usual lot of man and woman under a true civilization. Were the laws thoroughly just to woman, marriages as a convenience, as a mere protection or acquiescence, would rapidly diminish. Give woman the means of acquiescence, and she would scorn a marriage of complaisance. Christianity certainly gives encouragement and support to celibacy, both in the example of its founders and in its precepts, and its steady influence is to establish the dignity of virginity and to diminish the semi-barbarous reproach which rests upon the celibacy of either sex.

The Reverend lecturer went on to express the grounds of his dissatisfaction with the prevailing system of female education, and to advocate a wider and more expansive sphere of female employment. He censured the fashionable devotion to dress, not only because of its extravagance, but because of its tendency to widen the distinction between the wealthy and the poor, and described this love of dress as one of the most formidable barriers to the advancement of woman. He dwelt forcibly on the duty of cultivating women's intellect as a man's is, and of teaching her how to discharge all the responsibilities of the household. He enforced the necessity of interesting women in works of benevolence and sisterly charity. Let us, husbands and fathers, he said, help women to help themselves. Let the money so freely flowing for women's weaknesses and caprices flow with at least as much freedom for the sustenance of her virtues and the encouragement of her efforts at a higher life. What we do to elevate the poor through woman's ministry elevates our wives and daughters in the scale of being, and what thus effects them raises us. Yes, we are all, high and low, rich and poor, men and women, in one case. We give to ourselves when we give to others with a wife's or daughter's hand. May God bless this undertaking for which I plead; the women, whose pious cares are seeking to establish and sustain it, and may God bless you with generous hearts and believing spirits: more all, may He bless woman herself with new measures of Christianity, humility and wisdom, and new measures of human excellence and worth. [Loud applause.]

FUGITIVE SLAVE-CATCHING IN OHIO—A DEPUTY-MARSHAL IN BODILY FEAR.—Mr. E. T. COX, United States Deputy-Marshal in Ohio, writes to the Zanesville *Courier*, that he is the recipient of a threatening letter, warning him that his life is in danger, because he helped in the arrest of a fugitive slave, named JACKSON, claimed by a Virginian. Mr. COX is alarmed, and begs to state, that he did nothing but his duty as a federal officer. He inquires why the discontented parties, who thirst for his blood, don't "take vengeance on the National Legislature which passed the fugitive law, or on Mr. FILLMORE, who approved it;" not on him, a deputy, who had to do what the law required of him. He incloses the letter which startled him, and it reads as follows:

MAY 11, 1859.

E. T. Cox:

Look out for your life for a band of enraged men have bound themselves by the strongest oath that can be sworn to murder you.

Don't display this warning nor think it comes from a friend neither, for I hate and display you as bad as any of them, and if they would have been content to tar and feather you I would have let you take it and helped to boot, or any thing else but take your life. But mean as you are I don't want you killed. So just take care of yourself or you will git a blue pill or be riled with a big lancet some of these nights that will stop your hunting poor darkys.

So look out and you would better keep it to yourself that you got this letter or they may take some other task on you, and may be find me out to

Don't keep any horses or cattle shut up in your barn.

Do you understand.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER REED.—The following is the letter of the Hon. WM. B. REED, late United States Commissioner to China, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner, tendered by citizens of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kind words of welcome. My mission, to which you are pleased to refer, has been successful for the simple reason that I cheerfully executed the instructions which the Government gave me, and the Government in its turn, from first to last, supported me. The wide discretion with which the President clothed me, was exercised under an abiding sense of my obligation to respect the Constitution, and the traditionary policy of our country which forbids us meddling in the wars of other nations. The dignified assertion of our right and our determination to be neutral and at peace, has, I beg you to believe, commanded respect everywhere.

It will give me great pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens after my return from Washington, at any time or place they may designate.

I am, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM B. REED.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP—ANOTHER NOMINATION FROM THE MAYOR REJECTED—THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION DIRECTED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

It was evident some time before the Board of Aldermen met last evening that the meeting was to be an unusually interesting one. A very large lobby was in waiting, and as soon as the doors of the Chamber of the Board were thrown open the spectators' portion of it was thronged with interested spectators.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes, Alderman BOOLE arose, and said the Committee to which the nomination of Dr. Foster for City Inspector had been referred was ready to report, and on motion the rules were suspended and the raport was read as follows:

The Select Committee to whom was referred the nomination of DR. S. C. FOSTER for City Inspector, respectfully report:

That the nominee was unknown to every member of the Board except one, and your Committee were entirely unacquainted with his character or fitness for the office.

They first made inquiries of the Mayor as to him, and were informed by the Mayor that he did not himself know Dr. Foster; that he had never seen him, and only knew him by the representation of others, and he did not seem even to know his first name.

That your Committee on inquiry ascertained that Dr. Foster's political associations were adverse to those of a majority of the Board, and though the Mayor had been elected in opposition to the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for the office, and by a party hostile to a majority of the Board, the Committee did not feel themselves justified in permitting the Mayor to transfer the whole power and patronage of that important department to a party who, however friendly to him, and aiding in his election, were yet hostile to the majority of the Board.

The Committee understood from the Mayor that he had ever been a Democrat, and intended in his office to act in connection with the Democratic Party, and they feared that he had been imposed upon and deceived as to the political associations of his nominee.

They were desirous to protect him from the consequences of such impositions, and, therefore, held the matter under advisement until they could be assured that their information as to his nominee was correct, a subject not easily ascertained in regard to an individual so obscure and unknown as Dr. Foster was.

Before, however, definite information could be obtained, the Mayor took upon himself, without the consent of the Board, to withdraw the nomination, and without waiting for the action of the Board on the nomination already before them, he has repeatedly nominated other persons to the same office, none of whom have been rejected by the Board.

There has thence sprung up a grave difference of opinion between your Committee and the Mayor as to his power and duty in the matter.

In the first place the Charter says that the City Inspector "shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." The Mayor insists that the *consent* only of the Board is necessary. Your Committee insist that the word "*advice*" in the statute cannot be thus nullified, but has and is to have a meaning and force given to it. And that can be done only by the Board's being advised with as to an appointment as well as being required to consent to it.

The same question has long been pending under the Constitution of the United States, and has never yet, as your Committee believe, been satisfactorily settled.

The President's power as to officers is to "nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint"—thus showing the power to originate the name is in the President alone. But it will be observed that such is not the language of the Charter under which the Mayor derives his power.

But it is rather the language which the United States Constitution uses as to making treaties: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties."

These two different terms of expression are used in the same section of the Constitution, and it cannot be that this difference is without meaning; and, therefore, the practice of the Government under the Constitution has been different under these clauses. As to appointments, the President has refused to consult the Senate before making a nomination; but, as to treaties, the practice was adopted, as early as WASHINGTON'S Administration, that the Senate might advise before as well as after the formation of a treaty.

The Committee find an account of that in Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, section 1517, and in the Executive Journal 11th August, 1790. And they find in this respect able authority, a precedent for the right which they now claim of being advised with beforehand, besides the argument that unless they are, one word in the Charter becomes entirely nugatory, and the marked difference in expression is to be entirely overlooked.

Your Committee have endeavored to carry out these views in entire harmony with the Mayor, and have therefore, had several interviews with him. On some occasions he has suggested to your Committee that the predominant party in the Board should have a caucus and agree upon what they wanted as to a nominee. They did so, and with entire unanimity agreed upon a person, unexceptionable at least to them and their party in his politics, as well as trustworthy and capable. They communicated this to him, and he paid no attention to their recommendation, but within two hours afterward nominated a favorite of his own, without advising with the Board in regard to it.

Upon this point the Board and the Mayor thus differ in opinion.

But this is not the only difference. He claims that after making a nomination, and thus exhausting his power, he has a right to withdraw his action, and thus prevent any action of the Board on their part. Your Committee, however, insist that he cannot withdraw a name he has once sent in without the consent of the Board. For if he can, then after exercising his duty under the charter, he can prevent the Board exercising theirs. He may as well claim the right to withdraw his veto or his approval of an ordinance after he has communicated it to the Common Council. And it he has this right, then has every officer of the City who has made any communication to the Common Council the right to withdrew it, and amend the action of the Common Council upon it.

It seems to this Committee that this claim of the Mayor is entirely without foundation and cannot be acquiesced in or submitted to without depriving this Common Council of its just control over its own proceedings.

Therefore, your Committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen do not advise and consent to the appointment of Dr. S. C. Foster as City Inspector of the City of New-York.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
H. W. GENET.

Alderman ADAMS said the Mayor had told him in the presence of the Chairmen of the Committee, that if the Democratic members of the Board would get together and send in a list of names he would consider them. No list of names had been sent in.

Alderman BOOLE said he had told the Mayor that he was not in favor of sending in more than one name at a time, and in caucus he should oppose the sending in more than one name at a time. A caucus had been held and it had been decided to send in one name at a time.

Alderman TUOMEY said that while the Committee was talking with the Mayor, he (the Mayor) had the nomination of his candidate in an envelope ready to be sent into the Board. The Mayor had not put the men he had nominated on the right track; he had not told them to make the acquaintance of members of the Common Council with a view to securing a confirmation of their nomination. The Common Council would not confirm a mate that they knew nothing about. The Mayor at first had said he was for making a physician City Inspector, but since the first nomination he had sent in those who were not doctors.

Alderman ADAMS said the Chairman of the Committee had not in his presence said to the Mayor that he should oppose the sending in of a list of names. The Committee had existed four months—long enough for a man to graduate with a doctor's degree.

Alderman BOOLE denied that he had acquiesced with the Mayor in the proposal to send in a list of names. The Democratic members of the Board had met in caucus and decided to send in to the Mayor one name at a time. Unanimously they had decided to submit the name of Aaron B. Rollins. That name had been submitted, and within a brief period the name of Mr. Dimond had been sent into the Board without consulting with the caucus. It had been said that the Board of Aldermen was part being insulted: be that as it may, it ever they were insulted it was in this instance. He should always respect the Chief Magistrate of the City, but he knew his rights and would maintain them.

Alderman TUOMEY supported the statements of Alderman BOOLE. He also was present when a Committee of Democrats presented the name of Dr. Rollins, and the Mayor eulogized that gentleman and said he would consider his name. At the same time the Mayor had the nomination of Mr. Dimond in an envelope, and sent it into the Board an hour or two after. The public had taken sides with the Mayor, not properly understanding the subject.

Alderman BRADLEY thought the position of the Mayor was enviable, and that he could not have treated the Aldermen more fairly than he had.

Aldermen BOOLE and BRADLEY made mutual recriminations with regard to the action of each concerning the nomination of Mr. Devlin for Street Commissioner, and after some further desultory debate the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The President announced the following communication from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, May 19, 1859.

TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: *Gentlemen*—Since my communication to your Honorable Board on the 16th inst. in relation to City Inspector, a judicial decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court by Justice W. F. Allen, before whom argument was heard on a motion for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant for the salary of Mr. Morton, for the months of January and February, 1859, which fully confirms the opinion held by me that the term of Mr. Morton expired on the 31st of December last.

A copy of this decision made on the 17th inst. is herewith transmitted, and among other things it will be seen that it states that "on his (Morton's) own showing" he has no claim to the office of City Inspector.

The office having thus been judicially declared to be vacant, no contract or expenditure of money for work or supplies can lawfully be made by the City Inspector's Department, as there is no head thereto to give the certificates required [illegible] amended Charter of 1857.

Under these circumstances your Honorable Board must see the urgent necessity of immediate action on the nomination I now respectfully submit the previous nomination of Jonathan Trotter, made at your last meeting having been returned to me.

I accordingly nominate Dr. Robert A. Sands for City Inspector, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Geo. W. Morton on the 31st December last. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Alderman GENET moved that the nomination be rejected, and said he did so on the same grounds on which he had previously opposed the nominations of the Mayor.

Alderman TUOMEY said he knew the gentleman now nominated by the Mayor, and knew him favorably; still he was opposed to confirming him because the Mayor had not consulted the Board with regard to him.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the nomination be confirmed.

Alderman ADAMS hoped the nomination would be laid on the table till they had seen Dr. SANDS. He moved that it be laid on the table and the motion was lost, (6 ayes, 9 nays) Aldermen ADAMS, BRADLEY, DARRAGH, BRAGNIET, PECK and HENRY voting in the affirmative.

Alderman ADAMS stated that Dr. SANDS had been for three years an Alderman from the Fourteenth District.

Alderman STARKINS said in that case he was ready to vote three times against him; he did not believe any Alderman was fit for the position of City Inspector.

The nomination was rejected (9 to 6).

Alderman GENET offered a resolution, directing that the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be authorized and directed to take possession of the Department of City Inspection, and all books and property belonging to the City connected with it, till further ordered by the Common Council, or until the vacancy in the City Inspectorship is filled.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was lost, (ayes 4, nays 11,) Aldermen ADAMS, HENRY, DARRAGH, and PECK voting in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen.

THE MAYOR REFUSES TO CONVENE THE BOARD OF HEALTH—STREET CLEANING.

The Board met last evening, at the usual hour, Mr. CORNELL in the Chair.

The Veterans of 1812 petitioned for an appropriation to enable them to celebrate the Fourth of July. Referred to the Special Committee.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying Smith Brothers $125 for loss of horse from foot of Broome-street, E. R.; $50 to Cornelius Driscoll, for injury to him by falling through dumping board foot Roosevelt-street; Lawrence Ryley, $100 for loss of horse from foot of Wall-street, N. R., and Mrs. McLaughlin $300, for loss of horses from Pier No. 18, E. R. The reports were laid over.

The report of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen with reference to the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway was received and laid over.

In reply to a resolution offered some time since by Councilman OTTARSON, directing the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, His Honor sent in the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL—*Gentlemen*: I have received a preamble and resolutions adopted by your honorable body requesting me to convene the Board of Health for the reason, as alleged therein, that there is much complaint in regard to the exposure of dead bodies at the old Potter's Field on Fourth avenue, and also that there are very important matters affecting the public health which urgently demand the attention of the proper authorities.

In declining to comply at present, as I most respectfully do, with this request, I deem it due to myself to state that I am not aware of any matter or of any condition of the health of the City which requires the convening of this Board.

Dead bodies have no doubt been exposed in a few instances at the old Potter's Field, but measures have been taken by me to prevent the recurrence thereof. Besides, the work of exhuming and removing the remains deposited in that locality will be entirely completed in the course of the present month.

Whatever matters of a public nature require now to be acted upon can, I am satisfied, be attended to by the Common Council as well as the Board of Health. Should, however, the health of the City, or any other matter over which the latter Board has exclusive control, require it to be convened, I can assure you that I shall lose no time in calling its members together.

I therefore respectfully return the preamble and resolutions above referred to.

(Signed) DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The paper was ordered on file.

Councilman OTTARSON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to pay no money on account of work done under the City Inspector's Department, nor for any work done in street-cleaning, from and after the 18th May inst. without the direction of the Common Council or of the Board of Health.

Mr. OTTARSON, in supporting the resolution, said that there was a plan on foot to deprive the Board of Health and the Common Council of their powers in awarding contracts for street-cleaning.

Councilman CORNELL said that no such steps had been taken as yet, nor would there be anything done by the Health Commission which was not strictly legal.

The resolution was then laid on the table.

Councilman OTTARSON offered the following preamble and resolution, creating a new office:

Whereas, In view of the unsettled condition of the City Inspector's Department, and of the necessity of having some permanent and satisfactory system for the cleaning of the streets of this City.

Resolved, That a

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.

Before Hon. Judge C. J. Morris.

The People ex. rel. Thomas Kearney vs. *The Managers and Directors of the Brooklyn Industrial Schools Association and Home for Destitute Children.*

OPINION BY JUDGE MORRIS.

The relator alleges, in his petition, that the infants Catharine Laffin and Mary Ann Laffin are illegally restrained from their liberty by the "Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children." The respondents, in their return to the writ issued upon the petition, deny the alleged restraint, and aver that they are entitled to the custody and control of the infants by right of the following instrument, signed by John Laffin, their father, a short time before his death, to wit: "I, John Laffin, of the City of Brooklyn, father of Catharine, or Kate, Mary Ann Josephine Laffin, do commit and surrender to the care and management of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, with the powers and subject to the provisions contained in the act incorporating said Association and Home." The relator avers in his traverse, among other things, that he has been duly appointed guardian of the infants by the Surrogate of Kings County, which places him in loco parentis. The effect of the latters of guardianship, and the paper referred to present, therefore, the main question in this case; and in order properly to construe them, it becomes necessary to consider the circumstances under which they were executed, and the question incidentally involved in such consideration, Sec. 1, tit. 3, chap. 2, part 2, R. S. provides that the father may, by his deed or last will, duly executed, dispose of the custody and tuition of his minor child during its minority, or for any less time, to any person or persons in possession or remainder. It is conceded that the paper signed by the father is neither a deed nor will within the meaning of this provision, and I presume it would not be seriously urged that the association could acquire the right of custody of either of such instruments. In case the father fails to make such disposition of his minor children, then the Surrogate is authorized to grant letters of guardianship to some suitable person which confer the same "powers as a testamentary guardian" possessed. If, therefore, there is no subsequent act of the Legislature, which supersedes the powers of the Surrogate under this Statute, it is clear that the relator is entitled to the absolute control of the infants until his appointment is revoked, or the infants arrive at the age of fourteen. And if there is such a Statute the question arises, whether the only remedy of the respondents is not by appeal from the order of the Surrogate making such appointment. (Sec. 17, tit. 3. ch. 8, Part 2, R. S.) It becomes important, therefore, to ascertain what questions the Surrogate decided, and whether the parties to this proceeding were represented before him; because it is quite clear that the question of *res adjudicata* applies in these proceedings as in an action. (Mercein *vs.* The People, 25 Wend, 100.) It was urged in argument, however, by the respondents, that they were not parties to the proceeding before the Surrogate, and that the doctrine of *res adjudicata* does not apply. It was not necessary, in my judgment, that the respondents should have been formally cited before the Surrogate. If they appeared before him and submitted their claims and the subject matter of such claim was within his jurisdiction, entertained and passed upon by him, the law will not permit them now to object to the manner of their appearance. To hold a different doctrine would be to sanction a fraud upon legal proceedings by allowing a party to experimeat with the Court. The parties having appeared they must be regarded as having stood *rectus incuria*. An estoppel by judgment includes all parties who have a right to appear and control the action, and to appeal from the judgment, although not a party to the record, (1 Greenl. Ev., Sec. 523, 5 Denio 517, 4 Kernan, p. 335,) It is clear to my mind that the respondents have a right to appear in the proceeding before the Surrogate and appeal from his decision, either under Section 17 of the Statute referred to or through James Laffin, who, I think, clearly acted as the agent, or by the advice of the respondents in filing his objections to the appointment of the relator and his petition to be appointed guardian of the infants. But, in my judgment, the respondents were parties to the proceeding before the Surrogate. By reference to the minutes of the Surrogate, it appears that on the 30th December, 1858, the time fixed for the hearing of the application of the relator, "Jesse C. Smith, Esq., counsel for Brooklyn Industrial School Association, appeared and filed affidavit of Miss Kemberly." This affidavit sets out the alleged surrender in full and avers the fact of its execution. It was filed for the purpose of defeating the application of the relator. It raises a distinct issue, which was passed upon by the Surrogate. It was claimed upon the facts set forth in the affidavit, that the respondents here were placed *in loco parentis*, by reason of which the Surrogate has no right to appoint a guardian under the statute. The minutes of the Surrogate from time to time state the appearance of the respondents by their counsel, until January 19, 1859, when he overruled the objections interposed and decided to proceed with the application for the appointment of a guardian. It was after this decision that the objections to the appointment of the relator and the application were filed. While it is evident to my mind (as I have already intimated) that James Laffin was acting as the agent or under the advice of the respondents in attempting to defeat the application of the relator, I impute none other than motives of humanity on the part of the respondents in desiring to retain the custody of the infants. If I am correct in this inference (and of that I think there can be no doubt) then the respondents were not only directly "interested in the proceedings before the Surrogate," but "substantially" so through James Laffin. It was intimated that the Surrogate in appointing a guardian did not necessarily decide that the respondents were not guardians under their act of incorporation—that their right pertained only to the person, while the guardian appointed by him would have control of the infants' estate, and, therefore, the two guardianships were not inconsistent with each other. It is evident that the appointment of the Surrogate had reference solely to the custody of the infants. In the first paragraph of his opinion he says: "The children are daughters of John Laffin, who died in Brooklyn on or about Dec. 31, 1858, leaving no property." The Surrogate therefore in appointing a guardian found of necessity have decided that the respondents had no right to the custody of the infants. To say that the right to appoint and the appointment conferred no rights upon the appointee would be absurd. If the Surrogate had the right to appoint (and that is the *res adjudicata*) it necessarily carried with it all the rights and powers conferred by sections 2 and 3, tit. 3, ch. 8, part 2d, R. S., upon testamentary guardians. These provisions confer the absolute right of custody, and authorize the guardian to enforce such right. It will not be contended, I think, that if the father had disposed of the custody of the infants by deed or will, the Surrogate would have had any right to make the order he did. Indeed, the statute is clear that the right of the Surrogate to make such appointment depends upon the facts whether the father has made such disposition of his children or not. Nor do I think it can be urged with any degree of plausibility that the surrender set up by the respondents (if it has the effect contended for) would not impose the same disabilities upon the Surrogate as the appointment of a testamentary guardian. It would be clearly so in effect, if not by express statute. The appointment of the Surrogate was an affirmative act, a matter of substance and not of mere form, and clothes the appointee with the affirmative character, and imposes upon him duties and obligations, both legal and moral. It is not contingent but absolute. It takes effect *in presenti*, and it is the duty of Courts to see that it is enforced so long as it remains unrepealed. If I am right in these considerations it follows, as a matter of course, that the question of the right of custody was properly before the Surrogate, and must have been passed upon by him. It cannot be a subject, therefore, of review here. But independent of these considerations, in my judgment it is clear that the infants are illegally restrained of their liberty. It was urged with much force in argument that the act of incorporation confers absolute rights upon the respondents, only after a minor is indentured pursuant to the act; that until such apprenticeship their rights remain inchoate. The 5th section of the act which was relied upon by respondents' counsel in refuting this proposition, relates simply to the government of the institution and its inmates previous to apprenticeship. The 10th section declares that "the Board of Managers of this Association shall be the guardians of every child indentured by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of this act." From the view, however, which I take of the objects and purposes of the act, the point to which I have just attended becomes quite immaterial. I purpose briefly to review the design of the act in connection with the alleged surrender, and the circumstances under which it was executed. This inquiry presents two questions. The first and the least important to my mind is, whether the mental condition of John Laffin was such that he understood the nature of the instrument at the time he affixed his mark to it. It is quite clear from the evidence, that this point would be entitled to serious consideration if the decision of the case at all depended upon it; yet as I do not deem it material to the decision of the main question, I refrain from expressing any opinion upon it. The second question is, the effect of the paper itself, assuming, for the sake of argument, that John Laffin understood its nature and purport. The act of incorporation authorizes the respondents to take by surrender the care and custody of children for the purposes and objects specified in the sixth section "by any instrument or declaration in writing," executed by their natural or other legal guardian." Surrender means to yield—to give up—to resign in favor of another. It is a present act, "it cannot be made to take effect in future"—(1 Mas and W., 50; 330, 238)—but must take effect *in presenti*. It was not the intention of the Legislature to make the surrender a substitute for a deed or will, nor was it intended that this act should in any way affect the statute relating to such disposition of their children. The objects of the act are clearly defined in the second section, which are, "To establish and support industrial schools, and to establish and maintain a home for destitute children." The objects here sought to be accomplished are quite apparent. It requires no legal hermaneutics to construe this language. The Legislative design at least was to provide for the *destitute*, and I have no doubt that such design is being carried out by the Association. Whilst it is the duty of all to assist the benevolent and humane in their laudable efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute, it was not the design of the Legislature, in the passage of this act, I think, to sever unnecessarily the ties of consanguinity and those natural affections which the All-Wise Being has implanted in the heart of every one. The benevolent and humane should not expend their energies upon those already well provided for, whilst they are surrounded by so many objects of charity. The sphere of action of the benevolent is surely ever unconfined or barren of objects upon which to bestow the noble attributes of true benevolence as to require the sacrifice of those natural affections to which I allude. "To establish and maintain a home for destitute children," to expend upon those already and otherwise provided for, that which properly belongs to the friendless. It is evident, in my mind, that the surrender set up by the respondents is not within the provisions of the act. It was executed in view of death, and was to take effect *in futuro*. It is true, it does not so state upon its face, but the evidence clearly establishes the fact that it was so executed. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Laffin was very weak the day he made his mark to the paper. Dr. McPhail, who visited him about that time, or on that day, I think says: "I looked upon him as a dying man; I asked him two or three questions, but he was scarcely able to give me any information—he was almost *in extremis*." Mr. Laffin knew he was leaving his children without the means of support, and it was natural that he should desire to make some provision for them after his death; that was his object in signing the paper. His mind was in a condition to have accepted the proffers of any person who could offer him such consolation in his dying moments. The idea of surrendering his children while he lived could not have entered his mind. Indeed, it is clear that he understood that the paper was not to take effect until after his death. He asked Miss Kinderly "if the children could remain with him as long as he lived," and received an affirmative answer. He said "he had always supported the children, and would do so again if he should get well." It was only in case of his death that he desired respondents to take charge of his children. Did he suppose that in case he should recover, the signing of that paper would deprive him of the custody of his children. Certainly not. The paper was merely contingent. Suppose he had recovered, would it be pretended for a moment that the respondents could have taken the children from his custody by virtue of this paper? I think not. He had not yielded, given up, or resigned them in favor of the respondents. The surrender was prospective and contingent, and unauthorized by the act. It was a mere substitute for a deed or will appointing a guardian, by neither of which the respondents could have acquired the right to the custody and control of the infants. To hold that such a contingent surrender, or a surrender executed under such circumstances, would be good, would establish, in my opinion, a dangerous precedent, and one which, until I am compelled by a superior tribunal, I cannot sanction. I have no doubt that the parties acted from the purest motives in causing the paper in question to be executed. I think their benevolent mission, however, has been already accomplished, without desiring to prevent the maternal grandfather from exercising the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon him by the Surrogate, since it has been decided, after a full investigation, that he is competent and every way qualified to take the custody, control and education of the children. From these and other reasons that might be addnced, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, the alleged surrender is absolutely void, the relator is the legally constituted custodian of the children. I shall very briefly allude to the only remaining question I deem necessary to consider. Counsel for the respondents objected upon the hearing to my jurisdiction and power to grant the relief sought without presenting any argument or authorities in support of the objection. A few suggestions, I think, will dispose of this question. This is not an equity proceeding to determine the right to the custody of the infants. If it has, the objection would be well founded, for it is clear that I am not "clothed with those large and discretionary powers in relation to the disposition and custody of infants which were exercised by the late Court of Chancery, and by force of the new Constitution and of the Judiciary act of 1847 have been transferred to, and are now vested in, the Supreme Court of the State and the Justices thereof." (1 Duer,) 711) The powers I possess in relation to writs of *habeas corpus* are precisely the same as those conferred by statute on Supreme Court Commissioners. Those powers only give me the right to inquire into the cause of detention, and if it appears that the restraint is illegal, to "discharge the party from the custody or restraint in which he is held" (2 R. S. sec. 39, p. 567). That is the extent of the power I propose to exercise in this case. If the infants were of sufficient age and discretion to choose for themselves, I should simply inform them that they were at liberty to go where they pleased. But such an order in this case would not "discharge the parties from the custody or restraint in which they are held." Justice Coleridge, in the case of The King *vs.* Grumbwell, (4 Adol. and E. 642,) in speaking upon this subject, says "a *habeas corpus* proceeds on the part of illegal restraint," and he adds "when the writ is obeyed, and the party brought up is capable of using a discretion, the rule is simple and disposes of many cases—namely, that the individual who has been under restraint is declared to be at liberty, and the Court will even direct that the party shall be attended home by an officer, to make the order effectual. But when the person is too young to have a choice, he must refer to legal principles to see who is entitled to the custody, because the law presumes that where the legal custody is, no restraint exists." In the case of The People *vs.* Porter, Judge Duer says, "An infant of such tender years as to be incapable of rationally expressing its wishes, which is all I can understand by incapable of making a choice, is of necessity under restraint; and, in order to determine whether the restraint is legal, the Court must determine to whom the custody belongs, (1 Duer, 719, 720.) and in order to remove the illegal restraint, the Court must see that the infant is delivered to its legal custodian." Judge Mason, in 22 Berb., p. 186, after referring to Judge Duer's opinion, adds "To this extent I entertain no doubt the legitimate office of our statute writ of *habeas corpus* extends, and to this extent it may be executed by a Commissioner at Chambers." For these and other considerations which might be suggested, I have no hesitation in saying that the infants are illegally restrained from their liberty, and must be discharged. And as they are so young as to be wholly incapable of choosing for themselves, they can only be discharged from the illegal restraint imposed upon them by the respondents by giving them in charge of their legally-constituted guardian. Such is my direction in this case.

The children, who were present in Court, were then transferred to their grandfather, Mr. Kearney.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 7 bbls. Ashes; 3,305 bbls. Flour: 1,900 bushels Rye; 10,072 bushels Oats; 182 hhds. Pork, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 26 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales 50 bags poor St. Domingo, at 6½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 450 bags Brown Java, part at 15¾c.; 50 bags Green do., at 14½; and 100 mats Jeva, at 15c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy; sales have been reported of only 300 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10¾c. @10⅞c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—As intimated in our last, the news by the *Canada* has disappointed operators in Breadstuffs, and to-day considerable eagerness to sell State and Western Flour was manifested by some holders, who reduced their asking prices, to entice buyers to purchase freely. The inquiry, however, has been quite tame, having been exclusively for such lots as were immediately required by the regular trade. The transactions in State and Western brands since our last have been confined to 5,800 bbls., generally at rates 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. off yesterday's closing quotations.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 75
Poor to Superfine good State	5 90@ 6 50
Very good to very choice do	6 75@ 7 00
Extra State	7 20@ 7 50
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 90@ 6 80
Fancy Western	6 95@ 7 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 10@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 50@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 60@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 90@10 00

Southern is in very moderate request to-day, but as holders do not offer it any way freely, prices are not quotably lower. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $7 15@$7 85 for superfine brands, and $7 95@$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $4 25@$5 75 for fine to superfine and extra, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 25@$4 30 for Jersey; $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $20 75@$21 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite heavy to-day, and most holders are disposed to make concessions to buyers, to induce them to purchase. Yet, the demand is restricted. Sales have been reported of 14,700 bushels—including poor to good red Western (Winter) at $1 75@$1 85; inferior to good mixed Western at $1 55@$1 70; good ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28; and ordinary Chicago Spring at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices are lower. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bushels, at 98c. for yellow Northern and Jersey; 95c. for white Southern; and 92c.@93c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is more freely offered, and is tending downward. Sales have been reported of 5,500 bushels, at $1@1 02 ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at unchanged figures. Sales 3,300 bushels, at 72c.@75c. for State, and 70c. for California, ₱ bushel. Oats are less sought after, and are cheaper, including Canada, at 59c.@61c.; Western, 58c.@60c.; State, 48c @54c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 54c@57c.; Southern, 48c.@54c., ₱ bush.

Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, May 14.

	1858.	1859.
Flour, bbls	11,467	18,915
Wheat, bush	714,391	328,968
Corn, bush	71,475	91,403
Oats, bush	101,115	101,164
Rye, bush	331	
Barley, bush	24,055	34,767
Equal to grain	968,702	650,897

Breadstuffs in store at Buffolo:

	May 17, 1858.	May 10, 1859.
Spring Wheat	7,942	4,417
Club Wheat	63,989	49,776
Red Wheat	21,680	11,400
White Wheat	49,501	49,256
Corn	12,955	12,903
Oats	17,082	10,599
Barley	1,500	6,165
Total bushels	174 649	144,518

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 18th inst., states that: "the weather in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., is considered very favorable for the growing crops. In a few of the interior Counties of the former State, however, heavy rains are reported, and on low lands Wheat is not doing as well as could be desired. Winter Wheat, on high and rolling lands is looking finely, and on the north bank of the Ohio harvest will commence in the course of ten or fifteen days, with favorable weather. Persons who have passed through the principal corn growing districts say that a large breadth of land is being planted."

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@85c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady; crop of 1858, 8c.@14c.; old, 3c.@6c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported to-day at $23 50@$24 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is in moderate demand at uniform rates.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of a cargo of 425 hhds. Porto Rico, at a price not to be published; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 34c.@35c., and 50 hhds. clayed Cuba, at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales have been reported to-day of 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, here, at 54c.; 100 bbls. do. do., to arrive, at 52c. ₱ gallon; 200 bbls. thio Washington Tar, at $2 25 ₱ bbl.; and 100 bbls. Virgin Resin, at $6 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Other kinds are quiet.

OIL-CAKE—Is in fair request, at rising prices. Sales to day, 100 tons thin oblong, at $34 ₱ ton.

OILS.—The market for the principal kinds remains as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$18 for New Mess; $19 for Prime Mess; $17 75@$18 for Thin Mess; $15 50@$15 62½ for Prime, here; and $16 for Prime, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7¾c. @7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales to-day: 570 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12s.@12½c., and 250 kegs, at 13c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and buoyant. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@ $7 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 267 tcs. Beef, at $30 for Prime Mess, and $31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand et 17c.@ 22c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c. @22c. for New Ohio, and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio ₱ bbl. New Cheese is selling, in lots, mainly at from 5c.@10c., for poor to very good ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, mainly for Cuba, the sales of which add up 725 hhds., chiefly at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. In other kinds the transactions have been unimportant.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 30c.@30½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more sought after, since our last, at, in the main, steady prices. The reported sales, here, included 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 40c.@ 60c., chiefly at 45c.@50c.; 25,000 lbs. domestic pulled, at 32c.@50c.; 2,200 bales South American Mestiz) and Merino, at 25c.@28c.; 2,000 bales unwashed Morocco, on terms not disclosed; 150 bales California at 12c.@ 20c.; 60 bales unwashed Smyrne, at 18c.@20c., and 50 bales Cape, &c., at 25c. ₱ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 110,000 lbs. Domestic, chiefly pulled, with 300,000 lbs. Valparaiso, and 220 bales South American and Cape, at full rates. In Philadelphia, sales were made of 110,000 lbs. Domestic, including 20,000 lbs. full-blood, 55c.; 24,000 lbs. three-quarter-blood, 54½c.; 15 000 lbs. half-blood, at 49c.@50c.; 17,000 lbs. quarter-blood, 50c.; 2,000 lbs. common and quarter-blood, 44c.; 2,000 lbs. medium, 51c.; 2,000 lbs. Merino pulled, 48c.@49c., all cash.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included small lots of Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s.; and by steamer, 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, a foreign vessel, 300 tons, at 15s. ₱ ton. For Hamburg, 80 tons Logwood at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.

WEST ALBANY, N. Y., May 16, 1859.

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock via the New-York Central road:

	This week.	Last week.	Total. Since Jan. 1.
Cattle	3,068	2,912	40,897
Sheep	1,218	700	59 143
Hogs	700	983	15,016
	Cors'g wk last year.	Av. w'kly rec'ts last year.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,416	2,536	40,971
Sheep	1.392	3.127	53,876
Hogs	5,625	3,747	87,315

CATTLE—The receipts this week foot up about 200 head more than last; the quality is about the same, and the market firm at a slight advance on the best lots, say ¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. A great many changed hands, mostly to go to New-York; the Eastern buyers are here, but will take only about 300 head; among them Col. J. May takes 60 for Providence; and for Brigbton, Micah White 47, Sinclair & Wales 29, and A. N. Monroe 174. These, with some lots retailed here, will leave about 2,300 for the New-York market.

We quote prices of Cattle:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Extra	6¼@6¼	6¼@6¾
First quality	5¾@6	5½@5¾
Second quality	4½@5½	4¾@5
Third quality	4 @4½	4 @4½
Inferior	3½@3¾	3½@3¾

Freights still rule very low, some cattle coming billed this week at $3 ₱ head, Chicago to New-York. One pair of superior cattle coming through in a car by themselves at this figure.

SHEEP—The receipts are very light and sales dull, very few changing hands. The quality, if we except one lot, is much below the average. Robert Illume took 90 head at $3 50 each. Calvin Baker had 150 extra Kentucky, sheered, which would weigh about 120 lbs. each, which he held at $9 ₱ head.

HOGS—Nearly all the Hogs coming *via* the Central Railroad go direct to New-York or Brighton *via* Schenectady and Troy, which accounts for the falling off in the numbers at this place.

H. J. Groesbeck sold 82 State "Block" Hogs, weighing 122 lbs. each, at 6½c.

John De Forest sold 305 Illinois "cattle" hogs, a mixed lot, averaging 138 lbs. each, at 6 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 16, 1859.

The upward tendency noted in the market last week still continues, the demand being fair and the supply comparatively light. The receipts, however, are increasing, and as the warm weather approaches it is expected that prices will fall off, as the demand will be limited. The most of the cattle exhibited to-day were from Lancaster and Chester counties, and the quality was rather better than last week. Nearly 100 head were sent to New-York in anticipation of higher prices. This shows that the drovers are firm in their demands, and indifferent about selling unless at full rates. The following was the range of prices to-day:

Choice quality, ₱ 100 lbs	$10 00@$12 00
Prime quality, ₱ 100 lbs	9 00@ 9 50
Fair quality, ₱ 100 lbs	8 50@ 8 75
Ordinary quality, ₱ 100 lbs	8 00@ 8 50
Common quality, ₱ 100 lbs	7 12@ 7 25
Inferior quality, ₱ 100 lbs	7 00@ 7 25

The offerings of sheep amounted to 2,500 head. The sales were effected at from 6c.@6¾c. gross, and 7c.@7¾c. for wooled sheep. Good quality are in active demand.

The Cow market continues dull. The offerings at Wardell's amounted to 250 head, which were sold at the following rates:

First quality milch cows, each	$35@$40
Second quality milch cows, each	30@ 35
Third quality milch cows, each	28@1 0
Ordinary quality milch cows, each	25@ 28
Dry quality milch cows, each	20@ 25

The arrivals of hogs at Phillips' Union Drove Yard amount to 1,500 head, which sold at prices ranging from $7 50@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs., net.

NORTHERN TEACHERS AT THE SOUTH.—A letter from Charleston, S. C., addressed to a country paper in Georgia, has the following lament:

"Two teachers from New-York and one from Boston have arrived here, destined to officiate in the Public Schools of this city. I regret much the necessity which compels us to employ those who, if they are not themselves, belong to the class who 'love us not.' We have much available talent in the South, but I fear there's too much pride in the way. I can see no more disgraceful in a female teaching for a livelihood, than for her husband to be working for a living. There are, I fear, many young ladies of education who, while they might be contributing to the dignity and independence of the South, by engaging in some occupation where they are needed, though they may feel ever so patriotic, allow us to seek the services of those North of us, whose interest must be more or less antagonistic to our institutions, simply because a false pride will allow them to imagine that dignity and a crust are preferable to anything assimilating to servitude. This is a great error."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JUNE.

CONTENTS—Shakespeare's Art; Mien-Yaun; Joy-Month; A Trip to Cuba; Some Inedited Memorials of Smollett; Bloodcot; The Differential and Integral Calculus. Bulls and Bears; The Sphinx; A Charge with Prince Rupert; Spring; The Stereoscope and the Stereograph; The Minister's Wooing; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Is continued in this number, and the numerous admirers of that lady's genius, unanimously confess, as the story progresses, that it seems likely to surpass in interest, brilliancy, and power, all the previous works of the accomplished author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

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continues to deepen the impression produced by the brilliant conversations of

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CHAPIN AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Tuesday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; 50 cents for delivery in New York or Brooklyn. Subscribe at the office, or address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 428 Broadway, above Canal-st. The size suitable for binding and preservation.

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BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
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FANS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS,
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At TUCKER'S, No 361 Broadway,
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JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a fine selection of
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MANTILLAS AND
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REAL LACES, of all widths,
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
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SPLENDID
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LACE GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Every kind Lace Goods sold cheap at MACY'S.
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Hosiery, Gloves, and Mohair Mits, cheap
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FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
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Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety.)
Is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
Misses, Boys and Infants.
LADIES' RIDING HATS,
in every variety, elegantly trimmed.
First Premium Awarded.
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Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.
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THE HEAVY GLOVES AND MITTENS
are unrivaled as a protection in all kinds of acid work of the Chemist, Druggist and Photographist, manufacturing and handling of potashes and refining alkalies; for oystermen, drivers in storms and Hose Companies in the Fire Department.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and the Sandwich Islands, containing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Friday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship City of the West, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL DON GIOVANNI.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—A YANKEE IN ENGLAND—MONSIEUR MALET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROB ROY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MEN OF THE DAY.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD III.—HARRY BURNHAM.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND — THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE QUEEN OF THE LAKE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Sunday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 21, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Additional telegraphic advices from the *Canada* at Halifax extend our information of the movement of events in Italy. The Austrian army had passed the Po at one or two points, and at Frassinetto had had a smart action with the Allies, resulting disastrously for the invaders. The line of the Railroad from Tronzana to the Ticino was in their hands: Vercelli had been occupied and fortified; they had advanced to the banks of the Scrivia, some fifteen miles from Alexandria, and were exhibiting every indication of desiring a combat. A dispatch, however, at the latest moment gives a rumor that the whole body were apparently on the verge of retreat. From France we have intelligence that the Emperor expected to leave Paris on the 12th, not, however, before he had issued a General Manifesto to the European peoples, setting forth his views of independent nationalities. Great preparations were making, it was reported, for the defence of the Rhenish frontier against the possibility of a German invasion; a measure which the Austrians had initiated by throwing a large body of troops upon the frontier of Galicia, as a precaution against the Russians. The general news is of secondary importance. The death of another scientific notability is announced in the person of Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER.

An arrival from Nassau, New-Providence, furnishes dates to May 11. The only item of interest is an announcement of the wreck of the schooner *C. J. Ingersoll*, bound from New-York to Mobile, which occurred May 5, on Russell's Island Reef.

Our special dispatches from Washington state that the acting French *Chargé* Viscount DE TAILLARD, has left for Baltimore, to negotiate a purchase of clipper ships for the French Government. The first installment of $100,000 on the debt adjusted by Mr. REED with the Chinese Government, as compensation to certain American citizens, has been received at the Treasury Department.

President BUCHANAN has accepted the invitation of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to attend the Commencement at Chapel Hill in June. A portion of the Cabinet will accompany him.

The General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States commenced their annual sessions yesterday. The Old School Assembly met at Indianapolis; the opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. RICE, Moderator of the last Assembly. Three hundred and twelve delegates were present. The Rev. Dr. BRECKENRIDGE was elected Moderator for the present meeting, and the Rev. Mr. MANN, of New-York, was chosen as temporary Clerk. The New-School body met at Wilmington, Del., and chose the Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, as Moderator, and the Revs. CHARLES P. BUSH, of Illinois, and H. E. NILES, of New-York, as temporary Clerks. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Buffalo, Ex-Moderator.

SMITH O'BRIEN arrived at Albany yesterday, from Boston. He was formally welcomed by Attorney-General TERMAINE, and spoke briefly in reply.

The New-York Light Guard passed through Easton, Penn., yesterday, *en route* to Reading.

Further particulars of the disaster on the New-York Central Railroad have reached us. Upwards of twenty persons, injured at the time of the accident, are receiving medical attentions at the hotels in Syracuse. A complete list of their names is given in our Telegraphic columns.

The New-York Sanitary Association held a public meeting last evening in the Fourteenth-street Medical College. General MATHER presided. An essay on the influence of light on health and the lack of it in producing disease was read by Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, and interesting addresses made by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS and General PROSPER M. WETMORE. The last-named gentleman read a carefully prepared history of the failure of the Health bill last Winter at Albany, in which the Hon. Mr. SPENCER was flayed, several other gentlemen scored a good deal, and still others handsomely complimented. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock, having interested all present to the last.

The Mayor, in reply to a resolution requesting him to convene the Board of Health, sent in a communication to the Board of Councilmen, last evening, declining to do so, on the ground that there were no matters calling for action at present, which the Commissioners of Health could not take charge of. Councilman OTTARSON offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw no warrants on account of work done for the City Inspector's Department or for street cleaning, after the 15th instant, without the direction of the Common Council or of the Board of Health. The resolution was tabled, and on the motion of the same gentleman a committee of three was appointed to devise some satisfactory system of street cleaning. The Mayor sent in a request for authority to have drawings of the Arms of the City made so that they might be sculptured on the columns of the new Exchange in Lyons, France. Senator VAISSE having made a request to that effect through Consul WHITE, on behalf of the corporation of that city. Fifty dollars are to be appropriated for the purpose.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the case of Graham vs. Meyer was given to the Jury after a very clear and forcible charge by Judge NELSON. The action, as will be recollected, is brought by Capt. GRAHAM against one of the firm of MEYER & STUCKER, to recover the value of the steamships *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, and one-third of the steamship *United States*, on which [illegible] & STUCKER made a loan of [illegible] for four months, for which they charged [illegible], which made the transaction [illegible] and under them liable to him for [illegible] subsequently selling possession of them and selling them. The value of the vessels is variously stated by the witnesses, at from about $150,000 to about $300,000. The case was given to the jury at about noon. At about 5 o'clock they brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $200,000, and interest from April 16, 1856.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander E. FARRAUD, of the Brazil squadron, arrived at this port last evening from Montevideo and the Rio de la Plata. She reports several of the vessels of the Paraguay Expedition as on the way home. She proceeded at once to the Navy-yard, where her arrival was announced by the usual salute. A list of her officers and other particulars are published elsewhere in the TIMES of this morning.

A horrible murder and suicide were committed yesterday in William-street, about noon, by a Prussian named OSTENBURG, who is supposed to have first shot his wife and then shot himself. Their bodies were discovered lying on the floor weltering in blood.

A meeting of the leading Hungarians took place last evening, at LANGE'S saloon, No. 187 Bowery, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for putting themselves in sympathetic communication with the Italian movement for the maintenance of their existence and freedom as a people. A Committee was appointed to draw up an address to the Italians, and also to make arrangements for calling a mass-meeting at an early day.

The examination of Captain CHAUNCEY, of the United States Navy, who is accused of sending a libelous letter to his brother-in-law, Mr. CHARLES HILLEBRUGH, was resumed yesterday before Justice WELSH. The examination was not concluded, but will be continued on Tuesday next.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Committee on the City Inspectorship reported against confirming the nomination of Dr. FOSTER, who withdrew his name long ago. The report was adopted after considerable debate. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating ROBERT A. SANDS for City Inspector; the nomination was rejected. A resolution directing the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to take possession of the Department of City Inspection was adopted, and after the transaction of some uninteresting routine business, the Board adjourned.

Mr. EIDLITZ has been selected as the architect of the new Academy of Music in Brooklyn. A Building Committee has been appointed, and the work is to be immediately commenced.

General JAMES W. NYE and Mr LINNEUS B. WARD, were the guests last night at the Astor House of the Police Captains of the Metropolitan District. Captain DILKS presided, and Gen. NYE made a speech in which he recounted the history of the difficulties which beset the Metropolitan Police Commission in the early period of its existence, and elaborately vindicated both the Board and himself.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was very light. Flour declined 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat about 5c.; Corn, 2c.; Rye and Oats, 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were also less active. Hog products generally were cheaper. Beef was firm. Cuba Sugars, Porto Rico Molasses, and Java Coffee were in good request. Rice was moderately dealt in. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand. The movements in other branches of trade were limited.

The Position of the Armies in Italy.

The state in which the telegrams of the news by the *Canada* reaches us offers a valuable illustration of the truth that the most surprising inventions are of little use unless they are to be employed by men who know what they mean. As the intelligence from the seat of war reached us yesterday, it was a mass of blunders and mysteries, from which none but those familiar, as few can be, with the face of the country in a part of Italy less visited by travelers than any other section of the Peninsula north of Rome, could possibly infer either the relative positions of the hostile armies, or the result of the respective manœuvres since the first passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops. We have corrected the orthographic blunders of the telegraph, but a moderately detailed and explicit statement of the meaning as nearly as we can arrive at it, of the news published to-day, may not be out of place.

On the 29th of April the Austrians crossed the Ticino, forming the eastern boundary of Sardinia, at three places within the space of half the length of the frontier line. Their force has not yet been authoritatively estimated, but after the most careful consideration of the various reports in currency, we see no reason to suppose that the whole strength of the expedition, including the reserves on the right bank of the river, exceeded our own original estimate of 90,000 men. The army passed at once through the chief strategic points of the Sardinian lowlands along the Ticino, and established its basis of operations upon a triangle composed of the towns of Mortara and Novara, towards the River Ticino, with Vercelli, on the Sesia, as the apex, threatening Turin to the West, and the line of the Po to the South. At Vercelli they were about two days' march from Turin, and it was supposed that they were moving directly upon the capital, with the object of seizing the line of communication between France and the Alps, on the one hand, and the Sardinian defences of the Po and the Appenines on the other. The unexpected alertness with which the French troops were thrown across the Mont Cenis in a lull of good weather before the 27th; or the rapid accumulation of forces, both French and Sardinian, at Genoa, beyond the Appenines and the Po; or the contagious adhesion of the Central Italian States to the Sardinian standard; or all these causes combined with the physical obstacles of an advance through the level and easily-inundated country of Lower Sardinia, seem to have suddenly paralyzed the plans of General Count GYULAI.

Our present advices are to the 4th instant, and we find that up to that date the Austrians had neither passed the line of defence of Turin, nor successfully attacked the Sardinian posts along the River Po. On the 3d of May the Austrians advanced from Vercelli, not upon Turin, but against Casale, the fortified *tête de pont* which commands the River Po between the capital and the line of the Appennines. They probably passed by Stroppiana and Candia, avoiding the well-watered country in the western angle formed by the Po with the Sesia, and crossing the latter river near Langosco, attempted the passage of the Po below Frassinetto, probably just below its junction with the Sesia, where a large island lying in the stream would favor their attempt. Another force, proceeding from Novara by Vespolate and Robbio, possibly joined in this effort, which was menacing enough to the Sardinians, seeing that Frassinetto is but about two miles east from Casale. The attack towards Frassinetto was, apparently, supported by another attack upon Valenza, probably by a force advanced from Mortara by Sartirana, Valenza being about fifteen miles east of Casale, and commanding the connections of Casale with Alessandria. In both of these attacks the Sardinians enjoyed the advantages of position, the country to the south of the Po being high and broken, while to the north it is as flat as a Carolina swamp, and of much the same character. The assailants were in both cases repulsed, and that in a manner which seems to indicate that the attacks were made with an inadequate force, or but feebly supported. In the meantime, the Austrians appear to have made no serious demonstration towards Turin, having pushed their head-quarters only to Tronzano, fifteen miles west of Vercelli, and occupying Trino and Pobbietto, two places southwest of Vercelli, and distant about eleven miles from Casale, in all probability as a diversion against that stronghold, to favor the attacks upon Frassino to and at Valenza. The reported passage of the Po at Cambio and advance upon Sale were parts of the same operation. Cambio is only about nine miles northeast of Valenza, and there is, or was, a bridge there over the Po, as well as a small islet in the river, contracting its breadth considerably. And if the Austrians, holding Cambio only "advanced towards Sale," they can't have gone very far, seeing that Sale is just about as far from Cambio as the Battery from Canal-street.

But if the Austrian movements on the lines of Turin and Casale do not indicate any resolute determination of inciting a conflict in either of those directions for the purpose of dividing the Alps from the sea, the Austrian movements in the direction of Alessandria seem to us to show a decided disposition on the part of the imperial commanders to recede upon their own strongholds of Pavia and Piacenza. At Cornale, on the Po, near their own frontiers, they had erected a bridge and fortified it, with the evident object of keeping open the communications between the line of Pavia to the north and the line of Piacenza to the south of the river. They had also abandoned Tortona on the line of the Scrivia, only seventeen miles from Alessandria, which they had occupied when bent upon threatening the communications of Alessandria with Genoa, and falling back upon the eastern side of the River Scrivia, had burned a bridge over that river behind them. This manœuvre certainly does not favor the anticipation of the London *Daily News*, that battle would be first given at Novi, on the line between Genoa and Alessandria. It seems, on the contrary, to prove that the Austrian forces were now disposed to accept rather than to offer battle, and that they were retreating before the unexpected strength and readiness for action of the allied armies.

A formidable advance of the Franco-Sardinian forces from the line of Alessandria eastward, and a victory which should drive the Austrians completely back upon Piacenza and Pavia would expose the Austrian divisions which occupy the triangle of Mortara and Novara and Vercelli to very serious disasters, and probably throw the road to Milan open to the Allies. The hasty assertion made on the eve of hostilities, that Austria was "mistress of the position," has been emphatically disproved. The return of the snows on the Alps, by impeding the transit of the French artillery, may possibly prevent the Allies from making immediate use of the advantages which they seemed at the last accounts to possess, but the situation of the Austrian forces on the 4th of May was fully as perilous as that of the Sardinians was supposed to be on the 24th of April.

Once More Unfortunate.

Some time ago we had the satisfaction of recording an eminently righteous decision given by Judge DAVIES in the Supreme Court of this State in favor of the rights of stockholders in corporate property, as against reckless, ignorant, or dishonest trustees. The enormous mischiefs inflicted upon this country, upon our common interests, upon the character of our fiduciary classes, and upon our general reputation in the world of enterprise and finance, moved us to deal with this particular case in the plainest English we could command. It was a case involving large values, and a degree of misconduct on the part of the individuals implicated, which we are anxious to be able to believe extraordinary. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company were the plaintiffs in the case, Mr. ALLEN M. SHERMAN the chief defendant. The plaintiffs, owning a magnificent property, found it burdened with incomprehensible obligations. The defendant had been for some time a sort of confidential Czar among them, and he proved to be the person who had laid these burdens upon the company who had put their trust in him. They naturally enough determined to recevgr the property which he had caused so mysteriously to pass from the hands of its proper owners into those of a certain "airy nothing," to which this financial Prospero and poet had given a "local habitation and a name." We found this complaint before us as a document of legal interest, and we dealt with the facts as they appeared to deserve. For this Mr. SHERMAN thought fit to ask of us $50,000 in the way of amends. Judge DAVIES in due course of time passed upon the same complaint, and in a very striking opinion upon the case put Mr. SHERMAN'S conduct in a light which we, as a faithful mirror of the time, felt bound to reflect. Again Mr. SHERMAN, and yet again, renewed his request for indemnifying dollars. Day before yesterday Circuit Judge PERRY, in Maryland, where the property lies, granted a perpetual injunction upon Mr. SHERMAN and his "airy nothing," to the great immediate benefit of the Cumberland Company plaintiffs; to the vast further confusion of Mr. A. M. SHERMAN, defendant, and to the intense satisfaction of all men who have their property invested where nothing but the character and the responsibility of the agents in whom they are forced to confide can save it from being subtly spirited away. On the strength of so emphatic a decision, we think Mr. SHERMAN ought to exact of us at least a quarter of a million of dollars more in the way of damages. With the law of libel quite at Mr. SHERMAN'S service we don't see why he should deprive himself of any luxury in that kind. The Judges can't possibly treat him worse in his capacity of plaintiff than they already have in his character of defendant.

The Board of Health.

The Mayor declines to call the Board of Health together in accordance with the request of the Common Council, for two very good reasons, as set forth in our report of the Councilmen's meeting last evening. But a still better reason than either he did not hint at. Why should he ever call them together? What does the Board of Health know about health or disease? What could it intelligently do toward putting the City into a wholesome sanitary condition? Each of its members doubtless has his little experiences of dismal pains occasionally, and of good health generally; but who of them all could tell yellow fever from the jaundice, or distinguish between cholera and a simple gripe? The Board consists of the Mayor, an honest, straightforward chief magistrate, and a good judge of paints; the Comptroller, a man quick at figures and slow at paying unjust bills; the Clerk, who gets $2,500 for a *Manual* that is very good in its way, but for the money ought to be in a far better way: the Aldermen, who know how to deprive the City of a decent Inspector, and the Councilmen, among whom there are, certainly, some very honest, respectable men. But in what corner of this precious Board is to be found the alphabet of that special sort of information that is essential to a Health tribunal? The Mayor might have added to his brace of reasons for not summoning them into session, as reason No. 3: "Not competent to any emergency." The day that we get a Health Board that knows anything about the conditions on which health can be preserved, let it be called together. The emergency is at hand, but the men are not.

Seasonable.

The citizen's year has its four seasons—Moving, Going into the Country, Grumbling at the Gas-supply, and Househunting. The moving season sets in about the middle of April, and ends as soon as things are put to rights. The day after the closets in the new house are ready to receive their contents, the carpets fairly conformed to the new floors, the pictures hung in their right light, the mantel-ornaments properly disposed, the books by size and color of their backs arranged in the library, and really everything is comfortable, the Going into the Country Era is begun. Tastes differ, but to our notions the first month of this season is the pleasantest and most profitable of the year. Each new day suggests a new place as the residence for the Summer, and out come the geographies, the guide-books, the encyclopedias. Probably most of the geography of the rising generation is learned during these days of delightful doubt and preparation. Certainly it is the quickening time of the taste for all departments of natural history, as the booksellers can testify. If *Paterfamilias* is communicative, and not overswift in reaching his conclusions, before hot weather really sets in, his flock has posted itself on all the peculiarities of all the country for 30 or 3,000 miles round, according to the length of his purse-string and the diameter of the last Summer's circuit. As we are just entering upon this season, we would remind our readers that it should be eminently the season of family enjoyment. Neighbors have not yet found out each others frailties; the new house has not yet revealed how leaky in the roof it is, how cockroachy in the kitchen, or how ratty in the cellar. Husband hurries home from his office, wife from her shopping, sister from her gossipping at school, brother from his smoking at the club, to talk over the coming exodus and settle its arrangements. Moreover the evenings are not yet legitimately given to politics, and the nuisance of parties has passed with the Winter. By the middle of June all these delightful dreams of anticipation will be dissolved into a few shabby experiences. The reality will have arrived with a cold in his head, rheumatism in his joints, and a pursy or empty pack of comfort, according to each one's capacity to tread out the wine from the cluster of which every man's vat has some. Then from the first of September to the first of February, Grumbling is in season,—grumbling at the gas that never burns as brilliantly as at first, at the gas bills which are impudently large, at the coal which is half slate, at the newspaper which is late in the morning, at the preacher who is dull, at the weather which is intolerable, at the City authorities who are as usual. From the first of February to the middle of April is the House-hunting Period, which has its special delights, but which a body has to be educated for before they can be appreciated. When any publisher, prophet, or philomathian finds himself possessed of originality enough to make a new almanac, we hope it will conform to the order of society and begin the year with the middle of April, at which time nature and the New-York family spring together into a new circle of developments and experiences.

THE TRACT SOCIETY MEETING.—The New-York *Observer* replies to our comments upon the manner in which the majority, at the recent business meeting of the Tract Society, saw fit to overrule what the *Observer* styles a "very small minority" composed of a "few factious members." We have no wish to prolong any controversy on this subject. The propriety of those proceedings is to some extent a matter of taste: and though the *Observer* may consider them perfectly just and becoming the occasion, they seem to us to have been arbitrary, overbearing and as impolitic as they were insulting.

The *Observer* closes by saying:

"The TIMES may have the satisfaction to know, if it be a satisfaction, that he has done all in his power to impair the character and usefulness of one of the most powerful agencies for good that has ever existed in this country, and one that deserves the countenance and support of a virtuous Press."

This is the style in which very many virtuous persons and bodies claim immunity for very questionable acts. We are neither convinced nor awed by it,—in the case of individuals, political parties, or religious and benevolent corporations. It is the plea of a partisan, whose interest in the success of the organization is greater than his regard for its character. The Tract Society may be useful,—may do a great deal of good, and may in its general conduct deserve support. But the very best service its friends can render it will be to keep it always right,—to prevent its influence from being impaired by acts of injustice and of discourtesy. It is absurd to claim, and folly to expect, that it can or ought to escape censure when it deserves it. It is an extensive and rich corporation,—dependent on the public bounty and open to public scrutiny and supervision. If it were guilty of any special injustice,—if it were harsh, overbearing and oppressive in its dealings with those in its employ,—if it were regardless of the rights and the comforts of those connected with it,—if it were dishonest in its pecuniary dealings, the *Observer* would hardly claim that it should be censured for none of these things because it was a "most powerful agency for good." That is precisely the reason why it should take special care to act upon the broadest principles of justice and of right, and never give occasion for the reproaches of its enemies or the apologies of its friends.

We believe we have a just appreciation of the character and services of the Tract Society. It is doubtless useful and powerful, and we shall be most happy to aid and strengthen it, in everything which may seem to us to deserve support, to the extent of our ability. But our regard for it is not that of a partisan. We shall not sustain and applaud it, "right or wrong." We shall exercise our best and most dispassionate judgment upon all its acts, and be just as ready to censure what is wrong, as to praise what is right, in the management of its affairs. We have uniformly questioned the wisdom and justice of the course pursued by those who would convert it into an Anti-Slavery weapon: we shall be none the less ready to denounce any proceedings against them, which may seem to us unjust and oppressive.

THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—Book-editing for the Common Council is becoming a very profitable business for those engaged in it. Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk of that body, has been in the habit for some years past of compiling and publishing the *Corporation Manual*. The book is a very valuable one in its way, as well as interesting to those in whose hands it happens to fall, and at first Mr. VALENTINE placed a comparatively reasonable estimate upon the labor which he expended in preparing it for the press. A few years since he asked for an appropriation of $1,000. Gradually the sum has been augmented by the addition of $500 each succeeding year, until $2,500 is the modest sum which Mr. VALENTINE now wants. The resolution appropriating that amount has slipped through both Boards, and for the present year the mischief is done. We respectfully submit that this is paying altogether too much for an annual whistle.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUSINESS.—The Mayor nominated another City Inspector last night, and the Aldermen rejected him. This farce has ceased to be amusing. It is not worth while for the Mayor to make any further demonstrations of the kind, and the Aldermen have certainly done quite enough to prove their own obstinacy in the matter. Both parties are clearly seeking ends of their own with which the appointment of any City Inspector would probably interfere. What these ends are, and what should be the public judgment upon them, will probably become apparent as the plot develops.

Meantime Mr. DOWNING, the *locum tenens* of the City Inspector, has notified Mr. SMITH, who has kept Broadway clean for the past two years, that the City will no longer pay him anything, and that he must, therefore, suspend operations. The merchants on Broadway have contributed largely to the expense of this work, which has been thoroughly, efficiently and economically performed. Such a contract could not be expected to stand. Broadway must be kept in as filthy a condition as the rest of the City.

The game seems to be to permit things to become so bad that any plan of relief, however monstrous, will be tolerated by the public. The Common Council will, probably, attempt to job out the whole City for six or eight years to their favorite contractors:—and the Mayor may aid the scheme, or have some project of his own equally questionable in point both of policy and of law. The public await the next move in the game with some interest.

MISS CATON'S HUSBAND.—The telegram from Halifax, giving some additional items of news by the *Canada*, announces that the Duke of LEEDS was dead, and adds in a parenthesis that "he was the husband of Miss CATON, of Baltimore." The deceased nobleman did not marry Miss CATON, but Lady HERVEY, the widow of Sir FELTON HERVEY, Bart., and third daughter of RICHARD CATON, of Baltimore, Md. The Duke of LEEDS, besides marrying an American woman, had large amounts invested in American securities, and, when Marquis of CARMARTHEN, was a considerable stockholder of the Manhattan Banking Company. He was married in 1828, and succeeded his father in the Dukedom in the year 1838. His titles, besides Duke of LEEDS and Marquis of CARMARTHEN, were Earl DANBY, Viscount LATIMER, Viscount OSBORNE, Baron CONYERS, Baron OSBORNE, and an English Baron. He had no children, and is succeeded in his titles by Lord GODOLPHIN, his cousin. It is rather remarkable that the three sisters who married the Duke of LEEDS, the Marquis WELLESLEY, and Lord STAFFORD, had no offspring. The elder, the Marchioness of WELLESLEY, died a few years since, and her two sisters, the Duchess of LEEDS and the Baroness STAFFORD, are now dowagers. These ladies were renowned for their personal beauty, and they were all widows when they married their noble husbands. Their neice, Miss MCTAVISH, married a brother of the Earl of CARLISLE.

Death of Dr. Lardner.

The death of Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER is announced in the additional foreign news which we publish this morning. The time and place of his decease are not mentioned, but the event is stated as having occurred in England. Dr. LARDNER'S age was 66. He was well known in this country, where he obtained an excellent reputation as a popular lecturer on Science, some eighteen years ago. He was a native of Ireland, born in Dublin, in 1793. It has been asserted that he was christened DENNIS. His father was a solicitor, and desired him to become a lawyer, but, after an experience of four years, he forsook that profession, entered Trinity College, Dublin, and devoted himself to mathematical studies. During his collegiate term, he received sixteen prizes for essays on subjects pertaining to physical science and mathematics, and graduated with the honors in 1817. Thenceforth he devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits. A happy faculty of generalization enabled him to present the truths of Science in a form fitted to please the popular ear, and he soon became celebrated. For a period of ten years, from his graduation until the year 1827, he remained in the University of Cambridge as a resident member, and industriously applied himself to the exposition of scientific problems. He first published treatises on geometry, trigonometry, and the differential and integral calculus; afterwards issued a commentary on the first six books of Euclid; a treatise on solid geometry, which became a text-book; and another on the steam-engine, the result of a series of lectures delivered before the Royal Dublin Society; contributed articles on mathematical subjects to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* and the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*; and wrote for the *Library of Useful Knowledge* a series of articles on Natural Philosophy. In 1827, at the age of 34, he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University, and in the following year removed to London. The establishment of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, under his immediate direction, brought him prominently before the English public. The *Cyclopædia* was published by LONGMAN & Co., and obtained a very large circulation. Its object was the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the masses. Among its regular contributors were Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, Sir DAVID BREWSTER, SCOTT, SOUTHEY, MACKINTOSH, and others. Dr. LARDNER contributed to its pages treatises on hydrostatics, pneumatics, geometry, &c. During this period, he also contributed papers on physical science to the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. From 1830 to 1840, his services were in request by the British Railway Companies in the departments of scientific survey.

In the Fall of 1840, Dr. LARDNER left England for a visit to the United States. He arrived in this City in September, and after a few days' sojourn, went to Philadelphia, where he remained for seven months, returning to New-York early in the Summer of 1841. The project of delivering a series of popular lectures on Science and Art seems to have been suggested to Dr. LARDNER by two circumstances, the nature of which he has himself stated in the introduction to the published volumes of his American Lectures. He observed the marked tendency of the people of this country to patronize public lecturers, and found a deficient state of the public knowledge on subjects of Science; and, moreover, as he candidly avers, the heavy expenses incurred in traveling with his family caused him to devise ways and means. The solicitation of friends also had its weight, and the lectures were begun. The first of the series were delivered in the old Clinton Hall in this City in November, 1841. Their popularity increased so rapidly that Dr. LARDNER found it necessary to remove to more spacious quarters, and the remainder of the course was delivered at Niblo's. These lectures, at that time a novelty in New-York, were continued every evening until the ensuing Christmas. In January and February, 1842, they were redelivered in Boston, then in Philadelphia, Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, St. Louis, and the principal towns in the United States. Dr. LARDNER was engaged for four years in this enterprise. He lectured on all subjects in science, often spoke two-and-a-half and three hours in an evening, and frequently treated of three or four subjects in a single lecture, illustrating his remarks by diagrams and charts. The discourses were afterwards published in this City in two large volumes, under the title of *Popular Lectures on Science and Art*.

Dr. LARDNER returned to Europe in 1845, and settled in Paris, where he afterwards resided. In 1850, he published an elaborate statistical work, entitled *Railway Economy*. In 1851, he contributed to the London *Times* a series of valuable papers upon the Great Exhibition, subsequently republished in a volume. His next literary undertaking was a series of elementary treatises in six volumes, entitled *The Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, a second edition of which appeared in 1855. In 1853 he commenced the *Museum of Science and Art*, a periodical work. He afterwards completed a work on *Animal Physics*, and contributed several original papers to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. At one period of his residence in Paris, Dr. LARDNER was the correspondent of the London *Daily News*.

Dr. LARDNER was twice married: first, to Miss PERRY, an Irish lady, by whom he had a son, who is a Commissary-General in the British army; and, to a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel BOZON, by whom he had two daughters. The domestic relations of Dr. LARDNER at one time occasioned considerable scandal. To his later years, he lived quietly, devoting himself to scientific studies, and laboring continually in his peculiar province. His latest public appearance was coupled with the recommendation of the use of certain deadly chemical compounds in warfare; a suggestion which brought down upon him sundry sharp commends. Dr. LARDNER was for a long time the subject of ridicule, on account of his alleged assertion of the impracticability of ocean steam navigation. He, however, took occasion to deny the truth of the charge; claiming, even after the establishment of the ocean lines, that he had simply opposed the point of their profitableness as a commercial speculation. He held to the opinion that steam communication between Europe and America would prove unremunerative; not that it was actually impracticable.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Complimentary Entertainment to Ex-Police Commissioners Nye and Ward—General Nye's Speech.

Gen. JAMES W. NYE and Mr. LINNEUS B. WARD, late Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, were the recipients of a warm hospitality and friendly tender of personal good-will and political sympathy last night in the Astor House. The banquet was primarily the work of a number of the Police Captains, but readily evoked the support of many others less intimately concerned. The company numbered, perhaps, two hundred, and was wanting in none of the attributes essential to allowable enjoyment.

Capt. DILKS presided, supported on either hand by Gen. NYE, and Mr. LINNEUS B. WARD, the guests of eminence, Mr. A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain, and others. The force was represented by the captains, surgeons, sergeants, and two patrolmen of each Ward.

Dr. A. V. MOTT, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, read several letters of apology, respectively subscribed by Gov. MORGAN, James BOWEN, Police Commissioner; Isaac H. BAILEY, Police Commissioner; Mr. ULSHOEFFER, Police Commissioner; A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., David Dudley FIELD, Esq., Wm. M. EVARTS, Esq., Dr. John W. FRANCIS, Dr. Valentine MOTT, Dr. A. N. GUNN, Health Officer; Col. DARYEE, and Wm. Curtis NOYES, Esq.

The list of formal toasts having been exhausted and duly honored, the Chairman proposed the fourth, viz., that to the Mayor of the City of New-York, which, having drawn from the Chairman himself an apology which the Mayor had requested him to tender, was replied to briefly by Mr. A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain. A toast, (the fifth,) couched in most complimentary terms, was offered in honor of Messrs. NYE and WARD, and was hailed with rapturous and prolonged cheering, to which Mr. WARD responded in a few words of graceful acknowledgment. General NYE followed and was greeted with unlimited enthusiasm. He related the history of the Metropolitan Police system, described the almost insuperable obstacles which, in its incipient stages, it was obliged to undergo; indulged, *en passant*, in some pretty hard hits at Mayors WOOD and POWELL and Mr. CROMWELL, castigated the members of the 61d Municipal force, and was impressively earnest in vindicating the late Metropolitan Board, and himself especially, from the obarge of having been controlled by party motives in organizing the present force—which drew forth immense cheering. In conclusion he remarked: I have probably been as well abused as any man of my size and importance in this community. [Laughter and applause.] I have chosen, when I have been reviled, to revile not again. [Laughter.] I have waited for this day as the day of my own vindication to those who know me best. [Cheers.] Now, I am going to say a few things (that have never been said before) about myself, and this commission. I never was privy—note carefully what I say—I never was privy to, or present with, any party of men when this law was discussed, framed, or concocted. I never asked mortal man for a place upon this commission, but I resisted it with much more pertinacity than I generally resist importunity. To the last I told the good old Governor, who urged me to take it—(great cheering)—that I was one of the kind that "you will have with you always," and could not afford to take it; that I had a good professional business, one that was growing up into a business that would have yielded me, in the last two years of this important crisis, an abundance of means ample enough to have enabled me to purchase all the houses that it is said have been offered to me. [Loud cheers and laughter.] He asked me then to recommend a man for the place; I recommended a man of an honored name, of a name honored in two countries—that of Mr. EARLE, of this City. [Cheers.] That name was accepted and it was ready to be sent to the Senate, when a telegraphic dispatch arrived from him that he could under no circumstances take the place. "Then," said Governor KING to me, take it for thirty days; help to organize that Commission, and having done so, you may resign." Said I, "Governor, under these circumstances I will take it; I will give you thirty days, but more I cannot afford." I took it with the fullest expectation that I should only be useful during its organization, and that I should then resign the honor that he had conferred upon me, and take myself back again to my humble position in an honorable profession where I felt entirely competent to take care of myself. [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] This opposition then commenced. Injunction upon injunction then was applied upon us, and from the force of habit I got so that I could not sleep well unless I was sued before I went to bed. [Great laughter and cheering.] I looked around me and I conversed with many friends that are here present in relation to my duties. Said I, "If I show the white feather now it will be a bad symptom;" so they said it must not be done. And thus bound, hand and foot, by links I could not sever, I marched the dreary pilgrimage in this Commission that gave me more trouble than all the rest of my duties put together. I say I marched: whether I kept music with the necessities of the time I leave it to an impartial public to say. [Cheers.] I believe that at the roll-call I was generally there. [Cheers.] When we stood three and three, I believe that the President generally answered at the tap of the drum. [Loud cheers.] In a word, my brethren, there was not a time from the day I accepted a place in that Commission until the day I left it, when I could have resigned with the consent of my associates, as they have testified to me and to you—or, as I thought—and I think now, though I am going to say it with the consciousness that it swells with egotism—with safety to the department. [Vociferous cheering.] At the earliest possible moment, when the honored Chief Executive of this State—to whose elevation I added my humble mite by way of my vote, and for whom in the contest no man's heart swelled larger than mine, and none larger when I was assured of his victory, for then I was satisfied that the day of my deliverance was at hand; that the time had come when he in his wisdom could put some in my place, who would be able to do more for you than I have done, or than I ever could do. [Cries of "He cannot do it," and cheers.] It has been said by the public prints that I was too much of a politician for this place. I will tell you just how much of a politician I am. I have never attended a primary meeting in this City; I have never belonged to but one political association, and that has been as an humble member of a Republican Association; I have never made a political speech in this City, if my memory serves me, and I think it does, since I was appointed a Police Commissioner. I went out of my district, (and I know what I say now,) leaving my eight dollars a day behind me, and went into the hill-tops and through the valleys of the country, and exhorted the people with all the force I could command to vote the Republican ticket. [

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public Meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association—Four-Minute of the Health Bill—General Wetmore's Exposition of the Cause of its Death.

There was a large gathering of physicians, ladies and Ex-legislators at the Fourteenth-street Medical College last evening, in attendance upon the first public meeting of the Sanitary Association.

General Marsh presided, and stated the object and intentions of the meeting.

Dr. John H. Griscom followed with a carefully written essay on "Light, its influence upon the Human System in preserving Health or producing Disease." The latter part of it detailing the baleful effects of dark cellars, dark offices, dark tenement houses and dark palaces, dark restaurants, dark parlors, dark churches and dark school-rooms, upon the cellar-population, the operatives, the miserably poor and the fashionably rich, was very instructive and entertaining.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler extemporized a few pithy remarks upon the *morale* of sanitary measures in the City.

The Hon. Erastus Brooks defended the Press from the aspersions cast upon it by General Wetmore, who preceded him, though in our report he succeeds him. The Press professed to be the abstract and brief chronicle of the time; it could not ride with him every man's hobby, how excellent soever that hobby might be.

But the feature of the evening was General Prosper M. Wetmore's elaborate report on behalf of the Association's Select Committee that went to Albany to look after it, concerning the ambling of the Health bill through the Senate; and its melancholy death in the Assembly on the last day of its session. After giving a lengthy history of the Association's labors, the action of previous Legislatures, and of the new bill, the Report says:

The action of the Senate of 1858 had produced a most beneficial effect. Under the judicious course adopted by the Select Committee of that body, a mass of useful and reliable testimony had been obtained, the publication of which was well calculated to awaken attention in the public mind. The interest excited by the alarming details of that investigation, deepening and spreading among the community, was felt in the organization of this Association, and the determination at once adopted by it to urge the passage of a law adequate to the protection of the inhabitants of the City against an excessive and steadily increasing mortality.

While the Committee appointed by the Association were assiduously engaged in maturing a proper sanitary bill to be submitted to the Legislature, the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate, Mr. Ely, presented his report to that body, accompanied by a bill which, in the usual course, was referred to a Standing Committee.

That Committee subsequently reported to the Senate a substitute bill, comprising several good features, but which, in the main, was not generally acceptable, nor was its passage ever pressed upon the Senate.

The bill in question was understood to have been prepared in this City and transmitted to Albany under the sanction of a prominent officer of the Municipal Government. Its details were severely and justly criticised in a leading City journal, and there was no period of the Session when it could possibly have become a law.

Pending the action of the Standing Committee of the Senate, a carefully prepared bill, comprehensive in its details, and providing for a thorough regeneration of the Health Department, was drawn by a member of the Association acting in his individual capacity, and was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Spencer, a member of that body from the City of New-York. This bill was never brought forward for the action of the House, and it sleeps on the files of the Committee to which it was referred. Early in the month of March, the bill which this Committee had agreed upon after mature deliberation, was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Noxon, Chairman of the Standing Committee, as a substitute for the bill previously reported. The proposition of that Senator was assented to in the promptest manner and most liberal spirit, by Mr. Ely, and the bill thus became the only measure relating to this subject before the Senate.

After the customary mutations in legislation, in the course of which the vigilance and steady adherence of its friends overcame a protracted and factious opposition, the bill finally passed the Senate by the strong vote of 21 to 4. And of the four negative votes, two at least were given by friends of sanitary reform, but who dissented from some of the details of the bill then on its passage.

It is but an act of justice to name here the Senators by whose aid the measure in the Senate was carried to the strong affirmative vote just mentioned: Senators Schell, Halstead, Ames, Ely, Laflin, Mathes, Nazro, Divan, Wheeler, and other members of that body are entitled to the acknowledgment of the Association for their generous aid in effecting the gratifying result. The bill, therefore, went down to the Assembly under the most favorable auspices. It had acquired the prestige of success in one branch of the Legislature, where its provisions had been fully discussed and its details carefully scrutinized. In the selection of a member of the lower House to undertake the management of the bill, and the guidance of its friends in their action in its support, the Committee were influenced by two considerations. *First*, the courtesy due to a member who had introduced a bill on the same subject. *Second*, the prominent position occupied by that member on the floor of the House.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, representing the Ninth Assembly District of the City of New-York, was the choice of the two members of the Committee then at the seat of Government. He cheerfully accepted the trust expressed his cordial approval of the bill, and entire confidence was reposed in his fidelity and honor. How far this confidence was justified, and the trust redeemed, will appear in the sequel. The bill was referred to the Standing Committee, and reported back to the House by the Chairman, Mr. Pond, with an amendment relating to the question of Quarantine, proposed by the member from Richmond County, Mr. Chamberlain. This amendment, although regarded by the Committee as endangering the success of the bill, was not deemed injurious in principle to the main objects sought to be attained.

The period of the Session had now arrived, when the customary Committee of Nine, (called the Grinding Committee,) is appointed to facilitate the business of legislation. That Committee has the faculty confided to it of determining what measures shall be permitted to receive the most speedy action of the House. It hears arguments in favor of any measure, but has no power of amendment. Before that Committee, the representatives of the Association had an early hearing, and an argument was submitted by one of their number. Its effect was decisive. The Committee ordered the bill to be reported without a dissenting voice. Some delay occurred, but the obstacle, whatever it may have been, was removed, and the bill was reported for the action of the House.

Several abortive attempts were then made, from day to day, by friends of this bill, to put it on its passage. Finally, at a propitious moment, it was called up, and referred to a Select Committee to be reported complete. That Committee acted with promptness, and in a liberal spirit. The Senate bill was but slightly amended in its terms. The amendment of Mr. Chrimin was rejected, without (so far as the undersigned have any knowledge) that gentleman having made any effort for its retention. But, finally, two most important provisions were added to the bill; one abolished the office of City Inspector; the other transferred the cleaning of the streets and the care of the markets to the Health Board proposed to be organized. In one sense, these amendments gave additional strength to the measure, as they enlarged the sphere of beneficial action of the Board; but in another, an inferior, but none the less important sense, the amendments weakened the chance of passing the bill, because they aroused an opposition, then seemingly dormant, which had the power and the will to use appliances against which it was difficult to contend. These amendments were not the suggestions of your Committee; they came from another interest, not connected with the Sanitary movement, and were engrafted on this bill because they had failed in another form.

The bill thus matured was upon the Speaker's table ready for a vote. Thus far all was fortunate and promising. A just measure, before an intelligent body, all the tedious forms of preliminary legislation disposed of, and with able and vigilant friends to care for its welfare—who could doubt the final result? Unfortunately, there was a canker eating into the heart of the fruit we had labored so anxiously to bring to maturity. The close of the session was now rapidly approaching. Unless by unanimous consent or a two-third vote, no bill could be called up out of its turn. One attempt was made by a friend of the bill to advance it, but without success. On Monday, the 16th of April, it was reached in the regular order, but the House was too thin to justify the risk of a vote. On Tuesday, the last day of the session, at 10 in the morning, the crisis came, the vote was taken, and the bill was lost—56 to 37. Sixty-five votes in the affirmative being requisite for its passage. Mr. Spencer, so far as his conduct could be observed, made no effort to effect a different result; but he evinced a friendly spirit by voluntarily changing his vote to the negative in order that he might be competent to move a reconsideration. The vote, therefore, stood recorded 54 to 38.

At this time no suspicion was entertained by the one member of this Committee, then present, and who writes these lines, that Mr. Spencer had changed his views in regard to the bill, or was not disposed to act in good faith as its friend. In the subsequent hours of the day, when appealed to, to call up his motion to reconsider, his hesitation occasioned surprise, but not distrust. Finally, after repeated and earnest requests, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he made the motion, which prevailed by a vote of 66 to 28, one more than the number required to insure the passage. The bill was, therefore, to all appearance, safe beyond a peradventure. The long and anxious struggle was about to terminate in success. Words would but feebly convey the great happiness of that brief moment.

The final vote followed on the instant. There was no visible faltering among friends; not a word or a look to indicate doubt, or change of mind, or wavering intention. The roll of members was rapidly called, and when Mr. Spencer's name was reached, he rose in his place and *declined to vote*, but said if his vote became *necessary to carry the bill*, he would, *in that case*, vote in the affirmative; an alternative which his own will could render nugatory. The vote was declared, and stands upon the record 51 to 39; a record that must scorch the memory of the author of the result. The bill was lost. Four additional votes were required to give it the sanction of the Assembly. Mr. Spencer's vote would have been one—one vote was alleged to have been changed from the affirmative to the negative, at his instance, after the call—*and the writer of this is satisfied of the truth of the allegation*—thus two of the four votes could be counted—two members known to be his friends and under his influence, while he was speaking suddenly left the House, before their names could be called the second time: one of them had voted on each previous division in favor of the bill. These would have made the four additional votes—the diversion of three was necessary, therefore, to protect Mr. Spencer against his own alternative. Besides this, Mr. Van Volkenburgh's vote was given in the affirmative, but is not so recorded.

But what need is there of these details in figures. Mr. Spencer was the avowed friend of the bill; its acknowledged and accredited advocate before the House. All of integrity and good faith that could attach to any man in his position, was pledged in the face of the Assembly, to the honorable fulfilment of his trust. No man at all familiar with the course of business in such bodies will venture to question the fact, that the defection of a leader at such a moment, and under such circumstances, must be irremediable.

The Committee would far undervalue Mr. Spencer's power and influence upon that floor did they not concede to him the ability and the skill to control more than four votes on any question. It is clear that he did control at least that number, but, unfortunately for his good name and personal self-respect, he led them in the wrong direction.

It would be unjust to Mr. Spencer not to give his own explanation of the cause of his unexpected and unannounced change of opinion upon this measure. He states that he had been informed by letter that three persons, among his constituents, would be legislated out of office if the bill, as amended, became a law. It should not be forgotten, however, *that Mr. Spencer was a member of the Select Committee who reported the amended bill complete*, without dissenting from any of its provisions; and, also, that the original bill introduced by him into the Assembly contained the same provisions in regard to which he had *suddenly* become so sensitive. The Committee leave Mr. Spencer in charge of his constituents.

Still another painful incident of this memorable event must not be passed without notice. In a former part of this narrative, the coöperation of the Chief Magistrate of the City in the movement for sanitary reform has been alluded to. His concurrence in the earlier action of this Association was cordial, and, beyond question, sincere. He had freely accorded his assent, also, to the principles avowed in the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Senate, which, with the testimony, had been submitted to his examination.

The bill before the House of Assembly contained in its provisions the essence of the principles of sanitary reform embraced in the report alluded to. Judge, then, of the surprise and sorrow occasioned by the presence on the floor of the Assembly, at a most critical juncture, of a confidential agent of the Mayor, engaged in active opposition to a measure so essential to the welfare of the community which had conferred upon him its highest honors.

No member of this Committee would venture to attribute any improper personal or official motive to the Chief Magistrate of the City, in reference to his conduct on this question. It was doubtless an error of judgment, or a misapprehension in regard to the nature of the bill, which led to this action of his employe.

In an interview between the Mayor and a member of this Committee, the fact became apparent that the provisions of the bill had been misunderstood by that officer, and it is the belief of the Committee that he now regrets its loss. That event is deeply to be deplored, but by none should the loss be more keenly felt than by him under whose auspices a most beneficent reform would have been inaugurated in our Municipal Government. Under the provisions of a law, such as was proposed, the sick and destitute and suffering among our population, now utterly neglected, would have been sought out and cared for, and, in many instances, restored to comparative health and comfort; disease would no longer have held undisputed sway in our over-populous districts; system and order and economy would have superseded misrule and riotous extravagance; but above all, the great principle of Hygienic Science would have formed a guiding element in the management of the Department of Public Health.

What an opportunity has been lost for a Chief Magistrate by such means to stamp himself and his Administration upon the affection and the grateful memories of a people he would have thus protected from grievous wrongs and elevated in the scale of morals and humanity.

This report must not be closed without a tribute of grateful thanks to those who had steadily and faithfully assisted the efforts of your Committee. To the Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. D. W. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, the highest praise is due for his consistent and earnest support of the sanitary measure. A moment's notice of an intended breach of faith would, the Committee feel persuaded, have brought in effectual rescue upon the floor those brilliant powers in debate which conferred honor upon the chair of the Assembly.

Of the members from the City of New-York, the only affirmative votes were given by Messrs. S. S. Childs, Conkling, Odyke and Shaw, to each and all of whom the thanks of the Association are due.

To Dr. Tuthill, Member from the county of Kings, a consistent advocate of all just measures, the Association and the City at large are indebted for his steady and intelligent support.

The list of friends is too long for special notice in each case, but the Committee trust that the consciousness of having endeavored to serve a suffering community, will in some measure repay the obligation conferred by the enlightened and generous support of members from other districts of the State.

Defeat is not dishonor, when every just effort has been used to insure success. Hopes disappointed and delayed may yet be realized. The association has its duty in the future plainly marked out. With energy, determination and vigilance in its councils and action, the result cannot be doubtful.

(Signed) JOHN H. GRISCOM,
F. S. WINSTON,
PROSPER M. WETMORE.

Gen. Wetmore added orally some additional statements, in which he testified to an experience of 2,700 miles' riding over the Hudson River Railroad looking after this Health bill, to the excellent efforts of the Albany Correspondents of the New-York Press in forwarding the wishes of the Sanatarians, naming especially Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Boorat as worthy of thanks, and gave as his decided impression, that the Press in its editorials had not done its duty.

Votes of thanks were given to the Committee and to Messrs. Littlejohn, Odyke, Conkling, S. S. Childs, Shaw, and F. Tuthill. Mr. Clerk Richardson (who was present) was entirely exculpated from the erroneous charges reported against him, and on the other hand, praised for his entire behavior in the matter of the bill. At 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned,—assurances being given that another public meeting would soon be held.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Broadway Tabernacle.—Auction Sale of Choice of Pews.—The large and splendid church known as the Brosdway Tabernacle, (the Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor,) recently completed on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, was opened Wednesday for the renting of pews and sale of choice seats. The church contains 312 pews, the annual rent of which is assessed at prices varying from $125 to $5—the total amount of assessments being $16,000. The sale Wednesday was for choice of pews, which entitled the bidder merely to one year's lease of such pew as he might select at the assessed annual rent. Owing probably to the unfavorable weather there was a small attendance at the sale, and the bidding was by no means spirited. The auctioneer, Mr. Davis, stated the terms to be quarterly, cash payments in advance, the premium to be included in the first quarter. The first choice of pew was then started at $10 and ran up to $50, where it was bid off to S. M. Bates, who selected No. 206, being seven removes from the pulpit in the middle row. S. W. Benedict took the second choice at $45. M. O. Roberts third choice, at the same price. From this point the premiums ran down to $1. In addition to the persons above-named, the most eligible seats were obtained by Dr. G. P. Townsend, Roe Lockwood, Dr. Ranney, John Gray, Abner Bartlett, Adan Smith, Austin Abbott, C. T. Rodgers, A. B. Millard, M. J. Frisbee, A. A. Fisher, M. Pratt, W. E. Caldwell and others. The number of pews commanding premiums was 70, and the total amount of premiums $750.

The Presentation to Mr. Morphy.—The presentation to Mr. Morphy by the Union Chess Club of a silver wreath of laurel, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed on account of Mr. M.'s engagements. It is not probable that it will occur until after the presentation of the chess-board and men by the New-York Chess Club. Mr. M. spent the evening at the rooms of the latter Club, in the University, contesting the third game of his match with Mr. Perrin, giving him, as before, the odds of a knight. The game, which commenced at eight o'clock, was in progress at midnight, with but little prospect of an immediate termination.

New Powers of Notaries Public.—The following is the act passed April 15, 1859, impowering Notaries Public to perform the duties now performed by Commissioners of Deeds:

Section 1. In addition to their present powers Notaries Public of this State are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages and any other papers for use or record in this State, in all cases where the same may now be taken and administered by Commissioners of Deeds, and under the same rules, regulations and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds; and such Notaries' acts may be performed without official seal.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Access to the Red River Country.—The Toronto *Globe* makes the following statement: "As soon as the Northwest Company find the means, they intend to cut a road from Fort William to a point 60 miles off, whence water communication is comparatively easy. When that is accomplished, and boats, carts, and horses provided, the Company will undertake the conveyance, not only of passengers, but of goods, and will find ample employment for all their resources. Should gold in large quantities be discovered on this side the mountains, of the existence of which we receive fresh evidence every day, there will be a rush of immigrants which will exhaust all the means of conveyance which can be provided. It is not alone gold-hunters who will go. It is evident that the miners, not only on their journey, but when employed at the diggings, must depend for their support on provisions supplied by the country itself. These cannot be sent, to any great extent, either from Minnesota or Lake Superior. Farmers may settle now in the Red River country will be certain to find a good market for all they can raise. The little influx of population which has already taken place has raised the price of everything, but the movement can hardly be said to have begun.

Unnumbered Houses.

There are miles of streets that are well built up in both New York and Brooklyn, of which the houses are not numbered. This neglect causes a vast deal of unnecessary trouble. Express messengers, carmen and letter-carriers spend hours in search of unnumbered houses—a tax by which nobody is gainer, and they largely the losers. To add to the mischief, the street names are often left off the corners, and then a stranger seeking any given spot rambles through a Ward like a ship without a chart or a pilot. Seeing how easy it is to remedy all this, there ought to be no longer delay in numbering every house in every street where houses are pretty thickly built in, and even where houses are scarce would be no harm if every tenth lot were numbered. It is strange that landlords do not see the advantage they have in letting numbered houses. One gets the impression that he is going well into the country, and is surprised to hear that they have gas and water-mains in vicinities whose most definite indication is by being between two other streets, on the south side, just beyond a white church, three doors above a corner. When our new Registry Law goes into effect, numbers on the houses will greatly facilitate the labors of the registrars, and without them it will be almost impossible for either party to prevent illegal voting or to fetch to justice those who have falsely sworn in their votes. The Common Council would do well to look to this matter, so trifling in its cost and yet so very promotive of comfort and convenience. If the Common Council neglect, let the residents, or a part of them, on a street, petition to have their street numbered, and by "ever praying," and an occasional punch of their Aldermen, they will probably succeed in attaining the end of their prayer.

Naval Intelligence—Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Falmouth.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander Essex Farrand, arrived at this port last evening from Montevideo, and 53 days from the River La Plata. The *Falmouth* has been 6 days north of Hatteras, with northeast winds, heavy sea, and thick fog. The United States steamars *Memphis*, *Atlanta*, and *M. W. Chapin* sailed from Montevideo March 25, for New-York, and would stop at Pernambuco and Barbados for coal. She passed them March 27, 200 miles east of the mouth of the river. Left at Montevideo United States steamers *Caledonia* and *Westernport*, to sail for New-York as soon as ready, probably in a fortnight. The following is a list of the officers of the *Falmouth*:

Commander, Essex Farrand; Lieutenants, Geo. W. Rodgers, Wm. W. Pollock, Joseph S. Skerrett, Geo. Brown; Surgeon, G. G. Abernethy; Acting Purser, S. R. Franklin; Lieutenant of Marines, Clement D. Hebb; Captain's Clerk, B. H. Lane; Purser's Clerk, Wm. Robinson; Boatswain, E. B. Bell; Gunner, A. C. Starrat; Carpenter, G. W. Silmson; Sailmaker, G. W. North.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 7½, 8, 32, 40, 58.

[Advertisement.]
Grocery Stores,
Apothecary Stores,
Fruit Stores,
Bar-rooms,
Hotels.
Caution to the public.
I understand that a large quantity of mixed and poisonous gin, put up under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, signed Alonzo Wolf, has been sold in this market, and purchased by our fruit, apothecary and grocery stores, on account of the cheapness of the stuff.
Any one who has been imposed upon in the purchase of this counterfeit will confer a favor by leaving or sending their names to my office. And I caution all persons from purchasing or selling any gin put up under the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, unless put up by me, with my name on the bottle and cork, with a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
English Carpets.
New store—new goods—low prices.
English Tapestry, 75. to $1.
Inoranad Tapestry, 90c. to $1.
Tapestries and Inorains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Canton Matting at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns. B. Beatty's, No. 8 Fourth-avenue, Near Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]
Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills Create an Appetite and stimulate digestion, give new strength to the whole system, recruit the mental energies, and make the despairing invalid a hale and healthy man. Manufactory, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catmenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 414 Broadway, New York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, is shown by the constantly increasing demand for it. Readers it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Dyspepsia.
Dr. W. H. SMITH, Philadelphia, has by been repeatedly urged to establish an Agency for the sale of his unrivaled "Dyspepsia Bordial" in this City, has appointed the undersigned its Agent for supplying it to the City trade, and it can be had wholesale and retail at No. 11 John-st., near Broadway, second floor. To those who are suffering from this terrible disease, it is only necessary to say that this has wrought wonderful cures of it, and kindred diseases, as hundreds in this City can testify, and has never yet failed to relieve permanently, any disease of the liver or digestive organs, when tried. It is not a patent medicine, in any sense, and is most delightful tonic to be taken, its basis being the very best of Monongahela Whisky. We shall publish, from day to day, certificates from the many on hand, of those who have been entirely cured by it. B. S. KELLOGG.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous,
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE.
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers,

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Every lady should have a pair of Miller's Toilet Slippers at 6s. a pair, and a pair of Gaiter Boots at 12s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices. Ladies, remember, J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 196, 198 and 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—This inimitable article may be obtained of the manufacturers, J. & E. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor-place, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Bold, Improved Ankle Supporters, Crutches, Shower Baths, Syringes, &c. DR. CLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects cures in all cases. No. 4 Astor-pl., under the Museum.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts. Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 5 Astor House.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts—Made to order, and warranted to fit. A fine assortment of Undershirts and Drawers, for Summer wear, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

The Popular Soda Fountain, manufactured by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Call and see it. You can make it clear in a week or two.

Photographs of the late A. V. Humboldt, plain at 50 cents, and artistically finished in oil at $3. J. BRILL, Photographer, No. 204 Chatham-square, N. Y.

MARRIED.

Luquesa—Sutdam.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, Francis T. Luquesa, Jr., to Charlotte A., daughter of the late Cornelius R. Suydam, all of this City.

Dana—Webb.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, A. Carroll Dana to Elizabeth Jarvis, daughter of the late L. J. Wyeth.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Lane—Fox.—At Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 18, Mr. Charles S. Lane, of this City, to Miss Louisa O. Fox, daughter of Wm. Fox, of this former place.

Messinger—Harlow.—At Wrentham, Mass., on Wednesday, May 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. L. Ropes, Henry M. Messinger, of New-York, and Caroline F., daughter of the Rev. Wm. Harlow.

Wesson—Goodwin.—At Hartford, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. F. G. Beadle, Mr. E. B. Wesson, of Brooklyn, to Miss R. C. Goodwin, daughter of Charles Goodwin, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

King.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 18, Mr. Finches King, in the 32d year of his age.
His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 19 Perry-st.

Gridley.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, Mary Gridley, relict of John V. Gridley, in the 87th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons James, John V. and Edward Gridley, are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, John V. Gridley, No. 63 West 31st-st.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, Cass Culver, son of Robert and Elizabeth Lawrence, aged 11 years, 5 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 7th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Beozey.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, after a lingering illness, George J. Beozey, aged 28 years.
The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Jackson.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 18, Henry, infant son of John M. and Catharine M. Jackson, of New York City, aged 14 months and 8 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Sylvanus Beadell, corner of North 2d and Keen sts.

Sanford.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, May 19, Simeon Francis, the youngest son of Rollin and Clarinda H. Sanford, aged 2 years and 3 months.
Funeral at No. 66 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Basse.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 18, Clemans, only son of Dettmar and Emma Basse, aged 4 years and 10½ months.
Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 521 Degraw-st.

Revere.—On Wednesday, May 18, Leah Revere, widow of Jacob Revere, in the 76th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Clark, No. 16 Water-st., Elizabeth City, N. J. Cars leave for Elizabeth from the foot of Cortlandt st. at 12 o'clock.

Brown.—In Paris, Eugenie Brown, only daughter of Mortimer and Marthe Ann Brown.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ransom.—At Keokuco, Westchester County, on Wednesday, May 18, William Ransom, aged 56 years.

Edwards.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 19, of consumption, John H. Edwards, son of Maj. John Edwards, in the 26th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Market-st., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Campbell.—At sea, on Friday, Dec. 24, on board bark *Texas*, on her passage from Manila, Mr. A. Campbell, of New-York, late Chief Engineer of steamer *Norragara*.

R. R. R.
IS YOUR CONSTITUTION TAINTED?
Wonders are daily wrought by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT in violent Constitutional Diseases. It disengages from the animal fluid the *materies morbi*, or elements of disease, and throws them off through the excretory organs, thus taking the sting out of the disorder. It renovates and freshens the blood, and imparts vital energy to the system. In Scrofula, Cancer, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung Complaints, Skin Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Contractions of the Joints, Palsy, Paralysis, and all Complaints, external or internal, which are capable of assuming a constitutional type and of being transmitted from parents to children. We recommend, as the only remedy and a sure one, this irresistible and searching disinfectant, alterative and invigorant. In acute diseases of every phase, the READY RELIEF AND REGULATORS deserve the popularity they have acquired from an uninterrupted career of success in all sections of the country. Death from Fever and Inflammation are out of the question with these specifics at hand.
RADWAY'S Remedies sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 32 John-st., New-York.

Have removed from No. 18 John-st., to No. 325 Broadway, three doors above the Hospital.
E. & J. GOULDING,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
LACES, FLOWERS, &c.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $8 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

MAY 18.
GREAT SALE
OF
CHALLIES AND LAWNS
THIS WEEK,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
Nos. 80 and 81 Chambers-st.
THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND.
Prices range lower than any quotations yet made.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 329, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
Price $30 to $50.
Salesrooms No. 505 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas.

FURNITURE, FOLDING DOORS AND ALL kinds of furniture cleaned and polished, stains and scratches removed; done without removal of the furniture and without soiling the finest carpet. Address MARTIN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
And echo answers nothing but "Ice Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH AGAIN IN THE FIELD!
A CARD.
TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.
I have *gratuitously* written for the public journals of the Metropolis for twenty years, but the period has arrived when I must charge for my intellectual labor or go to the Poor-house. I have recently had applications from the proprietors of daily and weekly journals to write for a liberal salary; but as my health is still precarious with Rheumatism, and as the ineguid Summer is on our borders, I have only made pecuniary engagements with the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY to write for them, exclusively, "Sketches of My Adventures and Eccentricities on Earth and Ocean."
While on the track of public scoundrels and gay Lotharios, I often used the vehement and amorous words of Greeley and Raymond, or Shakespeare and Ovid; but now that over City is hopelessly consigned to pillage and rapine, and a more infamous band of robbers and assassins than ever lined the streets of Rome in the days of the infernal Cataline; now that our glorious country is rapidly approaching the terrors of the mob or the chains of despotism, I surrender in tears the Star-Spangled Banner to thieves and libertines, and shall discard my wonted toes of admonition and invective to irreconcilable rogues, and devote myself to the SUNDAY MERCURY, in its diffusion of sacred hilarity to the circles of meritorious families. And I cordially invite those gentle and congenial friends who still desire to hear from me to buy the SUNDAY MERCURY on every Sabbath morn, and thus continue our sweet communion of other days, as we meander life's rosy path to the narrow vales of eternal silence. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.
New-York, May, 20, 1859.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
Now is the time to use this celebrated Purifier of the Blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of the blood. Thousands who have used it can testify to
ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.
It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.
Dr. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the superintendence of Dr. JAMMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, is the
ONLY SARSAPARILLA
which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
Established in the City of New York in 1810.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt No. 212 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, OFFICE No. 2.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
Imperial Tables on the Continent of Europe.
**A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE

FOR SALE.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

WM. B. EDDY, & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of choice residences, with spacious grounds and fine fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island; at Castleton, and Elizabeth, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats within easy access, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

WATER-POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A large stone factory, and a never failing water-power, suitable for a paper-mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barns, &c. The factory is four story, 50x30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25x18 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HOLDMAN, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

TWO HUNDRED LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Located in Oakland, just over the Brooklyn line in the town of Flatbush, on Trey-av., Broadway, and other streets and avenues. Sale, June 3, 1859, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms—25 per cent. cash at time of sale, and balance on the delivery of the deeds, ten days after sale. Maps to be had on and after May 27, at place of sale. This property offers profitable inducements to purchasers. Sale without reserve. A perfect title will be given and warranted.

A GREAT BARGAIN—BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, VIZ.:—The second in the row of eight new three-story bricks, on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av; also, the first of the row of ten new frame cottages, on Canton-st., (now called "Fort Green-place,") just north of Fulton-av. Both are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, and contain Nesan washer, gas, verandah doors, &c., and for style and beauty and healthfulness of location, are unsurpassed. The Canton-st. lot is $2,100. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOS. W. LOWE, corner of Raymond st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS. —FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE—A spacious 2 story stone building, with two dwellings, barns and extensive out-buildings, calculated for business on a large scale. There are ten acres of prime meadow and a never-failing stream of water running through the whole, adapting it to a tannery or steam power. This property is in the healthiest part of Fairfield County, 50 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from two railroad depots and a sloop landing. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, Attorney at Law, No. 16 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY-FINISHED FIRST-class 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st, or to H. MASON, No. 28 Water-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDERYMEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 328 12th-st., near Avenue C, being four lots of ground with buildings thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 110 West 44th-st., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; Lot 96 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $8,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE; THE brown stone 4-story house No 304 2d-av., near 19th-st; complete in every respect, and in perfect order, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted last Fall Possession can be given June 1; terms easy. Apply to GRANT THORBURN, Jr., No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD TRADE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a good stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, and other staple goods. Also, $25,000 worth of imported liquors.
IRELAND & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment houses, on London Terrace, (West 23d-st.) Lots 20 by 120 feet; house with all modern improvements; will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECTS' full designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 363 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

TO LET.

TO LET—VERY LOW, THE FOLLOWING houses, two in 20th-st, north side, near 8th-av., 3-story, high basement—$550 each; 306 West 22d-st, near 9th-av., English basement, 4-story, fine neighborhood—$440; No. 219 West 27th-st., 3-story—$550; also, upper part of high basement house, No. 255 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., comprising second floor and two square rooms and bedroom on third floor, bath-room exclusive, hot and cold water; gas fixtures, sub cellar, a beautiful yard, fine location, rent $360. Inquire of JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick house, mastic front, on Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., known as No. 6 Huntington-place; in all respects convenient, pleasant location, sub-cellar, front and back basement, eight finished rooms, marble mantels, ornamental parlors, stained-glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, water and range in kitchen, with privilege of inclosed park adjoining, of 11 lots of ground; 5 minutes to railroad care; rent $250. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Dean st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a bowstway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the first both; well lighted from both. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 310 William-st., now occupied as the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first-rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and range, kitchen; desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, THE upper part of house No. 160 East 21st-st., with the modern improvements; containing 6 rooms and 6 panelled; rent to a suitable family moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 3-story and high-basement house No. 161 East 27th-st.; the 4 story English basement house No. 156 Lexington-av.; the 3 story small high-stoop house No 151 East 50th-st. Apply at No. 63 East 27th st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-PART OF HOUSE No. 121 Bleecker-st; corner of Wooster-st., containing 30 rooms, well located to let; rooms furnished. Apply to WM. C. ALEXANDER, No. 163 Wooster-st, corner of Houston st., in store.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 56 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway, would alter the lower part for a store, if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 15 Warren-st.

TO LET—ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD AND 156th-st., an elegant gothic cottage and coach-house, with 16 lots of land and a great variety of fruit and flowers. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 187 HENRY-ST., No. 221 East Broadway, and No 47 Clinton st. Apply at No. 200 Clinton st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place, designed for a first-class boarding house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

ANY PARTY DESIRING TO LEAVE A furnished house in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, in the care of a suitable person with a family, during the Summer months, or longer, can hear of an opportunity. Best of references given and required. Address M. C. F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I. —165 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced, one side bounded by tide water, with a good dock; bath house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile from on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, IN Fordale, Westchester County, bounded by the Bronx River on the west and by post-road on the east, about fifty minutes' ride from New-York, and five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of WM. PINKNEY, No. 32 Exchange-place. Frame house and barn on the premises.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 133 ACRES, near Peekskill, with an elegant house in the centre of a dozen acres. The finest orchard in the country, containing upwards of all kinds, cut build. ngs and fences in good order. For sale cheap for cash. E. COCKCROFT, No. 30 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. —For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Plume, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward; fine bed heel and asparagus bed: two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring, never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., 30 elegant oil paintings by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice house, large and filled; sled and carriages; cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry.

For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 142 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of a neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage house, ice-house and poultry-house, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 37 Obambers-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 6 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with fuil grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 13 rooms, with 1¾ acres of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 360 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3¾ acres, land beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3¾ acres, land beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

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FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and cut-houses, barns, &c: a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—50 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 138 Front st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Contains 7 acres of land, within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt; house large and commodious, containing 7 rooms, 2 large parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, &c., with modern improvements; stables, carriage-house and outbuildings ample and complete; garden large, and well stocked with choice fruit; three wells of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, wall built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. G. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12.45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 13 rooms, with 1¾ acres of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 360 Pearl-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, a place of 12 acres, beautifully situated, overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage-house; ice house, filled docks, water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 310 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 22 MILES IN New Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $4,500. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 248 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in this City or Brooklyn, in exchange for a first-class farm, containing 125 acres, 100 acres cultivated and crops in; 20 acres locust wood, worth $1 000; orchard containing 300 fine-grafted apple-trees; good dwelling, barns, fencing, spring water, pond, &c.; situated within two miles of the Steamboat Landing, Oyster Bay, L. I. Price $10,000.
JOHN FORGIE, No. 6 Wall st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL OIL—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF DARK BAY horses 15¾ hands high, short tails; will be guaranteed young, sound, kind in single and double harness and under the saddle, and free drivers; have been used for a gentleman, the owner, for light driving, for two years and now only sold because he has more horses than he wants to keep; price $800; would sell one for $400, the choice. Say where to apply. Horse dealers will not be noticed. Address Box No. 240, Godfrey's Union square Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high, sound, kind and fast, a spirited, stylish driver, of great endurance; from fast stock. Apply at MONTAGUE'S Stables, No. 56 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN PRIVATE HANDS, THE OWNER going to Europe—a very valuable pair of horses, respectively seven and eight years old, very stylish, very fast, and entirely sound.
F. B ELLIOTT,
No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE BAY horse, 16¾ hands high, a spirited stylish driver, sound, kind and fast and of great endurance. Apply at No. 56 West 23d st., near 6th-av.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—APARTMENTS FURnished or unfurnished in a private family; dinner at 6; table liberal. Address E. R., Box No. 302 Post-office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL private family, having more room than they require, would let two third-story rooms, furnished, to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 49 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Hester.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with full or partial board, the second floor, consisting of two large and one smaller room, together or separately. Also, one large room on floor above; house most cen., with best hard coal water, gas, &c.; location central, near 6th avenue. Address A. W., Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen can be had, with partial board, at No. 74 McDougal-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CAN BE had for a few single or married gentlemen. House has all the improvements. Within one block of the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 124 Spring-st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a first-class house, at 45 East 31st-st

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and pleasant furnished single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PLEASANT furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location between 9 h and 23d sts, west of Broadway. Address R. J. W., Box No. 3,493 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 66 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A young gentleman, in a private family or house with few boarders; location between Bond and 18th st. The best reference given and required. Reply through Box No. 692 Post-office.

A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME second story front room and hall bed-room to let, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, to a gentleman and his wife, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also board for two single gentlemen. First-class reference required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first-class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character a pleasant room, without board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish references of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. 60 East 26th-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by an elderly widow, lady of quiet habits in a private family, not below Spring or above 11th-st. Undoubted reference given and required. Address, for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, New Bible House, care of W. Laws, Esq.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED WITH OR without board at No. 53 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND LAdies, and their families, can be accommodated with good board at a farm house, pleasantly situated, healthy location, good rooms, beautiful rides, good bathing, &c.; also, accommodations for horses, carriages, servants, &c., at the subscriber's, at Mattinicock, near Glen Cove, L. I.
JOSEPH U. VALENTINE.
References—T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York; William Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st., New-York; Cornelius Conover, No. 37 Madison-square, North, New-York; Isaac B. Lewis, No. 24 South-st., New-York; Augustus G. Somarindyck, Captain of steamer *Croton*; E. J. Heudrickson, Glen Cove, Express on steamer *Croton*.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, M. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 23d inst. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Depôt, (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM BRUTIKAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation. (from end of June.) References: J. B. Kitching, No. 164 Duane-st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO OR THREE RESpectable families can procure board for the season, at Mount Pleasant, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, at the residence of W. JONES. Good fishing, boating, bathing, carriages, &c.; situation unsurpassed.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD in a farm house can be obtained on the North River, where a few families are taken, by addressing Box No. 608 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

A LARGE PARLOR TO LET—WITH BOARD, near the banks of the East River. House large, with piazza. Take 3d-av. cars to 55th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 146 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 9 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 631 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Hotels in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. G. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

FURNITURE.—CHAS. A. HAZLETON (LATE Stilwell & Hazleton,) No. 455 Broadway, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of the latest styles. Also, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools sent up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF PLYMPTON'S SECRETARY bedsteads, at a reduction of 10 per cent. Call at No. 102 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED NOTES, the property of CROCKER, BURBANK & CO., Fitchburg, Mass:
William P. Lyon & Son, dated March 7, 1859, 6 months, $1,709 17.
Crocker, Burbank & Co., dated Jan. 5, 1859, 6 months, payable to the order of Otis Daniel, $914 26.
The public are cautioned against negotiating this paper, the payment of which has been stopped. Said notes were sent by mail, March 20, directed to Otis Daniel, Boston.
CROCKER, BURBANK & CO.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $480, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. G. TIKE, E. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SATTER, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus freelieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors.
Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

J. M. FELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

HARPS.—REMOVAL

[illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANTHONY R. KNIGHT,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, the 36 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so held by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C Knight, and Peter A Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, or the survivor, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to the laws of this Commonwealth, and all right relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 450 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY.

By order of the Supreme Court,
FRANKLIN SHOLDERS
Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
the following described property viz:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the westerly side of the Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts., and known as Nos. 114 and 116½, containing in breadth, front and rear, 25 feet, and in length on each side, 100 feet.

HENRY NICOLL, Referee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, REAL STERLING SILVER, RICH CUT GLASS, CHINA AND PICTURES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant and costly furniture, real sterling silver, rich cut glass, china and pictures, belonging to a private family removing from the City, consisting of parlor suite in rosewood covered satin brocade, cost $1,000, and other suites, very elaborately-carved oak dining-room suite, covered green; solid oak extension table, cost $200; and arm chairs to match, beautiful oak secretary, an antique English oak secretary, made to order for the Duke of Clarence, with armorial carvings, an oak upright secretary, richly carved, taken from the Palace of Versailles during the Revolution; large Sevres vases and statuary, complete suites of rich rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mattresses, &c., valuable ornaments, royal tapestry carpets, new; superb oil-painting, rich satin damask curtains, clocks, &c., splendid silver-plated wine coolers, sterling silver tea-set, spoons, forks, ladles, fish-knife, &c., by yesterday's trotting wagon, nearly new carved ship made by the American prisoners in the British prison ship, a splendid turkish pipe, bronze Amazon, china, glass, &c., dinner set, 56 pieces, cost $400, and other articles. The above belong to one family. Also, a general assortment of other furniture, as usual, to the lower sale rooms.

Also at 12 o'clock one elegant 7 octave carved rosewood piano, pearl keys and inlaid key-board, made to order, and cost $600, rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Stodard & Lanham, three do. grand-scale piano, and one mahogany 6-octave piano, made by Pleyel, of Paris.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a phaeton for four persons, nearly new, built by Wood Brothers with top on back, seats trimmed with black leather, very little used, the property of a gentleman going to Europe will be sold without any reserve, and is a most desirable carriage for a family. Further information can be had at our office. A bay saddle horse, about 16½ hands high, a good trotter; can be used in harness. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for him.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HORSES.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant span of light bay horses, 13¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and warranted to trot together 12 miles the hour, the off horse can trot with ease in 3.10. Also, a light carriage and harness. City made. The property of a private gentleman.

Also an elegant span of fast Morgan mares, a span of beautiful long tail, thoroughbred Morgan mares, 6 and 7 years old, just from the country, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, either for fine single horses, the near mare trotted last Summer in 2:52; the span are warranted to trot together any time in 3:30. The above are believed to be as fine and valuable a speo of Morgans as are in the country. Also, a beautiful, light double harness, by Trainer, and box wagon by Wood Brothers.

Also a handsome gray mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a splendid saddle mare and trotter from Mamilah. Also, a light wagon and harness City made.

Also, a lady's saddle mare. A long tail, black saddle mare, 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and has always been used as a lady's saddle-horse.

Also, carriages, wagons and harness: one rockaway carriage, in perfect order; one square-box two seat wagon; one leather, sunning top wagon; bracket front and square box road wagon, double and single harness.

J. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHold furniture, rich Wilton and Velvet carpets, costly French plate and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 6-octave, valuable oil paintings, silver cutlery, &c., at the elegant residence No. 76 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

J. J. RENNIE will sell, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pole tables; three superior rosewood etageres marble tops, with mirror doors and rich cut glass; rosewood recess and chairs, rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze ormolu clocks, costly china vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings, dining room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold hand decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, bureaus with marble tops, costly decorated china, toilet sets, best hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval mirror mahogany suites of furniture in haircloth, cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oil cloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

BERRY T. LEROY, Auctioneer—5 and 13 Cooper Institute.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—BY HENRY T. LEROY, Auctioneer—Will be sold at the private residence No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av., all the contents of said house containing that is useful and ornamental in a private dwelling, viz: Rich brocatelle parlor furniture, very fine gold gilt framed French glass mirrors with cornices and tables to match, rosewood etageres with glass doors and shelves, inlaid with silver, gilt and china ornaments, fine old paintings by celebrated artists, a choice selection of Parisian figures and vases, very rare; one 21 day clock, imported expressly for the owner; one fine rosewood case, carved legs, solid pearl keys and extraordinary fine toned piano-forte, full seven octave, and cost $650 when new. Bedroom furniture of rosewood and richly carved bedsteads and bureaus to correspond, mahogany wardrobe, toilet sets of the richest description. The dining room contains dinner and tea sets, silver casters and liquor stands, cut glass tumblers, goblets, wines, fruit dishes, extension dining table, &c., &c. Parties wishing to furnish their house, would do well to attend this sale, as everything must be sold, rain or shine, and delivered in 24 hours from time of sale. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., THIS DAY. Responsible parties will be in attendance to pack and ship anything to go out of town.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHold furniture, rich Wilton and Velvet carpets, costly French plate and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 6-octave, valuable oil paintings, silver cutlery, &c., at the elegant residence No. 76 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

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AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE SUPERB PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN, AND CHOICE PLANTS, now on exhibition at the Horticultural Festival Palace Garden Hall, E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction without reserve, on the evenings of FRIDAY, 20th inst., and SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above elegant articles. Among the paintings will be found the works of the following American, English and Flemish artists, viz: A. F. Bellows, A. H. Wenzler, Hy. Schaeffels, Doughty, J. B. Stearns, Blondell, Overdorex, J. T. Peels, J. S. Robbies, Dr. Coxi, Nicolls, Oothout, J. Williamson, Sonntag, Van Erp, Hy. Oleanwort, and many other distinguished artists, whose names will be found in the catalogue; also some fine oil pictures by the old masters. The above offers an opportunity seldom met with, to obtain really fine pictures as they will be positively sold without reserve as above. They will remain on exhibition every day and evening until the sale. Admission free.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the City; elegant carpets, oil cloths, French and cottage bedsteads, beds and bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; also, groceries, office furniture, &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1880

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
NEW YORK, MAY 14, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall,	D. S. Stanford,
James R. Whiting,	Wm. H. Weeb,
James T. Sanford,	Thomas M. Sheeard,
Hobart Ford.	Samuel S. Rollo.

Adam Stodart

At a subsequent meeting of the Board O. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. S. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgage on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to his notice.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST, MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES AND DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA, and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 19, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 18, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after the 1st of June. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A.M., 20th May inst.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox.

R. SUCK, Cash.

$3,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on improved property in Brooklyn. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park to acquire the title to certain lands for a public park or place, between one Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1859 at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be used for public purposes as extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3 1857. Dated May 12, 1859

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, SS.—NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS, against JACOB PICARD, Benjamin W. Vail, Constant Pequignot, Augustus Pequignot, William M. Bliss, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsival, T. Seymour Harper, Elias Magnin, Jacques Gnedin, Edward L. Theriat, Paul A. Brez, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Shortleff, and Lewis Feuchenbach (assignee of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at the City of Rochester, Monroe County within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Rochester, Aug. 18 1858

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys
my6-law6wF Rochester, N.Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Pleintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife Defendants. To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 23 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my10-law6wW No. 38 Wall-st. New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimsen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-lawtmF Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM ODLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law6mF* WILLIAM ODLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-lawtmF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flowers and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 100 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4 per ton $80; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25 per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 50 per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to OHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
6 P. M. for White Plains.
8.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
2.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 7:16 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington by 7 A. M and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Dutton Market Wharf, by steamer MAPLAND, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M for Greenport; 12 M and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,188,933 48
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37 431 67
Total	$5 151,501 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$263,734 56
For Interest	3,781 35—267,505 91
Total	$5 419,007 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 792 31
Paid for Annuities	3,196 96
Paid for Commissions	11 090 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c	$16 320 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263 591 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,119 69
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,067 3 6 66
Amount due from Agents	16 1 6 7 —5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5 263 591 89
Add interest accrued and due	143 000 00
Deferred premiums (estimate)	125,000 00
Office furniture (estimate)	20 000 00
Total	$5,551,591 89
Claims unpaid $51 000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1854	10,993
Issued during the quarter	188
Total	11,421
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,250
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.	
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of Increase	$3,163 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERIC S WINSTON, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, WM. MOORE, JOSEPH BLUNT, ROBERT H. McCURDY, ISAACS DEPEYSTER PEARSON, JOHN H SWIFT, WM J. BUNKER, WM BETTS, JOHN P. DELVERTON, JOHN WADSWORTH, ALFRED EDWARDS, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, JOHN STUART, GEORGE R CLARK, SAMUEL E. PAOULS, SAMUEL M. CORNELL, LUCIUS ROWINSON, W. SMITH BROWN, RICHARD PATRICK, WM B. POPHAM, LYCURGUS ROGERTON, CHARLES WHELEN, CASPER S. NORTON, HAMLIN BLAKE, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MILLARD FILLMORE, DAVID HOADLEY, HENRY A SMYTHE, WM. W. BADY, W. A. DODGE, GEORGE S. COE, WM K STRONG, ALEX W. BRADFORD, FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPARD HOMANS, Actuary
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurances combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 30 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, the scrip being non-forfeitable, free as bank bills.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858 and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue enures to the Company.

ROBERT B. ROOME President.

DUNCAN F. CUMMY, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

E. D. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 106, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th st., near 3d-av.

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Removed to No. 40 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

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ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS Are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.

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Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25,
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
GAYER, Commander,

is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 100 days and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 98 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM T COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

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THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st. The ship has five water-tight compartments, protecting the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

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W. B. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
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FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May

LAW REPORTS.

The Captain Chauncey Libel Suit.

MORE LETTERS PUT IN EVIDENCE—LIFE ON A UNITED STATES FRIGATE, AT A SUMMER WATERING-PLACE AND AT A FASHIONABLE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

The examination upon a charge of sending a libelous letter, preferred against Captain Chauncey, United States Navy, by Mr. Hillsburgh, his brother-in-law, was resumed yesterday, at 4 P. M., before Justice WELSH. The complainant and defendant were both present with their counsel, and a large gathering of respective friends and outsiders interested in the matter.

The following letter was put in evidence:

U. S. SHIP NIAGARA, off Charleston, Sept. 18, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: We arrived at this anchorage to day, and are now lying some twenty miles outside, in the open sea—a dangerous anchorage. We encountered a very heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, which tested ship and engine, and Driscoll's stomach, pretty well. He was awfully sick, and has eaten nothing since we left New-York till to-day; he looks bad, but says he is now "all right." I shall take good care of him as he is a "good fellow." As for myself, I am used up, having had no rest and no sleep, and very anxious time with this great ship, and small and inefficient crew. It is placing upon me a very great responsibility. The officers are all first-rate, and command my efforts with the utmost energy and zeal. We are all very happy and contented, as much as we can be, separated from all we love and hold dear; they even flatter me by saying they are pleased with their commander. I think, as all avers, we shall have a pleasant cruise. I hope not to be detained here beyond Monday. I have thought much of you all; of you, my dear sir, and of your kindness; of my dear boy, Buddy; and oh! of my dear little wife, Celia.

She is never absent from my memory, and I cherish her in my heart of hearts. If she but knew how this separation has satisfied me of my deep and devoted love and affection for her. I am sure she would love her "Pa" a little, and never be angry again with him. What would I not give to clasp her in my arms again! I hope you found her better in health, on your return to Sharon, and that you may all enjoy yourselves and be happy is my sincere wish. Continue in the country as long as possible; and tell Cecilia to be guided by your kind and brotherly advice, in all things in reference to her movements and expenditures particularly. She has affection for you, and confidence in you, and I am satisfied you will do everything in your power to advance her comforts and promote her interests. Tell dear Kate to report herself to her uncle Peter, for school, as soon as she returns to the City, if you should decide to remain some time longer in the country, she had better come in and go to school, as she is losing an important period of her life. Love to dear Kate, and to my sweet baby Fanny, who loves me so much. I hope they may preserve their health, and that God will watch over my poor orphan children. I have every confidence and reliance upon Cecilia's affection for Buddy and Fanny, and that she will be kind and affectionate in her treatment of them; she has a kind, generous and noble heart, filled with good impulses. When her *unkind and irritating husband* is absent, she will have no cause for anger, and her life I trust may be like a Summer's sky, with no bad "Pa" to ruffle the smooth current of her existence. Perhaps she may miss me a little, who knows? Perhaps she may not think me so very bad after all when I am away contending with the difficulties and dangers of my profession, and perhaps even she may offer a prayer for my safety, and for my safe return to her? Stranger things than this have happened. She has her wish however. The very day she said to me "She wished that I was ordered away, that it would be the best thing for both of us," *that day* my orders to sea were on their way to me. God has been merciful and listened to her prayers, and the husband who so truly loves her is on his way to distant shores. I have had a hard time, having here, a very unwieldy ship, with a new and untried crew and only half manned. This consequences is, I have been on deck all the time, and had no rest and no sleep. I have suffered much from dyspepsia and cannot eat. My steward is perfectly worthless and good for nothing, and if I had time I would get one here, but as the fever is so bad in Charleston probably she is not communicate with the city. He was drunk the first day out. Driscoll is very angry with him, and says he is an impostor. He (Driscoll) is a pleasant gentleman and shows an interest in my affairs. He sends his best regards, and will write to you. I fear I gave you much trouble in giving you so much to do for me, but I shall not fail to remember your kindness. Take care of my dear little wife, advise her, and look after Buddy and Fanny, they all love you and will be directed by you. I am much hurried and have several dispatches to write to the department, and must also write a few lines to my dear little wife. So God bless you and prosper you in all your wishes and undertakings. Regards to friends at Sharon and elsewhere, whom you may see.

Yours very sincerely and truly, in all friendship,

CHAS. HILLSBURGH, ESQ. JNO. L CHAUNCEY.

SUNDAY, Sept. 19.—Negroes on board to-day 271, wretched, emaciated creatures, many will probably die. I have a hard and most unpleasant duty before me. Will try and do it. Sail to-morrow.

September 21.—I am off to day. God bless you.

The re-direct examination of Mr. Hillsburgh was resumed as follows:

On the evening of the ink-stand scene I was sent for by Captain Chauncey to come to his room; I think it was in November, 1857; the first remark the Captain made to me on my entrance in the room was, "I shall not live with that woman any longer;" he pointed to his wife and followed up the remark by saying, "She has been out with a lot of strumpets like herself, and is nothing more or less than a G—d—d b—h," Mrs. Chauncey got excited and walked towards him, at which I interfered.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I said "Captain, you must not talk so to your wife."

Q.—What response did the Captain make? A.—He seized an ink-stand from e table and hurled it at his wife; the stand hit her, and the ink split over her dress and on the floor; following the throwing of the ink-stand, the Captain seized a chair and struck his wife; the chair hit her upon the shoulders and back and was broken; I immediately stepped in between them.

Q.—What did the Captain do then? A.—He did not do anything for a minute but talk; he called her a wh—e, a d—d b—h, a rotten b—h, and everything else that was vile; after talking in this strain awhile he rushed up to her and pushed her against the wall.

Q.—What did Mrs. Chauncey do at this treatment? A.—She went in another room and got a pistol; presenting the pistol at the Captain's head, she said: "I dare you to touch me now," and he did not touch her.

Q.—If he did not touch her, what did he say? A.—He said that she need not be alarmed, as he would not touch a woman.

Q.—What else did Mrs. Chauncey do? A.—She kept the pistol in her hand, the muzzle still pointed at his head; she called him a coward, and said he was a pretty man to talk about defenceless women, as women were the only persons he had ever been known to attack.

Q.—How did the scene wind up? A.—I left the room, and left them to fight it out between themselves.

Q.—Who was with you when you met Mrs. Chauncey at Sharon Springs? A.—Captain was with me, and the Captain's little boy; they stopped at the same hotel with me; the Captain's boy had been previously placed in my charge; I rode in a carriage with Mrs. Chauncey to the hotel; the Captain and his boy rode in a carriage which followed; I usad to visit Mrs. Chauncey in her room occastonally, and it was brought about at the instance of Captain Chauncey; one morning I was on the piazza with Mrs. Chauncey and her little daughter Kate, when we heard Captain Chauncey exclaim from his room above, "I wonder where the little b—hes have gone—I suppose they have gone into the woods to meet some men;" Mrs. Chauncey immediately went to her room; soon I heard loud talking, followed by the smashing of a window; hearing the pane smash, I walked up to their room.

Q.—What did you see on entering the room? A.—Captain Chauncey had a stick in his hand and was beating his wife.

Q.—Did he strike her after you entered? A.—He struck her once; I told the Captain he ought not to treat his wife so, and begged of him, if he had no respect for himself or wife, not to disgrace me; I had been in the habit of going to Sharon Springs in the Summer for several years.

Q.—Was any further violence used by the Captain to his wife? A.—I left the room alter begging the Captain to be more discreet in his conduct; a few days afterwards the Captain asked his wife, in my presence, to forgive him for the violence he had shown her; she said she never would forgive him, the disgrace to her had been so public; the Captain still begged her forgiveness, saying that he did not know what he was doing at the time; she was still firm in refusing to forgive him, alleging that it was not the first time, and that he had treated her in a similar manner frequently before; a day or two after this occurred the Captain asked me to take a walk with him, as he had something private to say to me; I did walk with him, and he importuned me to try and reconcile his wife to him; I promised to see her in regard to the matter, and had an interview in the parlor of the hotel, but I was unable to induce her to forgive the Captain; I told the Captain the result of my interview, but added that it was my belief that if he treated her kindly she would finally overlook his conduct.

Q.—Did Mr. Chauncey ever forgive his wife? A.—I saw in a paper that Captain Chauncey had been ordered to the *Niagara*, and was the first to apprise him of the fact; he was excessingly anxious to secure the pardon of his wife before leaving Sharon Springs, and I did my utmost to effect such a result, but without accomplishing the purpose; Mrs. Chauncey was too unwell to accompany her husband to New-York; I went with him and was with him all the time; I rode on the *Niagara* from the Navy-yard at Brooklyn to Sandy Hook; the Captain kept continually speaking to me about his wife; he told me to take good care of them, and said he would trust everything to me; Mrs. Chauncey and her daughter heard the opprobrious remark uttered at Sharon Springs by the Captain regarding them.

Q.—Since the return of the *Niagara* who has accompanied Mrs. Chauncey to her breakfasts at the Union-place Hotel? A.—I have; Captain Chauncey almost always lies abed till five o'clock in the afternoon; the Captain requested me to accompany his wife to Breakfast.

Q.—Did Captain Chauncey instruct you to keep an account of the bills made for his wife during his absence by yourself? A.—I rendered on his return my account, with the receipts and vouchers; the Captain expressed himself perfectly satisfied; my instructions were to draw on the Captain's brother for all moneys needed by his family, and to spare nothing that they needed; the Captain was absent on the *Niagara* about three months and a half, nearly $1,300 was paid out by me, a portion of which went to pay bills due at Sharon Springs and the Clinton-place Hotel; the individual expenses of Mrs. Chauncey, I should think, were about $500.

Q.—Did you give your consent to her expending money beyond the means of the Captain to pay, or for unnecessary purposes?

The question was objected to as calling for an expression of opinion from the witness, where the money came out of somebody else's pocket.

The question was urged on the ground that one of charges in the alleged libelous letter was, that Mr. [illegible] had, during the Captain's absence, robbed [illegible] of his income. In urging the question, counsel for Captain Chauncey, as he had understood, was worth $200,000, and was drawing, beside the interest [illegible] pay from the Government.

[illegible]

was aware of it. He added that his pay was $3,500 when at sea, and $2,500 when on shore.

The question was overruled and exception taken.

Q.—As to the charge in the letter of furnishing $9 werth of liquors to Mrs. Chauncey, under what circumstances were the liquors obtained? A.—The liquors comprised one gallon each of sherry wine and brandy; the liquors were procured for New-Year's, and in accordance with the Captain's own wish.

Q.—Who drank the liquor? A.—Captain Chauncey drank a good deal of it, and his friends drank most of the remainder; one of the items in the unpaid bill of $20 was a pair of India-rubber boots for the Captain's daughter; about a week after the Captain's return I sent to Peter S. Chauncey, his brother, a bill for $165 for articles furnished to Mrs. Chauncey, and received a check for the amount; the Captain sent for me on his arrival, and I met him on board the *Niagara* that night I accompanied him to the Union-place Hotel, where Mrs. Chauncey was.

Q.—How did Mrs. Chauncey receive him? A.—She was lying sick in bed; she had been sick about two weeks. One or two evenings after, I met the Captain coming out of the room where Mrs. Chauncey was lying sick. He spoke out roughly, and said: "The G—d—d bitch is always sick. She is no good to me, and is always making a hospital out of my rooms." The captain expressed his gratitude to me for my trouble on account of his family in his absence, and said he should never be able to pay me. Up to the time of receiving the libellous letter, no dispute had ever occurred between the Captain and myself.

The examination was adjourned to 3 P. M. on Tuesday next.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 19.

Before Judge Nelson.

John Graham vs. *Lewis H. Meyer*.—This action is one form of a controversy which has been before the Courts and the community in several shapes, and has been pretty fully stated in the newspapers. The plaintiff in this suit claims to recover of the defendant as one of the firm of Meyer & Stucken, of this City, the value of the steamships *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, and one-third of the steamship *United States*, which he alleges were converted by Meyer & Stucken to their own use in April, 1856. The main question between the parties is whether a transaction between them in December, 1855, was a usurious loan by Mayer & Stucken to the plaintiff, on the security of the vessels, and void by reason of the usury, or whether it was a *bona fide* purchase by Mayer & Stucken, and an agreement to reconvey them. The testimony is most voluminous, a great portion of it having been taken before an examiner in an equity suit brought by Graham to set aside the conveyance arising out of the transaction. Out of the whole, however, we will try to state the case so that it will at least show what is claimed on the one hand and the other.

The following conveyances were executed during the transaction: Bills of sala of tha property to Meyer & Stucken, executed on Dec. 5, 1855, which are absolute on their face; and convey the vessels to Meyer & Stucken for the sum in all of $105,000; an agreement, bearing date Dec. 6, 1855, signed by T. H. Lane, tha attorney of Meyer & Slucken, and James Nesmith, that within twenty days Meyer & Stucken would enter into an agreement to convey the vessels to Cornelius Poillon on receiving the sum of $125,000; and an agreement bearing date Dec. 31, 1855, by which Meyer & Stucken agreed with Poillon to convey to him on or before April 6, 1856, on receiving $125,000. These instruments are claimed by the plaintiff to be a mere cover for a loan. He alleges that he was in some pecuniary embarrassment at this time, there being liens for labor and supplies upon the *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, and suits also pending against him, in one of which judgment had been obtained, and execution issued for $6,700, and the Sheriff had levied upon the *St. Lawrence*, which he was proceeding to sell; that he had applied to various parties for the purpose of raising money on the security of the vessels without success, and finally was recommended to Judge Beebe, of the firm of Beebe & Donohue, as one who could probably help him; that by the influence of Beebe and Nesmith a loan of $100,000 for four months, which he supposed was sufficient to cover all the liens on the vessels, was arranged for from the firm of Meyer & Stucken, for a bonus of $20,000 to them and $5,000 to be paid for influencing the loan; that he being driven into a corner, the Sheriff threatening to sell the *St. Lawrence* next day, consented to these terms; that he objected to the form of the bills of sale as being absolute, but was told it would be best to have it so, and to have Meyer & Slucken egree to reconvey them to him on receiving $125,000; that an agreement for a reconveyance was drawn, but before it was executed it was suggested as better that the agreement for reconveyance should be made to some friend of Graham's, to which he assented, and named William H. Aspinwall as such friend; but afterwards Mr. Poillon, who had large claims against Graham, was suggested as a more proper person, and so the agreements for a reconveyance were executed to Poillon—that by Nesmith and Lane being given because Stucken positively refused to execute one bearing the same date with the bills of sale.

Graham was at this time expecting to sell the vessels to parties in Cuba, and shortly afterwerd he went with the *St. Lawrence* to Havana, provision for this having been made in the agreements, and endeavored to sell the vessels, but failed. Meyer & Stucken sent out powers of attorney to a Mr. Busing to act as their agent at Havana in the matter, and to execute bills of sale of the vessels. When Graham, having failed to sell the vessels there, was desirous of bringing the *St. Lawrence* back to New-York, he was prevented by Busing under instructions from Meyer & Stucken, and was compelled to go away without her. He had, however, effected a contract for the sale of the *Ocean Bird*, which had remained in New-York, and on his arrival here he proceeded to make arrangements to fit her up for such sale, but having moved her from one berth to another, his further proceedings with her were stopped by Meyer & Stucken, who took possession of her, with the aid of the United States Marshal, and the three vessels were afterwards sold to other parties by Meyer & Stucken, and Graham was thus unable to perform his contract for the sale of the *Ocean Bird*. On his return from Havana he applied to Meyer & Stucken for a statement of the amount due from him, and they made it out to be about $175,000, whereas he thought it should be but about $110,000, including the bonus, as he thought he had not used the full amount of the loan. The moneys at the time of the transaction were not paid to him directly, but were left in the hands of Meyer & Stucken, and drawn upon by Graham as he needed the money to pay off the liens, the bills being approved by Mr. Dunning, Graham's lawyer, and by Judge Beebe, before payment.

On this disagreement arising as to the amount, and on Meyer & Stucken taking possession of the *Ocean Bird*, Graham commenced an action in the Superior Court to set aside the conveyances as void for usury. This suit, however, could not be entertained by the Court on account of Mr. Stucken's being a Consul here for one of the Germnn States, and was dismissed. He afterwards commenced a suit in equity in this Court to set aside the conveyances and also the present action.

Mr. Stucken left the country before the commencement of the present action, which is, therefore, prosecuted against Mr. Meyer alone. And it is to be remarkad that Mr. Meyer was absent from the country during the whole of the transaction which was conducted by Mr. Stucken alone.

The aspect of the transaction claimed by the defendant is as follows: That Graham, being so in want of money, applied to Judge Beebe to raise $100,000 for him, offering to give him $5,000 for his services; that Beebe applied to various parties, and at last to Stucken, who positively refused to make any loan whatever; that Beebe, finding that Nesmith had influence with Stucken, got him to go and see him, and proposed to Graham that if he could not get a loan perhaps Stucken would buy the vessels outright, and would also agree to give to the creditors of Graham a chance to purchase them back again; that finally Stucken did agree to buy the vessels absolutely, and did so for the sum of $100,000, and agreed to sell them back again for $125 000 to Poillon for the benefit of Graham's creditors, and thereupon the bills of sale were executed, and the $5,000 was divided between Nesmith and Beebe.

The witnesses as to what the transaction really was, were on the part of the plaintiff, Capt. Graham himself, his book-keeper, Mr. Perkins, who was present most of the time, another clerk of his, Mr. Tollman, his lawyer, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Poillon and various persons who had heard the matter spoken of as a loan. On the part of the defendant were examined to this point Judge Beebe and his partner, Mr. Donohue, Mr. Lane and Mr. Stucken.

The plaintiff also proved a letter from Busing, the agent of Meyer & Stucken, at Havana, to Graham, announcing to him that he was authorized by them to receive any moneys "on account of a loan" by them to Graham. This, however, the defendants claimed to have met by proving that the authority sent was not such, and that that clause was artfully procured to have been inserted in Busing's letter by Graham himself.

There were other circumstances connected with it of varying importance, but the main body of the testimony was as to what was said by the persons who made the transaction, for it is to be noted that Graham and Stucken did not meet until after the bills of sale were executed, the transaction being carried on between Graham and his lawyer Mr. Dunning, and Judge Beebe, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Nesmith. As to these conversations the witnesses were irreconcilably opposed; those for the plaintiff giving it very clearly the aspect of a loan; and those for the defendant as clearly that of a positive purchase and sale.

The defendant in this action, however, claimed that whether the transaction was as represented by the plaintiff or the defendant, he was not liable, inasmuch as he was not in the county at the time, and it was not within the scope of the partnership business of Meyer & Stucken. He also claimed that the full value of the vessels had been paid. The evidence as to their value was extremely contradictory. The average of the valuations given by eleven witnesses for the plaintiff, was about $373,000, while the highest estimate put on them by the defendants' witnesses, was about $165,000.

The case has occupied the Court just seven days, being much shortened, doubtless, by the reading of depositions previously taken, instead of examining the witnesses in open Court.

Judge NELSON charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The first question for your consideration in this case is as to the true character of the transaction out of which the sale of the three ships in question, and the contract for reconveyance, arose. A large portion of the evidence in this case produced by the parties on each side, relates to this question. Was the transaction a loan of money, for the forbearance of which more than 7 per cent. was reserved, and were the bills of sale and the contract for a reconveyance a mode of security? In other words, was the transaction a usurious loan in the disguise of a sale, or was it what it purported on the face of the papers to be, a *bona fide* sale of the vessels, with a contract for their reconveyance at a future day. It is not denied, I believe, by the learned counsel for the defendants, that if the transaction was really and actually a loan of money between these parties at a usurious rate of interest, no matter what was the form of the security, any contrivance for the purpose of covering it up and avoiding the condemnation of the Statute cannot change its character. It would be still a loan, and if more than seven per cent. were reserved for its forbearance, the contract and all its securities, all conveyances of property connected with the security would be utterly void. No title would pass to the lender, and if the property got into his possession in any way resting upon a contract of this description, he would be responsible to the borrower for its value.

Now Gentlemen, this is undoubtedly the most important question involved in this case, and therefore it will be necessary that you should turn your attention particularly to the evidence produced by the parties tending to explain and give character to the transaction.

The bills of sale of the three vessels from Poillon, (who held the title of the *Ocean Bird*) and from Graham, of the other two vessels, the *St. Lawrence* and the *United States*, are dated on the 5th December 1855. The bill of sale of the *St. Lawrence* bears date on the 6th, but was acknowledged on the 5th and I presume the date of the execution was a mistake. The bill of sale of the *United States* was not produced on the trial, but proof was given of it by the plaintiff. It was executed at the same time.

There are several contracts in the record connected with the transaction for reconveyance. There are two of them dated on Dec. 6, 1855, one day after the date of the bills of sale, which purported to have been executed by Nesmith and Lane, binding themselves that Meyer & Stucken would, within twenty days, enter into a contract of reconveyance; the other signed by Meyer & Stucken, by which they agreed to reconvey, and dated on the 31st of December, 1855.

Now, the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff, to explain this transaction and these documents, the bills of sale and contracts for reconvayance, are Mr. Perkins, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Poillon and Mr. Graham, the plaintiff in the suit. On the part of the defendant, they produce Mr. Beebe, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Stucken, one of the parties. The testimony in the case, which probably must control the question in your judgment, is derived from these several witnesses. There are other facts brought out in the course of the trial, in the examination of the witnesses, bearing on the question on one side or the other, but the weight of the proof, the controlling evidence in the case upon this question, is found in the testimony of these witnesses.

Now, on the part of the plaintiff, these four witnesses, who are more or less connected with this transaction, all concur that this was a negotiation for a loan from beginning to end. They give the terms, the conditions, the delays in completing the security upon the vessels, particularly and in detail. They state in respect to terms, that $20,000 was to be given as a premium for the loan of $100,000 for a period of four months, and that $5 000 was to be given to the parties who had procured the loan; that the bills of sale and the contract of reconveyance at the end of four months were modes of securing this loan, insisted on by the defendants, acquiesced in by the plaintiff.

The witnesses for the defendant agree that the negotiation commenced in the application of Graham to Stucken for a loan of money, but that it was refused from the beginning, and that finally an offer to purchase the vessels was made and accepted, and in the view they give to the case the weight of their testimony upon the question is that the transaction ultimately end finally was a purchase of the vessels with a contract for reconveyance at the end of four months. It is admitted, however, that the purchase money offered or proposed for tha three vessels was $100 000, the same sum about which the negotiation commenced for a loan. It is admitted, also, that $5,000 was claimed and agreed to in behalf of the persons who procured the sale of the vessels, and that the contract for reconveyance was at the end of four months, when tha loan originally negotiated for was to expire.

The difference tharafore between the testimony on the part of the defendant in respect to the transaction and that on the part of the plaintiff is brought down to a very narrow point. The terms are the same as to the money; the conditions are the same as to time, and the only point of difference between the witnesses on the part of the defendant and the plaintiff is as to the mere fact of sale or loan; and that is the question, gentlemen, which you must decide upon this testimony. The question of fact belongs entirely to your judgment and verdict.

On the part of the defendant it is insisted, and on evidence which he claims maintains this view, that the contract of sale of the three vessels and that of reconveyance were ant concurrent, but were independent of each other and distinct. A very material fact upon this question as to the character of the transaction. Now, upon this point in the case the testimony of Mr. Dunning, who represented tha plaintiff as his counsel, is very important. He participated in these negotiations as the attorney for the plaintiff, and he states unqualifiedly that when the negotiation for the loan was concluded—agreed upon, and that it should be secured by bills of sale of tha three vessels and by a reconveyance at the end of four months, Judge Beebe, or some person representing the defendant, was to draw the bills of sale, and he, Dunning, was to draw the contract for reconveyance; that he went to his office and drew it, and a short time after, on the same day, returned with the contract as drawn by himself. This was concurrent with the draft, and believe the execution of the bills of sale, and, as I understand Judge Beebe, though his recollection is not as direct and explicit as that of Dunning, yet, as I understand his testimony, he does not deny that there was a contract for reconveyance at the end of four months prior to the execution of the bills of sale, and concurrent with the agreement to sell the vessels. The contract for reconveyance was not, however, executed at tha time of the execution and deltvery of the bills of sale. Objections were made to it by the defendant and his counsel. Judge Beebe objected to it, and Mr. Lane objected to it, and it was referred to Judge Beebe to draw up the form of the reconveyance, which he did. There was also delay in reference to the parties. The original draft was drawn for the reconveyance by Meyer & Stucken to Graham. Graham was objected to, and he substituted a friend, Mr. Aspinwall, and the conveyance was drawn to him. That was objected to, and was also changed, upon what particular ground there is some controversy; and it was drawn to Poillon, whose name was inserted because he was a creditor, and it was thought proper to make it to him. Then there was delay because objection was made to having the contract executed by the defendant, and it was at last agreed that it should be executed by two friends of the defendant, not a contract of reconveyance, for the title was not in them, but a contract that Meyer & Stucken would, within twenty days, execute a reconveyance. Why did not Meyer and Stucken at once execute a contract of reconveyance if it had been agreed before the execution of the bills of sale that such a contract should be entered into, instead of turning it over to these third parties?

Now although the date of these contracts for reconvayance is Dec. 6, for that of Nesmith and Lane, and Dec. 31 for the one by Meyer & Stucken, yet if these agreements, by Nesmith and Lane, in the first instance, and Meyer & Stucken in the second, were executed in pursuance of an agreement, concurrent with the contract of sale of the ships, it is no matter as to the time when they were entered into. The legal effect and bearing of the fact upon the question to which it relates, the first question in the case, is identically the same as if they had been both executed on the same day, the 5th of December, 1855.

These are all the observations, Gentlemen, which I think it important to submit to you on the first question in the case which you will be called upon to look into and dispose of. It will be for you, on a review of the testimony on the part of the plaintiff and defendant, to say whether this transaction between these parties was a sale of these three vessels and an agreement to reconvey them at an enhanced price within four months and nothing else; whether it was a transaction that is exhibited on the face of the papers alone, or, looking behind these papers, this documentary evidence, into the real intent of the parties, whether at the bottom it was a loan of money for the forbearance of which more than seven per rent. was reserved. If the latter was the real transaction, the real object of the parties, then no matter as to the form of these conveyances. The law strips the transaction of every cover and concealment and judges it according to its substance. Its real object and purpose.

The next question, if you should find for the plaintiff on that I leave submitted to you, is, whether there has been a conversion of these ships. There has not been much dispute between the parties or counsel upon this point in the case. It is admitted that the *St. Lawrence* was taken out of the hands and possession of the plaintiff in Cuba some time in March, 1856, and that the *Ocean Bird* was taken out of his hands in April following—the latter part of April—and that they were sold by Meyer & Stucken to Spanish gentlemen the former part of May, 1856. There can be no question, therefore, as to the conversion of this property to the uses of the defendant, and if not protected by a valid sale under the negotiation and execution of the bills of sale, undoubtedly the case is with the plaintiff, because in this aspect the contract would be utterly void, no title would pass to the defendant, and he would be responsible for the value of the property.

It is said, however, that, conceding all this as respects Stucken, who was the acting member of the firm here in this transaction, the present defendant Meyer is not liable for the conversion as he had no connection with the original transaction, being absent from the country; and it is undoubtedly true that this was a transaction on the part of Stucken outside of the partnership arrangements or articles, and would not be binding on his copartner, who had renounced the transaction or who had refused to submit to it or to participate in it. But it is insisted by the plaintiff's counsel that Meyer, with the full knowledge of all the material facts involved in the transaction between Stucken and Graham, assented to it, acquiesced in it, and is reaping the benefits of it. And if so, undoubtedly he is responsible, as much so as the member of the firm who carried it on. Now, it appears from the evidence of the book-keeper of Meyer & Stucken, and also from the vouchers, the documentary evidences that have been furnished in the course of the trial, that the negotiation between Stucken and Graham for this loan or this purchase was carried on in the name of the firm throughout. It appears also that the moneys paid under this arrangement between these parties were paid out of the partnership funds, the whole of them. It appears further that the proceeds from the sale of these vessels in May, 1856, went into the partnership funds, and was used there for the benefit of the firm. So it appears upon the face of the partnership books.

Now it appears from the evidence—I think I am not mistaken—that Meyer returned from Europa the last of September or first of October, 1857. Of course he had access to all the books of the firm and all the partnership transactions, and all the business of the firm, and he continued a partner in the concern down to, I think, February, 1858, when the partnership was dissolved. Now, on the 7th of January, 1858, some three months after he had arrived in the City and had resumed his place in the house—indeed I believe he was the sole representative, Stucken having left for Europe—at the end of some three months he makes an affidavit in this suit, when of course his attention must have been called directly to this transaction and to this litigation between his house and the plaintiff, in which he swears that the whole transaction as to the sale of these vessels is more fully set forth in the answer of Stucken in the equity suit commenced in this Court by Graham; that he has carefully read that answer and verily believes the same, and all the allegations thereof, to be true in every respect. That answer sets up that the whole of this negotiation, as it respects the sale and purchase of these vessels, was made by the firm of Meyer & Stucken, in express terms. This is affirmed by Meyer three months after he had access to the books of the house, and not only participated in the business of the firm, but seems to have been the sole representative of the firm here. Now it is for you to say, upon these facts, whether he has not affirmed this transaction, with knowledge of its character, no matter what opinion he may have had as respects the character of the transaction. He may have, and undoubtedly he did, believe that it was a sale and not a loan, and that Graham was litigious, as Stucken says in one of his letters. But, seeing that the transaction was the transaction of the firm, that the benefit of it went into the firm, that it was a firm operation, if he chose to affirm it, he must affirm it subject to all its infirmities, subject to all the legal consequences that might flow from it.

His Honor then proceeded to charge the Jury on the question of damages, the sole remaining question in the case; telling them that this being an action at law, if the plaintiff had established that the transaction was a usurious one, he would be entitled to recover back the full value of the property, with interest from the time of the conversion, without any deductions for the amount paid out by Meyer & Stucken; that the plaintiff, however, did not desire to recover the full amount, but had made up a statement of amounts which he was willing to have the Jury deduct from the full damages, amounting to $145,325 65; and there were two or three other items of which a statement would be handed to them, which the plaintiff would leave to the Jury to deduct or not, as they saw fit; that this amount, whatever they should agree upon, they were to deduct if they found for the, plaintiff, from the value of the vessels at the time of their conversion. That, as it appeared such vessels could not be said to have a market value, and that they must take a wide margin; therefore, in ascertaining their value and determine It with reference not to any one place but to the whole country, a question depending upon sound sense, good judgments and honest minds. That the defendent claimed that there were incumbrances on the vessels which would diminish their value, but, on the evidence, there were no incumbrances on them at the time they were taken out of Graham's possession.

The case was given to the jury about 11½ o'clock. About 5 o'clock they returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $200,000, and interest from April 18, 1856.

For plaintiff, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Williams; for defendant, Mr. Brady, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue, and Mr. Lane.

Notwithstanding hard timea, the West is not dead yet. Mr. C. B. Norton, bookseller, of this City, takes to Europe with him next week an unprecedented amount of orders to supply colleges and private libraries in the Western States with Europeen books. The fact shows not only the taste but tha means of the newer portions of our country.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 19.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	104¼	
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	
30,000	Virginia 6s	b60	94¾
5,000	do	s10	95¾
10,000	do	b60	94¾
36,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	
1,000	do	83¾	
50 000	do	s30	83
28 000	do	s3	83
5,000	do	b30	82¾
6,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90¾	
5,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	90	
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	80¾	
6,000	do	80	
5,000	do	s80	78
3,000	J. & M. L. G. B.	16	
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94¼	
60	do	94	
100	do	s30	93¾
50	do	s15	94
120	Penosyl. Coal Co.	81½	
100	do	s10	81
123	do	s3	81
65	Pacific Mail St. Co.	75	
50	do	b60	75
50	do	s19	75
20	do		74½
25	Clev. C. & Cin. R.		96¾
5	do		96¾
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s60	62¾
200	do		64
130	do		63¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b15	72¾
100	do	s30	72¾
50	do	s30	72¾
1050	do	s10	72¾
100	do	s15	72¾
500	do	s10	72¾
1,100	do	b30	72¾
1,300	do		72¾
100	do		72
200	Hnd. Riv. R.	b10	31¾
150	Brooklyn City R.		118
300	Reading Railroad		45¾
150	Panama Railroad		117¾
100	do	s60,	116¾
150	do		117¾
50	Mich Cen. R.	b	41¾
25	do	s60	41¾
300	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S		31¾
100	Illinois Cen. R.	b45	55¾
100	do		55
50	do		54¾
700	Clev. & Toledo R.		27
400	do	b30	28
100	do	b30	27½
200	Chic. & Rock Is. R		62¾
100	do	s10	62½
200	do	s10	62
150	do	s10	62½
150	do		62½
100	do		62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		90¾
5,000	Virginia 6s		96¾
7,000	do		96¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	a60	81½
13,000	do		83¼
10,000	do	s30	83¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s		90¾
1,000	Erie R. 1st M.	B.	91¾
4,000	Erie R. 3d M.	B.	83
1,000	Terre H. & A. 2d M.		43
2,000	Harlem 2d M.	B.	89
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bend		79¾
50	Am. Ex. Bank		103¾
25	do		102
25	do		101¾
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co		94
100	N. Y. Central R.		73¾
200	do	s10	73¾
250	do	s10	73¾
150	do	s10	73¾
50	Erie Railroad		7¾
100	Reading Railroad		45¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		31½
100	Ill. Cen. R.		s60 54¼
13	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.		98¾
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60	63¾
160	Clev. & Tol. R.	s15	27
150	Chic. & R. I. R.		62¾
600	do		63¼

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5 000	LaCr. & M. R. R. 2d mtge. bonds		42½
$2,000	G. & Tol. R. s. L. 7s.		67
$1,000	Missouri 6s		83
$1,000	Brooklyn City 6s		102¾
$3,000	L Cr's & M. R. R. 8s		16
100	Phenix Bank		112½
40	Lenox Fire Ins. Co		94½
20	Merc. Fire Ins. Co.		170½
160	P. Cooper Fire Ins. Co		10
9	North River F. I. Co.		140
50	Tradesm's. F. I. Co.		104¾
3	Col. Mnr. Ins. Co.		117
13	Irving Fire Ins. Co.		116½
50	Mer. Mu Ins. Co.		111
80	Kings C'y F. I. Co.		88
10	Home Fire I. Co.		175¾
1	Harmony F. I. Co.		81¾
8¾	N. J. R. & Trs Co.		130
10	Bk. of New-York		107
50	Ameri'n. Ex. Bank.		104½
10	Bank of Comm'h		98¾
0	Bank of Commerce.		100¾
20	Hanover Bank		90¾
100	Fire Ins. Co. State of N. Y.		30
5	Mercan. Mu. Ins. Co.		112
20	N. World F. I. Co.		100½
15	Excelsior F. I. Co.		102¾
30	Hous. R. prefe'd		39

THURSDAY, May 19—P. M.

The change in the Money Market incident to the recent advance of intereat in the European markets, has taken more definite shape, and we are enabled, after a pretty thorough canvass, to quote as follows:

Loans on demand to Stock Brokers.....5 ₩ cent.
Discount on 60-day paper.....6

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2393. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

NO GENERAL ACTION REPORTED.

Departure of Napoleon III. for the Seat of War.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Tending Downward—Provisions Quiet—Consols 91 5-8@91 7-8.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

DETAILS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, May 20.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., via Cork, the 12th, inst., passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on her way to New-York, where she will be due on Monday morning.

The *City of Baltimore* was boarded by the News yacht of the Associated Press which has brought to this port the annexed summary of her news.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from New-York on Wednesday, the 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 9th May.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

No battle has taken place.

The Austrians apparently exhibited much indecision, and kept occupying places, and then abandoning them.

There had, indeed, been no material change in affairs since the departure of the *Canada*. Heavy rains had prevailed, and continued up to the latest accounts.

A bulletin from Vienna explains that the Austrians had taken up a position between the Po and Sesia rivers, to await better weather, before resuming the offensive.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, accompanied by Prince NAPOLEON, quitted Paris on the 10th, for Genoa. The Empress is proclaimed Regent during the Emperor's absence.

The Sardinian General, DEL LA MARMORA, had made the river Dora his strategetical line.

The Austrians were fortifying their position on the Sesia.

Marshal CANROBERT was said to be directing the operations of the Allies from Alessandria.

The Austrians were suffering much from sickness.

The Sardinians were preparing a grand reception for NAPOLEON at Genoa.

Austria was expected soon to have three-quarters of a million of men under arms.

The Austrians had declared Ancona in a state of siege. The Pope had protested against this action, and Austria was to reconsider it.

The number of French troops at Rome is to be increased, and placed on a war footing.

The English Parliamentary elections were almost concluded. The ministerial gain was variously estimated from nineteen to twenty-eight.

M. DE PERSIGNY had been appointed French minister to London.

The *Moniteur* denies that France is about to concentrate an army on the Rhine.

The Paris Bourse was flat, and the Three Per Centes rather lower.

The steamer *Great Britain*, with Melbourne dates of March, 1, had reached Liverpool. The markets were without improvement. Mining was active.

The Australian Mail steamer *Emeu* was consider ably overdue at Suez.

The latest Turin telegraph says that the Austrians were recrossing the Sezia in haste.

LONDON, Thursday May 12.

The *Morning News* of last evening says: "The price of Consols is ¼@¾ per cent. higher over that of Tuesday, a favorable effect having been produced checking the drain of gold. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices were generally satisfactory.

In the discount market the demand was moderate although high rates were still demanded for long paper.

At Paris the subscription to the French loan of twenty millions already exceeds forty millions, including a very large number for only ten francs of the annual income. All connected with the Government are expected to take part in this new national demonstration.

At St. Petersburg Exchange was firmer and quoted at 33¾.

A painful feeling was produced on the Stock Exchange, to-day, by the announcement that sixteen more individuals had ceased to be members of the establishment.

The Bank of Belgium has raised its rates of discount from three to four per cent.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday.

The Emperor arrived here at midday. He embarked on the *Reine Hortense*, where he received the city authorities and left at 2 P. M.

BY THE CANADA AND THE EDINBURGH.

Movements of the War in Italy.

The *Official Bulletin* of Vienna announces that the head-quarters of the army which had crossed the Ticino have been removed on to Guardasco.

The *Nord* says that to check the march of the Austrians upon Turin, the Sardinian Government has not only inundated all the plains of Sesia, but has destroyed the bridges and interrupted the communication by cutting trenches, at distances of 100 metres from each other, across the road.

The *Suisse* says: "Our private accounts inform us that Piedmont is making arrangements for preventing the Austrians from establishing themselves too strongly in the mountainous part of the district of Novara. A battery of artillery and some troops have arrived at Domo d'Ossola; united with the National Guard, which is strongly organized, they will offer a sufficient resistance to any *coup de main*. GARIBALDI, moreover, is expected to occupy Biella, Bannes, &c., with several battalions of volunteers."

The various bulletins that have reached us from Turin state that the Austrians have augmented the garrison and war *materiel* of Ancona. They have also occupied Mortara with 20,000 men. Almost all the troops stationed at Placenza have left, and the Austrian authorities have proclaimed the state of seige. The arrival and departure of French troops at Turin and Genoa continues, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. The Austrians have entered the Duchy of Modena at Reggio. The valley of Scrivia is strongly occupied by the French. The Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that, during the temporary absence of General LA MARMORA, Count CAVOUR will control the departments of War and Marine.

General TAOCHU, it is said, will be named to replace the late General BOTAI, whose sudden death, at Susa, has been mentioned.

The Marseilles journals of Wednesday announce the arrival in that city of the French Generals of Division CAMOU, GAULT and AOOSA, and of General of Brigade ROSS, on their way to Italy.

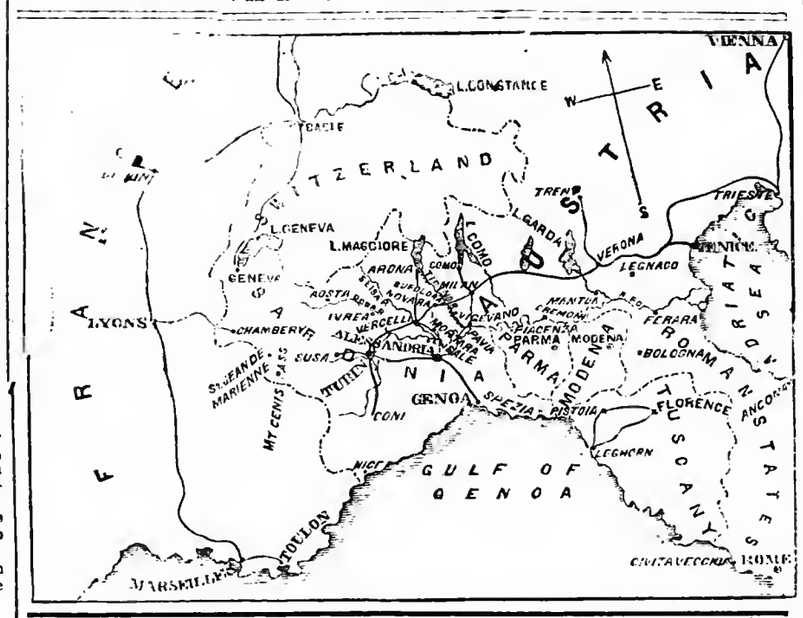
The Havre journals state that the French Government has hired three steamers of that port belonging to MM. BARRAY & Co., the *Havre*, the *Dordogne*, and the *Gironde*, to convey stores from Marseilles to Genoa for the army of Italy. They add that it is believed the Government has also hired two steamers of the Havre to Hamburg line, the *Paris* and the *Hamburg*, and that it is thought likely that it will hire all the great steamers of Havre suitable for transports.

The *Gazette des Hopitaux* gives the following as the appointments to the medical staff of the army of Italy: Baron LARREY, surgeon-in-chief; M. CRAMPOUILLON, surgeon of the first corps; M. BOUDIN, of the 2d corps; M. SALLERON, of the 3d corps; and M. JENIN, of the 4th corps. MM. LAGOUBET, BERTHERAND, and CAZALAS are attached to head-quarters; and MM. MARY and NAPOLEON PARRIER to the ambulances of the guard.

TURIN, May 5.—Official Bulletin.—"The attempt of the Austrians to force the passage of the Po at Frassinetto commenced on the 3d. The cannonade lasted fifteen hours, and was recommenced yesterday afternoon and lasted for the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese only had a few wounded, whilst the Austrians experienced much loss. Four thousand Austrians were yesterday at Castlenova Scrivia."

TRIESTE, May 4.—A proclamation has been issued by the Austrian General Commanding in Italy, announcing that the Austrian army has crossed the Ticino, and that the Sardinian army has been driven back upon Turin. The proclamation says that the Austrians have come to restore order, and to free the country from the revolutionary bands which infest it. The Austrians will not make war upon the people, but will treat as enemies all who oppose them.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.



THE SEAT OF WAR.

In order to convey to the reader, who may desire to follow the movements of the hostile forces now confronting each other on the banks of the Po a comprehensive idea of the theatre of conflict, the map which is given above, has been prepared. With the assistance of this outline, the following general topographical description, which we borrow from *Galignani's Messenger*, will be intelligible.

If Alessandria, which was dismantled by the Austrians in 1835, when they gave it up to Piedmont, but which has recently been fortified, were made the basis of operations of an invading army against Milan, the army would have two routes to follow; the first, in which there are a number of torrents, up to the Ticino, which separates Lombardy from Piedmont; and the second, the easier one, presenting an obstacle in the Po, which is the southern limit of Lombardo-Venetia. Now, Austria, which occupies Piacenza, on the right bank of that river, has established an intrenched camp at that place. Lower down are Cremona, and on the left bank Mantua, to defend the passage against an army which should leave Piacenza in its rear. On the first road to Milan, behind the Ticino, is Pavia, which seems to have been lately fortified, in order to be made a base of operations against Alessandria, if besieged. On the north are Bergamo and Brescia—strong places, but not impregnable, and able to disquiet an army passing them to attack Verona and Mantua, which are the key of the country. This territory was the theatre of the campaign of 1796, and Austria has accumulated defences there, in the belief that in a future war the same plan of attack would be followed; but that is perhaps doubtful. On the Mincio, which is only ten leagues long from the Lake of Gardo, in which it rises, to the marshes which surround Mantua, where it falls into the Po, and which can be forded in several places, means of defence have been accumulated, and Peschiera and Manlua protect its two extremities. The Adige is in the rear, and flows parallel to the Po for a certain distance. It is perpendicular to it behind the Lake of Gardo from Verona to Legnano—a length of fifteen leagues. It can nowhere be forded, and its banks, on the side of Verona, are covered with gardens and vineyards, and those on the side of Mantua with rice fields and marshes. The road from Verona to Legnano runs between the Adige and a canal; and an army placed within the square formed by Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnano, protected by the water which is found on the east and west, by mountains to the north and by the marshes to the south, is free in its movements, and can march on any point that may be menaced. Peschiera, of which the defences are somewhat scattered, is the refuge of the flotilla which, acting on the Lake of Gardo, would menace a *corps d'armee* desiring to cross the Mincio, and protects the locks which enable the banks of the lower part of the river to be inundated. By an inundation the flying bridges constructed by the enemy would be carried away. Mantua is, like Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio, surrounded by a lake, which should be drained in order to allow the town to be taken, and draining would leave a pestilential marsh which would render the place uninhabitable. The fortress is reached by raised causeways protected by forts. It is very difficult to take, but can be easily blockaded. As this place appears to Austria too unhealthy and too far from the Tyrol, she has established her head-quarters at Verona, and has disbursed a large sum in fortifying the place. Verona, like all the positions fortified by Austrian engineers, comprises, in addition to numerous fortifications, an intrenched camp, capable of containing an army. It is believed that the fate of the place will be decided rather by a battle than by a siege, which last would require a vast force. Legnano is a *tete de pont* fortified by NAPOLEON, which would enable the army of Verona to proceed to Mantua, as Peschiera on the north would give it an issue on Brescia and the northern part of the Milanais. Moreover, an Austrian army, defeated and obliged to remain at Verona, could be relieved by troops arriving from the Tyrol on the front and rear of the bescigers. The numerous roads in the Tyrol are protected by forts which a handful of men would be capable of defending against a victorious army. If, however, Verona were to be taken, the conquest of Venetia would not be difficult. As to the Adriatic, Austria has taken the precaution of protecting herself against an attack on its coast. From the banks of the Po to the frontier of Istria the shores of the Adriatic are very insalubrious. In some places it is impossible to pass a night without being attacked by fever, and the sea is shallow to a considerable distance from the coast. Venice, in fact, is the only place which can receive vessels even of a secondary size, and they must enter by passes which are protected by strong forts. If the city were taken, Fort Malghera would remain, and it cannot be approached either by land or water. In 1848 the insurgents in that fort resisted the besieging Austrian army until men and ammunition were exhausted.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA—THE ALLEGED TREATY.

The *Times* remarks upon the change of policy of the Emperor of the French since the fall of Sebastopol, and recalls the various incidents, showing that there has existed for several years a good understanding between France, Russia and Sardinia, which has always taken the form of thwarting the designs of England and Austria whenever they have a common object. Russia, unless she have renounced all her ambitious plans and pretensions, has the deepest interest in involving Austria in a war with France, which would leave Russia free to foment a revolt of the Christian population in Turkey, and perhaps to obtain for herself some of the more remote and least contented provinces of the Austrian Empire. During the first four months of the present year the conduct of Russia has been dark, ambiguous and reserved. Is there anything in the antecedent probabilities of the case to render it unlikely that there should exist between Russia and France a secret understanding hostile to Austria and to England in the event of a European war? The *Times* says, in addition to the telegrams from Berlin and Vienna respecting the treaty, it was enabled from authority—which would be recognized as excellent authority if it were at liberty to produce it—to give some details. From the details of Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. DISRAELI it appears a written agreement does exist, and the question is, Have we got the whole of it? Nobody supposes Russia to be animated by any burning sympathy for the Italians. Among the despotic Powers of Europe, the Emperor of the French, the most repressive in his internal government, alone makes professions of liberal sympathies. Russia at any rate is free from this hypocrisy. She gives nothing for nothing; and had any one been found to assert that she did otherwise in this case we candidly confess that we should not believe him. Still less can we believe that Russia has committed herself to an act of decided hostility to Austria without providing for further contingencies. She must be prepared to go through with what she has begun. People and States do not conspire by halves. Russia would not go so far as she has gone without being prepared for war; and the first preparation for war would naturally be a treaty alliance, convention, engagement, understanding—call it what you will—between herself and France.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The following are further details received from the other parts of Italy: "The Provisional Government of Tuscany has issued a notice announcing that it has appointed M. GIOACIO MANIN, son of the late Venetian Dictator, to the post of aide-de-camp to Gen. CELOA, with the grade of Lieutenant of the Staff. The Provisional Prefect of Florence has issued a proclamation recommending the greatest tranquillity under the present circumstances. The *Monitore Toscano* states that the Tuscans had presented an address to the English residents there, and that the latter have replied by another address, in which they plead the difficulties the British Government has to encounter in its relations with foreign States, but declare that their sentiments are in favor of the Italian cause. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has left Ferrara for Bologna. The Tuscan army is actively engaged at present in field practice. Part of the gendarmerie of Como, who had received Minié rifles from the Austrian Government with orders to repair to Milan, have deserted to the Piedmontese. The Austrians have formed a military line from Bologna to Ancona, and comprising Foligno. Letters from Naples state that great activity reigns in the arsenals. A levy is in progress, and secret orders have been sent for every regiment to detach four companies to the Abruzzi. The Duke of Modena has sent 600 men against Massa and Carrara. A Piedmontese detachment with two guns has been sent from La Spezia to oppose them.

The correspondent of the *Globe* says "The movements and relative position of the allied armies of Independence must necessarily be kept from telegraphic ken, and the writers of strategetic articles in London journals (much like the sophist lecturing on the art of war for the benefit of HANNIBAL) may wait patiently, and put, meanwhile, their trust in MCMAHON, CANROBERT, RANDON, VAILLANT and LA MARMORA. Some younger officers, particularly BOUSAKI, are believed by the troops (who watched him in the Crimea) likely to to emerge out of this campaign topmost of the whole staff in hardihood and wise doing. General BRUAT, who led the first division over Mount Cenis, is a loss. His death at the top of the Alps was simply owing to his not adding to much professional ability a very slight knowledge of the laws regulating animal life. Heated with the work of climbing the heights of glory and marshalling the vanguard, he would gulp down a glass of snow water, and fell as if stricken by a shot. He was 45."

The *Times*, alluding to the suspension of specie payments by Russia, Austria and Sardinia, explains that a suspension of specie payments—which, by almost every one on the Continent, and by not a few in England, is considered a very natural and protective step at the beginning of a war—is but a contrivance for extorting funds from the people in a partial, covert and ruinous manner, and for raising forced loans in a way utterly destructive of that credit upon the maintenance of which the power of raising loans with economy solely depends. It cannot affect English finance, because, if these nations require anything from us, it must be paid for in gold or its equivalent.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

INTERESTING MEETING OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

The *Moniteur* of the 4th publishes the following account of the sitting of the French Senate, on the 31 inst., under President TROPLONG. Prince NAPOLEON attended the sitting. M. FOULD, Minister of State took his seat with the usual formalities, and addressed the Senate as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor of laying before the Senate a statement of the negotiations followed by the Powers up to the moment when Austria, separating her action from that of the other Cabinets, took the resolution of addressing an ultimatum to Sardinia to the effect that if it was not agreed to she would have recourse to arms. The Government of the Emperor did not wish Austria to remain ignorant of the view it should take of such an eventuality, and his Majesty's *Charge d'Affaires* at Vienna, on the 26th of last month, notified to the Austrian Government that if its troops crossed the Piedmontese frontiers France would be obliged to regard such an invasion of an allied country as a declaration of war. The Court of Austria having persisted in employing force, and its troops having entered the Sardinian territory on the 29th, the Emperor has ordered me to bring to he cognizance of the Senate this fact, which constitutes Austria in a state of war with France.

This communication was received with shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The President then rose and said: "I take note of the communication of the Minister of State. If I may be allowed to add a few words to interpret the sense of the acclamations we have just heard, I will say, while our illustrious colleagues, the Marshals and Generals intrusted with commands, will maintain the glory of the French name opposite the enemy, the Senators who remain here will not shrink from any act of civil courage or devotion to the Emperor. There will be a rivalry of patriotism between them and us—(applause)—for this is a just war; is is simply a reply to a challenge and an aggression. It is the consequence of a secular policy which has always been moved by the crisis in Italy as if they were events in France. ['Yes, yes!' and applause.] The Emperor cannot allow Turin, which is the key of the Alps, no more than Rome, which holds the keys of the Church, by the hands of a holy and venerated Pontiff—[Great sensation]—to fall under the usurping yoke of an influence hostile to France. [Great applause.] Italy, then, will be restored to her nationality. She will not be revolutionized—['Excellent!'—but liberated—[Great applause]—and that beautiful country, threatened with a master, will find a liberator. '*Vive l'Empereur.*' All the members rose and joined in the acclamation.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE WAR QUESTION.

The following is the full text of the circular dispatch addressed by Count BUOL, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Austrian diplomatic agents, under date of April 29:

"I send herewith a copy of the manifesto which the Emperor, our master, has this day addressed to his people. His Majesty announces to the Empire that he has resolved to order the Austrian army to cross the Ticino. The Cabinet had accepted the last proposition of mediation of Great Britain, but our adversaries have not followed that example, and we have accordingly submitted to arms the defence of our cause. At this solemn moment it is my duty to explain once again to our representatives abroad the circumstances against the fatal power of which have failed all the attempts made to maintain European peace, which has been so long and so happily preserved.

The Court of Turin, in returning an evasive reply to our summons to disarm, has only given one more proof of the same hostility which for too long a time already has had the triple and unfortunate privilege of combating the sacred rights of Austria, disquieting Europe, and encouraging the hopes of revolution. As this hostility could not be broken down by the forbearance of Austria, the Empire was at last under the necessity of having recourse to arms.

Austria has tranquilly supported a long series of offences from an enemy weaker than herself, because she knows that her high mission is to preserve as long as possible the peace of the world; because the Emperor and his people know and love the labors of a progressive pacific development, which leads to a higher degree of prosperity. But no man of just mind and of upright heart can now doubt the right which Austria has to make war on Piedmont.

Piedmont has never sincerely accepted the treaty by which, ten years ago, she promised at Milan to live in peace and friendship with Austria. Twice beaten in war, which had been caused by her mad pretensions, and although she had been cruelly punished, that State still maintains her former views with a deplorable tenacity. The son of CHARLES ALBERT appears passionately to desire the day when the inheritance of his house, which had been restored to him in its integrity by the moderation and magnanimity of Austria, should be for the third time made the stake of a game disastrous to the world.

The ambition of a dynasty whose vain pretensions touching the future welfare of Italy are neither justified by the nature nor by the history of that country, has not hesitated to form an unnatural alliance with revolution. Deaf to all warnings, it has surrounded itself with the malcontents of all the States of Italy, and the hopes of all the enemies of the legitimate Governments of the Italian Peninsula have found their chief support at Turin. A criminal abuse has been made of the national feelings of the Italian people. Endeavors have been made to keep up and encourage disturbances in Italy in order that Piedmont might have a pretext for hypocritically deploring the state of Italy, and assuming in the eyes of short-sighted and senseless people the part of a liberator.

To assist this rash undertaking an unbridled Press every day endeavored to carry beyond the frontiers of the neighboring States a moral insurrection against the order of legitimate things. This state of things no country in Europe could tolerate without exposing itself in the end to deep and dangerous excitement. Out of love for those hollow dreams of the future, and in order to secure to herself support from abroad, Piedmont took part in a war in which she had no concern against a foreign Power, and sacrificed her soldiers for a foreign object. She was also seen at the Conferences of Paris, with a presumption quite new in the annals of diplomacy, to criticize with effrontery the Governments of Italy, her own country—Governments which had never offended her.

But, that nobody might believe that these wild desires and efforts were associated with the smallest sentiment in favor of the peaceful prosperity of Italy, the angry passions of Sardinia redoubled whenever any of the Sovereigns of Italy followed the inspiration of indulgence and conciliation, and whenever the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH gave signal proofs of his love for his Italian subjects, of his solicitude for the happiness and progress of the richest and most favored countries of Italy.

When their Imperial Majesties visited the Italian provinces, receiving the homage of their faithful subjects, and marking every step by conferring a host of benefits, the journals of Turin were allowed freely to advocate regicide.

When the Emperor intrusted the administration of Lombardy and Venice to the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, his brother, a Prince endowed with high intelligence, animated by liberal and kindly intentions, and profoundly sympathizing with the true spirit of the Italian people, no pains were spared at Turin to cause the Prince's noble intentions to be repaid with as much ingratitude as could be produced in the midst of a well-disposed nation by odious instigations incessantly repeated.

The Court of Turin, having once entered upon the path in which the only choice was either to follow the revolution or take the lead, could not but more and more lose the power and the will to observe the laws which regulate the relations of independent States, or even to recognize any of the limits imposed by the law of nations on the conduct of all civilized States. Under the most frivolous pretexts, Sardinia declares herself liberated from the obligations clearly imposed by treaties, as proved by the conventions with Austria and the Italian States for the extradition of criminals and deserters. Her emissaries overrun the neighboring States, exciting soldiers to disobey their chiefs; treading under foot all the rules of military discipline, Piedmont admitted deserters into the ranks of her own army.

Such were the acts of a Government which boasts its civilizing mission, and in whose States there are journalists whose journals find readers, and who, not content with simply making an apology for assassination, count their bleeding victims with fiendish joy.

Who, after this, can any longer doubt that that Government regarded as the chief obstacle the rights which Austria derives from treaties, and accordingly sought to get rid of them by all the means of a dishonest policy? The true intentions of Piedmont, which had long ceased to be a secret to any one, were openly avowed as soon as that State was sufficiently assured of foreign assistance, and had no further necessity for concealing its projects of war and revolution. Europe, which sees in the respect of existing treaties the palladium of its repose, received with well-merited disfavor the declaration containing the assertion that Sardinia considered herself attacked by Austria because Austria would not relinquish the exercise of the rights and duties conferred by treaties—because she maintained her right to keep a garrison in Piacenza, a right guaranteed by the great Powers of Europe; and because she presumed to form alliances with other Sovereigns of the Italian Peninsula for the common defence of their legitimate interests. There remained but one other pretext, and that was alleged accordingly. The Cabinet of Turin declares that all remedies for the state of Italy would be merely palliatives as long as the Austrian domination extends over the Italian soil. This is an open attack on the territorial possessions of Austria, exceeding the limit to which a Power like Austria could tolerate the provocations of a less powerful State without an appeal to arms. Such it is, stripped of the tissue of falsehoods with which it was enveloped, the truth respecting the line of conduct which for ten years past the House of Savoy has followed, at the suggestion of unprincipled advisers. It should be said also that the accusations and reproaches by which the Sardinian Cabinet endeavors to present under a false light its attacks on Austria are nothing but wicked calumnies.

Austria is a Conservative Power, with whom religion, morality, and historical right are sacred. It knows how to estimate, to protect, and to weigh in the scales of equality what is noble and legitimate in the national spirit of nations. Her extensive dominions consist of different races, of different languages; the Emperor embraces them all in the same love, and their union under the sceptre of our august dynasty is advantageous to the whole of the great family of European nations; but the pretension of forming new States, according to the limits of nationalities, is the most dangerous of all Utopian schemes.

To put forward such a pretension is to break with history; and to seek to carry it into execution in any point of Europe is to shake to its foundations the firmly organized order of States, and to threaten the Continent with subversion and chaos. Europe feels this, and she attaches herself the more firmly to the territorial divisions fixed by the Congress of Vienna at the close of an epoch of continental wars with as much regard as possible to historical conditions. There is not a Power whose possessions are more legitimate than those in Italy restored to the House of Hapsburg by the Congress which reestablished the kingdom of Sardinia, and made it the brilliant present of Genoa.

Lombardy has been for centuries a fief of the Empire of Germany; Venice was given to Austria in exchange for her giving up her Belgian provinces. Thus, therefore, what the Cabinet of Turin calls the true reason of the discontent of the inhabitants of Lombardo-Venetia, showing thereby itself the utter want of foundation for its other alleged grievances, namely, the domination of Austria on the Po and on the Adriatic, is a solid and unquestionable right in every respect, and one which the Austrian eagles will preserve from all attack. But it is not only a legitimate Government—it is a just and beneficent one, which admits ers the Lombardo-Veoetian provinces. Those beautiful countries have prospered more rapidly than could have been hoped after the long and painful years of revolution; Milan and several other celebrated towns display wealth worthy of their history; Venice is recovering from her profound decline, and displaying new life; the administration of justice is regular, manufactures and commerce prosper, science and art are cultivated with ardor. The public burdens are not heavier than in other parts of the monarchy; they would even be lighter if the fatal effects of Sardinian policy did not require that the State should augment its forces, and consequently raise new revenues. The great majority of the people of Lombardy and Venetia are content: the number of the discontented who have forgotten the lessons of 1848 is small in comparison; and it would be less without the incessant excitations of Pisdmont.

Piedmont, therefore, does not trouble herself about populations which are suffering and oppressed; but she rather interrupts a regular state of things, and the development of future prosperity. Human prudence cannot foresee how long this deplorable enterprise will trouble the peace of Italy, but a terrible responsibility weighs on those who have wickedly and deliberately exposed their country and Europe to new catastrophes.

The revolution, so carefully kept alive in all the Peninsula, has promptly followed the impulse given it. A military rising has taken place at Florence—it has compelled his Imperial Highness, the Duke of Tuscany, to leave his States. Insurrection reigns at Massa and Carrara, under the protection of Sardinia.

But France, which for a long time past, we repeat, has shared that terrible moral responsibility,—France has hastened by acts to assume it altogether. The Government of the Emperor of the French caused, on the 26th of this month, his *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna to declare that he should consider the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops as a declaration of war against France. While we were still waiting at Vienna for the reply of Piedmont to the summons to disarm, France caused her troops to enter Sardinia by the land and sea frontiers, knowing well that by so doing she placed in the balance the weight which would carry the last resolutions of the Court of Turin.

And why, we ask, were the legitimate hopes of the friends of peace in Europe thus to be annihilated by a single blow? Because the time had arrived at which projects long meditated in silence have arrived at maturity—at which the second French Empire desires to give substance to *its ideas*—at which the political state of Europe, based on right, is to be sacrificed to its legitimate pretensions—at which the treaties which form the basis of public European power are to be replaced by *political wisdom* which the Power which rules at Paris has announced to the astonished world.

The traditions of the first NAPOLEON are resumed. Such is the signification of the struggle on the eve of which Europe is placed.

May the world, undeceived, be penetrated with this conviction—that now, as half a century ago, the question at stake is to defend the independence of States, and to protect the most precious possessions of nations against ambition and the spirit of domination.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Chief of our Empire, although he deplores the evils which will be occasioned by the impending war, has confidently placed his just cause to the hands of Divine Providence. He has drawn the sword because guilty hands have attacked the dignity and honor of his crown; he will fight with the profound sentiment of his right, strong in the enthusiasm and courage of his people, accompanied by the wishes of all those whose conscience distinguishes truth from falsehood, right from injustice.

You will communicate to the Government to which you have the honor to be accredited both the Imperial manifesto and the present dispatch. Accept, &c.

AUSTRIAN PROCLAMATION UPON INVADING PIEDMONT.

The Milan *Gazette* publishes the following proclamation from General Count GYULAI:

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOMBARDY AND VENETIA.

The provocations given to the Imperial Govern-

ment by a bold faction in the Sardinian States, an enemy to all order and right, and its obstinacy in rejecting all overtures of peace and moderation, have exhausted the generous patience of our august Emperor and master, and made him resolve to protect the cause of justice and right, and make it triumph by the force of arms. Intrusted, by the sovereign will, with the chief command of the army, the powers of the civil and military Government of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom are, by order of His Majesty, concentrated in my hands during the war, from the moment the Imperial eagles and our glorious standard shall have reached the Piedmontese territory. The readiness with which your young men have left your flourishing fields to hasten under the imperial colors, the good-will with which you have provided for the wants of our brave army, the universal feeling of personal duty, all assure me that tranquillity and public order will be maintained, notwithstanding the perfidious suggestions of the subversive party. In order to protect you in case it were disturbed by some madman, a sufficient force will remain among you to maintain the public peace; and he shall have cause to repent who, by any means whatsoever, may attempt to disturb it and to increase the sufferings of his country. Justice, respect for the laws, obedience to the authorities—such has always been my motto.

The proclamation of General GYULAI to the Sardinian people, a telegraphic notice of which we have already published, is as follows:

"In crossing your frontiers, it is not against you, people of Sardinia, that we direct our arms, but against a small destructive party, powerful by its boldness, which oppresses you by its violence, rejects all offers of peace, attacks the rights of the other Italian States, and even those of Austria. The Imperial eagles, if you salute them on their arrival without anger and without resistance, will bring you order, tranquility, moderation; and the peaceable citizen may be assured that liberty, honor, the laws and property shall be respected and protected as inviolable and sacred things. The constant discipline which, in the Imperial troops, is equal to their valor, is a guarantee for my word. Interpreting to you the generous sentiments of my august Emperor and master, I, while treading your soil, proclaim and repeat that this war is intended neither against the people nor against the nation, but against a subversive party, which, under the specious mask of liberty, would deprive the whole world of it, if the God of armies was not also the God of nations. When your adversary and ours shall have been vanquished, when order and peace shall have been restored, you, who may now call us your enemies, will soon consider us your liberators and friends.

THE PROGRAMME OF NAPOLEON III.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Sunday, May 1.

I am in a position to inform you of coming events that may be said to be proximate, and which I believe have not been so much as foreseen or suspected by any journalist. My request is not indiscreet when I ask you to have implicit faith in what I am about to state. Though the immediate future may defy our expectations, yet should the designs I speak of never reach maturity you will, at least know very soon that they have been seriously entertained. I can assert that the armaments of France will be gigantic, and that between seven and eight hundred thousand men are on the eve of being mobilized. An army will be placed along the Rhine, and I am almost ashamed to mention its strength, since the statement would seem to be exaggerated; but a most trustworthy informant has repeateely assured me that it will not be less than three hundred thousand men. The Emperor does not believe that Germany will remain quiet. I have often extolled the loyalty of Prussia's policy, and it gives me sincere joy that I am able to concern it anew. Prussia will do all she can to separate the German from the Austrian cause, but is afraid of being dragged along by the heedless enthusiasm of the Germans, encouraged and fomented as it has been by artful machinations at Vienna; and, in truth, the hope she entertains of German aid may perhaps somewhat justify Austria's conduct. On the other hand, should France respect Germany, I think the ruin of the House of Hapsburg is decreed. Some days ago I alluded to a solemn manifesto that NAPOLEON intended publishing to Europe, wherein he would express his intention of espousing the grand principle of nationality. I persist in that statement, having reason to believe that the said manifesto will see the light on the same day that the Emperor sets out for Italy, which movement will not be later than a week or ten days hence at furthest. We shall then see about his person men whom Austria hates and justly fears, and one of whom may be likened to a living banner.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

From the London Times.

Austria appears willing to let the world believe that if she was precipitate in her diplomacy, she will make amends for such unaccustomed promptitude by being very deliberate in her strategy. When she astonished Europe, and shocked grave, innocent and trusting statesmen by decisive action, at a moment when she was thought to be waiting patiently the peaceful solution of all her difficulties; when she appeared with that sudden menace, that three days' pause, and that prompt act of war, we all believed that she had resolved to seize a quickly passing opportunity for striking a decisive blow. She had 190,000 men in Lombardy and Venice, whereof 120,000 were drawn up almost on the banks of the frontier river, Ticino. The General of that army, as he looked across the little river, could almost survey the scene of his future operations. On his right, rolling away in the distance, rise the peaks of the Grajan and Pennine Alps; on the left the lesser altitudes of Montferrat and the summits of Mont Apennine mark the highland character of the country into which he was about to advance. But between these two northern and southern uneven districts, stretching straight before him, like an irregular bay which spreads its rippling surface deep into a rocky region, extends a long vista of flat country. Through the middle of it winds the Po, so renowned in song and history; and from north and from south, from the Alps on the right hand and from the Apennine range on the left hand, and from those distant Cottian Alps that close the vista and shut out France, descend little rivers, each bringing its tribute from its own mountain—little shining rills that articulate to the backbone of Piedmont. In those mountainous districts to the left lie the fortresses of the Sardinians. The great fortress of Aldesandria stands almost at the entrance to the Montferrat country, and over the high hills and on the margin of the sea lies Genoa. The hills to the right—those uplands which swell away towards the frontier mountains of the Simplon, Mount Rosa, and the Grand St. Bernard—are for the most part undefended by art, and straight away before him, up that flat alluvial plain, our Austrian General can see no place capable of an hour's defence. The great river winds about; the tributaries stream down into it from right and from left. There are little indefensible towns like Novara, Mertara and Vercelli, the three points of a triangle; but there is nothing serious between him and Turin, which lies away up at the top of this deep lowland level. All Europe thought that this was Austria's object; that, bold in her great preponderance of force, she would with a strong army mask the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale, and all that southern mountain district which they command, and that she would with the remainder of the force rush straight forward, never stopping till she reached the Royal Palace at Turin. There would be some *prestige* of arms in occupying the enemy's capital at the outset of the war, and there would be obviously some strategic advantage in being in a position to destroy that network of railways which now puts the French who land at Genoa in direct and immediate railway communication with the French who cross Mont Cenis and attain the Piedmontese side of the Alps at Susa. Master of Turin and of the railways that centre at Turin, the Austrian General would have divided the two French armies, and would have been in secure possession of all Sardinia, except only that mountainous Montferrat region which we have supposed him to survey, as lying on his left, while meditating his advance across the Ticino.

This raid upon Turin was thought to be an object so material to the successful opening of the game before her that Austria was believed to have acted wisely even in incurring some moral odium while securing so important a physical advantage. But, for some reason or other, which is probably a very good military reason, but which lessens our idea of the necessity of her diplomatic precipitancy, Austria has taken no advantage of her priority in point of time, or of her superiority in point of force. She moved her army forward in two main divisions. One of them stepped cautiously over the river, and set foot upon that alluvial plain, that flat bay of land, which lay before them. Gradually, and with much deliberation, this division occupied the two little towns of Novara and Mortara—one on the right wing, and the other on the left—and then advanced a few miles further to Vercelli, where they halted, surveyed and reconnoitered, while every hour was bringing laden transports into the harbor of Genoa and long lines of French infantry were swarming over the Cenis. Perhaps the rains that had swelled the tributaries and damaged the roads, perhaps the revolutions in Parma, Modena, and Tuscany counselled caution or created irresolution; perhaps the Austrians were impressed with the conviction that it would be less troublesome to let the French come over the sea and over the Alps, and assemble in their full strength; that it would be easier to meet them all on this bitter side, as in a cock-pit from which there was no escape. We are not in a condition to divine motives or to criticise strategy, for the telegrams are not very explanatory, and the knowledge vouchsafed to us by the military authorities is not very perfect; but we can see that after being seven days on the Sardinian soil the invaders have not yet advanced more than 35 miles from the frontier river.

Of the division which crossed the Ticino, and which appeared to be intended to march up the level upon Turin, we can trace the movements with some certainty. They have diverged rather southward of their direct route; that is to say, they are tending towards the foot of the Montferrat range, rather than towards the foot of the Alpine hills. In this advance they find one of the wide loops of the Po in their path, and on Wednesday evening they crossed the river at Cambio. The point chosen for this passage was near the town of Sala, and perhaps indicates an attack on Alessandria. Higher up the river, Frassinetto, close to Casale, a fortress capable of some resistance, another body of Austrians seems to have attempted to cross the stream, after a cannonade which lasted fifteen hours, but were repulsed with some loss.

What can be the object of these operations? If the Austrian had kept the northern bank of the river it would have taken him to Turin. But to proceed by this route the Austrian must cross the Dora—a little river which comes down from the Alps, and, flowing through the level country in front of Turin, falls into the Po. The banks of this river are said to have been fortified, and it was thought that these lines had been chosen as the battle-field on which France and Sardinia, profiting by the sluggishness of the Austrian, had determined, to draw together and fight a battle for Turin. By crossing the Po the invading division, whose advance we are now tracing, has turned that position altogether; for they are now on the south bank, and the Dora comes down into the Po from the north. The object of attack, however, is quite doubtful. They may be either proceeding towards Turin by the most direct route, or they may be about, by the simple manœuvre of "right shoulder forward," to turn to the left, and advance upon Alessandria. If it be true that an Austrian cannonade was commenced at Val

NEW BOOKS.

Standard French Literature.

Several months ago we called attention to the good service rendered the reading public by Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON, by the issue of a convenient, well-edited and economical edition of the English Classics, previously to be obtained only in a garbled or badly-printed shape, or in the form of quite expensive London copies. The necessity of reverting to the standard writers of our vernacular in order justly to estimate current literature, and the vast practical worth of these authors in the education of American youth of both sexes, are too well known and felt to need our advocacy. We regard it as an excellent sign of the times that there is a steady demand for the English classics,—that every public, private, district-school and academic library in the country are supplied with them; for experience has taught us that the solid basis of good sense, the permanent graces of style, and the average moral tone of these writings afford, on the whole, the most available precedents and the most healthful pabulum for the American mind,—the neglect whereof is apt to lead to word-coining, fantastic conceits, extravagance and other perversions of literary taste and practice. We are not of those, however, who lightly esteem foreign literature; we only claim for English its just precedence and prevalence. A large majority of our people cannot afford the time and expense to extend their education, technically speaking, beyond the school and academy. Soon drawn into the vortex of business, they can only dedicate their leisure to reading; but, if the mental aptitude be strong, the facilities which our libraries, lecture-rooms, periodical literature, and, above all, our cheap books, yield, enable any individual of average intelligence to extend his acquaintance far beyond the limits of his native tongue. Through good translations he may become intimate with the best thoughts of the French, German and Italian mind. It is true, artistic works inevitably suffer even by the cleverest translation; but writings which deal more with ideas than images—which appeal to reason, experience and sentiment, rather than to imaginative perception—may be rendered into another tongue without detriment to their essential significance, whatever they may lose in mere individuality of style. Some of the works of European writers, moreover, are so linked into the chain of historical literary development, bear so directly upon life and truth, and are so permanently associated with modern culture that not to know and appreciate them, argues a lamentable deficiency both of discipline and desirable resources.

Accordingly, we welcome the enterprise just initiated by DERBY & JACKSON, as forming an appropriate continuation of their series of British Classics. They have commenced the publication of the French Standard writers in the best obtainable English translations, with copious notes, adequate revision, new biographies, etc.; it is intended thus to enable those unacquainted with the French language to know and enjoy the most ancient authors therein, and to compare intelligibly the standard literature of England with that of France. Those who are aware how scarce the most approved translations of the French Classics have become, will appreciate the necessity of this enterprise: and those who are acquainted with the original works, will best estimate the judgment and skill, as well as taste, that lar manifested in their reproductions. With no less tact than propriety, the publishers have begun with MONTAIGNE'S *Essays*—the most popular French didactic work among English readers, but one hitherto only published in translations in the shape of a heavy, double-columned octavo. Here we have four beautifully printed duodecimos—a new life of MONTAIGNE, more minute and elaborate than has ever appeared; several new letters many fresh and valuable notes, an appendix of "Critical Opinions," ranging from the folio *Thuani Historiarum*, 1630, to the *North American Review*, 1858, and a complete Index. Besides these advantages, the text of the *Essays* has been carefully revised from the last edition of HAZLITT: the several thousand classical quotations have been verified and corrected, and the whole arranged in the most authentic and readable shape. The literary and mechanical execution of this work is a credit to the scholarship and the bookcraft of the country.

Next appears our old friend *Telemachus*, endeared by its finished style, associated with pedantic discipline, but made forever precious as the legacy of FENELON. Dr. HAWKESWORTH'S translation has been wisely adopted, and the notices of the author, including those of LAMARTINE and CHANNING, are judiciously chosen. To the careful superintendence and scholarly taste of Mr. O. W. WIGHT we are indebted for these handsome volumes, and he is to complete the series. We approve highly of the selection for the first twelve volumes, because they offer so attractive a variety, and give classic specimens of both the old and the new literature of France. Thus MONTAIGNE'S *Essays* and FENELON'S *Telemachus* are to be immediately followed by that profoundest of French classics, PASCAL'S *Thoughts*; that preeminent specimen of Voltarian epic, *The Henriade*; CHATEAUBRIAND'S incarnation of Christian sacrifice, *The Martyrs*; that crystal specimen of prose narrative, VOLTAIRE'S *Charles XII*; and that famous picture of modern literary development, Madame DE STAEL'S *Germany*, in two volumes.

Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM is sufficiently distinct in her style, and exceedingly graphic in her descriptions of men, women and scenery, but in her new volume, entitled *My Early Days*, she is so ambiguous in narrating the events of the history that we cannot positively determine whether the story be an autobiographical sketch, or a work of fiction; in either case it is full of interest, and displays evidences of very great ability. In the introductory essay, in the form of a dedication to "E. B. K.," it is true that the author intimates that *My Early Days* is a genuine autobiography, and she says that it is the interest in human experience which is at once the cause and the evidence of that sublimest of all phenomena, human growth, which calls for and justifies that life-analysis by which our literature is beginning to be very noticeably marked, "and of which courageous autobiography is, perhaps, the best form." And we must give Mrs. FARNHAM the credit of evincing the utmost degree of courage in exposing the secrets, the foibles, the oddities and the infirmities of her friends. She is a real *enfant terrible* to her family circle, and if any of her uncles and aunts should happen to be alive to read the record of their conduct which their niece has so courageously given to the world, they will be likely to repent their harshness towards her. The early days comprise the ten years of her existence from her sixth to her sixteenth year. (1.)

Mr. SIMMS is so copious and prolific an author, the art of writing is one of which he is so perfect a master, and it is evidently so easy, and such a pleasure for him, to put his thick-coming fancies on paper, that we have wondered at his long silence. He has at last, however, broken ground on his own peculiar field once more, and given us another of his romances founded on the early history of the Southern States. *The Cassique of Kiawah* the title of his new romance just published by REDFIELD, (2,) is sufficiently indicative of the character of the work. It is a romance of the early Colonial times of South Carolina, commencing in the year 1684. The characters are such as Mr SIMMS has always loved to model, Indians, swaggering roysters, sailors, and military adventurers, and the scenes and incidents such as the readers of his romances have been familiar with. He is not in the slightest degree tainted by any of the more modern masters of fiction, as BULWER and other popular noval-writers have been, but he is true to his old master and preserves the style of SCOTT, giving interminable descriptions of natural scenery, and putting in wherever and whenever he deems proper his own autorial reflections on affairs in general. There is a very large class of readers to whom a new novel by the author of the *Yemassee* will be a godsend.

Mr. HEADLEY'S *Life of General Havelock* has been published by SCRIBNER, (3) and, as the author remarks in his preface, it may appear strange that a full and extended biography of so distinguished a British general should be first attempted by an American. But Mr. HEADLEY explains, in a perfectly satisfactory manner, the reason for his undertaking the task, to which we may add a still more satisfactory one—his eminent qualifications for it. A brief memoir, by Rev. Mr. BROCK, had already appeared, but it was rather a history of the religious life, than the military career of the hero; and it was understood that Mr. JOHN MARSHAM, his brother-in-law, had taken the subject in hand. But Mr. HEADLEY having been urged to undertake it by some of the friends of the Havelock family, having had original materials of an important character put at his disposal, and learning moreover, that it would probably be three years before Mr. MARSHAM could attempt the duty, very properly set to work about it himself. It was a labor of love to the author of *Napoleon and His Marshals*, and in HAVELOCK he found a subject every way worthy his pen; for the heroic achievements of that gallant soldier afforded abundant scope for the exercise of the brilliant descriptive talents which had been employed in depicting the great battles of the French conqueror, while the rare personal virtues of HAVELOCK, his religious enthusiasm, and the strange scenes in which he acquired his glory, offer topics for the pen of so demonstrative a writer as Mr. HEADLEY which biographers have not frequently had the good fortune to meet with. Though the history of the great Indian rebellion is so familiar to us, and all the battles in which HAVELOCK was engaged have been so recently spread before the public, yet Mr. HEADLEY'S rapid and graphic style imparts to them fresh interest, and being a part of the personal career of the hero whose whole life is now for the first time presented to us, they have a new meaning; and though as familiar as a twice-told tale, they are as absorbing as though they were now for the first time narrated.

Forty years ago Dr. GRISCOM was one of the celebrities of New-York. He invented the lecturing system, which has since become an established institution, and made science popular among the meanest understandings. In HALLECK'S *Fanny*, the poet says:

> "She was among the first and warmest patrons,
> O. Griscom's *conversationes*.
> * * * There she learned by heart
> Words to the witches in 'Macbeth' unknown—
> Hydraulics, hydrostatics and pneumatics,
> Dioptrics, optics, catoptrics, carbon,
> Chlorine and iodine, and terostatics," &c.

He was an excellent physician and a genuine philanthropist, and some of our most important benevolent institutions are greatly indebted to him for the efficient aid he rendered in their organization. His son, Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, has published an honestly-compiled memorial of this good man, which (in addition to the interest it possesses as a history of one of our worthies) will be found specially entertaining for the reminiscences it gives of the social character of New-York during the past fifty years. (4.) Among other matters which it contains is a letter written by DICKENS, in 1842, after his return to England from his visit to New-York, in which the novelist says: "Nothing that American newspapers can do (unless they should chance on something honest or becoming a decent state of society) would surprise me in the least." But DICKENS' opinions on American newspapers have doubtless undergone a considerable change since then, as American newspapers have also. This memoir of Dr. GRISCOM is entitled to a distinct word of praise for its lovely typography and fine white paper, so grateful to eyes accustomed to blurred print and dingy pages.

Neither men nor books ought to offer any apologies for their existence; when they come into the world it should be taken for granted that they have a right here; but Mr JOHN B. IRELAND, having published a volume of no less than 560 pages, and illuminated it with a colored portrait of himself at full length, habited like an Arab, is not quite sure that he was altogether safe in obtruding himself on the notice of the world, and therefore he makes an apology for it. Though he "constantly refused" the repeated solicitations of "civilian friends in India," who had a singular curiosity "to see an American view [an American's views, probably] of their country and government," he at last yielded to "the repeated solicitation of friends at home," because "India and its affairs have assumed such a vast importance before the world." There was no need of this apology, but there was a positive call for him to apologize for the title of his enormous volume, which he calls *From Wall-street to Cashmere*. It is too palpable an imitation of THACKERAY'S *Cornhill to Cairo*; besides, Mr. MINTURN had anticipated him by his *From New-York to Delhi*. Moreover, the title is an absurd misnomer. The book commences with a letter dated in Copenhagen, in which the author says, "My dear mother, I am off for Cashmere." Now, a traveler who wished to make a journey from Wall-street to Cashmere would not commence his journey at Copenhagen. But, what's in a name? Mr. IRELAND'S volume contains 560 pages, and 70 wood-cuts printed on tinted paper, besides the full-length portrait of himself in *bal costumé* Arabian habiliments. (5.)

Something besides gold dust and hides is produced in California, viz.: books. Opening a well-bound blue-covered volume, we find upon the title-page the imprint of TOWN & BACON, San Francisco. This first literary waif from the gold regions is a *Synopsis of Jewish History*, by the Rev. H. A. HENRY, rabbi preacher of the congregation of Sherith Israel. Attached to the volume is a form of prayer to be read in the synagogue in behalf of the United States of America. (6.) But how came a Jewish rabbi with so un-Israelitish a name as HENRY?

A new edition of ELIOT WARBURTON'S *Crescent and the Cross*, with rather indifferent illustrations on wood, and with a new title, has been published by PECK & ELLIS, of Philadelphia. (7.)

Mr. N. P. WILLIS, who will persist in putting on the title pages of his books the name of N. PARKER WILLIS, has made up a very entertaining and, what is much better, a very instructive volume, by collecting his "Letters to Invalids," which appeared in the *Home Journal*. (8.) There is a good deal of amusing gossip in these letters, narrated in the happiest style of the author, which has all the merits of PEPYS and WALPOLE, besides a poetical inspiration which those eminent gossips can lay no claim to. The letters include an account of the author's visit to Nantucket and to Eastern Virginia, and of his rambles and experiences up and down the Hudson, from Idlewild to Fulton-street; but the real value of the letters lies in the good wholesome sanitary advice, by following which Mr. WILLIS saved himself from the seemingly inevitable grave of a consumptive.

Hours with My Pupils, is the title of a volume of occasional addresses, (9) with a few local historiettes and sketches, by Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS, for many years principal of the "Patapsco Institute of Maryland," an institution under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, for the education of young girls. It will possess greater interest for the pupils who had the benefit of Mrs. PHELPS' instructions than for the great reading public.

It is forty years since the death of JAMES WATT, the great engineer, occurred, and it is only now that an accurate and comprehensive biography of him has been published. A very costly work was published in London, five years since, giving a biography, with selections from his correspondence and specifications of all his patents; but it was too large and technical for general circulation, though it was of special benefit to professional men. A smaller volume, yet a fuller and more comprehensive biography, has lately appeared in London, by Mr. MUIRHEAD, which has been republished by APPLETON & Co., (10,) with certain parts of the original work omitted, which would have had no special interest for readers in this country. This *Life of Watt*, the father of the steam-engine, forms a very suitable companion-volume to the *Life of Stephenson*, the father of railways, which has recently been published.

Songs of the Church is the title of a new volume of psalms and hymns, accompanied with appropriate melodies, and a full set of chants, arranged by GEORGE C. DAVIES, of Cincinnati, and published by DELISSER & PROCTER, of New-York. The principles upon which the selections are made and arranged, is new, and the execution of the work appears to be altogether admirable. (11.)

Some of our publishers, we regret to see, in republishing a certain class of English books, are guilty of advertising, as the opinions of the London *Times* and other respectable British journals, the remarks which are printed in them as advertisements, which are written by the publishers or authors themselves, and are distinctly printed as advertisements. The practice is one which a respectable publisher ought not to sanction. Accompanying a novel by Mrs. MAILLARD, entitled *The Jealous Husband*, (12,) the publisher sends a considerable number of those "puffs collusive," which are the more to be deprecated as the work itself has sufficient merit to enable it to stand alone, without any such assistance.

Good books for good boys are so abundant, that if it were possible to cure human nature of its tendency to evil, by moral reading, there need be no more sin or wrong-doing among men. But, unhappily, this is not the case. "Good books," though, are not therefore to be despised. Some of them, no doubt, do good. *Henry Willard*, or *the Value of Right Principles*, by the author of *Edward Clifford*, has recently been published by M. W. DODD, which strikes us as a very favorable example of the class which it represents. (13.)

A small volume of miscellaneous poems by ALBERT SUTLIFFE, has just been published in Boston, where so many new poets appear every year that we cannot remember half their names. There is no distinctive character in Mr. SUTLIFFE'S poems, none of them are positively bad, while there are a few that are positively good. Thirty years ago, when poets were not so abundant, such a volume might have excited a sensation; but then, thirty years ago TENNYSON and HOON were unknown, and such poems would not have appeared so much like echoes from these masters of the lyre. (14.)

DELISSER & PROCTER have added to their very excellent series of popular biographies, under the editorship of Mr. O. W. WIGHT, *Wiffen's Life of Tasso*, (15,) and a *Life of Mahomet*, compiled from the splendid pages of GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*. (16.)

When BRYANT and HALLECK were just budding into reputation, and LONGFELLOW and WILLIS were names unknown to song, PERCIVAL was our most renowned poet, and his verses were sung in drawing rooms and recited by school girls. But, after achieving a reputation as a poet, he took to the more sober business of geological surveying and philological studies. Yet he is still entitled to a high rank among our poets, and a new admiration for his writings will be awakened by the beautiful edition, in two volumes of blue and gold, which TICKNOR & FIELDS have published of his metrical compositions. (17.) We are glad to see an intimation that these volumes will be followed by a third one, containing the poet's translations.

From HAZARD, of Philadelphia, we have a new edition of CARLYLE'S *Life of Schiller*, published from the second London edition. (18.)

There are in these United States 31,850 lawyers, whose names and residences have been faithfully collected and published by Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, in a volume of 1,032 pages, which contains, besides these names, a great amount of useful information pertaining to the legal profession, the collection of debts in the various States, the time of holding courts, and the names of Judges. (19.)

Lieutenant KIPP of the Second Regiment of Artillery, has published a very interesting little volume of Military experiences, in which he gives an account of the expedition against the Northern Indians, the tribes of Coeur d'Alenee, Spokans and Pelouzes in the Summer of 1858. The narrative is confined almost wholly to the exploits of the army, and very little is given of personal adventures among the savages in those wild regions. (20.)

A new edition of BURLAMAQUI'S *Principles of Natural Law* comes to us from Columbus, Ohio, from the seventh London edition, very handsomely printed. (21.)

The last volume of the splendid edition of COOPER'S works, now in course of publication by Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., is the *Spy*, which should have been the first, if the publishers had consulted the popularity and the chronology of these immortal novels. The steel engraved illustrations, from designs by DARLEY, are the best examples of "book-work" we have seen. (22.)

Religious books constantly accumulate upon our table, and they are so numerous at the present time, and so devoid of any special interest that we can do no more than give their titles, which will sufficiently indicate their character. (23)

Another very pleasant volume, very elegantly got up by the author of a "Salad for the Solitary," has been published by SCRIBNER. It is very similar in manner to his first volume, but more carefully collated, with a larger amount of curious literary fragments and histories.

The HARPERS have published a new catalogue of their own publications, making a closely printed volume of 231 pages including an index.

The June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* maintains the well-earned reputation of this excellent periodical. It opens with a thoughtful and interesting paper on the literary Art of SHAKESPEARE, and thence skips lightly on into a vivacious story of a young Mandarin of fashion, not very Chinese but decidedly clever and amusing. "A trip to Cuba" is continued in a pleasant vein of agreeable reminiscence, and affords a highly tropical contrast to a curious piece of antiquarian research in respect of SMOLLETT, in which a number of incidents illustrating the novelist's times and his own character, are set forth from letters preserved in Philadelphia. An "Essay on the Differential and Integral Calculus," rather undigested, crude, and pretentious, was intended, we suppose, to be popular, but is merely aimless. The capital Boston story of "Bulls and Bears" is concluded in this number, and merits reproduction in an independent shape. Mrs. STOWE'S "Minister" goes on with her "Wooing," and the "Professor at his Breakfast Table" abdicates small talk on theology for small talk on society, very much to the advantage of his hearers and of his own reputation. "A Charge with Prince Rupert" is a well-conceived and effective magazine monograph, on a very striking historical character, and "The Stereoscope and the Stereograph" is in the best vein of its author, whose name the reader will be at no loss to discover. *Apropos* of which, let us suggest to the managers of the *Atlantic* that there is something slightly ridiculous in the publicity which is now regularly given to the authorship of their "anonymous" contributions. Why not print the names of writers in the magazine, if they are to be printed all over the country? If there be any value in the anonymous, by all means let us have it; if not, not. The writer on the stereoscope suggests the probability that bombs and battle-fields may soon be photographed. We have ourself seen several excellent photographs of bursting shells, quite as good as the well-known stereographs of the comet of 1858, or of waves breaking in a high wind along a rocky shore. The brief "Reviews" of the *Atlantic* are very good, and would have been better had the critic of *Trubner's Guide* not thought it necessary to go out of his way to puff a personal friend at the expense of Mr. MORAN.

(1.) My Early Days. By ELIZA W. FARNHAM. New-York: THATCHER & HUTCHINSON. 1859.

(2.) The Cassique of Kiawah. A Colonial Romance. By WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. New-York: REDFIELD. 1859.

(3.) The Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. HEADLEY. Illustrated. New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER. Pp. 375.

(4.) Memoir of John Griscom, with an account of the New-York High School, Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, the House of Refuge, and other Institutions. By JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROS. 1859.

(5.) Wall-street to Cashmere. A Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa and Europe, comprising visits during 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56. By JOHN B. IRELAND. With nearly one hundred Illustrations, from Sketches on the spot by the author. New-York: S. A. ROLLO & Co. 1859. Pp. 531.

(6.) A Synopsis of Jewish History, from the Return of the Jews from the Babylonish Captivity to the Days of Herod the Great. By the Rev. H. A. HENRY. San Francisco: TOWN & BACON. 1859.

(7.) Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land; or, The Crescent and the Cross; comprising the Romances and the Realities of Eastern Travel. By ELIOT WARBURTON. Philadelphia: H. C. PECK and THOS. BLISS. 1859.

(8.) The Convalescent. By N. PARKER WILLIS. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 1859.

(9.) Hours with my Pupils; or, Educational Addresses, &c. The Young Lady's Guide, and Parents' and Teachers' Assistant. By Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS. New-York: SCARBER. 1859.

(10.) The Life of James Watt, with Selections from his Correspondence. By JAMES PATRICK MUIRHEAD, M. A. Illustrated with wood-cuts. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

(11.) Songs of the Church; or, Psalms and Hymns of the Protestant Episcopal Church, arranged to appropriate Melodies, with a full set of Chants for each season of the christian year. By GEORGE C. DAVIES. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTER. 1859.

(12.) The Jealous Husband. A story of the Heart. By Mrs. ANNETTE MARIE MAILLARD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON. 1859.

(13.) Henry Willard, or the Value of Right Principles. By the author of Edward Clifton. New-York: M. W. DODD. 1859.

(14.) POEMS. By EDWARD SUTLIFFE. Boston: JAMES MONSON & Co. 1859. Pp. 144.

(15.) Life of Torquato Tasso. By J. H. WIFFEN. With an appendix on the Jerusalem Delivered. By M. SISMONDE SISMONDI. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTER. 1859.

(16.) Life of Mehomet. By EDWARD GIBBON. With notes by DEAN MILMAN and Dr. WILLIAM SMITH. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTER. 1859.

(17.) The Poetical Works of James Gates Percival. With a Biographical Sketch. 2 vols. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1859.

(18.) The Life of Frederick Schiller. Comprehending an examination of his Works. By THOMAS CARLYSLE. Philadelphia: WILLIS P. HAZARD. 1859.

(19.) Livingston's United States Law Register and Official Directory. Being a Handbook of Information useful to every Business Man and Lawyer. By JOHN LIVINGSTON, of the New-York Bar. New-York. 1859.

(20.) Army Life on the Pacific; a Journal of the Expedition against the Northern Indians in the Summer of 1858. By LAWRENCE A. KIP, Second Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A. New-York: RANFIELD, 1859.

(21.) The Principles of Natural and Political Law. By J. J. BURLAMAQUI. Columbus, Ohio: JOSEPH H. RILEY & Co. 1859.

(22.) The Spy; a Tale of the Neutral Ground. By J. FENNIMORE COOPER. Illustrated from drawings by F. O. C. DARLEY. New York: W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. 1859.

(23.) The Limits of Religious Thought Examined in eight lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in the year MDCCCLVIII on the Bampton Foundation. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSELL, B. D. First American, from the third London Edition, with the Notes translated. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

The Christian Graces. A Series of Lectures on 2 Peter, i., 5—12. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church. New York: SHELDON & Co.

My Sister Margaret: A Temperance Story. By Mrs. M. C. EDWARDS. Illustrated. New York: CARLTON & PORTER.

The Good News of God. Sermons. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley. New-York: BUST, HUTCHINSON and ABBEY.

Portrait of a Christian. Drawn from Life. A Memoir of MARIA ELIZABETH CLAPP. By her Pastor, CHANDLER ROBBINS, D. D. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co.

Spiritual Conferences. By FRADARICK WILLIAM FABER, D. D. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. 1859.

Revival Sketches and Manual. In two parts. By the Rev. HUMAN HUMPHREY, D. D. American Tract Society, New-York.

Proverbial and Moral Thoughts, in a series of Essays. By CHARLES HENRY HANGER. Boston: MATHEW & BAKER.

A Commentary, Critical, Expository, and Practical, on the Gospel of St. Luke. For the use of ministers, theological students, Bible classes, &c. By JOHN OWEN, D. D. 1859.

The Union Tabernacle, a Movable Tent Church, showing its Rise and Success, &c. By Rev. EDWIN M. LONG, superintendent. Philadelphia: PASSY & McMILLAN. 1859.

The Epistles of St. Peter and St. Jude Preached and Explained. By MARTIN LUTHER. Translated, with Preface and Notes, by E. H. GILLETT. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH. 1859.

Ben Sylvester's Word. By the author of the Heir of Redcliffe. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Truth is Everything; a Tale for Young Persons. From the third London Edition. By Mrs. THOMAS GALDART. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

The Bible in the Levant; or, The Life and Letters of the Rev. C. N. Righter, Agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant. By SAMUEL IRENCUS PRIME. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

MOTION FOR A STAY.

John Graham vs. *Louis H. Meyer*.—An application was this morning made on behalf of the defendant herein, for a stay of execution, pending a motion for a new trial. Judge NELSON gave the defendant 60 days to make a case on which to move for a new trial, but denied the motion for a stay of execution.

PRACTICE—WRIT OF ERROR—BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Williamena H. Williamson et al. vs. *James H. Suydam*.—In this case a verdict was found for the plaintiffs, and the defendant made a case to move for a new trial, with leave to turn it into a bill of exceptions. The motion was made and denied, and judgment ordered on the verdict, and the defendant then carried the case to the Supreme Court by writ of error. By an inadvertence the case was annexed to the record without being changed in form into a bill of exceptions; but the error was not noticed and the case was argued on the questions of law involved. The Supreme Court, however, took notice of the irregularity and disposed of the case on that point without touching the points of law involved.

The defendant now moved to make the change of the case into a bill of exceptions, that it might be carried again to the Supreme Court for decision of the questions involved.

Motion granted on payment of the costs in the Supreme Court.

EXCESS OF DUTIES—APPRAISEMENT.

James Drake et. al vs. Heman J. Redfield.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of the Port to recover back an excess of duties and penalty imposed by the defendant upon an importation of about 190 hogsheads of sugar, by reason of an alleged undervaluation.

There were two questions in the case. The first was whether there was a valid appraisement of the goods. It appears that the plaintiffs had appealed from the first appraisement and a re-appraisement was had. The merchant appraiser was examined, and from his testimony it appeared that the appraisement was made by samples, but it did not appear that the samples were of these sugars, that there was a sample of one package in ten, or how the samples were taken.

The second question was whether the plaintiffs had paid the duties in order to get possession of their goods. The testimony showed that they had given their bond for the payment of the duties, and that some of the sugars had been delivered to them. But it appeared that some of them were still in the appraiser's office, and could not be got except on payment of the penalty imposed.

The Judge left it to the jury as a matter of fact to say whether there had been a legal appraisement of one package in ten, and whether the plaintiffs had paid the money to get possession of the goods, telling them that the law presumed that a public officer had done his duty, and in this case the Collector was required to send one package in ten to the Appraisers' office, and if the plaintiffs paid their money to get possession of those packages, it was sufficient.

The jury found for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, being $2,530 20, and interest from November, 1855.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Chas. H. Frost vs. *Andrew Quackenbush et al*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Wm. Turner vs. *Alex. Edgar et al.*—*Louis Janin* vs. *John B. Gray*.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Mary F. Trust vs. *Joseph W. Trust*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Davies.

The People vs. *James Glass*.—At eleven o'clock this morning the Jury were sent for, having been out nearly thirty six hours without arriving at a verdict.

In answer to inquiries by the Court, the foreman stated that they were not agreed, and were not making any progress towards an agreement. He did not think that there was any prospect that by further deliberation or instruction from the Court they would be enabled to agree upon a verdict. They had given the case the most careful consideration, and he did not see how they could agree.

The Judge asked if the counsel in the case would consent to the discharge of the Jury.

Counsel consented, and the Jury were discharged from further attendance. The Court then adjourned to the first Monday in June.

It is understood that the Jury stood ten in favor of a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and two for acquittal.

Mr. Waterbury subsequently made an application to Justice Davies sitting in the Supreme Court, for a writ of *certiorari* to take the cause to the Supreme Court. The Judge granted the application. This application was made probably with a view of changing the venue to another county, as it would be next to impossible to obtain another jury in this county.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Rosevelt.

Rose Jeel vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York*.—This was an action for $2,000 damages for personal injuries received through falling into a hole in the street. The plaintiff is a young lady, a Jewess. In company with three other ladies and a gentleman, she went to Niblo's on the evening of April 21, 1857. The party returned home in a stage; and, while getting out of the stage near the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, the plaintiff was precipitated into a deep hole left in the street by negligence of the Corporation, and much injured.

In respect to the extent of injury suffered by plaintiff, Dr. H. Walton, a physician, testified that the plaintiff called on him and said she had met with an accident; she complained of her legs and pain in her spine; had since attended her frequently; the duration of an injury of the kind she had sustained was uncertain; his bill for attendance was $74, and since there had been another bill of $42.

The Chief-Justice charged the jury that the principal question was whether the accident was caused by the neglect of defendants in leaving the hole in the street. On that question the jury must consider whether the plaintiff had used due care and diligence to avoid falling into the hole. If she had not she could not recover.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Elisha Ruckman vs. *The Union Mutual Insurance Company*.—Case settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The Grand Jury, having finished their business, were discharged for the Term this morning. They presented a very large batch of indictments.

Matthew McAller was convicted of burglary in the third degree. Sentence was deferred, as, after the sentence had been rendered, his counsel intimated that the prisoner was not guilty, but that another man was, and promised to produce the true burglar within twenty-four hours.

Anne Brown was tried for the grand larceny of $26. Anne was employed as a servant by Mr. Tennessee, at $5 per month. One day Mr. Tennessee went out, and on his return the servant had vanished with $36 belonging to him. He subsequently met her in Hester-street, and spoke to her about the matter, when she used offensive language to him, and called to her assistance a rather disreputable-looking character. She was convicted of petty larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Recent Cases.

RELATIVE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF RECEIVER AND SHERIFF.

Matter of the North American Gutta Percha Company.—(Supreme Court, General Term. This was an appeal from an order denying a petition. The facts are stated in the opinion, which we give in full.

DAVIES, J.—A motion was made at the Special Term for an order upon the Receiver appointed in the dissolution of the above-named corporation, to pay to the petitioners, Noble, Hammett & Pachee, two judgments recovered by them against the corporation. It appears from this petition that such judgments were recovered and executions issued, and as they allege, levies made, before the appointment of the Receiver. They also allege that the Receiver has taken possession of the property levied on, and sold the same, and has the proceeds in his hands. This application was made by the plaintiffs to the judgments, without the Sheriff joining therein, and on the denial of the Receiver that any such levy had been made, and an averment that the judgment had been collusively obtained, the Judge, at Special Term, denied the motion without prejudice to the right of the Sheriff to make any motion he may be advised. From this order an appeal has been taken.

There can be no doubt that the Receiver took the property subject to all existing equities and liens. Whatever liens were acquired on the property at the time of his appointment, may, by the permission of the Court, be enforced. And no suit or proceeding can be instituted against the Receiver, but by the permission of the Court. (Noe *vs.* Gibson, 7 Paige, 513.) If the Sheriff had made a levy on the property which subsequently came into the hands of the Receiver, it is for him to enforce that levy. He is entitled to collect the money, and apply it in the Execution, if the levy was made. It is his duty so to do. If the officer of this Court has taken possession of the property thus levied on, and holds the same, he is bound to account to the Sheriff for the proceeds.

As the order appealed from is made without prejudice to the rights of the Sheriff to make such application to this Court as he may be advised, we see no reason for disturbing it. The Sheriff is the party entitled to the possession of the goods levied on by him, and if, by order of this Court, and through its officer, these goods have been converted into money, it follows that the Sheriff is entitled to such proceeds.

The order appealed from is affirmed, with costs.

[Advertisement.]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL TERM 1859.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR IMPRISONMENT OF PATENT.

F. H. Bartholomew vs. *Sawyer & Carr*.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages from Sawyer & Carr, for infringement of a patent granted to plaintiff for improvement in valves adapted to the purposes of water-closets, &c., &c., and which has become in extensive use.

The defendants having obtained a patent some two years subsequent to the date of plaintiff's patent, have been several years engaged in manufacturing and selling valves, in the construction of which the particular feature patented to said Bartholomew, was embraced, and of which the defendant and the trade had been constantly notified and warned against infringing.

Upon coming to trial the defendants admitted the fact of infringement, and the utility of the invention; but denied the validity of the patent, and relied, in their defence, upon showing that the invention was not novel.

After a trial, occupying the Court two days, the Jury, after an absence of less than ten minutes, came in with a verdict for the plaintiff—thus sustaining his patent and giving him *three thousand dollars damages*, being the full amount claimed by him, with costs of Court.

This, therefore, is to caution the public against infringing upon the patent of the subscriber, either by "manufacturing, vending or using," any valves embracing the improvement secured to him; and to notify all who may have infringed that by accounting for the same to the subscriber they will avoid the liability of incurring an action at law for damages for such infringement, whether by either "making, vending or using," all of which are alike deemed infringements by the patent law.

The subscriber manufactures and keeps on hand self acting hydrants, self-supplying pan-closets, and hopper-closets, which dispense with any cistern; double and single valves, hose couplings, &c., &c., constructed under his several patents, and which are in extensive use. Supplied to the trade only. Orders solicited.

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The Presbyterian General Assembly (New School.)

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, DEL., THURSDAY, May 19, 1859.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met in this city at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was opened by a sermon from the Moderator of the last Assembly, the Rev. Mr. L. R. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. The theme of the discourse was the office of Bishop, from 1 Tim. iii., 1, a subject interesting in its relations to the place of the lay element, in the present revival of religion. The Rev. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. BUSH & NILES, Temporary Clerks. The attendance of Commissioners is large, the city receives their guests with open arms and large hearts, and the docket of business promises an interesting and important session.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 20, 1859.

MEATS.

No very important changes have occurred in this line, during the week. Butchers refer to the prevalence of a moderate inquiry for the principal kinds, at uniform prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	14	@	17
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Mutton chops, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter	1 00	@	1 75
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₩ lb	12	@	13½
Shoulders, ₩ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

the market became very much unsettled and no reliable quotations could be given. Rye has been in better request at higher figures, closing, however, heavy. Corn has been more freely offered and prices are lower, closing nominally."

HIDES—The demand has been good and importers have realized an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. on most descriptions. The increased firmness on the part of importers, the pressing wants of the trade, and the favorable news from Europe, encased the advance. The principal sales have been: 9,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 26c.; 3,500 do do., 26¼c.; 5,600 do. do., 27c.; 5,300 California, 22c.@33½c.; 1,900 Orinoco, 23½c.; 2,212 Pernambuco, 16c., all 6 months' credit.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been quite good, and the sales exceed the receipts about 6,000 sides. Prices are firm, and favor sellers. The week's movements have been as follows:

Sole.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Stock at the close, sides	62,500	5,600

MOLASSES—The sales have been unimportant. Prices essentially unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is not freely offered, and the demand is only moderate. Common is quoted at $1 90 ₱ 310 bbls. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Rosin at $1 90@2 92½; and 250 bbls. Virgin on private terms. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 225 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 53½c.@54½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in rather lively request at uniform rates. Linseed is moderately inquired for at 66c.@67c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and purchased, to day, at, however, much reduced prices, especially for New Mess; sales have been reported at 4,600 bbls., in lots, at $17 25 for New Mess, here; for unascertained rate for do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, within 30 days; $18@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $15 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quite heavy, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in slack demand at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and depressed. Sales today 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$8 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 150 tcs. Beef, at $22@$28 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 17c.@22c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Ohio, and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio ₱ bbl. New Cheese is selling, in lots, mainly at from 5c.@10c., for poor to very good ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to day of 250 tcs., in lots, at $4@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has been in active request at buoyant prices.

SUGARS—Have been less freely dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to 269 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7¾c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c.; and 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The catalogue offered at auction, to-day, found ready buyers, including Hyson, 29c.@51c.; Young Hyson, 27c.@51c.; Twankay, 26½c.@41c.; Hyson Twankay, 24c.@30½c.; Imperial, 28c.@60c.; Gunpowder, 29c.@65½c.; Oolong, 37½c.@42½c.; and Souchong, 18c.@35c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has attracted rather more attention, sales having been made, since Tuesday last, of 57 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@11c.; 316 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@22c.; and 212 bales Havana at 27c.@33c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 180 bbls. at 30c.@30½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 300 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 300 obls. Pork, by steamer at 53. 6d.; 300 obls Beef, by steamer at 5s. For Antwerp, 80 hhds. Ashes at 22s. For Bordeaux, a vessel, staves, on private terms. For Marseilles, do., du., also on private terms.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. W. W. Evarts, D.D., of Louisville, Ky., will preach before the Association in the South Baptist Church, (the Rev. Mr. Burlingham's) West 36th st., between 7th and 8th aves., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Companionship; an Exponent of Character and Prophetic of Destiny.* Young men are especially invited to attend.

FRED. C. JONES, Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., which was dedicated to the service of God on last Sabbath, will be open on each Lords day in future. Preaching TO-MORROW, Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. B. M'Millan. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. N. B.—The Church will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock on Friday evening for the purpose of letting pews.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—PUBLIC SERVICE is to be opened NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON in the Plymouth Church lecture-room, on Cranberry st., Brooklyn. Arrangements have been made to hold divine worship there EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON. The trustees have kindly granted the use of the edifice, and the pulpit will be carefully supplied. The Rev. H. S. Carpenter, of Westminster Church, 2d-place, will preach there TO-MORROW at 3½ o'clock.

A NEW MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE WILL be inaugurated on SUNDAY next in the north-western part of the City. The Church of the Free Gospel, (Protestant Episcopal,) in 29th-st., west of the 9th av., will be opened as a free Church. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. This Church has been purchased, and the support of the Missionary (the Rev. Mr. Neide, late of Rochester) provided by the congregation of the Parish of the Holy Apostles, aided by a few friends of Missions.

THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE Church Mission to the Jews will hold a public meeting in Christ Church, Murrey Hill, 5th-av. and 35th st., on NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. A statement of the mission work will be presented, and a sermon delivered by the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D.D. All persons interested in the social and religious welfare of our Jewish population are invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS.—Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—THE SIXTH UNIversalist Society will open their new Church edifice in West 20th st., near 7th-av., TO-MORROW, 22d inst. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by S. J. Sawyer, D.D.; AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by E. H. Chapin, D.D., and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Henry Blanchard of Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. WILLIAM H. MILLBURN will preach at the Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 22. Services will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

The Rev. Harvey M. Scudder, D.D., Missionary to India, will preach the concluding sermon in this series of services at the Academy of Music, on the following SUNDAY EVENING, May 29.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingdale, corner of 68th-st. and Broadway, under the pastoral care of the Rev. E. Van Aken, will be held on SABBATH next, the 22d inst. Addresses by the Hon. Thos. Jeremiah, Mortimer Dehott, Esq., and others. Singing by the children.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—THE NEXT discourse of the series, upon the Women of the Bible, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Lehanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Subject—*Miriam the Prophetess.* Preaching also in the morning at 10½. Subject—*The Church in the Upper Room.* Seats free. Sabbath-school, at 2 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, No 39 Forsyth-st., near East Canal. A discourse suitable to the Twelfth Anniversary will be preached TO-MORROW MORNING. The Rev. Dr. Chadney, of Yorkville, will at EVENING address the Youth's Missionary Society, on the occasion of their Quarterly Celebration. All cordially invited.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 23 at 7½ o'clock, in the Association's New Rooms, nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, cor. 12th st. Address will be given by N. A. Calkins, Esq. Subject—"Man's Sinfulness." Young men are invited to attend. EUGENE THOMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet corner of 2d av. and 1st st., on SUNDAY, May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend divine service in a body, at the Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., the Rev. Robert R. Thompson Pastor. The invitation is to all. Remember the resolution. By order.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

THE REV. B. PETERS WILL, TO-MORROW MORNING, give the first of a series of discourses on the *Brutitudes*. In the EVENING he will consider, by request, the question—*What will Become of the Suicide in the Immortal World?* The public are invited. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Thomas Street, of Philadelphia, will (D.V.) preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock; and address the Sabbath School in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Walter Clark, D.D., of New-York, is expected to address the Boys' Meeting, next Thursday night.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, South 9th-st., Brooklyn E.D.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Tompkins, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The yearly renting of pews will take place in this Church, on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. DOWLING WILL REPEAT to his own congregation, in Bedford-st., TO-MORROW DAY his recent Annual Sermon before the Bible Society, in two parts. Subject for the MORNING—*The Bible Testimony to Jesus.* EVENING—*The Victories of the Bible, and the duty of its Universal Dissemination.*

PIERREPONT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Brooklyn. SUNDAY, May 22, there will be preaching in this Church, in the MORNING by the Rev. J. N. Murdock, D.D., of Boston; in the AFTERNOON by the Rev. Geo. D. Boardman, of Rochester. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV. DR. Lewis, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—The Rev. F. S. Dellass, having entered upon his labors as Pastor of this Church, will preach on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 13th-st. The Rev. George Dana Boardman of Rochester, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ a. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. G. Douglass Belverston, late an officer of the U. S. Army.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Light-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Rev. Joseph M. Waite, Minister in charge. Subject in the morning—*The Comfort of the Contrite Spirit.* In the afternoon—*The Slave of Sin.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—ON THE 22D INST., at 3 P. M., the Rev. Dr. Burghar, and at 7½ P. M. the Rev. John Neander, will preach in connection with the opening of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Phillips, of New-York, will preach in the Chapel of this Church, at the corner of Clermont and Greene avs., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. The Rev. Mr. Chambers, on leave of absence as missionary to India, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, the Rev. Peter Stryker, at 3½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE BROOME STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly known as the Livingston Church,) corner of 33d st. and 8th-av. The Pastor, the Rev. Peter Stryker, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. H. B. Stryker at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Samuel W. Sayres, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Stuyvesant, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, on the *The Bright Side of the Discipline of Trial.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRAYING ASSOciation will meet on SUNDAY, the 22d inst., at the Norfolk-st. M.E. Church throughout the day and evening. Service will commence at the usual hours. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE BIBLE.—A series of lectures on this subject will be commenced TO-MORROW EVENING in the 18th st. Baptist Church, one door west of the 6th av., by the Rev Sidney A. Corey. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., as usual.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING by the Rev. Abel Stevens, of New-York, at 7½.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse for the Evening—*The Punishment of Lot's Wife.*

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH every SABBATH MORNING in Market-st. Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel of the Friendless in 29th-st., near Madison-av. Seats free.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD NISBET, OF CHIcago, (formerly of Glasgow) will preach on SABBATH MORNING, 22d of May, in the A. R. Presbyterian Church, Jacob-st., near 6th av. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. W. W. HALLOWAY WILL preach at Tremor's Academy, south 8th st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn, E. D., EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., until further notice. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

CHORAL SERVICES.—PROTESTANT EPISCopal Church, at Rutgers Female Institute, No. 261 Madison st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation in St. James' Church, Hamilton-square, on SUNDAY MORNING next. Services at 10½ o'clock.

MRS. A. SPENCE IS ENGAGED TO SPEAK at Dodworth's, No 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, May 22—MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give her last Lecture of the Course, in Mozart Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—(THE REV. O. B. Frothingham)—Northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SABBATH SERVICES.—The Rev. Rufus W. Clark and the Rev. A. Bronson Nott will preach in the large Hall on SUNDAY, May 22; the former at 10½ A. M. and the latter at 8 P. M. General Union Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M. Also at 8 A. M. Similar services every Sabbath in the year. Seats free, and expenses to be met by collections.

THE REV. DR. McMENAMY AND THE friends of a free Bible will show that homelists perverted the two Scriptural Sacraments and added five new Sacraments, in opposition to the clearest Christian precept and example, in Spring st. Hall No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE LAST OF A SERIES OF SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. G. T. Broall, D.D., in the Church of the Incarnation, (corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of this City.

THE ROMAN PAPAL POWER AND THE Napoleon Dynasty, their present position and prospects as indicated in prophecy and current facts. By particular request, Elder Isaacs Strauss will repeat the two discourses on the above subjects TO-MORROW in Bleecker Buildlog, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH ROOM, NO. 24 Cooper Institute. Preaching every SABBATH, by Elder D. J. Robinson. Subject next SABBATH, at 10½ A.M., *The Future Glory of Christ*; at 3 P. M., *God's Controversy with the Nations.* You are invited to attend Seats free.

THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS WILL deliver a discourse on *Music* at John st. M. E. Church on MONDAY EVENING, May 23. A fine choir will also be in attendance to entertain the audience before and after the lecture. Admittance free. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.—PREACHing TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. Janes; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by a stranger. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE BIBLE IN BRAZIL.—THE REV. J. C. Fletcher, formerly a missionary in Brazil, will repeat his lecture on *The Bible in Brazil*, in the Westminster Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. H. S. Carpenter's, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

UNION CHAPEL, CORNER THIRTYninth-st. and Broadway.—The Rev. D. Williams, of the Oneida Conference, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

THE ADVENT MESSENGER WILL PREACH in Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Those who desire to know what the portentous signs of the present times indicate, are invited to attend and hear.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) The Rev. Morris Ballou will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited Seats free throughout.

THE REV. JAMES E. WELCH, OF MISsouri, will preach in the Amity-st. Baptist Church, corner Wooster-st., on SUNDAY, 22d inst. Services commence at 10½ in the MORNING and 3½ in the AFTERNOON.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD NISBETT, OF the West Presbyterian Church, Chicago, will preach in the Jane street Church, (the Rev. Dr. Brash's,) on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Boyd-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO MORROW, May 22, by the pastor, the Rev. S. A. Baker, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT, PASTOR of Elm place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will preach in Polytechnic Institute on SUNDAY, May 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ by the Rev. Dr. Everts of Louisville, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st.—The Rev. Dr. Wise will preach TO MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

THE REV. MR. LAMSON WILL PREACH AT Dr. Van Zandt's Church, 9th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at OIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES, Manufacturer of Sterling Silverware, NO. 277 SPRING-ST.,
respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to furnish at his manufactory every article in this line, Tea Sets, Dinner Services, Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., of superior styles and workmanship.
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A pamphlet of information sent free.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE of Arrangements for the celebration of the thirty-fourth Anniversary of the New York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders, held Monday evening, May 16, 1859, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be presented to Miss McFadden, No. 198 Hudson-st., manufacturer of flags and banners, for her kindness in loaning to our Committee the use of her large assortment of new and beautiful flags (200 in number) for all occasions, for the purpose of decorating the Hall to Rooms on the evening of the Anniversary of our Association, May 9, 1859

Resolved That the Secretary furnish Miss McFadden with a copy of the foregoing resolution, attested by the officers of this Committee, and that the same be published in the *Times* and *Herald* newspapers,

PETER MONAGHAN, President.
HENRY A. SMITH, Treasurer.
MALTBY K. PALLATARAN, } Secretaries.
EDWARD MCWHOOD, }

PATENT BUTTER-MILL OR CHURN.—Butter made in two minutes from sweet milk. Call and see it in operation, at 10 and 4 daily. The butter can be made, the churn washed and put away in five minutes. Single churns or county rights for sale. Any one to WEBSTER & MINOR, No. 534 (sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle) Broadway, New York.

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REMOVALS.

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THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVED.—MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INform her friends and ladies generally, that she has removed to No 10 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald or becoming gray.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

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SILVER WATCHES, | FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gala Matinee, 1 P. M.—La Favorita—I Puritani.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Henry IV.—Seven Nations.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day—Boarding-School.

BOWERY THEATRE—Red Clow—Harry Burnham.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand — The Scarlet Mantle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
South and South western Mail....7 A. M and 2½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Postoffice to-day, May 21, at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Five days later intelligence from Europe, which we received by the *City of Baltimore*, boarded off Cape Race, adds nothing decisive to the movement of the Italian war. The Austrians continued to hover along the line of the Po, but beyond a few inconclusive skirmishes of the advanced guard of the belligerents, no collision had taken place. On the 12th, the French Emperor, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, had left Marseilles for Genoa. It is reasonable to suppose the presence of Napoleon will change the operations of the allies from a defensive to an offensive character. The money market in England had begun to experience the expected reaction. Consols were advancing, but the general aspect of financial affairs was encouraging, notwithstanding the speedy necessity of a new British loan was commonly discussed. Sixteen new failures were announced at the Stock-board.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Glasgow, May 7, arrived at this port last evening. We have received by her Glasgow evening papers of that day.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, at Boston, were received this morning, presently before this paper went to press. We give various details and extracts of interest.

Our dates from Hayti are to April 23. Two lines of coastwise steamers are projected, one to traverse the northern and the other the southern shore of the Island, from Port-au-Prince to San Domingo. The financial report of the new Government states that arrangements are made for meeting all the interest payments on the State debt as fast as they accrue; and that a reform of the educational system of the Republic is contemplated. A new naval school is to be established at Port-au-Prince. Among monetary schemes, a national bank is mentioned.

By the United States steamer *Memphis* we have news from Barbados to May 6. The markets were generally quiet, the weather dry, and public health improving.

Three others of the steamers chartered for the Paraguay Expedition have returned; the steamers *Atlanta*, Commander Ridgely, and the *Memphis*, Commander Marchand, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and the steamer *Chapin*, which was towed by the first-named steamers from Montevideo to the Capes of Delaware. The *Chapin* has gone to Philadelphia, and the *Atlanta* and *Memphis* proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The list of their officers is given in another column.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Charleston, on the 18th, ignored the bill of indictment against Capt. Coasie, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the Slave-trade.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by Judge Scott, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the cases of Bushnel and Langston, the Oberlin rescuers. The writ is returnable on the 25th May. It is understood that argument will be made on the constitutionality of the fugitive Slave-law. The plea upon which this writ is granted differs from the one formerly presented to the same Court and denied. The prisoners allege their unlawful detention in prison, and ask the Court to inquire into the cause of imprisonment.

Captains Strinoham, Mercer and Purviance, U. S. N., have been appointed an Examining Board to attend the next examination of the pupils of the Naval Academy.

Our dispatches from Washington state the Treasury receipts of the week at $1,200,000. The amount in Treasury, subject to draft, is $1,356,000.

The first overland express from the Kansas gold mines has arrived at Leavenworth, bringing a small consignment of gold-dust. The accounts of the yield of the mines are as conflicting as ever.

Judge Eckles, Chief Justice of Utah Territory, left Atchison, K. T., on the 3d instant, in company with J. R. Radford, settler of the fifth regiment of Infantry, *en route* for Utah.

The Boston and Rhode Island Knights Templars arrived at Washington yesterday, and will call upon the President to-day.

Two murderers, Jacobi and Evans, convicted of the murder of their wives, were executed at Pittsburgh yesterday. Evans made a speech of an hour and a half under the gallows.

Capt. Amos Pillsbury was appointed General Superintendent of Police at the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday. The quarterly report of the Acting General Superintendent was presented and accepted. The Board reserved its decision with regard to the propriety of granting Municipal Policeman McCune a new trial, and adjourned to Tuesday.

The action brought by H. B. Goodyear against The New-York Gutta Percha Company, for infringement of what are known as the Hard India Rubber Patents and Gutta Percha Patents, was tried in the United States Circuit Court on Thursday, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff; thus sustaining the validity of the patents.

John McKeon, Esq., to whom the Comptroller submitted the question of the validity of the famous "Lowber Claim," has given his opinion that the Comptroller should take measures to set aside the execution and the sales of the City property, made some time since. His opinion is based on the decisions of Justices Davies and Sutherland in the proceedings heretofore.

The reported transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were unusually light, and prices of the principal kinds declined materially, closing quite irregularly. Favored by the news per *City of Baltimore*, holders of Cotton claimed an advance of ¼c. per lb., but did not effect any important sales. Provisions were generally depressed: Hog products were decidely cheaper. Coffee was in better demand. Rice, Sugars, and Molasses were quiet. The movements in other branches of trade were very moderate.

How the Railroads Make Money out of Pocket.—The following brief statement from the Cincinnati *Gazette* is a significant commentary upon the policy which railway managers have, just now, some inscrutable reason for pursuing:

"The arrangements lately made in this city between railroad agents regarding freights is being disregarded, we understand. Shipments were made to Boston yesterday at 35c. for fourth class. Fourth-class freight was taken from Louisville last week for New-York at 15c. The Pennsylvania Central bid 17c., but the New-York Central did 2c. better, and secured the contract."

Of course the immediate object is mutual injury. What further result is expected or desired in this belligerent competition it is hard to divine. It can hardly be that which sometimes tempts steamboats and village traders to underbid one another, in order that the duck first lamed may quit the field. The great trunk routes, we take for granted, must continue to compete for the Western trade, and continue to do so in the interest of different parties. There can be no monopoly on a scale large enough to embrace the traffic between the seaboard and the Mississippi Valley. Consequently the fight can look to no other conclusion than what may result from mutual annoyance, and must be subject to renewal whenever the party first compelled to haul off has become sufficiently recruited to engage in another battle.

As in most wars the excitement and glory rest chiefly with the commanders. Shareholders stand in a relation to these hostilities similar to that of the rank and file in a military engagement. They constitute the passive material. Others direct the movements and manœuvres; their function is to be shot at.

It is quite time that these ruinous rivalries were ended. Their effect is worse than any which could follow independent action. If each road would attend to its own business, and serve its customers at fair rates, without regard to its competitors, it would in the end make both reputation and money. Doing business below cost may be very amusing while it lasts; but is in its nature temporary. Even stockholders, whose patient trust is proverbial, will weary of it at last.

One word to the undistinguished many who own stock. It is true they took some active part in the management of their own property. Boards of Directors become practically, almost without exception, close corporations. Let the stockholders, as such, hold meetings, annually at least, to review the action of their representatives, and to express their opinions upon the policy of the management. Such meetings would have a moral influence, if not upon the Direction, yet certainly on the public. All experience has shown that fiduciary agents cannot be too closely watched. To such vigilance the honest will never object, and those of a different stamp clearly need it. A large portion of the misdeeds of Directors has proceeded from a consciousness that they were practically free from supervision.

The Seat of War.

In the outline map which we this morning publish of the seat of war in Italy we have aimed simply to set before our readers at a glance the general features of the theatre on which a great European contest has now been commenced. We have taken the liberty of thrusting Rome up a little above her just meridian, and of depressing Vienna as much below hers, because we wished to bring into clear relief the position of the contending parties in respect of their capital cities and of the positive centres of their action.

From Paris and Vienna, it will be seen, the railway lines of Austria and France converge directly upon Sardinia. The whole distance of about 470 miles, between the Austrian capital and Novara in Sardinia, can now be performed by railway. The French lines, from Paris, cross the Sardinian frontier above Chambéry, and end at St. Jean de Maurienne, near the foot of the Mont Cenis Pass. On the other side of this pass, at Susa, the Sardinian railway begins, and passes through Turin to Alexandria and Genoa; the entire distance from Paris to Alexandria being just about equal to the distance from Vienna to Novara. Allowance must, however, be made for the forty miles of mountain travel from St. Jean de Maurienne to Susa over the Mont Cenis Pass.

The Austrian army of invasion, at the latest advices, occupied the country between the River Ticino and the River Sesia, and had pushed on their headquarters as far as Tronzano, about half way between the Sesia and the Dora, behind which latter river the Sardinians were entrenched awaiting their advance. The only symptom of energetic operations on the part of the Austrians, however, yet given, had been shown in the neighborhood of Casale, which commands the river Po between Turin and Alexandria.

To the east of Alexandria the reader will find in the Austro-Lombard city of Pavia and the Parmesan city of Piacenza, (garrisoned by Austria in defiance of the Treaties of 1815,) the strong points upon which the Austrians in the event of their retreat or expulsion from Sardinia would necessarily fall back. He will perceive also that should the Franco-Sardinian armies cross the Ticino in their turn, and pass beyond Milan they would put themselves between the Austrians at Pavia and Piacenza to the south, and the Austrians at Verona, Mantua, Legnago and the Lake of Garda to the north. From Pavia eastward, indeed, the whole line of the River Po is menaced by Austrian fortresse, corresponding with another line of fortresses which runs from the Lake of Como eastward to Verona, and making the intervening plains of Lombardy, with their canals and their rivers, a sort of vast trap. Lombardy would be open to the victorious French and Sardinians, just as Lower Sardinia has been open to the invading Austrians, and Milan would be more easy of access to the former than Turin has proved to be to the latter; but the reader, though never so little of a soldier, will see at a glance that unless the Italians of Central Italy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Roman States, really rise in force upon the isolated Austrian garrisons and cut off their system of communications; or Lombardy itself breaks out in revolt from Milan to Venice; or a powerful French diversion is made upon the eastern coast of Italy, a French and Sardinian invasion of Lombardy would be a very perilous expedition. Against the last of these three contingencies which the immense naval force of France makes very serious, Austria can oppose her possession of Ancona, Ferrara and Bologna, in the Roman States, with Venice in her own dominions; and her steam fleet, consisting now of one screw ship-of-the-line, three screw frigates and thirteen screw sloops-of-war, with thirty steam gun-boats.

In the presence of such elements of strength on the one side and the other, wary commanders, both Austrian and French, may well deliberate upon their measures. If the most pressing immediate need of Austria is to withdraw her army from a hazardous position in Sardinia, from her hasty assumption of which she has failed to derive any military advantages to compensate for the moral *prestige* which the act has cost her, it must have also become a question of great gravity with the Franco-Sardinian leaders in what way they can best undertake the offensive attitude which seems likely to be thrust upon them. If Napoleon III., as is reported, has really conceived the plan of a grand campaign, by which the multiplied difficulties of a Lombard campaign are to be met and overcome, that plan, from the nature of things, must require some time for its full maturity and development, since in all probability it must involve a naval demonstration on the Adriatic to be executed in harmony with a movement from the lines of Genoa and Turin, of the Dora and the Po. A war in Italy, in the actual circumstances of the opposing armies, must be a war of manœuvring quite as much as of fighting, and this the public, impatient of telegrams, will do well to bear in mind.

General Nye and the Police.

The Times has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the appointment of General Nye to be Police Commissioner was an unwise and an injurious step. We hold that opinion still—in spite of the genial, eloquent and admirable speech with which the General took his leave of the Police Department on Thursday night. It is needless for us to say that we believe religiously every statement which General Nye made on that occasion:—we have therefore not the slightest doubt that he did not want the office, that he refused for a long time to accept it when it was pressed upon him, and that he finally consented to take it only on the supposition that he would be relieved from it at the end of thirty days. His assertions on these points are not only explicit but perfectly natural. Office holding now-a-days is not a profession which sensible men, with any considerable self-respect and the ability to earn a living by the industries of private life, are very likely to crave. It involves a good deal of legitimate responsibility, and a good deal which is illegitimate and still more burdensome. Nothing, therefore, but a very high-toned, self-sacrificing purpose to serve the public,—or an uncasy ambition for the supposed importance of place and power, can induce any but needy, unscrupulous political jobbers to enter upon the discomforts and the imbecilities of public office.

But Gen. Nye's declarations upon this point only strengthen our conviction of the Governor's lack of wisdom in making this appointment. We are more puzzled than ever to imagine why Gov. King should have so pertinaciously forced upon him an office which he did not want, and which the public interest did not require him to accept. Any man of sound judgment and in a position to exercise it freely, could not have failed to see at that time that Gen. Nye's appointment would be almost the very worst that could have been made,—not from any lack of ability or of character on his part, but from the peculiar circumstances of the case. The law creating the commission was of doubtful constitutionality and of still more doubtful expediency. It had been passed against the vehement protest of the City authorities and the strong disapprobation of four fifths of the people; it was by no means certain that it could under any circumstances secure what was absolutely necessary to its efficiency and permanence, namely, the confidence of the public; and nothing but the reiterated pledges of the responsible authorities that it should be held wholly and rigidly aloof from the partisanship which Mayor Wood had infused so thoroughly into the old Police, and which had shaken the public faith in its honesty and capacity, had availed to secure the forbearance of the people, and induced them to look with any degree of hope to its practical workings for a test of its utility. When, therefore, the Governor selected for the leading Commissioner a gentleman from the interior of the State, who had never been connected in any way with the affairs of the City or identified with its business interests, who was publicly known universally and exclusively as a zealous, devoted, untiring partisan, the strongest possible test was applied to the feasibility of the new system. No one was surprised after it had been thus ostentatiously launched upon the sea of partisanship, to find the City authorities in arms against it, and all the resources of law, clamor, and violence exhausted for its demolition. It was a lamentable and almost a fatal mistake in Governor King to constitute the Commission as he did; and we are much more surprised at the degree of confidence which the new system now enjoys, under all the circumstances, than at the hostility it has been compelled to meet.

General Nye, in the speech which elicits these remarks, declares that politics never influenced his action in the Board; that he took no more part in party contests than every good Republican should take; that he has been very badly abused, but that he forgives all his enemies, and hands them over to the remorse which he is quite certain they will suffer for their harsh treatment of him. This is quite sensible,—slightly complacent and very plausible:—and in each of these respects it is thoroughly characteristic of the General, who is as incapable of malice as he is of anything savoring in the slightest degree of meanness and illiberality. A more genial, warm-hearted, generous temperament never mingled in the strifes and contentions of public life. We should be sorry to think that any one—and still more sorry to think that we ourselves—had ever "abused" one whose cordial good-feeling would disarm resentment. But we have not felt at liberty to suppress the opinions we have held from the beginning in regard to the impolicy of his appointment,—and in the public interest, as well we are glad to know as in his own, we congratulate him on his withdrawal. With all the drawbacks, he has done much to organize, discipline and build up the Department:—and if his successors, who have the advantage of him in the superior independence of their position, will bring to the discharge of their duties the same intelligence, sagacity and industry for which we believe the General deserves credit, they can easily vindicate the Department in the public judgment, and make it strong in the confidence and regard of the people at large.

Great Britain in Central America.—The Washington *Constitution*, of Thursday, in a brief article which we elsewhere copy, on the strength of information received by our Government, completely exonerates Great Britain from the charge of attempting by negotiations or otherwise any sinister projects in Central America. Sir William Gore Ouseley has been instructed to negotiate a new treaty with Nicaragua, in conformity with the understanding which exists between Great Britain and the United States, the treaty that Sir William had negotiated and sent home, not meeting the views of his Government in that respect. England has also refused to interpose between Nicaragua and this country to protect the former against the consequences of seizing American steamers in Lake Nicaragua, and has declined giving any countenance to that enterprising Frenchman, M. Felix Belly.

It is satisfactory to learn all these things formally and officially; but really there never was any ground to doubt the good faith of Great Britain in respect to Central American affairs. Whatever indiscretions, large or little, may have been committed by her naval or diplomatic officers, (and our own skirts are not stainless in these particulars,) the Home Government has never failed to deal with these themes in a spirit of most honorable candor. We cannot look for any difficulty with England in respect to matters on this Continent. Her interests and ours are to be promoted, not by collision, but by diplomatic concert and reciprocal confidence. Both nations should seek to extend their commerce, not their dominion, in the Spanish-American countries, and whatever follies individual citizens of either may commit can only be made seriously injurious to our mutual good understanding by some stupendous and quite improbable folly on the part of one or the other Government.

Prevention of Crime.

A thriftless farmer leaves weeds and worms to scatter their seeds and make their nests, until his domain is worthless. A day of timely labor would have exterminated his pests. We have the image of such a farmer before us whenever our attention is called to the mode of dealing with moral vermin in a great City like our own. Instead of nipping crime in the bud, drying up fountains of evil rather than following its streams, staying the causes of iniquity instead of fruitless dealing with effects,—the beginning, middle and end of Police tactics seems to be directed to the arrest of offenders. It is the *boast* of each return from the Police Department that the *arrests* have been more numerous than ever before.

Now, we would remind the Police Department that law, and philosophy, and common sense alike require the application of its powers in quite another direction. While arrests should follow crime with promptness and certainty, let the ambition of the Department be to abate the known incentives to wrong-doing: to *prevent crime itself*. If one half of the patrolmen were devoted to this single object, under intelligent direction, and if a corps of Detectives were employed for this specific service, the fruits would be apparent at once. But they must be men of principle—not loungers in dram-shops and haunts of vice.

We would not forestall the action of such a *preventive Police*; but one or two hints, based on the statistics of the Police Department and the Almshouse Reports, may put them on the scent of crime-breeders.

When tracing crime to its causes, they will find 32,200 persons out of 35,172 arrested and committed to the City Prison in 1858—or about ninety per cent.—were "intemperate." Where did they become "intemperate?" At the seventy-two *licensed* liquor-shops? Or at the 7,702 unlicensed ones? If at the latter, why not execute the laws against unlicensed dram-selling, and thus prevent the crimes that drunkenness causes? If at the former, why not hold them to their legal responsibility?

If they look a little further, they will find from the statistics of their own department that Sunday liquor-selling adds twenty-five per cent. on that day to the terrible daily average of crime; and that even a temporary enforcement of the numerous laws and ordinances against that traffic resulted in diminishing crime one-half. Why, then, with such data, neglect the energetic application of the powers of the department in suppressing that unjustifiable and most demoralizing traffic?

So of pauperism. If the official statement of the Ten Governors can be relied on, the number of paupers has reached the prodigious proportion of about *one-seventh* part of the population—an increase of 37,011 within the past year. There is some cause for this; what is it? Turn to the Blackwell's Island Hospital report, and you read, "Eighty-five of every one hundred persons confess the use of intoxicating drinks in a greater or less degree; sixty-one in every hundred admit that they are intemperate drinkers or habitual drunkards." Here then cause and effect again stand connected, and the Police should occupy themselves with the cause. Do the laws authorize this enormous burden on the wealth and industry of the City? Was it by a legitimate traffic that a hundred thousand men, women and children were impoverished and thrown upon public charity? If not, would it not be as well to arrest the traffic as to support its victims?

These are only hints. The subject might have multiplied illustrations. But the principle is incontrovertibly sound that the *prevention* rather than the *punishment* of crime, as it is the great object of Government, should be the first aim of the officers of Law.

Making Too Much Haste.—We find a significant indication of the approach of a Presidential contest in the Washington *States*. That vigorous partisan sheet—which is as zealous as a partisan without a party can be—proclaims that Governor Seward has gone to Europe to enlist the *Exeter Hall* philanthropists in a crusade against the Union and the Constitution. Such blatant rigmarole as this is usually repressed until the very eve of a political struggle, when men's judgments are so blinded by passion as to render safe any conceivable amount of presumption on their credulity. The *States* is either forcing the season—like the misguided individual who wears white linen pantaloons in May—or else it is laboring under a morbid anxiety lest it should not be last at the fray, or first at the expected feast. It is still a year and a half to the political harvest, and there will be plenty of time between now and then for the flying of these little *canards*: the *States* seems in needless haste.

Have We Any Sirs Among Us?—Talk of Democratic contempt for titles! If we do not have orders of nobility, and an established squirearchy among us one of these days, it will not be because we have no fondness for such vanities. A company of gentlemen from Massachusetts, calling themselves Knights Templars, are now paying a visit to Richmond and Virginia, and it is formally announced that the officers accompanying them are "Sir William Parkman, Sir John S. Tyler, Sir P. Adams Ames, Sir John A. Cumming, Sir Benjamin Dean," &c. Yes, Sir-ree.

British Policy in Central America.

From the Washington Constitution, May 19.

We have good reason to believe that the article which we recently published from the *London Morning Herald*, relative to the non-ratification by Great Britain of the Ouseley-Zeledon Treaty of the 18th of January, expresses exactly the views of the British Government, and that Sir William Gore Ouseley has been instructed to negotiate a fresh treaty with Nicaragua in conformity with the understanding which exists between Great Britain and the United States, with regard to their common policy in Central America.

We have been gratified, likewise, to learn, as another proof of the loyalty evinced by England in her negotiations with this country, that her government have positively refused to protect Nicaragua against the consequences of the capture, by order of the authorities of the latter country, of the American steamers on Lake Nicaragua, on the ground that they consider the seizure of the boats entirely illegal and not to be defended under any circumstances.

M. Felix Belly, too, has applied to Great Britain for her protection in the prosecution of his canal schemes; but his request has been flatly refused. It has also been intimated to this adventurous gentleman that the only interest Great Britain has in the construction of a canal or road across the Nicaraguan isthmus is that which she feels in common with the other commercial nations in the world—namely, a desire to have the free and uninterrupted right to use the canal or road whenever it is made.

These evidences of the good faith of Great Britain fully justify the belief that she is sincerely disposed to carry out all her engagements with this country in regard to Central-American questions.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Receipts—Personal—The Case of Mr. Phillips.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, May 20.

The receipts from Customs, yesterday, at New-York, were $163,300. The net balance now in the Treasury, subject to draft, is $4 356,000. The receipts for the week are $1,367,000, against $928,000 last week.

The Hon. L. M. Keitt and his bride left the City this afternoon, for New-York, *en route* to Europe. Mr. Keitt intends to visit the seat of war.

Mr. Phillips, to whom my dispatch alluded last evening, is again at liberty, and is attending to his business. Senator Douglas has exonerated him from all blame, and so stated to the Grand Jury. How the legal point was settled, I am not informed. The use of the franking privilege by the friends of the party entitled to it is no uncommon thing here. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington Friday, May 20.

It is not designed to discontinue the great Overland California Mail, but the point submitted by the Postmaster-General for the Attorney-General's opinion involves the question as to the power of the Department to reduce the number of trips.

Captain Stringham, Mercer and Purviance, and Commanders Bell and Craven, have been appointed as a Board to witness the annual examination of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, on the 1st of June.

The receipts into the Treasury for this week ending on Monday were $1,281,000. The amount subject to draft was $6 365 000.

The President has recognized Frans Anous Hesson as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin at Boston.

Later from California and Mexico.

TWO MILLIONS DOLLARS EN ROUTE TO NEW-YORK.

New-Orleans, Friday, May 20.

The steamer *Coatzacoalcos* is below with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The steamers *Golden Gate* and *Orizaba* had left with $2 400 000 in treasure, of which $2,000,000 was for New-York.

Business was dull at San Francisco, but the markets generally unchanged.

From the Kansas Gold Mines.

RECEIPTS OF GOLD AT LEAVENWORTH—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

Leavenworth, K. T., Friday, May 20.

The first Overland Express from Denver City arrived here this morning, having been ten days out. It brings $700 in shot and scale gold, and four passengers.

The advices from Denver City are to the 9th inst., and state that a large force was employed in building ditches along Cherry Creek. One tom, with a limited surply of water, yielded an ounce of gold the first day.

The accounts from the mountains are conflicting. There was still too much snow and ice to operate to advantage.

The general aspect of the news is favorable.

Gold dust will continue to arrive by succeeding stages.

The miners value the dust at $20 per ounce.

The Express route is 625 miles in length, and is pronounced to possess superior facilities, as is evidenced by this the first trip.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian (New School) Church.

Wilmington, Friday, May 20.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian (New School) Church held another session to-day. The Rev. E. S. Lacy, from California, appeared. The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was read, showing that the body is second in proportionate number of Foreign Missionaries and amount of contributions to but one of the largest denominations in the country, viz: the Congregationalists. The Old School Presbyterians stand next in the list. The report of the Publication Committee, shows an unprecedented progress in sales and contributions, as well as in new issues.

The Rev. T. A. Mills, D. D., of New York, read the report on education, showing great progress. No final action was taken on this report.

Execution of two Murderers.

Pittsburgh, Friday May 20.

Jacobi and Evans, convicted of the murder of their wives, were hung at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The execution was strictly private. No military were present, and but very few persons were admitted. The crowd outside was not large. Jacobi declined making any speech at the gallows; but Evans spoke for and hour and a half. Both died hard.

Complimentary Dinner to the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Augusta, Friday, May 20.

The *Constitutionalist* of to-morrow (Saturday) will contain the correspondence of a large number of our citizens with the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who accepts of a complimentary dinner tendered by them. The dinner is to take place on the 21 of July.

Telegraphic Law-suit.

Washington, Friday, May 20.

The telegraph case of Hobson *vs.* the Magnetic Telegraph Company, involving $7,500 awarded to John C. Hobson, Esq., of Richmond, by a jury, for a mistake of the telegraph, by which more cotton was purchased for him than he ordered, was reversed in the Virginia Court of Appeals, with costs, on Thursday.

Postponement of Railroad Sale.

Albany, Friday, May 20.

The sale of the Northern Railroad, which was to have taken place to-day, on the Exchange, has been postponed for one month on the petition of nearly three-fourths of the bondholders.

Canal Navigation.

Schenectady, Friday, May 20.

The steaming *Beemis* passed here to-day, towing three boats, in five days and eight hours running time from Buffalo.

The Knight Templars at Washington.

Washington, Friday, May 20.

The Boston and Rhode Island Knights Templars returned here this forenoon. They will call upon the President at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Death of Judge Cone, of Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, May 20.

Judge Cone, an eminent lawyer, died at his residence in Greensborough, Ga., on Wednesday.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—There will be an extraordinary matinée here to-day. The entire opera of "La Favorita" will be given, and an act from the "Puritani," introducing the liberty duet between Amodio and Junca. This is surely enough for one afternoon.

Palace Garden.—The Floral Festival closes to-night, winding up with a sale of all the nice things that made it delightful.

Theatre Francais.—Mlle. Sen, whose career at this house has been marked by all that is gratifying to an artiste, takes her first benefit to-night. "Le Vicompte de Letorieres" will be produced for the occasion. There will also be a musical interlude, with M. M. M. Junca and Morelli as the vocalists.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Mr. Conway, excellent as an actor and a manager, takes his first benefit here to-night. Shakspeare's play of "King Henry the IVth" will be played, with Mr. Hackett as *Falstaff*. The Ronzani Ballet Troupe have also volunteered to assist on the occasion. This fine bill will we hope, attract a good attendance.

American Travelers in Europe.—One minor effect of the European war that must operate to our advantage, will be to turn the tide of travel which has been setting from this country with an unprecedented current during the past year. For more than two months past, the passports issued from the Department of State, have averaged over sixty daily, exclusive of the travel to England direct, which requires none, and those issued by our Minister there for the continent. An immense amount of money is thus annually withdrawn, and without any return whatever, which might be beneficially spent at home. Some idea may be formed of the rush abroad, from the simple fact that, on a recent occasion, no less than ninety Americans were presented at the French Court, and somewhat to the amusement of criticising spectators. Poor Mr. Mason had a hard time of it, doing the honors for his fellow countrymen, and especially his fellow countrywomen.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia North American.*

New Style Envelopes.—The Postmaster-General has under consideration the propriety of adopting in the preparation of stamped envelopes a new style, just coming into use. These envelopes are so prepared that black lines on the inside of the back of the envelope, and invisible from without, become patent on the front when the envelope is pressed, and serve as ruled lines to guide the superscription. The additional expense of these envelopes, which are gotten up in superior style, is trifling, and their convenience has commended them to the attention of the Department.—*Constitution.*

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

California as a Residence—Political Affairs and Prospects—The War Against the Mohaves—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, April 25, 1859.

For years past it has been frequently said by disinterested cavilers, that if the rates of steamer passage were brought down to a low figure, there would be an alarming exodus from California to the Atlantic States; in short, that thousands remain here because they cannot get away. Preliminary to the opening of the Panama route, the steamer Company had an opportunity to test and thoroughly explode the assertion. Commodore Vanderbilt, desiring to [illegible] steamers, has been running a fifty opposition [illegible] are well aware, for some months past, the [illegible] which is to reduce the price of passage to a [illegible] lousy low figure. At first the steamers were crowded with passengers, who embraced the opportunity to visit their early Eastern homes again, but the return steamers brought hither equal numbers of new comers, and already the ebb has nearly ceased to flow. People have learned that California is a country to *live* in, as well as to make money in. The immigration to California, though no longer feverish, as in the first few years after the gold discovery, is constant and large. It is of a higher class, too, than was much of that of 1849 to 1855. People no longer come with the expectation of making sudden fortunes, but in the reasonable and well-grounded expectation of being able by industry and frugality to thrive. In this they are not disappointed; for while the best of living here now-a-days, is not necessarily more than twenty per cent. higher than in New-York, the mines continue to yield abundantly as ever, and labor of every description commands high wages. Domestics still receive from thirty dollars to forty dollars per month; good cooks sixty; carpenters from four to five dollars per day; and other mechanics in proportion. The price of labor in the cities never falls low, for the reason that the mines always afford employment—always stand with inviting arms offering the able-bodied man fair remuneration for his labor, with the contingency of a possible speedy fortune. That the mines show no sign of failing you have the best evidence in the enormous semi-monthly shipments of treasure which seek your port. Besides these, you should remember that we have no occasion to send you as much gold in proportion to our population as formerly, because we are constantly increasing our ability to supply ourselves with various productions of which California formerly imported all she consumed. Besides, our people are investing more here in farms and stock and lands and fine buildings. Men can afford to pay one per cent. a month here, for money, and give the most unquestionable securities, and that fact is keeping it here for investment. Depend upon it California has seen her worst days, and is now upon the rise again, having learned, too, and lessons of the past, that will enable her to steer clear in the future of such rocks as she heretofore split upon.

There is scarcely any news of importance since my last, if I except the meeting of the State Central Committee of the Anti-Lecompton Democracy, held at Sacramento on the 15th inst. Of the 21 members 19 were present. It was resolved to call a State Convention on the 15th June—some days in advance of the Lecompton Convention. A resolution was adopted recommending to the county Committees to establish no tests at the primary elections, save an adhesion to the principles of popular sovereignty, absolute non-intervention by Congress, and opposition to the Administration in its extravagant expenditures of the public money. Movements are on foot looking to a thorough union of all the elements of opposition to the Administration—and the Broderick or Anti-Lecompton men are very confident that they will carry the State. I confess, however, that I fear the Administration Party is too strong for them. Dr. Gwin is earnestly at work organizing the Administration forces—and the struggle is evidently intended to be the severest which the State has ever seen.

We have advices from Colonel Hoffman's expedition against the Mohaves six days later, or to the 10th inst. On that day the command reached Monument Mountains, on the Colorado River, 121 miles north of Fort Yuma. The roads thither are described as of the most horrible description. The expedition was getting on much better, however, than at the beginning of the march, and expected to be in the heart of the Mohave country within another week. Numerous Indian tracks were discovered, all leading northward, indicating an assembling of the tribes with a view to resistance of the troops. Such resistance will necessarily prove utterly futile, as it affords Colonel Hoffman opportunity to teach the savages a severe lesson of the power of the United States. Our next advices hence must give us intelligence of an engagement, if one is to be had at all.

The ship *Northern Chief* arrived at this port on the 23d, 229 days from New-York. She was 63 days to the Equator on the Atlantic side, 110 days to Cape Horn, and 22 days off the Cape, where she encountered a gale which carried away the foremast, broke both pumps, and threw the vessel upon her beam ends. In order to right her it was necessary to throw overboard seventy-five tons of coal. Subsequently she put into Valparaiso to repair damages. We have still no further tidings of the *Monsoon*.

Joseph W. Brewer, indicted for manslaughter in killing Benjamin F. Moulton, has been acquitted. Brewer was a door-keeper at the Lyceum Theatre in this City, and Moulton, a shoulder-hitter, who was in the habit of visiting the establishment free. The proprietor having ordered the cessation of the practice, Brewer refused to admit Moulton, who accordingly made a violent attack upon him, and received a pistol-bullet in the head, which made him a "dead-head," in a lasting sense, in a short time.

Colonel Bacho Nathers, the comrade of General Wm. Walker, and one of his most trusted associates in the Nicaraguan campaign, who arrived here on the 29th ult. with the General, left us very quietly on Wednesday, in the *Senora*, for the Atlantic coast. He was to cross *via* Tehuantepec, and doubtless is on his way to New-Orleans to carry out so much of the next filibuster move against Nicaragua as may be designed for your side of the Continent, while Walker remains to operate here. That he still anticipates success in that direction there is no doubt; and I am quite satisfied, from the evidences, that he has no intention of joining in the Sonora movements now agitating. By-the-bye, General Henningsen's Arizona Colonization scheme continues to attract much attention here, and I learn that it has secured the active and substantial support of quite a number of influential men. If this really is a filibuster scheme, as has been suspected, its propositions bid fair to be colossal and dangerous, for it has attracted to its aid abundant money, influence and capital.

Colonel Fremont must begin to see his way out of the woods in his long pending troubles, in connection with the Mariposa claim. Instead of standing on the defense, as heretofore, he has become the attacking party, and has commenced suits against quite a number of those whom he accuses of being engaged in mining upon his property without leave or license. The mines claimed by the Colonel are, beyond question, exceedingly valuable; and if he can get rid of the intruders, and hold his claim, he must within a few years be the possessor of immense wealth.

A serious affray occurred recently at Eureka, California, between Lieutenant Hardcastle, U. S. A., and a Mr. Middlemas, an employe at Fort Humboldt, who was in the Lieutenant's mess. Mr. Middlemas had invited two friends of his to dine. The Lieutenant objected to these gentlemen, stating that he did not consider them his equals, and demanded an apology, which Middlemas declined to give. A day or two later Hardcastle renewed his demand, and being again refused, said he would treat Middlemas as a menial, turned him around and kicked at him. Middlemas did not resent it at the time, as Hardcastle was then "officer of the day," but subsequently meeting him out of the fort, knocked him down with his fist, when Hardcastle drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Middlemas' hand, without making a very serious wound. This little row has importance only from the fact that an army officer was engaged in it. Middlemas was fined $10, and the Lieutenant held to bail in $1,000 to appear at Court.

Jacob Ettra has been sentenced at Stockton to be hung on Friday, the 3d of June, for the murder of a man named McWade. He was convicted chiefly upon the testimony of a Turk, and made an ineffectual effort to obtain a new trial, in which the testimony of the Turk should not be admitted.

The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows—very numerous in this State—are making extensive arrangements for a grand celebration to-morrow in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the introduction of the Order into the United States. We are to have a procession, oration and poem, and the dedication of a new and splendid hall to the mystic uses of Odd-Fellowship.

We have no new arrivals or departures of New-York ships.

The General Admiral.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you be good enough to suggest to the parties who have charge of the *General Admiral* frigate of war for the Russian Government, that it would be extremely gratifying to *thousands* of New-Yorkers to be permitted to inspect this noble marine spec

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BACHELORS' BARGE CLUB.—The Bachelors' Barge Club, of Philadelphia, reached this City at noon Wednesday. They left Philadelphia at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and reached Trenton at 11½ o'clock that night, where they lodged. At 5½ A. M., Tuesday, they left Trenton, and by 9 P. M. had rowed to Perth Amboy. Leaving Perth Amboy at 7 o'clock on Wednesday, they reached the Hudson at noon. The distances rowed were as follows: From Philadelphia to Trenton, 48 miles; from Trenton to Perth Amboy, 57 miles; from Perth Amboy to New-York, 30 miles. The entire distance, 135 miles, was made in 28 working hours, including detentions at the locks, which were considerable. By the politeness of Mr. RAYMOND, Superintendent of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the boat was passed free and met the least possible delay. On reaching this City the *Atlantic* Boat Club received the visitors with a salute and escorted them to their boat house at Hoboken. The *Atlantic* Club took charge of the boat and subsequently gave the crew a collation. The Bachelors then took up their abode at the Metropolitan, instead of at the St. Nicholas, as was at first announced. Some of the members of the Club are severely sun-burned by their exposure, though they seem to have borne the fatigue of the trip well. The Club was organized on the Fourth of July, 1853, and numbers at present 27 active and 6 honorary members. No married man can rank among the active members. As soon as one changes his condition in that regard he is placed on the honorary list, and can fill no office in the Club save that of President. The boat which is named the *Lewis*, was built by Atsersen, of Philadelphia, in 1852. She is a six oared barge, painted black with white ribands. The Club left for home by the steamer *Delaware*, of SANDFORD'S New-York, Cape May and Philadelphia line of steamers yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr. JAMES ALLDERDICE, of that line, furnished them with free passes. On their arrival in Philadelphia, the Schuylkill Navy consisting of 15 Clubs, were to turn out to receive them.

THE PARAGUAYAN FLEET ARRIVED.—The United States screw steamers *Atlanta*, Commander RIDGELY, and the *Memphis*, Commander MASCHARD, two of the Cromwell steamers chartered for the Paraguay Expedition, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, the 20th, from Montevideo. The United States steamer *Crusader*, Commander ROGERSDUFF, also from Montevideo, same date, was toward the whole distance from the latter port to the Capes of Delaware, she being bound to Philadelphia. These steamers left Montevideo March 25, Pernambuco, April 18 and Barbadoes May 7. They left at Pernambuco, the ship *Medford* Cuaris, for San Francisco, condemned; the brig *Brandywine*, for Philadelphia, sailed April 15th. The following is a list of the *Atlanta's* officers: Commander, D. B. Ridgeley; Lieutenants, S. Downes, G. H. Ber, John Egglesten, E. E. Potter; Assistant Surgeon, E. R. Denoy; Clerk to the Commander, S. A. Berry. Engineer, T. F. Jones; third Assistants, G. F. Kutze, Ed. R. Latch, Wm. H. Gadsden.

List of officers attached to the *Memphis*: Commander, S. S. Marchand; Lieutenants, C. W. Hays, S. B. Smith, A. Pendercast, O. F. Stanton; Purser, O. C. Jackson; Lieutenant Marines, S. Schermerhorn; Acting Engineer, Wm. Rogers; third Acting Engineers, S. McElwell, Thos. as Crosby, Geo. Ruey; Acting Captain's Clerk, E. A. Burnie; Purser, W. S. Bennett.

HUNGARIAN MEETING FOR ITALY.—A preliminary meeting of the Hungarians was held on Tuesday evening at No. 187 Bowery, with reference to the struggle now commencing in Italy; the object being to make arrangements for a mass-meeting of the Hungarians in this City who sympathize with the Italian cause, for the purpose of giving suitable expression to their opinions, and particularly to their sympathies for the cause of freedom in the Italian peninsula. The meeting was not large, but embraced among its numbers some of the most prominent Hungarians in the City. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. BARTOSY as President, and JOSEPH HILDEBRAND as Secretary. After considerable discussion, which was conducted in the colloquial style, the zeal of the speakers often rendering it difficult for the Chairman to preserve order several speaking at once, a Committee of six was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting, and meantime to prepare an address to the Italian nation expressing their warm sympathy with them in their present armed conflict with despotism. The names of the Committee are as follows: Stephen Kovats, Joseph Hude-brand, John Gruenewald, Louis Kewes, Samuel Newman, and Bernard Loeffler.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The election of officers of the New-York Yacht Club, for the ensuing year, resulted as follows: Commodore, EDWIN A. STEVENS; Vice-Commodore, AMBROSE C KINGSLAND; Secretary, HAMILTON MURRAY. The course for the June race the Committee have decided upon, is very nearly the old one, and is announced as follows: From the starting ground opposite the Elysian Fields, round a stake-boat off Robbins' Reef, another off Long Island shore, round the Scotch Cut Spit, and, on the return, round a stake-boat off Castle Garden. The system of classification has been changed, the Committee having determined to allow time according to measurement of length and breadth, each yacht to be allowed whatever fore-and-aft sails the owner may choose to carry. The allowance of time will be given at the start, instead of at the close, as has hitherto been the custom—a feature which will add the more interest to the home stretch. The British yacht *St. Ursula* has been invited to take part in the regatta. The steamer *Josephine* will be placed at the disposal of members and their families, and there will be, also, an extra boat for the Committee and members of the Press.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—The U. S. Mail steamer *Star of the West* left yesterday for Aspinwall, with the semi-monthly mail, and about five hundred passengers. The Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen* leaves to-day for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, on her first voyage across the ocean. The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* also leaves for Liverpool. It is estimated that each steamer will carry, besides a large number of passengers, nearly half a million dollars each in specie.

Police Reports.

LIBEL CHARGE PREFERRED BY A POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Justice Quackenbush, who officiates at the Jefferson Market Police Court, has preferred a charge of libel against one D. R. Thompson, Secretary of the "American Industrial Association," whose avowed object is to furnish employment to unemployed females. The charge is based upon a card lately published by the accused in some of the daily papers, which card is alleged in the affidavit of Justice Quackenbush to contain allegations "injurious to defendant in his social as well as his business relations." The published card grew out of a complaint made against Mr. Thompson, a few days since, by two young sewing girls, accusing him of not paying them for work they had done, and the action taken by Judge Quackenbush in the matter. Thompson was arrested and taken before Justice WELSH, and held in $500 bail to appear for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

REVOLTING RAPE.—Samuel Squires, a German over fifty years old, who is married and has grown-up children, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of committing a rape upon an infant girl, eight years of age, named Margaret Jager. The mother of Margaret keeps a lager-bier saloon, and Squires, who worked in the vicinity, is alleged to have perpetrated the outrage during the absence of the mother. Squires admits the charge, but says the mother of the girl connived at it. Justice WELSH committed him to await trial.

AN ALLEGED BAD SHILLING.—George Schilling, who was formerly engaged in the stove business at No 570 Hudson street, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of obtaining $300 worth of stoves from Mr ABENDROTH, of No. 109 Beekman street, by falsely representing himself to be soundantly able to pay for the same. It is charged that he made a fraudulent assignment to avoid payment. He gave bail in $500 before Justice WELSH to answer.

STABBING ON SHIPBOARD.—John Clarke, an English sailor, while intoxicated, on Thursday, went on board the ship *Neptune* and, drawing a knife, stabbed Peter Burrows, a sailor belonging to the vessel, several times in the face. Clarke was arrested and committed to the Tombs, and Burrows, his wounds being dressed by a physician, was locked up as a witness.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Board of Directors of this institution held a meeting Wednesday evening, when Mr. EIDLITZ, of New York, the architect employed on the American Exchange Building, was selected as the architect, and the following named gentlemen were appointed as a Building Committee: Messrs. Low, Lowber, Wyman, Chittenden, Pierrepont, Benson, Thomas. This Committee was authorized to procure plans and cause the excavations to be made for the building. The opera house will have a front of 225 feet on Montague-street, and extend back 100 feet. The entire building, with the exception of a concert hall, 90 by 40 feet, will be devoted to the purposes of the opera.

THE WATER RATES.—The Water Rates of the Croton Board have been adopted for the Ridgewood Water, payable yearly in advance, from the 1st of May. One per cent. per month will be added for non-payment of bills.

CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY.—The books of this Company were opened yesterday, at the office of the Company in Hall's building, opposite the City Hall.

LICENSES.—The City Clerk has received about $2,000 since the 1st instant for cart and car licenses.

CITY COURT—BEFORE THE HON E. D. CULVER, City Judge.—*James Kennaday, by Michael Kennaday, his Guardian, vs. Rufus Seargent.*—This action was brought to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been the result of carelessness on the part of defendant. The defendant had placed a pile of boards in front of his premises, in Jonn, near Pearl-street, and on the 5th of March, the plaintiff, while passing the place, was seriously injured by a board falling from the pile upon his head. Upon the testimony of the prosecution, a motion for a new suit, made by counsel for defendant, was granted.

John Peterson, having failed to comply with the order of the Court to pay his wife $6 per week for her support, was brought up for contempt. He was ordered to pay $25 and expenses, and stand committed until paid, not exceeding six months. It is stated that he will be arraigned before Judge Morris this morning on a writ of *habeas Corpus*.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before the Hon. S D. MORRIS, County Judge, and Justices EMMONS and HOYT. The business of the May Term was commenced Thursday morning.

Arraignments and Sentences.—Philip Boyle, indicted for forgery, second degree, pleaded not guilty.

Philip Koch indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

In the case of Wm. Alexander, indicted for burglary, first degree, a plea of guilty of grand larceny was accepted by the District-Attorney. Sentence, two years at Sing Sing.

United States Circuit Court.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
Before the Hon. Judge Nelson.
H. B. GOODYEAR
vs
NEW YORK GUTTA PERCHA COMB COMPANY.

This action was brought against the defendants for the infringement of what is known as the Hard India Rubber Patents, and Gutta Percha Patents being the invention of NELSON GOODYEAR, and for which he obtained Letters Patent, dated May 6, 1851, which were reissued in two patents to the plaintiff as his administrator.

The defendants manufactured and sold combs made of Gutta Percha in violation of said patents.

The cause came on for trial on the 15th of May last.

The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, sustaining the validity of the patents.

C. M KELLEY, Esq., for plaintiff.
GEO. GIFFORD, Esq., for defendant.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $40 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 167 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARIE & CO., No 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing.
No. 31 John-st.,
Corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

Catarrh.
Dr. GOODALE still continues the successful treatment of this disease, in all its varieties and phases, at No. 5 Bond-st., New-York. Persons who are yet incredulous as to relief and cure of this malady, may be assured from a personal interview that they may be permanently and radically cured. Those who have resorted to the various "specifics" including little pills, without benefit, are the subjects most desired.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No 612 Broadway corner of Houston-st.

Clocks. Clocks.—White, gilt, porcelain, bronze and oak wood clocks, suitable for the parlor, library or bedroom, in great variety; also candelabras, &c., to match. For sale by
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND.
No 547 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
No 31 John-st.,
Corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

Barry's Tricopherons,
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 456 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann

Scott's Head-quarters,
No. 152 FULTON-ST
NEW STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
NOW READY.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
No 3 John st.,
Corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Travelling Shirts, plain, Cross-plait French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Comroisier's Kid Gloves, &c

Particular attention is bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies Pleased.—Free, easy, light, beautiful, and cheap articles should be purchased and a good stock at that; such as gaiters, boots, slippers, for walking and promenade, in country or city. Ladies going in the country, go with your children to CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., where is the best, prettiest, and cheapest stock of feet covering in this city.

Rupture Cured—by MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant

Rogers & Raymond, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., would notify gentlemen who like to be first in use, but to be so at a moderate cost, that their stock of Spring Clothing includes all the new styles of London and Paris, and a vast assortment in every department, at prices below the market average.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained at the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female supporters, Belts, Ancannas for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

To Start Right for a Successful Career, one needs to know his defects, talents, and capabilities. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will give the needed advice.

Pavis Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c. always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GUIROLA—DUER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Right Rev. Bishop Eagles, Mr ANOSI GUIROLA, of San Salvador, Central America to CORNELIA, second daughter of Isaac Duke of this City.

ROOKS—LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, THEODORE ROOKS to ELMIRA LYON, only daughter of Lieutenant Lyon.

FLOYD—Du Bois.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. George W. Du Bois, of Ohio, NICOLL FLOYD, Esq., of Utica to CORNELIA AUGUSTA, daughter of Cornelius Du Bois of this City.

GREENMAN—BALDWIN.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, JOSIAH B. GREENMAN to ELLEN A., daughter of Christopher Freswick, all of Brooklyn.

CHAPMAN—ESTERBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. S. L. Beeson, D. D., of Albany, HENRY T CHAPMAN, Jr. to MARTHA E., eldest daughter of T. J. Esterbrook, Esq., all of Brooklyn

HUNTINGTON—VERMILYEA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. N. C. Locke, Mr. JOHN W. HUNTINGTON to Miss JULIA E., daughter of Wm. D. Vredenburgh, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MOORE—BAGLEY.—In Lowell Mass., on Thursday, 19th inst., at the Rev. Dr. Edson's Church, EDWIN B. MOORE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY JANE BAGLEY, of Lowell.

☞ Massachusetts and New-Hampshire papers please copy

BAILEY—PEARCE.—At Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y. on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, GILBERT F. BAILEY of Groton Falls, Ct., and Miss GEORGIA PIERCE, daughter of Samuel H. Pierce, Esq., of Dundee.

DIED.

GRIDLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, MARY GRIDLEY, relict of John V. Gridley, in the 61th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons James, John V. and Edward Gridley, are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, John V. Gridley, No. 38 West 21st st.

DUNN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19 DAVID B. DUNN, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 51 West 19th-st.

BUNTING.—In this City, on Friday, May 20 of disease of the heart, Capt. R LAWRENCE BUNTING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his father in law, Joseph Fletcher, Lexington av., corner of 36th st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

HOLTON.—In this City, on Friday, May 20 FANNY MIRIAM VASAVIA HOLTON, daughter of David P. Holton, M. D., aged 3 years, 7 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place in Southwick, Mass., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

LOSH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, KUSEL OSCAR child of Wm. Stair and Louisa L. Losh, late of Baltimore, Md., aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 128 West 25th st.

WASH.—In Brooklyn on Friday, May 20 JOHN J. WASH, in the 56th year of his age.

His remains will be interred in Raritan Cemetery, Keyport, N. J.

FRASSA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 20, MARY, wife of Major Domain Frassa, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 12½ o'clock, from her late residence, Fulton av., fourth door below Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

REYNES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 20, ELIZABETH PRESCOTT, wife of Henry Reynes, and daughter of the late Hon. Timothy Bigelow, Medford Mass

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, President-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday. Interment at Mount Auburn, Mass., on Monday, at 12 M., on the arrival of the cars from New-York.

The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

FRASSA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 17, WILLIAM MESSERVEAU, youngest child of Elizabeth F. and the late Martin R. Porter, aged 16 months.

WALKER.—On Friday morning, May 20, at the residence of her son, Samuel G. Walker, at Flushing, Mrs MARIA L. WALKER, formerly of Goshen of Virginia, relict of Martin Walker, of Philadelphia, aged 78 years.

Her remains have been taken to the family lot at Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia.

Maria Griffen was one of the few survivors of the time when New-York was the seat of Government and her uncle Cyrus Griffin, being President of Congress, she enjoyed the society of her country man and relative General George Washington and the families of the members of that period, with many of whom her parents were also connected.

EDWARDS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday morning May 9, of consumption JOHN H EDWARDS, son of Maj. John Edwards, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 Market-st., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, &c.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we are now opening *the most magnificent assortment* of goods ever imported into this City remarkable for their EXCEEDING RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE;
Consisting in part of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA & SEVR. MANTLE CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARISIAN STATUARY, VASES, and
GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
attested by the STAMP OF THE ROYAL FACTORY; among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILLIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects
We have also a most extensive assortment of
MIRRORS, SILVER WARE,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.,
which we are determined to sell at *prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction* to customers.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME ST.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $3 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER to the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No 8 BOWERY.

MAY 18.
GREAT SALE
OF
CHALLIES AND LAWNS
THIS WEEK,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
Nos. 60 and 62 Chambers st.
THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND.
Prices range lower than any quotations yet made.

RUSHTON'S LIQUID ICE CREAM.
This preparation is already prepared for freezing, so all that is necessary to be done is to put it into any good Ice-Cream Freezer, and proceed in the usual manner, when you will have a superior quality of Ice Cream without any trouble and at about one-quarter the price of ordinary Cream. It will keep sweet seven days; so persons residing a short distance from the City can obtain it by Express or otherwise.
It is put up in cans of two quarts and four quarts (which will make, when frozen, about three quarts and six quarts) for sixty cents and one dollar each. The cans may be returned at ten cents and twenty cents each. Prepared only by FREDERICK V RUSHTON, No 447 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and No 10 Astor House, corner Barclay st.
N B.—Orders should be left in the morning to insure delivery the same day.

GAS FIXTURES.
We are now open[ing] some
NEW STYLES
Of Gas Chandeliers that excel anything of the kind ever offered in this City, both for
BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS.
Persons in want of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., &c., are invited to call and examine our stock
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No 631 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA.
Beautiful sets for Dinner, Tea and Breakfast.
Also,
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
PARIAN FIGURES,
Porcelain Vases, &c., &c., for sale at extremely moderate prices. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CHURCH DAMASKS, Buff and White HOLLANDS,
BROCATELLES, REPS, GILT CORNICES,
ENGLISH DAMASKS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, at
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos 161, 389, 511 and 786 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them at No 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It will cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but will cure positively Rheumatism, Colic Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest; or the agent will return the money. See that every bottle is signed S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New York.
Sold by all the Druggists.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depot No. 36 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE, FOLDING DOORS AND ALL kinds of furniture cleaned and polished, stairs and scratches removed, done without removal of the furniture and without soiling the finest carpet. Address MARTIN, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, RUGS AND DRY Goods from Moths. In putting away clothing furs or curtains, &c. for the season sprinkle freely with LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT DESTROYER. It is a simple death to everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. Throw it about your carpets, bedding, closets &c., it is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all furniture. Oilcloth, dry goods merchants, manufacturers, furriers and gardeners should use freely
Moths in furs, bugs in beds
Roaches crawling on your floors,
Rats and mice in barns and stores,
There shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy.
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects garden worms, woodbugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are much death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.
Houses, ships and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TREASURER OF the Fire Department with much pleasure acknowledges the receipt of $1,500 from Firemen's Fund Insurance Company per H Beackman, Esq. secretary, being one per cent. of first dividend of nine per cent. declared since their organization, the said payment being made agreeably to their articles of association, paying one half of the dividends of the Company over secured premium, to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department. JOHN B. GILES, Treasurer.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURES RHEUMATISM, neuralgia and gout in their worst stages. Scrofula, king's evil, erysipelas, old sores, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint kidneys, salt rheum, incipient consumption, &c., &c. are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MR. S. LEGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., of

FOR SALE.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the 3 brick houses, property on the southeast corner of Bedford and Bleecker sts., Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Bleecker-st., and Nos. 11 and 13 Beekman-st. The buildings are of the most highly ornamented, style, and contain all the modern improvements and conveniences, and high ceilings, the whole finished in the very best manner, by one of the most eminent, built in the very best manner, by one of the most eminent builders in the city. The basements are built from the foundations, have vaults and fireproofs in front of the furnaces. The location is believed to be one of the best in the city for business. Insurance of the premises and office for the same can be procured. Fifty cents per foot. Apply on the premises, Nos. 11 and 13 Beekman-st. The building of the above premises, Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Bleecker-st., are also for sale, highly ornamented, style, and contain all the modern improvements and conveniences, and high ceilings, the whole finished in the very best manner, by one of the most eminent builders in the city. The basements are built from the foundations, have vaults and fireproofs in front of the furnaces. The location is believed to be one of the best in the city for business. Insurance of the premises and office for the same can be procured. Fifty cents per foot. Apply on the premises, Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Bleecker-st., and Nos. 11 and 13 Beekman-st. The building of the above premises, Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Bleecker-st., are also for sale, highly ornamented, style, and contain all the modern improvements and conveniences, and high ceilings, the whole finished in the very best manner, by one of the most eminent builders in the city. The basements are built from the foundations, have vaults and fireproofs in front of the furnaces. The location is believed to be one of the best in the city for business. Insurance of the premises and office for the same can be procured. Fifty cents per foot. Apply on the premises, Nos. 11 and 13 Beekman-st.

The lower lot and building No 15 Beekman-st., which is under a five years lease to a first-class dry goods house, and the lot and building No 13 Beekman-st., will be sold separately, if desired, also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-st., Nos. 126 and 128, not yet improved, upon which stores or carriages can be made, and the lot in the rear of the property, No. 45 Ann-st., about 150 feet in depth by 20 in front and rear (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offers command higher rents and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on mond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS FOR SALE

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY-FINISHED FIRST class 4-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 33d-st. House built in 1857 and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x50; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 33d-st, or to H. MASON, No. 33 Water st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 95 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lots 8th-st. corner 3d-av. and 55th-st. extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No 2 5 Water st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment houses, on London Terrace, (West 23d-st.) Lots 25 by the feet; house with all modern improvements; will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 9, West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 363 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

TO LET.

TO LET—VERY LOW, THE FOLLOWING tenses, two in 20th-st., north side, near 8th-av., 3-story, high basement—$380; No 306 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., English basement, 4 story, fine neighborhood—$340; No 219 West 27th-st., 3-story—$350; also, upper part of high basement house, No. 265 West 31 best., near 8th-av., comprising second floor and two square rooms and bedroom on third floor, in a-room exclusively, hot and cold water; gas fixtures, bath room, a beautiful yard, fine location rent $450. Inquire of JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO. No. 191 West 23d-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 20ft 25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and no hallway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No 556 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from no 5 store is. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 43, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No 208 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau st.

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, COTtage style, with court-yard full of shade trees, beautifully situated on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; a fine lot in the rear. Rent, $550. Apply to JAMES & FERGUSON, No. 27 Bread-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., or 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT CORNER 35th av and 22d st; one of the best business stands on the avenue. Also a first class house in 22d-st. Inquire at No 230 4th-av., of C. BLOODGOOD, or SARAH GREGORY.

TO LET—NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH ST., NEAR the 2d-av. Houses are first-class, and in complete repair; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to J. BIRCO, No. 168 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 3-story and high-basement house No. 101 East 29th-st., the 3 story high stoop house No. 165 Lexington-av; the 3 story and b. high stoop house No 161 East 50th st. Apply at No. 53 East 21th st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WRITE & CAN-FIELD at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN STONE front house No 120 West 39th-st., with all the modern improvements; now being put in complete and thorough repair. For further particulars, &c., inquire of WM. VINVILL, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building: Also, the 4-story house No. 56 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A FIRST-CLASS dwelling, in Mansfield place, replete with all the modern improvements; will be rented low. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1073 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN STREET, near Broadway; would alter the lower part for a store, if desired. Apply to SHELTON, HOYT & CO., No 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 187 HENRY-ST., No. 221 East Broadway, and No 47 Clinton st. Apply at No. 280 Clinton st., from 12 to 2.

ANY PARTY DESIRING TO LEAVE A furnished house in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, in the care of a suitable person with a family, during the Summer months, or longer, can hear of an opportunity. Best of references given and required. Address M. C. F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BOBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM TO let to a gentleman and wife, with all the conveniences for housekeeping, if required; quite moderate. Apply, for three days, at No. 247 West 30th st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* building. Apply at the *Times* Office

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, wood and convenient house and two buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water, well located, fine young orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded, about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depot, on the Long Island Rail road, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would exchange for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 24 Cedar-st., Mansion-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 64 ACRES, well improved beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union landing. Place, by steamboat to New-York, 10 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs and groves of shade trees. Also a prepared beach for laying out oysters, yielding from $100 to $250 yearly, with abundant oysters for family use. Stuck upon the place sufficient to enrich the whole farm. House old; good barn and wagon-house. For further information, inquire of WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 69 East 13th st., or WM. DEVOE, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM 25 MILES FROM THE CITY of New-York, on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, at Metuchin consisting of 44 acres and necessary buildings. It is one of the best farms in the State, well adapted for a market garden, for grain and unsurpassed for grass. An excellent opportunity for a man doing business in the City wishing to reside in the country. Inquire of Dr. F. N. CLARKSON, at Metuchin, on the premises, or of WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in this City or Brooklyn, in exchange for a first-class farm, containing 175 acres, 100 acres cultivated and cropping; 20 acres lowland wood, worth $1 000; orchard containing 300 fine-grafted apple-trees; good dwelling, barns, fencing, spring water, pond, &c.; situated within two miles of the Steamboat Landing, Oyster Bay, L. I. Price $10,000

JOHN FORGUE, No. 8 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, IN Scarsdale, Westchester County, bounded by the Bronx River on the west and by post-road on the east, about fifty minutes' ride from New-York, and five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of WM. PINKNEY, No. 44 Exchange-place. Frame house and barn on the premises.

NEW CANAAN.—A FINE LITTLE FARM OF 30 acres, one mile from the village and bounded by Five-Mile River; handsome house, 35 feet front, with verandas; good out-buildings, workshop, &c.; 150 apple-trees in bearing. Ambrotype view of house at our office. For sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, BON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Fine-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also 360 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property, on account of departure for Europe, the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Plume situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mahopac and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, and rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed; two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large paint lofts, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. The wines, &c., are kept on platforms in the cellar; ice house large and filled; sheds and carriages; cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry.

For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 21 day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John P. Treadwell, deceased, containing about 75 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 8 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride and beautiful country roads in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine pleasant water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy air and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.

E. K. THORNE, Great Neck; J. MACADAM, at Williams & Potter's, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. UNDERHONK, No. 50 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—PASSAIC VINEYARD—A beautiful property only 9 miles from New York, 35 acres of choice land, fronting 660 feet on the Passaic River, with two elegant terraces, marble steps &c. The house, an Italian villa, is large and commodious, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., occupying an elevated position 60 feet from the river. Two outbuildings are extensive, and include a comfortable farm house. The vineyard contains nearly four acres of healthy vines, chiefly Isabella, yielding from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of grapes. Adjoining are peach and apple orchards, pear and cherry trees, and extensive strawberry beds. The location is all that can be desired for a gentleman's residence, being remarkably healthy, close to Newark and Belleville, and accessible to the City hourly.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—PURCHASE—Or for sale, at Yorkhim, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 45x36, built in a substantial and tasteful manner, filled in with brick and has many of the modern improvements. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres and are richly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view of all places from Port Chester to the Highlands. It is but a mile from Yorkhim Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. & WATSON, No. 241 Pearl-st., or on the WALSH on the premises.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—I will exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land situate in the finest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantles and gas throughout, in a complete manner, and every desirable convenience. Apply to G. B. WHITTELSEY, No 268 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—A MODEL PLACE AT MEUCHIN, four miles this side of New-Brunswick, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot, with fifty acres of rich land. The house, cottage style, is situated in the centre of shade trees and commands a fine view of the river. The land has a flower garden, with nearly every variety of fruit of the choicest kind; barn, carriage house, and henery; also a small lake, containing more or less fish. This property can be had at the low price of $350 per annum. Apply to THOMAS J. FORD, No 87 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT (Long Slip), newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides, excellent water; gas throughout; carriage house barn, stable &c; beautiful view of the Sunnyside River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depot. Inquire of WM. MCCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 120 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET MCCORD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 7 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two stories high, in the Italian style, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 16 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener's cot; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, boating and boating; 16 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 26th st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 26x20, wing 20x25, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

TO LET, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York; a fine 2½ story cottage, with two-story extension, situated on Broad-st., near Chesnut st. Depot; five lots of ground attached to house; stocked with shade trees, shrubbery, vegetables, and a variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition; fine well of water; shade on the rear; location pleasant; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 9 rooms, bath, watercloset, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ yrs land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

FLATBUSH PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large and beautiful mansion, with offices, conservatory fountain, bath-room and water complete, with from 6 to 26 acres of land, laid out into garden, lawn, &c. Also 30 lots on the Flatbush-av. line of City railroad three miles from Fulton Ferry, just outside of the City limits. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED IF desired, a two-story and basement brick house, nearly new, containing eight rooms with garden pirated, fruit and shade trees; within three minutes' walk of depot and steamboat landing in the the village of Hastings on the Hudson. Apply to J. READ, No. 121 Chambers-st., New-York, or GEO. MUNSON, on the place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS.—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas range, heaters, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—five acres—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, a handsome cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. The ground, containing about an acre, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, an 11 pitch good stable, coach house, poultry-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WORTHINGTON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's building, Hanover st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence, six acres of land, a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees, and out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4 000. Address Rev. A. FLAGG.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 11 rooms, with 10 acres of ground well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th Ward Station house, No. 380 Pearl st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A NEAT COTtage, with large garden; situation pleasant and perfectly healthy. Communication with the City almost hourly by boat or cars. Time, one hour from the City Hall. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Elizabeth N. J., beautifully situated, with three-quarters of an acre of land; carriage-house, large garden, planted; choice variety of fruit and shrubbery; house large and convenient. 15 rooms, gas, furnace &c. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 264 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT EAST Chester, known as the Rectory of St. Paul's Church; 16 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 20 South William-st., or of KNOCH WILSON, Sexton at the Church.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Sleatsburg, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Sleatsburg.

AT AUCTION.—$6,000—PEREMPTORY SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public vendue, at 11 o'clock A. M., 25th inst., his new and beautiful place of residence at Bishhill, half a mile from Hudson River Railroad depot. Terms easy. Ten per cent, down.

EDGAR BRETT.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, A dwelling with eight rooms, very pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot and landing. Rent per annum $500, or $150 for the season. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, at Hastings, or at 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—Beautifully situated on the Hudson, midway between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, new, roomy, and well ventilated. Address JOSEPH PARRY, Esq., Sandy Hill.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE—A very convenient dwelling-house, just finished, in Cherry st., Orange, near Junction place; will be let or leased, from June 1, at a moderate rent. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, opposite, or No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, a place of 12 acres, beautifully situated; overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage-house; ice-house, filled docks, water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 340 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD first mortgage real estate bonds a beautiful country seat at minutes' ride from the City. Price $15 000. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No 37 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 21 MILES IN New Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high green dry and healthy; price $7,500. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No 216 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A ROOM ABOUT EIGHteen feet square and 13 feet high, on above the third floor, with a sky-light on or near 3d, 4th, 6th or 7th ave., between Prince and 25th sts. A rear room beneath the pavement might suffice, if in a genteel neighborhood. Address D. C. W., No. 103 Trey-st.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale Piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. F. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.

For sizing in price from $60 to $400 equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole agents for these superior instruments for the state of New-York Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano of all who have examined it, among whom are the most distinguished artists of the country, such as K. GOTTSCHALK, B. RAGNI, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) C. C. BILLE, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. C. WATSON, LEYHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. DITTENBRENNER and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

THE LEDUC PATENT PIANO-FORTE
OR THE VIOLIN GRAND.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain it will sustain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled ever for many years.

It has convex sounding boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together by the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibrator itself.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its scale into, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and also becoming more vibrant and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.
Between Spring and Prince sts.

HARPS—REMOVAL.

J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS

to No. 719 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Strings, music, and every requisite for the Harp.

ÆOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash or sold on instalments or for rent, with rents applied if purchased. Second-hand melodeons for $45; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange for new. Second-hand melodeons for sale. Manufactory, No. 427 Broadway, near Canal st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND PIANOS for grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $400. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $115 $125, $ 35, and $150. Three 7 octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $2 5, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th st. Also second hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS. Bible House, Astor place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture Second hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers. No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS Can be BOUGHT or RENTED at JUDSON & MUNGER'S No. 722 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WINTER TRANSIT ON THE ICE BY ICE BOAT.—The unbounded success of my steam ice boat, having adaptability to 13 000 miles of ice navigation, available on an average for four months of the year, and the licenses already granted to use them in created a large demand for my Victoria boats. This demand can only be met by an early commencement at the reports, desire before leaving town to make such arrangements with parties desiring to invest, as will enable one to commence building with at once. It will be difficult to name a business more lucrative, but this purpose remains open for investment to meet the just expectations of those who may embark in it. The interests of all parties who may become interested has already been secured by proper and efficient measures. Liberal concessions will be made as an equivalent. Plans by general Messrs. HOLLEY & CO.'s, Room No 35 of Stacy's Buildings, No. 171 Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

NORMAN WIARD of Janesville, Wis.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC and experienced lady wanted by a family to superintend and manage the household affairs. Further particulars given in an interview. With a respectable middle aged lady, fully competent, (one from the Country preferred,) a satisfactory arrangement will be made. Address for one week HOUSE, Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had, &c.

COTTON-SEED OIL MILL FOR SALE—One large and one small, with the use of steam and hot air; are adapted to linseed and all oleaginous seed. This mill receives the seed and delivers the oil and cake to the buyer, ready for market, in the United States, England, Belgium and France; also, cotton-seed huller and separator of large capacity. For information, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK, No 133 Fulton st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a practical business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE buildings, furniture and apparatus, with the highest reputation of a flourishing and remunerative Female Seminary. For terms, address R. R. D., care of J. B. Clapp & Son, Real Estate Agent's Office, corner of Portland and Sudbury sts., Boston, Mass.

$15,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount is wanted in a manufacturing business already established. To a business man this is an opportunity seldom offered, as it is a business paying large profits. For further particulars, address G. H. T., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, which will receive immediate attention.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTABlished grocery No. 462 Broome st., with stock and fixtures; established 1838; a rare chance for any one wishing to enter business. JOHN W. GILCHREST.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-STORE, now doing a good business. None but a cash customer need apply, corner of Bond and Pacific sts., Brooklyn. W. T. JENNINGS.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gillen.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS Are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.

W. SCHAUS, No. 626 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—APARTMENTS FURnished or unfurnished in a private family; distance 6; table liberal. Address E. R., Box No. 382 Post-office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL private family, having more room than they require would let to a third-story rooms, furnished, to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No 48 Hartford st., between Canal and Hester.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with full or partial board, the second floor, consisting of two large and one smaller room together or separate; also, one large room on floor above; house new, with hot and cold water, gas, &c.; location central for 6th avenue. Address A. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OF THE back of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 3 st-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, VERY COMFORTABLE rooms on second and third floors, with good board, suitable for married or single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on moderate terms. Apply at No 79 8th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second floor of house No 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No 2,647 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen can be had, with partial board, at No 74 McDougal-st., between Bond and Fulton.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CAN BE had for a few single or married gentlemen. House has all the improvements. Within one block of the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 124 Spring-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a first-class house, at 45 East 31st-st

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN Astore house, No 81 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Furnished rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife and two gentlemen. A good table; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board and pleasant furnished single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Colton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board and table by applying at No 8 Willow st, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfur

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, AUCTIONEER.

MONDAY, May 23,
At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 79 Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe place (the late residence of the Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.)

The large and general assortment of rich and costly furniture contained in the house, in excellent order and all of the very best manufacture.

PARLOR—Splendid 7 octave piano, by Schern, in rich rosewood case, with stool to match and maroon French cloth cover; suite of elegant rosewood luxuriant, in maroon cloth, with floss tassels, 8 pieces, rich maroon French cloth window curtains, embroidered white lace do., with silver plated cornices, superb silver-plated chandelier 8 lights, with rich crystal cut glass chains, prisms and globes; two girandoles to match; royal velvet carpet, gold bordered window shades, splendid French plate mantel mirror &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant oak extension table, buffet, lounge and chairs in green plush to match; artistic bronze and gilt chandelier, 5 lights, water slide, with globes and drops; splendid walnut bedstead, with super hair mattresses and feather-bed; King's patent self-adjust ng chair, in crimson plush; splendid bronze copy of Kisa'celebrated statue of "The Amazon," on marble pedestal—with a variety of small articles of bronze, Parian, China and B hemian ware

CHAMBERS—Handsome walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, marble top dress bureaus, washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich window and bed curtains, splendid plated and gilt China toilet set; valuable oil painting, Brussels carpets, gas brackets, &c., &c.; and a good assortment of kitchen furniture.

Catalogues at the salerooms.

The above furniture may be purchased at private sale, at an appraised valuation, if taken entire before the day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND INSURANCE SCRIP AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Saturday, May 21,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern.

100 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co., $100 each
$1,000 Great Western Marine Ins. Co. Scrip of 1857.
$18.0.0 Atlantic Marine Ins. Co. Scrip of 1859.
$670 Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1858.
$240 Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1857.
$250 Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1855.
$130 Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1853.
$344 Sun Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1853.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Wednesday and Saturday. Real Estate sold at auction every day required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

J. W. POTTER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the elegant modern furniture and costly works of art contained in the five-story first class house No. 218 West 14th-st., under 8th-av. The sale of this furniture will be strictly peremptory, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining costly furniture and superb works of art without restriction. There will be no postponement of this sale on account of weather, and a cash deposit will be exacted of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately. This sale will commence in the dining-room, at 10½ o'clock precisely, with elegant extension dining-table, large and valuable quantity of rich china, of every description, costly silver ware, dining and tea services, sauces, forks, spoons, &c.; crystal cut glass vases and ivory ornaments, with every description of superb dining-room furniture. The parlors are magnificently furnished with splendid carved rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, with gilt and rosewood cover and stool; elegant carved suite of rosewood parlor furniture, solid rosewood Turkish lounges with Turkish chairs to match; two superb rosewood marble top etageres, with mirror fronts; elegant rosewood marble top centre, sofa and pier tables; rich lace curtains of the latest and most recherche pattern; splendid mantel mirrors, costly china vases, marble statuettes, bronzes, beautiful oil-paintings, including the Maisenna, with a profusion of costly and unique parlor ornaments; fine large hall stand, hall chairs, English oil-cloth, &c. Library and chamber furniture, in elegant carved rosewood throughout, with full marble tops; superb bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, carpets, oval mirrors, clocks, French sofas, Voltaire and arm-chairs, with a large variety of mahogany furniture not enumerated in this advertisement. Strangers in the City will find responsible men present to cart and ship their goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, REAL STERLING SILVER, RICH CUT GLASS, CHINA AND PICTURES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant and costly furniture, real sterling silver, rich cut glass, china and pictures, belonging to a private family removing from the City, consisting of parlor suite in rosewood covered satin brocade, cost $1 000, and other suites; very elaborately-carved oak dining-room suite, covered green; solid oak extension table, cost $200 and arm-chairs to match, beautiful oak secretary, an antique English oak secretary, made to order for the Duke of Clarence, with armorial carvings, an oak upright secretary, richly carved, taken from the Palace of Versailles during the Revolution, large Severes vases and statuery, complete suites of rich rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mattresses, &c., valuable ornaments, royal tapestry carpets, new; superb oil-painting, rich satin damask curtains, clocks, &c., splendid silver-plated wine coolers, sterling silver tea-set, spoons, forks, ladles, fish-knife, &c., boy's trotting wagon, nearly new, a carved chip made by the American prisoners in the British prison-ship, a splendid Turkish pipe, bronze Amazon, china, glass, &c., dinner set, 256 pieces, cost $400, and other articles. The above belong to one family. Also, a general assortment of other furniture, as usual, in the longer sales.

Also, at 12 o'clock, one elegant 7-octave carved rosewood piano, pearl legs and inlaid key-board, made to order, cost $500, rosewood 6½-octave piano, made by Stodart & Dunham, three do. grand-action pianos and one mahogany 6-octave piano, made by Pleyel, of Paris.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a carriage for four persons, nearly new, built by Brothers with top on back, seats trimmed with black leather, very little used, the property of a gentleman going to Europe, will be sold without any reserve, and is a most desirable carriage for a family. Further information can be obtained at our office. A bay saddle horse, about 16½ hands high, a good trotter; can be used in harness. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for him.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT rosewood, oak and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, rich silver ware, French and Bohemian China, superb rosewood parlor suites, artistic bronzes, elegant 7 octave piano-forte, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine embracing the entire superb furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., which is in perfect order, and will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting of solid carved rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade, with silk covers, two full suites made to order and in perfect condition, two superior rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and stationary marble tops, rosewood centre sofa, and pier tables, Turkish chairs in medallion tapestry, with Turkish lounges to match, two elegant French pier mirrors, with marble slabs and brackets, brocade and lace curtains, French chaises, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, reception chairs in tapestry, splendid rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, a valuable instrument, costly China mantel vases, bronze and marble groups and figures, velvet and tapestry carpets, lady's French secretary, escritoires, with a number of fine oil paintings of real merit, on glass and canvas, Chinese, French and rosewood dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, commodes, full suite rosewood furniture, sofa chairs, arm chairs, &c., in hair cloth, tête à têtes, pier tables, wardrobes, bronze clocks, rockers, twelve superior hair mattresses, weighing fifty pounds each, bedsteads, blankets, &c., rosewood bedsteads, oval mirrors, French rush and cottage chairs. DINING-ROOM—Fine extension table, opens 14 feet, with the usual assortment of dining furniture, superb silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, ladles, &c., and a large rich China, French and Bohemian crystal cut glass ware, of every description, cutlery, &c. Also, a large S. M. Parrics iron safe, new, with a large quantity of mahogany furniture not mentioned. Sale at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

HENRY T. LAROE, Auctioneer—5 and 13 Cooper Institute.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—BY HENRY T. LAROE, Auctioneer—Will be sold at the private residence, No. 81 West 28th st., all the contents of said house containing everything that is useful and ornamental in a private dwelling, viz: Rich brocatelle parlor furniture, very fine gold gilt framed French glass mirrors with cornices and tables to match, rosewood sliding doors with glass doors and lined with satin wood, velvet carpets, fine oil paintings by celebrated artists, a choice selection of Parisian figures and vases, very rare; one 21 day clock, imported expressly for the owner, one fine rosewood case, carved legs, solid pearl keys and extraordinary fine toned piano-forte, full seven octave, and cost $650 when new. Bedroom furniture of rosewood and richly carved bedsteads and bureaus, one splendid mahogany wardrobe, toilet sets of the richest description. The dining-room contains dinner and tea sets, silver casters and liquor stands, cut glass tumblers, goblets, wines, fruit dishes, extension dining table, &c., &c. Parties wishing to furnish their houses would do well to attend this sale, as everything must be sold, retail or shipo, and delivered in 24 hours from time of sale. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., THIS DAY. Responsible parties will be in attendance to pack and ship anything to go out of town.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE SUPERB PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN, AND CHOICE PLANTS now on exhibition at the Horticultural Festival Palace Garden Hall. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, without reserve, on the evenings of FRIDAY, 20th inst., and SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above elegant articles. Among the paintings will be found the works of the following American, English and Flemish artists, viz: A. F. Bellows, A. H. Wenaley, Hy. Schaeffels, Doughty, J. B. Stearns, Slondell, Greatorex, J. T. Peele, J. S. Robbins, Dr. Coxl, Nipolla, Colonel J. Williamson, Bonntag, Van Ero, Hy. Cleanwork, and many other distinguished artists, whose names will be found in the catalogue; also some fine pictures in the old masters. The above offers an opportunity seldom met with, to obtain rare pictures as they will be positively sold without reserve, as above. They will continue on exhibition every day and evening until the sale. Admission free.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT SILVER WARE, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 31 10th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in maroon plush, in crimson and gold satin, carved rosewood reception and Voltaire chairs, rosewood etageres, centre and sofa tables, French mantle clocks, candelabras, handsome window curtains, Swiss table, bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus and dressing tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, handsome French china dinner, dessert and tea sets. Also, a large quantity of fine silver ware, consisting of tureens, butter and gravy boats large urn water pitcher, milk pitchers, cake baskets, silver knives forks spoons, &c. Catalogues are now ready at the office of the auctioneers. No. 14 Pine-st. The furniture and silver ware can be seen until the sale, by a permit from the auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT HIS STORE, NO. 61 Liberty-st., SATURDAY, May 21, at 10 o'clock and positively the last sale this season of standard roses, fruit trees, &c., &c., in every variety, just imported per ship Corunna, from Havre. Sold by order of and on account of Messrs. Charles Truffaut & Co., of Paris. Grafted trees, apricots, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, &c., gooseberry, raspberry, currants, grapevines, &c., &c., the whole comprising the most select assortment of exotic plants of the season, comprising some 1,500 lots, each embracing different varieties. The attention of connoisseurs and the public is called to the sale. Also pot plants—a fine assortment, 5,000 different kinds verbenas, ranunculas, heliotropes, rose geraniums, horse shoe do., fish do., dahlias, fuschias, ageratums, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

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AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT NEW and second-hand furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., embracing carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, velvet, hair-cloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, Voltaire and easy chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, bookcases, oak dining-room furniture, of new and elegant designs; black walnut chamber suites, rosewood marble top sids and corner etageres, with plate-glass backs and doors; rosewood and mahogany corner stands, what-nots, book-racks, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels, velvet and 3-ply carpets rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in hair-cloth and brocatel, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, silver plated ware, China ware, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of fine old wines, consisting of Lacrima Christa, Nebiola, Valspriscella, Muscat Wine, &c. Also, Magnums of Bulwold Madeira; has been bottled for the last 40 years and a few bottles of fine old Sherries, Cordials, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction, at the warerooms of Amzi Cook, No. 654 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., a large and well assorted stock of cabinet furniture, embracing every article to be found in a first-class warehouse, manufactured expressly for Broadway trade.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE—CHOICE GREENHOUSE PLANTS—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at No. 81 Pine-st., one door from Broadway, THIS MORNING, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, a choice assortment of roses, verbenas, geraniums, carnations, &c., from a well-known nursery.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—PIANO.—BY VIRTUE of an execution, I will expose for sale at public vendue on THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at No. 73 1st-av., a rosewood piano and stool.

E. S. BEAVER, Constable.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS, AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
ALSO ON		
ATHENS,	CONSTANTIOOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 33 WALL-ST., buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 6th-av.

NOTICE.—MR. WASHINGTON MILLS, NO. 43 Exchange-place, New-York, has prepared an interesting circular for distribution among the Stock and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1850—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avennes, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City aforesaid; which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—JOHN B. DUNHAM, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRIFFEN and ELIZABETH, his wife, Egbert Soudder and Mary M., his wife, William S. Guinness, Assignee of Charles Griffen and Egbert Scudder, composing the firm of Griffen & Scudder, for the benefit of creditors, and John A. Cheesman, Defendants.—To the Defendant Charles Griffen: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1859.

DAVID J. CHATFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1859.

ap23-law6w*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN VAN VLECK, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 22, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

ap23-law10w8* E. MORE, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of HOPE EGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER, JONATHAN BEERS, Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

d18-2aw6m3&W.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tusker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.

MARY FITZPATRICK, Admiaistratrix of n29-law6m8* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.

ADAM SAUNDERS, JOHN SAUNDERS, Executors. f19-law6w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.

mh12-law6m8* HARRISON PRIOE, Administrator.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
9.00 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
2.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4:45 only.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chamberss, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 6:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11:30 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 3:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 5:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 12.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 24 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report.....$5,184,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852.....37,431 67
Total.....$5,151,501 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums.....$263,734 66
For Interest.....3,761 35—267,506 91
Total.....$5,419,091 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions.....$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies.....13 791 34
Paid for Annuities.....3,196 94
Paid for Commissions.....11,000 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.....$16,320 99—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859.....$5,263,591 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank.....$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages.....5,062 315 50
Amount due from Agents.....16 126 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above.....$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due.....140 000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate).....125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission).....20,000 00
Total.....$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000.
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859.....10,983
Issued during the quarter.....488
Total.....11,471
Reduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead.....171
Policies in force May 1, 1859.....11,300
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.
Of which 299 are Endowment Policies.
Of which 473 Term Policies.

Net increase for the quarter in Policies.....267
Viz.: Ie Life Policies.....277
Endowment Policies.....21
298
Decrease in Term Policies.....31
267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase.....$3,163 93

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POR HAM,
ROBERT B. MCURDY,	LYCURGUS SHEPPERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. RUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BATTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. VELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DANIEL HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ASHART, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest rates consistent with safe companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have said policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, ceases to the Company.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIous low-pressure steamboat ERIE is being fitted up in splendid style for the coming season. Parties desirous of chartering a first-class boat, with or without barges, should not fail to look at her before making engagements. The undersigned has full control of the beautiful Beadall Grove on the southwest side of Staten Island, the route to which and return is the most splendid sail about the harbor, passing the Narrows and returning by the Inside route through the Sound, Kills, &c., making a circuit of the whole Island. For particulars apply to JAMES B. RICH, No. 206 West-st., second floor.

NOTICE TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE large and splendid steamer COLUMBIA and barges to charter reasonably. Apply at the office, north side of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27 North River, of

GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. O. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. O. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open or sampling.

UNDERHILL'S CROTON POINT PURE Wine and Grape Depôt is removed to No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall, where the admirers of unadulterated Wine may obtain it in its purity.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM PLEASURE YACHT NOEMA, eight tons, nicely fitted up, and in good order, now being painted afresh. She is a good sea boat; will carry fifteen to twenty persons. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 87 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 73 Broadway, New-York, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE. Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freights to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.

H. S. LANSING & CO.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days. CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25. The renowned Clipper Ship TWILIGHT, GATES, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 109 days, and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, is in perf

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Arklow. This most unfortunate mistake was but the prelude to his after misfortunes, as in consequence of imagining he was in sight of Tuskar he veered his ship's head to N. N. E., and steered in an almost direct line for the coast till four o'clock, shortly after which hour she came full stem on the Blackwater Bank, striking with a force that shook her like a reed, the sea breaking over her in a deluge. In a moment all was consternation where before reigned fancied security; the passengers, startled from their berths, rushed up on deck in the utmost confusion, their cries but adding to the noise of the storm, and their frantic exclamations only increasing the momentary bewilderment of the officers. Something like order having been restored, the captain ordered his men to clew up the topsails, brace up yards and shorten sail, but in a few minutes the ship struck again and again, each shock appearing as though it would shatter the vessel to pieces, the sea rushing over her with a force that carried all before it, breaking two of the boats from the davits, carrying them clear away, and washing off several of the passengers. The remaining boats were ordered to be cleared for lowering. The pumps were tried and it was found that she was making water very fast, and a number of the male passengers were set to pumping, which they took by turns, the women and children being forced to stop below. In this miserable state of suspense they remained for hours, the sea breaking over them and washing the men from the pumps, the ship thumping on the bank with every wave, and all on board in momentary expectation of her breaking up, as the leak was fast gaining on them. Finding that the gale continued with unabated force, the captain, who had never left the deck since the time she struck, ordered one of the remaining boats to be launched, which was done, but she was almost immediately swamped. A second was tried, with more success, and a few of the seamen rushed towards her with the intention of saving themselves, but they were repulsed by the captain, who, mindful of the vast number of helpless creatures under his care, threatened to shoot the first man that disobeyed his orders. Thus brought to a sense of their duty, the sailors drew back, one only of their number getting in to keep her clear, but here again misfortunes followed fast. This boat, like the preceding ones, was swamped or stove in, and drifted away from the ship. The seaman in her was washed out, but was pulled on board. Two hours later the foremast was cut away, and then the mainmast, and for a short time the ship labored somewhat less, though from the first moment that she struck she had been edging further and further on to the Bank, it being only wonderful that she had remained whole so long. About 2 o'clock a heavy sea struck astern, carrying her over the Bank into deep water, but at the same time increasing the leak. The scene at this time was most fearful, the passengers who were below rushing on deck in the belief that she was sinking, some of them being washed overboard by the waves, which carried her hopelessly before them broadside on. Again the Captain essayed to calm the multitude around him, but this time in vain. All appeared to know that the last struggle was at hand—husbands and fathers forsook their wives and children in the vain hope of saving themselves, and brothers and sisters madly struggled with each other to get to the boats, which they saw the seamen endeavoring to lower. The captain and his mates let go the anchor, hoping, no doubt, to bring her round and still keep her afloat with the pumps; some of the crew in the meantime lowering the long-boat and getting in her, beating off the passengers that crowded after them. The boat was dashed against the side as the vessel righted to her anchor, and those in her finding her damaged, and with the instinct of self-preservation, cut her loose stuffing their jackets in the hole which had been stove in her. Away she drifted towards the shore, followed by the agonized cries of those left on the crowded deck, more than one of whom jumped overboard in the vain hope of being picked up, but in reality only hastening their own end by a few short minutes. It is said, but for the sake of our common humanity we cannot credit it, that the sailor inmates of this boat, fearing that she was too heavily freighted, actually threw out the few passengers who had succeeded in getting a seat in her. If such base and disbolical conduct did in reality take place, before the boat could reach the shore it was upset by the surf, and all therein, save two, met the fate they had sought to shun. Within half an hour from the time she came off the bank, the water had gained upon the vessel so much that the few persons below were forced from their berths to the deck, calling for help where no help could come. The last boat was now nearly filled by the seamen, three passengers only obtaining a seat; the last link between hope and utter despair for those left behind was sundered, and nothing stood between them and death but a few frail planks, through which the waters were pouring as though eager to swallow up its victims, when, with one ominous roll, the doomed bark was carried high on the top of a mighty wave—the last simultaneous cry of agony arose from her decks—and down the white wild cataract on the other side she rushed to her ocean tomb, carrying with her the precious freight of near 400 souls.

Of those in the boat last leaving the ship none were lost, the whole coming safe to shore, before reaching which, however, they lost sight of the vessel—which had sunk at her anchor.

Up to Friday last only seven bodies had been discovered, including those of only three cabin passengers, Mrs PAXTON, her son and daughter, and that of Mr. KELLY the doctor. Since then, nine others have been washed up, and there is no doubt but that many more will be found during the week, or after the vassal has broken up.

We are informed that more than one case has come to light of persons who have been so far forgetful of the rights of humanity as to rob the dead bodies that have been thus cast upon our shores. The female who stripped the body of Mrs. PAXTON is under the surveillance of the police, and will no doubt meet with the punishment she so richly deserves.

A large quantity of wreck, including boxes and chests belonging to passengers, some of which have been identified, have also been found, and are kept in order to be returned to the relatives of the deceased.

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

The following statement was made by one of the surviving seamen, named THOMPSON, in the presence of five other seamen. He said he shipped at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 26th of April, on board the New-York ship *Pomona*. Was on deck at midnight, the wind being S. E. The captain was on deck nearly the whole of the night. A light was first discovered by a seaman. Supposed it to be the Tuskar light. The ship was kept to the west. In about half an hour saw another light lying to the north. All hands were called up and sail shortened, bringing the ship's head up to N. N. E. on the other tack, the wind being about S. E. by S. Shortened all sail, close-reefed topsails, and helm kept hard down till 3 in the morning, when they squared yards, steering the same course till about 4½, when she struck with great force. It was the second mate's watch, and the captain and second mate were on deck at the time the ship struck. The captain called all hands up to shorten sail, and they clewed up the foretop, mizen and main sails, bracing up the yards. In a few minutes the ship struck again and the captain ordered the boats to be cleared in readiness for lowering. A great many of the passengers rushed up on deck, and for some time much confusion ensued, but the captain told them there was no danger. The mate was on deck and assisted the captain. When she struck the sea broke over her, but no life was lost. They remained on the bank till morning, the ship thumping heavily during the whole of the time, the wind blowing a gale and the sea making a complete breach over her. About 8 o'clock the captain ordered one of the lifeboats to be lowered, but the lines parted and she drifted away. The second lifeboat was then lowered, and JOHN M'CORMICK went to keep her clear and bale her out. She was, however, dashed against the ship's side and stove in, her lines breaking, and she was washed away. M'CORMICK was rescued. About 10 o'clock, the gale continuing, the captain ordered the fore and main masts to be cut away, which was done, the ship being a little more steady. The ship had been pitching heavily ever since she struck, and appeared to be gradually breaking up. Somewhere about two o'clock she slipped over the Bank. The captain ordered them to clear the port anchor, and get ready the long boat. The pumps had been constantly going, but the water was now gaining on them. The pumps were worked by the passengers, who remained very quiet. The captain and mate appeared quite calm, and gave their orders in their usual cool manner. The anchor was let go and she swung round with her head to the sea. After getting off the Bank she appeared to be drifting towards the shore up to the moment the anchor was lowered. The long-boat was lowered on the starboard quarter, and the boatswain, the cook, steward, and three seamen got in her. There was a general rush to the boat, but before any more could get in a hole was knocked in her by being dashed against the vessel. Those in the boat stuffed a blanket and their jackets in the hole, but finding her filling they cut her loose and made for the shore. Afterwards learned that she was capsized in the surf, and all lost except the boatswain, RICHARD LEWIS, and the seaman M'CORMICK, who had previously been saved from the life-boat. Soon after the long-boat left the ship the last boat, the cutter, was lowered. This was about three-quarters of an hour from the time she came off the Bank. The third mate got in the cutter, and himself, three passengers, and seventeen seamen followed, and they pulled away straight for the shore, which they reached in about half an hour, in which time he supposed the vessel sunk, as they could no longer see anything of her. When they left Liverpool there were seven boats on board. One was washed overboard before the ship struck, two were washed from the davits while on the Bank, and the other four are mentioned above.

It having been rumored that the Captain was drunk at the time of this melancholy occurrence, the question was out to the above and to other of the seamen, and they all agreed in saying that he was quite sober, and gave his orders in a manner which led them to believe he knew what he was about. They also distinctly denied that any of the passengers were struck or ill-used either by the officers or the men; that, though fearfully excited, after the ship struck they became quieter when the Captain told them there was no danger, and it was not till after the water rose to the lower deck that the majority of them became aware of the real danger of their situation.

SUMMARY OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Total.
Adults	31	7	316	354
Children under 12	6	0	26	32
Infants	1	0	6	7
Totals	38	7	348	393

STATE OF THE ENGLISH BREADSTUFF MARKETS.

We take the following review of the grain trade for the week ending Friday night, May 6, from the London *Shipping Gazette* of that date:

"At Mark Lane, on Monday, great excitement prevailed, and English Wheat commanded an advance of 10s. to 12s. per quarter, with a short supply and a good sale. A moderate extent of business was transacted in foreign Wheat, and the enhancement obtained was fully 5s. per quarter on all descriptions. The imports were pretty good, consisting of 1,104 quarters from Antwerp, 750 quarters from Bruges, 1,000 quarters from Constantinople, 1,020 quarters from Dantzic, 2,760 quarters from France, 200 quarters from Gluckstadt, 40 quarters from Hommstad, 70 quarters from Hamburg, 160 quarters from Landscrona, 670 quarters from Nieuport, 578 quarters from Ostend, 1,304 quarters from Rostock, 80 quarters from Rotterdam, 2,735 quarters from Stralsund, and 11 quarters from Stromstadt, making a total of 12,482 quarters. The aggregate arrivals at Liverpool on Tuesday, were 6 996 quarters wheat, 1,859 quarters Indian corn, 5,742 sacks, and 72 barrels flour, against 6,114 quarters wheat, 15,693 quarters Indian corn, 3 608 sacks and 3 616 barrels flour the corresponding week last year. The market was pretty well attended by local and country millers, and although they very reluctantly complied with the high prices required, a large consumptive business was transacted in wheat at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per 70 pounds advance, whilst flour was in good demand at 4s. to 5s. per barrel, and at 7s. to 8s per sack, over the rates of the previous Tuesday. Oats were further enhanced 6d. per 45 pounds, and oatmeal fully 4s. per 240 pounds. The rise in Indian corn was 1s. 3d. per ceental; the exports of this article to Ireland were 1,639 quarters, besides 1,623 quarters wheat, 1,325 sacks and 25 barrels flour. The imports at Hull consisted of 2,209 quarters wheat, 2,167 quarters barley, 162 quarters oats, 1 561 quarters beans, 123 quarters peas, 346 quarters linseed, 291 tons oilcakes, and 175 tons bones. There was a fair supply of wheat brought forward by the farmers, who demanded extravagant prices, and obtained an enhancement of from 10s. to 15s. per quarter, the prices paid for the best runs being 56s. to 60s. per qr. 63lbs—average 41s. 11d. on 963 qrs. Foreign wheat was in good request; Dantzic at 63s. to 64s., old Stettin red 57s., old Rhenish red 56s. to 57s., Sexonka 48s. to 50s. per qr. 60lbs. Spring corn of all descriptions commanded much higher prices. The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were 4,413 qrs. The excitement enabled the factors to obtain fully 10s. per qr. over last week's quotations—average 44s. 3d. on 2,946 qrs. Barley was 2s. to 3s. per qr. dearer, and beans as much. There was not a large supply of wheat brought forward at Ipswich, and millers being full of orders for flour, and many of them largely oversold, were compelled to take wheat at the great advance of 14s. per qr., red making 60s. to 61s., and white 63s. to 64s. per, qr.—average 43s. 5d. on 1,235 qrs. At Lynn the advance was 10s. to 12s. per qr., with a large supply and an excited market—average 43s. 7d. on 2,712 qrs. Barley and peas were 3s. per qr. dearer. The enhancement at Spalding was 12s. per quarter, a moderate quantity changing hands—average 46s. 5d. on 1,072 quarters. At Spalding was in short supply, and the demand being good, prices were 4s. per quarter higher. The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane, on Wednesday, were limited, but the imports of foreign were fair. There was no change in the value of any description of wheat. Barley was fully as dear, with some demand for sweet grinding samples to export. A moderate extent of business was transacted in oats on fully former terms. Bury St. Edmund's and Braintree were both 10s. to 12s. per quarter dearer for wheet, and at Stockton-on-Tees the advance was 12s. to 14s. per quarter. The Scotch markets have responded promptly to the southern advices. At Edinburgh there was a moderate supply of all grain from the farmers. At the opening of the market very high prices were demanded for wheat, and in some instances obtained, but as business proceeded flatness prevailed: the advance on the week ranged from 12s. to 15s. per quarter; the highest price obtained was 70s. per quarter—average 62s. on 966 quarters. Barley was 3s. per quarter dearer, but the sale on the average 37s. on 385 quarters. Oats were 3s. to 4s. per quarter higher, and beans and peas 5s. to 6s. per quarter. The imports at Leith were considerable, consisting of 19,245 quarters wheat, 2 859 quarters barley, 1,231 quarters beans, 379 quarters peas, and 1,779 sacks flour. A large business was done throughout the week at daily advancing prices, so that the enhancement on the week amounted to 10s. per quarter, but the market was less buoyant than during the previous few days. The imports up the Clyde for Glasgow market were 5,567 quarters of Egyptian wheat, 1,691 quarters of other foreign wheat, 2,145 sacks of flour, and 1,650 quarters Indian corn; and at Grangemouth there were 1,907 quarters wheat, and 1,925 quarters beans. Wheat was 8s. per quarter dearer, barley about 4s. per quarter, oats 3s. per quarter, beans and peas as much, flour 8s. per sack, and oatmeal 6d. per load dearer. The markets held on Thursday were well supplied with wheat, demand not so brisk, at an advance of 6s. per quarter on the average, Birmingham and Uxbridge being no dearer. For this day's market the supplies of English grain were moderate, with a fair addition of foreign articles on the trade. There was a steady demand for English wheat at Monday's prices, and the transactions in foreign were on former terms generally. Sweet grinding barley sold freely at rather more money. A moderate extent of business was transacted in oats at very full prices. The weekly averages for this night's London *Gazette* were 42s. 6d. on 107,200 quarters wheat, 32s. 8d. on 20,235 quarters barley, 23s. 4d. on 6,618 quarters oats, 30s. 3d. on 77 quarters rye, 41s. 8d. on 2,951 quarters beans and 38s., 6d. on 250 quarters peas."

THREATENED INSURRECTION IN TURKEY

Correspondence of the London Times:

VIENNA, May 3.

The attention of the British public is at this moment so exclusively directed to Italy, that it would be vain to say much about Turkish matters, but you must permit me to observe *en passant* that we are on the eve of a general rising in European Turkey. The Porte has about 120,000 men concentrated at Shumla Sophia, &c., and OMAR PACHA is coming on the wings of the wind from Bagdad to the Turkish capital, but the Russo-French plan for the dismemberment of Turkey is a good one, and in all human probability the days of the Mussulmans in Europe are numbered. I am unable at present to give you any positive information on the subject, but there is reason to believe that the Oriental question will be before the public again before the world is two months older. Movements have recently been observed in Montenegro which have induced the Austrians to strengthen the defences of Cattaro on the land side. Prince MILOSCH is raising the Servian militia, and in a short time he is likely to have between 30,000 and 40,000 fighting men under his command. Prince COUZA has demanded back the arms which the Russians carried off with them when they quitted the Danubian Principalities at the beginning of the last war, and the chances are that they will be returned, the French Government having declared that the request of the Hospadar is a reasonable one. Bulgaria is, comparatively speaking, quiet, but the political agitation in the southern provinces of Turkey in Europe—Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly and Thrace—is exceedingly great. In Greece itself the patriots openly declare that the moment for enlarging the Kingdom has arrived. Of the state of things in the south Slavonic provinces of Austria nothing favorable can be said, it being a positive fact that the Russian propagandists were never so active there as they are at present. Hungary is also full of Russian agents, and it has recently been remarked that the Czechs—in Bohemia—display more animosity than usual towards the Germans.

AUSTSIAN MOVEMENTS.

TURIN, May 2.

The Austrians have not yet occupied Vercelli, but are endeavoring to establish themselves in the triangle formed by the Po, the Ticino, and the Sesia. They are roughly estimated at 70,000 strong. There are symptoms of their intention to advance on the right side of the Po against a place called Frassineto, and invest the fortress of Casale; but the Sardinian troops are so well posted there, that in case of urgency they could be concentrated on any spot threatened by the enemy between Casale and Genoa. The Sardinian headquarters are at San Salvatore, which is an eminence that overlooks and commands a wide extent. The King arrived there yesterday evening. Including the arrivals of this day, the French will be between sixty-five and seventy thousand strong at the least before night; as fast as they land at Genoa, they come on to Turin, or are distributed along our line of defence at the several points. General Gyulai has issued a proclamation to the Piedmontese, in which among other things he tells them that he has come to liberate them from the revolutionary party. There are some persons who think that the Austrians are meditating a retreat, and that their movements are merely a bluff. But this seems impossible after their haughty bearing; and yet their slowness is extraordinary and inexplicable.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, May 1.

The Austrians are advancing, it is said, in great numbers. They have done nothing in Arona beyond breaking the telegraphic wires. I was assured the party which had crossed the Lake Maggiore were no more than three hundred. Another large column has occupied Novara, and is advancing upon Vercelli. Nothing is said about the greatest mass which is supposed to be directing its course towards Alessandria. There was a general report this morning that a skirmish had taken place at the advanced post at Cassolo, opposite to Abbiate-grasso. It has been an encounter of light cavalry, in which rumor said the Austrians were four to one. A young Piedmontese officer, Captain CELLI, has drawn the first blood from the enemy by a sabre-cut across the Austrian commanding officer's face. It was a sort of chivalrous encounter between those two, however, for both detachments retired.

The Latest News by the Canada.

STOCK EXCHANGE, NOON.

LONDON, Saturday, May 7.

Consols have been firm, and prices improved a little. Little business doing for account. The quotations are 90⅝ to ⅞, and for money 90⅝ to 1. Shares have improved a little in price, and are firm in tone, but, like Consols, very inactive. Business in French shares is quite suspended.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "The funds yesterday advanced ⅛ ₰ cent, and closed with more firmness than has been shown for some days past. The settlement has been completed with the declaration of only one failure, and that of trivial amount. The Stock Exchange may now be said to have fairly emerged from the panic, though the effect upon quotations will not yet pass away. In the discount department of the Bank of England yesterday the business was of an ordinary character, the pressure having subsided. In Lombard-street an active demand was experienced; the best bills, having a month to run, were taken at 3¼ ₰ cent.; two months' bills were 5 ₰ cent., and for three months at 5¼ ₰ cent. The gold taken from the Bank yesterday was £20,000. The £61,000 by the Austrian from Geelong, were also purchased for the Continent. The fall in the Continental exchanges has been checked. The rate for bills on Holland, Belgium and Hamburg were slightly more favorable for this country. The quotations on paper on Austria and Genoa were merely nominal. The payments on the Indian loan have been promptly met. The exact amount of the installments due yesterday was £911,961, of which £887,981 has been actually paid, so that the sum in respect of which default is made is only £24,000. The loan has been taken by 309 subscribers, of whom only twenty-five have proved defaulters.

THE CORN MARKET.

The City Article of the *Times* reports a tendency to reaction yesterday, and states that sales could not have been pressed except at a decline.

The *Daily News'* City Article says that wheat was heavy, and to effect sales a reduction of 3s. to 4s per quarter from last Monday's rates would have been necessary.

In the Colonial Produce market during the week the late excitement has greatly diminished, but several articles likely to be affected by the Continental war have occasionally brought higher prices. Yesterday the demand was less animated, and there was a disposition to realize at the advance attained.

Lord COWLEY, British Ambassador at the Court of France, arrived in London yesterday morning from Paris, and shortly after had a protracted interview with Lord MALMESBURY.

It is confidently reported in military circles that the Ministry intend calling out the whole of the militia, and adding fifty new battalions to the line.

MAIL NEWS.—The Bombay mails arrived at Dover at 5 o'clock this morning.

The *Daily News* exposes a very striking case of interference with electoral freedom on the estates of Lord BROWNLOW, who is a minor.

The *Herald* says the question of war risks at Lloyd's has lost its attraction, and there is now less disposition to complete the arrangements at late rates.

The Very Latest.

TURIN, Wednesday, May 11.

The following official bulletin is published: "On the morning of the 11th, at 10 A. M., on reaching Vercelli, the Austriaes ceased their retrograde movements. To-day they made an excursion towards Forsare. Yesterday two batteries and thirty carts of sick and wounded returned by Gravellona.

Coent CAVOUR leaves to-day to meet the Emperor NAPOLEON at Genoa.

PARIS, Thursday, May 12.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegram:

ROME, Tuesday, May 10.

According to orders from Vienna the state of siege has been raised at Ancona and the Light-house again lit.

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 11.

The Archduke is dead.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days previous to the departure of the *City of Baltimore* from Liverpool were 27,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators, and 2,000 for export. Prices of all qualities were 3-16d. @ ⅛d. ₰ lb. higher, under a better demand, but the market closed quiet though steady. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote Middling Orleans 6⅞d. @7d., and Middling Uplands 6⅝d.

LATEST—*Liverpool, Wednesday afternoon.*—The market is quiet to-day, and prices are in favor of buyers. The sales amount to 60,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are more encouraging. There was an improved feeling in the market, though the sales were unimportant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs were generally lower. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour very dull. American 11s. @14s. 6d. Wheat very dull and 6d. @ 1. lower; sales quite unimportant and quotations nominal; Western Red 7s. 6d @10s 6d.; ditto White 10s @11s.; Southern White 10s. 6d. @13s. Corn dull and 6d lower; mixed 6s 3d. @6s. 6d.; yellow 6s. 6d. @7s.; white 7s. 9d. @8s. 4d.

Interesting from Hayti.

PROPOSED LINES OF STEAMERS—THE GOVERNMENT ON THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—OPENING OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE SESSION—SPEECH OF PRESIDENT GEFFRARD.

We have files of Hayti papers to April 23, giving interesting details of news.

Two lines of steamers are proposed—one to ply between Port-au-Prince and St. Domingo, stopping at Jacmel, Cayes, and other intermediate points; and the other to do similar service between Port-au-Prince, Gonaives, San Jago, &c. A third steamer is proposed to ply between Port-au-Prince, Gonaives and St. Thomas. The establishment of telegraph lines is also suggested.

The Government officials have published a general *exposé* of the condition of the Republic, contrasting it with the state of affairs under the late imperial rule. After speaking of a number of local reforms and ameliorations, the report proceeds to say:

"In the matter of finances, measures were taken, immediately on the installation of the new Government, to insure the regular payment of current expenses, and to appraise the property, of whatever form, belonging to the State, including the coffee fifths. The French debt continues to be regularly paid.

The treasure and other property of the late Imperial Government has been verified and examined.

In the matter of public education the reorganization of schools and colleges is commenced. Teachers are encouraged. New professors are required from abroad for the needs of the colleges. A certain number of Haytian young men will leave this year to receive in France, at the expense of the Government, a classical education, and similar measures have been taken to instruct apprentices in the most useful trades. The Government also is engaged in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Catholic clergy, and in the meantime is determined to tolerate no infringement on the dignity of the religion.

Finally, a new school has been established at Port-au-Prince.

Public confidence, we are happy to say, responds to these promising initiatory acts of the new administration. The most satisfactory quiet reigns all over the country. The best of all forces, the free and entire support of the people, is at last acquired by the Government."

It is prodosed to established a National Bank and reform the monetary system.

The Haytian Chambers have been opened, and the Senators and other officials have met together for the first time under the new Republican Government. President GEFFRARD made a speech, in which, after briefly reviewing the late revolution, he requests that an official indorsement of his acts and decrees he given by the Senators; and after announcing that special embassies had been sent to the Courts of England, France and Spain to announce the formation of the new Republic, proceeds as follows:

"The Republic is peace, both internal and foreign. How will it be possible for us to repair the evils our country has suffered, if we have not the free and pacific disposition of our resources, and if we do not augment those resources by increasing our industrial and agricultural productions.

The Republic has, therefore, inaugurated a truce of five years with the East (St. Domingo.)

The late empire has left a sad heritage to the Republic. The good faith, a strict economy, the firm desire I have to conduct the public administration with all the vigor of which I am capable, will enable us, I hope, to get over these difficulties: and by abolishing the useless and enormous duties and taxes to apply the real resources of the country to the ameliorations which the progress of civilization demands."

SPORTING.

Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

The following are the official sailing directions for the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, to come off on Thursday, June 2, at 10½ o'clock. There will be a prize valued at $150 for each class of Yachts:

The classes will be allowed time for measurement as follows:

The first class, *one and three-quarter seconds* per square foot. The second class, *two and one quarter seconds* per square foot. The third class, *two and three-quarter seconds* per square foot.

This allowance shall be based upon the product of the multiplication of the extreme length on or under the water-line, from fore side of stem to aft side of stern-post, by the extreme breadth, wherever found, both measures to be in feet and decimals.

The courses marked out for the sailing are as follows:

A flag-boat will be anchored abreast of the Club House at Hoboken, on the east side of which the sloops will anchor, head to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake-boat with those of the least areas: The third class abreast of said stake-boat, 80 yards apart, on a line due east; the second class, 90 yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, 200 yards to the north, and the first class, 100 yards apart, on a similar line, 200 yards to the north of the latter. The schooners will anchor to the eastward of the second and first class lines in the same order. Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gaff-topsails set. The Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting, or of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flag-boat stationed off Robins' Reef Light; thence easterly to a flag-boat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east.

Returning, they will first pass the flag boat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat off Robbins' Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to a flag-boat off Castle Garden, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Clubhouse, Hoboken, passing it to the westward.

In going and returning, all the buoys on the West Bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the astward.

GEO. L. SCHUYLER,
CHAS. H. HASWELL,
J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT,
Regatta Committee.

A steamboat, for the exclusive use of members and their ladies, will be provided by the Club. Tickets of admission will be sent to each member.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, unlike the remedies that live but for a day, has now been before the public for over a quarter of a century, effecting cures of the most hopeless cases of old sores, cancers, and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE SENSIBLE.—The sensible portion of the public, who form the majority, has already paid great attention to what we have said about the life-preserving garments manufactured and sold by the Delevo Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. All who are preparing to travel over the ocean, or intend spending the Summer at home watering places, will surely give earnest heed to the annexed recommendatory note. We particularly address those who are about sailing in the steamer *Persia*:

We, the undersigned, having examined the "Improved Patent Life-Preserving Vest" herein referred to, would enheslitatingly say, that being designated with all forms of Life Preservers, we deem this not only superior, but the only practicable and reliable one ever offered to the public; and we would commend it to the especial notice of all travelers, shipowners and ships' officers. We cordially indorse the favorable opinion herein expressed in its favor.

L. D. UPSHUR.....Ship Toulon.....New-York
S. F. DEAN.....Bark M. E. Tront...New-York
GEO. H. KEMPTON.....Ship South Carolina.New-York
G. J. PATTEN.....Ship Callender.....Boston
SAMUEL ASKINS.....Ship Havre.....New-York
A. G. DAVIS.....Ship Pequot.....Boston
J. C. HIGGINS.....Ship Shawmut.....Boston
J. F. MASON.....Ship Helios.....Bath
J. C. MERRYMAN.....Shio Yonng Sam.....
GEO. W. NESMITH.....Ship Charlotte.....New-York
H. K. MANWARING...Tsrn Kate Stamler...New-York
H. M. HERTOON.....Shio Hen'h Crooker.New-York
J. W. SIMMONS.....Bark J. B. Harrimon.New-York
G. S. KELLER.....Bark Mary Adelia...Thomaston
F. A. GUNBY.....Ship Edward EverettBaltimore

A new style of bathing dresses for ladies, swimming jackets for children, &c., just received.

[Advertisement.]

GROCERY STORES,
Apothecary Stores,
Fruit Stores,
Bar-rooms,
Hotels,

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I understand that a large quantity of mixed and poisonous gin, put up under the name of Wnife's Schiedam Aromatic Schnepps, signed Alonzo Wolf, has been sold in this market, and purchased by our fruit, apothecary and grocery stores, on account of the cheapness of the stuff.

Any one who has been imposed upon in the purchase of this counterfeit will confer a favor by leaving or sending their names to my office. And I caution all persons from purchasing or selling any gin, put up under the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, unless put up by me, with my name on the bottle and cork, with a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED.

Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

YOUNG AMERICA TRIUMPHANT.—A French Marquis, now visiting a family in Fifth avenue, came very near "cutting out" an American wooer lately; but the lover so improved his personal appearance by wearing one of those elegant Spring hats made by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, that the lady returned to her first love.

[Advertisement.]

POSITIVELY THE LAST!—Little CORDELIA! *Topsey! Eva! St. Clair!* "Uncle Tom's Cabin!" The last time this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. CORDELIA HOWARD, the greatest *Little Eva* in the world, and her mother, the *Topsey* never equaled! Go early for good seats.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 20.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	105	300 Reading Railroad	s10 44⅛
11,000 Virginia 6s	85¾	200 do	s60 44
33 000 Mo. State 6s	83½	100 do	b3 44⅜
22,000 do	83½	450 do	44⅜
18,000 do	s10 83	300 Mich Cen. R	b60 41⅜
13,500 Cel State 7s, Bs.	82½	100 do	41⅜
7,000 N. Y. Cen. R 6s.	90⅝	50 do	b18 41¼
1,000 Erie R 4th M. Bs.	42½	50 do	s30 41
1 000 Mich S. & N. Bs.	57	150 do	s60 40½
2 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	79⅜	18 do	41¼
1,000 do	79	10 M. S. & N. I. R	97⅛
5,000 T. H. & Al 2d M.	43	250 do	97⅛
1,000 Del. St. P. & Fon Du Lac, 1st M. Bs	8	50 do	s60 93⅝
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93	410 M. S. & N. I. G. S	31½
10 Bank of New-York	106	100 do	s60 31⅞
10 Union Bank	108⅜	50 do	b10 31⅞
10 do	108	8 do	31¾
14 Bank of America	111½	100 do	b60 31⅞
10 Am. Ex. Bank	102	225 Ill Cen. Railroad	65
25 do	102⅜	100 do	s60 64⅜
8 Bank of Commerce	100	50 do	65¾
50 Del. and H. C. Co.	47	100 do	65¾
8 do	93⅜	30 Gal. & Chicago R	63⅜
50 Cum. Coal Pr.	b30 18	300 do	s3 63¾
250 New-York Cen. R.	73	200 do	c 63⅞
225 do	72⅞	14 Clev. & Tol. R. R	26¾
950 do	72¾	200 do	b30 27⅛
3050 do	72¾	200 do	b30 27
650 do	b60 72⅞	100 do	s18 26¾
250 do	b60 72⅞	100 Ch. & R. I. R.	w 62¾
50 do	s8 72⅝	300 do	c 62¾
100 do	s15 72¼	100 do	c 62⅝
50 do	s60 71⅞	100 do	b10 62⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref'd	37	100 do	s3 62⅜
200 do	s30 37	150 do	s10 62
58 do	37⅜	100 do	s60 60
500 do	b30 37⅜	8 Macon & West. R.	100
100 do	b60 37⅜	50 Harlem Railroad	10¾

SECOND BOARD.

$12 000 U. S. 5s, 1874	104	20 Union Bank	109
1,500 Cal. State 7s, Bs	83	500 Harlem R. Pref.	s30 37
18,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	200 do	37¼
5,000 do	s10 83¾	400 do	b30 37⅜
10.000 do	s10 83¾	200 Reading R	s10 45
1.000 do	83¾	50 Mich. Cen. R	s30 41⅞
1 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90⅝	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S	32
3 000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B	41	150 Ill. Cen. R	s30 64
15 Bank of Commerce	100	100 do	65
50 Pa. Mail St. Co	73⅜	300 Gal. & Chi. R	b60 63¾
50 do	73⅜	50 do	b10 63⅜
50 do	73	50 do	s60 63
100 N. Y. Central R	72⅞	250 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 27½
100 do	7⅜	180 Chic. & R. I. R.	s9 62¾
200 do	s10 72⅝	100 do	s30 81
200 do	72⅝	100 do	63
300 do	s30 72¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R	4⅜

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$500 G. W. M. In Sc, '67	65	10 Col. Mar. Ins. Co	118
$830 At. Mu. Ins. S	59 81	10 do	114⅜
$600 Sun M. Ins. 8	57 65	20 Mer. Mu Ins. Co	111⅜
$1,070 do do	62	80 P. Cooper F Ins. Co	101
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	90	10 N. W. Fire Ins Co	101½
$5,000 Missouri 6s	62	10 Adriatic F. Ins. Co	89
20 Chatham Bank	65	10 Second-av. Railr'd	10¼
30 Amer'n. Ex. Bank	103½	100 Park City Min'g Co	$3 56
10 Arctic Fire Ins. Co	113¾	50 N. A. Ker. G. L. Co.	6¾
10 Lamar Fire Ins. Co	117	20 N. Y. In. Fire Ins. Co.	80
5 U. S. Fire

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2394. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE RECORDED.

Diary of Operations on the Italian Battle-Ground.

Retreat of the Austrian Army.

Departure of Napoleon III. for Italy.

THE FRENCH REGENCY IN HIS ABSENCE.

The State of Affairs in the Italian Peninsula.

Facts from Austria and the German States.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail Steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE, from Southampton on the 11th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday at noon.

The log-book of the *Vanderbilt* indicates that the present voyage is the most rapid of all transatlantic passages. We subjoin an abstract:

1859.		Miles.
May 12.	Left the Needles at 7 P. M.	Distance at noon 235
May 13.	Light wind at south.....	distance 330
May 14.	Light wind at north.....	" 327
May 15.	Calm.....	" 325
May 16.	Strong winds W. and S. W....	" 323
May 17.	Light winds at northeast.....	" 335
May 18.	Strong winds at N.E. by E. .	" 315
May 19.	Light wind at east.....	" 365
May 20.	Calm and thick fogs, distance by D. R.....	" 310
May 21.	Light winds S.E., with fog, distance.....	190

Total distance from Needles to Lightship.....3,115

Move to off Lightship at 10 P. M., in a dense fog.

Adding the usual time of passage from the Lightship to New-York, and the difference of longitude, the entire voyage is found to have occupied only *nine days, nine hours and twenty-six minutes.*

The screw steam-frigate *Curaçoa*, from the United States, arrived at Plymouth, May 7, with Lord NAPIER and family.

The steamship *Europa* arrived on Monday, May 9.

The steamship *Peiho*, from New-York on 24th ult., arrived at Southampton May 9. Called for orders and coal.

The *Vanderbilt*'s news is of the same date as that brought by the *City of Baltimore*, and received by telegraph from Cape Race. But it is much more detailed and will be found interesting.

The commercial advices from our Liverpool agent, by the *Vanderbilt*, show that there was an important omission in the dispatches of the *City of Baltimore*'s news from Cape Race, viz.: that "flour had declined 6d.@9d. per cental."

The quotations published, viz.: 11s.@14s. 6d., were correct, and would have indicated a decline of themselves.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

Actual Condition of Hostilities as Understood at Paris—Cause of the Delay in the Movements of the Austrian Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 5, 1859.

The French are taking particular care that neither their number of men nor their plan of campaign in Italy shall be known. Their reason for this is obvious enough. Whatever is public at Paris soon goes to Brussels and Berlin, and from these points to Vienna; so that the enemy might thus keep advised of all the movements in the French camp. At this present moment no one knows how many troops have been sent into Piedmont, nor exactly at what point they are. We can only judge approximately and by probabilities. Nevertheless, the French Government has organized a special mail and telegraph service between Paris and the seat of war, which will enable us here to have the first official news of all events and movements that may be published, and it is certain that, with the system of censorship exercised in and about the French camp on publicity. It is only from Paris that reliable news is to be obtained. We have already had many evidences of this fact, and as an example I need only mention that two days ago a dispatch was published in London as coming *from Hamburg*, in which it was declared that in crossing the Ticino the Sardinians defended their soil, and only retreated after causing a large loss to the enemy. The dispatch even particularized the corps engaged and the names of killed officers. Now, the fact is, that up to this day [May 5] there *is no news of a single man having been killed*, and it is well known that the Sardinian advanced posts have orders to fall back on the approach of the Austrians without resistance. From Berne, also, in Switzerland, we have already had a considerable number of gross *canards*, but I imagine that the papers of London and Brussels will prove most prolific in this species of news. There are the freest and best-conducted journals in Europe, but neither English nor Belgians taking a part in the war, neither will be admitted within the lines of the camp. In fact, during the Crimean war no correspondents even of their own nation were admitted into the French and Sardinian camps, and it is not likely that they will be now.

In regard to the army movements, the opinion prevails now at Paris that the first will be a grand battle, but whether it will take place in front of Alessandria, or higher up, on the Dora Baltea, is a matter of conjecture. All the news from the seat of war (and the French Government is already publishing official bulletins here) points to the concentration of the Austrian force in one principal body, and this body, with detached bodies acting as diversions, is slowly advancing in the direction of Alessandria. It would be incredible that the Austrians should again seek the battle-field of Marengo for a grand battle with the French, and yet they appear to be marching upon Alessandria in that direction.

It is very generally conceded that the Austrian plan of campaign has been changed. They had promised their soldiers the plunder of the City of Turin; deserters uniformly assert the fact. But the speedy arrival of the French destroyed this plan, and convinced them of the necessity of adopting some other tactics. The loss of time has been to them deplorable, and there is reason to believe that great indecision reigned in the Austrian camp for several days. Their movements strongly point to this fact. In the meantime the French force has had time to arrive and to organize itself either for a grand battle or for rapid movements from point to point. There seems, then, nothing better for Austria to do than to offer a grand battle. The news of the last two days indicates that this is their intention; but how soon the event will take place it would be idle to conjecture. Some days must at least elapse before the preparations for an event of such importance to both parties can be completed.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a dispatch dated at Alessandria, yesterday afternoon, which says that the Austrians had passed the Po at Candia; but this cannot be anything more than an advanced guard, since Alessandria is in the rear and in the flank of Casale, and an army at the latter place would find itself between two fires—that at Alessandria on the south and the other near Santhia at the north. The crossing of the Po at Candia is, however, on the *air*-line from Gravellona on the Ticino, (where the greatest body of the Austrian army crossed,) and Turin. Candia is but 18 miles *from* Alessandria, and when armies arrive within such a distance of each other, hostilities cannot be long delayed. It is doubtful, however, whether this was more than a reconnoitering party.

The reception of French troops in Sardinia seems to have been a perfect ovation. One can in fact imagine with what joy the people of that country, menaced as they were with speedy annihilation by a powerful Austrian force on their frontiers, would receive their deliverers. It was the friendly ship coming to the rescue of a wrecked and drowning people. The first soldiers that arrived in Turin were the Chasseurs of Vincennes, belonging to the Northern divisions of the "Army of Italy," under command of Marshal CANROBERT, and more immediately of Generals BOUAT and BOURBAKI. General BOUAT, unwell when he left Paris, died of apoplexy at Susa, and has been replaced by Gen. TROCHU. Of the southern divisions of the Army of Italy, those under the command of Marshal BARAGUAY-D'HILLIERS and Gen. MACMAHON, and which entered Italy from the Mediterranean, at Genoa, the native Algerian sharpshooters, (nicknamed in the army *Turcos*) were the first to arrive. At Genoa, as at Turin, the greatest excitement prevailed when the troops arrived. They were soon taken in charge by the citizens, and treated to the best the town could afford. Each soldier was seen arm-in-arm with a citizen, totally incapable of comprehending each other by language, and yet conversing and understanding each other all the same. The ladies threw flowers to the soldiers in the streets, waved their handkerchiefs, and uttered loud *vivas*. They were liberally served with refreshments, and enjoyed such a feast generally as the barrack life in France had little habituated them to.

The Emperor has not yet signified the day of his departure, and it may be that His Majesty is waiting to give the King VICTOR EMANUEL a chance to fight and gain the first victory alone, in order to avenge Novara and the defeat of his father. Everything, however, is ready for the departure of His Majesty. On Monday he bade adieu to the Imperial family in all its ramifications, and on Tuesday to the official bodies of state. Dr. CONNEAU, his long-tried friend, accompanies His Majesty as physician, and Dr. JOBERT DE LAMBALLE, Clinical Professor to the Faculty of Paris, as surgeon. Dr. BARON LARREY goes as Surgeon-in-Chief to the army. Drs. CHAMPOUILLON, BOUDIN, SAILLERON and FENIN are named chief surgeons to the four divisions of the Army of Italy in the order named. M. MOCQUARD, for so long a time the Emperor's principal Secretary, is now on his bed, suffering from an accident received in the overturning of his carriage. He will not be able to attend the Emperor, and will be replaced by M. ROBERT, Master of Requests at the Council of State, assisted by M. LAMARRE, Auditor at the Council. The Abbé LAINE, Chapiain of the Tuileries, will also accompany His Majesty to Italy. The Imperial yacht, the *Reine Hortense*, has been ordered to wait at Marseilles to convey His Majesty to Genoa.

The publication of the Emperor's proclamation to the French people was a good occasion for judging of the popularity or non-popularity of the war. It was posted, as soon as delivered at the Legislature, on all the walls of Paris. Large crowds were everywhere gathered about them, and while every one approved of the sentiments contained, eulogized the style and the moderation of the document, and acquiesced thus in the war, no enthusiasm was apparent. Nevertheless there is enthusiasm in favor of the war, only the French have ceased to be a demonstrative people. They have been compelled to cheer and grow enthusiastic over such a diversity of things within the last sixty years, that they have become thoroughly *blasé* on the chapter of enthusiasm, and consider it no longer the *ton* to exhibit a susceptibility to impressions. The "Age of Reason," precipitately inaugurated in '93, is to day more of a reality than it was then.

We hear no more in France, within the last few days, of mediation. The obstinacy of the London *Times* in supporting the hypothesis of a French and Russian alliance, can only be compared to its two years' persistence in the truth of the Arrowsmith hoax. It is the obstinacy of egotism.

Baron HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador, left France yesterday. The Austrian subjects in France are placed under the protection of the Netherlands Minister, while the subjects of France in Austria are placed under the flag of the Spanish Minister.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree authorizing Austrian subjects living in France to remain during the war, if there be no reason to suspect them of engaging in politics, at the same time declaring that no other subjects of Austria shall be admitted into France unless for an exceptional reason Austrian ships of commerce in French ports at the time of the declaration of war, or ships arrested upon the high seas, whose masters shall not know of the declaration of war between the two countries, are to have six weeks time to regain their country.

LOUISA MARIA DE BOURBON, daughter of the last Duke DE BERRY, Reigning Duchess of Parma, who has just been dethroned by her people because she would not join the Piedmontese Alliance, has fled with her son, ROBERT I., Infante of Spain, in whose name she was reigning, into Austria. In Modena, the Government refuses to abdicate, and is pretending to a resistance against the current that is now sweeping over Italy. Its resistance cannot be otherwise then short lived.

M. MONTANELLI, the distinguished Italian patriot, and young GEORGE MANIN, both residents of Paris since the events of 1848, have been appointed to commands in the Tuscan army.

I lately visited the office of the Nicaragua Canal Company in this city, and found it an elegant establishment, with three or four clerks, messenger boys and all the expensive appliances of a first-class concern. I did not like to ask the question aloud, Where does all the money come from? but I asked it of myself all the same. It cost a good deal of money to send M. BELLY and his troupe out to Central America, and it costs a good deal to keep him and this Paris establishment in operation. Where *does* the money come from?

It has been reported for the last two or three months—a report which I cannot at all guarantee—that M. MILLAUD is in embarrassed circumstances, and that he is even reduced to the point of being obliged to offer for sale his costly residence in the Place St. Georges. But, however this may be, it is certain that he has retired from the pecuniary support of M. BELLY and his Nicaraguan scheme. At the same time I am informed that M. DELAMARRE, proprietor of the *Pays, Journal de l'Empire*, is now the backer of M. BELLY. The *Pays*, however, has had the good sense not to follow the suicidal example of the *Presse* in prostituting its columns to the puffing of the stock operations of its proprietor. This journal abuses America habitually, and very naturally supports the project of M. BELLY; but not more since the new investment of M. DELAMARRE than previously.

M. CHANUT, former editor of the *Presse* for American affairs, now employed in the same capacity on the *Revue Contemporaine*, has just published a lengthy article in this journal on the subject of Cuba, and is preparing another on Central America and the Nicaragua canal question. According to M. CHANUT, the French people, as well as the French Government, are strongly opposed to the annexation of Cuba, by force, to the United States, and their opposition would be manifested in a more effective way than by a mere protest. I have every reason to believe that if LOUIS NAPOLEON were disposed, he could easily gain the consent of his people, to constitute this one of the civilizing missions of which he has talked so much in his late manifestos. His new and powerful navy, which will have little opportunity of developing its strength in the present war, would only be too glad to measure its strength with a maritime power like the United States. In fact, the Emperor cannot know what value to attach to the improvements that have been introduced, and whether it is safe to continue the present system of building, without having a trial on a grander scale than will be offered by the Italian war.

The *Revue Contemporaine* referred to above, was started by the Government as one of its own pillars. The Government was to pay the sum of 100,000f. a year toward its support, 50,000f. from the contingent fund of the Ministry of the Interior, 25,000 from one of the other Ministries, and 25,000 from the private purse of the Emperor. Lately the Minister of the Interior insisted upon appointing a committee of gentlemen to aid the director and founder of the journal in its publication; but this was peremptorily refused, and now the journal is being published independent of the Government subsidy. It continues its support to the Government and has a handsome circulation.

Notwithstanding the war excitement, the crowd that daily visits the annual exhibition of Fine Arts is incredible. On Sunday the admittance is free, and last Sunday the number of admissions was 40,000. On week days, when the price of admission is one franc, the average number of admissions is 12,000.

The Empress yesterday completed her 33d birthday, while the Emperor passed his 51st a fortnight ago.

MALAKOFF.

News from Paris One Week Later.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 12, 1859.

The *morale* of the French, in face of the costly war that menaces them, is admirable. The French people, to a man, no matter of what particular color in politics, desired the destruction of the treaties of 1815. The majority preferred, no doubt, and in this majority may be included the Emperor, that this should be accomplished by diplomacy, for diplomacy gave him and the country the most security for the future. But Austria rejected this mode of settlement, and abruptly, brutally, brought on a war. This pleased NAPOLEON, for it threw on Austria the fault of the war, alienated from her the sympathy of Europe, isolated her in the contest, and assured to him, in case his army was victorious, that for which he had so long sighed, the destruction of the hated treaties. He had cause to rejoice, for now he was sure of securing his end, never doubting for a moment the success of his arms, whereas in the Congress he was not so sure, since the votes would have stood, in the start at least, on the question of revision, three to three.

While, therefore, the friends of the Emperor attribute this happy turn in affairs to his superior diplomacy, his enemies can go no further than to give him the credit of good luck. Since the haughty and insolent manner in which Austria commenced the war, and since the explicit declarations of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S proclamation, defining the objects and the extent of the war, it is safe to say that not a single Frenchman, even to the refugees, opposes him. The words of the proclamation—that Austria, by the nature of her institutions, must either go to the Alps or be pushed back into the Adriatic; or in other words, that, while a corner of Italy was enjoying freedom and happiness under constitutional laws, Austria could not live in peace—have found a response in the good sense of every Frenchman, and the cry of "Italy for the Italians," uttered by their Emperor, is to day the war-cry of the universal French nation. Restricted within the limits of that proclamation, it is the most holy war of modern times, and whatever its burdens may be to the French nation, they are too chivalric and too magnanimous a people not to bear them with cheerfulness. Timid people, and the ordinary enemies of the Bonaparte dynasty, faintly predict disaster to NAPOLEON in his own power at home; but nothing could be more groundless, even absurd, in face of the universal approval of the war.

The proclamation of the Emperor produced in Piedmont as in France a positive sensation. Piedmont as well as France is a Catholic country, and could not therefore but approve the declaration relative to the protection of the Pope in his temporal power. It was in effect the best manner of responding to the immense war of calumny organized against France under the inspiration and the active coöperation of a class of politicians in other States who know by experience the power of this principal arm of all bad causes. It was not the temporal power of the Pope that had raised up a dissension between the people of Sardinia and the Holy See, but the abuses which hid themselves under the sacred mantle of religion.

The most important news of the week is the official assurance on the *part of Prussia and England, given to France, that they intend to remain neutral during the war.* This assurance was given after a response from France to questions asked. The reader will surmise the nature of these questions: whether there was a secret alliance with Russia, and its nature; whether NAPOLEON sought conquests; what were his designs toward Germany; whether he would encourage or oppose the revolutionary spirit in Italy; whether he intended to withdraw his support from the Pope? NAPOLEON'S answers to these questions are known, and these answers have procured for him the neutrality of the two Powers which *give the greatest assurance of the tranquility of the rest of Europe during the Transalpine war.* NAPOLEON may now turn loose all his force on Austria without the fear of a fire in his rear.

The march of General GIULAI into Piadmont, and his marchings and counter-marchings in the twenty-five miles of space between the Ticino and his advanced posts, seems to have had no other design than that of plunder. The opinion, generally promulgated in Europe before the war, that Austria would be obliged to commence hostilities in spite of the Congress in order to give its army something to eat and an installment on arrear pay, is now doubly confirmed. The whole country has been despoiled by such a rate of exorbitant and cruel exactions as would have disgraced the barbarous ages of warfare. In certain localities, it is said, that all men between twenty-one and forty-five years of age have been enrolled by force in the Austrian army, and sent back to the Russian frontier of Austria, whence escape is impossible. The exactions in money and rations are so enormous on each village or town occupied, that if the Austrian occupation were to cease to-day, the country would require a generation to recover from its prostration. The King VICTOR EMANUEL, deeply grieved at the sufferings of his subjects, has sent a protest to the Count GIULAI, not as king, but as commander in-chief of the Sardinian forces, desiring to know how the Austrian army intends to make war—whether as soldiers or as brigands. *It would seem, in fact, from present indications, that Austria only invaded Piedmont in order to replenish her army stores, and then to fall back under the protection of the strongholds of Lombardy.*

The French Emperor has made some changes in his Cabinet, which had been for some time anticipated. Marshal VAILLANT retires from the War Office, to give place to Marshal RANDON. The former in turn takes the latter's place as Major-General of the Army of Italy, a position next in importance to that of Commander-in-Chief. M. ROUHER leaves the Department of Justice to be created a Senator and Vice-President of the Senate, and is succeeded by M. DELANGLE, Minister of the Interior, who gives place in the Interior Department to a new man, M. ARRIGHI, Duke DE PADOUE. Furthermore, Messrs. VAILLANT and WALEWSKI are appointed members of the now important Council of Regency, which is thus constituted: Cardinal MORLOT, Duke of MALAKOFF, ACHILLE FOULD, M. TROPLONG, M. BAROCHE, Count de MORNY, Count de PERSIGNY, Marshal VAILLANT, Count WALEWSKI. These latter gentlemen, just named, were much annoyed when this body was first constituted at not finding their names in the number.

Many rumors are in circulation as to the cause of the changes in the Cabinet. In regard to the Minister of War, Marshal VAILLANT, whose administration of the affairs of his department during the Crimean war gained for him the highest compliment from the Emperor, and from everybody cognizant of the labor he performed, it is said that, notwithstanding his continual assurances to the Emperor lately that the army was in perfect order to take the field, it was found at the moment of starting that the cavalry of the Guard was but poorly mounted. This and other charges are given as an explanation of the change; but the Marshal's transfer to the important post of Major General of the Army in Italy, where administrative and organizing abilities of the first order are required, disproves, I think, all these suppositions of the public. The change was more probably made because Marshal VAILLANT had grown tired of the routine of the War office, and desired a change into another climate and another field of action.

Marshal RANDON, who succeeds Marshal VAILLANT in the War office, is one of the finest-looking men in the French Army, and made a great reputation with the home government by the administrative and military abilities he displayed in his late Governorship of Algeria. He is 64 years of age, and rose from the ranks to his present station. He gained his epaulette of Lieutenancy at the battle of Moscow in 1812; rose gradually in the ranks under the succeeding governments, till we find him Governor-General of Algeria in 1848, after the events of February. He was then Lieutenant-General. He was Minister of War from January to October, 1851. In quitting the Ministry he returned as Governor of Algeria and distinguished himself in the war against the Kabyles. He was created Senator in 1852, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1853, and Marshal of France in 1856. He was again sent to Algiers last year, and he has now just passed Major-General of the Army of Italy, and then Minister of War. Marshal RANDON is a Count as successor to his uncle the General Count MARCHAND.

Formerly a Major-General of the army was a general officer, charged to transmit the orders of the Commander in-Chief, by writing or otherwise, to the various divisions; he had sole charge of the camping operations. Under the ancient monarchy there were three Major-Generals, one for the infantry, one for the cavalry, and one for the dragoons, (at that time a mixed corps.) NAPOLEON, in 1804, re-established the functions of Major-General of the army, limiting the title to one only, however, and conferring upon him the surveillance of the entire army in the field. Marshal BERTHIER, Prince of Wagram, filled this office during the entire existence of the first Empire. The functions to which Marshal RANDON and after him Marshal VAILLANT have just been appointed, correspond exactly with those filled by the Prince of WAGRAM.

The new Minister of the Interior, the Duke of PADOUE, brother of Madame THAYER, wife of the Post-master-General, is the son of the deceased General ARRIGHI DE CASAROVA, Duke de PADOUE, who died a Senator in 1853. A student at the Polytechnic School, M. DE PADOUE served for a while in the Artillery, and up to 1848 lived retired from public affairs. From 1848 to 1852 he was Prefect at Versailles; he then entered the Council of State as Master of Requests. He succeeded his father as Councillor of State, and soon after, his father dying, succeeded to the title of Duke, and at the same time passed Senator in his father's place. He was born in 1814, and is married to a grand-daughter of the Count DE RIGNY, Min. Hereaz.

This morning the *Moniteur* contained several decrees, the first of which confers on the Empress during the Emperor's absence the Regency, with the power to preside over the Council of Regency and the Cabinet at all their meetings, and the right to sign all laws and acts, except those which the Senate alone has the power to enact, and which touch the fundamental organization of the Government, and the statutes concerning the Imperial family.

Another decree names his uncle, the Prince JEROME, the surviving brother of NAPOLEON I., as the authorized adviser of her Majesty the Empress.

Another decree names M. THOUVENEL, French Minister at Constantinople, a Senator of the Empire, while still another authorizes the erection, in the Palace of Versailles, at the expense of the Government, of a statue to the memory of HUMBOLDT, just deceased.

The official journal also contains a note to the effect that the Cabinet of his Majesty at the Tuileries, by which is meant his working bureau, will continue its organization as at present, under the direction of M. MOCQUARD, and that all letters or business papers intended for his Majesty must be addressed there, and not to the Army of Italy. Messengers will go back and forth from the Tuileries to the camp every day, or every other day.

All applications coming from strangers to be admitted into the French service as officers have been and will be refused. Major KEARNEY, of the United States, has entered the staff of Gen MORRIS, commandar of a division of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, but it is only as a volunteer and as a friend. He has no official title there. The Major, I understand, desired the protection of the American Government, but in what form I am not able to say. This, however, was refused him by Mr. MASON, on the ground that it might be regarded as an intermeddling in a war in which the United States had no concern. It is, nevertheless, true that England and other States have sent neutral Military Commissioners to remain in and look after each of the belligerent camps. Neither are foreigners admitted into the ranks of officers in the army of Sardinia, as commanders or as medical men. Students of the School of Medicine of Paris are admitted into the French Army and Navy, as assistants, and the same may be true, perhaps, of Sardinia; but several American doctors have already applied, both to France and Sardinia, and thus far been refused.

It has also been announced that *not a single newspaper correspondent will be permitted to enter the allied camps.* By exception, M. EMILE AOCHER, Member of the French Academy, has obtained the permission to join the *personnel* of the Prince NAPOLEON—but not by any means in the capacity of a journalist. The Emperor will take with him, to be placed under the charge of Marshal VAILLANT, a printing service from the Government office, which will furnish the bulletins it is deemed proper to give to the public. If the manner in which news has been served up to the present time is to be taken as a criterion for the future, the Austrians will know but little by way of Paris or London of what is going on in the French and Sardinian camps.

The number of volunteers inscribed in Paris alone up to the present moment is about 20,000.

The embargo laid by Sardinia on the Austrian vessels caught by the war in her ports is fully justified by the inhuman rigors of the Austrian commander on the Piedmontese in the territory occupied by his army.

The loan of 500,000,000 francs, which was opened to the public on Saturday for ten days, was taken twice over at the end of the second day!

I have just returned from seeing the Emperor's departure for the seat of war. He left the Tuileries at 5¾ o'clock, and with his departure commences a new era in his eventful and dramatic life. When the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON stood with his back against the Napoleon column at Boulogne in 1840, defending himself with his sword, and his friends begged him to fly with them, he said, "No! I have left France for the last time!" Again when he entered in 1848, he used the same language to his friends; and this time he stayed. But now he has left again, and although under different circumstances, his mind must be crowded with reflections that would crush the spirit of a less collected, a less impassible man than he.

Never before in his life, however, did LOUIS NAPOLEON see such a day as this. From the Tuileries to the railway station beyond the Bastile was one dense mass of human beings, and from different points on the route I hear the same report: not a man or woman on that whole route but shouted over and over again with frenzy, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The military could not restrain the people, who precipitated themselves against the horses and the carriage, waving their hats up to his Majesty's face and shouting like madmen. At the station the *cortège* was arrested for some minutes by the crowd, which was so dense as to prevent all further progress. The whole city was out to greet him and wish him and the French Army success.

His Majesty was dressed in a red fatigue cap, blue frock unidress coat and red pantaloons, with the insignia of a General of Division. He rode in an open carriage with the Empress at his side, and one of his officers in the front of the carriage. He was preceded and followed by a small detachment of the Cent Gardes, which will remain in Paris to do duty at the Tuileries, and by several other open carriages, in which were seated the officers who accompany him, among whom were the Prince NAPOLEON, Marshal VAILLANT, General REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, his aid-de-camps, his ordonance officers, and the *employés* of his *secrétariat*. The menial part of his camp household left two hours earlier.

The Empress will accompany the Emperor as far as Montereau, en hour's ride from town, and will then return again to Paris, at 8 o'clock. The Emperor will not stop at Lyons, as was at first intended, and will reach Marseilles to-morrow afternoon. From Marseilles the Imperial yacht, the *Reine Hortense*, will carry him direct to Genoa, where he will arrive day after to-morrow, Thursday, the 12th, and where an ovation awaits him, such, perhaps, as no man ever received. On Friday, after having inspected the French troops at Genoa, Novi and Alessandria, he will arrive in the King's camp at San Salvadore, a few miles from Alessandria, on the road to Casale. We may calculate then on offensive movements on the part of the Allies, if they have not already taken place.

All the evening telegraphic dispatches confirm the statements to the effect that for the last three or four days the Austrians have been retreating and concentrating their forces on points nearer the frontier, where they are throwing up extensive breast-works as if they intended to take a stand there on the defensive. The parties they threw forward seemed not to have been so much with the intent of attacking the Piedmontese, as to learn their situation and to levy supplies on the natives.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

The War as Seen from England—Retirement of the French Minister—The Elections and their Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 6, 1859.

Public curiosity has been standing on tip-toe for some days here, awaiting news of importance from the seat of war; but up to this evening nothing of moment has transpired. Instead of pressing forward, as it was expected, the Austrians are said to have recrossed the Po at Cambio, thus abandoning, apparently, their design of attacking Tortona or Novi. Their other divisions, however, still seem to remain on the Piedmontese side of that river and of the Ticino. The country between Novara and Casale is said to have been laid under water by the opening of the sluices, the effect of which operation has been rendered all the more embarrassing to the invaders by the sudden fall of rain during three days uninterruptedly. Thus, literally, the menacing corps of Count GIULAI may be said to be stuck in the mud, while their adversaries have all the advantage of bringing up their reserves and moving from place to place their supplies, with safety and speed, by means of the railways behind them. The French are hourly pouring in, not only by way of Genoa, but across Mont Cenis, the snow on which has now been cleared away. To reach the foot of the Alps, the French troops were carried along the railroad, which passes very near, if it does not actually infringe upon the portion of Savoy declared to be neutral, in all eventualities, by the Treaty of Vienna, and placed under the guardianship of the Swiss confederation. A paragraph appears in the *Indépendance Belge*, a journal known to be devoted to the interests of Austria in the present quarrel, which asserts that the British Government has formally protested against this alleged violation of the Treaty. The reply of Count WALEWSKI is stated to have been prompt, and I think conclusive, namely, that the railway in question lies so closely upon the fringe of the neutral portion of Savoy, that it would hardly have been open to fair objection had it been used without permission; but that to guard against the possibility of misapprehension, application had previously been made to the Helvetic Government, the only Power invested with the right of interference, and leave had been specifically granted for the conveyance of the troops of France. I have referred to the Treaty of Vienna, and find its terms quite explicit on the point: no other Power is referred to in the clause in question; and it is evident that it was framed with a view to protect Switzerland against the incursions of the French, not to frustrate communication between France and Piedmont when in alliance. But as an indication of the spirit in which the Derbyite Cabinet is disposed to act, the matter is not wholly devoid of significance.

Great stress is laid by French and English journals on the alleged spontaneity of the revolution at Florence, and the virtual conferring of the temporary sovereignty of Tuscany upon King VICTOR EMANUEL. The truth is, however, that the affair was the result of a plot conceived and arranged at Turin, a full account of which was in the hands of parties both here and at Paris before the event took place. It was one of a series of carefully prepared *coups d'etat*, of which the second came off at Parma, whence the Arch-Duchess was obliged to retire. On the following day the soldiers, learning that an Austrian detachment was in full march upon the city, suddenly executed a counter demonstration and compelled the Provisional Government to withdraw. An explosion is daily looked for in the Papal States. This would seriously complicate matters. The French garrison being bound to protect the Pope and support his government, would probably deem it their duty to place respectful but insurmountable obstacles in the way of his abandonment of his dominions, with a view to seek shelter in those of Austria. The French have never forgiven the Duc D'HARCOURT for having been outwitted by the Bavarian Minister at Rome in 1848, by whose instrumentality his Holiness escaped to Gaeta. They are not likely to be outwitted this time. The French proclamation of war specially repudiated all idea of disturbing the temporal authority of the Pope; and so long as PIO NONO remains at the Vatican with 6,000 French guards within call, there is hardly likely to be any real cause for apprehension on his part that the peace of Rome itself will be seriously disturbed. What will happen in the Legations is another matter. It is said to-day that the Austrians have largely reinforced the garrison of Ancona, and that Cardinal ANTONELLI has remonstrated energetically against a measure likely to prove provocative of counter reinforcements of the French in the Eternal City. The pamphlet recently published at Brussels by M. ABOUT, a descendant of VOLTAIRE, the original appearance of whose statements in the *Moniteur* was made matter of protest by the Holy See, has been calculated to damage its administrative reputation throughout Europe. The project is boldly advanced of fixing the future residence of the Pope in France; and, *nolens volens*, the head of the Catholic Church may yet possibly find himself installed as the guest of his too powerful champion at Fontainebleau, as his predecessor PIUS VII. was in the days of NAPOLEON I. The state of religious feeling, however, in in Catholic countries is very different now from what it was fifty years ago. The forcible detention of the Pope by either France or Austria, would stir up passions now-a-days that slept profoundly in the earlier days of the century. In point of fact, the residence, whether voluntarily or otherwise, of His Holiness within the dominions of either of the great Powers supposed to be ambitious of his custody, would be deemed politically intolerable by Prussia and England for domestic reasons of their own; and NAPOLEON III. could not commit a greater mistake than to attempt, under the flimsy guise of protection, to render the "Vicar of Christ" his captive.

The Duke of MALAKOFF left London last night to take the command of his division. There is a general feeling of satisfaction throughout society here at the termination of his diplomatic sojourn amongst us. The unparalleled coarseness not only of his manners, but of his ideas, had rendered him an object of aversion with the Court, and generally to good society. I would not write, and if I did you would not print, the stories that are commonly told of him: and now that he is gone, there is a general sensation of relief and satisfaction.

The denial given by Mr. DISRAELI on the hustings in Buckinghamshire to the story of the *Times* about a treaty offensive and defensive between France and Russia, ought to have put an end to that fable; but as you will perceive it is repeated again in the columns of that devoted organ of Austria this morning. The city no longer believes in the tale, and settling day has passed over without any serious casualty. No little gloom however was caused by the announcement of the failure of the great banking house of ARNSTEIN & ESKELES, at Vienna; and there are fears of serious damage being caused thereby to some of our houses in the German trade. By the way, you will perceive that the Chancellor of the Exchequer frankly and cordially recognizes in his recent speech the fact which other European statesmen have long striven to ignore, that the balance of power in Christendom is rapidly ceasing to be a mere European question. With wise and prescient clearness of vision, he declares that England's political relations are daily likely to become far more intimate with the kindred communities of America and Australia than with the bankrupt despotisms of Europe. His speech is upon the whole by far the most statesmanlike which has been delivered since the dissolution of Parliament, and many things in it seem to me to foreshadow a coming schism in the party of which he so long has been a prominent chief. There are rumors in circulation of negotiations pending between a certain section of the Derbyites and Lord PALMERSTON. As far as I can learn, they rest upon no better foundation than the fact that there is no longer any question of great domestic interest which should keep them apart, and that both are animated by strong repugnance to the idea of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S return to power in company with his new allies of the Manchester school.

If you care to understand truly the result of the elections now nearly concluded, I would strongly recommend you *not* to read the delusive lists published from day to day in our party journals. Even on the temporary question of Derbyite or non-Derbyite they are most unreliable. But as regards what is really important, a classification of men either into cliques headed by particular individuals, or sects holding something of community of opinion, they are absolutely good for nothing. The worn out names of Liberal and Conservative can in no practical sense be taken as describing two great parties into which the whole of the new House of Commons may be divided. There are at least three large and powerful bodies which will occupy the opposition benches as soon as Parliament meets, that of the Anti-Reform Whigs under Lord PALMERSTON; that of the middle class radicals, under Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. ROEBUCK; and finally the middle party of what the French used to call, in their Parliamentary days, *centre gauche*, under Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM. On the other side, it is mere absurdity to classify as identical Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends—comparatively few but undoubtedly influential as they are—with the NEWDEGATES, and SPOONERS and BENTINCKS, who sit above the gangway. The Ministerialists claim up to-day a gain of eighteen seats—those for South Lancashire and South Essex, one yesterday being among the most important. My impression is, that ere this day week they will have increased their gains by several more; and upon the whole, there is no doubt whatever that if the Cabinet hold together, Lord DERBY'S followers will be by much the strongest section in the new Parliament, though still considerably in a minority.

The War in Italy—The State of the Austrian Provinces—Interesting from Tuscany and Rome—The Neutrality of Germany—The Russian Treaty.

OFFICIAL DIARY OF OPERATIONS.

TUESDAY, May 3—A. M.

About 15,000 Austrians arrived on Sunday evening at Sannazzaro. General SCHWARTZENBERG passed the night at Lomello. A heavy requisition was made at Mede; the Syndic had his hands tied, and was conducted to the head-quarters, for having been unable to deliver in time all the provisions required. The valley of the Scrivia is strongly occupied by the French.

TUESDAY, May 3—P. M.

The Austrians have crossed a branch of the Po at Cambio, and have also attempted to throw a bridge across the Sesia, but the swelling of the waters prevented them. Wherever they pass they exact heavy requisitions, threatening pillage and fire, and the penalty of five times the value of the provisions required. No news from the Vercelli side. Our troops continue to occupy their positions, together with the French troops.

WEDNESDAY, May 4—A. M.

Last night the Austrians were constructing bridges over the arms of the Po, one of which is called the Tanaro, being the old bed of that river. Bridges are being built on the high road leading from Tortona to Alessandria. Yesterday 150 Austrians crossed the Sesia at Caresana, and advanced to Villanova, near Casale, where they stopped a few hours, and then recrossed the river. Towards evening a picket arrived at Terranova, and exacted a heavy requisition of provisions and carts. French troops and war materials continue to pass through Turin, and to arrive at Susa.

WEDNESDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Po in small numbers at Cambio, and pushed their vanguard as far as Sale, have recrossed the river.

The Austrian divisions posted on the right bank, still threaten to attempt the passage of the Po at Frassinetto, but the river, which is much swollen by the rains, would at present offer a difficult obstacle to their crossing.

The rain continues to fall, and the low grounds are covered with water.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following order of the day, dated from his head-quarters at Alessandria, May 5:

On the 3d and 4th the enemy attempted to pass the Po, opposite Frassinetto and Valenza. The troops of the 17th Regiment, and the 6th Battalion of Bersaglieri, the 1st, 17th and 18th Batteries, intrusted with the defence of that position, stood the enemy's fire with intrepidity and frustrated his attempt. His Majesty the King, highly satisfied with the firm and praiseworthy behavior displayed by these troops, and with the intelligent manner in which they were commanded by their chiefs, Colonel BOZZOLI, Major VOLPELLANDI, and Captains SOBRERO, DHO, and ROBERTI, has given orders to the undersigned chief of the staff to inform all the corps of the army thereof by the present order of the day, his Majesty being convinced that this first result will be followed by other greater ones, which will increase the reputation and glory of the Piedmontese army.

By order of his Majesty,

Lieut.-General of the Staff, DELLA ROCCA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a short account of the cannonade at Valenza on the 4th, stating the number of wounded at 10, besides Captain ROBERTI and one man killed. The latter, a corporal of Bersaglieri, (or riflemen,) named ALBINI, being mortally wounded, nevertheless crawled to a hillock in order to have one shot more at the enemy. The operations of the enemy near Frassinetto are officially described as follows:

"After some insignificant encounters of cavalry during the first days of the war, and in which our troops retarded the enemy's march, we have now to mention facts of greater importance. On the 3d of May, about twenty minutes past 4 P. M., the enemy in considerable force reconnoitered the left bank of the Po, opposite Frassinetto, with an att

every appearance of an approaching great battle on the ground of Marengo, where NAPOLEON, then Consul BONAPARTE, vanquished the Austrians. For the last two days rain has been falling in torrents, and our unfortunate soldiers encamped on the high roads have suffered severely. They have however, been supported by that constant good humor which never abandons French troops. Yesterday a Zouave related to me in the following terms the predicament in which he found himself the previous night. 'Figure to yourself, Sir, that we fixed our bed in that of a torrent; be it understood it was dry—not a drop of water, but small stones, rather sharp. We had gone to bed and fallen asleep without the trouble of blowing out our candle. So far all well; but in the middle of the night there was a change, for we awoke with the water up to our waists. Such a torrent—it is certain that it must have sold itself to Austria. We were paddling like ducks, and there was no possibility of our changing our clothes, for all were soaked with rain. We consequently waited until morning to warm ourselves with the sun, the fire of the good God. Now we think no more about it, as you may perceive: and, besides, we shall experience many similar inconveniences.' The fact is, that in order not to injure private property our soldiers' camp was pitched on the road to Novi and Alessandria, in the bed of a torrent which traverses the entire valley of Polcevera. The Piedmontese cannot complain of our men, for never did a friendly army conduct itself better in a foreign territory. The passage of our troops through Genoa has been a superb affair for the Genoese. The French officers having quitted France unexpectedly, had not time to supply themselves with the most indispensable necessaries, and it was in Genoa they purchased their mules, saddles, and baggage carts. A Fair for the sale of mules was held every day in the market-place. The Genoese horse-dealers, like their brethren in other countries, extorted extravagant prices; as much as 500f. and 700f. were paid for a mule. Our troops have left millions in Genoa."

THE ADVANCE OF THE AUXILIARIES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Friday, May 6.

I passed yesterday at Genoa, just now a much more lively place than Turin, the dullness of which is varied only by the occasional passage of French troops, of which three regiments and a battalion arrived here yesterday, and left, some last night, others this morning, for the front. Genoa, yesterday, was crowded with French soldiers, chiefly of the Imperial Guard. There are fewer, however, than there were very recently, a good many having passed on, and part of the Guard was to leave this morning at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. There is a great movement of troops on the line between Turin and Genoa, and especially between Alessandria and the latter place. One meets trains of prodigious length, carrying whole regiments of soldiers, beside baggage and detachments of cavalry. The cavalry has been coming in of late, but there is as yet nothing like the number that would be necessary, in case of a retrograde movement on the part of the Austrians, to follow them up and bring them to battle in the plain. Up to yesterday very little French artillery had arrived in Piedmont, but the whole artillery of the Imperial Guard was at Marseilles two days ago, and it was thought likely to reach Genoa to-day or to-morrow. The Genoese have given the French a warm reception, and the French, on their part, have been well-behaved, and have given no cause for complaint. The officers say that 200 000 men (effective) are coming to Italy.

There must be not very far from half that number here already—certainly not less than 90,000, and they are coming in daily. A considerable portion of them, however, are not yet supplied with all that is necessary to enable them to take the field. The officers complain of the difficulty of finding animals to carry their baggage, the prices demanded for mules and horses being very high. The three officers of every French company of infantry are allowed to have two mules between them. The French seem very confident of making short work of the Austrians, and the story goes among them that the Emperor has invited guests to the usual Autumn shooting at Compiegne, saying that all would be over by then.

A correspondent of the *Siecle* writes as follows from Alessandria on the 3d:

"On learning at Genoa that the Austrians had made a forward movement along their whole line, I determined to come on here by railway. But on reaching this place I found that they are not so advanced as was represented. From Genoa to Novi the railway runs parallel with the carriage road, and I there saw on the march for ten leagues, bodies of French troops of all arms, amounting to some 30 000 men, as I was informed by a staff officer in the same compartment with myself. As they proceeded along, the boys of every village came out to assist them by carrying their knapsacks and muskets. At Novi, where we had a view of the battle-field on which the republican General JOUBERT fell, we found a body of four or five thousand Piedmontese soldiers. The Austrians are still seventeen miles from Alessandria, at Vercelli, which they occupied without opposition. This morning I visited the battle-field of Marengo, which lies about half a league from Alessandria. In the centre of the spacious plain a large house of very inferior architecture has been erected, and is used as a museum, which till lately was filled with the relics of that memorable day. On the facade are fresco portraits of KELLERMAN, LANNES, BESSIERES and BARTHIAS. A marble statue of the First Consul stands in the court. A few steps to the right is the tomb of DESAIX over which a gigantic pyramid of human bones is piled. For the moment the museum is empty, the contents having just been removed to Alessandria. I saw in the distance, on the left bank of the Bormida, where so many Austrians were drowned in the battle of Marengo, the outposts of the Sardinian cavalry."

A letter from Genoa of the 1st in the *Siecle* says:

"I yesterday visited the camp of the Turcos. It is pitched in one of those pretty spots which appear like an earthly paradise, in the Valley of Polcevera. This valley, which is reached after passing through the suburb of San Pier d'Arena, which contains some palaces not less splendid than those in Genoa, is hemmed in by four small hills covered with orange, lemon, pomegranate trees, and cactuses. The Turcos are a very fine specimen of the Arab race; some of the native officers, in particular, are, in spite of their dark skins, remarkable for their regular features. The white turban is admirably suited to their energetic heads, and they wear with ease and grace the large jacket and the wide trousers closely fastened at the hips. There is in all their rapid movements an elasticity which more resembles that of the feline than the human race. In the games in which they indulge in order to prevent the ennui of inactivity, they bound about like so many tigers. Almost all of them speak French with a drawling and guttural accent, which is not however at all disagreeable. Last night one battalion of the Turcos struck their tents and left for Pontedecimo; the others will leave this evening or to-morrow. After the Aquensola, which is the favorable promenade of Genoa, the road which leads to the camp of the Turcos has been, during the last five days, the most frequented walk of the Genoese.

A FRENCH ORDER OF THE DAY.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS addressed, from his head quarters at Genoa, 29th ult., the following order of the day to the First Corps of the Army of Italy:

"Soldiers!—In 1796 and 1800 the French army, under the orders of General BONAPARTE, obtained in Italy glorious victories over the same enemies whom we are about to combat. Several demi-brigades then acquired the designation of Terrible or Intrepid, which each of you, by his courage, firmness and discipline, will endeavor to give to his standard. Soldiers!—have confidence in me, as I have in you. Let us show ourselves worthy of France and of the Emperor; and let us so act that one day it shall be said of us what was said of our fathers, as expressing all titles of glory: 'He belonged to the Army of Italy.'"

STRATEGICAL VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE AUSTRIAN TACTICS.

A Turin letter in the *Nord*, says: "The hesitation of the Austrians becomes more and more difficult to understand. It is attributed to orders from Vienna, where Gen. HESS is said not to approve of the plan of attack in Piedmont, particularly as Gen. GYULAI has never had command in the field. It is true that the position of the Austrians is difficult; they have a hostile population behind them, and are in an enemy's country. It is not, therefore, at all astonishing that they should take particular care in strengthening their line of operations before advancing. There have been several skirmishes near Stradella between the Austrian and Sardinian outposts. None of them, near Gropello, two Sardinian companies of the Saluzzo regiment encountered some Austrians. The Sardinians fought well, and their Captain, the Marquis COLLI, who was three weeks back at Paris, sought out the Austrian Commander, and, having engaged in a hand to hand contest, killed him. Several other Austrians were wounded, as well as some of the Sardinians."

The *Debats* has the following remarks on the position of the belligerent parties:

"The Austrians, without exactly losing their time, have scarcely yet done anything more than what the plan of campaign of the French and Piedmontese permitted them to do. Having against them the weather, which pours cataracts on their columns, and the earth, which has become so softened as to impede their movements, they must have suffered and must still suffer some loss. Without occupying ourselves with the preparatory movements which the Austrians may make in the rear of the Ticino, the Po, and the frontier of the Duchy of Parma—movements which can only be very imperfectly known—we may state that the Austrians are debouching on several points of the line, operating with small columns on the banks of the Po. On the left bank the accounts received represent that they have arrived at Trino. They have thus without striking a blow arrived half way to Turin. At from ten to thirteen miles from Trino, and at about twenty four miles from Turin, the Austrians will find Crescentino, a little town of 4,000 inhabitants. This town can hardly be at more than a league from the Dora Baltea, a river on which the Piedmontese are stated to have prepared defences of a certain extent. We do not clearly understand the cannonades of Basale and Frassinetto; they must have been only a demonstration, the presence of a column on the territory comprised between Asti, Alessandria, and two rivers like the Po and the Tanaro, appears to us impossible. As to the operations on the right bank, they appear clearer. The arrival of a column at Salo indicates that very shortly the plan of the Austrians will be destinction on a vaster scale. When the columns shall be united in a sufficiently considerable mass, they will leave before Alessandria, a place too important to be lightly attacked, a corps of observation acting in conjunction with another corps, more numerous and more active, which will probably act against our line of Serra Valle, Novi and Alessandria, to endeavor to interrupt the communications between Genoa and Turin. The French line is being formed and extended from Genoa to Susa, passing by Novi, Alessandria, Turin and Susa. On the right wing is Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and on the left Marshal CANROBERT, two brave soldiers, one of the old, the other of the new school. The approaching departure of the Emperor indicates in what hands the supreme command is to be placed, and France waits the issue with confidence."

From the London Times.

These small manoeuvres are not very significant in themselves, for they are capable of various interpretations, and military critics are divided as to whether the Austrian is concentrating his force for a great effort, or cautiously withdrawing in retreat. No doubt, the present position of General GYULAI is one which, if not of immediate peril, is of great embarrassment. He has advanced into a country which has become a swamp, and worse than a swamp, and he has a swollen river between him and the hill country, where he might find firm footing and a strong enemy. It is contrary to the character of an invader to stand still. Rapid progress is one of the conditions which he accepts when he takes upon him that character. If GYULAI halts long enough in those rice fields he must expect to have his army reduced by ague and dysentery more certainly than by the sword, and would have no advantage to show against the loss of his troops, except some contributions levied from the Sardinian towns, and the satisfaction of encamping upon the patrimonial possessions of Austria's great enemy, Count CAVOUR. All things counsel an early movement on the part of the Austrian, and there is a remarkable concurrence of opinion both at Vienna and Turin that the object of the first blow is Cassie. The Austrians are moving by various roads upon this point, and that they are as rapidly as possible pushing up reinforcements and bringing up stores, appears sufficiently by the activity kept up upon the railways in their rear—an activity which sometimes degenerates into confusion, as may be noted in that terrible accident which has, on the Verona Railway, exploded ammunition wagons, and killed and wounded nearly 150 Austrian soldiers. The position is very new, and in a military point of view, very instructive. For the first time we see two large armies encamped in immediate contiguity, and in possession of all the new facilities which it has been anticipated will change the art of war. Behind the Austrian lines there is a network of railways, which keep open a communication with all Europe, and which can deliver in General GYULAI's camp all the resources of Austria and Lombardy. In the same manner steam brings to Genoa and deposits at the foot of the Cenis all the power of France, and railways in the rear of the allied position distribute that power at Genoa, Alessandria, or Turin, and redistribute it from hour to hour as the exigencies of the war may render expedient. These two armies ought to have no difficulties in obtaining the utmost possible concentration of military power. There need be no intermission in the arrival of men and arms and provisions and military stores, and of artillery to say smonnt. The Generals can play out their match without being at any trouble about the instruments of their game; the board is before them, and the pieces are at hand. The facilities for the contest, therefore, are more equal than was calculated when Austria first appeared as a challenger. Our correspondent at Vienna calculates the strength of the Austrian invading army at 120,000, and from Turin we have an estimate that 80,000 Frenchmen have already reached the Sardinian States, and that the Piedmontese would be under-estimated at less than 65,000 good troops. These numbers may well incline General GYULAI to caution and concentration. The country in which he finds himself is full of historic precedents not encouraging to Austrian Generals. He must know all the details of the campaign of 1796, when the young General BONAPARTE seized upon the Piedmontese fortresses, and drove the Austrians before him out of Sardinia and Lombardy; and General HESS, at least, can remember the circumstances of that campaign of 1800, when the First Consul crossed the Grand St. Bernard, and threw himself between the Austrians and their communications with Lombardy. The Austrian Generals have, doubtless, much meditated upon these precedents, which, although they point to disaster, yet mark that Austrian sluggishness and French promptitude were the causes of NAPOLEON'S success; and these events of the present moment, read by past lights, give likelihood to the general expectation that a battle must be fought either on the plain of Marengo or under the walls of Casale.

But the Emperor of the French is, about on Tuesday next, to set out to take the command of the army, and in his motley suite will be found chiefs of all the nationalities. When NAPOLEON III. reaches Genoa, we must expect that it will be to inaugurate his military career by some great movement decisive of the conflict he has provoked. The world is waiting with an eager curiosity to judge of the *début* of this Emperor General, uncertain whether they will be forced to admire or only tempted to declare that he had better have stayed at home.

THE MILITARY AND FINANCIAL ODDS OF THE CONFLICT.

From the London Times, May 11.

The campaign which began by the entry of the French troops into Piedmont, and by the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians, is on a scale which very far exceeds any former struggles in those countries. In the long wars of the First NAPOLEON it may be observed that the armies continually increased in number, while, it is said, the genius of the commander and the prowess of the individual soldier diminished. The brilliant campaigns of NAPOLEON'S youth were made at the head of a few thousand men. Marengo itself was gained by 28,000, but the war of 1805 actively employed about 150,000 the French, while in the campaigns of Wagram, Moscow and Leipsic we have incomparably larger armies brought into the field on both sides. Now, the war of 1859 begins on the colossal scale of the latter Empire, and the armies employed may attain dimensions such as no single State has hitherto been capable of producing. Presuming the struggle to be confined to France and Austria, and to the field of Northern Italy, we shall have the spectacle of a combat in closed lists such as the world has never before witnessed. If both the antagonists fight well and stubbornly, the conflict will be as interesting to the military critic as grievous to the philanthropist. Both France and Austria will be able to march almost all their enormous forces to the seat of war. Germany will, while the war is confined to Italy, be sufficiently the ally of Austria to guarantee her from any attack in the rear from Russia, but not sufficiently to disturb France by any demonstration on the Rhine. It may be said that, for some time to come at least, the influence of Germany will have the effect of leaving both sides free to use all their strength against each other. That they will use it there is no doubt. The seat of war adjoins the territory of each, railways and steamers transport their troops easily, and most of the long marches, which enfeebled and diminished armies in the days of NAPOLEON, will be avoided. Enormous masses of armed men can be taken to the country they are to fight in as comfortably as if they were merely making a change of quarters. With this facility of transport, and this power of using the whole of their great standing armies, we must expect to see two hosts gathered together on the plains of Italy such as no two single States ever yet opposed to each other. The numbers we do not pretend even to guess at. The French are pushing troops over the Alps, and loading their ships of war with soldiers for Genoa. The supply of food will be the only limit to the number which can thus be brought into the field. The French probably have their information about the Austrian army, as the Court of Vienna has its own about French proceedings. But Englishmen are allowed to know little about the matter. There is, however, no doubt that the Power which sent a quarter of a million of men to Sebastopol within eighteen months will be able to send that number into Northern Italy. Considering that the whole of Italy, with 27,000,000 people, may shortly be in insurrection, and that Sardinia has some 80,000 troops of her own already, it may be reckoned, without exaggeration, that more than 300,000 men may in the next two months be put in line to drive the Austrians from their carefully chosen and now famous positions in Lombardy. On the other hand, Austria can, and will, no doubt, bring an equal force into the field. She does not want men, for the empire contains 33,000,000 souls, without counting the Italian Provinces. If the Finance Minister can find the money to keep 500 000 men on foot in Italy, General GYULAI will find work for them all. They will not be men to fight with the spirit and dash of Frenchmen, but they will be fine troops, superior in *physique* to their enemies; they will have all that science has achieved in the way of perfect weapons of destruction, and they will be commanded by officers who know that the eyes of Europe are upon them, and that they must fight now for the very existence of their empire.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF AUSTRIAN TACTICS IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 9—6 P. M.

The inaction of the Austrians has surprised every one, after their peremptory summons to Piedmont. A French General writes that they seem to have recklessly thrown away all their advantages. They were first on the ground, before the French had yet moved to the support of their allies, and to make that support efficient troops have had to be sent in hot haste from every available quarter. The priority in time, of which they do not seem to have made much use, is more than counterbalanced by the rapidity with which the French are swarming to the theatre of war. The artificial inundations they must, from their knowledge of the country, have been prepared for, and the floods caused by the heavy rains, as well as all other accidents of the seasons, ought to enter into the calculations of the commander of an army which is about to manoeuvre against an enemy. So strange is this inertness, even to novices in warlike operations, as to give rise to the suspicion that the apparently retrograde movements, as mentioned in the *Moniteur*, cover some deep strategic plans slowly developed, and which are not obvious to people at such a distance as we are from the scene of operations. I have heard military men express their astonishment—the same who believed that the Austrians had, by their being first on the field, the opportunity of attacking the Piedmontese before their auxiliaries came up, beating them, and then, taking up a strong position, awaiting the French. The official bulletins from Turin, of the 8th, inform us that the Austrians have advanced from Vercelli on Buronzo and Salizzola, and that they continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the Sesia and at Sah Germeno; that a reconnaissance was carried on on the *tête du pont* of Casale, where they were attacked by the Piedmontese, and retired. Private accounts of the 7th from the seat of war state that the Austrians, finding the banks of the Po too swampy for their operations, have recrossed the river, and are moving on Turin. They add that the French Generals earnestly desire to see them advance on that city, as in that case they express their confidence that the combined armies will give a good account of them. Another, and a private dispatch, seems to corroborate the fact of a movement on Turin. We are so far from the seat of war, and the information allowed to transpire is of so meagre a kind when there is any information, that we cannot give an opinion on what passes just now on the banks of the Ticino or the Po.

THE SARDINIAN ARMY.

King VICTOR EMANUEL commands the army in chief. General DELLA MARMORA is second in command under the immediate orders of the King, and Colonel Petit, who held the rank of Brigade Major in the Crimea, with several other officers, compose his staff.

The King's Brigade Major and his chief Aide-de-Camp is General DALLA ROCCA, beneath whose orders are Colonel RICHETTI and Lieutenant Colonel GOVONE, both good soldiers. Generals D'ANGROGNA, CARDARINA, SOLARDI, and Colonels SANFRONT, CHIALA, MOROZZO are the King's Aides-de-Campe. MOROZZO also holds the appointment of Commissary of Stores during the campaign. Count DA ROSILANT, whose hand was carried away during the cannonade at Novara, in 1849, Majors NAJI, CABRALENJO and DE BILLIER, Captains BALEO, COCCONITO, RICCARDI, JACQUIER and DEFORAT are of lesser officers.

The army is composed of twenty regiments of the line, with complete complements, 60,000 men that is; twelve battalions of chasseurs (*bersagliers*) 9,600 men; a regiment of engineers; two of artillery, from 7,000 to 8,000 men; nine regiments of cavalry, 4,500 horses, and a strong transport regiment. The commissary department, also, the commissary of stores department, and the intelligence department, are all admirably organized, and in the most complete state of preparation. General DELLA MARMORA has forgotten nothing, and Marshal CANROBERT has complimented him in the warmest manner. The army consists, therefore, of 80,000 soldiers, or, counting the free corps who have united themselves under the same flag, of 90,000 excellent fighting men, animated with the best possible spirit, admirably organized, and worshipping the King, who may lead them to the end of the world before any one of them will complain.

The five generals of divisions are GIOVANNI DURANDO, a Spanish soldier, who in 1848 made an excellent sortie from Vicence; YANTI and CHALDINI, refugees from Modena, who distinguished themselves in the Crimea, and are exceedingly popular with the army; CASTELBORGO, a daring general; CUCCHIARI DA CARRARA, also a refugee, and General SAMBRAY, who commands the cavalry, and conducted himself extremely well during the campaigns of 1848 and 1849. General MENABREA commands the Engineers, and enjoys a high reputation. Within the last few days, he has fortified thirty-five kilometres (about twenty-one miles) along the line of the Dora, with so much ability as to call forth a special commendation from General NIEL.

MINOR NOTES FROM THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Marshal BARAGNAY D'HILLIERS has removed his headquarters from Genoa to Novi. His Majesty, it is said, is highly satisfied with the first operations of his army.

The delay which has been caused to the Austrian army by the heavy rains has allowed the French to receive their artillery and cavalry, and it is believed that they are now prepared to commence offensive movements.

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, of Vienna, gives a very different account of the position of the Austrians in Piedmont to that of the Piedmontese journals. It says: "The news from the army is most satisfactory. The Piedmontese peasants come out to meet the Austrian troops, and offer them provisions and assistance. These are readily accepted, and paid for at once."

The *Nord* and *Independance Belge* contain the following account:

"General GARIBALDI, combining his movements with those of General CLALINI, has attacked the Austrians at Vercelli, beating them completely, and bringing off three hundred prisoners."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, according to the last accounts from Genoa, the entire body of the Imperial Guard had arrived there, with the exception of its artillery.

Marshal VAILLANT, now Major-General of the Army of Italy, leaves on May 10 for Genoa.

The sudden landing of the Austrians at two points of Lago Maggiore, Sesia and Arona, has for obvious purpose the command of the Domo d'Ossola valley and the Simplon road, which was constructed by NAPOLEON I. for the professed object of a military route from Paris to Milan. Switzerland's neutrality is not relied on, and liberties are likely to be taken with her frontier, not by the "mere freebooter" GARIBALDI, but by folks who talk of "treaties."

STATE OF AUSTRIAN ITALY.

BASEL, Sunday, May 8.

A revolutionary movement is expected at Como; the tri-color has already been hoisted before the Castle.

BERNE, Tuesday, May 10.

According to advices from the frontiers of Lombardy, the inhabitants of the Valtelline are making great purchases of arms and ammunition. A revolution appears imminent. The Austrians are making heavy demands.

When strange men-of-war were seen in the Adriatic, about the 1st inst., the alarm of the good people at Trieste was so great that the State treasures were removed to Laybach. The state of siege has been proclaimed in the province known as the Kustenland, which consists of the counties of Gorice and Gradiska, Istria, the Quarnero islands, and Trieste. The Russian Consul at Trieste now acts for Sardinia, and the Spanish Consul for France.

A letter from Vienna of the 1st says: "Every day new forces are being sent to the theatre of war. Gen. WIMPFFEN, commanding the 9th corps, which was in garrison at Vienna, left the day before yesterday for Istria, to defend the coasts, while General MAMULA is posted on the Dalmatian shore. The 9th corps will be replaced at Vienna by the 10th, commanded by General CSORICH, and stationed at Pesth and its environs.

PROCLAMATION FROM GENERAL GYULAI, ADDRESSED TO THE INHABITANTS OF PIACENZA, ON THE 30TH APRIL.

A Court of Provost is established. It applies but one punishment—that of Death.

Will be treated as a crime or offence:

1. High treason, or any action tending to change by force the system of the empire of Austria and of the *duchies*, or to attract or increase danger from abroad against the said States.

2. The concealment or forwarding of arms of any kind or of munitions. The public are particularly reminded that the punishment of Death will be inflicted, without distinction of condition or hitherto irreproachable conduct, on whosoever shall be found in possession of arms or munitions, either on his own person, or in his house, or in any place whatsoever to which he might be *supposed* to have access.

3. Participation in assemblages armed or unarmed.

4. Illicit enlistment, espionage, the seduction of soldiers whether belonging to the Austrian troops or those of their allies, and generally anything whatever that might occasion disadvantage to the Austrians or advantage to the enemy.

5. Armed resistance or any aggression against the sentinels or patrols, and the least violence against any Austrian or Allied soldier whatever. All people are warned, besides, that sentinels and patrols not only have the right, but that they will be forced, to use their arms against those who do not pay attention to the first challenge.

COURT MARTIAL.

6. The distribution or proclamation of revolutionary writings. 7. Outrages on the military not mentioned in Article 5. 8. Revolutionary signs against Austria or her allies. 9. Revolutionary songs. 10. Public or private political demonstrations. 11. Disobedience to the orders of the military authorities. 12. Mobs or other assemblages of a seditious character. 13. Taking any part in a political meeting, under any pretext whatever. 14. Neglecting to close cafés, restaurants, and all public places, at the times appointed. 15. Receiving foreigners in the house, without making declaration of it to the authorities. 16. Destroying, tearing down, or injuring the escutcheons or arms of Austria.

RECALL OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

The following is the letter by which the Emperor of Austria signified to the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN that he was removed from his functions of Governor-General of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom:

DEAR BROTHER: The calm attitude which the people of my Lombardo-Venetian kingdom have preserved in the midst of the excitement caused by foreign influences, and the zeal and obedience which they have lately manifested in following the legal prescriptions of my Government, and in satisfying the demands which circumstances have compelled me to make on them, lead me to the firm conviction that in presence of existing events they will maintain order and legality, and will not allow their fidelity towards their legitimate sovereign to be shaken by the perfidious insinuations of the exciters to disorder. I acknowledge, at the same time, in the attitude of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, a proof that you, my dear brother, have fulfilled to my complete satisfaction the mission I intrusted to you when I placed you at the head of the administration of the country as Governor-General. New circumstances, however, imposing on me the duty of taking extraordinary measures for the defence of the rights of my throne and the maintenance of public peace and order, I find myself obliged to combine, for that purpose, the superior military and civil authority of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in one and the same hand. Consequently, my dear brother, I relieve you henceforth from the office of Governor-General, which you have up to the present time filled with judgment and devoted loyalty, and I confide the civil functions of Governor-General to Field Marshal Count GYULAI, who already holds the military command of the country. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

The new Ministry has been formed at Florence. The following are its members: M. BUONCOMPAGNI, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Baron RICASOLI, Minister of the Interior; Marquis RIDOLFI, Minister for Public Instruction; Councillor POGGI, Minister of Justice; M. BUSACCA, Finance Minister; and M. CAMINATTI, a Piedmontese Colonel. War Minister.

PROCLAMATION OF THE TUSCAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The *Monitore Toscano* publishes the following spirited address:

"Tuscan Soldiers! You cannot remain idle when the cannon perhaps already thunders in Italy against the Austrian. And how could the heroes of Curtatone not hurry to the call of the heroes of Pastrengo, of Goito, and of the Tchernaya? Tuscan soldiers! hasten to swell the army of the most valiant and loyal Victor EMANUEL, which is no longer only a Piedmontese army, but an Italian Army. Range yourselves with the Piedmontese, and with the sons of generous France, under the tricolor flag—under that flag which we hoist to fight the battles of its common independence. Let us unite ourselves, all from the Alps to the two seas. Compact in phalanx, we shall be strong; we shall be invincible. Discipline, courage, and constancy, and the God of Victories will be with us. Forward! then. *Viva l'Italia.*

The General-in-Chief JEROME ULLOA."

THE ACT OF ABDICATION OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

The *Parma Gazette* of May 2 contains the following proclamation, addressed to the people by the Duchess before her departure:

We, LOUISE MARIE DE BOURBON, Regent for Duke ROBERT, first of the States of Parma, considering that the humane desires of the great Powers have not yet succeeded in assembling a European congress, in which means would have been sought to smooth existing difficulties by wise measures and reasonable concessions, and considering that war has broke out very close to our royal States, it is our duty as a mother to provide for the safety of our well-beloved children against the eventualities of the war. We have consequently thought fit to withdraw temporarily from our State, and to appoint our ministers as a governmental commission to govern during our absence, in the name of Duke ROBERT I., with our full power and authority, conformably to established laws and forms, and in case of need, in conformity with the special instructions which we have given to them, applicable to extraordinary circumstances. In the full confidence that we shall very shortly resume in person the duties of our regency, we most fervently and sincerely pray that our well-beloved country may be preserved from all calamity, and that humane feelings and the councils of reason may prevail in all minds. Given at our ducal residence of Parma, May 1, 1859. LOUISE.

OPERATIONS IN THE MODENESE.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Friday, May 6.

The day before yesterday the Sardinian Commissioner Extraordinary at Massa sent to the Tuscan authorities for assistance, the Modenese troops, holding for the Duke having threatened Massa and Carrara. The general in command sent him 400 men and two pieces of artillery, and reinforced him yesterday. The Tuscan troops are already in the territory of Massa, and the Commander-in-Chief has made such arrangements that not only is the frontier perfectly safe on the Bologna and Pistoja side, and all measures taken to maintain public tranquillity, but Tuscany in a position to spare men to help the Italian cause in the neighboring provinces. I see by the Tuscan paper that the Government there is of the same way of thinking as the authorities here, for they arrested and shut up in the *bargello* an individual who had been amusing himself by calumniating the Tuscan army and daring to doubt its efficiency in the field.

THE ROMAN STATES.

THE AUSTRIANS AT ANCONA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ROME, Saturday, April 30—Evening.

On the evening of the 26th, 1,400 Austrians disembarked at Ancona; on the morning of the 27th 200 more. A battalion of Chasseurs and a squadron of Hulans were to be at Pesaro in the evening, and on Friday (that is, yesterday) it was expected they would arrive at Ancona. Two other steamers, on the evening of the 27th, were bringing in five sailing vessels with troops; another followed them closely, and three others were seen at a distance, and had been signaled. If each contained troops the garrison will amount to 10,000 men. Other battalions are ready at Trieste for embarkation for the same destination. The immense material of war alarms people even more than the number of troops. Balls, bombs and rockets in an enormous quantity are visible in all directions. 700 persons are working on a height which commands the fortress called Monte Pulito. The Austrians work in an intrenched camp and in the immediate neighborhood. They have taken possession of the casino of Cardinal FERRETTI, villas and various buildings. They are making a covered road, are reconstructing the Lunette, fortifying the telegraph, placing a battery at the Capuccini, and all around strengthening it with cannon towards both sea and land, especially towards the land. The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege; in a few days it will be ready for defence.

The Papal banners are still on the walls, but the Austrians dispose of everything, as usual. The few gunners belonging to the Pope who remained were to have been sent away on the 28th; their barracks had been already taken from them. The Gonfaloniere protests strongly against these acts, and refuses everything. The Delegate is embarrassed, not having received precise orders from Rome. The telegraph from Ancona to Bologna is in the hands of the Austrians; that to Rome is open to the public an hour or so in the day. There was talk in Ancona of preparations to resist a blockade on the part of France, and to give support to a body of 30,000 Neapolitans who were said to have crossed the Tronto and joined the Austrians.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, May 8.

Letters from Rome, to the 5th, state that the French garrison has been maintained entire, and that 10,000 Austrians are at Ancona. The inhabitants of the Romagna are greatly agitated.

ROME, Monday, May 9.

Ancona has been declared in a state of siege. Light in the lighthouse, at the entrance of the harbor, has been extinguished. The Pope had protested.

France considers the state of things at Ancona a violation of neutrality.

ATTITUDE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Sunday, May 8.

I have this minute opened a letter from Rome, and my correspondent tells me that the Pope has sent all the political prisoners to Ancona. His Holiness is both grieved and irritated at all that is going on in Italy. Nor can he be calmed by all the assurances that the Emperor of the French gives him. The Duke of GRAMMONT has, however, obtained from his Holiness his word of honor that he will not attempt to escape from Rome, and in return the French Government has guaranteed tranquillity and order in the Eternal City. In the provinces the case is different, and the people may be said to be pretty much their own masters; as for the native troops, they are breaking up by desertion, and many leave to take service under the Piedmontese colors. The Pope asked Spain not long ago to send troops to the Romagna to replace the Germans and French. But the Government of Madrid requested to be excused, and disappointed the project. It was on this subject that Count CAVOUR addressed a note to the Spanish Minister residing here.

The news is confirmed that the Pope had received a tranquillizing letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON.

THE REGENCY IN FRANCE.

From the Moniteur, May 9.

The Emperor, having the intention of placing himself at the head of the Army of Italy, has resolved upon conferring the title of "Regent" on the Empress.

The Empress (says his Majesty) will exercise the functions of Regent during our absence in conformity with our orders and instructions, which will be transcribed into the Great Book of the State. The Prince Jerome, the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council, and the Ministers will take cognizance of these orders and instructions, and the Empress will not be able to depart from their tenor in fulfilling the duties of the Regency. The Empress will not be able to proclaim any other *senatus-consultum* than those now actually existing. The Empress will take the advice of the Prince JEROME on the resolutions and decrees that will be submitted to her.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE NOMINATING THE EMPRESS REGENT.

From the Moniteur, May 9.

"NAPOLEON,

By the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French,

To all present and to come, greeting:

Wishing to give to our well-beloved wife, the Empress, marks of the great confidence we repose in her,

And seeing that we intend to take the head of the army of Italy, we have resolved to confer, as we do confer by these presents, on our well-beloved wife, the Empress, the title of Regent, that she may exercise its functions during our absence, in conformity with our instructions and orders, such as we shall have made known in the general order of the service that we shall have established, and which will be copied into the Book of State.

It is our desire that our uncle, Prince JEROME, President of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council, and our ministers, be made acquainted with our orders and instructions, and that in no case shall the Empress be able to depart from their tenor in exercising the functions of Regent.

We desire that the Empress shall preside in our name over the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, it is not our intention that the Empress Regent shall be able to authorise by her signature the promulgation of any *senatus consultum* nor of any State law, save those which are now pending before the Senate, the Legislative Corps and the Council of State, and we refer in this respect to the contents of those orders and instructions that are mentioned above.

We command our Minister of State to communicate the present letters patent to the Senate, who will cause them to be copied into their register, and to our Keeper of the Seals, the Minister of Justice, who will cause them to be published in the *Bulletin des Lois.*

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, May 3 1859.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor's command, the Minister of State,

ACHILLE FOULD."

DECREE ASSIGNING POSITION TO PRINCE JEROME.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following:

"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all who may see these presents greeting:

On the point of starting to take command of the army of Italy, we have by our letters patent of this day confided the Regency to our well-beloved wife the Empress, and we have regulated for the time of our absence the order of Service by an Act inserted in the State archives, and made known to our uncle Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, to the members of the Privy Council, to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State.

Desirous of giving to our uncle Prince Jerome, marks of the high confidence we place in him, and, by the aid of his intelligence, experience, and devotion to our person to facilitate the task of our well-beloved wife, we have decided and do decide that the Empress Regent shall take, on the resolutions and decrees which may be submitted to her, the counsel of the Prince our uncle. We have, moreover, conferred upon him, as we confer upon him by these presents, the right of presiding, in the absence of the Empress Regent, at the Privy Council and at the Council of Ministers.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries this 3d of May, 1859.

NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) ACHILLE FOULD,
Minister of State."

The *Moniteur* also has the following:

"During the time the Emperor will be with the army his Cabinet, maintaining its actual organization, will perform its functions at Paris, as hitherto. All petitions relative to private or collective interests, or to propositions of general interest, must therefore be addressed to the Emperor at Paris, and not to his head-quarters."

THE ARMY OF OBSERVATION ON THE RHINE.

The great excitement in Germany has, doubtless, rendered necessary the publication of the following paragraph in the *Moniteur*:

"We hear from Germany that the title of Commandant of the Army of Observation given to Marshal PELISSIER has given rise to the belief in that country that the French Government was about to collect an army on the Rhine. Nothing is less correct. The Duke DE MALAKOFF is about to take the place of Marshal CANROBERT in his command at Nancy. The Camp of Chalons this year will not be more numerous than that of last year, and we may affirm that the garrisons of the East have not been augmented by a single regiment. If the Emperor has given to the illustrious Marshal the title of Commandant of an Army of Observation, it was to show that, if our frontiers were menaced, all the garrisons of the East would form an army under the command of the Marshal."

THE RECALL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.

The following is the text of Count WALEWSKI'S dispatch to the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE, French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna, announcing the cessation of friendly relations between France and Austria:

PARIS, April 29.

MONSIEUR: At the moment I have the honor of addressing this dispatch to you, I feel little doubt but that the Ticino has been crossed by the Austrian army. I have already made known to you by my telegraphic message of the 26th the construction which the French Government would be obliged to put on such a demonstration. If the precipitation of events unfortunately renders all discussion superfluous; it is a duty for me to remind you in a few words of the *ensemble* of the acts which show at the same time the imperious necessity of our conduct and the perseverance of our efforts to bring about a different result. The French Government certainly has not to justify itself for the solicitude which it feels for the state of things in Italy. The crisis which has broken out in the centre of the Italian peninsula shows the correctness of our foresight, and sufficed to cause our apprehensions to be shared by the other great Powers of Europe. This simultaneous accord of the Cabinets, in face of a danger of which they have for some years past felt a deep conviction, proves to what a point the question appears to them to be ripe for a solution. We are fully convinced that the Congress, assembled under the conditions on which the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh had proposed to convoke it, and confining itself within the programme traced out for its deliberations by the English Government, would have fully solved this difficulty which prudence will no longer allow to be left to themselves. Who can now doubt that the stumbling-block against which the work of conciliation has

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now opened
A SUPERB LOT
of
BLACK GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES.
Also, many other styles of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for their RETAIL TRADE.
500 pcs. BLACK CHALLY DELAINES, at 15c.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

IN NEW DESIGNS
By the *Arago*,
WILL BE OPENED, AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, MAY 23.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

2,000 DOUBLE JUPE
JACONET ROBES, at $3 50.
ALSO,
500 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES A LEZ,
AT $2 50,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
AND
WINDOW DRAPERY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A LARGE LINE OF THE ABOVE GOODS.
Which they will offer
On MONDAY, the 23d,
AT A REDUCTION of 30 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICES.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
Having decided to RELINQUISH their MILLINERY department, for want of room,
ARE NOW SELLING OFF AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
LACES,
BLONDES, &c., &c.
AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS,
TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS,
As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE IN FINE EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
150 real point Lace Collars at $4.
250 real point Lace Collars at $4 50.
Black Lace Shawls, Basques, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, and Flouncings,
1,500 Embroidered Cambric Bands at $1.
10,000 yards French Embroidered Muslin, suitable for basques, with bands to match, at prices
30 per cent. below the cost of importation,
Valenciennes sets, appliqué sets, point d'Alencon sets, Medallion sets, Pompadour sets, &c., &c.
Embroidered handerchiefs, collars, sleeves, sets and chemisettes.
Over 1,000 French Embroidered sets at $3 50, worth $10 to import.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS PER STEAMER ARAGO.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open an Monday, May 23, 50 cases
Latest Paris Novelties.
Silk, Grenadine, Barege,
Organdy and Jaconets, in robes and by the yard. Summer Shawls,
Laces and Embroideries, Alexander's Kid Gloves,
Alexander's Taffeta Gloves, &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
We have now open a splendid assortment, embracing all the novelties introduced this season, to which we invite the attention of
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity.
Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same goods as theirs at 30 and 40 per cent. lower prices.
Children's and Misses' Mantillas and Sacks, all sizes.
E. PEYTON
Mantilla Manufacturer.
No. 244 Bowery, near Houston-st.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 23, 360 French Jaconet Robes, Double Jupe, at $4 each.
Value $6 50.
Also,
200 beautiful French Organdie Robes, Double Jupes, at $5 each.
Value $7 50.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
200 pieces Plaid and Stripe POULT DE SOIES, Paris quality,
75c. per yard.
Purchased at the late Auction sales.
(Value $1, and upwards.)
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 23,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, May 23,
A large assortment of BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE JUPE ORGANDY ROBES,
Just imported,
AT $2 50 EACH,
(Value $4 50.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
A lot of
LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW BONNETS,
Drab and Brown, at 75 cents, worth $2 50,
Also a lot of LEGHORN BONNETS,
at $1 50, worth $5.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

EXCITEMENT AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS
FROM AUCTION, MONDAY, MAY 23,
2,000 White and Colored Straw Bonnets, 12c.
3,000 White and Colored Straws, 25c.
1,000 Black Straw Bonnets, 12c., 25c.
500 Black Neapolitans, with Capes, $1 25.
2,000 Split and Fancy Straws, 37c. and 50c.
1,000 Imitation Rough and Readys, 37c.
3,000 Tuscans, Pedals, Split and Cobbrgs, 62c. and 75c.
1,500 Spaits, Dunstables, Neapolitans, Tuscans, Tape Braids and fancy Laces, very cheap,
AT KINZEY'S.
1,500 Boys' Straw Hats, 12c. to 25c.
2,000 Boys' and Men's Trimmed Leghorn, 37c. to 50c.
4,000 Boys' and Men's New Styles, from 62c. to 100c.
5,000 Bloomers in Dunstables, Splits, Laces, Cantons, Leghorns, Rough and Readys, from 25c. to $2.
3,000 White Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.
3,500 Brown Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
GREAT RUSH FOR RIBBONS.
120,000 yards to be sold this week.
9,000 yards Assorted Ribbons, 3c., 6c. and 10c.
15,000 yards Stripe, Plaid Fancy Edges, Plaid Centres, and Side Plaids, at 12½c.
2,000 yards Rich Ribbons—100 styles, at 15c., 18c., 20c. and 25 cents.
28,000 yards Flouncings and Bands—Swiss and Jaconets, 8c., 12c., 16c. and 25 cents.
AT KINZEY'S,
2,000 Swiss and Jaconet Collars, 6c. to 10c.
3,400 Fine Work, good styles, 25c.
PARASOLS.
3,500 to be sold this week.
Parasols 50c. Parasols 75c. Parasols 94c.
Brown, Blue and Green, heavy fringed, 11s.
MANTILLAS.
500 French lace $3
Mantillas 75c. and $1. Mantillas $1 50, $2 to $7.
Silk Mits 6c., 9c., 12c
2,500 pairs twisted Silk Mits 25c.
Best Kid Gloves 50c.
Alexandre's Silk Gloves, Cents' and Ladies' 44c.
200,000 yards Mantilla Laces, 6c. to $1 50.
2,000 Linen Bosoms, 10s., 12c.
Flowers, Sashes, Dress Trimmings, cheap.
Opening a large lot of
NEEDLEWORK AND LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
VERY CHEAP.
Goods of all kinds at wholesale, less than Jobbers' prices.
AT KINZEY'S.
No. 223 EIGHTH AVENUE.
Between 21st and 22d sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH BAREGE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on
MONDAY, MAY 23,
1,000 FLOUNCED FRENCH BAREGE ROBES,
At $5 and $6 per Robe,
(Value $7 and $8 50.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOR A SURE-FITTING SHIRT,
(HAND-MADE,)
VISIT GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Also, a first class stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Entrance by GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door St. Nicholas Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

PLAIN GOODS.
A. HEWSON, No. 441 Pearl-st., has a variety of goods for Friends' use, viz: Raw Silk, Barcelona, Merino, Barege and cloth Shawls, Tarlatan, India Book Muslin, do. Handkerchiefs, Silk Blond, with an assortment of Dress Goods in plain colors.

SOMETHING NEW.
LADIES' CHECK SILK TRAVELING BONNETS,
Very neat and cheap,
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—Seasonable goods selling at reduced prices Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linens, Damask, Napkins, Towels: also Broadcloths, Cassimeres cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale, by Wm. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL EXHIBIT MONDAY, MAY 23,
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most
APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they are now offering
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Invite attention to their large and fashionable assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHE, CRAPE, &c., &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 23,
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including the newest designs, in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.

A CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Economy in Furnishing and Replenishing Furnishing Articles in
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Extensive stock from recent auction sales, comprising a full assortment of
LINEN SHEETING and PILLOW-CASING, of all widths.
Linen Damask Table-Cloths, Napkins and Doilies.
Damask and Diaper, by the yard and piece.
Towelings, Shirtings, &c., &c.
Quilts, Counterpanes, and Blankets
Cotton Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, and Shirtings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains, and Embroideries.
Printed and Embossed Table Covers.
At the old-established Dry Goods Store,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bonn.)

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
IN SILK POPLINS, LUSTRES, BAREGE,
Printed Lawns, Organdies, and Brilliants,
Challies, Delains and Ginghams.
French, English and American PRINTS.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of NEW PARIS GOODS, comprising
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BARECES, ORGANDIES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, AND PINEAPPLE TISSUE.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
BLACK LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.
POINT LACE SHAWLS and SUARFS
VEILS, CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHAS.
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE by the yard, all widths.
POINT LACE, from $1 up to $2 50 a yard.
VALENCIENNES LACE, from 1s. up to the finest made.
GANTS JOUVIN.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats,
Silk Gauze and Lisle Thread
UNDERGARMENTS,
Of the very best makes and qualities,
For
Summer Wear,
Manufactured expressly for
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
Will be opened on Monday, May 23:
1,000 11-4 Summer Quilts at $1 each.
500 pieces Irish Linen Sheetings, 20 cents per yard and upward.
450 do. 5-4 Pillow Linen, 25 cents per yard and upward.
An extensive assortment of
New styles Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Towels and Towelings, with every article in the Housekeeping line, manufactured expressly for our
Retail Trade,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PAVILION DE FLORA IS THE NURSERY
For copies of Artistic Flowers
From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VEILS that resemble zephyrs
FANS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS,
BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.,
At TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 539 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

LACE CURTAINS
and
CURTAIN LACE, by the yard.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased a large assortment of the above goods, at very much less than the usual prices. They are great bargains.
No. 336 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN FLOUNCED AND DOUBLE SKIRT
SILK ROBES,
commencing at $15 each upwards,
will be opened on MONDAY, May 23.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
Misses, Boys and Infants.
LADIES' RIDING HATS,
in every variety, elegantly trimmed.
First Premium Awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE
On Monday, May 23, to our popular stocks of
SILKS, FRENCH CALICOES, CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
500 dozen white and brown English Cotton Hose
at 25 cents per pair.
Decidedly cheap.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAIN DEPARTMENT.
1,500 ladies' and misses' Hoop Skirts, fine qualities, from 25 cents to $1.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS.
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silk—a most splendid variety, in all makes and widths.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard.
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barège Robes, satin bands,
Ink Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsomn,
Black Grenadine, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Marets in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Barèges, 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $18.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS and RETAILERS,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, May 23,
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK
of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
At prices that cannot fail to meet the expectations
Of the most economical.
Citizens and Strangers
Visiting the City are invited to call and examine their Goods before purchasing.
Their Stock embraces an
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
of
SILKS IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
EUGENIE GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
LAWNS, FOULARDS, CHALLIES,
CALICOES, DELAINES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS and GLOVES.
MOURNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS, CURTAINS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MUSLINS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
Also, at a Great Sacrifice on the Cost of Importation, 500 pieces DUCAL BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAISE,
At 18 cents per yard;
600 BAREGE ROBES, FROM $3 TO $5.
300 pieces RICH FANCY SILKS, New Styles, at 93 cents.
250 pieces VERY RICH PRINTED GRENADINES,
From 70 to 90 cents
150 RICH SILK ROBES, from $20 to $25.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Are this week offering
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their LINE of
BLACK LYONS SILK MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
FROM $6 UPWARD,
AND THEIR
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOTH SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS.
and BURNOUS
OUR STOCK
of the above Goods is at all times the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

RIBBONS,
At R. H. MACY'S, No. 204 6th-av.
WHITE RIBBONS, all widths, in good style.
BLACK RIBBONS, all widths choice designs.
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, to suit the most fastidious.
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 31 cents.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, all widths, all qualities.
PLAIN TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS, all colors.
LINING SILKS, all colors.
FRINGE TRIMMING, &c., all colors.
PARIS FLOWERS.
ROSES, FLOWERS, Materials.
SPLENDID
STOCK
LACE GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Every kind Lace Goods sold cheap at MACY'S.
Real Thread Lace Goods sold at MACY'S.
Wide Lace Goods sold cheap at MACY'S.
EMBROIDERIES,
Of every style, to be found very cheap
At R. H. MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., one door below 14th-st. R. H. MACY.
P. S.—The very best Kid Gloves, only 63 cents.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Mohair Mits, cheap
Linen Handkerchiefs cheap, and no mistake.
Dry Goods, Linens, Muslins, &c., very cheap.

INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESSES $5 AND UPWARDS.
FOUNTAIN & CO.
Have an hand a full assortment of Pineapple Dress Goods, black, colored plaid, striped and flounced, the most inferior ones are very good, fashionable and handsome.
PINEAPPLE BONNETS, LUTONG SUN BONNETS.
Embroidered Pineapple Goods, very handsome, together with many other articles not to be met with elsewhere,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No 653 Broadway.
N. B.—Rich improved Black French Silks,

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 537 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Another large lot of fine French Cambric Bands, 1¼ long, at half the usual price. A choice assortment of Black Veils, real lace, from $5 up—worth attention; Grenadine Veils, all colors. Our regular stock of Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Lace Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Gloves, Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning, Illusion, and made-up Goods, full, cheap, and complete, as usual.
RICHMOND'S
No. 537 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
300 dozen Gents' GAUZE MERINO VESTS, 75c. each.
350 dozen Gents' Superfine GAUZE COTTON VESTS, 63 cents each.
1,000 dozen brown COTTON HALF-HOSE, English, $2 25 per dozen.
For the convenience of customers the above will be placed on tables in the centre of the Chambers-st. section.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES.
LE BOUTILLIER, BROTHERS, will open,
On MONDAY, the 23d,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
SETS,
AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Cheaper than ever.
No 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from
Broadway.

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit on Monday, May 23, a magnificent assortment of
SUMMER SHAWLS and MANTILLAS.
Many choice and exclusive novelties at prices to command a popular trade
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ATTENTION, LADIES.
At Mrs. MELVILLE'S new showrooms, No. 16s 6th av., up stairs, will be exposed on Monday, and every day this week, a splendid assortment of elegant Ecbruché Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children; also, Caps and Head-dresses of every variety, just imported, and must be disposed of immediately; they will be sold at half their value. Remember to call early if you wish to be suited, as the styles are very select and will not remain long on hand.

THE FASHION OF THE DAY.—AFTER ALL, there is nothing prettier than ribbon for dress-trimmings, and we do not wonder that it continues all the rage among the ladies in every sphere of life. Last year's dresses are made just as pretty as new by placing on them some of LICHTENSTEIN'S handsome, crimped ribbon, and whether with double skirts or plain skirts, the addition of the dalia trimming, as the crimped ribbon is called, imparts to it at once an air of récherché elegance and fashionability. At LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 347 Broadway, near White-st., ladies are able to match any ribbon whatever, no matter how rare, how singular, or how new. This need to be one of the great difficulties with our fair friends; but it is so no longer. They can give their fancy a wide scope in dress-trimming with ribbons, for LICHTENSTEIN'S enormous and fashionable stock is always at hand if they run short, or wish to renew the embellishment. Ribbons forever, ladies! Ribbons forever!

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEBRATED Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

CARPETING.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET-BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 39 Cortlandt-st.,
Importers,
Manufacturers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, &c.,
Being frequently importunned to retail from their stock, and having greatly
ENLARGED THEIR PREMISES.
They have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
For the sale of everything in the carpet line.
Until July 1,
Goods will be retailed at the same prices as sold at wholesale, from the finest velvet to the cheapest ingrains and Venetians.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
Real Axminster and Auhusson, in one piece.
Real Axminster, Wilton, Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, &c., by the yard.
The largest and most splendid stock of
NEW DESIGNS,
In every variety of imported carpets ever offered in this market; manufactured by JOHN CROSSLY & SON, SIMPLETON, and others.
Received per latest steamers and packet-ships, all at prices to please the closest buyers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.
A CARD TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The subscriber respectfully acknowledges that the only fault found with his celebrated PATENT CARPET LINING—that it makes the carpet lie too long—is just. He does not hesitate to confess that where his lining is used a carpet will look better at the end of four years than at the end of two years where straw or paper is used. But he does not profess to make anything perfect. No human being can. In view, therefore, of the fact that his PATENT CARPET LINING possesses many undeniable good features, such as the positive protection of carpets from moths and other insects, that it makes the carpet soft to the tread, that it is a muffler of sound, that it is a non-conductor of heat, and adds much to the comfort of a house in Winter and to the health of its inmates, by preventing the cold air from coming up through the seams of the floor. In view of the foregoing and other recommendatory features, the subscriber confidently anticipates a continuance of public patronage, although his Lining does possess the disadvantage of adding fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, oil-cloths and mattings, by protecting them against coming in immediate contact with nine-tenths and badly constructed floors, nails, &c.
The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren-st., New-York.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-ENGland lady, (a widow,) this situation of housekeeper. References exchanged. Call at No. 290 Court-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DIOKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook in a good family; she understands cooking in all its branches; makes jellies, soups and pastry in a very superior style, and thoroughly understands the preparing and cooking of game of every description; is a woman of the highest respectability, and has lived in some of the highest families in Europe; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; they have no objection to go a short distance in the country; they both have good City reference from their last place. Can be at No. 116 West 27th-st., for two days. Call from 9 to 6 o'clock, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent lamp dress; would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART PROtestant young women, together or separate; one as competent cook, and to assist with washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid, fine washing and ironing. They have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 252 4th av., near 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been accustomed to the care of children for the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at the St. Denis Hotel, at the office, 11th-st. door. Inquire for Mrs. Olarck's nurse.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress, in a private family; is a good cook, a first rate washer and ironer, and can do up gentlemen's shirts in a superior style. She is a girl of the most reliable habits, and desires a good home where she can stay. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY RELIable, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron; will be found an economical, hard-working girl, and gives the best of City references. Also, a well-experienced girl wishes a situation to do housework; is not afraid of work and can give good references; is very neat and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A VERY WILLING, NEAT GIRL, wishes a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; would take charge of an infant; would assist with chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Will be found careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and laundress; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages, $8. Also, a chambermaid who does fine washing, or waiting and chamberwork: wages, $7; have no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands milking cows, taking care of poultry, and will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Can be seen for two days by addressing F. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, &c., or would do general housework separately. Best of reference. Inquire at No. 297 Hudson-st., basement, for three days. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; can take hread; will be found reliable and capable; has no objection to go in the country till Fall; best of reference. Can be seen this week, at No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hairdressing and French fluting; would have no objection to travel or go to the country with a lady; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 38 2d-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or nursing and sewing; has no objection to country or city; the best of City reference given from the last place. Call at No. 193 7th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD MEAT AND pastry cook, by a very efficient woman. Two good housewerkers, also, want situations. They are well recommended. They both can be seen at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SIUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as nurse; has had the entire charge of children for several years; would like the care of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and highly respectable German girl as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing. None but respectable private families need apply, at No. 122 Franklin-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing if required: has the best City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN who has lately returned from Europe, a situation to travel as nurse or lady's maid; none but the best of families need apply; the best of reference given. No. 43 Hammond st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; also, by one as nurse and seamstress, and one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by an excellent cook. App'y at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, RESpectable woman, to take charge of a gentleman's house through the Summer. She can cook, if required. Apply at her present situation, on Saturday, May 21, at No. 20 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is a tidy, nice American girl as chambermaid and waiter, can also cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress, who has no objection to take care of a few grown-up children, and does embroidery neatly. Call for two days at No. 271 West 27th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE PROtestant young girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; would assist in the chamberwork if required. Best of City reference. Apply on second floor of No. 119 8th av., or address a note to E. H., same number.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and to help in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and mind children. Call at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen till engaged. Good reference given. Call at No 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a waiter, and will help at washing and ironing, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at her last employer's, No. 246 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

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WANTED—BY A PROTES

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Delicate Ground—Ally's Fair in Love and War—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Bayadere—The Two Buzzards.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day.

BOWERY THEATRE—Sea Waif—Red Crow.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—The Black Walloon.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Little Katy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 8½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, May 25, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 11th inst., we have details of intelligence already received from the *City of Baltimore*, boarded by the Agent of the Associated Press off Cape Race. The mass of correspondence and of extracts from European files to which we give place throws new light on the movement of events in Southern Europe. It will be remembered, however, with respect to the retreat of the Austrians reported by the *Vanderbilt*, that a later dispatch from the Liverpool steamer announced a cessation of the retrograde movement, and a resumption of hostile excursions in the direction of Turin.

The steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, at New-Orleans, from Tehuentepec on the 14th inst., brings a rumor to the effect that General WALKER, with three hundred men, had arrived at Acapulco from San Francisco, on board the Vanderbilt steamer *Orizoba*. Southern Mexico was supposed to be their destination, though nothing definite relative to their intentions was known.

We have received news from Utah to the 20th April. At the final adjournment of the United States Court, Judge CRADLEBAUGH had caused an entry to be made on the Court records, to the effect that the interference of the Mormons with the course of justice had rendered the administration of justice impossible, and that the Court, in consequence thereof, was adjourned *sine die*. A number of important affidavits had been made, setting forth the facts of recent Mormon outrages.

The new steamship *Ocean Queen*, of the Vanderbilt line, left on her first voyage for Southampton and Havre on Saturday. She took out 249 passengers and $1,495,359 in specie. The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* also left on Saturday for Liverpool, carrying 270 passengers and $720,000 in specie.

Gov. MORGAN visited the State Prison at Slog Sing last week, for the purpose of making a personal examination of the institution and the condition of the prisoners. He remained two days in Sing Sing.

The mangled body of a woman, or rather parts of one, were discovered yesterday in a vault in the rear of the tenement house No. 125 Columbia-street. From an examination of the remains, made by Dr. BEACH, it was supposed that they were parts of a woman whose death was caused by an attempt to procure an abortion; but nothing has been discovered by which the body can be identified, or any clue had to the perpetrators of the foul deed.

There were fewer deaths in the City last week, by 16, according to the report of the City Inspector, than occurred the week previous. The whole number of deaths during the week ending May 21, was 303. There were 75 deaths from consumption, 16 from inflammation of the lungs, 4 from bronchitis, and 15 from "violent causes," two of which were murders. The nativity table gives 239 natives of the United States, 69 of Ireland, 32 of Germany, 3 of England, 4 of Scotland, and the rest of various foreign countries.

A meeting in behalf of the Episcopal Mission to the Jews was held in Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, last evening, at which Bishop SOUTHGATE delivered a sermon.

The demand for Flour was brisker on Saturday at much better prices than on Friday. Grain was inactive, having been held above views of buyers. A lively business was reported in Provisions at firmer rates for Hog products. Cuba Sugars were in good request. Coffee, Rice and Molasses were rather quiet. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. The transactions in Cotton amounted to only 700 bales, including Middling Upland at 11½c@11¾c. per pound. Freights were moderately active. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 553.

The War and its Prospects.

Are we to have a great and general conflict in Europe? Is the commerce of the world to be again afflicted by a vast maritime war, evoking all the old vexatious questions of naval rights, and involving countless chances of misfortune and loss for all that sail the seas, under whatever flag? Are the exchanges of Europe and America to be deranged, by the relations of continents to be disordered by a conflagration sweeping from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, from the shores of England to the furthest East? These are questions not to be lightly regarded. The prosperity and happiness of thousands of homes even in this America of ours, so distant from the immediate scene of actual European hostilities, depend upon the answer which time shall give to them. To denounce such calamities on slight and insignificant grounds is worse than a blunder; it is a crime against the public welfare. For the mere general anticipation of such a European war as would follow the reopening of the Napoleonic policy of 1809–'12, would suffice to paralyze the whole commercial world as completely as the menace of a Russo-French alliance for the partition of Europe paralyzed financial London hardly a month ago.

What show of reason can be adduced for such an anticipation?

The Italian question, as it now stands, and as it has stood before Europe for thirty years, (for in all that time this question has been simply developing, without altering in the least its essential character,) is perfectly clear and well-defined. No new element whatever has been introduced into it by the recent action of France, save the important element of a sovereign will, bent upon bringing its perplexities to a climax and a close.

It is a question of nationality and independence, as against the pretensions of legitimized invasion and oppression; a question of Natural Right as against diplomatic wrong. The treaties of 1815 were not made by, but for, the peoples of Europe. The violation of one national frontier after another, by that most despotic of reformers, NAPOLEON I., had armed all the sovereigns of Europe with the strength of the popular passions. Thus armed, those sovereigns turned their weapons immediately upon the defeat of the French Emperor against the very nations to whom they owed their victory. Had it been possible, there is no reason to doubt that the Congress of Vienna would have gladly reconstituted the old German Empire which NAPOLEON had shaken to pieces, and replaced the thirty-one German States into which he had divided the Teutonic race by the old-fashioned chaos of *one hundred and forty-seven* sovereignties, which, at the outbreak of the French revolution, made the German nation a virtual cipher in Europe. But what they could do, the absolutists of Vienna did. They suffered GEORGE, Prince Regent of England, to abolish in his dominions of Hanover all the civil liberty established there by NAPOLEON, and to plunge that wretched little Kingdom back into the imbecilities and indecencies of a mere feudal despotism. They forced Belgium and Holland into an unnatural union for the purpose of awing France upon her Northern frontier. They spared the freedom of Switzerland for the same purpose to the South. They confirmed Spain and Naples to the miserable and dishonored House of Bourbon, and they surrendered Italy to the pleasure of Austria.

Time, and the unconquerable instincts of human progress, have brought this precious system by degrees to general shame. One State after another has shaken off the trammels imposed by it. In 1823 France of the Bourbons undertook its assertion in Spain, and the *fleur-de-lis* waved for the last time in European war over an expedition for the suppression of Spanish independence and Spanish liberty. In 1830 France redeemed herself from this and from many another stigma by ejecting the Bourbons themselves from her throne. At the same time Belgium shook off the restraint put upon her, and the fleets of England were sent to coöperate with the forces of France in aiding her to achieve her objects. Between the Belgian contest against Holland in 1831, with its openly-afforded assistance from England and France, and the Sardinian war of 1859 against Austria, with its open assistance from France, there can no sound difference of principle be established. If England has a right to be anxious about the treaties of 1815 in the case of Italy, it was her duty to see those treaties enforced upon Belgium in 1831. If England had a right to aid Belgium in violating "the treaties of 1815" a generation ago, it is her duty to help Italy in her efforts to shake off their accursed burden to-day. These are truths which no sophistry can darken, and, if England refuses to heed them, it is England, and not Europe, which will suffer in consequence.

For the abstinence of England from the impending conflict, with the natural effect of that abstinence upon Prussia, at present England's next friend and only supporter, must have one of two effects: either to limit the sphere of the war to Italy, or to expand it enormously by involving England herself in hostility to France and Italy.

If the war is limited to Italy, and France is left alone with Italy to drive out the Austrian invaders, and sweep the Treaties of Vienna into the sea, the result will, in all probability, be the triumphant success of the Franco-Sardinian arms, with an immense accession of European influence to the Emperor NAPOLEON III.; a very important development of the commercial relations of France with the Mediterranean, and a serious consequent depreciation of the prestige of England, as well political as mercantile. Success in Italy will mean for NAPOLEON III. supremacy in Western Europe, a supremacy as positive as the preponderance of Russia in the East. On the other hand, should England, through some fearful folly on the part of her rulers, or some unhappy accident of war or diplomacy, become entangled in an offensive alliance against France, there can be little question that such an event would be followed by an open Russo-French coalition, and by more than all the consequences which the panic-stricken *London Times* waved, but the other day, as a banner of dread over the heads of the startled Stock Exchange. For since those disastrous days of 1783, when the fleets of France and Spain rode supreme in the British Channel, and American privateers insulted the shores of England and Scotland with impunity, and FREDERICK the Great gravely speculated on the best way of dismembering the British Empire, Great Britain has seen no such array of hostile power as an alliance of Russia and France in the cause of nationality and independence would now bring against her. In such a war no British Government could count for sympathy or support upon any State out of Germany, and Germany, divided against herself as she infallibly would be by family influences and dynastic interests, could offer but a very uncertain aid. Nothing but an honorable cause could give England any hope of escaping without a terrible humiliation from the combined attack of two such Powers as Russia and France; and an honorable cause England fighting by the side of Austria can never have. But if it is difficult to suppose any British statesman mad enough to dream of inviting for his country to-day the ruin which only another GEORGE III. could be obstinately dull enough to provoke, it is even more difficult to imagine France or Russia under their present rulers blindly drawing on a general war in Europe. Whatever NAPOLEON III. or ALEXANDER II. might reasonably hope to gain from such a war were it forced upon them, they have infinitely much to lose by deliberately invoking it. Neither France nor Russia can possibly desire a conflict with United Germany. The ultimate objects of Russia in the East are of a scope so vast that they are better to be secured by patience than by provocation, while the influence of the Czar in Germany must suffer rather than be advanced by any tempestuous assault upon German rights and institutions.

For NAPOLEON III. the immediate results of a calm and strict adherence to the policy he proclaimed in the outset of the present war, are so obviously important, and the secondary consequences of a triumph in Italy temperately won and temperately used will be so valuable to his prestige both at home and abroad, that it is almost absurd to suspect him of any other designs than those he has avowed. Those who take the most fanatically hostile and superficial view of the policy of the French Emperor must admit that he is hardly the man to rush headlong into a conflict which must try his throne to its foundations. The *coup d'état* of 1851, which made him master of France, was never so much as planned until, to use the language of his bitterest enemy, the London *Times*, on November 27, of that year, the conduct of the majority of the National Assembly had become so openly and shamelessly hostile to the Constitution and to the President as to "place the nation between acts that cannot be legally defended, and enactments that cannot be practically enforced," and which were indeed "pregnant with civil war." A war of Napoleonic propagandism and mere dynastic ambition would be not less fatal to France and the Emperor than a war in defence of the "Treaties of 1815", would be to England. So far then as the development of the present war is to be regulated by policy on the side of neutrals or belligerents, there can, we think, be no reason for anticipating its extension throughout Europe.

The danger of such an extension is to be looked for in the hazards of the explosive state of war itself; in the obstinate prejudices of the lesser German States; in the insolent tone adopted by portions of the British Press and by various British orators towards the Czar and the Emperor of the French. The obstructive imbecility which forced this war upon Italy and France, by refusing to deal manfully with the most vital European question of the day, may yet involve the world in the consequences of its folly. But in England the popular signs of the times encourage us to hope for better things, and the attitude of Prussia grows steadily more favorable in its auguries for the future.

Society in America.

A great triangular battle has been going on during the last century, between Money, Birth and Brains. Birth went into the field with the prestige of many preceding victories. It claimed all the thrones, manned all the constructed forts, and had things its own way at the start. Money early worsted it at certain points, however, but Brains latterly has been putting both to rout. Over a very considerable part of American territory Brains rules. In the Slave States, Birth has power enough to make bondsmen of three or four million people, and Money is compelled to support them, in return for their lazy service and scanty tribute. But elsewhere in our Republic, except in some priggish villages, and in a city or two where they worship the dollar, Brains rules it over labor, guides the pen, directs enterprise and dispenses the charities. While its sway is still disputed in this Metropolis, it has power to recast Society. What was formerly the middle class is now the first, and the old first is nowhere. The big-brained men go ahead in all things. They lead in art, science, literature and government. If they have the faculty to convert some of their surplus brains into money, they are kings and priests. But if unskilled in that most precious modern alchemy, they still have a world sprinkling with all riches at their feet, a canopy of azure or of ebony always overhead, and an air of freedom perpetually around them. All that other men cannot fence in with clap-boards, brick or sandstone, is theirs. The verdure of all trees, the perfume of all extra conservatory flowers, are their property. If they own a city lot, their title-deed embraces every inch of it from the surface to the central fires, or if they own not an inch, it is all the same,—down through the vegetable mold, through the fossil-bearing strata and the primary rocks, whatever spot of earth they tread on is theirs; by the right of brains they are at liberty to extract pleasure from every inch of it. Moreover, for brains, enough is as good as a feast, so living is cheap.

The moneyed men constitute the middle class. If they rightly use their advantage, they can make life quite comfortable, and indeed enjoy many of the prerogatives of their superiors. By mingling with men of taste, literature, and science, they really acquire some taste themselves, and may pass, if modest, for literary and scientific people. The caprice of the ballot-box has often rewarded their aspirations with power. If they take counsel of Brains, and keep their mouths shut, they make good Senators; if they mind their cue, they go down to posterity as respectable rulers. Like the middle class in other countries, their position is really a very desirable one if they only knew how to enjoy it. Some grievous burdens they have to bear, however, which philanthropy ought to turn its eye to. They are rather hard up about homes. Some of them congregate into hotels, where the more prudent of them find ample employment in being polite to other men's wives and watching lest their own come to harm. Some vigorously set out to keep their own houses, but if they do they have to take a noisy set of colored or Irish boarders, who overrun every part of the establishment, and if once rebuked leave in high dudgeon, supplying their vacant places with others still more impudent and clownish. They are shackled by customs of the most ridiculous nature, and are slaves to the absurdest fashions. The women have feet too small for them, and some unexplained necessity requires them to go hooped into society. The disreputable condition of the hands compels them always to wear rat-skin covers. They may not go to bed at night nor rise in the morning. Except on a few streets they are not at liberty to walk; indeed, their reputation tarnishes so easily in the air that they are expected to surround it with leather and black varnish, and only risk it out of doors in the keeping of two men in livery. They are not at liberty to live in any one city more than nine months in the year, and are often compelled to be at charges for two or three separate household establishments to keep up appearances of a single family.

But the lower order is still worse off. This is made up of the utterly destitute. They live in cellars, breathe an air always ripe for pestilence, and are at the mercy of City Inspectors, who refuse to secure them the most obvious sanitary necessities. Their children, by a New-York State law, are vagrants if found in the street, but if they stay indoors they die of foul air. For this class brains and money ought to unite their powers and provide houses above ground, work for their hands, baths for their cleanliness, schools for their intellectual development, and a free Gospel for their physical and spiritual salvation. In this way the benefactors would find their own ranks recruited, and the third class as good as annihilated,—for it is an imported class which has no right to flourish on Yankee soil.

THE GOVERNMENT FINE ART COMMISSION.—It was rather late in the day to appoint a Fine Art Commission to superintend the decorations of the new Capitol after a system of embellishment had been adopted, and the work half completed. But Congress having passed a law, the day before its adjournment, authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to superintend and direct that important work, he has done well in selecting three artists whose eminent ability entitle them to the honor. They are HENRY K. BROWN, the sculptor, now residing in Washington, J. R. LAMBDEN, the accomplished painter of Philadelphia, and JOHN F. KENSETT, the landscape painter. It would have been fortunate for the country, as well as for the reputation of President BUCHANAN, if all his appointments had been made on the same principle that doubtless guided him in the selection of these gentlemen. The decoration of the new Capitol has been carried on under the direction of Captain MEIGS, heretofore, utterly regardless of expense, and with very little discrimination, a vast amount of costly and beautiful art being covered up in dark passages and hidden from the public view in private apartments and committee rooms. The gentlemen who have been chosen by the President are accomplished artists, and honorable men, and, if they should not feel themselves competent to perform the duty required of them, which demands special study and qualifications, they will hesitate to accept the appointment. But it was proposed when the law was passed creating the Commission, that the President should be guided by the wishes of the prominent artists of the country, and, if the choice has been made in conformity with their views, it is safe to assume that in this one instance, at least, the right men have been chosen for the right places.

A Righteous Judgment Reinforced.

We last week briefly noticed a recent decision, delivered by Judge PEARY, of Maryland, in the case of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company against Mr. ALLEN M. SHERMAN, and others, as confirming in all essential points the views already expressed by us on the subject of fiduciary agents, and their liabilities in general, as well as our comments upon the skill and spirit with which Mr. ALLEN M. SHERMAN in particular, had managed to transform himself from a single Director into a whole Company, and to carry with him in the process no inconsiderable part of the property confided to his care.

Judge PERRY'S decision is now before us, and it corresponds so admirably with the tenor of an opinion rendered on the same case in another suit by Judge DAVIES, of this City, that we think it due to the stockholding public to let them understand that their rights are, after all, likely to be protected even in this good-natured, much-forgiving country of ours.

The questions to be determined by Judge PERRY were the legality of a purchase of land belonging to the Cumberland Company by SHERMAN, while acting as Director of that Company, and whether the state of facts makes an equitable title to the said land in the Hoffman Steam Coal Company for whom SHERMAN purchased it. In determining these questions Judge PERRY declared that a Director selected to sell land of a Company, for the purpose of liquidating their indebtedness, could not make a contract to sell to himself; and that the association with this Director of a young man pecuniarily irresponsible warrants the presumption that this young man was used as an instrument to secure the title to the Director himself. But the instrument will not do its work, for, were his circumstances in all other respects different, the young man thus used must be held to have known that SHERMAN was a Director of the Company whose land he was buying, and therefore that the purchase of that land by SHERMAN was a "constructive fraud," the participation in which of DEAN taints the whole transaction with dishonesty.

"I do not hesitate" said the Judge, "to regard the law as requiring from all Directors of Corporations a careful and constant supervision over the rights, interest and property of the stockholders. The position or office they accept imposes upon them a *sacred obligation*; and a departure from this duty will, in my opinion, be fraught with dangerous consequences to innocent stockholders and persons who have bestowed upon them that confidence which should exist in those they may select to protect their interest. For a Court of Equity to be content with slight circumstances of confirmation, to determine doubtful facts to be enough to operate as a bar to all equitable relief, would be in conflict with the policy of the law, and an invitation to persons who are selected to protect the property of corporations, to attempt a disposition of it to their own aggrandizement.

If a deed made to one of the Directors is not sufficient to communicate a title which cannot be disturbed by a stockholder, surely acts of confirmation by the same body, and while the grantee remains a Director, can have no greater validity. The deed is a solemn contract. The corporate acts claimed to be sufficient for confirmation, being of a less certain and solemn character, should not be esteemed of greater efficacy."

The nail so stoutly struck by Judge DAVIES is here clinched by Judge PERRY. Whatever Mr. A. M. SHERMAN may think of his own character and of the duties of Directors, the law clearly holds the Cumberland Company entitled *prima facie* to a decree annulling the deed by which its property is now unjustly held, and in so holding will effect results much more important than the chastisement of two or three respectable delinquents. It will, or at least it should, revive the determination of stockholders everywhere to look after the treatment of their property; to rescue it from the perils of uncontrolled management, and to inaugurate a new era of prosperity for all our corporate interests by quickening the energy and elevating the moral tone of the Directors to which those interests are intrusted.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. STRAKOSCH'S brilliant season—for in all that is enterprising it *is* brilliant—will receive a new impetus this week. It is, to begin with, the last of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S engagement. A favorite so well and so long supported by the public is not likely to be neglected in her last moments. The most remarkable of little *prima donnas* will, it is said, take her departure for Europe early next week. Her career here has been one of triumph, and it is, perhaps, judicious that she leaves us before it is on the wane. Here then is one managerial excitement; the next is nearly related to it. We refer to the production of a new opera on Wednesday next;—an opera, at least, new to our public. This is none other than DONIZETTI'S "Polluto," better known in this country and in Europe as "I Martiri." Every season we have had the promise of this work, but it has remained for Mr. STRAKOSCH to produce it. Let him have his reward. The principal character will be sustained by Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, who claims it as one of her best, and the one in which she made her first artistic success. The other parts are filled by BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and BARILI. Here is sufficient for Wednesday. To-night we are to have "La Traviata"—the opera in which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI made her *debut*, and in which she ought to take her farewell if managers were but given to poetic justice. The classical "Polluto" will prevent this, and hence the last opportunity of seeing PICCOLOMINI in one of her most celebrated parts is that offered to-night. She will be supported by the members of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S admirable company, which, we take this opportunity of repeating, is the best we have had at the Academy of Music for many years. Look at the names of the most prominent artists: PICCOLOMINI, COSTESI, COLSON, PAROLI, DE WILHORST, BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, JUNCA. Mr. STRAKOSCH deserves success.

Mr. MILLS' CONCERT.—Mr. MILLS' Concert on Thursday evening was a gratifying success. Few artists have had the rare good fortune to vault so speedily into a high place of public regard, even with the rare ability which Mr. MILLS possesses. In a few months he has placed himself in the foremost rank of living pianists, and it will be his own fault if he does not maintain a steady preëminence. The programme of the Concert was not well made up, being much too serious in its character. The first part opened with a trio by MENDELSSOHN, a work too long and reticent for a miscellaneous concert; the performance was good in the scherzo movement, but elsewhere the piano assumed an independence which was rather flagging to the other instruments. Mr. BRAGMANN and Mr. NOLL assisted Mr. MILLS. Next in the instrumental way was THALBERG'S *tremolo* Etude in A, played with superb finish and certainty by Mr. MILLS, and affording an admirable proof of the versatility of his style. After this, and ending the part was a dreadful duet by MOSCHELES, called "Homage to Handel," but which might more properly be styled "Homage to Ennui." Mr. and Mrs. MILLS executed this leaden morceau. In the second part Mr. MILLS played LISZT'S arrangement of the Tannhauser March, and to use a vigorous expression, brought down the house. It is in works of this full orchestral character that he excels. Such a rare combination of force, touch, and execution is rarely met with in one artist. In response to an encore Mr. MILLS played a portion of the "Midsummer Night's Dream March." A solo by CHOPIN ended the Concert. The vocal assistants were Miss HAMMOND, Mr. THOMAS (the composer—and an artist-like vocalist, with a delicious voice) and Mr. SHERWOOD.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members of this society will give a grand performance of the "Creation" to-morrow night at the Academy of Music, assisted by Madame CORA DE WILHORST and Mr. SQUIRES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" all this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new comedy has, it seems, made a success, and will be played until further notice. To-morrow night Mr. DREW takes his benefit, and will appear as *Sir Anthony Absolute* in the "Rivals."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Auber's celebrated operatic ballet of "La Bayadere" will be produced here to-night with an admirable cast, to-wit: Miss LOUISE ESCOTT as *Nisita*, Mr. MIRANDA as the *Unknown*, and Mr. PEARSON as *Olifour*.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—An amateur of "distinction," Captain MORTON PRICE, and a vocalist of reputation, Miss CATHERINE LUCETTE, make their debuts here to-night. The Captain is an author and a composer as well as an actor; the operetta "All's Fair in Love and War" being from his pen. "Delicate Ground," and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," will also be performed.

BOWERY THEATRE.—A new dramatic piece called "Sea-Waif, or the Terror of the Coast," will be produced here to-night for the first time. The performances conclude with the legendary drama of the "Red Crow."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of the "Hidden Hand," and the military piece called the "The Black Walloon, or the Morisco's Vengeance," will be played here to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents are the attractions here. 'Little Katy, the Hot Corn Girl" is the piece selected for to-night.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The new pantomime called the "Genii of the Lake" is still an irresistible attraction here, and will be played every night this week. A splendid programme of Ethiopean minstrelsy.

GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—After an absence of a year, Mr. GEO. CHRISTY returns to the City and commences a campaign to-night at No. 444 Broadway. The thousand admirers of this celebrated delineator of Ethiopean character will undoubtedly flock to the old banner.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CHARLES R. LESLIE, R. A.

The last English papers announce the death of the celebrated painter, CHARLES R. LESLIE, R. A., who died in London suddenly of disease of the heart, at the age of 65. Mr. LESLIE has always been regarded as an American, though he was born in London, where he lived the greater part of his life, and where he gained his reputation. His parents were natives of Maryland, and on a visit to London when their distinguished son was born, Oct. 19, 1794. He was brought to Philadelphia in his fifth year, and was at a very early age apprenticed to a bookseller; but, having given proofs of remarkable ability for drawing, he was first sent to SULLY, the painter, for instruction, and in his sixteenth year was sent to London, where he became a pupil of the venerable BENJAMIN WEST, then President of the Royal Academy. He also had the benefit of instruction from WASHINGTON ALSTON. His first oil painting, illustrating a scene in SCOTT'S poem of "Marmion," was sent to Philadelphia and is now in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in that city, where his first picture in water-color, which attracted attention, a sketch of COOKE in the character of Richard III., is also deposited. He became distinguished at once in London, his most celebrated painting being "May-Day in the Time of Queen Elizabeth," "Anne Page and Master Slender," "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman," &c. In 1821 Mr. LESLIE was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1826 an Academician. In 1832 he accepted the post of Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy at West Point, and came to this country expecting to remain here for the rest of his life, but the Government having refused to erect a suitable building for his use, after remaining at the Point five months, he left in disgust and returned to London, where he has since resided. He was a graceful writer and lecturer as well as painter. In 1845 he published a biography of CONSTABLE, the landscape painter; and from 1848 to 1851 he filled the post of Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy. His lectures have recently been published with additions as a "Handbook for Young Painters." His popularity has been very great, and his pictures have always commanded high prices. In the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy there were two works by him, "Hotspur and Lady Percy," and "Jeannie Deans and Queen Caroline," of which the *Athenæum* said, only the day after his death, but before the melancholy event had been made public: "It is a pity that an artist who has won such well-merited fame, should still be so greedy of praise as to fish for it with this poor bait." His former works should have saved him in his old age from so harsh a sentence. Mr. LESLIE was a brother of Major LESLIE, of the U. S. A.; of Miss Leslie, the well-known author, and brother-in-law of HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia.

The widow of Douglas Jerrold died early in May at her country residence in England. Her health rapidly failed after her husband's death.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Portions of Female Remains Found in a Vault—Supposed Work of an Abortionist.

A thigh and severed trunk of a female were found yesterday in the vault rear of the tenement-house No. 125 Columbia-street. A medical examination induces a belief that the deceased was a young woman whose death was produced by abortion. The presumption is that the body was cut up to hide the crime, and that the parts of the body still missing have been thrown down different vaults, in the hope more effectually to secure concealment. Thus far no clue has been obtained tending to the identification of the deceased. It appears that about twenty families principally Germans, occupy the tenement-house No. 125 Columbia-street, and that WM. BEECH, one of the occupants, discovered a bundle wrapped in paper, which, thinking to be the cast-away booty of some thief, who had been frightened into making this disposition of his plunder, he hooked up, when, to his utter amazement, he found a human thigh. Communicating the fact to the police, a further search was made of the vault, and two other bundles were discovered, which proved to be separate portions of a female trunk. The head, arms and legs are still missing. A medical examination was made of the portions of the body found, and; the facts developed that the deceased was a young woman; that she had been dead but two or three days, and that just prior to her death an abortion had been produced. It was further seen, from the manner in which the head and limbs had been severed from the body, that the work of mutilation was performed by unskilled hands. At a late hour in the evening preceding the finding of the remains, one of the occupants of the house noticed a man enter an alleyway, which has access to the vault, having a small bundle under his arm. In two or three minutes the man reappeared without any bundle, and proceeded along Stanton-street in the direction of the Bowery. It is believed now, although no importance was attached to the circumstance at the time, that this stranger threw the remains down the vault. As far as is known, no female is missing from the vicinity, and as the case stands the whole affair is involved in great obscurity.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case at the Eleventh Ward Station-house yesterday, when the following evidence was elicited and verdict rendered by the jury:

Louis Hesse, sworn—I live in the rear of No. 125 Columbia-street; on Saturday morning, I was told that the thigh of a woman had been found in the vault, under circumstances inducing a belief that a woman had been murdered; I went into the yard and saw the thigh lying on the ground; I know nothing as to how the thigh came in the vault; I know of no woman in the house or vicinity who is missing; afterwards I learned that a large share of the remainder of a human body had been found in the same vault; the whole thing is a mystery to me.

William Egert, sworn—I reside at No. 125 Columbia-street, and have resided there nearly a year; I know all of the people living in the houses, front and rear; I know of no woman being missing who lived in either of the houses, or in the vicinity; on Friday evening last, about half-past ten o'clock, I saw a man come down Stanton-street, having a bundle under his arm; the bundle was covered with a piece of black-looking cloth, and was about the size of one of the dismembered portions of the human body taken from the outhouse; the man turned into the alleyway adjoining my doorway—I was standing in the door of my house—and was absent about three minutes when he returned without any bundle, and walked on past my door in the direction of the Bowery; I looked at the man and saw that he was a stranger, but at the time I attached no importance to the circumstance; I noticed the disappearance of his bundle, and supposed he had left it with some one living in the rear house. On the next morning I was informed that a human thigh had been fished up from the vault. I immediately thought of the strange man, as access could be had with the vault through the alley. I saw the thigh, and this morning was shown the trunk of a female divided in two parts. They were lying in the rear yard when I saw them.

Wm. Betsch, sworn—My residence is in the house rear of No. 125 Columbia-street; a little after 6 o'clock on Saturday morning I went into the out-

[illegible] and under the stoop saw a bundle; [illegible] the impression was that some one had [illegible] carried into the vault; I got up the [illegible] and found [illegible] the paper covering to [illegible] contents; there were two coverings of [illegible] and underneath a piece of brown [illegible] contained in the latter was a human [illegible] knowing that a murder had been committed, I immediately informed the Police; there [illegible] me else with me when I found the bundle; [illegible] Bingham assisted me in looking further [illegible] after a while we fished up two other bundles containing portions of a female trunk; the first [illegible] were enveloped with paper similar to the first [illegible] but underneath was a table oil-cloth; my belief [illegible] the last two bundles were thrown down after [illegible] discovered the first bundle.

Frederick Wielpe corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Captain Mundie, of the 11th Precinct Police, [illegible] having been apprised of the [illegible] proceeded to the premises [illegible] overlooking the [illegible]

Dr. John Swinburne testified that he made a careful examination of the portions of the body found in the vault attached to No. 125 Columbia-st., yesterday. Rigidity of time had been very recently springed upon the [illegible] incision into the muscles showed that the deceased had not been dead more than two or three days. The head had been amputated and the arms were removed with a scapula, the lower limbs had been cut very unskilfully. All the organs of the throax had been removed. Most of the abdominal organs were missing, the uterus however, remained and was very much inflamed and gave other indications that an abortion had been recently produced upon the deceased, evidently a young person.

Police-Surgeon Kimball, who witnessed the post-mortem examination, coincided with Dr. Beach. He gave it as his opinion that death was produced by an attempted abortion, and that the mutilation of the body was performed by unskilful hands.

The Coroner here submitted the case to the jury, who returned the following

VERDICT:

"That the deceased, a woman to the Jury unknown, came to her death by foul means, at the hands of some person or persons to them unknown."

After the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner gave instructions to have the vault, where the remains were found, thoroughly drained, in hopes that possibly the head might be found and identification of the deceased thus be effected. Captain SQUIRES also deputed several officers to canvass the Ward, and ascertain if any young woman is missing.

Smith O'Brien at Albany—Another Political Speech.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN made another speech on Thursday. An address of welcome was delivered by Attorney-General TREMAINE. Mr. O'BRIEN, after returning thanks for his reception, spoke as follows:

During my visit to America, I have felt it a duty—not certainly because of any apprehensions respecting myself, but from other and better motives—to abstain from saying anything concerning Ireland, or the cause of Ireland. I have always felt—I now feel—that had Ireland been fully prepared to struggle unitedly for herself and the cause of Irishmen, the American people would not only have given her warmest sympathies to the effort, but also material aid. If such a struggle has not taken place, we have no right certainly, to accuse America; but, rather, ourselves. I should be extremely sorry to hear Irishmen boast of what they would have done under certain contingencies. Let them ever observe prudence in this particular, minding that it is the surest way to win respect from others, and, eventually, success for themselves. Whatever contingency may arise, of this be assured—Irishmen are capable of struggling for themselves; and when the time does come, I am confident that the sympathy of the American people will not be held back. (Cheers.) I have also imposed upon myself another reservation. It is, to remain entirely neutral with regard to American politics.

The first public man to call on me after my arrival in the country, was Mr. SEWARD. Subsequently, I received invitations, which I accepted, to visit Mr. TOOMBS, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. HAMMOND, and other distinguished public men of the nation; and as it was my only purpose to examine the country and learn, by personal observation, somewhat of the workings of its institutions, I kept aloof from your local politics—whether Democratic, Republican, or Whig; well aware that any of my countrymen, who had resided in the States twelve months could decide, better than I can, whether SEWARD, or TOOMBS, or HAMMOND, or WISE, (who is a warm friend of Irishmen,) or CHASE, was best fitted to occupy the high position of President of the nation.

Conscious of my ignorance on this point, I have been neutral. The only question involved in your local politics, on which I have ventured to utter a word, is that of Know-Nothingism, which involves a principle that affects every foreigner, and that should receive the disapprobation of every native born American, who truly loves his country, and would have it grow and prosper for all time. I had formed an opinion on this question, not hastily, since my arrival here, but four years ago, while in Brussels, and the repugnance that I felt towards it then, has only been intensified the more familiar I became with it. This Know-Nothingism, that would proscribe emigration to your shores, is as prejudicial to the interests of the native American citizen as to the foreigner; therefore, I have not remained neutral on this point, and I would say to all, for God's sake put a stop to that innovation upon the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.)

I have been told, said Mr. O'B., that when one finds it difficult to hit upon a topic to discuss, the safest way to proceed is to begin by praising yourself, and afterwards to praise your listeners. This, however, I cannot do. Perhaps the vocabulary of praise has been exhausted, in my case. I have served Ireland upwards of thirty years, and, it may be, I have suffered more in her cause than any other man, but, however that is, my acts have been passed upon by the world, and much praise, that I feel proceeded from the heart, has been awarded me. Therefore, I have nothing to say in my own behalf. On the other hand, if you expect me to flatter your population, you will be disappointed. I have never flattered Kings—I have never flattered the Aristocracy, nor can I now flatter a Democratic population. I am not prepared to admit that yours is the greatest Nation on the Globe, nor that you "can whip all creation." (Laughter.) There are many great Nations, and the United States is one of them. But permit me to say that during my tour, I have seen much to remove prejudices that I knew are entertained by many foreigners towards your country.

Mr. O'BRIEN proceeded to express his views as American manners. He had been led to believe that he would be beset by inquisitive people, but was happy to find the Americans were really a well bred people. To only one American custom did he take exception,—that of incessant hand-shaking. His account of his sufferings is amusing:

Of one practice that is prevalent with you, I wish to say a word. It is that of shaking hands. Since my arrival in the country I have been surrounded by crowds of well wishers, whose greatest desire seemed to be to have a shake hands with me. In Ireland this practice does not prevail; but here it seems to be a universal custom. I may have offended

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The French Minister on the Right of Search—Condition of Affairs in Nicaragua—The Belly Grant, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

I have the highest authority for saying that the reported conversation of M. DE SARTIGES with the Hon. Mr. S——, of New-York, and another gentleman well known in Washington, on the subject of the Right of Search, has been seriously misunderstood and misstated. The conversation was purely informal, and the observations of M. DE SARTIGES were simply to this effect, that the war would doubtless open a wider field for American shipping in the Mediterranean, but that our shipmasters must be careful not to forget that the doctrine now established, and principally in consequence of the determination of France, that the "neutral flag shall cover the goods," does not at all invalidate the necessary war-privilege of searching for contraband of war. Our vessels may carry all sorts of cargoes to the Adriatic, but they must not risk concealing munitions of war. These remarks were the merest matter of course; the really important bearing of the French Minister's language being the intimation which it threw out of the now completed good understanding between the great maritime Powers on the general question of the Right of Search. In fact, M. DE SARTIGES's last diplomatic act at Washington, as I have reason to believe, was the conclusion of negotiations which have resulted in an entire acquiescence by England, in the French and American views of this matter, France and the United States having occupied one ground upon the question from the first. English journalists and orators have denied that England has "abandoned" anything in regard to the pretended Right of Search, but they have been misled by false notions of national vanity. England *did* claim the right to stop and search vessels on the high seas in time of war, or on suspicion of piracy as a right. Her pretension was that if, in exercising this right, she did injustice, then if after searching a ship she found on board neither British sailors to be impressed, nor contraband goods, nor slaving accontrements, she had yet done no wrong, and could be pressed for no reclamations. This pretension she maintained as long as she had the power to enforce it. She has yielded it now to the opposition of the great Powers, which more than divide with her the empire of the seas. Goods contraband of war will, of course, as always, be liable to seizure by belligerent Powers, but the search for them will be made at the risk of the party searching. Y.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

At a dinner given by Baron GEROLT yesterday, the remark attributed to the Count DE SARTIGES, relative to a renewal of the Search question, was ridiculed, and pronounced a silly fabrication.

General JARNY has received neither private nor official dispatches from Nicaragua, since the arrival of Señor PEREZ. When the latter left Nicaragua the feeling of the Congress was against the Belly contract, but if Mons. BELLY reached Nicaragua before the Congress adjourned, he may have overcame objections and secured its ratification, though General JARNY thinks this doubtful.

The State Department thinks that Gen. LAMAR missed the *Columbus*, in which ship he expected to leave Nicaragua, and before the sailing of another vessel he was met by Mr. REYNOLDS with dispatches which required his continuance in the country. There is now no intention on the part of the Administration to make a change in that mission.

Letters received here from Gen. HENNINGSEN report his entire success in Georgia, and his contemplated return in a few days to New-York to receive the promised aid of his friends there. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

MR. JAMES H. WORDEN has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Troy, N. Y.

The President has recognized Mr. FRIEDRICH KUHNE as Consul of the Principality of Lippe at New-York.

The Charges Against Captain Van Vliet—An Inquiry Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19.

The TIMES has already announced that serious charges have been preferred at the War Department against Captain VAN VLIET, of the Quartermaster's Department, for alleged misconduct in the expenditure of public moneys on the Western frontier during the Utah campaign. The Captain disbursed very large sums, amounting in the aggregate to nearly two millions of dollars, and these charges against him come from parties connected with the sale of mules and other stock to the Army.

Captain VAN VLIET is an officer of standing and reputation, whose integrity has never been questioned by any who know him. Some surprise is expressed here by his friends that a Court Martial was not ordered at once when it was decided to entertain the charges. Prompt action in such a case is due alike to the public interests and to the parties implicated.

It is generally understood that the complaints against him emanate from men whose contracts, alleged to have been made by the direct agency of the Secretary of War, he refused to recognize, partly because the cattle furnished did not come up to the requirements of the service, and partly because the price was exorbitant. It is not at all unlikely that the developments to which a rigid investigation of these matters would lead, would reveal a state of things and a series of practices not specially creditable to the administration of the War Department. But the Secretary cannot refuse, from any apprehension of such results, to order a prompt and thorough inquiry into the very serious charges which he has allowed to be filed against Captain VAN VLIET. Such a course would be as unworthy of him as unjust to the Captain. The whole matter will unquestionably be brought to the notice of Congress at its coming session.

General Walker Again in the Field.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 21.

Tehuantepec advices of the 11th, received by the *Coatzacoalcos*, state that the passengers by the steamship *Oregon* (which makes the connection between Veatosa and Acapulco) report that General WALKER and three hundred men were on board the Vanderbilt steamship *Orizaba*, which had arrived at Acapulco from San Francisco. Their intentions were unknown, but it was supposed they were bound to Southern Mexico.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Friday, May 20.

The Assembly held another session to-day. The names of a number more Commissioners were reported. The whole number now present is about three hundred and fifty.

The Board of Foreign Missions then made their twenty-second annual report.

Rochester, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting.

A memorial from the churches of Philadelphia on the subject of Church extension was received and referred.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, May 21.

The Assembly met at the usual hour to-day.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary made a report accompanied by numerous official documents. Referred.

The Treasurer of the Assembly made his annual report. Also referred.

The Moderator announced the Committee on Synodical Records, composed of two members from each synod. He also announced the resignation of S. MERCER, a Trustee of the General Assembly.

The Chairman of the Committee on Church Extension made the fourth annual report. It shows that out of 2,267 churches in communion with the General Assembly, 553 have no houses of worship, 168 report their houses insufficient for present wants, 191 are in debt, 77 have had aid from abroad in building their churches, and 373 cannot build without aid from the Church at large. The report shows that the contributors for the Church extension have been steadily increasing.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, May 21.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) held their third session to-day.

Dr. THURSTON, delegate from the General Conference of Maine, was heard.

The overture from the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of Ohio was referred to a special committee, of which the Rev. J. F. STERNS, D. D., of New-York, is the chairman.

Dr. MCLAIN read a report on the Church Erection Fund, showing that the fund amounts to nearly $100,000. The whole number of churches aided during the year was 119, and these represented over $300,000 worth of property. The balance subject to draft was $67,000. The Board report adversely to the prayer of the seceding Southern Synod, asking for a partition of funds.

The Committee of Conference with the A. H. M. S., report that the time has now come to secure the final adjustment of all difficulties, or to separate from the Congregationalists.

The reports were referred.

Celebration at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, May 21.

There was a celebration here to-day in honor of the arrival of the first Overland Express. It passed off with great *éclat*. The procession was composed of military, firemen, and civilians, and proceeded out of the city, escorted by the pioneer coaches, which were decorated with appropriate devices, to the Planter's Hotel, where speeches were made by prominent citizens. The celebration wound up with a supper and grand ball. A thousand persons participated in the affair. The occasion was one of much enthusiasm.

Another Murder in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 21.

A young man named O'BRIEN, a notorious pickpocket and burglar, was assulted last night in the vicinity of Front and French streets, by a gang of men, and so severely beaten that he died this morning. He was to have been tried in a few days for a burglarious operation. A man named SULLIVAN has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the murderers. The Coroner is now holding an inquest on the body of the murdered man.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 22.

The jury in the case of the killing of LUCIUS O'BRIEN have rendered a verdict of death at the hands of parties unknown.

MUSGRAVE'S tannery was burnt this morning; loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

The Junior Mutineers.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21.

The trial of BROOKS, SAMPSON and RIKER, three of the mutineers of the whaleship *Junior*, was concluded in the Circuit Court to-day. The Jury disagreed—they standing nine to three for conviction in two of the cases, and ten to one on the other. PLUMMER, the leading mutineer, is now under sentence of death for his participation in that transaction.

Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Dale.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, from the coast of Africa, arrived at the Portsmouth Navy-yard yesterday. She left Port Praya the 26th of April, and brings as passengers the captain and crew of the bark *Sea Flower*, of Providence, which vessel was wrecked at San Antonio, Cape de Verde, in April last. W. S. HUNTER, Captain's Clerk of the *Vincennes*, also came passenger. The *Dale* has been absent for two years. Her officers and crew are reported to be all well.

The La Crosse Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 21.

Mr. CLEVELAND's injunction against the sale of the La Crosse Railroad, under the third mortgage, was dissolved by the Judge who granted it on the 18th inst., and to-day at noon the trustees sold the road, according to advertisement, under the act of the Legislature of last Winter, for seventy-five per cent. of the amount due, being over $1,500,000.

Reported Revolution in Modena.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, May 22.

A letter from Florence says, incidentally, that Modena has followed Parma, and driven out the Duke and formed a Provisional Government.

There is no such information in the public accounts by the *Vanderbilt*, and the report may not be true.

The Majority on the Constitutional Amendment in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21.

The official majority for the Constitutional Amendment, requiring two year's residence, is 5,624 out of the total vote of 35,982.

The Steamer Wave.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday, May 21.

The steamer *Wave* was boarded this morning by a fishing boat and found to be abandoned and full of water. The Agent of the Underwriters has sent for a steam-tug to tow her up to New-York.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 21.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 94 passengers. Weather very cold, and a strong easterly gale blowing.

The Ship Robert Treat.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 21.

The ship *Robert Treat*, from Liverpool, is at anchor near the Cohassett Rocks, two miles south of the Glades House. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 20.

The United States Mail steamship *Jas. Adger* Captain R. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The Steamer Tempest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 20.

The report of the steamer *Tempest* sinking is incorrect. She got aground on New Albany bar, came off, and again resumed her trip.

The Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Friday, May 20.

The yacht *Wanderer* sailed from here to-day for Havana, with Mr. LAMAR and a party of his friends.

Interesting from the River Plate.

MONTEVIDEAN MISSION TO EUROPE—COLONIZATION OF THE PLATA—FROM PARAGUAY—THE AMERICAN CLAIMS TO INDEMNITY.

By the way of Southampton, we receive our files of journals from Brazil and the River Plate to the 8th ult.

MONTEVIDEO.

Don LAMAR, late the Uruguayan Minister at the Court of Brazil, accompanied by a large staff, was about to proceed to Europe for the purpose of promoting immigration into the Banda Oriental, and otherwise advancing the commercial interests of the Republic, by extending the relations with the Old World through Consuls and mercantile agents. It is the intention of M. LAMAR to visit Paris, Madrid, Rome, &c., so as to effect conventions with this object. The accounts from the Uruguay describe the prosperity of the country as very great, and continually increasing. The disturbances in Europe had immensely augmented the influx of foreigners, especially of Italians. The price of land was being greatly enhanced, and the prospects of peace being long preserved, no element of serious agitation being at present visible, seem to have inspired the Government and the population with the determination at length to make the most of the great natural resources of the best portion of the Platte, and the rich and fertile country stretching along that vast river and its affluents. The Lamar Mission is understood to be appointed on a scale of great liberality.

PARAGUAY.

On the 18th February five or six Paraguayan citizens were arrested pursuant to an order emanating from the chief of the State. It was supposed at the time that they were suspected of being engaged in a plot to overturn the existing Government, and according to some, the assassination of the President was the main feature of their scheme. By the *Salto de Guaira* we have advice that they still remain in custody, but proof of their guilt seems to be entirely wanting, and the general opinion was, that they were entirely innocent of the worst count of the accusation, and that it would be impossible to convict them of any rebellious intentions, though their political opinions are known to be unfavorable to the President.

After the departure of the American Commission, the Collector of the Customs had received orders from the Executive *to give in a report on the quantity and proximate value of the goods introduced into Paraguay by the American Navigation Company.* This report is published in a late number of the *Semanario*, and makes the amount *ridiculously small*, the articles consisting chiefly of simple agricultural implements, with a remark that *goods of much greater value may have been smuggled, of which the Custom-house had no cognizance.*

All this is evidently intended to throw discredit upon the claim of the Company, which has yet to be arranged by a mixed Commission to meet at Washington.

At a late review at Humaita 12,000 troops of the three branches of the service, were inspected by the General-in-Chief: in manœuvering, sham fights, and firing at a target, they acquitted themselves to his complete satisfaction. Besides this powerful corps, 14,000 more were embodied in reserve.

Virginia Election.

The election in Virginia takes place on Thursday next, the 26th inst. For several months a very animated canvass has been in progress, Messrs. LETCHER and GOGGIN, the candidates of the Democrats and Opposition respectively, for Governor, meeting each other in different parts of the State for public discussion. Recently, however, Mr. LETCHER, owing to failure of his health, has retired, leaving the field to his adversary, after publishing an elaborate address.

As to the result, so strong is the Democratic party in Virginia that the defeat of LETCHER seems out of the question. He is, however, opposed with energy and effect by GOGGIN, who seems at least his match on the stump. The special effort of the Opposition has been to embarrass LETCHER, by recalling his opinions expressed in 1847 against Slavery and Slave labor, as being a curse to the community. The charge cannot be denied, but he claims to have repented.

The following are the two tickets:

	Democratic.	Opposition.
Governor.....	JOHN LETCHER,	WM. L. GOGGIN.
Lt. Governor...	R. L. MONTAGUE,	W. T. WILLEY.
Att'y Gen.....	J. R. TUCKER,	WALTER PRESTON.

Besides, State Officers, Members of Congress, and of the Legislature, are chosen at this election. The choice of Governor occurs but once in three years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

EPISCOPALIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS.—A meeting was held last evening in Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Committee of the Church which has charge of the Episcopalian Mission to the Jews. The Rev. Drs. TURNER, RILEY and DAGOVEN conducted the religious exercises, which preceded the sermon, and before it was delivered the Rector, the Rev. Dr. RILEY, came forward and said that in the absence of the Committee it devolved upon him to make a statement with regard to the object of the meeting. There were 25,000 Jews in this City, and here they were constantly gathering. It became the duty of Christians to lift the veil which had fallen over the sons of Jacob with regard to the coming of the Messiah. For the last few months the Rev. Mr. DAGOVEN, himself a Jew, had been a missionary of Christ among his brethren of that persuasion. It had been slow and quiet work. It had been deemed inexpedient for the present to collect a congregation of Jews, and they were visited by the missionary from house to house. One family of four persons had been baptized, and four other families were now awaiting the same rite. It was contemplated to establish a school for Jewish children and instruct them in the New Testament. Bishop SOUTHGATE preached the sermon. His text was, "Hath God cast away his people?" Epistle to the Romans, xi., 1. Blindness, he said, had come upon the children of Israel only for a time. The promises made to them were yet to be fulfilled. Of all the tribes of the earth they had been brought nearest to God. They were under discipline for a time; their real and consummated fullness was to be hereafter. He cited many prophecies from Scripture to establish the following points: 1. The children of Israel are to return to their ancient land. 2. Both Judah and the ten tribes are to return. 3. It is to be a universal return of the Jews. 4. Their return is to be added and furthered by the Gentile Powers. 5. The return is to take place during the latter days of the Christian Dispensation. 6. After the return the Jews will be visited by a terrible chastisement and purified. 7. Then they will be raised in glory and prosperity far above their former state, and united under one ruler. Their enemies will stand aghast. Jerusalem will be rebuilt. The Holy City will become the centre of universal resort and boundless domain. In conclusion he said this mission was a work of great dignity and importance, and those who engaged in it would associate themselves with the fulfillment, in the future, of God's prophecies. A collection was taken up, and then the benediction was pronounced.

A DEAD-HOUSE WANTED.—The inadequacy of the accommodations at the Bellevue Hospital Dead House for holding inquests and *post-mortem* examinations is notorious. A communication sent to the Board of Supervisors at its last meeting by the City Coroners calls attention again to the matter, and should result in making good a deficiency which is disgraceful to the City. The Coroners state that the room where their inquests are held is small and unventilated; that bodies awaiting recognition are deposited there, and that coffins containing corpses in but indifferent stages of preservation furnish desks whereon minutes of the testimony are taken. Offensive odors assail the nostrils, and painful sights the eyes, of those obliged to be present. These barbarisms are repeated almost every day. Occurrences are continually demonstrating the necessity of some receptacle for the unknown dead, where bodies may be deposited until friends shall have an opportunity of recognizing them. Not only is Bellevue Hospital deficient in its accommodations, but there is no place of this character such as the needs of the City positively demand. There should be some other place of deposit for bodies found floating in the rivers, or lying in besement areas, than the nearest Police-station or the Dead-house of the City Hospital. Though suicide has not yet become enough of a science among us to call for the institution of another *Morgue*, respect for the dead, and regard for our own reputation for humanity, should lead to some immediate action in the matter.

FEARFUL HOISTING ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE.—Sixteen men, employed in a hoop-skirt manufactory in the American Express Company building, corner of Hudson and Jay streets, on Friday evening got upon the elevator at one of the upper stories to lower themselves to the first floor. While descending, one of the rings by which the elevator was supported, suddenly gave way, and the whole company of men fell to the basement with frightful velocity. CHAS. ROBART and WM. WOOD had each both legs broken, and WM. LADY had one leg broken in two places. The others escaped with only slight injuries. ROBART was conveyed to the Hospital; the others were taken to their homes.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report from the City Inspector's Office shows that the number of deaths in the City during the past week was 363, 16 less than during the previous week, and 23 less than during the corresponding week of last year. Of the number, there were: 95 men; 70 women; 94 boys; 104 girls, and 179 men, 10 years of age and under. There were 130 deaths from diseases of the lungs and throat, and 65 from diseases of the brain and nerves. 239 were natives of the United States; 69 of Ireland; 32 of Germany; 4 of Scotland; 3 of England, and the rest of various foreign countries.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. W. H. WEBB announces through Dr. GARDNER, that the Russian steam frigate *General Admiral*, will be open to public inspection on and after to-day, until further notice. No tickets will be required, but the gate-keeper will admit any person on receipt of 10 cents; children under 12 years of age half price. The money thus collected will be given to the Woman's Hospital, now temporarily located in Madison-avenue. The *General Admiral* is lying at the foot of Canal-street, North River.

The Street Cleaning Business—Letter from Mr. R. C. Downing.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION AND STREET-CLEANING, Friday, May 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your paper of this morning, under the head of "The Street-cleaning Business," you state that Mr. DOWNING, the "*locum tenes*" of the City Inspector, "has notified Mr. SMITH, who has cleaned Broadway for the past two years, that the City will no longer pay him anything, and that he must suspend operations, and other portions of the same article seem to infer that I am in fault for this matter. Had you stated in that article the whole of the facts connected with the suspension of the work of street-cleaning, I would not have troubled you with this note.

The Mayor and Comptroller both notified me personally that I must discontinue the work of street-cleaning, and all work in my bureau involving an expenditure of money, and also by a notice to the public published in the public Press, that no one is authorized to contract any debt or obligation in behalf of the City for work done, or supplies furnished under this department of the City Government until the existing vacancy is filled. I deemed it the better plan temporarily to obey such direction, inasmuch as it would involve the laborers and other persons employed in street-cleaning in difficulty in obtaining pay for work performed—and, therefore, the work of street-cleaning was temporarily suspended, and Mr. SMITH, with others, received notice of such suspension.

In a communication on the 18th instant, to the Mayor and Comptroller, I announced to them my readiness to proceed with duties conferred upon me by the laws and ordinances, and urged that they would withdraw that portion of their notice above quoted; as yet I have received no reply other than being informed that the communication was under consideration. I am anxious and willing to proceed with the work of street cleaning, and I know that the temporary suspension of the work will not only cause our streets to be filled with ashes, garbage and filth, detrimental to the public health, but will occasion a large increase of expenditure of money to have the accumulation removed. Under the trying state of affairs there was no other course to be pursued with regard to Mr. SMITH; his services, as well as others, necessarily involving an expenditure of money.

Respectfully, R. C. DOWNING,
Supt. of Sanitary Inspection.

A Personal Explanation.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

In the report of the proceedings of the New-York Academy of Medicine, in your issue of Friday last, you represent Dr. ANDERSON as saying that he had never seen "but one case of yellow-fever, and that one died on the same night." This was a simple statement, that might have been made by many other physicians of New-York, with perfect truth, and without exciting notice; but the remarks of the reporter in reference to "the honesty of the confession," &c., has led many persons to suppose that I am the person alluded to, my name having been used more frequently in connection with yellow-fever than that of any other member of the Academy. You will therefore be kind enough to inform your readers that the gentleman pronounced by your reporter as being so "worthy of imitation," is not your obedient servant, W. C. ANDERSON,

One of the Delegates from the Academy of Medicine to the late Quarantine Convention.

STATEN ISLAND, May 23, 1859.

The Slaves Claim to Canada.

[illegible] TO BE RESCUED UP ON HABEAS CORPUS—TWO KIDNAPPERS BAILED.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of the 19th May, says:

Mr. RIDDLE, of counsel for the defendants in the [illegible] cases, returned yesterday, 18th, from Columbus County with an order, made by Judge SCOTT, of the Supreme Court, upon Sheriff WESTMAN, to have the bodies of BUSHNELL and LANGSTON—the two [illegible] and sentenced Rescuers—before the Judges of the Supreme Court at Columbus on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Judge SCOTT has directed that the full Bench of Judges shall give a notice of the hearing on the 25th, so that all can participate in it. [illegible] are granting of this writ amounts to nothing more than an expression of opinion upon the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Act, even by the Judge who granted it, because the writ issues as a matter of course upon application of the parties held in custody, [illegible] affidavit that they are illegally imprisoned.

The Government Attorney, sent to Lorain to defend the Kentucky and Ohio kidnappers, failed in his efforts to get their cases continued to the October Term of the Common Pleas Court. They were, however, continued to the 6th of July next, to give them time to procure witnesses and prepare their defence. The parties have been bailed in $800 each.

Money for the Italian War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the moment that the war of French conquest has commenced in Italy we have refrained from asking pecuniary aid for Italy, the Republican Party feeling itself unable to participate in that war until it shall be transformed into a struggle for Italian Emancipation. At this moment I have received from an American citizen, who desires that his name shall remain unknown, $500 for the Italian Republican Party. I beg leave to acknowledge it in your columns—to say that no collection made in the name of the Italian Republican Party in America, can be authentic unless the demand be signed by General AVEZZANA and the other members of the Central Committee of New-York.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours.

ALBERTO MARIO.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—Health Officer BOYD reports 102 deaths for the week ending the 21st inst., classified as follows: Men, 19; Women, 20; Boys, 37; Girls, 26. Total, 102. Adults, 39; Children, 63; Males, 56; Females, 46; Colored Persons, 2. *Nativities*—British America, 1; England, 1; France, 1; Germany, 4; Holland, 1; Ireland, 18; Prussia, 1; United States, 73.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—HENRY SMITH was arrested, Saturday, by Officer OSBORN, of the First Precinct, while engaged in robbing the house of A. WEBB, on Henry-street. The accused is 25 years old, and a bar-tender.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The elderly lady, Mrs. ROSS, residing on Smith, near Wykoff-street, who was badly burned by fluid on the 18th inst., while attempting to kindle a fire, died on Saturday last.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, 10 years old, named PHILIP BRADY, attempted to jump over a hydrant at the corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, yesterday, when he fell upon the sidewalk and broke his arm. He was taken home by a Policeman.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Grand Introduction
OF SUMMER HATS.
AT GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859,
Embracing every Department of Hatting, and comprehending HATS OF ALL STYLES,
ALL MATERIALS, ALL PRICES,
AND FOR ALL PURPOSES,
Forming, together,
THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN THE WORLD!

IT IS FOLLY TO BUY A HAT UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL STYLES:

MEN'S STYLES.

Columbian,	Marshall,	Georgetown,
Ranger,	Granville,	Cumberland,
Yale,	Augusta,	Clergy,
Lafayette,	Marietta,	Hancock,
Jefferson,	Miami,	St. George,
Franklin,	Webster,	Niagara,
Hamilton,	Randolph,	Crystal,
Alleghany,	Benton,	Eglington,
Dartmouth,	Havelock,	Crawford.

BOYS' STYLES.

Concord,	Treoton,	Grove,
Alamo,	Bronson,	Forrest,
Ringold,	Highland,	Croton,
Harvest,	Manchester,	Bolivar,
Rialto,	Corsican,	Como,
Marion,	Dover,	Manhattan,
Jasper,	Venetian,	Chesapeake.

GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.
The LARGEST and BEST ORGANIZED HAT STORE in the United States.

The Man of Success.
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIOO.

The man who thinks he balances
The world upon his nose;
Who, in a dream of weak conceit,
Through life securely goes;
Oh! he will one day waken,
And find himself surpassed
By some neglected rival,
Working silently and fast!

The man who means to win his way,
And rise in spite of fate,
Must hustand all his energies,
And work, and watch, and wait.
He must ne'er neglect appearance,
For its value well he knows,
But will purchase of Smith Brothers
All his Spring and Summer clothes!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well-established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rogers & Raymond, coruar of Fulton and Nassau sts., would notify gentlemen who like to be fashionable, but to be so at a moderate cost, that their stock of Spring Clothing is clean and all the New Styles of London and Paris, and a vast assortment in every department, at prices below the market average.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Baits, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alx,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 433 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMEREL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

The Emperor Napoleon is Italy,
But the best Spring Bed in existence is HOWE'S Elliptic, at from $6 to $8, at No. 378 Broadway.
CALL AND SEE IT.

Wood's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WEIKEL & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Brandreth's Pills.—A single dose of five or six Pills has saved many a valuable life. Let the low-spirited sufferer try them, and regain his health and good spirits.

And is there not a noble simplicity and bold originality in the doctrine that disease is a unit, and has its seat origin in impurity of the blood, which is quite starting to the old fogies of the Colleges, who, losing their tempers, deny the theory and denounce its advocates? Every year sees thousands of converts, if not of the principle, at least to the efficiency in each of their individual cases, of the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, which will certainly cure all diseases that are curable, and relieve all those that are not. For pamphlets, elucidating the theory, and for authenticated testimonials of cure from well-known living individuals, apply at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st. Sold at 25 cents per box.

P. F. F. F.—Patent Porous Plasters Formeating of Dr. THOMAS ALLCOCK, are quite flexible, and yield to every motion of the body. They are found invaluable in weakness of the back, pain or sense of coldness at the pit of the stomach. In stitches of the side they are sure to cure. In dyspepsia they should be worn over the diaphragm. Applied over the kidneys, they cure affections of those organs; and on sprains and bruises they are of great value; also, immediately cure sore of the breast. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st.; Bunting's, No. 417 Broadway and Astor House; Burnham's, No. 236 Bowery, and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

Barry's Tricopherous,
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 136 William-st., corner Ann-st.

To Start Right for a Successful Career, one needs to know his defects, talents, and capabilities. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will give the needed advice.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

NEWMAN—BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, GEORGE H. NEWMAN to EMILY A., daughter of Augustus Butler, all of Brooklyn.

SOGER—THOMPSON.—At the United States Legation, Rio de Janeiro, on Monday, April 4, by the Rev. Mr. Colby, Chaplain to H. M. Forces, Mr. ROSSER G. SOGER, Jr., United States Consul at Rio de Janeiro, to ANNA KITTREDGE, daughter of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of West Treoton, Maine.

☞ Maine and Virginia papers please copy.

DIED

MUNSON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 21, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Ira Munson, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 West 41st st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, May 21, JAMES SINCLARE SMITH, eldest son of Sidney and Jane Smith, aged 4 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 147 Hammond-st.

IRWIN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 21, after a long and painful illness, JANE, wife of William Irwin, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 174 Bowery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 22, JULIA ANNA, youngest daughter of Daniel P. and Cleopatra M. Smith, aged 8 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. A. M. C. Smith, No. 131 West 13th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BUETING.—In this City, on Friday, May 20, of disease of the heart, Capt. R. LAWRENCE BUETING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Fletcher, Lexington-av., corner of 38th st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 22, EMMA LOUISA SMITH, daughter of John P. and Agnes Smith, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, corner of Hoyt and State sts., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

OLMSTED.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 22, Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Stephen B. Olmsted, aged 26 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house of her aunt, Mrs. Fredericks, corner of Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn.

GUYON.—At her residence in Rossville, on Saturday, May 21, Mrs. MARTHA GUYON, the widow of Maj. James Guyon, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Rossville.

BELCHER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Sunday, May 22, EMELINE STRANG, wife of Dr. William N. Belcher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Sing Sing, on Tuesday, 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILCHRIST.—At Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, May 15, after a few days' illness, EDWARD B. GILCHRIST, formerly a merchant of this City, in the 54th year of his age.

BERRY.—At China, on Saturday, Feb. 12, WILLIAM BERRY, of Gardiner, Me.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO.

FOR SALE.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.
BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds planted with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on States Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $50 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER has a City property worth $30,000, subject to four years' lease, at $2,000 per annum, on which is a permanent mortgage of $12,000, at 6 per cent. There is no better location in the City for safe and profitable investment. Also, an English four-story and basement house and lot, in a pleasant street and neighborhood. Price, $13 000; rents for $1,100; incumbrance, $7 500, of which $4,500 can remain. Either or both of the above will be exchanged equitably for a country place, convenient to the City. Address, with description of property and price, Box No. 4,685 New-York Post-office.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE—A spacious 3-story stone building, with two dwellings, barns and extensive out-buildings, calculated for business on a large scale. There are ten acres of prime meadow and a never-failing stream of water running through the wheels, adapting it to a tannery or steam power. This property is in the healthiest part of Fairfield County, 50 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from two railroad depots and a sloop landing. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, Attorney at Law, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE TINELY-FINISHED FIRST-class 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 33d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x46; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 33d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 20 Water-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDERYMEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 328 13th-st., near Avenue C, being four lots of ground with building thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 110 West 44th-st., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $8,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, this whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot 20th-st. corner 3d-av. and 20th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—The three story house with extension on 1st story, No. 306 West 24th st., modern improvements; must from now until May, $600. No. 55 West 31st st. modern improvements, with white marble trimmings; would be let for $500. The fine four story stone front house No. 261 West 48th st., near Broadway, 21½ feet wide, with all modern improvements, $650. No. 280 West 33d st., 3 story, new house, with the modern improvements, $500. The above houses have high stoops; the prices named are very low. J. & W. DANHAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 455 Broadway. The first floor is 20x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 455 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

BEEKMAN-STREET—SPRUCE-STREET.—TO lease the six-story stores No. 20 Beekman and No 18 Spruce-st., together, 185 feet deep, or would be let separately. Location very desirable, being the leading street in the east side of the City. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of stores corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 63 feet by 40, 3 stories in height; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BULKHEAD AND NORTH RIVER LOTS TO LEASE.—Several lots between Bank and Fletcher sts., and also, at the foot of Horatio-st., with the bulkhead in front of same. Also, lots on West st. well suited for coal, lumber, wood or stone yards. Apply to HENRY WELD, No. 187 Fulton st.

TO LET—NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH ST., NEAR the 2d-av. Houses are first-class, and in complete repair; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to J. BIGGS, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—To let for the Summer season or until 1st November, an extra-sized house on 5th-av., near 14th-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and heating range; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 476 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 3-story and high-basement house No. 201 East 27th-st.; the 4 story English basement house No. 84 Lexington-av.; the 3-story small high-stoop house No. 151 East 50th st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, THE upper part of house No. 180 East 21st-st., with the modern improvements; containing 6 rooms and 6 panelled; rent to a suitable family moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HALL, ONE hundred feet long by thirty-six feet wide, in upper part of Opera Livery Stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. BROWER & CO., No. 46 South-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 26 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter the lower part for a store, if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, with Power, at the Globe Iron Works, 33d-st., near 11th-av., New-York. Inquire on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class boarding school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Conrt-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 87 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM 25 MILES FROM THE CITY of New York, on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, at Metuchin, consisting of 44 acres and necessary buildings. It is one of the best farms in the State, well adapted for a market gardnn, for grain, and unsurpassed for grass. An excellent opportunity for a man doing business in the City wishing to reside in the country. Inquire of Dr. F. N. CLARKSON, at Metuchin, on the premises, or of WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in this City or Brooklyn, in exchange for a first-class farm, containing 125 acres, 100 acres cultivated and crops in; 20 acres locust wood, worth $1,000; orchard containing 300 fine-grafted apple-trees; good dwelling, barns, fencing, spring water, pond, &c.; situated within two miles of the Steamboat Landing, Oyster Bay, L. I. Price $10,000.
JOHN FORGIE, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SHELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, IN Scarsdale, Westchester County, bounded by the Bronx River on the west and by post-road on the east, about fifty minutes' ride from New-York, and five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of WM. PINKNEY, No. 68 Exchange-place. Frame house and barn on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AS NEAR THE CENTRAL PART OF the City as possible, a small shop or store that would suit for a newsvender. Terms must be moderate. Address J. R. MASON, Sweeney's Hotel, Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF DARK BAY horses, 15½ hands high, short tails; will be guaranteed young, sound, kind in single and double harness and under the saddle, and free drivers; have been used for a gentleman, the owner, for light driving, for two years and now only sold because he has more horses than he wants to keep; price $300; would sell one for $400, the choice to buy. Any where to apply. Horse dealers will not be noticed. Address Box No. 240, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF YOUNG Morgan horses, about 15½ hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; stylish drivers and good travellers; will be sold reasonable together or separate. Address Box No. 1,360 Post-office.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER (night scavenger). Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 104 East 13th-st. will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. JAMES B. FOWLER, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, well rich, finely planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed; two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring, never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., 39 elegant oil paintings by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice house, large and filled; shed and carriages; cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry.
For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED.—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from the East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardner and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ½ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 8 years old, is in the Italian style, with a campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. OOBN, No. 58 William-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawns and gardens, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; is a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ½ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 8 years old, is in the Italian style, with a campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full-grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A BEAUTIful country residence, about 10 minutes' ride from the depot, with 15 or 32 acres of good land, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in the most choice kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the out-buildings are good. For terms, apply at No. 773 Broadway, or of CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 185 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York; a fine 2½ story cottage, with two-story extension, situated on Broad-st., near Chesnut-st. Depôt; five lots of ground attached to house; stocked with shade trees, shrubbery, vegetables, and a variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition; fine well of water; stable on the rear; location pleasant; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. T. BEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, a large, handsome brown-stone house on New-York Bay, four miles from Jersey City, (on the stage route;) situation healthy and unsurpassed; garden, stable and other accommodations attached; entry immediate, the family having gone to Europe. For particulars apply to S. B. HUTCHINS, No. 36 John-st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 13 rooms, with 1¼ acres of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 360 Pearl-st.

AT AUCTION.—$5,000.—PEREMPTORY SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public vendue, at 11 o'clock A. M., 25th inst., his new and beautiful place of residence at Fishkill, half a mile from Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Terms easy. Ten per cent. down.
EDGAR BRETT.

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City. House new, one minute's walk from Summit Depôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $150. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—Beautifully situated on the Hudson, midway between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, new, roomy and well ventilated. Address JOSEPH PARRY, Esq., Sandy Hill.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE—A very convenient dwelling-house, just finished, in Cherry-st., Orange, near Junction-place; will be let or leased at a moderate rent. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, opposite, or No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, a place of 12 acres, beautifully situated, overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage-house; ice house, filled docks, water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 340 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 22 MILES IN New-Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $4,500. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 246 Fulton-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 16, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or pressed on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.
His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.
The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the title he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.
The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY.
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ales in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 80 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 2, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 12 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now on draught for sampling.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF DESIRABLE ROOMS on second and third floors, with board, at No. 117 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with privilege of bath. Also, a large unfurnished parlor and bedroom on first floor. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET, VERY COMFORTABLE rooms on second and third floors, with good board, suitable for married or single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. Te permaoent boarders they would be let on moderate terms. Apply at No. 78 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, can be had with partial board at No. 74 Montgomery-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Furnished rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife and two gentlemen. A good table; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with a good table, by applying at No. 8 Willow st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURGH—BY a single gentleman. Partial board in a private family. Address S. E. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY LOcated in Charlton-st. between McDougal and Varick sts., having more room than they wish to occupy, would let a front or back room on second floor, neatly furnished, without board: also, one small room, on very reasonable terms, to persons with unexceptionable references. A note addressed to COMFORT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, will meet immediate attention.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let to a gentlemen a room with partial board, in a pleasant location, where the comforts of a home might be had. House No. 167 Clinton-st., a few doors from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, desiring permanent board, can be accommodated with a pleasant front room on the second floor, and all the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 204 Henry st., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Wall and Smith-st. Ferries. Reference exchanged.

A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME second story front room and hall bed-room to let, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, to a gentleman and his wife, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also board for two single gentlemen. First class reference required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a parlor and bedroom, with all the comforts of a private family who wish to make all things agreeable to the parties, by applying at No. 126 West 16th-st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN EAST 19TH-st., near 2d-av., will let, with board, two rooms, separately, (a large and a single) to gentlemen; the house has the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Address C., Box No. 1,968 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by an elderly widow lady of quiet habits in a private family, not below Spring or above 14th-st. Undoubted reference given and required. Address, for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, New Bible House, care of W. Laws, Esq.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—ROOM AND PARtial board, with a small agreeable family preferred, near Fulton and Wall st. Ferries, or car route. References required. Address, stating terms and accommodation, J. M. B., Box No. 3,501 Post-office.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A DESIRable location, have to let, two or three rooms to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 72 West 26th st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN SUITES with or without board, can be obtained at moderate rates, at No. 85 East 31st-st. Best references given and required.

APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD, IN A most desirable house, with all the modern improvements, can be had at most reasonable rates, by applying at No. 21 7th-av, near 12th-st.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED WITH OR without board at No. 83 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

NO. 21 NINTH-STREET—THE ENTIRE SECond floor to let, with board, to a party of gentlemen, in a private family. Also rooms on the third floor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.
The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND LAdies, and their families, can be accommodated with good board, in house, pleasantly situated, healthy location, good rooms, beautiful rides, good bathing, &c.; also, accommodations for horses, carriages, servants, &c., at the subscriber's, at Mattituck, near Glen Cove, L. I.
JOSEPH U. VALENTINE.
References—T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York; William Denniston, No. 226 Henry-st., New-York; Cornelius M. Coon, No. 17 Madison-square, North, New-York; Isaac B. Lewis, No. 24 South-st., New-York; Augustus G. Somarindyck, Captain of steamer *Croton*; E. J. Hendrickson, Glen Cove, Express on steamer *Croton*.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER would take a family of four persons into his house for the Summer months. The house is located in a delightful village, accessible by steamboat and railroad in one and a half and two hours from the City. The house is commodious and pleasant; the grounds ample and covered largely with fruit-trees, and the place commands all the accessories of fine drives, bathing in the salt water, boating, &c., &c. It is altogether a superior location, and an unusual opportunity is offered for finding an agreeable Summer retreat. Address T. T., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Near the City, for a gentleman, wife, child, (three years old,) and servant. Must be easy of access, and free from chills and fever. Address, stating terms with other particulars, Medic, Box No. 139 Times Office. No notice taken of communications not complying with above conditions.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June, additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM BRUTIKAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation. (from end of June.) References: J. B. Kitchiog, No. 164 Duane-st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

A LARGE PARLOR TO LET—WITH BOARD, near the banks of the East River. House large, with piazza. Take 3d-av. cars to 55th-st.

BILLIARDS.

DECKER'S PATENT MECHANICAL BILLIARD CUSHIONS—The most elastic, accurate and durable. challenge any maker of billiard tables in the City of New-York or the United States, to compete with my tables and cushions. Every article sold by me is warranted to be as represented. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine my tables before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention is taken in the manufacture of tables for private use. I am now making six different sizes, and customers can have their choice out of all the fancy woods in market—mahogany, rose, satinwood, oak, blistered walnut, &c. Trimmings of every description belonging to the trade low for cash.
L. DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 18, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMEN INTENDING TO PURCHASE Tables for private or public use, are respectfully invited to call and examine my fine stock, with all the latest improvements.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 148 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL AND EXTRA SALE
OF
STRAW GOODS, MEN'S HATS, &c., &c.
On
MONDAY, May 23,
At 11 o'clock,
350 Cases of these Seasonable
Goods, in every variety of
Material and Style, will
Be Sold at Auction on the
above date, by
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway.

J. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—J. J. RENNIE will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely:
DRAWING-ROOMS—Rosewood suites, covered in brocade and silk velvet, elegantly carved in fruit and flowers; solid rosewood étageres, mirror doors; statuary; marble-top centre, side, and console tables; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, lined with satinwood, inlaid with pearl and sculd pearl keys, made by City maker, warranted for two years; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, embroidered lace curtains, rich cornices, Turkish and reclining chairs, lady's secretaire, rosewood bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, superb oil paintings, English scenery, painted by Northrop; fruit piece, by Cole; Winter scene, by Oostes; elegant pastel, by Bonard: French engravings, bronze clock, statuary—Venus piece, Justice, the Seasons, &c.; Parian marble statuettes and Bisque and French china vases and figures.
DINING-ROOM—Solid oak extension-table, sideboard, arm-chairs, butler's tray and stand, oval mirrors, eight-day clock, Brussels carpet: French china dinner set, 160 pieces; elegantly-decorated tea set, 44 pieces; set of rich cut and engraved glass ware; cake baskets, casters, rich cut bottles, spoons, forks, butter knives, dinner and tea service, table cutlery of the best description, ivory balance handle knives, forks, carver, fork and steel, fish Parian butter dish, Bohemian glass wine and water bottles, preserve and fruit stands, rich cut glass salts, ruby engraved finger bowls, hall rosewood hat stand and chairs, Brussels stair carpet, silver plated rods. Bedrooms—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany commodes, towel racks, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs, centre and card tables, corner stands, book shelves, French line engraving (Sabbath-day) clocks, mirrors, paintings, mattresses, palliasses, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, carpets. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock in the basement. Competent persons will be in attendance to pack, ship or cart the goods. The auctioneer would call particular attention to this sale, as it is the largest and best assortment offered at auction this season.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
All of the superb furniture, horse furnishing goods, chaste and beautiful works of art, contained in the large and spacious dwelling-house No. 152 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., will be sold TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock precisely.
The house contains a very large, rich and costly collection of everything requisite to a fashionable and elegant furnished residence, all in perfect order, and far superior to furniture generally offered at auctions. Everything must be removed from the premises immediately.
PARLORS
contain two full suites of elaborately carved rosewood, covered in rich four-colored brocatel, one in hair cloth, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, brocatel and lace curtains, two large pier mirrors, with cornices, rosewood marble top etagere, Turkish lounges with Voltaire chairs to match, lady's French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, French shades, magnificent 7 octave piano-forte, velvet and tapestry carpets, reception chairs in satin, Dresden and Sevres vases, beautiful bronzes, bisque figures, with a large collection of marble and lava parlor ornaments; also, a fine collection of paintings on glass and canvas, crimson chandeliers, &c.
CHAMBER.
Costly rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, stationary, marble top bureaus, washstands, about 20 hair mattresses, blankets, toilet sets, bronze clocks, oval mirrors, French shades and fixtures, cottage and other chairs, lounges, sofa, bedsteads, &c.
DINING-ROOM.
Extension dining table, (opens 16 feet,) silver ware, spoons, forks, casters, dining and tea sets, French china, cut glass of every description, ivory cutlery, ruby engraved ware, goblets, champaigne and wines to match, together with a large assortment not enumerated. All to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Catalogue at house morning of the sale.

W. C

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The TRUSTEES named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Companies, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on credits as named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—All stockholders must *now* make the advance of 50 cents per share upon their stock, and send their certificates to D. C. Wilder, Secretary, at Marshall, Texas, for a release. The loan made and paid into my hands has protected those who have paid it, and secured thereby the opportunity to all for a temporary period of being also protected, by promptly paying. All who fail to neglect to do so now, *must and will be cut off*, as *elsewhere in the enterprise*. I have no alternative left as the President of the Company but to enforce this policy. Those who have paid up have done so with this express and unconditional understanding, that all should be made to pay, thereby enabling the President and Directors to free the Company of litigation and every impediment to the successful prosecution of the enterprise—by a compromise. A new policy has been inaugurated. Salaries and expenses have been reduced from $60,000 per annum to $3,000. The whole stock liability has been reduced one half in amount without injury to any stockholder who shall pay up—reduced to the actual value of the property of the Company, without estimating the rights and franchises at anything.

I must pay promptly our debts, and we must provide the means to construct the road in order to reap the profits of the enterprise, and secure the grants made by Texas to our company.

The company propose to raise *the money by the sale of stock at par*, to purchase the labor to construct the road. Stockholders have the exclusive privilege of purchasing the stock for 90 days, from April 6, 1859. All persons are cautioned against buying or trafficking in the stock of the company which shall not have been received from the Marshall office, and bearing date since the 6th of April, 1859. The Press, generally, friendly to this great Southern enterprise, will please copy this notice; that each and every stockholder shall be fully warned—as they reside in every State, and are in almost every locality in the Union.

R. E. POST, No. 54 Wall-st., will receive, loan, or surrender stock, as agent. We desire no misunderstanding, and hope to hear no complaints hereafter. This is *the last call* up a our stockholders; it is the pecuniary interest of those who have paid that others shall not do so; yet, they do desire that all may do so even yet, and share, to the fullest extent, in the benefits of the late compromise and future advantage to be derived from this enterprise.

We expect daily to hear of the dismissal of State suit. All who intend to pay or surrender two-thirds of their stock without payment must proceed at once to do so, or they will be cut off. J. FOWLKES, President.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent, on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 198 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 16, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.—HOLders of First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of May, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 one each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—A local agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States (except New-York City) and Canada, to engage in a respectable and honorable business, by which the profits may certainly be realized. For full particulars, address (including stamp for return postage) Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE buildings, furniture and apparatus, with the highest reputation of a flourishing and remunerative female Seminary. For terms, address R. S. D., care of J. B. Clapp & Son, Real Estate Agent's Office, corner of Portland and Sudbury sts., Boston, Mass.

CASH MERCHANDISE FOR PROPERTY.—$20,000 of cash merchandise will be exchanged in payment for improved property, if not more than one-third mortgaged. Inquire of J. JACKSON, in the basement, No. 4 Wall-st.

$300.—WANTED—A MAN IN A FACTORY office that can loan the above amount, a young man from the country preferred; good wages and steady employment, with an interest in the business. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 190 Times Office, for four days.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HEBMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the Times Office, for James Gillen.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE BY H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 11 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
E. O. OLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report		$5,188,933 66
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		37,434 66
Total		$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,734 56	
For Interest	3,781 36	267,525 91
Total		$5,419,027 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,915 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 24	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,980 50	
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,330 98	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 06	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 00	
Amount due from Agents	16 125 71	5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimated)	135,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51,000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,992
Issued during the quarter		486
Total		11,451
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,280
Of which 10,537 are for the whole life.		
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 473 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: In Life Policies	217	
Endowment Policies	21	
	238	
Decrease in Term Policies	34	
		267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase		$3,158 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. JORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPPLETON,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. RATTA,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY.
JOHN M. STUART.	W. E. DODGE.
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ASDATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MISTAKEN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York,
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFERESS IN NEW YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul.
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning,

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them.—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Pens, Skitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 189 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: Gifkin's patent and Rowa's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cat Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 48 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold frelt, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Hemosia City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

CHILDRENS' BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, cottage bedsteads, $4. Cribs in great variety. New spring brace mattress, the best in use; can be rolled up. Hair and mattresses, good and cheap. Bureaus, chairs, &c., at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. G. WOODBRIDGE, No. 8 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Steelspot nuts in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 187 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A TEVERELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
H. S. LANSING & CO.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
GATES, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 100 days, and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Textile Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WORTH, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage must be wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $90.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
(taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, ROTTERDAM and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$138
Second Cabin Passage	78

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WORTH, Commander,
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Baggage must be wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $90.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 21, foot of Robinson-st. For freight at 30 cents per foot, or passage, apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 26th instant.
This steamship will go on further than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.
No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LOW, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 4 P.M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, Ga., $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $6
The magnificent steamship PALMETTO, L. M. Munday, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	25 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	23 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. ROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau..... 15
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY is now sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper ship AREY, HENRY WILSON, Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No 8 East River. The AREY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 11½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail June 8.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 636 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Bronx sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
5 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 8.30 A. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45

Windward Islands.

RATES FROM BARBADOS—STATE OF THE MARKETS —THE WEATHER AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Our advices from Bridgetown, Barbados, are extended to May 6.

We are under obligations to C. C. JACKSON, Esq., Purser of the U. S. steamer *Memphis*, for favors.

The arrivals of Breadstuffs, says the *Intelligencer*, since our issue on the 27th ult., have been light, but since our issue on the 27th ult., have been light, but the stock of Corn Meal is ample for present consumption, and the demand for fresh Flour limited except for small lots for export. Three cargoes of Corn have been received from the Spanish Main within the last few days; one sold at $2 30 and the other two have been taken by speculators at $2½. 4,000 sacks Oats, imported in the late arrivals, are held at advanced rates.

Lard continues scarce. Several lots of Mess Pork have been taken for Demerara at $20 50 to $20 70 in bond. There is none now in first hands, and dealers are but moderately supplied.

Cod Fish is in heavy supply. There having been three arrivals during the past ten days, one of which sold at $4 94, another was lotted at $4 20, and the third has been stored for higher rates. There is no Mackerel at market. Herrings and Alewives are dull of sale.

W. Pine Lumber is in fair supply—Sales of a small cargo on the 25th ult. at $21. P. Pine is in heavy stock. Staves are in very large supply, and dull. Cypress Shingles in 12 inch bunched are dull, but 9 inch bunched and loose contract are wanted.

The weather continues very dry, and the young canes are suffering in some places for want of rain.

The public health appears to be improving.

[Advertisement.]
GROCERY STORES,
Apothecary Stores,
Fruit Stores,
Bar-rooms,
Hotels.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I understand that a large quantity of mixed and poisonous gin, put up under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, signed Alonso Wolf, has been sold in this market, and purchased by our trade, apothecary and grocery stores, on account of the cheapness of the stuff.

Any one who has been imposed upon in the purchase of this counterfeit will confer a favor by leaving or sending their names to my office. And I esution all persons from purchasing or selling any gin, put up under the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, unless put up by me, with my name on the bottle and cork, with a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TYRRS Building,
New-York.
Dinner.
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
A GOOD CAUSE ADVOCATED.—We perceive that the Press is generally out in favor of the handsome and very beautiful garments manufactured and for sale by the DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 Broadway. The great value of these garments (for men, women, and children) cannot be described in print. It is necessary to see them in order to be thoroughly acquainted with their rare and philanthropical merits. We can say, in a few words, that they are exactly like the habiliments worn every day by our readers, and that each of them, upon an instant's warning, can be converted by the merest child into a Life Preserver that will float the water in safety, no matter into how turbulent water he or she may be precipitated. An abundance of testimonials to the unequaled excellence of this invention has been furnished by the highest naval authorities in this country.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BREVITY BEING THE SOUL OF WIT, WILDE & Co., No. 251 Broadway, would notify the ladies, in five lines, that their Summer stock of Paris Bonnets new French Ribbons and Flowers, Dress Caps, Straw Goods, &c., is the largest, the most diversified, and the cheapest in New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are found the only remedies able to subdue the dangerous symptoms of that fatal disease now so prevalent under the name of sore throats. The Ointment used externally, and the Pills internally, are a certain cure. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Mar 21.

$125	500	Un. St. 5s, '74..104	1375	N. Y. Central R...	72¾
1,500		Ohio St. 6s, '78..106¾	100	do.....	s10 72¾
7,000		Ohio St. 6s, '86..106¾	50	do.....	s60 71¾
12,000		Mo. State 6s..s60 82¾	50	do.....	s15 72½
10,000		do.....s10 83½	50	do.....	c 72¾
20,000		do..... 83¾	1000	do.....	s3 72¾
7,000		do.....s30 83	500	do.....	s30 72½
5,000		do.....b10 83¼	100	do.....	s10 72½
2,000		Cal. State 7s Bs. 82¾	100	do.....	snw 73¾
1,000		Ky. State 6s 103¾	100	do.....	s10 73¾
2,000		Ill. Inter. Im.'47 102	50	Erie Railroad....b60	8
5,000		North Car. St. 6s 97½	100	Harlem R. Pref....	37½
12,000		E. R. 2d M. Bs 93 63	200	do.....b30	37½
4,000		E.R. C'ts Bs. 1862. 20	50	M. S. & N. I.	9¾
6,000		Har. R. 1st M. 90	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.s30	31½
2,000		Har. 7d M Bs 89¾	100	do.....	33
1,000		Mich. S. S. F. Bs. 97¾	250	do.....	b60 31¾
2,000		Ch. & R. I'd Bs.... 92	50	do.....	s10 32
1,500		Ill. Cen. R. Bs.. 78½	50	Panama R.....	s60.116½
5,000		de..... 78	100	do.....	s15.112½
5,000		do.....b10 78	131	Cl., Col. & Cin. R	96½
1,000		Mich. C. R. & P. c.	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.s30	29¾
		1st M. & F. C. Bs 90½	200	do.....	27
30		Bank of Com.....190	100	Chic. & R. Is. R....c	63¾
15		Am. Exchange Bk.103¾	310	do.....	c 63¾
10		do.....103¾	550	do.....	c 63⅞
50		do.....s60 103	100	do.....	b60 63¾
100		Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 94	50	do.....	b60 63⅞
15		Pacific M. S. Co.... 74	100	do.....	s10 62¼
50		Camb. Coal Pfd..... 18¾	100	do.....	s30 61
100		do..... 18¾	50	do.....	s5 62¾
30		Harlem Railroad.... 11¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000		Virginia 6s...s60 91¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R...b30	27
11,000		Mo. State 6s.... 63¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R.....	4¾
27,000		do.....s30 62¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R....s10	63
600		N. Y. Central R.... 72¾	300	do.....	63
500		do..... 72¾	100	do.....	s30 63¾
1,000		do..... 71¾	50	do.....	62¾
400		do..... 72¼	350	Chic. & Rock I. R..	62¾
35		Bank of Commerce 100	200	do.....b10	62¾
250		Hudson River R ... 31¾	100	do.....	b4 62¾
100		Reading R.....s30 45	500	do.....	b30 62¾

MONDAY, May 23, A. M.

The *Vanderbilt* steamer from Southampton, Wednesday, P. M., May 11, arrived here, after a very short run, early on Saturday. Her mails are financially important, though the leading items of news were anticipated the day before by telegraph from Cape Race. After ten days of extreme money and trade excitement in London and Liverpool, we have the first signs of reaction in the very latest telegraphic dispatches by the *Canada*. These were suddenly confirmed, with another rise in the Funds, by telegraph from the *City of Baltimore*, off Cape Race. And now, by the present mail to the same date, we have some of the causes of the improvement, together with private mercantile and banking assurances of a substantial turn for the better, both in Money and the Cotton Trade The effect here and at the South will tell at once. A large amount of Exchange against Cotton will be let loose and find free currency. On Saturday about £35,000 Southern bank indorsements, 60 days, on England, sold at 109¾ @ cent., and the leading drawer of sight reduced his rate to 110¾ @ cent. net. The amount yet to be drawn against Cotton, though large, is, perhaps, a less important consideration on the present news than the removal of uneasiness in the trade and the apprehension of possible reclamations against part of the Cotton already afloat and drawn against, for American account. It is easy to see that this fear had contributed somewhat, before the receipt of the present advices, to the large export movement of Bullion. The Manchester letters are more cheerful, and some of them speak of reduced stocks of the raw material held by the spinners. The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool is reported 926,000 bales, against 422,000 same date last year. Our own export lists show that we have sent Great Britain, of the present crop, 1,666,000 bales, against 1,368,000 bales to same period last season. The circulars by the *Canada* speak of a large quantity at sea, soon to arrive at Liverpool. The recovery in price, since the sailing of the *Canada*, is equal to a farthing on Middling Orleans. From London the advices are of a rise to 92¼ @ cent. In Consols, and a subsequent reaction to 91¾, but latest by telegraph to Queenstown, Thursday, May 12, noon, 92 @ cent. The Bank rate of discount remained at 4½ @ cent., and the probabilities of a further rise were diminishing in consequence of some heavy arrivals of Gold from Australia and New-York, together $2,000,000, which were supplying the Continental demand to the relief of the Bank reserve. The stock of Bullion in the Bank, by the *Canada*, stood $86,025,000 and no subsequent withdrawals of moment had taken place. The last Gold arrival noted from New-York was the *Europa*, April 27, since when we have shipped:

By the steamer *Fulton*, April 30	$1,092 000
First week in May	2,170,000
Second week in May	1,926,000
From Boston last week	1,040,000
And direct last Saturday	2 223,000
Total Bullion at sea for Europe	$8,451,000

It is not difficult to anticipate the effect of these heavy and in a large degree unexpected supplies from the United States, when the sum of £160,000 or $800,000, already received, is noted by the London *Times*, in connection with $1,200,000 from Australia, as having checked the movement on the Bank of England. In American Stocks, a further decline of $2 is noticed in Illinois Central shares, latest sales 45¾ discount, equal to $14 50 for $60 paid in. The Construction Bonds were also weak, on some sales for Amsterdam account. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes by the *Canada* that during the panic in other stocks:

"The necessities of many parties have compelled sales of American Securities, and though no very important business has been done, quotations are much reduced, as buyers refuse taking them except at a decline. New-York Central Shares have been done at 65, the 6 @ cent. Bonds at 77, and the 7 @ cent. Bonds at 87.

Illinois Central Shares are steady, at 44 and 43 discount, but Construction Bonds have given way to 69 on forced sales, believed to be from Amsterdam. Free-lands are steady, about 80.

The important advance in wheat here, will undoubtedly tend to enrich the western districts of America and increase the railroad receipts; and although for a time, prices of the stocks may be low, we look for an increase of net profits on all American railroads."

The Foreign Trade movements in our own market during the past week, were quite active, with less confidence on the Corn Exchange after the recent news from abroad, which, besides quoting a reaction in English Wheat, signified that the war is almost certain to be confined to Italy, and that even there it is prosecuted with less determination on the part of Austria than was anticipated. The Cotton trade, on the other hand, is recovering from the same cause, and as above noted, the Exchanges on England were less firm on Saturday. The turn, however, in the latter, is not expected to reduce the preparations previously made by one or more of the large Banking houses, to continue their free shipments of Gold through another week—by the *Persia*, on Wednesday,—against which we shall probably have a set-off of $2,000,000 by the *Moses Taylor*, due in the course of the week, with the California remittance of May 5, and by the *Arago*, on Saturday. The Export movement of the week just closed, is $2,223,578, nearly the whole by the *Ocean Queen* and *Kangaroo*, on Saturday—against $332,862 same week last year—in addition to which, $700,000 went early in the week by express to Boston for shipment by the Cunarder of Wednesday. The shipment of Saturday embraced $300,000 Mexican Silver previously received from New Orleans. Of the $2,600,000 in Gold direct and *vid* Boston, our Banks lose little or nothing, as $1,483,000 came in from California on the 14th inst., $532,000 disbursed by the Sub Treasury in the course of the week, and at least half a million, as far as we can estimate the movement, by express from the South and West. It is not improbable that the Bank Arrearages to be made up this afternoon will show half a million higher on the Specie line than last Monday, when the average stood $25,171,335. We find on inquiry at about a dozen of the leading Banks in and around Wall-street, that nearly all of them average higher, and unless the up-town Banks fall off materially, our estimate is likely to be exceeded rather than fall short. The Discount line on the other hand promises to be lower, although some of the Banks have availed of a better offering of paper from their regular dealers at the legal rate of interest, 7 @ cent., which obtains on all except very short and prime selections, which, from comparative scarcity, go at 6 @ cent. Demand loans, though nominally advanced, in some instances at Bank to 6 @ cent., are still freely made to the Stock Brokers at 5 @ cent., the general market for Money, at the close of the week, resuming its recently accustomed ease. The fact is regarded by many parties in the Street as somewhat singular, after such heavy remittances to Europe, principally in Bullion, in which a number of the usual outside lenders, connected with the Importing and Continental banking and exchange business, have largely participated on account of the war panic. But there is nothing very unusual in the ease in money through May, June and July, when everything financially from the interior concentrates at New-York, supplying, with the aid of California, all the Gold needed for export. And the difference this season of extra large shipments in May is compensated partly by the healthy trade of the Winter and Spring with the wealthiest sections (immediately considered) of the country, and partly by the circumstance that the Stock hypothecations on the Street are lighter, perhaps, than were ever before known since ten years.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,981,054 against $2,704,966 same week last year. The Exports, exclusive of Specie, are $1,997,395 against $833,161 same week last season. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $706,000, while the disbursements of the office are $532,000 in excess of these receipts; leaving the balance on Saturday afternoon $5,488,205 against $6,020,120 at the close of the previous week.

The Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury Year, which we published in tabular form a few days since, make the Import of Foreign Goods from 1st July, 1858, to the 30th April, ultimo.....$171,621,000
Add three weeks in May.....15 313,591

Total entries to date	$186,931 591
Same time in 1858	148 582 940
Increase since July 1	$38,351,651

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported.....$48,466 000
Add three weeks in May.....4 663,331

Total cleared to date	$53 069 331
Against same time 1858	58,051,239
Decrease since July 1	$4,981,908

The same tables make the Export of Specie to April 30.....$27 922 000
Add three weeks in May.....6,319,266

Total to date	$34,241,266
Against same time 1858	33,293,622
Increase since July 1	$947,641

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¼ @ 104
N. Y. Central	73¼ @ 72¾ @ 74 @ 72¾ @ 73
New-York and Erie	77¾ @ 73¾
Reading	46½ @ 45¾
Rock Island	61¾ @ 64 @ 62¼ @ 63¾ @ 63¼
Michigan Southern	10 @ 9¾
Michigan Southern preferred	32¼ @ 32¼
Michigan Central	42¾ @ 43 @ 41¾
Toledo	26¾ @ 27¼ @ 27
Galena	63¼ @ 65 @ 62¼
Illinois Central	56 @ 55
Panama	118¾ @ 117½ @ 117½
Pacific Mail	72½ @ 75 @ 73 @ 71 @ 73
Missouris	85 @ 82¾ @ 83¾ @ 83¼
Virginias	95¼ @ 94¼ @ 96 @ 95
Tennessees	91¾ @ 90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	81¾ @ 77¾
Hudson River	32 @ 31¾
Harlem Preferred	37 @ 36¾ @ 37½
Delawares and Hudson	96 @ 94

The ups and downs of the week on the active part of the Stock list were, as usual of late, quite frequent and at large differences, frequently within a single day or a few hours. The variations in New-York Central from 72 to 74 and back to 72 were repeated. The *Bear* sellers had the advantage on Saturday, operating partly on the heavy Specie shipment and partly on a report said to be from Albany that the difference in the April traffic from the same month last season, when a heavy traffic was enjoyed by nearly all the trunk lines, would settle up more than was anticipated. The report in question places the total business at $443,569. No authorized statement from the Treasurer has yet appeared in the morning papers. Nor has the Erie statement for April appeared here. The falling off in both instances, as in the Baltimore and Ohio, will unquestionably be heavy as comparing with much the best month of last season. In May, the comparison will not be so unfavorable, and in June it will be with the lightest month of last summer. The fluctuations in Chicago and Rock Island were 61¾ on the cash stock to 64 early in the week; then back to 62¼ and up to 63¾@63¼, closing at 62¾ @ cent. The *Bull* account continues in the control of the stock. The feature of the week, outside the ordinary share-dealings, was the disposition evinced to sell the State and other Dividend securities *short* on the calculation of a tighter Money market. This feeling was more particularly shown before the last news from England, and was continued in some quarters on Saturday because of the Specie shipment of the day. The ultimate changes are noted in the above table; the general market leaving off irregular. A characteristic of the Street, just now is, that several of the Stocks most actively dealt in are so much scarcer for delivery than money itself among the Brokers, that frequent and unexpected rescissions occur upon even three-day sales.

The following is the last New-Orleans Bank return. The Stock of Specie at that point continues heavy, but as the Exchange line is running down, and checks on New-York have advanced to ¼ @ cent. premium, and in some instances, we hear, to ¾ @ cent., the probability is that part of the reserve in Gold, which is far beyond the Summer requirement at home, will come this way, either direct, or *viâ* St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c.:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 14.	Loans. May 7.	Specie. May 14.	Specie. May 7.
Citizens' Bank..	$4 656,286	$4,736,404	$3,690,262	3,701,318
Canal Bank.....	1 345 868	1,266,861	1,204,813	1,245,453
Louisiana.....	3 295,381	3,314,852	3,437 481	3,660 538
Louisiana State.	4.783,955	4,406 531	3,898 196	3,923,049
Mech. & Trad...	1,089,898	1,285,890	535,838	42 1,707
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	197.298	1,344,372	671 453	457,291
Southern Bank.	1,150 783	203,728	819 770	307,229
Union Bank.....	789,819	1,177,478	639,251	428 899
Merchants' Bank	989 908	816 095	318,901	473,451
Crescent City....	1,090,979	760 923	249,857	268,030
Bank of America	1,090 979	1,114 791	618,786	662,271
Total.....	18 948,633	18 444,970	15 534,149	15,539,236
	Decrease..$496,137		Decrease....	$5,087

Banks.	Circulation. May 14.	Circulation. May 7.	Deposits. May 14.	Deposits. May 7.
Citizens' Bank...	4,361,180	4,492,790	4,949,325	5,183 558
Canal Bank.....	1,236 472	1,267,277	1 142,698	1,239,433
Louisiana.....	1,043,179	1,101,834	4,731,808	4,924,802
Louisiana State.	3,078,355	8,078,795	5 651,014	5,868,899
Mech. & Traders'	412,600	424,265	1,044,619	1,023,731
Bk. of N. Orleans	679,430	681,015	1,152,101	1,184,872
Southern Bank..	283 930	293,925	534,410	532,124
Union Bank.....	600,855	621 375	1,093,344	995 858
Merchants' Bank	382,195	377,785	793,312	735 911
Crescent City....	203 830	203 495	396,347	415,999
Bank of America	231 975	239,270	7,218,562	1,281,800
Total.....	12,513,091	12,712,626	22 697,608	23,436 987
	Decrease..$199,025		Decrease...$738,479	

Banks.	Exchange. May 14.	Exchange. May 7.	Due Dist. Banks. May 14.	Due Dist. Banks. May 7.
Citizens' Bank...	2,079.888	2,312,419	542,170	634,304
Canal Bank.....	1,167 000	1,591 500	218 943	244,553
Louisiana.....	974 830	1,047,109	623,471	631,831
Louisiana State..	1,188 036	1,341,125	577,086	313,824
Mech. and Trad..	573.435	598,736	30,904	20 580
B'k of N. Orleans	541 565	706,868	136,635	141,323
Southern Bank..	1,198 899	1,209,800	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	316,434	483,178	170,843	162,814
Merchants' Bank	371,792	75,01	89,024	78,711
Crescent City....	37,488	52,924	34,960	36,668
Bank of America	26,722	32,141	4,089	35 594
Total.....	9,439,088	9,210,514	2,127,927	2,029,992
	Decrease...$228,574		Increase....	$97,935

Of the Coal Trade, the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday, reports as follows: The quantity sent by Railroad this week is $33,550 02—by Canal $36,552 07—for the week 70,102 09 tons, against 44,163 tons for the corresponding week last year, when the shipments were almost entirely suspended by Canal, owing to a turn-out of the boatmen. The trade shows a large increase from all the regions this week, and sums up as follows:

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad..	37,863	552,355	33,350	812,052
Schuylkill Canal.....	6 300	186,772	36,552	219,714
Lehigh Valley Railr..	9,794	174,940	11,946	231,992
Lehigh Valley Canal..	22,458	71,167	33,360	181 312
Scranton, South....	11,375	111,147	14,774	189 861
Scranton, North.....	4,147	39,099	4 950	45 913
Penn Coal Company..	8 772	11,566	25,564	59 526
Del. and Hudson Co..	5,127	8,127	15,031	38,863
Wyoming Can. South.			12 416	51 605
Shamokin Region.....	2 909		4,398	89,770
Total Anthracite.....	111 895	1,185,263	179 825	1,530,258
Lykens Val. Coal Co..	1,500	13,800	1,221	7,812
Short Mountain Co....	859	7,319	1 964	13,027
Trevorton Coal.....			2,502	38,988
Broad Top.....	2,155	21,224	3,125	44,792
Cumberland Coal.....			11,714	141,979
Semi-Bit. and Bit....	4,574	42,343	6 310	65 821
Acd Anthracite.....	111,095	1,185,263	179,825	1 5e0 258
Total.....	118,269	1,227,606	186,135	1,645,877

The crop accounts from the West continue good. Several prominent business men have within a few days past returned from Illinois with the most positive assurances on this subject. Others have written from Indiana to the same purport. The St. Louis *Republican* reports:

"A gentleman who has just returned to this city from a somewhat extended tour through Illinois, informs us that in Green, Jersey, Cass, Scott, Pike, Macoupin, Fulton and neighboring Counties, the crops look very fine, and that there is a flattering prospect for fruit of all kinds. The farmers in those sections appear to be determined to make the most of their fields, and to this end work early and late."

And the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The prospects of an abundant Winter wheat crop in all Southern and Central Illinois were never better than at this moment. As low down as Jonesboro the grain is nearly ready for the harvesters, and probably about the 25th inst. to the 1st of June the cutting will begin. We are told upon good authority that the area sown is unusually large, that the 'stand' on the ground is good, that the straw is of the proper length for the largest yield, that the filling of the berry has commenced, and that everything, in fact, is as favorable as could be wished. In the centre of the State, in addition to the usual amount of Winter, a large quantity of Spring wheat has been put in, and the breadth of ground planted to corn is immense. The Spring grain is up and coming forward finely, while about Springfield much of the corn begins to show itself above the surface. Of course, it is too early to predict what will be the fate of the two latter, but if a flattering prospect is cause for encouragement, our farmer friends should not be tormented by fears of a failure."

Real Estate.....SATURDAY, May 21.

No public sales to-day.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold four lots north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 385 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; also two lots adjoining west, each 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, on the east line, and 89 feet 9 inches in depth, on the west line; also one lot on the same street, 50 feet west of the last mentioned two lots, 25 feet in front, 76 feet in depth, on the east line, 89 feet on the west line—all for $41 000. Also two lots south side Thirty-first-street, 125 feet east of Seventh-avenue, at $2,500 each.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 51 bbls. Ashes, 5,183 bbls. Flour, 406 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,648 bushels Wheat, 6,909 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Oats, 1,412 pkgs. Provisions, and 581 bbls. Whiskey.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 30 bags St. Domingo, part at 10c. @ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 700 bales, including Middling Upland, chiefly at 11¾c.@ 11¾c. @ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has revived—especially from the trade—and in view of the diminished supplies in the hands of receivers, and the very moderate current arrivals, holders have advanced their asking prices 20c.@30c. @ bbl. above the lowest rates of yesterday. The sales (which, however, have been rather limited—not exceeding 8,500 bbls.) show an average rise of 25c. @ bbl. in prices of such grades as have been really sought after, particularly shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio. Fresh ground State has also gained considerable in value.

Unsound Flour, @ bbl	$4 25@$5 50
Poor to Superfine good State	6 00@ 6 60
Very good to very choice do	6 70@ 6 90
Extra State	7 00@ 7 40
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Western	6 85@ 7 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 30@ 8 90
Fancy Genesee	7 50@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 85@10 00

Southern Flour is quiet to-day, being generally very stiffly held. Sales have been reported of only 1,000 bbls. in lots, at $7 50@$7 90 for superfine brands, and $8 @$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4 10@$5 75 for fine to superfine and extra, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 20 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine, @ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to 6,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 77, and White Southern on private terms. Corn is very quiet, and prices of sound are nominal. A sale of 3,700 bushels badly damaged Mixed Western was made at 83c. @ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 31c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved, sales having been reported of 6,250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 25@ $17 31¼ for New Mess, and $15@15 25 for Prime, @ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@8c. @ lb. Bacon is inactive at 9c.@11¼c. @ lb. Lard is in fair request at steady rates. Sales, to day: 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. @ lb. Beef is in good demand at full prices. Sales 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, @ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@30 @ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 @ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@21c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@21c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, @ lb. New Cheese in selling in lots, mainly at from 5c.@10c. for poor to very good, @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., in lots, at $4@$5 @ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., at 29c.@30c., cash, and 100 bbls., at 31c., on time, @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported engagements comprise 500 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 400 bbls. Pork, by steamer, 2s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s.; 100 pkgs Lard, on private terms: and 300 sides Leather, at 17s. 6d. For London, 200 pkgs. Provisions, and 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Havre, 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Marseilles, a vessel with Staves, at $21. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. The latest charters, accordieg to the *Shipping List*,—have been, a Br. ship, 500 tons, to London, 4500 bols. Oil Cake at 16s. @ ton; a ship and two barques to Shanghae, Coal, $9 50 @ ton and Merchandize $1 10 @ bbl.; barque Anna, 421 tons, to Mobile on private terms, thence from Laguna, with Logwood, to Falmouth for orders, thence port in Great Britain, or on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, £2 10s., or if to a port in the North Sea, £2 15s.; a Br. ship from Miramichi to Glasgow, 72s. 6d.; a Br. barque from Richibucto to Bristol Channel, 60s.; a barque with 125,000 feet Lumber from Portland to Havana, $9; a brig, 211 tons, to Laguayra, Railroad Stuff, $1500; a brig, 211 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 45c., Molasses $3 on deck, port charges not paid; and a barque, 350 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR market heavy, although a little more animation was apparent on the receipt of the New-York report; sales trifling, and do not indicate the true condition of the market. No sales of WHEAT; market heavy. CORN dull. Sales of 22,000 bush. Oats on private terms, supposed to be at 56½c. or 57c. WHISKY nominal at 29c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 5¾c. on Oats, 9c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bush. Corn; 29,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 9,500 bush. Wheat; 11,000 bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

Market dull and inactive all day. The general depression being aided by a rain storm, which prevailed the first half of the day. CORN quiet and lower; sales of sound yellow at 91c., and Western mixed, not entirely sound, at 85c. Towards the close, FLOUR firmer. WHISKY, 29c.@29½c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand. Sales from Milwaukee Club Wheat at $6 75@$7 00. WHEAT market depressed and quiet. Milwaukee Club nominally $1 40; White Canada $1 80@$1 95. NO CORN in the market. OATS quiet, at 56c.@58c. for Canada. CANAL FREIGHTS easier at 25c., Wheat 6½c., Corn 6c., to New-York. No receipts of importance by lake. *Canal Exports* 8,200 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 5.

COTTON unsettled; sales to-day 3,500 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. The sales of the week add up 11,250 bales, and the receipts, 7,000, against 15,250 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports for the week sum up 22,000 bales, and the total Exports to-day, 1,599,000. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 142,000 bales. Stock, 154,000 bales, against 267,000 last year. COFFEE firm, at 11¾c.@12c. The sales of the week foot up 8,500 bags, and the imports, 10,750. Stock, 18,000 bags, against 6,000 last year. Cotton Freights to Liverpool, ¼d.

MOBILE, Friday, May 20.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, 10½c.@10¾c. for middling. Sales of the week, 7,250 bales. Receipts of the week, 5,250 bales, against 11,250 for the same week last year. Stock, 77,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 170,000 bales. Planters are Cotton has experienced light winds and calms, seldom running over five knots. Has been 8 ds west of the Bermudas, with light northerly breezes and calms.

Ship Andover, Berry, New-Orleans May 1, with mdse. and 41 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Ocean Traveler, (of Belfast,) Boardman, Cardiff April 18, with railroad iron to master.

Ship Saratoga, Trask, Mobile April 23, with salt to Slate & Co. Has lost bowsprit and foretopgallantmast, by being in collision with an unknown vessel. Probably the Charlotte, bound to Liverpool, arr. yesterday.)

Bark David Nickels, Ellis, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 1e ds. N. of Hatteras; split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. April 24, going in, bark T. C. Reed, from Havana, bark Powhattan, do.

Bark F. H. Fanning, (of Bangor,) Harding, Sagua la Grande May 11, with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. 1s co, with bark Jane, for Portland, brig Granada, for New-York, and bark Ivanhoe, for do. Had strong N. E. winds first part of the passage; latter part, light winds and thick weather.

Bark Alvarado, (of Rockland,) Burton, Santa Cruz, Onba, April 17, with sugar to Kidmston Bros.

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson.

Bark Gipsy Queen, (Br.,) Hogan, Glasgow and Greenock April 11, with coal, &c., to order. May 4, Patrick Taylor, seaman, of Ireland, fell from the jib-boom overboard and was lost.

Brig Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johns, Carthagena April 30, with hides, ivory nuts, &c., to Leaycraft & Co. Experienced heavy easterly weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig State of Maine, Cates, Buenos Ayres March 31, with wool, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Has had light, baffling winds since 5th inst.; carried away main gaff. The ship Susan Clarke, for New-York, sld. March 26, with the following passengers: Capt. Wyman, late of ship Champlain, burned at Buenos Ayres, and Fred'k H. Dorr. The Dutch brig Ellen, for Salem, sld. March 25. Bark Nelson Place,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2395. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

THE AUSTRIANS IN AUCONA.

Departure of Napoleon III. from France

Later Political and Commercial Intelligence.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 11th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

An abstract of the intelligence she brings has already been received from Cape Race, while the mails by the *Vanderbilt* have supplied details.

We add, however, the latest dispatches, and the Liverpool commercial advices.

The wife of Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT (formerly Miss SUSAN CUSHMAN) died at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The London *Herald* asserts in positive terms that England has no understanding, no arrangement or agreement, written or verbal, expressed or implied, with Prussia or any other country, respecting any eventualities which may result from the present war.

It is stated that Austria had commenced a confiscation of church property for war purposes, the wealth of the rich monasteries being the only resource left; and that representations had been made at Rome which will prevent such a proceeding being denounced in that quarter.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 11.

The *Moniteur* of this morning officially announces the appointment of PERSIGNY as Ambassador to England.

MOVEMENT OF THE WAR.

EMBARKATION OF THE EMPEROR AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday Evening.

The Emperor arrived here at mid-day and immediately embarked on board the *Reine Hortense*, where he received the authorities of the city. At 2 P. M. the steamer left the harbor. It is said in Paris that the Emperor expects to be in Milan by end of the month or beginning of June at latest.

On the London Stock Exchange, according to the *Times*, the continued suspense between the hostile forces excites each day new conjectures, and the fact that Prince WIADESCHITZ having been dispatched from Vienna to make, according to rumor, concession to Russia, which in the eyes of some diplomatists can mean nothing else than a consent to allow her to do what she pleases in European Turkey, has also been a subject of comment.

The *Times* corrects its statement of yesterday respecting coal freights for the Mediterranean. It appears that the present rate is not more than 25s.@32s. The ports for which they have been mostly chartered are Marseilles, Toulon, Algiers, Bonastari, Cagliari and Corfu. There is still a demand for steamers for this purpose.

Marshal CANROBERT has addressed an order of the day from his head-quarters at Alessandrin to the troops under his command. It concludes as follows: Soldiers! the precipitate march which you have just made across the Alps has not allowed the solicitude of the Emperor's Government to supply with all which you stand in need of. You will soon receive it. You must call to mind that the warriors, our forefathers, who have preceded us in these fine countries were in want of everything at the time that they covered the flag of France and the country with immortal glory. The great French army will soon find itself opposite the Austrian army. They are old acquaintances. Both have seen each other at Lodi, at Arcoli, at Marengo, and at Wagram. Illustrious names, which you will soon cause to be followed by others equally glorious.

The recent arrival of a considerable fleet of overdue vessels may place a large number of seamen at the disposal of the naval authorities.

THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, May 12.

Consols opened steady at closing prices of yesterday, 91⅜@⅝, advanced to 92 buyers, and are now firm at 91⅞@92⅛, very little doing. Sales very inactive, but have improved a little in price, and are firm in tone. Canadians, no change. French improved upon higher quotations from Paris. Rents closed f.61 1-35, or about ⅛ P cent. better.

1 P. M.—Consols, Money, 92¼; for account, 91⅞@92⅛; New Three Per Cents, 91¼.

From the City Article of the Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The investments of the public have slackened, now that the temptation is diminished by the rise. Few alterations took place to-day, and the closing quotations of Consols were ⅛@¼ per cent. over those of yesterday. A favorable effect has been produced by the check to the drain of gold.

In the other department of the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices was generally satisfactory. In the discount market the demand was moderate, high rates being still demanded for long-dated paper. According to the advices from Paris the subscriptions to the French loan of 20,000,000f. have already exceeded 40,000 000f., including a very large number for only 10 francs, say 8s. of annual income. Everybody in any way connected with the Government is expected to take part in this new national demonstration.

From St. Petersburg Exchange came firmer, quotations being 33⅛. A painful impression was introduced into the Stock Exchange by the announcement that six men more individuals, all dealers in Consols, have this day ceased to be members of the establishment. This was the precise form of the proclamation, the format declaration as defaulters being under the circumstances dispensed with. The names comprise those parties who were compelled at the monthly settlement in Consols last, to compromise with their creditors, and who were allowed till this day to settle all claims.

From the City Article of the London Times.

The English Funds have again been dull to-day, but without any important movement, and there has been little general business. All the discount houses are disposed to receive no further amounts at all, owing to the extreme difficulty in finding employment for them for short periods on good security. The failure was notified on the Stock Exchange this (Wednesday) evening of seventeen members. It is said the dividends will average about 16s. in the £1. The Bank of Belgium has raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The recent rise in Russian produce has been followed by a considerable reaction, and hemp has fallen 4 per cent. The sugar market retains a drooping tendency. An extraordinary degree of activity continues to prevail in the leather market, and prices are still rising.

The *Daily News* reports that in Mark-lane yesterday English wheat met with a slow sale at a reduction of 6s. to 8s. per quarter from that quoted on Monday. Some of the best assets of ARNSTEIN'S banking-house at Vienna, amounting to £400,000, have, it is stated, been found pledged to the National Bank.

The London and H. W. Railway traffic returns show this week an increase of £235.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 11.

COTTON—The market on Saturday assumed a more buoyant tone and became more active. On Monday, there was increased activity, and prices were generally quoted 3-16d.@⅛d. higher. On Tuesday, there was a rather quieter feeling, but prices were maintained. Sales of the three days, 27,000 bales, including some 3,000 on speculation and 2,000 for export. MESSRS. CLARK & JONAS quote middling Orleans at 6¾d.@7d., and middling uplands, 6¾d. There has been a great influx of Cotton-laden ships since the departure of the *Canada*. At Manchester, an improved feeling is manifested, but business is quite limited. BREADSTUFFS—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the reaction has been general throughout the country. Here FLOUR is offered at 6d.@9d. decline, 5 cental, without sales. WHEAT is offered at a like reduction, without buyers. INDIAN CORN neglected, and 6d. cheaper. The following quotations are more or less nominal Flour, 11s.@14s. 6d.: Red Western Wheat, 7s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; White, 10s.@11s.; Southern, 10s. 6d.@13s.; Mixed Corn, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; Yellow, 6s. 6d.@7s.; White, 7s. 9d.@8s. 4d. PROVISIONS—BEEF, the excitement has entirely disappeared, and not a single transaction is reported. In PORK, also, there is nothing doing. BACON dull, but unchanged. LARD in better inquiry, at 60s.@61s. for Prime, and 61s.@62s. for Extra. TALLOW rather firmer; Butchers' Association quoted at 57s. 6d., but there is none on the market. PRODUCE—RESIN, Common, under arrivals, has declined to 4s. ASHES firm, for Pots, at 31s. 6d.@33s.; Pearls quiet, at 31s. 6d. BARK dull, but unaltered. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE inactive. RICE firm, at full prices, but closes quiet. LINSEED OIL sells at 30s. 6d.@31s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, but quiet, at 44s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 12.

Market quiet at about ⅛ above last Friday's. Sales probably about 6,000 bales. Imports 20,468; previously 27,795 bales.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATIES WITH ITALY.

From the London Times.

We have at length the opportunity of perusing, and if we please, fixing in our memories, the Treaties by which Austria so firmly bound to herself the smaller States of the Italian Peninsula. But the study has lost its attractions, for at the very moment we are invited to commence it the state of things which those Treaties were intended to perpetuate has crumbled into dust. There has been no noise, no tumult, no outrage. Everything has been managed quietly, decorously, and even politely. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has been bowed out of his beautiful palace with the unanimous assent of his soldiers, his people, and even his servants, and is left in peace to thread the wild pass which crosses the Apennines on his way to Vienna. A plan was, indeed, drawn out for the bombardment of the mutinous city, but the troops entirely refused to dip their hands in the blood of their fellow-subjects, and so we rejoice to think the beautiful cathedral and noble churches of Florence, and its unrivalled treasures of statuary and paintings, have been saved from the doom to which their departing Prince had devoted them. It seems futile to enter into a comparison between things utterly incommensurate, but we should like to be told by some admirer of the *status quo* in Italy, how many Grand Dukes such as Florence has known them since the destruction of her liberties, three hundred years ago, are equivalent to one of the pictures of the Pitti Gallery, or one of the glorious statues of MICHAEL ANGELO. It is curious to see how strongly the Treaty of the 12th of June, 1815, has provided against the very things which have just so quietly taken place. The first article declares a perpetual alliance between Austria and Tuscany, for the purpose of mutual defence and the maintenance of the external and internal tranquillity of Italy. By the second article, the Emperor and Grand Duke guarantee to each other their Italian dominions. By the fourth, Austria agrees, when a *casus foederis* arises, to supply 80,000, and Tuscany 6,000 troops, the whole to be under the command of an Austrian general.

Let us now turn for a moment to the Treaty between Austria and Modena, dated the 24th of December, 1847, which, like the Tuscan Treaty of 1815, bears the signature of Prince METTERNICH. The first article binds each party, upon the request of the other, to give assistance against any attack from without. The second states that the dominions of the Duke of Modena enter henceforward into the line of defence of the Italian Provinces of Austria, and concedes to the Emperor of Austria the right of marching troops into Modena and of occupying its fortresses whenever the interest of their common defence or of military precaution shall require. The third article shows a considerable advance beyond the views of 1815. Should circumstances occur leading to the belief that tranquillity and legal order are likely to be disturbed, or when such turbulent movements shall have risen to the height of an insurrection which the Modenese Government cannot repress, the Emperor promises to lend every military assistance necessary to the maintenance and reëstablishment of tranquillity and legal order. There is a treaty, concluded on the 17th of February, 1848, between Austria and Parma, just one week before the outbreak of the Revolution in Paris, precisely to the same effect.

We have been thus particular in stating these treaties, because it is right that Europe should understand the species of conspiracy by crowned heads against the rights and liberties of mankind which they contain. Whatever be the cause, however gross the tyranny, however flagrant the misgovernment, Austria binds herself resolutely to interfere. She does not even leave to herself any discretion, but undertakes, at whatever hazard and against whatever odds, to support the Powers that be against the just and well-founded indignation of their subjects. She does not exact from those Powers, to whom she offers an absolute immunity and impunity of iniquity, the slightest guarantee that they will respect the feelings and rights of their subjects. She cannot even imagine to herself that right could be on any other side than that of legal and constituted authority; and a case which she cannot imagine she, of course, does not provide for. Austria has, in fact, hitherto occupied in Italy a position somewhat similar to that which England held in Hindostan,—a position which we confess we have always felt to be utterly indefensible. We have often placed on the thrones of India men for whose character and conduct we had no assurance, and whom we effectually guaranteed against the natural results of their cruelty and oppression. We took no security for their good government, and we diminished the chances of obtaining it by making it just as safe to govern ill as to govern well. Thus, our power and our influence have been made the means of protecting and perpetuating abuses in these protected States which we should not for a moment have thought of tolerating in our own dominions. Harsh and irritating as the Government of Lombardy and Venetia may have been to the upper classes, we believe it to have been equity and justice itself compared with the abuses that were practiced in the protected States, and for which Austria was really responsible, because they could not have been perpetrated without her assistance. In Tuscany and in Parma this detestable system is virtually at an end, never, we trust, to be revived. It is only just to Austria to say that she was willing to lay these Treaties before the Congress to which she had assented, and from which she, of course, could expect no other result than the utter overthrow of this craftily devised plan of extending her sovereignty beyond her own frontier by means of stipulations for the right of entry and the exercise of protection. A State which solemnly agrees that its territory may be entered and its fortresses occupied at the will and pleasure of a foreign Government, is no Sovereign State only in name. It has no independence left, and no right to masquerade in the guise of that which it has long ceased to be. There were two ways in which a remedy might come. Either these States might be incorporated with the dominions of the Emperor of Austria, and become ostensibly that which they are actually, or they might disregard the Treaties, which bind only their Governments, and claim a real instead of a nominal independence. They have taken the latter course, and, whatever be his opinion as to the causes of the present war, whatever his jealousy of the designs of the Emperor of the French, every true Englishman must wish that this movement may be crowned with complete success.

All we ask for the Italian States is the right to be let alone—the right to govern themselves according to their own will and pleasure, and to settle those accounts with their rulers which England and France have so frequently and so sharply balanced with theirs. We want to have it broadly admitted that by being Italian, and by being small in population and area, those States have not lost the inalienable right to freedom and self-government, and that any Treaty made in violation of those rights sins against the very first principles of legal and social order. We commend this view not merely to the Emperor of Austria, who has guaranteed, but to the Emperor of the French, who has overthrown these Governments. The first hours of a revolution are always a time of hope and triumph, for they are employed in overthrowing that which everybody detests, but its later days are too often employed in building up a tyranny more odious than that which it has overthrown, and in forging fetters heavier than those which it has shivered. May Italy for once escape this only too probable fate, and may those who make her soil the battle-field of their selfish ambitions show at last that they have learned to respect a people which has proved that in the flush of triumph and the excitement of liberation it knows how to respect itself!

THE RUSSO-FRENCH TREATY.

The *Courrier de Dimanche* publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated 30th of April, which tends to confirm the announcement of the *Times* relative to a secret treaty concluded between the Emperor ALEXANDER and the Emperor NAPOLEON. It contains some other curious details respecting Russian policy. The following is an extract:

"Russia desired war and is delighted with it. But that has not prevented her from professing the most pacific sentiments. She has succeeded so far as to be able to say, 'It was I who proposed the assembling of a Congress, which infallibly would have produced peace.' The Russian Government would have been much disappointed, not to use a stronger term, if the war (which result is almost impossible) should be confined to Italy: it would be the ruin of all her plans. That does not prevent the Cabinet of St. Petersburg from proclaiming in the highest places the wishes she daily expresses in her communications with the European Cabinets in favor of preserving the Continent from a general war. But the attitude of the German States has somewhat deranged Russian diplomacy. The Emperor ALEXANDER has concluded a convention with the Emperor NAPOLEON, by the terms of which Russia engages to concentrate an army of observation on the Austro-German frontier. What is an army of observation on the frontiers of a State but a menace against that State, and a warning given to it to be prepared for an invasion on that side? If the concentration of an army on the Austro-German frontier has not that signification would the Emperor NAPOLEON have endeavored to obtain it by a written convention? Such are the questions pressingly demanded of the Russian Cabinet simultaneously from Vienna, Berlin and the various German Courts. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF assumes a bold front, but he has not succeeded in convincing anybody that Russia in signing that convention had solely in view the defence of her own empire. 'Was it for the French Government to stipulate for the security of the Russian Empire in a pact with the Russian Cabinet?' asked a Minister of the German Courts of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF; to which question the Prince replied by again expatiating on the efforts made by Russia to preserve the peace of Europe. It is beyond doubt that, independently of the utility the Russian Government sees in reserving her action until the moment when the respective situation of each State shall be more clearly developed, the most cogent reason for the hesitation of the St. Petersburgh Cabinet is the not less excessive reserve with which the Prince Regent of Prussia is proceeding in this question. The Cabinet of Berlin is still feeling its way; it has not yet declared that it will engage in such or such a course, but it is preparing for every contingency. I am assured that a very native correspondence has been carried on, not only between the two Cabinets but even between the Prince REGENT and the Emperor ALEXANDER. I am in a position to state that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has been informed from Berlin even more than from London of the anger exhibited by the English Government on receiving the news of the signature of a convention between France and Russia. I must further tell you that Russia at the moment I am writing is playing a double part. On the one side she is concentrating two armies, conformably to the convention—one on the frontiers of Gallicia, the other on the Vistula, and further a third corps, in pursuance of a supplementary or tacit convention, in Bessarabia. On the other hand, she is loading her diplomatic agents abroad with instructions to persuade the Courts to which they are accredited of her pacific disposition, and of her firm desire not to deviate from an expectant position until her own interests and her own security shall be menaced."

THE TREATY OF 1815 AND THE WAR.

From the London Jewish Chronicle.

It is said that the Austrians stand on legal ground; it is the treaty of 1815 which they defend. To this England was a party. This is another of those fallacies so frequently employed for perverting truth and rendering simple matters complicated. We will not now examine whether any congress has the right of exchanging and bartering away nations, as an American planter does his human chattels, without ever asking their concurrence. We will take it for granted they have. Well, has this treaty been kept by any of the contracting parties? It is true that every Power appealed to this treaty whenever it suited its interest, but it is equally true that every Power in its turn, in practice, disregarded it when it could gain more by the repudiation than the recognition. It is true that the separation of Belgium from Holland was sanctioned by the European Powers. But what Congress permitted the CZAR NICHOLAS the destruction of the separate existence of the kingdom of Poland, established and guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna? Did Austria not repudiate the contract, now so solemnly appealed to, when she confiscated the free city of Cracow, established by the treaty of Vienna, and guaranteed by all the contracting Powers? Did not England at the time protest against this act of spoliation, and thus clearly declare that it was against the faith of treaties? And does not the Emperor NAPOLEON reign in Paris despite that treaty, which excluded his family forever from the French throne? When each party in its turn has so flagrantly violated the contract is it not hypocrisy to appeal to it, as though any of the Powers did still recognize it? Austria, who, by her connivance at the overthrow of the Kingdom of Poland, and the confiscation of the free city of Cracow, has shown how little she respected the faith of treaties when there was no Power ready to enforce them, has certainly no right now to appeal to them, and has in this respect no more claim on English sympathy than has the raven in the fable, when despoiled by the fox of its ill-gotten booty. It may suit new tories, with a hankering after despotism in their hearts, to cry up the rights of the Treaty of 1815, but the common-sense view of the matter is that the breach of a contract by one party releases the other from any reciprocal obligation. King VICTOR EMANUEL, if he has the power, has just as much right to wrest the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom from the grasp of Austria, as Austria had to annex the free and independent republic of Cracow to her own dominion. It is not the extent of territory confiscated, it is the extinction of the independence of a State, recognized by the treaty of Vienna, which constitutes its violation. We have in these considerations not taken into account the will of the nation. But when a people, like the Italians, groan under the misrule of a foreign Power, when they yearn after a change of dynasty which shall usher in a new order of things, it is not for us Englishmen, who are indebted for our national greatness to a change of dynasty, and to a new order of things thus established, who shed torrents of blood and exhausted countless treasure in the defence of the position taken up, to refuse them our sympathy on the ground of the existence of treaties, repeatedly violated and trampled under foot like waste paper.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

AUSTRIAN VESSELS IN SARDINIAN AND FRENCH PORTS.

The following is the article of the *Piedmontese Gazette*, making public the decision of the Government relative to Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports:

"His Majesty's Government would have willingly, during the present war, proclaimed those liberal principles, according to which the mercantile vessels of the enemy are allowed a certain space of time to leave the ports of the State without molestation. The Government has been unable to do so, because the territory of the State is invaded by a powerful army, which oppresses the occupied provinces with acts of violence of every description, thus disobeying both the rules of the law of nations and those of humanity recognized in our present state of civilization. Orders have therefore been given to lay an embargo on the Austrian vessels lying in the ports of the State. This measure of precaution and security was imperiously called for by circumstances. And although the enormous requisitions and extortions of all kinds practiced by the enemy on our territory, to the injury of the unarmed population, justify even now an order of capture of the said vessels, nevertheless the Government still reserves its decision in that respect. Meanwhile the Government hastens to notify to all whom it may concern that the property of neutrals that may be on board the sequestrated vessels shall be immediately restored to their owners, conformably to the declarations in favor of neutrals signed by the high Powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856. The application of such principles can naturally only be invoked in the case of such vessels as shall scrupulously observe strict neutrality."

We read in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles: "Sixteen Austrian vessels are at this moment in our port. Their captains and crews have learned with satisfaction the decision of the Emperor of the French, which accords to them a delay of six weeks to return to the ports of their native country, or to neutral ports. Some of the captains had already made preparations for their immediate departure."

THE MERCHANT-SHIPS OF GERMANY.

In a Hamburg letter, dated Friday last, we read: "In the possibility of the armies of Germany being called upon, sooner or later, to take an active part in the war against France, our Senate has deemed it prudent to beg, through our Minister at London, the English Government to take under its protection the numerous merchant-vessels which sail on every sea, with the flag of the three ports and free Hanseatic cities. The official reply has not been long coming. Lord MALMESBURY has informed our Senate that if the Germanic Confederation should, by the turn of events, be brought into a war against France, England would not be able, by any international treaty, to take under the protection of her fleets the merchant-vessels of the German States forming part of the Confederation. This resolution of the English Government, which became known to-day at our Bourse, has caused a profound sensation amongst the shipowners."

ENGLISH SHIPS IN FRENCH SERVICE.

It is asserted that the English Government has permitted the freighting of English merchantmen for the military service of France in the Mediterranean.

Incidents and Anecdotes of the War.

Count GYULAI, the Austrian *Generalissimo*, is a Hungarian by birth, and sees active service in Italy for the first time. In fact, he has never been in the field at all. His father, who died in 1831, did once cover the retreat of Archduke CHARLES in 1809, and did it badly; but as to the son, born in 1805, (says a correspondent,) his only chance of smelling powder was in the Hungarian war of 1848, when, being a native of Pesth, he was not entrusted with any command, and merely watched over the naval arsenal at Pola. 'Tis true he has been War Minister some years, but he never marshaled a battalion under fire.

A French journal announces that M. NICHOLAS CLARY, who is in possession of an income of 300 000f. a year, has engaged as a private soldier in a cavalry regiment which is about to take the field.

Prince NICHOLAS, of Nassau, has taken leave of the Chambers, prior to leaving for the Austrian army. In his farewell speech he congratulated himself on being the first German prince who took up arms "for the defence of the common country."

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany has resolved to enter the Austrian army, and to serve in the war. He is already nominally colonel of the Eighth Dragoons.

The intention of the Duke of Chartres to serve in the Piedmontese army has been overruled by the advice of the Orleans princes, his uncles, and he is about to leave Turin for England.

An enrolment of Italians under General MONTANELLO is going on just now at Paris, to the great joy of the police, who had to look after their political motions, and there is a prospect of no more refugees being found henceforth in Paris, most of them being from the Roman States.

The probable movements of His Holiness, the Pope, in the event of Rome becoming too hot for a pleasant residence, form the subject of much speculation. The *Espana*, of Madrid, publishes a telegram received from the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, intimating the wish of Pio Nono to take refuge or permanent residence in the Isle of Minorca, and inviting the Spanish Government to send a body-guard of 10,000 men to Port Mahon. The Pope has been there once before, when becalmed on his voyage from Genoa to Valparaiso, and took a fancy then to this Balearic island, which, all things considered, would be a very central and highly *independent* seat of spiritual authority, his flock being mostly on the shores of the Mediterranean. *La Patrie*, however, contradicts the Ambassador's dispatch.

La Patrie having announced, on the 9th, that the Count de Chambord and the Duke de Levis had had a private audience of the Emperor of Austria, the Duke has addressed a letter to that journal, in which he says: "I am astonished that in announcing the visit made by the Count de Chambord to the Emperor of Austria, you should have thought yourself enabled, especially at the present moment, to dispense with mentioning the circumstance that gave it a motive. I hasten to repair this omission. The Count de Chambord not wishing to reside any longer in Austria, because she is at war with his father-land, felt it a duty before taking his departure, and from motives of good-breeding which will be everywhere understood, particularly in France, to pay a visit to the Sovereign of a country in which he had received hospitality during long years of exile."

A Paris letter-writer says of Mr. Russel, the *Times* correspondent: "I mark that the *Illustrated News* speaks of the recall from India of William Russell, with the view of acting in Lombardy as war correspondent. From what has taken place at Turin concerning the Press, and from the now known determination of the French staff, neither Mr. Russell nor any other Polyblus or Xenophon will be telegraphed on this side of the Po, and unless Austria is sure of getting her own version of the war into the *Times* (a point I avoid touching on,) there is no chance of Gen. Gyulai patronising a reporter. The Crimea was too far off for much damage to result from minute details of strategetic movements or projects being made public property; but in these telegraphic times, and so near Vienna, London publicity is strongly deprecated. Even at Toulon and Marseilles the particulars of the embarking process, and the specification of the expeditionary force is not allowed to figure in the local journals, and much reserve is perceptible in the Paris papers."

A trooper in the streets of Lyons has missed his way, and was clamorous to be shown the station *de Vienne*. On being told that the branch down the Rhone to Vienne in Danphiné did not lead to Chambery, "'Tis to *Vienne en Autriche* I want to go! Where's the road by Marengo?"

A Paris letter says that the Zouaves of the Guard have delighted the crowds in Paris by the rapidity of their movements. One of them was running the other day towards the railway; "Hallos, comrade," cried some of the workmen, "you seem in a hurry." "A little, old fellow," said the Zouave. "But where off to so fast?" "Oh, to the Congress, *parbleu!*" was the reply.

At Marseilles a Zouave, imitating the cry of the railway guards, shouted to his comrades, "Passengers for Austria—this way." Another, at the moment when the vessel was quitting the quay, called out to his brother, "My address—*Poste Restante*, Vienna."

The following anecdotes are also current:

As some Zouaves were returning to their barracks the other day they fell in with some German mechanics, who were shouting zealously a German drinking song. They ceased their vociferations on seeing the Zouaves take up a warlike position and send forward a spokesman. "Messieurs, you are Germans; you can't deny it. Everyone can't enjoy the honor of being a Frenchman." "Well, supposing we are," replied one of them. "Well, you admit it. Now, perhaps, you will let us know if there is an Austrian amongst you." A German came forward, "Yes, I am an Austrian; now what have you got to say?" "Got to say?" said the bellicose Zouave, "I should like to know whether you have ever been at Milan?" "Yes, I was in garrison there." "Then," said the Zouave, politely, "perhaps you will be good enough to give us the address of some public house in the city where we can get good wine, for we expect to be quartered there shortly." The dialogue which had so bellicose a commencement terminated peacefully and jocosely, but it may be that these were some of those true words which are frequently let fall in jest.

As another illustration of the feeling of the army, let me describe to you a lesson in sword exercise in the cavalry barracks at Versailles. A carabineer recruit was put sword in hand, and ordered to hack away at a dummy figure stuffed with straw, representing, of course, an Austrian soldier. The sergeant showed the neophyte soldier how to split the skull, to lop off the arm, and slash the Austrian's face. "But can't you show me how to parry the enemy's thrusts?" inquired the recruit. "You need not trouble yourself about that," said the sergeant, twirling his moustache; "that is the Austrian's affair.

The allowance granted to the French soldiers is not sumptuous. A recent letter says: "Speaking of the army pay, it is not amiss to mention that the allowance for the keep of French soldiers is six sous for two meals a day. Some of our friends in England seem to think that these gallant fellows are fed on *Pâté de foie gras*, or, at any rate, that the barrack cooking is quite artistic and delicious. Now, the fact is simply this: French soldiers in garrison have, every day of their lives, two basins of soup with the strings in it, which they call meat, and perhaps a few bits of onion or vegetable by way of giving it a flavor; besides this, each man has 1¼ lbs. of coarse bread—nothing more. When on service they have a little wine; but otherwise, except on grand occasions, such as review, they have none, nor any spirits, beer, or coffee."

A Paris letter has the following: "NAPOLEON III. will insist on the delivery from the KAISERLICA vault at Vienna of the coffin that holds the Duc de RICASTADT, and, in case of refusal, that French troops will go and fetch it. To-day's *Figaro*, which is known to be an unrecognized channel of what the authorities wish to convey, actually says that the young Austrian Emperor is the offspring of the Duke de RICASTADT! an assertion which, in time of peace, Baron HUBNER could not tolerate, for the honor of the Archduchess SOPHIE. FIELDING ascribes to a still less-suspected personage the maternity of TOM JONES."

The ferry over the Ticino, at the point called Abbiate Grasso, where the central division of the invaders crossed, is a spot memorable for the death, at the river's bank there, in 1524, of that pink of Gallic chivalry, BAYARD.

Count DE CHAMBORD has left Frohsdorf on the news of the Vienna ultimatum, and wends his way to the Highlands of Scotland to be out of the conflict altogether.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* notices the employment of the first American ships in the English carrying trade since the outbreak of the war. It says: "Ships, which three days before the sailing of the *Persia*, on the 30th ult., could not procure more then 35 shillings per ton for return freight from India, were taken up on the 29th at £3. The ships *Crown Point* and *Isaac H. Boardman*, on their passage from Liverpool to India, were chartered in London, the former from Calcutta to England, with an assorted cargo, at £3 7s. per ton, and the latter from Rangoon to England, with a cargo of rice, at £2 per ton. Both these vessels belong to Newburyport."

ADDITIONAL FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

New Measures of the President of Paraguay —Already Dodging the Treaty—An Item in the Secret History of the Negotiation —Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

The Mission Bowlin is producing its natural effects in Paraguay. The Despot, feeling more than ever secure, since the praises and satisfaction displayed towards him by none less than an American Minister, is fast turning into a tiger, and, as I have already informed you, daily gloats his vengeance upon the best of the land. *His* steamer—one of the elements of progress, according to Judge BOWLIN; according to wiser men one of his elements of oppression and robbery—has arrived here again. I have the file of his *Semanario de Avisos* before me. The first thing which strikes my eyes is one of those decrees which LOPEZ calls *law*, and by the emission of which, whenever he has the fancy, he laughs to derision all *real law*, and each and singular of the rights of man. The one which I translate as follows, will prove to the worst caviler—aye, even to Judge BOWLIN himself—that his treaty, his pacifically made treaty, is worth exactly zero; and a perusal of the said decree ought to prevent the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. It ought even to prevent Mr. BUCHANAN, unless a long impunity in iniquity and sin has rendered him shameless in his old age—has made him forgetful of that unknown country towards whose bourne he is so rapidly traveling, and the fearful account which he *must* balance when he gets there—from sending it to the Senate for ratification. The only decent thing which remains for our President to do, is to reprobate the whole Bowlin Mission and try it over again.

DECREE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY ADDRESS TO AND DECREES.

ARTICLE I. The Judges of Peace comprehended in the capital shall form lists by name of all natives and foreigners who may be found in their respective districts without a known occupation, which proportions to them a decent livelihood.

ART. II. The same Justices of the Peace shall watch in person, as well as by their policemen, every suspicious reunion in any one of the houses of their respective districts, at all hours of the night as well as the day.

ART. III. The Captain of the Port and his employes shall keep an exact account of the crews of foreign vessels on their arrival to know whether the same crews return in those vessels, or whether some individuals remain here, for what cause, and with what object.

ART. 4. *Every foreigner who enters into the Republic with the intention to reside in it more or less time, without introducing any capital or fixed business, shall accredit the lawfulness of his arrival in the Police Office, as also the means of subsistence by some useful occupation which he may bring with him; or, if he pleases, his fitness to place himself in the service of some neighboring inhabitant, with previous advice to the Police,* WITHOUT WHICH REQUISITE HE SHALL NOT BE ADMITTED.

ART. 5. The Captain of the Port shall bear in mind that the crew lists must not include any sailor who, no matter from what cause, might remain on shore, leaving the vessel to which he belonged, and said sailor shall be informed that he must take out his passport at the Police Office, to enable him to leave the country.

ART. 6. An account shall be given to the Government every fifteen days of the fulfillment of this decree.

CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ.

ASUNCION, Feb. 22, 1859.

It is well that your readers should remark, that this decree was promulgated *eight days after* Judge BOWLIN left Paraguay, and but few more AFTER LOPEZ ratified the BOWLIN treaty, allowing *Americans to enter freely into Paraguay*, BUT *subjected to the same* RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES WHICH THE NATIVES POSSESS!!! They will, however, remark, that by an excess of bragadocia cynicism, it is dated on *Washington's birth-day*, which he knew it was the intention of General URQUIZA and Judge BOWLIN to celebrate with double patriotism, (?) on account of the honorable pence made by THEM, with Paraguay.

Article IV., of this decree, is particularly recommended to the attention of the United States Senate, as a positive proof that the whole decree is only intended to *drive away* from Paraguay, notwithstanding treaties, ALL FOREIGNERS, and leave us now every element of production, or consumption, or navigation, in the exclusive hands of the universally-monopolizing merchant-President.

Now that Mr. BOWLIN has left us, and that all the invading squadron are gone, we can consider with more calmness the *funesta historia* of this Mission. I care not what were the instructions given to Judge BOWLIN, so long as he was backed by a large force with which to carry them out. He allowed himself to be completely coopered, like a cask, by the elements of despotism, which surrounded him in Montevideo and Paraná. With these, as an *American minister*, he fraternized, refusing to hear of, or learn from, those other elements *of progress* which are to be found here, and with which all American interests are intimately allied. He TOLD URQUIZA HIS INSTRUCTIONS; he wanted to take him up with him in the *Fulton* from Paraná; and, if it had not been for the opposition of Admiral SHUBRICK, he would have done so: then and there to have treated him *à la* BOTTS *et* TYLER. Failing in this, the *Fulton* left Paraná before the arrival of LOPEZ'S steamer, which was due in a few hours. But the *Fulton*, being much swifter than the Paraguayan *Salto de Guayra*, would beat her up to Paraguay. She was, therefore, run at full speed upon a bank in the river by her native pilot, where its channel has not changed for years, and she was the *only one* of the squadron so grounded. There she lay three days, time enough to allow URQUIZA, the mediating-President-Minister, to pass her by without recognition, and arrive first in Paraguay. Once there, URQUIZA did all the diplomacy; he held frequent interviews with each of the dissident parties, and arranged with Mr. BOWLIN the terms of the satisfaction to be given to the United States. BOWLIN was unwise to imagine that URQUIZA was *his* friend, and not the friend of his cousin-german blood and education, and brother tyrant, LOPEZ, of Paraguay. URQUIZA told LOPEZ that BOWLIN had instructions *not* to go to war *for money*. That is all LOPEZ cares about. Only let him give satisfaction to the United States for insults, and the *robber-acts* of the same President will be left to a Commission of Arbitration. BOWLIN could not perceive the entire independence of his position. The extraordinary stir in the diplomatic world was no sign of the times for him. Ignorant alike of the language and the country, its history and present politics, *he sought not to learn* anything, except what his dear friend, URQUIZA, put into his head. Why, Mr. Editor, there never was such a diplomatic chance in the world, nor was there ever such diplomatic inaptitude—such a perfect and disgraceful defeat. Whence the rush of diplomatists to Paraguay? Because the downfall of LOPEZ, which was inevitable, would have destroyed forever the reign of tyranny and robber-rascality, in the region of the Plate. Why have the monarchs of Europe recognized the tyrant of France? For the same reason, "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." They *must* sustain him or down they go themselves, to that perdition which is awaiting them. If Judge BOWLIN had shown even far less firmness than the passionate mother requires to punish her refractory child, he would have procured in full the moderate demand of the American reclamation.

Our election took place here last Sunday. The Government list was *unanimously* elected. The Opposition, which represents the party of PARREIRA, of Montevideo, URQUIZA and LOPEZ, and the elements of despotism, robbery and blood, wherever they are to be found, did not even nominate its candidates; the reason, because they would have been obliged to vote for themselves, or else—die still-born. Thus have the friends of Mr. BOWLIN been treated in Buenos Ayres, when the United States, its Constitution and laws, and principles of liberty are the north-star of the rising generation.

The exports of this port for the past year have been $15,000,000. Its yearly treasury receipts $5,000,000; whilst the whole Confederation of URQUIZA foots up $2,000,000. The quotas of the public debt which Buenos Ayres created by loans during the administration of RIVADAVIA, for the purpose of conquering Spain in the upper provinces, and which debt she nobly assumed entire, are regularly paid, and it now stands in London 88@9c. on the dollar.

In addition to the noble act of the subscription in our squadron for the French sailor who blew off his arm whilst saluting our Admiral, and of which I informed you at the time, I have to note another act of courage on the part of our Navy, but of which you may have already heard. During a violent gale of wind at Montevideo—and it does blow severe there sometimes—a coasting schooner was swamped a considerable distance from the port. The three survivors of her crew gained the mast-head, expecting momentary death. French, English, Brazilian, Spanish, and American men-of-war were at anchor in the roads. None moved save the fearless American tar. To Lieut. JAMES GILLIS, a youngster belonging to the store-ship *Supply*, belongs the honor of saving three poor Italians from a watery grave; and when he called for volunteers among the liberty-men on shore from our ship, he was nobly seconded. In an hour or two he landed with his prize, captured from the cormorant grasp of the Rio de la Plata, and amidst the shouts of thousands, who dared not do likewise. Sand his name around and let it be honored as he deserves, and as it has been in the newspapers of this city.

I learn that the wife of the quarter-master, SAMUEL CASEY, I believe, who was killed in the attack on the *Water Witch* by the Paraguay fort of Itapiru, had two sons in the expedition; fine lads, who promise to serve their country with the same firmness and loyalty as their father. What a pity Judge BOWLIN does not belong to the same breed! May the $10,000 which LOPEZ has paid to the widow, be some assistance to her, though it can never heal the wounds which the t

FROM UTAH.

Interesting Developements—Mormon Outrages—Condition of the Territory.

We have received files of Salt Lake City papers to 20th April. The *Valley Tan*, (KIRK ANDERSON'S Anti-Mormon publication,) of April 19, publishes a number of affidavits of parties who have endured maltreatment from the Mormons. This evidence confirms the previous reports of the Mormon outrages, and gives full particulars of the events of which but meagre accounts have hitherto been received.

On the 26th March, Mr. ZEPHANIAH F. WARREN made affidavit before Judge CRADLEBAUGH to the following effect:

I am fifty-seven years old; I came to Utah in the year A. D. 1852; I came from Iowa to this Territory; I settled in the town of Springville, Utah County, when I came into this valley, and have realded there ever since with the exception of about seven months absence in California, in the years 1856 and 1857; I reside at Springville now, on my way home from California in the Spring of 1857, I heard of the murder of the two Parrishes and Potter; the day I arrived at Springville I saw the place where they were murdered; seeing the place and the appearance of blood, I became somewhat excited *and spoke very reprocafully of the leaving men of Springville*; however, tried to reconcile my mind enough to stay until I could dispose of my property, and get away with my family, I did not say much to anybody; unless I was interrogated, during the whole season. I heard of many threats being thrown out against me in the meeting-house by the overseers, but I did not use much caution; I was thrown off my guard by supposing that they dere not to much me. [On the night of the 31st of August, 1857, witness was roused from sleep by two Mormons, Wm. JOHNSON and Oliver MCBRIDE, and ordered to go out of his house. He found six other men in the street. What followed is narrated by himself. They were all armed with pistols, knives and guns. Earl told me to be still and go with them out of the city gate. I told them I would not go one step without the knowledge of the public. Earl seized me by the throat, saying: "D—n your old heart, if you speak another loud word (applying his knife to my throat) I will cut your throat on the spot." They then—Johnson and Earl—*took me by force and dragged me on the ground most of the time for about sixty rods*, through the gate, they then suddenly stopped, and some one said "there is som one coming; d—n him, stop him stop him;" two ran back, and the other six threw me into a fence-ditch. Earl then seized me by the throat, saying, "You d—d mid American, you will never write or talk any more about people that have been murdered." They then all but one left me, and held a private conversation on the other side of the road, lasting perhaps an hour, then six of them came back, and Earl said: "We have concluded to let you live a few days, if you will now swear before us that you will never divulge what has been done to you to-night, to any person, and go, within a day or two, and settle up your tithing, as all men in these valleys have now got to be tithed. We have declared war against the whole world, and at any time we can put you aside very easily." I did promise that I would go and settle my tithing, as they required. They then all addressed me, one by one, advised me to make friends with the Mormons, never to write any more, or try to make myself as one of the Gentiles. They then left me.

Another witness, residing in Springville, made affidavit on the 1st of April, as follows:

I have lived in Springville since 1853; was there at the time the Parrishes and Potter were murdered, had a conversation a short time before the murder with Moses Daly, Jr., he said that *they had been ordered never to let the Parrishes go out of Springville or the Territory*. Said he called on me to join them; I told him I would not. then I did not succeed; he then said, for God's sake, not to tell of it. He said the orders were from Orson Hyde; Orson Hyde had just been preaching at Springville.

On the 1st April, some remarkable developments in relation to the Parrish murders were brought out in a confession of ABRAM DUBREE. Dubree was a Mormon who seems to have been delegated by the Mormon Bishops to dog the steps of the Parrish family, and give information of their movements to the Church authorities. He swears that he was notified to attend a Council held by the Bishop, at Springville, in January, 1857, and that on that occasion the plot against the PARRISHES was arranged. The subsequent events are narrated in the confession:

"Bishop Johnson presided. There was something mentioned at this meeting about the Parrishes, that they were going to leave the Territory; the Bishop said there were some demands against them, for debts that they were owing, he did not state the debts. It was mentioned either by the Bishop or McDonald, I don't recollect which, to have an eye to and not when the Parrishes were going to start; the nom-ended or named persons to know when the Parrishes were going to leave. My name (Abraham Dubbee) was mentioned, and I objected to it; then they mentioned Potter's name; and then the Bishop decided that both Potter and myself should try and learn when the Parrishes were going to leave the Territory. The Bishop said he did not wish any one to decline when they were called upon; I then told the Bishop that I would do as well as I knew how, and Potter assented to the same; I can't recollect that Potter made any reply. Parrish the next day told me that he had given up all hopes of getting his mules, that they were gone. Parrish told me that he had seen the Bishop, and he agreed to have the horses that had been found at Bollock's, in Provo, brought back and put into the custody of Cyrus Sanford, the constable. Parrish, after this had transpired in regard to the horses, proposed leaving right away; he wanted to know if Potter said he would go too. Parrish made arrangements to start, I think it was the Saturday before the murder, I can't recollect the day exactly; Potter told me before this, a day or two, that they aimed to bring them, the Parrishes back if they started, and I went to Parrish's the next Sunday morning, and they had long gone yet. Parrish told me then that he had expected to have started the evening before, but the police watched the house so closely that he could not go out of doors. Parrish said he wanted to go that day, or that evening, but he said he could not get his things out so as to start in day time. We got into the State road and traveled south; and when we came to Dry Creek or Dry Hollow, I spoke for Potter; I called Duff, and no one answered; we traveled on until we came near the corner, and I called Duff again; I think twice. I heard some one speak, but I could not tell by the voice who it was, it was a very low sound. Just as the person spoke there was a gun fired near the corner of the fence; the ball hit Beason Parrish. I and the two Parrish boys were walking toge ther abreast. I was near the fence, and Orrin was next to me, and Beason was outside near the middle of the wagon track. Beason was west of myself and Orrin, and the ball came from the southeast, the shot struck Beason and he fell; I sprang back to the right and Orrin passed behind me; I spoke out at the time, but I don't recollect the words I said. Beason made no de duise after he fell; *then they fired again from the fence*, and I started to the west into the hollow, where it crosses the street, Orrin started back north. While I was in the hollow I saw some one who started after Orrin; this person sprang from the fence just as I was going to the hollow, as he came into the street partly on the run, he shot, from the flash of the gun, it appeared to be pointed north. This person called me; he said, "*Durfee, you need not be afraid; it was all right.*" He started then right on towards the city. I got over the fence into the same field; we came out and went back north towards the city; I went into the city through the south gate. William Bird, after I left him, *went right into the Bishop's house; Bird's clothes were some bloody*. I don't know what went on the balance of the evening. Bird washed the blood of his clothes, and he and Wilber Earl went away from, together, from the 8 Ship's. I saw the blood on Bird's clothes; William Bird told me a short time after wards that he was called in by Potter to go out there with him, and to see this deed that had been committed; he did not tell me who was with him but Potter and himself. When Orrin and I started to start *he came out from the fence and said*; he said he saw me, or he supposed it was me, when I came to the house; he asked me if I heard no call for me. I told him I did; he wanted to know why I did not come to him. I told him I did not like to, that I did not know what I meant in regard to their shooting.

The next morning after the murder I heard Bishop Johnson and Bird talking together, and he blamed Potter and Bird for not going further away with them; the Bishop said he wanted I should be satisfied about the affair, and not tell who was in it, that *if I did they would serve me the same way*; I did not know that the Parrishes were to be killed; I supposed from what Potter told me that they were to be brought back. In the second meeting which I attended Bishop Johnson said there were some of them that would see the blood run.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH had made the following entry on the docket, up on the final adjournment of his Court in Provo:

"This Court has sought diligently and faithfully to do its duty, to administer the laws of the United States and of this Territory. It could not have any other object. But at every turn it has had to encounter difficulties and embarrassments. Men high in authority in the Mormon Church, as well as those holding civil authority under the Territorial Government, seem to have conspired to obstruct the course of public justice and to cripple the earnest efforts of the Court.

The whole community presents a united and organized opposition to the proper administration of justice. Every art and every expedient have been employed to cover up and conceal crimes committed by Mormons. Witnesses have been prevented by threats of violence from obeying the summons of this Court; others that have testified have been driven to seek safety in the protection of the small detachment of United States troops stationed near here, who, it is proper to say, are here on my requisition, and for whose presence the Court is responsible. The absolute necessity of having these troops here has been fully demonstrated to all that has transpired during the session of the Court. The Grand Jury, sworn to perform a high public duty, have been nearly as willing instruments to this organized opposition to the laws of the country, and refuse to meet its obligations. A most willing inclination has been manifested to prosecute indictments and other process not Mormons for their offence, while Mormon murderers and thieves are allowed to go unpunished. This Court determined, as its action manifests, that it will not be used by this community for its own evil purposes alone, but that it will do justice to all, or it will do nothing. Not being able to do this, the Court now adjourns without day."

The Deseret *News* (Mormon) reports that there is no motion at Camp Floyd. It says:

Reports well authenticated, represent that at Camp Floyd many of the discharged teamsters and employees that came into the Territory with the army, and in the service of RUSSELL MAJORS & WADDELL, contractors, are in a state of destitution, and that a few weeks since, a company of one hundred or more went in a body to the Quartermaster, and demanded relief, in some shape, which was extended by setting them to cutting wood at fifty cents per cord.

Business in the Territory was active. Several trains of merchandise have arrived in the course of the last two or three weeks from California, by the Southern route. The *News* says:

Most of the goods brought into the Territory last year were selected by men who knew little or nothing about the country, nor what was needed by the people here, consequently a large amount of the transportation was unsalable, and those articles wanted most were soon disposed of without supplying the demand.

To supply the market, recourse was had to importation from California, and considerable quantities have been bought in San Francisco, by merchants and others in this Territory during the winter, some of which has come to hand and the balance is on the way.

There was a report, which lacks confirmation, that Governor CUMMING had ordered out the Territorial Militia, to oppose the attempt of the Federal troops to arrest parties charged with high crimes. It was stated that General JOHNSTON had obeyed the requisition of Judge CRADLEBAUGH, by sending two regiments from Camp Floyd, and that a collision between the troops and the Militia was probable.

INTERESTING FROM SONORA.

Progress of the Revolution—Successes of Pesquiera—His Address before the Capture of Mazatlan—Confused Condition of the Country—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, A. T., Sunday, May 1, 1859.

Again Sonora is a scene of turmoil and confusion—the success of PESQUIERA in taking Mazatlan has so elated his friends that they hardly know what they are about. The good fortune of PESQUIERA, in capturing the principal port on the Pacific coast, gives his present position a permanency, which, with the success of the Liberal Party at Vera Cruz, will for a long time defy all attacks from the Church Party. The possession of Mazatlan gives the Liberal Party at least $100,000 of revenue, which they much needed; with that he can easily fill up his army, and march south until he unites with the Constitutional forces from the City of Mexico.

Many Americans are leaving Sonora, fearing personal violence; this grows out of the fact that GANDARA, although at the head of the Church Party, has uniformly treated them and all other foreigners with great kindness. PESQUIERA, however, is at the head of *the party* who, on the Atlantic coast and at the City of Mexico, have uniformly extended to the foreign population protection, as well as facilities for business.

As soon as confidence is restored, Americans will again resume business in Sonora, and the foreign merchants commence importing. At present there is no merchandise in Sonora. It is hoped that American merchandise will soon be imported in this part of Mexico. For many years none but English and French goods have been sold, and the entire trade has been in the hands of the representatives of those nations.

I have translated the address of Gov. PESQUIERA before the capture of Mazatlan, with his description of the engagement. Gen. GANDARA had as usual left before the fighting commenced:

The Governor of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Division, to the troops under him:

COMPANIONS, FELLOW-SOLDIERS: The hour has come in which I shall make good the promise I made when raising the siege of Mazatlan, on the 1st of last February. We will now return to it, prepared and inspired by the glorious victory gained by you at Los Miembres. I am with you to entirely finish with the faction (party) which hopes to escape punishment behind their parapets, and who cowardly and inhumanly has sacrificed those that harmonize with us in sentiments and principles, thinking thereby to instil terror in our breasts. Soldiers! Victors of De Noria and Los Miembres! you who in Sonora and Durango, Cahuahue and Jalisco, have been gathering so many laurels; who have been so signally protected by the hand of Providence; who, far from being dispirited by reverses, have rallied by land and sea; in battles and skirmishes the same—it is you who will give the finishing blow to the dying reactionary party that now is hiding like the criminal before avenging justice. Soldiers of freedom! the arm of divine justice, the justice of the nation, are you; that mighty arm which strikes, not caring for resistance, not measuring the costacles; caring little for walls and cannon, and, despising the enemy, annihilates them with lightning rapidity, to gain the grand object—the freedom of the people! Citizens! let us do our duty, fulfill our mission. In drawing from behind their breastworks, their hiding-places, these miserable satellites of darkness. Chastise them in the name of the law they have outraged, the liberty they have attempted to enchain, and for daring to trample upon the rights of the people without shame. Let us take that place which until now has been the focus of evils suffered by the Western States, and which we will convert into a fertilizing source instead. In the name of the Constitutional Government, let us take that key so necessary to the independence and freedom of four great states; this city from which, I hope, new armies will rise to defeat the Reactionists in the very heart of the Republic.

To make worthy sons of Sonora and Sinaloa! of Chihuahua and Durango! the memory of past deeds of yours, and a slight effort, will be crowned with victory. Your price will be, that handsome city—which, if not yet ours, is only not so because we have not yet made the attempt to take it. The hour has come at last! Have confidence in your chiefs, who so many times have led you to victory; have faith in the sacred cause which we defend.

To-morrow Mazatlan, the second port of the Republic, will pay obedience to the Constitutional Government! To-morrow the sun of Liberty shall shine upon the banners of our warlike battalions! To-morrow, after victory, and after showing your moderation for the conquered, and your respect for the lives and property of the peaceable residents, let us embrace and repeat: "Mazatlan, the last bulwark of Tyranny, is ours!" Then return to your homes, to your families, to enjoy the glory which we have earned together.

Soldiers of the West! a long life to the Republic! to the Constitution of 1857! Down with the Reactionists! Down with the forts of Mazatlan! Freedom forever!

YGNACIO PESQUIERA.

CAMP OF THE CAMARONES, 2d April, 1859.

True to the word, Mezeilan was taken, after some severe fighting, on the 3d of April, when the following was issued:

MAZATLAN, 3d April, 1859.

Republic of Mexico, Government of Sonora, and Provisionals of Sinaloa.

CIRCULAR:

The western Military Division, under command of the Constitutional Governor of Sonora and Sinaloa, has, after over three hours' terrible fighting, taken possession of this important place, this morning, at a quarter past six and has again added to its laurels by its valor and constancy in defending the Constitution of the country.

The Government will soon give the detail of the memorable action fought to-day with the Reactionists of this port, and for the present only states that the place was defended by 900 men and 32 pieces of artillery with important fortifications, plenty of stores and munitions of war; that it was taken by storm (assault), and that all the forts and stores, &c., &c., fell into our hands. The enemy lost a large number in dead, wounded, and prisoners, some of which are officers of high rank and distinction. The loss of the Government, although considerable, has been less than that of the enemy, and small, if we take in consideration the resistance of the enemy while storming the eight fortified points—fortified according to all rules of war, and defended by a bravery worthy a better cause.

In giving this account to your Honor, of the heroic assault on Mazatlan, in order to transmit the same to the people of your district, I have also the satisfaction to announce to you that the Constitutional laws have been reëstablished in Sinaloa; and, our efforts being crowned with the most happy success, the Government will be able soon to carry out its promises made to the people of both States, for their sacrifices in the beginning of the campaign—in the midst of difficulties, but ever persecuted with glory and fortune, and to the benefit to the cause of the people.

MANUEL MONTEVERTTE, Secretary.

To the Prefect of the District of Hermosillo.

It has always been the misfortune of the Church Party to have a general who was "inclined to live to fight another day." Governor GANDARA is never with his army. At present it is supposed he is on his way to San Francisco.

The present treaty with the Apache Indians is destined to give us much trouble. It is only a question of time when these thieving, treacherous, and murdering Indians are to be whipped out. No confidence is placed in any treaty, by those who know anything about them.

Whenever our Government again places the Indian Department under the charge of the Secretary of War, and make experienced army officers Indian Agents, we may hope for safety from depredations.

Our Indian agents may be good men, but are mostly unacquainted with Indian character, and are often for peace when they should be for war, as they are free from hearing the cry of the residents of the old States, "Lo! the poor Indian." Army officers know Indian habits and customs, and if they have no confidence in a treaty being kept, are in a position to enforce it.

Since the late treaty, a Mr. BOAK, in the employ of the Overland Mail Company, as teamster, was attacked by a party of Tonto Apaches, a short distance below "Murderer's Grave" station, and so severely wounded that it is thought he will not recover. He received three arrows in his back, from the effect of which he fell immediately. The wagon he was driving and the mules, were captured. The conductor also states that between Sutton's Ranche and Murderer's Grave station, the stage horses were suddenly startled by the snapping of a percussion cap, or the flash of a flint lock gun, from the brush on the roadside, and so frightened that they ran away, without however doing any damage.

Several days since a party of Apaches visited the Pan gos la ranche, demanding provisions. They drove off the Mexicans, but committed no further depredations. As a result, the Mexican authorities decline making any efforts to rescue stolen property, asserting that the inhabitants of Sonora were constantly plundered by Indians from American territory, and the booty frequently purchased by Americans themselves. There is justice and truth in this reasoning, and our people will undoubtedly pay dear enough for their temporary security from Apache forays, which is maintained partially by allowing the Indians to rob the inhabitants of Sonora! The people of Sonora are denied the privilege of pursuing the Indians into American territory, and are, therefore, completely defenceless, unless they maintain a force of several thousand men, at great expense, stationed along their frontier to prevent our Indians from stealing their property.

With such a condition of things we shall lose more property by Mexicans than Indians, and with far less chance of regaining it. B.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MRS. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, FORMERLY MISS SUSAN CUSHMAN.—Liverpool papers of the 11th May announce the death in that city, on the preceding day, of Mrs. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, *née* SUSAN CUSHMAN. Mrs. MUSPRATT was a younger sister of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, by whom she was introduced to the life of an actress. The sisters appeared on the stage together in the United States, some years before the first visit of the elder to England, and divided the public favor. Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN often yielded the principal female characters to her sister, whose grace and beauty fitted her to sustain them, and herself assumed the masculine parts. CHARLOTTE left this country for England in 1845, and was followed by SUSAN in the following year. The sisters acted together at the Haymarket and in the chief provincial towns of Great Britain, especially gaining reputation by their performance of *Romeo and Juliet*—Miss SUSAN CUSHMAN sustaining the latter character. This lady's theatrical career, however, came to a sudden end. In the year 1848 she married Dr. JAMES SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, a distinguished chemist, of Liverpool, and retired from the stage to private life. She resided in Liverpool, and died in that city suddenly from the effects of a cold. The Liverpool *Post* says:

DEATH OF THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS-CHARLES, OF AUSTRIA.—A telegram from Vienna, May 11, briefly announces the death of the Archduke FRANCIS-CHARLES, father of the Emperor of Austria. The deceased Archduke was in his 57th year; born Dec. 7, 1802; son of the Emperor FRANCIS I. and MARIE THERESE, his second wife. On the abdication of the throne of Austria by the Emperor FERDINAND in 1848, the Archduke renounced the succession in favor of his youngest son, FRANCIS JOSEPH, the present Emperor, (act of Dec. 2, 1848.) Since that period the Archduke has led a quiet life. He never made any marked demonstration. He was *proprietaire* of the Fifty-second Austrian Regiment of Infantry and chief of the Third Russian Grenadiers. He had three other sons besides the reigning Emperor.

THE ARTIST LESLIE.—The following notice of Mr. LESLIE, the artist, whose death we announced yesterday, appears in the London correspondence of the Manchester *Guardian*:

"I learn with great regret—which will be shared by all your art-loving readers—the death of poor LESLIE, the Royal Academician. It did not need the evidence of a failing power in his last works on the walls of this year's Academy Exhibition, to warn his friends that the end was not far off. He has for some time past suffered from organic disease of the heart, and he never recovered the shock caused by the recent death of a favorite daughter. LESLIE was universally liked and respected; of a simple, innocent, truthful and modest nature; loving his art deeply, (within that range of it which it was given him to compass;) practicing it conscientiously and unsordidly; always accessible to young men, and generous to rising talents. He has given us some of the most charming pictures of graceful and homely humor that have been painted in this generation, impressed with the unmistakable stamp of a gentle and Christian character. I do not think any notable man has passed away from among the living of whom it might be said with more truth that he leaves not an enemy behind him."

Major Samuel Dill died at Camillus, Onondaga County, in this State, May 1, aged 91. During the Embargo, he held the commission of Major in the New-York infantry, and had command at Sackett's Harbor, and the northern frontier from the St. Lawrence to Niagara. Generals Jacob Brown and Winfield Scott served under deceased at one time, as Lieutenants. He resigned his commission in 1811, returned to Rome, commenced the practice of law, and was appointed first Judge of Oneida County. He removed to Auburn in 1813, and served as Commissary during the remainder of the War of 1812.

The Right Rev. Michael Portier, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama and Florida, died at Mobile on the 14th May. He was a native of Lyons, France; came to the United States in 1819, and was ordained Bishop in 1826. The *Mobile Register* says: "He was the founder of the flourishing Catholic College at Spring Hill, of the Convent or Academy of Visitation, and of the free schools now taught by the "Christian Brothers." It is to him that our Catholic residents are indebted for the magnificent Cathedral that now adorns the city."

The last Utah papers notice the decease of two Mormon women, who had followed the fortunes of the "Saints" through much tribulation. One of them, Mrs. Alice Main, was baptized in England, in 1837, of Heber C. Kimball; went to Nauvoo in the first migration, and, when the Mormons were expelled from Illinois, went with them to Utah, where she died at the age of 43. Another, Mrs. Charlotte A. Hardy, came from Nottinghamshire, England; left her husband there to preach Mormonism, and went nine to Utah in 1854. The devotion of the Mormons to their faith is certainly remarkable.

The inventor of lucifer matches, Mr. John Walker, Chemist, died at Stockton, Eng., early in May, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Walker made the discovery of the use of "matches" several years ago, while experimenting with various chemical substances, and for a considerable time he realized a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 1s 6d. each.

Scottish papers announce the death of Principal Lee, at the University of Edinburgh. He was one of the few survivors of the old race of Scotch divines and scholars; was elected to the Principalship of the University in 1840, and in 1844 was installed in the chair of Divinity, holding both offices at the time of his death. His age was 80.

When Miss CUSHMAN heard of her sister's illness, she hastened from Rome, and arrived in time to join with her other relatives in affording to the deceased such melancholy consolation as could be supplied by the presence of those she most loved.

Sir Arthur Aston, K. C. B., formerly British Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, and afterwards at Paris, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid from 1840 to 1843, died in Cheshire, England, early in May, aged 61.

The Rev. S. A. Worcester, well known as a Missionary among the Cherokee Indians, died recently at the Cherokee settlements west of Arkansas. He had labored in that field upwards of forty years.

Dr. Tomlinson Fort, formerly Member of Congress from Georgia, died at Milledgeville on the 16th May, aged 73. He was largely concerned in the Railroad enterprises of the State.

The Hon. Wilson Hemingway, formerly Secretary of State of Mississippi, died recently in Carroll County, in that State.

Monsignor Gentili, Bishop of Pisaro, has just died, aged 66.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans in Paris, was registered at the Banking-office of Messrs. LANGLOIS, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from April 29 to May 5, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	NEW-YORK.
F. H. Sachs,	D G Elliott and wife,
A. Van Bergen,	D. M Armstrong,
Thos. R. Clark,	James Kerr,
O. W. Dodge,	C. L. Snarpsteen,
E. Vaset,	W. S. Boyd,
W. H Doughty,	H. A. Stone and family,
V. M. Moore,	Thos Lawrence, Jr., & w.,
Thos. Owen and family,	W. B. Lawrence,
Mrs. and Miss Macy,	V. Audersen,
B. E Knownen.	S. M. Peyser,
John M. Fetcoper,	Geo. Richmond,
James E. Gail,	J. C. Berard,
H. J. McGrath,	E. W. Watson.

Pennsylvania—John B. English, F. M. Strange.
Illinois—W. S. Garnee and family.
California—S. Merritt, M. D.
Mississippi—John Knight.

A letter from Aden, April 18, announces the arrival at that place of the African explorers, Messrs. Burton and Speke. The letter states that they were both very much worn out with their toils and journeyings. It is to be hoped that the results of their extraordinary expedition to Central Africa will soon be made public. They penetrated into the country about 700 miles from the coast, and surveyed the famous lake of Unfamédsi, and several other lakes in the same longitude. Their researches tend, in some degree, to dispel the clouds which have so long hung over the sources of the Nile. The travelers saw no snow on their route, neither do they appear to have heard of any; nevertheless, they are by no means certain that it may not be found on the Kilimanjero Mountains.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Brothers Godard, the aeronauts, lately had a narrow escape from becoming the victims of popular fury on that city, in consequence of their having postponed an ascension, to witness which a large number of persons had assembled. The weather was so boisterous, that an attempt to ascend would have been attended with imminent danger. At the announcement of the postponement, the rage of some of the persons became so furious that two attempts were made to stab one of the Brothers; and it was only by the utmost exertions of the Police, aided by several English, French, and Germans, that they could be extricated from the hands of the Turks.

The following anecdote of the Queen of Spain is floating about: As the Queen, on Good Friday, was, according to custom, washing the feet of some poor old women, her Majesty's bracelet fell off, and one of the women, picking it up, offered it to her Majesty. "My good woman," said the Queen, "since the bracelet has fallen near you, keep it." Of course the woman was profuse in her expressions of gratitude. The Duchess de Mœdina Coeli, who was present, told the old woman that she would buy the bracelet from her, and a jeweller having estimated it to be worth 17,000 reals, (£4,250,) the Duchess gave that sum.

Miss Dorothee Dix has just visited the Mississippi State Hospital for the Insane, and writes her impressions. She finds a lamentable lack of the beautiful, and appeals to the charitable for relief. The condition of affairs is described as follows: "The institution has no musical instruments: no well-chosen libraries; and no illustrated periodicals—the dull monotony of the walls is not relieved by pictures and engravings—nor are there games which may incite the listless and the languid to attention, and create an impulse of pleasure and diffuse a cheerful spirit."

Ex-Commissioner Rowlin has written an other characteristic letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, in praise of the officers and men of the Paraguay Expedition. He is "proud to say" that the force, "one and all," manifested a satisfaction at the triumphs of peace, "as unanimous and as intense as if, won at the cannon's mouth, these triumphs had added fresh laurels to the national wreath. All feelings of disappointment, however natural to the occasion, were merged in one universal sentiment of patriotic joy."

A Berlin correspondent writes:—"Humboldt, in his last hours, was surrounded by his nephews and his niece, Baroness de Bulow, and retained to the end the full use of his faculties. He asked several times when the King would return, and said that he had hoped to have seen him again. Humboldt has bequeathed a large portion of his library and instruments to his old servant and traveling companion, Seifaith, who tended him for upwards of 30 years, and who is now himself bedridden."

A reverend gentleman, Mr. Fitzgibbon, in an Indiana town, was recently brought to grief through the finding of a purse of money. He advertised it, and fifty persons claimed it, none of whom gave an accurate description of the property. As he refused to deliver it, certain parties threatened to sue him and two men did so, but the Justice dismissed the complaint, and the real owner is not yet found. Meanwhile, Mr. Fitzgibbon has the money safe.

The Rev. E. F. Berkley, of St. Louis, has published a letter descriptive of his baptism of Henry Clay. The nature of the ceremony is thus described: "Mr. Clay was baptized in his parlor, at Ashland, on the 22d of June, 1847, in our usual way, by pouring a handful of water on his head, in the name of the Holy Trinity; one of his daughters-in-law and four of his granddaughters being baptized at the same time, and in the same way."

The cruelty of the Austrian rule in Italy is very forcibly displayed in the following extract of a letter from Como, April 15: "The son of our townsman VOLTA (one of the scientific glories of Italy) is a beggar in our streets, his furniture at auction, his father's voltaic apparatus under the hammer, and the municipality, reduced by war contributions, powerless to avert this disgrace. The Austrian authorities know nothing and care less about electricity or genius."

Both Baron Hubner, late Austrian Envoy at Paris, and his brother, who performs the same functions at the Tuscan Court, are born Bavarians, the army and civil service of the Kaiser being filled with aborigines of the Upper Danube. The Envoy at Florence, inferior in diplomatic ability to his brother, is far more retrograde in his tendencies, to which he has converted his Scotch wife, a Glasgow Presbyterian of the name of Farquharson.

The London *Herald* says of Bulwer: "As Sir Edward has been enjoined to abstain as much as possible from business, his attention is necessarily confined to the more urgent affairs of his department; but it is doubtful whether in the short time that will elapse before the meeting of Parliament, Sir Edward's health will be sufficiently restored for him then to resume the combined fatigue of Parliamentary and official life."

On Easter Monday there took place at Salesbury, England, the wedding of a cattle dealer, who had vowed that if ever he did get married he would ride to and from the church on a donkey. His friends kept him to his word, and provided fifteen donkeys, that they might bear him company *en suite*. This ludicrous wedding procession, headed by a fife band, went the rounds.

Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, has completed his arrangements for a balloon journey from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard. His balloon, the "Nineteenth Century," is 68 feet in diameter, and contains 60 000 feet of gas. Mr. Wise undertakes this journey chiefly as an experiment with which to satisfy himself of the practicability of his scheme of aeronauting across the Atlantic Ocean.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* acknowledges the receipt of "a breastpin" from a devout Methodist, which piece of property is to be sold, and the proceeds appropriated to the Missions in India. The *Advocate*, however, requests the brethren to sell such ware in some other market than New-York, as they bring but a trifle here, and hence the proceeds are very small.

The pawning of jewels is not confined to the crown diamonds of the State, but the Princesses of the Austrian Court are stated to be in entire intercourse with the Jews. Rumor also states that what used to be called "benevolence" in the middle ages, when the clergy opened its purse-strings, is going on with the rich monasteries all over Austria.

A lady in South Boston, a night or two ago, hearing a burglar down stairs, took her station at the head of the staircase, revolver in hand, waited till the fellow appeared, and fired. The shot struck near him, whereupon he made an ignominious retreat. The papers praise the lady's pluck. She was alone in the house.

Two Roman Catholic Bishops were consecrated at St. Louis last week: Bishops O'Gorman as Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, and Whelan as coöperator to the Bishop of Nashville. After the ceremony the new bishops went through the church bestowing benedictions upon a kneeling crowd.

Mr. Austin Brooks, editor of the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, was assaulted in the streets in that town the other day by a German named Scheremberg, who had taken offence at certain strictures of the *Herald* upon the desecration of the Sabbath by the German population.

Gerard, the lion killer, has written to his friends at Paris, to relate an extraordinary story:—In the dead body of an old lion which he had killed a few days ago, in Algeria, he found not fewer than seven balls with which the animal had been struck on previous occasions.

William Henry Adams, of Boston, Eng., the new Attorney General for the colony of Hong Kong, has ascended the social scale to his present position thus:—Compositor, reader, reporter, sub-editor, editor and newspaper proprietor, barrister, member of Parliament, and Colonial Attorney-General.

We announced, the other day, the discovery of a new *Venus* at Rome. The Roman correspondent of the London *Athenæum* states that the sum of $10 000 has been refused for the statue by the finder. The *Athenæum* says: "This is no bad test of the opinions entertained of its very great beauty."

The Newark (N. J.) *Mercury* says, letters have been received in that city from Rev. S. L. Baldwin, who went out last October as a Missionary of the M. E. Church to Fuh Cheu, China. The party reached Shanghai on the 28th of February, in 147 days from New-York—all well.

Miss Craw, a teacher in the Eaton School, in New-Haven, has been tried for cruel punishment of a boy named Samuel Smith, nine years old, but was acquitted. It appeared from the evidence that the lad was pretty soundly flogged, and that he carried the marks for some time.

There is to be a Congress of musical composers and artists in Leipsic from the 1st to the 4th of June, which will comprehend four musical performances. At the second of these, Dr. LISZT'S "*Grau Mass*" will be produced; at the third, the Mass of Sebastian Bach.

At the recent Diocesan Convention of South Caroline, the Rev. William J. Boone, Missionary Bishop of China, was present. He has resided in China a fortnight-two years, and enjured great results from the new openings in that Empire.

Mr. W. B. Davis, of Wilmington, N. C., writes a letter to the *National Intelligencer* to establish his claim as the originator of the Florida Ship canal project, which, he says, dates as far back as 1824.

A number of prominent Bostonians will pass the Summer in Europe; among them, Prof. Agassiz, Rufus Choate, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Rev. N. L. Frothingham, the Rev. Christopher T. Thayer, and the Rev. John Parsman.

Mr John C. Grannis, United States Commissioner at Cleveland, Ohio, has resigned his office, in consequence of the recent fugitive slave rendition troubles. He declines to serve in such cases.

Mr. Wm. Peace, of Raleigh, N. C., has subscribed $10 000 towards the establishment of a Presbyterian School in that city, and $20,000 have since been added. The establishment will take the name of the Peace Institute.

An enthusiastic gentlemen, answering to the name of Marble, is diligently digging into the sand at Lynn, in quest of buried pirate-treasure. The papers are making fun of him.

Professor Owen has been elected one of the eight foreign Associates of the French Institute, Department of the Academy of Sciences, in place of the great botanist, Robert Brown.

Mr. Jamiee Edward Hadnett, the New-York correspondent of various Southern papers, has been admitted to the Bar in this City.

It is probable that Clara Schumann, the celebrated pianist, will visit the United States next Fall, on the termination of her engagement in London.

Miss Martineau is shortly to publish an *Essay on England and her Soldiers*, and will demonstrate the disastrous consequences of too much red tape.

Mr. Tennyson's new poem, *Idylls of the King*, is in the printer's hand, and will be published in London by Moxon & Co.

The "Sacred Congregation of the Index" has gazetted Michelet's new book *L'Amour*, pointing it out thus for general perusal.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, has returned to England, from Cadiz and Gibraltar, where he has been staying for the benefit of his health.

Gen. Sneed, of Memphis, Tenn., has accepted the Whig and American nomination for Congress from that District.

Professor Brunnow has arrived at Albany to assume the duties of his office at the Dudley Observatory.

The Birmingham *Post* announces that Dr. Fleming has tendered his resignation as Professor of Materia Medica, at the Queen's College, in that town.

Mme. Schrœder Devrient, now Mme. von Bark, who commenced her professional career 38 years ago, recently reappeared at Leipsic at a Charity concert.

The London *Athenæum* states that Mr MONRO is engaged on the Galileo, Newton, and some other of the Oxford statues.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope has administered absolution to King Bomba by the electric wire.

Mlle. Johenna Wagner, the *cantatrice*, was married recently at Berlin to M. Jachman.

The Rev. Alexander Grigg has been elected Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Texas.

It is said that Mme. Novello intends to retire from singing in public after the present season is over.

Mlle. Titiens has arrived in London to make her first appearance at Drury Lane, as *Lucrezia Borgia*.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 24.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JURY CAUSES.—Nos. 3 to 12 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-Enumerated Nos. 49, 27, 92. Enumerated Nos. 105 to 113, 16, 63, 116, 70, 118, 120, 93, 28, 16, 12, 83, 54, 220.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 601, 445, 1921, 1635, 1079, 1841, 1647, 787, 431, 1963, 1293, 1673, 1617, 1727, 1789, 1865, 1925, 1927, 1937, 1943, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955. *Part II.*—Nos. 1559, 104, 1848, 184, 1506, 938, 1617, 1118, 1680, 1768, 1616, 1634, 1942, 1789, 1768, 1948, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1982.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 467, 536, 584, 611, 616, 617, 620, 625, 626, 581, 591, 350, 765, 212, 865, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363, 255, 862, 225, 143, 507, 428, 52, 166, 458, 610, 561, 260½, 33. *Part II.*—Nos. 524, 529, 534, 537, 575, 456, 61, 494, 539, 463, 627, 628, 629, 630, 632, 633, 635, 636, 637, 639.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

COLLISION—RULE OF NAVIGATION WHEN STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL APPROACH IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

Lucius H. Pratt vs. *The Propeller Kentucky.*—NELSON, J.—This is a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Cataract* against the propeller *Kentucky*, to recover damages in a case of collision occurring on Lake Erie on the 19th May, 1857. The Court below decreed against the *Kentucky* as to fault the sum of $19,427 75. The collision took place some twenty miles above Long Point, and several miles from the Canada shore, on the evening of the day above-mentioned. It was a clear star light night, and the lights of each approaching vessels were seen by the hands of the other, several miles from the place of collision, and were plainly in sight and observ

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MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
We have now open a splendid assortment, embracing all the novelties introduced this season, to which we invite the attention of
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Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same goods as theirs at 30 and 40 per cent. lower prices.
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19,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices.
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In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most
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Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of
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NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including the newest designs, in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.

100 PIECES FRENCH JACONETS
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AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
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Consisting of colored and black two flounced Chene Silk Robes.
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In great variety together with a superior make of
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WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a respectable young English woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and wait on a lady if necessary. Has the highest City reference, and the advertiser wishes only a respectable private family to offer. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 77 West 19th-st, near 6th-av., the third door to the right.

WANTED.—ANY LADY, ELDERLY, INVALID, or otherwise, who may require the services of an intelligent person, who for many years had the entire care of her own invalid mother, who is of kindly disposition, and perfectly reliable, and to whom a home would be more an object than a salary, can meet with such by addressing a note to A. B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of plain sewing; is very neat and smart with the needle, and a good shirt-maker; has lived three years in her last place, and is very desirous for a home; would prefer seeing to children. Call at No. 171 East 31st-st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, is an excellent laundress; would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 578 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been accustomed to the care of children from the last 16 years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at the St. Denis Hotel, at the office, 11th-st. door. Inquire for Mrs. Clarck's nurse.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family; two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED ENGLISH person a situation as attendant or companion to a lady, or as nursery governess to one or two children. High testimonials can be given from the lady she has lived with four years. Call, or address G. H. M., No. 34 East 16th st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing in the neatest style. Also, by a girl of 14; can read and write, and mind a baby. Best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; of good disposition, clean and tidy; wages not so much of an object as a good home; would do general housework; can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A VERY WILLING, NEAT GIRL, wishes a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; would take charge of an infant; would assist with chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Will be found careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who can be well recommended, a situation as chamber and waiting maid, or chambermaid and to do sewing. A letter addressed to No 254 10th av., between 26th and 27th-st., (or can be seen at this place for a few days,) will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, &c., or would do general housework separately. Best of reference. Inquire at No. 207 Bedford-st., basement, for three days. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread; will be found reliable and capable; has no objection to go in the country till Fall; best of reference. Can be seen this week, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; North River preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., 6th house from 6th-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION SY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hairdressing and French fluting; would have no objection to travel or go to the country with a lady; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kind of family sewing; would like to travel with a lady; the best of City reference given. Can be seen until suited, at No. 88 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or nursing and sewing; has no objection to country or city; the best of City reference given from the last place. Call at No. 193 7th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SIUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as nurse; has had the entire charge of children for several years; would like the care of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as waitress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244½ 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, who can cut and fit children's dresses. No objection to take care of two grown children. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid, in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a private family; also, by a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family. is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and highly respectable German girl as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing. None but respectable private families need apply, at No. 122 Franklin-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to assist in washing if required. has the best City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN who has lately returned from Europe, a situation to travel as nurse or lady's maid; none but the best of families need apply; the best of reference given. No. 43 Hammond st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress, who has no objection to take care of a few grown-up children, and does embroidery neatly. Call for two days at No. 371 West 27th st., between 9th and 10th ave.

WANTED—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; would assist in the chamberwork if required. Best of City reference. Apply on second floor of No. 119 9th-av., or address a note to E. H., same number.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and to help in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and mind a baby. Call at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, in a private family, as seamstress, or to take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG AMERIcan girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to take care of a child. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, sisters; one as chambermaid and the other as waiter. Have good City reference. Apply at No. 40 1st-av., rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen till engaged. Good reference given. Call at No 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, and will help at washing and ironing, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 Eldridge st., corner of Stanton.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at her last employer's, No. 246 31st st., between 8th and 9th ave.

TO LAWYERS, TEACHERS AND OTHERS.—A young lady of good education, (a graduate of one of the best Seminaries in the Union,) desires a steady situation as copyist, amanuensis, or governess in a family. Inquire of, or address Mr. C. WRAY, Hardware Merchant, No. 38 Chatham-st. Best of reference given and required.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES TO ENGAGE a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing, and would do family washing. Can do fine washing and fluting; has the best of reference if required. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., room No. 11.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND Every kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance; French and German spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable and trustworthy woman who has cooked for many years in the best of families in the City and country; she makes and meats, soups poultry, pastry preserves, &c.; is also an excellent baker. Will assist in the washing and ironing. Will be found steady, industrious, willing and ob

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Oratorio—Creation.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Delicate Ground—All's Fair in Love and War—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Bayadere—The Two Buzzards.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rivals—The Boarding School.

BOWERY THEATRE—Sea Waif—Red Crow.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand — The Black Walloon.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Little Katy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selbin Negro Minstrels—The Genii of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 25, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Queenstown, on the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday morning. A synopsis of her news had been forwarded in advance, from Cape Race, while the files and correspondence by the *Vanderbilt* had supplied details. We give, however, fuller and later dispatches to the hour of her departure.

The Overland California Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday night, brings intelligence that all the American residents of Hermosilla, in Sonora, had been ordered to leave the place under the penalty of death. No explanation of this sudden hostile movement is vouchsafed.

Reports of excessive committed by disappointed and starving Pike's Peak emigrants continue to reach us. A dispatch from St. Louis, founded upon a private letter from Pecific City, Iowa, gives a rumor that a party of them had attacked and captured an outward bound train, near O'Fallon's Bluffs, and that during the *melée* two persons were killed—D. C. Oakes, the conductor of the train, and Mr. Griffith, the newly-appointed postmaster at Auroraria.

Our Washington telegrams state that an extraordinary session of the Cabinet was held yesterday to determine upon the character of the dispatches to be sent out by to-morrow's steamer to our Ministers in Europe, in view of the pending war. It is understood that the neutral policy of the United States is to be defined with great particularity. The dispatches, however, which are voluminous, treat principally of our commercial relations with the hostile parties.

The New-England Anniversaries commenced in Boston yesterday, and, favored by the return of pleasant weather, promise to be very fully attended. Several meetings were held yesterday, the most important of which was that of the Tract Society. Almost the first business done, was the adoption of a resolution severing all connection with the New-York Society, and declaring a reestablishment on a national basis. A resolution, subsequently introduced, expressing kindly feelings for the New-York Society, provoked a long discussion, and was finally rejected. The officers for the ensuing year were chosen.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed an ordinance declaring the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection Acting City Inspector, when the office of City Inspector is for any cause made vacant, and adopted a resolution directing him to proceed immediately to clean the streets. The Mayor nominated Noah A. Childs for City Inspector, and the nomination was rejected. A communication from the Mayor, in reply to the report of the Special Committee to which the nomination of Dr. Fostre was referred, was read and referred to that Committee.

Mr. Charles Guidet sent in a petition to the Board of Councilmen last evening asking that the work of removing the Russ pavement in Broadway should be advertised, that it might be done by contract. Should this course not be decided upon, he offered to do the work at a rate not to exceed $1 18 per yard. In reply to a resolution of inquiry, Mr. Bustren stated that the Manhattan Gas Company had not power to prescribe the size or quality of pipe to be used in introducing gas into houses or stores.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* was yesterday thrown open to the public for inspection, free of charge, and the day being fine, a large number—some eight or ten thousand persons, paid her a visit. She lies in the *Adriatic's* berth, at the Collins Dock, foot of Canal-street, North River. Visitors will be admitted for one or two days longer.

The birthday of Queen Victoria will be appropriately celebrated by the English residents of New-York to-day. The Cunard steamer *Persia* has been hauled into the stream for the purpose of the better displaying her flags and for firing the Royal salute on the occasion.

The City, yesterday, was full of drab bonnets and serious-looking men in extremely plain attire, it being the commencement of the anniversary, or yearly meeting, of that branch of Quakerdom known as the Hicksite Friends. Their yearly meeting, which is proverbial for wet weather here, this time brought with it sunshine and pleasant weather. The straight-out Quakers are gradually disappearing, but they still make a very respectable show, as far as numbers are concerned.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month show a very great decrease compared with the earnings during the corresponding month last year. They were $558,129 in April, 1858, but only $380,342 last month, showing a decrease of $177,786.

Flour was in good request, yesterday, at improved prices. Some flour, represented as having been made of new wheat, at Augusta, Ga., was offered at $10 per barrel. Wheat was held above the views of buyers; hence, it was quiet. Corn was more sought after, at firmer rates. Provisions were in fair demand. Hog products were quoted dearer. Groceries were inactive. The sales of Rosin, especially Common, to arrive, were more extensive. Cotton was moderately inquired for, at unaltered figures. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Mr. Smith O'Brien at Albany.—We published, yesterday, Mr O'Brien's speech at Albany. This gentleman's original purpose of abstaining from interfering with politics during his brief stay among us was wise. He has not been fortunate in swerving from that policy, even on the single point of Know-Nothingism, or in the information he displays while discussing it. It is, perhaps, not strange that politicians should be willing to avail themselves of Mr. O'Brien for party purposes, for such things are common; but that his general good sense should permit him to be thus made use of is certainly surprising. He cannot be aware of the effect which his intermeddling will produce, or that he is contributing to increase the feeling which he denounces. His case furnishes another instance of the fact that strangers never describe the interior policy of this country, or discourse upon its politics, without committing the most pitiable blunders in matters of fact.

Mr. O'Brien is to be received in this City with appropriate and well-deserved honors, both by the municipal authorities and his own countrymen. He has made an extended tour through the United States, seen many of our public men, inspected our institutions, North and South, and will be prepared to contribute important additions to the somewhat scanty knowledge of this country enjoyed by the people of Great Britain.

English Panics and French Invasions.

If Charles Fox was right in the preference he expressed for "the old Parliamentary word 'jealousy,' over the modern word 'confidence,'" then England is certainly as safe from continental coalitions as the extreme of nervous anxiety can make her. There was a time in English history when the "inviolate island" laughed all foreign threats to scorn, and met even the terrible peril of the great Armada of Spain with a front of haughty defiance. But that time seems to have passed by. The Press and the orators of England have now no capital stock so rich in sure returns of interest and excitement, as the chronic terror of invasion which seems to have fixed itself in the British mind. On the slightest disturbance of the continental relations of the Great Powers; on the least appearance of unusual activity in the dock-yards of France; on the merest rumor of a new combination between one or more states of Europe, not commonly united in their policy, England at once sets up her outcry of distress. Her leading journals thunder alarm over the land, her parliamentary candidates make the hustings ring with the "dreadful notes of war;" her captains take down the sword of Wellington, and her poets-laureate take up the lyre of Tyrtæus. If England were consciously the weakest or the wickedest of Powers, her conduct in this respect would be perfectly reasonable. If she knew herself to have fairly earned the hatred of all the world, and felt herself unequal to resist the onslaught of avenging Justice, one might attribute her propensity for panics to ceasee that would be rational, at least, if not respectable.

As things actually are, we are content to see in these singular performances of our trans-Atlantic kinsmen only an exaggeration of certain traits which mark our own national character. What the "British outrage" is to the public of America, that the "French invasion" is to the public of Great Britain; the expression of a sort of traditional nervousness inherent in the race, and a lively reminiscence of the history of the Past. But however these exhibitions may be accounted for, they are far from creditable to the character, and far from favorable to the influence, of the nation to which they are habitual.

Our own national "craze" is absurd enough; but it is not quite so humiliating to our self-respect, nor quite so damaging to our prestige, as the analogous lunacy of our cousins. Nor are our attacks of so frequent recurrence.

Since the peace of 1815, we have not, we believe, been "insulted" by Great Britain, nor driven to the desperate resolve of annihilating the British Empire above five or six times, and none of these crises, with the exception of the "war of 54:40," has exerted any very serious effect upon our national Constitution or our current expenses. They have all passed off in the comparatively innocuous form of abusive demonstrations against "perfidious Albion," and their worst result has been the deepening of the popular prejudice against all British institutions and all possible British Governments. We are inclined to think that nine out of every ten Americans would always enter upon the consideration of any quarrel that might arise between this country and Great Britain with a firm conviction that the word of no British Minister is ever to be trusted on a point in dispute with America. This is a state of things which we are inclined to lament, but on the British theory of international dealings it must be regarded by our kinsmen as a highly commendable state of caution and prudence. For to this complexion have the vast majority of British statesmen and British subjects too, fashioned themselves, in regard to all foreigners in general and to the French in particular. Whatever Prince, Potentate or people happens to differ with England on a question of policy, is thereby convicted at once before the tribunal of British opinion of the blackest villainy. When an American President resisted, in 1812, the British claim to board American men-of-war in search of British seamen, it was clear that the astute and unprincipled Yankee was merely availing himself of a pretext for profiting by England's embarrassment in a general war. When a French King objected, in 1840, to the insolent exclusion of France from a treaty for the settlement of the East, it was clear that he was merely seeking to build up a power in Egypt which might enable him to cut off England's communication with India. When the Czar Nicholas, in 1853, attempted to complete the arrangements on which a succession of English Ministers had complaisantly smiled ever since 1829, and to enforce claims which Tory Lord Aberdeen and Whig Lord John Russell had united in countenancing, it was clear that he was a monster of deceitful ambition, a common burglar, and a dishonorable perjurer. When the King of Prussia, in 1854, preferred the peace and progress of his own realm to the policy of the Western Allies, it was clear that he was a base and vulgar palterer, who deserved to be taught his duty as an independent Prince, and to be forced to do it.

But of all offenders against the unsuspicious honesty of Great Britain, no one is so pertinacious or so profligate as France. In the midst of the profoundest harmony; in the most unreserved moments of international confidence and affection; when Lord Mayors and Prefects are exchanging civic embraces, and Queens and Emperors are saluting each other with the kiss of peace, this unregenerate and diabolical nation is always plotting the obliteration of England and the misery of the Isle of Man. Between the accession of Louis Philippe in 1830, and his abdication in 1848, England had an attack of "French invasion" no less than five times, although during the whole period of the reign of the "Napoleon of Peace," France never possessed a navy of one-half the strength of the English fleets. The Republic of 1848 had hardly been acknowledged by the Court, before it received the compliment of a panic from the people of England. The *coup d'état* of 1851 was of course immediately welcomed on the Northern side of the channel with a spasm of unprecedented violence. The coronation of the Prince-President as Emperor gave birth to still another panic, in the course of which Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell took occasion mildly to allude to the new sovereign as a "pirate and a traitor." The pirate and traitor, however, instead of piecing himself against England, joined that Power cordially in repelling the pretensions of the Czar, and though there were flying rumors about the time of the battle of Inkerman, that France would assuredly take advantage of England's distresses in the war to break the alliance and invade her sacred shores, no such calamity really came to pass, and for nearly a year England consented to be so incredibly credulous as to believe that a Napoleon might be almost as honest as a Guelph. The completion of Cherbourg, however, and the splendid revelation then made of the naval progress of France, restored things to their normal condition. The national skepticism had its full and fearful course, and glorified itself exceedingly. The people who had been ready to make war with France in January, because certain French colonels talked of chasing the would-be assassins of their Emperor into that "vile den" of London, in July thought it quite proper and natural to speak of the French as a nation of slaves, and of the Emperor Napoleon III. as a "liar," a "traitor," a "crowned assassin," an "unscrupulous conspirator." Nevertheless England was not invaded.

A year has passed on, and brought in due course its own new alarm. This time there can be no mistake. Two villains instead of one are at work now. Two Imperial reprobates, whose united naval force far outnumbers that of England, and whose military strength is more than a match for all Europe beside, are banded now to "destroy the only refuge of liberty in Europe." There is no time to be lost. All England must take to its ships or its rifles. By land and sea the sons of Albion must gather, to ward off the blows of "a conspiracy threatening her with the greatest danger through which she has ever passed!"

If the Press of the United States had uttered against England and her Government, one-half of the insolent charges leveled by the Press of England, during the last six weeks, at the rulers of Russia and of France, our amiable cousins, rich as is their vocabulary of vituperation, would have been at a loss for words to describe the devilish license of Democratic writers. If the people of the United States had exhibited, on the news of a general European coalition, one-half the perturbation excited in England by the mere rumor of a treaty which nobody professes to have seen between two States profoundly at peace with England, for the purpose of securing objects which England herself can find no rational ground for denouncing, the world would have been justified in demanding an inventory of our dominions, in administering upon us as a defunct State. In all the earth, England, we are sure, has no such enemy as herself. If the leaders of her public would but prevail upon themselves to believe that other Powers may really have objects of their own which do not involve the destruction of Great Britain; if they would but abdicate that sublimity of cant and self-conceit in which they sit aloft surveying mankind, and see in every movement of every nation about them only an open or a secret demonstration against the honor, the dignity, and the egotism, unselfish virtue of England, it is just possible that they might make the influence of their country respected and useful abroad, without weakening her strength at home, and escape the ridicule now provoked by her domestic panics, without increasing in the least her exposure to the very improbable perils of foreign invasion.

A Very Pretty Quarrel.

We have often referred to the brilliant promises with which Mr. Buchanan opened his reign, and particularly to the expectations he held out to every body of a great military triumph in Utah. He attacked the Saints on two sides at once—assailed them both with weapons of war and moral suasion. A peace commission and an expeditionary army marched on them in parallel columns. Whether they fought or argued, the triumph of the Administration was certain. Brigham Young, with all his tact and cunning, could devise no way of saving himself from a forced contribution to its glory. Whether General Johnston pounded him into submission, or Colonel Kane talked him into it, made no difference. He had in any case to march in chains behind the Consul's chariot.

As we all know, there was no fighting. The Peace Commission did the business. The error of his way was made plain to the high-priest—and the whole Mormon nation accepted the American yoke with due humility. The Guerillas laid down their arms; the passes were opened; the army marched on to the capital; Governor Cumming was duly installed; the United States Judges reassumed and proceeded to purify their sullied ermine; and Mr. Buchanan appeared before the world as the solver of the toughest problem which the nation has had submitted for its consideration since the foundation of the Government. Any little mistakes that were made about that Lecompton affair were at least amply atoned for in Utah.

However, we had hardly reassumed our legitimate sway over this stiff-necked people, when it became apparent that, in spite of their dutiful demeanor towards Mr. Buchanan, and their wholesome dread of his vigor, there were really amongst the members of their Church, in good and regular standing, a large number of as thorough-peced cut-throats and brigands as ever graced any community with their presence. It appeared that, during the short interval of Mormon rule, overt acts of resistance to the authority of the United States were not the only sins of which the Saints had been guilty. A large number of murders, robberies, and outrages of every degree, had been committed on the persons and property of people within the peace of the United States, and entitled to its protection. To have included offences of this sort in the general amnesty, would have been a stretch of ridiculous clemency of which even the great heart of James Buchanan was not capable. The ability of the Government to deal out punishment on the offenders, many of whom were known to be flourishing in unabashed publicity in the Salt Lake City, in no way ashamed of their performances, was a capital test of the reality of the Mormon submission.

This test has been applied, and the result has been very curious. The very first infusion of the common-law doctrines on the subject of murder and pillage into Mormon ethics, bids fair to produce civil war and anarchy. In other words, when our venerable President began to pluck the fruit of his great victory, he found it all a Dead Sea fruit—rosy as New-Jersey apples on the outside, and all ashes under the skin. The minute the Courts were opened, and the Mormons were summoned on the Grand and Petty Juries, they refused either to present or convict anybody, no matter of what offence he had been guilty, and threatened violence to all Gentiles and traitorous Mormons in attendance on the Courts. The United States Judge found himself under a spell. The criminals were there, and the juries were there, and the *corpora delictorum* were there, and the law was there, and the executioner—in short, all the appurtenances and paraphernalia of pure justice. But the juries, and the judge, and the criminals, and he offences, and the executioner and jailer were found to have nothing whatever to do with each other, and the only result of "holding Court," which, at one time, seemed at all probable to his Honor the Judge was that his Honor himself would receive "a licking," at the hands of the "jurors aforesaid." In this extremity he called in the aid of a military force, to protect him, and General Johnston declared his intention to stand by the Courts and enforce the law. At this juncture Mr. Buchanan's skill and tact both in taking his measures and choosing his men made themselves fully apparent. Under an ordinary, commonplace, incompetent President, the Courts, the Executive and the army would have worked together in stupid, humdrum harmony, and done something towards restoring to the Territory the reign of a monotonous tranquillity. Our present Administration does not do things, however, in this milk-sop way. It makes confusion worse confounded, we presume, in order to show the world from what absurd embarrassments the American nation can, when the pinch comes, extricate itself unaided. The Mormon difficulty, when Mr. Buchanan entered the White House, consisted simply of the rebellion of a percel of lecherous fanatics against a powerful Government, an affair to be crushed by three or four battalions and a couple of batteries; but, under his skillful manipulation, it has now resolved itself into a civil war between the Federal General in command of the regular troops, aided and abetted by the Judge of the Federal Court on the one side, and the United States Governor and the Mormon militia on the other. This grave fact was announced with proper solemnity in Mr. Buchanan's organ in this City yesterday morning. "It would appear," says the *Herald*, "that the differences so long existing between the Executive and the Judiciary are about to result in a collision between the United States troops under General Johnston, and the Mormon militia under General Wells, five thousand of the latter having been called out by Governor Cumming," &c., &c.

We defy Miramon and Juarez themselves to produce a prettier piece of anarchy in the time than this is, and we congratulate the country on the ingenuity of our venerable Chief Magistrate.

Corrections of the Constitution.

Mr. Buchanan's new organ, the *Constitution*, employs itself chiefly in correcting misstatements respecting the Administration. The Republican journals furnish it a great deal of work, and those of its own political household about as much. Between the two it is kept uncomfortably busy. For several days past, as we are informed in its issue of Saturday, the organ has been disquieted by "dark hints in various papers" that

"through the interference of third parties, a meeting had been arranged, and had actually taken place, between the President and Senator Douglas, at which their political differences were satisfactorily adjusted."

"So long as these assertions were confined to the mere conjectures of newspaper correspondents," the *Constitution*, as became the dignity of its position, paid little attention to them. But at length it sees the reconciliation "positively affirmed in the Charleston *Mercury*," by a Washington Correspondent, who is indorsed by the *Mercury* as reliable, and the organ hastens "to give the fullest and most unequivocal denial" to the statement.

"No such interview has taken place, nor has anything been said or done by the President which could give the slightest foundation for the report."

That, we suppose, settles the question. Buchanan and Douglas are still at war, and likely so to remain. The President is manifestly anxious not to be misapprehended on this point, especially at Charleston.

When the *Mercury* published the letter in question from its "reliable" correspondent, it indulged in some significant editorial comments, the burden of which was that the Southern Democracy would not think of supporting a man for the Presidency who held such opinions in respect to slave property as have been avowed by Douglas, and that any candidate who looked for Southern support, must maintain the duty of Congress to protect such property in the territories. This seems to be settled upon as a *sine quâ non*, and we, therefore, witness Mr. Buchanan's prompt disclaimer of all sympathy with Douglas.

Whether the South will adhere to the dogma in question in the Charleston Convention, may, perhaps, be regarded as uncertain; for, when delegates meet from all sections of the Union, anxious for victory, and intent upon the means to secure it, concessions are apt to be made which, under other circumstances, would be scouted. We have seen such things, and shall see them again. But, if the Democratic platform of 1860 is to embrace the plank referred to, the Charleston *Mercury* and its friends may as well understand first as last that their candidate, be he who he may, cannot carry a single Free State. He will have difficulty enough to do so under the most favorable circumstances, and without such a millstone tied to his neck. But, let it once be understood that he is pledged to give special protection to slave property, and his votes north of Mason and Dixon's Line will not be worth counting.

The Wealth of the West.

During all the months of the late Winter the public mind of the Western States was agitated by visions of wealth believed to be within easy grasp of an adventurous population. The treasures thus coveted lay not in their exuberant soil. Three successive seasons of failure had saddened the hearts of Western husbandmen, and almost shaken confidence in their fertile lands. Late Springs, followed by rainy Summers, proved disastrous to the productions of the earth, and to the hopes of those who tilled it.

Their gloom at length caught a ray from the newly discovered gold fields, and they were in a frame of mind to receive eagerly and credit with slight scrutiny the tales of treasure to be found at Pike's Peak.

Accordingly with the opening Spring the great Valley poured forth its thousands to dig for gold. They left behind those prairies whose almost fabulous fertility had, in former years, drawn them from Eastern homes, and rushed headlong across the plains, where the shining ore was expected to reward all their labors and privations. Next Fall they trusted to return enriched and content.

That dream is over. Before the Summer has begun they are hasteaing back, hungry, naked, and desperate. The gold was a delusion; they rush from its reputed locality as from the embrace of death. Not a few indeed have perished in their mad endeavor to become suddenly rich, while those who survive are but too happy to return to the homes they so lately abandoned.

While they have been absent Nature has not been idle. Her beneficent hand has clothed the earth with richest verdure. The fields of the Mississippi Valley are covered with grain. Everywhere the promise of unwonted plenty greets the eye. The crops, now whitening for the harvest in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, surpass in value all that the most sanguine expected from Pike's Peak. It is at home that the deluded miners should have delved for treasure. The earth may seem a capricious, but never is an unkind, mother. She rewards, always, the labors of the husbandman.

At the present time we have, from every quarter of the country, but more especially from the Western States, intelligence of crops abundant almost without parallel. Should no untoward change take place, the products of the West will constitute a fund of wealth better, far better, than the utmost anticipations ventured to claim from the diggings at Pike's Peak.

The City Inspectorship.

The streets sink deeper and deeper under the mud, while the Mayor and Aldermen get further every week from the settlement of the question who shall clean them, and once more let down the light of the blessed sun upon the cobble-stones. Last evening the Aldermen so amended an existing ordinance as to authorize, in case of a vacancy in the office of City Inspector, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to do the traditionary duties of that officer, which being translated, means that Richard C. Downing, on a salary of $2,500, should continue the dirty policy of his late distinguished chief—and probably his long training fits him better than any other man, in the Aldermanic estimation, to do nothing, and preserve for the City its sonr, unwholesome odor until Summer sets in. This indirect nomination was eminently fit to be made, by the men that made it—certainly in no other sense. It is possible, that according to the Mayor's suggestion to the Board of Health yesterday, Mr. Downing might very well manage the removal of night-soil, and street-cleaning, under the direction of the Mayor; but to make him City Inspector, would be simply to sound the trumpet for Moaton's resurrection, before the first flush of joy at that defunct officer's removal were fairly over.

Meanwhile, Mayor Tiemann shook again the confidence of sanitary reformers in him, by sending in the name of Noah A. Childs for City Inspector. Mr. Childs is a very worthy citizen and a consistent Democrat. He served the Eleventh Assembly District in the Legislature of 1858 and 1859 honestly and creditably. But there was force in Alderman Stara's objection to him—that he kept his swill-milk stables in a very filthy condition; and no man who keeps a stump-tail milk establishment in such a filthy state as to disgust swill-milk men, is fit to be inspector of nuisances, and head of the Health Department of such a City as New-York. Mayor Tiemann has been unfortunate in his later nominations. The faith that he formerly professed as to the qualifications of a City Inspector he seems to have forsaken. His new nominee was promptly rejected of course.—the factious policy of the Aldermen leading them at last, by a blunder, to do a very good thing.

But in reply to the report of the Select Committee on the nomination of Dr. Fosrea, the Mayor sent in a message last evening that did him credit. With a protest against the doctrine of the report, he reads them a wholesome lesson on Democratic usages, argues well the question of aldermanic right to "advise" as well as "consent to" a nomination, quotes Kent and Story, and Madison and Andrew Jackson, and again protests, and puts his protest on file, against their riotous usurpation of power. All this while the streets fester with filth, and Summer, with its heavy pack of pestilence, leaves in sight.

Simply Sam Slick.—It appears, after all, that Sam Slick has not been Knighted, and he is only Mr. Samuel Slick, though having been elected a member of Parliament at the last election, he can add an M. P. to his name. The Judge Hallibburton who has had knighthy honors bestowed upon him, is the Chief Justice of Nova-Scotia, and a much older man than "the old Judge," who brought himself into notice, not by his judicial career, but by caricaturing the Yankees.

Genuine Notes with Forged Signatures.

New-York, Monday, May 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The amount of genuine notes with forged signatures of the Brighton Market Bank already returned in Wall-street is several thousand.

This morning we received a dispatch from Nashville, announcing that packages of notes of the Bank of Chattenooge have been received there with forged signatures, and almost simultaneously the express brings large amounts of these in the street. This is the fourth like fraud within a fortnight.

Yours, respectfully, THOMPSON BROS.

Timely Accession to our Naval Force.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this time, when hostilities have actually commenced which may end in the utter subversion of the existing relations of European nations, and may involve *us* as well; when we have so much at stake, so many interests to defend, neutrality to enforce, commerce to protect, the inviolability of our flag to assert, it is most gratifying to know, that the redoubtable "coal-barge and canal fleet" which has returned in triumph to our shores, after spreading consternation through Paraguay, *will actually become the property of our Government!* It is even so. These formidable vessels of the Cromwell Line, it is to be hoped, will soon display their smoke-stacks in the Mediterranean, and make our maritime power *justly* appreciated. How eagerly will our friendship be courted when these novel infernal machines make their appearance among the belligerents! How jealously and suspiciously will they be watched!

These thoughts were suggested, and my bosom caused to swell with patriotic emotion by the sight of the two noble war-steamers which had just anchored off the Navy-yard, as I crossed the Peck-slip Ferry last evening. The investment of a penny will enable all who are disposed to, enjoy the sight; it is well worth the money!

Provision for Retired Army Officers.

The following petition is in circulation for signatures among the officers of the Army:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned officers of the United States Army, believing that a law making just and honorable provisions for the retirement from active service of such officers of the Army as have become, from any cause not dishonorable in itself, unable to meet all the requisitions of such service, would be highly conducive to the efficiency of the Army, and just to those who still have to perform that service, respectfully beg leave, through this their humble petition, earnestly to commend the subject to the favorable consideration of your honorable bodies, and to pray that you will be pleased to make such enactments on the subject as are required by the interests of this branch of the public service.

Another Presidential Candidate.—The Chester (Pa.) *Republican* strongly recommends the Hon. Jose M. Read, one of the Supreme Court Judges of Pennsylvania, as a proper man to be nominated for President by the Republicans, and claims that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, named him in a speech in the Senate last Winter, as likely to be one of those from among whom the nominee of that Party would be taken. The *Republican* claims for Mr. Read all desirable qualifications, moral and intellectual, as well positive as negative. It especially insists that he has a clean record, and is, therefore, unassailable.

Advertising Agency.—As the benefits of advertising become more generally understood, a class of *agents* naturally grows up through whom advertising in any or all the journals of the country may be easily and safely effected. John Hooper & Co. have recently opened an office of this sort in the Times Building, and their announcement will be found in another column. From long business experience with them we know them to be enterprising, accurate and perfectly reliable, and that any business intrusted to their hands will be carefully and properly done.

Sir Francis Sykes and his brother, Capt. Sykes, of H. B. M. Life Guards, are in town, having just returned from their late hunting tour in Florida. They bring with them many trophies of the chase. We understand they intend tasting the wild sports of the West ere long. They are stopping at the Stevens House. We also notice the name of Lord Francis Conyngham (son of the Marquis of that name) at the same hotel.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Difficulty in Selecting a Postmaster at Philadelphia—Surveyor-General of Utah—Policy of the United States during the European War, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, May 23.

Mr. Westcott is to be removed from the Post-office at Philadelphia, and the Administration find it difficult to fix upon his successor. N. B. Brown was strongly urged, but the opposition of the liquor-dealing Democrats of that city proved too weighty. Jo. Severance, of the *Argus*, who was promised the position of Superintendent of Public Printing, but afterwards disappointed, stands the best chance. Mr. S. resigned the office of Naval Storekeeper to relieve the President from embarrassment. Jesse Jamieson is Judge Campbell's pet candidate, but this morning the name of John Robbins, Jr., was presented, and in the contest he may be selected, if he will accept, as his appointment will be satisfactory to all parties.

Col. Sam. A. Stambaugh has been appointed Surveyor-General of Utah, and has accepted.

The Cabinet were in extraordinary Session this morning, considering the dispatches which are to go out in Wednesday's steamer to our Ministers in Europe, defining with great particularity the policy of the United States in view of the present war. Those dispatches are voluminous, and treat principally of our commercial relations with the belligerent parties.

Mr. Bishop, the new Commissioner of Patents, was sworn into office to-day, and enters upon the discharge of his official duties to-morrow.

Señor Mata had a short interview with Secretary Cass to-day. He has received no authority to negotiate a treaty here. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, May 23.

There was an extraordinary session of the Cabinet to day, called to consult on business connected with the State Department. It is understood they passed upon the form of dispatches to our Ministers abroad, to be communicated to the Courts to which they are respectively accredited, setting forth the neutral position of our Government in view of the pending European hostilities.

The Hon. W. D. Bishop, the recently appointed Commissioner of Patents, arrived here to-day, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Secretary Cass and Señor Mata this morning, had a conference on the subject of Mexican affairs.

The Philadelphia Post office question continues to excite much comment, and it is now thought that John Robbins, Jr., will succeed Mr. Westcott.

The President has appointed Colonel Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, Surveyor-General of Utah.

There is no doubt that immediate measures will be taken for protecting the Government contractors' trains from apprehended attacks thereon by the famished Pike's Peekers.

The expenses of the collection of the revenue in New-York will, at the commencement of the next quarter, be reduced to the extent of $100,000 annually.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, May 23.

The new Mexican Mail of the 2d inst. arrived at Independence last night.

The Overland Mails from Stockton of February and March, arrived at Santa Fe on the 1st. They had been driven back to the crossing of the Colorado by the Mohave Indians.

A letter dated Fort Yuma, May 4, informs the *Republican* that Colonel Hoffman has concluded a treaty with the Mohave Indians.

News by the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Sunday, May 22.

The California Overland Mail of the 29th April arrived last night.

The Oregon State Democratic Convention had nominated Lansing Stout for Congress, and the Republicans nominated David Logan.

All the American residents of Hermosillo, Sonora, had been ordered to leave the city under penalty of death. No cause is assigned for this sudden hostility to Americans.

Later from Porto Rico.

Baltimore, Monday, May 23.

We have St. John's, P. R., dates of the 6th inst. Capt. Sheffield, formerly master of the brig Julia, of Boston, was still in prison, the charge against him not having been yet decided.

The schooner *Venice* was to sail for New-York on the 6th inst.

Anniversary Week in Boston.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

Boston, Monday, May 23.

After a long rain, the weather has cleared up genially, and the indications are favorable to an unusually large attendance at the anniversary meetings this week.

At the business meeting of the Peace Society this afternoon, the Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D. L.L. D., was elected President in place of the Hon. W. Jay, deceased, and the other old officers were generally chosen.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts of the past year to have been $4,783 18, and the expenses $4 619 43, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of only $163 38. The Society has issued during the year about twelve millions of tract pages.

This evening a public meeting was held at Park-street Church, when the Rev. Geo. B Cheever pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the late President.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The American Educational Society held their annual meeting, to-day, and elected most of their old Board of officers. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year, $23 108 50; the expenditures, $19,528 94; the permanent fund is $79,344. Four young men and twenty-seven institutions have been aided during the year.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association held their annual meeting this evening. The receipts of the year were nearly $4 000; the expenditures $3 677, and the building fund amounts to $14,787.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Massachusetts Bible Society held their annual meeting to-day. The receipts of the year, $13,256; the expenditures, $22,330. The following officers were elected:

President—The Hon. Samuel H. Walley.

Vice-Presidents—The Rev. N. L. Frothingham.

Treasurer—George R. Sampson.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Tract Society held their annual meeting this afternoon. The annual report shows the receipts $57,859; expenditures, $52,450, and the total assets of the Society $34,165.

A resolution to retire from connection with the New-York Society was taken up.

Mr. Rand moved the adoption of the resolution, as follows:

Whereas, The American Tract Society in Boston was originally incorporated as a national society, and afterward, by its own vote became a branch of the American Tract Society in New-York; and

Whereas This Society, at its last annual meeting, voted that greater energy and efficiency would be imparted to the tract system by a return to its original *status*; and

Whereas, The experience of the year now closing has only served to confirm the propriety of this decision; therefore

Resolved, That the vote of this Society in 1825, that it become a branch of the New-York Society be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that this Society resume its original position as an independent national institution. It is to be hoped, that should the relation, which has existed for so long a time and from which its past years so great an amount of good has resulted be thus terminated, the two Societies may henceforth operate in their different spheres with harmony and greatly increased usefulness in promoting the glory of our common Lord and the salvation of souls.

Without discussion, it was almost unanimously adopted, there being but three or four nays out of about two hundred gentlemen present.

Another resolution was offered, by the Rev. Mr. Copp, expressing kindly feelings and sentiments toward the New-York Society, which occasioned considerable debate, and was indefinitely postponed by a nearly unanimous vote.

Several amendments to the Constitution were adopted, this being rendered necessary by the severance from the New-York Society.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the publication during the present year of any well written tract or tracts, which may be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiments of all Christian men against the Slave trade, and to set forth its great wickedness against the national will, meet with the warm approbation of the Society.

The following officers were then elected:

President—The Hon. Genesa N. Briggs.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Ropes, Esq.; the Hon Samuel Williston, the Hon. Jacob Sleeper and the Hon. Francis O. Watts, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Francis D. Wayland, D. D., of Rhode Island; the Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., of Connecticut; the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng,

D. D., of New-York; the Rev. Albert Barnes, the Hon. Wm. Jessup, Pa.; Samuel C. Aiken, D. D., of Ohio; the Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, D. D., of Illinois; the Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., of Missouri.

Directors—The Hon. Rich'd Fletcher, the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts; the Rev. Benj. Tappan, D. D., of Maine; the Rev. Chas. Walker, D. D., of Vermont; the Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Massachusetts; the Hon. Barnas Sears, D. D., of Rhode Island; the Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D. of New Hampshire.

Treasurer.—N. P. Kemp.

New School Presbyterian Assembly.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, May 23.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to-day, the annual report of the Church Extension Committee was read. The receipts are seventy per cent. in advance of last year, its field of operation is daily widening, and increased contributions are required. Reports of the correspondence with foreign bodies, including a letter from the Evangelical Churches of France were read. The Rev. Mr. PARKIN, from the Association of Massachusetts, made an address in an excellent spirit. An overture from the churches in Kentucky, desiring to resume their connection, was referred. The Rev. JUDSON PERKINS, a Missionary, from Persia, delivered an address.

Desperate Outrages by Disappointed Pike's Peak Gold-Seekers.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 23.

A private letter, dated Pacific City, Iowa, states that a report had just reached that place that a party of starving Pike's Peak emigrants had attacked and captured the outward bound trains, near O'Fallon's Bluffs, and that during the *melée* D. C. OAKES, conductor of the trains, was killed, and Mr. GRIFFITH, the newly-appointed postmaster at Aurararia, *en route* to take charge of his office, was hung by the desperadoes.

Desperate Murder in Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, May 23.

In this village, late Saturday night, JOHN MCKEEN was called to his door by three rowdies, named PETER MCDONALD, JOHN BAIN and THOMAS KELLY, when MCDONALD stabbed him through the heart. The murderer was arrested last night. MCKEEN was a native of Hinsdale, N. H., highly respected, thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children. His remains were escorted to the dépôt, for Hinsdale, this morning, by the Fire Companies of the town and a band of music.

Marine Disaster.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, May 23.

On Saturday, eight miles N. E. of Cape Fear Bar Light, the pilot-boat *Baker* fell in with one-third of the starboard bow of the wreck of a supposed schooner of 80 tons with a white bottom and red streak. The name "*Dewsel*," in yellow letters, was on the entwater. The vessel is supposed to have belonged to Baltimore.

Malicious Destruction of Telegraph Wires.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 23.

During the past few days, the Cape Race and other lines in this Province have been repeatedly cut, and large quantities of the wire removed, with the evident intention of preventing the transmission of the European news.

Railroad Casualty.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 23.

D. BLENDELL, brakesman on the Northern Central Railroad, was run over and killed this morning, 20 miles from this city, where he resided.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 23.

GUENTHER'S millinery establishment, No. 284 Washington-street, was destroyed at 12 o'clock to-night. Loss about $6,000.

Suicide.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, May 23.

Mrs. EDWARD FERREE committed suicide, yesterday morning, by cutting her throat with a razor from ear to ear. She had been dejected and melancholy for some time, and is supposed to have been deranged.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, May 23.

Part of the crew of the American ship *Undaunted*, which arrived yesterday from Boston, have been lodged in jail for stabbing the Captain.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 23.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 11th instant, arrived at this port yesterday with 113 passengers. News anticipated.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, May 22.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock, Saturday, all well.

ECCLESIASTICAL MOVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly—Opening Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, May 20, 1859.

The General Assembly of the O. S. Presbyterian Church commenced its Seventy-first Session yesterday, at 11 o'clock. Considering the immense proportions of the Church, it could hardly be expected that a city which was only laid out in 1821 could provide accommodations for its Supreme Court. There is little to be complained of on that score. On the contrary, hospitality has been driven to the utmost stretch, and all Commissioners and *attachés* of the Assembly are comfortably housed. The first thing attended to, on such occasions, is the preaching of the opening sermon by the Moderator. Dr. SCOTT, of San Francisco, being the Moderator of the expiring ecclesiastical year, was eagerly looked for, but up till the canonical hour he was not heard of. In such an emergency, the Church has a law to the effect that, in case of the absence of the Moderator, the Commissioners present choose their preacher. After Dr. LEYBURN, the Stated Clerk, had read the decree on the subject, the Rev. Dr. MCGILL, Permanent Clerk of the Assembly, nominated the Rev. Dr RICE, of Chicago, to preach the opening sermon. The Assembly unanimously elected the nominee, and accordingly Dr. RICE proceeded. It is well that some of the clergy are always prepared. Dr. RICE is unquestionably one of these, as his sermon abundantly testified. He preached from the text: "We walk by faith, and not by sight." We cannot resist to bear testimony to great excellence when it crosses our path, and in this instance we accord it to the eminent minister of Chicago. The appearance of a man is a good deal indicative of his character. Dr. RICE is a man of small stature, but he has a head on him with a boldness of feature and a brilliancy of eye that would not be out of place on the shoulders of a young Hercules.

After sermon, the first business in regular order is the appointment of Moderator for the existing ecclesiastical year. The Rev. WM. L. BRECKENRIDGE was elected by unanimous acclamation. This is not the distinguished theologian and controversialist of the same name. He is his brother. He is a mild, retiring gentleman, who has, by attending to the peaceful pursuits of pastoral life, gained the respect of all his friends, and the chief honor of the Church which he has served so well and so long. The Rev. ROESAR J. BRECKENRIDGE, though elected a Commissioner, will not be present at the present Assembly, owing to the rather sudden death of his wife. His absence is much regretted, as, in discussing the great questions that come before them, the various Assemblies have become so accustomed to his voice that his absence on any occasion seems an unlooked-for calamity.

After various details of a routine nature, the Assembly proceeded to determine upon its next place of meeting. The places nominated were Rochester, Philadelphia and Memphis. The roll was called, and by a large majority Rochester was declared the place of meeting for 1860.

The Stated Clerk announced that nine new Presbyteries had been added to the Assembly during the past year, the largest addition known in the history of the Church. The present Assembly is the largest that has ever been recorded. There are now, on the second morning, 320 Commissioners present, and it is expected that more will yet be added. There are 159 Presbyteries in the Assembly, each one of which has the right, according to its numbers, to send a Commissioner or Commissioners to the Supreme Court. It will be seen by the actual return that the representation is full. Business is hardly commenced yet, but it is expected that this Assembly will be among the most protracted and stirring of late days. Questions in regard to some of the Boards of the Church will be discussed, which are likely to range the debaters of the Court in hot controversy on opposing sides. It is also expected that matters affecting the dimission of the ministerial office, and the legitimacy of marriage with a deceased wife's sister will be discussed.

There are several of the distinguished lights of the Church present on this occasion: Thornwell, of South Carolina; Rice, of Chicago; MacMaster, of Indiana; McGill, of Princeton Seminary; Humphrey, of Danville; Palmer, of New-Orleans; Smith, of Union Seminary, Virginia; Anderson, of St. Louis; &c. Among the laymen present are Simpson, Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky, Judge Giles, of Maryland; &c. The Assembly is now adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Let me say a word or two about this place. In the distance the city is like a little lodge in a wilderness. You see pointing through what would seem an unbroken forest, a spire or chimney here and there pointing upward. You enter the city and it bears all the marks and tokens of youth and enterprise. Immense grounds are laid out for future occupancy, and the squares and streets already built are of noble dimensions. It is stifling with dust and heat just now, but we have the advantage of any breath that blows, which, minus the aforesaid dust, would be very agreeable and refreshing. The population will soon reach 30,000, and this will be considered large when we think of the age of the city, little more than thirty years old, and als. when we remember that, unlike Chicago and Cincinnati, it is deprived of the advantages of either river or lake. The public buildings are rather behind the age. By the way, the church in which the Assembly meets is a new Norman building, and will add much to the ecclesiastical architecture of the city. The hotels, too, are good. I can speak for the Palmer House. It has 300 rooms, and has a gentlemanly proprietor. The State House was once an imposing building, but it appears to be sadly out at elbows. Those finely-adorned columns are beginning to let the public see that they were not the thing they looked, but only shams. They seem to be repenting of their past impositions, and they are tearing from them their cloak of hypocrisy, and letting the shame of their nakedness appear. I understand that the capital trade of the city is such as might be expected from its situation in the centre of forests and farms—produce. It is worthy of recording, that by virtue of the new Constitution of the State of Indiana, now in force, not a negro is permitted to settle within the boundaries thereof. It is so also in Wisconsin. How Abolitionists and Conservatives respectively view this policy, I leave for your readers to divine.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Monday, May 23.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read.

The Rev. Mr. SPEER, of Wisconsin, a returned Missionary from China, spoke of the civilization of the Chinese, their attainments in science and progress in agriculture. The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the report of the Committee in regard to the transfer of the Western Theological Seminary. A resolution was adopted to receive the Seminary under the especial patronage of the General Assembly; the point of location was then discussed, and without concluding on it, the Assembly adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Yesterday being the first day which the public of New-York have enjoyed for seeing this fine frigate, and the day being the pleasantest for two weeks, there was a very large number who availed themselves of the invitation offered by Mr. WEBB, and the Russian officers, to pay her a visit. The first intention, to charge a small fee to each person for admission, for the benefit of an excellent charity, was changed by request of Captain SCHESTAKOFF, who did not relish the idea of making a show of the *General Admiral* at a dime a head. The gates were opened at 8 o'clock, at which time a large number had already gathered, for admission. For the first three or four hours the gate-keepers counted some eight hundred persons hourly who passed on board. The numbers continued to increase, and from 1 to half-past 2 o'clock P. M., nearly three thousand persons were admitted, so that it was estimated that nearly eight thousand persons, male and female, visited the ship during the day. The ship lies in the *Adriatic's* berth, on the south side of the pier. Two gangways were rigged, one for entering and another for leaving the ship, and the stream of comers and goers was continual throughout the day. The visitors were, of course, allowed full range in every part, and, as far as possible, every attention was shown them by the officers. Much admiration was expressed at the grand proportions of the ship, and the ladies were particularly pleased with the elegant finish of the cabins, the furniture, the splendid silver ware, and other objects of attraction. She will continue open for one or two days longer.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Health Commissioners met at the Mayor's Office, at noon yesterday. It was directed that the bark *Amelia*, from Rio de Janeiro, arrived at this port, be permitted to come up to the City to-day. Doctors ROCKWELL and MILLER, to whom the slaughter-house nuisance in Mott-street was referred, reported that they had inspected the slaughter-house, and found that the complaint against it was a just one. The subject was referred to Dr. ROCKWELL and Councilman COSNELL, with power to abate the nuisance. A petition, setting forth that the slaughter-house, No. 174 East Twenty-eighth-street, was a nuisance, and asking that it be abated, was referred to the same Commissioners, with power. A proposition from one Mr. OLNEY, to remove the night soil, from the present time till Jan. 1 next, for a compensation at the rate of $30,000 per annum, was referred to the Mayor, with directions to report at the next meeting. The Mayor made a verbal report with regard to the subject of removing night soil and cleaning streets, previously referred to him and the Comptroller. He said he deemed that, as the Chief Magistrate of the City, he could, under the charter, assume the entire supervision of the work under existing circumstances; the Executive Officer of the City had control over the subordinates of all the Departments of the City Government, in the absence of the heads thereof. The work could go on as before, under the superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, the latter to be under the direction of the Mayor. The subject was laid over till Wednesday, to which day the Board adjourned.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET MYSTERY.—The body of a prematurely born infant was found, yesterday, in the vault in the rear of the tenement house, No. 125 Columbia-street, where portions of the mutilated remains of a woman were discovered on Sunday. This additional discovery strengthens the suspicion that the deceased woman died from the effects of an attempted abortion, and that the abortionist cut up the body to conceal her death. As yet no further clue has been obtained tending to the identification of the deceased. The Coroner's deputies and the Police are still endeavoring to unravel the mystery. An inquest was held on the body of the infant, and a verdict rendered that it came to its death from some cause unknown to the jury. Yesterday morning a man, who said he had recently returned from California, called at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and stated that his wife, who was about nineteen years of age, left Philadelphia some time ago, in company of a Polander, and that they lodged in Cherry-street. They had since disappeared, and it was his opinion that she had been murdered by her paramour, and that the remains were hers. He left with Captain SQUIRES, a full description of his wife and the Polander. The Police ascertained, yesterday, that one morning last week, a girl of fourteen, residing in Mott-street, attended a little girl to school, and that she had not been heard from since. The missing girl was very large of her age.

WIDENING NASSAU-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred a petition asking that Nassau-street be widened from Pine to Beekman streets, met at 1 P. M. yesterday. Alderman BOOLE stated the object of the meeting, and said that the Committee was in favor of widening the street, but was doubtful on which side it should be widened. Mr. B. M. WHITLOCK argued that Nassau-street was a narrow street, connecting important portions of the City; its opening would relieve Broadway; and he was for widening it on the west side. Mr. D. FANSHAW opposed the widening, and endeavored to show that Mr. WHITLOCK was influenced by interested considerations in this matter. Mr. WHITLOCK repelled the insinuation. Mr. H. N. VAIL, counsel for several property owners, opposed the widening; it would cost more than it would come to, and was not called for by the public interests. A lengthy conversation with regard to the propriety of the proposed improvement followed between the members of the Committee and those who asked for and those who opposed the widening. Aldermen LYNES and OWENS said the Committee was not in favor of or opposed to it; Alderman BOOLE had spoken for himself. It was finally agreed that the Committee should not report for ten days, during which time the Committee would, perhaps, get up a new map of the street, and all who were interested might present their views in writing.

LARGE ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.—The long prevalence of easterly winds has prevented the sailing of large numbers of vessels, until yesterday, when the change of wind, and the return of fine weather, gave them a chance to go to sea, and there was a large fleet of foreign, as well as coastwise vessels which cleared the port. The large number of arrivals during the week past will give some idea of the extent of the commerce of this port, during what is termed a very dull season for freights and shipping. There arrived at this port from the 15th to the 22d instant: 34 steamships, 35 ships, 4 United States naval vessels, 45 barks, 57 brigs, and 187 schooners; total 363 vessels, not including river craft. Seventeen hundred passengers arrived in steamers and sailing ships, whose names were published exclusive of immigrants, and 1,750 passengers sailed in steamers and other vessels, including about 500 to California.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN BUNTING.—The funeral of Captain R. L. BUNTING took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mr. FLETCHER, in Lexington avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, and was largely attended by the friends of the family, sea captains, merchants and others. Captain BUNTING was forty-four years of age, and has been for about twenty-five years a sea captain, and for the great part of this time in command of the ships of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., in their Liverpool line. He commanded the *Constitution*, *Gladiator*, *Aurora*, and other vessels, and left the last named vessel when his disease—that of the heart—compelled him to give up duty. He leaves a wife and family.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—To-day being the fortieth anniversary of the birth of Queen VICTORIA, the event will be duly honored by all loyal Englishmen in this City as well as by others who cherish the name and virtues of the British Queen. The English shipping in the harbor will be dressed in holiday attire, the office of the British Consul will be decorated, as usual, with the cross of St. George, blending with the stars and stripes, while the Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, which is already anchored in the North River, preparatory to her departure on Wednesday, will be in the better position to display her bunting, and to fire the Royal salute. In the absence of any English vessel-of-war in this port, the *Persia* will make the necessary demonstrations in honor of the Queen.

ESCAPED FEMALE CONVICT ARRESTED.—About a week ago, two female convicts escaped from the Massachusetts State Prison at Springfield, having surreptitiously obtained possession of the prison-keys, and let themselves out. It was ascertained that one of the women had sent a package to this City, through Adams' Express Company, and a telegram was sent to the Police Head-quarters, giving a description of the woman, and asking her arrest, should she call for the package. Sure enough, the woman made her appearance at the office yesterday, and was at once arrested and sent by an afternoon train to Springfield. The name of the woman is FANNY C GREEN. She had served eleven months in prison. Her offence was grand larceny, and her sentence was for three years

NEW STEAMBOAT.—The new Bridgeport steamer *John Brooks* has been placed on the the Balance Dock to be caupered, and will commence her regular trips in a few days. Her model is one of the finest, her hull is built in the strongest manner, and she is finished in the neatest style of our river and Sound boats. She is 250 feet long, 32 feet deep, and 34 feet breadth of beam. The engine was built at the Allaire Works, and is of 56 inches diameter of cylinder, with 12 feet stroke of piston, with all the modern improvements. She is built for the Naugatuck Transportation Company, and will be commanded by Capt. JOHN BROOKS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The first regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening for the first time, in their new rooms, No. 617 Broadway. Mr. MANNIERE presided. There was a large attendance, and after the usual routine business, a number of new members were admitted. Mr. N. A. CALKINS read an essay upon the subject of "Man's Rulers," characterizing them as personal gratification, love of applause, fashion, regard for public opinion, desire of esteem, and love of wealth. The love of Right, and the desire to please God were, as against all these motives the true object of the young Christian's aim.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable of R. N. CHRISTIE, corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street. The stable and contents were consumed, the loss being $200, which is covered by insurance in the Greenwich Insurance Company. BENJAMIN WALDEN, a young man who was recently in the employ of Mr. CHRISTIE, was arrested on suspicion of having fired the place. He is alleged to have threatened to burn the stable. Justice KELLY committed him to await examination.

The weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club was held in the Cooper Institute at noon yesterday. Mr. PELL read a valuable paper on Manures, Mr. FELLOWS exhibited some noble specimens of the weeds that torment the tillers of the soil, and there was, beside, an instructive debate on the way to renovate old orchards, and fetch fruit trees to their fruitage. The attendence was large, among whom were several ladies and their farming husbands, who happened to be in the City. The American Institute has opened its commodious rooms in the Cooper Building, and its library and reading-room are now ready for use.

OFF THE TRACK.—The cars of the Flushing Railroad, after landing the down passengers by the 9½ A. M. train, yesterday, ran off the track near the switch at Hunter's Point. No one was injured. The accident, however, detained the second (7:55) train so long that the passengers not reaching Hunter's Point in time to meet the steamer *Mattano*, which calls for them on her way down from Astoria, were compelled to cross the Thirty-fourth street ferry, and take the Second and Third avenue cars.

ANOTHER FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JACOB WEBBER, a little boy two years old, yesterday, accidentally fell from a second-story window of his parents' residence, No. 206 Fifth-street, struck the pavement, and was instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

DEATH FROM A CAMPHENE LAMP EXPLOSION.—MARTHA J. WHEELHARE a married German woman, about 30 years old, died, yesterday, from the effects of burns received the evening previous by the explosion of a camphene lamp. The deceased resided at No. 125 Suffolk street, where the Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and the usual verdict was rendered.

The Irish Demonstration to Wm. Smith O'Brien, Esq.

Meetings of Irish military companies and civic societies were held throughout the City last night for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements projected by the Committee which recently met at the Astor House, and which had for its object to testify towards him the good-will of his friends and countrymen, on the occasion of his departure from these shores. At the Astor House meeting Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON presided, and the fact having been stated that Mr. O'BRIEN had made definite arrangements to leave by the *Vigo*, on Saturday, a sub-committee was appointed to wait on the other meetings in order to arrive at a mutual understanding by which the display should be made more effective. The sub-committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait on Mr. O'BRIEN, reported through Mr. W. L. COLE, and were further empowered, by resolution, to see Judge EMMET and request him, in the event of his being disinclined, to ask JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., to present Mr. O'BRIEN with a parting address on the morning of his leaving. Resolutions were adopted to the effect "That the friends of Mr. O'BRIEN, intending to escort him to the steamship, be requested to assemble in Union-square on Saturday morning next, at 8 o'clock, when the address will be presented to him; and that our fellow citizens of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the adjacent localities be requested to join us and form in procession with the military and civic societies." After discussing various proposals as to the financial management of the affair, the Committee at the Astor House adjourned. Prominent among the other meetings were those in Hibernia Hall, No. 42 Prince-street; in Capt. MARKEY'S (head-quarters of the "old Guard"—No. 479 Pearl-street,) and Metropolitan Hall, Forty-second-street. At these the respective assemblages were unanimously in favor of the demonstration.

Police Reports.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—William H. Kimball was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, on complaint of William L. Wilson, a student of the Theological Seminary in Ninth-avenue, charged with an attempted burglary upon the room of the former at the Seminary on Saturday last. Mr. Wilson had his door locked. Hearing a rap he did not answer it, and immediately a false key was introduced in the lock and the bolt turned, whereupon he sprang to the door, and on opening it found the prisoner, who hastily retreated. Pursuing the intruder he soon captured him, when the latter stated that he was looking for Professor Finch. Complainant procured the assistance of the Janitor, and at prisoner's request took him to the room of Professor Finch, but before reaching there the prisoner broke away from his conductors and ran into the street. He was again pursued by complainant, who, after a race of several blocks, with the assistance of Officer Fisher, recaptured him. Several skeleton keys were found upon his person. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

TIRED OF HIS WIFE.—A respectable looking Irish woman, giving her name as Catharine Whalen, was found yesterday on board the bark *Neptune*, on which she said she had been placed by her husband, with a view to get rid of her. The ship was bound to Liverpool, and her husband, she said, induced her on board by representing that he was going to take her to visit her relatives in the old country, but after getting her on board left her, and failed to come back. The Harbor Police took charge of Catharine, and a search was instituted for the husband.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, W. R. Canfield and George Lowe had an altercation, in Tenth-avenue, near Fifteenth street, which ended in the former stabbing Lowe in the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. Canfield endeavored to escape, but was captured and taken before Justice KELLY, who locked him up to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital.

AN AGED PICKPOCKET.—A man nearly sixty years old was detected yesterday afternoon at the Fulton Ferry, picking the pocket of a young lady. He was at once arrested and given in charge of an officer, who took him to the City Hall Police Court. He gave his name as James Barnes, and was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions. He is said to have been recently discharged from the Delaware State Prison.

RUNNING A POLICEMAN'S HOUSE.—A youth having but one eye, and giving his name as John Smith, was discovered yesterday in the house of Officer Welth, No. 276 Tenth street, helping himself to clothing. He was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and was there recognized as the person who recently entered a dwelling in Fourth-street by means of false keys and stole a quantity of clothing and jewelry.

COUNTRY MERCHANT CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.—Mr. R. Quimby, a merchant of Sing Sing, was yesterday arrested and brought to this City on a charge of having, through false representations, obtained notes to the amount of $900 from Mr. James J. Cheesman, of this City. He was taken to the Lower Police Court and held for examination.

BURGLARY.—Two men, giving their names as Edward Barnes and Robert Hewitt, were, yesterday, locked up by Justice WELSH on a charge of stealing $130 from No. 74 Reade-street. The robbery was effected by making a hole through the wall from the adjoining house.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. The most of the session was occupied in considering a series of rules prepared by a special Committee for the Government of the Board. The hour of meeting was fixed at 5 o'clock, P. M. and the hour for adjournment at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Railroad Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of 10 Ayes to 7 Nays:

Resolved, That the Common Council do hereby grant to E. B. LITCHFIELD permission to lay iron tracks alongside of the tunnel on Atlantic-street, from the South Ferry to Smith-street, subject to all ordinances that now exist in regard to railroads in the City of Brooklyn, and the rights of the Brooklyn, Jamaica and Long Island Railroad Companies.

Resolved, That permission be also given to run cars drawn by horses only on the above mentioned track, subject to such regulations as the Common Council may direct.

On motion of Alderman DOUGLAS, a Special Committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangement to celebrate the approaching National Anniversary.

On motion of Alderman DAYTON, a Special Committee of three was appointed to take charge of Washington Park, to erect a flagstaff and purchase a flag therefor.

Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution appointing a Special Committee of three to negotiate with the United States Government for sufficient land to re open Clinton and Washington avenues to the water front, Laid over under the rule.

A report of the Law Committee was adopted appointing the following named gentlemen as Commissioners of Deeds: E. C. Litchjohn, E. H. Rodgers, C. C. Benton, J. Bennett, B. Cassidy, H. E. Baner, J. S. Baker, M. Walsh, D. Pringle, J. McGee.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath School anniverseries will be celebrated to-day in the Western District by exercises in several churches and a procession, after which the children will be furnished with refreshments. If the weather should prove to be unfavorable the celebration will be postponed.

WESTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—During the past year the Western District Fire Commissioners have appointed 604 firemen, rejected 51 applicants, received 275 resignations, expelled 50 members of the Department, suspended 27, and granted 135 discharged certificates and examined 211 members for non-performance of duty. The Department now consists of 19 Engines, 9 Hose Companies and 3 Hook and Ladder Companies. The force consists of 1,086 persons.

ROBBERY.—PATRICK KELLY and MICHAEL TOBIN were arrested yesterday by Officer KERRIGAN, of the Second Precinct, for breaking into house No. 55 Front-street and stealing $40. The accused were committed to answer.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $60 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 329 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.
But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.
Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Known Effect.—When pain or inflammation is present in a human body, and Brandreth's Pills are used, they at once SEIZE upon the humors, which are the occasion of the pain or inflammation, and remove them from the body. And they cannot injure because their power is only upon and over those humors or impurities which are unhealthy, (want life,) and whose presence, in part, cause the pain and burning heat. So in sore throat, croup, colds, coughs, rheumatisms, pain in the side and pleurisy, which are all cured by from one to three doses of these Pills, whose power is only exerted to remove IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD. The rightly directed will use them and be cured. Sold at Dr. Brandreth's Office, No. 294 Canal-st.; Burnton's, No. 296 Bowery; and by all Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,
From $1 50 to $5 50,
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Catarrh.
Dr. GOODALE still continues the successful treatment of this disease, in all its varieties and phases, at No. 5 Bond st., New-York. Persons who are yet incredulous as to relief and cure of this malady, may be assured from a personal interview that there may be permanently and radically cured. Those who have resorted to the various "specifics," including little pills, without benefit, are the subjects most desired.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Kane's Patent
Range and Heater, combined. The most useful and economical range yet introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial family range in the market. No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st., New-York.
CHARLES KANE.

Ho! for the Green Fields.—This (Ladies) Can't-Get-away Sun is likely to lose a good many of its members this season, for almost everybody is preparing to visit the country. Before you start, visit CANFIELD'S, No. 343 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and make your selections of boots, gaiters, &c. His stock is large and valuable, and he is selling now cheaper than ever.

Barry's Tricopherous,
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rogers & Raymond, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., would notify gentlemen who like to be fashionable, but to be so at a moderate cost, that their stock of Spring Clothing includes all the New styles of London and Paris, and a vast assortment in every department, at prices below the market average.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune*.
Office, No 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CRAMER, LAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Aquaria! Aquaria!
Just received, a fine lot of gold fish, and a variety of other kinds for the Aquarium. Best found in the City. Tanks of all sizes and prices at the Aquarium Depot No 532 Fulton-st. B. GREENWOOD.

Look Out for the New Soda Fountain—All Druggists and Confectioners should make their own Soda Water, at a nominal cost, by Patent Soda Fountains. Sold by the American Trades Company, No. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Bill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st; also sold at No. 399 Broadway, and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Hats and Caps for the People—As large a variety, for Spring and Summer, as can be found. Ladies' riding hats. Misses and children's straw goods. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No 331 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with DR GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Napoleon III. and Italy,
And the best Spring Bed in existence is HOWE'S Elliptic, at from $5 to $8, at No. 378 Broadway.
CALL AND SEE IT.

C. H. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories &c., 1 Cedar st, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PLANT—KINGSTON.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, May 20, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. GEO. W. PLANT to MISS FRANCES JANE KINGSTON.

DIED.

WYATT.—In this City, on Monday, May 23, of scarlet fever, MARY EMMA, only child of Thomas and the late Sarah Wyatt, aged 3 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment, on Wednesday, May 25, at 6 o'clock A. M., from their residence, No. 101 East 48th st.

BRADLEY.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, May 23, after a long and severe illness, EMELINE, relict of the late John B. Bradley, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Hose Company, No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1 Prince-st, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BURNTON.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 23, RHAMCOA BURNTON, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 6th st., (near 3d-av.,) on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock.

TREADWELL.—At Westport, Conn., on Saturday, May 21, MARTHA D., wife of Henry R. Treadwell, and daughter of Eli and Martha Mygatt, of New-Milford, aged 36 years.

Her remains will be taken to New-Milford for interment. Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon.

GLASS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 23, very suddenly, Mr. WM. GLASS, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in this paper on Wednesday morning.

PALMER.—At Albany, on Sunday, May 22, MARY LEONARD, wife of Lorin Palmer, of New-York, aged 38 years, 3 months and 22 days.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 21, after a lingering illness, GERTRUDE E., wife of Richard R. Ward, and daughter of Edward Doughty.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from Trinity Church, Newark, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

BELCHER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Sunday, May 22, EMELINE STARKS, wife of Dr. William N. Belcher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Sing Sing, on Tuesday, 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, &c.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we are now opening *the most magnificent assortment* of goods ever imported into this City, remarkable for their
EXCEEDING RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGAN

FOR SALE.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., Nos 130, 32, 134 and 136 Nassau st., and Nos. 15 and 16 Beekman-st. The building is of brick trimmed with stone, and is finished in the very best manner, with fine dry basement highly ornamented, six stories high, with flat roof, and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the whole of which is of the best workmanship, built in the very best manner, by day's work. The basement, built in the very best manner, by day's work. The basement, built in the very best manner, by day's work. The basement

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

TO TEACHERS, HOTEL KEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.

That splendid property in Flushing, Long Island, known as

ST THOMAS' HALL,

And lately occupied as a flourishing Female College, under the supervision of Rev William H. Rider, A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Wednesday, June 1 at 12 o'clock M. It consists of the extensive College buildings, President's house, Professors' colleges and the elegantly ornamented grounds, in the most beautiful part of the village, only 3 minutes' walk from the Rail-road depot, and 40 minutes from Fulton Market Slip, and 30 minutes from the 34th st. ferry New-York. For an extensive seminary, Summer boarding house, or first-class hotel the situation is unrivaled. The sale will be peremptory. For maps, engraved views of the hall, and a full description of the property, with terms of sale, &c. Apply to A. H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

W. B WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

All of the superb furniture, house furnishing goods, chaste and beautiful works of art contained in the large and spacious dwelling-house No. 152 West 41st st., near 8th av., will be sold THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock precisely

The house contains a very large, rich and costly collection of everything requisite for a fashionable and elegant furnished residence all in perfect order, and for superior to furniture generally offered at auctions. Everything must be removed from the premises immediately.

PARLORS

contain two full suites of elaborately carved rosewood, covered in rich four-colored brocatel, one in hair cloth, rosewood centre sofa and pier tables, brocatel and lace curtains two large pier mirrors with cornices, rosewood marble top etageres, Turkish lounges with Voltaire chairs to match, lady's French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, French shades, magnificent 7 octave piano-forte, velvet and tapestry carpets reception chairs in satin, Dresden and Sevres vases, beautiful bronzes, bisque figures, with a large collection of marble and lava parlor ornaments; also a fine collection of paintings on glass and canvas, ormolu chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBERS.

Costly rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary, marble top bureaus, washstands, about 20 hair mattresses, blankets, toilet sets, bronze clocks, oval mirrors, French shades and fixtures, cottage and other chairs, lounges, sofa, bedsteads, &c.

DINING ROOM.

Extension dining table, (opens 16 feet,) silver ware, spoons, forks, casters, dining and tea sets French china, cut glass of every description, ivory cutlery, ruby engraved ware, goblets, champagne and wines to match, together with a large assortment not enumerated. All to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Catalogue at house morning of the sale.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, WORKS OF ART, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly made household furniture at the residence No. 218 West 16th-st., rear 9th av. The parlor furniture in particular is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10 000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in pearl and scroll and solid pearl keys, a mirth to connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables, ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satin-wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses; satin brocade and lace window curtains; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, magnificent china vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly polished extension dining-table, elegantly-carved dining-room suite, rich china ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery, of the best description, silver cake baskets casters, coffee urn, &c; mahogany sofa, cushioned chairs, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, china toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

H. T. LEANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD furniture, superb parlor suits, seven octave piano forte, statuary, fine oil paintings, brocatel, works of art, &c.—H. T. LEANS will sell THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, in West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of three suits rosewood suites in satin brocade, rosewood piano forte, fine carved pearl keys, &c.; sofa, centre and side tables, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, secretary bookcase, gas chandeliers, lace curtains and cornices, gothic and Turkish easy-chairs, lounges, tête-à-têtes, sofas, &c.; French china, bisque and parian vases, fine oil-paintings, one fine painting of Princess Adelaide on horseback, rose wood etageres, sideboards and extension tables, china dinner and tea sets, silver plated nets, casters, ladles, spoons, forks, &c; fine crystal cut-glass ware, Sheffield cutlery waiters &c. The chambers are furnished with carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus washstands and commodes, china toilet sets, spring, hair and husk mattresses, bolsters and pillows, feather beds and bedding. Also, the basement and kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine. A responsible person will be present to cart, ship or pack the goods.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT SILVER WARE, &c., AT AUCTION.— E. B. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 25 at 9 o'clock, at No. 31 Bleecker-place, 10th-st., near University place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in marroon and green satin, elegant gilt carved rosewood reception and voltaire chairs, rosewood etageres, centre and sofa tables, French mantel clocks, candelabras, handsome window cornices, Swiss table, bureaus, wardrobes, bureaus and dressing tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets handsome French china dinner dessert and tea sets, also a large quantity of fine silver ware, consisting of tureens, butter and gravy boats large urn, water pitcher and pitchers, cake baskets, silver knives, forks, spoons &c. Catalogues are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine st. The furniture and silver ware can be seen until the sale by a permit from the auctioneers.

HENRY T. LEANS, Auctioneer—5 and 13 Cooper Institute.

NOTICE TO PARTIES PURCHASING HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—We will be glad to the highest bidder, in the rear 21 st., all the furniture &c., contained in said private dwelling, consisting of the richest styles of rosewood and brocatel parlor suites, fine gold frame French glass mirrors, both pier and mantel; paintings of the choicest kind; pianos of superior tone and finish nicely toned with great care; rich velvet carpets; rosewood etageres, centre tables richly carved; bureaus, furniture of the best kind, made to order, living room curtains silver cas ers, liquor stands, tea sets, silvers, spoons and forks, a fine assortment of cutlery and glassware, with solid oak extension table, &c., &c. Sale to take place WEDNESDAY, May 25. See advertisement to morrow.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, THIS DAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st.:

A six seat Rockaway, made by Lawrence, Has been used but a short time and is in good order.

Also a Summer Carriage made by J. C. Parker Is in good running order; has been run but a few times. The above is to be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

Also, a Phaeton, for four persons, nearly new, built by Wood Bros., with top on back, seats trimmed with black leather, &c., very little used, the property of a gentleman gone to reside in Europe.

W. C ALBEATIS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 West 32d st., all the elegant household furniture contained in the said residence, consisting part of velvet and Brussels carpets, gilt frame, pier glass, rosewood parlor suite covered in plush, rosewood piano-forte, gas chandeliers, oil paintings in rich gilt frames, rosewood etagere and ornaments, oak extension table, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, silver plated ware, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. W. BENT, Auctioneer

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 86 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of genteel household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood mahogany oak and enamel cottage, bureau and dining room furniture, ensuite; sofas tête-à-tête, chairs, lounges, rocking Voltaires, book-cases, wardrobes &c. &c. also hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, clocks, crockery, cutlery, china and glass-ware, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—500 LOTS ALL KINDS OF earthenware, glass, china and fancy goods, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 10 o'clock at No. 291 Pearl-st. Large positive sale of choice goods in lots for retailing. Call and see. Goods well packed for shipping.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & CLIFFING, on WEDNESDAY May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a very select assortment of Spring and Summer goods suitable both for City and country trade. Catalogues morning of sale.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers at H. F. DARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES, (New Improvement) WILLIAM BERRITT'S Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York. A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites painted in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple and common colors, good fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Farmers in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

CHILDRENS' BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, cottage bedsteads, $4. Curled hair great variety. New spring bruce mattress, the best in use; can be rolled no. Hair and mattresses, goo and cheap. Bureaus chairs, &c. at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker st

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards, also mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD No 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C WOODBRIDGE, No. 5 Sullivan st, near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stockmen no in stores free of charge Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Cortlandt, corner Canal-st

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value give for furniture carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!—Depot No. 88 William-st., up stairs. The subscribers have just received and will continue to keep on hand (as formerly) a complete assortment of French Glass Shades, square, oval and round, of all sizes.

B. & J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 8 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS, AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 33 WALL-ST., buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 48 Wall st. A further dividend of nine 70 100 per cent. will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones st

JOHN LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgage on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq. President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST. MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1859.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from May 27 to June 6, inclusive. The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 M. By order. RICHARD H PHIPPS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 15th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 16, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.—HOLDERS of First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of May, at 3 o'clock P M, at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per deport.....$5,189,933 48
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852..... 37 431 67
Total.....$5 152 501 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums.....$263,734 56
For Interest..... 3,781 35—267,505 91
Total.....$5 419,007 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions.....$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies..... 13 793 34
Paid for Annuities..... 3.196 94
Paid for Commissions..... 11 050 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel &c..... 16 320 00—155,4 5 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859..... $5,263,591 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank.....$185,149 06
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages..... 5,062,345 50
Amount due from Agents..... 16 126 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above.....$5,263,591 89

Add Interest accrued and not due..... 140 000 00
Deferred premiums (estimated) 125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission).. 20,000 00
Total.....$5,548,591 89

Claims unpaid, $51,000.

Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859.....10,962
Issued during the quarter..... 469
Total..... 11,431
Reduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead..... 171
Policies in force May 1, 1859..... 11,260
Of which 10 527 are for the whole life.
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.
Of which 473 Term Policies

Net Increase for the quarter in Policies..... 267
Vide: Life Policies..... 277
Endowment Policies..... 21
298
Decrease in Term Policies..... 31
267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of Increase..... 63 163 39

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S WINSTON.	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM MOORE,	RICHARD P. PATRICK,
JOSEPH GAILLARD,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H MCCURDY,	LYCURGUS SEDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H SWIFT,	CHARLES H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. IVES,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN HALSWORTH,	DAVID BOARDLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY.
JOHN M. STUART	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R CLARK,	GEORGE S COE.
SAMUEL F. SPROULS,	WM K STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX W. BRADFORD,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ARBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK MAY 23d 1859.—The notice signed by me and dated the 17th inst., to the effect that no one is authorized to contract any debts or obligations on behalf of the City, for work done or supplies furnished under the City Inspector's Department, is hereby withdrawn, and the several Bureaus in that Department will perform the duties advertising thereto, under the supervision of the Mayor until the vacancy existing in the head thereof shall be filled.

D. SNIDER, F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
ROBERT T HAWS Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Roads of the Board of Alder men will meet in No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 2 o'clock.

Parties interested in any matters before the Committee are notified to attend.

H. W. GENET,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST } Com.
J. H. BRADY, } on R ds.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lamps and Gas, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY, May 26, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
WM. J PECK,
R. L. DARRAGH, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE PARTIES OWNING THE FURNITURE on storage at No. 102d-av. are requested to call immediately, pay charges and remove the same.

R. C. DAYTON, No. 457 Houston st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS

COMBINATION CUSHIONS

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 25, 1858; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 18, 1859; NOV. 15, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers.

O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st. And the patentee.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. CHARLES IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use A few second-hand tables for sale Manufactory, No. 142 Fulton st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCILS USED with despatch and economy; warranted perfectly indelible (used by the directions) for marking clothing. For sale at No. 167 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway, New-York, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention

LANSING STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st, Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE VIA SAN FRANCISCO,

Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.

CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25,

The renowned Clipper Ship

TWILIGHT,

GATES, Commander,

is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 100 days and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1. Is in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building, Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM T COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, with mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,

J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,

FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & BEERBELT, No. 34 Broadway.

CLIPPER SHIP "UNCOWAH," FOR SAN FRANCISCO. FIRST VESSEL.

The Clipper UNCOWAH is completing her loading at Pier No. 2 East River, and will receive freight till SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst. She was built by Mr Wm. H Webb for the California trade, and is the only New-York-built clipper up. SUTTON & CO., No. 68 South st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Other Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA Capt. E. G Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA Capt Shannon	EUROPA, Capt. J Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow, red on port bow

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

NEW TAPSCOTT GENERAL PACKET SHIP ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making with others a sail every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO FELAND, &c

T & CO also continue to issue drafts payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No 46 South st., New-York
TAPSCOTT SMITH & CO., Liverpool

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well known and fast steamship, R. W. SHEPHERD, Commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Rutgers st. For freight or passage, apply to HAVEMEYER & BUTTERICK, No. 23 South-st.

Freight received on the 25th instant

The above ship will go on for less than 5 days, and will sail from this port on the New York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and stowage on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 Deck.....$6

The magnificent steamship NORTH STAR, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 4 o'clock P. M precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20 00
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Columbia, S. C ...	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn..	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla..	24 00
To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23 00

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North river on SATURDAY, May 28 at 4 o'clock P. M Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23, Columbus $23; Macon, $21, Augusta $20, also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO, No 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BAHAMA, Captain A. Bowsless will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA: which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau..... 15

For freight or passage apply to E CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6, PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain S Inner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 25th inst. at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8 Meals 50c extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROBB, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPPER of NATOMAY, June 4, the superior medium copper-ship AREY, HENRY WILSON Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No 8 East River. The ARKAY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to

ROBB FALCONER & CO., No 46 Pine st

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Tempster & Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 10½ A M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail June 8.

E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

PASSPORTS—PERSONS VISITING EUROPE should get their passports, with their wives, direct from D. B TAYLOR, U. S. Dispatch Agent No. 139 Nassau-st. A guide book and new map of all Europe furnished without extra charge.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO MAPES SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4 per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime per bag $3 25 per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 50 per ton $32. A case of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No 143 Fulton-st For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.

AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN F. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers Price $21 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 54 Cliff st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
6 P. M. for White Plains.
8.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
9.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

ARRIVALS, WILL LEAVE

8 a. m. from White Plains.
8.50 A. M. from Dover Plains.
9.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. from White Plains.
9.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
3.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
8 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:—Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 3 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton and Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:00 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 16th 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 8 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 8:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION DECLARED ACTING CITY INSPECTOR—ANOTHER NOMINATION FROM THE MAYOR RETURNED TO HIM—SWILL MILK—THE MAYOR'S REPLY TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.

Alderman PECK presided over the meeting of the Board of Aldsrman last evening in the absence of the President.

Alderman BOOLE presented an ordinance amending the ordinance organizing the City Inspector's Department. The ordinance provides that "whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of City Inspector, or he be prevented by sickness or any other cause from attending to the duties of his office, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection shall perform the duties of City Inspector during the time such inability, absence, &c., shall exist, and for that purpose shall possess all the powers conferred and perform the duties develving upon the City Inspector.

Alderman ADAMS moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Alderman BOOLE hoped not. This was intended meraly to provide for the present state of things. The Courts having decided that Mr. Morton was not City Inspector some one should be charged with the performance of the duties of the office.

Alderman ADAMS was glad that the gentleman had come to his senses with regard to the importance of attending to the duties of the City Inspector. He had had four months to think of it.

The motion to refer was lost, (Ayes, 5; Nays, 10;) Aldermen Adams, Sperry, Darragh, Peck and Seagrist voting in the affirmative.

The ordinance was then passed, (Ayes, 11; Nays, 4,) Alderman PECK this time voting with the majority.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution directing the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection immediately to proceed to clean the streets under the statutes of the State and ordinances of the Common Council, until the Common Council otherwise ordered.

Alderman BRADLEY offered an amendment providing that he proceed "under the direction of His Honor the Mayor."

Alderman BOOLE opposed this.

Alderman OWENS had no desire to act merely to achieve a victory over the Mayor. He was for the amendment. He thought the Board and the people had confidence in the Mayor.

Alderman GENET said the Mayor had no supervisory control over the cleaning of the streets, and the assumption was ridiculous.

Alderman BRADLEY desired to fix the responsibility of keeping the streets clean on the Mayor and the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

Alderman STEPHENS said there was political patronage in the management of the City Inspector's Department, and he was not for placing it under the Mayor's control.

Alderman DARRAGH claimed that the Board had no right thus to create a City Inspector.

Alderman BRADLEY'S amendment was lost, and Alderman BOOLE'S resolution was carried—Ayes, 11; Nays, 4.

Alderman BRADLEY protested that the Board had no right to pass such a resolution.

A message was received from the Mayor nominating Noah A. Childs for City Inspector.

Alderman GENET expressed his surprise that the Mayor should send in the name of a man identified with the swill-milk interest for City Inspector.

Alderman ADAMS was surprised that the gentleman should object to a gentlemen of his own sidney—a gentleman coming from a stump tailed district.

Alderman TUOMEY had no objection to Mr. Childs because he was connected with the swill-milk business, but he opposed him because the Mayor had not consulted the Board.

Alderman STARR said he had visited Mr. Child's swill-milk stables with the Swill milk Committee last year. Those stables were filthy, and a man who did not institute better sanitary measures in his own cowstables was not fit to be City Inspector.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the nomination be confirmed. This was lost, (11 to 4.) Aldermen ADAMS, HENRY, PECK and SEAGRIST voting in the negative, and a resolution offered by Alderman GENET, declaring that the Board did not advise and consent to the appointment of Mr. Childs for City Inspector, was adopted, (Ayes, 9; Nays, 6.)

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 23, 1859.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen a report was made by a select Committee, to whom was referred the nomination of Dr. S. C. Foster for City Inspector. That report concludes with a resolution which was adopted by the Board, that the Board of Aldermen do not advise and consent to the appointment of Dr. S. C. Foster as City Inspector of the City of New-York. Against the doctrine avowed in the report, and the action of the Board thereon, I desm it my duty solemnly to protest.

Intrusted by the electors of the City of New-York with the discharge of the great trust reposed by the charter of the City in the office of Mayor, I should he recreant to my duty if, in etlence, permitted a course to be purened which is well calculated to nullify in a great measure the executive power of the Meyor. Chosen to my present position by the laigest number of votes ever given to a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of this City, I have endeavored to exhibit my grateful sense of the kindness of my fellow-citizens by taking care that the laws are faithfully executed. The people of this City have a right to require from every public officer at least an honest discharge of his duties, and so far as it lies in my power I have determined that the rights of the chief executive officer shall be maintained in all their integrity. The allusions in the report of the committee to the politicel opinions of Dr. Foeter, are without precedent in the journals of any Legislature or executive body in the aonntry.

The leading idea which has prompted every nomination has been that indorsed by Mr. Jefferson: "Ie he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" Bnt, at the same time, I have endeavored to conform in my nomination to the wishes of the political party (with which I have always been identified) in whose hands rests the mejority of the Board; xelections have been made hy me of well-known citizens, always identified with the eeme party to which the majority of the Board claims to belong, and yet they have been rejected without hesitation hy the Board. Bnt no matter what may have been the qualifications or political opinions of Dr. Foster, the Board well knew that his name had been withdrawn by me, at Dr. Foster's own request, and that such withdiawal took away from the Board, or its Committee, the right to discuss the propriety of his nomination.

The argument of the Committee thet the Mayor might ee well withdraw his veto or his approval of an ordinance after he hes communicated it to the Common Council, should have no weight, inasmuch as the act of the Mayor in making a nomination, is the exercise of a power differing materially from that which he uses when approving or vetoing an ordinance or resolution. In the case of a nomination he calls into exercise his executive power; whilst in the matter of a veto or approval of a measure, he acts as part of the Legislative power under the Charter.

Moreover, every citizen nominated to an office for confirmation hy the Board, has, and must have, the right to withdraw his name at any time from the consideration of the Board.

Can it be questioned that if the Chief Executive officer after nominating a person to office should discover his unfitness for this position that he has not the right to withdraw from the confirming body such a nomination?

The journals of the Senete of the United Statee and of thie State will show frequent cases of the withdrawal of names by the nominating officer.

There is another opinion advanced by the Committee to which I deem it my duty cursorily to call the attention of the Board. That body demands that it shall be advised and consulted with as regards the propriety of a nomination.

The report says: "There has thence sprung up a grave difference of opinion between your Committee and the Mayor as to his power and duty in the matter."

In the first place the Charter says that the City Inspector "shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." The Mayor insists that the consent only of the Board is necessary. Your Committee insist that the word "advice" in the statute cannot be thus nullified, but has, and is to have a meaning and force given to it, and that can be done only by the Board being advised with as to an appointment, as well as being required to consent to it.

Under the charter, it is claimed by the present incumbent of the office of Mayor, thet the sole and undivided responsibility of selecting the person to fill an office of head of a Department rests with the Meyor, and that the action of the Boerd of Aldermen is to be confined to a simple affirmation or rejection of the nomination.

By the 16th section of the charter, the exclusive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the Executive Department.

By the 18th section, it is the duty of the Mayor to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City to be duly executed and enforced, to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of the subordinate officers.

By the 19th section the heads of departments with the exception of Comptroller and counsel, shall be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Board shall have power to confirm or reject all nominations of the Mayor, and in case of a rejection hy the Board, the Mayor shall immediately nominate another person. These provisions indicate the intention of the Legislature to clothe the Mayor of this City with full executive power, and to confine the power of the Board to the simple rejection or confirmation. There is, in the language of the 19th section, a difference between the power given to the Mayor of this City and that given under the Constitution of the United States. Whilst the language of the charter is that the Mayor shall appoint, that of the Constitution gives to the President the power to nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint. The charter intended that at all times the executive should have the power to select agents to execute the laws and ordinances—to appoint them at once, subject to the approval or rejection of the Board. The executive power of the Mayor is stronger in this respect than that of the President of the United States. The reference which hes been made in the report of the Committee to the action of the General Government authorizes me to call tha attention of the Board to the opinions given by the most eminent writers on the Constitution, by the law officers of the Union and by the President of the United States. Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries, speaks of the power of the President's nomination to office, and the acquiescence of the Senate with the President in the exercise of this branch of the Executive power. Kent states that "the advice and consent of the Senate, which are requisite to render the nomination effectual, cannot be attended, in the nature of the case, with very mischievous effects. Having no agency in the nomination—nothing but simply consent or refusal, the spirit of personal intrigue and personal attachment must be pretty much extinguished from a want of means to gratify it."

Judge Story, in his Commentaries, speaking of the power of the Executive to make the selection of public officers, says that "his sole and undivided responsibility will naturally beget a livelier sense of duty." But if a public body should make the appointments, their decision will be likely to have little to do with the merits of candidates, and much to do with the selfish interests of individuals and cabals. "The Executive," he says further, "will be compelled to consult public opinion, and to vindicate the propriety of his appointments by selections from those whose qualifications are unquestioned and unquestionable. If he should act otherwise, and surrender the public patronage into the hands of profligate men or low adventurers, it will be impossible for him long to retain public favor. Nothing—not even the whole influence of party—could long screen him from the just indignation of the people. Though slow, the ultimate award of public opinion would stamp on his conduct its merited infamy.

Again, he says, referring to the propriety and advantage of a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution in the exercise of the appointing power. "The harmony of the two coördinate breaches, the independence of the President, the just weight of the Senate, and the useful operation of the power itself, will, no doubt, be best secured by confining each branch to its peculiar functions."

As reference has been made to the political opinions of the majority of the Board, it may not be improper to refer to the doctrines of Andrew Jackson—one whose Democracy will not he questioned hy the majority of the Board. As President of the United States, he solemnly protested against the action of the Senate of the United States when thet body attempted to invade the rights of the Executive Department of the Government.

General Jeckson, in his protest sent to the Senate on April 15, 1834, makes use of the following language: "By the Constitution the Executive power is vested in the President of the United States. Among the duties imposed upon him, and which he is sworn to perform, is that of taking care that the laws he faithfully executed. Being thus made responsible for the entire action of the Executive Department, it was but reasonable that the power of appointing, overseeing and controlling those who execute the laws—a power in its nature executive—should remain in his hands. It is, therefore, not only his right, but the Constitution makes it his duty, to nominate, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all officers of the United States whose appointments are not in the Constitution otherwise provided for, and with the proviso that the appointment of inferior officers may be vested in the President alone, in courts of justice or in the heads of departments."

In May, 1813, President Madison nominated a Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, assigning his reasons for the measure. The Senate, in the month of June following, passed a resolution requesting a respectful conference with the President on the subject of the nomination; the object of which it is stated to have been to obtain from him the inducements to the measure. The President, however, declined altogether the proposed conference, stating in his message that "the Executive and Senate, in cases of appointment to office and of trestles, are to be considered independent and coördinate with each other. If they agree, the appointments or treaties are made; if the Senate disagree, they fall." (Sergeant on Constitution, psge 371.)

Mr. Butler, Attorney-General of the United States under Mr. Van Buren, in an opinion given on March 29, 1837, to the Secretary of the Navy, says, in speaking of appointments to office, that "the constitutional action of the Senate is confined to a simple affirmation or rejection of the President's nomination."

The executive power vested in the Senate is neither that of nomination nor appointing. It is merely a check upon the executive power of appointment. If individuals are proposed for appointment by the President by them deemed incompetent or unworthy, they may withhold their consent, and the appointment cannot he made. They check the action of the Executive, but cannot in reletion to these very subjects act themselves or direct him. Selections are still mede hy the President, and the negative given to the Senate, without diminishing his responsibility, furnishes an additional guerentee to the country that the subordinate executive as well as the judicial offices shall be filled with worthy and competent men.

These opinions from that patriot, who, after Washington, enjoyed more of the confidence of the American people than any man who has since lived, will undoubtedly he considered hy the majority of the Board as entitled to the highest consideration.

My duty requires that I should defend the rights of the Chief Executive officer of this City, guaranteed to him under the Charter.

Following the example of President Jackson, and using almost the very words of his protest, I shall cause this my protest against the action of the Board of Aldermen to be placed on the files of the Mayor's office.

I have also transmitted to the Board, with a respectful request on my part, that this Message and Protest may be entered at length on the Journal of the Board, to the end thet the action of the Board may not hereafter be drawn into prscedent with the authority of silent acquiescence on the part of the Executive Department. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Aldermen BOOLE moved that the communication be referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider the nomination of Dr. Foster for City Inspector, which had not been discharged.

Alderman STEPHENS moved that the communication be printed in the minutes.

This was lost, (6 to 9,) and the motion of Alderman BOOLE prevailed, (9 to 6.)

Alderman GRAY said every word of the message was a gross insult to the Board.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT CONTRACTS—RIGHTS OF GAS COMPANIES—STREET CLEANING—DEAD-HOUSES, &C.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday afternoon, President CORNELL in the Chair.

Mr. Charles Guidet sent in a lengthy petition with reference to the substitution of Belgian for the Russ pavement in Broadway. He asked that the resolution with reference to repailing that street be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with directions to advertise for nroposals. Should this action not be taken by the Board, Mr. G. propoees to take up the Rues pavement between the Battery and Fourteenth street and substitute the Belgian pevement therefor, at a rete not to exceed $1 18 per square yard, the stone taken up to become the property of the petitioner The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The report of the Committee on Streets, recommending a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in awarding the contract for the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadwey to C. G. Waterbury, was submitted and laid over.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, Mr. Busteed, the Counsel for the Corporation, stated that the Manhaitan Gas Company had no power to prescribe the size or quality of pipe which consumers may use in introducing gas into their dwellings, nor to designate the number of burners which shall be used for any diameter of pipe. Any person is at liberty to exercise his own judgment in such matters, and to refuse the benefits of such corporation as the Mahattan Gas Company. Mr. Busteed further stated that the Company may legally charge for the service pipe which le used in conducting the gas from the main pipe into any dwelling or store. Two hundred copies of the communication were ordered to he printed.

Aldermen BOOLE'S proposition that the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection take charge of the City Inspector's Department, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A resolution, offered hy the same gentlemen, directing the seme official to proceed with the work of cleaning the streets, wes referred to the appropriate Committee.

Several appropriations were made, for the benefit of parties who claimed that their horses had been lost from piers, on account of the carelessness of the City authorities, in keeping the piers in repair. Councilman PLATT stated that Messrs. Smith Brothers, dealers in manure, who claim $125 es remuneration for the loss of an animal which helonged to them, were in the hebit of hecking horses off piere and claiming four or five times their value. He moved that $125 be stricken out, and $25 inserted. The motion was carried after debete.

A lerge number of General Orders, of no public interest, were acted on, and the Board adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

THE FINE WEATHER.—Nothing could have cheered the drooping spirits of the resident and chance population of New-York and vicinity, so much as the heeutiful weather of yesterday. It set everybody at work to prepare for a trip to Europe or some fashionable watering-place. And by the wey, we have understood that one of the principal features of these preparations was the procuring of life-saving and elegant articles of clothing from the Delemo Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. People are getting tired of being subjected to the danger of drowning, a danger which these garments obviate to an extent that renders death hy water impossible. Everybody should have one of the safety bathing dresses sold hy this Company. Neither man, woman nor child should be without one for the Summer season.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The rush of Austrian troops into Piedmont has caused great excitement in that quarter, but the rush of customers into KNOX'E palatial hat emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is perfectly astounding. Mammas and papas are constantly storming KNOX'E castle, eagor to secure for their dear boys "The Pride of Youth," and the down-town merchants, &c., flock there to obtain a chapeau of the latest and most fashionable style.

[Advertisement.]

SEASONABLE HOSIERY,
Undergarments, and
Mens' Furnishing Goods.
Best goods at
Lowest prices, at
RANKIN'S,
No. 637 Broadway,
and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED,
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]

Place no feith in our assertion that the French silk, crepe, lace and straw Summer bennets, at WILDE & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway, are the handsomest and cheapest in the City, until you have visited the establishment. See, ladies, for yourselves—then determine.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.—Low spirits, declining appetite, indigestion and dyspepsia, are speedily exchanged for roonst health, hy the nse of these most excellent medicines. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, Nsw-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 23.

$1,000 United St. 6s.'74	104¼	200 Erie Railroad	7⅝
2,000 Missouri St. 6s..	83¾	70 do	7¾
8,000 Tennessee 6s.'90	90¾	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	37¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	110 Reading Railroad	45
5,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	200 do	44⅞
2,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs.	61	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	96
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	90	300 Mich. Cen. R.....s60	41
5,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 6 p. ct. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	90	50 do.....b60	41⅜
4,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	78	500 do.....s60	41⅜
3,000 Del. L. & W. 1st M.	66	150 do.....s10	41⅜
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	100	50 do.....b60	42
6 Bk. of N. America	112	100 do	42
5 Metropolitan Bk.	113⅜	115 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32
23 Market Bank	107	100 Gal. & Ch. R.....s60	62
20 Manhattan Bank	140	50 do	63
160 Mechanics B'k	116	50 do.....s15	62⅞
10 Del. & H. C'l Co.	94	100 do.....b60	63
160 Paci. M'l. St p Co.	72⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	27
110 do	72¼	100 do.....s60	26⅞
60 do	72⅜	100 do	27⅛
150 N. Y. Central R	71⅞	300 Chic. & R. Is. R.....s3	62⅜
700 do.....tw	71⅜	300 do.....c	62⅜
120 do	71⅝	300 do.....b30 aft	2 62⅜
100 do.....s10	71⅜	50 do.....s30	61
100 do.....s3	71⅜	100 do.....s60	60
50 do.....b60	71⅜	250 do.....s10	62
100 do.....s10	71⅜	100 do.....b30	62⅜
50 do.....s15	71⅜	100 do.....c	62⅜
100 do.....stw	71⅜	100 do.....tw	62
100 do	71⅜	100 do.....b4	61⅝
10 Chic. Bur. & Quin. R.	61		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	96	200 N. Y. Central R.	72⅝
4,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	300 do.....b3	72¾
5,000 do.....s30	83⅝	100 do.....s10	72⅝
12,000 do	83¾	100 do.....bnwk	72⅝
1 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	450 do.....s3	72⅝
10,000 do	90¾	100 do.....s30	71¾
5,000 do	90¾	50 do.....s60	71⅞
1,000 Har. R. 1st M	90	50 do.....s60	71⅞
800 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	78	100 do.....tw	71¾
110 Mercantile Bank	125	100 do.....s15	72
50 Brew'r's C. Co.	3	100 do.....tw	72¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	72¾	50 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	86
50 do	72⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 63
50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32	100 do	63⅛
100 do.....hnwk	32	50 do	63¾
50 do	32⅛	200 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	s60 60
150 Illinois Central R.	55	200 do	s30 61
70 Mil. & Miss. R.	6	50 do	s10 62

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	61⅝	20 N. World F. Ins. Co.	101¾
1,770 Sun Mu. Ins. S.'60	93	20 do	101¾
25 Grocers' Bank	97	10 do	101½
10 Bk. Commonwealth	96⅝	31 N. Biver F. Ins Co.	143
25 do	98	20 do	141¾
10 Atlantic Bank	81	10 do	141⅞
50 St. Nicholas Bank	98⅛	15 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	113½
20 Chatham Bank	85	10 Col Mar. Ins. Co.	114¾
9 Bk. of New-York	102¾	10 Adriatic F. Ins. Co.	93
10 Bk St. of N-w-York	100⅜	25 F. Cooper F Ins. Co.	101¾
20 Manhattan Bank	140	15 Lamer Fire Ins. Co.	117¼
10 Jer. City F. Ins Co.	119¾	50 Clinton F. Ins. Co.	111
60 Firemen's F. In. Co.	140¾	10 American Ex. Co.	84¾
20 Howard F. Ins Co.	190	15 Second-av. Rail'd.	100⅜
275 American Coal Co.	55¼	20 N. Y. Ind. F. Ins. Co.	82½

MONDAY, May 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 21, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 14:

Decrease in Loans	$978,585
Increase in Specie	916,673
Decrease in Circulation	138,210
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	142,509

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 22, 1858.	May 21, 1858.	May 14, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,324 657	$68,324,657
Loans	115,658,082	128,701,553	129,680,408
Specie	34.047,446	26,090,008	25,171,335
Circulation	7,307,445	8,352,723	8.490,933
Gross Deposits	101,917,869	112,731,640	113,141 178
Exchanged	17,620,114	24,177,516	24,445,039
Undrawn	84,297,738	88,554,130	88,696 639
In Sub-Treasury	5,556,316	5,488,305	6,020,420

The Specie line is very satisfactory after the hesvy export movement of last week. To send to Europe $2,923,000, and then have the Banks come out with $918,000 *more* than on the previous Average argues much heavier as well as readier resources from the interior than most parties on the Street have given the country credit for. The resulting average this afternoon goes ahead of the estimate made in our weekly review this morning. We find on further inquiry that the daily receipts of coin by express embrace a large number of $5,000 @ $20,000 parcels, in addition to the larger sume from Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. To-day the opinion is current that the exchange against New-Orleans will soon give New-York from four to six millions in Gold and Silver. Although the authority for this is found with two or three of the oldest Bankers in the Street connected with the European and Southern Exchanges, we are not quite sure of so large an aggregate. It is quite certain, however, that the bulk of our recent Dry Goods and other importations, for which, under the war disturbance, we are now rapidly remitting to Europe, has been taken by the South and Southwest, and that no section of the country is more able to pay for these goods in Bullion, if need be. The present Bank average of Specie is a falling one so far as the new week is concerned, as the heaviest shipments went out only on Saturday last. The export demand this week will embrace at least $2,500,000 for the favorite steamer on Wednesday, and perhaps $1,000,000 for the *Arago* on Saturday. These sums will absorb the $2,000,000 nearly due from California, and $1,500,000 from the interior and the Sub-Treasury, all which will be readily supplied. The Sub-Treasury to-day disburses $303,000 in excess of the Customs, which are liberal in amount, say $174,000. The balance this afternoon is $5,185,364. Philadelphia continues debtor to New-York, and is the more able to pay, as her receipts from the West must be considerable. These calculations in reference to our Specie resources, however, might be questionable but for the reduction, almost wholly involuntary, shown on the line of Bank Discounts. The curtailment is nearly a million of dollars, and at anything like this weekly retrogression, the Bank movement is in no danger of exciting distrust; especially as the impression already obtains that the present week will end the very heavy shipments of Specie. In this connection, it is not too much to say that the American market will have vindicated its strength, in time of European trouble, by promptly contributing nearly, or quite, eighteen million dollars in eight weeks in Bullion to the liquidation of indebtedness abroad, leaving the New-York bank reserve as strong as at the close of the month of March. The Deposit line on the statement to-day shows that balances and collections from the interior accumulate, or fall in, as rapidly as the remittances to Europe go out, and the Discount column is paid off.

To-day the market for Money is quiet. Discounte renge at 6@7 ℔ cent., and demand and short loene, 5@6 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers, who are not heavy borrowers, are readily supplied at 5 ℔ cent., subject to call, without notice. There is a fair offering of first-class paper, within 60 days, at 6 ℔ cent., and longer dates, 7 ℔ cent. The Exchenges on England are easier, Merchant bills, drawn here, are done at from 109 to 109⅝; some Southern bills, with bank indorsements, at 109¾@109¾; standard benkers, 110@110¼ ℔ cent. All these figures for 60 days sight. The eight rate is 110⅝ ℔ cent. The Continental exchanges are very irregular, conforming, in most cases, to London, which is the favorite remittance.

The Stock Market for the present week opened rather tame, except on New-York Central shares, which are speculated in with marked spirit, and underwent repeated change of price in the course of the day. The bulk of the sales at the early Board were at 71⅛ ℔ cent., a decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. from the closing sales of Saturday. Subsequently, on the Street the stock rose to 71¾@⅛@72@72¼ ℔ cent., the certificates being scarce for delivery. At the Second Board the cash price ruled 72¼@¼, while sellers' options were put out at 71¼@⅜ ℔ cent., the former closing 72@72¼, as on Saturday. We referred this morning to a rumor on Saturday that the April business amounted to only $443,500, remarking that no authentic statement had appeared in the Albany papers. It is stated on the Street to-day that the rumor in question, which was adopted by several of our neighbors as authentic, is not exact, and that the Treasurer's statement will apoear in the Albany papers to-day or to-morrow. The State Stocks were steady to-day, and Missouris firmer at the close, selling at 83¼ ℔ cent; Tennesseee 90¼@90¾, and Virginias 96 ℔ cent. *Thompson's Reporter* of this week states on official authority that no Missouris are being withdrawn from the Bank Department of Wisconsin, but that, on the contrary, the deposits are on the increese, the same being the case in Illinois. It was the apprehension of Western supplies of the stock that contributed in part to the recent decline. The Government Fives of 1874 are rather steadier, 104@104¼ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds steady at 78 ℔ cent. The Western Railroad shares are a fraction better this afternoon than on Saturday. Galena sold at 63¾; Michigan Central was bid for at 42¼, and Rock Island cesh stock 62¾, while sellers' options were done at 62@60 ℔ cent. Toledo firm at 27¼. In Pacific Mail the business was mostly at 72¼ ℔ cent. ex-dividend. Panama 118, no sales. Delawars 94. The general market left off steady, although the majority of the bidders still incline to bear Stocks.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY—ANNUAL REPORT. MAY 2.

Capital stock	$3,661,000	
Less held hy Company	171,000	$3,489,700
Surplus profits to date		1,302,902
Total		$4,792,602
In thirteen steamships	$2,020,471	
In cesh in Trust Co	300 971	
In cesh in Bank	6,561	
United States Treasury Notes	642 932	
Bank stocks and Treasury Notes	300,888	
In coal on Pecific	470,434	
Other supplies and outfit	129,149	
Store ships and machinery	179,317	
Real estate and machine shops on Pacific	427,128	
Due from U. States for mails	260 000	
Due from agents, &c	54,351	$4,792,602

Of the surplus, $348 97, or 10 ℔ cent., is appropiated to the regular half-yearly dividend, payable this day, and $300,888 is held as an in eurance fund, or reserve, against casualties to a loss of steamers, this lest sum heing specielly invested in City Bank shares and United States Treasury Notes. The thirteen steamere have been maintained in complete repair, and the report states that all except three have been actually employed in the Panama and San Francisco and San Francisco and Oregon trades. One of the remsining three, the *St. Louis*, has been occasionally employed between New-York and Aspinwall.

The Chicago and Burlington traffic for April is reported at $124,378, against $131,348 same month last year.

The Cumberland Coal Company have advice to-dey thet the Chesapeske and Ohio Canal is again in navigeble condition for loaded coal hosts

It will be noticed that the very latest news by the *City of Baltimore*, telegraphed from London to Queenstown, to Thursday, 1 o'clock P. M., May 12, reports Console 92¼ for Money, and a rise of ⅛ ℔ cent. in the French Funds.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 21.	Loans. May 14.	Specie. May 21.	Specie. May 14.
Bk. of New-York	4,442,137	4,593,969	1,154,104	1,073,221
Manhattan Co	5,171,362	4,948 421	611,548	1,068,622
Merchants' Bank	6,167,610	6,244,207	1,661,267	1,533,851
Mechanics' Bank	4,100,067	4,148,940	956,026	948,748
Union Bank	3,195,264	3,163,815	759,272	534,514
Bk. of America	6,532,627	6,509,733	2,742,476	2,553,067
Phenix Bank	3,216,419	3 270,108	366 523	438,190
City Bank	2,176,063	2,286,889	490,617	461,132
Tradesmen's Bank	1,339,762	1,342,585	203,840	201,985
Fulton Bank	2,065,941	2,044,271	473,205	449 945
Chemical Bank	1,956,939	1,959,014	1,096,599	1,189 094
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,084,877	2,075 868	237,275	275,361
National Bank	2,186,699	2,169,927	361,332	357,153
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,782,653	1,757,400	262,971	283,544
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	855,083	863,707	178,904	179 41½
Greenwich Bank	768,891	776,845	57,679	85,962
Leather Man. Bk.	2,229,729	2,268,765	383,352	379,013
Seventh Ward Bk	1,287,569	1,323,632	213,742	198,737
Bk. St. New-York	3,833,195	3,953,629	1,423,022	1,180,671
Am. Exchange Bk	7,238,289	7,614,728	1 381,839	1,001,245
Bk. of Commerce	12,639,117	12,449,974	1,996,775	1,800,262
Broadway Bank	2,566,116	2,607,526	383,907	427,527
Ocean Bank	1,612,471	1,651,292	221,111	268,093
Mercantile Bank	2 926,486	3,009,097	273,492	345,573
Pacific Bank	1,164,252	1,214,821	197,572	229,485
Bk. of Republic	4,366,338	4,356,619	1,025,707	1,038,761
Chatham Bank	699,266	714,474	62,461	75,658
People's Bank	697,646	690,854	108,111	120,195
Bk. of N. America	1 662,287	1,592,264	403,844	330,006
Hanover Bank	1,509,421	1,501,894	176,395	164,172
Irving Bank	861,560	843,944	168,403	131,070
Metropolitan Bank	6,436,245	6,572,805	1,031,734	1,030,840
Citizens' Bank	753,247	762,294	100 452	83,380
Nassau Bank	1,685,900	1,696,417	259,611	252 413
Market Bank	1,738,077	1,758,362	300,781	339,323
St. Nicholas Bank	1,126,797	1,159,053	175,291	184,979
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,999,521	3,042,764	476,950	505,004
Corn Exch. Bank	1,747,069	1,769,184	351,098	346,586
Continental Bank	3,747,453	3,802,533	559,612	703,665
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,132,660	1,129 716	215,683	205,257
Oriental Bank	571,857	583 420	77,620	76,609
Marine Bank	940 592	975 338	114,013	141,893
Atlantic Bank	893,393	891,165	74,619	66,849
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,671,284	2,736,128	307,536	286,314
Park Bank	4 646,893	4,617,659	1,203,262	1,186,560
Artisans' Bank	1,074,780	1,056,814	110,377	141,900
Mech. B'g Ass'n	681,679	696,381	101,419	89,696
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	456,514	496,533	54,105	53,873
N. Y. Exch. Bank	3 0,608	322,765	35,767	28,167
Bull's Head Bank	410,687	431,612	41,751	41,565
N. Y. County Bank	426,714	434,673	43,124	47 697
Grocers' Bank	502,763	482,000	98,303	86,564
East R. River Bank	251,514	238,455	35,157	23 871
North River Bank	425,630	417,342	80,606	72,036
Total	128,701,853	129,680,408	26,090,008	25,171,345
	Decrease...$976,855		Increase...$918,673	

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2396. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Attorney-General against the Russian Government—Passports for Europe, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 24.

Attorney-General BLACK, to whom was referred the disputed contract between Judge PERKINS, of Worcester, Mass., and the Russian Government, gave a written decision to-day, declaring the contract valid. Under this decision Judge P. recovers $800,000, now on deposit in New-York, and subject to the draft of Baron STOECKEL.

Judge BOWLIN, having received a telegraph dispatch announcing his brother as dying, left this afternoon for the West.

Information from Secretary FLOYD, now absent in Virginia, reports him quite unwell. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 24.

Persons leaving the United States for France, by way of Havre, must necessarily have their passports *vised* by the French Consul at the port from which they sail. Those for the Continent, by way of England, and who may go to London, will have their passports *vised* by the American Legation, whatever may be their destination. Persons going to the Spanish West Indies will have their passports *visé* by the Spanish Consul at the port from which they sail. Naturalized citizens, applying for passports, must send to the State Department their naturalization papers, which will be returned them, together with a description of their persons. This is all that is required. Since the commencement of the present Administration about fourteen thousand passports have been issued at the State Department, and they are now issued at the rate of from forty to sixty a day.

Col. STEPTOE, Capts. CARR and PALMER, and Lieut. PEARSON have obtained leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe. Although it is probable they will observe the warlike movements, they go thither as private individuals, and not by the order of this Government as a Board of Observation.

The steamers *Memphis* and *Atlanta* have been put out of commission, and the *Chapin* has been ordered here to take the place of the *Water Witch* as a freight-boat between the Washington and Gosport Navy-yards.

Ex-Commissioner BOWLIN has been suddenly called to Missouri by the severe illness of his brother.

The War Department has ordered an armed escort to the trains with army supplies, from apprehended attacks by the returning Pike's Peakers—information having been received of the necessity of such protection.

Attorney-General BLACK to-day decided the question submitted to him by the State Department, on the claims of Capt. B. W. PERKINS against the Russian Government. This decision settles the right of Capt. PERKINS to recover under his contracts to furnish 150 tons of powder and 35,000 stand of arms. Some unimportant questions were not fully disposed of, but the integrity of such contracts is fully maintained. The entire amount involved is about $385,000, which will probably be paid on the return of the Russian Minister, who is daily expected from Europe. This decision has, it is considered, a most important bearing upon the supplying of munitions of war to foreign governments engaged in warfare. The counsel of Mr. PERKINS were Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING, Ex-Senator COOPER, and JOSEPH B. STEWART.

The Patent Office to-day reissued to HORACE H. DAY, assignee of TYER and HELM, a patent for improvement in the manufacture of India-rubber goods by means of zinc compounds.

The six acting midshipmen who were dismissed from the Navy for being participants in the tarring and feathering of some of their comrades at the Naval Academy, in April last, have been reinstated to their former positions.

Retrenchments in the Post-office Department.

The Washington *Constitution* contains tabular statements of the increase in the expenditures of the Post-office Department between 1842 and 1857, the curtailments in the expenses made between 1857 and 1859, and the still further reduction in the expenses since the 14th of March of the present year. The following is a recapitulation of the items of increased expenses:

Increased annual expense from the establishment of new routes, &c., since 1852 in the Atlantic States	$2,196,292 00
On the Pacific, including New-Mexico, Utah, &c.	657,017 00
In California, Oregon, &c., since 1852	58,999 00
Mail from Cairo to New-Orleans	329,000 00
Increased compensation to postmasters.	696,498 00
Total	$4,594,823 00
Extra allowance to contractors, agents, &c., by special acts of Congress, $647,142 22, being an average annual allowance of	107,857 03
Total	$4,702,680 03

While, therefore, Congress, by its reduction of the rates of postage in 1815 and 1851, diminished the revenues of the Department $2,056,657 69, it has since imposed upon it an additional yearly expenditure of $4,702,680 03, thus lessening its capacity to meet its engagements by upwards of $6,758,000 annually.

CURTAILMENT AND RETRENCHMENT.

The cost of the Isthmus service prior to April 1, 1857, was regulated by weight, at 22 cents a pound, and the amount paid for the year ended March 31, 1857, (the last year under that arrangement,) was	$160,321 00
The service has been performed since that time, under contract, for the yearly compensation of	100,000 00
Showing a saving per annum of	60,321 00
Add to this, amount saved by discontinuance of Government mail agents on the New-York and California route, about	3 800 00
Total	64,121 00

The cost of the European mail service under former contracts was:

Collins line, 20 trips a year	$385,000
Bremen line, 12 trips a year	200 000
Havre line, 12 trips a year	150,000
	735,000

The cost of an equal number of trips performed under present contracts for the postages, taking the average sums paid during the past year as the basis, is now as follows:

Twenty trips between New-York and Liverpool, at $7,125 per trip	$142,500
Twelve trips between New-York, Southampton and Bremen, at $8,621 per trip	103,452
Twelve trips between New-York, Southampton and Havre, at $7,491 per trip	89,892
Total cost	$335,844
Showing a difference of	399,156 00
Aggregate annual saving on European and California lines	$463,277 00

Under the pressing necessity for retrenchment and reform, created by the failure of Congress to pass the usual appropriation bill for the support of the Post-office Department, and in consequence of the temporary freedom thus given the present Postmaster-General to consult the national interests in the administration of his office, he has been incessantly occupied in the endeavor to place the service on the most economical footing possible. All useless agencies are being lopped off, and a thorough reconnoissance of all the mail routes of the country is being made, with a view to curtailment at every point where it is practicable without serious detriment to the public. The subjoined summary will show the results accomplished since the 14th March—a period of little more than two months.

Under existing contracts for transporting the mails between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, *via* Panama, and *via* Tehuantepec, the cost is as follows:

Between New-York, New-Orleans and Aspinwall, N. G., *via* Havana, in steamships, semi-monthly	Per annum. $290,000
Panama, Isthmus service, under contract 28th April, 1857	100,000
Between Panama, San Francisco and Astoria, in steamships semi-monthly	348,250
Between New-Orleans and Ventosa, *via* Isthmus Tehuantepec	250,000
Total	$988,250
From and after the 1st of October next, by virtue of a contract just concluded, semi-monthly service between New-York and San Francisco, and also between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua, will be procured at the rate of	216,000
Saving	$772,250
Saved per annum by discontinuance of 16 special and 14 route agencies	49,930
By withdrawing additional compensation from postmasters	24,201
By curtailment and discontinuance of mail service in the Atlantic States	556,641
Pacific	50 000
Total	$1,451,022

Thus exhibiting an aggregate annual saving, effected within this brief period, of *fourteen hundred and fifty-one thousand and twenty-two dollars.*

By the refusal of the Postmaster-General to put into operation the 688 new routes created in 1858, (including the Puget Sound and St. Paul route,) but for the support of which no appropriation was made, it may be safe to assume that at least the further sum of half a million of dollars has been saved to the public treasury.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24.

The First Anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day. The Rev. J. C. WEBSTER presided.

Addresses were made by the Rev. J. N. MURDOCK, the Rev. Mr. MCCORMICK, of Ohio; the Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, of Cambridge; the Hon. AMASA WALKER, the Rev. E. O. HAVEN, and others.

The Rev. GILBERT HAVEN advocated the right of the Church to interfere with the system of Slavery, and prevent the rendition of any fugitive from the South.

The following resolutions were introduced and advocated:

Resolved, That in view of the pains and penalties lately incurred by our brethren at Oberlin, for their noble humanity in the rescue of a colored fugitive from the grasp of the unrighteous Fugitive Slave bill, we tender them our warmest sympathy, and we hereby declare that we deem their conduct in the premises to have been eminently humane, right and Christian; and knowing as we do no law for Slavery, we deem it the duty of every Christian to aid always, and to the utmost of his ability, the escaping bondman, and so, if possible, to render practically null and void one of the most atrocious acts that ever disgraced the legislation of a country called Christian.

Resolved, further, that in our judgment, while the men who framed the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law will be more and more covered with infamy, the righteous nullifiers and breakers of it shall be held in everlasting remembrance.

Mass Convention Against the Fugitive Slave Law.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 24.

A Mass Convention of the foes of the Fugitive Slave Act, assembled here to-day, was well attended. A very large number were present from the Reserve Counties. Everything passed off orderly. A declaration was read denouncing the Fugitive Slave law and the Dred Scott decision.

Resolutions were also read declaring that the Fugitive act was unconstitutional and void, and that the Supreme Court had degenerated, and that it was subservient to party politics; that the life tenure should be abolished, and the Judicial Circuits remodeled; that the conviction of the Oberlin rescuers was disgraceful and unparalelled; that the prisoners were entitled to their liberty, and that the freedom of the country rests upon the great Republican Party.

Speeches were made by Messrs. GIDDINGS, CHASE, WADE and others.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Tuesday, May 24.

The Assembly adopted the report on Foreign Missions, and the remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, May 24.

The Assembly met again to-day. The Presbytery of Kansas was recognized, and connected with the Synod of Iowa.

The Special Report on Foreign Missions, without proposing a dissolution of relation with the American Board, concludes that the time has come for bringing the foreign field into closer connection with the denomination as such.

Two and a half per cent. on the Church Erection fund was voted to Kansas.

The Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, May 24.

The Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey, met at the City Hall this evening, Chancellor WILLIAMSON presiding.

Rev. H. BEOWN preached the annual sermon.

The treasurer, J. P. BUNINGTON, reported the receipts of the year $1,447, and the expenditures $1,409.

Chancellor WILLIAMSON was re-elected President.

The meeting was large, and a good feeling prevailed.

A large number of Clerical and Lay Delegates to the Annual Convention, which will meet to-morrow, are already in attendance.

The election of a successor to the late Bishop DOANE will be the principal business.

A New State Loan Advertised for.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 24.

The Comptroller advertises for a Five per cent. Loan of $350,000. Proposals are to be received till June 23, in sums of not less than $5,000.

The $100,000 worth of New-York and Erie Railroad Certificates, reimbursable on the 1st of October next, will be received in payment on bids for the loan.

The Canal Board met to-day, and will probably continue in session for the remainder of the week, to hear appeal cases.

The Murder Case in Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, May 24.

The testimony before the Jury of Inquest on the body of JOHN T. MCKEEN, closed last evening at about 8 o'clock, when the Jury retired, and after an absence of nearly an hour, returned with the following verdict:

"That JOHN T. MCKEAN came to his death by a blow inflicted with a knife in the hands of PETER T. MCDONALD, and that JOHN BAIN, Jr., and JOHN KELLY were accessories to the fact."

The Court having refused to admit the prisoners to bail, they were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff until the next session of the Chittenden County Court. The verdict is in accordance with the testimony, and satisfactory to our citizens at large. The Court-room was crowded, and great excitement existed during the investigation.

Return of Masonic Visitors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, May 24.

The Knights Templar arrived here this morning on their return from Richmond. They were received by their brethren here, and met by the Encampment from Boston. After a pleasant interchange of hospitality the Knights left for home.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24.

The De Molay Encampment of Knights Templar reached home from their Richmond tour this afternoon. They were met in Roxbury by the Boston Encampment of Knights, and the two Encampments, in procession, marched through several of our principal streets to Nassau Hall. The De Molay Knights are eloquent in their appreciation of the cordial hospitality extended them by their Southern brethren.

The Case of Capt. Van Vliet.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, May 24.

The charges preferred against Capt. VAN VLIET by some mail contractors during the Utah campaign are generally regarded here in the light of persecution. It is understood that affidavits from parties represented as having paid VAN VLIET a bonus have gone to Washington, and that they will effectually quash the case of his accusers. VAN VLIET, it is stated, will demand a Court of Inquiry into his official conduct.

The Queen's Birthday in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24.

The steamship *Canada* was decorated with flags and a salute fired from her deck to-day in honor of the birth of Queen VICTORIA.

Owing to the counterfeits circulated in New-York and the West, the Brighton Market Bank proposes to withdraw from circulation all its $100 bills.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, May 24.

The United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, Commander JENKINS, has arrived here after a passage of sixty days from Montevideo. She left there the brig *Perry*, the storeship *Release*, and the steamers *Caledonia* and *Westernport*. The brigs *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge* had gone to Buenos Ayres to look after American interests.

Award of Tobacco Premiums.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 14.

The annual private tobacco premiums were awarded to-day. The hogshead taking the first premium sold for manufacturing, sold for 50 cents a pound. The hogshead taking the second premium, sold for 33 cents a pound. Six hogsheads for shipping, which took the third premium, sold for 12¾ cents a pound. The first and third lots were raised in Green County, and the second in Taylor County. The competition for the Annual State premiums comes off to-morrow.

Eulogy on Humboldt.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24.

Professor AGASSIZ delivered a eulogy on HUMBOLDT before the Society of American Arts and Sciences at the Athenæum this afternoon.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 24.

Senator DOUGLAS has arrived in this city.

REWARDS OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Testimonials to Paul Morphy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHESS MEN, BOARD, &C.

The presentation to Mr. MORPHY by the New-York Chess Club, of the pearl inlaid board, the gold and silver men, and the watch, takes place this evening in the University Hall. The presentation of the silver laurel wreath by the Union Chess Club, will be made to-morrow evening, at the hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street. The following is a description of the articles to be presented this evening:

The Chess-men, which are the conspicuous objects of the "Morphy Testimonial," are of the purest gold and silver, and—with the exception of their cornelian pedestals—of those materials alone. In design and execution, as well as in intrinsic value, the set is, so far as we are informed, unequalled—the celebrated establishment in the possession of Queen VICTORIA, though of similar design, being of inferior proportions. The connoisseur will especially remark the exquisite details of the artist's conception. As Chess is a royal game, the pieces in this superb set are appropriately modeled after a study of one of the grandest historic episodes—the contest between Christianity and Barbarism. "The Reds," or the gold pieces, are highly-finished statuettes, indicating the components of an imperial array in the days when Kings and Queens went forth with their armies, and Bishops, exchanging mitre and crosier for battle-axe and sword, transferred the war of proselytism from the sanctuary to the field. "The Whites," or the silver pieces, in happy contrast, represent the Northern horde which disputed the domination of THEODOSIUS, or, at a later period, for a while withstood the march of CLOVIS and CLOTHILDA.

In detail, the pieces are as follows: The Gold King is a statuette, four inches in height, and weighing three ounces, royal robes gracefully falling over him, the imperial globe upon his martially defenced head, the crown and sceptre at his feet, by his side an elegant shield, and in his right hand the sword of Empire. The Queen arrayed in character, is of proportions slightly inferior to those of her Lord. The Bishops, in the full panoply of warriors, three and a half inches in height, stand perceptibly inclined forward, grasping drawn swords with blades advanced, and are spirited illustrations of the fierce Prelates who anticipated the Higher Law conflicts of the Pulpit and Press by good cut-and-thrust argumentation hand-to-hand. The Knights, on both sides, are admirably sculptured chargers, prancing nearly upright, and ruby-eyed. In the Rooks, or Castles, the Artist has adopted the Chinese design, and flanked the rear lines by stately Elephants, each bearing an Eastern howdah, upon which an elegantly-wrought Eagle is spreading his pinions, as if to pounce upon his prey. The eyes of both bird and beast are brilliant rubies. The finish of this piece is especially admirable, the artist having achieved a manifest triumph in the contrast which his fine *chasing* has effected between the coarse hide of the elephant and the tiger-skin mantle of the howdah. This elaborate piece is three and three-quarter inches in height, and weighs eighty gold dollars, or—more especially—five ounces.

The Silver King is a happy counterpart to his Golden adversary. As a leader of the Barbarians, his covering is of bull's hide, and only distinguished from that of his followers by the finer dressing it has received. Disputing the Empire with the leader of the opposing hosts, he, too, wears the Imperial globe upon which rest those emblematic wings with which the Norsemen and the Goths adorned their helmets. The royal emblems lie at his feet, while on his left arm depends a shield inscribed with the defiant motto—*Liberty*—and in his right hand he grasps a warlike brand. His Queen is arrayed in proper character. The Bishops wear winged helmets, and drawn swords considerably longer than the Roman falchions of their Christian adversaries, their panoply otherwise according with that of their posts. In proportion and weight, these pieces correspond with those of the other side.

The Gold Pawns are statuettes two and a half inches in height, weighing two ounces. In this piece the artist has elaborated the Roman soldier—the helmet, buckler, and straight double-edged sword being exact copies of those borne by a man-at-arms of the Western Empire. The Silver Pawn is similar in proportion and a correspondingly exact sculpture of the old Visigoth, wearing upon his body the hide and upon his head the horns which he has torn from the wild bull of the Germanian forest. His single weapon is a huge and knotty club, promising a rough encounter for the short blade of his adversary.

The pedestal of each piece is polished Cornelian—for the pawns, a circle of one inch in diameter—for the leading pieces, an oval one inch and a half in diameter. The value of material worked up amounts to nearly $800, and the entire cost of material and labor is but little less than $1,500. In the elaborate finish of the historic study, the statuesque proportion, and the exquisite mechanical execution of each piece, the resources of art have contributed most liberally for the honor of genius.

The Board upon which the Gold and Silver Chessmen are to stand, likewise, manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., is a square of twenty-six inches. The body of the Board is of Rosewood, the Squares being of Ebony and choice Mother of Pearl. A slightly raised edge, ornamented by a single delicate line of inlaid Silver, surrounds the Board. Just within this edge another similarly fine line, and a third more heavy, form an agreeable contrast with the rich color of the wood. Three inches from the edge, four tournament lances, in Silver, inclose the checquered field—a square of twenty inches. In each exterior angle, formed by the overlapping of the lances, circled by a laurel wreath of Gold, exquisitely inlaid, are the letters P. M., in decorated cipher. Midway of the border, from which Mr. MORPHY is supposed to play, an inlaid oval plate of Silver, surrounded by a trophy composed of the standards of those nations whose subjects have been obliged to recognize the sovereignty of a Republican Champion, bears the subjoined inscription:

TO

PAUL MORPHY,

A RECOGNITION OF HIS GENIUS AND A TOKEN OF REGARD

FROM

HIS FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS IN

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,

New-York, 1859

Surmounting this plate is a laurel crown in silver, and beneath it a riband of the same metal is inscribed with:

"*Pretium est sanguinatis facile princeps.*"

On the opposite border another plate, oval, in inlaid silver, and edged by a trophy of lances, battle axes, spears, and pieces of armor, incloses an engraved Sphynx, around which are grouped the names of the Committee of Presentation.

Similarly situated, in the left-hand border, a third silver plate, circular, supported by Sphynxes, ornamented with the armorial bearings of the City of New-York. In the opposite border a fourth plate, of the same metal, emblematically delineates the Pyramids, three in number, likewise supported by Sphynxes. The centre pyramid, in sections, commemorates the Chess Champions of all ages, that of the last and greatest filling the apex, as follows:

MORPHY.

LABOURDONNAIS. M'DONNELL.

LOPEZ. PHILLIDOR. SALVIO.

VON DER LASA. HANSTEIN. ANDERSSEN. BILOUER.

LOWENTHAL. SZEN. PATAOFF. KIESERITSKY. LANGE.

The Board is so paneled and dovetailed in construction, that no influence of climate or position can possibly affect the integrity of the squares. As a specimen of workmenship, in addition to the felicity of its design, the fact that the most skillful artisans consumed six weeks in its manufacture, and another week in polishing it, is pertinent proof of its superlative excellence. Its cost is not far from $300.

Besides the Chess-men and Board, there is a case of Rosewood, fitted with artistically shaped, velvet-lined niches, for the reception of the set when not in use.

The watch to be presented was manufactured by the American Watch Company, and is a very fine specimen. The Stem or Pendant is exquisitely carved, so as to represent a King's Crown. It is set round with Brilliants, with another large Diamond at its top, which answers for a push-piece by which to open the watch. Upon one lid the United States coat of arms is richly carved in relief, and on the other lid, also in relief, the monogram:

P. M.

Instead of the usual Roman numerals on the dial, the hours are represented by the various pieces of chess, finely done in red and black—the Black King standing at twelve, and the Red King at six, the Queens at one and eleven, Bishops at two and ten, Knights at three and nine, Castles at four and eight, and Pawns at five and seven. The cap is engraved with the following inscription:

To Paul Morphy:

FROM THE TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK CHESS CLUB, AS THEIR TRIBUTE TO HIS GENIUS AND WORTH.

New-York, *May*, 1859.

The chessmen and board will be presented by JOHN VAN BUREN, and the watch by W. J. A. FULLER.

The match between Messrs. MORPHY and PAULSEN has been concluded, Mr. MORPHY being the winner of every game played except one, which ended in a draw.

Presentation to Michael Phelan.

About thirty gentlemen of this City—friends of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, the celebrated inventor and billiard player—assembled last evening in the Club-room attached to the billiard rooms of Mr. PHELAN, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, where they had requested Mr. PHELAN to meet them. Something covered with blue paper was on a billiard table in the centre of the room, but no one had informed Mr. PHELAN what it was or what his friends intended to do to him. At 10½ o'clock one of them stepped forward and read to Mr. PHELAN the following note:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: A few of your old friends, appreciating your exertions as an inventor and reformer in billiards, your skill as a scientific master of the game, and your uniformly straightforward, manly, correct and courteous deportment, and being desirous of evincing their regard in a substantial form, beg leave to offer, and request your acceptance of, the accompanying *souvenir*, with their best wishes for your continued success and prosperity.

As he read these words the gentleman who was spokesman for the rest pointed to an elegant set of silver tea-things and a gold scarf-pin, standing upon the table from which the covering had now been removed. He complimented Mr. PHELAN upon his achievements in billiards, and the success of his efforts in behalf of the game—a game in which were combined intelligence and physical exercise with entertainment and retexation. In conclusion, he begged that Mr. PHELAN would receive the assurances of their personal esteem. [Applause.]

Mr. PHELAN replied modestly and briefly. He was entirely taken by surprise, and would confess his inability on such short notice to acknowledge adequately the honor conferred upon him. The gift was a very elegant one, and its value was greatly enhanced to him by the source whence it came. He recognized among those who stood around him, and who united in presenting this testimonial, personal friends, whose regard he prized highly. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PHELAN and his friends examined the articles which constituted the gift with many expressions of admiration. One of them said Mr. PHELAN might well and appropriately exclaim: "That beats the Dutch." The tea service consisted of a tea pot, a sugar bowl, a milk pitcher and a slop bowl, all elegantly chased, of Mexican coin silver, and an elegantly carved salver, of nickel silver, in the burnished centre of which was written:

"To MICHAEL PHELAN,
From his friends.
April 12, 1859."

On each article was inscribed "PHELAN." The date, it will be observed, is that of Mr. PHELAN's victory over SARATOGA. The set is valued at $350, and was manufactured by J. C. MABIE, No. 22 John-street.

The scarf pin, which was manufactured expressly by BALL, BLACK & Co., consists of a gold billiard cue, with a ruby point representing the leather, and at the larger end a large diamond with a cluster of eight smaller diamonds around it, attached by a gold chain of exquisite workmanship to a large diamond breast-pin. Its cost was $75.

Proceedings of the American Tract Society.

THE SEPARATION FROM THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The telegraph has already furnished us with a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Boston Society on Monday. We publish below, from the *Atlas and Bee* of that city, the proceedings in full. The business was brought to the attention of the Society in the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

RELATIONS WITH THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

At the last annual meeting, the Society passed the following:

Resolved, That the expediency of dissolving the connection between this Society and the National Society of New-York, be referred to the Executive Committee now to be chosen, to report next year.

The Committee, having carefully considered this subject, recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The American Tract Society in Boston was originally incorporated as a National Society, and afterwards, by its own vote, became a branch of the American Tract Society in New-York; and

Whereas, This Society, at its last annual meeting, voted that "greater energy and efficiency would be imparted to the Tract system by a return to its original *status*; and

Whereas, The experience of this year now closing has only served to confirm the propriety of this decision; therefore

Resolved, That the vote of this Society in 1848, that it "become a branch of this New-York Society," be, and the same is, hereby rescinded; and that this Society now resume its original position as an independent national institution.

It is to be hoped that, should the relation which has existed for so long a time, and from which, in past years, so great an amount of good has resulted, be thus terminated, the two Societies may henceforth operate in their different spheres with harmony and greatly increased usefulness in promoting the glory of our common Lord, and the salvation of souls.

The Committee proposed several amendments to the Constitution and By Laws, in order that they may conform to the altered position of the Society. They propose to change the time of the annual meeting to the last Wednesday in May; to provide two or more secretaries, instead of one; and also a Committee of Publication; and some minor alterations.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and, the first question being on the adoption of the preamble and resolution, they were, on motion of EDWARD S. RAND, Esq., adopted, with but two or three dissenting voices.

The Rev. Mr. COPP, of Chelsea, said that the action they had just taken, in severing a connection which had existed for thirty-four years, and been mutually beneficial to all parties, was a solemn matter, and should be done with great deliberation, and tenderness, and Christian courtesy, and he would therefore take the liberty of presenting a resolution which he had drawn up for the consideration of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. KIRK and others suggested that, perhaps it would be best to make some verbal alterations in the resolution, and it was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. COPP, KIRK and BACON, of Newton.

While this Committee were engaged in the performance of their duty, the alterations proposed in the Constitution and By-Laws by the Executive Committee were adopted, and the report of the Committee, as a whole, then accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution presented by the Rev. Mr. COPP, then submitted their report, as follows:

Resolved, That in dissolving with the American Tract Society at New-York a connection which, for thirty-four years, has been signally beneficial to both Societies, and a source of extended usefulness to the cause of Christ, to the world, we desire to proceed with tenderness and Christian courtesy, and to separate from our brethren in the exercise of charity and forbearance in respect to the difference of opinion which divides our counsels, and with no other feeling toward them than love and a sincere desire that the wisdom which is from above may guide in all their future operations. And now, having receded from the connection which has existed for so many years of useful coöperation to our original status, we shall continue to entertain feelings of Christian regard towards the American Tract Society at New-York, and hope so to conduct our operations as to avoid all just cause of strife between us; and, as far as possible, to conduct our operations in harmony and peace with theirs, as brethren and Christians, having, in the main, the same great objects in view.

The Rev. Mr. DEXTER, of Boston.—I should like slightly to modify the phraseology of the resolution. If I understand it rightly, it says, near the beginning, that the connection between the two societies has been beneficial to both for thirty-four years. That is to say, the chronological qualifier is put in as the qualifier of the length of the blessing to both parties. I think that it ought to be shortened a little. I do not think it has been a blessing to us for quite so long a time. If it has been a blessing so long, and up to this time, why should it not continue to be a blessing? I would transpose the time mentioned so as to express only the length of the connection, without exactly defining the duration of the blessing. [Loud laughter.]

The Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT of Providence—I would like to ask if we strengthen our moral position by these professions! We have taken this step to-day as Christian men, in the manifest exercise of Christian kindness. I rejoice, for one, as every member of the Society rejoices, that it has not been necessary for us to criticise the policy of the New-York Society to-day, nor to say one unkind word about them. If the resolution means that we cherish kind and Christian feelings towards them, it ought not to be necessary for us to adopt it. It ought not to be necessary for one body of Christian men to assure another body of Christian men that they cherish kind and Christian feelings towards them. If it means more than that, that we indorse their position taken at the late annual meeting, and which they have taken before, then it means more than we ought to say. If it carries the idea that our separation was rather a matter of convenience than of principle, I think we should stultify ourselves by the passage of such a resolution. What necessity is there for saying anything further than we have already said by the adoption of the report of the Executive Comtee? My objection goes back of the mere verbal phraseology, to the substance of the resolution itself. [Applause.]

Mr. J. B. JOHNSON, of Reading—I move the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. COPP, of Chelsea—I think it can hardly be doubted by the Christian gentlemen in this meeting that the connection of the New-York and New England Societies has been beneficial during the time of that connection. This Society may not have responded to every measure of the New-York Society, may not have indorsed their modes of procedure in every case; but that the connection has been generally beneficial to both, it seems to me cannot be doubted. But we are now about to separate from these brethren; to leave an honored connection—a connection which God from heaven has smiled upon, and made it a means of extended usefulness to His cause throughout the world; and we know that there is a degree of irritation among the brethren in New-York; they feel that the position taken by the Boston Society is one of opposition to theirs, in some respects.

And now, in parting from them, it seems to me that the least we can do is to say these kind words; for I hold that "words are things"—they are not unmeaning, and they are not unmeaning as they are drawn out in this resolution; they express, I take it, the feelings of a great many men in this meeting. There has been a long and blessed connection between these Societies. The adoption of the resolution does not involve an indorsement of every measure of theirs, by any means. But shall we not, in parting, say that we shall endeavor to conduct our operations in harmony with theirs, in peace with them, in love for them; and that we shall invoke the blessing of God upon them, and pray that that wisdom which is from above may guide them in all their future measures? It seems to me that Christian men, New England Christian men, can afford to say thus much, and are disposed to say thus much, in breaking up so venerable and so useful a connection.

The Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston—I would suggest to brother WOLCOTT, and those who sympathise with him, that we are not all united in regard to this matter. When we have taken our stand, and said, "We will publish no Slavery, and they shall not prevent us," we have done our duty. When I have set up my barriers, and got fairly entrenched, so that I cannot be forced from my position, all the kind words I can say I am ready to say. I hope Brother WOLCOTT will withdraw his objection.

The Rev. Mr. OLIPHANT, of Haverhill—I feel that it is desirable that we should express our kind feelings towards the New-York brethren. We have labored long together, and it appears to me that it is due to the public that we, as a body, should express the opinion embodied in the resolution—that it should go before the public as our opinion. As brother KIRK has said, we are not entirely united in regard to this matter; but some of us are disposed to yield the point, at least, long enough to make the experiment, and see whether the object can be effected by this separation which this Society feel it to be so desirous to effect; and if we can teach our brethren at New-York that tracts upon Slavery can be circulated, I feel that that will be an important point gained; and, I hope that, by our success in circulating those tracts, if we are successful, they will be brought to the conviction that it is their duty to circulate such tracts. With these views, I cannot but hope that the objection will not be pressed.

HENRY HILL, Esq., of the Executive Committee—In the report which has just been adopted, the Executive Committee were careful to announce their intention to engage in controversy with the brother who differed from them, especially with the New-York Society, which they trust will be adhered to under all circumstances in the future. Then this language has also been adopted by the Society: "It is to be hoped that, should the relation which has existed for so long a time, and upon which, in past years, so great an amount of good has resulted, be thus terminated, the two Societies may henceforth operate in their spheres with harmony and greatly increased usefulness, in promoting the glory of our common Lord and the salvation of souls." I would beg leave to say, in behalf of the Executive Committee, that we entertain none but the kindest feelings towards the members of the other Society. I see no harm in passing the resolution, but the same sentiments have already, in a condensed form, been adopted.

The Rev. Mr. WARREN, of Beverly—I hope that the resolution will be withdrawn. I cannot vote for it. It says that we have no feeling but that of love and respect towards the New-York Society, or something to that effect. Now I have a feeling of indignation towards them, for the treatment that some good men I see in this room received at their last Anniversary; and I know that there are other gentlemen present who have the same feeling. [Loud Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. DEXTER—I hope the resolution will be withdrawn. It will require us to go into the whole history of the New-York Society, in order to justify our action.

The Rev. Mr. LEAVITT, of Providence—I would ask what is the sentiment that rests upon the heart of New-England? Is it not that of compassionate disapproval of the position of the New-York Society? [Loud applause.]

The Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Hartford—I must frankly say, that the passage of the resolution seems to me not to be demanded by the circumstances of the case. Enough has been said to express all the feeling which can be justly entertained towards the Society, and I presume there are none but Christian feelings entertained by gentlemen on this floor. There is no need of telling it; we can prove it by our action, and I think that is the best way. [Loud applause.] And besides, it is not so clear that the connection has been eminently happy up to the present time. For the last three years evil has resulted from this connection of the most serious character. I think it is time for the connection to come to an end. Let us cherish these kind Christian feelings, but let us not be too anxious to express them in the strong, I must say, fulsome language of the resolution.

A gentleman here suggested that Mr. COPP should withdraw his resolution, but Mr. C. declined, and, the question being put, the motion to indefinitely postpone was carried, only a very few voting in the negative.

The Rev. Mr. KIRK said that after hearing what had been said, he was perfectly willing that the resolution should be indefinitely postponed. At first, when he thought of the venerable men who had made the connection, it seemed to him that something more than a formal vote dissolving the connection was desirable. That was the only reason he had for desiring the passage of the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. WAYLAND—I do not know that it is competent for this Society to suggest any course of action to its Executive Committee. [Laughter.] I observe that in the report of the Committee, it is stated that ten new tracts have been published. I wish to inquire whether it is not the design of the Committee to go on at once and publish all the standard tracts, filling our churches and every part of our country with the best tracts in the language. As they have taken hold of the matter so modestly, I want to know what their intention is; and if that is not their intention, I would move that the Society request them at once to enter upon the publication in full, of the best tracts in the language.

Mr. KIRK replied that they had done their best with Dr. WAYLAND, and had pumped him dry; but if he would furnish them with another tract, they would agree to publish it and do so much towards supplying the "best tracts in the language."

The Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT said he had a resolution bearing directly upon this subject, and read as follows:

Whereas, The African Slave-trade is contrary to the first principles of the Gospel and humanity, is condemned by all evangelical Christians, and is repudiated by all Christians of civilized nations; and

Whereas, There are indications that this trade, with all its crimes and horrors, is, or is about to be, reopened by adventurers from this country; and,

Whereas, The only effective barrier to this trade is the moral sense of the community, enlightened by the truths of the Gospel, which it is the object of this Society to disseminate; therefore,

Resolved, That the publication, during the present year, of any well-written tract or tracts, which may be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiments of all Christian men against the Slave-trade, and to set forth its great wickedness before the nation, will meet with the warm approbation of the Society.

The Rev. Dr. HAWES—I would suggest that the resolution be laid on the table, not because we are not opposed to the Slave trade but for some other reason, which we do not choose to express. [Roars of laughter and applause.]

The resolution was adopted, without dissent.

Education and Educational Establishments in Greece in the Year 1858.

The report of the Minister of Public Instruction of the Kingdom of Greece, for the year 1858, which has reached us within a few days, presents a reliable and highly flattering view of the present state of education in the land of PERICLES, the cradle of European civilization. It is a singular illustration of the vicissitudes of human progress, that the very nation which gave the arts and sciences to the western part of this Old World should now be actually indebted to that quarter for instructors, and should model its educational system after the pattern of those prevailing in Germany and France. Greece is this moment receiving in her lap the fruits of that seed which her colonies, her philosophers and teachers planted in the new soil of the West.

The influence of the late revolution was disastrous in the extreme to the reviving culture of Greece. Not to speak of the great loss of human life during the successive campaigns of the war, occasioning a complete withdrawal of public attention from the pursuits befitting a time of peace, the schools that had sprung up within the preceding half century were broken up. The aged teachers sought refuge in foreign countries, while the younger eagerly joined in the struggle for accomplishing the national independence. Many, who, possessing the means of acquiring a liberal education, would under more prosperous auspices have devoted themselves to a literary career, were compelled by the loss of fortune to seek a subsistence from the practice of commerce or agriculture. We have ourselves witnessed the meeting of two Scholes, who had not seen one another since they left the school, where one was teacher and the other a scholar, at the time of the massacre of Scio, so famous

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.

Efforts of the Southern Baptist Church to Convert the Slave Population.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

In my report of the proceedings of the late Southern Baptist Convention, held in this city, I purposely omitted to notice their operations among the colored people of the Southern States, deeming the interest and importance of the subject worthy of special notice.

There is throughout the whole Southern or slave holding States, new and increasing desire to Christianize the colored race, and I assert this after a careful observation made in all the principal Southern towns and cities during the last two years.

In South Carolina the white and colored population attend the same church, as the slaves are not allowed to congregate alone. In Charleston the colored Sabbath Schools are large, especially those conducted by the Methodists and Baptists; teachers generally white members of the church; the children are not taught to read, but a little book of oral questions has been prepared, which is used by teachers in all the Southern States.

In Georgia, the slaves have their own meeting-houses and preachers. In Augusta the colored Baptists have a large church and congregation, and their pastor belongs to the church—that is, he was a slave, but the members of the church over which he presided, bought him of his former master, so that he is now the property of the church. Their Sabbath Schools are well attended.

In Savannah the colored churches are well attended, and in one of the Baptist churches I joined between two and three hundred children of all ages and complexions in the Sabbath School. Many of the children could read, having been taught by the ladies to whom they belonged, or by their little white play-mates. They appear very apt to learn, and frequently surprise their owners by their knowledge of letters. And this, notwithstanding prohibiting laws, I have found to be the case throughout the whole South. The Superintendent of the Savannah school here noticed is a respectable white man, the assistant teachers are white and colored. He told me that Southern ladies and gentlemen had not yet sufficiently "conquered their prejudices" to become coöperatives in this work, and his principal reliance for teachers was upon Northern visitors, and that this source never failed him in Winter.

In Tennessee the Baptists are making great efforts to Christianize the slaves, and so far as their action in this State is concerned, I cannot do better than give the report of the West Tennessee Bible Society, which met at Jackson, Tenn., in August last.

REPORT ON THE COLORED POPULATION.

"We are of opinion that much more ought to be done than has yet been done for the religious instruction of this portion of our population. They have immortal spirits, that must live forever in bliss or woe. They are deplorably ignorant of the Bible, and as but few can read, they are almost entirely dependent on oral instruction, to be enlightened. They form an element in our families and their religious instruction is an imperative upon the master, as that of the child upon the parent.

We therefore, consider it to be the duty of all masters to provide for the religious instruction of their servants

1. We would recommend to the churches to make provision in all of their houses of worship, for their benefit, that they may hear preaching when the whites do.

2. We would recommend to the pastors of conches to hold separate meetings for their benefit, as often as convenient, and to call on the most intelligent to exercise in prayer and exhortation.

3. We would recommend that our home missionaries be instructed to preach to the colored people at every accessible opportunity, in their fields of labor.

4. We would recommend to all Christian masters to call their servants together, and to read a portion of God's Word and explain it to them.

We are to do good to all men as we have opportunity; and our opportunities for doing good among this people are great, and our responsibilities are commensurate with our opportunities. They are easily impressed, and we are confident that they receive the Gospel much more readily than is usually done by us. If religion makes the white man a better man, will it not make the black man a better servant? If we should not all masters, whether religious or irreligious, feel interested in having them instructed in religious truths?

In addition to the great benefit that this people receive from the Gospel, there is a happy reflex influence on the morals of our children.

In conclusion, we would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in view of the readiness with which our colored population receive the Gospel, and of their dependent condition, an enlarged effort should be made to give them religious instruction."

On the subject of this Report, several approbatory addresses were made, after which the Report was unanimously adopted.

In Virginia, the Baptists are making increased efforts. At the Anniversary meeting of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, held in Richmond a few weeks since, when the subject of the Bible Board was up for discussion, the Rev. C. TYREE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bible Board be requested to urge the colportage of the Sunday school and Publication Board to strive even more diligently to supply those who may be destitute in their respective spheres, and also to supply servants, whose masters consent, and such only, with the word of God.

This clause in this resolution relating to servants was inserted as an amendment, offered by the Rev. L. W. ALLEN.

General COCKE, of James City, alluded to his own experience in teaching servants to read. He thought it was the policy of every man to do so, aside from the moral benefits conferred upon the negroes themselves.

The Rev. J. T. MCLAUGHLIN advocated the distribution of proper books among servants. He thought that if they were taught to read, they would spend the Sabbath more profitably, and a better state of things would exist.

Dr. W. F. BROADDUS also thought that sound knowledge never unfitted a man for any station in life he is called upon to occupy. Colporteurs, however, should always consult the masters, and do no more than the law will justify.

A number of clergymen spoke in commendation of this resolution. The general scope of their ideas being that the Christianization of slaves made them better and more reliable servants, besides preparing them for a blissful immortality. Great care, however, was to be taken in the employment of colporteurs, who were not to be enemies or incendiaries in disguise, nor were they to urge their mission in opposition to the will of the master.

MR. RICHMOND—Out of a colored population of about 12,000, nearly 4,000 are members of the Baptist Church, and President RYLAND, of Richmond College, a gentleman of the highest respectability and acuity, devotes himself to this humble but most useful and interesting sphere of labor, as their chief pastor. In his church, there is at present quite a revival, and for a week past, the large African church has been filled every afternoon, and side by side, kneeling before the altar, were white and colored mourning for their sins, and desiring the prayers of God's people.

The report of the Board of Domestic Missions, on the subject of the colored population, as made to the Southern Baptist Baptist Convention, lately held in this city, and which met toe unanimous approbation of nearly six hundred clergymen, from all parts of the South, is still more interesting in this connection. It is as follows:

REPORT ON THE COLORED POPULATION.

As the crowning evidence of the Messiahship of Christ ha declares: "The *poor* have the gospel preached unto them." No part of our population have a higher claim to be ranked among that class which received such special notice of the Redeemer of lost men. They are emphatically "poor." They are also nomsroes—some three and a half millions. So many brought from the lowest depths of heathenism to our own land, placed within our reach, on our own farms and plantations, in our own families under our owe supervision and control. How easy of access, and at what small expense! Shall we not—ought we not to feel a deeper interest in this work? What encouragement to labor in this department! How the civil and religious influences with which they have been surrounded have elevated them above their native country! What vast numbers of them have believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, died in the faith, and have entered upon the "rest that remains for the people of God!" We presume there are not less than 150,000 now living in communion with the Baptist churches in the Southern and Southwestern States.

In very many sections where houses of worship are erected for the whites, provisions are made for the blacks; and the same gospel is preached to the master is preached to the slave. But there are many districts of country, rich planting districts, where the white population is too sparse to demand such gospel provisions. Unless special missions are made to these blacks they must live and die without the gospel. To illustrate the situation of many portions of several Southern States the following extract from our missionary to the blacks in the swamps of Mississippi is quite sufficient:

"There is a large scope of country here, populated almost entirely by blacks. Many of them were professors of religion when brought here—many of whom scarcely ever hear preaching—some never. For example: On the fifth Sabbath in August I preached to a congregation of blacks, among which was an old woman, whose owner furnished her with a mule to ride several miles to attend my meeting. On her way she remarked to the overseer, that she hoped the Lord would let her hear a white man preach once more, for she had not heard one in thirty years. She was a Baptist when she came into the swamp."

To such districts the efforts of the Board have been directed, so far as practicable. Some such are now supplied by the Board in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Most of our missionaries have a colored interest in connection with their charges.

Rich blessings have crowned these labors in many instances.

In speaking upon this subject, some of the ministers thought it was a very *delicate* subject, whilst others discussed every phase of it with entire freedom; the character of their speeches being about like those made in similar assemblies in New-York fifteen or twenty years ago, when touching upon the delicate subject of Slavery. V. V.

Gov. Morgan Visiting Sing Sing State Prison.

Correspondence of the Albany Statesman.

SING SING, Friday, May 20, 1859.

GOV. MORGAN visited the Prison at this place yesterday, without notice, form or ceremony. He came for the purpose of making personal examination of the numerous convicts who have made application for pardons. He has been engaged for two days in this labor. Of course no intimations are given of the results of these conferences with the criminals, but I presume they will lead to a judicious exercise of the prerogative vested in the Executive. The Governor does well personally to visit our penal institutions, and to base his official action upon personal observation. One day of contact with these supplicants for mercy, gives him a better knowledge of the merits and claims of the convicts than a month [illegible] to the examination of written ap-

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Hon. T. BUTLER KING, after a retirement of some years from public life, has announced his intention to become a candidate for Congress in the Savannah District of Georgia. He has published a long address rehearsing the history of his public career, and closing with this statement of his views:

I have thus, fellow-citizens, given you a running sketch of some of the measures which I think should command the best efforts of your Representative in the next Congress.

A Pacific Railroad on slaveholding territory I regard as indispensable to the progress and power of the Southern States, and to enable them to regain equality in the Senate of the United States.

I consider a reciprocity treaty with Spain, establishing free trade with Cuba, as the most sure, cheap and peaceful mode of securing the annexation of that valuable island. I advocate the extension over the British West Indies of the reciprocity treaty made with Great Britain in favor of Canada.

I look to the extensive and *permanent* improvement of the harbor of Savannah; the formation of a large naval establishment at Blythe Island; the improvement of the inland navigation from Savannah to Fernandina; the survey of our pine forests; and the establishment of post routes and Post-offices where needed, as important measures requiring the most zealous efforts of your Representative.

It is my intention to submit my name to the Waresboro' Convention, and if I receive the nomination for Congress, I shall go into the canvass impressed with the belief that the objects I have in view will, if effected, result greatly to the advantage, not only of the people of this District, but of our State and the whole South.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your fellow-citizen,

T. BUTLER KING.

The Acquisition of Cuba—The Thirty Million Bill Defended.

LETTER FROM THE HON. L. O'B. BRANCH, OF NORTH CAROLINA ACCEPTING A RENOMINATION.

RALEIGH, May 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 29th ultimo was received at my farm in Beaufort County, whence I returned yesterday.

I accept the nomination tendered to me by the Democratic Party of the District, and will strive, by a strict adherence to sound principles and a faithful discharge of duty, to justify the confidence so decisively expressed by my friends in three times nominating me for Congress by acclamation.

The resolutions passed by the Convention meet my entire and unqualified concurrence. They express clearly and succinctly principles which I have advocated ever since I have been old enough to have opinions on political subjects, and in favor of which I wrote and labored in 1840, when they were temporarily defeated. Who of the "Old Guard" of 1819 does not rejoice that they have become the principles of the great body of the American people?

I must be permitted to express the gratification I feel that the Convention passed unanimously a resolution in favor of the peaceful and honorable acquisition of the Island of Cuba.

The President has a right, under the Constitution, to negotiate a treaty for it without consulting Congress; *but he could not pay the price without a previous appropriation of the money by that body*, and it would be as futile for him to attempt to make the purchase without the previous action of Congress, as for a man not worth a cent to attempt to buy all the farms and negroes in Greenville County. President BUCHANAN, thinking that the time had at length arrived when the subject might be broached to the Spanish Government with a prospect of success, recommended to Congress last Winter to make partial provision for paying for it. His object was two fold—first, *to ascertain whether Congress approved the acquisition*; and second, *if it did approve, that it might do what was necessary on its part towards facilitating it.*

Approving the object, the peaceful and honorable acquisition of Cuba by purchase, opposed as I had always been to *filibustering* on any pretence, and to the forcible seizure of it by the national forces unless compelled at some future time by the great law of self-preservation, I introduced into the House of Representatives a bill appropriating money to pay for it, if the purchase could be effected. I was willing to intrust the negotiation where the Constitution had intrusted it, to the President, for whom I and a large majority of my constituents had voted. If my bill had passed, *not a dollar of the money could have been drawn from the Treasury until Spain had executed to us a deed for the island, and not a dollar could have been used to bribe Spanish officials nor for any other purpose except that declared to the world in the face of the treaty itself*; "full and accurate accounts of which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable." Great as is my confidence in the President, the bill was drawn precisely as I would have drawn it if that confidence had been much less, and nothing was left to his discretion which could be constitutionally withheld.

The Black Republicans, to a man, opposed it, avowing boldly as their reason, that it would add to the number of Slaveholding States to the Union. The Southern Know-Nothings opposed it for no other reason, that I have ever heard avowed, except that they were not willing to intrust the negotiation to Mr. BUCHANAN; in other words, they are not willing that a Democratic Administration shall have the credit of this, as they have had of all prior acquisitions of territory. If we postpone it until there is a President in whom they have confidence, I am quite sure Cuba will never be ours, for the people will never elect a man of that stripe.

It is gratifying to find that the opposition in this State, through their newspapers and public meetings, are avowing themselves in favor of the "peaceful and honorable acquisition of Cuba." That is what the President recommended—it is what I am anxious to see accomplished. In his message he indignantly repudiated the idea that we would, if we could, acquire it otherwise than by honorable negotiation, and, in the report of the Committee on Foreign affairs I quoted his language as expressing the views of the Committee on that point.

What peaceful and honorable mode is there of acquiring it except by purchase? None is known to me.

To purchase we must be not only willing but ready and able to pay. And as the Constitution says "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," it is clear that Congress must appropriate the money before we can get the island. We could scarcely expect Spain to sell to the President, on credit, an island from which it derives twenty-four millions a year of its revenues, and trust to the good disposition of Congress, at some future time, to pay for it.

Nothing is more unfounded than the charge that I proposed to place thirty millions of dollars in the hands of the President, to be used at his discretion. My bill specified the object for which the money might be used, namely, to pay for Cuba, "provided said treaty *when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments*, and *duly ratified by the Government of Spain*, shall call for the expenditure of the same or any part thereof." When money is appropriated by Congress to build a ship or erect a fort, or for any other specified object, is it placed at his discretion because it is to be expended by him or under his direction? Certainly not. The whole revenues of the Government, amounting to from sixty to eighty millions of dollars per annum, are appropriated and expended in the same way, my bill only differing from ordinary bills making appropriations in being more specific and guarded than they are usually made.

When our distinguished fellow-citizen, Judge SAUNDERS, was Minister to Spain, President POLK instructed him to offer to the Spanish Government one hundred millions of dollars for Cuba. It was done with as much secrecy that if *the offer had been acceptable to Spain, a treaty would have been enter d into, pledging this Government for the payment of the price, probably without the knowledge of an individual in the United States, except the President and Secretary of State.* It would then have been secretly submitted to, and secretly acted on, by the Senate. It ratified, it would have been "the supreme law of the land;" and the judges in every State shall [would] be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding." All this would have been done, and constitutionally done, not only without the consent, but *without the knowledge of the people or of their representatives in Congress.*

Such absolute power in reference to our foreign relations was necessarily conferred on the President by the Constitution, because in most cases questions arising out of them are of so delicate a nature as to require secrecy and forbid public discussion. If it could have been done with safety, of course the Constitution would have required that treaties, before they should become the "supreme law of the land," overriding laws passed by Congress, State laws and even State Constitutions, should be subjected to at least as close a scrutiny and as severe an ordeal as laws are subjected to before they can pass. A general provision of that kind could not, for the reason stated, be made; but no one will deny that in the management of the foreign relations the President ought to conform as nearly as may be to the popular will, and that he may, with propriety, whenever the nature of the question will admit of it, seek an expression of opinion from Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN, from deference to the popular will, asked the consent in advance, of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the effort he proposed to make to acquire Cuba. If the consent had been given and a treaty had been negotiated, it would have been sent to the Senate for ratification or rejection, just as if its consent had not been given to the appropriation of the money. There was no intent to dispense with one single guard or even form prescribed by the Constitution, but on the contrary to superadd to them the previous consent and sanction of both branches of Congress.

The allegation that France will not permit us to have Cuba and will resist it by force, is not worthy of serious notice. It is puerile, because *no grown man supposes that France or any other Power will interfere otherwise than by diplomatic intrigues at Madrid to defeat our negotiations*; and it is insulting, because it assumes the American people to be the most obliterate of all creatures, the victims of base cowardice. From the acquisition, in the manner proposed by me, would flow no war, no bloodshed, no disorder, but peace, security, and increased prosperity. From no quarter did any proposition encounter a more decided, and I may say a more manly opposition, than from the supporters of the joint resolution offered on the same day by Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, instructing the President to seize the Island with the army and navy. I copied the act of 1847, under which Mr. POLK brought the Mexican war to a close, and acquired California, Utah and New-Mexico. Why should a law that brought peace in 1847, bring war in 1859?

Those who oppose the acquisition of Cuba on any terms, and those who would only have it as the prize of war, of course oppose my proposition; but it is difficult to conceive wherein I have given any just ground of complaint to those who wish to acquire it as we acquired Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, New-Mexico, and Utah. I followed an old beaten track, so often trodden by Democratic statesmen since 1803, that croakers cannot doubt where it leads, and the most timid need not fear hidden daogers by the wayside.

I have said more than I intended when this letter was commenced. It will be my duty, and I will avail myself of suitable opportunities before the election, to defend the recommendation of a Democratic President and my own action from the misrepresentations and unfounded charges made by the opposition.

Tendering my acknowledgments to the members of the Committee for the kind terms in which they have communicated to me the wishes of the Convention, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. O'B. BRANCH.

The Opposition View of the Administration—Letter from the Hon. T. A. Gilmer.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Friday, May 6, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: The emotions with which I received, through your kind and complimentary letter, the news of the unanimous nomination of the Convention at Graham, can be better imagined than explained by me. The friendly assurance of your own personal regard and good wishes, which accompany your very polite communication, impress me with great humility and thankfulness.

While I most sincerely assure you of my preference not to be a candidate again, I am frank to admit that the peculiar circumstances in which the most malignant, virulent and persistent detraction has placed me, create anxiety that the nomination, so enthusiastically made, may be ratified and confirmed by my fellow citizens of the District.

Although encumbered, in early life, with the usual embarrassments of poverty and the lack of influential friends, I have always considered it a privilege, in a free country like ours, fairly and honorably to aspire to the respect and confidence of my countrymen. The experiments, however, of a short life, have taught me that for all those who shall attempt the exercise of this privilege, there are in store many cups of bitterness.

While in the discharge of my duties, as the Representative of our District in the last Congress, I was, doubtless, often in error, but it was on all occasions my desire to give the people for whom I acted the results of my best conclusions, after the most careful examination. It was my sincere purpose to pursue, with all the ability I could command, that faithful and honorable course that I conceived my constituents would have me take, were all the lights before them, and they present to advise.

My vote on the vexed question of Kansas namely: whether it was best for my section and the Union, all things considered, to force the Lecompton Constitution on the free people of that obstructed Territory, against the well-known wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people, was the result of mature deliberation. I certainly believe nine-tenths of my people, without distinction of party, *with all the facts before them*, would have voted in the same way, and would have considered it unwise and impolitic to have given any other vote. Born and reared in the South, I flatter myself that I possess a proper degree of Southern pride; and, in common with the conservatives of my own section, am impressed with my proper share of jealousy and watchfulness for the position and rights of the Southern States with their institutions in the Union. I think I know something also of Southern feeling and Southern honor, and if I do, it is that, while they calmly and sternly ask and demand all that is fairly due, *they are the last to do wrong under any circumstances.* In the South it is yet a maxim that "Honesty is the best policy." Her own good sense should teach her, especially as she is gradually falling into a minority, that any other policy "may return to plague the inventor." I have too much confidence in Southern honor to suspect her for one moment of a disposition knowingly to profit by fraud and violence. And I *trust she may never be so far misled as to forget that in practice, forbearance and fair dealing are not without their influence, even on those inclined to do us harm.* But the story of Kansas and Lecompton is too long to be embraced in this reply. Suffice it to say, that Congress finally concluded that the best way to settle the difficulty at last was, in substance, what the veteran Crittenden, and those who acted with him, proposed,—*to leave it to be settled by the people of Kansas themselves*; and the South, as I am happy to see, is rapidly coming to a favorable conclusion, not only as to the wisdom of the cause, but that the South, after all, really had but little interest in the determination of that question, which by the agitation of extremists, had become so extremely sectional, that, if otherwise decided, in the deliberate judgment of many thousands, conversant with the facts, would have at once destroyed the peace of the country,—and if not the very Union itself, would inevitably have brought a conflict between the people of Kansas and the United States forces, if not a bloody commingling of Northern and Southern arms on the plains of Kansas—a sectional phrensy unnecessarily produced, spreading with electric speed to all sections, to the delight of those only who desire to destroy the Union.

I am fully aware of the responsibility I take in accepting the nomination which the Convention has tendered to me. The bitterness from which so many poisoned missiles have been hurled at me and all conservatives in the South, are not yet lowered. *A fusion of the whole South is demanded, and none so clamorous for it, as those of "the Southern League" whose avowed object is to precipitate the South into disunion.* Like begets like; and when the disunionists of the North and the South shall have secured the division of the whole country into two parties—a united Southern sectional against a Northern sectional party—they will have the people of these harpy States in the very position against which the Father of his country hath bequeathed to us his most solemn and affectionate warnings. I am of the South, and shall always act with the South when I conceive she is in the right, and acting for her own true interests under the Constitution.

Should it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to place me again in Congress, I am not insensible of the responsibilities of that position. This country, through her representatives, has yet to determine the question as to what is an economical administration of the Government. Whether the policy of the present Administration, of preaching economy, retrenchment and reform, and *at the same time*, expending annually more than eighty millions of dollars, issuing treasury notes, borrowing millions, and fixing on the country in time of peace an immense national debt, is to be sanctioned and approved,—whether the country shall be taxed some hundreds of millions of dollars to build a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, furnishing public plunderers additional opportunities to fleece the people,—whether the President is to be trusted with millions to be disposed of by himself, without the previous sanction of the people's Representatives, as in the case of thirty millions in the Cuba bill,—whether the corporations of the States shall be placed under the power of the General Government,—whether the President shall be trusted with the power of using the Army and Navy to exercise protectorates over other nations, plunging in entangling alliances against the warnings of WASHINGTON; whether the old States will receive any share in the Public Lands, still more than one thousand millions of acres, or shall by act of Congress be offered and *given* away to all the world, unnaturalized foreigners as much entitled to take and keep possession without pay as our own people; whether the country shall be continually distracted by the agitation of the Slavery question, and whether to this and *the impracticable question of renewing the African Slave Trade, shall be introduced and made the subject of political sectional agitation*; whether filibustering, the practice of formig privately armed bands of robbers in our midst to dis ract and plunder neighboring nations at peace with us, shall be tolerated in the professed Christian Nation; whether we shall maintain the present usage of levying taxes on the property of foreigners, brought to this country for sale, to raise the means of supporting the Government, or whether we shall adopt free trade with all the world, let foreigners bring and sell among us what they please without paying anything for it, and come to direct taxes, and levy the same on our own property, already taxed to the utmost point of endurance; whether we shall keep up the present British Tariff, which, by reason of the facilities that frauds are practiced upon it, fails to raise sufficient revenue to support the Government, and makes the borrowing of millions every year necessary, and which, by reason of its being regulated by the ayoirdem foreign valuation, has a *sliding scale*, and which *slide* is always in favor of the foreigners, and against our own people, saying to the foreigners, when you have it most in your power to crush our own industry, we will add to your facilities to do this the more effectually, and to our own people, when they most need the incidental protection which a Revenue Tariff ought to afford, you shall have the very best aid and protection possible,—whether integrity and honesty, in making and completing Government contracts, shall be enforced, and plundering in high and low places put down,—these are grave questions for the consideration of the people.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the kindness of your letter, and the promise of your co-operation in the canvass, I beg you to accept assurances of my high regard and esteem.

Yours truly, JOHN A. GILMER.

To Messrs. JOSEPH S. TOTTEN and others, Committee.

The American Party—Letter from the Hon. George Eustis, of Louisiana.

To the People of the First Congressional District:

Numerous inquiries having been made of many of my friends as to my future course, and by reason of a severe illness, from which I have but partially recovered, coupled with my approaching departure for Washington, as it will be out of my power to visit my constituents, as usual, the present mode has been suggested of announcing my determination not be a candidate at the coming election, and of tendering to them, whose generous support I neured my success my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor conferred on me on the two occasions of my election to the Congress of the United States.

Elected four years ago by the American Party of this District, pledged in so far as I was able, to impress upon our National Legislation the principles embodied in our Platform, the single instance does not present itself to my mind in which I have failed to act up to my professions or carry out my pledges.

In the last Presidential election, with the prospect of certain defeat staring us in the face, the American candidate received my humble but most cordial support.

In Congress, in whatever form the "American Question," as it is commonly called, presented itself, it always had the benefit of my vote; and when the important questions, concerning the qualifications of voters in our territories arose, in common with my American friends on the floor of the House, I struggled most strenuously for the legislative recognition of the doctrine, that, under our Constitution, *the right of suffrage belongs to citizens alone, whether native or naturalized, and under no circumstances to aliens.* We struggled in vain—the solemn appeals and warnings of John C. Calhoun uttered nearly a quarter of a century ago, on the occasion of the admission of Michigan into the Union, were again and again disregarded—and it appears to be conceded now that the vast expanse of our territories, the shaping of their institutions, the formation of their Constitutions, (whenever a majority in Congress deem their admission into the Union either expedient or proper) belong not to American citizens exclusively, but also to alien emigrants, vastly outnumbering the latter, with all their national and educational prejudices against the institution of Slavery clinging to them, and their crude ideas of government.

Without claiming any particular merit for my course, still I desire it to be understood that during my term of office I have never avoided the party obligations I had assumed, and to the best of my ability, while mindful of those obligations, have endeavored to serve the best interests of the people and State at large—with what success it does not become me to say.

The fusion of the shattered legions of the Americans, in most of the Free States, with the Republican Party—their repeated and overwhelming defeats in the Southern States—this sectional colour assumed by the politics of this country, leave no room to doubt the fact that, as a national party, *the American Party no longer exists*, and that, in the coming Presidential election, the contest for supremacy will be narrowed down to the Republican and Democratic parties. Indeed, in Louisiana, as a State party, the American Party has ceased to exist, if we are permitted to judge by the signs of the times—the address to the people to revive the old Whig Party signed by fourteen prominent and influential American Senators and Representatives, the assimilation of some of its branches in several country parishes to one or the other faction of the Democracy.

In the Presidential contest, where the field will be occupied by the Republican and Democratic forces, marshaled in battle array, no Southern man can hesitate as to his place. No son of Louisiana can mistake his banner; for, whatever errors the Democratic Party may have committed—and it undoubtedly has many to answer for—whatever inconsistencies it may have fallen into, *we must bear in mind that Southern men, Southern statesmen, have ruled supreme in its councils, and have held its destinies in their hands.* Many of them, perhaps, contemplate now with dismay the results obtained by their imprudent and unwise direction and guidance. Besides, it is incontestibly true that the Democracy of the Free States, together with the fragments of the National Americans, constitute alone, in those sections of the country, that portion of the community which entertains any respect for the rights of the South under the Constitution and the Union—these men are certainly entitled to our respect, our countenance and support.

In our coming State elections, where the contest is obviously reduced to one between individuals, where no great principles are involved in the selection of his post, every man must be permitted to judge for himself; and in view of the prevailing dissolution of party ties, no person can incur the just censure of his friends for connecting himself, at the proper time and occasion, with those whose views and antecedents harmonize most with his own.

Permit me, in conclusion, to tender again my warmest thanks for past services, and my best wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

GEORGE EUSTIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston *Journal* has the following interesting announcement: "Under resolves of the last Legislature, the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture was authorized to obtain from the legal representatives of the late Thaddeus W. Harris, M. D., the right to print an edition of no more than 2,500 copies of his report on the insects of New-England which are injurious to vegetation, and also to make suitable additions and alterations to the work, for all of which $8,000 was appropriated. Aided by several valuable assistants, Mr. Flint is now successfully prosecuting his labors under the resolves. Prof. Agassiz has evinced much interest in the work, and made valuable contributions to it in drawings, and otherwise. It is the design of the Secretary to make the work specially valuable to the agriculturists of New-England, by means of full and copious elucidations of the habits of insects injurious to vegetation."

A Company of four gentlemen have lately bought, at St. Paul Minnesota, a small steamboat of light draught of water, for the purpose of exploring the Great Red River of the North. The expedition will go from St. Paul up the Minnesota River, through Big Stone Lake, which is as far as ever a steamboat has yet gone. Between Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse is a strip of land about one mile wide; this land is now overflowed by the high water and has two feet more of water. The boat purchased for this expedition draws but sixteen to seventeen inches, and once over this pass and into Lake Traverse, they can proceed as far north into the British Possessions as they choose to go.

Immigration is again improving in Minnesota. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says: This tide is coming back again, the great tide of men. Our exchanges begin to look as they did in 1856 and 1857 again. The same old paragraphs tell the same old story of the locomoting emigration, and of the peculiar advantages and choice locations which Butternut Valley presents to the intelligent emigrant. There is no marked distinction, however. The emigration of 1859 is an emigration of farmers and mechanics, working men, producers; they seek farms; their capital is the brawny arm and the honest will to labor.

The Boston papers state that the Dock Yard investigating Committee, composed of Commodore Gregory, Captain Van Brunt, Commanders Tucker and Poor, and Lieutenent Porter, have been on active duty at the Charlestown Navy-yard. The master-mechanics of the several departments have appeared before the Committee, and been interrogated, among other points, in reference to the practicability of transferring the management of the yard from naval to civil authority, and to what extent political influence had to do with the management of the yard.

Armstrong, one of the murderers of the mail-carrier near Brentford, Canada, has made a full confession. During his lifetime he has robbed to the extent of $15,000 in money and jewelry. The largest haul made was from the purser's office of the steamer *Empire State*, the sum stolen being $2,810. The robbery was effected by his dressing himself as a female and passing himself off as the wife of the cook of the boat.

According to an article in the *Historico-Philological Bulletin* of St. Petersburg, a poignard, which formed part of the presents brought to the Emperor by the envoy of the Emir of Bokhara belonged to Mohammed Daniel, great-grandfather of the present sovereign, and founder of the reigning dynasty of the Manghytes. This poignard was considered at Bokhara as a precious relic, and the Emirs never wore it except in grand ceremonies or in battle.

An orphan boy, twelve years of age, named Andrew McCrandall, living with Capt Geo. Eason, in Oswego, N. Y., committed suicide, May 18, by leaping into the lake. His hat been sent upon an errand, and on his return was chided, mildly, for his dilatoriness. He then took off his shoes and stockings, put on a linen coat, and said, in reply to an inquiry, that he was going to drown himself. His body was found in the lake.

A short time since, in dredging the bed of the Rhone, in front of the Quai Jolaville, a bronze statue of peculiar workmanship was found. The head of the statue was wanting, but a few days afterwards, both it and the pedestal were fished up. There is no inscription on this piece of sculpture, nor any evidence to guide the antiquary in ascertaining who it represents, or for what it was intended.

The Boston *Transcript* says: The Hadley celebration on the 8th of June next will call together a large assemblage of persons who are connected by family ties or old associations with the towns of Hadley, Hatfield, South Hadley, Amherst and Granby. Erastus Hopkins, Esq., will be the President of the day, and the venerable Dr. Woodbridge the Chaplain.

The Washington *Star* says the increased cost of furnishing the improved style of envelope, the practicability of adopting which is being considered by the Post-office Department, may require a small addition to the price now charged for stamped envelopes. For example, the rate of the letter-sized envelope may be changed from $3 18 per hundred (now charged) to $3 27.

The celebrated collection of old china, enamels and other art-curiosities of the late M. Rattier, has been sold at Paris. The collection, on which its owner may have spent 100,000 francs in his time, brought nearly half a million francs, so much has present taste raised these articles in value.

The fishing town of Gloucester, Mass., is looking up. It is stated that upwards of fifty fine schooners will be added to the fishing fleet from November, 1858, to July, 1859. This addition will alone require five hundred extra men. From 3,600 to 4,000 men will be required to man the fleet this year.

The Trustees of the People's College in this State have resolved to establish nineteen professorships in the institution, making specialties of Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Chemistry and other practical sciences.

A call has been issued in Boston for a State Convention of boot and shoe makers, to be held at Mount Vernon Hall on the first Thursday in June, for the purpose of taking measures to perfect a State organization.

A DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, Mr. KENNEDY, the jailor, was called to the cell of an Irishman, 52 years of age, called SAMUEL LAWRENCE, who was brought from New-Britain on the 6th of last April, on a charge of drunkenness. Mr. KENNEDY found that he had inflicted dangerous wounds upon his person in no less than five different places, from which he had bled so freely that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. His weapon was a common pocket-knife. The most dangerous wound was in the throat, where he had inserted the knife and bored with it till he had succeeded in breaking out a triangular piece of the wind-pipe, thus preventing the attendant physicians from sewing up the opening; all they could do was merely to sew together the edges of the external wound. He had also inflicted several slight gashes upon each side of the neck, under the ear. Not satisfied with this he had punctured his left arm twice—making two wounds at right angles, in the shape of a cross—and from this wound, when it was washed preparatory to dressing, a heavy stream of dark blood spirted with great force, although he had previously fairly inundated the cell by his copious bleeding. He did not stop here, but afterwards thrust his knife into, or just above, the abdomen, the blade probably passing up under the breast bone, as he delared that he thrust it in there the full length. His wounds were carefully dressed, and he was yesterday afternoon got to sleep, but there is no apparent possibility of his recovery.

He has been very peaceable and well-disposed, and was much liked by every one about the jail. For the last two or three weeks, however, he has been evidently insane, talking a great deal about a man from Canada, who was coming to take him away. He yesterday, being apparently sane, stated to Mr. KENNEDY that he forged two notes, eighteen years ago, and thought he was to be taken and tried for the crime. The attempt upon his life, in consequence of this fear, was one of the most determined and resolute ever recorded in the annals of suicide. The physicians are of opinion that he will live for two or three days, but not longer.—*Hartford Courant.*

EXPLORATION OF THE GILA.—The *Arizonian* says: "A party of forty or fifty men, mostly old California miners, were collecting at Cepron's Ranche, on the 15th inst., preparatory to starting on an exploring trip up the Gila River and its tributaries. The party will take a pack-train of mules, with an abundance of provisions, arms and ammunition, together with mining tools, and if not molested by Indians will doubtless solve the long-mooted and interesting question whether or not there is gold on the Gila or its tributaries sufficient to pay for working. We shall await the news from the expedition with much interest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 8 to 17 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Non-Enumerated Calendar Nos. 66, 67, 68. Enumerated Nos. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 18, 86, 116, 118, 120, 99, 28, 16, 12, 83, 54, 220.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 601, 787, 1641, 1647, 1673, 1727, 1789, 1865, 1923, 1937, 1949, 1953, 1955, 257, 1721, 1125, 347, 1573, 1459, 1961, 1963, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981. *Part II.*—Nos. 164, 1860, 1616, 1542, 1788, 1789, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1956, 1-60, 1962, 1961, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1632, 1220, 1963, 601, 1865, 552, 1934, 2056, 769, 1125, 317, 1914, 1697.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 584, 611, 285, 617, 625, 626, 581, 591, 350, 765, 212, 585, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363, 255, 562, 275, 143, 507, 428, 52, 186, 426, 610, 561, 260½, 33, 397, 579, 132. *Part II.*—Nos. 524, 529, 534, 537, 578, 466, 61, 494, 539, 463, 647, 628, 629, 630, 632, 633, 635, 636, 637, 639.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MAY 24.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. *Four Bales marked T. & S., containing Druggets.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation, and also because the piece invoiced at 54 yards measured 56. The goods were purchased at Shoreclough, near Manchester, England, in 1857, and the claimants gave evidence to show that the invoice valuation was correct. They also showed that it was customary in measuring such goods to give a little over measure to each yard for shrinkage.

The questions of undervaluation and as to the quantity were submitted to the jury, who brought in a verdict for the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimants, Messrs. Burrell, Davison & Burrell.

INDECENT TRANSPARENCIES.

The United States vs. *Two cases marked R. J. B., containing porcelain figures, &c.*—This was an action to forfeit the invoice containing little packages of indecent and obscene porcelain transparencies. The statute declares that the invoice or package containing any such articles shall be forfeited. The packages were in only one of the cases, and the only possible reference to them in the invoice was one item of "samples without any value." The Custom house Inspector testified that the other articles in the packages corresponded with the other items of the invoice, and that there were no samples in the cases, unless these little packages were such. The Judge left it to the jury to say whether the articles were contained in the invoice, and they found a verdict for the United States, condemning the whole invoice.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 24.

Before Judge Nelson.

BILLIARD TABLES IN CO

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 476 BROADWAY,
Are this week offering
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their LINE of
BLACK STONE SILK MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
FROM $6 UPWARD,
AND THEIR
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOTH SACKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS,
and BURNOUS
OUR STOCK
of the above Goods is at all times the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now opened
A SUPERB LOT
OF
BLACK GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES,
Also, many other styles of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for their RETAIL TRADE,
500 pcs. BLACK CHALLY DELAINES, at 15c.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
IN NEW DESIGNS
By the Arago,
WILL BE OPENED, AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, MAY 23.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

2,000 DOUBLE JUPE
JACONET ROBES, at $3 50.
ALSO,
800 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES A LEZ,
AT $1 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
AND
WINDOW DRAPERY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A LARGE LINE OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
Which they will offer
On MONDAY, the 23d,
AT A REDUCTION of 30 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICES.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES UNEXCELLED, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
Wholesale only these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS,
At KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
Bonnets 12c., Bonnets 25c., Bonnets 31c.
Bonnets 37c., Bonnets 50c., Bonnets 62c.
15,000 Tuscans, Split Straws, Fancy Laces,
Neapolitans, Pedals, Dunstables, very cheap,
At KINZEY'S.
2,000 White Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.
4,000 Brown Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
3,000 Infants, Boys', and Men's Hats, 12c. to $1.
2,000 Misses' Bloomers, all styles,
At KINZEY'S,
20,000 yards rich Ribbons, 10c. to 12½c.
10,000 yards very rich, 15c., 18c., and 25c.
Parasols, 56c.; Parasols, 75c.; Parasols, 94c.
Silk Mitts, 6c.; Mitts, 9c.; Mitts, 12c.
Silk Mitts, 18c.; silk Mitts, 2c.; Silk Mitts, 31c.
Best Kid Gloves, 56c.
At KINZEY'S.
Mantillas, 75c.; Mantillas, $1.
Mantillas, $1 50 to $3; Mantillas, $3 50 to $7.
Great Bargains in Embroideries.
Collars, 6c., Collars, 12c.; Collars, 25c.
Collars, 31c; Collars, 50c; Collars, 56c.
Bands, 8c.; Bands, 12c.
Bands, 25c.; Bands, 31c.; Bands, 50c.
10,000 yards Mantilla Laces, 5c. and $1 50.
At KINZEY'S.
Ruches, 6c.; Flowers, 6c.; Flowers, 1s.
Flowers, Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Articles.
Goods at wholesale less than jobbing prices,
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb assortment of NEW PARIS GOODS, comprising
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, AND PINEAPPLE TISSUE.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
POINT LACE SHAWLS and SCARFS,
VEILS, CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHAS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE by the yard, all widths,
POINT LACE, from $1 un to $230 a yard.
VALENCIENNES LACE, from 1s. up to the finest made.
GANTS JOUVIN.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
WILL offer at retail,
On MONDAY, May 23,
A full assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of every article necessary for
FAMILY USE.
The following goods will be found unusually low:
500 pieces Irish Linen at 25c. per yard.
500 pieces extra fine Irish Linen at 31c. per yard.
BABNSLEY SHEETINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TABLE NAPKINS,
TOWELS, QUILTS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
300 cases Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings at manufacturers' prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.
400 dosen Ladies', 300 dozen Misses and Children's Skirts, assorted sizes and qualities, at FOSTER & Co.'s Broadway Skirt Depot, No. 429 Broadway. Children's skirts 2s. each; misses, from 3s. to 8s.; ladies' 8 spring skirts, 5s. each; 11 springs, 7s.; and 12 springs, $1; first quality steel springs, one shilling a spring each By the dozen or gross proportionably low. All our skirts are warranted well made. Don't forget the No., 429, the cheapest place to get outfits of skirts in the City.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
A lot of
LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW BONNETS,
Drab and Brown, at 75 cents, worth $2 50,
Also a lot of LEGHORN BONNETS,
at $1 50, worth $5.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA IS THE NURSERY
For copies of Artistic Flowers
From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VEILS that resemble zephyrs
PARIS FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS,
BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.,
At TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 530 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 196 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

FOR A SURE-FITTING SHIRT,
(HAND-MADE,)
TRY GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Also, a first class stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Entrance by GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
WILL OFFER,
On MONDAY, May 23,
18,000 YARDS
OF GRENADINE BAREGES,
IN NEW DESIGNS, AT 1s. 6d PER YARD.
A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.

THE GRAND SUMMER EXPOSITION OF French bonnets, ribbons, flowers, crapes, silks, straw goods, dress caps, coiffures, laces, &c., at WILDE & CO.'S, No. 257 BROADWAY, presents a perfect epitome of all the modes announced for the present Summer in the Paris gazettes of fashion.

DRY GOODS—SEASONABLE GOODS SELLING at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels; also, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL EXHIBIT MONDAY, MAY 23,
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most
APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they are now offering
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Invite attention to their large and fashionable assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHE, CRAPE, &c., &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 23,
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including the newest designs, in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.

MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 476 BROADWAY,
Having decided to RELINQUISH their MILLINERY department, for want of room,
ARE NOW SELLING OFF AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
LACES,
BLONDES, &c., &c.
AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS,
TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS,
As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES, LADIES,
WE WANT
YOUR
MONEY!
YOU WANT OUR GOODS!
WE KEEP THE VERY BEST!
WE DO OUR VERY PRETTIEST
TO BUY LOW AND SELL CHEAP!
THIS WEEK OF COURSE
THE WEATHER WILL GIVE
YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO
EXAMINE NEW STOCK OF
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, OF
MOHAIR GLOVES AND
MITTS,
OUR NEW
STOCK LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
OUR NEW STOCK EMBROIDERIES,
Our new stock muslin and cambric bands,
Our new stock real French collars,
Our new stock point lace collars,
Our new stock real Valenciennee lace,
Our new stock (REAL THREAD) VEILS and LACES,
Our new stock Pusher edgings and laces,
OUR NEW
STOCK OF EVERY KIND OF
LACE GOODS.
LACE EDGINGS,
LACE VEILS
LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES.
OUR NEW STOCK LINEN GOODS.
OUR NEW
STOCK LINEN BOSOMS.
OUR NEW
STOCK CURTAIN MUSLINS.
OUR NEW STOCK BOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS.
OUR NEW STOCK DOTTED MUSLINS.
OUR NEW
STOCK TABLE COVERS AND NAPKINS.
OUR NEW
STOCK LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING AND CORSETS.
OUR NEW
STOCK TUCKED SKIRTS FOR NEWPORT.
OUR NEW
STOCK ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND ROSES.
OUR NEW STOCK
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND CRIMPED RIBBONS.
OUR NEW
STOCK OF RIBBONS OF EVERY STYLE.
Last week the rainy weather gave us a most excellent opportunity to replenish
every
Department
In our Store.
Our goods are new and cheap. Please call in.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av, on 14th-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 547 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Another large lot of fine French Cambric Bands, 1¼ long, at half the usual price. A choice assortment of Black Veils, real lace, from $6 up—worth attention; Grenadine Veils, all colors. Our regular stock of Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Lace Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Gloves, Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning, Illusion, and made-up Goods, full, cheap, and complete as usual,
RICHMOND'S,
No. 547 Broadway.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Will offer, on Monday, May 23,
The entire balance of their
IMPORTATION OF SPRING SILKS,
Consisting of colored and black two flounced Chene Silk Robes,
BAYADERE AND CHENE SILKS,
In great variety, together with a superior make of
BLACK SILKS,
FOR MANTILLAS,
The above goods will be offered at a
REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT.

CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
Misses, Boys and Infants.
LADIES' RIDING HATS,
In every variety, elegantly trimmed.
First Premium Awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

PLAIN GOODS.
A. HEWSON, No. 441 Pearl-st., has a variety of goods for Friends' use, viz: Raw Silk, Barcelona, Merino, Barege and Cloth Shawls, Tarletan, India Book Muslin, do. Handkerchiefs, Silk Blond, with an assortment of Dress Goods in plain colors.

SOMETHING NEW.
LADIES' CHECK SILK TRAVELING BONNETS,
Very neat and cheap.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silk—a most splendid variety, in all makes and widths.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsome,
Black Grenadine, a very width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Maretz in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Barèges, 2 yards wide,
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $18.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

STRAWBONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 56, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS—Seasonable goods selling at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linens, Damask, Napkins, Towels; also Broadcloths, Cassimeres cotton goods, boys' wear, &c, for sale by Wm. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, PANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders,)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States,)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) B. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 16th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $80 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY,
Principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

MUSIC LESSONS AT $5 A QUARTER, OR 25 CENTS FOR A SINGLE LESSON.—An experienced teacher would like to secure from one to ten pupils on the above terms. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 2,850 New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA WILL give lessons in the Spanish language or would teach a class. None but lady pupils will be taken. References exchanged. Apply at No. 50 Lexington-av.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 48 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—WANTED—IN A FIRST-class Boys' School, a short distance from the City, a resident French teacher, &c., must be a native of France, well educated, unmarried, and willing to take a general interest in the school. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 155 Times Office, stating qualifications, expectations as to salary and where an interview may be had on Friday next, between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 155 Times Office.

A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN UNIVERsity—successful teacher of the Ancient and Modern languages, (which he speaks,) etc., etc.—desires an engagement as principal, tutor or traveling companion—best testimonials and references. Address, for two weeks, MANTON, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—A TUTOR OR GOVERNESS, TO RESide in a family, a short distance in the country, to impart a thorough English education; one perfectly conversant with French; must speak it fluently. Apply before 12 o'clock, for one week, at No. 64 East 16th-st.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

PLATED BUTTER COOLERS, TOAST RACKS, SUGAR BASKETS,
PLATED FISH KNIVES, PIE KNIVES, COLOGNE STANDS,
PLATED SOUP LADLES, GRAVY,
OYSTER AND CREAM LADLES,
PLATED DESSERT KNIVES, CAKE KNIVES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CUBE, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN RELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

PLATED TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS,
PLATED URNS, TEA KETTLES, WAITERS,
PLATED GOBLETS, CUPS, SPOONS, FORKS,
PLATED LADLES, SALT CELLARS, WINE STANDS
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, | DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, | FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted,
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ORATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE death of A. GERALD HULL, M. D., will be delivered by S. R. BABLOW, M. D., at the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d av. and 11th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. The friends of the late Dr. HULL, and the public, are invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen will take place at the Home, Staten Island, THURSDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock. The Yearly Report will be received and the officers elected for the ensuing year. The friends of the Institution are requested to attend. Visitors will take the 10 o'clock Brighton boat.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR, STATE OF NEW-YORK. The regular annual session of the Grand Temple will commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING May 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall No. 195 Bowery. The punctual attendance of representatives is earnestly requested. JOHN MURPHY, G. W. R.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN, TWO CERTIFIcates of deposit, made by the undersigned for $1 000 each, in favor of Frederick Moller, dated May 9. All persons are forbid paying or selling them, as payment has been stopped at the Oriental Bank in this City. The above were lost or stolen between this City and Detroit, Michigan. CHARLES KOSTER, No. 2 Broome-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1859.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, LAST SATURDAY, A MEdium-sized dog, half shepherd, black on the back, sides and legs dunn color; brass collar and lock, and answers to the name of DICK. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to No. 46 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, or Fox & Polhemus' store, corner Beaver and Broad sts.

LOST.—A BLACK TAN TERRIER SLUT, QUITE small, answers to the name of "Lilly." The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning her to No. 56 West 18th st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH inst., a small money-bag, containing $24, mostly in gold. To be returned to No. 103 West 38th-st., for the above reward.

LECTURES.

A NOVEL LECTURE.—THE NATIVE SYRIAN, Dr. G. A. WORTABET, will lecture on *Syria and the Holy Land* (appearing in the costume of the country,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1859, at 8 o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Tickets of admission, 10 cents each. A deeply interesting and amusing lecture may be relied upon.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers. No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

PERSONAL.

COSMOPOLISTS GENERALLY WILL please meet at the RENDEZVOUS, No. 168 Pearl-st., next to Well, at NOON, or after, this day, to partake of a free *Dejeuner à la Fourchette*.
W. J. PORTER & CO., No. 168 Pearl st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Rowery.

PATENT METALLIC
FIRE-PROOF WINDOW BLINDS.
Builders and parties about to build are invited to call and examine the above at the office of the Manufacturer's Agents, No. 35 Cedar st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores, &c., either for outside or inside use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling-slat Venetian blind, they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, cost about the same, and are FIRE-PROOF.
Their admitted superiority over any other Blind in use must commend them to universal favor.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.
THE LATEST NEWS.—ADVICES HAVE JUST been received, from New-Orleans, conveying the gratifying intelligence that HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING—being composed entirely of vegetable substances—has been found, in every instance in which it has been used to be a perfect protection against moths. These insects subsist only on woolleen, furs, and other animal substances. They will neither touch nor live near vegetable matter. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren-st., New-York. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

CALENDER—Wanted immediately, a calender consisting of two cold chilled rolls, 8 to 12 inches diameter and not less than 24 inches in length. Address Box No. 1,315 Post Office, which will meet immediate attention.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-ENGland lady, (a widow,) the situation of housekeeper. References exchanged. Call at No. 200 Court-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; has no objection to take care of an infant; would wish to go in the country for the Summer months, or travel with a family; has good City reference. Call or address a note to No. 225 West 14th st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTant girl, with good City references, a situation as cook, or to cook, wash and iron, or for housework in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; is a girl of the most respectable appearance and trustworthy habits. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—ANY LADY, ELDERLY, INVALID, or otherwise, who may require the services of an intelligent person, who for many years had the entire care of her own invalid mother who is of kindly disposition, and perfectly reliable, and to whom a home would be more an object than a salary, can meet with such by addressing a note to A. B. C., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a lady fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's establishment; also, the care and management of children; is capable of teaching them the English branches. Can give the best of reference as to capability and character. Call or address, for three days, MEETTA, No. 190 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been accustomed to the care of children for the last 15 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at the St. Dunis Hotel, at the office, 11th-st. door. Inquire for Mrs. Clarck's nurse.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family; two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED ENGLISH person a situation as attendant or companion to a lady, or as nursery governess to one or two children. High testimonials can be given from the lady she has lived with four years. Call, or address G. H. M., No. 84 East 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; of good disposition, clean and tidy; wages not so much of an object as a good home; would do general housework; can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who can be well recommended, a situation as chamber and waiting maid, or chambermaid and to do sewing. A letter addressed to No. 754 10th av., between 26th and 27th-st., (or can be seen at this place for a few days,) will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 17, A SITUAtion to mind a baby; sews neatly; does chamber-work and plain sewing; will travel with a lady or go in the country for the Summer; wages, $5; also, a cook in all its branches; makes pastry; or as cook and laundress; wages, $8. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, a situation in a small family, in this City, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for 3 days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations in a private family; one as professed cook, the other as chambermaid, or to ass st in the kitchen; has no objection to go to the country. Good City references given. Apply at No. 119 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread; will be found reliable and capable; has no objection to go in the country till Fall; best of reference. Can be seen this week, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; North River preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., 8th house from 6th-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kind of family sewing; would like to travel with a lady; the best of City reference given. Can be seen until suited, at No. 9a East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference; no objection to cook, wash and iron in a small family in this City. Apply at No. 97 East 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; to save trouble, none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as waitress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244½ 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE women as a first-rate cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, and assist in the washing, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, who perfectly understands her business. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, a situation as cook in a private family; no objections to a hotel. Call at No 79 Mott-st., for two days, the 4th door from Canal-st. The best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or chambermaid and plain sewer; unexceptionable City references can be given. Call, for two days, West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid, in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family. is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE: can take full charge of a child and wait on a lady, or can do light chamberwork and sewing. Best of City reference. Call at 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 146 West 36th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first class waitress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 84 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to take care of a little girl; can speak French and Italian. Has good City references. Call at No. 20 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG AMERIcan girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to take care of a child. Apply at No. 124 Olintonplace, 6th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, sisters; one as chambermaid and the other as waiter. Have good City reference. Apply at No. 40 1st-av., rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 Eldridge-st., corner of Stanton.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES TO ENGAGE a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing, and would do family washing. Can do fine washing and fluting; has the best of reference if required. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., room No. 11.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE Servants, in City or country, will please call at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Poliuto.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Perfection—Morning Call—Loan of a Lover.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Bayadere—My Precious Betsy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Sea Waif—Red Crow.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—The Scarlet Mantle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Peter Piper Pepper Ponds.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West by Rail.....8½ A. M
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....7 A. M and 8½ P. M
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 25, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Van Loan Brothers, Catskill, N. Y., will supply the Daily and Weekly Times at the earliest moment, on application at their office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most deplorable accounts reach us daily of the sufferings among the disappointed gold-seekers in Kansas. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Denver City on the 9th inst., asserts that many of the emigrants were dying of starvation, and that in some instances the dead bodies of those who had perished were devoured by surviving companions. One man had reached the mines in a starving condition, and expressed the opinion that his party, nine in number, had all perished. The departures from the mines are stated to be about equal to the arrivals. Five hundred of those returning reached St. Joseph's on Saturday, all of whom confirm the accounts of suffering on the Plains.

In view of the reported outrages by returning emigrants from the Pike's Peak gold region, the War Department has ordered military escorts for the Government supply trains.

A thorough reconnoissance of all the mail routes is being made by the Postmaster-General, with the view of curtailment at every point where it is practicable without serious detriment to the public. While in many cases the service has been altogether discontinued, in others the number of trips has been reduced from daily to tri-weekly, and from tri-weekly to weekly, &c. Acting on this principle the Post-Office Department has within the last two months effected an annual saving of about a million and a half of dollars, exclusive of five hundred thousand dollars saved by the refusal of the Postmaster-General to put into operation the nearly seven hundred routes created in 1858, but for the support of which no appropriation was made. The work of curtailment is still progressing. It is not probable that the service will be curtailed on any of the railroad lines.

A decision has been rendered by Attorney-General Black against the Russian Government in the matter of the claim of Judge Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., for arms and ammunition furnished that Government during the Crimean War. The validity of the claim was left with the Attorney-General to decide, and the amount, $400,000, was placed on deposit in this City, subject to the draft of Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society held its first Anniversary Meeting in Boston yesterday. Addresses were made by various gentlemen prominently connected with the cause. Resolutions were introduced and advocated, expressing sympathy with the Oberlin rescuers, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring the opinion that while the framers of that instrument would be more and more covered with infamy, the "righteous nullifiers and breakers of it shall be held in everlasting remembrance."

The opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law in Ohio held a Mass Convention at Cleveland, yesterday, which was well attended. Speeches were made by Messrs. Giddings, Chase, Wade and others, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the Convention relative to the measure in opposition to which it was held.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, communications were received from Messrs. Richard Busteed and W. M. Evarts, stating it as their opinion that the claim of W. T. G. Morton, the alleged discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, to the sum of $1,500, which had been voted him by the Governors, was valid, and that the Board should not litigate the question with Dr. Morton's consignees, Messrs Putney & Russell, as any defence the Board might set up would be uncertain. There were 7,075 inmates in the different institutions on the 21st inst.

Yesterday the bark *Mendi* carried away from this City thirty emigrants to Liberia, who go out under the supervision of the Colonization Society. This is by far the largest number of colored emigrants sent to Liberia from New-York in one company.

The presentation to Paul Morphy, by the New-York Chess Club, of the pearl inlaid board and gold and silver chess-men, and the watch, takes place this evening in the University Hall, on which occasion John Van Buren will deliver the opening address. The presentation of the silver wreath by the Union Chess Club will be made to-morrow evening.

Michael Phelan, the celebrated billiard-player, was last evening presented with a set of silver tea service and a gold scarf-pin studded with diamonds and rubies, by a number of his friends. The presentation took place at 10½ o'clock, at Mr. Phelan's billiard-rooms, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. None were present but those immediately interested.

The fortieth birthday of Queen Victoria was commemorated yesterday by her subjects in this City with every mark of loyal devotion usual on such occasions. The British shipping in the harbor, especially the Cunard steamships, made a splendid show of hunting, and fired royal salutes at noon, while their loyal crews drank the health of their mistress.

The "jewels" of New-York were yesterday exhibited to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who made a visit to the Islands in the East River, and had an opportunity of seeing the liberal provision made by our public authorities for his helpless countrymen who land here.

The examination in the case of Commander Chauncay, United States Navy, charged with sending a libelous letter to Mr. Hillsburgh, his brother in-law, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Justice Welsh. No testimony beside that of the complainant was taken. The opposing counsel will sum up on the first Wednesday in June.

In the Superior Court a motion was made yesterday on behalf of the Corporation to vacate a judgment recovered by John Pettigrew against the City for work done in grading Sixty-third-street. The plaintiff recovered judgment on the report of Richard Mott, Referee, for $26,351 61. It is now charged that the contract on which the plaintiff sued was fraudulently altered, making the earth filling 42 cents per cubic yard instead of 22 cents.

Yesterday sales were made of 2,000 bales Cotton, including 1,200 bales *in transitu*, at a shade firmer prices. Flour and Grain were depressed and generally lower. Included in the sales, was a lot of 10,000 bushels White Indiana Wheat, returned from Liverpool, and disposed of here at $1 80 ₩ bushel. Provisions were less active. Coffee and Sugars were in demand, but at easier prices, especially for undesirable lots. Molasses, Teas, and Rice were essentially unchanged. A fair business transacted in the principal kinds of Naval Stores, Oils and Tobacco. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The Motives of our Law Makers.

Gen. Wetmore has twice reported to the Sanitary Committee the manner in which its Health Bill was defeated in the late Assembly. One report was verbal, and the other written; both have been duly laid before our readers. On both occasions Gen. Wetmore charged that defeat to the account of Mr. C. S. Spencer, of the Ninth District, and gave, as Mr. Spencer's own reason for his conduct, the discovery, at the last moment, that if the bill should pass, three of his personal friends would be legislated out of office. This was honest in Mr. Spencer, but not over-creditable; candid, but unprincipled. As Mr. Spencer was the gentleman to whom the bill was originally intrusted, and as he was on the Committee that reported it complete with the amendments that would legislate his three personal friends into private life, one of two things we are forced to believe—either that on accepting the charge, he did it from private motives, or that the political welfare of his three friends outweighed the public motives. But Mr Spencer's candor in this case is a pledge of his honesty, and we are bound to believe that in accepting the charge of the bill he did it from public motives. Then, if the three friends had not stood in the way, the prospective Attorney-General would have eloquently defended the pet of the Sanitarians. "Mr. Speaker," he would have exclaimed, "the public health demands this bill. New-York, more favored by nature with opportunities to keep clean and wholesome, than any other city on the Globe, is to-day the dirtiest and most unhealthy. Sir, in 1857, we lost by death 23,196 of our metropolitan inhabitants. If the ratio of mortality had been no greater than that of London, we should have lost but 14,381. My own Assembly District, Sir, lost that year some 1,364 inhabitants; with the sanitary regulations that this bill would have given us, our loss would not have exceeded 845. Do you wonder, Sir, that I am earnest in urging it, when I assure you, that if there is any reliance upon reliable statistics, this bill would save to my own District 519 lives?" Backed by the honorable gentleman's eloquent appeal, nobody could have prevented the passage of the bill. Spinola's presence on the floor, where no indignation of his brother Senators could put him in contempt, would have availed nothing against it. Mayor Tiemann's man, the Mortonmad Aldermen, would have protested in vain.

But news came that the bill would legislate three warm and valued friends out of office,—and Mr. Spencer, balancing between the bread and butter of the three friends and the great public benefits of the bill, concludes to engineer it through for his promise' sake, but to vote against it unless his vote is necessary to its passage. Suppose that on the final passage, upon the last day of the session, the impatient House had been in a mood to tolerate any speech, even this brief est, and then some such strain as the following, we might have heard from the gentleman of the Ninth: "Mr. Speaker, I must confess I am in a strait betwixt two. My bill as amended, saves 519 lives, but deprives three friends of their places. I see, Sir, in gloomy array, the 519 coffins; I see the 519 funeral processions; I see the 519 desolated, grief-stricken families. My heart bleeds for the mourners, but here are my three friends to be torn from their places two months before their time—their political prospects clouded; they may, Sir, be driven back to the ranks of labor. Mr. Speaker, I represent not my Assembly District only; in part, I represent the great City of New-York. I see the 8,815 coffins, the 8,815 funerals that this bill proposes to avert; but I see my three friends, too, in their distress. In so grave an emergency, a public man might well hesitate before voting. But I do not hesitate; I have pledged my word, and, if my vote is necessary to carry it, I shall vote for the bill and sacrifice my friends. But, if some friend will be kind enough to kill the bill for me, I will save my three friends, and the 8,815 funerals may proceed."

Now, that a politician should prefer the welfare of his political friends to that of the public, so far from bringing him into bad repute, is his best recommendation among politicians. Mr. Spencer took defensible ground for a politician, and his friends will applaud him for it. But that any large portion of the community should grade such private motives above considerations of the public good, we hold to be a sad sign that the times are rotten. The servant of the public should study first, what is right? what is best for my country? There are questions, mere matters of policy, upon which good men will honestly differ. There are other questions, mere matters of men, where one should religiously remember his friends. If offices are to be filled, let Republicans fill them with Republicans, and Democrats with Democrats,—if among men of their own faith just as honest and just as capable candidates are to be found, and not otherwise. But no man has a right to accept public place and turn it to the advantage of a friend, at the public expense. All virtuous people hold in contempt the public servant who shapes his action directly by the amount of money he is to make out of his vote. How much less of a swindler is he who makes every vote tell to the advantage of a political partner, who is a friend only as he reflects back the advantage upon himself? An honorable Senator with stern virtue, refuses to vote for a railroad charter, and a little the more firmly because he is tendered a personal interest in the road; but sneakingly betrays his constituency, and cheats his own conscience by voting for it when his friend is "let in." The creed of the honorable politician, as the world goes, is, to serve, first, his friends; second, his party; third, himself; and last, his country. If—reversing somewhat the order of service—he is caught paying his friends in promises, and rewarding his enemies, it becomes a matter of success;—winning, "he is shrewd," losing, he is damned, for he has violated the first and greatest commandment. The creed has been pretty well lived up to, and hence the peculations, defalcations and public disgrace that abound. Public works are continued or stopped to serve friends. City charters are made to oust enemies, or repealed to make room for friends. Railroad grants are given because "our folks are in them." Canals are left half-finished because "our folks are out." Parties are sold out to party-leaders; honesty is held only another name for verdancy, and if persisted in, stamps the possessor as "utterly impracticable." It is about time for a radical reform. One's friend is only his other self. As a motive, the public good should stand as high above friends, as patriotism does above venality.

Classical Art and Crinoline.—We are afraid that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the king of silk-mercers, has struck, unwittingly, at the foundation of his throne. He rules by crinoline, and yet it is understood that he has purchased Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, than which nothing more *uncrinolinesque* can be imagined, and intends to set it up in his palace of *dry-goods*. The contrast between the unadorned graces of the artist's ideal, and the rustling amplitude of the existing female fashions, must result, one would suppose, in a general abolition of hoops and booped robes, and in a consequent collapse of Mr. Stewart's royalty. Perhaps, however, Mr. Stewart may, after all, be counting with safety upon a secret but immortal instinct in the female heart. The Greek Slave is so eminently unfashionable-looking a young lady in her present toilet, if toilet it can be called, for the making of which the wearer toiled not, neither did she spin, that she may affect our fastidious damsels as the tipsy Helots used to affect the young bucks of Sparta; and seeing to what they might, without crinoline, be reduced, the fair visitors of Mr. Stewart's emporium may madly rush upon purchases still more magnificent, and expand themselves to dimensions still more stupendous.

The Quarantine Question.

As a long peace breeds contempt for forts and ships-of-war, so a long exemption from epidemics of imported origin brings quarantine establishments into disgrace. Hence it may be expected, without any reference to the actual power of quarantine to avert certain diseases, if Providence spares us another Summer from the ravages of yellow fever, typhus and cholera, that it will be all the fashion to denounce all quarantines as residuary barbarisms, and that the conscientious administrators of port health laws in 1856 will need an apologist in 1861. Unread people are the strongest quarantinists in pestilence times, and the merciless satirists of all protective measures and men when the plague and its memory are past. In the middle channel between these extreme doctrines doubtless lies the truth.

The subject is just now receiving calmer consideration, and the theorists are bringing more light to bear upon it than it has enjoyed for a long time. The theorists, we say, for the avarice of officials, and the unscrupulous demands of partisans, have conspired to humbug the people so extensively, that good observers hold the experience of practitioners under our Quarantine laws for the last twenty years to be scarcely worth taking into account. The system which at once protects and afflicts our port, is a sort of compromise between two doctrines; it retains many features which were given it by the old contagionists, Bailey and Hosack. Other features evidently were given by those who, in their hearts, deemed the whole thing a farce, but felt it necessary to sacrifice to popular prejudice. Hence it is most barbarously inconsistent, obstructing sometimes the arrival of fleets of vessels that are as clean as if they just came from the stocks, and at other times letting up unhindered to our wharves every form of infection. If a Health Officer faithfully performs his duties under the law, he shamefully cripples Commerce; if he exercises his discretion, he lays himself open to all manner of suspicion, of partiality, and of corruption.

Those who are talking and thinking most on this matter find themselves ranging under three divisions:—

First, Those who believe in a stringent Quarantine,—vessels from infected ports to be kept well down the bay, ventilated, fumigated and cleansed, their infected cargoes broken out, thoroughly ventilated and detained till after a frost, in isolated positions, the sick kept in isolated hospitals, the exposed to be detained at a distance alike from the infection they brought with them, and from the City. This is the doctrine of the old contagionists, of which almost extinct school, Dr. Francis remains an illustrious example. Whatever political party is in the ascendency, its fileleaders are inclined to the doctrine of the stringents, as only under it can the Health Office be made worth $30,000 a year, and the party get $10,000 tax per annum out of it. As it involves lightering in the Lower Bay,—a most difficult job, and one which the swell prevents four days out of six in the week,—Capt. Schultz, Fancher and McChesney, and all lightermen or tug-owners generally are easy believers in it. To the careless observer we are under this stringent system now, but actually we have adopted only those portions of it which most disoblige ship-owners and vex passengers. There being no facilities for warehousing below, and hence no money to be made by detaining goods, they, though reeking with infection, are transferred to lighters as soon as the weather permits and landed forthwith—in Brooklyn! Such a thing as waiting for frost is unheard of. The apologists of this farce aver that the transfer from the holds of the infected vessel to the lighter ventilates them. Then why not bring them to this City and expose for sale at once? Moreover, if in goods is the danger, why does not a lighterman contract the infection occasionally? Or, if the strict rule prohibiting the lightermen from boarding the infected vessels, is their salvation, where is the humanity of detaining the ship's crew to hoist out and continue within the radius of the poisoned circle which they have brought with them from the port of embarkation?

Second, The non-contagionists, who hold that persons can not convey yellow fever or typhus; that goods alone and vessels do that; consequently that while goods and vessels should be detained, passengers and crew, after scrubbing up and putting on clothes that have been baked in ovens or frozen in refrigerators, whether sick or well, may go at large. To this theory, only one knotty question opposes itself—how long does it take for the clean man's clothing to be made "*fomites*?" If taken down with yellow fever five days after landing, how long before his fresh wearing apparel and bedding are the centres of infection? Probably, in a wholesome, well-ventilated apartment, the sick man well nursed, and all about him kept clean, he would no more endanger his own family than if his disease were toothache. But in an Oliver-street tenement-house, every shred of his apparel in three days would inoculate the whole colony with yellow fever. Here is the place to speak of a patent humbug of our existing system. When the public mind is quiet, exposed passengers are never subject to further detention than is necessary to squeeze a liberal tax out of them for the harpies who have the job of boating them ashore. But, (so Dr. Miller at the late Quarantine Convention affirmed,) when there is a panic, though equally innocuous, they are subject to several days' detention, at a very heavy expense to themselves. Instead of boldly assuring the public that the Board of Health conceives no danger from the disposal of the exposed among citizens, our officials truckle to the popular prejudice, and by every repetition of this hypocritical course increase the popular fear and educate the people to go panic-struck at the first announcement of yellow fever in the Bay.

Third, Those who believe in the perfect protection of a stringent quarantine, yet think there is a better way. These say, Make and keep the City clean, ventilate and light the domicile, drive the population out of all cellars, demolish tenant-houses not fit for human beings to live in, inspect and compel the removal of all miasm-generating garbage and filth; in short, fit metropolitan residences to be comfortable homes, and then with a quarantine which will bear lightly upon all concerned, imported epidemics will not flourish here. We quarantine against small-pox, and must continue to; but compel universal vaccination at home, and make all sailors present arms, to show their vaccine scars, before entering port, and small-pox will die out. We quarantine against yellow fever and typhus, and must continue to break out infected cargoes away from the wharves, (and quarantine persons, too, till the City is in sanitary trim, and not an hour longer;) but a few sanitary regulations, well enforced at sea, would make this a comparatively safe operation. The British Quarantine Commissioners have advised to suspend all further quarantine against these diseases; they have such faith in British sanitary law and popular intelligence, as to risk it. It will take a year or two to educate our people up to the point that such total abolition would not breed a panic, which is quite as fatal and more truly contagious than yellow fever. Moreover, before it would be otherwise than recklessly ruinous to us, we must have a Sanitarian or two among our municipal rulers, and one man at least in the Board of Health who knows typhus fever from the mumps, and can distinguish between an unfamiliar perfume and an atmosphere loaded to its full capacity with miasm.

So the parties stand, widely divided upon some points, but a unit in the faith that our present quarantine system is overcharged with farcical inconsistencies, outrageous and irrational taxes on commerce, and the traveling public. Abolish these at once. Meanwhile stir the sanitary kettle, and keep the subject boiling.

Railway Comforts.

The season of suffocating dust, and hot, sleepless nights, when hapless rail-travelers earn their locomotion by veritable labor and sweet—the season of bloodshot eyes and petrified lungs, of sudden colds and steady headaches, of sanded clothes and ruffled tempers, is nigh at hand. It is a season, which, on the whole, is less seductive than its opposite period of red-hot stoves and frosted windows, of head-splitting heat, and foot-freezing cold, of tossted faces and chilly backs,—the normal condition of Winter car-traveling. And it is more easily ameliorated; for hot, dusty air can be cooled and cleansed more readily than the wintry blast can be warmed and distributed. It is difficult to conceive of a more totally uncomfortable den than a crowded car, on a hot and dusty day,—and it is almost impossible to put men, and, alas, women and children, into a more thoroughly wretched sewer than a full and tight railway carriage, heated up after the usual fashion, on a wintry night. That thousands of people are compelled to endure this slow poisoning of body and temper, year after year, is a disgrace to the managers of our railways. It compromises their sagacity as deeply as it impeaches their humanity, for every one of these evils might be remedied at a comparatively small cost, which the travelers themselves would be only too glad to pay. Most of the devices now known and occasionally adopted, secure some important feature of comfort, but they do not, as applied, accomplish enough to make car-traveling tolerable, especially by night.

The philosophy of the whole subject is expressed in two words—*ventilation* and *upholstery*.

Ventilation implies not only a passage of air, but an equably distributed current of heat. Whatever ease of posture a seat or couch may furnish, or however genial a temperature may pervade a car, an atmosphere chemically or mechanically impure will invariably compromise rest, and murder sleep. Simple windows, however scientifically adjusted, are totally inadequate as ventilators, for, in nine cases out of ten, a cloud of dust surrounds the car, and will enter it at any aperture, if there is no governing current to prevent. But how inadequate are windows, when any passenger may fill a whole car with dust or cold, and obstinately sacrifice the general comfort to suit his personal whim. The distribution of fresh warm air by common car stoves, is still more abortive. To maintain the required average of warmth, the region of the stove is over heated, while the extremities of the car are intolerably cold, and even this temperature is reduced by blasts from the window, which the toasted neighbors of the fiery furnace have opened in self-defence. And this is not the worst feature. The elevated stratum of breathing-air is both foul and hot; prolific of restlessness and headaches. The whole order of health is reversed; ordinary appliances are not capable of insuring the remedy, and the little good their scientific adjustment might accomplish, is invariably thwarted by the, perhaps, excusable selfishness of a few passengers.

There are various modifications of windows—some of them on the Boston Express line are a type of the class,—which by a scientific arrangement of surfaces and openings create a slight outward current, and prevent the entrance of dust *in bulk*; and there are some side and top ventilators which act as pumps with good results. Excellent as are these devices, when they are parts of a system, they cannot do the subject justice. Air must enter a car somewhere, and with it, dust, if any dust rises. Besides, this process of exhaustion is too slow to insure chemical purity. There must also be an inward current, and since this will be dusty and foul, and often hot, it must be cleaned, cooled and moistened by the same simple process—by passing it through spray or water. All this is well done by several kinds of ventilators which some of our roads have used. With a few modifications it might be thoroughly done.

If it is deemed important to maintain a Summer temperature in Winter cars, it is not difficult to substitute a furnace for the Summer water-bath. All this is feasible. But is an approximation to Summer heat at all necessary or desirable? No feasible amount of ventilation in a stove-heated car, whose average temperature is 70°, will keep the heads of passengers tolerably cool, or their feet comfortably warm,—but if the feet are well and equally protected by steam pipes, or by hot water, or air tanks, their overcoats and shawls, and a plenty of cool oxygen, will keep them warm clear-headed, and pacifically tempered. Any one who has traveled in a first-class European carriage on a frosty day, will indorse this view of the case. All these appliances are simple and feasible.

But without an abundance of good, soft upholstery, the best system of isothermal ventilation will not make railway traveling passably comfortable. American cars are signally, it would almost seem designedly, barren in this regard. The very ornaments bristle with sharp corners. A change of position, especially to sleep, requires the most unnatural contortions of the body. The heterogeneous mass of heads, legs and arms which are strewed over the architecture of a night car, reminding the beholder of a battle-field after a charge of cavalry, is a disgraceful commentary on our railway discomforts.

Instead of making soft, elastic and ample the head and arm-rests of our ordinary sleeping seats, of which a dozen kinds fulfill the conditions of comfort as to shape and adjustability, some of our railway men have jumped to the other extreme, and jammed their cars full of beds. We are thankful to see any symptom of reform, but we must wonder that railway managers ignore the many cheaper and more comfortable devices, which *only* need good upholstering to make them far better than beds for traveling purposes. And this same rigid and angular construction characterizes too many of the so-called sleeping cars. We should prefer standing on the platform to lying in the contracted, hard, foul holes which we have seen in one or two "sleeping saloons." Slumbering in loose nocturnal apparel is a very different thing from lying down pantalooned, braced, and buttoned up in walking gear. A slightly reclining sitting posture is far more comfortable. To sleep well in a chair, the back and head must recline, the thighs must be raised so that the body will not slip out of the seat, and the feet must be considerably elevated from the floor. Above all, every place where the body can touch must be soft and springy. Without this condition, comfort is impossible. Add to this a warm foot-rest, and a regular supply of pure air, and car-sleeping will be really seductive. Such arrangements can not be perfected if seats are crowded into a car. There are many ways to save dead weight besides cheating passengers out of their elbow-room. Two things more will promote the comfort of travelers; good tracks, which avoid dust and noise, and smoke-preventing coal engines. Let us at least have a little more upholstery; we *can* stand poisoned air, but we can't endure bruised heads.

Street Improvements.

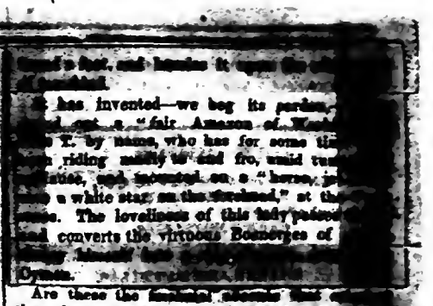
It is not, by any means, a difficult matter to carry out a scheme for street improvements, provided it affords an opportunity for fat jobs, and gives occasion for the appointment of commissioners. The magnitude of the scheme, and the cost involved in its execution, will be found to operate in its favor rather than against it. On the contrary, it is impossible to have the most trifling matter attended to in the way of a street improvement, if it calls for nothing more than an ordinary outlay, and the employment of the regular municipal officers. We have seen schemes for opening new streets and widening old ones carried out, while a piece of broken pavement, which obstructed the travel of a great thoroughfare, remained unmended. The business part of the City, or at least all that part of it lying below Chambers-street, has become too small for the traffic carried on in it, and some of the streets imperatively demand widening, or, at least, straightening and regrading. But the enormous expense which the process of widening those down-town streets involves, and the serious inconvenience which it would occasion, may well cause the projectors of such schemes to hesitate in attempting to carry out their plans. The worst of it is, that they are not projected by disinterested and competent persons, who act intelligently on behalf of the public at large, but by interested persons, who have no higher ends to serve than their own personal benefit. Very great improvements might be effected in the streets running parallel with Broadway, and even in that great thoroughfare itself, by removing the temporary obstructions which constantly incumber the sidewalks, by keeping the streets well swept, and by a suitable pavement. The great difficulty is in the pressure on Broadway, and the great difficulty in Broadway is the smooth Russ pavement. If there were any way of improving this solid pavement, by which a firm foothold could be given for horses, without destroying its evenness of surface, its effect upon the street would be nearly equal to widening it one-third. But this appears to be wholly impracticable. All the experiments that have been tried for improving the surface of the pavement, have been miserable failures. The proposition which has been before the Common Council, for substituting the Belgian pavement for the Russ, would be an outrage too great even for the New-York public. To take up a solid granite pavement, which cost six dollars the square yard, to put down in the place of it the loose and imperfect Belgian blocks, would be monstrous. But something must be done for the relief of Broadway, and if the City authorities would call in experienced engineers to their assistance, a plan might be devised, beyond all doubt, which would have the required effect without involving an expense that would neutralize all its benefits. For our own part we have no question that by using something like the iron pavement that has been laid down in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office, Broadway might be immensely improved. This pavement, though more costly at first, is the most economical that can be used, on account of its standing so long without requiring repairs. It affords a perfectly firm hold for the horse's hoof, and increase his traction power immensely, while its surface is much smoother than that of any other pavement except the Russ. But the blocks can be so cast as to convert Broadway into a railway, without any of the inconveniences resulting from rails laid in the street. Strips of iron might be extended the entire length of the street, for the wheels of carriages to run in, while the feet of the horses would have a perfectly firm floor to step upon. If some similar improvement were made in Nassau-street, the sidewalk free from its incumbrances of one kind and another, the grade of the street altered, and its profile made a little more regular, there would be no immediate necessity for its being widened.

A Modern Amazon.

Since the discovery of the Centaurs at Miss Laura Keene's Theatre, nothing more interesting in the way of excavation has rewarded the diligence of the explorer in New-York than the bringing to light yesterday morning of three full-grown and lovely Amazons, the descendants of the unhappy Queen Jenthesilea.

For this tribute to society and to science the world is indebted to that grave, moderate, magnanimous, clear-headed and veracious journal, the New-York *Tribune*.

The diligent diggers of that painful establishment have at last unearthed a nugget of pure ore. After many years of anxious and ill-rewarded toil, which had produced nothing better than bogus Irish rebellions, bankrupt communities of rather inconsistent and very impecunious Fourierites, impracticable politicians bent on riding tame hobbies down hill, and other natural phenomena of the like uninteresting kind, the *Tribune* has no



[illegible] has invented—we beg its pardon, [illegible] a "fair Amazon of Mad[illegible] K. by name, who has for some time been riding madly to and fro, amid tumultuous [illegible], and interesting as a "horse, [illegible] with a white star on the forehead," at the [illegible]. The loveliness of this lady poised [illegible] converts the virulent Boanerges of [illegible] himself [illegible] Olympus.

Are these the fashionable absurdities that [illegible] the vulgar greed of Hippodromic[illegible] and [illegible] the abominations of mileage?

"She is a handsome girl of the happy age, of fresh, brilliant and bountiful looks. Her figure is beautiful, without being slight; she has dark, luxuriant hair, large, flashing black eyes, beautiful arms, pure complexion, clear and fair; her chest well rounded, her hand small and delicate as that of a princess painted by Velasquez, her foot is neat and very firm, her voice clear and sonorous. She breathes all the life and glow of twenty-one Summers. Add to this, that her mind is worthy of this outside—a soul noble and devoted—a heart passionate with generous ideas. She has much cleverness and great courage."

Astonishing young woman! but not more astonishing than her admirer. The *Tribune* office is in peril of a female blockade, and Printing-House-square will shortly echo with the trampling hoofs of whole squadrons of Amazons! But lovely as the Amazon is, and wonderful as is her beauty, her courser is more wonderful still, as well for his Satanic nature and name, as for his docile recognition of the mystic might of womanhood in his mistress. Since Una and the Lion, there has been nothing like it:

"*Beelzebub*, the name of Miss T.'s horse, is so untamable and ferocious, that no rider can mount him, no groom guide or stall him. He has already killed an Englishman, named Thomas Dixon, who undertook to groom him in the stable. Many were powerless to tame this terrible animal. Three persons only can approach *Beelzebub*; the first is Miss T. herself. To her *Beelzebub* is as pliant, gentle and affectionate as a King Charles spaniel. He follows her, he frowns on her, and kneels that she may mount him. He neighs when she approaches. He is proud and happy to carry her. His paws, he curvets, he curvets, he never tires to unseat her. He obeys her word without ever exhibiting the least impatience."

It was superfluous to add after this that Miss T.'s feelings towards her horse are, as Sairey Gamp would put it, "perfectly mutual." She loves her horse as the horse loves her, as the *Tribune* loves them both.

But she and the horse are not alone. Rather than put "Miss T." to the pains of grooming him with her soft white hands, the considerate *Beelzebub* consents, noble beast that he is, to tolerate the services of two young ladies, aged sixteen and eighteen years respectively. Miss Laura Keene's centaurs could not be more condescending!

"The two other persons who can approach *Beelzebub* are two young ladies of sixteen and eighteen years, Jenny and Kitty Wilkinson. *But Beelzebub only suffers them, and shows them no attachment.* Jenny and Kitty act as grooms to *Beelzebub*—they feed and carry him, and walk him in the morning. Jenny, the youngest of these sisters, a slight-looking child, whose womanly figure is not yet developed, is dressed as a groom, and follows Miss T. every time Miss T. pays visits on horseback, for no other person can hold *Beelzebub* by the bridle when his mistress dismounts. For the rest, Miss T. is a charming young person, and has no need to ride *Beelzebub* to be admired."

We should think not! A young lady on the back of a tiger may inspire fear and awe, but hardly the gentler emotions of admiration and tenderness.

Yet it appears that one dauntless young Lochinvar of a lover has contrived to approach this startling creature, and to declare his love without losing his head. "Miss T.," and we must say, we are more than astonished at the cynical coolness with which the *Tribune* chronicles the fact, has not only bestowed herself and her diabolical horse, (we suppose with his pretty little grooms thrown in,) but a dowar of six hundred thousand francs also upon one of the "most intelligent of the French generals," and will "follow her husband to Italy."

America's loss is Italy's gain. All the Austrians in Lombardy may as well leave the country at once. With a horse like *Beelzebub*, and a husband "intelligent" enough to circumvent that demon, "Miss T." will soon bring Francis Joseph and his armies to reason. Meanwhile, had we found our Amazon anywhere else but in the columns of the *Tribune*, which, as is well known, never quotes a word from its cotemporaries without full acknowledgment, we might be inclined to think her a brazen Amazon cast on the Boulevards of Paris, though obviously *not* the Amazon of Kuss.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's celebrated opera of "I Martiri" will be played here to-night for the first time in America. This announcement is sufficient, we hope, to attract an overflowing audience. Mlle. Piccolomini, Signors Brignoli and Amodio assist in the principal parts.

Harmonic Society.—An extraordinary performance of this Society last night at the Academy of Music gave us Haydn's "Creation." The solo singers were unusually good—Mme. de Wilhorst, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and Mr. E. Perring; the chorus—consisting of the Society—was ordinarily bad; by which we mean to say that in all essentials of time and tune it was worse than anything that can be heard elsewhere. A few nights ago the Harmonic Society sang at a public concert; the performance was despicable. We passed it over in silence, and in pity. On the present occasion—one involving no extraordinary effort—we expected something better; the effort was more feeble than before. It is useless inquiring into the cause of this; the fact is sufficient. Even in the chorus, "The Heavens are telling"—which we have never known to be sung without an *encore*—the audience slept or aroused itself to a dim consciousness of noise and scramble. There is no reason why the Harmonic Society should not be the best musical association in the City; it possesses undoubtedly, the finest male voices, and is, numerically, the strongest of all the singing clubs. But for some reason which is not worth while inquiring into, it is the worst. The performance last night was medium. The soloists however were excellent. Madame de Wilhorst sang admirably, and gave a new proof of her high artistic claims on the public—more so in this oratorio than in anything she has essayed yet. Mr. J. R. Thomas was artistic and excellent; there is no better concert singer. Mr. Perring was, of course, good; in this sort of music he is without an equal. Omitting the chorus, the performance was fine. Mr. Bristow conducted the orchestra with precision and feeling for the singers.

"Hiawatha."—Our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Stoepel's celebrated cantata of "Hiawatha" will be given at this house on Thursday of next week. Mr. Strakosch, to whom we are indebted for this treat, will place some of his best artists in the cast.

Smith O'Brien's Visit to the Institutions.

Yesterday, by invitation of Governor Molonet, Mr. Smith O'Brien, accompanied by Thomas Francis Meagher, John Mitchell, Capt. Lyons, and other personal friends, paid a private visit to Randall's, Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. The visitors, conducted by Governor Molonet, were shown through the different establishments at Ward's Island, where Mr. O'Brien conversed with many of the emigrants, not only of Irish but of other nationalities. He was next conducted to Randall's Island, where the boys displayed their skill in military evolutions, which formed the chief feature of attraction.

Master Ryan, as usual, delivered an address, which was responded to by Mr. O'Brien, who remarked that during his stay in the United States he had never seen anything which had so enlisted his feelings, and he would carry back to Ireland most pleasing reminiscences of the "boys' army."

He was then taken through the cells and various apartments of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, after which, in company with his friends, he returned to the City.

The Committee of the various civic and military associations have not as yet prepared their reports as to the demonstration and address on Saturday, but all the arrangements will be perfected to-morrow evening at the Astor House.

Bibles for Staten Island.—At the last monthly meeting of the American Bible Society, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was appointed a colporteur for Staten Island, to supply such of the people as need it with the Scriptures. He has been successfully engaged in the same work on Long Island, about Flushing. He addressed a large audience, last evening, at Port Richmond, the Revs. Brownlee, Reese, Knapp and Ellison, of the Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Churches, with Mr. Disseway, making addresses on the occasion. Richmond County now has over 21,000 inhabitants.

☞ We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship *James Adger* for late Charleston papers.

Trial Trip.—The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Captain John M. Dow, started yesterday morning on a trial trip.

From the Gold Mines.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF CAPT. BASSET BY JOHN SCUDDER—SUFFERING ON THE ROUTE, AND SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.

DENVER CITY, K. T., Monday, April 18, 1859.

We have had quite an exciting time here, for the last few days, as you will have heard. A murder was committed here, and the murderer hung summarily. This passed off quietly. Then came the ado, between two parties from St. Louis, well known not only in St. Louis, but teroughout the Missouri River—Capt. P. T. Bassit, and JOHN SCUDDER. They came in the same party last Fall, and passed through Leavenworth a few days before I left.

They got up a quarrel on the way out, in relation to the Express Company, about to leave for Fort Laramie. It appears that JOHN SCUDDER was either connected with it, or supposed to be, and Capt. Bassett remarked that he did not want JOHN SCUDDER to have anything to do with his letters, as he would steal them. The remark reached SCUDDER by some officious person, and he came over to Cherry Creek, where Capt. BASSETT was at work fixing his house. SCUDDER had two men with him, and called Capt. BASSETT out, and asked him if he said he was a thief. The captain said "No." SCUDDER then asked the Captain if he had said that he did not wish him to handle his letters for fear he would steal them. The Captain said "Yes." SCUDDER then drew his pistol. The Captain saw it, and grappled with SCUDDER, and quite a struggle ensued. When the Captain started to go away, SCUDDER fired, and shot him near the armpit sideways, the ball entering into his lungs.

After receiving his shot, the Captain said in a loud tone of voice, "Gentlemen, JOHN SCUDDER has shot me." SCUDDER replied, "I did shoot him, and am ready to deliver myself up to the proper officer, but not to a mob." He then left the crowd that assembled from all parts of Denver City, with the understanding that he was to stand his trial. SCUDDER was immediately bound over, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, D. D. COOK, who put a strong guard around him. The trial was agreed upon for Monday, this day. The occurrence took place on Saturday. On Saturday night SCUDDER was watched, but no attempt was made by him to escape.

On Saturday night and Sunday all was quiet, but on Sunday night the alarm was given that SCUDDER was gone. He and CAROL WOOD (also of St. Louis) left about 11 o'clock for parts unknown, on a pair of fast mules, and the poor unfortunate JOHN SCUDDER is now at large, a wanderer on the earth. His capture in this mountain region is next to impossible, though many are in search of him.

We have, in addition to the excitement above, all sorts of rumors in relation to the gold prospects—some for and some against; but the real trouble is this: Hundreds of emigrants have arrived, and are arriving, without either money, or provisions, or mining tools, guns or ammunition, and our stock has run down, and none arriving.

This is a feature in affairs here we made no calculation for. We supposed all would come with at least three months' provision, but it is not so. Hundreds have arrived that we have to take into our houses and board, and we have not got it to spare. We are doing all we can to satisfy all, and so far we have succeeded. But if it continues we will soon be out of everything. I hope no one will come here without their own provisions. Money will not buy provisions if we have not got them. Men cannot prospect or do anything else without provisions. This every sensible man coming to this country should understand. Besides, we have rather cold weather for this season. The mountains are still covered with snow, and little has been done lately.

I was called upon this morning by JOHN L. SMITH an old Indian Interpreter, and he stated to me the following—(a party of Cheyennes having arrived here from the Arkansas)—the story is that the Cheyennes were invited by the war-pipe to jote the Apaches and Comanches to plunder all the trains that come up the Southern route. I give you the account as I got it, and emigrants can decide for themselves.

The people here have taken initiatory steps to form a new State. "Jefferson" delegates will be elected on the 15th of May, to meet in Denver City on the second Monday of June, to form a State Constitution. The laws passed by the last Kansas Legislature in relation to this country, are not well received here, but the people do not complain, as they had no representative.

Deplorable Accounts from the Pike's Peak Emigrants.

STARVATION AND DEATH—DEAD BODIES DEVOURED

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 24.

The regular correspondent of the *Democrat* writing from Denver City on the 9th inst., recounts a most deplorable condition of things on the Plains. Many of the emigrants were dying of starvation, whilst others were subsisting on prickly pears and wild onions found along the road. The stage agent reports picking up a man named BLUE, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He had started with his two brothers. One of them died, and the remaining two ate his body. Another died, and he, in turn, was nearly devoured by the survivor. A man named GIBBS had reached the mines in a starving condition, and he expressed the opinion that his party, numbering nine, had all perished. Many graves are reported along the route, and much property had been abandoned and destroyed on the road. The writer of the letter says the departures from the mines are about equal to the arrivals. About 500 returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of the suffering and privations on the plains.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

We would call attention to the Peremptory Sale of 16 Valuable Building Plots to be made at auction, on TUESDAY, June 7, at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, situated at Spuyten Duyvel, and in one of the choicest locations in the vicinity of New-York. To persons who are desirous of obtaining a desirable and convenient country place, this sale is worth their attention; or for capitalists, as a good investment.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. No. 495 Broadway, New York. No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,
From $1 50 to $5 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE. For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. "They are the favorites for families."—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

HILL'S Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st; also sold at No. 398 Broadway, and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit. A fine assortment of Under Shirts and Drawers for Summer wear, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

French Soft Hats, manufactured by J. COUFIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & PARREL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Shades!! Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement. WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Scott's Head-quarters, NO. 152 FULTON-ST. NEW STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING NOW READY. GIVE US A CALL.

Clerkships are Crowded, while Useful trades go begging, because young men do not understand their true vocation. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be consulted phrenologically.

Bachelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 313 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.
In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shewn by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well-established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Sore Throat, Plague and Sore Throat.—This quality of seizing hold and causing the expulsion of depraved humors is possessed by no other medicine than Brandreth's Pills. They operate only upon the tissues involved in—that is, affected by the disease. In fact, they seize upon those humors not so much from preference as from natural affinity, their life being below that of the surrounding parts; and which, settling on the tissues of the throat—that is, around the throat region—produce sore throat, sore throat plague, and the severe headache and fever. Within an hour after four or six pills are taken, there is felt a peculiar creeping in the part affected, a sort of collecting up of the diseased humors ready for expulsion. No hurt or weakening effect can ever arise from their use, because they cannot act upon healthy parts; and taken early, they prevent all organic disease. Oh, how important in sickness to use that medicine which only extinguishes the disease and leaves no evil effect behind. Sold at 25 cents a box, with pamphlet and directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, and at all respectable druggists.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 508 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. Strict personal attention to the prescription department.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready made or made to measure. Store No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

MARRIED.

SMILLIE—BRAINERD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 5, by the Rev. Wm. R. Williams, WM. MAIN SMILLIE to JOSIE D., daughter of Geo. W. Brainerd, Esq., all of this City.

GRAHAM—MCKEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th st., by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, JOHN GRAHAM to JANNIA, daughter of Joseph McKee, all of this City.

THOMPSON—KANE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 24, at the residence of the father of the bride, by the Rev. J. J. Bowden, WILLIAM THOMPSON, Capitalist of Ohio *Constitution*, to HARRIETTA M., only daughter of R. Kane.

HUTCHINSON—ALLEN.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, May 24, by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Mr. C. C. HUTCHINSON, of Brighton, Mass., to Miss JULIA M., daughter of Allston Allen.

AVIS—BOYCE.—At Fishkill, on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. J. H. Saydam, Mr. J. M. AVIS, of New-York, to Miss LAURA, daughter of John Boyce, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ROSE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 24, LATIVIA only child of James and Latitia Rose, aged 3 years, 9 months and 14 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 83d-st., near 2d-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

As the sweet flowers that scent the morn,
But withers with the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn—
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, at 8 o'clock A. M., Miss ERISTINA M. HALL, daughter of the Rev. B. R. Hall, No. 282 Cumberland st., in her 22d year.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, May 26, at o'clock P. M.

MURDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 24, GRACE ELMA, daughter of Maria E. and the late Edward C. Murden, aged 8 years and 8 months.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Allen N. Leet, No. 250 Degraw st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

RUNDLE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, May 23, at his late residence, No. 118 Union-st., ALFRED RUNDLE, in the 57th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

GALE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, NATHAN ALONSO GALE, son of A. H. Gale, aged 21 years, 5 months and 7 days.

One notice will be given of the time and place of funeral.

GLASE.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 23, very suddenly, Mr. WM. GLASE, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Unitarian Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday.) The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PHELPS.—At West Hoboken, on Tuesday, May 24, Mr. CHARLES PHELPS, a native of Dorking, England, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church in West Hoboken.

☞ Dorking, England, papers please copy.

CORLISS.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday, May 20, JACOB H. CORLISS, aged 57 years.

HOWARD.—At Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, May 17, MARGARET E. HOWARD, wife of Chas. Howard, Esq., of Detroit, Mich.

WEMPLE.—At South Boston, on Monday, May 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. S. H. Kendall, after a short illness, Mrs. CATLINA WEMPLE, in the 81st year of her age.

☞ Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

WOOLSAY.—At Mobile, on Sunday, March 27, CHARLES G. WOOLSAY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., mate of the ship *Hebretia*, son of the late Wm. G. Woolsey, Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, in the 27th year of his age.

His remains were removed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment on Tuesday, May 24.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE
at a moderate price and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
H. A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. PIERCE, No. 685 Broadway; HOWELL & CO., No. 693 Broadway; MACY & CO., No. 319 8th av.; CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; SHAW & OROSBY, No. 126 Spring-st., and by nearly every leading Hotel and dealer throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer, Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

MAY 18.
GREAT SALE
OF
CHALLIES AND LAWNS
THIS WEEK,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.
THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND.
Prices range lower than any quotations yet made.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES,
Manufacturer of Sterling Silver Ware.
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER COOLERS,
FRUIT VASES, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale at his manufactory, No. 277 Spring-st., near Hudson, at Wholesale and Retail.
Has manufactured solely for one of the principal houses of this City for the past 25 years.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 181, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

HOW TO SAVE IN HOUSEKEEPING.—Pianos, chairs, tables, and every kind of furniture and doors, cleaned and polished; stains and scratches removed. Done without removal of the furniture, or soiling the finest carpet. Old suites made to look as good as new. Address MARTIN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES. "as recently improved, are the most popular Machine for family use ever introduced." Price $30 to $50.
Sale rooms No. 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The subscriber having secured the privilege of using all the panels in the cabins of the Hoboken Ferry-boats, for advertising purposes, is now prepared to put up in those boats all business cards or advertisements which will occupy one of said panels. They measure from 60 inches by 32 to a less size. Merchants and others wishing to avail themselves of this mode of advertising will address O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman st.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
"HIAWATHA."
The members of the Union are particularly requested to be in attendance at the rehearsal on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Mr. Stoepel's "HIAWATHA" will be in rehearsal preparatory to its production on Thursday evening of the week following.
S. L. MILES, Secretary.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK
CONTAINS:
A LARGE MAP OF NORTHERN ITALY, showing the position of the Armies.
The Map of Italy which we print this week should be carefully kept in every family. Without such a Map the accounts of the war will be unintelligible. And we are able to say that no Map of the Seat of War can be bought in this country which, for clearness and accuracy, can compare with the one which the Subscriber to HARPER'S WEEKLY receives this week.
DICKENS' NEW NOVEL, "A TALE OF TWO CITIES," splendidly Illustrated, for which MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS pay the Author
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE PORTRAIT, STUDY, AUTOGRAPH AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HUMBOLDT.
PORTRAIT AND SKETCH OF GENERAL GYULAI, Austrian Commander in Italy.
An Original and Admirable Engraving of "YE ABOLITIONISTS IN COUNCIL—YE ORATOR OF YE DAY DENOUNCING YE UNION."
ENGRAVING OF THE BRITISH YACHT "URSULA," just arrived in our Bay.
MR. CURTIS' NEW TALE, "TRUMPS," continued, with HOPPIN'S beautiful Illustrations.
Together with the usual careful Summary of News, Domestic and Foreign, the Lounger, Weekly Farmer, a beautiful Love Story, Chess Chronicle, Editorials, Poetry, Markets, Comicalities, &c., &c. The whole in
HARPER'S WEEKLY—PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RICH NUMBER THIS WEEK.


From the Western New-Yorker.
The Dickens is in it without mistake. Boz is himself again in the "story of our lives from year to year."
In addition to Dickens' new Novel, and other brilliant papers, this number contains a newly-interesting article under the title of "Battle Array," suggested by the approaching war in Europe, which is alone worth the price of the number. Buy it. Five cents per copy. THE FIRST MONTHLY PART will be issued June 1, in elegant tinted covers, forming one of the richest magazines of the day. Price 20 cents. Dealers will please order at once. J. M. EMERSON & CO., No. 37 Park row, New-York.

THE STRONG-MINDED COUSIN,
A STORY,
Translated from the French,
By J. VINCENT HUNTINGTON, ESQ.,
appears in this week's
NEW-YORK TABLET.
Also,
SPEECHES OF SMITH O'BRIEN, at Quebec, Albany and Boston.
Articles on WAR MATTERS,
THE FUND FOR SARDINIA,
THE OLD ENGLISH DIFFICULTY,
Dublin, London and Paris Correspondence.
CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.
The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell's concluding Lecture on the EARLY IRISH CHURCH.
Latest News from Europe, &c., &c.

NATIONAL PREACHER.
The May number is published and is enriched with three Discourses. First: The Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Beman, preached before the American and Foreign Christian Union, Anniversary week. The subject is—*Roman Catholics and Catholic Countries as a Missionary Field.* A Sermon which should be widely read. The others are rich and instructive discourses. Back numbers of this year, with a fine portrait of the late Dr. Taylor, furnished to new subscribers; only $1 a year. Address
W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman st., New-York.

NO. 9 IS OUT THIS MORNING,
Containing "Vaillance," Polka Militaire, Joseph Ascher "To My Late," A Methfessel; "Tears of Love," beautiful Ballad, Walter Maynard; "Fireside Scegs," No. 4; "Auld Robin Gray," Scotch melody; "Souvenir di Schlosswaid," A. E. Schaffer. To be had at all news depots and bookstores.
M. BELL & CO., No. 13 Frankfort st.

THE STEREOSCOPE.
From an article by Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Atlantic Monthly.
"Oh, infinite volumes of poems that I treasure in this small library of glass and pasteboard! I oreep over the vast features of Rameses on the face of his rock-hewn Nubian temple. I scale the huge mountain-crystal that calls itself the Pyramid of Cheops. I pace the length of the three Titanic stoaes of the wall of Baalbec—mightiest masses of quarried rock that men has lifted into the air; and then I dive into some mass of foliage with my microscope, and trace the veinlegs of a leaf so delicately wrought in the painting not made with hands, that I can almost see its down and the green aphis that sucks its juices. I look into the eyes of the caged tiger, and on the scaly train of the crocodile, stretched on the sands of the river that has mirrored a hundred dynasties. I stroll through Rhenish vineyards. I sit under Roman arches. I walk the streets of once buried cities. I look into the chasms of Alpine glaciers, and on the rush of wasteful cataracts. I pass in a moment, from the banks of the Charles to the ford of the Jordan, and leave my outward frame in the arm-chair at my table, while in spirit I am looking down upon Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives."
Upwards of 20 000 Views of all countries, on glass and on paper, have been published. New Views received by every steamer. A circular, giving drawings of boxes and list of Views, with prices, sent to any address on receipt of a stamp.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 7s. to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-plys and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Canton Matting, at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av., Near Cooper Institute.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
And echo answers nothing but "Ice Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NEW BOOKS.

WILL BE READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR JUNE.
THE TIME-TABLES PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENTS.
It is the only Railway Guide in the United States which represents the principal Railways, through the instrumentality of maps thereby rendering the various routes so simple and comprehensive, that a traveler of the most ordinary capacity can readily understand them.
THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS of Appleton's Guide are sold through the United States and the Canadas. There is scarcely a town, village or city but it reaches. There are very few who undertake a Western or Southern tour before purchasing a copy of the Guide to enable them to
SELECT THEIR ROUTE,
previous to commencing a journey. Judging from the present demand for the Guide, the time is not far distant when *every intelligent* traveler will consider it just as necessary to provide themselves with a copy of Appleton's Railway Guide.
PREVIOUS TO STARTING ON A JOURNEY, as to purchase their tickets before entering the cars. Independent of its importance as a Traveler's Guide, as a traveler's companion it is unrivaled. It gives an account of railways and their progress from month to month, arts and sciences, valuable inventions, anecdotes and incidents of travel, &c.

CONTENTS OF JUNE NUMBER.

I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS.—In reference to Time Tables.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Speech of S. M. Felton, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; Notice to Railway Superintendents; Philadelphia City Railways; the Boston and Worcester Railway; Memphis and New-York *via* Cincinnati; Baltimore and Ohio Railway; Mailing Letters on the Cars; Cleveland and Toledo Railway; Important to Travelers; the Comanche, Albany and Mendota Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Premium for a Steam-Plow; the Southern Railway; What a Railway will Do; Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railway; Edgefield and Kentucky Railway.
III.—TERRIBLE ADVENTURE IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY; AN ADVENTURE ON A PRAIRIE; A HINT TO TRAVELERS.
IV.—NEW INVENTIONS.—Steam Fire-Engines: Honors to Inventors; A New Kind of Varnish; A Mountain of Glass; Important Discovery; Strength of Boilers; Strong Repairing Cement; Substitute for Coal; Iodine for Browning Iron; Important Discovery of Coal; Antidote to Strychnine.
V.—APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.
VI.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—Take your Chances; Traveling on the Mississippi River or How a New York Clerk got the better of Three Mississippi Gamblers; Engineering Lore, or Staking Out a Railway; Astronomy made Easy; Dead-Headed Through; Out of Railroad, by Conductor; A Feline Traveler; The Latest from the Gold Regions; A Three Minute Horse; Louisville and Lexington Railway.
VII.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR showing the difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California; Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; Valentia Bay, Ireland; and London, England—with Illustration.
VIII.—A LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES, showing, by figures spread over its surface, where the trains in each particular line may be found.
IX.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Toledo, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities North, South, East and West.
X.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.
XI.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways, giving an account of the most important cities, villages, &c., through which the Railways pass.
XII.—SEVENTY MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.
XIII.—NEW TIME TABLES, corrected to date,
SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS.
In reference to the accuracy of APPLETON'S GUIDE, the attention of the traveling community is called to the following extract from a letter to the *Saturday Evening Gazette*:
"Within the past six months, business or pleasure called me into one half of the States of the Union, and over several thousand miles of railroad, and I have never arrived at a depot ten minutes late, nor lost a connection—thanks to my pocket companion, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE—a work corrected and published semi-monthly, which is a model of accuracy, and may be relied on implicitly. A study of its contents has beguiled many miles of their tediousness, while the information it imparts reflects the greatest credit on the publishers."
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the American Railway Times.
This is a most admirably-arranged traveler's guide, and we cordially recommend it to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever published in this or any other country.
From the Cincinnati Commercial.
Appleton's Railway Guide is, without exception, the most complete work of the kind ever published. Mr. G. F. Thomas, the original projector and compiler of the Guide, was for many years a resident of our city, and is well known to many of our citizens as peculiarly competent for a work of this kind.
From Harper's Weekly.
"Appleton's Railway Guide, which makes its monthly appearance, has become as much of a necessity in America as Bradshaw is in England or on the Continent, while the style puts to shame that dingy publication."
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
Is without any exception, the cheapest book ever published. It contains nearly 300 pages, nearly 75 maps, a variety of useful and entertaining matter, and is sold at the low price of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
No. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all the principal Periodical and News Agents, at all the book stores, and by the boys who sell books, papers, &c., upon the cars throughout the United States and the Canadas.
NOTICE TO AGENTS.—It would be advisable, in consequence of the demand for the Guide, for agents to send their orders each several day, previous to the days of publication, thereby saving disappointment by not having them filled in time. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT!
SPECIMEN NUMBERS AND PORTRAITS.
THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE!
The June Number is published. It is beautifully embellished with a full-length portrait of the HON. EDWARD EVERETT, as he appeared in the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 4th of March last, delivering his Oration on the *Character of Washington*, in the posture with uplifted hand, at the moment when he points to "Washington as the Beacon Light!" The portrait was taken in Ambrotype—engraved by Sartain and corrected from life. Every person who desires to possess an exact likeness of the great American Orator with a biographical sketch, should obtain the June Number of the *Eclectic Magazine* and its rich table of contents, 144 pages. The May Number is embellished with two beautiful historic Plates: One—The Scene of Maria Antoinette Going to Execution;—the other, The Scene of Condemnation of the Beautiful Princess Lamballe.
The April Number is embellished with two fine plates. One, a splendid portrait of Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France; the other, the historic plate of Napoleon I. and the Pope signing the Concordat.
The March Number is embellished also with *two* fine plates. One, a beautiful full-length portrait of the Empress Eugenie of France; the other, the Empress Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, and Prince Kaunitz.
The beautiful Prints and Portraits of each of these Numbers are well worth *fifty* cents alone, besides the 144 pages, double columns in each Number, of varied choice reading. Any or all of these will be sent, prepaid to any address for forty two cents each, sent in postage-stamps.
Each new subscriber who pays one year in advance for *The Eclectic*, will receive either of the splendid Premium Prints, worth $2 50 each. The *Eclectic* is $5 per year. Address
W. H. BIDWELL,
No 5 Beekman st., New-York.

CHESS!!
Now Ready,
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS
In Europe,
of
PAUL MORPHY,
THE CHESS CHAMPION.
Including an Historical Account of Clubs, Biographical Sketches of Famous Players, and Various Information and Anecdotes relating to the Noble Game of Chess, with Portraits of all the Celebrated Players. By PAUL MORPHY'S LATE SECRETARY. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth., 75 cents.
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS
Nearly seventy five railway maps, with gazetteer, monthly account of railways and their progress, arts and sciences, monthly account of new inventions, anecdotes and incidents of travels, &c., &c., &c. Nearly 300 pages. Sold, at the low price of 25 cents per copy, by all the principal periodical and news-agents, at all the book-stores, and upon the cars throughout the United States and the Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English...10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English...4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 6s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
FORMERLY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

"A GOOD SEWING MACHINE LIGHTENS
Labor and promotes the happiness of those at home."
A Sewing Machine for the Mother.
A Sewing Machine for the Daughter.
A Sewing Machine for the Sister
A Sewing Machine for the Friend.
BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $6 SEWING MACHINES now selling, No 421 Broadway, cor. Canal st.

PECK & COLEMAN.
No. 140 Nassau st., opposite *Times* Building,
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

HECKERS' FARINA—IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grains, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first class hotels and saloons. It is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.
HECKER & BROTHER.
☞ For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

THE CHINESE EXTRACT OF SILK, IS the richest hair dressing in the world for beautifying the hair, and the most delicately perfumed. The use of this article imparts a dark and silky appearance to the hair, and the splendor elicited is unsurpassed by any other application. It has no equal. For sale by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No 60 Beekman-st., and JOHN AITKEN, No. 208 Hudson-st. H. H. BURRINGTON, general agent, Providence, R. I.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 PARK-ROW, New-York, *Times* Building.
Liberal arrangements will be made with advertisers, and their favors promptly inserted in any Newspaper published in the United States or Canada, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
The attention of ADVERTISERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS is respectfully called to the following indorsement:
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1859.
To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States and Canadas:
Mr. JOHN HOOPER has been in business in this City for the last fifteen years as an Advertising Agent, during which time he has advertised largely in the papers with which we are connected, and has on all occasions met his payments and transacted his business promptly and satisfactorily.
Understanding that it is his wish to form a business connection with all city and country newspapers as an Advertising Agent, we take pleasure in recommending him to Publishers generally as a prompt, responsible and efficient Agent.
HORACE GREELEY & CO., Publishers New-York *Tribune.*
J. WATSON WEBB, Publisher *Courier and Inquirer.*
M. S. BEACH, Publisher New-York *Sun.*
FRANCIS HALL & CO., Publishers *Commercial Advertiser.*
W. C. BRYANT & CO., Publishers *Evening Post.*
W. DRAKE PARSONS, Publisher *Daily News.*
J

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses thereon No. 36 Greene-st., in the City of New York; the lot 30 feet 9 2 feet 6 inches. Five lots between the 4th and 5th aves., adjoining each other, three of them on the south side of 103d-st., and five of them on the north side of 104th-st., each lot 25 by 100 ft. Six lots adjoining each other on the north side of 116th-st., between the 3d and 4th aves., 25 by 100 ft.; and 4 lots, 25 by 100 ft. adjoining each other, on 104 ft. and 4 lots, 25 by 100 ft. adjoining each other, on the south side of 124th-st. Also, a plot of land, of about 6 acres, at Newark in New Jersey, fronting on the railroad. Also, a tract of land on Sandy-hook and dig bis situated Also, a tract of land on Sandy-hook and dig bis situated Also, a tract of land on Sandy-hook and dig bis situated

FINANCIAL.

CORPORATION.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division)
NEW YORK, May 16, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 1, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claim to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 52 Wall st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for the per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Bondholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on credit as mentioned in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL ST, NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CAIRO, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 25d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, on Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, tenements, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad; and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 46 miles, or thereabouts, that 38 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridges and masonry completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded, that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, the Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so held by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds or Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive on the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as hereinmentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the sole and redemption thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants. No 4.0 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred Shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.

my18-law6wW RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New York, on and after that date, free from any charge for exchange, or at the City Treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Ashton* on the 9th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1860, with couponsattached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.

CAMMANN & CO.

JOHN E MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST. MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all second Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ARTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 24 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1859.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from May 27 to June 6, inclusive. The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 M. By order. RICHARD H. PHIPPS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX TEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, by order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 15, 1859

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A FINAL AND ONLY DIVIDEND HAS this day been declared on the non-preferred indebtedness of THOMAS S. HAYDEN, payable on demand at the office of H. H. BUTTERWORTH, Assignee, No. 41 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

FINANCIAL.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.—HOLders of First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of May, at 3 o'clock P M, at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No 47 Exchange-place.

BILLS £1 UP WARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 63 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 443 8th-av.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 84 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,398,893 48
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1853	57,431 07
Total	$5 151,891 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$263,194 56
For Interest	3,751 36—267,595 91
Total	$5,419,087 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,965 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 194 34
Paid for Annuities	3,198 94
Paid for Commissions	11,800 00
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$18,220 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$155,149 63
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,3 5 68
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	135,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,648,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000.	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,972
Issued during the quarter	4 6
Total	11,438
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,266
Of which 10 537 are for the whole life	
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,152 32

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHAPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERIC H WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. SABCOCK,
JOHN P. ELVERTON,	MILLAR FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. READY,
JOHN M. STUART.	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R CLARK,	GEORGE S COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHAPPARD HOMANS, Actuary
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incorred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
d18-2awGmS&W. JONATHAN BENNETT,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

PILOTS.—MASTERS OF VESSELS WOULD VERY greatly oblige the Pilot Commissioners by requiring each pilot, as they board their vessel, either inward or outward, to show their license (noting particularly the date thereof as they are issued yearly) ere the charge of their vessel is given up to them.

There have been a number of licenses revoked, and the Commissioners learn that vessels are being occasionally piloted by parties not licensed. Vessels employing such persons are liable, under the law, to a fine of one hundred dollars, which will be rigidly enforced. By order,

F. PERKINS, Secty.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS,
NEW CITY HALL PARK, May 4 1859

ARREARS OF TAXES.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to law and under direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned will (as soon as the advertisement can be prepared) proceed to advertise for sale, the lands and tenements situate in the City and County of New-York upon which the taxes of the years 1852, 1853 and 1851 respectively remain unpaid. Taxpayers in arrears for those years are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save additional expense

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 4 o'clock.

Parties interested in any matters before the Committee are notified to attend.

H. W. GENET,
NICHOLS SEAGRIST,
J. H. BRADY, } Com. on Roads.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lamps and Gas, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, May 26, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M.,

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
WM. J. PECK,
R. L. DARBAGH, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An act for laying out the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. In said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem suitable to be acquired for the purposes of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1851. Dated May 19, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM T. INGERSOLL against JOHN W. MILLS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office. No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1858, at the rate of six per centum per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 10, 1859.

HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 10th day of May, 1859

HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my18-law6w W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JAMES C. ROE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASSERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York May 10, 1859.

my11-law6mW* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 13 Broadway, New-York.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

WE attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention

LANSING STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel-st, Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No 21 Rue Cornelie, Havre.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
OATES, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 109 days, and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, L in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., Trenton Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WORRES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. PRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARTEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 64 Broadway.

CLIPPER SHIP "UNCOWAH,"
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRST VESSEL.

The Clipper UNCOWAH is completing her loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and will receive freight till SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst. She was built by Mr Wm. H Webb for the California trade, and is the only New-York-built clipper up. SUTTON & CO.,
No. 63 South st, corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$190
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$180
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, lying, leaves Boston, Wednesday June 1.
ASIA, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well known and fast steamship, R. SHUBRICK, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 2, foot of Robinson-st. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 25th instant.

This steamship will go no further than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and received on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J M. ZENGRONIZ

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt Thos. Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 4 P.M from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $26. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $24; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML L MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly C. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $8

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. REECY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Atlanta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	25 00	To Columbus, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charleston, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28 at 4 o'clock P M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to Darien, $20; to Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship EAGLE, Captain A. SAUNDERS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA: which leaves Liverpool May 14. (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passengers to Havana..... 60
Do stage money between Havana and Nassau..... 15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

EDINBURGH Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $5; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $6.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain S. Inner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 12 North River, and leave Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included reduced to $6. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship ARAY, HENRY WILSON Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No 8 East River. The ARAY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JENKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 11¼ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail June 8.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York

MINERAL OIL.—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas. TUCKER & PADDON, Agents
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE BY H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.

W. SCHAUS, No. 670 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7 45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
9.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains
2 30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M for White Plains
6 15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

SUNDAYS WILL LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains
5 30 A. M from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8 45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Lunaira and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Goshen and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 8, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN C. STEBBINS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19 1859 Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 and 2:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:15 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 30th sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NE

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE.—The Boerd o Governors met yesterday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital. The weekly statement gives 7,675 inmates as remaining in the different institutions on the 21st inst.; 1,883 individuals were admitted during the week ending that date; 31 died; 1,604 were discharged; 108 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 12 to the State Prison. The Superintendent of the City Cemetery asked the Board to authorize him to purchase another horse to expedite the removal of dead bodies, that the boxes containing them might not accumulate at the foot of Fifteenth street. Referred to the Committee on City Cemetery. A communication was received from S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary of the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine Station, transmitting a resolution, adopted by that Boerd, asking the Governors to receive and treat at the Blackwell's Island Small-pox Hospital, all patients sick with that disease at the Quarantine or Marine Hospital; the expense thereof to be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration. The communication was referred to the Committee on Island Hospital to report. Communications were received from Messrs. RICHARD BUSTEED and WM. M. EVARTS, to whom were referred the legality and propriety nf paying W. F. G. MORGAN $4,500 for the advantages the Governors had derived from the use of sulphuric ether in the Hospitals as an anaesthetic agent. Dr. MOARDS has assigned his claim for the above mentioned amount to Messrs. PURDEY & RUSSELL. The latter gentleman threaten to prosecute for the sum, and Messrs. EVARTS and BUSTEED advised that it should be paid, without further hesitation, as any defence which might be set up would be uncertain, since the Governors had already virtually acknowledged the justice of Dr. M.'s claim. The matter was laid on the table until the next meeting. The Board then adjourned to meet at the Penitentiary at 4 P. M. a week from next Tuesday.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The fine bark *Mendi*, employed by an enterprising Liberia firm to trade in Africa, hauled out from Pier No. 47, East River, at 2 P. M. on Monday, May 23, and yesterday, the 24th, took her departure with a fair wind for her destination, conveying thirty-three emigrants sent out under the supervision of the Colonization Society. Mr. R. DELANY, the Explorer of the Nigar Valley region; J. D. JOHNSON, his wife and five children, who returned from Liberia last Autumn, and Messrs. TURPIN & BOWRAN, partners in business of Mr. JOHNSON, with Mr. TURPIN's nephew, were also among the cabin passengers,—making a total of forty-four persons destined for the Republic. A large company of their personal friends accompanied them down to Sandy Hook, and a scene of deeper interest and higher enthusiasm is seldom witnessed than that displayed on this occasion. When the flag of Liberia, the white star on its blue ground—was hoisted, it was greeted with cheer after cheer, as though all saw in it the star of promise to their race. Religious services were held, and they were commended to His care and blessing who holds the sea in the hollow of His hand. This is by far the largest number that New-York has ever sent out in one company, and they carry with them a deep interest on the part of many who never before felt an interest in Liberia.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The English ships in the harbor were beautifully decked out yesterday with all their flags, in honor of the Queen's birthday. The ships of the London and Liverpool line also displayed their flags. The British Mail steamer *Persia* was at anchor off the Battery, and was literally covered with bunting. At noon she fired a salute. A large crowd were on the Battery to witness the demonstration. The Cunard Dock at Jersey City was also dressed out in the gayest colors. The British yacht *St. Ursula* was also beautifully decorated with the flags of nations. The rooms of her Majesty's Consul in this City were the scene of rejoicing during the day, and many others of her Majesty's subjects, resident here, made it an occasion for an "English dinner," with all its most attractive accompaniments.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Committee on Annual Taxes presented an ordinance making the usual appropriations for carrying on the County Government, in accordance with the Tax Levy. It was laid over till next meeting. The Board directed that $1,000 should be paid to ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., for compiling all the laws of the State relating to taxation in this county; and that $467 be paid for repairs to the Sheriff's office. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, held at 2 P. M. yesterday, Ex-Judge BEBEE, on behalf of the Old Police, proposed that their claims for reinstatement and back pay should be submitted to a Committee of the Board. Mr. VANDERPOEL opposed this, and a resolution directing that it should be done was laid over. It was a secret session, and nothing else that was done has transpired.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the steamer *Josephine Wooster* has commenced her trips—not to Europe—but, (what has been heretofore considered a more difficult voyage,) *through* MacComb's Dam, under High Bridge, and to Morris' Dock. The passage money (eight cents) will secure "ample accommodations."

THE LATE DR. HULL.—The Hahnemann Academy of Medicine and the Homœopathic Medical Society, at a meeting in relation to the decease of the late Dr. A. G. HULL, resolved to honor his memory by a public meeting and oration at the Historical Society building to-morrow morning. Dr. S. B. BARLOW was chosen orator.

₱ COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit $10 on the Hadley Falls Bank of Holyoke, Mass., is in circulation.

Police Reports.

STABBING ON A STEAMBOAT.—At a late hour on Monday evening, Dennis Hawley and Patrick Harrigan, deck hands on the steamboat *Commonwealth*, had a quarrel about some trifling matter, but did not come to blows. Subsequently the quarrel was renewed, when Harrigan drew his sheath-knife, and stabbed Hawley three times, in the neck, breast and side. The wound in the breast penetrated the left lung, and is considered dangerous. Harrigan was arrested, and yesterday Justice OSBORN committed him to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. Hawley was taken to the City Hospital.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Thomas Savage was yesterday arrested, in this City, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice; the accusation against him being burglary and robbery in Utica. He was sent to Utica for trial.

A CARD.

A most cruel and false statement having appeared in the New-York papers, to the effect that a son of mine had been seized as a burgler, on premises where I and my partner, Mr. Hall, carry on business, I desire to say that the burglar seized was one James Srare, sometimes calling himself Johnson, who was in our employ about two years ago, and was hastily turned away by me, when he threatened he would be a match for me. This fellow is no relative of mine.

JAMES HARDWICK, No. 162 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

STREET-CLEANING COMMENCED.

Where the Work is in Progress, and where the Mountains of Filth are Deposited.

With the consent of the Mayor and a promise of distinguished consideration from the Board of Aldermen, Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, has commenced the work of cleaning the streets of the City. He has already employed for that purpose, four hundred men; as many shovels, scrapers and brooms; three hundred carts, and a number of boats. These were all in operation yesterday; so Mr. DOWNING invited a number of reporters to take a carriage ride through the various localities where they are employed. The streets to which the cleaning process is now being applied, are as follows:

In the Third Ward, Reade-street; Fourth Ward, Spruce, William and North-William streets; Fifth Ward, Leonard-street; Sixth Ward, Mulberry-street Seventh Ward, Monroe-street; Eighth Ward, West Spring-street; Ninth Ward, Jefferson Market; Eleventh Ward, Stanton and Fifth streets, and Avenue B; Seventeenth Ward, Avenue B and Clinton-street; Eighteenth Ward, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street; Twentieth Ward, Seventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; Twenty-first Ward, Third-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; Twenty-second Ward, Fortieth and Forty-first streets. Many of these streets already begin to put on a decent appearance. In consequence of the vast accumulation of filth, the shovel is had in requisition pretty freely before the broom can be used; and in many instances the labor is of the most disagreeable kind from the reprehensible practice of persons emptying their slops and depositing their rubbish in the gutters. In some streets, the odor arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter is quite overpowering.

One of the most filthy quarters of the City is the foot of Vesey-street, West Washington Market. The mud and slush at that point are not merely ankle-deep, but would reach half-way to the knes in many places. On the pier there is an immense heap of dirt and rubbish, which was being shipped on a large boat lying alongside, over to New Jersey. Two hundred loads had been already shipped at this point, collected from the Third Ward alone.

At the foot of Watts-street, North River, there is another immense heap, of which four boat-loads had been shipped, and two more were to have been sent away yesterday. Each boat contained from 90 to 100 loads. Nine thousand loads are said to have been shipped from this point on the North River.

On the East River there are two other mountainous heaps—at the foot of Roosevelt and Stanton streets respectively. Five boat loads had been shipped from the former place, and two more were to have been sent yesterday. Each boat is estimated to contain one hundred and twenty cart loads. At the foot of Stanton-street one hundred and twenty-five loads of ashes have been shipped, taken from the Seventh Ward. The dirt deposited there is taken from the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and part of the Seventh Ward. This is by far the largest heap of the whole, containing at least nine thousand loads.

From the foot of Fifth-street one hundred and forty-five loads of ashes have been shipped. No dirt is shipped away higher up the river than here; but the Sanitary Inspector directs the filling up of vacant lots with the rubbish taken from the streets above this point. He is filling up the land between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, known as the Lowber property, where he has already deposited three hundred loads. He has also emptied three hundred loads between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets.

The other places of deposit on the North River are the foot of Jane-street, where ashes and rubbish are emptied. There is a dépôt for manure at the foot of Gansevoort-street, and another at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street.

Thus it will be seen that the work of cleaning has been commenced, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out effectually.

THE CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY LIBEL SUIT.

Examination of the Complainant Concluded —No Further Testimony to be Taken— More Charges and Counter Charges.

The examination upon a charge of sending a libelous letter, preferred against Captain Chauncey, U. S. Navy, by Mr. Charles Hillsburgh, his brother-in-law, was resumed at 3 P. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH. The complainant and defendant were present with their respective counsel, H. L. Clinton, Esq., and Judge Beach. There was also a large attendance of interested spectators.

The cross-examination of Mr. Hillsburgh was resumed by Judge Beach.

Q.—In the letters of Captain Chauncey, introduced in evidence, who is the woman, Mary, referred to?

[The question was objected to as unnecessarily involving the reputation of parties outside of the contestants, and objection was sustained.]

Q.—You say you never rode out with Mrs. Chauncey; were you never in a carriage with her? A.—I have never rode out with her for pleasure, as going to High Bridge or any other place of popular resort; I have rode with her to her physician's once or twice, and once over to Brooklyn to call on a friend; beyond this I have never rode with her in New-York: I used to take a carriage ride with her occasionally at Sharon Springs.

Mr. Clinton stated that he was through with the witnesses, and a re-cross-examination was entered upon by the opposing counsel.

Q.—What was the relative situation of the rooms occupied by you and Mrs. Chauncey at Rockeway?

This question was objected to as having no connection with any of the allegations set forth in the complaint.

It was urged, in reply, that there was positively an inferential charge against Mr. Hillsburgh, of having been improperly intimate with Mrs. Chauncey; one thing was certain, that wherever Mrs. Chauncey was, there Mr. Hillsburgh was sure to be, and the closer their rooms lay better suited was the complainant. As the case stood, the mouth of Captain Chauncey was hermetically sealed, so that he could not deny the gross allegations of Mr. Hillsburgh regarding his conduct towards his wife. The day would come when Captain Chauncey would deny all these allegations, and show that Mr. Hillsburgh had sworn falsely from beginning to end.

The objection was overruled, and the question renewed.

A.—Mrs. Chauncey and I occupied a cottage, at Rockaway. The cottage was only one story. The sleeping-room of Mrs. Chauncey was contiguous to mine. She slept in a bedroom, and I slept in one corner of the main room. There may have been a space of eight feet between our beds.

Q.—Did you not, while at Clinton-place Hotel, occupy rooms opposite one another. A.—We occupied rooms assigned us by the clerk.

Q.—I want a direct answer to my question. Were not your rooms opposite each other? A.—Yes, Sir, they were.

Q.—You have said that Captain Chauncey left his children in your charge. Were they not all sent away to school, except the youngest, after the Captain left? A.—The Captain left his three children, Fanny, Kate and Buddy, in my keeping, as also his wife, when he left on the *Niagara*. At Sharon Springs none went to school. The two oldest went away to school after Mrs. Chauncey and I came to New-York.

Q.—Did not Peter S. Chauncey, the brother of the Captain, remonstrate frequently with you as to the expenses of Mrs. Chauncey during her husband's absence?

[Objection was raised to this question, and the same argued at length, but was overruled by the Magistrate.]

Q.—Was the published letter of Captain Chauncey to you, dated Washington, Nov. 30, 1857, not in reply to a letter of yours? A.—It was; the Captain's strictures on the conduct of Mary did not follow from anything I had written.

Q.—Was the inkstand and pistol scene before or after the Captain went to Washington? A.—I think it was before: the Captain picked up the inkstand from a table; I don't know whether the pistol was loaded or not.

Q.—For what purpose did you call every morning at the door of Mrs. Chauncey's room? A.—To see if she was ready for breakfast; sometimes I went in her room; I cannot say what proportion of the times I went in; I would knock at the door, and if she said "Come in," I went in; I may have gone in three-fourths of the time.

Q.—At the Union-place Hotel does not a door of your room communicate directly with Mrs. Chauncey's room.

Question was objected to on the ground that the matter of the contiguity of the rooms of Mr. Hillsburgh and Mrs. Chauncey at the hotel named had been sufficiently entered into.

For the question, it was insisted that ever since Mr. Hillsburgh and Mrs. Chauncey had stopped at the Union-place Hotel, the rooms they slept in were adjoining, with doors communicating, and that Mr. Hillsburgh had had, as he still had, free passage through this door at any time he chose.

Question was allowed. Witness responded that two doors communicated between his room and that of Mrs. Chauncey.

Direct examination of witness resumed.

Q.—Did not Captain Chauncey before writing the libelous letter, know that your room and that of Mrs. Chauncey communicated? A.—He did; when I offered the room to him he insisted on my retaining possession of it, saying that he did not wish to have any stranger occupy it; the Captain, I presume, knew of my calling at his wife's door to accompany her to breakfast; the little girl usually was in the room when I called, and sometimes the little boy was there; frequently the little boy would come to my room and tell me his mother was ready to go to breakfast; we generally breakfasted about nine o'clock.

Cross-examination resumed by Judge Beach.—Why do you presume that Captain Chauncey knew of your calling every morning at his wife's door and going with her to breakfast? A.—The Captain was in the habit of lying abed very late, and he frequently asked me if I would accompany his wife to breakfast.

Q.—Did you ever see Captain Chauncey in bed in Mrs. Chauncey's room? A.—No sir; the Captain slept in another part of the hotel; he kept saying he meant to reform his habits and get up earlier in the morning.

The examination of the witness here closed. A discussion ensued as to the pecuniary circumstances of Captain Chauncey. His own counsel insisted that his salary as naval captain comprised his pecuniary resources; and opposing counsel declared that he had an income of $20,000 a year above his salary. It was moved to have the amount settled and the same placed on the official record.

The magistrate decided that the matter of the Captain's poverty or wealth was entirely irrelevant to the complaint, and would not entertain the motion.

Mr. Clinton said he had no further witnesses to examine.

Judge Beach stated that he should call no witnesses, and moved a dismissal of the complaint.

Mr. Clinton insisted on a right to sum up, and it was finally decided to sum up at 3 P. M. on the first Wednesday in June, when the motion to dismiss the complaint could be renewed.

Terrific Fight with a Rattlesnake.

From the Peoria Transcript, May 18.

We have hitherto supposed the day long since passed for chronicling a big snake fight in the vicinity of the Central City, but such it appears is not the case, from a scene which recently transpired within a short drive from the Court House. Some of the older residents will remember a building which formerly stood on Prospect Hill, about six miles distant from Peoria, and which was destroyed some seven or eight years since. During the past season another house was erected near the same location, and all that has remained as relics of the old hotel, was a partially filled excavation for a cellar, and two well-preserved brick cisterns, which had been kept covered up. Last week, the proprietor of the place, while busy with his wife in preparing their Summer flower garden, found himself in the want of a few bricks for the edge of the walks. Remembering the cisterns, he uncovered one of them, and finding it dry at the bottom, and only about six feet in depth, he jumped in, and commenced throwing out some of the best bricks he could pick from the walls. It seems, there was a piece of plank with one end partially imbedded in the earth that somewhat incommoded him, so seizing it, with some exertion, he pulled it out and threw it to the top. What was his horror and surprise, at the next moment, to find that he had unearthed an enormous rattlesnake, and himself without a weapon in his hand.

As the cistern was round, and only about five feet in diameter, he could not jump out, and the snake, bristling with anger and rattling defiance, was ready for battle. His screams brought his wife to the scene, but she was so overcome with fright that she became powerless to render any assistance. The snake, in the meantime, had commenced the fight, making repeated springs at him, but fortunately he managed on each occasion to hit him upon the head with his boot, without receiving a bite, the snake all the time becoming more defiant and enraged. During the whole scene, which lasted several minutes, the man did not lose his presence of mind, but, watching his chance, made several frantic efforts to jump hastily from this seemingly pit of destruction. At the last trial, he fortunately grasped a brick, which gave way with him, and remained in his hand, as he again stood fronting his hissing enemy.

After a few more kicks, and watching his opportunity, he fired it, making probably one of the best shots on record, for it struck the snake on the head, and between the one sent and the wall, he became a "pretty well used up earplint." Weak and exhausted, our hero, by the assistance of his wife, was enabled to climb from the pit, but when once more upon the earth, he fainted away, and it was some time before he recovered. For several succeeding days he was quite unwell, owing probably to the poisonous effluvia inhaled, while his desperate exercise in the encounter rendered him exceedingly lame. The snake was afterwards taken from the cistern, when it was found to measure seven feet in length, and contained thirteen rattles. The latter have been preserved, and are placed in Shoaff's Museum for exhibition.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath Schools, or rather those belonging to the Sabbath School Union, embracing *ninety-nine schools* in the Western District, was celebrated yesterday. The weather was propitious and the schools turned out with very full ranks—numbering in all over *twenty-thousand* scholars, and nearly *twenty-five hundred* teachers. As on former occasions, the Mission Schools were the most interesting feature of the occasion. The scholars assembled at 1 o'clock, P. M., in their respective churches, and marched to the Church assigned them, where the exercises consisted of singing and addresses. At 3½ o'clock the scoonls were divided into three divisions and marched in procession, accompanied by martial music.

The Eastern Division counter-marched on Clinton-avenue; the Middle Division on Clinton-street, between Fulton and Atlantic streets and the Southern Division on Clinton street, between Atlantic and Presicent streets. Each school carried an appropriate banner, and the children were all neatly and some gaily dressed. The whole presented one of the most interesting and instructive spectacles ever witnessed in Brooklyn. After the marching, most of the schools partook of refreshments laid out for them in their school rooms.

The annual meeting of the Sabbath School Union was held at 8 o'clock last evening, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, on Joralemon-street, when addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. BUDDINGAME, of New-York, and the Rev. Mr. CARPENTER. The singing on this occasion was by several children selected from the schools. Mr. A. A. SMITH read the annual report, from which it appears there are 20,902 children in 92 schools, and 2 501 teachers, an increase of 1,500 scholers since last year. Besides the above there are 5,086 children in the infant schools. There was a very large number of conversions during the year, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—On Monday night last private watchman DAVIDSON attempted to arrest two burglars on Adelphi-street near Myrtle-avenue, and to stop them discharged a pistol over their heads. One of the burglars turned and fired at the watchman, the helt striking him in in the breast, and after passing through two coats struck his star and glanced off without doing him serious injury. The burglar escaped.

ATTEMPT TO THRASH THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Two men attempted to whip Depnty-Superintendent of Police FOLK, on one of the Myrtle-avenue cars, on Monday night, at about 10 o'clock. He gave one a good thrashing, and took both off to the cells. One was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday by Justice CORNWALL, and the other was committed for trial.

COWHIDING AFFAIR.—A woman attempted to cowhide a dry goods merchant on Fulton-street, yesterday, for an alleged insult to her while in his store, Monday evening last. The party assaulted defended himself with a stick, and finally beat a successful retreat before serious damage was done.

SHIPPING.—During the last month fifty-four vessels from foreign ports landed their cargoes in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 3, 52, 20, 68, 49, 51, 58.

A Chapter of Crimes.

A new mania for committing murdere appears to have broken ont. Our exchanges from all parts of the country are filled with accounts of bloody doings. Among numerous reports are the following:

At Denver City, Kansas, April 18, two old friends, named R. F. BASSETT and JOHN SCUDDER, fell into a quarrel, and SCUDDER shot BASSETT, who died in a few hours. The circumstances are stated as follows: BASSETT said of SCUDDER that he did not want him to handle his letters, for fear he would steal them. The remark was reported to SCUDDER, who proceeded to Cherry Creek, where the Captain was at work at a house. SCUDDER had two men with him; called Captain BASSETT out, and asked him if he said he was a thief. The Captain said "No." SCUDDER then asked the Captain if he had said that he did not wish him to handle his letters, for fear he would steal them. The Captain said "Yes." SCUDDER then drew his pistol. The Captain saw it and grappled with SCUDDER, and quite a struggle ensued. When the Captain started to go away SCUDDER fired, and shot him near the arm-pit, sideways, the ball entering into his lungs. The Captain walked a few steps and sat down, the blood commencing to ooze from his mouth. He was immediately taken hold of by two men, walked a short distance and fainted away, and in a few hours died. After receiving his shot, the Captain said in a loud tone of voice, "Gentlemen, JOHN SCUDDER has shot me." SCUDDER replied, "I did shoot him, and am ready to deliver myself up to the proper officer, but not to a mob." He then left the crowd that had assembled from all parts of Denver City, with the understanding that he was to stand his trial. SCUDDER was immediately bound over, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff. He escaped, however, a day or two after.

Another bloody affray in Kansas is reported as follows: On the 8th of May, at Kaw River Bottom, eight miles from Westport, a man named JOHN TODD was assaulted in his own house by certain parties to whom he had become obnoxious, and who determined to "run him off." TODD defended his house, being assisted by a young Kentuckian boarding with him, and in the *melée* two men were killed and two severely wounded. GALLAGHER, one of the assistants, had approached close to the door when he was shot dead. Another of the gang was killed at a distance. The young Kentuckian exposed himself at a window and received three shots, but it is thought he will recover. TODD was wounded, but not fatally.

A midnight murder was committed at Cincinnati, May 18. The victim, RICHARD T. MAHONE, was in company with a party at the Telegraph House, Western-row, near Ninth-street, and all had been drinking more or less, yet seemed to be on very good terms with each other. A dispute, however, arose between one of them named RIVERS and JOHN H. CLAWSON, in regard to a song, which soon arose to harsh words. The party, in the meantime, had reached the street, and it was supposed these men would fight, when, to the surprise of almost all present, a pistol was fired, the ball of which struck MAHONE in the back near the shoulder-blade, and passed diagonally through the body and most probably the heart, lodged in the breast to the right of and just above the nipple.

A murder, arising from the attempted capture of runaway negroes, is noticed in the Georgia papers. On the 19th May, at a point on the Gulf Road, 60 miles from Savannah, a party of men who were in pursuit of slaves owned by Geo. M. Dean, found a negro working at a steam-mill, from whom, after they had whipped him severely, they obtained information of the whereabouts of the runaways. Finding, however, that the escaped chattels had taken the alarm and fled further, the persons returned to the mill to whip more information out of the negro employed there. The superintendent of the mill, Mr. A. D. GRAVES, objected to repeated whippings of his slave, and resisted the slave-catchers. The subsequent part of the bloody story is told by his Savannah *Republican*: "A fight ensued, in which Mr. GRAVES was badly whipped, his head being much beaten and one ear bitten off. Mr. GRAVES started to return to the mill, the pursuers following him. When he was within fifty yards of the mill they again insisted upon whipping the negro, and upon Mr. GRAVES making resistance, another encounter took place. Mr. GRAVES called for his gun, which was brought to him, but it had been discharged. A Mr. STAFFORD, who seemed to be the ringleader, at this juncture shot Mr. GRAVES in the breast with a double-barreled gun, killing him the first fire. He, however, fired a second shot, and an examination by medical men seems to indicate that he was shot a third time. The parties have not been arrested yet, but it is presumed there will be no escape. Mr. GRAVES' body was brought to Savannah last night for interment."

A case of supposed murder by poisoning has been developed at New-London, Conn., Mary Kinney a waiting maid on board the little steamboat *Island Belle*, died in New-London, May 19, after several days' illness, and an examination of her stomach convinced the doctors that she had been poisoned with arsenic. The wife of the cook on board the boat, is, with her husband, suspected of poisoning her for the purpose of obtaining her place for a friend of theirs.

A woman named Catherine Hollinger was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia, May 22, and convicted of manslaughter, for the murder of her husband in West Philadelphia, on the 23d of February last. The evidence showed that on the evening of the murder, there were several female visitors at the house of the deceased, and her husband coming in about 7 o'clock, said something about having tea. The ladies replied "that they had been to tea." Mr. HOLLINGER then said "that no tea should be got in that house that night." After remaining a short time, the ladies departed, leaving the defendant and her husband alone in the house. About 9 o'clock an officer entered and found HOLLINGER on the floor, with a death wound in his neck, and the defendant leaning over him in the wildest excitement, and endeavoring to stop the flow of blood. Upon seeing the officer she exclaimed, "I killed him." These are the circumstances as revealed by the evidence. But over a portion of the transaction, and that the most terrible of all, there is a veil drawn which no eye can penetrate, and but one tongue that could tell it all, and that one was sealed by the law. The Commonwealth strongly urged it as a case of murder in the first degree, from the fact that the defendant was silent as to the cause which led to such fatal results. The theory set up by the defence was that the woman had the knife with which the wound was inflicted for the purpose of cutting bread or meat, and that a dispute arose, which led to a contest between the two, and that she fell, the husband falling on top, and that the knife penetrated the neck in a downward direction. That the blood upon the woman's back showed conclusively that she was upon the floor, and that the blood from the wound had flowed beneath her.

[Advertisement.]

The opera drawa the *élite* of the City to the Academy, now-a-days; and we are pleased to observe that a majority of our fashionable gentlemen wear KNOX'S Spring hat. This beautiful fabric confers an air of gentility upon any description of wearer, and the dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, is constantly thronged.

[Advertisement.]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!—If you wish to see this stirring drama properly played, go and see Little CORDELIA HOWARD as *Eva*, and her mother *the* famous *Topsey*, at Barnum's Museum. They repeat it this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]

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Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

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At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 4s. per yard.
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[Advertisement.]

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Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]

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Undergarments, and
Mens' Furnishing Goods.
Best goods at
Lowest prices, at
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No. 637 Broadway,
and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, compared with all other ointments or salves, is as gold is to the common metals. Others may sometimes cure, but the Ointment never fails. Old sores and ulcers disappear in a few days under its healing influence.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 24.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	80¾	10 Del. & H. Ca. Co...	94
2.000 do.....	80¾	250 N. Y. Central R..	72¾
20,000 Mo. State 6s..830	83¾	10 do.....	b10 72¾
5,000 do.....830	83¾	100 do.....	snwx 71¾
2,000 do.....	83¾	100 do.....	tw 72
16.000 do.....	83¾	50 M. Cen. R....bnwx	42½
7,000 do.....	84	50 do.....	b10 42¾
1,000 North Car. St 6s	97¼	100 M.S. & N. I G.S.s30	32
11,000 Brookl'n C. W.L.s103		100 do.....bnwx	32¾
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	90	150 do.....	32¾
1,000 Goshen B'h Bds.	89	300 Panama R....bnw	118
500 Ill. Cen. R. Ba..	78	50 Illinois Central R.	55
5.000 do.....	77¾	150 do.....	b60 55
5 500 do.....	77¾	50 do.....	54¾
4,000 do.....	77¾	200 do.....	54
3.000 Del. L. & W. 1st M.	86	50 Cl. & Pitts. R.....	71¾
5 Bk. of America....	112	50 Gal. & Ch. R....s15	63¾
20 National Bank....	102½	80 Cleve & Tol. R....	27¾
10 Penn Coal Co.....	81½	100 do.....	nw 27¾
26 do.....	82	100 do.....	27¾
9 Bank of Commerce.	89¾	750 Chi. & R. I. R.....c	61¾
15 Amer. Ex. Bank..	104	300 do.....	s3 61¾
12 Bank of N. America.	112	150 do.....	c 62¾
25 Bank of Republic..	126	50 do.....	s10 51¾
24 Market Bank.....	106	150 do.....	s10 61¾
5 Shoe & Leather Bk	114	100 do.....	s60 59¾
15 Commonwealth Bk.	99	50 do.....	62¾
100 Cary Improve. Co..	5¾	50 do.....	s6 61¾
110 Cum. Coal Pref....	17¾	100 do.....	s3 62
181 Pa. Mail S. Co.....	72¾	200 do.....	c 62
50 do.....	b30 73	50 do.....	c 62

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 United St. 6s, '74.104		20 Erie Railroad.....	7¾
3,000 N. Car. State 6s.	97¼	50 do.....	7¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s..s30	83¾	15 do.....	7¾
18,000 do.....	83¾	200 Mich. Central R....	41¾
10,000 do.....s30	83¾	100 do.....b60	42
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	90¾	550 Hudson River R...	31¾
7,000 Virginia 6s....	97	200 Illinois Central R.	53
25 Park Bank.....	108¾	50 do.....b60	53¾
182 Pacific M'l St'p Co.	73	10 Galena & Chic. R..	63¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R..bnw	71¾	40 do.....	63¾
100 do.....	72¾	468 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	113
150 do.....	72¾	50 do.....tw	81¾
200 do.....s10	71¾	300 do.....b60	61¾
5 Third avenue R....132¾			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s.	89¾	10 Bank of Commerce.	100¼
2.000 Bell & Ill. R. 7s	84	10 Market Bank.....	105¾
1,000 Sun M. I. S., '58.	63¾	10 Art. Fire Ins. Co....	93
15 Hanover Bank.....	90¾	25 Col. Mar. Ins. Co...	114¾
20 Chatham Bank.....	86¾	25 Mer. Mnt. Ins. Co...	111¾
20 Am Ex. Bank	104	15 N. World F. In. Co.	101¾
15 Merchants' Bank....	112¾	5 Hum. F. Ins. Co....	103¾
25 Mer. Ex. Bank.....	100¾	10 Security F. Ins. Co.	122¾

TUESDAY, May 24—P. M.

The steamship *Persia*, for England to-morrow, will take out the heaviest sum total in specie that has yet left our shores by a single ship. We reckon the engagements this afternoon at $2,848,000, to which a number of small sums may be added in the officiel clearancea to-morrow, making in the neighborhood of three million dollars. The heaviest previous shipment by a single ship was some years ago by the *Arabia*, $2,250,000. The *Persia* will also carry out a full complement of passengers. The export of Gold is so large and widely distributed among the leading remitters in the import trade as well as the banking houees, that bills of exchange have been less active than usual for the *Persia* to-day. Some considerable settlements in the way of credits have been made at the going rates, and a large amount of sight funds on London disposed of, while 60-day bills both on that city and Paris have been comparatively dull. We quote, as bankers' terms on London, sight 110⅝, and 60 days 110@110¼ ₱ cent.; on Paris, sight 5f.08¾ to the dollar, and 60 daye, 5f.11¼. The principal shippers of Gold Coin and Bars are, Messrs. Belmont, $850,000; Browns $500,000; A. T. Stewart & Co., $200,000; Ward Campbell, $250,000; Pickersgill, $200,000, and sundry others $848,000. The movement, although from $350,000 to $500.000 more than estimated yesterday, has made no other impression on the market for Money than to confirm the previous advances in Discounts, particularly in bills having over 60 days to run. Demand loans to the Stock Brokers are 5 ₱ cent., and to the Bill Brokers and on other special contracts, conditioned for short notice to the borrower, 5½@6 ₱ cent.

The suspension of payments by the old and well-known house in the Mexican trade of P. A. HARGOUS & Co. is announced to-day. The engagements of the firm for the Tehuantepec Company, with which they have been intimately connected, is, probably, one main cause of the embarrassment, but the advances in this case have been aggravated, no doubt, by the revolutionary state of things in the City of Mexico, to which there seems no immediate end. The struggles for success of the Tehuantepec enterprise have for some years been against almost immerable difficulties. The opening of the route last Winter gave fair promise of substantial usefulness end profit, and insured additional expenditures, and, of course, increased advances in this quarter in the way of stage-coaches, a new steam packet &c. But, practically, the route has worked indifferently, and one embarrassament seems to have succeeded another on the line, notwithstanding a liberal postal subsidy. The extent of the failure of the New-York house is not yet known. There is much sympathy expressed for their embarrassment.

The Stock market has worked more steadily to-day than for some days previous. The State Stocks are firmer—Missouris sold as high as 84 ₱ cent., and left off 83⅞ ₱ cent.; Virginias 96¾@97; United States Fives 104; North Carolinas 97¼, and Tenneseees 90¼ ₱ cent. In the Railway Shares New-York Central was dealt in at 72½@72¾ in the forenoon, and 72¼@72 at the close. The author ized statement of the April traffic appears in the Albany papers. The total is $486,697, *not* $443,500 as rumored on Saturday afternoon, and formally adopted, without explanation or reasonable inquiry on vague Street assertion by one of our cotemporaries—the *Evening Express*. The difference was actively employed yesterday to depress the Stock, though the fact is not creditable to the prudence of our neighbor as a public reporter. In the Western shares, the sales of Rock Island opened at 62⅝ and fell off to 62@61¾ ₱ cent. Galena remained steady. Illinois Central was lower, selling down to 53 ₱ cent. cash. Pacific Mail advanced to 73 ₱ cent., and Panama was firm at 118 ₱ cent The general market this afternoon left off dull.

The Sub-Treasury received for Customs to-day $140,000. The disbursements were $39,000 short of this sum, and the balance this afternoon standa $5,225,039.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has the following authorized figures in regard to the April treffic on the New-York Central Road:

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of April, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previone year:

1859	$486,697 40
1858	668.424 73
Decrease	$181,727 33

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of April, 1859, were $380,342 75
Earnings April, 1858 ..... 558.129 28
Decrease $177,786 53

The New-York State Comptroller advertises for a 5 ₱ cent. loan of $350,000. Proposals are to be received till June 23, in suma of not lese than $5,000. The $100,000 loan to the New-York and Erie Railroad, reimbursable on the 1st of October next, will be received in payment on bide for the new loan.

The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad during the month nf April

	1859.	1858.
Received from coal.....	$134,514 98	$137,416 35
Received from merchandise..	47,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2397. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CHESS CHAMPION.

Presentation to Paul Morphy by the New-York Chess Club.

Speeches by John Van Buren, Esq., W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., and Col. Mead.

MR. MORPHY'S REPLIES.

Last evening the New-York Chess Club made their long-talked of presentation of the gold and silver chess-men, pearl inlaid board, and the American watch to PAUL MORPHY the Chess Champion of the world. Many who doubted whether the public sympathized with Mr. M. in his recent triumphs should have been at the University Chapel to have witnessed the ceremonies and marked the enthusiasm which greeted his appearance. By 8 o'clock the room was densely packed, even in the aisles and galleries, with a brilliant audience of gentlemen and ladies. Promptly at the hour a solitary policeman edged his way through the crowd in the right-hand aisle and cleared a passage for Mr. MORPHY and his escort. Immediately thereafter came twenty or thirty gentlemen, among whom were CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., Judge J. R. WHITING, Baron de TASSARA, with a number of members of the New-York Chess Club, entered and took seats upon the platform. Mr. MORPHY, leaning upon the arm of Col. MEAD, President of the Club, brought up the rear. His appearance was greeted with overwhelming and long-continued applause. "Gracefully acknowledging it, Mr. M. took his seat, and Col. MEAD arose and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. CHARLES D. MEAD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Testimonial Committee has conferred upon me the honor of presiding upon this interesting occasion. You are aware that the object of our assembling to-night is for the purpose of presenting testimonials to our distinguished young countryman, PAUL MORPHY. He has lately returned from a visit to the *Old* World, where, as in the *New*, he has proven himself to be the master of the checkered field. He has not only acquired for himself undying renown, but has reflected honor and credit upon the land that gave him birth. He has not only been successful in winning in every contest in which he has been engaged, but he has also succeeded in winning the hearts of all who have come in contact with him.

It is not my purpose to refer to the moral and intellectual influences of the science and art of chess. It is sufficient to point to one who may be well considered a living embodiment of its morality and intellectuality.

In view of these considerations, a few of the crowd of his admirers and friends have been desirous of making to him some acknowledgment of his unrivaled powers, as well as a testimonial of their personal regard. For that purpose they have procured the chessmen and board now before you, and which they desire to have presented to-night. After this has been done, the members of the Testimonial Committee also intend to present him with an additional token of their esteem.

The presentation of the chessmen and board will now be made. The Hon JOHN VAN BUREN has kindly consented to discharge, on behalf of the Committee, that agreeable duty.

After Col. MEAD had concluded, JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq. came forward. Taking Mr. MORPHY by the hand, he introduced him to the audience amid hearty cheers. Silence having been restored, Mr. VAN BUREN delivered the following address to Mr. M. and the audience, Mr. MORPHY remaining standing meanwhile.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN, ESQ.

MR. MORPHY: A number of your friends and admirers have deemed it appropriate to signalize your return to the United States by this reception, and by the presentation to you of a testimonial of their admiration and regard. I am happy to be enrolled among their number, and feel honored at having been selected to convey to you their sentiments, and to offer for your acceptance this beautiful specimen of the taste and skill of those to whom its execution was confided. However imperfectly I feel that I may discharge the grateful duty assigned to me, I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that the Messrs. TIFFANY, from whom we have obtained these splendid pieces of workmanship, have enabled us to furnish you a magnificent representation of the field you have so often traversed, and of the officers and men you have led to such brilliant victories, which may at the same time serve as a not unworthy memento of the affection and respect of those whom I represent. I had desired that its presentation to you might have been made by one more capable to represent in appropriate and eloquent terms, the sentiments of the donors, and who at the same time, from a more thorough acquaintance with the pursuit in which you have been engaged, could do fuller justice to the extraordinary qualities that you have exhibited. But I am certain that this duty could not have been assigned to any one who has observed with more interest your brilliant career, commenced at New Orleans, continued here, and consulating in Europe; nor could anybody more sincerely and earnestly approve and admire, not alone the skill you have evinced, but the high gentlemanly bearing, uniform courtesy, generosity, and courage that have distinguished your whole conduct. [Great applause.] A victory in the great game of chess ought not to be regarded in the light of a success in an ordinary encounter of chance or skill. Thousands of years ago the game of chess originated, as is supposed, in India, but almost as early as the commencement of the Christian era it was known in Persia, China, and Japan. For more than a thousand years it has been played in Europe. "Like a universal alphabet," as a clever writer has said, "the chess-board is known to all nations. The Bonze plays at chess in the Pagoda of Juggernaut; the palanquin-bearing slava reflects how he may best check-mate a pebble king on a chess-board traced in the sands of the Ganges; the Icelandic bishop whiles away the tedious gloom of a polar night with his long calculated moves on the chess-board, commencing with that which has become identified with the name of Captain EVANS; in short, from pole to pole the sixty-four squares of the noble game have solaced the sorrows of the lords of creation." [Applause.] Nor need he have confined his remarks to the lords of creation. The fairer and the better sex have been alike interested and distinguished in this noble exercise. It has elicited essays and poems from the pen of GOLDSMITH, of Sir WM. JONES, of Dr. FRANKLIN. It has engaged the exertions of men in every age, and of the highest order of ability, and the first rank sovereigns are enrolled by historians as contestants for its honors, Tamerlane, Charlemagne, Elizabeth, Louis XIV., Charles V., Charles XII. Catherine of Medicis, Frederick of Prussia, Leo X., were among its distinguished votaries; Franklin, Voltaire and Napoleon worshipped at its shrine in the celebrated Café de la Regence, where you have just won such unmistakable honors. [LOUD continued applause.]

History teems with anecdotes illustrating the absorbed devotion these contests have excited. King JOHN was playing at chess when the deputies from Rouen came to acquaint him that their city was besieged by PHILIP AUGUSTUS, but he would not hear them till he had finished his game. An elector of Saxony was taken prisoner by CHARLES V., and condemned to death. He was playing at chess when the decree was intimated to him, stopping a moment and commenting on the injustice of the decree, he challenged his antagonist to finish the game, which he did, and the elector won, to his great apparent joy. His competitor was ERNEST of Brunswick. It is a curious illustration of the manner in which this taste is transmitted that one descendant of Ernest wrote an excellent treatise on chess under the name of Gustavus Selenus, and another was the Duke of BRUNSWICK, whom you met and defeated at Paris. [Renewed applause.] A king of Granada in 1396 sentenced his brother JUSAF to death; the Prince was found playing at chess; being denied a respite of two hours, he succeeded in obtaining time to finish his game. Fortunately, before it was finished the brother died, and JOSAF was elected to the throne. But Sir, I am not to weary you or those present with anecdotes of chess nor with the history of the antiquity and universality of the game. It is of your career that I am commissioned to speak—of the remarkable success that has followed the chivalrous crusade on which you embarked to vindicate American intellect and American skill. You had, Sir, bright examples before you. So early as 1574 LEONARDI DI CUTRI was a student at law at Roma, but a greater student of chess—a preference I cannot condemn. On account of his extreme youth he was known as *il putino*—"the boy." He was beaten by RUY LOPEZ, of Spain, the first chess player in Europe, then a visitor at Rome. Vexed at his defeat, he repaired to Naples, and spent two years studying and practicing chess; thence he sailed to Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona, playing with and conquering all he met. He traveled to Madrid, and revenged himself on RUY LOPEZ, by beating him in presence of PHILIP II. From Madrid he repaired to Lisbon and gained another great victory, and after conquering a good part of the world as then known, he returned to Naples and to his home loaded with presents by the Kings of Spain and Portugal. The great PHILIDOR in 1747 visited England on a chess campaign, conquering all before him; he thence crossed into Holland, playing with the Duke of CUMBERLAND and other distinguished men of the time; thence to Berlin to play with the great FREDERICK, thence to Hesse Cassel, back to England and so home to France. I believe that PHILIDOR again visited England later, and it was on these visits that he accomplished the feat, regarded at that time as an miraculous, of playing three different games without seeing the board. The celebrated contest at London between LABOURDONNAIS of France and MCDONNELL of England occurred within the recollection of many of those present. LABOURDONNAIS played also three games at one time without seeing the board. I may stop here to remark the extraordinary difference in this respect between yourself and PHILIDOR and LABOURDONNAIS. You played at Birmingham eight games at one time blindfolded, (as it is called,) with eight of the strongest players assembled at the tournament in that place, six of which you won, only one was lost and one drawn. You repeated the same extraordinary feat at Paris, while your match with HARRWITZ was interrupted by his ill health, winning six and drawing two of the games. (Great applause.) If this mode of playing furnishes a test of relative skill, (and it must approximate to it,) certainly we have reason to exult at the vast superiority of our American champion, and here allow me to introduce the testimony of one of our most distinguished countrymen, Professor MORSE, in a note to the Committee:

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 24, 1859.

SIR: I have this moment received your polite invitation and ticket, as Chairman of the Testimonial Committee, to witness the "presentation testimonials" to our distinguished countryman, PAUL MORPHY Esq., and assigning me a seat on the platform on the occasion. While I regret exceedingly that my engagements will prevent my being present, I would yet take this opportunity to offer through you my humble tribute of admiration not merely to the man of unequaled skill in the time honored game of chess, (his most valuable, for certain kinds of mental discipline, of all existing games,) but to the man of modesty, who can receive such demonstrations of enthusiasm as have been showered upon him without any show of vanity or concealed inflation. I was so fortunate as to be present at Paris, at the Cafe de Regence, at the marvelous contest of Mr. Morphy with the most skillful European players, when he engaged with them in eight different games at the same time, and without seeing to or boards, unaided but by his most extraordinary memory and unrivaled skill I witnessed not only his marvelous triumph, but his modest and unassuming bearing in the moment of victory. And not the least gratifying part of this scene was the spontaneous outburst of generous and magnanimous applause from his French antagonists that filled the air with shouts as they conducted him in triumph to his carriage. It was a beautiful proof to me that the flame of a high souled chivalry still burned in the hearts of Frenchmen.

In asking that my personal gratulations to Mr. MORPHY may be allowed to mingle with yours on this occasion, I remain, Sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

To S. D. BRADFORD, Esq., Chairman of the Testimonial Committee.

But, I must not stop to enumerate the contests in which you have been engaged; a rapid review of the chief of them is all that I propose; your career as a chess player first attracted prominent attention at New-Orleans. In the Summer of 1857 a Congress of players from all parts of the United States assembled at New-York. Eight matches were played between sixteen selected players, and each successive victor engaged another until the conqueror of all was thus ascertained. I had the pleasure of witnessing a portion of that struggle in which you were not only victorious, but won the universal concession of all those present to the superiority of your game over that of all the competitors. [Great applause.] Last year you embarked upon the European tour, which has been the subject of so much pride to your countrymen, and your return from which is the occasion of our present meeting. I will not remark upon the circumstances which led you to believe that one who for a long time had been esteemed the champion of English chess playing would be prepared to meet you in a friendly contest on your arrival in England. The facts in relation to the failure of this meeting have all been laid before the public, and I must state as the result, that one who had been regarded as the champion of English chess players now claims to be regarded as "out of practice" and "engrossed in literary pursuits;" and that your countrymen here, end I may say *his* countrymen *there*, unite in believing that you have neglected nothing which a generous ambition and a total surrender to the adversary of all matters of detail or formality could ask at your hands. A champion did present himself in the person of Herr LOWENTHAL, who may fairly be deemed quite the equal of any English chess player, and over him you achieved a decided victory. The same is true of Mr. MONCRIEFFE, the President of the London Coess Club. From England you passed to France, where Mr. HARWITZ had long stood at the head of the Parisian chess players. Your defeat of him, as well as of all other prominent chess players at Paris, was no less decided. But it was not alone with English and French competitors that you dealt. Herr ANDERSSEN, a Professor of Mathematics in Breslau, Prussia, celebrated as one of the first chess players in the north of Europe, and as the representative of the celebrated Berlin school, the victor in the International Tournament at London in 1851, was invited to Paris by the admirers of the game in that gay Capital. His engagements did not allow his visiting Paris before Christmas, and your arrangements had been made to return to the United States before that period. But, with a spirit of mutual accommodation, alike honorable to both, you delayed your return and were thus enabled to meet one who wore the champion's crown of European chess players. The result that had attended your English and French contests followed the struggle with Professor ANDERSSEN, and you were again signally successful. Remaining in Paris until Spring, contrary to your original intentions, you were thus enabled to present yourself at the Café de la Regence as prepared to enter the lists against all comers, and on that field of so many well-contested struggles, you held the banner of superiority for the entire Winter. This Spring you returned to England to enjoy the hospitality of the prominent chess players of England. In all your contests there, no person was found able to win from you the proud position that you had obtained, and you returned to the United States under circumstances calculated to elicit the admiration and respect not only of those skilled in chess playing, but of the other and far higher portion of our people who are proud to honor the intellectual efforts of their countrymen, in whatever sphere they may be displayed.

There are great qualities of mind and character elicited by the exercise to which you have devoted so considerable and honorable a portion of your time. Dr. FRANKLIN describes them thus: "FORESIGHT, which looks into futurity and considers the consequences that may attend an action;" "CIRCUMSPECTION, which surveys the whole chess board, or scene of action, the relation of the several pieces and their situations, and the dangers they are exposed to, the aid they require, the assaults that threaten them, the means of defence or assault;" "CAUTION, not to move too hastily, and, above all, *the habit of not being discouraged by present adversity*, and looking hopefully to a favorable conjunction of circumstances that may retrieve evil fortune. All these grand qualities have been manifested by you, and the last, and perhaps the greatest, in your contest with Mr. HARWITZ, who won the two first games of his match under circumstances when your youth, your ill-health, your little acquaintance with the country and its people, and the disposition of your adversary to take at least all fair advantages of his victory, might well have subdued, if not overwhelmed, a less stout heart. There are circumstances, Mr. MORPHY, in your present position, which are not a little extraordinary. Those who have been distinguished before you as the champion of the chess-playing world, prior at all events to the last century, lived in a different world from ours. This great country, with its extraordinary growth, its development in art, in science, and in most that contributes to adorn civilization and to elevate humanity, has substantially sprung into existence within the last century. Those who were foremost in the world before had substantially no competition from the United States. But you began your career at a Congress of chess players of the United States; you left here as the champion of America, and you return as the champion of the world. It is not then for the treatment you have received abroad, nor for the success that you have achieved across the water by any degree that we do you honor, not it is for the fact that you first established your superiority here over the chess players of the United States, and then satisfied the world that this superiority was absolute. Again, it is an imputation, and perhaps a reproach upon the people of the United States that they are wedded to gain; that their pursuits begin and are absorbed by and end in the accumulation of wealth; that acquirements or accomplishments that promise no pecuniary advantage meet neither with favor nor friends among us. The game of chess is purely an intellectual accomplishment—it is rarely attended by any wager: it has no promise of profit; it is prosecuted in quiet and generally in private. When, therefore, we present to the world an exhibition of the most remarkable proficiency that the world ever saw in this department, it is not only a victory over the love of gain, which certainly does prevail here to some extent, it is not only a triumph over the "almighty dollar" that is supposed to sway us all, but is a brilliant and glorious refutation of the charge to which I have referred. It is said that you are but a champion of an amusement. I have endeavored to show that this amusement is a great intellectual exercise; but if it were merely an amusement, I have great reason to doubt whether, in the present condition of our country, with its devotion to intellectual and industrial pursuits, regardless of relaxation, regardless of health and almost of life, any greater benefactor of the country could be found than one who would persuade its people to devote a reasonable proportion of their time to amusement and recreation. I have spoken, Sir, of the wonderful character of your success, but perhaps the greatest wonder of all is that it should have been achieved at your age. Just entering upon manhood, you find yourself as distinguished as any chess player that ever lived. At an age when reflection, thought, rigid attention, absorbed devotion to any pursuit seem most unlikely, you are at the head of a class of men mostly advanced in life, and deeply engaged in an exercise in which all those qualities are indispensably necessary. At a time of life when other men are buckling on their armor and preparing to engage in scenes of strife, you are returning home ready to lay aside your weapons, and sighing with ALEXANDER that you have no more worlds to conquer. You left Europe at a most critical juncture. Engaged there in contests of mimic war, you have left the kings and queens and bishops and knights and castles of the Old World involved in a real struggle. I believe in this you have pursued a truly American course. While battles rage abroad, the end of which no man can see, which are sure to be attended with a great destruction of human life, and not at all sure to be followed by any real advantage to humanity, it is as well for us to fight our mimic kings and queens, and knights and bishops, and men in peace and quiet on this side. No ambulances follow our army; no Chelsea or Invalides or Snug Harbor receives their pensioners; no conflagrations light their way; no tears bedew their path—and yet it may so turn out that we shall effect quite as much ultimate good as will attend the slaughters of the Old World. Mr. Morphy: Your readiness to engage at all times, and with all comers, in chess contests; your refusal to make the condition of your health an excuse or a reason for declining, your utter rejection of all advantages that might be your due in a contest, and the intrepid spirit you manifested at Paris, induced Monsieur ST. ARNAUD, one of the ablest and frankest of your adversaries, to name you "the chivalrous Bayard of Chess." But it is not for your qualities or conduct only as a chess-player that I have united in this proceeding. Your intercourse with your friends here, the accounts we have from New-Orleans, the uniform representations from abroad, all concur in showing that in high-bred courtesy, true generosity and courage, innate modesty and strict integrity, you have illustrated at home and abroad the character of an American gentleman; and it is, therefore, with unaffected pride that I have become the medium of conveying to you the sentiments I have expressed, and that I again offer for your acceptance this appropriate token of the regard of your countrymen, and their recognition of your genius.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to unite with me in welcoming with all the honors, PAUL MORPHY, the Chess Champion of the World. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Mr. VAN BUREN's address was frequently interrupted by applause. On its conclusion Mr. M. replied as follows:

MR. MORPHY'S REPLY TO MR. VAN BUREN.

months have elapsed sthce bidding adieu to my Western home. I sought beyond the blue waters the

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Twelve foreign skies of another hemisphere; and again have I returned to the land of my birth and affections. Another year has glided by and once more do I find myself surrounded by the friends whose good wishes and approbation cheered my wandering course. I thank them—I most sincerely thank them for the more than cordial welcome which has greeted my return to the Empire City. Well may they say that they have made their City the verdant spot in my sandy path—the green and ever-blooming oasis of repose where, like the way-worn traveler, I forget the fatigue and exposure of the journey, and gather renewed life and energy for its completion. Not satisfied, however, with showering innumerable attentions upon me, they this night cap the climax of their favors by presenting me, in conjunction with a large number of the citizens of New-York, this beautiful piece of workmanship as a superb testimonial of their regard and sympathy. How thankfully received—how dearly prized—mere words cannot portray. I shall proudly take it to my Southern home and preserve it as a precious memento of my friends in New-York.

I fear, ladies and gentlemen, that lengthy comments upon the game of chess might prove uninteresting to a large portion of the highly intellectual audience before me. Of my European tour I will only say that it has been pleasant in almost every respect. Of the adversaries encountered in the peaceful jousts of the checkered field, I retain a lively and agreeable recollection. I found them gallant, chivalrous and gentlemanly, as well became true votaries of the kingly pastime.

A word now on the game itself. Chess never has been and never can be aught but a recreation. It should not be indulged in to the detriment of other and more serious avocations—should not absorb the mind or engross the thoughts of those who worship at its shrine; but should be kept in the background and restrained within its proper province. As a mere game, a relaxation from the severer pursuits of life, it is deserving of high commendation. It is not only the most delightful and scientific, but the most moral of amusements. Unlike other games in which lucre is the end and aim of the contestants, it recommends itself to the wise by the fact that its mimic battles are fought for no prize but honor. It is eminently and emphatically the philosopher's game. Let the chess-board supersede the card-table, and a great improvement will be visible in the morals of the community. [Great Applause.] But, ladies and gentlemen, I need not expatiate on the field so ably traversed by the eloquent gentleman who has just addressed you. I thank you from my heart for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to receive his too complimentary remarks, and for the numerous attentions received at your hands. I shall leave New-York with melancholy sorrow, for I part from friends than whom none truer can be found. Let them rest assured that along with the memory of the chess-board I possess the memory of the heart. And now, with a renewal of my sincere thanks for the splendid token of your regard with which you have presented me to-night, and the assurance that I shall cherish in unfading memory the remembrance of my sojourn here, I bid you, ladies and gentlemen, a fa.ewell, which I fondly hope will not prove the last.

Mr. MORPHY delivered his address in a self-possessed manner and without hesitation. Every word was distinctly heard in all parts of the house, and when Mr. M. resumed his seat the building rang with applause.

Colonel MEAD then announced that W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., would present the watch on behalf of the Testimonial Committee;

Mr. FULLER spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF W. J. A. FULLER.

MR. PRESIDENT: I fully appreciate the flattering compliment paid me by yourself and your associates in selecting me as their representative on this occasion, to make an additional offering to our friend, indicative of the personal respect and esteem entertained for him by the individual members of the Testimonial Committee.

MY DEAR SIR:—(Addressing Mr. MORPHY)—In the eloquent address already delivered, and in the emblematic gift which you have just received, the New-York Chess Club, and the Chess-players of this great Metropolitan City, have testified their appreciation of your genius and merit. I represent a narrower, and yet perhaps more interesting sphere—that of warm personal friendship. While the members of the Testimonial Committee echo everything that has been said, or that can be said in praise of your genius as a chess-player, and sterling virtues as a man, and yield to none in their admiration of yourself and your wondrous powers, they have desired that you should carry hence some trifling memorial, as an additional testimony of their personel regard. The slight token which they have prepered for your acceptance, is intended more particularly to impress upon you the estimation in which you are held by your old friends who have acted with me upon this Committee. I perform the task allotted to me with more than ordinary pleasure, for the reason that it gives me the opportunity not only to greet you as a hero returned from his triumphs, but also to express, in an imperfect manner, the high appreciation we entertain for you individually, as intimate personal friends.

We honor you, Sir, because in your achievements you have given an impulse to American genius and American power, whose moral impress will be felt by future generations. In reviewing the events of the past, we find in early history, enthroned in queenly beauty and splendor upon the fertile delta of the Nile, a city rich in arts, in literature and commerce. The tributary traffic of the world poured its wealth into her lap, and the people of that famed city walked in their pride through her streets, lounged about her marts, and felicitated themselves that within their borders were to be seen all that was great and glorious, and that within their midst was the highest scale of human improvement. They believed they had reached the acme of material and mental advancement; that, situated as they were, in the very centre of the world as then known, there was nothing new to be discovered or developed. In course of time other channels of communication were opened. The territory that was conquered by ALEXANDER was found to be but a small portion of this great globe. With these new routes of traffic Alexandria and the surrounding cities fell into decay; her commerce crumbled away, and she sank at last into utter insignificance.

From this time civilization began to spread over the Continent of Europe; new countries sprang up; empires rose and fell, until at last COLUMBUS, a representative of the inventive genius of America, discovered a new world. In the cold North was founded an Empire, now known as the Republic of the United States; and the City of New-York, in the order of Providence, has become its Metropolitan centre. Here we witness amphatically the perfection of civilization. Unlike that of Alexandria, this glory is permanent. There are now no more new countries to be discovered; no more new routes to be found. We have penetrated every quarter of the globe. Geography and the explorations of science show that here is the great natural depository of human interests; that New-Yook is the toll-gate on the great highway of nations; and, radiating from this centralizing point, the whole world must receive an influence.

The American Government in itself may be said to be a new invention and discovery. It differs from those of the Old World in giving to each citizen an individuality; inspiring him with a determined confidence; teaching him responsibility; and instilling into his mind the idea that all honors and wealth are legitimately within his grasp. Each subject is a component part of the commonwealth. Every man is a sovereign, and the masses are not made the slaves of the few. In a government of this kind, conflict of mind is encouraged and impelled. This intense mental activity has established the principle that inventions are equal to the demand, and, in this age of steam and progress, they have been called forth to meet the wants of an advancing civilization. After the war of the revolution the rich fields of the South, teeming with the power of vegetable production, were found to be favorable to the culture of the cotton plant. It grew with great luxuriance upon the alluvial soil of the Mississippi valley; but, even after it was produced, no great was the labor of preparing it for market, that it was valueless to the planter. In India the cheapness of labor enabled the miserable population of that vast country to separate by hand the fibre from the seed, and export it to manufacturing countries at remunerative prices, even under these disadvantageous circumstances. But while it was found that the prolific soil of America could produce the plant superior in quality and in greater abundance, it was also found that the prices of labor rendered the product of comparatively little value. Amid the classic shades of the elms of New Haven, there lived a quiet and solitary man. He had no practical knowledge of the growth and cultivation of cotton, but by intercourse with those who traded with the South, had become thoroughly informed of the difficulties under which the planter labored, and felt that they could be overcome only by the untiring power of machinery. It is not recorded how many months or how many years even, he labored ere he accomplished his object. He carried his wonderful invention from the cold clime of New-England to the sunny fields of Georgia then the most southern frontier of our country. So perfect, indeed, was the idea originally conceived and executed by WHITNEY, that no improvement has ever been made upon the principle of the cotton gin from that day to this. It was this simple invention of a New-England man, this triumph of American genius, that absolutely created the great staple export of America; that awakened the manufacturing energies of the Old World and made them tributary to our use; that caused the soil of the South to be forever more prolific of gold than the vaunted placers of California, and that revolutionized the commerce of the globe. The vast extent of our country and its increasing wealth soon demanded more rapid progression and increased facilities for inter-communication, and FULTON accomplished the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels. The mighty effects of this discovery were equal to those of his compatriot WHITNEY. Following closely on the track of the steamer came the iron-horse of the railroad; but the mental activity to which I have alluded, and which gave birth to all these ameliorations, was still unsatisfied. Your native city was too far from New-York. There was a demand for an apparently impossible creation of power, the conception to meet which entered the brain of one who labored through the day with his pencil, in a room adjoining this very chapel, and who produced by his genius as an artist some of the most lovely heads of female beauty which are now preserved in our cabinets and admired in our galleries of art. But at night fall, when the business of the day was concluded, it was his habit to extend around the walls of his room continuous pieces of wire, and upon this simple and crude beginning Messrs applied his galvanic batteries, and ultimately produced a result which gave birth to the Electric Telegraph. But a short while ago there was advertised to the world a regatta, under the auspices of England, then and for centuries before the vaunted mistress of the seas. With a characteristic liberality, she threw open this regatta to the competition of all nations. A remarkably plain and unpretentious man, who employed his hours from morn to night in the hardest mechanical labor—who was as modest as a girl, and one of the most unassuming persons that ever lived—evolved the great thought that he could build a vessel which would conquer the admitted champions of the wave. For many months he might have been seen daily engaged developing his idea in the construction of a boat. Comparatively few workmen were employed. The keel was laid and the ribs set up. As he progressed, he set at defiance all conventional rules. The extraordinary shape that his vessel presented often called forth ridicule from the experienced, and created unbounded astonishment in the multitude. When the sun had gone down—when the noise of the hammer and the adz had ceased and the workmen had left for their homes, the man in whose brain this vessel was already a fact, could often be seen sitting upon a pile of lumber, with his head resting upon his hand, absorbed in deep contemplation. Unquestionably, at these times, he could, in his mind, clothe those skeleton ribs and that shapeless mass with all the beauty and completeness which finally rewarded his patriotic toil. In time the vessel was finished. She spread her great albatross wings, and GLEDON STEVENS, her builder, started like a knight errant to the field of contest. The waters of a favorite bay of Old England were crowded with fleets. All that wealth, ancient pride, and the experience of the past could do, were combined to sustain the tradition that Britannia could still rule the wave. The overwhelming triumph of the yacht *America* has passed into history. Such are a few individual instances, but it would be impossible to conceive the aggregate triumphs of American genius which are displayed in the improvements made in almost every mechanical and scientific pursuit. One more suggestive illustration. Until very recently the watch has been considered essentially a European manufacture. Its delicate machinery, its beautiful exterior, the minuteness and perfection of its work, all appear to be rather the result of extra or supercivilization, than natural to the sturdy and energetic character of our more practical developments. Yet even in this we have succeeded. The American Watch Company, a representative of the many superior mechanical associations of our country, have brought these delicate and useful productions to such perfection that we now have these measurers of time finished with the same completeness, cheapness, and beauty that characterize our other progressive triumphs. The committee have thought there was a peculiar fitness in selecting a testimonial,—so convenient and produced under such circumstances—[banging the watch to MORPAY]—which I now present to you as an embodiment of their regard—for the double reason that you will always carry with you a remembrance of their deep affection, and because you have in this watch a representation of a great American triumph. Such, my friend, is a cursory glance at the victories of American genius which have taken place within the last very few years. There are many persons in this room to-night, assisting in these pleasant exercises, who are yet in the vigor of manhood, who have absolutely witnessed these several strides of progress. The effect has been to give us a national reputation throughout the world which has inspired universal respect for our political institutions. While we teach the useful lessons that man is self governing and equal, we also adorn these great principles, because this personal, this individual struggle, like the conflict between the steel and the flint, produces the fire of genius, and awakens the mind to its highest power and capacity. You, Sir, have been the first to achieve the honor of an undisputed triumph for American intellect. There is no speculation or hesitation as to where you are placed. In the unparalleled successes where mind grapples with mind, your triumph has not been partial or in the least degree incomplete. Your name is associated with those that never die. Sir, yours is no common lot. There is no parallel to the present proud position occupied by you. Neither in this nor in any preceding age has there lived a man who could truly say, "I am first in my special walk or profession and have the whole world respond amen." Who could ever say, "I am the greatest poet or author, painter or sculpter, orator or statesman?" Even the transcendent genius of Nature's great dramatist, towering as it does with Alpine height above the other Heaven-piercing peaks in the world of letters, stands not altogether alone. The united voice of the civilized world will echo the sentiments of friendship and loyalty which are expressed to you here to-night, for the reason that you have adorned your triumphs by unusual modesty, and you have succeeded by your courtesy and your inherent virtues in making those who were compelled to yield to your superiority and to sacrifice a world wide fame, become your most enthusiastic admirers and warmest personal friends. I, Sir, as a lover of the royal game, appreciate your triumphs; but I see in them something more. I insensibly associate you with the great names to which I have alluded, and properly mingle yours with the fame that has been created by their achievements. A person so young going out before the whole world, to the great capitals of Europe, to the centres of old civilizations, and there overthrowing down the gauntlet to meet you in mental conflict, presents a sublime picture of moral and intellectual power that has no parallel in history. But all the testimonials and ovations which you have received, and will continue to receive in your triumphal march to your native city, sink into nothingness when compared with the great moral lesson inculcated by your achievements. In the great conflicts of mind with mind which are to take place in this arena of American civilization—in all time to come, when the American youth, fired by ambition, while struggling to achieve something great and glorious, shall find it difficult to fashion into shape the half forged idea in his brain—in the dark hour of his despondency, he will gather renewed courage for the conflict; he will catch the inspiration of hope, and grasp the certainty of success when he asks himself, "Did not PAUL MURPHY, by the power of his unaided genius, render easy what was considered impossible, and not rest content until he had laid the world at his feet?"

Mr. MORPAY replied in the following words:

MR. MORPHY'S RESPONSE TO MR. FULLER.

SIR: It has been my good fortune, on a previous visit to your City, to form acquaintances which have ripened into friendships. You are the organ, Sir, of some gentlemen with whom my intercourse has more particularly assumed the character of intimacy. The presentation of the very elegant watch you have handed me must necessarily be less formal than that which has just taken place. Words of learned length or thundering sound would ill become the nature of the occasion. I will simply say that I value this testimonial not less highly than the other. It is friendship's gift—the *vade mecum* that must accompany me wherever I go, to remind me that in whatever section of this broad Republic my abode may be planted, there will be in the far North friends whose anxious gaze will be turned to my home, whose hearts will watch with deep emotion the part I sustain in life's great drama, eagar to see me touch the goal of success. Interpreting it in such a manner as a token of the interest felt in my future career by those you represent, I receive this beautiful piece of workmanship with unaffected pleasure. Long may the hands on its dial mark golden hours for my friends, and may no untoward mate ever arrest their course of success on the great chess board of the world.

The audience listened to Mr. M.'s brief and appropriate response with the deepest attention, and rewarded him with the same hearty applause when he concluded.

There were loud and persistent calls for CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., who was on the stage, but Mr. O'C. begged to be excused.

Col. MEAD announced that the chess board and men, which were on the platform, would be on exhibition at TIFFANY'S for several days, and the audience dispersed.

Members crowded on the platform to seek an introduction to Mr. MORPAY, or to get a glimpse at the testimonials. A band, stationed in the organ loft, discoursed elegant music during the evening.

The Ladies after Paul Morphy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you not oblige a great many ladies by inviting Mr. PAUL MORPHY to give a chess *matinée*, where they could witness his method of playing the Royal game, and make his acquaintance on equal terms with our gentlemen friends. If Mr. MORPHY had the slightest idea of the anxiety that prevails among his fair countrywomen to see and do him honor I am sure he could not say them nay.

M. L. M.

NEW-JERSEY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Sermon of the Rev. John Kelly—Organization—A Bishop to be Elected To-day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in New-Jersey began its session this morning at Burlington. A much more than ordinary interest attaches to this Convention, because a Bishop will probably be chosen by it to succeed the late Bishop DOANE. This was indicated by the large number of the Clergy and Lay Delegates in attendance.

The usual religious services were held in St. Mary's Church, at 10 o'clock. Prayer was said by the Rev. Messrs. BILLOPP and MERRITT. The lessons were read by the Rev. Messrs. REID and WELD, and the communion service by the clerical members of the Standing Committee. The Convention service was preached by the Rev. JOHN KELLY, of Paterson. His text was I Corinthians, xiv. 8: "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" After explaining the connection of the text, the preacher announced as his subject the importance of well-defined teaching concerning the Christian Church.

The Church was the embodiment of Christianity: in it was wrapped up everything pertaining to our highest welfare for time and eternity; and therefore it was a subject of the greatest interest at all times. But this was peculiarly the case at the present time, because the tendency of the age was to disinstitutionalize Christianity, to divorce it from all outward forms, and reduce it to vague sentiment, popularly called "the Spirit of Christianity." Men were wearied and disgusted with "Church" discussions, because they were mostly on narrow and sectarian grounds.

We should look at fundamental principles, ascertain what is the essential, and therefore perpetual, constitution of the Church, as God's creation, and not man's. We go back to its origin and there see that it was not made Christianity, but is coeval with it, necessarily coexistent with it, as the ontward body by which alone Christianity as a theory could manifest itself; just as the human body cannot be said to be created by the soul, but is coexistent with it. If nothing were said in Scripture concerning the Church's formal institution, yet its historical identity from age to age would sufficiently bespeak its peculier structure and constitution.

By considering its foundation as necessarily involved in the Gospel scheme of redemption, and tracing its continuance in the world, we notice certain characteristics belonging to it at all times and under all circumstances. First, it is an organization of parts, held together in and by its Divine Head, according to fixed law, and animated by the spiritual life which its Head has intused into it. It is not a mere collection or aggregation of individuals, however excellent they may be, according to human device or combination; but an organic structure, as real and literal as the human body. Secondly, like every organized being, its Creator has impressed upon its very constitution certain laws by which it is to be sustained and perpetuated to the end of time; which laws are discoverable in the organization itself, as seen in its spontaneous action, even if nothing were said concerning them in Scripture, which, however, is far from being the case. No living creature is left without distinct means for its maintenance and propagation; so with the Church. In this it is distinguished from mere aggregations or human associations as widely as God differs from man. The law of the Church's continuity, aside from the Scriptural proof, is demonstrated by its whole history to be, as a fact, the Apostolical succession.

Episcopacy was of no importance in itself, nor were they now concerned with its advantages or disadvantages; but as the law of the Church's maintainance, it is of the utmost importance. This law was clearly evinced as an historical fact; as much so as the law for the perpetuation of the human family. Episcopacy was not the Church, but simply the Divine method of its propagation.

Thirdly—There were certain accidental properties belonging to the Church, as an organic, visible body, such as matters of ecclesiastical propriety and convenience, forms laid down in a precomposed Ritual and Liturgy, methods of administering the Sacraments, &c. These were in their nature indifferent—to be changed according to circumstances, provided all be done to edification, and by proper authority. Yet these merely accidental properties were often presented as if they constituted the essential peculiarities of the Church, and were its only distinguishing claims over human religious associations. The Liturgy was not the Church, nor the law of its continuity; and much as we might admire it, it furnished but a shallow ground of allegiance, since it was a matter of taste, which was so variable—not of principle, which was immutable.

The preacher passed on to show the practical bearing of his remarks on the common tendency of the age towards "Individualism" in religion; the tendency to ignore the Church as the Divine embodiment of the Gospel faith, and to make religion purely personal matter between each isolated individual and his Maker. This theory assumed that the Bible was placed in every man's hands for him to make out his own religion, without any Divinely constituted guide or outward institution. This was false in fact, for the Bible was given to the Church as a body—not to individuals as such—and no man had the Bible, except as handed down to him by the Church. He then went on to illustrate at some length the many and great evils which he claimed resulted from this theory, by which each man's own intuitions were made he standard of truth. It leads, logically, to the conclusion that there was no such thing as religious truth objective to the mind; but that that was true only which each mind for itself believed to be true, however contradictory to the belief of other minds. Hence sprung open infidelity often decking itself with the name of "spirit," or "Genius of Christianity." The numberless differences among religious denominations, the bitterness bigotry and exclusiveness, so rife, were among the results of this theory, though so strangely at war with the professed assumption of Individual liberty in the interpretation of Scripture. Hence, while still maintaining in words, its effects were so destructive to the very religious associations of those by whom it was first put

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Interesting Account of the Eruption of a Volcano in the Sandwich Islands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HONOLULU, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

Your readers have doubtless heard of the recent eruption on Hawaii. This mail, however, will carry the first anthentic accounts of it. When our last mail left no ona had been to the source of the eruption, or seen the "flow," except from a distance.

As I was one of a party of twelve who reached the "source," and followed down the stream of lava for twenty miles, I shall ventnre to give an account of tha eruption.

It broke ont on the 23d of January, on the north side of Mauna Loa, near the top. As is usual in case of eruptions at these Isiands, no earthqnake or special demonstration of any [kind announced the avent.

Dead fish were seen to the east of the Islands two days before. Although this fact appeared inexplicable then, there is now no doubt but that the fish were killed by a submarine eruption of lava connected with that on Hawaii.

From Waimea, a place some thirty miles north of the top of Mauna Loa, smoke was seen gathering about the mountain on the afternoon of the 23d, and in the avening liquid lava sponted np from the sida of the mountain, like the Geyser fountains of Iceland, to the height of 200 or 400 feet. This continned bnt e fsw minutes. Another jet then sponted up at a point further down the top of the mountain, and further west. This lasted for fifteen days, but was reached by one white person only while in action. This gentlemsn, an English travaler, describes the view which he had at night, when encamped only a mile from the jet, as magnificent beyond all power of words to describe. The crater from which the jet issued was about 150 feet high and 250 feet broad. The jet itself rose, at different times, from 200 to 400, or even 500 feet above this. The noise accompanying this action was like that ot the Falls of Niagara, and throughout the whola region, for miles around, the night was made even lighter than the day.

At Honolulu, 200 miles distant, the atmosphere was made exceedingly smoky, for the first few days of the eruption, by the gases which escaped. At Lahaina, more than 100 miles distant, the whole heavens, in the direotion of the ernption, were lighted up at night.

Our party arrived at the source Feb. 9, sevsnteen days after the ernption broke out. We encamped on an eminence about two miles from the place where the jet had been thrown up. From this position we could see the lava stream from its source for thirty miles down the mountain.

In the evening our view was grand beyond all de scription. Although the jet hao ceased, two craters about eighty rods apart, were sending up immense columns of steam and gas, with occasional *appearances* of flame. This apparent flame, however, we afterwards ascertained, was only fine particles of scoria heated to redness. In fact, flame is *never* seen at the crater of a volcano, or along the stream which issues from it, unless it comes from trees and vegetable matter which are bnrnt by it. The same is true of smoke. The *apparent* smoke is steam and gas of various kinds, mostly sulphurous. Melted lava is just tika melted iron in this respect, which shows no flama or smoke unless brought in contact with some inflammable matter. Many observers have stated that they have seen flame and smoke at this eruption, and it is so given in print, but it only shows that they were not accurate observers, for they are unquestionably mistaken.

About half a mile below the lower of the two craters, the stream first made its appearance. For five or six miles its course was well-defined and there were no side streams. From this point the main stream divided more or less, and on the elevated plain between the three mountains of Hawaii, Huaiolai, Mauna Kea, and Mauna Loa, the branchee extended over a breadth of three or four miles. Some of these streams were very broad and sluggish, and partially cooled. Some were narrow, and running two or three miles per hour, burning the jungle and trees before them, and, as it were, vieing with each other in their work of destruction. For the first few miles the stream seemed to be a series of catsracts and rapids. As it approached the plain between the mountains, it gradually changed into a net-work of streams, or a lake of fire, embracing nnmerous islands, and sending ont streams on all sides. The color of the stream on its first appearance was a light red, approaching to white; on the plain a deep blood-red. From the plain towards Wainanalū, the place where it flowed into the sea, the stream was narrew, varying from half a mile to a mile in width, and showing a dull red light.

Such was the view spread out before us. To say that it combined the magnificence of a conflagration, with the sublimity of a mighty mountain torrent, may give some idea of it. Yet such was the extent and variety of the scene that no adequate comparison can be found.

The next morning we moved our camp down to the new lava, about half a mile from the lower crater. Hera we melted snow, which our natives had brought down from the mountain in sacks, over the steam cracks. We had been short of water, but finding snow within a mila of our camp and such an excellent place to melt it, we no longer had fears on this score. We also botled our coffee, and cooked our jerked beef over the cracks in the new lava, which showed a red heat only a foot from the surface.

The day proved foggy and rainy, but we were able to make some explorations about the craters. A strong wind was blowing from the south—and taking advantage of this we could ascend the craters on the windward side and look into them. The heat was so intense, however, that we had to hold something before our faces, and the sulphurous vapors so suffocating that we were obtiged to shut our mouths and hold our noses. In this way we could look for a moment, and then come down the side of the crater a few feet and take breath and get cool.

The craters were not, as we expected to find them, one large opening, extending down into the bowels of the earth, bnt were made up of three or four openings of only a few feet in diameter. From these gases were issuing, but we saw no liquid lava. All the inside of the crater, or at least the lower part of it, was at a white heat. We were somewhat disappointed in the craters, but it seema they were uncommonly quiet then. Four or five days afterwards another gentleman looked into one of these craters, and saw liquid lava.

At nigbt we pitched our tent on the edge of the new lava, where it was black, and, as we thought, almost cold. After spreading our blankets and lying down, however, we found our mistake. The blankets became so hot from the escaping steam that we could hardly bear our hands on them. Beating a hasty retreat from this spot, it was propoeed to encamp on the old lava. But this proposition was voted down, for wa were nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea and only a few feet below the regiou of snow. Our clothes were wet, and if we encamped on the old lava, it was urged, and with some reason, that we should perish with cold. After looking about for a few minutes, we found a thin spot of new lava, which was broken up into small pieces, so that most of its heat had escaped. Encsmping on this we found it very comfortable, so far as temperature was concerned, but in point of softness, far inferior to a bed of cobble-stones or broken bricks.

The next morning wo set out to visit the point where the stream first made its appearance. This was about half a mile below the lower creter. Here we found the lava rushing out from its subterranean passage-way, at a white heat, as liquid as water apparently, and dashing over cataracts and along rapids at such a rate that the eye could scarcely follow it. A few rods balow tha place where the strenm itsued, the escaping gases were throwing up bits of lava to the height of 50 feet.

After returning to our camp for breakfast, we visited this spot again. The escaping gases were now throwing up bits and even masses of lava in three places, to the height of 50 to 150 feet. The smaller bits cooled as they fell, and formed craters around the spots from which they were thrown up. These craters were already 10 feet high, and in one of them so much lava was thrown up, that it soon came to ba a fountain some 30 feat high.

Reluctantly leaving a spot of so much grandeur and interest as this, we commenced our descent on the south sida of the stream, sending our natives with the baggage, on the old lava, at some distance from the channel in which the stream was then running. We went ourselves on the new lava, beside the flowing stream. We were able to do this without suffering much from tha hast, as a strong wind was blowing from the south. Hara we found smooth walking, though the lava was so hot in some places that our shoes would have been burned had we not protected them by sandals of raw hide.

The width of the stream was from 20 to 100 feet, but its velocity immense. Some of our party thought it 100 miles per hour. We could not calculate it to any way, for places of cold lava thrown into it, melted and sank almost instantly. The velocity certainly seemed as great as that of a railroad car. For eight or ten miles the stream presented a continued succession of cascades, rapids, curves, and eddies, with an occasional cataract. Some of these were formed by the nature of the ground over which it flowed, some by tha new lava itself. The stream had built up its own banks on each side, and had added to the depth of its channel by melting at the bottom. It flowed much more gracefully than water. In consequence of its immense velocity and imperfect mobility, its surface took the same shape as the ground over which it flowed. It, therefore, presented not only hollows, but ridges. In several places, for a few feet, the course of the stream was an ascent of 5 to 10 degrees, in one instance of 25 degrees. Where the turns in the stream were short, the outside was much higher than the inside; so much was this the case in some instances, that the outside curved over the inside forming a spiral.

After admiring and wondering at these sights, as we descended for ten or twelve miles, we at length came to where the stream flowed much slower, and sent off branches on both sides. It was now neerly night, and, finding a good place, we encamped.

The next day, which was our last at the "Flows," we spent in looking at the small side streams, as they turned out into the woods, burning and blackening everything before them; and at the large, deep streams, partially cooling and damming up, then breaking out and moving on as a river when it breaks up its ice in Spring. From the side streams we took out liquid specimens, and inserted coins in them. These, though not as handsome as the natural specimens, we valued highly, as they would prove to our friends that we had not only seen, but taken out of the stream, liquid lava.

One of the most remarkable feetures of this "flow" was the short time in which it reached tue sea. In less than eight days it passed over a distance of forty miles, making the averege daily progress over five miles. This, I believe, is a greater progress than has ever been known of heretofore. The lava "flows" of Ætna and Vasuvius move very slow—generally only a few rods per day; and those which heve occurred here have moved very slow after the first few miles. That of '55 and '56, although it continued several months, and was advancing all the while, did not reach the sea at all. The flowe of '52 also did not reach the sea. That of 1840 reeched the sea, bnt its source was much lower down—within ten miles of the coast.

Another peculiarity of the present flow is the remarkable fluidity of the lavs. The lsves of Hawaii have always, so far as known, been much more tiquid than those of other volcanoes. But this flow seemed to surpass former ones in this respect.

There have been and are many theories respecting the cause of volcanic eruptions. Most agree that the remote cause is the passege of the internal heet of the earth to the surface. But what the immediate force is which expels melted lava from the bowels of the earth, or even from the bowels of a monntain, geologists are not egreed upon. Professor DANA's theory is thet the expelling force is derived principally from steam, which is genereted from the rein-weter thet descends through the porous rocks of volcanic regions until it meets with heet sufficient to throw it into steam; that this steam accumuleles in the internal reservoirs of lava until its pressure becomes so great as to make a fissure in the mountain, or an outlet of some kind, and that lava is then thrown out, until the expansive power of the steem is exhausted.

Unfortunately it cannot be ascerteined certeinly whether this theory is true or not, for Nature does not allow us to oescend into the interior of the earth and view the processes going on there. This theory, however, derives greet support from the fact that on the whole western slope of Maune Loa, a region of about one thousand square miles in extent, though rains are frequent, there are but few springs, no large streems, nor but one streamlet even which continues through the year. One is forced to ask, What becomes of the rain? and this theory accounts for its disappearance more satisfactorily than it otherwise can be accounted for.

But whatever be the csuse of volcanic action, no one who has visited Hawaii will doubt that the Island has been entirely formed by eruptions of lava from its three mountains, Hueloloai, Mauna Koa and Mauna Loa, the two former of which are not now subject to volcanic action. By an easy calculation from the frequency and amount of the lava eruptions on Mauna Loa, we can make a rough estimete of the time which has elapsed while the Island has been growing to its present size. The base of Meuna Loa is about 120 miles in circumference, and it is a fair estimate to say that an average "flow" covers a breadth of four miles et the base with twelve feet of lava. At this rate the mountain would be increased twelve feet in height, all over its surface, by thirty "flows." Now supposc that there are thirty "flows" in a century, which is a high estimate, the mountain would then grow twelve feet per century. As the mountain is 13,760 feet high, this would make the Island about one hundred and fifteen thousand (115,000) years old, which is probably a very moderate estimate.

Yours, &c., BLUE BR——D.

LETTER FROM DETROIT.

Troubles in the Post-office—Removal of the Former Incumbent and the Reasons Therefor—The Congregational Association and Anti-Slavery—A Farce Founded on the Judson Case—Effects of the War News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, May 23, 1859.

It must be acknowledged that Mr. BUCHANAN has been particularly unfortunate in the appointment of his Postmasters at many principal points. In Boston, Mr. CAPEN has been involved in a world of trouble on account of too ardent a desire to put money into his (Mr. CAPEN'S) pocket through the instrumentality of the office of which he has charge. In Philadelphia, Mr. WESTCOTT has had grave and formal cherges preferred against him, which has convinced Mr. HOLT, after a petient investigation, that the interests of the Department will be subserved by his removal, and he has consequently so recommended. At Chicago, Mr. PRICE, the first appointee, was removed during the excitement on the Lecompton question, on account of a want of orthodoxy on that test of faith. Mr. COOK, who was appointed to succeed him, is now trembling in his boots lest he also shall be decepitated. Charges have been preferred against him very much of the same nature as those against Mr. WESTCOTT, and he has been unable to disprove them, although ample time has been allowed him for that purpose. It is confidently anticipated in that city that he will be removed, and it is, moreover, confidently enticipated that some friend of Mr. DOUGLAS will succeed him. But in the whole list of bad appointments, that of O'FLYNN in this City was, without any exception, the worst. In the first place, it was not desired or recommended by any one, and its enuouncement was received with the greatest astonishment. All the prominent Democrats, not only of the city but of the State, had agreed in recommending another person; and they not only did not desire O'FLYNN, but were bitterly opposed to his appointment. From the very day, therefore, on which it was known that he had obtained the office, there was a determination that he should be ousted. The Lecompton matter, however, came near overturning all these intentions, for while nearly all of his opponents were either strong in their denunciations of the course of the Administration, or were, to say the least, lukewarm in their support, he alone stood by the President, and gave him a warm, zealous and apparently honest support, though it certainly was not a very discreet support, considering the state of public feeling hereabouts. This would have placed him wholly beyond the reach and machinations of all his enemies, had he not himself subsequently furnished them with the very weapons they most desired. The knife with which he was decapitated was one of his own presentment. It is well known that, owing to suspicions apparently well founded, the Post-office Department last Fall directed its special agents to inquire into the condition and management of certain offices, and among others, into that of Detroit. An egent here made his investigations, and in December presented hie report, in which the following charges were preferred against O'FLYNN:

1. That he procured blank receipts from some of his clerks, and filled them up with higher sums than were paid such clerks, putting the difference into his own pocket;
2. That he obtained an allowance for more clerks than were actually employed in the office;
3. That he paid some of his clerks, and also route agents in bank bills, instead of gold and silver, in direct violation of law, he realizing a profit on the gold by the sale of it;
4. That he assessed 10 per cent. on the salaries of some of his clerks, for the support of the Detroit *Herald*, a weekly sheet published by him, and attempted to assess the route agents of the State of Michigan the same per cent of their salaries, for his own uses, on the pretence that he was authorized by the Post-office Department to make such assessment;
5. That he did not make returns of surplus box-rents, but retained such rents, amounting to considerable sums, in direct violation of law.

These charges were supported by the most ample proof, and notice was immediately given O'FLYNN that he must establish his innocence or suffer the consequences. He dilly-dallied along under one excuse and another, until the middle of April, when, not having furnished the least evidence to disprove the charges, he had permission to resign, and did so. As was natural, in such cases, no little strife erose among various candidates for the position, and the contest waxing warm, O'FLYNN thought no choice could be made, and accordingly withdrew his resignation, thinking to still retain his post. This was too much even for the imperturbable Mr. BUCHANAN, and he was forthwith removed and Mr. HENRY N. WALAN appointed as his successor. Mr. WALAN was Attorney-General of the State some ten years ago, has since been President of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, is at present a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and is in all respects a competent and worthy man, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community, and likely to give the most universal satisfaction in his official career, if we may judge anything by tha manner in which he enters upon his duties.

The new *régime* find the most ample proof of the incompetency, not to say criminality, of the former incumbent. If there was any doubt before of the propriety of a change, it has vanished now. One or two facts substantiate this. The new Postmaster has found among the letters advertised, and among those for general delivery, more than seven hundred belonging to persons who have boxes, and thirty-seven which were plainly addressed to persons at other offices, in this State and other States. Some of these letters contain drafts and other valuables amounting to several thousand dollars, and many others of them contained intelligence for the want of which the business interests of many men have suffered to the extent of several thousand dollars more. It is stated, upon intelligence received from Washington, that O'FLYNN will be proceeded with upon criminal suits on account of some of the charges before specified. If it be so, it will be done by the United States authorities, for his enemies here are disposed to let the matter drop, now that they have succeeded in secnring his removal.

The Congregational Association of Michigan has been in session fn this city for the past few days, and has devoted itself to the sin of Slavery with the same zeal and ardor that characterized many of the Sooleties which met in New-York a short time since. The discussion, however, was confined to one side of the question, so far as Slavery itself was concerned, bu upon some of the minor points there was a vast difference in opinion. The action of the American Tract Society was sevsrely condemned, and the Society itself denounced. It was almost unanimously resolved not to take or transmit contributions to that body, but when the question arose as to where they should be sent—whether to the Boston Society or to the Cincinnati Society—a heated debete arose, end the matter was finally settled by an agreement to leave it optional with the churches themselves. The Boston Society, however, evidently stood in rather the best favor, from the fact that its agent was able to prove it the more ultra on the Anti-Slevery side. The Congregational is altogether the most ultre of any of the Churches of this State upon the Slavery question; still the same spirit pervades all of them to a greater or lees extent, just as it does with all classes of the people, no matter whether they heve any religious faith or not. Michigan is Republican by a large majority, and will continue to be so long as Slavery is in eny wey mixed up with politics. At the Judiciel election this Spring, when there was no particular amount of feeling either ona way or the other, and which was consequently a good test of the relative strength of the two parties, the Republican candidate was elected by 12,238 majority, larger by 3,103 than thet given for the Republican ticket last Fall. These facts ere not consoling to the Democrats: still they manege to scrape up a pretty efficient party organization, much more so than the Republicans, to which we must attribute the fact that the majority of the latter is not larger then it is.

This city is favored with but one theetre, and even that is not supported as its merits deserve. It has fately passed into a new management, and now manifests symptoms of doing better than it has hitherto. An opera tronpe lately performed two weeke, to crowded houses, and were followed by Miss MATILDA HERON, who remained a week. To-night Mr. and Mrs. WALLER appear, and will remain six nights, at least. Last week Mr. SHERLOCK, the manager, brought out a new farce, which proved to be a decided hit, and promises to have a long run. It is called "Beauties of Amalgamation," and is founded upon the celebrated Judson case which occurred in this vicinity last Winter. It was written by Mr. WARREN P. ISHAM, city editor of the *Free Press*, and infallibly brings down the house by its many local hits. There is a little stiffness in some portions of it, and the *finale* is conceived in the worst taste of any part, but these are overlooked by the audience in the merits they find in other portions of it, and will be remedied by a little chenge, and the addition of another scene which is in rehearsal.

The war is the great absorbing topic here just now, as it le everywhere else. The telegraphic dispetches ere seized upon with the greatest avidity every day, and every additional piece of intelligence is made the source of countless specuetions, set forth only to be dissipated by the next piece of fateligence that arrives. The farmers and other producers are all alive with picasant anticipations, while consumers already begin to dispense with first quelities of flour, &c., and content themselves with a second hut cheaper grade.

X.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The United Democrats' Nominae for Congress—Their Choice for the Presidency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Mey 17, 1859.

The Douglasites and Buchananites of our Seventh Congressional District, after all their spats, have again come together and dovetailed.

They met in Convention the other day, absolved one another, wiped out the past, practically ignored their "immaterial, non-essential issues" about squetter sovereignty and the like, and virtuetly declared themselves thenceforth one and inseparable. Hereafter, while they may still be at liberty to think end talk as they pleese about themselves and their "principles," to construe their platforms and "decisions" to mean anything or nothing, as may most suit their convenience, and be best adapted to their surrounding circumstances, they will do so with the mutual understanding that they will all *act together* for the party, and the party's flesh-pots.

Col. THOS. H. HOLT is their man. According to them, a gallant hero, who was only scotched two years ago by MARSHALL, and is now more deadly than ever; a plucky, spunky, brassy "Colonel," more illustrious by his strife with MARSHALL than by even his feats in the Mexican War; the only man among the "unterrified" of face and fluency enough, let alone his calibre, to dare meet for a moment the heavy and well-directed artillery of the Opposition candidate; the only one of them sufficiently self-poesessed, adroit and quick to parry or dodge the strokes of MARSHALL'S ponderous battle-exe, or obstinate and self-conceited enough not to know when he is w.pped, and so to fight on, or make a show of fight, and even to claim the victory after he has been worsted. Anyhow, I reckon Col. MARSHALL will prove too much for "Colonel" HOLT again. Though Col. HOLT be the first choice of the Administration, the first cousin of the Postmaster-General, the first love and first husband of one of the handsomest and most fescinating belles of Washington City, as honest a politician, as polished a gentleman, as honorable and faithful in all the business and social relations of life as Col HUMPHREY MARSHALL, or even more so, he has not, in my notion, the bottom to come out first against such a war-horse; he can't hold a candle to the redoubtable old HUMPHREY in the field of partizan warfare, in knowledge and application of party tactics, in logical weight, ingenuity and force, or in political experience and deserts.

Col. MARSHALL, with all his faults and weaknesses—and who of us, in public or private life, is without them?—has been tried in many a strife, at home and at Washington, always found equal to the emergency, and is to-day as strong, vigorous and formidable as ever. Though he should stand solely upon his past record, and not upon the Opposition's Louisville Platform, ignore the proceedings of the "new party's" Convention, and of the District Convention which nominated him, and proclaim himself as much of an American in principle and policy as he was two years ago, I believe the voters of this District would reelect him to Congress in spite of such impropriety and indiscretion, fairly, and by a respeotable majority, in consideration of his eminent military and civil services to the country, his deserved national, statesman-like reputation, and his well-known and generally acknowledged intellectual, personal and political superiority over his competitor.

The Democracy at Legrange, after nominating Col. HOLT, took occasion to "recommend to the Charleston Convention" JAMES GUTHRIE for the Presidency, as "the noble exponent of the everlasting truths of the Democratic faith," of "spotless fame and matchless administrative ability,"—a second Alexander Hamilton, without any taint of Federalism, and "the best nomination that can be made for the success of the Democratic Party, the development of its principles, and the preservation of the Union." Mr. GUTHRIE may also be the final, if not the first, choice of the Kentucky delegates at Charleston, as the most available man to save the Party and its "everlasting truths" (and spoils,) and so to save the Union. Without its saving help and cohesive power, of course the Union would dissolve in an instant. Indeed, they may claim JAMES GUTHRIE as so giant and unmistakable an embodiment of their eternal and sunlike "principles," that he will need no platform to stand and tread upon. JAMES GUTHRIE is the man whom the whole party can trust for principles,—whose exposition (so far as he shall deign and deem it wise to give any) of their "everlasting truths," will be wide and long enough in scope and stretch to take them all in as brothers, "National Democrats," and whose "spotless integrity" and "matchless administrative ability" will prove no less signal in securing the "success of the party," and thereby the "preservation of the Union," then in attaining his ends in matters of finance. Let us wait and see. When the sky shall fall, (and there's no telling what may happen these days,) it will be time enough to catch the larks.

PONTIAC.

THE COUNTERFEIT $100 BILLS ON THE BRIGHTON BANK.—The Boston *Traueller* says: "The circulation of the Brighton counterfeit bills appear to have been simultaneous at New-York and the South, but we do not yet learn of any having been offered in this city. So far bills to the amount of $1,900 heve been sent on to this city from the South and West for redemption, of which $400 was received to-day from a bank in Memphis, Tenn., and $200 from the Bank of Metropolis, New-York. Ono broker in New-York exchanged in one day $2 200 of the bills, and probably the total amount put in circulation so far as known, will reach $5,000. The Brighton Market Bank intends, we understand, to withdraw its $100 bills from circulation.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—California News to April 20.

The Overland Mail brings California dates to the 20th April—nine days later than steamer advices. We are indebted to BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s., and WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Expresses for papers. The mining news from all the mining localities in California was very encouraging. The mining community have never been more busy nor ever before better rewarded for their labors. The aggregate yield of the mines was very large, and is beginning to tell favorably on the shipments of gold from San Francisco.

At Columbia, on the 27th, there was found a lump of gold weighing 37 pounds 7 ounces—worth $8,300. It was dug within the city limits.

Gen. EGNLL died in San Francisco on the 26th April at the age of 49 years. He was formerly of Madison County, Kentucky.

Captains ARDREA and FRASER, at Fort Simcoe, with their companies, have been ordered to take up their line of march for Okanagan, to arrive there on the 1st of June. They have been ordered to take thirty days' supplies. When they join the Boundary Commission, they are to relieve the present escort. A Lieutenant, with fifteen men, will remain in charge of Fort Simcoe, which post will, we learn, be turned over to the Indian Department.

Major LUGENBEEL, with two companies, proceeds direct from Fort Dalles to Fort Colville, and will operate in that region during the ensuing season.

Dates from Fort Yuma, to MAY 4, contain the important intelligence that Col. HOFFMAN and his command had just made a treaty with the Mohave Indians. Further hostilities, therefore, with this powerful and mischievous tribe are, for the present, avoided.

OREGON.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention met at Salem, April 20, and nominated LANSING STOUT as their candidate for Representative to Congress, and J. B. STEES as candidate for Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

The Republican Convention convened April 21, adopted a platform, and nominated DAVID LOGAN for Congress, and W. T. MATLOCK Penitentiary Commissioner.

Governor WHITAKER has issued his proclamation convening the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon on the 16th May.

UTAH.

A letter to the San Francisco *Herald*, deted at Genoa, Carson Valley, April 21, says:

"The course of Governor CUMMING, of this Territory, in protesting against the action of Judge CRADLEBAUGH and General JOHNSTON, the former in requesting, the latter in granting, the use of soldiers for the protection of the United States District Court at Provo, is viewed with supreme disgust by every Gentile in the Territory, and justifies the conclusion that the report circulated a little while ago, that the Governor had joined the Mormons, is not without foundation.

Even with the assistance of the military at hand, it seems it was impossible to administer justice at Provo, although a firm and upright judge used every exertion to thet effect, and went so far as to point out to the grand jury the guilty parties who should be indicted.

In this Valley everything is very dull; many of the inhabitants are engaged on the mountains in endeavoring to make a path to Placerville; those who are left are making ready to plant wheat and other grains in larger quantities than heretofore. It is very difficult to procure seed. Some have gone to Honey Lake for this purpose."

TAHITI.

The San Francisco *Herald* learns from Tahiti thet Queen POMARE and her two sons were still in prison on the 22d March. The Queen was confined in her castle at Paplete. Her sons are narrowly guarded, and any attempt at revolt will be the signal for their death. There are only seven hundred French troops in the place, but thus far they have been able to overawe the natives, as the latter are without firearms. Everything appeared quiet, but an outbreak was daily anticipated, and the next errival will probably bring intelligence of a revolution, as the natives are determined not to submit to the terms proposed by the French Governor. It will be remembered thet the difficulty arose from a conflict of authority between the Queen and chiefs and the French. The French have long sought for a pretext to end the protectorate and annex the Islands to France. This pretext now presents itself, and the next news will be that the French flag has supplanted the Tahitian, and that the Queen and Princes are on their way to Paris.

Further by the Overland Mail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Mey 24.

The Overland Mail arrived this evening with San Francisco advices of the 2d May.

Business was inactive in consequence of unusually heavy rains.

Rumors prevailed at Los Angeles that the steamer *Santa Cruz* had been detained at Guaymas, and pressed into the service of PESQUEIRA, and her passengers imprisoned.

Accounts from Fraser's River are gloomy.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 25.

We have the following additional items by Overland mail:

There is much bad feeling existing between the Mexicans and Americans along the line, and several Mexicans had been killed at Sonora.

General WALKER had an egent at the Gila Mines enrolling volunteers for his fillibuster expedition. Passengers from San Francisco deny the truth of the published statement that WALKER had sailed with 300 men on the steamer *Orizoba* for Acapulco. The rumor that Col. HOFFMAN had made a treety with the Moheve Indians is confirmed.

Advices from Honolulu, of 16th April, state that King KAMEHAMEHA had addressed a message to the Legislature, advising a change in the Constitution.

The French have abandoned the Marquesas for military purposes, and design establishing a strong military and naval depôt at New-Caledonia Island, near Sydney. The plan embraces the restoretion of Queen POMARE as ruler of the Society Islands.

The Ohio Slave Rescuers and the Michigan Congregationalists.

The State Congregational Convention of Michigan, in session at Detroit, adopted, May 23, a series of resolutions expressive of sympathy with the Oberlin rescuers now in jail at Cleveland. The resolutions were reported by a Special Committee. They conclude as follows:

That we ere ready to coöperate in any effort which may be initiated in Ohio for their pecuniary relief.

That we call the attention of all our Christian brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the nation to the present case, as developing the utter, inevitable antagonism of Stavery to the dictates of humanity, and to the demands of the law of equal, impartial love; and as developing, also, the natural oppressiveness of the Slave power toward, not the bond only, but the free; developments which show that a system of Slavery like our own, is not fit to be tolerated anywhere among the common offspring of our one Father, and least of all in a nation which claims to be not only civilized but Christian.

The Rev. Mr. HART, of Ravenna, Ohio, took the floor in support of the resolutions. He wished to make a statement of the facts in the case. One of the prisoners, he said, was the last Moderetor of the Ohio Conference. Before coming here, he had spent a day in the prison with him—a darksome, dismal place. It was an occasion calculated to awaken the deepest sympathy.

The Rev. Prof. COWLES, of Oberlin, had a word to say. The friends at Oberlin go into this matter as a matter of conscience. We believe in a higher law than man's enactments—a law that teeches us that we shall not deliver up to his master the slave that has escaped unto us. We would be abjuring our Christianity to assist in the surrender of a fugitive; it would cost us all our hopes of ficaven. We will do all we can to avoid violating the law, but when the thing comes to the point, we will go to the gibet or the stake before we will give up a fugitive. The speaker had stood in his own door, and seen the fugitive come up trembling and panting, and ask for succor and protection. Should he give him up? Never. So help him God, never! (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. FLAST stated that the expenses of these brethren would be very large, though the lawyers of Cleveland have honorably given them their defence. They propose to fight the thing—to try every legal point—will have separate trials—they mean to carry it into the next Presidential campaign. BUSHNELL'S expense was $1 500 to $2,000. The others would be a little more. We propose to arrange some plan to meet this heavy outlay, and shall be glad of your assistance.

The report of the Committee was then adopted by a rising vote, there being but a few who retained their seats.

Northern Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM SONORA—ANTI-AMERICAN EXCITEMENT AT HERMOSILLO—CAPTURE OF MAZATLAN.

From the Arizonian, May 5.

Mr. W. H. JARVIS, in company with several Americans, residents of this Territory, arrived in Tubaco from Sonera on the evening of the 30th ult. Their departure from Hermosillo was somewhat accelerated from the fact that a singular excitement existed in the city, and every American was notified to leave at once, under penalty of death for remaining. The population was greatly excited, thronging the streets, insulting and threatening Americans, evidently with full consent from the authorities, who seemed to share the prevailing sentiment.

In one or two instances houses belonging to Americans were forcibly entered by the mob, who threatened a general massacre of every American in the city, and as the fifteen or twenty there were scattered about in various places, the opportunity for such a characteristic Mexican performance was excellent.

There was no particular reason assigned for this sudden and remarkable ebullition of hostility toward Americans. No cause had been given that any American was aware of. The few Americans in the city were quietly attending to their own affairs when they were beset.

We do not credit the rumor that WALKER and LOCKE mon meditate a descent upon the northern States of Mexico; if they do, it is our belief that they will meet the fate which all freebooters deserve. The people of Sonora labor under a grave mistake when they charge inhabitants of this Territory with being favorable to filibustering; or any unlawful design upo Mexican soi. At the same time we do not hasitate o express ahope that the day is not far distant when in a fair, open and honorable manner, the United States Government will extend its laws and institutions over the State of Sonora.

The following circular announces to the people of Sonora the capture of Mazatlan by the Liberal Party:

CIRCULAR.

Republic of Mexico—Government of Sonora and Provisional of Sinaloa.

The Western military division under command of the Constitutional Governor of Sonora and Sinaloa, has, after over three hours hard fighting, taken possession of this important place, this morning, at 6¼ o'clock, and has again added to its laurels by its valor and constancy in defending the Constitution of the country.

The Governor will soon give the details of the memorable action fought to-day, with the reactionists of this port; and for the present, only states that the place was defended by 900 men and 32 pieces of artillery, with important fortifications, plenty of stores and munitions of war; that it was taken by storm, and all the forts, stores, &c., fell into our hands. The enemy lost a large number in killed, wounded and prisoners, some of which are officers of high rank and distinction. The loss of the Government, although considerable, has been less than that of the enemy, while storming eight fortified points, fortified according to all the rules of war, and defended with a bravery worthy of a better cause.

In giving this account to your Honors of the heroic assault of Mazatlan, to be transmitted to the people of your districts, I have also the satisfaction to announce that the Constitution and laws have been re-established in Sinaloa, and crowned with the most brilliant success. The Government will soon be able to carry out its promises made to the people of both States in the beginning of the campaign, for their sacrifices in the midst of difficulties which they have endured, but ever prosecuted with glory and fortune to the cause of the people.

MANUEL MONTEVERDE, Secretery.

To the Prefects of the Districts of Sonora and Sinaloa.

MAZATLAN, April 3, 1859.

PERSONAL.

An elopement of a lover with a wealthy ward, and a subsequent marriage of the parties in Cincinnati, is the latest piece of personal gossip from the West. The runaway pair were Miss Eliza McDonnel and Thomas P. Bryant, of Nelson County, Ky. The young lady, it appears, is the heiress of a large property, and was the ward of a stern guardian, who determined she should not wed her suitor because he had met with some financial reverses. So much opposed was he to the match he had at one time favored, that he forbade the lady seeing her lover at all, and began a series of persecutions thet resulted in open rebellion and a firm resolution to run away. The wedding was performed last week at the Spencer House in Cincinnati, in the lady's bedchamber—the Rev. Dr. Scott officiating. The bride and groom then went back comfortably to Kentucky.

A dozen public-spirited citizens of Boston have secured a very valuable historical painting, by Copley, which is now on its passage to Boston. The subject of the painting is "King Charles I. demanding of the House of Commons the five impeached Members." As a work of art, it is regarded as second only to the same great painter's picture of the "Death of Lord Chatham." It is of large size, and contains portraits of upwards of fifty noted persons. The picture was first brought to the attention of Hon. Josiah Quincy, while Mayor, by John Quincy Adams, and a paper was started to secure it for the City of Boston more than thirty years ago, but circumstances prevented the collection of the subscriptions and the movement was not revived.

LeRoy Sunderland is in trouble. In the Massachusetts Supreme Court, a day or two ago, a hearing was had on the libel for divorce in the case of Mehitable Sunderland *vs.* LeRoy Sunderland, in which the libelant claimed that her husband, being of sufficient means and ability to provide suitable maintenance for her, has "grossly, wantonly and cruelly refused and neglected so to do." The respondent's answer denies all this, and allegee desertion on her part, refusal and neglect to inhabit the home he has always provided for her, and his payment, under protest, of the necessary expenses for her comfortable and suitable support. The case is on.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, writes home from Pau, Lower Pyrenees, France, thet he has not made much progress in regaining his health since he left the United States; but still he does not suffer much acute pain, and is in hopes of being restored to health. According to the advice of his physicians, he leads a life almost entirely in idleness, which he deeply regrets, preferring the stimulus and gentle excitement attending the discharge of his various duties at home. His tour abroad will probably extend another year, as his medical advisers do not think he will be fully restored to health before that time.

An interesting emblem of Eastern sovereignty is on exhibition at a London jeweler's. It consists of a sceptre, found in the treasury room of the King's apartments at Lucknow, and was given to Lieut. Morland, First Bengal Fusileers, by one of the men, and by him presented to the present owner, Mr. W. H. Russell, the correspondent of the *Times*, who has deposited it where it can be seen. It was recognized in Lucknow as a very ancient sceptre, sent by the King of Delhi in 1785 to the Newab Vizier of Onde, as a token of his favor, and was usually kept in the Hooseinabad, and used in the annual processions by the King.

The challenge of the Rev. Mr. Richmond (Episcopallan) of Milweukee, for a discussion of Episcopacy, has been accepted by Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill. Prof. Turner expresses his views freely, deeming it a "greet pity" that Mr. Richmond's challenge "should stand before the people of Illinois for some twelve years, and that at last he should be driven to go ont of the State, away down to New-York, for a competitor." Mr. Richmond, it will be remembered, unsuccessfully challenged the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The Rev. George Chandler, who has been settled since 1813—a period of 46 years—over the First Presbyterian Church, Kensington, dedicated the new edifice, recently built by the people of his charge, on Sunday morning last. This venerable clergyman is now, since the death of Dr. Myers, the oldest preacher in Philadelphia. In the course of his ministry, he has married 3,166 couples, and performed funeral services over the remains of 5,000 persons.

On dit—thet John C. Heenan, "the Benicia Boy," is shortly to be married to a beautiful young lady of position in Cincinnati. The lady is said to be very talented, and writes for various periodicals. But her chief claims to distinction are her military honors. She was born in a soldier's barracks, and educeted as a "Soldier's Daughter."

The Rev. Dr. Lothrop, the Rev. Dr. Blagden, the Hon. James Savage, Abbott Lawrence, the Hon. Geo. Lunt, of Boston, have been appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions for the erection of a new Congregational Church in London, in memory of the early Massachusetts Colonists, who came out of the First Society in that city.

The six Acting-Midshipmen who were dismissed from the Navy for being participants in tarring and feathering one of their comrades at the Naval Academy, in April last, have been reinstated in their positions.

Gov. Banks, accompanied by Adjutant-General Stone, visited Concord, Mass., May 23, to make arrangements for the proposed encampment of the entire military force of the State at that place during the coming Fall.

The President has appointed First-Lieutenant Tredwell Moore, Second Infantry, to fill the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, occasioned by the death of Captain Paige.

An address has been pres

THE NEW WAR ON THE KANSAS FRONTIER.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from the Missouri River, May 13, says: We have just been conversing with an intelligent, reliable gentleman from Bates County, the seat of the frontier war. He says General PARSONS is organizing companies by authority of the Governor. He states that last Winter, previous to the disturbances, he was knowing to the formation of the band in Missouri, that went over and attacked MONTGOMERY'S house in the night; that he was opposed to it, and so were all the conservative men, as it prevented emigration and improvement along the border. But the excitement was such that they dared not make the true facts known. Such that they dared not make the true facts known. Such was expected. BROWN and MONTGOMERY retaliated upon Missouri. He says the late outrages, for which the thirty thousand is to be expended, hath this history. One from these border bands was traveling a few days since in the Territory with Dr. ——. Toey stopped at a house, when old SNYDER came up and stopped also. Border-ruffian turned pale, and turning to the Dr. said, "Don't call my name, introduce me as RUSSELL." Old SNYDER looked keanly at him, and said, "We have met before; a private word, if you please." Whiskered bandit drew his revolver, Old SNYDER drew his, and said, "Hand me your pistol; we don't allow such as you to carry pistols." The pistol was given up, and Border gent fled. Such are the outrages and robberies for which the Governor is arming the State.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* makes the following announcement: "James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint of the United States is desirous of obtaining for the Cabinet of the Mint, if practicable, one or more copies of every medal, medallet, coin or token on which the head or name of Washington appears. The possessor of any such memorial of Washington is requested to send to the Mint a description of it, and state whether he is willing to present it to the Mint, or dispose of it, either for cash, and if so, at what price, or exchange it for other coins or medals. In the course of a recent investigation, the existence of sixty different memorials of the above character was ascertained, and there are, doubtless, others which have escaped notice.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 6,467 bbls. Flour, 325 bbls. Corn Meal, 6,024 bushels Wheat, 17,483 bushels Corn, 1,478 bushels Oats, 1,512 pkgs. Provisions, and 325 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 140 bbls. Pots at $5 50; and 50 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 @ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,480 bbls., including 1,505 bbls. Pots, and 175 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@38c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in limited request, at former prices.

COAL—The transactions have been very moderate; prices have not varied.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 2,200 bags Laguayra on private terms; 375 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12¼c. and a small lot of Jamaica 11¾c. ℔ lb. The stock of Laguayra, in first hands, is 1,450 bags.

COPPER—Has been very lightly dealt in at unaltered prices.

COTTON—Has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,000 bales at our quotations. Middling Upland, 11¾c.@11¾c.; do. Gulf, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates. ℔ lb. The available supply is estimated at 93,000 bales, against 87,500 bales same time last year.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 48c.@52c. for Southern, and 54c.@56c. for Western, ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in lively demand, including No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $2 20 ℔ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly inquired for, chiefly at $4 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are in limited request, including large No. 1 Mess, at $16 50@$16 75; large No. 2 do. at $16 12½@$16 25; and No. 3 do. at $9 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring are dull and heavy, chiefly at $2 75@$3 75 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are quiet at 26c.@28c. for scaled, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite sparingly sought after to-day, and prices of most kinds, especially low and medium qualities, have again declined 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Operators appear to be very anxious to get the news by the *Arctic*, and manifest no disposition to move freely, in its absence. Sales have been reported of only 6,500 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl.....$4 00@$5 25
Poor to Superfine good State..... 5 60@ 6 30
Very good to very choice do..... 6 50@ 6 75
Extra State..... 6 95@ 7 30
Poor to choice Superfine Western..... 5 70@ 6 70
Fancy Western..... 6 75@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 6 90@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio..... 7 10@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee..... 7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee..... 7 80@ 9 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... 7 80@ 9 75

Southern Flour is in very moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $7 30@$7 80 for superfine brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour sells, in lots, at $4 10@$5 65 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues very quiet, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less sought after at previous figures.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $2 65@$2 70; Bunch do., at $2 35@$2 40 ℔ whole box; Currants, at 5¾c.@6c. for new, and 3¾c.@4c for old, ℔ lb.

FURS—Are quite plenty, and freely offered, at reduced prices, yet they are partially neglected by purchasers, at present.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported of only 10,000 bushels, including choice Red Western (Winter) on private terms; prime white Southern at $2, and choice red do. at $1 85 ℔ bushel. A lot of 95 sacks of fair new white Georgia Wheat, received yesterday by CAMERON & Co., was offered for sale to-day, through Mr. CUTTING, at $2 50 ℔ bushel. This is an unusually early arrival of new Wheat. Corn is inactive and irregular. Sales have been confined to 8,500 bushels at 90c.@92c. for poor to good round yellow; 91c.@92c. (nominally) for ordinary to fair mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are dull. Oats are selling slowly, including Canada, 58c.@59c.; Western, 57c.@58c.; State, 54c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@54c.; Southern, 48c.@52c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 284 bales Bags at 11c.@12¼c., each; and 700 bales Bagging chiefly at 12c @12¼c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,200 bales North River at 70c. @75c. for shipment, and 60c.@67½c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at previous quotations. Manila, which has been in most favor, is quoted at 7c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, and have been stiffly held.

HOPS—The demand is restricted to-day, at former rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; Old, 3½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in demand, mainly at $23@$24 ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds rule quiet, though quoted unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½@1 37½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is inquired for, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70 ℔ 100 lbs. Other kinds are quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is actively sought after, at full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c.@33c.; and 300 bbls. do. do., at 34c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 52c.@54c. ℔ gallon, and a lot of Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Have been less active to-day; prices, however, have not varied. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 23, sales were made of 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 35@$1 40; and 9 130 bbls. Crude Whale, chiefly at 45c.@50c., ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to May 23, '59	21,325	116,238	1,550,000
Same time last year	23,599	100,578	1,195,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been reported of only 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 45@$17 50 for new Mess; $17 75 for thin Mess; $18 25@$19 50 for prime Mess; $19 75 for Clear; $15 50@$15 65 for Prime; $15 50 for Butts; and $15@$15 25 for Rumps, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue depressed, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c @7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand, chiefly at 9c @11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied. Sales, to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c. @12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request at former rates. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess, $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$30 ℔ tc; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 17c.@21c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is in moderate demand, mainly at from 5c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has been received and sold quite freely, including fine at $1 25@$1 50, and ground at about 77½c.@80c. ℔ sack. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in.

SALTPETRE—Crude is quoted at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., with a very limited inquiry at present.

SEEDS—All descriptions are inactive, at previous rates.

SOAP—Sales 400 boxes Castile at 9¾c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Attract very little attention, yet prices are essentially unaltered.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, at rather easier prices, and sales have been reported of 475 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 126 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. Texas, on private terms, and 125 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was spiritless, and the prices realized were unsatisfactory. Hence, holders withdrew several lots. Those sold included: Hyson, 22c.@43½c.; Young Hyson, 26c.@44½c.; Gunpowder, 32c.@51½c.; Imperial, 29c.@50½c.; Hyson Twankay, 23c.@30c.; Oolong, 36c.@40½c.; and Souchong, 32c @42½c., ℔ lb. Privately, the current movements are restricted, though prices are sustained.

TIN—Has been in slack request at drooping prices.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand at 27½c.@28c., chiefly at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 5 32d. ℔ lb.; 400 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 3d.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 4s.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d.; 10,000 Staves, at 20s.; 10 tons Tallow, at 10s.; also, by steamer, 5 tons Butter, and 200 bxs. Cheese, at 30s. For London, an engagement of Crude Turpentine had been effected, but was subsequently cancelled. For Glasgow, there were engaged 5,000 Staves on private terms. For Havre, 5,000 Staves, at $20. For Hamburg, 5,000 Staves, at $15. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Oregon*, 649 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, at 11-32d.; clipper ship *West Wind*, 1 071 tons to San Francisco, $22,000; two Br. brigs, 230 and 260 *tons*, from Richibucto to London or Hull, £4 2s. 6d.; a schooner, 147 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,100; one, 150 tons, to Jacmal and back, $1,300; a brig, 198 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,650; a Br. schooner, 140 tons, from Sidney, C. B., to north side Cuba and back, to United States, Sugar, 40s; a Br. brig, 190 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward West India Island, Hogshead Staves, $11; a brig, *Wappoo*, 242 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 45c. and Molasses 5c, port charges not paid; a Br. brig from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a Norwegian brig from Philadelphia to Barcelona; a brig, 200 tons, to coast of Africa and back; a brig, 250 tons, to north side Cuba and back, and a schooner, 150 tons, from a Northern port to Jamaica and back to New-York, on terms not made public.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending May 25, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The receipts have been good, and fully equal to the demand, without any material change in prices since our last report. Sales are easily effected at our figures. We quote:

Orange County pails, ℔ lb..... 19 @ 22
Fine half firkins, yellow, ℔ lb..... 20 @ 21
Fair half firkins, light color, ℔ lb..... 16 @ 19
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb..... 21 @ 22
Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb..... 17 @ 20
Ohio, Western Reserve, ℔ lb..... 17 @ 20
Ohio, ordinary, ℔ lb..... 15 @ 17
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb..... 17 @ 20
Store Packed Butter, ℔ lb..... 15 @ 18

CHEESE.

But little fine Old Cheese offering. New is in fair supply and good demand at our quotations. We quote:

Old Cheese, fine, ℔ lb..... 11 @ 12
Old Cheese, fair, ℔ lb..... 4 @ 7
New Cheese, fine, ℔ lb..... 9 @ 10
New Cheese, fair, ℔ lb..... 4 @ 7
English Dairy, ℔ lb..... 11 @ 12
Pineapple, ℔ lb..... 12 @ 14

EGGS

Though the receipts have not been unusually heavy, yet dealers generally complain of the small demand for consumption, and prices have drooped until to-day they are offered at 13½c. to 14½c. ℔ dozen for New-York, Ohio, Philadelphia and Jersey.

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are salable at our figures. Green fruits from the South are taking the place of dried fruits.

Strawberries from Delaware in boxes of 2 quarts each are selling at 25c. to 30c. Jersey Strawberries begin to appear; some 300 to 400 baskets in market to-day.

We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb..... 9 @ 9¾
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ℔ lb..... 8 @ 8¾
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb. 10 @ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled.. 7 @ 9
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb..... 17 @ 18
Dried Blackberries, ℔ lb..... 10 @ 12
Dried Plums, ℔ lb..... — @ 25
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb..... 15 @ 20

BEANS AND PEAS.

The speculative feeling in Beans having subsided prices have declined at least 25c. ℔ bushel for medium. The market is well supplied, with plenty of sellers and no buyers. Peas are unchanged. We quote:

BEANS.

Small Pea, ℔ bushel.....$1 25 @$ —
Medium, ℔ buehel..... 1 00 @ 1 10
Kidney, ℔ buehel..... 1 75 @ 1 87½
Marrow, ℔ bushel..... 1 50 @ 1 62½
Red, ℔ bushel..... 1 75 @ 2 00
China, ℔ bushel..... 1 62½@ 1 75

PEAS.

Canada, ℔ bushel..... 1 00 @$ —
Black-eyed, ℔ bushel..... 1 50 @ 1 55
Marrowfat, white, ℔ bushel..... 1 37½@ 1 50
Marrowlst, green, ℔ bushel..... 1 75 @ 2 00

POULTRY AND GAME

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℔ lb..... 13 @ 14
Chickens, ℔ lb..... 13 @ 15
Ducks, ℔ lb., tame..... 14 @ 18
Geese, ℔ lb., good..... 12½ @ 14
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair..... 75 @ 1 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ℔ pair..... 62½@ 1 00
Ducks, ℔ pair..... 75 @ 1 00
Turkeys, ℔ lb..... — @ 10
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair..... 50 @ 75
Wild Pigeons, per doz..... — @ 2 00

GAME.

Black Ducks, ℔ pair..... — @ 75
Broad bills, ℔ pair..... 62½@ 75
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen..... 1 75 @ 2 00
Squab Pigeons, ℔ dozen..... 2 00 @ 2 25

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ℔ lb..... 8¼@ 8¾
Beef carcase, ℔ lb..... 8 @ 11
Mutton carcases, ℔ lb..... 6 @ 9
Veel calves, live weight..... 4½@ 6¾
Veal carcases, ℔ lb..... 5 @ 8
Spring Lambs, each..... 2 00 @ 5 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are without material change, except that Mercers have advanced and Pink eyes doing better. Sweet Potatoes are out of market, the only kind being West India Yams, at $2 50 ℔ bbl. Charleston Yams do not pay transportation, selling at $1 ℔ bbl. Onions from Bermuda sell at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb. Tomatoes from the same place at 8s.@10s. ℔ box.

We quote:

Potatoes—West India Yams, ℔ bbl....2 50 @— —
Potatoes—Bermuda, ℔ bbl..... 3 50 @ 5 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes, ℔ bbl..... 1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes—Mercers, ℔ bbl..... 2 00 @ 2 50
Potatoes—Dykemans, ℔ bbl..... 1 50 @ 1 75
Potatoes—Peachblows, ℔ bbl..... 2 25 @ 2 75
Potatoes—Western Reds, ℔ bbl..... 1 00 @ —
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl..... 87½@ 1 00
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ℔ bbl..... — @ 87½
Ruta Baga Turnips, ℔ bbl..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Beets, ℔ bbl..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Carrots, ℔ bbl..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Green Peas—Southern, ℔ bbl..... 3 50 @ 4 00
String Beans—Southern, ℔ bbl..... — @ 4 00
Spinach, ℔ bbl..... 62½@ 75
Asparagus, ℔ 100 bunches..... — @12 00
Radishes, ℔ 100 bunches..... — @ 75
Rhubarb, ℔ doz. bunches..... — @ 1 00
Leeks, ℔ doz. bunches..... — @ 75
Green Onions, ℔ doz. bunches..... — @ 75
Parsley, ℔ doz. ounches..... — @ 25

BEESWAX.

There is but little demand for shipment at present. Sales are effected at 35c.@38c. ℔ lb.

FEATHERS

Are heavy. We quote:

Live Geese, Western, ℔ lb..... 50 @ 60
Live Geese, Tennessee, ℔ lb..... 45 @ 50

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Let those now laugh who never laughed before,
And those who always laughed now laugh the more.

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LAUGHTER FOR A LIFETIME;
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WHOLESALE DEALERS and RETAILERS,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, On MONDAY, May 23,
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK
of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
At prices that cannot fail to meet the expectations
Of the most economical.
Citizens and Strangers
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Their Stock embraces an
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
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SILKS IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD,
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FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MUSLINS.
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At 18 cents per yard;
660 BAREGE ROBES, FROM $3 TO $5.
360 pieces RICH FANCY SILKS, New Styles, at 90 cents;
200 pieces VERY RICH PRINTED GRENADINES,
From 70 to 90 cents.
150 RICH SILK ROBES, from $20 to $25.

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A lot of
LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW BONNETS,
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A. HEWSON, No. 441 Pearl-st., has a variety of goods for Friends' use, viz: Raw Silk, Barcelone, Merino, Barge and cloth bbls, Tarletan, India Book Muslin, do. Handkerchiefs, Silk Blond, with an assortment of Dress Goods in plain colors.

SOMETHING NEW.
LADIES' CHECK SILK TRAVELING BONNETS,
Very neat and cheap.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	96c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

STRAW BONNETS.
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE.
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS.
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SHIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated Woven Shirts with Bustle attached; also, Shirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 21; fourteen springs, $1 50, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Shirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS—SEASONABLE GOODS SELLING at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels; also, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS—Seasonable goods selling at reduced prices. Brown and white linen Table Cloths, Linens, Damask, Napkins, Towels; also Broadcloths, Cassimeres, cotton goods, boys' wear, &c., for sale, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 203 Broadway, Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 269 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. By G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF THOROUGH BRED BROken haired terriers, just arrived from Liverpool in ship *Dreadnought*, and can be seen on board at Pier No. 8 North River. Price $20 each. Also, a large hall terrier; also, a pair of Earl of Sefton breed of pigs; pedigree guaranteed. Price $100. Apply on board.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!—Dépôt No. 88 William-st., up stairs. The subscribers have just received and will continue to keep on hand (as formerly) a complete assortment of French Glass Shades, square, oval and round, of all sizes.
E. & J. DEBAUSMES, No. 88 William-st., up stairs.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY GAY & WEST.

CALENDER.—Wanted immediately, a calender consisting of two cold chilled rolls, 8 to 12 inches diameter and not less than 24 inches in length. Address Box No. 1,316 Post Office, which will meet immediate attention.

THE SALEM WIND TURBINES.—FROM 1 to 100 horse power, under perfect regulation, with mills complete. For further particulars, apply to the Agents, RUSSELL & DAVISON, Mechanical Engineers, No. 26½ Broadway, New-York.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

THE SUPERB AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL Watch, designed for presentation to Paul Morphy, is now, and will continue to be on exhibition for several days, at A. RUMRILL & CO.'S, No. 264 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-rate English cook; she understands her business in all its branches, meals, game, jellies, creams, pastries blancmanges, preserving, pickling, &c., &c. Also, bread and biscuit baking. She would engage by the day, week or month; washing accepted. Call at No. 241 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, every day this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, for a very experienced, respectable and highly recommended servant; is also an excellent waitress, and thoroughly capable in the dining-room; understands French fluting, &c., and is in fact a most desirable servant; is accustomed to serve in first class families. No objection to New-York or the country. Apply for HANNAH at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable women; one as first-class cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid with waiting, or to do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 Clarkson-st., 1st floor, front, between Hudson and Greenwich.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook, as good cook and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, as laundress, and to do general housework. Is very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a lady fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's establishment; also, the care and management of children; is capable of teaching them the English branches. Can give the best of reference as to capability and character. Call or address, for three days, METTA, No. 190 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A HARD-WORKING FAITHFUL servant, well recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework for a small family; is a girl of excellent disposition, obliging and trustworthy. Also, a young girl with excellent references wants a situation as nurse, up-stair girl, or housework. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair dressing and French fluting; does up ladies' muslins; no objection to travel with a lady; excellent City reference. Call at No. 97 12th st., between 6th and 6th ays.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, a situation in a small family, in this City, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for 3 days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN situations in a private family; one as first cook, the other as chambermaid or to assist in the kitchen. Has no objection to go to the country. Good City references given. Apply at No. 119 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread; will be found reliable and capable; has no objection to go in the country till Fall; best of reference. Can be seen this week, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or chambermaid and plain sewer unexceptionable City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY, and well-recommended woman, as down-stairs servant, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and iron

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Louise de Lyneroles—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Bayadere—My Precious Betsey.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Model of a Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Sea Waif—Red Crow.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand — The Scarlet Mantle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selbst Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M
South and South-western Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, May 28, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain Judkins, left yesterday for Liverpool, carrying out two hundred and thirty-five passengers, and more than three millions of dollars in specie. This is the largest amount by nearly a million of dollars that has ever been carried out by one vessel from this port.

The first Convention of life-underwriters commenced its session in this City yesterday at the Astor House. It is composed of regularly appointed delegatee from the various Life Insurance offices in the United States and Canada, and of others engaged in the business of life insurance. The object of the Convention is to adopt measures for procuring insurance statistics, and a combined experience table constructed from the actual records of the various Life Insurance offices doing business in this country, instead of depending, as heretofore, upon the English tables. Other incidental objects are to be secured by the Convention.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Guatemala* made a final trial trip on Tuesday, going as far as Cape May, and returning yesterday afternoon. There were some seventy-five guests on board, who were sumptuously entertained, and who expressed unbounded satisfaction with the ship, the engines, the company, the luxuries provided, and everything relating to the trip.

The presentation of a testimonial by the New-York Chess Club, to Paul Morphy, took place last evening in the large Hall of the University. The audience in attendance was numerous and brilliant, the room being crowded in every part. Colonel C. D. Mead, President of the Club, introduced the ceremonies with a few words. John Van Buren, Esq., followed, presenting the chess-board and men to Mr. Morphy. Mr. M. made a brief and exceedingly appropriate response. W. J. A. Fullea, Esq., on behalf the Testimonial Committee, presented the American watch, and after a few words from Mr. Morphy, the assemblage dispersed. Much enthusiasm was displayed, and the affair passed off with great *éclat*. Mr. Morphy leaves for Boston to-morrow evening, where another ovation awaits him.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-Jersey met, yesterday morning, in St. Mary's Church, Burlington. After the usual religious services, the Convention was called to order by the Rev. W. C. Doane, Secretary of the last Convention. The roll of the Clergy was called, and a quorum found to be present. The Rev. J. A. Williams was elected President, and the Rev. W. C. Doane Secretary, and the Rev. P. K. Caot Assistant Secretary. In the afternoon session, the prominent feature was a resolution making the election of a Bishop the order of the day for 1 o'clock to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Mahan, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, of Philadelphia, are prominent candidates. Dr. Mahan will probably be elected by the Clergy on the first ballot, after which the lay delegates will vote.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, a bill of the New-Haven Arms Company, amounting to $1,150, for arms furnished the authorities during the quarantine riots, was received and referred to Mr. Kennedy. Samuel L. Post sent in a proposal to sell the Commissioners three lots on Ward's Island, which the Board claim they have already purchased. 3,480 immigrants arrived during the week, making a total for the year of 2,489. The overdraft amounts to $3,084 88.

Charles P. Cockran, who was employed as book-keeper in the wholesale store of Buckley & Co., No. 7 College-place, was found yesterday morning dead in his bed at his boarding-house in Amity-place, under circumstances inducing the belief that his death was caused by violence at the hands of some rowdies the evening previous. He came home at a late hour, having his eyes blackened and face covered with bruises, but declined to give any explanation as to his appearance. An inquest was held on the body, but nothing was elicited throwing any light upon the matter.

Mr. Webb has given notice that the Russian frigate *General Admiral* is no longer open for public visits after 12 o'clock M.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 1,000 bales at steady prices. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in. Flour was 15c.@25c. ₽ bbl. cheaper. Some new White Georgia Wheat was offered at $2 50 ₽ bushel. Provisions were in moderate demend. Pork and Cut Meats were heavy. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hides, Hops and Seeds were restricted. The Freight engagements were less extensive. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 629.

At the Live Stock yards the receipts of beef cattle for yesterday's General Market were only 2,694 head, against 3,738 the previous week, and a weekly average of 3,676 during all of last year. The deficiency in numbers was in part made up by the decided superior quality and weight, nearly all this week's supply being fat, heavy bullocks. The yards have on very few, if on any, previous days, been so free from animals of the scalawag order. The preliminary sales on Tuesday were large, and both then and yesterday the average prices were about ½c. ₽ lb. higher than last week, for the same grades, while the general good quality carried the average of all sales up about ½c. ₽ lb. on the estimated dressed weight....Milch cows are in supply above the requirements of the market, and are lower; receipts for the week 228....Of veal calves, 1,199 have come in this week, which is more than has been sold, as the large stock of last week held over; prices, 4c.@6½c. ₽ lb. live weight....Sheep and lambs arrive more freely, and sell lower; receipts for week 5,691; prices, 5c.@6½c. ₽ lb., live weight. Stock mostly sheared....Swine, receipts for week 4,402; prices, 6½c.@7c. for corn-fed, 6½ for still-fed—demand fair.

What the South Wants.—The Mobile *Register* entertains the opinion that "what the South wants is a great paper to give utterance to its side of the world-dispute about its institutions." We doubt very much whether the South wants anything of the kind, for if it did why should not the South have it? The South is all of a mind in relation to its institutions, and needs no information nor instruction on the subject; and to the rest of the world a great Southern newspaper would be of very little service. The *Register* is firmly convinced, however, that such a paper with two hundred thousand Southern subscribers "would be a more potent engine of Southern welfare in the battle for her political rights and her moral *status* before the great tribunal of the civilized and Christian opinion of the world, than whole panels of grand juries and forty Southern members in Congress." We entirely coincide in this opinion, at least so far as we can comprehend it, and are very glad to see so just an appreciation expressed in a Southern journal, of the influence of fiery Southern Congressmen. The *Register* concludes its remarks by the rather startling announcement that it is itself "seriously pondering a great scheme in this connection." *Ponder*, in the French tongue, means to drop an egg, and we shall wait with anxiety for the hatching of the *Register's* brood.

Financial Breakers.

We have steadily insisted, in opposition to the views of early alarmists, that this country could not seriously suffer in its material interests from the pending war in Europe. We remain of that opinion, provided the war be confined nearly within its present limits. If England, Russia and Prussia remain neutral,—and France and Austria are thus left to fight it out by themselves, we see no way in which the commercial or financial interests of the United States can be very seriously embarrassed by its operations. This notion started by a cotemporary that we are likely to be in the least disturbed by the revival of the Right of Search pretensions is simply ridiculous. The right of search, as now defined and admitted, is a belligerent right, and can only be exercised upon vessels suspected of violating the obligations of neutrality by carrying goods contraband of war. If American vessels enter upon such illegal enterprises, they do it at their peril,—and have not the shadow of claim upon our Government for reclamation or interference. If England should be drawn into the war, we should unquestionably suffer seriously from its progress; and there is undoubtedly sufficient possibility, though there is no immediate prospect of such an issue, to justify caution and prudence in the adjustment of our business affairs.

And even setting aside these extraordinary contingencies, it is evident that the prospect of our immediate financial future is not wholly free from clouds. The enormous shipments of specie with which the season has opened, and which we can only hope will not be continued, force themselves upon the attention of men who consult facts rather than their own wishes. The *Persia* yesterday took out over $3,000,000, the largest amount of specie which ever left this port in a single ship,—and that, too, after $8,451,000 had already been dispatched during the present month. We have still this week the *Arago*, the *Vigo* and the *Weser*,—and the three will probably take very nearly if not quite as much as the *Persia*. This will give a shipment of over *fourteen and a-half millions* in a single month. We may reasonably hope that this very heavy rate of depletion will not be continued through the Summer; but in view of the large imports of the year thus far, it will not be safe to assume that we shall send less than eight or ten millions a month for the next three months. This cannot fail to make itself very seriously felt upon the Banks, and through them upon general business. A return current may possibly set in, but this is too remote a chance to serve as a basis for financial action. It is not felt just at the present moment, because it comes upon us at the dull season of the year, when there is but little demand for money for business purposes. But dull as it is, the Banks are already expanded to twice the amount of their capital,—and if, under any sudden alarm, the Banks were to adopt precautions against these excessive shipments, it would undoubtedly create a very decided stringency in the money market even now. By-and-by, however,—in August and September, the Southern and Western deposits will be required to move the crop, and they will no longer be available for the support of our money market, and something very much like a crisis may then occur.

Whether these inconveniences actually happen or not, it can do no harm to look upon them as probable, and to shape business arrangements to meet them. There is never any danger of an excess of caution in our business community—our tendencies are all the other way. There is something treacherous in prosperity—something which always involves a lack of prudence, and leads to excess of confidence in the future. It is not at all likely, therefore, that any steps will be taken, either by the Banks or the business community, to ward off approaching dangers by a gradual and prudent curtailment of the operations which create them.

The safe directions of investment will be disregarded for the dazzling uncertainties of fresh and untried speculation. Instead of building up interests already established, we shall see men looking everywhere for unheard-of opportunities. Our banks will continue their expansion; the future will still be discounted by audacious adventurers; nothing will be seen or heeded that warns or has warned us to "stand on the old ways." And so, if our new career ends one fine day in a new crash, the world of business men will be utterly astounded. This imaginative refusal to look at facts, and obstinate devotion to fancies, is and always has been a characteristic of our business world. It is the natural element of panics, and shocks that would stir another community at its anchors will always have power to send us drifting to the abyss, so long as this characteristic belongs to us.

The Changes of the Year.—It was just a year day before yesterday since a torch-light procession and various other kinds of commemorative demonstrations were made in honor of the lamented memory of Pierri and Orsini, by the Red Republican refugees of various nations in this City. The assassination of the French Emperor was then declared by them all to be the greatest service which any devoted enthusiast could render to suffering humanity. The King of Sardinia was hardly held in better odor amongst them than his ally, and they were all bent on making us believe that their friends at home detested princes, and held royalty in all its forms in as much execration as themselves. Mazzini, they assured us, reigned in the hearts of all true Italians, and Victor Emanuel and Louis Napoleon were "tainted wethers of the flock," over whose heads the national dagger was duly raised, in constant act to strike.

As if to prove how easily vigorous eloquence may be wasted and how lightly lager-bier may be consumed in vain, one short year has either turned the tables or revealed the truth. If Orsini had waited a year, he might have spared his bombs and saved his head, and the Red Republican lager-bier of the 23d of May, 1858, would have descended less uproarious throats. The change which has come over the spirit of the dream, is marvelous. We find Mazzini, who was then, we were told, the only hope of Italy, consigned to utter obscurity. Victor Emanuel has been converted into a demigod, and Louis Napoleon is fighting the battles of the country which he was then to be butchered in order to deliver. There never was a more striking instance of the uncertainty of human affairs, and of the fallibility of popular oratory. The gentleman who figured in the demonstration to which we have referred, may, however, still keep their courage up. Their occupation is not wholly gone. Italy will probably be tolerated, but the democratic and social republic in which every man, lazy or busy, will earn as much as every other man, and every laborer ride, on Fourier's plan, to his daily work in a one-horse cab, will probably not be at once established over the whole earth. The idle and good-for-nothing will still continue to labor under financial difficulties, and the propriety of having them maintained by the earnings of other people will furnish for many a long day to come a fertile theme for the philosophic harangues of socialistic philanthropists. Neither Cavour, Victor Emanuel nor Louis Napoleon is likely to be of much use to the heroes of this sort of reform, and lager-bier may still flow in oceans to their honor.

A Slippery Candidate.

The Yankees are quite mistaken in imagining, as they are rather fond of doing, that new inventions are monopolized by New-England. Virginia takes the field as a competitor. She means henceforth to bring forth, not only Presidents, but patents. The Richmond *Whig* informs us that Mr. Ronear A. Mayo, of Henrico, a Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates, has resorted to a very ingenious contrivance of his own to save himself in the election which takes place in Virginia to-day. It appears that he has reason to suspect some of his Democratic brethren of an intention to vote scratched tickets to his detriment and possible defeat. In order to thwart this nefarious design, he has caused all the ballots printed for the use of his party to be *greased*, thus rendering it once impossible to either efface his own name or insert that of the opposing candidate. A very good idea, and creditable to Mr. Mayo's ingenuity. We have seen not a few artifices with the like object, but none to equal this. The Chivalry may claim the prize of cuteness from Connecticut.

It pains us, however, to observe that the Richmond *Whig* loses its temper about the matter. This is wrong, undignified, unpatriotic. If grease will save Mr. Mayo, why should he not use grease? The *Whig* styles it "a miserable device to defraud the voters of Henrico." Nonsense! "This man Mayo," it goes on to say, "is a long-faced member of the Church—one of the bright and shining lights of the Church—who perhaps pays his Church fees with becoming punctuality." That a light of the Virginia Church should understand the virtues of tallow is surely most natural. And if he pays for his "dips," as well as for his pew, why revile him? Mayo is merely as wise as a child of light ought to be. He is lubricating himself for the popular boa constrictor, and we have no doubt will be swallowed whole and at once. "Dr. McGrunea," his opponent, may be the "intelligent, worthy, high-minded" citizen the *Whig* represents him to be, but his doom is sealed. Mayo will "slip in" before him. Electro-magnetic ballots, charged to knock down all Mayo voters, might turn the scale. But nothing less potent will stop the way of Henrico's "anointed."

Constitutional Amendments.—As a people we are prone to manufacture new Constitutions. In some one or more of the States this process is going on continually. Sometimes it is accomplished by a Convention of delegates formally called by the Legislature, and solemnly organized at a capital city, to overhaul the fundamental law, revise the Bill of Rights, and give the State a new rule of legislation. All this involves no revolution. The people, in fact, care very little about it—not half as much as if a Constable were to be elected. In some countries a change so radical would be attended with popular tumult, military displays, and, perchance, bloodshed. We, on the contrary, can overturn one form of Government, and adapt ourselves to a new one, as if it were the most common-place affair in the world.

These American peculiarities greatly amuse and puzzle our European brethren, who generally explain the phenomenon presented in our political society on the hypothesis that we have in reality no Government—that our republicanism is only a sort of anarchy, and that constantly changing confusion is our normal state. This pleasant explanation satisfies them vastly, and we cannot object to their enjoyment of it. But it is the precise contrary of the truth. It is simply because we are thoroughly grounded in law and order that no change can alarm the minds of our people or disturb the calm of society. We know that a new Constitution will leave us substantially as it found us—that it cannot for a moment affect the essentials of our liberty, or take away any important right. If an outrage were attempted, every man feels that he has the remedy in his hands. We hardly know of such a thing as treason. Nobody is punished for it; the crime, though sometimes committed, is disregarded. Our laws, constitutional and statutory, taken as a whole, are felt to be so strong that no attack need be feared.

Last Fall the people of this State refused to change their Constitution, more, possibly, from objection to the trouble and expense of a Convention, than for any other reason. Recently, Massachusetts, by a vote of her people, has adopted a single alteration; and now Connecticut has under consideration three several modifications of her fundamental law.

"The three proposed amendments are intended to effect a change in the present system of representation, and in the qualifications requisite for admission to the privilegee of an elector. The first provides that each town in the State shall be entitled to but one representative in the General Assembly.

The second does away with the distinction of color, in the qualifications of an elector, and to effect erases the word 'white' from the present provision.

The third provides that naturalized citizens shall reside in the State one year after naturalization before being admitted to vote, and is as follows:

At the last session these amendments were proposed by a majority vote of the House of Representatives. If two-thirds of each House at the present session approve them, or any of them, such as are approved will be submitted to the people at their town meetings. It will be seen that one of the amendments involves the same principle as that recently adopted in Massachusetts, with the difference that it requires a period of one year instead of two to elapse between naturalization and voting.

Street Cleaning.—The street cleaning under Mayor Tiemann starts well. We hope there will be no fainting by the way, for there is no time to spare. Stirring up such immense accumulations of dirt, hoeing out gutters that have been for months choked up, is a dangerous business for June. In right hot weather it would be scarcely less hazardous than opening as many miles of cemeteries as there are miles of streets in the City. Every consideration of health, to say nothing of decency, calls upon the disaffected to keep the lawyers off, and restrain the forthcoming pack of injunctions, until the cobble-stones are everywhere visible. Every day's work now is a day's work for the prevention of dysentery, cholera morbus and the fatal diseases of infancy.

Too Strong by Half.—The *Daily News* of Monday last, speaking of the necessity for cleaning the streets in view of the approaching hot months, indulged in the following reminiscence:

"We remember, in the Winter of 1855-6, Broadway was rendered impassable by the immense collection of snow, ice, manure, &c. The contractor had gathered this into the centre of the street, and besides the obstruction to vehicular navigation, the sight was disgraceful. *The Mayor ordered it removed; the contractor omitted to do so, and the Mayor took the responsibility, and ordered it to be done at an expense of several thousand dollars*, PAID FROM HIS OWN POCKET! We do not mention this incident as an example to be followed upon the present occasion."

If the *News* had said merely that Mayor Wood *promised* to pay the money from his own pocket, it would have been quite correct. But it claims entirely too much for him when it adds that he actually *did* so,—as the following copy of an order on file in the proper department shows:

Per Ordinance, Jan. 26, 1856. Cleaning Streets. Countersigned.

New York, May 3, 1856.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AT THE MECHANICS' BANK.

$2385] [No. 3985.

Pay Wm. Baird, or order, Twenty-three Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars for cleaning Broadway.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Fernando Wood, Mayor.
D. T. Valentine, Clerk.

Mayor Wood acted in the matter referred to with decided energy and public spirit, and conferred a great benefit upon the City by so doing; and we shall be very glad to see his example imitated in this particular. It was perfectly right in him to claim payment from the City for doing this work, and it was also quite right for the City to pay it. But the *News* in claiming too much for its patron-protégé does him more harm than good.

Convention of Life Insurance Companies.—A National Convention of Life Insurance Companies is in session in this City. It proposes mostly a work of preparation, and has already appointed committees to investigate and report, at the next annual meeting, upon several topics of great importance to all companies issuing life policies. Probably through the medium of the State Legislatures they will make an effort to obtain such laws for the registration of births, deaths and marriages as will produce, what is as yet a thing unknown here, a reliable return of the vital statistics of our country. This if, necessarily, a work of time. If every State in the Union had a good, practicable scheme for collecting these statistics of life and death, it would still be years before they could be made available as a basis for assurance. They must be furnished, however, sooner or later, or we shall always be obliged to insure in the dark—companies never knowing whether their rates are not so low as to ruin them all, when the first generation of "good lives" has passed—insurers never knowing but that they are paying far higher premiums than they ought. We heartily rejoice that the Underwriters have taken this matter in hand. Having the greatest money interest in the subject, it is proper and fortunate that they assume a task which sanitarians and philanthropists thus far have attempted in vain. It is no more right that we pay for life insurance rates established upon English tables of mortality, than that we should be satisfied under our very different circumstances with the longevity that European statistics show to be normal on the other hemisphere. When the data for an equitable rearrangement of annuity and assurance rates have been acquired from American figures, there will probably be a complete revision of the whole system. And unless before that time comes our own City's mortality bills have put on a very different aspect, the Life Companies will make as great a difference between City and country insurers as the Fire Insurance Companies make between farm houses and compactly-built blocks in the City. The Convention opened its sessions yesterday, and closes them to-day with a banquet, which certainly is the best device known to put people on good terms with each other.

War at Albany.—When the thunderbolts are rattling overhead, the noise of rolling tenpins dies out. Were not Austria and France at loggerheads, we should hear more of the great battle that is waging at Albany. The parties to this neglected fight are the majority of the Canal Board on one side, and Auditor Benton on the other. Last week the Board appointed a new batch of Clerks and Assistant Collectors; the Auditor insists that it was a usurpation of power to appoint them, and that, appointed or not, they will be likely to come short of their salaries. The Auditor says the cost of collecting tolls ought to be decreased, but the Board is increasing it. In 1850 the toll receipts were $3,393,081, and it cost $54,986 to collect them. In 1858 the receipts were $2,047,391, and it cost $88,376 to get them in. The percentage of cost of collection in 1850 was $1 62—in 1858 it was $4 31—verifying the old suspicion that it costs more to make a living than to make a fortune. Moreover, the increase of the percentage of cost of collection in 1858 was $1 03 over that of 1857—for which Auditor Benton can see no good cause. Unless places for hungry applicants are extraordinarily scarce, and the party pressure particularly strong upon the Board, we suspect the public, like the plucky Auditor, will have to wipe its spectacles very hard and very often to see any sort of propriety in the increase.

American Fire-Arms in Europe.

If we are debarred from the privilege of being "counted in" among the combatants in the great European struggle which has just commenced, we shall at least have the satisfaction of furnishing the opposing parties with very material aid towards hastening the close of the contest. We may not only send them food for their men, but the most effective arms also for their use. There are several military agents now in this country of the different European Powers, and among them three Austrian officers, who are examining the recent improvements in fire-arms which have been made, with a view to their adoption and purchase. We understand that the "volcanic repeating rifle" has been pronounced by some of these agents the best instrument they have seen, and it is said that an order has been given for the immediate delivery of ten thousand of the "thirty shooters." It is said that this rifle, with the new improvements which have been effected in it, is the most deadly firearm, when charged with a new propelling agent, more powerful than gunpowder, that has yet been invented, and that it will throw a ball two thousand yards, with killing force, and at the rate of thirty in a minute. The manufacturers of these deadly implements of warfare have a much greater number of orders than they can possibly execute. The army which is first equipped with these powerful weapons, if the experience of the field shall bear out all that is claimed for them, will possess an important advantage over their opponents.

The Government of France—Its Actual Members.

A paragraph giving the actual *personnel* of the French Government is circulating in the papers, credited to the *Journal of Commerce*. So frequent and radical are the errors it contains, that we deem it worth while to present the subjoined amended and extended list.

I.

Regent of the Empire—The Empress Eugenie.
Private Councilor of the Regent—Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

II.

Council of the Regency—Pietra Julis Baroche, President; Cardinal Morlot, Duke of Malakoff, Achille Fould, R. T. Tropiong, Count de Morny, Count de Persigny, Marshal Vaillant, Count Walewski.

III.—CABINET.

Minister of State and of the Household—Achille Fould.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Colonna Walewski.
Minister of the Interior—Duke of Padua.
Minister of Finance—Pierre Magne.
Minister of War—Field-Marshal Count Randon.
Minister of the Marine—Admiral F. A. Hamelin.
Minister of Instruction and Worship—Gustave Rouland.
Minister of Commerce—Eugene Rouher.
Minister of Algiers and the Colonies—Count de Chasseloup Laubat.
Minister of Justice—Claude Alphonse Delangle.

IV.—SENATE.

President—Raymond Theodore Troptong.
Vice-President—Ernest de Royer.

V.—CORPS LEGISLATIF.

President—Count de Morny.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

Commander-in-Chief—The Emperor Napoleon III.
Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor—Gen. Count de Montebello, Gen Prince de la Moskowa, Gen. Fleury, Col. de Genils, Col. Reille, Lieut.-Col. Marquis of Toulongeon and Lieut.-Col. Lepic.
Orderly Officers—Lieut.-Col. Fave, Chef d'Escadron Schmitz. Captains Brady, Emile Tascher de la Pagerie, Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne and Lieut. Prince Joachim Murat.
Major General—Marshal Vaillant.

FIRST CORPS D'ARMEE.

Commander, Marshal Count Baragusy d'Hilliers.
Chief of the Staff.—Gen. Foltz.
Generals of Division.—Forey, Beuret, Blanchard, L'Admirault, de Martimprey, Jusuf, L'adreyt de la Charriere, Bazaine, Gosé.

SECOND CORPS D'ARMEE.

Commander, Gen. Maurice M'Mehon.
Chief of the Staff.—Gen. Lehrun.
Generals of Division.—De la Motte Rouge, Lefevis, Bonnet, Polhes, Espinasse.

THIRD CORPS D'ARMEE.

Commander, Marshal Canrobert.
Chief of the Staff—General de Senneville.
Generals of Division—Bonrbaki, Trocher, Ducrot, Bataille, Collineau, Renaut, Picart, Jannin.

FOURTH CORPS D'ARMEE.

Commander, Gen. Adolphe Niel.
Chief of the Staff—Generals Esprent de la Ville, Boisnet.
Generals of Division—Vinoy, Niol, de Legnitz, de Failly, O'Farrell, Seurin.
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces to Operate in the Adriatic—Prince Napoleon.
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Observation upon the Rhine—The Marshal, Duke of Malakoff.

Academy of Music.

Donizetti's opera of "I Martiri," under the Italian title of "Il Poliuto," was produced here last night for the first time in America, and with decided success. This is perhaps the least known of the Master's numerous works. At the outset of its career it incurred the displeasure of the Neapolitan authorities, and was in consequence snubbed and shelved. It has been given since in a modified form, and with fair success. Recently the work has been revived in Paris, and there can hardly be a doubt that in the French Metropolis, *Les Martyrs* will henceforth be a popular work. Its success was tremendous.

The story of the opera is taken from Corneille's "Polyeucte," and is one of "faith and strong belief." Our readers have scarcely forgotten the magnificent performance of the heroine given by Mlle. Rachel during her brief and unhappy career in this country. It seems a little curious that the next interpreter of the part should be Mlle. Piccolomini, and the inevitable comparison which is apt to be established thereat is not, we must confess, favorable to the Siennese *prima donna*. Still, *Paolina* in the opera is not what she is in the tragedy. Donizetti's music softens the character to the womanliness of long love and sacrifice. In all that is meek and sacrificial, Piccolomini is especially good, and as these phases of the character are always the most prominent, there is much to admire and very little to condemn in the lady's performance.

The fervor and ecstasy of the Christian polyuters seemed to sit uneasily on the stalwart person of Signor Brignoli. The part needs an actor of the first class, and in Europe has seldom been intrueled to any other. Signor Brignoli's warmest admirers can scarcely claim dramatic power as one of his excellencies. The usual *sang froid* of his bearing was not more than usually amusing in this part. Vocally considered the gentleman was excellent. He was in superb voice, and seemed to feel an interest in the success of the evening which is no small degree contributed to it.

The music in this opera is in Donizetti's usual vein; every act is charged with some felicity of heart and expression; the solos are melodious; the *ensembles* massive and unembarassed; there is no affectation, yet abundant effect. A more delicious work we have not listened to for some years, and now that it has found its way to the Academy there cannot be a doubt but it will be played as often and as satisfactorily as many others by the same composer. In these days, when we have nothing but Verdi and Meyerbeer, a work like this is indeed a treat. The manner in which it has been placed on the stage is in the highest degree satisfactory. During Mr. Maretzek's reign at this house the scenery was commenced; with ample time to complete it the result is of course satisfactory. There are few establishments in Europe where this opera can be seen to greater advantage.

The opera opens with an effective overture, longer than we find in most of Donizetti's, but of the same popular kind. The principal melody is introduced with much boldness, and a novel effect is produced by the singing of a chorus behind the curtain—a bit of clap-trap in the Meyerbeer vein. In the first act there is a fine chorus of male voices in unison—clear and shapely and well sung. After this, Brignoli has a larghetto which he sung admirably. A quartette behind the scenes is another noticeable feature. Piccolomini's scena, *Di quai so ava*, follows; the movement is too slow for a voice so thin as Piccolomini's; the ensuing allegro was the best part—a part, too, not belonging to Donizetti, but introduced judiciously at this point. The entrance of the Pro-Consul leads to much brass, and as a scena for baritone, Signor Amodi's triumphal entry was a little absurd, but his singing was first-rate. The finale to the first act is decidedly circusey, but for the general public it is broad and effective. The procession, brass band, &c., make a sensation.

The second act contains many fine pieces, and is remarkable for the dramatic passion that prevails in the music. In this act we have Brignoli's best aria *Il folgero*, a true scena for baritone and a magnificent finale,—one of the best *ensembles* that Donizetti ever wrote. There is a touch of brass-band in it, but, despite this, it is grand and delicious. Brignoli was admirable in this act. His singing was faultless, and frequently the coldness of his acting thawed beneath the fervor with which he threw himself into the music. Piccolomini, too, was excellent, and Amodio also. Indeed this act was, in all respects, magnificently rendered. It created a decided sensation, and led to the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction.

The third act is, in some respects, an improvement on any previous section of the opera. The action progresses with steady art, and the music becomes more fervid. The principal air of the opera—introduced in the overture—is heard here. There is certainly no falling off in the interest of the music. When the curtain came down it was upon a success, decided and deserved. We have seldom attended a first performance so satisfactory in every respect. The singers were all good; the chorus and orchestra admirable: the scenery and appointments all that could be desired. Mr. Strakosch will, we trust, reap the reward of this stroke of liberal management.

The orchestra, under Signor Muzio, displayed all that delicacy for which, under that gentleman's efficient rule, it is celebrated. We may here refer to a very delicious cavatina in the first act, written for Mlle. Piccolomini by Signor Muzio, and introduced with marked success. It is a brilliant trifle, after the manner of Verdi, displaying a fluent invention, and a perfect knowledge of vocal gymnastics.

Condition of the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to call attention of the proper authorities to the bad condition of Eighty-sixth street from Avenue B to the East River. The Hell Gate Ferry lies at the foot of this street. For nearly seven years an injunction has been resting upon this public highway, owing to some property-holders objecting to the plans for grading the street, and, consequently, it has compelled the farmers from Long Island as well as private vehicles to cross at the Tenth-street Ferry at great inconvenience.

The public have rights as individuals, and it is a disgrace to the City that so important a highway should be allowed to remain unfinished and useless. We would suggest to those whose business it is to protect the rights of the City, to give this matter the earliest attention.

Trial Trip of the Steamer Guatemala.

The new Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* made her final trial trip on Tuesday, going as far as Cape May and returning last evening at 6 o'clock. There were about 75 guests on board, among them Mr. Wetmore, President pro tem. of the Company; Col. Totten, its Chief Engineer; Señor Jose Yrissari, the Minister of Guatemala and Salvador, with his Secretary; Wm. Conrad, J. A. Carey, of Costa Rica; H. Sandford, ex Secretary of Legation at Paris; Isaac Townsend, Simeon Draper, Geo. W. Blunt, J. H. Wainwright, John Earle, C. H. Delmater and many other well known citizens. Ample provision was made for the entertainment of the party in the best style.

The event possessed more than usual interest in the mercantile community, as the building and equipping of this splendid steamer inaugurates a new era in the commerce with the Central American ports, carried on from Panama, in connection with transportation across that Isthmus. The brilliant success which has attended the humble beginning, in a brief space of time, under the auspices of the Panama Railroad Company, is the subject of gratulation by the parties directly interested, and points forward to the time when other steamers will be required to meet the demands of this growing trade.

The steamer left the Delamater Iron Works shortly before 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, with every promise of a fine day for the excursion,—an augury which was fully realized by the continuance of delightful weather throughout the trip. On passing the Battery, where the steamship *Persia* was lying at anchor, dressed out with a profusion of colors in honor of the birthday of the Queen, Capt. Daw, of the *Guatemala*, ordered the British ensign to be hoisted at the fore and saluted. The compliment was gracefully returned by the *Persia*. The steamer proceeded slowly, the effort being not so much to attain at first a high rate of speed as to limber the engines. She proceeded as far as the Light-ship off Cape May, the engines performing most satisfactory, and the ship making an average speed of 9½ knots. The whole amount of coal consumed during the 25 hours of the trip was only 10 tons, 1,606 pounds. From Sandy Hook to the Battery she ran 12 knots an hour, with a two-knot current ahead.

At the dinner on Tuesday, Mr. Wetmore presided, and Capt. Dow and Mr. Baird, the constructor of the ship and her engines, were called out, and made some interesting statements.

Capt. Dow gave a history of the enterprise from its inception to the present time, and Mr. Baird held their attention for some time in a well-considered review of the advantages of the screw over side-wheel steamers.

The Chairman, having given, "The prosperity of the Central American States," Mr. Yrissari expressed his gratification upon meeting so large and intelligent a company of gentlemen, whose object was to develop the Central American States by means of commerce and the arts of peace. This was the only way in which that desirable result could be attained. He had expressed to the Government of the United States the great evils which lawless men had inflicted upon his country by filibuster enterprises, and it was due to the interests of both countries that they should be visited with exemplary punishment. He hoped the two countries would continue to be one in friendship, and that they would labor together for the preservation of those peaceful relations under which alone commerce could be increased, and her resources developed. [Cheers.]

The *Guatemala* was built by Samuel Sneden for the Panama Railroad Company, under the superintendence of John Baird. She was constructed of the best materials, and without regard to expense, and is the most thoroughly built and perfectly equipped steamer which has ever been constructed in this port. She can accommodate one hundred first-class and an equal number of steerage passengers. The results of the trial trip show that she will be able to make the entire voyage to Panama without the necessity of stopping to coal. Her engine is an inverted direct-acting condensing engine, of 56 inches diameter of cylinder, and 45 inches stroke of piston. Her model is adapted for rapid sailing, and at the same time for carrying a large amount of cargo. The following is a list of her officers:

John M. Dow, Captain; William Rathbone, Chief Officer; G. Coleman, Second Officer; Walter N. Brooke, Third Officer; L. S. Huntress, Chief Engineer; Norman Ames, First Assistant Engineer; David M. Howe, Second Assistant Engineer; George Good, Third Assistant Engineer; F. Associeger, Purser; J. P. Kluge, Surgeon.

The Late Mr. Leslie.

Red Hook, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your notice in yesterday's New-York Times of the late C. R. Leslie, I observe some inaccuracies. The first picture which distinguished Mr. Leslie, was his "Sir Roger de Coverly going to Church," which was painted for the late James Dunlop, Esq., of London, (his early and munificent friend,) and afterwards copied for the Earl of Egremont. This picture was followed by "The Party Gipseying in Epping Forest," purchased in London in 1821 by a gentleman on the Hudson River, who still owns it. He visited Sir W. Scott, at Abbotsford, and painted his portrait for Mr. Ticknor, of Boston, who, I believe, has Leslie's "Martha and Mary," also. Mr. Lenox, of New-York, has two pictures by Leslie. Mr. Leslie was a person of genial humor and of exquisite and refined taste—as his selection and treatment of subjects from Moliere and Cervantes and Shakespeare—as well as the Scenes of English Life—fully indicate. In fact he was the Washington Irving of painters, whose congenial tastes and intimacy with Leslie qualify him to give truthful and just views of Mr. L.'s early life.

But the pictures for the Queen of England—"The Baptism of the Prince of Wales" and "The Coronation," are, perhaps, the works of the most elaborate and costly description that Mr. Leslie has left. He received, I believe, £10,000 for the two, and £2 000 subsequently for the engravings. Some late productions of Mr. L.'s pencil that have come under the writer's observation, are defective in color and finish, caused probably by failure of his eyes. But his earlier works are not only as finely conceived and elaborately finished as Wilkie or the Flemish masters show in similar subjects, but are distinguished by artistic and refined treatment. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Doctrine and its Consequences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Slaves, say Messrs. Wise and Botts (indeed so say the whole South,) are property. Not such merely under the local laws of the Slave States, but property within the meaning and under the protection of the Federal Constitution. Therefore, like other personal effects, it may be removed by its Virginia owner to Kansas, and there held as such. Being there and thus held and protected, it is inviolable, and no Kansas Constitution can take it away.

To illustrate. An emigrant passes from this State to Kansas with his flocks and herds. Is it not absurd to say that any future Kans

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN THE PERKINS CASE—PROPER METHOD OF PROCURING PASSPORTS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

The opinion of Attorney General BLACK on the point submitted by the Secretary of State in the Perkins case, alluded to yesterday, does not discuss the claim against the Russian Government, but merely shows how the subject is affected by the law of this country, and it is under this that the parties interested, and not the Attorney-General, conceive the integrity of the contracts will be fully maintained, and all things considered, the matter promptly adjusted. The sufficiency, of the proofs, however, must be left to the conscience of the Emperor.

As citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character, their best safeguard is a passport from the State Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States. Passports are issued gratuitously upon application supported by proof of citizenship.

This proof need be transmitted but once. On all subsequent occasions, a simple reference to it, and to the period when it was presented, will be sufficient.

When the applicant is a *native citizen* of the United States, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by him, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself, and one other citizen of the United States named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of his knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a Notary Public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no Notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

If the applicant be a *naturalized* citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the passport. The widow or the children of a naturalized citizen must transmit the certificate of the naturalization of the husband or the father, stating under oath that they are such widow or children.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz: Age, — years; stature, — feet, — inches, (English measure;) forehead, —; eyes, —; nose, —; mouth, —; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face, —.

When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children or servants, or by females under his protection, it will be sufficient to state the name and ages of such persons, and their relationship to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country, expecting to obtain passports while abroad from the Diplomatic or Consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment, inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents not to grant documents of this character, except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

Certificates of citizenship or passports issued by State authorities, or by Judicial or Municipal functionaries of the United States, are not recognized by the officers of foreign Governments; and by the twenty-third section of the act of Congress, approved on the 18th of August last, it is made penal for such authorities and functionaries to issue such passports.

EDWARD F. CARSON, WM. BRADLEY, JOS. D. GRAFTON, ROBERT L. WEBB, and DAVID KISSELBERGER, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

No further action, it is said, is considered necessary in consequence of the last reported accounts from Utah, as the instructions recently forwarded to the Federal officers are calculated to prevent future conflicts of jurisdiction among them, and will soon reach that Territory.

The Bids for the Mail Bag Contract.

WASHINGTON, May, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a matter of public interest, I am permitted to lay before the readers of the TIMES the following copy of the "list of proposals for mail-bags, received under the advertisement dated 17th January, 1859, with the relative grades of quality assigned to the specimens submitted with such proposals, as adjudged and estimated by the Committee of Inspection, appointed by the Postmaster-General for that purpose:"

BIDDERS FOR CANVAS POUCHES—FIVE SIZES.

	Price per set.	Remarks as to merits by the Committee.
Cullen Brown, Detroit	$11 05	Samples incomplete.
J. F. McFarland, Baltimore,	16 08	Rejected as not fin.
Andrews & Washburn, Camden, Me.	13 15	Not considered—inc'plete.
J. F. Palmer, Boston	11 04	6th quality.
W. E. Hooper & Co., Baltimore	14 00	5th quality.
Jacob Groat, Troy	tt 25	Not consistent—inc'plete,
Harrison Gaylord, Chicopee, Mass	12 15	Inconsistency—imp'd fast'gs.
Thos. J. Lamden & Bro, Baltimore	11 90	1st quality—imp'd fast'gs.
John S. Turner, Philadelphia	14 65	6th quality.

Accepted by Postmaster-General, May 13, 1859.

BIDDERS FOR CANVAS BAGS—THREE SIZES.

Andrews & Washburn, Camden	$3 95	1st quality.
J. F. Palmer, Boston	2 05	1st quality.
Wm. E. Hooper & Co., Baltimore	2 11	Insufficient
Jacob Groat, Troy	1 60	Not consid'd.
John Welsh, Philadelphia	2 19	1st quality.
Thos. J. Lamden & Bro., Baltimore	1 78	1st quality.
John S. Turner, Philadelphia	2 25	Insufficient.

Accepted by Postmaster-General.

BIDDERS FOR CANVAS COARSE-MAIL BAGS—THREE SIZES.

J. F. Palmer, Boston	$6 73	3d quality.
Wm. E. Hooper & Co., Baltimore	7 90	2d quality.
Thos. J. Lamden & Bro., Baltimore	6 68	1st quality—improvem't
John S. Turner, Philadelphia	8 57	3d quality.

Accepted by Postmaster General.

BIDDERS FOR LEATHER POUCHES—FIVE SIZES.

Cullen Brown, Detroit	$40 95	2d quality—improvem't.
John C. Garland, Chicago	37 01	4th quality.
James B. Nicols, Bath Me	25 22	5th quality.
Webb & Dunaven, Albany	25 75	3d quality—improvem't.
Andrews & Washburn, Camden	35 43	Not considered—samples defective.
J. H. Haskell Baltimore	31 04	3d quality.
J. F. Palmer, Boston	30 00	3d quality.
John Donoho, Albany	26 30	4th quality—double straps
Jacob Groat, Troy	24 30	4th quality.
J. S. Fellman, Jr., Albany	25 45	4th quality.
H. S. Gaylord, Chicopee, Mass	28 75	1st quality—improvem't.
R. R. Hartley & Co., Pittsburg	26 55	Not considered—samples incomplete.

Accepted by Postmaster-General.

Note—First quality 25 per cent. superior to second quality; second quality 10 per cent. superior to third quality; third quality 10 per cent. superior to fourth quality, and fourth quality 20 per cent superior to fifth quality.

Anniversary Week in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 25.

The anniversary meetings of all kinds were fully attended to-day.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its Annual Convention to-day, its proceedings being of the same character as formerly. Addresses were made by Messrs. PHILLIPS, GARRISON and other leading Abolitionists.

A public meeting, in behalf of the Southern Aid Society, was held at the Central Church this evening, and was fully attended. Addresses were made by the Rev. LUTHER FARNHAM, of Boston; R. V. CUSHMAN, of Charlestown; the Rev. JOHN O. FISKE, of Bath, Me., and the Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, of Philadelphia.

The Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, May 25.

The Assembly were engaged the entire day in discussing the Report on Foreign Missions. It proposes denominational action in connection with the Board, and professedly seeks to remove obstacles in the way of harmonious coöperation, and to excite a deeper interest in the Missions. The Report will probably be adopted, with modifications.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Thursday, May 25.

The Assembly was in session again to-day, but nothing of importance was done. Dr. RICE concluded his speech on the Seminary question, and was followed by Drs. CUNNINGHAM and STEVENSON. No vote was taken on it.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 25.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of Maryland met to day in this city. Bishop WHITTINGHAM was present. The question of dividing the Diocese comes up to-day.

Sad Affair—Two Young Ladies Drowned.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 25.

Miss FRANCES CADY, of Blackstone, and Miss CHESOLINA BROWN, of Pawtucket, were carried over the dam at High Rock, Blackstone, last evening, while sailing in a boat. Their bodies were recovered this morning.

Completion of the Canadian Telegraph Line to Farther Point.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 25.

The extension of the Montreal Telegraph Company's Line to Farther Point was completed early this morning, and the wires to that station are now working beautifully. It is thought that the new steamship *Hungarian*, which left Liverpool on the 18th inst., will be obtained *via* Farther Point on Saturday next. The NEWS BOAT of the Associated Press has been removed from Rivière du Loup to the new station, and the arrangements for boarding the Inward bound steamers are expected to be much more effective than hitherto.

Meeting of the Republican National Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 25.

The Republican National Committee hold a session in the Executive Chamber, to-day, to consider the question as to the time and place of holding the next Republican National Convention. The attendance is good—some twenty members of the Committee being present at noon. The proceedings are strictly private, but it is thought the decision will be in favor of holding the Convention at St. Louis, Mo., or Wheeling, or some other place in Virginia. The present meeting is supposed to be only for discussion, and that no definite decision will now be made.

Governor MORGAN entertains the delegates at the Executive Mansion to-night.

No Tidings of the Asia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, May 24.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the Royal Mail steamship *Asia* at Cape Race, but it is thought she has passed that point, though not too great a distance to be observed.

Charge of Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 25.

JAMES G. MARTIN, a stock-broker, was to-day held in $5,000, on a charge of embezzlement of stocks intrusted to him to negotiate.

The Denver City Overland Express.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, May 25.

The Overland Express has arrived here from Denver City with dates of the 13th inst. The panic among the emigrants had subsided in a great measure and a better feeling prevailed. Quartz continued to be discovered and promised to yield well. Gold dust was offered in limited quantities at Denver City, but there was no coin there to purchase it.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 25.

The ship *Connecticut* from New-York for Savannah, went ashore seven miles south of St. Helena Bar, and is in a dangerous position.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 25.

The argument in the *habeas corpus* case of BUSHNELL and LANGSTON, two of the Oberlin rescuers, was opened by A. G. RIDDLE for the prisoners, who was followed by Attorney-General WOLCOTT for the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The bill of the New-Haven Arms Company, amounting to $1,150, for volcanic arms which the Company let the authorities have during the Quarantine riots, in September last, was received. Mr. MARVIN, the agent of the Company, says that the arms were furnished at the net cash price, and no charge was made for the use of those returned; none for carrying them to and from Staten Island, and none for 5,000 balls which were returned so much damaged as to be entirely useless. The charge for repairs, $270, is just what he paid the workmen. Mr. M. states further that the Board of Directors have censured him for not having taken measures to collect the amount of bill. It is said that several of the pistols were put up at a raffle recently, and there is naturally a strong suspicion that the missing arms have fallen into hands where they do not legally belong. Mr. SAMUEL L. POST sent in a proposal to the Commissioners to purchase three lots on Wero's Island. He claims to be the owner of the lots which he proposes to sell, while the Commissioners allege that the ground is already bought and paid for. The matter was referred to the appropriate Committee. Three thousand four hundred and eighty emigrants have arrived during the past week, making a total for the year of 24,809, against 20,579 to same date in 1858. There are 780 inmates in the Institutions on Ward's Island, and 58 in the Marine Hospital. The balance sheet shows an overdraft of $3 084 88.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Yesterday was the third day this vessel has been open to public inspection, and the number visiting her was equal to either of the previous days. To prevent confusion, men were stationed at the different gangways to direct the motions of the crowd. They swarmed in every part of the great ship from the topgallant forecastle to the magazine room, and from the keelson to the maintop. The difficulty of getting ashore led some to avail themselves of the gun-ports as a way of egress from the ship. The men, who are sometimes obliged to crawl through a small hole to get out of bad scrapes, found no difficulty in escaping from the throng in this way. The ladies, however, were effectually stopped by their expanding hoops, and several ludicrous scenes transpired during their efforts to back out from an awkward position. The following card from Mr. WARD announces that she is no longer open to the public:

TO THE PUBLIC.
RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL,
Thursday, May 26.

The impossibility of carrying on the work on board this ship in consequence of the great crowd visiting her, she will not, on and after this date, be open to the public after 12 o'clock M. W. W. WEBB.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the varnish factory of WM. TILDEN & NEPHEW, in Norfolk street, near Grand. It originated from the boiling over of a pot of varnish. Damage about $500; fully insured in the Pacific and Excelsior Insurance Companies. This is the fifth time this place has been on fire, but in every instance extinguished by the firemen before the flames had gained much headway.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET POISONING CASE.—The papers in the case of MARGARET BURKE, the servant girl, who was rearrested some time since on a charge of poisoning Mrs. BETHAM and FAYETTE ROBINSON, were yesterday sent before the Grand Jury, and an examination of witnesses entered upon. It was stated, after the separation of the jurors, that a true bill of indictment had been found against her. The matter was under discussion some time between Mr. O'CONOR, counsel for MARGARET, and the District Attorney, whether to go into a lengthy examination of witnesses before Justice WELSH, the committing magistrate. It was finally determined that the ends of justice would be as fully served by sending the case at once to the Grand Jury, and this action was accordingly taken. MARGARET, meantime, has been detained in custody at the Tombs.

THE BODY OF BILL HARRINGTON REPORTED FOUND.—A man's body was found, yesterday forenoon, in the East River, near the foot of Twenty-third-street. A portion of the flesh was gone from the face, and there were other indications that the body had been a long time in the water. On being taken to Bellevue Hospital, the remains were pronounced by some to be those of BILL HARRINGTON, the pugilist, who has been missing several months. An Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of supposed drowning rendered. The body was ordered to be kept at the Dead house, to await fuller identification.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET MYSTERY.—Captain SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Precinct, reported that he has obtained a clue, which, he thinks, will solve the Columbia-street mystery. The woman, a portion of whose remains were found in the vault, he intimates as having been a married woman, whose husband lives in Philadelphia, and who had run away from him.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—The alarm of fire about noon yesterday was caused by a fire breaking out in the varnish manufactory of Messrs. TILDEN & NATHEW, No. 115 Norfolk-street. The fire originated from the boiler, and was caused by the carelessness of one of the workmen. The damage to the stock and building was about $200, and is uninsured.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERSIA.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, left yesterday for Liverpool carrying 235 passengers and $3,007,589 in specie. This is the largest amount of specie which ever left this port for England in any single steamer. A list of the passengers is given elsewhere in the TIMES of this morning.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A man named JAMES HOPKINS, attempted to commit suicide last evening, at No. 25 Catharine-slip, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was dressed by the attending surgeon.

FIRE IN BEACH-STREET.—About a quarter before 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the coffee-roasting establishment of CHAS. MOEGAN, No. 70 Beach-street. It was extinguished with but trifling damage.

STREET CLEANING.—In order that the work of cleaning the streets may carried on first where it is most required, the Mayor yesterday went on a tour of examination, for the purpose of gaining accurate information of the relative condition of the streets of the different wards.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 129 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!!
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, filling the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses, and posterior nares, and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste.
The old school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple sugar Pill, taken two or three times per day, promptly cures the milder cases; cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures, by persevering use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.
Price, with full directions, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS with a Book of Directions and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do., in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.
These remedies by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sore Throat Plague, and Sore Throat.—This quality of seizing hold and causing the expulsion of depraved humors is possessed by no other medicine than Brandreth's Pills. They operate only upon the tissues involved in—that is, affected by the disease. In fact, they seize upon those humors not so much from preference as from natural affinity, their life being below that of the surrounding parts; and which, settling on the tissues of the throat—that is, around the throat region—produce sore throat, sore throat plague, and the severe headachs and fever. Within an hour after four or six pills are taken, there is felt a peculiar creeping in the part affected, a sort of collecting up of the diseased humors ready for expulsion. No hurt or weakening effect can ever arise from their use, because they cannot act upon healthy parts; and taken early, they prevent all organic disease. Oh, how important in sickness to use that medicine which only extinguishes the disease and leaves no evil effect behind. Sold at 25 cents a box, with pamphlet and directions, at No 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, and at all respectable druggists.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,
From $1 50 to $5 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Ho! for the Free Fields.—The (Ladies) Can't-Get-Away Club is likely to lose a good many of its members this season, for almost everybody is preparing to visit the country. Before you start, visit CANFIELD'S, No. 313 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and make your selections of boots, gaiters, &c. His stock is large and valuable, and he is selling now cheaper than ever.

Aquaria! Aquaria!
Just received, a fine lot of gold fish, and a variety of other kinds for the Aquarium. Best found in the City. Tanks of all sizes and prices at the aquarium. Depot No 532 Fulton-st. B. GREENWOOD.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all others; this the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Hats and Caps for the People—As large a variety, for Spring and Summer, as can be found. Ladies' riding-hats, Misses' and children's straw goods. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 331 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st; also sold at No. 389 Broadway, and all druggists. Infallible. Oequent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Dodworth's Dancing Academy, No. 806 Broadway.—All present and former pupils are respectfully invited to attend the last lesson of the season, on SATURDAY, May 28th. Children at 3 P. M., Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

The Spirited Originality of White's superb Hats has become a proverb. His most brilliant hit this season is the universally-popular Cross Carsimere—pearl and blue—which is attracting crowds to his new store, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—We wanted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Clerkships are Crowded, while Useful trades go begging, because young men do not understand their true vocation. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be consulted phrenologically.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready made or made to measure. Store No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

MARRIED.

WHITE—NELSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. L. Sidney, D. D., EUGENE N. WHITE and ELIZA T., daughter of John G. Nelson, all of this City.

NICHOLSON—VEITCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON, of Kelso, Scotland, to Miss ELIZA VEITCH, of this City.

HULL—BARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. J. H. Perry, at the residence of the bride's father, in Clinton av., COURTLANDT P. HULL to HENRIETTA W., daughter of E. C. Barker.

DIED.

DENISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, WILLIAM DENISON, in the 40th year of his age.
Funeral services at the 43d st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., on Friday, May 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Wilmington, Del., by the 11 o'clock A. M. train. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without any further invitation.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, Mrs. HELEN MCQUILLAN, daughter of the late Philetus Van Buskirk, in the 32d year of her age.
Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No 16 Clarkson-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MOTT—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, JOSIAH C. MOTT, aged 45 years.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No 318 West 22d st.

DUSENBERRY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, CARRIE E., infant daughter of Edmond and Caroline E. Dusenberry.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 148 West 19th-st.

DOUGAN.—In this City, WILLIAM DOUGAN, aged 17 years and 27 days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 658 6th-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday evening, May 25, HENRY THOMPSON in the 62d year of his year
Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

GALE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, NATHAN ALONZO GALE, aged 21 years, 5 months and 7 days.
The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 14 Joralemon-st. His friends and relatives, and those of his father, A. H. Cale, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

SHELDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, HELLAN M. E., wife of Henry Sbelden, and daughter of Henry Evans, of Deposit.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at No 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BEARDSLEY.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 25, SAMUEL WISWALL, second son of John B. and Adelaide D. Drayton, aged 4 years, 4 months and 4 days.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 191 Montgomery-st

BELSHAW.—At Montgomery, Ala., suddenly, Ex-Alderman BELSHAW, late Acting Mayor of Montgomery, in the 37th year of his age—son of the late Redman Belshaw, Esq., of Grafton st., Dublin, and of the late Mrs. Belshaw, of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.
"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

SNELL.—At Turk's Island, on Thursday, April 28, Mrs. AGNES SNELL, sister of the late Dr. William C. Wallace.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.
SANCTIONED BY THE PUBLISHERS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES,
AND
AFFORDING ECONOMY
AND
SUPERIOR FACILITIES TO THE ADVERTISER,
HORACE A SHAW & CO., PRINCIPALS,
NO. 37 PARK-ROW AND NO. 145 NASSAU-STREET,
PARK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.
REFER TO:
THE HON. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster,
JAMES CONNER & SONS, No. 29 Beekman-st.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Pres't Bank of Commonwealth.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $3 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES,
Manufacturer of Sterling Silver Ware.
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER COOLERS,
FRUIT VASES, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale at his manufactory, No. 277 Spring st., near Sudson, at Wholesale and Retail.
Has manufactured solely for one of the principal houses of this City for the past 25 years.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

HOW TO SAVE IN HOUSEKEEPING.—Pianos, chairs, tables, and every kind of furniture and doors, cleaned and polished; stains and scratches removed. Done without removal of the furniture, or soiling the finest carpet. Old suites made to look as good as new. Address MARTIN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SILVER SOAP.—THIS UNIQUE PREPARATION for cleaning and polishing silver-plated ware, mirrors, marble, tin, &c., is most convenient and effective. It gives a finer and more lasting polish than whiting, with half the labor, and without soiling the fingers. For cleaning fine house paint, it is invaluable. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, "as recently improved, are the most popular Machine for family use ever introduced." Price $36 to $50.
Sale rooms No. 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 60 EACH.
READY MADE, ALL SIZES, in CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER,
MADE OF BEST YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD AS A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $2 per 100.
English Silk Neck-Ties, New Styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

20 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 85
Total	$18 00

WARD, FROM LONDON,
No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

THE STEREOSCOPE.
From an article by Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Atlantic Monthly.
"Oh, infinite volumes of poems that for treasure in this small library of glass and pasteboard! I creep over the vast features of Kameses on the face of his rock-hewn Nubian temple. I scale the huge mountain-crystal that calls itself the Pyramid of Cheops. I pace the length of the three Titanic stones of the wall—mightiest masses of quarried rock that man has lifted into the air; and thee I drive into some mass of foliage with my microscope, and trace the veinings of a leaf so delicately wrought in the painting not made with hands, that I can almost see its down and the green sphis that sucks its juices. I look into the eyes of the caged tigar, and on the scaly train of the crocodile, stretched on the sands of the river that has mirrored a hundred dynasties. I stroll through Rhenish vineyards. I sit under Roman arches. I walk the streets of once buried cities. I look into the chasms of Alpine glaciers, and on the rush of wasteful cataracts. I pass in a moment, from the banks of the Charles to the ford of the Jordan, and leave my outward frame in the arm-chair at my table, while in spirit I am looking down upon Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives."
Upwards of 20 000 Views of all countries, on glass and on paper, have been published. New Views received by every steamer. A circular, giving drawings of boxes and list of Views, with prices, sent to any address on receipt of a stamp.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

THE MORPHY TESTIMONIAL.
TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 550 BROADWAY.
Take great pleasure in inviting their patrons and the public to inspect the set of Gold and Silver Chessmen and the magnificent Chessboard, ordered by his friends in New-York and Brooklyn for presentation to the CHESS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,
which are now on exhibition at their store. In exceeding this general invitation, TIFFANY & CO. congratulate themselves on being able to illustrate the resources of their House by the show of works so perfect in design and execution as are those which compose this Art TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!
FRENCH,
ENGLISH
and AMERICAN,
We invite the attention of the public to the largest and most varied assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
to be found in the City.
Also,
French China, English Iron-Stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Cutlery and
SILVER PLATED WARE.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No 631 Broadway.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOTICE.
The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now completed, we give notice that ALL Orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly at New Tariff Prices.
KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent. longer than any of the imitations in market.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 93 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY Goods from Moths. In putting away clothing, furs curtains, &c., for the season sprinkle freely with LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. It is natural death to everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. Throw it about your carpets, bedding, closets, &c., it is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all furniture; Clothiers, dry goods merchants, manufacturers furriers and gardeners should use freely.
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crowling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more,
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are such death to rats and mice. Sold every where.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.
Houses, ships and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25, 1859.—THE REGATTA of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on THURSDAY, 2d June next.
The steamboat JOSEPHINE, for the use of the Club for the exclusive use of members and their ladies, will leave the foot of Morton-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,
CHAS. H. BAXWELL,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
} Regatta Committee.

THE BURDONI DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING Machines, Grover & Baker's stitch, the most simple in its construction and most desirable machine for family use, price $40 to $70. For sale by
S. W. SMITH, No. 531 Broadway.

NOTICE.—MR. WASHINGTON MILLS, NO. 43 Exchange place, New-York, has prepared an interesting circular for distribution among the Stock and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Unguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 169 Nassau-st.

THE SUPERB AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL Watch, made by the Company at Waltham, and which was presented to Paul Morphy last evening, will continue on exhibition a few days longer at A. RUMRILL & CO.'S, No. 264 Broadway, opposite the Park.
N. B.—American watches at retail.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK.
THIS MORNING,
Containing a new
"STAR PAPER,"
BY
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
SUBJECT—"THE ORGAN."
"A WHOLE GOSPEL OR NONE."
BY
The Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.
A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN JAY, in reply to Mr. Daniel Lord.
"SOUTHERN VIEWS OF TH

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO FOUR-STORY brick houses thereon No. 38 Cornelia-st., in the City of New York; the lot 30 feet by 92 feet 4 inches. Five lots between the 4th and 5th aves., adjoining each other, three of them on the south side of 107th st.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Five lots adjoining each other on the north side of 116th-st., between the 3d and 4th aves.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Six lots, adjoining each other, at Harlem, on the south side of 117th st., between the 3d and 4th aves.; 25 by 100 feet; and 4 lots, 25 by 100 ft., adjoining each other, on the south side of 121st st. Also, a plot of land, of about three acres, at Newark in New Jersey, fronting on the railroad. Also, a tract of land on Sandyhead Island, in Florida, comprising several thousand acres. F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

A FORTUNE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF BENEDICT, on the Patuxent River, Charles County, Md., is one of the greatest openings and demand for a lumber-yard, a good store, a restaurant, a coarse shoemaker and tanner. To an honest man of energy, in either or all the above occupations, in said place, a fortune can be realized; and nearly an acre of land, with four new houses, and a part of an old warehouse, which pay an annual rent of $150, can be purchased from the subscriber for the purpose. Address ALFRED W. GARDINER, Bryantown, Charles County, Md.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NO. 319 STATE-st., Brooklyn—a two story attic basement and cellar house, brick, high stoop, gas, &c., in order; possession now. Also, Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av.; gas and fixtures, tea-room, nice yards, and in good order; rent low. Also, several cottages and dwellings; possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 61 3d-st., near 3d-av.; lot 20 feet by half the block; house three stories, with inclosed piazzas, gas fixtures throughout, hot and cold water, bath, two water-closets, and connection with sewer; it is adjacent to several railroad and omnibus routes, and is in good order. Inquire on the premises.

A SPLENDID BUILDING SITE—ABOUT four acres, studded with trees, on an avenue, about eight miles from Madison square. Also, ten lots in Brooklyn, (fronts on two streets,) for sale or will be exchanged for a house in the City, worth $8,000 to $11,000. J. K. O'KEEFFE, No. 15 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROSpects for retail, the premises No 219 Bleecker-st., being part of the northeast corner of Carmine. Apply to P. K. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 5 East 31st st., near 5th-av.; all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; would be let for a first class boarding-house, or school; or two small families, wishing to combine elegance with economy, this would be an opportunity seldom met with; or would be sold on moderate terms. Also, to let, a handsomely furnished country seat, one hour's ride from the City; part of the rent would be taken in board, if desired. Apply as above between the hours of 10 and 2, or of W. M. DAY, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to H. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 734 Greenwich st. It is now being put in complete repair, and will be painted two coats inside, also the front and blinds; it has gas and water introduced, and bath room. Rent $550 and water tax. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITEMORE & BEED, 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ONE GOOD HOUSE LEFT OVER—In House No. 83 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, brick, neighborhood pleasant and convenient to the ferries. Apply to JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st., New-York, or to S. COCKROFT, No. 79 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.—a three story, high-stoop, stone-front house, having all modern improvements and being generally furnished, will be rented for four months, to a small private family, at a moderate rent. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

HALL TO LET—23 BY 51 FEET, ON THE 2d floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for Sabbath services to proper parties. Terms reasonable for anything permanent. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms on the premises.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HALL, ONE hundred feet long by thirty-six feet wide, in upper part of Opera Livery Stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET.—OFFICES AT NO. 92 WALL-STREET TO let, at low rates. Apply to KLINE & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—SPLENDID LOFTS TO LET at No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING 147 acres of choice land, situated 2¼ miles northwest of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., in a beautiful and healthy location. Will sell 60 or 70 acres, with buildings and orchards, or the whole, with crop, stock and farming implements, at a great sacrifice and on very easy terms. Possession given at any time. Apply at No. 392 Washington-st., where the owner can be seen, or to GEORGE GUY, Bedford farm, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SMALL FARM at Hempstead, 2¾ miles from the depôt, containing about 22 acres of first-rate land, new house and barn all in good order, price $2,500; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BARNUM, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE. —Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also, 200 acres of land located in Surrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, the first or second floor, furnished, of a house in a good neighborhood not lower than 12th-st., either with board in their own rooms or the use of a separate kitchen. Boarding house keepers need not answer. Address P. S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WOULD like to take the charge of a house during the absence of the family. References unexceptionable. Address F. B. S., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BAKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine,
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

One of the largest and most splendid assortments of Watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving Watches of all descriptions, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a very large assortment and at the very lowest price.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Manufacturer of Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware, Wholesale and Retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

SILVER SARDINE-FORKS, CHILDREN'S KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON, SILVER BERRY-SPOONS, CHEESE-KNIVES, SILVER FISH-KNIVES AND FORKS, CRUMB KNIVES, SILVER CAKE-KNIVES, SUGAR-LIFTERS FRUIT-KNIVES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PITCHERS,
PLATED ICE PITCHERS.
NEW PATTERNS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE BY H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,
BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island, at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hoers' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property on Bergen Heights, in Hudson County, N. J., suitable for a gentleman's villa, within half a mile of Jersey City. The property is situated on Belmont-av., (the most central and handsome avenue in the County,) is elevated about 100 feet above tide water, commanding views of New-York and Newark Cities and bays, also Belleville, Hackensack Valley, and surrounding country; it is convenient to churches and schools, and is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid residences of Peter Bentley, Steph. D Harrison and Geo Gifford, Esqs. It contains about 2½ acres of rich loam land, in which are planted 100 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, viz: Cherries, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines and apricots. Omnibuses pass the avenue and afford communication with New York every ten minutes; fare six cents. This property must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a bargain, $6,000, worth $12,000. For particulars apply at CHARLES KEENAN'S office, northeast corner of Montgomery and Greene sts., one block from Jersey City Ferry, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river and lying between Idlewild Glee and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a reach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about ten acres, extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 300 grape vines, half an acre of raspberries also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries &c., all in bearing. Also many fine old trees. A new home with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOOSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway; or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John P. Treadwell, deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 18 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride, and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine beautiful water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.

F. E. THORNE, Great Neck; JAMES UDALL, at Williams & Potter's, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. UNDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The ground is laid out and well improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, N. J., (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house, with lower and piazza in front and rear newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING corner of Broadway and Wells-av, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. C. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing, newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

TO LET, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York; a fine 2½ story cottage, with two-story extension, situated on Broad-st., near Chesnut st. Depôt; five lots of ground attached to house; stocked with shade trees, shrubbery, vegetables, and a variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition; fine well of water; stable on the rear; location pleasant; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT LEE—A large well-finished house with parlor, dining room, eight bedrooms, and 1½ acres of land near the steamboat landing; has a fine view of the Hudson River; fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Two steamboats run daily to and from New-York. Inquire of LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 65 Nassau st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—A handsome modern built cottage, in good order, handsomely furnished, with stable and 10 acres, or 6¼ acres, if required; an unsurpassed view of the ocean, and within one-quarter of a mile of the Pavilion. For particulars apply to JAS McMASTER, No. 15 William-st., Room No 11.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR LET—A PLEAsant and genteel house in good order with a good stable, and about ¾ of an acre of garden, with fruit trees in the village of West Farms. Terms easy to a purchaser, or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. & S. BUSSON, No. 15 Nassau st.

FOR SALE AT ROCKAWAY, N. J.—A NEAT 8 house and lot; also, one acre at Spuyten Duyvil, with a large house; also, 400 acres house and barn, in Vermont and a house and lot at Morrisania, to exchange for 30 to 50 acres near New York. Full description and particulars can be had of JOHN BRAINERD, 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, Clifton; one of the finest country seats on the island, with views, the ocean, house furnished; stables, barns and gardener's lodge; bay and pasture for horses and cows. For particulars inquire at No 370 Broadway, up stairs; or 1 Beaver-st., first floor

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—TO persons desiring a house for the Summer this would offer superior attractions, being pleasantly situated, and convenient of access to New York both by railroad and steamboat; about 22 miles from New York. For particulars, inquire of T. B. MARSH, No. 37 Park-place, or of J. R. KINSEY, near the premises, Woodbridge, N. J.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $450. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND COTTAGE HOUSES AT East New-York, or will build houses costing from $500 to $2,000 on easy payments; two houses to rent at $50 and $250; access by three City railroads; East New-York is growing rapidly.
C. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view, Spring water in the house and stable. Inquire of R. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new. In perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Sloatsburgh, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Sloatsburgh.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE or cottage on the Hudson River, until November, not above Riverdale, nod on the east bank of the river preferred. Address D. A. P., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE WITHIN TWO HOURS of Wall-st. for a small family; it must not be near salt water, and have garden and shade trees around it. Address, with particulars, C. A. V., Box 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET—A small, neat cottage, near the Railroad Station, containing five rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad trains eight times a day; rent $250. Apply to Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITE.—ON THE EAST bank of the East River, opposite the foot of Blackwell's Island, 200 feet front, with fine sea wall, fish-pond, stable, &c., and 26 lots of land; fine avenue in the rear. For sale cheap, by MILES & BETTS, Real Estate Office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, a place of 12 acres, beautifully situated; overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage house; ice-house, filled docks, water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 340 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for a practical man to engage in an old sed well established business.—THOMAS MORTON, (late Morton & Brenner) offers for sale his SPRING BALANCE HOOKS, CLASPS and RIVET (or NAIL) MANUFACTORY. To anyone having a good practical knowledge in manufacturing, it will be a very desirable investment. For particulars, apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—A local agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States (except New-York City) and Canada, to engage in a respectable and honorable business, by which the above profits may certainly be realized. For full particulars, address (including stamp for return postage) Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, THE LEASE, good will, and fixtures of a hotel, containing forty rooms, centrally located, of thirty years' standing, and now doing a good business. Apply to L. H. HOPKINS, No. 215 West st., corner Franklin.

FOR SALE—A PORTER HOUSE, OPPOSITE ONE of the principal Ferry houses on West-st., doing a fine business, cheap for cash. Good reasons given for selling. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, &c.,
REMOVED TO NO. 187 BROADWAY.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George of Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Forsell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Penn Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T Y F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, House-keepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illumineating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block. Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine iron Work for building purposes.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 245 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER. Antimony, Lead, Mt Rose Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. ANOF, V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. BABICHT, No. 127 Pearl st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LIGHT GUARD.
ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1859.

A Special Meeting of the Light Guard will be held at the Armory, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. S. MILFORD BLATCHFORD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the new Repository in the Cooper Building in Room No 24, corner of 8th-st and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, May 26, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Manufactures of Steel and of Malleable Iron.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all. Meetings hereafter on Thursdays.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AN ORATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE death of A. GERALD HULL, M. D., will be delivered by S. B. BARLOW, M. D., at the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. The friends of the late Dr. HULL, and the public, are invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen will take place at the Home, Staten Island, THURSDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock. The Yearly Report will be received and the officers elected for the ensuing year. The friends of the Institution are requested to attend. Visitors will take the 10 o'clock Brighton boat.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF YOUNG Morgan horses, about 15¾ hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; stylish drivers and good travelers; will be sold reasonable together or separate. Can be seen at Smith's Stables, No. 4 Rivington-st., this week. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,800 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN, TWO CERTIFIcates of deposit, made by the undersigned for $1 000 each, in favor of Frederick Moller, dated May 9. All persons are forbid using or selling them, as payment has been stopped at the Oriental Bank in this City. The above were lost or stolen between this City and Detroit, Michigan. CHARLES KOSTER, No. 2 Broome-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1859.

LOST—ON MAY 24, A GOLD WATCH SEAL AND BUCKLE, between Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, and Dr. Parker's office, No. 37 12th-st., or between the Old District Court, Greenwich av., and the Bazaar, for which the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Genin's Bazaar.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY 24TH May, a lady's GOLD HUNTING WATCH AND CHAIN, enameled case, set in diamonds. The finder will receive $25 reward on leaving the same with E. R. BENNET, No. 82 Duane st.

$10 REWARD OFFERED FOR THE RETURN of a long-haired, small, dark yellow DOG; answers to the name of Fox, lost or stolen last Friday, in Wiefield near Newtown, L. I. Apply at No. 15 Beaver-st. and the reward will be paid.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 41 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, VERY COMFORTABLE Rooms on second and third floors, with good board, suitable for married or single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. Terms permanent boarders they would be let on moderate terms. Apply at No. 79 8th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. B., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. SHEPARD'S establishment. No. 53 Morton-st., English basement house, between Hudson and Bleecker. Location quiet and very desirable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, can be had with partial board at No. 74 McDougal-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would like to let a pleasant front parlor and chamber to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and is but a short distance from the ferry. Apply at No.— Clifford-place, Hoboken.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms on the second floor, suitable for a few gentlemen, or a small family, may be obtained at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., in a delightful location, near the Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET AN ELEgant Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, or a pleasant suite of rooms; an excellent locality for a physician, family, or single gentlemen, with board. House has all modern improvements, closets, pantries, &c. Apply at No. 320 4th-st., 2d block west of Broadway. Good reference given and required.

NO 281 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.—A Banos-metty furnished rooms to suites or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av. cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY STRICTLY PRIVATE having a suite of rooms on the second floor, is desirous of letting them, with board, to an aged couple or more who are willing to pay liberally and can appreciate all the comforts, respect and affection that is due to elderly people. Address W. P., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A pleasant furnished room without board in a respectable and quiet private family. Location from 8th to 16th sts., between Broadway and 2d av. Address F. SMITH, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Board for single gentlemen and families; a suite of rooms on second floor with spacious closets; very desirable as a Summer residence; back parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF PERsons, on the Hudson River, not above Yonkers, where there are no other boarders taken; also stabling for a pair of horses. Address, stating terms and location, H. H. Y., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE vicinity of Clinton-av., Brooklyn; terms moderate. Address B., Box No. 4,177 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN SUITES with or without board, can be obtained at moderate rates, at No. 85 East 31st-st. Best references given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only. The rooms are large, pleasant and well-fur

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

Also on

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 48 Wall st A further dividend of nine 76 100 per cent, will, at the same time, be said to those creditors whose claims are for "Money deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.
JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

AMICO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.
The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1859.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from May 27 to June 6, inclusive. The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 M. By order.
RICHARD H. PHIPPS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, May 21, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
L. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New York, May 18, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A FINAL AND ONLY DIVIDEND HAS this day been declared on the non preferred indebtedness of THOMAS S. BAYDEN, payable on demand at the office of H. H. BUTTERWORTH, Assignee, No. 41 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 8th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains
8.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, at Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, Honesdale and Hawleville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PEBVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hamnton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elisabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 8 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 16 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows. Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 7:15 A. M. for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 8:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 and 3.30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 10th sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; fare $3. Way Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare 82 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:20, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 8:30, and 7.15 P. M. for Jamaica.

BUILDING STONE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, About 100 cart loads of Building Stone. Apply at the corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALES BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
U. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
BENBY BALL,	ANTHONY SUHEITLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	R. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHSMANN,
WM. LOESCHICK,	CHAS. B. COENWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMBMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD.
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 84 BROADWAY,

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,188,833 08
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37,451 67
Total	$5,151,501 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$263,734 56
For Interest	3,781 35—$67,505 91
Total	$5,419,007 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,020 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,330 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 59	
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71—5,263,591 89	
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51,000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,978
Issued during the quarter		463
Total		11,441
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,268
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.		
Of which 259 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 473 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: In Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase		$3,183 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS ROGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BATTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. PELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WAINSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY.
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President,
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHAPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul.
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 13th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos 66, 67, 223, 224, 268, 270, 744, 745, 747, 269, for $1,000 each, principal payable in 1866, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.
CAMMANN & CO.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in No. 6 City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock.
Parties interested in any matters before the Committee are notified to attend.

H. W. GENET,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
J. H. BRADY,
} Com. on Roads.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lamps and Gas, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, May 26, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 2 P. M.,

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
WM. J. PECK,
R. L. DARRAGH,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement)
WILLIAM HERBERT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 651 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood oak, walnut, maple and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in city or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mat tresses, spring beds, &c.

ESCABELLO CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at 25 per cent upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARE, No 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, and bedding, made cheaper than at any other store, at C. W. SANFORD'S old stand, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Don't forget the number.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Send for cut up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 10 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 178 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D LANE, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $50.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

CLIPPER SHIP "UNCOWAH,"
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRST VESSEL.
The Clipper UNCOWAH is completing her loading at Pier No. 21 East River, and will receive freight till SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst. She was built by Mr. Wm. H Webb for the California trade, and is the only New-York-built clipper up.
SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South-st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$139
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax
PERSIA Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb ard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUBRICK, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 21, foot of Robinson-st. For freight at 30 cents per foot, or passage, apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 25th instant.
This steamship will go no further than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.
No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt M. S WOODHULL will leave on SATURDAY, May 28, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. SEERY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ge	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 50	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KABNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau	$15
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain FAIRIS, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 11 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship AREY, HENRY WILSON Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No 8 East River. The AREY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. S. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport forms, Plans of Vessels, &c., with each passport. County lands, pensions, &c., procured.

PASSPORTS—PERSONS VISITING EUROPE should get their passports, with their vises, direct from D. B. TAYLOR, U. S Dispatch Agent, No. 100 Nassau-st. A guide book and new map of all Europe furnished without extra charge.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—The Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 5 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$2 | Deck.....$1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Beverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDRASON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Freight received on board on Friday, at wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

THE STEAMER "ISLAND CITY" LEAVES James slip, DAILY, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted, landing at Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harriton st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay st. at 7 A. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 80 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 18-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH M. MABBETT, Statira J. Mabbett, Truman G. Mabbett, Phylemon Stewart, Silbridge Maltby, Ellsworth P. Maltby, Rufus R. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Novascentia Johnson, John E. Byrne, Survetus F. Johnson, William Townsend, Goldsmith D. Holmes, Theodore A. Wright, Blake Wales, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dunn, Horace B. Wilcox, Robert Goodenough, Jr., George W. Gaherie, Samuel M. Waller, George W. Read, Jehiel Read, James F. Stevens, Charles H. Rising, James E. Goddard, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Reed, Peter V. Z. Lane, William B. Guild, Charles Bridge, Charles R. McNully, George Bridge, Malcolm Forbes, Winslow M. Burdick, George P. Williams, Loring S. Williams, Charles S. Williams, Sidney H. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, William H. Parsons, Arnenias M. Cameron, Justin A. Edwards, William R. Gilbert, Robert M. Boyd, William E. Whiting, William Phillips, John S. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, Richmond W. Jeffray, William A. Crocker, Adonijah S. Quackenbush, John J. Quackenbush, Daniel Starkweather, William H. Lyon, Warren W. Lyon, Robert Shaw, Morris Schuyler, Jason Taylor, William H. Lindsley, Senoni H. Howell, John D Lewis, John G Bavdand, James Sayre, Seymour Ainsworth, Ebenezer Cauldwell, Thomas G. Cauldwell, William A. Cauldwell, John H. Fowler, William M. Pitts, Lewis O Wilson, Boardman Smrchard, William B. Bennett, Park Matthewson, Philo E. Doolittle, Detus er Ditmas C. Shepard, Albert M. Waterman, Hamilton Armstrong and John Elliot, Defendants.—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of John Knickerbacker, plaintiff, which was filed with the Clerk of Saratoga County on the 7th day of October, 1858, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, in the village of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1859.
MOTT & WALDRON,
my23-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF TH

The Lowber Judgment Again.

MR. BUSTEED'S ANSWER TO THE COMPTROLLER IN RELATION TO THE OPINION OF JOHN MCKEON, ESQ.

The Comptroller having sent the opinion of John McKeon, Esq., in relation to the Lowber judgment, to Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, with a request for his opinion in the matter, Mr. Busteed has replied that, having read and examined Mr. McKeon's report with much care, he is disposed to quote it, in order that he may be exact in respect to his conclusions. He quotes as follows:

"It seems to me that a public officer holding the position of Comptroller should insist on the full fulfilment of the orders of the Supreme Court, and that proceedings should be taken to set aside the execution on which Mr. Lowber has acted, on the ground that the order of the General Term of December, 1857, has not been complied with. The proceedings on the execution were, in my opinion, without authority of law.

The position of Comptroller imposes high responsibilities on the incumbent. The millions which are subject to his control are held by him as the trustee of the citizens of this great Metropolis, and his duty to his constituents would be best discharged by taking the instructions of the Judiciary on any matter of doubt involving an expenditure of a large amount of money.

"The motion to set aside the execution can be made on a notice of a few days, and a decision had within a very short time. Should the decision be adverse to the application, it will be time enough to consider whether any further proceedings should be taken. I am not disposed to advise any course whereby the public property should be jeoparded, but at the same time I cannot but state frankly to you that respect for the Judiciary, whose solemn judgments have been defied and set at naught, and a regard for the public interests, in my judgment, demand that an effort should be made to set aside an execution issued in violation of the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court."

It will be observed, says Mr. B., that the ground upon which Mr. McKeon thinks proceedings should be taken to set aside the execution and the sale under it is that the order of the General Term of Dec. 7, 1857, has not been complied with, but, on the contrary, that the proceedings of Lowber were in violation of that order, and the deductions made by Mr. McKeon from the premises are, that because "the position of Comptroller imposes high responsibility on the incumbent," and because he holds millions "as the trustee of the citizens," there is a duty charged upon him growing out of these considerations, and out of "respect for the *Judiciary*, whose solemn judgments have been defied and set at nought," and a "regard for the public interests," to make "an effort to set aside an execution issued in violation of the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court."

Assuming that the premises of Mr. McKeon are correctly stated, I dissent entirely and without qualification from every inference or conclusion which he deduces therefrom, so far as your duty as Comptroller is concerned. If any order of any Court, having jurisdiction of the subject and person, has been violated or contemned by any person other than yourself, it is a matter with which you have no right to interfere, as an officer of the City Government, and with which you have no private concern, separate from the regret such a circumstance would occasion every ordinary-loving and law-abiding citizen. No amount of "respect for the Judiciary" would authorize you as Comptroller to obtrude your aid to vindicate their offended majesty or to assist in punishing a violation of their "solemn judgments." I do not understand the "high responsibilities of your office" to involve any such duty. The Courts are invested with the amplest powers for the protection of their dignity, and the enforcement of their lawful orders. They are the best, as they are the only legal guardians of their own authority, and can punish with almost tyrannical severity every actual contempt of their constitutional powers. At the same time no Court has a right to take to itself legislative functions. The Judiciary are the expounders of laws, not the source of their creation; their duty is to construe, not to enact; and "respect for the Judiciary" has its most solid basis in the total abstinence of its members from any assumption of the law-making power.

I deem it necessary to make these remarks, because I hope to show presently that the *order* of the General Term of Dec. 7, 1857, consequent upon, but as distinguished from, the opinion delivered by the Court, so far as it relates to what appears to be a principal stumbling block in Mr. McKeon's way, was all carried, and would have been vacated upon attention having been drawn to and argument had upon it. I refer to that part of it which provides that the "form and mode of executing the deed (from Lowber) is to be approved by the Justices of this Court, the title to be deemed good and satisfactory in this action, *as far as it shall be pronounced so* in the action to be commenced under this order."

Yielding to no man or public servant in my deep and unalterable respect for the Judiciary, I yet wholly deny that the General Term had any authority to make the order contained in this extract. The 26th section of the act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, some eight months before the order of the General Term, in plain language provides that the "law department," thereby created, "shall have the charge of and *conduct all the law* business of the Corporation and of the departments thereof;" and the 32d section of the same act provides that "until the *Common Council*" (not the Courts) "shall otherwise direct, the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments herein mentioned." The Common Council, by resolution of 18th February, 1857, required the Comptroller to purchase certain property from Robert W. Lowber, which was to be conveyed to the City by "a good and sufficient warrantee deed," and the *title* to which was "to be approved by the Counsel to the Corporation," (not by the Courts in an action between strangers to the contract of purchase,) and the general ordinances then and now in force, require the Counsel to the Corporation to "approve the *form*" *of all deeds or grants to the City.* These considerations are important, because Mr. McKeon urges as proof that the order of the General Term was violated that "the deed never was approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court," an argument based upon the idea that the resolution of purchase being a *contract* with Mr. Lowber, and providing a particular mode of determining the question of fact and [illegible] something different from that not *ex mero motu*, direct [illegible] which, without fraud or mistake, was agreed upon by the parties to the contract, might be presented in this connection, but I deem it unnecessary, because I shall now proceed to show that there has not in fact been any violation of the order of Dec. 7, 1857, even upon the part of Lowber; I do this, not because it is my duty or desire to defend any act of that gentleman in respect of the purchase from him by the Common Council, but because the alleged violation of the order of the General Term is the gravamen of Mr. McKeon's complaint, and the reason he urges why you should resuscitate a controversy which has already cost the City more than $50,000.

In what follows I will assume that the General Term had the right to make the order referred to. That order was in these words:

"At a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven: Present, Justices MITCHELL, CLERKE and PEABODY.

Robert W. Lowber against The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Motion coming on to be heard upon the appeal [illegible] the plaintiff from the order in this action, made [illegible] Justice ROOSEVELT, on the 28th of September, 1857, [illegible] on hearing James K. Whiting, Esq., of counsel [illegible]iah C. Flagg, and Wm. Curtis Noyes and David [illegible] Field, Esqs., of counsel for the plaintiff in this [illegible], no person appearing in behalf of the Mayor, [illegible]en and Commonalty of the City of New-York—

It is ordered that the said order be modified so that the [illegible] and all subsequent proceedings mentioned in the [illegible]der, be and the same is hereby set aside and va[illegible] provided the Comptroller of the City of New-[illegible], or any other tax-payer or any other corporator [illegible] may be substituted in his place, shall, within thirty [illegible] after service of a copy of this order upon the Comp[illegible] or his counsel, file and serve an original complaint [illegible] payer, corporator, or otherwise, on behalf of him[illegible] others, setting forth such matters, and making [illegible] parties, and praying such relief in the premises as [illegible] be advised, together with a bond as hereinafter [illegible] for; and, in the meantime, that all the proceed[illegible] on the part of the plaintiff in this action be and the same are hereby stayed.

And if such action shall be commenced, then that all proceedings in this action on the part of the plaintiff be, and the same are hereby stayed, until final judgment in the said action be commenced by the said Comptroller, tax payer or corporator, as above authorized; provided, however that the said Comptroller, tax-payer or corporator, the plaintiff in such action, shall give security to the plaintiff in this action in the sum of $5,000, by a bond, with two sureties, to be approved by a Justice of this Court, to pay to the said plaintiff in this action all damages he shall sustain by reason of the commencement of and proceedings in such action as is authorized by this order. The said damages to be determined by a reference upon summary application; provided, farther, that if said action so to be commenced shall be decided against the plaintiff in such action, then the answer and subsequent proceedings in this action, and the judgment thereon, shall stand in full force as if the answer and subsequent proceedings had not been vacated, except that the form of the judgment shall be so modified that the plaintiff shall recover the damages awarded on his executing and delivering to the present defendants a warrantee deed in the form and with the covenants required by the agreement with the defendants, set forth in the complaint, *free* from all incumbrances, except as set forth in the said agreement, and conveying a perfect title thereto, except as aforesaid; the form and mode of execution of said deed to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court, the title to be deemed good and satisfactory in this action, so far as it shall be pronounced so in the action to be commenced under this order.

It is further ordered that this order stand in the place of the order appealed from."

This order was intended to be a modification of an order of Mr. Justice Roosevelt made at a Special Term held Sept. 28 1857. By reference to that order, it will be seen that the order of the General Term is neither a reversal nor a modification of Judge Roosevelt's order. It partakes more of the character of an affirmance than a modification. The opinion of the General Term (from which one of three Judges dissented) has this language:

"Justice to all parties would be best promoted by modifying the order below, and allowing the answer to subsequent proceedings to be set aside *provided the Comptroller, or any other tax payer* who may be substituted in *his* place, shall, *within thirty days*, from a written notice of the entry of this modified order, file an original complaint as a tax-payer, corporator, or *otherwise, on behalf of himself* and others, setting forth such matters, and making such parties, and praying such relief in the premises as he may be advised. In the meantime, let the plaintiff's proceedings in this action be stayed, and if *another* suit shall be commenced, *as above provided for*, let the plaintiff's proceedings be further stayed *until the final decree* in the other suit. Let the *plaintiff in the new suit* give security in the amount of $5 000."

A comparison of this language with that of the formal order entered upon it on the 7th December, 1859, shows a very great variance between the two. Who settled the *order*, or whether it was ever settled, I am not advised. Nothing is more clear to my mind than that the *order* goes far *beyond the opinion* of the Court, and I quote them both to sustain the statement heretofore made, that the *order* was not well considered, and doubtless could have been vacated upon the attention of the Court being properly drawn to it. The opinion of the Court, at General Term, is an order of itself—it is a specific direction as to what may be done; it provides with the utmost circumstantiality, the time, the manner and the conditions. The learned Judge who delivered it himself calls the portion of it which I have quoted, "This modified order." Now, it is claimed by Mr. McKeon that this order of the General Term was complied with by Mr. Flagg, and that there has been a violation of it on the part of Mr. Lowber; and this is endeavored to be maintained by showing that an action was brought, within the time limited, in the name of the People of the State of New-York, by Lyman Tremaine, Esq., their Attorney General, *and on the relation of Azariah C. Flagg*, a corporator and tax-payer of the City of New-York, against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, and Robert W. Lowber, as defendants.

Can this proposition be successfully defended? Will it be signed that a suit brought by the People of the State of New-York, *so nomine*, is a suit by "the Comptroller, or any other tax payer (of this City) who may be substituted in his place?"

The parties were not the same; they were not represented by the same attorney, they were not entitled to the same kind of remedy, and could not procure relief by similar proceedings. I cannot imagine anything more utterly unlike than an action by the People of the State either on the relation of an individual or otherwise, and an action by the financial agent of a corporation in his capacity as such or as a tax payer. The damaging effect of this plain non-compliance with the order contained in the opinion of the Court at General Term and even with the order itself, is supposed to be awarded by an order made at Special Term by Judge DAVIES on the 11th March, 1858. This order was made upon a motion to vacate an injunction order previously granted by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM in this suit of the People *vs.* THE Mayor, &c., and denies the motion to set aside that injunction. At the end of the order of Judge Davies are these words: "And it is further ordered that the complaint in this action be amended by striking out therefrom the words 'on the relation of' wherever the same occur in the said complaint."

It does not appear that any motion to amend the complaint in this action had ever been made, or that it made the parties interested had notice of the application. Can a Judge of the Supreme Court at Special Term change or modify an order of the Court itself made at a General Term? If he can, then the provisions of law which provide for an appeal to the General Term from the decision of a single Justice would appear to be of no very solid advantage. If he cannot then that part of the order of Judge Davies which amends the complaint by altering the title of the action, and in fact changing the parties to it, would seem to refer to a matter *non corom judici*. The order of the Court at General Term must be complied with in all its particulars by those seeking benefits from it, and I do not understand that it is pretended or claimed that there has ever been a compliance with the order made at General Term except as it was altered by the order of Judge Davies at Special Term. But if it be conceded that Judge Davies had the right to make the order of the 11th March, 1858, and that the action brought in compliance with it was such an action as the Court at General Term decreed might be brought, Mr. Lowber's proceedings were stayed only until *final judgment* in the action so to be brought, and that action was on the 11th Sept. 1858 brought on to be tried before Mr. Justice Ingraham, and judgment rendered in favor of the defendants therein. In the interim between the order of the General Term of Dec. 7, 1857, and the trial of the action brought thereunder, the Supreme Court, in which the suit was pending, had solemnly decided that *no taxpayer* could maintain such an action, and Mr. Flagg, as plaintiff, was thus adjudged to have no standing in Court. The only vitality then left in the suit was what it received from the People of the State of New-York as plaintiff. Will it be contended that the General Term order of Dec. 7, 1857, contemplated or authorized the bringing of an action by the People of the State to set aside a judgment in which they had no interest? This question cannot, perhaps, better be answered, than in the language of Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, dismissing the complaint in the action brought by the People of the State and Mr. Flagg.]

"Even conceding, he says, that the action may be maintained in the name of the people to restrain Municipal Corporations in certain cases, I have no hesitation in adopting the conclusion that these proceedings cannot be carried to the extent to which it is sought to use them in this action. However unwise, improvident, extravagant or unnecessary a purchase a Municipal Corporation may intend to make, neither the Attorney-General nor any taxpayer has in my judgment, any right *to interfere by action and by injunction*."

This, I apprehend, effectually disposes of what remained of life or virtue in the action commenced under the order of Dec. 7, 1857, and remodeled by the order made at Special Term on March 11, 1858. And if by "the solemn judgment" of the Supreme Court itself rendered subsequently to the order of Dec. 7, 1857, and subsequently to the order of March 11, 1858, it has been decided that no such suit as these orders directed to be brought could be maintained, what becomes of the proposition that the execution on the Lowber Judgment was issued in violation of law?

The judgment of Judge Ingraham dismissing the complaint in the action brought by virtue of the General Term of December 7, 1857, has been allowed to become "final" by the acts of the parties. Eight months have transpired since the plaintiff had notice of the entry of the judgment, and no appeal has been attempted or taken therefrom.

On a review of all the proceedings which have been had in the Courts upon the subject of the Lowber claim, and a careful investigation of all the concurrent circumstances, I have no hesitation in saying that there are no "legal points" suggested by way of objection in Mr. McKeon's report to you, "of sufficient magnitude to make it incumbent" on you further to contest this most vexatious litigation, and I add that in my opinion, there is not a single legal ground upon which to build the most poverty stricken hope that you could succeed in setting aside the judgment and the sale under it. There are many other considerations of great weight which would render any such proceedings as Mr. McKeon contemplates utterly fruitless. The judgment itself has been satisfied of record, except as to $543 23 of it. The deed duly approved by the Counsel for the Corporation has been accepted by the Mayor, and is recorded in the proper office. The Legislature has authorized the levying of an amount necessary to vest the title to the lands in the Corporation, and the reiterated action of the Common Council in support of the contract which they made with Mr. Lowber remains unreversed. To attempt now to interpose any power which it is supposed you may possess, against the prompt adjustment of this matter, is, in my opinion, would be as futile as it would be unjustifiable. I think your duty in the premises is simple and clear. The property of the Corporation ought at once to be relieved from this lien of the sale under the execution. For myself I heartily subscribe to the doctrine laid down by Judge INGRAHAM in this very case, that

"Seats of Departments do not hold their places independent of the Common Council and when its legislation is not in violation of law they have no right or *power* to refuse obedience to such legislation because they may deem it unwise or imprudent; on the contrary, they are only in the legitimate discharge of their duties when they comply with the legislative directions of the Common Council not passed in violation of law."

The Common Council have ordained again and again that this claim be adjusted. They have the legal right so to ordain. The Common Council have ordered me not to cooperate with any effort to hinder its adjustment, but by every means in my power to aid in accomplishing such a result. They have the legal right so to instruct me.

For these reasons and for those which I have presented at length, and because "in the legitimate discharge" of my duty as a subordinate officer of the Government, I "have no right or power to refuse obedience to such legislation," I decline to cooperate with you in any effort to further litigate the Lowber claim. I am not unmindful that this determination may expose me to unjust criticisms from the ignorant, the prejudiced and the vicious; but I shall find support in the conviction that the public officer who lacks the moral courage to do what he thinks right, is a more culpable delinquent than he who does wrong unwittingly.

SPORTING NEWS.

Billiards—Phelan's Rejoinder to Seereiter—The British Championship—Pigeon-Shooting, &c.

MR. MICHAEL PHELAN publishes in *Porter's Spirit* a rejoinder to the letter of JOHN SEGRITER, concerning the new Billiard challenge. He takes direct issue with SEGRITER on technical points; states that the cloth and balls used in the Detroit match were not chosen without SEGRITER's knowledge, but that the latter selected the balls and had played on a cloth precisely like that on which the match was contested. The rejoinder brands SEGRITER's published statements as falsehoods, and winds up as follows:

Mr. SEGRITER played with me on two occasions previous to the match—once in his own city, and once in New-York. I beat him on both occasions, so that his late defeat is the *third* he has received at my hands. What further can he desire—unless notoriety?

As to his remarks with regard to my health, they are of a piece with his conduct and observations during the entire contest. I can show on the most respectable testimony that, though my challenge had been open for nearly a year, it was not taken up by him until I was confined to my bed with a rheumatic attack.

Having shown the falsehood of these statements made in the card which bears Mr. SEGRITER's name, I take this opportunity of informing that gentleman and his friends, that henceforth I will take no notice of their allegations, though they should publish cards by the dozen.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,
MICHAEL PHELAN.

Porter's Spirit says:

"By way of proof of what he says, Mr. PHELAN has left at our office, for examination, the balls with which the match was played, and the identical green cloth that covered the table."

THE BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.—The *Clipper* publishes another letter from TOM SAYERS, the British champion, as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Will you please allow me to inform Mr. HEENAN that he will see by the columns of *Bell's Life*, and I have no doubt also in the pages of the *Clipper*, that I am matched to fight an Unknown, for £200 a side and the champion's belt, to come off on the 15th of November next, being two months after my fight with BRETTLE, and cannot make a match with Mr. HEENAN unless my old opponent, AARON JONES, refuses to fight me, as my backer, Mr. JOHN GIBSON, left £50 at *Bell's Life* office for me to fight AARON JONES for £200 a side and the champion's belt, six months after my fight with the Unknown—that is, in case I beat him; for should he beat me, I should have no bell to fight for. I give Mr. AARON JONES the refusal; but, if he do not fight me, I will make a match to fight Mr. HEENAN, within six months after my fight with the Unknown, for any sum over £200 a side, as may be agreed on in fair terms between us, for the championship of England, and the champion's belt, according to the rules of the Pugilistic Benevolent Association. Yours, obediently,
TOM SAYERS, Champion of England.

LONDON, May 7, 1859.

The *Clipper* says:

"We also received a private letter from Mr. GIBSON in reference to the second challenge of Mr. HEENAN and to which the above letter appears to be a reply. It will be seen that there is no prospect of HEENAN setting on with SAYERS for eighteen months at least unless either of the matches referred to should fall through, of which there seems to be no probability at present. The match between the Unknown and SAYERS is progressing with all due regularity, and AARON JONES, we understand, is now on his way to this City, to make preparations for an early return to England, and to get himself in proper trim for the task he has cut out for himself. The Benecia Boy is here at present, undecided what course to pursue. Of course he will have to hide his time if he still desires a meeting with the English champion. Whether he will be able to pick up another customer in the meantime, time will tell.

THE TRIGGER.

A Pigeon-shooting tournament is to take place near Jersey City, on the 13th June. There will be four sweepstakes, each member to shoot in accordance with the rules of pigeon shooting, the winners of the first or principal sweepstakes to be handicapped for the remaining matches, according to the opinion of the judges on the ground.

THE COURSE.

PORTER'S *Spirit* says: "The spirited owner of *Lady Woodruff*, who beat *Mountain Boy* last week, at two-mile heats, has authorized us to say that he is open to trot her to wagons, mile heats, best 3 in 5—wagon and driver to weigh 400 lbs.—against any horse in the country, for $2 500 a side, and a little more if necessary."

Convention of Life Insurance Companies.

FIRST DAY.

The first National Convention of Underwriters of Life Insurance Companies met at the Astor House yesterday. The object of this Convention is to adopt measures for placing the subject of Life Insurance in this country, which is one of fast increasing importance to all classes of people, upon a more uniform, reliable and permanent basis. Heretofore, for want of reliable statistics, arising in part from defective legislation upon the subject of registration, American Insurance Companies have been compelled to rely on the English tables, whose want of adaptation to the peculiar characteristics of this country are daily becoming more evident. It is thought that by holding periodical Conventions of the various Insurance Companies now doing business in the country, and comparing the actual records of each, valuable statistics may be collected, which will be of permanent importance to the general subject of life insurance, and from which American tables may be constructed, that will be better adapted to the peculiar character of our population. There were about forty delegates present at the opening of the Convention, yesterday, representing companies in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, Springfield, Newark, Pittsfield, Portland, London and Liverpool. The Convention was organized by the election of F. S. WINSTON, Esq., President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, as President; MOSES FRANKLIN, of the New-York Life Insurance Company, Vice-President; JOHN EADIE, of the United States Life Insurance Company, Secretary; and SHEPARD HOMANS, Treasurer. The President, on taking the chair, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and briefly explained the objects of the Convention, remarking that he had some suggestions to make upon the subject which had called them together, but as the present session was merely for the purpose of selecting Committees, he would defer his remarks until the next meeting. On motion the following Committees were then appointed.

ON VITAL STATISTICS—S. HOMANS, New-York Mutual; John Eadie, United Sates; Lewis Merrill, Pennsylvania Mutual.

EXTRA RATES—Isaac Abbott, Mutual Life; G. R. Phelps, Connecticut Mutual; R. S. Buchannan, Albion and Eagle.

RENEWAL OF LAPSED POLICIES—Morris Franklin, New York Life; Benjamin Colckering, Berkshire Life; H. B. Morgan, United States.

STATE LEGISLATION—E. A. Buckley, Active Life Insurance Company, Benjamin Noyes, American Mutual; A. B. McDonald, Royal of Liverpool.

Several honorary members were elected, after which the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock this forenoon. The sessions of the Convention will close with a banquet at the Astor House this evening.

Police Reports.

A YOUNG MAN SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AT ROWORTH.—Charles C. Cochran, a young man who was employed as book-keeper in the store of Buckley & Co., No. 7 College-place, and who boarded at No. 21 Amity place, was found dead yesterday morning in his bed. From the circumstances, it is believed that his death was the result of violence. On Tuesday evening he went to Wallack's Theatre with a friend, but left before the performances were concluded, promising to return and meet his companion in the saloon underneath the theatre after the theatre had closed. He failed to keep his appointment; but where he went after leaving the theatre is not known. A little after midnight he made his appearance at his boarding-house. Both eyes were blackened, his face was covered with lacerated wounds and bruises, and he bore other external indications of having been assaulted. He was asked what the matter was, but refused to give any account of himself, and went immediately to bed. Yesterday morning he did not appear at breakfast, and on going to his room he was found dead. A *post mortem* examination of the body revealed a fracture of the skull, about two inches in length, between the frontal and parietal bones, and congested blood upon the brain. An inquest was held by the Coroner, but no testimony was elicited giving any facts additional to those stated above. It was impossible to determine whether he received his injuries accidentally or through personal violence. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from comoression of the brain, the result of a fracture of the skull, but how said fracture was received the jury are unable to say." Mr. Cochran was twenty-six years of age, and a native of Baltimore, where his parents still reside. He is reported to have been a very quiet, inoffensive young man. After the inquest the body was forwarded to Baltimore for interment. Several policemen have been detailed to ascertain, if possible, where the deceased went after leaving Wallack's Theatre, and learn if he got into any difficulty, and, if so, who the parties were who assaulted him.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.—Margaret O'Neil, a servant in the family of John J. Benson, No. 8 Worcester-street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing various articles belonging to her employer, including a quantity of silk lace mantillas, which had just been made for a down town mantilla store. A portion of the missing goods were found between the mattresses of her bed and some on the top of the house. Justice KELLY committed her for trial.

ROBBERY ON A STEAMBOAT.—A young man, giving his name as John Parkinson Smith, was arrested on board the steamboat *Elm City*, on her last trip from New-Haven, charged with breaking open the trunk of a lady passenger, and stealing a quantity of jewelry and clothing. The prisoner was committed by Justice WELSH for trial, at the Court of General Sessions.

SHOPLIFTERS.—A woman who gave her name as Ava Jacobs, and her son Charles, were yesterday detected in taking laces, cravats, embroideries, and other goods, in the store No. 4 Dey-street. They were taken to the Lower Police Court and committed to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. Some routine business was transacted, and the bill for the large number of inquests held by the Coroners was referred to a Committee, and a retrenchment in this quarter suggested.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The following gentlemen have been elected as Managers of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union for the ensuing year: Andrew A. Smith, John Cattnach, Albert Woodruff, H. W. Law, John G. Fay, D. C. Green, Wm. McElhinney, J. H. Field, John Young, A. F. Baldwin, Edward A. Lambert, A. L. Van Buren, A. D. Mathews, Samuel Booth, R. S. Slocum, A. V. Blake, H. R Piercy, J. M. B Bogert, John Franch, Alfred Smithers, J. T. Davenport, Treasurer; John R. Morris, Secretary. The following statistical statement is made by the retiring Board:

Whole number of Schools, W. D.	99
Number reported	92
Whole number of Scholars	20,962
Male Scholars	9,426
Female Scholars	11 476
Average attendance of Scholars	12,61m
In Infant Classes	5 068
Whole number of Teachers	2,501
Male Teachers	1,145
Female Teachers	1,356
Average Attendance	2 069
Conversions, of Scholars	452
Conversions, of Teachers	105

ALMOST A PANIC.—A false alarm of fire was given in Public School No. 14 Tuesday last, when the children made a rush for the doors, but by judicious management on the part of the teachers, the excitement was quickly quelled, and no person was injured. This School has some dearly bought experience in the way of panics, which is invaluable on such occasions.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—A woman named MARIA HOWARD, residing in a tenement at the rear of No. 4 Prince-street, died Tuesday night while intoxicated. Coroner HOGAN held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that her death was caused by the free use of intoxicating liquors.

BASE BALL.—The Grasshopper Base Ball Club is the name of a new Club just organized, by the election of the following officers: *President*—G. BARNES. *Vice-President*—S. G. Arnold. *Treasurer*—W. E. White. *Secretary*—A. F Hall. *Directors*—A. W. Benson, S. R. F. Beers, S. G. Arnold.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.—A meeting was held at Montague Hall, last evening, to make arrangements to escort WM. SMITH O'BRIEN down the Bay when he departs for Europe.

HORSE ROBBERY.—The house of WM. BOYLE, on the Clove Road, near DeKalb-avenue, was robbed on Tuesday, during the temporary absence of the family, of property valued at $150.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 52, 35, 58.

NEW TABERNACLE IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our neighbors of Brooklyn appear to be determined that their city shall continue to deserve the title of the "City of Churches." I notice that the Episcopal Congregational Church are building on Fulton-avenue, near the City Hall, what they are pleased to call the "Brooklyn Tabernacle," which, it is said, will hold more people than any room in the City. This Society has been obliged to erect this large building for want of sufficient accommodation in the Polytechnic building where they now worship. I understand that the Brooklyn Tabernacle will be opened for Divine services on the first Sabbath in June. It is much to the credit of their young and talented minister, the Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, to have collected from so small a beginning a very large congregation. A.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using the remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N.J.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

From the Philadelphia Argus, March 5.

Howe's Premium Elliptic Spring Bed-Bottom, for neatness, simplicity, elasticity, durability and economy is infinitely superior to any spring bed of which we have ever had the slightest knowledge. Its cost is but $6

Principal depôt, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THE PRIDE OF YOUTH!"—Let all good parents who desire to improve the appearance of their boys take them to KNOX, the down town hatter, and purchase for them a "Pride of Youth," which is one of the neatest hats of the season. KNOX has, besides, a very large assortment of hats and caps for all ages, admirably adapted for the present season. His store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

The grand Summer exposition of French Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, Silks, Straw Goods, Dress Caps, Coiffures, Laces, &c., at
WILDA & Co.'s, No. 251 BROADWAY,
presents a perfect epitome of all the modes announced for the present Summer in the Paris gazettes of fashion.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]

INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED,
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]

WHILE THE BAYONETS OF FRANCE are crossing the Alps, the Summer Fashions of Paris, in Bonnets, Coiffures, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., have already crossed the Atlantic, and will be found in magnificent variety and at very moderate prices, at
WILDA & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are the mother's true friends. Measles, so very fatal to children if improperly managed, can be controlled by these excellent internal and external remedies. Sold by every respectable druggist in the world.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 25.

$2 000	Ohio St. 6s. '80	102¼	50	Erie Railroad	7⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90⅛	30	do	7⅜
11,000	Virginia 6s	97¾	20	Reading Railroad	44
10 600	do	860 55	250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	93⅛
500	do	97	50	do	93⅛
500	do	98⅛	100	Panama R.	b60. 118⅜
35,600	Missouri St. 6s	84	6	do	118¾
5,000	do	830 83⅛	300	M. S. N. I. G. S.	32
23 000	do	83⅞	200	do	32
10.000	do	838 83⅞	300	do	860 31⅝
1 000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	42⅜	50	do	810 32
4,000	H. R. & R. 1st M.	105	50	Illinois Cen. R.	810 93¼
2 000	Ohio & Miss. R. 2d M.	68½	250	do	53⅜
2 000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	56	50	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	98
5 000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	66	50	G. & C. R. 83 after	63⅝
4,000	Har. R. 3d mg bds	75	150	do	830 63⅝
10	Bank of Com.	99¾	100	do	b30 63⅝
5	Am. Ex. Bank	10.3⅛	50	do	opg 63⅝
45	do	10.3⅛	100	do	cog 63⅝
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	100	300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	27⅜
10	Continental Bank	104	600	do	830 27
42	Park Bank	83⅜	300	do	nw 27
100	Canton Company	18¾	100	do	b60 27⅜
100	do	b30 19	100	do	c 27¾
50	do	19	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 60
19	Del. & H. Canal Co.	91¾	400	do	61¼
10	Penn Coal Co.	81¾	200	do	61
150	do	81¾	200	do	s10 63¾
300	N. Y. Central R.	72	100	do	s10 60⅜
50	do	bnw 71¾	350	do	6 ⅝
200	do	s15 71¾	200	do	bnw. 60⅜
97	do	71¾	100	do	s10 60¾
5	do	71¾	150	do	s10 60¾
300	do	72⅛	100	do	s60 59⅜
150	do	s30 71⅜	65	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	5
200	do	7d 72⅛	25	Pac. Mail S. Co.	73
200	do	72¾	35	do	73¾

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	104	25	Mich. Central R.	s10 42
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	100	do	s60 41¾
5 000	do	s30 85⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 27⅜
3.000	do	83⅞	350	do	27¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	87	100	Panama R.	s60. 117⅞
1,000	do	97¼	100	do	b30. 118¾
22	American Ex. Bk	103½	100	do	b60. 119
200	Cumb'd Coal Pr'd.	17⅜	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	83¾
100	do	s60 17	100	Chic. & R. Is R.	s10 60¾
60	N. Y. Cen. R.	bnw 72¾	60	do	s10 60⅜
150	Pacific Mail St. Co.	74⅜	300	do	61
70	do	74⅜	200	do	bwk 60¾
16	Erie Railroad	7⅜	100	do	d....b63 aft 6 60¾
200	Harlem R. P'd.	s60 36¾	150	do	b60 e1
200	do	b30 31⅞	10	Mil. & Miss. R.	5
60	Reading Railroad	45			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	Missouri 6s	34	30 Manhattan Bank 138⅜
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	89	15 Bk of State N. Y. 100¾
4,000	N. Y. & Erie R. 7s	43	20 National Bank 103
1,000	Memphis City 6s	84¾	10 Bk of N. America 111¾
15	Great West Ins. Co	132⅜	30 Irving Bank 100⅜
25	Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	11½	25 Col. Mar. Ins. Co. 114⅜
10	American Ex. Co.	85	5 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co. 111⅜

WEDNESDAY, May 25—P. M.

The market for Money, under the heavy export of Specie, works with a steadiness which argues a very prompt and considerable assistance from the country. But even this would scarcely suffice to keep the rates within 6@7 ₱ cent. for prime discounts, and 5@6 ₱ cent for demand and short-notice loans, but for the circumstance that the Bills Receivable of the Importers and Domestic Commission houses, both long and short, had been in a large measure anticipated at Bank and through the Discount Brokers, before the market fairly turned 5@6 ₱ cent. The Banks at present prudently discriminate in favor of bills within 60 @90

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2393. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NO FIGHTING REPORTED.

Arrival of Napoleon III. in Piedmont.

Proclamation to the Army of Italy.

English Declaration of Neutrality.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 91 1-2 a 91 3-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 P. M. on the 14th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Fulton* from New-York, arrived out at Southampton at 1:30 on the morning of the 13th inst., and the *City of Manchester* touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th.

The *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 10:25 on Saturday morning, the 14th.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, having brought out telegraphic news *via* Queenstown, from London and Liverpool to noon of the 12th inst., the advices by the *Asia* are virtually little more then two days later.

The position of affairs at the seat of war had undergone no apparent change, and no collision had taken place.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

War Topics in Paris—Aspect of Affairs in England—The French Emperor in Piedmont—His Address to the Army—Orders of the Day of the French Commandara—Operations of the Hostile Armies, &c.

WAR TOPICS AT PARIS.

LITERATURE OF THE CAMPAIGN—ITS ROMANCE AND ITS POETRY—PRETENSIONS OF GEN. GYULAI—HIS CAREER—INTERESTING NOTES UPON CURRENT EVENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

War has its literature ae well as its feats of arms and its political results. A joornal announced a few days ago that the *Iron Crown* had been quietly transported on the night of the 22d April, by an escort of Austrian hussars, under the command of a General, from Mensa to Mantua.

Perhaps the reader may desire to know the history af this precious Crown, and why it was deemed necessary to remove it to a point of greater safety on the approach of war, and why, moreover, it was entitled to such an honorable escort? M. JULES LACOMPTE, in the *Monde Illustré*, gives us the desired information.

Twelve hnndred years ago a Queen of Lomberdy, of the poetical name of THEODELINDA, widow of a certain ARTARIS, was begged by her people to re-marry. Turin was then governed by a valiant duke, of the still more savage name of AGILULPHUS, whom she chose for her intended—*in petto*. Under the pretext nf discussing with him some affairs of state, she invited him to meet her half way, at the frontier of the two States, at a place named on certain modern maps *Abbiate Grasso*, and on others *Abbate Grasso*, which means in the first case: *Be ye fat!* and in the second, *fat Abbé*. It was exactly by this point on the Ticino that the Austrians passed two weeks ago into Piedmontese territory; but this time it was neither for a marriage nor to offer to the Sovereign of Sardinia the Iron Crown of the old Lombard Kings. On the contrary!

At this point in the history of the Iron Crown, the legend of the sixth century is aorupt but charming. When tha two monarchs met, the young Queeo THEODELINDA ordered a drinking-howl, and filling it with a liquor—of what kind History does not inform us—drank half its contents, and offered to the Duse of TURIN the other half. After draining the liquor the Duke offered respectfully to kiss the Queen's hand.

"Go straight to the face, my Lord!" said the Queen; "for when my people pray me to take a new husband, it is you that I choose, and my person as well as my kingdom, belong to you hereafter!"

The Lombard Kingdom being the largest of the two, it was for the Queen to crown the new King of the united kingdoms, and she placed on his brow the Iron Crown, which, since this event, has become so celebrated. In 774 the Pope, ADRIAN I., placed this crown upon the head of CHARLEMAGNE. In 1452, it made the voyage to Rome to crown FREDERIC IV., and in 1530 the voyage to Bologna to the coronation nf CHARLES the Fifth. In 1805 NAPOLEON I. placed it on his own head, repeating the exclemation which tradition attribnles to AGILULPHUS, twelve centuries before: "*Dieu me la donne, gare à qui la touche!*" (God gives it to me, beware who touches it!)

This historical and religtous treasnre, which the Austrians have jnst transferred from Monza to Mantua for greater safety, was kept in the top of a large gilded metal cross, and was exhibited on certain deys of the year in the Cathedral of Monza. The crown, however, is not so strictly of iron as its name indicates. It seems, indeed, a mere crown of gold—that is to say, a golden band, about two inches wide, incrnated with variously-colored precious stones. The veritable Iron Crown le inclosed in the interior of this gold casing, and is said to have been made from one of the nails used in the Crucifixion. The public are never allowed to approach nearer than the iron grating which surrounds it, and it is thos seen bot indifferentiv. To see it closely, removed from its place in the top of the crucifix, a speciel order from the military Governor of Mtlan was necessary.

To satisfy the curiosity of the crowds of travelers who annually visit MONZA—which is a sort of Milanese Versailles—to see the femoue Iron Crown of the Lombard Kings, the people of the Church have had constructed an iron crown very tike the crown of AGILULPHUS, which they show as the original, and which they even allow extraordinarily curious people to place on their heads—for a small consideration.

It was NAPOLEON I. who, a few days after having assumed this sacred retic of Mount Calvary, created the Order nf the Iron Crown, an Order which passed into the possession of Austria, and remains to this day one of the Imperial Orders nf that country. It is easy to conceiva, therefore, the valne Austria attaches to the treasure of Monza, and her anxiety that the illustrious and venerable crown which claims so sacred an origin, and which ancicied tha hrows of CHARLEMAGNE, CHARLES the Fifth and NAPOLEON, should not be left to fall into the hands of the conquarors. It will be placed, no doubt, in the terrible Csge-Tower of Mantua, celebrated for its famous or infamous instrument of torture of the Middle Ages, which disappeared in 1796, but was replaced in 1814. But will it be safe here? BONAPARTE captured the Tower in 1797—LOUIS NAPOLEON hopes to accomplish the same feat in 1860.

But to return to the ancient legend. The proper crown of AGILULPHUS, as Dnke of Turin, when he married THEODELINDA, oecama nseless, and was placed among the treasures of the fortress of Monza, where it remained during many long centuries. It was at last brought to Paris, by BONAPARTE's orders, in 1799, and was placed in the medal department of the National Library, from which it was stolen in 1804 by ona of the cunning thieves that then abounded in tha capital. It had a strange destiny, this crown ot AGILULPHUS. Forged in the sixth century for the heads of the Kings of Sardinia, and melted up in the nineteanth century by the thievas of Paris!

War has also its poetry. Tha other day a soldier with a knapsack on his back, jumped into the Seine from one of the Paris bridges, to drown himself. He was rescued in time to preserva his lifa, but he was brought out oo the quay in the midst of an unsympathizing crowd, who naturally suoposed he had attempted suicida to escape the bails of the Austrians. Quita an enthusiasm was created in his favor, however, when it was found that just the contrary was the truth. He had attempted suicide because his regiment had gone to tha war and left him behind te farm, with a faw others, the dépôt for recruits. When restored, the poor fellow went away crying to his barracks, but promising not to renew his attempt.

Another soldier in the country actually committed suicide because his regiment left without him; and a story is told of a boy at one of the Paris Academies, who escaped twice by a most dangerous flight over the roofs of houses, in order to go to the war. The prompter of Madame RISTORI's company has left the permanent situation he held in her employment, and with the aid of a benefit night given him by the great *tragedienne*, has gone to join GARIBALDI. TAMBURINI, RISTORI, FERZOLINI, PENCO, and many of the French artists, have performed in favor of the fund for sending the poor Italian refugees in Paris back to the defence of their country. And you can imagine that they leave with joy in their hearts.

A story is told of a *danseuse* who lately danced on the stage of a theatre in an Italian town garrisoned by Austrian troops, dressed in the three colors which enastitute the Sardinian flag—green, red and white. The police issued an order to the director that such a scandal must not be repeated in his theatre. Toe nest night the patriotic *danseuse*, determined not to be outwitted by the police, wore a yellow cap, a green skirt, and a white boddice, but as she appeared on the stage a friend threw her a bouquet of roses, and placing these on her breast, to cover the white, the three colors of the Sardinian flag were united.

A whole regiment of the Imperial Guard left Paris with a bouqnet of violets of Parma stuck in the muzzle of each gun, the officers carrying in their hands buge bouquets ot tbe same—the gifts of the ladies of the neighborhood. What is ati this but the poetry of war?

The camp tent ot the Emperor NAPOLEON, which preceden him to Italy, waa made by ALEXIS GODILLOT, and is in white and blue striped tent-cloth, doubled. Its height is shoot fifteen feet. Tne interior is divided into three compartments—a saloon, bedroom and dressing room. Doors in the cloth permit a passage from one room to the other, and windows are pierced for ventilation. An iron bed, folding seats and three small tables—one for the toilet—compose the furniture for the imperial residence. The tent is remarkable for its perfect finish, the facility with whicb it can be put up and taken down, and its general adaptation to the purpose for which it was destined. It was made five years ago, for the war in the Crimea, and started on its journey as far as Marseilles, hnt tbe Emperor changed his mind tben, and the tent has lain ever since in the flag room of tha Tuileries. But, what is curious, the iron bed now in this tent, the toilet furniture and the table service in silver belonged to the first Emperor, and accompanied him in nearly ati his campeigns; and as these campeigns were so many victories, LOUIS NAPOLEON is going to throw bimself upon the destiny of tbese victorious wash-basins and saucepans. He hopes, on the fields ef Marengo and Lodi, to sleep upon, and draw inspiretion from, tbe same bed on which dreamed and schemed his great uncle, and on which he planned the great battles that have made the name of BONAPARTE so illustrious. As a superstition, there are more absurd ones than this of LOUIS NAPOLEON!

The military world in France is not a little surprised at the favor shown by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to Count GYULAI. This officer, who is now 60 years old, and has a chronic ophthalmia, enjoys in Europe the reputation of a *sabreur*, and nothing else. His military history is confined to a few obscure feats of arms, not beyond the reach of an intelligent corpural. In early life, he passed through the diplomatic grades and the routine of the ministerial bureaux. Io 1848 he commanded at Trieste, where he neither attacked nor was attacked. This feat of arms put the cupola to his glory, and in 1849 he was named Minister of War. He has commanded for the last few years in Lomberdy, and has managed to make bimself detested by everybody. His red grey moustache an lachrymose eyes give him an air disegreeable to men and dreedful to children, so that when the juvenile Mtianese are not good their mothers frighten them with GYULAI, as ours do with the "black man." His Placerzan proclamation, commencing "There shall be out one kind of poolshment—*death*!" and his proceedings in Sardinia since the invasion, have served to establish bis reputation as a butcher, and he now takes rank with that other glory of the Austrian Empire, HAYNAC.

It is now tolerably well established that the advice of General Beron HESS was rejected brutally by the Emperor of Austria, in favor of his own and GYULAI's plans. HESS is uoquestionably the ablest military man of the Empire, since the death of RADETZKY, and one can imegine the wound that was inflicted on his honor when the young Emperor told him to "stand back; that his notions were too antiquated." What has the sequel demonstrated? GYULAI has made an awful *faux pas* in his mode of invaston of Piedmont; the Austrians are retreating with a demoralized army; they are changing the plan of campaign, *and Baron Hess is taken into favor again*. This proves who was right and who was wrong. All the French military men desire, is, that the Austrian army may continue to be directed by its Emperor and this second Wurmzer.

As a general thing the French people are satisfied with the selection of Generals to command the army of Italy. The greatest confidence, however, is, I believe, reposed in Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

The Empress hes already presided at the Council of Ministers, snd signed several laws in the course of admioistrative business.

We learn from London that the *Times* of that city had been formally hurnt on the Stock Exchange, on account of its unscrnpulous end unfounded articles against France and Russia.

The Augsburg *Gazette*, generally one of the best informed of Germen papers, beats the *Times*, however, by announcing to its readers thet not only had France formed a treaty offensive and defensive with Russia, but with the United States as well.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, the semi-official paper, publishes a leading article of the NEW-YORK TIMES on the war, and precedes it with highly complimentary remarks on the justness of the views expressed. The TIMES is now, in fact, the principal American journal quoted in France, for opinions.

In the way of general news I ought to mention that the entire American colony in Paris was assembled last evening at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, at a Concert given by Mme. GUERABELLA WARD, of New-York. Mme. W. was assisted by Madames RISTORI and FERZOLINI, and by Messrs. CORSI, SIGNICELLI, and GUSTI. Among the persons present were the American Minister and family, the Consul and family, and among your *confreres* of the Press, Mr. BIGELOW and family of the *Evening Post*, Mr. JAMES BROOKS and temily, of the *Express*, Colonel FULLER, formerly of the *Mirror*, Mrs. ESTELLE LEWIS, author of a book of poems, and Mr. G. F. TRAIN, author of *Spread-Eagleism*, were also of the audience. MALAKOFF.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON IN ITALY—THE AUSTRIAN POLICY OF PLUNDER—ENGLISH POLITICS—THE OPERATIC LAWSUIT, ETC., ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 13, 1859.

The elections are over, and the war in Italy can hardly be said to have begun. The present moment is a sort of lull between domestic excitement that has been and foreign excitement that is about to be. The city has recovered from its panic, but speculation goes slip-shod, and stealthily, as if afraid to be caught in the fact. The serious rise in the price of bread, and the advance in the current value of money, which is certain to go higher next month, makes people uneesy and credulous. Ministers are more than ever suspected of wishing to pick a quarrel with France. A more desperate policy it is impossible to conceive any party pursuing, which looks to popularity or power, in this country. Aversion to despotism is strong amongst us, and a deep-rooted feeling of Anti-Bonspertism showe itself every day. But the common sense of the country readily comprehends the price that would have to be paid for a war with France; and tha Minister will not easily be forgiven who suffers us to drift into it. Something more than mera drifting is, nevertheless, imputed to the Govarnment. Vessels of war, with sealed orders, are whet Mr. DISRAELI calls "careering in the waters of the Mediterranean and Adrietic." People are beginning to ask what are these sealed orders for? A proclamation was issued yesterday from the War-office authorizing the formation of volunteer corps through out the kingdom, uoder the command of Lords-Lieutenants of Counties, to be employad in the resistance of invesion. As to invasion, no human being seriously believes in the likelihood of any such thing; but the ostentatious preparation to resist it is likaly to giva risa to awkward questions and offensive answers, both in diplomacy and in Parliament. Orders have been issued by the Admiralty, for the immediate fitting out of nine additional frigates and line-of-battle ships; and the naval recruiting goes on without intermission.

Meanwhile, NAPOLEON III. has arrived at Genoa, and issued his first Proclamation to the Army of Italy There is no doubt he has been well received, and that his position at the head of a force already amounting to 70,000 or 80,000 men is a proud ona, appearing as he does in the character of the armed liberator of an oppressed people. I have seen letters from the allied camp which fully bear out the published statements of the good feeling subsisting between the French and Sardinian troops thus far. Those who know them both, however, look with some anxiety to the future of the campaign, no. from any doubt of the gallantry of spirit which an mates either French or Piedmontese, but from apprehensione founded on former experience of the manifestation of arrogance on the part of the former. Everybody knows how well Frenchmen fight, especially when they are the assailants, as in the present case they are for the most part sure to be. But those who have served with them as allies have frequently been heard to complain of the difficulty of satisfying the exigeant humor. They never shirk the post of danger if it be one of distinction; but they consider themselves entitled, whenever there is success, to a monopoly of the praise; and, in case o common disaster, they are not nice in bestowing an equally exclusive apportionment of blame to others The Austrians seem bent on harassing the people, and exhausting the country wbersver they come. The known impoverishment of the Imperial exchequer is made a sort of excuse for toe adoption of this predetory system of warfare. In reality it is done much more to gratify the fierce passions of national hatred, long restrained in the garrisons of Lombardy. All the accounts hitherto received of strategic operations on the Po and the Ticino amount only to this, that the Austrians began to move before they were quite ready; that they were checked by the inundations unexpectedly, and that they are now apparently resolved to await the attack of their opponents in the strong positions they have taken up.

You will probably think it strange that at such a moment, when, if no blow has yet been actually struck, the scabbard on both sides has been thrown away, a new effort has been made to open negotiations with a view to pacific settlement of the whole Italian question. Such is, nevertheless, the fact. I have reason to know that within the present week the Government of Berlin has proposed to that of St. Petersburg and to that of London the formation of a triple alliance limited in its purpose to the imposing of a three months' armistice on the belligerents in Italy. Lord MALMESBURY, I believe, intimated his approval of the design, but declared that until the assent of Russia were obtained, the English Cabinet could place little dependance oo its chance of success. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in the name of his master, met the proposal with a direct and prompt negative, assigning as the reason, that Austria having declared war whtie Russia was endeavoring to bring about a Congress, it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Czar to renew his interpositions so speedily in favor of peace. The truth is no doubt that Russia sees her secure opportunity of vengeance and advantage in the decimation of Austria's troops and the temporary annihilation of her resources. Already the Muscovite agents are busily employed in preparing events of grave importance in Hungary, the Herzegovine, Greece and Bosnia. Poetic retribution would not, in deed, be deelt on Austria, if Hungery were not restored to the position it occupied before 1848, if not to virtual independence. Despotisms have their patrons as well as popular Governments; and in Russia there is a fixed idea that the most perfect and most politic vengeance which could be inflicted on Austria, would be to undo literally the fatal service which the army of PASKEWITCH rendered in 1849, by the suppression of the Magyar revolt. The Hungarians here are full of hope and activity; but, taught by bitter experience, they wisely resolve to bide their time, and not to move till fresh drafts are required to recruit the Austrian armies in Italy. Depend upon it, however, the Summer will not pass without stirring events on the Danube.

The wind up of the General Election in Ireland hes been the loss of more than one of the Southern counties to the Liberal cause, which had hitherto been deemed secure. Waterford, where the territorial influence of the Beresfords was overthrown three and thirty years ago, has ever since remained in the hands of the popular party. It has now returned almost without a struggle the Hon. Mr. TALBOT, the brother of the Earl of SHREWSBURY, a personal friend of Lord DERBY, and closely connected with the family of the Marquis of WATERFORD. The tragic death of the late Marquis, who was killed while hunting, about three weeks ago, cast a gloom over society in this district, and checked in some degree the exuberance of landlord triumph on the occasion of the subsequent electoral victory. But there is no mistaking the spirit in which it has been achieved, and which is identical with that which on the same day was triumphant in the County of Clare, in the person of Colonel VANDELEUR, an ultra-Orange proprietor, who was returned for that large and populous shire, over his radical opponent by a majority of several hundreds. From disclosures that took place elsewhere, it now appears certain that Catholic sunport was promised the Derbyite candidates in many places, both in England and Ireland, by Cardinel WISEMAN. In South Lancashire end West Kent, the Catholic gentry and priesthood aided materially in securing the return of the tories. On the other hand, Lord ROBERT, undertook, if necessary, to support Mr. BOURKE, at Dundalk, and the tory gentlemen of Leitrim, Kings County and Kildare undertook to promote the views of Conservative Catholics in their respective localities. In the last named instance, these were defeated by a sudden opposition in the hustings of Mr. MORE O'FARRALL, one of the wealthiest and most independent Catholic laymen in Ireland, and a man who is known to entertain ultra sentiments on ecclesiastical matters. He and his colleague, Mr. COGAN, did not hesitate to denounce in strong terms the interference of his Eminence on behalf of the party so long odious in Ireland. The concessions said to have been promised by the Government as the price of clerical aid they ridiculed and repudiated vehemently, and there can be little doubt that had the statements referred to been made a fortnight since, they would in all probability have had very considerable effect on several of the contests then penoing. As it is, however, the Tories will have about sixty supporters from Ireland in the new Parliament out of one hundred and five representative that that country sends. On the whole the whippers-in of the Carlton Club count upon three hundred and ten as the amount of their rank and file to the new House of Commons.

Mr. INGRAM, M. P. for Boston, and proprietor of the *Illustroted News*, has obtained a rule for a new trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case disposed of at the sittings after last November term, in which the verdict of a jury found him guilty of fraud. The plaintiff, Mr. VINCENT SCULLY has just been returned for the Couoty of CORK. The new trial will not take place for some weeks. Mr. GYE, the lessee of Covent Garden, has obtained an injunction against Signor GRAZIANI which prohibits him from singing as one of Mr. E. T. SMITH's rival company at Drury Lane, pending the final decision of the equity suit between him and Mr. GYE. Drury Lane flourishes notwithstanding, and the house is full almost every night. Madame TITIENS and M. GIULIGNI are in excellent voice, and M. MOSONI is becoming a decided favorite. MARIO and GRISI have resumed their places at Covent Garden, and for all who understand or thoroughly love music there is no comparison between the *ensemble* of the two houses. Drury Lane is marvelously well got up as an imitatinn of the opera; but the opera in its true artistic completeness, calmness, graodeur and lovability, it is not, and cannot be. Her Majesty visits both houses alternately, and, as she is seldom very nice or discriminating in her applause, the managers of each is enabled to boast of having given royal satisfaction.

The Prince of WALES was commanded to return home immeoiately after the declaration of war, and ha is axpacted to arrive in England in the course of next week.

MOVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON III.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

The Paris corraspondents of the London papers are unanimous in describing the enthusiasm of the people noon the Emperor's departure for the army in Italy as immense. Such a reception the Emperor hes never hetore met with, and he was avidently surprised at its unusual warmth. The correspondant of the *Times* says: The manifestation of tha popular feeling in Paris on the departure of the Emperor appeare to have been marked by a spontaneous enthusiasm which has not been witnessed in that capital for many years. As the imperial carriage passed out of the courtyard of the Tuileries, the Emperor seemed to be taken by surprise at tbe unusual warmth of the demonstration. He wes attended only by a few of the *Cent Gardes;* and, on arriving at the Hotel de Ville tha imposing ovation had produced its effact. Tha Emperor ordared his Guards to move out of tha way, and the carriage was instantly surrounded by the enthusiastic crowd.

The correspondent of the *Herald* reports that the stern, unbending features of LOUIS NAPOLEON quivered with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without any attempt at concealment. Tae Emperor put his hands out of the carriage, and the barricade-makers of the Rue St. Antoine, bending over and kissing them, saluted him with renewed cries of enthusiasm. When tha *cortége* resumed its march, a band of workmen stood between tha imperial carriage and the *Cent Gardes*, and proceeded with it all the rest of the way, singing patriotic songs, including the Marseillaise. Never has the Emperor received such a conclusive proof of his popularity with the people, and the popularity of the cause which he was setting out to defend, was equally demonstraled.

The following is from the *Moniteur's* account of the Emperor's departure:

"Her Imperial Highness the Princess MATHILDA, her Highness the Princess MARY, of Baden, and his Grace tbe Duke of HAMILTON, took leave of the Emperor at tbe Tuileries.

The members of the Privy Council, the Ministers of his Majesty, the great officers of the crown, the officers and ladies of the households of the Emperor and Empress, were waiting in the saloons of the Tuileries, and assisted at the departure of their Majesties.

Everywhere along the Emperor's route the warmest acclamations broke out. His escort could hardly keep the way clear through the crowds that thronged round the carriage. All the windowe of the houses from the bottom to the top were filled with spectators waving their hats and handkerchiefs. It may be said that no sovereign has ever been accompanied with prayers more fervent.

The Empress had a large share in this ovation. Every one saluted in her the devoted wife, the tender and courageous mother. In accordance with ner wisb, she accompanied the Emperor as far as Montereau, and here she took leave of him, not without deep and affecting emotion. Her Majesty returned to the palace of the Tuileries at half-past ten at night."

HIS ARRIVAL IN ITALY.

The Emperor of the French embarked on board the Imperial yacht *Reine Hortense* at Marseilles, on the 11th, and arrived at Genoa on the afternoon of the following day. He landed at the inner port, Darcena, and proceeded direct to the royal palace, from the balcony of which he presented himself to the assembled populsce, who greeted him with enthusiastic acclamations. The Emperor was accomoanied to the palace by Prince CARIGNAN, Count CAVOUR, and Count D'AUVSAONA, the French Ambassador.

The port was full of ornamented small boats, crowded with spectators, and on shore tbe city presented the appearance of a *fête*. A large structure covered with flags, a symbolical representation of the French and Sardinian alliance, was erected at the landing place. Flowers were cast before toe Emperor by toe populace during his progress.

The Emperor held a review of some old soldiers in the court-yard of the royal palace, and in the evening he went to the theatre, where his reception was most enthusiastic. He was accompanied by Prince NAPOLEON and Prince CARIGNAN.

On the following day the King of Sardinia went to Genoa, and after paying a brief visit to the Emperor he returned again to headquarters.

FRENCH ORDERS OF THE DAY.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

The Emperor was expected to take his departure from Genoa on the 14th, for the army, to whom he had issued the following order of the day:

SOLDIERS! I come to place myself at your bead to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred ceuse, which has the sympathies of the civilized world.

I need not stimulate your ardor—every step will remind you of a victory. In the *Via Sacra* of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiseled upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcola, and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in an other *Via Sacra*. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army.

Here, forget it not. There are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new *arms de precision* are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

Soldiers! Let us all do our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other, the following words of happy augury re echo: "The new army of Italy will be worthy of ber elder sister."

Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859. NAPOLEON.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL CANROBERT.

Marshal CANROBERT had addressed an order of the day from his head-quarters at Alessandria to the troops under his command. It reads as follows:

"SOLDIERS OF THE THIAN CORPS D'ARMEE OF THE ARMY OF THE ALPS: Called together in all haste from the different parts of France, to give your powerful aid to a brave and friendly nation, iniquitously invaded by Austria, you soon essembled here round the chiefs chosen by the Emperor to direct you. Those chiefs you are well acquainted with. They have often been your guides on fields of battle, where most of you have learned to confide in them. For the first time I can, in the campaign which is about to open, address myself to you and say that the honor of having the chief command of soldiers of your value is only equalled by my confidence in you, and in the success which awaits us.

Soldiers! The precipitate march which you have just made across the Alps has not allowed the solicitude of the Emperor's Government to supply you with all of which you stand in need. You will soon receive it. You must call to mind that the warriors, our forefathers, who have preceded us in these fina countries, were in want of everything at the time that they covered the flag of France and the country with immortal glory. The great French army will soon find itself opposite the Austrian army. They are old acquaintances. Both have seen each other at Lodi, at Arcoli, at Marengo, and at Wagram,—illustrious names, which you will soon cause to be followed by others equally glorious."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL FOREY.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following address by Gen. FOREY to his division:

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE FIRST CORPS: We shall find ourselves to-morrow in the first line, and it is probable that we shall have the honor of first engaging the enemy. Remember that your fathers have always beaten that enemy, and you will do the same.

GAVI, May 6. General of Division, FOREY.

The place from which the foregoing is dsted is a short distance from Novi, on the road from Genoa.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

ACCOUNTS FROM FRANCO-SARDINIAN SOURCES.

In regard to the movements of the respective armies the following are the officiel bulletins published by the Sardinian Government:

TURIN, Wednesday, May 11.

Some Austrian siege trains, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of chasseurs, have recrossed at Gravelona and directed their course towards Casale and Pusteriengo, in Lombardy. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro and Robbio. The headquarters of the Austrian Staff are at Mortara.

TURIN, Friday, May 13.

The enemy are increasing their forces near Castle St. Giovanni, on the road from Piacenze to Stradella. They have constructed bridges near Vievano and Motta Visconti to protect their retreat of to-day. Our soldiers have pushed forward a strong reconnoitering party as far as Cascine di Sera, near Vercetli, and our artillery began cannonading the enemy, which, however, was not reptied to by them. Our troops have retaken their former position.

A later bulletin of the eame date says:

"The Austriane on their way to Placenza have occupied Rivergaro, on the river Trebia. The headquarters are at Robbio. The wounded have been conveyed to Accimiano."

Besides the official bulletins published at Turin, there are also the bulletins of the war, coming direct from the King's head-quarters at San Salvatore, between Casale and Alessandria. We have received the following, dated May 7:

No. 3.—Yesterday morning General CIALDINI made a sally from the fortress of Cassie, and took a large convoy of cattle from the enemy, which tha latter had got by raquisition. It consisted of 64 oxen, 283 cows, 51 hulls, 54 calves, 2 sheep, 6 buffaloes and 10 horses—410 head of cattlo in all. In this sally an officer and three privates were wounded.

No. 4. A reconnaissance made from Alessandria has shown that yesterday foreooon the enemy abandoned Castelnuovo-Scrivia, Casei, Aizano and Molino dei Torti, taking the direction of Gerola. The outposts which the enemy had near Voghera, Pontecurone end Tortona hastily retired when the troops of our second division appeared on the Scrivia, leaving five prisoners in our hands. Tha railway bridga on tha Scrivia has been completely repaired by our men, and also half the breadth of tha wooden bridge has been rebuilt, so that carts and horses can pass over.

No. 5. From positive information it appears that the Austrians recrossed the Po by the bridge which they had built at Gerola. The passage of the troops commenced at 3½ P. M., and lasted until 2 o'clock after midnight. The enemy carried off the provisions and other articles exacted from the inhaoitants. Alter crossing they destroyed the bridge. They still remain on the low grounds adjoining the left bank of the Po.

DELLA ROCCA,
Lieutenant-General, Chief of the Staff.

It will be seen that there are some slight repetitions of intelligence already given, but wa have thought it best to publish the bulletins without any alteration.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE FORCES.

The Minister of War (states a Turin letter of the 6th) has this day received a dispatch from Marshal CANROBERT, expressing the opinion that the line of the Austrians is so long and weak that they cannot think of offering battle, and that tha allies may soon assume tha offensive. Tha Austrians have 400 cannon on their line from Novara to Piacenza. The Piedmontese two days ago had 180, and the French 124, between Casale and Novi. Tha attacks of advanced posts do not cease, and the roar of cannon is continually heard; but the principal advantage gained by the Austrians thus far is that of occupying the enemy's territory, and of putting it to ransom. It is, however, hoped that on the arrival of the Emperor of the French the aspect of things will change. The Marquis DA BARMA, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the King, left this City for Genoa yesterday to receive the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty will not come to Turin, but will stop at Alessandria. Several officers that took part in the war of 1848 and 1849 have left for Florence, to take command of the Tuscan volunteers, who are flocking in great numbers. Gen. MASZACAPO has been appointed their Commander-in-Chief.

A letter from Turin says:

"The Piedmontese, 70 000 strong, ocenpied on the 7th the defensive positions of Novi, Alessandria, Valencia, Frassinetto, Casale, Pontestura, Verrua, and the line of the Dora. The French, about 80,000 strong, on that date were with the Piedmontese at Novi, Alessandria, Valenza, and the line of the Dora, and were alone at Robbie and Arquata. As to the Austrians, it is needless to give their positions, as they change every day. The positions of the Sardiotan Generals are—the King Commander-in-Chief at Valenza, with a division of reserve; General Fanti, a Alessandria, with the Second Division; General Durando, Third Division, in the positions on the Scrivia; General Cialdini, with the Fourth Division, at Casale and Frassinetto; and General Cunbiari, Fifth Division, between Frassinetto and Valenza. As to the French commanders, Marshal Baragnay d'Hilliers, with his corps, occupies the positions from Arquata to Novi. General Mc'Mahon, those from Novi to Valenza; Marshal Canrobert, Alessandria; and General Niel, from Turin to the line of the Dora."

THE FRENCH ARMY IN PIEDMONT.

The French force now in Piedmont is very large Up to Friday, the 6th of May, 81,000 men from France and Algeria were conveyed to Genoa by the Imperial navy: 14,000 by the *Messageries*; 3,000 by the *Marie Stuart* transport, hired for the occasion; and from 20,000 to 21,000 by land. The total number there has been fixed at 140,000. The Piedmontese count 80,000 regular troops and 27,000 volunteers. From this total one-fourth is the usual average deducted for contingencies, or casualities. It is said that the cavalry of the French is not yet complete, and that a good deal remains to be done concerning the balls for the rifled cannon. There are, or lately were, 10,000,000 cartridges in the arsenal of Genoa.

The French journals do not anticipate the least difficulty or delay in attacking the Austrian lines. The *Pays* taunts the Austrians with their proverbial slowness, and promised them that the arrival of the Emperor of the French in Italy would instantaneously give a new character to the war. The *Patrie* says that everything is in readiness for a compaign, and that the Austrians will learn in a very few days, with what "lightning-like rapidity our eagles fly." "The coming hours," says the same journal, "belong to the finest pages of our history; we have faith in the sanctity of the cause which we defend—faith in the genius of the Emperor and the valor of our troops; and it is with calm confidence that we await the first bulletin from the army of Italy."

The following letter has been received in Paris from Genoa, dated the 9th inst.:

"The landing of French troops recommenced yesterday more briskly than ever. Two ships of the line and three steamboats entered the port about 12 o'clock, and landed the 3d Zouaves, coming from Africa, a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and a battery of the Imperial Guard. The entire population was out of doors, and nothing could be more brilliant than the reception given to the troops. These regiments are to join those which are at Novi and Alessandria. It appears that a great battle is not to be fought before the arrival of the Emperor. It is certain that on his coming here the army will assume the offensive. Great preparations are being made here for illuminations in honor of the Emperor. In the great street that traverses the town lamps are placed at every ten yards, ornamented with oak leaves. Yesterday was the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution, but, on account of the war, no rejoicings took place. A great number of volunteers arrive here daily, the majority of whom are from the Roman States."

ACCOUNTS FROM AUSTRIAN SOURCES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, May 7.

The latest news received here from the seat of war is that the Po has risen so tremendously that military operetions of importance are for the moment impossible. As the commander of the corps which crossed the Po at Cornale, on the 4th inst., feared that the pontoon-bridge might be carried away by the violence of the current, he returned to the left bank of the river, after having cut off the railroad and telegraphic communication between Voghera and Tortona. I do not know the object of the Austrians in crossing the Po, but the movement is here considered a feint, as the bulk of the army is known to have remained on the left bank of the river. When the dispatch containing the forgoing information left Pavia, (yesterday evening,) it was raining in torrents, and the Po had risen some ten or twelve feet. The *Triester Zeitung*, of the 5th instant, contains a direct report from the headquarters of the Austro-Italian army, and by it we learn the names of some of the *corps d'armée* which have crossed the Ticino, and also the order in which they entered Piedmont. The first corps to cross the river was the third, which is under the command of Prince EOMUND SCEWARZENBERG. The vanguard of the corps was led oy Gsneral Count FESTETICS, a Hungarian, who is said to be an officer of considerable ability. On the 30th of April, the eighth corps, under General VON BENEDEK, entered Piedmont, and on the 1st and 2d inst., three other corps followed. As a matter of course, the movements of the different corps are kept from the knowledge of the public, but in military circles it is stated that it was the corps under General BENEDEK which crossed the Po at Cornale on Wednesday last. A few days ago an Austrian battalion marched from Bologna to Modena, but I have not yet heard that it has reached its destination.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 10.

The Wiener *Zeitung* of this morning contains the following notice:

"The possibility that information contained in the Austrian papers concerning the movements of the Imperial Royal army may in a few hours become known to the enemy—who might be able to take advantage of it—renders it absolutely necessary to be extremely cautious in making such communications.

This being the case, the movements of the army can only be made known to the public in a general way. No movements from which the enemy might be able to draw important conclusions can be communicated, but all operations that have been completely carried out will be unreservedly and faithfully made known.

The news last received is, that the army occupies a position between the Po and the Sesia, from which any end every offensive movement can be made.

The imperial army is in possession of all the passages (fords) across the Sesia, and, although the continuance of high water in the Po prevents decisive movements on the right bank of that river, certain points (*terrain-abschnitte*) between Pontecurone and Voghera, are still occupied by considerable portions (*theile*) of the army. The railroad bridge at Valenza has been destroyed."

In my letter of the 3d instant it was stated that the Austrian commanders had hitherly complained of the interference of the British diplomatists at the very last moment, and information I have just received but too clearly proves that Lord MALMESBURY did serious injury to Austria by making on the 25th of April a proposition which, as you will probably recollect, was accepted by Count BUOL and rejected by M. de WALEWSKI. On the 26th of April Count GYULAI was to have crossed the Ticino, and his plan of operations was to send one half of his army in forced marchee to Novi, while the o her half was to advance toward Casale. As the weather was fine until the 4th of May, the Austrians would (had they crossed the Ticino on the appointed day, have had but little difficulty in making their way to Novi. In the evening of the 29th of April the advanced guard entered Sardinia, and an attempt was even then made to get to Novi. The Austrians succeeded in deceiving their enemies, and crossed tha Po at Cornale without loss; but in the morning of tha 5th inst. it rained so heavily that in a few hours the river rose twelve feet, and the pontoon b

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$1,900,000 in Specie.

Late and Interesting from the Isthmus.

PROGRESS OF THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

Ratification of the Belly Grant in Nicaragua.

DETAILS OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Later from Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. McGowan, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Aspinwall, May 18. She brings the California mails, treasure and passengers of the 5th May, brought down by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*. The *Orizaba* left San Francisco on the same day. The number of passengers by these two steamers was *twenty-five hundred*. The *Golden Gate* had been thoroughly renovated, at a cost of $80,000, having been three months under repair.

Among the passengers by the *Moses Taylor* are the Hon. M. H. McAllistar, Judge of the U. S. District Court of California; the Hon. E. F. Baxton, State Senator; and the Hon. W. W. Shepard, Assemblyman from San Francisco.

The *Moses Taylor* reports the United States ships *Roanoke* and *Jamestown* still at Aspinwall.

On the 21st May, 25 miles from Cape Maisi, the *Moses Taylor* passed the American ship *Martha J. Ward*, and a ship of the line, bound to the westward; also, brig *Costa Rica*, bound to Aspinwall. May 24, in lat. 24° 20' N., lon. 75° 6' W., exchanged colors with hermaphrodite brig, showing white signal, with red border and No 122.

We are indebted to the Expressmen of Freeman & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. for packages.

The shipment of Specie is $1,900,000. The following is the treasure list:

Am. Ex Bank	$227 000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	$56,000
T. H & J. J. Bacon	5 000	Leavitt & Adams	1,911
C. G. Baker	6 000	Reuben Meader	5,000
Baker & Morrill	4 000	Meader & O Adams	20,000
Brook & Sugar	8,000	Metropolitan Bank	59,000
J. H. Brewer & Co	1 900	P. Naylor	10,000
Bucklin & Crane	4,200	Nostadter Bros	18,850
Bush & Comstock	3 263	J. S. Newton & Co	18,873
Butcher & Brothers	50 000	J. G. Parker & Son	10,000
Chalk & Wilson	10,000	Richard Patrick	63 000
J. H Coghill	24,520	Jas. Patrick & Co	55,000
H. Cohn & Co	20,182	A. C. & R. Perkins	5 000
W. T. Coleman & Co	80 300	John Phelan	11,500
Conroy & O'Conner	15 800	A. G. Reed	1,138
G. W. Crosby	22,000	S. G. Reed & Co	2 2
W. Cummings & Son	2 190	Sentard & Co	9 704
C. H. Cunningham	18,000	Robert Morrison & Co	15,100
W. Curtis & Co	81	A. J. Rosenbaum & Co	17,300
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	40,000	Seccole & Bros	117,123
Duncan, Sherman & Co	125,137	Wm Seligman & Co	30,000
Z. Einstein & Bro	3,18	Strauss, Hartman & Co	6 000
Freeman and Co	85,000	Taupe McCahill & Co	50 000
H. B Gillin	6 800	Treadwell & Co	16,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	12 000	Turner bros	10,000
T. J. Hand & Co	8,000	E. B Upton & Co	15,041
J. Hecht, Bros. & Co	7 500	E. Victor & Achelis	3,425
J Heller & Brothers	10 000	R. S Wade	1 132
Wm. Hogg & Co	57,000	E. B. Weir	17,000
Howland & Aspinwall	12,715	Wells, Fargo & Co	401,000
Jennings & Brewster	18,000	Order	50 000
Total			$1,938,699

NEW GRANADA.

The New Electoral Law—Return of the Nation to Centralism—The Revolution in Santander—Central American Trade—The Blockade of Guayaquil—Local Items, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, May 18, 1859.

Our half-monthly mail from Bogota arrived on the 16th, with dates to the 25th. The new unconstitutional electoral law, of which I gave you rather an imperfect outline in my last, has been signed by the President, and dispatched to the authorities of the several States for their observance. This law deprives the people of the "sovereign" States of the right to select their own rulers, and virtually concentrates all the power of the nation in the hands of a single man. It is intended to perpetuate, and will perpetuate the present conservative party in power, if allowed to be carried out. It is a very lengthy affair, embracing two hundred and five articles. By it, each State has an electoral council, composed of nine members, who are appointed for a term of two years. Three of the Board are appointed by the Senate; three by the Chamber of Representatives, and three by the President of the Confederation. The eight States are divided into "circulos;" Panama, for instance, into six; and each circle has a "junta electoral," composed of seven members, who are appointed by the electoral council. Then, each circle is subdivided into districts, each district having five judges of elections, who are named by the junta electoral. A registry of all the voters in each district is to be made thirty days in advance of an election, but the action of these boards is arbitrary, and no appeal can be had beyond the Electoral council.

It is an understood thing that from this Electoral Council the Senators and Representatives to Congress are to be made, and the Senators and Representatives, on the election for President, must scrutinize the votes. These men, taken from the most dishonest, time serving and unscrupulous of the politicians of the several States, will of course find no difficulty in rejecting a sufficient number of votes for the opposite candidate to elect their own. The Electoral Council appointed for Panama is composed entirely of the most obnoxious Conservatives, the party of the present National Administration, although its Governor was lately elected by a large liberal majority. The Senate has named Francisco Fabrega of Panama massacre memory, Ramon Gamboa and Antonio Pulgar—on the part of the House, Santiago de la Guardia, Francisco Jimenes Arce and Pablito Arosemena. They are all fit tools for the work expected of them—the only difference between the three first and the three last being that the former are men without heads and the latter are boys without brains. The President has not yet named his three.

An almost universal sentiment prevails throughout the country that a revolution will be the result of this attempt at centralization. The federated system of States, on the plan of the United States, has been in operation less than a year, and is universally popular. Under it the people have learned that they can best manage their own affairs, and they will not now willingly forego the privilege. And both Coegrees and President Ospina seem to partake of this idea: for the Chambers had passed laws, at last dates, or were discussing them, authorizing the Executive to base his expenditures for the year 1860 upon the estimates of 1859, *in case there should be no meeting of Congress next year*; to suspend the payment of the interests on the public debt; to close and open ports of export and import at will; and to change temporarily the capital of the Confederation. The *Tiempo*, of Bogota, of April 19, concludes an article thus:

"What do these projects prove? They show that the Government is frightened at its own work. It knows that it has conspired, and feare resistance: hence the apprehension that Congress will not meet next year, and thence it clutches at the products of the customs. It may realize the fate of the Italian artist, who, having painted the devil, did his work so well that he fell dead from fright le contemplating it. The present Government lives upon the patience and resignation of its opponents, and this patience and resignation may find its bounds."

In the State of Santander, the revolution of the Conservatives against the State Government, although supported by the National Government, has not made much headway. A third "battle" took place on the 27th March, in which both parties claim the victory. In proof that the general Government favors this outbreak, it is only necessary to say that of the six persons appointed to the electoral council of that State, five are prominent leaders in the revolution!—and to state the further fact that the Government lately seized a quantity of arms purchased by the Governor of the State, on the plea that they had been abstracted from the arsenals during the revolution of 1854, or had not been returned by the troops to their deposits. The forces on each side are said to count 800 men.

It is quite apparent that the British Government is [illegible] to enforce the payment of the interest on [illegible] from the fact that a proposition is now before Congress authorizing the President to borrow money for that purpose at 12 per cent. The bondholders are urging the Government to give security for back interest, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, by making over to them the reversionary interest of the Confederation in the Panama Railroad—calculated at about the same figures.

The State of Cauca, adjoining Panama, is in great ferment, partly on account of the new electoral law, and partly from opposition to General Mosquera, who, it is charged, has secured his place of Governor through corrupt means.

The Congress of Bogota has been extended fifteen days longer from April 15. It will, doubtless, adjourn when it hears that the Cass-Herran convention is at the bottom of the Magdalena.

In Panama things are quiet. We shall probably not have another row till September, when an attempt to enforce the new electoral law will provoke resistance

The steamer *Columbus* sailed on the 17th for Central American ports. It is said Gen. Lamar will return on her on the 6th of June, but I hear from another source that he will go, or has already gone, from San Jose by way of the Serapiqui River and San Juan del Norte. The Central American steamer trade with Panama is rapidly increasing. On her last trip down, the *Columbus* was obliged to leave 5,000 hides at Realejo, and 1,000 sacks of coffee at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica. The discount of 10 per cent. on the gross amount of duties made in favor of goods imported by the Railroad Company's steamer by Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala, enables the steamer to carry full cargoes from here. As soon as the new steamship *Guatemala* arrives out, which will be in August, the Company will run a semi-monthly line.

The Railroad Company has never before done so large a business as it is doing at present. In April it transported 5,000 passengers, and there are from two to three freight trains over the road daily. With a line of propellers carrying goods at a fair rate from Panama to San Francisco, the freight business of the Panama Railroad would be nearly doubled.

The rainy season, which is a month later than usual, set in on Friday last, and it has rained ever since. We shall be deluged the next six months.

Governor John W. Dana, of Maine, Ex-United States Minister to Bolivia, arrived, on the 6th, in the *Cleda*, and leaves, to-day, for home by way of Havana. Z. B. Cavelly, Esq., United States Secretary of Legation to Peru, also arrived from Callao, but will return after leaving his family to New-York. Dr. Ringold, United States Consul to Paita, is also a passenger on the *Granada*.

The United States flag-ship *Merrimack* sailed on the 7th for Callao, where she will recaulk her upper works and then go home. The *Saranac*, for Callao, followed next day. Flag-officer Long will be relieved in November by Captain Montgomery in the *Lancaster*. The *St. Marys* is awaiting here a new commander in place of Commodore Thornton. The *Vandalia* is also here. The *Cyane* is at Realejo. There is pressing need for an American war-ship at Guayaquil. The senseless Peruvian blockade is kept up at Guayaquil, all vessels being denied entrance except the British steamers. Why the United States should submit to this discrimination in favor of Great Britain is not exactly manifest. The fact is, that none of the communities on this coast should be treated by respectable nations as civilized Governments, and allowed by their continual bickerings with each other and petty revolutions, to damage the world's commerce and tyrannize over foreign merchants and residents. A Congress of the great commercial nations should be held to divide countries into two classes; the first class to be entitled from each other to all the usages of international law, and the second class to be subject to such rules in their intercourse with the world as their civilization entitles them to. Some two or three American ships are daily expected at Gueyaquil, and if there shall be no United States ship-of-war there their owners will suffer great loss.

Eight or ten negroes have been expelled to Carthagena, charged with having been engaged in the riot of the 17th April last. The men had no trial, and some of them are probably innocent. But it appears a law was passed by Congress, expressly for the State of Panama, allowing the Intendente to make forced levies of troops, and that officer thought this was the least troublesome way of getting rid of those negroes.

The ship *Vulture*, 125 days from New-York, arrived here on the 16th. She has 800 tons coals for the opposition steamship Company of Garrison & Co.

The *Roanoke* will leave for Carthagena on the 20th, with the Hon. Geo. W. Jones, United States Minister Resident at Bogota, and then return to Aspinwall to take the Japanese mission to New-York. F. W. R.

THE ISTHMUS.

A Naval Court-Martial—Trial of Surgeon Duvall—The Verdict—Other Trials Anticipated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

A Naval General Court-Martial convened on board the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, off Aspinwall, on the 7th instant, for the trial of Surgeon Duvall, of that vessel, and such other persons as should be brought before it. The Court is composed of the following officers, viz:

Captain—Wm. H. Garesche.

Lieutenants—C. B. Poindexter, Thomas H. Stevens, Edward T. Nichols, J. B. Creighton, John W. Bennett, William L. Powell.

Judge Advocate—Wm. C. Zantzinger.

The case of Dr. Duvall was the first which occupied the attention of the Court, upon charges and specifications preferred by his Commander, Kennedy. The first charge is "insubordination," with two specifications—the first of which specifies the precise act of insubordination—in Dr. Duvall "directing" the Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Charlson, (a mere *request* it really was,) to go on board an American vessel in the harbor of Greytown, which was in need of medical assistance, the Commander of the *Jamestown* having "directed" or *ordered* the First Lieutenant to send Dr. Duvall upon that *charitable* duty—not, certainly, an *official* one, because it was without the limits of the service. The Doctor's (Duvall's) health was not good, and, as it was raining and blowing freshly at the time, and the merchant vessel, in the inner harbor, some three or four miles off, the surgeon merely requested his assistant to visit the sick men, instead of going himself. This small matter constitutes the very serious charge of "insubordination." It has never been the custom of the naval service to order surgeons to perform such assistance, but merely request them to do so. There appears to have been an unpleasant state of feeling for some time previously existing between Dr. Duvall and his Commander; and this circumstance would look very much like a mere annoyance of Capt. Kennedy towards Dr. Duvall.

The specification of the same charge details the act to be "writing a disrespectful letter to his commanding officer." The second charge is "disrespect to his superior officer," and there are five specifications under it,—writing certain disrespectful letters to his Commander. The defence of Dr. Duvall was read to the Court on the 14th inst.

The sentence of the Court will be read to-day at 1 o'clock, but too late to send by this steamer.

Charges have been made against Lieut. Poindexter of having struck four marines on board the *Roanoke*, with a cutlass, while at the pumps. Capt. Garnett having refused to take any notice of the affair, the matter has been reported to the Flag-officer, who will probably order an inquiry.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Prosperity of Guatemala—Conspiracies in Salvador—Ratification of the Belly Grant—The Text of the Ratified Document—The British Treaty—Re-election of the President of Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Captain Ludwig, arrived at Panama on the 8th, from Central American ports. Her dates are from Guatemala to the 27th, Salvador the 28th, and Nicaragua to the 30th April, and from Costa Rica to 5th May.

GUATEMALA.

This Republic appears to be in a prosperous condition, trade and agriculture being on the increase. The trade by way of Belize, on the Atlantic, has fallen off more than one half, whilst the Pacific trade has increased in proportion. This arises from the steam facilities afforded by the Panama Railroad Company on the Pacific. The total amount of imports to all the ports, for 1858, is $1,233,770, and the exports reach $2,024 500, leaving a balance in favor of the latter of $790,730.

A decree of April 11 fixes the weight of the silver dollar at 402 grains, with the loy of ten dinoros twenty grains.

Politically, the country is quiet. The Government, on the representation of the British Diplomatic Agent, agrees that children of British parents, born in Guatemala, shall not be obliged to serve in the army until they reach the age of twenty-one years, and that they shall, after that age, be exempted, if they procure, when called upon, a proper substitute. Lord Clarendon, in a circular letter to British Agents in Spanish America, claims that the children of all foreigners, born on British soil, are British subjects. And admits that the children of British subjects, born abroad, are subjects or citizens of the nation where they are born.

SALVADOR.

General Barrios, who worked himself into the Presidential Chair by worrying Saborin out of it on false charges, and then getting the Vice-President, his own father-in-law, to resign, has had hard work to hold on to his place. Conspiracies are constantly on foot against him, and it is doubtful if he be allowed to remain at the head of the Republic until February next, at which time a new President, who is to be chosen in December, succeeds him.

A decree compels the exporter of bar silver to pay the tax imposed by a certain law, or else bind himself to introduce an amount of coined silver, equal in value to the exported metal. These Salvadorians, you will perceive, are not Solons in Finance and trade.

NICARAGUA.

Yrisarri, late Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, and new Minister from Guatemala and Salvador, has sent dispatches to the two latter Governments, announcing that President Buchanan has officially notified General Jarrs that the United States Government will not allow Nicaragua to annul the Stebbins-White contract, as it has pretended to do in the decree of March 23; and also, that the United States Government will not accept the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, as amended by Nicaragua, but will insist upon the original draft of the treaty.

The Belly Canal has been the theme of the last fortnight in Nicaragua. But it would appear to at neither the people or Congress are so sanguine that Belly is to run a silver thread through the State as they were a little while ago. In fact, many of the shrewdest begin to think he is a humbug. That he never dreamed of making a canal, but had his eye only on a concession of the Transit route, for which the New York Commodores have been so long contending. And this is proved, in their minds, from the fact that M. Belly has lately solicited and obtained from President Martinez, a decree granting him the exclusive right to establish a tramway from ocean to ocean, he paying the Government a small capitation tax, and agreeing to pay in addition the sum of $1,700 a month for the use of the road between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, should he decide on making the transit by that route. This is a somewhat singular favor the President has conferred on M. Belly, especially when he, not six weeks before, issued a decree which you have already published, dated March 23, in which he declared the transit free to all. But Martinez is a very good-natured man, and would issue a decree to cut his own head off, if M. Belly should ask him to do it—especially as he knows one of these paper pellets must pass the ordeal of Congress before it can be worth anything. And as Congress has not approved this last decree, and does not meet again under two years, M. Belly will not at present have a very timely time in carrying passengers.

It has lately been ascertained that M. Belly, on his return to Europe last year, induced one of the Croesus's at Southampton, and a few other capitalists, to believe he could outwit Vanderbilt, Joe White, Van Dyke and the whole stock of transit speculators, and get the grant himself—and in this belief these men advanced him sufficient money to make the grand splurge he is now making. I reckon they'll soon find they have lost their money.

President Mora went to Nicaragua with a large suite and accompanied by "Prince" Polonio and O'Gorman Mahon, to lay the "corner-stone" of Belly's monument, and came back totally disgusted. He was offered passage on the French flag ship *Andromède*, which he accepted, and was treated in the most handsome manner by Admiral Bonnard. But on reaching San Juan del Sur he found no one to receive him. He was obliged to hunt up mules in the best way he could to take him and his party to Rivas. He was taxed for his baggage on landing—had to pay a tax for crossing the transit road—found nobody to meet him in Rivas—no celebration—had to pay a tax to get back to San Juan—and finally was called upon to launch out a dollar for a permit to embark in the *Virgen*, which took him home. He is said to have inclosed the receipt for this last tax to President Martinez, as a sort of P. P. C.

Congress has approved of the Belly Canal contract, but with numerous modifications. I inclose it to you, that you may publish it if you think it worth the room, which I do not:

Decree of ratification of the Belly contract.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Nicaragua,

Decree:

Article 1. Herewith is ratified with the amendments contained in this law, the contract for the Interoceanic Ship Canal, which, under the name of "International Convention," was made in the City of Rivas on the 1st of May last, between the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and Felix Belly & Co., of the following tenor:

Art 2. The 4th article is suppressed.

Art 3. The 5th and 6th articles are approved with the following modifications and conditions: 1. The republic of Nicaragua reserves for herself the sovereignty and absolute dominion over the lands granted by said articles and over their inhabitants. 2. She reserves also for herself the fortifications of Castillo Viejo and San Carlos, with the necessary lands for their use and defence; equally the islands of Ometepe and Maderas, and all other points which she deems necessary for other fortifications or public edifices, and those lands on the two extremes of the canal, on both sides of it, for the establishment of the free cities in the two free ports, as has been agreed upon by treaties between this Government and Great Britain and the United States. 3. The lands granted to the Company are public lands. 4. The grant of lands, as well as the rights and privileges granted to the Company, shall have no effect or value whatever, in case the canal is not done in the term stipulated and within its prolongations—being understood that the said concessions are *ipso facto* null and void, and that no question whatsoever can be brought upon this point.

Notwithstanding these conditions, all cultivated lands shall be the property of their possessors, and the Government will grant lands to the Colonies established according to its option, and both to be subject to the laws of Nicaragua.

Art. 4. The 9th article shall read in the following terms: The eight per cent. of the gross products of the canal shall be paid equally four per cent. to each of the treasuries of the two republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, during the whole term of this grant, if the route selected should be by way of Sapoa and Salinas, in any other case the two Governments will agree separately about the distribution of these funds.

Art. 5 The 10th article shall read as follows: This two contracting States agree to guarantee the Company, their agents and properties inasmuch as lies in their power and resources, and to pay the damages and harms occasioned by their own faults and gross negligences, which damages shall be fixed by arbitration, and deducted from the eight per cent fund.

Art. 6 The end of article 13 shall read as follows: "But it is understood that as soon as the canal has been built ten years, the Company shall be subject to the 28th article of the treaty of Great Britain, made on the 18th of January, 1859, and to the 19th article of the treaty made with the United States on the 16th of March of the same year."

Art 7. The 14th article shall read as follows: "By special agreement, all vessels of the Company shall enjoy for the term of the years free navigation, always being understood only when they are employed in carrying material or persons for the use of the Company."

Art. 8. In the 18th article the word "Portazgos" is to be suppressed in the Spanish text.

Art 9. The 19th article shall read as follows: "From the day of the ratification of this contract, two years are granted to the Company to commence the works, which term cannot be prolonged, and six years for its complete execution; but if events of grave nature should impede the work they shall have three years more; although the Government can prolong this term according to their opinion, with the ratification of the Legislature of the two Republics."

Art. 10. The 21st and 22d articles are suppressed, and instead shall be read: The payment of the eight per cent. to the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall be made six months, and the dividends shall be made with the intervention of the agent or agents which the Governments of said Republics appoint. The Government of Nicaragua, after having received the first six-monthly payment of the rent coming to her, and finding the rent sufficient and secure, will proceed to reform the Custom house laws, in a manner satisfactory to the colonerce of the world.

Art 11. The 26th article is suppressed.

Art. 12. The 27th article shall read as follows: Any and every question relative to the execution of this contract shall be judged by a Committee, to be permanent in Nicaragua, composed of two arbitrators appointed by the Company, and two appointed by the two Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and in case of discord, the question shall be decided definitely by the Imperial Court of France, in Paris.

Art. 13. The 28th article is suppressed.

Art. 14 Besides it shall be part of this contract the following additional articles:

1. The present contract shall not impede the fulfilment of the treaties which the two Governments of the two Republics might have made with other nations, nor shall the works of the Company, whilst executing the canal, embarrass the navigation of the River San Juan, only in case of absolute indispensability, and for the time necessary.

When the canal is finished, Nicaragua shall preserve the free privilege of navigating the waters of Nicaragua for its interior commerce, with the condition that the use of said right shall not be onerous to the Company. In this last named case the commerce of export and importation shall be agreed upon by the Government and Company.

2. Whilst the canal is not concluded the Company has no other use of the waters in the lake and River San Juan del Norte, than the establishment of their works, dams, dredging, etc., which their engineers might judge necessary to maintain the level of the water; and it is understood that the present contract shall not interfere so that the Government until the works of the canal are concluded may celebrate Transit contracts, and make use of the waters, lands woods and all other matter necessary and useful for the expedition of the Transit.

3. On the end of the ninety-nine years granted to the Company, the canal, with all its wharves, locks, machinery and all of its appurtenances shall be property of Nicaragua and Costa Rica free of all indemnification. The wharves locks, machinery and appurtenances shall be repaired five years before to be delivered in perfect good order.

Art. 15. As soon as the present contract is ratified by M. Belly and Company, previous sanction of the Executive Power, it shall become and shall be published as a law of this Republic.

Given in the Hall of Congress, Managua, April 6, 1859.

It is reported there is a hitch in the British negotiations with Nicaragua, Sir William Gore Ouseley having made a positive demand that the convention relative to the Mosquito Territory should be ratified before the British Government would accept the Ouseley-Yrisarri Treaty. It is presumed, however, that the Congress at Managua has made everything right.

COSTA RICA.

This Republic continues in a prosperous condition. Of the coffee crop, which is calculated at from 110,000 to 120,000 quintals, 75,000 quintals had already been sent forward for export.

President Mora has been reelected President for *ten* years, not two, as some of the correspondents write. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador—Failure of the Attempted Revolution—The Blockade of Guayaquil—Peru—Congress Attempts to Depose Castilla—President Castilla Defies the Legislative Power—Bolivia Quiet—Chili—Another Battle Expected at Serena.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

The British mail steamer *Cleda* arrived at Panama on the 6th, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 6th April, from Callao and Lima to the 27th, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to the 1st May. She brought $239,000 for England.

ECUADOR.

In my last I wrote you that a revolution broke out in Guayaquil on the night of the 4th April, the revolutionists attempting to seize President Robles and General Urbina, Commander in Chief, in the house of the latter. By the present arrival I learn that President Robles was actually seized and would have been held, had it not been for the decided conduct of General Franco, who entered the house and shot the chief of the conspirators, Colonel Doran, through the head. On this, some battalions in the quartels revolted, and General Maldonado, placing himself at their head, undertook to overthrow the Government. But the revolt was soon suffocated, Maldonado seeking refuge in the house of the Consul of New-Granada. Three of the officers who headed the four battalions were afterwards shot by Urbina. The Republic at last dates was perfectly quiet. The Peruvian blockading squadron was still before Guayaquil.

PERU.

In my last I stated that a serious difficulty existed between the Congress of Lima and the Executive power, which was likely to lead to grave difficulties, if not to revolution. But it is believed the crisis is now passed, and President or rather Dictator Castilla remains "master of the situation."

The trouble was this. You will recollect that in November last, Col. Pablo Arguedas entered the halls of the Legislative Assembly and drove out the members of the Convention at the point of the bayonet. At this time, President Castilla was fighting against the revolutionists at Arequipa, and his Ministers declining to punish Arguedas, it was generally believed that they, as well as Castilla, approved the act. No steps having subsequently been taken to punish the culprit, the National Congress, on the 12th April, passed the following law:

"The Congress Extraordinary of Peru, considering,

First—The Lieut.-Col. P. Arguedas, abusing the power with which the nation had clothed him, assumed the National Convention with an armed force, obliging it to cease the exercise of its functions;

Second—That this crime of high treason has remained unpunished to this day, the culprit having declined to submit himself to the proper judgment;

Third—That the first of all the duties of Congress is to preserve intact its own dignity and the prerogatives inherent in its elevated character,

Decree.

First—That Congress pronounces a vote of reprobation against the crime committed by the armed force which dissolved the National Convention on the 21 November, 1858, when it was in the full exercise of its legislative functions.

Second—Lieutenant-Colonel P. Arguedas shall be dismissed from his military office and deprived of the political rights guaranteed by the fundamental law.

Previous to the passage of this decree, Congress had passed a law and President Castilla approved it, granting an amnesty to all political offenders, with the exception of Arguedas and Casimo, the latter having assaulted a member of the body. This decree was approved by the President, but he took no steps to enforce it.

Congress requested that the President and Ministers should fulfil the law, so far as it laid with them to do so. This was peremptorily declined by Castilla and his Ministers. Congress was in a great state of excitement, in consequence of this opposition, and the members being determined the decree should be enforced, and fearing the President would dissolve them by force, most of the members took their seats the next session armed with knives and revolvers. They then passed the decree "over the President's head," but he still refused to execute it. Not only so, but he put his whole military force under arms, and even stationed men in the towers of the churches.

Upon this, Congress became extremely exasperated, and the halls were a scene of indescribable tumult. The President and his Ministers were abused without stint, denounced as traitors to the country, and threatened that they should be immediately deposed from office.

Accordingly, on the 20th, a law was introduced, declaring: That the Executive of the Republic and all his Ministers, had declared over their own names and under their own seals, that their determination remained firm and irrevocable neither to execute or to cause the decree against Arguedas and Casimo to be executed, although said law had received the sanction of the Executive; that this act was a crime against the Republic, absolute and despotic, and completely subversive of the Democratic system of representation; that by this act the President had been guilty of high treason, and consequently his office was vacant; that on the 11th, the Ministers had been called before Coegrees and then and there solemnly agreed to execute the decree, but had failed to do so, &c., &c., &c. Consequently, Congress declared the country in danger, and declared guilty of high treason the President and all his Cabinet, and their offices vacant, and proposed that the Vice President should assume the duties of this former. Article 5 declared that the Vice-President should immediately arrest the President and his Ministers and send them to prison, preparatory to trial.

The first proposition, declaring the country in danger on account of the President having exceeded his power, was approved by 44 votes in joint-ballot against 32. The second proposition, declaring the Presidency and places of Ministers vacant, was lost by 42 votes against 33.

On the announcement of this vote, every member sprang to his feet, and cries of anger and vengeance filled the hall. After awhile, the President was successful in restoring comparative order. Senor Quinones arose and exclaimed: "Congress has ceased to exist. After this vote, all we have to do is to retire." The tumult again commenced, and the President being unable to command order, broke up the sitting.

Some of the members passed into the streets and commenced talking with the groups of people about the palace, and others addressed them from the windows. In a little while the crowd dispersed, and the members returned to hold another session. This was at 5 P. M., but there not being a quorum present they went to their homes. All this time the soldiers in the quartels were under arms, and armed men were stationed in the towers of the cathedral near the Chamber. Since the 20th, Congress has held but few sessions, some of the Deputies having declared they considered their places vacant, and others declining to attend the sessions.

One thing may be looked upon as certain. Congress has lost all its power and is literally dead, while the President is stronger than ever. This results from the violence of the language of the former towards the President and his Cabinet, and their pusillanimous conduct when he defied them to do their worst.

No definite action has yet been taken in the Peruvian Congress on the question of the war with Ecuador. Senor Florentino Gonzalez, Minister from New-Granada, had arrived at Lima, and felt a good deal of confidence in his ability to mediate successfully between the two countries.

On the 24th Senor Ureta, President of the National Convention, which was driven out by Colonel Argonas, and General Castillo, who attempted a year or more ago to get up a revolution in Lima, returned in the Valparaiso steamer from their forced exile, and were kept two days on the ship before they were permitted to land, notwithstanding the law of amnesty in their favor.

I have received the following letter from a gentleman in high official position, dated

Lima, Wednesday, April 27, 1859.

The Peruvian Congress having awakened from its long lethargy, there has lately been much angry discussion between it and President Castilla, but as yet the matters at issue have got no further than talk on one side, and a defiant attitude on the other.

Congress made an attempt to declare the Presidency vacant, because Castilla refused to execute its law, which was approved by himself, to punish Col. Arguedas for breaking up the National Convention by force of arms last November, and to place the Republic in the hands of the Vice-President. But the Deputies grew spiritless at the most important moment, and the proposition was lost by five votes. They now talk of accusing the President and submitting him to trial. They were to bring up this subject yesterday, but owing to an insufficient attendance, it was not done. The matter has been postponed till to-day, but it remains to be seen whether the members have the courage to press the matter. I am afraid not, for Castilla works hard, and gold is circulated in abundance. Besides, the quartels are filled with soldiers as for a campaign, with their arms shouldered and ready for duty. This mode of expressing one's self is very significant. By the next steamer I will tell you the result.

A very daring and dexterous robbery of 180 ounces of gold dust from a case that was being shipped by the agent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company in Islay has just been brought to light. It appears that on the 7th of December last specie and bullion for Europe having been received and weighed, and the cases sealed by the agent, Mr. Wilthew, British Consul, he intrusted them for shipment to the carpenter who is generally employed to nail and repair them. The carpenter, a Frenchman, being unaccompanied by any one, took the opportunity of carrying a case of gold to the house of another Frenchman, where the seals were broken, the gold abstracted, and an equal weight of iron substituted. The case was received on board the Pacific Steam Co.'s vessel without suspicion, the seals being entire, so that the two Frenchmen must have had a duplicate seal of the Royal Mail Steamship Co. Only on opening the case in Paris was the robbery discovered, and, on advice of it reaching Islay, suspicion immediately attached to the carpenter, as he had been found selling gold dust. He was apprehended and confessed all, and part of the gold has been recovered from him. The accomplice in whose house the case had been opened had gone to Chile with part of the spoil, and Mr Wilthew is now off in pursuit of him."

BOLIVIA.

I learn from the Hon. John W. Dana, late United States Minister to Bolivia, now here, that President Linares is firmly seated in power, since his victory in February, over Gen. Acosta, and that he is occupying himself in instituting useful measures of government. Ex President Cordova has retired to Cuzco.

A national Convention was to be convoked, now that quiet is restored, and Linares will lay at its feet the extraordinary powers which he has been invested with during the late troubles.

CHILI.

Political and revolutionary matters have undergone no very great change since my last. The Government has been actively employed in military preparations to put down the revolutionists of the North, at Serena and Copiapo. On the 7th of April Gen. Vinoasi embarked with 100 men, for Huapel, where there were already about 2,500 men sent forward in advance of him. The Secretary of the Treasury, Don Matias Ovalle, accompanied Gen. Vinoasi, from which it is concluded that an attempt at reconciliation is to be made before coming to blows. The force of the revolutionists is said to be 2 500 men; and although the Government looks for an easy victory, the result is considered by many quite doubtful. If Galvo should again succeed in defeating the Government forces, a general rising all over the country may be looked for. If, on the other hand, he is defeated, the revolution is at an end.

In the south, the Government forces were entrenched in the Plaza of Concepcion, and the *montoneros*, under Tirapegui, were ravaging the country. The Intendente of Talca, however, is said to have learned that his chief was lately defeated, lost 300 men taken prisoners, and had fled to the mountains.

The Ex Intendente Mira, of Atacama, who caused some editors at Copiapo to be flogged for newspaper attacks on him, has been sentenced for the offence to five years' banishment from the country and to ten years' inability to hold public office.

The burnt district in Valparaiso is in full process of construction, notwithstanding the political and financial troubles.

Mercantile operations had been trifling the previous fortnight. Flour had fallen a little, ranging from $3 94 to $4 50 per quintal for good and superior qualities. Coffee is held at $20 cash. Nitrate of Soda $2 25. Freight—American bark *Maggie*, Nitrate from Iquique to Great Britain, £1 17s. 6d. To other ports, from £2 to £2 7s. 6d.

The Chamber of Commerce has fined the following as damages on protested bills:

Seven per cent. on bills protested and returned from Bolivia, Peru and Argentine Provinces.

Ten per cent. on those from Ecuador and New Grenade, including Panama.

Fifteen per cent. on those from Central America, Mexico, California, United States, Antilles and Brazil.

These rates include all the charges of commission, interests, exchanges in favor or otherwise, which may have occurred between the rate of exchange at which the bill was negotiated, and that which existed at the time of repayment; but not the expenses of the protest, post-office charges, and agencies to which it may have given rise. This rate will only be observed in case of the protested bills not coming with the account of compensation, and greater losses than those expressed in the exchange to be proved. F. W. R.

Interesting from Chili.

The Approach of the Contending Armies—State of Things in the South—Business Paralyzed—Severe Sentence upon an Official—A Fete under Canvas—Mining Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Friday, April 15, 1859.

The vulture of war has not yet folded his wings. Every second man is a soldier now. Soldiers in coaches and citizens in carts, or on foot; the country wastes its treasure and the lives of its sons; this is the order of the day. In truth, the state of hostilities is worse to-day than it has been at any time yet. The insurgent and Government forces are marching towards each other. Their number is not very certain. On the Government side there are 4,000. But the others are reckoned from 1,500 to 3,500; 2,500 will be near the truth. A large proportion on both sides are mere youths. The Government forces have been increased 200 per cent. within three months; and many have been enlisted who are not grown men.

General Vidaurri has joined the army to take supreme command. If the Government do not gain, it will be a disgrace to them. They are in power and have possession. They have all the ships, steamers, &c., and command the sea. They hold the purse, and this filled by the late English loan. They have a great army, and if they are beaten, one would be tempted to say they ought to be. About a week hence the final battle may take place.

The southern sections of the country are not in revolt, and yet they are overrun by pillaging parties who respect no one's property. Not much danger is apprehended, however, from this quarter.

Business is not stagnated altogether, but it is very limited.

The American whaling bark *Apphia Maria* was sold at auction yesterday, being unable to procure funds needed for making repairs. $15,000 were called for.

The suit of British bark *Gladiator vs.* American bark *Isabel C. Jones* has just been decided in favor of the latter. It was a claim for damages sustained through collision, while at anchor. The *Jones* dragged her anchor, and got foul of the other. The Court decided that the wind was the cause of the collision, and that no negligence on the part of Captain Woodward was proved.

The Archbishop is going away to Europe for his health. He has suffered greatly from depression of spirits, in body and mind. The chief malady is mental. It is kept secret in the family to which he belongs, but I believe there is no doubt that he is suffering something approaching derangement, and is kept under certain restraint.

The Intendente of Copiapo, who was notorious a year ago for his arbitrariness and oppressions, has been tried by order of the Government and condemned. The sentence of the Supreme Court has been banishment for five years and exclusion from all posts of honor and trust for ten years. The chastisement is full light.

The officers of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Ganges*, 80 guns, gave a splendid entertainment on board, on the 12th inst. All the world and his wife were there nearly. A great crowd had a very happy evening. There were dramatic performances, sustained by the officers and the crew. After three pieces, the supper was performed to near 11 o'clock, and then dancing came on to fill up the remaining hours. The officers made themselves very agreeable, and the entertainment was as general as the company was numerous.

We have received news over the Andes of a political outbreak in the Province of Mendoza. The forces of the General Government were called on to quell the movement, but we know not the effect. No American ship-of

Artillery and Sixth Infantry—none the worse for having passed through many a hard-fought field. The band of the Sixth discoursed most excellent music and, to use a seldom-quoted remark of Mr. BYRON'S, "All went as merry as a marriage bell." The belles of San Francisco were there, dressed in their best, and looking their best. Major KEYES, Surgeon KANE and lady, Lieutenants GIBSON, LEE, MCPHERSON and ELLIOTT were untiring in their attentions to their guests. The supper was a grand effort on the part of a colored gentleman known by the euphonious cognomen of SMITH, and did him honor; and when the company filed into the large room devoted to the purpose, a gentleman mounted a chair and exclaimed: "Talk about the sufferings of the army—see how they live;" and it was on this occasion that the chicken salad got the better of your correspondent's judgment, for which error he now suffers, and feels chicken hearted. There was salad not only for the solitary, but for everybody; and here were other little doings calculated to keep the spirits fully up to par; and the pa's and the ma's, the little and the big, did justice to the supper and some injustice to themselves. Senator GWIN was there, and so was JOHN HAVENS. Several Judges decided upon knotty "points," (in bottles,) and sundry "cases" were opened and argued with great *spirit*; and, to "sum up," they had a "good time," "a jolly good time," and it was voted just about the finest affair of the season. It is proposed to return the compliment, and a grand entertainment will be given in a few days to the officers. I shall make it a point to be there, and with the present experience on that head shall omit the chicken salad, in order to be able to give you a full account of the affair.

The steamers take away a large number of passengers this time, going home on business and pleasure, to spend their money, get tired of slow New-York, disgusted with Boston, and return wiser and poorer. The returned Californian being, as a general thing "nakskmmon green," the pocket-book stuffing and thimble-rig gentry will doubtless make a good haul. Prices of passage range low—$150 in first cabin, $90 in second, and $50 in steerage—cheaper than staying askore. The arrivals and departures are about equal. The *John L. Stevens* landed 1,600 a few days since.

Great anxiety is felt here in regard to the non-arrival of the steamers *Surprise* and *Santa Cruz* from the lower coast. The *Surprise* left here two months and a half since for Mazatlan and San Blas, under charter to private parties interested in the great Almaden Quicksilver case, for the purpose of proceeding to those ports for witnesses in the case, and was to return at once. She has not been heard of since, although we have had advices from Mazatlan of recent date. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer and her passengers, as she was to bring up a number of distinguished gentlemen interested in the mine and several well-known citizens of this place. The *Santa Cruz*, a small screw steamer, sailed for the mouth of the Colorado River, where she arrived safely, delivered her cargo, and sailed for Guaymas, since which time she has not been heard of, although over four weeks due.

BARRY & PAYNE, the well-known and *spirited* caterers to the public thirst, have failed—gone the way of many before them. Their failure has created great surprise in the community, as they were doing a large business in the thirst-quenching line, and everybody knows that twenty-five cents for a slight moistening of the clay *pays*. There's probably not a Californian at home or abroad that don't know BARRY & PAYNE'S saloon. Our most distinguished lawyers have plead at their bar—very successfully—frequently obtaining such a verdict as to fairly stagger them.

The great filibuster, Gen. WALKER, has been plotting and humbugging as usual. It is a great pity that Captain DAVIS, of the *St. Mary's* did not leave him to his fate, and let him taste the sweets of filibusterism. There never was a more overrated man than the aforesaid General WALKER. He has nothing to recommend him but stubborn perseverance in an unlawful cause. He has neither generalship, discretion or capacity of any kind to make him a fit man to command any expedition of any sort or kind, and a more arrant humbug never existed. His right-hand man, General NATHER, as he calls himself, has left on some mysterious errand eastward. The General was kept as a stool-pigeon, chiefly on account of his whiskers. He figured in the foreground as the personification of a genuine filibuster—a sort of sign to entice greenhorns—and did an immense business in looking fierce and unutterable things. If one had faith in whiskers, the General had but to show himself and look death and confusion to his enemies. He relied entirely on his whiskers—lived on his whiskers, and his entire capital in the business was his whiskers. Shave the General and he would be a very lamb. We have great hopes that WALKER will depart on some expedition where he will get himself decently killed and done for.

Business has been either good or bad the last two weeks, I don't remember which; look in the papers and satisfy yourselves. Business is a bore, anyhow.

We have some queer customers in our Legislature, and sometimes instances occur when a little loose change would be useful. At the convening of the Legislature this last session, a comical genius member, from Sesklyon, who writes over the signature of "Snicktaw," prepared himself to proceed to Sacramento to join that august body. His washerwoman, a John Chinaman, had all his shirts, and "Snicktaw" wanted them, but having no money to spare to pay up the old bill, commenced negotiations for a little "*space*." He told John that he was going down to Sacramento to the big house, and would pay on his return. "John says: "How long time you makee stay?" "Snicktaw" replied: "Three months." John says: "Tree months? me hab brudder go there four years." John had fallen into a slight error; the big house he referred to is the public institution known as the "San Quinten Boarding-house"—*i. e.*, State Prison.

I was going to write about sundry other matters, "too numerous to mention," but I can't get that Pleiadic ball out of my head, which feels as if it might be a fifty-vara lot, with a preemption claim and three adverse titles to it, and a mortgage in the background, at 3 per cent. a month interest. If any man is anxious to leave this sublunary sphere suddenly, let him say chicken salad, just once. PODGERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Yield of the Fraser River Gold Mines.

We have dates from British Columbia to April 29. The Victoria *Gazette* states that nearly $250,000 had been shipped from that port between March 1 and April 19, and is certain that more than $1,000,000 was extracted from the Fraser mines between April 20, 1858, and April 20, 1859. The *Enterprise* had arrived at Victoria, from Fraser River, bringing $35,000 in dust.

There are about 2,000 men engaged at work in what is termed the Canoe country, making from $10 to $20 per day to the man; and from 1,000 to 1,500 more engaged in prospecting the various districts indefinitely described, as yet, as the "Batteau" and "Balloon" countries, embracing what is supposed to be a rich mining region of some 200 or 300 miles in length, and the width of which is vaguely surmised. Provisions rated high. Flour, $1 per pound; bacon, $1 50 per pound; beans, $1 per pound.

MR. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, a miner who has been in the Canoe country since last Summer, and who came directly down in consequence of an attack of scurvy, gives an extremely favorable account of the mines there. He made $1,000, the result of his own labor, mining about 85 miles above the Fountain.

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* left Victoria April 19, with about forty passengers, twenty of whom were Chinamen. She carried up some fifty tons of merchandise. She arrived from Fraser's River April 21, making the trip in twenty-two hours, bringing $33,000 in gold dust and twenty-one passengers, ten of whom were miners. Next day she returned, carrying up a detachment of Royal Engineers and a considerable number of passengers, with a full freight of merchandise and Government stores.

Several Chinamen had come to Port Douglas from the Canoe country after provisions, who displayed large amounts of coarse gold, generally resembling watermelon-seed in size and shape of grains. They also exhibited coarse lumps of from one-fourth ounce to one ounce in weight. They reported the diggings whence they came as paying from $10 to $12 a day to the hand, but there were instances of claims yielding from $50 to $125 to the hand per day.

In reply to an address of the House, praying that his Excellency would urge upon the Home Government the desirability of establishing a mint in this Colony, Governor DOUGLAS has assured the House that he will, without delay, enter into communication with her Majesty's Government, strongly recommending the expediency and advantage of establishing a mint on Vancouver Island.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Volcanic Eruption—Whalers, &c.

Dates from Honolulu are to April 16. The eruption of Mauna Loa still continued. The Spring season for whalers was about over. Since the 1st of February there had been 97 whalers at the different ports of the islands, with an average catch, during the season, of 20,000 bbls. sperm and 19,400 whale oil. The amount per ship has gradually fallen off, while the number of vessels engaged in the business has increased, the last years. From Honolulu, the present season, seven vessels have been fitted out, which have cruised on the coast of California, and have all done well. They average to each vessel about 850 barrels, or say $11,000 to each, as the oil would bring about that figure. Most of the ships have recruited, shipped the oil, and taken their departure for the north, to hunt the ocean monster on the Ochotsk, Kodiack, and Arctic grounds.

The *Modern Times* had been chartered, at $10 per ton, to load guano at McKean's Island, somewhere to the southward of the line. The firm claiming the island, and others contiguous, were to dispatch a brig to McKean's, with twenty-five laborers, hats, water and provisions, and will probably soon be ready to charter ships from San Francisco. The islands will reap no small benefit from this rapidly increasing guano trade.

King KAMEHAMEHA has addressed a message to the Legislature, advising changes in the Constitution, among which were: 1. That the Ministers be allowed to be chosen to the Lower House. 2. That the King be authorized to increase the number of Nobles or persons entitled to hold seats in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A letter from Washington Territory, in the San Francisco *Herald* says:

A great deal of interest is being manifested with regard to the Convention which will assemble on the 9th of May for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different county offices of Walla-Walla County, and a delegate to the Territorial Convention at Olympia, for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Territory in the Congress of the United States, the Hon. Mr STEVENS. The prospects are very favorable to the reelection of Gov. STEVENS, as the Democratic Party in Walla-Walla County is predominant, and will poll a very strong vote, considering its youthfulness.

The future greatness of Washington Territory is being foreshadowed by the rapidity with which its fertile valleys are being occupied by the sturdy yeomanry of our Western borders. The log cabin can now be seen in almost every fertile spot, with the well ploughed fields, inclosed with substantial fences, giving evidence of the permanent settling of the valleys. Bands of cattle are constantly being brought in, and a brisk trade in almost every article of merchandise is rapidly being developed.

The Tract Society—Letter from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

The following is the letter of the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP declining a reelection as Vice-President of the American Tract Society of Boston:

BOSTON, May 18, 1859.

Rev. J. W. ALFORD, Secretary, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Two or three years ago, without any previous assent or even knowledge on my own part, I had the honor of being elected one of the Vice Presidents of the American Tract Society of this city. I had been a life member of the Society for several years before, and had made an address at one of its annual meetings, expressing the earnest interest which I felt (and which I still feel) in the original character and object of its operations. It was then a harmonious and united Association, in cordial cooperation with the National Society at New-York, and its publications were such as appealed to the Christian mind and heart of every portion of our country.

An unhappy controversy has since sprung up among its members, which seems to have destroyed its unity at home, and to have involved it in a serious strife with the Association at New-York. My own opinion in regard to the merits of that controversy is unimportant, perhaps, but it has not been concealed. In a note to your predecessor, the Rev. SETH BLISS, dated April 5, 1858, and published with his well-remembered letters, I declared my conviction that the publication of Anti-Slavery Essays "did not rightfully enter into the province of the Society, and that they would be fatal at once to its unity and its usefulness."

Nothing has occurred to alter this opinion. On the contrary, I have been confirmed in the apprehension that such publications will only be as mischievous at the South as they are inapplicable at the North—irritating and inflaming the Southern mind, and retarding those very reforms which they are honestly intended to promote.

Entertaining such views, I am unwilling to leave myself or even to misconstruction. I must beg you therefore, to signify seasonably to the managers of the Society, that I respectfully decline a reelection as one of their Vice Presidents.

I am, dear Sir, with the highest consideration for the officers and managers of the Association,

Very sincerely and faithfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes. Nos. 35, 656, 1303, 1915, 2130, 2157, 2606, 2819, 2819½, 307, 3035, 379, 3083, 3390, 3447, 3484, 3485, 3695, 3857, 4038, 4090, 4091, 4082, 4152, *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice W. F. Allen.

IMPORTANT PARTNERSHIP CASE—LEAD, LIGHTING AND LITIGATION.

Matthew D. Field vs. *Alexander McConochie et al.*—This case springs out of the financial and real estate department of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The Company obtained the grant of a belt of land across Newfoundland, and on this land, near the Little Southern Harbor, Placentia Bay, a valuable lead mine was discovered. The Company sold this on the 25th of June, 1857, to Messrs. M. D. Field and R. S. Ripley, for $200 000, payable in four installments. To insure payment, it was agreed on Dec. 16, 1857, that after paying mining expenses, 65 per cent. of the money obtained by sale of the lead from the mines should be regularly appropriated towards the debt. Messrs. F. & R. not having the necessary means to carry out this undertaking, Messrs. McConochie & Co. entered into an agreement to advance the funds required, on condition, 1. That all the products of the mine should be consigned to them for sale. 2. That they should pay the expenses of working out of the net proceeds. 3. That they should next pay the agreed proportion to the Telegraph Company until its claim was satisfied. 4. That they should apply the remainder to satisfy their own claims. 5. Ultimately they were to have a half interest in the whole concern. Under this agreement they claim to have advanced over $63,000. Plaintiff claims that defendants have had already $100,000 worth of lead.

On April 4, 1859, plaintiff being dissatisfied, gave notice to all the parties of dissolution of partnership between himself and Maj. Ripley, and applied for an injunction to restrain defendants from disposing of any of the property, and for an accounting. Also prays that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the property.

Defendants object—1. That they are not partners; that relation only existing between Field and Ripley. 2. That Ripley, not being properly served, or brought into the jurisdiction of the Court, the action cannot effect its purpose and should be dismissed. 3. That the partnership property is real estate in a foreign country, and therefore out of the jurisdiction of the Court. 4. That the injunction would work serious injury to the property. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, D. D. Field; for defendants, F. B. Cutting and C. A. Seward.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice W. F. Allen.

In re the Petition of Elijah Blakeman et al.—Motion denied.

In re Lyman R. Law, a lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Charles Paesaw vs. *Virginia Phesaw.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

THE CHRISTY AND WOOD CASE—"WOOD'S MINSTRELS" SUSTAINED.

Henry Wood vs. *George N. Harrington, otherwise called George Christy.*—In this case, which was mentioned a day or two since in the TIMES, the plaintiff, the proprietor of the popular place of amusement called "Wood's Minstrels," applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant, who is the originator of the Ethiopian minstrelsy, from performing in this City. It appears from the papers read on behalf of plaintiff, that about May 4, 1858, the plaintiff and defendant, being then partners in the business of managing a band of minstrels, an agreement was made between them by which the partnership between them was dissolved, and Christy relinquished to Wood all his interest in the business. This agreement contained an express provision in these words: "And the said Harrington, &c., has agreed, and does hereby bind himself and agree with the said Wood that of the said Harrington will and shall not play or perform, or be interested, directly or indirectly, or allow or permit his name, as Christy or Harrington, or otherwise to be used in any public entertainment, or place of amusement within one hundred miles of the City of New-York, until Nov. 1, 1859." It was stated that this agreement was made in contemplation of Christy's intended tour to California; at any rate he has until now been absent. A few days ago, he having returned and having advertised a performance in violation of this agreement, the present application was made.

Justice ALLEN this morning announced his decision granting the motion for a permanent injunction as asked, restraining defendant from performing within one hundred miles of the City.

Meantime, while this proceeding was pending, defendant went on and gave his performance pursuant to his advertisement, notwithstanding the order to show cause. On this the plaintiff yesterday appealed for, and the Judge granted, an attachment ballable in $250 against the defendant, for contempt in violating the order. We understand that defendant was arrested this morning, but was released on giving the required bail, James R. Whiting and Edwin P. Christy being his sureties.

Banks & Hurst, and Chas A. Peabody for plaintiff; Jas. R. Whiting, for defendant.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The New-York and New Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—The motion of plaintiffs to restore the injunction against a multiplicity of suits was argued to-day. Messrs. Noyes, Evarts, Cutting, Burrill and others appeared in the case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

THE LAW OF THE SABBATH—DID THE CITY BUILD THE CROTON AQUEDUCT?

Henry Carolus, Administrator, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The plaintiff sues as representative of Charles D. Bibelga, deceased, who came to an untimely end on Oct. 4, 1857, leaving four children, in whose behalf the plaintiff seeks to recover $5,000 from the City. The complaint alleges that the deceased was "lawfully traveling" on the Eighth avenue near Seventy-seventh street, where "the City" had negligently left a high embankment, and that the earth gave way and precipitated him some thirty feet below whereby he was killed. Testimony was given to show that the avenue was in a very bad condition at that time.

Plaintiff's counsel asked the defense to admit that the City Corporation built the Croton aqueduct, the repairing of which caused the disruption of the avenue, and thus proximately caused the death of Bibelga.

Mr. Busteed declined to admit anything whatever, and the Court took a recess of half an hour to enable the plaintiff to obtain evidence on this point.

On reassembling the plaintiff produced John Colgin, a clerk in the Street Commissioner's office, who testified that the City did build the aqueduct, and laid the pipes in Eighth-avenue, where the accident happened.

Gilbert Dean, for the defendants, moved to dismiss the suit, on the ground that the evidence having shown that the deceased was peddling cigars on Sunday, which was the day of the accident, and traveling for that purpose, he was clearly violating the law of the State, which prohibited traveling on Sunday, except for purposes of charity and mercy, and his representative could recover nothing on account of any injury received by him while thus breaking the law.

The evidence showed that the deceased, who lived in Avenue A, near Eighteenth-street, had gone up to the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth avenue with two boxes of cigars; that here he took a glass of beer and sold his cigars; on his return, while passing Seventy-seventh-street, he met with the accident which caused his death.

Plaintiff's counsel argued that the statutes were obsolete; and also that, as the deceased had completed the illegal sale ordered, and was returning home, the latter act was legal.

After argument of the motion, the Court adjourned until Friday morning.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver of the Island City Bank vs. *John F. and Edward Broderick.*—The plaintiff sued to recover $1,750 on two checks drawn by defendants on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. It will be remembered that the Island City Bank failed in 1857 with a lot of very dubious assets, and the defendants testified on this trial that these checks were part of the grand system of "kites" used in the establishment, being given wholly without consideration. The evidence was so conflicting that after a trial lasting three days, the Jury could not agree, standing six to five, and were finally discharged.

For plaintiff, the Hon. C. A. Peabody. For defendants, Messrs. Bradley, Mills and Woodbull.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILL OF MARTHA TOMPKINS.

The testatrix was a single lady. She executed the paper offered for probate about two hours before her death, one of the attesting witnesses guiding or controlling her hand when her name was signed to the will. This was done at her request, she saying at the time that she had not strength to sit up in bed, and that she was afraid that she could not write her name so that it could be read. She declared the paper thus executed to be her will, and asked the witnesses to sign their names to it. A considerable amount of testimony was taken as to the condition of her mind and body at the time the will was executed—all the witnesses, without exception, testifying that her mind was as clear as it had ever been, but that she was very weak in body and in much pain; that her sufferings were acute but not so as to affect her mind. The witnesses who drew the will testified that she dictated the contents of the will, and named the legatees, with the amounts to be given to each.

The Surrogate held that she was competent to make her will, and admitted it to probate.

Charles Cheney, Esq., for executor. Francis Larkin, Esq., for contestants.

WILL OF CATHARINE JUDAH.

The testatrix was a widow lady. The will was made in May, 1858, and disposes of her property among her children and grandchildren. Probate was opposed on behalf of some of the grandchildren. It appeared from the testimony that the will was properly executed, and the Surrogate held that the testatrix was proved to be of sound mind and competent to dispose of her property by will, and she admitted it to probate accordingly.

John L. Riker, Esq., for executor. Charles S. Spencer, Esq., for contestants.

The following wills were also admitted to probate: J. Phillips Phoenix, Richard M. Clark, Jesse Halsted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 14 bbls. Ashes; 11,706 bbls. Flour; 150 bush. Wheat; 7,880 bush. Corn; 2,000 bush. Rye; 1,100 bush. Oats; 7,500 bush. Malt; 1,505 pkgs. Provisions; and 420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been limited to-day, at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales were reported to-day, 250 bags choice Laguayra at 12½c.; 220 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; 800 do Costa Java (by auction) at 11¾c.@13½c.; 2,666 bags Rio, per *Johann Elise*, at 10⅞c., ex ship; 2,110 bags Rio, (by auction) at 10¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb, averaging $11 27 ₱ 100 lbs. The 2,200 bags Laguayra, mentioned in our last, were sold at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Only 200 bales were reported sold, today at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal holders appear to be less eager to-day to sell State and Western Flour, for really desirable lots of which they ask firmer rates. The demand, however, is quite moderate, coming mainly from the regular trade, who are not disposed to pay higher prices. Hence the transactions have been restricted to 6,800 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 25
Poor to Superfine good State	5 60@ 6 30
Very good to very choice do	6 50@ 6 75
Extra State	6 95@ 7 25
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 70@ 6 70
Fancy Western	6 75@ 6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 10@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 50@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 80@ 9 75

Southern Flour is quiet to-day at former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,270 bbls., in lots, at $7 35@$7 75 for superfine brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4 @$5 05 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, including very good red Western (Winter), part at $1 75; White Kentucky on private terms; very poor to good White Maryland at $1 75@$1 90; and new White Georgia (the lot referred to yesterday) at a price not ascertained. The latter was purchased by a leading City miller. Corn is in request at however, largnid rates. Sales have been reported of 24,500 bushels, at 90c.@94c. for inferior to very good Yellow Southern; 94c. for good Yellow Northern; 90c.@92c. for White Southern, and 91c. for ordinary mixed Western, in store, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet steady. Sales have been reported of about 1,500 bushels at $1 ₱ bushel. Barley is attracting very little attention at former figures. Oats are very quiet, including Canada, 58c.@59c.; Western, 57c.@58½c.; State, 54c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@51c.; Southern, 48c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 55 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and 60 hhds. clayed Cuba on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather quiet to-day. Sales transpired of small lots of Virgin Resin at $6 12½@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; No. 2 Resin at $2@$2 25 ₱ 310 lbs.; strained Resin at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.; and 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@53½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $17 40@$17 50 for new Mess; $17 75 for thin Mess; $19 75 for Clear; $15 50 for Prime, here; and $16 for Prime, delivered at the option of the buyer, within 60 days, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue depressed, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in less demand, chiefly at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is saleable and steady. Sales, to day 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at former rates. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 56@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$30 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter has been moderately sought after at 17c.@21c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is in demand mainly at from 5c @ 10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in good request, at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 650 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@7c.; 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; and, by auction, 482 hhds New-Orleans, at $5 44@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c., chiefly at 23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 30 bales Cotton at 5 32d.; 50 bales Sea Island do. at 7 32d. ₱ lb.; 200 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d; 300 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Cut Meats at 40s.; 300 boxes Bacon at 42s 6d.; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 40s. For Glasgow, 100 pkgs. Grease Butter at 25s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY JUNE 1,
WELLS' NEW MAP OF
NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY,
Showing the Seat of War, Position of Armies, &c.
Also, embracing a Map of Europe, Engravings of the King of Sardinia, Emperor of Austria, &c.
Price, beautifully colored, only 25 cents, sent post paid.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. Address J. G. WELLS,
corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. OLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, BATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,) is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTA,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES CAREFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
359 AND 361 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED,
And would respectfully invite
The attention of the Ladies,
To our Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
Our assortment is complete,
Manufactured expressly
For the Retail Trade.
For Neatness,
Elegance
and Durability,
We acknowledge no superior.
And our prices are such as to meet the wants of all classes
We defy competition
In our prices.
We sell for cash.
At the smallest profits,
And our Garments
Are equal to any in the market,
Yet 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.
H. EGGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
MANTILLAS!
We have now opened a splendid assortment,
Embracing all the novelties introduced this season,
To which we invite the attention of the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal-st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same quality of goods at thirty to fifty per cent. lower prices.
CHILDREN'S and MISSES' MANTILLAS, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston st.

PAVILION DE FLORA IS THE NURSERY
For copies of Artistic Flowers
From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VEILS that resemble zephyrs
FANS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS, BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.,
At TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 539 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 151 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
All seasonable and elegant fashions in
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS,
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And RID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 128 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silk—a most splendid variety, in all makes and widths.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard.
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsome,
Bleek Grenadine, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Marets in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Barages, 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Barèges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Bandillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $18.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEBrated Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-rate English cook; she understands her business in all its branches, meats, game, jellies, creams, pastries blancmanges, preserving, pickling, &c., &c. Also, bread and biscuit baking. She would engage by the day, week or month; washing accepted. Call at No. 241 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, every day this week.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, a situation as cook in a good family; she understands cooking in all its branches; makes jellies, soups and pastry in very superior style, and thoroughly understands the preparing and cooking of game of every description; is a woman of the highest respectability; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 41 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the housework of a small family. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 41st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOOD-TURNER TO GO to Uniqville, Conn.; to one who thoroughly understands his business, (and no others need apply,) steady employment will be given. Apply to HARGER & BRO., at the counter of the *Times* Office between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. No objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for 2 days at No. 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable women; one as first-class cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid with washing, or to do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., 1st floor, front, between Hudson and Greenwich.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair dressing and French fluting; does up ladies' muslins; no objection to travel with a lady; excellent City reference. Call at No 97 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber work or assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call at No. 62 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or chambermaid and plain sewer; unexceptionable City references can be given. Call for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY, and well-recommended woman, as down-stairs servant, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 379 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—IL POLIUTO.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LUCIA DE LYNERMOLLES—DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA BAYADERE—MY FABORIOUS BETSEY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE MARI DE L'AMANT—SUIVI DE LE CHANGEANT DE MAIN—L'AMOUR QUE, QUI C'EST QUI CA?

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BOLD DRAGOON—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SEA WAIF—SCHOOL INTO AN UPROAR—JACK SHEPARD.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND—THE EGYPTIAN BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE GENII OF THE LAKE.

LAFE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—SOIREES D'ETHIOPIA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 6½ P. M.
South and South-western Mail....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 28, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of May 14, reached here yesterday morning. The news we thus receive is only two days later than that by the *City of Baltimore*; and which is highly important, is not decisive in its character. In England the utmost urgency was given to warlike preparations. Orders for the formation of volunteer corps had been issued from the war office, and at the same time, to avert the employment of these preparations, a proclamation of the Queen had enjoined the preservation of strict neutrality, and defined the conduct required of the subject for its maintenance. France, in the absence of the Emperor, remained tranquil. The subscriptions to the war loan of 500,000,000f. had exceeded the sum called for thrice-told, and thus evinced the boundless resources of France for the prosecution of the war. The Emperor had been received with great enthusiasm at Genoa, where he had visited several public places, escorted by the Prince of CARIGNANO, the Regent of the Kingdom; and whence he issued a proclamation to the army, thoroughly in the spirit of the Napoleonic orders-of-the-day, a half century ago. His departure for the head-quarters of the allied army was fixed for the day upon which the steamer sailed. The military movements of the belligerents had not assumed any significant character during the forty-eight hours of which we have additional word. From Austria comes the startling announcement that Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had resigned his portfolio, and that Count BRENNERG, the President of the Germanic Diet, had been summoned to take his place. The Archduke, whose death was so vaguely reported by a previous arrival, proves to be the Archduke JOHN, who acted as Regent of the German Confederation ten years since.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails and treasure of May 5. The shipment of specie was large, amounting to nearly $2,000,000. The news from the Pacific coast is interesting. Travel between California and the Atlantic States was largely on the increase. The *Golden Gate* and *Orizaba* both left San Francisco on the 5th, with twenty-five hundred passengers, bound Eastward. The *John L. Stephens*, on her last upward trip, had sixteen hundred passengers. There was a report in San Francisco, on the day of the departure of the steamer, that General WALKER had left for New-Orleans and Tehuantepec, accompanied by Colonel FRANK ANDERSON, but not with a party of invasion. This report, however, which had previously reached us through another channel, lacks confirmation. The movements of the General had been conducted with the utmost secrecy. His agents had been busily recruiting in San Francisco, but it was understood that he would not make a decisive movement except with a large force of men, sufficient to bear down opposition. It does not clearly appear that he has yet gathered this force. The San Francisco Branch Mint had commenced the coinage of silver dollars, required in the commerce with China. Political movements in California were active; the Republicans had determined to run a straight ticket at the approaching State election, and General DENVER'S chances for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination were improving.

Dates from Oregon to April 18 bring news of great political excitement in the new State. The Democratic Party had been rent into factions—one adhering to Gen. LANE and the other to DELAZON SMITH. The Republican and Democratic State Conventions had been held at Salem to make nominations for Congress. Business was very much depressed.

The news from British Columbia is to April 20. The intelligence from Frazer River is better. Shipment of gold dust to the amount of $250,000 had been made since the 1st of March. Two thousand miners were at work in the Canal country, doing well. Some fifteen hundred others were engaged in prospecting. Provisions were enormously high. Gov. DOUGLASS has replied favorably to a petition for the establishment of a mint at Victoria, promising to urge upon her Majesty's Government the expediency of the measure.

From the Sandwich Islands, we hear that the eruption of Mauna Loa still continued, and that there was great activity in the new guano trade. The King had recommended changes in the Constitution.

From the Isthmus we obtain interesting intelligence of an extraordinary measure of usurpation successfully inaugurated by the Government of New Grenada. It has promulgated an electoral law, setting aside the provisions of the Constitution, and tending to concentrate the sovereignty of the several States in the hands of the Central Executive. The revolution in Santander is still unsuppressed.

Our South American advices announce the ill-success of the revolutionary movement in Ecuador, and the execution of the insurgent leaders. The blockade of Guayaquil is still maintained. Difficulties between the Peruvian Chambers and President CASTILLA had resulted in the triumph of the latter. The insurrection in Chili still prevailed. The two opposing armies were rapidly approaching each other, and a general action was anticipated at an early day.

Events in Central America were of secondary interest. Señor MORA had been elected President of Costa Rica. His visit to Nicaragua had proved a pestilential voyage, owing to the neglect and disrespect of the Nicaraguan authorities. The Belly grant had finally passed the Nicaraguan Chambers, with, however, very material changes. Our correspondent at Panama adds, that the determination of the American Government to insist upon the validity of the Stebbins contract, and to reject the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, as modified, has been communicated to the Governments of Central America.

News from the CITY of Mexico to the 19th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 22d, has been received via New-Orleans by the arrival of the *Tennessee*. It is stated that a movement had been initiated in the Capital in favor of SANTA ANNA'S return to power. No particulars, however, are given in the telegraphic dispatch. It is again asserted that English residents had remonstrated against the course of the British Minister, Mr. DUNCAN, in the Lacunza affair.

A circular has been prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Collectors of the Customs, relative to the proper action of merchant vessels when meeting a war-ship during the existing war in Europe. The immunity of our vessels from search and seizure being now admitted by all maritime powers, it is considered desirable that their nationality should be promptly made known, and it is recommended that the national colors be displayed as soon as possible on meeting an armed cruiser of any nation.

The Virginia State election took place yesterday. Returns received up to the time of going to press indicate pretty clearly the election of GOGGIN, the Opposition candidate for Governor. He has majorities reported in Alexandria, Petersburgh, Norfolk, Richmond, Staunton, Scottsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburgh, Portsmouth, Fredericksburgh, Henrico, and other places, ranging from one to four hundred. The returns for Congressmen are so incomplete as to render it impossible to form an idea of the result.

In the Episcopal Convention at Burlington, N. J., yesterday, there were six ballots for Bishop. On the last ballot of the clergy, the Rev. Mr. MAHAN, of New-York, had 22; the Rev. Mr. LITTLEJOHN, 23; the Rev. Mr. OORNHEIMER, 3; the Rev. Mr. HOBBMAN, 2. The laity voted as follows; MAHAN, 21; LITTLEJOHN, 36; OORNHEIMER, 5; HOFFMAN, 1. In the evening there were four more ballots, but no election. The tenth ballot of the Clergy resulted: MAHAN, 30; LITTLEJOHN, 19; scattering, 2. The tenth ballot of the Laity resulted: LITTLEJOHN, 31; MAHAN, 21; OORNHEIMER, 8; scattering, 3.

A New-Yorker, Mr. JAMES MAGINNIS, of Lockport, just returned from the Pike's Peak gold region, publishes a statement in the St. Louis papers, denouncing the Kansas gold mines excitement as the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon the American people. As asserts that it was set on foot by land speculators, and is sustained by parties interested in the frontier towns. MAGINNIS' statement is corroborated by another from Mr. JAMES VAN NESS, of Jackson, Miss.

Iowa City was visited by a terrible tornado on Tuesday last. Everything movable in its track was demolished, including houses, barns, etc. The track of the tornado extended about twelve miles. Four persons are known to have been killed, and twelve badly injured. The amount of the damage is not yet ascertained.

The Waterbury contract to substitute Belgian for the Russ pavement in Broadway having already passed the Board of Aldermen, came up for confirmation in the Board of Councilmen last evening. Councilman BABCOCK charged that there was corruption in the matter, and that he had been himself approached by a person officially connected with the Board. The report in favor of concurring with the Aldermen failed of adoption for want of a constitutional vote—fifteen voting in the affirmative and six in the negative. The other business transacted was of minor importance. After adjournment there was a scuffle between Councilman BABCOCK and the Reader of the Board, who overheard Mr. B. charge, in conversation with Councilman ALLEN, that he was the individual to whom he referred.

In the case of WOOD *vs.* HARRINGTON, (George Christy,) Justice ALLEN, of the Supreme Court, has decided that Mr. WOOD is entitled to an injunction restraining him from giving performances as an Ethiopian minstrel during the term prescribed under the agreement by which he sold out to WOOD. An injunction has been issued accordingly; also an attachment against the defendant, for breach of the restraining order to show cause.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and heard a report from the Committee on the nomination of Dr. FOSTER as City Inspector, in reply to the communication of the Mayor sent in at the last meeting. The report, together with the Mayor's communication, was ordered to be printed in document form and 1,000 copies furnished for distribution.

The Convention of Life Insurance Companies closed their session yesterday, and dined together at the Astor House in the evening, at which Mayor TIEMANN presided, and made a brief speech. Dr. REESE, Mr. EARLE, and others also spoke in response to appropriate toasts. The party broke up at a late hour.

Last evening Mr. PAUL MORPHY was entertained by the Union Chess Club of this City, and presented with a beautiful silver wreath, which has been on view for some time back in the windows of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., Broadway. Mr. MORPHY in neat but terse terms thanked the Club, and after several addresses left for his hotel.

The opening of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, between Jersey City and Piermont, was celebrated yesterday by an excursion to Piermont, in which some 2,000 persons joined. An entertainment was provided at the Piermont depôt, and speeches were made by Gen. NYE, Ex-Superintendent TALMADGE, Gen. WRIGHT, Dr. ENGLISH and others.

The trade in Flour, yesterday, was restricted by the increased firmness of the principal holders. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Grain, at prices more in favor of buyers. Provisions were in demand, as were also Coffee and Sugars. Molasses, Rice, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Oils, and Cotton, were quiet. Freights were less active.

The War in Europe.

Several points of no slight importance in their bearing upon the future of the war now waging in Europe make their appearance clearly through the vagueness of the *Asia's* news yesterday received at this port.

In the first place, all doubts as to the popularity in France of the action taken by NAPOLEON III. have been made ridiculous by the triumphal exit of the Emperor from the capital on the 10th of May. Those days of the first Empire in which the first Empire meant France and not NAPOLEON, only live again in the multitudinous enthusiasm which escorted the French Sovereign from the Tuileries to the station of the Lyons Railway on that momentous day. For the first time in near half a century, a ruler of France thus found himself really lifted upon the wave of the popular feeling. It will depend mainly upon the fact and the sincerity of the Emperor himself to make the 10th of May the true coronation day of his dynasty. It has, at least, assured him of the cordial support of France in the task he has undertaken, and echoed in the thunders of popular acclamation the approval bestowed on his policy by the swift subscriptions of French capital to the great national loan which his Ministers have put upon the market at the opening of the Italian campaign. If war, resolute war for the liberation of Italy, is thus shouted from the Boulevards of Paris, it has been once more accepted at Vienna by the substitution in the Imperial Councils of Austria of Count RECHBERG for Count BUOL as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the abandonment of Prince WINDISCHGRATZ'S mission to St. Petersburg. Both of these changes are symptoms of an increasing determination on the part of FRANCIS JOSEPH to push things to extremities. Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, during the whole of the Crimean war, was the most active partisan of the French policy in Austria, and he has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring his young Emperor to reason on the pending question of Italy. He gives way now to a nobleman much his inferior in reputation and in abilities, who is chiefly known as the Austrian President of the Germanic Diet at Frankfort, in which capacity he recently came almost to the point of a personal quarrel with the Prussian representative, M. DE BISMARK, on the question of arming all the Federal fortresses in defence of Austria. The interruption of all negotiations with Russia is a step of hardly less ominous augury for the future policy of Austria. The House of Hapsburg is plainly committing its fortunes to the sword and to the sword alone. At the same time England has withdrawn herself solemnly from the conflict by a Royal Proclamation of neutrality; while the whole tide of English feeling is evidently tending towards juster views of the Italian question and of the conduct of France than the London *Times* and Lord DERBY'S Government at first succeeded in impressing upon the British mind, never very well informed as to Continental politics, and always swift to imagine ill of France in arms and of a crowned NAPOLEON.

Prussia, too, appears to be exerting herself earnestly to repress the Anti-Napoleonic madness of Southern Germany, and the appointment to office in Austria of a statesman like Count RECHBERG, whose business it has been for years to thwart the policy of Prussia, is not likely to draw the Courts of Berlin and Vienna more nearly together.

These considerations seem, therefore, to warrant the belief that the view to which we have from the first inclined in regard to the pending question abroad is gaining ground throughout Europe.

From the hour when an excited Secretary of Legation sent the tidings flying like a fiery cross through all the world that NAPOLEON had given Austria warning before the assembled diplomacy of Europe, it has been taken for granted by nine out of ten of the writers who have handled this grave subject, and especially in England, that the French Emperor really did give Austria warning in the terms attributed to him, and that his object in so doing was to provoke the conflict which has now been granted to him. It was a foregone conclusion that NAPOLEON III. wanted war, mainly because NAPOLEON I. had made war so much; and the whole policy of France has been almost exclusively criticized from this point of view. We have never accepted this foregone conclusion, for the very simple reason that we have never been able to see in the course pursued by the French Emperor any indications whatever that war *for and of itself* was his object, as we certainly have never seen over the shadow of a ground for supposing that a policy of mere dynastic war could be otherwise than deadly to the best interests not only of the country over which he rules, but also of the throne which he is laboring to establish. The initiative of war, taken at last by Austria, at the very moment when the diplomatic action upon this question suggested by France at the Congress of Paris three years ago was on the point of going into effect, seemed and still seems to us most fully to bear out our judgment upon the case. The imperious summons so suddenly addressed by the Cabinet of Vienna to the Government of Sardinia on the 4th of April, was but the natural corollary of the position assumed by Austria at the Paris Conferences of 1856, on the appeal then addressed by Count CAVOUR to the Great Powers in the name of his sovereign and of Italy. Had the Ministers of the other Powers, and especially of Great Britain, at that time taken the resolution urged on them by France and by Russia, Austria would have found herself forced three years ago into the position which she occupies to-day, and called upon to choose between submitting to the revision by all Europe of rights which all Europe had conferred, and the single-handed maintenance of wrongs which she has chosen to make integral in her Italian policy. The Italian question in 1859 is substantially what it was in 1856. The position of Austria towards Europe in 1859 is what it was in 1856; and if England and Prussia could find it proper for them in 1859 to subject Austria to the necessity of appearing in a Congress for the settlement of her claims and the criticism of her conduct in Italy, they might have found it equally proper to adopt the same course three years ago. The fact that they did not then see fit to treat the question as its gravity deserved has unquestionably gone very far towards determining the absolutist party in Austria upon the extreme course they have since pursued towards Sardinia.

Austria came out of the Congress of 1856 convinced of two things—in the first place that her position in Italy must in the course of a very few years be subjected to the sternest of all tests—and in the second that her only hope of escaping this trial lay in the manifest unwillingness of England and Germany to take up the Italian cause with energy. Austria thereupon determined, if possible, to crush the Italian cause itself by silencing Sardinia, convinced as she was that nothing but some very decided action on the part of Sardinia would ever move the Governments of Great Britain and Germany to bring this matter to an issue at all. The last three years have accordingly been marked in Italy by an Austrian policy steadily bent towards the humiliation of Sardinia, and the suppression of her dangerous liberty. The demands made by Austria on the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL would, if conceded, have reduced that Government to a like condition with those of the Duchies and of Tuscany. They have been repelled, and in repelling them Sardinia has had the steady countenance not only of France, but also, as now appears, of Russia. Had England and Prussia joined with the other Powers, parties to the Congress of Paris, in rebuking these aggressions of Austria, the arbitrament of war would probably never have been reached at all. Haughty and fierce as the tone of Austria habitually is, no Power knows better than she how to assume the bended knee before a sufficient authority. For her to contend in arms with united Europe would be, of course, sheer madness; and as her position in Italy was neither won nor inherited by herself, (the Spanish legacies to her Imperial house being but a hairbreadth of her Italian dominion,) but really thrust upon her by Europe in the Congress of Vienna, she might without absolute humiliation have consented to a revision of that position by a new Congress, rather than rush into a ruinous contest. It was not even so thorough a revision, but a much more limited measure of concession and retraction, which NAPOLEON III., in concert with Sardinia, urged upon her in the negotiations that ended with the Russian proposal of a Congress. This proposal was in so far more becoming than the English suggestion of a mediation, that, while mediation would have implied a direct issue between France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other, the meeting of a Congress implied a European question, demanding the judgment of all Europe in council. The world knows how these negotiations came to naught; how two rash official speeches in the British Parliament, in an evil hour, threw Austria into the false belief that England might after all take sides, not against her but with her, and how, acting on this belief, she invited war.

That war Austria is now prosecuting in the spirit of a penniless and piratical despotism, levying contributions on the unarmed population of Sardinia, and inflicting the horrors of a barbarous military code on the citizens of neutral States like Parma, whose rulers are professedly her friends. Every fresh act of her authorities seems to deepen the odium of her position in Europe; while the manœuvring of her armies indicates, so far as it can be understood at all, the desperate attempts of a divided command to regain the ground thrown away on days of inglorious plundering and uncertain strategy.

The Farce of the Streets.

Fortunately for the City, the Aldermen have fallen foul of a law question which so puzzles their weak brains that for the time they are as harmless as a Convention of Abolitionists. Last night they had a long session and talked a good deal but did no mischief whatever. The Committee, which spent five months' deliberation upon the Mayor's nomination of Dr. FOSTER for the City Inspectorship, reported a rejoinder to the Mayor's reply to their report. It perceives a grave distinction between the language of the Charter, that certain "heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen," and the language of the United States Constitution under which the President "nominates, and by and with the advice of the Senate appoints." The rejoinder was so satisfactory to its authors that the Board ordered 1,000 copies to be printed in document form. In their interpretation of the Charter the Aldermen seem to have the best of it, but as the Mayor has quoted General JACKSON, it is not likely that he will give way, so that we are likely to do without a City Inspector for the remainder of the year. But a worse thing than that might happen to our municipality—to wit, the confirmation of any of the men latterly named by His Honor. It is not likely that anybody will go into mourning for the lack of any such head of the Health Department as Mayor TIEMANN seems disposed to nominate,—certainly not because the precious specimen that the Aldermen have tried to foist into the place fails of reaching it. The prospect is fair for one thorough cleansing of the streets before hot weather sets in, after which—may Heaven help us! It is a fact well calculated to weaken the public anxiety to have any more street cleaning done in the Morton and Downing style, that decidedly the most nauseous and most filthy Wards are the very ones from which the long pay-rolls have been coming in to the Comptroller, and in which the farce of scraping up the dirt into hillocks, and leaving it to be scattered again into clouds, has been played ever since the 1st of January. If the Mayor is in earnest, why not give a little dinner to Alderman BOOLE, TUOMEY and their three co-Committeemen, take their advice upon some capable man, a Democrat to the core, then nominate him, have him confirmed, and let things go on? General JACKSON might not have adopted this obvious and sensible policy, but then General JACKSON never had a Boole and a Tuomey to deal with.

Loss of the Brig Abby Taylor—Two Days and Nights at Sea in an Open Boat.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Abby Taylor*, one of the seven freighting vessels employed in their line between New-York and Aspinwall, was lost, May 4, on a coral reef called Quito Sueño, about seventy five miles from Old Providence Island, while on her voyage from Aspinwall to New-York. Capt. WILLIAM R. CRAHAM, her Commander, states that the *Abby Taylor* left Aspinwall on the 29th of April at 5 o'clock P. M. in ballast, bound to New-York. The wind was light from N. N. E., requiring them to beat. Nothing unusual occurred until the 3d of May, when the wind canted. At 1 o'clock P. M., having had a good observation, he set the studding sails, and kept the vessel off W. N. W., intending to run between Quito Sueno and Old Providence. On account of light wind he chose this as the safer course, to avoid being set upon the windward side of the coral reef above named. At 4:20 A. M. of the 4th, lat. 14° 19', lon. 81° 10', the man on the look out discovered a strong ripple on the lee bow, and immediately sang out, "Hard a port," but before the helm could be put down the brig struck. They lowered down and clewed up all sail, and launched the boat and carried out the hedge, on which they hove taut, but the swell forced the vessel further up. Rafts were then constructed, on which to float one of the anchors, to get it in position for use, but the heavy swell broke up the rafts, and the vessel, meantime, began to leak badly. Portions of the brig's bottom came up alongside, and it was apparent, after long exertion, that all the efforts they could make to save her would be unavailing. There was no land in sight, but it was breaking, north and south, as far as the eye could reach. They accordingly made arrangements to leave in the boat. Water and provisions were put into it, with a compass, a small supply of clothing, and a top-gallant-studdingsail for a boat's sail. The Captain and his crew, making ten men, then went on board and headed for Old Providence Island. The crowded state of the boat, and their exposure to the tropical sun, made their condition very uncomfortable. The wind, also, came a head (southerly) obliging them to pull constantly at the oars. Their true course was S. S. W., but owing to the wind and westerly current, Capt. GRAHAM endeavored to keep a S. S. E. course. On the evening of the 5 h, they were rejoiced to descry the island of Old Providence, twenty miles distant to the southeast, they having been driven that distance to the westward. By great exertion throughout the night, however, they were enable to reach the island at daylight next morning, landing on the north end of Providence, in a state of great exhaustion and suffering. The crew eagerly sought the shore, and one and all threw themselves upon the earth for repose after their long and fatiguing pull.

After making the proper protest before the American Consular Agent, and remaining some six days to recruit, Capt. GRAHAM chartered a small schooner to carry them to Aspinwall, which they reached in only eight hours. Mr. MARSHALL, the Company's Agent, happened to be on the wharf when the shipwrecked crew arrived, and was not a little surprised to see them. They took the steamer *Moses Taylor*, on the 18 h, and came to New York. The *Abby Taylor* made a very rapid passage out, and his fair to have an equally good one home, had not this disaster occurred. She had lately been put in thorough order by the Company, and Capt. CRAHAM had taken great pains to have his favorite brig painted up in the finest style. He has been several years in the trade, and is regarded as one of their most careful and experienced commanders. The *Abby Taylor* was 304 tons burden, built in Kennebunk in 1855, rated A 2, and was fully insured.

THE CHAMPION CHESS PLAYER.

Presentation of the Silver Wreath to Paul Morphy by the Union Chess Club.

Last evening the members of the Union Chess Club entertained Mr. PAUL MORPHY at Buhler's Restaurant, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, and presented him with the beautiful silver wreath which has attracted crowds of admirers to the windows of BALL, BLACK & Co. for the last fortnight.

Upwards of seventy gentlemen sat down, among whom we observed Dr. Waterman, Mr. Isidor, President, Messrs. Puhler, J. Snell, Steiglitz, Suinsheimer, E. Steiglitz, J. Sheffiel, Rosenbaum, Dittenhofer, of the Union Club; Messrs De Cordova, Dittenhofer, Mr. Wolf, (one of the survivors of the *Austria*,) Col. Mead, and other gentlemen prominently known in the chess world.

At half-past ten o'clock the President addressed Mr. MORPHY in an appropriate speech, and made the presentation.

Mr. MORPHY then rose and responded in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I sincerely thank you, and to one and all (under my warm and heartfelt acknowledgments. I feel the more deep the compliment paid me this evening from the fact that it proceeds from a quarter whence it was not reasonably anticipated. You, gentlemen, assembled here in my honor, this evening, are, for the most part, countrymen of that great master of the "chequered field"—the world-renowned ANDERSSEN. [Applause.] Laying aside all feelings of nationality, you have, with the chivalry worthy of the German character, extended the right-hand of friendship to his late antagonist. [Applause.] I speak it advisedly, when I say, that were he now within our reach, none would act more heartily in paying him every honor than myself. [Applause.] You have spoken, Sir, of some qualities of mine, and to many of which I must say, I can lay no pretensions; nor do I deserve a single encomium of your regard. This present occasion, Mr. President and gentlemen, furnishes an apt and beautiful illustration of the cosmopolitan character of chess. You and I are natives of countries but seen which there is the space of the great ocean. You speak a different vernacular, and on many subjects probably entertain conflicting opinions, yet we are congregated this night in honor of the same game, and, gentlemen, we worship the same Deity. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I hope you will not doubt my sincerity when I say I fully appreciate the token of your regard. Its value is enhanced in my eyes when I think of the moments which has actuated the donors, and long may their Association flourish in undimmed splendor. I propose, in conclusion—"Health and prosperity to the members of the Union Chess Club. [Cheers.]

The toast was heartily responded to.

The President then gave:

The United States—Proud to claim PAUL MORPHY as a citizen thereof.

Mr. DUTRESNOIR responded in an eloquent speech, in which he eulogized Mr. MORPHY'S achievements in Europe.

The next toast—"The Champion of the Chess World Universally Acknowledged"—was responded to by Mr. STAHN, who delivered an appropriate address.

The American Chess Congress—Forever to be remembered, the brightest star in the horizon of chess.

Mr. THOMPSON responded, in the absence of Col. MEAD, of the New-York Chess Club, who was obliged to leave at an early hour. Mr. THOMPSON'S address was very humorous, and elicited loud cheers.

"The Press" was responded to by Mr. DE CORDOVA in an eloquent and entertaining manner.

After several other toasts and sentiments, Mr. MORPHY retired. The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.

Visit of Mr. Morphy to the Century Club.

After the presentation at the University, on Wednesday evening, Mr. MORPHY visited the Century Club in Fifteenth street, where he was received by the President, Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Church, Mr. Kensett, Mr. Cozzens, Mr. Lentze and some hundred members, and after a collation Mr. MORPHY was presented to the members of the Club.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 26.

The steamer *Tennessee* is below with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d and Mexico the 19th.

A movement was initiated in the capital in favor of SANTA ANNA'S return to power.

General WALL, with 1,000 men, was marching upon Tampico.

A *conducta* with several millions dollars, was to leave Mexico on the 24th for Vera Cruz.

The English residents had remonstrated against the conduct of their Minister, ORWAY, in the Tacubaya affair.

The Virginia State Election.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 26.

The following majorities are reported:

Staunton—109 for Goggin, for Governor; and 467 for Skinner, Democrat, (Ninth District,) for Congress.

Scottsville—Goggin, 110 majority; Leake, Democrat, (Sixth District,) 4 majority.

Charlottesville—Goggin, 112 majority; Leake, 241 majority.

Lynchburgh—Goggin, 361 majority.

Norfolk—Goggin 120 majority.

Portsmouth—Goggin 140 majority.

Fredericksburgh—Goggin 57 majority.

[Another dispatch says: "A tie vote between Goggin and Letcher," and reports Thomas, Opposition, for Congress (Seventh District) 13 majority over Smith, and 26 over Shackelford, Democrats.

Henrico—Goggin, as far as heard from, 375 majority.

Richmond—Goggin 460 majority.

Christiansburgh—Goggin 123 majority.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 26—P. M.

In Bedford County Goggins' majority is 321, with eleven precincts to hear from.

Pulaski County, Goggins' majority 60. Floyd, (Dem.,) for Congress, Thirteenth District, 140 majority.

Buckingham County—Goggin's majority about 100.

Cumberland County—Goggin's majority about 100.

Abingdon—Goggin's majority 65.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 26—7 P. M.

The Opposition have made large gains, considerably diminishing the Democratic majority of the last election.

Leake (Dem.) is certainly elected in the Sixth Congressional District, over Powell (Dem.)

Floyd (Dem.) is elected to Congress in the Thirteenth District over McMullen (Dem.) and Martin (Opp.)

The Opposition gain many members of the Legislature.

The election of Mr. Caskie (Dem.) in the Third District is still in doubt. De Jarnette (Dem.) was his competitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, May 26.

The Opposition have the following majorities in this city and county: For Goggin, for Governor, 253; for Willey, for Lieutenant Governor, 252; for Preston, Attorney-General, 244; for Congress, Thomas, 368. Shackelford's (Independent Democrat) vote is 78.

PETERSBURG, Thursday, May 26.

Goggin's majority in this city is 308, being an Opposition gain over the last gubernatorial election of 369. The excitement here is unprecedented. Large gains for Goggin are reported in all the surrounding counties.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 26—4:30 P.M.

Up to this hour the returns show 221 majority for Goggin in this City. In Portsmouth Goggin's majority to this time is 212.

MARTINSBURGH, Thursday, May 26.

Martinsburgh gives Letcher, Democrat, for Governor, 94 majority. Isbell, for the Senate, and Wrong and Robinson, Democrats, for the Assembly, met with no opposition.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, May 26.

Boteler's, Opposition, majority for Congress, (Eighth District) in Winchester is said to be 149, and at Charlestown, 63. In two Precincts of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, his majority is 60.

PIEDMONT, Thursday, May 26.

Letcher's majority in Piedmont is 81; Montague's, for Lieutenant-Governor, 80; Tucker's, for Attorney-General, 88; and Faulkner's, for Congress, (6th District,) 85—all Democratic.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, May 26.

Jefferson County has gone for Boteler by about 272 majority. It has, however, given a majority for Letcher, but the precise figures are unknown.

The vote of Harper's Ferry stands: For Governor, Letcher, 242; Coggin, 145. For Lieutenant-Governor, Montague, (Dem.,) 240; Willie, (Opp.,) 141. For Attorney-General, Tucker, (Dem.,) 261; Preston, (Opp.,) 127. For Congress, Faulkner, (Dem.,) 168; Boteler, (Opp.,) 218.

Wood county gives 246 Opposition majority.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 26.

Ohio county gives Coggin about 350 majority, and Clemens, (Dem.,) in the Tenth District, is 160 ahead in the towns heard from.

Two opposition members of the Legislature are elected.

CLARKSBURGH, Thursday, May 26.

Harrison County, complete—Letcher, (Dem.,) for Governor, 200 majority, and Jenkins, (Dem.,) for Congress, Eleventh District, 250 majority.

Hoffman (Opp.) and West (Dem.) are elected delegates to the Assembly.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, May 26.

Berkley County gives Faulkner, (Dem.,) for Congress, (Eighth District) 50 majority.

MANNINGTON, Friday, May 26.

The election here resulted as follows: For Governor, Coggin, 38; Letcher, 141. For Lieutenant-Governor, Montague, 107; Willey, 82.

From Washington.

IMMUNITY OF OUR MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEARCH—REDUCTION OF THE MAIL SERVICE, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular, addressed to Collectors of the Customs, saying:—"The immunity of our merchant vessels at sea from seizure, search, detention, or visit in time of peace, by the vessels of war of any foreign nation, being now admitted by all the Maritime Powers of the world, it is very desirable that the nationality of our vessels should always be promptly displayed in the presence of a ship of war." The Secretary of the Treasury is directed by the President to instruct Collectors of the Customs to request the captains in the merchant service at their respective ports always to display their colors as promptly as possible, whenever they meet upon the ocean an armed cruiser of any nation.

The Postmaster-General on the 18th of April, asked the opinion of the Attorney-General as to his power to reduce the great Overland Mail from a semi-weekly to a weekly service, thus designing to save $300,000 annually. The Postmaster-General cannot under the law, reduce the present rate of service.

Captain BUCHANAN has been ordered to the command of the Washington Navy-yard.

WM. K. PARRISH has been appointed District-Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois *vice* W. J. ALLEN, resigned.

The order for the removal of the Land Office from Buchanan to Portland, Minnesota, will be carried into effect on the 7th of June.

The Postmaster-General has declined to adopt for the stamped envelopes the new style with ruled backs.

The Pike's Peak Gold Humbug.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 26.

A Mr. JAMES MAGINNIS, of Lockport, N. Y., who has just returned from the Plains, publishes a statement in the morning papers, denouncing the Kansas gold mines excitement as the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon the American people. He says it was gotten up by land speculators and sustained by parties interested in frontier towns and merchants with heavy stock of goods on hand. The statement of MAGINNIS is corroborated by another from Mr. VAN NESS, of Jackson, Miss., who positively asserts that, after having prospected throughout the whole country, and visited all the claims and diggings, he saw no man who has made more than twenty cents per day, or found dirt yielding more than one cent per pan.

Anniversary Meeting of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

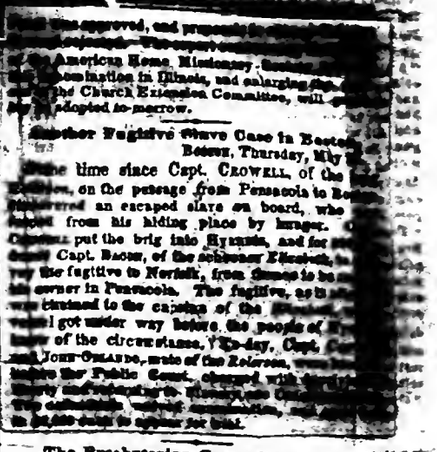
BOSTON, Thursday, May 26.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary Meeting of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society was held in Tremont Temple, this afternoon. The Secretary's Report shows that the Society has made about one hundred donations of libraries, etc., and in twenty-eight States and Territories, sixty-one new publications have been issued, and the present number is twelve hundred and eighty-six. The Society is in a more prosperous state than ever before, and its business amounts to about fifty thousand dollars a year.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, May 26.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to-day, the debate on the report of Foreign Missions was concluded; the Committee accepted the amendments of Dr. STEARNS and the report was adopted. The management of the Church Erection



The Presbyterian General Assembly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, May 26.

The morning session of the Presbyterian Assembly was consumed in the consideration of the report of the Committee on Church Discipline.

In the afternoon the Northwestern Theological Seminary question was resumed, and a vote taken under the operation of the previous question, resulting in favor of Chicago.

The Report of the Committee on the report of the Board of Domestic Missions was taken up and discussed till the adjournment.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 26.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention, after a warm debate, voted on the proposition, this evening, to divide the Diocese. The majority of the clergy were in the affirmative, but the laity were tied, and the question was lost. It is supposed that a reconsideration will take place to-morrow, when the question will be carried, as many of the laity friendly to the measure were temporarily absent.

Terrific Tornado and Loss of Life in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 26.

A destructive and fatal tornado visited Iowa City on Tuesday last. Houses, barns and everything movable were swept off. The track of the whirlwind was in a southerly direction, and it extended for ten or twelve miles before its force was spent. As far as heard from, four persons were killed and twelve badly injured. A family named MCMAHAN—father, son and grandson—were killed instantly. The loss by the calamity has not been ascertained.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, May 26.

The Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and made the following nominations:

For Governor—R. P. Ranney, by acclamation.
Supreme Judge—H. C. Whitman.
Auditor—G. Volney Dorsey.
Secretary of State—Wm. Bushnell.
Treasurer—Jacob Reinhardt.
Lieut.-Governor—W. H. Safford.
Board of Public Works—James Tomlinson.
School Commissioner—Charles N. Aldea.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 26.

PETER TAYLOR has been arrested in Lonaconing, N. J., and $20,000 in fives on different banks recovered with a large number of plates on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Corn Exchange Bank and Rhinebart Bank, of New-York. Most of the notes were on the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of

poses of entertaining the Common Council of New-Haven, who are about to visit this City, and appointing a Committee for that purpose, was unanimously adopted.

Alderman SMITH offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Comptroller to report to the Board by what authority the lease of Castle Garden was advertised from the public sale of Corporation leases, which were advertised for sale, and in which advertisement Castle Garden was included.

On motion a Special Committee was appointed to consider the proposition of J. W. Brush and G. E. Wiswall to clean the streets of the City for five years at $300,000 per annum.

A petition was received from B. F. Plackney, Esq., formerly President of the Board of Councilmen, asking to be allowed to build an Iron structure on the lower angle of the Park, to cost not less than $1 000; the upper part to be accepted to the purpose of a bell-tower, and the lower part to business purposes; the former to be given to the City free of expense, provided the City will grant him a thirty years' lease of the ground—at the expiration of which time the whole building is to revert to the City. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

After some further routine business the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Board of Councilmen

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT—CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AND A FIGHT.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour.

On motion a committee of three were appointed to inquire into the condition of the streets above Forty-second street, there being at present no avenue in good repair leading to the upper parts of the City and to the places of interest there located.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring to lay Belgian pavement in State street, from Whitehall to Battery place was adopted.

The report of the same committee in favor of giving Chas. G. Waterbury the contract for removing the Russ pavement in Broadway, and laying the Belgian pavement in its stead, came up for consideration.

Councilman ROSS was anxious the matter should be referred again to the Croton Board.

Councilman CORNELL denounced the offers to do the work at a price lower than that named by Mr. Waterbury as frauds. That of Charles Gulick was simply a measure, he said, taken by that gentleman to oblige Mr. Waterbury to sell him the stone after it was taken up.

Councilman LENT said that Mr. Waterbury's contract was the most advantageous which could be made. He enjoyed peculiar facilities for the work, as the price which he asked per yard demonstrated; the usual price being $2 50 per yard, while Mr. W. offered to do it for $1 50.

Councilman BABCOCK spoke in favor of having the pavement taken up, but was opposed to having Mr. Waterbury do the work, as other parties had offered to do it at 30 and 32 cents less per yard. The Board are in duty bound to award the contract to the lowest bidder, "but," said Mr. B., "there is a man connected officially with this Board whose pockets are lined with the filthy lucre to carry through this measure, and he has been to me and offered me a certain amount to vote for this measure."

Councilman PLATT called the gentlemen to order, but Councilman BABCOCK reiterated his assertion.

Councilman OTTARSON thought Councilman BABCOCK was mistaken in his assertion, though he did not doubt his honesty. The charge made was a remarkable one, and had been made in a remarkable temper; but it was very easy for those who wished to throw discredit on any contractor to cause money to be offered individual members of the Board. He knew that Mr. Waterbury was a responsible contractor, and the work which he had done was the best done in the City. Councilman OTTARSON declared himself as opposed to all systering in these operations.

The President stated that as Councilman BABCOCK had cast imputations upon the members of the Board, it was his duty to make his charges specific.

Councilman BABCOCK said he had charged a member connected officially with the Board with having offered him money.

Council man OTTARSON asked the question categorically whether Councilman BABCOCK had had money offered him for his vote on this measure.

Councilman BABCOCK replied that the person referred to had come to him and told him that there was money to be made in connection with certain measures before the Board. He asked whether the Broadway pavement was one, and the person replied affirmatively. This he thought was definite and specific enough.

The vote being taken the report was declared not adopted for want of a constitutional vote; fifteen voting in the affirmative and six in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bickford, Jones, Tipper, Bulteel, Van Tine, Rhodes, Hall, Cornell, McJonnell, Platt, Ottarson, Lent, Allen, Valentine and Green—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Craft, Darrow, Ross, Decker, Townsend, Babcock—6.

The vote was reconsidered and the subject tabled.

In accordance with the recommendation of Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner Lovell, the contract for building a house in East Twenty-eighth-street for Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 was awarded to Edward Linnen for the sum of $4,733.

Councilman PLATT offered a resolution appropriating $300 to entertain a delegation of the New-Haven Common Council which is about to visit the City to inspect the public institutions. Laid over under the rule.

The Board then adjourned, no attempts having been made to follow up Councilman BABCOCK's charges of corruption or to ascertain the person implicated.

Soon after the adjournment the buzz of conversation among the members of the Board, broke into what seemed from the sound to be a vigorous tussle. Every one rushed to the spot whence the noise proceeded, to ascertain what was the cause of the disturbance. All the outsiders could hear was muttered exclamations indicative more of anger than of sorrow, and all they could see was three or four persons tugging in opposite directions. Soon it became apparent that the Messer of the Board had inserted his fingers in Mr. BABCOCK's hair, and was making vigorous efforts to embellish the latter gentleman's face with the other's fist. Before any material damage was done the belligerents were separated. It seemed that Mr. BABCOCK in conversation with Councilman ALLEN, had asserted that the Reader was the person "officially connected with the Board" to whom he referred. The Reader happened to be standing by and overhearing the remark, took the method described of vindicating his honor. Some exciting conversation ensued, but no further violent demonstrations were made.

NEW-JERSEY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Memorial Sermon, by Prof. Mahan—The Death of Bishop Doane—A Monument to his Memory—Resolutions—Church Offerings—Four Ballots for a Bishop—No Election yet—Prof. Mahan, of New-York, elected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Thursday, May 26.

The Rev. Dr. Milo Mahan, last evening preached, in St. Mary's Church, a sermon in memory of the late Bishop Doane. The beautiful little edifice, the pride of the town and of the late Bishop, to whose exertions mainly it owes its existence and in commemoration of whom it is still draped in mourning, was filled to overflowing. About two hundred clergymen, in their robes, took part in the religious exercises which preceded the sermon. Its text was: "He saith unto him the third time, Simon son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto Him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep." John xxi., 17. Here was a lesson teaching the way in which God chose the noblest instruments of his power. With all the faults of Simon He knew that he loved him, and that he was fit to be His shepherd. His Judge saw what was in the heart of man, and judged by what he saw. He did not need to place the good that was in him on one side and the bad on the other, and strike a balance between them, but with his unerring conception he perceived that the man was worthy to be His shepherd. The judgment of the Lord in this case was the judgment of the great in all times. Hence the meaning of that spectacle when those who have been opposed in life turn aside all opposition at the grave. During life we saw each other in arms, as it were, but when death came it stripped off the nodding crest, removed the glittering, battered shield and showed the man as he was. With the body were hurled the surroundings of accident and circumstances, and the real man stood forth revealed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, for twenty seven years Bishop of this diocese, was like the Apostle in ardor, like him had a high trust, like him was thrown into the foremost ranks by his characteristic temperament, like him had heard the command "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." He was eminently a public man, eminently a shepherd in character as in position. He had skill to guide, tenderness to care, watchfulness, promptitude and courage to defend and guard his sheep. It might be said of him as far as it could be said of any man not immortal, that he gave his life for his flock; all those comforts and joys, plans, endeavors, cares and anxieties which made up the sum of human life he gave to them. Certainly no one could accuse him of sparing himself. "The hireling fleeth when he sees the wolf coming." Bishop Doane was not "the hireling." The hireling professed the opinion which he deemed most popular, most safe. Though fond of praise sensitive of blame, loving the approbation of friends, yet when his mind was made up with regard to his duties, nothing could move him. None took less care to hedge and guard himself against calumny and suspicion than he. It was lucid candid to the career of such a man to make mistakes in life; but it was better that it should be so than that he should make life itself a mistake. The preacher proceeded to give a sketch of the life of the subject of this memorial, alluded to his lighter graces and accomplishments, to his excellences as orator, pastor, poet—the poet of works more than of words, whose two greatest poems were Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall, whose poetry was less the blossom of fine writing than the fruit of earnest action, and yet with whom the blossom and the fruit seemed at the same time to cluster on the bough—to his endeavors in the cause of education and their success, to the accusations brought against him while living and his entire exculpation by his peers, to his versatile talents and many virtues, and concluded by exhorting his hearers to support and sustain the good work which Bishop Doane had laid down his life in supporting and sustaining.

At 9 A. M. this morning the members of the Convention reassembled in St Mary's Church, and joined in religious exercises after which they proceeded to the chapel, and the Convention was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock. The chapel is small and inconvenient; as many ladies as could find places in the galleries were stowed away in them, and the delegates occupied the body of the house—many of them compelled to stand up.

Cortlandt Parker, Esq., of Newark, presented the report of the Committee appointed yesterday to consider what measures should be taken to express suitably the sentiment of the Convention with regard to the death of Bishop Doane, and reported the following resolutions:

1 *Resolved*, That as becomes Christian men and members of Christ's Church, we do bow in humble submission under this chastisement of our Heavenly Father's hand; and both as a people and in our individual approaches to the throne of grace, do beseech Him to sanctify to us and to the Church of His love this stroke of timely correction.

2 *Resolved*, That the remarkable mental and moral characteristics of Bishop Doane his untiring, self-sacrificing and intense devotion of himself, soul, body and estate to the cause to which he consecrated his life, and his eminence as a poet an orator and a divine, have identified his name with the history of the Church and the country, and highly distinguished the State of his birth; and that it is fit that his diocese should take measures to erect some monument to his memory, worthy to perpetuate his fame.

3 *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by this Convention whose duty it shall be, without delay, either solely in behalf of this Convention or in connection with any who may desire to share the honor, and having due regard to the wishes of his family, to carry out the above resolution.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby express to the family of Bishop Doane, our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and our earnest prayers that God will give them consolation and support here and in His good time grant to them a blessed reunion with their departed head, where sorrow and sighing shall be no more.

Mr. Parker said that it was due to the memory of the deceased that he should say that, although he had in many things opposed Bishop Doane while living, now that he was gone, he (Mr. Parker) buried in the grave the past. He should always esteem his memory as that of an honest man, and no one sympathized more deeply with those who loved the late Bishop. He related an incident in the life of Bishop Doane illustrating his delicacy and tenderness, demonstrated when he, in the presence of the speaker, had kindly endeavored to assuage the grief of a bereaved father for the short comings of his son. No one could express so kindly a difference of opinion. All would unite in saying that he was a great man, a man of indomitable energy and industry; and had his sphere been larger, he would have achieved a fame even greater than that which lived after him.

The Rev. Messrs. S. A. Clark, of Elizabethtown, R. B. Duene, of Trenton, and W. D. Hanson, of Princeton, and a layman from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, who are said to have been opposed to the late Bishop while living arose successively and asked to be excused from voting on these resolutions.

On motion, they were excused, but not unanimously. The resolutions were then carried, all the rest of the delegates voting in their favor.

It was proposed to continue the same Committee, and refer to it the proposition to erect a monument to Bishop Doane.

Mr. Cortlandt Parker stated that his business engagements would prevent him from serving on this Committee, and he was excused.

The Committee was continued as proposed, and five new members were added to it.

The Standing Committee, as "Trustees of the offerings of the Church," reported that the contributions during the last year amounted to $1.726 38, received from forty-four parishes. Of the offerings, $1,229 50 was appropriated, and all the money received has been expended except $309 13, and this balance was appropriated to pay arrearages. Towards reducing the old debt to missionaries for past services, $303 07 had been paid since the last Convention.

The Rev. Joel W. Shackleford, of Newark, from the Committee appointed yesterday to consider under what rules and regulations the Convention should proceed to the election of a Bishop, reported that a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity was necessary—the former voting individually and the latter by Churches. The Committee reported a series of rules by which the election should be governed. The Committee proposed that no nominations should be made.

Mr. Rotherford, of Newark, was in favor of permitting nominations to be made.

Mr. Shackleford explained that the provision was made to preserve the dignity of the Church, so that those scenes which were enacted at the election of a Bishop in New-York might not be reenacted in this Diocese.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion Trinity Church, Highlstown, was admitted into the Convention, the Committee on Parishes having found that the papers were correct.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of a Standing Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Boughton, of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, challenged the vote of the Rev. Joshua Smith, on the ground that he was a rector elect, and not instituted.

The Rev. Joshua Smith said he was a rector elect and was a Missionary. As he occupied a somewhat doubtful position in relation to this matter he would beg leave to withdraw without voting.

Several gentlemen opposed this.

Judge Carpenter claimed that Mr. Smith by not accepting the position of rector to which he had been elected, was still a Missionary in the vacant parish of St. Philip's Church, Newark, and that as a Missionary in a vacant parish he was entitled to a vote.

The discussion was continued for some time, and then the vote was taken by orders—that is the Clergy voting by themselves and the Laity by themselves. Those of the Clergy voting in the affirmative for sustaining the challenge were low churchmen 15 and those voting in the negative high churchmen (35.) The vote of the Churches stood 25 yeas and 31 nays. Three Churches were divided, an equal number of their delegates sustaining each side of the question, and their vote was, therefore, not counted. It was accordingly declared that the challenge was not sustained. The election then proceeded. The following gentlemen were elected clerical members of the Standing Committee: The Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D.D.; the Rev. James A. Williams, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, and the Rev. R. N. Merritt.

The following lay members of the Standing Committee were elected: J. C. Garthwaite, E. B. D. Ogden, Daniel Babbit, and A. Browning.

The Convention now proceeded to the most important business before it—the election of a Bishop, in place of the late Bishop Doane. The Rev. John Kelly and the Rev. Philip H. Gray were appointed tellers for the clergy, and Robert Hamilton and the Rev. Thomas F. Billock were appointed tellers for the laity.

It was now 2 P. M., and a motion to adjourn till 4½ o'clock was made and lost.

The Rev. Dr. Stubbs solemnly reminded the Convention that they were about to engage in a work upon which depended not only the temporal prosperity of the Church of God, but the safety of immortal souls. He proposed that they unite in singing a psalm and invoke the blessing of God upon that which they were about to do.

The suggestion was acted upon. The Convention arose and united in singing portions of the sixty first psalm. A few moments were spent in silent prayer, the collect was said, and then the election proceeded.

The clergy voted first, each depositing his ballot as his name was called.

On the first ballot there were fifty-two votes of the clergy cast, of which the Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D., of the Theological Seminary in New-York, received 21; the Rev. Henry J. Morton, of Philadelphia, 13; the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., of Philadelphia, 5; the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., 5, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, of Burlington, N. J., 3; the Rev. John I. Tucker 1; and the Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, of Minnesota, 1. There were 63 votes of the laity cast, of which the Rev. Dr. Mahan received 21, the Rev. Dr. Morton 16, the Rev. Dr. Odenheimer 13, the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn 2, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman 6, the Rev. Mr. Patterson 2; and there were 2 blank votes, and the delegation from one Church was divided, so that its vote went for nothing.

The successful candidate must receive 27 votes of the clergy and 32 of the laity.

As soon as the vote was announced the Convention adjourned to 4½ P.M.

During the recess, the news that one ballot for Bishop had been had flew speedily over the town, and when the afternoon session commenced, the little church was even more crowded, if possible, than it was in the morning. The balloting was resumed as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

	Clergy.	Laity.
Mahan	23	21
Morton	15	18
Odenheimer	6	11
Littlejohn	4	3
Hoffman	2	6
Dix	—	1
Rev. Dr. Cleaveland Cox	—	1
Divided	—	2
Blank	1	—
Number of votes cast	51	63

THIRD BALLOT.

Mahan	34	22
Morton	16	13
Odenheimer	4	10
Littlejohn	4	9
Hoffman	1	2
Tucker	1	—
Cox	—	1
Blank	1	2
Number of votes cast	51	64

FOURTH BALLOT.

Mahan	33	20
Morton	15	11
Odenheimer	5	9
Littlejohn	5	20
Hoffman	2	2
Blank	1	2
Number of votes cast	51	64

At 7 P. M. the Convention proceeded to vote for the fifth time. There was no change of consequence.

SIXTH BALLOT.

	Clergy	Laity
Mahan	32	21
Littlejohn	23	36
Odenheimer	3	6
Hoffman	2	1

Adjourned until 9 P. M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	20
Littlejohn	20	34
Odenheimer	1	7
Hoffman	1	2
Norris	2	—
Divided	7	1

Mahan elected by the clergy, Littlejohn elected by the laity.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	23
Littlejohn	21	33
Hoffman	1	7
Divided	—	1

Same result.

NINTH BALLOT.

Mahan	30	20
Littlejohn	20	32
Tucker	1	—
Odenheimer	—	7
Dix	—	1
Divided	—	2

Same result.

TENTH BALLOT.

Mahan	0	21
Littlejohn	19	31
Cole	9	—
Tucker	1	—
Odenheimer	—	8
Hoffman	—	2
Paterson	—	1

Mahan elected by the Clergy. No election by the Laity.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Academy of Music.

"Il Poliuto" will be played here to-night for the second time. Its production on Wednesday was so complete a success that there can hardly be a doubt of the attention of the public to its second representation. For hearing the great artists of Mr. STRAKOSCH's company there can hardly be a better opportunity. *Poliuto* is one of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI's best characters; the music suits her voice excellently. BRIGNOLI has never been heard to such advantage; his singing in *Poliuto* is superb. ARNOLDO contributes in a large degree to the general completeness of the cast, and the chorus and orchestra are admirable. So complete a work has seldom been played in New-York, and we hope, for the sake of all that is enterprising in art, Mr. STRAKOSCH will meet with the reward he deserves.

DR. WARD'S OPERA.—An opera written by Dr. WARD and played some months ago at the house of the composer, with his repeated at the Metropolitan Theatre, on the 2d and 3d of June, in aid of the Mount Vernon Association. Messrs. LAFARGE have tendered the ladies of the Association the building free of rent. This is a good beginning; let us hope that the public will be equally generous to the cause.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day Nos. 20—45.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 167 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Centennial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 414 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to our Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make resailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Children's Needs! Children's Needs!!—Children will be impudent, will get sick—must be cured. There are two ways to do it. One is coax, wheedle, deceive, scold, whip and choke them with sickening and poisonous drugs, and have them for weeks (if at all) getting up from the evil effects of it. Or, you can give them Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Sugar Pills, and cure them quickly, pleasantly, safely, and promptly, saving them all the suffering, deceit and cruelty usually practiced. Which is wise? For teething, colic and crying of infants; for worms and their consequences; for diarrhœa, and the dreaded cholera infantum; for dysentery and its often fatal result; for fevers of children; for croup as well as coughs and colds, and numerous other ailments of children, a case of Humphrey's Specifics are infallible. One to five dollars covered in these Specifics will prove a saving of comfort and feelings, as well as money and health.

New Hat Company—Having associated with them one of the oldest manufacturers in the United States, are now prepared to offer to the public their Summer style of fine fashionable white, drab and blue pearl casimere hats for $3, warranted the same as sold elsewhere in the City for $4. Also, have constantly on hand, hats, caps and straw goods of every variety and description, at 50 per cent. lower than any other establishment in this City. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. One price and no deviation.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,
From $1 50 to $5 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

The Magnificent Mirrors made at our Factory during the
PALACE OF COUNT SAN ENVENIA, AT HAVANA, can be seen at our store for a few days only.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome st.

$1 Linen Dusters,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Soluble Wash Blue,
For Laundry purposes and Blue Ink.
D. F. TILLMAN & CO.,
No. 129 William st.

Gents' and Children's Hats and Caps for Spring and Summer, every desirable style and quality. Beautiful Trimmed Straw Goods for Misses and Children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Frosts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Scott's Head-quarters, NO. 152 FULTON ST.
NEW STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING NOW READY.
GIVE US A CALL.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Ladies' Splendid Gaiters With and Without Heels, at 1s. to 2s. Morning slippers 6s. to 12s. For lovely boots and shoes for children, ladies remember
MILLER & CO'S, No 347 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

MANVEL—GRAHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Lundsley, of Glasgow, Ch., Mr. CYRUS MANVEL, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA A. GRAHAM, of Greenwich.

BARDEN—DORRIAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. James Boyce, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. NICHOLAS L. BARDEN to Miss MARY JANE T. DORRIAN, daughter of William Dorrian, Esq., all of this City.

BLEASBY—VANDERBECH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, EDMUND BUCKLEY BLEASBY to ANTOINETTE, youngest daughter of James Vanderbech, Esq., all of this City.

CUSHMAN—BANNER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, at all Souls Church, by the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, T. ARTHUR CUSHMAN to JULIA A., daughter of Thos. W. Banner, Esq., all of New-York.

PIKE—MONROE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, at the Brick Church, corner of 5th st. and 5th av., by the Rev. Mr. KALFEIS, Mr. FREDERICK R. PIKE to Miss EMMA JEANETTE, daughter of Philip J. Monroe, Esq., all of this City.

VAN SICKLEN—LEEDS.—On Wednesday evening, May 25, by the Rev. S. F. Leeds, WILLIAM H. VAN SICKLEN to MARY F. OSGOOD, daughter of Samuel Leeds.

CRANE—COOKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 26, by the Rev. D. W. Bristed, Mr. WILLIAM H. CRANE of New-York to Miss REBECCA COOKE, of the former place.

OLIVER—MILNE.—At Amherst, Mass., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. E. S. Dwight, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Reed, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, JOHN OLIVER, New York, to Miss ELIZABETH A. MILNE, of Amherst.

STACY—KELLETT.—At New Orleans, on Friday, April 29, by the Rev. O. Gridley, JOHN W. STACY to ANNIE H., daughter of Robert Kellett, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, RICHARD EDWARDS in the 57th year of his age.
Funeral services from the Oliver st. Baptist Church, this day (Friday), at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of his grandsons, Robert, Jr., Richard T. and William Edwards, also the members and congregations of the McDougal and Oliver st. Churches are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Green-wood for interment.

ROESS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, suddenly, FRANCIS ROESS in the 61st year of his age.
His friends, those of his sons, F. & Roess and of his son-in-law, E. T. Skedding, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of H. Worcester, No. 33 Irving-place, on Sunday May 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOZNAS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, of affection of the lungs WILLIE, youngest son of Wm. A. and Ellen S. Bozeas, aged 2 years 6 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 35 Bedford st., this (Friday) afternoon, May 27, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 26, FANNIE, youngest daughter of George E. and Lucretia A. Bleecker, aged 2 years 6 months and 6 days.
The funeral services will take place this day, (Friday,) May 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Bismpden-st., fourth house north of Lafayette av.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, Sedden Y. CARRIE, only daughter of Alexander and Mary Woodruff.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 161 Bedford-st.

TARDE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late John Tarde.
Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Peter B. Bonnett, dec., 6 East 12th st., this day, (Friday,) May 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TOWNBRIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 25, BENAY TOWNBRIDGE, in the 62d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No 21 Gramercy Park, 20th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DICKMAN.—On Wednesday, May 25, REBECCA DICKMAN, daughter of William N. and Rebecca Dickman, deceased.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the family residence in Yonkers, Westchester County, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHANFEAU.—At Yonkers on Wednesday, May 25, HENRY TRENCHARD CHANFEAU, in the 42d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Ashburton and Vineyard avs., Yonkers, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, May 28. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

THE SPA IS OPEN.
Best Mineral Waters in the world on draught at the natural temperature, at the
SPA,
No. 833 Broadway,
Open from 6 A.M.
S. HANBURY SMITH, M. D., Proprietor.

R. R. R.
THE PERILS OF CHLOROFORM.
This fearful narcotic creates insensibility to pain by paralyzing the nervous system. Its effect is brief, and it frequently kills, not only the *pain*, but the *patient*. All that it can do, *more than it can do*, in the way of allaying any species of agony, is accomplished by Radway's Ready Relief, instantly, permanently, and with perfect safety. The Relief is the most effective anti-spasmodic and counter-irritant in existence. The moment it is taken it pervades with a delicious calm the whole nervous system. Pain and spasmodic action cease. Reverse end recuperation follow. In Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Hysterics, and every species of disease accompanied by acute pain, its operation is electrical. As a diffusive stimulant and invigorant in general debility and local weakness, it has no equal. Congestion and Malarious Fevers, resulting from a disturbed circulation and a depraved condition of the blood, are relieved with marvelous swiftness by the equalising and disinfectant properties of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills, while all constitutional disorders, including Scrofula, Hereditary Syphilis, Salt Rheum, &c., yield to the searching, healing, purifying properties of Radway's Resolvent. These three curatives control the entire circle of human ailments.
In fact by the use of these Sovereign Remedies, perpetual health is within the reach of all.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS are to all Acute Malarious Infections, Inflammatory and Congestive Diseases, what the Resolvent is to Chronic, Scrofulous and Constitutional Maladies. For all classes of Fevers, Small-Pox, Measles, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all Pains, Aches and Infirmities that afflict mankind, these remedies will quickly and forever cure.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
Now is the time to use this celebrated Perifier of the Blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of the blood. Thousands who have used it can testify to
ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.
It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.
Dr. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, is the
ONLY SARSAPARILLA
which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
Established in the City of New-York in 1540.
Wholesale and Retail Depot No. 212 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, OFFICE No. 2.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE
at a moderate price and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
H. A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. PIERCE, No 698 Broadway; HOWELL & CO., No. 693 Broadway; MACY & CO., No. 319 6th av.; GORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; SHAW & CROSBY, No. 196 Spring-st., and by nearly every leading Hotel and dealer throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome st.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE.
DEPOT NO. 479 BROADWAY.
By recent judicial decisions the patent of Elias Howe, Jr., on the eye pointed needle and shuttle has been declared public property. In view of this we have declined to pay Mr. Fowe a tariff, and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing the price of the Weed Machines
FIVE DOLLARS FROM THIS DATE.
We not only guarantee every one the right to use these Machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.
PRICE FROM $45 TO $115.
WHITNEY & LYON.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES,
Manufacturer of Sterling Silver Ware,
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER COOLERS,
FRUIT VASES, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale at his manufactory, No. 277 Spring-st., near Hudson, at Wholesale and Retail.
Has manufactured solely for one of the largest houses of this City for the past 25 years.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them at No 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.
FORMERLY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES "as recently improved, are the most popular Machine for family use ever introduced." Price $50 to $60.
Sale rooms No 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOTICE.
The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now complete, we give notice that ALL Orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly, at New Card Prices.
KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent. lower than any of the imitations in market.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.
No. 93 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!
They are not "family jars," although the use of them in the house would have a chilling effect, but they are designed for storing cooling houses manufactured for sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-slip.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
DERBY AND JACKSON,
NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH,
SATURDAY, MAY 28.
I.
PASCAL'S PROVINCIAL LETTERS. 1 vol., clo. $1 25.
II.
VOLTAIRE'S CHARLES XII. 1 vol

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO FOUR-STORY [illegible] thereon, No. 26 Cornelia-st., in the City of New York; the lot 20 feet by 92 feet 4 inches. Five lots between the 4th and 5th avs., adjoining each other, three of them on the south side of 108th st., and five of them on the north side of 104th st.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Five lots adjoining each other, on the north side of 117th st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Six lots adjoining each other, at Harlem, on the south side of 117th st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; 25 by 100 feet; and 4 16ths, 25 by 100 ft., adjoining each other, on the south side of 121st st. Also, a plot of land, of about 6 acres, at Newark in New Jersey, fronting on the railroad and highly situated. Also, a tract of land on Sanybel Island, in Florida, comprising several thousand acres. F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

A FORTUNE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF BENEDICT, on the Patuxent River, Charles County, Md., is one of the greatest openings and demand for a lumber-yard, a good store, a restaurant, a coarse shemmake and tannery. To an honest man of energy, in either or all the above occupations, in said place, a fortune can be realized; and nearly an acre of land, with four new houses, and a coat of an old warehouse, which pay an annual rent of $150, can be purchased from the subscriber for the purpose. Address ALFRED W. GARDINER, Brantown, Charles County, Md.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 318 12th st., near Avenue C, having four lots of ground with buildings thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 67 3d-st., near 2d-av; lot 20 feet by half the block; house three stories, with inclosed piazza, gas fixtures throughout, hot and cold water, bath, two water-closets, and connection with sewer; it is adjacent to several railroad and omnibus routes, and is in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE cottage, with gas and fixtures, tea room and dumb waiter, No. 102 Ryerson, near Myrtle av. Also, No. 319 State-st., two-story brick and basement brick, high-stoop, gas in, and water will be introduced. Possession at once and terms easy. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st. and Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

A SPLENDID BUILDING SITE—ABOUT four acres, studded with trees, on an avenue, about eight miles from Madison square. Also, two lots in Brooklyn, (fronts on two streets,) for sale or will be exchanged for a house in the City, worth $8,000 to $11,000. J. K. O'KEEFFE, No. 15 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 110 West 14th-st., 21 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; Lot 98 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $8,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, will located on 2d av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises,

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 25 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lots 5th-st. corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 216 Water-st.

FOR SALE—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER—two lots, corner of 6th-av and 41st st., 55 by 98 feet; will be divided into 16 feet lots if wanted. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROspects for retail, the premises No. 219 Bleecker-st., being part of the northeast corner of Carmine. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lots is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hall way on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 8 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 734 Greenwich st. It is now being put in complete repair, and will be painted two coats inside, also the front and blinds; it has gas and water introduced and bath room. Rent $350 and water tax. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & BEED, 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 113 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has the improvements and gas fixtures; contains 14 rooms. May be had for one or more years. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Rent $650 per annum. Apply at 30 6th-av

TO LET—75x75, OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE, first floor and basement of new building, separate or together, basement for bottling, provisions, lager-beer; first floor, finest room in the City; third floor, headquarters of National Guard. Call and see it. Key at No. 10 4th-av. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of fine rooms with bath, Croton water &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—RENT ABOUT $700—THE 3 STORY, high-basement, brown-stone front house in East 41st-st., third door west of Lexington-av. Bath furnace, gas, &c. Inquire within, or of B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—To let for the Summer season or until 1st November, an extra-sized house on 5th-av., near 14th-st. Inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of house No. 255 Madison st., near Clinton, front room, back room and bedroom, with pantries, gas and water; house in good order, handsome yard and good neighborhood. Possession immediately.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place, designed for a first-class boarding house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HALL, ONE hundred feet long by thirty-six feet wide, in upper part of Opera Livery Stables, Nos. 43 and 50 East 32d-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR AND a part of the third, in a house having all the usual improvements. Will be rented cheap. Apply on the premises, No. 247 West 24th-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—SPLENDID LOFTS TO LET at No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place. Location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile from highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

FARMS FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Madison, Morris County, N. J., a very beautiful farm of 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation; abounding in all kinds of fruit, good house and out-buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold for a fair price, possession immediately; or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 up to 341 acres, for sale; also, houses and lots, and building seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 102 80 100 acres, 1¾ miles from depôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr Anson Blunt; a fine building site, that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small place, containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good buildings, &c., &c. Also, for sale or to let, a country seat, 7 acres; good house and carriage-house; 10 minutes' drive from depôt. Apply to ABRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y., or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Howa, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING 147 acres of choice land, situated 2¼ miles northwest of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., in a beautiful and healthy locality. Will sell 64 or 110 acres, with buildings and orchards, or the whole, with crop, stock and farming implements, at a great sacrifice and on very easy terms. Possession given at any time. Apply at No. 392 Washington-st., where the owner can be seen, or to GEORGE GUY, Bedford farm, Newburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 768 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SMALL FARM at Hempstead, 2¼ miles from the depôt, containing about 22 acres of first-rate land, new house and barn all in good order; price $2,600; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BARNUM, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS Are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for fresco painting. Frames on hand and made to order. W. SCHAUS, No. 625 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island: at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $50,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, with carriage-house, open shed, hen-roy, cow-house, &c., all in good repair; water complete and convenient; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to J. F. HOGARTH, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¾ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 6 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. COBN, No. 58 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser has a City property worth $30,000, subject to four years' lease, at $2,000 per annum, on which is a permanent mortgage of $12,000, at 6 per cent. There is no better location in the City for safe and profitable investment. Also, an English four-story and basement house and lot, in a pleasant street and neighborhood. Price, $13,000 rents for $1,100; incumbrance, $7,500, of which $5,500 can remain. Either or both of the above will be exchanged equitably for a country place, convenient to the City. Address, with description of property and price, Box No. 4,685 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x56, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON STATEN Island, 4 miles from either ferry; house large and commodious, containing 17 rooms and bath-room; location healthy, on high ground, with a view unsurpassed on the Island; pleasure grounds and garden extension, and stocked with every variety of fruit trees and grapes. Out buildings new and in good repair; rent moderate if filled. Rent $600 per annum unfurnished, or $650 if furnished. Possession to be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to Fr. MEISSNER, No. 48 Beaver-st.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class residence at Ravenswood. House is 60x15 feet two story, finished attic and basement, with cupola, having all the modern improvements—furnace, range, gas pipes, bathing, carriage-house and stable; the best in Ravenswood; salt water bath-house, grounds beautifully set in flowers, fruits, &c.; vegetable ground equal to 48 lots, and water right. Also, lot adjoining, containing 45 lots, for sale. Address Box No. 3,587 Post-office, or call at Room No. 39 Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Vark-st., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—60 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 136 Front-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York; a fine 2½ story cottage, with two-story extension, situated on Broad-st., near Chesnut st. Depôt; five lots of ground attached to house; stocked with shade trees, shrubbery, vegetables, and a variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition; fine well of water; stable on the rear; location pleasant; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 126 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIdence, furnished, on Fordham Heights, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York, half a mile from railroad and steamboat; fine house, with modern improvements and out-buildings, with three acres of land, highly improved; will be rented low. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City. House new; one minute's walk from Summit Depôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $180. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR LET—A PLEAsant and genteel house, in good order, with a good stable, and about ¾ of an acre of garden, with fruit-trees, in the village of West Farms. Terms easy to a purchaser, or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—TO persons desiring a house for the Summer this would offer superior attractions, being pleasantly situated, and convenient of access to New York both by railroad and steamboat; about 22 miles from New York. For particulars, inquire of T. B. MARSH, No. 37 Park-place, or of J. R. KINSEY, near the premises, Woodbridge, N. J.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $460. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, (CHEAP,) near the depôt, a neat residence with one acre of ground; house has 12 rooms, furnace, range, &c.; fine garden and a great variety of fruits, strawberries, grapes, peaches, pears, &c. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view. Spring water in the house and stable. Inquire of R. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck, Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON STATEN ISLAND, for the season, Forest Cottage, the beautiful residence of the Rev. Dr. Winslow; no situation is more desirable for health, extensive views, or comfort in retirement. Inquire at No. 86 Warren-st., or on the premises on the Serpentine Road.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines of berries, &c., buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, 11½ miles from Jersey City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 3 minutes walk from depôt, for $125. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE WITHIN TWO HOURS of Wall-st., for a small family; it must not be near salt water, and have garden and shade trees around it. Address, with particulars, C. A. V., Box 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, tannery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. K. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to H. W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET—A small, neat cottage, near the Railroad Station, containing five rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad trains eight times a day; rent $250. Apply to Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 59 Warren-st.

FOR RENT—WITHIN 1½ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for the Summer or for the year, a good house, 9 rooms, barn, stable and outhouse, ice-house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $250 per year. Inquire of J. J. SCOFIELD, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats, farms and village residences, situated on the Harlem River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 86 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WOULD like to take the charge of a house during the absence of the family. References unexceptionable. Address F. R. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF DURing the summer, by a man and his wife without family. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses, carriages, servants, &c., at the subscriber's, at Mattinicock, near Glen Cove, L. I.

JOSEPH U. VALENTINE.

References—T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York; William Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st., New-York; Cornelius M. Coon, No. 17 Madison-square, North, New-York; Isaac B. Lewis, No. 24 South-st., New-York; Augustus G. Somarindyck, Captain of steamer *Croton*; E. J. Hendrickson, Glen Cove, Express on steamer *Croton*.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, AT NEW-ROchelle, having been repainted throughout and partially refurnished, is now ready for the reception of guests. First-less steamboats ply regularly between New-York and the Neptune House wharf, leaving the City at three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the hotel at half-past seven and half-past eight in the morning. The New-Haven Railroad trains run almost hourly to the village of New-Rochelle, where vehicles are always in readiness to convey passengers to the hotel.

JAMES WILLIS, Proprietor.

Communications may be addressed to the care of Messrs. Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, No. 560 Broadway, or to the Proprietor, New-Rochelle.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The house is located on the west side of the Oranges Valley, and being but one hour by railroad from the City makes it a very desirable resort for families and business men. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10 and 6:40 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—One or two small families can be accommodated with board in a new and very pleasant house; this affords an opportunity not often met with, for any party wishing to pay a fair compensation to make an agreeable arrangement for the Summer. For particulars, reference is permitted to Geo. L. Brown, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, AT PORT RICHMOND.—Families and gentlemen can obtain delightful rooms on very advantageous terms; fine water view, and only two minutes' walk from steamboat landing, which runs hourly from Whitehall. Dinner at 6½. For reference, apply at 74 Wall-st.

HENRY F. KERR.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This desirable Summer residence is now open for the season; parties wishing to secure rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day from Pier No. 2 North River, by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*.

JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE LARGE ROOMS TO Let, with board, in a private family for the Summer. The location is very pleasant and healthy. Salt water bathing, fishing, &c.; churches and schools near; one and a half hours' ride from the City by New Haven Railroad. For particulars, address A. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

CROWEN HOUSE.—HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON.—This favorite establishment is now open for the reception of families or single gentlemen; application may be made to J. N. BOLLES, firm of Conant & Bolles, No. 264 Broadway, or of the subscriber on the premises. MRS. S. H. ROBINSON

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family, in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information, apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 53 10th-st., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of Fishkill, with good accommodations for carriages and horses. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family will accommodate several boarders, (without servants,) in very pleasant rooms; location in the village, near railroad depôt and stage lines. Address M. S., Orange Post-office.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, 9 miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM BRUTTKAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation. (from end of June.) References: J. B. Kitching, No. 164 Duane-st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO OR THREE RESpectable families can procure board for the season, at Mount Pleasant, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, at the residence of W. JONES. Good fishing, boating, bathing, carriages &c.; situation unsurpassed.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED for five or six persons in a plain farm-house 24 miles from the City, one hour's ride by railway. The proprietor may be consulted this day at the Chatham-square Post-office from 4 to 8 o'clock.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, near Newburgh. A family of five or six persons can be accommodated at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park; no other boarders. Inquire of C. H. RING, No. 178 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR A family, within easy access of the City. Address, stating location, mode of access, terms and all other particulars, to N. T. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT NORTH ORANGE.—A PRIVATE family would accommodate a limited number of persons. Location near mountain and depôt. Address, for one week, J. O. S., Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour from the City, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. Address Box No. 568 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, WITHIN an hour's ride of New-York, for a gentleman and his wife, four children, and two servants, for whom three rooms will be required. An engagement will be made for two or three months from the middle of June. Address Box No. 2 619 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW sells

TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail, No. 360 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 216 Greenwich-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,

O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st. And the patentee,

MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SEARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any new in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. generally on hand.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can find superior accommodations for boarding at No. 5 West 21th-st, in the immediate vicinity of Madison Park. Any one intending to remain in town during the summer will find the rooms large and airy, and the location particularly desirable. Terms will be reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, VERY COMFORTABLE rooms on second and third floors, with good board suitable for married or single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on moderate terms. Apply at No. 79 8th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Mr. SHEPARD'S establishment. No. 54 Morton-st., English basement house, between Hudson and Bleecker. Location quiet and very desirable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, can be had with partial board at No. 74 McDougal-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY STRICTLY PRIVATE having a suite of rooms on the second floor, is desirous of letting them, with board, to an aged couple or gentleman. Only family in the house. Would appreciate all the comforts, respect and affection that is due to elderly people. Address W. P., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms on the second floor, suitable for a few gentlemen, or a small family, may be obtained at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., in a delightful location, near the Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A BACK PARLOR and two good bedrooms to let at No. 9 Liberty-st., with or without partial board; quiet location; five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room on second floor to let with board, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET AN ELEgant Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, or a pleasant suite of rooms; an excellent locality for a physician, family, or single gentlemen, with board. House has all modern improvements, closets, pantries, &c. Apply at No. 320 4th-st., 2d block west of Broadway. Good reference given and required.

NO. 281 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.—Strangers nicely furnished rooms in suites or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av. cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

FOR A P

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OR COLLECTORS AND STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859

NOTICE.—The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the assent and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in accordance with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 58 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Consols on the First, Second and Constructive Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on certain named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT, January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 96 miles, or thereabouts; that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the ties rests upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, the Bonds and Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, or all execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said North-western Railroad Company has therein, and that the said bidders as said sales shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For farther particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants,
No. 400 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1846, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First mortgage on the east and west division of this road request the bond holders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., IN THE MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 22 Wall-st., New-York, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX TEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New York, May 16, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was ordered out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Banking Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A FINAL AND ONLY DIVIDEND HAS this day been declared on the non-preferred indebtedness of THOMAS S. HAYDEN, payable on demand at the office of H. H. BUTTERWORTH, Assignee, No. 41 Broadway.
New-York, May 21, 1859.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 19, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

WILLIAM ROGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 448 8th-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1860

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM ROGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.,

Purchase or collect California, State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
CALDWELL & JAMES,
No. 96 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or places, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorise the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the state of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, deem advisable to be acquired for the purposes of extending said Central Park in the City of New York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 8 1857. Dated May 12, 1859
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE. NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequignot, Auguste Pequignot, William M. Bliss, Charles S. Dengler, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsheimer, T. Edwards Harper, Silas Magnia, Jaques Goodin, Edward L. Theriat, Paul A. Bres, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Shurtleff, and Lewis Fechebach (assigned to Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Rochester, Aug. 18 1858.
DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my8-law8wF Rochester, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife Defendants. To the Defendants above named. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 12, 1859.
WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my13-law6wF No. 39 wall st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MATTESON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York May 10, 1859.
my17-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
apl-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law-6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6 North River, every

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 6 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin.....$1
No charge for berths.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 35 Ocean Steamship. L. KENNY, Agent.

HARLEM RIVER.—NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, 26th May, the steamer JOSEPHINE WOOSTER, Capt. Woosters, will run daily (Sundays excepted,) from Mr. Morris' dock, Fordham, to Harlem Bridge, touching at High Bridge, Macomb's Dam, (New-York side) and connecting at Harlem with the steamer to and from New-York. To excursionists and lovers of the picturesque, this affords the first opportunity ever presented of viewing to the best advantage the beautiful scenery of the Harlem, and of sailing under the High Bridge—one of the most magnificent public works of this country. Fare each way 8 cents. The JOSEPHINE WOOSTER connects with steamboat SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE, leaving Peck-slip hourly.

MORNING LINE FOR PERKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ARMINO SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peckskill at 1¼ o'clock P M., touching at Ames-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 195 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

THE WINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, now having her joiner work nearly completed, will be ready to commence running early in June. Arrangements for excursions may be made for the boat with or without the barges *Baltimore, Jefferson, Cedar Hill* and *Washington* by applying on board, at the foot of Harrison-st., or to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Freight received on board on Friday, at wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

THE STEAMER "ISLAND CITY" LEAVES James slip, DAILY, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted, landing at Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—FOR CHARTER, REASONABLY, the large and commodious steamer COLUMBIA, having State rooms on for families, with barges, by applying to GEORGE F. STANLEY, Agent, foot of Robinson-st., North River.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 50 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS, OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail, at CROOK & DUFFS, *Times* Building.

SHIPPING.

H. & D. LANGDON & CO.,
No. 13 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANGDON STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANGDON, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Cornelie, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, isolating the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $50.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETTEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

CLIPPER SHIP "UNCOWAH,"
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRST VESSEL.

The Clipper UNCOWAH is completing her loading at Pier No. 21 East River, and will receive freight till SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst. She was built by Mr. Wm. H. Webb for the California trade, and is the only New-York-built clipper up. SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard and red on port bow.

CANADA sails from Boston to Liverpool, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA left N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK are requested to be on board THIS (Friday) MORNING by 12 o'clock. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh loaded at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, \$5; direct to Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship ABBY, HENRY WILSON Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No 8 East River. The ABBY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FABRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HERBDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained to rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and nowards. Homes in city or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mat tresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 125 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 80 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 5 & 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 12 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st., Station, New-York, as follows:

7 45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.00 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11 30 A. M. for White Plains.
2 30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
8 15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

ARRIVING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains
5 30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8 45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunsairs and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier most, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandeigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornesdelville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hamptoe with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 3:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O STEERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers st Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 9:15 and 3:40 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 10th sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Idea. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and Washington, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leave Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MARION, at 9 A. M. and 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 1:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. — LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 24 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,188,833 66
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1853	37,431 67
Total	$5,151,401 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$263,734 56
For Interest	3,784 35—267,505 91
Total	$5,419,907 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,815 80
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 792 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,680 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,329 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,891 89

Which are invested as follows:

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

that the ports of the Austrian coast are in a state of blockade.

A SPARK OF ANGLO FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

Some very doubtful reports appear in the French journals respecting tha obtrusive conduct of the British ship *Orion*, at Genoa, which, it is stated, had been laid athwart the entrances of tha harbor, and it is pretended that, in consequence, three additional French line-of-bettle ships had been ordered to the Mediterranean.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

A most disastrous statement comes np to Paris today from the *Siecle* correspondent at Genoa, to the affect that a British eighty-gun ship had taksn up berth athwart the entrance of the harbor, in defiance of the Port Captain who pointed out its allotted mooring, and to the intense disgust and indignation of the whole city. As to the French, their forbearance is miraculous, as they have guns and steam frigates alongside enough to blow the English craft out of the water. What on aarth can the Foreign Office or Admiralty mean? The British uniform is hissed in the streets, and tha officers are refused es fare by the very boatmee who ply in the port. The millions who read the *Siecle* this morning throughout Europe will curse the meddling of Malmesbury, and the sentiment will find an echo all over toe peninsula.

THE PAPAL STATES.

NEUTRALITY OF HIS HOLINESS—STATE OF SIEGE IN ANCONA RAISED.

The neutrality of the Papal Government had been formally announced to the Austrian and French Governments, and formally accepted.

A dispatch from Rome says that orders had been sent to the Pope's Nuncio to leave Florence.

According to orders received from Vienna, the state of siege had been raised at Ancona, and the light was again displayed in the light-house.

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

The Duchess-Regent of Parma, on her return to her States, issued the following proclamation:

"The disturbances which took place on the 1st of this month, although accomplished contrary to the will of the immense majority of faithful citizens, who rarely express their loyal and excellent intentions away from their own homes, only too clearly justify my maternal foresight in protecting the safety of my beloved children. But the sentiments of fidelity which have been manifested by the Royal troops in the rapid overthrow of the illegitimate and lawless authority having restored power to my Governmental Commissioners, and having done so in accord with the unanimous desire of the constituted authorities of the municipality, and of the notable inhabitants of the country, and an ardent wish for my return having been unanimously expressed, I have immediately come among you to resume the exercise of the Regency. And now I confide, with assurance and courage, in the loyalty of tha troops and the population, I shall remain in the expectant attitude which is of absolute necessity to us. This attitude, which is permitted to me by the real spirit of treaties, must be the best protection of the country, the justice and courtesy of belligerent Powers not suffering a State to be attacked which does not attack, and which accomplishes its duty of maintaining order until Europe in its wisdom shall have taken resolutions which shall restore peace and reestablish it permanently. From our Royal residence at Parma, the 6th of May. LOUISA, Regent."

FROM THE MODENESE.

By a decree dated the 3d, the Duke of Modena has concentrated all political and notice power in the hands of his commandant of dragoons.

A supplementary Turin *Gazette* contains various decrees, devoid of general interest, and the following paragraphs:

"In the third official bulletin of the war it has already declared that the King's Government considers itself in a state of war with the Duke of Modena. The Modenese Governmeet persisting in the maintenance of stipulations which are in reality an alienatioe of sovereignty in favor of Austria, and conceding the passage over its territory to Austrian troops, which may assail the Sardinian States, commits an act of manifest hostility towards the King's Government, whose attitude, therefore, towards that of Modena cannot be otherwise than one of hostility.

This is the only reply we consider ourselves called upon to make to the imputations and contumelious expressions addressed by the *Messagére di Modena*, the official journal of Duke Francis V., to the King's Government."

ITEMS FROM TUSCANY.

A body of 2,000 Piedmontese troops is expected to keep garrison in Tuscany.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has just charged General Nebi, Prince Corsini and the Marquis Ingrirami with an extraordinary mission to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, at the head-quarters of the Franco-Sardinian army.

AUSTRIA.

FAILURE OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION—A STEAMER BLOWN UP.

The *Times* Vienna Correspondent, says that the journey of Prince Wiesmscerats to St. Petersburg, had been postponed *sine die*.

The Archduke John is dead.

A dispatch from Ragusa says that the Austrian warbrig *Triton* had been blown np. According to one account, the number of killed and missing was about 60,—but another dispatch says that part of the crew were on shore at the time, and that the number of killed was only 4; wounded 9.

The Austrian postal service between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted.

GERMANY.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, at Frankfort, on the 13th, the proposition of the Military Commission to put the garrisons of the Federal fortresses on a war footing, was agreed to. The Hanoverian representative proposed that a Corps of Observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine, but Prussia protested against such a measure.

PRUSSIA.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON THE WAR QUESTION.

A Parliamentary Commission has been sitting at Berlin to examine the exceptional laws rendered necessary by the present crisis. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared verbally before the Commission that if even it should happen that the efforts of the Italians to obtain a better Administration should degenerate into revolutionary movements, Prussia nevertheless would see no reason for giving armed assistance to Austria. The report of the Commission contains these words:

"The stronger Prussia becomes by the harmony between the King and people, the less can she interfere by arms in countries where such harmony does not exist. England, it is added, would remain neutral as long as her interests were unaffected; and Russia simply reserved to herself the right of quitting her watchful attitude the day on which other Powers interfered in this war."

On the 12th inst., after a six hours' debate in the Chamber of Deputies, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German nationality, the loan asked for by the Government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money, were unanimously voted.

On the following day the Upper House unanimously concurred.

FRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

It is stated that more than double the amount of the 500,000,000 francs as war loan had been subscribed for, and that three times the sum might be had for the same purpose.

The Empress had already transacted business, and was to hold weekly reviews of the National Guard.

The gun-boats are to be immediately prepared for sea.

It is stated that the Emperor had decided that no correspondent of a newspaper or journalist shall be permitted to follow the French army in Italy.

On the other hand, it is said that some journalists had been selected to accompany the Emperor, and among them M. Perree, of the *Moniteur*, and M. Dereide, of the *Constitutionnel*. Measures had been taken for sending several official dispatches to Paris every day.

The army of Lyons had received orders to proceed to Italy. They would increase the force in Italy to nearly 200,000 men.

The Minister of Public Worship has addressed the following circular to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire:

PARIS, Wednesday, May 10.

Monseigneur: The Emperor is about to place himself at the head of the Army of Italy. His Majesty desires that public prayers shall be ordered in all the churches of the Empire, beseeching the Almighty to vouchsafe the success of our arms, and to protect France. I therefore request your Eminence to take the necessary measures for responding to these pious intentions. Accept, &c. ROULAND.

A similar circular has been sent to the Presidents of Consistories.

A decree postpones, *sine die*, the expected legislation on the Corn Laws.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of 25,000 000 francs.

The Paris Bourse, on tha 11th and 12th, was quite buoyant, and the three per cents. advanced to 61f.80c. On the 13th, however, under the influence of rumors from Berlin that a change of Ministry inimical to France had taken place, (which proved to be false,) there was a reaction, and the 3s declined to 61f. 05c. for money—closing flat.

Marshal Pelissier was to leave Paris in eight or ten days to review his corps d'armée, which is composed of eight divisions of infantry and of three divisions of cavalry. The artillery attached to the Marshal's corps d'armée is considerable, and can at all times be replenished from the arsenals and the numerous fortified towns in the eastern departments. This army, of which the command has lately been given to the Duke of Malakoff, is still distributed among the garrison towns on the eastern frontier of France, but it may be brought into the field at any moment.

TURKEY.

A REVOLUTION IMMINENT.

Advices from Constantinople to the 4th report increasing agitation in the Turkish Provinces, especially Bosnia. An increased number of troops had been placed on the watch.

The Austrian Government had stopped the transmission of political news to Constantinople by telegraph, and the European inhabitants had requested that the telegraph at Jassy might be joined to the Russian lines.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE WAR.

From the London News.

The Austrian party in England, compact, insidious, powerful, inventive, rich in royal influence and aristocratic sympathy, reinforced by all the quacks, charlatans and pedants, all the renegades and fanatics and fools, all the worn-out schemers, all the adolescent rakes, all that is decrepit and debauched, all that is false and slavish and cynical in the political world, all that is tainted with Jesuitry and abhorrent to Protestantism in the religious world, finds, we deeply regret to own, an army of dupes and zealots ready to its hands in the echoing chorus of vociferous alarmists.

The tax-paying mutterers of Panurgs who flock to vestry and civic meetings in the fond belief that they are about to insist on the maintenance of strict neutrality, are easily persuaded by dexterous speakers from Pall-mall regions to convert a declaration of neutrality into a cry for overwhelming armaments, and a burst of angry suspicion against our French neighbors and allies. Mr. Disraeli, with that exquisite air of superb *bonhomie* which distinguishes his oratorical performances in the country, took no small pains the other day to disabuse our minds of the impression that war is costly and burdensome. When a Chancellor of the Exchequer talks airily of a trifling national debt of eight hundred millions, and assures his constituency and the public that twenty millions extra a yeer would be a financial flea-bite, we have as little confidence in his pacific sentiments as in his fantastic war budgets; but we know what he means, and are on our guard; only when a "Liberal" member of Parliament at a non-intervention meeting, nibbles at the tempting bait which a Tory Minister holds out, hoping his little bope that we shall not be dragged into a war, and crying his little cry of suspicion and alarm, we feel that this Austrian venom is doing its deadly work, and that English neutrality is hardly worth a yaar's purchase. Mr. Headlam, of Newcastle, like the vestrymen of St. Pancras, contributes very little that is original and nothing that is high-minded to the prevalent opinions on the Italian war. Is there any clap trap, any cant, any jargon in the air? He breathes it eagerly in, and breathes it solemnly out again. France, full of bad designs; Sardinia, guiltily ambitious; Austria "no better;" Italy irreconcerable; sympathy for neither and none—this is all he has to say. We have heard it all before, and we shall hear it all a hundred times. It is the labor of Sisyphus to roll these commonplaces up the stee - of honest and candid inquiry; down they come again, day after day, and crush us with their sordid weight. If we could persuade ourselves that it is the duty of public journalists to pander to every prejudice, to echo every clamor, to flatter every reckless impulse, we might be content to lalten on the trade of panic-mongers, and to heap the Pelion of bluster on the Ossa of alarm. But not in this wise do we interpret our responsibilities. We desire for England absolute nautrality and unbroken peace; and desiring tha end, we desire the means. To that end vigilant and ample preparation, complete resources by land and sea, and perfect, national unanimity are indispensable, but they are not all in all. "In quietness and confidence," as it was said of old, should be our strength, not in mean and malignant self-righteousnass, not in selfish and snarling jealousy, not in irriteting distrust, not in ungenerous misrepresentation and unjust surmise. When a year ago we were fighting for dear life in India, and all our Eastern Empire was at stake, France set us an example of good neighborhood in offering us a passage for our troops across her own soil; and now, when she has stripped herself of half her garrisons, and rushed into a distant and dangerous enterprise, we repay her courtesy with usurious insult, and, armed to the teath, we threaten France disarmed. This, we say, is hnt a sorry use of a giant's strength. As free men we deplore and detest a military despotism; but it is not until despotism forgets to do evil and seeks to do good that we cast up our eyes in censorious displeasure, and thank Heaven above that wa are not as others are, and denounce the unnatural alliance of opposing principles. We, whose statesmen were ever ready to assist in laying upon nations ourdans heavy to be borna, are wisely unwilling to stir ao much as a finger to remove them. But we svenge ourselves on our past iniquities and our present meanness by deriding and accusing equally the sufferers and the deliverers.

It is sickening to note the persistency with which a certain set of sophistries are drawled out day after day by our political *Mawworms*. We cannot sympathize with any of the belligerents, say they; neither with constitutionel Piedmont, our disciplina, nor with France, our comrade and ally; nor, forsooth, with Austria, the obeerver of treaties. And why? Because Piedmont provoked Austria, and France incited Piedmont, and Austria was not a model of good government. The reasons, it will be seen, are equally forcible. By a slight confusioe of causes and effects, Piedmont is accused of having provoked Austria through the mouth of Victor Emanuel at the beginning of the year, and France of having incited Piedmont by ae Emperor's shrug, when he told M. na Hnanaa thet he was not on such terms with the Kaiser as he could wish. As if—not to speak of the hereditary traditions of the House of Savoy—Piedmont had not been a ttonble and s threat to Austria ever since the light of her liberties burned and shone over the surrounding gloom. But she should have kept her liberties to herself; es if her constitutional freedom, placed between Ausiria on the one hand and the Revolution on the other, could fail to spread, or be safe in selfish isoletion.

But the scandel of scandals to Anglo-Austrian liberals is that frea Piedmont should seek the alliance of Imperial France; as though for the first time in her history a free government had allied itself in war for political objects with a despotism. Now, the fact is, thet Louis Napoleon and his two hundred thousand soldiers are not invited to establish free coesutitutions in Italy, hut simply and solely to rid Italy of the Austrians, and to establish, hy force of arms, her national independance. The Italians may be allowed to ba the keenest judges of their own wrongs and wants; and the wisest and purest of Italian pstriots have taught nncessingly that *independence* should be the first object, and the choice of iusstitutions only the second. We may suraly leave to Italy, when her nationality shall have been regenarateo and reorganized, and her martial spirit steeled end tampered in many a bloody fight, to maintain against all usurpers ber hard won rights: and if France deserve at least her gratitude, it is not for England to grudge it. Who says that the Emperor of the French is not ambitions, or that his motives are entirely pure? We believe we have earned the right to speak fairly of the man; and in such a case as this we say, *judge not*. If we are to look for an instance of dynastic ambition tha most flagitious and unscrupulous, we need not rub up our reminiscences of the first Napoleon. The conduct of our German frieeds towards Denmark in the Schleswig-Holstein affair is nearest at hand. And it is no secret that when Prussia was aggressive in 1850, her ambition foued ardent and powerful support among the bliterest denouucers of the allies of Italy in 1859. For our own part, the right is always the right, and does not "follow still the changes of the moon." When M. da Montalembert, the inveterate foe to freeoom, so long as freedom lived in France, and its champion only when the tribune from which he had hurled his invectives against freedom was struck down—when M. da Montalembert, wa say, the con tant friend of Papal tyranny and superstition, was attacked by unrighteeus authority, we took pride as English journalists in his vindication; but if even *his* persecutors become the champions of a better cause, we are not afraid of wishing them God speed.

RUSSIA.

It is quite evident, says a correspondent, that the Russian Government desires the theatre of wer to be confined to Italy. Should Austria, however, succaed in making the war European, hy calling in the German Confederation to defend her possessions in Lombardy, then Russia, I suspect, will no longer remain a spectator. Such is the real position at the present moment.

A Vienna letter in the *German Journal* of Frankfort says:

The Emperor Francis Joseph has received from the Emperor of Russia an autograph letter which may be considered as a reply to that conveyed by Count Carolt to St. Petersburgh. The letter of the Emperor Alexander is said to have given satisfaction, bnt it appears that it has not been sufficient to remove all uneasiness with regard to Rnssia, as may be seen by the fact of Prince Wisniscoratz having been sent on a mission to the Russian capital.

ENGLISH TRADE AS AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

The London *Times*, of the 13th instant, in its City article, has the following remarks upon the possible affects nf the war npon the commerce of England in the event of that Power being involved in hostilities

"The most important question in connection with the possibility of England finding herself involved in war is, what effect will it have npon our commerce? In the old war with France the suspension of our maritime supremacy wonld at any period have sealed our ruin, and the great effort of Napoleon was to achieve a European combination such as should exclude us from every port. So long as the profits of our enormons trade remain undisturbed we are sure to tire out our opponents in every struggle. Can we count with certainty upon being able now as heretofore to secure that resnit? Many, looking at the fact that the French fleet is alleged in number and power of guns to be superior to our own, and contemplating the possibility of its being aided by that of Russia, are disposed to entertain misgivings. But these persons omit to reeegnize the alterations effected by the lapse of a generation in the international system of maritime law. Under no coeceivable circumstances of temporary or even prolonged disaster could our general commerce now be interfered with. We might for a time lose our carrying trade, but that is the ntmost injury that could be inflicted upon us. The doctrine accepted during the Russian war, and subsequently onnfirmed hy the Paris Congress, that free ships make free cargoes, has settled this point definitely. Our Interchange of goods, therefore, would go on with nearly as much steadiness as ever, although the whole of Europe migbt be arrayed against us. The business would be conducted by the United States. Their ships would brieg us cotton, corn, and all other staples according to our requirements, and would in turn distribute our manufactures over the world. Thus we should go on buying, selling, and making money in our old fashion, while our opponents were suffering exhanstion nnder the effects of financial mismanagement, commercial prohibitions, and the depressing influence of conscriptions. It will be urged, perhaps, that in the event of *all* our ports being blockaded, even the American marine could thee be of no service to us, bnt that is a contingency which few Englishmen will think it necessary to dieeuss. It would, moreover, be as fatal to America as to England, and would therefore soon make that Power a party to the quarrel But it may yet be said that, although the inviolability of nantral vessels was so recently affirmed hy France, Russia Sardinia, Austria and Turkey, as well as by this country, the three former Powers may, if it should suit their purposes, disclaim with as little scruple as they have lately shown in stultifying their decisions at the same Congress regarding the Danubian Principalities. There is no room for any such apprehension. Those who attempt to set aside the new principle must do so at the peril of immediate war with the United States. It is a matter on which the Washington Government will entertain no question, and the first interference with an American vessel would be followed by an instant demand for satisfaction. Happily, therefore, the bearings of the case are now entirely independent of the wishes or decisions of the Continental Powers. Whatever dreams may be nourished of fulfilling to the letter the traditions of the first Empire, that of forming a coalition to shut out and destroy the commerce of Great Britain, must be considered hy the progress of civilization to have been shorn of nearly all its terrors."

COMPARATIVE STATE OF AUSTRIAN AND BARDINIAN FINANCE.

It may be interesting just now to state a few particulars illustrative of the financial resoerces of Austria and Sardinia. The latest returns published officially in this country do not extend beyond 1850, hut it appears that in 1853, '54, '55 and '56, Austria, although at peace, was never able, in homely phrase, to "make both ends meet," her budgets exhibiting the ottowing results: 1853, revenne £23,713,599, eapenditure £29 396,063; 1854, revenue £24,533,372, expenditure £38.604 664; 1855. revenua £26,378,688, expenditure £40.268 518; 1856, ravanua £27,316.217, expenditure £33.551,594. The amount of the Austrian public debt in 1856, was £241,700 000. The public expenditure of the Sardinian Government also exceeded the revenue in the five years ending 1857; but it will be observed from the following statement on the subject that the deficit was not comparatively so serious: 1853, revenue £4.360,957, expenditure £5.037 097; 1854, revenue £5 127.302. eapenditure £5.506 729; 1855. revenue £5,138.912, expenditure £5.654.961; 1856, revenue £5.310 113, eapenditure £5.597.343; 1857, revenue £5 438.892, espanditura £5.749,074. Tha amount of the Sardinian public debt at the commencement of 1857 was £27.224.201. The declared real value of the imports into the kingdom of Sardinia in 1856 was £15 852,711, and of the exports £12 523.164, while those of the Island were £587,815, and £460,070 respectively. The total value of the imports into the Austrian Empire were £23,646,491 in 1855, and of the exports £23,250,870.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Market on the 12th opened firm, and prices slightly advanced, but unauthentic rumors of disturbances in Turkey caused a reaction, and the closing quotations were ¼ ₱ cent. below the opening ones.

On the 13th prices again advanced early in tha day, but fell in the afternoon, and consols closed at 91¾ @92 for money, and 91⅞@91½ for the account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a further decrease in buillon of £164,167.

The demand for money had generally subsided, and the applications at the Bank were on a moderate scale.

The *Daily News*, in its latest City article, says the supply of money had become so large that little difficulty was experienced in procuring accommodations on unexceptionable bills at a reduction from the Bank minimum.

The advices from Germany announce further mercantile failures.

Messrs. Baring Brothers qnote Bar silver at 5s. 2¼d.; Dollars, 5s. 2½d., and Eaglas, 76s. 4d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The low prices current at the close of last week attracted the attention of spinners, and led to a renewed and increased demend from Saturday last until Tuesday, within which period American descriptions recovered ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb., but since then holders have again become free setlers, and the import being on an unprecedented scale, the market has fallen back the closing advance on American, scarcely exceeding ⅛d. ₱ lb., on the more current qualities as compared with Friday last." The sales of the week have been 53,340, including 4 500 on speculation, and 2,800 for export. The market, on Friday, was steady, with sales of about 6,000 bales. The authorized qnotations are: Fair Orleans.....7⅛d. Middling Orleans.6 13-16d. Fair Mobiles.....7⅛d. Middling Mobiles....6¾d. Fair Uplands.....7 d. Middling Uplands 6 7-16d. Stock on hand is increased to 587,650 bales, including 508.090 American. Total imports of the week, 244,459 bales.

At Manchester business was trifling, and the tendency of the market was more against spinners than at the commencement of the week.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report more buoyancy since the departure of the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore*. At yesterday's market Flour was held for an advance of 6d. ₱ cantal over Tuesday's rates, but was difficult to sell. Quotations 11s.@14s. 9d. Holders of Wheat asked an advance of 6d. also, which checked sales, and business was limited. Western Red, 8s.@11s.; White 10s. 6d. @11s. 5d.; Southern, 10s. 9d.@13s. Corn—Yellow and mixed a little more inquired for at an advance of 2d.@3d.; White nnchanged; Mixed, 6s. 6d.@6s. 8d.; Yellow, 6s. 8d.@7s. 6d.; White, 7s. 9d.@8s. 4d.

Provisions.—Messrs. Bigland Aspya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others report Beef very quiet and only retail sales reported. Prime is generally firmly held, but inferior is heavy. Rether better tone at the close. Pork unchanged but more freely offered. Becon in better request and firmer. Lard in better demend at 60s.@63s. Tellow dull and 1s. easier. Butchers Associat on to arrive, sales at 57s.

Pronuce.—Ashes in fair demand at 30s. 9d.@33s. for Pots, and 31s.@32s. for Pearls. Sugar active, but at lower prices. Molasses, 6d. dearer. Coffee dull. Rice opened firm and active at full prices, under advices of short supplies from the East. At the close the market is quiet but steady. Teas quiet but steady. Bask quiet, and Philadelphia rather easier. Fish Ons—Nothing done in Cod or Seal: Sperm flat and offered at £95; Linseed dull at 30s.@30s. 6d.; Palm rather easier. Resin—Sales of the week 9,000 bbls. at 4s.@4s. 1d. for Common. The arrivals are very heavy. Spirits Torpentina steady at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report: The Corn market opened very dull at a decline of 5s.@6s. on Wheat; at the close there was more steadiness, but without much business. White Wheat 54s.@58s.; Red 50s.@54s. Flour 28s.@34s. (The *Daily News* reports a recovery of 2s.@3s. in Wheat on Friday.) Iron flat at £6 for bars and rails; Scotch Pig 48s. 6d.@ 49s. Sugar very dull and prices generally 6d.@1s. lower. Copper quiet and partially 6d.@1s. cheaper. Manufactured Copper reduced ½d. in price. The sales of Indigo had terminated; nearly the whole was withdrawn owing to the decline in prices, which on Kooroah and Bengal was 6d.@1s.upon Friday's sales. Linsaan Cakes—Prices favor buyers. New York £10 5s.; Boston £10. Rice steady and firm. Tallow dull at 54s. 6d.@54s. 9d. for Y. C. Spirits Turpentina 45s. 6d@46s. Heavy arrivals of rough, which is quoted at 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d. Fish Ons quiet. Pale Seal scarce and held at £39. Cod £35@£35 10s. Linseed 29s. 6d.

Haven Market.—Tha usual circular has failed to arrive.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Sall, Son & Co. report as follows: During the past week the market for American Securities has been much steadier, and there has been a fair amount of business transacted both in State and Railway Bonds at our quotatioes.

United States 6s of 1868	97 @ 99
United States 6s of 1874	93¼ @ 93¾
Alabama Fives	75 @ 77
Kentucky Sixes	92 @ 94
Maryland 6 ₱ cent. Sig. Bonds	93 @ 95
Massachusetts 6 ₱ cent. Stg. Bonds	99 @101
Mississippi Union Bank 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio 6 ₱ cent Stock	98 @100
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	81 @ 83
Penosylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '77	83 @ 85
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent Bonds	divers 88 @ 90
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86	83 @ 85
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68	82 @ 84
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	divers 88 @ 90
Boston 4½ ₱ cent. Stg. Bonds	90 @ 92
Mentreel 6 ₱ cents. 1856-65	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., '78	68 @ 70
Illinois Central 8 ₱ cent., '875	67 @ 70
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freeland	82 @ 84
Illinois Central Shares	45 @ 48 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	79 @ 62
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 49
New-York Central 5 ₱ cent. not convert. 1883.	79 @ 79
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	88 @ 90
New-York Central Shares	63 @ 69
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage, '67	80 @ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d Mortgage, '83	57 @ 59
New-York and Erie Convert. & Sink. Fund..	25 @ 30
New-York and Erie Shares	6 @ 7
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mort., 1858	100 @102
Panama 1st Mortgage, 1865	92 @ 84
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. 1st mortgege, 1880	87 @ 90

[Advertisement.]

Dr. H. James discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumptioe, Asthma, Broechitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-moitals, he will send to those who wisb it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. Brown, 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Females whose systems are daranged from sedentary employment, will find immediate relief hy using a few boxes of these most reliable Pills. They purify and enrich the blood, enabling the various organs to fulfill their duties.

[Advertisement.]

Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant
Texas Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bewary.

[Advertisement.]

Brandreth's Pills have no Action Save on Impurities.—Young people cannot, bnt middle-aged and old people can, appreciate that medicine which, being used in sickness, acts only upon the cause of the disease. Around every organ affected, there the medicine penetrates, removing impurities, preventing all settling of the humors into ulcers, swellings or tumors. In heart-affections, in epilepsy, te pleurisy, in sore throats and affections of the respiretory organs generally, in dyspepsia, these wonderful pills give immediate relief, and perseverance will be sure to cure. Maladies which have been pronounced beyond human skill, heve been cured hy their use. And is this so wonderful? Behold the reason. Brandreth's Pills purify the blood, they have no power, except over impure humors, and these being removed, the disease is removed. Millions are deriving health from the use of this innocent medicine, which never washers, but always strengthens; firstly, by taking out of the body those matters which hold, as it were, the life principle in custody; and, secondly, by imparting a life-giving property to the blood. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street; Burnton's, No. 296 Bowery, and by all druggists. Price, 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

The Style.—Good heavens! Young man, is it possible you expect to win the affections of Araminta, the heiress, of Madison-square, in that hat? Go at once to Knox, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and purchase one of those splendid Spring style hats. Go to Fashion's Emporium at once, and get the "Pride of Yonth."

[Advertisement.]

The Imperial Eagles of France have not won higher renown than its fashions. All the magnificent new styles in Silk, Crape and Lace Bonnets, just brought out in Paris, have been reproduced at the Paris retail prices, at
Wilde & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 26.

$9,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	102½	200 Erie Railroad	7¾
16,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	250 do	7¾
2100 Virginia 6s	97	150 do	7¾
20,000 do	60	95½	360 Reading R.	nawk	42¾
74,000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b60	42
25 000 do	s30	83¾	50 do	s3	42
1,000 Cal. St. 7s Bds	92½	50 do	b30	42½
5 000 do	92¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	9¾
2,000 R. R. 4th M. 8s	s3	42	50 Panama R.	b3,119	
5 000 do	40¾	25 Illinois Cen. R.	53¾
35,000 do	b30	50 do	s3	53¾
1 000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	96½	25 do	53¾
1,000 do	96¾	40 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96¾
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. 8s	89	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	71½
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	79	250 Gal. & Chic. R. opg	64
5 000 do	s60	79	379 do	opg	64¾
2 000 La C. & M. L G. B.	17½	100 do	nw	64¾
2 000 L. R. & W. Im. Bs.	70	100 do	b30	64
1,000 C. & Tol. Inc. Bs.	56¾	1 000 Cleve. & Tel. R.	28
20 Mechanics' Bank	117½	700 do	s3	28½
25 Bank State of N. Y.	100	300 do	nw	28
50 Bank of Commerce	99½	500 do	b30	28¾
17 Am. Exch Bank	103¾	100 do	s10	29
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	94½	200 do	b10	28¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3	72½	150 Ch. & Rock Is. R.	61
600 do	s3	72¾	400 do	s3	81¾
1278 do	73¾	400 do	s15	81
500 do	snwk	72½	450 do	c	82
100 do	bnw	72½	200 do	s10	61
150 do	b3	72½	100 do	s15	61¼
50 do	s10	72½	500 do	s60	60¾
150 do	snw	72½	50 do	c	62½
100 do	e	72½	50 La C. & Mil. R.	s3	⅝
100 do	bnwk	72½	35 Pa. Mail St'ship Co	75
100 do	s	72¾	50 do	s10	78
100 do	s30	72¼	50 do	75¼

UNCOMMON BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Rgt.	105	50 Mich. Central R.	s10	42½
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	104	100 do	42¾
10,000 Virginia 6s	97	10 do	42¾
10,000 Tenn 6s, '90	90¾	50 M S. & N. I G'd Stock	32½
15,000 Missouri State 6s	83¾	50 Panama Railroad	119½
4 000 N. C. State 6s	97¾	700 do	b30	119¾
500 do	98	20 do	119¾
2,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	60	25 Illinois Central R.	54¾
1 000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	17¾	150 do	55
30 Pac. Mail St. Co.	s30	74½	300 Clev. & Tel. R.	29½
124 do	75	150 do	b60	28½
50 Tel & Hud Ca. Co.	s60	94	100 do	28¾
600 New York Cen. R.	72½	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	61½
200 do	b30	72½	100 do	91¾
500 do	72¾	100 do	62
100 Erie Railroad	6¾	50 do	b60	62

Thursday, May 26—P. M.

The Street was enlivened with quite a budget of California and European news early this morning, the general effect of which appeared to be to advence pricee on the Steck Exchenge and to cause the market to lesve off firm in the afternoon. The prompt arrival of the California packet *Moses Taylor*, with the Meil and Gold remittance, $1,938,699, of the 5th May, was first announced. The remittance comes in good season to supply the place of about two-thirds the large remittance to Europa by the *Persia* on Wednesday. The business news from San Francieco is not important. The Money market in that city is reported etringent in preperation for the remittances to the East. The production of gold at the mines goes on with great regularity, and the previous scale of production is fully supported. The *Asia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, May 14, arrived here at 10 o'clock A. M. Her financial advices are more quieting, Money having fallen below the Bank rate in London. There is a recovery in Grain and Provisions both in London and Liverpool, while the Cotton advices from the trade at Manchester and the factors at Liverpool is less favorable than by the previous mail. The political news is thet England has proclaimed her neutrality in the present war. In the event that this determination should be changed by the events or bearing of the Continental struggle in Italy, the London *Times* suggests that American shipping would profit largely by the carrying-trade on English account, "so that the commerce of Great Britain would remain unhermed." The English Bank return of May 11, shows a diminished pressure for Discounts and only a small withdrawal of Gold, £164,000, while the Bank of France shows, on the monthly account, large eddiitional advances to the dealers of the establishment, a precautionary demand, easy of $13,315,000, while the proceeds of these discounts appear to remain with the Bank to the extent of $10,020,000. The withdrawals of Gold are equal to $5,120,000, principally for pay end expenses of army for Italy, leaving still a reserve of $103.665,000. The circulation remains steady. In refereece to American Stocks in England, two of the circulars,—Bell and Salterthwaite,—report a better feeling, with more inquiry. The fluctuations in Illinois Central were quite violent during the week, the cause of which is thus explained by Mr. Salterthwaite:

"The Shares of the Illinois Cantral have suffered a severe decline, touching 48½ discount, on a subscription being asked for £100,000 on Seven ₱ Cent. debentures, at 85, repayable 1st July, 1861, at par. The whole of this amount has, however, been taken, on its being understood that it was required to meet a floating ergagement in New-York, falling due 1st July, and that the financial position of the Company, as recently fully stated, is in no wise altered. On this becoming known, the Shares were more actively inquired for, and closed, buyers, at 46 discount. Construction Bonds are steady at 60@70. Freeland Bonds are much wanted, but few are offering, except at higher rates."

In our Stock Market to-day, there was a comparatively large business in both Bonds and Shares, and at full rates for State securities and an advance on most of the active Railway shares. Missouri sixes $130,000 at 83¾ cash, and 83½ seller 30 days; Virginias 97 cash, 95½ seller 60 days; Tennesseee 90¼ cash; U. S. registered 5 ₱ ceeta 105, and coupon 104, and North Carolinas 97½ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds there was a rise of 1 ₱ cent. in Illinois Centrale, and a heavy fall ie Erie third and fourth mortgages. The thirde were done at 60 this afternoon and the fourtha were pressed below 40 ₱ cent. Tha Eriee were also further down to 6¼ ₱ cent., recovering to 6½@6¾ ₱ cant. On inquiry we do not find that anything unusual has taken place in the affairs of the Company. They pay their mortgage coupons slowly, and are not yet through with their April and May obligations, but are

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2393. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Manufactured News Relative to the British Ministry—The War Movements in Europe—The Indian Troubles—Nicaraguan Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27.

The dispatch from this city, stating that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY had written a letter to our Government explaining why he had violated the instructions of his own, is not only absurd but wholly without any foundation in truth. No such letter has been received here by Lord LYONS. Equally unfounded is the report, from the same source, that Lord LYONS had expressed the opinion that the British Minister in Mexico would recognize the Juarez Government. His Lordship, I have reason to believe, has expressed no opinion on the subject, nor has he received any information justifying the forming of one.

Dispatches received at several of the foreign legations here account for the strange movements of the Austrian troops. The Austrian General condemning the plan of the campaign adopted, Austria determined to withdraw all her troops again within her own territory and remodel the programme. At a diplomatic dinner given by the Secretary of State yesterday, this view of the singular fact was concurred in by all present.

Letters from Lord NAPIER report himself and family at Lady JULIA LOCAWOOD'S, the mother of Lady NAPIER, in Devonshire. They reached England in eighteen days, after a delightful voyage.

Official dispatches to the Indian Bureau report serious troubles with the Indians surrounding some of the reservations. The new Superintendent for the Pacific had not arrived out, being detained on the Isthmus.

No dispatch had been received up to this afternoon from Nicaragua, either by the State Department or by General JESUP. Private letters received by the latter state that the Belly contract was approved only after Congress had made all the changes they desired. Official dispatches are expected by to-night's mail. General JESUP leaves on the steamer of the 5th June for Nicaragua. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27.

The Presidents of several of the Railroad companies whose lines extend from Weldon to Charleston, together with the President of the Fernandina Railroad Company, are now here on business relative to the Great Southern Mail; their object being to enter into arrangements with the Post-office Department for transporting it more expeditiously, especially between New-Orleans and New-York, avoiding the failures which are now so frequent.

It has been stated that Lord LYONS is of opinion that the British Minister in Mexico will soon, if he has not done so already, recognize the Juarez Government, and that it is understood he has instructions to that effect, but there is no foundation for this statement, as it is reliably ascertained that Lord LYONS has no information respecting the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the contending parties in Mexico, and has expressed no opinion on the subject.

Later from Havana and Key West.

SAVANNAH, Friday, May 27.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West 25th instant, has touched off Tybea on her way to Charleston.

The Havana Sugar market was dull and unsettled.

Molasses was active and advancing in rates.

Freights and Exchange were improving.

There was an extensive fire at Key West on the 16th inst. One hundred and ten houses were burnt, involving a loss of $250 000.

The Utah Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 27.

The Utah mail of the 6th inst., has arrived Superintendent FORNEY has reached Fort Fillmore, with sixteen children, survivors of the Mountain Meadows massacre. The death of Lieut. POTTS is announced. There were no further disturbances among the Mormons.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 27.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention reassembled this morning, and laid the whole subject of the division of the diocese on the table.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* this evening.

The Rev. Drs. Coxe, Wyatt, Mason and Pinckney, and Messrs. Hugh, Davy, Evans, James Mason, Campbell, Brice, J. Goldsborough and Judge E. F. Chambers were elected Delegates to the General Convention.

The General Assembly (New School) of the Presbyterian Church.

WILMINGTON, Friday, May 27.

Trustees of the Church Erection Fund for New-York, and for the Presbyterian house in Philadelphia, were elected.

The report on Church Extension was discussed, but no conclusion arrived at.

An open session on Church Extension is being held

The Assembly will not adjourn this week.

Pennsylvania Protestant Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 27.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned to-day. The question of a division of the Diocese was postponed.

Oats for New-York.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, May 27.

The schooner *Energy*, DILL master, cleared from this port to-day for Prince's Island to load with oats for New-York.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES ALONG THE ROUTE—MURDER OF MEXICANS BY AMERICANS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Overland Mail which left San Francisco on the 24 inst., arrived last night.

Mr. R. S. WEED came through from San Francisco by the mail, and Mr. WM. MCGROOTY from Fort Fillmore.

By the former we learn some news which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Mr. WEED informs us that the excitement on the border of Sonora and Arizona continued. It will be remembered that the Mexicans expelled several Americans from Sonora on account of alleged fillibustering.

In addition to outrages formerly published, it was reported at Tucson on the 11th inst., that three Mexican traders who had crossed the line with a band of pack mules bound to California, had been killed by Americans. A company from Fort Buchanan had been dispatched to the scene where the murder is said to have been committed. The difficulties all arise from the fear of the Sonorians that a fillibuster expedition is about to enter their territory.

The Gila "gold diggins" have about dried up. Several miners came from Gila City to Tucson by this mail. About 75 miners still remain, but would gladly leave had they the means to do so. It was stated that an agent of WALKER'S had been among the disappointed miners enrolling volunteers for an expected fillibuster movement, whether for Sonora or not is unknown.

At Apache Pass the Indians were expected every day on their return from a cattle-stealing expedition, into Sonora. Some 900 warriors had left previously and sent carriers forward for provisions, who arrived at Apache Pass on the 10th, bringing with them a Mexican Boy about 14 years of age as prisoner. This boy was about to be killed, when the Overland Mail Company's Agent ransomed him for 12 sacks of corn. The Indians at the station near the Pass had been very defiant and troublesome, and a request had been made by the station-keeper for a half a dozen soldiers to assist in protecting the property. A party of whites were recently interrupted in cutting wood, by the Indians, and prevented by force from carrying it to the stations.

The trip from San Francisco to El Paso was made in ten days thirteen hours and ten minutes; and from El Paso to St. Louis in eleven days nineteen hours and thirty minutes, having been delayed by the storm at Fort Smith some twelve hours.

Mr. MCGROOTY reports that Company C Mounted Rifles, under command of Lieuts. HULL and MCNEIL, had been ordered on the trail of some Indians who had stolen from Mr. AMASTACIE ASCAROTS, about two and a half miles from Fort Fillmore, thirty-three head of brood mares. The robbery occurred on the evening of the 12th. The Indians have been very troublesome of late in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore.

NEW-JERSEY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

The Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, of Philadelphia, elected Bishop, on the Thirteenth Ballot.

THE INCOME OF THE BISHOP—TREASURER'S REPORT—SKETCH OF DR. ODENHEIMER—DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONVENTION—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, May 27, 1859.

Apparently, this morning, the Convention was as far from the election of a Bishop as it was when it commenced balloting at 2 P. M., yesterday. When the Convention adjourned, at 11 o'clock last evening, ten unsuccessful ballots had been had. Immediately after the tenth ballot Dr. L. S. COMSTOCK, of Fort Lee, moved that a committee of conference be appointed to present some name which could be united on by all parties, and communicate it privately to the members of the Convention before the opening of the morning session.

COURTLANDT PARKER, Esq., said that if ever he had prayed fervently in his life, it was when he joined with the Convention in silent prayer before they proceeded to the election. The laity had expressed, with a strong voice, their preference for a gentleman who had no superior, and hardly a peer. Although he represented a Church which expected to pay one-fifteenth part of the expenses of the Diocese, yet there was every disposition on his part to acquiesce in any choice which the Convention, under God, should make. He hoped that the voice of the laity would be hearkened to.

Mr. PARKER, in the midst of his speech, was called to order by Judge ODDIN, of Elizabeth, on the ground that any discussion of the character of a candidate was clearly out of order under the rules which had been adopted. Mr. PARKER finished a sentence in which the character of the candidate whom he supported was commended, and then sat down.

The Convention immediately adjourned.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, prayers were said in St. Mary's Church, and, half an hour after, the President called the Convention to order in the Chapel.

Dr. COMSTOCK withdrew his motion in favor of a Committee of Conference, and the Convention proceeded to the

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

	Clergy.	Laity.
Mahan	30	17
Littlejohn	6	33
Odenheimer	14	9
Tucker	1	—
Blank	—	2
Number of votes cast	51	61

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Mahan	30	18
Littlejohn	3	26
Odenheimer	17	16
Tucker	1	—
Divided	—	1
Number of votes cast	51	61

The Convention here, at 11½ A. M., took a recess till noon.

During the recess the supporters of the Rev. Dr MAHAN met in conference, the Rev. Mr. FINCH presiding. It was exclusively an assemblage of the High Church Party.

The Rev. Dr. MAHAN begged his friends to allow him to withdraw his name from before the Convention, as he had for some time desired to do. This was finally agreed to, and it was proposed successively that the Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX, of Trinity Church, New-York City; the Rev. Dr. TUCKER, of Troy, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. KEMPT, of Maryland, and the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Maryland, be put forward as the candidates of the High Church Party. Each of these seemed to have an equal number of supporters, who put their claims fully before the Conference. After considerable discussion it was agreed that the Rev. Dr. ODENHEIMER, the candidate who, next to Drs. MAHAN and LITTLEJOHN, had received the largest number of votes on the last ballots, should be supported by the friends of Dr. MAHAN.

As soon as the members of the Convention reassembled, the Rev. Dr. MAHAN rose and said that before proceeding to a new ballot, he begged leave to make one or two remarks which were called for at this moment. On the occurrence of the melancholy event which had deprived them of the beloved head of this Diocese, the first thought that had presented itself to his mind related to the best manner in which the place left vacant might be filled, and a resolution was formed in his mind that whatever might seem, on the whole, to be the best plan for reconciling all interests and securing unanimity, he would give his whole heart and soul to. Peculiar circumstances had surroundad him, which had made it improper for him to take an active part in the choice of a Bishop. Those circumstances no longer existed, and now he was left at liberty to act on his own impulses. He desired, therefore, to withdraw his name as a candidate for the vacant office. He would say something further if it were not contrary to the rule of order which forbid the discussion of the character of the candidates. He would only say that of the names which were before the Convention on the last ballot there was one that he could vote for heartily, and which he sincerely desired would receive the votes of the Convention.

The Rev. JAMES J. BOWDEN, of Jersey City, said that he desired that there should be no misunderstanding of the motives by which those who were personal friends of Dr. MAHAN, but had voted against him, had acted. He was one of those who had known Dr. MAHAN almost from his boyhood, and had always esteemed him very highly, but he had felt constrained to vote against him. He had been moved simply by this motive: A desire to elect some gentleman who had had no connection with former matters in this diocese. Had it not been for that, he believed that Dr. MAHAN would have received strong support from quarters in which he had been opposed. He felt that it was due to himself, and those with whom he acted, to make this statement. He had come to this Convention desiring without prejudice to select a man, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, around whom all could rally.

The next ballot decided the matter; as soon as it had proceeded far enough to indicate what the result would be, the excitement which had kept all silent began to manifest itself in a confused hum, half the members of the Convention were standing, and the President was compelled to call them to order before the announcement of the result of the

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

	Clergy.	Laity.
Odenheimer	36	56
Littlejohn	6	4
Mahan	6	—
Blank	3	—
Divided	—	1
Number of votes cast	51	61

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMSON, the President, immediately declared that the Rev. WM. HENRY ODENHEIMER, D. D. was Bishop elect of New-Jersey.

The Rev. Dr. MAHAN moved that his election be declared unanimous. It was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. HOFFMAN moved that a Committee of three clergymen and two laymen be appointed to wait on the Bishop elect and inform him of his election. The motion was carried and the following Committee was appointed: The Rev. Dr. Mahan, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, and the Rev. Dr. Garrison, of the clergy; Abraham Browning, Esq., and Richard S. Field, Esq., of the laity.

The Rev. Mr. DUNN said they had now elected a Bishop of the Diocese. It would be remembered that the Revs'rend Father who had been taken from among them had died on this day of the month, and at about this hour, 12½ o'clock. He moved, therefore, that they unite in singing the *Gloria in excelsis*.

The members of the Convention immediately arose, and, with the accompaniment of female voices in the gallery, sang the anthem.

The Rev. Dr. MAHAN offered the customary resolution directing the Standing Committee of the Diocese to take the necessary measures for the consecration of the new Bishop, and

The Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN offered a resolution directing that the testimonials in regard to the election of Bishop ODENHEIMER be signed by the clergy of the Convention.

Both resolutions were carried.

The clergy, as their names were called, came forward and signed the testimonials. Judge ODDEN said they had elected a Bishop, but had not provided for his support. The Bishop's Fund,—composed of annual contributions from the different parishes, invested in real estate and the interest paid to the Bishop yearly,—amounted to $13,000 in round numbers, and would be available in money and good securities on the 25th of July next. He desired to suggest that the amount of the Bishop's salary should be determined before the Convention adjourned, or the new Bishop would not be placed in a proper position with regard to accepting or declining the position. The Rev. Mr. SHERMAN, of Belleville, read the canons which fix the income of the Bishop. They declare that he shall receive $2,400 per annum, and $5 for every visitation to a parish for traveling expenses. According to these provisions, Mr. SHERMAN said, if the new Bishop devoted himself to the duties of his office he would have a sufficiently large income; but if he came in and attended to other things he must look to other things for his support.

Judge ODDEN had no motion at this time, to make, but merely desired to call the attention of the Convention to the subject.

The Rev. Messrs. BILLOPP, CADY, MERRITT and FIELD were appointed Trustees of the Theological Seminary in New-York, to fill vacancies, and the eight Trustees in office during the past year were reappointed; these appointments are made subject to the confirmation or rejection of the General Episcopal Convention of the United States, which meets in October at Richmond, Va.

JOSEPH W. HAYES, Esq., of Newark, Treasurer of the Diocese, presented his report. The present amount of the Episcopal Fund is $12,965 80. The present amount of OLDEN'S legacy is $6,942. The receipts last year for missions were $2,082 95 and the expenditures $1,853 65. The amount received for assessments for the Episcopal Fund was $678 72. The report was referred to the Rev. Messrs. HOFFMAN and COX, to audit and certify.

An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the number of delegates to any convention of the Diocese to three from each church, was adopted. At the present Convention some churches are represented by ten or more delegates, though each church casts one vote only.

The Convention then at 2½ o'clock adjourned.

At 4½ P. M. the afternoon session commenced.

The following deputies to the General Convention were elected:

Clergy—The Rev. Dr. Milo Mahan, the Rev. Dr. A. Stubbs, the Rev. C. Dunn, and the Rev. John Kelly.

Laity—D. B. Ryall, the Hon. J. W. Miller, J. H. Thompson, M. D., Judge T. P. Carpenter.

The following supplementary deputies were chosen:

Clergy—The Rev. D. Brown, the Rev. V. Bruce, the Rev. E. K. Smith, the Rev. T. F. Billopp.

Laity—S. V. Hoffman, J. W. Condit, H. McFarlane, the Hon. B. Williamson.

The Rev. Mr. BOWDEN offered a resolution directing that a Committee of seven be appointed to inquire into the expediency of applying to the Legislature for a charter to incorporate seven Trustees of the Diocese. It was adopted.

Judge ODDEN offered a resolution requesting the Rev. Dr. MAHAN to furnish the Convention with a copy of his sermon on the late Bishop DOANE for publication. It was adopted unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. BOWDEN offered a resolution in favor of amending the canons so as to increase the salary of the Bishop to $3,000 per annum, payable quarterly. It was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was presented to the Chairman and Secretaries for their faithful discharge of their duties, the members of the Convention united in religious services, and at a few minutes before 7 P. M. adjourned *sine die*.

To this quiet old town, which has rested here on the banks of the Delaware, always about as large and as little visited by strong excitements as when WILLIAM PENN lived here and only Quakers were seen in the streets, the occasion of the assemblage of a Convention which has the disposal of such important interests as that which has been in session here the past three days is one which interests all the inhabitants and makes them patient, but eager and constent spectators whenever there is anything going on. Daily they have attended the Convention in throngs. The town has seldom been so full of strangers. Over the railroad which desecrates the beautiful main street crowds of strangers have been brought hither, and the proprietor of Beldin's Hotel,—the largest in town,—has been compelled to "colonize" many of his guests at private houses in the vicinity. To-day, after the election of the Bishop, more than half of the delegates returned home, and now the Sabbath stillness which usually prevails here will resume its reign.

The newly-elected Bishop is between forty and forty-five years of age, and, if I am rightly informed, was born in Philadelphia. His father, a well-to-do merchent of that city, is still living. He was educated at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, in the City of New-York, and from there returned to Philadelphia, where, nearly twenty years ago, he became connected with St. Peter's Church, as assistant to the Rev. Dr. DELANCY, who was then its rector. Six months afterward Dr. DELANCY was elected Bishop of Western New-York, and Dr. ODENHEIMER succeeded him, as rector of St. Peter's Church, which has been his parochial charge ever since. Five years ago he went abroad, and spent eighteen months in travelling in Europe and the Holy Land. On his return he published a book, describing what he had seen in his travels. He has published several small works on Education and Theology. He is a fine-looking man—stout, erect, and intellectual-looking. His is of medium stature and dignified carriage. He is eloquent in the pulpit, eminently social in private life, and is exceedingly popular with the clergy of Pennsylvania and with his own congregation. He is a High-Churchman. His consecration cannot take place until after his confirmation by the General Convention in October. It is probable that the ceremony will be performed at the General Convention immediately after the confirmation.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Old-School Presbyterian General Assembly at Indianapolis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, May 23—P. M.

The Assembly is much pressed for room. There are three hundred and forty Commissioners now present, and these, with the train that usually follows in the track of such bodies, with the curious in this city superadded, make the Third Church (though it will seat 800 persons) a very hot place. I have just come from trying to get to hear the Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, preach the annual sermon on Foreign Missions. I was much disappointed when, at a station as we passed along, this already distinguished man was pointed out to me. He had all the *abandon* of the Southern gentleman, as he puffed his cigar into the morning air. His stature is below the average height, and his features resemble, in many respects, the portraits I have seen of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN. He has not a Caucasian type of beauty about him, but, like CURRAN, he has the black eye sparkling like a diamond, and as his soul flashes forth in his seasons of inspiration, he proclaims that he is more than the ordinary measure of a man. He is not more than thirty-five years old in appearance. He may be forty. I am glad to find a young man raising his head among the elders. Why should not more of the young men speak out? Youth is the season for genius and heroism. By the way, we must not forget that this was the day for receiving the report of the

FOREIGN BOARD.

Its financial condition is all that could be expected. The receipts from all sources, including $18,112 57 special funds for India, have been $230,830 57. Their Missionaries cover nearly all the available points of the Missionary field. They are arranging to take advantage of the opening of China and Japan, and at home they follow in the track of the red man, and teach him the arts of agriculture and the advantages of settled homes. They build schools for the young savages, and with the exception of the hunting seasons, the Missionary has pretty uniform success in his labors. It is interesting to know that many have said, like the Chief SHENANDOAH, "I am an aged hemlock, (he was 120 years old,) I am dead at the top—let me die, and lay me beside my Pastor, that I may rise with him at the resurrection." Dr. LOWRIE, the Secretary, advocated the cause with great power—a power which lay not in words, but in the unspoken but deeply felt associations of the man. His brother fell on the field, murdered by men fiercer than wild beasts, and then was he urging men to go to preach the Gospel of Salvation to the very murderers of his brother. The assembly heard as it were a voice from the most excellent glory, "Forgive them for they know not what they do." The manning of the Indian outposts is an act of almost superhuman heroism. The Church, thank God, has still her soldiers of the Cross, men who fear not the face of men or devils if the Captain of the Lord's Host point the way.

THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EXTENSION

Presented their report to the Assembly, wherein it appeared that only $29,342 were collected during the past year. The Old School Assembly is one of the most independent consociations in existence. She wants no Sunday School Unions, and Home and Foreign Christian Unions, and Tract Societies, and General Missionary Societies to assist her in her mighty ecclesiastical enterprise. She covers the world with her Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions. She provides literature, whether tracts or Sunday School books, or the higher order of orthodox libraries, through her Board of Publication. Her Board of Education assists her needy students in preparing for the ministry, and superintends generally, Seminary training. All that was required to render the system complete, seemed to be this Committee for building churches. Its head-quarters are in St. Louis, and it is to be hoped it will grow strong and be successful in its department. Mr. H. VANDYKE, of Brooklyn, wished to push a resolution which would discountenance forever indiscriminate clerical begging for building churches. He said it subjected the cause and the man to much insult and contumely, and he hoped there would be an end of it. He said he had once in his life committed the sin he was deploring, but if the Lord would forgive him, he would never commit it again. Judge BLISS and others from the West severely handled Mr. VANDYKE'S prohibitory rule. They said it was but a scheme to save the pockets of a parcel of stingy rich people in New-York and elsewhere, and they protested against such a miserable minority dictating laws that would paralyze the benevolence of the whole Church. After a discussion, long and animated, the Assembly approved, in the ordinary manner, the report of the Committee, but the clerical mendicants they permitted to roam in all their former glorious independence. Let them go forth, slay, and eat, for the whole land is yet before them.

THE NORTHWESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

In accordance with the resolutions introduced by the Committee on Seminaries, this institution was formally taken under the care and made subject to the control of the Assembly. This Seminary has been a fruitful source of newspaper and other controversy for a long time. The initiated reader will know all about it, and it would not be for general edification to enter into details in this place. Suffice it to say, that, after its adoption as one of the institutions of the Church, the great and dividing question remained to be settled—*where it should be located*. This whole district, extending I know not how far, but to the extent, as some speakers said, even of a modern empire, is up in arms on this question of location. Like as Rome and Constantinople in ancient days contended for the supremacy of their respective hierarchies, so do, this day, Chicago and Indianapolis contest their claims to be the seats of this "School of the Prophets." Nor are the arguments on either side to be despised. They are of an order of application which seldom knows a failure. *Money* is the power and point of the reasoning on both sides. We wish we could read in the old way, though it is a false way, "When Greek *meets* Greek, then comes the tug of war." I wish those critics that tell us that "*joins*," not "*meets*," is the word, had let us have the pleasure of illustrating them classically, for it sounds so learnedly, how the contest goes when *Gold meets Gold*. On the part of Chicago, one Mr. MCCORMICK, a man who has made a million by a patent for a reaping machine, offers $100,000, to be paid in four instalments, provided it be appropriated to the endowment of four professors, and provided, also, that the Seminary building be within the precincts, or within a mile and a half of the said precincts of the City of Chicago. Forty acres of land, value, according to Dr. RICE, $30,000, were also offered, on the conviction that buildings would be erected at a cost of, at least, $50,000.

On the part of Indianapolis the three Synods of the bounds offered.....$25,000

The citizens of Indianapolis..... 25,000

From other sources..... 6,000

With land by the Rev. W. A. HALLIDAY, worth 10.000

After the reading of the respective documents bearing on these matters, the debate opened by a speech from Mr. SEARS, an Elder residing in Indianapolis. He had a very slender opinion of that inflation—that mushroom—that babble called the City of Chicago. It was no place, in his estimation, for the location of any substantial institution. And he rather suspected that the glory of God was not the only motive of the millionaire of that quarter, &c., &c., and wound up by commending Indianapolis as already an established Presbyterian city, and one likely in many respects to meet the demands of the Church in the premises.

Dr. RICE, who it is said was brought from St. Louis with this Seminary in view, was the next speaker. He ably discussed the respective claims of the rival cities. He said Indianapolis was no ways fitted for a Seminary. It was neither small enough nor large enough. It had all the disadvantages of a village and none of the advanteges of a great city. A sort of hebbletehoy, neither man nor boy, affair. He would either go to the pure country or to the great thoroughfares of men, and he preferred Chicago, because it was unquestionably a great and rising metropolis, not to be blown away like a cloud or to be bursted like a bubble, but destined to endure for generations as the pride and glory of the great Northwest.

While Dr. RICE was speaking the Assembly adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ANTI-FUGITIVE-SLAVE-LAW CONVENTION.

Great Demonstration at Cleveland—Speeches of Gov. Chase, Senator Wade, and Others—A Declaration.

The Mass Convention of the opponents of the Fugitive Slave law, called to meet in Cleveland on the 24th May, organized by the choice of the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS as President. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings enthusiastic. Among the speakers were Gov. CHASE and Senator WADE, of Ohio.

We copy from the Cleveland *Herald:*

The Elyria train brought in six loaded cars, and in about half an hour afterwards the train from Oberlin brought in thirteen loaded cars. Seven crowded cars came in on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. From the Lake Shore Railroad came in sixteen carloads of delegates to the Convention. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad brought in five carloads, and the Cleveland and Mehoning Railroad brought nine crowded cars. The railroads to-day did not bring less than 3,500 people to the Convention.

The delegates from the Eastern lake shore towns, from Wellington and from Oberlin, with their neighboring towns, formed in procession at the depôts, and marched to the public Square.

Mr. GIDDINGS having been elected President, the following Vice-Presidents were appointed:

John P. Converse, Geauga; John F. Morse, Lake; Geo. H. Howe, Trumbull; Joseph DeWolfe, Portage; James Dumars, Mahoning; J. W. Vance, Knox; Jacob Heaton, Columbiana; James Monroe, Lorain; Herman Canfield, Medina; Sidney Edgerton, Summit; Dr. A. D. Skillenger, Huron; N. Wentworth, Ashland; Felix Nicliola, Cuyahoga.

Letters were received from the Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, the Hon WM. DENNISON, Jr., of Columbus, THOMAS SPOONER of Cincinnati, PHILIP DORSHEIMER of Buffalo, JAS. A. BRIGGS of New-York, and others.

The Hon. EDWARD WADE made a brief speech, full of telling hits and good humor. Mr. WADE has no very exalted opinion of Chief Justice TANEY and the pliant majority of his Bench. He spoke of the Fugitive Slave law, its nature, its constitutionality, and its binding force. Because a Judge, not in the line of his judicial duty, pronounces an enactment law, that does not make it law. He is not to make the law but to look at it as it has been made. What is the Supreme Court, and what is Justice TANEY? Why! I wish the crowd could look in upon the Supreme Court, as I have done, and I tell you your hump of veneration would fall right in. [Laughter.] You have seen, in passing farmers' barns in the early times of the country, the sides of his barn and out-buildings covered with the skins of coons and other animals. The Supreme Court has much the same appearance and the same nature as these dried parchments.

Mr. GIDDINGS made a long speech, advocating immediate action in regard to suing out a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of the untried prisoners. During the course of his remarks he asked all who were willing to submit to tyranny to speak. There was a dead silence. The question was then put as to their disposition to resist tyranny after all legal means had failed, and a thundering "Yes" came up from all the crowd. Mr. GIDDINGS said he should like to hear that voice in every dale and forest in the land, chasing the Democratic Party to the very gates of hell itself. For the benefit of the Democrats present he would say he was willing to try every legal means before proceeding to the last extremity.

Mr. GIDDINGS added:

"I would not wait *one hour* for the decision of the Supreme Court, but *would obtain* process from the nearest judicial officer, and if I could direct its proceedings, would have the prisoners brought at once to the stand, and there, in the presence of the people, would have them released, that all may witness the process by which citizens of Ohio are set at liberty when imprisoned under the Fugitive act."

[In a subsequent note, addressed to the Cleveland *Leader*, Mr. GIDDINGS defines his exact position:]

"My position has been, now is, and probably will be while I live, that when the forms of law shall fail, and peaceful resources exhausted, I would maintain the liberties of our citizens against the Fugitive act *by force*."

At this point Governor CHASE arrived, and his appearance was greeted with tumultuous cheering.

J. M. ROOT addressed the meeting. He said that the Fugitive Slave law was not passed to catch runaway niggers, but to humiliate the North—to make it eat dirt.

SPEACH OF GOVERNOR CHASE.

Governor CHASE came forward, and was received with tremendous applause. Waiting a few moments for the excitement to subside, he commenced as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A few hours ago I was sitting in my office at Columbus, not expecting to meet you here to-day. But having received a summons to attend this meeting, I felt that it was my duty to be here, and I have, therefore, come. I have not come to speak to you words of excitement, nor to urge you to anything that you may hereafter have occasion to regret. In every juncture there are two courses open for adoption—the right and the wrong.

The American people have the power in their own hands through the ballot-box, to proceed in a lawful manner to repeal a bad law, and if necessary to reform law-makers and law breakers. You can do it all, and therefore it is not necessary to resort to any course of action that we cannot at all times carry out in a proper manner. What is the state of this case? Men whom we all know and honor, are incarcerated in yonder jail for doing what they believed to be right, and what not one man in ten thousand can place his hand on his heart and say is not morally right. This is a great wrong, but what is the true method of redress? We must look at our own Government in the proper light. It is a sovereign State, one of several States forming a general confederation. It exists under a Federal Government and under a State Government. Now the Federal Court may do wrong, as even a State Government may do wrong, but it is a Government that we ourselves have made. If it does wrong, we must turn out the members of that Government and put in men who will conform to the wishes of the people who elected them. So with our State Government. If State officers fail to do their duty, let them be dismissed and proper men put in their places.

The Federal Court, in prosecuting and punishing our incarcerated friends, is acting under the provisions of the Fugitive slave Act. What is our redress? In the first place, it is to defend them, as they have been defended, ably and eloquantly, before the Court where they have been indicted. Some persons claim that the law itself is unconstitutional. If improperly made, as claimed, it is no law, and every step taken under it is a nullity. The proper course, under this impression, is, to apply to our own tribunals for relief.

I will not argue the constitutionality of that law. I was present at its passage, and believed then, as I believe now, that act to be more a symbol of practical sovereignty of the Slave States over the Free States than a means of reclamation of fugitive slaves.

The case of our incarcerated friends has been brought before the Courts of the State. These Courts have a perfect right to carry their decrees into action.

I do not wish to say, nor is it proper for you to say, what the decision of our Court should be in the case. That is left for the members of the Court themselves to determine. It is a matter between them, the people and their God. I will only say, what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Ohio remains a sovereignty, and as long as I am her Chief Executive, the process of her Courts shall be executed. The process of the United States Courts must not be slighted or resisted; but as long as I represent the sovereignty of our State, I will see that the process of our State Courts shall not be interfered with or resisted, but shall be fully enforced.

If the process of the United States Court is obnoxious to us, let it be remembered that before long we shall have a chance to appoint some one else to use the power of appointing United States officials. We can reform the Judiciary, the Presidency, and the Congress. The process may possibly be too slow to suit some of our more ardent friends here, but it will be accomplished in due time. Thus much I have said to you because, standing here as Governor of Ohio, I claim the rights of a man to speak just what I think. When I am called on to act I will act. [Immense applause.]

Governor CHASE here signified his intention of closing, but the entire crowd unanimously begged him to go on. He thereupon continued,

I will say a few words about the Fugitive Slave Act, and the manner in which it is enforced. With regard to the Act itself, I believe the people are just as competent to discuss its features as is Judge TANEY himself. With regard to its operation, let us look into the present case.

Certain men from the State of Kentucky arrived at Wellington, claiming to hold a power of attorney, which gave them the right to seize and capture a negro boy JOHN. Be it remembered that this JOHN was then under the protection of the laws of Ohio. These men came to take JOHN by force of arms; they came prepared for violence; they came prepared with Bowie-knife and revolver to execute a legal document. Was this a way to make an arrest as provided by the Constitution? Was this peace? It is war! Under a construction allowing such means for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, that law executes itself. The Constitution provides that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. This means, of course, trial by jury and proper hearing in a court of law. The arrest under the power of attorney was directly in conflict with this clause. Private seizure within the limits of any State, where such seizure has not been regularly legalized by the laws of that State, is illegal.

There was, and I presume is, a paper published in this city known as the *Plaindealer*. At the time the Fugitive Slave Act was passed, the editor of that paper and myself had something to do with each other. At that time the editor of the *Plaindealer* declared that whether that Act was constitutional or not, it was infernal in its origin. When that editor thus spoke he uttered the truth. It was never intended that the Constitution should be the shield and guarantee of Slavery in its incursions on the Free States and Free Territories. If the framers of that Constitution could have seen or even dreamed of the construction now put upon it by some men, that Constitution would never have been adopted. They thought, with Mr. MADISON, that it was wrong to recognize properly in man, and so far from intending to foster Slavery, they were calculating on its total extinction in a brief period.

Let us go peaceably to work. Let us go to our Courts for redress. Let us not use undue pressure to influence their decisions; and, whatever that decision may be, let us do our duty. For the power, after all, rests with the people. They can, through the ballot-box, regulate all things. Let us see that we execute that power properly. See that right and faithful men are sent to Congress. Be sure that a President is sent to Washington who will truly represent the wishes of the people, and who will see that the Constitution be the security and guaranty of liberty, not the prop of Slavery.

In concluding, he said that he had not given utterance to all he wished, but what he had said, he was willing to live by, and willing to die by. He begged them to be faithful to themselves, to their country and to the laws.

The Convention adopted a "Declaration," beginning as follows:

"This assembly of the People of Ohio, holding—

That, next to our duty to the Supreme Being, is the obligation to preserve our free institutions and our civil liberties;

That the greatest tyrants have been those whose titles have been least questioned;

That every violation of the Constitution should be watched with jealousy and resented with spirit:

That the history of every free people has shown the impossibility of a cordial compliance with laws which neither embody nor execute the public will;

That the enforcement of such laws, against an unwilling people, is productive only of evil, threatening public order and the stability of governmental institutions.

And holding, furthermore—

That the history of the Government of the United States, as recently administered, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the Africanization of this Continent, by the diffusion and establishment of Slavery, and the restriction and limitation of Freedom; thus reversing the ancient policy of the founders of the Republic, which looked to the extinction of Slavery and the extension of Liberty; and

That the Dred Scott decision, reversing all the well-established rules which for ages have been the bulwark of personal liberty, yields its legitimate fruits in the recent atrocities committed in the heart of the Western Reserve, and calls upon us for new efforts and new sacrifices for constitutional liberty, do, therefore, publish and declare:

First—That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that, by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force, and being void, can derive no validity from mere judicial interpretation; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that this Government created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion and not the Constitution the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

Second—That the law commonly called the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, was, in the opinion of this assembly, passed by Congress in the exercise of powers improperly assumed, and had it been presented as an original question to a wise, impartial, and independent Court, must have been held to be in conflict with the Constitution, and therefore void.

[Following these declarations are five others,—setting forth a remonstrance against the pliant subserviency of the Supreme Court to the agents of party politics; declaring the absolute necessity of an amendment of the Federal Judiciary system; censuring the action of the United States District Court in the matter of the Oberlin trials; and recommending the establishment of a relief fund for the prisoners. This proposition reads as follows:]

That a fund be raised for their relief and indemnification, to be called the "Fund of Liberty;" and to the end that every Republican on the Western Reserve may share in accumulating the fund, that contributions be limited to *One Dollar* each; the same to be collected under the direction of the several County Central Committees of the Reserve; that three Commissioners be appointed by this assembly, to be called "Commissioners of the Liberty Fund," who shall receive said fund, disburse it for the objects named, and account therefor by periodical publications until their duties are performed; applying any surplus to the advancement of *Republicanism and Liberty*.

The Kansas Gold Humbug.

THE SUFFERING AND STARVATION ON THE PLAINS.

We have already published a brief telegram relative to the suffering and starvation of the Pike's Peak emigrants on the Plains. The following correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives fuller particulars:

DENVER CITY, Monday, May 9, 1859.

Saturday evening last, 7th inst., the first and long-looked-for mail and passenger stage of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Stage Company arrived here. It was out twenty days from Leavenworth, but

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

English Declaration of Neutrality.

From the London Gazette.

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas we are happily at peace with all sovereigns, Powers and States;

And, whereas, notwithstanding our utmost exertions to preserve peace between all the sovereign Powers and States now at war, hostilities have unhappily commenced between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French on the other part; and their respective subjects are forbidden, under certain penalties, to violate or break any of the laws of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

And whereas in and by a certain statute made and passed in the 59th year of his Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An act to prevent the enlistment or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in a foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in his Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without his Majesty's license," it is amongst other things declared and enacted as follows: That if any person within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of his Majesty's dominions be; ond the seas, shall, without the leave and license of his Majesty, for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent, or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State or potentate, or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign State, colony, province, or part of any province or people, as a transport or store ship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any prince, State, or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, State, or potentate, or against the persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government in any colony, province, or part of any province or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony, or part of any province or country, with whom his Majesty shall not then be at war, or shall, within the United Kingdom, or any of his Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island, or place, belonging or subject to his Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of his Majesty's customs or excise, or any officer of his Majesty's navy who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of customs or excise, or the laws of trade and navigation, to seize such ships and vessels as aforesaid, and in such places and in such manner, in which the officers of his Majesty's customs or excise, and the officers of his Majesty's navy, are empowered respectively to make seizure under the laws of customs and excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation; and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned, in the like manner, and in such courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues of customs and excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation."

And it is, in and by the said act, further enacted "That if any person in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or in any part of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, without the leave and license of his Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war, or cruiser, or other armed vessel, which, at the time of her arrival in any part of the United Kingdom, or any of his Majesty's dominions, was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel, in the service of any foreign prince, State, or potentate, or of any person or persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, any powers of government in or over any colony, province, or part of any province or people, belonging to the subjects of any such prince, State, or potentate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, province, or part of any province or country, under the control of any person or persons so exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of government, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon being being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the court before which such offender shall be convicted.

Now, in order that none of our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, we do hereby strictly command that no person whatsoever do commit any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of our high displeasure.

And we do hereby further warn and admonish all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign, in a war between other sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said sovereigns, by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of any or either of the said sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur, and justly liable to, hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And we do hereby give notice, that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against such capture, or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1859, and in the 22d year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Imperial Address to the Army and English Neutrality.

From the London Times.

In ancient Rome, Generals who had finished a successful war rode in triumph along the Sacred Way to the Capitol; but it has been left to the present inheritor of those great traditions to march along the Sacred Way to the field of battle, and to triumph before he has ever fought. Perhaps if LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE had been bred a practical soldier, and had served with armies in the field before he came to take the command of one of fifty years of age, he would have imitated the ancient Roman in his two qualities of modesty and of respect for the enemy. But the Proclamation of the French Emperor breathes only the recollections of the first Bonapartist Empire. That the present French troops are the equals of the Republican warriors, whom the first NAPOLEON'S discipline made so terrible to Austria—that, on the other hand, the Austrians themselves are the slow pedantic race who fell an easy victim to the great man—that everything will happen according to the precedents of 1796 and 1800, is presupposed as certain in the Imperial Proclamation. Such a document is, of course, not to be judged as if it were a political manifesto. It is published to inspire courage in followers and to strike terror into enemies, and therefore a tone of confidence, and even of presumption, may be fairly excused. But it certainly seems that the expectation of the French respecting their speedy success is real, and that the Emperor in his address only echoes the voice both of his army and people. The French have won so many victories over the Austrians on the fields of Italy, and they have so completely forgotten the reverses which they occasionally suffered, that Paris, France, and the Camp, fully believe that the enemy is to be swept completely out of Italy in the first campaign, and that if Germany waits for the next three months before assisting the Austrian army, there will no longer be an Austrian army to assist.

There can be no doubt that this confidence has its effect on Europe, and perhaps on the enemy. It is the privilege of France to have completely the ear of other nations, and to be able to represent events pretty much at her pleasure. It is only the educated—those who may be almost called historical students—who know anything about the unsuccessful campaigns of France with any other country than their own. The Treaties of 1815 had been signed, and the world had begun to gather its materials for a history of the great war, before Continental nations knew much about the capitulation of Alexandria, or the battle of Trafalgar, or even of the Peninsular campaigns. The brilliant victories of the Austrians and Russians in 1799 remain entirely obscured by the splendor of Rivoli and Marengo; nor has Aspern left much impression on those who remember every incident of Wagram. The reputation of the French arms is, no doubt, justly earned, for it is at once the tribute due to the valor and the civilization of the people. And it would be of little danger to Europe, did it not unfortunately blind the French themselves to the difficulties of the war. From infancy the Frenchmen is nourished in ideas of the martial superiority of his race. From the histories given to the young, no jesel vanity has eliminated every passage which could be of a tale adverse to the national glory. The battles by sea and land with England are passed over almost without notice, as it would be difficult to wrest them into a narrative gratifying to patriotic feeling; while the campaigns against the Continental Monarchies, and especially Austria, are related at a length which leaves little room for anything done in France previous to 1792, or for the political events which have happened since 1815. France then, and her Emperor enter upon this war with a confidence which may bring success, but which may possibly lead to eventual disaster. It is not our business to be the prophet of evil to either party, yet we may warn the Chief who speaks in so lofty a tone of the victories of his predecessor, that Europe is much changed from the days when a General could overrun a province in a few weeks, beat army after army, and dictate a peace to his beaten foe. War is now on a more gigantic scale; to take the offensive requires larger calculations, a more subtle and reflective genius, greater resources, and a greater superiority over the enemy than heretofore. We have been always among the first to acknowledge the high qualities of the French soldier; some of the Emperor's troops, such as the Garde Impériale and the Zouaves, are probably as fine troops as any existing in the world, and he must be a very bigoted reader of history who will doubt the general superiority of the French, with their unity, their nationality, their excellent organization, and their constitutional quickness and alertness, to the motley armies which a liege or a Cæsar command. But we would wish to guard our countrymen, ever ready to be led away by such documents as the Manifesto and Address of LOUIS NAPOLEON, from speculating on the speedy issue of the campaign. We have observed a tendency within the last few days to fancy that everything is over, and that the war, confined to narrow limits, will be decided by a battle under the walls of Milan. The credulity of the City and that of the West-end are in these things about on a par, and excessive pessimism is balanced by excessive complacency the next. The intelligence, however, which reaches us from Central Europe indicates a stubbornness on the part of Austria not likely to end in a second Campo Formio, while the attitude of the other German States is such that either a French victory or a French reverse might be the signal for an interference in the quarrel. If the French Emperor carries through his plans, obtains at once the neutrality of Germany and the help of the Italian people, wins victories in the field such as to shake the courage of the hostile army, and captures fortresses so easily as to terrify the Viennese Government which has depended on them, he will, indeed, add the laurels of war to the crown which commemorates his civic triumphs. But, though we think his chances of success are fair and trustworthy, yet war is too dangerous a game to be commenced by a novice in the style to which the Great NAPOLEON proved his right by a constellation of victories.

In strong contrast to the lofty tone of the belligerent Emperor is the Proclamation of Her Majesty our own Queen, declaring the neutrality of the British Empire. Although couched in the formal language which has probably more than once done duty on a similar occasion, the proclamation speaks in impressive accents to England and the world. It says that this country is disposed to give no help either to the despotism which affects philanthropy or that which takes its stand on cold legality. All the three States which are engaged in this war are without doubt bringing misery on themselves by their unscrupulous ambition or unreasoning obstinacy. France, even if presently victorious, must pay the penalty in increased burdens, a stricter military rule, and the final destruction of every tendency which could lead her back to the forms of free political life. Austria can gain nothing, and should she even retain what she now holds it will be at a cost of blood and treasure which a generation cannot replace. As for Sardinia, the instrument of the one and the intended victim of the other, we can see clearly only one thing—that the short lived Constitution which attracts the sympathies of Europe has now passed away, to be replaced by obsequious Assemblies after the Bonapartist type. As for the freedom of Italy, the professed object of this crusade, we can afford to stand aloof and allow it to be accomplished by other hands. We have done our part in the liberation of peoples. The "fond ally which bleeds for all" has too often "bled in vain" for Englishmen to be enthusiastic in this matter. If the Italians can be made happy we shall rejoice at it, and be happy to give to France all the glory of the deed. In the meantime, the people of this country will do as their Sovereign bids them, and keep out of a contest begun in duplicity and violence, and of which the end is hidden in darkness. In Paris, Turin, or Vienna our countrymen will abstain from anything which may be construed into active partizanship with the belligerents; no soldier shall be enlisted, no vessel fitted out in these Islands, for the purposes of either, and the blockades established by any one over the ports of another will be respected according to the rules of international law. By a strict coherence to this policy we shall be placed in a position to look with calmness on the drama which is now on the point of opening.

Funeral of Baron Humboldt.

From the London Star.

On Tuesday last the remains of this great man were committed to the tomb, on which day Berlin presented a scene that will be ever-memorable to those who witnessed it. Early in the morning the people assembled in countless crowds in the well-known thoroughfare Unter den Linden and in Friedrichstrasse, through which places the procession was to pass. Orienburgerstrasse, at No. 67, in which street HUMBOLDT died, was closed to the populace, and nearly all the houses in it were draped with black flags and other insignia of mourning. Those persons who were about to take part in the *cortége* assembled by degrees before the house, and soon the collected intelligence of the capital was there. Those who had not seen the great philosopher since his death, then hastened to take a last look at his remains. The coffin consisted of a single shell of oak, and was placed in HUMBOLDT'S study. Here hung the well known portrait of HILDEBRANDT, surrounded by palm leaves and blooming exotics, which emblems forcibly reminded the spectators of the long and hazardous travels in tropical lands, which the great man had accomplished to the great benefit of science and of mankind in general.

Soon after 8 o'clock, all the friends having taken a last lingering look at the body, the coffin was conveyed to the catafalque in front of the house. As soon as the coffin appeared in sight, all of the immense crowd who were able to obtain a glimpse of it, instantly bared their heads in token of the great respect they entertained for their great countryman, who had so recently passed from them. The cavalcade was soon afterwards in motion, and after the chief mourners, among whom were his servants and those of his family, followed the students of the Friedrich Wilhelm University, about 600 in number, led by marshals bearing black rods, and then came a band of musicians, and after them eight clergymen, among whom was the general Superintendent, HOFFMAN. Near the hearse were three court chamberlains, the Count of FÜRSTENBERG STAMMHEIM, Count VON DONHOFF, and Baron VON ZACKLITZ, to whom a fourth was added, bearing, on red velvet cushions, the insignia of the high Order of the Black Eagle, the civil division of the Order of Merit, and countless other orders, which the deceased possessed. The horses drawing the hearse were led by six royal grooms, and there were also five court footmen and a yeger, and immediately after the hearse were twenty deputies of the students' societies, each bearing branches of palm. The coffin itself was decorated with palm branches, laurel crown, and a crown of white azalea blossoms. The bearers of the body followed next, and then the knights of the Order of the Black Eagle, and at their head the chief of the order, General von WRANGEL; the General of the infantry, Prince WRADZIVILL; and the General of the cavalry, Count von DER GROEBEN. Then came the Ministers of State, all in their most brilliant uniforms, and various other dignitaries, as well as a great number of foreigners of distinction, and some members of the diplomatic corps. Nearly all the members of both houses of the Legislature were also present, headed by their Presidents and Vice-Presidents; then came the high State officials, the members of the Academy of Sciences, the Professors of the University, at their head the chief rector, Dr. DOVE, and the deecon of the four faculties, members of the Academy of Arts, and directors and students of the schools of Berlin, and the magistrates and officials of the city, without exception and many other persons who were privileged to attend. The mounted procession was closed by a considerable number of persons of all classes, many of whom had come from distant Prussian towns in order to pay a last tribute of respect to the departed philosopher. Heading a long row of equipages which brought up the rear were a State carriage of the King and Queen, drawn by eight horses, one of the Prince Regent's, and those of the Princes and the diplomatic corps.

Before the Frederic Gymnasium, in Friedrichstraese, the pupils were assembled, as were also those of another school in the same street, and as the procession approached the boys sang a hymn. Throughout the whole line of procession the crowd bared their heads; and at the windows of the houses, which were filled by the residents and others, numerous marks of respect were observed; and among the populace, who filled every nook and corner whence a view of the *cortége* could be obtained, an unbroken and mournful silence prevailed. As soon as the "Lladen" was passed, the sound of the tolling bells came on the air, mingled with the strains of a hymn sung by the Choral Society of Berlin. Beside the portico of the Dom Church, the goal of the procession, were the Prince Regent, the Prince FERDINIO-WILHELM, Prince ALBRECHT and the young Prince ALBRECHT, and Princes FERDERIC, GEORGE, ADALBERT, and AUGUSTUS of Wurtemberg, and FERDERIO of Hesse-Cassel, who received the remains of the illustrious deceased with uncovered heads. At the principal entrance of the church stood the court preacher, surrounded by several other ecclesiastics, and in their midst the coffin was borne to the altar and placed on a bier, before which and on either side were placed the cushions bearing the orders and decorations of the deceased, and the bearers of which placed themselves at the head of the coffin. The altar was richly decorated with palms and blooming flowers, and there were four immense candelabra bearing immense wax tapers, the light from which mingled itself with that of the sun, which had broken bright and clear through the morning, and at that moment lit up the vaulted arches of the sacred building. The Princes and Princesses FERDINIO WILHELM, CARL, FREDERIC CARL, and FREDERIC, of Hesse, witnessed the mournful ceremony from their accustomed seats in the church. A funeral sermon was preached by the General Superintendent of the Clergy, M. HOFFMAN, who dwelt at some length on the many virtues and estimable qualities of the deceased, after which the assembly sung a hymn, and a short prayer was offered up, and then the usual service for the dead was proceeded with, and another short hymn by the congregation closed the ceremony.

The coffin rested in the church during the day, but at night it was removed to Tegel, a small village near Berlin, where HUMBOLDT'S early days were passed, and there it was entombed within the family vault. Here, also, rests HUMBOLDT'S brother WILHELM, who preceded him to the tomb 24 years ago, and the place is further distinguished as containing a beautiful statue of "Hope," by THORWALDSEN.

England Depending upon America in the War Crisis.

From the Times' City Article, May 14.

The certainty that a European war will interfere with the carrying trade, not only of all the Powers directly involved, but even of those which may be in danger of being drawn in, has caused inquiry to be directed to the possibility of registering European ships under the American flag. The statute law of the United States is, in this respect, virtually prohibitive. No foreign ship can be registered unless a sum equal to two-thirds of her value shall have been expended upon her in repairs or improvements in America. Even an American vessel which has been lawfully condemned by a foreign Government, or sold to a foreigner, cannot, upon being re-purchased by an American, receive, except upon these conditions, a new register. It is also provided that foreign vessels which may have acquired the American flag shall lose the benefit of registration if their owners, being naturalized citizens, reside more than one year in the country of their origin, or two years in any other foreign country. Foreign steamers, if their owners are resident in the United States, may be enrolled for river service, on security being given that they shall not be employed on other waters; and this, apparently, is the sole opening allowed. Any relaxation of the law can be obtained only by a special act of Congress. There is, however, a solution of the difficulty that would meet all general requirements. Although it may be difficult to procure an American register, a vessel can be placed under the American flag by a bill of sale drawn up by the American Consul in England, together with a certificate that she is owned by an American citizen. She will then get the protection afforded by the United States Government to every description of American property, remaining, with regard to tonnage dues and all similar conditions, under the liabilities common to any foreign vessel. That this plan would be extensively adopted in case of England becoming involved in war can scarcely be doubted, and it is probable, also, that increased latitude might be given by special acts to facilitate the granting even of a national registry. The impolicy of the existing restrictions is as obvious as that of all other obstacles to the free interchange of commodities. On the breaking out of a war a neutral country could, of course, purchase vessels from any of the belligerents on highly profitable terms. But if this is forbidden her traders are compelled to build new vessels, and always at an extravagant cost, owing to the general suddenness of demand. Meanwhile the ships which would have fully answered the purpose, and which might have been had at half the outlay, are lying without employment. But when the war is ended these are brought into competition with the expensive vessels built in the interval, and which are at once reduced to an almost nominal value, to the ruin of all who have invested in them. The prohibition, therefore, involves to the neutral country not merely a sheer loss of the difference between the price of the home-built ships and that at which the foreign vessels could have been bought, but also of the amount of depreciation which is ultimately inflicted on both sets of vessels, through the freighting market being glutted with a needless quantity. The Protectionists will urge that there was a great advantage in the employment opened for home labor in the original construction of the new vessels, but this is a long-exploded fallacy. By employing labor in building vessels which might have been had more cheaply elsewhere, they have diverted it from other branches of employment which would have been equally profitable at the time, and which, being independent of any artificial impulse, would not have involved the penalty of an ultimate reaction.

Speech of Oliver Wendell Holmes at the Unitarian Convention in Boston.

THE "AUTOCRAT" DEFENDS HIMSELF.

As the organ of your Committee, by which I have been called upon to make my first appearance at one of your anniversaries, as the presiding officer of the occasion, I welcome you, brothers, sisters and spiritual fathers, to this, our place of meeting. Consecrated to the music that is addressed to the outward ear, its every echo will be in harmony with the voices that make melody in our hearts, as we come together from various regions, but with one feeling to speak to each other the words of friendship and encouragement.

It is customary to allow all presiding officers, and all public speakers, a certain space of time to confess their unfitness for the place they hold, and to deplore their manifold incapacities to discharge its duties. I claim the time-honored privilege of this allotted space, but not for its common purpose. I claim it to defend your Committee and yourselves, in case it and you should be attacked, through the person of your Chairman, who, as his friends inform him, has been feloniously accused of this crime for which SOCRATES suffered; that of being a poisoner of public opinion.

To this charge your Chairman—always for your sake and not for his own—enters the following plea: Guilty, but with extenuating circumstances.

This trick of poisoning was taught him by his instructors in the art, commonly called, of healing. The doctors of this place have long been famous for its practice. They began poisoning mankind's bodies in 1721. ZABDIEL BOYLSTON was the first criminal. He poisoned many victims, amidst the howls of the populace and the denunciations of professional rivals and anonymous accusers. And under the name of *inoculation* this practice of poisoning spread from Boston all over the continent.

At the latter part of the same century, another poisoner, one EDWARD JENNER, introduced the infection into the human system from a brute. The descendants of those same Boston Doctors were the first to adopt the practice, and under the name of *vaccination* this, too, starting from Boston, spread over the whole Continent.

In the year 1846 a new generation of those same Boston Doctors conceived a fresh poison of their own. By means of it they reduced people to such a wretched state of insensibility that they cut their legs off without knowing anything about it. They call this *etherization*, and this practice, again starting from yonder hospital, made the circuit of the whole planet.

Other great cities were slow, strangely slow, in adopting these new modes of poisoning. These bold had fathers and brothers of ours seemed to be always ready for anything. The British Government pardoned convicts that they might be inoculated, but ZABDIEL BOYLSTON took his own son for the first experiment. When vaccination was first brought forward, it was said that it would turn the children into calves and heifers; our fathers tried it on us, and we are thought still to retain the features of humanity. When etherization was proposed to soothe the great bodily grief of the race, it was said to be unscriptural and impious; our physicians gave it to those nearest and dearest to them, and told the commentators to mind their own business.

But the Boston poisoners have not stopped at the body. The quill that carries the vaccine virus is not the only quill that has been loaded with contagious principles.

They poisoned the veins of Loyalty with the virus of Liberty in that hospital of humanity sometimes known as the cradle of that latter personage. So dreadfully did the venom work that Governor HUTCHINSON thought the infected people must be put on a low diet of "English liberties," and even a dish of tea would not stay on their stomachs.

They poisoned the thick black blood of a stagnant theology with the virus of a large and liberal faith. The children of the "Sons of Liberty" looked after the doctrines of the black-coats as their fathers had looked after the firelocks of the red coats. Whether this generation has managed to grow up out of the epoch of spiritual inoculation, let this wholesome and happy assembly bear witness.

Now let us all remember these lessons of the past, for they belong to all of us who deal in any form of thought or knowledge not familiar to the common mind or soul. You cannot introduce the poison of truth under the cuticle of the body, social, political, or religious, without its producing local heat and irritation—sometimes general fever, headache, giddiness, and even delirium, in which the subjects use very bad language, and behave as if they had just broken out of straight jackets. If the poison is in any sense new, there will be more or less of public outcry among the vulgar.

When we find these symptoms we know that the quill was a good one and that the virus has taken. If we look and do not find them, we have to try again,—for if we do not vaccinate with virulating truth from time to time, we shall by and by have a confluent eruption of unbelief and demoralization that will leave the fair soule of our children covered with scars and seams, such as was seen on the features of old world emigrants who have been brought up in the good old fear of "poison."

All of us, I suppose, are accustomed to clamor such as I have referred to. We do not mean that the recollection of them shall in the slightest degree interrupt the cheerfulness or even the hilarity of this occasion. We have met to exchange our views, our experience, our hopes, and especially our good feelings. I say *we*. And there are few words in the language harder to define. For we does not mean a body that is necessarily one in all its special sympathies; and yet, I trust and believe we are one in certain most important respects. What is it, then, that gives us a right to use this little mighty monosyllable, one of the mightiest of all words, for it is the symbol of that union in which lies the strength of humanity and the hope of the future? May I venture to mention some few principles in which it is probable that most of us would agree?

We are, in the first place, the protestants of Protestantism. We protest against a theory of human nature, which lowers man to a worm in every capacity but that of a sinner, and for that endows him with the powers and the responsibilities of an archangel.

We protest against a theory of the Divine government so monstrous that to reconcile it with the principles of honor and right, and to justify the ways of God to man, it drives its advocates to the supposition that men are resuscitated damons, and so falls back upon the legends of heathens and barbarians.

I trust, also, that there is a general agreement among us on the following points:

We believe in *vital* religion, or the religion of *life*, as contrasted with that of trust in hierarchies, establishments and traditional formula settled by the votes of wavering majorities in old councils and conventions.

We believe in *evangelical* religion, or the religion of *glad tidings*, in distinction from the schemes that make our planet the sole chamber of the massacre of eternal woe to the vast majority of all the men, women and children that have lived and suffered upon its surface.

We believe that every age must judge the Scriptures by its own light; and we mean, by God's grace, to exercise that privilege without asking permission of Pope or Bishop, or any other human tribunal.

We believe that sin is the much-abused stepdaughter of ignorance, and this not only from our own observation, but on the authority of Him whose last prayer on earth, as recorded by the Good Physician, was that the perpetrators of the greatest crime on record might be forgiven, *for they knew not what they were doing*.

We believe beyond all other beliefs in this fatherly relation of the Deity to all his creatures, and wherever there is a conflict of Scriptural or Theological doctrines, we hold this to be the article of faith that stands supreme above all others.

And lastly, we *know*, that whether we agree precisely in these or any other articles of belief, we can meet in Christian charity and fellowship, in that we all agree in the love of our race, and the worship of a common Father, as taught us by the Master whom we profess to follow.

Let me add a few remarks on the special position of the liberal Christians of this country. Unitarianism, which is a popular name under which they are included, has been very lately advertised by a bookseller as a failure; this meaning that he had a volume of poems to sell during the anniversary holidays. Unitarianism is only a form in which religious faith has crystalized, and progress consists in the perpetual alternation of solution with crystalina deposition. What were the spires of the middle-age cathedrals—of Strasburg, and Antwerp, and Salisbury—but the acicular, the needle-shaped crystals of a faith oversaturated with its symbols? They must disappear in the remorseless solvent of religious progress, but only to re-form in the diamond facets of a many-sided, humanizing Christian sultura. So must the special forms of every faith be acted upon by the perpetual washing of a flowing civilization against it; but if its angles are rounded, it is only because that civilization holds them in solution.

There are too many lessons that remain to be taught by "Unitarianism" for it to change its form, largely as it has lent to the religious current of the time. It must teach its lesson of charity to all creeds so far as they meet the wants of the individual soul, and war against all who would throw their lasso at the neck of human freedom, were it but as a spider's thread to the might of SAMSON yet unshorn.

It is in democracy, let me rather say unimpeded humanity, aided as it always is, where let alone, by the blessing of Heaven, that the future of religion rests. Every government the world has seen before our own has had the *vis inertiæ* in its pay; we alone have dismissed that blind and paisied slave from the sacred office he has held so long.

Chained as we are by our human reason, we do not yet know the length of our chain. If we move boldly on to the right, it will unwind in an ever growing spiral; if we creep round to the left, our oath will wind up in ever-narrowing coils, until we find ourselves at a charred and blackened pillar, with our feet on the cold ashes of the martyrs.

We, who believe in a nooler future than the world has yet seen, can afford to possess our souls in patience. This fatal instinct of the American people, to be perpetually coming back to first principles, is death to the permanent reign of every usurpation over the consciences as over the civil liberties of men. Whenever you shall see ecclesiastical bodies forgetting their old quarrels and fighting side by side, you may *hope* that it is the closing up of ranks that have been plowed by shot and shell until their gaps betray their weakness and the bitter necessity of union.

There is so much good in all good men, whatever creed they teach, that we must never forget to love them while we are constrained to differ from them. If any of them are violent against us, let us be as patient as the meek and simple minded animals which they drive into the stream to exhaust the batteries of the torpedo, or the *crampfish*, as he has been well called. When they have done this they may be taken safely from the water. So with these uncomfortable theological cramp fish whom we must sometimes deal with, let them once discharge their epithets and you may handle them, ugly as they look, ever after with impunity. Be gentle with all that has been venerable in past beliefs, but which is now outworn and in decay. We need not be too forward with the axe where we hear the *teredo* boring day and night and see the toad-stools growing.

An Improvement in Candles.

From the Scientific American.

There is an old saying that "time tries all;" and surely, if this be true, candles have stood the test of time well, for they were among the earliest inventions of the fathers of our race, and despite burning-fluid, gas and coal-oil, still keep their place as light-givers—a luxury to the rich, a blessing to the poor. Tallow candles are of two kinds, either dipped or molded—the former being the oldest, the latter the best—and they were invented in the middle ages by the *Sieur de Brez* at Paris. The very name, candle, suggests antiquity, its equivalent or derivative being found in the oldest languages; thus in Persian it is *kandil*; in Armenian, *kandz*; in Welsh, *canwyll*; and in Erse, *cainneal*. With all this age to support it, however, we must say that the candle is a greasy article, and much given to guttering, and wants snuffing very often; or rather did, for we wish to notice an invention which prevents these evils, and considerably elevates *M. Chandelle* (as the French call him) in the scale of illuminators. Mr. J. H. TATUM, of No. 497 Broadway, of this City, patented on the 8th of October, of last year, a method of hardening common candles so that they are in every way equal to spermaceti or the highest priced varieties, without materially increasing the cost. They do not gutter, and a plaited wick can be used, so that they do not require snuffing. We have seen them burn, and were charmed with the pleasant, cool and healthy light they gave.

Mr. TATUM'S process is simple in the extreme; the candle of common "stock," when molded or dipped in the usual way, is immersed in a vat of liquid fat and gums of such a nature that it adheres to the tallow, and forms a thin coating outside it; and then the candle is dipped in another composition, whose base is stearic acid, which will not itself adhere to tallow, but will adhere to the intermediate composition. This gives the candles an indurated coating, which, being fusible at a much higher temperature than the tallow, causes the candle to burn with a beautiful cup-shape, prevents guttering, and improves the light. All grease is prevented; and on the hottest day they will remain as hard and clean as in Winter.

This improvement is a valuable one to the candle trade, as it will give an excellent appearance to any "stock," and greatly improve the quality of the candles in their illuminating power and salableness, besides extending their use, and giving them greater facilities to replace burning fluid.

We are told by philosophers, (and they ought to know,) that the progress of the ages is developed in the most minute details of life. So we suppose that Macbeth, when next he calls, "What ho! there, lights!" in lieu of being served with torches, will be answered by an army of indurated candles.

Instructions have been issued by the General Land Office for the survey of the public lands in the State of Iowa.

LAW REPORTS.

The Mail Robbery Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Before United States Commissioner Bridgham.

The examination of Edward Jackson, charged with attempting to rob the United States Mail, on the 18th inst., on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, and also for assaulting the Mail Agent and threatening to shoot him, took place yesterday before Mr. Commissioner BRIDGHAM. The testimony was interesting, particularly that of the Mail Agent, which details the particulars of the case. Mr. Dwight, Assistant United States District Attorney, prosecuted the case for the Government, and Messrs. Phillip and Guttman acted as counsel for the defence.

Adam Keck, witness for the prosecution, sworn—I live in Cincinnati, and am running as mail agent between New-York and Cincinnati, by the New-York and Erie Railroad; I have the custody of the United States mails; have had so since last August; I left New-York May 18 at twenty minutes after five P. M.; there is a car provided for the conductor of the mails; I was with that and with the mails, having the mails in the car; I was out of the car for only a few minutes, between Middleton and Otisville; Mr. Covert is the express messenger in the car, and I left him there when I went out; we arrived at Port Jervis at five minutes to nine P. M., Covert and myself being in the car; shortly after we left Port Jervis, Mr. Covert went out; after he had gone, I gathered my shawl, laid it on the box belonging to the express and lay down; in a short time I got into a doze, and the first that I knew something dropped on my face, which I supposed was water; being aroused by this, I was aware of the smell of something which I knew was calculated to stupefy me, and which I now know to be chloroform; I sprang up, and seeing a man standing over me, took no time to consider, but sprang right on him and seized him by the arms; we tussled there some time; finally he put his hand in his pocket and pulled a pistol, and said he would shoot; as he pulled it, I grabbed it in my left hand, and fortunately my thumb went on the hammer; we tussled so some time, till I got him down, and I commenced punching him with my right hand, still hanging on to the pistol with my left; the man said once or twice, "For God's sake don't kill me;" I punched him hard in the face till he released his hold of the pistol and lay perfectly quiet; I supposed that I had knocked the breath out of him; I then got up and pulled the bell cord, and slid open the car door to call for assistance; while I was doing this the man got the other side door open opposite; I saw him at the door, but by the time I got across he had jumped out; when the man jumped the train was going four to six miles an hour; the train stopped and men came up; five or six big drops of the chloroform fell on my face; the person was right over my head when I rose; there was a conductor's lamp sitting on the floor about five feet from me; when search was made there was a slung-shot found just beside the box on which I lay, perhaps eighteen inches above my head, and remnants of a bottle which had been broken in the tussle; there was an overcoat found in one of the closets, in which was a bottle of brandy and a roll containing a piece of silk oil-cloth, also a piece of gutta percha cloth, and a string of roll packing cord. The pistol I gave to Mr. Covert; it was a revolver of five barrels and loaded; a piece of sponge was also found about three inches long and one and a half wide; the light from the lantern enabled me to discern objects distinctly five or ten feet.

Question—How long was it from the time the drop fell on your face until you seized the man? *Answer*—"Time? *Not long*; I seized him by both arms; I knew it was life or death; as I sprang up and caught him, I said, "You son of a b—h;" he said nothing until he said, "I'll shoot;" I should recognise the person if I saw him again; I have seen the person since—there he is, the defendant; I had no question when I first saw him what he was there for.

Witness then described the interior construction of the car, and the position of the mail-room and safe, "It is a rule to order out all persons who come into the car, unless they are employes; I think the car is labelled 'U. S. Mail;' after we left New York, a young man came in and asked for a match to light his cigar; he got it and went out; no other person came in, with the exception of Mr. Covert, till the affair was over; we had stopped at five places before that happened; a cap was found where the man was over me; I was not affected by the chloroform then, but afterwards for two or three days my throat was sore."

The witness was cross-examined by the prisoner's counsel, but no new facts were elicited. The slung-shot found in the car was produced. It was a canvas bag with shot inside and a leash.

Charles Hoyt, station agent on the Erie Road at Otisville, was sworn, and testified that defendant came to his station and purchased a ticket on the 19th May, between quarter to four and quarter-past four P. M.; he had a handkerchief over his left eye.

Henry Quarters, a colored man, who lives four miles from Otisville, identified defendant as the man who rode with him about a mile and a half in going to that place. He said he walked "sorter lame" and seemed hurt; he asked to ride; he took him on and put him down at the station about half-past three o'clock P. M.

Thomas Gamaer, who lives at Cadderbackville, Orange County, a tavern-keeper, identified defendant as the person he saw on a canal-boat between his place and Port Jervis on Thursday, and afterwards walking on the turnpike. He had a black eye, and thought he saw scratches on his face.

George Willets, Conductor on the Erie Railroad, testified to having defendant on his train from Port Jervis on Thursday, May 19, P. M.; defendant had a ticket for New-York, but wanted to get off at Paterson; I would not permit him to do so, as I had heard of the affair, and suspected the person; I gave him in arrest at Jersey City, where we arrived.

Andrew J. Gamaer, a merchant at Port Clinton, seven miles from Port Jervis, testified that defendant bought a cap and shirt of him on Thursday the 19th.

The coat and cap which were found in the car were produced and the prisoner ordered to put them on. They were found to fit him.

John P. Russel knew defendant; had seen him wear a coat very similar to this; also a cap like this at his store in Malden-lane; saw him on the afternoon of Wednesday in Maiden-lane.

Edwin L. Covert—I was express messenger on this train; I had stepped into the baggage car, for a moment, when this affair occurred; was not gone more than five or ten minutes when I heard Keck shouting from the door; when I got into the mail car no one was there except Keck; there were signs of a great struggle; the express boxes were all tumbled about, and some paper boxes among the rest were perfectly smashed up; there were fragments of a bottle ground to powder; I found there the sponge, slung shot and cap; Mr. Keck gave me this pistol; the engineer discharged one barrel; (the pistol was here produced, and found to be a five-barreled revolver, four barrels loaded with ball;) this overcoat was brought out from the closet at the end of the car by a brakeman and delivered to me; there was sufficient light in the car to see everything distinctly, from this lantern, by which I do all the Express business, writing, &c.

The Commissioner ordered the prisoner committed to await the preparation of the necessary order for remitting him to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for trial, the offence having been committed in that State. He was committed to the Tombs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 27.

Before Judge Nelson.

HEAVY BAIL.

John Graham vs. *Lewis H. Meyer*.—An order of arrest was issued in this action to-day on the application of the plaintiff, directing the Marshal to arrest the defendant and take bail in the sum of $250,000. The defendant was arrested and gave bail, the undertaking being executed by Prer. Schuchardt, Geo. W. Hennings, Robert J. Dillon, Chas. Urling, Augt. Mollmann, G. Mosh, J. H. Schefer, Herman Marcus and Theds. H. Lane.

DUTIES OF COMMISSIONAR—EXA

plaintiff for $139 75, and interest from Oct. 15, 1856, with costs, and that a Receiver be appointed, &c.; form of decree to be settled on two days' notice.

John Kinsman vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company—Daniel Neumann et al. vs. Israel Ullman.—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Louis Jonin vs. John B. Grey.—Report confirmed, and leave granted to prosecute the bond, which was given upon injunction.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY—EMBANKMENTS ARE NOT PUBLIC ROADS.

Henry Carolus, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This case, so far as it had progressed, was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. This morning the Court gave its opinion on the motion of Mr. Dean to dismiss the complaint. Mr. Dean's grounds were: 1. That the deceased, C. D. Bibelga, for whose death the Corporation was now sued, was violating the Sunday law of the State when he met with the accident; and 2. That he was negligent in walking on an embankment, when a sufficient road was provided at the side.

The Court held that the evidence for plaintiff was not sufficient to acquit the deceased from negligence, inasmuch as it did not appear that there was a good justification for his walking on the embankment.

Plaintiff's counsel then prayed leave to introduce supplementary evidence upon this point, and, the Court assenting, they recalled one of their witnesses, who testified that the ordinary foot-path led over the embankment. He stated, however, that there was a carriage-road 9½ feet wide on one side, and a foot-path 2 or 3 feet wide on the other.

The Court did not consider this sufficient, and therefore dismissed the complaint.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Gilbert and Lewis; for defence, Messrs. Busteed and Dean.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Carnes & Haskell vs. A. T. Stewart.—The complaint in this case alleged that the defendant occupied the Brevoort House, corner of Eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, and *kept* an *hotel* there from the 14th of April to the 1st of May, 1855, and that he owed plaintiffs for the rent thereof. For this period plaintiffs claim $369 20.

The defendant answers that the hotel was let by plaintiffs to Curtis Judson, and that defendant had nothing to do with it. It appeared in evidence that Judson was the real hirer, but plaintiffs claim that defendant became responsible for him, and as Mr. Judson, as is well known, did not succeed in meeting all his liabilities, they seek to hold the defendant responsible.

For plaintiffs, D. D. Field; for defendant, James T. Brady.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes; 13,765 bbls. Flour; 50 hhds., 410 bbls. and 700 bags Corn Meal; 396 bush. Wheat; 8,800 bush. Corn; 6,646 bush. Oats; 554 pkgs. Provisions; 740 bbls. Whisky.

BREADSTUFFS—Sales have been made of small lots, at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 mats Java, 15c.; 800 bags St. Domingo, 9¾c.@10c., chiefly 9¾c.; and 100 bags Cane, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 800 bales, at a shade easier prices, including Middling Upland, at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The trade of the wholesale and jobbing houses has been very moderate during the week. The demand from local dealers, and from near-by purchasers, has been restricted. Undesirable fabrics have been quite freely offered at reduced and irregular quotations. Really choice fancy, as well as well known staple goods, have not been generally pressed on the market, and prices for such have been comparatively well supported. Auction sales are diminishing in number and interest.

FISH—The principal kinds continued in limited request, at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in, to-day, though prices show an average decline of 15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 5,600 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Poor to Superfine good State	5 50@ 6 20
Very good to very choice do.	6 30@ 6 50
Extra State	6 85@ 7 15
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 60@ 6 50
Fancy Western	6 60@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	6 90@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 30@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 20@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 70@ 9 75

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at $7 35@$7 65 for inixed brands, and $7 70@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed at $4 @$5 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey; and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull. Holders ask prices which buyers refuse to pay. Hence the inactivity. Sales have been limited, including unsound Red Western, (Winter,) $1 48; White Southern, at $1 90, and Red do. at $1 78 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels, at 90c. for round Yellow; 93c.@94c. for very choice Yellow Southern; 83c.@83½c. for damaged Southern; and 90c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats have been in slack request at previous figures. Mr. WM. G. CURTISS notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been less animated during the past week, and prices have gradually declined. The demand has been restricted both from the Eastern and local trade, and speculators have shown but little inclination to operate. Yesterday's transactions were to a very limited extent, the market closing quite heavy for common and inferior grades. Southern Flour has been more quiet, closing heavily. Rye Flour has been inactive, and closes dull and heavy. Corn Meal has been more freely offered, and prices have declined. The Wheat Market has been rather quiet for the week past. The demand has been moderate from the trade and millers have bought sparingly, whilst the speculative inquiry has nearly or quite ceased. The tone of the foreign news, regarding the market for Breadstuffs, has had its influence upon the market here, rendering it irregular and unsettled. The transactions yesterday were very limited, and prices entirely nominal. Rye remains quiet, without material change in prices, closing nominal at 97c.@99c. ₱ bushel. Corn continues to be offered freely, and prices are 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel lower, the market closing heavily at 90c.@91c. for mixed Western; 90c.@93c. for Southern White; and 91c.@94c. for Southern and Jersey yellow. Oats have been dull and gradually declining in prices, closing at 51c.@52c. for Jersey; 52c.@54c. for State; and 56c.@58c. for Western and Canadian."

HAY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,200 bales North River at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand at unchanged rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; Old, 3¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is in moderate request at former quotations.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, yet prices are essentially unaltered.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant, and rates have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet. The last sale was made at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is more freely offered, chiefly to arrive, and prices are depressed. Sales have been reported of 370 bbls., in lots, mainly at 51c.@52c. ₱ gallon. The low rates of freight have occasioned a noticeable increase in the demand for common Resin, to arrive and here, at $1 70@$1 72½, and Strained at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.,—within which range the sales reported to-day (about 1,800 bbls.) were effected. Medium and fine Resins, as well as Tar, have been inactive.

OILS—The transactions to-day have been unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales, to-day, 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 40—closing heavily, at $17 25 for New Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Thin Mess; and $15 25@$15 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue depressed, including Hams at 8¾s.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady. Sales, to day 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at former rates. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 56@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $23@$26 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter has been moderately sought after at 17c.@20c. for New State; 10c.@16c. far Old State; 16c.@19c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is in demand mainly at from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 tcs., part for export, in lots, at $4 25@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 650 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7c.; and 150 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6¾c.@7c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, resulted unsatisfactorily. Owners withdrew several lots. Those sold indicated a reduced range of prices, and included Hyson at 32½c.@45½c.; Young Hyson at 27c.@53½c.; Hyson Skin at 22½c.@28c.; Hyson Twankay at 25½c.@28c.; Twankay at 26½c.@30½c.; Gunpowder at 33¼c.@67¼c.; Imperial at 27½c.@55½c.; Oolongs at 38c.@40½c.; and Pouchong at 182., ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand is recovering, and although sales are light, there is more disposition to purchase. Sales since Tuesday last 54 hhds. Kentucky at 6¾c.@12c.; 112 bales Havana at 30c.@48c.; 72 bales Cuba on private terms; 227 cases Seed Leaf at 8¾c.@23c.

WHISKY—Small sales have been reported, at 27c.@27¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive. For Liverpool, there were engaged 200 bales Cotton, at ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 2s.; 60 tcs. Hams, (by steamer,) at 30s.; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 4s.; and 10 tons Tallow, at 10s. For London, 200 tcs. Beef, on private terms. For Marseilles, a vessel, with light stores, on private terms. For Bordeaux, a vessel, with heavy pipe staves, at $33. For Lisbon, a vessel, with light pipe staves, at $26, and Resin, at $1.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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WINDOW SHADES. HARRISON BARNET, No. 125 William-st., between Fulton and John sts., Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a large assortment of GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES, Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c., At wholesale and retail.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. All seasonable and elegant fashions in WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS, For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEbrated Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent tasteings, eleven springs, for $1 50; fourteen springs, $1 75, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—SINCE the last performance of "The Creation" by the Harmonic Society, at the Academy of Music, I have been much annoyed by promiscuous inquiries, asking the cause of my refusal to sing at the public performance. I would inform such parties that Mr. George Bristow, when conducting the accompaniment of the orchestra to my vocal rendering of the music, forgot (!) the gentleman, in consequence of which I declined singing under his baton. Very respectfully, CHARLES A. GUILMETTE, No. 78 4th av.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements are constantly on hand at GIEGERICH'S, No. 77 Bowery.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD, WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS. The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 253 Broadway. Glass Ring and other Rods at cost. GAY & WEST, Agents. No. 253 Broadway.

A CARD. Mr. J. H. JOHNSON, formerly operator at Gurney's Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he now has entire charge of the Bowery Photographic Palace of Art, No. 156 Bowery, which has been lately fitted up in elegant style. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes executed in the most artistic manner by a corps of talented artists. Photographs and Daguerreotypes $1 and upwards. Ambrotypes 50 cents and upwards.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of A. F. MARSH & CO., of Elmira, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. FULLER BROTHERS, of No. 36 Warren-st., New-York, are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm. D. B. FULLER, C. A. FULLER, J. C. FULLER, A. F. BATTEL, A. E. MARSH. NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PICTURE FRAMES.—MERCHANTS' AND INsurance Cards and Circulars Framed in the neatest, cheapest and quickest manner, with gilt, rosewood, black walnut or imitation frames. Price 10 to 25 cents each, with glass; gilt mouldings 4 cents per foot. I. J. BRADLEY, Agent, No. 141 Fulton-st.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!—Depôt No. 89 William-st., up stairs. The subscribers have just received and will continue to keep on hand (as formerly) a complete assortment of French Glass Shades, square, oval and round, of all sizes. E. & J. DERAISMES, No. 89 William-st., up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL. IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY. THOMAS R. AGNEW sells TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourself et. Goods delivered free. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice-creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUORELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO THE PRINTERS OF NEW-YORK.—At the last meeting of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 8, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Union be held at Tammany Hall, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening, May 28, 1859, and all printers favorable to the principles of our organization be invited to attend.

In accordance with the above resolution, a Special Meeting of the Union will be held at Tammany Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1859, at 8 o'clock, and the entire craft of this City are cordially invited to attend. C. W. COLBURN, President. R. D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HORSES, RISING 16 hands; fine family horses, good drivers, sound and kind in every particular, 5 and 6 years old; also one bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches, a fine saddle animal for gentleman or lady, 8 years old, and sound and kind in all harness. The above are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Call for further information at HENRY WALTER'S stable No. 222 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF YOUNG Morgan horses, about 15½ hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; stylish drivers and good travelers; will be sold reasonable together or separate. Can be seen at Smith's Stables, No. 4 Rivington-st., this week. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,606 Post-office.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, for sale in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 69 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS, OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail, at CROOK & DUFFS, *Times* Building.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. THOMAS DIXON, BAKER, Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine. Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Maiden-lane, corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY Schools of the M. E. Church in this City, will be given on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 31, at the Academy of Music. The singing will be conducted by Prof. L. B. Benjamin, and the exercises will consist of choruses, odes and speaking by about 1,000 children. The Rev. Bishop Janes will preside, and an address delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Philadelphia. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st.; 13 Goodenough, No. 122 Nassau-st.; W. K. Peyton, No. 264 Bowery; or at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS.—Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SABBATH SERVICES.—The Rev. Wm. Morris, of Philadelphia, will preach in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, May 29, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. General Union Prayer Meetings at 8½ P. M. in the same place. Similar services every Sabbath. Seats free. Expenses met by collections. Daily morning prayer meetings in Room No. 24, at 8 A. M.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Preaching TO-MORROW, Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. JOHN F. HILL, of Harrisville, Penn., and in the afternoon at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. NELSON K. CROW, Illinois. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN BROOKLYN.—The trustees of Plymouth Church, having kindly granted the use of the lecture room on Cranberry st., arrangements have been made to hold Divine worship there every SABBATH afternoon. The Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, of Westminster Church, 1st place, will conduct the services TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER.—Foot of Laight-st. North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, Minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*Jesus Teaching by the Seaside.* In the AFTERNOON—*The Heavenly Image.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. MARSH WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, at 10½, and the Rev. J. DONALDSON, at 3½ o'clock, at the opening of Providence Chapel, No. 1,102 Broadway, junction of 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts. School at 9 and 2 o'clock. All evangelical denominations are invited to labor and avail the blessing of this free enterprise, which will extend to all equally.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PAGE, Minister, officiating.

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D.D., AND OTHER friends of Evangelical religion will continue their remarks upon *Rome's Five New Sacraments, and her Perversions of the Two Old Scriptural Sacraments*, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D.D., Missionary to India, will preach at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 29. Services will commence at 8 o'clock. This will be the last in the series of Sabbath Evening services at the Academy of Music.

FIRST-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. S. C. LOCKE, and at 7½ P. M., by Elder D. J. ROBINSON. You are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, ORCHARD-ST., near Broadway.—The Rev. Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. GOODRICH, of Canton, St. Lawrence County, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. B. PETERS WILL GIVE, TOMORROW, the second of his discourses on the Beatitudes. Subject—*Consolation for the Sorrowing.* Subject for the EVENING—*Universalism the Religion of the Head, the Conscience and the Heart.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—Stated near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO MORROW, May 27, 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. WHEADON; 3½ and 7½ P. M. by the pastor, the Rev. S. A. BAKER, Editor *Methodist Quarterly Review.*

CORA L. V. HATCH WILL DELIVER A Lecture at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Religion, its Necessity and its Effects*—and in the EVENING on *Science and its Philosophy*, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Bleecker-st., corner of Lowning. The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Subject for TO-MORROW MORNING—*What is Heaven?* EVENING—*Biblical Difficulties.* Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE BIBLE IN BRAZIL.—THE REV. J. C. FLETCHER, formerly of Brazil, will deliver another lecture on this subject, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. H. S. CARPENTER'S, TOMORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING discourse—*The Signs of the Times.*

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. EDWIN L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to come and worship in this ancient church. Seats free.

UNION CHAPEL, CORNER THIRTY-ninth-st. and Broadway.—The Rev. D. WILLIAMS, of the Oneida Conference, will occupy the pulpit in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Good Gospel preaching. All are invited. Strangers made welcome.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD NISBETT, OF the West Presbyterian Church, Chicago, will preach in the Grand-street Church, (Dr. THOMPSON'S,) corner of Grand and Crosby, on SABBATH next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will officiate TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give her last Lecture of the Course, in Dodsworth Hall, Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. —The Rev. S. T. ALLEN, Pastor of the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

THE REV. DR. ALFRED BEACH, RECTOR of St. Peters, in West 20th-st., will preach TOMORROW EVENING, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near East Canal. All are cordially invited.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, (May 29,) in the Home Chapel, in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The Rev. R. G. HINSDALE will preach in Market-st. Church, at 7½ P.M.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Corner of Madison av. and 29th st., will be open for public worship SABBATH EVENING, May 29. Sermon by the Rev. W. W. NEWELL, of Syracuse, N. Y. Service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on the important subject—*The Impending Doom of Christendom.* Seats free. Come and hear.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 29th inst. in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Pacific, corner Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st.—The Rev. Dr. STEVENS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Rev. Dr. POSTER at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock MORNING, and 7½ EVENING.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. FLOY will preach at 10½ A. M. TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) and the Rev. Dr. FRENCH at 7½ P.M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, at the Polytechnic Institute, SUNDAY, May 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHORAL SERVICE.—DIVINE SERVICE WILL be held in the Chapel of the Rutgers Female Institute, No. 264 Madison st., TO MORROW, May 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MERCHANT'S RECORD,

THE GREAT NEW FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY,

IS NOW READY.

Price One Cent.

For sale by all News Agents.

THE MASTER SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON III,

With Biographical Notices of his most distinguished Ministers, Generals and Favorites. BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, A. M., Author of "Court and Reign of Catharine II.;" "Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia;" "Life of Alexander Hamilton," &c., &c.

This interesting and valuable work is embellished with splendid steel plates, done by Mr. Sartain in his best style, including the EMPEROR, THE EMPRESS, QUEEN HORTENSE, AND THE COUNTESS CASTIGLIONE.

The work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and has been prepared with much care from authentic sources, and furnishes a large amount of information in reference to The Emperor of the French, His Court, and France under the second Empire, which is entirely new to American readers. This work is the only one, either in English or French, which boldly and accurately describes The Real Character. The Private Morals. The Public Policy, Of NAPOLEON III.

Copies sent by mail on receipt of the Price—$1 25. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, No. 48 North 4th st., Philadelphia.

HENRY W. HERBERT'S LAST WORK.

FRANK FORRESTER'S HINTS TO HORSE-KEEPERS; BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, BY J. W. ZENINGER, AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS. Price, $1 25. CONTENTS:

CHAPTER I.—How to Breed a Horse—Choice of Stallion.
II.—How to Breed a Horse—Choice of the Mare.
III.—How to Breed a Horse—Mutual Acaptation of Sire and Dam.
IV.—How to Breed a Horse—Canadian Blood.
V.—How to Breed a Horse—Norman Blood.
VI.—How to Breed a Horse—Modern Arab Blood.
VII.—Ponies—Their Different Breeds, Characteristics and Utility.
VIII.—How to Breed Mules.
IX.—How to Buy a Horse.
X.—How to Feed a Horse.
XI.—How to Stable and Groom a Horse.
XII.—How to Break and Use a Horse.
XIII.—How to Physic a Horse—Simple Remedies for Simple Ailments.
XIV.—Farriery, &c.
XV.—How to Shoe a Horse.
XVI.—Beucher's Method of Training Horses.
XVII.—How to Ride a Horse. (Ladies and Gentlemen.)
XVIII.—Ladies' Riding. Written by a Lady.
XIX.—How to Drive a Horse.
XX.—Rarey's System of Horse Taming.
XXI.—Racing.
XXII.—Veterinary Homœopathy.
XXIII.—Carriages, their Selection and Care.
XXIV.—Harness: Selection and Care.

Just published by A. O. MOORE & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, No. 140 Fulton-st., N.Y.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS. HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, FOR JUNE, H. B. PRIOR, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, No. 5, Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st. Health and Disease only $1.

A BRILLIANT NOVEL.

WE SHALL PUBLISH JUNE FIRST, SEACLIFF; OR THE MYSTERY OF THE WESTERVELTS. By J. W. DEFOREST, Author of "Oriental Acquaintance," "European Acquaintance," &c.

This is a story of American life, embracing some features of society and traits of character that are as new as they are striking and unusual. The personages introduced are very few in number; and the interest centres in the family upon whom the hero makes a call, in the first chapter. The plot is remarkable for its ingenious simplicity. The reader's curiosity is aroused at the outset by the appearance of a mystery. Each step in the development of the story seems about to disclose the dreadful secret; but the true solution will not be guessed, even by the most inveterate readers of fiction, until the catastrophe comes. The style of the narration is full of spirit, and the various dramatic persons are finely sketched and contrasted.

SEACLIFF will be, without question, the most fascinating novel of the season.

In one handsome volume, duodecimo, 467 pp., beautifully printed. Price $1 25. The trade supplied on the usual terms. Copies sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price, PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

USE OF ICE.—READ THE "JOURNAL OF Health." Before using ice this Summer be sure to read Hall's "Journal of Health," published by HENRY B. PRICE, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

DINSMORE'S OFFICIAL, RELIABLE, ORIGINAL RAILROAD GUIDE will be ready Monday morning, 30th inst., well posted up with new time-tables from the RAILROAD OFFICES, who have cooperated with us for some ten years past. We strive to make our Guide a TRAVELER'S COMPANION, one that would be respectable to travel with, not a liar to direct you wrong, or a thief to steal all it contains from its more enterprizing neighbors. We have obtained all (or nearly all) the SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. We could print our book a week earlier and thus hurry the public with a June Guide printed the middle of May; we never have stooped to so low a trick yet, and the public know it, and those who travel appreciate it. 256 pages, price 25 cts. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

HEALTH AND DISEASE.—A BOOK FOR the people. "Health and Disease," a medical book. "Health and Disease," a book that all can understand. Only $1. H. B. PRICE, publisher.

JUST PUBLISHED: CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION. This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. OLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

PRICE'S BOOK STORE—NO. 3 EVERETT House. PRICE'S City Letter Express, No. 3 Everett House. "Hall's Journal of Health," at No. 3 Everett House. "Health and Disease," at No. 3 Everett House.

THE LITTLE PIG MONTHLY.—THIS NEW magazine, of funny name and funny contents, will be issued monthly, commencing with June, at $3 per year, $1 for four months, or 25 cents for single copies, and mailed free. Each number will contain 176 or more pages of matter, varied so as to suit the taste of the tiny

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Italian Opera—Lucia de Lammermoor—Don Giovanni.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Louise de Lyneroles—Guy Mannering.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Bayadere—Rob Roy.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Favorite Chante en Francais—L'Honneur et L'Argent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Bold Dragoon—London Assurance.

BOWERY THEATRE—Sea Waif—Magic Trumpet—Jack Sheppard.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Black Walloon—The Hidden Hand—The Ruffian Boy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Gem of the Lake.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Soirees D'Ethiopia.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 28, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

☞ Van Loan Brothers, Catskill, N. Y., will supply the Daily and Weekly Times at the earliest moment, on application at their office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington despatches this morning contain a variety of interesting intelligence. It is denied positively that Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley has written a letter to our Government giving an explanation of the reasons which induced him to violate his instructions. Lord Lyons has received no such letter. It is also denied that Lord Lyons has expressed the opinion that the Juarez Government in Mexico will be recognized by the British Minister. A cotemporary is responsible for both these incorrect statements. A diplomatic dinner was given by Secretary Cass yesterday, at which the opinion was generally expressed, founded on dispatches received at the various legations, that the cause of the strange movements of the Austrian troops in Italy was to be found in the fact that the plan of the campaign had been condemned by the Austrian Commanding General, and consequently that Austria had resolved to withdraw all her troops within her own territory that the programme might be remodeled. Up to last evening no official dispatches had been received from Nicaragua, either by our Government or by General Juarez. The latter, however, has received private letters, which state that the Belly contract was approved by the Nicaraguan Congress, only after all the changes were made which were desired.

The returns of the Virginia election are yet very incomplete, and insufficient to enable us to form a definite idea as to the result. The latest dispatch from Richmond, at a late hour last night, announces that the returns are unsatisfactory, but indicate the election of Mr. Letcher by a much reduced majority. We have made up a table of the majorities so far as received in the various counties, in which Mr. Letcher is considerably ahead.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada*, from Aspinwall on the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, *via* Havana. She brought two hundred passengers, and a mail from Havana. The news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Moses Taylor*.

Havana papers to the 22d, by the *Granada*, contain no news of importance. The Sugar market was quiet. Sales of the week 4,000 boxes, on the basis of 8¼ reals for D. S. No. 12. Exports of the week were 37,700 boxes. Molasses was inactive. Exchange on London, 60 days, 11@11½ per cent. premium; New York ditto 1½@2 per cent. prem.

By the arrival of the steamship *Isabel*, at Savannah, we learn that a destructive fire occurred at Key West on the 16th inst., which destroyed $25,000 worth of property. One hundred and ten houses were burnt.

The Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, was yesterday elected Bishop of New-Jersey by the Protestant Episcopal Convention of that Diocese, which has been in session at Burlington for the last three days. The Rev. Dr. Mahan, who, on the first twelve ballots, had been strongly supported by the clergy, withdrew his name before the thirteenth ballot, upon which the new Bishop was elected. The laity, who had hitherto supported the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Connecticut, supported Dr. Odenheimer on the last ballot almost unanimously. The Convention transacted considerable routine business, raised the salary of the Bishop to $3,000—formerly it was only $2,400 per annum—and adjourned *sine die*. The consecration of the new Bishop will not take place until after the General Convention, which meets in October, shall have confirmed his election.

The well-known steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, which was ashore last Winter on Fisher's Island, has been entirely rebuilt and put in perfect order to resume her old place on the Stonington line. She leaves on her first trip at 5 o'clock P. M., Monday, May 30, from Pier No. 2 North River, under command of Capt. D. B. Sturgis.

The examination of Edward Jackson, for the alleged attempt to rob the U. S. mail agent, on the 18th inst., near Port Jervis, Penn., was concluded yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner Baldwin. The principal witness was Adam Keck, the mail agent, who detailed the particulars of the attempt to stupify him with chloroform, and of the fight which took place in the mail car. The affair occurred just as the train passed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania, and must be tried in that State. The prisoner was fully identified, and a warrant made out remitting him to Pennsylvania for trial. Meantime he was committed to the Tombs. Great praise is awarded Mr. Keck for the vigorous manner in which he treated the case. Jackson, it is said, lived in this City, and had a store in Maiden-lane. He is an intelligent looking person, about 30 years of age.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, but no business of special importance was transacted. Mr. Pillsbury has not yet notified his acceptance of the position of General Superintendent of Police tendered him. The Commissioners express themselves favorable to compromising with those of the old force who have put in claims for back pay, by reinstating such as are willing to waive their claims. The subject of suppressing the sale of liquor on Sunday, and to prevent keeping stores of any kind open, was referred to a committee.

A German shoemaker, Thomas Trislea, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife, and thrown her down the vault in Columbia-street, where the remains of a woman were found on Sunday last, the mutilated remains which were found being supposed to be those of his wife. The accused gave very conclusive proof of his innocence in the presenting of his wife alive before the committing magistrate. The tragedy is still enveloped in mystery.

Michael Dwyer, indicted for killing Thomas Shields, in a stable in Baltic street, Brooklyn, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter, fourth degree, in the Court of Sessions, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The transactions in Flour yesterday were limited, and prices indicated an average decline of 15c. ₱ bbl. Grain was also lightly dealt in. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Sugars and Molasses. Rice was more active. Cotton was quiet. Provisions were less sought after. Hog products were depressed. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

England and America.

Some of our British fellow-citizens, actuated no doubt by an ignorant but commendable spirit of patriotic enthusiasm, have been considerably exercised in their minds by the observations of the Times upon the attitude which America ought, in the present aspect of European affairs, to assume towards England, and upon the extent of the control which American opinion must henceforth exert upon the action of any English Government. It is difficult for some of our highly respectable cousins to realize the changes which half a century has wrought in the relative positions of England and the United States. For a goodly number of estimable Englishmen, the England of 1859 is still the England of 1815—America still the America of the peace of 1783. The simple assertion of the simple fact that the hostility of America, in the case of a great European coalition against England, would suffice to cut off, as it were, in a day, the vital nerves of English commerce and of English power, puts some of our good kinsmen into a state of slightly irrational wrath. We take, therefore, a purely philanthropic pleasure in calling the attention of our English readers on this side of the water to the language used by the London *Times*, in relation to this subject, on the 13th of the present month. The London *Times* has, for some weeks past, been fearfully exercised by the coming terror of a Russo-French invasion, and of a consequent blockade of the English ports. The facts that the allied fleets of Russia and France now outnumbers that of Great Britain in the proportions of 70 steam line-of-battle ships to thirty-four, and of nearly two to one in lesser steam vessels of war, certainly justify some natural anxiety on this head. But the London *Times* finds a consolation, and a hope for Great Britain—where? In the reserves of English wealth and valor—in the masses of English freemen—in the bulwarks of the British Constitution? Not at all! But in the power of the United States to keep alive the commerce of England, and to make the ocean free to her products. The most warlike of the British journals does not shrink from the confession that in case of a great European onslaught upon England the "business of the British Empire would be conducted by the United States," and that any attempt to crush the freedom of the seas would be made "at the peril of immediate war with the United States." If, then, the Great Republic is thus appealed to by the leading organ of British opinion as the prospective deliverer of England from the most formidable peril that the folly of any English Government has ever risked or invited, we beg leave to suggest to our British friends that the propriety of shaping their policy in such a way as to command the sympathy of the United States may well engage their serious attention. The world is large, and the whole of civilized Christendom is now pressing busily forward in the career of enterprise and improvement. The London "World's Exhibition" of 1851, wrote this lesson most deeply on the memories of men, that the age of monopoly in mechanical skill and adventurous ability was past, and past forever. A great European war, shutting England out from the markets of the world for five years, would result in developing all over the Continent those industries in which England now leads her sister-nations, and therefore in shaking the whole existing system of commercial relations to its very base. Thie the best-informed English publicists themselves admit. Can it, therefore, be considered an extravagance for America, now the best customer and most important friend of England, to insist that the views and feelings of the American people shall count for at least as much, in deciding the policy of any English Government, as the notions of a knot of European diplomatists? By the admission of the London *Times* itself, America holds in her hand the keys of England's prosperity or England's prostration, in the event of a Continental war. We must therefore suffer more than any other people by a false or foolish move on the part of England, and whn shall be heard in the British councils if not the United States, upon whose friendship or whose hostility the decisive aspect of affairs must at last depend?

Santa Anna in Mexico.

The periodicity of disease, as insisted upon by eminent medical authorities, is nowhere more conclusively demonstrated, than in the case of that chronic invalid, Mexico. It has its hot and its cold fits; its amendments and its relapses; its invariable round of symptoms, in short, recurring at fixed terms of years to the stages previously traversed, and only varying though the fact of a general and rapid decline. Among the forms of the disorder which may be anticipated with most confidence, the periodical restoration to power of Santa Anna is the most notable. It is only when the sufferer is apparently at the point of death that this particular phase of agony presents itself. Once and again, as factions weary of contending for power which has become worthless, and as the Church sees all minor barriers interposed between its huge savings and the popular cravings, giving way to the urgency of a faithless Liberalism, is the hero of the cockpit and the cork-leg summoned from his elegant retirement, and placed at the head of affairs.

With this, the one well-established and determined law of Mexican politics before us, there would seem to be no reason to doubt the rumor that comes from New-Orleans to the effect that the Ex-Dictator has been proclaimed at the capital; that his landing is eagerly looked for, and that General Woll, at the head of a stout brigade, has been dispatched in the direction of Tampico, to receive and conduct him to the City of Mexico. In the usual cycle of Mexican history, it is quite time for this scene to recur. Woll is a veteran adherent of the exile; has intrigued desperately for his recall; and only so lately as March returned to Mexico from his leader's retreat, with the avowed purpose of effecting his restoration. It is also to be remembered that the latest authentic advices from the capital announced the immediate likelihood of a change in the reactionary Administration, involving the substitution of some other name for that of Miramon, in the Presidency, that of Zuloaga being suggested. These considerations certainly tend to strengthen the present rumor. On the other hand, the selection of Tampico as the point of debarcation for Santa Anna, involves the capture of that town by the Central forces; a task, doubtless, of some magnitude, notwithstanding the absence of Gen. Garza, the Governor of the State, with his troops. In undertaking this enterprise, moreover, the reactionists would be subject to the almost certain danger of encountering the Liberal troops, who are now hovering on both sides of the route, cutting off his communication with the capital, and leaving him at the mercy of the Northern populations, all unanimously hostile to the Church Party. The plot, therefore, if it really exist, can hardly have taken the shape with which the report supplies it. The movement upon Tampico may be a feint to cover the landing of the "coming man" at some other point; or, more probable still, the mere feasibility of the scheme may have suggested the whole story to the inventive imagination of letter-writers. The truth will only be ascertained when the details of intelligence brought by the *Tennessee* shall come to hand next week.

Genius and Rigmarole.

What humane mind can have refused to sympathize with Mr. Paul Morphy, on reading the accounts of the ovation to which he was subjected, at the instance of the New-York Chess Club, on Wednesday evening last?

Mr. Morphy unquestionably deserves a recognition at the hands not only of all who love the noble game in which he has approved himself so great a master, but also of all who know how to honor the quiet gallantry of an unobtrusive American gentleman, who has won for himself the crown of Philidor and Labouadonnais, without ceasing to be a man of sense, character and magnanimity. Let Mr. Morphy then, by all means, hold levees of his admiring fellow-citizens. Let him be honored with mimic armies of silver and gold, on battle-fields of ebony and pearl; with diamond-mounted watches, and with the sunny smiles of Woman. To all this we cordially assent.

But why should Mr. Morphy's successes be made the occasion for boring himself, and the innocent public of New-York, with dreary disquisitions on the history of Chess since the Deluge, and with blatant glorifications of that unhappy bird, the American Eagle, whose whole existence is one long struggle of escape from those who cling to his tail in the hope of soaring by his pinions? Will it never become possible for us in America to understand the difference between honest eulogy and flagrant "Elijah Pogram;" between the frank, manly, intelligible, modest assertion of merit, and the ridiculous preconization of inconceivable excellencies?

The discourse levelled at Mr. Morphy, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, was a perfect specimen of all that a public address of homage offered a modest and intelligent gentleman ought not to be. It was, at the same time, we are sorry to be obliged to say, only an average specimen of the trash in which it has become customary for even superior men to envelope their ideas whenever they appear in public as the organs of any American association or demonstration whatever. It is this painful but eloquent fact alone which makes it worth while for us to dwell upon the subject. We ought to confess, however, in addition, that we are moved to do so by an irrepressible feeling of consideration for the victim of all this oratory, who really endured his martyrdom with a calm superiority of good sense which must have enlisted the regard of all present in his favor.

Mr. John Van Buren was the leading orator of the occasion, and resisted the vulgar temptations of his position with singular resolution. Mr. Van Buren, however, is a speaker tried in the double furnace of popular assemblies and private associations. He has learned by sad experience the perils of eloquence, just as Mr. Bumble by sad experience learned the horrors of matrimony. A speech Mr. Van Buren is always ready to make, but he has his own views of the limits within which a gentleman may safely parade his rhetoric.

Like Spenser's Knight, he will be "bold, bold, but not too bold." He gratified the gallery with a few dashing forays upon the field of history, but swiftly covered his more questionable enterprises by a judicious recurrence to the subject before him. He knew that he had a gentleman's office to fulfill, and so fulfilled it in the main like a gentleman. Yet even in the midst of his clearly-worded and happily-illustrated observations, the idea must have suggested itself from time to time to the impatient audience that all this might have been dismissed in fewer words: that the folly of King John of England seven hundred years ago did not particularly explain the victories of Mr. Morphy, of Louisiana, to-day: and that there is a point at which even the Encyclopædia ceases to be of a positively entrancing interest for the mass of mankind.

These are considerations which can hardly have escaped the most thoughtless of listeners, when Mr. Morphy rose with his calm, modest and sensible reply. Not a word of historical reminiscence, not a single grandiose simile adorned this quiet recognition of what was supposed to be a spontaneous compliment. Mr. Morphy was even at the pains of putting his chess-victories in their true light, and with a keen precision of statement, just veiled beneath the delicate proprieties of courtesy, rebuked the tendency of all hero-worshippers to over-value that they honor, by distinguishing the worth of Chess when pursued as a recreation, from its worthlessness when adopted as the chief business of life. Whether the orator who had just been talking in one breath of games of Chess and the great wars of nations as events of equal importance, felt the justice of this protest or not, we of course can only conjecture. It was at least quite thrown away upon another gentleman who had come to the tryst of Mr. Morphy, armed in all the panoply of the rhetoric most approved by "popular assemblies," and who swooped upon his prey immediately afterwards with a wonderful gold watch and a more wonderful oration. Mr. W. J. A. Fuller was more strictly Columbian than Mr. Van Buren. He took up the theme of Mr. Morphy's victories in the style of that famous German philosopher, who, on being commissioned to write the history of the House of Brunswick, filled seven volumes folio with a preliminary sketch of the Creation of Man and the Temptation in Eden. Mr. Fuller began with Alexander on the Nile, and after tracing the "civilization of Europe," by some process original with himself to the fall of the commerce of Egypt, dismissed ten centuries with a wave of his hand, to usher Columbus on the scene, and make him responsible for the foundation in the "cold North" of the Empire whereof in the "order of Providence New York has become the metropolitan centre." Thence Mr. Fuller branched gracefully off into a conetitutional history and political philosophy of the United States, to whose institutions he openly attributed Mr Morphy's capacity for playing eight games of chess blindfold, and no doubt secretly referred Mr. Fuller's talent for crowding the universe into an egg-shell. He also indulged in prophecy; in physical geography; in disquisitions on the "alluvial soil of the Mississippi;" on the "classic shades of the elms of New-Haven;" on Whitney's invention of the gin; on the merits of Mr. Morse as a painter of "female beauty;" on the "electric telegraph;" on the yacht *America* and George Steers; and finally on the American Watch Company, and Mr. Morphy himself. In fact, had Mr. Fuller been a candidate for Congress in some remote district of the West, and Mr. Morphy a pet "local question," he could not have been favored with a more lavish profusion of incoherent allusions and impertinent panegyric, than was bestowed upon him in this remarkable address. He was told that "neither in this nor in any preceding age" had there been "any parallel to the proud position at present occupied" by him. He was obliged with the declaration that the genius of Shakespeare "towering as it does with Alpine height above the other Heaven-piercing peaks in the world of letters stands not so utterly alone as the genius of Morphy in chess." And he was flattered by the assurance that Mr. Fuller "insensibly associated him (Mr. Morphy) with the great names to which he (Mr. Fuller) had alluded." With the simple remark that "words of learned length or thundering sound would ill become the nature of the occasion," Mr. Morphy waved aside all this astonishing cataract of declamation, and thanked the friends who had honored him, in language as full of feeling as it was void of pretence. His behavior on this occasion, he may be sure, will be remembered as not the least creditable feature of his brief and brilliant career; and if the egregious contrast of his manly simplicity with the noisy balderdash and verbiage poured out upon his head, shall do anything to deliver his youthful fellow-countrymen from that senseless passion for morbid and extravagant excitements which is our besetting national sin, we shall have no cause to regret the somewhat silly exhibition of Wednesday evening last.

Governor Chase at the Cleveland Meeting.—A meeting of some six thousand persons was held in Cleveland, on the 24th instant, to denounce the Fugitive Slave Law, in view of its enforcement against the Oberlin prisoners. The published call invited all "foes of Slavery and despotism," and stigmatized the proceedings of the District Court as a "despotic usurpation of power." Joshua R. Giddings presided. Among the prominent persons present was Governor Chase, who, upon invitation, addressed the concourse. His remarks were brief and sensible. Concurring with those who heard him in dislike of the Fugitive Law he yet counseled no forcible resistance. On the contrary, his advice was to oppose it through the ballot-box alone, by electing men to Congress and to the Presidency who would repeal it. He did not even assail its constitutionality, but left that question to the proper tribunals, State and Federal. For those who were lying in jail, within the sound of his voice, by reason of having resisted the execution of that enactment, in obedience, as they claimed, to the dictates of their consciences, the Governor had no word of commendation. On the contrary, the tenor of his speech was eminently law-abiding.

Whether Governor Chase's speech came up to the spirit and temper of the meeting we are unable to say. It is represented by the Cleveland papers as having been well received. Certainly its tone and the character of its recommendations were such as became him, both officially and personally. The Fugitive Slave Law is no doubt as odious to him as it can be to any of his auditors, but he nevertheless recognizes the duty of all good citizens to refrain from violence, and to abate bad laws in a lawful manner.

Mayor Wood and Broadway.—The *Daily News* reiterates the statement that Mayor Wood paid for cleaning Broadway in the Winter of 1855-6 out of his own pocket, and publishes a letter from Mr. Baird, the contractor, to sustain it. The following is undoubtedly the precise state of the case:

"By the accompanying certificate from Alderman Baird, who removed the obstructions from Broadway, it will be seen that he would not undertake the job until Mayor Wood gave him his personal guarantee of payment; and further, that the Mayor did actually pay the money from his own pocket. Subsequently, and after the expiration of a long period, too, the Comptroller consented to pay the sum back, which he did by giving a warrant to Mr. Baird, who then repaid the Mayor."

This does not essentially differ from our own statement;—Mayor Wood paid the money and afterwards was remunerated by the City.

Sunday Liquor Selling and the Police Commissioners.

A double delegation of citizens, American and German, waited on the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, to present memorials on the Sunday Liquor Traffic. Messrs. Pelatiah Perit, James Brown, C. O. Halsted, Norman White, Roswell Sprague, A. B. Neilson, James W. Beckman, and other well-known gentlemen, with Messrs. Moller, Riecher, and other Germans, composed the delegation.

Mr. Perit, in presenting the memorial briefly stated its objects, and expressed the hope that so far as they came within the scope of the Department, they would be carried out.

Mr. Bowen thought the responsibility for the existing state of things was largely with the magistracy and the prosecuting officers. Numerous complaints had already been made which had not been prosecuted. He was not certain as to the power of the Police to arrest offenders against the Sunday Liquor Laws.

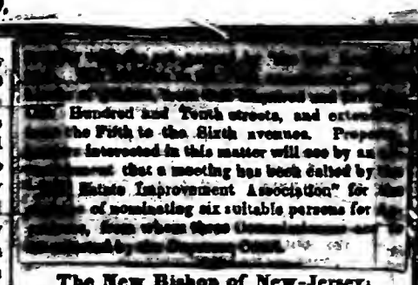
Mr. White said the evils of the traffic under consideration were so obvious, and affected so deeply the moral condition of the City, that the Press and the public would demand, or they had a right to demand, the execution of the laws. Surely, the magistrates would not obstruct their enforcement, with overwhelming proofs that while they were left in neglect all law was comparatively powerless. He directed the attention of the Commissioners to the City ordinance of 1855, which makes every Sunday sale of liquor a misdemeanor, to the Excise Law of 1857, which provides a penalty of $50 for each offence, either of selling on any day without a license, or of selling on Sunday if licensed, and makes it the duty of every policeman to *arrest* offenders; to the Metropolitan Police Act, which affixes a fine of $50 to every Sunday sale, and requires the Police Board to execute the laws protecting the Sabbath; and to the statute prohibiting all traffic on that day, under a penalty of confiscation of the goods exposed for sale, whether liquors or dry goods.

When distinguished strangers visit our City, we are proud to exhibit our humane and reformatory institutions, and point to the ample provisions of our Almshouse, and kindred establishments, as proofs of benevolent forethought. Would it not be a prouder monument could we, by abating the causes of pauperism, and the temptations to crime, show that Almshouse accommodations and Municipal Jails were comparatively needless?

The memorialists are the more encouraged to seek protection and relief from the evils of the Sunday liquor traffic, on account of the readiness heretofore manifested by this Department to comply with all reasonable requests of citizens to suppress crime and abate public nuisances.

There is little room to doubt what the action of the Commissioners will be when the Committee to whom the memorial was referred, present their report. The case is as clear as the alternative between anarchy and order. No law has power, and no Executive Department is entitled to respect so long as a class-interest defies both, and depredates without restraint on the property and moral interests of the City.

Central Park Extension.—A Board of Commissioners of Appraisement is now to be appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise the property which is to be added to the Central Park, in con-



Hundred and Tenth streets, and extend... the Fifth to the Sixth avenues. Property... interested in this matter will see by an... that a meeting has been called by the... Estate Improvement Association" for the... of nominating six suitable persons for... from whom three [illegible]

The New Bishop of New-Jersey.

The question of the successorship to the late Bishop of New-Jersey has been happily settled by the election of the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., of Philadelphia, to the Episcopal office. This choice is understood to be the result of a compromise between the High and the Low Church parties, the opinions of the Bishop elect inclining to the Oxford standard, but yet not so decidedly and intolerantly as to render him unacceptable to the Evangelical school. Dr. Odenheimer is about forty-four years of age, an accomplished scholar, an able writer, a chaste and eloquent pulpit orator. As rector of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, he has acquired the warmest regard and respect of one of the most intelligent congregations in that city. There is little doubt that the interests of the diocese, so indefatigably promoted by the late Bishop, and the educational institutions which he founded, will not be suffered to declins in the hands of Bishop Odenheimer.

Academy of Music.

Donizetti's opera of "Il Poliuto" was played here last night for the second time to a magnificent house. Few operas have been produced of late years so well calculated to take a prominent place in the *répertoire*. It is a work essentially popular in its character, with abundant items for the public taste, and opportunities for three good singers. Played as it is now in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, there is little to be desired. The part of the heroine is excellently sung by Mlle. Piccolomini; Brignoli surpasses himself in *Polyutus*, an Amonto is admirable as *Severus*. The advantages of increased familiarity with the music were noticeable last night; the time of performance being somewhat shorter and the enjoyment much more complete. The magnificent *finale* to the second act was rendered superbly and brought down the house with a tumult of applause.

The eminent success of the opera has induced Mlle. Piccolomini to select it for her benefit on Monday. To-day there will be a sumptuous *Matinée*—the whole of "Don Giovanni," and an act of "Lucia," with Mr. Henry Squires as *Edgardo*.

Madame de Wilhorst, with a portion of this company, will commence a concert tour on Monday, at New-Haven, returning to the City in a few days.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mrs. Hoey, the best of actresses and a lady too well appreciated to need commendation, takes her benefit here to-night. Boucicault "London Assurance" and the "Bold Dragoon" will be played. There will, we trust, be an adequate recognition of Mrs. Hoey's claims on the amusement community.

The Italian Relief Fund.

The Italian Committee beg leave to caution the public against any person who may solicit subscriptions to the fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of the families of Italian soldiers, unless they are furnished with a subscription book with the autograph signatures of the president and treasurer of the Committee, as these books alone, not the circulars, authorize collections.

The subscribers are respectfully requested to sign their names in the book presented, or to send their contributions directly to the office of the Treasurer, O. Fabbricotti, Esq., No. 34 Beaver-street. Should the name of any subscriber be omitted in the list soon to be published in the papers, he will please inform the Committee of the omission.

Whoever has made any collections in the name of the Committee is requested to pay in the same at the office of the Treasurer and apply for a subscription book.

All papers will confer a favor by copying the above notice. For the Committee,

V. BOTTA, President.

New-York, Friday, May 27, 1859.

Police Commissioners.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT—REINSTATEMENT OF THE OLD POLICE—SABBATH VIOLATIONS, &C.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 P. M. yesterday, all the Commissioner being present, and President Stillman in the Chair.

The Clerk announced that no reply had yet been received from Mr. Pillsbury to the letter sent informing him of his appointment as General Superintendent of Police. The Board took no action upon the matter.

A discussion took place regarding the reinstallment of the old Police and their claims for back pay. A majority expressed themselves favorable to reinstating those who would waive their claims. It was stated that eight had been re-appointed with this understanding. The subject was referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, consisting of Commissioners Ulshoeffer, Bowen and Shanahan.

The Board was waited upon by several members of the Sabbatarian Committee. Peletiah Perit, Esq., led the delegation. A petition was presented soliciting the Board to take immediate action to suppress liquor-selling on Sunday and keeping stores open.

Mr. Perit briefly explained the objects of the memorial, and expressed the hope that they would be carried out as far as it lay in the power of the Commissioners to enforce compliance therewith.

Commissioner Bowen gave it as his opinion that the existing state of things was mainly the fault of the magistracy and prosecuting officers. There had been a large number of complaints made, which had not been prosecuted. He had some doubt as to the power of the Police to arrest offenders against the Sunday liquor laws.

Mr. Norman White, one of the Committee, urged that the evils of selling liquor on Sunday were so obvious and so deeply affected the moral condition of the City that the public and Press would demand, as they had the right to do, the execution of the laws. Under the ordinance of 1855, he insisted every sale of liquor on Sunday was a misdemeanor. The excise law of 1857 imposed a penalty of $50 for every such sale, whether with or without a license, and made it the duty of every policeman to arrest offenders. The Metropolitan Police Act also imposed a fine of $50 for every such violation, and required the Police Board to enforce the law. Aside from all this, he contended that the State statute prohibited all traffic on Sunday under penalty of the confiscation of goods, whether liquors or dry goods.

On motion the subject was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

Officers Harrington and Sweeny, of the First Ward, were dismissed from the Department for fighting in the Station-house. Officer John C. Harris, of the First Precinct in Brooklyn, sent in a letter of resignation, which was accepted.

The Board adjourned for one week.

Arrival of the Steamers Westernport and Caledonia, of the Paraguay Fleet.

The steamers *Westernport*, Commander Thos. T. Hunter, and *Caledonia*, Commander A. L. Case, from Montevideo, *via* St. Catherines (where they were detained eleven days to repair machinery) and Barbados, May 14, arrived here yesterday.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Westernport*: Commander, Thos. T. Hunter; Purser, James K. Harwood; passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. Lowber; Lieutenants, Thos. G. Phelps, Jonathan Young, A. E. K. Benham, Charles H. Cushman; second Assistant-Engineer, Wm. H. Cushman; third do., G. J. Barry, M. K. Plunkett, M. K. Purss; Captain's Clark, Henry Warrington; Purser's Clerk, P. H. Browne.

The following are the officers of the *Caledonia*: Commander, A. L. Case; Lieutenants, W. A. and M. H. Van Zandt. H. Wilson, E. P. McCrea; passed Assistant-Surgeon, E. Shippen; Chief Engineer, J. Albert.

The Turf for 1859.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting Friday, May 27. Purse and stake $550; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

D. Mace, bl'k g., *Pilot*	1	1	1
C. Carl, s. m. *Miller's Damsel*	2	2	2
D. Tallman, b. m. *Cora de Estella*	Drawn		

Time: 2:35; 2:33; 2:34.

Pilot was the favorite previous to starting, and won the race easily in three straight heats.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting Thursday, May 26. Match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

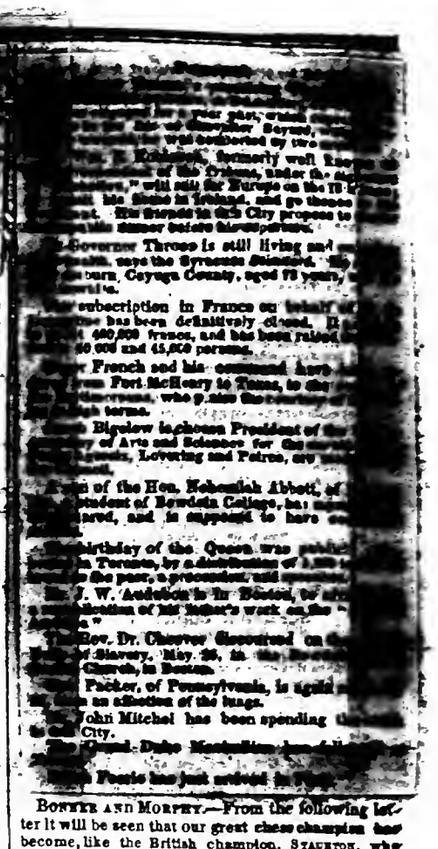
W. Peabody, r. g. *Captain Henry*....Received forfeit.
Mr. Springsteel, s. g. *Geo. Dawson*..Paid forfeit.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting Monday, May 23. Purse and stake $550; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

D. Mace, bl'k g. *Pilot*	1	1	1
C. Carl, s. m. *Miller's Damsel*	3	2	2
D. Tallman, b. m. *Cora de Estella*	2	3	3

Time: 2:32½; 2:33½; 2:29¼.

The winner of this trot is a very fast horse, and is matched against the dark gelding from Kentucky, *Native American*, for $2,500 a side, to come off in June. The great trotting match in prospect between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, for a purse of $2,000, to come off on Tuesday, May 31, is already creating considerable excitement in the turf circle, and from all the signs at present a very lively time may be expected. Heavy sums of money are invested on the result. *Flora* is the favorite, from the fact of her keeping the money bet on her among the ruffians in New-York.



Subscription in France on behalf of... has been definitively closed. It... 400,000 francs, and has been raised... 80,000 and 85,000 persons.

...r French and his command have... from Fort McHenry to Texas, to stay... there terms.

...Bigelow is chosen President of the... of Arts and Sciences for the ensuing... Lowering and Peirce, are...

...of the Hon. Nehemiah Abbott, of... tudent of Bowdoin College, has graduated, and is supposed to have...

...birthday of the Queen was publicly... in Toronto, by a display of fireworks.

...the past, a procession, and numerous...

...J. W. Audubon is in Boston, to...

...ation of his father's work on the...

...Rev. Dr. Cheever discoursed on the... Slavery, May 26, in the Broome... Church, in Boston.

...Packer, of Pennsylvania, is again... an affection of the lungs.

...John Mitchel has been spending the... City.

...Grand Duke Constantine has just arrived in Paris.

...Poets has just arrived in Paris.

Bonner and Morphy.—From the following letter it will be seen that our great chess champion has become, like the British champion, Staunton, who had not the courage to meet him in a contest, a chess editor:

St. Nicholas Hotel, May 27, 1859.

Robert Bonner, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: This offer you have made me to edit a chess department in the New-York *Ledger* is so exceedingly liberal that I do not feel at liberty to decline it. I will commence my contributions some time during the month of June next, and shall furnish chess matter to no other newspaper. Truly yours, Paul Morphy.

Captain McKinley Indicted for Manslaughter.—The United States Grand Jury, now in session at Indianapolis, Ind., have found a true bill of indictment against Capt. Wm. McKinley, of the steamer *David Gibson*, for manslaughter, caused by the sinking of the *Nat. Holmes* and *David Gibson*, near Aurora, a short time since, by which accident a number of lives were lost. Benj. Crawford, of Pittsburgh, the Supervising Inspector for this District, was instrumental in getting the testimony in this case before the Grand Jury. The indictment is founded on the law of Congress passed in 1838, 12th section, and reads as follows:

That every Captain, Engineer, Pilot, or other persons employed on board of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, by whose misconduct, negligence or inattention to his or their respective duties the life or lives of any person or persons on board said vessels may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof before any Circuit Court in the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.

Captain McKinley left for Kansas several weeks since, on the steamer *Celeste*. The United States Marshal has left in pursuit of him. Capt. McK. is a resident of Newport, Ky., and well known along the line of the Western waters.

Great Test of Safes by Fire,
IN
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

The public are invited to read the following certificates, which prove beyond question that the justly-celebrated
LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES
are the most perfect protection from fire, and, with their now universally admitted burglar-proof qualities, are confidently recommended to all who desire to purchase "the best Safe made."

Certificates are also aprended showing how Safes of other manufacturers stood the test in the same fire:

Ma. Lillie— Oshkosh, May 11, 1859.

Dear Sir: You have, without doubt, learned of the great fire that visited our place last night, destroying the business part of our city; and, as I think you would be pleased to know how the Safe I purchased from you stood the test, I take the liberty of sending you an account of it. There was no attempt made to save the safe from the burning building, as was the case with other Safes, and it was left at the mercy of the fire for *more than nine hours*, and when I opened the Safe the money and papers in the drawers were in as *perfect a condition as when placed there*. The books were all legible, though the binding was somewhat soiled. I am satisfied, from examining the contents of this and other manufacturers' which were in the fire, that you make the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and, should I start in business again, I shall order one of yours at once.

Truly yours,
(Signed) M. GRIFFIN,
Proprietor of the Oshkosh Hotel that was.

P. S.—As I believe in giving honor to whom honor is due, you are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit.
(Signed) M. GRIFFIN.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 20, 1859.

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry in regard to the preservation of my books, papers and watches and jewelry contained in one of S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safes at the time of the great fire in this city on the 4th inst., I would say that *although the Safe was removed to the sidewalk*, six feet from the front of *my store*, the CONTENTS WERE ALMOST WHOLLY DESTROYED. (Signed) IRVING G. HATCH.

Mr. Lillie— Oshkosh, Wis., May 14, 1859.

Dear Sir: We take the liberty of informing you that our city was visited on the night of May 10, by a great fire, which destroyed six blocks of brick and wooden buildings, each block containing more or less safes of different manufacture. We had one of your No. 7 Safes, which was in a very hot part of the fire. The silver plate and brass knob on the outside of the door were entirely melted, showing that the heat must have been very intense. Yet, when we opened the Safe next day, we found the books *perfectly legible*, and the money and papers were as good as when they were placed in the Safe. We shall paint the Safe on the outside, and use it again, as we have the utmost confidence in it.

Yours,
KENNEDY & VAIL.

Ma. Lillie— Oshkosh, May 14, 1859.

Dear Sir: I have just opened the LILLIE'S SAFE which was in my store that was burned on the night of May 10. As there was a great amount of liquor

Greeley's Overland Letters.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The first of Mr. Greeley's Letters from Kansas, Utah, California, &c., appears this week. His Letters are looked for with much interest, and will all appear in the Semi-Weekly and Weekly Tribune, as well as in the Daily. Terms: Daily, $6; Semi-Weekly Tribune, $3; Weekly Tribune, $2. For club terms, see Tribune of any date. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Children's Needs! Children's Needs!!—Children will be imprudent, will get sick—must be cured. There are two ways to do it. One is cross, wheedle, deceive, scold, whip and choke them with sickening and poisonous drugs, and have them for weeks (if at all) getting up from the evil effects of it. Or, you can give them Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Sugar Pills, and cure them mildly, pleasantly, safely, and promptly, saving them all the scolding, deceit and cruelty usually practiced. Which is wise? For teething, colic and crying of infants; for worms and their consequences; for diarrhœa, and the dreaded cholera infantum; for dysentery and its often fatal result; for fevers of children; for croup as well as coughs and colds, and numerous other ailments of children, a case of Humphrey's Specifics are infallible. One to five dollars invested in these Specifics will prove a saving of comfort and feelings, as well as money and health.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 613 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

French Liquid Dryer.
A QUICK DRYER FOR PAINTS.
D F. TIEMANN & CO.,
No. 128 William-st., New-York.

$31 Linen Dusters.
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,
From $1 50 to $5 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Aquaria! Aquaria:
Just received, a fine lot of gold fish, and a variety of other kinds for the Aquarium. Best food in the City. Tanks of all sizes and prices at the Aquarium. Depot No 52 Fulton-st. B. GREENWOOD.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Shades! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Ho! for the Green Fields.—The (Ladies) Can't-Get-Away Climb is likely to lose a good many of its members this season, for almost everybody is preparing to visit the country. Before you start, visit CANFIELD'S, No. 643 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and make your selections of boots, gaiters, &c. His stock is large and valuable, and he is selling now cheaper than ever.

The "Riggs Truss"—CURES ORDINARY HERNIA in the adult; cures all cases in children and young subjects; remains perfectly cleanly and indestructible. The effect of the Femoral Truss is also unparalleled. A new Truss for Varicocele. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WORN ARE THE CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPACCA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUMGOLD & PROCH, NO. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Hats for Gents, Youths and Children.—Every desirable style and quality for Spring and Summer wear. Ladies' Riding Hats. Children's Straw Goods. First Premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 331 Canal st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order.—Just received per *Vanderbilt*, a fine assortment of LACE NECK TIES.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for EUROPE, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French-Yoke Shirts—Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best style, at greatly reduced prices. Store No. 289 Greenwich-st, corner of Murray.

Why feel your way into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological Examination, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the pursuit in which you will best succeed.

MARRIED.

MANN—DODGE.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 409 2d-av., by the Rev. Abram Van Ness, Jr., CHARLES O. MANN and Miss ELIZA J. DODGE, only daughter of Jeremiah Dodge, Jr., all of this City.

DALTON—SECOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. OSGOOD T. DALTON to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Charles A. Secor, Esq.

VANDEWATER—DELAPLAINE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 25, at the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. M. L. Scudder, Mr. SAMUEL H. VANDEWATER and Miss JENNIE DELAPLAINE, both of that City.

AGNEW—PLATT.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, May 26, by the Rev. D. M. Seward, SAMUEL T. AGNEW, of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss MARY PLATT, daughter of the Hon. Zephaniah Platt, of Yonkers.

MUNDT—BOGART.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Mr. HENRY C. MUNDT to Miss LYDIA D. BOGART.

STAGG—KELLETT.—In New-Orleans, on Saturday, April 30, by the Rev. Chas. Goodrich, JOHN P. STAGG, late of New-York, to ANNIE M., daughter of Robert Kellet, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

HOBBS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, suddenly, FRANCIS HOBBS, in the 61st year of his age.
His friends, those of his sons, F. B. Hobbs, and of his son-in law, H. T. Skelding, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of H. Worcester, No. 39 Irving place, on Sunday, May 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TWINING.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 27, of consumption, CHARLES TWINING, in the 53d year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 226 West 16th st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIETZ.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, Madame SOPHIE NEE ROGIERE DIT LAFRONIERE DIETZ.
Will be buried from her late residence, No. 52 Troy-st., on Saturday, May 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. All acquaintances and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GROFF.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, suddenly, PAYAR CHRISTIAN GROFF, M. D., a native of Sweden, but for many years a resident of this City, aged 49 years.
His friends, and those of his brother, Otto C. Groff, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 344 West 19th st.

VAIL.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 27, HARRY SPAULDING, eldest son of Walter and Margaret C. Vail, aged 10 years and 21 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 312 West 23d st., on Monday morning, May 30, at 11 o'clock.

PLATT.—In this City, on Friday morning May 27, AMANDA A., wife of Joseph M. Platt, and daughter of Samuel B. Laton, aged 24 years and 5 months.
The funeral services will take place to-day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at her father's residence, No. 216 Broome st. Her remains will be taken on Sunday morning to Long Island for interment. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral.

She sleeps in Jesus, and is blessed;
How sweet her slumbers are.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, May 24, of membraneous croup, GILBERT O., second son of G. J. and Arpha Moore, aged 5 years, 4 months and 24 days.
☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 26, at 10 o'clock P. M., after a short but severe illness, Mr. OLIVER RICHARDSON, Painter, of London, England, for the last nine years a resident of Brooklyn.
The friends of the family, also those of his brother, John Thos Richardson are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 26 Middagh-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CHANFRAU.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, May 25, HENRY FRENCHAU CHANFRAU, in the 42d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Ashburton and Vineyard ave., Yonkers, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 28. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

TRAFFORD.—At Rumson, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday morning, May 27, SARA C., only daughter of Abraham and Emeline Trafford.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, at Rumson.

HARRIS.—At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, May 26, PHILIP FREEMAN HARRIS, second son of Dr. Charles P. and Marianna Harris, aged 1 years and 13 days.

NOTICE.—The members of E. L. Snow Social Union No. 1, are requested to attend the funeral services of our late sister, at their Hall, No. 187 Bowery, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—The members of the Order in general are invited to attend.
WM. E. WHITE, R. S.

IN AN ADVERTISEMENT HEADED "United States Circuit Court—H. B. Goodyear vs. New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company," and purporting to be signed by C. M. Keller, Esq., for plaintiff, and George Gifford, Esq., for the defendant, it is stated "that the cause came on for a trial on the 19th of May inst., and that the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, sustaining the validity of the patents."
These statements are well calculated, and were no doubt intended, to create the false impression that a real litigation between the parties mentioned had terminated in favor of the plaintiff, when in truth there was no trial whatever.
By an arrangement, an inquest was taken, *the defendant offering no evidence and making no defence.*
This verdict thus paraded by advertisement has therefore determined nothing.
Whenever a suit is instituted by Mr. Goodyear against the Company I represent, or against those who sell its goods, a real defence will be made, which, as I am advised by counsel, will be sustained by the verdict of a jury. CLINTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
J. R. GORDON, President.

142 FULTON-STREET. 142
A splendid stock of Spring Clothing.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Fine black Frock Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Superior Business Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Beautiful assortment of Spring Vests.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Splendid assortment of Spring Pants.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
I have now on hand a large and superior stock of ready-made Spring Clothing, which I am offering at such low prices that a discerning public can fully appreciate. Remember, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York. E. DaGROOT.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FAIRBANKS' STANDARD PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
Of which there are
MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT MODIFICATIONS,
Adapted to every branch of business, where a correct and durable Scale is required.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE SPA IS OPEN.

Best Mineral Waters in the world on draught at the natural temperature, at the
SPA,
No. 833 Broadway,
Open from 6 A. M.
S. HANBURY SMITH, M. D., Proprietor.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, &c.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we are now opening *the most magnificent assortment* of goods ever imported into this City, remarkable for their EXCEEDING RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE;
Consisting in part of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, MANTLE CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARISIAN STATUARY, VASES,
and GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
attested by the STAMP OF THE ROYAL FACTORY; among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILLIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects.
We have also a most extensive assortment of
MIRRORS, SILVER WARE,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.,
which we are determined to sell *at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction* to customers.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE BY HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

I suffered for nine years from an ulcer, the result of an abrasion of the skin, which discharged constantly pieces of bone, and for which some of our greatest physicians could find no name, nor could they in the least give me any relief. They at length advised, as the only means of saving life, the amputation of my limb. To this I would not consent. Chance threw in my way, about this time, a friend, who recommended
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
I procured some of it, and experienced immediate relief and now deem myself recovered. I have recommended the LIFE BALSAM for similar complaints and rheumatism, that it has cured. It is indeed a LIFE BALSAM. MRS. MARTIN, Melrose, N. Y.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a certain remedy for rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, and all diseases of the blood, &c.: 75 cents per bottle, six for $4. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE.
DEPOT NO. 479 BROADWAY.
By recent judicial decisions the patent of Elias Howe, Jr., on the eye-pointed needle and shuttle has been declared public property. In view of this we have declined to pay Mr. Howe a tariff, and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing the price of the Weed Machines
FIVE DOLLARS FROM THIS DATE.
We not only guarantee every one the right to use these Machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.
PRICE FROM $45 TO $115.
WHITNEY & LYON.

We shall be happy to furnish
TRAVELERS TO EUROPE
with LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION to our house in Paris, at
NO. 24 RUE DE PARADIS,
to which place they can forward all their purchases to be packed by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery in any part of the United States.
Payments for goods can be made either in Paris or to us on their arrival here.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES,
Manufacturer of Sterling Silver Ware.
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER COOLERS,
FRUIT VASES, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale at his manufactory, No. 277 Spring-st., near Hudson, at Wholesale and Retail.
Has manufactured solely for one of the principal houses of this City for the past 26 years.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English.. 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 786 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BUROSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but will cure positively Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest; or the agent will return the money. See that every bottle is signed S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sold by all 25a Druggists

HOW TO SAVE IN HOUSEKEEPING.—Pianos, chairs, tables, and every kind of furniture and doors, cleaned and polished; stains and scratches removed. Done without removal of the furniture, or soiling the finest carpet. Old suites made to look as good as new. Address MARTIN, Box No. 165 Times Office.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON
Writing for
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
ANOTHER GREAT ENGAGEMENT.

The proprietors of the NEW-YORK MERCURY respectfully announce the engagement of the celebrated author, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, universally acknowledged to be the only truthful delineator of FAR WESTERN TRAPPER LIFE.
His Opening Tale for the THE MERCURY is now nearly completed, and he believes it to be the best he has yet written. The following announcement from the author's graceful pen will be greeted with enthusiasm by hosts of thousands of admirers:

A CARD.

TO THE READERS OF "BUCK BISON," "NICK WHIFFLES," "ONE-EYED SAUL," &c.

To those who have followed my heroes and heroines over the Western Trail, and to the far trapping-grounds of the Great North, I beg leave to announce that I am now engaged in preparing another Serial, the scenes of which transpire in the same wild latitudes, and which I shall endeavor to render worthy the attention of my former readers. It will be perceived that I have chosen a section of country in which daily events transcend the feeble fancies of fiction—where incident crowds upon incident, and wild adventure and daring deeds are inevitable things.
The title of my new story will be
FATHAWAY;
OR,
THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.
A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.

FATHAWAY will be published in the columns of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, to which journal I have engaged to contribute EXCLUSIVELY for a term of years. To my numerous readers I would return my sincere thanks, and shall ever hold in grateful remembrance those who, by their partiality and favor, have contributed to my success. If we do not jog along together as heretofore, mutually pleased with each other, I trust it will not be through want of effort on my part to continue to merit their approbation. Those who have taken an interest in the "difficulties" of Nick Whiffles—a character pretty extensively known—may very possibly find in FATHAWAY a character of the same and nature, whose exploits and drolleries will not shame those of other years, in short, it is my purpose to produce a story that shall excel other productions of my pen, in the novelty of its situations, in truthfulness of delineation, intricacy of plot and rapid succession of incident.
It will be illustrated by DARLEY.
WORCESTER, May, 1859. J. H. ROBINSON.
The publishers of THE MERCURY will only add that they pay Dr. Robinson a higher price for his labors than has ever yet been paid by the newspaper Press to any American romancer, but a sense of duty to our quarter of a million readers demands his eminent services. It is our mission, by honorable competition, to excel in every department, at whatever cost, and that mission will ever be faithfully performed.
"FATHAWAY" will be commenced in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY without delay, and other novelties will follow in rapid succession.
CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Proprietors New-York Mercury.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
OUT TO-DAY,
OUT TO-DAY,
OUT TO-DAY,
OUT TO-DAY,
OUT TO-DAY,
OUT TO-DAY,
Contains the first portion of a thrilling
REVOLUTIONARY ROMANCE,
FROM THE PEN OF
JAMES REYNOLDS,
ENTITLED
THE STOLEN BRIDE;
OR,
THE TORY REBEL.
THE STOLEN BRIDE;
OR,
THE TORY REBEL.
THE STOLEN BRIDE;
OR,
THE TORY REBEL.
THE STOLEN BRIDE;
OR,
THE TORY REBEL.
THE STOLEN BRIDE;
OR,
THE TORY REBEL.
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COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John P. Treadwell, deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 18 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride, and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine beautiful water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy air and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.
R. E. THORNE, Great Neck; JAMES UDALL, at Williams & Potter's, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with a full crop, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 68 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but be a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. B. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE FOR A SMALL family, pleasantly situated in the town of Irvington, N. J. Contains nine rooms, with barn and wash-house, and garden with flowers and shrubbery; is only two miles from Newark, with plank-road stages eight times a day; will be let very cheap for the summer season; parlor and hall furnished if desired, or until April next, with the privilege of the next year. L. C. RYERSON, No. 46 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, with 50x55, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. M. ELTON, No. 36 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.
Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 32x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres and a half of land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Sparborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT EDGEwater, near Fort Lee, to a small family only—a very pretty place, on the banks of the North River. The steamboat touches at the dock three or four times a day or the drive is about forty-five minutes from Hoboken. For terms and additional particulars apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR LET—A PLEAsant and genteel horse, in good order, with a good stable, and about ¾ of an acre of garden, with fruit trees, in the village of West Farms. Terms easy to a purchaser, or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. PIERSON, No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $150. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, (CHEAP,) near the depôt, a neat residence with one acre of ground; house has 12 rooms, furnace, range, &c.; fine orchard of select variety of fruit, such as pears, grapes, peaches, pears, &c. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No 43 Wall-st., Janncey Court.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT LEE.—A large well-finished house, with parlor, dining room, eight bedrooms, and 1½ acres of land near the steamboat landing; has a fine view of the Hudson River; fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Two steamboats run daily to and from New-York. Inquire of LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view. Spring water in the house and stable. Inquire of R. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET—A small, neat cottage, near the Railroad Station, containing five rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad trains eight times a day; rent $250. Apply to Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR RENT—WITHIN 1½ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for the Summer or for the year, a good house, 9 rooms, barn, stable and outhouse, ice-house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $250 per year. Inquire of J. J. SCOFIELD, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON STATEN ISLAND, for the season, Forest Cottage, the beautiful residence of the Rev. Dr. Winslow; no situation is more desirable for health, extensive views, or comfort in retirement. Inquire at No. 86 Warren-st., or on the premises on the Serpentine Road.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE SITUATED in Morrisania, Westchester County; to a good tenant will be let cheap. Inquire of SILAS D. GIFFORD, Morrisania depôt, or of M. L. MANN, No. 184 Grand st., Williamsburgh.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant. 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class residence at Ravenswood. House is 60x45 feet, two story, finished attic and basement, with cupola, having all the modern improvements—furnace, range, gas pipes, bathing, carriage-house and stable; the best in Ravenswood; salt water bath-house, grounds beautifully set in flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; ground equal to 4 lots, and water right. Also, lot adjoining, containing 4 lots, for sale. Address Box No. 3,587 Post-office, or call at Room No. 29 Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

WANTED—A COTTAGE WITHIN TWO HOURS of Wall-st., for a small family; it must not be near salt water, and have garden and shade trees around it. Address, with particulars, C. A. V., Box 126 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Madison, Morris County, N. J., a very beautiful farm of 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation; abounds in all kinds of fruit, good house and out-buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold for a fair price; possession immediately; or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 up to 240 acres, for sale; also, horses, and lots, and building seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 21 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 101 80 100 acres, 1¼ miles from depôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr Anson Blunt; a fine building site that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small place, containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good buildings, &c., &c. Also, for sale or to let, a country seat, 7 acres; good house and carriage-house; 10 minutes' drive from depôt. Apply to ABRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y., or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Hows, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A good farm of about 70 acres, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, in the town of New-Castle, about 1¼ miles from the depôt, with house, barn, outhouses, orchard &c.; in a beautiful and healthy location. Apply to J. D. MORGAN, No. 173 Pearl-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also, 800 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEWPORT.
The FILLMORE HOUSE will be opened on the 30th inst., for the season. The proprietor wishes to inform the former visitors to his Hotel and the public generally, that the better to insure the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, he has, since the last season, supplied with gas all the principal rooms, not furnished with it last year, and has made great improvement in the bedding, the hotel being now, in a great measure, furnished with the best of Spring Beds. To obviate the objections often made to the water used for drinking purposes, a large cistern has been arranged for the supply of pure filtered rain water.
The proprietor further asserts that the appointments of his Hotel shall be such as to please all visitors, and that the order, cleanliness and general arrangement of the Fillmore House are not to be surpassed by any similar institution.
Music will be furnished by the "Germaniana," under the direction of Mr. Wm. Schultze.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE,
AT LAKE HOPATCONG,
NOW OPEN.
Gentlemen with their families, or single gentlemen, can make arrangements for Summer board at reasonable prices. Parties wishing that rare amusement, viz: good fishing—can enjoy it at this beautiful place to perfection. Also, good bathing. It is 2½ hours' ride from New York by Morris & Essex Railroad to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house, a distance of 3 miles. Post office address, Drakeville, Morris Co., N. J. J. H. DAVIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.
The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT.—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location, near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.
Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York.
Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post office.
Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Barker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGAIRDEE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. A parlor suite with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson River, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place possesses more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, has just been repainted throughout and partially refurnished, is now ready for the reception of guests. First-class steamboats ply regularly between New-York and the Neptune House wharf, leaving the City at three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the hotel at half-past seven and half-past eight in the morning. The New-Haven Railroad trains run almost hourly to the village of New-Rochelle, where vehicles are always in readiness to convey passengers to the hotel.
JAMES WILLIS, Proprietor.
Communications may be addressed to the care of Messrs. Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, No. 600 Broadway, or to the Proprietor, New-Rochelle.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—Two families may be accommodated with board for the Summer. The house is pleasantly located on high ground, with fine, airy sleeping rooms convenient to churches, post-office, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt; distance by Hudson River Railroad from New-York, 2½ hours. Other particulars may be had by inquiring of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 32 Chambers-st., or ELIAS S. POTTER, No. 93 South-st., corner of Fulton-st.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Lake George, will be open for the reception of guests on the first day of June.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.
The steamer *Minnehaha*, Capt. Gale, will commence her regular trips in connexion with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on the first day of June.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The house is located on the west side of the Orange Valley, and being but one hour by railroad from the City makes it a very desirable resort for families and business men. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10 and 6:40 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—One or two small families can be accommodated with board in a new and very pleasant house: this affords an opportunity not often met with, for any party wishing to pay a fair compensation to make an agreeable arrangement for the Summer. For particulars, reference is permitted to Geo. L. Brown, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, AT PORT RICHMOND.—Families and gentlemen can obtain delightful rooms on very advantageous terms; fine water view, and only two minutes' walk from steamboat landing, which runs hourly from Whitehall. Dinner at 6½. For reference, apply at No. 74 Wall-st.
HENRY F. KERR.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This desirable Summer residence is now open for the season; parties wishing to secure rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day from Pier No. 2 North River, by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE LARGE ROOMS TO Let, with board, in a private family for the Summer. The location is very pleasant and healthy. Salt water bathing, fishing, &c.; churches and schools near; one and a half hours' ride from the City by New Haven Railroad. For particulars, address A. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM BRUTKAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation (from end of June.) References: J. B. Kitching, No. 184 Duane-st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNWALL, Near Newburgh. A family of five or six persons can be accommodated at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park; no other boarders. Inquire of C. H. RING, No. 178 Broadway.

BOARD AT NORTH ORANGE.—A PRIVATE family would accommodate a limited number of persons. Location near mountain and depôt. Address, for one week, J. O. S., Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN KING US, Proprietor, on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

CROWEN HOUSE.—HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON.—This favorite establishment is now open for the reception of families or single gentlemen. Application may be made to J. N. BOLLES, firm of Coe and Bolles, No. 204 Broadway, or of the subscriber on the premises. MRS. S. H. ROBINSON.

BOARDING AT TARRYTOWN.—SEVERAL boarders can be handsomely accommodated in a pleasantly located house, near the steamboat landing and railroad station. For particulars, inquire of HENRY STORMS, Tarrytown, or at the store No. 102 Nassau st., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of Fishkill, with good accommodations for carriages and horses. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family will accommodate several boarders, (without servants,) very pleasant rooms; location in the village, near railroad depôt and stage lines. Address M. B., Orange Post-office.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED for five or six persons in a plain farm-house 24 miles from the City, one hour's ride by railway. The proprietor may be consulted this day at the Chatham-square Post-office from 4 to 5 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant, about one hour from New-York by railroad or steamboat, and convenient to depôt. A farm-house preferred. Address G. K., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, WITHIN an hour's ride of New-York, for a gentlemen and his wife, four children, and two servants, for whom three rooms will be required. An engagement will be made for two or three months from the middle of June. Address Box No. 2 619 Post-office.

WANTED—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., 90 MILES from the City, four or five adult boarders, for the whole or part of the Summer, by a private family: terms reasonable; persons attending evangelical churches preferred. House pleasantly situated in the village; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and steamboat *Thomas Powell*. Call for, or address, X., Box 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour from the City, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. Address Box No. 568 Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, ITALY
GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, RUSSIA
HOLLAND, SWEDEN,
ATHENS, JERUSALEM,
CAIRO, &c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 316 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 48 Wall st. A further dividend of nine 70 100 per cent. will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with the Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.
JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, May 28, 1859. This Company is now prepared to receive payment in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the shareholders, on the 6th of March last. The Freeland Bonds and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1857, will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of the balance of $40 per share now unpaid.
Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Stockholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., at 12 o'clock, when the President of the Company (Dr. FOWLER) will explain the new policy which has been adopted by the Company, and which has been approved by stockholders in different locations.
EDWIN POST,
Assistant Vice-President, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, May 24, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next.
The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, May 21, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, May 16, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC BOFFMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1, ON BONDS of the Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation with coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien, No. 29 Wall st.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway.

$20,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
CALDWELL & JAMES,
No. 96 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—AN English and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $200 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE HAS been transferred to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 172 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED TEACHER OF Latin, Greek, Mathematics, German, French, &c., having to visit Staten Island during the Summer, wishes to make some additional engagements. Terms moderate. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG LADY of respectable parentage, who speaks and writes the English and German languages perfectly, in a family, to instruct the children in the first parts of these languages, and to make herself generally useful in the housework. Inquire at No. 14 1st-st., at Mr. Hittorf's.

A LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE IN teaching, will give instruction during the Summer months as compensation for board. Address O. D., Box No. 1,257 *Times* Office.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERSON'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Odd cases taken in exchange.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain Indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Banking Association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York, at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1 1855 and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 508 of mortgages page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the rate of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded there with and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided six-th part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st. northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one elda by Stanton-st., and north westerly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on tha other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each sida seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton st; each of said lots coctaining in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each sida one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on tha easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeastarly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inchas, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Hickory, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of lease given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 556 of Conveyances, page 416, Nov. 30, 1850 subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEE.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my27-lawlze F.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorise the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the state of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, an act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH M. MABBETT, Statira J. Mabbett, Truman O. Mabbett, Phylemon Stewart, Elbridge Maltby, Ellsworth P. Maltby, Rufus R. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Novazembla Johnson, John E. Byrna, Sarvetus F. Johnson, William Townsend, Goldsmith D. Johnes, Theodore A. Wright, Blake Wales, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dunn Horace B. Wilcox, Robert Goodenough, Jr., George W. Seaherle, Samuel M. Waller, George W. Read, Daniel Read, James F. Stevens, Charles H. Rising, James E. Goddard, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Reed, Peter V. Z. Lane, William B. Guild, Charles Bridge, Charles R. McNulty, George Bridge, Malcolm Forbes, Winslow M. Burdick, George P. Williams, Loring S. Williams, Charles B. Williams, Sidney H. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, William H. Parsons, Annanias M. Cameron, Justio A. Edwards, William R Gilbert, Robert M. Boyd, William E. Whiting, William Phillips, John S. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, Richmond W. Jaffray, William Crocker, Adonijah S. Quackenbush, John J. Quackenbush, Daniel Starkweather, William H. Lyon, Warren W. Lyon, Robert Shaw, Morris Sober, Jason Taylor, William H. Lindsley, Benoni H. Howell, John D. Lewis, John G. Haviland, James Sayre, Seymour Ainsworth, Ebenezer Cauldwell, Thomas G. Cauldwell, William A. Cauldwell, John H. Fowlar, William M. Pullis, Lewis D. Wilson, Boardman Barchard, William R. Bennett, Park Matthewson, Philo E. Doolittle, Detus or Mus G. Sheparl, Albert M. Wellington, Hamilton Armstrong and John Elliot, Defendants.—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of John Kolckerbacker, plaintiff, which was filed with the clerk of Saratoga County on the 7th day of October, 1858, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, in the village of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1859.
MOTT & WALDRON,
my26-lawGwTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not eer.)—JOHN B. DUNHAM, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRIFFEN and ELIZABETH, his wife, Egbert Scudder and Mary M., his wife, William S Guinness, Assignee of Charles Griffen and Egbert Scudder, composing the firm of Griffen & Scudder, for the benefit of creditors, and John A. Clussman, Defendants.—To the Defendant Charles Griffen: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1859.
DAVID J. CHATFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1859.
ap23-law6w*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN VAN NIEUK, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 22, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
ap23-law10w5* E. MORE, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of tha same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next, when the undersigned will make distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
d18-law6mS&W.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
JOHN SAUNDERS, }
f12-lawtwS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 34 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION.—THE OWners of the property north of the Central Park, between 106th and 110th sts and the 5th and 6th avs, which, by a recent act of the Legislature, is about to be incorporated into the Central Park, are requested to attend a meeting at the office of the "Real Estate Owner's Association," No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8, second story, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and nominating suitable persons to the Supreme Court, as Commissioners of Appraisement, under the recent Act of the Legislature, for the extension of Central Park.
GOVERNEUR M. WILKINS,
DANIEL LORD,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
J. N. BALESTIER,
D. R. MARTIN.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, New City Hall Park, May 4, 1859.
ARREARS OF TAXES.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to law and under direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned will (as soon as the advertisement can be prepared) proceed to advertise for sale, the lands and tenements situate in the City and County of New-York upon which the taxes of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 respectively remain unpaid. Taxpayers in arrears for those years are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save additional expense
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

SHIPPING.

E. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
All orders for the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of goods forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe. Prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods consigned to this care of our house in Liverpool or London will receive prompt attention.
LANSING, STARK & CO., No. 9 Bishopsgate-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Rue Corneille, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINAS, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARTSAN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

CLIPPER SHIP "UNCOWAH,"
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRST VESSEL.
The Clipper UNCOWAH is completing her loading at Pier No. 11 East River, and will receive freight till SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst. She was built by Mr. Wm. H. Webb for the California trade, and is the only New-York-built clipper up. SUTTON & CO.,
No. 58 South st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be responsible for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship ISAAC BELL.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$39 75 To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile.....35 00 To Atlanta, Ga.....22 00
To Montgomery, Ala.. 26 00 To Columbia, S. C.... 20 00
To Charlotte, N. C.... 22 00 To Jacksonville, Fla.. 24 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.. 31 00 To Palatka, Fla..... 23 00
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds on THURSDAY, June 2, and the NASHVILLE on SATURDAY, June 4.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODBULL will leave on SATURDAY, May 28, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for tha following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st. For freight at 30 cents per foot, or passage, apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 25th instant.
This steamship will go no further than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.
No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with nonpurchased accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 40 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $5; PETERSBURG and RICHMOND, $6. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & REINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship ARBY, HENRY WILSON, Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No. 8 East River. The ARBY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. S. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates. Important Passport Instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

PASSPORTS.—PERSONS VISITING EUROPE should get their passports, with their visés, direct from U. S. Passport Office, Dispatch Agent, No. 140 Nassau-st. A guide book and new map of all Europe furnished without extra charge.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$2 | Deck.....$1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Courtlandt-st. L. KENNY, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANSON SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Freight received on board on Friday, at wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

THE STEAMER "ISLAND CITY" LEAVES James slip, DAILY, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted, landing at Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck.

THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 5 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

SMITH O'BRIEN DEMONSTRATION.
EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.
Fare 50 Cents for the Excursion.
The steamboat HERO, Capt. J. W. HAWES, will make an excursion to Sandy Hook in company with the steamship VIGO, having on board Smith O'Brien, on SATURDAY, May 28, 1859, leaving Robinson st. pier at 11 o'clock, and Pier No. 1, North River, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M. For tickets apply at the office on the Pier, foot of Robinson-st., and to the Captain on board.

THE FINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, now having her joiner-work nearly completed, will be ready to commence running early in June. Arrangements for excursions may be made for the boat, with or without the barges *Baltimore, Jefferson, Cedar Hill* and *Washington*, by applying on board, at the foot of Harrison-st., or to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF THOROUGH-BRED BROken haired terriers, just arrived from Liverpool in ship *Dreadnought*, and can be seen on board at Pier No. 6 North River. Price $20 each. Also, a large bull terrier; also, a pair of Esrt at Sefton breed of pigs; pedigree guaranteed. Price $100. Apply on board.

MACHINERY.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 98 Broadway, New-York

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:
Lot for Engine Co. No. 35, to be located within the following boundaries: 11th and 12th sts.; 2d and 3d ave.
Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancy and Broome sts.
Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.
Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.
Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.
Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting desks in place of settees in the basement assembly rooms of school-house No. 47 in said Ward, the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL D

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE IN A NEW DRESS.—The Steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, it will be remembered, was laid Winter "lost" on Fisher's Island, during e heavy snow-storm, and the incidents connected with the escape of her passengers were for some time the theme of many thrilling bulletins. After being several times announced as "broken up" and a "total loss," the perservering agent of the Company went quietly to work, and by great effort, and a heavy outlay in money, got her afloat once more, and she was towed to the City and hauled upon the railway at Hunter's Point. Here she was thoroughly inspected, and, though found to be considerably damaged, she was not so much so as to prevent them from making her a good and a serviceable boat. She has been entirely rebuilt from her keelsons; her bottom frame was supplied with new timbers, and she was planked up to her bends, caulked and coppered. Hog frames ware put in, the decks newly painted, and the state-room saloon, most of which was washed away, is enterly new, the original arrangement only being preserved, with the addition of some extra rooms and other accommodations. The ship-carpenter's work was done by JOHN ENGLIS, and the joiner's work by ISAAC GREVES, the whole having been under the supervision of JACOB H. VANDERBILT, at an outlay of some eighty thousand dollars. In short, the *C. Vanderbilt*, which was always a favorite on the Sound, takes her place once more on the old route, with her youth renewed, and as strong as she was when first launched. She has a new pair of boilers, made by J. MURPHY & Co., and her engines have been put in perfect order. Much of her furniture is new, and the upholstering being entirely renovated gives to her saloons and staterooms an appearance of entire newness. She is to be commanded by Captain [illegible], formerly pilot of the Plymouth Rock, who is commended one of the most capable pilots on the route. The *Vanderbilt* leaves on her first trip on Monday, May 30, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1, North River. She will, no doubt, regain the prestige which she has heretofore enjoyed.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET MYSTERY.—THOMAS [illegible], a Bohemian shoemaker, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having murdered his wife and thrown her down the vault, rear of No. 125 Columbia street, where a portion of the mutilated remains of a woman were found a week ago. Fortunately the [illegible] still retains up alive, a fact based [illegible] by the extent of her injuries. Instead of being confined in a murderer's cell, the suspected shoemaker was let go free, on giving bail to answer for assaulting his wife. The arrest of THOMAS was curiously brought about. He formerly worked in Robinson-street, and about a year ago was compelled to marry a young Irish girl for having been too intimate with her, but did not live happily with her. Becoming enraged at her a few days ago, he seized a chair, knocked her to the floor, and ran away, thinking that he had killed her. He applied for work at No. 22 West Broadway, and through his insisting on changing his clothes, and muttering in his sleep, about killing his wife, he was arrested. The wife of the Philadelphian, previously reported as having eloped with a Parisian, and fled to this City, and who was stated to be missing, made her appearance yesterday at the Eleventh Ward Station-house. The husband of the woman also made his appearance, and despite the alleged elopement, a reconciliation was soon effected. Elizabeth McKinney, a young woman about twenty years old, who lived with her mother in Essex-street, is the only female known to be missing in the Eleventh Ward. She had been seduced and was *enciente*. Her mother fears that her seducer may have murdered her; and that the remains found in the vault in Columbia-street may be hers.

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—On the 21st of April a German married woman named PHILOPENA SCHNEIDER, aged 35, residing at No. 65 Chrystie-street, (third floor,) eloped with a young German named CHARLES BECHT *alias* C. RICHE. The unfortunate woman took with her three children, aged respectively 10, 6 and 4 years, and also $300 of her husband's money, acquired by the savings of three years on a salary of $8 per week. The Wednesday night following the 27th inst., an attempt was made to fire the premises of the husband, Mr. SCHNEIDER, by pouring alcohol and camphene under the door and then firing it; but e daughter of SCHNEIDER's waking up, jumped out of bed and extinguished the fire by pouring on the flames the contents of a wash-tub that stood near the door. No tidings were heard of the guilty woman. On Thursday one of the little boys who accompanied the woman went to a neighbor's of the husband's and said his mother had returned and was at a German hotel, at No. 32 William-street. Detectives JOHN H. SMITH and SAMPSON were informed of the fact, arrested her and took her to the Police headquarters. The injured husband was sent for, when a most affecting scene ensued, which ended by SCHNEIDER forgiving the woman, and they returned home together. The woman had only $96 15 left, and said her paramour abused her horribly, and ran away from her at Montrose, Va.

RE-DISTRICTING THE CITY.—It is claimed that the Registry Law, passed at the late session of the Legislature, will make it necessary to re-district the City. Some of the districts, as limited et present, contain so large a number of voters that it is feared all would not be able to record their names in the time required by law. To obviate this difficulty it is proposed to diminish the size of the largest districts—those, for instance, which contain between seven and eight hundred voters—so that the average number shall not exceed five hundred at most. The population has increased so rapidly in the upper Wards that, it is claimed, this will be especially necessary in that section of the City. The lower Wards will probably remain as they are. The Joint Committee of the Common Council, having this matter in charge, met yesterday afternoon and adjourned, after taking steps preliminary to proceeding with the work.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-NOTARY OF PARIS.—LOUIS HUBERT, a Frenchman, who as a *notarie* in Paris during the revolution of 1848 had the signing of death-warrants, committed suicide on Thursday evening, at No. 74 West Broadway, by taking arsenic. At an inquisition held yesterday on tha body, it appeared in addition to the fact already stated, that the deceased came to this country about three years ago, and that he had lived mainly upon the contributions of his former friends in Paris. Latterly these contributions fell off and he became very destrondent in consequence. At the time of his death he was living with a man whose death warrant he had signed, but was so fortunate as to escape. He was nearly fifty years old and had no family. Aside from his pecuniary embarrassments no cause is assigned for his committing suicide.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners met yesterday noon. President CORNELL, to whom was referred the slaughter-house No. 174 East Twenty-eighth-street, which had been complained of as a nuisance, reported that he had visited the premises and directed the necessary measures to be taken to abate it. CHARLES DISCH petitioned to be appointed temporary Health Warden in the Twentieth Ward. Referred to the Mayor. JOHN WHITE, No. 222 Ninth-street, called attention to a nuisance in that neighborhood, and DE WITT & BROS. to one existing in the rear of the premises Nos. 107 and 109 John-street. They were referred to the Health Wardens of the respective localities for correction.

AN INSANE MAN ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—Two Policemen of the Sixth Precinct, while returning to their homes up town at 6 o'clock Thursday morning, heard cries of "Murder" proceeding from a house at No. 123 East Thirty-first-street. They rushed into the house and found JOHN TRACY about to plunge a knife into the bosom of his wife. The officers struck the man down with their clubs and secured him. He was afterwards taken to the Lunatic Asylum as it was found he was insane. In the struggle one of the hands of Mrs. TRACY was nearly cut off.

AN APPLE WOMAN DROWNED.—A women whose name is unknown, who has been in the habit of selling apples and candies about the wharves, yesterday lay down on the string-piece of one of the East River Piers, and, falling asleep, fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered, and an inquest held by Coroner JACKMAN, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

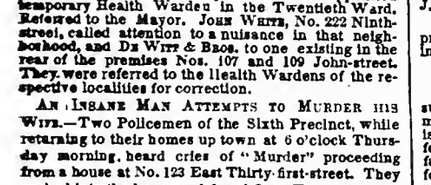
FALL FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.—JOHN HEARNS, a boy 6 years old, yesterday fell ont of a third-story window of his parents' residence, No. 300 West Eighteenth-street, sustaining a fracture of the skull, which will probably prove fatal.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN DROWNED.—An unknown woman, at a late hour on Thursday evening, fell into the dock at the foot of Montgomery-street, and was drowned before assistance could be extended to her. The body was recovered, and an inquest will be held to-day.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—The alarm in tha First District at 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, was caused by a fire in the pattern-shop of the Jackson Iron Rafting Company, on the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Damage about $2,500; no insurance.

FIRE IN LAURENS-STREET.—Saveral small children were playing in a room on the upper portion of the premises No. 34 Laurens-street, at 7 o'clock last evening, when they accidentally set fire to a bed. A policeman extinguished the flames. Damage trifling.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The above Regiment (about 400 muskets) will go over to Camp Washington—their old camp ground—on Staten Island, on Monday next, by the 9 o'clock boat, for the purpose of parading and having a sham [illegible]



[illegible] to Wm. Smith [illegible] and countrymen in this City, of [illegible] their friendship and good[illegible] of his departure to Ire[illegible] this morning [illegible] of Tho[illegible]

by which Mr. O'BRIEN will subsequently be escorted to the *Vixa*, the steamer on which he sails. The military, under the command of Col. RYAN, have chartered the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, on which, accompanied by several other boats and barges, they will convoy the *Vixa* to Sandy Hook. The *Francis Skiddy* will lie at Pier No. 2 North River, until the hour of sailing, and admission will be by tickets fornished by the military authorities. There will be three bands on board, Capt. MCMAHON'S Artillery Company will fire salutes on the voyage down the Bay. There will be a parting address by Col. RYAN, and then Mr. O'BRIEN will bid farewell to his countrymen and friends.

Police Reports.

A DANCE HOUSE SURPRISED.—The Police of the Fifth Ward, at one o'clock yesterday morning, paid a surprise visit to a negro dance house, at No. 57 Worth-street, and arrested twenty-two men end eighteen females, of all ages and shades of color. John Sewell, tha proprietor, was absent, and escaped arrest. His wife, who presided in his absence, was, however, among the arrested ones. The prisoners were taken yesterday before Justice WELSH, and with one exception, were all discharged, there being no evidence of improper conduct on their part.

STEALING A WATCH.—Conred Reischmerder, living in Henry-street, on Friday evening stopped to talk with one Susan Williams, and afterwards discovered that he had lost his gold watch and chain. Susan was arrested on charge of having stolen the watch and appendege, and committed for trial by Justice STRAUS.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An act passed the last Legislature appointing certain gentlemen therein named as a Board of Commissioners, with certain powers as to selecting public parks in Kings County. The Commissioners organized on the first Monday in May, and appointed sub-committees to make reports. At a meeting held the present week no regular report was made, but there was a general interchange of views, from which we gather that, in the Western Section four park sites are seriously contemplated: One on the meadows in Gowanus, between 6th and 9th streets and 3d and 4th avenues; Dudley's Patch in the Tenth Ward, facetiously called Douglas' Park sometimes; the vacant lots on the Heights and a parade-ground at East New-York for the military. This latter place contains thirty acres and can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the purchasing of it for military purposes has been a favorite scheme with Major-General DURFEE for several years past, and meets with little or no opposition. The ground is e level plain and has been used as e muster-field from before the Revolution till now. A Public Garden et Greenpoint and two Parks for the Eastern District, are all that are under consideration at the present time for that part of the city.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Two famale pickpockets stopped en elderly woman, nsmed CURTIS, on Nassau, near Washington-street, yesterday, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., and robbed her of a portmonnale containing $6 in bills and took a pair of gold spectacles from her face. The girls immediately attempted to escepe to New-York, where they belong, but the Police were promptly informed of the robbery, and soon after the thieves were captured in the Second Precinct. They were taken to the Station-house, where, upon the person of one who calls herself JANE KENNEDAY, toe money was found, but not the speciacles or portmonnale. The other girl geve her name as ADELIA STEVENSON. They will be tried before Justice CORNWELL this morning.

THEY PROPOSE TO ENFORCE THE ORDINANCES.—The new Corporation Counsellor, ALEXANDER MCCUE, is determined that another effort shall be made to enforce the city ordinances, and, in consonance with this determination, the Depnty Soperintendent of Police has issued the following order to the respective Police Captains: "SIR: You will causa notice to be served on all parties in your Precinct violeting the city ordinances in relation to obstructing the streets and sidewalks, or placing sny projections from the fronts of their buildings, other than allowed by the ordinances; to have the same removed, and, if not removed within a reasonable time, you will raport the seme to this office."

BURGLARIES.—At ebout 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a thief entered the house of Mr. BARTON, on Hempden-street, near Myrtle-evenue, and carried off money and silver ware to the value of $75 or more. The impudent rascal entered the bedroom of MR. BARTON, and stole a portion of the money from his pants. Mrs. B. watched the proceedings with considerable interest, but was afraid to awake her husband for fear he might get killed. The thief having obtained all he wanted, left unmolested. The house of S. H. MOORE, adjoining, was robbed on Wednesday of property valued at $35.

STUBBED HIS TOE.—A respectable gentleman named JAMES L. WILSON, residing in Lorimer-street, some months ago stubbed his toe against a City plank, laid over a City hole, and a good-natured Jury in tha City Court yesterday awarded him $750 dameges.

BASE BALL.—A match took place at Bedford, on Thursday, between the Pastime Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, and the Ocean Club, of New-Utrecht. The result was: Runs—Pastime, 22; Ocean Club, 26. Nearly five thousand people witnessed the game.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOLS.—The pupils of this school, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, underwent a thorough and satisfactory examination this week, which was concluded by public exercises at tha Athenæum on Thursday evening.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE THE HON. S. D. MORRIS, COUNTY JUDGE, AND JUSTICES EMMONS AND HOYT.—Tha criminal business of this Court was continued yesterday. Michael Dwyar, indicted for manslaugbter in killing Thomas Shields, *alias* Mahan, with a plicbfork, in O'Donnell's siable, on Baltic-street, near Smith-street, was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, end sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The deceased was a drinking and quarrelsome man, while the prisoner was shown to be a quiet and industrious person, and was engaged at his legitimate business whan tha deceased made an unprovoked attack upon him. Henry T. Haskell, indicted for forgery in the second degree, was convicted of forgery in the third degree, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. James Donohue was convicted of a felonious assault. Sentence suspended. Christian Reuter, indicted for assault and battery with intent to do bodily harm, was convicted of simple assault and battery. Owing to extenuating circumstances in the case, sentenca was suspended. The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

CITY COURT—BEFORE HON. E. D. CULVER, CITY JUDGE, AND A JURY.—*Thomas Wildes* vs. *The City of Brooklyn.*—This is an action brongbt to recover damages for injuries sustained through the negligence of the agents of the City. Tha complaint sets forth specifically that Mr. WILDES was riding througb First-street, in the Eastern District, on the night of the 13th of November, 1855, and at the foot of South Eighth-street he was capsized into a bole made by the Corporation or agents, five feet deep, and his horse falling upon him he received serious and permanent injuries for which he asks the sum of $10,000, or any less sum a jury may see fit to award him. Case still on. For plaintiff, E. T. Woon and Ex-Attorney General CUSHING; for defence, Corporation Counsellor, assisted by J. M. VAN COTT, Esq.

SUPREME COURT.—A Special Term of the Supreme Court will be held at the City Hall on the 30th inst.

American Mechanism.

The inventive genius of our countrymen has supplied the world with almost every labor-saving machine and artistic mechanical contrivance which is of sufficient importance to be ranked as a marked feature of the age's progress; and it is a noticeable fact that while the inventive spirit of the Old World for the most part exhausts itself in the contrivisg of new articles of ornament, luxury and scientific inutilities, that of the New is almost exclusively devoted to the cause of practical utility. The European artizan will give his time and talent to the construction of a new toy, while the American will study out some combination of mechanical principles for the more expeditious shelling of corn, or some other purpose. Among the American machines which have the most world-wide use and reputation are FAIRBANKS' Platform Scales.

It is now about thirty years since THADDEUS FAIRBANKS, one of the senior partners of the present firm of FAIRBANKS & Co., made and patented the first platform scale, and the business of the house, in scales alone, has now reached the vast amount of nearly $1,000,000 annually. The various descriptions of their platform scales are comprised in every size and form, from the mammoth contrivance of a canal lock scale, capable of weighing 500 tons, to the delicate balance for purposes of chemical analysis, in which the weight of a thousandth part of a grain is marked by a sensible deflection. The accuracy of their scales has established uniform weigbts all over the country—a national benefit—and they have become the "legalized standard."

Such is the absolute perfection and truthfulness to which the mechanism of these scales has been brought, that the elasticity of metals of which it is constructed, and their liability to yield under heavy strains, have been entirely counteracted, so that the indications are precisely alike, no matter on whst part of the platform the weight is placed.

But these Scales have not alone vindicated and established their superiority all over America, for they have conquered their way into Europe and Asia. Messrs. FAIRBANKS & Co. manufacture them adapted to the standard of all civilized nations—even of China, to which country they ship large numbers. They manufacture them to the standard of all European nations, and they are in general use over that continent.

A member of tha firm is in the City this season for the purpose of making arrangements for a great enlargement of their trade here. He has already taken a building at No. 93 Camp-street, where he will open an extensive sca'e warebouse, in which no less than one hundred modifications of Fairbanks' Scales will be offered for sale.—*New-Orleans Crescent.*

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bewery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills alone, among all the medicines in existence, possess the property of cleansing and regulating the bowels and purifying the blood without depressing either body or mind. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY is prompted, by the purest and most generous motive, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify to the skill of Dr. H. and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. Charles F. Venbrunt was eured of discharge from the Ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever, et the age of three years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 Murray-street, New-York City.

Mr. C. C. Lathrop, npward of 60 yeers old, 8 years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely. Residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

Mr. William Silvey, No. 76 Cortlandt-street, New-York City.

Capt. Charles Anderson, Saugerties, N. Y.

C. C. Clute, Schenectady, N. Y.

Charles Townsend, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

Theodore Butcher, No. 201 West Thirty-seventh-street, New-York.

Mrs. Hartshorn, at Demorest's, Broadway, New-York.

Mr. Paine, musician, West Point, N. Y.

E. N. Linns, Importer, No. 297 Washington-street, New-York.

R. E. Creene, conductor, Brooklyn City Railroad, Brooklyn.

W. B. Crane, Rondout, N. Y.

S. Magown, Harlem, N. Y.

Mrs. Gardner, No. 27 Market-street, New-York.

Jas. A. Esbeock, No. 142 Fulton-street, New-York.

A. A. Jayne, No. 130 Centre-street, New-York.

John Degnan, No. 235 Dey-street, Jersey City.

Thomas Haywood, No. 20 Murray-street, New-York.

Claudius Miller, No. 95 Bedford-street, New-York.

W. C. Squire, No. 54 Cortlandt street, New-York, or Rahway, N. J.

[illegible], Auburn, N. Y.

[illegible], Cass County, Michigan, Ill.

[illegible] Diamond, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MYER F. Stephenson's child, Jacksonville, Ill.

H. P. Herdmen, Esq., Counselor-at-law, No. 13 Chambers-street, New-York City.

Seth Paine, Broker and Editor, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Rebecca D. Howard, Fairhaven, Mass.

Miss Sarah Swaine, Nantucket, Mass.

Miss Prince, Portland, Me.

Dr. HARTLEY will recalve patients each morning, at his residence, No. 40 St. Mark's-place.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1859.

[Advertisement.]
KNOWN EFFECT.—When pain or inflammation is present in a human body, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS are used, they at once seize upon the humors which are the occasion of the pain or inflammation, and remove them from the body. And they cannot injure, because their power is only upon and over those humors and impurities which are unhealthy (wants life), end whose presence in a part causes the pain and burning heel. So in sore throet, croup, colds, coughs, rhenmetism, pain in the side end pleurisy, which are eli cured by from one to three dozen of these pills, whole power is only exerted to REMOVE IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD. The rightly-directed will use them and he cured. Sold at DR. BRANDRETH'S Office, No. 294 Canal-street; BURNTON'S, No. 296 Bowery, and by all Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]
SPIRIT "RAPPINGS" *vs.* "KNOX."—While the "reps" of departed spirits seem to have entirely lost their effect upon the public credulity, the "KNOX" on Broadway continues to excite the wonder of all classes of the community. Of course we mean KNOX, the greet hat manufacturer, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. "The Pride of Youth," for boys, and his other styles for men, are unequaled in the City.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York,
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]
The great Gallery of Fashion, at WILDE & Co.'S, No. 251 Broadway, (consisting of three vast millinery saloons, 200 feet in length,) is now adorned with the most picturesqua and beautiful display of French Summer Bonnets, Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., ever submitted to the ladies of New-York, and the prices are moderate beyond precedent.

[Advertisement.]
THE LAST—THE VERY LAST.—Lillia CORDELIA HOWARD es *Eva*, and her mother as *Topsey*! "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for the very last time at Barnum's Museum this afternoon end evening. Good-bye to these rare and popular artists. Good-bye to this glorious moral drame!

[Advertisement.]
INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED,
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
From the Philadelphia Argus, March 5.
Howe's Premium Elliptic Spring Bed-Bottom, for neatness, simplicity, elasticity, durability and economy is infinitely superior to any spring bed of which we have ever had the slightest knowledge. Its cost is but $6.
Principal dépôt, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 27.

$2,200	Ohio State 5s	86.106⅜	200	Mich. Central R.	43
1 000	Virginia 6s	96⅜	50	do	s10 43⅜
7,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅜	200	do	43⅛
1 800	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101⅜	100	do	43⅜
2.000	do	101⅛	50	do	s30 43¼
41,000	E. R. 3d M. bs '83	58	100	M.So.&N.I.G.S.	s60 32
2,000	do	58⅛	50	do	32⅝
1.000	Erie B. 4th M. bs.	38	100	do	32½
1.000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	72	50	Panama Railroad	119
10,000	Har. R. 1st Mtge	89⅛	100	Ill. Central R.	67½
1,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 p. ct	1st M.S.F.C.bs.	89	100	do
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I. M. bs.	55	250	do	s30 68⅜
1,000	Nor. Inda. 1st Me.	80	600	do	69⅛
1,000	Illinois Cen. R. bs	80	100	do	69⅞
500	do	84⅛	10	Cleve Col. & Cin. R.	96
2,000	Gal'a & Ch. 1st M.	91	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	opg 65
10	Ocean Bank	94⅛	50	do	b30 64¾
5	Commonw'h B'k	100	150	do	opg 64¾
10	Del. & Hud. Canal	94⅛	100	do	s60 64
1100	N. Y. Cen. R.	c 73¾	50	do	s30 64½
100	do	s18 73¾	50	do	s10 64⅝
100	do	s30 72⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅜
200	do	73⅛	300	do	28⅝
400	do	bnwk 73	500	do	b60 28⅝
150	do	s10 73	100	Chic & R. I. R.	s7 62
750	do	s3 73½	100	do	c 62
100	do	c 73⅞	450	do	s3 62
300	do	b3 73¾	250	do	62¼
50	Erie Railroad	6⅞	160	do	b60 62
50	do	6¾	80	do	62⅛
27	do	6⅝	100	do	s10 61⅝
45	do	6⅞	100	do	s10 61¾
100	Hudson River R.	31⅜	100	do	s10 61
100	Reading Railroad	c 44⅜	200	do	s15 61
300	do	b30 44⅜	196	Pacific M. S. Co.	78
100	do	44⅜	205	do	74¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103¾	50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	b30 74⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Regt.	105	100	Mich. Central R.	s10 43⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s	82⅜	100	Illinois Central R.	88
3,000	Ohio State 6s '83,1063⅛		150	do	s10 87⅛
10	Metropolitan Bank	113	100	do	87⅜
150	New York Cen. R.	74	100	do	s60 87
750	do	73⅞	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	opg 64¾
200	do	73⅝	200	do	b60 65
100	do	s10 73¾	550	Chic. & R. Is. R.	62
100	do	snw 73¾	100	do	s10 61
100	do	s10 73			

FRIDAY, May 27—P. M.

The firmness on the Stock Exchange noticed for some days past eppeared to increase quite materially to-day, particularly on the New-York Central and Western shares. The additional advance in Central is 1 ₱ cent., and in Illinois Central, at one time, ¼ ₱ cent. on yesierday's eales. The former left off ¼ ₱ cent. sales. The latter, after selling up to 59½ ₱ cent., closed 57½, as against 53½@55 yesterday. The Bonds of the Company were 1 ₱ cent. higher. In Rock Island a considerable eegerness was shown at the early Board to put out short optione at 61 ₱ cent., and some cesh bargains were done at 62@62½, and eoon after the adjournment 63@63¾ ₱ ceni. was paid in the Street. In the afternoon the price fell back to 62 ₱ cant. cash, and 61 seller 10 days. There was a rise of 1½ ₱ cent. in Michigan Centrel, and ½@¾ ₱ cent. in Galana. Toledo went up to 28½@¾ ₱ cent. Reeding was also better, end Pacific and Panama firm at ihe close at yesterday's prices. There was less done than usual in State Stocks. Missouris steedy et 83¾@84; Virginias, 96¾. In United States 5s a small eele this afternoon at 103¾ for the coupon bonds, and 105 for the registered stock. The general market left off firm, excapt in Erie Shares and Bonds, which continue to show greet weakness.

MR. RICHARD COBDEN, the distinguished member of the English Parliament, now about closing his visit to this country, wae in the Stock Exchange this forenoon for half an hour, during tha early seselon of the Brokers.

In the Money Market, to-day, we hear of salee of sixty-day acceptances, vary cholce names, at 6 ₱ cent. A line of prime four-months' bills was held at 6½ ₱ cent., 7 ₱ cent. being refused At Bank the rate is pretty uniform at 7 ₱ cent. tha exceptione helng in favor of sixty-day bills of prima credit. Demend loans are easy at 5 ₱ cent. on first-claas stocks, and 6 ₱ cent. on pledga of bills receivable. The receipis of Specie from the neer cities end from the West and South continne liberal, both by express and through drafts on the Sub-Treasury. The export engagements for the *Arago* and the other steamers sailing to-morrow augment, as far as reported, to about $2,500, subject to be increased by sundry small shipments of which we have not the particulars. The banking houses in the Foreign business are generally pleased with the tenor of their letters by the *Asia* yesterday, and the news, altogether, is calculated to moderate the shipments of Specie next week. The Exchange on London, to-day, is 110@110¼ ₱ cent., most of the business done at 110 ₱ cent. net and 110 less a sixteenth to the banker, at sixty days, and 110¼@110¾ short sight. At the same time, several of the standard drawers are declining less than 110¼ on London at sixty days, construing the fall of interest in London as in favor of sixty-day bills by comparison with short sight. The Sub-Treasury received for Customs $98,000, and from other sources $103,823. The disbursements are $416,847, reducing the balance to $4,753,522.

The Merchants' Bank to-day declared the semi-half-yearly dividend of 6½ ₱ cent. payable 1st June. The interior of the waiting-room of this old and well-known establishment has just undergone an effective improvement in the way o light and ornament. And a similar improvement with the addition of a new room for the uncurrent money department, has been made by the Metropolitan Bank.

The Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 15 ₱ cent., payable 6th June

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$828,966	$563,012	$1,993,963
Thrown on market	344,491	583,322	1,787,078
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$41,197,811	$19,271,888	$46,507,219
Thrown on market	38,228,373	24,408,205	47,192,028

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTERED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,210	$656,348	616	$176,999	103	$25,431
Man. of Cotton	1,186	303,974	131	27,925	42	7 847
Man. of Silk	450	811,376	42	17,840	4	3,051
Man. of Flax	541	196,978	69	9,101	88	11,611
Miscellaneous	182	70,293	68	24,431	13	1,468
Total	3,559	$1,737,667	926	$256,296	250	$49,408
		256,296				1,737,657
Total Entered		$1,993,963	Total Marketed			$1,787,075

Real Estate....FRIDAY, May 27.

There were no public sales of any importance to report to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot, south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Fifth-avenue and New-avenue and opposite Mount Morris-square, 35 feet in front, 50 feet across the rear, and half the block in depth; also, three lots adjoining, each 25 feet front, 25 feet across the rear, 66 feet in depth on the west line, 98 feet 10 inches in depth on the east line, all for $2,300.

Also, a rear piece or gore lot of land, about 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, about one and a-half lots, for $1,000.

We report the sale of a lot on the west side of Broadway, about half way between Forty-first and Forty-second streets 20x80 feet, for $5,600.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 27, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand is limited to-day; prices are quoted firmer for Beef, but not materially changed for other kinds.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	18	@	21
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 00	@	1 75
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Vaal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	13½
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Continue in limited request at our quotations.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Fowls, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Gaese, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Ducks, ₱ lb	24	@	27
Ducks, Black, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks, Broadbills, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks, Brant, ₱ pair	1 50	@	2 50
Capons, ₱ lb	26	@	30
Snipe, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
English Snipe, ₱ dozen	3 00	@	4 00
Robins, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	3 25	@	3 75
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 75	@	2 75

FISH.

The inquiry has not been animeted, yet prices of most kinds have been sustained.

Salmon, Nova Scotia and Ken'bec, ₱ lb	37	@	43
Brook Trout, ₱ lb	50	@	62
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Shad, each	20	@	50
Mackerel, each	10	@	15
Codfish, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Bleckfish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Pickerel, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Eels, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	—
King-fish, ₱ lb	15	@	—
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Porgies, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Turtle, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, ₱ dozen	25	@	—
Clams,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2400. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1859 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Screw-Steamship New-York.

Movements of the Combatants in Italy.

Napoleon III. at the Head of the Allied Army.

NO GENERAL ACTION.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

PROSPECT OF A GENERAL WAR.

The Queen of England Reviewing her Armies.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON TRADE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TUSCAN GOVERNMENT.

Cotton Declining, Breadstuffs Advanced

CONSOLS 91 5-8 @ 91 7-8 FOR MONEY.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, Captain VON HAGEN, from Southampton May 17, arrived here yesterday, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Southampton May 15.

The *Jura* arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

An American ship, the *Thames*, of Savannah, took fire in the Mersey on the 15th. We borrow the following particulars from the Liverpool *Albion*, of the 16th: "A fire broke out yesterday on board the *Thames*, Captain CALLENNAN, lying in Brunswick Dock. This vessel had arrived the previous day from Savannah, laden with about 1 800 bales of cotton and 230 pieces of pitch pine. She was partially discharged, when, about 5 o'clock in the morning of the day named, smoke was seen to issue from the after hatch. Information being given to the authorities, Mr. HEWITT was soon on the spot, with his engine and fire-brigade, followed by Mr. BARRETT, with the West of England, and a number of branches of hose were soon laid down, communicating with the vessel. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in reaching the fire, and part of the deck was therefore cut away. She was then hauled out of the dock into the basin, to prevent the fire spreading among the other shipping, and for greater facility in conducting operations. A copious stream of water was poured in, the leading officials connected with the police force and fire-brigade being present during the greater part of the day, and the fire was subdued with the utmost possible dispatch. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon all danger had passed, the cargo being then covered with water, and the engines accordingly left. The only gunpowder on board consisted of a small canister full, which was speedily removed on the alarm having been raised. The ship was consigned to Messrs. COUSHOUSE, BOYD and Co. of this town. On the 16th the damaged cargo was discharged."

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Accounts from Sardinian, French and Austrian Sources—Napoleon III. in Piedmont—The Casdiden of the French Army—State of Italy—Tuscany and Rome—Naval Movements in the Adriatic, &c , &c., &c

BULLETINS FROM THE ALLIED ARMY.

TAURASNAY, May 12.

In the morning of yesterday about 3,000 Austrians passed the Po at Stradella, the Commandant-General being at Robecco, on the left bank of the river. Siege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of Chasseurs re-passed the Gravallona in the direction of Casal Pusterlengo. About 4 000 men were between Castel San Giovanni and Borgonuovo. The Mayor of Stradella had received from the enemy an intimation to mend the national road which goes to Piacenza. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro, and Bobbio. They have withdrawn the two bridges they had thrown over the Sesia, in the neighborhood of Palestro. The Austrian headquarters are at Mortara.

It is stated from San Germano, that this morning a troop of the Savoy Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Spini, fell in with a patrol of the Kaiser Hussars, and put it to flight, killing one soldier and taking another prisoner.

Reconnoissances made beyond the Po have assured us that the enemy has almost totally abandoned the positions he occupied in the vicinity of the left bank of the river. Vercelli is still occupied by a small Austrian corps.

FRIDAY, May 13.

The night before last about 600 Austrians occupied Rivergaro, near the Trebbia, on the road from Piacenza to Bobbio. They report from Broni that the passage of the enemy's artillery over the bridge of Stradella began yesterday and that it was thought this farce was directed to Stradella. No novelty in the direction of Vercelli. Our headquarters are transferred to Occimiano. The approaching arrival of another numerous body of French is announced.

SATURDAY, May 14.

The Austrians withdrew, to day, from Bobbio, and their commander pushed forward a second and still stronger reconnoitering party as far as the walls of Vercelli, but without result, the enemy not having made any movement whatever.

SUNDAY, May 15.

The Emperor has transferred his headquarters to Alessandria. He traversed the town on horseback, accompanied by Marshal CANROBERT. The street presented the appearance of a fête day, and great demonstrations of joy, in honor of the Imperial cortège, were made by the people. The King went to meet the Emperor. The Austrian war steamer *Radetzki*, stationed on the Lago Maggiore, left on Wednesday last, before Canobbio and made exorbitant demands of provisions, which, however, the inhabitants resolutely refused to supply, and the *Radetzki* was obliged to depart without success.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:

ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 15.

The Emperor still remains at Alessandria, where his headquarters are established. His Imperial Majesty is in excellent health.

Prince NAPOLEON has remained at Genoa in order to organize his *corps d'armée*, part of which is expected from Africa. It is believed that in eight days this corps, the destination of which is not yet known, will be ready to take the field.

MONDAY, May 16.

The official bulletin published yesterday evening announce certain movements by the Austrians from Stradella towards Voghera

Nothing new has been published to-day.

The weather continues rainy.

Marshal RANNON, Minister of War, has addressed a circular to the colonels commanding regiments in Italy, forbidding any officer to correspond with newspapers.

ACCOUNTS FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

Accounts received at the French War-office mention that the Emperor visited Turin before proceeding to Alessandria, and reviewed there the French troops.

The rivers had again overflowed the country, and military operations were completely suspended. The Austrians were concentrating with a view to fortify their line of the Ticino and Po.

The following letter has been received from Genoa, dated the 11th inst.:

"The landing of troops and warlike stores continues, and every day fresh troops arrive from Toulon or Algeria to join the corps to which they belong. We have now a respectable force in Italy—120,000 men at least. The cavalry camp here is pitched near the Pila gate, outside the fortifications, on a hill which slopes down to the Stanevasso, a rivulet which is at present dry. The white tents scattered over the meadow, the horses picketed, the cannon mounted on their carriages, the artillery carts, and the continual movement of the army present a most extraordinary appearance. Since the rain ceased, the enemy moved forward, and offensive dispositions have been observed for the last two days. There was rather a brisk engagement on the night of the 7th, near Casale, between the Italian volunteers, commanded by GARIBALDI and the Austrian troops. The details of this affair are as yet but imperfectly known, but it has been ascertained that the enemy lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, and among the killed a colonel. There were likewise 42 prisoners made, who were brought to Alessandria. It may happen that the great battle which it was believed was distant may be fought much sooner than was anticipated. The enemy's plan is not yet well understood, nor is it known on what point he will advance, but I can assure you positively that the Austrian army which entered the Sardinian territory is very numerous. All the information received is unanimous on that point, and the number is estimated at 180,000 at least, and some say 200 000. A private letter I received from Novara announces that the Austrian troops in the province of Lomellina alone amounts to 60,000. You may perceive that the collision will be terrible when two armies of 200,000 each shall engage each other. A proclamation was posted on the walls of the city at 8 this morning announcing the arrival of the Emperor of the French in the following terms:

"INHABITANTS: Genoa will to-morrow, for the first time, have the honor to receive NAPOLEON III.—the generous and powerful ally of our well-beloved Sovereign, the champion of justice and civilization—the avenger of oppressed nations. The Emperor of the French has espoused our cause with an unexampled magnanimity. Not content with having sent a formidable army to our assistance he is coming himself, accompanied by the good wishes of all France, to place himself at the head of his troops. In short, time the heir to the name and to the glory of NAPOLEON the Great will fight side by side with VICTOR EMANUEL, the worthy successor of the heroes of the House of Savoy—the King of all Italian hearts, and the family ties which already unite the two Sovereigns will be drawn closer by the perils of the field of battle. Inhabitants,—the Emperor of the French could not give us a greater proof of sympathy or a more certain pledge of victory. Let us express, therefore, in the fullness of our hearts, our feelings of admiration and gratitude to the august chief of the great nation which holds out a fraternal hand to Italy to help her to conquer definitively her so long desired independence."

REPORTS FROM VIENNA.

The following official intelligence from the seat of war was published in the evening supplement to the Weiner *Zeitung* of May 10:

"According to advices from the head-quarters of the army at Lomello, there was a collision on the 29th of April between detachments of the 'King of Prussia' Hussars (the 10th Regiment) and the Piedmontese cavalry, as the advanced guard of the army was on its way from Pavia to Cava. On the 1st of May there were also unimportant rencontres between detachments of the above-mentioned regiment of Hussars and the Piedmontese on the railway dam near Torre Beretti. In the last-mentioned affairs Captain EDWARD OTT and Lieutenant GAZDA distinguished themselves. The enemy's cavalry was driven back on Valenza. (At this place the railway bridge across the Po was destroyed by the Austrians.)"

As a reward for their bravery the names of the above-mentioned officers were honorably mentioned in the Order of the Day, and six of the men under their command received silver medals.

A day or two ago, says the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, the Turin papers stated that one squadron of Piedmontese horse had defeated three squadrons of Austrian cavalry, and they probably alluded to the above-mentioned affairs. The Austrian version is probably the more correct one, as the Hungarian Hussars are as brave as lions and first-rate horsemen.

AUSTRIAN PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, May 13.

The Austrian Commander continues to strengthen his position on that part of the left bank of the Sesia which is between the town of Novara and the village of Cambio, on the Po. Novara and Mortara are being strongly fortified, as are certain points on the left bank of the Po, between Frassinetto (this town is on the right bank of the river) and the confluence of the Ticino and Po. The Austrian Commander will act on the defensive, and it is by no means difficult to divine his reason for doing so. The French have made such excellent use of their time that the allied forces—which have the fortresses of Tortona, Alessandria and Casale as their *points d'appui*—are now almost as powerful as the Austrian army on the right bank of the Ticino. There was a time when the Austrians might with advantage have acted offensively, but the favorable moment was lost, and Count GYULAI will find it somewhat difficult to maintain the position which he at present occupies in the enemy's country. The general impression in this city is that five complete *corps d'armée* are now in Sardinia, and that another is about to join them, but I am inclined to think the strength of the Austrians on the right bank of the Ticino is overrated. People lose sight of the fact that the Austrians have to defend the line of the Po between Pavia and the Adriatic. Under common circumstances, the garrisons of the fortresses of Piacenza, Mantua, Ferrara and Comacchio might be a sufficient defence for the southern part of Lombardy and Venice, but now that Tuscany has made common cause with the Sardinians, and a French corps is about to disembark on the west coast of the Adriatic, it becomes necessary to keep considerable bodies of troops in Lomoardy and Venice. At Cremona, Cassi Maggiore, and some other places on the left bank of the Po, (in Lombardy) strong *têtes du pont* have been constructed, and the veteran Archduke MAXIMILIAN D'ESTE, who built the round towers in the neighborhood of Linz, is now busily occupied in fortifying Brescello, a Modenese town, which is at a short distance from the frontier of Parma. The fortifications of Guastalla, in the Duchy of Modena, are being repaired, and there is good reason for believing that Austrian troops have recently entered the place I share your opinion that the Austrians ought not to have crossed the Ticino, but it is not unnatural that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH should wish to carry on the war in the enemy's country rather than in his own. The western part of Sardinia is extremely fruitful, and the Austrians are not likely voluntarily to quit it until its resources are completely exhausted. The southern, eastern, and northern parts of the kingdom are unproductive, and particularly that part which lies between Novi and Genoa. The Austrians, who believe there will be a famine in the land, and that the French will eventually be obliged to bring all their provisions from France, now obtain the greater part of the supplies for their army from the provinces of Vercelli, Novara, and Lomellina, and pay in *bons*, which are likely to be redeemed when the Greek calends come.

THE STRENGTH AND ARMAMENT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MARSEILLES, Friday, May 13.

The unreadiness of France for war is greater than has been stated, or else the necessities of the war have already proved greater than was anticipated. Curiously enough the difficulty that has been the most severely felt has been the absence of anything like a sufficient and well-organized means of conveying material. Officers who witnessed the services of the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea have contrasted them with what has been done here, and are loud in their regret that the system had not been adopted and kept up here. The ambition of the War office is to provide each division with one company, consisting, I believe, of about 40 wagons, nine being devoted to medical purposes, and 50 mules to remove the wounded. An officer on the staff of Marshal RANDON has been sent here to examine this question. If the means of transport by sea are exhausted he is to dispatch the companies by the Cornia road to Genoa. As a proof of the insufficiency of the means of transport, the batteries of artillery that were first forwarded by sea to Genoa, were obliged to be sent with only one ammunition-wagon to each gun, and no more men and horses than were necessary to serve them. There are now in Northern Italy eleven divisions of infantry, each of the strength of about 8,000 men. The 12 h and 13th divisions are being formed to be forwarded as early as possible.

The cavalry consists of twelve regiments, mounted, no one of which, I believe, numbers much more than 600 horses. There are about six regiments dismounted All the cavalry of the Guard have left, the Cuirassiers being the last, and still here. Six of the regiments are the Chasseurs d'Afrique, mounted on Arab horses and from whom great things are expected. With the exception of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, all the cavalry is light cavalry, and it is believed that it is in this arm in the Austrians will have the superiority, numerically at least. The country, however, is not favorable for cavalry movements, and it is expected that no real inferiority will be experienced.

The artillery consists of 11 batteries. We may, therefore, reckon the French army in northern Italy to consist of 90,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry and 80 guns. I do not give you these figures as positive, but I had them from such a source as to leave no doubt on my mind of their accuracy. With respect to artillery, the war is looked forward to with considerable interest, quite apart from its political aspect. Military men believe that it will resolve many problems, or rather dispel many illusions, as to the part this arm is to play in future operations.

About ten years since the Emperor introduced into the field batteries what is known as the Napoleon gun. It is a brass 12 pounder to throw shot and shell, weighing about 13 cwt., and, in fact, equivalent to a 9 pounder bored up to this larger calibre. The object was to secure an uniformity of calibre. With this view the horse artillery and field batteries were all armed with the same guns, and howitzers were done away with. The experience acquired in the Crimea, is now universally admitted, was not favorable to His Majesty's invention. However desirable the uniformity of calibre may be—to admit of all the shots, shells and ca isters being available for every piece—it was discovered to have been attained at very great sacrifices—range, accuracy and effect. For the horse artillery the gun was too heavy, being double the weight of the 6 pounder with which the English horse artillery are armed. The range was considerably less than the 9 pounder of the English field artillery, although about the same weight, and the shrapnel, grape, and canister which it discharged would be equal in destructive effect to the firing from a 13-pounder howitzer attached to the English 6-pounder batteries, and very inferior to the firing from the 24 pounder howitzers attached to the English 9-pounder field batteries. The tardy conviction of these disadvantages and the progress made in rifle ordnance in England have led to the general withdrawal of the Napoleon gun, and to the substitution in its place, as far as has been practicable, among the batteries of the army of Italy, of a new pattern rifled field gun, the invention *d'un peu de toute le monde*. It is a grooved brass piece, of the calibre of a 4-pounder, loading at the muzzle. The shot is a cylindro-conical projectile, of cast-iron, with zinc *ailettes*, or feathers, to take into the grooves and give the necessary rotary motion. How the angles of the grooves (in brass) will stand the wear of the cast-iron shot has yet to be determined, but the experiments are reported to have been successful and to have given perfect satisfaction to the authorities, although they do not shut their eyes to the danger of introducing radical alterations into an arm so important as the artillery, which, however correct they may be by theory and have satisfactorily stood the test of experiments, have not yet inspired that confidence and security which can only result from the rough practice of actual war. Although the calibre of the gun is that of a four-pounder, the actual weight of the shot, not being spherical, is considerably more—probably six, or even eight pounds. The range is greater than any field-piece in the French service. The weight is so diminished as to require no more than four horses for its draught, which is a saving of two horses per gun. A less number of gunners also are required, and the piece throws shells and canister. The French infantry are armed with rifle muskets, and the Chasseurs de Vincennes with carabines *à tige*.

NAPOLEON III., AS A GENERAL.

From the London Times, May 16.

The rage of the times in which we live is for anniversaries and historical parallels. The mischief that has been done by a superstitious attention to days of the months, centenaries, decennial, quinquennial and triennial periods is past all expression. People will remain quiet and orderly for a long time, and then be seized with a sudden frenzy, just because mankind was seized with the same frenzy exactly fifty years before. No nation has gone so deep into this species of folly as the French, and their history has become in consequence a very tedious repetition of the days of the month. The 10th of August, the 31st of May, and the 27th of July have a sanguinary significance in revolutionary annals, and in times of excitement these anniversaries are watched by the Government of the day with very uneasy feelings. When we consider the innumerable battles fought between the French and the Austrians on the plains of Italy in 1796, 1799, and 1800 we are prepared to find even strategical considerations sacrificed to the desire to reillustrate some day already memorable for having crowned the arms of France with a signal triumph. We believe that we shall not be wrong in considering among the causes of the present war a desire on the part of NAPOLEON III. to commence military career on the same scene and against the same enemies as his illustrious uncle sixty years ago. It would be worth the absence of a division at this critical moment to be able to bring the Austrians to battle on the field of Marengo, and what artillery would be powerful enough to check a charge over the historic bridge of Lodi or the memorable causeway of Arcola? The historic parallel is not accidental,—it has been made on purpose. The Third NAPOLEON has entered Italy because the First was there, and we may be sure that as far as depends upon him nothing will be omitted to make the parallel complete. An artificial waterfall is not as good as a real one, but those who have looked upon the cataract of Terni know that second hand scenery has also its charms, and as our great ally obviously challenges comparison with his predecessor, we cannot do better than follow the course of speculation which he indicates for us, and to which he invites us.

When NAPOLEON crossed the Great St. Bernard in 1800, he was surrounded by difficulties, political and military. He had just overthrown the Directory, after a severe struggle, and could not feel sure that this violent act would not be followed by a reaction equally violent. LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the other hand, has occupied the throne of France for seven years and a half, and, possessing the support of the army, the Church and the great mass of peasant proprietors, may well regard with confidence the position of the nation of which he is the chief. In a military point of view, the prospects of NAPOLEON were equally discouraging. By a long course of bloody battles, the Austrians and the Russians had stripped the French of all that NAPOLEON had conquered in Italy. JOURDAN and MASSENA, no ordinary men, were forced to yield the bloody fields of the Trebbia and Novi, and the relics of the French army under CHAMPIONNET were perishing of cold and hunger on the summits of the Apennines. But the genius of one man scattered all these difficulties in an instant. NAPOLEON forced his way over the frost and snows of the Great St. Bernard, burst into the plains of Piedmont, and contrived to place himself between the Austrians and their base of operations. Defeated in the decisive battle of Marengo, they had no choice but to surrender Italy. LOUIS NAPOLEON, we are told, expects also to return in three months, after having swept the Austrians before him, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. He does not come like his uncle, bounding from the Alpine summits, to turn the position of a surprised and disheartened adversary; but lands after a few hours smooth sailing in the charming harbor of Genoa, amid flowers and boughs and popular applause, such as is fitter for the warrior who puts off than for him who dons his harness. Like the First NAPOLEON, he has all Italy to conquer, but has not, like him, been able to secure the immense advantages which made the first battle gained so decisive. He has to deal with an enemy wary and well used to war, possessing, indeed, far greater experience in active campaigning than any other European Power. Whether deterred by the tremendous fall of rain which has followed their entrance into Italy, or by the strategical considerations which caution them against venturing too far into a country which offers so many opportunities of throwing a considerable force on their line of communications, the Austrians have stopped short on the banks of the Sesia, and addressed themselves to the task of strengthening their position there. It would seem that their object in crossing the Ticino was purely defensive; they have gained the advantage of quartering their troops on an enemy's country, and exacting large contributions from their towns. They are surrounded by the most fertile part of Piedmont—a level plain, admirably adapted for their excellent cavalry and artillery, and from this position they cannot, it would seem, be dislodged until they have fought and lost a great battle.

Will the historical parallel hold? Is the Third NAPOLEON one of those extraordinary geniuses whom nature produces at rare intervals, to be the scourge, the terror, and the admiration of mankind? Have we a right even to presume that he is, as a General, superior to MASSENA, who was unable to hold what NAPOLEON was able to conquer and reconquer? All this remains to be tested. At present he would be a very sanguine man who ventured to indorse the confident prognostications of the Emperor or of his flatterers. It must never be forgotten that the best years and most brilliant successes of the First NAPOLEON were those in which he commanded an army scarcely larger than a single division of the present French and Austrian hosts. Indeed, it would seem as if the increase of his numbers dimmed in some degree the brilliancy of his genius. Marengo was the last triumph which he was fated to accomplish with small forces. The wars of the Empire were carried on with much larger armies and much greater waste of human life, but each succeeding triumph was less brilliant and less decisive. Eylau, Aspern, and Wegram were all hard fought and deadly won, it won at all. The enormous forces employed at the Borodino gave no result equal to the carnage of the day; and at Leipsic, where the number was greatest of all, the reverse was the most complete. Will the mind of the present Emperor of the French—a man not trained in camps—prove equal to the fearful problem of directing in critical circumstances the motions of such vast bodies of men, which seems to have tasked to the utmost the gigantic faculties of that successful soldier to whom he owes his name and his Empire? If it does, the Third NAPOLEON will be entitled to even greater military renown than the First, for he will have obtained without training that skill which his uncle only acquired after an excellent military education and several years of regular service. If not, he will only be another instance of the presumption which has induced Kings in all ages to believe that the same fortune which made them Sovereigns has made them soldiers, and that the profession of arms is one that can be acquired without knowledge and without experience.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

TUSCANY—THE ORGANIZATION OF PIEDMONTESE AUTHORITY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 11.

The Provisional Government has this morning resigned its authority to the Sardinian Minister, C. BONCOMPAGNI. The address which they have issued to Tuscany appears to me worthy of being reproduced *in extenso*. It is as follows:

"TUSCANS: The Provisional Government has at length accomplished its duty, and to-day commits its power to the Commissioner of King VICTOR EMANUEL. Let Tuscany be the judge whether it has satisfactorily discharged the difficult task which the country committed to it in one of those solemn moments in which, after vain supplication, the people raise aloud their voice and command. The Provisional Government—the necessary result of the events of the 27th of April—obedient to the cry of a national war, which had moved all hearts on that memorable day, was bound above all to prepare arms and closely connect itself with the magnanimous King who had risen up the bulwark of the independence of Italy. If he were unable to accept the dictatorship on the terms under which it was offered, Tuscany can nevertheless feel confident in the thought that her arms, united to the army of Italy, will follow as supreme chief the King who unsheathes the sword for their common country, while the State, under its protection, and directed by a Commissioner named by him, will maintain its existence, that it may preserve itself intact for whatever destinies may fall to its lot in the future organization of Italy. Tuscans! preëminently arduous was the charge of the Provisional Government in a country like our own, without institutions and without any authority that could command respect; where everything fell with the supreme power, whose only object was to suffice for all; and it is owing to your unanimous and spontaneous concurrence if success has crowned our common efforts.

Thanks to the people, who, in the greatest commotions, kept themselves unstained by a single act of violence, and who, ere their legitimate wishes were obtained, returned to their daily habits of labor. Thanks to our armed force, who, the moment it found itself beneath the national banner returned to its ranks, and showed to all the sentiment which moved it in its protest against any separation from the people, of whom it felt itself the strongest arm.

Tuscans, the Provisional Government takes leave of you, secure in its belief that you will continue to preserve the character you have hitherto displayed. The fate of Italy is being decided on the banks of the Ticino and the Po; there let your looks be turned—there let your vows and hopes be directed. He is a traitor to his country who, in so marvelous a concord of will and act, should utter a word of division, or endeavor to stifle with the spirit of party this sacred enthusiasm. The 27th of April, on the breaking out of the national war, you openly declared for 'Italy and Independence.' Do not falsify these solemn promises, made in the sight of Italy and Europe, and this will be a satisfaction to the Provisional Government that is now giving way to a more stable *régime*, that it has opened a path in which you can advance with courageous virtue,—fulfilling your duty as citizens, and acting up to your dignity as freemen.

CAV. UBALDINO PERUZZI,
AVV. VINCENZO MALENCHINI,
MAGG. ALESSANDRO DANZINI.

FLORENCE, May 11. 1859."

Side by side with this is posted up tha following address of the Sardinian Minister:—

"TUSCANS: After the disasters which our country suffered in common in 1849, your hopes turned to VICTOR EMANUEL, who alone upheld the Italian banner. When the Prince who reigned in Tuscany, sooner than adopt the wishes of his nation, had abandoned the State, the Provisional Government in your name invited the King VICTOR EMANUEL to assume, during the war, the dictatorship of this beautiful part of Italy. The King, seconding in substance your desires, preferred the adoption of a more modest form, and assumed, with the supreme command of the army, the protectorate of Tuscany, with the intention of maintaining intact all its rights, and with the sole object of providing for the emergencies of war, defending public order, and carrying out all the public acts which are required by the urgent necessities of the State. He has thought fit to commit to me the task of representing him among you. This lofty task I assume with a mind that trembles at the difficulties of the charge, but secure in the consciousness that I am fulfilling an obligation to our common country, and in the firm desire of assisting that Tuscany, so dear to all Italians from the part she has taken in the history of our civilization—dearer still to me from the goodwill you have been pleased to show me. The meritorious citizens who have discharged the duties of a Provisional Government have rendered easy the accomplishment of my task by those acts which have received the greatest consequence of the reaction which has taken place in your country. A stranger to the parties which have risen in Tuscany, I shall refrain from meddling with questions of political order, which will find a more opportune place at the moment when Tuscany shall possess those liberties of which she has been unjustly deprived, and of which she has shown herself still more worthy from the wonderful demeanor she has displayed in these last events. My administration, then, shall have one aim, that of facilitating the conduct of the present war, and with this object the maintenance of order in the State, which, at the termination of tha war, shall be restored to you as a sacred deposit by his Majesty King VICTOR EMANUEL, whose loyal conduct is the admiration of Italy and the world. Tuscans, ye have nobly contributed to prove that Italy is worthy of that independence for which the King of Sardinia is in arms, aided by his august ally the French Emperor. Continue thus to give proofs of this discipline, of this moderation, of this obedience to the laws and to the magistrates, which must secure the supreme blessing to Italy and to Tuscany, forever freed from foreign influence. I on my part assure you that I have nothing so much at heart as to carry out the intentions of the King and to merit your confidence in cooperating for the good of this noble portion of Italy.

C. BONCOMPAGNI,
Commissioner Extraordinary for King VICTOR EMANUEL during the War of Independence.

FLORENCE, May 11.

The names of the Ministry appointed by the Commissioner Extraordinary are as follows: Il Barone Bettino Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior; Il Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi, Minister of Public Instruction; Enrico Poggi, Minister of Justice; Raffaello Busacca, Minister of Finence; Avv. Vincenzo Malenchini, Minister of War. The Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi is to act provisionally as Minister of Foreign Affairs; as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Enrico Poggi, also provisionally.

All public acts and decrees of the tribunals are to be published in the name of the Tuscan Government. The standard of the army and navy is to be the Italian tricolors arranged in vertical stripes.

The Government, "considering it impossible during the war of independence to call together a council of national representatives, but convinced of the urgent necessity of consulting on the interests of the country many of those who have proved themselves to be its legitimate interpreters," have formed a council consisting of forty-two members, who have been appointed by the Commissioner Extraordinary. They are to meet monthly, but the Government has the right of assembling whenever he may require their assistance. He has appointed the Marchese GINO CAPPONI President, the Cav. Avv. LEOPOLDO GALEOTTI Secretary. There are to be two Vice Presidents, chosen by the Council itself; one only is at present named—GIUSEPPE PUCCIONI.

A DISCREDITABLE CLUSE TO THE REIGN OF LEOPOLD I.

The Providence *Journal* contains a translation of the official report made by the late Provisional Government of Tuscany in relation to the revolution which unseated the Grand Duke LEOPOLD. This document discloses the unexpected fact that in his anxiety to retain power, the Grand Duke ordered the commander of Fort Saint George to fire on the city, a command that was promptly but firmly refused. We quote the report:

And here it is fit to narrate a fact upon which, for the sake of that moderation which shall be to us a law, we will not long dwell; but that civilized Europe may judge on which side forbearance has been exercised. There existed in the fortress of St. George, commonly known as *Belvedere*, a secret sealed letter, directed by the General, to the officers in command, in the month of August of last year, at the hour of 8½ o'clock, on the morning of the 27th of April, the Archduke CHARLES, second son of LEOPOLD II., went to the above-named fort, gathered around him the officers, and informed them that he was the bearer of a letter from Gen. FERRARI na GRADO, in which he ordered the opening of the circular already spoken of. The seals were broken, and it was found that there were enclosed preliminary instruction for an attack upon the city. These instructions were completed *a viva voce* by the Archduke CHARLES, who concluded by demanding of the officers what quantity of munitions they had, and how many *scatole* of artillery they could prepare. Hearing these words, the commandant of the fort, with firmness and respect, replied that while he and his companions might have exposed their lives without hesitation to guard those of the royal family, he recoiled with shuddering from the cruel thought of using such instruments against their fellow-citizens, blamable only for a generous sentiment of nationality, which the army itself held it to be a glory to share."

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

ROME, Monday, May 16.

The Duke of Gramont left Rome to day for Genoa, by telegraphic order from the Emperor.

Yesterday it was reported that a popular movement had taken place at Cesena.

Rome is tranquil.

NEUTRALITY OF NAPLES.

In reply to the declaration of the Neapolitan Government in favor of neutrality, the Sardinian Government seeks to prove that Naples cannot plead neutrality, inasmuch as she has implicitly adhered to the Austrian policy.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE ADRIATIC.

The Ministerial *Oesterreichische Correspondenz*, of May 16, says: "On the 15th inst. an English merchant-steamer bringing the Egyptian and Indian mails, and 56 passengers to Trieste, was overhauled by the boats of a French tiner, off Sassana, opposite Sevlona.

Two French liners and one frigate are cruising off the Albanian Coast."

The French squadron, under the command of Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE, composed of the ships of the line *Eylau* and *Napoleon*, and the frigate *Impetueuse*, which sailed from Genoa to blockade the Austrian ports in the Adriatic, was at Messina on the 9th inst., and was taking in coal there. On its passage it captured an Austrian merchant vessel, which has been sent to France under charge of a naval officer. It is said that a division of light cruisers will shortly be placed under the orders of Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE.

FRANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN NAPOLEON III. AND QUEEN VICTORIA—FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN THE SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH ARMS—MILITARY MOVEMENTS—THE WAR LOAN—ADVANCE IN RENTES.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, a few days before he left Paris, addressed a letter to Queen VICTORIA, announcing his approaching departure, and repeating his promise to take no step during the war that might compromise the interests of England or the general security of Europe. Prince ALBERT, in replying to this letter, in the name of Her Majesty, declared that the English Government continued to rely on the spirit of moderation of which the Emperor has already given so many proofs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The confidence in the success of the army in Italy is so great that preparations are soon to be made at Notre Dame for a *Te Deum* in thanksgiving for a great victory, which is expected to be announced in the course of next week.

All the officers comprising the staff of the Corps Sopsré, to be commanded by Prince NAPOLEON, left Paris May 14 for Toulon. A train of siege artillery has been despatched by the Minister of War to the army of Italy.

Admiral HAMELIN, Minister of Marine, has appointed Captain GARNAULT to be chief Secretary, in place of M. AUTRAN, named Commissary-General. Admiral HAMELIN has commanded that the Imperial yacht *Aigle*, lately built at Cherbourg, shall be sent to Genoa, to be placed at the service of the Emperor, instead of the *Reine Hortense*.

The *Constitutionnel* states that M. ABOUT's book on the Roman question has been seized by order of the Attorney General, and laid before the tribunals.

It would appear, says a correspondent, that the preparations for the reception of some great personage at Fontainebleau are now going on actively and with a certain magnificence The apartments are the same that were occupied by PIUS VII. when this Pontiff was the prisoner of NAPOLEON I. Yet it is thought that they are now destined for some one of the Russian Imperial family rather than for his present Holiness. We may be certain, however, that if PIUS IX. come to France, it will not be *propre a motu*.

The subscription to the loan of 500,000,000 francs, amounted on the 16th to 2 200.000 000 francs, although there are still seventeen departments from which complete advices have not been received.

The Bourse closed firm on the 16th. Rentes, 61f. 10c. for money and 60f. 95c. for account, being a rise of ⅝ since the closing on the 14th.

AUSTRIA.

A NEW LOAN REQUIRED—OBJECT OF THE PRUSSIAN GENERAL'S VISIT—DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR FOR THE SEAT OF WAR—AN INSURRECTION IN HUNGARY PROBABLE—AUSTRIAN REGULATIONS TOUCHING SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Government has asked for a Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000 at 5 per cent, payable in silver. The loan is to be repayable also in silver, and the price of issue is to be 70.

It is believed, says the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, that Lieutenant-General von WILLISEN has come here for the purpose of concerting measures for the proper defence of the Prussian and Austrian frontiers, and not for making arrangements for the "mobilization" of the federal army, which is a matter of *haute politique*, and concerns Count BOOL rather than the military authorities.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was expected to leave Vienna for the seat of war on the 17th inst.

It is said that arms have been sent to Hungary, and that the Hungarians abroad are indefatigable in their exertions to create a diversion in favor of the French by an insurrection in that part of the Austrian dominions. General KLAPKA is said to be now in Piedmont, waiting for the most favorable moment to carry out the plans organized by the Hungarian Committee.

The Austrian Cabinet and the Chief of the Army (*Commando*) issued on the 13th an ordinance for the regulation of the navigation of the Austrian waters, and of matters connected with the same. The ordinance is in substance as follows:

"As a consequence of the declaration made by the parties to the Paris Congress on the 16th of April, 1856 the Imperial Royal civil and military authorities are ordered strictly to observe the subjoined injunctions:

1. Privateering is entirely prohibited to Austrian merchantmen. No Austrian subject is to have anything to do with the direction or equipment of vessels having letters of marque. Austrian subjects acting contrary to the foregoing orders will be punished according to the laws made against robbery. 2. The French and Sardinian trading vessels now in Austrian ports are to be allowed to complete their cargoes with all speed, and to depart, if they have neither contraband of war nor other prohibited objects on board. Vessels which may arrive later will be treated according to circumstances. 3 All the commercial ports of Austria will remain open for the merchantmen of neutral nations, but the Imperial Government will not be responsible for any injury they may suffer from their own warlike operations or from those of its enemies. 4. Austrian merchant vessels are not to communicate with any of the ports in the enemy's States, but they may at their own risk trade to other ports with any articles, excepting cannons, all kinds of weapons, lead, sulphur, gunpowder, saltpetre, gun and pistol caps, bullets, military equipments of all and every kind, horses and mules. The exportation of military stores, cattle, and prepared meats is also prohibited. 5. The Austrian foreign Ministers and Consuls in neutral countries are ordered to protect, as far as it is in their power, the Austrian captains and all other Austrian subjects. 6. Austrian captains or other Austrian subjects who may render any kind of service to the enemy's fleets, or ships, will be punished according to law. Art. 7. is of no importance. 8. French and Sardinian subjects may remain in Austria during the war. If they quietly attend to their own business, and do not offend against the laws of the country."

Immediately underneath the foregoing is a translation of the declaration relative to the rights of neutrals, which was made at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers on the 16th of April, 1856.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of May 14 contains the following: Sardinian merchant vessels which were in Austrian ports having been allowed to leave free and unhindered, the Austrian Government distinctly expected that Sardinia would grant a similar liberty to Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports. According, however, to advices received, this expectation has not been fulfilled; and, therefore, in the mean time, and until further orders, provisional directions have been given to seize Sardinian vessels in Austrian ports.

GERMANY.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA—INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER—SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF THE PRINCE REGENT—HOW THE LONDON PRESS REGARDS THE POSITION OF GERMANY.

The Debate which took place in the Prussian Chamber of Representatives on the 12th inst., when a bill was presented for extraordinary supplies to provide for placing the army on a war footing, and for the eventualities of war, throws considerable light upon the state of feeling in Germany:

"M. von SCHLEINITZ, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in proposing the adoption of the bill, expressed the hope that no orator would endeavor to throw obstacles in the way of the Government at so serious a juncture. It was not, however, his wish to impede free discussion, especially at a moment when it was desirable to ascertain the real sentiments of the country.

M. von VINCKE said he should have liked to have seen a little more energy and patriotic spirit in the Government report. He would speak with that sincerity which was due to the nation. No Prussian heart could conceive the idea of Prussia joining the Emperor NAPOLEON against Austria. [Loud cheers.] Prussia should never forget that Austria formed a German nucleus and that they were bound to Austria by the sacred bonds of the Confederation. [Cheers.] Its has no enmity towards France. Traditions had passed away. Behold the Anglo-French alliance! Frenchmen have qualities which we might envy, but they are superficial ones. We have qualities which they do not possess—a fear of God, a love of truth, of justice and consistency. The French have

cipal into the contest, and has made the following remarkable declaration by the mouth of her Prince Regent: "Prussia is determined to maintain the basis of European public right and the balance of power in Europe. It is Prussia's right and duty to stand up for the security, the protection, and the national interests of Germany, and she will not resign the assertion of those her prerogatives. Prussia expects that all the German Confederate Powers will stand firmly by her side in the fulfilment of that mission, and trusts that her readiness to defend the common Fatherland will merit their confidence." On the other hand there is Russia, who, as Mr. DISRAELI tells us, has entered into an agreement with France to make such a disposition of her forces as to cause to Austria the greatest annoyance and disquietude, and who has probably not concluded her treaty to that single article. What will be the course of Russia should an insurrection, as it is only too probable burst out among the Christian inhabitants of European Turkey? Will she be proof against the temptation and shall we be prepared to stand by and see that conquest achieved in 1859 which we suffered so much to avert in 1854 and 1855? In the meanwhile Austria dismisses her Minister, and exchanges Count BUOL, a man made after the fashion of our Lord MALMESBURY, for COUNT RECHBERG, a statesman as absolute and obstinate as STRAFFORD. This is a step which certainly is not to be regarded as a proof of any vacillation in her counsels, or wish to draw back from the bold career to which she has committed herself. The Emperor of the French also changes his Ministers. New times are found to require new men, and the rush of events carries us all along with it.

We are already far from our point of departure, but yet further we may reasonably fear from the goal at which we are destined to arrive. Of course, our policy, so long as events leave it to our guidance, is perfectly clear and intelligible. We seek for peace, and are prepared to adhere to it at all hazards, as long as our neutrality is respected; and there is no urgent and immediate danger of so complete an overthrow of the balance of power in Europe as would make our abstinence from taking any part in the conflict an example of shortsighted and perilous timidity. Every day's neutrality which we can thus assure is so much gained towards the cause of peace, because every day that we can stand aloof from the strife increases the relative weight of England in the affairs of Europe. We are diligently employed in augmenting, just as France and Austria are as diligently employed in destroying, their capital and their resources. The great military Monarchies of the Continent, like the ancient King of Cappadocia, though rich in slaves, are poor in money. The mechanical contrivances of modern times, which have so enormously increased the number of combatants, crowd the events of years into a few weeks, and accelerate the period of that mutual exhaustion which must ultimately separate the most determined combatants. If Austria and France bring three or four times as many men into the field as they did during the wars of the Revolution and the Empire—if they must arm them with weapons much more complicated and much more expensive—if they must accompany them with an artillery as superior to the rude machines with which we strove to destroy each other only five years ago as a watch to a sundial,—it seems to follow necessarily that men, money, and material, will be proportionately sooner exhausted, and therefore, if we can contrive to preserve for a few months the neutrality we have announced, we shall find ourselves in a position not only secure, but **commanding**. Instead of **dreading an attack, the weight which we shall then be able to throw into the scale, on either side, will have become a reasonable ground of apprehension** to both, and we **shall be able to assume a very** different attitude in **recommending terms of agreement** from that which, **under the auspices** of our present Foreign Minister, we have so uneasily and fruitlessly occupied during the last five months.

From the London Times, May 17.

The substitution of the vigorous and fanatical RECHBERG for Count BUOL as the Chief Minister of Austria coincides singularly with the speech of the Prussian Regent on closing the session of the Diet at Berlin. The Regent, who has been for the last few weeks beset by Austria, the minor German States, and his own people on the one side, and by France on the other, has refrained until now from the use of any language which could bind Prussia to any definite course of action. He has consistently declared that Prussia would consider her duty as a great European Power, as well as a member of the German Federation. The French Government has trusted much to the proverbial slowness and irresolution of Germans; and even now the notion at Paris is that the Teutonic enthusiasm will waste itself in newspaper articles and indifferent poetry, and that Austria will be left to fight her own battles. Whatever be the result, it would appear, however, that the Prussian Regent thinks the time come for firm language and a warlike attitude. The whole Prussian army has been put on a war footing, the Federal fortresses are being rapidly garrisoned, and every State in Germany has its war budget, that of Prussia having been voted unanimously by the Legislature a few days since. Bavaria and Wurtemberg are hardly to be restrained from marching their troops southward at once, and Hanover last week had the audacity to propose an army of observation on the Rhine. It is at this momentous crisis that the Regent closes the Berlin Chambers with an address which, though couched in general terms, and possibly not intended to be followed by any offensive movement, is sufficiently remarkable. We may quote it once more. "Prussia," says the Regent, "is determined to maintain the basis of European public right and the balance of power in Europe. It is Prussia's right and duty to stand up for the security, the protection, and the national interests of Germany, and she will not resign the assertion of those her prerogatives. Prussia expects that all the German Confederate Powers will stand firmly by her side in the fulfilment of that mission, and trusts that her readiness to defend the common Fatherland will merit their confidence." On the other hand there is Russia, who, as Mr. DISRAELI tells us, has entered into an agreement with France to make such a disposition of her forces as to cause to Austria the greatest annoyance and disquietude, and who has probably not concluded her treaty to that single article. What will be the course of Russia should an insurrection, as it is only too probable burst out among the Christian inhabitants of European Turkey? Will she be proof against the temptation and shall we be prepared to stand by and see that conquest achieved in 1859 which we suffered so much to avert in 1854 and 1855? In the meanwhile Austria dismisses her Minister, and exchanges Count BUOL, a man made after the fashion of our Lord MALMESBURY, for COUNT RECHBERG, a statesman as absolute and obstinate as STRAFFORD. This is a step which certainly is not to be regarded as a proof of any vacillation in her counsels, or wish to draw back from the bold career to which she has committed herself. The Emperor of the French also changes his Ministers. New times are found to require new men, and the rush of events carries us all along with it.

We are already far from our point of departure, but yet further we may reasonably fear from the goal at which we are destined to arrive. Of course, our policy, so long as events leave it to our guidance, is perfectly clear and intelligible. We seek for peace, and are prepared to adhere to it at all hazards, as long as our neutrality is respected; and there is no urgent and immediate danger of so complete an overthrow of the balance of power in Europe as would make our abstinence from taking any part in the conflict an example of shortsighted and perilous timidity. Every day's neutrality which we can thus assure is so much gained towards the cause of peace, because every day that we can stand aloof from the strife increases the relative weight of England in the affairs of Europe. We are diligently employed in augmenting, just as France and Austria are as diligently employed in destroying, their capital and their resources. The great military Monarchies of the Continent, like the ancient King of Cappadocia, though rich in slaves, are poor in money. The mechanical contrivances of modern times, which have so enormously increased the number of combatants, crowd the events of years into a few weeks, and accelerate the period of that mutual exhaustion which must ultimately separate the most determined combatants. If Austria and France bring three or four times as many men into the field as they did during the wars of the Revolution and the Empire—if they must arm them with weapons much more complicated and much more expensive—if they must accompany them with an artillery as superior to the rude machines with which we strove to destroy each other only five years ago as a watch to a sundial,—it seems to follow necessarily that men, money, and material, will be proportionately sooner exhausted, and therefore, if we can contrive to preserve for a few months the neutrality we have announced, we shall find ourselves in a position not only secure, but **commanding**. Instead of **dreading an attack, the weight which we shall then be able to throw into the scale, on either side, will have become a reasonable ground of apprehension** to both, and we **shall be able to assume a very** different attitude in **recommending terms of agreement** from that which, **under the auspices** of our present Foreign Minister, we have so uneasily and fruitlessly occupied during the last five months.

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We all know what such words would mean in the speech from the Throne of an English Sovereign. What they signify in the Councils of German Royalty remains to be seen. But they give evidence of what we have been long urging—the grave character of the present complications, and the possibility that they may throw the whole of Europe into a flame. The Germans have not forgotten the lessons of the past. They are not to be deceived by protestations from either East or West. Mingling more than we do with both French and Russians, and belonging to that Continental fraternity from which we keep or are kept apart, they divine the truth of the situation by a sort of instinct. They know what the French army and the French populace desire, and they know that a BONAPARTE on the throne will not fail to gratify the feeling, if he can. Extension of territory on the north-east frontier by the absorption of the Rhine Provinces, Belgium, and perhaps Holland, might as well be the work of a French Army of the Rhine as the reduction of the Italian Peninsular to a dependence on France is the work of an Army of Italy. They believe that, sooner or later, the struggle must come, if the French he allowed to establish a military ascendancy in Europe. Than the cost of this armed peace is exhausting the nascent resources of Germany. We ourselves may well look with consternation at the financial prospect before us. If such be the condition of our secure and easily defended Island, what must be the prospect to Germany, which may be made at any moment the theatre of war, and see the fruits of forty years swept away in a campaign? These are the considerations which have roused the most peaceful people of Europe into a frenzy, and we must own that the agitation is not unnatural.

Yet it cannot but be felt that there is something vague in the speech of the Prussian Regent, and that the world cannot yet understand whether the independence of Central Europe is to be vindicated by the successor of the Great FREDERICK. Prussia, in the opinion of calm observers, "doth protest too much." To read the paragraphs we have quoted, and the orations in the Berlin Chambers, one would think that the whole force of Germany was at once to be launched against the French disturbers of the peace. But in all the enthusiasm of Germany there is an evident anxiety for foreign assistance and a want of confidence in native strength, which lead us to doubt the immediate result of the Berlin demonstrations. Now, if Germany does not think herself strong enough or bold enough to interfere in this quarrel without counting on further assistance, she had better remain tranquil, and allow the war to be fought out by the two Powers actually engaged. We do not feel called upon to give advice either to the Federation or to any constituent State. They are competent to judge for themselves, and the thirty millions who inhabit non-Austrian Germany may be safely left to decide whether a war in Italy and on the Adriatic coast, with the prospect of future complications on the Rhine, are matters which demand their speedy interference. Far be it from us to persuade them to a conflict which must be most stubborn and exhausting. Unless they are prepared for a display of energy and activity beyond their usual temper, they may as well give up the thought of interference. They must be ready, without any promise of help from any quarter, to make an offensive movement on the Rhine against the whole strength of the French people, and with the chance of a Russian attack in the rear. That they are strong enough for such a campaign is possible; but still it is a very different matter from a display of diplomatic partisanship or national sympathy. It must be evident that Germany can never enter into this quarrel unless she is ready to measure swords with France on some other field than Italy. It cannot be doubted that a declaration of war by the Confederation, or even the active support of Austria by a portion of the States, will generalize the war most effectually. Success would then be only possible by the boldest movements on the northeast frontier of France. Unless Germany is ready to place an immense army on the Rhine, unless Prussia is resolute to bear her part in this expense, the French must necessarily be left to themselves. We, as neutral spectators, can see that the tone of the German rulers and representatives can only be justified by the most complete preparation and the most determined counsels. To speak as they have spoken presumes a fixed intention to stop the progress of French arms. In this proceeding they must look to no help from us. There are no doubt, certain eventualities which may bring England into the war, but none of them has yet arrive. We see in Italy only two not unfairly matched armies, and apprehend no immediate danger to the balance of power, though it may be that French military ambition is preparing great evils for Europe. If the Germans are wise, they will at least calmly wait to see which army fights best in the Italian war, and whether the Empire they propose to help is able in time of need to show itself worthy of such assistance. Should they, however, prefer the risk of war, they are surely strong enough to check the French Emperor without conjuring up the "Ghost of CHATHAM," and clamoring for the help of England.

SPAIN.

The *Times* says: "The Madrid journals of the 10th have reached us. The Chamber of Deputies had, after a long discussion, rejected, by 94 votes to 18, a motion for doing away with the penalty of death for political offences. Some of the members of the Moderado Party had held a meeting, and had resolved to send a deputation to the Duke of VILLAMATA (NAVARRE) to request him to return to Spain. The Government was said to have determined on sending military agents to each of the combating sides, in order to obtain accounts of their operations."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT—THE HOUSEHOLD WORDS—WHAT IS CONTRABAND OF WAR—HOW AMERICAN SHIPPING WILL BE AFFECTED—MR. BRIGHT DECLINING TO BE DICTATOR OF ENGLAND—THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.

The list of members returned to the new Parliament exhibits, at the latest date, the names of 350, Liberals and 298 Conservatives. Liberal losses, 44 Liberal gains, 21.

The well-known periodical, *Household Words*, has been sold by auction by Mr. HODGSON, of Fleet-street. The biddings commenced at £500. From £1 100 the biddings were between Mr. CHARLES DICKENS and Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS. Ultimately the copyright was purchased by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS for the sum of £3,550.

ARTICLES CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Times' City Article, May 7.

The neutrality proclamation has caused much excitement in the city from the uncertainty felt as to the articles over which it extends. The shipowners, through the Secretary of their Society, have consequently addressed the Government for information. The articles with regard to which there appears the greatest anxiety are corn, coal and provisions. Some large contracts for the supply of barley to the French Government have been negotiated, while the engagements for shipping coal are also heavy. The Mauritius steamer, lying at Southampton, was chartered, it is said, to carry coal for French service under penalty of £10,000 for non-completion of contract, but is now unable to proceed. It seems perfectly reasonable that both grain and coal should be deemed contraband of war, but in the present case the result will be simply to cause freight of that description to be transferred to French or American ships. French owners will be aware that there is no prospect of capture, and the Americans are free to act at pleasure since the United States Government have had no time to issue a prohibition, and are, perhaps, not likely to do so under any circumstances. So long back as the reign of CHARLES I., corn, grain and victuals of all sorts were declared contraband. The question with respect to coal is almost new, but as naval stores have always been included, coal seems necessarily to fall into that category, now that steam is a principal agent in all naval operations. Each sovereign, moreover, has the prerogative to make new declarations of contraband, when time has come into use as implements of war which were before innocent, or mad, in fact, no existence during former wars, and it was upon this principle that the British Government acted in 1834, when they issued instructions to prevent the exportation of steam machinery.

THE WAR AND AMERICAN TRADE.

An American view of the probable effects of the present European complications on the shipping trade is given in the following extract of a circular issued a short time back by Messrs. OAKFORD & Co., a firm in London connected with the United States:

"The effect of the Italian war upon the shipping interests is anxiously discussed, and it is admitted that American ships will have a decided preference on long voyages, especially for return cargoes from India, China, and Australia. The wisest and best informed are powerless to predict whether three months hence England will be at peace or war, and as cargoes shipped from India under orders transmitted to-day cannot reach Europe in less then six months, the risk of sending them in British bottoms must be considerable. The return trade from Australia, heretofore carried on exclusively by high-class British ships, must for a time pass into the hands of Americans, especially the shipments of gold. Many inquiries are already made for American ships to load in the East Indies."

MR. BRIGHT AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

At the recent election for East Cumberland, an exciting scene occurred. Mr. JAMES, an ex-M. P., in recanting his former Liberal opinions, adduced as one reason that he had heard Mr. BRIGHT give expression to sentiments implying that he would fain be dictator of England! In a letter to the editor of the *Carlisle Examiner*, Mr. BRIGHT replies in the following terms:

ROCHDALE, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

I observe in your paper of Saturday last a report of a speech delivered by a certain Mr. JAMES at the East Cumberland election. In that speech Mr. JAMES is reported to have used these words:

"'He had heard Mr. BRIGHT say, after LOUIS NAPOLEON had seized the reigns of power in France—he had heard Mr. BRIGHT say, when they were taking a message from the Lords to the Commons, that "any man in any country had a right to place himself in a similar position if he could." Now, that remark had made a strong impression upon his mind at the moment, and induced him to believe that Mr. BRIGHT, able and eloquent as he is, had some views different to reform, and made him believe that he himself would like to be in a similar position in England."

I do not know Mr. JAMES, although I presume he must have been in Parliament since I have had a seat there, but I have no recollection of him.

I write merely to say for his benefit, and for the benefit of those who heard his speech, or who have read a report of it, that there is not a syllable of truth in the statement he has made about me.

I do not think I have been among those taking a message from the Commons to the Lords during the last ten years, and I am quite sure that Mr. JAMES never heard me make use of the observation he has attributed to me, or of anything resembling it. Every effort of my public life has been to discountenance anything like a concentration of power in the hands of any one man, or of any class; and no man in England has more constantly denounced any appeal to violence or force for the attainment of political objects than I have.

Mr. JAMES must have a bad memory, or must care little for truth.

I will thank you to give this note the favor of appearing in your excellent paper.

I am, very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The *Times* has the following:

MARSEILLES, Friday, May 13, 1859.

Dates of intelligence: Calcutta, April 8; Madras, 14; Hong Kong, March 28; Shanghae, 22.

Calcutta imports firm. In the Produce market very little doing. Exchange: Bank bills, 2s 0¼d. @0⅞d.

Hong Kong Exchange advanced to 4s. 9d. for Bank bills.

Shanghae import market dull. Silk settlement, 4,000 bales; prices higher. Tea unaltered; supplies very light. Exchange firm at 4s. 2⅛d. @3 1.

The correspondent of the *Times* says: "The past fortnight in Hong Kong has been a dull one in every way. Trade at Canton has suffered from the exactions of the Mandarins and the inroads of the rebels. His Excellency Baron GROS is still here, but is expected soon to proceed to France."

From Cochin-China we learn that the French have taken Saigon, the citadel of which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. A garrison was left there, and Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY was about to leave for Touran.

The American frigate *Germantown* and steamer *Mississippi* were at Japan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian dates: Melbourne, March 10; Sydney, 12.

Victoria Parliament prorogued Feb. 24. Trade dull; stocks of imports large. Departures of gold ships for England: Feb. 28, *Shooting Star*, 16,788 ounces, and *Ellen Stuart*, 7,103 ounces; March 12, *Indian Queen*, 2,507 ounces; March 1, *Monarch*, 42,840 ounces, and *Essex*, 14,080 ounces; March 14, *Owen Glendower*, 35 411 ounces.

Sydney Wool market inactive. Tallow firm. Exchange, 60 days' sight, 1 ⅞ cent. discount to ⅛ premium.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Times City Article says: "Failures continue to be announced from all parts of the Continent. The large firm of SUTTERLOTS & Co., which has stopped payment at Trieste, is wholly unconnected with the house of similar name at Hamburg." The *Herald* has the following: "In the general advices from Marseilles, Lyons and Havre, sombre details are given of the condition of mercantile relations produced by the change in the political situation of France."

THE IRON TRADE.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday, May 14.

The Iron trade, notwithstanding recent symptoms of resuscitation, continues much depressed. To-day CRESWELL & SONS, of Tepton, stopped payment, and their obligations are said to be to a large amount.

The *Times* contains the following: "An American view of the probable effects of the present European complications on the shipping trade is given in the following extract of a circular issued a short time back by OAKFORD & Co., a firm in London connected with the United States: 'The effect of the Italian War upon the shipping interests is anxiously discussed, and it is admitted that American ships will have a decided preference on long voyages, especially for return cargoes from India, China and Australia. The wisest and best informed are powerless to predict whether three months hence England will be at peace or war, and as cargoes shipped from India under orders transmitted to-day cannot reach Europe in less than six months, the risk of sending them in British bottoms must be considerable. The return trade from Australia must for a time pass into the hands of the Americans, especially for shipment of gold. Many inquiries are already made for American ships to load in the East Indies.'"

The following is from the *Times* City Article, May 17: "The English Funds opened without alteration, and have closed at a fractional improvement. Official quotation 91⅛@91¾, from which, after regular hours, there was a further advance of ⅛. There was no improvement in Foreign Stocks. French Three per Cents closed on Monday evening at 66f. 90c. The aggregate value of gold shipments from Australia for England, is about £536,000."

FAILURE IN BIRMINGHAM.

CHARLES VILLATI & Co. have failed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 16.

The sales barely reached 5,000 bales, 500 for export. Holders submit to further decline of ⅛d. @ D. from last Friday's quotation.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 16.

In the Corn Market this morning there was an advance of between 3s. and 4s.

TALLOW.—Market firm at 55s. on the spot, 53s. for June.

There has been a further recovery in the shares of Illinois Central, but those of New-York and Erie show a decline.

The Latest Commercial Intelligence.

By Telegraph to Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Noon.

The Cotton market has a downward tendency, and a decline of ⅛d. from Friday's rates is generally quoted. Some authorities, however, state the market as easier, but prices unchanged. The sales yesterday were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were on speculation and for export, and those until noon to-day were 3,000 bales, the market closing with but little inquiry and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS are firm, with a fair business, at full prices. WHEAT is an upward tendency, and a slight advance is quoted on French Red, sales of which have been made at 11s. ₩ 100 lbs. At Mark Lane yesterday, prices were 3s. @4s. ₩ quarter dearer since last Monday.

PROVISIONS are firm, at previous rates. LARD steady. TALLOW firm, in London, at 55s. for P. Y. C.; here the market is quiet.

PET ASHES are firm, at 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Pearls steady and unchanged.

Other articles are slow of sale, but rates are generally unchanged.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Ossawatomie Convention.

Organization of the Republican Party in the Territory---The Platform.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

OSSAWATAMIA, Kansas, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

This is another day of days in Kansas affairs, to be commemorated by all who watch with interest the present and future destiny of this Territory. A Convention of the Delegates of the Embryo Republican Party of this Territory assembled here yesterday, to make a permanent organization of the Party by adopting a Platform of principles. The time and weather proved most unpropitious. For several days previous it had been raining as it never rains anywhere but in Kansas, and all the streams of Eastern Kansas were swollen to excess—some of them twenty and thirty feet above their common level. Of the Delegates, but few, comparatively, started, and those who did were delayed until last night, and even to-day, before reaching here. It was believed, that had circumstances been ordinarily favorable, this would have been the largest assemblage of the freemen of Kansas that was ever witnessed. As it is, a very respectable number have completed the march, after the endurance of various hardships. About seventy Delegates were in attendance, and some five hundred spectators were present during the session of the Convention.

The Convention was called to order yesterday morning by T. D. THATCHER, of Lawrence. Mr. FOX, of Shawnee County, was chosen temporary Chairman, and T. D. THATCHER temporary Secretary. After appointing a Committee of Five on Credentials, the Convention adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials reported, with the request that where delegations were not fully represented, the delegates present should cast the full vote of the delegation according to the appointments. Various amendments were discussed, but all of them were lost, and the report was finally adopted. A Committee of thirteen on Permanent Organization was appointed by the Chair, when the Convention again adjourned till seven o'clock.

During the recess, a mass meeting was held, at which the Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered an address, an hour and half in length. Mr. GREELEY was heard with marked attention. He reviewed the history of the troubles in Kansas, and counsaled the freemen of Kansas as to the course they should pursue. It was the common remark of those who knew him best that they never heard him speak with so much of the spirit of earnest, feeling eloquence before. He took occasion, however, as he always does, to say what he pleased, and among other things gave some savage thrusts at popular sovereignty.

In the evening the Convention reassembled. The Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen as permanent officers, and they were unanimously elected:

President—A. O. LEONARD, of Coffee County.

Vice-Presidents—Nathan Price, of Doniphan County; S. C. Pomeroy, of Atchison County; Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Leavenworth County; Joseph Speer, of Wyandotte County; Erastus Heath, of Doniphan County; Henry Fox, of Shawnee County; D. W. Houston, of Anderson County, and E. G. Jewell, of Bourbon County.

Secretaries—D. W. Wilder, of Elwood; T. D. Thatcher, of Lawrence; J. L. Cummings, of Topeka, and John A. Martin, of Atchison.

A Committee of Thirteen, consisting of one delegate from each Council District, was then appointed to prepare resolutions, after which the Convention adjourned till this morning.

The Committee on Resolutions remained in session during most of the night, and, at the hour for assembling, this morning, had not agreed upon a report. When the Convention met, a delegation was sent to inquire of the Committee if they were ready to report; but the reply was that they would not report probably for another hour. The time of the Convention was consumed, meanwhile, in speeches. At length the announcement was made that the Committee had agreed to report, and the following platform was presented by the Chairman of the Committee, THOMAS EWING, Esq.:

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF KANSAS.

Whereas, Since the organization of the Territory of Kansas, the Democratic party has been in control of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government; and

Whereas, It has used these powers, which should have been exerted to foster and sustain, only to oppress our people; violated every principle it claimed to advocate; protected and supported invasions by foreign mobs, which burned our towns, plundered our houses, wasted our substence, destroyed our presses and murdered our people; evinced a total disregard of popular rights and a settled determination to force the institution of negro Slavery upon us; attempted to put in execution laws which, for injustice, cruelty, and fraud, have scarcely been paralleled in the history of the most barbarous ages; supported that creature of infamous usurpation, the Lecompton Constitution, by Federal bayonets in Kansas and by official patronage and Executive corruption at the National Capitol; made an invidious and disgraceful distinction between Free and Slave Constitutions, by offering us a bribe to enter the Union under the former without a representative population, and refusing us admission under the latter until we had a population of 93,000; appointed corrupt and obnoxious judicial and executive officers over us, whose partisan sympathies and partial decisions have prevented the administration of justice; and over a long train of abuses, crimes, and usurpations proved itself the bitter foe of the people of Kansas and the enemy of popular rights everywhere; and

Whereas, The Republican Party has on all occasions evinced a devotion to popular rights and an attachment to the best interests of the nation, that deserve our approval; and has by its adherence to the principles of the Fathers of the Revolution, and its earnest support of the cause of Freedom in Kansas, won our approbation and gratitude; and

Whereas, We believe the time has come for the people of Kansas to take a position and affiliate with a party national in its organization and objects,

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas in Delegate Convention assembled, do proceed to organize the Republican Party and declare our principles as follows:

We affirm that the only true basis of free governments and of popular rights for all countries and times, is to be found in the great self evident truths enunciated by THOMAS JEFFERSON and the Fathers of the Republic in the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That while we declare our submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and disclaim all control over Slavery in the States in which it exists, we hold that the Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories, but that it is the creature of special enactment and has existence only where supported by it, and we reprobate and condemn the perversion of the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to sectional demands and party purposes.

Resolved, That with the founders of the Republic, we believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that it is proper that the people of an organized Territory should be permitted to select their own officers and enact their own laws, free from Congressional or Executive control.

Resolved, That Freedom is national and Slavery sectional, and that we are inflexibly opposed to the extension of Slavery to soil now free.

Resolved, That we condemn the Administration for its feebleness and impotency in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States, and damned such further legislation by Congress as will forever suppress the inhuman traffic.

Resolved, That the Wyandott Constitutional Convention be requested to incorporate in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution a section that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in Kansas except in punishment of crime.

Resolved, That the passage of a liberal Homestead bill, giving 160 acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve it, would be a measure just in principle, sound in policy, and productive of the greatest good to the people of the nation; and that we regard the defeat of Mr. GROW's bill in the Senate by the Democratic Party as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy the liberality of a great Government.

Resolved, That the President, in ordering the public lands in this and other Territories to be sold during a season of universal depression, thus impoverishing thousands of our fellow-citizens, has been guilty of an act of injustice without parallel in the history of a free government; and that the Republicans, in their earnest though unsuccessful effort to secure the postponement of the sales, deserve the thanks of the people of Kansas and the West.

Resolved, That we protest against any action which would put the adopted citizen under greater political disabilities than those now imposed by the naturalization laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the people of the West, the commerce of whose lakes and rivers, in spite of the neglect of Democratic Administrations and Congresses, has grown in bulk three fold greater than the whole foreign commerce of the country, will hold, henceforth, the Empire of the Government, and should unite in inaugurating a national policy which will open and improve the rivers and harbors of the country; and highways over the interior of the continent for the great and growing commerce of the Pacific, and that a Railroad to the Pacific by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction.

An animated discussion followed the reading of this document, lasting from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—eight hours. A motion was made to strike out the fourth resolution, which embodies a certain phase of popular sovereignty. The Convention was made up of various shades of Free State sentiment, willing to act with the future Republican party, but a part of it opposed to arbitrary decrees, or foolish interpretation of minor local issues, which might tend to distract the deliberations and prevent the desired harmony. The ultra Topeka school, as well as those who have always been hostile to that movement—radicals and conservatives, black-law and white-law men, former whigs and democrats alike from Massachusetts and Kentucky—were assembled with a common desire to consolidate their efforts and influence to combat their common enemy—the present dominant party of the nation. To tell best how to accomplish this was a serious problem. It was, therefore, feared, when the storm broke out in the fierce discussion upon the fourth resolution, that the whole movement was in danger of shipwreck. The doctrine of Congressional Intervention, State Rights, and Sovereignty in the Territories, was most ably and eloquently discussed by Messrs. PARROTT, EWING, BRUNSCOMB, ADAMS, DELAHAY, DENMAN, ROGERS and others in favor of the resolution as reported, and by Messrs THATCHER, JOHNSON, RINEHY, PHILLIPS and others in opposition.

On the final vote to lay the motion to strike out on the table, the vote was about two to one in favor of laying on the table. The platform was then adopted. Thus ended the critical seige, and the Republican party of Kansas has accordingly espoused the very popular western doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of the people of the common domain; and declared their inherent right to exercise all the powers and privileges acknowledged to belong to the citizens of the several States.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed upon the announcement of the success of the Platform as reported, and nine hearty cheers were given by the Convention.

The closing proceedings were quickly dispatched. On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the following gentlemen were appointed by the several delegations:

Central Territorial Committee—James Blood, W. W. Lawrence, Douglas County; A. C. Wilder, William Tholen, Leavenworth County; A. Larzelere, Doniphan County; B. Grey, Wyandotte County; H. H. Williams, Lykins County; John Ritchie, Shawnee County; George Greham, Nemaha County; S. D. Houston, Riley County; J. C. Burnett, Breckenridge County; S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison County; William A. Phillips, Arrapahoe County; John Chip, Johnson County; A. D. Richardson, Mining District.

The Committee met and appointed the following *Executive Committee*—S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; A. C. Wilder, Secretary; James Blood, Wm. Tholen, John Ritchie.

A vote of thanks to the officers was handsomely responded to by the Hon. O. E. LEONARD, the President. The citizens of Ossawatomie were thanked for their generous hospitality, and a resolution was passed calling on the Republicans in all parts of the Territory to organize. And thus closed one of the largest and most important movements ever inaugurated on the soil of Kansas.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

Naval and Maritime Intelligence—Interesting from Nicaragua.

The Steam Ship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKHAM, arrived on Saturday evening, from Aspinwall, via Porto Bello, with 728 passengers brought from San Francisco per steamship *Orizaba*.

The *Northern Light* left the United States Sloop-of-war *Jamestown* at Aspinwall.

The *Roanoke* sailed for Carthagena on the 20th inst., having Hon. G. W. JONES, the United States Minister on board.

There was no news of importance on the Isthmus since the sailing of the mail steamers.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ASPINWALL, Friday, May 20, 1859.

The United States flag-ship *Roanoke* will sail to-day, at 6 P. M., for Carthagena, to take General JONES, United States Minister resident to Bogota, thus far towards his post. Your correspondent will also accept the invitation of Captain GARDNER to make the trip, and will write you anything of interest he may pick up in that quarter. General JONES is accompanied by his son, C. S. D. JONES. The *Roanoke* will return here in season for the next New-York mail.

The Court-Martial on the *Jamestown* has adjourned. Dr. DEVALL, who was charged with disobedience of orders in not going on board a merchantman in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, to visit a sick Captain, was sentenced to be reprimanded.

It is not probable the *Mississippi*, with the Japanese Mission to Washington, will be in Panama in less than thirty days yet, if so soon. The *Mississippi* left Hong Kong on the 15th February for Simoda, where she will take Consul-General TOWNSEND HARRIS on board, and then proceed to Nagesaki, where some alterations in her interior arrangements must be made to accommodate the Mission. After this is done, it is possible she may be detained thirty days in waiting for "their Excellencies," as Minister BOWLIN would call them. Then the *Mississippi* will stop at the Sandwich Islands and at San Francisco. On her way down she will have to coal at Acapulco. So you need not expect the show to come off in New-York before the middle of July, at the earliest.

There is nothing new either here or at Panama, things and naval matters remaining as when I wrote you two days since.

The *Golden Gate* sailed from Panama at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

The *Orizaba* arrived at Panama last evening at 2 o'clock. She has 900 passengers. The *Northern Light* arrived here at 6 o'clock same evening with 950 passengers, including children.

Our dates from San Juan del Norte are to the 16th instant. Mons. BELLY is still in Nicaragua. His party are now "surveying," in the vicinity of San Juan. One of them, an engineer, lately died, frightening the others a good deal. I cannot get his name. The steamer *Virgin* has been lost on the Lake; in what manner, my correspondent does not relate. Mons. BELLY was on board, and came very near losing his life.

Some idle talk of a difficulty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, growing out of President MORA's shabby treatment, when he sent to help inaugurate BELLY's canal, is current. There is no foundation for it. President MARTINEZ feigned sickness, as an excuse for not meeting President MORA.

F. W. R.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ISTHMUS.

Affairs at Minatitlan—Arrival and Movements of Mr. McLane—He Attends a Fandango and a Wedding—A New River Boat for the Coatzcoalcos—Arrival of McLeod Murphy and Mr. Hargous.

From Our Own Correspondant.

MINATITLAN, Mexico, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

My last letter informed you of the arrival of Mr. McLANE, and of the cordial reception he met with here from all parties, Mexican and American. His arrival was announced by a salute, and the entire population of the town assembled on the wharf to greet him. During his stay he was, for a portion of the time, the guest of Mr. ALLEN, the American Consul, having his head-quarters, however, at Mr. KELLING's hotel, where every comfort and accommodation was provided for him. He expressed himself highly pleased with the completeness of the arrangements, and showed much gratification at the efforts of every one to render his stay agreeable. It was given out that he would have a residence prepared for himself in the interior, on the line of this route, where he would remain during the sickly season at Vera Cruz. His cordial manners secured the esteem of every one and the Americans predict great success for his mission to Mexico.

Since then Mr. McLANE, in company with Mr. ALLEN, has been to Tampico on board the United States frigate *Brooklyn*, and on the 14th he returned again to this port, stopping at Vera Cruz on the way down. His arrival was the occasion of a great stir. He stops with Mr. ALLEN during his two days' sojourn. The *Brooklyn* is off the Bar waiting to take him back to Vera Cruz.

On the evening of his arrival Mr. McLANE attended a fandango, and appeared greatly pleased with the performances. The occasion being the return of an important *fiesta*—they are all important—there was a large company of the best society present, numbering over seventy persons. The music, which consisted of one harp, two violins and three guitars, was excellent, and Mr. McLANE appeared to enjoy the dance with the fair señoritas very much. His is a plain, every-day sort of man, and is well suited to please this people.

By way of variety we had a wedding last evening, which took place on board the Company's steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, Mr. McLANE being present, and Mr ALLEN, the American Consul, officiating. The happy couple were Mr. LAWRENCE WRATHERS, of New-Orleans, and Miss

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, May 28, 1859—6 P.M.

The reported receipts at the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls Ashes, 1,931 bals Flour, 131 bushels Wheat, 12,713 bushels Corn, 418 bushels Rye, 6,955 bushels Oats, 163 pkgs. Provisions, and 178 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lb. Stocks in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,013 bbls., including 1,476 bbls. Pots and 137 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales to Philadelphia, 200 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28@$30, chiefly at $29@$30 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been very sparingly dealt in at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Is in limited request at irregular prices. Sales have been reported to-day of only 450 bales, including Mid Orleans at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The demand is rather less active, yet prices are sustained. Jobbers are very well supplied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened rather heavily, but closed more vigorously, with an increased demand from the regular trade, and some inquiry from speculators also. Sales were reported at 9,750 bbls.

Ohio Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 50
Poor to Superfine good State	5 00@ 6 25
Very good to very choice do	6 30@ 6 50
Extra State	6 80@ 7 15
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 60@ 6 40
Fancy Western	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	6 90@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 30@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 10

How to very choice Extra Missouri

Southern Flour is in more request to-day, at, however, irregular rates. Sales have been reported of 2,160 bbls., in lots, at $7 35@$7 65 for mixed brands, and $7 75@$9 50 for low to fancy to very choice extra grades, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues depressed at $4@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is massive, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey; and $4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. Holders refuse to make any material concessions to buyers; the demand is consequently restricted. Sales have been reported of only 6,000 bushels, including fair ordinary white Western at $1 75; and choice white Kentucky at $2 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and prices tend downward. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels at 92c.@95c., chiefly at 92½@93½c. for yellow Southern; 55c.@60c. for inferior to fair white Southern, one, in part, 90c. for mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at former rates. Barley is dull and heavy as previously quoted. Oats are selling slowly, including Canadian, at 56½@57c.; Western at 55c.@57c.; State at 53c@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52½c; and Southern at 47c.@51c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 800 bales North River, at 65c.@70c ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "The improved feeling noticed in our last has continued, and sales in a fair extent have been made, at last week's prices. The advices per *Asia* quote more activity in Hides and Leather in all the European markets, and a material advance in prices. In England, particularly, the demand was very animated, and prices on Salted Hides had advanced 1c.@1½c. ₱ lb. Upper Leather Stock continues in active request, at full prices. The stock of desirable Hides is small. For Wet Salted the demand is good. Dry Salted Hides are inquired for, and prices firmer. Horse Hides, Dry and Salted, are in better request. There are none in first hands. We note the sale of 1,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, at 9½, six months. Receipts during the week have been 41,749 Hides from Foreign ports, as follows: 16,598 Montevideo and Buenos Ayres ex *Nelson Place* and *State of Maine*; 8,649 Dry and 230 Salted Rio Grande, ex *Anna*; 7,723 Valparaiso, ex *Mathias Canon*; 1,141 Savanilla, ex *Antelope* and *Los Amigos*; 1,142 Rio Hache, ex *Matilde*; 2,862 Chagres, ex *E. Drummond*; 1,146 San Juan, ex *Flying Dragon* and *Monterey*; 1,763 from Liverpool, ex *M. R. Luhing* and *Jamestown*; 494 Porto Cabello, ex *Saginaw*; 61 West Indies, 65 sales from London, and 7,346 from Coastwise ports, as follows: 4,561 New Orleans, 1,964 Southern, 749 Texas, and 132 California. Total, 49,095 Hides and 65 bales. Import since 1st inst. has been 153,499 Foreign and 25,683 Coastwise. Total, 179,132 Hides, and 65 bales. Sales during the week have been 25,200 Hides, as follows: 1,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., at 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Orinoco, 21lbs., on private terms; 5,500 dry Chagres and Central American, 17@19 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Maracaibo, 21½ lbs., at 23c., 6 months, rej. and loss; 13,350 dry Tampico, 23 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, rej. bad pieces; 2,400 dry Vera Cruz 18 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Western, 21 lbs., at 21c@21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 300 dry California, 23 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 800 dry San Juan, 21 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 300 dry Texas, 25lbs., at 20½c., six months, usual selection; 2,500 dry B. A. Kip, 10@10½ lbs., at 26@26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Western Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., at 10½c., 4 and 6 months; 30 bales dry Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, at 13c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 156,660, (same time last year 90,300—year before 168,800,) and 190 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

MOLASSES—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices were nominally unalte ed.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported of 250 obls, Crude Turpentine, at $3 75@3 80 lbs.; 950 obls., Spirits Turpentine, at 50½@53c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon; 1,000 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive at about at $1 72½; 1,000 bbls. do. do., in yard, at $1 75@3 10 lbs.; and 140 bbls. No. 1 Resin at $2 50@$3 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed, sales having been reported since our last, of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 25 for Mess; $17 50@$17 62½ for thin Mess; $17 75@$18 75 for Prime Mess; $19 50 for clear; $15 25 for Prime; and $15 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and drooping, including Hams at 8½c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@11c ₱ lb. Lard is less active and tending downward. Sales, to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at former rates. Sales 530 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 56@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$24 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter has been moderately sought after at 17c.@20c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@19c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is in demand mainly at from 5c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., part for export, in lots, at $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been freely dealt in to-day, the transactions comprising 1,150 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c., but including some Porto Rico and New Orleans within the same range, ₱ lb.

SKINS—Sales during the week: 68 bales Payta Goat, 45 bales Cawnpore do. and 10 bales Patna do., all to go East on private terms; also 3,000 lbs. Chagres Deer at 42c.@45c., and 3,200 lbs. Honduras on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to day: 8,000 lbs. at 11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at ¾d., 5 323 per 10.; 1500 bbls. Resin at 1s.; and 400 bbls. spirits in private terms. For Bordeaux, a bark, with heavy ripe staves, at $33. For Liverpool a vessel from St. Johns, Deals, N. F., at 60s. For St. Domingo, and bark, 2 vessels, one at $1,000, and the other at $1,100. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a ship, 785 tons, from Rincocoro to Bristol Channel, Deals, at £4; a barque, 300 tons, from St. John, N. B., to London, 63 7s. 6d.; a Bremen barque, now at Boston, from Savannah to Bremen, Timber, 45s. ₱ load; schr. *Maxe* from Jacksonville to Rio Janerio, $40; brig *Sutton*, 196 tons, from Cadiz to Marseilles, 5 000 francs; a brig, 200 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,800; a schr., 115 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,000; a brig to Porto Rico (privilege of two ports) and back to New York, Sugar, 40c., Molasses $3 on and $3 50 under deck; two brigs to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 35c @37c., Melado 33c., and Molasses $2.50 on deck and $3@$3.25 under deck; two brigs to Trinidad, Cuba, and back 37½c. @40c., and $3, a barque and brig to Marseilles, the former back to New-York from a port in the Mediterranean; a brig to South side Cuba and back, and barque *Convoy* to Havana, on private terms.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY Schools of the M. E. Church in this City, will be given on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 31, at the Academy of Music. The singing will be conducted by Mr. L. A. Benjamin, and the exercises will consist of choruses, solos and speaking by about 1,000 children. The Rev. Bishop Janes will preside, and an address delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Philadelphia. Tickets 75 cents, to be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st.; E. Goodenough, No 122 Nassau-st.; W. K. Peyton, No. 254 Bowery, or at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. FARMERS' CLUB, meets at the new Repository in the Cooper building at the corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, May 30, at NOON. Subjects—*Fences—Weeds, their Origin, Spread, and how to get rid of them*—and *Insects Injurious to our Crops*. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT LOST OR DESTROYED.—Whereas, the Brooklyn Bank of Brooklyn, New-York, issued a certificate of deposit for $634 40, dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1856, payable to PEABCY MEADS, or order; and, whereas, said certificate is either lost or destroyed, now therefore notice is hereby given to any person holding said certificate, (if any there be,) to present it for payment to said Brooklyn Bank, without delay, or be forever precluded from collecting the same. And all persons are hereby notified and cautioned not to negotiate or receive said certificate, as the payment thereof has been stopped.

New-York, May 21, 1859. PEARCY MEADS.

LOST—LEFT IN A STAGE, A LARGE-SIZED OPERA glass about 11 o'clock on Friday night, on the corner of Broadway and 4th-sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at C. D. Fredrick's Photographic Temple of Art, No. 586 Broadway.

LOST—YESTERDAY, MAY 25, A PURPLE KID purse-monnaie, containing about $25 in bills of the Bank of Commonwealth. It was lost between Laurens and Varick sts., in Canal-st. A liberal reward will be paid for the same at No 84 Front st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THREE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS and RETAILERS,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MAY 30,
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK
of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
At prices that cannot fail to meet the expectations
of the most economical.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS
Visiting the City are invited to call and examine their
Goods before purchasing.
Their Stock embraces an
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
of
SILKS IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
LUCENIE GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
JAPANESE GRENADINES,
LAWNS, FOULARDS, CHALLIES,
CALICOES, LINENS, BALMORALS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS and GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS, CURTAINS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MUSLINS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Also, at a Great Sacrifice on the Cost of Importation, 500 pieces DUCAL BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAISE, At 18 cents per yard.

600 BAREGE ROBES, FROM $3 TO $5.

300 pieces RICH FANCY SILKS, New Styles, at 90 cents.

200 pieces VERY RICH PRINTED GRENADINES, From 70 to 90 cents.

150 RICH SILK ROBES, from $20 to $25.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No 475 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS!

C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES,
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
OF
CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.

LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS
AND
BURNOUS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
Having determined to relinquish our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of
FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
LACES, &c., &c.,
At ONE-HALF the cost of Importation.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, May 30,
150 pieces, best quality,
PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES.
At 25 cents per yard.
200 PRINTED LAWN ROBES, DOUBLE SKIRTS
at from $2 to $3 50.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
BAREGE ROBES, DOUBLE SKIRTS,
CHALLIES, LAWNS, &c.
FRENCH CALICO ROBES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
BAREGES, &c., &c.,
At half the cost of importing.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

GREAT RUSH.
STORE CROWDED,
AT THE CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
Opening on Monday, May 30, 300 lots Auction goods,
AT KINZEY'S.

50,000 Straw Bonnets and Bloomers.
3,000 White and Colored Straw Bonnets, 12c.
2,000 White and Colored Straw Bonnets, 25c.
1,000 Drab split Straws with Capes, 37c.
1,500 Imitation Rough and Ready, 37c.
2,000 White Split Straws with Capes, 50c.
1,500 Tuscan Pedals and Neapolitans, 50c to 75c.
AT KINZEY'S.
2,000 Drab and Brown Leghorn Hats for Boys, 37c.
3,000 Leghorn, Fancy and Everett Hats, Boys' and Men's, 50c to $1.
2,500 Infants' and Boys' English Dunstables and Split Straws, 62½ to $1.
2,000 White Leghorn Bloomers, at Kinzey's, 25c.
3,000 Brown Leghorn Bloomers, at Kinzey's, 31c.
5,000 Infants' and Misses' Bloomers, all styles.
AT KINZEY'S,
Importers' Stock of Ribbons, closing out.
150,000 yards Rich Ribbons, to be sold this week, 12½c. to 25c.
5,000 Rich Chene Belt Ribbons, all shades and colors, 19c
Flowers, &c. pairs; Flowers, 12c; Flowers, 25c.
Parasols, 50c.; Parasols, 75c.; Parasols, $1;
Parasols, $1 25; Parasols, $1 50; Parasols, $1 50.
3 to 6 pairs best Alexander's Silk Gloves, gents' and ladies', 44c.
5,000 pairs Lace Mitts, 6c.; Lace Mitts, 12c; Lace Mitts, 18c.; English Twist Mitts, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
Mantillas, 75c; Mantillas, $1; Mantillas, $1 50.
800 Fancy White Mantillas, $1 25.
250 French Lace Mantillas, $3.
3,000 yards plain and Fancy Mantilla Laces.
Mantilla Laces, 6c., Mantilla Laces, 12c.
AT KINZEY'S.
3,000 yards fancy Mantilla Trimmings, 2c. to 6c.
20,000 yards Dress Trimmings all styles.
5,000 yards Swiss Flouncings, 9c., 11c., 15c., 25c.
10,000 yards Jaconet Flouncings, 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
25,000 fine rich work Swiss Collars, 25c., 31c., 50c.
AT KINZEY'S.
2,000 sets Collar and Sleeves, 15c.
1,500 fine Jaconet sets small Collar and Cuff Sleeves, 50c.
2,000 pieces Fancy Trimmings and Fringes, white, 25c.
5,000 pair Child's Fancy Hose and Half-Hose, 6c.
2,500 pair Gents' Fancy Half-Hose, 6c., 9c.
Goods at wholesale, less than jobber's prices,
AT KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DRESS GOODS PER STEAMER ASIA.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, May 30,
35 cases beautiful recherché Paris
NOVELTIES,
In
Silk Grenadine Barege, Organdies,
and Jaconets, in robes and by the yard.
ALSO,
Summer Shawls, Laces and Embroideries,
Alexander Kid Gloves,
Do. Taffeta do.
Received per steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Asia*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
A large lot of
BOYS' COLORED STRAWS, DRAB AND BROWN,
at 50 cents, worth $2.
Suitable for boys from two to five years of age.

A full assortment of
LADIES' DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
combining the qualities of taste, richness and cheapness.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, BOTH CRAPE AND STRAW,
selling at reduced prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART will open on Monday, May 30,
two FRENCH JACONET ROBES,
DOUBLE SKIRTS,
At $4 each,
(Value $6 50.)
ALSO,
500 BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ORGANDY ROBES,
DOUBLE SKIRTS,
At $5 each,
(Value $7 50.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
have received, per *Canada*
a superb assortment of
Capes,
Rich Laces,
Mantillas,
Points,
Flounces,
Collars,
Barbes, and
Collarets, &c.
Also, Point a l'aiguille collars, at $6, worth $9. Point application collars, at $1 25, worth $3 50, and a great many other novelties to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
N. B.—A fresh assortment of Phillips' Kid Gloves.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES BRAY & COMPANY are now offering their magnificent stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
of the latest Paris styles, at greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season.
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.

FOR A SURE FITTING SHIRT (HAND-MADE) try
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
Also, a first-class stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Entrance by GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.

TREMENDOUS RUSH FOR PARASOLS,
1,000 French PARASOLS at $1 50, never less than $2 50

1,500	do.	do.	3 00
1,500	do.	do.	3 50
750	do.	do.	4 00

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL EXPIRE, MONDAY, MAY 30,
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
(In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most
APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.)

LORD & TAYLOR,
Have received per late arrival's a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they are now offering
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Invite attention to their large and fashionable assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHE, CRAPE, &c., &c., &c.,
AT LOW REGULAR PRICES.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.,
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 30,
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including the newest designs, in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD & HUGHES,
MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE,	TEA SETS,
URNS,	SPOONS,
PITCHERS,	FORKS,
GOBLETS,	KNIVES,
CUPS,	&c. &c.

No. 104 FULTON-STREET,
New-York.

W. & H. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have fitted up spacious Show-rooms at No. 102 Fulton-street, opposite the
OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,
where they will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of Standard Silver Ware, of the latest patterns and designs manufactured by themselves on the premises.
WOOD & HUGHES,
No. 102 Fulton-st

FAMILY DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering great bargains in
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELLING AND SHIRTING LINES,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
JACONETS, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED, AND STRIPED MUSLINS.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FORREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
59 AND 62 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 30,
The balance of their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF SHAWLS,
consisting of
STELLA, BAREGE, GRENADINE, AND CHALLY,
etc., etc.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
STRAW BONNETS, in
FLORENCE, PEDAL, TUSCAN,
ROUGH AND READY,
FINE SPLIT STRAW,
PEARL AND OTHER BRAIDS.
Also, CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' BLOOMERS, far below their value.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VEILS that resemble zephyrs.
FANS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS,
BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.,
At TUCKER'S, No 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 329 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

SILKS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
600 PIECES PLAID AND STRIPE FOULARD SOIES,
PARIS QUALITY,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
Purchased at the late Auction Sales,
(Value $1 and upwards.)
Will be offered on MONDAY, MAY 30.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 151 Bowery, 31 door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

PARASOLS.
Positively the last reduction for the season; the balance of our stock is now reduced to the lowest limit. The sacrifice is immense. Ladies' French Parasols at $1, fringed, lined, carved ivory handles, &c., and in all colored silks.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

MANTILLAS
IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE,
at prices that cannot fail to please.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silks—a most splendid variety, in all makes.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard.
Plain striped, check, and Bayadere Silks.
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome.
Barege Robes, satin bands.
Black Maltese and Illenrietta Cloths, beautiful textures.
Black Challies, without Lustre.
Summer Bombazines, very handsome.
Black Grenadines, extra quality, very choice.
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts.
Crape Maretz in all widths.
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article.
English Barege 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Barege, very desirable.
Black Check and Bayadere Barege, handsome goods.
French Lawns and Organdies
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable.
Mantillas, Shawls, Pourets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $12.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Great bargains in
INFANTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
1,000 infants' cloaks, in brilliant
and Marseilles, $1 50, worth $3.
500 misses lawn dresses, double skirts,
all colors, at $2 50, worth $5.
700 misses' dresses, trimmed in the very
finest style, at $2, worth $5.
1,000 boys' blouses, all new designs, Marseilles
and piqué, plain and colored, $1, worth $4 50.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $6 dozen; 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs for $14 dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING,
Skirt Factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND COLORED silks, dress muslins, chambrays, chambray dolaines, Swiss and jaconet muslins, ginghams, de beges, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, towels, crash, linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

POINT LACE COLLARS.
450 Point Lace Collars, at $1@ 5.
The best and cheapest ever imported.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
300 French Embroidered Capes at.....$2 50
750 do. do. embroidered handkerchiefs at..... 50
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CARPETING.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO have on sale the largest and most splendid stock of new designs in every variety, of imported CARPETS ever offered in this market,
Manufactured by
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, TEMPLETON, AND OTHERS.
Recently received per packets and steamers, at prices to please the closest buyers.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUFUY & CREGANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, PANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND OACHE-PEIGNES.
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELRY
SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commenced May 2. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, General M. I. LOCKWOOD; Prof. H. BINDE, first Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal White Plains.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND IN-STITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New York and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Two vacant desks may be secured this day at only $15 for a $25 course in book-keeping and business writing.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical School with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—THREE FEMALE TEACHERS OF high literary and Christian character—a principal, a superior vocalist, and a pianist—for a first class female seminary, at the West. Apply to Mrs. HUNTINGTON, No 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

A LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE IN teaching, will give instruction during the Summer months as compensation for board. Address C. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:
Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, and per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and in adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30 1858
PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative.

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Poliuto.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Louise de Lignerolles—Guy Mannering.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Guy Mannering—La Bayadere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money—Bolo Dagoon.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mary the Trapper—Eveleen Wilson.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Lucretia Borgia—The Hidden Hand

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Soirees D'Ethiopia.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie.....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 31, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *New-York*, of the Bremen line, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing Southampton advices to the 17th inst. Her news is interesting. Upon leaving Genoa, the Emperor of France proceeded to Turin, where he reviewed the French troops stationed at that capital; after which he hastened forward to Alessandria, where the latest intelligence left him in consultation with the King of Sardinia upon the future conduct of the campaign. The Austrians prosecuted the retrograde movement of their left wing upon Parma, while the main body and the right, sustained themselves upon the east bank of the Sevia. Frequent skirmishes were occurring between reconnoitering parties. The weather continued stormy, and of course unpropitious for military operations. The part to be played by Germany in future acts of the war drama, was absorbing universal attention. The Prince Regent of Prussia, in his speech dismissing the Chambers, employed language which the English Press regards as threatening a movement of united Germany in behalf of Austria; and as committing Europe to a general war, in which England must in the course of events participate. Such construction the language of the Regent may unquestionably bear; but it may also be interpreted in the light of historical antecedents and of recent declarations, in a more pacific sense. The preparations of England for war were urged forward with incessant energy. On the 16th, the Queen attended the first review of the troops at Aldershott. The general intelligence by this arrival is of subordinate interest.

The steamship *Hungarian*, of the Quebec line, with one day later European advices, is telegraphed as having passed Farther Point, at 9 o'clock last night, but the news-boat failed to attract her attention, and her news will not reach us until after her arrival at Quebec.

Advices from the Isthmus to the 20th inst. have been received by the *Northern Light*. Nothing of interest had occurred since the departure of the mail steamer.

The advices from Havana brought by the *Empire City* announce, among other items of interest, the general advance in the prices of merchandise, resulting from the European war news.

From Porto Rico we learn that the *Julia*, whose Captain is imprisoned for killing a mate, is about to leave for New-York under command of an officer appointed by the American Consul.

An arrival from Montevideo supplies us with advices from the River Plate to April 15. There was great agitation at Buenos Ayres in anticipation of an early attack on the part of General Urquiza, of which there were intimations. Extraordinary means were resorted to to strengthen the defensive arm. Captain Page was about to leave upon a small steamer chartered for the purpose to explore the Paraguay River.

From Venezuela we have news of the continuance of civil war. The Government Army had met with defeat in the province of Coro, which is now held by the Insurgents. Large arrests of the Monagas factionists had been made at Barcelona. At Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello matters were quiet.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which has been for some time on the China station, arrived at Boston yesterday—officers and crew all well. Since leaving China, she has touched at several of the principal ports in the East Indies. She brings the mutinous crew of the bark *Claremont*, sent home for trial by the U. S. Consul at Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope.

The Convention of the Free State party in Kansas, held at Ossswatomie on the 18th and 19th May, adopted a platform of principles, and effected a permanent organization of the Republican party in the Territory. The Convention elected for its President Mr. A. O. Leonard, of Coffee County. During the afternoon recess on the first day, Mr. Horace Greeley addressed a mass meeting, in a speech an hour and a half long. The platform was reported on the following day, from a committee of thirteen, and after an animated discussion, lasting for eight hours consecutively, it was unanimously adopted. The platform declares that the Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories; that the people of the Territories have the right to select their own laws and elect their own officers; that further legislation by Congress is necessary for the suppression of the Slave-trade; that the passage of a liberal Homestead act is expedient—that the President has been guilty of an act of gross injustice in ordering the public lands in Kansas to be sold during a period of universal depression,—that an extension of the political disabilities of naturalized voters is unwise,—and that the improvement of rivers and harbors is a measure of essential importance. The Convention adjourned to the 19th.

The result of the Virginia election is yet in doubt. A dispatch forwarded from Richmond, at noon yesterday, states, that in ninety-five counties heard from Mr. Letcher's majority had been reduced to 428. Forty-eight counties remained to be heard from, which gave a majority of 2,000 for Governor Wise. A dispatch from the same place, forwarded last night, professes to give returns from one hundred and eleven counties, in which Mr. Letcher's majority is still further reduced.

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Indianapolis, has received, and partially considered, the report of the Committee appointed by the Assembly of 1857, to revise the Book of Discipline. The report suggests some radical changes in the discipline of the Church; among others, permitting the withdrawal of communicants who desire to sever their connection with the Church, without incurring censure therefor. This suggestion was received with strong disapprobation; certain members declaring that its adoption would "open a back-door to the Church." The question was not decided.

No less than four murders are noted by the Telegraph in this morning's Times. In Newark, N. J., a woman named Mrs. Abraham Tuabett, forty years of age, was shot by her brother, Patrick Mande. Insanity is alleged as the cause. In Centreville, R. I., Mr. Burritt Arnold was shot in the back while sitting in his store, by some person at present unknown. The cause is supposed to have been his zeal in the suppression of the liquor traffic. In Troy, Mr. Robert Morrison, Sheriff of Albany County, was murdered and robbed, and his body thrown into the canal. The perpetrator is unknown. The jailor of Fayette County, Ky., was called out of his bed on Thursday night, and his bowels were ripped open. The assailant was arrested, though his name is unknown.

Mr Wm Smith O'Brien departed on Saturday in the *Vigo* for Ireland, and was, on the occasion, made the recipient of a very enthusiastic ovation from his fellow countrymen and admirers in this City. He dollvered a speech in reply to an address from Col. Ryan, in which he rsviewed the charge that had been made against him of volunteering to take liberties with American politics; and argued his right to speak his o inions on all matters affecting his countrymen. He gave some excellent practical advice to our Irish fellow-citizens, which was cordially received. Then came a long procession, and subsequently a flotilla of steamers, with large numbers of his friends on board to convey him down the bay.

These was a small increase in the number of deaths last week, according to the report of the City Inspector, but they were 76 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The whole number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, May 28, was 366, of which 188 were under ten years of age. According to the nativity table, 249 were natives of the United States, 76 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and 9 of England. The report indicates an unusual degree of salubrity in the City, and an extremely healthy season.

A singular shooting affair occurred about noon yesterday, in Franklin-street, a few doors from the French Church on St. Esprit. Thomas Verren, a grown-up son of the Rev. Dr. Verren, the rector of the church, was shot at twice with a revolver, by Napoleon Delaplace, a middle-aged Frenchman, and without any known reason thus far, except the supposed insanity of the latter. Fortunately, neither ball took serious effect. Delaplace, who made no effort to escape, was immediately arrested and committed to the Tombs to await an examination.

Felix Sanchez, the Cuban Mulatto, accused of murdering his father-in-law in Sullivan-street, last January, was brought to this City on Saturday, in the steamer *Empire City* from New-Orleans, where he had been sold as a slave, and afterwards was identified as the fugitive murderer. He was committed to the Tombs to await his trial. A reward of $750 had been offered for his arrest.

There was quite a large meeting of Hungarians, resident in this City, at Stuyvesant Institute, on Saturday evening, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed expressive of a lively sympathy with the present struggle for Italian independence, and it was resolved to send an address to the Italians in Italy.

On Saturday, Flour opened quite heavily, but closed rather more vigorously. Grain was lightly dealt in, as were likewise Cotton, Coffee, Molasses, Oils and Tallow. Sugars were pretty active. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Hog products tended downward. Naval Stores were more sought after. Freights were rather quiet. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 618.

Disagreement of Doctors.

The Archduke of Vienna has fulminated a denunciation of Louis Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, whom he declares to be enemies of the Church, of good order, of vested rights, and, in fact, of almost everything in the smallest degree respectable. *Per contra*, the Archbishop of Paris has blessed the arms of the French legions departing for Italy, and prayers are offering up in all the French churches for their triumph over their Austrian enemies. To make confusion worse confounded, side by side with these bits of news comes the intelligence that the Pope has declared his neutrality in the whole quarrel. All three of these dignitaries cannot certainly be in the right. If the Archbishop of Vienna's view be the true one the Archbishop of Paris is an enemy to the faith, inasmuch as he encourages those who fight against its defenders. If the prayers of the French metropolitan are availing, the Archbishop of Vienna is a most heretical and unscrupulous personage. What are the devout children of the Church to do in such an extremity? Here are two of the highest authorities using their spiritual weapons on opposite sides of a fierce controversy involving the lives and destiny of millions of men, and each of them ecclesiastically satisfied that the other is aiding Satan. The proper and time-honored course in such a dilemma is to ask Rome to decide, but on this occasion, unfortunately, the oracle has made itself dumb. The Pope has nothing to say. He must of course know whether it is Louis Napoleon or Francis Joseph who has been lying and quibbling, exciting causeless war, trifling with the lives and fortunes of whole nations, deluging happy countries with superfluous blood, and sacrificing hecatombs of brave men to his selfish obstinacy. One of these two Emperors is certainly open to such a charge, and if the Pope does not know which is the sinner, who can pretend to know? Nevertheless, he declines to state his opinion, and the faithful are left, in this great crisis, to the perilous guidance of their private reason. He has declared his neutrality. His neutrality as a temporal prince unfortunately is not a circumstance calculated to inspire Europe with profound joy. We are not aware that the Paris Bourse or the London Stock Exchange ever waited with feverish expectation to learn which side his Holiness' troops were about to take in the quarrel, and the assurance that they are not about to descend into the arena at all, will, we fear, not remove the load of anxiety from anybody's mind, or satisfy the world that the struggle is not likely to be so bloody as it might have been. The Bishops to whom the Government of his Holiness' provinces is committed, lately made an inglorious appeal to the people to get up recruits for the army, and assured them that they might fairly consider themselves privileged in no ordinary degree in being allowed to serve as full privates in the carnal army of the militant Church. How singularly little the Roman people appreciate their blessings, has, however, been shown by the facts that nobody responded to the call, and that the Papal army remains on a peace footing. The Pope's declaration of neutrality as a temporal Prince, therefore, leaves the "situation," as the French say, in a great measure unchanged; and indeed we think his Holiness might have saved himself the trouble of publishing his position at all. His neutrality as a spiritual ruler, however, is quite a different thing, and is calculated to place him in an attitude of some embarrassment. The answer to all demands for reforms in the Papal administration, on the part of the unfortunate Romans, and notably the substitution of civil for canon law, of lay functionaries for ecclesiastical, has always been that where the Church reigned Church law could alone be put in force. The Pope's office could not be divided. Ruling as a temporal Prince, he must, nevertheless, rule as the head of the Church, and in accordance with its inflexible system. He could never, as he would be obliged to do, if he admitted of lay assistance in the work of government, give his sanction as a temporal sovereign to acts which, as a priest, he could not but condemn. Now, we beg to suggest with great deference, that the inflexible rule which, while all the rest of Italy is reveling in the anticipation of approaching resurrection, consigns the Romans to despair, ought to be applied to foreign policy as well as to home administration. If the churchman's conscience is to guide the Prince's arm in administering the Government at home, it ought to shape the course of his Holiness towards the belligerents abroad, especially when they are fighting in his immediate vicinity. At all events, a very small regard for public opinion, ought to suggest the propriety of concentrating the prayers of the great prelates on one side or the other of the quarrel. Knowing, as the world does, the curious relations which the Church in all countries bears to the State, it excited no great surprise in the last War to see the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of Paris pouring out joint benedictions on one side, while the Greek primates offered up invocations on the other. But the Viennese and Parisian dignitaries are of the same household, and their common master ought to force them to agree in their supplications.

A Magnanimous Editor.

The gallant, honorable and illustrious editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, whose proverbial modesty is the graceful ornament of his conspicuous wisdom, is very much concerned lest the general sympathy which the American people have manifested with the French Emperor in his defense of Italian independence, should really be due to the fact that when Louis Napoleon was for a short time an exile in New-York, he enjoyed the advantages of association with the distinguished General Webb. The magnanimous General grieves to think that so grave a question as that now pending in Europe, should be settled for the American people by the mere personal influence of any one man, even though that man be a publicist so judicious as himself. It is well that America should worship Webb, for Webb is worshipful, and no one knows this better than Webb. But the Italian question deserves recognition on its own merits, and General Webb would weep to think that his own renown should interfere with an impartial judgment of this high theme by his countrymen. He therefore takes pains to show them that even if Napoleon III had never visited New-York, and never sat at the feet of Webb, he would still be a great man, and his course in regard to Italy still worthy the admiration and approval of American freemen. We agree with the General cordially, and rejoice to be able to set his mind at rest. Had the public opinion of America on this subject been decided by merely personal considerations, it could hardly have been so unanimous as it is: for the war editor of the *Tribune*, who divides with General Webb the esteem and reverence of the nation, is a close, bosom-friend of the Emperor Francis Joseph, having been indeed his "groom of the stole" during several years past. With Webb on the one side then, and the war editor on the other, America might well have been distracted by doubts and speculations, had not the case of Italy in itself been commended by its own intrinsic merits to the cordial interest and approval of every free and intelligent nation.

The Virginia Election.—Mr. Letcher, the Democratic candidate, is probably elected, but by a majority much smaller than he had a right to anticipate. Personally, he is a popular man in Virginia,—no one more so,—and it is difficult to believe that the Ruffner affair injured him. Nobody believed the charge that he was unsound on the Slavery question, for his subserviency to that interest, in all its most ultra requirements, had been proved over and over again by his votes in Congress. Something certainly damaged him, and the question what it was seems to be the only one which anybody can care to ask about the election.

The answer obviously suggests itself. He carried on his shoulders the evil fame and character of the Buchanan Administration. That the weight of this load failed to sink him out of sight is almost a miracle, and one which could have been wrought nowhere but in obstinate old Democratic Virginia. Mr. Letcher has, however, succeeded, and success is ever the definite popular criticism of a popular conflict. He may, indeed, feel mortified in casting his eye over his column of diminished Democratic majorities; but he will hardly mistake the cause to which such misfortunes are to be attributed, and may well rejoice in the fact that he has escaped, however narrowly, from sharing in the fortunes as he has shared the favor of his friend the President.

The election has little importance in reference to National politics, and would have had but little had a contrary result crowned the conflict. It is simply a matter of interior concern for the "Old Dominion." The chivalry have chosen their Governor for the next three years, and settled their delegation to Congress as best they could, in view of local and personal claims, without even touching the rival pretensions of Wise and Hunter. A war of these lovely roses is doubtless yet to come off, but the hour has not struck for it, nor the man who is to provoke it yet appeared in the field.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Piccolimini's benefit to-night at this popular establishment will undoubtedly be the occasion of a great gathering, especially as the opera selected is the highly successful "Polluto" of Donizetti. In addition to the other attractions, Mlle. Piccolimini will deliver a farewell address. We leave our readers to decide whether this is in correct taste; we are perfectly sure that the speech will be. To-night is the *prima donna's* last in New-York. On Wednesday the new lyric *tragedienne*, Mlle. Cortesi, makes her *début*.

Wallack's Theatre.—The season at this house is drawing rapidly to a close. Benefits are the order of the day. On Saturday Mrs. Hoey was the recipient of an exceedingly gratifying one, and deservedly. Throughout a long season, peculiarly arduous in its character, Mrs. Hoey has sustained all the principal *rôles* of the establishment, with wonderful excellence. The mental fatigue which such a season involves is in itself something tremendous, but no traces of it have been perceptible in the lady's acting; indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that her performances have been marked by more freshness and vigor than we have ever before witnessed. To-night, Mr. John Brougham takes his benefit, when the comedy of "Money," in which he is excellent, will be produced. To-morrow the doorkeepers (they are the most efficient and gentlemanly in the City) have their turn. Something is due to every man who takes a benefit at a public place of amusement: let us hope the public will remember this fact.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" will be played here for four nights longer, after which (Friday and Saturday) Mr. Coulbock and Miss Laura Keene will take their benefit.

Metropolitan Theatre.—A fine bill is offered here to-night; the effective drama of "Louise de Lignerolles" and "Guy Mannering." The season here will close immediately, in order to enable Mr. Lafarge to make some improvements in the stage. It will re-open next week under the same management, and with a company of rare excellence.

Niblo's Garden.—The operatic drama of "Guy Mannering" will be played here to night, with all the dramatic and operatic strength of the company. Auber's opera of "La Bayadere" will also be given. This is surely enough.

Bowery Theatre.—"Mark the Trapper," "Eveleen Wilson" and a farce will be given here to-night.

National Theatre.—The tragedy of "Lucrezia Borgia" and the drama of the "Hidden Hand" are the features here.

Barnum's American Museum.—The popular drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Little Cordelia Howard and her parents in the principal parts, will be repeated here to-night.

Wood's Minstrels.—The pantomime called "Scampini, or the Perils of Love," will be revived here to night, prefaced by the usual excellent programme of comic and sentimental vocalism.

Hooley's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway.—A grand burlesque concert *à la* Musard, is one of the features here to-night, with imitations of Pyrotechnist. There is also an excellent concert of Ethiopian music.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Screw Steamer Hungarian.

Father Point, C. E., May 29—Evening.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool 18th inst., passed here at 9 P. M. The boatman who went out failed to attract her attention, and could get no report. She will be at Quebec early to-morrow morning, when her news will be promptly forwarded.

From Washington.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE BELLY CONTRACT—NEW CONVENTION WITH NICARAGUA, &C.

Washington, Sunday, May 29.

Gen. Jerez, Minister from Nicaragua, has been officially advised of the ratification of the Belly contract, but with such amendments as avoid complications or impediments in the fulfillment of treaties with other nations, our own included. It concedes to Mr. Belly no important grants of land or privileges, until the Canal shall have been completed. Costa Rica, it will be recollected, first ratified this contract, and her assent to the amendments made by Nicaragua will therefore be necessary, before it can take affect. From what is known here, it is not probable that she will acquiesce. However, Mr. Belly's scheme is regarded, in distinguished quarters, as a harmless affair.

Our Government has accepted the convention negotiated by Minister Lamar, which contains the principles of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty, but dissents to the anti-filibuster clause as unnecessary. Of this the Government of Nicaragua will at once be informed. Gen. Jerez, who will leave Washington for New-York to-morrow and return to Nicaragua in the steamer of the 5th of June, is confident that, when this fact is communicated, an extra session of Congress will forthwith be called to act upon the subject, and that they will strike out the objectionable clause.

The last steamer brought to Mr. Jarar full authority to take measures for the reopening of the transit, as soon as practicable, and on reasonable and liberal terms. He indulges the hope that he will be enabled to enter into mutually satisfactory arrangements in the course of a few days. From what has already transpired there can be little, if any, doubt of his success. He expresses himself both satisfied with the views and feelings of this Administration toward Nicaragua. In his absence Señor Molino, the Costa Rican Minister, will have charge of Nicaraguan affairs at Washington.

No particular importance is attached to the reported Walker filibuster movements on Nicaragua. United States as well as British national vessels are in sufficient force in that quarter to intercept such expeditions, if any are contemplated.

The following is a list of the officers ordered to the steamer *San Jacinto*, preparing at New-York for the African station: Captain Armstrong; Lieutenants Donaldson, Hughes, Madigan, Johnson and Lovall; Acting Master, A. P. Cooke; Purser Babar; Chief Engineer Faron.

Destructive Conflagrations.

THE GREAT FIRE IN KEY WEST—DESTRUCTION OF ALL THE STORES.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, May 28.

The whole of the business part of Key West, E. F., was destroyed by the fire. Loss estimated at $200,000.

The *Key of the Gulf* states that sixty-eight stores and dwellings and forty out-buildings were destroyed. The buildings adjoining the office of the *Key of the Gulf* were blown up, and that office suffered in consequence.

The fire broke out in the store of L. M. Shaffer, in Front-street, and spread rapidly, destroying entirely the following buildings, and very nearly all their contents: W. H. Wall & Co.'s two fire-proof stores and sheds, with their contents; L. M. Shaffer's store, Packer & Church's store, C. L. Hatch, Geiger & Bigloni, houses; eight houses of P. A. Gatpoito, A. Arnau's house, Benner's house, Mulreman's store and dwelling house, Carey & Ware's store, Farina's store, Hicks & Solomon's, C. & A. Howe, Russell House; E. O. Gwynn's, F. Clarke's, W. A. Pitcher's three houses, R. P. Campbell's, Key West House, C. Curils' store, Bareill, houses; O'Hara & Wells' warehouses and stores, Flor's stores, warehouses and offices; bakery, Watt's store, Market house, City Hall, Fontane's store, Molina's, Almedis & Alberlia. All these buildings, except Wells' two stores, were built of wood.

The contents of the buildings saved amount to little or nothing—besides these losses, large quantities of lumber and other articles stored. 120 hogsheads of damaged sugar in the store of O'Hara & Wells, are totally lost. The stores destroyed comprise our largest provision and ship chandlery, dry goods and grocery stores. Brown & Curry and Tift are the only parties on the water that are saved, the former lose nothing, the latter but one or two small buildings; his cupola and office were miraculously saved. The Custom-house is saved. The U. S. Court-rooms and Post-office entirely destroyed; most of the Court Records were saved. The Navy Department lose a quantity of stores invoiced at about $12,000, but their long continuance here has much deteriorated them. A few only of these are saved. The United States Warehouse is saved.

It is impossible to form any adequate idea of the loss, but from my acquaintance of the buildings and contents it cannot fall far short of $266,000, and the insurance does not exceed $92 000.

Many of the sufferers are not insured, while none, if any, are fully covered, owing to the high premium charged, three per cent. being the usual rate. It is much feared this is the work of an incendiary, but rumor charges so many, that little dependence can be placed on any of the reports. No lives were lost. We shall be short of provisions, as very much of the stock on hand is destroyed. The schooner *Harrison Jones*, from New-York with supplies, had fortunately not landed her cargo, of which she has a general assortment for the stores. She had only put out 150 bales of hay, all of which with much more is destroyed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SOUTH MIDDLEBORO', MASS.

Middleboro', Mass., Saturday, May 28.

The steam saw, planing and box-board mill of Messrs. Benson and Smith, and the Railroad Depot and Post-office, at the South Middleboro' station of the Cape Cod Railroad, were destroyed by fire last night. There is no insurance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Gloucester, Mass., Sunday, May 29.

At an early hour this morning, a fire broke out in Burnham & Brothers planing mills, at the foot of Water-street, which were destroyed, with other property adjoining. The loss is about $12,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. Among the sufferers were John W. Lowe & Co., J. J. Trask, painter, and J. Winter, sash and blind maker. One or two vessels on the railway narrowly escaped destruction. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Chapter of Tragedies.

WOMAN MURDERED BY HER BROTHER IN NEWARK.

Newark, Sunday, May 29.

Patrick Maude, whose escape from the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton was published last week, arrived here Saturday evening, succeeded in avading the officers, who were in pursuit of him and shot his sister, Mrs. Abraham Turbitt, instantly dead. Two shots were fired with remarkable precision. It was well known that he had threatened his wife, but no reason is known for his killing his sister, unless he was insane. The prevailing opinion however is, that he is not insane. Much excitement existed and other murders were apprehended until his arrest was announced, which was accomplished by officer Wambold, in Commerce-st., about ten o'clock, where the prisoner was skulking under the shadow of buildings. No arms, but loose powder and a small amount of money was found in his pocket. The victim was an estimable woman, aged forty years, and the mother of four children. The verdict of the jury was that Maude committed the murder maliciously and willfully. He declares his innocence.

VINDICTIVE MURDER IN CENTREVILLE.

Providence, Saturday, May 28.

Last evening, as Mr. Burritt Arnold, of Centreville, Warwick, was sitting in his store, he was shot and instantly killed by some person unknown; the ball entering his back between the shoulders. He had just returned from this city.

Providence, Sunday, May 29.

It is supposed that the reason of Mr. Arnold's murder was his activity in enforcing the law against the sale of spirituous liquors. The Coronor's inquest adjourned to Tuesday. The evidence so far is unimportant, and does not point to the perpetrator.

SHOCKING MURDER IN TROY.

Troy, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

Robert Morrison, a well-known citizen of West Troy, and Sheriff of Albany County, was murdered at a late hour on Friday night, and robbed, and his body thrown into the Canal Basin, from which it was recovered to-day.

JAILOR ASSAILED AND WOUNDED.

Lexington, Ky., Friday, May 27.

B. C. Blancon, jailor of Fayette County, Ky., was called up, after retiring last night, by a man, who ripped open his abdomen, probably fatally wounding him. The assailant has been arrested, but his name is unknown. There is great excitement here about the matter.

Another Tornado—Sixteen Lives Lost.

Chicago, Saturday, May 28.

The Jacksonville (Illinois) correspondent of the Springfield *Register* says a most terrific tornado occurred twelve miles south of that city yesterday. The violence of the whirlwind is described as exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed, except in the West Indies. Sixteen persons are reported killed, and many others seriously injured. Houses, barns, &c., were torn to atoms. The names of the killed are not yet ascertained.

The Virginia State Election.

Richmond, Sunday, May 29—Noon

In the 95 counties heard from, Letcher's majority is 428. Forty-eight counties remain to be heard from, which gave Governor Wise a majority of 2,047. The average gain for Goggin in each county heard from is 78.

Richmond, Sunday, May 29—P. M.

In 82 counties heard from, Goggin gains 4,035 on the vote of 1855. Heavy bets have been made on the election of Letcher by 5,000 majority.

Washington, Sunday, May 29.

A private dispatch from a reliable Whig source in Richmond to night says that in 111 counties Letcher's majority is 335. The 37 remaining counties gave Wise 1,439 majority.

Baltimore, Saturday, May 28.

Ohio County—Two Opposition and one Democratic member of the Legislature elected.

Marshall County—Opposition representative elected to the Legislature.

Washington, Saturday, May 28.

It is generally conceded that the Hon. William Smith, Democrat, is elected in the Seventh Congressional District by from 300 to 400 majority. Owing, however, to misconnections of the trains to-day, the result cannot be specifically stated.

The official vote of the Seventh Congressional District gives Smith, Democrat, 314 majority.

The returns from Faulkner's district are incomplete, but the Democrats all concede the election of Boleter to Congress.

A private dispatch from Wytheville says that seven counties in the Thirteenth Congressional District have been heard from, and the Democrats lose 1,600 on Governor Wise's vote. The contest between Floyd and Marlin is doubtful.

Three counties in the Twelfth District have been heard from. The Democrats lose 800 on Governor Wise's vote.

Enquirer Office, Richmond, Saturday, May 28—P. M.

It is impossible as yet to give an accurate statement as to the general result for members of Congress or Legislature.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Indianapolis, Saturday, May 28.

Dr. Wilson, from the Statistical Committee, reported in favor of some changes in the tables of the church statistics relative to elders, licentiates, baptisms, contributions, &c. The report was discussed at length, but no action was taken upon it.

The Rev. W. L. Breckinridge was elected Professor of the Danville Theological Seminary.

The report on Domestic Missions was then taken up and concurred in, and the officers were elected.

The Directors of the Danville and Western Theological Seminaries were also elected.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (New School.)

Wilmington, Del., Saturday, May 28.

The session of the Assembly to-day was occupied mainly in discussions on church extension and publication, but no conclusions were arrived at. The report on church extension was made the special order for Monday.

Arrival of the Steam-frigate Minnesota at Boston.

Boston, Sunday, May 29.

The steam-frigate *Minnesota*, Capt. Dupont, arrived below this forenoon, and anchored in President Roads. She has touched since leaving China at several of the principal ports in the East Indies, at Muscat, and last at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. She has on board the crew of the bark *Claremont*, charged with mutiny, sent home for trial by the United States Consul at Capetown. Lieut. Wamar, of the United States frigate *Mississippi*, and Mr. Brooks, late United States Consul at Singapore, are passengers. Her officers and crew are all well. She will come up to the Navy-yard to-morrow forenoon.

The new sloop-of-war *Hartford*, which was put in commission yesterday, has her crew on board, and now lies in the stream, bound for the East Indies. Captain C. R. Stribling is her flag-officer, and Chas. Lowndes the Commander. She will make a trial trip before her departure.

Paul Morphy in Boston.

Boston, Saturday, May 28.

Paul Morphy arrived this morning. He was received at the depôt by a committee of the Boston Chess Club, and escorted to the Revere House.

This afternoon a formal reception of Mr. Morphy took place at the rooms of the Chess Club, where the members were presented to their distinguished guest by the President. This evening the Committee of the Club entertained Mr. Morphy and a few friends informally at the Revere House, after which he was serenaded by the Club with the Germania Band.

Condition of the Propeller Curlew.

Providence, Sunday, May 29.

The propeller *Curlew*, of Providence, which was sunk near Point Judith on the 15th instant, floated without assistance, Saturday night, and was towed into Newport Sunday, and run ashore on Goat Island. Her boiler, propeller and shaft, main and mizzen-masts, boiler-deck, &c., are all gone. The main deck is stove, through which a portion of the cargo in the hold, consisting of flour, tea, &c., floated out; most of it was secured. The hold of the steamer is now nearly full of cargo. Her boiler will probably be raised at the first favorable opportunity.

The Pike's Peak Mail.

Leavenworth, Saturday, May 28.

The Pike's Peak mail arrived last night in nine days from Denver City. Four passengers came through, bringing a small amount of dust. Provisions were arriving at the mines, and the general aspect of affairs had improved.

Louisiana Politics.

New-Orleans, Friday, May 27.

The Democratic State Convention, at Baton Rouge, has, after a sharp contest of three days, nominated Thomas Moore, a Slidell man, for Governor.

Balloon Picked up at Sea.

Squan, N. J., Sunday, May 29.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a balloon passed over this place moving east. It descended in the sea, two miles north of this place, and was taken up by the Philadelphia steamer.

The Oberlin Rescue Case.

Columbus, Ohio, Saturday, May 28.

The decision in the *habeas corpus* case of Bushnell and Langston, two of the Oberlin rescuers, has been postponed till Monday.

From the Rio Grande.

New-Orleans, Friday, May 27.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos 23d inst., with $200,000 in specie.

The Case of Captain Townsend.

Savannah, Saturday, May 28.

Captain Townsend, of the slaver *Echo*, has been acquitted.

Meeting of Hungarians.

It will be remembered that a short time ago there was held in the Bowery a meeting of the resident Hungarians of this City. In view of the state of Europe, a Committee was appointed to collect funds to be sent to Italy. Quite a large portion of those present thought it useless to collect this money, and accordingly held a conference with the Committee, when they agreed to call a meeting at a future time, and settle matters to suit both parties. On Saturday evening such a meeting was held at the Stuyvesant Institute. Colonel Asboth was appointed Chairman by acclamation, and Messrs. Kauser and Hildebrandt Secretaries.

The Chairman then delivered a brief address in Hungarian. He greeted the Hungarians of this City upon the prospects of Italy and Hungary, and felt confident that the road to the "White Danube" would yet be opened. The Hungarians had not forgotten the glorious struggle of 1848-'49; and now, with the help of God, they would renew the contest. Col. Asboth then spoke of the confidence which was still maintained in the old leaders, and closed with the stirring words, "Live Italy! Live Hungary! Down with the House of Hapsburg!"

Dr. Hildebrandt then read the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The aspect of affairs in Europe indicates that the time so long anticipated has arrived, when the oppressed nationalities may, with a reasonable expectation of success, strike one more blow for their liberties, since some of the crowned heads have, in the name of national independence, drawn the sword against the Holy Alliance of Hapsburg. And whereas, after the suffering of ten years of exile, which have broken so many Hungarian hearts and have scattered the bones of her martyrs over the whole world, there nevertheless yet remains a numerous host of homeless Hungarians, unbroken in spirit and faithful to the flag of liberty and of their nation. And whereas, while we are far from Europe, the acknowledged leaders of our nation are close to the scene of action, watching with keen attention the march of events and the vicissitudes of the war; and,

Whereas, The first act of the grand movement is the liberation of Italy from the clutches of the Austrian usurper; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Hungarians of New York, most cordially rejoice at the bright prospect of liberation now opening to our brethren of Italy; that we are fully convinced of the general sympathy of Hungary for the invincible determination with the noble nation with desperate liberty and union of the noble nation with whom we have so long shared the dungeon and scaffold, and with whom we are now ready to share the toils and perils of the battle-field.

Mr. Newman then rose, and in the name of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting resigned, and proposed that some mutual plan of procedure should be agreed upon. Mr. Grosvenor said that this Committe had no right to resign. To this Mr Sulzbergel replied that the different members could resign as individuals. This gave rise to quite a debate and a number of gentlemen spoke, among whom were Messrs. Zagoni, Bandoay and Hazaszy. At one time nearly every one in the room was speaking either to the Chair or to his neighbor. However, the matter was soon disposed of, and the resignation was accepted.

After this it was resolved that no money should be sent to Italy, but that the Hungarians would stand ready to go themselves if necessity should call them. Mr. Kawsan then read a lengthy address to the Italians, which was received with much enthusiasm. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, all those present being well pleased with the proceedings.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The *Empire City*, Captain Griffin, left New-Orleans on the 20th instant, and entered Havana harbor at 9½ P. M. on the 23d. Found in port the United States Mail steamer *Granada*, Commander Maury, last from Aspinwall, which vessel left at 6 o'clock the following morning (23d) for New-York.

The *Empire City* left for New-York at 5½ P. M., 23d, having received a heavy freight of cigars, &c., and 104 passengers from Havana.

Left in port steamer *Isabel* for Charleston, and British steamer *Conway* for Vera Cruz.

The Continental war news has much excited the Habaneros, and its effects is noted for better or worse on all articles of Island growth, and most of those of European origin. Foreign liquors especially have largely advanced to the extent of a fortune for some of the larger holders.

An impetus to shipping is already noticeable, and an advance in freights determined with each transaction.

The Sugar market exhibits little demand, and previous prices will not be maintained. Stock 345,000 boxes, against 280,000 in 1858. Nos. 11 and 12 at 8 to 8¼ reals per arrobe.

Molasses advancing.

Rum has advanced $8 per pipe in the last week.

Exchange may be quoted On London, 15⅛ to 16 premium; on New-York, 2½ to 3¼; Boston, 2¼ to 3¼; United States gold coins 3 to 4 pramium.

[By telegraph.]

New-Orleans, Friday, May 27.

The steamship *Philadelphia* brings Havana advices of the 24th inst., but they are quite unimportant.

From the River Plate.

THREATENED ARGENTINE INVASION OF BUENOS AYRES—THE PAGE SURVEYING EXPEDITION—MARINE AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the bark *Clintonia Wright*, Captain White, we have later intelligence from the River Plate. Our files of Montevideo papers are to the 13th.

DEPARTURE OF MR. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Parting Demonstration in his Honor.

Address of Col. Ryan, and Mr. O'Brien's Reply—The Procession and the Excursion Down the Bay.

The proceedings of Mr O'BRIEN'S friends on Saturday were highly creditable to them, and must have been equally gratifying to him. The ovation was unmarred either by personal strife or flagrant disorder. The enthusiasm was intense, but it was, in the main, decorous.

About 9 o'clock, Mr. O'BRIEN left the residence of his host, Mr. TOWNSEND, in Fifth avenue, and, accompanied by THOMAS F. MEAGHER, JOHN MITCHEL, Judge O'CONOR and Dr. ANTE-ELL proceeded to the residence of Mr. THOMAS C. DAVIES, No. 39 Union-square, by whom he and his friends were cordially welcomed, and subsequently introduced to the ladies of the family. In the parlors there were already assembled to take leave of Mr. O'BRIEN, the Hon. George Sanbroft, Mayor Tiemann, Reuben Wheeler, Charles A. Davies, Judges Roosevelt and Clarke, Peter Cooper, Thomas Acois Emmet, Auguste Belmont, Augustus Schell, William Sanoford, John McKeon, Dr. O'Reilly, Major Lincoln (of Boston,) Malcolm Campbell, William E. Robinson, William L. Cole, P. Meehan, and many others, representatives of the trade and talent of the City.

Soon after, Mr. O'BRIEN was presented with a very handsome Mount Vernon cane,—with a massive and costly gold head, suitably described,—by Mr. PATRICK FOSS, President of the Thomas F. Meagher Club, who on behalf of that organization made a suitable address, to which Mr. O'BRIEN replied, warmly acknowledging his appreciation of the gift.

In the meantime the square without was being rapidly occupied by bodies of military, and the crowd, which had been gathering for an hour and more, became almost unwieldy from its numbers. The police, under command of Captain LEONARD, rendered most efficient aid, and are entitled to credit for their vigor; and the more so because they performed their duty as good-naturedly as could be expected. This is high praise, for policemen and gentleman are not always convertible terms.

The military, under command of Colonel RYAN, consisted of the Sixty ninth Regiment, comprising the following Companies: Company I, Lieutenant Conran; Emmett Guards, Capt. John Keenedy; Company D Fitzgerald Guards, Captain McGuire; Company F, Captain Sreahn; Company B, Captain Robert Coddington; Company G Guyon Cadets, Captain Canton; Company E, Lieuteenant Kelly; Company A, Captain Corcoran. This composed the first battalion, and was under the immediate command of Major NUGENT. The second battalion, consisting of the Irish American Guard, Captain Brady; the Montgomery Guard, Lieutenant Clark; the "Old Guard," Captain Markey, and Captain Doran's Company, was commanded by Captain MURPHY. Two squadrons of infantry were commanded by Captain REILLY. The Civic Associations, comprising the Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, St. James' Catholic Total Abstinence Society, Thomas F. Meegner Club, Father Mathew Society and Nigh Ingalls Society, formed on Seventeenth street, the right resting on Broadway, Judge CONNOLLY was Grand Marshal, and had for deputies Mr. John Hennessey, Thomas Bleke, James Sandford and Thomas Cushing.

When Mr. O'BRIEN and the friends who had been assembled in-doors to take their leave of him had partaken of some refreshments, Col. RYAN and the officers in command, entered, and, appropriate introductions having taken place, the Colonel presented to Mr. O'BRIEN the subjoined address, which he thus prefaced:

As citizen soldiers, Sir, and civic bodies, we appear to-day before you, to deliver an address to you on your departure for your native land. I regret that some one more able had not been selected, but always willing to obey the orders of my countrymen, I have, though with great reluctance, consented to be their spokesman on the present occasion. As time, Sir, is short, I will detain you no longer, but will now perform the pleasant duty which has been imposed upon me.

The Address ran thus:

SIR: We cannot permit you to leave the shores of this, our adopted country, without adding another to the many evidences you have received during your stay among us, of the respect and esteem entertained towards you by all American citizens, whether they were born under an Irish sky or on American soil. We have watched your career through every change of fortune, with an intensity of feeling which only those can know who are able to appreciate the object to the accomplishment of which your best and noblest efforts were devoted. We have all seen an illustration in your case how a truly brave man, acting from unselfish motives, and actuated by the sole desire of serving his country, can, when called upon to do so, sacrifice his dearest earthly interests to the one great purpose—the freedom and prosperity of his native land. It is, sir, in such qualities that constitute the true patriot, and whether struggling for the realization of his fondest hopes amid the carnage of the battle-field or by more peaceably working out the grand problem in the promotion of his country's industry, the development of her material resources, and the substantial and effective encouragement of her commerce, he is entitled to the truest sympathy of all who love freedom and independence and who would not restrict its blessings by the narrow limits of a single nation.

We are fully those who would linger on a past of unrealized hopes, and we know from the unwearied energy with which you have again entered upon the work of Ireland's regeneration that the past, though one of sad experience, has not discouraged you from prosecuting in another way the task of improving the condition of that old land which possesses our undying love.

This, sir, is emphatically the age of material progress, and that country which would not fall into the rear in the grand onward march of nations must enter on the World's great field of industry. And who believes that there is not a brighter day dawning for Ireland? What Irishman is there, who, looking at the first efforts which his native land has made to place herself among the commercial countries of the earth—what Irishman is there, we ie.eat, who does not feel a just and manly pride in the success that has thus far attended Ireland's first endeavors to develop her own resources and to build up a Commerce that must eventually result in national independence?

Knowing, Sir, how true and unselfish are the feelings of patriotism by which you here ever been actuated, we shall watch your future career with unabated interest, for although the great ocean divides us, we have no divided opinions or thoughts in anything that concerns the land which we must always love with unswerving devotion.

Wishing you a safe and prosperous voyage, and on your arrival on your native shores the warm welcome which only one's own kindred and friends can give, we bid you God-speed in your noble endeavors to bring back that prosperity to our native land to which she has so long been a stranger, and which is inseparably connected with her future position as a free and independent nation.

James R. Ryan, Colonel Sixty ninth Regiment, National Cadets; James Brady, Captain Irish American Guard; James M. Mahon, Captain Company F, Fourth Artillery; John Kennedy, Captain Emmet Guard; James Kelly, Captain Irish Rifles; John Breslin, Captain Shields Guard; James Cavanagh, Captain O'Mahony Guard; John Gorman, Lieutenant-Commanding Guyon Cadets; A. P. Green, Lieutenant-Commanding City Horse Guard; Michael Connolly, Grand Marshal Civic Societies, St James Roman Catholic T. A. Society—John McGrath, President; Thomas F. Meagher Club—Patrick Ford, President; Thomas S. Murphy, Captain Montgomery Guard; Michael Corcoren, Captain Irish Fusiliers; Thomas McGuire, Captain Sarsfield Guard; Bernard Reilly, Captain Brigade Lancers, Eleventh Regiment; Maurice Keaney, Captain Fag an Bealac; Denis C. Minton, Captain Montgomery Troop, First Regiment; Robert Coologton, Captain Robert Emmet Guard; Owen Murphy, Captain O'Sullen Columbian Rifles; James F. Markey, Captain Old Guard; Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, James Green, President; Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, John McGuinness.

Whilst this was being read, the assemblage stood attentively grouped round Mr O'SHEA, who had Mr. MITCHEL on one side and Mr. MEAGHER on the other.

SPEECH OF MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. O'BRIEN replied as follows: Colonel RYAN and gentlemen—When I landed on the shores of America, it was my pleasing duty to offer to the inhabitants of New-York, and in their name, to the people of America, my thanks for the interest with which they had watched my fortunes in other lands, for the sympathy which they had felt for me when I was suffering general exile, and for the congratulations which they offered me when I was permitted to return to my native country. It is now my still more pleasing duty to offer to you, gentlemen, to the citizens whom you represent, and, generally, to the people of America, my thanks for that sincere and cordial welcome which I have received in every part of the Union, from all classes of the citizens of this great Republic. I have had the satisfaction of having traveled, as nearly as possible, 7,000 miles in America, without having encountered one single circumstance that could give pain or annoyance to my feelings. [Cheers.] I have had the satisfaction of being greeted, not only by my old comrades in endeavor and in suffering—I mean my friends, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. MITCHEL, and the other refugees who have settled in this country, men for whom I entertain the highest esteem, and for many of them personal affection as well as respect—I have been greeted not only by them with that cordiality which might, perhaps, on their part, be expected, but I have been greeted by the tens of thousands of the adopted citizens of this country whom I have met wherever I have gone, with an almost filial or fraternal affection. I have been greeted, also, by those to whom I was known only by historical narrative, the native-born citizens of America, with testimonies of esteem, perhaps not so ardent, but not less sincere than those which I have received from my own fellow countrymen. These circumstances, of course, must naturally give pleasure to any man who has a heart capable of feeling sympathy with human emotion, but they have been the more gratifying to me because I feel that they are not the result of any of the ordinary sentiments which are applied by those who address popular assemblages. I have exercised throughout the whole of my tour a self-control which has almost been painful to my own feelings. I have carefully avoided touching on those topics which I knew would produce the most excitement, and if I stated them, the greatest amount of cheers. Amongst the statements to which I advert, I will include to the circumstance of our previous career, to the hopes which we once entertained, to the wrongs which my country suffers, to the exigencies, occasioned as I believe, by misgovernment, which compelled millions of Irishmen, deeply attached to the soil of their fathers, to leave their country forever, and to seek a home in these distant lands. I have forborne to describe to them what Ireland might have been if she had had the good fortune to possess, as the people of America do, not only in the aggregate, but in each individual State, the power of self-government. [Hear, hear.] I have forborne to touch the tempting topic which the events of the last month must have suggested to every mind, namely, that when a despot comes forward to tell the Italian people that he is determined that Italy shall belong to the Italians, it is possible that the day might arrive when a free people might come forward to tell the Irish people that if Italy is to be for the Italians, if Hungary is to be for the Hungarians, Ireland should also be for the Irish—[loud cheers]—I have forborne, designedly and advisedly, to touch these exciting topics, and I have applied myself to others, which I knew must be in a tame and narrowed character. ["Hear, hear."] I have congratulated my countrymen, particularly, wherever I have gone, that their industry has been successful, that the exceptions to their success are only to be found amongst those who have thrown away the privilege which they enjoyed; and I am happy to believe that, though the number may appear to be considerable, still, those who have not availed themselves of the advantages here afforded to them are but a fraction of the great Irish population that have settled in this country and made it their home. I believe the rule to be success; I believe the rule to be industry, frugality and successful enterprise. The exception to be dissipation and failure. I have always made it a special duty, when addressing assemblages of my countrymen here, to implore them to abandon the habit which was cherished in Ireland as I believe by designed malevolence towards our country, of setting one section of the Irish population against the other by allowing the Catholics and the Protestants to be brought into adverse positions, by allowing the Irish population to be divided, and the divisions designated by names which to my mind have no meaning whatever, or if they have any, are, as well as the olive does they characterize, equally misapplicable in this country—I mean the terms Corkonians and Fardowners. [Laughter and applause.] I have exhorted my fellow countrymen to avail themselves of the opportunities of education afforded by the country. I have expressed my wish that the humblest men among them would educate their children, and I have assured them that, by the unanimous testimony of all the native-born Americans I have met, the children of the Irish who have availed themselves of these advantages of education, are not only found to be capable of taking a most prominent part in whatever application of industry, or in whatever objects of ambition they may direct their energies to, but that their success is welcomed also by the great body of the American people, when they succeed by such honorable efforts. These are not tempting topics, but I trust that the few words which in different places I have addressed to my fellow-countrymen may not be altogether forgotten when I move far away from this, and, in such case, I shall have no occasion to regret, so far as they are concerned, my visit to this country. Neither have I flattered the American people. I have not come here to tell them that they are "the greatest people on the face of the earth." [Laughter.] I have not told them that I considered it was their duty and their destiny to extend themselves over the whole world by annexation. I believe that England has placed herself in a most perilous position by that indefinite desire of extending her territory, and I believe that that very tendency will be the forerunner of the downfall of the British Empire. If I were to interfere, which I am not disposed to do at all, in American politics, it would rather be to repress than to stimulate such a disposition. But, gentlemen, I have felt, with respect to American politics in general, particularly party politics, that it was neither my inclination nor my duty to interfere. I have not classed myself either as a Democrat or a Whig, wherever I have gone. I have not spoken anywhere an opinion in favor of one man as a candidate for the Presidency in preference to another. Upon all those points I think that the citizens who reside in this country are very much better qualified to form an opinion than I am, and therefore I have carefully abstained from any allusion to such topics, however exciting they might be in addressing public assemblages. I have, indeed, expressed opinions which, perhaps, upon such an occasion as the present, I ought not to reiterate, but to which I must allude, in candor and in justice to myself. I have expressed my opinions upon a question which deeply affects not this country alone, but the inhabitants of my country, and Europe in general. I mean the question as to what shall be the footing on which foreigners shall be received in this country. It has been said, I understand—I have not seen the remarks myself—that in touching this topic I have volunteered to interfere with the domestic policy of this country. Now, I am not disposed to admit that a foreigner who comes to this country to inquire in a candid spirit respecting its institutions, should be prohibited from expressing his opinions respecting those institutions after he has carefully formed his opinions, even supposing they were on questions of domestic policy; and I am happy to say that such is the sentiment of the great body of the American people, whatever may be their political tendencies. I have found in the South, where I was prepared to expect that certain questions were tabooed, that no foreigner dare venture to touch them, and that a man ran the risk of being lynched if he did not happen to fall in with the views of his audience—I have found in the South, I say, as well as in the North, an earnest desire to elicit my opinions with respect to everything connected with the destinies and interests of this country. And, therefore, supposing that I had, which I have not done, expressed my opinions respecting the domestic policy of this country, I believe I should have been perfectly justified by the people of this country. The ablest treatise, I must remind you, gentlemen, that I have ever read on the institutions of the United States, was written by a foreigner, DE TOCQUEVILLE, whose book on America I read twenty-five years ago, and which I believe on to be the best work extant for a foreigner to read in order to obtain a general knowledge of the institutions of this Republic, considered with a view to its destiny. And yet I have never heard it complained that DE TOCQUEVILLE took any unwarrantable liberty in speaking of American affairs, or that the American people were jealous of his expressing his opinions freely respecting their institutions. [Hear, hear]. But I must explain that the question to which I addressed myself, and upon which I certainly do not wish to be understood to entertain any neutral feeling whatever, is not simply an American question. It is a question which affects every people in Europe. Vast masses in that Continent are at this moment looking to this country as a home, and there must be some distinct understanding on the part of the American people with foreigners as to what is to be the footing on which foreigners are to land when coming into this country; whether or not they are to be subjected to perpetual proscription; whether or not they are to be considered as to be placed only in positions of inferiority to the native-born citizens. [Hear, hear.] Now, I will tell you frankly, in relation to myself, after the reception which was given by the American population to my countrymen who have landed here, many of them afflicted with disease or half-starved, perhaps both, and many of them very destitute, that I was gratified to a degree of intensity that I cannot describe by the kind reception that was given to my unfortunate fellow countrymen when they were fleeing, I may say, from starvation and cruelty. That sentiment continued unabated in my mind, and I never thought of the American people with a sentiment of gratitude, until I saw, in the year 1848 I think it was, a programme of what was called Native American principles, and I found there the opening of a proscription which, if adopted and continued by the American people, would have compelled every man who had the interests of the Irish people at heart, to say that America is a country to which no Irishman, and especially no Catholic Irishman ought to emigrate. Now is not this a question on which I, as an Irishman, and every other Irishman who wishes well to his countrymen, has an interest? Ireland has but a limited territory. At that time, if she had had ten millions of people instead of six, the time would arrive—the time might now be—when the natural, healthy expansion of the population would require the surplus to seek a home in a country where, as in Australia, they are received with open arms, and are entitled to hold the highest positions in the State, or to Canada, where they enjoy similar privileges, or to the United States where they had been prepared to find, that under the Constitution they are entitled to the rights of citizenship on certain conditions, which, when they arrive here, they find extended to a period of probation they had not been led to expect, and that, in addition to that probation, they are to be met by a test of proscription which is to continue during their whole lives. Now, for my part, I tell you frankly, in answer to that question, that I would not live for an hour in a country as a home where I did not feel myself the equal of any man in it. [Cheers.] And I tell you more, it is my belief that the Irish population, man for man, have reflected and do reflect upon the country as much credit as any other section of the population has done, and that America owes to the Irish population in past times, and owes to it in the present time as much as to any other section of the population. This, therefore, is a very important point, and one which there should be no mistake about. When I first found that there was one particular state which legalized this proscriptive policy, I did not hesitate to express my opinion of the measure, and to say that I hoped it was not in accordance with the general sentiment. Now, gentlemen, I am able to tell you, as well as any man in America, that such is not the general sentiment; that from Maine to Louisiana, from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, that sentiment has been utterly repudiated by the great body of the people. Whatever, therefore, may be done in one State, the fact still is that the Irish in this country stand, within the limits of the Constitution, on a perfect footing with any native American who breathes the soil. I am not one who, in endeavoring to cement Irish people, with state opinions which I hold on matters that I deem to be important, I have found, wherever I have been in this country, the soil more fertile and the hand more prompt of resources than I ever expected. All the prejudices that had been formed in my mind, particularly by the writings of the English tourists—if I had been disposed to place much confidence in their representations—[Laughter]—have been removed to a very great extent; if—have been removed (not existed in my mind, certainly they would have been removed). [Cheers.] I am able to say to the American people, without flattering them, that I congratulate them on possessing such a country and such a people; and I am also bound to thank them, individually and collectively, for the cordiality with which they have received me. I implore my fellow-countrymen to cherish their sympathy and by every legitimate means of establishing and winning it. [Cheers.] For another objection that is made by some to the Irish population here, I am told, as a reason, that it is the habit of Irishmen to come to places in which they are not qualified as electors, and, in violation of law, to go to the polls and vote. Now that is an abuse and ought to be stopped undoubtedly. [Hear.] I am told also that the Irish are seeking an inordinate share of the public patronage. Well, that certainly is a very tight thing to their capacity, for considering that they are only a fragment of the population, probably in many cases not more than a fifth perhaps not a tenth, that they have such influence as they are said to possess does show that they have extraordinary talents for administration. [Laughter.] But I trust they will feel in regard to these matters, that if they have Irish influence, they ought not only to look to it as their fair proportion, but whatever advantages they may have the opportunity of thus attaining, but rely on more certain means of advancement; and if they follow my counsel, they will sustain as much as possible, not altogether, from soliciting situations,—for I believe that those who make it a practice to solicit situations rarely succeed in making their fortune during their terms of office. I have seen a great many individuals, both in America and Australia, who, coming into the country with nothing but the labor of their arms to depend upon, have ended in piling thousands upon thousands, but I do not remember any single instance of a place-hunter making a magnificent fortune. Therefore, it should give me very great pleasure to learn that there was not one single Irishman in the United States who was seeking office as a place-holder. But this, I think, they ought to do: In making choice of a man to fill a public situation, they ought always to select the most honest and most able man, whatever he may be, whether native American or Irish. [Applause.] Another ground of objection in the American mind to the Irish is, that they do not coincide in the views of a certain portion of the people of his country as to the subject of education. But I do not understand what right one portion of the community has to dictate to the other in what way their children shall be educated. [Cheers] Some may prefer—I do prefer—united education for their children, but if another gentleman prefers separate education, it seems to me that he should be entitled to enjoy his preference, and that he should have the opportunity of sending his children to a school supported at the expense of his own religious community exclusively. I have no right to quarrel with such tendencies. In some of the states of Germany, this has been settled by making arrangements by which parents can have entire choice as to the mode of educating their children. At all events, even supposing that cannot be accomplished, they have it in their power to do what, in many cases, has been done in Ireland—to establish schools for themselves, and thereby avoid all interference with the educational institutions of the country. Now, gentlemen, I know that I am assuming the privilege of a friend in offering these frank remarks, but you will believe that they are offered in no party spirit; that I have no personal motive whatever; but am anxious to see this country occupy a high position amongst the nations of the earth, and to find my countrymen holding in this great Republic that position which I believe they are capable of attaining. [Loud cheers.] I have now only to thank the gentlemen who are here present, the organizations that they represent, and the people at large for their anxiety, on the present occasion, to do me honor, and to allow me to leave this country with the impression conveyed, not only to my own mind, but also to the minds of others, in other nations, that I have been in this country entertained as a welcome guest. I must tell you frankly, gentlemen, that I have run some risk of having had my head turned in this country, but I trust that I have escaped from that unhappy result by another and less dangerous disease—an enlargement of the heart. And, gentlemen, I am not vain enough to suppose that the compliments which have been paid to me hitherto—even on my arrival at Albany, where the Mayor and Corporation, and a large concourse of people turned out to greet me, that these compliments have been paid me simply as an individual. I look upon it rather as an indication on the part of the American people that they are disposed to cherish for the Irish those sympathies I have already spoken of; that they sympathize with everything that concerns the interests of Ireland, a country to which they are so closely allied. [Cheers.] I look upon it that these indications of kindness towards myself have been intended as a great moral lesson to mankind, on the part of my own countrymen, to prove that when a man with honest and upright intentions, devotes himself to the service of the people, he shall not, at the close of his life, feel that there is a charge of ingratitude with respect to the labors he has undergone, and I would distinctly point to the circumstances which have attended my visit here, in speaking to any young politician to encourage him to rely upon the people, to aim not for popularity, but to aim to serve the people, and to feel a perfect confidence that, however much he may be run down at particular moments, in the end his efforts to serve mankind will be appreciated. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, I feel that I have already said too much. [Cries of "No, No."] I therefore shall limit myself to reciprocating the kind wishes which your address has expressed, and hoping that in your voyage through life you may have to waft you to a happy termination of your career as favorable winds as those which you are desirous should convey me across the Atlantic.

Mr. O'BRIEN concluded amid deafening cheers.

After a characteristically hearty greeting from Mr. J. HANNASSEY, Mr. O'BRIEN was, after some delay, conducted to an open carriage drawn by six gray horses. His appearance on the door step, as he was about to leave the house, elicited vehement enthusiasm from the crowd. The anxiety to approach him was so great that the police were borne down by the surging mass and obliged for a time to let the people have their will.

In the carriage Mr. O'BRIEN was accompanied by Capt. JAS B. KISKEA and Capt. BAGLEY, officers of the day, and gentlemen to whose timely liberality the success of the military display is generally attributable. The procession then formed in order and proceeded in excellent style down Broadway. Mr. O'SHEA on all sides was greeted with loud huzzas. When the carriage had reached the Battery, he was escorted to the steamer *Oliver M. Petit*, on which, together with the military officers, marshals and others, he was conveyed to the *Vigo*, where there were in waiting to receive him the following among other gentlemen: John Mitchel, T. F. Meagher, Dr. Antisell, of Washington; Captain Beach, of the *City of Baltimore*; Judge O'Connor, Captain W. F. Lyons, Messrs. R. Lalor, Malcolm, Campbell, J. B. Fegerty, John Kavanagh, Mr. Stuart, of the firm of J. & J. Stuart; Dr. Cochrane, and other friends of Mr. O'Brien, together with a large number of ladies. The Smith O'Brien Columbia Rifles, of Orange, New-Jersey, commanded by Captain Murphy and Lieutenants Nevin and Murphy, and accompanied by Rutsall's Band, of Newark, attended as an escort. Col. Salowin, of the First Regiment New-Jersey State Militia, and Quartermaster Tichenor, of Orange, were also present.

As the small steamer made her way to the *Vigo*, she neared the shore in order to permit the crowds that swarmed on the Battery and lined the wharves in the vicinity of Castle Garden, to give Mr. O'BRIEN a parting cheer.

Having got on board the *Vigo* the company were entertained to an excellent dinner by Capt. MCGRAGOR. Afterwards, the *Vigo* set sail, accompanied by the *Francis Skiddy*, the *Hero*, the *Massachusetts*, and other steamers having on board, in the aggregate, about ten thousand persons. Capt. MCMAHON'S company of Artillery continued firing salutes as the flotilla proceeded down the Bay, which were answered from the *Vigo* and the consort steamers. No accident of a serious nature occurred—the only casualty being the explosion, on the *Francis Skiddy*, of a haversack containing about a pound and a half of powder, in consequence of the change in the vessel's course having blown some of the wedding of a recent discharge upon the spot where the haversack was deposited. Four or five of the men in the vicinity had their faces burnt, but not dangerously—the greatest deprivation being the loss of their mous ache and whiskers. The regimental surgeons, Johnson and Ferguson, rendered prompt and efficient assistance, whilst a lady supplied linen for the bandages. Having enjoyed an excursion which afforded unlimited pleasure to all who took part in it, the gentlemen who had remained on board the *Vigo* with Mr. O'BRIEN took their farewell of him, with many a hearty wish for a prosperous voyage and a happy life. They then descended on the steam-tug, and the fleet returned to the City, leaving the *Vigo* pursuing her voyage with a favoring gale.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
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Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The astonishing rapidity with which this preparation extinguishes pain, reduces external inflammation, heals sores, removes eruptions and tumors, and cures rheumatism, gives it boundless popularity.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

In an Advertisement Headed "United States Circuit Court; H. B. Goodyear *vs.* New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company," and purporting to be signed by C. M. Keller, Esq., for plaintiff, and George Gifford, Esq., for the defendant, it is stated "that the cause came on for a trial on the 19th of May inst., and that the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, sustaining the validity of the patents."

These statements are well calculated, and were no doubt intended, to create the false impression that a real litigation between the parties mentioned had terminated in favor of the plaintiff, when in truth there was no trial whatever.

By an arrangement, an inquest was taken, *the defendant offering no evidence and making no defence*.

This verdict thus paraded by advertisement has therefore determined nothing.

Whenever a suit is instituted by Mr. Goodyear against the Company I represent, or against those who sell its goods, a real defence will be made, which, as I am advised by counsel, will be sustained by the verdict of a jury. CLINTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
J. B. GORDON, President.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $55, is a light and elegantly decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any unsuccessful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch of any invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Month of June.

Month of the flower-crowned breast and brow,
We feel thy genial influence now,
As all our garden-plots grow bright
With thy choice gifts of balm and light!

In every form, of every hue,
Beneath thy fostering sun and dew,
The "odes of May" become the flowers
Which now adorn our brides and bowers.

Oh! rich the harmony, sweet the scent
By FLORA to the breezes lent!
While, softly as a mother's prayer
Sweeps round our path the fragrant air!

But, bright as are the garden hues,
And sweet the influence flowers diffuse,
Some *works of art* are yet more bright
These three in beauty and delight!

The SUMMER GARMENTS made and sold
Where the great SMITHS hold their flag unfold:
Go! look at these—survey each suit—
And say HATH SUMMER NOBLER FRUIT?

Economy and taste combine
To make them foremost in their line.
Buy but ONE SORT OF SMITH, and then
You'll need no hint to "CALL AGAIN!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos 142, 138 and 140 Fulton st. N.Y.

Notice.

O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 313 to
No. 444 Broadway New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentlemen patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is an late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out and a general restorer of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Children's Needs! Children's Needs!!—Children will be imprudent, will get sick—must be sure! There are two ways to do it. One is coax, wheedle, deceive, scold, whip and choke them with sickening and poisonous drugs, and have them for weeks (if at all) getting up from the evil effects of it. Or, you can give them Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Sugar Pills and cure them mildly, pleasantly, safely, and promptly, saving them all the scolding, deceit and cruelty usually practiced. Which is wise? For teething colic and crying of infants; for worms and their consequences; for diarrhœa, and the dreaded cholera infantum; for dysentery and its often fatal result; for fevers of children; for croup as well as coughs and colds, and numerous other ailments of children, a case of Humphreys' Specifics are infallible. One to five dollars invested in these Specifics will prove a saving of comfort and feelings, as well as money and health.

The Magnificent Mirrors made at our Factory for the
PALACE OF COUNT SANFOVENIA, AT HAVANA,
can be seen at our store for a few days only.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

French Liquid Dryer.
A QUICK DRYER FOR PAINTS.
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
No. 128 William-st., New-York.

Harry's Tricopherons
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alex.) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing worn are the CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPACCA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUMGOLD & PROCH, NO. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl st.)

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMEREL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot: No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold at No. 399 Broadway, and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Criedadore's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Hats for Gents, Youths and Children.—Every desirable style and quality for Spring and Summer wear. Ladies' Riding Hats. Children's Straw Goods. First Premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal st.

Why feel your way into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological Examination, by FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway, will point out the pursuit in which you will best succeed.

MARRIED.

FORD—DERICKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 25, by the Rev. W. H. Ferris, Mr. HARAR FORD to Miss REBECCA DERICKSON, all of this City.

RIPLEY—CORNELL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. JAMES E. RIPLEY to Miss ELIZABETH CORNELL, all of this City.

LEWIS—BAMPTON.—In this City, on Monday, May 23, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. RICHARD LAWIE to Mrs. MARY BAMPTON.

DALTON—SACOA.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. GEORGE T. DALTON to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Charles A. Sacoa, Esq.

SWIFT—PARKS.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 28, by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New-York, HENRY SWIFT, Esq., of New-York, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the Hon. Gorham Parks.

KNIGHT—DARE.—At Middle Village, L. I., on Thursday, May 26, by the Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., at the house of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM KNIGHT of the firm of Abram Knight & Son, to HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. James Dare, of Middle Village.

DIED.

VAIL.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 27, HENRY SPAULDING, eldest son of Walter and Margaret C. Vail, aged 10 years and 21 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 212 West 23d st., on Monday morning, May 30, at 11 o'clock.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 28, ELIZABETH RAOUL, wife of William Kirby, in the 72d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 34 King-st.

BLAOVALT.—In this City, on Sunday, May 29, of scarlet fever, EMELINE BLAOVALT, daughter of John and Maria Jane Blanvelt, aged 1 year, 7 months and 17 days.
Her remains will be taken to Schraalenbergh, N. J., for interment.

LYON.—In this City, on Sunday, May 29, at the house of his son-in-law, Joseph Clark, No. 101 West 41st-st., Mr. STEPHEN LYON, in the 88th year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the time of his funeral.

BANTA.—In this City, on Monday, May 30 ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas T. Banta, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock.

MCDONALD.—In this City, on Saturday, May 28 Mr. PATRICK MCDONALD, a native of County Fermanaugh, Ireland, aged 32 years.
His friends, and those of his cousin, Mr. James Mulligan, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence No. 125 Grand-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

EAMES.—In this City, on Saturday, May 28, EDWARD E., only child of Mary E. and Edward E. Eames.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Henry T. Cagen, Esq., No. 136 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

PAUCTOR.—In this City, on Monday, May 23, at the City Hospital, DAVID PAUCTOR, aged 37 years, native of Kerriemuir, Forfarshire, Scotland.
☞ Forfarshire and Glasgow papers please copy.

OAKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 28, ATHALIA THERESA, wife of James M. Oakley, aged 52 years.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 28, of consumption, EDWARD E. O'BRIEN, son of the late Francis O'Brien, aged

[illegible] PROPERTY: [illegible] Philadelphia. [illegible] and lot in Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Illinois; 3-brick; and all necessary out buildings, and 1 more [illegible] with everything to complete order. [illegible] and mortgage on farm of 168 acres, in Delaware [illegible] Y., drawing 7 per cent. interest. [illegible] of splendid farming land in Randolph Co., [illegible] acres of land in Hancock Co., Iowa. [illegible] property on Staten Island.
PAYSON & WELCH.
Office No. 201 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO FOUR-STORY brownstone brick houses thereon Nos. 38 Cornelia-st., in the City of New York, the lot 30 feet by 92 feet 4 inches. Five lots between the 4th and 5th avs., adjoining each other, three of them on the south side of 109th st., and two of them on the north side of 108th st.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Five lots adjoining each other on the north side of 114th st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Six lots, adjoining each other, at Harlem, on the south side of 117th st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; 25 by 100 feet; and 4 lots, 25 by 100 ft., adjoining each other, on the south side of 121st st. Also, a plot of land, of about 9 acres, at Newark in New Jersey fronting on the railroad and eligibly situated. Also, a tract of land on Sanybel Island, in Florida, comprising several thousand acres. F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall st

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK AVENUE, BROOKLYN, City and Country combined. Large and substantially-built HOUSE, on Dean and Bergen streets, and New-York avenue, about forty feet square, with an addition of 17 × 25 feet, built by present owner and occupied by him replete with every convenience for a large family, and in perfect order. Water closets, bath, gas, water hot and cold, ranges, furnace, bells, speaking tubes, &c. With a gift or more lots of ground to suit, stocked with choicest fruits, berries, &c. Terms easy. Also, 62 fine building lots on high ground, in plots of 8 to 16 each. Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No. 80 South st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 112 West 44th-st., 18 feet 8 inches by 50 feet. Lot 98 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $8,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 123d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lots southeast corner 3d-av. and 58th-st., 25'×75. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on 3d av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—A handsome four story house near 5th-av., free from incumbrance, will be exchanged for good store property down town. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON BROADway, opposite the Park, of extra width, and a desirable site for an insurance or banking institution. Also, a large lot on Broadway above Canal-st.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200×25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Carpet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM IN CHAMBERS-ST., half minutes walk from the Courts and Law Library; office on first floor; well lighted and convenient for a lawyer. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 61 Chambers-st., between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.: SOUTHWICK & CO.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILBOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 72 West 22d-st., near 6th av. The house contains all the recent improvements, in good order, and will be rented for $600 to a good-sized tenant. Apply to W. & BRINCKERHOFF, No. 112 Avenue C, before 10 A. M. and after 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE REAR BUILDING NOS. 31 AND 33 West 13th-st., at present suited for private stables; it will be let for the same or for manufacturing purposes, for which it is well adapted, having room for a steam engine and the building in the rear.
D. THOMSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels, and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET, NEAR 1st av., to let.—The houses are in complete order, and first class. Will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 166 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after P. M.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms with bath, Croton water &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR AND a part of the third, in a house having all the usual improvements. Will be rented cheap. Apply on the premises, No. 247 West 24th-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of one of the high stoop houses in Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, at No. 11 21st st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. 111 ESSEX-st. 3 rooms on the first floor, bed-room in the attic, good cellar, and fire yard. Rent, $13 per month.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH GAS AND water, convenient for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, will be let to a small family, at No. 85 East 21st st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THREE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS IN the store No. 281 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman-st., at moderate rent. Apply on the premises, to JOSEPH H. ADAMS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

SECURITY.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS would like to take charge of a house during the absence of the family. References unexceptionable. Address F. E. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Madison, Morris County, N. J., a very beautiful farm of 40 acres in a high state of cultivation; abounds in all kinds of fruit, good house and out buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house, within ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold for a fair price, possession immediately, or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 up to 341 acres, for sale; also, houses, and lots, and building seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 102 60-100 acres, 1¾ miles from depôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr. Anson Blunt; a fine building site, that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small place, containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good buildings, &c., &c. Also, for sale or to let a country seat, 7 acres; good house and carriage-house; 10 minutes' drive from depôt. Apply to ASRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y., or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Hows, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New-Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Raritan; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York City. Only 2½ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SUMMERS, No. 8 Avenue D.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit, good buildings, fences, soil &c. Apply to OGDEN SEARS, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A good farm of about 70 acres, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, in the town of Newcastle, about 1¾ miles from the depôt, with house, barn, outhouses, orchard, &c.; in a beautiful and healthy location. Apply to J. D. MORGAN, No. 173 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DELANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 199 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BALEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut.

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious (being 56 feet long by 45 wide,) contains thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses such as gas, hot-air furnace, kitchen range, hot and cold water in first and second stories, bath room, marble mantles, frescoed ceilings, &c., &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c., in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid in lawn and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruits &c.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain. The town has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars address Box No. 171 Northampton, Mass., Post office, or WM. B. HATCH, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,
BY S. EDDY & CO., NO 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Peekskill. Also on Staten Island at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property on Bergen Heights, in Hudson County, N. J., suitable for a gentleman's villa within half a mile of Jersey City. The property is situated on Belmont-av., (the most central and handsome avenue in the county) is elevated about 100 feet above tide water, commanding views of New-York and Newark cities and bays, also Belleville and Backensack Valley, and surrounding country; it is convenient to churches and schools, and is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid residences of Peter Bentley, Stephen D. Harrison and George Gifford, Esqrs. It contains about 2½ acres of rich loam land, in which are planted 100 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, viz: Cherries, apples pears plums, peaches, nectarines and apricots. Omnibuses pass the avenue and afford communication with New-York every ten minutes fare six cents. The property must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a bargain, for $6 000, worth $12,000. For particulars, apply at CHAS. KEENAN'S Office, northeast corner of Montgomery and Greene sts., one block from Jersey City Ferry, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Light (8) trains each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence, just painted and in perfect order. It has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 12 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Sound; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees, a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition, fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat and cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42×36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 15 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class residence at Ravenswood. House is 60×45 feet two-story, finished attic and basement, with cupola having all the modern improvements—furnace, range, gas pipes, bathing & carriage-houses and stable, the best in Ravenswood; salt water bath house, ground beautifully set in flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; ground equal to 48 lots, and water right. Also, lot adjoining, containing 45 lots, for sale. Address Box No. 3,587 Post-office, or call at Room No. 29 Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTHfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright-st.; frame house, two stories and basement, filled in to the peak with brick, contains ten rooms, and is five minutes' walk of the ferry at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet by 150, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BEASLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counsel or at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34×36, contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides, excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; beautiful view on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A BEAUTIful country residence, about 10 minutes' ride from the depôt, with 15 or 32 acres of good land, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing of the most choice kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the out-buildings are good. For terms, apply at No. 773 Broadway, or of CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT EDGEwater, near Fort Lee, to a small family only—a very pretty cottage, on the banks of the North River. The steamboat touches at the dock three or four times a day; or the drive is about forty-five minutes from Hoboken. For terms and additional particulars apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWOstory and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR LET—A PLEAsant and genteel house, in good order with a good stable, and about ¾ of an acre of garden, with fruit-trees in the village of West Farms. Terms easy to a purchaser, or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $450. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, (CHEAP,) near the depôt, a neat residence with one acre of ground; house has 12 rooms, furnace, range, &c.; fine garden and a great variety of fruits, strawberries, grapes, peaches, pears, &c. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City. House new; one minute's walk from Summit Depôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $180. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view. Spring water in the house and stable. Inquire of R. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 14 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEWHaven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt. will be let low to a good tenant Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A NEAT cottage, with half an acre of ground, well laid out with fruit and shade trees; six minutes walk from the depôt. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FOR RENT—WITHIN 1¾ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for the summer or for the year, a good house, 9 rooms, barn, stable and outhouse, ice-house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $250 per year Inquire of J. J SCOFIELD, No 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view
S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries &c.; buildings new: 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

NIGHT SCAVENGER—JOHN BENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No 44 Chatham-st. or No. 284 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can find superior accommodations for boarding at No. 5 West 21th-st., in the immediate vicinity of Madison Park. Any one intending to remain in town during the summer will find the rooms large and airy, and the location particularly desirable. Terms will be reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 57 6th st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at No. 44 West 23d st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson st., opposite St. John's park; a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders E. BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family, delightfully located on Brooklyn Heights between the Well-st. and Atlantic ferries. Any one with unexceptionable references, desiring the quiet and comfort of a refined, genteel home, for proof of which any amount of the first nausea in the country can be furnished, may call at No. 808 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms and board for two gentlemen and their wives, or for three or four gentlemen; modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands st.; airy and pleasant location, a good table, terms moderate, family small, no children; six minutes from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would like to let a pleasant front parlor and chamber to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located in a highly respectable neighborhood, and is but a short distance from the ferry. Apply at No.— Clifford-place, Hoboken.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN—AT NO. 19 HUDSON-terrace, fronting the ferry; a suite of rooms on second floor, with bath and gas; a very desirable location, with fine view of the river; family strictly private, and no boarders. Apply immediately.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons in a house having all the modern improvements, located between 8th and 23d sts. near Broadway; a parlor and three bedrooms required, on second floor, partially furnished. Permanent arrangements made if suited. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,550 Post-office

BOARD—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen either permanent or transient, for the Summer, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentlemen with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 193 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of rooms nicely furnished, with partial board to one or two gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements, and but a few minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place, near Fulton av.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms, with board in a first class house for families or single gentlemen, may be had at No. 6 Willow-st.; one fine front parlor now ready, and two hall bedrooms. Situation very fine, and eligible to the Ferries.

HOBOKEN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE furnished with rooms, furnished or unfurnished with partial board, if required, at No. 21 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN A good location would accommodate a party of two or three gentlemen with handsome apartments—breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays if required—where they could have a comfortable and pleasant home; the house is new with all the improvements; no other boarders; references expected. Address, with real name, A. Y., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

NO. 281 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or single, with board or without. The house has all the modern improvements and is not unpleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

A PLEASANT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, with board if desired, one block east of Broadway, near the Astor House. Terms moderate. Address P. W. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEWPORT.

The FILLMORE HOUSE will be opened on the 30th inst., for the season. The proprietor wishes to inform the former visitors to his Hotel and the public generally, that he better to insure the comfort and satisfaction of his guests, has, since the last season, supplied with gas all the principal rooms, not furnished with it last year, and has made great improvement in the bedding, the hotel being now, in a great measure, furnished with the best of Spring Beds. To obviate the objections often made to the water used for drinking purposes, a large cistern has been arranged for the supply of pure filtered rain water.

The proprietor further asserts that the appointments of his Hotel shall be such as to please all visitors, and that the order, cleanliness and general arrangement of the Fillmore House are not to be surpassed by any similar institution.

Music will be furnished by the "Germanians," under the direction of Mr. Wm. Schultze.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad, with forty minutes' ride to the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, AT NEW-ROchelle, having been repainted throughout and partially refurnished, is now ready for the reception of guests. First-class steamboats ply regularly between New York and the Neptune House wharf, leaving the City at three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the hotel at half-past seven and half-past eight in the morning. The New-Haven Railroad trains run almost hourly to the village of New-Rochelle, where vehicles are always in readiness to convey passengers to the hotel

JAMES WILLIS, Proprietor.

Communications may be addressed to the care of Messrs. Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, No. 500 Broadway, or to the Proprietor, New-Rochelle

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The house is located on the west side of the Orange Valley and being but one hour by railroad from the City makes it a very desirable resort for families and business men. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10 and 6:40 P. M.

MERIDEN HOUSE—WEST MERIDEN, CONN. Situated on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 3½ hours' ride from New-York, four daily trains each way. Persons wishing a pleasant, healthy and quiet boarding place for the Summer will find this very desirable. Terms moderate. Apply at the house, or at the American Hotel, Jersey City.

M. H. BEAN Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, AT PORT RICHMOND.—Families and gentlemen can obtain delightful rooms on very pleasant terms; fine water view, and only 10 minutes' walk from steamboat landing, which runs hourly from Whitehall. Dinner at 6½. For reference, apply at No. 74 Wall-st.
HENRY F. KERR.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel, Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. Additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY

BOARDING AT TARRYTOWN.—SEVERAL boarders can be handsomely accommodated in a pleasantly located house, near the steamboat landing and railroad station. For particulars, inquire of HENRY STORMS, Tarrytown, or at the store No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family, in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information, apply to H. K. CORNING, No 53 10th-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO OR THREE RESpectable families can procure board for the season, at Mount Pleasant, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, at the residence of W. JONES. Good fishing, boating, bathing, carriages &c.; situation unsurpassed.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER. Very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 153 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant, about one hour from New-York by railroad or steamboat, and convenient to depôt. A farm-house preferred. Address G. K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, on the Hudson River, not more than an hour's ride by railroad or steamboat parlor and bedroom required. Address B., Box 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM BRUTIGAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation, (from end of June.) References: J. B. Kitching, No. 164 Duane st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, near Newburgh. A family of five or six persons can be accommodated at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park; no other boarders. Inquire of C. H. RING, No. 178 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED AT YONKERS.—THE advertiser desires board for a family of six persons, where no other boarders are taken. A fair price paid for good accommodations. Address R., Box No. 1,964 Post office

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour from the City, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. Address Box No. 568 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has coopver sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano forte existing and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents.
WM. HALL & SON No. 543 Broadway.
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILLANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLES,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini Meyerbeer, &c., &c
Prices at the Depôt:
$65, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent, by any address on application to BERNARD & FABRIGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway,
Importers of Buffet's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTE,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) D. G. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS,

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge room, or parlor
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,

Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their

NEW SCALE,

which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. PELTON,

Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELOD

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION)
NEW YORK, May 19, 1859

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for 100 per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on conditions named in the seventh article will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 6 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 276, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 31st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into money, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the account of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 18, 1859.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
JOSEPH L. LAWRENCE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. CO.
NEW YORK, May 28, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 2 o'clock no'n. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st day of June and remain closed until the morning of the 15th day of June, proximo.

By order of the Board.

FRANCIS N. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New York, May 28, 1859. This Company is now prepared to receive payment in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the shareholders, on the 8th of March last.

The Freeland Bonds and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be received at par and interest in payment of the balance of $40 per share now unpaid.

Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1869, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New York, on and after that date, less Three qus ters per cent for Exchange, or at the City Treasury in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST. MECHANTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Stockholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall st., at 12 o'clock, when the President of the Company (Dr. FOWLER) will explain the new policy which has been adopted by the Company, and which has been approved by stockholders in different localities. EDWIN POST,

Assistant Vice-President, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst., until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
New-York, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES, Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York County Bank, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

People's Bank, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE JUNE COUPONS OF THE TRENton Coal and Railroad Company's Bonds will be paid at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank on WEDNESDAY, the first proximo. By order.

F. L. JOHNSON, Treas.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1, ON BONDS of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien No 29 Wall st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 8th-av.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 98 Broadway.

A CARD.

Mr. J. H. JOHNSON, formerly operator at Gurney's Gallery, No. 318 Broadway, would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he now has entire charge of the Bowery Photographic Palace of Art, No. 56 Bowery, which has been lately fitted up in elegant style. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes executed in the most artistic manner by a corps of talented artists. Photographs and Daguerreotypes $1 and upwards, Ambrotypes 50 cents and upwards.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a park in said place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the state of New York, at a special term of said Court to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK H. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON B. BRADSHAW and C. ROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN E. BRADSORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 18th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 18, 1859. ROBERT BENNER

my2-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Rohiseon County Judge of the County of Albany, and counseller-at-law, &c., on the 26th day of July, 1859, at 15 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KINGSLEY,

my9-law6twM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Bellevilla, and State of New-Jersey and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Grayson, Lambert & Co., No. 10 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H SUYDAM,

ap25-law6m M* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No 27 Murray street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York April 23, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap 25-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHAICWYCK SEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J. deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to CUS J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1859.

ja9-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of Junenext.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858. d27-law6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, May 30 1859, at the office of the Board of Assessors, No 31 Chambers-st, basement, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following persons are applied to be present: Henry E Clark, Alex Melville, David S Morrell, Chas. Campbell Congregation Shaarai Shamayim, Cogswell & L'Amoreaux, Richard Bell Isaac Adriance, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer and others, W T Pinkney Charles Baker, Ernst Schroder Colored Orphan Asylum, Daniel Reynolds, Charles Connor, Wm. Cauldwell, John Reiner, W. Wardrop, Gerard J Beekman, Geo. Taub, Jeremiah Wilbur, Samuel N. Hodge, and all others having petitions before this Committee for erroneous assessments. This being the last meeting on petitions, if the petitioners are not present their petitions will be reported adverse.

THOS. STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION.—THE OWNers of the property north of the Central Park, between 106th and 110th sts and the 5th and 8th avs., which, by a recent act of the Legislature, is about to be incorporated into the Central Park, are requested to attend a meeting at the office of the "Real Estate Owner's Association," No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8, second story, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and nominating suitable persons to the Supreme Court, as Commissioners of Appraisement, under the recent Act of the Legislature, for the extension of Central Park.

GOVERNEUR M. WILKINS,
DANIEL LORD,
HENRY E. ELLIOTT,
J. N. BALESTIER,
D. B. MARTIN.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of HARGOUS & CO. for the purpose of conducting a general shipping and commission business, is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by F. A. BRUGUIERE and HENRY CLORSEY.

F. A. HARGOUS,
L. E. HARGOUS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of HARGOUS & CO for the purpose of conducting a general shipping and commission business.

L. E. HARGOUS, Jr.,
LOUIS LE COUTEULX,

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1859. No. 33 South-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of A. T. MARSH & CO. of Elmira, New-York is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. FULLER BROTHERS, of No 36 Warren-st., New-York, are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

D. B. FULLER,
C. A. FULLER,
J. C. FULLER,
A. T. BATTEL,
A. T. MARSH.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting settees in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of school-house No. 47 in said Ward. the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
RICHARD C McCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Colored School House No. 2, in Laurens-st. in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 24 Crosby-st also, for painting the inside walls of Ward School House No. 33, in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings as aforesaid. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD,
} Commissioners.

AGRICULTURAL.

A YOKE OF OXEN WANTED.—ANY PERson having a yoke of good oxen for sale, can hear of a purchaser by addressing L., Box No. 647 Post-Office, New York, stating cash price, age quality and size. Must be well broke for farm use. If the owner has a cart, yoke, &c., for sale, name price for same.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $75 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Old-st.

SHIPPING.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention

LANSING STAKER & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,

Is now loading at Pier No 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to

ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st, corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 96 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	160,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul.
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	24 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Pilatka, Fla	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

The MARION succeeds on THURSDAY, June 2, and the NASHVILLE on SATURDAY, June 4.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHURDLEY, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st. For freight at 30 cents per foot, or passage, apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 25th instant.

This steamship will go no further than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANORONIZ

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCRANTON will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. Cockerr Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain S—inner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 1st June, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship AREY, HENRY WILSON Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No 8 East River. The AREY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 48 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—The Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin..... $2 | Deck..... $1

No charge for berths.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

HARLEM RIVER.—NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, 24th May, the steamer JOSEPHINE WOOSTER, Capt Woostar, will run daily (Sundays excepted,) from Mr. Morris' dock, Fordham, to Harlem Bridge, touching at High Bridge, Macomb's Dam, (New-York side) and connecting at Harlem with the steamer to and from New-York. To excursionists and lovers of the picturesque, this affords the first opportunity ever presented of viewing to the best advantage the beautiful scenery of the Harlem, and of sailing under the High Bridge—one of the most magnificent public works of this country. Fare each way 8 cents. The JOSEPHINE WOOSTER connects with steamboat SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE, leaving Peck-slip hourly.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Yarplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ARMIN SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Ames-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Through to Boston. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer OATALINE will leave Oliver st. Pier No. 33 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

THE STEAMER "ISLAND CITY" LEAVES James-slip, DAILY, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted, landing at Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling Silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 91 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
4.30 P. M. for Dover Plains.
6.00 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11.32 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
1 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piermont at Dunne-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—forwarded through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the

POSTSCRIPT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

The Hemburg screw steemship *Hammonia*, Capt. Schwabbn, from Hamburg May 15 aed Southampton the 18:h, at noue, with 406 passengers, arrived about 3½ o'c.ock this morning.

Oe the 15:h, in the river Elh, saw Hamburg ship *Denis Chland*.

On the 19th, lat. 45° 31', lon. 6° 47', passed steamship *Ariel*, hence lor Southampton.

On the 23d, in lat. 49° 19', lon. 35° 18', saw Hamburg ship *Sir Robert Peel*, henca for Hamburg.

On the 29th, lat. 46° 18', lon. 69° 53', saw steamship *Weser*, hence for Southampton and Bremen.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on the 17th closed heavily, prices being in favor of buyers, thongh scarcely to the amount of ⅛d.. The sales were 4,000 bales—5,000 for export.

In the Liverpool Breadstuff Mnrket business was moderate, with an advancn of 4d. to 6d. ₱ 100 lbs. on Wheat and Flour.

The London Money Market still retains a quiescnnt appearance, notwithstanding the maintenance of the rate at 4½ ₱ cent.

The French Funds had suffered a slight decline.

We receive by this arrival, London papers to tha 18th inst., oee day laler than by thn *New-York*. There is some additional nsws of interest.

The Emperor remained still at Alessandria, hnsied with his generals in laying strategical plens.

We find the following latest telegrams in the *Morning Advertiser*:

SARDINIAN OFFICIAL BULLETINS.
(Published May 16.)

A body of our cavalry has recently fallen in with a datachment of Austrian hussars near Voghera, and took prisoners a wounded corporal end some privates. The Anstrians have withdrawn from Voghsra to' Casteggio.

Nothing new from Vercelli.

The *Gazetta di Bologna* annouces officially thet Anstria has recognized the neutrality of the States of the Church.

TURIN, May 17.

The bridge of Stella has been threatened by the Austrians. The waters of the Po had risen conaid-erably. Women and children of the country are compelled by the eeemy to labor at the works.

The Mayor of Barbisnello, e village in the district of Alessandria, and other Mayors of the province of Vogherb, who refused to comply with the demand for contribnlions, have been arrested.

Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po and the bridge of Stella, end other workmen have heen collected between Broni and Stradella.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ANCONA.

ROME, May 16.

On the 11th instant the Tuscan Consul at Ancona hanled down his flag On the 12th the French and Sardinian Consuls protested to the Delegate against the continuation of fortifications, and threat-ened to demand their passports. On the 13:h the Austrians were at work leveling a casino, although the state of slege has been raised.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

On the 16th, a French squadron wae before Venice.

Four Austrian merchant vessels had been capturnd by Frenoh war vessels in the Mediterranean.

There is a strong feeling in Germany in favor of participation in thn war.

Great war preparations were heing made by Russia in Meldo-Wallechia.

ANGRY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the London Morning Advertiser.

We are enabled to state thnt a very angry correspondence is just now going on between the French and English Governments, relative to the permission granted by our Government to Austrian vessels to take shelter under our guns at Malta.

Thn French Government energetically complain of this as showing an undue friendship for Austria, inasmnch as French vessels, having no fear of Austrian ships, do not seek or require the same protection.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FELIX SANCHEZ, THE MURDERER, BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.—FELIX SANCHEZ, the Cuban mulatto, who, on the 5th of Jannary last, murdered HARMON CARSON, his father-in-law, and nttempted to murder his wife and wife's mother, was brought to this City, on Saturday, on board thn *Empire City* from New-Orleans, in custody of Sergeant LENT of the Eighth Ward. He was immediately taken to the Police head-querters, thence conducted before the District-Attorney, and the proper commitment having been made out, wes placed in a cell in the Tombs to await his trial for murder. Hn expressed a strong desire to see his wife, but thn wish was not gratified. He confesses the killing of his father-in-law, but declares that he did it in self-defence. Hn gives his age as only 21, but he looks much older and is slander tn form. He denies having disguised himself in female npperel, but says that by changing his clothes, shaving his mnstache and the assistance of one NICHOLAS PAIETO, a Cuban friend, he effected his escape from the City and went to Mobile. At Mobile his friend proved false to him, invegled him into n sleve dee, and sold him into Slnvary. Manacles warn placed on him, and he was sent to New-Orleans to be resold. Being treated, as he considered, too rigidly, he became refractory, and was placed in n parish prison for penishment, whera his disgust increased to such an extent thnt he declared he was not a slave; gave his correct neme, and late piece of residence in this City, and asked to he set free. Hn made an affidavit before Recorder WILTZ setting forth his free birth, and charging his friend PAIETO with having kidnapped him. Through this affidavit his identity was established thsyond douht; a telegram was sent to this City announcing his arrest and he was detained le custody until the erriva! of n New-York officer. Simultaneous with his own arresl, a warrant was issued for the arrest of PAIETO on a charge of kidnapping. PRIETO doubtless, calculated that SANCHEZ would quietly submit to being made a slave, rather than be exposed as n murderer. SANCHEZ told Officer LENT, that he would rather have a short life at hanging, than a long one at pickieg cotton. A reward of $750 was offered for thn arrest of SANCHEZ.

A MINISTER'S SON SHOT BY A SUPPOSED LUNATIC.—THOMAS VERREN, son of the Rev. Dr. VERREN, pastor of the French Church, corner of Franklin and Church strnets, was shot twice yesterday by NAPOLEON DELAPLACE, a Frenchman. Thn shooting occurred in Franklin-street, a few doors from thn Church, and diresily after the close of thn forenoon selvice. The two came out of Church togniher, and DELAPLACE asked young VERREN to walk to Broadway with him. VERREN excused himself from going, saying that it was his dinnnr timn. He invited DELAPLACE to dine with him, when the latter instantly drew a revolver and fired at him. The hall passed through VERREN's right eheek and out of his mouth, snting off tha tip of his tongue and dislodging two teeth. Before VERREN had timn to recover from his astonishment, a second shot was fired. This hall passed through his coat-sleeve on the laft shoulder, and jest grazing the skle, lodged in a widow-blind near which a geetleman was seated reading. Following tha second firing, DELAPLACE coolly put his revolver in his pocket, and made no attempt to escape. He was soon arrested by Captain HYDRICKS, and committed to the City Prison. VERREN was taken to his residence, No. 99 Franklin-street, and proper medical attendance rendered him. His injuries are not dangerous. No cause is assigned for the shooting except that DELAPLACE must have been temporarily insane. He is twice thn aga of VERREN, who is a little past 21, and, as far as is known, has always entertained the aloodest feelings towards him. He has been frequently noted for eccentricitina of conduct and sudden fits of violence, and on these facts is based the supposition of his insanity.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.—Three steamers left this port for Europe on Saturday, with 592 passengers. The *Arago* had 257 passengars, the *Vigo* 154, and the *Weser* 151. Among the departures by the *Arago* were: Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, Dr. BAILEY, of the *National Era*; Prince JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, of Boston; the Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, the Hon. LAURENCE M. KEITT, of South Caradina, with his bride; Dr. BEADLE, of this City; WM MITCHEL (brother of JOHN MITCHEL) and sister, and Mr. BURDGA, hearer of dispatches to Paris By the *Vigo*, Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN and Mrs. EMMA D. E N. SOUTHWORTH. By the *Weser*, a large company of German residents of the City, who go to revisit their homes The total number of passengers from this port for Europe during the week ending on Saturday, was 964. The *Arago* took out $1,271,000 in specie; the *Vigo* $685 000, and the *Weser* $60,000, which sums, added to the heavy shipment by the *Persia* on Wednesday, ($3 000,000,) make the aggregate specie export of the week, in round numbers, *Five Millions of Dollars!*

CHILD KILLED BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—GEORGE KEARS, a child about two years old, whose parents resire at No 781 Washington-street, on Saturdsy fell from a fourth story window and was killed An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RIDGEWOOD WATER—THE RATES.—More than 4 000 iamilies are now using the Ridgewood water, and every plumber in the city is so busy that but few can fill an order for water in less than three weeks after receiving notice of the applicant. The new engine at East New-York throwing water into the main Reservoir, now works satisfactorily. The northerly chamber of the Reservoir is now being cemented, and when completed the other will be repaired in the same way. The Water Board have agreed upon the following

WATER RATES:

Front width of Houses.	STORIES HIGH 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
16 feet and under	$4	$5	$6	$7	$8
16 feet to 18 feet	5	6	7	8	9
18 feet to 20 feet	6	7	8	9	10
20 feet to 22½ feet	7	8	9	10	11
22½ feet to 25 feet	8	9	10	11	12
25 feet to 30 feet	10	11	12	13	14
30 feet to 37½ feet	11	13	14	15	16
37½ feet to 50 feet	14	15	16	17	18

The water rates are payable on the 1st of May each year, in advance for the whole year. One per cent. is added for each month the tax remains unpaid.

MORTALITY.—Tha Health Officer, Dr. BOYD, reports 115 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, which he classifies as follows: Mee, 28; women, 24; boys, 38; girls 25. Admits, 52; children, 63. Males, 66; females, 49. There were 16 deaths by consumption—a large number for the season of the year—15 by fevers—9 of which were scarlet—3 from small-pox, 1 from variolold, 3 from cancers, and 12 were stillborn.

THE COURTS.—No calender will be taken up in the City Court the present week.

Supreme Court—Notes of issne for the June Circuit Court must by filed with the County Clark to-day. Issues of Laed and Equity Cases must be designated as such.

A Special Term of the Supreme Court will be held in the City Hall to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 28,

$1,000 Ill. Interest Bds.	102	200 Harlem R. Pfd.	s15 37
20 000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	50 Mich Central R.	R 46
1,000 Virginia 6s	87	50 do	s10 42¾
45,000 Missouri State 6s	84	100 do	s30 42¾
5,000 do	b30 84¼	5 Galena & Chi R.	63
10,000 do	s10 84	50 do	s10 61¾
40,000 do	84½	100 do	opg 64¾
15,000 do	s30 83¾	50 do	s3 uft. opg 63¾
1 000 R. R. 3d M bds	83	450 Mich. S. & N. Ia.	32¾
1,500 Ill Cent. R. B.	80	100 do.	b30 32¾
4,000 T. B. & A. 2d M.	12¾	100 do	s30 34
3,000 La. & M. L. G. B	17	357 Ill. Central R	87
8 Amer Ex. Bank	104	7 do	86¾
13 Bank of S. of N. Y.	100	100 do	s60 86
18 Del. & Hud C. Co.	94¾	8 Cleve. Col & Cin. R.	96¾
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	74	200 Cleve & Pitt. R.	b60 28¾
112 Penn Coal Co.	87	100 do	28
50 do	s60 87	100 do	28¾
210 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	74¼	20 do	27¾
100 do	74	100 do	s3w 27¾
750 do	7 3-8	300 do	27¾
500 do	73¾	50 Chi. & B. I. R.	61¾
100 do	s8 73¾	250 do	61
100 do	s10 73¼	100 do	60¾
100 do	s10 73	600 do	60¾
100 do	s30 72¾	250 do	60¾
5 Erie Railroad	6¾	450 do	s10 60
100 Hud. Riv. R.	b60 31¾	100 do	s60 60¾
100 do	opg 31¾	200 do	s10 59¾
100 Reading R.	b60 44	50 do	s7 59¾
100 do	s30 44	50 do	s30 59¾
100 do	s15 44	350 do	s3 60

RECORD BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	84¾	50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	s30 74
10 000 Tennessee 6s	90 90¾	25 do	74¾
10 000 Ill. Perpetual Bds	92	50 Erie Railroad	6¾
5 000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs	17½	50 do	6¾
7,000 Bar R. 1st Mtge	89½	100 Reading R.	s30 44
15 Bank of Commerce	99¾	100 Mich. Central R.	b60 42¾
40 do	99	8 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	31
50 Com. Coal Pref.	18	50 Illinois Cen. R.	s30 56
50 New York Cen. R.	s10 72¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s60 26¾
50 do	74¾	150 do	27
50 do	73	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	b60 60
200 do	s60 71¾	150 do	s60 60
100 do	74¾	100 do	s10 60
50 do	bew 72¾	50 do	s30 59¾

MONDAY, May 30—A. M.

The screw-steamer *New-York*, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday with English detes three days later than the previous mail, being to Tuesday, May 17. No engagement hed taken place hetween the hostile armies in Italy, and tha only political event of importance noied by this arrivnl is the speech of the Prince Regent of Prussia, on closing the Legislative Chembers, tha tone of which is conetrued into decided sympathy for Auetrie. He urgee the whole Germenic Confadaration to preserve the balence of power in Europe. This demonstration, though commented upon freely by the Preas, seems to havn producad no very adverse influence on the French or English funds. The former is quoted firmer than by the previous mail, 61.05@61.10, because of the enthusiaetie confidenca felt in the immediete success of the French arme in Italy, and the immense tenders by the people for tha new loan of $100,000,000. Theee amount to *four hundred and fifty million dollars*, with a number of the deperiments still to hear from. Consols in London, on the 16th, closed 91¾ ₱ cent. Thn merket for Money wes eesier, and no further withdrewele of Go d had taken place from the Bank. The applicetions for discount were but moderate. A further improvement had taken plece in Illinois Central shares to 42 discount. The screw steamer *Jura* had arrived in from New-York with $892,000, end the Australian mail announced further shipmente from Melbourne to the extent of nbout $2,500,000. Deducting the arrivals by tha *Fulton* and *Jura*, the market for bullion has yet to feel the influence of $11,000,000 now at sea from New-York and Boston. The London Wheat market was firmer on the 16th by 3s. the quarter on English, and 2s.@3s. on Foreign. The Liverpool Cotton market wes wall attended on the 16th, but buyers oparnted sparingly, and had been met by a concassion of about ⅛d. from Friday's quotetions. The following is the lateet London Stcck Exchenge quotations for

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business done
Illinois Central 6 ₱ et., 1875	66	to 70	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., 1875	68	to 70	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., Freelaed, '60.	82	to 84	83 2½
Do., $100 shares, $60 pd..	44	to 42	dis. 43 2 3½
Mich. Cen. 1 m.c.8 ₱ ct., '60	78	to 82	
Do., do. do., 1868	78	to 82	
Do., (sickieg fued) 1882	78	to 82	
Do., $100 shares	48	to 50	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '85	60	to 64	
Do., $100 shares	10	to 18	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct. s. f., '83.	77	to 78	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. coo. '64	88	to 90	89
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. s.f., '76	88	to 90	
Do., do., $100 shares	62	to 65	
N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ₱ ct. '83.	55	to 60	
Do., do., 7 ₱ cent. s. f. '75	—	to —	
Do., do. 7 ₱ ct. c h., '82	—	to —	
Do., do., bds., 7 ₱ ct. '71.	—	to —	
Do., do., $100 shares	4	to 7	
Pa. C. Ba. 1st m. coo. 6 ₱ ct.	88	to 90	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₱ ct. ster.	88	to 90	
Do., do., $50 shares	36	to 40	
Phil. & Read. 6 ₱ et. '60	60	to 85	
Do., 8 ₱ ct. 1870	70	to 75	
Do., $50 shares	20	to 24	

The week past has been one of the most active of the season in our own Foreign Trade. The total of tha Bullion Export is without precedent in any previous aeeson, being $5,126,643, including $2.109,000 by the three steamars on Saturday. The following are the particulers of the various shipments of the week:

May 25—Schr. *Emily Kerr*, Rio Grande—	
Doubloons	$4,800
Silver coin	1,000
May 25—Steamship *Persia*, Liverpool—	
American gold coin	2,702,730
Gold bars	108,455
Gold coin and bars	113,000
Sovereigns	24,903
French coin	5.000
Mexican dollars	53,500
May 26—Schooner *Echo*, Rio Grande—	
Specie	3,000
May 28—Steamship *Karnek*, Havana—	
Sovereigns	968
May 28—Steamship *Weser*, Bremen—	
American gold coin	12,660
California gold bars	40,764
Silver bars	3,650
German silver	3,200
May 28—Steamship *Arago*, Havre—	
California gold bars	707.163
American gold coin	537.950
California gold	8.579
Freoch gold	9.720
May 28—Steamship *Vigo*, Liverpool	785,600
Total for the week	$5,126.643

The Import entriee are also unusually heavy, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $7,125,115. The movement the seme week last season $2,485,446. The Export of Domestic Produca and Miscellanaoue Goods is $1,383,376, egeinst $1,280,848. The Custom's Duties for the week amount to $795,000, while the net disbursemente of the Sub-Treasury exceed this sum by $736.221, leeving the belnnce on Saturdsy nfternoon $4,752,084, against $5,488,305 at the close of the previous week.

The receipts of gold from California are $1,938,699, against $1,575,991 hy the correspondling steemer last season. The receipts of Gold and Silver, by express end otherwise, of which we have no particular record, are estimated at nearly, or quite, one million dollars. The difference against the Banks, therefore, upon the whole Specie movement of the week, would seem to he about $1,451,000, which sum should show on the Weekly Averages to be made up this afternoon. We have reason to helieve, after some inquiry, on Saturday, among the large Banks, thet this sum of decrease from the last Average of $26,090,008 will not be exceeded. The American and Manhetlan fall off, together, about $1,000,000, while the other Banks of large capital stend, in tha aggregate, nearly even. The collections from the country are unusually prompt, end embraced, through the week, some heevy eums in Government drafts upon the Snb-Treasury; principally from St. Louis and the South. The effect is thet while the Banks of New-York entered April with $25,182,000, on the Weekly Average of March 26, they will go out of May with nearly the same average, after an export demand, in the meenwhile, of *eighteen million dollars*. Tha probnbility is thet the Discount line will show n reduction to-day of at least $1,000,000, reducing tha nverage of May 28 to nearly thn same figure as on the 26th March, $127,751,000. And a reduction to-dey of $2,000,000 in the Deposit line, would leeve this figure also nearly the seme as on March 26, $86,343,000. The sources of Spiecie Income through the intervening period heve been as followe:

New produce of California	$7,582,000
Out of New-York Sub-Treasury	3,293 000
Foreign Gold and Silver Coin	1,500,000
By express, &c., from Country	6.025 000
Total in nine weeks	$18,400 000
Exported direct	$17.700,000
Sent to Boston for export	700,000—$18,400,000

The impression in the Street is that the export demand for Specie will now moderate, while the receipts from the country, particularly the South, where the heavy Bank reserve of the early Spring hes scarcely yet been touched, will continue quite free. The further chengee in the Government balence here are not likely to be important, though, the movement of that Depertm ent on both sides in paying end receiving or refunding Treasnry Notes, will be active. The Exchanges on Europe ruls nbout Specie point for Bankers' bills, and at 109¾@109¾ for Mercentile bills. The heaviest business done through the former is at eight, as the seme causs of disturbance abroad, which would create the inducement with the Banker to ship Gold hought on his 60 day credite, would meke it desirable to tha Inporter to remit prompt funds instead of such credits. The rates on London, to which the Continentel Exchanges mostly conform, are, sight 110¾@110⅞, and 60 days 110@110¼ ₱ cent. The Money Market has undergone no further change, and closed quiet on Saturday, at 5 ₱ cent. on demend loan, without notice, 6 ₱ cent. on short notice, 6 ₱ cent., also, on very prime 30@60 day acceptances, and 7 ₱ cent. on first-clsea paper generally. The demand is not pressing, though lendere are less free than some weeks ego on long dete bille.

The Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury Year, which we published in tabular form a few weeks since, meke the Import of Foreign Goods from 1st July, 1858, to the 30th April, nilimo $171,621,000

Add four weeks in May	22 439,706
Total entries to dete	$194,059 706
Same time in 1858	151 067,386
Increase since July 1	$42,992,320

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported $49,466,000

Aud four weeks in May	5 986,707
Total cinered to date	$54.452.707
Against same time 1858	59,332,087
Decrnase since July 1	$4,879,380

The same tables make the Export of Specie to April 30 ..... $27,922 000

Add four weeke in May	11,445,909
Total to date	$39,367,90
Against sama time 1858	33,693,92
Incrense since July 1	$5,673,9

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104@103¼				
N. Y. Central	72@73@74¼@72¾@73				
New-York and Erie	7¾ @6¾				
Reading	45⅝@42¾@44¾				
Rock Island	62¾@63⅛@61@63½@59¾@60				
Michigan Southern	9¾@10				
Michigan Southern preferred	32¼@32@32¼				
Michigan Central	41¾@43⅜@42¼				
Toledo	27@28¾@27¼				
Galena	62¾@65@64¼				
Illinois Central	55@53@59¼@56¾				
Panama	117½@119@119¼				
Pacific Mail	73@75@73@74¼				
Missouris	83¼@84¼				
Virginies	95@97¼@97				
Tennessees	90¾@90¼@90¼				
Illinois Central Bonds	77¼@80@79¾				
Hudson Rivar	31¾@31¾				
Darlem Prefarred	37¾@37¼				
Helaware and Hudson	94@94¾				

There was, perhaps, less general excitement in tha Stock Merket through the past week than during the previous fortnight. It seems to be one of the peculierities of our New-York Exchenge to move by contraries. The established rise of one ₱ cent. in Money, and the payment of five millions to the Foreign creditors of the country in gold in a singla week, have either influenced the business in Stocks, or else they came at a time when an improvemant—not so much in prices as in the tone of speculation—seems to have forced itself on the Street. The *Bear* account is conducted with lees apparent succass, and tha *Bull* movement on several of the leading stocks is certainly less nervous. If the public generally have no part in the movement, they have at least withheld their Stocks from recent sale, while the *short* sellers, in overlooking this consideration, or in failing to keep the run of actual demand and supply, hava pleced themeelves somewhat in the temporery power of the speculatore for the rise. The frequent fluctuetions in a single week noted in our table in New-York Central, Illinois Centrel, Rock Island, Toledo, &c., spring from this cause. And Missouri end Virginia State Sixes, and Panama end Pacific Shares have baen influenced in like menner. The turn against the eellers was sherpest on their deliveries of Friday end part of Saturday, after which, by reeson of some extensive settlemente at the top rates, the market was easier, and the sellere again anxious to renew their contracts on the decline. Thn general list, however, ultimately closed steedy, end higher in most instences then on Saturday week.

The following was Saturday's huslness at the Office of the Assistent-Treesurar:

Receipts	$1,280,804 52
Payments	1 282,242 22
Balance	5:752,084 43

The receipts include over a million of dollnre in renewel of Treesury Bills, and the disbureements about the seme amount in paying off the Bills metured. Thn Bowery Savings, Greenwich Savings, Atlentic Inaurance, and Pacific Meil, have renewed, and ell partially increased, their investments in this way. Tha two Sevings' offices have added $100,000 each. The renewals through Mr. Cisco, thus far, reach $2,000,000.

We are requested to cell attention to the meeting of stockholdere of the Southern Pacific Railrond Company, advertised in the TIMES, to be held on Monday (thie day) nt 12 o'clock M., nt thair office No. 54 Well-street. The President will address the meeting.

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says of the Coel Trade:

The increase this week is principally from Schuylkill County on account of the turnout which existed last year among the hoatmen. Next week, and for the balance of the season, the weekly increase will not be large. Thn trade sums up th7 week as follows from all the regions:

	1859. WEEK.	TOTAL.	1858. WEEK.	TOTAL.
Schnylkill Railroad	31,468	583 822	33,380	615,441
Schnylkill Canal	8,602	196,376	33,787	288,501
Lehigh Valley Rail'd	12,254	187.193	11,214	215,196
Lehigh Valley Canal	32,268	103,435	31 631	193,173
Scrsnton. Sonth	17,515	153.852	13,879	194.742
Scrsnton North	2,860	42,049	5,049	50,962
Penn Coal Company	23,330	34,897	27,716	87,352
Lel. and Hudsoe Co.	14,647	22,774	15,535	48,463
Wyoning Cse. South			18,148	86.721
Sbamokin Regioe	2,247	18.206	4,038	42 808
Total Anthracite	140,781	1,341,412	181,469	1,785,498
Lykens Val. Coal Co.	1,757	15 868	1,478	9 290
Short Mountain Co.	779	9,100	2,211	15,238
Treverton Coal	8 026	25,562	2.662	41,830
Broad Top	3,543	24.747	6,055	47,837
Cumberland Coal			7,248	153,464
Semi-Ant and Bit.	14,084	78,965	9,406	113,995
And Anthracite	140,291	1,341,412	181,469	1,795,498
Total	162,375	1,415,277	190,875	1,909,493

The Illinois Central Company have signified their readiness to make their scrip shares of $80, which pey no interest at present, full paid stock to bear 4 ₱ cent. par nnnum interaet, on the terms published some weeks ego, both here and in London. Any part or tha whole of the $40 per share may be paid by the stockholder in the Free Land Bonds of the Company at par.

There is a little more activity in Land Warrants. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	88	93
120 acres, per acre	74	79
160 acres, per acre	81	85

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the Money market in that city:

"The Money market has been rather feverish under the heavy shipments of specie from New-York, and capitalists have advanced their rates for prime paper to 7@7½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum; the demand, however, is limited at these figures, the banks taking most of the good names offered, and the market, if anything, is easier within the last day or two, and capital more abundant, call loans being easily negotiated at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 22 says of Money end Exchange:

"The aspect of the market to-day was in marked and favorable contrast with its appearance for several days past. While operators have been holding aloof for later news from Europe, and pointing to the strong probability of their discouraging complexion, the readers of this morning's paper were taken by surprise at the tenor of the expected accounts by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which were intercepted off Cape Race. They turn out to be the very reverse of what was anticipated. Cotton at Liverpool has advanced ⅛d., the Funds have improved 1¼ ₱ cent. and the political advices point to the strong probability that the war may be restricted to Italy. Bread stuffs are reported lower.

This intelligence had a very good effect here, and brightened up people's faces amazingly. Cotton was in request, and holders obtained advanced rates. Exchange could be more readily negotinted, and parties who had made up their minds not to do anything for some time to come were eagerly in eearch of a trade. This impression is that spinners in Manchester have allowed their stocks of Cotton to run so low that for many weeks to come they will have to purchase heavily in the Liverpool market.

There was no change in Money affairs this morning.

The movement in Exchange to-day was more general, but the rates showed no alteration. We quote Sterling from 110¾@111, and drafts with bill of lading 109@109¾. Francs rule from 5.08¾@5.05 Sixty-day bills on New-York range from ¼@1¼ ₱ cent. discount, and Sight from ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. premium."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR inactive and steady; sales 600 bbls. at $5@$6 50 for State from Upper Lake Spring Wheat; $6 75@$7 37½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 50@$8 for double extra. WHEAT market flat; sales 1,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 30 CORN in good distilling demand, market closing firmer; sales 29,000 bushels at 70c. for unsound Toledo: 75c. for do. Illinois: 77c. for sound do. afloat. Western OATS selling at 56c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 24c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 5¾c. on Oats, 9c. on Corn and 35c. on Flour to New York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Wheat; 46 000 bushels Corn: 8,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3.000 bbls. Flonr; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR—market closed dull, sales being confined to small lots, chiefly for the local trade. WHEAT, lower, with only a limited demand for city milling; sales 13,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 25. CORN, scarce and quiet. OATS, inactive. Nothing doing in Freights. *Lake Imports:* 4 300 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Oats. No shipments of Flonr or Grain by canel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 28.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,500 bales, at easier but quotably unchanged prices. FREIGHTS on Cotton to Liverpool ⅛d. @5-16d. LARD in kegs 12¾c.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 500 bales, at 11¼c.@11¼c. for Middling. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

MOBILE, Friday, May 27.

COTTON—Seles to-day 500 bales at 11¼c. for Middling; seles of the week, 6,750 bales; receipts, 2 650 bales, against 2,700 bales in same time last year; increased receipts at this port to date, 170.000 bales; stock, 75 000 balee. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. Sterling Exchange, 109@110 ₱ cent.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 27.

FLOUR firm, sellers resisting further concessions and buyers not disposed to operate; quotations, $5 40@$6 45. WHISKY heavy at 25c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 28.

FLOUR dull; no sales reported. WHEAT steady. White, $1 75@$1 90; Red, $1 55@$1 70. CORN dnll; White, 55c; Yellow, 56c.@57c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY, dull; Ohio, 29c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 28.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT easier; White $1 76, Red $1 70. CORN declined 2c. OATS lower and selling at 50c. WHEAT dull at 29c.@30c.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 28—P. M.

FLOUR very quiet; holders not offering freely; no sales except small lots. CORN—Sales 6 000 bushels Round Yellow, at 90c. OATS in demand; sales of State at 52c. WHISKY quiet; sales at 27c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 28.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fivee, 90¾; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 53½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Edinburgh	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Berussia	June 1	New-York	Soatha'n
Canada	June 1	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	June 1	New-York	Cork.
Vanderbilt	June 4	New-York	Bontha'n.
North American	June 4	Quebec	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Hungarian	May 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Hammonia	May 18	Boathampt'n.	New-York
John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	May 21	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Wash'gton	May 25	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	May 26	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	May 25	Southampt'n.	New-York
Africa	May 28	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 28	Galway	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Moses Taylor	June 8	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	June 10	New-York	Aspinwall
Costaacoalco	June 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	June 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Quaker City	May 30	New-York	Havana.
Empire City	Jnne 2	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	June 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Weser, for Bremen and Southampton—Mr. Julius Naef, lady and two children, of New-York; Mr. C. Thos. Kuechle, lady, 2 children and nerse, Philadelphia; My. John C. Schnetze, lady, daughter and 2 sons St. Louis; Mr. E. H. Jordan, lady and servant, Texas; Mr. Herm. Koop, lady, 2 children and nurse, New-York; Mrs. Schumane aed child, New-Orleans; Mr. F. L. Evans, lady, 8 children and 2 servant, Cincinnati; Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen, 3 children and governeer, Miss Meeller, of New-York; Mr. H. Braunschild, lady child and servnot, of San Francisco; Miss M. Rose, New-York; Mr. Johaooes G. Ermert, lady and daughter, Mexico; Mr. Bernh. Mackeelepe and lady, Cincinnati; Messrs. Wm. Leopold, Charles Rose, J. H. Tiemane, Prof. Chas. A. Joy, John C. Wehn, Albert S. White, Theodore Rneger, all of New-York; R. Thisle, Wm. Graveehorst, both of New-Orleans; J. J. Jenny and son, Frederick, of Memphis Tenn.; G. C. Micheus, Savannah; E. N. Scherr, Miss Louise Gatter, Chicago; L. F. de Bonz, both of Philadelphia; Mr. Otto Ebel, wife and son, New-York; Mr. Fr. Sporleder and wife, New York; Miss Paeliee Teeas, Cincinnati; Mrs. Christiane Straebe and child, N. Y.; Mr. Chas. Knnzemüller, lady and 4 childree; Mr. Fr. Gebner and wife; Mr. Joseph M. Roth, lady and daeghter. Mr Jacob Lambert, lady and son; Mrs. Terosia Loeber; Dr. Rudolph Bircher, and son; Mr. Ernst

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2401. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hammonia and the Hungarian.

News from the Seat of War in Italy.

THE FRENCH BEFORE VENICE.

Rumored Difficulty Between France and England.

WAR MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIA.

STATE OF PARTY IN ENGLAND.

THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

The Hamburg screw steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. SCHWENSEN, from Hamburg, May 15, and Southampton the 18th, at noon, with 406 passengers, arrived about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool May 18, arrived at Quebec yesterday morning.

We receive by this arrival, London papers to the 18th inst., one day later than by the *New-York*. There is some additional news of interest.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

NAPOLEON remained at Alessandria busied with his Generals in laying strategical plans.

The Piedmontese cavalry had fallen in with a detachment of Austrian Hussars, and made some prisoners.

The Austrians had withdrawn from Voghera to Castaggio.

Austria has recognized the neutrality of the States of the Church.

The bridge of Stella had been threatened by the Austrians, who have workmen assembled there and at other points on the Po.

The waters of the Po had risen.

Women and children of the country were compelled by the Austrians to labor at the works.

Several Sardinian Mayors, who refused to comply with the Austrian demands for contributions, had been arrested.

Rains were falling incessantly, which accounts for the inactivity of the troops. Some of the Austrian works were damaged.

The Austrian Lloyds had stopped running all their steamers.

SARDINIAN OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

TURIN, Monday, May 16.

A body of our cavalry has recently fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars near Vogbera, and took prisoners a wounded corporal and some privates. The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghera to Castaggio.

Nothing new from Vercelli.

The *Gazetta di Bologna* announces officially that Austria has recognized the neutrality of the States of the Church.

ALESSANDRIA, Monday, May 16.

The rain has fallen incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the positions assigned to them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 17.

The bridge of Stella has been threatened by the Austrians. The waters of the Po had risen considerably. Women and children of the country are compelled by the enemy to labor at the works.

The Mayor of Barbianello, a village in the district of Alessandria, and other Mayors of the province of Voghera, who refused to comply with the demand for contributions, have been arrested.

Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po at the bridge of Stella, and other workmen have been collected between Broni and Stradella.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN ITALY.

A correspondent writes from Paris, on the 16th: "Four regiments of the line and a battalion of chasseurs will leave Paris this evening to complete the *corps d'armée* now in course of formation at Genoa, to be placed under the orders of the Prince NAPOLEON. This corps is called the fifth *corps d'armée*, and may be destined to perform the important functions confided to the fifth wheel of a coach. The Prince has addressed to his soldiers an order of the day:

"SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTH CORPS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY: The Emperor has summoned me to the honor of commanding you. Amongst you are several of my old comrades of the Alma and Inkermann. As in the Crimea, as in Africa, you will retain your glorious reputation. Discipline and courage are the virtues which you show to Europe, watching the coming events. The country which was the cradle of ancient civilization is about to owe to you its freedom—you are about to deliver it *for ever from its rulers*—those eternal enemies of France whose name is so mixed up with the memories of our struggles and our victories.

"The reception of their liberators by the Italian people, shows the justice of the cause which the Emperor has undertaken to defend.

"Long live the Emperor! France and Italian independence!

"The Prince commanding the fifth Corps of the army of Italy, NAPOLEON JEROME."

THE ALLIED ENCAMPMENT IN PIEDMONT.

A letter from Alessandria of the 12th says:

"Some Austrian prisoners, who had been the day before yesterday brought in from San Salvatore, were sent off last evening by railway to Turin. A German gendarme was among the prisoners. On being questioned by some Frenchmen who spoke German, he said that the general opinion entertained in the Austrian army was that the right bank of the Po had been for several weeks guarded by an immense French army, and that the Austrian soldiers were not anxious to occupy positions there on that account. The influx of troops at the camp is of great advantage to the keepers of restaurants and *cafés* here, who reap enormous profits from the war. During the last week these establishments have certainly gained more than they generally do in half a year. It must, however, be said to their credit that they do not take advantage of present circumstances to kill the goose with golden eggs. Provisions and refreshments of every kind are sold at prices which are regarded as fabulously cheap by the French soldiers, who have not forgotten the extortions practiced at Kamiesch and Balaklava. Prices are generally about a third less than those at Lyons. It is true that in certain towns the quality is on a par with the cheapness. At San Salvatore, for instance, at the boarding-house resorted to by the Sardinian Generals, the most sumptuous repasts scarcely exceed in value 25 to 31 soldi; but, in order to be induced to swallow the food provided, a Frenchman not much of an epicure would in France demand an indemnity of at least 100f. For my part, I could not but admire the self-denial with which those Piedmontese officers, most of them belonging to rich families, resign themselves to swallow such atrocious dinners out of love for their country."

FRENCH DEPENDENCE UPON THE BAYONET—HISTORICAL MEMORANDA OF THE WEAPON.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* has the following: "The Emperor NAPOLEON III. said in his proclamation—'The new rifle arms are only dangerous at a distance; they will not prevent the bayonet from being as heretofore the terrible arm of the French infantry.' The bayonet is, in fact, an arm peculiarly French. It was invented, it is said, at Bayonne, in 1641, and employed in 1670 in the regiment of the King's Fusiliers. It sensibly modified the system of military art in Europe, as it made cavalry less redoubtable to infantry, and caused the fire of lines of battle to cease to be regarded as the principal means of action. The bayonet has, in fact, become the decisive arm of combat. According to a local tradition, it was in a small hamlet in the environs of Bayonne that this arm was invented. What led to the invention of it was, that in a fierce combat between some Basque peasants and some Spanish smugglers, the former having exhausted their ammunition, and being thereby at a disadvantage, fastened their long knives to their muskets, and by means of the weapon so formed put their enemies to flight. This arm rapidly came into general use in Europe. After the King's regiment, several others were provided with the bayonet, and the dragoons received it in 1676. In 1678, at the time of the peace of Nimeguen, all the French grenadiers had the bayonet; but the socket which makes the use of it so easy was not invented until a later period. An unsuccessful experiment with the socket was made before Louis XIV., in 1688, but the want of uniformity in the muskets was then an obstacle to the adoption of this simple and efficacious piece of mechanism. Bayonets at that time were a sort of dagger, of which the handle was placed in the mozzle of the musket, and, of course, prevented the musket from being fired. The first battle at which the bayonet was seriously employed was that of Turin, in 1692; but it was not until the battle of Spires, in 1703, that the first charge with the bayonet was executed. After that epoch, up to 1792, the bayonet was often employed in combat, and the Prince de Ligne called it a 'peculiarly French arm,' owing to the manner in which our soldiers used it; but the real value of it was not revealed until the wars of national independence. Then the bayonet really became a French arm. 'The bullet is wild,' said SUWAROFF, 'but the bayonet is prudent and sure.'"

AFFAIRS ON THE ADRIATIC.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ANCONA.

ROME, Monday, May 16.

On the 11th instant the Tuscan Consul at Ancona hauled down his flag. On the 12th the French and Sardinian Consuls protested to the Delegate against the continuation of fortifications, and threatened to demand their passports. On the 13th the Austrians were at work leveling a casino, although the state of siege has been raised.

A FRENCH SQUADRON BEFORE VENICE.

TRIESTE, Tuesday, May 17.

Yesterday afternoon the French squadron was before Venice. Since yesterday the Austrian LLOYDS have ceased running all their steamers. The National Bank of Vienna has granted to the deputation from the Bourse of this place an advance of 1,000,000 florins.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR CAPTURING AUSTRIAN MERCHANTMEN.

TRIESTE, Sunday, May 15.

The English merchant steamer *Douro* has arrived with the East Indian mails and passengers. When passing Avlone, in Turkey, she was boarded by the boats of a French ship-of-the-line. A French squadron, consisting of two ships-of-the-line and a frigate, have captured four Austrian merchant vessels.

THE AUSTRIAN FLOTILLA AND THE FRENCH FLEET.

The Austrian flotilla, has received orders to take refuge at Trieste, where the French Navy will not attack it, as the port belongs to the Federal Territory; but that prudential measure had not been completely executed, it is said, when Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE entered the Adriatic, so that his division may intercept the Austrian division, which would then take shelter under the guns of Venice, and be open to attack. At all events, the blockade of the Adriatic will be strictly maintained by a force of four large steam-frigates and two vessels of the line. Instructions have been forwarded to the commanders of all the French Naval stations to respect the Austrian frigate *Novara*, which is engaged in a scientific voyage round the world.

THE WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.

CARLSRUHE, Monday, May 16.

An Address of the Deputies to the Grand Duke of Baden, declares for the necessity of all Germany participating in the present struggle. At Munich there is much popular exasperation against the hesitation of Government.

THE POLICY OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Monday, May 16.

According to the revised stenographical report, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the recent debate, said that "Prussia is prepared and resolved to fulfill its mission, *even far beyond the duty imposed upon it by the Federal Constitution.*"

MINOR INDICATIONS OF SENTIMENT.

Let me now give you, says a Vienna letter writer, a few instances of the growing excitement in Germany. In Bavaria, the Queen, who is a born Princess of Prussia, has put an interdict on the use of the French language at Court. In Munich, as well as in Stuttgardt and Dresden, female societies are forming for the purpose of pledging as many of their fair sex as possible to refrain from wearing crinoline, or any other article of French manufacture. In half a dozen readtog-rooms of Southern Germany, the Cologne *Gazette*, an organ of the Prussian Ministry, has been tabooed on account of its coolness and want of *animus* against France. In one of its last numbers, the same paper publishes a communication from old Professor ARNDT, the national poet, and, for half a century past, one of the most eminent patriots. In this, the veteran defender of German rights, while reprobating to the utmost France and the French, yet exhorts Germany not to assist Austria in keeping Italy, but to acquiesce in the national though moderate policy of the Cabinet of Prussia.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Osservatore Triestino* states that the commander of the 3d and 6th Russian *corps d'armée* is seeking an excuse for marching into the Danubian Principalities.

The *Nord* publishes the following telegram:

"The Russian Government has given orders for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th *corps d'armée* to be placed immediately on a war footing, with the whole of the artillery and cavalry belonging to each.

"The reserves are to be called in, and all soldiers on furlough to rejoin their colors, to be ready to march within three months."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN MOLDO-WALLACHIA.

BUCHAREST, Saturday, May 14.

Ten thousand guns have arrived from France; 15,000 more are expected from thence, and 25,000 from Belgium. The camp at Plojesti will be composed of 20,000 men. Many Russian agents are working upon the population.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The *Moniteur*, of the 17th, contains a report of the Minister of Finance, respecting the subscriptions made towards the new loan. The subscribed capital amounts to 2,307 millions. Eighty millions have been subscribed in sums of 10 francs rente. The number of subscribers is 525,000. The Ministerial report points out, that such results prove the solidity of the French financial system, and the wealth, power and patriotism of France. They also show the intimate union of France and the Emperor, and the entire confidence of the nation in the strength and wisdom of the Sovereign who presides over its destinies.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The report of M. DEVINCK upon the general budget of the receipts and expenditure of the French Exchequer for 1860 has been distributed. According to the estimates, the ordinary and extraordinary expenses amount to 1,795,367,481 francs, and the receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, to 1,800,654,379 francs, showing a balance of receipts over expenditure of 5,286,898f., but by various additional charges the Government proposes an increase of the expenses amounting to 2,346,227f., thereby reducing the surplus to 2,910,071f. The commission of the budget has made, however, a certain number of reductions in the estimates, amounting in all to 1,955,930f. This sum, added to the above surplus, gives a balance of 5,896,601f. The commission proposes to take 5,000,000f. of the surplus, which, with 20,000,000f. of the sinking fund, will furnish the necessary means for paying the interest of the new loan. Thus the definitive excess of receipts over expenditure for the budget of 1860 will be 896,601f.

FLUCTUATIONS AT THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, May 17—11 45 A. M.

Rentes commenced at 61 10, rose to 61 15, and are now 61 05.

12 47 P. M.—The Bourse opens firm; Renles 61 30.

2.20 P. M.—Rentes fell to 60 85. Tendency very heavy.

3.35 P. M.—The Bourse closed flat, Rentes 61 for money and 60 85 for account, being only a fractional decline since yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANGRY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the London Morning Advertiser.

We are enabled to state that a very angry correspondence is just now going on between the French and English Governments, relative to the permission granted by our Government to Austrian vessels to take shelter under our guns at Malta.

The French Government energetically complains this as showing an undue friendship for Austria, inasmuch as French vessels, having no fear of Austrian ships, do not seek or require the same protection.

STATE OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

We may state (says the *Advertiser*) for the information of our readers who are naturally anxious to learn the probable course of events on the assembling of the new Parliament, that the tactics which ought to be pursued by the Liberal Party are just now under the consideration of their leaders. A few days ago, it was thought the best course to adopt would be to move an amendment to the Address, condemnatory of the conduct of the Derby Government in dissolving Parliament at a time when a general war in Europe was apprehended by all classes in the country, and towards which the first step had already been virtually taken by the hostile attitude assumed by France and Austria towards each other. But we believe we are correct in stating that this idea has been given up, and that it is now resolved, that in the event of the Queen's Speech containing no recognition of the expediency of Parliamentary Reform, an amendment will be moved to the Address, condemnatory of the omission, and affirming the justice and necessity of Reform in the House of Commons. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, and several others, have interchanged their sentiments as to the best mode of drawing up the amendment in question. It was proposed that Lord JOHN RUSSELL should move the amendment; but since then it has been suggested that Lord HARRY VANE, or some other less prominent member than the noble Lord, should have the task confided to him. However, nothing on the point is yet definitely settled. In the event of such an amendment not being carried, it is intended that, in the second week of the session, a substantive resolution should be proposed, expressive of a want of confidence in the Government, and it is believed that a greater number of members would be induced to support such a resolution than would be found to vote for an amendment to the Address. It is thought this will be the best course to adopt, because Lord DERBY, when he dissolved the late Parliament, did so on the alleged ground that he appealed to the country under the full conviction that the result would be an expression of confidence in his Government. We can state that Lord PALMERSTON will concur in the course in question, and that the no-confidence motion will be carried by a majority of between twenty and thirty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bank of Hamburg had lowered its rate of discount from 4 2-4¾ ₱ cent. to 3 2-4 ₱ cent.

The business on the London Stock Exchange on the 17th was limited, and the tone of the market was less firm. Consols closed at 91½ @91¾. Applications for discount were light, though the demand for money on the Stock Exchange was rather more active.

At Manchester Tuesday was a quiet day. Prices underwent a considerable decline, and the tendency was still downward. The principal buyers kept out of the market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—May 17.

The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 4,000 bales, of which 500 were taken for export. The sales include 70 Egyptian, at 7¾d. to 8½d.; 200 Surat at 4d. to 4¾d.; and 30 Sea Islands at 14d. The market closes heavily. Compared with Friday's rates, prices of American are in the buyers' favor, but scarcely to the amount of ⅛d. ₱ ₱. The Cape import comes on the market slowly; it shows a large proportion of soft and dusty.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—May 17.

There was a fair average attendance at our market this morning, and a moderate business transpired; prices advanced about 4d. to 6d. ₱ 100 lbs. on Wheat and Flour, and other articles participated in the improvement; a better demand being checked by the favorable weather.

LONDON MARKETS—MAY 17.

TEA inactive; Congou, 1s. 2d. SUGAR slow but unchanged. COFFEE unchanged. RICE improved 4od in some cases 3d. higher; about 20,000 bags had changed hands; African, 9s. 6d.@10s. PROVISIONS inactive and drooping. SALTPETER unchanged. PIG IRON, 49s. TIN firm: Straits, £129. SPELTER in request at £19 10s. Other metals inactive. INDIGO—Public sales of Guatemala went off heavily and prices declined 4d.@9d. ₱ pound. WOOL—Sales more spirited but no improvement in rates. LINSEED OIL steady at 29s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 44s. 0d.@46s. TALLOW flat at 55s. 3d. for T. Y. C.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were of Illinois Central shares at 44@42 discount; do. Bonds, Seven, 70; Erie shares, 46½; New-York Central shares, 62 @65.

Markets by the Hungarian.

The Liverpool circulars quote Cotton ⅛ lower, and the sales of Tuesday only 3,000 bales.

There was some talk of short time at Manchester. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour at 2d.@3d. higher, Wheat 2d.@3d. higher, and Corn 3d. higher.

Provisions quiet.

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASES.

Hearing on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the 25th May, the Supreme Court, sitting in full Bench, heard the arguments on the writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by BUSHNELL and LANGSTON, the convicted Oberlin rescuers.

Mr. A. G. RIDDLE, of Cleveland, counsel for the prisoners, opened the argument, making the following points to prove the illegality of the imprisonment:

I. The alleged law is not law.

1. Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress had no power to legislate upon this subject.

2. Conceding the power to legislate, Congress had no power to pass the act in question.

3. If the act be constitutional, no crime is charged under it, or shown by the record exemplified in the return.

4. The act of Sept. 18, 1850, contravenes the ordinance of 1787 of antecedent and superior obligation, and is therefore void.

Mr. RIDDLE further argued that Congress had no power to pass the Fugitive Slave act, for the following reasons:

1. It violates the rights of personal liberty. If the Constitution refers to slaves at all, it is as *persons*, and applies to *all* persons. A law pursuant to it must treat them as *persons*, and hence embrace all persons, and place *all* without the protection of law, as this does by permitting any party who claims to be the owner, power to seize any person whom he is disposed to claim as his slave.

The presumption of a person's freedom is as lasting as that of the innocence of a person accused of crime. It lasts to the very moment of his conviction, in the one case, and until it is established with like certainty in the other, that he is a slave.

2. The Act of 1850 is unconstitutional in that it invests Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States with judicial power.

This law is unconstitutional in authorizing persons to be seized and deprived of their liberty, and carried out of the State, without due process of law. It violates Articles 5 and 7 of the Constitution.

The argument for defendants having been concluded, Colonel SWAYNE, for the Government, stated to the Court that on consultation it had been decided by the counsel that they would submit the case upon the printed brief, which was presented to the Court, and without oral argument; that the merits of the whole question had been fully argued at the former hearing, and counsel did not wish to repeat themselves. They took this course upon these considerations and without the slightest disrespect felt or intended towards the counsel for the relators.

Mr. Attorney-General WOLCOTT said he appeared in the case, not as the Attorney of the relators, but by direction of the Executive and on behalf of the State. He asked leave of the Court, in that capacity, to address them. His argument occupied two and a half hours. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* remarks of Mr. WOLCOTT'S speech:

With intense attention the audience listened to every syllable; so close was the attention that in the pauses the silence was that of solitude. To use the hackneyed phrase, "you might have heard a pin drop."

Incidentally Mr. WOLCOTT remarked that the decisions of the Supreme Court "in the earlier and better days of the Republic" were in favor of liberty, and sustained the legal proposition he had affirmed in this case. But that Court—everybody knows, and why not mention it even here—it is in the mouths of all, a topic of talk in all circles, why not speak of it—the Supreme Court of the United States is a *sectional* Court, constituted for sectional ends, every justice on that bench selected with reference to a sectional decision.

In illustration of this assertion, he referred to the appointment of a Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge SMITH THOMPSON, of New-York. President TYLER nominated JOHN C. SPENCER—a jurist whose reputation was as wide as this continent at least; the Senate failed to confirm him. President TYLER nominated Chancellor WALWORTH—a Democrat, and therefore politically acceptable to the majority of the Senate. But Chancellor WALWORTH was presiding officer of the Court of Errors, and as such had pronounced an opinion (reported in 11th Wendell) reversing that of Judge NELSON, which affirmed the constitutionality of the act of '93. WALWORTH was rejected. Then NELSON, whose opinion *on this question* had been REVERSED, was nominated and confirmed. "Need I ask why?" said the Attorney-General.

Toward the close, Mr. WOLCOTT said: "I hesitate to refer to a single topic. Yet I hear it,—you hear it,—everybody hears it said upon the streets, if this Court shall exercise its unquestionable prerogative in the enlargement of these prisoners, there will be a conflict—a conflict between State and Federal authority. What then? Are we children?—are we old women to be frightened from our propriety by a menace like this? I reverence *law*, but not the law of King Bomba of Naples. OMBA,—I stand by *order*, but not the order which reigned in Warsaw after a massacre. PEACE is most desirable, but not that peace which survives liberty, and subsists under a despotism. If there is to be a CONFLICT let it come NOW, when I can meet it. I would leave no such conflict as a legacy to my children."

The arguments concluded, the Court adjourned, reserving its decision until Monday.

City Tract Mission.

The monthly meeting of the City Tract Mission was held yesterday at the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, there being a prayer meeting at 3½ o'clock, and a meeting for Reports in the evening. The meetings possessed considerable interest, though they were not largely attended. In the evening A. R. WARMOUS presided. Most of the Reports from the Wards were made verbally, and many interesting incidents were related. Thirty missionaries are employed, twenty of whom have charge of Wards. Two are devoted to the immigrant population; three to the resident Germans; one to the French; one to seamen and boatmen; and one to the Jews. Under the Direction there were 1,117 voluntary visitors. The following are the results of the five months' labors:

	Last month.	Ave. five mos.
Visitors	1,117	1,175
	Last five mos.	
Tracts distributed	105,837	531,691
Bibles distributed	73	495
Testaments distributed	77	450
Volumes lent	365	2,162
Children gathered into Sabbath Schools	309	1,537
Children gathered into Day Schools	64	206
Children gathered into Bible Classes	32	247
Persons induced to attend Church	686	2,106
Persons Temperance pledges obtd.	60	130
Religious meetings held	210	1,139
Backsliders reclaimed	11	44
Persons hopefully converted	53	269
Converts united with Evangelical Churches	62	207

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rumored Purchase of Arms by Foreign Governments—Expected Treaty with Mexico—Maltreatment of American Citizens, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 30.

The rumor that agents of several foreign Governments are in this country purchasing arms is not credited here, as none of the foreign Ministers have received notice of such agencies or orders.

The State Department anticipates receiving a treaty from Mexico in the course of a month, as Mr. MCLANE was instructed to proceed on the basis proposed by the Juarez Government and conclude a Convention. These instructions will reach Mr. MCLANE by the 4th of June.

The steamship *Tennessee* discontinues her trips, in consequence of the Quarantine regulations at New-Orleans, but dispatches will come *via* Minatitlan and the Panama route.

Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, and Secretary TOUCEY had a long conference this morning relative to detailing a ship-of-war to visit a certain point where American citizens have been maltreated.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 30.

The War Department has been informed by Brigadier-General CLARK, in a letter dated Los Angeles, May 2, of the complete success of Lieutenant-Colonel HOFFMAN'S expedition against the Mohave Indians.

The President and Secretary THOMPSON left this afternoon for North Caroline. They were accompanied from the President's House to the railroad station by other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. APPLETON has resumed his duties of Assistant Secretary of State.

Secretary FLOYD, who two weeks ago went to Virginia to recruit his strength, which had been wasted by sickness, writes that his health is considerably improved.

Meeting of the National Democrats at the Astor House.

ALBANY, Monday, May 30.

A meeting of National Democrats was held some days since at the Astor House, and another meeting, called by the son-in-law of the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, is to be held there to-morrow at 12 o'clock, as per the following letter, which has been privately circulated among the prominent leading National Democrats in the State:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1859.

To Mr. ——:

Dear Sir—At the preliminary assemblage of National Democrats from different parts of the State, representing over thirty counties, held at the Astor House, in this City, on the 10th instant, for consultation in regard to the future action of the party, it was resolved to hold an adjourned meeting at the same place on the 31st instant, at 12 M., in order to secure a more general attendance, and expression of opinion, and agree upon a plan of action. The meeting, numbering over one hundred of our friends, was harmonious and spirited, giving assurance that the heart of the true and loyal Democracy of the State, which has never faltered in upholding the banner of the Party, still beats true to the cause. At the adjourned meeting it is the earnest wish of our friends who assembled on the 10th, that their associates of the Old Guard should be fully represented from every county in the State. In their behalf I invite your attendance, and express the hope that you will not fail to be present. Please answer.

Respectfully and truly yours,

(Signed) A. BIRDSALL.

News by the Overland Mail.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE CAMANCHES—FORTY OF THEM KILLED, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 29.

The California overland mail of the 6th of May arrived yesterday. The news is entirely unimportant.

A letter from Fort Belknap of the 22d inst. says that an express had just arrived there from Camp Radzminski, bringing a report to the effect that Major VAN HORN had a desperate fight with the Northern Camanches on the fork of the Arkansas River May 16. Forty Indians were killed and 36 taken prisoners. Of the United States troops two soldiers were killed and several wounded. Among the latter are Lieut. LEE and Captain SMITH. A letter also says that between 400 and 500 Texans were encamped about 20 miles below the Brazos, on the Indian Reserve, with the avowed intention of attacking the Reserve Indians. Much excitement prevailed in that region.

The first lot of new crop wheat was sold yesterday in this city for $5 per bushel. The wheat was raised in De Soto County, Mississippi.

The Virginia State Election.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 30.

A special dispatch just received by the *American* from the Richmond *Whig* says, in one hundred and twelve counties LETCHER has four hundred majority. The thirty-six counties to hear from gave WISE twelve hundred majority. We have since learned that GOGGIN has made considerable gains in these.

Kanawha County gives 800, and Mason County 150 majority for GOGGIN. Putnam County is reported to have given a small majority.

Harrison County, official, 312 majority for LETCHER.

RICHMOND, Monday, May 30.

The *Inquirer* thinks LETCHER is elected by a small majority—not over 5,000.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 30.

The best informed parties here estimate LETCHER'S majority at from 2,000 to 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 30—P. M.

The following counties give majorities for Letcher:

Upshur, 132 maj.

Randolph, 100 maj.

Barbour, 400 maj.

Wirt, 213 maj.

Jackson, 30 maj.

Gilmer and Jackson reported 600 majority for Letcher.

Lewis County, 390 majority for Letcher,

Braxton—Goggin 50 majority.

Wirt County, 213 maj. for Letcher.

Welzell County, 744 maj. for Letcher.

Tyler County, 23 maj. for Letcher.

The Aroostook Railroad Bill.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, May 30.

A public meeting, presided over by Mayor DOWNES, was held here on Saturday evening in reference to the Aroostook Railroad bill, to be voted on by the citizens of this State on the 13th of June. A special agent sent from Upper Aroostook was present, who exhibited the proceedings of a large meeting recently held at Presque Isle in opposition to the measure. That meeting declared that the raising of the price of the settling lands in Aroostook from fifty cents an acre, payable in road work, to a dollar an acre, payable in money, as is done by the bill, will have a fatal effect in arresting the emigration now settling thither, especially if the Homestead bill should pass Congress, and they call upon the people of the State to defeat the bill. The meeting unanimously resolved to lend its aid to promote the wishes of Upper Aroostook, and appointed a Committee of five to act accordingly.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Monday, May 30.

The Assembly, to-day, considered the reports of the Committees on Bills and Overtures, Systematic Benevolence, and other matters of minor importance.

The Theological Seminary question, in connection with Slavery, was discussed by Drs. MCMASTER and RICE.

The Professors for the Chicago Seminary will probably be elected to-morrow.

The Garde Lafayette at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Monday, May 30.

The Garde Lafayette, comprising the Fifty-fifth Regiment of New-York, arrived here at 9 A. M., and were received by the Washington Continental Guard of this City. After marching through the principal streets, they repaired to the Valley of the Rocks to engage in target practice. A splendid dinner was prepared at the Falls for the military and a large number of invited guests. To-night there is a grand promenade concert and ball at the Passaic Falls Cottage.

The Presbyterian (New School) General Assembly.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, May 30.

The report of the Free Synod, referring the body to the action of past General Assemblies for its sentiments on the subject of Slavery was adopted.

The report on Education was then discussed at length.

News from Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 30.

The *Arizonian*, a paper printed at Tubac, in the Territory of Arizona, gives the proceedings of a meeting held on the 8th inst. at Arizona City, expressing strong disapprobation at the course the last Congress pursued toward that country, and urgently requesting the cooperation of all the citizens of the Territory in measures for the establishment of an independent Government.

Mysterious Death.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Monday, May 30.

OLIFF OLSON, clerk of the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto, was found dead yesterday on the river bank, having fallen from a precipice, a distance of over two hundred feet. The body was horribly mangled. He came from Toronto to celebrate the Queen's birthday, since which he had not been heard of.

Still Foggy at Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 30.

A thick fog still envelops the vicinity of Cape Race, and it has been impossible to see two hundred yards from the land for ten days. Of course, no steamers have been intercepted or can be, until it clears up.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, May 30.

Judge SWAN has delivered the opinion that a majority of the prisoners will have to be remanded.

The Philadelphia Postmastership.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 30.

A private dispatch says that Mr. N. B. BROWN has been appointed to the Postmastership of this city

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, May 29.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the South* arrived below at 9 o'clock last night, and at her wharf this morning.

Political.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus, May 26, and nominated REUS P. RANNEY for Governor, adopted resolutions declaring the adherence of the party in that State to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, opposing a revival of the Slave trade, favoring the Fugitive Slave law and declaring for Cuba. The Cuba resolution reads:

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we should hail with pleasure any measure, consistent with justice, that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

The Hon. WM. H. STILES, of Georgia, having been requested to stump the southern circuit of the State, in opposition to BUTLER KING, writes a long letter to a gentlemen in Savannah, declining to take a step which he considers "indelicate and improper." The following passage from Mr. STILES' letter is spicy:

"A seat in Congress would be but a very inadequate consideration for that loss of self-respect which such a step could not but occasion, as in that event I could not fail to feel for myself the same unmitigated contempt that I now entertain for any one who might think proper to pursue that course. The man who could at this time desire to represent any portion of the Southern people in the Congress of the United States, exhibits either a lamentable ignorance of the present condition of our country, or a very inadequate conception of the duties and responsibilities of such a station. And should he be found thoughtlessly endeavoring to thrust himself into such a position at a period like this, when the South, for the maintainance of her rights, to say nothing of the advancement of her interests, demands a combination of the utmost talent, integrity, experience, judgment and firmness, which the country can command, furnishes by such an act unmistakable evidence of the want of those very qualities which, for the successful discharge of the trust, it is indispensable he should possess."

The Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, declines a reelection to Congress. He says:

"Having arrived at the conclusion that I ought now rather to seek retirement from politics than a renewal of my connection with public affairs, the present affords me the opportunity to indulge my cherished purpose, to leave the agitation of public questions to others, in whose hands they will be better directed than mine. I regret that I have not been able to communicate this result at an earlier day; but I avail myself of the occasion of declining the nomination you have tendered to me, to thank the Convention and yourselves for the kind manner in which they and you have offered the high trust in question."

Col. JAMES A. STALLWORTH, of Alabama, accepts a nomination for Congress in the true spirit of a fire-eater. His letter of acceptance says:

"We have been forced by Northern aggression to look to the probabilities of a dissolution of the Union, and cannot fail to see in the bold position assumed by our Northern enemies the fierce struggle which yet awaits us in the defence of rights involving our very existence—rights which we can only maintain by demanding all the Constitution secures to us; and we can succeed in this only by a strict adherence to the great principle which lies at the bottom of our faith—a strict construction of the Constitution, and unyielding opposition to the usurpation and exercise of any power by Congress not expressly granted by that instrument. If upon this great first principle of the Democratic Party the South can once become firmly united, and present to the North an unbroken front, we may hope to secure our own safety and equal rights in the Union. But if over this sacred principle we be trodden down in the Union by force of numbers, we will have an organized and effective force which can protect us by the establishment of our own independence, out of the Union, if we should be driven to that alternative."

The Hon. FRANK BLAIR opposes the two years' amendment. He has addressed the following letter to a German paper in St. Louis:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

Charles L. Bernays, Esq., Editor Anzeiger des Westens:

DEAR SIR: I have received your note in which you do me the honor to request my opinion of "the so-called 'Two Years' Amendment' to the Constitution of Massachusetts." I reply, without hesitation, that if any such measure should be proposed in Missouri, I should oppose it to the best of my ability, and I could not act with a party that should attempt to make such legislation a part of its creed.

You do me but simple justice when you say in your note, that all who are acquainted with my public course are aware how strongly I am opposed to any proscriptive or inimical measure against adopted citizens. I have, on many occasions, avowed my entire satisfaction with the naturalization laws as they now stand, and as they have come down to us from the Administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, and I have always resisted every attempt to impair them. I observe with pleasure that the leaders and principal organs of the Republican Party have, with few exceptions, expressed their decided dissent from the so-called Two Years' Amendment adopted in Massachusetts, and it is worthy of notice that whilst the strong Republican counties in Massachusetts voted against the amendment, it was adopted by the vote of those counties and towns in which the so-called Democratic party has the ascendancy. The entire vote of the State upon the amendment was less by 9,000 votes than that cast by the bogus Democracy for Mr. BUCHANAN in the last Presidential election. It is clear, therefore, that if they had desired its defeat it was in their power to defeat it, and if they had cast as strong a vote against it as was cast by the Republicans in the Republican counties of the State, its defeat would have been accomplished. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the bogus Democrats, who are now clamoring against the Republicans, on account of this amendment, are themselves responsible for this odious feature which has been engrafted upon the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Count Gurowski's Personal Explanation.

The following manifesto has been addressed by Count ADAM DE GUROWSKI to the European Press:

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1859.

The attacks which from time to time have been made upon me in Europe, as well as in this country, compel me to make the following declaration, which, I trust, will dispose of them effectually:

Since 1815, when Poland was annexed to Russia, the course of events has brought me in contact, in various relations, with five members of the Imperial House of ROMANOFF. As a Polish patriot, as a Panslavist or Russophile, and as a Publicist, I have only experienced persecution, injustice, and various losses and ruin from my relations with that House. Personal considerations or experiences have, however, never exercised any influence upon my convictions. Now, as formerly, I see no other salvation for Poland but in a fusion with Russia—with the Russian people. And, as long as Russia continues to be a champion of civilization, (I hope forever,) and as long as she does not act contrary to its interests, I the American citizen, shall not be less remain a Russophile, without regard to the power that may rule the empire.

Since I am speaking of these my European relations, I will avail myself of the occasion to send to the Old World words of the deepest gratitude. The whole royal family of Prussia has always treated most graciously the various members of my family, although we were not subjects of Prussia. The late King of Prussia, FREDERICK WILLIAM III., and his royal son, who is now, alas! suffering from a direful affliction, have often extended protection to those of us who were persecuted. I, personally, as well as my relatives, have always met at their hands and great cordiality and kindness. They have always looked upon me and treated me as a man

OREGON.

Business Depressed—The Admission of the State—Political Movements—State Conventions—Position of General Lane—Dotage upon Smith—Democratic Disaffection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OREGON CITY, Oregon, Monday, April 18 1859.

Business continues very much depressed, and the wintry rains that have prevailed almost without cessation have seriously delayed the farmers in their Spring pursuits and by the immense destruction of stock have greatly lessened their wealth. It is estimated that more than five thousand cattle and horses have died in Oregon since the first of February, worth, at their average cash value, at least $50 each, while a very large proportion of what survives is so reduced and deteriorated as to be of but slight value for any purpose. This heavy loss, in connection with the entire want of a market this year for every description of produce except fruit, and the failure of Congress to provide for the payment of our war debt, entirely disinclines our people to rejoice over the admission of the State, with its consequent expenses. Under the best financial circumstances, the project had but a bare majority in its favor, and now it is difficult to find any but politicians that expect a living by it, who do not feel like the successful lottery speculator when he drew the elephant.

The Democracy is rent asunder by faction, a portion, and I believe the largest one, adhering to General LANE, while the other, fearing that he intends to follow the example of BENTON in Missouri, and DODGE in Iowa, are determined to "nip in the bud" all negotiations that tend to the perpetuity of his political power. They do not hesitate to declare that he now enjoys the last office which he will ever receive from the people of Oregon, and also that no man shall be elected Senator or Representative who is not of their mode of thinking. They will try very hard to defeat DELAZON SMITH, but as it is the same Legislature which elected him in July last, their success is doubtful. SMITH is peculiarly obnoxious to them, because, till he went to Washington he was one of the leaders of the Anti Lane party, as was GROVER also, who was in the House of Representatives. But somehow, as soon as SMITH came within the influence of old JOE'S magnificent, he caved in; consequently he has lost his old friends, and must rely on his former opponents for future support. All this, of course, is very pleasant for the Opposition, who are in a minority, if the Democracy is united; but in its present distracted State are encouraged to hope that they may elect their member of Congress. They will work "with a will," and if a popular candidate is selected, it is not improbable that Oregon, admitted with a population of less than fifty thousand, because it was supposed to have a Democratic majority which would be efficient for many years to come, will be represented by a true-blue Republican. How would that suit Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, who gloried in the result last February, solely because Oregon was Democratic?

Both parties have held their State Conventions the present week at Salem, the Democratic meeting on Wednesday, one the Republican the next day. The former was very stormy and quarrelsome, and continued its session till after midnight. The two factions tested their strength, the issue being the nomination for Congress. GROVER'S name was proposed by the opponents of Gen. LANE, while his friends brought forward LANSTON STOUT, of Portland, and after eight hours' struggle the Lane men triumphed, having a majority of nine in a Convention consisting of seventy-five members. This result astonished and disgusted the other clique, who have for eight years past had everything in their own way in Oregon, and who seemed to suppose that no power in the State could disturb them. They now declare that they were conquered by fraud, the nomination of STOUT having resulted from a coalition formed for the purpose of re-electing SMITH to the Senate, part of the consideration being the defeat of GROVER, who is suspected of being privately hostile to Gen. LANE. The bargain was denounced most severely and in round terms by GROVER'S friends, who declared that the action of the Convention was not binding, and that they would not support STOUT, but would stay away from the polls, vote for the Republican candidate, or run GROVER in spite of the Convention. As they have the control of the *Statesman*, the official party organ, they will, doubtless, do a considerable mischief, unless on GROVER'S return, he induces them to return to the fold again. As they are mostly inclined to favor DOUGLAS, I presume they are not unwilling to be in a position where they can operate against the Administration.

The Republican Convention was harmonious in its action, adopted a Liberal platform, and nominated on the third ballot DAVID LOGAN, of Portland, formerly an active Whig. LOGAN is the son of Judge LOGAN, of Illinois, and is one of our most successful and popular lawyers. His vote, even without discussion in the Democratic ranks, would be larger than his party strength, and in the present state of affairs, I believe with proper and judicious exertions, he can be elected. If so, and the Presidential Election goes to the House, Oregon will vote with New-England and New-York.

The time of the Election is not yet fixed, but will be settled by the Legislature, which is especially summoned to meet on the 16th May, for that and other purposes, resulting from the admission. It probably, however, will take place on the first Monday in June.

I ought, perhaps, to add that one principal cause of the Democratic disaffection arises from the fact that Mr. STOUT, who has only recently come to Oregon, was a know Nothing member of the California Legislature three years ago, and the next year was defeated on the same ticket, after which, his political face in that State being run, he came to this Territory, where he turned Democrat, and "wanted for something to turn up." He is therefore, looked upon as a mere political adventurer. YOURS, &c., OMEGA.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Position of the Kentucky Opposition on the Doctrines of the Day—Its Leaders for and against the "Dred Scott Decision" and Popular Sovereignty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 24 1859.

In a recent editorial you have remarked that the Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, the Opposition candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has taken the ultra Southern ground on the question of Slavery in the Territories. This would seem but too true. He has, I learn, avowed himself a Lecompton and "Dred Scott Decision" man, and, as such, is claiming the suffrage of Kentuckians. And Mr. GEORGE D PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, though always professedly Anti-Lecompton, is accepting the claims of Mr. BELL as a Pro-Slavery man, standing on a rather extreme and Democratic Southern interpretation of that "decision." Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, too, in the resolutions reported by him, and passed by a recent Opposition Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, declared it as the sense of the body and of its nominee for Congress that the Legislatures of the Territories fail to pass laws necessary and proper for the protection of slave property if it is the duty of Congress under the "Dred Scott Decision," to intervene, and itself to pass such laws. The gentleman referred to appeal to argue that whenever, "through the action or non-action of the Territorial Legislatures, and the powerlessness or inefficiency of the Federal Courts, it becomes necessary, Congress is bound to intervene for the protection of the rights of slave property in the Territories."

Now, these Oppositionists profess to approve and ratify the proceedings of the Opposition State Convention held in Louisville last February, yet their every-day conduct would seem to conflict with the object and spirit of those proceedings. The Louisville Platform, to all appearances, ignored the distracting questions about Territorial Slavery, and deprecated their further agitation. The Kentucky Opposition, as a national party for national ends, was to discountenance the sectionalizing course of the Democracy, and concur and coöperate with the Opposition of Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee, for the suppression of sectional and partizan Slavery agitation in all Federal and State canvasses. But many of our "new party" are acting right contrary to their professions, in disregard of their engagements with their more discreet neighbors, and in a spirit pandering to the slave interest, and conflicting not only with the sentiments of a considerable number of Oppositionists in this State, but also with the recorded and cherished views of two of the most respectable and most prominent members of their Convention and Committee on Resolutions.

Messrs. BELL, DAVIS and PRENTICE have by no means all the Opposition with them on the subject of the "Dred Scott Decision" and Popular Sovereignty. While many "new party" men support and will vote for Mr. BELL on the various national grounds eloquently descended by him, and ably set forth in the address of the Louisville Convention, free, effective and exclusive of the matters which they had supposed and understood that body to have ignore, cordially heaped on by Mr. BELL, Mr. ALLEN, and the other Opposition State candidates, with Mr. PRENTICE as "backer," not a few, I dare say, in and out of this the Seventh Congressional District, do herein dissent from Mr. BELL, and feel called upon to express their dissent. For instance, in Bracken County, Ky., many Opposition's hold, I take it, to something different from Federal and Congressional intervention under any circumstances. Last December, as "Americans," they convened and resolved that *Congress has no right under the Constitution to legislate upon the domestic subject of Slavery either in the States or Territories; but that the power to control it belongs entirely to the citizens of both States and Territories respectively.* Certainly, now as "Oppositionists," they openly adhere to the same ground of Federal non interference and non agitation. Like there are also members of our Opposition Press who incline to and favor this position—among them the Maysville *Eagle* and Richmond *Messenger*. Moreover, Judge NICHOLAS, of Louisville, the distinguished framer of the Louisville Platform, and Judge ROBERTSON, of Lexington, one of its chief supporters in Committee and before the Convention, do, in my view, unquestionably differ radically from Mr. BELL about the "Dred Scott Decision." They have both recorded themselves against it. Neither of them has votes or accepts it. I cannot but believe and feel satisfied that these eminent jurists and respected public men are both now and hence forth, for leaving the whole matter, exclusively and absolutely, to the people of the States and the Territories.

PONTIAC.

Another Important Slave Question Before the United States Supreme Court.

IS A SLAVE A PERSON, AND AMENABLE TO THE LAWS OF CONGRESS?

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 21, 1859.

The novel and important question, whether a slave is a person, and is amenable to the laws of Congress, was fully and ably discussed on Monday last, by Chief-Justice TANEY and Judge HALLYBURTON, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session in Richmond.

The legal point is, whether a *slave* can be punished under the act of Congress, which says that "*any person* who shall take or steal a letter from the Post-office," &c. The case was argued by JOHN HOWARD, Esq. for the slave, or her owner, and JOHN M. GIBSON, for the United States.

On the part of the slave, it was contended by Mr. HOWARD, that as the act did not specially point to slaves, it applied *prima facie* only to "persons" known to the law as having legal rights and responsibilities, and who could be tried and legally punished as provided by the act, and under the usual forms of law as administered in the United States Courts; that a slave is not such a legal "*person*," within the meaning of the act, being recognized by law only as *property*. To sustain this view of the case, he cited the Constitution of the United States, construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, as recognizing slaves only *as property*, and the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, as deciding in BAILY *vs.* POINDEXTER, and other recent cases, that a slave has no legal rights whatever—that he is not legally a *person*, but a *thing*, so far as the civil law is concerned, which was sufficient for the purposes of the argument in this case; that in accordance with these views, this act of Congress clearly showed that slaves were never intended to be embraced therein, since the punishment is fine or imprisonment, and sometimes both; that it was impossible, in a legal sense, either to *fine* a slave or *deprive him of his liberty*, because he has neither property nor liberty to be taken away, his legal character consisting in a denial to him of the rights of property and liberty, so that a judgment against him, depriving him of either, to any extent, would be a legal nullity and absurdity.

But if the act be construed as including slaves, a still more striking incongruity would follow. The Constitution of the United States provides that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," which means a *jury of one's peers*. Such was the sense in which the term was used in the Constitution. In that sense it was understood at the common law, from which it was taken; for even in *Magna Charta*, it is expressly provided that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty, &c., unless by the judgment of his peers, or, in the language of Judge STORY in his commentaries on the Constitution, "a trial by the country, which is a trial by jury, who are the peers of the party accused, *being of the like condition and equality in the State*."

If, therefore, slaves are included in this act, and are to be tried according to the Constitution of the United States, they must be tried by a *jury of their peers, their equals, slaves like themselves*; and thus would be presented the novel spectacle of twelve negro slaves, summoned from the field or factory, presided over by the learned Judges of the Court, and addressed by the District Attorney as "Gentlemen of the Jury"—slaves solemnly determining the legal rights of their fellow slaves, who, in contemplation of law, have *no* right, and dispose of the lawful property of their masters, themselves but mere *property*, like that of which they dispose. Such absurdities as these plainly show that slaves never were intended to be included within the provisions of this act of Congress.

If, however, slaves were intended to be included, then the act was unconstitutional, inoperative and void as to them. The principles recognized and established by the United States Supreme Court in DRED SCOTT *vs.* SANFORD, clearly apply to this case. There, the only matter in issue was, whether an emancipated negro, whose ancestors are brought from Africa and sold into this country as slaves, is a citizen of a State in the sense in which the word citizen is used in the Constitution of the United States; and the Court decided that he is not, and therefore cannot sue as a citizen in the United States Court's. It is also true that the Court expressly stated that they were by no means prepared to say that there are not many cases, civil, as well as criminal, in which a Circuit Court of the United States may exercise jurisdiction, although one of the African race is a party,—that broad question was not before the Court, nor was that question now before this Court. The question is, not whether this Court may not exercise jurisdiction in any case in which a freed negro is a party, but whether it has jurisdiction in a case in which a *negro slave* is made a party. Aliens, citizens of the different States, not naturalized, and free negroes, all have their respective legal rights and obligations, and may or may not be held responsible in the civil and criminal Courts of the United States; but with *slaves* it is different, they have no legal rights nor obligations. They can neither sue nor be sued. They are *punishable*, indeed, by the statute law of the State, and only by positive statute law, since SLAVERY is unknown to the common law, as decided in England, and by our own highest tribunals. They are punishable by statute law, yet in a manner that recognizes no rights of any character in themselves, but on the contrary, demonstrates the absolute legal dominion and supremacy of the master, and the absolute subjection of the slave.

SLAVES certainly would not be sued in a civil action for damages in a Circuit Court of the United States,—how then can they be made defendants to a criminal prosecution, *the object of which is to enforce a fine, or the forfeiture of property, or freedom*, to any extent, or manner? Congress has passed no positive Act to that effect, and has no right to pass any such Act. It would be to create rights and responsibilities for the slave which he cannot possess, and would not exercise or fulfil. It would be to increase the peculiar province and jurisdiction of the several States, in respect to a matter of domestic concern, an ounce of the greatest delicacy and of the greatest magnitude and importance.

The reasoning of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case supports these views. The Court say that

"There only two provisions of the Constitution of the United States which point directly and specifically to the negro race as a separate class of persons, show clearly that they were not regarded as a portion of the people or citizens of the Government then formed—the one clause authorizing their importation as slaves by the several States until the year 1808, and the other providing for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters; that these provisions show conclusively that neither the description of persons therein referred to, (African negroes,) nor their descendants, were embraced in any of the other provisions of the Constitution; for that certainly these two causes were not intended to confer on them or their posterity the blessings of liberty, or any of the personal rights so carefully provided for the citizen. The only two provisions which point to them, and include them, treat them as property, and make it the duty of the Government to protect it. No other power in relation to this race is to be found in the Constitution; and, as it is a Government of special, delegated powers, no authority beyond these two provisions can be constitutionally exercised.

The Government of the United States had no right to interfere for any purpose, but that of protecting the rights of the owner, leaving it altogether with the several States to deal with this race, whether emancipated or not, as each State may think justice, humanity, and the interests and the safety of society may require. The States evidently intended to reserve this power to themselves."

Such is the language of the Court, and, therefore, the law of the land, expounded by its highest constitutional tribunal. Of course, the *negro slaves* are not entitled to any of the personal rights secured to citizens; nor can they be subjected by the Federal Government to any of the civil or legal responsibilities of citizens, since it has nothing to do with *slaves*, except to protect the rights and property of their owners in them as *slaves*, the State Government taking care of their municipal discipline and control. Hence any act of Congress which contemplates in its administration by the Courts of the United States, the exercise by slaves of any of the personal rights of the citizen, or which seeks to subject the slave to any of the civil or legal responsibilities of the citizen, or which attempts to treat or punish him as a *free man*, is clearly unconstitutional, nugatory and void, so far as he is concerned. A slave has no such rights to exercise or claim, and no such responsibilities can be thrust upon him. The creation of a civil or legal person out of a *thing*, the investiture of a *chattel* with the *togæ civiles*, may be an achievement of Imperial power, but it is beyond the compass of an American Congress. Congress must first emancipate the slave, before it can endow him with the rights of a citizen under the Constitution, or impose upon him the responsibilities of a legal person, or compel him to pay money, or part with his liberty.

Such a law would be unconstitutional and void, for the further reason that the imprisonment of the slave would deprive the master of his services during the term of imprisonment, thus "taking private property for public uses without just compensation;" for the slave is punished for the public benefit. For this reason in Virginia a slave who is hung or transported is paid for by the State.

The whole management of slaves was and ought to be a matter purely of state, police, and municipal jurisdiction; a domestic concern, with which the Federal Government had no right or business to interfere. This slave might well be tried, and if guilty, punished under the State laws for larceny, but be let-alone as to arrests, and that is the course which should have been pursued and to which her owner would not object. She ought to be whipped and sent about her business, and not carried to Washington to sweep or sicken in idle imprisonment for two to ten years, to the total loss of her services to her master during that time, and then turned loose among parties too ready to facilitate her escape to the North. The master had no guarantee that she would ever be returned to him; there was no such provision in the act, and it was not the duty of the keeper of the Washington Penitentiary to send her home; and this fact itself shows that the act was never intended to apply to slaves.

THUS I have presented a brief synopsis of the argument for the defence, which is supposed to harmonize with the Dred Scott decision, and that the Chief Justice, who is to give his decision in a few days, will be consistent with himself, and decide that the woman AMY is not a woman, or a person of any description, but a *thing*, having no rights, and who cannot be punished for sinning against the laws of the United States.

V. V.

FROM CANADA.

Capital Punishment Carried Out in all Severity—Half-a-dozen Hangings in a Week—The Government Buildings at Quebec—The Grain Trade of the West via Sarnia—Prospects of Harvest.

From Our Own Corresponent.

TORONTO, Friday, May 27, 1859.

The session of our Provincial Parliament closed just in time. People were getting sick of it, and politics were at a fearful discount, when, opportunely for newspaper readers, the war question came on the *tapis*. Home matters are now neglected, and rival factions may fight unheeded by the general public; the war absorbs all attention. Of course, Canadian sympathies are all with Britain—but, as Britain is just now neutral, we are divided, some favoring the Austrian, others the French eagles. The Lower Canadians are principally for NAPOLEON, whose cause they imagine to have something or other to do with Catholicity. The Upper Canadians cry bravo to the Austrians pretty generally.

An episode in our domestic history is about to be enacted, which deserves the careful and earnest attention of the beholders, viz: an endeavor on the part of the Government to check, by the severity of punishment, this fearful epidemic of crime which seems to be overspreading the Continent. Men have been murdering their wives, wives their husbands; angry men have been shooting or stabbing each other; people have gone out to rob and kill of late with alarming frequency. Until within six months or so we had few executions—the death-penalty was in most cases commuted. But since Mr. CARTIER became Prime Minister, there has been little of this clemency. Two people—a man and a woman—were hung in Montreal, as a commencement, about half a year ago; one man was hung at Milton, in November last;—two more were hung in Toronto about three months since, and six more are to be executed in various parts of the Province in a few days. Of these, one will be put to "the worst use ever made of a human being," at Cobourg, one at Hamilton, two at Brantford, one at Brockville and one at London. The Cobourg criminal is like now famous or infamous homicopathic Dr. KING, who poisoned his wife, while *enceinte* by him by administering successive doses of arsenic, while he used to kneel by her bedside as she drank and pray audibly that the *medicine* might be blessed for her recovery. The vile hypocrisy of this is beyond compare! The Hamilton man, one MITCHELL, all but cut a woman's head off with a razor, unrelled, as he says, by jealousy. The Brantford heroes are two men—OWEN and MOSES—who, with a third, ARMSTRONG, went out and shot a mail-carrier wantonly, for the sake of what they might find. They are all colored men; OWEN a runaway slave, from Virginia; the others born in the Free States. ARMSTRONG gave some testimony which aided in convicting the others, and is to have his sent not commuted to imprisonment for life. The others committed crimes with which I cannot charge my memory. The four I have mentioned are to be hanged on June 7.

The question which time will solve is, Will the hanging of these fellows deter others from committing crime? The arguments *pro* and *con.* are of course known to you; they are being repeated freely in the Press. The *Pays* urges that the examples we have lately seen have done no good, and that future ones are not likely to be beneficial—this is the only new point made out on either side. However, the population generally is decidedly Draconian—"String them up" being the very generous exclamation.

The Government have decided that the grant existing for building a Post-office at Quebec should be used for putting up an edifice such as shall serve for the provisional accommodation of the Legislature, while there. A brick structure is to be erected on the Grand Battery, where the ruins of the old Parliamental House stood, until lately—a site, the fascinating public knows, unequaled in America. Thus the Administration are enabled to do without asking the House for money, or sounding money for unauthorized purposes. The subterfuge is cute, but hardly manly.

Through trade *via* Port Sarnia has commenced. I drew your attention to this new channel for it some time ago. A few thousand bushels of wheat, and a few hundred barrels of flour, have been sent by OSBORNE, BEAN & Co., of Chicago, from Chicago to Port Sarnia, by vessel, thence by rail to Hamilton, and thence by steamer, to Messrs. KERSHAW, at Montreal. They might have been forwarded from Hamilton to Oswego and New-York with the greatest facility. This route saves the navigation of Lake Erie, of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and of Lake St. Clair, and is about seven days shorter to New-York than the Buffalo route. It will be much patronized in the early Spring, and in the late Fall, and whenever part cargoes are wanting for dispatch.

The prospects of a good harvest are very gratifying. Never did wheat look better, all over the country, with here and there insignificant and partial exceptions, which have always been the case, by-the-by—the yield will likely be enormous. If the pest does make its appearance, we may yet have an average harvest, for every nook and corner of every farm has been tilled, this year.

PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says of the President: "The approaching Presidential visit to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, is intended to be preparatory to the Charleston Convention. Mr. BUCHANAN causes it to be announced every few days that his health was never more rugged and his appetite never more ravenous. When he appears on the avenue after dinner, he takes special pains to tread with a sad step and to poise his form in the most erect manner. His speech a few days ago to the Knights Templars from Illinois, while on their way to Richmond, was noteworthy rare, particularly that portion of it which flattered the Southern people."

The inauguration of the statue of Pothier, known as a writer on French law, has taken place at Orleans with considerable pomp. The Judges of the Imperial Court and of the Tribunals in their robes, the Prefect of the Department, and the Municipal authorities, escorted by the troops of the garrison and the national guard, went in procession to the cathedral, where, after the celebration of mass, a eulogium on Pothier was pronounced by the Rev. Father Gratry.

A Reading, (Penn.,) editor, Mr. J. Robley Dunglison, of the *Daily Times*, on resuming his labors after a brief respite, discovers that somebody has been libelling him during his absence, and retorts by stating that he "does not consider a public sheet a proper vehicle for personal abuse or retaliation," yet feels impelled to say that all the assertions against him are "unmitigated falsehoods, and the concoctors cowardly villians and dastardly poltroons!" This language is not to be considered personal.

A young and beautiful German girl, Mlle Fuchs, who is represented as possessing a magnificent contralto voice, has appeared in Hamburg in the parts of *Romeo* and *Orsini* with decided success. Mlle. Fuchs, it is said, has declined all offers to remain in Hamburg, it being her wish to finish her musical studies, and then make her *début* at Paris.

The Indianapolis *State Sentinel* says that the location of the Northwestern Theological Seminary at Chicago, by the Old-School Assembly, was brought about mainly by the liberality of C. H. MCCORMICK, the owner of the celebrated reaper patent, who agrees to contribute $100,000 towards its endowment.

The monument to Henry Clay, to be erected in New Orleans, is in progress. It is to be surmounted by a statue, modeled by HARI, at Florence, and cast by MÜLLER, at Munich, to be ready in January next. The inauguration will take place on the next anniversary of the birthday of Mr. CLAY—April 12, 1860.

Thomas Placide has taken his farewell of New-Orleans, both as actor and manager. Jordan, Owens and Smith, of the late Varieties company, have left for St. Louis, where they will play a short engagement, and go thence to Cincinnati, and then to New-York.

Senator Douglas was at Mobile, May 23, on private business. Numbers of citizens called upon him, and a desire was expressed that he should make a public address, but he declined on the plea of urgent private business, and left the next day for Northern Mississippi.

It is understood that, if the indisposition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton should be of much longer duration, the Cabinet have determined to accept his resignation, and to appoint a successor to the Colonial Office.

Messrs. Armfield of Tennessee, Croom of Alabama, and Warren of North Carolina, have each subscribed $2,000 to the "University of the South," and nineteen other persons the aggregate sum of $19,000—making $175,000.

Five sons of the celebrated Count Cæsar Balbo are marching under the Sardinian standard. One of them received a severe wound in the first skirmish with the enemy.

SCAN. MAG.

Curious Developments of Family History.

SEDUCTION AND ABDUCTION OF A WIFE—THE SUIT OF AN INJURED HUSBAND.

The Chicago papers report a curious case now pending in the Superior Court in that city, before Judge GOODRICH. Suit is brought by one THOMPSON, against one DUNHAM, to recover damages for the seduction and abduction of a wife. The testimony is voluminous; the principal witness was Joseph LYNES, a city policeman, who gave evidence as to what he had seen and heard, as follows:

Am acquainted with Nelson DUNHAM, B. C. THOMPSON, and Mrs. THOMPSON—four years with the latter, and one with the former; have been intimate for about four years; know them to have lived happily from their general conduct towards each other; after DUNHAM went into the family he became very familiar with Mrs. THOMPSON, who appeared as though she just as lief he would as not; have seen DUNHAM kiss Mrs. THOMPSON; saw him lying on the sofa at one time; Mrs. THOMPSON sat on a chair; he had his arm over her shoulder and the other hand held in hers; have seen him lying on an ottoman in her room; once knew of the defendant being in the lady's room with the door locked, and she in there at the time; can't tell exactly when it was—don't recollect—but it was about a year ago; think it was a year after leaving Mr. POST'S; had an interview with both parties, while before DUNHAM quit boarding at POST'S; was conversing with Mrs. POST when DUNHAM came in and asked why I was around talking about him; told him he was unfit to associate with any lady; he replied in a fierce way; then told him if he desired to talk with me on the subject to take the opportunity when ladies were not present; said he would talk when and where he pleased; have seen DUNHAM and Mrs. THOMPSON start to ride in a buggy; it was last summer, in the evening, about dusk, or after tea; THOMPSON was in town at the time.

Witness had kissed Mrs. THOMPSON; also Mrs. POST; also Mrs. CLAYTON; also others; witness is no relative to the parties; witness did not regard the kissing as wrong in himself, as he was "a married man and a man of character!" Q.—Have you not visited houses of ill-fame with Mr. THOMPSON? [Objected to and ruled out.] Witness had seen DUNHAM lying on the sofa, with Mrs. THOMPSON sitting by his side, holding one of his hands in hers—the other in her lap; Mrs. POST and Mr. T. were present at this time; witness knows DUNHAM was locked in Mrs. THOMPSON'S room on the occasion referred to, because he visited every other room in the house, and did not find him, but afterwards saw him come down stairs; Mrs. THOMPSON refused to open her door, because she said she was dressing; witness suspected DUNHAM was in the room, because it was an unusual hour for her to be dressing; witness then went into the other rooms to see if he was there, and not finding him, took a position and watched until he saw him come down.

PARKER R. MASON, another witness, developed some additional circumstances:

Q.—Have you ever heard any conversation between Mr. DUNHAM and Mrs. THOMPSON regarding the cause of her leaving her husband? A.—I have, but can't fix the time within a day or so; it arose from a letter; took a letter from DUNHAM to Mrs. THOMPSON, in answer to one from her to him, which I also took; she read the letter and wanted me to go immediately and find "Nelse," she was crying up stairs in Mr. POST'S house; went once and returned; could not find him; the second time did find him; went for her at her earnest request; it was about 9½ at night; met him the second time at the corner of JACKSON and DESPLAINES streets; he did not go to Mrs. THOMPSON with me then; talked with him about three-quarters of an hour; went back to Mr. POST'S house; on return first time found Mrs. THOMPSON still crying; she wanted to know if he had been found, and if not that he should be hunted up the first thing in the morning; she knocked on the wall and waked me so that I could go; her room was next to mine; she was a one like night; found DUNHAM and brought him round to the house, about 6½ o'clock in the morning; when he went in she began to cry; he talked with her; asked her what she was crying about; it was five minutes before she would answer; she then asked him what he meant by the letters; he said that she was a married woman and that it would not do for him to go there; she begged of the defendant not to leave her; he replied that he did not want her to leave her husband, as it would debase her; and that she had already been abused by that person on his account; he said that he was not worthy of her love, and did not want her to put any of it on him; she said she would in her life in a fog cabin with DUNHAM than anywhere else with her husband; said she had never seen a happy moment since she married him; he advised her to live as happily as possible with her husband, and never leave him; she said, rather than do that she would beg, and crawl on her hands and knees from door to door; the interview lasted half or three-quarters of an hour; she was crying most of the time; when he started to leave she flung her arms around his neck and tried to detain him; he told her he must go to the market where he worked; she tried to make him take her diamond ring and watch, but he refused to accept them; he went, promising her to return at 10 o'clock; do not know whether he did so or not.

Mrs. Matilda Wilson testified: I have lived in Chicago three years; am a married woman; my husband is not here; have lived with my husband since last June; make shirts for a livelihood; THOMPSON said that he never had done an act which would allow his wife a divorce, and that she *might* get one, he should have to commit adultery; have known of DUNHAM since last June; have visited him at the jail as often as three times a week; carried him victuals there from Mrs. DORION; have been at the jail alone, but not in his room alone; have not told DUNHAM what I could testify to; saw CLARKSON and FREE, and told them what I could testify to; first met DUNHAM at the door of Mrs. DORION'S house in July last; can't recollect when he was first introduced to me; have been frequently to the store of POST & THOMPSON, corner of South Water and Franklin streets, to obtain money for Mrs. DORION which POST was to pay her, by the conditions of a settlement with her husband, for her support; it was $10 per month; have not associated frequently with Mr. DUNHAM, but we have been on intimate terms.

The case is still on.

A WIFE SEEKING FOR DIVORCE—THE HUSBAND'S PLEA.

The Rochester *Union* publishes a long letter from one E. W. COLLINS, whose wife sues him, in the Courts of that city, for divorce. The beginning of Mr. COLLINS' communication conveys a hint:

"I find my name falsely and quite laboriously handled in your paper of the 26th of this month, about which my present duty to, and hopes from, another, require at my hands, first of all, the truth; then its publicity, that all unborn may stand fairly upon our common mother earth, for it now seems that such must have a history, even in anticipation."

Mr. COLLINS goes on to record his wife's personal history:

"The father of Mrs. C. was a merchant, and died when she was about 13 years of age, and his property, as then appraised, was put at about $2,000 each. It was mostly in lands then called old fields, taken by a dealer of poor debtors in *ancient currency* and when prices ranged high. The debts, as I have been told, contracted for something to inebriate, which was, in those days, older brandy and New-England rum, and which did not bring the heirs more than about $1,000.

She was after its death corseted, as I learned after wedlock, till Eve could not be a mother; clothed, schooled, traveled and boarded in Hartford, Monson, Springfield, and other places, for about nine years, and until the old fields were sold or raised, and she then came to Rochester, filling all my hopes."

The lady's relatives seems to have given COLLINS some trouble:

"The mother was also furnished with carpeting, clothing, furniture, stoves, &c., and but a small part of it was ever paid for, besides which she was boarded some two years in my family, a short time before she died, at a very great expense to me. I moved to Connecticut for that purpose alone, taking a man and his wife to look after her things, wholly on account of her age and infirmities, as her own children had all left her and her native town. It was said that I could do it better than her own children, as I was childless, &c.

Immediately after the death of the old lady I bought the homestead, which had been in the family for ages, and was appraised to her at some $3,000, more or less.

You are very kind to say "they have no children;" yet I have been burdened since a boy with extra nieces, brothers, and even a mother, and none of them my own."

The following is the conclusion of Mr. COLLIN'S statement:

"Having never in my past life spoken a word against my once better half, and the person I once loved better than any one then or now living, (for she was my first love,) I now ask her to consider the whole matter, not as advised by malice, but as a woman and a Christian; and if I am not met as I always have acted towards her and family, I shall then produce the letters, acknowledgments of errors, &c., on her part, all of which are at my command, and with my (I think I may say our) friends, unless she communicate with me soon. I consider myself called upon to take action in the premises, which will be for the truths and facts themselves only, and not falsehood."

A RUNAWAY WIFE DISCOVERED AFTER FIVE YEARS' ABSENCE.

The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following narrative:

"About two weeks ago an Englishman, named Wm. Barham, accompanied by his wife, came to this city and put up at a hotel. She subsequently was seen rooming about the city in company with a young man named Johnson; but after Barham had asked the aid of the police authorities, she nor Johnson was not to be found. Mr. Barham, expecting a letter from Buffalo containing money, and upon finding that the letter had been taken by his fugitive wife, Ellen, he caused a warrant to be issued for her arrest. The precept was placed in the hands of Officer Clinton. He learned that she was in Troy, and therefore proceeded there. He found her in a house of bad repute, kept by a woman known as "Dutch Betsy." He arrested her and brought her to this city last evening. Mrs. Barham is a very fine-looking, brunette English woman, about 23 years of age, but a woman of very degraded habits. As she admits herself, she has been a "woman of the town" for upwards of five years. She has been married about a year to her present husband, and only arrived in this country a short time before their coming to this city. Barham was her "lover" in the old country during the whole five years. She is also a woman of apparently good intellect, but, withal, she is frail. Barham is also a man of good educational capacities, and at one time enjoyed a high position in society. His parents are very wealthy—are still living in Exeter, England, and enjoy the esteem of all their acquaintances. His father was at one time Mayor of Exeter.

The woman was born in Bristol, where her parents still reside. Before they left home, Barham's father had made arrangements at different places through out the United States where he could make drafts to carry him through his tour, but the circumstances that transpired in this city just spoiled his plans. Barham signified his intention not to prosecute her, and she was therefore discharged.

Another Chapter of Tragedies.

MURDER BY A MANIAC AT THE MONROE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

The Rochester *Democrat*, May 26, says: A terrible tragedy took place yesterday, at the Monroe County Insane Asylum, in which one of the lunatics instantly killed another with a carving knife. It appears by the statements made on oath to Coroner BROWN, that a boy named SCHERMERHORN was engaged in washing in cleaning fish, and two, JOHN GOODWIN and EDWIN A. CLEEK, two of the inmates, were near him, either observing what was going on or waiting for exercise, when the former suddenly seized the knife with which the boy was at work, and stepping quickly up to CLARK struck him seven blows in quick succession upon the head, which proved fatal almost instantly. The blows were struck with both hands, as though striking with an axe or cleaver, and several of the wounds are alone sufficient to produce death. The top of the skull was entirely detached, and was only kept in place by a few pieces of skin which were not severed. One of the cuts is eight inches in length, and from this as a base there are two others, one of five and one of six inches in length, forming a triangle, and severing the skull also. The maniac, as he proves to be, who perpetrated this terrible deed, was committed to the Asylum from the town of Clarkson, on the 16th of February, 1858, and is about 40 years of age. His disposition has, up to the commission of this homicide, been shown to be entirely harmless, but he was inclined to be quite mischievous, so much so that it became necessary to place muffs on his hands when in the yard exercising. The murdered men has been in the Asylum for several years. He has mingled with the other inmates, and nothing particular in his conduct was noticed. Occasionally at night he would be a little noisy, but would readily refrain when spoken to by the keeper.

Major WINCOM, who was in the adjoining yard, pacifying two female patients who were engaged in a quarrel, reached the scene of the murder within two minutes from the time the knife was snatched from the boy's hand. He called upon GOODWIN to desist, but the latter gave CLARK two additional blows before doing so, and then retired a few paces. The Major demanded the knife, and GOODWIN gave it up without saying a word. None of the other patients seem to have interfered or paid any particular attention to what was going on, notwithstanding the outcries made by CLARK. The latter was immediately removed into the house, and lived over an hour after the wounds were inflicted. He never spoke, however.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier* says: A young German, named LAWRENCE BAUMAN, on Tuesday night, at Edwardsville, first attempted to kill a Miss BANTUS, the daughter of a respectable shoemaker of that town, and afterwards killed himself. Both the parties were living with F. T. KNAPP, Esq. and were supposed to be engaged to be married. An inquest was held by Esquire WIELAND, when the following facts appeared: There was a concert and dance that evening, and to that Miss BANTUS went with Mr. and Mrs. KNAPP. Shortly after the dancing commenced BAUMAN came, and learning that Miss BANTUS had been dancing with other parties made use of language which showed he was displeased, which becoming known to her, induced her to leave and go home, followed by BAUMAN. He entered Mr. KNAPP'S house with her, and on arriving at the kitchen told her she must die, and grasped her throat with both hands, and choked her to insensibility. Thinking he had killed her, he got a pistol from an upper room, returned to the kitchen and fired the contents into his mouth, causing instant death. When Mr KNAPP returned home at 10½ o'clock, he found the lifeless body of BAUMAN stretched on the kitchen floor, and the girl just returning to consciousness, and bleeding profusely from the nose and mouth. She was dreadfully bruised, and is now far from being out of danger.

The parties are described as being of excellent character, and nothing is known of any previous misunderstanding. The terrible affair created a great deal of excitement in Edwardsville.

JEALOUSY AND SUICIDE.

Mrs. ABIGAIL CARTER, wife of Mr. B. L. CARTER, a shoemaker, residing on Hanover-street, Manchester, N. H., says a Manchester paper, committed suicide, May 24, by swallowing strychnine. She was 31 years old, had been married 16 years, and bore a good reputation till within a year or two, during which time her husband has been jealous of her, and suspected her untrue to him. It appeared that just previous to swallowing the drug she had quarrelled with her husband, and when the poison commenced its deadly work, made frantic appeals to be saved. Physicians were sent for, but it was too late. Her convulsive screams and writhings are described as being most terrible, and her pleadings for life of the most heart-rending character.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

The Port Huron (Mich.) *Press* records a murder which took place a few days ago at Pine River, in that County. Mr. EPHRAIM BURDICK, a well-known citizen, was killed in cold blood by his father-in-law, named HILL. Mr. BURDICK left his house for the purpose of milking his cows. One of them proving refractory, he commenced whipping for the purpose of subduing her. Against this HILL remonstrated, and, after a few words, drew up a shot gun and deliberately discharged it at BURDICK. The entire charge of shot lodged

and beyond a reasonable doubt, that no injury to the prisoner could have occurred in consequence of the separation.

The record, in the present case, shows that the trial of the prisoner continued three weeks, and that during all that long period of time the jury were not kept together, but permitted to mingle with the community. If the separation of one or two jurors, for a short time, from the rest of the panel is in law sufficient ground to set aside a verdict in a capital case, how much is the necessity for doing so increased where the whole of the jurors were suffered to disperse during the period of an exciting trial.

It is not true, in point of fact, that the separation took place by the agreement of the defendant's counsel. They stated they had no objection to the jury separating. But the record alleges that it was with their consent, and that is the aspect in which it must be considered here. Our point, therefore, is, that if the separation of the jury was with the consent of the prisoner, and with the approbation and approval of the Court, it cannot alter the law, and makes no difference in the consideration of the case.

The practice in this District, and particularly of Judges Ingraham and Daniel, has conformed to the rule of the common law, and they have never permitted jurors, in capital cases, to separate. This fact is strong evidence of their understanding of the law, and they are careful and experienced judges, who would not unadvisedly adopt such a course. Besides, all the recent trials for homicide which have occurred in other States—and among others that of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for murder, before Judge Crawford, of the District of Columbia—have conformed to this principle, and the jurors were not permitted to separate—a circumstance strongly indicative of the judgment of the judiciary upon this question. It is certain, that a rule which leaves it to the discretion of a judge to permit a jury to be kept together or separated, is always productive of difficulty and embarrassment, and can never be esteemed satisfactory. It will be of equally applied to juries and prisoners, and will always be a source of difficulty. An inflexible adherence to the common-law rule will avoid all these perplexities, and make the practice fixed and certain, to be applied by all judges alike. This sensible rule is the law of New-York and safety can only be obtained by an unceviating adherence to it.

The counsel also in the argument of exceptions taken on the trial, contended that the Court erred in refusing the attachment applied for on the trial against the witness Richard Stephens; and further erred in admitting in evidence the anonymous letter sworn to by Sophia Bell to be in the prisoner's handwriting, though written eleven months after the death of Mrs. Stephens. Also, he contended that the charge of the presiding Justice was to favorable to the prosecution.

Justice Lott said he would like to call the attention of counsel to the provision of the Revised Statutes directing "the proceedings prescribed by law in civil cases in respect to impanneling juries, *the keeping them together* and the manner of rendering their verdicts, shall be had up on trials of indictments, &c." (3 Rev. Stat., 5 h ed., 1027, § 16.)

Mr. Ashmead said he would speak of that provision in the course of his reply to Mr. Shaffer.

Mr. Chauncey S. Shaffer addressed the Court for the prosecution. In respect to the separation of the jury he contended that the question was not and could not be legitimately before the Court. It was not a matter of exception for a review on a writ of error. No exception to their separation had been taken. Exceptions to the decisions of the Court made upon the trial set embodied in a bill of exceptions, were the only matters that could be heard before the Court. The separation of the jury, if illegal, could only be taken advantage of by motion at the Oyer and Terminer, on the irregularity, and the decision of that Court was not available on writ of error. If the Courts should decide that this question was legitimately before them, then there was no error on the jury separating. Whatever might be the law in other States, the law was settled in this State by statute—citing the provision above referred to.

In this case the separation of the jury was permitted upon the application of prisoner, and despite the objection of the District Attorney; and after the permission of the Court was thus given on the first day of the trial until the close there f, no objection was taken by the prisoner or his counsel to the jury's remaining separate; and therefore the case was not like all with one of the principal cases relied upon by the counsel for the defence that of Eastwood vs. the People (3 Parker, C. R. 25.) for in the latter case six of the jurors, without permission, after they had received the charge of the Court, and had retired to the charge of an officer to deliberate upon their verdict, separated themselves from their fellow jurors, *view of the premises where the homicide occurred, conversed with the neighbors and persons on the premises about the case*, called on their friends, and, after the lapse of an hour, returned and united in a verdict of *guilty*.

Of course a new trial was ordered, because of the *misconduct* of the jury.

To compare the conduct of the jury in this case with that of the jury in the Eastwood case (when this jury simply observed the order of the Court, made at the request of the *prisoner and his counsel*) would be a most anomalous and unjust charge against this jury.

Mr. Ashmead was then heard in a brief reply to Mr. Shaffer. His remarks were chiefly confined to the application of the statute quoted by Justice Lott. He said it had been contended that the common law subjected the jury to harsh and unreasonable restraints. The statute in question was intended to apply to criminal trials new statutes which might be passed relative to civil suits, and not to abrogate the old and established rules of the common law. The statute had received this construction in The People vs. Rasleli, 3 Hill, 205. There there was an application to take testimony of a witness, conditionally, which was refused, on the ground that this statute did not extend existing provisions of law to criminal cases, but only such new provisions as might from time to time be made.

Decision reserved.

CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Henry Rice vs. *Albert N. Haase*—Order for judgment on frivolous answer granted.

Petition of Josephine W. Savage et al.—Order granted.

David D. Elston vs. *Wm. B. Wilkie et al.*—Order called.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sloosun.

Bowery Bank vs. *Lynch—Thayer* vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff, et al*—Cases settled.
Before Justice Pierrepont.

J. B. Disbrow et al. vs. *Francis McDonald.*—Case settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of James Tyton.—The facts of this case were stated in the TIMES of Friday, April 22. The testator left his property to be invested by his executors, directing them to pay such sums as might be necessary for the support of his nephew, John Tuton Wilson, *after* he became of age; and directing that if his nephew dropped the name Wilson, he should have the whole property on arriving at his majority; but if not, or if he died without issue, the property should go to certain legatees, among whom were the executors. The nepoew contests the will, his friends being dissatisfied that no provision is made for his support during his nonage. The cause was argued some weeks since by Mr. Robert Gillen, for the executors, and Mr. John O Robinson for the contestants, at the close of which the Surrogate directed the case to be opened for further testimony. Additional evidence has been put in under this order, and Mr. Robinson was to-day heard in an elaborate and able argument for the contestants. The further hearing was adjourned to Thursday, when Mr. Abbott will close the case for the executors.

BEQUESTS OF HUMBOLDT.—The late Baron de HUMBOLDT bequeathed to his domestic, SEIFFERT, who had lived with him 33 years, all his immense library, all his furniture, and all his articles of value, with the exception of a few which he charges him to present to certain persons. His manuscripts, however, are not comprised in the donation, and among them is one of a geographical work of greater extent than any hitherto published. The domestic in his testamentary executor. The money in hand at the time of the Baron's decease was under 500 thalers. Of this sum he had given 100 thalers to the servant, with written instructions to apply the money to the expenses of his funeral. As a proof of the little value M. de HUMBOLDT set on personal distinctions, it may be stated, that the great number of decorations which he had received from the Sovereigns of all countries, were found lying pell mell in a cupboard. His legal heirs, the sons and grandsons of his brother WILLIAM, had caused the property to be put under seal, not being aware of the donation made to SEIFFERT. This old and faithful servant had, some years before, been appointed guardian of a Royal palace at his master's request, but the King dispensed with his fulfilling the duties of this post during the lifetime of M. de HUMBOLDT.

The Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburg, gave a dinner last week to Gen. E. C. Wilson, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May, 30, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 56 bbls. Ashes, 14,450 bags. Flour; 7,850 bush. Wheat; 8 391 bush. Corn; 1 000 bush. Rye; 14,333 bush. Oats; 2,200 bush. Malt; 2 319 pkgs. Provisions, and 625 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,350 mats Java, at about 15c. ₱ lb; 250 bags Rio, and 1 500 bags Gonaives and St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms; and 200 bags St. Domingo, at 99¾ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, 47 000 bags.

COTTON—Has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 300 bales, at irregular prices, including small lots of Middling Upland, as low as 11c. @11¼c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day by the regular trade and by speculators. Holders have manifested less eagerness to sell. Prices of desirable lots have advanced 15c. @25c. ₱ bbl. over the rates at which sales were effected on Saturday. Fair to good superfine and extra State, shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio and medium grades of extra Tennessee, have attracted most attention. Sales of all kinds have amounted to 15,300 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 50
Poor to Superfine good State	5 50@ 6 40
Choice do	6 50@ 6 60
Extra State	6 90@ 7 30
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 70@ 6 50
Fancy Western	6 60@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 05@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 00@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 45@ 8 65
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 15
Low to choice Extra Missouri and Tenn	7 75@10 00

Southern Flour is in very good request to-day, at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 4 000 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$7 80 for mixed brands, and $7 85@$8 00 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues depressed at $4@$5 25 ₱ bbl. and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of buyers. Hence it is inactive. Sales have been confined to 6,000 bushels, including prime White Kentucky, at $3, fair to good White Michigan at $1 85@$1 85, strictly prime White Southern at $2; and very choice Red do. at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and unsettled. Sales were reported at 11,000 bushels, at 58c. @59c., f loor to very good yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is selling slowly, at 97c. @98c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 55c. @58c.; Western at 55c. @57½c.; State at 57c. @59c., Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c. @52½c; and Southern at 47c. @51c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,260 bales North River, at 60c. @70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Small sales were reported at unchanged prices. Crop of 1858, 8c. @13c.; old, 3½c. @5½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—All kinds have been in very moderate request, at previous quotations, including Scotch Pig, at 21c @25c. ₱ ton, mill terms.

LEATHER—The movements in this line. Messrs. Hunt & Co. refer to thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole is buoyant and active, at full prices. Sales have been large, and are in excess of the receipts, leaving only 35 000 sides on hand, which is a very light stock for the season. The demand is almost entirely from manufacturers and dealers, for immediate consumption, there being little inclination of a speculative inquiry. For over weight we notice a better demand, and prices are well sustained. Oak Tanned is also active, and sales foot up about 1,500 sides more than the receipts. Prices are firm for all descriptions. For Rough and all kinds of Upper Leather there is considerable inquiry. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c. @33c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 32c. @34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 29c. @32c.; Oak Light, Southern, 29c. @31c.; Oak heave, for Binding, 29c @32c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 29c @31c.; Oak heavy, Coppon, 28c. @29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c. @25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c. @25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c. @24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light 24c. @24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 21c. @23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c. @23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B A. damaged all weights, 20c. @21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 15c. @16c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c. @31c., on 6 months' credit."

	SOLE	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, during the week, sides	72,600	6,100
Sales	66 600	7,500
Stock at the close	48 500	4,200

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c. @33c., and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in bond, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales were reported of 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 49c. @50c. ₱ gallon, and 1,800 bbls. Strained Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—All descriptions have been sparingly dealt in at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 20@$17 25 for Mess, here; an unascertained rate for do., deliverable during the Summer months; $15 25 for Prime, here; and an unascertained price for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days. Cut Meats continue inactive and drooping, including Hams at 8½c. @9½c., and Shoulders at 7c. @7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, chiefly at 9c. @11c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed and declining. Sales, to-day, 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c. @12½c ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at former rates. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess; $15 @$16 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22 @$26 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter has been moderately sought after at 17c @20c. for New state; 10c. @16c. for Old State; 16c. @19c. for New Ohio; and 8c @12c. for Old Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is in demand mainly at from 5c. @10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 350 tcs. in lots, at $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 325 hhds. Cuba, at 5⅞c. @7¼c; with 412 boxes Havana, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 10,000 lbs., at 11c. @11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is depressed and unsettled, with limited sales reported, at 26c @26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements were more extensive, comprising 15 hhds. Bark at 17s. 6d.; 70 casks Bark at 2s.; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s.; 400 do's. Spirits Turpentine at 3s 6d.; 500 bbls. Tar at 1s. 9d.; 75 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 300 tcs do. on terms not ascertained; 150 tcs do., by steamer, at 5s.; 250 tcs. Lard at 10s.; 50 tcs Hams, by steamer, at 30s.; 300 aldes Leather at 17s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Shoe Peas at 2s.; and 30 000 lbs. India Rubber at 17s. 6d. For Bordeaux, a vessel with staves on private terms. For Cuba, three vessels from Mobile, with Lumber, at $8

DRY GOODS.

500 PIECES
DALAINES,
CHALLIES,
And LAWNS.
At 12½ cents per yard,
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 30,
At NO. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

BEAUTIFUL
ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES,
IN DEUX JUPES,
At $3 and $4,
Just landed.
Will be opened on
MONDAY, May 30,
At NO. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.
Corner of Worth st.,
Will open on
MONDAY, May 30,
a choice assortment of
MANTILLAS,
SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.

FAMILY DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering great bargains in
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELLING AND SHIRTING LINEN,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
JACONETS, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED, AND STRIPED MUSLINS.
ALSO.
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 30,
The balance of their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF SHAWLS,
consisting of
STELLA, BAREGE, GRENADINE, AND CHALLY,
etc., etc.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
STRAW BONNETS, in
FLORENCE, PEARL, TUSCAN,
ROUGH AND READY,
FINE SPLIT STRAW,
PEARL AND OTHER BRAIDS.
Also, CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' BLOOMERS, far below their value.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.

BONNET RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
BELOW THE CHEAPEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK, (late W. S. Bond.)

SILK ROBES REDUCED TO $16 50.
BLACK SILKS, White Edge,
Rich Dress Silks,
Stella Shawls,
Barèges Lawns, Organdies, and
Handsome Dress Goods,
At Very Low Prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand st.,
Corner of Forsyth-st.

PARASOLS.
Positively the last reduction for the season: the balance of our stock is now reduced to the lowest limit. The sacrifice is immense. Ladies' French Parasols at $1, trimmed, lined, carved ivory handles, &c., and in all colored silks.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

LACES! LACES!
150 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4.
200 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4 50.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 16
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	55c. to 65
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 60; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $6 dozen, 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs for $14 dozen. Old skirts made over.
C. LARKINS,
Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

TREMENDOUS RUSH FOR PARASOLS.

1 000	French	PARASOLS at	$1 00,	usual price	$2 00
1 500	do.	do.	1 25	do.	3 00
1 500	do.	do.	1 50	do.	3 50
750	do.	do.	2 00	do.	4 50

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND COLORED silks, dress muslins, chambrays, chambray delaines, Swiss and jaconet muslins, ginghams, de laines, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, towels, cloth, linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c., for sale very low for cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING ON REASONable terms; also stitching by machine, and ladies taught to operate on Singer's.
Mrs. L. M. FERGUSON, No. 49 Morton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SALT.
The Foreign Salt Company—Mill and Warehouse, Nos. 20, 21, and 22 East-st., corner of Delancy, office No. 82 Wall-st., are now producing a superior article of pure ground Rock Salt, put up in bags of 5, 10, 15, 20, 50, and 100 pounds, for table and dairy use. Also an extra fine article, in small boxes and jars, solely for the table; being a purer, finer, and much handsomer article than the "Ashton" or Liverpool Factory salt, put up in similar packages. Also, constantly for sale, Rock, Turks Island, and other coarse Salt in bulk, and sacks of "Ashton" Factory, and Liverpool Ground Alum Salt, as imported, or "Ashton's" put up in small packages or bags to order.
Farmers who are making Butter or Cheese, will find it greatly to their interest to procure the pure ground Rock Salt in preference to any other.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
No. 82 Wall-st.,
Late of the house of SAMUEL HOTALING & Co., in Broad-st.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GRESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 108 Broadway. Glass Ring and other Rods at cost.
CAY & WEST, Agents, No. 263 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, saltrheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S FOUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LILIQUE ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; PAISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 123 Washington-st., Boston.

ABEM. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE express and packing establishment, No. 676 6th-av., near 39 h-st. N. B.—Wagons and carts all ready to remove rich or ordinary furniture to the country; also, clean dre storage for furniture, in the fine brick store No 676 6th-av. Pianos and furniture boxed, shipped or carted safely in or out of the City.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!—Depôt No. 88 William-st., up stairs. The subscribers have just received and will continue to keep on hand (as formerly) a complete assortment of French Glass Shades, square, oval and round, of all sizes.
E. & J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William-st., up stairs.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st, near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS FOR SALE.—A complete and full-sized set, comprising everything contained in the new York Gymnasiums. Will be sold very cheap, by E. B. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VERY LARGE and excellent selection of first class domestics, preferred and plain cooks experienced nurses of the most undoubted character and efficiency; also, the largest and most reliable selection of dining room and chamber servants in New-York or Brooklyn, either for City or country, at MANNING'S Agency, No 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. It is almost needless to add that this established patronage it receives from our first families as well as for the superiority of the class of help it produces.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Old way Institute, No 4 4 Broadway, up stairs. This institution seven years established—is conducted by a English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A respectable woman, who has served in first class families in this City. Is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family. Would not object to assist in washing and ironing, and prefers a respectable place. Apply at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of sewing, understands the care of a young baby. No objection to live in the country or to travel with a lady. City reference given. Inquire at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress, or chamber work and dressmaking; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of plain sewing; understands the care of a young baby. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Also, by a Scotch girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as a chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 572 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., on the third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands her business perfectly. Has no objections to assist with washing and ironing. Is of a willing disposition, and obliging. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 212 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands soups, poultry and baking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at her late employer's, No 22 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and do light chamberwork. Country preferred. Best of references given. Call at No. 45 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a respectable young English woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and wait on a lady if necessary. Has the highest City reference, and the advertiser wishes only a respectable private family to offer. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 171 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making bonbier. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Would take care of a house for its owner. Can produce the best of City reference. Would go in the country a short distance. Can be seen at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear house, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamber-work and nursing. Have no objections to go in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 101 West 19th st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, who understands her business perfectly—meats, soups, jellies, &c. Is a good baker. Has no objection to the country. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first class waitress in a private family; has lived in England for some years; no objections to the country for the Summer months; can be highly recommended from her last situation in this City. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 17 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, to take care of an invalid lady and do plain sewing. Has no objection to go to the country, if so required. Has good City reference. Apply at No 69 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; has no objection to cook and do all kinds of sewing, understands the care of a young baby. No objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady. City reference given. Inquire at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; is a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. No objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for 2 days at No. 69 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—DON PASQUALE—LA FAVORITA.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GUY MANNERING—LA BAYADERE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.—BOLD DRAGOON.

BOWERY THEATRE—MAD TOM THE TRAPPER—EVELEEN WILSON.

NATIONAL THEATRE—LUCREZIA BORGIA—THE HIDDEN HAND

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—SOIREES D'ETHIOPIA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and South-western Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 31, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Hammonia*, at this port, from Southampton, and of the *Hungarian*, at Quebec, from Liverpool, we have European advices to the 18th May—one day later.

An outline of the news, which is not important, appeared in a portion of our morning edition of yesterday. The bad weather still prevented an advance of the allied armies upon the Austrian lines, the French Emperor occupying the compulsory interval in arranging with the King of Sardinia, and the generals commanding, the plan of operations. A French squadron had appeared before Venice; and French cruisers had captured several Austrian merchantmen in the Southern Adriatic. Information from Russia appears to indicate the design of the Czar to embark forthwith in the war. The popular opinion of Southern Germany was also growing clamorous for the support of Austria with the entire federal power; and fears are entertained that Prussia might be forced to yield to the swelling torrent. The commercial intelligence has no traits of interest additional to those furnished by the *New York*.

We learn by the Overland California Mail that a desperate fight has taken place between a party of troops under Major VAN HORN and the Northern Camanches, on the fork of the Arkansas River, in which forty Indians were killed and thirty-six taken prisoners. Two of the soldiers were killed and several wounded. It is also stated that a large party of Texans were encamped on the Indien Reserve, below the Brazos, with the avowed intention of attacking the Indians.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating DANIEL E. DELAVAN for City Inspector. It was referred to the Special Committee on the City Inspectorship. The Counsel to the Corporation sent in his opinion that the Common Council has the power of remitting taxes that have been confirmed by the Supervisors. The Board authorized the purchase of a Station house for the Twenty-sixth Precinct for $5,600; and a Committee was appointed to extend civilities to a delegation of the Common Council of New-Haven about to visit this City for the purpose of examining our Institutions.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a report was accepted in favor of concurring with the Aldermen to devote Reservoir-square to the purposes of a Public Park. An interesting communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board relative to the Drinking Hydrants which it is proposed to construct through the City. In the large amount of routine business transacted no other item of special interest was embraced.

In the case of JAMES SIEPHENS, the writ of error sued out by prisoner was brought up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court at General Term. The principal question is whether the practice which has so successfully prevailed in this State, and was pursued in the Stephens case, of allowing the jury to separate during the trial, is in a criminal case erroneous. Able arguments were made by Messrs. ASHWORTH for the prisoner and SHAFFER for the people. No decision was rendered.

A special session of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, but owing to the absence of witnesses, nothing of importance took place. FELIX SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, who murdered his wife's father in Sullivan-street, in January last, and who arrived in this City from New-Orleans, in custody of Officer LENT, on Saturday, was arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty. His trial was set down for Thursday next, Mr. ANTHON being assigned by the Court to defend him. GEORGE E. PAEMELEE, the Chambers-street merchant, who two years ago robbed Messrs. DIBBLEE so heavily of various articles of dry goods and sent them to be sold at auction at Philadelphia, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. As he had been used by the prosecution as witness in the civil suit instituted against the Philadelphia auctioneers, and had been confined nearly two years in the Tombs, the Court suspended judgment, and he was permitted to depart. To-day the trial of WM. E. MOORE, for the murder of JOHN VAN WART, will take place.

An affray occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last night, between Col. ANDERSON, formerly connected with WALKER'S army in Nicaragua, and Col. TITUS, of Kansas and Nicaraguan memory, growing out of some former misunderstanding between the parties. But for the interference of the Police, the affray would doubtless have terminated in bloodshed.

The yacht race for the 27th June is to be dignified as the "Ocean Sweepstakes," and will include a sail either around Block Island, or to Cape May and around the light-ship on "Five-fathom Bank," returning to a station-boat off Owl's-head, L. I. The race will be free to all the yachts of the New-York Club.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were more extensive. Prices of desirable lots advanced 15c. @25c. per bbl. The firmness with which Grain was held, had the effect of restricting sales. Pork was more freely dealt in, at, however, irregular figures. Oatmeal, Lard, and Beef were less active and less buoyant. The movements in Coffee and Sugars were moderate. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. A fair business was reported in Rice. The freight engagements for Liverpool were heavier.

POLITICAL VATICINATIONS.—Prophesying is an easy and pleasant avocation, especially that branch of the business which relates to politics. So, at least, the Albany *Atlas and Argus* appears to consider it. That journal has assumed the duties of a seer, and undertakes to tell an expectant world what will and what will not take place among the Democracy at Charleston in 1860. All this is done, to be sure, in a general way, and without specifications. It is awkward to deal with details, even in respect to what has already occurred, there are so many ugly chances of being detected in a misstatement. But, when speaking of the future, this difficulty is so much enhanced that your thorough-bred Seer carefully avoids particulars. Accordingly, the *Atlas and Argus* does not trouble itself to give us the name of the Democratic nominee. It tells us in the style of Ossian that a king will arise whom North and South shall delight to honor, but forbears to point out the coming man in person.

It confines its prognostications entirely to the subject of harmony, which, it predicts, will greatly prevail and abound exceedingly in the Convention. "Those who count upon the failure of the Democrats to unite at Charleston," says the prophet of smooth things, "reckon without their host;" and "their host," the *Atlas and Argus*, by a delightful play upon the word, avers to be "the masses of the people."

Now, we must believe that our facetious soothsayer knows whereof he affirms. That he should be uttering random predictions purely for effect, and without an inspired peep into the future, at least as far as 1860, is not for a moment to be imagined. Through his undoubted gift, he has settled the question of harmonious action at Charleston, to the unutterable delectation of his friends, and the irretrievable confusion of the "Black Republicans." Nor does the *Atlas and Argus* confine its comfortable revelations to national affairs. On the contrary, it beholds in a like vision the lambs of the "Soft" faction lying lovingly down between the paws of the lions of the "Hards" of New-York. According to the Albany Seer, the affection of David and Jonathan was but a faint type and scarcely discernible shadow of the mutual love which burns in Hunker and Barnburner bosoms. As philanthropists, we are delighted with these pacific assurances, and relying confidently upon our voluntary instructor, we shall fully expect the advent of the millennium immediately upon the rising of the Charleston Convention.

The Neutrals in Europe.

France, in the opening of a great war, and in the midst of vague and multitudinous mutterings of greater wars to come, has just exhibited a spectacle of financial strength and administrative skill, for which no recent parallel can be found, save in the attitude preserved by the same country throughout the commercial crisis of 1857. Every year, indeed, that has passed since the present Emperer set on foot his system for the development of the accumulated resources of France, has borne its own signal testimony to the enormous extent of those resources, and to the latent power which slumbers beneath all the demonstrative splendor of that extraordinary nation. While the English funds, representing as they do the national honor of a mighty and opulent State, were found wanting in the shock of the recent Russo-French panic, and went down like the shares of a Western railway or an Anglo-Peruvian mining company, the call of the Government of France upon her people for the means of commencing a war of which no man dare decisively foretell the end, has been responded to at once by an enthusiastic subscription of nearly five times the amount required. In other words, while hundreds of Englishmen hastened at the first intimation of a peril menacing their country to sell out their pecuniary interest in the stability of her institutions, thousands of Frenchmen, on the other hand, hurried to the Exchequer of the Empire with fresh contributions from their private resources at the tidings that France had entered upon the ordeal of battle. This contrast is not merely a curious illustration of the effects of two very different systems of financiering. It can hardly fail of a serious effect upon the policy of Central Europe and of England in the pending difficulty between France and Austria. It will make the notion of neutrality dearer to those who in Great Britain and Germany have from the first embraced it, and it will bring that notion forcibly home to the minds of many whose passions or prejudices or momentary conceptions of their passing interests had hitherto blinded them to the terrible chances of a continental war upon the question of Italy.

The language of the London *Morning Post*, in commenting upon this startling exhibition of the popular feeling, the patriotic unanimity and the colossal wealth of France, will be echoed openly or secretly throughout the Continent. Everywhere it will be felt that the results of the Imperial policy have thus far only shown France to be "doubly valuable as an ally, and proportionally formidable as a foe." Nor will the effect of the lesson be weakened by the consciousness which broods over the whole of Europe, that the purposes of the Emperor, who controls this formidable engine of France, are mainly identical with those of the Czar, whose power stands silently and sternly in the North, watching the course of events, and ready at the fitting hour to speak with that voice of authority at the accents of which all Germany has learned for years to tremble.

Already we begin to see in the tone of the English and the Prussian journals the influence of these momentous considerations. England and Prussia are States too powerful to move rashly in great matters. They have great stakes in Europe, and they know how vast must be the risks for them of a wide-spread conflagration, running from Paris in the West to St. Petersburg in the East. And, therefore it is that we see Prussia hesitating to commit herself without involving England, while England suggests to Prussia the intervention which for herself she eagerly repudiates.

The restless importunity of the lesser States of Southern Germany, always the servile followers of the Austrian will, has been reinforced in the North by the Anti-Napoleonic clamor of the English and feudal Kingdom of Hanover, in an attempt to dragoon Prussia into abandoning her attitude of observant neutrality, for an open declaration of distrust and hostility towards France. The Prince Regent of Prussia, himself, although a calm and prudent man, and perfectly cognizant, as a soldier, of the fearful ruin which a collision, either with France or Russia, must bring upon Prussia in the present unprepared condition alike of her force and her finances, has been driven by the pressure of public, and doubtless of family solicitations also, into declaring himself on the subject of German national rights and duties, after a fashion apparently threatening to France. But the careful reader will observe that the language of the Prussian Regent is after all susceptible of a double interpretation, and may be reasonably likened to a Delphic oracle. The London *Times*, bent upon eliciting every possible spark of hostility to France, translates the Prussian speech from the Throne in such a way as to favor the notion that Prussia is preparing herself to move upon the Rhine. It is true that, "scared at the sound itself bad made," the *Times* on the very next day took occasion to warn Prussia that if she interfered in behalf of Austria she must not count upon help from England; but this was a mere piece of British mercantile caution. A large party exists in Great Britain perfectly willing to see the Continent deluged in blood, if only England can keep clear of the strife and negotiate profitable exchanges with all the combatants; and to this party the *Times* not only belongs but acts to it now in the capacity of "guide, philosopher and friend." It is the hope of this party that Prussia may involve herself and Germany in the contest now raging; in which case England would infallibly overthrow any Ministry which might propose her coöperation, and so remain mistress of the position. It is under the inspiration of this hope that the *Times* urges Germany into union against the Gallic foe, and tries to lash itself up into the courage necessary for applauding a German military demonstration against France. That, in favoring this demonstration, the *Times* is forced to commend two men like the impracticable VON VINCKE and the Professorial SIMSON, upon whom, in the old days of the Frankfurt Parliament, it lavished its richest treasures of ridicule, does not, of course, affect the matter. All foes are friends now who will bring comfort to the notion that NAPOLEON III. means to enslave Europe.

But while all this Anglo-German riot of prejudice and braggadocio shakes the air, the gigantic Northern Empire looks sternly on with a voiceless might more terrible than words. The bravest rhetoric of the Berlinese orators, the most grandiose speculations of the London journalists, betray the secret thrills of uneasiness which pervade the British and Teutonic mind in the presence of this mysterious Power. And therefore the Prince Regent of Prussia was at the pains of so wording his elaborate harangue as to leave it uncertain whether he meant to assert that Prussia would really lead Germany to the support of Austria, if attacked on German soil, or whether he intended merely to affirm that Prussia, in her Federal policy, would be absolutely independent, and would therefore decline to accept the attitude of hostility to France urged upon her by the Cabinet of Vienna.

Our own impression is, that the Prince Regent himself leant to the latter meaning, and that he will probably exert himself to the utmost to secure the real neutrality of Germany in the pending Italian war. The prompt and almost laughable earnestness with which the London *Times*, in commenting upon the Prince's speech and the subsequent debate before the Prussian Parliament, hastened to lay the "ghost of CHATHAM," evoked by the *rococo* enthusiasts of Berlin, and to warn Prussia that, if Germany chose to fight France, she must fight without "hope of aid" from England, will doubtless reinforce the neutral party in Prussia. The prospect of a conflict with France, in which England will leave the French Emperor free to work his own will, is not particularly inviting to governments which feel that by provoking a war with France they must throw the frontier of the Rhine open to reassertion, and that they cannot count from one hour to the next upon the forbearance of Russia. If the chances of a general European war threaten France and Italy with serious difficulties, it should be remembered also that they are not less menacing to Germany. Strong as Germany is, in the numbers, intelligence and patriotism of her people, it is no disparagement of her resources to say that if she enters into a willful conflict with Russia and with France, she risks not only the frontier of the Rhine to the West, but the frontiers of Poland to the East. The game of European reconstruction is one in which every Power has more to lose than either France or Russia. England certainly will not commence it, save through some quite improbable madness of her actual Ministers. For her it would involve the probable loss of all her Mediterranean possessions from Gibraltar to Corfu; the possible degradation of her naval prestige, and the certain transference of her maritime crown to the United States. No advantages which she might gain herself, or enable her Continental Allies to gain against France or Russia, would compensate her for either of these misfortunes. For Prussia and the lesser German States to enter into flagrant war with France, unassisted by England and threatened by Russia, would be still more dangerous. We cannot, therefore, think that the aspect of the war in Europe is really changed in the slightest degree by the news yesterday received.

Promise of a City Inspector.

There is daylight ahead. Mayor TIEMANN sent in to the Aldermen, last evening, the name of DANIEL E. DELAVAN for City Inspector. Of all the nominations hitherto sent in by his Honor, only the first has been sent to a Committee, the rest being promptly rejected. It was a good symptom, then, to send Mr. DELAVAN to a Committee, as was done last night. Some of the Mayor's friends were alarmed lest the Committee should have another four months' incubation over a bad egg. But, on deliberation, it was understood that the Committee would report early, and the prospects now are, that next Monday evening the nomination will be confirmed, and the Mayor released from his extra duty of acting as head street-sweeper. Mr. DELAVAN is a worthy Democrat, of satisfactory Tammany antecedents, is one of the present Tax Commissioners, and probably as fit to act as chief of the Health Department as any man can be, who knows nothing of public hygiene, or the habits of epidemics. Whether Mr. DELAVAN will prove a Mayor's man or an Aldermen's man, is as yet a matter of doubt. As the Democrats in the Board have been equally divided—5 to 5—on all the nominations heretofore made by the Mayor, it is probable, in view of the reference to a Committee, that this is a compromise—in other words, that the Board has "advised" his nomination, and hence will agree to "consent."

Mr. DELAVAN, if he should prove the man for the times, will have, during his two years, a pretty job of work to do. In 1840 the street cleaning cost $149,976, and the receipts for manure sold were $38,711. In 1857, the expenses for street cleaning were $252,784, most of which went to contractors who failed to perform their contracts. In 1858 the expenses were $290,000, the receipts for manure were $7,000. The increase over the cost of the same job, in 1840, was not all due to the growing desire on the part of officials to swindle the City, for meanwhile the bounds of the Metropolis had been extended, and the area of surface to be kept clean much widened. But since the price of fertilizers has not been lessened, and the supply ought to have kept pace with the City's growth, somebody must have been about the dirty work of pocketing part of the receipts for their sale, or else why should the receipts from this source be less now than twenty years ago? To stop this leak, which has been widening for years, to reorganize the Department which has fallen into chaos, to purify the public places and to restore to New York its reputation for salubrity, is work for a strong man and an intelligent one. The very first reform he attempts should be to oust the useless Health Wardens and in their place substitute men competent to distinguish between mere eye-sores and sickness-breeders. Their duty is a very delicate one, and if properly performed would save innumerable lives during the hot weather. Scavengers are not necessarily the only men who can do Warden's duty. A reform in this respect was well urged by the Mayor in his Annual Message. Whether his nominee will dare to attempt it, or whether this has been surrendered in the compromise, we shall soon see.

Mr. O'Brien's Valedictory.

We are sorry to see manifestations, in various quarters, of a disposition to find fault with Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN for his little oration of farewell, delivered, on Saturday last, to his friends and admirers in this City.

If Mr. O'BRIEN were a disorganizing, radical Demosthenes, given to "wielding at will the fierce Democracy," and bent upon revolutionizing the Celtic population of America, we could understand the objections that have been raised to his ultimate and penultimate discourses. But Mr. O'BRIEN is nothing of the sort. He is simply an Irish country gentleman, of good manners and fair intelligence, who has made some stir in the world by one or two political failures of a slightly ridiculous character, but who has never done, nor, as we believe, even deliberately planned, any serious mischief to any Constitution or form of Government whatever. He visited the United States in a strictly private capacity, and, after making a hasty tour of a few months, principally in the company of his own countrymen, has now returned to Europe, with the intention of writing an account of his travels on this side of the Atlantic; which account will doubtless be conceived in a spirit of gentlemanlike candor, and will be neither more nor less valuable than the average journals kept by Englishmen or Americans in France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, or other far and foreign lands.

Political affinities and recollections, of no interest whatever to any, but the parties concerned, have endeared Mr. O'BRIEN to his fellow-countrymen, and especially to those of his countrymen who have left their native land for other homes. The Irish residents of New-York gathered in force on Saturday to express these good feelings of theirs towards their estimable compatriot, and made him half-a-dozen little speeches. He made a little speech of his own in reply, as was but natural, and in the course of that little speech touched upon a good many topics likely to interest or edify his hearers. He thought it a pity that Ireland should not be governed by Irishmen, and that America should show such a passion for filibustering. He avowed his belief that equality was the highest good a Government could secure to its subjects, (thereby relieving himself, no doubt, of his secret dissatisfaction with the system which makes him the political inferior of his own brother, Lord INCHIQUIN,) and he was sorry any American State should impose political disabilities upon any of his fellow-countrymen, however raw, ignorant, or unfamiliar with that self-control which alone can fit men for the control of others. In uttering these and other opinions, the justice of some of which was as incontestable as were the absurdity of other some, and the decent commonplaceness of all, we cannot think that Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN projected any very terrible shower of bomb-shells into the citadel of American freedom. That he should think it his duty to rebuke the "Know-Nothings" for their intolerance was not surprising. That he should have rebuked them with more zeal than knowledge was their gain, and they ought to be thankful for the blundering of their censor. The good taste of quoting the grave and elaborate work of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE as a warrant for his own hastily conceived and rather undigested oration upon American affairs was perhaps more than questionable; but if we are to quarrel with orators on mere points of taste, what will become of all our anniversaries? On the whole, we think Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN'S valedictory rather creditable than otherwise to himself and to his friends. If it did not prove him to be much of a political philosopher, or specially gifted as a statesman, it put at least a cordial and friendly *finale* to the pleasant journey of a well-intentioned, well-bred and highly respectable gentlemen.

The Liquor Law.

A law, never enforced, affects the whole book of statutes very much as dead flies affect the ointment of the apothecary. The existing license law has been broken in this City every day since it was enacted,—broken in every limb, trod under foot and kicked aside as if it were not of the slightest consequence to anybody. The liquor-dealers, with their thorough organization, have been too much for the guardians of the law. A very few have consented to take out licenses to sell, and have paid the legal excise, but the great majority sell without a license—some even refusing to accept a license when it was tendered them. This condition of affairs is disgraceful to our authorities, demoralizing to our people and unjust to the rest of the State. By a law passed at the late session of the Legislature, ten per cent. of all money received for licenses goes to the support of the Inebriate Asylum; but New-York City, which, considering the tuns of liquor that are peddled here, ought to bear the heaviest part of this burden, scarcely carries a feather's weight of it. There are counties where not one-tenth as much rum is sold that pay twice as much license money. And the greatest part of the grievance is, that the better the law is enforced, and the more honestly the statute is regarded by a locality, the heavier the tax upon it. So we not only corrupt our own morals but violate our faith to the State, while we neglect to prosecute those who sell without licenses.

We perceive that the Commissioners of Excise are moving at last in the matter, and really promise to do a part of the work for which they were appointed. Their attorney has on file over three hundred complaints for violations of the law in the Third Ward alone, and a large number of suits have been commenced. Whether the Commissioners see clearly at what point their way will be hedged up, and know that these suits will amount to nothing, we are not informed. Surely there must be cases enough coming under their observation, about which there can be no doubt. These should be pushed forward vigorously. Otherwise the law will fall into even greater contempt than at present, and those who are honest enough to try to abide by it will be persecuted by the less worthy in the same line of business. It is no excuse for delay that the liquor-sellers have plenty of money, and will contest every point with vigor. Let them; the more and the faster they appeal, the better, as it will the sooner discover from head-quarters whether there is any mortal defect in the law. There are parts of the State in which the statute is said to work well. It is high time to learn whether it has any virtue in this latitude, except to provide salaries for the three Commissioners.

The small-pox is very prevalent in Pike County, Ala., causing great alarm.

GARIBALDI.

Sketch of the Life, Character, and Political Opinions of General Garibaldi.

Much surprise seems to have been excited in Europe by the fact that GARIBALDI has officially entered the Piedmontese service, and is to be made, according to some, General of Division—according to others, chief of the voluntary corps, his legion taking the name of the *Chasseurs of the Alps*. The Austrian *Gazette* indignantly says that "this may be called planting the revolutionary flag on the steps of the throne. * * * The Congress of the five great Powers is to depend forsooth on GARIBALDI, on the will of a leader of a free corps." The French Press exclaims against Piedmont's acceptance of his service, which the Turin correspondent of an English paper thus explains: "The nomination of GARIBALDI has been forced on Count CAVOUR, despite the violent repugnance of France, by the Democratic Party of Piedmont and Italy." GARIBALDI'S personal history, it seems to us, contains the solution of the problem, which has so disturbed our contemporaries on the other side of the water.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI was born at Nice on the 4th of July, 1807. His father and grandfather had both been sailors, and he inherited from them that inborn love of freedom and adventure which a sea-faring life seems best calculated to gratify. Vainly his mother destined him for a priest, and provided him with such education as priestly teachers give, and he profited by it as much as might have been expected. He was determined to be a sailor like his ancestors, and, commencing with a voyage to the Black Sea, he continued his career until the year 1833, when, being left at Constantinople on account of illness, he fell in with one of the apostles of "Young Italy," and, fired with its patriotic aims, returned to Genoa just as the Savoy insurrection of 1834 was set on foot. Suspected of complicity, it was with the greatest difficulty that he escaped the vigilance of his pursuers, and, after passing eleven days and nights in the mountains, arrived at Nice, and then, by swimming the Var, (the river that divides France from Italy,) proceeded to Marseilles, where the first newspaper that he took up informed him that CHARLES ALBERT had just passed sentence of death upon him. After a few voyages to and from Marseilles, he went to South America, and after some participation in the civil contests of Brazil, he became a citizen of Montevideo, then at war with ROSAS, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres. He organized an Italian Legion of 800 men, and took command of the small Montavidean fleet, with which he fought several desperate battles against greatly superior forces.

In the English House of Lords, July 10, 1849, Lord HOWDEN bore honorable testimony to GARIBALDI'S character. The struggle between Montevideo and the tyrant ROSAS lasted, it will be remembered, from 1830 till 1851, when the United Provinces, joining their forces with those of the Uruguay Republic against the Dictator so universally detested, forced him to an ignominious flight. England and France, for many years, had "intervened" in vain. Besides the Ambassadors from the French Court, England sent five successive agents to induce ROSAS to desist from his iniquitous aggressions. Lord HOWDEN brought his negotiations nearer to a close than any of his predecessors had done, inasmuch as he induced ROSAS to consent to his proposals. The terms offered, however, were such as the Government of Montevideo could not accept, and GARIBALDI, in a personal interview with Lord HOWDEN, replied in the name of the rest, that "he and his followers had taken arms to defend the cause of justice, and that this cause could not be abandoned by honorable men." In Lord HOWDEN'S account of his mission, before the House, these words occur: "The garrison of the town was almost entirely composed of Italians and Frenchmen, with a few manumitted slaves, and it was commanded by a person to whom I am glad to be able to pay this tribute, for he stood there a disinterested individual, seeking nothing for his own personal advantage. I refer to a person of great courage and military skill, who has a just claim on our sympathies, considering the unjustifiable intervention of the French, and the recent extraordinary and unnatural events that have taken place in Italy. I refer to General GARIBALDI."

Towards the close of 1847, the leaders of Young Italy, with whom GARIBALDI had always remained in correspondence, told him that the time was come when the soldiers whom he had trained to fight for liberty might unsheath their swords in Italy's behalf. So, in concert with JACOPO MEDICI, who went before to prepare for his reception, in April, 1848, GARIBALDI, with a number of his followers, bade adieu to Montevideo and set sail for his fatherland, determined to effect a landing at Leghorn. But when, on touching the little Island of St. Pale, they learned that their countrymen were in arms against the Austrians, they changed their plan, and landed at Nice, where they were received with great enthusiasm. With his band much increased by volunteers from Nice and Genoa, GARIBALDI determined to offer his services to the King, CHARLES ALBERT, the same who had condemned him to death in 1831, and for this purpose went straight to his head-quarters at Roverbella.

"I saw him," he writes; "I felt the coldness of his reception. I would have served Italy under the King's orders with the same fervor as under a Republic. I would have conducted my young warriors along the same path, for they had confidence in my bidding. *Make Italy one, free her from the foreign curse*—this was my goal, and I believe it to have been the goal of most of my countrymen at that epoch. Italy could not be ungrateful to her liberators, whoever they might be. I will not here upraise a tombstone to pass judgment on the dead, but leave such judgment to posterity. I will only say, that, called by position and circumstances to lead the war of independence, he did not respond to the confidence reposed in him, and not only did he ignore the best method of utilizing the immense elements at his disposal, but he was the principal cause of their ruin."

Nevertheless CHARLES ALBERT accepted GARIBALDI'S offers of service—for what purpose? *To neutralize his efforts!* And it is an indisputable fact that until —Venice betrayed and Milan sold—the disgraceful armistice of Salerno sealed the fate of Northern Italy, neither GARIBALDI nor any of his followers succeeded in firing a single shot for the liberty of Italy.

His band of volunteers had increased to 4,000, all impatient for action, and when the news of the armistice reached him at Monza, he considered all allegiance to the traitor King at an end; a numerous body of Austrian cavalry had been already sent against them; so, placing himself at the head of his division, he marched towards Como; MAZZINI, who had entered MEDICI'S legion as a simple soldier, bearing aloft the banner which bore the device, *God and the People*. Uniting a number of Republicans under his banner, GARIBALDI made himself master of two steamers, and for a time fought desperately against the Austrians, and at Luino destroyed a strong column. MEDICI at the head of 150 men supported, during four hours, the shock of 5,000 Austrians.

At the time of the Pope's flight from Rome, GARIBALDI with his volunteers, took up his headquarters at Rieti, as an attack on Rome by the King of Naples was feared. When, during the sitting of the Roman Assembly on the 9th of February, the future form of Government was under discussion, GARIBALDI rising, with his usual impetuosity exclaimed, "A truce to these formalities; the delay even of a moment is a crime. Long live the Republic!" But the grave members of the Assembly continued their discussion on a subject too great to be decided by the impulse of a moment, and after an uninterrupted sitting of fifteen hours, the Republic was proclaimed from the Capitol. The part taken by GARIBALDI in the glorious defence of the Eternal City against the French, Austrians Spaniards and Neapolitans, is too well known to be dwelt on in detail here. Many have blamed him, and we think justly, for his utter want of military discipline, and also for retaining the habit acquired in his guerilla skirmishes of sending his men in bands against the enemy instead of attacking with the whole corps at once, but none can deny that his own boundless courage—standing as unmoved under a shower of bullets as in a hailstorm—and the strong personal attachment which he inspired, obtained from his soldiers such prodigies of valor and audacity as few regular troops could rival and none excel. Ever memorable in French and Roman annals will stand the date of the 30th April, when the French officers in white gloves and holiday array led their troops to the gate of St. Pancrazio, to the watchword, "The Italians never fight." But when before GARIBALDI'S volunteers, regiment after regiment of the African veterans took shelter in ignominious flight, leaving 300 prisoners and 500 dead and wounded on the field, then Frenchmen learned that the valor which had won from NAPOLEON the greatest eulogium on his Italian army was not extinguished, and that nothing was so well calculated to call it out as the sense of fighting against traitors as well as foes.

An amusing story is told by an Italian captain, of GARIBALDI when at Lima. A Frenchman, boasting of the victories won at Rome, turned to the General and said, "You must admit the bravery of the French, although you were conquered." "Monsieur," replied GARIBALDI, coolly, "I cannot give any opinion of your countrymen at Rome, for I saw nothing of them save their heels."

And this was literally true, for each time the French and Italians engaged man to man the French were worsted in the encounter, and when after the bombardment of the city the French troops entered Rome, GARIBALDI, issuing the following proclamation, left the city by the gate of St. Giovanni: "Soldiers, what I have to offer is fatigue, danger, struggling and death—the chill of the cold night, the open air, and the burning sun; no lodgings, no munitions, no provisions—but forced marches, dangerous watchposts, and continual struggling with bayonets against batteries

"Let those who love freedom and their country better than life follow me." And 4,000 followed him. His hope was to cut his way through French and Austrian troops to aid the brave Venetians, who, in spite of cholera and famine, were still holding out against the foe. By dint of unparalleled courage—fatigue by land and by sea, he had just rounded the Punta di Maestra, and could see the towers of the Queen of the Adriatic, when the Austrian ships attacked his boats and eight were taken; the rest gained the shore, and GARIBALDI knowing that the Austrians, furious at his escape, had set a price upon his head, bid his followers disperse, and with his wife, who though close on her confinement had never left his side, and one other friend, set out for Ravenna. But before they could reach the city the mother of the dead little one on the American shore, of the three children waiting her return at Nice, of the unborn one never destined to see the earth light fading from her eyes—that mother knew that she was dying, yet bore on by her husband's side uncomplaining still, for the Austrians were on their track. He knew it, too; but through the lonely desert no aid, no shelter was at hand. At last he took her in his arms and bore her on till they reached a peasant's hut, and there, with her last look and thought, and folding clasp on him who had been her all in life, the soul of that noble woman went up to the great band of waiting martyrs to tell them of her husband's deeds, of Italy's, of Rome's. Not even a tomb had Italy to give to the gentle, brave ANITA. From the grave which her husband himself had dug for her in wordless grief, her corpse, ferreted out by an Austrian dog, indicated to its masters (less human than the brute) the generous peasant who had sheltered her in her dying hours, and he paid the penalty awarded to any who should "give to GARIBALDI or his followers fire, food, or shelter." *He was hung, drawn and quartered.*

After wandering for 35 days in different disguises, among the forests and the Appenines, GARIBALDI at last arrived in the Sardinian States, and landing at Chiavari, was seized by the authorities, carried to Genoa, and imprisoned in the "Tower." Released, but refused permission to remain in Piedmont, he proceeded to America, where he remained until 1854.

When, during the Crimean War, the Government of Piedmont decided to take part therein, it was found necessary, in order to prevent revolution, to take measures to induce the Italians to believe that it was for the benefit of the "nation" that Piedmontese soldiers were going to spill their blood for the independence of the Turk. Emissaries were sent here and there to win over Republicans to this belief. Hints of money to be furnished for a revolution in Tuscany or Naples, which, once commenced, would be seconded by Piedmont, were thrown out by intermediaries between the Government and the Republicans. To MAZZINI in London, to GARIBALDI in New-York, these tidings came. Both equally sincere, the one shook his head in utter unbelief, the other returned to Piedmont, and publicly proclaimed his adhesion to VICTOR EMANUEL. Long he waited, and patiently, but not only no aid for revolution came from Piedmont, but when a movement took place against the Austrians, the Government sent its *gens d'armes* across the frontier to arrest the fugitives. Sad and discouraged, GARIBALDI retired to his little island of Caprera, purchased with money left to him by his uncle, and between farming and the society of his children, strove to forget the deception that had been practiced on him. But the love of fatherland burnt strong within his soul. Piedmont knew it, and knew, also, that though his declaration had saddened the hearts of the Republicans, yet, if he should raise the standard of revolution, they would instantly rally round. To prevent this—for it is to prevent revolution that both Napoleon and Count CAVOUR are toiling—no sooner were their plans decided than GARIBALDI was summoned to Turin, and the task of forming a corps of volunteers assigned to him. But let not this fact alarm either Austria or France; rather let them thank Piedmont for having rendered one of their staunchest enemies harmless. GARIBALDI, the Republican, the Guerilla chief, would serve of himself as a standard of revolt. GARIBALDI attached to the Piedmontese army is powerless, for he will abide by the oath he has taken, even if it doom him to inaction, as in 1848, under CHARLES ALBERT.

M.

Academy of Music.

The third performance of "Il Poliuto," last night, attracted a fine audience. It was an occasion of additional interest, owing to the fact that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI made her final appearance in the part of the heroine, "prior to her departure for Europe." It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, that Mr. STRAKOSCH enters at once upon a new season with other artists. We fear, therefore, that PICCOLOMINI is really going. Her career has been brief and brilliant; perhaps, if it were more protracted, it would lose some of its prestige. The performances were excellent in every respect; so good that we regret the necessary withdrawal of the opera. All the singers were in fine voice, and the orchestra and chorus almost faultless. There was, in short, an approach to something like completeness—a rare commendation even at the leading opera house of America. After the performances Mlle. PICCOLOMINI was called out, and per programme delivered the following speech:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: In this beautiful temple, eight months since, you bade me cordial welcome. During that time, oh how short, how happy to me, you have always been most kind, most indulgent. I give you thanks from the depth of my heart, and will ever hold you in sweet memory. This immense country through which I have rapidly journeyed, I leave with tears of sincere regret, and pray my good angel will again guide me to its hospitable shores. Encouraged by this hope, with less pain I can say adieu, and bid you all, dear friends, farewell.

Sporting Intelligence.

OCEAN SWEEPSTAKES, JUNE 28, 1859.—The official announcement of the New-York Yacht Club embraces the following particulars for the race on the 28th of June: It will be free for all the yachts of the squadron. The course will be from the Club House, Hoboken, around the Southwest Spit and Block Island, or the Light Boat off Cape May, and back to a station boat off Owl's Head, Long Island. Sloops and schooners to compete in two classes. Sails carried and sailing regulations to be in accordance with the rules of the Club. No time will be allowed for difference in area under rule VI. of the Constitution; the entries to close on the 27th of June at 10 A. M. at the office of the Secretary; the course and race to be decided by the subscribers, and the race to be under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the Club.

Paul Morphy in Boston.

PAUL MORPHY rode out with Mr. JAMES T. FIELD on Saturday, after which he received a call from Dr. HOLMES, and was serenaded in the evening. On Saturday afternoon the formal reception took place at the Club, after which Mr. MORPHY played a game with Dr. RICHARDSON, the President of the Boston Chess Club, in which Mr. MORPHY gave the odds of a knight, and, as usual, won. In the evening an informal dinner party was given at the Revere, at which HOLMES, LONGFELLOW, FIELD and others were present. At the public dinner on Tuesday, Dr. HOLMES will read a poem.

Naval Intelligence.

Unusual activity has prevailed for the last three or four days at the Navy yard, Brooklyn, caused by paying off the crews of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth* and the four steamers of the Paraguay Exp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Health met in the Mayor's office, Mayor FIERNAN, Councilman CORNELL, Drs. ROCKWELL GUNN, MILLER and BOIN, the Health Officer of Brooklyn were present. Messrs. HURLEY, STUART and others, residents in the neighborhood of Fiftieth and Fifty seventh streets, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, complained of sundry pig-pens and horse boiling establishments in that part of the City. The matter was referred to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, on motion of Mr. CORNELL. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection reported that the nuisances in his neighborhood of Nos. 2 and 2½ Cliff-street, and No. 224 Ninth-street, had been removed. The communications were ordered on file. The brig *Emmeline Rutter* was reported as having arrived from Rio Janeiro in forty-six days, with a cargo of three thousand four hundred bags of coffee. The mate was sick, and the vessel having been fumigated was allowed a stream permit. The *Sprite*, from Rio in forty-eight days, and the brig *Jessie* in sixty-eight, were also reported as having arrived, and were referred to the Health Officer with power. The brig *Josephine*, fifty-nine days out from Rio, loaded with hides, has had considerable sickness on board. While in port the Captain and five of the crew were sick. One of the invalids died, two were sent to the hospital, and two went to sea. Another died when the vessel was four days out, and four more sickened, three of whom died. Since April 7 all have been well. Those having the vessel in charge were advised to take her to some port further north, but this being impossible the case was held under advisement until Wednesday, should it then be thought best to allow the vessel to come up, her cargo will be detained.

SUNDAY ROWDYISM.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, as a party of Germans with their wives were returning from Hoboken, when about to separate on the corner of West Broadway and Reade street, they were jostled by a gang of rowdies, who, on being remonstrated with by the Germans, commenced a savage and indiscriminate assault upon the party, knocking down, kicking and beating them without mercy. In the melée two of the Germans, Mr. MAURISS and Mr. BAYLAY, were severely cut in the face and head, and one of the ladies fainted and fell in the street. The injured persons took refuge in a drug store, and the rowdies continued on their way. They soon after encountered a boy named MCGILL, whom they attacked and beat so badly that he had to be conveyed to the Hospital. During all this time the policemen of that district were beyond the cry of distress; but no sooner had the rowdies brought up, as they soon after did, in a house of prostitution, than the knights of the club sniffed their whereabouts and took them into custody, as they were celebrating their acklevements over a bottle of champagne. They had palmed off a counterfeit $20 bill on the keeper of the house, in payment for the wine. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY where they gave their names as DICK CASEY, THOS. M. LOMBARD, FRANCIS WHEELER and HENRY HEMMINGWAY. CASEY is a noted rowdy from Troy, and the others are said to be noted buggage-smashers. They were committed to the Tombs for examination.

PROSECUTION OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.—From three to five hundred suits have been commenced by the ATTORNEY for the Commissioners of Excise against unlicensed liquor-dealers in the First, Second and Third Wards. Of the returns made to the Sheriff, about three-fifths have been served upon the parties complained of. The Attorney for the Board has on file over three hundred complaints for violation of the Excise law in the Third Ward. These include the names of several storekeepers, who have during the last year, positively refused to receive licenses. A new question has also arisen under one of the sections of the Excise law, which forbids the Board from granting licenses to persons not residents of the City of New-York. The Commissioners are anxious to have this question tested. Sunday, Acting Superintendent CARPENTER caused a man by the name of RYAN, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, to be arrested for selling liquors publicly on the Sabbath. The prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and held to bail in the sum of $300, to answer. Another liquor-dealer on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue was arrested on the same charge, and was also held to bail. These are criminal cases, and it is the intention of the Police Commissioners, in connection with the Commissioners of Excise, to punish the offenders as severely as the law will allow.

A FILLIBUSTER FIGHT—ATTACK ON COLONEL TITUS BY COL FRANK ANDERSON.—Last evening a disturbance occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel which would no doubt have terminated in a sanguinary manner but for the intervention of the Police. Colonel TITUS, formerly of the Nicaraguan army, arrived in this City on Saturday last, and put up at the above Hotel. On learning this, Colonel ANDERSON, also formerly connected with General WALKER, repaired, last evening, to the Hotel, accompanied by a few friends, and, it is asserted, attempted to get TITUS into a fight, but failed to do so, and left the place about 9½ o'clock. Captain TUBBELL, of the Eighth Ward, was apprised of the trouble, and repaired to the spot, accompanied by Sergeant MORET. The officers had just entered the bar-room when ANDERSON returned with a large crowd, and one of them stepped up to TITUS and struck him in the face, and, in return, was leveled to the floor. ANDERSON, it is said, with several others, then commenced beating TITUS over the head, but this proceeding was stopped by the Policemen. A scene of great excitement then ensued, and many of the persons present fled from the place by jumping out of the bars windows into Mercer street. The lights were finally put out, and ANDERSON and his friends were ejected from the place.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—This frigate is now finally closed to the visits of the public. She will be hauled into the stream this afternoon, and probably will go on her final trial trip to-morrow. She will be absent, probably, about a week, and be ready to sail for Europe about the middle of June, touching at Southampton, England, and at Cherbourg, on the French coast. From thence she will proceed to Gibraltar.

SANITARY.—The Mayor and Comptroller yesterday made a contract with some one, whose name the Mayor declined to give, for the removal of the night soil from the City till Jan. 1, or until the Common Council take some action with regard to it, for $1,000 per month. The City has been paying $1,250 per month for such work. The contract is to take effect to-night.

THE HUNGARIAN MEETING.—The members of the late "Bowery Committee" of Hungarians desire us to state that it should be understood that the Bowery meeting, by which they were appointed, was not in favor of collecting money to send to Italy, because they did not think it necessary; that they were not appointed for that purpose, and consequently made an effort to collect funds for Italy.

RE-DISTRICTING THE CITY.—Aldermen BOOLE, STEPHENS and BRADLEY, of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the ordinance re-districting the City, met yesterday, at 11 A. M., in room No. 6, City Hall. The Committee completed the re-distributing of the Eleventh Ward and a portion of the Eighteenth Ward, and adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—The Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church hold their Anniversary this evening in the Academy of Music. The exercises will consist of singing and speaking by the children, and an address by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia. Bishop JANES is to preside.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Streets give notice to all persons interested in the extension of Church street, from Fulton-street to the Battery, which also contemplates the widening of Morris and Rector streets from Broadway to West-street, to appear before them in Room No. 8 City Hall, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Police Reports.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—Officer Sparrow, of the Second Precinct Police, succeeded in making quite an important arrest yesterday afternoon. For several months past a man has been in the habit of loitering near some one or other of the banking houses watching the arrival of boys with checks for payment. Seeing a boy enter a bank he would wait until he came out with the money, then rush after him, as if he had just come out of the bank, and inform him that he had presented the wrong check; that he would take the money back to the bank until the boy could return with the right check. This manœuvre generally excited the boys so that, without suspecting anything wrong, they would give up the money, and proceed whence they came to get a proper check, where, of course, they learned that they had been cheated. Several cases of the above description have occurred recently. On Saturday last Mr. Wm. L. Wood sent a boy to get money for a check on the Ocean Bank. The boy was met, as above described, and gave up the money. Yesterday, Mr. Wood sent another boy with a check on the same bank, for which he received the money, and was accosted in the way the first boy had been as soon as he came out. But he refused to give up the money, and returning to Mr. Wood told the story. He was then sent to look for the man, with directions if he saw him to inform the first officer he should meet. He had not gone far until he saw him again, and he was soon arrested by Officer Sparrow, and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house. He gave his name as George Fisher, is a German, and about 22 years of age. Both the boys from Mr. Wood's recognized him, and it is expected that as soon as his arrest is known he will be identified by others who have lost money. He cried very much in the cell last night, and threatened that "if they told on him, he would tell on them," from which the officers inferred that there are others who are guilty of the same crime.

ARREST OF SUNDAY LIQUOR DEALERS.—Several liquor dealers, in different parts of the City, were arrested, on Sunday by direction of the Deputy-Superintendent, at the instance of the Sabbatarian Committee, for carrying on their traffic on Sunday. They were first notified by policemen, who went through in citizen's dress, and ordered such places as they found open to close up. Those who refused were taken before police magistrates yesterday, and held to answer in the sum of $300 each.

The Oberlin Rescue cases were made the subject of strong resolutions in Boston, May 27, at the anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society. The Rev. Mr. McCORMICK, of Oberlin, made a speech,

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR—THE REMISSION OF TAXES BY THE COMMON COUNCIL—APPROPRIATIONS.

The Mayor, last evening, nominated to the Board of Aldermen DANIEL E. DELAVAN for City Inspector.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the nomination be referred to the Committee which has the City Inspectorship in charge.

Alderman BRADLEY moved as an amendment that the nomination be confirmed.

This was ruled out of order, and the nomination was referred. (Ayes 9, Nays 5.)

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, setting forth his opinion that the Common Council has power to reduce taxes on real and personal property after they have been confirmed by the Board of Supervisors. The opinion was accompanied by communications from Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts and Moses Ely, fortifying the position of Mr. Busteed. It was directed that 1,000 copies be published in document form.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to sell at auction a lease of a ferry to run from the foot of Grand-street or adjacent thereto in a slip at or near South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., for a period of ten years, was referred.

Alderman BRADLEY offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the Councilmen had passed a resolution authorizing their Clerk to give the printing and binding of the Board to E. Jones & Co., and requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to give his opinion as to the right of the Councilmen to adopt that resolution. It was adopted.

An ordinance directing the Comptroller to issue the balance remaining unissued of the Central Park Improvement Fund, amounting to $466,666 66, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of purchasing two lots of ground on Forty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for a Station-house for the Twenty-sixth Precinct, each 25x100 feet, for $5,000, was adopted.

A resolution in favor of appointing a Committee of reception to take charge of the delegation of the Common Council of New-Haven, about to visit this City, show them through the public buildings, and spend $300 in treating them well, was adopted.

The Board appropriated $500 for the purchase of a stand of colors for the Sixth Regiment, and adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen

RESERVOIR SQUARE—WATER HYDRANTS—CORPORATION ADVERTISING.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

CONSTABLE PLATT offered a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to have the Gate Houses, Aqueduct, and their appurtenances for the New Reservoir constructed by Fairchild, Walker & Co. under the contract made and concluded April 2 1859, the prices for items of work not included in the contract to be agreed upon before the different parts of the work are commenced—Laid over.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing that Reservoir Square should be set apart for a Public Park. The Committee of the Council to whom the matter was referred, stated that the square was originally set apart for reservoir purposes, but the City not requiring the whole, the unoccupied part was directed to be laid out as a public park. As it was with this understanding, that those now owning property there, originally purchased it, the Committee think it would be unjust to devote it to the uses of any Corporation such as the American Institute. Other interests, they think, would have a right to enter into competition for the privilege.

The Report of the Joint Committee on Accounts, with an ordinance relative to the expenditures of the department was received and referred to the appropriate Committee.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in adopting the report of the Committee on the Fire Department amending an ordinance in relation to the Firemen's Badges.

The following communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board:

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 30, 1859.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

The Croton Aqueduct Board respectfully inform your honorable body, in answer to your resolution respecting the employment of hydrants for drinking purposes, to be erected in suitable places in the City, that they are satisfied with the form of hydrants constructed by the Hydrant and Meter Company, of Brooklyn, an ornamental sample of which is left in this office, and one of the same description is to be erected, on Tuesday next, in place of that on Union-square, at the cost and expense of the Company. The form and operation of these hydrants are approved by the officers of this Department, and are preferred by a hydrant builder to his own. The retail price of these hydrants is $25, and for a hundred, or more, $20 each. If plain in form, and painted with three coats of paint, they will be furnished at $16 each. In both cases, they are to have suitable chains and cups attached. If the foot of the hydrant is to stand on an iron-bar column, it must be placed five feet below the surface of the ground, and if on a bottom of cedar 1½ inches in thickness, four feet below will be sufficient to exclude frost. It is represented that there will be no waste from these hydrants, and that circumstances will of course render a well and drain to a sewer unnecessary. The water which does not flow into the cups while the handle of the hydrant is lifted to a man's hand will be returned to the chamber, and there remain until the handle is again held up by the hand. It would appear that an experiment is necessary to test the operation in regard to waste, and whether frost will reach the chamber on a cold Winter's day or night. This is an article for which it is impossible to make a contract in pursuance of the legal process to ascertain the lowest bidder, because the patterns will be so various that several bidders can not estimate on the same article, and in case one or more of the samples may be patented or belong to an individual or company. For the above-mentioned reasons, the Board proposes for the present to purchase ten or fifteen of the plain hydrants, and to put them up for trial in conspicuous places as soon as they are prepared.

Respectfully submitted,
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

On motion of Mr. OTTARSON, the communication was referred to a Special Committee of three. The Committee consisted of Councilmen OTTARSON, JONES and RHODES.

A resolution was adopted directing that the official reports of the proceedings of the Common Council, the notices of meetings of Committees, and the advertising required by law by the various departments of the City Government hereafter published in the *Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Express*, *Sun* and *News*, provided the charge for such publications may not be greater than that charged for other regular advertising in the several papers named, or which may be employed by the Mayor and Comptroller, under this authority.

Councilmen VAN TINE, FRIAR, VALENTINE, TOWNSEND and HALL were appointed a special Committee to receive the delegation of the New Haven Common Council, which is expected to visit the City at an early day.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday.

Memorial as to the Sunday Liquor Traffic

To the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

GENTLEMEN: Section 5 of the Metropolitan Police Act provides that "It shall be the duty of the Board of Police hereby constituted, at all times of the day and night * * to preserve the public peace; to prevent crime and arrest offenders; to protect the rights of persons and property; to guard the public health; * * to see that all laws relating to the observance of Sunday, and regarding * * gambling and intemperance * * are properly enforced; and to obey and enforce all ordinances of Common Councils, &c.

Your memorialists appeal to the accompanying extracts from the presentments of four several Grand Juries—made under the sanctions of an oath by citizens of the highest respectability—and to the records of your own department, for proof that the Sunday Liquor Business disturbs "the public peace," causes "crime," invades "the rights of personal property," wastes "the public health," defies "the laws relating to the observance of Sunday," shelters and encourages "gambling," and creates "intemperance;" and all this, and more, in open contempt of the Laws of the State, and of the Ordinances of the Common Council, which your Board are pledged "to obey and enforce."

The burdens of taxation for Courts, Police, Prisons, and Almshouse purposes, have come to be so onerous as to compel the attention of tax-payers to their causes; and your memorialists find that the principal parasite on the industry and wealth of the City exists in the seven thousand seven hundred unlicensed dram shops, more than five thousand of which pursue their otherwise illegal business on the Christian Sabbath. Now, were the evil merely negative, as in the withholding from the Treasury of half a million dollars a year due for licenses; or in the failure to collect the fines imposed by law,—amounting at the lowest computation to a million dollars,—for the misdemeanors committed each Sunday of the year—it might be endured. But, when this traffic throws a large majority of the pauper army—some 40,000 strong—on the support of honest capital and industry—(see extract from Presentment, February, 1859)—itself contributing to multiply, but almost nothing to support its recruits; when it crowds our Criminal Courts, monopolizes the business of our Grand Juries, and throngs our prisons with its thousands of pupils or graduates in vice and crime; and when it enervates labor, impoverishes and demoralizes families, engenders juvenile rowdyism and general lawlessness, weakens the moral restraints and invades the sanctities of the Lord's Day, and counteracts the benign influence of philanthropy and religion, your memorialists cannot refrain from invoking, as in their own behalf and in behalf of their fellow-citizens, they do respectfully but earnestly demand, protection and relief.

The statistics of your Board demonstrate a connection so intimate between Sunday tippling and crime, as, on that ground alone, to require the attention and action of your Department. It appears that while the arrests for the Tuesdays of eighteen months preceding Dec. 8, 1858, amounted to but 7,816, the arrests for the corresponding Sundays were 9,713—an absolute excess of 1,852 above the ordinary average of week days; or an increase of drunkenness and crime on Sundays of *twenty-five per cent.* over the usual enormous proportion of wickedness traceable on all days to dram-drinking.

Even more convincing is the testimony of your last Annual Report, in which you give the arrests on three successive Sundays, "while the law was observed," amounting to 251, compared with those of the same number of Sundays, "when the liquor-dealers learned that they could violate the law with impunity," which amounted to 503, to "show conclusively the effects of closing the liquor-shops in lessening the amount of crime and of 'breaches of the peace.'" Thus, on the evidence of this official paper, the partial and temporary execution of the laws restraining the Sunday Liquor Traffic prevented one-half of "the crime and of breaches of the peace" otherwise to have been looked for, and actually committed when legal restraints were removed. What then might be hoped from the complete and permanent suppression of that traffic? And with such demonstration of the connection of cause and effect, would not your Department be warranted in over the common law, as well as by the provisions of your organic Act, which makes it your "duty to prevent crime and arrest offenders," in employing the whole force under your control in suppressing in part only, rather than in the hopeless pursuit of its offspring, whose name is Legion?" Or, to use the language of a recent Grand Jury, have you not authority to extirpate "the roots of this tree of evil, so that it shall neither yield bud, leaf, flower, nor fruit instead of using ineffectual efforts to crush the fruit after it has ripened?" Here, as elsewhere, wemay not "an ounce of prevention be better than a pound of cure?"

But your Department is not left to the necessity of resorting to its general police authority for the power to abate the evil of which we complain. While existing laws may be susceptible of improvement, they are numerous enough, properly enforced, to secure the desired end. Besides the Metropolitan Police Act, under which 26 000 complaints have already been made by your prosecuting—some of which may yet be prosecuted to conviction—the 7,702 unlicensed venders, or either of them, may be arrested under the statute of 1857 for the *misdemeanor of selling on Sunday, as on any other day*; while *licensed* dealers come under the Sunday provisions of that statute. Then, the Corporation Ordinance of 1855 prohibits all Sunday Liquor sales as misdemeanors, punishable by fine or imprisonment, and complaints may be made before any magistrate. Surely there is law enough, and we believe public sentiment, so long outraged, will sustain the enforcement of it; and will demand the cooperation of the magistracy, which may be expected to be cordially rendered, in freeing the city from one principal cause of excessive taxation, pauperism and crime.

But inasmuch as there may be among the thousands of dram-shop and beer-house keepers—especially among the foreigners, who embrace nearly the whole of the Sunday dealers—some who are still ignorant of the unlawful nature of their business, your memorialists would suggest the expediency of printing and circulating in every dram-shop the laws and ordinances affecting the Sunday liquor traffic: *accompanied by a distinct notice that, from and after a fixed date, the whole power of the Police Department will be persistently employed in securing obedience to their provisions, and in restoring the ascendancy of law and order.*

In the judgment of your memorialists, a course like this is due to the dignity and authority of your own Department; to the community whose lives and property are intrusted to your guardianship; to that portion of the foreign immigrant population who lack respect for the laws and institutions which give them shelter; to the victims of poverty and crime whose moral natures need to be nerved by sacred Sabbath influences against the temptations of the week; to the families whose daily bread is taken from their mouths to become money for the Sunday publican, and poison for husbands and fathers; to Christian citizens whose quiet is invaded and whose moral sense is shocked by the orgies of the Sunday dram-shop and the theatrical saloon; and to morality and religion, which can no more co-exist with a profaned and dissipated Sabbath than can our free Institutions,—here and everywhere depending for their prosperity and perpetuity on the popular recognition of the principles of the Decalogue and the New Testament.

It only remains for your memorialists severally, and in behalf of all good citizens, to assure your Board of their cordial and unwavering support of whatever wise and efficient measures may be adopted for the suppression of the Sunday Liquor Business.

Signed by more than 500 prominent citizens.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. A communication was presented by Alderman VAN BRUNT, containing allegations of fraud on the part of Alderman DAYTON, of the Eleventh Ward, in giving out the street-cleaning contract. The papers were read, and the party implicated presented affidavits showing that the complaint could not be true, and made a statement to the effect that the charge was only made, not with any desire to prove it, but to injure him politically. The matter was referred to a committee. A petition was presented asking for permission to run a line of stages from Wallabout Ferry through Montague and Canal streets. Referred to the Stage Committee. A resolution, offered by Alderman STRONG, was adopted, directing the appointment of a special committee of three to renumber streets, and to recommend some plan of renaming streets, so as not to have two of the same name in the city. The running of horse-cars in Atlantic-street was made the special order for Monday evening next. A resolution was adopted constituting the Mayor President of the Board, and Health Committee a Board of Health for 1859.

WORMS.—The worms have already made their appearance on the shade trees in some of the streets.

THE LATE SHOOTING CASE.—The boy JAMES BINNEY, who was shot by his uncle EDWARD JAMES, a few days since, at a house in the rear of No. 54 York-street, is yet in a very critical condition, though his attending physician is confident of his final recovery, if no other disease supervenes. The shot from the gun first struck his arm, and some of them passed entirely through the fleshy part. A few shot entered the abdomen, but it is supposed no vital part is injured. The uncle who used the gun took deliberate aim at two of six children, who were eating at a table at the time, and the wonder is that none were killed. JAMES is in jail awaiting an examination.

THE KNIFE.—JOHN HAY made a murderous assault upon a man named JOHN PARSONS, in a hotel at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, Sunday night, stabbing him in eight places with a butcher's knife. HAY immediately after committing the act escaped to New-York, but was pursued by Sergeant MCLEAN and Officer MORRELL, of the Eighth Precinct, and captured at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a house where he was concealed on Amos-street, near Hudson. The injured man, though severely wounded, will probably recover.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.—Several professional beggars, from New York, were arrested by the Police, on Sunday, and warned that if caught again, they would be sent to the Penitentiary as vagrants. This nuisance has been of long standing. Every pleasant Sunday morning they cross from New York to Brooklyn and take up their positions near some of the Catholic Churches—principally St. Paul's, on Court-street, and the Church at the corner of Jay and York streets—and solicit alms of the passers-by, and promising in return the blessings of all the Saints in the Calendar.

LICENSES.—During the present week the following licenses have been granted at the City Clerk's office: Public rent, 555; dirt carts, 126; fish and meat, 165; merchandise, 45; junk dealers, 200; hacks and cabs 52; butchers, 73; stage routes, 11; carmen, 23; public scales, 3; night scavengers, 11; chimney-sweeps, 15; billiard-tables, 64; bowling alleys, 7; pawnbroker, 1; intelligences, 7.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, when a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary to draw up an undertaking for the Commissioners appointed to sign, who propose to act as such Commissioners, and also requesting the Committees to make their reports at as early a day as possible. The Board adjourned for one week.

ANOTHER VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.—In the case of THOMAS WILDES against the City of Brooklyn, which was tried in the City Court last week, the jury on Saturday rendered a verdict for plaintiff, awarding him $950 damages. He claimed $10 000. On the night of the 13th November, 1858, Mr. WILDES drove into a hole on First-street, foot of South Eighth-street, (dog to receive a water-pipe,) and received severe injuries.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.—On Sunday last, Hack Inspectors JONES and CORR made their appearance in the Sixteenth Ward, and arrested a number of Germans for playing at billiards and other games in violation of law. The delinquents were yesterday fined $1 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—THOMAS MCDADE, employed in the Brooklyn White Lead Works, was so badly crushed in the machinery on Saturday that he died yesterday. He leaves a wife and one child.

DEPUTY CORONER.—Mr. A. J. HORTON has been appointed Deputy Coroner vice WM. P. WILLIAMS resigned.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—The following correspondence has passed between Mayor POWELL and the Quarantine Commissioners. It speaks for itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall,
Brooklyn, May 26, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are making arrangements for the reception of fever patients in floating hospitals, to be moored in the waters of the vicinity of New-York and Brooklyn. If the location has been fixed, will you be kind enough to inform me what part of the Bay has been selected for that purpose?

I may say in candor to you that the reason for the above inquiry is, that a rumor has attained circulation that Gravesend Bay has been thought of for that purpose, and in advance of any action of that sort to say that the authorities of this city and the adjoining towns are not prepared to submit to any such decision without the most earnest remonstrances; the experience of 1856 has taught us that the mooring of fever vessels in that Bay is hazardous in the extreme to the people on the shores, and I therefore trust that the rumor is without foundation.

I remain respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

To Messrs. SEYMOUR, PATTERSON and GREENE, Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine.

OFFICE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 59 Pine-st., New-York, May 28, 1859.

Hon. SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn.

Dear Sir: Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this date, we have to reply, an expression of surprise that any rumor such as you have alluded to shall have attained circulation. We can assure you that no action whatever has yet been taken or examination made in reference to a place of anchorage for the floating hospital. We believe also that you may safely assure the "authorities and people of Brooklyn and the adjoining towns," that this Commission will seek a place of anchorage so remote from population as to quiet the apprehensions even of the most timid.

We should be happy to hear and obliged to you for any suggestions upon the subject of a practicable and safe place of anchorage whenever it may be convenient for you to submit them.

We are, very respectfully, yours,
For the Quarantine Commissioners.
S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $85, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Maravilla. **Maravilla.**
The most wonderful preparation known for destroying DANDRUFF,
Curing BALDNESS,
Relieving SICK HEADACHE,
Preventing the HAIR from falling out,
And producing GLOSSY CURLS
Sold by all respectable druggists and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents. CHARLES ER NEST & CO.,
No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial Cures Dyspepsia.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial cures indigestion.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial cures Fever and Ague.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial is wholly vegetable.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial contains no calomel.
Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial is a pleasant drink.
Prepared by Dr. W. H. Smith, Philadelphia. For sale at No. 12 John st., New-York, and by Druggists.
B. S. KELLOGG, Agent.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Shoes Suitable for Summer.—Select from a large stock of substantial, comfortable, durable, and cheap gaiters, shoes, &c., for summer wear, especially well adapted to the country. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and be fore you start, visit No. 113 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts., and make your selections. Cantrell has the reputation of selling cheap, and it is a reputation he has justly acquired.

Barry's Trichoperous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WORN ARE THE CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPACCA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DELMONICO & PROCT, No. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for family use.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, the Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & Co., No. 289 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

C. K. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c. 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Soluble Wash Blue,
For Laundry purposes and Blue Ink
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
No 128 William st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & E. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hill Inimitable Hair-Cutter.—Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt No. 1 Barclay st. Also sold at No. 289 Broadway, and all Druggists. Infallible Onguent and Florida for the hair.

Summer Hats, light and elegant, in all their variety, at the lowest City prices. Beautiful Straw for Misses and Children. First premium awarded KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 603 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOBSON—JACKSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., B. JOHNSON DOBSON, of Paterson, N. J., to CARRIE A., daughter of L. Jackson, Esq., of this City.

CULLEN—CONLIN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 29, by the Rev. Mr. Farrelly, EDWARD H. CULLEN, of Albany, to MISS CATHARINE C. CONLIN, formerly of Albany, but now of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

APPLETON.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, HANNAH, widow of the late Daniel Appleton, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law A. Appleton, No. 56 West 23d st., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

KIDD.—In this City, on Saturday, May 28, ELIZABETH BAOTE, wife of WILLIAM KIDD, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 24 Cliff st.

LANGHAM.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, of dropsy of the brain, CHARLES AMBLER, the daughter of Arthur Turpin and Elizabeth A. Langham, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, June 1, from the residence of D. Barsham, 3 Jay-pl., off 8 st.

LYON.—In this City, on Sunday, May 29, STEPHEN LYON, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Clark, No. 101 West 42st st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PETERS.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 30, FREDERICK H., only son of Dr. GEORGE A. and Julia Peters aged 6 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, George Osgood, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 206 5th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, May 31 at 3 o'clock.

REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn on Monday, May 30, WASHINGTON LEWIS, son of the Rev. Stephen and Sarah B. Remington, deceased, aged 6 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of C. W. Remington, Esq., No. 310 Gold st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BALCOM.—At Matthaven, on Monday morning, May 30, JOHN BALCOM, Esq., aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church, Matthaven, Westchester Co.

CHISHOLM.—At Plantation Bowle's, Barbeice May 2, JOHN CHISHOLM, Esq., formerly of Dingwall, Scotland.

BAILEY.—At Madison, N. J., on Friday morning, May 20, ABIGAIL BAILEY, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church in that place, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, May 28, CORNELIUS Z. PARSONS, youngest son of the late Andrew Parsons, of Paterson, N. J., in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his brother in law, Gilead A. Smith, of Passaic, N. J. An Erie train leaves Jersey City at 9:25 A. M., returning thence at 12:15.

WERNER.—At Westport, Conn., on Saturday, May 28, of consumption, CHARLES HENRY, son of Theod. W. and Sarah L. Werner, aged 14 years.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
THE BANNER OF LIGHT,
FOR THIS WEEK,
containing
BEECHER'S AND CHAPIN'S
SABBATH SERMONS.
Ready this day
AND FOR SALE BY ALL
News Agents and Periodical Dealers
in the city and country.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.
Yearly subscription $2.
THE BANNER
ALSO CONTAINS A LARGE
amount of the very best literary, original and selected matter, suited to the family circle the scientific, and the philosophic.
It is without doubt the best paper published.
Subscription office, No 143 Fulton-st., N. Y.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS
Nearly seventy five railway maps, with gazetteer, monthly account of railways and their progress, arts and sciences, monthly account of new inventions, anecdotes and incidents of travels, &c., &c., &c. Nearly 300 pages. Sold, at the low price of 25 cents per copy, by all the principal periodical and news agents, at all the book-stores, and upon the cars throughout the United States and the Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

JENKS' PATENT AUTOMATIC FLY-TRAPS.
The best ever introduced. Catches flies and mosquitos by the quart. Goes by clock-work, and works sure. For sale, at wholesale and retail, by the patentee—price $3—STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 551 Broadway.

THE GREAT YACHT RACK.—THE ELEGANT and commodious steamboat ERIE, Capt. BEN RAY, will make an excursion down the Bay to accompany the yachts, upon the occasion of the grand Regatta on THURSDAY next. The ERIE will leave the pier foot of Chambers st. immediately upon the starting of the yacht fleet from the Elysian Fields. Price of tickets for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON
Writing for
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

ANOTHER GREAT ENGAGEMENT.

The proprietors of the

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE OR OTHER UNINCUMBERED PROPERTY:—
3 3-story brick houses, in Brown st., Philadelphia.
15 3-story brick house and store, in Vine st., Philadelphia.
1 house and lot in Nauvoo Hancock Co., Illinois; 3-story brick, and all in complete and habitable order.
1 dwelling and store in Port Penn, Newcastle Co., in Delaware.
1 hotel and store in Port Penn, Delaware Co., N. Y., drawing 7 per cent interest.
1,000 acres of unsettled farming land in Randolph Co., Virginia.
100 acres of land in Pancoast Co., Iowa.
Also, property on Staten Island.
PAYSON & WELCH,
Office No. 201 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—THE LOT AND TWO STORE-STORY frame buildings thereon, No. 38 Cornelia-st., in the City of New-York; the lot 20 feet 9 inches front and rear, between the 4th and 5th aves., adjoining each other, three of them on the south side of 100th-st., and two of them on the north side of 99th-st.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. First to adjoining each other on the north side of 116th-st., between the 3d and 4th aves.; each lot 25 by 100 ft., six lots adjoining each other, at Harlem, on the south side of 117th-st., between the 3d and 4th aves.; 25 by 100 feet, and 4 lots 25 by 100 ft., adjoining each other, on the south side of 121st-st. Also, a plot of land, of about 8 acres, at Newark, in New-Jersey, fronting on the railroad and highly situated. Also, a tract of land on Sandy Hook Island, in Florida, comprising several thousand acres.
F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AVENUE BROOKLYN, City and Country commanded. Large and substantially-built BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on Deep and Broad streets, and New-York avenue about forty feet square with addition of 17 by 26 feet, built by present owner and occupied by him; replete with every convenience for a large family; will be in perfect order; water closets, bath, gas, steam-heated cooking-ranges, furnace, bells, speaking-tubes, &c. &c. Also, a lot of ground to suit, stocked with the choicest grafts, berries, &c., now bearing. Also, 62 choice building lots on high ground, in plots of 8 to 16 each. Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No. 80 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—The undersigned have some of the finest property in this City and Brooklyn, both improved and unimproved, which they will sell or exchange on the most reasonable terms. A large number of country seats, farms and villa sites, some of which will be exchanged for City property. We also negotiate loans on bond and mortgage, make contracts &c. Parties having property for sale, or capitalists wishing to invest, would do well to give us a call. Property sold at auction.
McORE & PLATT, Real Estate Auctioneers, Contract and Loan Negotiators, No. 32 Pine st

FOR SALE.—SEVEN LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining on 125th st., and 14 adjoining on 124th-st.; will be sold separately or together. These lots are believed to be the most desirable located of any in Harlem on the grade and ready for immediate improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS.—One of the neat, small brown-stone houses on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The house is three stories, with balcony, court yard in front, with iron railing. All the modern improvements and superior furniture. Terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nice feet a short distance above, stream never failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated on the road from Hudson river, near Newburgh.
S. W. FANGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KLOSAUK, }

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats farms and village residences situated on the Hudson river, Long Island Sound and New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirable property either with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CAMPBELL & JANES, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av. If improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot 8-inch and corner 3d-av. and 55th-st., 87 by 62.5. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 25 Water-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—A handsome four story house near 5th av., free from incumbrance, will exchange it for good first-class property, east of 5th-av. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL farm on Long Island or New-Jersey, near New York, six 630 acres of grazing land in Vermont noted as bred, and a house and lot at Morrisania, near the depot. Full particulars at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BOALNERG.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER OF SIXTH-way, opposite the Park, of extra width, and a desirable site for an insurance or banking institution. Also, a large lot on Broadway above Canal-st.
R. SPOTT & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 655 Broadway. The first lot is 20x95 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance to both from Broadway and Bleecker-st., and a history of over 20 years as occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 236 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 3-story and high-basement house No. 101 East 20th st.; the four story English basement house No. 15 Lexington-av., the three story small high-stoop house No. 151 East 50th st. Apply at No. 93 East 37th st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 20, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILBOODY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ONE GOOD HOUSE LEFT OVER—Monroe No. 81 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, brick, neighborhood pleasant and convenient to the ferries. Apply to JOHN SILSBY, No. 9 South William-st., New-York or to S. COCKROFT, No. 79 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition; hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

NOS. 13 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET, NEAR 1st-av., to let.—The houses are in complete order and first class—will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after P. M.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 18 FRANKLYN-STREET, near Broadway, with cellar. Lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of one of the high stoop houses in Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, at No. 14 51st st., near 8th-av.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN DEPAUplace (Thompson st.) handsomely furnished and in complete order, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 36 Vestry-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., containing 17 rooms. Rent $600 per annum. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at 310 Greenwich st.

TO LET—A BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, 100 x 25, and part of a Store. Inquire of J. PRENTICE, No. 66 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th at. and 8th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

SECURITY.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS would like to take charge of a house during the absence of the family. Reference unexceptionable. Address F. E. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Madison, Morris County, N. J., a very beautiful farm of 40 acres. In a high state of cultivation; abounds in all kinds of fruit, good house and out-buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold for a fair price, possession immediately; or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 up to 341 acres, for sale; also, houses, and lots and building sites. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced; a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, viz: apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 23 Exchange place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 101 80 100 acres, 19 miles from depôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr Anson Blunt; a fine building site that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small place, containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good buildings, &c. Also, for sale or to let, a country seat, 7 acres; good house and carriage-house, all conveniences; drive from depôt. Apply to ABRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y., or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Hows, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New-Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Raritan, a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New York City. Only 2½ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SUMMERS, No. 9 Avenue D.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A great many of elegant residences, with spacious grounds, stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also, on Staten Island at Port Richmond, Clifton, Stapleton, Tompkinsville, New Brighton, Bloomingdale, N. J. Also a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1 500 to $40,000. N. B.—Several small residences and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property on Bergen Heights, in the town of Bergen, N. J., suitable for a gentleman's villa within 15 minutes of Jersey City. The property is situated on the corner of Bergen and Boulevard, with a beautiful view of the city, and is one of the most desirable building lots in the neighborhood. The house contains 10 rooms, and has a large basement, and recently furnished, in a second class manner. Terms made easy. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. WALDRON.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS can be had, one for a gentleman and wife, with use of parlor, or with a small family, with use of second floor, with bath and gas; a very desirable location with fine view of the river; family strictly private, and no boarders. Apply immediately.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; references required, for the Summer, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a central locality, to let permanently or for the summer, to one or three gentlemen with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 193 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms, at board in a first class house for two respectable gentlemen, may be had at No. 6 Willow-st.; one fine front parlor now ready, and two bedrooms. Situation very fine, and elliptic to the ferries.

NO. 251 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.—Rooms, with or without board, single, with board for a family. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangements. Stages pass the door, and within one block of Canal st.

NO. 267 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVing been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests on the European plan. A fine restaurant is now attached to the house. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. Service à la carte.

$10 PER WEEK FOR A HANDSOMELY FURnished back parlor and a fine front chamber, single. Also an unfurnished suite on the second floor, with full board, to a family, or $6 per week. No boarders in the house. Apply at No. 162 West 26th st., near 8th-av.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH GAS AND water, convenient for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, will be let to a small family, at No. 85 East 31st-st.

A PLEASANT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, with board if desired, one block east of Broadway, near the Lafarge House. Terms moderate. Address P. W. S., Box No. 140, *Times* office.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a married man and their wives, at No. 36 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, &c.,
REMOVED TO NO. 187 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Ornamental grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofing.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building. At Artisans' Exchange, Wilson & Hinds's store, Fair-place; Thomas & Hunt's store, Liberty-place.
United States Custom houses, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Louisville and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States assay office, New-York.

BYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who fraudulently confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of these shades. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Atthause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the users have only themselves to blame if I collect my right of the second half certainly do. T. CADDEUS BYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters, interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; Plumbing, tin and vault cases; Iron shutters and doors; court yard and office railings; Iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block, Tulon Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
No. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Pens Rivits and B B H.
Horsemanship Rods, T V and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 189 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Griffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 279 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, 4 ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IN AN 8th-av. car or in the street between 20th-st and Cortlandt-st., a Russia leather PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a $10 and $2 note; Traders Bank, Norwich, Conn.; 50 note Marine Bank, New York; 3 gold dollars, a small key, and lady's card, with name of the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOUND—AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, ON SATURDAY, a POCKET-BOOK, &c. The owner can have the same by describing the contents and paying for this advertisement.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.
The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be open for the season for boarders June 1. Three hours from the city, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the depôt, where trains stop right in front of the house. Location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE HOUSE, Fishkill, is now open and having undergone extensive improvements, is now enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant local on near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, with two trains six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.
Sitting at the head of the Lake 1,100 feet above tide water in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with these pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found anywhere near New York.
Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post office.
Reference Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Tucker, No. 14 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, AT NEW-ROchelle, having been entirely painted throughout and partially refurnished, is now ready for the reception of guests. First class trains run regularly between New York and the Neptune House daily, leaving the City at the foot of Chambers-st. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the hotel at half-past seven and half past eight in the morning. The New-Haven Railroad trains run almost hourly to the village of New-Rochelle, where vehicles are always in readiness to convey passengers to the hotel.
JAMES WILLIS, Proprietor.
Communications may be addressed to the care of Messrs. Wilcox, Midgley & Jennings, No. 560 Broadway, or to the Proprietor, New-Rochelle.

TRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEARDERE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, respectfully announces to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort, apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid garden and reading room, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold baths and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached, omnibus to the railway station, and on the arrival of travellers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their luggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
Tourists desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and convenience of the city with the charms of the country, will please communicate at once, as the accommodations and attractions have so far advanced as to be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—Two families may be accommodated with board for the Summer. The house is pleasantly located on high ground, with fine, airy sleeping rooms conveniently to churches, post-office, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt; distance by Hudson River Railroad from New-York, 2½ hours. Other particulars may be had by inquiring of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 102 Chambers-st., or ELLIS S. POTTER, No. 93 South-st., corner of Fulton-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The house is located on the west side of the Oranges Valley and being but one hour by railroad from the City makes it a very desirable resort for families of business men. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., and Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5 and 6:40 P. M.

MERIDEN HOUSE—WEST MERIDEN, CONN. Situated on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 3½ hours' ride from New-York, four daily trains each way. Persons wishing a pleasant, healthy and quiet location for the Summer will find this very desirable. Terms moderate. Apply at the house, or at the American Hotel, Jersey City.
M. H. BEAN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and dry rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDING AT A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—With extensive grounds, situated on Long Island Sound, 1½ hours from the City, by steamboat daily and where two or three select families can have the entire house, with first-class board. For particulars, inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, Room No. 14, No. 29 Broadway.

WANTED—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., 90 MILES from the City, four or five adult boarders, for the whole or part of the Summer, by a private family; terms reasonable; persons attending evangelical churches preferred. House pleasantly situated in the village; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and steamboat *Thomas Powell*. Call for, or address, X., Box 16 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Wells Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, SUDD'S LAKE, Sobieski's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—Location delightful, and only five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex depôt. Stages pass near by for Newark every hour. Call at or address No. 2 High st, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, every near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, on the Hudson River, not more than an hour's ride by railroad or steamboat; parlor and bedroom required. Address D., Box 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED AT YONKERS.—THE Advertiser desires board for a family of six persons, where no other boarders are taken. A fair price paid for good accommodations. Address R., Box No. 1,961 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

READ THE FOLLOWING.—GREAT CHANGE for time one to walk into a profitable and money-making business in the City of Milwaukie, Wisconsin. The City Auction and Commission House is well known everywhere, and its business is very extensive—is the oldest auction and commission house in the city. Finding the business of the land office of which I am partner, will occupy so much of my time, it is best for me to dispose of my general auction and commission business so far as having the care of store on my hands. I therefore offer to any one who has a desire to enter into a profitable business which can be made, all my stock and business in connection therewith, with all my influence and all my customers. I would have no objection to act the part of auctioneer (as I have always been my own auctioneer) for all public sales for a certain per centage. This is an opportunity which does not offer once in a thousand. All the business I have done for the last ten years has been entirely for cash, and the business can be increased to a very large amount by any one who is a moderate business man, and can make arrangements with eastern manufacturers for goods on commission. I have lived in Milwaukie nearly eighteen years, and my experience and knowledge of every person is not to be surpassed. Milwaukie contains now nearly sixty thousand inhabitants, and is on the increase rapidly. It is now one of the largest store-house in the city, with four stories and one hundred and ten feet deep, and twenty feet wide, with a lease of two years from May at very low rent, which the purchaser can have. I have made from ten to twelve thousand dollars per year. Milwaukie is one of the healthiest cities in the West, and most certain eventually, two hundred thousand inhabitants. Any one desirous of availing themselves of this great chance had best come and see me, or can address me if they wish to make further inquiry.
CALEB WALL. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the latter interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A DAILY AND weekly newspaper in New-England, with excellent advertising, &c.; good job-office attached; it will be sold cheap; for further particulars address NEWSPAPER, Boston, Mass.

PHYSICIAN.—ONE OF RESPECTABILITY AND practical knowledge, single, may learn of an excellent business in a flourishing country settlement by replying to R. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office. References and previous residence are to be given.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.
This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN F. ADRIANCE, No. 126 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

A YOKE OF OXEN WANTED—ANY PERson having a yoke of good oxen for sale, can hear of a purchaser by addressing L., Box No. 66 Post-Office, New-York, stating cash price, age, quality and size. Must be well broke for farm use. If the owner has a cart, yoke, &c., for sale, name price for same.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th av., between 8th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 31, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large sale of paper-hangings, &c., just received and all of the manufacture of the late firm of Jennings, Partridge & Co., of Birmingham, consisting of superb centre-and corner tables, ladies and gentlemen's writing desks, ladies' work-boxes, dressing cases, jewel do., card do., chester boards, all together with an elegant assortment of trays, waiters, &c., &c. The above will be sold, without reserve to close the account of the late firm with the importers. Also, by order of the assignee, an invoice of superb meerschaum pipes, bowls, tubes, &c. Also, fine diamond and gold jewelry, consisting of three superb marquise cluster rings, gold watches, lockets, &c., to be sold without reserve. Also, a small quantity of fishing tackle, in good order, to be sold without reserve.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE.—EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BOARDWARE, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. JENNINGS, FAIRCHILD & CO., ENTERPRISE MILL, on THURSDAY, June 2 at 10 o'clock, at No. 98 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., by order of E. C. Stedman, Esq., assignee, the entire large and well assorted stock of hardware cutlery, heavy goods, tools and house-furnishing articles, contained in the above store, well worthy the attention of the City trade and country merchants. Catalogues now ready at the Auction Room, No. 73 William st., or at the place of sale. Terms cash, in current money.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, June 1, 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Cedar-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, mahogany parlor suites, elegant engravings, velvet and brussels carpets, mantle ornaments, mahogany pianos, fine made bedsteads, chiffoniers, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, tables, feeding enamelled chamber suites, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second hand Household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, together with a general assortment of new furniture. Also, account of former purchaser, a bill of goods purchased at a former sale. The whole to be positively sold. Deposits required from all purchasers.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW AT 10½ A. M., at No. 85 Nassau st., a very desirable assortment of best City-made genteel household furniture of every description. Also, mirrors, crockery, cutlery, clocks, hair mattresses, pailasses, Japanned ware, oil paintings, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Descriptive catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Two fine three-seat rockaway carriages, built to order expressly for the present owner, by one of the best City makers; cost $725 each; were made for country use, and are as strong and light as wood and iron can make them.

J. S. H. PARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS, by J. S. H. Partlett, the largest and choicest stock offered this season, Tuesday, May 31, 10 o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl st., a sale worthy the notice of city and country dealers. Free goods, free sales, well packed for shipping.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 61 Cortlandt st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Also, a lot of stock goods. Sold without reserve. Catalogues morning of sale.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BROWN & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 56 Nassau st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 203 Broadway.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, BRONZE FIGURES, terra cotta vases, Bohemian glassware, and about 100 fine oil paintings, richly mounted in fine gold elaborate frames.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 2 o'clock. See catalogue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. In the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as to the owners thereof, or whom it may concern, unknown.
The said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises are bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side or line of the Hundred and Sixth road with the westerly side or line of the Fifth avenue, and running thence northerly along the said westerly side or line of the Fifth avenue to the northerly side or line of the Hundred and Tenth street; thence westerly along the said northerly side or line of the Hundred and Tenth street to the Eighth avenue; thence southerly along the said Eighth avenue to the said northerly side or line of the Hundred and Sixth road; thence easterly along the said northerly side or line of the Hundred and Sixth road to the point or place of beginning.
Dated the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 23d day of November, 1858.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
JAMES G. DE FOREST, Clerk.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ULSTER.—PETER J. DUBOIS, Administrator, and BETSEY WELLS, Administratrix &c., of DANIEL L. WELLS deceased, against HENRY WELLS.—Summons for money. To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which is this day filed with the Clerk of Ulster County, at his office in the village of Kingston in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in the village of Kingston in said County within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fourteen hundred and

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, held on the 6th of August, 1858, pursuant to public notice at the Astor House, May 30, 1859, Jonathan Trotter, Esq., was appointed Chairman and R. M. Stratton Secretary. The President, Dr. Hawkins, made an able and full exposition of the affairs of the Company, and the following report of the Board of Directors, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas a new city of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was authorized and incorporated at Marshall, Texas, on the 1st day of [illegible], which policy appears to be enormously expensive, and, in fact, is vitally necessary for the early completion of the said road; therefore

Resolved, That this meeting do cordially recommend to every stockholder to comply with the requisition either to make the loan as [illegible] advance or pay up all past due installments, or make an surrender of a portion of his stock in the manner proposed; and

Whereas, a large number of Stockholders have, either by paying up all back installments, by loans of money or by surrenders of stock shown their desire to protect their own interests and have thereby secured the protection of their stock; and

Whereas, a large number of Stockholders are still delinquent in their payment of installments or in their loans to the company, or in their surrenders of stock; and

Whereas it would be a manifest act of injustice to those Stockholders who have exerted themselves to protection to allow such delinquent Stockholders to be protected at the expense and cost of such paying Stockholders; therefore

Resolved, That it is an act of justice and duty which the Directors of the Company owe to their own assistant and contribute to the relief of the Company to exclude all who still refuse to aid the Company, by every fair, loyal and honorable means from any participation in the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the new policy of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the compromise and settlement of all difficulties and claims heretofore effected by the President of this Company in Texas are extremely satisfactory to this meeting of Stockholders, and that they feel assured that to the energy, perseverance and good judgment of the President of the Company they are mainly indebted for the accomplishment of the same.

Resolved, That this Stockholders still feel with great pleasure the invasion of Texas by Stockholders to their members, and that they fully appreciate the importance of building up in the State of Texas a home influence which will be of a conservative and protective character, and which will insure the speedy continuation of the road.

Resolved, That we duly appreciate the liberality of Texas in her legislation for us, and that it is our duty as well as the interest and disposition of her citizens in what such encouragement, viz: the construction of a great Railroad from Vicksburg to El Paso; and

Whereas, By terms of [illegible]mise, $20,000 is to be paid in thirty days after dismissal of the State suit; and $50,000 more in ninety days from dismissal of said State suit; and

Whereas, It is very important that the officers of the Company should know positively what the stockholders intend to do as speedily as possible; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that all Stockholders who do not protect themselves, either by making loans, surrendering their stock in part, or paying up all back installments on or before the 15th day of June next should be precluded from so doing for ever after.

Resolved, That all Stockholders whose concurrence may be to be mailed by [illegible] their business in New-York, may call out the details of arrangements necessary for the adoption of the new policy of the Company, may do so by calling on EDWIN POST, Agent, No. 61 Wall-st., Room No 6.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published, and circulars be sent, as far as possible, to Stockholders, showing the necessity of their prompt action by the 10th of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 30 1859. JONATHAN TROTTER, Chairman.

R. M. STRATTON Secretary.

A. BELMONT, NO. 26 BEAVER-STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 2 6 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which transferable certificates of the State of New-York will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may refer to the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the state of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30 h day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000 reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859 will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 25, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FINANCES.—Have you examined the annual records of this Company? Over seventy millions in cash have been received from passengers and freight transportation during the last eight years on this road. Nearly twenty-five MILLIONS in cash has been expended in running the road, &c., exclusive of interest on total debt. The State of New York, in 1851, granted the stockholders, in building the road, THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS on their cancelling certificates of stock to the extent of ONE MILLION five hundred thousand dollars. Now shall the owners of TWENTY MILLIONS of the stock and second bonds forfeit their accounts, or only two or three per cent in cash is required? The road having no canal running parallel with it, will enjoy a monopoly of the local trade. Population and the enormous growth of the country along the road will augment its receipts. The present prices of Erie Railroad mortgage bonds of seventeen millions of dollars represent the current of the public mind in relation to early running time of the road. The plan—not based on fiction or [illegible] &c., as set forth in the Circular, issued by WASHINGTON HILLS, No. 13 Exchange place, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO. } New York, May 25, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th day of May inst., and remain closed until the morning of the 2d day of June, proximo.

By order of the Board.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New York, May 25, 1859. This Company is now prepared to receive payments in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the shareholders on the 6th of March inst.

The Freehold Bonds and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be redeemed and accrued interest in payment of the balance of Subscription due upon said Stock.

Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company in part falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York on and after that date, to those parties presenting for payment coupons, or at the City Treasury in Columbus, on the 1st day of the holder. [illegible] A. MACY, Cashier.

PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bond holders to send their names and the number of bonds held by them to D. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place New-York arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st. } New-York, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } New-York, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. } New York, May 18, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 24, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKS, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1, ON BONDS of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien No. 29 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Broadway, &c., at the office of said Company, No. 49 Wall-st. A further dividend of [illegible] to 10 per cent, will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Money deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.

JOHN LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all good Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent. interest, receivable as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report.....$5,182,923 43
Less paid for taxes for 1858 and 1852..... 57 431 62

$5,157,501 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums.....$263,734 59
For Interest..... 3,781 35—267,595 91

Total.....$5,449,097 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions.....$11,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies..... 13 75—24 75
Paid for Annuities..... 3,196 94
Paid for Commissions..... 11,050 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c..... $16,329 90—$30,455 77

Cash Assets May 1, 1859.....$5,283,591 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank.....$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages.....5,092,3 5 68
Amount due from Agents..... 10 126 71—5,263,591 89

Amount as above.....$5,263,591 89

Add interest accrued and not due..... 140,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate). 125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission).. 20,000 00

Total.....$5,548,591 89

Claims unpaid, $51,000

Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859.....10,913
Issued during the quarter..... 498

Total..... 11,411

Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead..... 171

Policies in force May 1, 1859..... 11,240
Of which 10,547 are for the whole life.
Of which 200 are Endowment Policies.
Of which 473 Term Policies.

Net increase for the quarter in Policies..... 267
Viz: In Life Policies..... 277
Endowment Policies..... 21
298
Decrease in Term Policies..... 31
267

Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase.....$2,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
W. F. WOOD,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREGG PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BLAKEE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. TALVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN C. WAL SWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMITHE,
STEPHEN C. HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL F. SPROUTS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC EDWARDS, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS: HISTORY POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be opened on the 2d June, prox., at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required is subscribed.

JAMES PUNNETT,
FREDERICK S. FOSTER,
THOMAS M. FELLS,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.,
CLEAVELAND NEWBOLD,
} Commissioners.

This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of next month, (June) Applications having already been made for a considerable amount of Life Assurance. It offers the combined advantages of the Mutual Principle with a Guarantee Capital.

TRUSTEES.

Robert B. Minturn,	James Punnett,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Levi P. Morton,
Samuel S. Howland,	Ethingham Townsend,
Frederick F. Foster,	Cleaveland Newbold,
Thomas M. Fells,	William F. Smith, Jr.,
Frederick Tracy,	Abiel A. Low,
Thomas P. Shumwall,	Marshall Lefferts,
Henry W. Bull,	Gustave Schwab,
Benjamin C. Morris,	Wellington Capp,
George N. Lawrence,	Merritt Trimble,
Thomas H. Fetle,	Leopold Biorwirth,
Lewis F. Battelle,	George A. Robbins.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } Comptroller's Office, April 29, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 35, to be located within the following boundaries: 10th and 12th sts.; 2d and 3d avs.

Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney, Delancey and Broome sts.

Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between Suffolk, Attorney Rivington and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting settees in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of school-house No. 47 in said Ward, the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Greeby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES B. OLIVER,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Colored School House No. 3, in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Also, for painting the inside walls of Ward School House No. 36, in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, as aforesaid. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, } Commissioners.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY Schools of the M. E. Church in this City, will be given on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 31, at the Academy of Music. The singing will be conducted by Mr. L. A. Benjamin, and the exercises will consist of choruses, solos and speaking by about 1,000 children. The Rev. Bishop Janes will preside, and an address delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Philadelphia. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st.; E. Goodenough, No 121 Nassau st.; W. K. Peyton, No. 264 Bowery; or at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.

LANSING STARKS & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Cornic e, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOLTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, (via Dock at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Perry-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. DRESTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

RATES REDUCED TO 2½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.

The superior medium Clipper ship
ARKY,
WILSON, Master,

Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARKY was built in 1858 is owned by Messrs. Waterman, Edman & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 290 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DeMESTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$100
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

Those vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and low red on port bow.

CANADA, Capt. Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Capt. Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Stanton, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON DIRECT.
LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY.

The splendid new steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
HORATIO HALL, Commander,

Will sail for Liverpool direct, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Canal-st.

The GREAT EASTERN is the largest steamship in the world, and has been built with every regard to safety and comfort. She has a double bottom, and is divided into seven water tight compartments, by six water tight bulkheads, which are carried up to the main deck. She has a double engine, and two propellers, so that in the event of accident to one engine or propeller, the other can be used. She has a double rudder, and is steered by a steam apparatus, which is entirely independent of the hand gear. She has a double set of boilers, and is provided with a donkey engine, which can be used for pumping out the ship, or for any other purpose. She has a double set of boilers, and is provided with a donkey engine, which can be used for pumping out the ship, or for any other purpose.

Rates of Passage: Cabin, $120; Steerage, $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHARLES MORGAN, President.
No. 2 Bowling Green.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 and 11.45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6.45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7.30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7.15 A. M., for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 1 and 10.30 P. M.; for Peughkeepsie 7.15 and 3.00 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2.45 and 6.15 P. M., for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 30th sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 6.45 and 8.30 A. M., and 3.45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45 and 7.30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8.30, 7.55 and 10 A. M., and 2.30, 4.55 and 6.40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30, and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 6.30, 5.30, 6.30, and 7.15 P. M. for Jamaica.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BARBER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Co. Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 62 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY. GAY & WEST.

MUSICAL.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SOFT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is laid upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its construction, or power of retaining the tune has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone more round and mellow.

It is the best piano forte existing and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and amateurs. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,

Nos. 107, 107½, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 10th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 691 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $60 to $480 equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st.,

have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand at their

NEW SCALE,

which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

HAINES.—REMOVAL.
JAS. P. HAINES, Manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 769 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Osborne, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $40; rosewood pianos for $100, piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.

S. T. GORTON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte and stool for sale; a bargain; beautifully finished in front round corners, grand circular scale, A. 1 beautiful tone; made by Worcester, price $190, if applied for immediately; the greatest bargain in the city in New-York, 2 Clinton Hall, corner of A. T. STEWART'S Furniture Packing Establishment, three doors from 4th-st., in 6th-av.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SCHOMACKER & SONS, Nos. 23 and 24 Warren-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW Piano-fortes for sale at WARREN'S warerooms, Cotton Hall, entire place, and 8th st. Also second hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. No 8—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes of all

Rifled Arms in Action.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

SIR: The Emperor of the French, a General without practical experience in battle, a purely theoretical man in military affairs, announces to his troops, many of them veterans in war, that the new *armes de precision* are dangerous only at a distance, and calls them to remember that Frenchmen are terrible with the bayonet.

Herein are contained two ideas: one, that because the projectiles of war are now thrown immense distances, they may only be dreaded at long range—the other, that the Infantry, as in former wars, may throw themselves in mass upon given points, with the same effect as was then produced. The supposition would then seem to be, from the words of the Emperor, that large bodies of Infantry advancing to the assault, have no need to fear the *armes de precision* at short distances; but that the troops would be able to reach the point assailed, with the ordinary loss heretofore sustained by columns of attack from the old arms in the hands of the resisting force.

A practical soldier will not willingly accept this new Napoleonic theory. If *armes de precision* are effective at long distances (which they certainly are, whether they be the Armstrong gun or the Minié rifle) they are none the less so at short range. The vast improvement in projectiles which has so recently been brought about has completely changed the effect of fire from a line of battle. Formerly cavalry could manœuvre at a distance of twelve hundred yards from the enemy in comparative safety. Will they attempt to do so now when bullets, both large and small, can hit them at two thousand yards? In former wars, when smooth bores were used, a column of Infantry advancing to the attack did not receive fire until it had come within the old effective range of six hundred yards for artillery, three hundred for canister, and two hundred for small arms. Thus the column had but to cross a limited space of ground under fire, even counting that of the artillery the least to be dreaded of all. From the extreme edge of the old musketry range to the line, or point, so he assailed with the bayonet was but a distance over which a man could run, or charge, in a very short space of time—say two minutes—and it is well known that when one ball in ordinary time took effect, thousands flew harmless over the heads of the troops.

A different state of things must be consequent upon the use of *armes de precision*. The assaulting force, instead of being subjected to musketry fire within a space of two or three hundred yards, over which they could soon run and throw themselves upon the enemy, must now meet the deadly rifle ball half a mile away, and still keep to their work, marching—steadily if they can—towards the point of attack from which the unerring missiles come. Can any troops stand up to this? Why, Sir, with coolness and firmness on the part of the resisting force, either standing still upon the open field, or still better if behind breastworks, it seems to me that toe moving columns must melt away like snow before the sun. Two-thirds, or more, would fall before they reached the ground from which the final onset could be made; and it certainly cannot add to the *morale* of an attacking force to know, that if broken and compelled to fall back, they must still be for some minutes under the fire of their enemy.

The term "using the bayonet," Mr. Editor, does not mean merely the use of that glorious weapon in sticking people. It simply implies the terrible advance of Infantry to the charge—the most sublime sight in war. Bayonet encounters, excepting here and there by individuals, have been of very rare occurrence. Either the assaulting force has been driven back by the fire of the enemy, or the parts assailed has given way, fled or fallen back, before the others, in a body, came in contact with them.

It was a favorite movement of the great NAPOLEON to throw out a swarm of *tirailleurs*, or skirmishers, to cover the advance of his heavy columns, which he launched against the enemy with terrific effect. The nephew of his uncle seems to think that the same thing can now be done with similar results. *Nous verrons.* It has yet to be tested. Common sense is opposed to such deductions—and it is not unfair to predict that charges and assaults, whether delivered by cavalry or infantry, will be diminished vastly in their force, when met by the long reaching fire of the rifled arms.

MILES AMERICANUS.

The City Inspectorship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In certain quarters there is a good deal of disappointment at the failure of the new Health bill at Albany. As I know very little of the changes proposed in that bill, I am not prepared to say whether or not its loss is to be regretted. But, if I understand the City Inspectorship difficulty, it is not so much the law that is at fault. The present laws are good enough if we had good men in the offices to carry them out. A new law might relieve us of MOAKON and his swarm of officials, but would it put good men in their places? As long as the present Board of Aldermen have anything to do with the matter a change in the law will do but little good. It is evident that BOOTH and the other Know-Nothings, who signed that report on Dr. FOSTER, are unfit for their places. If they tell the truth, they are so ignorant and stupid that it took them nearly five months to report. Now, this is a fast City, and delay in a matter like this costs too much. A leader in this clique was blustering around the "Hall" some time ago, and said that he would not vote to confirm anybody, unless the Mayor would nominate some one first nominated to the Mayor by the Aldermen. He seemed not to be aware of the fact that the people had not elected him to do the work of the Mayor. Perhaps he was thinking of the new-fangled notion in regard to "advise and consult." It seems a pity that the Executive officers, since the days of WASHINGTON, should all have to be convicted of ignorance of the Constitution merely to enable a few imoeciles to keep office.

Some of the City papers complain because the Mayor does not call the Board of Health together. Now as the Board of Health is only the Common Council, with the Mayor as a member and without a veto, it is difficult to understand how anything could be done by calling together the Board of Health. If the Aldermen, in their proper capacity, will do nothing but run the City into filth and debt, is it at all likely that they would do much better in the Board of Health? It has been asked, whether a "rose would not smell as sweet by any other name." A similar question, with a difference, might be asked in regard to the Aldermen, before calling them together: *by any other name.*

Nearly every one knows that there is a great deal of dirt in the streets. Another fact perhaps not so well known is, that a large force has been employed during the last five months, professedly cleaning the streets. Pay-rolls calculated to make a pretty large hole in the Treasury have already been presented for payment. Mr. DOWLING, under toe direction of Mr. MOAKON, is responsible for these long pay-rolls and little work. And yet this is the man that the Aldermen wish to legislate into the office of City Inspector, by an ordinance which they have passed. This fact that the Aldermen are trying to put him into the office of City Inspector contrary to the law, is not in Mr. DOWLING's favor. He should let the people know where he stands.

A full explanation of all the difficulty in filling the office of City Inspector, may lie in the fact that the amount disbursed for salaries in the City Inspector's Department is about $94 000 per annum, that about $7,000 is spent for cleaning markets, and about $400 000 for street-cleaning—making over half a million to be disbursed during the year. B.

Walker's New Expedition—The Administration Alarmed.

In view of the rumored return of WALKER to Nicaragua, it has been thought desirable to strengthen the Home Squadron, for the purpose of preventing any new trouble in that quarter. There is already a large force assembled at and near San Juan, and if proper vigilance be exercised along the coast, no expedition can land, or, if it should succeed that far, can advance into the interior. The *Preble*, which reached Norfolk a few days ago, has been ordered to Central America, and it is said that other vessels of the late Paraguayan expedition are to follow immediately. Although efforts have been made to augment the Mediterranean squadron, no orders have yet been given to that effect, and the Secretary of the Navy is still undecided as to his course in this respect. The smallness of our available naval force is one of the great difficulties to be encountered in providing for an exigency of this kind. The regular stations must be kept up to their usual compliment, and the supply of vessels is not equal to the demand for extraordinary service.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia North American.*

The citizens of New-Orleans gave a dinner to Mr. James Robb, an old merchant, May 23, on the occasion of his departure for another residence.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
THIRD Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BAKER, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey CITY, N. J.

[Advertisement.]
POPULAR HATS AT POPULAR PRICES.—KNOX has great tact in hitting the public taste. His last effort, "The Pride of Youth," was a signal success, and the young men show their appreciation of its merits by their preference for this beautiful and becoming fabric over all others. Those who want a good hat at a fair price, must seek it at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the only medicinal preparations necessary in families. The Pills regulate all the internal organs with unerring certainty; the Ointment is a positive and sure cure for external diseases.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 30.

$5,000 U. S 5s, '74, R'd..05	104	29 Erie Railroad.....	61¾
1,000 U. St. 5s, '74.....	104	50 do.....	61¾
10,000 U St. 5s, '65.....	102	100 do.....	61¾
1,000 Kentucky 6s.....	103¾	100 do.....	61¾
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	96¾	400 Harlem R. Pref s15	37
17,000 Missouri 6s.....	84½	150 Mich. Central R...	42
5,000 do.....	84¾	350 M.S.& N.Ia Gt'l s'k	32
1,000 Cal. State 7s, Bs.	83	50 do.....b30	31
3,000 do.....	83⅜	20 Panama Railroad..	119
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	96¾	60 Illinois Central R...	56¾
1,000 N.Y State 5s, '60	100⅝	50 do.....	56¾
500 N.Y Cen. RR 7s, '02	102	10 do.....	56¾
1,000 P., R. & St Mar..	71⅜	500 do.....	56¾
6,000 Harlem R. 1st M	83½	50 do.....	56¾
2,000 Ill. Central R. B.	79	200 Gal. & Chi. R.....s10	64
500 do.....	79⅜	200 do.....opg.	64
1,000 do.....	79½	50 do.....s10	63¾
1,000 do.....c60	78	100 do.....opg.	63¾
10 Commerc'l Bank	89¾	100 do.....s10	63¾
51 Am. Ex. Bank.....	103⅜	150 do.....s30	63¾
22 Manhattan Gas Co...	152½	250 Cler. & Tol. R....s10	26¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co.....	71	100 do.....b30	27
60 do.....	73⅜	100 do.....	27
100 N. Y. Central R.....	73	200 Chic. & R. I. R...s10	59
985 do.....c	72⅞	50 do.....c	59¼
500 do.....s3	72⅞	125 do.....c	59¼
700 do.....s3	72⅞	100 do.....b3	59¼
50 do.....b60	72⅞	50 do.....b30	59¼
50 do.....s30	73	200 do.....	59¼
250 do.....s7	72⅞	50 do.....c	59¼
100 do.....s20	73⅛	100 do.....	59¼
100 do.....s30	73	150 do.....	59¼
50 do.....s3	73	100 do.....	59
450 do.....	72⅞	200 do.....b30	59
25 do.....s60	72	50 do.....s3	59¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S 5s, '74..s60	103¾	100 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	19⅝
2,000 do.....	103¾	30 Mich. Central R....	42
3 000 Missouri State 6s	84⅛	30 do.....b60	42¼
5 000 do.....	84¾	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	9¼
2 000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b	81½	100 Ill. Central R.....s60	55
40 Metropolitan Bank	113	50 Gal. & Chi R.. opg	64
25 Phenix Bank.....	112	100 do.....s15	64⅛
13 Bank of America	113	350 Chi. & R. I. R....s3	58¾
4 Fel. & Mud. C. Co.	94½	300 do.....t60	58
100 N.Y. Cent. R....	72⅞	150 do.....	58⅞
50 do.....s3	73	100 do.....	59
450 do.....	72⅞	200 do.....b30	59
25 do.....s60	72	50 do.....s3	59¼

MONDAY, May 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 28, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 21:

Decrease in Loans.....	$1,563,693
Decrease in Specie.....	1,770,185
Decrease in Circulation.....	2,991,775
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....	120,070

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 28, 1859.	May 28, 1859.	May 21, 1859.
Capital.....	$66,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,324,657
Loans.....	116,650,943	127,137,660	128,701,553
Specie.....	31,496,144	24,319 922	26,090,008
Circulation.....	7,252,615	8 232,653	8,359,723
Gross Deposits.....	99,351,901	107,004,005	112,731,646
Exchanged.....	16,199,657	21,401,650	24,177,515
Undrawn.....	83,152,244	85,502,355	88,554,130
In Sub-Treasury...	6,398,352	4,752,086	5,488,305

The Bank Averages show less Specie by about $300,000 than we estimated this morning from the run of the large Banks in and around Wall-street. But the showing is better than the average calculation of the Street, which ranged $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. The Banks lose about one-third the shipments abroad. The liquidation of the Loans, although nothing forced, is much heavier than looked for. Adding this payment of $1,563,000 to the Banks themselves to the remittances abroad of $5,126,000 in Bullion to Europe and we have a fair illustration of the resources of the Money Market. The two items amount to $6,689,000; of which $2,991,000 was drawn from the Deposit line; $120,000 from Circulation; $184,000 received for enlarged Capital of Mechanics' Banking Association"; and $3,394,000 collected from the country; including, of course, the remittances from California. The Statement, altogether, is one that will afford assurance of a steady movement in the market for all regular money accomodation inside of 60@90 days, while the export movement of Specie is inducing sufficient caution to shut out long paper, made against sales of Foreign Merchandise, except at extra rates of interest. To-day there is no difficulty in obtaining demand and short-notice loans at 5@6 ₩ cent., and short discounts at 6@7 ₩ cent., while some fair single-name long bills could not be sold on the Street better than 8@9 ₩ cent.

The Exchanges for the Boston steamer open with business at 110 at 60 days on London, and 119¾ at sight. The extreme Banker's quotation is called 110@110¼, and 110¼@110⅝. The demand is not so brisk as last week, and the Specie export, from present appearances, will be cut down more than one-half. The amount likely engaged by express to Boston is $750,000. Two steamers, the *City of Baltimore* and the *Vanderbilt*, sail direct on Saturday. The Specie receipts in Bank to-day are $110,000 in Silver, per *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, and $260,000 out of the Sub-Treasury in excess of the Customs paid into that office. The sum of $100,000 in Gold also came out of the private vault of the Bowery Savings office, in exchange for Government Treasury Bills The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon stands $4,493,383. We have advice of $150,000 on the way from New-Orleans per steamer *Cahawba*.

Some of our cotemporaries have a curious way of jumping at conclusions, in regard to what they are pleased to term the *actual* Specie in Bank, whenever the Averages of the week create agreeable disappointment. The *gain* on the Average of last Monday being unexpected in the general calculation, after shipping three millions, the shipment of the previous Saturday was at once deducted and by a single dash of the pen, and only twenty four, instead of twenty-six millions allowed to be in Bank. To-day the Average leaves nearly twenty-four and a half millions, after shipping five millions additional, and one of our good neighbors, this afternoon, taking his cue probably from some disappointed croaker, *not* of the Press, but the Clearing-House, ventures the bold, but ridiculous assertion, that "the actual coin in Bank is probably down to twenty-one and a half millions, and will not be more, *if as much*, at the next report!" Similar predictions were freely circulated in the course of last week, emanating, no doubt, from the same source, and up to nearly the last day of the week, and which, if any way near the mark, would have left the Average to day scarcely twenty-three millions. We know of no fairer means of determining the Specie strength of the Banks than the present excellent Average Law, and it is a poor compliment to the financial intelligence of the community to undertake to impair this test by assertions which have no foundation in the known income and outgo of Specie in the course of the week. The truth is, that since the abortion of the Bullion Bank project of last Winter, and the poor figure cut by the New Lights on Currency in Clinton Hall, nothing seems too absurd to emanate from the President and Corresponding Secretary of that notable conventicle, who still hold their places as consulting counsel and head clerk at the Clearing-House.

The one day's later intelligence from Europe this morning varied but slightly from the mark news by the *New-York*, noticed in our last summary. Interest is lower at Hamburg, and the Funds are steady and Money easy in London The discount rates are reported by private letters ¼@½ ₩ cent. below the Bank rule. The French Funds continue firm. The improvement in Illinois Central shares continued in London. The following is the circular to the English stockholders in regard to filling up the scrip stock:

LONDON, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

SIR: The undischarged liability on the stock of the Company being a source of anxiety to many of the shareholders, the London Committee agreed, some time since, with the Directors in New-York that it would be desirable to adopt, if possible, some plan whereby the shareholders might have the means of converting their shares into paid-up stock, on terms which shall not be disadvantageous to the general interests of the Company, or injurious to its credit and existing obligations.

The Directors have decided that this may best be accomplished by giving shareholders (as expressed fully in the annexed resolutions of the Board, and Directors' explanatory statement) the power of paying up in advance their shares in full at a rate of interest equivalent to a dividend of 4 ₩ cent. on the $100 share, or 10 ₩ cent. on the $40, when the contracts

You are aware that the Freeland bonds of the Company mature in September, 1860, and, as shown in said resolutions, it is proposed to receive these bonds at par in payment of the $40 per share, thereby hastening their extinction, and giving shareholders the benefit of any discount on the bonds so long as they can be purchased below par. The Freelands themselves, and the existing notes for lands already sold, (estimated collectively to amount to $4,656,000) would thus be relieved from mortgage, and afford an ample guaranty, independent of other resources of the Company, for the due payment of interest to the shareholders on the paid-up stock. It may be well to remark that this interest would not form a new charge on the Company's resources, except in so far as it may be in excess of the existing interest on the Freeland bonds.

In the event of your wishing to avail yourself of this proposition, be good enough to fill up the inclosed application, specifying the number of shares which you wish to pay up in full, and the mode in which you propose to make the payment; upon the completion of which, and the surrender of the old certificates, we shall be prepared, on their arrival from New-York, to issue new certificates, $100 paid, with half-year's coupons attached, to those shareholders who may be registered on the English books.

In the case of shareholders registered in New-York, who may wish to make the payments in this country, we are likewise authorized to receive the same, and to stamp the old certificates with the payments in full marked thereon. For the convenience of share holders, we will also undertake to transmit to New-York (giving in the meantime our formal official receipt) the certificates so stamped, and delivering in due course the new certificates.

The debentures recently subscribed for, will, in terms of our circular of the 7th instant, be available at par, in the same manner as the Freeland bonds, for payment of the stock in full.

We are, sir, yours faithfully,
ROBERT BENSON & CO.,
Agents of the Company.

The Stock market opens this week quite irregular in the tone of the dealings, and without much apparent reference to the foreign news or the Bank movement. As noted this morning, the market appears to have taken an independent turn since the rise of 1 ₩ cent. in interest and the export of heavy sums of Specie. It may be that these influences have been discounted. The State Stocks were again firm to-day; Missouris scarce for delivery and commanding 84¼ cash. A short sale of United States 5 ₩ cents. was made this afternoon, 60 days' option to the seller, at 103¼ ₩ cent. New-York Central was sold in the forenoon at 72¾@72¾, and advanced to 73¼@73¾ after the printed list in the afternoon. Since the heavy settlements of last week in Rock Island, no *Bull* effort appears to have been made to support the price, and the *Bears* are making new contracts at 58@58¾ per cent. There is a renewed disposition shown to sell Pacific Mail for delivery ahead, and the cash stock in consequence fell to 72 per cent. Panama is steady. Galena firm at the close. Toledo fell back to 27 per cent. Michigan Central steady at 42. Illinois Central shares and bonds rather weaker than on Saturday. The general market closed with much irregularity in prices. New-York Central appeared to have the best support on the Share list and Missouri sixes on the Bond list.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 28.	Loans. May 21.	Specie. May 28.	Specie. May 21.
Bk. of New York.	4,265,655	4,142,137	1,185,801	1,164,764
Manhattan Co....	5,097,501	5,171,562	611,821	811,512
Merchants' Bank.	5,724,296	6,157,610	1 687,881	1,661,767
Mechanics' Bank.	4,037,907	4,100 067	943,932	956 026
Union Bank.....	3,119,745	3,195,464	571,947	739,272
Bk. of America...	6,659,767	6,537,627	1 882 631	2,742,416
Phenix Bank.....	3,177,667	3,218,419	553,533	386 543
City Bank.....	2,197,184	2,176 667	376,679	490 317
Tradesmen's Bank	1,291,911	1,285,754	196,794	203,810
Fulton Bank.....	2,260,737	2,265,841	283,564	273,245
Chemical Bank...	2 062,398	1,950,939	944,171	1,038,899
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,050,069	2,084 977	215,743	237,275
National Bank...	2,207,983	2,186 699	329,970	361,333
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,791,439	1,782,653	186,734	262 971
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	885,922	855,093	181 733	176,901
Greenwich Bank..	768,171	768,891	56,332	57,679
Leather Man. Bk.	2,014,000	2,229,729	464,327	503,352
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,269,963	1,267,569	192,024	213,713
Bk. St. New-York	3,813,514	3,833,195	1 488,304	1,433,322
Am. Exchange Bk	7,037,409	7,238,289	1 368,171	1 340,839
Bk. of Commerce.	12,517,279	12,639,117	1,966 170	1,936,775
Broadway Bank..	2 362,371	2,686,115	399,599	383,997
Ocean Bank.....	1,558,110	1 612,471	209,833	228,111
Mercantile Bank.	2,779,795	2 926,488	3 6,369	273,492
Pacific Bank.....	1,196,297	1,164,252	221,338	197,572
Bk. of Republic..	4,240,217	4,306,338	1 017,168	1,025,707
Chatham Bank....	699,902	699,268	91,132	82 461
People's Bank....	701,271	697,845	97,667	103,111
Bk. of N. America	1,740,604	1 662,297	257,770	403,841
Hanover Bank....	1,497,721	1,509,421	160,757	176,335
Irving Bank.....	823,160	861,100	90,221	168,403
MetropolitanBank	6 157,653	6,436,245	1,075,159	1,031,734
Citizens' Bank...	726,948	763,247	113,157	100 452
Nassau Bank.....	1 678,258	1,685,800	258 905	259 911
Market Bank....	1,750,512	1,732 077	283 878	309,781
St. Nicholas Bank	4,151,953	4,136,127	1 025,285	1 015 281
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,892,711	2,926 621	407,534	478,950
Corn Exch. Bank	1,767,627	1,747,069	345 093	351,093
Continental Bank	3,598,387	3,747,453	527,443	559,812
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,152,230	1,133,659	187,185	215,683
Oriental Bank...	574 000	611,857	71,840	77,670
Marine Bank.....	985,658	940 392	101,351	114,013
Atlantic Bank....	865,921	893,393	104,945	74,619
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2 659,614	2,671 234	265 741	307,536
Park Bank.....	4,166,593	4,186,593	1,171,193	1,203,201
Artisans' Bank...	1,083 075	1,074,780	135,263	110,217
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	633,986	681,879	82,222	101,419
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	454,189	456,514	55,567	54,105
N. Y. Exch. Bank	321,545	370,408	24,719	35,767
Bull's Head Bank	401,033	410,687	48,502	41,751
N.Y. County Bank	408,685	426,714	44,825	43,124
Grocers' Bank....	494 734	502,783	64,071	85,203
East River Bank.	343,850	351,514	30 519	35,157
North River Bank	424,492	425,030	59,667	60,606
Total.....	127,137,660	128,701,553	24,319,922	26,090,008
	Decrease $1,563,893		Increase $1,770,185	

Banks.	Circulation. May 28.	Circulation. May 21.	Deposits—Net. May 28.	Deposits—Net. May 21.
Bk. of New-York.	412,541	422,198	3,021 687	3,043,0 0
Manhattan Co....	323,687	324,978	2 994,611	3,237,336
Merchants' Bank.	169,688	161,464	4,538,128	4,843,167
Mechanics' Bank.	286 893	292,675	3,178,091	3,312,485
Union Bank.....	170,300	172,854	2,401,800	2,700,450
Bk. of America...	123,548	118,291	5,550,216	6,258,322
Phenix Bank.....	124,127	121,269	1,931,718	1,893,711
City Bank.....			1 624,091	1,759,359
Tradesmen's Bank	311,442	310,132	748,884	791,748
Fulton Bank.....	156,134	161,275	1,897,167	1,896,120
Chemical Bank...	258 919	294,565	2,336,717	2,434,709
Merch. Exch. Bk.	141,173	142,766	982,425	1,049,536
National Bank...	125,686	129,306	1,106,050	1,114,054
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	177,651	185,064	1,183,123	1,235,054
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	124,000	131,001	755,121	815,347
Greenwich Bank..	124,699	131,375	564,341	561,066
Leather Man. Bk.	261,500	285,951	1,469,318	1,455,961
Seventh Ward Bk	213,082	215,583	887,184	920,745
Bk. St. New-York	263,561	271,223	3 767,624	3,203,070
Am. Exchange Bk	218 649	232,499	4 252,707	4,394,314
Bk. of Commerce.	1,935	1,975	5,705,221	5,818,140
Broadway Bank..	264,637	265,509	1 920 212	1,913,909
Ocean Bank.....	102,080	112,669	913,761	964,049
Mercantile Bank.	31,725	34,367	2,022,309	2,105,658
Pacific Bank.....	121,057	126 913	916,098	952,852
Bk. of Republic..	214,957	215,356	3 166 578	3,539,080
Chatham Bank....	123 790	125,297	4,17 577	4,193,212
People's Bank....	119,078	118,467	479,9 6	473,155
Bk. of N. America	266,535	87,425	968,082	1,015,727
Hanover Bank....	90,367	89,093	716,272	735,419
Irving Bank.....	129,068	129,023	579,592	645,936
Metropolitan Bk..	229,700	236 510	3,556,163	3,879,663
Citizens' Bank...	148,585	150,634	568,983	554,699
Nassau Bank.....	147,680	126,127	976 305	935,816
Market Bank.....	211,476	213,379	1,125 950	1,145,356
St. Nicholas Bank	91,209	91,209	1,148 993	1,143,427
Shoe & Leath. Bk	94,273	101,759	1,910,2 2	2,050,023
Corn Exch. Bank.	134,524	140,101	1,671 971	931 913
Continental Bank	165,578	173,769	2,332,016	2,452,203
Bk. of Commw'lth	160,112	160,651	858 471	867,044
Oriental Bank...	101,674	101,154	360 884	358,883
Marine Bank.....	119,476	117,217	599,171	619,213
Atlantic Bank....	89,939	94,501	280,851	294,297
Imp. & Traders' Bk	291,206	291,056	1,511,554	1,512,911
Park Bank.....	169,631	182,339	3,943 982	4,004,282
Artisans' Bank...	94,151	93,021	643 252	598,977
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	92 217	91,750	293,9 6	306,509
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	139,674	143,313	238,933	224,981
N. Y. Exch. Bank	97,250	99,471	297,766	331,731
Bull's Head Bank	103,911	101,303	373,112	377,533
N.Y. County Bk.	88,239	90,319	305,589	347,063
Grocers' Bank....	39,767	44,774	361,125	345,517
East River Bank..	84,52	83,807	221,248	259,674
North River Bank	77,468	73,591	306,363	335,701
Total.....	8,232,853	8,352,723	98,553,555	98,554,130
	Decrease...$120,070		Decr'se. $2,991,775	

Banks.	Exchange. May 21.	Exchange. May 14.	Due Dist. Banks. May 21.	Due Dist. Banks. May 14.
Citizens' Bank..	1 847,666	2,079,888	608 899	542 170
Canal Bank.....	979,576	1,187 060	195,5 3	219 913
Louisiana.....	875,032	924,830	467,513	623,471
Louisiana State..	1,062,109	1,184 035	372,661	377,094
Mech. and Trad..	462 271	573 425	49 294	39,901
Bk of N. Orleans	472,435	541 563	116 921	136 635
Southern Bank...	1,06 162	1,196 899		
Union Bank.....	341 160	3 6,431	189 906	170 843
Merchants' Bank	284,469	371,732	82 523	69 0.1
Crescent City....	36 240	37,488	32,512	34,502
Bank of America	26,749	26 721	5,6 2	4 053
Total.....	7,522 415	8,400,698	2,062,448	2,125,917
	Decrease	$410,283	Decrease...	$63,469

Banks.	Circulation. May 21.	Circulation. May 14.	Deposits. May 21.	Deposits. May 14.
Citizens' Bank...	4,284,650	4,382,180	6,193 002	4,9 3,325
Canal Bank.....	1,247,497	1,236 472	1,132,5 8	1 142,855
Louisiana.....	995,114	1,043,174	4,577,100	4,731,068
Louisiana State.	3,029,655	3 076,355	5,325,935	5,651,011
Mech. & Traders'	404,470	412,600	855,872	1,018,619
Bk. of N. Orleans	660 755	679,430	961,813	1,152,191
Southern Bank..	190 590	252 930	541,596	631,410
Union Bank.....	585 565	600,855	959 186	1,093,414
Merchants' Bank	384,29)	382,195	8,8 317	7 3,3 2
Crescent City....	209 100	203 830	314,158	396,147
Bank of America	235,940	231 975	1,182 859	1,2 4,542
Total.....	12 726,728	12 513,001	22,033 107	22 647,668
	Decrease...$186,275		Decrease ..$694,101	

Banks.	Exchange. May 21.	Exchange. May 14.	Due Dist. Banks. May 21.	Due Dist. Banks. May 14.
Citizens' Bank..	1 847,666	2,079,888	608 899	542 170
Canal Bank.....	979,576	1,187 060	195,5 3	219 913
Louisiana.....	875,032	924,830	467,513	623,471
Louisiana State..	1,062,109	1,184 035	372,661	377,094
Mech. and Trad..	462 271	573 425	49 294	39,901
Bk of N. Orleans	472,435	541 563	116 921	136 635
Southern Bank...	1,06 162	1,196 899		
Union Bank.....	341 160	3 6,431	189 906	170 843
Merchants' Bank	284,469	371,732	82 523	69 0.1
Crescent City....	36 240	37,488	32,512	34,502
Bank of America	26,749	26 721	5,6 2	4 053
Total.....	7,522 415	8,400,698	2,062,448	2,125,917
	Decrease	$410,283	Decrease...	$63,469

The following is the last return from the New-Orleans Banks:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 21.	Loans. May 14.	Specie. May 21.	Specie. May 14.
Citizens' Bank..	$4,618,828	$4 658,238	4,016,462	$3,590,262
Canal Bank.....	1,315,271	1 315 198	1,139,990	1,268,613
Louisiana.....	2,261,180	2 236,881	3,251,391	3,457 431
Louisiana State.	4,327,189	4,283,955	3,499,191	3,893 136
Mech. & Trad...	1,026 3.5	1,099 896	518,002	535 838
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,287,108	197,296	526,371	671 453
Southern Bank	133 365	1,150,753	457,084	319,770
Union Bank.....	1,055,661	759,848	517,149	839,251
Merchants' Bank	978,444	969 908	454,098	318,932
Crescent City....	850,516	1,090,979	176,317	240,657
Bank of America	1,154 221	1,090,979	546 989	618,786
Total.....	18,925 457	18 942,833	15,203,875	15 531,149
	Decrease ...$23,376		Decrease.. $330,474	

Banks.	Circulation. May 21.	Circulation. May 14.	Deposits. May 21.	Deposits. May 14.
Citizens' Bank...	4,284,650	4,382,180	6,193 002	4,9 3,325
Canal Bank.....	1,247,497	1,236 472	1,132,5 8	1 142,855
Louisiana.....	995,114	1,043,174

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AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA.

SPEECH

OF

THE HON. WILLIAM B. REED,

AT

The Board of Trade, in the City of Philadelphia,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you in all sincerity for this welcome home. I thank you, too, for the opportunity of saying a few words as to our relations—I mean those of the United States—to the East, and especially as to the course of conduct, which, under the instructions of the Government, I pursued in China. Down to this moment, it has been my duty as it has been my inclination, to be silent, and though I have had my share of adverse criticism, no word of explanation or defence has passed my lips or been traced by my pen. The time has now come, however, when to a certain extent I can speak out, and by a plain and precise narrative of what has been done, and prevented, give you, my immediate townsmen, and such of the public as take an interest in the subject, materials for a safe judgment on the policy of the Government, as well as my own conduct.

The policy of the United States in China, by unfriendly people abroad, and some ioconsiderate ones at home, has been much criticised. We have been censured because we chose, having no earthly ground of quarrel with China, to stand off, to look on the conflicts of others, and then to accept from the Chinese the ready offer of all the advantages, which, by means of war, other parties had extorted for themselves. Let us see, for a moment, how this matter really stands in point of common sense, to say nothing of common morality, and by way of one answer to such cavils, let me suggest the alternatives of our having done just the reverse of what we did; of our having joined in a distant and expensive war, to the destruction of trade and sacrifice of material interests, or being neutral, of having refused the concessions which the Chinese of their own accord have made to us. Now that the excitement is all over, let me in all candor ask, what would have been thought of us had we done either of these very chivalric things—what would have been the judgment of the people—I do not speak of partisans who find fault with whatever is done—but of the sober, patriotic, business men of this country, had the President involved us in gratuitous hostilities with China, or had I, as the diplomatic agent of our country, sullenly refused to accept the privileges which a friendly and neutral position secured to us? I beg to say to you that there were many times during the past eighteen months when, had I consulted my own inclinations, I should have gladly withdrawn from scenes of bloody and unequal war, the unheroic conflict of the very strong with the very weak; but when I assure you that such a withdrawal would have been most sincerely deplored by the belligerent allies, who wished and perhaps needed, the moral support of the neutral Powers of Russia and the United States, and by the poor Chinese, who in their helplessness, looked upon us as their only friends, and supplicated us to remain, I say all that is needed to justify the attitude we assumed and maintained. Nay, I can go further, and have every reason to know that no one, in the end, did more full and exact justice to the attitude, which, as the representative of a resolutely neutral Power, I pursued from first to last, than old Lord ELGIN, or will more frankly acknowledge the friendly spirit, in which, especially the supplementary negotiations (and they were sometimes, or might easily have been made difficult and delicate,) were initiated and conducted to a most satisfactory result, and I ought in justice to myself and them to add, that never, in more than a year's close association with the belligerent Plenipotentiaries did there occur between us any such difference of opinion as caused or left the least trace of personal unkindness. We parted at Shanghae in November last, as we had met a year before, on terms of mutual kindness and respect. If the swarm of busy scribblers, such as always flutter in the sunshine of patronage, sometimes tried to produce irritation and annoyance; if one phantom—the suspicion of Russian influence—sometimes darkened our path, I always found that candor, good temper, and a moderate exercise of good sense, were more than a match for them; and I assure you, gentlemen, in spite of the newspapers, we were excellent friends, and kept our respective countries in that friendly relation which, perhaps, in this crisis of the world's affairs, is now more than ever important. And, Mr. Mayor, as I am talking unreservedly amongst my friends and neighbors, I cannot refrain from adding a tribute to another distant friend; I refer to the Naval Commander in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East, Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR—one of those rare, pure men, who have made the English Navy what it is, the greatest in the world—a gallant, loyal man, a friend of our country and (I speak from personal experience) of our countrymen—and I but utter the feeling of American residents in China, and of every officer and sailor of our own squadron in the East, when I say he was regarded with affection and respect by all.

That the belligerents would, at the outset, have been better pleased had we shared the expense and danger of a Chinese war, is, no doubt, true, but that they, I mean those in authority, ever uttered a word or entertained a thought of resentment because we did not, is not in any sense true. I am sorry to dwell on this matter further, but it is a question worth asking—What had we to go to war with China about? Did the aggregation of all the minute wrongs which that perverse nation had ever done to us constitute a reason for the exposure of a human life, or the expenditure of one dollar, in distant military armaments? The total amount of pecuniary claims (now, I am happy to say, settled without a harsh word or unpleasant thought) never amounted to a million of dollars, and did not, at the beginning of the war, amount to more than a fifth of that sum, for, you will recollect, the bulk of our claims are of recent occurrence, for loss of property at the factories, when the Chinese were defending their own soil, and for which they are only responsible on the unchristian principle of English and American public law, that the assailed party always pays the damages. The Viceroy at Canton had refused to receive our ministers inside the city, a privilege we not only had never asked, but which we had on one occasion disclaimed. He had evaded official intercourse, as all Chinese will do. A President's letter had been returned by one of the provincial authorities with the seal broken and unanswered. This is the sum of the wrongs we had, on our own account, to complain of, and I do not hesitate to say, that the proposition to make a distant and expensive war, to the sacrifice of trade, for such causes, would have been hooted at by Congress and the nation. But did our expectant allies suggest any other reasons for our active cooperation? A French missionary priest had been butchered under circumstances of great atrocity. Were we to go to war with China for that? As well might we now be engaged in war with Cochin China for the same reason. When, in 1856, an American citizen was killed at Fuochau in a street broil, there was great good sense in the admonition given by the British Vice-Consul, and approved by Lord CLARENDON, that the murder was purely an American affair, and that British subjects had better not mix themselves up in it. Had the English cause of war any greater attractions for us? What was the lorcha *Arrow*, with its engrafted grievance of intramural intercourse, what were these to us? One Parliament in Great Britain had condemned a war on this account. To its successor it was never mentioned; and I do not believe any conscientious man in England now thinks it a wise or a just war. In every point of view, therefore, active cooperation by us, with or without the assent of Coegress, was out of the question. This decision not to be involved in an Eastern war was no new one, for, during the latter days of Mr. PIERCE's administration, Mr. Secretary MARCY instructed our Minister in China, not only that the United States had no cause of war with China, but that there was no obligation, perfect or imperfect, on China, that required him to negotiate a revised treaty at or near Peking, or any particular place that we might find it expedient or convenient to select.

Matters thus standing, I think no candid man will say that any other course was open to the President than that which he adopted—of declining to be involved in these hostilities, and at the same time, in the most frank and friendly spirit cooperating with the other Powers in any peaceful measures of redress. On this errand, and with instructions that admitted no evasion, had I been disposed to seek for it, it was my lot to be sent, arriving in China early in November, 1857. I have every reason to believe, though, of course, I speak without authority, that the tone of Mr. CASS' refusal, and the appointment of a Special Envoy to act with the English and French and Russian Plenipotentiaries in the spirit which my instructions prescribed, was entirely satisfactory to the representative of her Majesty at Washington; and it was in this spirit of contentment that copies of the confidential instructions of each were exchanged without reserve. In this connection I venture to refer to an incident of our diplomatic intercourse in China, which may not have been without bad, though temporary effects. When I arrived in China and in my first intercourse with the Earl of ELGIN, I felt myself embarrassed, by his intentional silence, or apparent ignorance of the instructions under which I was acting. I could not understand how to reconcile this silence or this ignorance, with what I supposed to be the fact that a copy of my instructions had been placed for transmission in Lord MALMESBURY's hands. I had no alternative but to be silent too, though I thought it due to myself that Lord ELGIN should know, in a general way, the limitations which were imposed on my action. Many months afterwards the mystery was solved, and the missing dispatches came to light. By a clerical or Post-office blunder somewhere in the East, these documents, which should have reached Lord ELGIN before my arrival, followed him, on his trip to India, as far as Singapore, were then sent back to London, and did not reach him in China till several months afterwards. I incline to think that some transitory unpleasant feeling might have been saved had these dispatches arrived in season. Their not doing so was no fault of mine or of the Government at Washington.

My first duty, on arriving in China, was to put myself in communication with the Imperial Commissioner at Canton. My orders to this effect were explicit. In language which was meant to be that of courtesy but of decision, I asked of YEH a personal interview. His answer, delayed no longer than the indirect communication rendered necessary, for the river was blockaded and everything had to be sent through the Portuguese authorities at Macao, so far from being, as has been represented, indecorous and peremptory, was eminently courteous and respectful. It was evasive, of course, and I expected nothing else. YEH did not write to me in the scoffing tone he had used to some of my predecessors; he did not seek to bandy clumsy sarcasm with me as with Lord ELGIN, but he answered me with remarkable courtesy, (the precise value of which, I beg you to believe, I properly estimate,) and gave as a reason for not seeing me what, I confess, seemed to me a pretty good one, that the English had destroyed the suburban residences where the former personal interviews had been had, and that he had no fit place in which to meet me. It was, I freely admit, at the time, a matter of transient regret to me that this personal intercourse was declined, as it extinguished the very faint hope I had of mediation and good offices, and of averting, by inducing timely concession on his part, the storm of war which I knew was about to burst. It is due to candor to say that from subsequent revelations I am satisfied there was no ground for this hope, and that YEH's doom was predordained. I shall never regret that I discharged the duty prescribed by my instructions and made the communication which I did.

Then began a season of endurance which to an active mind was hard to bear. No one not on the spot can well comprehend the state of feeling, morbid and deranged in every way, that existed in the south of China in the first month or two after my arrival, and how hard it was to hold to one's anchorage. There was a war fever. With rare exceptions, for there were some few who kept their balance, the judgment of every one seemed overset. The merchant and the missionary, the Catholic and the Protestant, for once, agreed; and the ruins of the factories and of the Honan packhouses, and the blackened walls of chapels and hospitals, stimulated all to one loud cry for vengeance on the Chinese who were not the authors of the war. Had I yielded for a moment to the influences around me, a mischief would have been done which time and friendly diplomacy never could have repaired, and now that the game of lingering war has been played out by others, my gratitude is unbounded that I was firm enough to keep my country out of it. One word of ill-advised sympathy—one rash suggestion to the naval commanders to put such of their ships as were available within the range of the fire of a people so insensate and indiscriminating as the Chinese—and the mischief would have been done, and it is not easy, even now, to measure what that mischief would have been. Aside from consequences to myself in certain discredit and recall, (for no Administration would have ventured to sustain me,) I should have seen our gallant sailors and marines wasting their courage and expending their accomplishments of war on feeble adversaries, and slaughtering women and children. I should have seen them throw away their lives before paltry and irregular defences, and when the victory was won, and our flag, united with those of England and France, had been planted over the dismal ruins of Canton, we should have been partakers of a conquest more troublesome and perplexing than conquerors ever had before—soldiers and sailors doing police duty amidst ruins; a local government organized within a government, and the conquerers hard at work to keep the rickety machine in motion and the restless officials in their places; an army of occupation practically prisoners; assassination habitual, and revenge bloody; commerce suspended, if not annihilated, and a new chapter of vindictive memories opened, the end of which no one can foresee. Such is Canton as I have seen it since December, 1857. Such is the wretched Canton warfare, from a share in which, by a strict and cheerful obedience to my instructions, I am proud to say I have saved my country. The only real difficulty with China had been summarily settled at the Barrier Forts before my arrival; and for the future, we thought it our only and our interest to be neutral, and we were so, absolutely.

But in the neutrality and inaction to which, for a month before and after the fall of Canton, we condemned ourselves, there was nothing suggested, or attempted, or done, calculated to embarrass the course of the belligerents. So far as I could repress it, everything of the kind, in the way of protest or complaint or irregularity in the blockades on the part of Americans, who saw their business interrupted and trade sacrificed, was prevented. For this no credit is due or claimed, but the fact is so, and I state it simply to show our neutrality was not, at least, actively mischievous. Such a war, perfect or imperfect, as I found existing in the Canton River, I affirm to be without parallel in the history of international relations, unless it be in some of the precedents of late years, when France threatened Mexico and Buenos Ayres, in 1838, and England embargoed the Piraeus, in 1850. It once was doctrine well settled, "*hostes hi sunt qui nobis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decrevimus aetri latrones aut praedones sunt.*" This was the doctrine of GROTIUS and BLACKSTONE, but not that of the Canton River, where blockade after blockade was proclaimed, without anything approaching to a declaration of war. When, in 1840, China affairs were under discussion in England, a leading writer thus referred to this very point: "The Canton River ought to be immediately blockaded, but not, we trust, until a declaration of war, and a subsequent or simultaneous notification of blockade shall have been promulgated; for, why should we follow the lawless example of modern France? We mention this with a view to prevent cavil from neutral nations, who are, at all times, naturally annoyed or extensively injured by a blockade. That a blockade, without a declaration of war, is illegal, must, we think, be admitted by all. No Power can legally institute a blockade except a belligerent; and we were not at war with China. We may, perhaps, blockade the port of a foreign Power who has done us an injury, or on whom we have claims, without a declaration of war; but, under such a blockade, we have no right to prevent the free ingress and egress of the ships of a neutral Power." Such doctrine is no longer fashionable; for, while Lord PALMERSTON, as late as March, 1857, said, at Tiverton, "that it was the greatest mistake to suppose England was at war with China. It was no such thing;" and the Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. LABOUCHERE) declared in his place in Parliament, that while there was certainly a war in China, there certainly was no war *with* China; there were blockades and bombardments and burnings, and neutrals and neutral rights were never thought of. Eighty-three American ships, with a tonnage of 64,000 tons, entered at Canton in 1855. In 1856 this trade was extirpated, and has continued so ever since, in a quarrel to which we were not parties, and by processes utterly unsustainable on any principle of public law; and yet there was no complaint or interference on our part. Surely, I may say, that neutrality was not intrusive or mischievously active.

On the 10th of February, the blockades were raised; peace proclaimed, except at Canton; matters restored to a treaty basis; and, at the same time, the neutral Powers of Russia and the United States were invited to join in an earnest and peaceful appeal to the Court of Peking for the redress of grievances, and a revision of treaties. In what spirit that invitation was received and answered, will appear from the correspondence. There seemed to be all round cordiality and confidence and good feeling. And here I gladly avail myself of the occasion to bear my testimony to the moderation, as revealed in the correspondence with YEH, before the fall of Canton, of the belligerent plenipotentiaries. I refer especially to Lord ELGIN's, which has been laid before Parliament and printed. Nothing, it seems to me, could have been more considerate and humane. On the 13th of February, I wrote to Washington that it was impossible to read it without being impressed by the evidence not only of moderation of demand, but of reluctant resort to arms. The military notices were equally considerate of the duties of humanity. Thus regarding them, it was with an earnest sympathy that, on the part of the United States, I acceded to the suggestion of the English and French Ministers, that we should jointly appeal to the Imperial Council at Peking. The Russian Minister united in it with equal cordiality. I beg to read a single extract from my letter (which is a public one) to the Supreme Council, dispatched to Soochau coincidently with the others, as illustrative of the feeling which then animated me. It was certainly no doubtful sympathy on my part:

"Of all that has occurred at or near Canton, the undersigned has been an anxious spectator, and it is due to the cause of truth, too long concealed from the immediate councils of his Imperial Majesty, for him to state that the warfare which two representatives of Great Britain and France have waged has been, in every act, the warfare of conscious and magnanimous power, has not been prolonged a moment beyond the line of a moderate necessity; and that the treatment of a city taken by assault, and of a high functionary, captured as the Imperial Commissioner was in the fresh excitement of conflict, and with the sight of the misery and carnage around, will be regarded by the civilized world as illustrative of the highest humanity. That warfare is now over. The safety of the city of Canton depends entirely on the will of its own inhabitants. Peaceful commerce is resumed by all who choose to partake of it; and the high functionaries, representing the august sovereigns of France and Great Britain have again resolved on an experiment of peaceful negotiation, and on another more solemn and direct appeal to the Imperial Court, in order to avert difficulty in the future. In that effort, so worthy of Christian Powers the undersigned, on the part of the United States, and the representative of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, have been invited, and have agreed to join. We have not only been invited to join in the general effort at pacification, but we have been unreservedly informed of the specific objects with the Allies have in view; and the undersigned, on the part of the United States, expressly says, that in the promotion of these objects, he and his Government cordially concur."

So stood matters at the end of February, 1858, and in about a month the four ministers arrived at Shanghae, whither we had asked the Imperial Council to send a plenipotentiary to meet us. The result of this part of the peaceful experiment is well known. We were met not only by an evasive reference to Canton, whither the new Imperial Commissioner had gone, but by a positive refusal of the Imperial Council, at the Capital, to correspond with us. The latter of the Russian Minister was not even answered, except in the form of a message through me. In this state of things, no conference was needed to determine the course we ought to pursue. It was a simple instinct to refuse to follow the new Commissioner to the south of China, and to repair at once to the north, and seek access there. On the 1st of April, my determination was communicated to Peking, in these words: After reciting the refusal of the Council to correspond directly, I took occasion to say

"The undersigned therefore treats this message (through the Governor-General) as no answer at all, and means to go at once to the Gulf of Pechele and mouth of the Peiho, accompanied by the great ships of his nation, and there demand access to the Imperial Court or the high officers, who are bound to correspond with him." And I then took occasion to add, in order to dispel any idea that a diversity of opinion existed, or was likely to exist, among the Western Powers:

"The undersigned further informs the Supreme Council, that in the course he has prescribed for himself, it is his intention to act in friendly and thorough concert with the Plenipotentiaries of England, France and Russia, whose interests in China entirely harmonize, and whose action, since the hostilities at Canton have been suspended, is strictly cooperative." I wrote to the Government at Washington in the same spirit; and it was at this time that Lord ELGIN said to the English merchants at Shanghae, that "it was a matter of the highest gratification to know, that in pursuing a policy of combined moderation and firmness he could count not only on the hearty cooperation and active support of the representative of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, but also on the good will and sympathy of the representatives of other great and powerful nations interested with ourselves in extending the area of Christian civilization and multiplying those commercial ties which are destined to bind the East and West together with bonds of mutual advantage."

It was a continuous and earnest effort on the part of the representatives of the two neutral powers to induce the Chinese to yield, and thus prevent the necessity of force and avert bloodshed; and I avail myself of this opportunity to make one disclaimer, which I desire to do in terms as distinct, precise and comprehensive as language affords, so that there may be no room for criticism. I desire to say, that for the assertion or insinuation which has been so current and so positive that there was between the Russian Minister and me any plan, combination, agreement express or implied, or understanding, having for its object the frustration of the policy of Great Britain or France, so far as it was known to or surmised by us, there is not a shadow of truth. It is a fabrication, pure and absolute. Either in intercourse with the Chinese officials, or in correspondence with my Government, no word escaped me of infidelity to the common cause of Western diplomacy. Even when our judgment hesitated as to the expediency or propriety of measures which were adopted, we shared our doubts with no one. I hope this denial, made on the honor of a gentleman, will be received as it is made. Let me not for a moment be understood as decoying that between His Excellency, Count PUTIATINE and me, there were the most intimate and confidential relations. Excluded as neutrals, perhaps properly so, from the councils of the belligerent allies, we naturally drifted into close intimacy, which ripened, on my part, and I have every reason to believe on his, into warm personal friendship, which I shall never disown. It may be matter of wonder to some who speculate on uncongenial associations, that Russians and Americans can be friends; but no one familiar with our history can fail to see why it is so.

The effect of our movement northward was immediate, for agents from the capital at once presented themselves and sought an interview. The first that came being sent merely "to manage affairs," and who were the same that baffled Mr. MCLANE and Sir JOHN BOWRING in 1854, were not recognized but notes were sent to the capital by the plenipotentiaries announcing their arrival, and six days allowed for an answer. Within that time a new Commissioner arrived, the Governor-General of the Province of Chili, one of the highest officers of the Empire, who announced himself as Imperial Commissioner in conjunction with those previously sent, and as authorized (these were the words of his letter) "to meet their Excellencies, the Honorable Foreign Ministers, and seriously deliberate with them concerning the affairs mentioned in the letters of their several nations." The first note was not received, owing to a derogatory informality in the address. A second note was then written by the Chinese and received, being brought to me in a boat from the *Audacieuse*, where Baron GROS and Lord ELGIN were in conference, and accompanied by the exhibition of their cards. I had every reason to suppose that the Governor-General's letter was satisfactory to the Allies, as it was to me. On the 29th of April, three days before the time allowed for an answer from Peking, the English and French gunboats crossed the bar and anchored near the forts. I took for granted that this was meant less as a hostile demonstration than as a means of giving force to the negotiations about to begin, and on the 30th, the Russian Minister and I went in our respective ships and anchored behind the gunboats.

Nearly two days elapsed after we entered the river, and there were no signs of our colleagues. In the meantime, the Chinese were importunate for an interview. They were urgent, courteous and respectful. On the 1st May, in answer to an urgent request for me to fix a time for an interview, I wrote to them "that I was unable at this time to do so, being anxious to confer with the ministers of Great Britain and France, before I could designate any time or place," and I then added more explicitly, "As he has already informed the Imperial authorities, there is in the course of policy now pursued entire concord of feeling between the ministers of the Four Powers, and the undersigned thinks that any separate action on his part, when there is an opportunity of consultation, might be regarded as an unfriendly act. He is in hourly expectation of the arrival of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS, and will be ready on Monday at the latest (to-morrow being a day of rest,) to give a positive answer as to a place of meeting." A copy of this note was at once sent to the allied ministers, and so anxious and perplexed by this strange reserve did Count PUTIATINE become, that he went out to the fleet in order to ascertain what new state of things had occurred.

On the night of Sunday, the 2d of May, I received from the allied ministers the first intimation of their decision not to meet the Imperial Commissioner, on account of his not being willing, or perhaps able, to procure in advance what are known as "full powers." Why this difficulty was not made known to us sooner, and why the Russian Minister and I were allowed, in utter unconsciousness of it, to go into the river, I am yet at a loss to understand. Without undue tenaciousness, I confess I felt hurt at this palpable want of confidence, and did not think it consistent with the respect due to myself or my country, to be going in and out, or to be at the beck and call of those who thought it right to pursue so unusual a policy.

Beside, in the exercise of the best judgment I could form, I did not agree in the opinion that *before* an interview, the production of "full powers" was essential, or, indeed, if negotiations in good faith were to be begun, that it was worth while to be critical or exacting as to the technical powers. I attached to these formalities just as little value, as it is understood, Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS did to ceremony when they ceded the place of honor to PEKOFF and the Tartar-General at Canton. The questions of the precedent production of powers and of their sufficiency are very different. It was with the first only that I had to deal. I had promised the Chinese officials, having come into the River on an errand of peace, I would meet them, and I saw nothing in the new scruple of the Allies to make me wish either to recall or reconsider this promise.

And here, arraigned as I have occasionally and thoughtlessly been, for a want of fidelity to my cooperators, (I have to use the word for want of a better,) I must refer to a matter of interest, and which I confess, in some of its relations, is yet a mystery. In the Yamun of YEH, in Canton, were found many important documents, throwing much light on the past relations of the empire to foreigners. These were translated, and were in the hands of the Allies. Some of minor importance were shown to me. One, however, purporting to be the report made by the Commissioners who met Sir J. BOWRING and MCLANE in 1854, and the Imperial comments or *rescripts*—a document of great and painful interest, as illustrating the habitual falsiloquence of Chinese officials—was in the hands of the Allies during the whole of the difficulties at the Peiho, and was never shown or seen by me. I never saw the document till three months afterwards at Shanghae, when all was over, and it had but a faint historical interest. I do not venture to affirm that this was purposely withheld. It may have been forgotten. It related largely to American affairs. It would have enabled me, in the difficult communication which arose, to regulate my conduct by a full and accurate knowledge of the whole truth. In one view I am sincerely rejoiced that the inadvertence or intention to which I refer kept these documents from me. They were certainly the most painful revelations of the mendacity and treacherous habits of the high officials of this empire yet given to the world. They cannot be read without contemptuous resentment; and I have no such confidence in my equanimity and self-control as to determine what might have been my inclination before and after the fall of the Taku forts, had the contents of these papers been known to me. Nothing, of course, that the Chinese authorities, high or low, could say or write would have materially influenced my course of action under or without instructions, but had these papers been seen by me, I am quite sure the moderate confidence I had in their professions would have been lessened, and my conciliatory tendencies not a little embarrassed. If it be, as I think it was, a mistake on the part of the English and French ministers, concealing or omitting to communicate these things, it was not with ut its good fruits in allowing my peaceful inclinations to have full scope. I do not at all regret what was done or omitted last Summer, but I deprecate any criticism on the course of the United States when, either intentionally or inconsiderately, information to which we were entitled in the friendly cooperation to which we supposed we were invited, was withheld.

Thus unenlightened, but acting under a clear sense of duty, I landed at the forts, and had two interviews with the Imperial Commissioners. They were in great measure formal, but in some respects they were, or might have been insignificant. That their powers were limited, and that any treaty in the aggregate was to be referred to Peking, for approval, I found to be true; and yet I have little doubt that if I had not been restrained by a sense of what was due to others—under TAN's powers, a treaty, with every variety of most favored clauses, might have been made, which would have been ratified in forty eight hours. There are precedents in our own diplomatic history for waiving the production of ample, or any full powers—one which is very remarkable in its resemblance to what occurred at the Taku forts, where the Chinese Commissioners said they could negotiate, but the treaty when agreed to must be referred unsigned to the capital for approval. When, in 1795, Mr. ADET (a very Chinese) was sent as Minister of the French Republic to the United States, he was authorized to negotiate a treaty, but not to sign till it had been referred to FRANCE for approval. General WASHINGTON's administration agreed to treat on this basis, in view of the great exigency of affairs. In 1791, Mr. HAMMOND was sent by Great Britain authorized to *enter* on negotiations, but not to *conclude* them. But to have done so here, would have been unfair to those with whom I desired to act in good faith; and at none of the interviews was the idea seriously entertained by me. They were improved, as I thought, by earnestly impressing on the Chinese the necessity of yielding to all the preliminary demands of the belligerents, the certainty of defeat if they continued to resist, the moderation and reasonableness of what I then understood were the ulterior demands; in short, every persuasion and urgency was resorted to, to attain the very ends which all had in view. The details of these interviews were regularly communicated to Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS: and, I am happy to believe, were properly estimated; for, another term of six days having expired, on the 19th of May, when the allies determined to summon and take the forts; the Earl of ELGIN, wrote to me, "I need not recapitulate the history of our endeavors to be satisfied with TAN's powers, as you are already familiar with it; but I cannot refrain from expressing my acknowledgments to you for the exertions you have made to bring the Chinese authorities to more reasonable sentiments."

On the 20th May, the Taku forts were summoned and taken by assault, and the way to the capital, at last, seemed to be opened.

It was not, however, until the 29th, that the allied Plenipotentiaries made their advance up the river, and on the evening of the same day, on Lord ELGIN's invitation, and in pursuance of a determination formed and communicated beforehand, the Russian Minister and I followed, reaching Tientsin the following morning. I was the honored guest of his Excellency Count PUTIATINE, and, through his courtesy, the flags of Russia and the United States were hoisted on the *Semiramis*,—the flags of the two nations who were, and meant to be, at peace with China. Ten days before, the ensigns of Great Britain and France had been seen together at one mast-head in the midst of vaults with the Chinese.

The negotiations, which began almost immediately after our arrival at Tientsin, with the new Commissioners, who presented themselves, were necessarily distinct; but, so far as the neutral Powers were concerned, were shrouded in no mystery. While certainly there was no extreme confidence on the part of the belligerent Plenipotentiaries towards us, there was, on my part at least, no reserve as to what I was doing, or expected to accomplish. The draft of such a treaty as I desired, or rather as I thought practicable, was sent to Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS before we entered the river. Baron GROS' sketch I received at once; Lord ELGIN's not till some time after, at Tien-tsin. In one particular I altered my draft, in compliance with an earnest wish expressed by Lord ELGIN. The details of each formal interview with the Commissioners were duly interchanged, and there was not a word of conference between the Chinese and me at any time, or with any object, that was kept secret or withheld. On the other hand, (and I must not be understood as complaining of it) for some reasons—doubtless adequate—what course of conduct, or policy or negotiation the belligerents were pursuing, was not told to us. All that we knew we learned from the Chinese officials and on their revelations, never encouraged, we could not depend; and I here reiterate the affirmation that when we were thus made the depositories of secrets we had no wish to learn from them, no word ever passed my lips, except in the way of persuasion, to yield to the demands of the allies. The fact that at an early stage of the negotiations a letter was written by the Imperial Commissioners, promising to make the required concessions, was never known by me till months afterwards, I read it in the columns of the newspapers. The dark shadow of suspicion of Russian proclivity was between us. I lamented it then,—I lament it now; for, but for that, I have every reason to think a much less reserved policy would have been pursued. Even as it was, I don't permit myself to doubt that, had I, as the representative of the United States, been content to have placed myself at Lord ELGIN's disposal, to have remained insignificantly silent and passive till his work was done, he would have added me, by retaining his forces there, to get a treaty identical in terms to his, and thus have had the honor of making a treaty for America as well as for England. But it required but a small amount of self-respect and regard for the dignity of my country to exclude such an idea utterly from my mind. Shut out thus from the counsels, and the confidence of those with whom we supposed we were invited to cooperate, we had out one course open to us, which was to go on quietly with our separate negotiations as best we might, and not to interfere, one way or the other, with those of others. This we did; and, on the 13th and 18th of June, respectively, without an unkind word or thought—by a course of friendly conference, either directly or through deputies appointed on each side, that was most creditable to the Chinese, the Russian and American treaties were signed.

There was another reason for signing these treaties in advance, or rather whenever they happened to be ready, which it is due to candor I should state. There was more than one moment during the sojourn at Tientsin, when it seemed to us, and I suspect to the allies, there was no little danger of a rupture between the Chinese and the English and French, of the war being renewed, and of their treaties being indefinitely postponed. Had that occurred and such lingering hostilities been instituted between Tientsin and the Capital as must have followed, I have no hesitation in saying, that in conformity with my instructions, and my own utter disgust of this strife of the strong with the weak, I should have retired from the scene. That such a danger at times existed I then believed and still believe, and I can imagine nothing more discreditable to the parties who might have precipitated the contest, than such a war in the North, originating from such causes. Had the Imperial Commissioners in despair at what seemed to them the exorbitant demands of the allies fled from Tientsin; had the Emperor as was surmised might be the case, abandoned his Capital and retired to Tartary: had the military or diplomatic necessity existed for the allies, without cavalry, artillery or commissariat, either to occupy Tetinsin till reinforcements should arrive (India yet in mutiny,) or to advance on Pekin: had any or all these results occurred, a heavy responsibility, in comparison with which the lorcha *Arrow* hostilities were nothing, would have rested on those through whom the evil came. It was the sense of this possible danger that never ceased to operate on my mind, and make it perfectly clear to me, that my public duty required me to accelerate as much as possible the signature of my treaty. No one is more conscious, by grateful than I am that this danger was averted, and that the Chinese Commissioners never resorted to the expedients of flight or resistance.

Of the American Treaty signed on the 18th of June, I am glad to have a chance of speaking. It has been adopted and ratified by my Government, and, with its privileges and its restraints, is now the law of our lands. Its provisions regulating the public correspondence of the two nations and requiring the deposit of the Treaty at Pekin, and an official promulgation, put an end forever to that delegation of duty with reference to foreigners to distant provinces and subordinate provincial officials. It contains the first concession of the right to go to the capital that has in modern times been made to a nation of the West, not tributary,—for in the Russian treaty there was but the recognition of an ancient right—and it was in the form and under the limitations my judgment yet approves, and which, I venture to hope and to foretell, unless Peking is doomed to be a new Constantinople, will ultimately be adopted by all as it has been by Russia and France. It recognized Christianity and secured the full immunity of missionary effort. It protected Christian converts. It facilitated the purchase of real estate by foreigners. It reduced the tonnage dues. It settled the vexed question of the place of official intercourse, at the open ports and cities, one of which had arisen Sir JOHN DAVIS' little war of 1847, and which had protracted Sir JOHN BOWRING's bigger conflict (not yet I fear ended,) of 1856. It opened new ports. It regulated in great detail after the benefit of twelve years' experience, the commercial relations of the East and West, and taking for its model the British Treaty of 1842, by very comprehensive, "most favored clauses," (which the Chinese gladly assented to,) gave us everything that might at any time be granted to other nations. Of such a treaty, made in peace and friendliness, without an unkind word or thought, without a threat, or a pang, or a scar, adopted and approved by China and my own country, I have no reason to be ashamed.

Of the interval between the signature of the American treaty, on the 18th June, and those of the English and French, on the 27th and 29th, and what occurred, I must say a word, as it has been the subject of specific and most malignant misrepresentation. I pass by the melancholy episode of KEYING with the remark that, in the intercourse, brief and strictly ceremonial as it was between us, the subject of the English and French negotiations, or demands, never was directly or indirectly alluded to,—and with the expression of my absolute incredulity, on the evidence before me, as to his influence in stimulating popular tumult among the wretched, timid population, at Teintsin. KEYING's agency, whatever it was, did not continue long. His doom was soon sealed. Repelled by the allied plenipotentiaries, he was condemned to the scaffold or to suicide: and I confess I look back to this strange scene of the drama with entire contentment, that I extended courtesy to a broken-down old man, and that no share of responsibility for this poor heathen's all rests on me.

During the interval to which I have referred, the path of my duty was clearly before me. It was to remain where I was, not even to seem to break the concert which was professed; to show, by my presence, and my counsel if it was asked, that I was interested in the success of the allies, and to render good offices, if I could do so inoffensively. This course I steadily pursued. On two occasions only did I and the same remark applies to the Russian Minister) depart from another rule I prescribed to myself of not interfering with the action of others,—I mean by appeal to them.

It has been alleged that, just before the English and French treaties were signed, the Russian Minister and I, either at the instance of the Chinese, or from our own evil impulses, engaged in an intrigue—the last, I believe, that is attributed to us—to fabricate intelligence—the courteous words being to "forge or imagine a fable," and to detach the French Minister from his concert with Lord ELGIN, so far at least as to abandon the claim for a permanent embassy at Pekin, and free access to the rivers and the interior. Nay, it went still further, for some success in this scheme was attributed to us, for, said the *Times* (Sept. 17), speaking with an air of authority, "If our information be correct, the two most important articles of our treaty, the resident Minister at Pekin, and the right to go to any part of the interior for curiosity or trade, were in peril at the very last moment, and were obtained by England *single handed*, and only by a stroke of happy audacity." There can be no other interpretation of this than that, by some sinister influence, or his own free will, Baron GROS, being detached from his colleague, the latter was left to act alone and single-handed, and so succeeded. Now the truth is, the French Plenipotentiary never approved of a permanent embassy to Peking, and has it not in his treaty now, except under the "most favored" clause; and the privilege of access to the interior, as he claimed it originally by the rivers, never was for a moment yielded.

As to our agency at this crisis, as it is called, of the negotiations, it was simply this: As early as the 11th I received from the Imperial Commissioners a most courteous and respectful letter, asking me to represent to Lord ELGIN the conduct of one of his subordinates, who had used to them violent and offensive language. The style of the letter was so proper and respectful, and the facts stated with so much precision, that, after full deliberation, and some misgiving as to how it might be received, I determined to send it to Lord ELGIN, taking care, however, to express no opinion as to the accuracy of the statements in the Chinese letter. It was not received in the spirit I hoped for; but the incident, very small, indeed, in itself, I take for granted, left no deep impression.

One other matter of graver interest did occur, to which I have not the least hesitation in referring. On the day or the day but one before the French and English treaties were signed, the Imperial Commissioners addressed a communication to the Russian Minister and me, separately, for neither of us knew of the other having received a letter, begging to see us at their residence in the city. There was every reason that we should go. Arriving at the Yamun about the same time, we were courteously received by the Commissioners, whom we found in a state of great agitation and distress. The object of this interview was then disclosed. It was to ask our intercession with the English Minister, as to certain demands, the permanent diplomatic residence at Peking, and the free navigation of all the rivers, which, they said to us, they could not concede, being prohibited by an Imperial decree. They told us that the French treaty had been agreed to, with the exception of the one article as to the standard text, and whether it should be French or Chinese; and, on this point, I am happy to believe that the assurances and expressions of confidence of my friend and Secretary, Mr. WILLIAMS, in the integrity and high scholarship of the English and French interpreters, removed the difficulty. On the other points they were most importunate, and to their importuni y Count PUTIATINE and I were compelled to oppose a positive refusal to interfere in the way they wished. We assured them that, aside from considerations of propriety and delicacy, we were convinced that our interposition would do more harm than good, and that under no circumstances or inducements could it be thought of as to Lord ELGIN. They then implored us to speak in their behalf to the French Minister, which we reluctantly agreed to do, taking care, over and over again, to limit our agency to a statement of facts, and assuring the Commissioners, that we should give no counsel and express no opinion as to the matter. This was done, and our representation received by Baron GROS with the friendly courtesy and consideration which always characterized him. He asked our permission to communicate what we had said, and as we had said it, to Lord ELGIN, to which we gladly consented. Of course, I have no means of knowing, except from results, what passed in the subsequent conferences of the allied Plenipotentiaries. The French treaty, without the obnoxious clauses, had, as I have said, been already agreed to. Its signing, however, was postponed till a day after Lord ELGIN's, and then was executed without the concession of what by the latter was obtained. In other words, judging the relative value of concessions by their extent, the English treaty, signed on the 26th, contained more than the French, signed on the 27th, and this, if I am right, and the remark of the *Times* as to Lord ELGIN's "single-handedness" confirms it, without the French Minister knowing anything about it.

By what means, or influences, or instruments, Lord ELGIN at the last moment attained these concessions, (one of them already abandoned,) and in what conceived the "happy audacity" which secured it, will, I hope, be made known when the history of English diplomacy in China comes to be told; and it is in reference to this last struggle, and the dismissal and fall of KEYING, that I cordially concur in the hope eloquently expressed by Lord ELGIN in his recent address to the merchants of Shanghae.

Such is the narrative of American action and negotiation at Tetinsin. Whatever its merits may be, whatever benefits may result from it, no one can impute disingenuousness or reserve as to ult

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Programme of the French Emperor—Napoleon-ideas on the Interests of Italy and of Europe—Outlines of the Empire of Peace.

Nothing more distinctly characterizes the present Emperor of France than his persistent devotion to the traditional and dynastic views of his family, in regard to the European system. In the light, therefore, of his *Idées Napoléoniennes*, issued at Brussels just twenty years ago, we are enabled to form a correct conception of his views upon the Italian question, and to ascertain the meaning of the phrase "*l'empire c'est la paix*." We quote from the translation of Mr. JAMES A. DORR, recently issued by Messrs. APPLETON & Co.

THE REORGANIZATION OF ITALY.

"Very differently from other Governments, which have always treated the provinces they have acquired like conquered countries, the Emperor caused all the nations of which he was master to participate in the benefits of an enlightened administration; and the countries which he incorporated with France, enjoyed from that instant the same perogatives as the mother country. When he gave crowns, he imposed always two conditions upon the king whom he appointed; the invio ability of the consutution, and the guarantee of the public debt.

In Italy he formed a great kingdom, which had its separate administration and its Italian army. *All the administrative and judicial offices were filled by natives.* The troops were no longer composed of mercenaries and the dregs of the population. Every man was called upon to defend his country; the army became a citizen. The sovereign could no longer dip, according to his caprice, into the public treasury; he had his civil list. Feudalism, titnes, mortmains and monastic orders were destroyed; a constitutional statute established three colleges: 1st, proprietors; 2d, those engaged in commerce; 3d, the learned. There were added to the first two colleges, which required for admissibility the qualification of the payment of a certain amount of imports, a third college, free from that requisition, composed, under the name of College of Savants, of two hundred citizens chosen from among the most celebrated men of all branches of science, or of the liberal or mechanic arts, or from among those who had most distinguished themselves whether by their doctrines in ecclesiastical matters, or by their acquisitions in legislation, morals, politics, or administration.

The citizens were organized into a national guard. The country, divided into departments, and administered on precedures and sub-prefectures, lost that provincial spirit which is the death of nationality. New laws concerning property and mortgages simplified administration and enriched the country. Agriculture, the sciences and the arts were encouraged. The French Code was introduced, and publicity of proceedings in criminal matters was declared. Houses of industry were erected in several cities to put an end to mendicity. Convents were converted into hospitals, justices of the peace were appointed, and the decimal system of money, weights and measures was established. Public instruction was regulated by a law which divides it, economically, into three degrees—national, departmental and communal; and, scientifically, likewise into three degrees—transcendental, intermediate and elementary. Above all stood the National Institute. The Italian concordat protected it from moral power from encroachments of the ecclesiastical power. The various bands of the people of Italy were drawn closer by more easy means of communication. The Alps were levelled, and the Apennines, cut by new routes, united Piedmont to the Mediterranean. Italian glory awoke, and, for the first time since CESSAR, Italian legions were seen to tread as conquerors the soil of Spain. The name of *Italy*, so beautiful, dear for so many ages, was restored to provinces which, until then had been severed. That name implies in itself a future of independence."

NAPOLEON put an end to those little republics, which, as MONTESQUIEU has said, owed the existence only to the perpetuity of their abuses. From the Alps to Otranto there were but three great divisions: the kingdom of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and the French provinces. NAPOLEON had allied to the French empire Piedmont, as well as Rome and Florence, for the purpose of habituating their people to a government which makes the inhabitants citizens and soldiers. The wars at an end, he would have restored them to the mother country; and these provinces, invigorated by his authority, would have passed by an easy transition from French domination to an Italian Government; while, if this organization had been more hasty, the people, not having been prepared by French action for a reunion nationality, would doubtless have regretted their ancient political individuality.

AIM OF THE EMPEROR—EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION—LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

When the fortune of arms had rendered NAPOLEON master of the greater part of the continent, he desired to use his conquests for the establishment of a European confederation!

Prompt to apprehend the tendency of civilization the Emperor hastened its march by executing, without delay, that which otherwise had been enfolded in the distant decrees of Providence. His genius foresaw that the rivalry which separates the different nations of Europe would disappear before a general interest well understood.

In proportion as civilization improves it diffuses itself, the more are the barriers which separate men lowered, and the greater is the number of countries which reciprocal interests tend to unite.

In the infancy of society, the state of nature existed between man and man; then a common interest united a small number of individuals who surrendered some of their natural rights in order that society might guarantee to them complete enjoyment of the rest. Then was formed the tribe, an association of men among whom the state of nature disappeared, and law took the place of the right of the strongest. The greater the progress of civilization, on a correspondingly more extensive scale was this transformation effected. Men fought at first in order to unite, from hill to hill; then the spirit of conquest and the spirit of defence gave rise to cities, provinces, States; and a common danger having united a large number of these territorial fractions, nations were formed. Then the national interests having embraced all the local and provincial interests, wars were carried on only between people and people, and each people, in its turn, made a triumphal march over the territory of its neighbor, which it was led to regard as an ally, and attended by a great principle. The countryman, the city, and the province, have successively, the one after, enlarged the social sphere, and excluded the limits of the circle, outside of which the state of nature exists. This transformation stopped at the frontier of each country; and it is still force, not right, which decides the fate of nations.

To replace under the rations of Europe the state of nature by the social state—such was the idea of the Emperor; and his combinations tended to this grand end, until it was necessary, in order to reach it, to bring England and Russia to a better comprehension of his views.

"Every war in Europe," said NAPOLEON, "is a civil war. The Holy Alliance is an idea stolen from me." That is to say, a holy alliance of the nations through their kings and not of the kings against the nations is the difference between this immeasurable difference between his idea, and the manner in which it was realized. NAPOLEON had displaced the sovereigns for the temporary interests of the nations; in 1815, the nations were displaced for the particular interests of the sovereigns. The statesmen of that period, sitting only between and not upon thrones, founded European equilibrium upon the rivalry of the great Powers, instead of setting it upon general mutual interests. So their system has crumbled to ruins in all its parts.

The policy of the Emperor, on the contrary, consisted in founding a solid European association, by causing his sovereignty to rest upon complete nationalities, and upon general interests fairly satisfied. If Europe could be reduced from the number of her states, as Germany or Italy has been reduced from the number of her States, to a few great political bodies, the European confederation would be more easily established. If the number of the States of Europe could be

markets. Low Wools sold at auction in Liverpool, at 1d.@1½d. ₩ lb. reduction, and in private sales holders are not disposed to submit to that decline. Much attention is naturally paid to the war and its progress. If it should not be continued to Italy, the effects of it will have a bearing upon Wool and Woolens also, but it may be a month or more before these is ennugh ascertained to judge with certainty for the future."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, JUNE 1, 1859.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony Fleece	53@57
Saxony Fleece	48@51
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	36@38
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@63
Saxony Fleece	53@55
Full blood Fleece	48@50
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	44@46
Native and quarter blood Fleece	41@43
Common Fleece	38@40
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony Fleece	50@53
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	35@37
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed Fleeces	38@40
Unwashed Fleeces	20@25
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed Fleeces	33@38
Washed Fleeces, hurry	22@27
Unwashed Fleeces, hurry	12@15
Unwashed Fleeces, less burry	18@20
Unwashed Fleeces, and not burry	23@27
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	30@36
Merinos, unwashed	22@25
Mixed Fleeces, washed	20@25
Mixed Fleeces, unwashed	13@17
California.	
Washed Fleeces	30@37
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	23@28
Unwashed Fleeces, coarse	10@16
Oregon.	
Washed Fleeces, hurry	18@25
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	14@18
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, Extra	45@48
New-York City, Super	37@42
New-York City, No. 1	32@35
New-York City, No. 2	10@14
Country, Extra	48@50
Country, Super	42@45
Country, No. 1	33@36
Country, No. 2	12@16
Lambs	35@43
Tub-washed	35@44
Western, Limed-pulled Wool	32@36
Southern, Limed-pulled Wool	30@33

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIBSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES. Price from $60 to $125. Admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes. The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 430 Broadway, corner of Howard-st, N. Y. Agents wanted.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source, if certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen.—Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white, my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name and address, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would cheerfully be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After having used every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $1 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York. (In the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PRINTED WRAPPERS. PRINTED WRAPPERS.

NEW SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING.

All kinds of wrappers and bags cheaply printed by PHELPS' PORTABLE PRINTING PRESS, FROM FIFTY CENTS PER THOUSAND, NO. 378 BROADWAY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double plated ware very low and warranted. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

PATENT RIGHTS AND PRESSES FOR SALE OF PHELPS' PORTABLE PRINTING PRESS. No. 378 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Griffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, Dentist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

ABRM. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE express and packing establishment, No. 676 6th av., near 39th-st. N. B.—Wagons and carts all ready to remove rich or ordinary furniture to the country; also clean, dry storage for furniture, in the fine brick store No. 676 6th-av. Pianos and furniture boxed, shipped or carted safely in or out of the City.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES. (New Improvement.) WILLIAM BEERDT'S Manufactory and Warerooms. Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York. A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS. IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,

WILL EXHIBIT, MONDAY, MAY 30,

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,

[In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most

APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR, Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

Which they are now offering

MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Invite attention to their large and fashionable assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHE, CRAPE, &c., &c., &c.,

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,

WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 30,

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Including the newest designs, in great variety,

AT LOW PRICES.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 476 Broadway,

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS!

C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.

LACE POINTS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AND BURNOUS, IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE! Having determined to relinquish our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of FINE PARIS FLOWERS, BONNETS, LACES, &c., &c., &c., At ONE-HALF the cost of Importation.

NEW AND ELEGANT PRINTS, THE WAMSUTTAS,

to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES, and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME. DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., Nos. 80 and 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of MOURNING GOODS, being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of Black Silks—a most splendid variety, in all makes. Handsome Brulen Foulards, by the yard. Plaid striped, check, and Sayadere Silks. Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome. Barege Robes, satin bands. Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures. Black Challies, without Lustre. Summer Bombazines, very handsome. Black Grenadine, every width, very choice. Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts. Crape Maretz in all widths. Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article. English Barege 2 yards wide. Black Grenadine Bareges, very desirable. Black Check and Bayadere Bareges, handsome goods. French Lawns and Organdies. English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable. Mantillas, Shawls, Points, &c., &c. N. B.—500 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7 worth $12. Ladies will please observe the name and number. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, 37—MAIDEN-LANE—37 Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,

NEW STYLES OF PARIS SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES, (all black and with colored borders,) FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES, (The largest assortment in the United States,) SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds, BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES, &c. &c., &c., Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.

☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house. No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS. FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS; Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, CRINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER HANGING Department contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French Manufacturers. Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art on the most reasonable terms. Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety) is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SILK ROBES REDUCED TO $16 50. BLACK SILKS, White Edge, Rich Dress Silks, Stella Shawls, Bareges, Lawns, Organdies, and Handsome Dress Goods, At Very Low Prices. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand st., Corner of Forsyth-st.

WINDOW SHADES. HARRISON BARNET, No. 128 William-st., between Fulton and John sts., Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a large assortment of GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES, Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c. At wholesale and retail.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway, Have received, per *Canada* a superb assortment of Capes, Collars, Rich Laces, Mantillas, Points, Barbes, and Flounces, Coiffures, &c. Also, Point a Gaille collars at $5, worth $9. Point application collars, at $1 25, worth $3 50, and a great many other novelties to which they invite the attention of purchasers. N. B.—A fresh assortment of Phillips' Kid Gloves.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!

We have now opened a splendid assortment, Embracing all the novelties introduced this season, To which we invite the attention of the LADIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY. Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same quality of goods at thirty to forty per cent lower prices. Children's and Misses' mantillas and sacks, all sizes. W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufactory, No. 261 Bowery, near Houston st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. JAMES GRAY & COMPANY are now offering their magnificent stock of RICH DRESS GOODS, REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, of the latest Paris styles, at greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the Season NO. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now offering great bargains in Barnsley Damask Sets, table damasks, napkins, sheeting and shirting linen. Also, a large assortment of white goods, Jaconets, Swiss muslins, figured, plain and striped muslin from auction.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT fastenings, 11 springs for $1 00; 11 springs, $1 50; same 12 springs, $2. Ladies supplied with 9 springs for $2 dozen. 13 springs $1; and 14 springs, for $3 dozen. Old skirts made over. C. J. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND COLORED silks, dress muslins, chambrays, chambrays de laines, Swiss and jaconet muslins, ginghams, de beges, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, towels, cash linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 84 Catharine-st.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 6 cases 4-4 French Prints at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 9d. A most decided bargain.

MASONIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

500 PIECES DELAINES, CHALLIES, And LAWNS, At 12½ cents per yard, Will be opened on MONDAY, May 30, At NO. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st. EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

BEAUTIFUL ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES, IN DEUX JUPES, At $3 and $4, Just landed. Will be opened on MONDAY, May 30, At NO. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st. EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

MOURNING MANTILLAS. EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY, NO. 335 BROADWAY. Corner of Worth st., Will open on MONDAY, May 30, a choice assortment of MANTILLAS, SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.

FAMILY DRY GOODS, AT RETAIL. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering great bargains in BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELLING AND SHIRTING LINES, COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, JACONETS, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED, AND STRIPED MUSLINS. ALSO, LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS, CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, On MONDAY, May 30, The balance of their SPRING IMPORTATION OF SHAWLS, consisting of STELLA, BAREGE, GRENADINE, AND CHALLY, etc., etc., AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

PAVILION DE FLORA Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers FROM ALL CLIMES. Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 10 cases small Brilliants. Splendid goods at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING ON REASONABLE terms; also stitching by machine, and ladies taught to operate on Singer's. Mrs. L. M. FERGUSON, No. 49 Morton-st.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION. Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed. FRENCH FLOWERS, GRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS of a superior quality, and at low prices, AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites the attention of ladies preparing for the country to her very large and complete assortment of rich Paris summer Millinery, of the newest and choicest design, which will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y. The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals. C. D. SEELY, }

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commenced May 2. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, General M. I. LOCKWOOD; Prof. H. HINDE, first Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

BOARD AND TUITION WANTED IN THE country, for 3 months, for a young Cuban, in a private family; a teacher's family preferred, where he could receive regular lessons in English. Address, with terms, E. CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York.

TUITION AND BOARD WANTED IN THE country for a lad about 16 years of age, in the family of a teacher or clergyman having experience and opportunity to impart a good, sound English education, where there are not more than one or two other scholars. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—LOCATED AT Wilton, Conn. Terms from $100 to $140 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

MUSIC TAUGHT BY A GERMAN LADY, who would also devote part of her time to teach the German language. Terms moderate. Inquire at the Piano Warehouse, No. 16 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUation as teacher, either South or West; will teach all the English branches; terms $400 per year, board and traveling expenses; best recommendations given and required. Address C. A. H., Box No. 687 Post-Office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT FAMILY would be glad to get a situation here or out West, to teach two or three small children for her board and a small room, or to take charge of a house for the Summer, or as long as wanted; the best of City references. Address, for three days, M. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN—A Graduate of a German University successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., desires an engagement as tutor, teacher or traveling companion. Best references and testimonials. Address M. A., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

READ THE FOLLOWING—GREAT CHANCE for some one to walk into a profitable and money-making business, in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The City Auction and Commission House is well known everywhere, and its business is very extensive—is the oldest auction and commission house in the city. Finding the business of the land office of which I am partner, will occupy so much of my time, it is best for me to dispose of my general auction and commission business so far as having the care of store on my mind. I therefore offer it to any one who has a desire to enter into a profitable business which is all made, all my stock and auction business as it now stands, with all my influence and all my customers. I would have no objection to act the part of auctioneer (as I have always been my own auctioneer) for all public sales for a certain per centage. This is an opportunity which does not offer once in a thousand. All the business I have done for the last ten years has been entirely for cash, and the business can be increased to a very large amount by any one who has moderate means, and can make arrangements with eastern manufacturers for goods on commission. I have lived in Milwaukee nearly eighteen years, and my experience and knowledge of every person is not to be surpassed. Milwaukee contains now nearly sixty thousand inhabitants, and is increasing rapidly. I have one of the largest store-houses in the city, with four floors one hundred and ten feet deep, and twenty feet wide, with a lease of two years from May at very low rent, which the purchaser can have. I have made from ten to twelve thousand dollars per year. Milwaukee is one of the healthiest cities in the West, and must contain eventually, two hundred thousand inhabitants. Any one desiring a good offering should see this great chance and better come and see me, or can address me if they wish to make further inquiry. CALEB WALL, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH this amount in cash in a successful patent medicine business, which has been thoroughly established several years in this country and Europe. Want of capital is not the reason for taking a partner. That this is the best chance for investment ever offered will be shown upon investigation. Address O. P. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL CAPital, in a summer boarding house at Pulenville, N. Y. The house is very pleasantly located, possessed of such necessaries, scenery, convenience of access, &c., as render it a delightful summer resort. It is now ready for visitors. Address L. A. FALK, as above.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A DAILY AND Weekly newspaper in New-England, with excellent advertising; also, good job-office attached; it will be sold cheap. For further particulars address NEWSPAPER, Boston, Mass.

PHYSICIAN.—ONE OF RESPECTABILITY AND practical knowledge, single, may learn of an excellent business in a flourishing country settlement by replying to B. S., Box No. 123 *Times* Office. References and previous residence are to be given.

$5,000. WANTED.—A PARTY WITH THE above amount, willing to make an arrangement in a valuable business, can address, with real name, Box No. 69 Post-office. Communications confidential.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BROWN LEATHER pocket, black at both ends, bound with iron, marked A. L., containing wearing apparel. A suitable reward will be paid if recovered, at No. 91 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VERY LARGE and excellent selection of first-class domestics—professed and plain cooks, experienced nurses of the most undoubted character and efficiency; also, the largest and most capable selection of dining-room and chamber servants in New York or Brooklyn, either for City or country, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. It is almost needless to add that this establishment now stands unrivalled both for the distinguished patronage it receives from our first families as well as for the superiority of the class of help it produces.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as housekeeper in City or country; she is a woman of industrious habits thoroughly reliable, and competent to take the entire charge of the house; would be willing to make herself useful. Has 17 years' references in Brooklyn, and would value more a comfortable home than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. No objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for 2 days at No. 59 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, by two neat, clean, and respectable girls, with superior references. One is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is an experienced chambermaid and waitress. Both are competent and well-disposed girls, able and willing to work. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman. Has been accustomed to the business, and understands making pastry. Would take a situation as seamstress in a private family. Is capable of cutting and doing all kinds of family sewing. Reference given if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Would take care of a house for the Summer. Can produce the best of City reference. Would go in the country a short distance. Can be seen at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a family of about three persons, in the City; willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Apply at No. 114 West 30th-st., back in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as porter in a store or any other place. Will make himself generally useful to his employer; knows the City well and understands the care of horses. Has the best of City references from his last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to assist in chamberwork; good City reference, if required. Apply at No. 129 East 20th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, UPRIGHT WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; makes bread, cakes and pies; understands the management of milk and butter; has a good boy 14 years old, who can be very useful; she would take moderate wages if he was taken with her; has good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A NEAT GIRL, WELL RECOMmended, who can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, and can make bread and biscuit, wants a situation to do house or kitchen work. Has no objection to the country, for the Summer. Call at No. 304 8th av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT French girl, who also speaks German, to travel with a family in Europe as nurse or chambermaid. Apply on Thursday, at No. 194 Court-st., Brooklyn, second floor, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as a chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 572 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts. on the third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or waitress, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 166 Elizabeth-st., near Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE; is capable of taking full charge of a child, and was on a lady's has the very best City reference, and has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 98 Greene-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands her business perfectly. Has no objections to assist with washing and ironing. Is of a willing disposition and obliging. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 272 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands soups, poultry and baking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her late employer's, No. 22 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., third floor, back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY FAITHful, capable servant as cook and laundress or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy girl, neat, obliging and respectful; unquestionable references given. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A woman, who understands meats, poultry, soups and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 327 6th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook or laundress; satisfactory reference; five years in last place; can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., second floor, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first class waitress in a private family; no other need apply. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 8th av., corner of 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and do light chamberwork. Country preferred. Best of references given. Call at No. 45 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at her late employer's place, No. 131 Clinton-st., between Amity and Pacific sts., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 36 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY, RESPECTABLE WOmen, situations in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objections to country. Have good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid and make herself generally useful; is an excellent embroiderer; the best of City references. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 193 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress, and mind children, and do plain sewing; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn, first door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day or week, by one who is perfectly competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 78 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND education desires a situation as governess or housekeeper where there are young children. Address, for one week, B. W., station D Post-office, Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one to cook wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 72 East 32d-st., near 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family, in the City or country; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as waitress in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at No. 331 6th-av., for two days.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF DOMESTIC help can be supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity, for City and country. The strictest attention paid to secure the best of help. by MORRIS CONNERT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office. Also all help constantly on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as good plain cook; is an excellent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 143 1st-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ingomar—The Waterman—La Vadova Scaltro.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money—Boarding-School.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mary the Trapper—Evelsen Wilson.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—The Hidden Hand.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

IATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Soirees D'Ethiopia.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas/.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad .....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 21st of May, with three days' later European advices, arrived at Halifax about 8 o'clock last evening, but through the refusal of the Nova Scotia Telegraph line to forward the dispatch to the Associated Press, we are unable to furnish the news this morning. An express, however, was started between Halifax and Sackville, which will probably reach the latter place by the time the American line opens this morning, when the news will be immediately forwarded.

The Hon. W. B. Reed, our late Commissioner to China, made an address before the Board of Trade in Philadelphia, explaining the details of his mission, and the particulars of the Treaty which he negotiated. The address evinces great ability, and is exceedingly interesting. We give it in full in our columns this morning.

A caucus of the National Democrats of the State was held yesterday, in the Astor House, Judge Akin, of Dutchess County, presiding. An address was presented, reporting the failure of a Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, to secure an audience of the Democratic State Central Committee, and arguing the folly of introducing National questions into the next State Convention for the nomination of State officers. The feeling of the meeting was obviously opposed to the election of Delegates to the Charleston Convention other than by popular Conventions in each of the Congressional Districts. On this point the meeting was most decided. The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee appointed at the meeting on the 10th of May.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport yesterday, and organized, after which Mr. Turner, the newly-elected Governor, was sworn in and assumed the duties of his office. No election of Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer having been made by the people, they were elected in Joint Committee—Mr. Sanders as Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Parker as Treasurer. Both these gentlemen were the American-Republican candidates.

John Byers, who murdered Thomas Phillips at Merrittsville, C. W., in December last, was executed yesterday at that place. He confessed his crime at the gallows.

An incendiary fire occurred at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday morning, involving a loss of about $80,000. Fourteen buildings were consumed.

A very remarkable phenomenon at sea is reported by Captain Rogers, of the bark *Robin*, from Galveston. On the 4th ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, the vessel passed through a thick "scum" on the surface of the water, which extended as far as the eye could see from N. W. to S. E. The substance resembled coal-tar, and gave out a smell peculiar to that article. The ocean also gave off steam, as if some hot substance had been poured into it. The phenomenon was attributed to a volcanic eruption at the bottom of the Gulf. Immediately afterwards the vessel experienced a violent hurricane.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, William E Moore was tried for the murder of John Van Wart. The defendant was a sailor, who had married a woman of very loose character. During his frequent absence at sea, she made herself agreeable to sundry men, of whom John Van Wart was a favorite. On the 25th March last, Moore, having reached this port from Liverpool, found her in Worth-street, in company with Van Wart. Jealousy got the ascendant in Moore's breast; a quarrel ensued, in the course of which Moore stabbed Van Wart in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died. The evidence yesterday produced failed to show that Moore actually intended to kill Van Wart; and the Jury, after a brief absence, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence was reserved until Saturday.

The June Term of the Court of Appeals will commence on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., at Albany. A list of the first forty causes on the calendar will be found in another column. The whole number of causes is 565. The printed calendar will be ready for delivery on Saturday.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, at 3 P. M., directed that several small bills be paid, transacted some routine business, and adjourned to Tuesday next.

The trotting match between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen* for a purse of $2,000, best three in five, to wagons, mile heats, took place at the Fashion Course yesterday afternoon. *Flora Temple* won the first heat in 2.25, the second in 2.27½, and the third in 2.27½. The time is the fastest on record.

The anniversary of the New-York Sunday-School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the Academy of Music last evening. The house was filled by about six thousand persons, and the exercises, consisting of recitations and music, were unusually interesting. Bishop Janes presided.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs and Provisions yesterday; prices of the former were steady, and of the latter irregular. Sugars were quite active, while Molasses, Coffee and Rice were in moderate request. Common Resin was in good demand. Cotton was inactive and depressed. The freight engagements were restricted. Included in the shipments for Liverpool were 3,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 3d. per bushel. This is the only engagement of Breadstuffs reported for Liverpool or London for a long time past.

The Germans and the Sunday Liquor Traffic.—We observe with regret that the *Staats Zeitung* and one or two other German dailies seem disposed to mislead their readers as to the object sought by the memorialists on the Sunday liquor-traffic. No new laws are demanded. No old and obsolete laws are dug up for enforcement. All that is asked of the Police Commissioners is, the firm and forbearing execution of laws and ordinances enacted under the Administration of Mayor Wood, in 1857, and by the Legislature of 1857, and this, after due notice served upon the offending parties.

It is no crusade of Temperance men against liquor-sellers, but a calm appeal from a large body of our most conservative citizens, justly alarmed at the increase of taxation, pauperism, and crime demonstrably connected with Sunday tippling, for protection against the lawless and demoralizing traffic on that day.

Nor is it a movement of American citizens to abridge the rights or to interfere with the comforts of citizens of foreign birth. The presentation of the memorial in English, by an influential delegation, with Mr. Perit at its head, was accompanied by the presentation of a *German* memorial, numerously and respectably signed, by a German delegation, with Mr. Moller, a wealthy sugar refiner, at its head. Thousands of our German fellow-citizens feel as deeply the dangers and the disgrace of the Sunday tippling habits of some of their emigrant countrymen, as any American can. We are assured on good authority that it would be quite easy, if it were needful, to present thousands of German names, attesting their opposition to the immoral and destructive traffic which brings their national character into reproach. The law-abiding element is strong in the German character; and when it is known, as it must eventually be, that the Sunday lager-bier theatres and dancing saloons, and kindred places of temptation to crime and wrong-doing, are condemned alike by the laws of the State and the public sentiment of the City, the Germans themselves will be the foremost to sustain the authorities in restraining the selfishness and disorder of the few thousands among them who prey upon the substance and disgrace the name of our Teutonic fellow-citizens.

The organs of German opinion in New-York will neither advance the interests nor strengthen the influence of the race which they represent by angry appeals to the unenlightened prejudices of their readers, against the deliberate drift of the best public sentiment of New-York. With the German theories of Sunday observance in general we have nothing to do. We advance no Pharisaic and sweeping criticisms upon the customs which make the Sunday of the German so different a day from the Sunday of the Englishman or the American. Races may well differ upon this as upon so many other points of ritual worship or substantial theology. But it is perfectly compatible with the largest toleration that we should insist upon the observance by all classes of the community of statute laws which have been enacted by the delegated agents of the whole population. The minority which undertakes to brow-beat the officers of the law into suspending the discharge of their duty, and seeks practically to nullify the established order of municipal authority, is quite as justly chargeable with overbearing bigotry as the majority which sustains that order. A fanaticism of lager-bier is certainly not more respectable than a fanaticism of cold water; and if our German cotemporaries really think themselves aggrieved by the Crusaders of Temperance, they can hardly ask us, therefore to acquiesce in their own contemptuous trampling under foot of the law of the land.

Lotus-Eating Philanthropy.

The Northern form of lotus-eating is not a very noble development of human character. In the soft, luxurious Southern clime which gave birth to the legend of the "mild-eyed melancholy" race, whose sum of life it was to "lie upon the hills, like gods together,—careless of mankind," indolence and selfishness seem to lose half their shame by losing all their shabbiness. The warm sunshine, and the glowing skies of the Mediterranean, clothe the Southern egotist with a kind of ideal beauty, which makes one half tolerant of his real worthlessness. You can forgive him for being so very lazy in that he is also so very picturesque.

But the lotus-eater of more temperate latitudes and less seductive scenes, is simply a "leafer." He is the type of the school of *laissez-faire* in political economy, and shocks the world's moral sense by doing nothing where so much needs to be done, and caring for nobody where so many need all the care they can find. Prosperous or poor, in plenty or in penury, dozing in his great arm-chair before his well-cleared table, or lounging among the tar-barrels on a dilapidated wharf, he is equally a cumberer of the earth, and a scandal to his kind.

But he is never so repulsive as when he seeks in promiscuous and impracticable declamations of a vague impersonal philanthropy, a constant excuse for shirking all positive sympathy, whether of word or deed, with any specific man or men who may be standing directly before his face, and requiring his active attention. Your general and professional philanthropist is the worst of cynical dawdlers. He balances his perpetual abuse of those who do not need his help by his lazy sneers at those who do. Show him a slave-owner busy among his slaves, and he will rattle you off a chapter of vituperation worthy of *Meg Merrilies*. Show him a slave asking for money to buy his freedom, and he will pooh-pooh the fellow as an idle imposter.

This viler sort of lotus-eating is the ceaseless joy of our savagely philanthropic cotemporary the New-York *Tribune*. That journal is the sure haven of all remote and impracticable schemes for ameliorating the condition of future generations; and the sure refuge also of all existing and removable wrongs. With the *Tribune*, "Man never is but always to be blest." If there arises a question demanding immediate, warm-hearted, energetic action, the *Tribune* is always ready with a protest in favor of the superior importance of some other question which cannot possibly be urged upon mankind in any practical form for at least fifty years to come. This proclivity of our cotemporary has never been more amusingly exhibited than in its comments upon the existing war in Europe. So long as the liberation of Italy was a distant vision—say, for instance, such a distant vision as the establishment of the Irish Republic—the *Tribune* doated upon Italy; it was a theme so prolific of fine phrases, so abundant in taunts for the despots, and in rousing appeals to cars that were supposed to be closed in the slumber of death. But Italy has awaked, and the *Tribune* is appalled at the spectacle of a people really trying to free themselves in a blunt, practical way, and willing to take the sword that is put into their hands, though it be an Emperor of the French and not an Editor of the *Tribune* who draws it. Why couldn't the noisy wretches lie still and starve, and suffer, cries the *Tribune*, and let me go on lamenting their fate? So vexed is the *Tribune* with the activity of Italy that it sets about drawing up a regular bill of indictment against Sardinia for disturbing the peace of the world. The Austrian Chancery itself could not have bettered the *Tribune's* diatribe. If our readers suppose that we are misrepresenting our cotemporary, let them ponder the following delectable passage, extracted from yesterday morning's issue of this journal of Humanity, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity:

"Nobody can pretend that Sardinia has been forced into this war in defence of her own independence and free institutions. The very strongest ground upon which her case can be put is, that she has generously risked her own independence and free institutions for the chance of being able to extend them to her neighbors. That is to say, she could not let well enough alone. Her own freedom and prosperity became despicable in her eyes, unless she could bring in the rest of Italy to share them with her."

In other words, the *Tribune* holds up Sardinia to execration for doing precisely what the Royal Colonies in America were so foolish as to do when George III., of blessed memory, undertook to crush Massachusetts for insisting on her rights and liberties. Why could not South Carolina and Virginia have left New-England to her fate, and hugging themselves in the favor of their King, turned their goodly backs upon that "cantankerous" and uneasy land? Simply because "they could not let well enough alone." Why do silly men and women, who might sit at home and fill themselves comfortably with the good things of the earth, go wandering about among the poor and needy, "finding their own prosperity despicable in their own eyes unless they can bring in their brother-man to share it with them?" Simply because they "can't let well enough alone!" And why does the *Tribune*, neglecting all the peremptory and palpable calls of human want, and all the actual appeals of noble human action, devote itself so assiduously to the agreeable dilettantism of an impertinent and abusive "philanthropy?" Simply because the *Tribune* "can let well enough alone;" because the *Tribune*, finding that an exclusive devotion to the internal affairs of the State of Alabama, and to speculations upon the millenniun, involves no necessity for the painful exercise of the reason, or for the difficult acquisition of knowledge, greatly delights to "let well enough alone," and to be allowed to rattle off its daily *quantum* of misinformation and recklessness in its own cheerful, lazy way. Whether the American people will think as meanly of Sardinia as the *Tribune* does, for putting herself, with her blood, her treasure and her national honor, into the van of battle for the liberty of her kindred States of Italy, is, however, quite another matter.

Economical Charities.

One-eighth of the whole population of our City were on the sick list last year, and received gratuitous medical aid! The number of patients treated in 1858 by the five Dispensaries of the City was 149,140; of these, 65,955 were under 15 years of age, and of this latter number three-fourths were under four years. Over 30,000 of the whole number were visited at their homes, in cellars and garrets, tenement-house and hovels, by the Dispensary Physicians. Assuming the present population of the City to be 800,000, and deducting the large proportion of one-third of the aggregate of the sick, as having been sick more than once during the year, we reach the conclusion that one-eighth of the whole mass of our people when sick relied on the charity of the Dispensaries for relief. It is no part of our purpose at this time to declaim against the miserable sanitary condition of a city situated as ours is, with every facility for cleanliness, and with no excuse for an epidemic, which permits so extended a sick roll. We only pause long enough upon the point to remark that the names and location of each, of the sick are recorded in the Dispensary books, and that when we have an Inspector and a corps of Health Wardens competent to draw an inference, they will avail themselves of these minutely recorded data to map the City for sanitary and preventive purposes. The epidemic centres they will find the centres of crime, and of abject poverty. Indeed, if three maps were constructed from the reliable statistics on file—one by a topographer, marking in blue the localities where old river-beds have been filled up without proper drains to carry off their remaining water, and where sewers have been constructed without reference to which end of them their contents were to be emptied from; another designating in the same color the spots of greatest sickness and the largest mortality; and still another, showing by the same color where crime is oftenest committed, where thieves and prostitutes herd, and all manner of brutalities are the every-day experience—the three maps would present one appearance, and might, without much risk of mistake, be substituted, any one of them for the other. These considerations are not foreign to our topic, since we never can discuss the methods of relieving or preventing physical suffering without naming the very means by which crime is to be prevented.

But our present object is simply to call attention to the economy of these quiet, noiseless charities, the Dispensaries. To be convenient of access to those who need their aid, they are of necessity located in parts of the City remote from the dwellings of those best disposed to support them. The two older ones are in Wards which are very sparsely peopled with those who enjoy at the same time large hearts and long purses, and hence the obvious propriety of forgetting questions of locality in aiding them. Of the almost 150,000 sick, 83,185 were of foreign birth, and if the children of foreign-born parents are added, probably two-thirds of the whole number may be counted as strangers among us, for whom every consideration of our common humanity pleads, since to no other quarter can they look for help.

But a further examination of the Dispensary books shows that their total expenditures during the year were only $21,000,—or an average expense to each patient of fourteen cents. If the services rendered had been paid for at the very lowest rates that physicians charge when they charge at all,—say at fifty cents a visit and twenty-five cents a prescription,—the expense would have been $226,422. But few of these patients have at home such nursing and diet as is proper for the sick. In extreme cases, the Dispensary physician is authorized to send them to Bellevue Hospital; last year 4,116 were disposed of in this way. The report of that hospital shows that within its walls last year, 9,177 persons were treated, or, deducting 40·9 children born in its lying-in department, 8,768, at an average cost of $9 66 each. Even if there were no Dispensaries, very many of those treated at them might escape the necessity of going to the hospital, but how many more hospitals would be needed to accommodate the thousands whom neglect would force to seek their wards, or perish uncared for? Bellevue is a well-managed hospital, yet its patients average $9 66 cost each. The Dispensary patients average a cost of 14 cents each. Who will doubt the economy of supporting the Dispensaries well, of enlarging their operations, of increasing their facilities for preventing disease from fastening mortally upon the ailing? To support the Dispensaries last year the City and State authorities appropriated $9,000. This year the public appropriations are still less, though an abundant equivalent was rendered by the gratuitous vaccination of 14,390 persons. The balance of the expense is paid by a few friends, who know their necessity, their humanity and their economy. The contributors to the Eastern Dispensary last year, when all told, numbered 125! We have not the reports of the other institutions at hand, but if the Eastern has the average number of friends, it would seem that some 725 persons bear the whole burden of caring for the sick poor, though they number one-eighth of the whole population and by their quiet benevolence save tax-payers from such a draft upon their pockets as they have not yet dreamed of. But obvious as is the economy of sustaining the Dispensaries, they are not sustained handsomely. Unless donors are more liberal, or there are more of them, they will soon be crippled in their usefulness, and one or more of them is even now in peril of being given up altogether. The State, rich as it is in resources, is poverty-stricken in cash, and no party dare, by such a liberality to these institutions as they deserve, necessitate an additional eighth of a mill to the State tax. The City, which ought, without a question, to undertake their whole support, feels poor, because it is robbed at every corner and in almost every office. To the benevolent, then, and to sagacious tax payers, who would prefer to pay one dollar for prevention, rather than seventy for cure or for burial expenses, is the last appeal of the Dispensaries.

The Yacht Club Regatta.

To-morrow the Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will whiten the waters of the Bay with graceful sails, and make a wholesome holiday for no inconsiderable number of the best portion of our community. The "June Regatta" has become one of the "fixed facts" of the Gothamite year. It is, in a manner, the "Derby Day" of our busy capital. The interest which it excites widens with each recurring anniversary, and it may fairly claim to be regarded as one of the most hopeful features of our City life that this should be so. Whatever tends to divert our sedentary and nervous people from their life of the counting-house and the street, into the breezy world of nature, and to dash business with sport, deserves the warmest encouragement.

The increasing delight which the ladies of New-York take in these nautical contests of their lords is therefore particularly satisfactory. The "bright eyes" will assuredly "rain influence" if they are not also permitted to "adjudge the prize." For this reason, then, if for no other, we are glad to see that the old course of the Regattas is still to be kept up, and that the yachts will be matched within limits which will allow the fairer part of creation to venture out into their company without any serious anxiety as to possible consequences. Moreover the practical qualities not merely of the yachts but also of those who sail them can be very well tested on the established racing-ground.

There can, however, be no objection to other and secondary contests of another kind; and the prospect of what is rather clumsily styled an "Ocean Sweepstakes," to be contested on the open sea at a future day, is a welcome addition to the programme of the year. And this the more especially that, in consequence of an absurdly crochety system of measurement, some of the finest yachts of the squadron have been so completely thrown out of their proper places in the race of to-morrow that their owners have withdrawn them from the course altogether. Science, which in yachting, as in other matters, is the best of servants but the worst of masters, has for a long time past seriously interfered with an equitable matching of the New-York Yachts for their various contests. The extremely elaborate, and altogether unsatisfactory "area-of-canvas" rule has been abandoned only to be succeeded by another not less elaborate, and certainly not more satisfactory. By its fruits it shall be known, and as its immediate operation has been to put vessels like the *Haze* and the *Widgeon* in the list of the second-class yachts, there to compete with schooners of two-thirds less tonnage, to which they must give odds of time in some instances equal to one-half the sailing distance, it may be safely said that its only effect will be to deprive this year's Regatta of much of its interest.

The yachtsmen who decline subjecting their vessels to tests so unfair will, however, take up the Ocean Race with the greater zest. In neither race, we are happy to believe, will any Pluto-Gut navigating be allowed, a capable pilot of tried honesty, defended by two Argus-eyed policemen, having been engaged, it is understood, to keep watch upon the venerable navigator by whom that now celebrated channel was last year discovered. As a further precaution against the wiles of this shy old seaman, a guard ship is also to be moored in the middle of the Gut; and no vessel of any sort, we may observe, *en passant*, will be allowed to pass until the arrival of His Holiness the Pope on his way to the noble Palace which the Editor of the *Herald* is now erecting by a forced loan for his reception on Washington Heights. The Pope, who will cross the Atlantic in one of the noble fleet of steamers purchased by our Government for the Paraguay expedition, will be transferred to the yacht *Rebecca*, off Holmes' Hole, and received at Castle Garden by Alderman Boole and the President.

A Ridiculous Story.

The London *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of the "pot-house politicians," which, like our own *Herald*, maintains itself in the main by manufacturing *canards* for the deglutition of its stupid constituency, has just produced one of the silliest which ever appeared in its columns, in the shape of the paragraph we published yesterday, entitled "Angry Correspondence between France and England." The gist of the story is that France had angrily remonstrated with England because the latter allowed Austrian vessels to enter the port of Valetta, and thus save themselves from capture, while the French neither asked nor required such favors. That such a piece of absurdity should ever have found its way into print in London, is a remarkable proof of the condition of blind credulity into which the minds of a certain portion of the public fall in time of war. Nothing that the pot-house journals can invent seems too outrageous for the gullet of those who take their facts from them, and nothing that we have seen of late, even in the columns of the *Morning Advertiser*, matches this tale for senseless impudence.

France would have just as much reason for addressing angry epistles on this subject to the other neutral Powers as to England, because Austrian ships may find refuge from French men-of-war in any neutral port, from Cadiz to Cronstadt. If an Austrian merchantman were to take refuge in New-York, no French cruiser would venture to pursue her, and we should certainly come to the conclusion that the French Minister was crazy if he addressed a remonstrance to General Cass on the subject. If the British expelled an Austrian vessel from Malta, in order to prevent her escaping a French cruiser, *that* would be a direct breach of neutrality. That every neutral port is open to every vessel that chooses to steer for it precisely as in time of peace, is a fact of which we thought every man, woman and child in the British Empire was aware. But it appears that the editor of the *Advertiser* is better informed than we are as to the precise extent of the knowledge possessed on such subjects by the "licensed victuallers" of London. The reason which he puts into the mouth of the French for making their "remonstrance" is even more comical than the remonstrance itself. It is a reason which would justify any belligerent who might happen for the time being to possess the command of the seas in declaring the ports of all neutrals in a state of blockade as regards the ships of his enemy. To hint at the possibility of a dispute between France and England on any such ground is rather to impute a want of common sense to both than jealousy to either; and is a fit pendant to the geographical and political intelligence recently displayed by another London paper, the *Star*, in confounding the neutralized corner of Savoy, near the Swiss frontier, with the whole inheritance of the reigning house of Sardinia, and transferring the outposts of Lombardy to the line of the Alps.

Misplaced Zeal.

In the interest of the community we must depart from our usual course on such questions, and express our regret that, considering the number of "difficultiee" between blackguards of various degrees which occur everyday, and in which the Police do not interfere, they should have turned over a new leaf on Monday evening last, only to meddle in the private differences of Colonel Titus and Colonel Anderson, of the Ex-Nicaraguan Ex-Army, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. If the Police are really about to begin a different policy with regard to these matters, we confess we should have preferred their postponing the change for a few days, until these two officers had settled their quarrels after their natural fashion. We think, however, that the St. Nicholas Hotel owes it to the public, by which it is so liberally patronized, to give up the bar-room and all the liquors therein contained to the rival Colonels and their friends for a day or two, and keep the door locked on the company. They should also be allowed to have their whole stock of bowie-knives, revolvers and spare cartridges within easy reach. Considering what these two soldiers have done for American civilization in the course of their military career, it is surely not too much to expect that New-York should give them a paltry bar-room to themselves for one short day, and prevent the Police from interfering with them in their chivalrous sports. If the proprietors will only be good enough to try the experiment, we think we can promise them the cordial thanks of a grateful public.

Juvenile Gallantry.

A morning paper of this City, disgusted that the "British journals" should make a noisy boast because "Prince Nicholas of Nassau has joined the Austrian Army as a volunteer," demolishes those journals by the withering information that the said Prince Nicholas "happens to be the person who once challenged Prince Albert to settle at the sword's point a dispute which neither would care to drag beyond the private history of the regiment in which they were then both serving as subordinate (or rather insubordinate) officers." When the "British journals" took up their idle vaunt on this subject, or why the "British journals" should think strong beer of themselves, merely because a prince of the house of Seidlitz-water has effervesced into the Austrian service, we neither know nor care to inquire. But if they really did imagine such vain things we fear they will not be deterred from their evil ways by the rebuke of our contemporary. The Prince Nicholas of Nassau "happens" to be not personally unknown in the good City of New-York, where he is still remembered as a bright-eyed, open-featured, good-natured, and rather blundering young gentleman of twenty-one. He was born in the year of grace, 1832, and as Prince Albert became a naturalized Englishman in January, 1840, and in February of the same year was joined in lawful wedlock to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, his "dispute" with the Prince Nicholas of Nassau must have occurred before that illustrious youth had reached the mature age of *eight years!* Surely even "British journals" may be allowed to exult in the advent to battle of a Paladin whose knightly career must apparently have commenced in his cradle.

The easy and familiar style in which our contemporary alludes to things too dark to be disclosed, reveals so perfect a familiarity with the ways and works of European royalty and the German armies, that we don't for a moment doubt the strict accuracy of his statement. But we ask it of every candid mind whether a Prince who could get himself into regimental scrapes before he was put into trowsers, and who was posted in the *duello* ten years before he could coax so much as the downy shadow of a beard upon his princely chin, does not deserve the admiration of the whole world. Since Gargantua, no such *enfant terrible* has figured either in romance or history.

Sympathy with Italy.

The "world of New-York," technically so called, is now most agreeably and worthily occupied with the preliminary arrangements for a grand festival at the Academy of Music in aid of the families of the soldiers of Italian independence and liberty. We do not feel ourselves at liberty to give the details of the preparations now making for this most commendable demonstration; but we may go so far as to say that they already promise one of the most brilliant and interesting entertainments imaginable. The Italian artists of New-York have thrown themselves into the work with an enthusiasm and energy which merit all praise. That "Opera of Liberty," "I Puritani," will probably be given, with a cast embracing, beside the finest professional talent of the capital, an unprofessional *primo donna* of the best social position and the highest accomplishments; and there are whispers of the production of a new French play from one of the most fluent and forcible of metropolitan pens. The object of the celebration, the character of those by whom it will be controlled, and the scale of the entertainments now projected, will doubtless make the affair the event of the season, and afford a brilliant testimony to the sympathy which the chief City of free America feels with illustrious and unfortunate Italy in her noble effort to shake off forever the incubus that has weighed so long upon her people.

The Alleged Trial of Commander Ridgely by a Court Martial.—In one of the letters of our Montevideo correspondent, published a few weeks since, it was stated that Commander Ridgely, of the U. S. steamer *Atlanta*, had been ordered to a court martial on board the *Falmouth*, by Commodore Forrest, for having shaved the head of one of his sailors, and otherwise ill-treated the poor wretch so that in his desperation he jumped overboard and was drowned. A letter, signed by all the officers of the *Atlanta*, declares the statement to be untrue, and that they had never known of any unusual punishment having been inflicted on any of the crew of the *Atlanta* during the cruise. Our correspondent at Montevideo was, of course, misinformed. We learn from one of the commanders of the Paraguay Squadron that one of the crew of the *Atlanta* did jump overboard, but that it was done while he was in a fit of drunkenness, and that Commander Ridgely was neither court martialed nor censured for it.

Foreign Postal Service.—The Washington *Star* says

"The Attorney General of the United States has recently furnished the Postmaster-General with an opinion in relation to the conflicting views of the Post Office Department, and the chief accounting officer of the Treasury, concerning the payment of foreign sea service. The Postmaster General holding that, according to the 4th and 5th sections of the act of June 14, 1858, he was entitled to make contracts for the foreign postal service to be paid for out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Comptroller of the Treasury declaring that, according to the 3d section of the same act, no payment could be made for such service except in accordance with specific appropriations made in that section. The foreign sealskin slaves of the Postmaster General."

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen.

THE BEST TIME ON RECORD—FLORA WINS THREE STRAIGHT HEATS—IMMENSE TURN OUT AND GREAT EXCITEMENT—ALMOST A COLLISION.

The match between the celebrated trotters *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, for a purse of $2,000, best three in five, to wagons, which has been the staple of conversation in sporting circles for the last fortnight, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Fashion Course. Every avenue of approach to that famous locality was thronged with vehicles of every description, from noon until dark, and the cars on the Flushing Railroad were loaded every trip as they never were before. In connection with them, the steamer *Marians* ran from Fulton Market slip, at convenient intervals, between 1 and 3 o'clock. The vessel, which was originally designed to accommodate four hundred passengers, was burdened with at least a thousand each upward trip. Their length was so protracted by adverse winds and tides that gamblers reaped a rich harvest. Professors of three-card monte—spectacled man of meek visage, and of exterior almost sanctified enough to be ministerial—abounded. The fact that rascals were numerous being self-evident, they set themselves about demonstrating the proverbial truth that there were some fools still surviving. One individual lost his watch by betting with them, but the policemen obliged the sharper to disgorge, though they made no attempt to stop the gambling. Arrived at Hunter's Point, the passengers by the boat stowed themselves away in baggage-cars to make sure of a passage to the course, when the train should come in. The multitude loaded down from twelve to fifteen passengers, freight and platform cars each trip, occupying every standing place in them, and even taking refuge on their roofs. Their number terrified the solitary conductor, who drove through the cars, snatching the tickets right and left, the perspiration streaming down his face as though his hat contained a diminutive shower bath. From the cars to the Course there was the usual scrub-race for the first chance at seats on the Grand Stand. But the arrangements for a preliminary crush were admirable. One ticket-seller presided at the solitary aperture for their distribution, which was located in an angle made by two brick walls, and each one of the two thousand individuals seeking for admission made a dead set for the corner, regardless of the size and feelings of all intervening between himself and the coveted bits of pasteboard. All difficulties surmounted, the scene within the inclosure was enlivening in the extreme. Within the Course were vehicles of every description, hacks, drawn by one, two and four horses, both vehicles and animals being in various stages of dilapidation, omnibuses which had been hired by private parties, coaches from the various hotels, and here and there private conveyances with gentlemen of leisure. At least 500 vehicles were in the inclosure. The Grand Stand was crowded with a dense mass of people. The spectators must have numbered at least fifteen thousand. Among them were numerous delegations from New-Orleans and Richmond.

About 3 o'clock *Ethan Allen* made his appearance, Hiram Woodruff holding the reins, and soon afterwards Dariis Tallman brought out *Flora Temple*, both animals being harnessed to light wagons. Great applause welcomed their appearance. *Ethan Allen* seemed to be in much better condition than his competitor, and the brilliant success which he achieved a fortnight since, coupled with his fine appearance, rather served to overshadow the fame and name of *Flora Temple*, particularly as the latter seemed to move a little stiff. The betting, before the race, was $100 to $60 on *Ethan Allen*. Both horses made brief dashes around the course by way of satisfying the curiosity of the spectators. The track was in excellent order, and the airwas so cool as to be much more comfortable for the horses than for the spectators. The "Sheriff" on his spanived steed, rode up and down in front of the Judge's stand ejaculating, in his sharp, cracked voice, "clear the track," every explosion apparently being produced indirectly by spikes in the saddle seat.

By 4 o'clock, everything being in readiness, the horses were called for the start by the ringing of the bell. After two or three ineffectual trials they came up to the score handsomely, and the word "go" was given, *Flora Temple* having the inside of the track. *Ethan Allen* buckled down to his work beautifully. At the first quarter, *Flora* made a slight break. Her driver soon brings her down again, but at the half mile she is a length and a half behind, the stallion making the distance in one minute and eleven seconds. *Flora* gradually gains on the home stretch; amid deafening cheers closes the gap, and comes to the Judges' stand a length and a half ahead of *Ethan Allen*. Time is announced amid great applause. The mare has accomplished the mile in 2.25.

Fifteen minutes was given for rubbing down the horses and preparing them for the following heat. The admirers of *Ethan Allen* were rather chapfallen. One of the most ardent of them offered $50 on *Ethan* to $100 on *Flora*. It was so eagerly taken up as to show strong confidence in the mare's abilities to carry off the prize. The owner of the stallion, it was said, went to the Judges' stand and charged the driver of *Flora* with having run her during a portion of the heat just concluded. Apparently no notice was taken of the charge, and the horses were called for the second heat.

In this heat the horses do not get so good a start as before. *Flora* has the advantage of half a length when they leave the Judge's stand. *Ethan Allen* breaks badly on the first quarter, and at the half-mile post is two lengths behind the mare. The latter maintains her advantage to the end of the heat, which she completes in 2.27½.

During the intermission which follows, the enthusiasm of *Flora Temple's* friends knows no bounds. They cheer until their throats will stand it no longer, and subside into silence only through necessity. The largest odds are offered on *Flora*, but find no takers. Just before the third heat the "Sheriff" again exerts himself to clear the track. A pack of small boys set his authority at defiance. He turns suddenly to charge upon them, and in his haste upsets a policeman, to the intense delight of the spectators.

On the third heat *Flora Temple* has the advantage at the start by half a length. *Ethan Allen*, in his efforts to close the gap, breaks more than ever, and falls behind sadly. He makes another noble effort at the half mile post, which bids fair to be successful, but soon after breaks so seriously as to bring Hiram Woodruff to his feet, and the issue is decided. *Flora* comes in again a length and a half ahead, in 2.27½. The Judges declare that she has won the heat, and the $2,000 purse, and the spectators make a sudden eruption from the course and a grand rush for the cars.

As before, every standing place is occupied, the platform cars being packed as closely as the live stock cars on the Erie Road. When within two or three miles of Hunter's Point, an occurrence took place ludicrous in itself, but which at first threatened serious consequences. Suddenly the locomotive emitted a series of shrill whistles, as if attacked with a distressing colic. Those in the rear cars were surprised at seeing fifty or seventy-five persons performing somersaults down the embankment, while others were standing on their heads in the sand-bank, or testing the utility of their noses as plow-shares. What was the cause of this unusual excitement, could not at first be divined. It appeared, subsequently, that an extra train, which was coming up from Hunter's Point to accommodate the crowd of passengers, had nearly come in collision with the heavily loaded down train. Those who saw the imminence of the danger escaped from the cars as they best could, some making their exit through the windows. On the arrival of the train at Hunter's Point no boat was in readiness, and the crowd made for the new Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. The ticket-taker proved inadequate to the numbers who wished to cross, and the ferry-gates were carried away by the rush. Eventually things were set to rights, and the multitude managed to get to their City homes.

The following is a summary of the race

Fashion Course, L. I.—Tuesday, May 31.—Purse $2,000; best three in five to wagons.

	1	2	3
D. Tallman, b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1	1
H. Woodruff, b. s. *Ethan Allen*	2	2	2
	Time, 1st Heat.	Time, 2d Heat.	Time, 3d Heat.
Half mile	1.11	1.12½	1.12½
Mile	2.25	2.27½	2.27½

The races of the Union Association, at the Eclipse Course, commence to-day, and continue three days. The Jamaica sweepstakes of $100 each, with $300 by the Association, for three years old, closed with five entries. The Jockey Club Handicap, for the same day, one mile and a half, for all ages, sweepstakes $200 each, half forfeit, $1,000 added by the Club, closed with eleven entries. The third race, for the same day, purse $500, two-mile heats, entrance $25, closed with three entries.

Second Day.—Friday, June 3, is the great four-mile day, when the Union selling stakes will be contended for. Purse $500, for all ages, mile heats, last 3 in 5. On the same day is the contest for the Union stakes; it is for four mile heats, by subscription of $200 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added by the Association. It closed with five.

Third Day, June 8.—Purse $1,000, three-mile heats; also the Eclipse sweepstakes, three years old, mile heats, closed with six entries. On the same day the Baden Handicap for horses beaten during the meeting.

There are a number of first class horses in training on Long Island. Many of the first ones are among them, and some that are entirely unknown to the Turf. The Eclipse course is a very short one.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL ANDERSON ARRESTED.—Col. ANDERSON and his friends made their appearance again at the St. Nicholas Hotel about 9 o'clock last evening. In consequence of another disturbance, Captain TUSSAUD had about half a dozen officers in the barroom of the hotel dressed in citizen's apparel. Immediately on the entrance of Colonel ANDERSON, Mr. TRADWELL, one of the proprietors of the hotel stepped up to him and requested him to stay away from the hotel unless he could deport himself in a correct manner, and stated that if he (ANDERSON) persisted in his disorderly conduct legal measures would be taken to keep him away from the premises. Col. ANDERSON then, it is said, commenced to abuse Mr. TRADWELL. Captain TUSSAUD was near at hand and arrested Col. ANDERSON and locked him up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. A number of his friends, at a late hour last evening, were running around in search of a Justice in order to set the Colonel at liberty.

AN INFANT THROWN FROM A CHILD'S CAR AND KILLED.—An infant daughter of Mr. WM. RICHSE, of No. 101 Franklin-street, died yesterday from injuries received by being thrown from a child's car. The brother of the deceased was drawing his little sister, when a boy having a large dog came up and asked permission to fasten the dog in front of the wagon and let him draw it. This affair pleased the brother, and the dog being fastened, drew very steadily for a time, until becoming frightened, he made a sudden turn, upsetting the child, and throwing it head-foremost to the pavement, producing injuries from which it died. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest in the case, and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts stated.

THE LATE SHOOTING OF A MINISTER'S SON.—NAPOLEON DELAPLACE, the Frenchman, who, on Sunday shot the son of the Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, rector of the French Protestant Church, corner of Franklin and Church streets, has been pronounced insane by a committee of medical gentlemen, to whom his case was referred. An order was accordingly made yesterday for his committal to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. Young VERMILYE is recovering from his injuries. The severe shock given to his nervous system—he being in delicate health—is said to be the worst feature in his case.

A WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Yesterday afternoon, a number of men were shooting at a target with Minié rifles, at ROPERT'S Brewary, Forty-third-street, near the East River, when one of the balls, was fired into a house 50 feet out of range of the target, and shot a German woman named SUSANNAH KELLAS, who was seated near a window, rocking a child. The ball struck the woman in the left side, inflicting a wound nearly three inches in depth. She was removed to the New-York Hospital, and the ball was extracted by Dr. QUIGLEY. The wound, it is supposed, will prove fatal. No arrests were made by the Police.

MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of WILLIAM CAIRNES, who has been missing since the 25th of February last, was found yesterday, at the foot of Pier No. 5 North River. His hands, nose, and portions of the face were gone. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner JACKSON, and no marks of violence being apparent, a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and unmarried. At the time of his disappearance he was on a visit to the City, from Illinois, where he resided.

SUFFOCATED WHILE INTOXICATED.—WILLIAM FAIR a German who resides at No. 149 Broome-street, came home intoxicated on Monday night and threw himself on a lounge, with his face down. He was found dead yesterday morning. He had died from suffocation. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered accordingly. The deceased was an old man and very intemperate.

Anniversary of the M. E. Sunday School Society.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening by an audience estimated to number over four thousand, upon the occasion of the Anniversary of the New-York City Sunday School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From twenty-five to thirty schools were represented, embracing twelve hundred children who occupied the stage, the rear portion having a raised platform. The audience was composed of the officers and teachers of the schools, and of the parents and friends of the children. Every seat and all the standing-room inside the spacious building was occupied at an early hour. The exercises began at 7½ and concluded about 10½ o'clock P. M. Bishop JAMES presided, assisted by Bishop BAKER. The services were opened with prayer by Dr. DURBIN. The exercises consisted of recitations and of songs, duetts, quartetts and choruses, with piano accompaniments. The chorus, "We come with songs to greet you," was particularly pleasing, the refrain being accompanied by the waving of white handkerchiefs by the whole company. The Salutatory, by E. CHILDS, of the Bedford-street Sunday-School, was well delivered, but had the common fault of too great length.

The song, "I ought to love my mother," by the children of the Five Points, elicited much feeling, and the solo "Oh, I'll be a good child, indeed I will," by MARTHA E. DAVIES, a little girl of "Central" School, Seventh-avenue, whose voice filled every part of the house, was much applauded. The music was under the direction of Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN, and the singing was done in excellent time and manner considering that 1,200 children were engaged. The Rev. ALFRED LUCKMAN, of Philadelphia, delivered an address.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.—JAMES DILLON made complaint in the City Court, yesterday, against THOMAS SHEPHERD, of attempting to bribe JOHN A. DAYTON, Alderman of the Eleventh Ward. The following is the affidavit:

City of Brooklyn, ss.—James Dillon being duly sworn says that John A. Dayton is Alderman of the Eleventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and, as such, it is his duty to receive proposals and to award the contract for cleaning the streets of said Ward; that in pursuance of said duty said Dayton did, on or about the 6th of May, 1859, receive proposals for such work from several persons amongst whom was one Thomas Shepherd; that said Shepherd did on or about the 6th day of May, 1859, at the City of Brooklyn, as deponent has been informed and verily believes to be true, corruptly and feloniously offer to give and pay to him (said Dayton) the sum of $500, if said Dayton would award to him (said Shepherd) said contract for cleaning the streets of said Eleventh Ward; and that said Shepherd did then and there, and thereby attempt, feloniously and corruptly to bribe said Dayton in the discharge of his official duty as such Alderman. Wherefore, this deponent prays that said Thomas Shepherd may be apprehended and dealt with according to law. JAMES DILLON.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1859.
E. D. CULVER, City Judge.

A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer, but Shepherd had not been found at a late hour last night.

REASONABLE.—The Ferry Company, running boats from the foot of South Seventh-street to New-York, reduced their fare for foot passengers to half a cent yesterday.

Phenomenon at Sea.

The bark *Rolla*, Captain ROGERS, from Galveston April 21, and the Bar 28th, with sugar, cotton, &c., to G. A. FABBIS & Co., arrived yesterday. He reports that he had head winds most of the passage. May 4, lat. 27° N., long. 92° 43' 10", (in the Bay of Mexico,) passed through a substance on the surface of the water, resembling coal tar, both in appearance and smell; in some places the water seemed to be boiling, and a smoke or steam arising from it, similar to that caused by pouring hot tar into the water. This substance extended over the surface of the water from N. W. to S. E. as far as the eye could see. The smell was such as to produce a nauseating sensation. The substance was about one mile in width, from N. E. to S. W. The vessel was heading north when she passed through it. Supposed it to be the effect of an eruption at the bottom of the Bay or Gulf. Immediately after passing the same, Captain ROGERS experienced a severe hurricane. May 14, lat. 23° 35' N., long. 82° 20 W., passed brig *James Grey*, of Newburyport, steering W. N. W. On the 15th, at 8 A. M., passed Havana. Saw two frigates going in, looked like United States vessels. 27th, lat. 36° 21 N., long. 74° 33' W., passed the bark *Hanson Gregory*, of Rockland, outward bound.

THE PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS COMMITTING NEW OUTRAGES.—The returning emigrants from Pike's Peak got into another serious row last week, at the crossing of the Big Blue River in Kansas. A party of them attempted to seize the ferry boat, to cross without paying charges. H. D. WILLIAMS, of Ray County, Mo., PETER VALLETON, late of St. Joseph, and one THOMPSON, who were in the employment of the Ferry Company, fired upon the emigrants, and killed C. C. STANLEY, of Kanawna, Va., and WM. MURRY, of Hardin County, Iowa, and dangerously wounded J. S. BARNUM, of the latter place. WILLIAMS, who fired the fatal shots, fled with his party, to escape summary punishment from a crowd of emigrants who soon arrived at the scene of the affray. Two young men from the Plains report that they were asked to sign a paper, to which three hundred names of returning emigrants were affixed, pledging themselves to destroy St. Josephs.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"Mr. I. J. RANDALL, of Chardon, Ohio, who, in company with his brother, a resident of Salt Lake City, has been fitting out an ox-train expedition to Utah, has just returned from Fort Kearney. He informs us that the destitution and distress of returning Pike's Peakers is not as extensive as has been reported in some of the papers. The accounts are exaggerated. Most of the miners who have lately left the States have taken along large supplies of provisions; and as many of them became discouraged along the route they would sell out their extra supplies and return. In this manner a large quantity of provisions has accumulated at Fort Kearney and other points."

The Washington *Star* says: "The improved style of stamped envelopes, with ruled backs, alluded to by us not long since as being under consideration by the Post-master-General for adoption by that Department, have failed to meet his approval. These envelopes have not yet received such tokens of public approval as would warrant the Department in incurring the increased expenditure which a change would render necessary.

Removal of Churches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The removal of the Churches and congregations from the lower part of the City to the more fashionable localities, may accommodate the few and gratify the vanity of those who have become wealthy; but the desertion of the lower Wards by Christian congregations seems to me to be an error which Christian men should not commit; nor would they if the command of the Saviour were heeded by them: "Go ye into highways and hedges and compel them to come in." Surely there are no hedges where they locate their Churches.

It cannot be that they remove their houses of worship to benefit the poor—nor would they, for this would afford poor support for the pastors who would have them in charge.

Why, then, this anxiety to change localities? The only answer that can be given to this query is this: That young pastors, entering upon a new charge, attract by their eloquence many who seldom visit a house of worship, but are led to do so by the reports relative to the rhetorical skill of the young minister, who, having by his pleasing address secured a large congregation, discovers that his field is not large enough; he must have a larger church, or rather a more fashionable one; and while he demands a more magnificent structure, and threatens to resign his charge unless they secure him such an edifice, he, it appears to me, loses sight of his mission, if he is called of God to preach the Gospel, for his mission is to the poor and ignorant, not to the wealthy and wise.

Why, then, leave a neighborhood that has always supported a church—a church that has been so highly favored and richly blessed?

Why disband a flourishing Sabbath-school? Have they no interest in the children? What said the Saviour to Peter? "Lovest thou me? Feed my lambs."

The argument made use of by some of these brethren is that their location will not support a Church—it must run into decay.

You are right, gentlemen. Allow apathy to overcome you wherever you go, you will certainly fail.

I am led to these thoughts by the anticipated removal of the Market-street Church, a beacon of light for many years. The good brethren of this Church are frightened at their own shadow; they are fearful that their beloved Church, it retained in the Seventh Ward, must soon disband. They argue that no evangelical church can exist there for any length of time. Strange that they cannot exist there, when other congregations are anxious to secure the edifice.

It is a pity that a landmark so old as that cannot be retained. How many there are who have been brought up in that congregation, heard and learned their first lessons of piety, whose children have been dedicated to God within the walls of that building, and because it is not fashionable enough for the pastor and some of his people, they must desert the hallowed spot. Cannot something be done to avert what we deem a calamity?

The Hyannis Kidnapping Case.

PARTICULARS OF THE KIDNAPPING OF THE RUNAWAY SLAVE JONES.

The Boston *Traveller* gives full particulars of the kidnapping of the runaway slave JONES, reported by telegraph a few days since:

"Captain GORHAM CROWELL and JOHN ORLANDO, were brought into the Police Court for examination before Judge RUSSELL. The following is a complete statement of the particulars so far as we have obtained them: The *Robson* left Pensacola, Florida, about the last of May, bound for Boston, under the command of ORLANDO, the first mate, CROWELL, the Captain, being at that time in Massachusetts. Shortly after leaving on the homeward voyage, ORLANDO discovered that there was a fugitive slave on board, who had secreted himself in the cargo, and who, he had reason to believe, was supplied with food by some of the crew. He soon discovered the man, and had him placed in confinement. The man gave his name as COMMODUS JONES, and admitted that he was a fugitive slave, but said he never would go back to slavery again alive.

In the course of a day or two, JONES was missing from his place of confinement, and some of his clothes were found arranged in such a way as to lead to the supposition that he had jumped overboard. ORLANDO soon found, however, that he was on board, and secreted somewhere below; and that he was supplied with food as before by some of the crew. He accordingly ordered the hatches down, and shut off all communication with the part of the ship where the man was.

In this way JONES was kept without food or water for twenty-four hours, when he made a noise which revealed to ORLANDO his place of concealment. The mate had him again confined, and this time in irons. The slave was strong and resolute, and in a day or two broke his irons. During the voyage up, he broke three set of handcuffs, and was at last again ironed and chained in a caboose. The brig arrived in Hyannis on the 8th of May—on Sunday—and in the afternoon ORLANDO went on shore to communicate with Capt. CROWELL. While he was gone, JONAS managed to effect his escape from the enbooase, and hailing a skiff from another vessel, offered the man a dollar if he would row him ashore. The man accepted the proposal, and the fugitive got into the boat. The crew on board seem to have been aware of what was going on, but pretended not to observe it, as their sympathies were with the runaway. The skiff put off from the ship, and was nearing the shore at Hyannis, when it was met by a boat containing Capt. CROWELL and Mr. ORLANDO, who stopped it, and took JONAS back to the ship.

ORLANDO says he put into Hyannis, with the intention of telegraphing to the United States Marshal to have everything ready for the arrest of JONES, but after this attempt to escape, CROWELL and ORLANDO ascertaining that the *Elizabeth B.*, a schooner lying in the harbor, was about to sail for Philadelphia with a load of granite from Quincy, made an arrangement with the master, Captain BACON, to go out of his course, and leave the men at Norfolk, Va., from whence he was to see him sent to Pensacola. It is said that they paid Captain BACON $500 for this. The schooner sailed on the 9th inst., with the slave chained to the capstan, and got off before the citizens of Hyannis had learned of the affair.

As soon as the circumstances became known, several prominent men interested themselves in the case, and ascertained the principal facts. The *Robson* arrived at Col. COWDIN'S wharf, a few days since, under command of ORLANDO. CROWELL arrived on Wednesday, and as soon as this was known, the complaint was made in the Police Court, and warrants issued for their arrest.

These were put in the hands of officer WM. BLAISDELL, of the Police Court, who succeeded in finding CROWELL at the New-England House, and ORLANDO on his ship. He arrested them both.

The complaint is made under Chapter 125, sections 20 and 21 of the Revised Statutes.

Turkish Justice—The Jaffa Outrage.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Albany, from an American resident in Syria, and furnished for publication to the *Evening Journal*:

BAIRUT, Monday, April 22, 1859.

We have just finished with another case showing how much justice there is to be had from the Turks. The law of the Tanzimat takes away the power of the bastinado from the local Governors. The Governor of Cana, near Tyre, makes a demand for money from the Protestants of that place, after having given them a receipt in full for all taxes and duties for the current year. Upon their asking to know upon what grounds the demand was made, he replied by ordering them all to be beaten. Four were caught; the rest fled. The four who were caught were most cruelly mauled and pounded in his presence. Upon their complaining to the Mushir (Governor) at Beirut, the Governor is called—his own servants are allowed to testify against the Protestants—though they contradict themselves and each other in their statements, their testimony is received; the man confesses to having ordered the beating, and instead of redress, one of the Protestants is thrown into prison, and the Governor goes about his business, having bribed the whole set of officials to shut their eyes to one of the plainest cases that ever came before a tribunal. This is Turkey and the Turks. But the whole is not yet told. While these poor men were here, a Papal Greek in their village enters one of their houses, picks a quarrel with the wife and then kicks her in the side, so as to cause abortion in a few hours. No one is present but women, and no satisfaction can be had, because, forsooth, the testimony of women cannot be received in these noble Turkish Courts. The case of the Jaffa outrage still remains unadjusted. The Turks at Constantinople have decided that the four men in prison here shall be sent to the galleys; that 5,000 piastres ($200) shall be paid to the Dizon family for damages—the punishment at the gallays to be after the slave who is still at large shall have been caught, and have his trial! All are participators in the crimes of rape and murder and plunder, and the punishment made to depend upon catching the fifth party, whom they make no attempt to secure. Can it be possible the United States Government will accept such an adjustment of the case?

COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM.—FIRST FORTY CASES.—The June Term of the Court of Appeals will commence on the 7th inst. We find in the Albany *Evening Journal* a list of the first forty cases:

1, Ruckmen *vs.* Pitcher; 2, Bennett *vs.* Brown; 3, Slocson *vs.* Corning; 4, Cox *vs.* Austin; 5, Russell *vs.* Coun; 6, Small *vs.* Wheaton; 7, Stewart *vs.* Perine; 8, Gould *vs.* Chapin; 9, Briggs *vs.* Davis; 10, Thompson *vs.* Collis; 11, Bigler *vs.* New-York Central Insurance Company; 12, Pollen *vs.* Leroy; 13, State Bank New Brunswick *vs.* Mettler; 14, Peck *vs.* Ilyier; 15. Palmetee *vs.* Weeks; 16, Washon *vs.* National Loan Fund Co.; 17, White *vs.* Williams; 18. Morris *vs.* Whitcher; 19, Draper *vs.* Columbia Insurance Co.; 20, Draper *vs.* Commercial Insurance Co.; 21, Graves *vs.* Dudley; 22, Calkins *vs.* Isbell; 23, Weeks *vs.* Lowerie; 24, Newton *vs.* Woodford; 25, Fittner *vs.* Tipton; 26, Sturtevant *vs.* Sturtevant; 27, Chase *vs.* Hamilton Mutual Insurance Co.; 28, Selelon *vs.* Bowder; 29, Nelson *vs.* Belmont; 30 Stewart *vs.* Anderson; 31, Reese *vs.* Hayes; 32, Williams *vs.* Hayes; 33, Hollister Bank *vs.* Beach; 34, Rochester City Bank *vs.* Elwood; 35, Blackstock *vs.* New York and Erie Railroad Co.; 36, Colegrove *vs.* New York and New Haven Railroad, 37, Mallory *vs.* Gillett; 38, Johnson *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Co.; 39, Emery *vs.* Pease; 40, Aikin *vs.* Western Railroad Co. R. F. HICKS, Clerk.

ALBANY, May 31, 1859.

ANOTHER NEW STYLE OF VESSEL—THE "VELOCINAVA."—An English paper says that M. J. BAUNAT has inverted a new kind of vessel which he calls the "Velocinave," and which he asserts will travel through the water at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, which is more than is performed in the same time by the fastest boats now known, such as the paddle steamers of the English companies, the sailing clippers of the Americans, the car canoes of the Malays, and the large screw-steamers of France. The invention is based upon the principle that the ship ought to proceed through the water cleaving the liquid mass by means of turning points, thus transforming the friction of gliding into the friction of rolling. It works, in short, like a centre bit in the water. M. BAUNAT gives to his vessel the form of a circular cylinder, terminated by two cones revolving on the same axis. These cones form the prow and the poop of the ship. The Velocinave can, it is said, be worked with safety under water, in which case it is furnished with a neck funnel for ventilation and light. M. BAUNAT declares that this essential principle of his invention can be applied to any existing vessel without interfering with its build.

American and British Steamers.

From the London Times of May 18.

America is weeping for her steamers, and will not be comforted. Like other young people, the United States have had their visions and castles in the air, but the illusions have vanished, and they are now steadily setting down to the realities of actual existence, such as men find and feel it—not such as they dream and imagine it. The young lawyer, who at 20 was to be Lord Chancellor, limits his wishes at 30 to a Puisne Judgeship, and is at 40 only too happy if he can secure a repose for his labors in the sea's out in glorious harbor of a County Court or a Metropolitan Police-office. The young beauty, who in her first season would look at nothing under a Viscount, passes rapidly, as years roll by, through the subordinate grades of society, and is at last well content to preside over the establishment of a thriving attorney or an Australian millionaire.

Even so, has it been with the United States. Their boundless territory, their rapidly-increasing population, the sources of wealth and of power which are open to them on every side, and seem only to court their acceptance, have made so many things possible to them that they have come to believe nothing impossible, and ere, we honestly believe, even more astonished than disappointed when they find, as we all in turn must find that there are some things which it is not in their power to achieve. To us, who look at these matters with the coolness of people who, if they have succeeded in many things, have also failed in many others, there appears nothing surprising or disheartening in the unquestioned fact that the United States have proved quite unable to maintain a competition with England, or even with the Hanseatic Towns, in the navigation of the ocean by large steamers.

Let us take the statement of the case as put forward in pithous language by the NEW YORK TIMES. America, it appears, splendidly triumphed over us in a gallant rivalry in ocean steam navigation, and then abandoned the contest to her beaten competitors. She "whipped the Britishers," and then, to console them, abscounded the field of battle. At present there are three new lines of steam navigation which have been opened in addition to those already at work between Europe and North America. There is a Galway line and a Bremen line, and a line is announced which is to connect Quebec with Glasgow. Vessels have been added to the line between Quebec and Liverpool, and the Cunard line is obliged to employ a subsidiary fleet to assist its mail steamers. There are 45 steam vessels running between Europe and North America, 32 of which belong to Great Britain, eight to the Hanse Towns, and five to the United States, of which five only two ply during the Winter.

If we look at the tonnage, the case, according to our cotemporary, is equally strong. Of the Trans-Atlantic Steam Fleet England owns 61,000 tons, the Hanse Towns 20,000 tons, and the United States 12,000 tons. Nor is this all. The business still employed by American steamships is that between New-York and Havre, but a plan is in agitation by which the English line will call at Queenstown, and thus be able to dispatch a branch steamer to Havre,—a competition against which our cotemporary apprehends the American steamships will be unable to struggle. If we add to this picture that England has 2,600 steamships in her foreign merchantile and postal service, and America only seven, we have put the last touch to a picture which not unnaturally raises the indignation and the regret of an American journalist jealous of the honor of his country, and anxious that she should take the lead whenever she enters into the contest.

Startling as these results are, it will probably be easy to account for them without making too large demands upon the self-love and national pride of our gallant rivals across the water. They can hardly expect us to grant, indeed, that they came out victorious from a competition in which they have been manifestly overcome; but we, on the other hand, must not forget that the contest between the Cunard and Collins lines was to some extent a question of subsidies. The vast sum of a subsidy to a Steam Navigation Company depends not only on its amount, but its permanency, and in this respect we believe that England has fast the advantage of the greater stability and higher character of the popular branch of our Legislature. The Thames has not been disgraced, like the Potomac, by the presence of the steamers of rival companies "opened"—to use an election phrase—to members of the House of Commons, in order to secure their support; and, whatever motives may have induced the renewal of the Cunard grant, champagne luncheons on board the *Persia* or the *Arabia* had not, at any rate, anything to do with it. The subsidies may be given or refused in England, but here, at least, there are no "lobbyers" to levy black mail upon the applicant. It must be admitted that those who have to seek subsidies under such a system compete at a very great disadvantage. There was, besides, a great difference in the management of the two rival lines.

The Cunard Company has always avoided alluring novelties, and relying solely on the safe teachings of experience, has uniformly sacrificed show to substance and speed to safety. They have gradually increased the size and power of their ships, but in each case only so much as experience showed to be advantageous. Their officers have been many years in the service, are thoroughly acquainted with their duties, and their crews have uniformly shown, in great emergencies, that confidence in each other, that discipline and courage, which such a system cannot fail to produce. The commanders and their officers are selected entirely with reference to their merit.

On the other hand, the Americans in building their ships thought quite as much of what was showy and ornamental as what was solid and useful. Before the time of the *Persia* they were, we believe, if anything, superior in speed to the Cunard line, and their commanders were excellent seamen, but the crews were only engaged for the voyage, and have shown on more than one trying occasion the want of discipline and devotion to the service which such a practice, unavoidable, probably, in an American port, could not fail to produce.

The result was what might have been expected. The American ships were abandoned by Americans themselves, who showed an undisguised preference for the Cunard line. Nor was this difficult to account for. While it is the honorable boast of the Cunarders that in more than twenty years' incessant navigation, always at a high rate of speed on the most tempestuous course, they have never lost a passenger, and only one ship—the *Columbia* sucked by some unaccountable current into the Bay of Fundy,—the Collins line had to lament many severe losses, which shook the confidence of the public and lowered the character of the undertaking.

Much of this mischief undoubtedly arose from causes within the reach of prevention; but it is only fair to admit that there are many others at which America should not repine, because they necessarily spring from her prosperity and progress. With an average rate of profit so much higher than our own, it is not wonderful that American capitalists, with means of wealth at their doors in such profusion, should be unwilling to engage in remote and hazardous enterprises like those of ocean steam navigation, and that if they do so they should compete at a disadvantage with countries in which capital has been accumulating for centuries.

In such an enterprise everything depends on the excellence of the captains and the crews. It is part of the happiness of America, as the working man's paradise, that labor should be more highly paid and more difficult to retain than in England. If it be true, as we believe it is, that the great public works which have anticipated by centuries the settlement of the American continent have been made by Irish labor and English gold, it is not likely that America should permanently compete with us in enterprises the very essence of which is cheap capital and cheap labor. Let America be satisfied with the boundless riches she possesses, and not repine because it is not granted to her to reap at the same moment the advantages which spring from two opposed states of social and economical development.

The Fourth of July celebration in Boston is to be a considerable affair. The Second Regiment is to do escort duty for the city procession. Chas. H. Allen is appointed Chief Marshal, and $800 have been appropriated towards the children's celebration upon the Common. There will be the usual city dinner at Faneuil Hall, with a regatta upon Cheries River, fireworks, music upon the Common, and probably a balloon ascension.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Magnificent Mirrors made at our Factory for the
PALACE OF COUNT BANTOVENIA, AT HAVANA,
can be seen at our store for a few days only.
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Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WORN ARE THE CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPACCA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUMGOLD & PROCH, NO. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Great Bargains in Carpets.—Medallions, Royal Velvets, $1 12 to $1 30; English Brussels, 75c to $1; English Three-ply, 90c. to $1 25; All-Wool Ingrains 31½c., 40c., 45c., and 50c. per yard. Oil Cloths, 30c., 37c., 40c., and 45c. per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New York.
In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of the business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentlemen patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
This number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say it is no idle effort, in imitation of some other stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well-established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Husbands Beat You, Wives—That is, if you can, in the struggle to make home happy. You will have the best chance of succeeding by presenting them with a copy of that home-enlivening volume, THE HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS, or, LAUGHTER FOR A LIFETIME, containing over 400 pages of comic stories, humorous poems, burlesques, &c., all illustrated with 200 laughable cuts, designed expressly for this work by Darley, Melenan, Lopoin, Brew, Hennessy. It is for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., and all booksellers in the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Summer Hats for Children—Rich and tastefully trimmed; the largest variety of the latest styles that can be found. The supply for gents and youth unsurpassed. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No 381 Canal-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

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LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Air,) constantly receiving, by B. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 196 William-st., corner of Ann.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William st., corner Ann-st.

Success and Failure Depend upon a Right or wrong use of our Faculties; so on the choice of an occupation. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, give advice to young men daily.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet. Belts and Supporters. Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss which gives ease and security. No. 4 Ann-st.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DARRELL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Geo. Saunders' Meralic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

The Wonderful Soda Fountain—For making cheap and delicious Soda Water. See it at the office of the American Trades Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

BIRTHS.

POZNANSKI.—On Monday, May 30, Mrs. ROSA POZNANSKI, wife of B. Poznanski, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—ROBIN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, May 30, by the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, ROBERT D. HOLMES, of the City of New-York, to CAROLE J. ROBIN, late of Paris, France.

WAKEMAN—LIGHAM.—On Tuesday, May 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Ransom, THEODORE B. WAKEMAN, of this City, to EMILY F. LIGHAM, only daughter of Albert Ligham, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

CANDAU—SHEPHERD.—On Wednesday evening, May 25, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. JOSEPH N. CANDAU, of this City, to Miss SARAH A. SHEPHERD, daughter of John Shepherd, Esq., of Middletown, N. J.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

DIED

MINTZESE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, at 7 A. M., at the residence of her son, No. 89 Henry st., JANE H. MINTZER, aged 59 years, 9 months and 19 days—youngest daughter of the late Capt. James and Jane Haight.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 2 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning, at the Market st. Church. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, IDA FRANCES, only child of Thomas H. and Sarah E. Seymour, aged 1 year, 3 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of the grandfather Caleb Kirby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 508 Delancey-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The great Jehovah, full of love,
An angel bright did send,
Who took our little harmless dove
To joys that never end.

Baltimore and Troy papers please copy.

NIBLO.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, ELIZA, wife of John Niblo, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, June 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 347 Houston st. The relatives and friends of the family generally, are invited to attend.

APPLETON.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, HANNAH, widow of the late Daniel Appleton, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John A. Appleton, No. 36 West 2d st., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 31, Mrs. ESTHER BROWN, wife of Wm. Brown, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st., E. D., Brooklyn.

REMERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 31, Mr. JNO. REMERS in the 58th year of his age.

New Jersey and New-York pilots, and all other friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 30, WASHINGTON LEWIS, son of the Rev. Stephen and Sarah R. Remington, deceased, aged 8 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of C. W. Remington, Esq., No. 310 Gold-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOOD.—At Bedford Westchester County, on Monday, May 30, MINNIE H., daughter of John J. and Mary Wood, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Funeral this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at Mount Kisko Depot, Harlem Railroad, to meet the 8:30 train from New-York.

COX.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday evening, May 30, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of John D. and Maria Cox, aged 4 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 1, at 4 o'clock, from the Methodist E. Church, corner of Garmen and 4th sts., Hoboken.

HOFFMAN.—At Goshen, Orange County, on Sunday evening, May 29, at the residence of Mrs. Hoffman, ELIZA, wife of James F. Hoffman, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Rutledge, of Charleston, S. C., aged 38 years.

The remains will be interred at Yonkers.

BLOOMFIELD.—At Belleway, N. J., on Tuesday, May 31, Mr. CORNET BLOOMFIELD aged 72 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Rahway, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FARET.—At Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday evening, May 28, RACHEL, daughter of John and Hester Paret, in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, Bergen Point. Steamer *Red Jacket* leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M., and *Taminend*, foot of Barclay st., at 10 A. M.

HALL.—At Santa Cruz, W. I., on Tuesday, May 3, whither he had gone for his health, CHARLES FOANKLIN HALL, son of the late Chas. D. Hall, of Brooklyn, aged 24 years. Few have passed away more loved or more deplored by all to whom he was known.

FUNT.—At sea, on board ship *Amaranth*, on Monday, Feb 7, WILSON J. HUNT, son of Thomas Hunt, of Brooklyn, in the 28th year of

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK AVENUE, BROOKLYN, City and Country combined. Large and substantial built HOUSE on Dean and Bergen streets, and New-York avenue about forty feet square with an addition of 20 feet, built by present owner and occupied by him and replete with every convenience for a large family, and in perfect order. water closets, bath, gas, water hot and cold ranges, furnace, bells, speaking tubes &c. &c. With grating in front in front of ground to area, finished with choicest Berea brown stone, &c. terms easy. also 82 feet building lots on high ground in front of 8 to 16 each. Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No 60 Sutton-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, centrally located, to-say. Also, several City residences, centrally located, together with other property in Brooklyn, by CARL WAGEL & JANES, No 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains depot. Plenty of choice fruit, good buildings, fences, soil &c. Apply to OGDEN MILLS, No 26 Beaver-st, or ELIAS HEIGHT, on the premises, address Washington Post office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 92d-st., 96 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 126th st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No 2:5 Water-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—A handsome four story house near 5th-av., free from incumbrance, will be exchanged for good unincumbered property in town. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No 19 Nassau-st, Room No 6.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE TWO STORY FRAME dwelling house with three lots, on east side 3d-av., 125 feet below and adjoining corner of 148th st., being 75 feet in front by 105 feet deep. Terms liberal. Apply to D. & DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 48th-st, finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BRICK CHURCH THE REV. DR. Spring and the Rev. Mr. Hoge. Pew No 79 in the middle aisle. Price $400. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 575 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The store is divided into a front one near building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hallway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last thirty-six by Wm. Wanamaker's Clothing Emporium. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR No 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No 204 William-st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No 113 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 3-story and high-basement house No. 31 East 27th-st; the four story English basement house No 115 Lexington-av; the three story small high-stoop house No. 151 East 50th-st. Apply at No. 93 East 45th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes, a desirable location. Apply to S. D. COCKROFF, No. 475 8th-av

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of three rooms with Croton water &c., in the modern houses in West 9th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLEET at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE, presently to and, No. 48 Charlton-st., above Varick, consisting of the front and back parlors, hall bedroom, privilege in the bath-room gas, large yard, &c.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 16 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of one of the high stoop houses in Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, at No. 11 31st-st, near 8th-av.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second fl or in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 8th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, or a gentleman's house that is to let, and will engage to give perfect satisfaction; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau-st, Room No. 5

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF Hudson, North Chester Co., N. Y., a very beautiful farm of 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation; abounds in all kinds of fruit, good house and out-buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house, within ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold for a fair price possession immediately; or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 acres to 80 acres, for sale; also, houses, and lots, and building lots. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 101 80 100 acres 1¼ miles from depôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr. Anson Blunt; a fine building site that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small piece containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good buildings, &c., &c. Also for sale or to let a country seat, 7 acres, good house and carriage-house; 10 minutes' drive from depôt. Apply to ABRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y. or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Rows, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Raritan, a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New York City. Only 2½ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SUMMERS, No. 8 Avenue D.

REMOVALS.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150 000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No 59 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL—DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 127 Pearl to No. 61 Maiden-lane, corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of HARGOUS BROTHERS is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by F. A. BRUGUIERE and HENRY CLOCK SKY.
P. A. HARGOUS,
L. E. HARGOUS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of HARGOUS & CO for the purpose of conducting a general shipping and commission business.
L. E. HARGOUS, Jr.,
LOUIS LE COUTEULX.
New-York, May 28, 1859. No. 33 Booth-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 1, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of A. T. MARSH & CO of Illinois, New-York is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs FULLER BROTHERS, of No 36 Murray-st, New-York, are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
D. B. FULLER,
C. A. FULLER,
J. C. FULLER,
A. T. BARTELL,
A. T. MARSH.
New-York, May 24, 1859.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 223 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S—REVOLVING FIREWORKS—a full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATTENDED TO. THESE CELEBRATED Cards splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,
situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut.

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 45 wide, and contains thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses such as gas, hot-air furnace, kitchen range hot and cold water in the stable, second stories, bath room, marble mantles, frescoed ceilings, &c. &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c., in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid in lawn and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees shrubbery, small fruits &c.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain. The town has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars address Box No 174 Northampton, Mass., Post office, or WM B. HATCH, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property on Bergen Heights, in Hudson County, N. J., suitable for a gentleman's villa within half a mile of Jersey City. The property is situated on Belmont-av, (the most central and handsome avenue in the county) is elevated about 160 feet above tide water, commanding views of New York and Newark cities and bays also Belleville and Bachenpack Valley, and surrounding country: it is convenient to churches and schools, and is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid residences of Peter Bentley, Stephen D. Harrison and George Gifford, Esqrs. It contains about 2½ acres of rich loam land, in which are planted 100 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, viz: Cherries, apples pears plums, peaches nectarines and apricots. Omnibuses pass the avenue and afford communication with New-York every ten minutes late six cents. The property must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a bargain, for $6 000, worth $12,000. For particulars, apply at CHAS KEENAN'S Office, northeast corner of montgomery and Greene sts., one block from Jersey City Ferry, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence, just painted and in perfect order, with 11 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees an excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. B. HANCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No 1 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 feet by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides. It is 2 miles from Fordham station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 241 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees. A beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition, door barn, stables carriage-house, open shed, hennery, ice-house &c., &c. all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¾ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view; carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK TORE AND DWELLING corner of Broadway and Wells av, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Washington-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTHfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright st.; frame house, two stories and basement, filled in with brick, contains ten rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet by 150, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BEASLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counsellor at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Healthy and romantic. Modern house, ten good rooms, beautiful prospect. Six acres, one half good garden-land, partly in small fruits, the rest in groups of trees and picturesque rocks. Near the depôt. South Norwalk. Desirable for one doing business in this City, as artist, boarding-house, or summer boarding. $75 for the year; $50 till November. BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 1 University Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing, newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides, excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 165 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat of Scarborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev Dr Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine st

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Within eight miles of the City, and quarter of a mile of the well-known Bath Hotel, L. I. The house is fronting the Bay; has good stables and barns attached; excellent facilities for fishing, bathing, &c. The stages pass close to the house. For particulars, inquire at No. 148 Macdougal-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $150. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CONKLIN, DEPOSITE, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., a handsome modern built cottage, in good order and furnished, with stable and ice house and 1¾ acres, or 6¾ acres, if required; an unsurpassed view of the ocean and within one-quarter of a mile of the Pavilion. For particulars, apply to JAS. McMASTER, No 15 William-st, Room No. 11.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PAYING City property, a country seat of farm on either side the Hudson, with or without view of river. Price not to be over $9 000 or $10,000. All answers must contain price, incumbrance if any, and full particulars as to house and land. Address W. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR LET—A PLEAsant and genteel house in good order, with a good stable, and about ¾ of an acre of garden, with fruit trees, in the village of West Farms. Terms easy to a purchaser, or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAB. BUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view. Spring water in the house and stable Inquire of E. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City House new; one minute's walk from Summit Depôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $160. Apply to E MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH CONN., ON THE NEWHaven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence furnished or unfurnished with one acre of ground, carriage house &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR RENT—WITHIN 1¾ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for the Summer or for the year, a good house, 8 rooms, barn, stable and out-house, ice-house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $363 per year Inquire of J. J. SCOFIELD, No. 69 Wall st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view
B. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D WALDRON.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 73 ACRES, near Oyster Bay, L. I. The dwelling is spacious and convenient with a well shaded lawn, and extensive outbuildings in thorough order. Full particulars with S. EDDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with B. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the declivity of Bergen Hill, 1¾ miles from the Jersey City Ferry by the Bergen Point Plank Road. There is nearly an acre of ground, thickly planted with shade and fruit trees shrubbery, grape vines, berries, flowers &c. beautifully terraced and sodding in the lower road, upon which is a large stable and carriage house with convenience for a new pantry &c. The house contains first class rooms, also hot and cold water bath mantle mantels, grates, heater, range, &c. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Bay and harbor of New-York and all three cities, perfect healthy and convenient of access. There are good schools and churches in the vicinity and any one desirous of obtaining a residence in the suburbs, should examine this property, inquire for further particulars, at No. 124 Water-st., or at 348 FER MORGAN'S, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR RENT—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A beautiful country residence on the banks of the Hudson, between Kingston and Saugerties, with a view of Catskill Mountains in the rear; the house is beautifully furnished; the stables are commodious; the vegetable garden is in fine order and everything about the place is attractive and desirable. For health and beauty the situation is unsurpassed. Terms—$125 per month, with the privilege of purchasing. The tenant can be supplied with milk, butter and poultry by the farmer on the place. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF TWENty five acres on Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, new house; plenty of young fruit trees. Apply to ZENO SECOR, No. 68 West st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, &c.,
REMOVED TO NO. 187 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE K. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st, and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson & Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit Newark, New Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co
J. B. & W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Athense & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; counter and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck-st, New-York.

Best Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Sixth-st stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block. Union Bank No. 58 and 500 Broadway, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.
THE
ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, (SANDFORD'S PATENT,)
The best in use. Call and see the principle.
Three minute Ice Cream Freezers.
Ice Water Coolers
Ice-Water Pitchers.
Silver-plated ware and Table Cutlery.
In every variety.
At the Peter Cooper House Furnishing Warerooms, corner Astor-place and 4th-av., and corner Astor-place and 3d-av., all one store
Remember the Corner.
Our motto is "Civility and attention." First-class goods at less prices than other houses.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD,
Manager.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE, 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 BREADWAY-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron
Band, Scroll and Sheet Iron.
Oval, Half oval and Half round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Cuttis and B B B.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German steel.

PATENT METALLIC
FIRE-PROOF WINDOW BLINDS.

Builders and parties about to build are invited to call and examine the above at the office of the Manufacturer's Agents, No. 36 Cedar-st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores, &c., either for outside or inside use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling slat Venetian blind they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, cost about the same, and are FIRE-PROOF.
Their admitted superiority over any other Blind in use must commend them to universal favor.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Sifton's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 239 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ASHCROFT'S BOURDONI STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO, 215 Water st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES
For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6t h-av., between 8th and 10th sts

NORWAY IRON—STEMPEN AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO PIG AND STOP-COCK CONTRACTORS—The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Works request offers for the following pipes and pipe casings to be delivered in Brooklyn:
25 tons of cast iron pipes of 4 inch diameter.
850 tons of cast iron pipes of 6 inch diameter.
900 tons of cast iron pipes of 8 inch diameter.
280 tons of cast iron pipes of 12 inch diameter
475 tons of cast iron pipes of 20 inch diameter.
65 tons of branches, bends, curves, tee-pieces, sleeves and other special castings. State a price for the pipes coated by Smith's patent coal tar varnish, and also without coating.
506 inch stop-cocks.
10 8 inch stop-cocks.
75 12 inch stop-cocks
4 20 inch stop-cocks.
All the stop cocks above 8 inches in diameter to have an index attached showing the position of the valve.
The delivery to commence on or before the 10th of July, and the whole to be delivered by the 30th September next.
The specifications governing the character of the article may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Brooklyn. Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th of June next addressed to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid that they do not deem it for the interest of the city to accept. Bonds will be required for the proper fulfillment of the contract.
No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting settees in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of School-house No. 47 in said Ward, the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D OLIVER,
RICHARD C MCCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Colored School House No. 2, in Laurens-st. in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Also, for painting the inside walls of Ward School House No. 38 in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings as aforesaid. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, } Commissioners.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman, house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located in a Somerset family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 21 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location so convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address S. S., Box No 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No 67 6th-st, two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms at the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, at No. 53 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The house is spacious, newly put in order, and has all the modern conveniences.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 755 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park; a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen Also day boarders E. BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family, delightfully located on Brooklyn Heights between the Wall-st. and atlantic ferries. Any one with unexceptionable references, desiring the quiet and comfort of a refined, genteel home, for most of which any amount of the first mines in the country can be furnished, may call at No. 108 Broadway.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would like to let a pleasant front parlor and chamber to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and is but a short distance from the ferry. Apply at No. 2 Clifford-place, Hoboken

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 193 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

NO 281 HUDSON-STREET—BOARDING.—Gentlemen only furnished rooms in suites or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN—AT NO. 19 HUDSON-terrace, fronting the ferry, a suite of rooms on second floor, with bath and gas; a very desirable location with fine view of the river; family strictly private, and no boarders. Apply immediately.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No 13 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of the Fulton or Wall-st Ferry, and near the City Hall, can be had in a private family, where comfortable rooms may be found Apply at No. 7 Tillary-st, Brooklyn, or by letter to Box No. 1,630 New York Post-office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVing been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests on the European plan A fine restaurant is also attached to the house. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. Service à la carte.

$10 PER WEEK FOR A HANDSOMELY FURnished back parlor on the first floor, mirror, gas, also an unfurnished suite on the second floor, with full board, to a family of $18 per week No boarders in the house. Apply at No. 162 West 26th st, near 8th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with delightful rooms, in house No. 26 Willow-st (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the 3 corner floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st, near 4th-av. Inquire also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH GAS AND water, convenient for housekeeping furnished or unfurnished, will be let to a small family, at No. 85 East 31st-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a high farm on which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address G. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE,
AT LAKE HOPATCONG,
NOW OPEN.

Gentlemen with their families, or single gentlemen, can make arrangements for Summer board at reasonable prices Parties wishing that rare amusement, viz: good fishing—can enjoy it at this beautiful place to perfection. A sail boat for hire. It is 2½ hours' ride from New York by Morris & Essex Railroad to Drakeville

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

F. P. WHITTEMORE,
STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
NO. 51 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
REFERENCES:
Metropolitan Bank, Benjamin Loder, Esq.,
Park Bank, Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Chemical Bank, Edward Corning, Esq.,
James E. Parsons, Esq., Amos R. Eno, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859. No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad; and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER,
} Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 46 miles, or thereabouts that 38 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridges thereon completed, and that the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the contracts have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the Holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of their purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and completed as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, at all events to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of closing the conditions of sale the sum of $10,000 one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 420 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (SUCCESSOR UNVERSE.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations of said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of July next, at their office, No 88 Wall-st, New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Consolidated Bonds to deliver to the Second Mortgage Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees, and on receiving in lieu thereof Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on condition mentioned in seventh article will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such condition.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New York, May 28, 1859. This Company is now prepared to receive payment in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the shareholders, on the 31st of March last. The Preferred Bonds and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of the balance of $40 per share now unpaid.

Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1860, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.
The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, by order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 20, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors at the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK, May 17, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 20, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. D. W. ISAACS, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1, ON BONDS of the Secretary of War Indian Department, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation and delivery at the office of Messrs. Wm. A. Duer & Brothers, No. 54 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seventh of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, IN THE COUNTY OF GUILFORD, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me on the 16th of July, 1851, by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company, and of record in the Register's office of the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will as Trustee of said deed, offer for sale, for cash, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on THURSDAY, the 28th day of July, 1859, that valuable mining property in Guilford County ten miles south of Greensborough, known as the North Carolina Copper Mine, containing 100 acres, more or less together with all the machinery, engines, pumps, mining tools and materials thereto belonging or appertaining, and all the other property of every kind and description, belonging to the said Copper Company. Possession will be given upon the consummation of the sale. JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.
GREENSBORO', N. C., May 21, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. CO.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st day of June and remain closed until the morning of the 16th day of June, proximo.
By order of the Board.
FRANCIS N. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred Shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
my18-law6w RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 11th June, both inclusive. S. HILLHEAD, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent interest, receivable as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
CALDWELL & JANES,
No. 98 Broadway.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 60 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums (to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

$18,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in this City. Apply to J. McMASTER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 11.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1852, per Report	$5,149,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	57,431 67
Total	$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$243 724 56
For Interest	3,781 36—267,505 92
Total	$5,419,007 67
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	14 762 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	14,360 66
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	16,389 93—155,425 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,581 90
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$135,149 83
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 60
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71—5,287,592 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $31,000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,592
Issued during the quarter	548
Total	11,142
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled expired and dead	178
Policies in force May 1, 1859	10,964
of which 10 937 are for the whole life	
Of which 2 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: In Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy	$3,153 39

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be opened on the 2d June, prox., at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required is subscribed.

JAMES PUNNETT,
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This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of next month, (June.) Applications having already been made for a considerable amount of Life Assurance. It offers the combined advantages of the Mutual Principle with a Guarantee Capital.

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Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $30.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. B. IRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer AKAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 7½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ARGY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARGY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Limon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
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ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
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AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $4
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Pierce, Commander, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on THURSDAY, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	30 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 23 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, (successor to) will succeed on SATURDAY, June 4.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $35 75. Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $25; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, or Londonderry, first class, $76. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 22 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $2; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $3.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Skinner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 12 North River, and leave Wednesday, 1st June, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included to Norfolk, $2; to Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $3. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war.) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 72 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st., Station, New-York, as follows:
7 45 A. M. for Wilsians Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4. P. M. for White Plains.
4 30 P. M. for Dover Plains.
6.00 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
9.20 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 9 A. M., from foot of Barclay-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M.; and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8.45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 18, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Tarrytown 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 and 8.40 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:15 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers will leave Albany at 6 A. M. Canaan, Christopher, and Stockbridge, for New-York; also Troy at 4.45 and 8:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines, leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 11 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 11 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30, and 5.30 P. M. for Jamaica; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M. for Jamaica.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF PONIES, RISING 16 hands; for family horses, good drivers, sound and kind in every particular, 5 and 6 years old; also one bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches, a fine saddle animal for gentleman or lady, 5 years old, sound and kind in all harness. The above are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Call for further information at HENRY WALTER'S stable No. 222 Mercer-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a lot of superior family horses, buggies, harnesses, &c., at the Repository of the Subscriber, in Sixth-av., corner of Fifty-first-st., New-York. Sale positive, without reserve. Also, on the same day, at 2 P. M., at the Repository, No. 9 Cedar-st., A. M.

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THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano forte existing and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 106, 107, 108, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.
A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 12th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 28 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $480 equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

**WONDERFUL I

CAUCUS OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Another Meeting at the Astor House.

Expression of Opinion As to the Mode of Regulating the Action of the Party in the Approaching State Canvass, and as to the Plan of Choosing Delegates to the Charleston Convention — Address and Resolutions.

A meeting of National Democrats from a majority of the counties of the State was held yesterday, at noon, in the Astor House, pursuant to the terms of the adjournment of the meeting held at the same place on the 10th inst., but directly convoked by the following circular letter, addressed by Mr. BIRDSALL, Mr. DICKINSON's son-in-law, to prominent members, throughout the State, of that section of the Democracy to which he is known to adhere:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1859.

To Mr. ——:

Dear Sir—At the preliminary assemblage of National Democrats from different parts of the State, representing over thirty counties, held at the Astor House, in this City, on the 10th inst., for consultation in regard to the future action of the party, it was resolved to hold an adjourned meeting at the same place, on the 31st inst., at 12 M., in order to secure a more general attendance and expression of opinion, and agree upon a plan of action. The meeting, numbering over one hundred of our friends, was harmonious and spirited, giving assurance that the heart of the true and loyal Democracy of the State, which has never faltered in upholding the banner of the party, still beats true to the cause. At the adjourned meeting, it is the earnest wish of our friends who assembled on the 10th, that their associates of the Old Guard should be fully represented from every county in the State. In their behalf I invite your attendance, and express the hope that you will not fail to be present. Please answer.

Respectfully and truly yours,

(Signed,) A. BIRDSALL.

The meeting was a large one, numbering perhaps one hundred and fifty gentlemen, recognized in their respective localities as representatives of National Democratic principles. In view of the approaching contest for political supremacy in the State, between the Democratic and Republican parties, and especially in view of the impending national struggle for the Presidency, and the patronage which accompanies it, the meeting of yesterday may be regarded as specially significant.

Much time was consumed in obtaining a presiding officer. First Mr. EDWIN CROSWELL, of Westchester, was nominated for Chairman, and accepted *una voce*. But Mr. CROSWELL, it was found, was engaged with the Committee that had been deputed to prepare the address and resolutions, and was consequently unable to serve. Then, after some time had elapsed, it was moved that Mr. JOHN H. BROWER take the Chair. Mr. BROWER was, in like manner, elected unanimously, but he pleaded that, like Mr. CROSWELL, he had other engagements, and was not master of his own time, whereupon he was excused. Another and third nomination was made, that of Judge JOHN B. ARKIN, of Dutchess, who was elected without a dissenting vote, and consented to take the Chair.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint secondary officers, the list of which includes the names of Messrs. Souter, Williams, Danforth, E. D. Sutherland, Green, Brien, Hadfield, Little, and others from every quarter of the State. From New-York City no appointment was made, though among its delegates were Augustus Schell, John C. Mather, Richard Schell, Wm. N. McIntyre, Fernando Wood, Daniel B. Taylor, Thomas J. Barr, Geo. C. Genet, Gideon J. Tucker, Samuel Radcliffe and Charles A. May. The Democratic Press was represented by editors from Gosben, Geneva, Syracuse, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, White Plains, Peekskill, Albany, Troy and New-York City.

The Convention having been thus far organized, one of the delegates observed that he saw some reporters present, and, as the meeting had been called privately, he suggested whether it would not be more in accordance with the views of the Convention to have those reporters removed.

Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR hoped they were too Democratic to go into anything secret in any of their proceedings. They opposed secret things here.

Dr. SALMON SKINNER wanted nobody to take part in the meeting but those who had been invited; they should have the facts published however, and he would oppose excluding the reporters.

Mr. TAYLOR suggested the propriety of stationing an officer at the door, to prevent admission to people not entitled to participate in their discussions.

A member moved the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Another said it struck him as perfect bunkum to station a Sergeant-at-Arms at the door to exclude the public, and allow at the same time reporters to be present.

One of the younger delegates declared that the deliberations of the National Democracy ought not to be shut out from the light. Every man ought to be allowed to come here to see what they were doing. He was not ashamed of what they were going to do, and he was opposed to any concealment of the action of the National Democracy of New-York in the organization of their plan of proceeding. He objected to any Sergeant-at-Arms being appointed.

The gentleman who made the motion for the appointment said that, after this expression of opinion, he would withdraw it most decidedly.

Dr. SKINNER said he believed this meeting had met to act on a report and resolutions which a Committee had been appointed by the previous meeting to prepare and present to this adjourned meeting. He wished to know if that Committee was ready to report.

One of the delegates stated that most of the members of the Committee were in the room, and would soon be ready with their report.

In the meantime, it was proposed, in order to ascertain who were the delegates present, and to prevent outsiders from voting, the names of all the Counties of the State should be called off in alphabetical order, and that the delegates from each should give their names.

Some disposition was manifested to dispense with that proceeding as being both useless and impracticable, but it was urged that the proceedings of the National Democracy of New-York should not be given to the public as emanating from an indiscriminate crowd which might be composed of friends and foes alike.

The question, on calling over the Counties and taking the names of the respective delegates, was put, and carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Some delay ensued in consequence of no one present being able to furnish a list of the Counties. Eventually a blue-book was hunted up, and one of the Secretaries proceeded to call out the names. Out of the list eight or nine, only Albany, Broome and Columbia answered. When the calling had proceeded so far on the list as Cattaraugus,

A delegate, on one of the benches by the wall, moved that the further calling of the Counties be suspended. He said it was sheer nonsense, and only wasted time. Out of all the counties named, only two or three had answered, and if the whole list were called over in the same way, who were to know who were the persons in the room who had not answered?

These remarks were generally concurred in, and the attempt to carry out the original resolve, was, on motion, dropped instantaneously.

The question as to whether the Committee were ready to report was again put to the Chair.

A delegate replied that they would present themselves in a minute.

Whilst waiting for the Committee, an elderly delegate took the opportunity of stating that he had been requested by Mr. STONE to say that he was not on PIERRE CASSIDY's slate, but that he was ready to unite with the Convention in everything which might aid to redeem the State and promote the success of the National Democracy. (Applause.)

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Report and Resolutions, at length appeared, and said that, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, he would read the address which had been prepared. He mounted a chair and read as follows:

ADDRESS.

The Committee appointed under, and in pursuance of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District, together with the Chairman of this meeting, be appointed to meet the State Committee, in order to produce unity of action in the Democratic Party of this State, and to insist that the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention shall be made subsequent to the next State election, and that this Committee report to an adjourned meeting on the 31st inst., at noon, at the Astor House, New-York,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That your Committee immediately organized, by the selection of FERNANDO WOOD as Chairman, and WILLIAM G. SANDS as Secretary, and a letter, of which the following is a copy, was prepared and forwarded, by direction of the Committee, to DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., Chairman of the State Committee, at Buffalo:

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1859.

Dean Richmond, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of members of the Democratic Party, representing nearly every Congressional District in the State, held in this City on 10th inst., a Committee of one from each Judicial District was appointed to confer with the State Central Committee on subjects of vital interest to the Democracy of the State. As Chairman of this Committee I have been instructed to address you, and to respectfully solicit an early meeting of your body, to the end that we may have an opportunity to confer with it this month upon the subjects referred to.

Respectfully yours, FERNANDO WOOD,
Chairman of Committee.

On the 21st inst., a reply of which the following is a copy, was received from Mr. RICHMOND:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859

DEAR SIR: I received your letter just as I was leaving for New York. The subject of affording an opportunity for general consultation among Democrats with a view to an efficient campaign next Fall, has already been brought to our attention by our friends in other parts of the State. Upon consulting with such of my colleagues as I have seen and from my knowledge of the general opinions of the others, I do not doubt they will be happy to hear any suggestions from you or others of their Democratic friends. In relation to any subject of interest to the Democracy of the State. Not a will be given of the time and place of the next meeting of the State Committee as soon as agreed upon and in the meantime I will be happy to receive any suggestions that it may be desired by you to lay before it.

Very truly yours, DEAN RICHMOND.

The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

Your Committee has not yet been informed of any meeting of the State Committee, nor does any notice appear to have been taken of our respectful request that such a meeting should be called by the Chairman during the present month. Our attempt to obtain a formal interview for the purpose of communicating with the State Committee has therefore failed.

Your Committee might rest in pronouncing this correspondence to the meeting of Democrats to be reconvened at the Astor House on the 31st inst., but, in consideration of the unanimous sentiments which pervaded the previous assemblage on the 10th inst., we deem this a fit occasion to suggest that a renewed expression of those sentiments be made, in a distinct and public form. The purposes and motives of ourselves, and of those with whom we act, should, in our judgment, be set forth with clearness and decision.

The chief desire of those Democrats who convened in a preliminary meeting at the Astor House on the 10th May, we understand to be, that the time for the selection of the delegates to be chosen to represent the State of New-York in the Charleston Democratic Convention be not earlier than December next; in other words, that the nominating conventions, the political campaign, and the general election of 1859 be suffered to pass over without an agitation of Presidential preferences or a strife between the friends of rival names, such as we are now threatened with in our ranks. So eminently proper and moderate a desire, which we have not yet had the opportunity of presenting formally to the State Committee, cannot surely be gainsaid, and ought not to be misrepresented.

The members of the meeting of the 10th May were the partisans of no particular candidate or candidates, there were and are among us the admirers and friends of each of those distinguished statesmen whose claims will probably be urged at Charleston. We are the partisans only of peace and harmony in the ranks of our own party, the advocates of moderation and delay for the mutual good, the protestents against forcing into a State Convention and a State canvass, during the present Summer and Fall, a premature and damaging strife, which will weaken our organization, distract its counsels, and repeat the disastrous folly of the State Convention of 1858, by throwing New-York once more into the hands of the "Republicans," on the threshold of a Presidential contest.

We entertain no doubt whatever, that the State of New York can be carried by the Democratic party in this present year, as easily as it was carried in 1857. But now, even more than in 1857, we need what we then had, (in a happy moment of conciliatory and harmonious feeling,) we need an oblivion of past difficulties. All will be lost if the next State Convention shall follow in freshness, intolerance and proscriptiveness, the ill-omened precedent of that of September, 1858. The contrast of the two last State Conventions is as marked and broad as the result of the two State elections which respectively succeeded them. We wish to return to the wiser and more liberal course which leads to success, and to repudiate the factiousness and violence which inevitably tend to defeat.

The Presidential question, if brought into our approaching State Convention, (the proper duty of which is solely the nomination of State Officers and the laying down of a State platform,) will inevitably prove a firebrand. Grave differences, both as to measures and men, will be developed; and the anticipation of a struggle for delegates to the Charleston Convention, at Syracuse in September next, will light the torch of faction in every township in our State, and renew those divisions which it has been the labor of every lover of his party and of its principles to quell and extinguish.

From Democrats of every portion of the Union we have had strong and earnest appeals that we of New-York would not suffer anything to stand in the way of our active, energetic, mutual cooperation together to redeem New-York in this last struggle before the great Presidential campaign. New-York, proven Democratic in 1859, will turn the balance in 1860. If the voice of faction and the intolerance of ambitious leaders can be made to subside, New-York can and will be Democratic in November next.

Your Committee are convinced that this course, which is demanded by us, is not only the true one by which a victory in this State can be achieved in November, but it is also acknowledged and perceived to be so by the mass of the most intelligent and devoted Democrats throughout the State. There have been laid before your Committee extracts from over thirty of the leading Democratic papers, including nearly every one of our recognized party organs in the stronger Democratic counties of the State. All these breathe the same spirit, and unite in the same request; with one voice they entreat the State Committee to extinguish this spark of disturbance before it has burst into a flame.

That the duties of the regular State Nominating Conventions do not properly, nor unless by the universal consent or concurrence of their constituents, include the appointment of delegates to Presidential Conventions, we have many evidences. In 1848, two sets of delegates were sent from this State to Baltimore, one by a separate State Convention, called by a Legislative Caucus; the other, chosen by Congressional District Conventions under authority of a separate State Convention held at Albany in January.

In 1852 a single delegation was chosen to Baltimore by Congressional District Conventions, held in December, 1851, and ordered by the State Committee. In 1856, double delegations were sent to Cincinnati; one chosen in 1855 by the State Nominating Convention (which course, however, was recommended and approved of by every newspaper in the State sustaining that organization;) and the other chosen by a separate State Convention, held in January, 1856. It will thus be seen that but one out of five State Nominating Conventions held in the years preceding Presidential Conventions has proceeded to the appointment of National delegates, and this one in a peculiar instance, and with unanimous concurrence among its adherents which contrasts strongly with the general dissent expressed by the Democratic people at this time.

The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen at the close of the last session of the Legislature, have, in the address issued to their constituents, carefully confined themselves to the discussion of State matters, and ignored the subject of Federal politics. The newspapers, avowedly the exponents of the views of the State Committee, have defended and applauded this silence upon general politics. Nay, the State Convention of 1858, with a professed anxiety to avoid committal upon national questions, declared itself in these words:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, while not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished Democratic statesmen of their own and sister States, are devoted to the great work of establishing the ascendancy of their political principles within their own limits, and of cooperating with their brethren of the other States in their maintenance throughout the Union, and cannot be diverted from this paramount duty to mingle in controversies among political leaders, or to become subservient to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy. Principles, not men is the sentiment which at this time particularly should be inscribed on their banner and lead them on to victory.

The request which we now have to make of the State Committee is, that it will, for the present year, still permit the Democratic masses to withdraw from and avoid all "controversies among political leaders," and ignore all "aspirations of statesmen." This, surely, is but reasonable.

We desire to urge the State Committee, and, (had we been permitted to appear before them, would have urged them in accordance with your instructions,) to declare openly, that in their judgment, it is not the duty of the next State Nominating Convention to meddle in any manner with Presidential making. We desire to urge them to leave over till after the State election—till the battle has been fought, and, we trust, won, in November—the whole question of the Presidency. And this, not in a spirit of dictation, but frankly, as Democrats, members of a common party, and claiming, therefore, a common interest (to quote the resolution under which your Committee has been acting) "to produce unity of action in the party."

Since we have not had the opportunity of appearing before the State Committee, we respectfully recommend that the meeting to be held on the 31st instant shall distinctly request the State Committee to suffer the Presidential question to be passed over till the State election has terminated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERNANDO WOOD, First District.
EDWIN CROSWELL, Second District.
JOHN CRAMER, } Third District.
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, }
THOMAS B. MITCHELL, Fourth District.
JOHN M. JAXCOX, Fifth District.
WILLIAM G. SANDS, Sixth District.
STEPHEN H. PARKER, Seventh District.
HARVEY GOODRICH, Eighth District.
Committee.

Dr. SKINNER moved the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolutions.

Before the question was put, a delegate insisted on inquiring why it was inferred that the present State Central Committee would assume the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention. Where did they get precedent or warrant for such an idea?

It was explained that the report expressed no such presumption, but that the State Central Committee might call the State Convention, as they had done once before, to meet, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Presidential Nominating Convention.

Then it was asked by Judge BROWER, what had the State Committee to do with the Charleston Convention, in reply to which the matter was still further explained. The State Committee, said Mr. PARKER, may, in the call for a State Convention, insert or omit, as one of the Convention, the election of delegates to Charleston.

Judge BROWER thought that, as a matter of policy, it would be ill-advised to agitate this matter with the State Central Committee more than was actually necessary. If the State Committee were not going to prescribe the objects of the State Convention, they should be let alone. He was of opinion, therefore, that everything in the report that might even be construed as offensive, however unobjectionable otherwise, should, for the sake of the cause, be changed to less unpleasant language. He understood the report to state that the Committee appointed by this meeting to ask the State Central Committee to call a meeting for conference had been refused. Now, how in fairness was it to be inferred that in the interval since this Committee had been appointed, it was possible for the State Committee to be convened.

Several delegates expressed very emphatically their conviction that the report stated nothing but absolute fact.

Mr. PARKER, on referring to that passage to which Judge BROWER objected, found that the words were, not that the Committee had been "refused," but, "since we have been virtually denied."

Judge BROWER thought there was no necessity for any language in the [illegible] offensive to any ear, much less to any mind.

Dr. SKINNER declared, on the other hand, that the language of the report was as respectful as it could be. Amid loud cries for question, some half dozen gentlemen addressed the Chair simultaneously, but Colonel MING, having succeeded in arresting the Chairman's notice, succeeded in making himself heard. He was of opinion that the report of the Committee, in so far as it contained any words that might jar on the ears of gentlemen present, should be modified in the manner suggested, but the report, he was satisfied, had been carefully drawn, and should be adopted without any substantial change. He hoped there would not be much discussion on the matter, but that no effort would be spared to secure the triumph of Democratic principles in the State, and thereby wrest it from the hands of the Black Republicans.

After serious effort to obtain a hearing, it was stated on behalf of the Committee, by one of its members, that they would consent cheerfully to the modification desired merely to save time.

A delegate declared, amid laughter, that he did not want the report softened any more.

Another assured the meeting that it was in literal conformity with the fact, and ought not to be changed.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee, having, after repeated efforts, obtained the floor, said that the alteration which the Committee had agreed to make was, that, instead of the words "since we have been denied a hearing," there should be substituted the words, "since we have not had the opportunity of appearing before the Committee."

This amendment seemed to be received with favor.

Mr. T. M. NIVEN, of Sullivan County, moved a division of the question, viz., that first the report, as altered by the Committee, should be taken up for adoption or rejection; and, secondly, the resolutions appended to it. The motion was adopted and carried.

A delegate expressed very warmly his preference for a hard report.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. NIVEN, in discussing the resolutions, said that at the former meeting a warning voice had been given forth. It was said the State Committee would procrastinate, and they did so. That was their game. Having been allowed ten days more than was originally contemplated, they still procrastinated. It was even said that the Committee of the National Democracy would be spurned from their door, and they had almost been spurned from their door. If they were now soft enough to sojourn this meeting, *sine die*, without coming to some definite plan of political action, they would be laughed at and scoffed at by the whole political world. [Applause.] The idea of beseeching and coaxing such men as DEAN RICHMOND, the President of that State Committee, was to his (the speaker's) mind, the most perfect absurdity and humbug.

A DELEGATE—What about the Secretary of the Committee?

THE SPEAKER—Ditto. [Laughter.] They might do something for the National Democracy if they found them, but unless the National Democracy took a stand from which they could command their legitimate influence they would be treated with utter contempt. Now, he was opposed to the resolution because it was too soft.

Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR said the State Central Committee could word their call just as they pleased, and if they found the National Democracy putting their backs up they would take particular good care not to say a word about the Charleston Convention in it. Let this meeting say that if the State Central Committee did not respect the feelings of the National Democracy in this matter, and leave to the people of each District the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention, they would stand ready to make battle at once upon the question as to the reception of the delegation appointed by the State Convention. [Cheers.]

Mr. BOWAN disclaimed knowing any distinction between Hards and Softs, and thought the better way would be to lay the resolutions on the table, rather than adopt them in an unnecessarily unpleasant shape.

Mr. MCCOLLUM, of the Syracuse *Courier*, offered, as an expression of the sentiment of a majority of the gentlemen who had spoken, the following substitute for the resolution appended to the report:

Resolved, That if the State Committee decline to accede to our respectful request, (that is, the request of the resolution,) we will take issue with them before the people in the counties and at the next State Convention.

This was hailed with cries of "That's it," and other expressions of approval.

One of the delegates, an old gentleman, thought it was fully to talk of making war on the Albany Committee when the Committee had all the power in their own hands. Moderation, properly shown, would be the most powerful weapon the National Democracy could wield.

A delegate, less mild in his views, disapproved of all these hush-beating resolutions, and asked the meeting to adopt one in plain Anglo-Saxon, informing those people that the National Democracy insisted on their allowing to the people their right to select their delegates to the Charleston Convention. He would move, therefore, in few and distinct words, that this meeting pass a resolution to the effect that the National Democracy of the State of New-York, assembled by their representatives here to-day, insist on the election of delegates to the National Convention by the Democrats convened in each congressional district. [Applause.]

A delegate having taken the floor behind the chairman, said he questioned whether, as had been said, DEAN RICHMOND or PIERRE CASSIDA had any fear of the New-York Democracy before their eyes. They did not care a straw whether the Democracy was divided or not, or whether the Democracy was successful or not. If a Democratic President were elected without New-York, then they would disregard the Democracy, and rely on the Federal patronage. In that case, of course, the fewer Democrats, the better for them. [Cheers.]

Mr. MCCOLLUM rose and withdrew his resolution. He did so, because it had ascertained the purpose for which he intended it, and that was to elicit the sentiment of the meeting as to whether the delegates to Charleston should be elected by the State Convention, or by the people in the districts. In any event, he would not press his resolution, because having adopted the report, the meeting could not substitute a new resolution for that by which the report was accompanied. [Applause.]

The resolutions reported by the Committee were then put and adopted unanimously in the form in which they were presented.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was offered, but the *sine die* was objected to most strenuously, and the motion was withdrawn. Amid some confusion of tongues, which was eventually quelled, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved: That the Committee of one from each Judicial District, appointed at a meeting of the National Democracy, in the Astor House, on the 10th inst., be continued and authorized to receive any communications from the State Committee in relation to the election of delegates to Charleston, and to call another meeting of this body if it shall be deemed expedient.

This was adopted unanimously, and with cheers

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee, and, at the request of an exceedingly stout and florid old gentleman, who seemed utterly unable to wave his hat with anything like an approach to graceful ease; the assembly gave three cheers for "The Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN."

The Buffalo papers state that the Banks in that city have been extensively victimized by the $100 counterfeits on the Brighton Bank. The Buffalo City Bank received $700, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank $600, and the Marine Bank $2,200. Besides this, $700 in these notes was left to pay a note falling due at the Niagara River Bank, now removed to Lockport.

Mr. B. M. Woolsey, an Alabama planter, who lately imported a number of camels for plantation service, writes to the *Savannah Republican* that his experiments, so far, are satisfactory. On the plantation, the camel is awkward, of course, but not restive or unwilling or intractable.

[Advertisement.]

The hand of a family is the guardian, by nature and duty, of the lives of the members thereof. The parents or guardians who permit the dear ones under their control and direction to risk life upon the water without adequate protection, are recreant to the trust imposed, and are morally responsible for any calamity arising from such neglect. In view of these impressive facts we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the only perfect life-preserver ever made. It has been frequently alluded to, and thoroughly described, in these columns, and we shall, therefore, merely say that we mean the invention attached to the garments manufactured by the DEVOE LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 Broadway. Particular attention is called to the yachting and fishing vests and jackets, bathing dresses for ladies—in brief, life saving clothing for all sorts of people.

[Advertisement.]

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Best goods at lowest prices, at
RANKIN'S,
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[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIAS.

Pootographs
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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

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Model Restaurant
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Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA AS EVA!—HER MOTHER AS TOPSY!—HER FATHER AS ST. CLAIR!—No wonder such a cast attracts such crowds to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Barnum's Museum. It is repeated this afternoon and evening, and such a performance is seldom to be witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofula, cancer, sore leg, salt rheum, and all eruptions, the Ointment is the only safe and certain specific, and the Pills are equally reliable in dyspepsia. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 31.

$10 0 0 U. S. 6s, '74, s'0 lo	3/4	13 New-York Cen. R.	73½
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90, 90¾		350 do c	73½
5,000 do s60	89	100 do c	73
1,000 do 90		300 do s3	72½
1,000 Virginia 6s 96		150 do s'wn	72½
5 000 Mo. St. 6s hnw	84	800 do s30	72
5,000 do s60	83½	100 do s60	72
5 000 do s50	82½	100 do	72½
25,000 do s10	84	200 do c10	74½
15,000 do s20	84½	100 do s20	74¾
4,000 do s'wn	84¾	100 do c	74½
10,000 do s20	84	100 do	74½
1 000 Louis. State 6s..	93	50 do c	74
4,000 Har. R. 1st M...	85½	30 Erie Railroad	6
1,000 Lake E. & W. 1st M. 8s	70¾	100 do	6¾
1,000 Cle. & T. S. F 8s	57½	100 do	6¾
20 National Bank	101½	200 Harlem R. pref s	34½
10 Ocean Bank	95	50 do s60	35½
5 Metropolitan Bank	113	100 Reading R. b30	41¾
5 Shoe & Lea. Bank	114	150 Mich. Central R.	41¾
5 Corn Ex. Bank	101½	170 M. S. & N. I. R.	8¾
100 Carry Imp. Co	5	100 Panama Railroad	118
100 Del. & Hud. Ca. s60	93	50 do s60	117¾
5 do	91½	13 Illinois Central R.	55
5 do	84¾	50 do	55½
10 Penn. Coal Com.	91¾	50 Clev & Pitts R.	75½
100 do s60	81	50 do	75¾
328 do	82½	100 Gal & Chicago R.	63¾
100 do b60	82½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b60	26¾
800 Cum. Coal Pref'd	19	100 do	26¾
25 Pa. Mail St. Co	71	100 do s30	67½
50 do b30	71	650 do	5¾
175 do	70¾	400 do	68
75 do	70¼	50 do	68
50 do	70	200 do b60	68
50 do s60	69		

SECOND BOARD.

2 000 N. Car. St. 6s	98¾	50 N. Y. Cent. R. bnw	72¾
3,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8's c. 1st M.	89	100 do	72¾
5,000 Ill. Freef'd Bds.	93	100 do s3	73¼
5,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m. b	94	50 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	31¾
7 Bk. of Commerce	83¼	25 Panama Railroad	118½
25 Harlem R. Pref	37	200 Gal. & Chic R.	63½
300 do	36¾	100 do b60	63¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co	70½	50 do s10	63½
25 do	71	170 do s30	63¾
50 do s30	70½	600 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	86
5 do	71½	600 do b60	86½
10 Harlem Railroad	11	50 do b30	68
100 Reading R. b30	43		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$6,000 Missouri 6s	8½	10 U. S. Fire Ins.	123½
2,000 N. Y. & H. R. 8's	89¾	20 do	123
4,000 Bell. & Ill'o's 7s	60	61 do	122½
5,000 N. Y. & Erie R. 6m	38	5 Etna Fire Ins. Co	110
500 Stn M. I. S., 1858	59	25 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	99
100 People's Bank	104	10 Am. Exch'ge Co	85
50 N. Y. Equit. Firs Ins	175¾	15 Bk. of Commerce	99¼
35 do	174¾	12 N. Am. Fire Ins. Co.	121
86 East R. Fire Ins.	108¾	10 L. I. Fire Ins Co	163
45 Jefferson Fire Ins.	166	40 N. World F. Ins Co.	93¾
65 do	165½	30 Col. Marine Ins. Co.	110½
20 Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	112¾	15 Pet'r Cooper Fire Ins.	104¾
10 Grocers' Fire Ins. Co	109		

TUESDAY, May 3—1 P.M.

The market for Money to-day is rather tame in most quarters, though we hear of an improved offering of bills at several of the leading Banks. The terms of discount are generally 7 ₱ cent., the exceptions being in favor of a few choice acceptances at 30@60 days, which go at 6 ₱ cent. Demand and short notice loans are made at 5@6 ₱ cent., the business in this way being light, and the market easy. The advanced terms on long date paper outside of Bank are supported, and the rates rule 7@9 ₱ cent. Some of the Discount Brokers to-day report very prime selections rather scarce. The appearance of the market altogether is in favor of the further reduction of the Bank line of loans, without inconvenience to regular mercantile dealers. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer close without general animation, and most of the business has been done by one or two leading houses at three days sight on London at 110⅝. Sixty day bills are dull at 110@110⅛ ₱ cent., Bankers', and 109⅞@109¾. Merchants' signatures. The Adams Express Company take over this evening $851,000 in Gold for the steamer from Boston. It is too early to speak with any degree of certainty of the further shipments on Saturday, but present signs indicate that the total movement of the week on New-York account will fall nearly or quite one-half short of last week. This calculation, however, may be changed by the next news from Europe.

We should like to hold our croaking neighbors to an issue of fact. The one who assumed yesterday afternoon that the Banks hold only $21,500,000, while averaging $24,319,000, was guilty of a palpable absurdity, and we so charged on the instant. He now replies by quoting a still grosser exaggeration from a morning paper, to the effect that the Banks hold only $21,000,000; that they will have no further aid from the interior or any other source this week, and that three or four millions more will come out for export! The whole story is of a piece. It originates in a common source—the same referred to yesterday. The "careful inquiry," we apprehend, extends no further. And it is in *no* sense true, or even plausible. There are no differences at the heavy Banks in and around the Street, between the average of last week and the present sums on hand, to justify any such calculation. We say this knowingly, for *our* inquiries have not been few. There is no stoppage of receipts from the interior or the Sub-Treasury, as either or both our neighbors might have known at the close of business yesterday. Nor is the probability of the estimate *yet* apparent that "three *or four* millions" will go out of Bank to Europe this week.

The same indifferent or unsettled tone in the Stock dealings, noticed for a day or two past, obtained in the sales at both sessions of the Board to-day. The State Stocks hold firm for Missouris, but a fraction lower in Tennesses and North Carolinas. A further short sale of United States fives of 1874 was made at 103¾, seller 60 days, while the cash stock is worth 103⅞@104 for the coupon bonds, and 105 for the registered. There was very little business in Railway Bonds, the bids generally weaker, except for Illinois Central Freelands, which brought 93 ₱ cent. In Railway Shares the average amount of sales took place in New-York Central, at 73⅛@73⅜@72⅞@73⅛, in the morning, closing 72⅞@¾ in the afternoon. There was a further decline in Rock Island Shares to 58 ₱ cent., at which rate buyers came in this afternoon with some freedom. Galena was weaker, and so was Cleveland and Toledo. The renewed short sales of Pacific Mail, noticed in our last, continued to-day, influencing the cash stock down to 70¾@71 ₱ cent. Panama fell off ½ ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Cumberland Preferred were firmer. The City Bank Stocks steady, and Illinois Central Shares weak. The general market left off dull, after a somewhat moderate list of sales throughout the day. The announcement that the Halifax steamer had been telegraphed contributed to the indisposition to operate at the Second Board, and after, as suspicion was aroused that the news might be in private hands.

We are indebted to the Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL, for the following report from the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in New-York, of receipts and disbursements, for the month of May:

May 1, 1859, by balance		$3,787,004 34
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,967,468 13	
Patent Fees	7,550 07	
Post-Office Department	34,981 36	
Treasury Notes	1,298,500 00	
Miscellaneous	7,542 93—	4 316,042 49
Total		$8,103,046 83
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$6,241,026 85	
Post-Office Drafts	131,987 40—	6,373,026 25
May 31, 1859, Balance		$1,730,020 58
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Account	$2,173,666 57	
By receipts during the Month	1,931,100 33—	4,104,766 90
To payments		1,911 241 86
Balance		$2,193,545 04
By balance, Cr. Interest accounts		$118 284 83
To payments		6,304 00
Balance		$101,980 83
By receipts for Customs in May, 1859		$2,967,468 13
By receipts for Customs in May, 1858		1,557,166 82
Increase in May, 1859		$1,410,301 31
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$540,766 21
By Coin received during the Month	$40,556 49	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	197,497 60—	238 048 09
Total		$778,836 20
To payments in Coin	$79 346 87	
To payments in Fine Bars	412,107 45—	491 454 02
Balance		$287 382 28
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$1,035,436 45	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	272,796 21	$1,308,291 60
By fine bars in Assay Office	55,185 01	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	274,691 35	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	63,390 12—	393,176 49
Total		$1 701,471 15
Less due Depositors		182 525 33
Total balance		$1,518,915 82

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending May 31, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$5,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion	162,000 00—	$177,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$29,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	3,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	600 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	4 000 00—	$38,600 00

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

Payable in Bars	$156,000 00
Payable in Coins	59,600 00
Total	$215,600 00
Gold Bars stamped	$238,807 33
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage	103,336 43

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1, 1858.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3 575,000	2,199,000	2 841,000	3 350,000	2,479,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,731,000	1,439,000	1,279,000	1,813,000	1,272,000
Ex. to France	382,000	344,000	261,000	447,000	349,000
Ex. to other F. P.	495,000	312 000	365,000	461,000	232,000
Total Exports	2,608,000	2,095,000	2 008,000	2,551,000	1 893,000
Stk on hand	410.000	505.000	288 000	350.000	242 000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	21,000	37,000	18,000	30,000	48,000
Ex. to G. B.	31,000	44,000	34,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2403. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 1—4½ P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool 21st ult., is signaled. The news for the Associated Press will be expressed to Saekville, and thence be forwarded by telegraph, to-morrow morning. The nonrse of the Directors of the Nova Scotia line renders this resort imperative.

Later from California—Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 31.

The Overland Mail arrived here last night, with San Francisco dates of the 9th inst.

The advices are entirely unimportant. The Municipal election in Los Angeles City, on the 2d, is said to have resulted in the defeat of the Administration ticket.

Business at San Francisco showed some symptoms of reviving.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco previously to the 9th: *Georgiana*, from Melbourna; ships *James Brown* and *Santa Claus*, from Hong Kong; *Sweepstakes*, from New-York.

Sailed: bark *Lizzie Jarvis*, for Hong Kong.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 1.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church is in session to-day. About one-half of the Delegates were here at the organization. The remainder are expected to night. The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL B. HOWE, of New-Brunswick, N. J., was chosen President. The session was occupied in presenting reports of Standing Committees.

Organization of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 1.

Our State Legislature organized, to-day, by the choice of Republican officers throughout. JOSEPH A. GILMORE, of Concord, was elected President of the Senate; GREENLEAF CUMMINGS, of Lisbon, Clerk, and WM. A. PEARSON, of New Ipswich, Assistant-Clerk.

In the House, N. B. BSTANT, of Concord, was chosen Speaker, and HENRY O. KENT, of Lancaster, Clerk. Governor GOODWIN will deliver his address to-morrow.

The election festivities, to-day, are unusually demonstative.

The Virginia State Election.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The *States* says that returns from 129 counties in Virginia show LETCHER 3,700 ahead of GOGGIN.

A dispatch from Richmond says that the reported and official returns of 128 counties give LETCHER 3,542 majority, and tha the remaining counties to hear from gave WISE 1,381 majority.

Prominent Democrats are confident of a majority of over 5 000 for LETCHER.

There is no truth in the report that CASKIE is elected to Congress.

It is reported that LETCHER is very ill at home.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, June 1.

The Republican County Convention, to-day, nominated E. H. IRISH for State Senator, and THOS. MELLON for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The Con-vention, this evening, is balloting for Members of the Assembly.

The Galena Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 1.

The annual election of Directors of the Galena Railroad took place to-day, and resultad strongly in favor of the Newberry ticket. This secures the bridging of the Mississippi at Clinton and repudiates the Turner policy of bridging at Lyons thus removing a difficulty, heretofore existing, to a close connection with the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road. The number of shares represented was twenty-eight thousand.

United States Homœopathic Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The United States Homœopathic Convention convened at Mercantile Hall to-day. Dr. P. P. WELLS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected President; Dr. H. D. PAINE, of Albany, Secretary: and C. H. SPIFF, of New-Haven, Treasurer. The lecture this evening was delivered by Dr. S. S. GUY, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Convention is fully attended.

The Presbyterian General Assembly—(New School.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, June 1.

The commission to investigate the complaints on the Home Missionary field are Drs. Patterson, Brainerd, Allen, Curtis, Wood, Fowler, and Messrs. Benedict, White, Jessup and Pinneo.

The Assembly dissolved last night. It is regarded as the most practical, efficient and harmonious Assembly since the division.

Fire in Springfield, Vt.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Wednesday, June 1.

A destructive fire occurred in this village last night, consuming the machine shop of PARKS & WILSON, the cabinet shop of DANIEL SANDERS, a large boarding-house connected with the cotton factory, and a dwelling house. The loss is estimated at $15,000 to $20,000, and is mostly covered by insurance.

The Murder of Olif Olson.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, C. W., Monday, June 1.

The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict, this morning, of willful murder against GEORGE RAND, a runner, for the death of OLIF OLSON, whose body was found under the river bank Sunday. RAND has been arrested.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at noon for Liverpool, via Halifax, with 130 passengers, a small cargo, and $1,268,514 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 1.

The screw steamship *Hunterville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at 4 o'clock P. M., May 31.

New-England Manufacturers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 1.

The manufacturers of New-England have decided to have a great sale of their fabrics, at Faneuil Hall, during the second week in July.

STARTLING CRIMINAL DEVELOPMENTS—AN ORGANIZED BAND OF BURGLARS.—In the Cambridge Police Court, yesterday, a young man named WM. MANSA was held for trial at the Common Pleas Court on a charge of complicity with FAXON and DAVISON (previously held for trial) in the robbery of WM. W. DENNIS' dwelling-house, on Broadway. The principal witness was a young man named ROYAL P. DOUGLASS, an accomplice of the parties under arrest, whose testimony disclosed the existence of a club of young men, banded together for the purpose of committing burglaries and crimes of a like nature. The *Journal* states that DOUGLASS testified that himself and six other young men, including FAXON, DAVISON, MAJOR, HARRY SANBORN and WM. BUTLER, sons of respectable citizens, constituted the club, the head quarters of which was over the grocery store of CHARLES STONE, on Main-street, Cambridgeport. Here the fellows met each other; slept nights when not on duty, and drew plans of the premises fixed upon to rob, detailing different members for special localities, and purposes, &c. The club were governed by a code of regulations, one of which, relating to the disposition of their plunder, was that none but those who ventured upon an expedition should be entitled to any of the booty obtained, and that the fruits of their combined efforts should be equally divided among the participants in the enterprise. The club has been in existence some six weeks, during which time the members have carried on a thriving business, stealing six or eight horses and vehicles, and making about fifteen burglarious attempts in this city and other places. On the night that the house of Mr. DENNIS was robbed, it was planned that four of the club, including DOUGLASS, should commit the robbery. DOUGLASS shrank from the undertaking, assigning as a reason for so doing, that Mrs. DENNIS was his aunt, and that he did not wish to rob her. He, however, furnished to his associates a plan of the premises, and allured them with visions of rich booty. The house was entered by raising a window, and robbed of silver spoons and clothing to a considerable amount.

[*Boston Herald*, 25th.

Mr. Dempster is giving concerts in Cleveland.

The officers of the Canadian Militia have held a complimentary correspondence with Gen. Eyre, on the occasion of his departure from Canada.

PAUL MORPHY IN BOSTON.

BANQUET AT THE REVERE HOUSE.

Speech of Dr. Holmes—Mr. Morphy's Response—Poem by James Russell Lowell, &c.

From the Boston Courier, June 1.

A banquet was given at the Revere House last evening, by the Boston Chess Club, in honor of Mr. PAUL MORPHY. One hundred and forty gentlemen sat at the tables, and among the guests of the evening were Chief Justice SHAW, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Ex Judge THOMAS, President WALKER, Ex President Sparks, and Professors Agassiz, Longfellow, Peirce, Lowell, Parker and Huntington of Harvard University; Senator Wilson, Mayor Lincoln the Rev. T. Starr King, Mr. James T. Fields, Mr. E. P. Whipple and Mr. Josiah Quincy, Jr. The Germania Band furnished music for the occasion. The company were seated about 7 o'clock, and grace was said by Professor Huntington. Supper being over, Dr. Horace Richardson, President of the Boston Chess Club, welcomed Mr. Morphy and the other guests of the evening, and hoped the welcome would be deemed none the less cordial on account of the brevity of its expression. He then introduced, as the Presiding officer of the occasion, Dr. WENDELL HOLMES, who was rapturously received. He spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

We have met, gentlemen, some of us as members of a local association, some of us as its invited guests, but all of us as if by a spontaneous, unsolicited impulse, to do honor to our young friend, who has honored us and all who glory in the name of Americans, as the hero of a long series of bloodless battles, won for our common country.

His career is known to you all. There are many corners of our land which the truly royal game of kings and conquerors has not yet reached, where if an hour is given to pastime, it is only in an honest match of checkers played with red and white kernels of corn, probably enough, upon the top of the housewife's bellows. But there is no gap in the forest, there is no fresh-trodden waste in the prairies, which has not heard the name of the New-Orleans boy, who left the nursery of his youth, like one of those fabulous heroes of whom our childhood loved to read, and came back, bearing with him the spoils of giants, whom he had slain after overthrowing their castles and appropriating the allegiance of their queens.

I need not, therefore, tell his story. It is so long that it takes a volume to tell it. It is so brief that one sentence may embrace it all. Honor went before him, and Victory followed after.

You know the potential significance and the historical dignity of that remarkable intellectual pursuit, which, although it wears the look of an amusement, and its student uses toy like implements, as old the great inventor of logarithms, NAPIER of Merchiston, in the well known ivory *bones* or *rods* by which he performed many calculations, has yet all the characters of a science, say rather of a science mingled with a variable human element, so that the perfect chess player would unite the combining powers of NEWTON with the audacity of a Lavoisier and the shrewd insight of TALLEYRAND. You know who of the world's masters have been chess players; happy for the world has some of them been nothing worse than chess-players. You know who have celebrated the praises of the art in prosa and verse; among them the classic Italian remembered in those lines of POPE:

"Immortal Vida, on whose honored brow
The poet's bays, and critic's ivy grow"—

who wrote one poem on the Heavenly Teacher, one on the Art of Poetry, and one on the Game of Chess.

That you know all this, may be taxed for granted. I need not say that there is something very different from, something far deeper than the pride which belongs to the professed amateurs or the outside admirers of this particular game, noble as it is, famous as it is, which brings us together. No, gentlemen; this seemingly gracious and pleasing occasion is far more than it seems. Through these lips of ours, as through those which have spoken before us and shall speak after us the words of welcome to our young friend, there flows the warm breath of that true American feeling which makes us all one in the moment of every great triumph achieved by a child of the Great Republic!

We who look upon the sun while the Old World sleeps are, after all, but colonists and provincials in the eye of ancient civilization. There are Europeans enough, otherwise intelligent, who, if we may trust the stories of travelers, would be puzzled to say whether a native American of the highest race, caught in one of our streets, would be white or black or red. It cannot be disguised that we have been subject to the presumption of inferiority as a new people, and that nothing has been granted us except what we have taken at the cannon's mouth, at the point of the bayonet, or in that close Indian hug of peaceful but desperate competition, which, sooner or later, must crack the loins of the civilization belonging to one or the other of the two hemispheres.

It would be tedious and ungenial to show in all its details how the American has had to make his way against these obstacles to the position he now holds before the nations. It took the revolutionary war to disprove the assertion that a British officer with a few regiments could march through the length and breadth of our land, in the face of its disorderly rebels. Once more we had to argue the question over with our dear obstinate old parent, and it was only after lugging in a dozen of his sea bull-dogs by the ears, that we succeeded in satisfying him that we could lesson yard-arm to yard-arm as convincingly as we had argued one to bayonet. You are not old enough, my young friend, to remember the 6th of January, 1815, but you may perhaps have heard of a great discussion which took place on that day near your native City of New-Orleans. The same question was debated. If the logic of Mr. ANDREW JACKSON had failed to convince the opposite party, and Mr. PAKENHAM's syllogism as to provincial inferiority had been followed out in its corollary of sword and fire, your little game of life, Sir, might never have been played, which would have been a great misfortune to us and all the world—except, perhaps, the late chess-champion of England, Mr. HOWARD STAUNTON.

We love our British cousins too well to repeat all the sharp things they have said of us. Reviewers, tourists, philosophers, like COLERIDGE and CARLYLE, nay, some who had lived among us until their flesh and blood had become American, and their very bones were made over again out of our earth, have all had their fling at the Colonists and Provincials. Such tricks are catching, and have reappeared on the other side of the channel. After all the noble words spoken of our land and its institutions by writers like DE TOCQUEVILLE and CHEVALIER, M. JULES JANIN could not let the Queen of Tragedy visit us without warning her again t the barbarians of the New World, so terrible did we seem to the smooth, round, cosy-feo *feuilletonaste* of the Parisian cockneys.

Now, gentlemen, there are two ways of meeting this prejudice so natural to the good people of the over ripe half of the planet. We can confess the fact of our green liminatarity, but argue from the history of the past that we may yet come to something. We can show that all mankind are colonists and provincials with reference to some point, or points, from which they started; that England herself is but a settlement formed by a band of invading robbers, crossed upon a mob of emigrant squatters. We can show that the children of nations have often lived to feed, to teach, and, when necessary, to chastise their parents. We can remind our Old-Country friends that Macedonia, the kingdom of the world's conqueror, and the home of the world's philosopher, was but a rough province, speaking a language hardly understood at Athens; and that the great epic, the great poem, the great work of antiquity, was written, or spoken, or sung, not in the phrase familiar to Attic ears, but in the liquid dialect of remote provincial Ionia.

That is the first way of arguing the matter. The second course is much shorter and more satisfactory. It consists in administering what in the dialect of our Yankee Union is called a "good licking," of course in the most polite and friendly way, to the other party in the discussion, whenever we get a chance. And that chance has, of late years, been afforded us pretty often.

Let us look very briefly at the experiments we have tried in this direction. The first was to take the rod of iron with which we were ruled—namely, a ramrod with a ball cartridge at the end of it—and break it over the backs of those who had advised it. This lesson, as we said, had to be repeated, and we trust that costly way of teaching will never have to be tried again with our sturdy old parent.

And thus the great and beneficent era of competition in the arts of peace was at last inaugurated. Now it is not fair to ask everything at once of a young and growing civilization. When our back woods men have just made a clearing we do not expect them to begin rearing Grecian temples, but was not, and is not, the settler's log cabin good of its kind—better than Irish shanties and English hovels? As larger wants unfolded, we have had a fair opportunity of showing what we could do. The first great work of civilized men everywhere is to tame nature. And some of our wild creatures are never yet wholly tamed, though the Old World has been at work thousands of years. There is the earth—that huge dumb servant, out of whose sturdy strength, by goading and scourging and scarifying, we wring the slow, secret toil that fills his brown arms with food for our necessities. There is the sleepless, restless, complaining monster that overlays two-thirds of our globe with his imbricated scales—the great ocean—the richest and destroyer of continents. There is man's noblest servant among the unreasoning tribes of being, of whom the oldest and grandest of books says, that "his neck is clothed with thunder," whose nature the classic fable blended with that of man himself, to make the centaur rival of demigods.

Who has famed the earth, gentlemen, like the American, whose instruments of husbandry so far surpassed all others in the day of trial that they reaped not only all the grain before them, but all the honors and all the prizes, without leaving anything for the gleaners? Who has tamed the ocean like the American shipbuilder, whose keels have plowed the furrows in which all the navies of the world may follow at their leisure? Who has so merited that noble Homeric name of horse-subduer, the proud title of heroes, as the American enchanter, whose triumphs have never been approached before since Bucephalus trembled and stood still at the voice of ALEXANDER?

It is time for the men of the Old World to find out that they have to do with a people which, if we may borrow an expression from one of its earliest and greatest friends, "tramples upon impossibilities."

Let me give you proofs from one department of applied science. In the book before me, (*London*, 1852,) Mr. ROSS, the great English optician, says that 135° is the largest angular reach of light that can be passed through a microscopic object glass. On the cover of the object-glass before me—a glass made by CHARLES A. SPENCER then of Canastota, in the "backwoods" of New-York, as they got it in London—is marked 146°, which impossible angle he has since opened, as all the microscopic world knows, to the thrice impossible extent of 170° and upwards.

I mention this exceptionally to illustrate the audacity of Democratic ingenuity in a department remote from the wants of common life. But it is to supply these common wants that the American brain has been chiefly taxed. Here it has known no equal. One other example is enough. It took a locksmith, trained among the guessing Americans, to pick the locks of the world's artificers, and defy them all to reach back the bolts of his own. So much, then, we have made thoroughly and triumphantly ours; the breast of the earth to feed us, the back of the ocean to bear us, the strength of the horse to toil for us, and the luck of the cunning artisan to protect the fruits of our labors from the rogues the Old World sends us! We have had at first to make life possible, then tolerable, then comfortable, and at last beautiful with all that intellect can lend it.

And when the Old World gets impatient that we will not do everything in the best way at once, when it is not contented with our material triumphs, the self-government of thirty empires; not content that we should move on as the great tide-wave moves—one broad-breasted billow, and not a host of special narrow currents; when the Old World, filled with these experts, who have often gained their skill for want of nobler objects, like the prisoners who carve cunning devices in their cells, becomes impatient, we must send over sometimes a man and sometimes a boy to try conclusions with its people in some peaceful contest of intelligence.

And this young gentleman at my right, looking as tranquil and breathing as calmly as if he were not half smothered in his laurels, is one of the boys we sent. No! I am wrong. The thoughtful mothers of America would have cried out against us with one voice if we had sent this immature youth, his frame not yet knit together in perfect manhood, to task his growing brain in those tremendous conflicts which made the huge PARA MOREL, the veteran of the Café de la Régence, strike his broad forehead and beg to be released from the very thought of following the frightful complexity of their bewildering combinations. No! the men, with their ambition and proud confidence in his strength, might have been willing to send him, but the women, with their tender love as mothers and sisters and—well wishers, would have said, "He shall not go!"

He went. It was not we that sent him—it was Honor! And when we meet to welcome his triumphant return, we know what his victories mean. We have had one more squeeze at the great dynamometer which measures the strength of toe strongest of the race. There it lies in the central capital of Europe. The boy has squeezed it, and it is not now tha index that moves, but the very springs that are broken!

The test is as true a one of cerebral powers as if a hundred thousand men lay dead upon the field where the question was decided—as if a score of line-of-battle ships were swinging, blackened wrecks, upon the water after a game between two mighty admirals. Where there is a given maximum there is always a corresponding average and there is not one of us who does not think better of the head he carries on his own shoulders since he finds what a battery it is that lies beneath the smooth forehead of this young brother American.

As I stretch my hand above this youthful brow it seems to me that I bear in it the welcome, not of a town or a province, but of a whole people. One smile, one glow of pride and pleasure, runs over all the land, from the shore which the sun first greets to that which looks upon the ocean where he lets fall the blazing clasp of his dissolving girdle—from the realm of our Northern sister, who looks down from her throne upon the unmelted snows of Katahdin, to hers of the broad river and the still bayou who sits fanning herself among the full-blown roses and listening to the praises of her child as they come wafted to her on every perfumed breeze.

I propose the health of PAUL MORPHY, the world's Chess Champion—His peaceful battles have helped to achieve a new revolution; his youthful triumphs have added a new clause to the Declaration of American Independence!

Dr. HOLMES' speech was received with most enthusiastic applause throughout, and at its conclusion the whole company rose and gave nine cheers for Mr. MORPHY, and the band played "Hail Columbia."

MR. MORPHY'S RESPONSE.

Mr. MORPHY then rose and said: I sincerely thank you, and to one and all I tender my warm and heartfelt acknowledgments, for the honor bestowed upon me. I am unprepared properly to respond, and I must be allowed to say, trite as I know the remark to be, that I rise under peculiar embarrassments and with unaffected diffidence. I see before and around me an intellectual aristocracy such as I have never before witnessed—men whose great and well deserved celebrity is enrolled on the lists of fame, whose literary and scientific achievements form part and parcel of their country's history. In such illustrious presence it is not for me to speak. I can only tender the Committee, along with my thanks for the cordial welcome extended me on my arrival in Boston, the expression of my sincere acknowledgments for the pleasure and honor of being surrounded by company so distinguished. You have spoken, Sir, of the game of chess. I took occasion in New York to express my views on that subject, and will not weary and detain you by repeating them here. I would only say once more that chess can never form the object of life. It is at best a relaxation from more serious pursuits. As such and as a discipline for the mind I believe it to be worthy of all commendation; and I think you will agree with me when I say that the substitution of the chess-board for the card-table would go far towards improving the morals of our people. [Applause.] I will not detain you, gentlemen, by any protracted remarks. I thank you most sincerely, Mr. President, for the kind and highly flattering manner in which you have given my health, and the gentlemen assembled for the equally flattering manner in which they have been pleased to receive it. I would beg leave to propose in conclusion:

"The literary and scientific men of whom Boston is so justly proud: the stars of first magnitude that adorn the intellectual firmament, of the country." [Great applause, and long continued cheers for Mr. MORPHY.]

Speeches were also made by Chief Justice Shaw, the Hon. Jared Sparks, Prof. Agassiz, the Rev. F. D Huntington, the Hon. Charles Hale and others. The following were the remarks of Prof. AGASSIZ:

SPEECH OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: From the manner in which I am called for, it would seem I am expected to make some comparison between the chess-board and the animal kingdom; but I do not think it would be very fair or very amiable to compare the lower forms of the animal creation, which creep over the world, with the pawns on the chess-board, nor with the bishops, that run sideways like crabs. [laughter;] or, perhaps, to compare the knights with those devils dancing needles, flying right and left, cutting all manner of capers, so that they land nobody knows where. And if leaving those lower beings aside, I rise to the higher figures, and find there a king and queen, I am equally at a loss for a comparison; and our guest, who is the representative, *par excellance*, of the chess-board, has never entered into a match in which he was *mated*. [Roars of laughter and applause.] Pardon me, gentlemen, I did not intend to play upon the word; that is not my way. [Renewed merriment.] But there is in this matter a serious, a very serious side, which I am happy to express, and which I have some right to express. I think we have, in MORPHY, a demonstration which the world has not had before, and for which the thinking world must be thankful. We may see in him the evidence that the result of intellectual generalizations can be shown on the chess board. When we generalize in our affairs, in combining a general proposition, it is considered as fancy, a mere theory, and as something worth very little, because nobody sees from what premises it is derived; but he can show how a good chess-player turns his back upon the board, and works in his mind. [Applause.]

On this point he said that he made these remarks because it might interest some of the "solid men" of Boston to know that there was a niche yet vacant in the Temple of Fame, which might be filled by him who should be found worthy of standing god-father to the Law School. That school had stood at the head of the legal seminaries of the country, and with such instructors as STORRS and ASHMUN, STORY and GREENLEAF, it could not be otherwise. These men, and their successors who now had charge of its interests had used their best endeavors to found the institution upon principle, which was not calculated for the meridian of Massachusetts alone, but for all the States and for the whole country, fitting its pupils for the bar and the bench in whatever portion of the Union they may elect.

In conclusion, Prof. PEIRCE said, turning to Mr. MORPHY, and referring to the hope expressed in the sentiment, that he might become a member of the Law School—"Sir, welcome, thrice welcome! I bid you welcome to a field of labor, the conditions of success in which has been said by eminent authority to be, that you must live like a hermit and work like a horse; and I do it with no fear that you will be deterred from entering upon it by the conditions."

POEM BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The following Poem was read by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL:

As I rise, Mr. Autocrat, grim with despair,
And bow to you smiling complacently there,
May I ask, while I cant my drained mind for its dregs,
What's the good of a Chair that tilts folks on their legs,
When they feel from the top of their skulls to the floor,
As sure as a gimlet to turn out a bore?
Can I hope, fishing out my dried jokes from my pocket,
'Cause I rise like a stick, I may come down a rocket?
Has a man any right, who comes after some folks,
To dream of success with his verses or jokes?
Will Fancy's spirites aid him, or Thought's mining glooms,
Who speaks after EMERSON, rhymes after HOLMES,
Twin wizards from whom, if it had any sense,
An earthquake might learn how to bring down a house?
When Harvard has men here, *sevens* of such fame,
They'd give Nature a bishop and then win the game,
What can *I* hope to say, seeing those all around
On whose speech wisdom waits as the echo on sound,
Whose silence is not the emptithought-sleep of churls
But the shell of the secret dust's mother of pearls?
Is not AGASSIZ here, with his great dome of thought,
The State house where Nature's own statuies seem wrought?
Who, give but a scale, can construct you the shark,
That toiseo up his sidelong pig-eye at the Ark
With a hope that his jaws, as they shut with a slam,
Might sandwitch a leg or a shoulder of Ham,
And who'd make a green turtle (he talks so persuasively) rush off to pot for the good of his race?
Is not PEIRCE there beside him, whose soul is all ears
For the rhythmical cadence of balancing spheres,
Who traces God's footprints on star-sands that beach
Lone gulfs of the infinite baffling thought's reach,
Who on night's golden rosary, planet-impearled,
Tells his *aves* and *credos*, each least bead a world,
And who, the first term of the problem but given,
Could predict every move on the chessboard of Heaven?

I confess, since you said to me, "James, you'll be there,
And be ready to answer a call from the chair?"
I have tried my poor skull with perpetual scratch,
To see little avail as an old sulphur match,
The ingredient was wanting, whatever it is,
(*You* know, Mr. Chairman) that goes with a fizz.
One should have a percussion cap over his hair,
When come down on like this by old cocks in the chair,
To go off with a pop at the very first hint,
Nor wait to shake primings nor pick at the flint;
Whereas my brain's planned like an ancient queen's-arm,
That thinks before starting, and then does no harm,
Except to the lad who contrives to unhitch
The rusty old trigger and stands at the breach;
As we hands on compulsion are floored sometimes
By the heavy recoil of their lead-laden rhymes—
Once I thought, "for a change in the programme,
'Mid prose,
You give them a bit of palaver in prose?
For, though morphine should chance to surcharge the oration,
'Twould be all the better and suit the occasion."
But the muse jogged my elbow with counsel averse,
And, Waller like, whispered me, "*You* can do worse."

So verse I've begun with, though where I bring up
Is a matter at present between it lip and cup;
I am more in the dark as to where I am bound
Than the good prophet Jonah of old when he found
He was being dead-headed (*some* comfort, at least)
By the whale's alimentary canal, for the East—
First instance on record, and last, too, I guess,
Of the great Belly Transit performed with success.
Then what am I here for? I came with the rest,
To take a good stare at our eminent guest,
For we've an owl's notion that looks make us wise,
As if wit, like potatoes, were bred by the eyes;
Besides, I had also some right to expect
Met-a-Morphy-sis here which I would not neglect;
I might come as a bore, and believe me a scion
Of the lion's own stock if I drink with the lion.

A true dinner-speech, I conceive, is a way
Of gracefully having your nothing to say,
And when you have said it, of knowing 'tis said,
And so without bother just shutting your head;
I know I've said mine, and will give up the ghost
After one little monthful of rhyme-buttered toast.

I give you the men, wheresoe'er born and bred,
Who win in the tough race of life by a head,
Who prove the time's coming, howe'er far away,
When the forehead that's broadest will carry the day,
And chiefly our guest, who has shown that the wreath
Need not turn us so often, the head underneath,
That a poison of jealousy, meanness, or quarrel,
Is not always distilled from the leaves of the laurel,
I give you the man who can think out and dare
His boodless Marengos on twelve inches square,
Yet so modest, the conquered all feel that they meet
With a Morphy—and not mortifying defeat.

ARIZONA.

Murder of Five Mexicans—Ruffianism—Outrages by the Apaches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

Much excitement is prevailing here in relation to the murder of five Mexicans in the Sonoita Valley by a gang of vagabonds, under the lead of one PAGE and ARA. It has required the greatest exertions on the part of our citizens to prevent the whole Mexican population leaving at once. Captain EWELL, of the dragoons, at once commenced patrolling the country with his company, assuring the Mexicans that he would protect them from any interference on the part of these "bad Americans." On the 11th he visited the mines of the Sonora Company, with the Director, Mr. LATHROP, and gave the employes assurance that the troops would see that they were not driven off. Mr. L. told them they should be protected, and that all the citizens would unite in giving them protection; with this they were satisfied, and nearly all remained. Not so, however, with field hands; they have all run for Sonora, leaving many valuable ranches without protection, and at the time of year their services are absolutely necessary for irrigating the crops. This was a cold-blooded murder. It can have no milder term applied to it.

The citizens have called a meeting to take steps to rid the country of these bad men; if they do not leave, the only alternative is a "rope and tree." While all our citizens will regret being obliged to resort to this course, they are almost unanimous in having these men punished. We have no law here, no Judge or even Justice of the Peace.

The General Government has sent out a Custom-House officer to collect a few dimes from the pack trains that come in from Sonora, thereby taxing us about 25 per cent., yet with this remembrance they send us no laws or means of enforcing any.

The course taken in relation to these men is or ought to be evidence of sufficient integrity and justice on the part of the citizens of this border to satisfy our friends that we are a law-and-order community.

On Friday, the 6th inst., GREENBURY BRAD, an American, was found on a ranche just above Tomacacori, mortally wounded. He was taken up and properly cared for, but died on Friday night. The deceased, a quiet, respectable young man, was attacked, it is believed, by his own Mexican laborers, and left for dead. The murderers took considerable stock belonging to the place, and left for Sonora. Mr. BRAD was from one of the Carolinas, but emigrated to Arizona from Waco, McLenan County, Texas. He had been in this country about one year and a half, residing most of the time at Calabazas ranche. No reason can be assigned for this murder, except plunder, as Mr. BRAD was in the habit of treating his men kindly.

One of the warriors belonging to the Apache war party now in Sonora has returned, and gives a report of their proceedings as far as Fronteras. Nothing of importance transpired until the morning of the 27th of April, when fifty-two warriors were detailed to take a trail that led by the town of Fronteras and reconnoitre. They arrived within a quarter of a mile of the town, when they met a man working in a garden, whom they killed immediately by shooting and lancing him. Further on they came to where another man was irrigating land, and they took him prisoner and tied his hands behind his back. At the same time two little boys, who were in a garden, were also taken. A small party of soldiers stationed to the town, seeing the savages, went down to the river and ascended a hill directly opposite the one the Apaches were on, so the two parties were only a few hundred yards apart.

The Indians then told the soldiers that they would give up the prisoners for powder and lead and as much corn as they all could eat. In reply, (for a wonder,) the soldiers told them they should have as much powder and lead as they wanted, and letting fly a volley wounded one of the warriors slightly; the ball passed through his right cheek and came out below the ear. The warriors then said that if other people were bad they would be bad, also, and turning around shot the man they had taken prisoner, in the head and killed him. They then left, taking the two boys along; afterwards they were given in charge of the wounded warrior to take to the Pass, and the rest of the Indians proceeded on their scout.

THE KEY WEST FIRE.—A Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "The United States store-ship *Relief* was, fortunately, in port when the fire broke out. Lieutenant PEASE, the officer in command, sent his men ashore to assist the Mayor and city authorities. The first act was to save the Custom-house, which was done by hauling for an hour with the flames. They assisted in demolishing some buildings, and protected property already saved. The burned district extends on the harbor front from BROWN's stone warehouse to TIFT's freproof buildings; and on Front-street, west side, from and including CAMPBELL's store to the Naval depot; on the east side from and including the Key West House to Clinton-square, fronting the Custom house; on Duval street the fire extended from the harbor, on the north side, as far as ALLEN's drug shop, leaving two small buildings unbjured, except by explosion, and on the south side from the harbor to DAVIS' Windmill. The number of buildings of all kinds destroyed by this fire is 116, of which 72 were stores, warehouses, offices and dwelling houses. The number of occupants was upwards of 300. Very great distress will prevail among the small proprietors, none of whom were insured, and who are left entirely destitute by this calamity. The Insurance Companies of New-York will lose nearly $100,000 by this fire. The insurance is distributed among those best able to bear their losses, as is usually the case."

THE UTAH TROUBLES.

Important Official Instructions.

General Johnston Censured—Governor Cumming Sustained.

We publish below a highly-important and interesting letter from the Attorney-General of the United States (under the instruction of the President) to the Judges of Utah, which will command universal attention. It is written with the ability which always characterizes the productions of Judge BLACK, and leaves no room for doubt touching the views of the Administration in reference to affairs in Utah:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MAY 17, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: The President has received your joint letter on the subject of the military force with which the Court for the Second District of Utah was silenced during the term recently held at Provo City. He has carefully considered it, as well as all other advices relating to the same affair, and he has directed me to give you his answer.

The condition of things in Utah made it extremely desirable that the Judges appointed for that Territory should confine themselves strictly within their own official sphere. The Government had a District-Attorney who was charged with the duties of a public accuser, and a Marshal who was responsible for the arrest and safe-keeping of criminals. For the Judges there was nothing left except to hear patiently the causes brought before them, and to determine them impartially according to the evidence adduced on both sides. It did not seem either right or necessary to *instruct* you that there were to be the limits of your interference with the public affairs of the Territory, for the Executive never dictates to the judicial department. The President is responsible only for the appointment of proper men. You were selected from a very large number of other persons who were willing to be employed on the same service, and the choice was grounded solely on your high character for learning, sound judgment and integrity. It was natural, therefore, that the President should look upon the proceedings at Provo with a desire to find you in all things blameless.

It seems that on the 6th of March last Judge CRADLEBAUGH announced to the commanding officer of the military forces that on the 8th day of the same month he would begin a term of the District Court at Provo, and required a military guard for certain prisoners, to the number of six or eight, who were then in custody, and would be triable at Provo. The requisition mentions it as a probable fact that "a large band of organized thieves" would be arrested, but the troops were asked for without reference to them. Promptly responding to this call, the commanding general sent up a company of infantry, who encamped at the court-house, and soon afterwards ten more companies made their appearance in sight, and remained there during the whole term of the Court. In the mean time, the Governor of the Territory, hearing of this military demonstration upon a town previously supposed to be altogether peaceful, appeared on the ground, made inquiries, and seeing no necessity for the troops, but believing, on the contrary, that their presence was calculated to do harm, he requested them to be removed. The request was wholly disregarded.

The governor is the supreme executive of the Territory. He is responsible for the public peace. From the general law of the land, the nature of his office, and the instructions he received through the State Department, it ought to have been understood that he alone had power to issue a requisition for the movement of troops from one part of the Territory to another; that he alone could put the military forces of the Union and the people of the Territory into relations of general hostility with one another. The instructions given to the commanding general by the War Department are to the same effect. In that paper a "*requisition*" is not spoken of as a thing which anybody except the Governor can make. It is true that in one clause the general is told that if the governor, the judges, or the marshal shall find it necessary to *summon directly* a part of the troops to aid either in the performance of his duty, he (the general) is to see the *summons* promptly obeyed. This was manifestly intended to furnish the means of repelling an opposition which might be too strong for the civil posse, and too sudden to admit of a formal requisition by the governor upon the military commander. An officer finds himself resisted in the discharge of his duty, and he calls to his aid first the citizens, and, if they are not sufficient, the soldiers. This would be directly summoning a part of the troops. A *direct summons* and a *requisition* are not convertible terms. The former signifies a mere verbal call upon either civilians or military men for force enough to put down a present opposition to a certain officer in the performance of a particular duty; and the call is to be always made by the officer who is himself opposed upon those persons who are with their own hands to furnish the aid. A requisition, on the other hand, is a solemn demand in writing made by the supreme civil magistrates upon the commander in chief of the military forces for the whole or a part of the army to be used in a specified service. In a Territory like Utah, the person who exercises this last mentioned power can make war and peace when he pleases, and holds in his hand the issues of life and death for thousands. Surely it was not intended to clothe each one of the Judges, as well as the Marshal and all his deputies, with this tremendous authority. Especially does this construction seem erroneous when we reflect that these different officers might make requisitions conflicting with one another, and all of them crossing the path of the Governor.

Besides, the matter upon which Judge CRADLEBAUGH's requisition bases itself was one with which the Judge had no sort of official connection. It was the duty of the Marshal to see that the prisoners were safely kept and forthcoming at the proper time. For ought that appears, the Marshal wanted no troops to aid him, and had no desire to see himself and his civil posse displaced by a regiment of soldiers. He made no complaint of weakness, and uttered no cry for assistance. Under such circumstances, it was a mistake of the Judge to interfere with the business at all.

But, assuming the legal right of the Judge to put the Marshal's business into the hands of the army without the Marshal's concurrence; and granting, also, that this might be done by means of a requisition, was there in this case any occasion for the exercise of such power? When we consider how essentially peaceable is the whole spirit of our Judicial system, and how exclusively it aims to operate by moral force, or at most by the arm of civil power, it can hardly be denied that the employment of military troops about the courts should be avoided as long as possible. *Inter arma silent leges*, says the maxim; and the converse of it ought to be equally true, that *inter leges silent arma*. The President has not found, either on the face of the requisition or in any other paper received by him a statement of specific facts strong enough to make the presence of the troops seem necessary. Such necessity ought to have been perfectly plain before the measure was resorted to.

It is very probable that the Mormon inhabitants of Utah have been guilty of crimes for which they deserve the severest punishment. It is not intended by the Government to let any one escape against whom the proper proofs can be produced. With that view, the District-Attorney has been instructed to use all possible diligence in bringing criminals of every class and of all degrees to justice. We have the fullest confidence in the vigilance, fidelity, and ability of that officer. If you shall be of opinion that his duty is not performed with sufficient energy, your statement to that effect will receive the prompt attention of the President.

It is very likely that public opinion in the Territory is frequently opposed to the conviction of parties who deserve punishment. It may be that extensive conspiracies are formed there to defeat justice. These are subjects upon which we, at this distance

THE WEST INDIES.

Emancipation in Barbadoe—Trade and Commerce of the Island.

From Our Special Correspondent.
BARBADOSTOWN, Barbados, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

It requires no deep scrutiny to discover that the commerce of Barbados is much more extensive and much more flourishing under free labor than it was under slave labor, and as any general statistical work will demonstrate this fact, I need not occupy much of your space with particulars. I am not going to assert that the increased prosperity of Barbados is solely due to emancipation; some credit must undoubtedly be given to improvements in agricultural science and economy of labor. But these improvements are very inferior to those which have marked the progress of the planting interest in the United States during the past thirty years. The Barbadian, after long hesitation, has at length introduced the plow, though some few fogies, as fossiliferous as their own rock, still question the safety of the innovation. Out of some five or six thousand mills on the Island there are not over a dozen propelled by steam, and when it is remembered that steam power, from its greater certainty, makes a difference in a sugar crop of ten or fifteen per cent, it cannot be said that science has lent all her aid to the increase of Barbadian products. Nor can it be urged that there is a larger extent of land under cultivation, for, in this respect, Barbados has undergone no material change within the past half century. The number of acres in sugar-cane is probably less than it was thirty years ago. I have estimated them, upon good authority, at 25,000; and though I can obtain no statistics on the subject, there is reason to believe that when the Island was owned exclusively by large proprietors, whose sole object was to make money with the great staple product, there were more cane fields in cultivation than there are now, when small proprietors, holding less than five acres, and who grow their own articles of consumption, have increased three hundred per cent.

Again—It cannot be argued that an increased population has been the cause of an increased production of sugar. The last census of the island, taken in 1851, gives the population of Barbados as 135,939—of whom 15,824 were whites, 30,059 were colored or half-castes, and 90,056 were negroes. Of this number, 20,000, nearly all blacks or colored, are supposed to have died of cholera in 1854, and, making an allowance for this and for a slight emigration to adjacent islands, it is fair to estimate the present population of Barbados at 140,000 souls. For all purposes of statistical science, the census of 1844 and that of 1851 are deplorably deficient. In the former, for fear of giving offence, there was no distinction made between the whites and blacks; in the latter there are no distinctions of trade, profession or pursuit. I am unable, therefore, to ascertain accurately what it is important to know—the exact laboring force of the Island. The census of 1844 puts down laborers above 18, male and female, at 30,005; persons above 18, male and female, and employed in trade, 28,125; persons above 18, and having no employment, 8,956, and children under 18 years 55,112. Making these the basis of an estimate for the present year, I should say that there were 124,000 colored people in Barbados, of whom 55,000 were under 18 years of age: 25,000 half castes, male and female, employed in trade, and 44,000 negro (male and female) laborers, leaving a white population of 16,000 souls. A great increase is to be noticed of those who are engaged in trade and the mechanical arts, causing some deficiency of field labor, which, under Slavery, was estimated at 77,000 in 1817, 78,000 in 1823, 80,000 in 1830 and 81,000 in 1832. These figures included children, who, in the estimate of a planter's expenses, had to be ranked at so much per capita with adults; but, deducting them from the laboring population for the purpose of this argument, it will be seen that there is no material difference between the field force of Barbados to-day and what it was before Emancipation. If, then, Barbados, with an equal laboring force and the same amount of land under cultivation, produces more now than she ever did before, what is the cause of the improvement? In spite of all drawbacks—in spite of destructive hurricanes, by which many thousand lives were lost and a vast amount of property destroyed—this island exported last year twice as much as she did in any year from the period of her first settlement down to the day of Emancipation. Judging Barbados by herself, without reference to any other island or country whatsoever, I can imagine or conceive or give no other explanation of her increased and increasing resources than the adoption of a cheaper system of labor in the production of her great staple. And if it be urged that the negro in Barbados was driven, by force of circumstances, to work for his daily bread, (though the statement is only partly true, it may be admitted for the sake of argument,) practical observation as well as statistical returns alike show that, under Emancipation, his labor is far more valuable to the proprietor and the country than it was under Slavery.

In the year 1730, Barbados exported 22,764 hhds. of sugar, and in 1831—the year of Abolition—she exported 27,318 hhds., the largest crop ever recorded under Slavery. But in an island like Barbados, where trade, owing to hurricanes and unfavorable weather for crops, has fluctuated very much, it is scarcely fair to judge of its improvement by a comparison of particular seasons. I prefer to take an average of sugar exportations, which from 1720 to 1800 were 23,000 hhds., and from 1800 to 1830 were 20,000 hhds., showing a decline under Slavery of 3,000 hhds.—a decline apparent at the time in most of the West India Colonies, and to be attributed, as I have explained in a former letter, to the large hypothecation on landed property.

Let us now look at the Barbados sugar exportations of the present day, premising with the observation that from 1826 to 1830 the average weight of a hogshead of sugar was 12 cwt.; from 1830 to 1850 14 cwt., and is now from 15 to 16 and even 17 cwt. With this difference of weight *against* her, Barbados exported in 1852 48,610 hhds; in 1853, 38,316 hhds.; in 1854, 44,492 hhds.; in 1855, 39,092 hhds.; in 1856, 43,552 hhds.; in 1857, 38,858 hhds.; and in 1858, 50,778 hhds., or double what she exported during the most favorable year of Slavery! I find upon examination, that the average of Barbadian sugar exportation from 1835 to 1850, including the wretched ordeal of apprenticeship, was 26,000 hhds., and from 1851 to 1858, 43,000 hhds., against 20,000 hhds. of an inferior weight during the first thirty years of the present century. The exportations of molasses are in the same proportion, with this difference, that while nine-tenths of the sugar go to Great Britain, more than one half of the molasses now goes to the United States. It must be remembered that this immense sugar crop comes from about one-fourth of the land under cultivation. I have no statistics in regard to other productions; but the average exportation of miscellaneous articles of native growth may be valued at £20,000 sterling per annum, and the inference is that a large proportion of soil—especially the lots owned by the laboring population—is grown in articles of food for home consumption. I have seen large and promising fields of Guinea and Indian corn: but the pasturage is necessarily poor, and will not bear comparison with ours. Sweet potatoes, addoes, yams, pyein peas, the cassava root and other vegetables are also extensively cultivated.

Turning now to the imports, I find that their average value from 1822 to 1832 was about £600,000 sterling. In 1845 the imports amounted in value to £682,358, and in 1856 to £840,000, of which about £640,000 were consumed in the Island. But a comparison between the value of imports now and their value when prices were very different is manifestly an unjust one. A fairer test may be found in the shipping returns. In the year 1832 the largest number of vessels entered Barbados under the Slavery *régime*, and amounted in all to 689 vessels, of 79,000 tons. In 1856—I select the year at random—966 vessels of 111,800 tons were entered, and this may be taken as an average of the last eight years. The character of the imports likewise special consideration. About one-half are articles of food, including groceries, wines and liquors. The other half is composed of manufactured articles, lumber and guano. For the last century, with some slight exception, Barbados has imported food for her laboring classes from the United States, and the course of trade in this respect remains unchanged. Such statistics as are within our reach, and they are scanty enough, show a remarkable increase in the different branches of our Barbadian commerce with America. In 1854 Barbados imported 36,414 barrels of flour, 1,500 of beef, 9,438 of pork, and 49,106 of meal. In 1858 she imported 79,766 barrels of flour, 2,646 of beef, 12,196 of pork, and 67,053 of meal. Other articles of food imported from the United States bear the same proportionate increase. While under Slavery the average value of American importations did not exceed £60,000 per annum, they now average five and six times that amount. As an illustration, I select again those of the year 1856 having the figures before me. The value of breadstuffs and food imported that year from the United States amounted to more than £200,000; of manufactured articles, to £70,000; of lumber and wood goods, to £20,000, and of horses and mules, to £6,000, besides minor articles. The fact, then, that all the American importations have greatly increased—that they are required by the masses, as their nature indicates—and that they are obtained at much cheaper rates than if brought from Europe, are so many arguments in favor of the prosperity of Barbados and of the improved condition of her laboring population.

Before I leave this subject, there is an existing anomaly in the trade with the United States which requires explanation. It is a matter of complaint that American merchants, who export so largely to Barbados, receive money and not the staple of the country in return. Their ships have to leave the Island in ballast and look elsewhere for a cargo on the home voyage; and so true is this that, out of an average of 200 American vessels which annually enter the port of Bridgetown, not more than forty clear with cargoes for the United States. I have before me a dispatch from the Governor of these Islands to the Colonial Secretary, in which this anomaly is explained; and it is shown conclusively that the Americans are compelled by the Barbadians themselves to take money for their goods, and to purchase their sugars in Porto Rico or Cuba. The sugar-producers in Barbados are divided into three classes: First, non-resident proprietors, with unincumbered estates, who have sole control of their produce; second, resident and non-resident proprietors, whose estates are incumbered and their produce shipped through mortgagees; and third, resident proprietors whose estates are free. The first class, which is very small, never offer their sugars for sale in Barbados. The produce is shipped to agents in England, and it is very clear that these proprietors cannot complain that Americans do not purchase what they themselves will not sell. The second class, which is by far the largest of the three, cannot sell in Barbados if they would, for their crops must be delivered to the mortgagees, and are also sold in England. The third class, which is the smallest of all, are indeed at liberty to sell to whom they please; but even they are opposed to offer their staple in the Barbados market, especially when there is the slightest chance of a rise in price. So far from Americans being indisposed to take Barbados sugar, it is a fact that they *will* take it, and *do* take it, whenever they can get it. There is only one class of proprietors from whom they can possibly purchase—the resident proprietors with unincumbered estates—and this class bears a small proportion to the whole. Yet a commencement has been made in this branch of trade with the United States, which bids fair to become an important one in the course of time. Prior to 1855 the value of Barbadian sugar exported to the United States was insignificant, but in that year it amounted to £8,865 sterling; in 1856 it amounted to £46,000; in 1857 to £55,000, and in 1858 to over £60,000 sterling.

There is very little doubt—and it cannot be intelligently questioned—that Barbados, under the *régime* of Slavery, never approached her present prosperous condition; and, in comparing the present with the past, whether that comparison be made in her commercial, mechanical, agricultural, industrial or educational status, I can come to no other conclusion than that the Island offers a striking example of the superior economy of the free system. W. G. S.

Social Distinctions in Barbados.

BARBADOS, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

There are peculiarities in the social condition of the Barbadian people which, in discussing the results of emancipation, merit some consideration. I have spoken in a former letter of three classes—the white, the half-caste and the black—and while the first and the last, the lords of the soil and the serfs, have practically retained the positions they have always occupied, the half-castes, or middle class—the progeny of the other two—have multiplied and strengthened under freedom, and promise to be the ultimate masters of the Island.

The distinctions of caste are perhaps more strictly observed in Barbados than in any other British West India colony. No person, male or female, with the slightest taint of African blood, is admitted to white society. No matter what the standing of a father, his influence cannot secure for his colored offspring the social *status* that he himself occupies; and the rule is more rigidly carried out among females than it is among men. The amalgamation of the two races is nevertheless very general, and illicit intercourse is sanctioned or at least winked at, by a society which utterly condemns and abhors a marriage between two people of different color. There are cases, it is true, where white people have intermarried with mulattoes, but they are rare, and I know of none where the white is a born Barbadian. A white man who marries a half caste is, in nine cases out of ten, an Englishman who comes here with little or no prejudice against the race, and is ignorant of the unanimous feeling that, on this subject, secretly pervades the whole of Barbadian society. But it is not color alone that creates the line of demarcation—the gulf, impassable to those whose judgment and personal actions are swayed and guided by public opinion. The lineage of every person on the Island is known, and remote descent from an African ancestor makes some unhappy creature a perish from the little world of Barbados. It would, of course, be improper to illustrate the assertion by example; but instances are many where people of both sexes, without the faintest trace of color, with the Saxon form and features of one parent strikingly predominant, and with all the advantages that a most liberal education can bestow, are still shut out from the society of those who belong exclusively to the superior race.

The amalgamation of the African and Anglo-Saxon, and the exclusiveness of the latter, have thus combined to build up the half-castes and make them somewhat of a distinct people—a people neither African nor European, but more properly West Indian. This class—the middle class—is already very large and intelligent, and is rapidly increasing. It is composed of small landed proprietors, of business men, clerks in public and private establishments, editors, tradesmen and mechanics. Shut out from the whites, on the one hand, who will not admit them to their society, and from the blacks on the other, to whom they are immeasurably superior, they, nevertheless, are constantly receiving accessions from both. Their political sympathies are, of course, with the black population; for, between the mulattoes and the blacks there is not the same gulf fixed that there is between the mulattoes and the whites. In the former case it is possible to rise from the lowest class to the middle class, but it is utterly impossible to rise from the middle to the highest. The very fact that the half castes, with more than the sensitiveness of Europeans, have to bear all the indignities that are heaped upon the African race, makes them bitter against the dominant few; and, as they increase in numbers, and acquire more and more political and moral influence in the community to direct and control, as they can even now direct and control the desires, passions and aspirations of the entire colored population, they assume formidable proportions as a party, which sooner or later must be conciliated and appeased. These half castes, inheriting the intellectual power and force of the white race and the passions of the black, must eventually present a successful opposition to the existing form of government—must break down the Plantocratic oligarchy, and obtain for themselves political equality if not political ascendency. It is a result of emancipation still to be worked out. It is a necessary consequence of the original grant of freedom, that these people, now that they fully understand and appreciate what freedom is, should possess all the rights of freemen, and especially the right of voting. They will insist upon being fully represented in the Legislature, and they will be satisfied with nothing less. The social problem is one more difficult of solution; and as long as it remains unsolved—as long as a colored man knows that, equally intelligent, equally educated, equally wealthy, and equally independent with the white, the latter still regards him as an inferior, the worst possible feeling must exist between the two. That feeling must continue to increase in proportion as the mulattoes increase in numbers, influence and general intelligence. It would be hard to say that, to remedy this evil, the whites, as the minority, should yield up their so-called prejudices. Those prejudices cannot excite our surprise—it would be surprising, indeed, if they did not exist. Most of them remember the day when the people who now claim to be their equals were their slaves. We can readily imagine how offensive, under these circumstances, the union or even association of white and colored people must be considered; but, in reality, it is only after a long residence here that a stranger begins to appreciate the horror with which a Barbadian white will shrink from the mere mention of a matrimonial alliance with a creole of African descent, though she were as fair to look upon as the mother of all mankind.

It certainly seems to me that the problem of the West India Islands must, in a great measure, be worked out by the mulatto race. It is vain, perhaps, to speculate on the future, but we cannot close our eyes to existing facts. The white race, within the tropics, loses much of its energy and force. It requires no very close scrutiny to be convinced of such a patent truth. You can see it in their habits, manners, and customs; in the conduct of their business, and in their daily life. The mulatto is as exclusively the *working-man*, in all professions and trades, as the black is the field-laborer. Whites are the aristocrats—I speak of the creole whites—who deem it their special right to legislate for the masses; and they do legislate abundantly, not for the masses, but in support of themselves, their privileges and their order. But, by-and-by, their opponents, daily increasing in knowledge and numbers, will become too strong for them, and when that happens, their hobbies will be mercilessly swept away. If the franchise in Barbados should ever be so extended as to allow the majority to govern—and I do not see how such a movement can be consistently prevented—I should not like to say that the passionate and revengeful temper of the colored people would keep them within the bounds of moderation and make them satisfied with mere political equality. I have seen too many exhibitions of passion and violent feeling against the whites to permit me to believe the statements of leading colored men in this Island, that one class entertain no ill-will against the other. The mulatto, educated and enlightened as he is, feels much more acutely the inferiority of his position now than he felt it as a slave; and this feeling of social inferiority in consequence of color is calculated to excite and keep alive the animosity of a people much more readily than the sense of any other wrong. I can assert positively that it is not the prevailing opinion among the whites themselves that they are regarded with too much affection by their social inferiors. Some short time ago the British Government proposed to remove the white regiment from this station and leave only the black, but the proposition created such general alarm that the idea was abandoned. I don't mean to say that the removal of this force would have been followed by anything so absurd as an insurrection; I simply wish to show that an insurrection was considered, in such an event as the withdrawal of the troops, a possible occurrence, and the idea created no little uneasiness. It is, moreover, a fact that this very proposition to withdraw the white troops was freely discussed among the lower classes of the people, and their notion, very generally expressed, was, that they would *then* be able "to do as they liked."

While I think it established, as I have shown in former letters, that free labor in Barbadoes is cheaper than slave labor, and that, therefore, it is a success, there still remain unsettled issues, social and political, flowing from Emancipation, which may one day create trouble. The planters have done nothing to conciliate the peasant population; on the contrary, they have done all they could to keep them on low wages and in dependent servitude. The peasant, then, is under the complete influence of the mulatto, between whom and the white there exists a feeling amounting almost to hostility. The half-caste, after he has acquired wealth and independence, does not and will not comprehend the inexorable prejudices which still keep him the inferior of the white, and he frets under the restraint. While, therefore, these prejudices continue—and I see no sign of their disappearance—and the mulatto or middle class increase in strength and influence, the day must come when the interests of the one and the prejudices of the other will clash. Both cannot triumph, nor can both always exist together. Happily the Colonies acknowledge the sway of a Power strong enough to control them, and to prevent men's passions leading them to follow examples like those that we read of in Haytian history. W. G. S.

THE MEXICAN MASSACRE AT TACUBAYA.—The first victim was the Gen. LAZCANO, an old soldier, who was walking in the Archbishop's gardens at the time of his seizure. It would appear that he had been a severe disciplinarian, and his former subalterns, in conducting him to the place of execution, took that occasion to avenge themselves with insults, to which the General replied, "It is but cowardice to insult a man condemned to death." And again, when told that he was to die the death of a traitor, he answered, "I am no traitor; and as to death, I only feel it for my family's sake. For myself, I am resigned to my fate." He was allowed to drink a glass of water, and fell, shot through the shoulder and head. The officers who suffered with him were Cols. VILLAGRAN and ARTEAGA, Capt. LOPEZ and Lieut. SIRAIA. The first is said to have distinguished himself for his valor in the war with the United States. Notwithstanding their entreaties, all were shot with their backs turned, as traitors.

The physicians assassinated were Drs. POANCOAL, RIVERO, SANCHAZ, DUVAL and ARAD. The first was cousin of CASTILLO, MIRAMON'S Minister of War, an office which, to his honor, he at once resigned. It is stated that these unfortunate men were advised to take refuge in flight, but they refused. A few moments after the infuriated soldiery, now drunk with aguadienta, rushed into the hospital, and dragging their victims out into the street, assassinated them in the most barbarous manner. One of them was engaged in binding up the wounds of the enemy at the time; the other in amputations.

Among the most regretted of the victims is the young COVARRUBIAS, son of the well-known Vera Cruz poet of that name, and himself the author of many beautiful lyrics and other pieces, which gave great promise for the future. He was but a young man of nineteen years, and though doubtless like all such young men, open in his declarations of sympathy with the Liberal cause, had not been personally engaged in hostilities. This fact was called to the attention of MARQUEZ. The assassin was inexorable. "These young men of genius," was his reply, "are just the young men that we have most to fear."

The whole number of known victims is fifty-three; though it is believed to be much larger. They were assassinated in the street, in their houses, anywhere the brutal soldiery chanced to meet them. Finally they were all carried off in common carts to a neighboring ravine, into which, as into one great Golgotha, they were all thrown together. In the meantime, the victorious generals were making their triumphal entry, with their prisoners dragged after them as in the days of old, into the capitol; the cathedral and its towers were hung with red; a procession of women—we can hardly believe the statement—presented MARQUEZ with a sash of the same sanguinary color; and a solemn *Te Deum* was chanted in honor of the victory.—*N. O. Picayune.*

At Newburyport, Mass., May 30, Wm. P. Shute, Alonzo M. Shute and Wm. A. Snell, of Haverhill, were arraigned upon an indictment for being concerned in a bogus art-union lottery. They plead not guilty, and Shute was ordered to recognize in the sum of $12,000, Snell in $7 000, and Shuta in $1,000, for their appearance for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Prospects of Parties in the Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present political aspects in Pennsylvania are everywhere more or less clouded. The harmony which a few months ago seemed to prevail in the ranks of the coalesced Opposition, or "People's Party," as it is styled, is now portentously disturbed; and disruption and new combinations before the State election may occur. The Republican and American elements of that party, heretofore united upon the basis of a conditional and cautious alliance, are loosing their adhesions and preparing, respectively, to struggle for the ascendency in the Convention which will meet at Harrisburg next month.

A clique of professional politicians in Philadelphia, active and able, but with a narrow constituency, have resolved to scoop out of the Opposition the leaven of Republicanism that is still acknowledged—to "nationalize" the party, as they say, by smothering its Anti-Slavery proclivities. To do this, the tariff is to be made the predominating, though not peculiar, issue; crutched by a general hostility to the Federal Administration on the grounds of corruption and extravagance.

The present ultra attitude on the Slavery question of the Opposition in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, with whom these gentlemen desire to fraternize, is a serious obstacle to their designs. In short, the same aggressive Pro-Slavery tendencies they alleged peculiar to the National Administration, and against which they assisted to excite the temper and rally, successfully, the hostility of the people of this State at the ballot-boxes last October, are the very tendencies to which they must now consent if they would complete an alliance with the Southern Opposition. A fusion on any other ground—mutual and unrestricted tolerance, for instance, of diversity of sentiment—where the Pro-Slavery tendency on one side is so earnest and outspoken, could not exist six months.

Although the extreme doctrines now advanced by the Southern Opposition Press and candidates tend to impel in Pennsylvania to an avoidance of fusion, those who have declared for it, so far from abandoning the project, abate nothing of their efforts to establish it; at least, such is the apparent object, although it may be only kept in view as a cloak for ulterior purposes.

To promote their ends, it is well understood that these politicians have raised the ghost of the "American" Party, pure and simple, a convention of which defunct organization is on the programme to make distinct nominations for State officers to be adhered to in the coming election, *unless* the "People's" Convention adopts, in its entirety, its (the "American" Convention's) platform. Such is the threatening shadow which is to constrain the Opposition to submit to the proposed process of "nationalizing." The last time the "American" Party supported a separate ticket in Pennsylvania, at the gubernatorial election of 1857, it polled 28,000 votes out of an aggregate of 363,000. It cannot in October, of itself, poll 10,000 votes.

If the Democracy were united this would be, indeed, a serious disturbing element; with the apparently implacable enmities that divide that party it may be regarded impotent for harm. In any probable contingency it is contemptible.

The "non-intervention," or Forney and Packer Democracy, is more active than numerous. A strength of forty thousand votes is claimed for it. Had it nominated an unexceptionable ticket it might have rallied that number to its support, but it is doubtful. With its present undecided no-candidate policy, twenty thousand votes would be, I suspect, a full estimate of its forces. Nevertheless, it is a compact political nucleus, animated by keen resentments, about which very slight events, in this era of political transactions, might accumulate a wavering multitude.

There is a prevailing popular error regarding the strength and character of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. Both are underrated. When its forces were concentrated on purely Republican tickets, it polled in 1856, at the Presidential election, 147,000 votes; and the following year, at the State election, 146,000 votes. At those elections the American Party polled, respectively, 82,000 and 28,000 voters. The Republican Party cast at the State election, it will be observed, below two thousand fewer votes than in the Presidential struggle of the preceding year; while, at the same election, the Democratic vote, (not yet affected by dissension,) was 42,000, and the American vote 54,000 less than in 1856. These figures show the heavy preponderance of the Republican element in the Pennsylvania Opposition, and the fact that it is a vigorous element, which had not decreased after the defeat of FREMONT, but had been largely augmented at the expense of the other parties; or, if not thus augmented, to have been singularly resolved and earnest, exhibiting no diminution of vitality upon the basis of one disastrous defeat and in the face of another.

It does not appear probable that the Republicans of this State can be diverted from the issues to which they have heretofore clung with tenacity; hence, the 5th of June Convention is likely to be a stormy assemblage, productive, it may be, of a disruption of the Opposition.

The "National" portion of the People's Party is largely independent in this city. It has, also, considerable strength in Lancaster, York, Montgomery, Northampton and Berks; but elsewhere it is in a decided minority. The Opposition Press of this city is in its interest. Indeed, the Republicans proper have not had any organ here for a long time. Except a series of able and acrimonious communications in one of our journals prior to the last State election, I do not remember in two years any emphatic newspaper advocacy of their views here. Of course, the delegation to the Convention from Philadelphia will be "National." In Montgomery County two sets of delegates have been chosen, representing the conflicting interests.

If the "Nationals" should secure the control of the Convention and ignore the Republican issues, will the Republicans fall back upon their separate organization? Some prominent men among them declare that they will, and that they can do so with a good prospect of success in October; their belief being that in the present mood of the public mind the "Nationals" would be sustained by a small following. These are decided in their denunciation of what they designate the "pettifogging" course of the New-York *Tribune* on the subject of fusion generally. They insist upon adhering to the party standard. If, they argue, the design is to select a Southern candidate for the Presidency, it is but to nominate for a defeat; inasmuch, that in several of the strongest Republican States some third candidate, of a more rigid pattern, would be put up, and, dividing the Republican strength of those States, lose their electoral votes, which loss would, probably, not be compensated by the gain of a single electoral vote South. If the design, on the other hand, is not to select such a candidate, but to bamboozle three or four of the Southern States with a voice in the National Convention, which will be instantly overwhelmed, it is sheer duplicity, which can benefit no party. Some Republicans, again, consider division in the coming State contest the precursor of defeat, and are apprehensive of both.

I have said nothing of the position of the Administration Democracy, which has heretofore been regarded as having no chance for success. The threatened complications evidently brighten its horizon. It may yet make its way in unexpected proportions out of the murky political atmosphere. QUARLES.

THE KENTUCKY OPPOSITION.

Judges Robertson and Nicholas Against the "Dred Scott Decision" and for Popular Sovereignty—Their Concurrence with Henry Clay.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Judge NICHOLAS doubtless coincides with Judge ROBERTSON in the views presented by the letter, in the Fall of 1857, to the American people, in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, to wit: That the so-called Dred Scott "decision," pronounced by a divided majority of the Court, upon grounds diverse and conflicting, and long before refuted and exploded by the Court itself, as well as by the great men of the land, settled nothing, was uncalled for, unnecessary, extra-judicial and entitled to no degree of influence as authority, that while a legislative act for or of a Territory can not constitutionally muzzle the press, nor restrain a freeman's liberty of conscience, nor take private property for public use, without the owner's consent or a just compensation, nor deprive a freeman of his life, liberty or property, without due process of law, the Constitution does not secure or guarantee to every citizen of every State the right to take slaves into the Territory and control them there as his property, and does not prohibit Territorial legislation for securing universal freedom in a Territory, that slaves are not merely property—they are much more—they are degraded human beings; that there is no reason why Slavery should alone be consecrated above Territorial will, and suffered to be forced on a revolting public, conscientiously opposed to it; that Slavery, like marriage, is a social relation essentially affecting the public welfare, and, therefore, Slavery, like marriage, must be subject to the legislative will of the *situs*: that property in a State is determined by the law of the State and property in a Territory must be settled by the Territorial law; that owners of slaves in the States cannot, any more than the owners of slaves in a foreign country, carry with them into a Territory of the United States the various local laws by which persons are made property; that the Government of the Territory is not bound to know these foreign laws, nor is it under any legal obligation to recognize and enforce them against its own local policy and will, and against God's charter of human liberty, and when it refuses to do so it deprives no man of his property in the conservative sense of the Constitution: that the people of the United States, when they adopted their charter of Union and compromised Slavery, neither intended to guarantee nor contemplated the extension of it into other States or Territories against their domestic economy and expressed legislative will; but that the people of each Territory, as of each State, should hereafter be left alone to mould their own domestic institutions in their own way, and so to determine for themselves the question of Slavery or slaveholding in their midst and within their jurisdiction.

This, Sir, is the true doctrine, and you know it was the doctrine of HENRY CLAY, or that which he seemed inclined to sanction in 1850. Many of his old followers here, notwithstanding the rather recreant course of Mr. BELL, Mr. PRENTICE, and others, hold it now. If the Opposition of Kentucky must have a "National" Platform on the everlasting topic of the times, let them take this. I doubt not that the people of Kentucky will eventually consider and act about Slavery, aside from national politics, solely as a vital domestic concern, intimately affecting their own permanent and present welfare, political, social and economical; and thenceforth will ignore it as a mere party hobby for party politicians to ride on into State and Federal place. Then, they will not send men to Washington to agitate it there for Presidential purposes and party plunder; but they will, among and for themselves, discuss and finally settle it as a home matter, bearing heavily upon their own business and bosoms. Allow me to add, they will at last follow the advice so often given them by their venerable jurists and counsellors, NICHOLAS and ROBERTSON, and by the wise, humane, and heroic CLAY, especially in that New-Orleans letter, of the 17th of February, 1849, to his old neighbor, RICHARD PINDELL; and, accordingly, to use the words of Mr. CLAY, will "remove from among them the contaminating influences of a servile and degraded race of different colors; enjoy the proud and conscious satisfaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the great blessings of liberty, and civil, political and social equality; acquire the advantage of the diligence, the fidelity, and the constancy of free labor, instead of the carelessness, the infidelity, and the unsteadiness of slave-labor; elevate the character of white labor, and alevate the social condition of the white laborer; augment the value of their lands, improve the agriculture of the State, and attract capital from abroad to all the pursuits of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture." PONTIAC.

KANSAS POLITICS.

State of Parties in the Territory—Squatter Sovereignty—Political Aspects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOTT, K. T., Saturday, May 21, 1859.

Parties in Kansas are assuming new shapes The old lines are being gradually broken down, and a new programme is to be arranged. In the first place, the old Free-State Party is divided in feeling, one wing being in favor of keeping up the organization effected in 1855 at Big Springs, and the other wing being in favor of organizing the straight-out Republican Party. The former held their Territorial Convention at Big Springs the 12th inst., and gave expression to their views against the proposed change of the name of the party. The latter held their Territorial Convention on the 18th inst. at Ossawattomie, adopted the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, and declared in favor of the Republican organization. Last Tuesday evening, HORACE GREELEY came into our young city, in company with the Leavenworth delegates, *en route* for the Ossawattomie Convention. A meeting was at once got up, and Mr. GREELEY was called out; but, on hearing his sentiments declared, the people at once perceived that Mr. G. was entirely behind the times; for he denied the policy and feasibility of the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, and claimed that Congress should regulate all irregularities in the Territories. This did not suit our Western people at all, for they believe, and have so declared in Convention, that the people of the Territories should have the power to elect all their officers, including Governor and Judges. All the speakers who followed Mr. GREELEY dissented from him, and advocated the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine. A discussion took place subsequently at Ossawattomie, where Mr. GREELEY was backed by THATCHER, of the Lawrence *Republican*, and others, while a majority of the Convention carried the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine high and dry over their heads. All this is preparatory to going into the fight for members of the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet at this place. So it may be set down as a fixed fact, that the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, started in 1852, has become the acknowledged doctrine of the Republican Party of Kansas; for I now see no other name than that of Republican to attach to the party.

The Democrats held their Territorial Convention at Tecumseh on the 10th, and adopted a platform in favor of a Free State, and liberal in other respects. It is generally thought that the men engaged in the Big Springs movement will draw off their forces in favor of the Democrats and Republicans, as their predilections influence them. There is one element which must necessarily weigh against the Republicans, and that is the "Jay Hawking" that has been carried on in Southern Kansas during the last year—for the leaders in that very unpleasant guerrilla affair, such as BROWN, MONTGOMERY, &c., are from the Free-State Party. Again, the Amnesty Act of the last Winter's Legislature is not looked upon by the rank and file as just what a Legislature ought to have passed, unless that rank and file happen to be of that numerous class who were pardoned thereby, for the numerous crimes committed among the "Jay Hawkers." At all events, the Democrats will lose no opportunity to make the best use they can of the facts.

Our Spring is backward and cold; but for the last few days the warm weather has brought forward vegetation very fast. As the Convention to frame a Constitution meets here, I will keep you posted up as to any matters of interest.

Last year I raised a club for the *Tribune*, which has now expired; but most people here prefer to take the TIMES, especially since they have seen HORACE GREELEY and heard him speak. WYANDOTT.

The Cunarders and the Collins Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The London *Times*, when commenting on a late article in your paper relative to the present position of American steamship lines, says: "It is the honored boast of the Cunarders that in more than twenty years' incessant navigation, always at a high rate of speed, on the most tempestuous course, they never lost a passenger, and only one ship—the *Columbia*, sucked by some unaccountable current into the Bay of Fundy."

This, in part, may all be very true; but will the *Times* deny that the Cunarders have not, on many and numerous occasions, endangered life and property on their ships while running at a high rate of speed through the most dense fogs?

Will the *Times* please inform its readers how many collisions have taken place in the Cunard line for the last twenty years? How many ships, sloops, schooners, &c., &c., they have run down? Likewise, a detailed and accurate account of the collision that took place June 27, 1849, latitude 50° 49', longitude 29° 30', by which the *Europa*, while running at the rate of twelve knots per hour, through a dense fog, ran down, almost instantaneously, the ship *Charles Bartlett*, of Plymouth, United States, thereby causing the loss of 135 of her passengers?

If any line of steamers is entitled to the honor claimed by the *Times* for the Cunarders, it certainly should be the "Vanderbilt." The Commodore, I think, can proudly boast that since he first started his European line, neither the life nor property of a single individual, either on his own or on any other ship, has in the least way been endangered by carelessness or want of necessary precaution. FAIR PLAY.

Emigration Westward—The Pike's Peak Companies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT KEARNEY, Nebraska Territory, Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

On the road between Atchison and this place we have met more than two thousand wagons and teams and at least five thousand men, returning from Pike's Peak. I, this morning, met a party of eight; one of the number, an intelligent gentleman, told me that they had all been working in the mines for several weeks, and the average amount of dust taken, to the man, was about fifty cents a day. He says that in another month there will not be a hundred men left in the mines. This Pike's Peak humbug will cast another great wave of immigration to California, for about one fifth of those who have no hope of finding gold at the Peak are going on until they do find it. The remaining four-fifths turn homeward. It is to be hoped that this stupendous swindle will teach the American people caution against catching at shadows cast by speculators.

The emigration across the Plains is this Spring greater than it has ever before been. We are scarcely ever out of sight of trains, either merchant or emigrant, and we pass numerous and immense droves of cattle going to California. RICHARD.

LETTERS BY PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—IMPORTANT CHANGE OF DETAILS.—Official notice has been given by the Prussian Post-office Department that, in consequence of the war in Europe, every communication between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted. Therefore, neither letters for the Ionian Islands, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Levant, Egypt, the Indies, China, and Australia, nor for Sardinia, can in future be forwarded to their destination via Prussia (and Austria in the United States and Prussian closed mails; but should be sent either in the British or French mail.

But letters for Bosnia, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Rutschuck, Seres, Salonica, Sophia, Adrianople, and Constantinople may be forwarded as formerly, in the Prussian closed mail.

Postmasters should be careful to observe the above change of regulation, and collect postage accordingly.

The use of Faneuil Hall has been granted by the Boston Common Council for the Manufacturers' Trade Sale, to take place in July.

At Lawrence, Mass., on the 20th May, a young son of Isaac Ballowe was drowned in the Spicket River while fishing.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

T. J. Whitcomb et al. vs. *T. J. Sedman et al.*—The defendants obtained goods from plaintiffs on certain representations held by Justice E. D. Smith and Fell, to be fraudulent, and execution was accordingly allowed against the person of Sedman. The defendants carried on business in Wisconsin, and there Sedman remained until the execution had nearly run out, when he came on here and gave bail. Meanwhile he gave a power of attorney to his partner, who made an assignment of all the property, preferring certain creditors and leaving nothing for distribution. Defendant now moves to be discharged on the ground that he has been "imprisoned" three months (although in reality out on bail.)

Plaintiffs oppose on the ground that defendant's proceedings have not been "just and fair" within the meaning of the statute. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

Anderson, Assignee, vs. *Vought.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

A JUDGMENT ENTERED UP AGAINST THE WRONG INDIVIDUAL.

Dwight Bishop vs. *James M. Pinckney, sued by the name of John M. Pinckney.*—This action was originally brought in the Marine Court, upon a promissory note alleged to have been made by James M. Pinckney, and the papers were served upon him. James not appearing in the Marine Court, judgment was taken by default against John M. Pinckney, which was returned unsatisfied.

Plaintiff's attorney then obtained an order in this Court to examine James M. Pinckney on supplementary proceedings.

James M. Pinckney moved to set aside the proceedings on the ground that there was no such judgment entered against him in the Marine Court, and that the judgment was against John M. Pinckney.

The motion was opposed on the ground that the papers were served upon James M. Pinckney, and that judgment was entered against John M. Pinckney by mistake.

Judge HILTON ordered the proceedings to be set aside, with $10 costs.

John Moody for plaintiff; H. C. Place for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of Elizabeth Clew.—The Surrogate was again occupied all day with this case. The witnesses to the will offered for probate have been examined, and they prove its due execution. The counsel for the executor has rested, and the case is now with the contestants, who have produced a torn will, of a date subsequent to the one offered for probate; it is offered as an exhibit, and put in evidence. The contestants have also proved that another will, of a still later date, was executed by Mrs. Clew, and they offered to prove its contents

Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 75	@ 2 00
Squab Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@ 2 25

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb	8¼	@ 8¾
Beef carcases, ₱ lb	7½	@ 9
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb	6	@ 8
Veal calves, live weight	4	@ 6
Veal carcases, ₱ lb	7	@ 10
Spring Lambs, live, ₱ lb	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are dull and drooping. We quote a decline:

Potatoes—West India Yams, ₱ obl	2 50	@ — —
Potatoes—Bermuda, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 37½
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 37½
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Potatoes—Peachblows, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₱ bbl	87½	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	75	@ 87½
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@ 87½
Rota Baga Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Green Peas—Southern, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
String Beans—Southern, ₱ bbl	—	@ 4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	62½	@ 75
Asparagus, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@12 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@ 75
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 1 00
Leeks, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Green Onions, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Parsley, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 25

BEESWAX.

There is but little demand for shipment at present. Sales are effected at 35c.@38c. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS

Are heavy. We quote:

Live Geese, Western, ₱ lb	50	@ 60
Live Geese, Tennessee, ₱ lb	45	@ 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 213 bbls. Ashes; 6,038 bbls. Flour; 600 bbls. Corn Meal; 5,304 bush. Wheat; 964 bush. Corn; 60 bush. Rye; 32,119 bush. Oats; 4,558 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales to-day 180 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,600 bbls., including 1,465 bbls. Pots, and 135 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@38c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in limited request at former prices.

COAL—Is in slack demand at previous figures. A local Gas Company has contracted for the delivery here of 10,000 tons Liverpool Peasely Cross Cannel.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; sales having been confined to 120 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 200 bags Rio, skimmings, at 10¾c., and 25 bags Gondives at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Attracts very little attention at essentially unaltered rates.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10⅞c. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 48c.@52c. for Southern, and 54c.@56c. for Western, ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in fair request, including No. 1 Canton, 40 packs $2 20 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately inquired for, chiefly at $4@$4 43 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are quiet, including large No. 1 Mess, at $16 50@$16 75; large No. 2 do., at $16 12½@$16 25; and No. 3 do., at $9 25@$9 50, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring continue dull and heavy, chiefly at $2 75@$4 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are inactive at 26c.@30c. for scaled, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In the absence of the *America*'s news, which operators are very eager to receive, the current movements in State and Western Flour are quite moderate. The regular trade are buying only such lots as they require immediately. Speculators are not making any important purchases. Prices of desirable lots favor sellers. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25	@$5 55
Poor to good Superfine State	5 50	@ 6 50
Choice do	6 60	@ 6 75
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 35
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 75	@ 6 60
Fancy Western	6 65	@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 35	@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 65	@ 8 65
Fancy Genesee	7 40	@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 80	@ 9 10
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 90	@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	8 00	@10 50

Southern Flour is less active, yet firm. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$7 80 for mixed brands, and $7 65@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $4@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, at former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request at previous figures. Sales have been reported of 26,000 bushels, including white Western on private terms; mixed Western, part at $1 65; good to prime Milwaukee Club, at $1 35@$1 40, and fair white Southern, at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels, at 91c.@93c. for white Jersey and Southern; 90c.@92c. for do. and do. yellow, and 87½c. for inferior mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unchanged.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 160 bales Bags, at 11¾c., and 413 bales Bagging, at 11c.@11¼c.

HAY—Sales to-day, 1,400 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All descriptions are in slack demand, at unaltered figures.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, June 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, undressed—bales	280	295
American, dressed, bales	250	142
Manila—bales	19,378	14,312
Other Foreign—bales	3,174	1 630
Total—bales	23,442	16 379
Russian—tons	515	245

HOPS—The demand is limited to-day, at former rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; Old, 3½c.@5½c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in fair request, mainly at $23 50@$25 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds continue quiet, though quoted unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 55@$1 60 ₱ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is inactive, chiefly at $5 60@$5 70 ₱ 100 lbs. Other kinds are neglected.

LEATHER—The transactions in Sole, during the month of May, Messrs. Lunovici & Son notice thus: "The fluctuations of the raw material had their influence more or less on the leather market, although the latter has maintained a healthy tone during all the month, absorbing receipts which were small, partly on account of unfavorable weather; we may, however, look henceforth for better supplies. Sanguine hopes are entertained for the article, based on the sweeping accounts from England, where the market had become bare of sole leather, and on the demand expected from our own manufacturing districts. Whether Europe in case of a general war, during which the consumption of Leather must necessarily increase extensively, will make use of our Hemlock tanned sole leather is doubtful, on account of prejudices still existing against it, but is a question of great importance to us."

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Desirable kinds have been more sought after at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, including Clayed Cuba at 21c.@27c.; Muscovado, 28c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@33c., and New-Orleans, 30c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand at full rates. Included in the reported sales were 1,000 bbls. strained Common at $1 76 ₱ 310 lbs. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon; and 250 bbls. Wilmington Tar at $2 62½ ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—Have been quite moderately inquired for at previous quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 38; Unbleached Sperm, $1 40@$1 45. Crude Whale 46c.@50c.; Refined Whale 56c.@65c.; Linseed Oil, 63c.@65c., No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c.@96c.; Red Oil, 45c.; Olive Oil $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c.; Tallow Oil, 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. In New Bedford, during the week ending May 30, sales were reported of 1,347 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 41 for inferior to extra, and $1 20 for black; also 2,400 bbls. Crude Sperm at 47c.@49c. ₱ gallon. In Warren 950 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 35@$1 38 ₱ gallon. In New-London 600 bbls. do. do. at $1 35 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to May 30, '59	23,350	124,753	1,502,800
Same time last year	26,109	110,063	1,209,600

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active; sales having been confined to 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 12 for thin Mess; $17 25 for thin Mess; $17 50@$18 75 for prime Mess, $19 25@$19 50 for Clear; and $.5 12½@$15 25 for prime, deliverable immediately, and within 30 days, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and in request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard continues depressed. Sales, to-day, 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is in very moderate request at drooping rates. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $10 25@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$16 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$26 ₱ tc. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 93,443 bbls. Pork, with 38,211 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 94,392 bbls. Pork, with 52,072 tcs. and bbls. Beef, May 1, 1859; and 39,925 bbls. Pork, with 222,654 tcs. and bbls. Beef, June 1, 1858. Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@20c. for New Stale; 15c.@19c. for New Ohio ₱ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 5c @10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been less active, yet prices have not varied much.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet here. In Boston sales have been made of 3,000 bags, at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Are attracting very little attention at former quotations.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at previous figures.

SUGARS—The demand has been brisk to-day, and sales have been made of 2,167 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6¾c., 20 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.; 280 hhds. Melado at 4¾c., and 120 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—The week's sales, according to Messrs. Knight & Son, comprised 50,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at uniform rates.

TOBACCO—Crude is in demand at the slightly reduced prices. Manufactured has been very moderately inquired for at previous figures; sales 13,1.. pkgs. in May 1859, against 15,823 pkgs. in May 1858. Stock, 45 410 pkgs. June 1, 1859, against 30,409 pkgs. June 1, 1858.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited request at unchanged figures.

WHISKY—Small sales have been reported at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged some small lots of Cotton on private terms; 2 800 bushels Corn, at 3½; also, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10½d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d., 100 tcs. Beef, 25 bbls. Shoulders, at 25s.; 1,000 bxs Cheese, at 30s. For London, 1 200 bbls Resin, at 2s; 600 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s., and 60 tcs Rice, at 17s. For Glasgow, 70 bales of Cotton, at 3 16-64. ₱ lb. For Bremen, an American ship, with Resin, at 2s. 6d., and 20 tons Cedar Wood, at 25s. For Havre, some Cotton, at ½c. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Senator*, 777 tons, from London to Genoa, Harley, at 6s. ₱ 400 lbs.; a ship, 500 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d. and Resin, 3s.; a bark, 260 tons, and a brig, 540 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pine Staves, $26, the latter back to New-York, privilege three Spanish ports, $2,000; a bark, 295 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a schooner from Darien to Rio Janeiro, $18; a brig from Jacksonville to River Plate, $22; a bark, 2 800 bbls., from Philadelphia to Cardenas, $2 000; a schooner, 200 tons, from a Southern port to a port in the West Indies and back to New-York, $1 600; one of 150 tons from a Southern port to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,100; one, 800 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; one, 1,000 bbls., same voyage, $1,100; a brig from Norfolk to Jamaica, Hogshead Staves, $12, and back to New-York, Wood, $14 ₱ ton; two brigs from Mobile to Havana and St. Jago, Lumber, $8; one, 200 tons, hence to Zaza and back, Sugar, 3½c., or Molasses only, $3 on and $3 50 under deck; a schooner to Humacoa, P. R., privilege one other port, and back to New-York 40c. and $3; bark *Winona*, 301 tons, to Havana, $2,000, and back to New York, $2 500; a bark from Wilmington, N. C., to Liverpool, Naval Stores, and one of 375 tons to South side Cuba and back, on terms not transpired.

The Rev. Dr. Gregg, of South Carolina, the newly-elected Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, for the Protestant Episcopal Church, has not yet given official notice of his acceptance. He will not be able to enter on the scene of his new labors until after October next.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

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Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Flora, or the Gipsy's Frolic.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Court and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Bayadere—The Waterman—His Last Legs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money—Boarding-School.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mary the Trapper—Evelien Wilson.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—The Hidden Hand.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Soldier D'Ethiopia.

METROPLITAN CIRCUS—Great Double Ascension.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

After two false reports of the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax, we are now positively assured that she arrived there last evening. Her news will be telegraphed this morning.

Advices from Venezuela, to the 7th ult., indicate the rapid pacification of that Republic. The government troops had been uniformly successful in their encounters with the insurgents; and all the larger bodies had been dispersed. Mr. Bingham, the former Minister of H. B. M., was in prison at Caracas, upon a charge of concealing arms for the rebels. The treasury was already provided with means for meeting the July interest upon the foreign debt.

Our Arizona correspondence states that much excitement has been occasioned in that Territory by the lawless acts of organized bands of ruffians, who commit outrages upon life and property. Five Mexicans had been murdered in cold blood by a gang of desperadoes, under the lead of two men named Page and Ake. A meeting of citizens had been called, to adopt preliminary measures for the formation of a Vigilance Committee. The want of an organized Judiciary was severely felt, criminals escaping punishment through the inability of the people to bring them to trial.

Advices from San Francisco to the 9th inst. have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. Business showed some symptoms of reviving. The general news is without any importance.

A correspondent writes us from Fort Kearney that two thousand teams and five thousand men are on the Plains, between that point and Atchison, on the return from Pike's Peak. The average amount realized at the gold mines has not exceeded fifty cents per day to each man.

The recent troubles in Utah have called out the official action of the Administration. The *Constitution* of yesterday publishes a document from the Attorney-General, prepared under the instructions of the President, and addressed to Judges Cradlebaugh and Sinclair of Utah, censuring General Johnston and the Judges for calling the troops to Provo, and sustaining Governor Cumming. We give the document this morning.

The banquet given to Mr. Morphy in Boston, on Tuesday evening, was a fine affair. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes presided, and made one of his best speeches, to which Mr. Morphy responded modestly and briefly. Speeches followed from the Hon. Jared Sparks, Prof. Agassiz, the Rev. F. D. Huntington, Chief-Justice Shaw and others, and the enjoyment of the evening was enhanced by the reading of a humorous poem by James Russell Lowell. Mr. Petter, of the Boston Chess Club, responded in rhyme to a toast in honor to the Club. The Hon. Edward Everett, unable to be present, sent a letter.

The Academy of Medicine held its June meeting last evening. Professor Joseph M. Smith read an able paper taking ground against the communicability of yellow fever, and Dr. Sterling another, which, while taking equally strong ground on this subject, advised the continuance of a modified quarantine until proper sanitary regulations are adopted in the City. Dr. Francis ridiculed the doctrine of both gentlemen, and showed himself as strong as forty years ago in the faith of his friend Dr. Hosack the contagionist.

By the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration it appears that 2,534 emigrants have come into port during the last week, making a total for the year of 24,102. The steamer *New-York* brought in a larger number of passengers than ever before arrived from a foreign port by any one vessel. 503 of them passed through Castle Garden. Besides these were 15 or 20 cabin passengers. The Street Commissioners of Tompkinsville called the attention of the Board to a petition which had been offered and favorably acted upon for opening a street through Quarantine Grounds.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, at 3 o'clock, in Part 1, Common Pleas. Present—Commissioners Haskett and Kerr. Freeman Bacon, No. 10 Wall-street, applied for an inn-keeper's license, which was granted, on payment of $20. The Board adjourned to Monday, at 3 o'clock.

The Regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club, yesterday, proved a *fiasco*, on account of the wind and weather. There were sixteen yachts ready to start at the time announced, but as the weather was hazy and the wind was very light, they did not get under way until 1 o'clock. And even then the breeze continued but a short time. When it had died away the boats were recalled by the judges, and drifted home. Another day for the regatta will soon be named. The arrangements for the Club's guests were excellent.

At the Live Stock markets the receipts of beeves were quite large, the total arrivals for the week being 3,465. These were of better quality and weight than even last week, when there was a better run of stock than for months, if not years, past. The 3,465 here this week were nearly equal to 3,900 or 4,000 of the average quality. Prices, as compared with last Wednesday, declined nearly ½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, for the same grades. Butchers, tempted by the excellent quality of the cattle and the concession in prices, bought a larger stock than usual, and the yards were cleared soon after noon, to the no small disappointment of some buyers, who came in late in the day expecting to purchase at low rates. There was a good demand after the close of the market at prices nearly equal to last week.....The receipts of milch cows, 213 for the week, are less than previously, but still in excess of the demand, and the stables are pretty well filled with unsalable animals.... Of veal calves 1,153 were received, which is a less number than for some weeks past, but no more could be sold without a further decline in price.... Sheep and lambs, receipts for week, 6,379; demand good at prices 25c. per head better than last week.... Receipts of swine for the week, 6,325, and all sold; prices advancing. Strong complaints are made of the increasing sales of cattle on the Sabbath. There was quite an active business done last Sunday; some 350 bullocks were bought by Jews and others. These transactions are a direct violation of the law, and are no little annoyance to those who desire one quiet day in the week. It is proposed to publish the names of dealers who continue the practice hereafter, if the police do not attend to their duty and stop the business.

Flour was lightly dealt in yesterday; prices, however, were well supported. A moderate demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Grain and Provisions at about previous rates. Sugars were freely sought after. Coffee, Teas and Molasses were quiet. Rice, Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. The movements in other branches of trade were not remarkably important. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 620.

Nationality, North and South.

Ten years ago the Northern States of the Union were, for the first time, seriously aroused to the perils of the question of Slavery by the agitation which preceded the famous "Compromise Measures" of 1850. At that time the vast majority of Southern public men were the earnest advocates of Constitutionalism, and of the Law. The South, they declared, was standing upon her rights, and represented the great Conservative element in the Confederation. It was true, some little incidents had occurred in the history of certain Southern States which might be interpreted by a critic not perfectly impartial into indications of a temper not absolutely attuned to the "music of the Union." But these were mere flaws and flurries in the steady breeze of patriotism which had for years been blowing from the South to fill the sails of the ship of State. The South stood for Order, and appealed to the people against the law-disturbing fanatics of the North.

In the main these claims of the South were not so wholly absurd and arrogant as they have often been represented by Northern politicians in these latter years of prosperous Anti-Slavery to be. It was in the nature of things that a large proportion of the rich agriculturists and land-owners, whose voice was and is the potential voice of the South, should be men of conservative dispositions, tastes and opinions. The interests and the habits of life of men of this class in all countries lead them towards the creed of political quietism. They are admirably suspicious of all progress, and regard the storms of opinion with as little favor as the tempests of the atmosphere. Steady weather is their type of the Promised Land. In the very constitution of Northern society, on the other hand, in the multifariousness of its pursuits, in the activity and restlessness of individuals, and the constant movement and development of the whole mass, a principle of agitation and a tendency to excess will always be found. Wise statesmen might well have been at a loss for the best means of harmonizing the mutual relations of two such communities without outraging the prejudices, inflaming the bad passions, or interfering with the real interests of either. But wise statesmen by no means abounded at Washington, nor for the matter of that in the land at large. In their stead we had, however, an army of cunning politicians who saw in the rapid increase of ill-feeling between the North and the South an admirable mine of personal advantages and party influences that must be sedulously worked. These men have had their way: and when we now look back upon the political history of the last ten years in America, we shall not find it easy to parallel, out of ancient or modern times, the folly, the fanaticism, the venal adroitness, the vulgar ambitions which, during this dreary decade, have been at work to make bad worse, to feed the fires of internal dissension, to aggravate the difficulties and complicate the solution of a great national problem. We have found it the easiest thing in the world to drive the country down hill, and to plunge its affairs, year after year, into still more inextricable confusion. How are we to draw it up again; how are we to uncoil the snarls we have made? These are the vital questions of the hour for all Americans to whom America is anything more than a vast machine for providing thirty millions of people with meat and drink and raiment. And it is upon the leading men of the South (if indeed either in the South or in the North there be any leading men left) that these questions now most urgently press. For whatever the faults and extravagances of the North may in times past have been—and we have not the least disposition to deny that the North has done a great many mad and unpatriotic things, and broadened its phylactery of self-righteousness not seldom beyond what was decent—the South it is which is now flinging itself with fatal fury against the bulwarks of the law, and threatening the public order of the Union. The South, we say, for though we recognize with cordial satisfaction the vigor with which many prominent Southern journals have echoed the gallant protest of Ex-Senator Foote against the frantic indecencies of the Slave-trade Revivalists at the Vicksburgh Convention, still it is really beyond question that an organized angry and desperate movement is now making throughout the South to ride down the Federal laws, and turn every American seaport from Charleston to Galveston into a harbor of pirates. The present advocates of this new fanaticism may be, and doubtless are, what the Charleston *News* describes them to be, a knot of "windy visionaries." Their chief apostle, Spratt, is certainly not less absurd than his name. But ridiculous as the noisier men who put themselves into the van of the agitation may be, our Southern fellow-citizens must not forget that the agitation itself has its own attractions for the baser instincts of the people upon whom it is practiced. It is unquestionably true that nothing could in the long run be more dangerous to the South than a fresh infusion of barbaric negro blood into its population. The economical and social perils of a new Slave-trade have been nowhere more forcibly set forth than at the South itself. Mr. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, in a report made to the Legislature of that State, a year ago, uttered warnings on this subject, to which none but a perfect Spratt could have listened in vain.

Nevertheless, the greed of men is commonly stronger than their reason, and the certain profits of to-day outweigh with nine-tenths of mankind the probable calamities of to-morrow. That Grand Juries should be found trifling with the offence of piracy out of deference to a real or asserted "public opinion" is a very ominous thing, which Southern men of character must not allow themselves to overlook.

Happily for them and for us the North has just furnished them with the weapon of a good example. The great Northern State of Ohio, first by the action of her Democratic Convention in condemning every attempt at the revival of the Slave-trade, and then by the action of her Courts in reaffirming the sound doctrine of the Supreme tribunal of Wisconsin on the case of Booth, that a State Court cannot set aside a regular process of the United States, has spoken out firmly the strong conservative sentiment of the Northern people in support of the law, and in condemnation of all fanatical recklessness of whatever color and under whatever pretext. If the South of to-day is as conservative as the South of 1849 claimed to be, the decision of the Ohio Court in the matter of the "Oberlin rescuers," will be echoed by a resolute Southern denunciation against the license of Slave-trading. Let us have no equivocation or apathy on this subject. Hateful as the Fugitive Slave law is to the feelings of the North, Northern men rejoice to see that a powerful Northern State respects herself, the law and the Union too much to violate the judgment-seat at the behest of any popular sentiment. If civilization and public honor and the peace of the country are dearer to the South than the chance of buying stolen negroes at a vile price, let Southern men now assert the truth, before their indifference or their supineness has suffered Spratt to grow up into a solemn reality, and the fanaticism of piracy to usurp the control of the Southern policy.

A Diplomat in Difficulties.

The recognition of the Juarez Government by our Envoy in Mexico was eminently proper and becoming, but the repudiation of the Miramon *coterie* has had and will have its little inconveniences. A dispatch from New-Orleans reports the first of these *contretemps*. At Tacubaya, a suburb of the capital, divers American citizens were remorselessly slaughtered by the factionists of whom Miramon is chief. Of course, our Minister could not permit such acts of violence to pass by unnoticed. In that spirit of paternal tenderness which the Federal Executive, as embodied in the person of Mr. Buchanan, has never failed to exhibit towards all the children of Columbia, there was evidently something to be done for the protection of our nomadic citizens, and that something Minister McLane was instructed to do. But how to do it? The only authority with which, in deference to diplomatic propriety, Mr. McLane could hold intercourse or open correspondence upon this grave topic, was the Cabinet of Señor Juarez. But to address the Juarez Cabinet in regard to deeds done by Miramon, would have been as wise as to protest to the Count de Chamsoad against the acts of Napoleon III. The answer would have resembled the indorsement of an overdrawn check. It was a business with which the Liberals had no concern, a complaint which they were powerless to satisfy. Familiar as Mr. McLane is with all the difficulties surrounding the party, he would hardly insult it by asking redress for wrongs committed by its enemies, or by insisting that it should give more adequate protection to lives and property within the lines of Miramon's intrenchments. And yet the ardor of interposition must somewhere find expression. Regardless, therefore, of form, but not wholly without precedent, Mr. McLane instructed Consul Black, at the City of Mexico, to remonstrate with Miramon on the subject, and to point out the consequences likely to ensue from the displeasure which such barbarities must excite in the minds of the American people. Steady-going Consul Black does his duty *more suo*. He makes his expostulation and obtains his answer, which is, substantially: "We can hold no intercourse with you. With your recognition of Juarez, your official existence came to an end, in our eyes. As for Mr. McLane, he has never existed at all. You are ghosts in limbo, not diplomatists."

Now, Miramon is clearly in his right. It is impossible, in the actual circumstances of the case, to obtain justice or safety for Americans in Mexico. We ask it at the capital, and they properly decline to hear us. We ask it at Vera Cruz, and they hear, but cannot help us. Evidently, the mere recognition of the Liberal Government is not the specific which our morbid relations with Mexico so plainly require. The moral efficacy of the fact is insufficient. The lives, the property, the manifold interests of American citizens in that Republic have indeed been put into far greater peril from the hostility of the reactionists thus incurred than they were in before. It is painfully obvious that having gone thus far, we are under the pressing necessity of going further. Something beside a moral protest is needed to operate upon a country in which there is no public opinion. The first duty of every Government is to protect its subjects; and of a Government which like our own rules over a great commercial population, it is supremely the duty to protect those who carry their enterprises into distant ands, and bring back wealth in exchange. As affairs stand in Mexico, the American is the only foreigner wholly without safeguard from the savage temper of the reactionists who possess the capital; and it is to be hoped that our Government will at once improve the lesson which Miramon has shrewdly taught it, by reinforcing the gentleness of diplomacy with appeals more directly and urgently practical.

Democratic Harmony.

We fear that the Albany *Atlas and Argus* hardly deserves to wear both of its high-resounding names. In its capacity of *Atlas* it may perhaps support the Democratic world upon its brawny shoulders, but in its quality of *Argus* it clearly does not see so far into the millstone of the future as it would have its readers believe. We chronicled but a day or two ago the cheerful vaticinations of approaching peace and harmony within the long-distracted circle of the New York Democracy. It prophesied such a meeting and mutual embracement of the lambs and the lions as must have made every humane heart, of whatever party, leap for joy. The "Hards" were to soften, the "Softs" were to harden, and Tammany should soon ring again with the jubilant shouts of a rapturous reconciliation. The world was to see no more of those dreadful days in which, to borrow the graceful and lucid language of a distinguished political journalist, "the hogus Democracy of the oyster-cellars had administered a black eye to the system of regular nomenclature." Alas! for the wisdom of prophecy. The lapse of a few days—of a few hours almost—has sufficed to turn all this blessing into cursing, to darken the brightening sky-lights of Tammany, and to arrest the agreeable amalgamation of the rival Democracies. On Tuesday noon the lions of the Democracy, led on by Mr. Wood, assembled at the Astor House for the purpose of embracing the lambs, and forthwith proceeded to give the said lambs very decisive evidence that teeth were, after all, made for biting, and claws for tearing.

It now appears that the winning accents of the Albany prophet were but a delusion and a snare; and the Astor House meeting was evidently intended as a kind of Austrian *ultimatum* to the Sardinians of the State Central Committee. Mr. Wood and his friends of the "Hard" faction at New-York have, it seems, been trying to induce the State Committee to come into their views in respect to the next Presidential nomination. For the New-York Democracy have a double war on their hands. In the first place, they have their battle to fight with the Republicans at the State election of next Fall, and if they are to win they must now combine all their forces. In the second place, they have the Presidential nomination to contend over next year at Charleston, and for this they must keep open the claims and keep unsheathed the weapons of the respective factions. In other words, a suspension of civil war is necessary to secure victory in the contest with the common enemy; while that suspension must be so brought about as not to paralyze either of the parties to it, or unfit either of them for renewing the internal struggle after their common object achieved. Perhaps the *Atlas and Argus* regards this state of things as a fulfillment of its prophecy, and as a state of genuine peace. We must admit that prophets have sometimes been obliged to be thankful for fulfillments not one whit more satisfactory. Nevertheless the impartial observer will be apt to say, as *Punch* said of the "French porcupine," "This may be a peace, but it don't look much like it."

As the case now stands, Mr. Wood and his friends have given fair warning to the Central Committee that they must propitiate or fight; that the "Hards" are not to be won with words alone, and that if the Democracy are to love one another, there must be substantial reasons offered for the exchange of their pure affections. Precisely what reasons may be eventually found weighty enough to persuade the Astor House meeting into the arms of Dean Richmond and his colleagues of the Central Committee, it might be impossible to imagine, were it worth while to dive into the mysteries of Democratic distraction. The control of the Presidential nomination, we may presume, is not the only object which engages the attention and kindles the aspirations of Mr. Wood and his supporters. In whatever way the Central Committee may now respond to their defiance of party organization, (for this, in fact, the resolutions passed on Tuesday amounted to,) the party organization has been defied; the personal importance of the leaders among the Hards has been vehemently reasserted, and there are probably few sacrifices short of an absolute surrender of their views which the Central Committee will not eventually make to pacify these troublesome members of the happy Democratic family.

The Meeting in Honor of Humboldt.

The American Statistical and Geographical Society has done its duty, and in so doing has done itself honor, by organizing a solemn tribute to the memory of a great man, whose genius has shed its clear and kindling light for more than half a century upon every pathway of statistics and over the whole field of geography. Few men of science have ever identified themselves so closely as Humboldt with the actual life of the world, few have won for themselves a fame at once so warm and bright. The story of his career, which will be worthily told to-night, at the Historical Society's building, by his own compatriot and our fellow-citizen, Professor Lieber, is a singularly striking and beautiful combination of all that is captivating in the romance of adventure, with all that is commanding in the dignity of patient study. A pilgrim of science, deserving, indeed, to be entitled the Marco Polo of scientific travel, Alexander von Humboldt was also a quiet and devoted citizen—loving his own country with an intelligent love, and serving her with an enlarged political wisdom, which would have made him great among the councilors of his King had he not been so much greater among the teachers of his race. There was nothing in his character, to exclude the man from that universal homage which those least familiar with science are willing to pay to scientific renown. He had a personal attraction for all who came within his reach, as powerful as the control which his clear and vigorous intellect, when exercised in the themes to which it was most steadily devoted, exerted over all who sought light and wisdom from his works. To the many Americans whom the thirst of knowledge brought to Berlin during the latter years of his life the great German *savant* endeared himself by the influence which he was known to wield in making the institutions of America favorably judged and honestly understood. The political state of the New World was almost as much his study as the Continent itself. That Americans therefore should hasten to do him honor is in every way fitting; and we are sure that the intelligence, the cultivation, the best humanity in a word, of our great metropolis, will be most worthily represented to-night at the Historical Society. If there are few countries in the world in which factitious eloquence can gain an easier hearing, and brazen reputations a swifter currency than in our own, we are glad also to believe that there is no country whatever, in which genuine greatness can be more deeply and more sincerely honored.

Post-office Peculation.

One of our morning cotemporaries yesterday published the following curiously-edifying piece of advice as a telegraphic communication from Washington:

"Persons sending money or valuables to or from the West are advised to not register letters which are to pass through the Chicago Post-office as it furnishes information by which frequent depredations have been committed, several of which have been traced to that quarter."

It is asking too much, perhaps, to insist upon common sense in telegrams, but we should like to know to what the little word "it" refers in this extraordinary statement. Is it the "Chicago Post-office" which furnishes information by which frequent depredations "are committed on registered letters," or is it the practice of registering letters which furnishes that information? Is the Chicago Post-office itself the depredator, thanks to the registering of letters, or are other and remoter rascals the accomplices who divide with the Chicago Post-office the spoils obtained by favor of its treacherous information?

Interpret the sentence as we may, it is at least a noble and beautiful illustration of the state of public morals and official decency in this happy land. That a metropolitan journal should put up over the National Post-Office the warning, "Beware of Pickpockets," as calmly as one might affix it to the doors of a Grand Stand on a racing day, is a thing worth pondering, even in these days of helter-skelter politics and ethical chaos. The accusation, whatever it may be, and whether it be true or false, could never have been made in this cool matter-of-fact way unless the ideas of personal integrity and official responsibility had already suffered in the popular mind a "sea-change" into something exceedingly "new and strange."

It overcomes us now like a summer-cloud, without any special wonder, and if anybody takes the trouble to think twice about the matter, it will probably be some political speculator anxious to see whether some party capital cannot be made out of the charge, or some desperate office-seeker, to whom it may bring a sudden gleam of hope for a new vacancy, and the reviving chance of a nice little appointment, *vice* Stubbs or Boggs, removed for dabbling in "registered letters."

"Drink and Away."—One of the most beautiful fountains in Barbary, on account of its frequent use and the lurking of assassins in its neighborhood, is called *Shrub me Krub*—Drink and away. In our highly-civilized City we have no *such* lurking place for robbers. No Croton fountain tempts to drink or danger here. Superior refinement has compelled the thirsty to resort to the dram-shop, where fuel may be added to the flame, but where nature's provision for quenching thirst can only be made available by quenching manly self respect too.

What shall the wayfarer in our streets do of a Sunday when even this *dernier resort* is lost, as it seems likely to be if the Police Commissioners do their duty, and shut up the illegal places of Sunday traffic? Croton drinking fountains, and a plenty of them, would seem to be the necessary complement of the suppression of Sunday dramming. And when the fountains of dissipation and crime are stayed, and gushing waters, which cheer but not inebriate, take their place in our streets, we may reverse the Barbary fountain motto, so that it shall be: *Krub me shrub*—Away and Drink.

An Alarming Hibernian Hebdomadal.—A new Irish paper, dated next Saturday, and styled the *Phœnix*, has made its appearance in this City, conducted, as its salutatory informs the public, by "John O'Mahoney, formerly of Killeheny and Furlow." Mr. O'Mahoney states that he has "no taste for journalism," "nothing could have induced" him to engage in it, except the fact that there is no other paper free to espouse in all its "length and breadth and sequences, the cause" to which he has himself been devoted from his "earliest boyhood."

We have perused the salutatory of the *Phœnix* without being able to gain a clear idea of its nature of the "cause" which usurped that portion of the editor's life usually devoted to marbles and leap-frog. He tells us, however, in a general way that he shall go in strongly for the "moral and material elevation of the Irish character;" and, furthermore, that "nothing calculated to offend religion shall find a place in his columns." But a succeeding article throws light upon Mr. O'Mahoney's views as to the specific mode of attaining the moral and religious objects which are to constitute the main burden of his paper. In that article he first favors us with an exciting account of the way in which the indefatigable "Captain Rock" shot a "stout Saxon" the other day in the County of Westmeath, and then goes on to explain why he shot him. "An ancient and respectable family" had a lease of land. In process of time the lease expired. The landlord raised the rent, which the tenant refused to pay. "At this juncture, a man named Kelly offered a still larger sum, and obtained the farm from the greedy and unprincipled landlord." Kelly for a time rejoiced in his new possession. But his career, as the *Phœnix* takes pleasure in informing us, was short. "Captain Rock, who is a keen marksman, caught Kelly at last and shot him." This moral and religious proceeding would seem to have had an excellent effect, as "the farm remained unoccupied for two years," until the "stout Saxon Jessop obtained it at a very cheap rent." Little more remains to be said. "Captain Rock met him the other day. The Captain fired at him, and he fired at the Captain. Old Rock, however, was the best shot, and killed Jessop."

We are delighted, of course, to welcome Mr. O'Mahoney to the field of journalism, but in consideration of the "length and breadth and sequences" of his views as set forth in this little essay on the relations of landlord and tenant, we own we should be a little shy of making room for him in the Times Building. We are afraid, indeed, that we could hardly see his sign put up over the way on the candid brow of the *Tribune* office, without a twinge of uneasiness: and we must particularly request all "stout Saxons" who may have any communications to make to us, to abstain for the future from making them in person.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Cortesi makes her *début* here to-morrow night, in Pacini's grand opera of "Saffo." The rehearsal, yesterday, was a success of the best kind, eliciting bursts of approbation from an audience purely critical. There will undoubtedly be a success to record on Friday night. Signor Bagnoli, Signor Basili, and Mme. Strakosch assist in the performance, and Mr. Max Maretzek (who is entitled to a warm welcome) conducts the orchestra.

Jones' Wood.—A grand rural and musical festival will take place here on Monday next. Given by both our Musical Societies, it offers an unusually attractive programme, comprising, beside many things of a higher order, some of the most exciting compositions of the great masters, to be performed by over two hundred of our best instrumentalists, assisted by the singing societies, the "Teutonia," "Mannerchor," "Uhland" and "Sengerbund," who have kindly volunteered their valuable aid. When we add that the whole will be under the joint direction of Messrs. Theodore Eisfeld and Harvey B. Dodworth, much may, with justice, be expected. On Tuesday night, when the Festival ends, there will be a grand display of Fireworks.

"Our Musical Friend."—No. 27 of this excellent periodical contains a very effective set of quadrilles called "The Ledger Quadrilles," written by Mr. Chas. Fradel, and dedicated to the enterprising proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*. Mr. Fradel is one of the best composers in America; what he does is always musician-like, melodious and easy. "The Ledger Quadrilla" is thoroughly popular in its character, and must become popular, having all these characteristics in a pre-eminent degree. The present number of the *Friend* contains also four other pieces—a very admirable selection—the whole for ten cents. An enterprise so meritorious and much needed deserves all the success it has won. The office of publications removed from No. 13 Frankfort-street to No. 107 Nassau-street.

Doctor Ward's Opera of "The Gipsey's Frolic."—The performance of Doctor Ward's Opera at the Metropolitan Theatre to-night is an event that should, and no doubt will create a sensation. For, in addition to the distinction which this piece has already gained from its having been performed by amateurs at the house of its accomplished author, last Winter, it is now to be given with the aid of distinguished professional talent, besides the services of two of those mysterious characters, "gentlemen of this City," one of whom personates the part of *Popinjay* and the other of *Jacquez*. The two singing ladies are our fair countrywomen Adelaide Phillips and Lucy Escott, and Mr. Charles Goldmeyer also volunteers his voice on the occasion. It will be, therefore, a genuine American opera, and it is to be performed for the benefit of that purely American object, the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. Wm. H. Cook makes his *début* in opera on this occasion.

American Institute Library.—The American Institute, leaving its cramped quarters down town, has gone up to the Cooper Institute, put the three rooms that it rents on the first floor of the building to rights, snugged up, and now is fairly "open." For the premises that it owns on Broadway, (No. 351,) it receives an annual rent of $11,000. For its far better accommodations up town, it pays $1,500 a year—making a clear annual gain by their removal, that better accommodates everybody except the newspaper and Brooklyn people, of $9,500. The three rooms are thus occupied: Two for the library (with the Clerk's office in one of them) and one for a depository of its own volumes and papers, and for use as a committee-room. The Clubs connected with the Institute, for their public meetings use a fourth room adjoining.

The library of the Institute is coming to be a valuable one. Care has been taken lately to purchase only such books as have a technological character and value—books that the inventor, the mechanic, the farmer and the naturalist want, and are not likely to get in other libraries. It would be wasting money indeed to spend it on historical, literary, or miscellaneous books, when, within a minute's walk, the rich treasuries of the Historical, Mercantile, Society, Theological and Astor Libraries are accessible. We hope the Institute will adhere to its present policy of keeping it a library for practical men. Of course the leading journals and magazines must continue to be taken, to supply the wants of those who enjoy its reading-room facilities. We believe it is the intention, at an early day, to arrange for keeping open the rooms during the evening, which will bring its privileges within the reach of hundreds who cannot do their reading by daylight.

We hope that very soon the Institute will feel that their present accommodations are too strait for them. Its requiem is dying out daily, and young men of a progressive spirit more than ever are managing its concerns.

Important to Foreign-born Citizens—The European War.

From the Memphis Bulletin, May 25.

The following letter has been handed us by Hunt P. Hill, Esq., who has heretofore obtained passports for many of our naturalized citizens who wish to visit Europe. It will be seen that they will not be entirely safe in relying upon their naturalization for exemption from military service during the existing war.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1859.

To Mr. Felix Le Clerc, Memphis, Tenn.:

Sir: Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received. In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French Government will claim military service from all natives of France who may be found within its dominion. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club.

The arrangements for the annual regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club yesterday were of the most complete description and the accommodations provided for the public and the invited guests were such as to give every one an opportunity of witnessing the regatta under the most favorable circumstances. A barge was provided, which was anchored off the Club-house, a band of music was retained, and an ample supply of "all the luxuries of the season" for the refreshment of the guests, some two hundred of whom, made up about equally of ladies and gentlemen, were on board. Mr. Stephens, one of the leading members of the Club, personally superintended the boats in which the invited guests were carried from the shore to the barge. The day, however, was unpropitious, the morning being calm and hazy, which turned to a drizzle towards noon, and threatened a rainy termination to the regatta. These circumstances delayed the arrival of guests, and the starting of the fleet was postponed until nearly 1 o'clock P. M. At this time there was a light breeze from the south. Of the twenty-five yachts belonging to the Club, only sixteen were entered. The following is the list:

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Edgar,	Jane,	Massasoit,
Alice,	Arbitrator,	Anna,
Leader,	Clicker,	Walton, (Commodore's boat,)
Secret,	Fanny Townley,	Emma,
Byron,	Restless.	Zephyr.

The race was defined as follows: From the Judge's barge, off the Club-house, to a buoy opposite Gowanus, and returning inside of the barge to Bayley's Bay and back to the Club-house. The boat downwards was quite spirited, but the return was more a drift than a sail. They reached the barge about 4½ o'clock, in a dead calm, arriving in the following order: *Emma*, third class; *Leader*, first class; *Walton*, third class; *Fanny*, second class; *Anna*, third class. As it was apparent that the race could not be accomplished in the time allowed, the Judges declared it no race, and the boats were recalled. Another day will be fixed upon for the race to come off.

During the absence of the little fleet, the party beguiled the time by partaking of a bountiful collation, and a dance. In fact, the best part of the Regatta, decidedly, was on board the barge.

The New-York Yacht Club Regatta.

This comes off to-day, and should there be pleasant weather and a good breeze, will be one of the most interesting and exciting which has taken place for some time. The presence in the race of the British yacht *St. Ursula* will attract many to witness the spectacle who would not otherwise attend.

The following is the official list of entries, and the sailing directions for the regatta:

ENTRIES OF YACHTS FOR THE ANNUAL REGATTA.

SLOOPS—*Third Class*—Containing Yachts measuring 800 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time 9½ seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men.	Area Sq. ft.	Time h. m. s.
1	Island Pawn	S. M. Fox	17	6	691 4	— — —
2	Ray	L. M. Rutherford	33 4	11	708.5	5 14
3	Narragansett	H. Bedlow	30.2	10	748.6	6 42
4	Flying Cloud	L. B. Benst	—	—	—	— — —

SLOOPS—*Second Class*—Measuring over 800 square feet and under 1,300 feet. Allowance of time, 2½ seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men.	Area Sq. ft.	Time h. m. s.
1	Plover	R. S. Palmer	40	11	863 8	— — —
2	Fanny	S. H. White	44 3	13	883.8	1 23
3	Haswell	Chas. Butler	28 6	11	976	2 20
4	Mannering	C. T. Cromwell	44 1	13	934 6	4 55
5	Nowera	M. W. Saxon	42 2	13	986	— —
6	Undine	L. W. Jerome	44 7	13	1,035	— —
7	Irene	L. B. Brown	—	—	—	— — —

SLOOPS—*First Class*—Measuring over 1,300 square feet. Allowance of time, 1¾ seconds per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men.	Area Sq. ft.	Time h. m. s.
1	Deer	Thos Collyer	64 6	17	1,577	— — —

SCHOONERS—*Second Class*—Measuring 1,500 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time, 2½ seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men.	Area Sq. ft.	Time h. m. s.
1	Dawn	H. L. Fassitt	41.8	13	941 2	20 56
2	Sea Drift	J. S. Holbrook	64.2	13	1,384	24 44
3	Stella	L. W. Tappan	76.7	22	1,356 6	— — —

SCHOONERS—*First Class*—Measuring over 1,500 square feet. Allowance of time, 1¾ seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men.	Area Sq. ft.	Time h. m. s.
1	Maggie	R. F. Loyer	111 4	23	1,648.5	6 20
2	Silvie	W. A. Stebbins	106.8	27	1,681 8	1 42
3	Zira	W. H. Thomas	116.8	30	1,857.6	13 30
4	Favorite	A. C. Kingsland	138.1	35	1,865 9	— — —

The courses marked out for the sailing are as follows:

"A flag boat will be anchored abreast of the Club-house at Hoboken, on the east side of which the sloops will anchor, head to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake-boat with those of the least areas: The third class abreast of said stake-boat, 80 yards apart, on a line due east; the second-class 200 yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, 200 yards to the north; and the first-class, 100 yards apart, on a similar line, 200 yards to the north of the latter; the schooners will anchor to the eastward of the second and first class lines, in the same order. Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gaff-topsails set—the Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting, or of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flag-boat stationed off Robins' Reef Light; thence easterly to a flag-boat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east.

Returning, they will first pass the flag boat off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat off Robins' Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to a flag-boat off Castle Garden, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken, passing it to the westward.

In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz. Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

No other than fore and aft sails shall be set on a yacht while contending for a prize.

Owners of yachts entered for the regatta are required to have them at the anchorage, abreast of the Club house

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. The weekly report which was submitted states that since May 1 4,534 emigrants have arrived, making a total thus far for the year of 21,102. There are 771 in the institutions on Ward's island, and 74 in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $9,360 58. A communication was received from Dr. JAMES MCCOY explaining that his requisitions for bedding for small pox patients had not been properly attended to. There are about twenty five patients now sick in the Quarantine Hospital, and more sheets, he said, were badly needed. The communication was referred to Captain CRAMPTON. R. G. SMITH, EDWARD REILLY, and CORNELIUS JOURNEAY, Street Commissioners of Tompkinsville, called the attention of the Commissioners to a petition for opening a tide way along the easterly side of Staten Island, formerly to the use of the public, and now inclosed by the Quarantine walls. They quote an act of the Legislature of the State, passed in 1799, to claim that they have legally the right to open said road, and ask the Commissioners of Emigration to cooperate with them in so doing. The communication was referred to the counsel of the Board. Some rather exciting conversation as to Dr. JEROME'S responsibility for the lack of nurses of which he complained, took place between Commissioners JALLINGHAM and PURDY. It resulted in nothing, however, and the Board adjourned.

WIDENING CHURCH, MORRIS AND RECTOR STREETS AND TRINITY-PLACE.—Aldermen BOOLE and LYNCH, of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the petition asking that Church-street, Trinity-place, Greenwich, Rector and Morris streets might be widened and extended, met at 2 P. M., Tuesday. Judge VANDERPOOL, one of the petitioners, stated that in signing the petition he had committed himself to the proposed project; his object was to educe argument on the subject, so that it might be ascertained whether the improvement was feasible. A thoroughfare, such as that proposed, would relieve Broadway of the heavy business—the luggage and cartage—which would be diverted into the new channel. The proposition contemplates the widening of Church-street to fifty feet, its extension from Fulton to Liberty-street; the widening of Trinity-place to sixty feet, and its extension to Greenwich-street; the widening of Greenwich-street to eighty feet to Battery place; the widening of Morris-street to seventy-five feet, and of Rector-street to sixty feet. There were very few present at the meeting, and the Committee resolved to meet again next Monday, at 2½ P. M.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board was to have had a special meeting last night, at which the Committee appointed to draft a by-law, directing that in future the reading of the Bible shall form part of the daily routine in all the public schools, were to have presented their report. Strange to say, however, not only was there no quorum at the hall of the Board, but the list of those absent was found to include the names of many of the Commissioners whose election was due to their avowed devotedness to the Bible interest. Instead of a meeting, then, a number of the members were found in the Clerk's office discussing the doctrine of innate ideas, and endeavoring to settle the question whether our idea of a God is intuitive or derived from tradition. Possibly the question (not that about the Deity, but the Bible question) may be brought up and discussed at the next meeting.

THE KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The incorporation of the Kane Monument Association held a preliminary meeting, at the rooms of the Geographical Society, last evening. It is estimated that the cost of the monument will not exceed $15,000. Three thousand dollars' worth of stone has been presented by the President of the Albert Free Stone Company, of Nova Scotia. It is designed to have a bronze statue of Dr. KANE, in citizen's dress, life size. On the sides of the base there will be busts of HENRY GRINNELL GEORGE PEABODY and Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The Committee on Art and Design are THOMAS HICKS, ELIHU KENDALL and PALMER. The Association has nearly 500 members. The means for the monument are to be raised by a series of lectures on science and literature. The site has not yet been decided upon.

THE LOWER JUDGMENT SETTLED.—The Lower judgment, about which so much has been said, was paid by the Comptroller on Tuesday. The sum claimed originally was $169,916 70; but when paid, the interest and the ten per cent, to redeem the real estate, &c., sold last Winter, made the amount about $240,000. It is said that, had it not been for two or three blunders, the case might have been reopened for the City, one of which was the acceptance of the deed tendered by LOWMAN to the Mayor, who, with the City Chamberlain, redeemed the property sold.

THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF NEW-HAVEN VISIT THIS CITY.—The Mayor and Common Council of New Haven are in this City, for the purpose of examining our institutions. Accompanied by Aldermen BOOLE and STARR, of the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to make them welcome, they called on Mayor TIEMANN, in the morning, and interchanged civilities with him, and in the afternoon visited the Islands. The Mayor was too busy to accompany them.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—JOHN M'GRATH, who was employed as conductor on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, on Tuesday evening, while dancing in the grocery store corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, fell dead. A *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart, and at an inquest held yesterday, a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was 43 years old and leaves a family.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Christian Association has removed from its quarters in the University to new rooms in Broadway, at the corner of Twelfth street. Its reading room is well stocked with current literature, and considerable additions are being made to the library. The Association, intended chiefly for young men, is in a prosperous condition.

DEATH OF A POLICE SERGEANT.—Mr. MOSELEY DAY, one of the Police sergeants of the Sixth Ward, died on Tuesday evening at the residence of his father, No. 33 Henry Street. His disease was consumption. He had been ill for several weeks. He is reported to have been a faithful and efficient officer.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—The Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral* left this port, yesterday afternoon at 3 P. M., on a trial trip at sea. She will be absent several days, long enough, at least, to test her sea-going qualities and the condition of her engines.

THE CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY LIBEL SUIT.—The summing up by counsel in this case, which was to have taken place yesterday, before Justice WELSH, was postponed till next Tuesday, owing to the absence of Mr HILLHOUSE'S counsel.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Excise Commissioners, yesterday, one Innkeeper's license was granted, and the Board adjourned to Monday, at 2½ P. M.

Police Reports.

COL. ANDERSON, THE FILIBUSTER, ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The friends of Col. ANDERSON, the filibuster, arrested on Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, charged with having created a disturbance in the bar-room, did not succeed in finding an accommodating magistrate, who was willing to release him from custody. This failure compelled the gallant Colonel to pass the night in a cell in the Eighth Ward Station-house. It was not a dismal night to him however. Troops of sympathizing friends kept the Col. company, and cigars and other animal comforts were abundant. At an early hour yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Col. TRAIN, whom Col. ANDERSON was alleged to have assaulted, refused to make any complaint, and afterwards gave as his reason that his feelings as a Southerner would not allow him to settle in any such manner with a man who had ill treated him. Mr. Treadwell, one of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, made a complaint, however, against the Colonel, charging him with calling him a "liar and a thief" and "shaking his fingers" at him, so as to make him "careful of personal violence." Upon this complaint, the magistrate required Col. A. to give bail, in the sum of $1,000, to abstain for six months from any violent demonstrations toward Mr. Treadwell. Mr. Edward R. Boyle, of Brookhaven, L. I., became surety for the Colonel, and the latter was released from custody.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF FURS.—On Wednesday morning the fur warehouse at No. 49 Broadway, Seligman & Coole, agents, was broken into by some burglars, and robbed of upwards of $3 000 worth of valuable furs. The thieves must have secreted themselves in the hallway, and after the building was locked, have forced an entrance in the store through the partition. At least nothing was known of the affair until morning, when the loss was discovered, and made known to the police. A reward of $250 being offered for the recovery of the goods, Sergeant DIXON, with Officers KING and SLOWEY, of the Detective force, took the matter in hand, and last night tracked the property to a stable in Fifth-street, near Avenue A. A descent was immediately made, when the supposed thieves escaped. After a careful examination of the place, all of the stolen property was found in salt bags under a manure-heap.

THE NINETEENTH WARD SHOOTING CASE.—The Police of the Nineteenth Ward yesterday arrested four German grocers, John Stellige, Lewis Rogers, Deiderick Hedercamp and John Myers, on suspicion of being the parties who, on Tuesday afternoon, while firing at a target, accidentally shot Mrs. Susan Keller, at Turtle Bay Gardeo, in Forty-third-street, near First avenue, as already reported. The prisoners were held to await the result of Mrs. Keller's wounds.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE BY ROWDIES.—Thomas BRADSHAW, an Englishman, who lived at No. 231 Mott-street, and was employed as cutter for a wholesale clothing store, died yesterday, as is alleged from the effects of a beating he received a few evenings since by a gang of rowdies in Elizabeth-street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. No arrests have yet been made in the case.

THEFT BY A FEMALE.—A young woman who says her name is Nelly Heleris, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing some silk dresses belonging to the landlady of No. 64 Crosby-street, with whom she lately boarded. It is alleged that Nelly concealed herself in the house and stole the dresses in the absence of the landlady. Justice BRENNAN locked her up for trial.

The Mayor and the Cleaning of the Streets.

The Mayor has issued the following circular to the members of the Police of this City:

MEMBERS of the Police are requested to report, through their Captains, and the General Superintendent, to the Mayor's Office, every morning, as follows:

The number of the house and the street from which any ashes, garbage, rubbish, or other substance shall have been thrown in violation of the ordinances of the City.

Every locality where any refuse is being excavated, or a building erected or repaired, consisting of which any dirt, shavings, or other partial shall have been thrown on cast, and allowed to remain, or to be scattered in the street.

Every manure in front of which any building materials or rubbish is allowed to remain after the completion of such building, or the repairs thereto shall be made.

Every building in front of which the street is encumbered more than one third of its width for the deposit of building material.

The number of every cart from which any dirt, rubbish or other material shall be dropped or scattered in the street's.

The condition of the streets, as to their cleanliness, and the pavements thereof, whether they or any part of the same, are filthy, and where, and whether and where any holes exist in the pavements dangerous to travel thereon.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Yesterday Wm. Brown was arrested, on the complaint of Charles H. Ring, for throwing coal dust and fine coal in the street, in Broadway. He was taken before Marshal STARKINS, at the Mayor's Office, and fined $5.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution in favor of allowing an assistant Clerk in the office of the Board at $600 per annum, and it was resolved that 150 copies of the Registry Law be presented to Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., for the use of the Democratic Committee and 150 copies to Chas. A. Peabody for the use of the Republican Committee.

A resolution fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions at $4 000 per annum,—any additional clerk hire to be paid out of this salary,—and that of the Deputy Clerk $2,000 per annum, was referred.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Records stating that there is now due to the contractors of the work on the Register's office, and for services of employés in the County Clerk's, Surrogate's and Register's offices, $43 820 26, and requesting that provision be made for their payment; and setting forth that there will be required to finish up this work during the present year the further sum of $150,000. It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

It was directed that the bill of Charles Brown, for materials furnished, amounting to $457 40, be paid.

The majority report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, in favor of paying the bill of Wm. C. Arthur & Co., amounting to $5 813 30, for stationery furnished the various Courts, was read. The report is signed by Messrs KENNADY, BERRIAN and ZELL. A minority report in favor of deducting 25 per cent. from the bill, signed by Mr. BIXBY, was also read.

Mr. BIXBY, while he acknowledged that the prices charged were the same that had usually been charged to the County, claimed that they were 25 per cent. more than the articles could be procured for.

The Board refused to adopt either the majority or minority reports, (Ayes, 6; Nays, 8;) so by the rules of the Board it required seven votes to adopt either.

On motion of Mr. BARNES, the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. KENNADY moved that the subject be laid on the table. This was lost, and the subject was finally postponed till the next meeting.

The Board went into secret session for a short time, after which it was declared adjourned to Tuesday next.

Health Commissioners.

The Health Commissioners met as usual yesterday noon. The Mayor, President CORNELL, Drs. GUNN, RICHARDS and BOND were present. The *S. S. Cushing*, from St. Domingo, was reported as having arrived. Her Captain died on the voyage. Together with a vessel from Rio on which there had been fever before she sailed for this port, she was ordered to be detained five days in the Lower Bay.

The Mayor presented the following communication received in answer to inquiries he had made at the direction of the Commissioners:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK, May 27, 1859.

Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of New-York:

SIR.—In accordance with your request, I have the honor to hand you herewith a memorandum of prices established by the Quarantine Committee for Lighterage, from Quarantine to this City. In establishing this tariff, the Committee have had the principal parties engaged in the lighterage business before them, and the rates have been fixed with great care, and will no doubt be satisfactory to all parties.

The Committee, in submitting their report, would suggest that, in their opinion, the interests of the merchants would be promoted by allowing all parties of a respectable and reliable character to engage in the business of lighterage, under such rules as the Health Officer may direct.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
T. TILESTON, Chairman.

CHARGES FOR LIGHTERAGE,

As recommended by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, May 27, 1859.

Articles.	From Quarantine.	From the Lower Bay.
Coffee, per bag	$ 07	$ 12½
Cotton, per bale	26	50
Flour, per bbl	3	15
Grain, per bush.	2	4½
Grain, per sack	6	10
Hides, wet, each	4	8
Lead, per ton	1 00	1 75
Logwood, per ton	1 25	1 63
Mahogany, per ton	1 25	1 63
Molasses, per hhd	60	1 00
Molasses, per bbl	25	38
Molasses, per tierce	40	75
Provisions, per bbl	15	25
Provisions, per hhd	13	20
Rags, per bale	50	1 00
Cigars, per M	5	10
Sugar, per hhd	60	1 00
Sugar, per tierce	40	75
Sugar, per bbl	13	25
Sugar, per box	20	35
Tobacco, per hhd	1 00	1 50
Tobacco, per bale	12½	25
Wool, per bale	45	1 00
Hides, dry, each	2	5
Skins, per doz	—	4

On motion of Mr. CORNELL, the communication was received, and the schedule accompanying ordered to be filed with the minutes, for reference, in case of appeal or complaint.

Dr. GREEN stated that all the parties applying for lighterage had agreed to abide by the terms named in the foregoing schedule.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The conduct of a well-dressed German woman, apparently about seventeen years of age, attracted the attention of a gentleman while crossing the New York to Brooklyn in one of the South Ferry boats yesterday, and he was induced to follow her. She appeared to be in distress and bewildered, and, after passing up and down several decks without any apparent motive thereby, proceeded to the dock near the foot of Pacific street, and laid off her bonnet and was about to jump overboard, when she was prevented by a sailor. The gentleman who had kept sight of her came up, and prevailed upon her to return home, and accompanied her as far as Whitehall, in New-York, where, while he was stepping on an omnibus to put her in, she disappeared.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The first meeting of this Board for the present year was held in the Health Office yesterday morning at 9 o'clock—present, Mayor POWELL, Aldermen KAMMERLOHR, FRANKS and FERRY, absent, Alderman CASWELL. The only business transacted was the adoption of the following resolution, whereupon the Board adjourned to June 8.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to advertise for proposals to take away the night-soil, offal, &c., from the City, in accordance with the terms as stipulated in the present contract with L. K. CONNELL, except that $40 000 security will be required, bonds to be executed by parties justifying in double the amount, and that this Board will meet for the reception of such proposals on the 8th day of June inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

There is a large amount of business for the Board to transact. The nuisances complained of last year and not abated, will keep it busy proably for several weeks.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A son of JAMES NELLIS, 3 years old, was run over by a car on Hamilton-avenue, near the ferry, yesterday afternoon, and so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate both his feet. A brother of the boy injured was saved from injury through the exertions of Officer BURNS, of the Third Precinct, who also saved the life of the one injured by his prompt action. The parents of the boys reside on Nelson-street.

BASE BALL.—The Neptune Base Ball Club is the name of a new Club recently organized in this city, and the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: *President*—JOHN BALDWIN. *Vice-President*—Eugene S. Conner. *Secretary*—George F. Anderson. *Treasurer*—Alexander Douglas. *Committee*—Henry Tucke., Cella Brower, Charles Clark, Ground—Fifth-avenue and Pacific-street.

BASE BALL.—The Hiawatha Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—B. VAN VLEIT. *Vice President*—H. T. CHAPMAN. *Secretary*—S. C. BALDWIN. *Treasurer*—R. B. LEECH. On the 9th inst. the first nine of this Club will play a match with the first nine of the Olympic Club on the grounds at the corner of Sixth and Union streets.

ARREST OF SHEPHERD.—THOMAS SHEPHERD, accused of attempting to bribe Alderman DAYSON, of the Eleventh Ward, was arrested yesterday and taken before Judge CULVER, in the City Court, when the examination was postponed until Saturday next at the request of the accused.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of May permits were granted to land 218 cargoes to this city, viz: Sugar and molasses, 121 cargoes; salt, 7; hides and wool, 23; naval stores, 2; iron, 8; cotton, 5; coffee, 1; wood, 9; coals, 7; brimstone, 1; assorted cargoes, 3.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK.—This institution went into operation yesterday morning, at No. 2 Montague-street, in the building formerly occupied by the Brooklyn Savings Bank. A large number of deposits were made during the day, and the indications are that the Bank will be quite popular.

NEW CHURCH.—The Tabernacle on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, erected by the Elm-place Congregational Church, will be occupied for the first time on Sunday next.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The June Term of this Court will be opened on the 7th inst., when the following calendar will be called, embracing the first twenty causes: Roman vs. Kelsey, Wood vs. Poughkeepsie Insurance Company, Spencer vs. Barnet, Beeney, Administrator, vs. Wilder, Chedsey vs. Gaylor, Freeman vs. Reeve, Belden vs. Thursby, Rose vs. Prentice, Montgomery vs. Meeker, Pridge vs. Bowman, Bruce vs. Gibb, Williams vs. Marx, Quin vs. Stephens, Brown vs. Chadsey, Dearborn vs. Reed, Bowles vs. Snyder, Blakeman vs. Bushnell, Hilton vs. Snyder, Kelly vs. Remser, Cavanaugh vs. O'Donnell.

A few days since a party of young men employed at Hallett's dock, at Long Island City, went out into the river and, finding the fact out to bathe, when one of the party named William Smith, was suddenly seized with a fit and sank. One of the party who was in the boat, towed to him, and saw him lying at the bottom without motion, but could not assist him, being unable to swim. He then went for assistance, but when it arrived, Mr. Smith was dead. The deceased was about 21 years of age, and was a native of Scotland.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $55, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.—The Elm-place Congregational Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. WILLIAM A. BARTLETT, will open their new Tabernacle, on Fulton av., corner of Hoyt st., for Divine Services, on SUNDAY, June 5. On THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, the Tabernacle will be open to give former occupants of seats in the Polytechnic Institute an opportunity to select their sittings in the new building. On SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, the Tabernacle will be open for the general renting of seats.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Iowa.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE Iowa, May 25, 1859.

Messrs. S. HERRING & Co., New-York—*Gentlemen*: The "Champion" safe which I purchased of you last season, through N. A. McClure, Esq., your Agent in this city has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "old Fel ows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed night before last, and was exposed for a long time, to the most intense heat, dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, papers to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes, land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself, as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
ALEX. D. ANDERSON, Register.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Loerer's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 633 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. DEARY & CO.,
Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites of families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Shoes Suitable for Summer.—Select from a large stock of substantial, comfortable, durable, and cheap gaiters, slices, &c., for summer wear, especially well adapted to the country. Take notice, therefore, and before you start, visit No. 612 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts., and make your selections. Cantrell has the reputation of selling cheap, and it is a reputation he has justly acquired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WOOLEN AND DUCK CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK AND ALPACCA COATS, FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DERMOOD & PROUT, NO. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, FAST AND CHEAP.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, the Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Right Truss Cures Rupture invariably in Children and Young Subjects, and ordinary cases in the adults. The FEMORAL Truss and the VARICOCELE instrumental are working admirably. Inquire of your physician. No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

Bill, Inluminble Hair Cutter, Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, Depot No. 1 Barclay st.; also at No. 308 Broadway, and by all other druggists. Infallible Onguent and Florilla, beautiful preparations for the hair.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order.—Gauze Undershirts and Drawers, for Summer wear. Jaco, tubular and ribbed Tyers, at Nos. 87 and 89 Williams-st., one door south of Ann-st., New-York.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

The Commercial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 29 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Success and Failure Depend upon a Right or Wrong use of our Faculties; or on the choice of an occupation. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, give advice to young men daily.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet, Belts and Supporters. Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new lever Truss which gives ease and securily. No. 4 Astor-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Summer Hats for Children—Rich and tastefully trimmed; the largest variety of the latest styles that can be found. The supply for gents and youth unsurpassed. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 231 Canal-st.

Feed Mill with Steam Power to Let, very Cheap.—Splendid opening for an active man who understands the business. Apply at No. 15 Gold-st.
J. A. BENNET.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—DE WITTE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Mr JOHN H. THOMPSON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss JANE C. DE WITTE, of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, England.

KEMPTON—WORMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr John McVickar, JOHN KEMPTON, to CLARA N., only daughter of Thomas J. Worman, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—HAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Lot Jones, SAMUEL J. SMITH to MARGARET F., daughter of the late J. H. Hobart Haws, all of this City.

MORISON—POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., JOHN MORISON to MARY JANE POTTER, daughter of Thompson Potter, Esq., of Cortlandt, Vt.

FOSTER—ORTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at the residence of Dr. R. S. Chapin, by the Rev. Mr. HOOVEY, Mr WILLIAM FOSTER, of Hillsdale, Columbia County, to ELIZABETH B., daughter of the late Charles Orton, Esq.

ALLEN—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, HULL ALLEN, M. D., of Milford, Conn., to Miss SUSAN PHILLIPS, of New-York.

CUMMING—COLE.—On Wednesday afternoon, June 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Pelton, Mr. EDWARD CUMMING, of this City, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., to Miss MARY E., daughter of James Cole, of Fordham, N. Y.

HAWES—EVERINGHIM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 1, by his Honor Mayor Powell, HENRY HAWES to MARY E., daughter of Joseph Everinghim, all of Brooklyn.

LOGAN—BAXTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Phelps, of Brooklyn, Mr. P. H. LEONARD to Miss VIRGINIA LOGAN.

DELCOT—MOORE.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. S. W. Sayers, CHARLES S. DELCOT, of this City, to MARY A. MOORE, of the former place.

BEATTY—BAXTER.—In Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. J. Griffin, WILLIAM C. BEATTY, of this City, to Miss MARY E. BAXTER, of the former place.

DIED.

NIBLO.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, ELIZA, wife of John Niblo, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, June 2, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 367 Houston-st. The relatives and friends of the family generally, are invited to attend.

SCABAD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, CATHARINE, wife of Lorenzo Scabad, and daughter of the late John A. Mitchener.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, on Friday, June 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 13 Abingdon-place Perry.

WORMSER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 1, SARAH T. WORMSER, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 16 Bond-st. near Broadway, this Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, CATHARINE, MARY TERESA daughter of Peter and Ann McLaughlin.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, from the residence of her parents, No. 161 West 13th-st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to the Cathedral Burial Ground, Prince-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 31, Mr. JNO. ROGERS, in the 39th year of his age.

New Jersey and New-York pilots, and all other friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boat to proceed at once.

BEAZER.—At Mosserole Orchard, Greenpoint, L. I., on Wednesday, May 25, MARY LOUISA, infant daughter of Francis S. and Susan E. Street, aged 2 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncles Jos. T. Fresion, Earle Potts and Lewis Jurgens, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Friday afternoon, June 3, at 2 o'clock, in 42d, near Mosserole, at Mosserole Orchard, Greenpoint, L. I.

GUTCH.—At White Plains on Tuesday, May 31, of heart disease, WM. H. GUTCH in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of H. A. Mead at White Plains, this day, Thursday, June 2, at 10½ o'clock. Cars leave 26th st., at 8:30 A. M.

GUSHMAN.—At Bridgeport, on Wednesday morning, June 1, CHARLES N. GUSHMAN, aged 47 years.

His remains will be taken to Newburgh, (his former residence,) for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of his brother in law, W. E. Warren, Newburgh.

MCCOMB.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 1, JOSIAH MCCOMB, son of the late John McComb, aged 2 years.

He will be interred in the family vault at Greenwood.

EWEN.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 1, DELIA MARIA wife of A. S. Ewen, and daughter of the late Samuel Peck, Esq., of New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without a more particular invitation, from her late residence, No. 6 High st., on Friday, at 4½ P. M. The interment will take place in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday morning. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Cortlandt st., N. Y., on the arrival of the 8 o'clock Orange train, and at foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Friends wishing to attend the services in Orange can leave the foot of Cortlandt st., in the 2:30 train, and returning leave Orange at 6:30 or 9:20 P. M.

FOSS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, June 1, the Rev. WILLIAM JAY FOSS, Pastor of the Cannon st. M. E. Church, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church on Friday, June 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Campbellville for interment.

PECK.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, May 27, of pulmonary consumption, JOHN D. PECK, late of Brooklyn aged 50 years.

PARET.—At Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday evening, May 28 RACHEL, daughter of John and Hester Paret, in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, June 2, at 10 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Bergen Point. Steamer *Wyoming* leaves Pier No. 2, North River, at 11½ A. M., return at 2 P. M.

HUNT.—At sea, on board ship *Arcaroath*, on Monday, Feb 7, WILSON J. HUNT, son of Thomas Hunt, of Brooklyn in the 18th year of his age.

His remains are deposited in the English Cemetery at Hong Kong, China.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO 8 BOWERY.
With a view to the alteration of the public to their short cash CREDIT SYSTEM, they are now selling
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

POWER'S IMPROVED SCALES.
"Nos. 2 and 21 Gold-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1858.
We have one of HOWE'S IMPROVED EIGHT TON SCALES in use, sold us by Mr. Frank E. Howe. We like it so well that we have ordered another of the same size.
R. HOE & COMPANY."
By the kind permission of many of our leading merchants, we intend to publish a SERIES OF CERTIFICATES, which cannot fail to convince the public of the intrinsic merits of our Scales. We would invite an examination of our HOWE'S SCALES, which REQUIRES NO PIT; also, to the new principle as illustrated in a large stock of scales of all sizes.
JOHN & FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey st.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE.
DEPOT NO. 477 BROADWAY.
By recent judicial decisions the patent of Elias Howe, Jr., on the eye-pointed needle and shuttle has been declared void. In view of this we have declined to pay Mr. Howe a tariff, and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing the price of the Weed Machines
FIVE DOLLARS FROM THIS DATE.
We not only guarantee every one the right to use these machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.
PRICE FROM $45 TO $115.
WHITNEY & LYON.

We shall be happy to furnish
TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE
with LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION to our house in Paris, at No. 24 RUE DE PARADIS,
to which place they can forward all their purchases to be packed by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery in any part of the United States.
Payments for goods can be made either in Paris or to us on their arrival here.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the Most London and Geneva workmen, at
C. C. ALLEN'S, No. 416 Broadway,
Cr door below Canal-st.
FORMERLY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gilt ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 151, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $66 to $155.
Admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes. The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 539 Broadway, corner of Howard st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

SILVER SOAP.—THIS UNIQUE PREPARATION for cleaning and polishing silver-plated ware, mirrors, marble, tin, &c., is most convenient and effective. It gives a finer and more l

FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

I have for sale adjoining Columbusville, Long Island, and within three minutes' Penny Ferry, a very attractive residence, with eleven rooms, finished in the most complete manner throughout, in modern style, with nineteen lots of ground. This house, which has been built but a short time, is replete with most commanding views about New-York, combines running by the house every hour, and the prettiest Grand street Railroad with runs directly in front of the door. Property entirely unincumbered. Price $5,000 for the whole

ROBERT H. GELLAERT, No 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—The undersigned have some of the finest property to this City and Brooklyn, both improved and unimproved, which they will sell or exchange in the most reasonable terms. A large number of country seats, farms and village sites, some of which will be exchanged for City property. We also negotiate loans on bonds and mortgage, make contracts &c. Parties having property for sale, or capitalists wishing to invest, would do well to give us a call. Property sold at auction

MOORE & PLATT, Real Estate Auctioneers, Contract and Loan Negotiators, No. 33 Pine st

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown stone front houses Nos 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 West 16th-st, between 5th and 6th ave. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first class tenants at $1,550, on a lease. 6 cy were all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate or would be exchanged for a first class store on Chambers or Warren sts, or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF 8th-av., between 124 h and 125 h sts; also 7 lots adjoining on 125th st., and 14 adjoining on 126th st; will be sold en parcel or together. These lots are level, to be two most desirably located of any in Harlem on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS—One of the neat, small brown-stone houses on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. The house is three stories, with balcony, entire yard in front, with iron railing. All the modern improvements and gas-fixtures. Terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. FAGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Hoyer Plains' depot. Plenty of fruit, good buildings, houses, &c. Apply to OGDEN MALLE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HASLET, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

$500 OR LESS, BALANCE IN INSTALMENTS—Price $4,500—Will buy, with immediate possession, a three-story brick house, gas, water, &c., large yard and cellar, 13 rooms, beautiful yard, only five blocks from the river at Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, or No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh. Office open until 9 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5 h av., on the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x56, four story, high stoop, has all the improvements, and is entirely first class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st., or at No. 61 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 4th-st; house, 20x40; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 13th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 33d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No 2.5 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM OR LAND IN WESTCHESTER—A splendid City property, unimproved. Address J. J. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Brokers need not apply.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The other is subdivided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a balcony on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William st., and workshops in the rear building, to feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODCUFF, No. 478 4th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, No. 3 and 5 East Baltic st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,600. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 16 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of one of the high stoop houses in Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, at No. 11 31st st., near 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.; possession immediately; rent taken in part if required. Inquire of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices for let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Madison, Morris County, N. J., a very beautiful farm of 20 acres in a high state of cultivation; abounds in all kinds of fruit, good house and out-buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold for a fair price, possession immediately; or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 up to 241 acres, for sale, also, houses, and lots, and building spots. Inquire of S. D. BUNTING, Madison, near the depôt.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULLIVAN Counties, N. Y. One of 216 acres, 140 improved, building new, well watered and fenced, plenty of fruit trees, &c.; one of 48 acres, mostly improved, building new; one of 112 acres, 60 improved, with good and new buildings, good water privileges; two good saw mills, &c.; also one of 52 acres, all improved. All of the above lands are of excellent quality, and favorably located for a home market for produce, at the highest rates; in vicinity of good roads, churches, schools, &c. Price from $20 to $35 per acre; fifth good; terms easy. For particulars, address M. T. MORSE, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho Turnpike and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 12 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 101 68-100 acres, 1¾ miles from depôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr. Anson Blunt; a fine building site, that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small place, containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good buildings, &c., &c. Also, for sale or to let, a country seat, 7 acres; good house and carriage-house; 10 minutes' drive from depôt. Apply to ABRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y., or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Hoyt, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New-Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Raritan; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New York City. Only 2½ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SUMMERS, No. 3 Avenue D.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and are not over half the price. G. E. MENDUM, No. 96 Cedar-st., corner Broadway, N. Y. Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 2, 5, and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLM WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 31 Cliff st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river and lying near to Idlewild Dale and another ravine. The grounds are open in the centre, and covered by a peach orchard; also heavily wooded, the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about 100 acres of land. Price a person wishing a wild, exclusive spot in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about ten acres, extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road, has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need. Pears, quince, 300 grape vines, half an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, lawton blackberries &c., all in bearing. Also many fine old trees. A new house with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by Steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from the small landing Hudson River trains. Inquire of W. W. BODETT, No. 163 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway; or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John E. Treadwell deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling house, barns and other out-buildings; is 8 miles from New-York City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine pleasure with business, this is a most desirable location, and yet convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverside, one hour and ten minutes' ride of om Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.
A large brick house, (hollow walls) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence, just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, good stable, beautiful, and carriage house and room for coachman. Seven acres of good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.
Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. B. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A VERY desirable country place consisting of 18 or 31 acres of the best land, in a high state of cultivation, a new and commodious house, with carriage house, barns, ice and other appropriate outbuildings. There is on the place an abundance of fruit, such as apple, pear, peach and quince trees; also, grapes in large quantities, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. The house is situated on elevated ground, near and overlooking Long Island Sound with an extensive view of the surrounding country. Any person wishing to purchase a place of the above description is invited to call and examine the premises. Apply to WM. C. WEED, No 85 Warren-st., New York; or MALTBIE WEED, on the premises, about one mile from the depot.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Mabie. The house is 42x60 feet by days' work in the most substantial manner, all finished in hard wood, and has a wide stone piazza around it. The carriage house and outbuildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half an hour from Harlem Station on Harlem Railroad, and but fifteen minutes from Third Ave. Apply to A. B. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front, and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of Wm. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 14 acres of very superior land. The house is of substantial, commodious and well-finished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice house and poultry house. &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUSH, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, commanding a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, &c., &c. The house is in perfect order, containing fifteen rooms, with beautiful, shade-trees, fruits of all kinds, carriage-house, stable, &c., and about 2 acres of ground attached. These premises are finely situated, and are in perfect order; they will be rented to a good tenant at the very low price of $400. For further particulars, apply to WM H. VANDERHILT, near the premises, or to WM. A. KISSAM, Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR RENT—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A beautiful country residence on the banks of the Hudson, between Kingston and Saugerties, with a view of Catskill Mountains in the rear; the house is beautifully furnished; the stables are commodious; the vegetable garden is in fine order and everything about the place is attractive and desirable. For health and beauty the location is unsurpassed. Terms $125 per month, with the privilege of purchasing. The tenant can be supplied with milk, butter and poultry by the farmer on the place. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to an early buyer. The country seat will be sold, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. LUDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTHfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright-st.; frame house, two stories and basement, filled in to the 1st story with brick, contains ten rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet by 150, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000 For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BRADLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counsellor at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 31x35; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruit of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BURLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depot, the complete order; fruits abundant; large house, water and cold conveniences; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT PLEASANT HILL, Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, and mile from depot of the Harlem Railroad, a large house, 2½ stories, 40 by 32, with extension, furnished, and in complete order; carriage house, &c., about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; garden in high state of cultivation. Location remarkably healthy. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 66 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Within eight miles of the City and quarter of a mile of the well-known Bath Hotel, L. I. The house is fronting the Bay, has good stables and barns attached, excellent facilities for fishing, sailing, &c. The depot goes close to the house. For particulars, inquire at No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LET—NEAR FLUSHING, WEST POINT, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $450. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to P. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 28 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground; carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depot. will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT MORTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., four miles from Newburgh, a cottage house with large garden, plenty of fruit, stable, barn, &c., all in fine order. Suitable for a gentleman's family to pass the Summer in; healthy location; rent $125 Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 6 Bowling-green, N. Y.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 167 Chambers-st.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK BAY, FOUR MILES from Jersey City, two houses, three stories, nine rooms, garden and yard, all in good order. Rent low. Bergen Point stages leave Jersey City every hour for the place. N. B.—Fine fishing and sailing, healthy location. Apply to C. E. MORTON, No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR RENT—WITHIN 1½ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for this summer or for the year, a good house, 8 rooms, barn, stable and outhouse, ice-house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $250 per year. Inquire of J. J. SCOFIELD, No. 69 Wall-st.

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 28 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house delightfully situated on Greenfield Hill, 7½ miles from Southport and Fairfield depôts, New Haven Railroad. Apply to D. BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st., or address Box No. 1 089 Post Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—With ten to twenty acres of land, vegetable garden and fruit trees, in a healthy locality, not over sixty miles from the City; rent not to exceed $500. Address B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS that can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, with parlor floor—a back parlor on first floor with bath, gas, and use of front parlor, which a boarder attended; also a large room, handsomely furnished, on second floor suitable for one or two gentlemen. This is a rare chance. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 673 Houston st., four streets west of Broadway.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman, house first class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant boarding house in the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 9-st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, and reliable, can be had in a first-rate location, in a quietly private family, for a gentleman and wife, with a room and bedroom on second floor, and a large room for two gentlemen on third floor, who will appreciate such a rare place. Address V., Box No 2 983 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. BEARDS, No. 53 Morton st., (English basem nt house) between Hudson and Bleecker. The location is quiet, and yet convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms, if desired, nicely furnished, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Residence a brick east of Broadway, near the Lafarge House. Address P. W. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house No. 230 West 29th st., below 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 17 26th-st., two doors east of Madison-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 71 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL Board, partial board, at No. 156 Hudson st., opposite St. John's park; a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would like to let a pleasant front parlor and chamber to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located in a highly respectable neighborhood, and is but a short distance from the ferry. Apply at No. 2 Clifford-place, Hoboken

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor to a genteel home, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry on desirous of having two or three gentlemen with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of the Odeon or Wallack. Ferry, and near the City Hall, can be had in a private family, where comfortable rooms may be found. Apply at No. 7 Tillary st., Brooklyn, or by letter to Box No. 1,630 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, in a delightful private family, for a gentleman and wife, with a room and bedroom on second floor, and a large room for two gentlemen on third floor, who will appreciate such a rare place. Address V., Box No 2 983 Post-office.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN—AT NO. 10 HUDSON-Terrace, fronting the ferry, a suite of rooms on second floor, with bath and gas; a very desirable location with fine view of the river; family strictly private, and no boarders. Apply immediately.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons, in a house having all the modern improvements, located between 8th and 23d sts., near Broadway; a parlor and three bedrooms required, on second floor, partially furnished. Permanent arrangements made if suited. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,559 Post-office

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, and who can offer comforts of home may be required: location up town, between Lexington and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, WILLETTS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A CONVENIENT LOCAtion, either Brooklyn or New-York, for a young man. Single room preferred. Address J. W. M., Madison-square Post office.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO CHILDREN to board in an American family where they will be well cared for and have a good home. Call at No. 251 East 10th-st., for one week.

NO 251 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suite or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will please call with the advertisement. 8th-av. cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

NO. 310 EIGHT-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A furnished front and back parlor on the first and second floors to let, with whole or partial board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. This is a most desirable situation for Summer, having the privilege of the beautiful Park.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, a spacious parlor and bedroom, with all the modern comforts and conveniences of gas, hot and cold water and shower bath, pantries, ample wardrobes, drawers, &c., &c., in a brown stone house in West 19th-st., just out of 5th-av., not a common boarding-house. None but persons of the highest respectability need notice, and for full particulars call or address D. P. R., No. 301 Broadway.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 23 Clinton-st., first new house east of 11 av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESidence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Pedigh full drives in the vicinity. Address U. P. C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Steelburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Steelsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open and having undergone extensive improvements, being entirely and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The House is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours, six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.
Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York.
Address A. W. PACKARD, Peekskill Post office.
Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 41 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAUCHE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices, splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on the arrival of steamers. Agent de lestoirie from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation, July and August.
Those persons desiring an early and accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—Two families may be accommodated with board for the Summer. The house is pleasantly located on high ground, with fine, airy sleeping rooms convenient to churches, post-office, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, distance by Hudson River Railroad from New-York, 2½ hours. Other particulars may be had by inquiring of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., or ELIAS S. POTTER, No. 93 South-st., corner of Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WITH RARE INDUCEMENTS.

—The advertiser, having an elegant place on the Hudson, one hour from the City, superbly furnished, replete with every modern convenience, with fine grounds and garden, excellent library, good horses and carriages, offers to take a family of not over three persons (but a large one size as his) for the Summer months, and offers them elegant accommodations. Terms expected to be liberal. Address ALFRED, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The house is located on the west side of the Orange Valley, and being but one hour by railroad from the City makes it a very desirable resort for families and business men. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., and Morris and Essex Railroad, at 5.30 and 11.30 A. M., and 3.30, 5.10 and 6.40 P. M.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NAHANT HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Messrs THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the same house.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal and superior scale. Nahant has been added to the railway palace in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a delightful Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music during season and no effort will be spared to offer visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first class livery stable, billiard tables bowling alleys, and other appurtenances, &c., are attached to the Hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nahant* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of omnibuses will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from plans at the Sycamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

SANATORIUM FOR PATIENTS AND BOARDERS.—A physician having fitted up a delightful place for the reception of female patients, proposes also to accommodate a few select boarders who may require hygienic and medical advantages for the improvement of health. The house is finely located near the City, on the high ground, overlooking the river, and in one of the loveliest places in nature, beautified by art, retired from the noise, dust, and immense air of the City, and yet it possesses all the advantages of country and City life. The grounds are ample, laid out in lawns and roads, affording delightful drives and equestrian rides amid native forest and evergreen shade trees, flower gardens &c. The dwelling is large, and has bath, gas, and supplied from a living spring with the purest of water. There is also convenience for sea water bathing, bowling &c. Apply to Dr. ELMER, No 51 West 26 h-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—One or two small families can be accommodated with board in a new and very pleasant house. This affords an opportunity not often met with for a party willing to pay a fair compensation to make an agreeable arrangement for the Summer. For particulars, reference is permitted to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FROM THE FIRST of June may be had for one large or two small families, at a pleasant private residence, with a fine view of the Hudson River, and about one mile below the Hastings Depôt. Particulars may be learned upon inquiry of S. H. PROVOST, No. 275 Front-st.

BOARDING.—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can be accommodated at Mrs PITTS' Summer Boarding-house, at Piermont. Persons wishing to engage board for the season can take the cars at Jersey City, at 8½ A. M., and return in the afternoon. Rooms large and airy; terms reasonable.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—Families wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND AT NEW-BRIGHTON—Delightfully situated over the water, on York-st., and only three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Two families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises. T. CUNN.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J. will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. The Morris and Essex

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX (NEAR THE PLACE VENDOME),
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, also CIRCULAR NOTES FOR USE OF TRAVELLERS, available in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
HOLLAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
	BELGIUM,	SWEDEN,
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE AND SMYRNA,	ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO,
	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and sterling Bills, at short or 60-days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

E. F. WHITEMORE,
STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
NO. 51 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES

Metropolitan Bank,	Benjamin Loder, Esq.,
Park Bank,	Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Cashier Market Bank,	Edward Dunning, Esq.,
James H. Parsons, Esq.,	Aaron W. Rue, Esq.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

BANNISTER, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 53 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chap. or 216 (laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as to him suitable are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the state of New-York. A copy of the act, authorizing the loan, will be furnished on application. The money will be required to be paid into the Treasury, by deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, commencable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the same will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the bonds issued for the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, commencable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the same will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the bonds issued for the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859.
S. K. CHURCH, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New York, May 28, 1859. The Company is now prepared to receive payments upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the Shareholders, on the 8th of March last.
The Freeland Bonds, and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of the balance of Stock yet to be unpaid.
Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular Reporter of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent, on all claims filed and duly established against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors or their legal attorneys, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the effects of said company, No. 48 Wall-st. A further dividend of nine 70 10 (per cent, or 1, as the same may be, will be paid to those creditors whose claims are for Moneys deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank, from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.
JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Ohio and Indiana and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and the said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasurer in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date less Three per cent discount for Exchange, or at the City Treasury in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
Park Bank, New-York May 23, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the United States, Canada, &c. &c. BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and will grant Letters of Credit, making Cash Advances, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

$200,000.—A RAPID FORTUNE OF $100 00 can be made in French stocks by one in three persons, three per cents, in a short time, by means of a new manuscript pamphlet, entirely unknown up to this day. The above pamphlet will teach with unique timerable clearness the means of that speculation, and will make it out to simple and easy to everybody. Any one speaking French can treat with the author, either for the purchase of the manuscript or speculation in common. $10,000 only are necessary. Please address, personally, EX-BANKER, New-York Post office.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, L. I., May 9, 1859. The annual election of trustees of this Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, (fifth st., corner of South 5th st., Williamsburgh), on MONDAY, the 13th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. and after the election. By order,
C. F. BLONGET, Secretary.

Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 24, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
The Books will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the Election.
E. H. MILLER, Secretary.

PAUL'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 24, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX DIRECTORS of the Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JAMES H. PARSONS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in operation between Broadway and Thames.—The annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be then and there brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the 14th June.
JAMES M. CUTHBERT, Jr., Treasurer.

Broadway Bank, May 26, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
J. D. BEVERIDGE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New York County Bank, May 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the same, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

People's Bank, New York, May 24, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
G. W. BIRKS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on Tuesday, the 7th day of June inst., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 14th June, both inclusive.
E. H. MILLER, Secretary.

D. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent interest, receivable as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP, No. 53 Broadway.

WILLIAM ODGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS AT 1 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON ENGLISH, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 87 Broadway.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
CALDWELL & JANES,
No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$30 000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Get paper than any other house in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
HOMAS AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Provision Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 306 Greenwich-st., and No. 21 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBRIN'S Extracts for flavoring the richest and best made of imparting the natural flavor of fruit to ice cream, ices, pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, preserves, &c., used by grocers and druggists. HALL'S BALSAM for the Hair. Proprietors, No. 218 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SAFE 15 TONS 50 feet long, almost new, 4 compartments, adapted to the water freight or canal trade; will be sold low if applied for soon. For further information address or call on HAMILTON & CARLTON, No. 6 Bowling Green.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 54 PINE-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Steamboats, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GERMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER	JACQUES SCHIER,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD H. RIDT,	GEO. F. THOMAS,
C. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY BOBERTIUM,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	B. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. BENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GILDEMEISTER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMANT HEERDT,	HENRY G. SIGEL,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY EULER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. S. C. DOHRMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. E. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMBMANN,	MELVIN B. WHITNEY,
PETER S. KALCH,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHAPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTPHALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	EUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 96 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,181,823 48
Less paid for Taxes for 1851 and 1852	57,481 67
Total	$5,164,350 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$353,148 56
For Interest	3,781 36—357,506 94
Total	$5,522,257 67
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$114,205 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	15 733 54
Paid for Annuities	3,190 94
Paid for Commissions	11,000 00
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c	35,329 96—195,458 97
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,354,870 00
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 98
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,083,2 6 68
Amount due from Agents	16 1 0 Ta—5,365,650 66
Amount as above	$5,353,800 00
Add interest accrued and not due	140 030 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	126,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	39 000 00
Total	$5,658,661 00
Claims unpaid, $51,000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,993
Issued during the quarter	498
Total	11,491
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 2, 1859	11,320
Of which 10 527 are for the whole life	
Of which 500 are endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 are Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	327
Viz.: In Life Policies	279
Endowment Policies	21
	300
Decrease in Term Policies	34
	327
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of interest	$2,755 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JULIUS W. DE PEYSTER,	WILLIAM BROWN,
WM. NIBLO,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH S. PURDY,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC CORSE PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CORNELIUS NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	BENJAMIN BLAKE,
B. B. BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
CHARLES H. VERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID ROADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMITH,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE T. CLARK	JOSEPH S. COE,
SAMUEL F. SPROULS,	WM. F. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. M. BROCKFORD

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARNOLD, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New York.
OFFICE—No. 65 Wall-ST.

Capital	$1,000 000
Cash paid	over 5,000 000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

Deposited with Commissioners of Loan in London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. John C. Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Ballantine, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Authorized Banking, Esq. ex-
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Settlements for children, and life insurance in all its branches.
Policies in Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER
GEO. M. KNOWLTON.

THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 143 BROADWAY (CITY OF New-York.—NOTICE.—The books for the subscription to the capital stock of this new Company will be opened on the 21st June, next, at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required to commence business shall be subscribed.

JAMES PLUMER,
FREDERICK F. TAILOR,
THOMAS F. YOUNG,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.,
ELIAS TOMKINS,
Commissioners.

This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of the next month, (June) to parties having already been insured on a specific class of Life Assurance, differing from the combined advantages of this Mutual Principle with a Guaranteed Capital.

TRUSTEES.

Robert B. Minturn,	James Brown,
Peter Gerard Jr.,	Joel E. Burton,
Richard G. Wilkes,	Benjamin Brandreth,
Frederic G. Foster,	Charles Tracy,
William H. Leonard,	William Bell Lawrence,
Frederic Foster,	Alex. Lee,
William P. Ackerman,	Samuel Lowery,
James Wood,	Gustavus Lord,
Benjamin Strong,	Wm. Lowery, Jr.,
Benjamin Babcock,	Henry Tremain,
Thomas B. Lord,	Joseph Blackwell,
Lewis F. Bayliss,	Benjamin Holmes.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 118 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, reverts to the Company.
ROBERT S. SUNE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUSHY, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE.—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorized capital $3,000,000, hereby to issue policies of fire, marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information address INSURANCE, care of J. M. Fetridge & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.
As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public by falsely asserting that a decision has been rendered affirming the patent for my Combination Cushion. I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and I, informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the infringement of the said form of my cushion, that the CONNOR & GOLDSMITH Co., No. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City are the sole manufacturers of my most reliable and combination cushions.
MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 13, 1855; OCT. 30, 1858, DEC. 5, 1857; JULY 13, 1858.
NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 21, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
CONNOR & GOLDSMITH, Nos. 63 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 7 and 9 Bond-st., Broadway, New-York.

SAM'L SHARPS IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES and Combination Cushions, superior to any now in use. A warranted set of Tables and Cushions always on hand, ready for delivery. Factory No. 715 Fulton-st., New-York. Also, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HORSES, RISING 16 hands; fine family horses, and good saddle and kind in every call; color, dapple gray; about 6 years old; also one bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches, a fine-sized gentleman's animal for gentleman or lady, 9 years old, and sound and kind in all harness. The above are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Call for further information at HENRY WALTER'S stable on 3rd Mercer-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, June 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a lot of horses, ponies, hacks, pole-ways, &c., at the Harlem Factory, near the depot in Stamford, Conn. To leave New-York, from 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA.—Sophia Mickles and Sarah Mickles, Plaintiffs, against Sarah M. McDevitt, Restina J. Mickles, Truman G. Mickles, Hysleman Stewart and Ida Mickles, Elsworth P. Waitz, Natus R. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Nicholas Johnson, John E. Byrne, Surrogate of Saratoga, William Seed, Goldsmith D. Jones, Theodore A. Wright, Rufus Baker, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dana, Hezekiah Wilcox, Robert Gardenshire, Jr., George W. Gebbie, Samuel G. Walker, George W. Kent, Jehiel Reed, James S. Stevens, Charles H. Strong, James C. Odgers, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Reed, Peter V. Z. Lane, William H. Hunt, Gustavus Heritage, Charles Schenck, Nicholas Bridge, Walter C. Forbes, Winslow M. Quinckenbush, George P. Williams, Lorenzo B. Williams, Charles G. Williams, Sidney H. Bleecker, Robert Robinson, William Sproull, Chairman of the Saratoga Co. Committee A. New-York Committee, Robert C. Wyckoff, William Wallace, William Perine, John Mackay, Arthur W. Offley, Jacob B. Jeffrey, Richmond W. Jeffrey, William A. Crocker, Adonijah S. Quackenbush, John J. Quackenbush, Daniel Frazer, Archer William H. Leon Warren Wyeth, Robert Shaw Morris Schuyler, Jacob Taylor, William H. Hendey, Samuel B. Lowell, John D. Lewis, John G. Bayliss, Henry Sayre, Seymour Ainsworth, Ebenezer Caldwell, Richard Caldwell, William H. Caldwell, John H. Bowne, William McClain, Lewis F. Wilson, Chairman Executive Committee of Saratoga County, and Peter M. Wetmore, Counsel for Plaintiffs, against Rufus B. Bennett, Park M. Stevenson, Philip S. Doolittle, Lemuel Blue C. Sheperd, Albert G. Waterman, Hamilton Armstrong and John Elliot, Defendants.—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Ann Kemberlingen, plaintiff, which was filed with the clerk of Saratoga County on the 7th day of October, 1858 and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office in the village of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1859.
SCOTT & WALBRIDGE,
my26 law6w8th Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 8, 1850—three fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, at a special term of said Court to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking and those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or to be between the south lot side of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues aforesaid, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park to the City of New-York which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 9, 1857. Dated May 14, 1859.
RICHARD STORRS, Counsel to the Corporation.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ABRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOMAS SEDGWICK REMINGTON, SAMUEL M. BOWNE and THOMAS R. BOWNE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Sor.)—To Thomas Stanford: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 12th day of April, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 13, 1859.
JOHN P. SANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
apl4 law10wTh* Westchester, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwalk, in Connecticut deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.
ANN R. MEECH,
SAMUEL T. HYDE, } Administrators.
ja22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHRISTIAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counsellor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1859.
jn13 law6mTh* CORD MEYER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.
JOHN SCRANTON,
Executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH C. THOMPSON, deceased.
ja20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON,
MATTHEW DALY, } Executors.
mh9 law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN B. DORRANCE, Esq., No. 120 Roosevelt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of November next; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN B. DORRANCE,
WILLIAM LORIMAN, } Executors.
my16 law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DE VOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1859.
MARIA C. DEVOE, Administratrix
ap6 law10wTh*

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
WOOD & HUGHES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE, TEA SETS,
URNS, SPOONS,
PITCHERS, FORKS,
GOBLETS, KNIVES,
CUPS, &c. &c.
No. 104 FULTON-STREET,
New-York.
W. Z. H. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have fitted up spacious Show-rooms at No. 101 Fulton-st., opposite the
OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,
where they will keep constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of Standard Silver Ware, of the latest patterns and designs manufactured by themselves on the premises.
WOOD & HUGHES,
No. 101 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BARBER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—C. SHEPARD & CO. HAVE REMOVED their
PUBLISHING, BOOKSELLING AND STATIONERY BUSINESS
From No. 151 Fulton-st.
TO NO. 397 BROADWAY,
Second door below Walker-st.
C. S. & Co. will keep a greater variety of articles in their line than they have offered goods and they will be furnished at less rates; price at wholesale or retail, believing it at or active business, with very small profits, is better to both for the buyer and seller than a slow business with large profits.
They have bought at the late
sale Thousand Volumes among which are a large number that will be sold at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER VOLUME,
although many of them were published at $1 25.
SEE BARGAINS,
which have become almost impossible in every family, will be kept on hand in every variety, price 5 c. & 6 c. from 37 1/2 upward, for a stereoscope and one dozen pictures.
Persons remitting by mail will have their orders attended to in the same terms as if they were personally present. All the new books received as soon as published, and forwarded by mail free upon receipt of publisher's price.
C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 397 Broadway,
Second door below Walker-st.

REMOVAL.—EVANS'S SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 69 Murray-st., corner College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the printing and publishing business under the name and style of OAK HOTH & CO., at No. 12 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, and have purchased the entire business and interest before carried on by Appleton Oakes with, at said place, under the name of Oakesmith & Co.
EDWARD OAKESMITH,
CHARLES S. LARRABEE.
New-York, May 24, 1859.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Tar colors.—It is not explosive, it is beautiful to color and if used on any mixture whatever, uniform in quality it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives as cheap and much splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted non-explosive by any in market. Address, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. von SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively on Saturday, June 11, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100, second cabin, $60, steerage, $30.
Including Government taxes to Southampton.
GERHARD REUTGEN & BRUHEIT,
No. 84 Broadway.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 71 Broad-way, New-York,
SHIPPING and COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will answer to their orders for all kinds and brands bought to sell on account of Purchasers at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded to every steamer leaving for Europe, and goods of delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Glasgow will receive prompt attention.
LANSING STAGE & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
JAMES G. BALDWIN & CO., No. 71 Lime Corn-st., Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER HERMAN
J. A. WORTH Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail, and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, from Pier No. 31 North river, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, insuring the copies so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the steamer be free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. LIBERTON Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ARCHY,
WILSON, Master,
Lying low tier at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARCHY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Waterman, Limon & Co., of this City is a very fast sailer having made 300 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and low decked, and has fine accommodations.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 45 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BREMEN AND FOURTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARCTIC, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Thomson, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear light on the mast head, green on starboard and red on port bow.
CANADA, now leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, last leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
ARCTIC, Pilot leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Thomson, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

From the London Saturday Review.

The death of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT is felt as a European event at a time when the fate of nations is in the balance. He had achieved a transcendent reputation at a time when the men who are now famous were schoolboys or still unborn, and he lived among us with unimpaired powers and vivid intellectual sympathies—a little older than we are in memories, more exalted in nature, but human in every pulse. The mere fact that, as GOETHE said of him, "he knew everything, and knew everything thoroughly," was the smallest part of his greatness. Universality of acquirement is the ideal excellence of a pedant; and ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT was a poet deriving his scientific inspirations from the highest artist of his times, and working up his results into a systematic form, in which nature was expressed rather than analyzed. He has founded no science, but he has left his mark upon all; and the very conception of knowledge as a kosmos or an organic whole, instead of an encyclopædia or arbitrary collection of fragments, may be fitly taken as the distinguishing sign of progress between this century and the last. Such a conception of the universe, like NEWTON'S great discoveries, is a glory which only one man can achieve, and which every child who comes after him can appreciate.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, the son of a Prussian gentleman and soldier, was born in 1769, at Berlin. His elder brother by two years was WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT, afterwards famous as a statesman and philologist. Both brothers were educated at home in the family country seat at Tegel, near Spandau, and their first tutor, by a curious chance, was CAMPE, well known in English nurseries as the author of the *Swiss Family Robinson*. It is curious to speculate how much the teacher may have contributed to the taste for adventure and scientific studies which made his pupil's name a household word in Europe. But the young ALEXANDER'S childhood was not brilliant. A weak constitution prevented serious application, and even the growth of the mind seemed uncertain and slow. It was only in later years that thought developed itself, and a strong will triumphed over a sickly frame. After studying what are called the "Kameral sciences," at Frankfort-on-Oder, with a view to work in the Government mines, HUMBOLDT went to the University of Göttingen. Among his fellow-students there, the shallow pedant, AUGUST VON SCHLEGEL, was the only one of note who belonged, even in germ, to the Romantic school which then dominated Jena: and HUMBOLDT'S most memorable acquaintance was with the philologist HEYNE, and with HEYNE'S son in law, the unfortunate naturalist, GEORGE FORSTER, who had earned a reputation as the companion of Cook in his voyages. The two friends travelled together in 1790 through the Netherlands, France and England, and FORSTER'S *Views of the Lower Rhine* commemorate the results of their observations. It was an epoch of revolution, and FORSTER, an enthusiastic democrat, combined his philosophical speculations with his old scientific results—coupling together the two sciences of animal and political life. From this training HUMBOLDT withdrew for a time to official life, at first as assessor of a mining board, and afterwards as director of the mines of Baireuth. His labors were certainly not superficial, for when only twenty-one he published an *Essay on the Basalts of the Rhine*. But he felt the want of more universal culture, and in 1795 resigned his post, that he might devote himself for a time to the study of botany and electricity. Thus fitted to observe on a large scale, and with the experience of an excursion to North Italy, he went in 1796 to Paris, as the great centre of science. Two wars that prevailed everywhere disconcerted his separate projects of journeys in the company of his friend, AIME BONPLAND; and HUMBOLDT went in despair to Madrid, with the hope of entering Africa from Spain. Fortunately the Saxon Minister was his friend, and by his advice the Government encouraged him to explore the immense possessions of the Spanish Crown in America. Accordingly the next five years were spent with BONPLAND in a splendid series of researches, which extended chiefly over the present States of Venezuela, New Granada, and Peru. The difficulties of traversing an unexplored country, peopled by savages, in a pestilential climate, are such as no description can reproduce. Once the wanderers were deserted in the midst of the Orinoco rapids by their guides. Constant exposure to heat and rain was inevitable; but the strong will of the feeble traveler bore him up. One of the more striking results of the expedition was an ascent of Chimborazo for the first time—a mere incident in the journey, but one on which many men would have rested their fame as travelers. The thirst for knowledge was even yet unsated, and on his return to Europe HUMBOLDT employed 1805 in a visit to Naples—this time in the company of the great French chemist, M. GAY LUSSAC. The first fruits of his discoveries were given to the Berlin Academy in a lecture entitled "Ideas with a view to a Physiognomical Classification of Plants." This contained a distribution of the world into sixteen separate Floras, and is chiefly remarkable for the picturesque coloring of the language. GOETHE cordially welcomed his pupil's labors in a brief review. Public curiosity was impatient; and without hurrying his great work, HUMBOLDT in 1808 published the first edition of his *Views on Nature*. His *Travels* appeared more slowly, in a colossal form, between 1810 and 1817; and additions were made from time to time down to 1832. For twenty years—between 1807 and 1827—he resided mostly in Paris, where he had been sent at first with a diplomatic mission; and his works exhibit forcibly the clearness and condensation of French thought. In 1829 he undertook a scientific journey through Siberia in the company of Professors EHRENBERG and ROSE, and studied the mountain chains and the climatology of Central Asia. His *Asie Centrale* appeared in 1843. The next, and unhappily the last great work, was the *Kosmos*, the first volume of which appeared in 1845. It was a characteristic attempt to give a simple conception of the world from the point of view of Physical Geography. Laboring to the last in his vocation, the author "*pertransiit benefaciendo.*"

HUMBOLDT was one of those men who never parade their private lives before the world. Yet he lived at one time in society, commanding it by his colossal reputation, and endearing himself to all about him by simplicity and hearty kindliness. He was warmly attached to his brother, who, he tells us, "exercised a great influence on the direction of his thoughts through his counsel and assistance." For a short time, in 1827-9, they lived together again in Tegel, and WILLIAM rejoiced in his younger brother's activity. "ALEXANDER is truly a *poissance*, and has achieved a new kind of fame by his lectures here. They are incomparable." The friendship was strengthened after ALEXANDER'S return from Siberia, when WILLIAM VON HUMBOLDT was now a widower and infirm. It ended only with death. In 1835 ALEXANDER, who had already survived GOETHE and so many of his contemporaries, had the inexpressible grief of seeing his brother's deathbed. "'Think often upon me,' he said, the day before yesterday, 'but think with cheerfulness. I was very happy; even to day was a glorious day for me, for love is the highest good. I shall soon be with my mother, and shall have an insight into a higher order of the world.'" "There is no trace of hope left to me," is ALEXANDER'S comment as he relates this. "I did not think that my old days had so many tears left to them." Yet he bore up nobly against the blow. His health improved as he grew older, and when he was eighty-five he allowed himself only four hours for sleep. During the latter years of his life he had rooms assigned him in the royal palace at Potsdam. But his affection for the King did not make him false to the cause of liberty, and the last public act of his life was to register his vote for the Liberal candidates at Berlin. A Scotch gentleman, who saw him a few years ago, found him keenly alive to the progress of science, and to the names of our rising men in England. So serious the admiration left for him led to amusing incidents. On the 6th of the eminent craniologist, heard some years ago a report that Baron HUMBOLDT was dead, and wrote immediately to Berlin to secure a cast of the skull. He received a letter in reply from the philosopher himself, to say that he was not yet dead; and that with all possible willingness to oblige a friend he hoped to keep his head a few years longer, and work in the cause of truth.

HUMBOLDT is essentially the pupil of GOETHE in his greatness and in his shortcomings, as the poet of science, and as the man to whom science made up the whole of humanity. A belief in the power of nature over man, in law as predominant over will, and in the education of circumstances, is the keystone of his philosophy. His treatment of the sciences of life is therefore imperfect and crude. He believed that mind and character are affected by climatic changes, and dependent on elevation and temperature; and he established the unity of the human race on the ruins of human identity. In all this he was partly no doubt the unconscious follower of CABANIS and HELVETIUS, and in part misled by a generous error of the heart, which persuaded him that a common descent was the only basis of human brotherhood. But the same flaw is perceptible in his views on other sciences, and it only widened with age. His apologue of the Rhodian Genius defends the doctrine of a vital principle, but he declared, in his later editions, that he had renounced the belief. The whole sum of human energies appeared to him nothing more than could be expressed in a chemical formula. The depressing influence of these views appears now and then in detached sentences of his works, and he clearly was most at home where the life around him was least intelligent. "Whoever has saved himself," he says, "out of the stormy waves of life, will gladly follow me into the forest thicket, through the illimitable steppe, and upon the high ridges of the chains of the Andes. . . . The world is perfect everywhere, where man and his misery do not come."

But this intense appreciation of nature and of its immutable laws—his weakness on one side—was his glory and strength on another. The discovery that degrees of elevation have their own appropriate Flora, like degrees of latitude, easy as it seems, could have been made only by one who started with the conception that nature was simple and uniform. And yet if is not by single discoveries that such a man as HUMBOLDT ought to be measured. His was one of those rare minds—more than ever precious in an age of minute observation—who span what seems the impassable gulf between separate sciences. With the sympathies of universality, he traced the growth of scientific inquiry through all the centuries, and united those results which had once been scattered through all space, into a single stately structure. His *Kosmos* is the *Divina Commedia* of the visible world; and, if it lack a portion of the spiritual glory of its prototype it is also free from the clouds of suffering. No doubt the conditions of such a work forbid that it will be transitory, like all intellectual results, whilst the artist appeals to the eternal elements of humanity. HUMBOLDT'S works have, one by one, been superseded in the technical sense as manuals; but, as they cease to be the exact record of fact, they become more vividly than before complete landmarks of thought, and future generations will measure us by the standard of the great patriarch of science.

Academy of Medicine.

JOINT MEETING—DISCUSSION ON THE CONTAGION OF YELLOW FEVER.

The Brooklyn physicians, Drs. SQUIBB and COCHRANE, were nominated and elected members at the Monthly Meeting for June, held last evening in the University (Small) Chapel.

The special topic of the evening was the Communicability of Yellow-Fever. Dr. JOSEPH M. SMITH read a paper on the subject, at the request of the Council of the Academy, taking strong ground against the doctrine of the contagiousness of that disease. The physicians of England almost uniformly, as evinced by the action of the General Board of Health in 1849, and of France, basing their faith upon an immense body of testimony, with very great unanimity agree in this faith. In the United States the question has been agitated with great earnestness, but the non-contagionists have so largely prevailed over their opponents that hereafter the question will scarcely attract attention. Even Dr. HOSACK, the great contagionist of the early part of this century, modified his opinion at the last, and expressed his belief that Yellow-Fever, as to its communicability, depended, like plague, dysentery and typhus, upon the influence of an impure atmosphere. Opposite ground had been taken, and so well defended by Samuel L. MITCHILL, MILLER, PASCALIS, IRVING, D. M. REESE and LA ROCHE, that it was as good as settled now, that Yellow-Fever is not contagious. Dr. SMITH quoted the action of the late Sanitary Convention of 142 delegates, by a very large vote, declaring the personal incommunicability, as an evidence of the unanimity of intelligent sentiment on the subject. Our opportunities in New-York for observation had been very large. We have had in this City Yellow-Fever visitations in 1751, 1762, 1791, 1793, (moderately) 1795, 1798, (when there were 2,084 deaths from it,) 1799, 1803 (607 deaths) 1804, 1805 (600 cases,) 1809 (a few cases,) 1813, 1819 (43 deaths,) and in 1822. Yet not a well authenticated case was on record in which the disease was communicated from person to person outside of the infected district. In no case was the disease carried into a healthy neighborhood by carrying an infected person and all his baggage thither. In no case were the boatmen who conveyed infected persons to the hospitals, nor the employes of the hospital taken down with it from any such personal contact.

Dr. STERLING, late physician to the Marine Hospital, followed with a paper on the general subject of quarantine—a written resume of the remarks he made orally at the last meeting. He thought Bedloe's Island the proper place for a quarantine hospital, and showed that its distance (two miles from the Battery and about the same from Communipaw) was not less than was customary for the plague lazarettoes of Europe to be removed from the large cities. The General Government might be induced, he thought, to surrender Bedloe's Island for this purpose on condition of its re-surrender in time of war when the interruption of commerce would render a Quarantine hospital unnecessary. The hulk system, he was satisfied, we could not, continue past the next assembling of the Legislature. He dwelt upon the difficulty of finding good and safe anchorage in the Lower Bay. If, however, that was insisted on, he proposed wet docks in eighteen feet water large enough to accommodate thirty vessels at a time. The more general use of light-draft propellers would make this depth sufficient for the vessels generally used between this port and ports likely to be infected with yellow fever, and seldom more than thirty need be quarantined at a time. These docks would cost little more than such a breakwater as would be necessary to make anchorage and lighterage safe in the lower Bay. A few dry-docks, also near the hospitals would assist in the work of cleaning the vessels, and lessen the detention of infected vessels in port. Dr. STERLING argued that all these aids to commerce the General Government ought to provide. It had never given us a Marine Hospital, though for them she had given to New Orleans $450,000, San Francisco $294,000, Chelsea, Mass., $150,000, Detroit $105,000, and large sums for their erection in other cities. He also contrasted the amounts paid and received by New-York towards the Seamen's Retreat Fund, and by other cities—all which made it evident that the General Government was largely the debtor to this City in these matters. Dr. STERLING knew no good reason for detaining goods arriving in good condition on board of infected vessels from coming straight up to port. Nor, if the City were in a good sanitary condition, would he try to prevent the whole quarantine system from falling into decay, as it was likely to do very soon with the present management.

Dr. FRANCIS reviewed Professor SMITH'S paper. He himself took yellow-fever from his father, in 1795, who died of the disease, and he himself was so sick with it that his coffin was brought into the room to put him in so soon as he was cold. There were well-authenticated cases of the personal communicability of yellow-fever, though men must not expect to see yellow-fever leap from one to another, as plainly as they see a bullet on the prairie. He was especially wroth with Professor SMITH for quoting Dr. CARPENTER. "The most popular liar in our profession." The logical method for the Professor would have been to prove that the yellow fever ever was or ever could be generated here. But no such case ever occurred. It was always imported. He briefly commented on the absurdity of Dr. STERLING'S statement that goods could not bring it, and instanced proof to the contrary. He ridiculed the resolution adopted at the late Insanitary Convention in this City—that persons will not communicate yellow fever providing all *fomites* are rigidly excluded. It was the same as saying that yellow fever would not be communicated provided there was nothing to communicate it. What were *fomites?* These Insanitarians would let the person up, but he must come naked, his hair shorn, his eyebrows singed off, his skin peeled off! How frequently small pox was not communicated to the unvaccinated; yet nobody was simple enough to deny the general truth of its communicability. Yellow fever was an exotic. Its poison produced its like. Our green-house, spread-eagle, baby American writers were responsible only for the contrary doctrine.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD said the man was, until lately, alive in this City when Dr. KEARNEY ROOSA'S father found, when he was called to see him, as a yellow fever patient, already in his coffin. He plucked him out, and the man survived. So fearful were our fathers of the contagion, and such their haste to hurry the dead out of their sight.

Dr. REILLY now proceeded to read a paper on nerves, their functions or something to that effect. But it was nearly 11 o'clock when the reading commenced, and the room was about as hot as an oven. The presumption is that before midnight the Academy ad ourned.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE MINNESOTA.—The United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*, Captain DU PONT, arrived below Boston on Saturday night, from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, after a passage of only 37 days.

The *Minnesota* left China in December last, with the Hon. Mr. READ, the Commissioner to China, on board. After visiting Singapore and Penang in the Straits of Malacca, and Point de Galle and Columbo in the Island of Ceylon, she proceeded to Bombay, where Mr. READ left her to take the overland route. From Bombay, crossing the Arabian Sea, she entered the Gulf of Oman, and visited Muscat, when, after holding communication with the Sultan, the ship commenced her voyage homeward by the Cape of Good Hope, passing through the Mosambique Channel.

The *Minnesota* received on board from the United States Consul at Cape Town, the late crew of the American bark *Claremont*, Captain DENN, charged with mutiny, to be handed over to the United States authorities.

While in China about a dozen men were lost by the cholera, and the Captain was obliged to go to sea on account of its prevalence.

The ship is reported to be in excellent condition. Her voyage from Capa Town was remarkable for its expedition, and greatly pleased her officers, who say she has not met her equal during the cruise. The latest dates received at Cape Town were to Feb. 3.

The late treaty having opened the Japanese ports, says the Boston *Journal*, the officers were allowed to make purchases, and as a consequence their trunks and staterooms are loaded with curiosities and specimens of Japanese workmanship, which will soon be ornamenting shelves and centre-tables from Maine to Texas.

Some of these articles are exquisite, both in conception and execution, being really more beautiful than the popular Chinese ornaments. Captain DUNOR has a large bowl of Japanese porcelain, the coloring, glazing and finish of which, rivals the best productions of the English potteries. At Cape Town, Capt. D. collected some very fine furs from the mountains in the interior, and was also presented with a specimen which will be interesting to American naturalists, viz: the stuffed head of the new variety of antelope, discovered by Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Central Africa. This specimen was one of two that Dr. L. secured and gave to the Governor of Cape Colony, by whom it was presented to Captain DUPONT. Dr. SHELDON, also, has added to our knowledge of the natural history of that part of the world, by bringing home the preserved skins of many birds hitherto unknown to ornithologists.

It is understood that the *Minnesota* will go up to the Navy-yard, when the men will be paid off. Many of the men have large sums due them—some as much as $700—which, it is hoped, will be saved from the grasp of the land sharks.

The steam frigate *Minnesota* has been in commission a little over two years. In that time the whole distance run has been 51,794 miles, averaging over 155 miles under sail, and not much short of that under steam, the average from the Cape being 169 miles per day.

The following is a list of the officers

Captain—SAMUEL T. DU PONT.
Lieutenants—Wm. R. Rensnaw, A. G. Clary, C. C. Simms, W. K. Mayo, Geo. W. Young, J. Chapin, (acting.)
Purser—Robert Petitt.
Surgeon—Wm. F. McClenahan.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Charles Martin.
Assistant Surgeon—H. Lawrence Sheldon.
Acting Master—F. B. Blake.
Brevet Major Marines—George H. Territt.
First Lieutenant Marines—Edward Jones.
Chief Engineer—M. Quinn.
Midshipmen—Henry D. Todd, Charles I. Graves, Henry B. Seeley, F. B. McNair, Henry W. Miller.
First Assistant Engineers—James H. Warner, T. B. C. Sunnp. *Second Assistant Engineers*—Charles Schneider, James M. Barri. *Third Assistant Engineers*—A. J. Bierstedt, Wm. Tuck, Jr., Samuel F. Sauge, Geo. P. Hamilton. *Captain's Clerk*—John [illegible]. *Pursers Clerk*—Thomas Q. Leckron, *Boatswain*—Geo. Smith. *Gunner*—J. M. Ballard. *Carpenter*—John Southwick. *Sailmaker*—George T. Lozier. *Purser's Steward*—Robert J. Murphy. *Surgeon's Steward*—Robert Gallaway.

Passengers—Lieutenant A. F. Warley, late of the U. S. ship *Mississippi*; Thomas Biddle, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Singapore.

The Boston *Herald* says:

"The *Minnesota* will take the place at Charlestown formerly occupied by the ships already commissioned to depart, viz.: The frigate *Constellation*, the *Levant*, the new steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* (the consort of the *Lancaster*) and the little Paixhau blunderbuss, the *Narragansett*. The periods of the departure of these vessels have been already announced—the *Hartford* goes on a trial trip to meet her Philadelphia rival, the *Lancaster*, somewhere in mid-ocean. She will be gone about a week from next Saturday, and the report of the cruise—which will probably be in Southern latitudes, fogs now prevailing north—will be interesting to shipworkers. The *Levant* goes to the Pacific, and is officered by as fine a set of sea-going American men as ever did duty under an American flag. The *Constellation* goes to the Coast of Africa, which is not so bad a place as has been represented by British cruisers in that region. The *Levant* takes the Pacific, and she will go prepared with some of our new guns to show what the Americans can do in that quarter of their territory if menaced by a foreign foe. The *Narragansett* is a little gun-boat, exactly what JEFFERSON designed, but carrying a gun weighing in rough 15,000 pounds, that can take a line-of-battle ship at five miles distance. When these vessels take their departure,—and their equipment has furnished a great amount of employment to the mechanics at Charlestown and vicinity,—other vessels, like the gallant *Minnesota*, will come in to furnish further work to those desiring it and capable of performing it to the satisfaction of the Government.

FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE.—It is stated by the Philadelphia *North American* that about one-half of the crew of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence* have refused to receive their wages from the ship, and have gone in a body to Washington, to lay before the Secretary of the Navy a statement of very serious alleged grievances committed upon them by the officers of the vessel. They complain "that revolting punishments have been inflicted upon them; that some of their heads were shaved, and that, while suffering from delirium, resulting from the broiling sun upon their unprotected heads, numbers of them jumped overboard. They also complain that they have been unjustly fined, in sums which seriously diminish the amount so hardly earned. The health of some of the men is said to have been so much undermined by protracted severity as to incapacitate them for further duty in the service."

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—Letters, says the Boston *Courier*, have been received from on board the flag-ship *Cumberland*, dated at Madeira about the 1st of May. Commodore CONOVER was awaiting the arrival of the steamer *San Jacinto*, by which he was expecting to be relieved of his command. Meanwhile, the operations of the squadron were virtually suspended; if such inactivity as has characterized its movements can ever be said to be suspended. The service of none of the vessels of the squadron has been laborious or oppressive, or dangerous in any respect; and the health of the men has been remarkably preserved. The flag-ship has been particularly fortunate in falling into safe, pleasant and salubrious places; and during the whole of the two years' cruise upon the coast, neither actual engagement nor any other impediment has prevented the enjoyment of all the comfort which is compatible with such a service.

Commodore CONOVER was hoping to see the *San Jacinto* at Madeira during the first week in June. He is destined, however to be disappointed. Our Navy is peculiarly slow in preparing for cruises. The *San Jacinto* ought to have been ready long ago, but her preparation for sea still lingers. But it has been determined, as we understand, to make the *Constellation*, and not the *San Jacinto*, the flag-ship of the new squadron. The relief of Commodore CONOVER will, consequently, be still further delayed. Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG is ordered to the command of the *San Jacinto*, with Lieuts. Donaldson, Hughes, Madison, Johnson and Loyall.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORFOLK, Wednesday, June 1.

The ship-of-war *John Adams* was towed to the Roads to-day, and proceeds immediately to the West Indies.

The *Preble* will sail in a few days for the Gulf of Mexico.

Political.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* expresses its views of the intentions of the Americans and the Old Whigs in 1860 as follows:

"It seems to be taken for granted that the American and Old Whig elements are to come into the Presidential campaign of 1860 like a rich saffron-colored uncle from India at the crisis of a play, and make the Republicans happy by a generous gift, without terms, of their votes, voices and influence. This, so far as we understand it, is the offer made by Mr. LINCOLN. It is very obliging of him, but its acceptance is not yet settled upon.

The theory upon which the American and Old Whig organizations have been maintained, is such as to preclude any possibility of an unconditional surrender. Both parties are largely made up of men who are not easily coerced, and are holters by nature. They have acquired the habit of minority, and rather pride themselves in it. They have no authorized leaders, and no man or set of men can promise for them what they will do. We know of nothing that can bind them to union, except a confident assurance that their political principles will be forwarded by such a union. They have hoped, and still hope, that a resolute armed neutrality on their part, a quiet maintenance of a balance of power, will result finally in making it necessary to Republican success that the Republicans should become a national party. That once accomplished, union follows as a matter of course. When the Republicans in Congress acted upon the principle of popular sovereignty, thus assuming a fair and generous attitude, the union of the opposition in Pennsylvania was its first fruit, and many local unions succeeded, which have realized the hopes of their projectors. In the State of New-York, the personal ambition of Senator SEWARD prevented a union. The same influence now endeavors to defeat union in the nation. We begin to think it will be successful."

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH publishes the following additional statement in regard to his personal relations with the President:

"Independently, therefore, of the personal relations of the editor of this paper with Mr. BUCHANAN, he would hold it to be his clear duty to the Democratic Party to protest against many phases of his administrative policy, and we have often said we could not, and would not, undertake to be responsible for the conduct of this journal if we were under any duress that made the unqualified support of the Administration obligatory. Our personal affairs are settled with the President, so far as we are concerned, and will be left where they are, *except* we are again assailed by his organs. If we are, there is not the least doubt that we will defend ourself, and make the bright offensive, too. The political aspects of the question are different, and as between the President and the great Democratic Party, we are on the side of the latter."

The Illinois Tornadoes.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—LOSS OF LIFE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Friday, May 27, 1859.

Yesterday evening a terrible storm and tornado passed over a portion of this County, (Morgan,) doing much damage both to life and property. We have not received full intelligence respecting the damage done, but hasten to send you what we have already learned. We will send further particulars to-morrow, if we learn anything new concerning it. The storm appears to have originated in the southeast, and proceeded to the northwest. The damage done is as follows: A house belonging to JOSIAH FAY, about eight miles south east of here, was destroyed, and the tenant's wife, Mrs. RICHARD ROUT, a child of Mr. GEORGE VAN ZANT, and a Portuguese boy, were all killed. The child, we understand, was found in a cistern.

A house belonging to Mr. BEDFORD BROWN was blown down, and his son SAMUEL killed. A house belonging to, and occupied by, Mr. BARNABAS BARROWS, was destroyed, and we are informed two of his children are missing.

A house about nine miles south of here, owned and occupied by Mr. JESSE HENRY, was blown down, but what other damage done we have not learned.

A house southeast of here, belonging to JACOB SAMPLES, was destroyed, and his son-in-law, a man named THOMAS, killed. A man named JONATHAN CARLYLE was also killed, and his house torn down. We have heard of several others being killed in that neighborhood, but as yet have not learned who they are. Of course, fences, barns, horses, &c., are in the same category.

Very many persons have had their limbs broken. Several horses have been killed by the staples falling on them. Fences are so badly used up that in some places it is impossible to find a rail where the fence was. Those persons we mentioned as being killed were literally mashed to pieces, so as scarcely to be recognized. We are very fearful that when all is known fully, it will be even worse than anticipated.

On the Great Western Railroad two cars, which were standing on a switch, were run off and turned over on the track, so that the train coming here from Springfield was delayed until midnight. The rain fell in torrents all over the country, and was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The day before yesterday a storm passed over Springfield, during which the end of a double dwelling house was badly torn by lightning. Fortunately, no lives were lost, that part of the house which was struck being unoccupied. The other half was occupied.

It is possible that very much damage has been done by the storm of yesterday, but, of course, it will be some little time before we learn exactly how much, or how many lives were lost. We hope to learn that the matter has been exaggerated, and is not so bad as now represented, but we fear the worst.

We also learn that the station house at Bement, on the Great Western Railroad, east of Decatur, was blown down.

In addition to those mentioned as having been killed, we have learned of two more, viz. the mother of Mr. CARLYLE (who was killed) and the wife of JACOB SAMPLE. Several persons who were injured are not expected to live. In all we have learned of ten or eleven.

On Mr. Jos. FAY'S place, everything—house, barn, furniture, were torn into shreds; the fences scattered for miles, fifteen horses were killed; (besides the human beings we mentioned yesterday;) seventy hogs, several head of cattle, and all his fowls; even the rats about the premises did not escape. The wagons were blown to atoms, spokes knocked out of the wheels, and even the tires bent. This is but one case in many. Several others suffered in the same way.

The house of WILLIAM MCDONALD, south of this place, was torn into atoms, not ten feet square of the house or barn remaining; and, singular to say, himself, wife and children, escaped with their lives, though they were badly bruised, yet not dangerously. At the place of Mr. BARROWS, of which we spoke yesterday, in addition to the destruction to life and property, he lost one hundred and ten hogs out of one hundred and fifty.

A horse was found in the neighborhood dead, with a rail run through him lengthwise, so that both ends were visible. Another horse was found dead, with a bridle and saddle on, but the rider or owner has not yet been found; it is feared that he has been destroyed.

Railway Comforts—What Has Been Done

To the Editor of the New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, May 29, 1859.

Although an habitual reader of the TIMES, I happened to overlook a recent article published therein entitled "Railway Comforts," and it was not until this morning that it was brought to my observation. Your remarks touching the desirableness of more thorough and equable ventilation are excellent; but is the inconvenience complained of remediable? You say that the present condition of railway cars compromises the sagacity and impeaches the humanity of railroad managers, and that all the evil specified "might be remedied at a comparatively small cost, which the travelers themselves would be only too glad to pay." You have evidently overlooked the fact that the Central Railroad, of this State, is restricted by law to a fare so low as to necessitate great care and economy in all its expenditures. Two cents per mile is the maximum fare which it is permitted to charge. Admitting that travelers might be willing to pay for extra conveniences, the thing is impracticable. The road cannot take any compensation in addition to the regular price of a passage. Gratifications of every kind are impliedly forbidden by the statute. The Central has adopted all the devices for increasing the comfort as well as the safety of travelers, whose value has been tested and ascertained, and this, of course, without extra charge. You say car traveling in this country is not tolerable, especially at night. I take issue with you on this point, and maintain that one can pass between this place and Albany, in a sleeping-car, with less fatigue and more comfort than a journey of two hundred and thirty-five miles can be accomplished in any other mode.

Your encomiums upon sleeping-seats, in preference to couches, upon which one can repose at full length and at ease, must be founded upon your observations of seats different from any in use on the railways of this country. I have seen at least a dozen different kinds of seats intended to relieve the misery of night-travel, and so far from "fulfilling the conditions of comfort, as to shape and adjustability," and being "better than beds for traveling purposes," they were all intolerable, or only aggravating the infelicity of the constrained and rigid position which the ordinary day seat enforces. The sleeping-cars in use on the Central are upholstered to the full extent of your requirements: and each car is furnished with thirty-four ventilators, or each section having one of an improved description. They are full enough for comfort, and three-fourths of those who take berths in them obtain from six to eight hours of uninterrupted, refreshing sleep.

FIRE AT THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION DEPOT IN JERSEY CITY.—A fire, which narrowly escaped being a very destructive one, broke out yesterday, at 3 A. M., on the ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, while she was lying in her slip at the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company in Jersey City. The conductor of the "Owl Train," from Philadelphia, which is due at 3.05 A. M., on entering the depôt, perceived the smoke in the building, and, on inquiry, was informed that it proceeded from the firing up of the ferry-boat for her day's work. Not satisfied that the cause alleged was sufficient, he went on board the *Gen. Darcy* to make investigation. The flames just then burst through the deck of the vessel. Immediately the alarm was given, but before assistance could be procured the fire had communicated to the depôt itself. As soon as the firemen arrived hose was run through the galleries of the building and up on the roof. By their efforts the flames were speedily got under, in the depôt. One of the other ferry-boats succeeded in getting her Worthington steam-pump in operation, and was of material assistance in subduing the fire on the *Darcy*. Before this could be done, however, the entire upper portion of her wood-work was destroyed, and nothing is now left standing but the heavy oak gallows and iron walking-beam. The engine is also considerably injured. The *Darcy* had been on the line but little more than a year. She originally cost about $45,000, and is insured to the amount of $35,000. This fully covers the injury she has sustained, as it is estimated she can be repaired for $20,000, at most. The Ætna, of Hartford, and the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, each hold policies on her for $5,000. The depôt was injured only to the amount of $1,200 or $1,500. It is insured in the Amsterdam Company of this City. The cars in the building were run out soon after the fire was discovered. One of them was slightly burned; $400 will cover the injury it sustained.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY!

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER has attracted so great a share of the public attention that it is almost unnecessary to mention it, excepting to say that it is a luxury which should be in the possession of every cleanly and healthy person, whether young or old; and that individuals afflicted with the piles should never be without it. These are common-place remarks, and have been published over and over again, but at this season of travel it will do good to repeat them. GAYETTY'S paper can be obtained at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and from all respectable druggists, fancy goods dealers, grocers and others. The name of GAYETTY is water-marked in each genuine sheet.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

A lady recently stepped out of a carriage on Broadway, drew a cowhide, and approached a gentleman promenader, but suddenly retreated to her vehicle again, saying, "You are not the one." He was the one, but had just purchased a hat of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and looked so handsome that he escaped.

[Advertisement.]

DR. HALSTED AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AGAIN.—He will now be happy to meet the numbers who have been disappointed of finding him there; and others desiring information in regard to his Round-hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.
See advertisement on 5th page.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Operating through the bile and the blood, these great searchers of the system—discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, cornar of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...JUNE 1.

$12,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90½	215	Erie Railroad	6
12,000	do	90⅝	100	Hudson Riv. R.	s60 31
4,500	Virginia 6s	96	100	Harlem R.	b60 10¾
10,000	do	s60 98	850	Harlem R. Pref	26½
10,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅜	100	do	b30 36¾
8,000	do	s10 84	150	do	b30 36½
2,000	N. C. State 6s	92¾	150	Reading R.	s10 42¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. F. 6s	90	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	6
1,000	Har. R. 1st Mt	89	700	Mich. Cen. R.	b60 41⅜
2,000	M. C. R. & P. c. 1 M.		50	do	s30 41⅞
	S.F. Convt bds.	89	8	do	41
5,000	N. Is. 1st mtge.	80	10	do	41⅛
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. bds.	78½	155	do	c 41⅜
2,000	L. C. & M. L. s. bd	62	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 9⅛
1,000	do	16¾	50	do	9¼
20	Tradesmen's Bank	110	25	M. S. & N. I. R. g. s.	31¾
10	American Ex. Bk	103½	100	do	60 31
5	Metropolitan Bank	112⅝	50	Ill. Central R.	56
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	19	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 63⅛
110	Pacific Mail S. Co.	71	100	do	s15 63⅜
21	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91½	200	do	b30 63⅜
50	do	s60 92⅝	400	do	63⅝
160	N. Y. C. R.	b60 aft 10 72⅜	50	do	63⅞
550	do	72⅛	50	do	s15 63½
150	do	s15 72½	71	Clev. & Tol. R.	27
200	do	s10 72¼	225	do	26
100	do	s3 72⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 57
100	do	b30 72⅝	50	do	58
600	do	s60 71	100	do	s30 58
100	do	s30 71¾	100	do	s15 58
100	do	s15 72¼	50	do	s15 58⅛
100	do	s15 72	400	do	s15 58⅜
200	do	s15 72⅛	100	do	58½
100	do	s15 72⅜	100	do	s10 58¾
105	do	c 72¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri St. 6s	81⅝	100	Harlem R. Pref	26½
25,000	do	b30 84⅜	300	Reading R.	s30 42⅝
10,000	do	s15 84	100	do	b30 43
5,000	Ill. Co. R. Bd.	b60 80	100	Chic & Rk Is. R.	s30 84
12,000	do	80	16	Mich. Cen. R.	41⅛
5,000	do	s60 78⅜	100	M. S. & N. Ia G. S.	s60 31
9	Am. Exchange Bk.	103	50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	56⅜
25	Cumb. Coal Pref	19	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 63¼
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	s5 78	100	do

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2404. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NO BATTLE YET.

BLOCKADE OF AUSTRIAN PORTS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Result of the English Elections---Gain for the Ministry.

Later from India and China.

Decline in Cotton—Consols 91 1-4 a 91 1-2.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 31 Wall-street.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, June 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon.

The *America* has 89 passengers. She passed, May 22, at 2 P. M., Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool. 29th, lat. 48° lon. 47° Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool.

Her advices are three days later than previously received, and are of considerable importance, more especially in a commercial point of view.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York on Saturday, the 7th of May, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The steamship *Circassian*, from New-York May 4, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the night of the 19th.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York on Saturday, May 7, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 20th.

Among the passengers in the *America* is General WILLIAMS, of Kars, Commander-in Chief of the forces in Canada.

The news from the seat of war is without any feature of great importance.

No battle had as yet occurred.

The Austrians had removed their head-quartere to Gariasco, and had also withdrawn from Vercelli, which place had been occupied by the French and Sardinians.

An action was looked for at any moment.

All the Austrian ports had been blockaded by the French squadron, and many of their vessels had been taken.

There were various reports that the Emperor of Austria and General Hese had reached Milan, and left for Pavia.

The Austrians were expected to remain inactive till the Emperor rsaches the camp.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes, what is called reliable information, that the passage of the Ticino hy the French will be the signal for a European Alliance against France, and that Austrian troops will march on Paris.

The bulletins of the belligerent parties are quite unimportant.

All the channels to the Venetian capital are blocked up.

The English elections were concinded, and the final result is a ministerial gain of 23.

The Bombay Mail of April 26 had arrived. TANTIA TOPEE had been tried by drum-head court martial, and hanged.

YEH, the late Imperial Commissioner at Canton, had died in India, where he was a prisoner in the hands of the English.

The Bombay export market was active, and that for import was firm.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

A dispatch dated Pavia, 19th, says the head-quarters of the Austrian army has been removed to Gariasco. Great movements of troops have taken place, and a collision is expected to-dey or to-morrow.

Rumors from other quarters state that a battle is considered imminent, but the London *Times*, in summing up the position of affairs, considers it almost certain that June will have begun before any great blow is struck.

The following official French bulletins appeared in the *Moniteur*:

ALESSANDRIA, May 17.—The Emperor went yesterday to Valenza to view the position of our vanguard and the course of the Po. He paid a visit to the King of Sardinia this morning at Occimiano. The weather has become better.

ALESSANDRIA, May 18.—The organization of the army is going on actively. The repair of the damage done by the enemy to the bridges, roads and railways is approaching completion.

The Austrians continued their exactions upon the people of Vercelli, who were filled with consternation, and quite out of condition to satisfy their demands.

During the night of the 17th, a body of Austrians, 100 strong, escaladed the Bridge of Valenza through a breach and made a fruitless attempt to take it.

The following official bulletins have been issued by the Sardinian Government:

TURIN, May 17.—The Austrians occupy the right bank of the Po as far as Castle Sangiovanal, and are 12,000 strong.

The fortification of the Bridge of Stella for the purpose of protecting the retreat of the Austrians.

An order of the King of Serdinia has been published mentioning the names of those who signalized themselves in the first military operations.

TURIN, May 19.—Yesterday several detachments of Austrians advanced to Caprieo, near San Germano, driving off cattle and firing at the peasants. Our troops, desiring to fight, awaited the enemy at San Germano, hut they withdrew to Vercel i, which place they this morning evacuated, efter blowing up two arches of the Bridge of Sezia. Our troops occupied Vercelli this afternoon. The Austrians, with their artillery, are still on the left bank of the river.

No collision had yet taken place between the opposing armies.

The Austrians had withdrawn from Vercelli, and blown up the bridge.

It was reported that General GUYLAI had sent word to his Government that his provisions were beginning to fail in Piedmont, and that he would not be able to hold his present position for more than fifteen days longer.

The French Government, it was said, had received information that four Russian *corps d'armée* had moved towards the Austrian frontier.

It was asserted that the Emperor of Austria arrived on the 19th at Milan, and departed immediately for Paris, accompanied by General HESS.

The official Weiner *Zeitung* announces that a Norwegian brig, while going into Venice, was stopped by a French frigate and informed that all Austrian ports, with the exception of Trieste and Ancona, were in a state of blockade. The commander of the fortress at Venice had received no notice of the fact.

The French fleet before Venice hed already taken twenty vessels.

Fifteen French men-of-war had been seen near Cittaro, on the coast of Dalmatia.

The *Times* correspondent in the Austrian camp says that a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success. Every channel has either been quite blockaded up by sunken ships, or vessels ladeo with stones are moved close hy, ready to close the small remaining passages at a few minutes' notice and guns of large calibre command all these obstacles. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, however, says that the French squadron is not to attack Venice, but merely to blockade that port for the present.

The Liverpool *Post* promises to have reliable information, explanatory of Austria's mysterious proceedings. It says the moment the French troops cross the Ticino, the Austrian troope will march direct on Paris. Russia will then join Austria, and the reward of what looks like treachery is to be Moldavia and Wallachia. The crossing of the Ticino will be regarded as an invasion of Austrian territory, and on that conviction Prussia and Germany will act. The *Post* then proceeds to show the incentives for a European league against NAPOLEON, and says that it is disposed to place implicit faith in its information.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament elections were completed, with the following result: Liberals elected, 353; Conservatives elected, 302. This is a Ministerial gain of 23. Included in the Liberals are about 50 Independent members and ultra-Liberals, who will hold the balance of power.

The Queen's speech, it was expected, would not be delivered before the 10th of June.

The *Daily News* says that the Liberals will insist on taking up the Reform question at the point where it stood when the dissolution of Parliament took place.

The shipping trade was greatly agitated as to the conveyance of goods contraband of war.

Lord MALMESBURY, in reply to a special inquiry whether the neutrality proclamation contemplated coal es contraband, says that the passeges in the proclamation referring to contraband goods, are not intended to prohibit the exportation of coal or any other article, but to warn Her Majesty's subjects that if they do carry, for the use of one belligerent, articles which are contraband, and their property be captured by another belligerent, Her Majesty's Government will not undertake to interfere against such capture.

The *Shipping Gazette* suggests that the Government should call on the belligerents to specify by proclamation, those articles which they ere resolved [shall henceforth constitute contraband of war.

The chartering of vessels to France as store or troop ships wes regarded as illegal.

The eight large steamers of the European and American Company had been definitely purchased on speculation by Messrs. LEVER and HOWARD, of Manchester.

The *Daily News* says that the Government will almost immediately invite tenders for the monthly conveyance of the Australian mails *vid* Panama.

Twenty thousand landsmen have been enrolled in the British Navy within a few weeks.

THE LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

The London Stock Exchange has been very dull and Consols have slightly declined.

The *Times'* City Article, of last evening, says: "Complete stagnation continues to prevail in the Stock Exchenge. The scarcity of Stock having been somewhat relieved prices closed about one-eighth per cent worse than yesterday. The discount market was very dull. Good bills at two to three months were taken at 3@4 per cent. Gold continues to be taken from the Bank for export. The bills of SAVASTOPOLO & SONS, a Greek firm in London, were yesterday returned.

The house held a respectable position, but its engegements, which are chiefly in the foreign corn trads, are not believed to be large.

In the wheat market yesterday, Monday's rates were nominally quoted, but the tendency was downward, and sales could not be effected except at 1s. reduction.

The *Times'* City article also says that the Funds opened on Friday without recovery from the decline of the previous day, and that the market was heavy throughout, the final transactons being at a reduction of ¼ per cent. The demand for money in the open market was very moderate. At the Bank a fair business was done, chiefly with regular customers.

Continental papers announce the failure of the banking-house of FAOUMER & Co., at Augshurg.

The Bank of Thuringia has also suspended, owing, it is said, to the flight of the manager.

FRANCE.

Orders have been sent to Baron GROS, French Ambassador at China, instructing him to return to France.

The French fleet has also been recalled from China.

The *Corps Legislatif* had been prorogued to the 28th of May.

The fluctuations on the Paris Bourse were frequent but slight. On the 20th the prices fell a quarter, but rallied and closed at a fractional advance. The three per cents were at 61f. for money, and 61f. 5c. for accounts.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial decree increases the direct and indirecct taxation, not including the monopoly of the tobacco trade and the customs duties.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet Prussia declared that although she still adhered to her pretest against the proposal of Hanover to form a federal *corps d'armée* of observellon en the Rhine, yet she did not object to its being established as a matter of form The proposal was accordingly referred to the Commission of Management of Military Affairs.

SWITZERLAND.

Inclinations were manifested by the Italian refugees on the Swiss frontiers to stir up a revolution in Lombardy, but they were put down by the Swiss troops who seized a quantity of guns and gunpowder.

The Swiss Federal Diet had resolved on prohibiting the exportation of arms to, and the collecting of arms by the inhabitants of places in the immediate vicinity of the Italian frontiers. Fugitives and deserters able to bear arms are to be forbidden to pass from the territories of one belligerent in the territories of the other.

NAPLES.

The King still survives.

Greet intrigues were on foot to procure the crown of the Two Sicilies for the Queen's eldest son.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of the 26th of April reached England on the 19th of May.

TANTIA TOPEE was tried by Court-Martial on the 15th of April, and was sentenced to death and hanged on the 18th.

The rebels in small bodies continued to be fallen in with and were generally dispersed.

The latest advices from Calcutta report the death of Commissioner YEH.

The Bombay export market was active, and Cotton Goods considerably deSror. Imports were firm, and in fair demand, but Yarns in some cases rather lower. Freights were steady and firm. Exchange 2s. 1 3/8d.@2s. 1 5/8d.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week in the Liverpool market at 38,000 bales, of which 4,000 hales were for export, and only 200 on speculation. The current qualities of American were 1/8d.@1/4d. ₰ ℔. lower, and a still greater reduction was submitted to for inferior descriptions, while sandy Cottons were almost unsalable. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales. Holders were pressing their stocks upon the market, but the closing feeling was dullness. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7 5/8d.; Middling do., 6 5/8d.; Fair Mobiles, 7d.; Middling do., 6 3/8d.; Fair Uplands, 6 7/8d.; Middling do., 6 1/8d. The stock in port was estimated at 585,000 hales, of which 501,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The news from Manchester is unfavorable. There had been a slight decline in Yarne, though there was a better demand for India goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool BREADSTUFFS Market, at the close, there was a declining tendency, and all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. eay the week opened with an upward tendency and a slight advance on all quatities, but it was subsequently lost. FLOUR was very dull, and 3d.@4d. lower since Tuesday; American, 11s.@14s. 3d. WHEAT also very dull, and offered at 4d. reduction, without finding buyere; Western Red, 8s.@10s. 9d.; do. White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d.; Southern White, 10s. 9d.@13s. CORN steady, hut quotations quite nominal; Mixed, 6s. 8d.@6s. 11d.; Yellow, 6s. 10 1/2@7s. 3d.; White, 8s.@8s. 9d. The weather had been favorable for the growing crops.

Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co. say FLOUR had declined 6d. since Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCILHENY quote BEEF heavy and 5s. @10s. lower, under heavy arrivals. PORK steady, closing firm. BACON firm and 1s. higher. LARD firm, but quiet. TALLOW had been unsettled, hut closed quiet and steady at 57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulare quote POTASHES quiet, at 31c.@33c.; PEARLS quiet. SUGAR quiet, and inferior qualities somewhat lower. COFFEE quiet, hut the inferior qualities were slightly better. RICE heavy. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL, 30s.@30s. 6d. ROSIN firm, at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common; 10s. 6d.@10s. 6d. for fine. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 42s. 6d.@44s. on the spot, and 42s.@42s. 6d. to arrive. TEA in hut little inquiry, and prices weak.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT buoyant at the opening and 3s.@4s. higher, but dull at the close. IRON—Rails dull and offered at £5 15s.@£6; Bars dull. SUGAR heavy and 6d. lower. TEA firm and ½c. better; Common Congou 1s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 44s. LINSEED CAKES declined 2s. 6d @5s. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly easier. Consols were quoted, at the close, on Friday, 91¼@91⅜ for money, and 91⅜@91⅜ for account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £154,000.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Silver 5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday—11 A. M.

Consols opened at last night's quotations.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market for American Stocks generally unchanged.

Messrs. BEIL & SON quote the market as quiet, but steady et the close.

The latest sales were as follows: Illinois Central Sevens of 1860, (freeland,) 85¾; do. Sevens. 69¼@70; Erie Railroad Sevens, Third Mortgage, 67@58.

HAVRE MARKET.

No report of the Havre market has come to hand.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Minister McLane—Condition of Affairs in Mexico—Chances for the Negotiation of a Treaty—Naval Force at Tampico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 2.

Voluminous dispatches received at the State Department to-dey from Mr. MCLANE give a detailed account of his affair with MIRAMON. It appears that our Minister followed the precedent set by the British Government, which made certain demands of the Juarez Party, even while recognizing the other Government. MIRAMON declined receiving Mr. MCLANE'S communication, which excited the indignation of the latter, who complains hitterly to the Government here. It is not known what views the Administration will take of the matter.

MIRAMON had issued a decree forbidding any communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the seme day sold to a party the exclusive privilege of transporting goods from Vera Cruz to the city, in consideration of the party paying to the Government an *ad valorem* tax of twenty-six per cent. on all goods brought in. This party sublets or sells privileges to others for an additional tariff paid him. Thus it is thet the merchants of Mexico are now receiving their goods. These charges are in addition to the tariff levied and collected at Vera Cruz.

It appears that the English subjects in Mexico feel outraged at the conduct of the British Minister, and have sent a communication on the subject to London. It is intimated that Mr. OTWAY will be superseded.

Late intelligence corroborates the report of the assassination of one Englishman, and the narrow escape of another.

Mr. MCLANE had not received the last instructions sent to him. They will reach him on the 4th inst. These instructions are very full, and must result in the early conclusion of a treaty. The only question delaying the negotiation was the protection of the Isthmus by American arms. On this point Mr. MCLANE is directed to provide that when Mexico shall fail to afford ample protection to the lives and property of American citizens passing the Transit, or fail to protect the Transit from any interruption whatever, American forces shall he called on to do so. For this purpose Mexico shall keep at each terminus of the route a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to give notice to our ships-of-war of any difficulty or threatened interruption, and ask for aid. The other points are as before stated in my dispatches.

A New-York paper has announced the reception here of official dispatches from our Minister to Vienna, giving his opinion as to the effect of the European war upon Austria. I dislike to spoil so interesting a *canard*, but I am authorized to say that not a single line, of any discription, has been received hy the State Department from our Minister at Vienna since the first announcement of his reception there.

The Interior Department has determined on the immediate removal of the Texas Indians from their present reserves to the Choctaw lease, and the War Department has been called on for a military escort.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 2.

The Navy Department, to-day, received a letter from Captain FARRAGUT, commanding the U. S. ship *Brooklyn*, dated Vera Cruz, May 21, in which he says that Captain JARVIS sailed in the ship *Savannah*, for Pensacola, on the 18th, and the ship *Saratoga* arrived at Vera Cruz on the same day. He adds:

As Minister MCLANE is desirous of having a ship at Tampico, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Miramon party, I shall direct Commander Turner to proceed thither immediately, with orders to land a force of marines and others, if necessary, for the protection of the American Consulate, and such American citizens as may seek his protection; and in the event of the town being derried by assault to require of the Commanding General the assurance of protection to the Consulate and all American citizens. Such instructions will be in conformity with the views of the Minister.

The permission or instruction for their landing will be forwarded by the Juarez Government to the Governor of Tampico at the same time. There were, at Vera Cruz, when the above was written, two English, one French, and two Spanish war vessels. The French Admiral left Tampico the 12th of May, in company with a brig-of-war. The sloop *Preble*, ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, has the same officers who went out on the Paraguay expedition, with the exception of Lieutenant LOWRY, detached on account of sickness. Lieutenant BAKER supplies the vacancy thus occasioned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, on appeal, that engravings, plain or colored, in whole or part, after they are printed, ere subject to a duty of 15 per centum. As a general practice, under previous tariffs, the metal duty has been assessed on "plated cestors," whether they were furnished on importation with bottles or not, and the glass duty on castor bottles, when imported seperately from the stand. The Secretary sees no sufficient reason for departing from that practice, under the existing tariff. The metal being the material of the chief value, therefore the plated ware is subject to a duty of 24 per cent. Linen shirt-bosoms, not be ng fit for wear in their present state, hut rather the material to be used in the manufacture of shirts, and being a linen fabric, will be treated as a manufacture of flax, subject to a duty of 15 per cent.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Message of Governor Goodwin.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 2.

The old-fashioned manner of celebrating the election was revived to-day with unusual demonstrations. The city is alive with enthusiasm. The military and firemen are out in large numbers, and invited guests are present from nearly all the New-England States.

Gov. GOODWIN will be inducted into office at 3 P. M. His message is quite lengthy. He recommends a short session of the Legislature and economy in administering the Government. The present State debt is a fraction less than $72,400. The causes of education and agriculture are represented as receiving increased attention, and as being in an encouraging condition. The establishment of an agricultural department at Dartmouth College is contemplated. Manufactures are stated to be assuming a healthy position, and the Governor trusts that the enactment of a tariff protective of home industry will be adopted by Congress. The banking interest is in a healthy condition, and new charters ere disapproved of, except where shown to be for the public good. The railroad interests are alluded to in the Message, showing that there are about 700 miles of road in operation in the State, with a capital of $16,000,000, and which cost over $20,000,000, much of the stock being unproductive to the stockholders; but as the roads have largely developed the resources, and increased the wealth of the State, the Governor suggests a reduction of their taxation.—Governor GOODWIN says New-Hampshire yields to no State in her adherence to the Federal Union and the Constitution, and her people will never tolerate the doctrine of nullification, or the idea of a disunion of this Confederacy; but, while she allows to all other States their rights, she will maintain hers. She will never meddle with the domestic institutions of her sister States, but is bound to prevent the extension of the curse of Slavery over territory now free. She will rejoice to see a truly national and patriotic Administration restored, and the principles of the fathers of the country again administered.

The Legislative Session will commence to-morrow, and probably close the last week in the month.

Homœopathic Festival.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 2.

A festival was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon and evening by the Homœopathic Faculty. Addresses were made by Dr. D. F. WELLS, of Brooklyn N. Y., Mayor LINCOLN, Professors HAMPHILL and REED, of Pennsylvania, Dr. WINSLOW LEWIS, Dr. WILD, and others. The evening festival was attended by about three thousand persons, including our prominent citizens.

Railroad Celebration.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 2.

About six hundred citizens of Chicago, Milwaukee and Fort Wayne, arrived this morning on an excursion train to celebrate the opening of the new route to Chicago, *viâ* the Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Michigan, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads. At the reception at the Merchants' Exchange, the hospitalities of the city were tendered by Mayor BISHOP, and speeches were made by Mayor HAYNES, of Chicago, and L. L. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road. In the afternoon the guests witnessed a display of steam fire engines.

Later from Havana—Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 2.

The steamer *Indianola*, from Havana, is below, with dates to the 30th. She reports the stats of sugar firm and active at 8@8¼ reals for Nos. 11 and 12; molasses active at 4½@5½ reals; lard buoyant at 18 @19 reals. Sterling Exchange dull, and quoted at 116; New-York do., 60 days sight, 3½.

The bark *Arcade* wes partially hurnt last night, together with two adjoining buildings. Loss $15,000. The *Bulletin* office narrowly escaped destruction.

Ohio Politics.

COLUMBUS, O., Thursday, June 2.

The Republican State Convention, to-day, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr.
Lieutenant-Governor—ROBERT C. KIRK.
Supreme Judge—W. Y. GHOLSON.
Auditor—R. W. Taylor.
Treasurer—A. P. Stone.
Secretary of State—A. P. Russell.
Board of Public Works—John Gregory.
School Commissioner—Anson Smith.

Vermont Episcopal Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, June 2.

The Annual Episcopal Convention held here to-day, made choice of the following clerical and lay deputies to the General Convention: The Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., of Rutland; the Rev. Geo. B. Mansur, D.D., of Bennington; the Rev. D. Hillhouse, of Burlington; the Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, of Montpelier; Isaac F. Redfield, of Windeor; Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington; Sylvester Deming, of Arlington and Edmund Weston, of Randolph.

Immense Damages in a Breach of Promise Case.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 2.

In the case of Miss CARSTANG *vs.* SHAW, for breach of promise of marriage, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict for the full amount of the petition of the plaintiff, $100,000. It is understood that counsel for the defendant will file a demand to have the verdict set aside, and also a petition for a new trial.

Official Edition of the Session Laws—Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 2.

The official edition of the Session Laws of 1859, published under the direction of the Secretary of State, is now issued and ready for distribution by W. C. LITTLE & Co., in Albany.

The Canal Board adjourned to-day, till the 9th of June; after that meeting they will take a long recess.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., Thursday, June 2.

A destructive fire broke out here at 3 o'clock this morning. BROWN'S crockery store and the DeSoto House were totally destroyed. The lower portion of the DeSoto House was occupied by PACKLAND & Co., wholesale drygoods. Several other smaller buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $140,000, of which $55,000 is insured in the Home Insurance Company, New-York, and the Ætna and Phenix companies, Hartford.

FIRE IN LAFAYETTE, IND.,

LAFAYETTE, Thursday, June 2.

By a fire this morning, SPENCER'S Block was partially destroyed. The loss on the building is $2,000. W. L. GREGORY, hardware merchant lost $5,000. Several other stores end offices were damaged, and the total loss is from $10,000 to $12,000, mostly insured.

Sale of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad.

JANESVILLE, Ohio, Thursday, June 2.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad was sold, to-day, to the first and second mortgage bondholders, for a nominal sum.

Death of Jacob A. Barker.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 2.

JACOB A. BARKER, an old and prominent citizen of Buffalo, died this morning.

From Rio Janeiro.

By the brig *Sea Breeze*, which arrived yesterday morning from Rio Janeiro, we have files from that city to April 20; but, although their dates are two days later than those previously received, they contain nothing of interest. The whole amount of coffee exported from the 1st to the 19th of April was 125,253 bags. The amount of coffee which changed hands April 19 was 3,200 bags.

The American bark *Harvest* was sold at auction on the 19th.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

DISQUIETUDE OF THE COUNTRY—APPREHENSIONS OF INVASION—MOVEMENTS OF URQUIZA—MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the bark *George Warren*, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to April 16.

The state of the country was unsatisfactory, and rumors of war prevailed on all sides. The red ribbon of ROSAS was openly assumed by the people of the Interior, who desire to force Buenos Ayres, *vi et armis*, to rejoin the Confederetion.

URQUIZA had declared—so it was reported—that he would be before Buenos Ayres on the 1st of May, and in the Plaza on the 25th of May. He was endeavoring to raise a loan with which to commence operations, but so far without success. URQUIZA had dispatched the priest PENA to Paraguay, to ask a loan of money, men and vessels of war from President LOPEZ.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, strengthened by recent success at the ballot-box, and the confidence of the people of the Province, were making great preparations to meet and repel URQUIZA in case he should attempt to put his threats into execution. All the arms in deposit had been purchased by the Government, and among them some very fine improved American fire-arms.

Col. MITRE, the Minister of War, and Gen. HORNOS, had gone to the northern frontier, with a powerful force, to stop URQUIZA'S hordes of Gauchos on the border. Dr. D. PASTOR OBLIGADO took charge of the War Department during Col. MITRE'S absence.

The ship *Shelter*, of New-York, from New-York, would be condemned and sold at Buenos Ayres.

The bark *Austin*, Captain BENSON, of Kennebunk, was totally destroyed hy fire on April 7. She had a valuable cargo of over five hundred balee of wool, and was ready to put to sea, having a pilot on board. The vessel was undoubtedly fired by design. The crew mutinied, and three-quarters of an hour after the fire broke out took to the boat, and went on shore. Nothing whatever was saved. The crew were arrested by the United States Consul, Mr. WM. HOLLEY HUNSON, who organized a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieuts. C. H. WALLS and G. CULBEY, U. S. N.; Captain F. B. LANGSTON, ship *Parana*, and G. M. BARNARD, Esq., of Boston, Secretary. The Consul presided, and, after a careful investigation of three days, the Court decided to send the crew to the United States for trial. They were ironed, and sent on board the United States store-ship *Release*, at Montevideo, by which their passage home had been taken.

The United States brigs *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge* were in port at Buenos Ayres—all well.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PACINI'S grand opera of "Saffo" will be played here to-night with Mlle. COZZESI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor BARILI in the principal parts. During the Summer season (commencing to-night) the prices of admission will be reduced to the old standard of one dollar, with an extra charge of fifty cents for reserved seats.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A meeting of the officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, who are opposed to the proposed incorporation of the command with the Tenth Regiment, as directed by the Governor, met at the Mercer House last evening. There were nearly 250 men present. Sergeant J. M. SCRIBNER was called to the Chair, and Private RAYNOR acted as Secretary. It was stated that a proposition which provided for the distinct organization of the Regiment was under the consideration of the Governor, and the meeting adjourned to Friday next, at 8 P. M., with the understanding that some definite action should at that time be had. Strong hopes were expressed that the Governor would revoke the order which he had made.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Movements of Minister McLane—Financial Shifts of the Factions—Temper of the Liberal Party—Proclamations of the Reactionists—American Citizens to be Protected.

THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA.

Historical Notes of Recent Mexican History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

On the 19th inst. the United States screw steamer *Brooklyn*, with Mr. MCLANE on board, left this port for Tampico and returned on the evening of the 14th. The object of Mr. MCLANE'S visit to Tampico was to ascertain the condition of American interests at that place, and what steps it would be necessary to take for the protection of the same, in case any warlike demonstrations should be made in that region, (as it was then rumored there would be,) by forces from the City of Mexico. Finding everything quiet at Tampico, and no reliable evidence that troops were *en route* from Mexico, Mr. MCLANE proceeded to Minalitlan, to learn from the steamer *Coatzacoalcos* whether the *Tennessee* would return to Vera Cruz. Ascertaining it was the intention to dispatch the *Tennessee* on her regular day, the *Brooklyn* with the Minister returned to this place yesterday. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Capt. TURNER, also arrived yesterday from Pensacola, and anchored at Sacrificios.

Since last advices, there have been reports of military expeditions, marches and counter-marches, battles, defeats, victories, &c., but it does not appear that any important result in military matters has followed the movements of either party. Official information has been received by this Government of the taking of Mazatlan and Colima by the Liberals; also, of the defeat of MEJIA near Queretaro, by the Liberal Chief ARANDEREL. A few days since, there was a guerilla affair between a party of Liberals and Central forces at Cascomatapec, between Jalapa and Orizaba. The Liberals won the fight. In my last, mention was made of a contemplated attack by the Liberals on Jalapa, held by ROBLES with fifteen hundred men. Seven hundred men left this place to unite with AMPUDIA, who, it was stated, had some two thousand men in the Jalapa mountains. But the affair came to nought. AMPUDIA'S forces were divided and stationed at different points, and it does not appear that he took the first step towards a movement on Jalapa. A portion of the soldiers that went from Vera Cruz, feeling they would return to this sickly place, deserted. The balance are stationed at the *Puente Nacional*. Both AMPUDIA and TRACONIS are here. Why the contemplated movement was not made on Jalapa is a mystery.

We have advices from the City of Mexico up to the 12th inst., from which it appears that matters stand as previously reported, except that MIRAMON—and his party are more and more harassed for the want of means. It appears that the clergy have in reality used up all their available means, such as ready money—personal property of various kinds, and all they dare of the valuable vessels and ornaments of the churches. Now, although they are willing to hypothecate any amount of their lands, houses, &c., it proves since the recognition of the Juarez Government by the American Minister that no one will either buy their property or take it as security for money loaned. Any confiscation or attempt to sell this property on the part of MIRAMON—and he would not hesitate to do either in order to raise money—would prove abortive. Not being able to get more money out of the Church or its property, nor any from capitalists, as heretofore, and fearing to impose other forced exactions on the people, the factionists have resorted to selling permits to speculators in the City of Mexico, by which they are allowed to bring goods into the city from Vera Cruz. It was or this purpose, doubtless, that the edict prohibiting communication with Vera Cruz was issued by MIRAMON some two months since. It is said that $250,000 was raised by the sale of these permits to one or two speculators. It is also rumored that the English and French Ministers "flared up" on account of the exclusive nature of this financial operation. The Liberal Government here, in its simplicity, permits the arrangement to go into effect, and large quantities of goods are now going forward from Vera Cruz, of course paying the usual international duties on leaving the place. It is stated also that a *conducta* of several millions of silver is about to leave the City of Mexico for this port, having arranged to pay the Miramon Government two per cent. on the amount. The regular export duty on silver is six per cent. The Constitutional Government at this place recently issued its decree by which this duty was reduced to four per cent., hence the silver is shipped at the regular rates, and duty is divided between the two Governments. To such a strait are both parties reduced for the want of funds, that they appear to be forced into arrangements to accommodate each other. According to all the evidence at hand, the faction in Mexico is more pushed for means than the Constitutional Government, and in the opinion of your correspondent, the latter makes a great mistake in letting up one iota.

No very clear account of the whereabouts of MARQUEZ, MEJIA, &c., has been received. For the want of means, it appears that the Mexican Government is not able to make any energetic or important demonstration upon any point. Reliable advices, however, came to hand yesterday, stating that one thousand men under Gen. WOLL, a French officer, and Santanista, had left Mexico for Tampico. This is a very small number of men with which to fall upon that port, and it is supposed that the purpose of WOLL is to join MEJIA; but if in reality he intends to go to Tampico, it is under assurances of aid and considerable money to be furnished by Gachupins, of whom there are considerable numbers in that place, who, with other foreigners, are known to be making every effort to place this port in the hands of the factionists. This project is a pure speculation, and it affords evidence of how Mexico is preyed upon by Gachupins as well as other unprincipled foreigners.

In every quarter of the Republic, so far as we can judge from accounts received here through the public journals and otherwise, a firm, encouraging and confident tone in the Liberal cause is maintained.

The following extract is from *La Democracia*, a journal published in Oajaca. Its truthful and fair nature render it worthy a place in your columns:

"Since December, 1857, the Reactionists have subverted Constitutional rule in the Republic; and from that date, what have they gained? During this period they have struggled without cessation. They triumphed in Salamanca, in Ahualuco, in Tetolottan, in San Joaquin, and lastly in Mexico. After all these triumphs what have they gained? To-day they are in a worse condition than at the beginning, because the opposing elements to this struggle have become stronger, and the principles upon which their actions are based have grown weaker. The seditious clergy are drawing heavily upon their resources, and each victory has cost them immense sums. They cannot continue their present course, however much they may wish to foment this fratricidal war, without sacrificing the sacred vessels and ornaments of the Church, which they have commenced to do. But they dare not do this for fear of the people; and should they ever dare to consume these objects, they will be used up like every other resource to which they have resorted, and from the moment they cannot pay money to those who, in connection with the Church, are engaged in the work of destruction, the clergy will remain completely nullified, and cease to figure in this political reaction.

We lament the evils which follow this war; but we are convinced that however severe they may be, the enduring peace which must necessarily result will confer far greater benefits. The evils and the sacrifices will be transient, but the good will be permanent. If we cut off those parasitical plants which derive their support from the people, the tree of liberty will grow and strengthen, protecting beneath its beneficent shade many generations.

It is necessary, therefore, to make war upon the clergy and upon the mercenary soldiers without quarter, and destroy this race of vampires that sucks the blood of the people."

DEGOLLADO has issued a pretty strong document, dated at Morelia, April 17, and addressed to the Governors of the various States.

The following are extracts:

"From this day forward, seeing that the humanity and generosity with which we have treated the Reactionists has had no other effect than to render them more cruel, it becomes necessary that the guilty should be made to feel the entire weight of justice without hesitation of any kind. Our men, taken prisoners in the Valley of Mexico, have been assassinated in cold blood and without mercy. From this day forward, I declare that all officers taken in arms shall be executed immediately. I trust that the patriotism and decision of your Excellency will cause you to comply rigorously with this order, in fulfillment of your worthy command.

The Minister of Relations will have informed you ere this of the opportune official recognition of our Government by the United States of the North, and that the Minister Plenipotentiary was received at Vera Cruz by his Excellency the President, on the 6th inst. I do not deem it necessary to call the attention of your Excellency to this great and important event. Your Excellency will comprehend ere long, that aided as we shall be by the great American nation, the powers of the Reactionists to subject us to the bastard interests of the Church and the mercenary soldiers, will be barren of results. This gratifying event destroys the plan of the reaction, which in these latter days, has returned to its project of establishing a foreign monarchy in Mexico. To raise greater forces, create greater resources and pursue our enemies with the greatest vigor and energy, is what I particularly recommend to your Excellency, confident from your known ability and patriotism, that you will omit nothing the good sons of the Republic might desire."

SUNDAY, May 22.

Within the past three days, advices of considerable importance have been received at this place. Intimations of defection among the factionists in the City of Mexico, which you have had in previous communications, now prove to be well founded. It is a singular fact this party has no one distinct and universal name or appellation in its own country. Those composing the party are known under the following assortment of titles: "Factionistas, Reactionarios, Moderados, Conservadores, Centralistas, Clerico-Militarios, Santa Anistas and Monarchistas." The clergy, Gachupins and army, at heart desire a monarchy of the most despotic kind. Therefore, for the sake of convenience, brevity, comprehensiveness and pertinence, when reference is made hereafter in this correspondence to the above well-assorted party, the term Monarchists will be used.

By letters received from the City of Mexico up to the 18th inst., it appears that the Monarchists refused to receive Mr. MCLANE'S letter in reply to their Government's protest, but returned it to Mr. BLACK. The sinapism applied by Mr. MCLANE to MIRAMON'S back, proved, however, a powerful irritant, and drew out the following address to the Governors of the various States:

Secretariat of State and of Despatches of Foreign Relations:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The course pursued by the United States in its retetions with the legitimate Government of the Mexican Republic, has, without any fault on the part of the latter, caused an interruption of that harmony which ought to exist between both nations, and which his Excellency, the substitute President,

preferred from it, whether SANTA ANNA could or would return to Mexico, &c. He replied, "It is our triumph, our triumph! SANTA ANNA's trails over this country are marked by *blood, blood, blood!* Should he return, everybody, everything, even the stones would rise up against him. But he will not return. He has too much regard for his interesting person, notwithstanding his desires to again obtain power in Mexico. It may be his destiny to return to this country to receive, at the hands of the executioner the reward of his crimes. Ojala!"

Thus spoke the Liberal in his own magnificent language, and with the fervor of inspiration. This Santa Anna movement is significant of the last struggle of a forlorn hope.

The following proclamation, by authority of MIRAMON, is so eminently characteristic of the surpassing bombast, impudence and humbug of the Monarchists, that I transcribe it:

MOST EXCELLENT SENOR: With this date I communicate to the Chief of the Staff as follows:

His Excellency the Substitute President, who proposes to follow in the course of his Government the strictest justice, and being thoroughly persuaded that the order issued on the 27th of November, 1855, removing from the army His Excellency the Senor General of Division, *benemerito* of the country, DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, emanated from the political passions strongly kindled at that period; and, since it is impossible not to know that the long career of that personage exhibits in the highest degree feats of arms glorious to the country, and which cannot be obscured without offence to the national dignity; his Excellency being desirous moreover to worthily honor true merit, has caused to be accorded to and replaced in his possession, the said excellent Señor General, the place which he formerly held in the army. This is what I have the satisfaction to communicate to the staff by the order of his Excellency for your knowledge and execution; and have the great pleasure to make this known to your Excellency for your satisfaction, since it is a proof given by your Excellency that the supreme Government knows how to duly appreciate those illustrious services which the country owes to you, and as a public and solemn testimony that Mexico is not ungrateful like parties, because she always with pride remembers the glory which your Excellency has ever thrown around it.

I have the honor to reiterate to you my high consideration, constant and distinguished esteem.

God and liberty. ANTONIO CORONA.

MEXICO, May 13, 1859.

To his Excellency, Señor General *benemerito* of the country, DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

The curse of his country embodied in SANTA ANNA, who, driven forth for the third time by national execration, now residing in the island of St. Thomas, and given up in his old age to the vilest propensities of which human nature is capable, is eulogized in the most fulsome manner, and invited back in the name of what claims to be the *Supreme Government* of Mexico.

Advices have been received to the effect that DEGOLLADO has resigned the command of the Liberal army in favor of ZOAZUA, a popular and efficient Liberal chief of Nueva Leon. This step is calculated to have a most excellent effect.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the 20th inst., and it is generally understood that she brought advices from the Administration *fully sustaining Mr. McLane in all he has done.* If the Administration continues this commendable course, your correspondent promises to say nothing about its miserable policy of the past, and to which is owing the present unhappy state of affairs.

In general terms, it may be said that the prospects of the Liberal Party continue to improve. Another event of importance in its favor is now awaited with the greatest confidence. It is the unequivocal repudiation on the part of England of the course pursued by her Minister, Mr. OTWAY. That he will be speedily removed there can scarcely be a doubt. The belief that MONS. GABALAC will meet with the same fate is also strong.

MONDAY, May 23.

The *Tennessee* departs at 12 M. to-day. It is probably the last trip she will make this season on account of the quarantine regulations at New Orleans. Regular communication with this point will probably be maintained by the Tehuantepec's Company's line *via* Minatitlan.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* goes up to Tampico this day, with orders to afford protection to the American Consulate and American interests at that place, should they be likely to suffer from an invasion of the monarchist forces under WOLL.

A powerful and important document has just made its appearance in the City of Mexico. It is a protest on the part of the English citizens addressed to the British Minister, Mr. OTWAY, relative to the Miramon Government, Tacubaya assassinations, &c. It condemns the assassins in the strongest terms by name, states that it has no confidence in the safety of lives and property under the Miramon faction, and prays that no sentence of death passed upon an Englishman by the Government may be put into execution before being revised by the British Legation. John Bull in Mexico has got his fire up, and it looks as though he would yet take the lead of the Americans in upsetting the miserable faction now ruling in the capital. Mssrs. OTWAY and GABALAC catch a [illegible] retort from the Liberals, based on this document. They charge these foreign Ambassadors with using their exertions more to uphold the assassins of Tacubaya than to protect the lives of their own countrymen. *This is strictly true.*

The legation leaves Vera Cruz to morrow, per United States steamer *Brooklyn*, for a more healthy point near the Tehuantepec route, from which the communication with the Constitutional Government will be maintained. The *vomito* is here, also considerable fever.

The TIMES is making its mark in this country. The *Tennessee* brought files to most of the principal houses in this city. The attention your journal gives to Mexican matters attracts universal and favorable notice. But in the States the Mexican affair will, doubtless, be considered a miserable farce in comparison with the great military drama opening in Europe. It is a good time, however, for the United States to push along and keep moving in this direction.

MIRLA.

From Our Own Correspondent at the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 19, 1859.

American citizens are to be protected by the *padres*, and are refused the privilege of being passed over to any Foreign Minister. After Mr. BLACK had applied to the British Minister for the protection of the British flag to shield American citizens from the unbridled vengeance of the fanatics of the Church, and after the British Minister had refused this courtesy (never before refused by any Minister in any part of the world,) Mr. BLACK saw fit to select the diplomatic representative of Ecuador as a fit person to take a friendly charge of American citizens. The representative of Ecuador, who is a gentleman, of course offered his services promptly. The customary notice was given to the other diplomatic agents, and the person in charge of the archives in the Foreign Office in the National Palace. Notwithstanding this was what might be considered right and proper, Senor BONILLA promptly notified Senor PASTOR, the representative from Ecuador, that he could not take the citizens of the United States under his charge; that he (BONILLA) had undertaken to do that himself and would not admit of any intermeddling from anybody. This fact was made known yesterday, and it is believed that the refusal of Senor BONILLA to allow American citizens to be placed under the Ecuadorian flag arose from the direct interference and advice of Mr. OTWAY, who now is floundering about in his own filth, striving to concoct arguments to justify his own discourteous and insulting conduct to American citizens in Mexico, and to the American Government and nation. This last piece of impertinent and blackguard conduct on the part of Mr. OTWAY should be made the subject of a straightforward demand from our Government for the recall of Mr. OTWAY from Mexico. When the lives of our citizens are left thus exposed to the malice of a weak man like him, and in the hands of an unscrupulous set of fanatics, it becomes the serious duty of our Government to act. I do honestly consider that Mr. OTWAY has become the most pernicious person in all Mexico. The representative of a nation that has in all past times held superior influence and prestige in Mexico, his weakness allows that influence and prestige to be used for the very worst purposes. Had there been a proper representative of Great Britain in Mexico, the bloodhounds of the Church would never have dared to commit the atrocities they did after the battle of Tacubaya. Had Mr. MATTHEW been in the place of Mr. O. the annals of Mexico would have been saved from the dark chapter which now must record those atrocities. As it is Mr. OTWAY appears to delight in these heinous acts.

DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, the acknowledged greatest rogue of Mexican birth has by decree been restored to his grade in the army, and to his titles and the booty he invested (in a silly moment) in real estate in his native country. The question is now: Will he come? Some say, No—many say, Yes. Certain it is, a strong invitation has been sent to him, and the greater part of MIRAMON's army—officers, soldiers and drummers—are prepared to shout for the tenth time, "*Que viva el General Santa Anna*" notwithstanding they have ten times shouted "*Que muera el General Santa Anna!*" But this is one of the things that Mexican men and women are addicted to—fickleness—it might be called by a harder word.

The discovery of a plot laid by the British Minister and MIRAMON to get hold of a mortgage on the estates of the clergy for many millions, by which some ready cash was to fall into their own hands, was discovered by GABALAC, who was not included in the division of spoils. GABALAC very properly broke up the business

Since then the clergy have got scared. They have lost confidence in MIRAMON, and he the other day discovered that the clergy were working to get ZULOAGA back in the palace. MIRAMON grew impetuous and roared like a goaded bull. He made all sorts of threats against ZULOAGA, and the consequence is ZULOAGA is for once more a lodger in the "Otway Hotel," as the British Legation is called. MIRAMON has thus discovered that his old partner OTWAY is now his busiest competitor, and is working for ZULOAGA, who is called the "ready-made President of the British Legation."

Padre MIRANDA, and several other Church celebrities, are against MIRAMON; so it seems certain the young scamp will have to clear out of the palace. There is a report that he is in treaty with the Liberals, and swears he will make the clergy know his power to injure them is as great as it has been to fight their battles. He is in this, I trust, very much mistaken. The Liberals will do well not to have anything to do with him. He deserves hanging, and if the Liberals offer him any other terms they deserve to lose. However, I fear if he tries to make an arrangement the Liberals will grant him terms. It will be just like them.

The combination for SANTA ANNA is now the most formidable of any of the political games of this capital. But it is impossible to form any idea of what is to come of all this disorganization in the ranks of the Clergy party. If the Liberals were half clever they would smash up the whole concern at once. If the clergy succeed in making some loans they are now in treaty for, under the guarantee of the French and English Legations, they will be able to make a President of whom they choose. At present, considering the improbability of SANTA ANNA's coming, I think ZULOAGA stands a good chance to be President before next mail.

The Clergy forces have made no advances since last mail. They are on the line as far interior as Salamanca, and there they stick. Morelia has returned to the possession of the Federalists. Reports vary, but it seems likely that the clergy have no town further interior than Salamanca. Several battles are reported in which the Clergy forces have been worsted.

Since my last, two foreigners have been shot without trial, one in this valley and the other at Atlisco, in the State of Puebla. Both were American citizens. Numbers of Mexicans have shared the same fate.

All the world here witnessed the indefatigable labors of Baron ROTHSCHILD to secure the admission of Jews to equal rights in England, and all the world must be astonished to hear that this champion of civil and religious liberty and equal rights in England has become the friend and supporter of the intolerant, ignorant and corrupt Church of Mexico. Mr. DAVIDSON, the agent of the Rothschild house in Mexico, has for a long time been an active friend of the Church in assisting it to large sums of ready money. Notwithstanding it has been shown to him that he is doing a hazardous business, and one very discreditable to him as the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, he still keeps lending money to the clergy, from which we must be forced to conclude that the principals of his house have advised him to do what he has done and is now doing. There are many reasons for believing that the ROTHSCHILDS are disposed to aid the clergy of Mexico in sustaining their infamous pretensions. The London *Times* has preserved a partial and studied silence on Mexican matters, while all the rest of the Press of the civilized world have denounced the clergy of Mexico in unmeasured terms. When the *Times* has spoken it has been to make a great ado against the Constitutionalists, or to throw dust in the eyes of the English public as to the actual state of affairs in Mexico. The *times* is ruled by the ROTHSCHILDS, and having become, in truth, but a mere tool of these powerful money jobbers, it plays just such music for the English public as may be set for it by the rich controllers of its columns. The *Times* abuses the Constitutionalists, and while the English public are left to suppose that the Clergy party cannot be so bad as the Constitutionalists, the Jews slip into the British Legation in Mexico and into the good graces of the Archbishop, and make loans to the Church under the guarantee of the British Legation. This ingenious and peculiarly Shylock game has been played so far successfully. The Jews have got their hand, although it has cost many a pound of flesh, to be torn from the body of poor Mexico. Encouraged by the past and ambitious to obtain an influence in this country the ROTHSCHILDS are now making a business with the clergy for many millions. The British Minister is the servant of the Jews, and the agent of the British bondholders is also brought in to play a part. This new business is said to be for from forty to seventy-five millions—the amount, I believe, is not yet settled. It is likely to be for the latter sum, in which case the bondholders will be included in a mortgage on the estates of the clergy for a large amount. Should this business go through, the influence of the bondholders and the ROTHSCHILDS in England will be brought to bear in favor of the clergy faction in Mexico. The British Minister is to guarantee the mortgage, and this act, if sanctioned by the British Government, will be the prolific source of much trouble to Mexico, without any positive gain to the ROTHSCHILDS and the bondholders. If this business be carried through and supported by the British Government, it will become the duty of our Government and people to place every obstruction in the way of the lenders getting one cent of their money back. The men who are doing the business are well aware that they are giving support to the pretensions of a clique who have no claims to the Government. They know well that the aid they give to the Church is a mill-stone tied around the neck of the country to bury her deeper. They know that according to the acts of the Clergy faction they would be shot by the clergy if they were detected in giving the same aid to the legitimate Government of the country. They know they are supporting a set of people who are a burning disgrace to the civilization of the age. Therefore, if these Shylocks get off with whole skins and their necks in good order they will be treated mercifully—much more so than they have treated the character of Englishmen and the pretensions of Baron ROTHSCHILD—the equal-rights man of England, the compound Jew and Jesuit in his dealings with Mexico,—the business and anthropist the business supporter of intolerance and tyranny—in fact, the worthy descendant of Judas.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the present agent of the bondholders in Mexico, is a most worthy and well meaning person, but not the man to represent such large interests as he does. His desire to be on terms of amiability with the present British Minister, has allowed him to fall into snares laid for him by Her Majesty's representative and the wire-workers of the Clergy faction in this capital. When the infamous demand was made upon the Government at Vera Cruz for an increase of the tariff, Mr. WHITEHEAD was gulled into the belief that this increase of tariff would benefit the bondholders, and, therefore, without paying any attention to the fruitless efforts of the bondholders in times past to *decrease* the tariff, (in order to *increase* the receipts of the Custom houses by preventing smuggling,) joined hands with Mr. OTWAY, and has tried to illustrate to the bondholders that Mr. O.'s acts were for their benefit as well as for that of all other English interests. As the bondholders themselves do not appear to be the cleverest men in the great money circles of the world, it is possible this sincere assertion of Mr. WHITEHEAD may have been believed. If the bondholders will but look back at their own sensible acts and pay some attention to the clever report of their agent, Mr ROBERT C. WILLIS, printed in London in 1843 or 1844, they will see that high tariffs only tend to increase smuggling—to increase the contraband trade, while it oppresses legitimate trade, and forces consumers to pay high prices; in fact, benefits no one but smugglers.

The partisan part Mr. WHITEHEAD has played, in allowing himself to support Mr. OTWAY in his attacks upon the Constitutional Government of the country, should not go unnoticed by the bondholders. It was and is clearly the duty of the agent for such a large interest as that of the bondholders, to have acted an independent and noble course. He certainly could have served the best interests of his employers by so doing. His mixing up in the business now on hand to aid the clergy is, to say the least, a very imprudent step and one that must cost the bondholders dearly if they do not promptly disown the whole transaction. The bondholders cannot be such ninnies as to fail to see where Mexico is drifting. After their proceedings upon the resolution of SAM HOUSTON, it looks extremely shabby to see them turning around and going in to support the Clergy Party in Mexico; and if they get caught in the act and are forced to lay out of interests for a few years, they may learn to be consistent and honest English business men by the operation. For my part, I hold it to be dishonest for any American or Englishman to aid an intolerant clergy like that of Mexico, who have already murdered many of our fellow countrymen, and who would assassinate all in the country if they had the power.

The House of J. B. JECKER has done large business with the clergy, and is still making small advances. As JECKER is a person entirely lost to all the natural feelings of man, and has no other empire but his counting-house, it is not to be wondered that he should snatch at the inviting bait held out to him especially when he is assured of the protection of the French Government by GABALAC. JECKER is a very rich but miserable person. His inordinate love of money has drawn him into many hazardous businesses. His present dealings with the clergy will be criminal acts by the rules of the clergy when the Constitutional Party take this capital. It is to be hoped they will not shoot him as the clergy have persons

a thousand times less offenders against them than JECKER is guilty of against the Constitutional Government.

In the midst of all the disgust entertained by Englishmen for Mr. OTWAY, for his many bad acts, a circumstance has turned up to bring out something in his favor. An address, got up by Mr. BARRON, Mr. OTWAY's landlord, and signed by half-a-dozen others, has been presented to Mr. OTWAY, thanking him, in the most glowing terms, for having succeeded in the marvelous feat of diplomacy of obtaining permission from MIRAMON to bring up from Vera Cruz *four wagon-loads of goods!* This *flattering* address is to be laid before the next Secretary of State in England, as is reported in the Logia.

The *Diario Official* has exhausted its sophistry, on two occasions, to make it appear that Mr. OTWAY was to be thanked for the saving of poor SELBY's life, when he was about to be murdered by the Clergy assassins. This is a difficult task, inasmuch as all Mexico knows that the reprieve obtained by Mr. OTWAY found the man coming to this city, one mile this side of the place of murder, and he would have been dead a whole hour if Mr. OTWAY's reprieve had been the only thing to save him. Mr. OTWAY has used every effort to disprove the affidavit of poor SELBY. He has gone so low down in this business as to make use of intimidation and intrigue in the Palace. Gen. JUAREZ, who saved SELBY's life, has been induced to tell a lie to favor OTWAY. In a card to the public, JUAREZ says he was not the superior commanding officer, and therefore could not contradict the orders of his superior. This is his way of saying he did not cause the suspension of SELBY's execution. Gen. JUAREZ, in his card, has fairly convicted OTWAY of calumny, while he proves the Clergy would have been guilty of butchering an honest man had SELBY been shot. Gen. JUAREZ says SELBY was not guilty, whereas Mr. OTWAY has said he believed he was.

On previous occasions, I have told you all about the dirty attempts of the British and French Ministers to give annoyance to the people of Vera Cruz. The French Admiral has at length become thoroughly disgusted with the malicious and knavish tricks of GABALAC, and has gone to sea. The British Minister fares no better with the commanders of the English fleet. In the first place, Capt. DOUGLAS positively refused to obey the orders of Mr. OTWAY. He stood Mr. O.'s nonsense as long as he could, and then went to sea. Capt. FREDERICKS came to fill the place of Capt. DUNLOE. Capt. FREDERICKS saw no reason to deviate from the wise course of his predecessor, and after a few interchanges of notes with the Legation in this capital, left in disgust. Next came Capt. ALDEN. With Capt. ALDEN Mr. O. thought he could get on, but Capt. ALDEN, unschooled in dirty business, has refused to act upon Mr. OTWAY's partisan instructions, and will go to sea in a few days from now. OTWAY's last hope of molesting the Constitutional Government is thus gone. Mr. O. thinks all the British Navy are fools.

General Retrospect of Mexican History.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

In previous communications, a brief synopsis of the most important events in Mexican history, more especially since the first blow for freedom was struck by HIDALGO in 1810, has been given. A retrospective glance of these events will serve to bring the mind to an intelligent and just comprehension of the present condition of the country, and the principles for which the two parties are contending.

We find the first revolt, headed by HIDALGO, in 1809—in one cry was, "*Death to the Gachupines!*" ere it became a strict war of races, resolved itself into a general war of revolution for independence of the Spanish yoke. This war raged with almost unceasing violence until 1821, when, by the extraordinary act of one man—ITURBIDE—and he the chosen instrument of Spain, through whom she expected to strengthen her hold on Mexico, this country was forever lost to Spain, and in little more than one year stood before the world an Empire in her own right, with ITURBIDE as Emperor. Suddenly casting down the Imperial Government, and executing the Emperor, Mexico, by one leap, reached the republican platform. A federal Constitution was adopted in 1824, and in April, 1825, GUADALUPE VICTORIA, the chosen President, was sworn into office. VICTORIA served out his official term, but not in peace and quietude. His administration was harassed and opposed by unscrupulous and turbulent factionists, and, under the appellations of Yorkinos and Escoceses, Federalists and Centralists, were ranged, at that very period, the factions and parties as they exist at the present day. The great Liberal party of the country was known under the name of Yorkinos or Federalists, while the faction or factious composed of the clergy, the army, the Gachupins, &c., were styled Escoceses or Centralists. Starting with a clear comprehension of a true state of affairs at the above-mentioned period, the reader of Mexican history, as he progresses down to the present time, cannot fail to obtain a full and thorough understanding of the peculiar characteristics of the two parties, and the principles for which they are at this moment contending. It will be found that the Centralists, who comprise the larger portion of the wealth, aristocracy and talent of the country, have never ceased their exertions to establish a foreign or domestic despotism and have maintained an unbroken front against democracy and constitutional freedom, as advocated by the more scattered, poorer and less educated, but more christian and truly intelligent masses.

The Central or despotic party has, in general, maintained control. In various instances the Liberal party has obtained power, but the Centralists, with money and the army at command, have, by the most artful combination of corruption and force, been enabled to work its downfall. Since the period of Mexican independence, the country has had some thirty-five different governments. But two of those obtaining the position of Chief Executive have been suffered to serve out their term of office—viz., GUADALUPE VICTORIA, the first President, and HERRERA, elected to that office at the close of the war with the United States. Since the commencement of the struggle for freedom, in 1809—a period of just half a century—Mexico has not had five consecutive years of peace. Year by year her prosperity has been interrupted, and her soil watered by the blood of her people, through the most furious intestine commotions, civil wars and foreign invasions. She has, during this period, been twice attacked by Spain, once by France, and thoroughly conquered by the United States, besides experiencing one French and two American filibuster attempts upon her northwestern borders—said borders, extending nearly throughout her northern frontier, having been almost entirely ruined and depopulated by bands of thieving, murdering Indians. And yet, while passing through this terrible struggle, this bloody ordeal, Mexico has continued to contribute to the wealth of the world. She has proved herself a country of wonderful recuperative powers and inexhaustible resources. Probably no true conception of what Mexico would be under lasting peace, brought about by a substantial Liberal Government, has ever been formed.

Mexico is generally regarded as an enigma. The country has, since it became independent, fallen so far below the standard of a genuine republic, that foreigners, especially Americans who have resided in the country even, frequently, as political affairs assume some new phase, declare their inability to comprehend the people and their acts. Public opinion all over the world as regards Mexico is more or less imbued with ill-feeling and disgust. "It is dog eat dog," say the nations, and in common with the corrupt and unpatriotic factions of the country, they have looked upon Mexico and the masses as a country and a people to be plundered. Heavy capitalists with money to lend, appear not to have had the slightest leaning toward the establishment of sound and liberal principles. They have watched the advent of power for the time being, only having in view the security of their enormously profitable transactions with the government of the day, and the placing of themselves in a position to take advantage of the necessities of the faction or government that should be next in succession. Thus it has been with commercial and mercantile men. Give them but time to accommodate themselves to the constantly changing state of affairs, and it mattered not whether despot or liberal ruled. And this it has been with foreign ambassadors, including those from the United States, more ready it would appear to countenance despotism than constitutional freedom. There is no disputing the fact that the world up to the present time has been united on one point, viz.: that Mexico and her people were created to be governed and plundered by despotic agencies. The American nation, through its Minister, has at last dispelled this detestable political dogma.

The indifference that the people and Government of the United States have manifested respecting the condition and fate of Mexico is remarkable. There is probably no country within the limits of civilization that has attracted less of our attention, and respecting which we have a conception so wrong and unjust as Mexico—a republic and our neighbor. All the interest manifested by the United States in Mexico has been to obtain her territory piece by piece, either by force or purchase. Our Ministers to this country of late years have regarded their political fame and political existence as dependent on the acquisition of her territory through their diplomacy; consequently all the advantages of their position and all their efforts have been subservient to the shaping of public opinion of the United States to this end. No Minister or other official from the United States has as yet enlightened our people and Government as to the true condition of Mexico and her inhabitants. Their policy and acts have only had a tendency to feed a morbid desire, or rather a mania, on our part for the extension of territory.

It is true that, not many years ago, Texas and California were clearly and almost uninhabited wastes, valueless to Mexico. Now they are rapidly becoming empires within themselves. That good has followed their redemption from Mexico, no one will deny. Respecting the advancement of New Mexico and Arizona since they became United States Territories, the least said the better. They afford a noteworthy example of how utterly ineffectual and powerless a Republican *Executive* is in opening the way to civilization and redeeming the wilderness. Particularity of location, and other circumstances, have thrown these Territories into the hands of the Army of Indian Agencies, and there they will remain, retrograding instead of advancing, until masses of people, sufficient to obtain control, enter therein.

Relative to the general good or evil resulting from the policy and acts by which the above-named States and Territories were acquired, as well as from the acquisitions themselves, much can be said on both sides. We will not touch upon the merits of the original disputes between Texas and Mexico, but simply advert to the well known fact that, out of that matter, arose the war between the United States and Mexico, which brought about a large acquisition of territory. It may be said that this war with Mexico has done more to demoralize the public mind in the United States than any event that has happened since she has had a political existence. The writer would not detract from the military genius or the bravery evinced by our officers and men on that occasion; neither would he lose sight of the good opinion it created all over the world respecting our power and resources as a military nation. But this war caused private and national filibustering to rise rampant. It gave a corrupt bloat to the Government contract system. It raised the scale of Government patronage and Government expenses enormously. It demoralized the Army, and, worse than all, it introduced a ruinous element into the politics of our country by placing on the surface and making prominent and powerful that peculiar stripe of humanity for which the San Francisco Vigilance Committee raised the gallows, (yes, and used it, too,) and which now finds a home in most of the large cities of the Union. This war has given us two Presidents, and other officials of every grade and department, down to pound keepers; and to this day it is only necessary to advertise that a candidate for office was in the Mexican war, went yelling up the heights of Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, &c., to give him political standing and influence, and go far towards insuring his election. A process of demoralization in the Government of the United States has been steadily progressing since the Mexican war.

It does not appear to have entered the national brain that now, as we approach the centre and more densely inhabited portion of the Republic of Mexico, it would be safer and cheaper to drop the idea of acquiring more of her Territory at present, either through private or national filibustering or purchase, and instead thereof, aid in establishing and maintaining throughout the Republic a constitutional, free government, after the same model as our own, and by treaties and stipulations open the country to our trade, commerce and enterprise, which in a few years would equal in amount that of several Californias, and at the same time guarantee the sovereignty of seven millions of people; and, finally, make the two Republics one in sympathy, principle and action, if not one in Government. The importance of the end to be gained, and the moral beauty and grandeur of the mode by which it can be gained, ought at once to attract the undivided attention of the people of the United States.

As the march of civilization progresses in Mexico; after a more thorough exploration of her districts of ancient occupation; as her historical records are more fully exposed and explained, great changes will, doubtless, be wrought out in public opinion respecting the country and the people.

First—It will probably be conceded that the remains of ancient civilization, visible at this day, are the relics of a people who had disappeared before the arrival of the Spaniards, and who were superior to the race they encountered.

Second—Though the Spaniards on their arrival found evidence of wealth and numbers sufficient to stimulate their highest avarice, and urge them on to extraordinary efforts to obtain the country, and though the conquest must always be considered a great and remarkable achievement, the accounts of this same wealth and numbers, together with that of the conquest, given by the conquerors themselves, will, there is good reason to believe, prove nothing more nor less than magnificent exaggerations.

Third—More important than all, it will, doubtless, be found that the policy and acts of Spain towards Mexico, together with the policy and acts of the colonists themselves, which were always more or less at variance with those of the mother country, were, on both sides, founded solely in avarice that knew no bounds—avarice that had no mercy—avarice that only studied the most barbarous as well as the most refined modes of squeezing the uttermost farthing out of the sweat and blood of the people—of snatching the last dollar from the last.

A thorough investigation of this point will serve to lay bare the bases of the long-continued struggle in Mexico, and what appears to be the bewildering intricacies of Mexican politics. A thorough comprehension of the heritage Spain left to Mexico is all that is needed to make clear the peculiarities of the people and their Government. Spain left to Mexico the Mexican Church of the present day, and a class of politicians of which SANTA ANNA was at the head—and educated in the most corrupt and unprincipled school of intrigue that ever had existence. The Mexican Church and SANTA ANNA were enough to sink the fairest nation and people on the face of the earth to the lowest depths of degradation and misery, and to this end Mexico has well nigh come.

Look at Spain, look at Mexico—mother and child. No official bulletin stating that "mother and child are doing well" has ever been issued. They have always been ailing, diseased; and now, the opinion of State doctors all over the world is, that both are sick unto death.

Writers upon Mexico have dealt gingerly with the Mexican Church for fear of being accused of uttering a tirade against the Roman Catholic religion. It is entirely practicable to cut up, dissect and expose this *Mexican* Church as an infernal invention for crushing a nation and retaining it in the servile bonds of ignorance and darkness, if things are called by their right names. Let religion be called religion under whatever name it may be dressed, whether it be Roman Catholic, Protestant or Mohammedan; let virtue be called virtue, upon whatever religion it may rest as its guide and support; and let *sin be called sin*, no matter what *name* or what *form* of religion it may adopt to conceal its evil purposes. By pursuing this course in treating upon the *Mexican* Church, called the Roman Catholic Church, the whole truth can be told without offending the religious predilections or sentiments of any one. More than all this: the See of Rome, and all countries and peoples professing the true Roman Catholic faith are, to a far greater extent than any and all others, interested in breaking up this *Mexican* Church, which sails under the Roman flag. If this *Mexican* Church is suffered to continue its present course much longer, it will prove a monstrous hindrance to the progress of the true Catholic spirit of the Roman Church. The sooner this Mexican Church is read out of the pale of virtue, religion and decency, the better. It does not desire to be recognized by any civil or spiritual Government on earth, and is not worthy an abiding-place this side of purgatory. This is a matter to which your correspondent would respectfully refer his Holiness the Pope.

Mexico is no enigma, though political economists, moralists, and writers of other denominations would, through long discourses and essays, make it appear thus. More than forty reasons are given for the *decline* of Mexico. That rich, varied and magnificent country never has been un high enough to have a declination, and never will be, so long as priest and Gachupin have any power. Instead of endeavoring to figure out the ruin or the decline of Mexico, it would be entirely in accordance with truth and reason to explain why the sun of virtue, peace and prosperity has never *risen* in this country. To do this effectually, first, consider the *heritage* Mexico received from Spain; second, examine into the nature of that which formed the sum and substance of this *heritage*, the Church, and the grand and sole reason why Mexico has never taken her proper station among the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth, will be as clearly discerned as that which causes the peculiar physical characteristics of her people.

MIRLA.

Manifesto of the English Subjects in Mexico

ADDRESSED TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MASSACRE PERPETRATED AT TACUBAYA ON THE 11TH OF APRIL.

The *Reforma Social* of Vera Cruz, for the 23d of May, publishes the following manifesto of the British subjects in Mexico, called forth by the infamous proceedings of the Centralist party at Tacubaya after their victory over the Liberal troops. The *Reforma* anticipates to this interesting document certain comments of its own, in the form of notes, for the sake of showing the perfect sympathy which all liberal Mexicans feel with the foreign residents of the Republic in their natural indignation at the outrages inflicted upon themselves and their fellow-country-

men. The British Manifesto, as our readers will see, brings into the strongest relief the seriously anomalous and perilous position of our own citizens now residing within reach of the unrecognized Miramon Government, and strengthens the appeal which we yesterday made that immediate steps should be taken for protecting their interests and their lives:

THE MANIFESTO.

The undersigned, British subjects, residing in the City, desire to express to your Excellency the horror with which we have been inspired by the atrocious and inhuman acts that followed the triumphs of the Government troops on the 11th inst. at Tacubaya over the Constitutional party which for three weeks had been besieging that place. Those acts prove to us how imminent is the risk of life run by foreigners in the midst of the convulsions which agitate the country, and how imperative the necessity for precautions which shall prevent the repetition of similar outrages.

It should suffice to state to your Excellency that a General and several officers, taken prisoners on the field of battle, were put to death in cold blood; that the wounded were left to perish on the field and neglected in the hospitals, and that in the official account of the action these things were passed over in deliberate silence.

But we deem it especially necessary to call the attention of your Excellency to an atrocity unexampled among civilized nations, in the notorious assassination, and which puts, to the clearest light, the perils incurred by foreigners in this country, in that of Mr. G. SELBY, a respectable, hard-working English subject, who, for simply selling provisions to the besieging soldiers when they came upon his farm at Tacubaya, (for he had no other relations of any kind with them,) was on the point of being put to death, and but for the interposition of your Excellency, one to the casual circumstances which we are about to relate, would undoubtedly have fallen a victim.

Mr. SELBY was brought a prisoner to the capital on the evening of the 11th instant, and on the way met her British Majesty's Consul Mr. GLENNY, whom he addressed with a demand for his protection from the danger in which he found himself. Your Excellency, informed by Mr. GLENNY of what was going on, addressed a note at once to the Government, which replied with the assurance that Mr. SELBY's life should be respected, if he proved to be innocent. Notwithstanding this promise, SELBY was, the next day, led out to be shot at Tacubaya. He fortunately met on the way an American workman of his acquaintance, who came at once and informed your Excellency of this proceeding. Thereupon your Excellency instantly repaired to the Palace in search of General MIRAMON. Many excuses were made to prevent your seeing the General, but your Excellency persevered and succeeded in obtaining from him a written order suspending the execution, which was only granted after your Excellency had been forced to use very peremptory language in overcoming the objections of the President. In spite of this order however, dispatched with all speed by two members of the Legation to the place of execution all that you had done would have been useless to save SELBY, had not chance befriended him through the action of two Mexican officers of rank, who had suspended the execution on their own responsibility, on account of their conviction that he and another, his companion in misfortune, were really innocent.

On how many startling chances and unhoped-for coincidences did the salvation of SELBY's life thus depend! And now shall we speak of the conduct of a Government which could order the prompt execution of an innocent man, without a hearing and without bringing any charge against him, save the trivial one already mentioned, and after assuring your Excellency that his life should be spared were he proved guiltless? In what words shall we describe so much cruelty and bad faith? How would the Government of Her Majesty and the English people have regarded this deed had these vile purposes been carried out? The intended perpetrators of this double crime have no idea of the terrible vengeance which would have fallen upon them. And although the crime itself was not consummated, we trust and believe that a prompt reparation will be exacted, since it is intolerable that the respectable father of a family should be snatched from the domestic hearth, and led to the gallows like a felon without any reason, and that after he has been forced to taste the bitterness of approaching death, his life should be granted him as a favor, and as a sufficient reparation for the violence committed upon him.

What security have we to-day that similar acts will not be repeated, and that the lives of all Englishmen will not be left to the chances which saved the life of SELBY?

If, when the same General MARQUEZ, the base author of the Scandals of Tacubaya, on a former occasion condemned to death a respectable subject of her Majesty, residing in the interior,* a just reparation has been demanded, we should not now find English subjects exposed to such abominable maltreatment, with no effective guarantee for their persons or their property; because with immoral nations, as with immoral individuals, the only way of restraining them from the perpetration of violence and iniquity is to make them feel that the consequences of their acts will recoil upon their own heads.

The general conviction of her Majesty's subjects in Mexico is, that the only way of guaranteeing their lives will be to exact it of the Mexican Government, that no capital punishment shall be inflicted upon an Englishman, unless by order of a competent tribunal and after revision by the Legation of her Majesty. We do not conceal from ourselves the importance of such a requirement, or the objections which Mexico may offer to it; but the acts of violence committed in the course of the last year on our fellow-citizens fully justify the inhuman in which should be regarded as the natural consequence of these acts.

G. Gresves & Co.,	Ales T. Low,	C O. Phillips,
John Hill,	Alf. W Morphy,	J C. Buchanan,
C. F. Lambley,	James Barton,	Thos Phillips,
John O Sullivan,	Forbes Birch,	P. Stewart,
C. G. Kauffmann,	C. Whitehead,	James L. Arthur,
A. C. Harrison,	Francis Barton,	John M. Benfield,
Jos. Benfield,	W D. Seager,	H. F Gibson,
A Grant	B. Barton,	I. Biddle,
John Poincastle,	—— Potts,	—— Ainder,
W. Benfield,	I. Whitehead,	And other firms.

The *Reforma Social*, while agreeing in the main with the tenor of this manifesto, protests vehemently against the demand made by the British subjects for a tutelage of the Government of Mexico. The *Reforma* declares that the crimes of a faction ought not to subject the whole nation to such a humiliation; and suggests, very justly, that the foreign Ministers in Mexico have borne their part in creating the difficulty complained of. "MR. DE GABALAC," says the *Reforma*, "passing from the state of French Minister to that of confident and agent of ZULOAGA, and Mr. OTWAY, reorganizing as President the General from whom the English Government had demanded an exemplary reparation for insults inflicted by him upon English subjects, and both of them, taking more interest in the politics of Mexico and the fortunes of a faction which hates all foreigners, than in the lives and welfare of their own compatriots, have done more to bring about a situation which cannot now last much longer. When that situation shall have come to an end, it will be seen that it is not the people, but a knot of men who have done these diabolical deeds. When the Law shall again be sovereign, English subjects will see that they have really no reason for imposing a degrading tutelage upon us, and that the Mexican nation, if it be unfortunate, is not therefore criminal, and that it knows how to maintain, in every instance, the rights and respect due to man in society."

* Mr. NEWALL, a merchant of Zacatecas, thrown into prison for refusing to pay $8,000 demanded of him. He would have been shot, had not other merchants paid the money for him.

A Diabolical Plot.

RAILWAY MURDERS—A GANG OF VILLAINS, MALE AND FEMALE.

At Chicago one JOHN MCLAUGHLIN is on trial for throwing off a train of cars on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, by which deed a man was killed and several persons injured. On the person of McLAUGHLIN, at the time of his arrest, were found a number of letters from abandoned females in Buffalo, and other parties, going to show the existence of an organized band of murderers, whose operations were conducted by means of poison, arson and railway obstruction. The following are extracts from these letters, produced in evidence for the prosecution:

EMILY TO CAPT. JONAS, ALIAS BENEDICT.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19, 1859.

DEAR HENRY: * * * You may be sure I shall be on hand to help any one you may send here to give the old cuss a rip; and *I think it would be easy to fight up his barn and storehouse, if the fellow you have is clear grit*; but if he is not, do not let him come, for if he should back out I would just stick a knife in myself, for *I am bound you shall have revenge*, and that before I leave here, so don't send any one you don't know to game; but you say you are sure that JOHNNY you speak of is game to the heels. I don't know him: maybe he is and maybe he ain't; try him first and see what he can do, or what he has done. I know a great many fellows that can tell big stories, but can't

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Dexter A. Hawkins vs. *Dorché et al.*—Motion denied without costs, with liberty to renew after defendants have been informed of the grounds upon which the plaintiff opposes this motion.

Wm. F. Grace vs. *John R. Ingersoll*; *Duncan Sherman et al* vs. *Henry Stregman et al.*—Motions denied, with $7 each.

A. T. Stewart et al. vs. *Donald Mann.*—Motion for judgment granted.

John Hayes vs. *Simon P. Hammond et al.*—Motion for a reference denied, as premature, without costs.

Martin Maas et al. vs. *James Strouse et al.*—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered.

John W. Ostrom et al. vs. *Elisha Westervelt et al.*—Motion ordered, without costs to either party, and without prejudice to right of E. Bell to make the like motion, or such other as he may be advised, before the first Judge of Rensselaer County, &c.

Truman vs. *Tilman.*—This was an action by a husband for a divorce on the ground of adultery of his wife—both parties being colored. The facts in the case were reported in the Times of Friday, May 13. Justice Sutherland to-day ordered judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict of the jury on the questions submitted to them, form of judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Wm. M. Dow vs. *The Michigan Central Railroad Company.*—This was a motion to set aside judgment entered by default on affidavit of service of summons and complaint on Darius Clark, of this City, on 9th February, 1859.

It was shown by affidavit that defendants were a foreign corporation, (of the State of Michigan.) The plaintiff is a resident of this State. It did not appear that the defendants had any property in this State, nor that the cause of action arose in this State. It was expressly sworn that defendants were not and have not been for a year past doing business in this State; that their sole business is and has been the transportation of freight and passengers between points without this State, and the building and maintenance of its track, no part of which lies within this State.

Mr. Clerk testified unqualifiedly that he is not, nor ever was the President or other head of said corporation, or its secretary, cashier or treasurer, or a director or managing agent himself.

The plaintiff, on the other hand, swore that he was acquainted with Darius Clark, and knows him to be the agent of defendants in this City; that Clark received and payed out money for defendants; that his name is printed as agent of defendants upon the tickets and circulars issued by them in this City, and that, after diligent inquiry, he could find no other representative of the defendants in this City.

The plaintiff's attorney also swore that he had received a letter from the Deputy Secretary of State, stating that defendants have failed to comply with the law requiring them to designate a person within the State on whom process may be served under the Act of 1855.

Woodruff, J.—The defendants are not, in my opinion, doing business within the State and county within the meaning of the act. (Laws 1855, p. 470.) and the person on whom the summons was served, not being president or other head, nor secretary, treasurer, cashier, director or managing agent of the corporation, within the provisions of the Code, sec. 134, nor appearing to have property therein, and is not appearing that the cause of action arose in this State; there has been no such service of summons and complaint as warranted the entry of any judgment against the defendants in this Court. The judgment must, therefore, be set aside, with $7 costs.

For plaintiffs, Stephen Whitehouse; for defendants, E. W. & G. F. Chester.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILL OF JAMES TOTON.

This case has been before the Surrogate on several former occasions. The testator was a native of the old country, but had resided in this City many years, and had kept a bar in Whitehall-street, from the profits of which he had saved no some six or eight thousand dollars. He was about 45 years of age, a bachelor, and without relatives, except one nephew, a lad of 14. This boy was the son of a deceased brother of testator, and was named John Toton, after his father; but his father being dead, and his mother having married again a man of the name of Wilson, this lad was commonly called "John Toton Wilson."

On Jan. 4, 1859, the testator, being then declining in consumption, made the will now offered for probate. The peculiarity of it was, that it directed the executors to invest the property and to pay a reasonable sum for the support of the nephew, *after* he became of age. If the nephew took the name of John Toton, he was to have all the residue on attaining the age of 21; but if not, or if he died without issue, the residue was to go to the persons named as executors.

The will was contested by the nephew on the ground of abnormality in the execution, also of testamentary incapacity, also of undue influence.

Benjamin V. Abbott to-day made the closing argument for the executors. He contended that the will was duly executed and attested; that the evidence showed the testator to have been of sound and disposing mind, and that the charges of undue influence were fully rebutted by the evidence. It was clearly shown that the will was drawn by directions of the testator; that he was urged by the executors to make an allowance to his nephew during his nonage, and the first draft of the will contained a provision for such an allowance; but this was stricken out, and the will drawn in its final form, in compliance with explicit directions of the testator. Counsel suggested, however, that there might be a power vested in the Surrogate to allow a provision for the boy's maintenance, either by construction of the will, reading the word "after" as "before" or "until;" or that, independent of any construction of the will, an support might perhaps be allowed the nephew, on the ground of a general power to allow a minor to anticipate a fund devised to him, when necessary for his maintenance. These were questions however, he urged, which could not be determined on the application for probate, but must be brought up independently.

The Surrogate decreed that the will be admitted to probate; but suggested that he would entertain a motion for an allowance to the nephew, to be made in the form on his behalf.

Robert Gillen and Benj. V. Abbott for the executors; John O. Rooinson for contestants.

The Clew Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an omission in your yesterday's report of the Clew case, now pending before the Surrogate. The report states:

"Mrs. Lockwood was examined by the contestants, and it appears that, since Mrs. Clew's death, she took a carpet bag of the deceased over to Brooklyn, where it was opened, and the contents were examined, and many papers and documents found, some of which were preserved and some destroyed."

In justice to the contestants, it ought also to be stated that Mrs. Clew, while on her death-bed, two or three days before her death, gave Mrs. Lockwood the key to the bag, and requested her, after her death, to take the bag over to Brooklyn to her sister, Mrs. Devlin, and there look the papers over with her, and to keep everything of use for business purposes and destroy the rest; that Mrs. L. did as she was requested, destroying only "a few letters from her lady correspondents and from her sister Josephine, visiting cards, notes, invitations and scraps of paper, which looked as if some one had tried a pen on them," and left the balance with Mrs. Clew's sister. It also appeared, from the evidence, that Mrs. Lockwood and her mother, Mrs. Dodge, with whom Mrs. Clew had lived for two or three years previous to her decease, and in whose house she died, were on the most intimate terms with Mrs. C.; that this same carpet bag had been in the custody of Mrs. Dodge, at Mrs. Clew's request, for two or three years previous to her death, *for safe keeping.*

Neither Mrs. Dodge nor Mrs. Lockwood are in any way related to Mrs. Clew, nor do they receive under any of the wills.

If you will insert this correction in your paper, you will place the matter in its true light. A. B. C.

Recent Cases.

CORPORATIONS—RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John Jones vs. *the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company.*—(Supreme Court, General Term.)—The facts of this case appear in the opinion.

Isaacsaw, J.—The plaintiff was the holder of four bonds issued by the defendants, a corporation chartered by the State of Indiana, for $1,000 each. These bonds contained a clause by which the defendants agreed to transfer to the holder thereof, at any time before the same fell due, whenever the holder should elect to receive the same, on delivery of such bond, and of the unpaid coupons, to the Treasurer of the Company, at Terre Haute, an equal amount at par in the shares of the capital stock of said Company, in exchange for such bonds. The charter of the company provided that semi-annual dividends of so much of the profits as the Directors should deem expedient, should be made on the first Mondays of December and July, unless the Directors fix on a different day, and pay the stockholders as soon thereafter as they can with convenience. On the 26th November, 1856, the plaintiff mailed his bonds, with the unpaid coupons, to the Secretary of the defendants, with a demand inclosed, requesting to have the same converted into capital stock, according to the condition in the bond. Such letter reached the Post-office in Terre Haute on the 30th November. The defendants did not take the letter from the Post-office on that day, and it was not actually received by the defendants until the 31 of December. On this day the Secretary informed the plaintiff that his bonds were received too late for the stock to be entitled to dividend for the six months ending Nov. 30. On the 16th of December, the Secretary sent to plaintiff a certificate of stock, dated 31 December, and a check for interest up to 1st December, being three months on the bond, or one-half of the coupon first due. This check the plaintiff returned. On the 15th of January, the Directors passed a resolution ordering that the fiscal year thereafter terminate on the 30th November, and that dividends be declared on the business of the Board for six months ending 31st May and 30th November. The stock and transfer books were closed on 30th November, and continued closed fifteen days, and were opened on the 16th December. On the 17th December the defendants declared a dividend as follows: "Ordered, that a dividend of seven per cent. be declared out of the surplus earnings of the road ending November 30, payable January 6. It is also further ordered, that a stock dividend of 20 per cent., payable in stock and charged to the surplus account, be paid to the holders of stock at the close of the fiscal year, November 30." The plaintiff demanded the cash dividend and stock dividend, both of which were refused, and brought this action to recover the same. The cause was tried before a Justice without a jury, who found as matter of law that the issue of stock to the plaintiff did not entitle him to a share of the dividend declared on the 17th December, nor to any damages against the defendants for non-payment, and that the terms of the resolution did not give the plaintiff any right to said dividend, or any part thereof, or any damages for the non-payment thereof. To these rulings the plaintiff excepted. It must be conceded that before making the dividend on the 17 December, the plaintiff had by the act of the Company been admitted a stockholder of the date of 31 December, and even if this right did not attach until such certificate was actually issued, the issue of it on the 16th December, and placing it that day in the Post-office, was an issue to him at the moment and, the right existed, therefore, a stockholder. That the Corporation declared a dividend while the books were closed and before the plaintiff was admitted on the books to be a stockholder by the issue to him of the stock, it might have become necessary to inquire whether the arrival at Terre Haute on the 30th November, in the Post-office, gave the plaintiff any right to be deemed a stockholder as of that day. The question of the period was thus the same should be presented to the Treasurer at Terre Haute. This condition was not complied with by sending a letter to the Secretary, which was not received by him until a subsequent date, and gave no right to be deemed a stockholder. If it had been shown that application for orders on that day was purposely avoided, another question might arise on this branch of the case which it is not necessary now to discuss. *Prima facie*, all stockholders at any particular period are equally interested in the property and business of a corporation. They assume the same liabilities, are entitled to the same rights, and are equal owners of the property. When, therefore, the Directors undertake to distribute among the stockholders any portion of the funds or property of a corporation, whether such is called profits or not, all the stockholders are entitled to an equal share in the fund proportionate to their stock, whether they have been such stockholders for a longer or shorter period. Unless the charter gives the Directors power to discriminate between the stockholders at different periods in the distribution of profits, they are all entitled to share thereto. The designation of a fiscal year has nothing to do with the distribution of its proceeds among the stockholders at the close thereof. It may be more properly referred to as the period for making up on the books annual accounts. If it limited the rights to those who held stock at that time, it would make exclude stockholders who subsequently acquired stock from any surplus remaining after the dividend was declared, as it would from a participation in the dividend then made. But it is not even necessary for the purposes of this appeal to invoke the aid of these principles. By the terms of the resolution itself, the seven per cent. dividend in cash was made to the stockholders then holding stock, without any discrimination. This dividend was declared to be a dividend of seven per cent out of the surplus earnings of the road ending Nov. 30, payable Jan. 6. It was not limited, as the stock dividend was, to those who held stock at the close of the fiscal year. It was unlimited; who were, then, entitled to it? The stockholders. Who were they? All who held stock when the resolution was passed on the 17th December. The plaintiff was at that time a stockholder by the voluntary act of the defendants. As such, he was entitled to a dividend on his stock under this resolution, just as much as were the other stockholders. Any other rule would give to the officers of a company a discretionary power as to whom they would pay dividends to. They must pay to the persons holding stock on the books of the company. If the directors, in making the dividend, do not limit the period, the officers have no right to do so, and their only guide is the stock book to ascertain the parties entitled thereto at the date when the dividend is declared. As the plaintiff was a stockholder on the books of the company at the time when the dividend was declared, he was entitled to the cash dividend under the resolution as passed by the Board of Directors on the 17th of December, 1856. I do not mean to be understood as applying these rules to a case where the dividend is declared before the books are opened. There the officers must be governed by the books as they existed at the time they were closed, and the distribution made accordingly. The views above expressed dispose of this appeal, and render a new trial necessary. It is, therefore, not requisite that we should examine the other question in the case, viz: Whether a Board of Directors, in making a dividend, can limit it to persons holding stock at any given time, to the exclusion of others who subsequently acquire stock. The question is not free from difficulty, and I am inclined to the opinion that the Board of Directors had no power thus to diminish the value of the stock; but, as a new trial must be ordered, we refrain from expressing any further opinion therein at the present time.

New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

JURISDICTION OF SURROGATE—CREDITOR'S CLAIM.

Gardner P. Andrews, Administrator of Blanchard, vs. *Francis B. Wallace, Administrator of Fairchild.*—(Supreme Court, General Term.)—The question in this case was whether the Surrogate has jurisdiction on the petition of a creditor to try the validity of his claim when disputed by the executor or administrator. The Surrogate in this case assumed to do so, and decided against the administrator, who appealed to the Supreme Court.

Held by the General Term, Ingraham, J. rendering the opinion, that the order of the Surrogate must be reversed. There was no express authority in the statutes authorizing such a trial. There are cases where a Surrogate has limited powers to make investigation as to disputed claims, but none of these cases extend to the present. In two decisions of the General Term, in other Districts, (Magee *vs.* Veddar, 6 Barb., 352; and Disosway *vs.* Bank of Washington, 24 Baro., 60,) it was held that the Surrogate had no power to decide on the validity of a claim against an estate, when disputed by the executor. The Court expressed their concurrence with these decisions, remarking, however, that if the correctness of them was doubtful, still, two successive decisions of General Terms concurring on the same point, in different parts of the State, should be treated as authority until reversed by a higher tribunal. They were coordinate branches of the same Court, and uniformity of decision throughout the State was so desirable as to call for respect by the General Terms in the different Districts for the decisions of each other, unless in some special case and for special reasons a Court might feel compelled to depart therefrom.

Order appealed from reversed.

Affray at Turtle Bay—Correction.

Ninetieth Precinct Station, New-York, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, June 2, under the head of "Shooting Affray at Turtle Bay Gardens," you say no arrests were made by the Police. Please correct the same, as, on the contrary, all the parties who were shooting upon the ground at the time (four in number) were arrested, and committed by Justice Brownell to await the injuries of the woman.

Truly yours, JAMES BRYAN,
Inspector Nineteenth Precinct.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, June 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 19 bbls. Ashes; 9,045 bbls. Flour; 207 hhds. and 20 bags Corn Meal; 784 bush. Wheat; 19,685 bush. Corn; 3 548 bush. Oats; 253 pkgs. Provisions; and 486 hhds. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 55 pkls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is oepressed, and Rio is cheaper, the auction sale, to-day, indicating a decline of ¼c. ₱ lb. Sales, to-day, 30 bags Java, at 14¾c.; 150 mats do., at 14¾c.; 3,000 mats Java, (by auction,) at 14c. @ 14¾c.; 2,374 bags Rio, (by auction,) at 9¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb., averaging $10 74 ₱ 100 lbs.; also, 100 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

CREAM TARTAR—Sales, 3 casks, at 28c., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and has declined about ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, to day, 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales, to-day, 250 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $14 ₱ ton, delivered free on board.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The news by the *America*, at Halifax, is unexpectedly unfavorable. Most holders appear to be eager to sell, but reluctant to make any material concessions to buyers. The demand is very limited. Prices tend downwards, some kinds having already declined 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been confined to 5,400 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 50
Poor to good Superfine State	5 50@ 6 50
Choice do	6 55@ 6 75
Extra State	6 95@ 7 25
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 60@ 6 70
Fancy Western	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 30@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 60@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 80
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 85@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 90@10-50

Southern Flour is quiet and languid. Sales have been reported of 1,750 obls., in lots, at $7 50@$7 80 for mixed brands, and $7 85@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, at $4@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 50 @$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of desirable lots of Wheat are asking full prices. The demand, however, is very moderate, as the principal buyers anticipate a reduction. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Southern, at $1 95; white Western, on private terms, and Red Long Island, at $1 80 ₱ bush. Corn is depressed and cheaper. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels, at 90c.@92c. for poor to good round yellow; 90c.@91c. for yellow Southern; 92c. for white Southern, and 89c.@90c. for mixed Western, ₱ bush. Rye is selling slowly, at 97c @98c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and nominal, at 65c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request at steady rates.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River, at 60c. @70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The movements in this line, during the month of May, Messrs. Ludovici & Son review thus: "The imports this month amount to 235,000 hides, against 132,000 same month last year, showing an increase of 513,000 hides from the 1st of January up to date, as compared with 1858. May has been another month full of fluctuations and excitement. The continuation of very large imports, kept the market in a depressed state; prices declined slowly until they settled down at 25c. for River Plate hides towards the middle of the month, at which figure large transactions were effected. Since then, an unsettled state of affairs existed in our trade; our importers, unwilling to continue selling at the decline, stored their hides. Supported by encouraging accounts from Europe, prices recovered slowly; speculators were kept in ebeck, however, by holders withdrawing their hides from the market, and our stock in this manner increased rapidly, reaching at present a large figure for the season when tanners begin to curtail their operations. Common hides, which are particularly dangerous to tan during the warm weather, are affected mostly by this. Hides which for a moment had begun to look up, have again slightly declined, and Buenos Ayres are quoted below 27c. The effect at the close of the month, of a probable general European war, is thus not very perceptible. Aside from stock in first hands, however, there is a large stock in second hands, bought in sanguine expectation of the decided change which the European advices are yet believed to produce on our market. The Port of New York may easily be rendered a debt for the bulk of the hides which will be kept back in times of war, from coast ports invested in it. Advices from the River Plate report large arrivals of all kinds of Hides, with a small stock on hand; the slight extent, therefore, of sales will fall on the consumers from that quarter. What a European war may yet bring about in our commerce remains to be seen. Dry Salted, as well as *Wet Salted* Hides, have been neglected during the first part of the month. The imports of Dry Salted have been very large of late; the decline in this description was, however, too severe to last, and holders are now asking much higher rates. Wet Salted have received a recent impulse by the flourishing accounts from England, where sales had been effected at about 8½ ₱ lb. equal to 10c here, or in proportion to Dry Hides, about 30c. ₱ lb.

Imports of Hides into New York, Jan. 1 to May 31.

	Total.		Total.
1859	1,045,000	1855	597,000
1858	532,000	1854	733,000
1857	628,000	1853	491,000
1856	639,000	1852	410,000

IRON—All kinds are in moderate request, at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 30 hhds. and 60 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c @30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon, with 8,000 bbls. common strained, and low No. 2 Resin, at $1 75@ $1 80 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Have been slightly dealt in at yesterday's quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and purchased, to-day, chiefly for future delivery. Sales having been reported of 9,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 for Mess, here, and deliverable at the option of the seller, in July and August; $17 25 for do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, within 60 days; $17 25 for thin Mess; $19 25 for Clear; $14 25 for Rumps; $14 for Necks; $12@$15 12½ for prime, here; and $15 25, for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days. Cut Meats continue plenty and heavy, including Hams at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7c. @7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive chiefly at 9¾.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at previous rates. Sales, to-day, 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾. ₱ lb. Beef continues in very moderate request at drooping rates. Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $11@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$16 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@20c. for New State; 15c.@18c. for New Ohio ₱ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 4c @9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Have been less active to-day, sales having been 740 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6c.; 135 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb; and 656 hhds. do., by auction, at $4 25@6 94 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 26¾c.@27c., and is generally held at 27¾c.@28c. ₱ gallon. Small sales were reported at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 4 000 bbls. Resin at 9½; 100 bbls Spirits Turpentine on private terms: 50 pieces Hams at 10s.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s.; and 10,000 Staves at 40s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb. For Marseilles, a vessel with Staves, on private terms. Also a schooner to Marseilles and back, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT PRINTS, THE WAMSUTTAS,

to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES, and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., Nos. 80 and 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, Consisting, in part, OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES. Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Soisse, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piquas. Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES, SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS, SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS. Full assortment of the above At greatly reduced prices. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $2 50 each.

MASONIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT NO. 494 BROADWAY.

HUGHES, DUFFY & CREGHANGE, 37—MAIDEN-LANE—37 Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season, NEW STYLES OF PARIS SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES, (All black, and with colored borders) FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES, (The largest assortment in the United States,) SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds, BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES, &c., &c., &c., Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices. ☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house, No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS. FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS; Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER HANGING Department contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French Manufacturers, Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art on the most reasonable terms. Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety) is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GENTS' FURNISHING EMPORIUM. A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c. SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER, (hand-work) Sore fit, or no sale. Entrance through GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SUMMER CLOTHING. CHILDREN'S BLOUSES, MARSEILLES RAGLANS, LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES, RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES, MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES, BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, With Ladies' and Infants' Under clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ATTENTION, LADIES!! LA ZEPHYR BLOOMER, A LIGHT, USEFUL AND PROTECTIVE HAT FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEA-SIDE. Its advantage, apart from its extreme lightness, is, that it affords more protection than the brosse-trimmed, heavy flats usually worn during the summer season, and is much less cumbersome and inconvenient. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

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SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—400 DOZEN Ladies', 300 dozen Misses' and Children's Skirts, assorted sizes and qualities, at FOSTER & CO'S Broadway Skirt Depot, No 439 Broadway. Children's Skirts 2s each; Misses', from 3s. to 6s; Ladies' 8 spring Skirts, 5s. each. 11 springs, 3s.; and 12 springs, $1; first quality steel springs, *one shilling* a spring each. By the dozen to dealers proportionably low. All our skirts are warranted well made. Don't forget the No., 439, the cheapest places to get outfits of skirts in the City.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now offering great bargains in Berceley linens, table damasks, napkins, sheeting and shirting linen. Also, a large assortment of white goods, jaconets, Swiss mull, figured, plaid and striped muslin from auction.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Dealers of these fabrics of extent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt st.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT Jaseators, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $9 dozen; 12 springs $11; and 14 springs for $14 dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

MESDAMES MARIE KUDER & PAILLIES, No. 310 4th-st., having received by the last steamer, a choice selection of English barege dresses, solicit the attention of the ladies, and invite them to examine their goods

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 6 cases 4-4 French Prints at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 9d. A most decided bargain.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 10 cases small Brilliants. Splendid goods at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenente, or power of sustaining the tone has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age, and such, combine more vibratory, and the tone richer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents, WM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL. A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO FORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 106, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th st., near 3d-av. A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated. A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, OF ALL KINDS. Carrying in price from $60 to $480 equally adapted for the church vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York. Dealers supplied at regular factory prices. Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, H. BAGEN, Ed. of the *Musical Review*, C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS, Nos 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their NEW SCALE, which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York, First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

A LARGE STOCK OF BARMORE'S CELEBRATED Grand and Square Premium Pianos, with the great improvement pronounced unrivalled by the best judges, and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and warerooom, No. 318 Bleecker-st., will be sold at great bargains. Splendid piano for $180.

HARPS.—REMOVAL. J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $500. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

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PIANO FORTE—VERY LOW FOR CASH—7-OCTAVE, round corner, iron frame, rich tone; will be sold at a bargain. Can be seen at No. 91 Walker-st S. M. AMBLER.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Saffo.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—School of Reform—My Precious Betsey.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy—La Bayadère.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Knights of the Round Table—The Secret.

BOWERY THEATRE—Macbeth—Mart the Trapper.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Actress of Padua—Haunted Hotel—Widow's Victim—Rose of Ettrick Vale.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Soirees D'Ethiopia.

METROPLITAN CIRCUS—Great Double Ascension.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to morrow, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *America* at Halifax, so often postponed, actually occurred on Wednesday afternoon. The dates we thus receive are to the 21st ult.—three days later. The news is important. The Austrian army had continued its backward movement toward the Ticino, ebendoning Vercelli, and fixing its headquarters at Garlasco. The allies had occupied the former post; and were rapidly consummating their preparations for an attack upon the enemy. A general action was looked for hourly. It was said that the inactivity of the Austrians was owing to the non-arrival of the Emperor, who, accompanied by Marshal Hess, was to place himself at the head of the army. In the meantime the Austrian ports upon the Adriatic were closely blockaded by French aquadrons. Among the general news the death of Commissioner Yeh, the hero of the late Chinese war, is noted, with the execution of Tantia Topee, the leader of the mutineers in Northern India.

The arrival of the Mexican mails places us in possession of our correspondence from Vera Cruz and the capital. We are thus furnished with minute and trustworthy datails of the news received heretofore with telegraphic brevity from New-Orleans.

The State Department have received voluminous dispatches from Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, setting forth, in an officiel form, the condition of affairs there. He explains his misunderstanding with Miramon. It appears that he simply followed the precedent set by the British Government, in making demands of our Government while recognizing the other, but Miramon declined to receive Mr. McLane's communication. The latter complains bitterly to our Government. Miramon, after forbidding any communication between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, sold to a party the exclusive privilege of transporting goods between the two places, in consideration of the payment of an *ad valorem* tax to the Government of twenty-six per cent. on all goods. The latest dispatches forwarded to Mr. McLane had not yet reached him. It is believed that they will result in the speedy conclusion of a treaty with the Juarez Government, as special instructions relative to the Transit question are included. The Navy Department has also received dispatches from Captain Paragut, commanding the United States steamer *Brooklyn*. He announces his intention, according to the desire of Mr. McLane, to send a naval force immediately to Tampico, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Miramon Party—the object being the protection of the United States Consulate and other American interests there.

Advices from Havana to the 30th ult. have been received by the arrival of the steamer *Indianola* at New-Orleans. There is no political news. Sugars were firm and active.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are to April 16. Much apprehension was felt at the prospect of a new invasion from the Argentine quarter, General Urquiza being unusually active in his financial preparations for a conflict. The destruction by fire of the bark *Austin*, of Kennebunk, is confirmed. Nothing was saved of her valuable cargo.

An arrival at this port gives us two days' later intelligence from Rio Janeiro. There is no occurrence of interest recorded.

A breach of promise case—Cerstang *vs.* Shaw—has been on trial at St. Louis for some time past, and was yesterday brought to a conclusion by the award to Miss Carstang of the full amount of damages prayed for, $100,000. Messures are to be taken to obtain a new trial.

The annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which took place yesterday, was one of the most closely-contested and animated which has ever taken place. The day was pleasant, and a strong southerly breeze prevailed, which afforded a good opportunity to test the sailing qualities of the yachts under the most favorable circumstances. About a dozen steamboats loaded with spectators accompanied the fleet into the Lower Bay, and followed them on their return. There was no accident or other unpleasant occurrence. The *Madgie* won the prize for first-class schooners.

The New-York Geographical and Historical Society held a special meeting, last night, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the friends and admirers of Alexander von Humboldt, on the demise of the great physicist. Eloquent addresses were made by Dr. Thompson, the Chairmen, Professors Lieber, Bache and Guyot, and the Hon. George Bancroft; a series of appropriate resolutions were presented by the Hon. Judge Daly, and Mr. Geo. H. Moore read a number of interesting letters from men of science throughout the country.

The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice this morning that that part of the grounds known as the Remble is now finished and may be enjoyed by the public. This finished part of the Park will always be one of the most charming spots within the whole inclosure, and even now it forms a most delightful rural retreat; the roads and walks are in excellent condition, and the shrubs and plants are in vigorous growth. The easiest approach to the Ramble is by the Third-avenue Railroad, through Seventy-first-street.

The Sanitary Association held its monthly meeting last evening. A very important report was made by Mr. Halliday, detailing the number of houses in the City, and the incredible number of families packed into some of them. A resolution was adopted, on motion of General Wetmore, to the effect that simple street-cleaning is not all that is needed to render the City wholesome. General W. criticized the character of the "efficient aid" that Mayor Tiemann calls to his assistance as acting City Inspector, in the person of Mr. Downing, whom, more than any other man, he believed responsible for the present disreputable condition of the public health.

Messrs. Charles Johnson and H. A. Sayre sent in a proposal to the Board of Councilmen, last evening, to clean the streets of the City for five years for $300,000 per annum. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner stating that certain piers and slips were out of repair, and asking for authority to advertise for the necessary contracts to put them in good order. Both papers were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Judge Culyer, of the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Concord-street Baptist Church. He decides that the acts of the Trustees and Deacons, in assuming to dismiss the pastor without the authority and in manifest opposition to the wishes of the majority of the Church, was a nullity both in law and in Baptist usage, and did not in any way affect his relation to the Church as its Pastor.

The news by the *America* was unexpectedly unfavorable. Hence, the markets for Cotton and Flour, yesterday, were depressed, and prices declined slightly. A limited business was reported in Grain at languid rates. Groceries were heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Pork was brisker, but irregular in value. Lard and Beef were in demand. Resin was more active, and wes dearer. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes.

The Times and the War.

The editor of the *New-York Tribune* having gone to Pike's Peak in search of subscribers, that singular journal seems to have fallen entirely into the hands of some unpaid contributor to the *American Encyclopædia*, whose temper is just about as amiable as that of Ugolino in the *Tower of Famine*, and whose evident inexperience in the art of journalism will soon bring him to the brink of suicide, if some considerate Christian shall not kindly point out to him the error of his ways. As the Times makes no professions of philanthropy in the general, it is naturally ready to practice philanthropy in the particular, and it will not be deterred either by the uncleanly aspect or by the obstreperous behavior of a suffering fellow-creature from extending to him the benevolent offices which his condition demands. In the first place, then, we must instruct our aspiring cotemporary that the attempt to avoid a distinct issue of argument by breaking out into explosive personalities of the baser sort, rarely results to the advantage of any journal claiming to be considered the organ of a decent clique or faction, however small in numbers or insignificant in influence. Vulgar vehemence and abusive slang are poor substitutes for skill in the science of self-defence. They do no harm to the antagonist at whom they are leveled;—to use them in a personal quarrel is to insult the company in whose presence the exhibition is made; to use them in the columns of a journal is to insult the readers into whose faces they are thrust. *Secundo*, if one is driven by the despair of imbecility into falling on one's back and screaming at the enemy, one should endeavor to be at least original in one's exclamations. Plagiarism *in extremis* is more than ordinarily ridiculous, and as the *Tribune* is nothing if not itself, the experiment of pilfering petty impertinences from small Canadian journals will hardly enure to its eventual good. Thus much we feel bound in common charity to say for the advantage of the rural desperado who has been let loose upon the readers of the *Tribune*, to occupy the intervals of the foreign mails with riotous clamor against all who undertake to examine the war-question in Europe from an independent and American point of view. His sins of style he can at least suppress if he cannot eradicate them, and in justice to the absent "Philanthropist" he must really try to do so. That he is incapable of explaining or defending the course of the *Tribune* on the Italian question is not his fault. The lucubrations with which that journal has striven to darken the simple truths of this subject are clearly not of Cis-Atlantic origin. They are redolent of Germanic authorship, and must be looked for only on the arrival of successive steamers from Europe. Conceived as they are in Teutonism, and brought forth in Gallo-phobia, the unfortunate wight who is left to defend their frantic assertions is naturally at a loss for rational explanations, and can only reply, when he is challenged, *pugnis et calcibus*. Let him but kick with grace and box with skill, and we shall he as ready to applaud him as his own brother could be.

Meanwhile it is due to the German people that they should not be made responsible in the mess for the silly ferocity of the South German aristocracy, and of such writers as the Teuton of the *Tribune*, who does not hesitate, in his correspondence from Vienna, to charge the German Radicals of the North with being bribed by French gold to withhold their support from the Austrian crusade against liberty! When the *Tribune* abuses Sardinia for not "letting well enough alone," and charges it upon her as an offence that she would not rest satisfied with her own little corner of independence, but must needs go about to defend the rest of Italy from the intrusive despotism of Austria, the *Tribune* outrages not merely the manly sentiments of every free people in the world, but also that very German cause of which it professes itself the month-piece. It was but the other day that the veteran Tyrtæus of German nationality, the terrible *mangeur des Francais* himself, Ernst Moritz Arndt, uttered his energetic protest in the Cologne *Gazette*, against the Anti-Italian tendencies of a part of the German people. The author of the *German Fatherland* has proved his hatred of "Napoleonism" not by clamorous calumnies and cheap vituperation, but by the sacrifices of years and the earnest devotion of a life-time to the building up of a really national feeling in Germany. Yet even he now takes sides with Italy in her heroic resistance to German despotism, and declares that much as he still hates and always must hate the French; much as he still distrusts and always must distrust any sovereign who inherits the name of Napoleon—he must still wish well to France and to Napoleon in the present struggle, and brand that German as an imbecile who can dream of committing the Fatherland to the support of the indefensible cause of Austria in Italy.

Probably the *Tribune's* Teuton will shortly inform us that the venerable Prussian poet has been bribed by French gold, and that if he knew how "to let well enough alone," he would take up his pipe and his pot of beer into some safe snuggery, and let Austria bamboozle the German people into spending their blood and wasting their honor upon the cause of tyranny, treachery and "Right Divine."

It would be hard to say what may not be expected in the way of assertion or suggestion from a writer who has the impudence to aver that "Austria did not complain of the free institutions of Sardinia," and this within three months after the publication of Count Buol's dispatch to the Austrian Minister in London, Count Apponyi, in which it is expressly stated that Austria broke off diplomatic relations with Sardinia on account of the freedom of the Sardinian press; and that free institutions have caused in Italy "deplorable scenes of anarchy and disorder." If these are the views of the "moderate" Count Buol, now sent into retirement for his moderation, what must the wishes and the policy of the more strictly absolutist Austrian statesmen have been?

Throughout the early stages of the contest now going on in Europe, we have steadily maintained the rightfulness and justice of the attitude assumed by Sardinia. The diplomatic history of the last three years in Europe, as we read it, fully vindicates the resistance of Sardinia to the pressure which Austria has sought to put upon her. It proves that Austria has persistently endeavored to bring Sardinia within the operation of her own repressive system, and to destroy in her the power of nourishing by her example and her influence the spirit of Italian independence beyond her borders. In carrying out this policy of hers Austria has not hesitated at the infraction of the Treaties of 1815, as well in substance as in form. Sardinia, determined not to succumb without a struggle, has never ceased to call upon the Western Powers, upon Russia—upon Prussia herself—as parties both to the Congresses of 1815 and to that of 1856, for support against the domineering attitude and the illegal advance of Austria.

Encouraged, no doubt, by the visible weakening of the Anglo-French Alliance, and by the apparent absorption of Russia in her own schemes of internal development, Austria during the Autumn of 1858, increased her menacing preparations very suddenly, and with them the pressure of her hostile diplomacy.

When the crisis came, the English Ministry, as by their own organs has been virtually admitted, wavered in the policy which their predecessors had given Sardinia a right to expect that England would adopt. France, on the contrary, accepted the full responsibility of the situation. The judgment, therefore, which an impartial foreign observer must pass upon the parts played by the Great Powers respectively in the subsequent development of the question is a matter to be settled not by a prophetic contemplation of possible eventualities, but by a calm comparison and analysis of their respective acts and their respective policy. Measured by these standards we do not find it possible to avoid the conclusion that England has been drifted by her rulers into a most unworthy and even perilous position; that Prussia has thus far taken, on the whole, the most resolute and consistent course that it was open to her to pursue; that Germany has been distracted by all manner of subtle influences and cunningly worked prejudices; that Russia has shown a quiet but formidable disposition to see right done in the end; and that Napoleon III. has abundantly justified by his management of the case the confidence with which he assumed for France the responsibility of bringing it to a satisfactory settlement. If this be Napoleonism, then the Times is Napoleonic; just as the Times was British when in the earliest days of the Central-American imbroglio we maintained the right of Great Britain, as a Power in America, to be heard on all great questions of American policy; just as the Times, we suppose, was Spanish when we protested against the insults offered to Spain by Mr. Buchanan, in his foolish Thirty-million Message; or Filibustering, when we insisted upon the right and duty of the United States to establish law and order in Mexico. Being both now and always simply American and independent, we shall probably find ourselves, in the course of time, baptized with as many different names as there shall arise questions of right to be established, prejudices to be combated, or factions to be chastised.

The Armies in Italy.

Two things at least seem to define themselves with tolerable distinctness upon the intelligence which the *America* brings us from the seat of war in Italy. The advance of the Franco-Sardinian army has recovered the whole line of the river Sesia, and the Austrian forces are falling back towards the position of Pavia.

The pains which have been taken in the respective armies (and very properly) to withhold any minute information of their movements from the public at large, have been so successful as to make it hardly worth while for any one, however familiar with the scene of operations he may be, to speculate with circumstance and detail upon the intentions of the opposing commanders, or even upon the probable point at which, and the probable time when, they must bring their armies into action. But if the reader will take up any tolerably-accurate map of the seat of war, and compare the positions of the respective armies, as they stood before the concentration of the allied troops fairly began about the 12th of May, with those positions as indicated in the news we publish to-day, he will need no great strategic sage to show him that a very important change has taken place, and that the Allies have now assumed the offensive.

When the Austrians occupied the triangle formed by the towns of Mortara, Novara and Vercelli, they threatened the lines of the rivers Sesia and Po, and menaced at Casale and Valenza the communications of Alessandria with Turin. They thus as it were held apart the two great divisions of the allied army in the direction both of the French Alps and of the Mediterranean. As they were in force along the upper line of the Ticino and the Lago Maggiore they also made demonstrations to the northward of Vercelli in the direction of the Swiss Alps, by the towns of Jorea and Biella. Their furthest point of westward advance was Tronzano, thirteen miles from Vercelli, to which place they pushed their head-quarters within ten days after their invasion. They had receded by the 19th of May, allowing the French and Sardinians divisions to close upon their retreat, so far as to carry their head-quarters to Garlasco, a small town about twenty-five miles southeast of Novara and very near the frontier of the Ticino. They probably still hold Mortara and Novara, so that their position at that date had assumed the form of a long, irregular line, stretching from Pavia westward along the Po to a point near the junction of the River Terdoppio, and running thence northward by the line of the Agugna River, Mortara, Vespolate and Novara to the Upper Ticino and the Lago Maggiore. If the Emperor Francis Joseph had really arrived, as was reported, at Pavia, and were disposed to precipitate an action, the French and Sardinians, threatening this extended line from the points of Casale and Alessandria on the south, and of Vercelli in the centre, might very probably force his army into battle in the triangle between the Po and the Ticino. In that case, it is not easy to see what could save the Austrian force engaged, if defeated, from utter annihilation. So far, then, as the telegrams throw any light upon the actual aspect of affairs, it would appear that the Allies had well employed the few days that had elapsed between the arrival of the French Emperor and the latest dates we have, and that the situation of the Austrian forces was neither safe in itself nor creditable to their commanders.

Opening of the Central Park.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice this morning that one part of the Park has been finished, and will be open to the public from this time forth, or, to use their own words, "will be available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage." Persons desiring such a luxury as this, comprise, probably, the entire population of this City, and as many will avail themselves of the privilege of enjoying it as can conveniently manage to get out to the Park. This now finished part of the Park is styled on the plan the "Ramble," and we are inclined to think will always remain the most delightful spot in the whole inclosure. It is laid out with admirable taste, is well stocked with plants and shrubs, and most beautifully varied with picturesque rock-work and cool, secluded nooks. The "Ramble" offers a very favorable example of the skill and taste of the Architect-in-chief of the Park, and will create a feeling of confidence in his ability to carry out the entire plan for the improvement of this noble work in the minds of those who may before have had no fair opportunity of appreciating his ability.

Our Duty to Mexico.

Among the interesting matter embraced in the Mexican Correspondence, which this morning occupies so much of our space, the manifesto of English residents in the Mexican Capital, claiming the protection of their Government against the violence of contending factions, deserves special attention. This manifesto, it will be observed, demands the establishment over the "sick man" of Mexico of a system of tutelage very similar to the Consular jurisdictions now provided by Europe for the "sick man" of Turkey. The English subjects ask to be exempted from the extraordinary ordinary action of Mexican law, and also from the ordinary extraordinary violations of law, by a right of appeal from Mexican tribunals to the representative of Her Majesty residing in the Republic; a resort equivalent, of course, to the establishment of an English protectorate over English subjects, and in so far, to a dethronement of the actual native authority in Mexico. It is not altogether improbable that the plan here suggested may be received with favor at the British Foreign-Office. A system which has been found to answer so admirably in intercourse with barbarous and partially civilized nations elsewhere can hardly fail to be approved for imperfectly-civilized Mexico, where Government has the will to plunder and slay for itself, but neither the power nor the will to prevent individuals from doing the same. It is a case, indeed, in which some such modified intervention may well seem to be indispensable.

In recommending, as we have recently done, that this Government should make no pause in that policy, of which the recognition of Juarez was but the introductory step, we pointed distinctly to some measure, in the nature of this British proposition, as required to save our citizens, necessarily engaged in trade and intercourse with Mexico, from constant pillage, and from the peril of murder. The mere acknowledgment that the "Indian Chief" of the Republic is its constitutional head can hardly be expected to abate the ferocity, or to curb the injustice of the opposite faction. Fear may extort from the Monarchists some such formal injunction as the one which our correspondent forwards to us, commanding that American citizens shall not be singled out for persecution, but the effort is insincere, and the relief it will bring must be transient, while our necessary relations with Mexico are incessant. Hence the imperative obligation of going a step further. It is neither politic nor desirable for us to embark in that pretty counterfeit of war which prevails in Mexico. Nor is it desirable to seek additions to our territory as a consideration of material aid. But if facilities can be afforded to the Liberals for recruiting their funds, by loans and subscriptions obtained in this country; or if, by the presence of an American squadron, the Custom-house of Vera Cruz may be temporarily relieved from the dead-weight which the intrigues of De Gauriac and Otway have flung upon it, in the shape of exactions of interest from that one port which are really due from the whole Republic, and a tariff raised to a point destructive of trade; both of them measures intended to annihilate the Liberal resources; if, we say, by either of these means, the military chest of the Constitutional cause could be reinforced, its triumph and our reward would be near at hand. In stopping short of these friendly acts our Government has done little for the pacification of Mexico; and unless it shall speedily take further action in support of the wise policy pursued by our present Minister, it will certainly find itself ousted from its natural influence in Mexico by some more shrewd and resolute authority.

Our Germaic Cotemporaries.

The literature of Lager-hier-dom is all Dutch, happily or unhappily, to the great mass of New-Yorkers. The *Demokrat* or the *Staats-Zeitung* may rail, or blaspheme, or talk treason by the column, and not one of a thousand of those to the manor born know a word about it. Thus, one of the most important elements of our population may be corrupted and misled on grave questions of morals or political concern, not only without the knowledge of the English-speaking population, but without any antidote—for there is not a single German journal that can be relied on to communicate fairly the views commonly cherished in this country on questions involving distinctive national characteristics,—not one that represents justly the opinions of the Americanized portion of the German population itself.

We have an illustration of the condition of matters in this respect in the course of the German Press of New-York on the "Sunday Liquor Memorial" presented by respectable American and German Delegations, last week, to the Board of Police Commissioners. Instead of treating a document of the most marked character for its prudence and forbearance—leaving the general Temperance question as well as the general Sunday question wholly out of view—with courtesy or decency, these organs of the Lager-bier interest resort to the most vulgar abuse of the memorialists, and to the grossest misrepresentations of the Memorial. Appeals are made to the lowest passions and prejudices. An attempt is made to override law and custom dear to every American, and to inaugurate the manners and morals of a special class of European immigrants in their stead. According to the *Demokrat*, the 500 or 600 gentlemen who signed that Memorial are *bull-frogs*, who stick their heads out of the mire of their orthodox faith and croak into the world, "keep the Sabbath!" The act of presenting a respectful Memorial for the execution of numerous laws recently enacted by the people of the State, but openly defied by a small class of refugees from the Old World—is styled a "frog-concert;" and gentlemen of position and worth are "a *Delegation of frog-heads!*"

The *Staats-Zeitung* seems to have a little more method in its madness, but is very mad nevertheless. It sees nothing in the movement but ultra-Temperance and ultra-Sabbath oppressions, which are to be manfully resisted! One would suppose, from its diatribe, that each of the thousand memorialists was a rampant reformer of the Garrison type, with a besom in his hand, as formidable as Luther's pen, which reached from Erfurt to Rome!

Our Teutonic neighbors should remember that all of their readers are not forced to gather all knowledge of City affairs from their columns. There are large numbers of respectable merchants, importers, and others, who read both German and English; who know the character of the abused memorialists, and of the Memorial, and who also know that the German name suffers by the attempted identification of it with the ascertained causes of our City's predominant curses and crimes. They know that the once frugal and industrious German emigrants are preyed upon by interested countrymen, who beguile them of money, health and character, by their pot-houses and Sunday theatres, so that beggary and ruin are coming to be common among Germans, as they used not to be. And knowing these things, it will be in vain that editors lend their columns to the support of the law-breaking, pauper-making, crime-breeding traffic, even if it is associated with the lax, and, in many cases, vicious notions of Sunday observance cherished by a part of our continental immigrants.

We would also suggest to our German neighbors that something is due to the deep-rooted convictions and to the time-honored laws of the land of their adoption. Emigrants from Europe knew, if they knew anything of America, that Sunday was here held in popular estimation as a day of rest and worship, and guarded as such by statutes in vogue from the foundation of our Government. They knew that the rollicking pastimes, and drunken carouse, and popular theatricals common to some parts of Europe, were unknown and unsuffered here. While no statute abridges the rights of conscience or prescribes any method of Sunday observance, numerous laws hedge around the poor man's—every man's—*right* to undisturbed quiet one day in seven: and, in the interest of the laboring man, interposes needful restraints on the selfishness that would compel him to labor, or tempt him to dissipation. In this view, may we not claim that the Sunday laws, until repealed, shall be respected and enforced?

The old proverb, "When among Romans do as the Romans do,"—though capable of abuse and needing its limitations, yet embodies a maxim of morals and manners. Suppose American residents in Berlin or Vienna should take it into their heads that a rollicking Fourth of July, with songs, and toasts, and rockets, was more jovial than Good Friday, with its stillness and gloom; or should prefer to substitute a weekly carnival of the sort for the frequent Fast or Saints' days of the calendar—would it be seemly and right to claim a place for such offensive or revolutionary plans? Would it be oppressive or discourteous should the *gens d'armes* say: "Gentlemen, you came from America with the knowledge of our laws and customs; you are free to enjoy their protection, or to return to your homes: but while you stay, you must forego even cherished national peculiarities offensive to our laws and dangerous to our institutions."

Whether right or wrong, Americans cling to Sunday, and will cling to it, and to all that is necessary to its vitality as a day of home, happiness, and devotion. And, in spite of the blunders of Temperance Reformers, they will cling with equal tenacity to the cardinal virtue of Temperance rightly understood, so as to save the city and the nation from plunging into the besotting vice of drunkenness.

Scandalous Penny-a-Lining.

The rage of the hour for criminal romance has given birth, somewhere out West, to a story which is now making the circuit of the country, but which ought to be arrested at once as transgressing even the large license of that chartered libertine, the maker of items.

As a specimen of style, merely, the story in question is worth noting, for since the days of Lily, nothing so elaborately euphuistical has been published to the world. The simple tenor of the facts alleged is this—that a young girl of eighteen came to the Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati, called herself Mary Smith, said she had been betrayed and abandoned, was admitted to one of the wards, and gave birth to a child, which child another woman shortly afterwards came and took away.

Told as we have told it, this tale may strike the reader as a common-place matter enough—a pitiful matter indeed—but neither new nor strange. The Western penny-a-liner makes, however, a noble mountain out of his sorry mole-hill. Instead of hinting her desolate story in simple and modest terms, he makes Miss Mary Smith unbosom herself in the following exquisitely suggestive fashion to the policemen and the nurses. She stated to them, that she had been a servant in a wealthy family in Cleveland, had believed that she was loved by one of its members, had listened to the voice of the heart whose throbbings she believed to be in unison with her own, until, overcome by her imagination-nurtured dreams, she yielded to its entreaties, and fell at once, in her own estimation, from virtue and the high esteem of the man she loved.

This was more than any mortal policemen and nurses could be expected to resist; so they at once cleared the way for Miss Mary Smith, gave her a room, and made her as comfortable as circumstances would permit. In a very short time her child was born, or, as her historian more sublimely puts it, she "passed the boundary which separates girlhood from maternity, and entered upon those singularly solemn duties which are peculiar to the office of a mother."

We venture to say that no living diplomatist, Lord Malmesbury himself included, could equal this circumlocution. But while Miss Mary Smith was familiarizing herself with the "singularly solemn duties which are peculiar to the office of a mother," another mysterious female came upon the scene, and taking up the infant "bade the young and interesting mother good by," and went to her rooms, where she remained until the Wednesday following, and then took her departure, ostensibly for Louisville, but really for the East."

And now comes the specially infamous part of this silly and bombastic narrative. The mysterious female No. 2, on being questioned as to the child and its antecedents, replied, "that its father was a married man and a prelate in the Episcopal Church, and lived some place, she would not say where, near New-York; that she had been watching the mother, without her knowledge, of course, but at the instance of the father of the child, for nearly six months; that the girl was what her appearance would indicate, a member of a fashionable circle, and that the affair was in an excellent way to pass off without implicating any of the parties."

It is quite possible that the person who was foolish and thoughtless enough to concoct such a tale as this, may also have been ignorant enough not to know the force of the word "prelate," and that in seeking to give a piquancy of religious scandal to his disgusting invention, he may merely have intended to fasten this slander upon the Episcopal Church in general. But it is in the highest degree discreditable to any respectable Press that such a fiction should have ever found a place in its columns; and we fix attention upon this case not merely because it is in itself especially disgraceful, but also with the hope that its very extravagance of absurdity and enormity may profitably illustrate the gravity of a very great and growing evil.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HUMBOLDT.

Meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society.

Speeches by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Prof. Lieber, Prof. Bache, Prof. Guyot and the Hon. George Bancroft.

RESOLUTIONS, LETTERS, &c.

In compliance with a call issued by the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society, a meeting was held last night in the Hall of the Historical Society's building in Second-avenue, for the purpose of giving expression to the sense of regret with which the men of science in this country have heard of the death of Alexander von Humboldt. The audience filled the Hall to overflowing. Among the gentlemen present, either on the platform or in the reserved seats in front, were Professors Morse, Lieber and Guyot, Judge C. P. Daly, the Hon. Geo. Bancroft and Morse H. Grinnell.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson occupied the Chair.

On motion, the usual routine of business was dispensed with, save as to the reception of new members, whose names were accepted without dissent.

Dr. Thompson then advanced and said:

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The Reverend Chairman having announced the specific business of the evening, said, I do not occupy this chair, in the absence of our respected and honored President, for the purpose of pronouncing a eulogy upon that illustrious name to commemorate which you are convened, for I have neither personal recollection to give you, nor can I speak as a man of science. We are here with a common interest. He whose statuette graces this table; whose portrait is yondar, painted in his youth at Quito by an artist of that country, and now in the possession of Mr. Cauces, who has so recently illuminated for us the "Heart of the Andes,"—a more recent portrait yonder painted in Germany, and the photographs in various parts of the room—these recall to your remembrance, if, indeed, you need to have it recalled, those features which stand connected with the history of science for two-thirds of a century. But though I may not speak from personal recollection, nor as a man of science, I wish, in one word, gentlemen of the Society, to pay my humble tribute as one interested in the study of nature—as a member of the profession which I humbly represent, to the great services which Humboldt has rendered to us—as a student of that method of study wherein he is to us so fine an example, for he had already projected in his youth, when beginning his career as a man of science, that great work of systemization which he lived to complete, and which will pass down in his *Cosmos* as an imperishable monument of his learning, of his industry, and of his fame. There are names which are international, which not only stand upon the page of history as connected with specific events, with local interests, but are the common heritage of nations. And such is the name of Humboldt. Speak that name amid the Alps, where he began, in the ardor of youth, his scientific investigations, and the echo comes back from the Andes on one hand and from the Ural on the other, for what land or what tongue is there that does not pronounce the name of Humboldt? [Applause.] It was his aim, from the beginning of his scientific life, so to comprehend in his capacious survey all sciences in their inter-relations as to be able to reduce them to the grand ordar of a system. How well he succeeded in this, the work whose name is on every lip, and that name the name of Humboldt's *Cosmos*, well defines. It is not as a traveler merely,—it is not merely as a man of science,—the whole scientific world and the whole civilized world unite to do him homage. It is as one who labored in the great interests of science for mankind, for he ever kept within him a fresh and young and noble heart; and he himself bears testimony that the interests of humanity were the crowning interest in his own mind in all his labors. This was the consummation which he sought to reach to benefit mankind, and uplift the race by the developments and arrangements of science. But he has passed, in serene old age, from that sphere which he so long lived to illumine with the lustre of his presence, with his genial hospitality, and with the product of his amazing research and industry. In that beautiful picture to which I have referred, in the Heart of the Andes, you see embosomed within the mountains in the midst of that tropical warmth and verdure a peaceful lake, the way of ascent to which is by the Cross, where those who have toiled up that weary way repose in security and serenity. So, may we hope that he has ended his long and toilsome pilgrimage in a serene home within the everlasting mountains; for of what avail is all knowledge, all science, except they lead us onward and upward to that serene abode? He, by that vast comprehensiveness of his survey, by the acquisition of his knowledge, by studying laws and principles received from the chaos of individual sciences, that Cosmos of beauty, order and harmony. So all our sciences and knowledges should be a sapphire stairway to lead us onward and upward to the divine Cosmos where all truth, order, beauty, love and joy dwell forever under the perfected law and will of Him and about His central throne. [Applause.]

Mr. Geo. H. Moore, the Librarian of the Historical Society, read, by request, the subjoined letters:

FROM LIEUTENANT MAURY.

Observatory, Washington, Thursday, May 26, 1859.

My Dear Sir: It would be to me a precious source of satisfaction to accept your invitation to be present next Thursday evening at the Hall of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and there unite with its fellows in their tribute to the great, the good, the most admirable of associates, the illustrious Alexander von Humboldt, but circumstances that I cannot control compel me to forego the melancholy pleasure.

Baron Humboldt was among scientists what our own Washington was among statesmen, upright and just, with attributes grand and lofty in their intellectual proportions; he lived a life that was beautiful in private, and publicly altogether lovely.

By that queer thing, thought, alone he acquired sweet influences in the world, which but few men have ever lived to enjoy.

Having won these influences by patient toil as a student of nature, he used the power they gave him among men, not for self, but for the advancement of knowledge, and so rendered services in the cause of science which no man has ever surpassed.

By a word from him new fields of scientific research were opened; and upon his suggestion the most learned societies and enlightened governments made haste to occupy them with laborers. As great, important and valuable as are the contributions which he made directly to the general stock of human knowledge, it may well be questioned whether those which, simply by his influence, he induced, assisted or enabled others to procure or to make, are not manifold greater.

With unerring judgment he knew how to encourage, and when to command. Often in the loneliness of his calling, has the "well done" of this great man cheered and encouraged the student with his specialty, the philosopher with his researches.

No one has a better right to speak upon this subject than your guest, who is excusing himself, for almost if not quite the last letter that Baron Humboldt wrote was to help on a good work with a good word.

That letter is now before me—a precious heir-loom. He was just up from a sick bed when it was written. It is scarcely legible, so aged, feeble and trembling was the hand that held the pen.

The occasion was of his own lofty impulse, but the object was in the great scheme of research, in which this country has led off, touching the physics of the sea. The observers and chief laborers in this system are volunteers. Every undertaking which requires, upon a wide field, the united and untiring efforts of many men, seems, no matter how progressive, to have its vicissitudes, its periods of sunshine, its moments of gloom; for clouds come in the brightest sky, and they will cast shadows.

So in this of the sea. Fellow-laborers began to flag in zeal. They wanted just such encouragement as no other "traveler of the age" could give. His commendation of what had been done was incentive enough for renewed exertions. He perceived this from his lofty eminence, and bestowed praise.

It was thus that this great man used his great influence; and it was thus that the last days of his illustrious life were crowned by an act rendered with a grace that will embalm it with the sweetest odors in the memory of all true-hearted sailors.

Who more than I have cause to mourn the loss of such a friend, and to whom would the privilege of uniting in the homage you propose to the illustrious dead be more grateful than to

Your obedient servant,
M. F. MAURY!

Daniel W. Fiske, Esq., Secretary, &c., American Geographical and Statistical Society, New-York.

FROM PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

Cambridge, Saturday, May 21, 1859.

Daniel W. Fiske, Esq.—Sir: I regret exceedingly that the preparations for my approaching visit to Europe must prevent me from accepting the invitation with which your Society has honored me, and from being present on an occasion which excites my warmest sympathy.

Please accept my acknowledgments for the invitation, and believe me, very respectfully yours,
L. Agassiz.

FROM PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

New Haven, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of May 25, addressed to my father, is at hand.

My father left New Haven a few days since for an absence in Massachusetts and New Hampshire probably of a month or more. I shall communicate your letter to him. I know how cordially he would unite with your distinguished associates in bearing his testimony of respect and affection to the memory of the greatest and wisest of the scholars and scientists of this age.

Yours with high regard,
P. J. Silliman, Jr.

FROM PROFESSOR DANA.

New-Haven, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

Dear Sir: I am gratified with the invitation which has been extended to me by the Geographical Society to join in honor to the illustrious Humboldt. But I am just now overburdened with duties in College and out and doubt whether I shall be able to be present on the occasion. Yours, respectfully,
James D. Dana.

FROM MR. D. D. BARNARD.

Albany, Monday, May 30, 1859.

Dear Sir: I have received your very kind invitation to attend a meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, to be held in New-York on the 2d of June, in commemoration of the late Alexander von Humboldt.

I have delayed answering this invitation a day or two in the hope that I might find the condition of my health such as to enable me to accept it, and to take such part in the proceedings of the meeting as might be assigned me. I deeply regret to say that a fresh aggravation of a chronic affection to which I am subject, will put it out of my power to be present on that interesting occasion.

It would have afforded me particular gratification to have been allowed to offer at your meeting my humble tribute to the memory of the illustrious Humboldt. Honored with his acquaintance, and, I flatter my

also, with his friendly regard, manifested by many generous tokens during a frequent intercourse ruening through a period of more than three years, I came to entertain a most sincere affection for him, mingled with that inevitable reverence for his wonderful genius which never failed to grow with every interview. I really do not know whether in the end, I reverred or loved him most. I am sure I never entered his presence without some feeling of awe, nor left it without a new sense of personal attachment.

HUMBOLDT had, beyond all comparison, the fullest mind I have ever encountered. How broad and deep it was the world knows. It was truly majestic in all its proportions, and in its mighty comprehension. And all its manifestations were marked with that perfect simplicity which is the characteristic of true greatness.

His disposition was genially genial. Devoted as his life was to science, and to profound study, he did not withdraw himself from society. On the contrary, in the midst of systematic and unceasing toil, no man was more constantly found mingling in social circles. The chosen and loved companion of Royalty, he was loyal to the citizen without losing sovereign, sometimes—as I have known him in his own house, yet not in the way of compliment—to the very serious interruption of his plans of study, and of scientific literary labor. At a good deal past eighty, I have often seen him going through the formalities of entertainments at the Palace without being seated for many hours together, and always cheerful and happy in thus contributing by his presence to the gratification of the King and to the interest and dignity of these ceremonious occasions.

HUMBOLDT loved to call himself an American. His sympathies were with his kind—with man and with freedom. And he saw in the United States, and in our institutions, an example and a promise of advancement and improvement in the political condition of mankind, which he was never tired of contemplating. His kindness to Americans was proverbial. The card of many an unknown and obscure traveler, with the inscription: "I am an American citizen," presented at his door has been a ready passport to his presence, when even a personal friend of an illustrious visitor, not offering this talismanic privilege, would be denied.

I beg to ask you to notify, and the Council you represent, for the lovitation with which I am favored, and receiving the expression of my great regret at my inability to attend the proposed meeting.

I am, with great respect and regard, very truly yours,
D. D. BARNARD.

MR. DANIEL W. FISKE, Secretary.

A letter of apology was also read from Gov. VROOM, of Pennsylvania, after which

Professor LIEBER was introduced, and said:

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR LIEBER.

"The whole earth is the monument of illustrious men." There are passages in the works of antiquity which, to our ears and minds, have the sound and the depths of inspiration. They impress themselves on our souls, and corresponding occasions on the paths of our lives restore them to visible letters. Such seem to me these words of PERICLES, and such the occasion which has brought us together in this place. What PERICLES said, in his funeral speech, of the men who had fallen, not for the defence but for the glory of Athens, seems to apply in a double sense to ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Wherever death occurs or is remembered, there is solemnity, nor can we wholly free ourselves even from mourning when a revered man has left us, however full his measure of favored life may have been. He lived so long and so large a life that generations over the whole globe had grown up familiar with his name, and we were so accustomed to it that our very intellects feel a degree of discomfort at presenting to our minds the world henceforth as existing without him. Yet it is one of the noblest delights for those who reflect and love to be grateful to trace the chief components of the monument of illustrious men to their authors—to find where came the discoveries, inventions, conceptions, lesultitons and endeavors of ages in the field of culture, freedom and truth. Who has not enjoyed the pleasure of finding the spots on the chart of human progress, where you put down your finger and say: Here is ARISTOTLE, here are the Valdenses, here the causes and the effects of the University, and to trace the lines of civilization in different directions from point to point? And this delight we may enjoy when meditating on the period of which HUMBOLDT was one of the most distinct exponents—we may enjoy it even now, although he has left us but yesterday; for God allowed to him days so long that he passed into history before he passed away from among us. Many of my young friends have asked me as their teacher, and indeed many other friends have repeated the question as I conversed with them on that news which on its arrival attracted more interest than the advice of the threatening contest in the plains of Italy—Was he not the greatest man of the century? I do not believe it fit for man to seat himself on the bench in the chancery of humanity and there to pronounce this one or that one the greatest man. How many men have been called the greatest! But if it is an attribute of greatness to impress an indelible stamp on an entire movement of the collective mind of a race; if greatness, in part, consists in devising that which is good, large and noble, and in perseveringly executing it by means which, in the hands of others, would have been insufficient, and against obstacles which would have been insurmountable to others; if the daring solitude of thought and loyal adhesion to its own royalty is a constituent of greatness, and if rare and varied gifts, such as mark distinction when singly granted, showered by Providence on one man, and if modest amenity gracing these gifts, and encouraging kindliness to every one of every nation that proved earnestness in his pursuit—whether he had chosen nature or society, the hieroglyphics or the liberty of America, the sea and the winds, or the languages, astronomy or industry, the camel or prison discipline, geography or PLATO—if, in addition, an organizing mind, a power of evoking activity in the sluggish, and sagacity and unbroken industry through a life lengthened far beyond that which the psalmist ascribes to a long human existence; and if a good fame, encircling the globe on its own pinions, and not carried along by later history—if this makes up or proves greatness, then indeed we may say, without presumption, that our age has been graced by one of the greatest men—so favored an exemplar of humanity that he would cease to be an example for us had he not manifested through his whole life of ninety years that unceasing labor, unvarying love of truth and advancement, and that kindness to his fellowbeings which are *duties*, and in which every one of us ought to strive to imitate him. What an amount of thinking, observing, writing, traveling and discovering he has performed, from that juvenile essay of his on the textile fabrics of the ancients to the last line of his *Cosmos*, which reminds us of COPERNICUS reading the last proof sheet on his death-bed shortly before his departure; or of MOZART, who directed with dying looks the singing of a portion of his requiem, which he had in part composed on his death-bed! Let us one and all, young and old, symbolize by his name the fact that, however untrue assuredly the saying is that genius is labor, it is true that the necessary factor or coefficient of genius and of any talent is incessant diligence. We are ordained not only to eat the bread of our mouth in the sweat of our brow, but to earn in the same way the nourishing bread of the mind. This is no world of trifling, and HUMBOLDT, like the Greeks, whose intellectuality he loved to honor—whose SOCRATES loved to say, Arduous are all noble things—was a hard-working man, far harder working than most of those who arrogate the name to themselves. He ceased to work and to work hard only when he laid himself down on that couch from which he never rose again. It is not considered inappropriate, I believe, on occasions like this, to give distinctness to the picture by stating personal observations. Allow me, then, to relate a very simple, yet a characteristic fact. I visited HUMBOLDT at Potsdam in the year 1811, when he had reached, therefore, the age of 75, for you know that he was born in that memorable year of 1769, in which CUVIER was born, and WELLINGTON and CHATEAUBRIAND, and NAPOLEON and CANNING and WALTER SCOTT and MACKINTOSH—just ten years after SCHILLER; just twenty after GOETHE. HUMBOLDT told me at that time that he was engaged on a work which he intended to call *Cosmos*; that he was obliged chiefly to write at night, for in the morning he studied and arranged materials, and in the evening he was obliged to be with the King from 9 o'clock to about 11. After his return from the King he was engaged in writing until 1 or 2 o'clock. HUMBOLDT, when in Berlin or Potsdam, was detained—if we may use a professional term—to join the evening circle of the King for the indicated hours. It was all, I believe, he was expected actually to perform, in return for the titles, honors and revenue which he was enjoying, except that the monarch sometimes selected him as a companion for his journeys. HUMBOLDT described to me the character of these Royal evening reunions. Everything of interest, as the day brought it to notice, was there discussed. The drawing of a beautiful live OAK near Charleston, which a fair friend had made for me, was taken by HUMBOLDT to that circle, where it attracted so much attention that he begged me to leave it, and he told me that the volume describing our aqueduct, which my friend the author—now the President of our College—had given me at the time of its publication, and which I had then sent him, had furnished the topic of discussion for an entire week. "We collected," he said, "all possible works on ancient and modern aqueducts, and compared, discussed and applied for many successive evenings." Is there, then, a royal road to knowledge, after all, when a HUMBOLDT can be retained? May I extend your supposed permission of giving personal anecdotes, provided they are of a sufficiently biographical character, such as PLUTARCH, perhaps, would not have disdained to record? I desire to show what interest he took in everything connected with progress. I have reason to believe that it was chiefly owing to him that the King of Prussia offered to me, not long after my visit, a Chair to be created in the University of Berlin, exclusively dedicated to the Science and Art of Punishment, or to Penology. I had conversed with the monarch on the superiority of solitary confinement at labor over all the other prison systems, when he concluded our interview with these words: "I wish you would convince Mr. VON HUMBOLDT of your views. He is rather opposed to them. I shall let him know that you will see him." HUMBOLDT and prison discipline sounded strange to my ears. I went, and found that he loved truth better than his own opinion or plan, and my suggestion that so comprehensive a University as that of Berlin, our common native city, ought to be honored with having the first chair of Penology, for whom it was high time to carve out a distinct branch, treating of the convict in all his phases after the act of conviction, was seized upon at once by his liberal mind. He soon carried the Minister of Justice along with him, and the offer to which I have alluded was the consequence. On the other hand, a friend, whose name is, perhaps, more interwoven with the history of our canal than that of any other citizen, except CLINTON, informs me that he had the pleasure of sitting by the side of HUMBOLDT at a royal dinner at Charlottsburg. During the whole time they were engaged in conversing almost exclusively on our great canal, and that greater one which ought to unite in everlasting wedlock the sturdy Atlantic and the teeming Pacific, having now yearned for one another for centuries. HUMBOLDT spoke with a knowledge of details and a sagacious discernment which was surprising to my friend, well versed in all the details of these topics. Although it has been stated by high authority that the works of HUMBOLDT show to every one who can "read between the lines," an endeavor to present Nature in her totality, unconnected with man, I cannot otherwise than state here that, on the contrary, it has ever appeared to me that this great man, studying nature in her details, and becoming what BACON calls her interpreting priest, he elevates himself to those heights whence he can take a comprehensive view of her in connection with man and the movements of society, with language, economy, and exchange, institutions and architecture which is to man almost like the nidifying instinct to the bird. HUMBOLDT'S tendency in this respect seems to me in its sphere wholly dissimilar to the view which his friend RITTER takes of geography in connection with history. HUMBOLDT, it would seem, could hardly be expected to stand in a different relation to the natural sciences. He was, with all his erudition and the grandeur of his knowledge, eminently a social man. I have found a passage in a paper written by a diplomatist and highly cultivated writer, VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, which I feel sure will be listened to with interest. VON ENSE describes his sojourn in Paris in 1810, and says:

"In the *salons* of METTERNICH (at that time Austrian Ambassador near the Court of St. Cloud) I saw HUMBOLDT only as a brilliant and admired meteor—so much so, that I hardly found time to present myself to him, and to whisper into his ear a few of those names which gave me a right to a personal acquaintance with him. Rarely has a man enjoyed, in such a degree, the esteem of all, the admiration of the most opposite parties, and the zeal of all in power to serve him. NAPOLEON does not love him. His knows HUMBOLDT as a shrewd thinker, whose way of thinking, and whose opinion, cannot be bent, but the Emperor and his Court, and the high authorities in the State, have never denied the impression which they received, by the presence of this bold traveler, by the power of knowledge and the light which seems to stream from it in every direction. The learned of all nations are proud of their high associate, all the Germans of their countryman and all the liberals of their fellow." " " "

"It has rarely been vouchsafed, continues VON ENSE, to a man in such degree as to HUMBOLDT, to stand forth in individual independence and always equal to himself, and at one and the same time, in eclectic activity and in the widest social and international intercourse, in the solitude of minute inquiry and in the almost confusing brilliancy of the society of the day: but I know of no one man, with all this, has endeavored throughout his whole life, to promote the progress and welfare of our race, so steadily, uniformly and with such ample success."

So far VON ENSE. This picture is, doubtless, true, but we ought not to recall it to our memory without remembering at the same time one of his most prominent characteristics—his simplicity and amenity, so inherent in him that they were never dimmed, so far as I know, by the lustre of his talents or energy of his thought. The most perfect image of social refinement which I have to this day in my mind is an early evening party at the villa of WILLIAM VON HOMBOLDT, near the Lake of Tegel. Nature has not done much for that spot, but refined simplicity, courtesy and taste, easy interchange of thought and experience, men of name and women of attractive elegance and high acquirements, young and old, travelers, courtiers, soldiers and students, music, works of art, with green lawns, shrubbery and winding paths along smooth water and waving fields, are components of that scene in the midst of which the two illustrious HUMBOLDTS moved and delighted others as much as they seemed to be gratified, giving and receiving as all the others did, never condescending, never indicating a consciousness that they encouraged the timid, but showing how gladly they received additional knowledge from every one. There are men here around us, of honored names in those sciences which HUMBOLDT cultivated more especially as his own. I hope they will indicate to us how he infused a new spirit into them—how he immeasurably extended them, how he added discoveries and original conceptions; but though allowed to worship these sciences in the peristyle only, and not as a consecrated priest, crave permission to say a few words even on this topic. Some fifteen years ago, HUMBOLDT presided over the annual meeting of naturalists, then held at Berlin. In his opening speech he chiefly discussed of the merits of LINNÆUS. He knew of LINNÆUS as HERODOTUS knew of Salamis and Thermopylæ, for the life of the great Swede overlapped by full ten years that of HUMBOLDT, and all he there said of LINNÉ seems to me to apply to himself with far greater force and on an enlarged scale. In that speech, too, I remember he quoted his friend SCHILLER. HUMBOLDT was, in a marked manner, of a poetic temperament. I do not believe that without it he would have been able to receive those living impressions of nature, and to combine what was singly received, in those vivid descriptions and language so true and transparent, that they surprise the visitor of the scenes to this day. He had that constructive imagination—I do not speak now of inventive fancy—without which no man can be great in any branch, whether it belong to nature or to history. But yesterday, an officer of our Navy, whose profession has made him well acquainted with South America, by sea and land, with the Andes—one of the monuments of our illustrious man—told me that he knew of no descriptions, or rather characteristics, so true to living reality, as *Humboldt's Views of Nature*, which he had perused and enjoyed on the spot. The power of collocation and shrewdness of connection, the knowledge of detail and the absence of a desire to perceive things according to a system, the thirst for a knowledge of the life of nature, and the constant wish to make all of us share in the treasures of his knowledge—his lucid style, which may raise his Cosmos to a German classic—these seem to me to characterize HUMBOLDT in his studies of Nature, besides all that which he has done as a professional naturalist. HUMBOLDT'S name and life may be termed, with strict propriety of language, international. He read and spoke English and Italian. He spoke and wrote Spanish with care and correctness, and French almost as well as German; he lived for entire periods of many years in Paris, and counted many French among his best friends, yet not at the expense of patriotism. In that very speech at Berlin, which has been mentioned, he dwells with pleasure on the penetrating effect which the German mind has exercised on all the physical sciences, no less than in the mental branches. HUMBOLDT was a dweller in kingly palaces—a courtier, if you choose, and the son of a courtier—without a taint of servile flattery or of submission. He was rather the honored guest of royalty. He loved liberty, and considered it a necessary element of our civilization. He was a sincere friend of substantial, institutional freedom. His mind often traveled to this country, and that he loved America, sometimes with sadness, is sufficiently shown, were it not otherwise well known, by the singular love which the Americans bore him. To me that little piece of news was inexpressibly touching, which simply informed us that our Minister in Berlin, with the Americans now present at that city—a cluster of mourners from afar—formed part of his funeral procession—the only foreign nation thus represented. In his simplicity and genial warmth he did what many a bold man would have hesitated to do. I was present as a young and distant listener, when at Rome, immediately after the Congress of Verona, the King of Prussia, HUMBOLDT and NIEBUHR conversed on the affairs of the day, and when the last mentioned spoke in no flattering terms of the political views and antecedents of ARAGO, who, it is well known, was a very advanced republican of the Gallican school, an uncompromising French democrat. FREDERIC WILLIAM the Third simply abominated republicanism, yet when NIEBUHR had finished, HUMBOLDT said, with a sweetness which I vividly remember, "Still, this monster is the dearest friend I have in France." HUMBOLDT had all his brother's views of the necessity of the highest university education and of the widest possible popular education, and he gave impulse to many a scientific, historical or ethnological expedition, fitted out even by foreign governments, for he was considered the counselor of all. But I cannot dwell here any longer on his versatility and manifold aptitude. It is proved by the literature of almost every branch. If we read BARTH on Central Africa, we find HUMBOLDT; if we read SAY'S Political Economy, we find his name; if we study the history of the Nineteenth Century, we find his name in the diplomacy of Prussia and France; if we read general literature we find his name in connection with SCHILLER and Madame DE STAEL; if we look at modern maps we find his isothermal lines; if we consult GAIS'S Dictionary of the German language we find HUMBOLDT as authority. That period has arrived to which CICERO alluded in the memorable exclamation, "Oh, Solon, Solon, Solon," and we are now allowed to say HUMBOLDT was one of the most gifted, most fortunate, and most favored mortals—favored even with comeliness, with a brow so exquisitely formed that irrespective of its being the symbol of lofty thought, is pleasant to look upon in his busts, as a mere beautiful thing—favored even in his name, so easily pronounced by all nations which were destined to pronounce it. When we pray not only for the kindly fruits of the earth, but also, as we ought to do, for the kindly fruits of the mind, let us always gratefully remember that he who gives all blessed things has given to our age and to all posterity such a man as HUMBOLDT.

The Hon. Judge DALY submitted a series of resolutions, which he prefaced with some eloquent and pertinent remarks.

SPEECH OF PROFESSOR BACHE.

The resolutions were seconded by Professor BACHE, who, having apologized for being unprepared to address the assemblage, proceeded to draw a parallel between HUMBOLDT and ARAGO, in the course of which he awarded the highest praise to both, and related some personal reminiscences of an interesting character, regarding the former. Having spoken of HUMBOLDT'S contributions to the science of the age, he proceeded to remark that one of the most voluble speakers he had ever heard in private life was Baron von HUMBOLDT—one of the most agreeable speakers, too; full of anecdote and sometimes indulging in a little fun. We could hardly think that he could be funny, but he was. He (Professor BACHE) remembered HUMBOLDT telling him with great glee a curious story about Dr. HAHN, who being once pursued by the police of Berlin, removed from his person certain dangerous documents, which he concealed in the head of the statue of the King in HUMBOLDT'S parlor, and that statue was in the parlor where he (the Professor) was, and HUMBOLDT pointed it out to him. When HUMBOLDT spoke in English, an American or Englishman could follow him, but he doubted whether many foreigners could; when he spoke in French, an ear entirely accustomed to the French language had the greatest difficulty to keep up with him; but when it was in German, it was a race horse speed absolutely. Did this seem like nothing? It was connected with an amiable character, was the sign of an outspoken, kind man—a man who could remember a child on a Christmas eve, who could invite her to a Christmas party, in which she would find the little presents for herself upon the Christmas-tree. (Applause.) The figure of HUMBOLDT rose before him as he knew him there. That beautiful statuette from RAUCH gave an admirable conception of the man, even to that curious expression of his gray eye which made one sometimes fearful to approach him; a looking down of the eye, the lids falling over, and a closing of the lids—such as some near sighted people have—which made the observer think he did not see the whole of that man's soul. But one had only to hear his voice to know it all. It was a sweet, musical, sincere voice. He was not one of those men who said one thing and thought another. When HUMBOLDT was heard to speak, his soul was heard. We knew his heart. This was why his contemporaries loved him; this was why his King loved him; this was why we loved him so. (Applause.) With a mind like his, some men might think him stern and unsympathizing. He (the speaker) had seen a letter from him in which he said: "I value that gentleman you introduced to me, I value him for his mind, but more for his heart. I think he is one of those men with whom I could feel, and I have learned to value men more for their feelings than their thoughts." (Applause.) His death was in harmony with his life, and nothing could be more sublime than that spectacle so beautifully attached to this evening, in which the Americans were brought together and represented the different States of the Union, as many of them as could be collected at that moment impromptu—and, led by our Minister, gave a national tone, as it were, to the mourning with which his bearer was followed up. While it did so, a conspicuous place was given to those Americans as representing us, because it was well known that such would have been the wish of this great and eminent man, could he at that moment have been consulted. He who never turned an American from his door—who always received them in his library, and in his study, and whose servants were trained to respect the name of an American. Such was the intimate position he occupied towards Americans, and such, could he have done it, he would have preserved even in death. But his modesty was equal to his merits, and his merits did not exceed his amiability. He was truly the great and good man of the 19th century. (Loud Applause.)

Professor GUYOT eulogized HUMBOLDT for his deep reverence for truth; referred to the value of his labors in the different spheres of physical study, and rendered a warm tribute of praise to his modesty of character and benevolence of heart.

SPEECH OF MR. BANCROFT.

The Chairman after some remarks, half complimentary, half apologetic, called on Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, who said he considered silence his duty this evening, not from want of intense affection and reverence for his virtues and his memory, but because he wished to hear his merits and his virtues extolled by men of science and lovers of truth—by men who had made a great name for themselves throughout this world. He thought the audience like himself, would have preferred to hear his praises pronounced chiefly by them. But as the President had called upon him (Mr. B.) to continue silent might seem like an unwillingness to acknowledge or to express his great sense of HUMBOLDT'S surpassing merits. He rather thought that one of the pleasant attributes of the greater age that belonged to him was to have known HUMBOLDT earlier than any one of those who had spoken to night. As a young man of twenty, he had made his way from Berlin to Paris in the year 1820, taking a letter from his brother, WM. VON HUMBOLDT, to ALEXANDER; and all knew what kindness he must have extended to him. There were but two points to which he (Mr. B.) would call the attention of the audience. One was HUMBOLDT'S untiring and entire love of Liberty. He (Mr. B.) had at that time all the zeal for liberty which might be pardoned in a young man, and which he might be pardoned for retaining, even in his old age. [Applause.] And he found HUMBOLDT full of it. It was in the time of Louis the Eighteenth, and he read with clearness, and distinctly, the character of parties and the conflict of opinions, and he declared himself with the utmost firmness against all those retroactive measures, and above all, against that retroactive policy which was ultimately so disastrous to that line of kings. And not of France only. Greatly as he admired English statesmen, Englishmen of science, and England herself, he saw clearly, also, how she at that time was suffering from the excess of aristocracy. He (Mr. B.) remembered to this day the strong and emphatic language in which HUMBOLDT expressed himself to him upon that occasion. More than a quarter of a century after that he met him again in Paris, and he found him the same friend of man, the same friend of the United States, with the same love of liberty, the same breadth of statesmanship. He who knew this Continent so well knew the relations of the whole United States towards every part of them. In forming his judgments respecting the gradual advancement of the United States to the extent of their territory, he judged us gently, judged us calmly, and with the best, the most fervent wishes for our welfare—with no disinclination to our increase of territory, and wishing especially that Cuba and all that noble tract of land which now belongs to us on the Pacific might come to us—expressing only his apprehension of the extent of our territory being such that circumstances might step in to interfere with the proper development of our free institutions. I have never heard any one, Mr. BANCROFT proceeded to say, who discussed those questions regarding our relations to Mexico and to Cuba, with more calmness and candor, and with more gentleness towards us, or with a more full and perfect estimate of all the circumstances that will tend to any further progress on our part. Sir, HUMBOLDT was always the friend of Young America. He measured his regard for us, not by any merit that we might have, but by the goodness of his own heart, and he was always ready to pour out his thoughts in sympathy and in encouragement to any young man that came under his influence. I remember, in 1820, having at that early period already bestowed a good deal of attention on the study of languages, and especially of the original languages of our own country, that he particularly pointed out the proper methods to be pursued in continuing my inquiries and investigations into that subject. And those ideas he not only communicated to me by words of mouth, but he wrote them out to a considerable extent, and I had the satisfaction, on returning home, of communicating them to those who were engaged in that branch of study, and they have no doubt contributed, in a great degree, to the development of the study of the Aboriginal languages. I could hardly say less than I have done, and might say much more, but I cannot conclude without expressing how high is my admiration of HUMBOLDT'S merits as a man of science and of his virtues as a man. [Loud Applause.]

The resolutions having been already adopted, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the assemblage dispersed.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.—The Elm place Congregational Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. WILLIAM A. BARTLETT, will open their new Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., for Divine Services, on SUNDAY, June 5. On THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, the Tabernacle will be open to give former occupants of seats in the Polytechnic Institute an opportunity to select their sittings in the new building. On SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, the Tabernacle will be open for the general rentlog of seats.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Iowa.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE Iowa, May 28, 1859.
Messrs. S. HERRING & Co., New York—*Gentlemen*: The "Champion" Safe which I purchased of you last season, through N. A. McClure, Esq., your Agent in this city has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed, night before last, and was exposed, for a long time, to the most intense heat dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed, still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself as the possessor, of that which may truly and empatically be called a Safe.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. D. ANDERSON, Register.
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Female Weakness—Female Weakness.
A large proportion of American ladies suffer from the well-known evil, LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES, with its constant attendants—WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, LAME BACK, BEARING DOWN, DEPRESSION and GENERAL PROSTRATION. Against these symptoms the usual remedies, tonics, injections and drugs, are of very little value, and have been generally abandoned. But HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC FEMALE PILLS, a simple sugar pill, acting upon the mucus membrane of the affected part, have been relied upon as a cure for this disease. Thousands have used it with the best success, and whether in mild or severe cases, a cure, under favorable conditions, is only a question of time.
Six boxes for $1; single boxes 25 cents.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $8; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and Book, $5.
These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address on receipt of price. Address DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

Defiance Salamander Safes—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Bolt Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., depot No. 63½ Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet. Belts and Supporters. Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss which gives ease and security. No. 4 Ann-st.

Gen. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Price $24 and $30 per dozen. Store No. 269 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.
WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.
Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT,
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 513 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.
In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as above by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Maravilln. **Maravilln.** **Maravilln.**
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERAEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Will be Issued This Day,
By GENIN, No. 507 Broadway,
THE HUDSON HAT,
A light, dashing, dressy
Beaver Cassimere,
AT THREE DOLLARS,
Designed to be
The Popular Hat of the Season.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New York,
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

English Parliament Carpets!—Crossley & Son's Velvet Carpets $1 12½ to $1 50 per yard. Crossley & Son's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 80c., 90c. $1. Beautiful three ply Carpetings, elegant Ingrain Carpets, 38c., 40c., and 50c. per yard. Floor Oil Cloth, 30c., 40c., 50c. to $1 from 1 to 8 yards wide. Window Shades, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Drugget, and at very low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 93 Bowery.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WORN ARE THE CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPACCA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUMGOLD & PROCH, NO. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Ladies' Splendid Gaiters With and Without Heels, at 12s. to 20s., charming slippers 6s. to 10s. For lovely boots and shoes for children, ladies remember MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

If demand is the measure of superiority, WHITE'S pearl and blue cassimere Hats excel all others in the market. No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Summer Hats—Light, elegant, in all their varieties, at the lowest City prices. Beautiful Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

SAWARD—SAWARD—In this City, on Monday, May 30, by the Rev. B. Sherwood, GEORGE F. SAWARD to CLARA LOUISE SAWARD.

SHADDER—PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, at St. Paul's Church, 4th av. and 23d-st., by the Rev. S. Martindale, assisted by J. McClintock, D. D., JOHN W. SHADDER to LIZZIE A., daughter of Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., and grand-daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

SATTERLEE—SATTERLEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, of this City, to SARAH, adopted daughter of Dr. H. S. SATTERLEE, U. S. A.

MOTT—EDGAR—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., JOHN W. MOTT to MARY BELLE daughter of James M. Edgar, all of this City.

HAZELTINE—BOGART.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, May 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Pilsbury, Mr. LEONARD HAZELTINE, Jr., of New York, to Miss EMMA, daughter of A. L. Bogart, Esq., of Rye.

KIRBY—HAVILAND.—On Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. A. W. Valentine, Mr. GEORGE B. KIRBY to Miss FANNIE C. HAVILAND, daughter of Willis H. Haviland, Esq., all of Pawling.

HAVEN—MARTIN.—At Fort Washington, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. J. Howard Smith, GEORGE GRISWOLD HAVEN to EMMA WALTON, daughter of Isaac P. Martin.

SMITH—MORGAN.—At Bronxville, East Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. David Smith, D. D., of Durham, Conn., ALFRED E. SMITH to Miss JULIA R. MORGAN, eldest daughter of Chas. Morgan, Esq., all of Brooxville.

JAQUEMOT—MURRAY.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr. ADOLPHE JAQUEMOT, of Brooklyn, to Miss KATE MURRAY, eldest daughter of W. G. Murray, Esq., of the former place.

VAIL—MUNDY.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring Phinney, JOHN G. VAIL to Miss MATILDA A. MUNDY.

CALHOUN—GILBERT.—In Fall River, Mass., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. E. Thurston, Mr. HENRY CALHOUN, of New-York, to Miss LUCIA ISABELLA GILBERT, daughter of A. Gilbert, Esq., of Fall River.

DIED.

COLGATE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, Miss SARAH COLGATE, daughter of the late William Colgate, in her 24th year.

The friends of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 22 East 23d st.

PERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, HARRIET E., wife of Lieut. M. C. Perry U. S. N., and daughter of the late Doctor J. Allen Taylor, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., on Saturday morning next at 11 o'clock.

WALDRON.—In this City, on Friday, May 20, after an illness of three weeks, JOSEPH I. WALDRON, formerly of Poughkeepsie.

His remains were removed to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

WOOLLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, CAROLINE S., wife of Stephen B. Woolley, aged 31 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 161 West 30th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, CATHARINA MARY TERASA, daughter of Peter and Ann McLaughlin.

Her funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, from the residence of her parents, No. 141 West 11th st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to the Cathedral Burial Ground, Prince-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

STARR.—In this City, on Tuesday, May

FOR SALE.

WM. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No 5.

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

I have for sale adjoining Columbusville, Long Island and within three miles of Prospect Ferry, a very attractive residence, with eleven rooms, finished in the most complete manner for comfort and elegance, together with sixteen lots of ground. This house, which has been built but a short time, occupies one of the most commanding views about New York, commands an entire bay view of the house every hour, and the projected Grand street Railroad will run directly in front of the yard. Property entirely unincumbered. Price $6,000 for the whole

ROBERT H. GALLAGHER, No 51 Liberty-st

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses Nos 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first class tenants at $1,500, on a lease. They are well put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, L. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av. in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x85, four story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE TWO STORY FRAME dwelling house with three lots, on east side 3d av., near, below and adjoining corner of 128th st., being 75 feet front by 100 feet deep. Terms liberal. Apply to D. B. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown stone front houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 48th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 24 West 48th st.; house, 20x16; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 33d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 56th st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN West Hoboken, situated on Palisade-av., opposite 14th and 15th sts. in New York; 25 minutes' walk from the Hoboken Ferry stages run regularly. Location healthy and view unsurpassed. Apply to D. H. WARREN, West Hoboken, or at No. 324 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property improved. Address J. J. S., Box No. 115 Times Office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND FOUR-light sash, good as new, glass 8x10 inch. Also, a good billiard table. Will exchange for a top wagon and harness. Inquire of B. F. MILLER, No 26 West Broadway or at No 14 Spruce st.

FOR SALE—IN BRICK CHURCH, THE REV. DR. Spring and the Rev. Mr. Hoge, Pew No 79, in the middle aisle. Price $400. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The offices are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hatchway on Mercer-st. It has been erected for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement and cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything complete and the reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; stores No 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND Lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provisions or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the mail house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES Nos 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of E. FLEEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Annable-st., Brooklyn

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of four rooms with bath. Croton water &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 16 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of one of the high stoop houses in Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, at No. 11 51st st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the elegant four-story brown stone house No. 18 West 39th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SKAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET—IN CARMANSVILLE, A HANDSOME cottage, in perfect order. Immediate possession. Rent $250. Inquire of JOHN D. CARVALHO, No. 139 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the 3 story house No. 56 West 17th st., between University-place and 5th-av. Apply at the National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS A first class brown stone front house with all the modern improvements, in 28th-st., between 5th and Madison ave. Apply to A. P. SCURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE—THE LEASE AND FURniture of which is for sale; it contains nineteen rooms, has over thirty boarders, situated in a very business part of the City, and a fair valuation will amount to about $1,900. Address J. L., Box No. 101 Times Office.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. U. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5

DESK ROOM WANTED—IN PINE STREET OR vicinity, suitable for real estate business. Address, stating terms and location Box No. 101 Times Office

REMOVALS.

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Have removed their Offices to No. 50 WALL-ST., Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL, THOMAS DIXON, BANKER, Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine. Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 49 Maiden-la., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Ohio-st., or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence. Elegantly located in a perfect order. Has 11 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, nursery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit and asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms inquire of W. R. SCHOCK, No 40 Murray-st., or to W. R. DUKE, No 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A VERY desirable country place consisting of 18 or 21 acres of the best land, in a high state of cultivation, a new and commodious dwelling house, with carriage house, barns, sheds and other appropriate outbuildings. There is on the place an abundance of fruit, such as apple, pear, peach and quince trees; also, grapes in large quantities, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. The house is delightfully situated on elevated ground, rear and overlooking Long Island Sound with an extensive view of the surrounding country. Any person wishing to purchase a place of the above description is invited to call and examine the premises. Apply to WM. C. WyCOFF, No 85 Warren-st., New York; or MALTBIE WEED, on the premises, about one mile from the depot.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Yerdelton, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr Walsh. The house is 42x36 but two days' work in the most substantial manner, finished in white brick and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and outbuildings are arched and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres and are handsomely improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from the East River to the Palisades. It is not to be sold from Fordham station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 minutes from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WANSE, No. 241 Pearl-st., or on Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 15 MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and stable, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully painted, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of Josiah L. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick, marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; hoe barn, stables, carriage house, open shed, hen-roy, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; the very complete and genteel residence, accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New York.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, commanding a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, &c., &c. The house is in perfect order, containing fifteen rooms, with beautiful shade trees, fruits of all kinds, carriage-house, stable, &c., and six acres of ground attached. These premises are fine situated, and are in perfect order; they will be rented to a good tenant at the very low price of $400. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or to WM. A. KISSAM, Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR RENT—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A beautiful country residence on the banks of the Hudson, between Kingston and Saugerties, with a view of Catskill Mountains in the rear; the house is beautifully furnished; the stables are commodious; the vegetable garden is in fine order and everything about the place is attractive and desirable. For health and beauty the situation is unsurpassed. Terms—$125 per month, with the privilege of purchasing the property that can be supplied with milk, butter and poultry by the farmer on the place. Apply at No. 27 Ann-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms, built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING corner of Broadway and Wells av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, if desired. Possession immediately.

Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTHfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright st; frame house, two stories and basement, filled in to the peak with brick, contains ten rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet by 150, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BEASLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counsellor at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is of the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—60 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 118 Front st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order; size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Healthy and romantic. Modern house, ten good rooms, beautiful prospect. Six acres, one half good garden land, partly in small fruits, the rest in grapevines, trees and picturesque rocks. Near the depot South Norwalk. Desirable for one doing business in this City, an artist, boarding-school or summer boarding. $75 for the year; $50 till November. BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 1 University Building.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Depot, a beautiful country residence, very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; location unsurpassed and very healthy; containing about 35 acres of land, a large two story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood-house, &c.; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession immediately. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 210 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome double two-story cottage nearly new, situated on one of the most commanding sites in Orange. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well stocked with fine fruit trees of 12 years' growth, with grapes, berries, &c., shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of the depot. Possession immediately. Address H., Box No. 21 Post-office, or No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, and observatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depot. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT Staten Island, three minutes' walk from Stapleton ferry, in Woolf st., near Tompkins Lyceum. A bandance of fruit on the place. Fourteen rooms in perfect order. Rent moderate. Inquire at the office of HAYS & TOMPKINS, No 65 Wall st., or of J. F. LAORGE, cash and Bind maker, near the premises, or of the collector at the ferry.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depot, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Within eight miles of the City, and quarter of a mile of the well-known Bath Hotel. L. I. The house is fully furnished, has good stables and barn attached; excellent facilities for fishing, bathing, &c. The stages pass close to the house. For particulars, inquire at No. 148 Macdougal-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $150. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH COVE, ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depot; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No 43 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly: time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c., buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN CAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 162 Broadway, corner of John-st.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.. No. 221 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st,

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice milk and vegetables and enjoys a view which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address W. F. G., Box No 177 Times office.

SUMMER BOARDING AND RIDING SCHOOL—Twelve young ladies or a family of gentlemen, wishing a delightful home in the country for July and August, will receive it by and instruction in equestrianism. The well-bred and safe Fishkill Farm Seminary, removed to Hopewell-ville, near Poughkeepsie, New-York, for health. Address E. F. CRANE, Hopewell-ville, New-York, or E. B. SAUNDERS, at the Bank, will be pleased to furnish further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Stanfordville, will be opened for Summer Boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new, location and views unsurpassable, drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD Stanfordville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., 90 MILES from the City, for five whole hour rides, for the whole or part of the Summer, by a private family; terms reasonable; persons attending evangelical church preferred. House pleasantly situated in the village of Kingston, within two minutes' walk of railroad and steam-boat *Thomas Powell*. Call for, or address, X., Box 164 Times Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet parlors, an airy and shaded play ground, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of railroad and steam-boat *Thomas Powell*. Call for, or address, X., Box 164 Times Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet parlors, an airy and shaded play ground, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring. Rooms applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two sulphur Water Bathing Houses one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New York and Harlem Railroad depot. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on the large home of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND AT NEW-BRIGHTON—Delightfully situated over the water, on York-av., and only three minutes from the ferry landing. Two families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises. T. DUNN.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information, apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 53 Beach-st., New-York.

THE FOREST HOUSE, SUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED House at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,931, Post-office.

BOARDING.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NO. 30.

Pleasant and commodious apartments for a few single gentlemen or a family can be had at this delightful location, with parlor or full board.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark. Location convenient to the depots, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, and reliable, can be had in a first-rate location, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife, with room and bedroom on second floor, and a large room for two gentlemen on third floor, who will appreciate such a rare place. Address V., Box No. 2,083 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. SHEARD'S, No. 52 Morton-st., (English basement house,) between Hudson and Bleecker. The location is quiet, and yet convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, OR SUITE OF Rooms, if desired, nicely furnished, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Residence one block east of Broadway, near the Lafarge House. Address P. W. T., Box No. 140 Times Office.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 37 16th-st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house first class, and replete with all the modern improvements. Reference required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington ave. Dinner at six.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with delightful rooms, in house No. 26 Willow-st. (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, and where the comforts of home may be realized; location up town, between Lexington and 7th ave. Address, with particulars, WILLETTS, Box No. 122 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A CONVENIENT LOCAtion, either Brooklyn or New-York, for a young man. Single room preferred. Address J. W. H., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO CHILDREN to board in an American family where they will be well cared for and have a good home. Call at No. 224 East 10th-st., for one week.

NO. 30 LAIGHT-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK—A furnished front and back parlor on the first and second floors to let, with whole or partial board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. This is a most desirable situation for Summer, having the privilege of the beautiful Park.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, OVER SNECK-MAN'S Saloon two rooms to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Persons wishing to engage a good room for next Winter would do well to call. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 6.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, in West 21st-st., convenient to 6th-av., will let, with board, the entire second floor. Could also spare a room on floor above. House modern and rooms large, and have gas, hot and cold water; will be let together or separately. Address W. L., Box No. 111 Times Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,

No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULlivan Counties, N. Y. One of 216 acres; 140 improved, building new, well watered and fenced, plenty of fruit trees, &c.; one of 48 acres, mostly improved, building new; one of 112 acres, 60 improved, with good and new buildings, good water privileges, two good saw mills, &c.; also one of 52 acres, all improved. All of the above lands are of excellent quality, and favorably located for a home market for produce, at the highest rates; in vicinity of good roads churches, schools, &c. Price from $30 to $35 per acre; title good; terms easy. For particulars, address M. T. MORSE, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New-Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Raritan; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York City. Only 2½ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SUMMERS, No. 8 Avenue D.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG NEWFOUNDland dog; large size; 11 months old—a splendid animal. Can be seen at lumber yard, No. 172 Monroe-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,

Nos. 159 and 201 Centre-st.,

Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and

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New-York.

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, tanks, stores offices &c.

Bank-doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prison wire lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Iron cellar gates and fencers.

Corrugated iron roofs

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson's Bank's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, Liberty place.

United States Custom houses, Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States assay Office New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

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TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who fraudulently confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of the opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George F. Jackson & Co.

J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.

S. B. & A. Thause & Co.

Invalids & Case.

Theodore Hyatt

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron sinkers and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,

Architectural Iron Works,

Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

Fast Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and Distance of the block, Union Bank, Nos. 49 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. Reference—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

IRON WAREHOUSE

121. SIMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.

121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.

Refined and English Iron.

Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.

Oval, Half oval and Half round Iron.

Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.

Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stubs and B B H.

Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.

Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

PATENT METALLIC

FIRE-PROOF WINDOW BLINDS.

Builders and parties about to build are invited to call and examine the above at the office of the Manufacturer's Agents, No. 35 Cedar-st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores, &c., either for outside or inside use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling-slat Venetian blind, they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, cost about the same, and are FIRE-PROOF.

Their admitted superiority over any other Blind in use must commend them to universal favor.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 249 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by virtue of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEIRUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale to suit the market.

MESSRS. EASTWICK & CO., THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No 10 In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, up in Tuesday, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 96 miles, of which about 34 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work of remembrance has been done many of the culverts constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said property at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1 000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by applying upon the same for the amount which may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent of the par value thereof as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and commissions for which shore or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, at all events to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for granting and conveying into him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads franchises, improvements and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants.
No 420 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CANVASSERS AND STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858, to which yours of 18th inst is assented, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 58 Wall st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for the Bonds, Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for each Second Mortgage bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted in the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on condition named in the seventh article will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO'PANY.—New York, May 28, 1859. The Company is now prepared to receive payments in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the Shareholders, on the 8th of March last.

The Freeland Bonds are all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of the balance of $40 per share now unpaid.

Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, L. I., May 9, 1859. The annual election of trustees of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, (4th st., corner of South 3d-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, June 6.

The Polls will be opened at 9 o'clock, P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election. By order,
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New York, on and after that date, less Three per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 29 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 24 1859

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY the 6th day of June between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office No 39th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed until after the election.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent interest, convertible as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP, No 48 Broadway.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

BILLS £1 UP WARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 82 Broadway.

$500 BONUS AND INTEREST GIVEN for a loan of $1 500 for 18 months on improved property in the City (ground worth $10,000). Address S. S. No. 121 Times Office

$24.000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
CALDWELL & JANES,
No. 96 Broadway.

$200,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bank for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereinafter mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.
BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

E. P. WHITTEMORE,
STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
NO. 51 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES:
Metropolitan Bank, Benjamin Loder, Esq.,
Park Bank, Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Cashier Market Bank, Edward Corning, Esq.,
James H. Parsons, Esq., Amos R. Eno, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1858, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the state of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take less than the sum named, or none, as in his opinion may be advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the state of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Late Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. K. CHURCH, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report.....$6,189,983 43
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852.....37,491 67
Total.....$5 451,508 76

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums.....$263,736 58
For Interest.....2,781 35—267,606 91
Total.....$5,419,007 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions.....$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies.....13 793 34
Paid for Annuities.....5,196 94
Paid for Commissions.....11,000 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.....16,338 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859.....$5,263,591 09
Which are invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank.....$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages.....5,061,315 50
Amount due from Agents.....16 126 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above.....$5,263,591 09
Add interest accrued and not due.....140 000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate).....125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)..20,000 00
Total.....$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000.
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859.....10,993
Issued during the quarter.....488
Total.....11,481
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead.....171
Policies in force May 1. 1859.....11,260
Of which 10 527 are for the whole life.
Of which 259 are Endowment Policies.
Of which 473 Term Policies.

Net increase for the quarter in Policies.....267
Viz: in Life Policies.....277
Endowment Policies.....21
298
Decrease in Term Policies.....31
267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase.....$3,153 39

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S WINSTON, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE, RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH B. JOINT, WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT S. M'CURDY, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT, CYRUS H. NORTON,
WM. J. RUNKER, BENJAMIN BLAKE,
WM. SETTS, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN D. WELVERTON, BULLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WALWORTH, DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK, GEORGE B. CORP,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS, WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL, ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ASHATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be opened on the 2d June, prox., at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required is subscribed.

JAMES PUNNETT,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr., } Commissioners.
CLEAVTON NEWBOLD.

This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of next month, (June) applications having already been made for a considerable amount of Life assurance. It offers the combined advantages of the Mutual Principle with a Guarantee Capital.

TRUSTEES.

Robert S. Minturn, James Punnett,
George Griswold Jr., Levi P. Morton,
Roland G Mitchell, Effingham Lowsend,
Frederic R. Foster, Cleavton Newbold,
William H Newman, William F. Mott, Jr.,
Frederick Tracy, Abiel A. Low,
William H Appinwell, Marshall Lefferts,
Henry W Peck, Gustave Schwab,
Benjamin G. Morris, Wellington Clepp,
George B. Lawrence, Merritt Trimble.
Thomas H Faile Leopold Bierwirth,
Lewis F. Sattelie, George A. Robbins.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE.—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; authorized capital $100,000. Ready to issue policies of fire marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information address INSURANCE, care of J. M. Fellfrigill & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$30,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No 260 Greenwich-st., and No 59 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUDLOW'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best made of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUSSELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich st.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail (positively carrying the U. S. Mail), on SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $ 00; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUFELS & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 2 Rue Cornelie, Havre.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BEN J. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SEAWOOLD, CAMBRIA,
making, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $90.
For Freight or Passage apply to
CHARLES DE RIVERTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ARRY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARRY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. EUROPA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, flag, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4 at 6 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $34; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARSER, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh loaded at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, do state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport Instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$1
Steerage.....50
Freight taken low. Berths.....
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No 26 Courtlandt-slip.
L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer CHARTER OAK leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman st. OLIVER W. CORLIES, Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1859, steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, returning will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE FIRST GRAND EXCURsion to Sicdle's Grove, Staten Island, will take place on SATURDAY, June 4. The magnificent steamer ERIE, Captain REN RAY, will leave Chambers st. Pier at 8 o'clock; 10th st., East River, at 8½ o'clock; Peck-slip at 9 o'clock; Amos st. Pier at 9½, stopping at Chambers st. on the way down. Returning, leave the grove, by the inside route, at 2 o'clock, going outside down.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. EPUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES.
(Two Improvements)
WILLIAM PEERY'S
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos 158 and 160 Wooster st., New York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.—No 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple and ornamented in good fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $26 and upwards. Furniture of any country are too considered furnished without one of the completely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and designs, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards. Also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD No. 27 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New York.

IRON BEDSTEADS. IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores in one hour. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No 157 Centre, corner Canal st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY MISTAKE, from on board the steamer *Jas. A. Stephens* an OVERCOAT marked on the hanging-loop "Wm. R. Pearson." The owner will please notify the owner at No. 59 Cortlandt st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7 45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.00 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
4.30 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5.00 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
SUNDAYS. WILL LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
9 A. M. from White Plains.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7. A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. W. OAGN, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier mont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, Presi lent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 16th Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A

HOW NEW-YORKERS LIVE.

Interesting Report on the Domiciles of the City.

MEETING OF THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Sanitary Association held a regular meeting in the Cooper Institute, General MATHER in the Chair. General AGNEW having previously resigned the office, Mr. HARVEY T. CLEVELAND was elected Permanent Secretary. Mr. ELLIOTT, the Treasurer, having left town for the Summer, his resignation was accepted, and Mr. NATHANIEL HALLEN was elected Treasurer.

Doctor GRISCOM said it was among the earliest intentions of the Association to ascertain the extent and condition of the underground population of New-York. A Committee, of which Mr. ELLIOTT was Chairman, was appointed for this purpose. But the pressure of business upon that gentleman had prevented his giving that attention to it that he intended. The matter was a very important one. There were cellars in this City having neither windows nor doors, and to which the only entrance was by a hole in the earth, yet thickly populated with human beings. One miserable cellar 25 individuals occupied as a lodging-room, yet it was not large enough for a single man's decent bedroom. For the sake of reorganizing the Committee he moved that it be discharged from further consideration of the subject. At a later stage of the meeting another Committee was ordered to be substituted.

General PROSPER M. WETMORE very much regretted that one member of the Association was not present this evening, as he would much rather speak of him when present than when absent. But, present or absent, he wanted it understood that there was one place in the City where men indulged in plain, straightforward talking. The Sanitary affairs of this City were matters of gravity and sadness. But once, and that lately, he had enjoyed a hearty laugh in consideration of this subject; it was when the Press announced that Mayor TIEMANN had climbed through the second-story window into the City Inspector's office, and with his new broom was making a clean sweep of all its abominations; that His Honor, to aid him in this noble undertaking, had selected an able and competent coadjutor, to wit—Mr. RICHARD C. DOWNING. Did gentlemen know who this efficient coadjutor was? Four years ago, the office of the City Inspector was conducted by Mr. THOMAS K. DOWNING, against whom the speaker had nothing whatever to say. [Indeed, he rather spoke of him in terms of compliment.] Under Mr. DOWNING were two younger, shrewd, sagacious men, Mr. GEORGE MORTON, his Chief Clerk, and RICHARD C. DOWNING, head of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. By the changes of politics, Mr. MORTON afterwards became head of the Department; and Mr. R. C. DOWNING was continued as head of the Bureau, and as such was, more than any other man, responsible for all the abuses, wrongs and neglects of the Department. After four years of this man's service, the City has arrived at its present disgraceful condition, and he is the efficient, able and competent coadjutor whom the Mayor calls to his assistance to restore the City to a decent sanitary condition?—the man of all men most directly responsible for the accumulations of filth that poison the air and produce our fearful mortality. And what was the first step taken by Mr. DOWNING towards sweeping this Augean stable. He gets a carriage, calls in sundry respectable reporters, and next morning all the papers glow with the praises of Mr. DOWNING, detailing the immense tumuli of dirt that he is to remove, the number of carts he has already engaged, and the whole method by which his immense undertaking is to be effected. Did any one of the gentlemanly reporters ask Mr. DOWNING how the heaps came there? and who was in fault for them? or by what method of mismanagement he had succeeded in filling the purlieus of the City with such shameful monuments to his own abuse of power and recklessness of life? The spirit of our Charter requires that when the head of a department goes out of office, all his subordinates leave with him. By the Mayor's act ejecting MORTON, DOWNING also was dead. But after this, for the Mayor to receive a proposition from this same DOWNING, dated "at the Office of Sanitary Inspection," to cooperate with him in cleaning the City!—the science of humbug could go no farther. To laud the Mayor for this, as about to give us a wholesome City, was nonsense. Did cleaning the streets remove the sources of ill-health? A far greater cause of mortality lay in the crowded tenements, with their open drains and vaults full of filth, out of which miasm steamed day and night, in the damp, mouldy cellars, into which no sunlight ever gleamed, packed full of lodgers. Would the Mayor or Mr. DOWNING take the first step toward removing these causes of sickness? He had heard Mr. DOWNING testify before the Senate's Committee that a lawyer was more needed than a physician to fill the City Inspector's office, and there were no hopes from that quarter. General W., in conclusion, offered a resolution, as the sense of this association, that the simple act of cleaning the streets does not fulfill all the municipal requirements for the Sanitary Inspection of the City.

Mr. F. TUTHILL protested that the Press had not "given an ovation" to Mr. DOWNING,—they had simply permitted the Mayor's "efficient coadjutor" to speak for himself,—believing always it was best when the donkey puts on the lion's skin that he be encouraged to roar,—then no one is frightened. He believed in the doctrine of the resolution, but thought that any honest means for removing the great accumulations of dirt from the streets should be encouraged. If they were not the principal cause, still they were a great one, of the unhealthiness of the metropolis.

Dr. JNO. H. GRISCOM said that on a late public occasion [at the dinner of the Life Assurance Convention] Mayor TIEMANN had given as his reason for opposing the Health bill that it was a *selfish* bill. If the City had been as healthy as the State, 7,000 lives would have been saved here last year. This bill attempted, in the best way that this Association could devise, to make the City as healthy as the State. Dr. GRISCOM proceeded to contrast the selfishness of that bill and of the one that the Mayor himself had drawn and sent to the Senate.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. HALLIDAY asked that the Committee appointed to look after the treatment of the City's pauper infants be discharged. It had done its work. Ground was broken last week for the erection of an Infants' Hospital, adjoining the Children's Hospital. Carried.

Dr. GRISCOM showed by statistics how in the Dublin Hospital, for the lack of pure air only, 2,600 children had died within four years.

Mr. HALLIDAY then read from a Committee of which he was a member the following exceedingly interesting and valuable report:

DOMICILIARY ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE CITY.

Three years since the whole number of buildings of all descriptions in this City was some 53,000; this includes of course, buildings occupied exclusively as stores, and all public buildings, churches, &c. Several of the lower Wards are nearly occupied by stores. The City is divided into twenty-two Wards. In 1856 nineteen of these Wards contained a population of 636,027 inhabitants; divided into 112,833 families, averaging a little less than five souls in each family. For the accommodation of these 112,833 families residing in nineteen Wards there were 36,088 dwellings, averaging about three and one families to each dwelling. There are but 12,717 of those families occupying an entire house, 7,148 of these dwellings contain two families, 4,600 contain each three families. Thus while 24,465 of these dwellings shelter but 36,213 families, the remaining 13,623 houses have to cover 76,620 families; averaging nearly six families to each house. Showing that about three fourths of the whole population of New-York live, averaging but a fraction less than six families in a house, while only about one family in ten occupy a whole house. The following table will show how the families are apportioned to these dwellings:

No Houses.		No. Houses.	
Containing 1 family	12 717	Containing 23 families	5
Containing 2 families	7 147	Containing 25 families	9
Containing 3 families	4,600	Containing 26 families	36
Containing 4 families	3 136	Containing 27 families	1
Containing 5 families	2,055	Containing 28 families	1
Containing 6 families	1,069	Containing 30 families	1
Containing 7 families	1,487	Containing 30 families	4
Containing 8 families	1,444	Containing 32 families	2
Containing 9 families	756	Containing 34 families	1
Containing 10 families	656	Containing 35 families	2
Containing 11 families	175	Containing 36 families	2
Containing 12 families	277	Containing 37 families	1
Containing 13 families	300	Containing 38 families	1
Containing 14 families	186	Containing 40 families	1
Containing 15 families	90	Containing 42 families	1
Containing 16 families	283	Containing 43 families	1
Containing 17 families	58	Containing 45 families	2
Containing 18 families	65	Containing 48 families	1
Containing 19 families	19	Containing 50 families	1
Containing 20 families	160	Containing 54 families	1
Containing 21 families	9	Containing 56 families	1
Containing 22 families	28	Containing 57 families	1
Containing 23 families	5	Containing 87 families	1
Containing 24 families	58	Containing 94 families	1

There are many single blocks of dwellings containing twice the number of families residing on the whole of Fifth-avenue; or then a continuous row of dwellings similar to those on the Fifth-avenue three or four miles in length. There is a multitude of these squares, any ten of which contains a larger population than the whole of the city of Hartford, which covers an area of several miles. In 1850 the entire population of this City was 515,394. Number of families, 93,608. Whole number of dwellings, 37,677.

Philadelphia in 1850 contained a population of 408,762, divided into 72,392 families. To accommodate these families there were 61,278 dwellings. With a population 107,000 smaller than New-York, Philadelphia had 23,601 more dwellings than New-York.

Baltimore, in 1850, with a population of 210,646 in 94,925 families, had 30,065 dwellings.

Boston in 1850 had a population of 146,881. Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, had a population of 7,236. Boston and Chelsea included had 25,418 families and 16,567 dwellings.

The extreme value of land in New-York makes tenement houses a necessity. They have sprung up within a few years, and have now become so numerous, and the amount of capital invested in them is so enormous, and the interest paid to the owners in the shape of rent is so great that it will be almost an impossibility to accomplish any reform. In one case, where the establisment is arranged for the accommodation of 136 families, the rates charged, if the tenements were all occupied, would not be less than 25 or 30 per cent. on the first cost, so that some five years would suffice to pay principle and interest. This building stands on a plot of ground, perhaps 50x250 feet. There is an alley in each side, running the whole depth and being some eight feet in width. Our tenement buildings are almost invariably so constructed as to make even tolerable ventilation entirely out of the question. A current of fresh air can never be passed them after they are finished. Each tenement very generally consists of a room and bedroom. The buildings three to six stories high, with two or more families on each floor or story. In this one room the family sit, do all their work, cook, wash and eat. Disgusting as some of these details are, the influence, both on the health and morals of the people cannot be properly estimated in the absence of these details. I am no longer surprised at developments of wickedness in our midst when I see how the masses live. The large tenement house alluded to above is occupied principally by foreigners, but not of the lowest class; most of them, with different surroundings, would make themselves appear respectable, but look at a single fact in connection with the accommodations offered to these families where they pay a rent of 35 per cent. on the money which their tenement costs. The alleyways at the sides of these houses are excevated to the depth of the cellars of the house, seventy-nine feet; an arch thrown over and covered with flag-stones. Directly through the whole length of this excavation or vault is an open drain connecting with the street sewer, the water always standing with very little current. Along one side the whole length of this vault are arranged the water closets used in common by this horde of families. They should be called stalls rather than closets, for there is not a door connected with this whole establishment; there is an opening from each division of the cellar into this vault, the vault being lighted by openings a few feet apart, covered with iron grating, such, or similar to those upon sidewalks. The filth and odor of this place is awful. And yet these are the only accommodations afforded to hundreds of women and children, amid filth such as no decent farmer would drive his swine into, and where there is but little more retiracy than upon a public common. Where there are such beastly arrangements as those, how can they develop other than a beastly morality? Nor need it be a wonder that more people die in New-York than in almost any other city on the face of the globe. Our tenements for the masses are so constructed as to shut out the light, and to make ventilation an impossibility, while the surroundings without are made to combine the very element of death. The windows are from each room, and they have but two windows for light and air, and only one to each room; these look out against a solid brick wall, eight feet from them, and upon this alley-way the odors arising from the horrid vault beneath mingle with every inhalation these poor creatures make. Nearly all of our tenement houses are open to these very strictures, not, I will admit, to as great an extent, yet the state of things is such as to make death a certainty to most of the poor babes whose lungs are to inhale their atmosphere. No one will wonder who goes through these houses—only as he shall wonder that all, old and young, do not die. If this City were not more favorably located for health than almost any other city on earth, almost nobody would live here. Let the same state of things exist in New-Orleans, and it would be decimated at once, and so would London. But terrible as the physical aspect is, the more1 side of the picture is utterly appalling. What will be the moral condition of New-York thirty years hence? Is a question that ought to be pondered soon, if we would not be engulphed. I was in the City during the whole period of the first cholera. With a population of 220 000, the deaths ran up from about 6,000 the year previous to more then 10,600, notwithstanding the fact that more then one-half of the population left the City during the prevalence of the epidemic. Then the disease selected as spots where it would run riot, where there were the most crowded neighborhoods. The block in Laurens-street, between Broome and Grand, was most terribly scourged. I very well remember entering one of the houses the morning the sixteenth corpse was carried out, and, notwithstanding the terrible mortality there, it would bear no comparison to the present dense crowded state of our tenement houses. In 1832 there was only here and there a place which seemed so particularly to invite the disease. Now these plague-inviting neighborhoods are everywhere. Then the mass of the people of New-York could leave for more healthy localities. Now, if cholera or yellow fever gain a foothold, they must stay and die, as they could not on account of poverty leave. Let the cholera return here with the same virulence as at its first visit, and what could prevent the death of hundreds of thousands of people in ten weeks, which was about the time it prevailed then. Scenes I then witnessed by day and by night can hardly ever fade from my memory; but I candidly believe that, from the altered condition of our people in regard to their domiciliary accommodations, and, from their deeper poverty, being compelled to stop here, the mortality would be most horribly increased.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

OLD-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CLOSING SCENES.

I desire to finish up my correspondence by rendering some account of the last moments of this session of the General Assembly.

Dr. W. L. BRECKENRIDGE is elected Professor in Danville Theological Seminary. The location of the Northwestern Seminary is decided to be located in Chicago. Just as the Assembly was about to proceed to elect the Professors, Dr. MACMASTER, the great rival of Dr. RICE, of Chicago, in these Seminary matters, rose and read a speech of two hours and a half duration, in which, as he had previously threatened, he unfurled the Anti-Slavery banner. It is well known that Doctor MACMASTER has all along entertained strong Abolition sentiments, and he made no secret of it, that it was the other sentiment and the opposing one that had carried the Seminary to Chicago, and was domineering over the Church in all shapes. In his estimation, he thought the time was come for his own justification, and for compelling the Assembly to look at the Slavery case face to face. Dr. MACMASTER is undoubtedly a most learned, able and conscientious man. He is a man of remarkable independence of mind, and is reckoned an intractable instrument to make use of. Such a man will always have a party and a zealous one, and so it turned out in the case of Dr. MACMASTER. The strength of that party was soon brought to light, at least so far as it was represented in the Assembly. The test was as follows: Dr. RICE and his rival, Dr. MACMASTER, were both nominated for the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Northwestern Seminary in Chicago, and the result was that Dr. RICE had 214 votes and Dr. MACMASTER 45. After a reply to Dr. MACMASTER'S attack upon himself personally, and upon the policy of the Church, by Dr. RICE, the matter quietly dropped.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No sooner had this previous vexed matter been set at rest, than an Ex-Member of Congress rose and read a series of resolutions with the view of obtaining the approval of the Assembly to the above organization for African Colonization. There were many good and loyal members of the Assembly who were exceedingly anxious that the Assembly should express its denunciations of the Slave-trade, which it is proposed the organization will materially assist in abolishing forever. There were others, however, who thought it out of place for the Assembly to take any part in such extra-ecclesiastical procedures, however philanthropic. Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, in the midst of the Assembly's evident difficulties as to how to proceed in the case, rose and loudly and powerfully announced his conservative policy, and what he conceived to be the wise policy of the whole Church of God, and as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in particular. He maintained that the only view of man the Church could take was that of a *stranger*, and her sole business as a Church was to preach Christ. As a Church they had no business whatever with organizations out of her pale, however benevolent in their intent and actuality. On this principle the Assembly had refused to take under its charge the Historical Society, the Temperance Society, &c., and that policy they must still pursue, whether white or black man make supplication at their door for assistance in carrying on enterprises purely earthly and political. They will not prevent any of their members in their private capacity to engage in these enterprises. He only urged that, as a Church, they could justifiably and safely do *spiritual* work, and spiritual work alone. The result was the reference of the resolutions to the Committee of Bills and Overtures.

THE NEW BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

It will be known to many of your readers of such letters as this that there have been of late two parties in that Board—one supporting Dr. MUSGRAVE, the present Secretary, the other supporting Dr. HAPPERSETT, the late Associate Secretary. A Committee of Investigation was appointed last week to examine into the present organization of the Board, and report at the next General Assembly. In the meantime, however, the opponents of the present administration set to work to take a shorter cut to reform by electing a new Reform Board. Rival tickets were printed and freely circulated, and the excitement was intense, especially as the tenure of office of more than one depended upon the result of the ballot. The moment has come and gone, and the Reformers have gained a thorough victory. Every man on their ticket has been elected, and it is conceived this new Board will unsparingly go to work in reorganizing the Board of Domestic Missions.

The Assembly is scattering. It is now twelve days since the constitution of the Court, and it is natural that men with families and congregations should be anxious to return to their homes. I must testify to the general good Christian temper displayed throughout the whole of the proceedings. I would also testify to the evident amount of administrative talent and oratorical powers not very sparsely scattered over the Court.

After a series of judicial cases have been settled, the Assembly will dissolve, and the next Court will set in Rochester, New-York, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1860.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Madgie Wins the First Prize by Five Seconds.

More fortunate than their coadjutors of the Hoboken Yacht Club, whose regatta day began with a fog end ended with a calm, the New-York Club enjoyed, yesterday, one of the most desirable days for their annual regatta that has fallen to their lot for several years. The lowering, easterly weather of the previous day and night caused fears that the day would be unpropitious, and thus disappoint not only the yachtmen, but multitudes of citizens and strangers who had made their arrangements to witness the sail. These apprehensions were, happily, dissipated. The sun rose pleasantly, and though there was little wind in the early morning, the breeze began to increase, so that by 9½ o'clock there was sufficient to make the start. From early light the hum of preparation could be heard on board the trim craft lying at their moorings opposite the Elysian Fields at Hoboken, and all the arrangements gave evidence that extraordinary interest would be taken in the race. Considerable regret was expressed that the only European yacht in the port—the *St. Ursula* would not sell, Captain TENNANT having determined to husband his resources for the forthcoming "Ocean Sweepstakes," where his vessel will stand a better chance then she could in the smooth water and close manœuvring of our Bay. By 9 o'clock the various steamboats which had been chartered for the occasion were well filled by persons who had secured a ticket, or had the good fortune to be invited. The *Josephine* carried a select party at the rate of three dollars and a half *per capita* for the luxuries of "good society" and a dinner to match. The Committee of Arrangements chartered the *J. A. Stevens* for the Club and the invited guests. J. H. WAINWRIGHT and Mr. HASWELL, Jr., of the Committee, made every one at home by their easy hospitality. There was a large number on board, but every one appeared pleased with the arrangements. Besides these, the steamers *Alice Price, Thomas Hunt, Erie, G. Birkbeck, R. L. Mabey, R. L. Lockwood, Edwin, Rattler* and several others were each full of spectators, and the appearance of so many steamboats, each displaying a profusion of flags and streamers, gave great animation to the scene. The Cunard steamer which was anchored off the Battery, as well as most of those at the North River piers, were dressed out with all their flags.

The start was made about 10½ A. M., the sloops of the third class going first, then those of the second, and first; and after them the schooners of the second class and first class, according to the order of arrangements.

A short tack was first made towards the City, the wind yet being light, and giving the sloops the advantage. In the long stretch down the bay the fleet were enabled to weather Bedloe's Island, and several of them reached the first slake-boat off Robbin's Reef without tacking, the more nimble sloops still holding the vantage ground. As the fleet approached the Narrows, however, the wind increased, and several of the smaller craft took in their light sails, and one took the bonnet off his jib. The tide being ebb, and the wind blowing fresh from S. S. E., caused considerable sea, which made the yachts pitch heavily, and some threw the spray over their taffrails. The *Rebecca* was not in the race, but she sailed with the fleet as far as the Narrows, when she up-helm and went back.

The *Silvie* and *Madgie* were now pressing each other hard, and the *Zinga* and *Favorita* were sharply contesting. The pilot-boat *George Steers* joined the race at the buoy of the middle, and held her own with the best of them. The pilot boats *E. Blunt* and *Edwin Nye* also kept along with the fleet, and exhibited excellent sailing qualities. The *Haswell*, sloop of second class, was the first boat to turn the Southwest Spit. She received a greeting from the crowd of steamboats which were in waiting. The finest spectacle during the Regatta was that when the *Silvie* and the *Zinga* reached the Southwest Spit so near together that it was difficult to decide which was ahead. As they wore around, almost touching each other, the crowds cheered lustily, and every steam whistle sent forth its loudest scream. The *Silvie* had the outside track, and got her light sails set first, and was gaining on the *Zinga*, which had split her jib topsail, and got her gaff-topsail halyards foul, and was obliged to send up a man to clear them. In a few moments, however, the sails were all set, and she soon showed her superior qualities before the wind. The little *Haswell* now scampered on her homeward stretch, and was sainted by a gun from on board the ship *Twilight* as she sped by her. One after another they now turned the buoy, and the homeward race became still more exciting. Every inch of canvas was spread to the wind, and the steamers now found as much as they could do to keep them company.

They arrived at the home-stake boat in the following order and time:

	Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.
Silvie	4	6	32
Madgie	4	7	38
Deer	4	7	37
Rowena	4	8	03
Zinga	4	1	39
Flying Cloud	4	11	20
Favorita	4	16	57
Haswell	3	46	52
Plover	3	54	27
Stella	4	21	16
Mannering	3	49	28
Dawn	4	23	30
Ray	4	24	25

The *Madgie*, of Philadelphia, wins the first-class prize for schooners, by only five seconds, over the *Zinga;* the allowance being eight seconds in her favor.

The *Dawn*, of Philadelphia, takes the prize of the second class schooners.

The *Deer*, of New-York, takes the prize for the first class sloops. She had no competitor.

The *Haswell*, of Mystic Bridge, Ct., receives the prize of the second class sloops. She was the first yacht at the home stake.

The *Flying Cloud*, of Philadelphia, took the prize of the third class of sloops.

The regatta was considered one of the most animated which has ever taken place. The awards will not be formally made for two or three days.

The Ship Twilight and the Regatta.

The ship *Twilight*, of WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.'s California line of packets, being ready for sea yesterday, Mr. COLEMAN improved the occasion of her sailing by inviting a large party of his friends to accompany her down the Bay, to witness the regatta from the ship's decks. Some three hundred persons were on board, and the ship was hauled out from her pier, No. 19 East River, and towed down the Bay by the steamers *Emily* and *Jacob Bell*. A fine opportunity was thus afforded for witnessing the regatta. A handsome collation was served up on board, and there was a large destruction of both solids and fluids. The ship anchored at the Southwest Spit, after which the guests were brought to the City on board the tugs, much gratified at their excursion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce met at 1 P. M. yesterday, PELATIAH PERIT in the Chair. After the election of members previously nominated, and the announcement of donations, the Quarantine question came up for discussion. Mr. TILESTON claimed that personal quarantine was inconvenient and unsuitable to the times; moreover, it did not answer the purpose aimed at, inasmuch as yellow fever had never been in a single instance personally communicated. He hoped that this feature of Quarantine would be abolished. He stated that the Commissioners of Health had purchased and fitted up the steamship *Falconer* as a hospital ship, this being the only way in which the objections which the Inhabitants of every place have to Quarantine could be overcome. In conclusion, Mr. TILESTON eulogized Dr. GUNN and the medical profession generally. The subject of lighterage was then considered. ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., censured the corruption which had handed over the lighterage to politicians who sold the patronage to lightermen at ten per cent. All statements which he had made on this subject could be fully vouched for. He urged that the business should be thrown open to competition. The Chamber should not hastily approve the tariff proposed, which, while it was comparatively low, would give certain persons power to declare what vessels should be subjected to it. Mr. TILESTON opposed Mr. PHELPS' views, and after some desultory discussion on the motion of the latter gentleman, a resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sentiment of the Chamber that the business of lighterage should be thrown open to competition, the Health Officer regulating it by such rules as he might deem proper.

THE ALLEGED DEATH BY VIOLENCE.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 231 Mott-street, in the case of THOMAS BRITON, whose death was alleged to have been caused by violence. The testimony showed that the deceased had been drunk more than half the time, during the last three years. About ten days ago, he insulted the wife of one THOMAS CAMERON, when the latter kicked him in the abdomen. On Sunday last, he had a quarrel with JOSEPH REDDING, and received a second kick in the abdomen. One of the intestines was found ruptured, and this was declared to be the immediate cause of death. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from a rupture of the intestines, but whether received by violence or accident we are unable to say." On the rendition of the verdict, CAMERON, who had been arrested, was discharged. The deceased was fifty years of age, and leaves a family.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Tammany General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, but transacted no business of importance beyond the accepting resolutions censuring the action of the State Legislature in passing the Registry Law and condemning the "two years' amendment" recently adopted in Massachusetts.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held last evening at Mozart Hall, forty eight members being present. STEPHEN P. ROSSEL, Esq., presided, and EDWARD TIMPSON officiated as Secretary. No business of public interest was transacted.

FIRE IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The alarm at 4 P. M. yesterday was occasioned by a fire in No. 147 West Fourteenth-street. But little damage was done, the flames having been extinguished.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.—Street-Commissioner G. W. SMITH has entirely recovered his health, and is again attending to his official duties. He has been in Cuba and the South.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a boy 8 years old, named WILLIAM J. HATHED, whose parents reside at No. 168 Jay-street, fell from the limb of a tree on Concord-street to the pavement, and had his skull so badly fractured that he died the same night.

EXHIBITION DRILL.—Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, Captain HORACE A. SPRAGUE, gave an exhibition drill, at the City Armory, last evening. Several hundred citizens were present to witness the proceedings.

SOCIAL MEETING.—The Hanson-place Sabbath School social meetings will reopen this evening, when Captain CAVENUT, Sailing-Master of the Russian frigate *General Admiral*, will speak.

THE ELEVENTH WARD CORRUPTION CASE.—The Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to examine into the charges preferred against Alderman DAYTON, of the Eleventh Ward, held a meeting last evening. One of the principal witnesses refused to testify, as there was a criminal charge pending against him growing out of these proceedings. Other witnesses and all persons who know anything about the charge, or desired to say anything were examined, but the charges were in no wise sustained. On the other hand it was shown that Alderman DAYTON had been simply anxious to have a clean ward, and in doing this offended several contractors because he assured them most positively that he should hold them strictly to the specifications.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Twenty-sixth anniversary of this Asylum was celebrated last evening, at the building occupied by the Institution in Cumberland-street. An address was made by the Rev. RUFUS A. CLARK, and the children sung and recited several pieces in a creditable manner.

EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Fire Commissioners for the Eastern District have organized for the present year, by electing R. H. HARDING Chairman, and R. T. HENDRICK Secretary. During the past year the business of the Board is thus summed up by the Chairman: 212 members confirmed; 22 expelled; 4 companies disbanded for disorderly conduct, and 106 resignations received.

COLLISION.—A collision took place between two cars on the Broadway Railroad at Eleventh-street, Wednesday evening, but fortunately no person was seriously injured. At the point where the collision took place the tracks cross each other.

[Advertisement.]

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.—KNOX prospers most when the sun is the brightest and Broadway is gay with promenaders. Consequently, yesterday was a great day for KNOX. His Pride of Youth for young gentlemen, and his Summer hats for those of more mature age, sold immensely. When you want a becoming, durable, fashionable and cheap hat, visit his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The penetrative and healing action of this potent salve is a marvel throughout the world. Nothing else should be relied on in scrofula, cancer, salt rheum, erysipelas, and external injuries. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND ITEM.—Everybody likes to be cleanly, comfortable and healthy. Those who go awey from home on temporary trips, either to Europe or to domestic points, miss the pleasures of "home" more than anybody else. All such persons should secure a full supply of GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet. It will keep them healthy, or if they have piles it will cure them. The Depôt is at No. 41 Ann-street, but the paper (in each sheet of which GAYETTY'S name is water-marked) is sold by druggists, fancy-goods dealers, grocers and others. A discount is made at the depôt to travelers who buy by the quantity.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

DR. HALSTED AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AGAIN.—He will now be happy to meet the numbers who have been disappointed of finding him there; and others desiring information in regard to his Roundhill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.
See advertisement on 5th page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 2.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '74	103⅞	69	N. Y. Central R.	73¼
2,000	U. S. 6s '62 reg. in	100⅜	850	do	73⅝
5,000	Indiana State 5s	87¾	100	do	b60 73⅜
5,000	Tennessee 6s '90	90¾	400	do	b60 73½
1 000	do	90¾	300	do	b30 73⅝
5,000	Missouri 8t. 6s	84	350	do	4d 73¾
15,000	do	s15 84	150	do	s60 72
20,000	do	84¾	200	do	s30 72⅝
3,000	do	s16 84	50	do	s30 72¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	83¾	100	do	s15 73⅛
2 000	Cal. Large 8s	81	1060	do	73¾
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90	160	do	b19 73⅞
5,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs.	83½	150	do	b30 aft 10 73
2,000	do	83¾	200	do	b45 aft 10 73
4,500	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	16¾	12	Erie Railroad	6
3,000	Chi., St. P. & F.	73½	100	do	6¼
	dn L. L. G. Bs.	73½	100	Harlem R. Pf.	s10 36¼
27	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	94½	100	do	36⅜
25	do	s10 94¼	50	Reading Railroad	42½
50	National Bank	100	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 41⅝
45	Bk. of Commerce	99¼	25	do	42
100	Canton Co.	b60 15	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	9⅛
50	Cary Imp't Co.	5	300	do	8⅜
75	Pacific Mail St. Co.	73	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 26½
300	M. S. & N. I. g. s.	31⅜	100	do	s30 26¾
70	Clev. Col. & Cin R.	96	300	do	s30 26¼
50	Gal. & Chi. B.	ong 64¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	p & c 58½
50	do	b60 64⅜	500	do	b60 59⅛
100	do	s30 64	125	do	opg 58
50	do	b60 64⅛	50	do	s30 59
50	do	s30 64¼	20	Chi. Bnr. & Qnin. R.	49
100	do	s15 64⅜	5	do	48¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10 000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	100	Chic. & Rk Is. R.	s60 58
5,000	do	s15 84	50	do	opg 58⅜
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs	83 58⅜	100	do	p & c 58⅜
10	Park Bank	109	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 41⅜
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	s60 71¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	8⅜
300	do	72⅜	200	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	31⅜
100	do	s12 72⅜	100	Panama R.	s60 117
100	do	s15 72⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 63¾
75	do	72⅜	50	do	64¼
200	do	s30 72	100	do	b30 64¼
300	do	s10 72⅛	100	do	61⅛
100	do	4d 72¾			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$500	Cle. & Tol. R. 7s	53¼	4	American Ex. Bk	102¼
3,000	Missouri 6s	81	15	Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	110
5,180	Harlem Railroad	89⅜	10	do	109½
30	N. R. Fire Ins. Co.	143	50	Firemen's F. Ins. Co.	141½
15	do	139	5	Market Fire Ins. Co.	135
25	GL. West Mar. Ins. Co.	131½	5	do	134⅜
11	do	135½	10	do	133¼
10	Emp City Fire I. Co.	120	40	Leeds Fire Ins. Co.	91¾
10	Am. Fire Ins. Co.	118¼	20	do	95⅝
42	Col. Marine Ins. Co.	115	50	Ham. Fire Ins. Co.	80
10	do	113	70	Home. Fire Ins. Co.	74
10	do	112¾	20	Mer Mntnal Ins. Co.	115
80	Comp. Met Sp'ng Co	$12	10	Com. Fire Ins. Co.	100
10	Bk. Commonwealth	99¾	10	Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	110½
10	do	99⅝	10	N. World F. Ins. Co.	102
5	National Bank	100	50	Con. State Co.	40
4	Metropolitan Bank	111¼	20	Merchants' Bank	109⅜
10	Marine Bank	67			

THURSDAY, June 2—P. M.

A brief summary of the news by the steamship *America*, at Halifax, from Liverpool, Saturday, May 21, was telegraphed early in the day. The commercial advices are of lower markets for Cotton, Grain, and the English Funds; while Discounts in London are again quoted easier. Three or four additional arrivals from New-York, all with more or less Specie, are reported, including the *City of Washington* and *Ariel* of the 7th May. The decline in Cotton for the week, (part of it previously reported,) is equel to ⅛d. and on some descriptions ¼d. the pound. On inferior qualities a still larger conce sion is said to have been epitomized to. The sales for the week are 38,000 bales. Consols, on Friday, May 20, 91⅛@91¼ per cent., which is a decline of ⅛@¾ from the previous meil of May 18. The fuller details of the newe will probably be received late to-night, but in eeason for our telegraphic column in the morning.

On the Stock Exchange a fair business was done at the early Board, at prices not varying materially from the latest sales of yesterday. The movement was heaviest in amount in New-York Central shares, of which 4,000 shares were done at 73⅛@¾@¼ ceeh, and 72@72⅛@¾ on seller's options; this wide difference being quite current this week, as last, between bargains for immediate delivery and *short* sales ahead. Later in the day, the certificates appeared a little more free on the Street, and at the Second Board, sales were made for delivery in the regular way at 72⅛@72⅜ cent., closing about 72⅜ cent. In the Western Stocks, a fair inquiry was shown for Galena at 64¼@⅜, and for Rock Island at 59@59⅛; but the latter closed 58⅜@59, after the Second Board. Michigan Central, Toledo and Michigan Southern were dull, while

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2405. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS

DETAILS OF THE WAR NEWS.

Position and Movements of the Hostile Forces.

Austrian Forced Loan in Lombardy.

Threatening Attitude of Russia.

England Recommends Neutrality to Germany.

DETAILS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

EXECUTION OF TANTIA TOPEE.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* arrived in Boston about noon yesterday, and her mails reached the City after midnight. The details of foreign news by this arrival are varied and interesting, and indicate an increased strength of feeling on the Continent of Europe and in England in favor of neutrality in the Italian war.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Latest Telegrams.

TURIN, Friday, May 20.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

Twelve thousand Austrians advanced, to-day, from Stradella towards Casteggio, where the streets had been barricaded since Wednesday, and three unimportant attacks repulsed.

Two strong columns of our troops marched to day to meet the Austrians.

Austrian prisoners have been already brought to Voghera, but all details of a fight are as yet wanting.

It is asserted that the Emperor of Austria arrived yesterday at Milan, and that he departed directly for Pavia, accompanied by General Hess.

TRANSPORT OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

DRESDEN, Friday.—A fortnightly transport of Austrian troops to the federal fortresses begins on Monday next, with the first dispatch of 31,000 infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 3,900 horses, and 80 pieces of cannon.

Miscellaneous War News.

From the Moniteur, May 19.

ALESSANDRIA, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

The organization of the army is going on actively. The repair of the damage done by the enemy to the bridges, roads and railways is approaching completion. The Austrians continue their exactions. The population of Vercelli are filled with consternation, and quite out of condition to satisfy such demands. During the night of the 17th, a body of Austrians, 100 strong, escaladed the bridge of Valenza through a breach, and made a fruitless attempt to take a position, guarded by a small detachment of eight men. This morning the enemy opened a somewhat vigorous cannonade, which lasted from 3 till 6 o'clock, on the boats moored on the right bank of the Po, near the railroad from Alessandria to Mortara. Our side made no response to the cannonade, the result of which proved to be insignificant.

The Paris *Pays* says: "All those who live in the neighborhood of mountains know that the middle and the end of May is the epoch of heavy inundations. The sun melts the snow, and if rain supervenes, floods are produced in a few hours. The delay which military operations are now suffering is attributable to this cause. The theatre of war is situated in a part of Europe where rivers having their source in lofty mountains are very numerous. The lost time is, however, usefully employed in completing the arming ann victualling of our troops, and when once operations commence, the result will be only the more speedy."

The following bulletin was published on the evening of the 18th, at Turin:

"Excepting a movement of the Austriane from Stradella towards Voghera, and requisitions for large boats on the Lago Maggiore, no news of any kind has come to our knowledge. In Bulletin No. 31, (May 14,) where it is said that the Carbineers of Bobbio had transferred themselves to Tortona, it should have been to 'Ottone.'"

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the next evening contained a notice to the effect that, in the absence of any news whatever, there had been no bulletin that evening. At the same time the public were apprised that such will be the case in future when there is nothing of importance to tell.

The Genoa *Gazette* mentions an engegement which took place on the 12th at Carrara between the Modenese troops and the National Guards. The latter, aided by a few regular Piedmontese troops, were stationed in an advantageous position outside the town, under the orders of Commandant Risorri. After a brisk attack, which was successfully repulsed, the Modenese retired, but it was believed they had sent for reinforcements.

The *Messaggere*, of Modena, contains a ducal decree ordering the arrest, under the police regulations, of all person inventing or spreading false news.

The Austrian Governor of Venice has published a notification that from the evening until the morning gun no vessel of any kind shall be allowed to enter or leave that port, and that persons violating the regulation shall be arrested and punished according to military law.

It had been generally thought that no shots have yet been exchanged between any Austrian and French troops, and this opinion would seem to be confirmed by the silence of the *Moniteur*. The *Pays*, nowevar, gives the following version of an affair of "first blood:" "We have heard from the mouth of a general officer, arrived in Paris yesterday, and who was almost an eye-witness of the avent, a fact of good augury which proves the great superiority of the French rifle. Two battalions of foot Chasseurs, one Austrian and the other French, came in sight of each other from opposite banks of the Po, and although at a great distance, exchanged shots. Graat was the stupefaction of the enemy at perceiving that all its balls fells short, while ours struck several of their men with disastrous precision. The Austrian battalion quickly dispersed, leaving twenty of their body upon the field."

The manufactories of arms in Liege, in Belgium, are at present, in consequence of the war, very busily occupied. Among other extensive orders received, the firm of Malherbe & Co. has obtained one from the Saxon Government for 20,000 rifles, and latters state that the English Government is entering into contracts with different manufacturers for the supply of 200,000 rifles, which will cost about 10,000,000f.

The Commandant of Alessandria, Count Giannotti, has issued the following order:

"All persons who have no reason or right to remain in the city or within its zone, or who have not a fixed and authorized domicile there, or do not belong to the Franco-Sardinian army, are to leave within 24 hours, unless they obtain from the competent authorities permission to remain.

All civilians who follow the army for the service of the same are bound to have themselves inscribed and to take out a written permission.

The officers of public security and the Royal Carbineers are charged with the execution of the above, notice being given that persons transgressing shall be punished according to the law.

A letter in the *Débats*, referring to the Zouaves, says: "One fact will give an idea of the incomparable African troops, with whom the Austrians are not yet acquainted. For six months the Third Regiment of Zouaves has been on campaign; since the 15th of October the men have not slept fifteen nights in barracks; three or four weeks ago they were at Tuggurt; they were embarked at almost a moment's notice, and since their arrival in Piedmont have been encamped in the midst of rain; and yet the regiment has not ten men sick."

A letter from Turin in the *Indépendance*, of Brussels, says:

"The damage already caused by the Austrians is estimated at more than 100 millions. They have not only made enormous requisitions, but have cut down trees, principally mulberries, burnt and blown up bridges, destroyed railways and sacked country houses and farm buildings. Count Cavour, who has a great part of his property in the provinces where those ravages have been committed, will be a severe sufferer. The Piedmontese people have conducted themselves with much dignity and firmness, not excepting the clergy, towards whom the liberal party felt a certain degree of mistrust. The Austrians could neither find a spy, assistance nor information among the Piedmontese."

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following letter from Alessandria:

ALESSANDRIA, Friday, May 13.

Alessandria is almost entirely in the hands of the French. The only Piedmontese here belong to General Fanti's division; the others are at Tortona and the neighborhood. A few days since there were no less than 70,000 men in Alessandria; 15,000 left the day before yesterday for Valenza and Cassale. An attack upon the fortresses was not expected, consequently troops were sent where it was thought their services might be required. A concentration of troops can easily take place by railway.

Doubtless Alessandria will be intrusted to a strong French squadron. It will be the general dépôt of the army and hospitals. There is a telegraphic wire to Monte Castello, an elevation at the other side of the Tanaro, where an observatory has been erected which commands the whole valley of the Po. From this point the movements of the Austrians are carefully watched.

Troops continue to pour in. In the same train by which I came were two squadrons of French cavalry, which had crossed Mont Cenis. Marshal Canrobert has his head quarters here. General Niel left for Valenza the day before yesterday.

There is a continual movement here. The King has visited Alessandria three times within the last few days. He left the other night, only accompanied by two aides-de-camp. Marshal Canrobert is continually visiting him at his head quarters at San Salvatore.

I need not describe the fortifications. All fortresses bear a resemblance to each other. The only change recently made is a curtain which connects all the detached forts with each other and with the Citadel. Some of the streets have been closed at each end and covered in with canvas to make stables for the cavalry. Huts and tents have been erected on every available spot. The officers are quartered in private houses; all the public establishments have been turned into barracks or storehouses. The Cathedral has been made the pharmacy of the army. The streets swarm with uniforms.

As yet not a gun has been fired from the walls of Alessandria, but we have heard firing in the direction of Valenza.

No civilian is allowed to remain here more than 24 hours without permission. The railway between Alessandria and Casale is chiefly occupied by the transport of troops.

Great preparations are being made to receive the Emperor.

A court-martial is now sitting on the Chevalier Pasca di Casale, accused of having given information to the Austrians. He is a cousin of the Minister Cadorna. An Austrian officer was arrested last night in one of the hotels as a spy. An actress who had known him at Milan recognized him and pointed him out to the authorities, while he was conversing with a French officer.

I have just visited the Citadel. I need not say that I am bound not to give any information respecting it. The King has just passed through with his staff, coming from Genoa.

The Paris *Monit ur* of the 18th May contained the following telegram from Alessandria, dated Monday: "The rain has fallen incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the positions assigned to them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria."

The following bulletins confirm the impression that the Austrians are retreating:

TURIN, May 13—Evening.

The enemy increases at Castel Sao Giovanni, on the road from Piacenza to Stradella. His advanced posts are near to the Bardonezza Torrent. He is fortifying the bridge of the Stella with six little forts; his advanced posts on that point are at San Cipriano and at the Gresolo. Two bridges, to assure the retreat, are constructed at Vigevano, and near to the Motta Visconti. From the Lomellini, troops and artillery are returning towards Pavia. Temporary fortifications are being made at the Gravellone, at Codalunga, at the Partighetto, and at the Batella. At 11 o'clock to day, a reconnoissance, in force, was made by our troops to the meadows of Stra. The enemy did not reply to our cannonade, whereupon our troops returned to their position.

MAY 14—Morning.

The Austrians have occupied Bobbio. Some of their patrols have been to Broni, Bressano, Argine and Casneggio. Everywhere they have made heavy requisitions. No novelty on the side of Vercelli.

It is rumored that four new marshals of France will soon be nominated, viz.: Prince Napoleon, and Generals de MacMahon, Niel and Regnaolt de Saint Jean d'Angely.

During the absence of the Emperor of Austria with his army, the Archduke Regnier is to be intrusted with the administration of affairs.

The Swiss fortifications on the frontiers of Lombardy, at Bellinzona and Luzionsteig, are at present receiving additions, and it is intended also to strengthen still further those of St. Maurice, in the Valais.

The Governor of the Navy Department at Trieste announces that the ports of Chioggia, Lido and Malamocco, near Venice, are to be barred up during the war, and that merchant-vessels cannot, therefore, be allowed to enter at night. In order to enter by day they must take on board one of the pilots specially appointed by the Government.

The *Fremdenblatt* announces that the Austrian army now counts the following German princes among its generals: The Landgrave Ferdinand, of Hesse-Homburg; Alexandra, Prince of Wurtemberg; Alexandra, Prince of Hesse; the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein; and the Princes Gustavus and William, of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Prince Nicholas, of Nassau, has arrived in Vienna on his way to join the Austrian army in Italy. Prince William, of Schaumberg-Lippe, son of the reigning prince, has just entered the Austrian service.

The *Débats* observes that "the future conduct of Prussia will depend on the definitive meaning which she may attach to her favorite expressions—the security of Germany and maintenance of European equilibrium. It will only be when our victorious army has reached the plains of Lombardy that Prussia will declare by her conduct the exact meaning she ascribes to the expressions which she now employs to define her policy, and we hooe that her conduct will then be in accord with the interests of our country. Hitherto, it is impossible not to see that she usas language intentionally obscure, and that while constantly speaking of the law of nations and the European equilibrium without saying more, she is anxious at the same time not to alarm the passions of Southern Germany, which declares the Austrian domination in Lombardy necessary to its safety, and to avoid pronouncing against the French Government, which declares openly and sincerely that its sole object is the independence of Italy, and that it will conscientiously respect the territory and security of Germany."

According to late official returns, the permanent army of Prussia amounts to 211,731 men, and with the war reserve to 275 895,

A Vienna letter states that the public are every day expecting the official announcement of a change in the chief command of the army of Italy, and are not at all pleased that the fate of the army should be intrusted to General Gyulai when General Hess possesses in so much a greater degree the confidence of the nation. Another Vienna letter says:

"New and serious embarrassments have arisen within the last few days to increase the difficulties which surround the Government. Intelligence received from the Sclave provinces, and those of Turkey on the frontiers of Austria, forebodes disturbances in that quarter. Skirmishes are already of frequent occurrence between the Turkish troops and bands of insurgents, and the former are too weak to oppose any successful resistance to these incessant attacks. For the third time during the last few years the centre of the revolt is in the Herzgovina and Bosnia, and there is no sign that the Turks will soon be in a position to assume the offensive, especially since the populous districts of Zubci and Bagreni have effected their junction with the principal corps of the insurgents, now masters of the open country. In spite of the proclamation of Prince Danilo to the populations under his authority, a multitude of Montenegrins have crossed the frontiers and joined the insurgents. The presence of these warlike auxiliaries has contributed not a little to generalize the revolt in Bosnia and the Herzgovina. Kemal Effendi, who continues to reside in these provinces as Commissioner of the Porte, had invited, through the medium of a foreign consul, the two chiefs of the insurrection, Bunolovic and Theopolo, to meet him in conference at Ragusa for the purpose of deliberating on the means to be employed for appeasing the population in arms. On the day appointed for the meeting the two chiefs forwarded a peremptory refusal to attend, and the very next day another attack was made on some Turkish troops who had ventured into the country at some distance from their intrenchments."

The commandant of the fortress of Zara has published a notice declaring all the fortified points of Dalmatia in a state of war, and all flags neutral except those of France and Sardinia.

The Spanish Government has given orders for the supply of tents for an army of 30,000 men.

A Genoa letter of the 12th instant, in the *Débats*, contains the following:

"The other day there was still at Genoa an English screw 90-gun ship-of-the-line, the *Orion*. This vessel had chosen a singular anchorage—and I say singular, because I wish to use parliamentary language. She lay athwart the roadstead, presenting her whole broadside of two tiers to the palace, the marble of which could not contend against iron. They were obliged to negotiate to get her to abandon the place she had taken up. On the fourth day her three masts, which had stood up before the harbor like three marks of interrogation, were seen gradually disappearing in the offing. The question was solved. A paddle-wheel steamer of 20 guns, the *Terrrible*, has taken the place of the *Orion*. She is at anchor near the Old Mole, in a less ambitious situation. Need I add, by way of significant finale, that the English officers do not meet with a very cordial reception in the city? When they take their seats in a *café* near Piedmontese or French officers, these leave their seats."

LETTER FROM THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.)

ALESSANDRIA, May 15.—I am still writing from this city, which, as you know, is the most remarkable monument of the great Lombard league. On the confines of the Marquisate of Montferrat, and the Pavezano, between the Tanaro and the Bormida, and near their junction, stands this famous town. After the blessing of the Pontiff and a general congress of the league, it was determined that the city to be built round the spot where a small castle called "Del Roberto" stood should be named Alessandria, in honor of Pope Alexandria III., the protector of Guelphs and the head of Catholic Christendom. It was within its walls that, in the year 1174, the citizens of the Lombard towns, together with the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, stood their ground against the army of the incensed German Emperor, who was compelled to make a disgraceful retreat from the newly-erected walls.

It was yesterday that the Emperor of the French, riding side by side with Marshal Canrobert, and surrounded by a brilliant staff, made his entry into the town, establishing here the head-quarters of his powerful army. I need scarcely tell you that the arrival of his Majesty has been greeted by the most cordial and enthusiastic manifestations on the part both of citizens and soldiers. Triumphial arches were erected in different streets. At the gate of Porta Marengo, which leads to the famous field of battle made illustrious by the First Consul, one arch had been elected, adorned with flowers and flags, on the freize of which the motto, "*All' erede del Vincitore di Marengo,*" (to the descendant of the conqueror of Marengo,) had been conspicuously emblazoned in ricolor letters. Victor Emanuel, riding on a fine bay charger, went to meet the Emperor, and took him to the Royal Palace, splendidly decorated for the occasion. The appearance of the King was really magnificent; his martial bearing, and his bold, firm aspect gave evidence of the noble race of warriors from whom he springs. It would have been a subject worthy of Marocentti. My pen is not powerful enough to describe the busy and singular appearance of the town. Groups of Zouaves, bands of hussars and lancers, together with the beautiful women and girls of the city, singing and embracing each other with that *nonchalance* which forms one of the prominent features of the present movement. Ladies of rank walking arm-in-arm with the young officers of the Imperial Guard; priests and soldiers talking together, eating together, drinking and singing together. The enthusiasm was not *d'ordre*, but it was the real manifestation of a powerful and true-felt feeling. This manifestation had no limit when the first order of the day addressed by the Emperor to the army was posted at the corners of the streets, and over the walls of public buildings.

The activity which prevails in the French and Sardinian camps leave no doubt that the hour of the great struggle is near at hand. General Gyulai had perhaps caught scent of the intentions of his adversaries, for, since yesterday, he has hastily abandoned the position of Bobbio, which he had caused to be explored by a column of the army he commands. By the intended occupation of this mountain town he had apparently the object of menacing the right of the allied army. Descending on the valley of the Staffora he could have attacked the extreme right of the French, whilst with a bold march through the opening on his left, he could have threatened Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who is still posted on the main road from Novi to Genoa with the first *corps d'armee*. On the other hand, with the occupation of Bobbio, he could equally have descended into the valley of the Trebbia it his centre of Piacenza had been menaced. The movement of the Austrian General-in-Chief on Bobbio was almost simultaneous with the advance on Stradella, Broni, Carteggio, Casatisana, Argine and Mezzona Corti.

A glance at the map will show you that the three first-enfioned villages are in direct communication with the entrenched Austrian camp of Piacenza, and the last with Gravellona and Pavia. The camp of Piacenza has been manned with 200 heavy guns, and it is there that General Gyulai awaits the first attack of the united forces. These of course, are all mere conjectures; but, as I told you, people here of mark and tivelihood share almost to a man this opinion. At the extreme left of the Piedmontese lines nothing of note has occurred since my last letter. A second *reconnaissance en force* has been made by the Sardinians on the Vercelli road, marching as far as the Cascine di Stra. The Austrians did not stir from their positions, nor did they answer to the vigorous fire of their brave assailans.

The enlistment of volunteers is going on with great activity both a Turin and Acqui. In this last town a regiment called Cacciatori degli Apennini is ready to join the active army. It is commanded by Signor Boldoni, a distinguished Neapolitan coolonel. This regiment is composed of four battalions under the orders of Majors Duke San Donato, Mathieu, Ghelteoff, and Zanardi. The first of these gentlemen is an intimate friend of Commendatore Ratazzi, formerly home secretary in Cavour's administration, and one of the leading men of the Chamber. In order to give you a full idea of the readiness of Lombardo and Venetian gentlamen to join the National army, I shall quote a few pregnant instances. In one of the cavalry regiments there are three Marquises Viscanti; in the Cacciatori della Alpi four Counts della Riva, and three Counts Arsivabene in another regiment. Dukes and princes are not wanting, and the noblest and most ancient families of Venice, Florence, Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo and Padua are represented in the army.

It is my painful duty to dwell again on the atrocities which mark the occupation of the Austrian army in Piedmont. I have seen a poor fellow who, together with twenty of his countrymen, has been wounded by Piedmontese bullets under the following circumstances: An Austrian colonel was ordered by General Zobel to make a *reconnaissance* near Tortona. He was instructed to get hold of some twenty Piedmontese peasants, and make them march in front of his columns in order to screen his movements. Threatened by the enemy the Piedmontese were in the painful position of opening their fire against the poor fellows, who fell uttering the cry of "*Bravi, Viva l'Italia.*" This fact, which I am able to state on a very good authority, because I saw one of the victims myself, speaks volumes, and needs no comment. English people shall judge.

As the mail is closing, I have only time to add a piece of news which has caused a great surprise in the political circles of Turin. Lord Malmesbury has directed Sir James Hudson to signify to Count Cavour that it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the term for laying the embargo on Austrian ships should be prolonged. The reason given to justify this Austrian demand is, that the captains, who are not aware of the actual state of war, would be let into a trap. His lordship must have forgotten that Piedmont is carrying on a serious and decisive war against Austria, and that a sentimental policy would be quite out of place. On the other hand, history tells us that during our wars against France and Russia it was altogether a different principle which prevailed at Downing-street. If I am rightly informed, the suggestion of Lord Malmesbury has been met by a flat and peremptory refusal.

England Recommends Neutrality to Germany.

The Brussels *Indépendance*, of Wednesday, contain the following communication from Frankfort:

"The English Government has addressed circulars to its representatives at the small German courts, and at Frankfort, in which it discountenances all aggressive acts against France. This dispatch was read to Count Plaien, at Hanover, by the Englis Envoy, and the latter being accredited also to Brunswick, want to that city to bring the circular to the knowledge of the ducal government. At Hamburg, Mr. Henoes, the *chargé d'affaires*, communicated the circular to the Senate. Here at Frankfort the British Envoy to the Diet, Mr. Malet, has made known this last act of his Government to several German Envoys. This step is regarded as another proof that England will observe neutrality as long as possible; but it shows, on the other hand, that this neutrality will not be purely passive, and that England is determined to maintain her position as a great Power. I may mention that she has provisionally made some reserves at Paris on the subject of the imperial manifesto of the 3d, to the effect that her abstention is not to be interpreted as a complete acquiescence in the views and projects which that manifesto appears to indicate."

The Neutral Attitude of Prussia Defended.

From the Cologne Gazette.

We have been continually condemned to read, in different journals, a series of blind attacks upon Prussia; they persist in accusing her of waiting too long before mobilizing her army, and of refusing to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, and march against the detested enemy of the German nation. We are still compelled to read and hear these absurd vaporings, although the prudent and reflecting policy of Prussia has been acknowledged on several occasions to be the only one that rational people can approve. It appears, nevertheless, that this approbation has not been given in terms sufficiently distinct and simple for a large number of our brothers in the south of Germany, whose prejudices render them blind. For this reason we now explain once more, in clear terms, the principles that have guided Prussia hitherto in the calm and prudent tenor of her way.

1. Because the cause defended by Austria in Italy cannot inspire her with any sympathy.

2. Because Austria, disregarding the mediation and warnings of Prussia, has assumed the offensive at the moment when least expected.

3. Because Prussia, as a Federal State, in virtue of the forty-sixth article in the Federal Treaty, is not obliged to assist another State of the Germanic Confederation in a war undertaken by that State for its extra-federal possessions, unless there be danger for the Confederation itself.

4. Because no enemy has yet made any threatening demonstration in the French possessions bounding the German countries of the Rhine.

5. Because, if Germany were to deem a corps of observation necessary on the Rhine, France, on her side, would station a similar one, and the entire war might easily be diverted without necessity upon Germany.

6. Because, moreover, an offensive movement of the German troops upon the Rhine against France, instead of shaking the Napoleonic dynasty, dangerous to the peace of Europe, would consolidate it and render it national, since this mode of proceeding would provoke a similar one from Russia, in the east of Germany, against the Austrian and Prussian provinces, and so the war might easily become European.

7. Because Prussia has nevertheless long been quietly arming, and at this very moment has ordered its nine army corps to be placed on a war footing in the most extended sense of the term; because she has made a like proposition to the Diet for all the federal States, so that they all may be ready to march and take the field in case the territory of the Confederation should be menaced on any side whatever, and thus to repel without delay any enemy desirous of seizing the Rhenish frontiers.

8. Because, in short, Prussia is wont, when enterprises so decisive and of such importance are at issue, to have due regard to the good or evil consequences likely to result therefrom, and not lightly and unnecessarily to impose sacrifices; because, on the contrary, when real German interests are at stake, she is always ready to defend them, not merely with vain sterile words, but with her whole forces brought into action, all the sacrifices being imposed upon herself. Such are, in a few words, the chief motives that have hitherto determined Prussia's line of conduct; these motives, clear to every unprejudiced person, will be recognized as just by all reasonable men.

Russia and Austria.

The Russian forces in the provincea bordering on the Austrian Empire are gradually assuming formidable proportions. Our correspondent at St. Petersburgh has already informed us that the Third and Fourth *corps d'armée*, together 70,000 strong, had been put in a state of readiness; and, subsequently, that the Fifth Division, occupying Bessarabia, and consisting of 26,000 men, had been treated in a similar way. He now informs us that further orders have been issued to the First Division, occupying Lithuania, and the Second, stationed in Poland, desiring them to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. This information, the authenticity of which we are in a position to guarantee, confirms at the same time that it corrects a telegram published two days ago by the Russian journal, the *Nord*, and dated from Berlin. According to this dispatch, the order for mobilization was issued to all the divisions from the 1st to the 6th. This is inaccurate, since the 3d and 4th divisions had been already mobilized, while as to the 6th, that division, which is the central *corps de armée*, has had its head-quarters at Moscow, and is very rarely mobilized, if, indeed, ever. The 5th division, now in course of being mobilized, consists of 200,000 men. We are, therefore, far in advance of the 50,000 men which, according to the *Times*, Russia has agreed to concentrate upon her eastern provinces. This measure, however, while it cannot fail to cause a considerable sensation in Germany, is nothing but what might have been expected, and is only the equivalent of what England and Prussia have themselves been doing.—*Independance.*

RUSSIAN FEELING TOWARDS AUSTRIA.

The following extract from the *Invalide Russe* is a sort of official declaration of the feelings of the Russian Government towards Austria:

"Austria has seized in the Italian peninsula all she could lay hands on, so much so that Italy has latterly become a mere vassal of the House of Hapsburg Piedmont alone had the hardihood in 1848 to struggle against her, but she was overpowered, and has been ever since an object of implacable hatred to her conquerors, not on account of a political rivalry, for her forces were too disproportionate to those of Austria, but because she had become a constitutional State and presented to the rest of Northern Italy, groaning under the Austrian yoke, the contrast of its civil liberties. Is there any cause for astonishment, therefore, that, possessing the same degree of civilization, the Tuscans, the Modenese, the people of Parma, Rome, and Naples should have thought themselves entitled to the same political rights as the Piedmontese? Can we wonder at their being impatient of the ignorant despotism and oppression of Austria, and that not having effective force they have sought to express their desires by agitation and revolutions? Before the conclusion of peace Count Cavour had exposed before the congress the alarming state of Italy. England, France and Russia received his communication with interest, but the desire for peace was so powerful and urgent that it was impossible to stop short in the great question to settle one of these secondary importance. Europe to-day admits she was wrong in putting off this matter, the proportions of which have greatly increased since then, and which has all at once assumed a character of princely importance. Austria now refuses to yield one tittle of her pretensions in Italy. She regards it as a question in which her political vitality is compromised. If she is victorious, the conditions of her victory will be hard, and she will impose throughout Italy the silence of death. Even were she conquered, she will still succeed, at the conclusion of the peace of which every one feels the want, in preserving what now she might have lost by the decree and decision of Europe. Austria acts thus because she feels the sympathies of Great Britain are with her; because she is preëminent in lower Germany, and hoped to maintain an equilibrium in this struggle, or in any case, in the event even of defeat obtain supportable terms. The future will show whether she deceives herself or not. But let it not be forgotten that she has insisted on and commenced this war in the face of the united efforts of all Europe to prevent it. What would she prove by that? Assuredly not her honesty nor her right, nor the happy state of Italy under her rule, nor the necessity of the continuance of her system. In any case the responsibility of so much carnage, of so many families ruined, of so many tears and so much bloodshed, falls back entirely and solely upon the instigators of the warlike policy."

Austrian Forced Loan in Lombardy.

From the London Daily News, May 20.

Austria seems resolved to justify, by fresh acts of violence and oppression, the European condemnation of her Italian rule. Since she crossed the Ticino her Generals and her armies have revealed the cruel and relentless character of the despotism they serve by a course of indiscriminate theft and spoliation, by acts of cruelty and injustice such as have rarely in modern times disgraced the warfare of civilized nations. The movements of the Austrian army in Piedmont are dictated from Vienna, and in the work of local destruction now going on between the Sesia and the Po, we see the deliberate and spirit of the Central Government That spirit is essentially barbaric. The progress of civilization and refinement has, indeed, veneered the surface, but the centre is unchanged—the long habit of arbitrary rule has confirmed and rendered inveterate the worst vices it engenders. No sooner are the formal restrictions of peace thrown off than Austria appears in her true character. She hastens to indulge her savage lust for plunder, and gratify her savage instincts of cruelty and revenge. The instrument of her "conservative" policy is destruction, and her favorite means of conciliating disaffected subjects the knout and the sword. Every post brings us fresh accounts of the ruthless doings of the Austrians in Piedmont. Their brutal Croats have ravaged a defenceless country, and robbed without pity an innocent and passive people. Within three short weeks they have converted, not only by systematic plunder, but by wanton destruction, the most fertile province of a flourishing Kingdom into a wilderness. This is the punishment inflicted on an industrious and thriving population, whose only crime was loyalty to its constitutional and lawful King.

Austria, it is announced, is now about to deal a similar blow on her own Italian subjects. News has just arrived that the Emperor has determined to inflict on the large towns of Lombardy the heavy chastisement of a forced loan, amounting to seventy-five millions of florins. The *Augsburg Gazette*, in announcing this extreme measure, couples it in true Bavarian fashion with an insult to the wretched victims of Imperial oppression. They are to be heavily fined, and brought to the brink of ruin, not for their words or acts, but for their "sympathies." The citizens of Lombardy, having Italian blood in their veins, sympathize with the efforts made by neighboring States in the great and common cause of national independence. That is the crime, according to the Austrian organ, which is about to bring upon these cities this heavy punishment. The forced loan is to fall exclusively on the Jews, "whose sympathies," says the Augsburg *Gazette*, "with Piedmont have brought on the war, and who must now pay the piper." The whole of the tax is to be paid in silver, as the bankrupt Government refuses to take its own paper. It might perhaps have been thought that considerations of prudence and policy would have prevented such a wanton outrage on the citizens of Lombardy at such a moment as the present. But Austria is already desperate, and the reign of cruelty and terror has evidently set in. She would surely never otherwise attempt to recruit her exhausted exchequer at the expense of the impoverished townspeople of Lombardy.

The condition of the people on whom it is laid, as well as the object of this forced loan, make it a measure of peculiar and even refined cruelty. During the last ten years the inhabitants of Lombardy have been subjected to a series of fines, taxes and forced loans of the most oppressive and iniquitous kind. In this respect they have, in fact, been treated as slaves, having no right whatever to the produce of the soil they till, but only at most to a bare subsistence, just enough to perpetuate the round of hopeless labor to which they were condemned. The land tax, for example, in this province, being more than double the amount levied in other parts of the Empire, absorbs all the profits arising from the cultivation of the soil. In one year alone, in addition to the existing land tax of fifty per cent., an extraordinary tax of 70,000,000 and a forced loan of 120,000,000 of Austrian lires were laid on the people of Lombardy. What has been the natural result—a result not only known, but notorious now throughout the Europe? The land is gradually going out of cultivation. Multitudes both in town and country, have not only been impoverished, but absolutely ruined, as the annual number of forced or "distress" sales sufficiently proves. Many citizens once well to do have died a miserable and lingering death, while many others lengthen out a wretched existence by the sale of family jewels and heirlooms almost dearer than life itself. The real character of Austrian oppression in Lombardy may be gathered from the significant fact that the taxes, rarely less than 40 per cent., sometimes rise to the enormous proportion of seventy per cent. Yet this is the province on which the Austrian Government, in its paternal mildness, proposes to lay the heavy burden of the present war. This is a piece of wanton tyranny which it will tax the pieces of Austrian rule in this country to soften and extenuate so as not to revolt their readers and shock the national sense of justice amongst the English people.

But the object of this forced loan makes it still more odious and crimel. It is avowedly an act of revenge, the offspring of impotent malice against feelings which a noble and patriotic people cannot help cherishing. They can no more help hating tyranny and injustice, they can no more help longing to be free and independent, than they can help breathing. The only pleasures they have are those of memory and hope, but these constitute the springs of an indestructible national vitality. They can never forget the past, nor cease to anticipate the future. They were a free and independent people when their present masters were only beginning to emerge from a semi-barbaric state. They have lost an older heritage than the Austrians ever knew—that of national independence—and they cherish the noble and quenchless ambition of regaining it. That feeling of patriotism Austria justly regards as a crime of the blackest dye —justly because it is in reality high treason against absolutism. It is the Greek fire which will eventually consume the dark and fatal machinery of despotism from the face of the earth. Austria does her utmost to stamp out this sacred flame in Lombardy beneath the brutal hoof of her reckless soldiery. She is mistaking her forces for a fresh and more resolute attempt. And with a refinement of cruelty worthy even of a Hapsburg she calls on these miserable people to support the army which is to trend the last sacred spark of freedom and hope from their beloved soil. Lord Derby may call this, as he recently called the other wrongs which Lombardy has endured, a "sentimental grievance;" our Austrian sympathizers may treat it lightly, as an ordinary incident of war, and it will of course win no sympathy from those who regard nationalities simply as a convenient means of dynastic advancement. But if we, as a nation, ever cease to look on such deeds with abhorrence, we shall have lost that generous sympathy which is the soul of freedom, and deserve to share the same fate.

Subscriptions to the French War Loan.

M. Theobald Tascher de la Pagerie, a cousin of the Empress Josephine, has enlisted as a private in the Piedmontese cavalry.

The subscription lists for the war loan of 500 millions were closed yesterday. It is already known that as much as two milliards one hundred and eighty millions of francs is subscribed for, and the lists of seventeen departments are not yet complete. It is calculated that the total will not be less than two milliards and a half. The subscriptions not exceeding 10f. of Rente are estimated at fully 150 millions. The *Pays* observes that no other country in the world has such large resources to place at the service of its Government and the cause of right.

The Bourse was favorably affected by the English declaration of neutrality and the immense success of the loan. The Rente rose 35c. for cash, and 40c. for account, closing at 61fr. 10c and 60fr. 95c Mobilier rose 25c. The Orleans Railway rose 22fr. 50c.; Northern, 27½r. 50c.; Eastern, 20fr.; Lyons, 125fr. 50c.; Southern, 20fr.; and Western 10fr. The market was very firm at the close. It is to be observed however, that the dispatch from Brussels, stating that Russia has placed five *corps d'armée* on a war footing, and called out the reserves, was not known to the public during Bourse hours. The *Presse* is the only journal which publishes that dispatch this evening.

The Belgian papers are all seized to-day.

Spain.

The Madrid journals of the 14th state that the English are repairing and strengthening the fortifications at Gibraltar, and arming batteries; also that troops, heavy guns, and large stores are being collected there. The *Espana*, in giving this news, exclaims, "Gibraltar! There is no veritable Spaniard, who loves the glory and dignity of his country, who does not thrill with emotion at the idea of seeing this rock in the hands of foreigners" and the *Discussion* gravely recommends the Government "not to abandon the idea" of exchanging Ceuta for it!

The Execution of Tantia Topee.

From the Bombay Gazette.

SEPOEE, Monday, April 18.

I had expected before this to have reported the execution of Tantia Topee; but he is still alive, under a strong guard of the Third Bengal Europeans in the fort. But the electric flash may transmit to you his exit long before this reaches you. The telegraph appears to transmit orders concerning Tantia with its usual rapidity. On Thursday last an escort was told off to accompany him, some reports said to Goonah, others to Jhansi, others to Gwalior, where his family are at present confined in the fort. In a few hours these orders were cancelled. Tantia was to have been hung on Saturday at 5 P. M., a scaffold having been erected on the encamping ground in front of the old Sepoy lines; but reports say this is intended for a couple of malefactors—father and son —who have lately been amusing themselves by plundering the mail.

Maon Sing, who has his tent and his guard under some trees close by the encampment of the European detachment, and Tantia Topee, are the lions of Sepoee at present. Maon rides out on his prancing charger or smart-going elephant, driving the latter himself, iron spike in hand, followed by his limited retinue and the tigers and bobtail of the station. No natives are allowed to approach Tantia,—by his own wish, it is presumed. Europeans only are allowed to have a peep at him. A respectably-dressed native merchant requested to have a look at him. The Baboo said he wished to see Tantia, as it would be all he would get for 900r. which the rebel chief had some time ago made him disburse. Tantia looked glum, and the Baboo shook his head.

Tantia answers questions put to him in Hindustani curtly and apparently straightforwardly; he appears not to understand much English, and to inquiries of him in English or by tyros in Hindustani, he quietly answers, "*Malum nai.*" A glance of quiet contempt is noticed in his countenance when following the departure from his presence of mediocre superiors. For Burra Sahib Major Meade, Tantia appears to have considerable respect. Meade is reported by his own men, and all who know him, to be a kind man and a good soldier. We have generally noticed that a brave, courageous, and considerate soldier is never a martinet, consequently is respected by those who serve under him, and intimately succeeds in his professions. It would be well for the army were there more of such men.

Tantia had his charge read to him on Wednesday and Thursday, to which he made a statement, which was afterwards prepared and read to him by a moonshee, he listening attentively, now and then correcting the moonshee. He afterwards signed this latter document in good English writing. "Tantia Topee." His disclaims all participation in the massacre at Cawnpore, or in the killing of Europeans, except in fair fight; and he also absolves from the same imputation the Nana Sahib, who, Tantia says, was at one time made a prisoner by his own men, because he would not proceed with them to Delhi. Tantia attributes the massacre and subsequent murders to the unrestrained, infuriated soldiery. He states that he himself put provisions, &c., on board the boats at Cawnpore, and that no orders were given to commit the atrocities that ultimately took place. Tantia says he was fourth in command at Cawnpore; and was afterwards in command at Calpee, where he was four months. At the battle of the Betwa he had the greatest rebel army which had been under his command—22,000 men, with 130 pieces of artillery, but afterwards at Koonch it had dwindled down to 8,000. When the Gwalior Contingent came down on Agra, on the 10th of October, Tantia commanded, and had then 8,000 with him. He says he would then have given Greathead more to do had he not been deceived by the red jackets of the 3d Bengal Europeans and the noise they made, thinking the reinforcement was greater than it really was. Sir Hugh Rosa in his Gwalior dispatches gives Tantia Topee credit for the sk

THE WEST INDIES.

Emancipation in the Island of Trinidad.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

Trinidad has been surnamed "The Indian Paradise;" and as far as external beauty may entitle it to pre-eminence, it is magnificently preeminent in this Western archipelago. In point of size—containing over 2,000 square miles—Trinidad is the largest British West Indian Island after Jamaica; but in point of importance from its proximity to the Venezuelan coast, it is only second to Cuba.

Approaching from the North, the hills of Trinidad may be seen at an immense distance, running in a continuous ridge east and west, rising to a height of over 3,000 feet, sloping almost perpendicularly to the sea, and abruptly broken at their western extremity into three entrances—the *Bocas*, or passages to the Gulf of Paria. Adventurous navigators so seldom tempt the perils of the smaller *Bocas* in order to shorten the distance, but the *Boca grande*, formed by a solitary island rock on the left, and the Partan Cape of Pena on the right, is always selected by those wary pilots who have experienced the Scyllas and Charybdes of the "Dragon's Mouth." Once through the passage, and the storm, whatever may have been its force, is no longer felt, and the waters of the Gulf, fresh from the ceaseless tides of the mighty Orinoco are still and calm as those of the most secluded lake. And here a scene of surpassing splendor is unfolded to view. Trinidad—forest-covered from mountain-top to water's edge, its luxuriant and gigantic vegetation rich with a coloring that eternal Summer alone can give—invites your approach on the one hand, while, on the other, the smoking hills of Venezuela loom through the heated atmosphere, and shrink away over the distant main. The Gulf of Paria is an extensive harbor, in which all the navies of the world might safely anchor. It is shallow near the coast of Trinidad, and is supposed to have been originally a lake formed in the delta of the Orinoco. That the island at no very remote period, was part of the South American coast we may now fully believe; for a geological survey, which has occupied two years and is just completed, under the auspices of the Colonial Government has placed the fact beyond a doubt. The Surveyor's report, when published, will be a most valuable contribution to science. The identity of the animal and vegetable productions of Trinidad with those of the neighboring province of Cumana—productions which are not to be found in the other Antilles—long made it evident to the most unscientific that Trinidad was detached from the neighboring Continent, and the lateness of the period at which the catastrophe occurred was believed on the strength of a tradition extant among the Indians when in 1498, the Island was discovered by Columbus, that the separation had been caused by an earthquake at no very distant date. The truth of these suppositions is now confirmed by scientific observations. From the survey, to which I have alluded, it appears that precious metals do not exist in Trinidad. Limestone, sandstone and slate are the principal rock, and bitumen or fossil pitch is to be found in great abundance. Every one has heard of that great natural phenomenon, the Pitch Lake, situated on the seaward side of this Island. It is some five or six miles square, and is composed of bituminous scoriæ, vitrified sand and earth cemented together—a material which is now converted into valuable account. The soils of Trinidad, like its physical appearance and geological production, are very various, and are classed under the three heads of clay, loam and alluvial deposits. They are extremely fertile and will compare favorably with the best soils of Cuba and San Domingo.

On the west coast of Trinidad, its principal town, Port-of-Spain, lies encompassed in an amphitheatre of hills. The capital has a population of over 20,000 souls, and, in beauty and regularity of construction, is held to be the second city in the West Indies. There is more life and business activity in Port-of-Spain, then in any other town in the British Antilles that I have seen. Extensive quays and large commodious stores give to the place, at the first glance, an air of some commercial importance. The streets are wide, are well laid out, and run parallel or at right angles with each other. The principal thoroughfare, King-street, at the head of which stands the Catholic Cathedral, is nearly twice as wide as Broadway, and as long as from the Park to the Battery. Two rows of trees, huge in stature and magnificent in foliage, run along the centre from end to end, except where they are broken by a fountain; the carriage-ways being on either side, and a road for horse exercise in the middle. To the roots of some of the finest cedars on this street, the axe was lately laid, because their blossoms offended the delicate senses of resident proprietors, but there were no such advocates here for the glorious cedar as you found for the miserable ailanthus. The stores on either side of King-street, would not disgrace a city of ten times the population of Port-of-Spain. The streets are kept clean, the drainage is good, the houses are well and solidly built; there is an immense savannah or park reserved for the recreation of the people; and the whole town presents a very different appearance from some of those that I have lately visited in other islands. There is here none of the outward signs of decayed and decaying fortunes that meet one at every turn in the towns of St. Vincent or Granada; there is, on the contrary, palpable evidence of increasing prosperity. No investigation is needed to ascertain the fact. As a straw to indicate the amount of business in the place, it may be interesting to know that the Trinidad branch of the Colonial Bank, after paying all expenses, makes a profit of over $100,000 per annum. A public hospital, recently built in Port-of-Spain, cannot be surpassed by any in America. The churches are large, elegant structures, and though the Government buildings are not as commodious or as extensive as the necessities of the community require, I have seen much worse ones in more pretentious cities. I notice, however that among the estimates for the current year, $53,000 are set apart for new works and repairs of public buildings, which will include the completion of the sewerage works and a residence for the Governor, who lives at present in a small country cottage. The market place of Port-of-Spain is large, and supplied with every convenience. Like the French market in New-Orleans, it shows off to best advantage on a Sunday morning, when the grounds are crowded. There is a very creditable library and news-room in the town, and in spite of their low latitude, the inhabitants are not so much out of the world as might be supposed. No thanks, however, to the newspapers, of which there are a weekly and three semi-weekly published in the Island—one at San Fernando, and the others at Port-of-Spain. The opposition journal, is the interest of the colored population, is weak, coarse, and not to be relied upon, the Government journal gives the diluted opinions of a very inefficient Governor. Trinidad cannot boast of an "independent press" in any form or shape. Port-of-Spain is well supplied with water from the Maraval River. The reservoir is about three miles distant from town. Pipes varying from two to six inches in diameter, are laid to all the streets, and hydrants are disposed at every 500 feet for protection against fire. This hasty sketch of the Trinidad an capital will sufficiently illustrate that the inhabitants are both able and willing to keep up with the progress of the age. A steamer runs daily to various towns along the island coast, and another, destined for the same duty, will arrive from England in the course of a few months. Land in the city, well located, is valued at 50 and 75 cents a foot, and a two-story store will rent from $1,200 to $2,000 a year.

So much for the town: the country districts exhibit equal enterprise and progress. The whole island in its physical character, is one of the most beautiful that it is possible to imagine. Lofty mountains run in parallel ranges east and west, intersected by deep valleys which contract into gorges at the centre. Nature could offer nothing more magnificent for sugar cultivation than these valleys, with their rich alluvial soil, while the hill sides are admirably adapted to the growth of the cacao and tropical fruits and vegetables. Except at the Naparimas, where the principal sugar plantations are situated and present a district of uninterrupted cultivation, Trinidad has the appearance of a wild, unreclaimed and densely-wooded country, broken up with savannahs. Select any elevated point for a view, and its picturesqueness and variety are marvellous. Here will be a hill-side smothered in the golden blossoms of the Poui; there another, covered with the orange flower of the roble; beyond, a forest of gigantic cedar. Those masses of light green on the left, are cluters of arched bamboo, stretching over the banks of a rivulet which can scarcely be distinguished through the luxuriant vegetation. At your feet, like a bright red carpet, extends a cacao plantation, for the trees have now shed their leaves and are covered with flowers; further on, a savannah or a cane-field, a grove of lofty cocoanut trees, and, in the distance, the deep blue sea. Such a variety of rich voluptuous coloring it is barely possible to imagine. The birds of "Northern climes abhorred" would not harmonize here, and accordingly Nature has filled the scene with coyries of feathered tribes, and clothed them with a brilliant plumage that none but the Great Limner could reproduce.

But I must pass from the natural aspect of Trinidad—from its woods, so valuable and marshalled, its vegetation so luxuriant and varied—its ornithological treasures so exhaustless—to subjects more practical. I have merely wished to show that, unlike Barbados and its complete cultivation, the settlement of this Island and its history have only just commenced. With a present population of 70,000 souls, it could sustain half a million. Its soil is of exceeding richness, and of the million and a quarter square acres which cover its surface, twenty-nine-thirtieths are capable of cultivation. Its resources are immense; every product of the Tropics can be grown here; and a laboring population is only wanted to develop the wealth that lies hidden in forests tenanted only by some scattered representatives of the ancient Caribs. The Island, as I shall hereafter show, is fast receiving that laboring population; and, since the immigration of Indian Coolies commenced, it has sprung from a condition of hopeless lethargy into one of activity and life—an example and a guide to the other colonies. Within the last few years the extension of sugar cultivation has been very great, and the work of progress still goes on.

But a vast work has to be done before the Island can be brought under the complete dominion of man. There are now about 60,000 acres under cultivation, of which 30,000 are in canes, 7,000 in cacao, and the remainder in provisions and pasture. There are about 280 sugar estates, yielding on an average 200 hogsheads, and some as many as 600 and 1,000 hogsheads. It is impossible to form a correct idea of the value of land from an average estimate when land varies in price as much as it does here, but it is fair to say that where a Trinidad estate would bring $100 per acre, one in Barbados would bring $400 and even $500. The reputation that the Barbadian Creole enjoys as a good, steady laborer, makes the difference, for the soil and climate of Trinidad are both superior for sugar growing to those of the sister Island. Trinidad is not yet sufficiently well known, except it be by its own inhabitants, and they have the most brilliant hopes in the future.

The planters of this island are not very far advanced in the science of agriculture, if we judge of their proficiency by the product of their estates, which only average one to one and a half hogsheads of sugar per acre; but the excuse given is that, as yet they have not been able to devote money or time to a more scientific culture of their land. Their mills, however, are very superior to those of Barbados. One hundred and thirty-five are worked with steam, and turn out six and eight hogsheads per day; about a hundred are worked with cattle, and a few with water-power. The latter will soon be obsolete. Besides the regular planters, there are a very large number of small proprietors who grow their own provisions; of these I shall speak more particularly in a subsequent letter, which I shall devote to the Creole population of the island.

The cocoa, or cacao as it should be written, is, next to sugar, the most important article of Trinidadian growth and export. Being far less profitable than sugar, and prospering only in virgin lands, it is believed that it will ultimately go out of cultivation. These plantations at present cover about 7,000 acres, yielding over two pounds per tree, or about 700 pounds per acre. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco can all be cultivated in Trinidad, but the first two could not, by any possibility, be made as profitable to the planter as sugar, and the cultivation of the last is not encouraged, though at the London exhibition of 1851 a specimen of Trinidad tobacco was considered only inferior to the Havana. But, for the present, the paramount object of the Trinidad proprietary is to obtain labor and increase the cultivation of the cane; other things will follow in course of time. A move which requires early attention is the withdrawal of a portion of the lands—exceeding altogether a million of acres—locked up in the possession of the Crown. Out of the entire island only 213,292 acres have been appropriated to private persons. It cannot be the intention of Government to monopolise these lands, but a disposition is certainly evinced to throw obstacles in the way of their settlement. It is more difficult to understand such a policy now that the planters obtain labor from abroad, and no longer fear a decrease of the force through the establishment of a small proprietary body. At one time they adopted every means in their power to crush out the small proprietors. It was a foolish effort; but causes existed then which do not exist now.

With the advantages that Trinidad offers to agricultural industry, it is a wonder why immigration does not set in here from the British Isles. A few of the exiled chartists came to the Island some years ago, and had age doing well. The climate is glorious; essentially tropical, but tempered with pleasant breezes. The thermometer averages 80°, and seldom rises or sinks below that figure; the heat does not exceed the heat of New York in June, July and August. In spite of occasional visitations of yellow fever (lingering at the present moment in Port-of-Spain,) the average mortality is out greater than that of London, and not so great as that of New York. From what I have seen of the yellow fever in the West Indies, I am convinced that nine of its victims out of ten are people of intemperate habits. The European residents of the West Indies are, as a class the most dissipated in the world. There is one disease—a fearful one—that seems to be indigenous in Trinidad: it is leprosy. It is very prevalent, and seems to be on the increase. There is a lepper asylum a short distance from the capital but the afflicted are not under compulsion to enter it. The consequence is that mendicant lepers may be found begging on the highways and in the streets of Port-of-Spain—most loathsome objects to contemplate.

W. G. S.

Kentucky Politics.

MR. PRENTICE'S REASONS FOR COL. MARSHALL'S RETIREMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE Ky., Monday, May 30, 1859.

According to the Louisville *Journal* of the 28th, Col. MARSHALL, though profoundly impressed with the belief that "the triumph of the Opposition movement in Kentucky is of the very first importance to the welfare and permanency of the Union," has, "after a struggle in his own mind, protracted to the last moment, felt constrained to yield to the voice of nature against the fainter and less pressing accents of his country." Not that the Colonel now cared for his country less, but that he cared for his family more.

Still, it may be remarked, Mr. PRENTICE seems more exercised about the state of the Colonel's private affairs, than the Colonel himself. The *Journal* apparently manifested more solicitude about his "urgent private interests," his "most sacred private duties," his "most painful and protracted internal conflict" between the calls of "his country" and the calls of "himself and his family" than does the embarrassed, struggling, and suffering Colonel himself. All the Colonel says in his letter declining the Opposition's nomination for Congress is, that he has concluded to "indulge his cherished purpose" and "retire from politics and public affairs." He lays no such stress upon the "pressing" condition of his domestic concerns as does all at once, his friend and spokesman PRENTICE; who, until the 26th of May, never intimated that there was the least doubt on any score, public or private, as to the running, and gave the Opposition of this District every assurance that he would run.

The *Journal* said he was just the man for the place and the occasion: the long known unanimous choice of the District tendered his nomination by Convention "a mere formality;" the voice of the Opposition of Kentucky and the nation demanded his nomination and insured his acceptance; and, he having been nominated, the glorious triumph of the "new party" here and elsewhere was, thereupon, a "fixed fact." HUMPHREY MARSHALL was well aware that if he permitted his name to go before the Convention his nomination was a foregone conclusion; yet, whatever his "circumstances," (and he probably understood his private ones as well then as a month later,) he *did* permit it, and, from the outgivings of the *Journal* everybody inferred that he accepted, would still "serve his country," and in a very few days enter upon the canvass against Col. HOLT with his former alacrity.

But now, after a month's "mature reflection," he coolly and curtly announces to his old and astonished constituents his "retirement from politics!" And his old editorial friend, with all his paramount regard for the public interests, after all his praise of MARSHALL, as the most deserving and available, and his assurances of the Opposition's success under *his* banner, of his reflection by a rousing majority, coolly and without the slightest expression of regret, notes his retirement; gives the startling event a mere passing glance, and states, as a sufficient and satisfactory cause, that his "private affairs," "reasons wholly personal to himself" of which no public mention had ever been made before, compelled it! HUMPHREY MARSHALL, at the eleventh hour, has been constrained to "yield to the voice of nature," and to "leave the agitation of public questions to others," and GEORGE D. PRENTICE forthwith accepts that sacrifice without a murmur, and bows to the potency of that voice, as over and above the "accents of his country" and the "earnest wishes of the National Opposition."

Mr. PRENTICE'S explanation of the Colonel's conduct may be approved by the latter, and he may be acceptable to all our "Opposition" voters as it is to their reputed organ. PRENTICE and MARSHALL may still be warm political friends. At all events, I trust nothing serious will result to the "new party" from the withdrawing of one so much dreaded by HELM. Our Opposition's "leader" may be, as the *Journal* represents it, still "extraordinary," despite the removal of a great shining light, and may repair their loss. If they shall put up a man of capacity and character, who will stand fairly and squarely upon their Louisville platform, they can and will elect him. PONTIAC.

Utah Affairs.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACK—THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS FURTHER STATED.

From the Constitution, June 2.

The following letter from the Attorney-General to the District Attorney for Utah explains still further the views of the Administration on the subject of the judicial proceedings in that Territory. The great error of the Judges (if some of them at least) seems to have consisted in a belief that they were to be *prosecutors*, and not unprejudiced magistrates, to decide between the accusers and the accused. The President's view is altogether different. In his eyes a Judge is to be as impartial as possible and to weigh the evidence in scales as even as the nature of things will admit. That Judge forgets the duties of his office who rushes at a party before he hears him, and it looks like something worse than forgetfulness when he pronounces a whole community guilty of high crimes without waiting for a regular trial.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S prudence and justice in this affair cannot be too much commended. He has shown no harshness in any of the ensuing officers, but has done what was necessary to secure the impartial administration of justice by such admonitions as will keep the Judges within their own sphere, and at the same time quicken the diligence of the District-Attorney and Marshal. A proper conformity to these views is especially necessary in Utah, if it be true that many high crimes have been committed there which call for severe punishment. If the judiciary should averse at the virtue and the wisdom which win public respect, it is in those place where its intervention is most needed and oftenest called for.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 17, 1859.

SIR: Your letters of March 24 and April 8, addressed to me, have been received. The grave importance of the facts contained in them, and in other communications from Utah by the same mail, required that the whole correspondence of the several departments with the officers of the Territory should be laid before the President. He has carefully considered the subject, and his opinion will be found expressed in a letter from me to the two associate Justices of the Territory, a copy of which I send you.

You are clothed with the authority of a public accuser for the Territory. It is your duty to commence and carry on all public prosecutions with such aid and assistance as you see proper to call in. On proper occasions, and in a proper and respectful manner, you must oppose every effort which any judge may make to usurp your functions. Do not allow your rights to remain unasserted. If the judges will confine themselves to the simple and plain duty imposed upon them by law of hearing and deciding the cases that are brought before them, I am sure that the business of the Territory will get along very well. This must be impressed upon their minds, if possible, for if they will insist upon doing the duties of prosecuting attorney and marshal as well as their own, everything will be thrown into confusion, and the peace of the Territory may be destroyed at any moment.

But your duty must be performed with energy and impartiality. Every crime that is committed, no matter by whom, should be exposed and punished. I need not say that you are to make no distinction between Gentile and Mormon, or between Indian and white man. You will prosecute the rich and the poor, the influential and the humble, with equal vigor, and thus entitle yourself to the confidence of all.

It is only by these general remarks that I can express the wishes of the President with reference to your office; for at this distance it is impossible to give you detailed instructions. But there is one subject to which I would call special attention. It appears that a company of emigrants from Arkansas to California was attacked at the Mountain Meadows, three hundred miles south of Salt Lake, and one hundred and nineteen cruelly murdered, none being spared except some children, all of whom were under seven years of age. This crime, by whomsoever committed, was one of the most atrocious that has ever blackened the character of the human race. The Mormons blame it upon the Indians, and the accusation receives some color from the fact that all the children who survived the massacre were found in the possession of Indians. Others, and among them a Judge of the Territory, declare their unhesitating belief that the Mormons themselves committed this foul murder. All the circumstances seem, from the correspondence, to be enveloped in mystery. In your letter the manner of the murder is described—showing that the emigrants were attacked within a corral which they had formed for defence, that they agreed to surrender their arms upon the promise that their lives should be spared, and after doing so were all of them treacherously butchered. Why does the information stop there? If that much be known, how is that we know no more? Who were the parties that received this surrender, and now is it proved? Cannot the superintendent of Indian affairs, or some one connected with that Department of the public service trace back the children from the Indians in whose possession they were found to the corral where their parents were slain? It is said that some of the Mormon inhabitants of Utah have property of the emigrants in their possession. If this be true, will it not furnish a thread which, properly followed, would lead back to the secret of the crime?

These are mere suggestions, which are intended to show the interest of the Government in the subject, rather than to instruct you in the performance of your duty. It is, however, confidently expected of you that you will intermit no watch, nor let any opportunity escape you of learning all that can be known upon this subject. If you shall be under the necessity of employing agents, such reasonable expense as you may be put to on that account will be paid.

Your conduct at Provo seems, from all accounts of it, to have been perfectly proper, and is fully approved by the President. Your refusal on a former occasion to violate the promise of pardon contained in the President's proclamation was equally praiseworthy and correct.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

ALEX. WILSON, Esq., United States District-Attorney, Utah Territory.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

CAMP FLOYD, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

The continued absence of the paymaster has caused a pressure in the money market, never before experienced in any country, and were it not in the hopes of his arrival at no distant day, I do not know what would become of us. In the entire camp $1,000 in coin could not be procured, even at 25 per cent. Government vouchers are plenty, but are of no avail, being in sums too large for general circulation at par, and holders not relishing the idea of paying 20 or 25 per cent. for coin.

Capt. SIMPSON'S topographical engineers left here on Monday last for Carson Valley, for the purpose of exploring a route. They will be absent some three months. He employed Mr. REESE, a Mormon Bishop, as guide. The escort that left this post a short time ago, after Maj. PRINCE, also went under the guidance of a Mormon. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Gentile citizens here, against Capt. TURNLEY, A. Q. M., for giving employment to Mormons when, at the same time large numbers of discharged teamsters (Gentiles) are actually suffering for want of food. The conduct of RUSSELL, MAJORS, and WADDELL has been most outrageous in discharging teamsters here, cheating them out of their hard-earned pay when possible.

On Monday, a party started for Cave Valley, about forty miles from this post, where, report says, gold has been found in great abundance. Should this prove to be the case, numbers of Californians will come here.

Judge CADWALADER has gone south to Mountain Meadows, for the purpose of procuring evidence in that terrible and stupendous massacre.

Breach of Promise Case in St. Louis—Damages $100,000.

A telegram from St. Louis, published yesterday, announced the rendition of a verdict of $100,000 against one HENRY SHAW, of that city, at the suit of Miss EFFIE CARZTANG, in an action of breach of promise of marriage. The St. Louis papers publish voluminous reports of the evidence. It appears that the defendant, HENRY SHAW, is sixty years of age, and very wealthy. The plaintiff is a spinster of 30 years, who, aided by her two sisters, one of them a widow, kept a boarding-house. Mr. SHAW seems to have paid particular attention to plaintiff, whose name is "EFFIE," brought her flowers, brought his carriage to her door, had her out to ride with him, and in different ways made himself and the lacy the town-talk. Plaintiff charges that he solemnly promised to marry her, yet went off and left her. To revenge herself for this slight, she sued Mr. SHAW for breach of promise, laying her damages at the moderate amount of $100,000. According to the telegraphic dispatch, the gallant Western jury has rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed. Of course, an appeal will be taken.

The lady's antecedents are fully set forth in the following testimony, given by one JOHN MUDIE, from which it appears that Miss CARZTANG is a native of New York, and that her father was a Methodist minister, who officiated in this City and in Brooklyn:

John Mudie, sworn—I have known plaintiff since childhood; she was born and raised in New-York City; her father was a preacher; he lived both in New York and Brooklyn; his name was Gideon Carztang; he was pretty well advanced in life when he died; he was a Methodist preacher; I have heard him preach frequently; I knew his wife, the mother of Miss Effie; she died in 1848, while on a visit to Philadelphia; plaintiff was in her father's house in New York: it was over a year afterwards that her father died; he went South with his daughter to reclaim his health; Miss Effie went to take care of him; he returned to New-York, and died shortly afterwards; old stuff was living with her aunt in Charleston; I think from Charleston she came back to New-York; Miss Effie and her sister then went to Cincinnati; her father left her property; he was very well off; while they were in Cincinnati I wrote them that the church grounds were about to be sold, and I did not want her father's remains desecrated, and that she had better come on and have them removed; Miss Effie came on and had it done; they were living in Cincinnati, or near there, with their aunt; she was a Mrs. Seaman; she is now in the city ill and in bed, unable to come out; first saw her on the 31 day of March; I called on her here the evening of my arrival; her deportment as a girl and young woman is virtuous, chaste and proper; as a prudent and discreet girl, her character was good; she has an aunt living in Charleston; Miss Effie lived with her there; knew John B. Seaman; he was a first-rate man; she lived with him in his house in Charleston; knew John P. Seaman's mother in New-York City; after the death of John P. Seaman I don't recollect where she went; he died the same year her father died; his mother is the Mrs. Seaman who is in this city now sick.

Cross-examined—I was a member of the Methodist Church and I knew Mr. Carztang; I knew Mr. Carztang since 1834; he preached in New-York and Brooklyn; I knew him some three or four years as a Methodist preacher in New-York; in Brooklyn, also some five or six years; he was a local preacher; local preachers don't itinerate; John P. Seaman was a cutter; Miss Effie did not know I was coming to St. Louis at all. John P. Seaman has a son living at No. 123 North Fifth street, St. Louis; the husband of Miss Effie's sister is David Seaman; he is at Long Island; I am here on business, intending to reside in St. Louis; I am a book-keeper; the estate of the Rev. Mr. Carztang consisted in real estate and cash; I never asked him; I judge he was a man of considerable property; he lived well and brought up his family up well and comfortably; his house was always full; Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Osborn are the same person; she married Mr. Seaman first; Mr. Osborn is dead; it is natural for us to call her now Seaman, and I suppose she calls herself Mrs. Seaman because of that.

LAW REPORTS.

SLAVES.

Another Supreme Court Decision.

SLAVES ARE SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

In the *Times*, of Tuesday last, appeared a notice of the case of a slave woman AMY indicted for robbing the U. S. Mail, and the argument of JOHN HOWARD, Esq., for the defence, or in behalf of AMY'S master. The case was brought up on a motion to set aside the verdict of guilty, which had been found against her, and which would consign her to the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia for a term of not less than two nor more than ten years—the plea being that she was a *Slave*. The Chief Justice gave his opinion yesterday, denying the motion as follows:

The United States vs. Amy.—Before the U. S. Circuit Court, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

The prisoner in this case was indicted for stealing and taking a letter from the Post-office, containing articles of value particularly described in the indictment. It appeared in evidence in the trial that she was, at the time the offense was committed, and at the time of the trial, a Slave; and her counsel therefore prayed the direction of the Court to the Jury, that the prisoner was not embraced in the description of persons to which the law in question applied, and upon whom it intends to inflict punishment.

The motion was overruled by the Court, and the prisoner under his direction was found guilty by the jury as charged in the indictment.

And a motion is now made to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, upon the ground that the instruction asked for ought to have been given, and that the Court erred in refusing it.

The act of March 3, 1825, sec. 22, under which the prisoner is indicted, provides, that if any *person* shall steal or take a letter from the mail or any post office, the offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned for not less than two nor more than ten years.

It has been argued in support of the motion that a slave, in the eye of the law, is regarded as property. And as the act of Congress speaks only of *persons*, without any reference to the property of the master, and makes no provision to compensate him for its loss, it was not intended and does not operate upon slaves.

It is true that the slave is the property of the master—and his right of property is recognized and secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. And it is equally true that he is not a citizen, and would not be embraced in a law operating only upon that class of persons. Yet he is a *person*, and is always spoken of and described as such in the State papers and public acts of the United States.

Thus the two clauses in the Constitution which point particularly to property in slaves, and sanction its acquisition and provide for its protection, both speak of them as *persons*, without any other or further word or description.

The clause which authorized their importation, declares that, "That the migration or importation of *such persons* as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

And the clause intended to protect the right of property in the master, provides "That *no person* held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due."

And the third clause of the second section of the first article, which apportions the representation in Congress, among the several States, describes them by the same word; and provides that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all *other persons*. And under this description slaves have always been enumerated in the census. And the slaveholding States represented in Congress according to their numbers in the proportion specified. And no one has ever questioned the right of the slaveholding States to this representation, or doubted the meaning of the words *all other persons*.

It is evident, therefore, that the word persons is used in the Constitution to describe slaves as well as freemen. And a Court of justice would not be justified in refusing to give the same word the same construction, when it is used in an act of Congress unless there was something in the object and policy of the law, or in the provisions with which the word was associated, which manifestly indicated that it was used in a different and narrower sense, and intended to be confined to persons who were free.

There is certainly nothing in the object and policy of the law in question from which it can be inferred that slaves were not intended to be punished for the offences therein enumerated. The offences were as likely to be committed by slaves as by freamen—and the mischief equally great whether committed by the one or the other. And, if a slave is not within the law, it would be in the power of the evil-disposed to train and tutor him for these depredations on the mails and post-offices; and, as the slave could not be a witness, the culprit who was the real instigator of the crime would not be brought to punishment. And, if the slave himself is not within the law, the crime might be committed daily and with perfect impunity; and all of the safeguards which Congress intended to provide for the protection of its mails and post-offices would be of no value. Such a construction would defeat the whole evident object and policy of the law, and would rather tempt to the commission of those offences by the certainty of impunity, than to prevent them by the fear of punishment.

In expounding this law, we must not lose sight of the two-fold character which belongs to the slave. He is a *person* and also *property*. As property, he is the property of the owner are entitled to the protection of the law. As a person, he is bound to obey the law, and may like any other person be punished if he offends against it. And he may be counted in the provisions of the law, either by the description of property, or as a person, according to the subject matter upon which Congress or a State is legislating. It is true that some of the offences created by this act of Congress subjects the party to both fine and imprisonment. And it is evident that the incapacity and disabilities of a slave were not in the mind and contemplation of Congress when it inflicted pecuniary punishment; for he can have no property, and is also incapable of making a contract, and consequently could not borrow the amount of the fine; and a small fine, which could be but a slight punishment to another, would in effect, in his case, be imprisonment for life, if the Court adopted the usual course of committing the party until the fine was paid. And we think it must be admitted that in imposing those pecuniary penalties, Congress could not have intended to embrace persons who were slaves; and we greatly doubt whether a Court of Justice could lawfully imprison a party for not doing an act which, by the law of his condition, it was impossible for him to perform. And to imprison him to compel the master to pay the fine, would be equally objectionable, as that would be punishing an innocent man for the crime of another.

The case before us, however, does not involve this question, and we must not be understood as expressing a decided opinion upon it. The offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty, is punished by the law by imprisonment only—and that punishment is, without doubt, looked to with as much apprehension and fear, and felt as severely by the slave as it is by the freeman.

But although the difficulty above mentioned will arise in passing the sentence of the law where both fine and imprisonment are imposed, yet that circumstance will not justify the Court in departing from the sense and meaning in which the word *persons* is used in the Constitution, especially when it is obvious that the whole object and purpose of this act of Congress would be defeated, if the word *person*, as used in it was held not to embrace a person who was a slave.

Nor do we doubt the authority of Congress to pass this law. It is true that no compensation is provided for the master for the loss of service during the period of imprisonment. But the clause in the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, cannot, upon any fair interpretation, apply to the case of a slave who is punished in his own person for an offence committed by him—although the punishment may incidentally effect the property of another to whom he belongs. The clause obviously applies to cases where private property is taken to be used as property for the benefit of the Government, and not to cases where crimes are punished by law. And if, in one of these contingencies which sometimes arise in time of war, a slave is pressed by the proper authority into the public service in order to be employed as a laborer or teamster, or in any other manner, this clause of the Constitution undoubtedly makes it the duty of Congress to compensate the master for the loss he sustains. In such cases, and in all other cases where he slave is taken and used as property for the benefit of the Government, the Government acted directly and conscientiously upon the master's right of property without any reference to the personal rights or personal duties of the slave towards the Government. It deals with him as property only, and not as a person—and as it takes property to be used for the public emolument, it must pay for it.

But punishment for crime stands upon very different principles. A person, whether free or slave is not taken for public use when he is punished for an offence against the law. The public, in such cases, acts in self defence, to preserve its own existence, and protect its members in their rights of person and rights of property. And the loss which the master sustains in his property is incidental, and necessarily arises from its two-fold character—since the slave as a person may commit offences which society has a right to punish for its own safety—although the punishment may render the property of the master of little or no value. But this hazard is unavoidably and inseparably associated with this description of property; and it can furnish no reason why a slave, like any other person, should not be punished by the United States for offences against its laws, passed within the scope of its delegated authority.

It is not for the Court to say whether the Government is or is not bound, in justice, to compensate the master for the loss of service during the time the slave shall be imprisoned. The question does not depend upon any provision in the Constitution, nor has it been provided for by any act of Congress. And as the matter now stands, it is a question for the decision of the political department of the Government, and not for the judicial: and consequently is one upon which this Court for best to express an opinion. It would seem, from the statement in the argument and the fact, that in different cases building Slaves different opinions upon the subject have been adopted and acted upon by the consulted authorities.

In not taking the power of the United States to pass this law, it is, however, proper to say, that as these letters, with the money in them, were stolen in Virginia, the party might undoubtedly have been punished in the State tribunals, according to the laws of the State, without any reference to the Post office or the act of Congress. Because, from the nature of our Government, the same act may be an offence against the laws of the United States, and also of a State, and be punishable in both. This was considered and decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of FOX vs. The State of Ohio (5 How., 433) and in the case of The United States vs. Peter Marigold, (8 How., 560,) and punishment in one sovereignty is no bar to his punishment in the other. Yet, in all civilized countries, it is recognized as a fundamental principle of justice that a man ought not to be punished twice for the same offence. And if this party had been punished for this larceny in a State tribunal, the Court would have felt it to be its duty to suspend sentence, and to represent the facts to the President to give him an opportunity of ordering a *nolle prosequi*, or granting a pardon. But there does not appear to have been any proceeding in the State tribunals, or under the State laws, to punish the offence. And as the prisoner has been proceeded against according to the laws of the United States, and found guilty by a jury selected and impannelled according to the act of Congress, we see no ground for setting aside the verdict or suspending the sentence.

And the motion is therefore overruled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

BRONZE STATUARY—CLOCKS.

The United States vs. Four Cases marked B. B. & Co., containing clocks, &c.—This was an action to forfeit goods for an alleged violation of the Revenue laws. The goods were imported from Paris by Ball, Black & Co., by the steamship Æran in March last. The cases contained some clocks and some bronze statuary, which, though separate from the clocks, was fitted to be placed on the tops of the clocks. The Tariff act of 1857 allows the entry of all statues, statuary and busts of marble, bronze, &c., free of duty, but imposes a duty of 24 per cent. on all "clocks and parts of clocks." Some of this statuary, fitted for the clocks and having tickets bearing the same number as the clocks, were entered as free of duty. The Custom-house appraisers claimed that they should have been entered as part of clocks, that the invoice was furnished by reason of this false and fraudulent entry.

The claimants produced witnesses, who testified that the articles in question were known as bronze statuary in the trade; they also gave evidence that they had always paid duty upon statuary intended for clocks, and directed their broker to enter them as dutiable, and that his entry of these goods as free was by some mistake, owing to haste in making the entry.

The jury, on this evidence, brought in a sealed verdict this morning against the United States, and in favor of the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dwight; For claimants, Mr. Ridgway.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice SUTHERLAND.

Norman A. Freeman vs. Seth M. Harris.—This was a motion to discharge defendant from arrest; the action being for a libel. This morning Justice SUTHERLAND denied the motion, but without costs and without prejudice to the right of defendant to make such motion as he shall be advised, for a speedy trial at Circuit.

Theodore W. Bayaud, et al., vs. Jerome B. Fellows.—The facts in this case are that, about the 14th day of September, 1857, the plaintiffs transferred to the defendant, at the Custom-house of this port, five hundred quarter casks of liquor, called "Burgundy Port Wine," which was then stored in the bonded warehouse kept by M. S. Diggs & Co., and was liable to duties; and on the same day they delivered to the defendant the warehouse receipts of M. S. Diggs & Co., with the plaintiffs' order or indorsement, directing them to deliver the liquor to the defendant. On the next day this order was presented to M. S. Diggs & Co., and accepted by them in a written agreement to deliver the goods only to the defendant. That about the same day the plaintiffs delivered to the defendant a written bill of sale, dated September 14, 1857, signed by themselves, saying that J. B. Fellows *bought* of Theodore Bayaud & Co 498 casks of wine, called Burgundy Port, at 90 cents per gallon, (subject to duties,) amounting to $7,280 60, for which payment was acknowledged.

Some of this wine was afterwards surrendered, amounting in value to $3,000, and the remainder is now in custody of the defendant, who claims that he is the real owner, by virtue of the bill of sale referred to, which is contested by the plaintiffs, they alleging that the bill of sale was merely a pledge, and not a sale, and that the defendant was aware of the fact, and has never paid the value of the liquor.

The case was tried in December of 1857 and judgment given for the plaintiffs; whereupon, in April, 1858, a motion was made before Judge SUTHERLAND for an injunction and receiver. The motion was granted and the injunction ordered. Appeal was taken to the General Term and in October a decision was rendered reversing the order granting a receiver, Judge SUTHERLAND concurring. Motion is now again made before Judge SUTHERLAND, for a receiver, on the grounds that the General Term made the decision upon matters not argued, and upon allegations of conversations not stated in the former papers in the case. The argument is still pending.

Mr. LeRoque for plaintiffs; and R. Busteed for defendants.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CASE.

The motion of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company to stay proceedings in several actions commenced against the Company by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dennistoun Wood & Co., until the trial of the main action brought by the Company against Schuyler and 325 others, was on again to-day, and

stands Nos. 356 and 358; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 443 and 445; MRS. CHEEVER, stand No. 154; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CARRIER, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 7 bbls. Ashes; 3,656 bbls. Flour; 232 bbls Corn Meal; 519 bushels Wheat; 360 bushels Oats; 156 pkgs. Provisions, and 606 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 90 bbls. Pots, at $5 50, and small lots of Pearls, at $5 75 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 mats Java, at 14½c.; 100 bags Costa Rica and 60 cags Jamaica, on private terms; also, small lots of St. Domingo, at 9¾c.@ 10½c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales 100 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Is in slack demand, at drooping prices. Sales have been confined to 350 bales, at yesterday's rates.

FISH—The principal kinds have been very lightly dealt in, at prices within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually dull, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Though most holders have been disposed to make concessions to buyers, these have been reluctant to purchase freely. Prices have declined 5@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been confined to 4,000 obls.

Superfine Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 25
Rejected Superfine State	5 30@ 6 40
Standard Superfine State	6 50@ 6 70
Extra State	6 90@ 7 20
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 45@ 6 70
Fancy Western	6 75@ —
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 20@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 55@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 20
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 80@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 90@10 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and languid. Sales have been reported of only 1,550 obls., in lots, at $7 45@$7 75 for mixed brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl.

Rye Flour is inactive at $4@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl.

Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet. Holders are reluctant to reduce their prices to suit the views of the principal purchasers. Hence the very limited transactions to-day, not exceeding 5,000 bushels, including good to prime Western, (White,) at $1 75; poor to good Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 35; strictly prime white Southern, at $2; and good to prime red do., at $1 82@$1 86 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy, lower, and declining; sales have been reported of 10,000 bush., at 89¾c.@91¾c. for ord. to good round yellow; 86c.@92c. for ordinary to good yellow Jersey and Southern; 59c.@62c. for poor to good white Southern; and 88c.@90c. chiefly 88c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at former rates; sales to-day 4,300 bushels at 98c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and languid; sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels Old State at 65c. ₱ bushel; sales were also reported of 2,500 bushels Malt on private terms. Oats are less sought after, and are a shade easier—Canadian, 56c @57½c.; Western, 55c.@57c.; State 52c.@54c. ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G CURTIS notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour was more active during the early part of the week at an advanced price of 15c.@25c ₱ bbl. Within the past two or three days, however, and since the receipt of the foreign news by the *America*, there has been less animation, and a part of the advance obtained previously has been lost. The demand has been confined mainly to the local and Eastern trade, speculators having manifested little or no disposition to operate. Yesterday's transactions were limited, and the market quite dull at a further decline. Southern Flour has been somewhat inactive and prices unchanged. The market for Wheat has exhibited no material change, the quietness referred to in our last report has characterized the business of the present week, and prices generally have been essentially unaltered. In order to sell freely, holders would be obliged to reduce their asking prices materially. The demand has been mostly from millers, and from the Eastern and interior trade, who have been buying only to supply their immediate wants. The transactions yesterday were to a very limited extent, the market closing quiet and nominal. The receipts of Corn have been liberal, and prices have declined. There has been a fair demand from the Eastern trade, with some little speculative inquiry."

HAY—Sales 2,100 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market is dull. The heavy receipts have had a tendency to check operations, and to effect sales prices would have to be reduced. The trade have well supplied themselves, and will not operate unless at much lower rates. The stock is large and accumulating. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, at 26½ @ 27c.; 1,350 Chagres, 23c., 6 mos; 1,000 Texas, 19c., do.; 1,000 Fayta, 20c., do.; 800 Savanilla, 17½c., do.; 500 Orinoco, 24c., do.

IRON—The transactions have been moderate at essentially unchanged prices.

LEATHER—The stock of Sole is small and poorly assorted; prime middle and light weights, especially, are scarce. Prices are firm, and favor sellers. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	SOLE— Oak.
Receipts, sides	63,800	5 600
Sales, sides	65 400	8 100
Stock at the close	45 900	2,700

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, small lots of New Orleans at 42c.@44c., 30 hhds. and 80 obls. Porto Rico on private terms; 50 hhds. and 80 obls. Cuba Muscovado at 40c.; and 27 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 21c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 750 bbls., in lots, at 47c. for Merchantable, and 47½c. for Shipping, to arrive; also, 49½@ 49¾c. for Merchantable and Shipping, here. Tar is inactive, yet steady. Resin, especially common, is in lively request at buoyant prices. Included in the reported sales were 4,700 bbls. Common, chiefly to arrive, at $1 75@$1 80, mainly at $1 79, ₱ 310 lbs.; also, 1,100 bbls. Medium and Fine, in lots, at proportionate rates.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed have been rather more sought after at previous figures. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decreased and lower; sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@ $16 87 for Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for Clear; $14 75 for Prime, here; and $15 for Prime, deliverable within 60 days, and buyer's option, to July. Cut Meats continue plenty and heavy, including Hams at 8½c.@9c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in less demand at lenguid rates. Sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bols., in lots, at 11½c. @12c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and declining. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$16 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $9 50@$7 25 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17 2@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@20c. for New State; 15c.@18c. for New Ohio ₱ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 4c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 180 tcs., in lots, at $4@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been actively sought after to day, and sales have been made of 290 hhds. Cuba, nearly all at 5¼c.@6¼c.; 185 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c.@6¼c.; and (reported) an invoice of Brazil, on terms not ascertained.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was spiritless and unsatisfactory, especially for blacks most of which were withdrawn. The lots sold included, Hyson, 23c. Young Hyson, 27c.@55c.; Hyson Twankay, 24c. @32½c.; Twankay, 23½c.@25½c.; Imperial, 25c. @26c.; Gunpowder, 32½c.@40c.; Imperial, 30½c.@ 61c.; Pekoe, 43c.; and Oolong, 38c.@41c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in, sales since Monday last, having been confined to 36 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@11c.; 154 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@ 28c.; with 119 bales Havana, and 78 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 189 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ lb.; 300 tierces Beef and 100 boxes Bacon on private terms; 100 hhds. Shoulders at 7s. 6d.; and 500 boxes cheese, by steamer, at 30s. For London, a British brig, with Naval Stores, on private terms. For Bordeaux, a vessel with heavy pipe staves, on terms not ascertained. For Liverpool, a ship from St. Johns, with Deals at £3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSE'S, No. 77 Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and doubleplated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.
This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. Of it is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. COURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uprocts hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. COURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 128 Washington-st., Boston.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punchlog holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 209 Pearl st., up stairs.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—A regular meeting will be held on MONDAY, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 49 Lispenard-st. Punctual attendance is requested. By order
A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. COGGILL, Adjutant.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES, and the great success which has attended the sale of our WABREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY
BOUGHT BY PING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Consisting, in part,
OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
COUNTERPANES.
Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Sulsse, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piques.
Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS,
Full assortment of the above
At greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $2 50 each.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Black Plaid and Plain Black Pineapple DRESSES for $5 and upward.
Gay mode and all colors of plain PINEAPPLE CLOTH.
Plaid, striped, and flounced PINEAPPLE DRESSES, in the latest colors.
DRESS BONNETS of the same material.
LUTONG by the yard; also SUN BONNETS of the same.
The INDIA PINEAPPLE GOODS are superior to any other material in use for Summer wear.
Also, INDIA FANCY ARTICLES and DRY GOODS, in varieties differing from any heretofore offered in this country,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 651 Broadway.
N. B.—SALESMAN wanted.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
BOBES DE CHAMBRE TRAVELLING SHAWLS, &c.
Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale.
Entrance through Genin's hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
SUMMER CLOTHING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES SAQUANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
MISSES MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ATTENTION, LADIES!! SOMETHING NEW.
LA ZEPHYR BLOOMER,
A LIGHT, TASTEFUL
AND PROTECTIVE HAT,
For the country and sea-side.
It affords more protection than the broad brimmed, heavy hats, usually worn during the Summer season, and is much less cumbersome and inconvenient.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SILK ROBES REDUCED TO $16 50.
BLACK SILKS, White Edge,
Rich Dress Silks,
Stella Shawls,
Barèges, Lawns, Organdies, and
Handsome Dress Goods,
At Very Low Prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 769 Grand-st.,
Corner of Forsyth-st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
GREAT REDUCTION.
5,000 FRENCH PARASOLS
50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.
June being the last month of the season, we are determined to sell the goods at a fearful sacrifice. The whole must and will be cleared out before the 1st of July.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR.
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS,
SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS,
All seasonable and elegant for ladies' misses', boy's and infants, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.
We will offer, on this day, the greatest bargains ever offered to the public.
FRENCH PARASOLS AT $3, USUAL PRICE, $8.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES, just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—400 DOZEN Ladies', 300 dozen Misses' and Children's Skirts, assorted sizes and qualities, at FOSTER & CO.'S Broadway Skirt Depot, No. 429 Broadway. Children's Skirts 2s. each; Misses', from 3s. to 6s.; Ladies' 3 spring Skirts, 5s. each; 11 springs, 7s.; and 12 springs, $1; first quality steel springs, *one shilling* a spring each. By the dozen to dealers proportionably low. All our skirts are warranted well made. Don't forget the No., 439, the cheapest place to get outfits of skirts in this City.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 3 ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now offering great bargains in Barnsley linens, table damasks, napkins, sheeting and shirting linen. Also, a large assortment of white goods, jaconets, Swiss mull, figured, plaid and striped muslin from auction.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31, 14 springs, $1 60, and 17 springs, $2. Trimmers supplied with 9 springs for $8 dozen, 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs for $14 dozen. Old skirts made over.
C. L. HARDING,
Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 6 cases 4-4 French Prints at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 9d. A most desirable bargain.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 10 cases small Brilliants. Splendid goods at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.

MILLINERY.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
Tucker's imported Flowers, Feathers,
and Toilet Favorites are as usual full
of attractive interest.

THE LADIES
OF NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, and all the towns and villages within one day's journey to New-York, are hereby notified that we are now selling off an immense stock of
STRAW BONNETS,
including every style, grade and price, to close the season.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

$25 TO $100 REWARD—FOR THE APPREhension of OTTO HOHBACK, late clerk in the restaurant of the Hotel St. Germain, who absconded on Tuesday morning, May 24, taking with him about $400 cash. Hohback is a German about 22 years old, 5 feet 7½ to 8 inches tall, thin and narrow shouldered, he has small head, dark straight hair, worn short, large dark eyes, high, receding forehead, full lips and good teeth, and a very short receding chin, fair complexion, and generally very red cheeks. He is very excitable, is troubled with a cough and appears in delicate health. $25 will be paid for his apprehension, or for such information as will lead to it, and 25 per cent on whatever money is recovered. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be rewarded by the proprietor of the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th av. and 22d-st.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as Lard and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TEETH.—UNION SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DENTISTRY.—DR. WAIT & SON, OLD STAND, No. 81 McDougal-st., near Bleecker, execute every branch of Dentistry, on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine samples and prices. Chloroform safely administered. All operations warranted. References first-class.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

PAINTINGS FOR SALE.—AN ORIGINAL PORtrait of DeWitt Clinton, by Ingham, half-seen copied by Jamson for the Clinton family; also, an original Lafayette, by Morse, painted for the Corporation of the City of New-York. Both these paintings from the gallery of the late Hon. Philip Hone. Apply at No. 164 Duane-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN DIvines will preach on SABBATH, June 5, 1859, in Providence Chapel, located on Broadway and 6th-av. Square, between 9th and 10th sts: The Rev. Dr. MARSELUS, of the Dutch R. Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Rev. B. SUSSWOOD, of the M. E. Church, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The Rev. A. A. WOOD, of the Presbyterian Church, will direct his discourse to young men at 7½ o'clock P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Rev. B. PETERS will, TO-MORROW MORNING, give the third Discourse on the Beatitudes. Subject—*Meekness: its Blessings.* By special request he will lecture on the following subjects—*The Character and Location of Heaven; the Character and Location of Hell; and the Character and Nature of the Devil*, the first of which will be considered TO-MORROW EVENING.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL meet corner of 2d av. and 1st-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, June 5 to attend Divine Service in a body, at the Presbyterian Church in 1st st., between 1st and 2d sts. Sermon is prepared expressly for the Veterans, by the Rev. ROBERT THOMPSON, Pastor. Let all attend. Remember the resolution. By order,
ISAAC M. PIPES, Adj. H. RAYMOND, Col.

JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. J. D. HERBIN, D. D.; at 3 P. M. Sacramental services. Christian friends are invited to commune with us. Preaching at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor the Rev. E. L. JAMES. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, IN THE small chapel of Cooper Institute, No. 24, 3d-st. Preaching SABBATH, 6th, by Elder D. J. ROBINSON. Subject at 10½ A. M., *The Strife of Nations and fate of Popery*; at 3½ P. M., *Design of Communion on the Lord's Supper, and Social Meeting.* You are invited to attend. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—THE REV. DR. JOHN ANDERSON, Pastor of the Ancient Church in London, from which many of the Pilgrim Fathers emigrated, will deliver a discourse commemorative of the Martyrs and Exiles of the Puritan movement, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, June 5, at 7½ o'clock.

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. CHAS. K. HARRIS, late of John St. New-York, will preach in Carlton-av. M. E. Church of which he is now pastor, on TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Text for the MORNING—*Have Faith in God.* Subject for the EVENING—*Paul Before the Athenians.* Seats free.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING TOMORROW (Sunday) MORNING in the Seamen's Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Cherry st., New-York, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. R. ALDIS TEMPLE, of Nova Scotia; in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. O. L. MCCURDY, of Boston, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. E. W. JACKSON, of Maine.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PECK, Minister, officiating.

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CHARLES-STREET U. P. CHURCH.—The Pastor, having returned from the first Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, will deliver a discourse on the *Origin, present Condition, and Prospects of said Church*, on TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Services throughout the day at the usual hours.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 16th st. Baptist Church, on the door west of the 6th av., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING the second lecture in the series on the *Young Men of the Bible* will be delivered. Subject—*Absalom, the Progressive Young Man.*

THE REV. R. G. STRONG, OF FLATBUSH, L. I., will preach at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, June 5, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON of the Grand-st. (N. Y.) Presbyterian Church will preach at the same place on that EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, at the foot of Eighth-st., North River. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the morning, *The Return of Christ to the Father.* In the afternoon—*No more Sea.* Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL CHOIR FESCIVAL OF THE Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th av. and 20th st., will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, Sunday after Ascension, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be made in behalf of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City.

ROMANISM—A SERIES OF LECTURES, ON the corruptions of the Church of Rome, will be delivered (D. V.) in the Mission Hall, No. 585 6th av., EVERY SABBATH EVENING during the Summer. Opening subject—Sabbath Evening, June 5, (TO-MORROW,) at 7½ o'clock—*The Distinguishing Characteristics of the Apostle Church.* Eminent Divines will, occasionally, take part in the exercises.

RICHARD H. THOMAS, AN APPROVED Minister of the religious Society of Friends, has appointed a meeting for worship, to be held at the meeting-house in Orchard-st., on FIRST-DAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to which Friends, their descendants, and those connected with them, are respectfully invited to attend.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner of 28th-st.—The Rev. WM. BANNARD, Pastor. Preaching usual hours, 10½ A. M., &c. Seats provided for strangers. Persons or families wishing to secure permanent seats can do so by applying to the Sexton. Pew rents $10 to $50 per year.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, NEXT SUNDAY, June 5. MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Subject—*Mental Philosophy as pertaining to the Sciences.*

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-9th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for EVENING—*Religion and Common Life.* Baptism will be administered in the MORNING.

THE SECOND YOUNG MEN'S BAPTIST Union Prayer Meeting will be held with the 16th-st. Baptist Church (16th-st., near 9th-av.,) on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that every Baptist Church in the City will be largely represented.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, at the corner of Clermont and Greene avs. The Rev. Dr. DAVINSON, of New-Brunswick, will preach in the Chapel of this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and, in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY—AND THE friends of a free Bible will proclaim the truth, and renew their protest against all matter, form and parts of Rome's new Gospel, called "Doing penance," in Spring-st. Hall, No. 188 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The Rev. CHANCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services to commence at 10½ o'clock and 8 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF STANTON AND FORSYTH SPRINGS.—Preaching or next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. J. SANDERSON, and at 7½ in the EVENING by the Rev. Dr. J. L. WILSON.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Mr. HINSDALE preaches TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Sabbath School Meeting every SUNDAY at 8 P. M. Sabbath School Jubilee in Mr. Brevoort's Grove, at Bedford, THURSDAY, June 23.

WHY DID THE WORD HATE CHRIST?—Will be considered by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Bleecker-st., corner of Downing. Subject for the EVENING—*The Influence of Fear in Religion.* Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION SQUARE.—A discourse will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Character and Destiny of the Two Thieves at the Crucifixion.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BEHOLD HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS.—Mr. JAMES NEARNAN, an associate of Mr. Samuel S. Snow, will preach in Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All who love the truth of God are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a special sermon to young converts. Also, at 7½ P. M., the regular monthly discourse to young people.

THE REV. DR. HAGUE WILL PREACH in the Lexington av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. subject of the EVENING discourse—*A Manly Treatment of the Bible.*

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Lafayette Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Sermon in the EVENING to young women. Subject—*Hannah*, Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LECTURE-ROOM, Brooklyn.—The Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Westminster Church, 1st-place, will conduct the services TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The Rev. S. D. BAKER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, June 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion at 3½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 34th-st., the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—JOHN WROE, Apostle and Seer, is to preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at the ENSIGN, at 3 o'clock, at Mozart Hall. No. 663 Broadway.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Bedford and Ridge sts. Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st.—The Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, the new pastor from Cincinnati, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

CHRISTIAN DISCIPLES' MEETING HOME—No. 283 Fulton st., (Whitehouse Buildings,) Brooklyn. Services in the above place every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV. AUGUSTUS FIELD will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. D. TRACY will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE, 1 P. M.—SAFFO—I PUNTANI—SONNAMBULA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

BURTON'S GARDEN—HIS LAST LEGS—HAMLET—LA BAYADERE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MONEY—BOX AND COX.

BOWERY THEATRE—OUR ENGLISH COUSIN—ROBERT MACAIRE—MARY THE TRAPPER.

NATIONAL THEATRE—ACTRESS OF PADUA—HAUNTED HOTEL—JACK SHEPPARD

THEATRE FRANCAISE—LA BIENVENUE A NEW-YORK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—SOIREES D'ETHIOPIA.

METROPLITAN CIRCUS—GREAT DOUBLE ASCENSION.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived at Boston about noon yesterday, and her mails, forwarded over the New-Haven road, reached this City at midnight. The summary of her news, as received by telegraph from Saskville, and published yesterday morning, embodied briefly all intelligence relative to the actual movements of the belligerent forces in Italy; but we find in our files details of the first importance, which we give this morning in as voluminous a manner as the time will permit.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail, we have received our California correspondence to May 9—four days later. The news is not important. By the previous arrival, we received intelligence of the close of the war in the Mohave country, and that news is confirmed. General CLARKE had returned to San Francisco. A severe drouth prevailed in Lower California, and a destructive fire was raging at Mokelumne Hill as the mail was leaving. There is nothing later from other points on the Pacific.

The rules for the management of the new Museum of Comparitive Zoology in Boston have been mutually agreed upon between the State, Harvard College, and the donors to the Institution. The organization is such as to give all the donors a voice in the management. The Board of Trustees consists of 15 members, among whom are the State officers, *ex officio* Prof. AGASSIZ, WM. GRAY, and President WALKER.

MICHAEL O'BRIAN, an elderly man, who murdered his wife at Cohoes, by kicking and beating her to death, was executed at Albany yesterday. O'BRIAN was between 50 and 60 years of age. The services of the Catholic Church were read at the gallows, and the execution took place within the jail, before about 300 people. The prisoner died almost without a struggle.

Two murders and an assault are chronicled in our columns this morning. An Irishmen named O'ROURKE brutally kicked his wife to death last evening in the Eighth Ward. He was arrested. At a sailor boarding-house in Water-street, where a party of low characters had collected for a carouse, one of them was fatally stabbed. The murderer was not arrested. Two women of the town got into a dispute in Water-street last night, when one of them struck the other with a tumbler, and inflicted a probably fatal wound.

A violent thunder storm broke over Albany on Thursday night. One of the buildings belonging to the Central Railroad, and used for the storage of freight, was struck by lightning. The roof was melted and some of the wall destroyed, but owing to the character of the building, no fire occurred, and no other damage of consequence was done. The storm reached this City last evening, and continued, with slight intermission, all night. It was not so violent, however, in its character, though there was considerable thunder and lightning.

In the case of the slave-girl AMY, convicted at Richmond, Va., of robbing the United States Mail, Chief Justice TANEY has denied a motion for a reversal of sentence, the plea being that AMY, as a slave, was not amenable to the penalties of the law, and decides that slaves are subject to punishment under the laws of the United States.

The inaugural meeting of the Union Association, under the management of the Union Jockey Club, was commenced at the Eclipse Course, L. I., yesterday. The attendance was not exceedingly large, owing probably to the unsettled weather. Three races were lost and won. In the first, three horses contended, and *Pauline* was the victor: in the second, a handicap, five horses ran one heat of a mile and a half. *Bill Cheatham* won; the English mare *Fleeting Moments* came in behind all the rest, and in the last two horses ran; the first two-mile heat was won by *Bill Dearing*, and before the second heat his competitor, *Robert J. Walker*, was withdrawn.

The movements in Cotton and Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite limited, though prices favor buyers. Pork and Beef were freely dealt in, but at easier rates. Sugars were actively sought after. Coffee, Molasses, and Rice, were quiet. Hides were dull and heavy. Sole Leather was saleable and very firm. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine, with Whale and Linseed Oils, were in demand. Tobacco was inactive. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Held to the Question.

The *Staats-Zeitung* is more adroit than candid in its effort to evade an issue upon the Sunday Liquor Traffic. Our comments on the course of two or three German journals taken together, enable one of them to say, "O, *we* didn't mean that; we said so and so;" and thus to escape the imputation of having misled the German public on an important question. We repeat the assertion that the *Staats-Zeitung* has misrepresented the object of the Memorial, and appealed to the prejudices and passions, instead of the good sense of its readers. It characterized a petition which wholly ignores the Temperance question, as such, and in any other connection than Sunday dissipation, as "a Temperance petition"—as "in the interest of temperance principles," which that journal avowedly "combats as prejudice, hypocricy and political capital." It insisted that "whoever puts his name to the petition, subscribes to all those prejudices; and as an immigrant takes the same position in regard to the temperance fanatics in which adopted citizens stand who petition for paragraph 12"—of the Massachusetts Constitution, we suppose.

We pass by the other cavils and sophisms of the *Staats-Zeitung*. It is enough to have shown that the leading organ of German opinion, in this City, has grossly misled its readers, as they now have the means of knowing; for we see that the Memorial has found its way, *as an advertisement*, into the columns of the *Staats-Zeitung*. Would it not have been better to have published it fairly, at the outset, than to have raised an issue the Memorial does not make, and thus to have set the Germans fighting a wind-mill of their own imagination?

Stocks and their Values.

It is quite time that the public, who have a deeper interest after all in the matter than any individuals possibly can have, should take the pains to find out for themselves whether the habits and customs of the Stock Exchange favor or thwart the just appreciation of stock-values by the community at large.

There can be no doubt that for many months past the prevalant tendency of all stock-values in the close market of Wall street has been to depreciation; that with a few exceptions this has been the destiny of all the stocks usually dealt in at the Board of Brokers, and representing an enormous aggregate of property really invested; and involving, therefore, the real interests of great numbers of persons to whom Wall street is but the shadow of a name, or as we may more truly say, the name of a shadow, which has darkened their homes and obscured their future. This fact is in and of itself worth noting and deserves explanation. It may indicate a real and general decline in the intrinsic worth of all corporate securities throughout the country, or at least of all those corporate securities in which the stock-buyers and stock-sellers of New-York habitually deal, or it may not. If one considers the matter from the point of view of the general condition of the United States, it will not be easy to understand why corporate properties alone should be excluded from participation in the general return of prosperity which has followed our recovery from the prostration of 1857. After making all necessary allowance for the mismanagement by fiduciary agents of the interests confided to their keeping, and for the burdens imposed by the financial blunders of the past upon great corporate properties of all kinds, there will still remain the positive and unmanageable fact that a certain sum of values has been invested in enterprises which have more or less vital relations to this great body of our national activity; and the inevitable inference that with the undeniable quickening of that national activity in all its departments, these enterprises ought naturally rather to recover a portion of the vigor they may have lost than to go on losing more. Nothing certainly could be plainer, for instance, than that the railways which link the Atlantic with the West have been subjected to a very questionable policy of management. The simple fact that in the month of April, 1859, the receipts of four great lines, the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio fell in the aggregate more than half a million of dollars short of the aggregate receipts of the same roads during the same month of the year 1858, although the Spring of 1858 was confessedly a less prosperous season than the Spring of 1859, sufficiently illustrates the ruinous effects of the senseless system of competition which has been maintained between those roads. Yet the depreciation in the quoted values of the stocks of one or another of these roads, as a resort to the statistics of the question would prove, has not been proportioned to the real damage done to the road by this competition. In the case of the Erie Railroad, for example, and even more conspicuously, perhaps, in the case of the New-York Central, this depreciation has been exaggerated beyond all the limits of rational inference. Spasms of depreciation in other stock values have been once and again observed to react suddenly and vehemently upon those particular stocks, as well as upon the whole stock market; and reactions of this kind, at least, cannot be reasonably traced to the legitimate operation of legitimate influences. There is certainly no more natural connection between a fall in the value of Missouri lead mines and a fall in the value of New-York railways, than between a fall in the value of peaches and a fall in the value of potatoes. That both articles happen to be exposed for sale in the same market-place may account for, but cannot justify, their coincident depreciation. The fact, whenever it occurs, tends, if rightly judged, to throw doubt not on the value of the articles affected, but on the capacity or honesty of the dealers.

It is our own belief, founded on a careful consideration of the history of Wall-street throughout the past season, that in the main the characteristic downward tendencies of that season are traceable rather to what may be styled the sympathetic action of the Brokers' Board, than to any external causes whatever. We admit freely and fully the existence of many circumstances which might justly breed caution, and even distrust, in the minds of honest buyers in regard to certain special kinds of stock-values, and to certain special stocks of these kinds. We admit, also, the existence of more influences fitted to excite a general feeling of uncertainty and depression in regard to such values. The cloudy atmosphere of European politics and finances; the bewildering behavior of the great European money-centres, in the presence of events, of which the world of finance can hardly be blamed perhaps for failing fully to comprehend the bearing and the significance; the remembrance of wounds received in the crash of two years ago; the ill behavior of many boards of direction; the natural disposition to await the development of the national harvests; these have all had their weight in keeping down the buoyant spirit of adventure. But behind and within all these considerations, and making use of them all after its own mind, we cannot avoid recognizing the presence of a persistent spirit of speculative depreciation, which has never relaxed its efforts: which has been instant in season and out of season to exaggerate all rumors of mischief, to make darker all dark oracles, to breathe despondency into the desponding; to interpret all things in the saddest sense. The railway-values of New-York have of course been the favorite machinery of which this spirit has made use to accomplish its designs, but they have not been, nor will they be, its only resort. It was but the other day, that in the money-article of one of our City cotemporaries the following passage occurred, used, of course, with this most perfect unconsciousness, but in that unconscious use, doubly significant of the mental habit of the "Street:" "American Exchange Bank, which was hammered yesterday to 101½ for the purpose of affecting the general market, sold up to 102½."

The unsophisticated reader whose eye may have rested upon this statement must have been slightly puzzled to understand, in the first place, by what process Bank stock could be hammered, and in the second place why the hammering of Bank stock should affect the general market. But the thing is very simple. "Hammering" in the argot of Wall-street is simply the joint assault of a conspiracy of sellers upon a particular stock, for the purpose of producing an impression that there is something "rotten in the State," and that therefore the value of that stock has really declined. Of course, the success of such an operation must depend largely upon the degree in which the real condition of the stock is understood at the Board, or represented in its transactions. Railway properties, by their very vastness and the extent of their stock-list, would be especially liable, in the most flourishing times to such assaults. Great mining companies, for the same reason are continually laid upon the anvil. The stocks of Banks in the City are protected, ordinarily, by the presence and mere pressure of those really interested in them. Yet, as we see in the case just cited, Bank stocks themselves are not always safe. Nothing would be easier, in the event of a great disturbance of our foreign exchanges, of a sudden and vehement drain of gold, or of any other occurrence calculated to shake public confidence, even though it should not really impair the substantial prosperity of the country, than for a resolute combination to "hammer" the Bank stocks of this City as flat as if a depreciated Erie locomotive had crushed them. Of the demoralizing effects of such combinations upon those engaged in them we need hardly speak. A more desperate trade civilized men could hardly take up, involving as it does a perpetual speculation in the misfortunes, losses and calamities of hundreds and thousands of innocent persons. The hideous calling of the wrecker in the olden time, on the wild coasts of Cornwall or of Brittany, was scarcely more inhuman than this. How the law can interfere to arrest its development may be a matter of question. It cannot be a matter of question, however, that the respectable members of the Brokers' Board owe it to themselves to exert all their influence for putting a stop to this traffic in dishonor and distress. Until this shall be done, the public must remember that the quotations of stocks made at the Board of Brokers can in very few cases be accepted as indications either of the present or the prospective state of the values passed upon. It is always in their power to "hammer" the "hammerers" by a little sound discretion and a little independent investigation into the affairs of their own country.

The Press and the Telegraphs.

Our readers must have observed with chagrin that ever since the news from Europe was made more than usually interesting and important by the opening of a great war in Italy, unusual delay has occurred in its transmission from Halifax, whenever it has arrived there by the fortnightly Cunard steamer. To put the matter plainly; for some time past as regularly as the steamer has been signalled, a dispatch like the following has reached us: "The Nova Scotia line being in a league with the speculators, the details of intelligence will be forwarded as soon as a horse express can carry them from Halifax to Sackville." Considering the really tremendous moment to thousands of business men in this country of each week's news from Europe, a delay of six hours even so rarely as once a fortnight, is something more than flesh and blood can be expected quietly to submit to, particularly when we learn that it is intended that this delay shall accrue to the benefit of some one or more particularly favored firms.

The facts of the case are as follows: When the Nova Scotia line was established by the Colonial Government, it entered into a contract to transmit the European news brought by the fortnightly steamer to Halifax to the Associated Press of this City, before any other dispatches were forwarded, at the rate of seventy-five dollars *per* one thousand words.

When this line passed into the hands of the present Company, it immediately, in spite of the protestations and remonstances of the Associated Press, in spite of the tariff previously arranged with the latter, and on which the line at its establishment had mainly relied for support, doubled the rate, and asked the Press to pay one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand words. In other words, the Company, finding that it had a monopoly of the means of transmitting intelligence once a fortnight, which the public was anxious to receive as early as possible, determined to charge what it pleased for the work. The Associated Press was at its mercy, and it showed, in this most unmistakable manner, what were its notions of good faith and fair-dealing.

From this moment, of course, the Associated Press was released from all other obligations than those imposed by law and by common honesty, and it took the earliest opportunity of benefiting both itself and the public by getting the news in another and speedier way. When a knavish storekeeper, with whom one has been dealing for years, takes advantage of your necessity to levy extortions upon you, you do not feel bound to submit to those extortions one minute longer than you can help; and you avail yourself as soon as you can of any other avenue that may offer of supplying your wants. You are doubly impelled to this course, when, as in the case before us, your remonstrances are treated with contemptuous indifference.

The Associated Press accordingly, early in 1858, sent a yacht to Cape Race to intercept the steamers off Cape Race, and telegraph their news on to New-York before they reached Halifax. The public was thus supplied with what it wanted to know a day sooner than if it had to wait for the transmission of the news from Halifax, and the Associated Press was partially delivered from the extortions of the Nova Scotia line. As a consequence of this arrangement, whenever the news yacht secured the news off Cape Race, the Press refused to pay for its subsequent transmission over the wires from Halifax anything more than the ordinary rates charged to everybody else, and this for the simple reason that the news was already well known, fortified by the consideration which, apparently, nobody can appreciate better than the Nova Scotia Company, that they were not obliged to do so.

A furious correspondence, for which we have no room to-day, followed, and finally the Nova Scotia line refused to telegraph any news whatever for the Associated Press in advance of other communications. The Press proposed a compromise, by offering to abandon their exclusive privileges and submit to the operation of the well-known telegraphic rule—"first come, first served." To this most reasonable proposition the Company likewise refused to accede. They insisted that, no matter whether the Halifax steamers' news was stale or not, no matter if it had become, a week before, but a twice-told tale in New-York, the Press should still go through with the expensive farce of paying treble rates for it as "early and exclusive intelligence." The Press, however, this time, had the heathen on the hip, and declined going through this performance.

If the Nova Scotia Line had now flown into a fit of honest indignation, and, despairing of extorting anything more out of the Newspapers, had settled down to the humbler and less profitable task of forwarding the dispatches of private individuals in the order of their reception, no one would have seriously blamed it. This, however, was much too straightforward and decent a proceeding for men having exclusive possession of the ten minus of forty thousand miles of telegraph. So they deliberately entered into a contract with a certain speculating firm, to which they conceded the right to telegraph war news for their private purposes over the line in advance both of the Press and of everybody else. They thus, with characteristic ingenuity, managed to avenge themselves on the Associated Press, to exasperate and wrong the public, and to promote gambling in the money market.

Happily, the American Telegraph Company has had honor and decency enough not to fall in with this arrangement. This Company conceives that its first duty is due to the public, and that it is bound to see, so far as it can, that the monopoly which the public lines granted it, is not used in the interest of stock-gamblers. It has, accordingly, refused either to buy the speculative contract, as the worthy President of the Nova Scotia line recommended it to do, or to transmit the news for the special benefit of the eminent firm in question, in advance of everybody else. Now, as everything has to come over the American Telegraph wires everything has to wait until the news of the Associated Press has passed over their line.

So the matter stands at present. What the chances are of a return to honest dealing and right reason on the part of the Nova Scotia line, our readers can judge as well as we.

Ungrateful Yankees.

The State of Massachusetts had a claim against the General Government for the services of its militia during the last war with Great Britain, which had been pressed for payment, without success, for more than forty years. During that time all the great men of Massachusetts, who represented that State in the National Councils, had in vain endeavored to get the little account settled. ADAMS, WEBSTER, EVERETT, CHOATE, WINTHROP and CUSHING had exerted themselves without avail, and even Governor BANKS, before he went to Congress, was sent as a special agent to Washington to obtain a settlement of the long-outstanding claim. But even he failed in his mission. All sorts of Galphin claims were settled, but there was a stern determination not to pay Massachusetts a dollar for her military services in the war of 1814. At last, as a last resort, the claim was intrusted to a gentleman named HANSCOM, who, being in Washington as a correspondent for certain newspapers, could attend to the business without being put to any extra expense, and the great Commonwealth bargained with him that, if he succeeded in getting the claim settled, they would pay him a reasonable sum; but if he did not succeed he was not to have any pay for his services. He did succeed. By some means or other he obtained a settlement of the claim—something more than a hundred thousand dollars—and the Governor and Council of the State awarded him a commission of five per cent. as a compensation for his services; by no means an extravagant commission for the recovery of a debt which could not have been sold to a speculator for fifty per cent. discount a month before Congress made the appropriation for its payment. Since the money has been paid, and the agent has had his commission awarded him, some of the Boston papers have been complaining loudly of the extravagant commission paid for the recovery of the claim, and one of them makes the absurd objection that the agent employed was not a suitable person to be intrusted with such important business, notwithstanding that he was so successful when so many of his predecessors had so signally failed. Instead of grumbling at the payment of so exceedingly small a commission for the performance of so important a service, the Bostonians ought rather to censure the Governor and Council for not awarding a larger sum for the prompt and efficient services of their agent. Compared with the rewards which our public agents receive for their services, a commission of five per cent. is a very niggardly payment. But then, Boston has not been accustomed to the Lowber-judgment style of business, which makes all the difference.

LIVERPOOL ON THE WAR.—In time of war, *canards* are of course in season. How they are generated, whence they come, how they obtain currency, it is not always easy to say, but they meet one at every turn, and at almost every hour of the day. Indeed, if a public journalist should devote himself during a great war exclusively to the duty and pleasure of this sort of duck-shooting, his would have his days and nights fully occupied. One of the largest and wildest *canards* that has flown over us since the outbreak of the present conflict, came to us yesterday from the *America*, in the shape of a story that the passage of the Ticino by the French troops would be regarded as the signal of a general coalition against France, and that "Austrian troops would march direct on Paris." For this enormous absurdity the Liverpool *Post*, a paper of no great prominence even in the provincial Press of Great Britain, is responsible, and it was probably evolved at the last moment for the special benefit of the Western World. A "general coalition" against France, is a thing perhaps to be glibly talked of at Liverpool, but not to be glibly resolved upon at London and Berlin. The idea that Russia would join in any such scheme, or that if she did, England would consent to be her ally, is simply frantic. Before the world shall see "Austrians marching direct on Paris," with an utter contempt, we suppose, of such little obstacles as the Alps, the Swiss, the Rhine, the three hundred thousand men of Marshal PELLISSIER'S army, the camp at Chalons, and the fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg, the world will see a good many other sights not less interesting perhaps, and let us hope much more satisfactory to the well-wishers of mankind.

A WARNING TO WEALTHY WOOERS.—A foolish old gentleman of sixty-five, in St. Louis, who first promised to marry a young lady forty years his junior, and then refused to do so, has just been condemned by the Courts of that City to pay over to his Ariadne the sum of $100,000. The case would seem upon the evidence to have been tolerably clear; less fortunate than Theseus, the venerable deceiver was arrested in his flight, and the injured young lady has found a comforter decidedly more respectable than Bacchus. Nothing can be more vivid and energetic than the style in which the victim announced her intentions to the victimizer; she set his conduct before him in its true light in a letter remarkable for its plain, vernacular phraseology, and gallant St. Louis has confirmed her decisive judgment by a judgment not less decisive of its own. The moral of the case may be differently interpreted according to the temperament and taste of the reader. Mr. Ex-Chancellor-of-the-Exchequer GLADSTONE, who has a passion for looking at everything in three lights, would probably say that it may be held to prove either that one should never live to be sixty-five years old in St. Louis; or that one should never engage himself to a young lady of twenty-five; or that one should never have a hundred thousand dollars to be taken away from him in damages. The latter we think the more important lesson of the three. Had Mr. SHAW not been guilty of having a hundred thousand dollars, his other follies and sins might perhaps have been forgiven him.

THE DEMOCRACY ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* professes itself utterly unable, after most painful scrutiny, to descry division in its party, and provides the following infallible recipe, should such a thing by any possibility occur:

"But we have a very simple method of determining the conflict as to candidates, organizations and platforms, and that is to let the Democratic Party settle it by its representatives in Convention, and then all sides abide by the decision."

We do not know why it should—but somehow the above paragraph does—remind us irresistibly of the time when the senior editor of the *Atlas and Argus* was on the Buffalo platform, laboring with energy and success to bring to grief the "candidates, organizations and platforms" which the Democratic Party had "settled," "by its representatives in Convention." We infer that he does not intend to do so again this year. But then others may. They may think their turn has come.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Close of the Mohave War—Results of the Expedition—The Overland Mail Service—Coinage of Silver Dollars at the San Francisco Mint—Shipping.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1859.

The steamer *Uncle Sam*, of the Opposition Line, did not arrive here until Saturday last, bringing the passengers who left New-York in the *Northern Light* on the 11th ult. Notwithstanding their long and disagreeable voyage, in second-rate ships, most of the passengers arrived in pretty good health. Mr. JOHN DARLING, of Linn County, Oregon, died at sea on the 16th ult., of apoplexy. He was accompanied by his son.

This mail carries the news of the close of the Mohave Indian War. Brigadier-General CLARKE and Staff arrived here on Saturday evening in the steamer *Senator*, from Los Angeles, quite satisfied that the object of the Expedition into the Mohave country had been gained. The dispatches from Col. HOFFMAN, in command, are to the 24th of April. On the previous day six of the Chiefs, with a large number of their people, presented themselves in camp, in obedience to the commands of Col. HOFFMAN, sent out through Indian runners. Their air and manner were very abject, and it was evident that, invincible as they have ever been against any enemy heretofore met, they were completely awed by the appearance of so large a body of well-armed troops, and evidently were in constant dread of chastisement. After the usual preliminaries had been observed, and the troops disposed so as to completely encircle the camp and prevent escape, Colonel HOFFMAN proceeded to tell the savages that he had come to punish them for their outrages upon emigrants and their attack upon his own escort in January last, unless they agreed to fulfil rigidly certain terms which he would stipulate. He then demanded that they should make no opposition to the establishing of military posts in, and roads through, their country, and that they should not molest in any way, white travelers among them. As surety for the fulfillment of these conditions, he demanded that one of their number from each band, together with their families, should be given up and go to Fort Yuma, and there he detained as hostages until the General at San Francisco is satisfied that the Mohaves will continue to live in peace with their white brethren. If they refused to select and give up these hostages, the Colonel stated that he would select them himself. He also demanded the surrender of the Chief who led the attack upon his command last January, and three of those engaged in the massacre of the emigrants, to be dealt with as justice might demand.

Six Chiefs at once voluntarily offered themselves as hostages, overjoyed probably at the idea of having a good time at the fort, and plenty to eat, for the poor devils are generally half starved. One of those who thus surrendered acknowledged that he led the attack on Col. HOFFMAN. They stated, however, that the attack upon the emigrants was made by the Walu-ples, and that only seven Mohaves were engaged in it, all of whom were killed. They gave up three of their own number, however, to go to Fort Yuma, so good a chance was not to be lost by the hungry wretches. The Colonel selected nine hostages in all, one of whom is a principal chief, two are sons of chiefs, and the rest their relatives. The utter abjectness of the Indians in the presence of the troops gives reason to hope that they will be cautious in the future. A military post will be established among them, although the country is almost a perfect desert, and the place selected for the fort by the War Department is stated to be unfit for anything to live in, except beavers. Two Companies of the Sixth Infantry, under Major ARMISTEAD, and a detachment of the Third Artillery, under Lieut. TIPTON, will constitute the garrison at present. The remaining four Companies of the Sixth were to proceed to San Francisco, *via* San Bernardino, a distance of over 200 miles, Captain BURTON'S Company of Third Artillery return to Fort Yuma with the hostages.

Quite an effort has been making here during the last ten days to induce correspondents generally to send letters by the overland mail leaving here to-day, for the purpose of practically showing the value of the overland service. It is not improbable, therefore, that this stage will carry a large mail, each missive in which is expected to be a reminder to Congress and the public at large of the importance of fostering this service. There can be no doubt of the importance of these overland routes in affording additional mail facilities between the two sides of the continent; but they have an element of value far higher, in the influence they exert in opening up the country, making good routes for emigrant travel, promoting lines of settlement, and thus binding the States of the Atlantic and of the Pacific more closely together. It would be folly to rely exclusively upon their value as a mail service for the success of the overland routes, for if they were compelled to carry the mail now carried by steamer *via* Panama it would break the lines down inevitably unless Congress would double or treble the appropriations.

The news of the success of Mr. PERHAM in the great billiard match was received with great rejoicing here, where the victor has many acquaintances and friends. Mr. HUGHES, the agent of Mr. PERHAM in California, got up quite a jollification over the news, and a salute was fired in honor of the event.

Mr. JAMES E. LEONARD, from New York City, has been carried to the State Asylum for the Insane at Stockton, having been found laboring under decided symptoms of mental aberration. The unfortunate man is a billiard table manufacturer, and arrived here a few days ago as a cabin passenger on board the ship *Palestine* from Melbourne, Australia, bringing with him three ladies, which have been taken charge of by Messrs. STEPHENS & BOKER, consignees of the ship, who will dispose of them for his benefit. From papers found upon his person, it appears that he has been a captain in the 69th Regiment of New York State Militia, and a Royal Arch Mason and member of the Zetland Chapter. Members of the fraternity are interesting themselves in his behalf.

Another insane man, named THOMAS MANAHAN, jumped overboard from the steamer while on the way to Stockton, and was lost. I have not learned from whence he came to California, but believe he was an Irishman.

Our branch mint is now turning out large quantities of silver dollars, for use in the China trade. This coin is worth seven and a half cents more than two half dollars, and of course will not enter into circulation in the United States. They are not coined by the mint for circulation; but only for merchants who furnish their own bullion, and who can afford to stand the excess of 7½ per cent. over the regular standard, because they have been compelled to pay 12 per cent. heretofore for Mexican dollars for the China trade, and found it difficult to get them at that.

The "Dashaways" is the name of a new temperance association, somewhat after the order of the "Washingtonians," recently started here by Howard Engine Company. Their pledge of total abstinence only extends to the 15th of June next, but the most if not all of the members intend at that time to make it irrevocable. The members are agitating the establishment of an asylum for the inebriate, and are already carrying on the operations of such an establishment upon a small scale. Among those who took the pledge at their meeting last evening was ex-Governor MCDOUGAL, who has been a pretty hard case in the toping line.

At a charter election, held at Los Angeles on the 2d inst., the ticket of the Administration Democracy was defeated. D. MARSCHESSAULT was elected Mayor, H. N. ALEXANDER, Treasurer; J. H. LANDER, Attorney; W. H. PETERSON, Assessor.

The ships *James Brown* and *Santa Claus* have arrived from Hong Kong, and the clipper-ship *Sweep-*

[illegible] days from New-York. On the [illegible] weather here is very fine now, and [illegible]

[illegible] correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, [illegible] Lower California, says:

"According to present appearances, the whole [illegible] about literally to dry up. We have had nothing [illegible] for the latter rains, and crops of wheat [illegible] will be very short, except where the land [illegible] irrigated. Not half the amount of rain has fallen [illegible] year that fell during the same time the past [illegible] resturage, except in low lands, is getting all [illegible] dry and scarce. The season is also very back[illegible] cold. In some of the valleys heavy frosts [illegible] killed the leaves on the sycamores and other [illegible] Mariposa have [illegible] along the coast, and it is [illegible] of this, then of drought, [illegible] early in the season."

We have just received [illegible] that a serious fire is raging in "Rockytown [illegible], a mining town of much importance, but we have as yet no particulars.

The telegraph from Carson's Valley also brings the following painful news:

"We learn from WM. RALEY, just from Honey Lake, that eight men started out from there a few days ago to prospect for silver, at a place called Rabbit Hole Springs, 60 miles east of Honey Lake. When about 60 miles out they camped, and in the morning, when about starting on their journey, were fired upon by Indians. PETER LASSEN, JOSEPH KEYS, Gen. LASSEN, JOHN MOOT and a man named CLOPPER, together with two men whose names were not learned by our informant, were killed. One of the party named WYATT was out after the horses at the first fire, and, on hearing around, saw LASSEN fall. WYATT made his escape, saving only one horse as he retreated. He received a bullet through his clothes. The Indians were supposed to be Shoshones. Twenty men, well armed, had started in pursuit of the Indians from Honey Lake, swearing to give them no quarter."

The discovery of the new diggings at Brockton Bridge, 18 miles east of Placerville, and close by the road to Genoa, is creating great excitement. There are three ravines of considerable extent known to prospect well. About 200 persons have left to prospect, and we shall know in a day or two the extent of the paying region.

Col. FREMONT has brought suit against Sheriff CAMPBELL, of Mariposa, for the sum of $25,000, damages sustained through the failure of the Sheriff to put him in possession of the "Josephine vein." The Mariposa *Star* alleges that the writ in question was properly served and the parties placed in peaceable possession. Col. FREMONT avowing his satisfaction with the service; but that the restoration did not have the effect anticipated by the parties, as it did not materially interfere with the operation of the Merced Company.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.

June Meeting—Eclipse Course.

THREE RACES—PAULINE WINS THE FIRST, BILL CHEATHAM THE HANDICAP, AND BILL DEARING THE THIRD.

The first of the Union Association races, under the direction of the Union Jockey Club, took place yesterday, at the Eclipse Course, Long Island. The unpropitious weather, Wednesday, had caused one postponement, and in the early part of the day, yesterday, it was feared that another would be inevitable. The frown that sat upon the brow of the heavens was reflected from the faces of all who had set their hearts upon attending the June meeting. The heavy rain of the early morning was, to some, conclusive evidence that it was to be a day in nowise suited to a trist of speed, and a great many, at the outset, gave over their proposed excursion to Long Island; others spent the morning in consulting the weather-wise, or endeavoring to establish some basis for their own prognostications; and not a few, whose hopes for "a pleasant day after all" had risen high at 9½ o'clock, had cold water thrown upon their expectations, and finally resolved not to go to the races when the large drops began to fall at 10. Certainly the Union Jockey Club would have had every excuse for a dull day's sport, if that which was had at the Eclipse Course, yesterday, demanded any. But, in spite of the comparative paucity of the assemblage which gathered there, it was an enjoyable and an enjoyed occasion. The advertised programme was scrupulously carried out, except so far as regarded the withdrawal of some of the less celebrated of the horses, whose owners paid forfeit.

Before 12 o'clock carriages began to arrive, and the earlier of the excursion trains from Brooklyn conveyed many to the course. Within, everything was conducted methodically. Distinctive badges—red, white, blue and yellow—were furnished to the members of the Club, and of the Union Association, to those who held complimentary tickets and those who did not, respectively, and to each class a particular portion of the Grand Stand was allotted. The Sheriff of Queen's County, Mr. CURTIS, with a strong detachment of deputies, was charged with enforcing the police arrangements. Their duties on this occasion were not exceedingly arduous; we have not recently seen an assemblage on any race-course in which there were proportionately fewer rowdies, more gentlemen, and withal so many ladies, as witnessed the races yesterday. The officers of the Association promise that good order shall be a feature of their race meetings; on the four-mile day, (next Tuesday,) probably, they will be put to the test. Yesterday, nothing occurred on the course that called for the special interference of the Sheriff and his men. The issue of official cards of the races of the day is an English peculiarity which was inaugurated at the races yesterday. The card gives one all the information with regard to the conditions of the race and the competitors that can be desired. The numbers of the starting horses for each race or heat were displayed on the bulletin board, at the office of the Clerk of the Course, Mr. JOHN DARCIS, nearly opposite the Judge's stand, as soon as the riders had weighed, and the result as soon as it was announced by the Judges. All these preliminary arrangements for placing the spectators in their proper places, keeping them there, and informing them beforehand what was to take place, and afterwards what had taken place, were extremely conducive to the comfort of all. The Grand Stand might be a more commodious one and better protected from the rain, if rain on any occasion should suddenly begin to fall; an awning partly shields it from the sun.

The race for the Jamaica Sweepstakes—$100 each, with $300 added by the Association, for three-year-old colts and fillies raised at the North—commenced punctually at 1 o'clock. The resolution of the Association requiring that no horse shall start in any race during the meeting unless his rider is dressed in full jockey costume, as prescribed by the rules of the Union Jockey Club, was strictly enforced in this race and in those that followed. If such a rule were enforced in every race, on every course, spectators would be enabled much more readily to distinguish the competitors from each other, and keep track of them throughout an entire heat.

Three of the six horses originally entered for this race ran—*Pauline*, *Prophet*, and *Comet*. The winner of two out of three heats was to be declared the winner of the race. *Comet* had the call against the field $100 to $80. In the rush for the start, *Prophet* took the lead, and held his own until the quarter-pole was reached; but here *Pauline* passed him, and gradually increasing the distance between them during the rest of the heat, passed the Judge's stand three lengths ahead of him, and as many more in advance of *Comet*. It was not an enthusiastic crowd, and there was no cheering at the result; many pressed forward and declared that they "knew it would be so," and offered to bet on *Pauline*. There were not many takers. The second heat obviated the necessity of a third. *Pauline*, by virtue of her success in the last heat, had the inside at the start, and shot ahead of her competitors. *Comet* followed in fiery career, and *Prophet* was right after them. On the first quarter *Prophet* brushed past his immediate predecessor, and his outstretched neck, a moment after, was almost parallel with *Pauline's* nose. But the filly was not to be beaten; as before she sped rapidly before the horse, and reached the winning-post full half-a dozen lengths in advance. It was declared that *Pauline* had won the first heat in 1:52, and the second in 1:53, and that the victory was hers.

All felt a deeper interest in the Jockey Club handicap which immediately followed than in the race just concluded. The horses that were to take part in it were better known, and the purse to be contended for was a larger one. It was to be a single heat of one mile and a half, for all ages. Each of the eleven horses entered contributed $200, except those which were withdrawn, and these paid $100 forfeit, or $50 if declared by the 15th of May, and $1,000 was added by the Club; the second horse was to receive $300. For these sweepstakes five horses contended—*Slasher*, *Don Juan*, *Bill Cheatham*, *Glencoe*, and the English filly, *Fleeting Moments*. *Slasher*, whose reputation is partly built upon his success in four-mile races, is a Virginia horse of celebrated stock, and was the favorite against the field. Before the start $100 to $70 was offered on *Slasher* against *Don Juan*, and the odds were two to one on the former against the field. They were freely taken. Some bet $100 to $80 against *Slasher*. *Don Juan*, a horse who had previously contended with *Slasher*—had beaten him and been beaten

nearly neck-and-neck; *Don Juan's* nose a whisker's breadth in advance. Thus they continued up the first quarter, but at the quarter-pole *Bill Cheatham* left his two companions galloping behind and placed himself alongside of *Slasher*. *Don Juan* had the inside of the track and *Slasher* was between him and the Tennessee colt. The two last named horses still neck-and-neck now passed *Don Juan*, and just beyond the half-mile pole *Bill Cheatham* began to take the lead. He came down the last quarter the least bit ahead, and, though the rider of *Slasher*, on the home stretch, was urging him with whip and spur, passed the Judge's stand two lengths ahead of him. *Don Juan* was three or four lengths behind, *Glencova* still further behind, came in fourth, and *Fleeting Moments* was so evidently last that no one stopped to inquire by how much she was so. The heat was accomplished in 2.45. The result seemed to surprise everyone.

Two horses only contended in the third race, for which three had been entered. It was announced at the last moment that *Two Bits* had been taken sick suddenly, and was withdrawn. It was for a purse of $500, two-mile heats, best two in three. *Bill Dearing*, a horse of the same stock as the winner in the last race, "had the call," $100 to $80; and at the start, *Robert J. Walker* seemed to have few friends. At the word the latter sprang ahead, and led by half a length around the entire course, completing the first mile in 1:54. Hereupon some of the bystanders became excited. One gentleman on the grand stand said he would bet $40 to $100 on *Robert J. Walker*. "I'll take that bet," cried another. "I'll take it again!" he shouted; "and again!" this time he vociferated. It was agreed to. All this time the horses were at full speed. Till they reached the last quarter, they held the same relative positions; but on the home stretch the struggle took place in earnest. *Bill Dearing*, whose rider had apparently been conserving up to this point to lag behind a little, rushed by the hay horse after a short struggle, and reached the winning post half a length in advance. Time, 3:45¼. The conduct of *Robert J. Walker* in this heat won more friends for him than he lost. The horses were blanketed, led back and forth, rubbed down, their noses sponged and prepared for the second heat. The word went forth that it was time to mount. *Bill Dearing* and his rider appeared in front of the Judges' stand, accnetred for the race, but the other horse still had his blankets on. Presently it was announced from the Judges' stand that *Robert J. Walker* was withdrawn. The latter horse, it was asserted, had only been in training three weeks. Considerable disappointment was manifested at this abrupt termination of the race. *Bill Dearing*, at his leisure, cantered around the course and carried off the purse.

The recapitulation is as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

First Day: Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

THE JAMAICA STAKES.

A Sweepstakes of $100 each, h. ft., and $25 only, if declared on or before the 15th of May, with $300 added by the Association, for 3 year old colts and fillies raised in the North; fillies allowed 3 lbs.; mile heats. Six to make a race and three to start, or the added money will not be given. Closed as follows:

1. F. MORRIS names b. c. *Prophet*, by Imp. *Monarch*, out of *Cassandra*, 90 lbs.—French Grey Jacket and Orange Cap..... 2 2
2. J. A. A. BUNCH names ch. c. *Comet*, by Imp. *Trustee*, out of *Ornament by Shadow*, 90 lbs.—Purple Jacket or Red and Blue Jacket—Cap same colors.. 3 3
3. PHILO C. BEAN names ch. f. *Pauline*, by *Star Davis*, dam by *Monmouth Eclipse*, 87 lbs.—Blue and Yellow Sleeves—Cap same..... 1 1

Time—1:54 and 1:57.

SECOND RACE.

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

One mile and a half, for all ages—a sweepstakes of $200 each, h. ft., and $50 only, if declared by the 15th of May; $1,000 added by the Club; the second horse to receive $300. Weights published by the 1st of May. Eight entries, and three to start or the added money will not be given. Any number of horses may be entered and started by the same owner. Closed as follows:

1. LOVELL PURDY names bm. b f. *Fleeting Moments*, by *Solingbroke*, out of *Queen of Cyprus*, 3 yrs., 73 lbs. Light blue body, white sleeves and red cap..... 5
2. R. & T. W. DOSWELL name b. h. *Slasher*, by *Cadet*, *Herald*, out of *Sarah Washington* 6 yrs., 105 lbs. Blue body, yellow sleeves and black cap.... 2
3. T. G. BACON names b. c. *Bill Cheatham*, by imp. *Albion*, out of the dam of *Berry*, by imp. *Glencoe*, 4 yrs., 108 lbs. Mazarine blue body and sleeves, scarlet cap..... 1
4. CALVIN GREEN names ch. f. *Glencova*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by Imp *Envoy*, 98 lbs Scarlet Body and Sleeves, Blue Cap..... 4
5. D. MCDANIEL names b. h. *Don Juan*, by Imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Darkness*, by *Wagner*, 114 lbs. Red and White Stripe Body, Sleeves and Cap..... 3

Time—2:45.

THIRD RACE.

Purse of $500. Weight for age; two-mile heats. Entrance $25.

1. T. G. BACON names br. h. *Bill Dearing*, 5 years, by Imp. *Albion*, dam *Ann Chase*, by Imp. *Leviathan*, 114 lbs. Mazarene Blue Body and Sleeves, Scarlet Cap..... 1
2. CALVIN GREEN names b. h. *Robert J. Walker*, 5 years, by *Camden*, dam by *Boston*, 114 lbs. Scarlet Body and Sleeves, Blue Cap..... 2

Time—3:45¼.

The Judges were ED. PEARSALL, Esq., HENRY A. [illegible], Esq., and HERBERT K. TOLES, Esq.

[illegible] as the last race inside was concluded, the [illegible] who expected to return by the cars commenced their[illegible] outside. The Long Island Railroad [illegible] occasion had prepared ample accommodations [illegible], and none found any difficulty in obtaining [illegible]. The gambling fraternity, who had kept at a [illegible] from the course, wnre plying their cards by [illegible] track quite successfully just before the [illegible] started, when the Sheriff made his appearance [illegible] arrested one of them. The rest hid their implements and dispersed with astonishing rapidity. The [illegible] were concluded by 3½ o'clock, and all who did [illegible] on the way reached home much earlier than [illegible] who go to the races usually do.

[illegible] are some great trotting matches in prospect. [illegible] arrangements connected with the turf [illegible] Island for the year 1859, promise to be exceedingly brilliant. The bay mare *Fleta Temple*, [illegible] by Mr. MCDONALD, and the bay mare *Princess*, [illegible] by Mr. TEAKLE, are matched for two mile and three mile heats, for $5,000 each [illegible]. These trots will come off soon, and they have created intense excitement among all classes of sporting men in the States. There will probably be more money staked on them than on any that have taken place this year. Turfmen from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and other cities, and hosts of others, will be present. Mr. MONER's blk. g. *Native American* is matched for $2,500 a side for two two races, one with *Lady Litchfield*, and the other with *Pilot*, each race mile heats, best three in five, in harness, to come off in June. The great stake and purse trot for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, comes off in June, over the Eclipse Course, Long Island. There are four entries for it, *Mountain Boy*, *George Patchen*, *Native American* and *Prince*. The trot for $1,200 over the Fashion Course, Long Island, will take place Thursday, June 9, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There are four entries for this race—b. m. *Lady Woodruff*, s. m. *Miller's Damsel*, br. g. *Brown Dick*, b. s. *George Patchen*.

Academy of Music.

PACINI's opera of "Saffo" was played here last night for the first time this season. Mr. MABEITZEK, who introduced the work to our public, was the conductor. When it was played for the first time, it enjoyed a magnificent cast. Mme. GAZZANIGA was the prima donna, Mlle. ADELAIDA PHILLIPS the contralto, Signor GASSIER the baritone, and Signor BRIGNOLI the tenor. We have undoubtedly heard the work to advantage. Its initial success was unequivocal, and it [illegible] in its place in Mr. MABEITZEK's *répertoire*, if it [illegible] neglected by other managers. Certainly no [illegible] pleasant addition could be made to our limited [illegible] of operas. PACINI is one of the men who has [illegible] crushed by the overwhelming popularity of [illegible] and DONIZETTI; wronged perhaps by both [illegible]. As a melodist the is inferior to no modern [illegible], and his *ensembles* are always filled with passionate dramatic nerve.

The particular occasion for "Saffo" last night was the [illegible] of Mme. CORAZZI; a singer who has enjoyed [illegible] in Mexico, and whose merits have made her reputation sufficient to insure an engagement at [illegible]. For this artist we are indebted to Mr. [illegible], as we have been for many others. Mme. [illegible]'s voice is a *mezzo-soprano* of fine compass, [illegible] enough to give her absolute command of so[illegible], and characteristically rich as a mezzo. She is apt to be, in all the most expressionable [illegible]. Her dramatic powers are of the first class. [illegible] have had no artist in this respect who could excel [illegible]. Vocally she is also superior; her execution is [illegible] artistic and finished, even if slightly labored. We have never witnessed a more successful *debut*; the entire audience seemed to be carried away by the electricity of Mme. CORAZZI's performance. The lady was called out repeatedly during the performance.

Signor BRIGNOLI, fresh from his triumphs in "Il Poliuto," scarcely seamed to enter into the spirit of PACINI's work, in which, to speak the truth, his share is somewhat meagre and insignificant. Signor ETTORA BARILI as *Alcandro*, was excellent, and Mme. STRAKOSCH, as *Olimene*, has seldom been heard to such advantage. The performance in all respects was excellent, and a complete success. There will be an unusually fine *matinee* here to-day. The entire Opera of "Saffo" will be given; an act from "Puritani;" an act from "Somnambula." Nearly all the artists from Mr. STRAKOSCH's superb troupe assist.

FRENCH THEATRE.—To-night will be a festival at this charming little place of entertainment. The most agreeable actress, Mlle. CHEVALIER, whose name has already become a household word in the most approbative circles of New-York, will take her benefit at the hands of the public which owes her so much pleasure, in three admirable plays, one of which, "La Bienvenue à New-York," expresses in its very title all that the admiring parquette will try to any, after its own fashion, to Mademoiselle. But Mlle. CHEVALIER is not the only "Bienvenue." The play itself makes its own *début*, for it is not merely new to New-York, but new to the world. It is a French play, written by one of the most accomplished of New-York journalists. The fact that Philadelphia, not satisfied with carrying away three of our Regatta prizes in one day, means also, after Tuesday next, to steal our French players for a week, need, therefore hardly be mentioned to make the admirers of French comedy crowd, to-night, into their favorite temple.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The commencement honors at Hamilton College have just been announced as follows: Valedictorian, Horace R. Peck, Hudson, N. Y. Astronomical Oration, Alvin Baker, Lafayette. Philosophical Oration, Isaac H. Hall, Auburn. Legal Oration, Chas. A. Hawley, Augusta. Rhetorical Oration, Marian P. Lloyd, Angelica. Classical Oration, L. J. Sawyer, Westmoreland.

Among the passengers by the steamer *City of Baltimore*, which leaves for Liverpool to-day, is Mr. S. J. Ahern, of the New-York *Albion*, and formerly connected with the business department of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. Ahern, we understand, goes to Europe for the first time since he came to this country, partly to recover his health, which has been impaired by close application to his duties, and partly to visit his relatives in the Old World. His numerous friends in this City will wish him a speedy return with restored health.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—ANDREW KEYCHUM was killed by lightning at Bethpeg, L. I., at 11 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning.

Singer a Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $80, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.—The Elm-place Congregational Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. WILLIAM A. BARTLETT, will open their new Tabernacle, on Fulton av., corner of Hoyt st., for Divine Services, on SUNDAY, June 5. On THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, the Tabernacle will be open to give former occupants of seats in the Polytechnic Institute an opportunity to select their sittings in the new building. On SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, the Tabernacle will be open for the general renting of seats.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Iowa.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE Iowa, May 28, 1859.
Messrs. S. HARRING & CO., New-York—*Gentlemen*: The "Champion" safe which I purchased of you last season, through N. A. McClure, Esq., your Agent in this city, has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed, night before last, and was exposed, for a long time, to the most intense heat; dropped finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed, still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes on hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself, as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a Safe.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. D. ANDERSON, Register.
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Genin's Summer Hats.
With the advent of Summer, GENIN invites all who desire to keep their heads cool, to give him a call.
He has just issued
THE HUDSON HAT,
a light, dashing, dressy Beaver Cassimere, at the low price of
THREE DOLLARS
designed to be the popular hat of the season.
For gentleman who prefer straws, GENIN has them in all their varieties, from the very finest Panamas and Leghorns to the cheapest American plaits.
His assortment of
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AND CAPS
is the largest and most diversified in the United States.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
In great variety,
At CORNELL'S, No. 81 John-st.,
Corner of Nassau.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
In great variety,
At CORNELL'S, No. 81 John-st.,
Corner of Nassau.

Leater's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 423 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufactnre, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 126 William-st., corner of Ann.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Boys' Spring and Summer Clothing,
In great variety,
At CORNELL'S, No. 81 John-st.,
Corner of Nassau.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Travelling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Shoes Suitable for Summer.—Select from a large stock of substantial, comfortable, durable, and cheap gaiters, shoes, &c., for summer wear, especially well adapted to the country. Take notice, therefore, and be forewarned, visit No. 815 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts., and make your selections. Chotwell has the reputation of selling cheap, and it is a reputation he has justly acquired.

Hatchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamount Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet. Belts and supporters. Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss which gives ease and security. No. 4 Ann-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Phrenology.—FOWLER & WELLS give examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, at their cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic, the best Hair Restorer and Dresser in use.—25 cents a bottle. To be had only of SAM'L. CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., cure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. Strict personal attention on the part of the proprietor.

Summer Hats—Light, elegant, in all their varieties, at the lowest City prices. Beautiful Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Wholesale Stock of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing, closing out, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

MILLS—MCCREADY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. F. E. Lawrence, ASAHEL S. MILLS to MARY E., daughter of Fredk. McCready, all of this City.

BOMMA—WHAITES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Wm. H. Evans, at the residence of the bride's father, Miss ANNIE WHAITES to JOHN M. BOMMA, Esq., both of this City.

SCOBLE—NICHOLSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas de Witt, HENRY MARTYN SCOBLE to ELSIE JANE, daughter of the late Thomas Nicholson, both of this City.

OSBERT—HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, JOHN OSBERT to EDA E., daughter of Z. N. Hoffman, all of this City.

FORBES—MCVICKAR.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR, C. GORDON FORBES, of Alabama, to EMILY C. CLARKSON, daughter of Edward McVickar, of this City.

BEDD—RANKINS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Alex. R. Van Nest, Jr., JOHN OWEN BEDD, of Brooklyn, to MARY ANN RANKINS, of this City.

ANSEMAN—LIBBY.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, June 2, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. B. W. Critchlow, BENJAMIN L. ANSEMAN to MARY VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of William S. Libby, all of New-York.

STANTON—CAMMANN.—At Rossland, Fordham, on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. G. D. Gillespie, ALEXANDER M. STANTON to CAROLINE BAMFORD, eldest daughter of Oswald Cammann.

BREWSTER—BROWN.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. John Brown, D. D., EUGENE A. BREWSTER, Esq., and ANNA W., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BROWNE—MORTON.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 31, at St. James' Church by the Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., Mr. JOHN O. BROWNE to Miss ALICE E. MORTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MCLAUGHLIN—SHEWELL.—At Sharon, Conn., on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. J. R. Herrick, the Rev. D. T. MCLAUGHLIN, Pastor of the Congregational Church and MARY W., daughter of the late Rev. G. L. Brownell, of Sharon.

DIED.

QUACKENBUSH.—In this City, on Friday, June 3 in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. LEAH QUACKENBUSH, widow of the late Doctor David Quackenbush.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, George Achenbach, No. 51 West 10th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Friday, June 3, at No. 399 6th-av., in the 28th year of her age, Miss JESSE A. SHANNON, only daughter of Edward Shannon, formerly of Dublin, Ireland.
Her funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, where her friends and acquaintances, and those of her father, are requested to attend.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 3, JANE LOUISA, youngest daughter of Nathan B. Graham, in the 15th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from University place Church, corner of 10th st., Dr. POTTS, Pastor, on Sunday, June 5, at 5½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, WILLIAM C. BAILEY, in the 30th year of his age.
His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

STORMS.—In this City, on Wednesday June 2, after a protracted illness, VIRGINIA eldest child of Louis M. and Virginia Storms, aged 3 years and 6 months.
Savannah papers please copy.

COLGATE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, Miss SARAH COLGATE, daughter of the late William Colgate, in her 44th year.
The friends of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 22 East 23d st.

PAGAR.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, HARRIET E., wife of Lieut. M. C. Perry U. S. N., and daughter of the late Doctor J. Allen Taylor, in the 24th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

PERKINS.—On Thursday evening, June 2, after a short but severe illness, WM. FLETCHER PERKINS, aged 27 years, 11 months and 2 days.
His remains have been taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 3, of heart disease, ABBIE, daughter of the late Elisha B. and Charlotte F. Baker.
Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 174 Duffield-st., to-day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

SACOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 3, ZENO SACOR, Jr., son of Zeno and Mary Secor, aged 1 year and 3 months.
The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 291 Coert-st., South Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 2, suddenly, AVARILDA, wife of Charles E. Williams, aged 33 years.
Funeral services will take place this day (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 93 Lawrence st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GROOM.—In Brooklyn on Friday morning, June 3, LIZZETTA GROOM, in the 57th year of her age.
Her remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Westchester County papers will please copy.

BOGARTS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 2, ELIZA, wife of Thomas B. Bogarts, and daughter of Capt. William Comstock, of Providence, R. I., aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her husband, No. 79 Columbia st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 4th inst., without further invitation.

TUTHILL.—At Waymart, Penn., on Thursday, May 19, JONAH TUTHILL formerly of Orange County, N. Y., in the 79th year of his age.

We shall be happy to furnish
TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE
with LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION to our house in Paris, at
NO. 24 RUE DE PARADIS,
to which place they can forward all their purchases to be packed by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery in any part of the United States.
Payments for goods can be made either in Paris or to us on their arrival here.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

NEW INVENTION.
TOLMAN'S PATENT SELF-VENTILATING
SPRING BED.
No family can afford to be without it—so cool, so soft, so clean, so easily taken care of. Call and see it. For sale No. 289 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. G. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $60 to $125.
Admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes. The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 430 Broadway, corner of Howard st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depot No. 34 Beekman st., New York.

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.—DR. JAS. MCCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE cures a cough or cold with the same uniform certainty that water quenches fire. It is the prescription of a scientific physician and master in medicine. Price only 25 cents. Wholesale Depot No. 15 Beekman-st. Sold by Druggists.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 60 EACH.
READY MADE, ALL SIZES IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER,
MADE OF BEST YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $2 per 100.
English Silk Neck-Ties, New Styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

WABD, FROM LONDON,
No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

PECK & COLEMAN.
No. 140 Nassau-st., opposite *Times* Building,
CLOTHIERS.
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
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BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT OAK HALL,
THE GREAT READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold st.
Open until 11 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILWELL & HAZLETON)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway, up stairs,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer VANDERBILT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON
Writing for
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
ANOTHER GREAT ENGAGEMENT.
The proprietors of the NEW-YORK MERCURY respectfully announce the engagement of the celebrated author, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, universally acknowledged to be the only truthful delineator of FAR WESTERN TRAPPER LIFE.
His Opening Tale for the THE MERCURY is now nearly completed, and he believes it to be the best he has yet written. The following announcement from the author's graceful pen will be greeted with enthusiasm by his tens of thousands of admirers:
A CARD.
TO THE READERS OF "BUCK BISON," "NICK WHIFFLES," "ONE-EYED SAUL," &c.
To those who have followed my heroes and heroines over the Western Trail, and to the far trapping grounds of the Great North, I beg leave to announce that I am now engaged in preparing another Serial, the scenes of which transpire in the same wild latitudes, and which I shall endeavor to render worthy the attention of my former readers. It will be perceived that I have chosen a section of country in which daily events transcend the feeble fancies of fiction—where incident crowds upon incident, and wild adventure and daring deeds are inevitable things.
The title of my new story will be
PATHAWAY;
OR,
THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.
A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.
"PATHAWAY will be published in the columns of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, to which journal I have engaged to contribute EXCLUSIVELY for a term of years. To my numerous readers I would return my sincere thanks, and shall ever hold in grateful remembrance those who, by their partiality and favor, have contributed to my success. If we do not jog along together as heretofore, mutually pleased with each other, I trust it will not be through want of effort on my part to continue to merit their approbation. Those who have taken an interest in the "difficulties" of Nick Whiffles—a character pretty extensively known—may very possibly find in PATHAWAY a character of his name and nature, whose exploits and drolleries will not shame those of other years. In short, it is my purpose to produce a story that shall excel other productions of my pen, in the novelty of its situations, in truthfulness of delineation, intricacy of plot, and rapid succession of incident.
It will be illustrated by DARLEY.
Worcester, May, 1859. J. H. ROBINSON.
The publishers of THE MERCURY will only add that they pay Dr. Robinson a higher price for his labors than has ever yet been paid by the newspaper Press to any American romancer, but a sense of duty to our quarter of a million readers demands his eminent services. It is our mission, by honorable competition, to excel in every department, at whatever cost, and that mission will ever be faithfully performed.
"PATHAWAY" will be commenced in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY without delay, and other novelties will follow in rapid succession.
CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Proprietors New-York Mercury.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
A TRULY GREAT MEDICINE
IS HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.
RHEUMATISM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured E. J. WEBB, Esq., the architect, No. 204 Broadway, of rheumatism of eight months' duration, which had crippled and confined him to his room. Mr. WEBB was 60 years of age when this cure was effected.
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, No. 12 Willet-st., of king's evil. The ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face
DYSPEPSIA.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES MCKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of chronic dyspepsia of the most torturing kind.
75 cents a bottle; six for $1.
Principal depôt No. 216 Grand-st., New-York.

142 FULTON-STREET. 142
A splendid stock of Spring and Summer Clothing.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Fine black Frock Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Superior Business Coats.
142 FULTON STREET. 142
Beautiful assortment of Spring and Sommer Vests.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Pants.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
I have now on hand a large and superior stock of ready made Spring Clothing, which I am offering at such low prices that a discerning public can fully appreciate. Remember, No. 142 Fulton st., between Broadway and Nassau st., New York. E. DEGROOT.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! SUSPENSE SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $3 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No 8 BOWERY.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE.
DEPOT NO. 477 BROADWAY.
By recent judicial decisions the patent of Elias Howe, Jr., on the eye pointed needle and shuttle has been declared public property. In view of this we have declined to pay Mr. Howe a tariff and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing the price of the Weed Machines
FIVE DOLLARS FROM THIS DATE.
We not only guarantee every one the right to use these Machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.
PRICE FROM $45 TO $115.
WHITNEY & LYON.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallion, best English..10s. to 12s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4

FOR SALE.

WM. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC, SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—The undersigned have some of the finest property in this City and Brooklyn, both improved and unimproved, which they will sell or exchange on the most reasonable terms. A large number of country seats, farms and villa sites, some of which will be exchanged for City property. ☞ We also negotiate loans on bond and mortgage, make contracts, &c. Parties having property for sale, or capitalists wishing to invest, would do well to give us a call. Property sold at auction.

MOORE & PLATT, Real Estate Auctioneers, Contract and Loan Negotiators, No. 32 Pine st

WATER-POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large stone factory, and a never failing water-power, suitable for a paper-mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit. Large garden highly cultivated three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four-story 50x80 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25x25 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D HODGMAN, No. 27 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses Nos 40, 42, 44, 45 and 47 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 42 and 45 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,500, on a lease; they were all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKAWAY, 16 MILES FROM New-York, and 1 mile from the Pavilion Hotel, the highest point of land, with a beautiful forest running down to the ocean, containing, with the bottom lands, about 350 acres, with three separate farm dwellings and outbuildings. This property is admirably situated for dividing into numerous villa sites overlooking the ocean, and combines the highest advantages for sea bathing, boating, fishing and shooting. For further particulars inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 56th st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, 30 miles from the City, and ½ mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, a large house, 2½ stories, 40 by 32, with extension, furnished, and in complete order; carriage-house, &c.; about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; a garden in high state of cultivation; location remarkably healthy. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts; also, 7 lots adjoining on 125th st., and 14 adjoining on 124th-st.; will be sold separately or together. These lots are believed to be the most desirably located of any in Harlem on the ground and ready for immediate improvement. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY residence of 40 acres, with large two-story and basement house and two wings attached, with modern improvements all in perfect order; also, a farm house and extensive out-buildings, plenty of fruit, shrubbery, &c.; situated on the Jamaica plank-road, 9 miles from Fulton Ferry, and ½ mile from railroad depôt. This property will be exchanged for Brooklyn property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS—One of the neat, small brown-stone houses on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The house is three stories, with balcony, court yard in front, with iron railing. All the modern improvements and fixtures. Terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depôt and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. EAGER, T. M. KISSACK, } Newburgh.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND land attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Barker, deceased. For particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City, or UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New-York.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats, farms and village residences, situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 86 Broadway.

$6.000—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF APPLIED FOR SOON—A handsome little store property, No. 431 9th-av., west side, paying ten per cent. Terms accommodating. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. 376 9th av., near 33d-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND FLOORflight, good as new, glass ½ inch. Also, a good billiard table. Will exchange for a top wagon and harness. Inquire of B. F. MILLER, No. 26 West Broadway, or at No. 24 Spruce st. W. J. WALKER.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable location in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced; a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded, about twenty-five rods from Brooklyn and Jamaica plank-road, two miles from Brooklyn depôt by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 12½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to A. SHOTWELL, No. 51 Liberty-st., or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, and has a fine stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out houses, grist and saw-mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. R. WILSON, No. 325 5th-st., New-York, W. H. BULMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 73 ACRES, near Oyster Bay, L. I. The dwelling is spacious and convenient, with a well shaded lawn, and extensive outbuildings, in thorough order. Full particulars with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The rooms are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Wadsworth's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR FIVE OR six months, between 5th and 6th avs., rent $100 per month; house to lease for two years for manufacturing purposes, near Broadway and Canal-st.; property for sale; stores will be erected on some of the most desirable lots in White-st., to suit responsible tenants, on leases of five or ten years; western land for sale or exchange; money to loan on bond and mortgage. WAGSTAFF & BROTHER, No. 64 White st.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the 3 story houses No. 66 West 11th-st. between University-place and 6th-av. Apply at the National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement sub-cellar house, with furniture; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left by the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, bare walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES Nos 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of BAILEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FLOOR, WITH SIX rooms and plenty of wardrobes and drawers, use of gas fixtures; possession at once. Rent $200 per year. Up two flight of stairs. Inquire at the house, No. 255 9th-av., of Mrs. KENEDY. Bill up.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 16 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts; is in perfect order, with modern improvements, has Ridgewood water, gas, &c; two lots, beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above; rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house delightfully situated on Greenville Hill, 3½ miles from Southport and Fairfield depôts, New Haven Railroad. Apply to D BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st., or address Box No. 1 089 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 West 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Is thoroughly cleaned and in good order. Possession immediately. Rent taken in board if desired. Inquire of WM C. BARRATT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or on the premises

TO LET—FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS A first class brown stone front house with all the modern improvements, in 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,901 Post-office.

TO LET—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground, with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 59th and 60th sts., North River. L. B. WARD.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant, it has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall st.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH GAS AND water, convenient for housekeeping furnished or unfurnished, will be let to a small family, at No. 85 East 31st-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

BOARDING.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NO. 30.

Pleasant and commodious apartments for a few single gentlemen or a family can be had at this delightful location, with parlor or full board.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, with parlor board, a back parlor on first floor, with bath, gas, and use of front parlor, with a beautiful garden attached; also, a large room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. This is a rare chance. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable Apply on the premises, No. 673 Houston-st., four streets west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, and reliable, can be had in a first-rate location, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife, with room and bedroom on second floor, and a large room for two gentlemen on third floor, who will appreciate such a rare place. Address V., Box No. 2,683 Post-office,

BOARDING.—A VERY FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommoosted with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. SHEPARD'S, No. 52 Morton st., (English basement house) between Hudson and Bleecker. The location is quiet, and yet convenient to cars. Terme moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms, if desired, nicely furnished, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Residence one block east of Broadway, near the Lafarge House. Address P. W. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—NO. 230 EAST TENTH STREET, between 1st and 2d avs. Single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, can be accomodated with good board in a genteel family. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house. No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 37 16th-st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock, References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house first class, and replete with all the modern improvements. Reference required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 51 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 75 West 16th st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a pleasantly-situated house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, will accommodate one or two young men with partial board. Those seeking a quiet home, and not boarding-house accommodations, can address A. H. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons, in a house having all the modern improvements, to date between 4th and 23d sts., near Broadway; a parlor and three bedrooms required on second floor, partially furnished. Permanent arrangements made if suited. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,550 Post-office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, OVER SNUCK-ER'S saloon two rooms to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Persons wishing to engage a good room for next Winter would do well to call. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 6.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 73 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 3d-av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let with board, the entire second floor. Could also spare a room on floor above. House modern and rooms large, and have gas, hot and cold water; will be let together or separately. Address W. L., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music will be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine place, West 29th-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with board, in the brown-stone house No 81 Sands-st.; airy location; 6 minutes from Fulton ferry. A good table, family small and select, and terms moderate; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CLINTON-av. and Washington Park. High ground and very healthy; first class house; a few boarders only taken. Two rooms vacant for single gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. Apply at the Auctioneer's, No. 62 White st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with delightful rooms, in house No. 26 Willow st., (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place, near Fulton-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City, in a farm-house, for a lady, child 15 months old and servant; board for gentleman Sunday. Plenty of fresh milk required; near salt water preferred. Address D. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant; a farm-house preferred, not more than 1½ hours' ride from New-York by rail or boat and convenient to depôt. Address G. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—RURAL BOARDING NEAR NEWYork for a gentleman and wife, with two young children; board partial for gentleman; terms must be moderate. Address full particulars to WILLIAM W. B., New-York Post-Office, for three days.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GIRLS under 12 years of age, can be accommodated with board and tuition in a private family in the country. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. E. SEARING, Washington-st., Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious (being 55 feet long by 45 wide,) contains thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses such as gas, hot-air furnace, kitchen range hot and cold water in first and second stories, bath room, marble mantles, frescoed ceilings, &c. &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c, in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid in lawn and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruits &c

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain The town has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars address Box No 174 Northampton, Mass., Post office, or WM B. HATCH, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John P. Treadwell, deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 3 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine beautiful water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy air and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.

R. B. THORNE, Great Neck; JAMES UDALL, at Williams & Peters's, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the declivity of Bergen Hill, 1½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry by the Bergen Point Plank Road. There is nearly an acre of ground, thickly planted with shade and fruit trees, nut-bury, grape vines, berries, flowers &c. beautifully terraced and sloping to the lower road, upon which is a large stable and carriage house, with convenience for a cow, poultry, &c. The house contains twelve rooms, also hot and cold water bath, marble mantels, grates, heater, range, &c. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a view of the bay and harbor of New-York and all three cities, perfectly healthy and convenient of access. There are good schools and churches in the vicinity, and any one desirous of obtaining a real decoce in the suburbs should examine this property. Inquire for further particulars, at No. 124 Water-st., or at HOWER MORGAN'S, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A VERY desirable country place, consisting of 18 or 21 acres of the best land, in a high state of cultivation, a new and commodious house, with carriage house, barns, ice and other appropriate outbuildings. There is on the place an abundance of fruit, such as apple, pear, peach and quince trees; also, grapes in large quantities, blackberries, raspberries strawberries, &c. The house is situated on elevated ground, rear and overlooking Long Island Sound with an extensive view of the surrounding country. Any person wishing to purchase a place of the above description is invited to call and examine the premises. Apply to WM. C. WEED, No 85 Warren-st., New York; or MALTBIE WEED, on the premises, about one mile from the depôt.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with about 20 acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing its advantages. The house is of the elizabetha style large and commodious, with modern improvements, such as bath room, &c., &c. On the first floor is a half conservatory four rooms and kitchen; second floor, eight rooms; third floor, large attic, cellar under the whole building, divided in six apartments, one of which is finished with a fireplace and other kitchen conveniences. The house is on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large first trees interspersed with evergreens The grounds are tastefully laid out, with fish pond supplied with spring water. There is also a large garden, barn, carriage house, and a choice variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds are tastefully laid out and improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to DR. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza, in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, commanding a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, &c., &c. The house is in perfect order, containing fifteen rooms, with beautiful shade trees, fruits of all kinds, carriage-house, stable, &c. and six acres of ground attached. These premises are finely situated, and are in perfect order, they will be rented to a good tenant at the very low price of $400. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or to WM. A. KISSAM, Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2¾ acres of land, stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells av, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains, 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and one shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTH field, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright st., frame house, two stories and basement, filled in to the peak with brick, contains ten rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet by 150, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BRASLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counsel or at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36 contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; the garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BURLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., January Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years a choice country seat at Sparkill, near Piermont, between Nyack and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, cistern, hot and cold throughout. Address Sparkill, on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rockwood property, also, barns, carriage-house, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. MCCORD, on the premises.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Within eight miles of the city, and quarter of a mile of the well-known Bath Hotel L. I. The house is fronting the Bay; has good stables and barns attached; excellent facilities for fishing, bathing, &c. The stages pass close to the house. For particulars, inquire at No. 148 Macdougal-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $150. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESidence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 86 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH CONN., ON THE NEWHaven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden, six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy. rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 167 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A moderate price at Yorktown, beautifully and healthfully located, seven miles back of Peekskill, with which it has easy access by stage or other conveyance. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, FURnished, for two or three months, a charming cottage, containing nine rooms; house within five minutes' walk of the Landing; plank walk all the way. A rare opportunity. Address S. N. K., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE WITH 5 rooms, basement, kitchen and cellar, 45 minutes from New-York by railroad. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 86 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—NEAR THE Depôt, one large furnished house, with stable; also, one house unfurnished of ten rooms. Both have fine river views Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new: 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant: 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D WALDRON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR NEWRochelle depôt, overlooking the Sound, containing between 5 and 6 acres. Terms moderate, Address T. COX, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened this above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables. And is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE, AT LAKE HOPATCONG, NOW OPEN.

Gentlemen with their families, or single gentlemen, can make arrangements for Summer board at reasonable prices. Parties wishing that rare amusement, viz.: good fishing—can enjoy it at this beautiful place to perfection. A so good bathing. It is 2½ hours' ride from New York by Morris & Essex Railroad to Drakesville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house, a distance of 3 miles. Post office address, Drakesville, Morris Co., N. J J. H. DAVIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN House is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, is two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.

Being at the head of the Lake, 1,200 feet above tide water, is full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction. It is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New-York.

Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office.

Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Barber, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers many advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Lake George, will be open for the reception of guests on the first day of June.

The steamer *Minnehaha*, Capt. Gale, will commence her regular trips in connexion with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on the first day of June.

WANTED—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., 90 MILES from the City, four or five adult boarders, for the whole or part of the Summer, by a private family; terms reasonable; persons attending evangelical churches preferred. House pleasantly situated in the village, accessible by Hudson River Railroad and steamboat *Thomas Powell*. Call for, or address, X., Box 164 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing P. O. Reference—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Ringuet, Leppitre & Co., No 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A FARM OF, VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATed on Green Lake, about 4 miles from Mount Kisko, Harrison-sta. and 50 miles from Croton will let a part of his house for the Summer, furnishing beds, bedding, cooking stove, &c., if desired; the house is new and has water in it; privilege in garden; rent $80. Inquire at No. 95 Pacific-st., corner Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SUM

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bank for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereto mentioned the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the British or Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificate of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. B. HALL, Sec'y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, REGULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	also on	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 78 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of The State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000. BY THE COMPTROLLER of the state of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chap. 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the state of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable in the 1st day of July, 1876. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum than the offers are, if such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the state of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, commence on the 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the same. The Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 45 Wall st. A further dividend of nine to ten per cent will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited to be drawn for or with a certificate." Empire City Bank" from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.

JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, L. I., May 24, 1859. The annual election for twelve Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, (4th st., corner of South 3d-st.) on WEDNESDAY, June 6.

The Polls will be opened at 5 o'clock, P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election. By order,

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 3 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all guard Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the 1st of Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowa, Hamlen & Co., No. 55 Wall-st, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne county, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next, from 9 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13 between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

G. W. LEAKS, Cashier.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent interest, receivable as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA —A BARGAIN—100 acres of best quality Lehigh coal lands. Coal beds are 10 feet depth; 50 acres heavily timbered. $3 000 wanted on 700 acres Pennsylvania coal lands. GEORGE WALTER, No. 17 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$5,000 WANTED—AT 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, on a splendid farm of 320 acres, near Springfield, the capital of Illinois, and near railroad; worth $15,000 cash; interest payable in New-York. Title indisputable. GEORGE WALTER, No. 17 Wall-st.

$500 BONDS AND INTEREST GIVEN for a loan of $1 500 for 18 months on property in Milwaukie City (ground worth $18,000.) Address B. S. S., Box No. 121 Times Office.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 2, 5, and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 78 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank (an association duly organized existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York) of Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Alonzo W. Tennant, Junior, and Harriet Amabilis his wife, of the city and county of New York, mortgagors, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 565 of Conveyances, page 435, on the 26th day of September, 1855, and subsequently assigned by said mortgagee to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.

THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12w$.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York. This Board, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the supreme Court of the state of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as the same bounded on the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE Discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOHN VAN VLECK, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 23, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

ap23-law10w$* E. MORE, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of February, 1859.

ADAM SAUNDERS,
JOHN SAUNDERS, } Executors.
f12-law6w$*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at No. 56 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.

mh12-law6w$* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending 8 April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,198,933 01
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37,431 87
Total	$5 161,501 78

RECEIPTS DUAING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$263,734 56
For Interest	3,784 35—267,508 91
Total	$5,419,027 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 794 56
Paid for Annuities	3,193 94
Paid for Commissions	11,050 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,389 90—155,416 71
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 63
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,064,315 60
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add Interest accrued and not due	140,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89

Claims unpaid, $51,000.

Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,993
Issued during the quarter	488
Total	11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,260
Of which 10 687 are for the whole life.	
Of which 200 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 173 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	217
Endowment Policies	21
	238
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267

Average amount of Insurance for each policy $3,153 33
of increase $3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC C. PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS.	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	HILLARD FILMORE,
JOHN AINSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART.	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ARNAY, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTON POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best made of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS! In quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton a 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SHIPPING

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $31
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. KRUTZER & REINERT,
No 61 Broadway.

H. & L. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every Steamer leaving for Norway, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Coraci e, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. R. BRYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARMY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No 48 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard and red on port bow.

CANADA, from Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
ARABIA, Cat. J. Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage	$15	Deck	$8

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	25 00
To Montgomery, Ala	28 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 8.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLOR DA, Capt. I. CROWELL will leave on SATURDAY, June 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Connections are also made from New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, June 4 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with accompanied accommodations, $15, through ticket to New Orleans $30 15 Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No 48 Pine-st., corner William.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 5 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin $2 | Deck $1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroads. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. GORLIES, Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1859, Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Dey-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Returning will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELLER EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINE will leave foot Oliver-st., pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

FOR BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st quarry TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FIRST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SEASON, TO NEWBURGH, SUNDAY, JUNE 5.—The commodious steamer ERIE, Captain BEN. RAY, will make an excursion as above leaving 10th st., East River, at 6½ o'clock; Peck-slip, 7 o'clock; Chambers-st., 7½ o'clock; Amos-st., 7¾ o'clock; landing at Yonkers, Caudwell's, West Point, Cold Springs, and Cornwall. Returning—Leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, stopping at the above named places coming down. Fare to Newburgh and back, each way, 50 cents; to Yonkers, and between landings, 25 cents. Refreshments furnished on board.

EXCURSION.—THE FIRST GRAND EXCURsion to Hindle's Grove, Staten Island, will take place on SATURDAY, June 4. The magnificent steamer ERIE, Captain BEN RAY, will leave Chambers-st. Pier at 8 o'clock; 10th st., East River, at 8½ o'clock; Peck-slip at 9 o'clock; Amos-st. Pier at 9½, stopping at Cobbers-st. on the way down. Returning, leave the grove, by the inside route, at 2 o'clock, going outside down. Fare 50 cents; refreshments on board.

THE FINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON may be chartered for excursions, with or without barges, by applying on board the boat, foot of Morton-st., or to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner South.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

HOTELS.

FRASCATI HOTEL, HAVRE.—KONS. LEGEARDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascati is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations and on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years lo and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 20th inst. season, New-York as follows:
3.45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
7.45 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9.30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11.20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2.30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4.00 P. M.—For White Plains.
4.15 P. M.—For Dover and Pleasant Valley.
6.00 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
6.15 P. M.—For White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5.50 A. M.—From White Plains.
6.30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7.00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8.45 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11.00 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1.00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2.30 P. M.—From White Plains.
5.00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6.30 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer Mattano, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:15 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.....18
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25

I. LIVERMORE, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail train, at 9 A. M., for Binghamton and Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Accommodation train, at 4 P. M., from foot of Harriet-st., via Piermont, for Goshen and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Coal Office at Newdlamstop with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 South River, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M., for Somerville and intermediate stations, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 16 the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Hudson; 7:15 A. M., for Stone Ridge 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie; 1:15 and 3:00 P. M., for Tarrytown and 3:45 and 5:15 P. M., for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Stone Ridge and Tarrytown Trains run all most of the Way Nations Passengers taken by Omnibus, Corlaers, Canal, Christopher, and 9th-st. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 7:45 and 9:55 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. Connections at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Hall and Express Trains leave New-York at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington, 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met yesterday at the usual time and place: Mayor TIEMANN President, CORNELL, Drs. GARDNER RECKWELL, MILLER and BOYD being present. The brigs *Breeze* and *Reindeer*, both from Rio Janeiro, the former in 42 and the latter in 40 days, reported that the health of that port was improving. They were ordered to remain below for five days. GEORGE SCRANCK petitioned for the removal of a nuisance on the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. Referred to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection with power. JOHN WHITE asked for the abatement of a nuisance, No. 224 Ninth-street. Referred to Dr. MILLER, with power. MICHAEL BURKE and others called attention again to the slaughter-house No. 218 Mott-street. Mr. CORNELL stated that a new floor, which would put a stop to the annoyance, had been ordered. C. W. CHITTENDEN complained of a nuisance in front of No. 36 Oak street. Referred to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. Mrs. ELIZABETH TRAVAS complained of the slaughter house No. 174 East Twenty-eighth street. Referred to Dr. ROCKWELL and Mr. CORNELL, with power. The Trustees of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church called for the abatement of the nuisance No. 185 Fourth-street, adjoining the school building. Referred to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. On motion of Dr. GOSS, Dr. E. C. MENDY, Health Officer of Stapleton, Staten Island, was invited to attend the meetings of the Board for the present season. Reports from various Policemen stated that the work of cleaning the streets was progressing satisfactorily. Adjourned to Monday noon.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 4½ P. M., the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of Connecticut, Ohio Wisconsin, Illinois, and California. Communications were received from WM WHIGHTSON, Esq., Tubac, Arizona, acknowledging the receipt of books granted by this Society; from Lieutenant HILL, of U. S. A., in Utah, in regard to books left there by Mr. VAN EMMON, and stating a willingness on the part of several officers in the army to attend to them; from the Rev. Messrs. DAMON and CLARK, Honolulu, with an order for additional supplies of the Hawaiian and English Testament, and stating the increasing demand in the Sandwich Islands, both among natives and foreigners. Grants were made to the Massachusetts S. S. Union; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, for the Navy Yard in Pensacola; to the Agent of the Methodist Book Concern at Pittsburgh; Mpongwe Scriptures to A. B. C. F. Missions; books in Portuguese French and German, for Brazil; to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, for distribution at Greytown and in St. Domingo; books in English, Spanish and Portuguese, for seamen at Providence, R. I.; 276 Testaments in various languages, for distribution by captains of vessels in foreign ports; books in English and German, for depository at Smyrna; with 12 volumes for the blind, and many of smaller amount. A grant in money of $2,500 was made for printing the Modern Syriac Testament in Oroomiah.

THE SAILING OF THE REV. J. G. INSKIP.—The Rev. J. G. INSKIP, Pastor of the Seamen's Methodist Episcopal Church, Cherry-street, and his lady, sailed for Europe yesterday in the ship *Isaac Webb*. They were accompanied down the Bay and some 15 miles below Sandy Hook, by a large number of friends. While passing down the Bay a meeting was organized at the call of Thos. H. MARSHALL, Esq., by the appointment of Mr. ABRAHAM BROWNE Chairman, and Mr. WM. LE COUNT Secretary. Resolutions were reported by a Committee consisting of Messrs. HUGG, GALLAGHER and COXSON, and adopted, thanking Capt. HORCHINSON and officers, for their kindness in permitting the friends of Mr. and Mrs. INSKIP to accompany them down the Bay, and expressive of the best of wishes for all. A liberal repast was furnished by the Captain, which was enjoyed by all, and then, with many prayers for a safe voyage, the accompanying party returned on board the steamer, to the City. As the steamer left the ship, a number of hearty cheers were given and returned. The object of the voyage is the recovery of Mrs. INSKIP, whose health has been delicate for some time.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, Captain JOHN MCGOWAN, will leave on Monday, June 6, for Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers. On the following day, Tuesday, the 7th the steamer *Granada*, Captain J. MAURY, of the same line, also leaves with a portion of the passengers. The reason for dispatching two steamers is not because of the large number going out, but to accommodate those which are expected to arrive by the down steamer, *John L. Stephens*, on the other side. The precautions which have always been adopted by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, is a sure guaranaty against any possible detention.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. A. P. HAPPER, M. D., wife and four children, sailed yesterday in the ship *Samuel Russell*, for Hong Kong, China. Dr. HAPPER returns to his field of labor, at Canton, as a Missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He is accompanied by a young Chinaman, TSANG APAT, formerly a pupil in the boys' boarding-school in Canton, under charge of Dr. HAPPER, and who, after a most thorough and satisfactory examination by the Session of the Jersey City First Presbyterian Church, was received into membership, and on Sabbath evening, May 28, was publicly admitted and baptized.

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Messrs. WILLIAM E. LOVETT, of California, and A. A. LOVETT, of New-York, (General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company,) have purchased of the patentees the exclusive rights for using the Hughes Printing Telegraph, the House Printing Telegraph, and the new Combination Printing Telegraph patents for the entire State of California. Mr. W. E. LOVETT sails for California on the 20th of this month, and it is expected that these improved systems of telegraphing will be introduced upon the lines of the Alta California Telegraph Company, between San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville, at the earliest possible moment.

ESCAPE OF TWO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND CONVICTS—ONE OF THEM DROWNED.—Two Blackwell's Island convicts availed themselves of an opportunity to jump into the East River and swim for the New-York shore. One of them reached the New York side, but his companion was drowned. Yesterday the escaped one, whose name is JOHN GALLAGHER, was rearrested and sent back to his old quarters. The name of the one who was drowned has not yet been ascertained. GALLAGHER says he was an Englishman, a tailor, and unmarried; that he formerly lived in North Moore-street, and that he was sent to the Island for robbing the trunk of a fellow-workman.

A TRIAL TRIP OF THE LONG ISLAND.—The river steamer *Long Island*, built by EDWARD LUPTON, for the Glen Cove route, made her engineer's trip yesterday, with great satisfaction to all concerned. She was not put to her full test of speed, there being some finish yet to put upon her engine and wheels; but in her fine model, shown in her smooth movement through the water, and the power of her engine, (from the Novelty Works) she gave promise of great speed when completed. She will be finished and ready for her route in a few days.

CHILD KILLED BY GIVING IT THE WRONG MEDICINE.—An infant child of THOMAS LEVERSY, who resides at No. 310 West Nineteenth street, was killed yesterday by its not receiving its dose of morphine in mistake for anise cordial. An Irish woman had also the baby, and over-administered the drug.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—A slight fire occurred at 6 A. M. yesterday, in the basement of the dwelling-house corner of Cherry and Pike streets. It was extinguished with trifling damage. The fire originated from some coal-ashes in the cellar.

A SAILOR KILLED.—HENRY DORCHE, a sailor, died yesterday afternoon at the City Hospital, from injuries received by falling into the area of No. 96 Oliver-street. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Police Reports.

THE CHARGE OF LARCENY AGAINST OFFICER COOK.—Justice BEHAN, yesterday, dismissed the charge of larceny preferred against Officer COOK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, by Annie EDISON, the complainant failing to appear. Cook was called upon to arrest Miss EDISON for being drunk, and the latter charged him with stealing from her neck her diamond necklace, worth $125. Cook, upon being told that he would be prosecuted for theft if such to have threatened that, if he was arrested, the girl should never get her necklace again. He was arrested however, and retained Gen. TALLMADGE as his counsel, the complainant retaining Gen. NYE. A few days since a notice appeared under the "Personal" of a City paper, that Miss E. would find her necklace in a pawn-shop in Fifth-avenue. She went there, and recovered the jewelry, it having been pawned for fifty cents. It was intimated that the recovery of the necklace, and other considerations induced Miss EDISON to keep out of Court. It did not transpire who pawned the necklace.

ARREST OF DESPERATE THIEVES.—Officer BENNETT, of the Fourteenth Ward, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning observed two thieves in the act of robbing a man, who was lying asleep upon a stoop in Elizabeth-street. Giving an alarm rap, the officer attempted to arrest the thieves, but they escaped and ran in opposite directions. Officer BURT, having heard the rap, and seeing the parties running, started in pursuit of one while BENNETT pursued the other. BURT soon captured his man, and took him to the Station house. As Officer BENNETT was close upon the heels of his man the latter turned and attempted to shoot him with a revolver, but the weapon fortunately missed fire. The fugitive increased his speed, but was soon, however, overtaken, seized and by receiving a ball in the calf of his right leg, from a revolver fired by the officer. The prisoners, who gave their names as WILLIAM SIMPSON and JAMES MANGIN, were committed to the Tombs for trial.

MR. ENRIGHT AGAIN.—Two Germans, giving their names as Henry SWAZAR and BENJAMIN FEISSENDON, and residence Philadelphia, made complaint Thursday, before Justice WALSH, against John ENright, who keeps the Empire Hotel in Centre street. The complainants told the old story, of having been compelled to pay nearly fifty per cent. more than the rates agreed upon. A runner met the complainants at the Railroad depot and told them they could "put up" at the Empire for $1 a day, and the same statement was made to them subsequently by the bar keeper on the premises of Mr. ENright—a card on the wall, stating the coarge to be $1 50 a day, being declared to be an old one. The magistrate said he could do nothing for the complainants, as no express statute had been violated by the accused.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KILL AN OLD MAN.—John Farrell, a young man, was arrested on Thursday in charge of committing a felonious assault upon Russell J. Greene, an old man, living at No. 198 West Twenty-second street. Franklin W. Greene, a son of the injured man, made an affidavit before Justice QUACKENBUSH, upon which the accused was arrested. Young Greene declares in his affidavit that his father rebuked Farrell for something he had been doing, and that the latter thereupon assaulted his father in the most brutal manner, and ended by hurling a heavy stone and hitting him in the left temple, from which he lay insensible nearly three hours and is still confined to his bed with only slight hope of recovery. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused to await the result of Mr. Greene's injuries.

YOUTHS BUYING SUMMER CLOTHING.—Four boys, their ages varying from nine to fifteen, were discovered yesterday by an officer, in a clothing store, fitting themselves up in fine style. The officer thought the boys had too much money for honest youths, and arrested them. They became frightened, and confessed that they had just robbed the jewelry store of Mr. NICHOL, No. 144 Third-avenue, of $66 in gold and bills. Mr. NICHOL had already notified the Police of the robbery. The boys, who gave their names as John Murphy, Daniel Moran, James M'Coy and George Klein, were sent by Justice CONNOLLY to the Juvenile Asylum.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Yesterday afternoon a well dressed gentleman called at the store No. 51 Beekman-street, made a trifling purchase, and offered in payment a counterfeit $20 bill on the Market Bank. The bill was not taken, but the man was, and given in charge of an officer. Some time ago the same man passed a similar counterfeit at the same store, and he was recognized at once. He was taken before Justice WELSH and committed for trial. He gave his name as Wm. H. Schreiner.

ABSCONDING CLERK.—Otto Hahback, a young German, who was clerk and book-keeper in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, absconded on Tuesday, the 24th ult., with about $400 of his employer's money. He is a young man being only 22 years of age, and has been about eight months in the place. A reward is offered for his arrest.

A THIEVING ROOMMATE.—James Powelson, a young man, was arrested yesterday, for stealing nearly $30 in silver coin from the trunk of James Price, who occupied the same room with him at No. 155 West Twenty-ninth-street. The accused confessed the robbery, restored the money, and was committed for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

Commissioners of Police.

THE HARBOR LAWS TO BE ENFORCED—THE OLD POLICE ABOUT TO REPORT AGAIN FOR DUTY.

The usual weekly secret meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

The Clerk of the Board furnished the following information:

The resignations of Lewis Roth, Third Precinct, George L. Hall, Twentieth Precinct, and Jacob Kirchoff, Fourth Precinct, were received and accepted.

A communication was received from the Paint Commissioners, calling the attention of the Commissioners of Police to the numerous violations of the laws relating to the Harbor; and a resolution was adopted to the effect that all violations that may hereafter come under the notice of the Police shall be reported to the proper authorities.

Mayor TIEMANN informed the reporters that Commissioner STRANAHAN had asked for the appointment of two more patrolmen in Brooklyn, and that he (the Mayor) and Commissioners ULSHOEFFER and BAILEY had opposed the request, on the ground that the question of the Old Police should be definitely settled before any more new appointments were made. The request of Mr. STRANAHAN was not granted.

No reply has been received from Captain PILSBURY respecting his appointment as General Superintendent.

It is rumored that a large number of the Old Police force will present themselves to-day at the headquarters, ready to waive all claims for back pay, and ready for duty.

Board of Councilmen.

STREET CLEANING—NEW TOMPKINS MARKET—CONDITION OF PIERS AND SLIPS.

The Board met on Thursday evening at the usual hour.

Messrs. Charles Johnson and Henry A. Sayer sent in a communication offering to clean all paved streets, alleys, &c., for five years, for $300,000 per annum. Referred to the Special Committee on Cleaning Streets.

An invitation to review the Eleventh Regiment on the 15th inst., was received and accepted.

Councilman LENT offered a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct to report the locality of wells and pumps in the City, and how they are covered. Adopted.

J. W. Benedict, one of the sureties for Theodore Hunt, contractor for building the new Tomkins Market, sent in a communication objecting to having the additional work on the structure divided up among various contractors, and offering to take the whole himself as follows: Iron work, $38 450; mason's and carpenter's, $12 000; water-proof floor, $4,700. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Messrs. Wattermore and Conover offered to repair all the roads on Manhattan Island and to keep them in the most perfect order, for $50.000 per annum for five years. Referred to Committee on Roads.

The deputy and acting Street Commissioner, Mr. Lovell, sent in a communication stating that the Comptroller had informed him that he had been obliged to allow claims for deduction of rent on certain piers and slips on account of their bad condition. He asked for authority to advertise for proposals for repairing and dredging where it might be necessary. Referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The report of the Committee on Wharves Piers and Slips in favor of concurring to authorize the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for removing the night soil of the City.

A resolution was adopted to make the necessary alterations and repairs in the office of the Clerk of the Board.

After the transaction of some unimportant routine business the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This institution is located on Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue, in one of the most pleasant and healthy sections of the city, and is managed exclusively by ladies. During the last year 150 children here found a home. At the present time, however, there are only 117 inmates, the others having been furnished with good homes in families where they will be properly cared for. The receipts for the year amounted to $9,498 36. All of this, with the exception of $743 was expended, but only $1.355 42 of the sum was used for salaries and wages.

INTEREST ON A LEGACY.—In 1856 PATRICK LYNDON died, leaving his widow $7,000 in lieu of dower. Upon settling the estate the legatee demanded interest on the amount from the date of her husband's death—no other provision having been made for her support, and the legacy was expressly declared to be in lieu of dower. The case was contested by the executors. Yesterday Surrogate BRAINARD decided that the widow was entitled to the interest as claimed, and an order to that effect was made.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An elderly man, supposed to be insane, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into Gowanus Creek, near the Penny Bridge. He was rescued by some anglers, and was taken in charge by the Eighth Precinct Police.

DROWNED—GEORGE DAVIS, rigger, of New-York, was drowned on Wednesday last, near the Montauk Jersey wilde attempting to get upon the wharf from a ship. The body was recovered yesterday, when an inquest was held by Coroner HOGAN. Deceased leaves a family in New-York.

Aldermanic Bribery in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Brooklyn Intelligence," in the TIMES of the 1st instant, I noticed a charge made by JAMES DILLON against THOMAS SHEPHERD, for an attempt to bribe Alderman DAYTON, of the Eleventh Ward of said City, by offering the sum of $500 as an inducement to award to said SHEPHERD the contract for cleaning the streets of said Ward.

Judging from the filthy condition of most of the streets in Brooklyn, one is led to suspect on reading the foregoing charge, that possibly there may be other Wards where similar attempts at bribery may not only have been made, but may also have proved successful.

When an Alderman, on being urged by citizens to withhold payment from a contractor unless he keep the streets clean, he has to make excuses for the contractor. It looks very much as if the alderman were in the pay and power of that contractor, and this form of corruption, appearing now to be coming systematic, it is time that citizens should hold their aldermen to strict accountability in the discharge of their trusts. The bribery system may also account for the fact that it is not always he who offers to clean the streets for the lowest sum that gets the contract. He who will give the largest share to the alderman becomes the favored individual. The result of such collusion is to be seen in the increasing filth of our streets, which are yearly getting to be worse and worse. The evil produced need not mind be bad enough if it went no further than swelling taxpayers out of their money under false pretenses. But when the comfort, health and lives of citizens are sacrificed under the system, all are then found to have brought to an end, and as the first step in this direction is exposure, it is to be hoped that others may follow the example of JAMES DILLON.

BROOKLYN.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States steamship *Relief* Commander ROGER PERRY, arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, which port she left April 23, stopping at Key West, and leaving that port May 22. The following is a list of officers: Commander, PERRY. Lieuts. W. B. Fitzgerald, D. Ammidennin, Jas. S. Thornton. Surgeon, B. Rush Mitchel. Purser, Jas. Fulton. Captain's Clerk, H. Golder.

[Advertisement.]
URADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
THE IVORYTYPE.—GURNEY'S NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, contains more to deserve attention than the mere beauty of the Portraits there exhibited. It presents a new and remarkable improvement in the art Photographic. GURNEY here exhibits his Ivorytype Portraits, which would appear to be the perfection of sun-painting. It is impossible to imagine anything more natural, more beautiful, or more highly finished than the Pictures done in this new style. It would scarcely conceive the finest miniature Painting on ivory by the most skillful artist, so perfectly painted as to have no appearance of paint on the closest inspection, and rendered by some abstruse art so perfectly like flesh as to resemble the human face seen through a diminishing glass. you may form some idea of the Ivorytype. The question, if any existed, as to the superiority of European or American Photographic Portraits, must, we imagine, be definitely settled by the Ivorytype which GURNEY has just introduced.—*Extract from Daily Times, April* 14, 1859.

[Advertisements.]
COMMON SENSE AND COMMON PRUDENCE.—Both dictate the necessity of our providing against a sudden suspension of our lives. Irrespective of whatever value we may choose to place upon our existence, we should reflect that God gave them to us to be preserved, if not for our personal pleasure, at least for the happiness and advantage of those who look to us for support, and who regard us with affection. No other argument is required to urge the substitution by thieves, fathers, yachters, boating people, &c., of the choice garments sold by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 256 Broadway. These embody the safest, surest, and most convenient preventive of death by drowning ever invented. Bathing garments ready for ladies and children.

[Advertisement.]
FALSE DELICACY REPROVED.—False delicacy has at last given way to prudential self-preservation. The parties who originally thought—or said they thought—the introduction to the public of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper indelicate, now use said paper constantly, and would not be without it. It is already a general necessity. All travelers are purchasing it to take away with them, and the proprietors of a majority of the watering-place hotels have made arrangements to keep it for sale in their offices during the Summer and Fall seasons. GAYETTY'S name is watermarked in each sheet of the genuine. Sold at the depot No. 41 Ann-street, and by all respectable druggists, grocers and fancy goods dealers, etc.

[Advertisement.]
THE GREAT ADMIRAL.—This mammoth ship has attracted almost—not quite—as much attention as KNOX'S Summer Hat. While the first astonishes by its size, the latter excites by its beauty. The former is destined for a foreign market—the latter is intended for home use; and there is a slight difference in the price of the two articles—for KNOX will persist in selling his beautiful fabrics at the low sum of $4. Call at his store, No. 212 Broadway, and make your purchase.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT enable the victims of disease to dispense with all other medicines. The former relieve the stomach, liver and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption, or wound. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—If you wish to see this drama surpassingly well performed, see little CORALIA HOWARD as *Eva*, her mother in the character of *Topsy* and her father as *St. Clair*. Then you *will* see inimitable acting. *Uncle Tom* is presented by them this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]
DR. HALSTED AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AGAIN.—He will now be happy to meet the numbers who have been disappointed of finding him there; and others desiring information in regard to his Round-hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.
See advertisement on 5th page.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 3.

$5,000	U. State 6s, '74	103⅜	360	N. Y. Central R....	72⅜
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅜	35	do.....	72⅜
12,000	do.....	90⅜	100	do.....s10	72⅜
8,000	do.....	90⅜	50	do.....s60	71⅜
56	Virginia 6s.....	86⅛	100	do.....s15	72⅜
40,000	Mo. state 6s..s15	84	100	do.....b60 aft	2 72⅜
20,000	do.....	84⅛	200	do.....	h7 72⅜
15,000	do.....s60	83	400	do.....	72⅜
1,000	Brook. City W. L.	102	650	do.....s3	72⅜
500	N. Y. Cent. R.	98	460	do.....s3	72⅜
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. b	80	78	100	do.....s4	72⅜
1,500	do.....s10	79⅛	100	do.....h10	72⅜
2,000	do.....	79⅛	100	do.....s3	72⅜
3,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	16⅜	100	do.....s15	72⅜
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B	70	50	Stonington R.....	64
1,000	do.....	70⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.....b30	42⅛
5,000	Han. & St J. R. B	66⅜	100	Mil. S. & N. la. g. s..h60	31⅜
32	Hanover Bank.....	91	120	do.....	31⅜
22	Imp. & Trad Bank.	114	100	do.....	31⅜
5	Amer. Ex. Bank....	102	300	do.....s10	31⅜
100	Canton Company..	18¾	100	do.....s60	31
25	Del. & H. C. Co.s10	94	40	Panama Railroad..	118
25	do.....	94	100	do.....s15.	118
20	do.....	94⅛	50	do.....	118⅜
35	Pa'c Mail St. Co....	71⅜	100	do.....	119
5	do.....	71⅜	20	Cl., Col. & Cin. R..	93⅛
60	do.....	71	100	Gal. & Ch. R.....b30	64⅜
150	do.....b30	71	270	do.....s30	64
100	Harlem R. pref....	36⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. R.. opg	24⅜
100	do.....	36⅜	210	do.....	26⅜
50	do.....b30	36⅜	100	Ch. & R Is. R...b60	59
30	Reading Railroad.	43⅜	50	do.....s30	58⅜
250	do.....	43⅜	50	do.....opg	59
15	Hudson River R....	31	100	do.....p5c	58
50	Brooklyn City R...	119⅜	50	do.....s60	58

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. States 6s, '74	103⅜	100	Canton Co.....	19
20,000	do.....s60	103⅜	100	do.....b30	19⅛
7,000	Virginia 6s.....s.0	86⅛	100	N. Y. Cent. R.....	72⅜
10,000	Missouri 6s. 6s.	83	100	Erie Railroad.....	6¾
25,000	do.....s60	83⅛	200	Reading Railroad.	39
12,000	Ill. Central R. bs.	79⅜	200	do.....s60	39¼
3,500	do.....	79⅜	75	Panama Railroad.	118⅜
40	Park Bank.....	100½	100	Illinois Central R .	86⅜
50	National Bank.....	100	50	Gal. & Chic. R	s60 61
100	Comb. Coal Pref..	18½	200	Cleve & Toledo R.	26⅜
200	Fire & H. C. Co.s60	92	50	Chic & Rk. Is. R.	s30 68⅜
25	Pacific Mail St. Co.	71	50	do.....	s30 68⅜
100	do.....s60	70			

FRIDAY, June 3—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the mails to-morrow closed somewhat lame this afternoon, at 110@110¼ at 60 days, and 110⅝ at sight, on London. The demand to-day has disappointed some of the leading drawers, which is accounted for, in part, by the fact that a number of the Continental firms, Importers and Bankers, will again ship Specie on their own account. We hear, at the last hour, that about $300,000 has been added to the previous engagement of $1,600,000. Of the $2,800,000 sent to Europe this week on New-York account, (including $850,000 sent to Boston by Express) we estimate $200,000 in Silver from the South; $800,000 in Gold, by Express and other channels from the country; $500,000 from the Sub-Treasury, and about $1,300,000 taken from the Banks. We are aware that the decrease on the next Bank average is estimated in some quarters at more than double this apparent difference—in some instances as high as $3,000,000@$4,000,000—but at present we know of no reason to justify such extreme calculations. The demand for Money to-day we find rather moderate from their regular dealers, at most of the Banks. There are one or two exceptions in the large Banks in Wall-street. The disposition continues to refuse long-date bills, except at the advanced rates, 7@9 ₱ cent., but we still hear of some very choice 45@60 day acceptances being done at 6 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers continue to be very moderate borrowers on demand, at 5@6 ₱ cent.; most of the lenders demanding 6 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $216,093, of which $61,000 for Customs, and paid out $151,035; balance this afternoon, $4,311,107.

The mails by the *America* at Boston will be delivered at our Post-office early to-morrow. The further details by telegraph announce that short discounts have fallen in London to 3@4 ₱ cent. per annum, being ½@1 ₱ cent. below the Bank minimum of 4½ ₱ cent., and that Cotton Goods have advanced in India. In American Stocks the changes are not important.

The Stock Market to-day has been dull, influenced in part by the easier deliveries of New York Central shares, which constitute the staple of the share speculation, and partly by the failure in Philadelphia of an old and prominent member of the Exchange in that City, who of late has been a heavy buyer of Reading. The failure creates considerable surprise, as there is no worthier or more respectably connected member of the Philadelphia Board than the party in question The Reading shares fell in consequence below 40 ₱ cent. this afternoon, but subsequently closed about that figure. The dealings in the stock of late in this market have been unusually light, most of the certificates heretofore in circulation among the New-York Brokers having been drawn to the Philadelphia market. New-York Central ranged through the day 72⅜@⅞ for the cash stock, the same as at the close yesterday, and the latest quotation this afternoon stands 72⅞ ₱ cent. The Western Stocks are steady, with only a moderate movement. Panama shares are higher on advice by the *America* that the English Government is about to advertise for a steamship mail to Australia by this route. The understood determination of Mr. VANDERBILT to prosecute with energy his competition in the California trade *via* Panama also has its influence in favor of Panama shares, while keeping unsettled the shares of the Pacific Mail Company. The latter, after selling down to 71 ₱ cent., closed 71⅞ ₱ cent. In State Stocks, the *short* sellers, on the Specie movement and the War agitation abroad, continue to put out fresh contracts in Missouris at 83@83¼ seller's option, while the cash stock is steady at 84¼ ₱ cent. Tennessees continue in request at 90½@90¾ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds are 79½ ₱ cent. cash, and 78 seller 60 days. In other Railway Bonds there was little done. The general market this afternoon closed dull.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port...	$884,775	$497 553	$1 292 637
Thrown on market...	853,367	577,801	1,184 332
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port..	$42,682,866	$19 769,611	$47 799 856
Thrown on market	38 560 730	24 986,006	48,318,360

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION	PKGS.	VALUE.	WAREHOUSED PKGS	WAREHOUSED VALUE.	WITHDRAWN. PKGS	WITHDRAWN. VALUE
Man. of Wool..	841	$421 970	345	$109 256	60	$18,692
Man. of Cotton.	967	274,641	33	4 462	34	7 457
Man. of Silk...	382	381,062	44	25 623	19	7,215
Man. of Flax..	103	39,595	28	3,460	91	11,923
Miscellaneous	117	16 660	49	13 108	43	1 987
Total.....	2,400	$1,136 928	494	$165,809	243	$47 564
		165 109				1 136 823
Total Entered		..$1,297,637	Total Marketed			$1,184 312

Land Warrants are rather heavy. THOMPSON BROS. quote this day a decline in some sizes thus:

	Buyer.		Seller.
40 acres, per acre.....	100	40 acres, per acre.....	110
80 acres, per acre.....	80	80 acres, per acre.....	90
120 acres, per acre.....	73	120 acres, per acre.....	86
160 acres, per acre.....	81	160 acres, per acre.....	85

The Metropolitan Bank will pay the accrued interest on the 7 ₱ cent bonds of the State of Minnesota.

The La Crosse Road.

From the New-York Tribune.

The purchasers of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road, organized under the title of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, and the Hon. RUSSELL SAGE, of Troy, was elected President. A year is allowed for the completion of the road. The stockholders met on the 25th, the day for the annual election of Directors, and there was more than usual discussion and consultation as to whether the election should go on; the question was argued before the inspectors, by the counsels of the new Company and NAWCOMB CLEVELAND, till past the hour when the vote should have closed. The election was, however, held; the Cleveland ticket receiving 27,500 votes, and another ticket 500. Victory seemed to be with CLEVELAND, but the old Board refused to recognize the new one, because they had been elected by an majority of the stocks, because the election had not commenced till after the time when the polls should have been closed, and because seven of those elected were not stockholders. CLEVELAND and CASELL alone own the stock. A majority of those on the ticket which received the 500 votes, on seeing the condition of the Cleveland ticket, met and organized, by electing DANIEL WELLS, Jr., for President. CLEVELAND, although President of the other Board, attended this meeting and was appointed on the Executive Committee. There are, then, four Boards—Board No. 1 is the old Board, of which STAUNTON is President, and which does not recognize either of the new ones; Board No. 2 of which CLEVELAND is President, only two of the members of which are stockholders; Board No. 3, which elected 500 votes, of which DANIEL WELLS, Jr., is President; and Board No. 4, of which SAGE is President. ALEX. MITCHELL, who held proxies for $3,000,000 of stock, did not use them, because he considered the case as hopeless for the unfortunate stockholders. S. CHAMBERLAIN continues to run the road. The Milwaukee and Minnesota Company expect to make a satisfactory settlement with CHAMBERLAIN, who, it is reported, has bought out CLEVELAND'S judgment against the road.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, May 31.

The Sheriff sold what the bill called "fifty-one" building lots, with water right, on Eleventh and Twelfth avenues and Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; but the entire front on Thirtieth-street appears to be cut off, and the lots are numbered up to "sixty." We do not understand it, and, as it is useless to ask for explanations, all we can say is that the "fifty-one" or "sixty" lots were all sold together to JOHN ACKEY for $30 00.

There was another "peremptory" sale of a dozen Havemeyer lots on Eighth and Ninth avenues, and on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. If we do not report them, it is because we doubt whether they were "peremptorily" sold.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold a piece of land on Broadway, Sixty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, bounded as follows: 136 feet fronting Broadway, 139 feet fronting Sixty-ninth-street, and 125 feet fronting Tenth avenue, and 77 feet in depth on the north line; on the premises are some six two-story buildings. Sold for $23,000.

THURSDAY, June 2.

By order of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, in the suit of JORDAN MOTT and others, against GARRETT STRYKER and others, the following property was sold:

One lot on the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. JAMES E. SHAW, $1,800.

Next adjoining on the avenue. THOMAS GARRETT. $1 150 Next not sold.

The next five, including the impertect corner of Fifty-fourth street. Same buyer, $628 each.

The first five sixteen lots in the rear of above, each having an extra depth of about 80 feet. JAMES E. SHAW, $1,320 each.

The next with an extra depth of about 69 feet. JOHN COSTELLO, $1,160.

The next two lots with about 65 feet extra depth. D. SCHOONMAKER, $1,020 each.

Five lots northside Fifty-second-street 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue. ARCHIBALD HALL, $730 each—struck down at $735.

Five lots south side of Fifty-third-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue. JOHN H. POWAS, $640 each.

One lot on the northeast corner of Fifty-first-street and Tenth avenue. JAS. E. SHAW, $2 075.

The next adjoining not sold.

The next two. C. J. FOGAN, $1 550 each.

The next three. J. E. SHAW, $1,350 each.

The corner adjoining Fifty second street. Same $1,700.

The lot on the northeast corner of Fifty fourth street and Eleventh avenue. THOS. CASSEN, $1 500.

The next, $1,160; the next $925 Same.

One lot on the northwest corner of Fifty third-street and Tenth-avenue Sha

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2406. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

The First Battles of the Campaign.

The Austrians Beaten by the Allies at Montebello.

Two Thousand of the Former Killed, and Seven Hundred of the Latter.

TWO HUNDRED AUSTRIANS PRISONERS.

Success of the Sardinian Army on the Sesia.

GARIBALDI ABOUT ENTERING LOMBARDY.

General Movement of the War.

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

FRANCIS II. SUCCEEDS TO THE CROWN.

Cotton Dull---Breadstuffs Steady---Provisions Quiet---Consols 91 3-4 a 92.

Correspondence and Details by the America.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, 25th of May, via Queenstown 26th, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, *en route* to New York.

The news was obtained by the news yacht of the Associated Press, but could not be forwarded until Saturday, owing to the non-working of the wires. It is of the highest importance.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—THE AUSTRIANS BEATEN BY THE ALLIES—FRENCH AND SARDINIANS VICTORIOUS.

The first battle has been fought at Montebello. It took place on the 21st ult. The French accounts say that the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under General STADION, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and were driven back by General FOREY'S division after a fierce combat of four hours' duration. The allies, including some Piedmontese cavalry, carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians.

The loss of the latter is stated by the French at 1,500 to 2,000, and that of the French at 600 to 700, of whom *many were officers!* Two hundred Austrians including a colonel, were taken prisoners.

The Austrian account simply states that General STADION pushed forward a reconnoissance by a forced march towards Liglis and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, *retreated behind the Po in perfect order.*

The actual strength of the French is not stated. Reports say they numbered from 6,000 to 7,000, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

A BATTLE ON THE BANKS OF THE SESIA—THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED BY THE SARDINIANS.

A Sardinian bulletin also announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under Gen. CIALDINA, forced a passage over the Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Other trifling engagements are reported.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

General GARIBALDI had entered Gravelliona, on the Piedmontese side of Lake Maggiore, with 6,000 men, his object being revolutionary. His purpose is to push into Lombardy.

A FRENCH ARMY TO ENTER TUSCANY.

Prince NAPOLEON and a small French force had arrived at Leghorn, for the purpose, probably, of supporting the Sardinian authority in Tuscany.

It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

General GYULAI has removed his head-quarters to Garlasco, and has everywhere ordered the people to give up their arms, under pain of being shot for disobedience.

General GARIBALDI has made forty-seven more prisoners.

DISPOSITION OF THE WOUNDED.

ALESSANDRIA, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

The wounded at Montebello have been brought here.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Some Austrian prisoners have arrived here.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN LOMBARDY.

BERNE, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

NAPLES.

DEATH OF THE KING—HIS SUCCESSOR.

The King of Naples was dead, and FRANCIS II. had assumed the reins of Government. England and France are about to send representatives to Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LORD PALMERSTON AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL—ANTICIPATED DEFEAT OF THE DERBY MINISTRY—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Political differences have arisen between Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The defeat of the Derby Ministry is anticipated on the meeting of Parliament.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been called to sanction the heads of the agreement with the Government and issue of preference shares of £600,000 new capital.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION RESPECTING NEUTRALITY—THE BOURSE.

The *Moniteur* announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and the principle that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods.

The Bourse was firm. Threes, 61f. 65c.

PARISIAN ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The Rush of Correspondents to Italy—Nobility Enlisting—Popularity of the War and of the Emperor—English Slanders—Plan of the Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

We do not perceive at Paris the absence of the Emperor. From the aspect of the town, no one would discover the great events in the history of the nation that are about to occur. Business, pleasure, and the weightier affairs of Government pursue the even tenor of their way without apparent interruption.

The Cabinet meets three times a week under the Presidency of the Empress, assisted by "the light and the experience of the surviving brother of NAPOLEON," the Prince JEROME. These meetings are held at 1½ o'clock, and at 5 o'clock the Empress drives to the Bois de Boulogne. After the first meeting of the Cabinet over which the Empress presided, Her Majesty was overcome by emotion, and had to take to her bed. The Government of 36,000,000 of people, without the aid of local Governments, requires constant labor, and it is not surprising that Her Majesty shrinks before the pile of papers she is obliged to sign every day in order to legalize them.

The Empress signs the State documents thus: "*For the Emperor, and in virtue of the power he has conferred on us, Eugenie, Empress Regent.*" Executive documents commence thus: "*Eugenie, Empress of the French, Regent of the Empire, by delegation of his Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the National will,*" etc. Each day the *Moniteur* contains several columns of documents signed by her Majesty.

The national flag continues to float over the Tuileries, because the Regency being established, it is not as if the Emperor were absent and no power remaining in the Palace of the Sovereign.

The Prince JEROME has established a sort of Regency Bureau, for the transaction of business pertaining to the Council of Regency. This Council meets once a week, and, like the Cabinet, is presided over by the Empress, assisted by the Prince JEROME. The Secretaries of the Prince's Bureau are drawn from the Council of State.

Before his departure, the Emperor drew up a clear and sufficiently elaborate plan of directions for the Empress in the governmental duties she will have to perform. The Prince BACCIOCHI is charged by his Majesty with the preservation of decorum in the Imperial household during his absence.

On Tuesday evening the Empress held the *levée* for the officers of Government, usual during the presence of the Emperor. These receptions commenced in January and were continued till Lent, and then resumed again till the week before the Emperor's departure. They were intended exclusively for public functionaries, and thus relieved the receptions his Majesty was obliged to give to non officials and foreigners. The Tuesday evening reception was unusually large.

Three correspondents of journals left Paris for the seat of war in the Imperial train. These were M. PERRIN, a clerk in the State Department, for the *Moniteur*; M. DARCOLLE, one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, and Mr. DALISLE, of the United States, for the London *Morning Chronicle*. In regard to the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, it may be well to state that he has been employed for some time as translator of American news for the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel*, that he is a personal friend of M. MOCQUARD, the Secretary of the Emperor, and that the politics of the *Morning Chronicle*, as well as the sentiments of its correspondent, are all in favor of the Emperor and his policy. These three correspondents will undoubtedly enjoy advantages of seeing denied to others, but they will be restricted by the peculiarity of their position to saying less. Their obligations as official correspondents will limit them to praises *quand meme*.

The able manner in which the history of the Crimean war was written day by day by English correspondents on the spot, has taught a lesson to other nations that they seem disposed to profit by. A large number of very able writers belonging to the Paris literary and political press, have already left for the seat of war, and although it is asserted that only three official correspondents will be admitted to the camp, some advantages will certainly be offered to these not permitted to English correspondents. The new Government Monthly, the *Revue Européenne*, sends M. EDMOND ABOUT, author of the *Mariages de Paris*, a writer lately decorated by the Emperor, and who has just had his last book, an attack on the Pope, seized by the Police, and been himself cited before the tribunals. The *Siècle* sends M. EDMOND TEXIER, a well-known literary man; the *Journal des Débats* sends M. AMEDEE ACHARD; the *Moniteur* sends, as military correspondent, M. LAUNOY, who wrote for that journal the history of the siege of Sebastopol; the Bullier Telegraph Agency sends M. DANJOU; the *Messager de Paris* is represented by M. MATHON DE LA VARENNE; *Figaro* sends one of its editors, and the best *chroniquer* of Paris, M. AUGUSTE VILLEMOT; M. EMILE AUGIER, of the Academy, is attached to the staff of Prince NAPOLEON, and will thus take notes for a future history.

A Turin correspondent of the *Nord* says that the correspondent of the London *Times* had attempted to enter the French camp, but had been repulsed, and then went and established himself at Turin, from whence he wrote letters that occasioned much hilarity on their return, among those who knew the country and its geography.

Much has been said in the journals about the young men of good family in Italy who have entered the army as volunteer soldiers. These acts of patriotism have not been confined to Italy. In France the following enrolments in the ranks have come to my knowledge: a son of the Marquis DE BALLONET; a brother of the Princess DE BEAUVAU; the Viscount DE TALON; the Baron NICOLAS DE CLAAY, and the Duke DE GRAMMONT-CADROUSSA. An old soldier of the first Empire, who made all the campaigns of Italy with NAPOLEON I., desires to fight these battles over again, and has demanded to be enrolled.

The young Duke DE CHARTRES, son of the Duke of ORLEANS, is at Casale, in the division of the Piedmontese army under General CIALDINI: the young Prince, who is but 17 years old, executed on the night of the 9th a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of the enemy's lines, and drew up his own report. His uncle, the Duke D'AUMALE, has just sent the Prince two English horses for his use during the war.

M. THEONOLD TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, a cousin of the Empress JOSEPHINA, has engaged as a soldier in the Piedmontese cavalry. The Count GALERIO CASATI, Senator of Piedmont, has volunteered as a nurse to the wounded on the field of battle. All the high schools of Turin, Alessandria and Genoa have been closed, and while the young men have shouldered their muskets to assist in the defence of their country, the young ladies have been set to work making lint.

The news that the Prince of NASSAU, brother of the reigning Duke, had taken service in the Austrian army, produced a painful impression in the diplomatic world at Paris. It was only last year that this young gentleman was warmly received at the Tuileries, and generously entertained by their Majesties during a stay of four months, occupying the right of the Emperor at all reviews and other public occasions, and accompanying the Empress as her cavalier on the promenade. The Prince is related to the Russian Imperial family, which, certainly, will not approve his conduct.

The garrison of Paris, reduced to a few thousand men during the first fortnight of the rush to Italy, is now not only complete, but augmented by two regiments of cavalry. At the same time the National Guard, of Paris, is going to be carried from 60 000 to 140,000 man. As constituted up to the present time, only the wealthier wards of Paris, and in these Wards the wealthier people, were allowed muskets, or were called on to do military duty. All the republican Wards, from fear of their using the guns placed in their hands against the Government, were totally exempt from service in the National Guard ever since the *coup d'état*, and consequently deprived of their guns. But now that the Government feels strong in the sympathies of the people, every man in the city, rich and poor, liable to military duty in the National Guard, is going to be called out. The Emperor wishes to repose upon the people, and it is undoubtedly not a bad policy. Hereafter the Government will be absolutely in the power of the 160,000 men to whom it grants the privilege of carrying guns in the national militia, and who constitute the active business men of Paris.

Nothing could be more reassuring for the Government than the general tone of public feeling in regard to the war. I have yet to meet a single man, woman or child of the French people who is not in favor of it, or a single person who seems disposed to take advantage of the war or the Emperor's absence to create embarrassments to his dynasty. Certainly, the day of the Emperor's marriage, no one could have foreseen the calm that now reigns under a Regency of which EUGENIE DE MONTIJO is the *titulaire*. It is indeed a spectacle which adds immense moral force to the cause in which the army of France is engaged, and proves that the people, at least, are convinced of its justice and its sanctity.

What better proof does one need of these friendly dispositions of the people than the manner in which the late loan of 500,000,000 has been taken? The Government asks for 500,000,000 to aid in carrying on the war, it offers the same terms as on previous occasions, gives ten days only in which to take the loan and does not supply bureaux enough to do the clerical labor for all the subscribers that apply, and what is the result? The loan was more than taken in Paris alone; in all France it was more than taken at the end of the second day; and at the end of the ten days, there was a sum of 2,300,000,000 instead of 500,000,000 subscribed! And every sou of it by French people! And 80,000,000 of it by the poorest of people, in sums of two dollars each! Still more, at the end of the ten days the lines of people at each bureau, waiting to subscribe, were as long as at the end of any previous day. Every night hundreds of people slept on the ground, so as to get a chance the next day, and any man who saw the *empressement* to subscribe to this war loan, must rest satisfied, not only of the healthy financial condition of the people, but of their generous support of the war for the emancipation of Italy.

What, then, are we to think of the London *Times*, which advised English capitalists, at the opening of the loan, not to risk their money in it? And of the Derby organ, the *Morning Herald*, which placed France on the same level with Austria, as a bankrupt nation? It is pitiable to see a journal of the influence of the London *Times* publish a stupendous and most injurious falsehood, and then lie a month in the face of the whole world in backing it up, rather than manfully avow its error. It is pitiable to see such a journal as the *Times*, with no other motive of action than the spectre of 1815 before it, pursue a course of injurious and totally groundless attack on the motives and intentions of NAPOLEON III., when not a single act of his whole life can be pointed to as an evidence of his bad faith toward England. And yet fear of NAPOLEON III., or rather the name of Napoleon, is the sole motive, the sole moving-spring of the *Times'* abuse. If anything brings about an extension of the war from its present limits, it will be this ridiculous and extravagantly-expressed fear of France by England.

The French papers will tell you that they have but 80 or 100,000 men in Piedmont; but you must recollect that these are official figures given out by the army, and intended for the ears of the Austrians. By the last telegraphic dispatch from head-quarters, dated last evening at 5 o'clock at Alessandria, we learn that the Emperor has finished, or nearly finished, placing his army in position to take the offensive, while from other sources we learn that it is the intention to march straight at the Austrian lines in the direction of Milan by the way of Pavia. If this is the plan of campaign—and it seems the most probable one—you may rely upon it that the French Army is not limited by the above figures. The French officers talk of sleeping in Milan before the end of the month, and to do this they must have an overpowering army, that will be able to march almost in a straight line through all obstacles. We have reason to believe that the French army is overpowering in numbers, and that the boast of its officers is not improbable. There is no reason to believe that NAPOLEON III. has found any better mode of expressing the true strength of an army than that adopted by his uncle, that "the *bon Dieu* is always with the big battalions!"

The Order of the Day, published by the Emperor to his army on arriving at Genoa, was well received, as are all his State papers, both here and in Italy. The paragraph in regard to the bayonet has been much remarked upon, and recalls to mind the observation of the illustrious Marshal SAXE, that "the gun is but the handle of the bayonet."

For three or four days the news from Italy has been totally without interest, and the dead calm that reigns is only the precursor of the storm of excitement that will surely follow the news of the first movement of the army forward. After the time that has been spent in organizing, it will be reasonable to expect an effective and successful march, and it is upon this movement that the attention of all Europe will be concentrated for the next week.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Aspects of the War—Partisan Politics—An Anecdote of Lord Ellenborough—The Rifle Mania—Literary Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 20, 1859.

The campaign in Italy still hangs fire. The Austrians have wisely abandoned their first design of acting on the offensive, and are satisfying themselves with levying contributions on the Piedmontese, and exacting forced loans from the Lombards, so as to exhaust the country on both sides of the frontier before the war, properly speaking, shall begin. If the French exchequer were in similar plight to their own, and if the sea were not open for the conveyance of supplies of all sorts to the Allies, this might make a very serious difference. But so long as the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON is offered four times as much money by way of loan at 6 per cent. as it thinks of asking, and so long as Genoa, Spezzia, and Leghorn receive in safety food, clothing, and arms, in whatever quantities there may be required, in the space of a few hours from Toulon and Marseilles, it is strategetically of little moment that the valleys of the Ticino and the Po should be stripped bare and their unfortunate inhabitants reduced to ruin. The letters published in the *Times* during the last week from their correspondents in Italy, especially those from the seat of war, have excited great astonishment here, from the tone of palliation, if not apology, in which they speak of the Austrian proceedings. Every day the "leading journal" shows more and more decidedly a disposition to go any lengths against France. It is still Anti-Derbyite in domestic policy; and you may expect to see it back up the attempt that will be made, under the auspices of Lord PALMERSTON, to put Ministers into a minority early in June. But in foreign affairs its inspiration is derived from its old favorites, Lords ABERDEEN and CLARENDON, rather than from Cambridge House. How thoroughly these veteran toadies of Prince ALBERT are in sympathy with the present aims of our Foreign Office I need not say. Were the Government to come to a dead-lock to-morrow, the Court would insist upon some attempt to reconstruct the Cabinet on a conservative basis, and, in my opinion, it would probably succeed. A negotiation was attempted last week, which had for its object, as stated by the *Daily News*, to induce Lord PALMERSTON to join the Administration as leader of the Commons, with any three of his friends he might choose to name. The *Morning Post* has abstained from all allusion to the fact stated; and the *Globe* alone ventured to put forward a sham contradiction, after an interval of two days, in which it denied indignantly the fact of the offer having been accepted, but not the fact of its having been made. Since then other negotiations have been commenced and are now carrying on—on the one side with a view of strengthening the *personnel* of the Ministry, by the inclusion of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord ELCHO, and upon the other for the reconciliation of personal differences and rival pretensions among the leaders of the Opposition. The notion seems to be that Lord ELLENBOROUGH will be asked to reënter the Cabinet he quitted twelve months ago, on the India bill, as First Lord of the Admiralty. But unless there be an unconfessed desire on the part of the Government to multiply the chances of a collision with the naval forces of France, it is inconceivable how such an appointment should be thought of in the present posture of affairs. With great talent in debate, and singular energy in administration, Lord ELLENBOROUGH has proved himself incorrigibly wanting in judgment whenever he has been tried. Soon after his recall from India in 1844, he was placed at the head of the Admiralty by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL. The world was then enjoying the slumbers of a profound peace, and the presence of the late Duke of WELLINGTON in the Cabinet was considered a sufficient guarantee against any great imprudence on the part of his colleagues, for, without his advice, so long as he lived, none of them ventured to undertake any importantant design connected with the naval or military defence of the country. Even then, however, Lord ELLENBOROUGH had well-nigh brought his friends into trouble by his rare indiscretion. Possessed with the notion that it was necessary by some striking fact to arouse Parliament and the public to a healthful sense of the danger incident to the then reduced state of our navy, his lordship had, with great care and deliberation, planned a sham attack, to be made suddenly and at night, by a given number of vessels, upon Portsmouth. Not only was a mock cannonade prepared, which should rouse the garrison and inhabitants from their sleep to the supposed horrors of bombardment from the sea, but parties were arranged to land at particular points, provided with the implements of escalade, and with directions to make themselves masters of the principal batteries. All was kept secret until a few hours before, when the project was luckily divulged in time to be summarily put an end to by the most cautious of prime ministers. It is almost incredible to think that a scheme of the sort, which would, in all probability, have ended in a frightful loss of brave and innocent life, should have been seriously entertained by a man enjoying the reputation of statesmanship, and apparently possessing the confidence of some of the ablest and wariest politicians of his time. It is, nevertheless, quite true; and it is not the only marvellous story that is told of this singularly clever, but singularly unsafe man. So well, indeed, is his reputation for rashness and eccentricity understood, that I believe that his nomination as the First Lord of the Admiralty at the present juncture would with good reason materially increase the uneasiness and distrust entertained toward our Government by that of France. With reference to the negotiations for Whig fusion, nothing can be said to be as yet settled, save that Lord CLARENDON is not likely to form a part of any new combination. The basis now suggested is, that some fourth or fifth-rate man, of high rank and good character, should be nominally placed at the top, and that the two ex-Premiers, whose rivalry has hitherto caused the paralysis of the party, should agree to serve under him. If this cannot be done, I should not be surprised to see an arrangement attempted which would send Lord PALMERSTON to the Lords with the dignity of chief, and the reversionary expectancy of the Premiership, Lord JOHN RUSSELL remaining in the Commons, and taking the lead once more in that assembly.

Meanwhile, it is now confessed on all hands that the Tories have secured in the new Parliament a compact force of more than three hundred votes. The latest of the Irish elections have exceeded the anticipations that were formed regarding them, and have nearly all resulted in favor of ministers. By far the strongest case in proof of the coalition between Cardinal WISEMAN and the Carlton Club, is that of the King's County, where Mr. HENNESSY, a young man without any local connection of influence, and who has hitherto filled the post of third-class clerk in the Privy Council office, has been returned. His opponent was Mr. BLAND, a man of large property in the County, and a Liberal, who had uniformly voted in the two last Parliaments in conformity with the supposed will of his constituents. As a Catholic Tory, however, Mr. HENNESSY has been preferred to a Protestant Liberal: the majority of the priesthood voting for the former, and what is more extraordinary, the tenantry of Lords ROSS, DIGBY, and other Conservative landowners giving him their unanimous support.

Already death has begun to lessen the number of the newly-elected representatives. Mr. WM. FAGAN, who for many years represented the City of Cork, has not long enjoyed his recently renewed honor. The vacancy caused by his decease, will be sharply contested—the Catholic candidate being Dr. LYONS, a son in-law of Chief Baron PIGOTT, and a Professor in the Catholic University.

Our middle classes are all just now gone crazed about rifle-shooting and rifle clubs. No human being in his senses really believes any proximate danger of invasion; yet the whole country is astir with the noise and bustle of volunteering. The example of the United States is in every one's mouth; and the undiscerning critics who occupied themselves last winter in sneering at the democratic francibles of America, now laud to the skies its democratic finalocks, as if these were not considerably more to the purpose in more points of view than one. Government, which at first affected to encourage the formation of rifle clubs, already shows symptoms of perplexity at the rapidity with which the notion is spreading; and I have reason to know that instead of indiscriminate encouragement, measures will be taken rather to check the embodiment of these volunteer corps. The jealousy of an oligarchic Government is seldom caught napping; and of all things in the world that by which it is most easily aroused is the fear of an intelligent and free-spirited people becoming accustomed to the use of arms. Recruiting for the navy goes on with unabated briskness, and considering the number of ships of war already in commission and about to be so, a large additional number of men will certainly be required. But if any one asks in Parliament what it is all for, Government will, I imagine, be sorely puzzled to know what to say. Ostensible cause there certainly is none.

There are not many new books of note this season; indeed I hardly know of one which has recently made its appearance in this country whose reputation is likely to last. The feud between Mr. DICKENS and his old publishers has been finally terminated by his purchase of the copyright of *Household Words* for £3,200, and its incorporation with his new serial of *All the Year Round*. Everybody is glad of this, and the popularity of the learned and inventive author seems to be greater than ever. A novel has just made its appearance from the pen of ARTHUR FORBLANQUE, Jr., son of the well-known editor of the *Examiner* newspaper. The book is full of promise, and of traditional if not hereditary humor.

We have several new plays of the lighter sort, the best being "Electro," at the Haymarket, by FRANK TALFOURD, and "House or Home," at the Adelphi, by TOM TAYLOR. Mr. TALFOURD'S comedy is an ingenious combination of classical and comical effects admirably combined, and put upon the stage to perfection. Mr. E. T. SMITH has been seeking employment for his superfluous energy and good nature, in a testimonial which he has been endeavoring to get up as a tribute of respect to Mr. CHARLES KEAN. A good many subscriptions had already been given, when, to the discomfiture of the enterprising lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, a letter appeared from Mr. KEAN positively declining to entertain the compliment; whereupon Mr. SMITH could only publish a notification of his regret at having unconsciously given offence where he meant to do honor, accompanying the act with an expression of his hope that somebody would be as kind to him when he retires from managerial life as he was disposed to be towards the lessee of the Princesses.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE ALLIED ARMY—ITS DISPOSITION.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

TURIN, Saturday, May 14.

I have just had a conversation with an officer of cavalry, who formed part of a reconnaissance which pushed on as far as Vercelli, two days ago. It seems beyond doubt, from what he tells me, that the Austrians have fully determined to concentrate their forces between the Ticino and the Sesia, and the lines of the Dora Baltea having served their purpose, that of protecting the capital, which would otherwise indubitably have fallen into the enemy's hands, are about to be abandoned, and an onward movement is expected very shortly to take place. My informant fully confirms all the accounts I had previously heard of the devastation the country has undergone at the hands of the Austrians. The crops have been trampled under foot, and the valley of the Sesia, close to Vercelli, which was, as it were, the Arcadia of Northern Italy, is now a barren wilderness. The amount of the damage it is impossible to estimate at present, but I am assured that between the Sesia and the Dora it is much greater than between the Sesia and the Ticino. In the provinces of Novara and Vigevano, an Austrian invasion had been long expected, and the inhabitants had taken the precaution of sending their valuables to the other side of the Sesia. Between Vigevano and Vercelli, nothing had been left but what was not worth carrying off, and the Austrians found but little to glean there. On the fertile plain which stretches west of the Sesia, however, it was far otherwise. The inhabitants had never imagined that the Government would allow a fertile district, at the very gates of the capital, to be ravaged without attempting to protect it. The wholesale destruction of the crops in this valley entails famine on a great part of Piedmont. I am told by my informant that the distress of these poor peasants, and their indignation against the Government, for having thus been sacrificed without any attempt being made to protect them, are perfectly appalling. As to the Austrians, no attempt can be made to palliate their conduct. The cruelties they perpetrated in the rural districts can scarcely be credited. Some of the facts that are reported to me are too horrible to be mentioned, unless duly authenticated; and in Turin, at present, it is not easy to authenticate anything.

The French Emperor is to arrive at his head-quarters to-day. The presence of a commander-in-chief much required. There are well-founded accounts of terrible scenes which are said to have already taken place between VICTOR EMANUEL, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and M'MAHON. A general advance of the French army has taken place to the Po, while their right wing has advanced to Voghera, as if it were their intention to cross the Po after its junction with the Ticino, so as to turn the Austrian flank. To prevent this movement, the Austrians have sent a large force, as a reserve (it is under General BENEDEK,) to Corte Olona, so as to be able to dispute the passage of the river, while their left wing has taken up a strong position between Pavia and Bobbio, on the Trebia. Their right wing is still between Robbio and Vercelli, and their centre extends from Mortara to Pavia.

The position of the French is at present as follows: The left wing, composed of the corps of General NIEL and the Piedmontese under LA MARMORA, which extended from Chivasso to Celuso, are moving towards the Sesia; the centre, which is formed by the bulk of the Piedmontese army, under the King's orders, continues at Casale and in the neighborhood; and the bulk of the French army is concentrated between Alessandria and Pontecurone, occupying also several important points on the Po—such as Cornale, Gerola, Cambio, &c. At the War Office here the opinion prevails that as the Austrian greatly outnumbers the French army, the French Commander-in-Chief will try and bring about an action on the mountainous ground south of the Po, so as to compensate for the inequality in point of numbers, and especially as regards artillery and cavalry.

Great masses of troops continue to arrive at Genoa from Algaria. There is no doubt that, although no engagement has yet taken place, both armies have already suffered heavy losses from fatigue and sickness. The French are busily organizing hospitals at Genoa, Turin, and Alessandria; and the civil hospitals of Turin have been ordered to prepare a certain number of beds for military patients.

Barrack accommodation is also being prepared here for a large number of troops, and French officers confidently assert that before a month has elapsed the French army in Piedmont will number over 250,000.

AUSTRIAN TACTICS.

Correspondence of the Paris Siecle.

TURIN, Saturday, May 14.

GYULAI'S army, forced to retreat, is falling back on three different points, Novaro, Pavia, and Piacenza on this last town by Stradella. Already a part of the siege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of chasseurs, have been signalled. In effecting this retreat some repassed the Gravellona, in the direction of Cassle-Pusterlengo, between Lodi and Piacenza; others went through Broni, and after crossing the bridge of La Stella, turned towards Stradella. As to the bulk of the army, it is still in Piedmont, but they are concentrating it on the line of operations so as, in case of a check, to be able to form a junction with the troops in Lombardy. The ground along part of the Gravellona, and at Codalunza, Portighettn, and Batella, is bristling with fortifications, and whilst on other points they are making bridges, throwing up batteries, and re-establishing communications, GYULAI is reinforcing his troops on the road to Piacenza. As to the troops recently collected, they are concentrated between Mortara, Palestra and Robbio. Of course the bridges which had been thrown over the Sesia, near Palestra, have been removed. The 86 guns which were at Vercelli have been placed in concentric batteries on an eminence commanding Novara, on which stands the village of Bieocca, the scene of the principal incident of the memorable battle of 1849. This position between Novara and Magenta will serve GYULAI as a *point d'appui* for the right wing of his army in case of retreat. The extraordinary works in progress there seem to justify that conclusion. Between Gagliate and the Ticino thousands of peasants are compelled to work in digging deep ditches and throwing up epaulments. Preparations are also being made in case of defeat to throw four bridges over the river on this point, behind the ecoulment, to facilitate the retreat. This is perfectly in accord with the last despatches, which state that the Austrian troops are concentrating between Novara and Piacenza, and fortifying their positions between the Gravellona and the Po. In this case, if such be the tactics of GYULAI, the left wing will rest on the Po, as the right does on Novara. The Austrians have established a telegraph wire, about six feet from the ground, between Novara and Milan. To afford greater facilities for the entrance of the soldiers, two bridges have also been made near Vigevana and Motte-Visconti. On the bridge of La Stella, more important defences have been prepared in the shape of six small forts, which will be guarded by outposts placed at San Cypriano and Giezolo. Nothing positive is known as to the motive of this change in the movement of the Austrian troops. I can affirm as certain, however, that the Austrians came to Vercelli, with the determination to march to Turin immediately after installing their head-quarters there. With that view they came in great force, preceded or followed, I cannot say which, by eighty pieces of cannon. As it was night, they placed their guns in the meadows near Vercelli. The next morning the alert was given, and all the men were soon under arms. The cause of alert was that the waters were gradually covering the plain and the roads, and with them the pieces of cannon. In vain did they rage and storm, there was no alternative but to immediately remove the guns and place them elsewhere; but the soldiers were soon tired out and the horses knocked up. They then made a requisition of hundreds of hands to help them. God knows what means they employed to make the poor peasants work! At last, about nightfall, the task was completed, and the guns were removed to behind Vercelli. They had not been there an hour when the meadows were covered with water, which soon attained a depth of three feet. The same operation had to be again performed under greater difficulties than before, and the next day the enemy proceeded with all haste towards Ivrea.

STRENGTH OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 17.

With respect to the strength of the armies, a point of much interest, it is not easy to obtain accurate information, as the numbers vary from day to day. If we state the Piedmontese at 80,000 effective men it is a very liberal estimate; and in these are included the volunteers, about 10,000 to 12,0000, who enlisted in the regular army. It very probably would also include GARIBALDI'S corps, which is 3,600 on paper, and about 3 000 effective. There is another corps in progress of formation, which was to have been ULLOA'S, and which will probably be about 3,000 more. As regards the French, all that I can tell you as positive, derived from official sources, is, that up to and on the 6th inst. 64,000 men had landed at Genoa. The date is rather remote, and there have been many arrivals since then, to say nothing of those troops that came over the Mont Cénis, and whose numbers it is scarcely possible to estimate even approximately. The general belief seems to be that there are now 130,000 French in the Sardinian States. There may be more, but I do not think there can be less. They are still deficient in cavalry, artillery, and camp equipage. At Lyons a tremendous siege train is preparing, destined, of course, for the Lombard fortresses. With respect to the Austrians, information on which I place great reliance, and which is up to the most recent date, states their whole force to Italy at about 220,000 men, distributed as follows: At Ancona 7,000, Ferrara 4,000, Ventce 12,000 to 15,000, Legnago 1,000, Mantua 4,000, Verona 6,000, Peschiera 2,000, Piacenza 5,000, Brescia, Milan, Bergamo, Cremona, and other places in that district, 20,000 to 25,000. Besides these, within the last day or two about 20,000 men have been concentrated about Piacenza. Non-combatants and sick are set down at 20,000. Including the 36,000 men that have just been drawn from it and assembled round Piacenza, and 4,000 to 5,000 that are in Pavia, the effective strength of the Austrian army in Piedmont is about 130,000 men. I have strong reason for believing the above figures to be substantially correct.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S departure from Genoa, and of his reception at Allessandria. His Majesty's enthusiastic reception at Genoa has been already narrated:

"The Emperor, accompanied by the Ministers of the King of Piedmont, Count DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT, Minister of Algeria, and the French Envoy at Turin left Genoa on the 14th, in the midst of the same manifestations of enthusiasm which have never ceased since the arrival of His Majesty in Italy. The Imperial train left at 2 o'clock precisely by the railway for Alessandria. That line, which crosses the Apennines, and has cost 135,000,000, reflects the highest honor on the Sardinian Government, and attests the resources and activity of that energetic country, which has carried on the construction of it in spite of the most difficult circumstances. The train only stopped for a few minutes at the principal stations of Ponte Decimo, Busalla, Arquata, Serravalle, and Novi. During the whole line, the inhabitants and the troops on their march collected at the points whence they could catch a view of the Emperor, and hailed him with shouts of delight. At a few minutes before four, the train crossed the river Bormida, leaving on the left the plain where the immortal battle of Marengo was fought and at four o'clock entered the terminus of Alessandria. The Emperor was received by the civil and military authorities, who conducted him into a saloon fitted up with the greatest magnificence. After remaining there for a few minutes, the Emperor mounted on horseback, and, escorted by several squadrons of cavalry, proceeded to the royal palace through a double line formed by the National Guard and the French and Sardinian troops. The road followed by the Emperor, which ran along the fortifications, was bordered by Venetian masts surmounted by the eagles of France and Savoy, and from which floated the tri-colored flags of the two nations. All the windows in the streets through which the *cortége* passed were filled with ladies, who scattered boquets and flowers before the Emperor. On columns erected at the railway station were inscribed extracts in French from the proclamation of the Emperor, and others in Italian from that of the King of Sardinia. At the entrance of the Strada della Pierra was a triumphal arch, on one side of which was the inscription, "To the heir of the conqueror of Marengo," and on the other, "To the ally of VICTOR EMANUEL." On the Piazetta was placed a marble bust of NAPOLEON I., surrounded by vases of flowers, and on either side the Piazza were military trophies of the two nations. A short time after the Emperor's arrival at the Palace, he was joined by the King of Piedmont, and their Majesties dined together. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. Although it was known that the Emperor would not visit the theatre, the house was crowded, and between the pieces one of the actors recited an ode written for the occasion, in honor of the Emperor. At noon on the following day, the Emperor, accompanied by Marshals VAILLANT and CANROBERT, and some of the officers of his household, walked to the Cathedral decorated to St. Peter, the National Guard being drawn up on either side of the streets through which His Majesty passed. The Emperor was received at the entrance of the Church by the clergy with great ceremony. The service was performed by the Abbé LAISE, chaplain of the Emperor. Both in going to and returning from the Cathedral the Emperor was greeted with the loudest acclamations by the people.

MOVEMENT OF A FRENCH DETACHMENT UPON PARMA.

The correspondent of the *Siècle* writes as follows from Genoa, under date of the 14th:

"The Third Regiment of Zouaves starts from Bobbio, and will probably arrive there in the evening of the day after to-morrow, after halting the first night at Torligli and the second at Ottona. Bobbio, on the frontier of the Duchy of Parma, is occupied at present by the Austrians, and the Zouaves are sent to give them notice to quit. The latter are delighted with their mission, and hope to be the first French soldiers having shot at the enemy. The Colonel said this morning in my presence, 'If the Austrians do us the honor to wait, we hope to be masters of the position the day after our arrival.' The Colonel's only fear is that he shall not be able to restrain the ardor of his men, and you must know that all the officers entertain the same apprehension. At 7 o'clock Prince NAPOLEON, followed by his staff, arrived at the Pila Gate, received the regiment in question, which forms part of his division, and at 7½ the column began its march to the sound of the bugle and the soldiers' songs. All the reports confirm the news that the Austrians are retreating, but preparations are being made to attack them, and the general opinion is that an important engagement will take place in a few days. As to the soldiers, they are firmly convinced that they shall lodge in Milan before the end of the month."

The hopes of this fine body that they should meet the Austrians at Bobbio must have been disappointed, as we have already learnt that the latter abandoned the town the very day the Zouaves set out to drive them from it. A writer in the *Débats* says:

If a battle should take place, it will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of Pavia, for it does not appear at all likely that the Austrians would wait an attack in the square formed by the Sesia, the Po and the Ticino. In the event of defeat they would have to effect their retreat by crossing the last-named river, an operation of a very difficult character, and one which would expose them to serious loss. Although they now occupy that ground, and are throwing up fortified field works, it is probably only for the purpose of rendering more difficult any aggressive movement on the part of the Franco-Sardinian army.

THE CAMPAIGN FROM AN AUSTRIAN POINT OF VIEW.

APPEARANCE OF AFFAIRS AT THE AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

AUS

same hospitable manner to any stranger bring ng few letters of introduction.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Milan *Official Gazette* publishes the two following bulletins:

VERCELLI, Monday, May 9

Although the Austrian army has exhibited a disposition to attack the enemy on all sides, the latter has not had the courage to accept the challenge. The Radetzky steamer, on the Lago Maggiore, replied to a hostile one from the Piedmontese bank, wounded five of the enemy with one single discharge of grape shot. The Piedmontese have retaliated the poor inhabitants of Stresa have suffered everything. The bridge at Varenza has been mined, notwithstanding the enemy's fire. Two arches have been blown up. The other bridge across the Sesia, in front of Vercelli, was mined by the Piedmontese, but we discovered the mine. The enemy did not think fit to defend Vercelli, a town important from its excellent military position. The inhabitants eagerly supplied our troops with provisions, without either a complaint on the part of the population, or a threat on that of our soldiers. The head quarters, that were at Lumello, were transferred on the 7th to Mortara, and were excellently received by the population. On the 8th, passing through Robbio, they go to Vercelli. Count GYULAI received, with all the respect he merited, the venerable Archbishop Mgr. D'ARGENERS, who came to meet him. The Archbishop offered his palace as a residence, which was accepted. Let us note this remarkable fact—an Austrian army enters Piedmont, and the people receives it favorably. The Cavour Government calls the armies of France to its aid, and in place of yielding to the pressure of force, the country welcomes us as brothers.

MORTARA, Wednesday, May 11

The enemy persisting in keeping on the defensive, our head quarters are moved to Mortara, and we occupy the country between the Sesia and the Po, extending on the one side beyond Vercelli, and on the other, by means of the bridge thrown across at Cornale, into the Montferrat. We have occupied Biella, a town important from its strategic position. Bold reconnoissances as far as Voghera and Tortona have shown us that the enemy's concentration begins only at the latter place, and that his main body is between Tortona and Alessandria. NAPOLEON I it was who dismantled Tortona, thus depriving the Subalpine population of a stronghold. Piedmont so learnt to know the real tendency of French priacioles. Capt. BLACKEY, an English colonel, [*sic in orig.*] has arrived at our head-quarters at Mortara, desirous of sharing the fate of the Italian campaign with the Austrian army. The state of the troops is more and more satisfactory. Though the temperature already begins to be very warm, there are few sick, and yet the sanitaric armosphere of the rice-fields in the district of Vercelli and the Lumellina is not calculated to preserve the soldiers' health.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR

From Various Correspondents.

The division of General RENAULT, which is nearest the enemy, is superb. Their brave commander had a narrow escape a few days ago of being killed while making a *reconnaissance* on the right bank of the Po. While he French were looking up from a distance without firing, the Croats sent a few shots, one of which struck a chasseur of the general's escort, without close to him. The French soldiers, on seeing their comrade fall from his horse, called out, "Try again, gentleman; you shall be paid off hereafter cent per cent."

A Turin correspondent writes: "This afternoon I was at the bankers N——. While waiting there I fell into conversation with the Marchese G—— O—— who told me the following: On Saturday he (the Marchese) was told by his BANKER that that morning a private soldier of this line, in his great coat and stockings, appeared at the counter of the bank and presented a letter containing a credit in favor of Count——, on Milan, for 50 l 00. The banker asked where the Count was; "I am he," was the answer."

It is said that a staff of photographers is about to be organized to join the army of Italy.

The new rifled French cannon made their *début* in a smart encounter at Valenza, where as Austrian corps, keeping out of artillery range (as they thought,) were utterly confounded by a volley sent bang into the midst of them, from a distance of seven thousand metres, dismounting their guns, and causing immense destruction of men.

A catechism issued by authority from one of the Imperial printing-presses at Milan, and ordered for use in the Government schools, is said to contain the following questions and answers: How must subjects behave towards their sovereign? Subjects must behave towards their sovereign like faithful slaves towards their master. Why must subjects behave like slaves? Because their sovereign is their master, and has power over their property as well as their life. Are subjects bound to obey bad sovereigns also? Yes; subjects are bound to obey but only good but a so bad sovereigns.

The *Pays* announces that a general officer who arrived in Paris the day before yesterday from the seat of war in Italy says that two battalions of riflemen, one Austrian and the other French, having observed each other on different sides of the river Po, commenced firing. "Great was the astonishment of the enemy," says the French General, "at seeing that their balls did not reach, while our balls struck their soldiers with disastrous precision. They immediately dispersed, leaving 20 of their men on the ground."

The French infantry soldiers no longer wear the *shako*, but the light *kepi* instead, and the heavy shakos being doffed before marching, and the other accoutrements being made such as not to impede the freest action of legs and limbs. The leather integuments are not suffered to reach down within a foot of the ground, short gaiters being no recipients of mud, and the whole rig of the men being adapted not for show but work. Pipe-clay and strangulating collars are not in such veneration as they may be elsewhere.

There is no army in the world in which so many minute and elaborate instructions are laid down for the guidance and government of the private soldier as the Austrian. The soldier is told to be faithful to God and to his Sovereign. The language in which he addresses a superior, from the corporal upwards, is prescribed for him. He is to use the word *Herr* to the corporal, and the third person plural to cadets and officers. He is to salute sentinels, and if he be carrying anything in the one hand he must salute with the other; and if both hands be occupied, must stand still and face outwards while an officer is passing. The army regulations even provide for the washing of the private's mouth and eyes, for the combing of his hair, for the cutting of his nails, for the shaving of his beard, for his change of linen, for his bathing under certain regulations when not heated, and also against his living in the sun bareheaded or suddenly quenching his thirst when in perspiration.

The officers of her majesty's ship *Orion*, while stationed at Genoa, had an opportunity of seeing the French army land—some 80,000 men—and they were much struck with the admirable arrangements. Everything was done without confusion and with an expedition that appeared almost miraculous. For instance, the *Grand Bretagne* arrived at 10 A. M. with 3 000 soldiers; they were landed and the vessel at sea proceeding for another freight at 2 P. M. In four hours the vessel had entered the port, landed 3,000 men, and was on her return voyage, and this done with the utmost system and regularity. On the same day another large vessel arrived with cavalry at 7 A. M., and another with cavalry at 10 A. M. The horses and soldiers were all landed, and the vessels at sea, by 2 P. M. During the stay of the *Orion* the officers perambulated all parts of the town, and could not but feel surprised at the orderly state it was in from the immense masses of troops passing, and during the whole time they saw but few soldiers the worse for liquor. The French soldiers appeared, though enthusiastic, yet serious, as men who felt they had their work to do, and could only hope for success by an effort that would require all their strength and energy.

Le Sport, organ of the Paris Jockey Club, which circulates exclusively in the higher classes, comes out with a list of forty members of the club who have gone to fight in Italy, comprising the quintessence of Parisian male society. Most of these hold high rank in the service, some are volunteers—De Grammont, Du Pelignac, De la Rochefoucauld, De Sallanche-Fenelon, Vicomte Omar Talon, Marquis De Gallifet, Comte De Genlis, Prince De la Moskowa. The oldest Italian houses from every district of the peninsula have sent representatives to the Piedmontese army, the Litta, Borromeos, and Trivulzios of Milan, Ricasoli and Serristori of Florence, Bentivoglios from the Legations, Marquis Uberto Pallavicini, the largest land owner in Romagna, the five sons of the late distinguished Count Balbo; in fact the liberating army list is the *Gotha d'oro*, or peerage book of the land.

It is reserved for a Belgian local paper, *La Meuse*, to inform the public in England of what the present Cabinet is doing in the way of *Kriegsbereitschaft*. Contracts for no less than 400 000 rifles are about to be taken, of which Birmingham gets half and Liege, on the 20th of this month, is to compete for the other 200 000, the cost of which is estimated by the armourers at five million francs. Saxony has come into the market for 60 guineas for a small parcel of 20,000 carabines. So Dresden justice, there is not the same readiness there as at Munich, where Bedlam is broke loose on the topic of Lombardy. The royal house of Saxony, besides being allied closely with that of Savoy, has always been prudent and circumspect; indeed, when only an Electorate, it picked its steps cautiously, according to the punaic line:

Electo ponens vestigia timgula Saxo.

The Paris papers notice the latest effort of Lord MALMESBURY to bolster up the Vienna belligerent (professing all the time absolute neutrality.) A modest request has been made on France, if possible not to touch the seaboard of Dalmatia, not on commercial grounds, but "because Montenegro might prove troublesome." If His lordship's tender solicitude for this portion of the holy Roman Empire is not likely to get any sympathy at the Tuileries, as all that line of coast was a mere gift of the First Consul at Campo Formio, and of right belonged to Venice, to which it is quite possible NAPOLEON III. may restore it, as the lion of St. Mark is still conspicuous in all the monuments from Friume to Zara and Cattaro.

I notice, says a correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, writing from Genoa, that the future course of England, as regards this war, is a matter of general interest; and the English journals that reach here are eagerly scanned for something to encourage the hope that the sympathy of the English nation is with the cause of Italy. The articles of your contemporary, the *Times*, are bitterly commented upon by the Genoese, who talk of that journal as sportsmanlike body and scoff to the Austrians. The English vessels now in the harbor saluted the *Reine Hortense* upon her arrival, and in the evening some of her officers came on shore; but I noticed that the Genoese looked upon them with the utmost good-will, and that they remarked upon the salute fired in honor of the French Emperor as a thing that must have gone à *contre-cœur* to the officers of the frigate. Some one is to blame for this evident ill-will on the part of the Italians, for I well remember that some time past the people of Italy placed their entire trust and confidence in the generosity and sympathy of the English nation. That a change of sentiment has occurred I can assure you is true; at whose door lies the fault?

It is stated on good authority that the French Emperor intends to lay the foundation of a large national Italian army, expected in time to swell to the proportion of not less than 200,000 men. The Russian army, under Gen. ULLOA, is the nucleus already formed. The Ottoman army will speedily follow.

The *Pensiero ed Azione* (M. Mazzini's paper) being suspended, in consequence of the outbreak of the war, the editor addresses to his readers a farewell article, in which the following passages occur: "Italy craves for national unity. Louis Napoleon can have no such object in view. He covets, besides Nice and Savoy, which Piedmont has already conceded to him as the price of his alliance, to obtain also an opportunity for the erection of a throne in the South, and so to place MURAT, and a throne in Central Italy for his cousin Rome and a portion of the Roman States are to remain as the temporal dominions of the Pope. Italy would be divided into four States. Two would be governed directly by the foreigner. Indirectly, France would have all Italy—the Pope being a French dependent since 1849; and the Sardinian King becoming, by the obligation of gratitude and inferiority of forces, the vassal of the French Empire." In the same article, MAZZINI warns the world of the plans Russia meditates against Turkey and Hungary, and declares his opinion that the two Czars, "though opposed to each other in heart, have united for the purpose of suffocating the aspirations to liberty and of imperializing entire Europe."

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

An attempt has been made by the Duke of MODENA to recover possession of that part of his dominions that had renounced allegiance to him.

A letter from Carrera, of the 13th, published in the Genoa *Gazette*, says:

"The Este authorities have not yet renounced the idea of regaining Massa and Carrara. Yesterday morning the town was startled by the intelligence that the troops of the Duke were marching on Carrara. This was a false alarm, but the statement being repeated in the afternoon, preparations were made for resistance. Commander RISOLI marched out of the town and occupied the most favorable position, with all the forces at his disposal and the volunteers he was enabled to get together. The enemy having got close a little after 4 o'clock, a sharp fire of musketry began, which lasted several hours. Finding their efforts useless, the Este troops retired, and the Carrarese re-entered the town. It is believed that the Modenese commander will make another attempt after having received reinforcements. General RISOLI has issued an Order of the Day, thanking the soldiers of all arms and patriotically hastened to the defence of the country.

In relation to this matter, the *Indépendance Belge* states, from the Paris late digest, that the Austrians who occupied Bobbio evacuated that place owing to an offensive movement on the part of General MACMAHON. It was said that Prince NAPOLEON'S *corps d'armée* would also long be operating against Piacenza while General ULLOA, at the head of the Tuscan army, would enter the Modenese territory, the occupation of several parts of which by the Austrians, at the express wish of the Sovereign, deprives the Duke of the immunities of neutrality.

The *Messaggiere di Modena* contains a ducal decree, ordering the strictest observance of the Law of all persons having or spreading false news.

The Paris *Gazette* of the 12th states that the young Duke of PARMA returned to his capital on the preceding evening accompanied by the Count de Bardi and the royal Princesses, his brother and sisters. The Grand Duchess went out to meet them.

TUSCANY.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

FLORENCE, Thursday, May 12.

All here is going on well. The new Government is very active, and the country seems satisfied. In fact, the organization of the Ministry had produced internal confidence, and will place the country on a better footing abroad. The Councils is arranged, and is composed of forty of the most distinguished men of Tuscany. GINO CAPPONI is the President. He was very unwilling to accept the post on account of his blindness, but has at length been persuaded to allow his name to remain at the head of the list.

We hear nothing of the Grand Duke, except that he is gone to Vienna, and that his second son, the Archduke CHARLES, and Frascati, the Austrian general who commanded the troops at Florence, have both joined the army in Lombardy. I do not vouch for the veracity of the latter report, but, if true, it will go far against the possibility of the return of any part of the family to Florence. You will perceive that Austria has already lost much of its prestige, and our houses rise in proportion, but our position must be decided by facts, not by conjectures or hopes. An action cannot be long postponed. If unfavorable for Austria, it will be taken as a good beginning for Italy. Meanwhile, we rejoice to be able to say that there never was a period when such perfect unanimity of sentiment and action prevailed. The movement will soon extend to every part of the Peninsula, for the example of Tuscany has had great influence, and the maintenance of order has proved of inestimable importance. The British Embassy have not yet acknowledged the change of Government. A few Piedmontese soldiers have been sent, but in numbers too insignificant to keep order if there were any necessity to do so, but happily such is not the case.

A commission is being formed for arranging the affairs and remodelling the system of the Universities. This is a more difficult task than appears at first sight.

The new Government has forbidden the passage through Tuscany of Swiss recruits designed for the army of Naples.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Volunteers go off daily from here in numbers, sometimes more than one hundred. On arriving at the station a man awaits them, and presents each with a sum varying from twenty to thirty pauls and on arriving at Civita Vecchia I hear that a similar sum is presented to them. All this is done openly; it is useless to oppose—to do so would be to create a revolution, and the Papal authorities of necessity submit. On Thursday one hundred and thirty volunteers left with flags, and shouting "*viva!*" and yesterday morning thirty gentlemen of the middle classes, besides others, left. A thousand men have already left Perugia. A curious contribution to the army arrived in Rome this week, in the form of two hundred donkey-drivers. In 1848 I understand that this same class of men displayed no very warlike spirit. I have already reported that the regular troops, or a portion of them, were in a very shaky condition, and only yesterday I heard, on what appeared to be good authority, that the Dragoons were so much excited that General Gazano had gone to Cardinal ANTONELLI to declare that he knew not what to do. The Cardinal's answer is reported to have been that he should watch, and, if that were ineffectual, he should take no notice of anything that might happen. I cannot guarantee this, but in the civil and state of affairs it is by no means improbable, for the tide of public feeling is so strong that it will take a better Government than that of Pio Nono to stem it.

An impression existed here that a party in Rome were desirous of removing His Holiness to some other country, as Spain, for instance; and, truth to say, as far as any political influence which he may be supposed to exercise is concerned, he might be as well out of Rome as in it, for, with reverence be it said, His Holiness is but a shuttlecock in the hands of France and Austria. The report, however, came to the Pope's ears, and he promptly contradicted it himself, by intimating that he would not make his usual trip to Porto d'Anzio this year. Where this Holiness will spend the Summer is not known, no orders having been given as yet. From what I hear, the tender mercies of the Government have been awakened by recent events, and the judges of the Rota are speaking of the political prisoners in other tones than they are wont to do. Those who are on their trial—and now long that trial has lasted I cannot tell you—are to be liberated, it is thought, as are also about 320 political prisoners confined in the castle of Paliano, not far from Frosinone; if so, these latter will be exiled, and may be regarded as a contribution from this Government to the national army.

A few days since a mysterious tale was whispered to me of the arrest of some one by the order of the French Minister. Some said that it was BARANZI, or another companion of OSSOLI. The truth, as nearly as I can arrive at it, is this, that information was sent by authority from England to the French Government, that a member of the Republican Party in Rome was in telegraphic communication with Avasanno SAFFI. The man's name is reported to me as being EGISSIO TARTAI, of Rimini. He traveled, says my informant, with an American passport, and for some time has acted in Rome as under porter in a hotel. His arrest took place just as he was about to leave as courier with an English family.

All the volunteers who leave Rome now will be sent to Tuscany, I believe at a request from headquarters in Piedmont. There they will be trained and made serviceable.

Cardinal MILESI legate at Bologna has addressed a circular to the governors and mayors of the province, in which the following passage occurs: "The most eminent Cardinal Secretary of State, (Antonelli,) in a circular of the 7th of this month, writes to me as follows: 'On the occasion of the present events in Italy, the French Government, in order to allay apprehensions and fears touching the Sovereign Pontiff and the States of the Church, has hastened to assure the Pontifical Government, in the most formal terms, that in the progress of the war His Majesty the Emperor and his Government will not permit with impunity any act whatsoever contrary to the respect due to the august person of the Holy Father, or hurting for his subjects the destruction of his temporal dominion. Whatever may be the consequences of the events of the war in the north of Italy, the attitude of the French Government towards the Pontifical States will be in all points confined to the object which France had in view in intervening to repair the disorders of the former anarchy.'"

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

From the Journal de Debats.

While it is our misfortune to be in a state of open war with Austria, it is with regret that we see sentiments so little friendly to our nation developing themselves in certain countries of Germany. Had we merely to record precautionary armaments effected with calmness and dignity, we should not have one word to add. For nearly half a century the doctrine has obtained in Europe, and assuredly to the greater part of the civilized world, that no important question can be properly solved unless regulated in concert by the great Powers. Now Germany, in every sense, is a great Power; and it would appear to us to be only in keeping with her dignity and rank in the world, if she would throw her weight into the scale when the day shall have arrived for pronouncing definitively on the fate of Italy.

Although it may be true that Germany her self has partially repelled the attempts made by the Court of Vienna to enlist, as they say, with all her States in the Confederation, and that the Germans are less directly interested than some of them pretend in a quarrel having Italy for its object, we should, nevertheless, be inclined to respect the feeling of sympathy in duelna them to show so lively an interest in the defeat of an Empire far from being composed of Germans, but on the heart of which a minority of the German race, weak as it may be, exerts a preponderating influence.

Great states, powerful people, those who know that they hold a good position in the world, exhibit moderation; little people, on the contrary, who by reason of their weakness even escape the responsibility of their acts or speeches, have for some time been displaying extreme violence with respect to us. With us Prussia we are told, in language of which we acknowledge with great pleasure the decorum and dignity they are arming for the protection of the national interests and the maintenance of the European equilibrium—and it is its unquestionably Prussia's right and duty—others are striving elsewhere to rekindle against France the passions of another age. In what is called a grand duchy, but which in reality is nothing more than a charming though petty principality on the northern banks of the Rhine, we heard the other day a prince of the reigning house announce on property to a public assembly his departure for that regiment of the Austrian army in which he serves either as a major or colonel, so exclaim that he was proud at being one of the first German princes to draw the sword in defence of fatherland. Can Italy, then, have become the fatherland of the Germans?

We hope public opinion, on our side of the Rhine, will not suffer itself to be led astray by such chimaras, and that it will respect, on the south side of the Alps, these principles which it would like to enforce on the north side of the Elbe. For twenty years and longer Germany has pessimistically toiled, not always by the most scrupulous means, to detach from the crown of Denmark the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, which nevertheless belong to Denmark by virtue of rights infinitely more respectable and ancient than those that constituted in 1815 the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom for Austria's behoof. The pretext, and the only pretext, for this quarrel, that has already cost much blood, is that the majority of the population in Holstein and Schleswig, speaking the German tongue, must also be of German race, and that consequently it ought to be reunited to the common mother country and taken away from the government of a foreign prince. We shall not discuss these theories; it is sufficient for us to know that they inflamed Germany to such a pitch in 1848 and 1849 that she waged war for their realization; and it is enough for us to ask her with what justice she can blame the enterprise not undertaken by King VICTOR EMANUAL and his allies. The inhabitants of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom are certainly fellow countrymen in the eyes of the Piedmontese and Tuscans, far more legitimately and incontestably than the peasants of Schleswig and Holstein are or can be of the Teutons in Bohemia, (a Sclavonic race,) or of the Swabians in Bavaria, though both these last belong to the Germanic Confederation.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 9th, published in the *Debats*, says:

"The Emperor has commenced the usual Spring reviews of the troops of St. Petersburgh. This year these reviews will probably be extended to other portions of the Empire, and should His Majesty visit Warsaw, or be at any time in the neighborhood of the Prussian frontier, he will profit by the occasion to have an interview with the Prince Regent.

It is quite confirmed that Prince GORTCHAKOFF has declared to Count KAROLYI (the Austrian Minister) that Russia will observe neutrality only as long as the Germanic Confederation holds aloof from the war. In the conferences which have taken place on this subject, the numerous complaints which the Russian court has against the court of Vienna have been discussed. Prince GORTCHAKOFF, who, as you are aware, has been Russian ambassador at Vienna, is convinced that good relations cannot be re-established between the two courts as long as Count BOUL retains the portfolio of foreign affairs."

A RUSSIAN CRITICISM ON THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

From the St. Petersburg Invalide Russe.

We have before us the proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, dated April 28, in which he explains why he has been forced to declare war. This declaration is written with fire and passion, it is full of high sounding phrases, that are employed in prefrence when the cause is an unjust one, and the eloquence of which is very likely to turn some of those hotheads in Germany. But we must have something else than phrases to convince the quiet and impartial reader. He must have logic and facts, and what he fears the most is that infernal device of TALLEYRAND: "Speech is given to man, not to express but to hide his thoughts;" or that phrase of Fouche, which is still more revolting: "If you wish to hide anything, speak of it to everyone and no one will believe you: each one will try, on the contrary, to find another meaning to your words." But the times of Machiavelism are gone by.

Christian civilization has taught mee that the best diplomacy and the truest policy consists, above all, in truth and loyalty. Those fine phrases only serve to ornament falsehood; truth has no need of them. It is thus that truth does not always discourage itself sufficiently quick from the mist in which it is enveloped; the clouds of evil and falsehood often darken the horizon and breed out in a storm, but the sun of truth finishes by dissipating them and shines in all its brightness in the clear azure sky.

The proclamation of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH provokes many sad and afflicting thoughts. He addresses himself to his people and exhorts them to serve in this war with their *héréditaires traditionnelle*. But what are these people? Sclaves, Magyars, Italians? That the house of Hapsburg possesses or not any provinces in Italy is quite indifferent to the two first of those people. Some ten years ago the Tchèques and the Magyars proved to Austria that they suffered but do not like her yoke. As to the Italians, it would be ridiculous to ask them their co operation and sympathy for a war in which the whole of Italy is struggling for its independence. These remarks, then, for FRANCIS JOSEPH but a hope in the populations of Germany, to whom he has again promised many improvements in the way of progress and civilization. Alas! those populations likewise know the value of phrases.

Further, the proclamation explains the march of the negotiations relative to the reunion of a congress, and declares that Austria accepted all that was proposed by the allied Powers, but that Sardinia placed such conditions on her acceptation that it was quite impossible to accede to them. Here is the great error. Sardinia, on the contrary, accepted all the propositions of England and France. She could do no more.

The English ministerial papers themselves, who have so warmly defended the policy *pacifique* (?) of Austria, vainly tried to excuse the ultimatum by protesting that, at the moment it was sent, Austria was not aware that Sardinia had consented to a general disarmament. In any case, it was impossible that at the date of the proclamation (the 28th of April) the consent of Sardinia should not be known. The truth is that Austria found it more convenient to misconstrue the fact, and to invent pretences to accentuate conditions coming from Sardinia. Such artifices are unworthy the Cabinet representing a great Power.

It is said further in the proclamation that there was but one way left for Austria to save the peace of Europe, and that she decided to adopt, which was to send her ultimatum. Isn't this laughing at common sense? What, to conserve the peace of Europe Austria must declare war? Could Austria suppose for a moment that Sardinia would humbly and immediately submit to her orders, when France was behind Piedmont ready to defend her in case of attack? Austria knew that well, yet still she declared war.

The proclamation admits that war is the most inhuman thing in the world, that thousands of individuals, thousands of families lose their lives and their property but the honor and rights of Austria obliged her to it, because the Sovereign of France asserted his throne under the most frivolous pretexts. But Austria appears to forget that the French troops only advanced to the aid of Piedmont after the famous ultimatum had been sent, and after the answer that Sardinia made to it. Lastly, the proclamation says that Austria will not be alone to fight the battle. It is another artifice of Austrian policy to try to draw Germany into this war, although by the statutes of the German Confederation she must be quite a stranger. We shall see if that stratagem will succeed. Two other documents of the same nature have followed this proclamation of the Austrian Emperor. In the first the Cabinet of Vienna says, among other things, that the arrival of the French troops in Piedmont is a declaration of war against Austria. Surely! But her ultimatum, before the passage of the Ticino, is also a declaration of war. In the second, published on the news of the risings in Tuscany and the Duchies, the Cabinet of Vienna declares that the events oblige Austria to draw the sword in defence of the general tranquility of Europe. Such are Austria's reasons for declaring war.

SWITZERLAND.

General DUFOUR, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops which the Swiss Confederation may eventually call out, was waited upon recently by a deputation of officers to congratulate him. In reply to their address the General expressed himself as follows:

"Sympathies are natural, and I understand them as well as any one else; but we must also understand that if our sympathies lie in one direction there may be others who sympathize with chiefs of the belligerent powers. Once under arms we must forget sentiments, otherwise union, the real strength of Switzerland, is lost. Our sole aim must be to maintain intact to-morrow a land destined till this sacred soil be profaned to our care. Those who, defeated, may present themselves on our frontiers, and lay down their arms, asking for an asylum which the Confederation has never refused to misfortune, will be succored, and shall enjoy our protection; but whoever shall come armed, no matter under what flag, we will fight him to the last with all our resources; and, should it be necessary to cover with our corpses the soil entrusted to our country by our guardianship, we will invoke the example of our forefathers, and fight with it counting the number of the aggressors. Victors or vanquished we shall be equally sure of the esteem and sympathy of all Europe."

And in reference to the demand of the Swiss Government to declare Lake Magalore neutral.

The Swiss Government has also ordered the defences of the Pass of Simplon to be remanned.

AUSTRIA.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* gives a piece of news which, although improbable, it regards as perfectly true; namely, that a secret convention has been entered into by Austria and the Porte on the subject of certain eventualities which may arise from the actual state of affairs. By the arrangement, the Porte undertakes to secure the tranquility of the Danubian provinces; and Austria is to remain engaged to maintain an imposing force along the Montenegrin, Servian, and Moldo Wallachian frontiers, and further promises the Porte an effective security. And even friendly explosions on the part of Greece. The same journal observes that this reciprocal engagement proves the lamentable illusion ascertained by the Sultan's advisers and then total ignorance of the real interests of their empire.

The *Austrian Correspondence* states officially that the resignation of Count BUOL was entirely owing to his ill-health.

FRANCE—REPORT ON THE WAR LOAN.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report to the Emperor from the Minister of Finance:

SIRE: I hasten to render an account to your Majesty of the subscription to the loan of 500,000,000 francs. This operation opened on the 7th and closed on the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock in the evening conformably to the program inserted on the 31 Imperial decree of the 3rd; it covered a considerable number of persons were still in waiting, who were compelled to retire without being able to subscribe, notwithstanding the zeal displayed by all the clerks employed. The following are the provisional results as yet known to the administration; they cannot offer very material variations from the definite amounts which I shall hereafter have the honor of laying before your Majesty:

The number of subscribers will exceed 545,000, divided as follows: Paris, 241 129. Departments, 281,000, for 1b francs of Rente, 375 000; for larger sums, 150,000.

The capital subscribed for amounts to 2,307,000,000 francs, namely: for Paris 1 547 000,000 francs; for the Departments, about 760,000 000 francs, for 10 francs of Rente, 80,000,000 francs; for larger sums, 2 227,000,000 francs. The sums deposited to the credits of the Treasury by way of guarantee amount, without reckoning the sums paid by anticipation, to 230,000,000 francs. The subscription of 10 francs of Rente, which are exempt from reduction, go little beyond 80 l 60,000 francs, so that more than 8-10ths of the loan, 420,000,000 francs, will have to be divided proportionally among those who have subscribed for larger sums.

It was your Majesty's desire, by the conditions of the present loan, to favor the small capitalists, without discouraging any class of subscribers; that object will have been completely attained, as each will have his legitimate part, and that part will be a little less than the fifth of the sum subscribed.

Everything, Sire, is remarkable in this imposing manifestation of public opinion, the number of subscribers exceeding, by more than 215 000, that of the last loan, which was itself so extraordinary; the capital subscribed, which is nearly five times more than the sum asked for, the national character of the capital, which is exclusively of French origin; and the enormous amount of the sum paid in a few days, equaling almost one-half of the loan, without any disturbance being thereby caused to the ordinary progress of commercial affairs.

Such results, Sire, speak for themselves so loudly that it would be superfluous for me to comment on them any length. Obtained under existing circumstances, and immediately after food, monetary, commercial and political crises, which have disturbed the world, and caused the strongest positions to totter, they bring out in strong relief the solidity of our financial system, the wealth of our country, and her power and patriotism. They show to every eye the close union which exists between France and the Emperor, the entire confidence of the nation in the force and wisdom of the Sovereign who presides over its destinies, and the security inspired by the temporary power confided to the Empress and the exalted intelligence of the Empress-Regent. I am happy in having results of such immense importance to make known to your Majesty.

I am, Sire, &c.,

P. MAGNE.

AUSTRIAN VESSELS LIABLE TO CAPTURE.

The French Government have notified, in reply to Her Majesty's Government, on the application of the Committee of Lloyds, that Austrian vessels leaving ports of call will be liable to seizure:

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 19.

SIR: I am directed by the Earl of MALMESBURY to state to you that Her Majesty's Government have received the answer of the French Government to the inquiries which, as you were informed in my letter of the 10th inst., had been put to them by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, respecting the extent to which Austrian vessels are liable to capture by French and Sardinian cruisers.

The first inquiry which Earl COWLEY was instructed to make was, whether Austrian vessels arriving at ports of call, would be allowed to leave such ports for their destination without being liable to capture; second, whether Austrian vessels which have sailed for Austrian or for neutral ports, prior to the declaration of war, will be liable to capture.

The French Government have stated, in reply, that as far as France is concerned, it cannot be admitted that Austrian vessels would, in the cases specified, be subject to capture and condemnation, in virtue of the general principle of the law of nations, acted upon in England as well as in France, according to which every ship belonging to an enemy met with at sea after the declaration of war is a good prize.

It is assumed that the question relates to neutral ports called at for orders, since if an Austrian vessel, in ignorance of war having broken out, should enter a French port, she would be protected by the special decision of the Emperor, dated May 3, which grants safe conduct not only to the vessels of the enemy in French ports, but to those also which shall enter such ports in ignorance of the state of war.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

Captain G. A. HALSTED, R. N., Secretary, Lloyds.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the Portuguese Government had proposed to that of Spain a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive; but Spain had declined, on the ground that the treaties between Portugal and England compromised the liberty of action which was necessary to such a league.

Foreign Policy and the State of English Parties.

From the London Economist.

Were there no long vacation we do not know that it would much matter to the country whether the present Government remained in power for the present or not. They have proved their principles to be so flexible in the hands of their opponents—in fact their policy is constituted out of so limp or yielding a material, that it will take any requisite shape almost at any moment. The spirit of "dignified conciliation" which Mr. DISRAELI attributed to Austria was transformed into one of "criminal" violence in the mouth of Lord DERBY, only a few days later, at the Mansion House, when it had come out that Austria was not inclined to lose any more time in attacking Sardinia, and when Lord DERBY had also gauged the public opinion of the House of Commons, and found that it was strongly anti-Austrian and passively favorable to the Italian cause. And were the House of Commons always sitting, we should have little fear that the Ministry would adopt any line of action likely to rouse the whole Liberal majority into strong and united actions against them. But we could not in any way feel this security in leaving the country in their hands in time of war, during the long six months of recess—knowing as we do the strong Austrian bias of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the equally marked anti-Sardinian leaning of Lord DERBY himself. With a government "carefully" as Mr. DISRAELI termed it at Aylesbury the other day, "in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic to watch events, to seize a favorable opportunity of terminating the struggle, and obtain a settlement of Europe founded upon justice, and upon those regulations which may admit of a permanent adjustment" we shall during the recess of Parliament, be absolutely dependent on the notions of "justice" and of "permanent adjustment" which are held by the Government of the day—and we see clearly that those notions are entirely favorable to Austria, though they might be counteracted by a strong expression of Parliamentary opinion. Seeing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could regard the grossly non-natural interpretation put on Austria on the losses of the Congress, as a diplomatic of a spirit of "dignified conciliation," while he held Sardinia's attitude to be "ambiguous" and perplexing, no one can see if he be deceived as to his bias. And that during six months of a war of such magnificence opportunity would turn up of throwing the influence of England into one of the opposite scales, we can scarcely doubt. In a word, we deem it of the highest import to this country that a ministry should be in power during the parliamentary recess at such a time as this, distinctively liberal in complexion—a ministry that at once heartily recognizes the late peril to Italy, and that would also withstand with all their power, in its very beginning, any attempt to replace the Austrian by a French dominion. Lord DERBY'S ministry is assuredly not of this kind. Its sympathies with Austria, though as yet under restraint, are strong. Its recent victories in the Irish counties and in South Lancashire have been gained by the aid of the Roman Catholics, and, we believe, under influence from Rome. The ultra-moutane party at least have supported Lord DERBY with all their power. This desertion of the Liberals who have won for them all their privileges, is, we doubt not, due to a sordid motive than those petty and corrupt inducements of which we have recently heard so much. The ultra moutanists have recognized Lord DERBY'S leaning to Austria. The cause of Austria in Italy, is, in fact, the cause of the Pope. No sooner would Austria be expelled then the Pope would be forced anew into that path of reform which he had neither courage nor strength to pursue in 1848, and which would indeed be fatal to the characteristic ideas of the Papacy. We cannot doubt that the Conservative cause is accepted by the Roman Catholics, because it is felt to be the Austrian cause. And therefore, and therefore only, we desire strongly to see a change of Government before the six months of Parliamentary recess come once. It is impossible to feel confidence in Lord DERBY'S administration. Their prejudices are all Anti-Sardinian. And we have seen, in the case of the *Charles et Georges*, how thoroughly ineffectual to restrain them from illegal or unjustified acts, at a time when the inert Parliament is not strong upon them, when they know that a contrary line of policy will certainly wear away the force of public indignation, in the knowledge that they are both abandoning a cause dear to the House of Commons.

Let us see whether there is not a fair prospect of drawing the ties of the Liberal Party so close on the question of foreign policy that we may rid ourselves of a Ministry so closely leagued with an Austrian bias. We believe that we should find that all the sections of the Liberal Party are not only unanimous on this subject, but unanimous also in distrusting the temper and wishes of the present Government.

There has been no stronger "in epandent" support given to the Government during the whole period of the existence than that of Mr. GLADSTONE. He has spoken and voted and done perhaps service on their behalf. He even voted against Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolution, though agreeing in its purport. But Mr. GLADSTONE was himself foremost in rebuking Mr. DISRAELI'S compliments to Austria, and protesting against the terms by which he had characterized Sardinia on the last night of the session. Mr. GLADSTONE indicated very distinctly that "the spirit of Her Majesty's Government was not one of entire impartiality," and concluded his speech in these words: "There are two wishes in respect to which the mind of the nation is perfectly clear. First, that the peace of Europe may be maintained; and, secondly, if peace is maintained, that it may be maintained by arrangements which shall have some tendency to a mitigation of the evils which afflict the Italian Peninsula." Mr. GLADSTONE, then, we are persuaded, does not feel "confidence" in the immediate of the present Ministry; and cannot be desirous to see them retain office during a recess in which they may throw away the most important opportunities of effecting a great amelioration in the state of Italy. We may add that there are few men to whom the Liberal Party would look with more thorough confidence, so far as regards the question of foreign affairs at this crisis, than to Mr. GLADSTONE himself. For he not only is at one with the nation about Austria and Italy, he also feels with the nation, we believe, in noticing that we ought to watch jealously and closely the policy of the present ruler of France.

Lord PALMERSTON'S opinions and bias in the issue now before the country is so well and wisely known that we need not recur to it. His speech on the last night of the session was an eloquent and masterly apology for the conduct of Sardinia during the negotiations; and in his speeches at Tiverton his anti-Austrian leanings have been strongly pronounced. If he is clime too much to confidence in France and her present ruler, as we are disposed to think—this will do something to bridge over the differences on foreign policy between himself and the party of Mr. BAILLIE, who, for other reasons, which we shall presently name, are strongly disposed, we believe, to cultivate just now a not too intimate alliance with France.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, again, is heartily in concord with both the Liberal leaders we have already named to his view of the present crisis of foreign policy. Only the other day he expressed in Huntingdonshire, his strong desire that it might be one result of the war "to secure the independence and liberty of the people of Italy." And that he seriously thinks that he could trust the present Government to administer our foreign affairs during the recess without endangering every influence England may be able to exert on behalf of the

at the latter rate; and 400 bags at 10½c. ₩ lb., 6 months—in all, 7,070 bags. The stock in first and speculators' hands June 1 was 14,000 bags against 24,000 bags at the same time last year. The deliveries since Jan. 1 have been 36,868 bags against 27,036 bags last year; and the quantity on the way from Calcutta is 28,721 bags against 10,848 bags last year."

SKINS—Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. sum up the week's business thus: "Goat are in active request for desirable weights. Light Skins sell readily, while heavier weights are dull. Prices are well supported. The recent arrival of Curaçoa are partly sold at 80c. @90c., which is an advance over the last sales. 23 bales Payta, 140 lbs. average, brought 44c., 6 months. In Deer there is little doing, and prices are somewhat lower. We note sales of 2,000 lbs. prime Western at 30c.; 1,500 lbs. Chagres at 44c.@45c."

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 675 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¼c.@6c.; 164 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.; and 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¼c.@5¾c., ₩ lb. The report of yesterday's sales of Cuba in our paper this morning, should have read 2,290 *hhds.*, *not* 290 *hhds.*

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cottnn at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 125 boxes Bacon, by the *Dread-Naught*, at 10s. For Londnn, 30,000 Staves at 70s.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 7s.; 19 bales Pig's Hair at 25c.; also a British brig, with Spirits Turpentine at 5s., and Dead Weight at 15s. For San Francisco, engagements were very limited, including measurement Goods at 27½@32½c. per foot. The latest charters included a vessel from Charleston, with Cotton for Liverpool at 5-16d. ₩ lb; a vessel from Vera Cruz to New York, $6 75 ₩ ton; a bark and a brig for Marseilles, with light pine Staves, at 32s; also, according to the *Shipping List*, a ship, 570 tons, from Richibncto to Hull, Deals at £4; nne, 1,200 tons, from St. Stephen, N. B. to Bristol Channel (Bristol, Cardiff or Newport) £3 2s. 6d.; nne, 800 tons, from Musquash to Bristol Channel (excluding Gloucester), £3 5s.; one, 1,219 tons, from Price's Mills to London, $3 15s.; one, 860 tons, from James River to Havre, Tobacco, 24s.; one, 800 tons, hence to Queenstown for orders, with Cotton, if to Liverpool ¼d., or Hevre ⅛c.; a brig, 200 tons, from Maehias to Sagua and back to New York, Sugar 40c; Mnlasses $3 nn and $3 50 under deck, or if Molasses only $3@$ 50 nn and under deck; a brig, 167 tons, to Kingston, Jam. and back, $1,350; a schooner, 950 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,000; a bark, 300 tons, to St. Jago, $1,500; a schooner, 198 tons, to Laguayra, $1,400; a bark from Turke Island to New York, Salt, 9c.; a Hanov. brig to Hamburg, a foreign brig to Rotterdam, Piperian Staves, and a Schooner, 300 tons, to Cette and back, on terms not made public.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF EDWARD MOORE, printer, by his mother, Mary Ann Moore, of this City. When last heard from, in September, 1857, he was in the office of the *Sturgis Republican*, Michigan.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

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Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILLANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:

$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

REMOVAL.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO FORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms,

Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st. and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano ever yet known. Musical and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. Testimonials.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence"—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

$200 FOR A RICHLY-FINISHED ROSEwood 7 octave piano forte; grand circular scale; French action; arch brace over the treble; great repeating power; grand diagonal; full rich tone; beautiful round corners, carved mouldings; fluted keys; full plate, and elegantly lined with satin wood and white holly; best City makers; two years' warranty; two months in use; box for shipping, &c. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 44th-st., from 7 A M till 8 P. M., for four days. An object for cash.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF a splendid toned City-made 7-octave rosewood pianoforte and stool, at almost half its cost, if purchased this week; has highly finished case and all the improvements—an instrument that will stand in tune and bear inspection. For a bargain, call at No. 67 McDougal-st, near Houston.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.

J. P. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

A LARGE STOCK OF BARNIORE'S CELebrated grand and square premium Pianos, with the great improvement, pronounced unrivalled by the best judges and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 318 Bleecker st., will be sold at great bargains. Splendid 7-octave piano for $170.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 427 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of 100 celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find this to their advantage to call.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 468 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, been used a few months, and in perfect order, worth $350, will be sold very low for cash; reason, want of use. Inquire at No. 141 9th at.

PIANO WANTED.—MUST BE A GOOD INSTRUment. Not more than from $120 to $200 will be paid. Address PROFESSIONAL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 259 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place, } PIANOS AT $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $230 and upwards,

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, AT NO. 355 BROADWAY, TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JUNE 6, THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK, comprising an unsurpassed assortment of the following named Goods, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PRICE, until the 1st of July, viz:

SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, TISSUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, CALICOES, CHALLIES, DELAINES, MOURNING GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP-SKIRTS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

with every other description of Goods, usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, exclusively confined to their House.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED to examine their stock, and COMPARE THEIR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING. NO. 355 BROADWAY.

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PARASOLS, SUN SHADES, SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES, In Great Variety. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS. FULL ASSORTMENT, Latest Paris Shapes, Now Ready. BELOW USUAL PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS Of Every Description. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS, HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, Of every kind, at low prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & COMPANY, will offer on MONDAY, JUNE 6, A LARGE Assortment of Cloaks in cloth and thin materials, suitable for traveling, at greatly reduced prices. ALSO, LACE POINTS and BOURNOUS and Silk and open-work MANTILLAS. CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

OPENING FROM AUCTION, MONDAY, June 6,
2,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
5,000 White and Colored Straws, 37c., 50c., 62c.
3,500 Tuscans, Pedals and Split Straw, 75c., $1.
3,500 Leghorn Bloomers, 25c and 31c.
3,000 Boys' and Infants' Splits and Dunstables, 50c. to 75c.
1,500 Fine Split Straw Riding Hats, $1.
4,500 Boys' and Men's Hats, 25c., 37½., 50c., 62c.
1,000 Shaker Hoods, 15c. and 25c.
Straw Goods at Wholesale, At KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN RIBBONS.
5,000 yards Trimming Ribbons, 6c.
3,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 10c.
5,000 yards Rich Plaid and Stripe, 12½c.
5,000 yards Fancy and Plain Ribbons, 12½c.
10,000 yards White and Black Ribbons, 6c., 12½c.
5,000 yards Heavy Rich Ribbons, 18c.
6,000 yerds very Rich New styles, 18c. At KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.

THIS WEEK, 5,000 PARASOLS, AT THE CHEAP STORE.
1,000 Parasols, 56c. Parasols 62c
2,000 Parasols, 75c. Parasols, 94c.
1,500 Parasols, plain colors, fringed, $1 31,
At KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.

2,000 MANTILLAS, At KINZEY'S,
1,000 Mantillas, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2.
1,000 Mantillas, $2 50, $3, $4 50 and $4,
At KINZEY'S.

10,000 PAIRS LACE MITTS, ALL STYLES,
Silk Mitts, 5c.; Mitts, 8c.; Mitts, 12c.
Silk Mitts, 18c.; Mitts, 25c; Mitts, 31c.
Silk Mitts, 37c.; Mitts 50c.; Mitts, 62c.
5,000 pairs Children's Thread Mitts, 3c. to 6c.,
At KINZEY'S.

20,000 BARDS AND FLOUNCINGS.
3,000 Swiss Bands, 12c., 18c. and 25c.
2,000 Rich Double Bands 50c.
5,000 Jaconet French Bands, 62c., 75c. and 87c.
3,500 Rich Swiss Collars, 25c., 32c, and 37c.
At KINZEY'S.

5,000 YARDS MANTILLA LACES, 6c. to $1 50.
20,000 yards Mantilla Trimmings.
15,000 yards Dress Trimmings, all kinds.
5,000 dozen Drop Buttons, colored and black 6c. to 11c.
500 Rich French Feather Fans, 75c.
Goods at wholesale less than jobber's prices, At KINZEY'S Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Store, No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS. FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS; Comprising Lace and Mus in DURTAINS, BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, CANTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER HANGING Department contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French Manufacturers, Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art on the most reasonable terms.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety) is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. W. K PEYTON Will open, on Monday, June 6, All the new styles in MANTILLAS, SACKS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c., Imported for this month, To which he invites special attention, While our garments are really first class, yet our prices in consequence of our small expenses, compared with Broadway and Canal st.) will be found very moderate. Our stock, for extent and variety, cannot be surpassed. W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufacturer, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS. 500 pieces Plaid and Striped FOULE DE SOIES, At 75 cents per yard. the last of the parcel, (value $1 and upwards.) Will be exhibited on Monday, June 6 A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE. A. T. STEWART & CO. will open at retail on Monday June 6, 500 pieces finest quality and newest patterns of American Printed Lawns on 1,000 Cloths, At 10 cents per yard, Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets

A CARD —W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of MOURNING GOODS, being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of Black Silks—a most splendid variety, in all makes. Handsome Brocad Foulards, by the yard. Plaid striped, check, and Bayadere Silks. Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome. Barege Robes, satin bands. Black Mallese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures. Black Challies, without Lustre. Summer Dressgoods, very handsome. Black Grenadine, every width, very choice. Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts. Crape Meretz in all widths Spanish Crepes, 12, and 2 yards wide, a new article. English Barege 2 yards wide. Black Grenadine Bareges, very desirable. Black Check and Bayadere Bareges, handsome goods. French Lawns and Organdies. English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable, Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c. N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $12. Ladies will please observe the name and number. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.

LACE POINTS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, AND BURNOUS IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Having determined to relinquish our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of FINE PARIS FLOWERS, BONNETS, LACES, &c., &c., At ONE-HALF the cost of importation.

MOURNING GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, June 6, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH BLACK GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, Also, THREE CASES FINE BLACK CHALLY DELAINES, at 15 cents. CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, Consisting, in part, OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES. Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Suisse, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piques. Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES, SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS, SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS. Full assortment of the above At greatly reduced prices. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $2 50 each.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, FROM AUCTION. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will open on Monday, June 6, 500 French Worked Collars, at great bargains. Also, French Lace Falls and Lace Points and Centres.

POINT D'ALENCON SETS AND COLLARS. Point Applique Sets and Collars. Medallion Sets, Embroidered Sets. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. A Fine Assortment, and Low Prices.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, 37—MAIDEN-LANE—37 Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season, NEW STYLES OF PARIS SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES, (All black, and with colored borders.) FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES, (The largest assortment in the United States.) SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS of all kinds, BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS. OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES, &c., &c., &c., Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices. ☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house, No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

LACES. 400 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4 and $4 50.

EMBROIDERIES, 1,000 ladies' embroidered basques and spencers at $6, 1,000 ladies' embroidered capes and spencers at $2 50. 1,500 embroidered linen hdkfs. at 50c., worth $1 50. 500 Mi ses' embroidered sets from 50c. to $1.

PARASOLS. GREAT REDUCTION. CLOSING SALE. FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. 5,000 ladies' parasols at $3, worth $5. All other styles proportionately low. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c. Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale. Entrance through Genin's hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SUMMER CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR. CHILDREN'S BLOUSES, MARSEILLES RAGLANS, LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES, RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES. MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES, BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing to greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, JAMES GRAY & CO. Are now offering the whole of their splendid stock of RICH DRESS GOODS, REAL LACES, AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES Of the latest Paris styles, At greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS Have a large and choice assortment of LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, BAREGE ANGLAISE, &c Also, An immense stock of BAREGE WOOLARES, BALZARINES, CHALLIES, and other new fabrics for Summer. Prices as low as possible. No. 365 Canal-st., near Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE. A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 6, 450 French Jaconet Robes, double jupes, At $4 each. Value, $6 50. Also, 600 Fine French Organdy Robes, Double jupes, In beautiful colors, at $5 each. Value, $7 50. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ATTENTION, LADIES!! SOMETHING NEW. LA ZEPHYR BLOOMER. A LIGHT, TASTEFUL AND PROTECTIVE HAT. For the country and sea-side. It affords more protection than the broad-brimmed, heavy hats, usually worn during the Summer season, and is much less cumbersome and inconvinient. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION. Great Bargains in French Barege Robes. A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 6. 1,500 Flounced French Barege Robes. Beautiful Colors, and latest Paris Styles, At $5 and $6 per Robe and upwards. Greatly Below their Value Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK LACE POINTS At an immense reduction, Will be offered during this week, Points from $5 to $10. Centres from $1 to $12. Mantillas from $8 to $20. Burnous at $30. The above being purchased at the recent auction sales, they will be found great bargains. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES. The largest stock, at THE LOWEST PRICES, LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 365 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OILCLOTHS, &c. Fine satin paper, 12c.; fine gold paper, 50c. per roll. 5-8 Cpair fine gold shades at $1 per pair. Also, a large assortment of oil cloths, mattings, mats, &c., at COFLIN'S, No. 301 Hudson-st., above Spring.

NEW MEDALLION CARPETS, All in one piece, various sizes. New Wilton and Velvet do. by the yard, confined patterns Just received per last steamer. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LOOK! LOOK!! CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., Selling off at great sacrifice, to relinquish the business. J. BYATT, No. 200 Bowery.

500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING, From auction, Of the best quality, and at half the previous prices, C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., Between 8th and 9th sts,

MASONIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE BEST kind of Woven Skirts, with patent fasteniogs, 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., cor. Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

ATTEND THE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD GOODS, By HENRY T. LEEDS, At No. 30 7th-st., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Bargains to be had. Sale positive.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS At the new and elegant store of G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway, (near Broome-st.) The subscriber's store is now replete with a NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public, assuring them of the continuance of the system under which he commenced the establishment, and which has hitherto been attended with such signal success, viz, the constantly keeping on hand of ARTICLES OF THE VERY FIRST AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESCRIPTION, and which he offers at the lowest possible shade of profit. The following articles deserve especial notice: DOUBLE JUPE SILK ROBES, IN COLORED AND BLACK. CHINTZ-COLORED CHENE SILKS, In great variety. A FULL LINE OF BLACK SILKS IN PLAIN, FIGURED and BAYADERE, $1 to $3 per yard. SHAWLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. DOUBLE JUPE BAREGE ROBES, In rich Chintz Colors. PLAIN AND FIGURED BAREGES, In great variety: 1,000 PIECES FINE ENGLISH BAREGE, In all colors. RICH CHINTZ, DOUBLE JUPE ORGANDY ROBES. The choicest Patterns of the Season. FINE FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS: 10,000 YARDS FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS, At 12½ cents per Yard. Also, REAL LACES, GLOVES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES. And a most complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS of the most approved and desirable makes, including DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND FLANNELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED, And a "fixed price" invariably observed. G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway, two doors below Broome-st.

C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 Sixth-av., Offers auction lots of Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doylies, Linen Sheeting, Pillow-casing and Shirting, Dress goods of every variety, in Silk instres, Poplins, Lawns, Organdies, Bareges, Challies, French and English Prints. Below the cost of production.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELING, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and WINDOW DRAPERY. CANAL ST., corner Mercer.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION. Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and nutrimmed. FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS of a superior quality, and at low prices, AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st. LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites the attention of ladies preparing for the country to her very large and complete assortment of rich Paris Summer Millinery, of the newest and choicest design, which will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "The Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving reservoir, is accessible by either the 3d, 6th or 8th av. Railroads, at an expense not exceeding 5 cents.

From the termini of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads, at 59th-st., it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park.

At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d-st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble;" access to this entrance can best be had by the 3d-av. Railroad, leaving the cars at 71st st.

EDWD. H. GREEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, CENTRAL PARK, JUNE 2, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN—That Abraham Hooley, Jr., of Jersey City, New-Jersey, is not authorized in any way, nor has he been since the 27th ultimo, to act as my agent or attorney, in fact in any business of mine whatsoever, nor will I hold myself responsible for any act of his as my agent or otherwise in any manner whatsoever. GEORGE GROOBY, JERSEY CITY, June 1, 1859.

KNOW ALL CHI PSIS—THAT JOSEPH LANE RICHARDSON WOOD, formerly a member of the Alpha Kappa of Chi Psi, in the New-York Free Academy, was expelled from the Chi Psi Fraternity, and divested of all its privileges and friendship, at a meeting of the Alpha Kappa held June 3, 1859. By order of Alpha Kappa of Chi Psi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

EUREKA SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Price $50, $50, $60, $50. Will be ready in a few days.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double plated ware, very low and warranted. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make dull, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; ELLIS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st, Boston.

MINERAL OIL.—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliance in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 82 William-st.

DON'T SPOIL YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl st., up stairs.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTH OF BOSTON WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL Designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 162 Broadway, corner of John-st.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 635 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 53 Maiden-lane

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, HILLEGAM, NEAR HAARLEM, HOLLAND. New catalogues of the finest, choicest bulbs from the above celebrated nursery, received and to be had on application to, and orders received by, R. W. BURLAGE, No. 26 Beever st., New-York.

THAYER'S OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, and Ice Cream and Lager bier Garden, No. 34 Howard st., 4 doors east of Broadway. Private rooms for parties and clubs. N. B.—Private supper rooms for ladies. Furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Single beds 25 cents per night. J. B. THAYER, Proprietor.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st, or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to,

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, to go with a family for the Summer or live altogether in the country. She is a young person of the highest respectability, and thoroughly qualified to instruct and take the management of children. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, &c.; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in fine style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages, $8. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RESpectable and competent girls; one is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Both will be found trustworthy, highly recommended servants. Call at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; is a girl of the most reliable and trustworthy habits, and fond of children; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow lady as housekeeper or matron in an asylum; is perfectly competent in both departments, and can produce the best City references. Can be heard of for one week by addressing E. H.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COURT AND STAGE—NELL GWYNNE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HIS LAST LEGS—HAMLET—LA BAYADERE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE AND REALITY—HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE REBEL CORSAIR—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

NATIONAL THEATRE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—SKETCHES IN INDIA—NEW-YORK FIREMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—IDA MAY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ROBBING THE MAIL.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS—8th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.—GREAT DOUBLE ASCENSION.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The war in Italy has at last assumed an active character. The news forwarded some days ago from Cape Race, but which only reached the Press yesterday, was brought thither by the *City of Washington*, from Queenstown, Ireland, on the 26th ult.; and it reports, with the annoying curtness of telegraphy, that on the 21st of May, a battle was fought between large bodies of the Allied and Austrian troops, at Montebello, in which the latter were severely beaten. The attack was made by Gen. STADION, at the head of 15,000 Austrians, upon a portion of the command of Marshal BADAGUAY D' HILLIERS, numbering 6,000, or 7,000 French troops, and a small body of Sardinian cavalry. The conflict lasted four hours, at the end of which the Austrians abandoned the field, leaving upon it more than 1,500 of their number killed, and 200 prisoners. The lose on the side of the Allies was 600 or 700, among whom was a disproportionate number of officers. The Allies at once occupied Montebello, which the Austrians hastily evacuated. Other active hostilities had occurred on the banks of the Sesia, General CIADINI, commanding the left wing of the Sardinian army, having passed that river after a severe action, in which the Austrians again came off second best. General GARIBALDI, with his free corps, had passed northward to the shores of Lake Maggiore, with the design of crossing the lake to Lombardy, there to promote revolutionary insurrection in the rear of the Austrians; the population being all prepared for revolt. Prince NAPOLEON, on the other hand, had gone to Leghorn, with the obvious purpose of using the *corps d'armée*, which he is to command, upon the left flank of the Austrians. The King of Naples, FERDINAND II., is at last really dead; and his successor, FRANCIS II., has been proclaimed. From England we have the contradictory statements that the Derby Ministry will be defeated immediately after the meeting of Parliament; and that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON have quarreled.

Our dates from Havana, by the arrival of the *Cahawba*, are to May 30. Three French men-of-war, which had been in port, sailed immediately upon receiving dispatches carried by the *Cahawba* from New-Orleans. The general news is uninteresting. Mr. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, for many years Acting-Consul of the United States at Havana, died there on the 28th ult., aged 81 years.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying $1,162,661 in specie, and 385 passengers. The *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, left on Saturday, carrying $800,000 and 265 passengers.

The Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on the night of the 4th inst., brings advices from California to the 15th ult. There is no news of importance. The intelligence from the mines is favorable. A steamer had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan, having on board thirty-six Mexican officers, who, it was understood, had been banished by the Liberals.

President BUCHANAN had a boisterous reception at Raleigh last week. An address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. D. M. BARRINGTON, to which the President responded briefly. He discoursed of the value of the Union, and held that the spectacle of war now visible in Europe should teach us the value of American institutions. In conclusion, he mentioned the fact that the sun of his political life was growing dim. The Secretary of the Interior, who accompanies the President, was then called out and made a little speech.

African Slave-trade meetings have been commenced in Georgia. The citizens of Burke County met at Waynesboro' on the 27th May, Judge SHEWMAKE presiding, and listened to a long speech from Col. WM. B. GAULDING in favor of the restoration of the African Slave-trade. The Colonel argued that Slavery was morally, religiously and legally right, and that if the Slave-trade between the States was considered expedient, it was equally just and legal to reopen the African Slave traffic. The meeting is reported to have been very enthusiastic.

The General Land Office have forwarded instructions to Surveyor-General BURNETT, directing him to contract at the earliest possible period for the survey of an extension of the base lines of public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska on the 40th degree of north latitude, which is also the boundary line between those Territories to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

At Chicago, June 2, a journeyman moulder, named EDWARD FOGARTY, killed his wife by striking her on the head with a chair. Both were intoxicated.

No new facts of importance have been elicited in relation to the box containing seven human corpses, which was found in the East River, near Port Morris, Westchester County, on Thursday.

Captain PILLSBURY, who was chosen General Superintendent of Police week before last, has accepted the appointment, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the post.

Two little boys, one eleven and the other eight years old, named LOUIS LAPOINT and JOSEPH PRAGER, had an altercation on Saturday in Walker street, which resulted fatally to the latter. A blow from a stick on the side of the head fractured PRAGER'S skull, producing compression of the brain and death. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered charging the death of the deceased to the lad LAPOINT, who on its rendition was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The boiler of the iron steam-tug *Margaret Kemble* on Saturday afternoon exploded, while lying at the pier foot of Montgomery-street. Several men were thrown into the air, and the boat was so shattered that she sunk almost immediately. Only one man, fortunately, sustained any injury of consequence, although it is truly wonderful that several were not killed.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company stockholders held their annual meeting Saturday at their Dépôt in Jersey City. The report of the Directors showed that the Company was in a highly prosperous condition. A collation was served up after the meeting, at which Gen. DARCY, J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Judge NAAR, Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Mayor BIGELOW of Newark, and others spoke.

The Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral* returned to port on Saturday afternoon, from a three days' trial trip at sea.

Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON, of London, gave an historical address last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, upon the Martyr Age of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the formation of the Church in Southwark, London, by the Puritans, which is still in existence, and of which he is now the pastor. The object of his visit to America is to procure aid from the descendants of the Pilgrims to erect a Memorial Church in place of the old one which has fallen into decay.

On Saturday, an inquest was held in the case of MICHAEL DOOLEY, who was fatally stabbed on Friday night, at a porter-house in Water-street. The evidence pointed conclusively to JAMES WHITE, *alias* "Slobbery Jim," as the perpetrator of the homicide, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect. The alleged murderer has managed thus far to evade the Police.

The woman, ROSA ROHKE, who was reported to have been killed by her husband, at an inquest held on the body on Saturday, was shown to have died from apoplexy, produced by excessive drinking. The husband, who had been arrested on suspicion of murdering her, was released from custody on the rendition of the verdict.

The Report of the City Inspector of the mortality of the City, for the week ending Saturday noon exhibits a favorable condition of the public health. The deaths were 9 less than during the previous week, the whole number being 357. Of these 202 were of the age of 10 years and under, and 40 were at the public institutions. The nativity table gives 249 natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, and 6 of England.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, affirmed the conviction of STEPHENS, the wife-poisoner, holding that none of the objections taken by his counsel to the proceedings are tenable. In respect to the seperation of the jury, the Court held that the Justice holding the Oyer and Terminer had power to permit the jury to separate, without consent of either the people or the prisoner; and that the fact that the prisoner did consent, although at the suggestion of the Court, can make no difference.

In the case of JAMES GLASS the Supreme Court have denied the motion for a change of *venue* to another county.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions commences this morning, before Recorder BARRARD. There are several cases of much importance and large public interest to be tried, including that of FELIX SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, who murdered his father-in-law in Sullivan-street in January last, and afterwards escaped to Mobile, where he was sold as a slave, and sent to New-Orleans.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, were quite limited. Flour was lower, Wheat depressed, Corn unsettled. Provisions were heavy, and prices of hog products favored buyers. Coffee attracted more attention, while Sugars were less sought after. Cotton was very moderately dealt in at somewhat firmer rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 603.

The Victory of Montebello.

If the French Army of Liberation in Italy had needed mystical portents of victory and inspiring coincidences of glory to nerve its energies in the conflict with Austria, the battle won by General FOREY at Montebello on the 21st of May should certainly have sufficed to confirm its faith in its own fortune and in the star of the Napoleons.

Meagre as are the details with which the telegraph (after an unexplained and perhaps not very easily explicable delay of forty-eight hours) has at last supplied us, they are sufficiently clear to establish the important facts that the Austrian army, after manœuvring on the defensive for ten days, suddenly assumed the offensive on the 21st of May, only to be repulsed with severe loss by an inferior French force after four hours of desperate fighting; and that while the Austrian plan of the campaign has thus been disastrously unmasked, the allied forces have gained not in one direction only, but upon both wings of their position, a valuable military advantage, while securing the formidable moral prestige of the first decisive triumph.

Once more the field of Montebello has brought victory to a Bonaparte; and another Lannes has lived to see the arms of France once more triumphant on the scene which gave to his family the title by which they are to this day distinguished. Nearly two generations have passed away since, on the 9th of June, 1800, nine thousand French soldiers, advancing from the Stradella, met at the villages of Casteggio and Montebello the outposts of an Austrian army eighteen thousand strong, under the orders of OTT and OREILLY. To the advantage of numbers the Austrian forces joined that of position, occupying as they did the hamlets of Casteggio and Montebello, on a broken ground, and made defensible by the solid character of the Piedmontese village architecture. In the rear of the Austrian forces, too, was the army of MELAS, holding Alessandria; and the men who were commissioned to crush the conscripts of LANNES were the same, as THIERS observes, who had besieged MASSENA in Genoa, and been formed by him to encounter the rudest shocks, and had just forced him to surrender. They were assisted too by a numerous artillery, and displayed in the action, which lasted nine weary hours, (from eleven in the morning to eight in the evening,) more than their usual bravery. So terrible indeed was the fire of the Austrian artillery, that LANNES, describing its effect upon his ranks, compared the "noise made by the shattering of the bones of his men to the crashing of glass in a hail-storm." But neither the weight of numbers, nor the strength of a formidable position, nor the impulse of a recent victory, nor the superiority of their artillery, nor their undaunted bravery, enabled the Austrian forces in 1800 to make their way through the indomitable soldiery of LANNES; and General BONAPARTE, coming on the field at the end of the action, found the French army in a transport with their success. The campaign of Italy had been opened with a glorious triumph, and Marengo was to confirm, within a fortnight, the verdict of Montebello. We recall these particulars of this famous battle that our readers may realize for themselves how vitally important, in its moral influence upon both parties to the strife, in its lessons of enthusiasm to the conquerors, and in its lessons of discouragement to the defeated, this revival, after so great a lapse of time, of the prestige of Montebello is likely to prove, at the beginning of a new Italian campaign, between the troops of Austria and the troops of France. The second victory of Montebello is, in this respect, especially inspiriting to the army of NAPOLEON III., that it has been won under conditions virtually the reverse of those under which the Conscripts of the Republic achieved their triumph. It is not a repetition, but rather a confirmation, of the earlier success. In 1800 the French, with an inferior force, assailed the Austrians and routed them utterly. In 1859 the French, with an inferior force, are assailed by the Austrians, and beat them off with a loss of two to one. In 1800 Austria held Alessandria, Genoa, Tortona, Voghera, and was striving to push her way into Lombardy, the French, under Gen. BONAPARTE, holding Piacenza, Cremona, and the line of the Po. In 1859 France holds Alessandria, Genoa, Voghera and the line of the river Staffora, and defies the Austrian army—mistress of Piacenza, Cremona, Pavia, and the Po.

The Austrians of 1859 have attempted to imitate the movement of the French of 1800 but with a result exactly the reverse of that which attended the advance of LANNES. Notwithstanding a superiority of numbers, which may safely be inferred from their passage of the Po, and from their assumption of the offensive, the Austrians, under Count STADION, were repulsed after maintaining the struggle but half as long as it was maintained by LANNES and the French of 1800, and falling back, probably by the road of Mezzana Bottarone, recrossed the Po by the bridge between Verrua and Cantaluppo, to seek shelter under the walls of Pavia. Victorious now in the defence of the very same position which their fathers victoriously assailed, the French troops in Italy may well be supposed to have drawn from the double renown of Montebello an inspiration which will double the terror of their arms in every subsequent conflict.

Upon the population of France the moral effect of this brilliant opening of the campaign will naturally be most encouraging. The diligent searchers into dates will not fail to note that while less than a month intervened between the departure of General BONAPARTE from Paris, and the first victory at Montebello, less than a fortnight passed between the departure of NAPOLEON III. from his capital and the second victory at the same spot. Foreign observers, however, may be permitted to defer their homage to the military genius of the French Emperor till the campaign shall have fairly developed itself beneath his controlling hand. The circumstances of the contending armies in Italy, as we have shown, are as nearly as may be the reverse of their respective circumstances in the campaign of 1800; and if the Austrians are attempting, as from their manœuvre on Montebello they would seem to be, to copy the plans of the First NAPOLEON, their antagonist occupies a much more threatening and advantageous position than MELAS then held.

The successful passage of the Sesia on the extreme left of the allied army, by the Sardinian General CIALDINI, with a revolutionary diversion in the Valteline to the north of Lombardy by General GARIBALDI, are events which, sufficiently important in themselves, acquire a new value from the defeat of the Austrians on the allied right wing. The only chance of success for the Austrians in manœuvring against the hourly-increasing force of their enemies, lay in their weaving of a net about the positions of Alessandria and Casale, which should make it impossible or perilous for the French at these points to press upon the Austrian retreat along the line of the Po, in conjunction with the Sardinian advance from the Sesia. This chance would now appear to have been lost, and a vigorous French march upon Piacenza has now become by no means an improbable eventuality. But, without venturing upon the hazardous ground of military speculation, there is enough of positive significance in the facts before us to redouble the interest with which the news from the seat of war will now be looked for. France has been electrified by one of those brilliant successes which appeal so strongly to the imagination of a proud and powerful race. The anxious and eager populations of Italy have received an impulse which must confirm all their passionate hopes, and kindle their aspirations after independence into a fresh flame of enthusiasm. The far-sighted among the statesmen of neutral Europe will not be likely, in the face of these facts, to forget that if the European coalition of 1814 succeeded in forcing NAPOLEON I. into abdication, other European coalitions not less formidable had been previously compelled to concede to Imperial France not only the protectorate of Italy, but the frontier of the Rhine and the control of the Northern Ocean. The best hope of speedy and enduring European peace must be looked for now in a successful campaign of the Franco-Italian forces, and in the surrender by Austria of possessions which she has abused, of legal rights which she has perverted into political wrongs, and of a position equally untenable by herself and intolerable by those among whom she holds it.

The New King of Naples.

Since the timely and fortunate demise of GEORGE IV. of England, no Sovereign has died in Europe over whose royal obsequies so general a feeling of thankfulness that the world is rid of a disgraceful scourge, and that a man made idiotic by flattery and power, has been taken away from the license of self-degradation, has been raised, as must have already gone up over the grave of FERDINAND II. of Naples. This prince, in himself a bigot and a Bourbon, had of late years intensified all his evil qualities, as a ruler, by surrendering himself to the guidance of his queen, an Austrian princess, the daughter of the Archduke CHARLES, who devoted herself to bringing Naples perfectly within the scope of the Austrian policy in Italy. The last months of the King's life were a kind of living death, in which he tasted such agonies, both physical and mental, as the bitterest of his enemies and the most injured of those whom he had oppressed, must have regarded as an expiation of the wrongs they had suffered at his hands. But during all this time the Queen MARIA THERESA and her adherents were constantly at work to secure the succession to the crown for her own eldest son, the Count DE TRANI, to the exclusion of the lawful heir, the Prince-Royal Duke of CALABRIA, son of the King by his first wife, a Princess of Sardinia. Had the intrigues of the cabal succeeded, it might have been difficult to prevent the joy of Naples over the death of FERDINAND II. from breaking out into positive rebellion against the whole reigning dynasty. They have, however, failed; and the Duke of CALABRIA has ascended the throne, as FRANCIS II. The new sovereign is understood to be more Italian and more liberal in his tendencies than any member of the royal family, except his uncle, the Count of SYRACUSE. But he is a very young man, having been born in 1836; and he has just been married to a Bavarian Princess, whose sympathies are, of course, strongly Austrian.

It is, therefore, by no means certain what direction the new Government will give to the policy of Naples, though there can be little doubt that a decidedly Austrian bent on their part, with a few more victories of Montebello in the North, would bring the reign of FRANCIS II. to a sudden and peremptory close. The future policy of Naples is one of the most interesting of the many uncertainties which darken the present aspect of Italian affairs.

The Officers in the War.

The telegraph tells us that an unusual number of officers fell on the side of the French in the recent battle of Montebello, and the inference has been drawn from this fact, that the French officers in that action must have exposed themselves with uncommon audacity under the inspiration of the near presence of the Emperor. It is quite probable that this may have been the case; but the fatality in question may be accounted for perhaps in a less romantic manner, by the consideration that the French officers are more signally distinguished on the field of battle by their uniforms than the Austrians. The Austrians long ago abandoned the use of the epaulette, which has always been the "shining mark" that death, like slander, is supposed to love, and which the French insist upon retaining. The Austrian officers formerly went into action wearing white cloaks, which marked them out conspicuously among the gray-coated masses of their men, but the fearful execution done upon them by the Sardinian riflemen in the war of 1848-9, led the Government to discard this garment also; and no officers are now so well amalgamated with their men in appearance before the enemy as the Austrian. The French officers in comparison stand out in as clear relief upon their companies as did the scarlet-coated and gold-laced British captains in the days of our own Revolutionary war.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

This body met at Columbus, on the 2d inst., and organized by the appointment of Senator B. F. WADE as President. The following nominations were made:

Governor—WILLIAM DENNISTON.
Lieut.-Governor—R. C. KIRK.
Judge Supreme Court—WM. Y. GHOLSON.
Auditor—R. W. TAYLOR.
Treasurer—A. P. STONE.
Secretary of State—A. P. RUSSELL.
Board of Public Works—J. B. GREGORY.
School Commissioner—ANSON SMYTH.

The most exciting action of the Convention arose on the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, the candidates being JOSEPH R. SWAN, the present Chief Justice, and WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON. Judge SWAN, it will be recollected, is the one who pronounced the opinion, a few days ago, against the Oberlin *habeas corpus*. For this he is understood to have been defeated in the Convention, the vote standing 140 for him, to 217 for his competitor.

The Convention adopted a platform consisting of ten resolutions, one of which distinctly and pointedly condemns Massachusetts for her adoption of the Two Years' Amendment.

The Convention is represented as large, enthusiastic and unanimous; though it is stated in some of the Ohio journals that a resolution censuring the action of Massachusetts caused an exciting discussion in committee. But it went through in open Convention, as would appear, without dissent; and from this action in Ohio, it is probable the old Bay State will be brought to the judgment-bar in every Republican Convention to be held during the ensuing year.

OBITUARY.

Death of William H. Robertson.

The death of Mr. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, for several years a resident of Havana, and repeatedly Acting-Consul of the United States for that port, is announced among the news of the *Cahawba*.

Mr. ROBERTSON was a native of New-London, Conn., where he was born in 1788. Imbibing the local aptitude and fondness for sea-life, while quite young he made several voyages to the West Indies and to the Gulf Ports, and finally settled down at New-Orleans as a clerk in the well-known shipping and commission house of the Messrs. OGDEN. The spirit of adventure, however, rendered him discontented with the dull labors of the counting-house. The Spanish rule still prevailed in Florida, and Alabama was a wild territory, with a few daring settlers huddled around the forts sustained by the National Government for the repression of the Indians. The first commercial enterprise of Mr. ROBERTSON consisted in loading a small vessel with goods to be traded off at these military posts,—an undertaking of some difficulty, owing to the jealousy of the Spaniards who possessed the mouth of the river, and the unsettled country inland; but it proved highly successful and remunerative, and laid the foundation of the subsequent fortunes of the merchant and of his long identification with the history and interests of Mobile. When General JACKSON was arranging the defence of New-Orleans, his intercourse with Mr. ROBERTSON produced the warmest liking and intimacy. Mr. ROBERTSON acted as one of his volunteer aids in the battle of Jan. 8, and subsequently filled a corresponding position under General JACKSON in the invasion of Florida, having the honor, which he always treasured with pride, of hauling down the Spanish flag at Pensacola and substituting the Stars and Stripes. Resuming his mercantile functions at the close of these martial experiences, Mr. ROBERTSON created a highly influential commercial house at Mobile. To his enterprise and energy New-Orleans, Mobile and Havana are indebted for the introduction of water. He was the agent selected by the United States Bank to make those enormous purchases of cotton in the Gulf markets, which led to the ruin of the Bank—a transaction which resulted from his advice, and which only failed through contingencies defying foresight. The financial crisis following the bankruptcy of that institution involved Mr. ROBERTSON in its consequences.

It was not long however before his business at Mobile was revived; and, at the same time, his active and ingenious mind conceived a scheme, which he deemed of such importance to the planting interests of the South as to raise it above the character of an individual speculation. The administration of Mr. TYLER had no sooner closed than he applied to Mr. POLK for a consular appointment to some European port, which, backed as the application was by the earnest request and recommendations of Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CALHOUN, was promptly conceded. Mr. ROBERTSON was appointed Consul to Bremen. His mission was however to Russia, whither he proceeded at once; obtained interviews with Count NESSELRODE and the Emperor NICHOLAS; and before leaving St. Petersburg, had not only persuaded the latter of the superior economy and value of cotton-wadding over fur, as an article for army clothing, but had obtained large orders for the manufacture. In less than a year factories were established at Geneva, at Paris, at Manchester, and in Brooklyn, N. Y., to make the article contracted for; the machinery to do the work being entirely the invention of Mr. ROBERTSON himself. And it was while thus creating a fresh market for the consumption of the great Southern staple, that he contrived a new application of it for bedding: his cotton mattress, patented in 1816, and which he had never means or leisure to introduce into manufacture, fulfilling all the most desirable requisites of a healthful and comfortable bed. It was the misfortune of Mr. ROBERTSON to reap little personal profit from these enterprises. His frank and confiding temper placed him at the mercy of designing men. *Sic vos non vobis* was as applicable to him as to the poet: and late in years, worn out with incessant labor, he saw others gathering the harvest of his genius and enterprise, while a new exertion of both was pressingly demanded to supply the needs of his family. The invention of a building material, made from the peculiar sea-sands abounding on the shores of Cuba, happily supplied the means of competence, which have relieved his closing days from anxiety and poverty, and provided for his widow and the two sons he leaves behind him. Mr. ROBERTSON died on the 28th of May, after a lingering illness. His death will be lamented by multitudes of friends in every part of the world.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Seven Human Bodies Found in the East River, Packed in a Box.

Great excitement exists at Port Morris, Westchester County, in consequence of the discovery of the remains of seven human bodies, closely packed in a pine box, found floating near Hell-Gate on Thursday. Two men, named RAMSAY and O'NEIL, divers engaged in exploring the wreck of the frigate *Hussar*, at Hell-Gate, on Thursday observed a box floating in the river, and towed it to the shore. On opening it they found seven human bodies—two white men, two white women, a child about ten years old, an infant and a negro man.

The head of one of the women had been cut off and lay at her feet. The body of one of the white men, which was of very large size, measuring 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing some 290 pounds, had been stabbed in three places near the heart. On the clothing of the infant were the initials "C. M." The clothes of both the children were of superior quality.

The bodies were very closely packed in a box made of one-inch pine boards. Its dimensions were as follows: Length, 5 feet 4 inches; width, 18 inches; depth, 17¾ inches. Lime had been sprinkled over the bodies, and the faces were much disfigured by it. Dr. FARRMAN, of West Farms, who examined the remains, gave the opinion that life had not been extinct for more than seventy hours.

Coroner VALENTINE, of West Farms, was notified, and held an inquest on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by some cause or causes unknown to the jury." The remains were then interred at West Farms by Undertaker PETIT.

There is no explanation of the mystery. The most probable explanation is, that the bodies were procured by some resurrectionists, who, failing to find a market for their specimens, adopted this method of getting rid of them. The most inexplicable part of the story is the presence of marks of violence upon the body of one of the men, which had been stabbed in the left breast. It is supposed, however, that these wounds were inflicted by the scalpel of some medical student. The circumstance created a prodigious sensation in the quiet locality in Westchester, to which the bodies were taken by the divers.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—Marine Intelligence—Death of Col. Wm. H. Robertson—The Markets.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, P. D. BULLOCH Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived early on Saturday morning, bringing dates to the 30th from the latter place.

The United States steamer *Walker*, Lieutenant Commanding T. B. HUGER, arrived on the morning of the 30th, and would leave for Key West the next day; all well on board. Three French vessels-of-war, frigate *Cleopatra*, brig *Oliver*, and steamer *Lucifer*, were lying outside of the Moro. They sailed immediately on the arrival of dispatches per *Cahawba*.

Col. W. H. ROBERTSON, formerly United States Consul at Havana and for many years a prominent merchant at the South, died on the 28th ult., aged 82 years. His remains will be sent to the North.

The Sugar market has not improved since last advices—stock 305,000 boxes, against 210,000 in 1858. Freights active, and rates firm with an upward tendency. Exchanges: London less animated—15⅛ to 16 premium; New-York, 2½ to 3 do.; Boston, 2⅝ to 2¾ do.; New-Orleans, 3¾ to 4⅛ do. American gold, 4 premium.

From Bermuda.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEASURES—STATE OF THE EXCHEQUER.

We have Bermuda papers to the 25th of May.

The Colonial Parliament met on the 18th, when the usual address was delivered by the Governor to the two Houses. The address speaks favorably of the agriculture and products of the island.

In the House, on the 23d, Mr. ZUILL gave notice of a bill to establish a decimal currency. A balance of £1,644 10s. 5d. is in the Treasury.

Mr. PEROT gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of a Work-house for the Colony at large, in connection with a House of Refuge for the Poor.

Reception of President Buchanan at Raleigh.

President BUCHANAN arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on the 2d June, and was welcomed by the Hon. D. M. BARRINGER. He responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA: I cannot fail, while gratitude is an emotion of the heart, to recollect this reception from North Carolina. My public life has been a long one, and I have been engaged in many political battles, and they are now rewarded by your smiles of approval.

I am glad to be here in the capitol of North Carolina, which you have rightly named Raleigh, thus aiding in perpetuating that great name. He fell a victim to a weak and pusillanimous tyrant; but, thank God, nothing of that kind can occur here—no such injustice can be perpetrated in this land of liberty. You North Carolinians were great rebels during the revolution, and very troublesome to Lord CORNWALLIS, one of her Majesty's officers. He used to say that you rose in his rear as fast as he passed you, and that he could never claim that he was master of any ground in North Carolina save that which his army stood upon. You first raised the flag of resistance to Great Britain in the western region of your State, and you have done better since—you have stood by it. And you will continue to do so as long as your young men preserve the virtues of MACON and NASH and CASWELL. You have scattered patriots throughout the United States, who, wherever they may be located, have always given their fellow-men a good opinion of the Old North State.

It has become fashionable now-a-days to discuss the value of the Union. It was not fashionable twenty years ago. It was not every transitory evil that gave us to a division of the Union. Let the friends of a separation of the Union succeed, and the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will receive a death-blow. My friends have spoken of the war progressing in Europe, in which kings are endeavoring to overthrow dynasties and generals to win new glories, while the poor people, who are really the sufferers, are not thought of. This spectacle ought to teach us the value of our institutions. Here, you are to-day a body of sovereigns, who have elected me your Executive—not your ruler—whose acts are to be jealously watched and accounted for, besides some acts for which he is not guilty.

Though the sun of my political life is growing dim, I shall never cease to refer vividly and with grateful emotions to this reception from the Old North State. [Loud cheers.]

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—Two boys, each about eight years old, named LOUIS LAPOINT and JOSEPH PRAGER, had an altercation, on Saturday afternoon, in Walker-street, which resulted in the latter's death. The boys were playmates, and while LAPOINT was amusing himself with a younger brother, PRAGER caught him playfully around the waist and threw him down. LAPOINT was angry at this, and, seizing a stick, struck PRAGER several times, one of the blows hitting him on the side of the head. PRAGER retaliated by striking back with his fist, when some men separated them. Nothing further was thought of the matter, until PRAGER, shortly after going home, was attacked with spasms, and soon died. Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, held an inquest in the case, when the above facts were developed. The *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by compression of the brain. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from compression of the brain, from a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow at the hands of LOUIS LAPOINT." Following the verdict the lad was committed to prison. The parents of the deceased are Germans, and reside at No. 203 Church-street. They exonerate the lad LAPOINT from any intent to kill their son. The parents of LAPOINT are French, and live in Walker-street, a few doors from Church.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the boiler of the iron steam-tug *Margaret Kemble*, lying at the pier foot of Gouverneur-street, exploded just as the Captain and men employed on the boat were getting up from dinner. Several of the men were thrown into the air, and with them the shattered boiler, smoke-pipe and portions of the deck and rigging. MICHAEL O'NEIL, a deck hand, THOMAS RANEY, the cook, and WM. LEONARD, a boy, were blown into the river, but were rescued. RANEY was the only one injured by the explosion, he having sustained a fracture of the thigh. He was taken to the City Hospital. A large number of persons were at work in the vicinity, but escaped injury. The rigging of several vessels lying near by was damaged by the pieces of shattered iron. The hull of the tug sunk a few moments after the explosion. The engineer states that the boiler had but twenty pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion. He is unable to account for the catastrophe.

FIRE IN THE CITY HALL.—The Fire Telegraph Office in the basement of the City Hall, the grand centre for receiving and disseminating fire news, was the scene of quite an exciting fire yesterday afternoon. The telegraph operator temporarily in charge, and two old firemen, were smoking their cigars, when suddenly a crackling sound was heard emanating from the hall behind the instruments. A sharp axe opened the way to the pent-up flame, which, as soon as an aperture was made, jutted out several feet. The three succeeded in extinguishing the flames. How the fire originated is a mystery, as there was no fire in the office, and none connecting with the flue in the wall where the fire was discovered.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Payment of the Interest on the Twelve Million Canal Debt.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 5.

The following correspondence, relating to the payment of the interest on the twelve million of Canal Debt, has passed between the Comptroller and the President of the Manhattan Company:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 30, 1859.

C. O. Halsted, Esq., President of the Manhattan Company, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I regret to be compelled to inform you that the Legislature at its recent session neglected to provide any means to pay the interest on the new Canal Debt of twelve millions of dollars, and that the means provided for that purpose by the Legislature of 1858 will be exhausted on the 1st of July next, and a deficiency will exist to meet the interest due on that day of at least thirty thousand dollars. The amount required for the October and January interest will be three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, making an aggregate of three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars necessary before the assembling of another Legislature. The institution over which you preside having for a long period acted as the Fiscal Agent of the State Government at the City of New-York, and remembering the deep interest which you have hitherto evinced in preserving unblemished the credit of the State, I have ventured to write this note for the purpose of inquiring whether, in view of this unexpected and extraordinary omission of the Legislature, and the disastrous consequences which it may produce, your Bank will not advance the amount required for this object, and thus save the State from the disgrace of having its obligations dishonored. You will, of course, understand that the advance, if made, must be voluntary on the part of the Bank. I possess no authority as a public officer to borrow the money or bind the State to repay it, nor can I tender any other security, than the expression of entire confidence in the integrity of the people, and that they will, when the subject is brought to their notice, avail themselves of the first opportunity to vindicate their honor and credit by providing ample means to reimburse the Bank for any advances which it may make, and by the adoption of such measures as will effectually prevent a repetition of a similar neglect in future.

Very respectfully yours,
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, June 1, 1859.

The Hon. S. E. Church, Comptroller:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ult. is received, and its contents noted. It is deeply to be regretted that provision should not have been made for payment of the interest on the new Canal Debt of twelve millions of dollars. That the credit of the State should be protected is a matter of vital importance. I am well satisfied that the people of this State will appreciate any want of punctuality in paying the interest upon its Stock—liabilities which have always been paid promptly—and which, during the year 1837, was paid in specie or its equivalent, at an expense to the State of nine per cent. The high credit which this State has heretofore enjoyed, both in this country and in Europe, which has always been regarded with pride by its citizens, must be preserved unimpaired. Its obligations must not be dishonored. If neither the Comptroller nor the Commissioners of the Canal Fund possess the authority to make a loan for the payment of the interest, and no other means are available, relying upon the ability, [illegible] will advance the amount required for the purpose, and I am very respectfully yours,

C. O. HALSTED.

News from California by Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 4, 1859.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 13th ult., reached Jefferson City at noon to-day, and arrived here at ten o'clock to-night.

The news is unimportant.

Business was fair, and the mining news favorable.

The steamer *Santa Cruz* had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan with $385,000 in specie and thirty-six Mexican officers who had been banished by the Liberals.

Sailed from San Francisco, bark *Kenaaglen* for Sidney, ship *Coquimbo* for Melbourne, and ship *Dragon* for Calcutta.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 5.

The Overland Mail arrived here last night.

Eight white men, prospecting for silver, near Honey Lake, have been killed by the Indians, and the house of Colonel STEVENSON, at Red Bluff, had been burned on the 11th ult. STEVENSON'S wife, another woman, and five children, perished in the flames.

The *Arizonian* of the 19th is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of Regulators, who had driven all Mexicans from Senorita Valley and committed several murders. The Americans at Tubac publicly denounced these outrages, and a company of troops has been detailed from Fort Buchanan to suppress their further proceedings.

Arrival of the Utah Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 5

RUM AND MURDER.

Wife Murder in the Sixteenth Ward.

Another wife-beating, ending in the death of the woman, occurred yesterday at No. 222½ West Seventeenth-street. The alleged murderer is a German, and the victim of his violence is an Irish woman; and from the statements of the neighbors and a number of policemen, the couple have been in the habit of getting drunk together and then quarrelling, for a considerable time.

The man's name is JOHN GEORGE MEYER. He is a tailor, 34 years of age, and from his own admission he was arrested about ten years ago for being concerned in the death of a man with whom he had a quarrel in Fifth street, and served out a term of two years at Sing Sing Prison.

The facts as given by the neighbors are as follows: About 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the wife of MEYER came to the door screaming violently, but after a few minutes retired to her room; and about an hour afterwards went into the yard and emptied a pail of slops and returned, and about 9 o'clock she again commenced screaming; and continued to do so for some minutes, when she stopped, and no more noise was heard. About one o'clock some of the neighbors, knowing the violent character of the husband, suspecting that he might have killed her, went in search of a policeman and found Officer FISCHER, of the Sixteenth Ward, who went to the apartments of MEYER, but found the door locked. He rapped several times, and at last MEYER replied he was in bed. The policeman demanded admittance, but as MEYER refused he burst the door open, and found the woman lying near the stove, covered with bruises, and dead. Blood was running from her mouth, nose, and ears, her eyes were blacked, and about twenty or thirty marks of blows were on her head, arms, breast, and limbs. Her hair had been cut off close, and thrown into the stove. The floor had been covered with blood from the woman's wounds, and near her body was a pail of water mixed with blood. Mayer was brushing his hair as the policemen entered the room, and said, "She struck me first," and stated he was just on the point of going to surrender himself. He was immediately arrested, and locked up in the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. His two children, MATILDA aged seven years, and another without a name, aged three years, were found asleep in a bed in an inner apartment. On searching the place, a smoothing iron and a pair of shears with the points broken off, both covered with blood, were found. The scene of the murder is in a three story wooden tenement, in the rear of No. 222½ West Seventeenth-street. The apartments of Meyer and his wife are on the third story, and consisted of two rooms, one about twelve feet square and the bedroom somewhat smaller. Everything was of a most poverty-stricken order, and dirt and filth were visible in all parts of the two rooms.

Policeman *John Tunmy* states, that he has known Meyer and his wife about eight months; and that several times he has been called up to go to their rooms to quiet them in consequence of their quarrels; last Fall, while a detailed officer, he was walking through Seventeenth-street, when a sister of Mrs. Meyer asked him if he would not go to their room and prevent Meyer from beating his wife; he went to the apartment and found Mrs. M. with her two eyes blacked, and wanted to arrest her husband, but she replied, "Perhaps he would be better," and begged the policeman not to arrest him; and after advising Mayer to behave better in future, the policeman left.

Captain CARPENTER and several of his man also say both MAYER and his wife have been in the Station-house several times for getting drunk and fighting.

Our reporter visited MEYER in his cell. In a rambling manner he made the following statement: He said he had been out at a vary late hour on Saturday night and drank considerable brandy, and returned home at a very early hour on Sunday morning, when his wife abused him. They then commenced to fight and he beat her, but does not remember anything else until the officer arrested him. He admitted he had served out a term of two years imprisonment for being concerned in the death of a man eleven years ago. SARAH JANE TAYLOR was the maiden name of MEYER'S wife, and they had been married about eight years; but for a few years past have quarreled frequently.

The Coronar was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

The Fourth Ward Case.

CORONER'S INQUEST—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

JAMES WHITE, or, as he was called by his *confreres*, "Slobbery Jim," who is alleged to have fatally stabbed MICHAEL DOOLEY on Friday evening, in the porter house No. 361 Water-st., is still at large. The police have scoured the Ward thoroughly in search of him, and partial search has been instituted in other parts of the City, but without any success thus far. He is believed to have escaped from the City. Although only 20 years old, he is reported to be a desperate ruffian, and to have already spent two terms on Blackwell's Island for felonious assaults. On Saturday, Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on the body of the deceased. The testimony was somewhat contradictory, but, according to the subsequent finding of the Jury, plainly indicated WHITE as the perpetrator of the homicide. The following is the evidence and verdict of the Jury:

William Ryan, sworn—I reside at No. 37 Oliver-street; on the evening of June 3, between nine and ten o'clock, I was in the porter-house No. 361 Water-street, in company with "Slobbery Jim." Jim said to deceased "I have got a razor here that can fight you." Deceased said he would not fight, as they were too good friends; James White, or Slobbery Jim, got up and struck deceased; they clinched, and were parted; deceased left the store in a few minutes afterwards and when he reached the corner of James and Water streets fell upon the sidewalk; I assisted in carrying deceased to tha apothecary's shop.

Michael Myers, sworn: I resida at No. 361 Water-street on the evening of June 3, about eight o'clock, deceased came into the porter house at the above number; he was in company with Michael Nugent, Maddan and myself; we were conversing together, when "Billy the Greek" and James White came into the store: a dispute arose between the parties, and James White and the deceased clinched, had a scuffle and were separated; the deceased and Madden went out of the store, returned in a few minutes with stones, and struck White in the head with a stone and staggered him; the deceased and Maddan then picked up the tumblers and threw them at White; the deceased and White clinched again and were parted; Nugent and Madden took deceased out of the store, and when he reached the sidewalk he fell; White asked me for his knife, saying he was afraid of his life: I gave him the knife; I was out during the absence of deceased and Madden that White asked me for the knife.

Patrick Madden, sworn: I reside at No. 471 Washington-street; on tha evening of June 3 I was in the porter-house No. 361 Water street, about 8 o'clock, in company with deceased and the bartender; I was there but a few minutes when "Slobbery Jim" or James White came in with "Billy the Greek," and wanted deceased to fight him; the deceased refused to fight, saying that "the Greek" was too big a man for him; "Slobbery Jim" got up and struck deceased several times; deceased then threw a tumbler at Jim, they clinched and were parted; deceased went out of the store, and fell on tha sidewalk within a few feet of the door; I saw no knife used during the affray.

Drs. Finnell & Gallagher testified that they made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Patrick Dooley, at the Fourth Ward Station-house; a wound was on the left side of tha chest, one inch in length; it passed obliquely upward to the heart, and entered the ventricle near the base; death was caused by internal hemorrhage, the result of this wound.

The case was here given to the jury, who after brief deliberation rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the deceased came to his death from internal hemorrhage, the result of a stab with a knife in the hands of James White, *alias* "Slobbery Jim," June 3, 1859.

The witnesses were sent to the House of Detention in White-street.

The Reported Murder in King-street.

DEATH THE RESULT OF NATURAL CAUSES—WOFUL EFFECTS OF RUM.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at No. 80 King-street, on the body of Mrs. ROSA ROHKA, who was reported to have been killed by her husband. The evidance showed that the deceased was a very intemperate woman, and that her death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking. Aside from the medical testimony, only two witnesses were examined. The following is the testimony and subsequent verdict:

Ann Smith, sworn—I resided in the same room with Mrs. Rohke; I went out to work about seven o'clock on Friday morning. deceased appeared the same as usual; I returned home at half past eight o'clock, and found deceased lying with her head in the bedroom and her body in the sitting room; she did not speak; I saw blood on her face; her husband was sitting on the floor, with both children in his arms. I was afraid, and charged him with killing her, when he replied that he had not struck her; I then inquired of the neighbors if they had heard any noise, and was informed that they had not; I informed the police, who arrested the husband: on the night before, deceased was so drunk that I had to assist her to bed. she drank to excess, and she and her husband used to fight and be drunk together. I charged him would come home, and finding her drunk, would get drunk himself for the purpose of drowning trouble.

Richard Smith, sworn—I am a son of the last witness, and am eleven years of age; the husband of deceased came home from work on Friday night about seven o'clock; deceased was drunk in the morning; at dinner-time she was lying under the bed; when her husband came home at dinner time he was not drunk, and did not speak to or ill-use her; when the husband left deceased was lying in the same position; he ate some dinner and then left through the alley-way; in the afternoon I tried to get her out of her position, as the children were with her, and I was afraid she would smother them; I tried to get her up, and she would strike at me; about six o'clock she drank another large glass of gin; when the husband of deceased came home, about seven o'clock, he was slightly intoxicated; I then went in the hall-way and remained until the return of my mother; during that time I heard no noise in the room.

Dr. John Beach, who made a *post-mortem* examination, testified that the cerebellum was highly congested, as also the liver, kidneys and stomach, and bore evident signs of inflammation, induced by liquor; in his opinion, death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above testimony, and on its rendition the husband of deceased, who had been arrested on suspicion of killing her, was discharged from custody.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—A middle-aged man, giving his name as James Crawford, was arrested on Saturday evening, charged with having swindled several merchants and hotel proprietors. The accused is alleged to have represented that he was a merchant at Savannah, Georgia; that he came to this City to purchase goods; lost his bad letters of introduction from leading firms in the South, but that, unfortunately, his trunk, containing these letters, as also his money and drafts, was lost or stolen on one of the Jersey City ferry boats. Through these representations he borrowed different sums of various merchants on Broadway, and obtained free board at several hotels. It is now charged that his representations were false, and hence his arrest. He was committed to the Tombs for examination. He protesses to be able to show his statements to be true.

ATTEMPTING TO ROB A SLEEPER.—Michael O'Rourke, who lives at No. 77 West Forty-fourth-street, had been indulging rather freely, and laid down on a stoop to take a nap. While enjoying his repose three man approached and attempted to rob him. Michael awoke suddenly, and comprehending the state of affairs, plumped Bill Jonas, one of the operators, between the eyes, levelling him to the pavement. The other accomplices made good their escape, but Bill Jones was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for a hearing.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—CONDITION OF THE ROAD—COLLATION, &C.

The ennuel meeting of the Stockholdere of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was held, Saturday morning, in the Dépôt of the Company at Jersey City.

At 11½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, Judge LAWRENCE, of Monmouth, was unanimously elected President. Judge CARPENTER, of Morris, and WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., of Middlesex, Vice-Presidents; and H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Esq., and JOHN M. KANE, Secretaries.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD then read the minutes of the last ennual meeting.

On motion, it was resolved to proceed to the election of Directors.

Messrs. MACKNETT, CHETWOOD and PETER S. DUREA were appointed Inspectors, and the polls were declared open.

On motion of J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Messrs. GARDNER, ZABRISKIE and CHETWOOD were appointed a Committee to organize the social entertainment.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Vice-President and General-Superintendent of the Road, then read the annual Report, of which the following are the prominent points:

ANNUAL REPORT.

About thirty millions of passengers have now been transported over our road since it commenced operation, without loss of life or limb, original the close and persevering care and devotion of our operatives and agents. Melancholy casualties have occurred to persons walking and riding on the tracks, and in attempting to jump on and off the trains while in motion, in spite of all warning and precautions. In view of such recklessness it is hoped that the public authorities will, as in many places, enact and enforce penal restraints for the prevention of such rash conduct. The burning of the fine steamboat *John S. Darcy*, on the last inst., will involve a loss to the Company of about $20,000 beyond insurance.

The comparative statement of the last four years exhibits the uniform and gradual improvement of the receipts and expenses, and illustrate the economical working of the road.

	1855.	1858.
Gross receipts	$861,614 36	$916,637 61
Expenses	260 766 77	400,715 89
Net earnings	600,747 59	515,921 72
Ratio of expenses to earnings	44¼ per ct.	44 per ct.
Dividends	348 235 00	348,470 00
Surplus	78,480 90	85,257 84
Number of passengers	2,164 471	2,278,913½
Tons of freight	64,049	68,688
Miles run	382 663	407 632
Ratio of running expenses per mile	0 94	0,98½

	1857.	1858.
Gross receipts	$911 817 26	$903,458 45
Expenses	378,866 03	347,370 73
Net earnings	534 751 22	558,087 72
Ratio of expenses to earnings	41½ ₱ ct.	38¼ ₱ ct.
Dividends	348,490 00	362,650 00
Surplus	107,171 18	113,983 22
Number of passengers	2,238.130	2,100 993
Tons of freight	80.87½	85,460¾
Miles run	396.032	398,784
Ratio of runing exp. ₱ mile	0 92 6-10	87⅝ ₱ ct.

The ratio of expenses to the earnings of the last year (1858) is 38¾ ₱ cent.; for 1857, 41½; for 1856, 44 ₱ cent. The whole surplus fund, after deducting $39 204 67 for relaying the road with new rails and additional aches, and improvements to the Raritan viaduct during the past year, now amounts to $342,297 90.

The apparent diminution af passengers in 1858 as compared with 1857, is owing to the large increase of commutation tickets; one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine of which, annual, semi-annual and quarterly, were issued in 1858, and not included in the above enumeration. They are estimated to be equal to 1 010 annual commuters, and are computed to have made 500 000 passages over the road during the year; which is one trip each way for 240 of the 365 days; thus assuming that they rise about two thirds of the year.

The tax on capital stock paid the State amounts to $18,122 50. The year previous it was $17,425. The transfer duties for 1858 were $15,038 51, and the dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, being $1,764, were as usual paid in 1858 to the School Fund, on the stock of this Company given in payment of the State's Newark Turnpike stock.

An analysis of the pay rolls, and salaries of agents and officers, shows that nearly $100,000 is annually paid for personal services, of which more than one-fifth, or $21,000, is paid to flag and gatemen, watchmen, switchmen and bridge tenders, several thousands more than to the conductors, ticket agents and clerks. In 1858, the flagmen and gatemen received $5,542, and conductors $5,707, and the former are constantly increasing, from the desire to afford every reasonable protection, and in compliance with city ordinances.

The following table of receipts from commutations from 1840 to 1858 exhibits the rapid increase of commuters, only three of whom commenced in 1840, when the charge was $120 a year between Newark and New-York for the railroad alone, and $15 were paid in addition to the ferry, which was then not under the control of our Company. The regular railroad fare between Newark and New-York was then 37½ cents, with 6 more for the ferry. The annual commutation is now, and has been for many years, reduced to $80 from Newark to New-York, or 33⅓ cents a trip; from Elizabeth $55; or 8 cents a trip. From Rahway $60, or 10 cents a trip; from New-Brunswick $65, or 11 cents a trip.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS FOR COMMUTATIONS.

1840	$3,600 00	1845	$10,281 50
1841	2,382 00	1847	12,660 00
1842	3,140 86	1848	12,753 83
1843	8,455 00	1849	14,242 60
1844	8,128 32	1850	17 907 15
1845	9,099 25	1851	21 377 03
		1852	24,126 85
1853	$30,166 56		
1854	32 404 55		
1855	43,178 21		
1856	46 356 29		
1857	50,341 77		
1858	55,465 77		

The decided increase of commutations thus far for the present year renders certain that the whole amount for 1859 will exceed $60,000.

After defending the commutation system, the Report speaks of the system of excursion tickets adopted on the New-Jersey Road. It says:

The daily excursion tickets, which have proved so great a convenience, as to have been followed by the Hudson River, and some of the New-England Roads, have sometimes been so severely assailed as to lead to doubts of the propriety of their continuance. Low terms, too, have been published, that a restriction on the use of a ticket on the day sold is not lawful; just as if Railroad Companies are precluded from the rights and privileges incident to individuals and other corporations from making a contract. The decisions of our Courts and the higher tribunals of other States have conclusively settled these points. Otherwise the difficulties which are sometimes made would indicate the abandonment of the excursion tickets, and the excessive use of regular tickets. The discrimination of price in favor of daily excursion tickets is deemed just and proper, in view of the facts that the persons using them are most generally frequent customers, residents on the line of the road, and usually go to and fro without baggage; thus being more desirable patrons, and requiring less service of the Company. The extension of excursion tickets to several days, or indefinitely, would defeat their design and operate in effect to convert them into regular tickets, and hence the variation in price—which is deemed to be fully justifiable both for commutation and excursion tickets, in view of their greater advantage to the company, and the entitling the party for whom they are intended, to more favorable terms could cease, and the advanced rate be uniformly charged. A full comprehension of all the facts and reasons bearing on this subject will produce general satisfaction with the propriety and justice of discriminating rates between regular passengers and commuters and excursionists.

The following results, which exhibit the advantages of coal over wood as a fuel, are of interest:

The coal burners "Zabriskie" and "Phœnix" have run during the past year, as satisfactory as before; the "Zabriskie" drawing the heavier and the "Phœnix" the lighter trains, the former at 9 8-10ths cents per mile, the latter at 7 5-10th cents per mile. A new engine, to bear the name of "J. J. Cheetwood," the only director who has not yet been thus distinguished, has been ordered. This engine is to be of the first class, and is guaranteed by the builders, Messrs. Rogers, of Patterson, to be superior in construction and its economical working to any on the road. In view of the marked excellence of many of our machines we are warranted in expecting an economy of extraordinary capacity and economical performance. We have also adapted one of our first-class wood burners, the engine "Gov. Dickerson," to the consuming of coal, by the application of one of Gregg's Patent Improvement, which consists chiefly in constructing a brick arch in the fire-box. The alteration costs $150, and with the experience now acquired can be made for $100. Some slight modifications of Gregg's improvement have been made, and the engine now generates an ample supply of steam, and runs with entire acceptance, performing, in the opinion of our drivers and firemen, with a success fully equal to our other coal burners, drawing the heaviest trains from the first at 10 5-10ths cents per mile, and since the alterations in the smoke stack and fire box, an economy has been attained quite equal to any of our coal engines. The cost per mile for running a coal engine at present is about 9 3 10ths cents per mile, while the average rate for the whole time we have used coal is 10 5-10ths cents per mile. There is also a reduction now attained in the consumption of wood, from improvements in wood burning engines, which render more economical the use of that fuel, from a diminution in its cost. For the year past, 1858, the cost of wood is found to be 17 5-10ths cents per mile, while for 1857 it was 20 1 10th cents per mile. The substitution of oak and hickory (on the Millstone road) for pine, has also aided materially in the saving of fuel during the past year, so that in these items, too, have been published, that a restriction on the use of a ticket on the day sold is not lawful; just as if Railroad Companies are precluded from the rights and privileges incident to individuals and other corporations from making a contract. The decisions of our Courts and the higher tribunals of other States have conclusively settled these points. Otherwise the difficulties which are sometimes made would indicate the abandonment of the excursion tickets, and the excessive use of regular tickets. The discrimination of price in favor of daily excursion tickets is deemed just and proper, in view of the facts that the persons using them are most generally frequent customers, residents on the line of the road, and usually go to and fro without baggage; thus being more desirable patrons, and requiring less service of the Company. The extension of excursion tickets to several days, or indefinitely, would defeat their design and operate in effect to convert them into regular tickets, and hence the variation in price—which is deemed to be fully justifiable both for commutation and excursion tickets, in view of their greater advantage to the company, and the entitling the party for whom they are intended, to more favorable terms could cease, and the advanced rate be uniformly charged. A full comprehension of all the facts and reasons bearing on this subject will produce general satisfaction with the propriety and justice of discriminating rates between regular passengers and commuters and excursionists.

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FOR SALE.

WM. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE IN BROADWAY, IN THE BEST business location, a piece of valuable property which will pay 10 per cent for twenty years. Also, several other corner lots on Broadway, in the same location, and lots on the side streets, suitable for Stabling, Insurance and wholesale dry goods business; Central Park lots, 15 min the 5th av., 20 joining this avenue, two blocks between 8th and 9th avs., $500 a lot, fine location; splendid lots on Murray Hill, a cut east corner of 8th av. and 40th-st., 50 feet by 100 and 40 by 100 feet on the rear. Wanted, unincumbered lots up town for down-town property paying $100,000. Also, wanted, real estate in New York for 500 unincumbered lots in South Brooklyn, and splendid country seats and farms.

A. PULKHAUSER, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses Nos 40, 42, 44, 43 and 45 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,800, on a lease; they were all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—READE STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 62 Reade-st., north side, and near Broadway. The widening of Reade-st., which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to

WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop, has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th st., house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 122d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot south-east corner 3d-av. and 55th st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No 218 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—One full sized lot of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts., within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney at Law, No. 5 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 128th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling-house with three lots, on east side 3d av., next below and adjoining corner of 128th st., being 75 feet front by 105 feet deep. Terms liberal. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property improved. Address J. J. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Brokers need not apply.

THE MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRY MEN, &c.—For sale or to lease capital location, and cuilelines for any manufacturing purpose, being machine shops with buildings thereon, No. 328 14th-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

$6,000—FOR SALE CHEAP IF APPLIED FOR SOON—A handsome little stone house property, No 421 9th av., west side, paying ten per cent. Terms accommodating. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. 318 9th av., near 33d st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 575 Broadway. The first lot is 20x75 feet. The rooms are divided into four and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoist way on Mercer st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three story, high basement, two-cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, and tastefully trimmed in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding house No 41 Clinton corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BRAWER & CO., No. 45 South st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 80 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. J. GILBOODY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, THREE BEDROOMS, reception room, kitchen, and use of bath-room in house No. 143 West 34th st., house in good order newly painted; contains modern improvements and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 233 Wooster st. Rent $420 till May.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Barker deceased. For particulars, inquire of SAMUEL BEEKS, No. 179 Broadway, New York City, or, UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes, a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having hoisting gear on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, Nos 3 and 5 East Halsted-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style, in perfect order, and supplied with Croton water, gas, &c. Inquire of A. C. HALSEY & LOCKWILLIS, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FLOOR, WITH SIX rooms and plenty of wardrobes and drawers, use of gas fixtures, possession at once. Rent $200 per year. Up town flight of stairs. Inquire at the house, No. 255 8th-av., of Mrs. KENEDY. Bill up.

TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD DWELLING HOUSES up town; rents from $400 upwards. Also, in Newfoundland, N. Y., two floor tenements. J. & W. OGDEN HAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 16 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS A first class brown stone front house with all the modern improvements, in 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS, A PLEASANT house in a desirable location. Apply at No. 34 East 26th st

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 15 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families for health only, consisting of 3 rooms with bath, Croton water &c., to be modern houses in West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET FOR SHIP MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the large four story brown stone house No. 18 West ——, between —— and ——. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at ——, Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, WITHOUT THE furniture, the finely modern No. 66 West 14th st., between University-place and 5th-av. Apply at the National Bank No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts.; is in perfect order, with modern improvements; has Ridgewood water, gas fixtures; the back beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which is very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

DESK ROOM TO LET IN ROOM NO 4, second floor, No 178 Broadway. Apply on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruit and vegetables and is in an immediate which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address E. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

NAHANT HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Messrs. THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the Sagamore House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale to all parties. Nahant is conceded to be the most healthy point in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town, can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music the coming season and no effort will be spared to amuse visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first class livery stable, billiard tables, bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from plans at the Sagamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new, location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD Staatsburg, Lutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WITH OR without children can find board and good rooms in a house well located commanding one of the finest views in range, at low rates for the Summer months, or by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

NORTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I.—A very desirable Summer residence, twenty miles per steamer *Long Island*. James Sills, (East River) P. M. House new and in order. The place must be seen to be appreciated. The proprietor is now ready to make arrangements with families for the season

B. B. NORTRAND, Proprietor.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City, in a farm-house, for a lady, child 18 months old and servant; board for gentleman Sunday. Plenty of fresh milk required; near salt water preferred. Address D A, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms, location &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, two children, and servant; in farm house preferred not more than 1½ hours' ride from New-York by rail or boat, and convenient to depot. Address G. R., Box No 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—RURAL BOARDING NEAR NEWYork for a gentleman and wife, with two young children; board as first for gentleman; terms must be moderate. Address full particulars to WILLIAM W. B., New York Post Office, for three days.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information apply to H. K CORNING, No. 53 10th st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GIRLS under 12 years of age, can be accommodated with board and tuition in a private family in the country. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. E. SEARING, Washington-st., Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, with partial board—a back parlor on first floor, with bath, gas, and use of front parlor, with a beautiful garden attached; also, a large room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. This is a rare chance. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 673 Houston-st., four streets west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a pleasantly-situated house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, will accommodate one or two young men with partial board. Those seeking a quiet home, and a boarding-house accommodations, can address A. H. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—NO 230 EAST TENTH STREET, between 1st and 2d avs. Single gentlemen or a gentleman and their wives can be accommodated with good board in a genteel family. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house No. 230 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 57 16th st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 5 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square, also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A single gentleman can be accommodated with board in a small family, house with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No 27 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three gentlemen can have a suitable room with board in a private family, at No. 62 King st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, to families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No 61 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington ave. Limited to six.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 75 West 26th st

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a beautiful room on second floor with gas and piano, furnished or unfurnished; private table, and no other boarders in the house. The location is convenient for up or down town omnibuses and pleasant in every sense. Inquire at No. 231 Henry st., New-York.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No 93 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music will be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with large pantries, hot and cold water and bath connected, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, also a very handsome parlor, in a small family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 80 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 26 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

NO 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT room furnished or unfurnished, for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with board in the brown-stone house No 81 Sands st.; airy location; 6 minutes from Fulton ferry. A good table, family small and select, and terms moderate; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CLINTON-place and Washington Park. High ground and very healthy; first class house; a few boarders only taken. Two rooms vacant for single gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. Apply at the Auctioneer's, No. 62 White st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place near Fulton-av.

PAINTINGS FOR SALE.—AN ORIGINAL PORtrait of DeWitt Clinton, by Ingham, has been copied by Inman for the Clinton family; also, an original Lafayette by Morse, painted for the Corporation of the City of New-York. Both these paintings from the gallery of the late Hon. Philip Hone. Apply at No. 184 Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property: a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 26 acres in woodland law; finest and kitchen garden.

The house contains rooms, including laundry, bath room &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Gas, heating and bathing: the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the declivity of Bergen Hill, 3½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry by the Bergen Point Plank Road. There is nearly an acre of ground, thickly planted with shade and fruit trees shrubbery, grape vines, berries, flowers &c. beautifully terraced and sloping to the lower road, upon which is a large stable and carriage house, all for convenience for a cow, poultry &c. The house contains 8 other rooms, also hot and cold water bath, marble mantels, grates, heater, range, &c. The situation is not surpassed, commanding a view of the bay and harbor of New-York and all three cities, perfectly healthy and convenient of access. There are good schools and churches in the vicinity and any one desirous of obtaining a residence in the suburbs, should examine this property. Inquire for further particulars, at No. 128 Water-st., or at Hall & McMANUS, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale at Fordham, Westchester County the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are richly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is not half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. & WALSH, No. 241 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains to and each way.

A large brick house (hollow walls) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees in excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundant crop of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of

W. R. BABCOCK, No 46 Murray-st., or to W. S. DUKE, No 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraces down; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition, fine barn, stables carriage house, open shed, hennery, cow-house &c., &c. all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence, accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. BOJARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church. A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms, built in good style, with fine river view, carriage house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK TORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 8 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. ELDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Depôt, a beautiful country residence very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; location unsurpassed and very healthy; containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house; a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood-house, &c.; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession immediately. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome double two story cottage nearly new, situated on one of the most commanding sites in Orange. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well stocked with fine fruit trees of 12 years' growth with grapes, berries and shrubbery within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt. Possession immediately. Address H., Box No. 24 Post office, or No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWOstory and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, coach house, stable, and about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. F. SHALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine st

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Sunbrough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit, aboundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev Dr Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and tastefully furnished; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD railroad securities, an elegant country residence with about four acres of ground, fruit, &c., a few miles from the City. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, Attorney at-law, No 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, newly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—NEAR THE Depôt, one large furnished house, with stable; also, one house unfurnished, of six rooms. Both have fine river views. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; building new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 min'es from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR NEWRochelle depôt, overlooking the Sound, containing between 5 and 6 acres. Terms moderate. Address T. COX, No 16 Cortlandt st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P, Box No. 3,931, Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained.

S. BAYMOUR,

No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barn and out-houses, grist and saw mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. B. WILSON, No 325 8th-st., New-York, W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 776 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RE-spectability, a situation to take charge of the residence of a family who spend the Summer months in the country. Refer to Mrs. Hastings. No. 61 Amity st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW sells

TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S Extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, ROCKELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 3, 1850—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands tenements hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands tenements hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. In said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said hereby said premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK H. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON S. BRADSHAW and CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN F. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 12th, 1859. To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK. WEEKS & DE FOREST,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May A. D. 1859. WEEKS & DE FOREST.

my25-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARIA J. MCCORMICK, Plaintiff, against SETH WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, his wife, JOHN RUSSELL and CHARLES HEDGES, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 18th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 11, 1859. ROBERT SENNER

Plaintiff's Attorney.

my2-lnw6wM.*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry A. Robinson County Judge of the County of Albany, and counseller-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KING-LAY,

my9-law3wM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No 27 Murray street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated New York April 23, 1859

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York on or before Oct. 23 next. —Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859

ap25-lsw6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, not

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereinmentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts, said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

Boston, June 1, 1859 CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW YORK, 1859. CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for duty, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 53 WALL-ST., buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.) New-York, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them or to some one of the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, as and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 58 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Companies, on the First, Second and Consolidation Bonds to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Niagara Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati transferred by the power of attorney hereinafter referred thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on condition named in the seventh article will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York to pay a portion of the General Fund debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chap ter 2 6 Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 15th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the last day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take less sum. If the offers are not such as in his opinion are reasonable and to the interest of the people. No proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by deposit of the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, redeemable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said Institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 18, 1859. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Stock Brokers, Auctioneers and Bankers—37 William-st. OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE investment securities, in lots to suit purchasers:

City Insurance Co.	Merchants' Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co	Lafayette Insurance Co.
Market Insurance Co	Seaman Insurance Co.
Columbian Marine Ins Co	Harmony Insurance Co
Importers & Trad. Ins. Co	Exchange Insurance Co.
Home Insurance Co	Panama Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Insurance Co	Hope Insurance Co.
Greenwich Insurance Co	Arctic Insurance Co.
North River Insurance Co	Peoples' Insurance Co.

Besides many others, as per private catalogue.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers at the usual commission. Auction sales on TUESDAY.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, L. I., May 9, 1859. The annual election for twelve trustees of this Company, to serve for three years to end of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, (4th st., corner of South 3d-st.,) on MONDAY, June 6.

The Polls will be opened at 9 o'clock, P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election. By order,

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA and BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell SUNDRIES PAPER, and all Listed Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the 1st of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lunn, Gamble & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

June 3, 1859.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 7th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

ARTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 29 Wall-st., New-York, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., from noon.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 29th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX-TEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office 113 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK May 26, 1859

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR all covers of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVARITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 6, 1859

BANKY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 7, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 13 Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 11 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LAKE, Cashier.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 59 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

BILLS AT UP-TOWN RATES ON UNION BANK of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No 82 Broadway.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 36 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

E. P. WHITTEMORE, STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, NO. 51 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES:

Metropolitan Bank,	Benjamin Loder, Esq.,
Park Bank,	Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Cashier Market Bank,	Edward Cornier, Esq.,
James H. Parsons, Esq.,	Amos K. Hall, Esq.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,198,833 1
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1853	37,431 0
Total	$5,161,402 70
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$263,776 60
For Interest	2,752 35—267 526 9
Total	$5,428,928 60
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,615 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 791 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,890 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,330 90—155,615 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,283,691 93
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,064,3 5 50
Amount due from Agents	18 196 71—5,263,691 93
Amount as above	$5,263,691 93
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,548,691 93
Claims unpaid, $61,000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	13,994
Issued during the quarter	4 0
Total	13,421
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	1,250
Of which 10 537 are for the whole life	
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 373 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: In Life Policies	317
Endowment Policies	71
	296
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,163 32

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT B. MCURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GRIFFIN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN R. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. MORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN SLAKE,
WM BATTS,	SAMUEL D. SABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V GRADY,
JOHN M. STUART.	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R CLARK,	GEORGE S COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM K STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX W BRADFORD,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ASSATT, Secretary.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

MISTOUR PUSE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London and New York. OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$1,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1840.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Benj. Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER. GEO. M. KNEVITT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on registering the Election Districts of the City, will hold a final meeting, in Room No. 8 City Hall, on Monday June 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present

F. I. A BOOLE.	
THOMAS SIPPENS.	Special
ROBERT L DARRAGH,	Committee
BENJ. T. RHODES,	Common
GEO. P. BICKFORD,	Council.
HAMLIN BABCOCK,	

T. S. NIMS, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, 6th instant, in room No 8 City Hall. All persons having business before said committee are requested to attend punctually.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, THOMAS W. ADAMS, JAMES OWEN, } Committee on Finance

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the new Repository, in Cooper Building, corner of 6th-st and 4th-av, on MONDAY, June 6, and Full Discussion on *Fences* and *Noxious Weeds and Insects*. Members will bring some of their most choice strawberries. Ladies and strangers specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its monthly meeting at the Clinton Hall THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Seeds from the Patent Office will be distributed.

JOHN GROSHON, President.

GEO. H. HASSELL, Recording Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. WOOD & HUGHES, MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE,	TEA SETS,
URNS,	SPOONS,
PITCHERS,	FORKS,
GOBLETS,	KNIVES,
CUPS,	&c., &c.

No. 124 FULTON STREET, New-York.

W. & H beg to inform their friends and customers that they have fitted up spacious Show rooms at No. 102 Fulton-st., opposite the

OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,

where they will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of Standard Silver Ware of the latest patterns and designs manufactured by themselves on the premises.

WOOD & HUGHES, No 102 Fulton-st.

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Have removed their Offices to NO. 50 WALL-ST., Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150 000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

E. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No 83 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M PATRICK.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS OF EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs J. G. & I. Enos having suffered during previous years from the sale of unprincipled parties who have sold *inferior* goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and perhaps life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only depots for wholesaling. At these places and at no others in New York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of

MERWIN & ROBINS, No. 267 Broadway, 34 door below Chambers-st.

S. O. ROBBINS, No 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden lane.

A. WOODHAM, No 422 Broadway.

Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display put up at short notice and at uniform prices of sale work; the assortment is larger and better than ever before.

JOS. EDGE & SONS, Lahoratory, North Point, Jersey City.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNATT, No. 196 Front st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depot No 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 34 John st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & CO., general agents.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO. No. 221 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

SHIPPING

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VOS SANTEN Commander, will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No 84 Broadway.

H. B. LANSING & CO., No. 79 Broadway New-York. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE. Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.

LANSING STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No 21 Rue Cornelius, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to

R. SKRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. RATES REDUCED TO 75 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. The superior medium Clipper ship AREY, WILSON, Master,

Is now loading at Pier No 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow red on port bow.

CANADA, last, leaves Boston, Wednesday June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured in paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

LAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
GEN'L ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, STAFFORD, CAMBRIA,

making, with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & C. CO also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage $15 | Deck $8

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 o'clock P M precisely

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$30	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	28 00	To Augusta, Ga	22 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE FAST, ALGER PACKET, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 11.

FOR THE SOUTH. NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The fast steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New York to New-Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Asia, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the pier of the NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, foot of Jay-st., Hoboken, New Jersey City and the Asia, from 10 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and luggage only on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf as they cannot be taken on board.

The Africa will sail 22d June.

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $30 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Cotton bus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROWELL & CO., No 86 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6 at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship GEORGE CAMPBELL, Capt. Lester, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 8th inst at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included reduced to $8. Meals 50c extra. LUDLAM & BEINEKEN No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin $7 | Deck $1

No charge for berths.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No 26 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer METANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:30, 8, 9:05, 11 A. M.; 2:10, 4:50, and 6:30 P. M. leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, a. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 4 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON may be chartered for excursions, with or without barges, by applying on board the boat, foot of Morton-st., or to A. T. WILSON, No 170 Wall-st., corner South.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—For White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:10 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:40 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:30 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:40 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connection with steamer *Maltano*, Capt. H. C. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 6 A. M., 8:15, 8:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25

OLIVER CHERRICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Lundara and Suffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities, at as low rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New York and the West can visit Washington City. Round trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 228 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEM

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR.—Monday, June 6.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1811, 1963, 1809, 1961, 1965, 1213, 615, 1673, 649, 465, 1219 1175, 1233, 1695, 1699, 1641, 1661, 1473, 1887, 1893. *Part II.*—Nos. 1416, 1842, 1789, 1942, 974, 1914, 1946, 1159, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1912, 1634, 440.

SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—(Old Room.) 611, 285, 617, 623, 626, 581, 591, 350, 785, 212, 585, 587, 585, 426, 627, 362, 255, 982, 225, 148, 597, 428, 52, 186, 458, 810, 561, 260½, 83, 967, 879, 132, 88, 172, 425, 234, 173, 16, 14, 75, 76. *Part II.*—Nos. 529, 456, 531, 463, 636, 642, 643, 646, 406, 461, 657, 658, 660, 662, 663 to 666, 668, 670.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Cases for violation of the Metropolitan Sunday Liquor Law—Nos. 664 to 677. *Part II.*—Nos. 1061, 606, 236, 1028, 243, 692, 871, 879, 886, 888, 911, 1000, 1017, 1018, 1045.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—June 3.

Before Judge Betts.

John Poag vs. *The steamboat McDonald.*—In this case a decree was entered on April 27, dismissing the libel for want of jurisdiction in the Court, *but with costs to be taxed.* A motion was made on the 28th May to modify the decree by striking out the allowance of costs, on the ground that the Court, having no jurisdiction of the subject matter, had no jurisdiction to give costs. The motion was opposed on the ground that it was too late for the Court to alter the decree.

Ordered, That if the costs are not taxed, the said order be perpetually stayed, and if they are taxed, that all proceedings of the claimants thereupon be stayed till the further order of the Court.

For libellants, Messrs. Platt, Gorard & Buckley; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Costs in Admiralty on Trial by Referees.

Judges NELSON and BETTS have, on consultation together, made the following order fixing the fees of Commissioners to whom causes are referred for trial, pursuant to the Rules made in January last, in the District Court:

It being made a question of taxation what fees or compensation may be lawfully allowed to said officers for services rendered by them, under their appointment by authority of the above Rules of Court, and it appearing that the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys, of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February 26, 1853, makes no provision for compensating Commissioners appointed by the Court under the aforesaid Rules, for their services rendered in aid of the administration of justice in the matters and cases therein specified; and being of opinion that these special officers of the Court do not come strictly within the act, and that upon the usages and doctrines of Courts of the United States, officers called upon to render services in those Courts, according to their rules and modes of practice, for which no specific fees or costs are appointed by statute law, will be awarded compensation therefor by the Courts respectively in which the services are performed, corresponding in amount to that allowed by law, in that State, for similar services rendered by State officers in a like capacity, particularly in Chancery procedures, (1 Blatch., C. C. R., 62; 2 Woodb. & M., 63,) and it further appearing to us that such is an equitable and sound rule to be applied in relation to this class of officers, especially as the above-cited statute law of costs contains no prohibition of compensation to them, by authority of the Courts, otherwise than through a positive appointment by statutory law; we are therefore of opinion that such Commissioners are entitled to have raised in their behalf, by the proper taxing officers, the rate of fees or costs allowable in the Court of Chancery in the State of New-York to Masters of Chancery of that Court for services therein performed by them on the 1st of September, 1845, being the time the rule of practice aforesaid, adopted by the Supreme Court, went into operation, unless in particulars in which the rate of allowance then prevailing in the State Court shall have been rescinded or modified by subsequent regulations, made by orders of the Courts of the United States.

And we designate as proper subjects of taxation in cases where those services have been actually performed by such Commissioners in Admiralty and maritime causes referred to them pursuant to the aforesaid rules, the following items embraced in the rules and orders of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, revised and established by Chancellor Walworth in 1844, under the head of Master's fees, (pp. 190, 191,) to wit:

COMMISSIONER'S COSTS.

For signing every summons for a witness or party to attend a reference	$0 12
For attending at the time and place and adjourning the same at request, or upon reasonable cause	1 00
Attendance and hearing every argument upon any matter referred to him when litigated	3 00
And when he proceeds *ex parte*	1 00
For attendance and settling his report after argument, if both parties attend and litigate the same	3 00
And if he proceeds *ex parte*	1 00
For writing out and certifying the testimony of witnesses taken orally before him on the hearing to file with his report, for every folio of 100 words	20
For copies of the same furnished on request to either party, for each folio	10
For drawing every report in pursuance of an order of reference to him (exclusive of schedules and the written proofs) for every folio	20
For drawing all schedules to be annexed to reports, for every folio	10
For copies of reports and schedules to be filed, for every folio	10
For copies of reports and schedules, and all other proceedings furnished by him to the parties upon request, for every folio	05
For marking every exhibit produced before him on a reference with the title of the cause, and signing the same	05

S. NELSON,
SAM. R. BETTS.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Sutherland and Lott.

At about half-½ o'clock on Saturday the Court assembled to render decisions in the several criminal cases lately argued before them.

CASE OF CHRISTIAN KOLB.

Christian Kolb was tried, in the General Sessions, on an indictment for stealing eight one-hundred-dollar bills of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Philadelphia. At the close of the trial the counsel for defence raised the point that there was no evidence in the case that there was any such Bank as the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Philadelphia, and he asked an acquittal on that ground. To meet this difficulty, though the case had already been summed up, the District Attorney, with the permission of the Court, offered fresh evidence of that fact. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. The sentence was at once carried into effect, and the prisoner's counsel appealed the case to this Court, on the ground that the Court below erred in admitting fresh evidence after the case was summed up.

The decision of this Court was, that the receiving the new evidence, by the Court below, was proper under the circumstances. The conviction was therefore affirmed.

CASE OF JAMES GLASS.

In the case of James Glass, tried twice lately for murder, the District-Attorney moved, a few days since, to change the place of trial to another county, on the ground that two trials having failed by the disagreement of juries, there was no prospect that an impartial trial could be had a third time.

The Court announced its decision on this application to be that the grounds assigned were insufficient. In the opinion of the Court no insurmountable difficulty was to be expected in obtaining a third jury. They, therefore, remitted the prisoner back to the Oyer and Terminer for a new trial.

THE STEPHENS CASE.

The grounds on which the prisoner James Stephens has asked a new trial on writs of error are familiar to all.

Justice ROOSEVELT announced that the decision of the Court at present was that the judgment of the Over and Terminer must be affirmed for reasons which were stated in an opinion by Justice LOTT.

Justice LOTT then announced the following statement of the grounds of decision:

After a full and careful examination of this case, and the authorities cited by counsel, as well by their arguments, the Court has arrived at the following conclusions:

1. It was competent for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on its own authority, without any consent either of the people or the prisoner, to permit a separation of the jury during progress of the trial.

2. The assent of the prisoner to such separation, even if given at the suggestion of the Court, does not vitiate or impair the order of the Court authorizing it.

3. No ground for setting aside the verdict for misconduct in the jury is shown.

4. The refusal of the Court to issue an attachment against the witness Stenhangen on the application of the prisoner's counsel, after they had stated that they had no other witness, and arrangements for summing up had been made by the counsel for the people and the prisoner, and assented to by the Court, does not affect the verdict or judgment.

5. The presence of the prisoner in Court during the trial is sufficiently shown by the record.

6. None of the exceptions taken in behalf of the prisoner to the admissibility or rejection of evidence are available as a ground of refusal. Those taken to the decisions made as to the questions put to the witness, John Pullman, and to the exclusion of the papers before Judge Welsh, even if well taken, at the time they were taken, were obviated by the subsequent introduction of those papers and by the offer of the District Attorney, in a case where the evidence, Pullman, was still in Court, [illegible] closed their case, that every question put to the witness pounded to the defendant had been [illegible] answer.

7. [illegible] Judge [illegible] well taken.

8. None of the reasons assigned [illegible] a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, were [illegible] the motion.

The result, therefore, [illegible] affirmed, for reasons [illegible] another time.

The reading of the [illegible] concluded, the District Attorney [illegible] a writ of *habeas corpus* [illegible] prisoner for sentence.

Justice ROOSEVELT suggested that the prisoner was already in Court.

The District Attorney said that the provisions of the statute were such as to require [illegible] to go through the form of [illegible] that way.

Some little delay ensued in obtaining the [illegible] was necessary, during which Mr. A[illegible] treated the proceeding as an outrage on [illegible]

He did not wish to be understood as countenancing by his silence.

The writ being allowed, the Sheriff made an immediate return to it, that the prisoner was in Court; whereupon the District-Attorney moved for sentence, pursuant to the judgment of the Court. The prisoner was then called upon to stand up, which he did, and asked if had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced; in response to which Mr. Ashmead, on behalf of Stephens, read a short written statement he had in the meantime prepared, to the effect that the jury who tried the prisoner in the Oyer and Terminer were permitted to separate during his trial, and mingle with their fellow citizens, which he was advised by his counsel was illegal and invalid, and sufficient to set aside the verdict against him; and he desired that this reason in arrest of judgment might be filed with the Clerk.

Judge ROOSEVELT then directed that the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer be affirmed, and that the sentence of execution be carried into effect on the 22d July next, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and four in the afternoon.

The warrant was then signed by the three Judges, read to the prisoner by Mr. Vandervoort, and handed to the Sheriff.

CASE OF JAMES SHEPHARD.

The assistant District-Attorney also moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Shaphard, convicted of arson.

In respect to this case, it will be remembered that the prisoner owned a small frame house in Fifty-third street, near Tenth-avenue. On the night of June 9, 1857, this house was burned to the ground, destroying with it three or four dwellings belonging to other parties. In the ruins of Shephard's tenement Fire Marshal Baker discovered the charred remains of Shephard's wife. The conduct of the accused on that occasion, it seems, was regarded by the Fire Marshal as suspicious, and that officer kept a pretty close watch over his movements for nearly two months; and on the 2d day of August following took him into custody, and he was committed for trial. In December of that year Shephard was brought to trial before Recorder Smith, and was found guilty of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th day of February, 1858. From this conviction an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

In answer to the application of the assistant District Attorney, Justice ROOSEVELT suggested that the case had better be postponed till next week, to allow of two of the Judges, who heard the argument on the writ of error, to be present. The case was postponed accordingly.

Justice ROOSEVELT also announced the following decision:

Foster vs. *W. R. Prince, et al.*—After execution returned unsatisfied, an order was made by a Judge of this Court for the application of money in the Fulton Bank belonging to defendant to the satisfaction of the judgment. Defendant now objects that, as he was a resident of Queens County, a Justice of the First Judicial District had no jurisdiction. The Bank does not object; and the Court hold that, under section 294 of the Code, a Judge in any county has authority to summon a debtor of the judgment debtor before him, and apply any sum due to the satisfaction of judgment. The judgment debtor has no right to a notice, and of course can take no part in the matter.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

DISCORD BETWEEN MUSICIANS.

Max Muretzek vs. *Carl Formes.*—The plaintiff has commenced a suit against the defendant to recover demages claimed at $25,000, alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of a non-fulfillment of contract by the defendant to go to Havana and there "perform, sing and act as an artist during the months of January and February, 1859."

Defendant being a non-rasidant of the State, on application of the plaintiff, Justice SUTHERLAND on one or two days since, granted an attachment against his property.

In re. the petition of L. S. Deegan for appointment of a general guardian.—Report confirmed and order for appointment of guardian granted.

Harmon K. Wells et al. vs. *D. W. Purdy, et al.*—Form of judgment not approved of.

Gerardus De Forest vs. *John Donegan.*—Order of arrest vacated, without costs.

Jonathan D. Howell vs. *Maria Howell*; *Jonathan Gee* vs. *Mary T. Gee.*—Reports confirmed, divorces granted, with order of alimony in the former case.

In re. the Eighth-Avenue Bank.—Order of reference granted.

Whalen vs. *Hennessey.*—*Certiorari* allowed.

The West Washington Market Case.—Notice was given some days since, directed to the Corporation Counsel and Attorney-General Tremain, by Tayler & Brenan, of an application to the Supreme Court to direct Cyrus Curtis, Esq., the receiver in the case, to pay over the rents in his hands to Taylor & Brenan. The amount is between $25,000 and $30,000. On Saturday, Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, appeared to oppose the motion, when the notice was countermanded by Taylor & Brennan. So the receiver holds on for the present to the fund.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

The Western Bank of Scotland vs. *James Lee & Co.*—Order of reference to Messrs. S. P. Nash, George R. J. Bowdoin, and —— Van Santvoord.

Garrett S. Mott vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John S. Patterson vs. *Samuel Perry et al.*—Case settled.

Angeline Amory vs. *James Amory.*—Commission allowed—stay of proceedings denied.

William H. Meeks vs. *Wm. H. Van Doren and wife.*—Order to stay proceedings denied unless defendants give the security prescribed, or in case of judgment, to pay the debt if recovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 4.

$12 000	Tenn. 6s, '90	99⅝	
5,000	do	s80	99⅝
10,000	do	s60	99⅜
10,000	Virginia 6s		98¾
500	do		99⅜
9,000	Missouri State 6s		84½
21,000	do		84¼
5,000	do	s10	84
1,000	do	s15	84
10,000	do	s60	83¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s		90
1,000	do		89⅞
10,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.		85
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.		36
6,000	La. & Mil. G. B.		16¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.		104
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.		70
6,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.		40⅜
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		94¼
10	do		84⅜
2,000	Del. L. & W. 1st M.		86⅜
3 000	Lal. & C. 2d M. B.		82
17	Bank of New-York		107
18	Bank of Commerce		100
8	Amer. Ex. Bank		102
10	Pac. M. S. Co.	s10	71
125	do		71
25	do	b30	71
10	do		70¾
25	Erie Railroad		6¾
100	do		6⅝
220	do		6
185	Hudson River R.		3¾
70	Harlem R. Pref'd		35⅜
460	do		36
100	do	s30	35⅛
150	do	s30	35⅜
50	Reading R.	b60	40⅝
200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		9⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30	31
100	do	s30	31⅛
300	do		31¼
100	do	s60	30⅜
100	do	s60	30⅞
190	Illinois Central R.		56⅜
50	do		56¼
30	Panama Railroad		119
100	Gal. & Chi R.	s30	64
100	do	s30	64½
100	do	s30	64¾
350	do	opg	64⅝
100	do	s5	64½
450	do	opg	64⅜
100	Ch. & Rock. I.	b30	58¾
50	do	opg	58¾
1300	N. Y. Cen. R.		72½
100	do	b3	72¾
25	do		72⅝
100	do	b60	72½
100	do	sswk	72¼
250	do	s3	72⅝
1975	do		72⅜
250	do		72⅛
150	do	s60	71

SECOND BOARD.

$4.000	Missouri St. 6s		84
6,000	Mich C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bds.		88½
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b10	70¾
10	do		70¾
50	do	s30	70
23	do		70⅜
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.		94⅛
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		64½
100	do	s30	64¾
200	N. Y. Cent. R.	b10	72½
50	do	s10	72
250	do	s3	72
5	Michigan Cen. R.		41⅞

MONDAY, June 6—A. M.

The news telegraphed from the *City of Washington*, screw steamer, off Cape Race, to Wednesday noon, May 25, from London, is to the important effect that the first engagement between the hostile armies in Italy took place on Saturday, May 21, with a resulting victory to the French arms. The Paris Bourse was firm after the news at 61.65 for the 3 ₱ cents, and in London the English Funds, owing probably to the increasing ease in the Money Market and further heavy arrivals of Gold, advanced to 91½@92 per cent. The *Africa* had arrived out from New-York with $1,648,000 in Gold. The markets at Liverpool were steadier for Cotton; Orleans middling, 6¾d.; rather lower and dull for Grain, and steady for Provisions. In American Stocks the sales are reported unimportant. On this subject the circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, by the *America's* mail, remarks:

"For American securities we have had a steady market, and we note an increasing disposition to purchase them at about the quotations given above. Illinois Shares have improved from 46 to 42 discount, closing sellers at 44. Construction Bonds are firm at 70. Erie Lands are in demand at 85, for purpose of paying up shares in full."

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of May were made up at the close of last week, and show a total Import entry in

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,122,311
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,746,614
Free Goods	3,464,285
Total entry	$23 430,210
Against May, 1858	11,130,163
Increase in May, 1859	$12 300,047

The amount of Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, is $1,626,434, or $3,118,180 less than went into Bond during the month; so that the value of all the Goods marketed in May is $20,211,630, against $11,168,758 marketed the same month last year. The import of Sugare this season is not only much heavier but earlier than usual, the West India trade having expedited the shipments to New-York, with the double object of being ready for a market here or in Europe, (as the course of the war trouble there may seem to justify,) and to avoid the onorous charge of lighterage from Quarantine, which is almost sure to follow the later Summer arrivals. The consequence is, that the bulk of the entries for the past three or four weeks is going into Bond, and constitutes a leading item in the warehousing total, as above, for May. The entries of Foreign Gold and Silver during the month amount to $122.436, against $324,540 same month last season.

The Exports from the port of New-York for May, were:

In Domestic Produce	$5,180,652
Foreign Reëxported	734,098
Gold and Silver	11,421,032
Total Clearances	$17,335,782
Against May, 1858:	
In Domestic Produce	$4,262,789
Foreign Reëxported	343,789
Gold and Silver	1,790,775 — $6,397,353
Increase in all Exports, May, 1859	$10,938,429

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export and California Gold Tables, commencing with the current Treasury year, July 1, 1858, and comparing with the correeponding eleven months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	16,042,000
October	13,454,000	11,931,000
November	10,501,000	10,390,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
March	20,739,000	11,452,000
April	22,153,000	10,644,000
May	23,430,000	11,130,000
Total, 11 months	$195,051,000	$152,144,000
Foreign Specie	1,105,000	9,219,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,289,000
September	3,522,000	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482 000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3.762,000	4,208,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
March	5,378,000	4,503,000
April	5,951,000	5,513,000
May	5,181,000	4,263,000
Total, 11 months	$48,925,000	$49,549,000
Foreign reexported	5,456,000	10,004,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,000	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	990,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898,000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
February	2,371,000	3,747,000
March	3,345,000	836,000
April	6,259,000	646,000
May	11,421,000	1,791,000
Total, 11 months	$39,343,000	$33,727,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$48 925,000	$49,549 000
Foreign reëxported	5 456 000	10 004,000
Specie	39 343,000	33 727.000
Total all exports	$93,724,000	$92 280.000
Increase in 1859		$1,444,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,395	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	3,946,830
September	2,672,935	2,249,982
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,792
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
March	3,164,011	2,213,452
April	3,212,060	1,736,510
May	3,014,520	1,748,227
Total, 11 months	$31,585,366	$25,748,996

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,713	July 12	$1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1,461,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,066
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2,278,333
Dec. 13	1,643,202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 12	1,384,664	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 27	1,640,429
Feb. 27	1,287,967	March 16	1,279,134
March 13	920,177	March 26	1,403,940
March 29	1,032,314	April 13	1,352,912
April 13	1,404 029	April 27	1,486,565
April 25	1,723,352	May 13	1,615,551
May 14	1,483,426	May 29	1,575,991
May 26	1,938,699	Total, 11 mos.	$34,297,298
Total, 11 mos.	$32,361,137		

During the past week the Foreign Trade at this port continued active both in the Import of Foreign Merchandise and the Export of Specie both, however, on a reduced scale by about two millions each, as compared with the very heavy movement of the lest week in May. The Import entriee, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, emount to $4,838,951, comparing, with the first week in June last year, against $2,288,889. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $875,265, against $1,224,175 eame week leet season. The direct Export of Gold and Silver, principally by steemers *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* on Saturday, is $2,325,972, egainst $51,425 same week lest season. In addition to this sum, $851,000 was forwarded on Tuesday to Boeton for shipment by the Cunard steamer of last Wednesday. The whole Specie movement of the week, as affecting, by income end outgo, the Bank Averages, may be stated as follows:

June 3—Steemer *City of Baltimore*, Liverpool.	
American gold coin	$620,000
Gold bars	50,686
Silver bullion	113,449
June 3—Steamar *Vanderbilt*, Havre.	
American gold coin	878,100
California bars	393,564
Gold and silver	181,000
Earlier in week by other ships	89.173
Total direct export	$2,325,972
Forwarded to Boston	851,000
Total outgo	$3,176,972
From Sub-Treasury	$435,000
Silver here, special deposit	113,000
Silver from New-Orleans	290,000
Gold from Savings' Office	200,000
Gold by express, &c	800,000 —
Total income	1,838,000
Not withdrawal from Bank	$1,338,000

It is possible that the last item of income, $800,000, by Express and other sources from the country, is over-estimated, as it is difficult, except in a general way, and upon the almost unvarying course of the exchanges with the interior, in favor of the City, at this season of the year, to approximate the eggregate sum for each week. But we believe that it will be found, on the official Statement to be made up this afternoon, that the Bank Average will not fall much, if at all, below $23,000,000, (twenty-three millions,) as against $24,319,822 last Monday. The shipments on Saturday proved about $300,000 higher than the ascertained engegemente on Friday afternoon. They include $113,000 in Silver bare, which had been on special deposit, not entering into the Bank account either way. The *Cahawba*, from New Orleans, brought in $150,000 on Seturday, and other ships $140,000, earlier in the week; chiefly, if not entirely, silver. The Discount average, we estimate, will again fall off nearly two millions doliars. The sub-treesury balance on Saturday stood $4,327,155, es against $4,755,086 at close of preceding week.

The Custom-house returns of Trade at this port, as above given, for eleven months of the current Treeeury Yoar 1859, present an aggregete Import of Foreign Merchandiee to the 31st May, ult.,

of	$195,051,000
Add one week in June	4 898 951
Total entriee to date	$199,889,951
Against eeme time in 1858	154,433,889
Increase to date	$45,456,062

The samc tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported to close of

May	$54,381,000
Add one week in June	875,265
Total to date	$55,256,265
Against same time 1858	50,777,175
Decrease to date	$5,520,910

And the Export of Specie is made by the esme tables, to the close of May $39,343,000
Add one week in June 2,325,972

Total to date	$41,668,972
Against same time 1858	23,775,425
Increase to date	$7,893,547

In the market for Money, the rates further advanced during the week on long date bills, particularly on fair single signatures, which were done as high as 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum; while prime selections of indorsed paper, within 3 and 4 months date, continue to be placed at 7 ₱ cent at Bank, and 7@8 ₱ cent. with the Discount Brokers. With the prevailing disposition to caution as to the future courae of the demand at Bank, more than the ordinary preference is shown for very short dete hillie, some eelections of which continue to be passed inside the legal rate, say 6 @6½ ₱ cent. There is not much movemant in demand loane, the Stock Brokers being light borrowers, at 5@6 ₱ eent, while the Discount Brokers have relieved themselves in a considerable meesure of the hypotbecetione of Bills Re. ceivable, so freely indulged in during the long prevelence of low retes of interest. Several of the leading Banks that hold overdue Treesury Bills, as part of their general Loan column, are gradually sending them to Washington for redemption, and in thie way the average line is run down faster than it would otherwise be, while, on the other hand, the Savings Banke, Insurance Companies and some private pertiee have increased their investments in these Bille, et 5 ₱ cent. per annum. The facility for paying them out again before maturity, in exchenge for the paper of the importing merchants, who can uee the Bills at the Custom House in plece of Gold, should a further advence in the price of Money take place next Fall, adds to the otherwise desirable charecter of the investment. Thue far these Bills, at even a less rate than 5 ₱ cent., have been too closely held to make it an object to employ them for Customs. The amount paid in lest week was only $29,000, and for the whole month of May less than $100,000.

The Foreign Exchanges, inetead of being stimulated, ae at the beginning of the large Specie shipments a fortnight or so ago, were a fraction weaker in ratea and less ective in demand for the mails on Saturdey. Thie tendency, we are told by some of the leading drawers, manifested itself near the close of the Boston mail, on Tuesday. It wee more palpable for the succeeding peckets; in part, beeause of the increased number of emall shippers of Specie among the Importing and Continental merchants. The rates on London are, for Bankers' bills, 110@110½ at 60 days, and 110 ⅛ a sight.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	103¾@103⅞
N. Y. Central	73@72¾@73¼@72½
New-York and Erie	6¾@5¾@6
Reading	44¼@39¾@40
Rock Island	60@58@59¼@58¾
Michigan Southern	10@9¾
Michigan Southern preferred	32¼@31¼
Michigan Central	42¼@41¼@42
Toledo	27¼@25¾@26
Galena	64¼@63¼@64¼
Illinois Central	56¼@56@56¾
Panama	119¼@118@119
Pacific Mail	74¼@70¾
Missouris	84¼@84
Virginias	97@96¼
Tennessees	90¼@90@90¼
Illinois Central Bonds	79¼@80@79¾
Dudson Rivar	31¾@31¼
Harlem Preferred	37¼@36
Helaware and Hudson	94¼@94¼

LONDON, May 26—Noon.

CONSOLS are quoted at 91¾@92, for both Money and Account.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—Afternoon.

The Cotton market is dull, but steady; the sales, to-day, were 5,000 bales.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 4.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 9,500 beles, mostly on French account, at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. FREIGHT to Liverpool, ¼d.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 3

COTTON—Sales 10-day 1,500 bales, et 10½c.@10¾c. Sales of the week 4,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 830 bales, against 3,200 last year. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 167,500 helas. Stock, 65,500 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, ¾c. Sterling Exchange, 109@110.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR unehanged, with small esiee at $6 50 for superfine from Chicago Spring Wheat; $7 from Milwaukee Club; $7 50 from Red Wstern, and $8 for White do. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Red Winter Illinois on private terms. CORN and OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS nominally 25c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12 200 bnshels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR inective and lower, without epecnlative inquiry; sales 500 bols. at $6 75@7 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 50@$8 for donole extra. WHEAT—Quiet and parties apart. CORN nominally lower; sales 1 000 bushels Illinois, at 80c. WHISKY nominally, 26½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—5¾c. on Oats; 9c. on Corn; 10c. on Wheat; and 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushele Wheat; 7.000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 4.

FLOUR firm at $6 75@$7 for Superfine. WHEAT steady. CORNdull and declining; Yellow 90c. @91c. OATS steady. WHISKY firm.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 4.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT dull and lower; White $1 60@$1 85. CORN dull; Yallow 84c.@88c.; White 83c @85c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY firm; Ohio 28¾c.@29c., now held at 30c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Asia	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
Hungarian	June 11	Quebec	Liverpool
New-York	June 11	New-York	Southa'n.
Hammonia	June 15	New-York	Southa'n.
Ameries	June 15	Boston	Liverpool
City of Washing'n	June 18	New-York	Cork.
Indian	June 18	Quebec	Liverpool
Ariel	June 18	New-York	Southa'n

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
City of Wash'gton	May 25	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	May 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	May 28	Southampt'n	New York
Africa	May 28	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 28	Galway	New-York
Fulton	June 1	Southamp'n	New-York
Bohemian	June 1	Liverpool	Quebec.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Moses Taylor	June 8	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	June 10	New-York	Aspinwall
Costacacalcos	June 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	June 13	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	June 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Vanderbilt, for Southampton and Havre—Signor Conti Piccolomini la Signora Piccolomini, Signor Innocenza Piccolomini and man servant, Signorina Maria Piccolomini, Signorina Lenra Piccolomini and maid servant, Mad. de la Ferrieres, Miss Cordier, T. Rose and lady, L. M. Pecomptal, C. Stanhope, Mrs V. A. Dubroca and 3 daughters, Mr. Mannot, H. Britten, Guimazza Favola, Mr. Rabalia, Francisco Demertini, Alessandro Dilse, Edward Abraham, Jean Vessey, Mr. Pilie, Jno. Ramel, Alberto Van Hoserlande, John Brichotte, Louis Honori, J. B. Cademartori, John Negri, John Mariani, S. Noce, S. Carletti, Mr. Quimhull, Mr. Marietti, J. Gilordo, Bafaelo Berta, Gervasio Berta, B. Simon, Moritz Sigel Total 325.

In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—Master W. J. Powell,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2407. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DEATH OF FANNY DEANE HALSEY.

Recovery of the Body from the Water Near Fort Hamilton.

SUSPICION THAT SHE WAS MURDERED.

SINGULAR HISTORY.

Arrest of Mr. Halsey, and Mr. Wells, of Brooklyn.

STATEMENT OF THE MOTHER OF THE DECEASED.

Statement of Mr. Halsey, her Husband.

Biographical Sketches of Fanny Deane and Mr. Halsey.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORONER'S JURY, &c.

The discovery at the beach in Fort Hamilton, on Sunday, of the body of a young and handsome woman, well clothed, and but apparently recently dead, naturally excited much interest there; and, when the intelligence reached this City, evoked probably a greater interest here. Satiated as we are with horhors, the circomstances of this case, and the revelations which followed when her identity was made known, elicited unnsual comment, and disclosed a story of domsstic unhappiness hardly less deplorable than its result. The body was that of Fanny Deane, an actress, who, two years ago, married an Englishman named Halsey, and thence, it would seem, began a career of ruin.

The condition in which the corpse was found when taken from the water did not show that before death she had been snbjected to violence. The prevalent belief is that, driven to desperation by accumulated ills and repeated indiscretions which either had been or might be at a moment discovered, she committed suicide.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

About 5¾ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a little lad, a son of Mrs. Cunningham, who lives a short distance to the northward of Fort Hamilton, discovered an object floating in the water at a short distance from the shore. Mrs. Cnnningham called to Mr. Westerway, who lived near-by. He took a boat and went out to see what it was. It proved to be the body of a female, which he secured by a rope and towed to the shore. The deceased had erobably been in the water two or three days. She wes apparently about nineteen or twenty years of age, of dark complexion, with auburn hair, and blue eyes. Her dress was of black silk, with flounces of lace pending from the skirt; a white and black straw bonnet, lace undersleeves, black barege shawl, a gold shawl pin, a gold chain and double locket, attached by a gold chain abont her neck, which contained fine likenesses of two gentlemen since recognized as her brothers, cameo ear-rings, and rings npon her fingers.

Mr. Bennett, the Coroner, living at Bay Ridge, was notified, and soon arrived at the place. A Coroner's Jury was impanneled on the beach, with Dr. Francis Mahan as the foreman. The body, npon examination, exhibited no external marks of violence. The right eye was wanting, and the socket seemed as if it had been eaten out by the fishes; there was some discoloration under the left eye, upon one of the arms and back of the shoulders. Her hose, which were of cotton, were discolored, as were other portions of her under-clothing, showing that the body had probably lain in the City docks. Dr. Mahan made but a casual examination, sufficient, however, to satisfy him that the deceased had been a mother. The only testimony offered was that relating to the discovery of the body.

Dr. Mahan stated to the Coroner that he thought he had seen the deceased when alive, and believed that the body was that of Fanny Deane. The Doctor, who seems to have known the family from anlearly period after their arrival in New-York, statee that they arrived in this country several years since in impoverished circumstances, though the mother wes related to an Irish Lord, and that for some time they were cared for by the Masonic fraternity. Fanny, who was then a mere child, exhibited a taste for poetry, and soon acquired a considerable knowledge of Byron and Shakespeare, whom she would quote with surprising accuracy and taste. This led the parents to edncate her for the stage. Her success as an actress, however, appeers to have been but an indifferent one, and her career has been a struggle with ill-fortune and disappointment.

The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased had met her death through some agency to them unknown.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT FORT HAMILTON.

Early yesterday morning Halsey, the husband, who had been previously arrested in this City at the instance of the dead wife'e brothers, was brought to Fort Hamilton, in charge of an officer. His bearing, on being brought into the room where the body was deposited, was not, it is said, unbecoming in one influenced by a decent feeling of sorrow. He wept, and inveighed against him whom he declared to be her paramour and seducer. On being asked as to his knowledge of her, he did not hesitate to confess she had been his wife.

Having been questioned as to when he had last seen her, he answered that she had been missing since Wednesday last; then he went in search of her throughout the City, in company with one of her brothers, and as she could not be found, that he went, on Thursday, to Albany, and on Friday telegraphed the friends of the family that he could find no trace of her in that place.

Her brothers, three of them, accompanied by their friends, had arrived at the Coroner's at an earlier hour, and readily identified the corpse as their sister's. They were loud in their denunciations of the husband, represented him as an English rone, who, originally of a good family, had taken to gambling, and when he had exhausted his fortune, lived on a meagre income allowed by his father, and spent his wife's earnings until, when she was unable to earn more, he left her in poverty, and made no further effort to provide for her wants. The brothers themselves are described as being intelligent and clever. One of them is reported to be an employe in the Post-office.

One of the facts in this case, and not the least significant one, is that some of the friends of the parties exhibited to the Coroner two letters, one of which purports to have been written to Mrs. Halsey by Mr. Wells, of Brooklyn, the other of which is ostensibly her reply, declaring the impossibility of her keeping the appointment, and lamenting that her husband had discovered the liaison. Halsey solemnly declares his innocence of all knowledge as to her death.

Yesterday afternoon, the Coroner empaneled a new jury, which, after having seen the body, was adjourned until to-day. A thorough *post-mortem* examination was made, but it led to no new disclosurss. No marks of violence before death were found, and the general impression is that the unfortunate woman, tired and harrassed by galling reflections, put an end to her life. The proceedings this morning may possibly throw more light on the matter.

STATEMENT OF THE HUSBAND OF DECEASED.

Mr. Halsey, the husband of the deceased, expressed not only a willingness, but a desire to give a full statement of the affair, as far as his knowledge went. His own arrest implied, he said, a possibility of guilt on his part, and he was desirous to dispel any unjust suspicion that might be excited against him. Two years ago last February, he first saw Miss Deane at Wallack's Theatre, playing in Brougham's "Game of Life." Her personal beauty, excessive spirightliness, and marked indication of genius, won his admiration. He sought an introduction, and in about six weeks married her. They lived happily together, and up to the time that they parted on Wednesday morning last, an unkind word never passed between them. He idolized her, and it was at his solicitation that she left the stage. He says he urged her after marriage to this step, in order to save her from the attentions of unscrupulous men, who always lie in wait about theatres to ensnare an i ruin, young and beautiful *debutantes*. For some time past however, their pecuniary circumstances had been such that he had been compelled to consent to her resppearance in public.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning he left the house, having first given her money to buy a pair of gaiters. She was in good spirits, and they parted with a kiss. In about two bours he returned, he says, and found her writing a note. She endeavored to hide the note, which excited his suspicton that there was something wrong, and he demanded to see what she had written. She refused at first, but on his insisting, finally handed over the paper, and he saw that it was the commencsment of a note to Mr. Wells, a prominent contractor on the Brooklyn Water-Works, appointing a meeting at an assignation house in Greene street. Overwhelmed with astonishment and grief, he still felt that he had a duty to perform to his children, to keep the fact of their mother's infidelity from becoming public. He accordingly asked her to tear up the note she had written and write to Mr. Wells that she had confessed all to her husband, and that she should never see him again. His wife wrote the note in accordance with his solicitation, which note, together with other notes, he had delivered, since his arrest, into the bands of Acting Superintendent Carpenter. From the other notes, he gathered the fact that his wife's intimacy with Mr. Wells commenced about Christmas last, and that Mr. Wells had, since that time, given his wife various sums of money. After writing the note to Mr. Wells, at his direction, his wife expressed the greatest regret for her conduct, and promised never again to deviate from the path of virtue. Directly after the interview, which lasted only about half an hour, he left the house—previously, however, asking her not to go out of the house that day. He went directly to Bassford's billiard-rooms, in Fulton-street, and remained till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Thinking it possible that Mr. Wells might come out to meet his wife, he went over to the Pierrepont House, in Brooklyn, where Mr. W. boarded, to watch for him. In the course of two hours a man came out of the hotel, whom, believing to be Mr. Welle, he followed over to New-York as far as the Prescott House, when be discovered that he had made a mistake in the man. He had never seen Mr. Wells but once, and had an imperfect recollection of his appearence, and discovered his mistake by another man addressing him by a different name. It was 9 o'clock when be left the Prescott House, and he went from there to Greene-street, and stationed himself opposite the assignation house referred to in his wife's note to keep up a still further watch. He staid there nearly two hours, but saw no one either enter or come out of the house corresponding with Mr. Wells.

From Greene-street he went directly to his heom in Twelfth-street. His wife's mother met him at the door, and he then learned for the first time that his wife went out between 2 and 3 o'clock, and that she had not returned. He immediately suggested awakening her two brothers and notifying the Police to assist in looking for her. The mother objected to this, alleging that it would excite suspicion against Fanny, and, moreover, declaring most emphatically that she would not under any circumstances stay away all night from her nursing infant. He then told his mother-in-law about his having detected his wife in writing a note of assignation to Mr. Wells, but she still insisted on no search being made that night, when he finally desisted from his entreaties and went to bed.

About noon on Thursday, as his wife did not appear, he lodged information of the fact of her being missing, at the Police Headquarters. During the day he was informed that a woman answering her discription had been seen on an Albany boat, and in the evening he took passage for Albany on board the *Isaac Newton*, arriving there the next morning. He spent nearly all day in inquiring at the hotels and elsewhere for her, but without any success. Taking an afternoon train he returned to the City, and remained at home Friday night and all day Saturday, and Sunday and Monday, until she was arrested. On Saturday, he sent a brother of his wife to Philadelphia, to inquire after a Mr. Brown, who formerly occupied a cottage adjoining one he and his wife formerly lived in. The continued absence of his wife, and Mr. Wells' protestation that he had not seen her, and knew nothing as to her whereabouts, caused an apprehension on his part that the Mr. Brown referred to might be connected with her disappearance. This Mr. Brown, he said, was a wealthy Virginian, who almost a year ago hired a cottage next to the one he and his wife occupied, and lived there with a woman who subsequently proved to be his mistress. Mr. Brown did everything in his power to induce Fanny to leave him, and carried his attentions to such an extent that his mistress one day hearing of it assaulted Fanny in the most violent manner, compelling him to make a complaint against her. He first became aware of Mr. Brown's attentions to Fanny on coming home unexpectedly one day from a chase after butterflies for her, and finding Brown kneeling at her feet. Mr. Halsey concluded his statement by asserting his conviction that his wife came to her death by suicide, and that his unexpected discovery of her infidelity impelled her to the act. His mother in-law, he said, had always entertained unkind feelings towards him, on account of his marrying her daughter contrary to her wishes. That she should charge him with murdering her did not surprise him at all, proving her deep-set prejudice against him. For his children he expressed the fondest affection.

STATEMENT OF MRS. DEANE, THE MOTHER OF DECEASED.

Our reporter had an interview with Mrs. Deane, the mother of deceased, at her residence No. 111 West Twelfth-street, and obtained from her the following statement relative to the circumstances attsoding her daughter's departure from her house on Wednesday last, together with other interesting facts regarding her history and that of her husband. She says that Mr. Halsey left the house a week ago last Sunday night, and did not return until Tuesday evening. On his return his wife expressed surprise at his absence and asked for an explanation. He told her not to be angry, that he had been absent on her account and had prepared a great surprise for her the next day, intimating that he had furnished a house for her to move into. The next morning (Wednesday) Mr. Halsey left, the house about 9½ o'clock on good terms with his wife. Mrs. Halsey was in unusually good spirits during the forenoon, and was engaged in preparing dresses for her babies, whom she intended taking to visit Laura Keene, at her residence in Bleecker-street, on the following day. Her uncommon cheerfulness was remarked and spoken of by her mother, who attributed it to the surprise that her husband was going to give her. At 2½ P. M. Mrs. Halsey left the house, saying that she was going to purchase a pair of gaiters on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. This is the last her mother ever saw of her. As evening came and she did not return her mother began to grow uneasy, but comforted herself with the idea that she had gone to see her brother-in-law living in Varick-street. During the evening, however, a member of the family in Varick-street happened to call at the house, when she learned that her daughter had not been there. Mrs. Deane then thought that she had met her husband, while out, and had gone to some place with him—perhaps to see the pleasant surprise that he had prepared for her. Indulging in this hope she continued to sit up waiting for her return until the family had all retired. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the bell rang, and she ran to the door expecting to meet her daughter. On opening the door she found Mr. Halsey, but not her daughter. She immediately asked where Fanny was. Mr. Halsey exclaimed "My God, did she go out to-day—she promised me she would not go out." He then told Mrs. Deane to light the gas, and he would tell her the whole story. She did as requested, and he then told her that he had that morning detected his wife in the act of writing an improper letter to Mr. Wells of Brooklyn, and that on being taken to task by him, she had confessed to a criminal correspondence with the aforesaid Mr. Wells, commencing as far back as last Christmas. He then exhibited two letters from Mr. Wells to his wife, which she had given him, but which Mr. Wells denies having written. On discovering these facts, Mr. Halsey made his wife promise never to see Mr. Wells again, and also dictated a letter to Mr. Wells, which she penned, and in which she states to that gentleman that her husband has discovered all, and that they must not see each other again. Mr. Halsey further stated that his wife was to meet Wells at an assignation house that day, but had promised him when he went away in the morning that she would not leave the house. He concluded by saying that he supposed she was then with her paramoor, at an assignation house. On nearing these relations, Mrs. Deane says she was thunderstruck, and could only reply that if they were true, and her daughter had gone astray, he had forced her to it by his neglect and ill-treatment. She says that Halsey wished to awake her sons and get a policeman and go in search of his wife that night, but she persuaded him not to do so, as he would thereby expose her daughter, who would be sure to come home herself, for she was certain that she would not stay away from her infant all night.

With regard to the statements made to her by Mr. Halsey that night, Mrs. Deane says that she has since learned that they were false in many particulars. In the first place she says she has seen Mr. Wells, who denies the authorship of the letters exhibited to her. In the second place she has learned from Mrs. Halsey's servant, who was with her mistress all the time that morning, that Mrs. H. was not engaged in writing, and did not have a pen in her hand before or after her husband left the house. This fact the servant also stated in presence of our reporter. On being asked if the letter to Mr. Wells, purporting to have been written by Mrs. Halsey, and dictated by her husband, was in her daughter's handwriting, she said that it was, but that it must have been written after she left the house, and, as she thinks, forced from her by her husband for the vilest purpose—to furnish him with the means of extorting money from Mr. Wells. Mrs. Deane does not hesitate to avow her belief that her daughter has been murdered by her husband. She says he is an inveterate and unscrupulous gambler, that this is his ruling passion, and that he will go to any extremities and resort to any means to obtain the wherewithal to gratify this absorbing propensity. She says that he has compelled her to borrow money of Mr. Wells, which he has spent at the gaming table, and has even pawned her clothing, the proceeds of which he has dissipated in like manner. She accuses him of having set fire to a house that he had furnished in Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of getting the insurance money, on which occasion her daughter barely escaped with her infant from the flames. He did not succeed in this, however, as the Insurance Company refused to pay the loss on account of their suspicions of his guilt. She states that her daughter was strongly attached to her husband, and has always concealed his faults, and even begged the servants who were cognizant of his conduct not to expose him. He is not intemperets, nor of an ugly disposition, always treated his wife kindly, and manifested great affection towards her, but his passion for gambling led him to make use of her in every manner he could that would assist him in raising the means to gratify this propensity. With this view she supposes he extorted from her an acknowledgment of criminal correspondence with Mr. Wells, and her theory of the motive of the murder is, that her daughter, after submitting to this last extremity of obesement, became desperate and threatened to expose his crimes, and that he put her out of the way to prevent the fulfillment of her threat. Mrs. Deane states that on Thursday, the next day after the disappearance of his wife, Mr. Halsey absented himself from the house, and did not return till Friday evening, when he stated that he had been to Albany in search of her. Yesterday morning, after one of the family had read at the breakfast-table a paragraph in the paper announcing the discovery of a body at Fort Hamilton, which they all recognized as that of Mrs. Halsey, one of the servants ran into Mr. Halsey's room and told him that Fanny had been murdered; whereupon he got up and coolly walked up stairs, without displaying the least emotion, or seeking to know any particulars relative to the affair. She says that since his arrest two packages of poison have been found in his desk, and are now in the hands of the Police. Regarding the marriage of her daughter to Mr. Halsey, she says that it was done without her knowledge and against her wishes, she having previously refused her consent. She states that Mr. Halsey had only been acquainted with her daughter six weeks, when, meeting her one day in Broadway, he requested her to go with him to witness a wedding at the Church of the Ascension, in Fifth-avenue. She accompanied him to the church, and, after entering, he told her that she was the party to be married, and that he had made all the preparations for the purpose. Her daughter consented, and they were married by Dr. Bedell, he giving the name of Henry Percy Howard. This was on the 25th of April, 1857. They were afterwards married again, at the mother's request, by Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas Church, Broadway, on which occasion he gave his real name. Since their marriage they have lived a portion of the time, including the last eight months, at Mrs. Deane's, who keeps a boarding-house in Twelfth street, a part of the time in Philadelphia, and a part in Trenton, N. J. Mrs Deane says he has not followed any occupation since their marriage, and has had no means of support except $100 a year allowed him by his father, and that his associations have been mostly with gamblers, recently of the lowest kind.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Mrs. Fanny Deane Halsey, the deceased, was born at the small French town of La Prairie, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, on the 5th of October, 1841, and was consequently 17 years and 8 months old at the time of her death. Her parents were both Irish, of the better class, her father being a wholesale druggist. She early displayed a talent for music and theatricals, and as her mother states, commenced her public performances at the early age of five years. She has continued her exhibitions at intervals from that time up to the time she was married, sometimes as a vocalist at concerts, sometimes giving recitations, and sometimes taking promioent parts as an actress upon the stage. Her first appearance in this City was at Wallack's, in February, 1857, when she took a minor part in Brougham's play of "The Game of Life." It was during her engagement at that theatre that she became acquainted with Mr. Halsey, whom she married on a six weeks acquaintance, as stated elsewhere. Previous to her marriage she had appeared at various theatres in different cities of the United States and Canada, but never attained a very prominent position either as actress, reader, or vocalist. She possessed great versatility of talent, and had she confined herself to one line of ambition, would probably have attained a high reputation. Since her marriage she has only appeared on one or two occasions, the last of which was at a concert given in Mozart Hall, in October last, for the benefit of her mother. It is generally supposed that she was a sister of the celebrated actress, Julia Dean Hayne, and it is even asserted that this belief was permitted by herself and friends to gain currency, in the hope that it would aid her in her theatrical career, but there is no foundation for the rumor. There is no relationship, and she never been even an acquaintance between the families. Her mother, Mrs. Deane, is a widow, and has lived several years in this City. Previous to her marriage with the father of deceased, she had been married to a gentleman of the name of Tennyson, by whom she had three sons, one of whom was surgeon of the steamship *Central America*, and, together with Captain Herndon, met his death on that ill-fated vessel. Her other two sons are now living in this City, one being engaged in a dry goods' house and the other as clerk in the Post-office. The deceased had one sister older than herself, who is now living with her mother in Twelfth-street. Since the unfortunate marriage of the deceased, she seems to have led an unhappy—and none the less so because an uncomplaining—existence; an existence which there is too much reason to fear she has been compelled by her pent-up sorrows to terminate by self-destruction. She has left behind her two children, a boy and a girl, the first thirteen months, and the last only nine weeks old.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. HALSEY.

Henry Pearcy Halsey, the husband of the deceased, is a son of Henry William Richard Howard Halsey, of Henley Park, Surrey, England, a man of large estates and influence. Sir Walter Sterling, the Embassador of the English Government to Japan, when Commodore Perry negotiated our treaty with that Empire, is an uncle of the subject of this sketch, as also was the Mr. Halsey, the member of Parliament from Hertfordshire, who was drowned while crossing in a steamer from Genoa to Civitta Vecchio, at the time Sir Robert Peel was rescued. Being the eldest son, he was heir to the estates of his father, and, as such, received a university education. Having a predilection for the army, he was enrolled as First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Hnzzars, First Royal Regiment, and was afterwards transferred to an Infantry Regiment. His habits were like those of most fast young men of the army. He patronized the turf and gambling houses, and his losses were heavy in consequence. Like many other young men of means and family, whom the pursuit of fickle fortune had ruined, he was compelled to sell his commission and fly for refuge from his hungry creditors to this country. A wife, whom he married just after attaining his majority, died a short time preceding his departure. In the English Capital he was an intimate associate of Mr. Heid, one of the husbands of Lola Montez. On coming to this country, he solicited the acqnaintance of Mr. Stoepel, who had been a musical teacher of Hield, and was then a leader of the orchestra at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Wm. Stuart, then having charge of this theatre, received Mr. Halsey very kindly, knowing that he was a gentleman by birth and position in the old country. Mr. Halsey dined frequently at Mr. Stuart's house. After a while he expressed a desire to go on the stage, and solicted Mr. Stuart to give him an engagement in his theatre. Mr. Stuart introdnced him to Lester Wallack, the stage-manager, and he attended two or three rehearsals, but never ventured to appear in public. At the rehearsals he met Miss Fanny Deane, and they were soon married, greatly to the astonishment of Mr. Stuart and all parties connected with the theatre. The report, which was current, that Mr. Halsey was heir to extensive estates in England, made him a general favorite among the female members of the profession. Miss Deane was congratulated on having made a lucky hit. After the marriage, Mr. Halsey removed to Philadelphia, and after living there awhile returned to this City, having resided meanwhile a short time in Trenton, N. J. He has followed no profession, and for his own maintenance and that of his family, has relied on remittances from his father. He is now thirty-three years of age, has a tall, martial figure, full whiskers and moustache, a mild but expressive eye, dark, curly hair, and a Wellington nose.

Trial Trip of the General Admiral.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The following account is an abstract of memoranda of the trial trip, lasting three days, of the Russian screw steam-frigate *General Admiral*, which I have thought of sufficient public importance to prepare for publication. As a matter of national pride and honest congratulation, as well as in its commerciat importance—America sending a specimen of her naval architecture to Europe with the proposition to build the fleets of the world—the remarkable results recorded below must be of general interest to all.

Wednesday, June 1.—The *General Admiral* lying in the stream off Collins' Dock, weighed anchor at 3¾ P. M., and under moderate steam, passed Fort Diamond at 5 o'clock; Sandy Hook at 6:13; Light ship, 7¼, with the wind and tide ahead, the propeller making only 31 revolutions, with the steam from four boilers only—the whole number being six.

Passed Fire Island light at 11 P. M.—thirty six nautical miles from the light-ship.

Thursday.—During this day, four boilers only were used, and the average revolutions were 35 during the day. The day was spent in testing the sailing qualities of the vessel in various methods. At 5 P. M., with single reefed topsails, foresail, jib and spanker set, close-hauled on the wind, the revolutions averaging 43, made 12½ knots. At 6 P. M. made a satisfactory trial of hoisting the propeller at sea.

Friday, 1 P. M.—Lowered the propeller, got up steam, and set fore and aft sails, and with 39 revolutions made as indicated by Massey's patent log 19½ knots in 2 hours. From 6 to 8 P. M., with no sails set and with but 42 revolutions made 21 miles! Sea and wind ahead, the ship behaving admirably, without any pitching or rolling.

Saturday.—Returning, made Barnegat light at early morning, and, with steam on five boilers, average revolutions 43; running along the Jersey coast, with a strong breeze ahead from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., made by patent log 19¾ knots; from 2 to 4 P. M. ran by patent log 27¾ knots, with an average of 44 revolutions. From 4 to 5 P. M., with 45 revolutions, speed by patent log, 14¾ knots, topsails, foresail and fore-and-aft sails set; passed light ship 2¾ o'clock, when the steamers *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* coming out of port, came in sight, upon seeing whom we again turned her head to sea, and made sail and ran with them (they also under sail) about two hours, beating both ships, and gaining on them about three miles in that time; after this tacked ship, running down between the two vessels, being saluted by the *Vanderbilt*; took in sail, reduced the revolutions to 30, and again made slowly for port.

Sunday.—Passed Fire Island at 9¾ A. M., steam on all six boilers, revolutions 50. From 10½ to 11½ o'clock speed by patent log 12¼ knots; no sails set; passed Light-ship 11.6, Sandy Hook 11 48, (tide and wind ahead,) passed Fort Diamond 12.48: Castle William 1.20 P. M., and anchored at the place from whence we started at 1.40.

The trip was in every way a most satisfactory one, proving the unequaled character of the ship, in speed, surpassing two crack vessels, the *Vanderbilt* claimed to have made the shortest trip across the Atlantic, and the *City of Baltimore*, the fastest screw that has ever been in this port. As a sea boat, the *Admiral* is all that could be desired, whether before the wind, off, or jammed close up, with steam or sails, or both, against a headsea, in rough or smooth water, minding the helm like a cockle boat, we know not where to find a defect. This trip has proved her to be the fastest, as she is the staunchest and largest man-of-war in the world. And we need not wait for the unanimous verdict from the English at Southampton, the French at Cherbourg, and the Russians at Cronstadt, to let ourselves out, and give three times three for New-York and her shipbuilders, America and her mechanics. Yours, HIP, HIP, HURRAH.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States Revenue cutter *Washington*, Capt. Hunoins, sailed for New-Orleans Saturday. She goes to New-Orleans to take the place of the cutter *Robert McClelland*, to which vessel Capt. H. has been instructed by the Treasury Department on his arrival out to transfer his officers and crew, and then to return immediately to New-York. List of officers on board the *Washington*: R. R. Hunoins Commander; E. O. Murnan, First Lieutenant D. D. Tompkins, Second Lieutenant; F. McStine Third Lieutenant.

The United States steamer *Minnesota*, which has been moored in the stream several days, is now alongside of Charlestown Navy-yard, and will be dismantled and her crew paid off in a few days.

The steam gun-boat *Narraganset* has been hauled out of the dry dock. Her engines and lower masts are in, and she will be made ready for sea without delay.

The steam sloop of-war *Hartford* is at anchor in the stream, with sails bent, powder on board, and all ready for sea. The following is a correct list of her officers:

"Flag Officer, Charles K. Stribling; Captain, Charles Lownds; Purser, Wm. Spelden; Fleet Surgeon, R. R. Finslar; Lieutenants, J. A. Walbach, J. C. Myers, J. C. Beaumont, R. L. Law, A. M. De Bree; Chief Engineer, A. Lawton; Captain of Marines, A. Garland; First Assistant Engineers, F. C. Dade, Wm. S. Staum; Chaplain, P. G. Clark; Master, Edward Lea; Second Assistant Engineer, Alexander Greer; Assistant Surgeon, W. G. May; Lieutenant of Marines, A. C. Dawson; Third Assistant Engineers, Hoppen Dobbs, Albert and George; Secretary to Flag Officer, Charles Downs; Captain's Clerk, J. M. Hall; Purser's Clerk, Wm. Roberts; Boatswain, Burroughs; Gunner, Thompson; Carpenter, Babbet; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsall."

The *Hartford* is flag-ship of the East India squadron. She made an experimental trip in Boston bay.

The sloop-of-war *Levant* and the sloop-of-war *Constellation* are now nearly ready for sea.

There are now in Boston harbor two line-of-battle ships, the *Ohio* and *Vermont*; two first-class steam frigates, each of them larger than the liners, the *Minnesota* and *Colorado*; the new steam sloop-of-war *Hartford*; the new steam gunboat, the *Narragansett*; the *Constellation* and *Levant*, sailing ships, and two or three other smaller vessels—all in good order, and capable of being sent to sea at short notice, if required.

A Boston Ship Destroyed by Fire.—The ship *Pleiades*, Captain Hall, from New-Orleans May 4, for Queenstown, with 1,850 bales of cotton, was burned at sea, but her crew were saved. This information was sent by telegraph from New Orleans, under date of May 30, to the Merchants' Exchange News-room, hence we infer that her crew had been landed at the Southwest Pass. The *Pleiades* is owned in this City. The National office of Boston, has an insurance of $10,000 upon the vessel. There is also insurance of $7,000 at the Washington, and $1,500 at the Franklin

U. S. Archives in Mexico.—We learn by private letters that, during the closure of our entire Legation at the City of Mexico, by the withdrawal of Consul Black's exequatur, the archives of the Legation have been intrusted to Señor Pastora, Chargé d'Affaires for the Republic of Ecuador. They would, we understand, have been transferred at once to Vera Cruz, the capital of the Constitutional Government, to the charge of Mr. McLane, but for the difficulty of doing so in the present distracted state of the country.

We are gratified, also, to learn that, more courteous than the British Minister, Senor Pastora also offered formally to take American citizens resident in Mexico under his protection, but, strange enough, the Miramon Government would not permit it. Referring to the circulars of the State Department, before alluded to, Senor Benitta was pleased to say that the Government itself had taken American citizens under its own protection.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Gen. Forey's Official Report of the Battle of Montebello.

Particulars of the Affair at Vercelli.

Interesting Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 91 5-8 @ 91 7-8.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Petrie, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 26th, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Indian*, for Quebec, left Liverpool an hour or two in advance of the *City of Washington*, and the *Ariel* was to leave Southampton for New-York on the same day.

The screw steamer *Argo* was appointed to sail from Galway for St. Johns, N. F., on the 28th ult.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool shortly after noon on the 23d ult.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Particulars of the First Battle.

The first regular battle took place on the 21st of May, the Austrians having previously assailed Casteggio and occupied Montebello. There are several different dispatches in regard to this event, but they are all pretty much the same in effect.

The following, from the Paris *Moniteur*, is the most explicit:

Alessandria, Saturday, May 21.

The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by General Forey's division, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello (already celebrated) after a fierce combat of four hours' duration.

The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by Gen. Sonnaz, displayed extraordinary energy.

We have made 200 prisoners, one of whom is a Colonel.

We have from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. General of Brigade, Beuret, (Infantry,) and Commandant Duchet are killed. Colonels Guyot de Lespart, de Beliefonds, Conseit Dumesnil and Commandants Secretette and de Ferussac are wounded.

This affair does great honor to General Forey, who displayed as much skill as bravery.

The Austrians are in full retreat since last evening. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2,000 men.

The Emperor left to-day, for Vogbera, and visited the Hospitals where the Austrian wounded have been taken, with the French, and receive the same care.

A telegram, essentially the same as the above, from the Emperor to the Empress, was posted on the Paris Bourse on the 21st; and the Sardinian Government issued a corresponding bulletin.

The following is the official bulletin issued by the Austrian Government:

Vienna, Sunday, May 22.

On the 20th inst., General Stadion pushed forward a reconnoissance by a forced march towards Teglio and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, retreated behind the Po.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* of the 21st contains the following authentic communication on the subject:

"On the 20th inst. General Stadion sent out a reconnoitering party to learn the strength and position of the enemy's right wing. The Austrians advanced towards Teglio and Montebello where they met the enemy in superior force. After a very severe conflict, General Stadion drew back his troops in perfect order to the left bank of the Po, after having, however, forced the enemy to employ his whole strength."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Austrian force consisted of three brigades, and that their loss was probably about the same as that of the French.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the troops engaged on the side of the allies consisted of 5,000 French only, and one Sardian cavalry regiment.

The *Debats* says General Forey's division was composed of four regiments of the line and the sixth battalion of Horse Chasseurs.

The *Nord* alleges that the French numbered 8,000 men, exclusive of the regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

The *Times* remarks that the Austrians evidently fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, which had been occupied by the French and barricaded before they could have arrived at the village of Montebello, where they were eventually driven. The Austrians seem to have been in the first instance successful, and only to have been driven back when the French support came up.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

General Forey's report of the battle of Montebello appears in the *Moniteur*. The exact loss of the French was not known, but he estimated it at 600 or 700. The loss in superior officers was heavy. The Austrians' loss is not calculated, and it is merely said that it must have been considerable. General Forey thinks the force against him could not have been below 15,000 to 16,000 men—and prisoners reported at far above this number. Great praise is awarded to the Sardinians. The combat was a hand-to-hand fight in the streets of the village, which had to be carried, house after house.

Official Report of the Battle of Montebello.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes General Forey's official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers to the Emperor:

Voghera, May 20, 1859—Midnight.

Monsieur le Marechal: I have the honor to send you a report of the engagement of my Division this day.

Having received information at 12½ P. M.) that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and had driven out from Montebello the advanced posts of the Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road with two battalions of the Seventy-fourth, destined to relieve two battalions of the Eighty-fourth, encamped on that road, in front of Voghera, on the Madura level.

Meantime the rest of my Division was getting under arms—a battery of artillery (Sixth of the Eighth Regiment) led the way.

On reaching the bridge over the streamlet Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in battery, supported on the right and on the left by two battalions of the Eighty-fourth, their sharpshooters lining the banks of the stream.

Meantime the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and, being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, the other by the railway road, I ordered the left battalion of the Seventy-fourth to cover the road to Cascine-Nuova, and the other battalion to take up a position on the right side of the road, behind the Eighty-fourth.

The movement had scarcely been effected, when a brisk fusillade opened along the whole line between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who was advancing upon us, supporting his riflemen by heads of columns debouching from Ginestrello. The artillery opened its guns upon them with success; the enemy replied.

"I then ordered my right to advance. The enemy withdrew before the impetuosity of our troops; but, perceiving that I only had one battalion on the left of the road, a strong column was ordered to attack it. Thanks to the vigor and firmness of that battalion, commanded by Colonel Cambriels, and to some happy charges of the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led by General Sonnaz, the Austrians were driven back.

At this moment Gen. Blanchard, followed by the Ninety-eighth and a battalion of the Ninsty-first, (the two others had remained at Orioio, where they had an encounter,) joined me, and received the order to relieve the battalion of the Seventy-fourth charged to defend the railway road, and to establish himself firmly at Casctoa-Nuova.

Reassured on that side, I again advanced my right, and carried, not without a serious resistance, the position of Ginestrello. Judging, then, that by following with the main body of my infantry along the ridges and the high road with my artillery, protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily get possession of Montebello, I arranged my attacking columns as follows, under the orders of General Beuret:

The Seventeenth battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-fourth placed *en echelon*, attacked the south side of Montebello, where the enemy had intrenched himself.

A band-to band combat then ensued in the streets of the village, which we had to carry house by house. It was during this combat that General Beuret was mortally wounded at my side.

After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were obliged to yield before the impetuosity of our troops, and, although strongly intrenched in the church-yard, they were driven out of that last position at the point of the bayonet, amid reiterated shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

It was now 6¾ o'clock. I thought it prudent not to follow up the day's success any further, and I halted my troops behind the ground upon which the churchyard is situated, lining the bridge with four guns and a number of riflemen, who drove back the last Austrian columns into Casteggio.

Shortly afterwards I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Casteggia, leaving a rear-guard there, and retire by the road of Casattama.

I cannot, M. le Marechal, praise too highly the bravery of our troops in this affair; all—officers, subalterns, and men—vied with each other in emulation. Nor should I forget the officers of my staff, who were of the greatest service to me.

I shall have the honor in another report to send you a list of those who especially distinguished themselves.

I do not know as yet the exact amount of our loss, it is considerable, especially in superior officers, who did not spare themselves. I calculate it approximately at from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge by the number of killed found, especially in the village of Montebello.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom is a colonel and other officers.

Some powper-wagons have also fallen into our hands.

As regards myself, M. le Marechal, I am happy that my Division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious 'baptism,' which recalls one of the noblest names of the Empire, will, I trust, mark one of those stages mentioned in the order of the dey of the Emperor.

I am, with respect, M. le Marechal, your very humble and very obedient servant, the General Commanding the First Division of the Corps,

FOREY.

P. S.—From information I have received from all quarters, the strength of the enemy could not be under from 15,000 to 16,000 men, and if I should believe the statements of the prisoners, it would exceed that number considerably.

Particulars of the Second Battle.

The Sardinian Government had issued the following bulletins in regard to a second battle:

"Turin, May 21.—To-day the extreme left of our army, under Gen. Cialdini, forced a passage over the Sesia, near Vertelli, in an admirable manner. The enemy was put to flight, leaving officers

The French in Italy—Letters from the Imperial Head-quarters.

Correspondence of the Paris Constitutionnel.

ALESSANDRIA, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

The Emperor yesterday departed from Genoa amid the same acclamations and enthusiasm that greeted her arrival. At 2 o'clock his Majesty reached the depôt of the Alessandria railway, and took his place in the royal carriage. At 4½ o'clock the Imperial train entered the city of Alessandria. On the way, at every station, and particularly at Ponte-Decimo, Ronco, Arguata, and Novi, the crowd came in numberless throngs, and reproduced the scenes that had attended our stay in Genoa. The people of these districts appear to be poor; but the faces, bronzed by the sun, are full of character. The bright, deep-seated eyes, lighten up countenances quite regular in their outlines, and at times lend a dignified expression to faces naturally not the most eloquent.

The entire route from Genoa to Alessandria was environed with French troops. Some as they pushed forward, followed a road running parallel with the railway, along hill-sides abounding with luxuriant vegetation. Others had already formed their camps, and in every direction nothing but a series of delicious little pictures of BELLANOS or RAFFET, could be seen, representing a halt in a village or on the high-road. Tents had been erected at the feet of green trees, or on the banks of streamlets, and here and there burned the hastily improvised kitchen fire. At the windows of the road-side cabins we could perceive our fellows already on terms of intimate familiarity with the inmates, and nonchalantly fulfilling the offices of the toilet. In the better houses, our officers have been received with a hearty welcome, and the occupants, hovering about their guests, studied their gestures, and hastened to furnish every object necessary to their entertainment.

At Arquata, which is the temporary head quarters of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, the effect was still more picturesque. The roads around the station incumbered with packages and bundles destined for the Commissariat, and the troops—grenadiers, Zouaves, Turkos, *chasseurs-à-cheval* and artillerymen—had fallen into line with that promptitude and ingenious skill which characterize all the operations of our army. The brave Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS occupies a flying camp.

At Novi I saw the first defensive works. Trenches have been dug at some distance from the houses, and isolated sentinels stand guard upon all the paths of approach. This service is performed entirely by Piedmontese soldiers, but our troops predominate in the garrison. Between Arquata and this place, by the way, are at present concentrated the Sardo-French forces destined to act as a reserve. Not far from Arquata, in the direction of Tortona, would have taken place the first battle, if the Austrians, suspending their march and changing their plan, had not, a fortnight ago, commenced their retrograde movement.

The city of Alessandria was transformed in honor of the Emperor's reception. The inhabitants made all haste to decorate their houses. In the Strada della Pierra, which is the principal street adjoining the railway depôt, all the houses were crowded to the topmost story. Shops entirely disappeared beneath their drapery of tri-colored flags—it might have been thought a street in a French village at the moment the procession of the *Fete Dieu* was about to move. Every thirty yards arches of triumph were erected, surmounted in turn with the royal crown of Savoy and the imperial crown of France.

At the door of the depôt, and as an opening to the route leading into the city, two great pyramids ornamented with flags bore as inscriptions these words of the Emperor:

"*The object of this war is to restore Italy to herself, and to change her masters; we shall behold on our frontier a friendly people, who owe to us their independence.*"

And again:

"*Let France arm herself, and say distinctly to Europe: I desire no conquests, but I boldly avow my sympathy with a people whose history is intermingled with our own, and who groan under foreign oppression.*"

Further on, upon gilded escutcheons, there might be read other inscriptions in favor of Italian independence, and, at the entrance of the city, on a wide streamer, were the words:

"TO THE HEIR OF THE CONQUEROR OF MARENGO."

At the extremity of the Strada della Pierra, on *la Piazetta*, was placed a beautiful marble bust of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., with the inscription on the base:

"*A Napoleone III.,*
A Vittorio Emmanuele II.!
Questa muta eloquente effigie,
Rivendicata alla luce
Dopo il trattato di Viena,
Attestata concertandole,
Le glorie di Francia.
Le italiche speranza."

At the Piazetta we enter the most beautiful street of Alessandria, the Strada Larga. The houses, though built of brick, have the air of wealth and elegance. On the Piazza Reale, where are situated the Palace, the Town Hall, and the Theatre, beautiful trees in full blossom served instead of arches, decorated with streamers and trophies; and, in the evening, the illuminated square was converted into a vast fairy palace, where music was furnished by several bands of the Piedmontese regiments. In the court of the castle the band of one of our regiments of the line was heard playing the most spirited airs.

The Emperor, who sal out alone from Genoa, where he left the Prince NAPOLEON, was met at the end of his journey by King VICTOR EMANUEL, who hastened for that purpose from his head quarters. The two sovereigns cordially embraced, and had hardly entered the palace when they reappeared upon the balcony. I shall not attempt to describe the clamorous uproar and enthusiasm which occurred at this moment. It is impossible. On the passage to the palace the multitude pressed under the very horse of the Emperor, reached out their heads toward him, and flowers rained from all sides. The streets were paved with bouquets. The popular taste for flowers is extravagant; it is, in fact, rather a passion than taste.

The double hedge of soldiers formed from the dépôt to the palace, was composed on the right of French, and on the left of Sardinian troops. The Emperor was preceded by a detachment of Sardinian carabiniers, and some some French gendarmes. The escort was composed of French hussars and chasseurs.

The population of Alessandria, which at ordinary times is about 50,000, has amounted to 100,000 during the last two days. All the houses are overflowing; the hotels are packed with people; and I have no idea where I shall pass the night. I compete with two visitors from Turin the possession of an attic chamber. The head of an impromptu bed rests on an empty chicken-coop, and its foot upon two large brick ovens, which it is agreed shall be allowed to cool at bed-time. These accommodations are to be enjoyed by the highest bidder. In many of the streets sheds have been improvised, under which the horses of chasseurs, hussars and artillerymen are quartered. Some of the straw litters are sheared between the horses and their riders—accommodations of questionable comfort, in weather as unpleasant as this. It is cold and cloudy; and I search the horizon in vain for the sun of Italy. Apropos to the difficulty of finding lodgings, I should nevertheless state, that the inhabitants have responded with the utmost alacrity to the requisitions of the municipal authorities. They come forward voluntarily to offer their apartments, and many have asked for more soldiers than had been allotted to them. All the national guards, for example, have had the honor of having their houses crammed. The enthusiasm of these citizen soldiers is truly remarkable. They talk of joining the army; and certainly, if they should be accepted, their service will be of the most energetic character.

Since my arrival I have visited the ramparts, which, in times of peace, form a popular promenade. I have seen those famous canon for the casting of which a patriotic subscription was opened. All the advanced works are completed, and Alessandria is in a condition to make, with a small garrison, a long and glorious resistance. The walls are washed by two small rivers, the Bormida and the Tanaro, which are used for the defence of the place. And lastly, within the walls are the beautiful works for closing the Tenero, and by deluging the plain, driving off the enemy.

The whole city is illuminated to-night. Venetian lanterns sparkle in every window. Upon the transparencies which cover the principal windows of private houses, we read: "*Viva Napoleon and Victory,*" "*To the Alliance,*" "*Go and Conquer,*" "*To the Heir of the Conqueror of Marengo,*" "*To the Ally of Victor Emanuel,*" and thousands of others of the same character. At the theatre there is an extraordinary performance. A hymn to NAPOLEON III. is to be sung. I absent myself from this spectacle in attend the auction and compete for a bedroom with the Torinese tourists. Two hours more a day would be insufficient to enable me to convey to you an idea of the agitation which reigns in this opulent country. All is show and festival; a regiment marching, a muster of the patrol, the departure of troops, draws a crowd together, and give rise to the most picturesque incidents.

Our soldiers remain cheerful, reckless, and prepared for all things; and when weariness slackens their march, the trumpet plays the air of *la Casquette*, and off they go on full run, carried away by that favorite tune of the barracks, which, after making the echos of Monnt Atlas and the Crimea vibrate, resound fiercely to-day within hearing of the plains of Rivoli and Marengo.

ALESSANDRIA, May 15.

It rains to-day, and Alessandria, whose streets are of flags and cobble-stones, are thick with mud, make us regret upon the visitors, and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages have thronged in to see the Emperor. The *Piazza Reale*, quite as large as the garden of the Parisian Palais Royal, is alive. In front of the Ghilino palace, where the Emperor is staying, the multitude is jammed, watching the windows and the balcony, and examining curiously all the officers of the imperial house. The peasant of the neighborhood of Alessandria has nothing strikingly peculiar in his costume. He is dressed in coarse yellowish cloth, and wears a round hat. But the women are more picturesque in their gear. Their frocks of flowered chiniz, their bright colored handkerchiefs placed over the backs of their heads and tied under their chins, are not inelegant. Beneath some of these ample dresses I suspect Parisian crinoline plays its part, and fashion, that silly head, which nothing can arrest, has already passed the Alps, and concluded its ellisnce with Italy. Our artists will have to make haste if they hope to find any relics of a national costume. The city ladies are distinguished from those of the rural districts merely by the fineness of the material they wear. The chintz with them is replaced by silk, and independently of the lace which conceals their shoulders, they have large shawls, chiefly of large figures upon a white ground. The effect is not so striking as that of the veils worn by the Genoese ladies; and the tourist occasionally forgets that he is so far from the Laudes and the Pyrenees, the costumes of Alessandria appear to be so exactly copied from those prevalent there.

But pardon me this digression. I return to the rain. It still continues to fall, and travelers whom the railroad has brought hither are subject to serious disappointment. The Emperor, who was to hold a review, and to visit the ramparts, stays in the house. A great movement, however, is on foot in the garrison; during the night several regiments have made a departure noisily, and this morning the mounted chasseurs, the hussars, and troops of the line, are passing out of the City. It is nevertheless a mere shifting of positions, caused by the establishment of the Imperial head-quarters at Alessandria. Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS is about to leave Arquata, and make room for the Imperial Guard, which will replace his *corps d'armée*. The entire Guard will be concentrated here and in his neighborhood. King VICTOR EMANUEL left Alessandria last evening, and returned to his head-quarters. Marshal CANROBERT, who came with the King, remains with the Emperor, but will leave presently. The Official Bulletin, of May 14, which you probably see as soon as we, has just been posted. The Civic Guard has been greatly excited at learning the conduct of the National Guard, at Bobbio. An attack from the Austrians is hourly expected, and it is thought they will retire behind the Ticino. It is then the war will really commence. The Piedmontese soldiers are full of confidence, and our soldiers have a high opinion of their allies.

I have encountered a number of the Italian volunteers. The most of them are elegantly dressed, and the reports of the newspapers on the subject of the emigration into Piedmont of the young members of the best Tuscan, Lombard and Venetian families are perfectly true. These young men speak French fluently, and their intercourse with our army is of the most cordial and intimate description. Their prodigality enriches the inhabitants of the cities where they stop, and so true is it that good is always found at the side of evil, I have not yet heard a Piedmontese merchant complain of the state of trade since the opening of the war. To the contrary, they congratulate themselves upon this sudden augmentation of the population, and they reckon that each French soldier will leave in Italy to the advantage of commerce, industry and agriculture what will be equivalent to the expenditure in pacific times of the natives.

Some Piedmontese regiments leave Alessandria this evening. They move in the direction of Porto Simiglia.

Salaries of Our Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that the Judgee of the Supreme Court have made an application to the Board of Supervisors for an increase of salaries, and I trust they may not be treated with the *supreme* indifference shown to the application of the Superior Court Judges for a little more light, a little more air—elements generally supposed to be essential to the well-being of all classes, and especially necessary to the expounders of the dry and musty system of the law.

The closely packed, stifling atmosphere of the Supreme Court rooms is, I presume, as palpably known and felt by your reporters as it is by the Bar and the public at large; and perhaps the change in the temperature of the weather, and the general olfactory condition of the City, have suggested to the Judges the increased chances of sickness and mortality, and a natural desire to provide for these contingencies more effectually than their present salaries permit them to do.

"Every laborer is worthy of his hire," and I am sure, Sir, you and your readers will admit, that no digger and delver in the Central Park, no porter or draymen in this City, more strictly fulfills the conditions of the primeval curse than our Supreme Court Justices.

If the Supervisors insist on experimentalizing on the persons of the Judges as to their capacity and powers of endurance of physical ills; if, in defiance of all the laws of oxygen and hydrogen, they remorselessly confine them in an atmosphere thick with the concentrated odors of everything that is offensive, pray let the sufferers have a little more pocket-money when their vacation comes, that they may jubilantly enjoy their accustomed holiday, and return to the scenes of their labors with a larger stock of health to meet the trials and inconveniences they are compelled to undergo.

There are, as you are aware, in this City some seven "one-horse Courts," the fortunate occupants of whose judicial seats receive a stated salary of $3,000 a year, and net in addition from $2,000 to $3,000 more from dispossessiog proceedings and other sources. For this they labor (!) on an average about ten hours a week, and devote the balance of their time to their private practice, and where they have none, to those pleasant political pursuits which refresh both the inner and the outer man.

Their decisions necessarily contain a great deal of indifferent law, and still more indifferent justice, and the Court of Common Pleas, at General Term, have the refreshing task of setting right the blunders and erratic deviations of these one-horse machines.

Now, Sir, contrast their position, services and salaries with those of the Supreme Court Judges, and the inevitable conclusion is that the former have a very snug, comfortable sinecure, while the latter are overworked, underpaid, and are positive objects of compassion.

It is not merely the daily labor performed by the latter, under the trying circumstances I have adverted to, but it is the many a long evening passed by them in the diligent examination of reports and cases, and the preparation of careful and voluminous opinions, while these one-horse gentlemen may be seen enjoying their *equine* propensities in pleasant excursions to High Bridge and other favorite resorts.

Such absurd anomalies as these are so self evident that the only wonder is (if anything is to be wondered at in this City) they are permitted to exist; and I take leave to say that the Legislature might profitably employ its time and wisdom in cutting down these superfluities, these cumberers of the ground. Let these Ward Justices be paid fairly—let them hold their Courts not twice a week, but daily—separate from their control the dispossession business, and make that a special branch for the benefit and encouragement of numbers of able, talented men who would gladly perform the duties for the compensation at present absorbed by the District Court Judges.

It would be beyond the limits of a letter, and your forbearance, to show the absurdity and false economy of paying the judges of our higher Courts the miserable, paltry pittances they now receive; and the only surprise is that those positions should be so well and ably filled as they now are, in view of the laborious and unremitting attentions devoted by them to the legal interests of this great and increasing City.

LEX.

Home for the Friendless.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Rev. C. L. BRACE stated on the floor of the Reformatory Convention, on the 11th or 12th of May, that "the Children's Aid Society could send off 700 to 800 children a year, at an expense of from $12 to $15 per head, counting the whole expenses, while Institutions like the Home of the Friendless paid an average of from $60 to $100 per head." On the following day I called Mr. BRACE's attention to the statement, informing him that it was a gross mistake, and desired him to make a correction before the Convention, in reply to which he stated to the Convention "*that he would prove the truth of his estimate at any proper time.*" On the 15th of May I published in the columns of the TIMES, a note calling on Mr. BRACE to fulfil his pledge thus publicly made. Having waited three weeks for him to make his statement good, or to make an apology to the public for his gross error, I present the following facts for the consideration of all interested in finding homes for the friendless, and work for the unemployed. The American Female Guardian Society, through their Home for the Friendless, provided homes and employment for 2,972 persons during the last two years, ending with May 1, 1859. The entire amount expended in accomplishing this, including interest and insurance on buildings, school, missionary labor, traveling expenses, &c., was $39 310 77 or an average cost per head of $13 23. I am sure it will be gratifying to the many citizens of New-York who have so long contributed to this noble charity, that the beneficiaries of the Home of the Friendless are provided for so well, at so small an average outlay. Had Mr. BRACE requested, he would have been furnished with statistics that would have shown him that the Home for the Friendless during the last year provided for *nearly three times the number, and at less cost per head than the Aid Society.*

The Home for the Friendless provided homes and employment last year for 1,797 persons, at a cost of less than $13 per head, while the Children's Aid Society, according to their own showing, provided for but 779, and at a cost of some $15 per head.

S. B. HALLIDAY.

POLITICAL.

SOLON BORLAND, whose diplomatic performances have made him somewhat notorious, has become associated with JESS. CLEMENS in the editorial department of the Memphis *Daily Enquirer*. Mr. CLEMENS announces, perhaps deeming it necessary, that Mr. BORLAND and himself will endeavor to treat all opponents in "a courteous and respectful manner." Mr. BORLAND reiterates this sentiment in his salutatory address, and commends himself to the good will of the citizens of Memphis, among whom, he says, he made his first home in the West, twenty-two years ago. He adds:

"In respect to the political principles and opinions I entertain, I trust there is no undue egotism in supposing that they are sufficiently well known in all this region of country, where they have been so freely and publicly avowed, under circumstances which attracted general attention, to render any formal declaration of them necessary at this time, further than to say that they are not in any essential particular either changed or abandoned."

Mr. FORSYTH, in the Mobile *Register*, discourses of Mr. DOUGLAS as follows:

"It may be that Georgia, South Caroline, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and the other Southern States made a great mistake when, over the heads of us fire-eaters, they decided by popular vote at the ballot-box, to accept the principle of Congressional non-intervention; and it may be that those States find it their policy and interest to review that decision and change their front, and take another step in advance. Let all this be granted, yet we maintain that it is not just in those who advise this course to turn upon DOUGLAS as the scape-goat for this new movement and correction of an old error, and abuse him as a traitor, while in truth he is only fairly and honestly standing to the bargain our people then made with the North."

The *Register* condemns the whole of the Kansas agitation as useless nonsense, and defines the true policy of the Slave power as follows:

"When a new tropical territory is to be settled, and the South has got the slaves to settle it with, all the powers of Abolition, and of Exeter and Faneuil Halls, cannot prevent it. Until that time comes we are wasting powder on a man of straw and making ourselves and our cause ridiculous. We have had bombast enough on this subject, and it is high time to take practical and common-sense views of it. Nobody denies that we have a *right* to go into the territories with slaves, but it is a right that, under existing circumstances, is not worth a puff of cigar smoke. We cannot avail ourselves of it, and this for reasons forever aside from Abolition theories, Congressional legislation, or absurd and false issues of "Squetter Sovereignty." Our policy is to increase our supplies of negro labor, and to look to tropical regions as the arena of our future struggles for industrial extension and political strength. All the rest is 'leather and prunella'—mere words, words, words."

The immense letter of Gov. WISE on the Slavery question is getting an extensive circulation and has been republished in Richmond in a bulky pamphlet of 200 pages.

The Congressional struggle in Georgia is remarkably fierce. The Savannah *Republican* says: "to some of the Districts in this State, there are from fifteen to twenty aspirants for the nomination of their party friends, and in none are there probably less than from eight to ten. As all the districts, except two, are Democratic, the struggle is confined, for the most part, to gentlemen belonging to one faction or another of that party. In the First District we are but little behind in point of numbers, though on the score of respectability we have rather the advantage of other portions of the State, so far as we are able to form an opinion. Of the aspirants, Savannah furnishes a majority. The Hon. W. H. STILES, GEORGE A. GORDON, JULIAN HARTRIDGE, and SOLOMON COHEN, Esqrs., are said to be ambitious to serve their country in the capacity of representative in Congress, and will place their names before the nominating Convention, or their respective friends will do it for them. We have heard it suggested that the last named gentlemen would be a candidate *anyhow*, in the event of Mr. SEWARD's receiving the nomination. The remaining candidates are the tion. JAMES L. SEWARD, of Thomas, whose love for office does not depart from the usual rule of growing stronger from what it feeds upon; the Hon. THOS. BUTLER KING, of Glynn, and ALEX. S. ATKINSON, Esq., of Camden."

The editor of the Boston *Journal* has written a letter to the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens* in relation to the Two-years' Amendment in Massachusetts. The following extract is interesting:

"The Democrats were either indifferent or secretly favored the passage of the amendment in the hope of making party capital. They have 35,000 to 40,000 in this State, and might easily have defeated the amendment. What proportion of them voted against it you can easily estimate, from the fact that the aggregate vote opposed to the amendment was but 15,127. The strongest Republican counties in the State gave majorities against it. From all the facts which have come to my knowledge, I do not believe that 8,000 Democrats, (including foreign votes) opposed the amendment at the polls. Some of our friends estimate that the total Democratic vote against it was but 5,000. It seems to me that the fallacy of Democratic pretension to be the peculiar friends of the foreigners and the safeguard of their rights, is clearly exposed by these facts, and by the additional fact that South Carolina—a State which has never been anything but Democratic—has a restriction in her Constitution which would prevent foreigners from voting until they have been citizens for two years."

The Mobile *Register*, (Mr. FORSYTH'S paper,) returning to its attacks upon the President, gives utterance to this friendly expression:

"Our venerable Chief Magistrate loves nothing so well as to 'smile and smile and be a —— President of the United States.'"

The Richmond *Enquirer* sums up the results of the election in Virginia:

"The tables which we have carefully compiled from the best sources of information, show that in spite of the heavy losses in the Southwest and elsewhere, no doubt can remain as to the election of the State ticket by a good majority, in the neighborhood of 6,000. In 116 counties and cities we have lost 3 965 on Wise's majority of 9,921 in 1855—leaving a Democratic majority of 5,956, in case losses and gains shall balance equally, in the thirty five counties still to be heard from. An immense reaction as to the result took place in public sentiment yesterday afternoon."

The Democrats have sustained several losses in the Senate and House of Delegates, as reported: but, taking the worst reports, there is no doubt that the Legislature will be decidedly Democratic.

The Ohio Republican Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, June 2, 1859:

Relying confidently upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and invoking earnestly the favor of the Supreme Ruler, we submit to the freemen of Ohio, the following declaration of Republican principles and measures:

1. We entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines heretofore inscribed upon the banners of that Party, and in defence of which, it has never failed to secure from the free electors of the State an ardent and triumphant support; and reaffirming the same, commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the people of Ohio demand a reorganization of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, and that they be so constituted as to give to every section of the Confederacy its just and equal voice in the Supreme Court of the United States; that provision be made for reviewing the decisions of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, by appeal or writ of error, and for securing fair and impartial juries in prosecutions for alleged violations of the laws of the United States.

3. That, proclaiming our determination rigidly to respect the constitutional obligations imposed upon the States by the Federal compact, we maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people; and in order to attain these important ends, we demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act of 1850, as subversive of both the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, and as contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and justice, and as abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world.

4. We claim for all citizens, native and neturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the freest exercise of the right of suffrage; we favor whatever legislative or administrative reforms may be necessary to protect their rights, and guard against infringement or abuse; and we oppose any abridgement whatever of the right of naturalization, now secured by law to immigrants, and all discrimination between native and naturalized citizens, whether by amendment of a State Constitution or otherwise; and we condemn equally such discrimination, whenever and wherever made, whether made by South Carolina or any other State.

5. That the developments of extravagance and corruption in the administration of the national affairs, impose upon us the important duty of casting out those who have proved faithless, and placing in power men who can be relied upon to reduce the public expenditures, lessen the burdens of taxation, and protect the Treasury of the people.

6. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African Slave-trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any action on the part of the Government or people, conniving at, or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people throughout the world.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands free of charge, and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Pro-Slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating in the United States Senate the Homestead bill, which was designed to secure free homes for the poor man, whether of native or foreign birth.

8. We regard the usurpation and abuse of power by the last Legislature in repeated instances, and especially in making appointments to office in plain violation of the Constitution, in virtually abolishing the Board of Public Works, and placing the several divisions, (so arranged for partisan purposes as to give the largest portion to the junior member,) under the uncontrolled charge of individual members, without responsibility to the whole Board, in making inadequate provision for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and in attempting to force upon the people of Cincinnati an arbitrary system of police against their consent, as deserving the reprobation of all good citizens.

9. That the Republicans of Ohio point with entire satisfaction and pride to the dignified, honest, faithful, and judicious manner in which the present Executive and other officers of the State Government have discharged the duties of their respective positions. That the course of the Hon. B. F. WADE in the United States Senate, and of the Republican Members of Congress, in their able advocacy of the interests of the poor man, in urging the passage of the Homestead bill, and in their defence of the principles of freedom, meets our unqualified approval.

10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

The Concord-Street Baptist Church Case.

This case came before Judge CULVER upon the following state of facts:

The Rev. SAMPSON WHITE was duly called and settled as the Pastor of the Church some two years ago. A majority of the Church still desire his continuance as their Pastor; but the two persons claiming to be Deacons, with the coöperation of certain members, claim to be Trustees, having become dissatisfied, have undertaken to dismiss Mr. WHITE, and, by force, to prevent him from occupying the pulpit. To that end, one of the deacons assumed to call an irregular church meeting, and the minority met and undertook to approve of the dismissal of the pastor. The deacons and trustees then endeavored to prevent him from preaching in the pulpit. They even went so far as to engage a lay member of the Methodist Church and put him in the pulpit to the exclusion of Mr. WHITE. The majority stood by the pastor and refused to recognize the Methodist man as their preacher, refused to listen to his prayers, his reading or his preaching; kept up their own devotional exercises till the arrival of their own pastor on Sunday morning.

When Mr. WHITE came, and found himself supplanted by a non-Baptist layman, and his road to the pulpit forcibly obstructed by deacons or trustees, he peaceably retired, went to the Station-house, obtained the aid of the Police, repaired again to the Church, and, on being prevented by one of the deacons again from entering his pulpit, the Police interposed and placed Mr. WHITE in the pulpit, and took charge of some of the leaders, and thus restored quiet.

The deacons and trustees thereupon sued out a criminal warrant, before Judge CULVER, against Mr. WHITE, several of his church members and the two policemen who aided him, charging them with conspiracy in attempting to prevent or to break up public worship.

The defendants pleaded not guilty, and demanded an investigation.

After full examination of witnesses, the records and proceedings of the Church and its officers, the City Judge made the following decision:

CULVER, City Judge.—After a full and patient examination of the facts, as presented by the evidence in this case, I have arrived at the following general conclusions:

1. Trust in the Baptist denomination the *Church*, and the Church alone, can call, settle, and dismiss a pastor.

2. That the deacons, as such, have no power beyond that of any other member, in settling and dismissing a pastor; nor can they or either of them call an extra Church meeting. They are merely *servants* of, not officers *over*, the Church. They have no power to originate committees, deal with members, or dictate to the pastor. They are the mere almoners of the charities of the Church, and the fewer their number in each church generally, the less will be the strides in petty despotism.

3. Trustees can neither settle nor dismiss a Baptist pastor. They can only apply the funds arising from the temporalities of the society to the payment in whole, or in part, of the minister called and settled by the Church.

4. The act of the trustees and deacons in assuming to dismiss Mr. WHITE without the authority, and in manifest opposition to the wishes of the majority of the Church, was a nullity both in law and in Baptist usage, and did not in anywise affect his relation to the Church as its pastor.

5. The Church-meeting called by one of the deacons, without authority of Church or pastor, was irregular, and its proceedings must be held null and void.

6. The Rev. SAMPSON WHITE, being the regularly settled and officiating pastor, had the right to enter and occupy the pulpit, and his Church and friends violated no law in sustaining him in his pastoral ministrations.

7. HARRINGTON, the Methodist layman introduced into the pulpit by the deacons, to the exclusion of the regular pastor, was himself an intruder; and both HARRINGTON and the deacons who were sustaining him were, in fact, the disturbers of the meeting, and were rightfully removed by the Police.

8. Mr. WHITE, and the majority of the Church who sustained him, and the Policemen who aided him in maintaining the public worship, have not, in any view of the case I have been able to take, violated any law, but must be discharged from arrest on this complaint; and, as pastor of the Church the defendant, SAMPSON WHITE, must be left in the peaceable and undisturbed occupation of the Church and pulpit until regularly dismissed by vote of the Church.

Defendants discharged.

Dr. Ward's Opera.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Doctor WARD'S opera of "Flora, or the Gypsey's Frolic," written for the "promotion of harmony and good feeling," and played some months since at the Doctor's house, was given here last night for the first time in public. It may be safely affirmed that what is good for amateurs is bad for artists; and that the musical effort which pleases in the parlor is very apt to bore in a more public place. The talent, knowledge and industry that are needed in the composition of any work of art are, of course, commendable, and especially so when they arise, as in the present case, from a sincera devotion. But the aspirations of a cultivated mind are frequently uninteresting. The greatest praise is due to Doctor WARD for having brought this work before the public; for having labored at it with no end save that of "good feeling;" no object except "the promotion of harmony." Here we fear commendation must cease. The opera does not appeal to the sympathies of the present day; and is, therefore, artistically considered, a failure. The music is extremely ancient in its character, carrying us back to the wearisome days of Doctor ARNE, but without any of the flashes of genius which made even those days of musical meandering remarkable. Where Doctor WARD has departed from the dead-and-gone English school, he has abandoned himself to the Mozart model of operatic writing, which we need scarcely add is thoroughly exploded in the present day. Quaint vagueness of form, flabbily puffed up by orchestration, is a sorry substitute for melodic invention. Certain recurrences of shapely ideas are demanded by the ear; their freshness determines whether the author is or is not a melodist; and their treatment shows how much of a musician he is. We were unable to detect a single melody of striking beauty in Dr. WARD'S work. And the treatment of the themes is always of the most desultory character. Briefly, it is an old-fashioned, rambling, unconnected collection of pieces, showing but little respect for the laws of composition, and none at all for the popular craving for squareness of melody, which, after all, is the same thing. Such a work may gratify a number of amateurs, but can never satisfy the public.

The following is the plot of the Opera:

"*Popinjay*, a village inn-keeper, on the occasion of his daughter's birthday, invites his friends and neighbors to a rustic *fête*; during which, *Count Ernest*, who is on his way to visit the *Lady Flora* after his return from the wars, stops awhile at the village to rest his horse; and is induced by the beauty of the queen of the *fête*, and the solicitations of the host to join the merry-making. The gipsy girl is admitted to tell the fortunes, and promote the pleasure of the guests. She is a shrewd and mischievous, but not malicious creature; and soon perceives among the various ingredients of which the party is composed, much fitting material for the exercise of her wit; and love of frolic. She accordingly sets them severally by the ears, by working upon the vanity of *Dame Popinjay* to bore her husband for new finery—by exciting the coquetry of *Annette* to endeavor, to attract the attention of the *Count*, to the great discomfiture of *Claude*, her rustic lover—and, lastly, by drawing the attention of the highly sensitive *Lady Flora* to this seeming infidelity of her lover, while rambling *tête-à-tête* with the village queen—all this necessarily produces a state of general *embrouillement*, which terminates the first act.

In the second act the men are discovered seeking consolation in wine for the estrangement of their several mates; and the gipsy, having had her frolic, begins to feel some remorse at the extent to which the contending parties have carried their controversies, and resolves to reconcile those whom so lately she had playfully sought to divide. She induces *Claude*, the village minstrel, to soften his coquettish mistress with a serenade, and warns her of the danger of driving her lover to the wars by her unkindness. She persuades *Dame Popinjay* that she will more surely succeed in her wishes with her husband by ceasing to annoy him with her importunities; and, finally, in the third act, bribes the farrier to lame the *Lady Flora's* horse, so that she is obliged to leave the chase, and dismount at the village in the neighborhood of the *Count*, where she solemnly warns her that her lover, though guilty of a little pardonable gallantry is not unfaithful to her: and shrewdly recommends that his fidelity be tested by exposing him once more to the fascinations of the village belle, who is privy to the scheme. *Marie*, the *confidante*, urges the justice of this course; and the *Lady*, after a highly exciting struggle with her pride, finally consents to the plot, which results in the complete vindication of the *Count*, and his reconciliation with the *Lady*. Their happiness soon contagiously affects the rustic lovers; and brings on a state of general good feeling, to the satisfaction of the gipsy; who is discovered, in the end, to be one of *Popinjay's* children, who was stolen away in her infancy by a band of roving gipsies that chanced to pass that way."

The cast, although unequal, was good. One of the best of American singers, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, sustained an important part, and sang superbly. Another important part (the *Gipsy*) was intrusted to Miss LUCY ESCOTT, who, we regret to say, was not quite so good, singing frequently and painfully out of tune. Miss LUCETTE, an artist new to our stage, sang creditably as *Annette*. Mr. W. H. COOKE, a very excellent tenor, made his *début* as *Claude*, and was eminently successful. Mr. GUILMETTE, a reliable artist, was the *Count*. Two "gentlemen of the City" were the *Popinjay* and *Jacques—Popinjay's* peculiarly being a great range and variety of voice, producing occasionally the startling effect of several persons holding a well connected conversation, when in point of fact, only one was speaking; and *Jacques*, a stalwart despondency, the result of somewhat heavy on his mind—perhaps a joke—which nothing but the stern necessity of being occasionally funny seemed to mitigate.

The orchestra (under the direction of Mr. MORGAN) and chorus were both good. A great deal of applause was bestowed on the singers, the music, and everything else that could be applauded, showing that Dr. WARD'S kindly efforts for the "Mount Vernon Association" were appreciated fully as keenly as his work. The house, we are sorry to say, was not more than half full. It was a mistake to make the prices of admission so high. "Flora" was announced for repetition to-night, but a postponement is advertised.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking-office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 12 to May 19, 1859:

New-York.
French Bates,
C. M. Hinman,
R. C. Hutchings,
C. T. Robinson,
C. D. Tawa,
E. V. Weloh and wife,
J. McLean,
P. Vestrail,
H. Bergh and wife,
Miss T Brown,
W. M. Cranston,
W. H. Burchard,
Jno. H. S. Quick,
D. McDougall,
E. H. Sawyer and wife,
Jno. G. Vassar,
Geo. D. Brooks,
O. W. Bird,
D. Banks, Jr.,
W. T. Banks,
P. T. Heartt,
Miss S. M. Barney,
Miss M. J. Eno,
D. M. Armstrong and wife,
Jno. B. Hall,
Miss E. M. Banks,
Dr. W. F. Holcomb & wife,
Dr. E. E. Lee,
H. T. Capen and lady,
Jas. Leigh,
G. H. Schiffer,
M. Dittman and family,
L. Reinstele,
Mrs. Rothan,
A. M. Strong and family,
J. A. Rohe,
R. H. King, Jr.,
T. Henriques,
P. Carroll,
J. A. Robinson and family.

Pennsylvania.
J. M. Hafleigh,
H. P. Smith,
B. H. Smith.

California.
Dr. C. W. Norcom.

Rhode Island.
C. A. Hoppin.

Georgia.
Dr. G. G. Crawford,
B. L. Jones, M. D.

New-Jersey.
J. S. Lawrey.

Ohio.
Jno. Shillito and wife.

Alabama.
H. Levy.

Connecticut.
Jno. Allen and family.

Michigan.
T. C. Sachse,
J. W. Paine.

The Boston *Courier* says the feeling which prompted the Alheolans to do such honor to Mr. Morphy was similar to that which "seizes hold of anything that is an improvement" upon former things. As Boston feasted Morphy for being a good chess-player, it delights in honoring the man who makes "a fast yacht, an improved pistol, or invents a new method of taming horses." Moreover, says the *Courier*, in the course of an elaborate justification, "No man was ever worth the salt he ate who did not feel this emotion burning at his heart, with a flame more fervid than the love of woman."

"Captain" de Riviere, who figured largely in the papers last year, is in Charleston, publishing fierce cards in defence of his honor. The Augusta (Geo.) *Dispatch* contradicts his statements, and says he was recently in the town of Aiken under the assumed name of "de Russy." The Captain had been carrying on a new flirtation with some Boston girls, to whom, when he left the town, he addressed a note, stating that he had been "summoned back to France to join his regiment," and would sail from New-York by the first steamer. When last heard from, however, he was in Charleston.

General Twiggs is very ill at San Antonio, Texas. The Galveston *News*, May 26, says he is fast sinking, has been given up by his physicians, has made his will, and given directions as to his funeral. The *News* adds: "San Antonio is noted for the fatality attending the Commanding Generals of this Department, and yet no local cause exists therefor. General Worth died of cholera; General Brooke of an old disease, and now General Twiggs is likely to follow, of a disease which has troubled him at times for years past."

The Boston *Journal* says: "Mrs. Hoey, the pet of Wallack's Theatre, will make a brief visit to this city, and play *Lady Gay Spanker* at the Boston Museum, on Friday, the 10th inst., for the benefit of her sister, Miss Mary Shaw. To many of our playgoers she is no stranger, while those to whom she is unknown will be delighted with a beautiful woman and one of the best actresses in high comedy of the modern day. In a city where her two sisters, Mrs. Chas. Howard and Miss Mary Shaw, are so popular, Mrs. Hoey is sure of a hearty and cordial greeting."

The Rochester *Union* states that the mother of Ira Stout, the murderer, is in a suffering condition in that city. Her son executed, and her daughter in State Prison, Mrs. Stout is shunned by everybody. She has lived a retired life, and endeavored to obtain a livelihood as a laundress, but the attempt failed as soon as those who employed her discovered who she was. She adopted an assum

ther it would be to the interest of the infant petitioners to have the land sold, and whether all parties in interest will unite in the sale, and the value of the infants' interest, &c.

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

Henry Watkins vs. *Harriett Watkins*.—This is an action for divorce. The defendant now moves to set aside a decree of divorce which has been entered against her; and in her moving affidavits gives the following narrative of the manner in which the decree was procured:

She says that one day while she and her husband, the plaintiff were at their residence Mrs. Watkins was served with a paper which she found was a summons and complaint by her husband, charging her with adultery, and seeking a decree of divorce from her. Mrs. Watkins showed this paper to her husband, and asked him what he meant by charging her with such acts. Watkins said it was only a joke; he did not believe her guilty, and would punish any one who asserted that she was. Mr. Watkins said she should give him the paper, and not mention anything about the circumstance to her father or mother, who would be very angry with him for making such accusations against her; it was only a plan on his part to see how the paper would affect her. Being ignorant of the effects of the paper, Mrs. Watkins gave it to her husband, who treated it afterwards as a joke. Mr. Watkins continued to live with his wife till about the 12th of May last, when Mrs. Watkins was served with a decree of the Supreme Court, divorcing her husband from her on the ground of adultery, and taking away the custody of the children from her and giving them to her husband. Mrs. Watkins then accused and reproached her husband, who told her not to mind it; he was going away for a little while, but when he came back they would live happily together; that he knew she was not guilty of adultery, &c., &c. Other facts were alleged, tending to show that the plaintiff had no just cause of complaint against the defendant.

On these facts, the Court this morning ordered that the decree of divorce entered in the cause be set aside; and appointing Chas. D Evans guardian of the children of the parties.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Petition of Brewsbryer.—This was a *habeas corpus* by a father to obtain custody of two children, whom he alleged were detained from him by their mother, who lived with a man named Werner. The mother made a return to the writ, in which she alleged that the children were but four years and two years of age; that the husband had not supported her for the past nine months, and that there was a divorce suit now pending between them. The Court directed that the children remain with the mother till the termination of the suit.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould.

Bedelia McCourt vs. *James McCourt*.—The plaintiff, who is the wife of the defendant, petioned in Dec. 1857, for a commission to inquire into the capacity of the husband, who was, as she alleged, an habitual drunkard, and unfit to manage his property.

The parties live at No. 167 West 13th street, which house is owned by defendant. After retaining a part of the house for the family, the remainder was rented for $960 per annum, and after paying interest on a mortgage there was left $500 per year for the family support, on which the parties, with two minor children, depended.

A Sheriff's Jury, on March 4, 1858, found that the defendant was incompetent to take care of his property.

The Court ordered that the question should be tried by a Circuit jury, on the issues of fact, regarding his conduct since March, 1858.

A number of witnesses testified to-day that defendant was frequently drunk and boisterous.

The keeper of a grog shop in the same building testified that he sold defendant liquor at three cents a glass, and that his bill for one month (July, 1858) amounted to about $16. Mrs McCourt had forbidden him to sell liquor to her husband. The eldest son of defendant testified that his father was constantly intoxicated, and when in that state was careless and reckless of his affairs.

The case is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

SCOTCH BANKING—THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY—A GREAT CASE.

The Western Bank of Scotland vs. *James Lee & Co.*—This highly interesting and important financial cause came up a day or two since on a motion for a reference. The amount at stake is so large, and the interests involved so numerous, that some statement of the facts will be found of interest; but in order to make them clear, a brief preliminary explanation of the manner in which the business of the Western Bank of Scotland is transacted, is necessary. The banking business of Scotland has been for a hundred years past conducted in a manner peculiar to that country, embracing among other features a usage of granting "credits" all over the country in the following way:

Supposing John Jones, a steady, worthy young man, having *friends* but not money, and understanding the blacksmithing business, wishes to set up a shop. Jones needs, say $1 000, to fit up his place, hire a piece of ground, build his scanty shop, and feel easy for a month while working in *getting ready* for work. He is well known to Smith, the grocer, and Brown, the lawyer, each worth, perhaps, $5,000, but neither, very likely, able to lend $1 000 cash conveniently. The three go together to the agent of the —— Bank, and apply for a loan. The agent inquires carefully into the abilities and habits of Jones, and the means of Smith and Brown. He then takes the bond or all three for the amount and opens an account with Jones allowing him to overdraw as he *needs* to the extent of $1 000. Interest being charged on both sides of the account. He receives bank notes and passes them to his neighbors. Notes issued in this manner have been for many years the exclusive currency of Scotland, all classes of people feeling such confidence in them that they have preferred them to gold itself, while Bank of England notes, which to all Englishmen seem the very perfection of currency, are in many parts of Scotland totally uncurrent. Under this system all men combine to sustain their currency and nearly every man has a little stake in the banks. As they allow interest on all deposits whether large or small, for a long or short time—£10,000 for a year or £10 for a month, every man that can possibly save a few pounds is but too proud to keep it in the neighboring bank, and reckons up his 1½ to 2 per cent. interest with intense satisfaction. Commercial men, also, when traveling to collect their bills, receive the shopkeeper's acceptance at 3 or 4 months, which they immediately discount with the bank agent, there being one in even the smallest towns, buy a letter of credit on the bank itself at Glasgow or Edinburgh, and remit by post to their principals.

In 1832, the famous Western Bank of Scotland was organized on just such principles, with a capital of £4,000,000 ($19,250,000). The stock was eagerly taken up, the Earl of Eglintoun was made nominal Governor, and business flowed in. In 1834, the celebrated house of Jones, Loyd & Co., its London agents, dishonored its bills, and the Bank was obliged to resort to the other Banks for assistance. It repaid their loans however, and did a splendid looking business for many years, paying 8 to 9 per cent. dividends.

A few years ago, Messrs. James Lee and Co. of this City, entered into an arrangement with this Bank by which the former drew bills of exchange on the latter in large amounts, investing part of the proceeds in other (commercial) bills of exchange which they remitted to the Bank, but using part of same in loans, upon various stocks and bonds, mainly with the renowned Ohio Life & Trust Co. A year or two since, however, the Bank stopped payment, with liabilities of one kind or another of over $40,000,000.

The liquidators now claim to make Messrs. Lee & Co. responsible for the loss on the American account, being some $650,000. Messrs Lee deny their responsibility for losses, and claim as an offset to any money in their hands belonging to the Bank, that they were forced to pay numerous drafts which they made with the authority of the Bank, but which were dishonored.

The case turns to a great extent upon the question whether Messrs. Lee & Co were partners with the Bank in these operations, or merely agents.

A reference was asked on the ground of the complicated nature and extent of the accounts involved. The case was referred to three referees to examine the accounts and report thereon.

F. B Cutting for the plaintiffs; C. A. Seward and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The following decisions were rendered on Saturday:

Bowden vs. *Collins, Barbour* vs. *Armour, Whipple* vs. *East River Bank, Dalton* vs. *Daniels, Brand* vs. *Lowe, Gunnel* vs. *Hamel.*—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Hart vs. *Denham, Lambert* vs. *Seeley, Morgan* vs. *Andriot.*—Judgments reversed with costs.

Wallace vs. *The Mayor, The Fire Department* vs. *Harrison, Sherwood* vs. *Campbell.*—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered.

Ely vs. *Cook & Sherwood.*—Judgment reversed as to Cook and affirmed as to Sherwood, with final judgment in favor of all defendants.

Carl Struver vs. *Ocean Insurance Company.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs to abide event.

Edward Williams vs. *Leon Carroll.*—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Petition of Charles Cohen, an insolvent.—Application for discharge from debts under two-third act, denied. Judge HILTON says in his opinion in this case, that the petitioner's debts amount to $30 000 and upwards, that he does not assign that he has lost anything by bad debts, but, on the contrary, acknowledges that all his claims have been duly paid; and does not at all explain how he came to be so indebted. It is furthermore clear that several of the pretended creditors have no claim upon him, and deducting these, there is not the requisite proportion of signatures to his petition. His son, who was with him, has got all his business and property, without any apparent consideration. The discharge is therefore denied.

Grate vs. *Otto.*—Motion for attachment denied.

McAllister vs. *Sexton.*—Referred to B. O'Connor to hear and determine.

Cannon vs. *Sandford.*—Motion for extra allowance, denied.

Cumming vs. *Cumming.*—Divorce granted.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

These cases were brought up to-day, and the case of William H. Gerdes was taken up, but, after an unsuccessful attempt to impannel a jury, the Court adjourned until Tuesday, when a larger pannel of jurors will be summoned.

Before Judge Daly.

The Star Steamship Company vs. *Samuel S. Mitchell.*—Plaintiffs claim that defendant bought from them the steamship *Star of the South*, in August, 1857, and that he owes them $4,000 upon that purchase, for which they sue. Defendant claims that he bought of Messrs Stanton & Leary, they representing the vessel to be in perfect order. This representation is claimed by defendant to have been false, and the ship needed new boilers and other repairs which cost more than the amount due.

Plaintiffs reply, that Stanton & Leary were their agents, and that the ship was not warranted at the time of sale. The case is still on.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Thompson.

The Artisan's Bank vs. *Thomas Balmer.*—This was an action against defendant as indorser on a promissory note of $360, discounted by the plaintiff for the payee, R. L. Crook, now deceased. The defendant contested the incorporation of the Artisan's Bank, and also alleged that the note was made by the defendant for accommodation of the payee, and taken by the Bank with notice, and without consideration. Evidence was taken, and the Jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Abbott & Brothers for plaintiffs, Mr. Mallard for defendant

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 151 bbls. Ashes; 13 451 bbls. Flour; 586 bags Corn Meal; 193 bushels Wheat; 5,415 bushels Corn; 60 800 bushels Oats; 2 979 bags. Provisions, and 292 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $5 50 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less freely dealt in to-day, yet prices have not varied remarkably. Receipts of Rio during the week, 14 500 bags. Stock of Rio in hot hands this evening, 32 662 bags. A portion of Saturday's report having been accidentally omitted, it is necessary to mention that the sales on Saturday included 2 350 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON—Has been purchased, to the extent of 900 bales, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb..	8⅜	8⅝	9	9½
Middling, ₱ lb.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	11
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	11⅛	11⅜	12	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened very heavily to-day, for State and Western Flour. Subsequently, dispatches were received from the West, reporting severe injuries to the Wheat, Corn and Vegetable crops from frost. On the strength of these advices some buyers have been disposed to purchase more freely, and toward the close the principal holders exhibited less eagerness to sell. The reported transactions since our last comprise 7,400 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 75
Rejected Superfine State	5 30@ 6 25
Standard Superfine State	6 40@ 6 65
Extra State	6 85@ 7 20
Standard Superfine Western	6 40@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, prime to good shipping	7 00@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 20@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 50
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 70@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 80@10 25

Southern Flour is rather quiet and languid. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $7 40@$7 75 for mixed brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $4@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey; and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 11,500 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, part at $1 30; and unsound Chicago Spring, at 95c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in request at firmer rates. Sales 32 500 bushels at 58c.@60c., chiefly 58c., for mixed Western; 59c.@62c. for poor to good round yellow; and 62c.@63c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. About 9,000 bushels Rye were sold at 97c.@$1, mainly 97c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats are depressed, and prices tend downward.

HAY—Has been purchased to the extent of 1 250 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for, including last year's crop, at 8c.@10c., and old at 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The inquiry has been very limited, to-day, though prices have favored purchasers.

LEAD—Has been slightly dealt in, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 185 hhds. low Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.; 60 hhds. do. do., at 29½c., and 25 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 4,300 bbls. common Resin, to arrive, at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ 310 lbs.; some No. 2, at $2 ₱ 310 lbs.; 100 bbls. Virgin Resin, at $6 ₱ 280 lbs., and 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon, the latter closing more firmly, with less eagerness to sell. Tar has been in moderate request, within a range of from $1 75@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in request, at 63c.@65c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of about 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $16 80@$17 for Mess; $17 50 for unInspected do.; $17 25 for thin Mess; $14 62@$14 75 for Prime; and $13 75@$14 for hams and rumps, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 53 tcs. unInspected Prime at $21 50 ₱ tc. Cut Meats are in limited demand, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is dull, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in slack demand at languid rates. Sales to-day 380 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c @ 11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues depressed and declining. Sales 320 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$16 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6 25@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@20c. for New State; 15c.@18c for New Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese continues in demand, mainly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 12½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales, to-day, 500 boxes, at 9c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been made, to-day, of 408 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7c.; and 50 hhds. New Orleans at 7c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at 27¾c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, to-day, 1 500 bales Cotton, at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 800 bbls. Pork, and 200 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 75 bbls. Bone Dust at 1s. For London, 10 tons Seed at 17s. 6d.; 50 bbls Bone Dust, and 15 hhds. Hoofs at 15s. 6d. For Glasgow, 100 bbls Resin, at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
BUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES,
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
OF
CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.
LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
AND
BURNOUS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICANCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE
Having determined to relinquish our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of
FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
LACES, &c., &c.
At ONE-HALF the cost of importation.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, June 6,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH BLACK GRENADINE
AND BAREGE ROBES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
THREE CASES FINE BLACK CHALLY DELAINES,
at 15 cents.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 Sixth-av.,
Offers auction lots of
Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doylies,
Linen Sheeting, Pillow-casing and Shirting,
Dress goods of every variety, in
Silk Lustres, Poplins,
Lawns, Organdies, Barages,
Challies, French and English Prints.
Below the cost of production.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & COMPANY,
will offer on
MONDAY, JUNE 6,
A LARGE Assortment of Cloaks in cloth and thin materials, suitable for traveling, at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO,
LACE POINTS and BOURNOUS and Silk and open-work MANTILLAS.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, June 6,
700 French Worked Collars, at great bargains.
Also, French Lace Falls and Lace Points and Centres

POINT D'ALENCON SETS AND COLLARS.
Point Applique Sets and Collars.
Medallion Sets. Embroidered Sets.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A Fine Assortment, and Low Prices.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now offering the whole of their splendid stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Of the latest Paris styles,
At greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have a large and choice assortment of
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, BAREGE ANGLAISE, &c.
Also,
An immense stock of
BAREGE FOULARDS, BALZARINES, CHALLIES, and other new fabrics for Summer.
Prices as low as possible.
No. 305 Canal-st, near Broadway.

BLACK LACE POINTS
At an immense reduction.
Will be offered during this week.
Points from $5 to $10. Centres from $4 to $12.
Mantillas from $8 to $20. Burnous at $30.
The above being purchased at the recent auction sales, they will be found great bargains.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES.
The largest stock, at
THE LOWEST PRICES
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LOOK! LOOK!!
CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
Selling off at great sacrifice, to relinquish the business.
J. BYATT,
No. 240 Bowery.

500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING,
From auction,
Of the best quality, and at half the previous prices,
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

THE LADIES
OF NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, and all the towns and villages within one day's journey to New-York, are hereby notified that we are now selling off an immense stock of
STRAW BONNETS,
including every style, grade and price, to close the season.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 207 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES, just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE BEST Skirt of Woven Skirts, with patent fastenings, 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 56, and 17 springs, $1. Dealers supplied with 8 springs, $5 a dozen, 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $13 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 221 Spring-st., cor. Hudson.

MILLINERY.
AT MRS. MELVILLE'S, NO. 163 6TH-AVENUE,
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF ELEGANT HATS, BONNETS, CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
Consisting of straw, hair and leghorn riding-hats, flats and bonnets, real black and white lace Parisian Hats, elegant French chip, exquisitely trimmed, beautiful and rich crapes, and silk hats. Also, French flowers, ribbons &c.
Remember the above articles are of the freshest and latest importations, and will be disposed of regardless of cost.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR pinching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Genin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 239 Pearl st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS IN
TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
HUCK TOWELING,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and
WINDOW DRAPERY.
CANAL ST., corner Mercer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Consisting, in part,
OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
COUNTERPANES,
Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Swiss, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piquas.
Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS.
Full assortment of the above
At greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $1 50 each.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
Tucker's imported Flowers, Feathers, and Toilet Favorites are as usual full of attractive interest.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
SUMMER CLOTHING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES.
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
W. K. PEYTON
Will open, on Monday, June 6,
All the new styles in
MANTILLAS, SACKS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.,
Imported for this month.
To which he invites special attention.
While our garments are really first class, yet our prices in consequence of our small expenses compared with Broadway and Canal st.) will be found very moderate. Our stock, for extent and variety, cannot be surpassed.
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufacturer.
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston st.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
HOSE DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c.
Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale.
Entrance through Genin's hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of No. Nicholas Hotel.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND MANTEAU D'ETE.
Madame F. PINCHON has received from Paris FLOUNCED GOODS for WATERING PLACE CLOAKS. She also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of SILK and LACE MANTILLAS. MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker st.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 241 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 16
Imperial 3 ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
BORACH DAY,
No. 26 Cortlandt st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF superior servants of known respectability, German, English, Scotch, Irish and others, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and is the only reliable source for German and Protestant girls. J. DICKINS, Proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability; would wish to engage in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 15th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would have no objections to wait on a lady, or go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 34 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable and well recommended young woman, in the City or country, as first-class waitress; knows her business in all its branches; has no objection to take a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children and a good sewer; would go to a watering-place. Call at No. 578 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl a situation as up stairs servant and wait on table, or child's nurse and seamstress; is a girl of reliable character, very efficient with children, respectful in her manners, and obliging in her disposition. Any lady in want of a nice chambermaid and nurse, apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation in a respectable family as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to assist in the chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call at No. 20 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.; in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a very neat plain sewer; has no objection to go the country for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 171 Allen st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does plain linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, $7. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; is kind to children; the best of City reference for two years. Apply at No. 129 West 31st st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow lady as housekeeper or matron in an asylum; is perfectly competent in both departments, and can produce the best City reference. Can be heard of for one week by addressing E. H., No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable and competent woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in City and country. Can be seen personally, until suited, at No. 66 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; will assist in the washing; has lived going on four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 100 East 12th st., corner 3d av. Best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of grown children and do light chamberwork; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 47 6th-av. The country preferred.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women—one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Best of City references. Prefer living together. Apply at No. 125 West 19th st., near 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No 18 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as nurse or to do chamberwork; is well accustomed to the care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations; one as chambermaid and waitress, would go to the country with a family; the other as nurse, to travel in this country; good references. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who never has lived out, as seamstress and to assist with the chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful, if required. Can be at No. 254 3d-av. between 22d and 23d sts., over the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do waiting alone; is willing to make herself generally useful, has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer to a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT Swiss woman, a situation as cook. Apply at No 194 Court st., 2d floor, South Brooklyn.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WHO HAS had much experience in attending upon invalids, desires a situation as nurse. Address until the 10th inst., Mrs. J. VANNESS, Franklin-av., 4 doors north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF RELIABLE help can be supplied with competent, well-recommended servants in all capacities at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., where a large number of such is always on hand. Several good Protestant cooks are now waiting for situations. N. B.—A farmer and wife wanted to take charge of a small place in the country.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF DOMESTIC help can be supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity. The strictest attention given to secure the best of help by MORRIS CORNERT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK for a gentleman's family or first-class boarding-house, for a steady, respectable woman who understands her business; has been accustomed to serve in good places; would not object to go a short distance in the country; is in every respect a very desirable first-class servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, situations; one as good meat and pastry cook; makes good bread; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and assist to wash, or nurse and seamstress; both have the best of City references. Would like the country; will be found careful and obliging. Call at No. 1.9 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress in a private family, understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 77 West 19th-st., eight doors to the right from 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; makes bread, biscuit and pies; is well recommended; has a clean, healthy girl, 4 years old; would like to have her in the house; prefers to the country; is well used to it. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as chambermaid; would do plain sewing or assist with the fine washing and ironing. The advertiser can come highly recommended and can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, has good City reference; no objection to the country can be seen for two days where she has lived. No. 43 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can do all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at 11 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; has lived in the best families; has good City reference; has no objection to the coarse washing. Apply at No. 327 6th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable girl, and assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 195 East 20th st. Has good City reference. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at No. 153 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—The Rivals.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Court and Stage—Nell Gwynne.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—La Vie de Boheme.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Bohemian Girl.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady—Knights of the Round Table.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Rebel Coaster—Six Degrees of Crime.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Hamlet—The Haunted Hotel.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ida May.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LA'E GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Robbing the Mail.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS—9th-av., between 11th and 15th sts.—Great Double Ascension.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—Equestrian Games.

PALACE GARDEN—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Asia*, bence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office tomorrow, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, a brief summary of the news by which we published yesterday morning, as received from Cape Race, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. She brings full particulars of the opening of hostilities in Italy, and a variety of interesting political and miscellaneous intelligence. The official account of the battle of Montebello, transmitted by General Forey to Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers, will be found among the other war news.

The steamship *Indian*, of the Quebec line, arrived at that port last evening. The advices are the same as those by the *City of Washington*, which we publish this morning.

Measures are to be immediately taken for still further strengthening the Gulf Squadron. The frigate *Saline* will soon sail for that station—the *Congress* taking her place as the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. There will then be in the Gulf ten vessels of war, carrying an aggregate of two hundred and twelve guns. It is believed that at all points where intervention may be required in behalf of American interests, measures will be taken similar to those instituted at Tampico, to which point a vessel has been dispatched for the protection of Americans in the event of an assault by Miramon, as threatened at last accounts.

The telegraphic reports of injury to the growing crops by the frosty weather of Saturday night last are very alarming. There was snow on the St. Lawrence, and as far south as Cincinnati the reports tell of the most serious damage not only to the small fruits, but to apples, grapes, corn, wheat, and potatoes. From the northern portion of Ohio, and the western counties of New-York, the reports are equally discouraging. The damage may not be as great as the reports indicate, but the effects of the frost must prove very disastrous.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a message to the Board of Alderman, vetoing the resolution appropriating $6,000 to be expended by a Joint Committee of the Common Council in maintaining the right of the City to lands under water, outside of the line of grants of such lands heretofore made by the State. Alderman Adams called upon the Committee which has the City Inspectorship in charge to report, and thereupon the Board immediately adjourned.

The body found in the water near Fort Hamilton Sunday evening last was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Fanny Dean Halsey, wife of Henry Halsey, of No. 111 West Twelfth street. The deceased disappeared on Wednesday last under circumstances which gave rise to the supposition that she had been murdered. She left home with the ostensible purpose of purchasing a pair of shoes, and that was the last seen of her alive. Owing to various causes suspicion pointed towards her husband as knowing something of the cause of her death, and he was arrested yesterday by Officer Devoe and held to await the result of the investigation now pending. Coroner Bennett, of New-Utrecht, took charge of the body yesterday and impannelled a jury. After viewing the body they adjourned to this morning when witnesses will be examined. Last evening Dr. George Cochrane held a *post mortem* examination, when the body was thoroughly examined, but there was no evidence found of violence or anything to indicate the presence of poison in the stomach.

The bodies found floating in a box off Port Morris prove to have been corpses which fell from the barge which was conveying them from old Potter's Field, on Fourth avenue, to Ward's Island. Mr. Wood, Superintendent of the City cemetery, yesterday identified the box and conveyed it and its contents to its original destination.

Dr. Mosely, Health Officer of Castleton, Staten Island, yesterday accepted the invitation to sit with the Health Commissioners of this City. A resolution was adopted directing that vessels from Rio Janeiro be required to discharge all hides and hair at Quarantine and that they then be permitted to come up above the points considered least dangerous.

A special meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday. In secret session they considered a communication from Captain Pilsbury, accepting the appointment of General Superintendent of Police. No action was taken in regard to it.

A very strange scene occurred in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the occasion of the sentence of Shephard for arson. The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, made a long tirade against his own counsel and the Court, quoting Scripture freely, and closing with a request to have Mr. Ashmead substituted in the place of his present counsel. A full report will be found in our legal columns.

Recorder Barnard opened the June Term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. A quorum of the Grand Jury not being present, the judicial charge was not delivered. Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Messrs. Benjamin Wood and Chas. Murray, charged with a violation of the lottery laws in selling tickets of the Georgia Lottery within the limits of the county, presented affidavits, and was proceeding to argue that the indictment should be quashed, when the recorder interrupted him, and at once ordered the indictment to be quashed on the ground that no law of the State of New-York had been infringed. John Mitchell, a colored man, indicted for a felonious assault with a knife on Margaret Rooks, at No. 16 Thomas-street, on April 15, was tried and convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. He was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. George Moore was to have been tried for murder, but his counsel, Mr. James T. Brady, being absent in Albany, the trial was set down for Monday next.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 900 bales, at uniform rates. Flour opened heavily, but closed more vigorously, influenced by accounts of frost at the West. Grain was moderately dealt in, as were also Provisions and Groceries. Hay was in fair demand. Hides were dull. Leather attracted considerable attention. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were actively sought after. Linseed Oil was in moderate request. Freights were quiet.

English Neutrality.

The folly of intrusting the government of a great commercial country to a purely territorial class, has just been signally illustrated in the course of the Derby Ministry in England upon the question of neutrality as applied to the maritime relations of Great Britain. There can be but little doubt that the sympathies of Lord Derby's Government in the present European war, if not positively favorable to Austria, are negatively hostile to France. All the acts of "neutrality," and all the declarations on the subject, which have hitherto emanated from the English Cabinet, have been practically aimed at the policy of France. The quite superfluous, not to say impertinent, interference of Lord Malmesbury, in relation to the neutral Savoyard territory, put by treaty under the sole safeguard of Switzerland, could only have been intended to impede, if possible, the march of French troops into Piedmont. The refusal of Lord Derby to recognize the *de facto* Government of Tuscany, although organized in quite as legal a manner as the Provisional Government of France which England hastened to acknowledge in 1848, was just as clearly meant to be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the liberal allies of France throughout the Italian Peninsula. Although neither very imposing nor very efficient in themselves, these manifestations of ill will can hardly be regarded as likely to strengthen the cordiality of the intimacy between England and France; and they must therefore be considered, in so far, as very serious blunders.

A still more important mistake—more important, that is, in respect to its immediate operation upon the commercial interests of Great Britain—has just been made in the Government proclamations and declarations upon the subject of "contraband of war," for the benefit and instruction of English subjects. The essential feature of the Government action in these premises is its marked and evident tendency to prevent the employment of British shipping in the service of France; for as France is the only Power now at war which is likely to call for transports from any mercantile State, the revival of the law upon this subject, passed in the latter part of the reign of George III., is and can be aimed only at France. That law belongs to those Neutrality Acts of Great Britain, which were the basis of our own neutrality law of the same period, and which, like our own law, were intended to discourage intervention in the contest between Spain and her colonies. England and America then took this ground mainly for the purpose of strengthening their own case against the Holy Alliance, which wished to interfere in that contest on the side of Spain. The neutrality laws were the *chevaux-de-frise*, so to speak, of the Monroe doctrine. The English law, now fulminated afresh to the terror of English shipowners,—who, having seen England eagerly employ American shipping in her own transport service during the Crimean war, could hardly have been prepared to find their Government now suddenly resolved to punish the similar employment of British shipping, by a foreign Power—makes the chartering of British vessels by any belligerent State a misdemeanor, and in itself an illegal, vitiated and punishable transaction. In bringing this law so eagerly forward, the "Territorial Ministry" thought, of course, only of its diplomatic and political availability as against France. They reckoned, however, without the shipping interest at home, which has become instantly and dangerously clamorous against this first step towards transferring the carrying trade of the world into American hands. Alarmed by the attitude of this powerful interest, Lord Derby's Government has endeavored to pacify it by offering a sort of explanation of its proclamation of neutrality, which explains nothing but the imbecility of those who drew it up. Lord Malmesbury announces, for instance, that Her Majesty's Government have not decided upon any list of goods contraband of war, leaving that to be settled by the Prize Courts of the belligerent Powers. But it has long ago been decided that the right of neutrals to carry contraband goods, and of belligerents to seize them, are conflicting rights; and it is not possible for any one nation to establish a list of goods contraband of war, the nature of goods contraband varying with the varying circumstances of different nations, and of the same nation at different times; so that grain, which in some cases is held to be contraband, in others cannot so be held—while iron and other metals, in one form, will be contraband, and in another form not so, as differing considerations may determine.

Again, although the neutrality laws of England are plainly directed not against the chartering of British ships by the subjects of foreign belligereot States, but against such chartering by the belligerent States themselves, yet the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality distinctly recognizes a state of war as existing between the "subjects of the Emperor of Austria" and the "subjects of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French;" and has thus very naturally beclouded the mind of the British shipowner as to his private relations with private French or Sardinian employers. The Russian organ in Western Europe, *Le Nord* of Brussels, has very properly stigmatized the language of the British Royal Proclamation as barbaric in character, and as involving a complete abandonment of the civilized principles of modern war. It is in fact precisely in keeping with those ideas of war and its laws which prevailed in England a century ago, when the rights of neutrals were trampled upon at every turn by Great Britain, confident in the maritime superiority which she then enjoyed; and would have been more becoming in the mouth of the ministers who approved the surreptitious violation of the Swedish flag by English naval officers for the sake of plundering Spanish merchantmen at Barcelona, or of the Government which made it high treason to carry grain to Republican France, than on the lips of statesmen who have seen the Congress of Paris, and read its manifestoes on international law. This Lord Malmesbury himself now appears to suspect; and knowing as he does, that no Power can now hope to reverse the doctrines of the Franco-American Convention of 1800, he has suddenly awakened to the consciousness that his proclamations and circulars have put English subjects into a most embarrassing situation without vindicating any sort of advantage to the English Government. Beset on every side, therefore, the unlucky Foreign Secretary and his colleagues have attempted explanations which tell the British shipowner and merchant nothing he did not know before, while they have utterly failed to relieve him of his very natural anxiety in regard to the drift and probable consequences of Lord Derby's curious "neutral" policy.

The effect of these proceedings upon the political world of Great Britain will probably be both seen and felt by the Derby Government soon after the assembling of Parliament. Upon the commercial enterprise of Great Britain they have already begun to produce a very decided and unsatisfactory impression. While the unsettled state of the foreign relations of the country is discouraging the disposition of English merchants to embark their interests in distant voyages, the positive action of the Government is now breaking down the immediate opportunities offered by the demand of belligerent France for the employment of British vessels, and for the influx of British products. In fact, the process so complacently anticipated by the London *Times*, of putting English commerce under the protection of the United States, may now be said to have begun. If our ship-owners are disposed to avail themselves of the present state of affairs in Great Britain, they can be sure not only of abundant employment in the wide ocean commerce with Australia, China, and South America, but also in the transport of grain, coal, and other British products, to the ports of France and the Continent. The French Emperor has just reaffirmed the doctrine that the "neutral flag covers the goods," and his Government is not likely to throw any obstacles in the way of a policy at once profitable to France and injurious to her great maritime rival. In the commercial aspects of the case it would not have been easy for the Emperor Napoleon himself to have devised a scheme of action more desirable for the permanent interests of France, than that very "English Neutrality" which Lord Derby's Government has apparently taken up with the deliberate purpose of thwarting his policy.

Numerical Notions of War.

The popular notion of military grandeur is decidedly of the Ercles vein. Like Ancient Pistol, the mild civilian, who would shudder at the sight of a wounded horse, reads the account of an action in which only a few hundred men have been killed or wounded with an involuntary shrug of disappointment. And there can be little doubt that had the news of the battle of Montebello come to us dashed with the blood of whole battalions, nine-tenths of us would have thought the victory a much more interesting and important affair than it now appears, when only about two thousand human beings in all seemed to have been mowed down by the scythe of war. Just as the popular impatience seemed to think that the vast armies of France and Austria could be thrown about from one spot to another like snow-balls, and so formed serious reasons for doubting the reality of a great war even after it had been solemnly begun, simply in the fact that two weeks' manœuvering went by without an action, so now the circumstance that only fifteen thousand men on the one side and about eight or ten thousand on the other were actually engaged on the 21st, appears to take something away from the signal importance of the conflict. In point of fact, the forces engaged in what one of our cotemporaries calls "an affair of outposts," were considerably larger than the forces which decided the fate of America at Yorktown.

In making this estimate we assume the probable correctness of the French and Sardinian report of the action: the system of the French military reports being regarded by military men as more accurate and trustworthy than the system adopted either in the English or the German services. General Gomini, for instance, the great Russian strategist, invariably quotes the French in preference to the Austrian estimates and accounts in his history of the campaigns of the French Revolutionary wars.

The French, in position at Montebello, by the lowest estimate, outnumbered the whole army which Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington and Rochambeau. The Austrians at Montebello, by the French estimate, doubled the force of Gates at Saratoga. In the whole course of the Mexican war, the aggregate of American and Mexican forces actually engaged in any decisive action never equaled the aggregate of the forces which fought at Montebello on the 21st of May, as reported by the telegraph.

In truth, however, the importance of battles in a military sense, is not to be measured by the rule of three. And if one will but reflect upon the matter from the humane point of view, we think he will hardly fail to see that in the mutual slaughter of above two thousand of his fellow-creatures, or of a number equivalent to the whole adult male population of a thriving town of ten thousand inhabitants, there must be enough of the terror and fury of "glorious war" to gratify the most sanguinary lover of excitement.

Piccolomini and Her Paladins.

That dreadful last "quarter of an hour" in which a carnivial company must prepare itself for the reckoning is immortally associated with the memory of Rabelais. The sage of Meudon knew how frail man was and how inexecrable the law which exacts of us all our stated *quid pro quo*. But the lovely little Princess who has just been enchanting Young New-York, does not seem to have been a familiar student of Rabelais. Probably her wise *duennas* thought the score of the "Traviata" and "Il Poliuto" quite trouble enough for her dainty little brain, and declined plaguing her with any scores less exalted. At all events, flying fame, with her hundred tongues, and brazen cheeks, has hardly returned from blowing the daughter of all the Piccolomini's safely out to sea from the Hook, before she has begun to call aloud upon the gallant young Raleighs, who were ready to pave Broadway with their newest pegtops and their most elaborate waistcoats before the small feet of their musical queen, for a more substantial homage to her charms. It is rumored that a "vasty deep" of bill for comforts and convenience afforded the sweet little Sicnnese remains unsettled, and that the agent of the agent of her agent has been seized upon to yield up several pounds of flesh in acquittal thereof. Now, the said rumor may prove to be false; or it may prove, being true, to have grown up out of some oversight. It is, at all events, not necessary to impute any wrong-doing in the matter either to the Signorina or to any of her friends and protectors. But as the tale has been launched upon the waves of the curious and careless world, and as it will go "careering," as Mr. Disraeli said of the English fleet, heaven only knows where, we call at once upon the chivalry of the *coulisses* to come forward and kill it with a cash subscription. We have heard such wonderful things of young gentlemen who purchased white elephants, and pink cockatoos, and carriages, and pairs, and diamond-hilted parasols, and the like magnificence, to be offered to the "incomparable Piccolomini;" we have seen so much of vehement rapture in the vicinity of the orchestras on the nights of her triumph, that we cannot for a moment suppose an appeal will be unheeded.

There is an old French story of the Knight De Lorges, whose lady-love threw her glove before a lion and bade her chevalier go pick it up, merely to see whether he was in earnest when he said that he would gladly leap into the fire at a word from her lips. The Knight De Lorges picked up the glove, but very ungallantly tossed it in the lady's face. Have we no De Lorges among us who will emulate the heroism without imitating the ill-breeding of the mediæval hero? Let him step forward at once and "call for the bill." His "*quart d'heure de Rabelais*" shall be rewarded with at least six hours of immortality. Perhaps we shall give him a public meeting and send for some Senators to make little speeches in his honor.

Our Over-Crowded City.

We published on Friday a very extraordinary report from the pen of Mr. Halliday, concerning our City's deficiency of dwelling-houses. In 1856 nineteen Wards of New-York had a population of 535,027 souls, and only 36,088 houses to shelter them in, or an average of 15 persons under each roof. This would be bad enough, but it must be remembered that 24,465 of these dwellings shelter but 36,213 families, (of five persons each,) and that the remaining 11,623 have to accommodate 76,620 families, or more than six families to each tenement. And the further we plunge into these statistics, the worse the show. There were 169 houses containing 14 families each; 289 houses, containing 16 families each; 160 houses, containing 20 families each; 26 houses, containing 26 families each; one house, containing 87 families, and one with 94 families! This last the reader will presume was full, but the landlord thought otherwise—it was built to accommodate 126 families! And such accommodations! It stood upon a plot of ground 50 feet wide by 250 feet deep. Nothing short of a steam-engine could have forced a current of fresh air through it. The alley-way, 8 feet wide, separated it from the next houses, and under these alleys at the depth of the cellar was a drain always containing stagnant water, and all the filth from the vaults opening in it. This drain connected with the street-sewer, and its horrible exhalations filled every room, and mingled with all the pent-up air that these 94 wretched families always breathed when at home. Should a pestilence ever visit us again, no one can doubt that corpses enough would go out of that one poisoned tenement to over-crowd a village burial ground.

But it is probable that even this is not the worst. There are many single blocks of dwellings, says Mr. Halliday, containing twice the number of families residing on the whole of Fifth avenue. There are numbers of squares in our City, any ten of which contain a larger population than the whole of Hartford! The report we are commenting on has nothing to say of the underground population, of squalid wretches buried alive in cellars into which no ray of sunshine ever penetrated, cellars always damp and horribly foul, where mould and mildew cover everything—where the sick die without even calling the dispensary doctor in, so utterly wretched and wo-begone and helpless are the beings that crawl in and out of them, scarcely recognizing while they groan their last that they suffer any more than mortals should.

Stories are told by those who have visited these tombs of the living, of corpses left to putrefy amidst the sleepers, and, more horrible still, of others, over whom, in their dying moments, the survivors, rather than summon the Coroner, had heaped the filth and earth of the den, hiding them thus away, to be found again only when the rookeries overhead should be torn down, or a sudden pestilence bring the hideous truth to light.

The officers who pretend to put the City into wholesome condition never show their faces in localities where the mischief is, and even misapply the money appropriated for cleansing the outside and preserving a show of decency, evincing a spirit of fiendish recklessness that, to be excused, should have been bred only in such beastly places as we have described. When the cholera was here last, these centres of invitation to the ghastly visitant were scarce; now they abound in all the lower Wards, and if it comes again we may properly look for such a scene of desolation as will make the last seem common-place and trivial.

But how can all this be helped? Laud insists so much, and there is such an insane desire on the part of the poor to herd in hordes, that it is exceedingly difficult to work a reform without the most radical measures. The health of Paris has greatly improved since the Emperor has ordered all old houses that were not fit for human habitations to be pulled down. We need much of this sort of work here. Every suspicious domicile should be inspected; if it is not ventilated, lighted and decently cleaned, the landlord should be compelled to make it so.

Our City makes an appeal to philanthropic capitalists to erect tenement houses upon such a plan that they can be easily kept cleanly and wholesome. The experiment has been tried here on a small scale, and we do not hear that it was not moderately remunerative. The tenants in the house to which we have alluded as containing ninety-four families, paid for their early chance of death, for their miasmatic air, and two rooms to a family, 35 per cent annually on the cost of their apartments. No doubt a reasonable profit of 10 or 11 per cent might easily be made on houses to accommodate, in a human way, a dozen or fifteen families each.

But the most rational and ready relief for this over-crowded condition of the City, is to encourage people who abhor the barbarism of living two, three, or four families in a house, to remove into the suburbs of the City. It has been said that no house was ever yet built large enough for two families, who have correct ideas of family independence and comfort. And it is true. Instead of hiving about the centre of the City, heads of families desirous of rearing their children with sound bodies and sound minds should push to the upper part of the Island, where rents are still moderate, or, better yet, across the rivers, to Brooklyn and New-Jersey, where respectable cottages are to be had for the same rent that will hire a single floor in the City.

No City Inspector Yet.—Contrary to the general expectation, the Board of Aldermen adjourned last night without taking any action in reference to the Mayor's nomination of Mr. Delevan for the office of City Inspector. On a call being made by Alderman Adams on the Committee to whom the nomination had been referred, to report, the Board immediately adjourned, from which it would appear that the factious Aldermen are determined that no person shall be confirmed for the City Inspectorship, unless they have the privilege of nominating him themselves. This high-handed conduct on the part of the Aldermen is startling in its outrageous contempt for public opinion, and brazen disregard of the interests of the City. We have been accustomed to all sorts of disreputable misconduct on the part of City officials; but this persistent opposition of the Board of Aldermen to every attempt of the Mayor to fill the vacancy in the City Inspectorship is without a parallel. We have been taught to believe that all things have a worst point, after which they may begin to mend. In respect of New-York Aldermen we despair of the maxim. Nothing worse than the Aldermen we have can be imagined; yet it is just as difficult to conceive how such Aldermen as ours can ever be expected to mend.

Crime and its Cure.

The rapidity and facility with which the Judges have disposed of the Stephens case, in spite of Mr. Ashmead's monster bill of exceptions, gives us some reason to hope that something like a reform is at last beginning in our criminal procedure, and that hanging will soon begin to wear the appearance of a probable contingency in the eyes of ambitious cudgellers, poisoners, and garroters. The lawyers have long been trying to persuade the simple public that as long as there was a *legal* reason why a marderer should not be punished, it made no sort of difference whether he was punished or not. There never was a more curious display of that species of mild lunacy which professional ardor sometimes begets, than the melodramatic contempt with which the Ashmeads and Cushings have for some time been affecting to treat all popular remonstrances against the impunity given by the Courts to crime. Many luminaries of the forum are of opinion that as long as the "authorities" are all cited, the "exceptions well taken," the trial conducted without counsel coming to blows in Court, the public has no right to complain; or if it venture to observe that the safety of its own throat and purse are of more importance than to see "the law well laid down," the public is snubbed for its "lay ignorance." When we suffer ourselves to wax virtuously indignant over the triumphant liberation of a ruffian who has broken our ribs or given us a black eye, or stabbed us in the abdomen, we are treated, with a pitying smile, to fifty citations from Hawkins or Wharton, or Kernan's, or Selden's reports, all showing us why, in view of all the circumstances, it would be legally absurd to harm a hair of the scoundrel's head. The performances of the Courts in this State, in various criminal cases, which have come before them within the last two years, may, as we have often remarked, be matched against anything in the judicial annals of any country in the world, for acuteness, absurdity, and stupid practical injustice. Jeremy Bentham made a good deal of amusement for the people of his day by his dissections of judicial idiocies in England, but if he had lived in New-York in our time, he would have found still rarer and more valuable illustrations of the difference between law and justice.

As we have said, we think we begin to see indications of reform. The Judges seem to be learning how to try a criminal case, and how to dispose of the "exceptions" of advocates. It is not too much to say that as a natural result of this, our streets will begin to be somewhat safer than they used to be. Highway robberies and assaults upon peaceful citizens are already rarer than they were two years ago. The area within which a man may walk with reasonable security for his person and property has been positively extended. When a high-handed outrage has been committed the criminal is rather surer than he used to be of a prolonged absence from the scene of his exploits. Part of this delightful change is due undoubt to the increasing efficiency of the Police and the extorted common sense of juries, but still more, we are persuaded, to the fact that the Courts have of late been much more slow than formerly to see reasons why knaves should not go to prison and the gallows.

There has, however, been recently a decided increase in the number of crimes, committed not by ruffians upon decent people, but by ruffians on one another; of mutual stabbings and shootings of rowdies and jail-birds by other rowdies and jail-birds, of murders of worthless wives by still more worthless husbands, of grogshop and "tenement-house" tragedies, in short, with their attendant beastliness and squalor, and ferocity. The newspapers for the last month have teemed with occurrences of this sort. The bad passions of the worst part of the community seem to have been temporarily diverted from the better classes to expend themselves upon its own members. We do not question that the public is temporarily a gainer by this change. When a drunken, dissolute household slaughters itself, or when a gang of rowdies extinguish one another, it may be safely said that for a few weeks society has a few enemies the less. But, unfortunately, this way of getting rid of the evil is somewhat like attempting to get rid of weeds by mowing them with a scythe. The nuisance is temporarily abated; but the temporary check is in itself a fresh stimulus to the subsequent growth.

Neither reforms in the criminal procedure, nor the infusion of fresh vigor into the Police, will do much to diminish tragedies of this sort. The paper read the other day by Mr. Halliday, before the Sanitary Association, on the dwellings and home life of the poor in this City, reveals a state of things which neither judges nor policemen can combat. The wives and husbands who inhabit the ordinary New York "tenement house," and make use of the various conveniences which are attached to such abodes, may naturally be expected to get drunk, and quarrel, and cut one another's throats. The children they bring up in such foul homes can hardly grow to aught else than Billy the Greek, and Sailor Dan, and Patsey the Piper. Neither domestic nor civic virtues can flourish in a small house occupied by ninety families. Temperance and chastity are as fond of pure air, and clean beds, and plenty of room as any *millionaire* on the Fifth Avenue, and shun the fetid attics and the stifling alley with fastidious speed. We may as well at once swallow the bitter but wholesome truth that drunkenness and murder, are the all but necessary recreations of those whom we crush into close and dirty rooms; and that, though the Police may prevent the denizens of "tenements" for a time from preying on the wealthy or well-to-do, they cannot deny them the satisfaction of butchering one another.

News from St. Domingo.

The following intelligence from the Dominican Republic was communicated in a letter hence to the Boston *Post*. The writer says: "When General Cazneau was sent by the United States Government to form a treaty of commerce with this Republic, and merely to rent a portion of Samana Bay for a coal depôt for our steamers, the representatives of England, France and Spain insisted openly protested against it, and threatened the annihilation of the Republic if it was consummated, and so great was the outcry that our Minister was obliged to retire in disgust. Now what happens? The French Consul has, on a paltry note, purchased the whole peninsula of the Republic, in the shape of mines, woods and guano, with the sole privilege of working, cutting and digging on all the lands and islands of the Republic, and not a word has been mentioned about it as it does not interfere with European policy.

The same antipathy to Americans exists here as in all the Spanish American Republics, and the American flag, even in this pitiful place, is not the least respected. Our citizens are robbed and imprisoned irequently, and there is no redress from the Government at home. Hence the insults to them and the flag. It is time that these offenders against the rights of nations were taught a lesson they would never forget, which would exceedingly benefit the commerce of the United States at this place."

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Owing to the severe indisposition of Mme. Costral, the new prima donna, there was no performance at the Academy last night. Meyerbeer's famous Opera of "Robert le Diable" will be revived to-night, with Mme. Colson and the other members of Mr. Strakosch's fine company in the cast.

On this evening Mr. Theodore Moss, the Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, takes his benefit at that establishment, on which occasion Mr. Wallack and the entire of his Company, have volunteered their services. This generous compliment so rarely offered, speaks volumes for the gentlemanly conduct and good feeling of Mr. Moss, and we doubt not that the public, with whom the same qualities have made him equally a favorite, will indorse it by an overflowing house.

The Misses Gougenheim, of whom many will retain a pleasant memory at the now defunct Broadway, appeared last evening at Laura Keene's, after an absence of four years, and were most cordially welcomed.

Mr. Lester Wallack had the largest house of the season on the occasion of his benefit last night.

The Rural Festival at Jones' Woods.—About this time, as the almanacs used to say, expect Pic-Nics and invitations to the Wood of Jones. Yesterday the first of a series, under a bold and liberal management, came off. The weather was favorable, but a little cold for out-door amusement, and not at all conducive to the rapid consumption of lager bier. There was a good attendance, but inadequate we imagine to defray the heavy expenditures. The proceedings opened with a street advertisement, in the shape of a procession. Arrived at the gardens there was a fine band, conducted alternately by Mr. Theodore Eisfeld and Mr. H. B. Dodworth. A suitable selection of open-air music was rendered very effectively, intermixed with male choruses in the German style. After the regular musical programme came dancing.—five bands being stationed at various parts of the grounds for this special recreation. At 9 o'clock the entertainments, which were orderly throughout, came to a close. To-day there will be a continuation of the Festival; music, dancing and fire-works. The grounds have been greatly improved since last season, and begin to assume the appearance of a thoroughly established place of open air amusement. They are beautifully adapted for the purpose, and need only to be well and liberally conducted to become popular.

Fictitious Dispatches.

The New-York *Herald* has fallen of late into the habit of issuing what are supposed to be "dispatches from our Ministers abroad to the State Department." In point of fact, our first-class Envoys have been so steadily neglected, not to say insulted, by the actual Administration, that they never volunteer any general dispatches at all, and confine themselves exclusively to their necessary business communications. The Washington *States*, indignant we suppose that men like Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason should be saddled with the responsibility of writing the silly twaddle attributed to them in the "dispatches" of the *Herald*, thus exposes the imposture:

"The dispatches alleged to be telegraphed from this city to the New-York *Herald*, must appear to the public to contain a wonderful amount of news, when compared with the meagre dispatches that find their way into the other papers. These dispatches, however, are characteristic of the 'Jack Katch' of the Press. Day after day, the New York *Herald*, under the heading of its 'special dispatch' from Washington, announces the arrival of 'batches' of dispatches at the various departments. In that paper, for instance, a few days ago, we are informed that 'dispatches have been received at the State Department, brought by the *Asia* from our Ministers at London, France, and Spain.' Read what the special dispatch states that Minister Dallas writes:

'Mr. Dallas states that great activity prevails in England through all the various departments, and warlike preparations of immense magnitude are being prosecuted with vigor and urgency. Never, he says, were such preparations made by any Power as is now going on. Everything that can float upon water is now undergoing repair and will soon be in readiness for active service. Unparalleled activity prevails in all the British dockyards.'

What a remarkable piece of intelligence!—as if these very words, almost, were not published in the summary of foreign news by the entire press on the arrival of the *Asia*. But in this same 'batch' of dispatches we are informed that 'Minister Mason says that the Emperor has a strong hold upon the affections of the people of France.' This is a most remarkable fact, not known heretofore. The genuineness of these dispatches needs no other contradiction than that carried on their face. It is a question whether our Ministers would ever write any such 'balderdash' as is there attributed to them. However, in brief, these dispatches are bogus. Nothing of the kind was ever received at the State Department, 'brought by the *Asia* from our Ministers at London, France and Spain.' Most of the dispatches daily sent to the *Herald* have no foundation whatever, and are purely fictitious."

The St. Louis Breach of Promise Case—Instructions to the Jury.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says the instructions to the Jury in the $100,000 breach of promise case of Carstang *vs.* Shaw, were as follows:

"At the instance of the plaintiff, the jury are instructed that, to maintain the action of the plaintiff it is necessary that they should find a mutual promise to marry between plaintiff and defendant. But it is not necessary that either promise should be express, i. e., that any witness should hear the contract made. On the contrary, the promise of each to the other may be inferred from circumstances.

It is not necessary, to maintain the action, that the promise on either side should have been made in writing to make it valid and binding on both.

Whether there was a mutual promise to marry between plaintiff and defendant is a question for the jury—to be determined by them upon all the proof and circumstances shown in evidence.

If the jury find for the plaintiff they ought to assess her damages, and, in determining the amount, they ought to find such sum as in their judgment, under all the circumstances of the case, may be a proper indemnity to her for the injury she has suffered in her feelings, affections and wounded pride, as well as the loss of marriage.

If the jury find from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant contracted to marry each other, and the defendant refused so to marry the plaintiff at special request by the plaintiff to defendant is necessary."

The *Democrat* adds: "The crowd remained in the rotunda until the formal rendering of the verdict, to agree to which the jury did not require more than ten minutes, but the Judge being absent, some delay occurred in consequence.

At four o'clock Judge Ribba returned. Upon the Judge taking his seat, the Clerk read the paper which had been handed him by the foreman, which was as follows:

'Henry Shaw defendant to Edith Carstang. We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, and assess the damages at $100,000.'

'Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, so say you all?

Each juror nodded assent.

The crowd at this made a general rush for the door, and upon reaching the rotunda, indulged in a general hurrah and shout, which gave undoubted indications of republican."

In commenting on the verdict, the *Democrat* says:

"By reference to our report of the case of Carstang *vs.* Shaw, for breach of promise of marriage it will be seen that the Jury awarded the plaintiff $100,000 damages. Though the defendant, Mr. Shaw, is very rich some surprise is expressed at the liberality of the Jury. We presume they are all honorable gentlemen, yet their action recalls the well-known lines of *Hudibras*:

'For saints themselves will sometimes bate,
Of gifts that cost them nothing, free.'

There are few, if any, instances on record in which so large a sum has been considered necessary to soothe the anguish of lady fair deserted by her lover."

The Overland Mail.—The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes interesting statements in relation to the Overland Mail service. The remarks of the *Democrat* in reference to the favor shown to this service by the Californians are confirmed by our later news from the Pacific. The San Francisco papers are laboring diligently to overcome the popular prejudice against the route, and with apparent success, as the amount of mail-matter now conveyed regularly is quadruple that of the early history of the route. The *Democrat* gives some facts to prove this increase, as follows:

"Eight months ago, a mere handful of letters constituted the entire mail; yet by yesterday's stage there were 1,500 letters left our Post-office for San Francisco and other towns in the interior of the Golden State. On Tuesday evening there were received here upwards of 2,000 letters—the largest number that has thus far come to hand. At the rate the letters by the steamer lines from New York and New-Orleans would quickly be exceeded in number."

Instead of a cost of $60 for each letter. It is asserted that the service is now performed for $1. The Company have established 164 stations between Tipton, Mo., and San Francisco, and contemplate changing a part of the route, lying between El Paso and Horsehead Crossing, by cutting across land along the line of the Rio Grande by way of Fort Davis and Camanche Springs. The number of horses and mules employed in the Mail service is 1,500, the value of which is some $250,000.

A Case of Real Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Monday, June 6, 1859.

In a house in the upper part of the City lie two unfortunate young men (brothers) victims of consumption, in a destitute condition. Their poor old mother is their only company. They have thus far been kept alive by a few worthy mechanics who could ill afford anything from their small earnings. They are Americans, and will not beg. Please appeal to the charitable to do something for them.

Yours, A SYMPATHISER.

☞ Contributions will be received at the counting-room of this Office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday noon in the City Hall office, the full Board being present, with Dr Mason, Health Officer of Castleton, Staten Island. The Brig *White Wing*, from Rio Janeiro, was ordered to be detained below five days and then to come up under the direction of the Health Officer. The case of the brig *Josephine* coming up for consideration, D. Mitler moved that all vessels from Rio, if they arrived with all well on board, should be allowed after suitable observation to come up to the City. Mr Mc Spedon moved to amend by directing that these vessels should be required to discharge all hides and hair at Quarantine before they were allowed to come up. Dr. Boyd said that the infectious material could not be landed in Brooklyn. Mayor Tiemann said it could only be allowed to come to the City provided it were to be taken back in the country. Dr. Milles argued that hides and hair were not sources of infection. Mayor Wood had allowed them to come up to the City. The bark *John Wesley*, which left Rio on the 22d of April, had none sick on board when she arrived at Quarantine, though she had 110 bags of hair on board, and had six of her crew sick while in port at Rio. Dr. Green feared the hides more than the hair. The motion as amended was adopted The brig *Breeze* was allowed to come up to Rutgers-street, or north of that point. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection complained of the want of night soil scows. Dr. Mundy having accepted the invitation to take a seat as a member of the Board, returned thanks for the courtesy, and said that the citizens of Richmond County esteemed the action as so evidence that the City authorities had their interests at heart as well as those of New York.

HACK LICENSES.—The City hacks must renew their licenses, according to the statute, during this and the coming week, or be liable to a fine of ten dollars. This morning Hack Inspectors Quick and Davis opened their office under the shade of a tree at the southeast corner of the City Hall, for the purpose of inspecting the hacks as they are presented for a renewal of the license. The furniture of their office is rather primitive, consisting solely of a pine table, on which reposes a big book supposed to contain the name and number of each vehicle. Having no chairs allowed them, the Inspectors stand or sit on the corner of the table. This obviates the necessity of each driver's leaving his horse standing while he goes into the City Hall. It takes one to do the inspecting while the other drives away the curious urchins who gather around to see the mysterious hook, and the big figures, two inches long, which are shown as a sample to each John to be placed on the rocker of his carriage. The annual license is $5, and the yearly revenue from this source to the City Treasury is about $3,500. No one can have his license renewed unless it is inspected at the time, and the number and other requirements are conformed to. The same Inspectors have an oversight generally of the conduct of licensed hackmen, and prevent, as far as possible, impositions on the public.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 P. M., yesterday, all the members, except the two Mayors, present, and Mr. Stillman in the Chair. The Board was in session nearly two hours. What transpired beyond the reception of a communication from Capt. Amos Pilsbury, accepting the position of General Superintendent, we are not aware. No further information was made public, and the contents of the letter of Capt. Pilsbury were withheld. We have good authority, however, for stating that Capt Pilsbury insists that he shall be untrammelled and free always to act according to his own judgment and not that of the Board; he asks that the Board shall not at first expect too much of him to an untried sphere because of his reputation as a disciplinarian, and craves forbearance while he does his duty to the best of his ability. His communication was laid over till the next meeting. The Committee to which the applications of the old Police for reinstatement and back pay were referred, presented a report, but the nature of it was not divulged. The Board adjourned to Wednesday, 2 P. M.

SMALL CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met in room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 P. M., yesterday, Alderman Boole presiding. Mr. North, the Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company, presented a draft of an ordinance which both the Company and all the citizens interested in the application for small cars on the Hudson River Railroad concurred in recommending. It provides that the Company shall run small cars from Chamberstreet to Fifty third street, starting every fifteen minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and every thirty minutes from 8 P. M. to 14 P. M. The Company is to be permitted to continue to use steam above Thirty-first-street, as at present, for at least three years, and to lay tracks of grooved rails for the small cars parallel to its tracks on Eleventh avenue. Mr. North said the small cars should be running by the 4th of July if this ordinance was immediately adopted. The Committee agreed to present it to the Board, and adjourned.

THE WIFE MURDER IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house by Coroner Schirmer, in the case of SARAH JANE MYERS, who was beaten to death by her husband, JOHN GEORGE MYERS on Sunday, heretofore reported. Several witnesses were examined whose evidence corroborated the facts previously published. Drs. Beach and Wooster made the *post-mortem* examination of the body. The face was so mutilated that the features could with difficulty be recognized. A rupture of the spleen was pronounced to be the immediate cause of death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Myers, upon being examined, stated that his wife received her injuries by falling upon the stove. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PROPOSED WIDENING OF CHURCH, MORRIS, RECTOR, AND GREENWICH STREETS AND TRINITY PLACE.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to which the petition asking that Church-street be extended and widened, and that Morris, Rector, and Greenwich streets and Trinity-place be widened, was referred, met again yesterday at 2½ P. M., Alderman Boole in the Chair. Messrs. James D. Peire Wm. Payne, Stephen Storm, and Livingston opposed the project; ex-Judge Vanderpool favored it. The majority seemed to be in favor of extending Church-street in a straight line to Battery place, and widening it. The Committee adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M., when its final meeting for the consideration of this subject will be held.

UNPAID TAXES, ASSESSMENTS AND WATER-RENTS.—The Comptroller states that the result of his investigations with regard to the amount of the indebtedness of the City, and the assets or means of paying the debts has thus far been as follows: The rates on real and personal estate, and Croton-water rents due January 1, last, amounted to $2,132,226 39, $1,711,649 26 and $87,969 96 respectively. The amount of unpaid water-rents on the 1st of January last, for the year ending May 1, 1849, has not been ascertained. The assessments for opening streets unpaid on the 1st of January, amounted to $959,629 37, and for street and other improvements, including the opening of the Central Park, to $1 223,119 05.

EXAMINATION AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual examination of the classes at Columbia College commenced yesterday, at 9½ A. M., and will be continued daily until completed. The seniors were examined by Prof. McVicar, in "Evidences of Religion," in a knowledge of which they seemed to be commendably proficient. The Commencement of this institution will take place this year at Niblo's, on Tuesday, June 28.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of PATRICK CONKLIN, a longshoreman, who has been missing for several days, was found yesterday in the East River. An unknown man of middle age, stout build, brown hair but no whiskers, and respectably dressed, was found in the North River near the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street. Inquests were held and verdicts of supposed drowning rendered in each case.

UNKNOWN OLD WOMAN KILLED.—An unknown woman, about 70 years old, died, yesterday, from a fracture of the skull received by falling down a flight of steps at No. 200½ Elm-street. No one knew who she was. The body was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—CATHERINE GERRITY, a child 7 years old, died, yesterday, from her clothes taking fire from a stove. She lived with her parents, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.—The Warden of the Penitentiary writes to say that the reported escape of two convicts from Blackwell's Island, and the drowning of one must be an error, as there have been no escapes for some weeks past.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Hoboken National Guard visit this City to-day, for parade. The Milwaukee Light Guard are on their way here, and are expected to arrive next Saturday. They will be received by Company C, Capt. Coles, of the Seventy-first Regiment.

MAN KILLED.—About 9 P. M., on Saturday, an unknown man was run over by the Eighth-avenue cars in Hudson street near Spring, and instantly killed.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PASSER OF BOGUS COIN.—Several months since a great number of complaints were made to the Detective Police by Banks and brokers that they had been swindled by having $2 50 gold pieces passed on them that had been debased by having the rim shaved out and base metal inserted, the debasement amounting to over a dollar on each coin. An Italian woman was arrested about three months since for passing some of these base coin, and, although every effort was made by the Detective Police to discover the manufactory of the false coin, they were not successful. About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Captain Walling and Officer Keefe, of the Detective Force, were standing on the corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, when they were accosted by Mr. Parsons, paying-teller of the Chemical Bank, who stated he had just seen a man in Broadway who had defrauded the Bank by passing on him several of the bogus coins. After a short walk, the officers observed the man pointed out by Mr. Parsons, and, after following him through several streets, they arrested him in Jay-street. While conveying the prisoner through Broadway he attempted to throw away a package containing about $30 in gold coin. On searching the prisoner at the Police Headquarters, several $2 50 gold pieces were found in his pocket, and also a valuable diamond ring of a new pattern. He is about forty years of age, an Englishman, and gave the name of Francis Hill. He refused to answer any questions respecting where he obtained the gold coin. Mr. Quackenbush, connected with the Bank of the State of New-York, identified Hill as a man who had frequently obtained $2 50 gold pieces at his counter. Hill was locked up to await an examination.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.—George Roman, of No. 23 Howard street, made an affidavit yesterday, before Justice Welsh, setting forth the efficiency with which some policemen perform their duty, and their trustworthiness as guardians of the public peace. The wife of Roman, as is alleged in the affidavit, while in the Atlantic Garden, No. 50 Bowery, was without any just provocation, violently beaten by James Britt, a private watchman, and George Mc Roman protested, the watchman beat him. His persistent chastisement of the two, and their attempted ejectment from the premises did not suffice. Calling two policemen, he gave Mr. Roman in charge of one, and Mrs. Roman to the other's keeping. Officer Mahon, of the Sixth Ward, who had charge of Roman, beat the latter at the corner of the Bowery and Canal-street until he got tired, and then took him to the Station-house. At the Station-house Mr. Roman asked to see the Captain or Sergeant, when Mahon told him there were no such officers there, and after imparting his information, took him by the collar and pushed him into the street, with the declaration, "I don't want you here no more" The officer having charge of Mrs. Roman took her home. On being asked his name and number, he gave the satisfactory response, "I'll give you my name and number with a club." On Mr. Roman's affidavit, Officer Britt was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $300, to answer. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the other accused parties.

GOING TO CHURCH THROUGH A WINDOW.—At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, Officer Herrts, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered the heels of a man disappearing through a broken pane in one of the side windows of Dr. Alexander's Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Aware of the fact that none but thieves and robbers adopt this mode of getting into a church the officer followed the heels, and soon captured a man, who gave his name as Timothy Hirks, and avocation that of a sailor. Justice Kelly committed him to answer a charge of burglary in default of $1,000 bail. He confessed having broken the window, but said he did not know what he was doing.

AN UNFORTUNATE PRIEST.—Rudolph Binder says he is a Catholic Priest, and officiates over a Church in Bridgeport, Conn. On Saturday he arrived in this City, on his way to Philadelphia, when the evil one tempted him to enter a vile den in Greenwich-street. Here the girls among other pleasures, got him drunk, robbed him, and sent him penniless into the street. He was next discovered insulting women in Chatham-street, and was arrested, taken before Justice Connolly, and committed for ten days for drunkenness. He stated that seven years ago, as he was passing through the City, he was swindled in precisely the same way.

MORE VICTIMS.—William Schirmer *alias* Chas. Shuter, the gentlemanly looking German, arrested a few days since by Officer Phillips, of the Second Precinct, for passing counterfeit $20 bills on various City Banks at different down-town stores, has had a number of complaints preferred against him. The proprietors of several stores where he had passed bills called yesterday to see him, and fully identified him. He operated altogether in $20 counterfeits, and with such skill were some of them executed that the tellers of the banks received them as genuine. The counterfeits were on the Seventh Ward, Marine and Market Banks of this City, and the Hudson County Bank of Jersey City.

A SAILOR ROBBED.—John Monohan, a sailor, who recently returned from a four years' cruise, and had been paid off on Saturday night, while at a disreputable house in Mulberry-street was robbed of $60 in gold and a $100 watch. Ellen Sheenan, an inmate of the house and a man named John Garvey were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, and locked up by Justice Brennan. Neither the money nor the watch have been recovered.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Yesterday afternoon, before Justice Welsh, Mrs. Cornelia Von Vechtenberg, living at No. 319 Ninth-avenue, charged her landlord's wife Mrs. Sarah Ruskuin, with having sworn falsely in a civil matter regarding an agreement made by Mrs. V. for her apartments. Mrs. Ruskuin had testified that the time named and agreed upon was one month, and Mrs. Van Valkenburg brought witnesses to prove that it was one year. The accused was arrested and held to bail to await an answer.

Board of Aldermen.

THE TITLE OF THE CITY TO CERTAIN WATER LOTS —THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a Message was received from the Mayor returning, with his objections to signing it, the resolution, passed by the Common Council, directing a Special Committee to take measures to maintain the title of the City to lands under water outside the line of the grants of such lands by the State heretofore made, and prevent their appropriation in violation of the rights of the City, or to the detriment of the public health, and appropriating $6,000 to defray the expense thereof, to be expended under the direction of the Committee. The Mayor deems that the resolution encroaches on the rights of the counsel to the Corporation, and attempts to invest the Committee with executive powers which can only be exercised by the Mayor and the Executive Departments created by the Charter. The Message was laid over.

A remonstrance of property owners on Nassau street against the widening of that street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

After the disposal of some routine business,

Alderman Adams arose and wanted to inquire through the Chair whether the Committee on the City Inspectorship was ready to report.

Alderman Canet moved that the Board adjourn.

Alderman Peck hoped the Board would not adjourn until the papers from the Board of Councilmen, now on the Clerk's desk, were disposed of.

The Board, nevertheless, adjourned—YEAS, 9; NAYS 6—Aldermen Smith, Stephens, Starr, Lewis, Boole Sparrier, McSpedon, Tuomey and Gardner voting in the affirmative and Aldermen Adams, Darrin, Hibbert, Brady, Peck and Owens in the negative.

The Seven Human Bodies in a Box.

HOW THEY CAME TO BE IN THE RIVER—THE WAY BODIES ARE REMOVED FROM POTTER'S FIELD, &C.

The mystery surrounding the seven bodies found floating in a box off Port Morris has been easily and satisfactorily explained. The corpses prove to be not bodies destined for dissection, nor those of a murdered family, but simply the disinterred remains of paupers being transferred from old Potter's Field, on Fourth-avenue, to another and more quiet resting place on Ward's Island. It seems that the contractors who have taken the job of removing the bodies convey them from the foot of Fourth-ninth-street by means of a barge. The workmen who disinter the bodies are not practiced or skilful undertakers, and if they can save the contractors a little by losing a number of bodies into the box they do not hesitate to do so. Notwithstanding the fact that no interments have taken place in the Old Potter's Field for 16 or 17 years, many of the corpses taken up are found to be in an excellent state of preservation, some to all appearance being as fresh as when first buried. Wednesday the barge made her usual trip to Ward's Island, and in transferring the boxes to the shore one of them tumbled into the water. With the remark that it would be heard of in time, the workmen let it float off. When Coroner Valentine, of West Farms, was summoned to hold an inquest, he conjectured where the bodies came from, and finally came down to the City to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct. Mr. Wood, Superintendent of the City Cemetery, confirmed the inferences above alluded to, and directed him to Mayor Tiemann as the proper official to take action in the premises. Mayor Tiemann, on being informed of the occurrence, addressed a note to Mr. Wood, directing him to attend to the matter forthwith. Yesterday afternoon he went to West Farms, and having fully identified the box, took it down to Ward's Island. Thus the mystery is explained. The time found since counting the bodies was placed there by the workmen to destroy the disagreeable effluvia, and the clothing was in no better state of preservation than the bodies.

The Memorial Church in London.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. MR. WADDINGTON.

The Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON, of London, delivered an historical address in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. The house was very full, and the speaker was listened to with much attention. He sketched the course of the Martyrs of Southwark in relation to the Pilgrim Fathers, and their subsequent connection with each other. He described the early meetings in obscure places of a few poor uneducated persons in the reign of Elizabeth, who would not come into connection with the compromised form of Protestantism then established. This little band was headed by Barrow and Greenwood—men of large culture and high devotion, who avowed their principles. At length a Church was formed in 1592, which was maintained to by Francis Johnson.

Many of the men were suffered imprisonment, and some endured martyrdom. The first to emigrate came from Jean Pere, the pastor and the martyr Barrow left a sum of money for the same purpose. In 1592 this company then formally organized as a Church, petitioned for leave to emigrate to America, but were persecuted. In 1610 this Church was reorganized by Henry Jacob. The Church at Scrooby grew out of the Church at Gainsborough, which was formed by John Smith, who went from Southwark; and thus, both by direct emigration, and through its connection with Leyden and Scrooby, and by the subsequent ordination of the Rev. John Lothrop, this ancient Church is directly connected with Plymouth, Scituate and Barnstable. Indeed, said the speaker, all our Pilgrim life flows from those martyrs. This old Church has always maintained its existence, but within a few years it has lost its earliest building and was on the point of disbanding. The Rev. Mr. Waddington, the present Pastor of the Church, investigated its history and brought to light so much of value that the people resolved not to disband. The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, then in London urged that this movement for a new Church edifice should be made international. A new site has been procured and paid for, and a chapel erected. The main edifice will cost $25,000 and Americans are invited to share in the honor of perpetuating this interesting memorial. Dr. Waddington has visited Plymouth, Boston and other places of historical interest in connection with his mission, where he was well received.

At the close of the address Dr Thompson stated that arrangements would probably be made for a meeting in Brooklyn, due notice of which would be given, and also that a meeting would be specially held for the purpose of giving to those interested an opportunity to inspect the interesting documents in the possession of the Rev. Mr Waddington.

SPORTING.

The Great Four-Mile Heat Race at the Eclipse Course To-Day.

Should unpropitious weather not cause a postponement one of the most exciting struggles will take place over the Eclipse Course, for the Purse of $2 000, that has been known since the great race on the Union track when *Black Maria* so distinguished herself, and no less than five four mile heats were run In the interval there has been no such field of horses gathered together on Long Island as will start to-day, viz.: *Tar River*, *Slasher*, *Eaglis* and *Bill Dearing*, (the winner of the $500 Purse on Friday last) a lot of animals of the highest turf renown, each of whom is capable of running the four miles in faster time than has been ever made previously to the great contest between *Henry* and *Eclipse*, and may possibly beat their time. In such a contest to select the winner would be impossible, though the *cognoscenti* in sporting matters are divided in opinion between *Slasher* and *Tar River*, yet perhaps their calculations may be set at naught by either *Eaglis* or *Bill Dearing* slipping in between them. Special trains at 11 A. M., 12 noon, and an extra one at 1:45 P. M. The four-mile race is set for 3 o'clock.

TROTTING ON UNION COURSE.

Yesterday, there was a trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between g. g. *Hard Road*, entered by D. Mace, and b. m. *Ridgewood Moll*, entered by D. Pfiper. *Hord Road* won the first, third and fourth heats and the race. Time, 2:12; 2:39; 2:43; 2:42½. There was quite a large number of spectators present. The betting was nearly even, but in favor of the horse. During the second heat, which he lost, *Hard Road* cast a shoe.

On Saturday, there was a match for $200, pay or play, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between b. g. *Pennsylvania*, entered by Hiram Woodruff, and s. h. *Thunderer*, entered by G. W. Pearoor. *Thunderer* was distanced in the first heat. Time, 2.38½.

To-day is the Union Association Jockey Club's great four mile day, for a purse of $2,000, with an inside stake of $200 each, for which the following celebrated horses have been entered: *Slasher*, *Tar River*, *Bill Dearing*, *Eaglis* and *Don Juan*. There will also be the race for the Union Selling Stakes, purse $500, for all ages, mile heats, best 3 in 5. On Thursday, there will be a three-mile race for a purse of $1,000 A Colt stake, and the beaten horses in the handicap. It is expected that the present will prove one of the best meetings ever held on Long Island.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of this Commission was held yesterday evening. Present—Commissioners Greenwood, Talmadge, Briggs, Wyman, Pease, Manger, Berry. A communication was received from Ex-Mayor Wall declining to serve as a Commissioner. A communication was made by J. Carson Brevoort, of the Sub-Committee for East New-York, &c., recommending to the attention of the Board, for a Park, 372 acres of land in the Ninth Ward, and 89 acres adjoining in New-Lotts, bounded as follows: West by Nostrand-avenue, east by Buffalo-avenue, south by the City line or by Broadway, (in new-Lotts,) and north by Degraw, Douglass, Baltic and Warren streets. He says, "There are no building lots in the plot—the land is high, diversified with hill and hollow, with much wood growing on it, and may be purchased at low rates." The report was referred back to the Committee for additional particulars. A petition signed by several thousand citizens, in favor of securing the vacant lots for a park, on the Heights between Remsen and Montague streets, was presented and referred to the Sub Committee of the Western District. On motion of D. Bazar each Committee was authorized to employ a surveyor to assist them in their labors at an expense not to exceed $50

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular weekly meeting of this Board was held last evening. The special Committee appointed to examine the charges preferred against Alderman Dayton of fraud in giving out the contract for cleaning the Eleventh Ward, reported that there was not a single fact laid before the Committee to substantiate the charge. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the Committee was discharged. The resolutions of Alderman Van Brunt, laid on the table at the last meeting in favor of granting permission to E. B. Litchfield to run horse cars on Atlantic street, on tracks to be laid each side of the tunnel, were called up and adopted.

FORGERY.—A man named J. T. Van Volkner was arrested last night by Officer Beattie, of the Second Precinct police, on a charge of forgery, preferred by Ezekiel Baldwin, keeper of the Franklin House. The accused a few days ago came to complainant and got $6 on a check purporting to have been signed by Genin, of New-York. The check proved to be a forgery, and hence the complaint. The accused was committed to answer.

LAUNCH.—A second boat for the Long Island Ferry Company was launched Saturday noon from the yard of Mr. Slackfoot, of South Sixth-street, E. D. It was named the *Ethan Allen*, and is the same size and style of boat as the *Commodore Perry*, launched at the same yard for the same Company a few days ago.

ACCIDENT.—A man, named Jeremiah Flemming while blasting rocks on Court street, opposite the City Hall, last evening, by a premature explosion, while tamping a charge down, was thrown into the air, but, strange to say, was not seriously injured. He was taken in charge by Officer Drake, of the First Precinct, and carried home.

PRECAUTIONS AT PIKE'S PEAK.—A letter has been received at the Indian Office from J. L. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé New Mexico, in which he states that, in order to prevent a collision between the miners about "Pike's Peak," who, he learns, are about extending their search for gold as far down as the Vel a Sonda territory, within the range of the Utah tribe of Indians, he has issued instructions to United States agent Carson, who has, he thinks, more influence with those Indians than any one else, to repair to the point indicated, without delay, and seek an interview with the Indians, and caution them to keep from the mining claims, and otherwise instruct them with reference to the people now operating in their country; also to caution the miners with regard to the Indians. He adds that a collision at this time would be extremely unfortunate, not only for the miners themselves, but it would arouse the Indians against their settlements, which are now reposing in security, and thereby unnecessarily for a host of movements from these Indians. Mr. Collins will be required to remain there until fully cased; but leaves it discretionary with himself.—*Washington Star.*

The Hon. Alfred Conkling, late District Judge of the United States, and Minister to Mexico, has left his residence near Auburn, and removed to Omaha, Nebraska, with a view to permanent settlement.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Maravilla. Maravilla.
Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING ALL HEADACHE;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES S. & A. KEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Dr. D. James Discovered while in the East
Indies a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, Coughs Colds and General Debility. The discovery was covered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send (to those who wish it) the receipt containing full directions for making and using this remedy, free, on receipt of the 1st name, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. D. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, New Jersey.

Pure Water.
FILTER THE CROTON AND RIDGEWOOD
Ice can and should be filtered as clear as crystal,
And kept so through the
HARRISON FILTER.
Price $3
Office Harrison Filter at McKENZIE & OTHERS' Plumbing, No. 315 6th-st., corner of Mercer, and No. 147 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Russell Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES,
Price $70 $60, $50.
Will be ready in a few days.

You can't Travel without Shoes, and you can't always get good ones cheap, so don't try. Go to CANFIELD'S then judge for yourself. Gaiters and shoes, slippers and boots, for ladies, misses, children and gentlemen, of every description, at nearly the prices of very ordinary articles in other places. Go to CANFIELD'S.

Barry's Tricopherous
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Circular.

The undersigned invite purchasers of MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING for their own use, to his large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make and selection of goods. As we never deviate from the marked price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere of the same quality in every respect.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first-class and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in Boys' Clothing supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, this price of which is only $55, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Late Fire at Oshkosh, Wis.
Extract from the Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee, May 31.
SAFES TESTED IN THE GREAT OSHKOSH FIRE.—At the recent heavy fire in Oshkosh, destroying a good portion of that city quite a number of business men owned herring's celebrated Safes, and the buildings in which they were kept were destroyed by fire. Yet, the contents in all of the Safes were wholly preserved, as if there had been no fire at all.
The same was not true of one of Lillie's chilled or cast-iron Safes, which was owned by Mr. M Griffin He writes Mr Lansing Bonnell, of this city, that his papers were many of them burned, and his books badly charred, in one of Lillie's Safes. This fact should be noted by business men. The letters are published in our advertising columns. Mr. Bonnell is agent in this state for Herring's Safes, which have a country wide reputation. See the letters and satisfy yourselves. The names are well known and are reliable.
GREAT FIRE AT OSHKOSH!
Messrs S C Herring & Co—*Gents*: At the time of the recent large fire in the City of Oshkosh, which destroyed a large portion of the business street, the undersigned were each respectively the owner of Herring's Safe, and which were exposed to the said fire; the buildings in which they were kept for use being entirely destroyed by said fire. We take pleasure in saying that the entire contents in each of our respective safes, were wholly preserved, and realized our most sanguine expectations as to the fire-proof qualities of Herring's Safes.
GABRIEL ROUCH,
S. B. & S. A. PIGE,
WHEELER & COOLBAUGH,
C. PETERS LISA & CO.,
L. H. COFFRILL
EIGHME, KWANEDY & HANCOCK,
G. W. WASHBURN
K. M. HUTCHINSON & CO.

Mr. J. C. Sprague—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your inquiries, I would say that at the great fire which occurred here May 10, 1859, I had one of Lillie's Chilled or Cast Iron Safes in my office, containing my papers and books of account.
On the next morning, after pouring on sufficient water to cool it off, I opened the Safe, and to my surprise, found many of the papers burned and the account books, bursted and charred to the depth of from one to two inches in depth on the front edge. Respectfully,
M. GRIFFIN.
OSHKOSH, May 27, 1859.

GREAT FIRE IN IOWA
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE IOWA, May 28, 1859.
Messrs. S. Herring & Co., New York—*Gentlemen*: The "champion" safe which I purchased of you last season, through N. A. McIlhone, Esq., your Agent in this city has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellow's Hall" building, in this place, which was totally consumed night before last, and was exposed for a long time, to the most intense heat dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, considering as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a Safe.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. D. ANDERSON, Register.
$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C HERRING & CO.
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New York.

Important Information!!!
TO INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE SALE AND MANUFACTURE OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.
The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN have just issued a supplemental edition of their journal, containing sixteen pages, which contains all the curious and important information about Patents and Patent Law published in No 32, (April 16,) the edition of which was rapidly exhausted The present issue is limited to 12 000 copies, and as they are quickly disappearing from our counter parties who desire to possess the best condensed summary of the Law and Practice under our Patent-Office system, will do well to apply for them at once. Price 6 cents or five postage stamps by mail. Made supplied at the usual rates. Apply at the American and European Patent Offices of MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park row, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & B. SAUNDERS, No 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Commercial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 228 Broadway, and by the druggi ts generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Grover & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order
and warranted to fit; Lace Neck-Ties, Gauze Undershirts and Drawers in great variety at No. 81 and 83 William st, one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO M. TRACY, Agent.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Moulders Wanted.
A number of first-class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 24th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fencer and other fine castings. J. L. JACKSON.

Fancy Hair Pins and Combs.—New patterns of gilt, pearl, pink, red, blue, and black, just received direct from Paris, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSENDS', No 527 Broadway corner of Spring-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Genin's Summer Hats.
Every style of BRAVED, STRAW and FELT to suit all ages, every shade of complexion and style of face, may be found at GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway,

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Room for the People! They are taking No 216 Broadway by storm. Reasons: The popularity of WHITE'S dashing Cassimere Hats Opposite St Paul's Church.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—KOELLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, BENJAMIN D. CARPENTER, of Sutchogue, Suffolk Co., L. I., to ANNA M KOELER of this City.

CROSSHILL—HARRIS.—At Buttermilk Falls, Orange Co., on Monday, June 6, by the Rev. John Gray, Mr. RICHARD A CROSSHILL of East Chester, to Miss ELIZABETH PHŒBE HARRIS of the former place.

DAVIES—MAGEE.—At Rhinebeck Landing, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Thursday, June 2 by the Rev William Demarest, Mr. GEORGE W. DAVIES to Miss MARY ELIZABETH MAGEE.

DIED.

RITTER.—In this City, on Sunday, June 5, after a short but severe illness, MOSES RITTER, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Mechanic-st., Rahway, N. J.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CORNELIA.—In this City, on Saturday, June 4, CORNELIA A., wife of John S. Stead and dau. hter of Giles A. and Eliza A. Jacobus, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 7 Jones-st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 6, JOHN EVAN, only son of Lafayette and Flavia Young, aged 2 years 9 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 51 Henry-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Sunday, June 4, JOHN MARSHALL, formerly of the City of Limerick, Ireland, in the 58th year of his age.

The members of the Gilders' Trade Society, and the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Prince st., at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday June 6, CHARLES C CLARK, Jr., son of Chas. C. and Jane Clark, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 8th av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

GROOKS.—On Monday, June 6, RAMSAY GROOKS, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice will be given of the time of the funeral.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 5, EDWARD B., son of Ira Smith, aged 36 years.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of his father, No. 121 Clinton st.

FLEMING.—In Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, June 2, EMILY, wife of Wm. M. Fleming, Manager of the Savannah Theatre.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Jas. L. Smith, No. 289 Pacific st., between

FOR SALE.

WM. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—The undersigned have some of the finest property in this City and Brooklyn, both improved and unimproved, which they will sell or exchange on the most reasonable terms. A large number of country seats, farms and villa sites, some of which will be exchanged for City property. Also negotiate loans on bond and mortgage, make contracts, &c. Parties having property for sale, or capitalists wishing to invest, would do well to give us a call. Property sold at auction.

MOORE & PLATT, Real Estate Auctioneers, Contract and Loan Negotiators, No. 32 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses Nos 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,500, on a lease; they were all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren s.s., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—READE-STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 62 Reade-st., north side, and near Broadway. The widening of Reade st., which is to take place further the present year, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and a never-failing supply above; stream never failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. ZAGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, IN ONE of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn, on Bedford av., between Morton and Clymer sts., now being finished with all the modern improvements complete; will take one or two lots in part pay. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES R. WILCOXSON or of JAMES H. PULLS; or address the latter, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x55, four-story, high stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LARGE DOUble brick house on Broadway, with 4 or 12 lots, with Broadway Railroad in front, short distance from Fulton-av. Also, fine residence at East New York, with 8 or 16 lots; property rapidly increasing in value. CHAS. R. MILLER, No 15 William-st., Room No 4.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the first manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 22d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 58th st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No 25 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, BARN AND FIVE (5) acres of land, blacksmith shop and carriage shop, with water power and machinery attached. Price, $3,500, for parties only. Inquire in the Office, 549 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property, improved. Address J. J. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office. Brokers need not apply

GANTED—IN SOUTHERN OR CENTRAL MICHigan or Pennsylvania, an unfailing water power, accessible to pine timber, a good market, near a thriving town. Direct particulars to E. P. BENT, No. 125 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage house, ice-house and poultry house. &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Only 8 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land.

The building consists of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, and ice house three are all new and richly arranged; also the stock, carriages, horses, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediate. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view carriage-house and stable, and 2¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. A BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE, on the corner of Broadway and Wells-av, well rented. Also, for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS City, N. Y., a pleasant country seat, containing twenty town acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—60 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & COX, No. 138 Front st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE WILL BE sold at auction at South Norwalk, Conn., at 2 P. M., June 11. The house is of brick, newly built, has a cupola and piazzas, ample grounds, well stocked with fruits and shrubbery, barn and out-buildings. Sale positive. Inquire of L. DELMOTTE, at C. Marie & Co., No. 54 Walker st., or, by mail, of the subscriber, on the premises. B. W. RYDER.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND twenty acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fish-ponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depot, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT EDGEWATER ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, TO LET.—Contains 10 rooms, in perfect order; steamboat stops at the dock three or four times a day, or the drive is about 45 minutes' from Hoboken. For terms and additional particulars, apply to JAMES PALICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., one hour from New-York, a handsome first-class country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, furnace &c; ¾ acre of ground; fine carriage house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 425 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH half an acre of land, highly improved, good two-story and attic house and outbuildings, plenty of fruit &c., &c., at Norwalk, Conn., 1½ hour's ride from New-York; will be rented low. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms, garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, No 74 Wall-st., N.Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—NEAR THE Depôt, one large furnished house, with stable; also, one house unfurnished, of ten rooms. Both have fine river views. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property; a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 26 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen garden.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing: the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country. The house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York, or seen by calling on the subscriber near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Chas. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by day's work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. E. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¼ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stabler, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country. Lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SMALL cottage house and garden, plainly but very completely furnished, including a good library, silverware, pictures, piano &c; beautifully located in Elizabeth N. J.; access almost hourly till 10 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday, 12 o'clock. A small family of grown persons will be liberally treated with, the advertiser taking partial board himself only. Stable, poultry and carriage house, if required. A. B. C., Box No. 456 New York Post office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, CARriage and other out-houses; garden all planted fruit and shade trees, with pasture; half a mile from depot, New-Rochelle. Apply to Dr. REED, No. 168 3d-av., corner 18th-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A moderate price at Yorktown, beautifully and healthfully located seven miles back of Peekskill, with which it has easy access by stage or other conveyance. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 11 Pine st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, FOR THE Summer months, a furnished country residence, at a reasonable price. Must be convenient of access to the City, and near salt water preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., J. B. S. Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford Conn., a country house, furnished, with about five acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR NEWRochelle depot, overlooking the Sound, containing between 5 and 6 acres. Terms moderate. Address T. COX, No 16 Cortlandt st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,901, Postoffice.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVEstory white marble building, No. 545 Broadway. The dimensions are 200x75 feet. The stores are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement sun-cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good—near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first rate front room on second floor, 65 feet deep 28 feet front, on Broadway, well suited to clothing, artificial flowers, or any other business requiring good light and entrance. Apply to R. RUSSELL, on the premises, No. 443 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, THREE BEDROOMS, reception room kitchen, and use of bath-room in house No. 143 West 34th st; house in good order newly painted; has all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 235 Wooster st. Rent $260 till May.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABAR, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts; is in perfect order, with modern improvements, has Ridgewood water, gas, &c; two lots beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above; rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, a first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and washing tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN FLEET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES Nos 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 125th-st., Harlem; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 3d-av., corner 128th-st, coal office.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for an uptown school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, on the second floor, with capacious closets, bath-room adjoining, in very desirable room will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st. three doors from Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 45 EAST 31st st., between 4th-st. and Madison-av. Rent $85 a month. Inquire of WM. C BARRET, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 69th and 70th sts., North River. L B WARD.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and barn buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded: about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 32 Exchange place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out-houses, grist and saw-mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to N. B. WILSON, No 335 6th-st., New-York, W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FINE farms in Rockland County, near railroad and boats—one of 80 acres, fine house, barn, &c; one of 70 acres, house and barn; and one of 120 acres, two houses, barn, &c.; will take above farms are stock crops &c.; will be exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st

HOBOKEN—FARM OF TWENTY ACRES ON Hoboken River, N. J., near the depot on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles from New York. Good frame house, barn, &c.; 50 bearing fruit and large shade trees. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A LOW pressure beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 6-foot stroke. L. B. WARD, 10th-av., corner 59th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and central portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. A. Box No 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS AND GOOD fare may be obtained at No 6 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms from $4 upwards. Situation very desirable, and near the ferries. Families and single gentlemen will find every convenience and comfort desired.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 73 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN, a single gentleman and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A single gentleman can be accommodated with board in a small family; house with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 27 Bleecker st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen can have a desirable room with board in a private family, at No. 52 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 75 West 16th st

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few very fine rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen in house No. 26 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in an exceedingly pleasant location. Apply at No 46 Sands-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a beautiful room on second floor with gas and Croton furnished or unfurnished; private table and no other boarders in the house. The location is convenient for an errand by omnibuses and pleasant to every scene. Inquire at No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A private family, (no children,) in West 2 sts., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, the rooms on the second floor, which are large, and have all the modern conveniences; also, a large room on the floor above. Address W. L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No 23 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—A handsome suite of rooms for a party of gentlemen or a family, two minutes' walk from ferry and a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn; overlooking the river.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music, with be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with large privilege, hot and cold water and bath connected, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a very handsome parlor, in a small family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 80 East 15th-st. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, a teacher, in a private family. In or near the XVth Ward. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Bentley's Dispatch, Madison square.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

NO. 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place, near Fulton-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new, location and rooms unexceptionable; drive, and pleasant walks unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MILFORD Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

TRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGRANDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to gentlemen and family tourists, that the establishment is replete with every comfort; apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds to the sea, hot and cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations and on the arrival of steamer, a commissionaire from the hotel accosts passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Bowling Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of selected family boarders during the Summer season, in July and August.

To persons desiring at easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the city with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

STATEN ISLAND.—THE PORT RICHMOND house two minutes' walk from the landing and one hour's ride from the City is now open for guests. Rooms large and airy, with gas, fine water view, stabling &c. Boats leave from the ferry at 8½ and 10 A. M., 2½, 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Port Richmond at 7, 8 and 10 A. M., 2½, 3½ and 5½ P. M. Inquire on the premises of HENRY T. KERR. No. 74 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SAMPLES WITH OR without children can find board and cool rooms in a house well located commanding one of the finest views in Orange, at low rates for the Summer months, by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant, about one hour from New-York by Railroad or steamboat. A farm house preferred, and in the neighborhood of Orange, N. J. Address J. W. U., Box No. 4,204 New-York Post-office.

THE FOREST HOUSE, MUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New York and Harlem Railroad depôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, Over Last steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av, between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale, in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled Ales will be equal favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENTELM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 6 and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND other reputable Bordeaux houses, from $2 75 to $30 per case, guaranteed genuine. Osborne's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Hennessy Brandy, vint 1410 to 1858 and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices.
A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 58 Fulton st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

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BOARDING—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN, a single gentleman and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A single gentleman can be accommodated with board in a small family; house with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 27 Bleecker st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen can have a desirable room with board in a private family, at No. 52 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 75 West 16th st

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few very fine rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen in house No. 26 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in an exceedingly pleasant location. Apply at No 46 Sands-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a beautiful room on second floor with gas and Croton furnished or unfurnished; private table and no other boarders in the house. The location is convenient for an errand by omnibuses and pleasant to every scene. Inquire at No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A private family, (no children,) in West 2 sts., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, the rooms on the second floor, which are large, and have all the modern conveniences; also, a large room on the floor above. Address W. L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No 23 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—A handsome suite of rooms for a party of gentlemen or a family, two minutes' walk from ferry and a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn; overlooking the river.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music, with be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with large privilege, hot and cold water and bath connected, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a very handsome parlor, in a small family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 80 East 15th-st. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, a teacher, in a private family. In or near the XVth Ward. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Bentley's Dispatch, Madison square.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

NO. 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place, near Fulton-av.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from this strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled—even for years.

It has concave sounding boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bank for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereinafter mentioned the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.
BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as to his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $15 000 BONDS OF THE City of Buffalo, having eight years to run, interest at six per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, on the first day of December and June, principal and interest payable in the City of New York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York of April 15, 1859, will be ready for delivery on the 15th of June, and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any part of the same, to be handed in to Messrs Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New York, on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 11th of June. The bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.
C. S PIERCE, Comptrol er.
BUFFALO June 1, 1859.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK. —A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors or their legal representatives, on application to the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 49 Wall st. A further dividend of ninety 90 1-01 per cent, will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones st.
JOHN A. LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. COLLECT NOTES AND DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and RAILROAD Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 96 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st to the 11th inst, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13 between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, No. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$24,000 Apply to TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.
CALDWELL & JANES,
No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 448 8th-av.

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILLWELL & HAZLETON,)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in various fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. W. HARRINGTON'S, No. 106 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM BEARDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Rooms in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mat tresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, painted and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured to this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at 58 and 60 Lewis-st., also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., four doors east of Broadway New York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stock on hand in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 161 Centre, corner Canal st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 61-hav., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S Extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-s

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Asset. Jan 31, 1859, per Report	$5,188,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37 441 67
Total	$5,151 591 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$209 724 66	
For Interest	3,751 35—	267,596 01
Total		$5,419,097 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 69	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 791 34	
Paid for annuities	3,706 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,000 59	
Paid for taxes, medical examinations advertising postage, law expenses, salaries printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c	16 320 99—	155,115 77
Cash assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,981 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash in bank and in hand	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062 315 50
Amount due from Agents	16 516 71
Amount as above	$5,263,981 89
Add interest accrued and not due	110 000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimated,)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20 000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51 [illegible]	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,993
Issued during the quarter	438
Total	11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,260
Of which 10 5-6 are for the whole life.	
Of which 460 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 4 3 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	217
Endowment Policies	21
	238
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267

Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase $3,153 32

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FRED. S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN I. BLUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSH. BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC CREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. SORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL B. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	BILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WARD WORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE B. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL P. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARNOLT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINUTES POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN —A Joint Stock Company is being formed in this City in a new and novel enterprise, which must realize a fortune for the subscribers. Only one person in each city, town, or village will be allowed to take stock, said stockholder to be the authorized agent for the company. Parties wishing to join in this enterprise will address, JAMES N. REES, New York Post-office.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 181 Times Office

$3,500 CASH WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED manufactory in Philadelphia now making money and with facilities to net $1,000 per month. Will be associated with a party that will put said amount in the entire business. Particulars furnished by addressing WOLF & CO., Box No. 520 Blood's Dispatch, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHed Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st., Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $12,000, in a well-established manufactory, which can be advantageously increased without risk. The article is staple, largely consumed, always in demand, and sells readily at good profit for cash and thirty days. Direct Box 3,751 Post-office, New-York No agent need apply.

$5,000 WANTED—WITH AN ACTIVE PARTner, to join the advertiser in a respectable business, that he is acquainted with, at St. Louis, Missouri, that will pay $1 per day. References exchanged. Address D. D. JOHN, Box No. 533 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. In said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3 1857. Dated May 12, 1859
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED WHITE, Plaintiff, against DELIA A. MOORE, executrix, and THOMAS S. FELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Leprelette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert B. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton, and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton, Kimball G. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lola V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Copy not served.)—In the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Montague place, near Court-st., in said City of Brooklyn state of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14 1859. C. J & C. LOWREY,
j.6-law6wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROEMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858. EMELINE A. RICH, } Administrators.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, }
d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BEARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of this City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Calcone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next
Dated May 18, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m21-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1858.
CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Hellerville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present them, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 25, 1859. JOHN H. CROWDAM,
ap25-law6mS* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FERGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 24 1859
my24 law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap13-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO, No. 74 King William-st., London.
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer AKADO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ARBY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARBY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No 46 Pine-st, corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPE, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday June 1.
ASIA Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value and character thereof expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-Green

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.
Cabin passage $15 | Deck $8
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	28 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway
The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 11.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first class steamship ANGO White, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $50; second class, $30; third class, $20. Liberal cabin table supplied. Also, third class, for freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G Lott, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next 8th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia, from 10 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and luggage alongside.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf as they cannot be taken on board.
The Africa will sail 22d June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno A Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with accompanied accommodations, $16; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75 Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain S inner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 8th inst, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & REINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war), issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Important Passport Instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin $2 | Deck $1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:15 P. M. Leave Fulton Market slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:15 7:50 P. M. Fare 12 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Caversham, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANSON SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., pier No 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PAINTERS.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE House Painters' Society will be held at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-st. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested
THOS. SUNDERLAND, President.
LUKE MAGUIRE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the library on TUESDAY EVENING June 7, 1859. The Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT will read a paper on *Jonathan Edwards*. ANDREW WARNER, Rec sec.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid for sale by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's,

HAVANA CIGARS.—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William st., opposite Delmonico's,

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S Times Building.

RAILROADS

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION OF FARE, VIA
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859,
FARE WILL BE REDUCED TO THE FOLLOWING RATES:

FROM NEW-YORK TO		FROM NEW-YORK TO	
Cleveland	$8 00	Crestline	$6 00
Chicago	12 00	Cincinnati	12 25
Columbus	10 00	St. Louis	23 25

RATES TO
LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE
And all other important points in the West, reduced in the same proportion
Be particular to ask for tickets via the
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Tickets sold and information given at either of the offices of the Company, viz: No. 2 Astor House, foot of Cortlandt st., or No. 8 Battery place, New-York
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
LOUIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:05 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:10 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. Gaon, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:15, 5:15 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New York to Calvary Cemetery 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing 25
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier most for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Can

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ably, to enable her to make for herself e frae constitution, and thus to strengthen the balance of power in Europe."

Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

All the London papers give credence to a report that Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL had come to a general agreement on the subject of Parliamentary reform and foreign policy; and they oradict as a natural consequence, that the Derby Government will be compelled to resign soon after the reassembling of Parliament.

The Admiralty had formally invited tenders for a monthly mail service each way between Great Britain and Australia, *via* Panama. The contract is to be for seven years. The maximum time for performing the service to or from Melbourne is to be 55 days, exclusive of the transit across the Isthmus, but proposals embracing a shorter time will receive favorable consideration. A premium of £50 will be given for every day less than the contract period.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* learns that arrangements have been made by the French and Sardinian Governments to transfer to Greek and other foreign vessels coal and other war material ordered by England, and which would have been carried by British vessels but for the late neutrality proclamation.

A National Rifle Club Association was said to be in course of formation with a proposed capital of £50,000 to facilitate the arrangement of the various local clubs with regard to the purchase of arms.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the affairs of Mexico, gives the decided opinion that the sympathies of England are due to the same party which secured the friendship of the United States, and says it makes the avowal with more emphasis because its correspondence apperently intimates that the British representatives have inclined to the opposite side. It regards with great satisfaction the alleged proceedings of the Americans.

KOSSUTH had addressed another large meeting in favor of the neutrality of England, at Manchester. He intimated that he should probably soon be in his native country. It was reported that he (KOSSUTH) was the President of a Hungarian Committee just established at Genoa—the object of the Committee being to encourage desertion from the Austrian ranks.

The Cunard Company had sold four of their screw-steamers to the Spanish Government, and they are to be replaced by vessels of greater power and size.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to approve the heads of a provisional arrangement made with the Government. Authority is to be asked for the creation of new capital to the extent of £600,000 in preference shares of £5 each.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains the announcement that a note had been sent to foreign Governments to the effect that the commerce of neutral States will be respected, and the principles laid down at the Paris Congress, observed, pledges the French Government to the proctocol annexed to the Treaty of Paris, enacts that privateering is and remains abolished, that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, and that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag; and that blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is, must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Trade is very dull in France. The Corn markets were firmer, and in some instances higher. Warm weather was wanting for the growing crops.

The seige fleet was fitting out at Toulon with great expedition. Independent of screw liners and frigates, it is to consist of ten screw gun boats, suitable for the shallow shores of the Aoriatic. The naval equipments are so urgent that merchant vessels are left without crews.

Wheat was being shipped as rapidly as possible from Odessa to France, owing to the fact that all shipments to France after June 1 will be liable to the old sliding scale of duties.

The Paris Bourse on the 21st was generally firm, and Rentes advanced ¼ ₱ cent. On the 23d there were some fluctuations, but the closing prices showed no change. On the 24th the market was firm, and the Three ₱ Cents. closed at 61 65 for money and 61.60 for account, being an advance of ¼ ₱ cent.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples died on the afternoon of the 22d May.

France is said to have recognized the neutrality of Naples.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Mimes* states that the Neapolitan Government had made overtures to England for a reconciliation, and that they had been responded to in a friendly spirit.

The London *Post* announces that England was about to send Sir JAMES HUDSON on a mission to Naples, and that France and Sardinia were also about to send diplomatic representatives.

NAPLES, 23d.—FRANCIS the Second has assumed the reins of government. Tranquility reigns throughout the kingdom.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent believes there will be little or no change in the foreign policy of Austria. She will endeavor to make friends with Russia, but will not offard Germany or the Porte.

Accounts from Hungary are extremely alarming, and there must, sooner or later, be serious disturbance if concessions are not made. The country is full of Russian agents, who act almost openly.

PRUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it was srecibly reported that Prussia would soon place six *corps d'armee* on the Lower Rhine, and two on her eastern frontier.

RUSSIA.

The Russian General, LUDERS, fixed his headquarters at Kischeneff on the 4th ult. He will have a force of 60,000 men in Bessarabia and Kherson.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople letter asserts positively that a general insurrectionary movement is being organized throughout all the Sclave provinces in the Turkish empire. It is supposed to be favored by foreign influence. The Turkish Government is doing all in its power to prevent the danger.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have written an autograph letter to the Sultan, filled with expressions of friendship, disavowing all ideas of aggression, and assuring him that he will take care that the events passing in Europe shall in no way affect his interests.

The Montenegrins were destroying the Austrian telegraph in Sutorina, thereby cutting off communication between Cattaro and Rajusa.

The Russian General, LOUIS MENSCHIKOFF, had arrived at Constantinople, his ostensible business being the installation of the Armenian patriarch.

GREAT STORM IN THE RED SEA.

A terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and rain burst upon Aden on the night of the 30th April. It lested in its full strength for three hours, and did great damage. Between 20 and 39 persons were drowned in places where it was thought the waters could never reach. One hundred and eighty-seven stone houses were laid in ruins, nearly all the citizens destroyed, and great portions of the roads were swept into the valleys.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and Hong Kong mails reached Suez on the 17th, and were expected to be delivered in England on the 27th.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange on the 21st was dull but steady. On the 23d, the market was firmer, and Consols closed at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. On the 24th, the market opened strong at a further slight advance, but it became weaker, and Consols closed at 91⅛@91⅞ for Money and 91⅜@91¾ for Account.

In the Money Market the supply was very aound ant, and rates were rather easier.

The drafts of the International Security Bank of Havana were returned on the 23d, accompanied by instructions that they might be presanted again after the arrival of the next mail.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had declined to 2¾ per cent.

The City Article of the *Daily News* says that the discount market was becoming more easy from day to day. First class bills were freely taken at 3⅛@3⅜ per cent, and a vast mass of money was lying idle.

The *Times* reports several transactions at a fraction below 3 per cent.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull, at a decline of 3s.@4s. on last Monday's rates. SUGAR in moderate demand, at about former prices. COFFEE firm, and in fair demand. TEA—Fine Congou wanted; common slow of sale, at 1s. 2¾d. RICE firm. TALLOW sells at 54s 6d. on the spot, and 55s. for end of year. LINSEED OIL dull, at 28s. 9d.@29s. SCOTCH PIG IRON, 47s. 9d.@48. The Colonial Wool sales are progressing with fair spirit, at former prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Wednesday, May 25.

COTTON—A rather better demand from the trade has prevailed, but it has been freely met, and prices are easier, although not to the except of a quotation.

Sales of the three days 18,000 bales, including about 1,500 for export. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote Middling Orleans at 6¼d., and Middling Uplands at 6 2-16d.

At Manchester there is little or no business doing, except for the India Market. Prices are in favor of buyers.

BREADSTUFF—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report a very dull market under the influence of remarkably fine weather and continued arrivals from France. Flour easier and slow of sale at 19s.@14s. Wheat—a rather improved tone, but only moderate sales at the lowest quotations of last Friday. Red Western, 8s.@10s 6d.; White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d.; Southern, 10s. 9d.@13s. Corn difficult to sell at late quotations. Mixed, 6s. 8d.@6s. 10d.; Yellow, 6s. 10d. @7s. 3d.; White, 8s.@8s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady; New Cliburtis' India Mess, £7 5s. Pork firm, at 55s.@90s. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard firm, but no demand. Tallow rather dull—Butchers' Associated 56s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin dull, at 4s. 1d.@4s 3d. for Common. Bark dull and nominal. Sugar, Coffee and Rice quiet, at former rates. Ashes quiet; sales of Old Pots, at 31s.@31s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady, at 42s., to arrive, and 43s 6d.@44s. on the spot.

The City of Washington's News and the Nova Scotia Line.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, June 6,.

The dilapidated condition of the Nova Scotia Company's line renders it quite impossible to transact any business over it in a satisfactory manner. Nearly every report of European news from Cape Race is delayed east of this point from one to four or five days. The *City of Washington's* news was obtained at Cape Race by the newsboat of the Associated Press last Thursday. Late on Saturday, P. M., the Nova Scotia line gave us about one quarter part of the report for the Press, and then the wires ceased to work. This P. M. the line was repaired, and the report was again resumed, but before a word of the news reached this point the wires near Pictou gave out for the third time, and nothing can be received to-night. This is the more provoking as the last part of the report is known to contain the one day later news telegraphed by the agents of the Associated Press at Paris, London and Liverpool to Cork. It is understood that the Newfoundland Company have authorized Mr. C. W. FIELD to send out an additional cable to extend from Cape Breton to Prince Edward's Island, thus avoiding Nova Scotia entirely and placing the whole line from this place to Newfoundland under the immediate control of the Newfoundland Company, and putting an end to the annoyances of the public who are compelled to do business over the present shamefully mismanaged lines in Nova Scotia.

Arrival of the Steamship Indian.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 6.

The steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool, passed Further Point, at 5 o'clock this morning, and will be due here at about 7 o'clock this evening. Her dates are no later than those received by the *City of Washington*, off Care Race, and the dispatch made up for this point contains no further details of the news.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Additions to the Gulf Squadron—Reducing the Customs Expenses—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6.

Señor MATA had a conference to-day with Secretery CASS relative to Mexican affairs.

The frigate *Sabine* will sail for the Gulf in a few days—the *Congress* taking her place as flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. Purser SLAMM has been ordered to the latter vessel—Captain SANDS, Commander, The Brazil Squadron is now in charge of Commander STRADMAN, of the sloop *Dolphin*.

Mr. DE GRAW, of Otsego, has the contract for erecting the Marine Barracks on Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, at $55 000. The official estimates were $90,000 for the same work. Rather a blue prospect for a speculation!

TAYLOR & MARAY, of this City, have received the contract for supplying paper to the United States Senate.

President BUCHANAN and Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON are expected here to-morrow. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6.

The Home Squadron is to be still further increased. The frigate *Sabine* will soon proceed to the Gulf. There will then be ten vessels of war there, with an aggregate of two hundred and twelve guns. As one vessel has already been ordered to Tampico to land marines and other forces, if necessary, to protect American citizens and property in the event of an assault by MIRAMON on that city, the impression prevails here that a similar course will be pursued at other points, wherever such intervention may be required by American interests. It may not be generelly known that the sailors are constantly drilled in the practice of small arms as well as ordnance. The latter can be used on land, as carriages are provided for their use in such an emergency.

For more than twelve months past the Secretary of the Treasury has been receiving information from the Collectors, in compliance with officiel instructions, as to what reductions can be made in the expenses of collecting the revenue from the Customs. As the reports have been successively received the reforms have been gradually carried out as far as could be, without detriment to the public service. The expenses last year were about $200,000 less than during the one preceding. The reduction of the expenses at New-York and other cities, soon to be effected, is a part of the economical arrangement.

The Treasurer has now ample means at his command. A million and a half of the late loan has not yet been called in, but can be obtained at any time; besides, from four to five millions of treasury notes can now be reissued under the recent act of Congress, and as many as may be redeemed. Within the last ten days a million and a half of treasury notes have been reissued at five per centum.

The frigate *Congress* is to be the Flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. Purser SLAMM has been ordered to this vessel.

A private letter from our Minister to Austria says that ex-President PIERCE who has been sojourning in Vienna, left there on the 12th of May.

The municipal election passed off quietly to-day without any of those scenes which have heretofore disgraced the city. There was no serious opposition to the anti Know-Nothing ticket.

Heavy Frosts.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE CROPS AND FRUIT.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 6.

This city and vicinity was visited by a severe frost on Saturday night, destroying the fruit and potatoes, and, it is feared, doing heavy damage to the other crops. Accounts from the country report the frost as very heavy in some places this morning, and the crops, it is feared, are much injured.

The Buffalo *Courier* has the following:

"The heavy frost on Saturday night blighted a considerable portion of the produce of the flower and vegetable gardens in the city, and it is to be feared of the fruit orchards and fields in the country. Indeed, we hear that the potato vines are completely blackened and blasted in various places, and we apprehend their destruction in this vicinity is quite general. Tomato plants and cucumber vines, in the eastern section of the city, presented a drooping appearance early yesterday morning; and the effect of the sun in the course of the day showed that they had sustained more injury than was at first believed. The most that can be expected is, that new shoots will spring from their roots. The string beans, we fear, are also extensively cut off. The frost wilted the tops of the sweet corn, especially that of largest growth. Peas, radishes, carrots, beets, asparagus, salsify, lettuce and onions escaped unhurt. Numerous varieties of flowers were destroyed. The dahlia tops were all blasted, but there is plenty of time for them to spring up afresh. And so in regard to the cucumbers and most other vegetables—they must be planted anew. There are plenty of tomato plants to be obtained of those who make it a business to raise and sell, and know how to take care of them. Some cautious persons, here and there, covered their cucumber vines with newspapers, or whatever else chanced to be at hand, and were rewarded for their pains by finding them unhurt. But, in general, no such precaution was taken. The temperature on Saturday evening seemed scarcely lower than that of the night previous. But the high wind of Friday night prevented the frost from taking effect. The new shoots of the grape vines, with their young fruit all set, which promised two days ago the most abundant yield, are now utterly withered. That single night of frost has struck a severa blow upon a community still suffering from the effect of a financial revulsion and the calamity of short crops. It has given a serious check to the progress of a generally reviving prosperity. But we may hope that the visitation is a local one, of comparatively limited range, in which case a scarcity may here be partially compensated for by a surplus elsewhere, and the influx of supplies from a distant source prevent any great rise of prices."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Monday, June 6.

A heavy and disastrous frost prevailed in this vicinity on Saturday night, killing the growing corn and potatoes and all garden vegetables. It was feared that the various fruits have also been cut off. The loss, it is anticipated, will be very heavy.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 6.

There was a heavy frost throughout the northern part of Ohio on Saturday night, and the wheat crop was badly injured or destroyed, and corn, grapes, and potatoes frozen.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 6.

There was a severe frost on Sunday morning, extending over the whole of Ohio, and the larger part of Indiana, and doing great damage to the wheat, corn and potato crops.

PITTSBURG, Monday, June 6.

A severe frost occurred in this neghborhood on Saturday night, and caused great demage to the wheat, corn and potato crops, and also to some of the fruit trees.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of yesterday, announces the appearance of a heavy frost in that vicinity:

"In this neighborhood the atmosphere was quite cool last evening, and early this morning there was a heavy white frost on the hills west of our city. We learn from Mr. ROBERT HARPER, that at 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer at his place was down to 32, and test a hard white frost was perceptible at that hour in that vicinity. So hard was it that it could be scraped off the boards. We also learn from a gentleman who left Delaware County at an early hour, that frost was visible all along the plank road, and that up to sunrise the atmosphere was quite cold."

Affairs in Boston.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. RYDER—IMMIGRATION, &C.

BOSTON, Monday, June 6.

Many vessels at the wharves to-day, had their colors at half-mast in respect for the memorvof Capt. RYDER, late master of the bark *Oak*, of the Philadelphia Packet Line.

The ship *Neptune* arrived to-day from Liverpool, with 319 passengers, and the ship *Kate Prince*, with 357.

Two seamen of the frigate *Minnesota* died yesterday at the Hospital; the first, DANL FARRELL, from being stabbed in a fight in North-street; he has a mother living in Baltimore. The second, JOHN MCNEMOTH, fell from a third-story window in North-street.

PATRICK and DENNIS MULLEN have been arrested, charged with killing DANIEL FARREL, of the *Minnesota*. FARREL's funeral took place to-day, and was attended by about 300 of his shipmates.

The two hundred and twenty-first annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company took place, to-day, with the usual ceremonies, Colonal BRINLEY commanding. Governor BANKS and staff were escorted to Chancey-Place Church, where the anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. H. HEPWORTH; the Ancient and Honorable, with their invited guests, then dined at Faneuil Hall. After the dinner, the company proceeded to the Common, where the following officers received their commissions from the Governor: Captain, Gen. JOSEPH ANDREWS; First Lieutenant, Major CHAS. AMORY, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Brig-Gen. E. W. PEARCE; Adjutant, Capt. ISAAC F. SHEPARD; Treasurer, Capt. J. G. ROBERTS.

New-Haven City Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, June 6.

The city election was warmly contested to-day, and resulted in the reelection of the Democratic Mayor by 360 majority. The Republicans carried their Aldermen in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, and fifteen Councilmen; the Democrats elected their Aldermen in the Third and Fifth Wards, and nine Councilmen, together with the Collector, Sheriffs, Clerk and Treasurer.

Fire in Eaton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 6.

A fire in Eaton, Ohio, on Sunday morning destroyed thirteen buildings, causing a loss of $50,000; insured for $12 000.

New-Orleans City Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, June 6.

The election to-day for Comptroller and Aldermen resulted in the complete success of the American ticket by about 2,000 majority. No serious disturbance occurred.

Return of the President to Washington.

NORFOLK, Monday, June 6

The President left Portsmouth this afternoon in the steamer *Adelaide, en route* from Raleigh for Washington, *via* Baltimore. There was an immense crowd at the wharf, and loud cheers greeted the President. He seems in fine health.

The corner-stone of a large Catholic Church was laid yesterday at Portsmouth—Bishop MCGILL, of Richmond, officiating.

A Suspension in Charleston, S. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 6.

It is confidently stated here that the house of JOHN FRASER & Co., of Charleston, suspended on Saturday, in consequence of the difficulty of negotiating Sterling Exchange. Their assets are superabundant, and it is believed the suspension will be very temporary.

Norwich City Election.

NORWICH, Conn., Monday, June 6.

At the city election here to-day the entire Republican ticket headed by Mayor PRENTICE was successful by 144 majority. The vote cast was very large.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, June 5.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

A CALL FOR IT FROM EUROPE.—We extract the following from the *Atlas* of Sunday. Ex-Alderman Herrick writes a pungent paragraph often:

"BELLE BRITTO" ON "GAIETTY."—Col. Hiram Fuller, in his first letter from Paris, to the *Express*, writes as follows of the hotel at which he is quartered:

"I have been a day and a night in Paris, and I must hasten to mention the experience thereof. The magnificence of the 'Grand Hotel de Louvre,' quite eclipse in the hotel way anything I have ever seen, even in America. I shall not yet attempt to describe it. The world gorgeous is applicable every where. The hotel is located in the Rue Rivoli, directly opposite the Louvre, and but a short distance from the Palace of the Tuileries. It was finished four years ago, at a cost of seventeen millions of francs, and is owned by the 'Credit Mobilier.' It combines the American and European system—the *table d'hôte* and restaurant. The dining hall is copied from the Palace of Versailles, and for sumptuousness the gilded splendors of the celebrated 'Crockford's' is a mere joke. The rooms are richly and superbly furnished, and the beds the best I ever slept on. I must, however, make one exception. The 'Cabinets' have no distinction of sex, and the refinement of GAIETTY is an unknown luxury in Paris, as well as in England. With us it belongs to the 'commonest necessities of life.'"

This enthusiastic indorsement of the 'luxury" of GAIETTY'S paper has led to the suspicion that the accomplished author of "Belle Britton" was sent out to Europe as an especial agent to introduce that wonderful American invention into the higher circles of European life. We are assured by our neighbor GAIETTY that such is not the fact. GAIETTY relies upon the merits of his paper to make its own way into the "Cabinets" of Paris.

[Advertisement.]

NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

The arterial blood makes the body. The body becomes blood again but venous blood. Now, if these matters which are ready to become venous blood remain longer than nature designed, *nature must be assisted.*

BRANDRETH'S PILLS must be used, which have no action except upon those humors which the body's health requires to be removed. Colds, hoarseness, sore throats, rheumatisms, billious affections, are all cured by this vegetable physic, which takes away only the bad, but leaves the good blood to strengthen the body. Ye who have headache, or have pain of any kind, will do well to provide a few of these Pills. Four or five, swallowed, would never be repented of. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street; principal office No. 296 Bowery; and by all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

THERE IS NO MISTAKING THIS FACT.—There is no mistaking the fact that the garments made and sold by the Delano Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, are the only preventitive of death by drowning ever offered to the public. They are designed for the young and old of both sexes. The editor of this paper wore one on his recent trip to Europe. Ocean travelers, persons who go to watering places, on yachting excursions, &c., should certainly examine and wear these elegant and life-insuring articles of clothing. They are almost as cheap and as useful as ordinary habiliments, apart from their maritime excellence.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

GLORIOUS WEATHER.—You can't enjoy such beautiful weather as we had last week unless your head is cool. In order to effect this, wear a light and seasonable hat; and in order to procure the right sort, go to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where you will find a most *recherché* assortment of novelties for the season—among others, "The Pride of Youth," for young gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No case of fever and ague, liver complaint, colic, indigestion, bodily weakness, sick headache or sexual difficulty can withstand the curative and, at the same time, invigorating action of these Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 6.

$18 000	Missouri St. 9s	84¼	
5 000	do	s10 84	
15.000	do	s60 83¾	
8 000	Tennessee 6s '90	80	
1 000	Bk'ville C. W. L.	100	
1 000	Bud. Riv. R. 84m.	72	
6,000	Mich Cen. R. 7 ₱c. 1st m. S. F. C. bds.	89½	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	79¾	
1 500	do	80	
11 000	L. C. & Mil L. G. R.	17	
1 000	N Cen. 1st M. R.	100	
12	Bank of New-York	106½	
66	National Bank	110	
5	Bank of State N. Y.	100	
95	Park Bank	104½	
100	Penn Coal Co.	s30 81½	
325	Pac M. Steam. Co.	70	
150	do	b30 70	
150	do	b60 70	
100	do	69¾	
50	do	s30 69¾	
1350	N. Y. Central R.	72¾	
150	do	72¾	
200	do	s5 72¾	
50	do	s15 72⅝	
100	do	b60 72¾	
150	do	72⅝	
150	do	b tw'k 72⅝	
50	do	72⅝	
250	do	72¾	
150	do	s60 71¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5 000	Missouri St. 6s	84¼	
1.000	Ill. Freeland hs.	95	
50	m. ex. Bank	s3.100	
2	Penn Coal Co.	91¾	
300	Erie Railroad	8¾	
200	Harlem R. Pref.	35½	
240	N. Y. Cent. R.	73½	
400	do	s5 73	
250	do	73¾	
200	do	73	
100	do	b3 73	
200	do	s3 72⅞	
180	Pacific M. S. Co.	70	
50	do	s60 69¾	
200	Reading Railroad	34⅝	
100	Michigan Cen. R.	41	
150	do	41⅞	
100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. R.	b60 31	
100	do	b60 31½	
50	do	h3 31⅝	
25	Ill. Central R.	s30 55¾	
150	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	opg 58⅛	
50	do	b60 58¾	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$500	Cle. & Tol. R. 7s.	54	
2 000	Virginia 8s	96½	
4,000	Han & Os. Ill. 8s.	90	
2,000	Bell'e & Ill'n R. 7s.	60	
3 000	G. W. Ill. R. 10s.	42⅜	
2.900	G. W. M. I. B. '57	64⅜	
1 000	S. M. I. S. of 1858	61⅜	
10	Bk. of the Com'w'th.	99¾	
20	Harmony F. Ins. Co.	97¾	
25	Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	130	
20	do	129½	
20	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	105¾	
20	Irving Bank	98½	
48	Pres. & Tr. Co. of Va.	80c.	
350	Old Forge Coal Co.	10c.	
800	C. (coal & salt) M. Co	$1	
5	St. Nicholas Bank	96½	
20	Bank of New-York	105½	
20	Hanover Bank	01½	
5	Am. Ex. Bank	101½	
67	do	10)	
20	Ocean Bank	95	
60	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 35½	
100	Reading R.	s30 34¾	
160	do	b60 34¾	
100	do	s30 38¾	
50	do	b61 39	
50	Panama R.	s30 168	
20	do	119	
100	Mich. Cent R.	b60 42	
100	do	42	
50	do	now 42	
100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	9¾	
750	Mich S. & N. Ia. G. R.	31	
100	do	s60 31¾	
50	do	b60 31½	
25	Ill. Central R.	s30 56	
31	Clev Col & Cin. R	93¾	
50	Gal. & Chicago R.	62¾	
300	do	s15 64¾	
100	do	84¾	
100	do	s15 64¾	
150	do	s30 64	
50	Cleve & Tol R.	opg 25¾	
300	do	opg 25½	
100	do	s15 25¾	
100	do	p&c 25⅞	
100	Ch. & R. I. R.	s30 58¾	
200	do	s30 58¾	
50	do	opg 58¾	
40	N. H. & Hart. R.	123	

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4,000	Han & Os. Ill. 8s.	90	
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25	Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	130	
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20	Irving Bank	98½	
48	Pres. & Tr. Co. of Va.	80c.	
350	Old Forge Coal Co.	10c.	
800	C. (coal & salt) M. Co	$1	
5	St. Nicholas Bank	96½	
20	Bank of New-York	105½	
20	Hanover Bank	01½	
10	Park Bank	109¾	
14	Bk. of the S. of N. Y.	99	
5	Col. & Ins. Co.	113	
20	do	112¾	
23	Mer. Mut Ins. Co.	113¾	
10	Market Fire Ins. Co.	129	
28	Fnl Fire Ins. Co.	147	
10	Lafayette F. Ins. Co	110	
20	Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	110	
10	G. W. Mu. Ins. Co.	130	
30	Peter C. F. Ins Co	104¾	
10	Home Fire Ins. Co.	175½	
10	New W. F. Ins Co.	101¾	
20	Commerce W. In. Co.	100	
15	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	101	
20	Lenox F. Ins. Co.	91	
15	Am. Express Co.	80¾	
20	Atlantic Dock Co.	15¾	
76	Wilkesbarre Gas Co.	90	

MONDAY, June 6—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 4, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 28:

Decrease in Loans	$2,130 894
Decrease in Specie	591 511
Increase in Circulation	194 989
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,983,519

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchangee between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 5, 1858.	June 4, 1859.	May 28, 1859
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508 657	$68 508 657
Loans	116 424 597	125,006 766	127 137 660
Specie	32 760,332	93 728 311	24,319 822
Circulation	7.547 840	8 427 612	8 332,653
Gross Deposits	101 440,535	103 507 002	107 061 005
Exchanged	17,942 618	20 628 166	21 201 650
Undrawn	83 506 887	82,878 836	85,562,355
In Sub-Treasury	5,263 348	4 327 155	4,752,086

The result of the present Bank Average comes fully up to the calculation made this morning in the reduction on the line of Loans and Discounts. It proves something better than we anticipated in the line of Specie. The curtailment in Deposits, of course, fully covers both items. The inference in regard to the Specie Average is, that most of the estimates of the increase from the interior, at this season of the year, when the domestic exchanges are almost universally in favor of New-York, are rather under than over the mark. The Statement, altogether, at a time when the export movement of Specie is large, is calculated to afford general satisfaction. This movement, which fell last week to $3,176,000 from $5,126,000 the week before, promises, at present, to be further considerably reduced this week. The Foreign Exchanges, to-day, are easier, and the demand for the *Asia*, sailing on Wednesday, opens moderate. On London 110@110¼ at sixty days, and 110¼@110⅜ at sight.

We hear of no alteration to-day in the rates for Money, either at Bank or on the Street. Discounts are 7@9 ₱ cent., and loans on demand 6 ₱ cent.

The suspension of a large Cotton firm in Charleston, with branch houses here and in Liverpool, was spoken of early in the day, but on Change, at 3½ o'clock, it was announced that the Charleston Banks had intervened to protect the maturing bills of the concern, most of which are on the other side, receiving in pledge the Cotton unsold, against which the bills were originally made. The Charleston house is one of old and very respectable standing, and the aid so promptly tendered by the Banks of that city will probably remove, or, at all events, greatly mitigate, their temporary embarrassment. The firm there is JOHN FRAZER & Co.; in New-York, TRENHOLM BROTHERS & Co., end in Liverpool, FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co.

The Stock Exchange to-day has been remarkably dull, but without much change in most of the active Stocks. The principal exception to the weakness or indifference of the Market is New-York Central, which at one time showed an improvement of ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. on the closing sales of Saturday, and left off 72¾ against 72⅜ ₱ cent. About 5,000 shares changed hands. The Western list was weaker in the forenoon, but closed steady. Reading fell off this afternoon to 38½ ₱ cent, being still influenced by the difficulty in the Philadelphia Market. There was a further decline to 70 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail, under a fresh manifestation of rivalry from Mr. VANDERBILT, who promises a regular semi-monthly line after July 1. The Panama Shares, which are to profit by this increased competition in the California passenger trade, are firmer. Some of the City Bank shares are lower. The Delaware & Hudson Co. have declared a half yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. The shares leave off 91 ex-dividend. In State Stocks, Missouris hold steady at 84¼@⅞ cash; Tennesseee are a fraction lower; Virginias 96¼@½; Illinois Central Bonds are 95 for the Free Land and 80 ₱ cent. for the Construction mortgage. In other Railway Bonds there is very little movement. The Eries remain depressed; although the *Railway Journal* of Saturday intimates that a responsible party stands ready to lease the Road for ten years, keep in full repair and pay the interest promptly upon all the debt of the Company. The general market left off dull.

The *Journal of Commerce* speaks of a want of courtesy on our part in impeaching its assertions of last Monday in regard to the Specie movement. We certainly believed then, as we know now, that at least three out of the five points made were gross misapprehensions, and calculated to impair the official Bank Averages, and to create unnecessary, as well as premeture concern in financial circles, and so pronounced them. No personal discourtesy was intended, as there was no mistaking the source from which the writer had drawn his false inferences, and which had led other City journals into repeated instances of the same nature. We here reproduce the *Journal's* original paragraphs, written after the Average of *last* Monday, showing $24,319,000 was made officially known to the writer, and submit that, after the Average of *this* afternoon, it appears wholly unjustifiable, except in the mere estimate of the Specie that went out last week. It was wrong first, in impeaching the integrity of the Official Average by assuming that only $21,000,000 remained in Bank, and doubly wrong in leaving it to be inferred that as "little" Specie is arriving from the interior the Banks would be left after the present Average with only *seventeen* or *eighteen*, instead of *twenty-three millions* and the rise. We are equally satisfied that the assertion that the contraction in the line of loans and discounts is wholly compulsory, is wrong. The collections of maturing mercantile paper and of the Treasury bills of the Government have fallen in with an ease to the regular dealers at Bank, which certainly authorizes us to say that the contraction has been, for the most part, voluntary. A similar movement was never made with the same quiet facility. The *Journal*, under date of Monday, May 30, P. M., asserted:

"The large movements of specie last week have disturbed the Bank averages, so *that it is difficult to estimate their present condition*; but from a careful inquiry we are satisfied that the amount of coin and bullion on hand in those institutions at the opening of business this morning was *about twenty one millions*. We learn of further large shipments going forward this week; the Boston steamer will probably take from a million to a million and a quarter in gold; and the total exports of specie for the current week *will add up between three and four millions*. There appears to be *no voluntary contraction in the discounts*, and most of the falling off seems to have been *compelled* by a decrease in specie. * * The

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2408. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Additional Details of the Battle of Montebello.

THE GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WAR.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

How the Shipping Trade will be Affected.

The late hour at which the files by the *City of Washington* were delivered, precluded as extended details as we desired from our issue of yesterday.

This morning we enlarge the record with additional extracts.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

The Interests of the Nationalities—True Attitude of England—The Real Significance and Aim of Neutrality.

GREAT SPEECH OF M. KOSSUTH.

A crowded public meeting was held May 20, at the London Tavern, to consider the attitude which it becomes the English nation to assume in relation to the war in Italy. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, and on the platform were, among others, Mr. W. Cowper, M. P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M. P., Mr. Deputy Dakin, Professor Newman, Professor Donaldson, Mr. White, (late M. P. for Plymouth,) Monsieur Kossuth, and Monsieur Pulski. The appearance of the celebrated Governor of Hungary was the signal for several rounds of hearty cheers. Immediately in front of the platform were a considerable number of reserved seats, which were occupied chiefly by ladies.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said he was happy to be able to state that the first business which occupied the corporation of the City of London that day was the consideration of a resolution similar to the first resolution which would be proposed that evening. He had now the honor to introduce to the meeting the illustrious ruler of Hungary—[great cheering]—who as an exile in this land of freedom was waiting with longing expectation for the day when the nationality of his country would be recognized, and when in the midst of a triumphant and rejoicing people, he would return to his native land to resume in peace the arts which made a nation great. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF KOSSUTH.

Mons. Kossuth, who was received most enthusiastically, then spoke as follows:

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: The clond, called the "Italian Question," has at last begun to discharge the electric fluid with which it was overcharged for more than forty years. It is a momentous event likely to become epochal in the history of Europe. What is the position which England ought to take in this critical emergency? Your lordship, whose opinions carry with them a threefold authority, that of an independent English patriot, that of a tried and consistent friend of liberty, and that of the exalted representative of this great commercial metropolis of the world—your lordship has answered the question. The position which England ought to take, and from which she ought not to depart, is that of honest neutrality and strict non intervention. [Cheers.] I feel greatly honored in being permitted to take part in the proceedings of this evening, though I know that in my individual capacity my humble opinions can pretend to no weight with this distinguished assembly. But, though by the stormy waves of national adversity, I was cast a homeless exile on the shores of this country—the happy home of the free and the sanctuary of the oppressed—still, the municipality of this great metropolis deigned to receive me as the representative of the down-trodden Hungarian nationality; upwards of one hundred cities, boroughs and corporations followed in the wake, and the liberal instincts of the people of England and Scotland vouchsafed to make me the depository of their sympathy for my native land. Thus, my Lord Mayor, it fell to my lot prominently to stand identified in public opinion with the cause of the oppressed nationalities, and of European liberty. Such being the peculiarity of my individual position, I, for one, cannot help deriving corroborative persuasion from the coincidence that the conclusion at which your lordship has arrived from an English point of view is exactly the same at which I have arrived from a European point of view. [Cheers.] As an exile, as a Hungarian, as a member of an oppressed nationality, as a man identified in all his aspirations with the cause of its emancipation, I repeat, as an ardent prayer, what your lordship advanced as the well-matured vote of an English patriot—that England should deliberately adhere to the policy of honest neutrality and of strict non-intervention. [Hear, hear.] If, in consequence of this concurrence of opinions, I were to be asked whether I anticipate that the war which is just commencing may eventually result to the advantage of the cause with which every aspiration of my heart is identified, I should unhesitatingly declare that I do anticipate such an eventual result, provided England does not divert into a wrong channel the natural course of events by interfering with the war. [Cheers.] This anticipation does not flow, my Lord Mayor, from the excitement which recent events must naturally have operated on my feelings. Adversity is a great teacher, my lord, and the lesson I have learnt in a mighty disenchanter. I have much suffered in the last ten years of my tempest tossed life, but in compensation I have learned something—I have learnt not to clutch with eager impatience the fleeting forelock of illusory hopes. I have learnt with calm reflection to trace the law of concatenation between cause and effect which presides over the logic of history. Taking my stand on this law, I rest my anticipations on the incontrovertible axiom that the difficulties of the oppressor may give a chance of deliverance for the oppressed. I see Francis Joseph of Austria—the murderer of my nation—[loud cheers]—the blood-stained usurper of my country—engaged in a great war. I reflect on the relative position of the contending parties, and on the strategical necessities which must develop themselves in the course of the war, and I come to the conclusion that at no distant time emancipation will be within the reach of some of those nationalities the oppression of whom by the house of Austria is the great European nuisance, without the removal of which patchwork arrangements may be devised calculated to disguise for a little while longer the dry rot of the political structure of Europe, but both a permanent peace and a settled condition of the European community are utterly impossible. Your lordship has appropriately alluded to the royal proclamation by which her Majesty's Government have entered into a public pledge to abstain from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war which has just commenced on the Continent, and to maintain a strict and imparital neutrality. This certainly is a right move in the right direction. Condign credit is owing to her Majesty's Government for the constitutional spirit which they have displayed in showing due regard for the demands of public opinion, manifested with more than ordinary emphasis, both from the hustings during the elections, and by numerous meetings held since. So far, so good. But I make bold to say that if it be desired that the proclaimed neutrality should assume the character of a settled rule, not subject to eventual modifications, it is, even more than before, necessary that the expression of public opinion should not relax; nay, that it should be made even more explicit than hitherto, in order that no room may be left for any doubt as to the sense in which the people of these realms desire the proclaimed principle of neutrality to be understood, and as to the consistency with which it ought to be acted upon. Neutrality is a general expression, yet it implies a special meaning the bearing of which cannot be fully fathomed unless we have it clearly understood with which of the contending parties her Majesty's Government would side if they were not to remain neutral. [Hear, hear.] Now, my lord, I do not remember to have heard of one single official or semi-official declaration which has left the impression on my mind that if her Majesty's Government were not to remain neutral they would side with Sardinia and France against Austria. But I have heard of many declarations forcibly leading to the inference, that the alternative was either neutrality or else support of Austria. [Loud cries of "No, no."] It was always universally admitted, that in the beginning England was to remain neutral, but it was added, that she should watch what turn events would take, and should arm in the meantime, so as to be prepared to do—what? To repel any aggression of her territories, colonies and dependencies? Of course, that should be done, that would be done, and gloriously, too. "Come, the three corners of the world in arms"—you know the rest of the proud, bold strain. But this has nothing to do with neutrality or non-neutrality; this is a question of attack and defence, and the plainest common-sense reflection will suggest that England will not be attacked in this war, if she does not run into it herself. [Cheers.] No, it was said that England should arm, in order to be prepared to protect her interests. Again, I should say so far so good; only that "interest" is a very vague word; it may mean nothing, or it may mean anything to suit the fancy of the comic moment. [Hear, hear.] But we have been vouchsafed a foretaste of what it might mean. We have been told that if a French fleet should enter the Adriatic, it might be the interest of England to oppose it; we have been told, and on high authority, too, that if Trieste were to be attacked, it might be the interest of England to defend it; nay, the insolrad minister and candidate for the West Riding of Yorkshire even told the electors that it might be the interest of England to protect Venice. From what? Of course, from the great misfortune of getting emancipated from the detested yoke of Austria. [Cheers.] Thus, turn it as we may, the alternative is this—either England remains neutral, or else she will be brought to support Austria. If in this war England were to depart from the principle of strict and impartial neutrality, you would be in danger of seeing the colors of England nailed to the mast of Austria—you would have the fair name of Britannia coupled to that Babylon of abomination whose power rests on a tissue of conduct which, as Professor Newman remarks, in his work upon the Crimes of the House of Austria, even in the ancient heathen times caused the holders of power thus gained to be regarded as self-outlawed, hateful to gods, and deserving of no defence from men. This feature of the case, that departure from the principle of neutrality means support of Austria, should never, for a moment, be lost sight of. It will convince every true-hearted Englishman that, though the proclamation of neutrality is deserving of unreserved approbation, there is much left to be watched, to be cleared up, and to be controlled by public opinion. The important question is—What is the world to understand by the assurance that the English Government are firmly purposed and determined to abstain from taking any part in this war? Is this declaration made under the tacit proviso that England will remain neutral provided the war remains restricted to Italy? or is it meant to intimate that England will adhere to the principle of impartial neutrality and strict non-intervention, although, in the natural course of events, the area of the conflict may happen to be extended to other parts of the Austrian dominions, and the eventual issue of the complications happen to be correspondingly enlarged? I wish this assembly to come to a proper conclusion on this subject. I shall therefore, with your leave, my lord, enter on a brief inquiry as to certain preconceived ideas—I might well call them prejudices—which, if they are not emphatically repudiated by public opinion, will be likely to drift England into the war, in spite of the prospects held out by the proclamation of neutrality. These prejudices turn, in the first place, around a radically erroneous interpretation of what is called the Italian question; secondly, around the undue regards which we hear professed on the part of England for the treaties of 1815; thirdly, around what diplomatists call the localisation of the war; and lastly, around that greatest of all imaginable misconceptions, that the integrity of the Austrian empire is essential to the maintenance of the balance of power. May it please your lordship to allow me to make some remarks on each of these points.

First, as to the real merit of the Italian question. There are commotions which owe their origin to maladministration and misgovernment. These may be put to rest by seasonable concessions, improvements, reforms. But, my lord, ill-governed as Italy is, with the exception of Piedmont, the Italian question is not of this character. The problem imperatively claiming its adequate solution in the Italian question is not such or another form of government, such or another abuse or grievance, demanding such or another improvement, concession, redress. No; the Italian question is a question of nationality. And because it is a question of nationality, the first and foremost point in its practical solution is, the total and definite expulsion of Austria from Italy—[cheers]—her expulsion in such a manner that she should not be able to go back. [Renewed cheers.] Many political questions may admit of a compromise; but this is one of those which will admit of no compromise. Either Austria must be definitely ejected non Italy or else, do what the Powers of Europe may, the Italian question will recur again and again. No administrative reforms, no re-adjustment of provincial frontiers, could conjure it, and no terrorism could stifle it. Nothing short of the utter extermination of the Italians could secure the rule of Austria in Italy, and a nation of twenty-six millions battles even extermination. Well wrote Lord Napier to Viscount Palmerston in 1848: "The Italians may be crushed, but will not be extirpated. The enthusiasm of hope will kindle, and the broken thread will knit again and again." It is from this nature of the Italian question, that already, in 1846, when the Papal dominions were even worse governed than they are now—and to say this is to say very much indeed—[laughter]—the moderate liberal party—I say the moderate party—declared to the Papal Commissaries "that however dreadful, however insupportable were the particular sufferings of the Roman people, their questions with the Government had for them but a secondary interest—the principal was Italy—that what revolted their feelings more than anything else was, that the Papal Government had made itself the slave of Austria in Italy, and that whenever an opportunity for fighting the Austrians should offer itself the Romans would join in the fight with the energies of a regarded and indignant people, because the life of all Italy was elevated to the sentiment of nationality. It is likewise owing to this nature of the Italian question that when Venice and Lombardy had risen in 1848 the whole of Italy rushed in a crusade against Austria. The same nature of the Italian question explains the fact that when, in 1848, from fear lest the French might enter Italy, Austria offered to the Provisional Government of Milan the unconditional independence of Lombardy, with faculty to dispose of themselves as they might please, the Milanese rejected the offer with the declaration that they would never separate themselves from their Venetian brethren, and that they would fight not for Lombardy but for Italy. It is equally from this nature of the Italian question that we see, at this very moment, the people of Piedmont, though happy and contented with their own condition, cheerfully accept all the sufferings and sacrifices of war, waged in the most barbarous manner by the enemy—[Hear]—that King Victor Emanuel having inscribed on his banner the independence of Italy, sees a great number of republicans rallying around him, just as the monarchists would have rallied round the banner of Italy if the republicans had unfurled it with a reasonable prospect of success. It is from the same cause that Tuscany threw itself into the arms of the King of Piedmont; that volunteers from all parts of Italy flock to the banner of the King; that the most extraordinary measures of rigor have to be resorted to in Naples to prevent the people from joining them; and, last, not least, to the same cause is it due that we see the French received with joy and enthusiasm in Italy. [Cheers.] Now, it does strike me that in all the transactions preceding the declaration of war by Austria there was this shortcoming in the policy of England, that the Italian question was not viewed as a question of nationality, but was viewed as one that might and should be solved on the basis of Austria retaining her Italian possessions if she would only consent not to interfere with the rest of Italy.

I shall not now enter on the task of showing that it is the strangest of all strange misconceptions to believe that Austria may be left in the possession of Venice and Lombardy, and that she could be held by any treaties, by any arrangements, not to exert the preponderating influence of her position, as central Government, and as the directing soul of the principle of unmitigated despotism, in which the House of Austria lives, and moves, and has its being. To show this I should have to refer to diplomatic documents which ought not to have escaped the attention of contemporary statesmen, but which would carry me to a greater length than I can afford on the present occasion. Therefore I will only remark, that unless it be explicitly understood throughout Europe that the maintenance of Austria in her illegitimate Italian possessions does not enter into the intents and purposes of England, no proclamations of neutrality will preserve your country from, sooner or later, being drifted into the war in consequence of entangling alliances, for which it is manifest that mighty influences are at work. [Hear.]

It is a strange sight to see what is going on in Germany. That the German nation, which hardly ever was united in any single purpose, should appear ready to risk for once all dissensions in the determination to resist a supposed dash of the French at the Rhine—this, my lord, justly commands the approbation of every sensible man. There is, however, much of a false alarm at the bottom of that agitation, as it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the French Government, having already one war on hand, could meditate an attack on the Rhine—an attack directed, not against Austria, but against Prussia and the confederated minor German States—an attack which would be sure to put a mighty European coalition in battle order against France. The fact is, that there are influences at work to turn the patriotic feelings of the German nation to the profit of the House of Austria, for maintaining their foot planted on the neck of other nationalities, which have as much right to assert, or to reassert, an independant national existence as Germany has to maintain hers. [Cheers.] Do believe me, gentlemen, in spite of the prevailing excitement, the noble instincts of the German nation could never be deluded into the disgraceful part of being made the *valet de bourreau* (hangman's assistant) of the House of Austria, for enslaving other nationalities, unless it was supposed that England's Government sympathized with Austria, that England's Government thought her entitled to retain her Italian possessions, and was favorable to the idea that the integrity of her dominions should be maintained. [Hear, hear.] Unfortunately, it has been proclaimed in Parliament, by the official organ of England's foreign policy, that Austria has strong claims on your sympathy because she is kindred in race to Anglo-Saxon England. [Laughter.] Well, I am bound to remark, in all humility, that this pitiful appeal to your commiseration happens to be a very unfortunate display of proficiency in ethnographic studies. The unnatural compound of heterogeneous elements, formed by a long series of usurpations, which goes by the name of Austria, is so far from being German, that, though at the last census of 1851 the Government of Austria employed both artifice and terrorism to establish for their dominions the character of German nationality, they found it impossible to raise the number of their German subjects higher than to about seven millions out of a population of thirty-seven millions. [Hear hear.] In fact, Austria is the only Power in Europe which has no national character. It is of no country, of no race—it is just a dynasty, and nothing more; it is simply the House of Hapsburg—no, not even that; everything in that accursed house is usurpation, down to their very name; they are not Hapsburgs, they are Lorrain-Vaudemont, rebellious crown officers of France, as Napoleon I. used to style them—not they, but the Lords Daubigh, of the House of Fielding, are the only Hapsburgs on earth. [Cheers.] However, since such declarations of sympathy, coupled with recognitions of the pretended rights of Austria, went forth in an official manner from the English Government, it is not to be wondered at that the impression prevails throughout Germany, and throughout the Austrian dominions, that in spite of the declaration of neutrality, England will come round by and bye, and in one way or another will find out some pretext for either directly supporting Austria or assisting Germany in supporting her. [Hear, hear.] This impression exerts such a detrimental influence on the spirit of the oppressed nationalities as I am sure every liberal-minded Englishman will lament. On the other hand, it pushes Germany into a false direction, which, if not checked in time, will, sooner or later, first entangle England into untoward combinations, and then drift her, under some eventual pretext, into the war. I think it, therefore, urgent that, while approving of the policy of impartial neutrality and strict non intervention, the public opinion of the English nation should emphatically repudiate the idea of lending, under any circumstances, her support to Austria against the emancipation of the nationalities oppressed by her. [Loud cheers.]

I now come to the pretended inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is the more important to have the mist of prejudices cleared away in this regard, as it can admit of no doubt that should it so happen (which God forfend) that England were to depart from the principles of neutrality it would be done in favor of Austria. It would be done on the ground and under the pretext of the inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is woeful to remember, my lord, that the sovereigns who, on pretence of asserting the liberties of Europe, enticed the nations to shed their blood in streams for nearly a quarter of a century, and to waste away the prosperity of generations for the preservation of dynasties, at last requited the deluded nations, at the Congress of Vienna, by selling and bartering them like cattle, and by treating Europe like an allodial farm. [Hear, hear.] Thus it is that Lombardy, thus it is that Venice, the Fairy City, robbed of its glorious independence of thirteen hundred years' standing, were tossed over like a cricket ball into the grasp of the House of Austria. [Hear, hear.] These last forty four years of Italian life, with their groans, with their ever-growing hatred and discontent, with their ever-recurring commotions, conspiracies, revolts, revolutions, with their scaffolds soaked in the blood of patriots, with their horrors of Spielberg and Mantua, and with the chafing anger with which the words, "Out with the Austrians," tremble on the lips of every Italian—these forty-four years are recorded in history as a standing protest against those impious treaties. The robbed protested loudly enough against the compact of the robbers. [Cheers.] Yet, forsooth, we are still told that the treaties of 1815 are inviolable! Why, I have heard it reported that England rang with a merry peal when the stern inward judge, Conscience, led the hand of Castlereagh to suicide; and shall we in 1859 be offered the sight of England plunging into the incalculable calamities of a great war for no better purpose than to uphold the accursed work of the Castlereaghs, and from no better motive than to keep the accursed house of Austria safe? [Cheers.] Inviolable treaties, indeed! Why, my lord, the forty-four years that have since passed have cribbled those treaties like a sieve. The Bourbons, whom they restored to the throne of France, have vanished, and the Bonapartes, whom they proscribed, are restored. [Hear, hear.] Two changes—the transformation of Switzerland from a confederation of States into a confederated State, and the independence of Belgium, have been accomplished in spite of those treaties, to the profit of liberty; but for the rest, the distinctive feature of the cribbling process through which those treaties have passed is this, that every poor plant of freedom which they had spared has been uprooted by the unsparing hand of despotism. From the Republic of Cracow, poor remnant of Poland, swallowed by Austria, down to the freedom of the Press, guaranteed to Germany, but reduced to such a condition that in the native land of Guttenberg not one square yard of soil is left to set a free press upon, everything that was not of evil in those inviolable treaties has been trampled down to the profit of despotism, of concordats, of Jesuits, and of unenlightened darkness. All these violations of the inviolable treaties were accomplished without England once shaking her mighty trident to fathom it; and shall it be recorded in history that when the object is to drive Austria from Italy, when the natural logic of this undertaking might present my own native land with a chance of that deliverance to which England has God-speed with a mighty outcry of sympathy, rolling like a thunder from John o'Groat's to the Land's End—that deliverance for which prayers have ascended and are ascending still to the Father of mankind from millions of British hearts—shall it be recorded in history that at such a time, that under such circumstances, England plunged into the horrors and calamities of war—nay, that she took upon herself to make this war long and universal, for the mere purpose of upholding the inviolability of those rotten treaties, those highwaymen compacts, in favor of despotic, priest-ridden, bankrupt Austria, good for nothing on earth except to spread darkness and to perpetuate servitude? [Loud cheers.] There you have that Austria in Piedmont carrying on a war in a manner that recalls to me many the horrors of the bygone ages of barbarism—[loud cheers]—allowing her rigorously-disciplined soldiers to act the part of robbers let loose upon an unoffending population, to offer violence to helpless women, to outrage daughters in presence of their parents, and revel in such other savage crimes as the blood of civilized men curdles at hearing related, and the tongue falters in relating. [Hear, hear.] Such she was always; these horrors but faintly reflect what Hungary had to suffer from her in our last war. [Hear, hear.]

And shall it be said that England the home of gentlemen, sent her brave sons to shed their blood, to stain their honor in fighting side by side with such a *Soldatesca*, for the maintenance of those highwayman-compacts of 1815 to the profit of that Austria? [Cheers.] No, let the people of England raise loud their mighty voice—let them thunder forth the forbidding words, "No, this shall not be;" let them give to the Government of the nation the pillar of the nation's clearly-expressed will to lean upon, remind them that they are the ministers of England and not of Austria, and fortify their natural position against the influence of foreign insidious whisperings. [Cheers.] There is danger, I tell you, men of England, there is danger before your doors. Do not blindly confide in appearances. The wooden and iron bulwarks of England went forth to the Mediterranean with sealed secret orders. What if those silent papers should have had something to do with the ship *Orion*, moored athwart the port of Genoa so as to impede the disembarkation of French troops, and refusing to move an inch out of the way? It is rumored that the indignation of the Genoese was loud; that England's naval officers were obliged to stay all night ashore, as even the poorest gondolier refused to row them to their ship. What if you should hear of the recurrence of petty annoyances, maybe chance, maybe design, but at all events calculated to annoy the French and Italians, and to provoke some untoward collision, upon the ground of which you may then hear England's homer talked of in stirring variations, and, as you have been appropriately warned by the *Times*, you may go to bed one evening believing yourself at peace, and may wake on the morrow finding yourself at war? And all for the glorious purpose of vindicating the inviolability of the precious treaties of 1815? [Cheers.] Let the people's voice keep England out of war till Parliament meets. Parliament will keep her safe when it shall have met. [Cheers.] The hustings gave a guarantee for this. But if the people relax in watchfulness, the evil of an "accomplished fact" may come between, which even Parliament may find it difficult to redress.

The third point which I have to elucidate is what diplomatists call the localization of the war. If this expression has any meaning at all, it is meant to say that the war shall be fought out on Italian territory. Well, my Lord, I apprehend that those who say so talk absolute nonsense; they have not consulted the most elementary principles of strategy. If the war is to have any issue at all, the Austrians must not only be ejected from Italy, they must be ejected in in such a manner that they shall not be able to go back again. Tactical victories, without a strategical result, never have finished a war, nor ever will. [Hear, hear.] Now, in the rear of the fortified defensive position of the Austrians, between the Mincio and the Adige, and at a little distance beyond the Tagliamento, is the frontier line which separates Lombardy and Venice from the other dominions of Austria. Well, imagine that the Austrians, attacked in front in that famous position, despair of holding their ground, and retire behind the Tagliamento. Does England mean to say that France and Piedmont shall be forbidden to follow them? [Hear, hear.] Does England mean to say that Austria, being at war, should enjoy all the advantages of neutrality in her seas, or on her own territory?—that she has only to retire beyond a certain line, there stop, and mock her enemies, because these would be obliged, by the localization principle, not to overstep the Italian territory. [Hear, hear.] Why, this is absolutely preposterous. [Hear, hear.] We in our own war of independence ejected three armies in succession from our territory; they flew across the frontiers of neighboring Turkey, and we did not follow them from respect for the neutral rights of our neighbor. But Turkey did not disarm the ejected Austrians, as by the law of nations she ought to have done; and the result was, that they came back, and attacked us again. [Hear, hear.] How, in that case they retreated to a territory which was not their own, and, therefore, was under the rights and duties of neutrality. But in the present case it is pretended, upon the principle of localization, that Austria, though belligerent, should enjoy all the privileges of neutrality in her own seas, and on her own territory. She does not confine her means of warfare to those resources which she might draw from Italy; they would be scanty resources indeed. No, she uses every nook of her dominions, whether connected with the Germanic Confederation or not, for raising armies, and drawing every implement and supplement of warfare from everywhere. Yet it is pretended that the Powers with whom she is at war should hold her territory inviolable beyond Italy; it is pretended that she may be belligerent, but should be thought neutral too. [Hear, hear.] Again I say that is absolute nonsense. [Cheers.]

There is yet another consideration. The strategical position of Austria in the famous square between the Mincio and Adige, with its four fortresses on its four corners, one of them, Verona, not a mere fortress, but a fortified camp, capable of sheltering sixty thousand men—that position is not what it was in the famous campaign of 1796. It was like an embryo then, it is like a giant now. [Hear, hear.] And diplomacy comes with its idea of localization, and claims from France and Piedmont that they should be content with a front attack—content, as it were, with running their heads against a wall; and that they should abstain from taking the power of Austria in flank and rear, either by sea or by land, on any other point of her dominions. Why, the pretension is absolutely monstrous! [Hear, hear.] Then, what is to be inferred from these considerations with regard to the policy of England? It would be utterly vain to speculate upon what England would have to do if France were to dash at the Rhine, and occupy Belgium, or attack Germany, because no man in his senses can think that the Emperor of the French can be extremely anxious to get Prussia and Germany to turn upon him while he has Austria upon his hands. If he be attacked by them, he will, of course, defend himself, and will not be without allies I imagine; but that he should intend to attack them is an idle dream.

Therefore, you ought to consider the war such as it is: Piedmont and France on the one hand, and the House of Austria on the other; and on this ground I should ask: Are you willing to guarantee with your blood and money to belligerent Austria the privileges of neutrality for her non-Italian possessions? Are you willing to have your country plunged in war for the purpose of protecting Austria from such military operations as, consistently with the law of nations, her antagonists may think fit to direct against her without Italy? If you are not prepared to do this, (as I trust you are not,) well, then, do not rest satisfied with vague declarations, but go straight to the practical point, and let it be clearly understood by the Government, that whether the battle-field be confined to the Po, or extend to any other portion of the Austrian dominions, you wish England to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that you will as little vote one penny of subsidy, or sacrifice one drop of English blood for the safety of Austria in the Adriatic, on the Danube, or on the Theiss, as you would do it for her safety on the Po. [Cheers.] I think it both urgent and important, my Lord Mayor, that public opinion should be explicit in this manifestations, because I cannot forget that some distinguished members of her Majesty's Government hinted at the possibility of England flying to the rescue of Austria if she were to be attacked in the Adriatic.

And I ask what is that Austria to you, that she should be huggee to the protecting bosom of Britannia, at the cost of your blood to be shed in streams, of your money to be spent by hundreds of millions, at the cost of bringing incalculable confusion into your commercial relations, inflicting deep wounds, it may be incurable wounds, on your prosperity, checking your progress, and arresting the course of your peaceful reforms? ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] What, I ask again, is the House of Austria to you? [Renewed cheers.] Is its existence advantageous to your commercial interests? Why, just consult the latest returns of the Board of Trade, and you will see that your commerce with small but free Belgium is nearly six times as extensive as your commerce with the big Austrian Empire. [Hear, hear.] Uruguay nearly equals it, the Philippine Islands, poor Norway, and little Greece, rank each before Austria. But I know that when the heterogeneous compound of that European nuisance is once dissolved, your commercial intercourse with Hungary alone must be ten times as extensive as it is with the whole Austrian Empire now.

Or is it true, as some have told you, that Austria is your useful ally, both faithful and true? [Laughter.] Useful, indeed! I know that Austria was the insatiable pensioner of England; that she was the bottomless sack into which England poured millions from the life-sweat of her industrious people. I know that in the late French wars you gave her the little thing sum of seventeen millions of pounds; but what advantage you have got from her in return, that is not yet recorded in history. [Laughter.] I know that you have saved Austria, but I do not know that you are indebted for your safety, for your rank amongst the nations, for your prosperity, or for your freedom to her. [Cheers.] A dear ally she was to you, forsooth; only too dear. But how "useful?" That I have yet to learn. Austria your ally, faithful and true! Why, gentlemen, remember the Crimean war. Cast your eyes at the gloomy churchyard-field before Sebastopol. It is faithful Austria that pale phantom of death, that sent your heroes to die in vain on that barren field, while she stood idle by without firing a shot, without raising a finger, in return for all your consideration for her. [Hear, hear.] But if I can find no answer to the question, "What is Austria to England?" I could tell you a tale of horrors about what Austria is to the great birthright of mankind—liberty, what she is to freedom of conscience, what she is to culture and enlightenment, what she is to everything that good men prize. No, England cannot, England will not, load herself with the reproach of oppressed millions by stepping between Austria and retribution, for which she appears to be marked by the finger of a long forbearing but just Providence, whose ways are often mysterious.

And why, I ask, why should England plunge into the calamities of war to keep that Austria safe? One answer is given to this question which brings me to the last chapter of my remarks. It is said that the integrity of the Austrian empire is necessary to the maintenance of the alliance of power. Oh, this word, spectre as it is, that cannot stand the light of common sense, this word is a terrible Moloch, to which right, justice, political morality, freedom, and the existence of nations have been immolated as so many holocausts. [Hear, hear.] Let it not be said that England persisted in perpetuating the sacrifice. I shall not now enter on a theoretical elucidation of the fallacies of this cabalistic abracadabra of balance of power, which, unlike that of the olden Syrians, creates the diseases which it is intended to cure. I shall restrict myself to one remark of a practical character. Artificial states, without either organic cohesion or harmonising cement, are an incitement to war, instead of constituting a check upon it. [Hear, hear.] Against what kind of preponderance is the Austrian empire meant to constitute a barrier? Evidently either against Russia or against France. Well, as to Russia. There are in the Austrian empire seventeen millions of people belonging to the Slavonic race; all of them discontented, because not only oppressed politically, but also deprived of national existence. Now, imagine Russia desiring to strike an ambitious blow anywhere. Will Austria be a barrier to her? Was she ever a barrier at any single moment of the past? Why, Russia need only to say, as the Czar Alexandra instructed Admiral Tatischeff to say if he found Austria playing fast and loose, "Ye seventeen millions Austrian oppressor of your nationality—here I am to help you;" and they will rise, and where will Austria be? This is the reason why Austria did not dare to draw her sword in the late Crimean war. Is that a barrier? Why, it is a high road inviting ambition to an easy march. [Cheers.] Now reverse the picture. Let those seventeen millions be delivered from the Austrian yoke, and they would be what Slavonic Poland was till quartered with the concurrence of Austria.

Again, as to France. On the 19th of November last, I spoke at Glasgow the following words: "In any war in which France will stand on the one side and Austria on the other, France has but to advance to the frontiers of any of the nationalities oppressed by Austria, and say, 'Here I am to help you—rise and throw off the yoke of Austria,' and they will hail the invitation with enthusiasm." You are just on the eve of seeing this anticipation realized in Italy. As the French advance, you can see in them new Deucalions raising up an armed foe to Austria from every stone. And you may see the anticipation, by and bye, realized in other quarters, too. If Austria held not Italy in her grasp, would an Italian question be possible? No, Austria is not a barrier; her very existence is the sword of Damocles suspended over the settled condition of Europe; it is the cavern from which the European volcano is fed. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Let Austria vanish into the gulf of eternal perdition which is yawning for her, [Cheers,] and we may yet hear, perhaps, of local revolutions, but they will remain mere domestic affairs. European wars of ambition will become forever impossible, and you will not see any longer the life sweat of Europe drained by the keeping up of large standing armies, because the independence of every nation will find a guarantee in the independence of all. [Cheers.]

The truth is very plain, my lord. The nations agglomerated into the artificial compound called Austria certainly contain considerable elements of power; but it is a very great misconception to deduce from this fact the inference that the Austrian Empire is a powerful ingredient in what is called the system of the balance of power. [Hear.] The world has progressed, my lord. The sentiment of nationality which fifty years ago the dynasties aroused for the protection of their thrones, is strongly developed everywhere. It is be strong in the German nation, it is equally strong in the Italian, Hungarian and Sclavonic nationalities—nay, even stronger, because these are subject to foreign domination. Therefore the fact is, that the nations which are yoked together under the strictly military rule of Austria, detest that rule. Consequently, in any war waged against Austria, one or another of them—it may be all of them—will always be found ready to join any foreign power against Austria. Those nations, emancipated from the yoke of Austria, would certainly form powerful bulwarks of Europe's independence; but coupled together by force and violence in an unnatural compound which they detest, they are not a barrier, but the vulnerable point of Europe's peace and security. [Cheers.]

I have thus endeavored, my Lord Mayor, to elucidate the four points which I beg the meeting well to consider, because it is on the view which the English nation shall take of these points, that the policy of England will eventually depend. [Hear, hear.] There is one point more to which I desire to advert. It is said that if the Italians, if the other nationalities whom Austria holds in bondage, would act alone, England would not feel tempted to intervene, but the French intervention alters the case. [Hear, hear.] It is said that the Emperor of the French cannot be actuated by any other than ambitious views—[hear, hear]—that he means conquest; and this England should not allow, nor should Italy, or the other oppressed nationalities, lend their hands for exchanging one task-master for another. [Hear, hear.] These are grave considerations, indeed, and here is my brief, plain answer to them. It is easy to say that the oppressed nationalities should act alone. Unity of will and harmony of design are not everything; action must be combined on a preconcerted plan, and before that combination can be arrived at in countries where speech is stifled, and the press is gagged, the disciplined army crushes the unorganized popular masses, and the hangman and the scaffold do the rest. [Hear, hear.] This is the key to the mystery that with a couple of hundred thousand soldiers millions of brave liberty-loving people may be held in bondage for ages. Rare are the instances recorded in history in which deliverance from oppression was achieved without foreign assistance. The United States of America had the assistance of despotic France in establishing their independence. [Hear, hear.] Even England, heroic and brave as she is, had the aid of 15,000 Dutch Grenadiers and a Dutch fleet of 500 sail; it was with these that William of Orange came to the rescue of her liberties. [Hear.] We Hungarians achieved our independence without foreign assistance, but it was by foreign intervention that we were enslaved. What curious change has come on a sudden over the minds of governments and of aristocrats that they raise a hue and cry against what they call the intervention of the French in Italy? Why, my lord, for about forty years we have scarcely heard of anything else than foreign intervention against liberty. There was intervention in Spain, at Naples, in Piedmont, in Sicily, at Rome, in Moldo-Wallachia, in Hungary, in Hassia, in Baden, in Schleswig-Holstein, everywhere there has been intervention against liberty, and I do not know that England has ever drawn her sword to forbid it. Sometimes a tame remonstrance may have been offered; but, in the case of my own dear native land, England's Government had not one poor word of observation to offer. [Hear, hear.] Well, here at last is a case in which a chance of emancipation from the yoke of Austria is presenting itself by an intervention (if intervention it be,) and a hue and cry is raised against it, and principles are invoked in favor of oppression which were never invoked in favor of the oppressed. [Hear, hear.] It is a discreditable hypocrisy. Let Austria be replaced in the position into which the heroic arms of my nation had hurled her in 1849, before foreign intervention lifted her up from the dust, and be sure neither Italy nor we shall want any assistance; but, if England permitted Austria to be saved, and the rights of nationalities to be crushed by foreign intervention, let it not be recorded that, when such intervention might have turned to the advantage of the oppressed nationalities, then only was it opposed for the first time by that England which was so much indebted herself to foreign assistance for her deliverance from oppression. [Cheers.] Besides, in this case there is not exactly intervention, there is war between established Governments. That one or more nationalities may take advantage of the opportunity is, I should think, not exactly a proper reason for England to throw, Brennus-like, her sword into the scale in favor of Austria, a name synonymous with oppression, and with the murder of nationalities. [Cheers.]

What may be the special motives which induced the present ruler of France to engage in this war, I do not pretend to know, but I know what cannot be in his interest, and therefore cannot be in his intentions. It cannot be in his interest to enter on the career of a conqueror, because that would be positive ruin to him, as it was the ruin of Napoleon I. Nay, though that great captain was certainly an ambitious man, yet I feel perfectly certain that if he were to rise this day from his grave, with all his high-towering ambition, not even he could enter now on the career of a conqueror. At certain times, certain things are impossible; and this is one of them. Furthermore, I know that it cannot be in his interest, nay that it is positively against his interest, to aim at the oppression of nationalities. [Cheers.] It is the irreverent disregard of the sentiment of nationality which sent Napoleon I. to die a fettered eagle on the scorching rocks of St. Helena; it is the same irreverent disregard of the sentiment of nationality that will shatter to atoms the tottering throne of perfidious Austria. And, verily, it does strike me that Napoleon III. is not exactly the man to repeat the fault by which Napoleon I. fell. By doing good to the oppressed nationalities he may earn great moral advantage; by doing them harm he could not earn anything but ruin for himself. [Cheers.] In forming my opinions I take for a starting-point interests, not men; and knowing that in matters where so much is at stake, men are not likely to disregard their interest, I dare trust to the soundness of my conclusions. And, after all, there is some guarantee in the force of circumstances, too. Suppose—I give it you as a supposition—suppose that the logical development of the present war should offer to my own nation, not an incitement to hazardous desultory plots—for these I should sternly advise her to avoid—but should offer such a chance as would, with reasonable prospects, place her in superiority within the reach of her own determination, would you advise her to reject the chance because, under the mysterious dispensation of Providence, it would have come to her from a Bonaparte? Why, she would be a fool to reject it. [Cheers.] Hungary cannot be made a French department; she is both too strong and too distant for that; her distance alone places her out of that danger. [Hear, hear.] And even as to Italy. Hated as Austria is by every Italian, the iron rod of Austria was strong enough to prevent Italy from organizing and arming the nation. Thanks to the assistance of France, they can do it now. Let them be wise enough to take advantage of the occasion, and, having had assistance in getting delivered from the foe, if they should not know how to secure their future independence from foe friend, they would not deserve to be free. [Loud cheers.] When the fate of nations is trembling in the scale, woe to the man loving himself more than his fatherland, would allow himself to be guided in his judgment by his personal sympathies and antipathies rather than by what he owes to his country. I love my fatherland more than myself—more than anything on earth; and, inspired by this love, I ask one boon—only one boon—from England, and that is, that she should not support Austria. England has not interfered for liberty; let her not interfere for the worst of despotisms on earth—that of Austria. [Great cheering.]

The

Casale, where King VICTOR EMANUEL was waiting for him. The two sovereigns visited together the fortifications and the advanced posts. At 9 o'clock the Emperor returned to Alessandria. In the afternoon, his Majesty visited in detail the field of the battle of Marengo. This great activity keeps up the strength and health of the Emperor, and strengthens the bonds of sympathy which have long united the chief of the army to his soldiers. The health of the army is perfectly satisfactory.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following:

"On Monday morning, the 16th, at 12½ o'clock, the Emperor went on horseback, accompanied by the Major-General and several persons attached to his household, to make a military reconnaissance. His Majesty first went to the citadel of Alessandria, which he visited in all its details. This fortress, built in 1728, by VICTOR AMEDEE II., is one of the strongest places in Europe. It is a regular hexagon with bastioned fronts. It is defended by several detached works, and is separated from the city by a bridge 200 metres long, with parapets right and left. It offers this particularity, which is perhaps unique in Europe, of cavaliers placed in the bastions and in the middle of the curtains, which give a second range of guns, and cover the immense vaulted storehouses and barracks. In consequence of this arrangement, a great number of troops may be quartered with all their supplies, and sheltered from either shells or cannon-shot. The position of Alessandria, which commands all the south-west of Western Italy, had fixed the attention of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., who caused to be executed around the city, under the direction of General DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT, of the engineers, fortifications which cost twenty-five millions of francs. "I consider this place," he said, "as the whole of Italy. The rest of the country is an affair of war; this place is one of politics." As if to justify these words, the Austrians, in 1814, caused the fortifications which surrounded the city to be destroyed, leaving only the citadel standing; but the princes of the house of Savoy, faithful to the policy of their ancestors, rebuilt the defences of the place, and latterly some very important works were executed there by Piedmontese engineers. The Emperor, after having gone over the citadel, continued his military reconnaissance towards Valenza, and went along the banks of the Po, and as far as the French advanced posts. In this excursion, which lasted several hours, the Emperor frequently asked for information in Italian from the inhabitants of the country. Bodies of troops were met on the passage of his Majesty; the soldiers were fatigued by a long march, and had their clothes drenched by heavy rain, but at the sight of the sovereign who had come to share their fatigues and dangers, they received the gaiety inseparable from the French character, and uttered loud and long continued hurrahs. The Emperor, after having seen several posts which appeared to be Austrian advanced ones, returned to Alessandria about five o'clock."

A letter from Valenza of the 18th, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, says:

"I was yesterday at a *café* with the officers of the thirtieth of the gale of the Allhergo, when a loud cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' arose. It was the Emperor, who had arrived unexpectedly on horseback in general's uniform, with a *kepi*, and escorted by only a few officers. In a few minutes the whole population was on foot, the streets were decked with flags, and drums were beaten to collect the troops. His Majesty proceeded slowly by the street, which leads to an eminence from which the naked eye can see the vast plains of the Po and the Lomellina. The position being within reach of cannon, was not without danger. I had the honor of approaching the Emperor, who, bending down on his horse's neck, asked me if I was French. I replied that I was a journalist, who had ventured to the advanced posts. He smiled, and questioned me on the position of the Austrians. I showed him detachments of their troops on the banks of the river, the village Frescharolo, and in the horizon Mortara, their headquarters. His Majesty, by means of his glass, could see an Austrian soldier on the watch in the belfry of the church of Frescharolo, and even distinguish the hour by the clock. On the left is the railway brioge, of which the enemy has blown up two arches, and which he guards with 200 or 300 men. The shakos of sentinels on the banks of the river could he distinguished here and there. The Emperor then conversed with some of the Italians—his Majesty speaks pure Tuscan, and with a facility which surprised his hearers. After an inspection, which lasted about 20 minutes, the Emperor turned to leave. As he did so, the troops, who were drawn up in line, waved their schakos on their bayonets, and cried out a thousand times, 'Vive l'Empereur!' An old Italian patriot, who had been in exile since 1849, approached, and cried out, with tears streaming down his face, 'Viva Napoleone, il Salvatore della Italia!' The Emperor seemed affected, and saluted him kindly. At that moment the Emperor's eye met mine, and in the emotion of the moment I ventured to hold out my hand. His Majesty deigned with a smile to grasp it. That is an incident which I shall never forget as long as I live. The Emperor then left by the gate of Alessandria."

ORGANIZATION OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

"The general command of the two armies," says the *Nord*, "is admirably organized. General orders, clear and precise, evidently supervised by the Emperor NAPOLEON, keep the chiefs of the *corps d'armée* informed of all that passes, and of the movements that are to be executed. King VICTOR EMANUEL has placed himself and his army under the Emperor's orders, as a simple commander of a *corps d'armée*. The orders from the head-quarters bear this formula, full of military simplicity, and showing the intimacy of the relations between the two sovereigns, the two armies, and the two nations: 'The King and the *corps d'armée* will conform to the following regulations.'"

"The Emperor of the French," says a correspondent of the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "has just given King VICTOR EMANUEL a proof of his high esteem, by confiding to his command a corps of the French army, which will form the left wing, the Emperor himself commanding the right."

The *Independance Belge* has the following:

"Every evening the King of Sardinia and the commanders of the various *corps d'armée* have to send to the Emperor a succinct report containing an account of the number of men present under arms in each division, of any important events that may have taken place during the day, and everything that can be learnt as to the movements of the enemy. Every day, half an hour before sunrise, the troops have to get under arms, as if they were about to be attacked, and as soon as day breaks and it is certain that the enemy are not about to make any offensive movement, they are allowed to return to their bivouacs. At this hour also, the King and the different Generals send information to the Emperor of all that they know as to the enemy's position. The generals exercise the utmost vigilance in seeing that no officer has a greater quantity of baggage than necessary. No one whatever is allowed to have a special tent. The officers find a lodging for themselves in the houses near to their troops, and, if the troops have to camp for many days far away from any habitation, tents are supplied by the Quartermaster-General. Each officer is obliged to carry his cloak in slings, and his day's provisions. The Emperor has decided that during active service the infantry troops shall only carry with them the *kepi*, the waistcoat, a good pair of trousers, two pairs of shoes, one pan in the knapsack, and the *tente d'abri*. The surplus clothes possessed by each man will be collected and immediately sent to the dépôt which is in course of establishment at Genoa. The hat is suppressed throughout the army, and the *kepi* substituted in every case, even for general officers. The letters from Genoa speak of the arrival in that town of several Hungarian Generals and Colonels, among them the celebrated KLAPKA, and other chiefs of the insurrection of 1815. In the present position of affairs the union of these personages round Prince NAPOLEON has created a lively sensation. It is a curious commentary on the remarkable phrase which occurred in the proclamation of the Prince, 'Our eternal enemies.'"

ORDER OF THE DAY ADDRESSED TO THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

Gen. REGNAULT DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY has addressed the following order of the day to the Imperial Guard.

MARENGO, Friday, May 18.

SOLDIERS OF THE GUARD: War has been declared between France and Austria. In a few days the Emperor will place himself at your head, and will lead us to those plains where the names of Arcola, Lodi and Marengo will recall the glories of your fathers; you will show yourselves worthy of them, worthy of the glorious name which you bear. You will set the army an example of intrepidity in danger, of order and discipline on the march, of calm and moderation in the countries through which you may pass. The remembrance of your own families will inspire you with good feeling for the inhabitants, with respect for property; and be well assured that victory awaits you, which victory you will salute with cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

POSITION OF THE TROOPS MAY 19.

The positions of the allied armies, writes the *News* correspondent, has scarcely changed since my last letter. There is, of course, a constant marching of French and Piedmontese divisions towards the centre of the Austrian lines; but the movements are so rapid, and are kept so secret, that it is almost impossible to follow them, even on the map. Since the day before yesterday, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' head-quarters have been removed to Tortona. His Excellency has taken up his quarters in the palace of Marquis DAL GAROFLO, who was fortunate enough to present the old warrior with the very map on which the first NAPOLEON traced the movements of his army before the battle of Marengo. On that memorable day the head-quarters of the First Consul were established at Torre del Garofolo, a sort of country house, which belonged and still belongs to that noble family. In the joy of the victory the historical map had been forgotten, and as may be easily conceived, it became a treasure with the family. The arm-chair on which DESSAIX expired is equally preserved by the Garofolos. The outposts of the Marshal's *corps d'armee* are now placed at Casalsima and Castaggio. This is to be regarded as the extreme position of our right wing.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A letter from Casale of the 19th says:

"I will not speak to you of the movements of troops on the railway. They are incessant. The locomotives go as slow as street cabs hired by the hour. I passed one train of 48 cars crammed full of soldiers. The Sardinian army is concentrating on the left, and is massing its divisions; the French army occupies the centre and the right. The supreme direction of the operations belongs to the Emperor NAPOLEON. The railway from Alessandria to Casale, which passes by the side of San Salvador, touches the theatre of war. The Po is not far off—here and there a line of poplars indicates it. At intervals views of the villages on the left bank occupied by the enemy can be obtained. If we did not know the Austrians were there, we should divine it by the aspect of the country. The rifles of the Tyrolean riflemen of the Austrian army carry far, and the men aim well. Our Chasseurs de Vincennes reply to them, and God knows that they are impatient to come to close quarters with the white coats. Valenzi is on the right, on the bank of the Po. Some firing goes on between one side of the river and the other, but at a great distance. A first experiment with the rifle cannon has been made, and has been terrible: a battery of four guns fired from a distance of 2,700 metres, against a house occupied by the Tyroleans, and at the thirtieth shot the house fell down. By means of a glass the Austrians could be seen flying across the country. Cannon are about to be directed against a high belfry of a church which the Austrians use as an observatory of our advanced posts—the unlucky belfry will not be standing long. As we approach Casale the spectacle becomes heart-rending. The country is everywhere beautiful, but there is no one to get in the crops; there are neither farmers, nor peasants, nor shepherds, not a living soul in the plain in which the vine is spreading its green branches, and in which the wheat is waving. Farms are abandoned—villas deserted; goats no longer graze in lanes or cows in meadows. From the empty houses the furniture and even the doors and windows have been carried away; rows of large mulberry trees have been cut down at two or three feet from the soil, and are lying on the ground, and the trunks and branches serve as *chevaux de frise*. The scene is one of desolation in the midst of all the fertility and all the smiles of Spring! Three divisions of the Sardinian army with cavalry and artillery, occupy Casale—in the streets there are more soldiers than civilians. At three steps from the railway station is a bastion on which are cannon pointed towards the country: and the casemates are near the garden of a *café*. On leaving the station there is an immense square surrounded with trees which reaches to the entrance of the town. This square was entirely occupied with artillery caissons and wagons ranged in admirable order before batteries of campaigning pieces. Under sheds near at hand were horses feeding, and hundreds of two-wheeled carts were being filled with loaves of bread taken from the waiting rooms of the station, which have been transformed into store-houses. How many loaves there were in those rooms! They were piled up as high as the ceiling. In a corner of the square were pontoon men, in linen jackets, exercising themselves in constructing temporary bridges; light dragoons were to be seen bringing in forage; and entire companies were sleeping on straw. I visited the Cathedral, which is very old and decrepit, but of which one corner has been repaired; it was occupied by a battalion of Bersaglieri. Straw was spread on the floor; havresacks and cartridge-boxes were suspended to the pillars, and fires were lighted outside. Three other Churches were transformed into barracks, and in one of them were two hundred horses.

THE SARDINIAN KING AND ARMY.

Correspondence of the London News.

OCCIMIANO, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

The first rewards have been distributed. King VICTOR EMANUEL, who, since Tuesday last, has had his head-quarters in this place, has issued an order of the day, in which he grants the silver medal of military valor to 14 officers and soldiers, and the honorable mention (*mention onorevole*) to 30 others. These brave men have distinguished themselves in the actions and reconnaissances of Frassinetto, Valense, Vercelli, Casale, Cascine, Stra, and San Germano. The prodigious activity of the King and General DE LA MARMORA can easily be imagined when I tell you that before daybreak they are both on horseback inspecting our lines and giving orders as circumstances require. His Majesty (who yesterday received a visit from the Emperor NAPOLEON in this place) is deeply affected by the reports of Austrian cruelties, which every day reach us from the invaded country.

THE CORPS OF GARIBALDI.

The enlistment of Italian volunteers is not, says a correspondent, discontinued, and I have been told that Col. ALPOSSI, a Swiss officer, and Gen. ZAMBECARI, a Bolognese nobleman, have been entrusted by Count CAVOUR with the organization of two new regiments, which will be called the *Cacciatori Italiani*. A Piedmontese officer of the general staff told me this morning that the number of volunteers is already 20,000. Money is collected for dressing and equipping them. Count ALA PONZONE, a rich nobleman from Cremona, has sent from Paris a battery of eight guns, three horses, and 8,000 francs, to be given as a patriotic present to the corps of GARIBALDI. This brave General is still the idol of Italians, and the terror of Croats. He has a good number of French, Swiss, and even English volunteers amongst the men under his command. He leads his battalions to the attack, and is always to be found in the thick of the fire. Your readers will remember the accounts of him when he was at Rome. He was then clad in a most picturesque though eccentric costume—half Spanish and half Italian of the middle ages. The *manto* has been got rid of, and the GARIBALDI of the present day has assumed the elegant uniform of a Piedmontese General. His men are dressed with a green tunic with white trimming over the shoulders, the officers' of silver. The corps of guides wear a gray jacket with black trimming on the hussar fashion, large trousers of the same color, a sabre, and a Colt's revolver. They are always ahead on their good chargers, and are much feared by Austrian sharp-shooters and Croat marauders. The spirit of our army could not be better—it is panting for the day of action.

The following is from a letter in the *Siècle*:

do not know if you have read in some foreign journals the strange exaggerations on the subject of GARIBALDI'S volunteers. It has been said that the little army corps is the refuge of persons more or less compromised; they have been represented as so many "*reiters*" and "*lanzknechts*," soldiers of the wallet and cord, who despise all discipline, and are only fit to make a hold stroke in enterprises by night. Not a word of it is true. There is not a regiment in Europe where discipline is more severely carried out than in the companies of volunteers. GARIBALDI chooses the men, and when he does not personally know those who come and offer their services to him, he does not accept them without good references. This volunteer corps is composed besides, in great part, of young men belonging to the best families of Naples, Bologna, Modena, Parma, and especially of Milan.

There is, at this moment, at the Great Britain Hotel, in Turin, a very rich Milanese Countess, whose two sons are volunteers. The elder is twenty-two and the younger nineteen. The mother of these two young soldiers has taken up her residence in Turin, that she may be near her children; she cannot see them, for they are fighting at the front posts, but she receives news from them every day, and will not return to Lombardy until the Franco-Sardinian army shall have itself entered at the point of the bayonet.

Do not suppose this lady to be a matron of ancient Rome. All her days are passed in dreed and tears. At every moment she is afraid of some disastrous news, and every unexpected letter makes her tremble. Being very pious, she has two masses said every morning, that God may turn aside from the breasts of her sons the Austrian bullets. We are not made of such sorry stuff, you see, as the journals friendly to Austria would fain have it believed.

To speak to you frankly, our scapegraces would not have frightened me, from the moment especially when fighting with GIULAI'S soldiers was in question, and on my first journey to Turin, on meeting under the arcades all these young fellows, I was going to say striplings, who were getting ready to go and fight under GARIBALDI'S orders, I asked myself if it would not have been better for the papers I spoke of but now to have stated the truth. Now, however, there is no longer a doubt about the courage, the moral strength and determination of these nobles, so young indeed, who have flocked in from all parts of Italy. Full of confidence in their chief, they follow him wherever he wishes to lead them, and harass incessantly the enemy night and day—not an hour at rest, always on the march, and with the musket for ever on the shoulder. In less than a month these children have become old soldiers. They have abandoned everything—they, the inheritors of great names and large fortunes, for servitude, the platter, and the hard camp-couch. These dukes, marquises, counts, these latest scions of the oldest patrician stocks, have become simple soldiers warring for independence. Spare then these proud children, who are followed by the anxious eyes of their mothers, all disdain and insult; let calumny at least respect such noble hearts, who will be an eternal honor to Italy, their country.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN TUSCANY.

A letter from Florence of the 15th, in the *Siecle*, says:

"General MEZZACAPO has collected a great number of volunteers on the Roman frontiers. The troops are full of enthusiasm, and are anxious to meet the Austrians. It is said that 2,500 men are to leave almost immediately for the camp. The country is tranquil, notwithstanding that latent elements of perturbation are still existing. Some partisans of GUERRAZZI, formerly head of the Government, seem desirous to bring him back to power, but all good Tuscans are in accord in recognizing the impossibility of his accession. Almost everybody, in fact, is prepared to sacrifice personal preferences to the welfare of the country. The Government is now occupied in reorganizing the army. It has decided that it shall consist of one division of two, three, or four brigades, according to the number of voluntary enlistments; that each brigade shall be of two regiments of infantry; and each regiment of four battalions—three active and one in dépôt, as in the French army. The cavalry is to consist of one regiment of five squadrons, four of them active; and the squadron of gendarmery is to be transformed into one of guides of the staff. The artillery is to be increased to four batteries of 24 guns, and the engineers are to be of two companies. The present effective strength of the army is 10,000, but it is calculated that voluntary enlistments will make it at least 15 000. General ULLOA, as is known, is the Commander-in-Chief. In 1848 the Tuscan army, though not so well organized as it will now be, sent a division of 6 000 men, of whom 2,000 were volunteers, into Lombardy, and this division gained great distinction by the heroic defence of the villages of Curtatone and Montanara against 16,000 Austrians under RADETZKI. It is related that RADETZKI, vexed at its resistance, and yet admiring the bravery of the volunteers, most of whom were students, exclaimed, "These boys will make me lose an entire day!"

A note in the *Patrie* states that the Sardinian Minister in Paris has agreed with the Cabinet of the Tuileries upon measures for the protection of Tuscan commerce. The French Government takes the maritime flag of Tuscany under its protection, and, if we are well informed, the French navy has already found an opportunity of executing Admiral HAMELIN'S orders on this subject.

The Dresden *Journal* announces that the Grand Duke of Tuscany renewed on the 14th inst., at Ferrara, the protest he made at Florence on the 29th ult., before the diplomatic body against the events which compelled him to quit the Duchy. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, as head of the House of Lorraine, gave his adhesion to this protest.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Bologna *Gazette* confirms the intelligence that Austria has admitted the neutrality of the States of the Church. It says: "We have already announced that France had recognised the neutrality of the Pontifical States, and we have now to add that a similar official recognition has been received from Austria."

L'Univers prints a postcript to a letter from Rome, lamenting the news quite fresh there of a "deplorable insurrection" at Ravenna, Forli, Cesena, Spoleto, Rimini, and all over the Legations. The departures over the Tuscan frontier were not in hundreds, but in thousands. It is perhaps useful to remember that it was at Forli that NAPOLEON III., fighting against the Pontific Dragoons in 1831, saw his elder brother mortally wounded by his side. He himself only escaped by flying in disguise, his mother HORTENSE having given out that he was gone from Ancona to join the insurgent Greeks and Lord BYRON, when in point of fact she had smuggled him off to Paris.

THE LOMBARDO-VENETIAN LOAN.

The official *Gazette* of Milan contains a notice relating to the issue of the Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000 of florins, Austrian currency.

The provisions of this loan are stated as follows:

1. The sum of the aforesaid loan of 75,000,000 of florins will have to be paid for three-fifths, that is, for 45,000,000 of florins, by the Lombard Provinces; and for two-fifths, that is for 20,000,000, by the Venetian Provinces.

2. The issue of the bonds of the said loan will take place at the rate of 70 florins of Austrian currency, in silver coins, for each 100 florins of nominal value.

3. The bonds will bear interest of 3 per cent. per annum, also in silver money.

4. The payment will extend over twelve equal installments, monthly, and consecutively.

5. This loan will be paid back at the nominal value of the bonds in 25 successive years, at the rate of 3,000,000 florins per annum, by lottery. The first liquidation will take place in 1862.

AFFAIRS ON THE ADRIATIC.

A letter from Venice of the 18th says:

The French fleet has made its appearance off this port, and the tricolored flag is plainly visible from the tower of St. Mark, and for that reason the public are no longer allowed to ascend it. The Austrian vessel which carries the mail between this city and Trieste left yesterday as usual, but shortly afterwards returned. The passengers had their money returned, and must make the journey by land. During the last two or three days a part of the vessels of the Lloyds Company have taken refuge in this port in the canal of Giudecca.

The *Suabian Mercury* states that the Austrian port of Pola is completely deserted. It is considered the best military port in Austria, and the general opinion was that the Austrian Navy and Lloyds steamers would be placed in safety there. It appears that Pola was abandoned because the fortifications were constructed by a French engineer, and it was feared that the French Government might possess accurate information as to all the defences of the port.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter states that the retirement of Count DE BUOL is likely to be followed by that of two others of his colleagues, Baron DE BACH, Minister of the Interior, and Count DE THUN, Minister of Public Instruction, being, it stetes, on the eve of either resigning or receiving their dismissal. As to M. DE BAUCH he Minister of Finance, his services cannot be dispensed with under present circumstances.

Another letter from Vienna informs us that the subscriptions to the Austrian patriotic fund amount to 166,409 florins.

THE FUTURE POLCY OF AUSTRIA.

A late number of the *Osterreichische Oorrespondenz* contains a short article on the future policy of Austria. After a few words of valedictions to Count BUOL, whose withdrawal from office is attributed to ill-health, the official says:

"It is hardly necessary to remark that the retirement of Count BUOL, who, during forty years, faithfully and devotedly served his Imperial master and his country, will lead to no change in the principles on which the policy of Austria has hitherto been and will in future be based. The maintenance of the rights and legitimate interests of the monarchy will be united with complete recognition of and respect for the rights of other States. Averse to all encroachments, the Austrian Government sees in a general respect for and maintenance of the legal state of things in Europe the first and most essential condition to the welfare of all States and nations, and the only foundation on which peace with the accompanying blessings of intellectual and material development, can securely rest."

ISOLATION OF AUSTRIA.

The *Journal de Francfort*, which has been working openly to raise the warlike feeling of all Germany against France, contains a letter from Vienna, dated May 13, and giving a sketch, as follows, of Austria's situation in the present wer:

We are at war with two Catholic Powers, France and Sardinia; Spain has adopted a most suspicious neutrality; the Pope himself embarrasses us in the defence of Ancona. Austria has not calculated either on the alliance of England or of Prussia, and quite as little on the neutrality of Russia. Austria for the moment will be reduced to her own forces, and these would have been all the stronger had they been sooner brought into action."

In a second letter, of May 15, the same correspondent speaks of "the hesitating policy that Prussia carries out, to such an extent as to avoid pronouncing even Austria's name."

DEFENSE OF GERMANY.

Feldzeugmeister Baron HESS, and the Prussian General von WILLISEN, are continually closeted together, says the *Times* correspondent, and it can hardly be doubted that they are occupied in drawing up a plan for the defense of Germany. It is credibly related that Prussia will soon place six *corps d'armée* on the Lower Rhine, and two on her eastern frontiers.

DISAFFECTION IN HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The intelligence which reaches me from Hungary is so alarming that I cannot venture to repeat it. The discontent and disaffection of the people increase from day to day, and it hardly admits of a doubt that there will, sooner or later, be serious disturbances if some concessions are not made to them. Volunteers have been raised in considerable numbers in various parts of Hungary, but information has reached me that almost all of them are 'riff raff.' A bounty of fifteen florins is a great temptation to men who are penniless, and there are now very many persons in Hungary who are in that unpleasant predicament. The country is full of Russian agents, who almost openly ply their trade. In Galicia it is only the nobles who listen to the blandishments of Russia."

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

The following is the text of the declaration made to the Federal Diet by M. n'UXKOM, relative to the proposition of Hanover to place an army on the Rhine:

"Already in the sitting in which the proposition of the Hanoverian Government was made, the Prussian Envoy, by order of his Government, protested energetically against it, and he still maintains that protest. But his Government sees no formal objection to its being brought in due course before the Military Committee. Prussia having repeatedly given a positive assurance to her German confederates, while making considerable armaments, that in case of need she would put out her whole strength and go far beyond her Federal obligations to defend the safety and independence of Germany, the Prussian Government with a special consideration to the peculiar position in which another great German power is placed in consequence of the war in Italy, has a right to expect to expect that its other German confederates will leave to it the initiative of adopting such military measures as may be required. This is the means for obtaining the necessary unity to deal with the question successfully. The Prussian Government cannot give its approval to any proposition which anticipates events, and exceeds the limits of the Federal right, and, to its great regret, it will find itself obliged always to protest with the same energy against propositions of such a nature.

RETURN OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter of the 19th, says: The King arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. All the Royal family and the Court were in waiting at the railway station to receive him. His Majesty afterwards entered an open carriage, and proceeded to Charlottenburg, in the midst of loud acclamations from the assembled crowd, who threw bouquets of flowers into his carriage.

BAVARIA CANNOT RAISE MONEY.

It would seem that the Bavarian loan goes on almost as badly as that of Austria. The *Prussian Gazette* says: "The payments are made with great difficulty, and letters from Munich state that great mistrust is generally felt on the subject of loans. Generally speaking, money is not freely lent in Bavaria, even on mortgage."

RUSSIA.

The *Correspondance Generale* of St. Petersburgh repeats a statement which appeared in some of the German journals that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF declared to Count KAROLY that Russia would only remain neutral on condition of the Germanic Confederation taking no part in the war.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Council anxious that the war in Italy should not infringe upon the neutrality of Switzerland, has issued the following orders:

1. The export of arms and of any munition of war over the Swiss-Italian frontier is interdicted. The accumulation of such articles near the Italian frontier is likewise prohibited. In case of acting against this order all wares of the kind above-mentioned will be confiscated.

2. Arms brought from Italy into Swiss territory by fugitives, deserters, or in any other way, will be sequestrated; except weapons carried by travelers provided with regular passports, for by those fugitives who immediately go on to the interior of Switzerland.

3. All fugitives shall be directed to a canton which is in becoming distance from the Italian frontier, and will have to remain there. Old men, women, children and sick persons, shall be treated with due regard concerning this order.

4. The passing of persons able to bear arms in order to go from the territory of one belligerent Power to that of the other is, in all cantons joining to Italy, interdicted. Should the intruders not go back, they are to be ordered into the interior of Switzerland. All deserters or fugitives who do not keep quiet will be expelled.

PERSIA.

A letter from Teheran, of the 14th April, contains the following:

The complications of European politicians have begun to attract the particular attention on the part of the Emperor NASR-EDDIN. The usual torpidity of of the Persian Government seems to have disappeared under present circumstances, and there is some rumor of approaching difference between Persia and Turkey, for which the ostensible cause would be the delimitation of the frontiers. Considerable armaments are now in progress, and would certainly be much more extensive if the Shah was not apprehensive of offending England and Russia. His Majesty was determined to pass the Summer season at the camp of Sultanieh, which already contains 100,000 men under arms, and far superior to any other body of Asiatic troops. The infantry, especially, is well organised, and having been drilled by French officers would make no contemptible figure in conflict with European troops. The Persian cavalry, however, would be utterly unable to resist a charge of Europeans; the horses of the country are by no means inferior, but the men have not been trained by officers from Europe. It is stated as a curious historical fact that Persian soldiers never hold out long against the Russians, who often have great difficulty in dislodging Turkish troops; on the other hand, the Persians are invariably victorious when they encounter an equal number of Turks. French influence is in the ascendant at Teheran, while England is losing ground. The English are not liked here, and the French, if they set about it in earnest, might soon supplant English commerce in Persia. All French manufactures are eagerly sought after, and the French name is held in great respect by the people. I should like to see the bonds of alliance between France and Persia drawn much closer, and the consequences would be advantageous to both nations.

ENGLISH SHIPPING AND THE WAR—AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

From the London Times.

A number of people connected with the shipping trade have been much disturbed by its having been pointed out that, under no circumstances, could the general industry of the country be crippled, even if all the powers of continental Europe were combined against us. The shipping trade might be an exception, and, rather than be forced to recognize that possibility, they would suppress discussion on the subject. Under the doctrine that free ships make free cargoes, we should be sure at all times that American vessels with be ready to bring us cotton, corn, and every kind of produce, and to distribute in return our manufactures over every part of the globe. Our trade of £250,000,000 sterling annual value would thus go on with its usual profits, and those profits would enable us to hold out against all enemies, and beat them thoroughly in the end.

But the patriotism of some shipowners is not such as to permit them to tolerate the thought of such a service being performed for us by the United States. Better that arts and commerce should die than that they should be sustained on any other than the Rule Britannia principle handed down to us from the days of GEORGE III. This is the inevitable deduction from their statements. They denounce as something horrible the idea of our contemplating with satisfaction that in case of need the Americans could act as carriers for us; and the inference therefore is, that in their opinion it would be better to perish than accept such an alternative. It is, of course, for the spinners of Manchester, the cotton dealers of Liverpool, the ironmasters of Glasgow and Birmingham, the clothiers of Leeds—of all, in short, who are interested in our exports and imports being kept free from limitation, to decide whether they will adopt this view. If they would desire their mills and furnaces to remain idle rather than be used to manufacture goods that must be carried to their destination in American bottoms, it will be optional for them to do so. The only result would be that the American ships, instead of carrying out our spun goods, would carry out such of the spinners themselves as might prefer to seek employment across the Atlantic to dying of starvation at home in testimony of their faith in the British flag. That some of the shipowners would, in their own case, think nothing of a sacrifice to that extent, is shown by the fact that they refuse every suggestion that might mitigate their position.

The remark, that if the Americans had a large increase of carrying trade thrown upon them, they would want extra ships, and would most likely seek them in our markets, sooner than incur double outlay in building new ones, is passionately rejected as an insult added to injury. But it must be doubted if the feelings of the rest of the community are equally fervid. While the shipowner would let his craft rot, rather than take a good price for her and let her pass to American hands, the trader of Leeds or Birmingham would, it is to be feared, sell cloth, or shot even, although he might have reason to suspect they might ultimately be converted into uniform and ammunition for an actual enemy. Perhaps, however, the patriots in question will say their anger is not directed against the idea that the Americans should serve us as carriers in case of need, but to the supposition that such need can ever arise.

They may deem the naval power of Britain to be so universal that wherever one of her merchantmen might desire to sell the Government could spare a squadron to act as convoy. In that case it will simply remain for them to show that foreign shippers will close their eyes to the circumstance that the very fact of protection being granted shows that danger is to be apprehended, and that it would consequently be better to choose a neutral ship, which can take any course, and is in no danger whatever. We shall then have the happiness of sharing their convictions, that, even with hostile cruisers watching at all points, British merchantmen will still be selected as the cheapest, most expeditious, and safest that can be chartered.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It is with some reluctance that we refer again to the comments of a cotemporery directed against the Shipping Interest of this country: but the object of these comments, which are continued in the *Times* of to-day, has become so apparent, that we should be deemed guilty of a dereliction of our duty as public journalists, without reference to our identity with the Shipping Interest, if we permitted the design of the writer to remain unexposed.

We have been at some pains, as our readers are aware, to point out the course which it is most desirable for our merchants and shipowners to take in the present state of war, to endeavor to carry on, with as little interruption as possible, the legitimate maritime commerce of the country. We have shown that there is no reason whatever why our shipowners and charterers should not pursue their ordinary course of trade, providing they do not attempt to supply the belligerents with goods that are declared to be contraband of war; and that all goods taken to a belligerent port are just as safe in a British as in a foreign ship. Indeed, if any doubt existed as to the constructive character of the goods to be shipped, the preference should certainly be given to *British* over American ships, inasmuch as, until the goods are *declared* to be contraband, they are, while on board a British ship, covered by the recognized neutral flag of one of the nations which signed the Paris Declaration, that "Free ships make free goods," to which Declaration all the belligerents in the present war were also parties. America, however, declined to join the other contracting States in the Paris declaration, and consequently forfeited that claim to neutrality which the belligerents are bound to recognize in British ships. But, in the face of these simple facts, the *Times* has been insisting upon the advantages to be secured to our trade by the employment of American, in preference to British bottoms, in the transport of goods to France or Austria! We feel called upon to expose the ignorance as well as the want of patriotism, of the *Times*, in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the 14th inst., in reference to an article in our cotemporary, in which the desire to create a demand in this country for American shipping was rather intimated than openly declared. It will be seen, however, from the above paragraph, which we copy from the *Times*, that the writer makes no secret of his object. He sees no reason why the entire carrying trade of the country should not, in the present state of affairs, be performed for us by the United States; indeed he candidly admits that he "contemplates with satisfaction" the idea that America can act as carriers for us, and denounces the British shipowners for presuming not to regard the transfer of our carrying trade with the same amount of satisfaction and complacency!

But the ignorance of the writer in the *Times*, who has thus undertaken the deliberate advocacy of the employment of American shipping, even to the annihilation of our own Merchant navy, surpasses, if possible, his heartlessness. Presuming that the recommendation to employ United States ships in our trade will be readily complied with, the *Times* at once proceeds to upbraid the British ship-owner for "preferring to allow his craft to rot rather than take a good price for her from America!" Is it necessary that we should trouble ourselves to inform this sapient writer that what he is contemplating with so much satisfaction—namely, the transfer of our ships to America—is simply impossible? The United States, as our readers are well aware, not only exclude our shipping from the lucrative trade incidental to their extensive seaboard, but they entirely prohibit British-built ships from the American register. How, therefore, our merchant ships, which are to be first superseded by American shipping, are to be then sold to the Americans, we must leave to the patriotism of the *Times* to determine.

LATEST BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LONDON, Thursday, May 26.

The Daily News City Article of Wednesday Evening.

The Stock markets are still principally influenced by the plethora in the Money Market. Holders of money evince increased anxiety to invest it in good securities. Although business throughout the Stock Exchange is still very limited, purchases of a solid character decidedly predominate. The English Funds closed at a fresh improvement of ⅛ per cent. The fall in the rate of discount continues. Occasional transactions took place, to-day, at 3⅛ per cent., or ⅜ per cent. below the Bank minimum. Some of the Joint Stock bankers, finding that money is still pressed on them whilst the means of employing it are diminishing, are modifying the terms for deposits to a minimum of 2½ per cent. At Hamburg the rate of discount has fallen to 2½ per cent. At Amsterdam the rate is still 3 per cent. Gold lately received from Russia, (£42,000,) after being melted, was, to-day, sent into the Bank. Fresh arrivals of Russian gold were announced, to-day, to the amount of £160,000, the bulk, if not the whole of which, will be retained here.

London Times City Article.

The English funds to-day have again shown great firmness, the abundance of money seeking temporary employment being such as to influence every department of business. The rate of the choicest paper having now fallen to 3 per cent. or even a fraction lower, the applications for discount at the Bank have of course almost entirely ceased. The reaction however, has been too sudden to justify the assumption that it will be permanent, and it is, therefore, doubted if the Bank court to-morrow (Thursday) will entertain the question of a reduction of their rate. The continental advices of to day indicate a further general improvement in the Exchanges and the capitalist desires to keep his means available for contingencies. Failures continue to be announced from Germany, especially from Augsburg where there has been much speculation. The war fever has, as might have been foreseen, considerably abated. The financial letters from Paris indicate a great want of confidence, and seem to hint at some increase of distrust as to the fate of foreign relations with this country.

Non-Intervention Memorial to Lord Derby.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor headed a deputation to the Prime Minister to present the memorial emanating from last Friday's public meeting in favor of strict non-intervention. Lord DERBY assured them that the Government had no intention or desire to alter in any way their policy of English intervention. Alluding to the rumored alliance between Russia and France, his Lordship said that the Government had received repeated and positive assurances from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, that no such treaty existed, and that the written memorandum which had been exchanged between the Russian and French Governments, in no way affected the interests of this country.

Miscellaneous.

The investigatione into the Ledbury murder has closed. JOHN JONES, the clerk, has been arrested on suspicion of murdering Mrs. BAKER.

The *Times* disparages the battle of Montebello, calling it a tenth-rate victory. It says that the war will involve a constant drain of men and money with pitched battles and long sieges, and this is perhaps what it will not long endure.

The *Times* does not allude to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S views respecting the independence of Italy, but accuses him of having sold himself to the demon of military conquest.

In another article, the *Times* alludes to designs on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt, to take advantage of any disturbance which may arise in Turkey, for the purpose of obtaining, if not independence, at least a large measure of authority. It then goes on to say that the influence of France for the moment is supreme, but that England will allow of no trifling in this matter. The slightest sign of a disposition to evade the treaty of 1840, it adds, will bring upon the Viceroy the whole weight of England's power. We hold Malta and Corfu on the one side; Bombay and Aden on the other; and fleets and armies will advance from either quarter, to bring an ambitious ruler to reason.

The *Herald* says that the late King of Naples has left a good deal of treasure in the vaults of the royal palaces, but a large portion is believed to be invested in Russian, Danish and Dutch bonds.

The *Daily News* announces that a Special Commission is to be appointed for the investigation of sanitary arrangements for the protection of the army. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT is to be the Chairman.

The *Advertiser* says that the leaders of the Opposition have decided upon not moving an amendment to the Address, but that a notice will be given of the intention to bring forward a resolution in the week following expressive of a want of confidence in the Derby Government. At present the understanding is, that Mr. GIBSON shall move and Sir JOHN RAMSDEN second the resolution. Mr. BRIGHT is expected to speak in favor of the non-confidence motion.

The *

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 6 to 9, 27, 26, 38, 29 24 25.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 21, 12 21. 51 to 58, 60 to 68.

CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 1607, 1943, 1953 1947, 3217, 1931, 1727, 1789, 1905, 1925, 1937, 1949, 1913 1955 287, 1731, 1573, 1959, 1963. *Part II.*—Nos. 1692 1560 760, 2316, 1016, 1736, 1751, 1814 1534, 1224, 1938, 1924, 1948 1192, 1982, 914, 2130, 2006.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 285, 626, 262, 567, 155 427, 263 225 198, 507, 428, 52, 180, 2015, 132 231, 41 75, 70 220. *Part II*—(to be all reserved)—Nos 61, 495, 461, 657, 662 665, 668, 670, 672, 673, 676 678, 679 664 666.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Same as yesterday.

NOTICE—SUPERIOR COURT.—On Saturday, June 11, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called through in the printed Trial Term Room, for the purpose of selecting such cases as may be tried within an hour. Such causes will be placed on a special calendar, and will consist not only of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions triable within the time above stated.

The term will be extended one week, for the purpose of trying such causes, and when such special calendar shall have been disposed of, no other causes will be called.

So much of the last week of the June Term, beginning on Monday, June 27, as may be required for the purpose will be devoted to the trial of causes on such special calendar.

During the week, two Judges will sit for the trial of actions by jury.

A day calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such special calendar.

A cause once called in its order on the day calendar, will not be reserved during the present term.

The engagement of counsel in other Courts will not be deemed a sufficient reason for postponing the trial of causes which are placed on the special calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John Wellslager vs. *Rebecca E. Wellslager.*—The proofs are not sufficient to warrant a decree of divorce.

John Wells et al. vs. *D. D. Gordon et al.*—Motion to change place of trial from New-York to Oswego denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

M. L. Marsh vs. *Ely Hoppock.*—This suit originated as follows:

In 1851 Mrs. Frances Jackson, who is the assignor of the plaintiff, owned a distillery at No. 68 Seventh-avenue, where she carried on the manufacture of "Irish and Scotch whisky."

Her husband who was a very intemperate man, was living at that time, and was made by Mrs. Jackson her attorney, with limited powers. Under this power, he made an arrangement with Mr. Hoppock to take charge of the sales, and Mr. Hoppock agreed to advance 65 cents per gallon as delivered. He received altogether 13,392 gallons net, which he acknowledged sold for $22 925, or about $1 70 per gallon average. He claims to have paid Mrs. Jackson $22,680, but his accounts are disputed by plaintiff, and accordingly the Court declined to hear the case and sent it to the Special Term.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Jane McKenzie vs. *John L. Weston.*—Motion to stay proceedings denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

The Liquor Cases.—This Court was engaged with the trial of these cases, and that of Wm. H. Gerdes was first called.

Mr. Taylor, counsel for the defendant, being so unwell as not to be present, ex-Recorder Smith appeared in his stead, and was allowed a second peremptory challenge contrary to the rule first made, as the Court stated, which he exercised in challenging Chas. Fox, one of the jurors called, because he had been a temperance man for twenty years, and because he averred that he would not associate with a man who would sell liquor. Mr. Fox was ordered to step aside, and Robert Allen was called in his place, whom the Court did not permit to be interrogated.

Mr. Wilcoxon, who appeared for the people, then addressed the jury, and among other things said that he was not one of those extreme temperance men who would persecute the man who would sell liquor lawfully—he was a friend to good liquor—but would desire to see the man punished who would violate the law and break the Sabbath at the same time for filthy gain. The Court then stated to Mr. Wilcoxon that he should state to the jury what he intended to prove, —that there was not time to make each of these cases an occasion for long speeches. Under these instructions counsel's remarks were brought to a close, and Officer Anderson, who made the complaint, was put on the stand for the State. His testimony was that usual in such cases, relating how and where the liquor was sold.

The complaint sets forth that on the 16th of August, 1857, that day being Sunday, the defendant sold at his premises, No. 269 Seventh-avenue, liquors, &c., contrary to the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act, and was thereby indebted to the public fund in the sum of $50; and the answer denies the allegations of the complaint.

At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, the State rested the case, and Mr. Smith moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that it was not shown that liquor was sold by the defendant on that day; that it was not shown that if sold it was by his directions; that if sold it was not sold *publicly*; and that it was not shown that it was *sold* at all, witness seeing no money paid.

Mr. Wilcoxon responded that no one present doubted that the defendant did sell liquor as alleged, and recommended that unless such circumstances were taken as proof, the law would be a dead letter and nugatory, citing many cases to show that the fact of a man's keeping premises of the kind open on the Sabbath had been held sufficient evidence that he sold liquor.

Mr Smith again argued that penal statutes should be strictly construed.

The Judge was of opinion that although they should be strictly construed, they should have a common sense construction, and sent the case to the jury.

Mr. Gerdes, the defendant, was then called in his own behalf. Mr. Wilcoxon objected to his evidence, on the ground that the offence was a criminal one, and he was therefore not a competent witness. The Court allowed the witness to testify, to which exception was taken.

Witness testified that he had instructed his barkeeper not to sell liquor on the Sabbath; but when asked by the Court if he was aware that they *did* sell on that day, he declined to answer. The defence then rested, and the case was summed up. Mr. Smith contending that the jury could not find the defendant guilty on their oaths, for no evidence had been adduced to show the fact; they had no discretion, and could infer nothing. No matter how well convinced they might be that he *did sell* liquor as alleged, if there was no proof, they must find for the defendant. Mr. Wilcoxon controverted the position of Mr. Smith, and contended that the jury need only be *convinced* of the fact, by the testimony offered, to find the defendant guilty.

The Court charged the jury that if they found that liquor was sold from the defendant's bar, as alleged, on the Sabbath, with his knowledge, they must find a verdict against him. They then retired with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Mitchell vs. *Grill.*—Leave to appear and answer granted on payment of $20 and disbursements. Costs to be paid in ten days from service of answer, Judgment entered to remain as security.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday, in this Court, the following gentlemen were sworn as the Grand Jury for the June term:

JOHN MILLS, Foreman.

William Adams,	Wm. C Barnes,	John A. Bunting,
Levi Chapman,	E. A. Capelnick,	Edward Fox,
Francis D. Fowler	Stephen Haff,	William H. Haight,
James G. McGeth,	Walter Insley,	Moses Sarbuck,
David Tappen,	Sam. M. Brokaw,	Dwight Bishop,
Sam S. Constant,	David Olyse,	Geo. W. Barnham,
Peter Martin,	John N. Olcott,	Cor. K. Sutton,
	James A. Smith.	

After the Oath had been administered, Recorder BARNARD delivered his Charge, confining himself mainly to the points to which the statute renders it imperative for the presiding Judge to direct the attention of the jury. These were the extortion law, or the taking by public officers greater fees than are allowed by law; the lottery law, which the Recorder thought important, and which he had several times striven to enforce. It prohibited the selling of lottery tickets in this State, but he had found that when complaints were originated against such a petition, every proceeding in nearly every case from rival lottery concerns, with the hope and intention of thus crushing out opposition. If, therefore, any complaint of a violation of the lottery law was brought before them, the Grand Inquest would be their province to examine well into the situation and motives of the complainants themselves. The Election Law need not trouble the Grand Jury at present, as this was not a season when any violations thereof were likely to be brought to their notice. With respect to the Liquor Law, which prohibited the sale of intoxicating beverages on Sunday, the best way of disposing of all cases of its violation by sale is a suit in a Civil Court for the recovery of the penalty, ($50) rather than by indictment in the Court of Sessions, as there were already from 4,000 to 5,000 cases of alleged violation of the law in the District Attorney's office, and if they were all to be tried in that Court it was evident that no other business could be transacted so thoroughly would its attention be occupied with these cases. The Usury Law was also referred to by the Recorder, who said that it was almost a dead letter, no indictments having been found, for its violation, for many years. Money, like anything else in the market, was worth what it would fetch, according to the demand and need of the market. The Grand Jury, the Recorder continued, had power to originate complaints for felonies, but not, in accordance with the act of 1857, for misdemeanors.

After the Grand Jury had retired to their rooms, William G. Howland pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. The prisoner was a well-dressed young man, of respectable connections. His crime was the forgin of a check for $100, and the passing it on Mr. Treadwell, of the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was remanded for sentence.

Elisha Sanders pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. Remanded for sentence.

John McDonald was tried for the murder of his brother, Michael McDonald, at No. 91 Baxter street, on April 22. On the 16th of that month, the deceased hired a room on the second story of a rear house, next to that occupied by Thomas Harden. He said the prisoner, his brother, was to live with him. The prisoner came on Monday, the 18th, and they lived together peaceably for three days. On the 21st, deceased came home in the afternoon, drank, but went out again, because he was refused permission to bring liquor into the house. About 7½ o'clock he came in again, terribly drunk, and after going out once more and returning, went to bed, being very noisy. The prisoner and Harden also went to bed, and during the night the prisoner and deceased scuffled together and quarreled, Harden remonstrating with them. Deceased once said the prisoner was choking him, but this the prisoner denied. About 2 A. M. the prisoner rapped at Harden's door, and said his brother was dying. Harden got a candle, and found Michael lying on the bed, dead. He accused the prisoner of killing his brother, when he replied that the latter had tried to choke him but that he was the better man. Prisoner was sober the whole time.

The witnesses examined were Thomas Harden, his wife, Officer Jarvis, Dr. Christopher Weltze, who made the *post-mortem* examination, and Dr. Ramsey, who testified that the prisoner was insane. His brother was not the first one on whom he had tried his shaking propensity. Under instructions from the Court, the jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be confined in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

Patrick Kelau was tried for a felonious assault on Julia Kelau, his wife, on the 21 February, with intent to take her life. A peculiarity about this case was that Mrs. Kelau, who had recovered from her wounds, had left the City and could not be procured as a witness. But the prisoner, having delivered himself up to the Police, and made a full confession of the crime immediate y after its commission, and the woman having been found lessen ble, with fearful wounds inflicted on her skull, the weapon also having been found, covered with blood and hair, the absence of the complainant did not interfere with the rule of law which provided for the prisoner's trial. Jealousy, it appeared was the cause of the assault. The hatchet was produced in Court, and was quite a formidable weapon. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but under all the circumstances, the woman's conduct having been very bad, recommended the prisoner strongly to the mercy of the Court. The Recorder sentenced him to two years in State Prison. The Court then adjourned.

Sanchez, the Sullivan-street murderer, will be tried, it is expected, to-day.

The Yale Navy is in a very flourishing condition and has begun practice for the annual regatta, which occurs about Commencement time. An interesting contest is also in progress between the *Varuna*, a six-oared shell boat manned by the class of 1860, and the *Olympia*, an eight-oared boat manned by the students of the scientific department. Both are crack boats.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JUNE 6,
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK,
comprising an unsurpassed assortment of the following named Goods,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PRICE,
until the 1st of July, viz:
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
TISSUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
CALICOES, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP-SKIRTS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
with every other description of Goods, usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
exclusively confined to their House.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED to examine their stock, and COMPARE THEIR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES,
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
OF
CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.
LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
AND
BURNOUS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Having determined to relinquish our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
LACES, &c., &c.,
At ONE-HALF the cost of importation.
TO HOTEL KEEPERS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS IN
TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
HUCK TOWELING,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and
WINDOW DRAPERY.
CANAL ST., corner Mercer.
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Consisting, in part,
OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
COUNTERPANES.
Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Suisse, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piques.
Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & COMPANY,
will offer on
MONDAY, JUNE 6,
A LARGE Assortment of Cloaks in cloth and thin materials, suitable for traveling, at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO,
LACE POINTS and BOURNOUS and Silk and open-work MANTILLAS.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
SUMMER CLOTHING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES.
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.
ATTENTION, LADIES!! SOMETHING NEW.
LA ZEPHYR BLOOMER,
A LIGHT, TASTEFUL,
AND PROTECTIVE HAT,
for the country and sea-side.
It affords more protection than the broad-brimmed, heavy hats, usually worn during the Summer season, and is matchless cumbersome and inconvient.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now offering the whole of their splendid stock of RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Of the latest Paris styles,
At greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Wuverley-place.
BLACK LACE POINTS
At an immense reduction.
Will be offered during this week,
Points from $5 to $10. Centres from $4 to $12.
Mantillas from $8 to $20. Burnous at $40.
The above being purchased at the recent auction sales, they will be found great bargains.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
LOOK! LOOK!!
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
Selling off at great sacrifice, to relinquish the business.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Ale aline, bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, GRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.
MANTILLAS AND MANTEAU D'ETE.
Madame F. BRUNTON has received from Paris FLOUNCED GOODS for WATERING PLACE CLOAKS. She also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of SILK and LACE MANTILLAS. MADAME F. BRUNTON,
No. 55 Bleecker st.
MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.
AT NO. 357 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Lace Shawls and Mantillas from auction, very cheap. Also, Black Lace Mitts and Veils, Ribbons and Dress Trimmings of every description, Ladies' and Misses' Sonnets and Riding Hats, Fans, Parasols, &c.; Needlework Sets and Collars, &c., &c. W. EMBERSON.
HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES, just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.
ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H DAY,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 219 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine st.
PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.
FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.
LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.
MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, June 6,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH BLACK GRENADINE
AND BAREGE ROBES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
THREE CASES FINE BLACK CHALLY DELAINES,
at 15 cents.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, June 6,
600 French Worked Collars, at great bargains.
Also, French Lace Falls and Lace Points and Centres.
SKIRTS—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE BEST kind of Woven Skirts, with patent fastenings, 12 springs, $1 21; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $4 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 15 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. G. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 261 Spring-st., cor. Hudson.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "The Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving reservoir, is accessible by either the 3d, 6th or 8th av. Rail roads at an expense not exceeding 6 cents.

From the terminus of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads, at 59th-st., it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park.

At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "The Ramble;" access to this entrance can best be had by the 3d-av. Railroad, leaving the cars at 71st st.

ANDREW H. GREEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 13th of June, in Room No. 8, City Hall. The subject of the extension of Church st. from Fulton to Greenwich-st., which will also involve the widening of Trinity place, and widening of Morris and Rector sts will be considered. All parties interested in the above-named business are hereby notified to attend without further notice. The Committee are very anxious to hear the views of all the property owners on the line of the proposed improvements. The report and accompanying maps will remain in the hands of D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, for the inspection of parties having an interest in the matter. This will positively be the last meeting of the Committee on this subject.

D. L. A. BOOLE,	}	Committee on Streets
THOS STEPHENS,	}	Board of
JOHN LYNES,	}	Aldermen.

T. S. NIMS, Clerk to Committee on Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on redistricting the Election Districts of the City, having given several notices through the public Press inviting parties interested to attend, hereby give the last intimation of their meeting which will positively be final, on TUESDAY, June 9, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M.

F. I. A. BOOLE,		
THOMAS STEPHENS,	}	Special
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,	}	Committee
BENJ. T. RHODES,	}	Common
GEO. P. BICKFORD,	}	Council.
HAMILIN BABCOCK,	}	

T. S. NIMS, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HEWET & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled solely by WM. COUSLAND and FRED. E. BLISS, who are alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1859. (Signed) HENRY W. HEWET,
WM. COUSLAND,
FRED. E. BLISS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day purchased Mr. HENRY W. HEWET'S interest in the firm of HEWET & CO., and will proceed to carry on and continue the publication of *Hewet's Encyclopedia of American Trade and Commerce*, under the firm name of WM. COUSLAND & CO., for their sole account.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1859. WM. COUSLAND,
FRED. E. BLISS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of A. T. MASSH & CO., of Elmira, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. FULLER BROTHERS, of No. 35 Warren-st., New-York, are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm. D. B. FULLER,
C. A. FULLER,
J. C. FULLER,
A. T. BATTEL,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859. A. T. MASSH.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN FELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1859, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN FELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. COMER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. van Pelt.

12 9-2aw 6mS&W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom this may concern—That Abraham Hedley, Jr., of Jersey City, New-Jersey, is not authorized in any way, nor has he been since the 27th ultimo, to act as my agent or attorney, in fact in any business of mine whatsoever; nor will I hold myself responsible for any act of his as my agent or otherwise in any manner whatsoever. GEORGE GROOBY.

JERSEY CITY, June 1, 1859.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.

MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 5, 1857; JAN 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 738 and 738 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Manufacturers of Phelan's Billiard Tables, have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann st., to Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.
OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.
SLOAT & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.
FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton at 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF superior servants of known respectability, German, English Scotch Irish and others, with the most unexceptional references. To be seen daily at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman of strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of domestics unequaled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKLER, proprietor, successor to Morris Dohnert.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands all kinds of sewing, together with baby's clothes; would have no objection to take care of a few grown children, or to make herself otherwise useful; can work on Wilson's machine. will take a place for one month or more. If not suited notice will be answered; superior City reference. Apply at No. 736 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as chambermaid and do clear starching, French ironing, and sewing; would be willing to assist in a nursery if required; has a small knowledge of hair dressing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from the first families given. Call for two days at No. 169 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady or grown children; has no objection to travel or go into the country; has good references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 215 6th av. (in the fancy-store), between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability; would wish to engage in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress. In a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would have no objections to wait on a lady, or go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A situation in a respectable family as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to assist in the chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 20 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and do the fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 82 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, blanc manges and soups; either City or country would be accepted; best City reference from the first families. Call at No. 114 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing; good City reference given; has lived six years in one place; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 113 St. Mark's place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 65 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.; in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a very neat plain sewer; has no objection to go the country for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 171 Allen st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; is kind to children; the best of City reference for two years. Apply at No. 129 West 31st st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; will assist in the washing; has lived going on four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 Eighth st., corner 3d-av. Best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of grown children and do light chamberwork; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 47 4th-av. The country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No 75 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS. Situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, would go to the country with a family; the other as nurse, to travel in this country; good references. Apply at No. 240 West 26th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who never has lived out, as seamstress and to assist with the chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful if required. Call at No. 36 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country, best of City reference given. Call at No. 253 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; or to do either alone; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED ITALIAN LADY, A situation to travel south or Cuba, to take care of a child with a lady and gentleman; has traveled before; reference given. Address T. SCHMITT, No. 61 Meserole st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen at her present place for two days. Call in Lexington av., first house above 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, or a respectable boarding-house; the best of reference. Call at No. 107 Broad-av., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable German woman as French or English cook; is a pastry cook; wishes to go to Newport with a family; can give the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; wishes to assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2, corner of 17th-st. and 8th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 71 East 33d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., first floor front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as child's nurse or to travel with a lady to Europe; a good disposition and the best of City reference. Apply at No. 21 Union-square. Can be seen for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has good City references. Apply at No. 145 West 20th st. Can be seen for a week if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can do all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference, given from her last place. Apply at 11 Union court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; has no objection to do the coarse washing. Apply at No. 337 6th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as nurse or to travel with a family. Good references given. Apply at No. 272 West 43d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, the washing of a few ladies' or gentlemen's clothes, at her own house. Call at or address No. 63 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her last place, No. 25 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; the country preferred; good recommendations. Call at No. 263 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 9th-st. Reference given, if required.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as good plain cook, in a small respectable family; is a good baker. Call at No. 127 West 25th-st. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, FOR A young child. For qualifications, &c., apply at No. 11 Lexington av., where she is now employed.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Poliuto.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—The Rivals.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Court and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Bohemian Girl.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Rebel Coaster—O'Neil the Great.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Incognar—King's Gardener.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Dead.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Sable Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LAYE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Robbing the Mail.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—Equestrian Games.

PALACE GARDEN—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office today, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday morning the President and Secretaries Thompson and Floyd returned to Washington from their visit to North Carolina, and a Cabinet meeting was immediately held for the discussion of Mexican affairs, at which it is understood the President declared his intention to let the whole subject lie over until the next meeting of Congress, except as to the protection, so far as possible, of American interests, at all points accessible to our war vessels.

A horrible poisoning case has just come to light at Montague, Sussex County, N. J. A Doctor named Wickham induced a man named Cote to have his wife's life insured, and as she was to be confined in a short time, they arranged that she should be poisoned during her sickness, and that the insurance money should be divided between them. Dr. Wickham, however, chanced not to be present when she was confined, and another physician was called in, who left the mother and child doing well. In about a week Wickham called, and took occasion to administer something to the woman, who died in twenty minutes afterwards. After she had been buried, it transpired, through the investigation of the Insurance Company, that Wickham had given her a large quantity of arsenic. The husband confessed the whole transaction. Wickham, at last accounts, was at large.

The case of Judge Watrous will be brought to the attention of Congress again at the next session. The State of Texas is preparing to prosecute the charge against him. It is alleged that Government records prove that the Judge was appointed by President Polk through the influence of parties implicated in Texas land frauds.

Another effort is being made to improve the mail communication between New-York and New-Orleans. The representatives of several of the Southern railroads have been in consultation at Washington with the Post Office Department, and are now in Philadelphia, where they design to-day to meet representatives of the lines between New-York and Washington, for the purpose of arranging the terms and schedules for carrying the mails with certainty, and with an increased rate of speed.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the bill of W. H. Arthur & Co., for stationery furnished the different Boards, amounting to $5,800, was allowed. The Commission appointed to superintend the erection of the new City Hall reported that the sum of $250,000 was altogether inadequate for the work; that counsel had advised them it would be illegal to undertake the erection of the building in sections, calling for subsequent appropriations, as they should be deemed necessary, and that they could take no further action until the Board of Supervisors had taken measures to secure a larger appropriation. The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The second inquest on the body of Fanny Deane, the actress, was held, yesterday, at the Coroner's office, in Bay Ridge. Her immediate relatives were examined as to the state of feeling existing between herself and her husband, Halsey, previous to her disappearance, and as to the circumstances which, in their opinion, may have led to her death. No positive testimony as to the direct incentive to the deed was elicited, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death by accident."

Hon. Geo. Bancroft delivered an address, last evening, before the Historical Society, on the Life of Jonathan Edwards, the celebrated New-England theologian. Appropriate notice was taken of Humboldt's death. A very large audience was in attendance.

Tar River, yesterday, won the great four mile race at Eclipse Course. *Bill Dearing* came in second best, and *Slasher* and *Eaglis* were distanced. There were about 4,000 people at the Course. An extra race between *Agitator*, *Glencona* and *Daphne* was won by the former. The time was not extraordinary.

The Court of Appeals commenced its session at Albany yesterday. Immediately after the opening of the Court the death of Nicholas Hill was announced by John H. Reynolds, Esq., who delivered an eloquent eulogy on the deceased. The Court subsequently made an order expressing sympathy with Mr. Hill's family, and directing the proceedings to be entered on the records of the Court.

The Court of General Sessions was busily occupied yesterday. On Recorder Barnard taking his seat on the bench, a Grand Jury was sworn, and the Recorder delivered a brief but able charge. Some pleas of guilty, to minor offences, were received, and sentences deferred. Patrick Rolan was then tried for a felonious assault, with a hatchet, on his wife, Julia Rolan, with intent to kill. The assault occurred on February 2, the cause being jealousy. It was evident that the prisoner's provocation was great, and the jury, in convicting him, recommended him strongly to the mercy of the Court. The Recorder sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. John McDonald was tried for the murder of his brother, Michael McDonald, on April 22. The details of the case, of which a report will be found in our law intelligence, together with the testimony of Dr. Ranney, proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the prisoner was insane. He was sent to the Lunatic Asylum by order of the Court. Sanchez, the Spanish negro, is to be tried to-day, for the murder of his father-in-law, in Sullivan-street, in January. The Recorder has a busy time before him during this session of the Court.

Yesterday, 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands, in cinding Middling Uplands at 10½c. ₩ lb. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour at essentially unchanged rates. Grain was very lightly dealt in. Coffee and Molasses were quiet. Sugars attracted more attention. Pork was in good request at improved prices. Lard and Beef were heavy and languid. Common Resin was actively sought after, and was very firm. Rice and Tobacco were inactive. Freights were dull.

A Killing Frost.—The chilly nor'-wester o Saturday night, which suddenly swooped down upon us, as full of icy particles as though the opposite side of the North River were a *mer de glace*, was a sufficient warning of damage done to the crops in the West. But the actual harm done by this sudden blast appears to have been much more disastrous than could have been anticipated. The injury to the crops, and even in some cases, to the hardier kinds of fruit, appears to have extended from Canada West as far South as Cincinnati. But the point of greatest cold seems to have been the neighborhood of Buffalo, where nearly every kind of vegetation, according to the reports, has been destroyed. In the environs of Cincinnati, where the promise of the vintage was most encouraging, the grapes have suffered severely, and all through Ohio and Northern Indiana, not only the corn, but the wheat and the potatoes have been seriously injured. In some parts of Western New-York the ground was frozen, and at Williamsville it is reported that ice formed of the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Reports of similar disasters come from Canada; but the effects of the frost do not appear to have extended east of Cayuga Bridge. Several days, of course, must elapse before the real extent of the disaster can be accurately ascertained. The whole tenor of the intelligence from every part of the Union in relation to the growing crops has been so glowing, and so prophetic of a splendid harvest, that news of a different complexion might naturally have been anticipated to act as a tonic on the market and prevent the prices of grain from receding; and it is quite possible that some of the reports which have already reached us may have been considerably exaggerated to suit the purposes of speculators. But we fear there is too much truth in many of them. In Canada, however, it is stated that the frost has killed the weevil without killing the wheat, thus producing positive good; and in Southern Illinois the wheat harvest had already commenced. Among the disasters at Buffalo, the papers of that flowery region loudly lament the loss of their dahlia crop, and "a kill of *lilia lancifolia*."

The effect of this severe frost has not yet been perceptible on the Corn Exchange. The prices of grain having failed to advance, although private dispatches from the West have given reports not less discouraging than those which have been published.

Kossuth on the War.

We make room in our columns to-day for the very striking and elaborate speech delivered by Kossuth at the London Tavern, on the 20th of May, before a public meeting, "called to consider the attitude which it becomes the English nation to assume in relation to the war in Italy," and presided over by the Lord Mayor. This speech is, in many particulars, worthy of special attention. In the first place, it embodies a most clear, eloquent, and admirable exposition of the actual interests now at stake in the Italian war. The celebrated Hungarian orator of 1848 was himself again in drawing the picture of Europe as she stands to-day in the dawn of the great contest between the ideas of nationality and independence represented by the arms of France and Italy, and the idea of legitimacy and compression incarnated in the policy of Austria. As a masterly sketch of the causes which have led to the present conflict, of its elemental conditions, and of the issues to which it may rationally be expected to lead, this speech of Kossuth can hardly be commended with too much warmth. It is calm in statement, although it glows with the natural feeling of a patriot who thinks the hour of his nation's deliverance, after ten years of sad and silent expectation, may be at last about about to strike. It analyzes the action of the English Government in the crisis with a forbearance which detracts nothing from the scathing force of the suggested sarcasm. It deals with the prejudiced and passionate notions of Southern Germany from an elevated and catholic point of view, which enables the reader to recognize their origin in national feelings not altogether to be condemned, while he cannot fail to see how fatal their consequences might easily be to the welfare of Germany herself as well as of the rest of Europe, were they suffered to have their full and angry course. And it sets forth the reasone, founded upon a considerate study of his own personal and dynastic interests, for supposing that Napoleon III. must really mean what he says when he declares that he draws the sword not for the conquest, but for the liberation of Italy. As the testimony of a statesman who has been the ally and friend of all the most advanced democracy of Europe for years, the frank and sensible language used by Kossuth on this point, affords a wholesome contrast to the frantic fury with which a knot of financial fanatics, through their organ, the London *Times*, persist in reiterating the foolish outcries of half a century ago. It is quite natural that, as the correspondent of the London *Globe* writes under date of May 22, the oration of the Hungarian leader should "be devoured in Paris as a full reply to the thousand imputations against the French Emperor since the 1st of January." Kossuth has at least this great advantage over those who interpret the signs of the times in another sense, that he draws his inferences from interests which all men can judge of and weigh for themselves, while those who differ from him are forced to bear out their views of the policy of France by hypothetical assumptions of what they aver to be the "intentions" of the French Emperor. But the intrinsic excellence of Kossuth's oration is not its only claim on the public attention. It indicates the growing probability that Austria may ere long find herself forced to sustain on her Eastern frontier, a struggle still more desperate and deadly than that which she is now waging in the South. A great change has indeed come over the face of things in Hungary since the armies of Russia saved the crown of St. Stephen to the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

The cruelly astute policy of Schwarzenberg has been carried out with such success as to entangle the Magyar population in a network of new proprietors and new colonists favorable to Austrian centralization, and careless of old Hungarian rights. But the indomitable spirit of the proud Hungarian race still burns with the ancient fire, and time has not so well consolidated the work of the oppressor, that a vigorous revolt of the oppressed, especially if seconded by the arms and the good-will of great empires hostile to the Austrian sway, may not in a little while undo it all and bring it to the earth. As an open publication made in the face of Europe of a deliberate purpose to organize such a revolt, the speech of the Hungarian Ex-Governor becomes a political fact of the first importance. Nor is there less significance in the circumstances which attended its delivery. It was spoken in the presence of a crowded audience, representing the wealth and weight of the commercial classes in the British capital. From that audience it received pregnant evidences of applause and sympathy, and the neutrality which it recommends for England, a *real* neutrality, unstained with such audacious partiality for the cause of Austria as the Derby Government has so shamelessly and so senselessly avowed, was virtually indorsed by the meeting as the wish and the will of the City of London. In this respect, the meeting of the 20th of May may fairly be regarded as the most effective demonstration yet made in England by the more influential middle classes of English society, in favor of that Italian cause which the "leading journal" of England and the English Ministry have been so earnestly bent upon blackening and misrepresenting in the eyes of their countrymen. The very serious blunders in relation to matters of fact into which the "leading journal" has been seduced by its desperate devotion to the Anti-Napoleonic cause, have unquestionably contributed to open the eyes of intelligent Englishmen to the absurdities—and the worse than absurdities—in the name of which English opinion has been asked to abandon the leadership of liberal Europe to France, and to put England into a position equally paltry and perilous. The mistakes of the Ministry in regard to the commercial aspects of the case must also have their effect in the same sense, and the voice of London City will hardly have been raised in vain. When the Government of Lord Derby shall be forced in full Parliament to state its reasons for arming England so suddenly, and at so great an expense, from shore to shore; and to explain its course in respect to Tuscany; and to make public the real condition of its relations as well with Russia and Prussia as with France, it is quite probable that England may be awakened to a full sense of her situation; that she may recognize the shallow character of the devices which have duped her into suffering herself to be made the tool and so nearly the accomplice of Austria; and that she may put forth her true national character with an energy which shall expel the intriguers of the Court-faction from power, and enable her to protect her proper position in Europe without succumbing to the passions of a German clique, or wantonly insulting the rulers and the people of the great Empire with whose alliance she has trifled so madly.

England in Mexico.

The excessive servility with which the British Minister at Mexico has played the spaniel to the Reactionary faction, has at last extracted a growl from the observant watch-dogs at home. The London *Times* thinks Mr. Otway wholly in the wrong. It points to the American recognition of Juarez as a precedent which the British Government cannot too promptly adopt; and in the repression of Miramon and Zuloaga, and their respective and personal followings, and in the disarmament of the Church, discovers the only plan of redemption for Mexico. It is no reason for taking exceptions to sound sense that it comes late upon the field. Still less can we quarrel with the causes which give occasion for its display. What matters it to us if, in its renewed Anti-Gallican zeal, the *Times* shudders at the strict subordination and absolute submission of Mr. Otway to the pleasure and the policy of M. de Gabriac, the French Envoy? What if it looks with vexation and distrust on the conspicuous part played by the French squadron before Vera Cruz, and yearns for a restoration of independence to British diplomacy in Mexico and elsewhere? The result to ourselves is no wise modified by these petty considerations. It is enough, for any purpose which the American people may cherish, that England desires to substitute an *entente cordiale* with the United States, in regard to Mexican affairs, for her previous subserviency to the notions of the Minister of France, and that thus the final blow promises now to be struck at the miserable political profligates who for two years past have played at hazard with Mexican interests and foreign rights, but with all the Foreign Ministers, save our own, for backers and stakeholders.

For all immediate purposes, however, unless the proposed recognition of the Constitutional Government be attended by a withdrawal of that unfriendly financial policy which impoverishes its exchequer, no practical result can be expected to follow from any change in the existing relations between Mexico and Great Britain. The ruinous tariff imposed upon the trade of Vera Cruz by menacing men-of-war's men last December, and the extraordinary terms dictated to the Liberals touching the collection and disposition of the Customs' revenues, must be suspended at all risks, even at the risk of offending John Bull. It is barely possible that the extremely amiable temper towards ourselves which that sulky impersonation of the British commonwealth is now disposed to cultivate may lead him to listen to any friendly suggestions which we may have to make on this topic; but the supposition is rather sanguine. British relations with Mexico are strictly pecuniary. They are controlled not by the sentiments of the British people, but by the sensitiveness of British creditors. To ask any relaxation of that mortal grasp which Lord Malmesbury, as a bum-bailiff deputed by the money-lenders of Lombard-street, has fastened upon the shoulder of our neighbor, is therefore to indulge in an extravagance only equaled by the fanaticism of those who hope for justice, and clemency, and liberty in Europe under Austrian auspices. We can only have a good understanding with Great Britain on condition of our connivance in the unjust and extortionate system of diplomacy dictated by her bondholding subjects. It is not then worth considering whether the projected Anglo-American alliance in Mexico may not be wisely postponed just long enough to permit the Mexican Liberals to release themselves from the deadly grasp now fixed upon them, and to take breath, as a preparation for the cordial embrace which England is ready to offer at a word from us. Would it not be prudent for this Government to intimate, as quietly as may be, to President Juarez, the propriety of revising all existing commercial and financial arrangements at Vera Cruz, without any regard to recent British dictation? What the Mexican Liberals want, is not soft words, but hard money. Those are their true friends who will put them in the way of filling their coffers and taking care of their enemies after their own fashion.

The Princess Harriet on the Hudson.—Monday was a gala day at West Point. The venerable walls of Fort Putnam must have thrilled with a strange sort of notion that the old royal days had come back once more; that the King was enjoying his own again; and that a royal daughter of his royal house was on her "progress" through the land.

For on Monday afternoon the telegraph roused all the gallant young Cadets into enthusiasm with the news that the national vessel *Harriet Lane* was on her way up the Hudson with the lovely lady whose name she bears, and a suite of faithful equerries. Escorted by General Ward, of this City, Colonel Hardee, of the Federal army, and a select staff of knights and gentlemen, the niece of the President was carried in triumph up the river to visit the Military Academy. Salutes welcomed the arrival of the steamer with its precious freight; the Cadets in martial array were passed in review, as the militia at Aldershot might be by Britain's Queen; the honors of the place were honorably done by the brave who preside over its destinies; and after a delightful excursion the company returned to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn on the same night.

We chronicle this expedition with real pleasure, as an indication that we are not to be wholly given over to the debasing tendencies of that extreme democracy which inspires the conservatives of England with so vivid a horror of our deleterious example.

We may now be allowed to hope that when Mr. Buchanan cleanses his hands in a public railway washbowl, and performs his toilette on a railway platform, in preference to the privacy of a secluded apartment, he is merely gratifying his own personal instincts and indulging in his own personal habits, and not at all establishing a principle inseparable from the existence of free institutions. The regal style in which the *Harriet Lane* was put at the service of her accomplished namesake proves that the President knows how to respect the dignity of his office, and that the slightly slouching personal tricks, of which so much has been made by the enemies of republicanism, were merely the expressions of his own will and pleasure. James I. of England was a dowdy, without being a Democrat; and there is really no reason to suppose that in the case of James III. of America any more intimate connection exists between the ways of the man and the views of the President. The princely entertainment of a public ship for the service of the President's family says more for his political tendencies than volumes of platform speeches, or days of public ablution.

The Summer Opera.—Austria is famous for her diplomacy. A casualty overtook her forces at the Academy on Monday night. There was a postponement and the promise of a retreat. But Mr. Strakosch instantly covered himself with a programme of superb and dazzling mystery. The diplomatic mistrust of the Austrian having thus accomplished a victory, the balance of the week will, of course, be devoted to a species of musical rejoicing. Opera to-night, to-morrow, on Friday and on Saturday. Singers on a war footing, and the public expected to pay the war tax. It is clearly impossible for prima donnas of reputation to settle their hotel bills, or for agents to emancipate themselves from fatal legal attachments unless the public *does* pay.

And, really, Mr. Strakosch merits all that he asks. He has brought us an excellent company—Signorina Cortesi, herself alone a host, leading back Brignoli, Amodio and the rest—and he has conducted the season so far with energy and liberality. The weather has been against him—the stars in their courses have fought against Strakosch—but he has not been without a fair proportion of appreciative and profitable support from the *habitués* of the Academy. At this time of the year a manager is very apt to resemble a boat between two currents, and, doubly drifted, to come to a stand-still. The City people move out, and the country people move in; the population is so much on the move that it loses sight of the opera-house and of every other place of amusement. It is too busy to take its pleasure. A few weeks later managers will have other and more easily-delighted audiences. Those who are not of the migrating kind owe to Mr. Strakosch to lend him their assistance now. A company so thorough and complete should not be allowed to suffer through a base consideration of balmy breezes, country rides, strawberries and cream and other non-Metropolitan products, which yield but a brief and idle joy.

Death of the Ban Jellachich.

By a curious coincidence, the steamer which brings intelligence of the reappearance of Kossuth as a director of the public opinion of England, also conveys to us the tidings of the death of Kossuth's old enemy, the Ban Jellachich. The Ban had long been laboring under a disease of the chest, which caused his death at Agram, in Croatia, about the 20th of May.

Joseph Baron von Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, Sclavonia and Dalmatia, was born Oct. 16, 1801, in the fortress of Peterwardein. His father was a Lieutenant Field-Marshal in the Austrian service, and died in 1810. At the age of nine years, Jellachich was presented to the Emperor Francis, who noticed him favorably on account of his quick and bold answers, and placed him in the Military Academy of the Thereseum. At the age of eighteen, having completed his military education, Jellachich entered the Austrian cavalry service with the rank of sub-lieutenant; in 1831 marched to Italy, remained there four years, returned to Croatia, and was for some time engaged in the bloody warfare on the Bosnian frontier. This was the beginning of his long military career. In 1837, he was made a major in Archduke Ernest's regiment; in 1842, was promoted to a colonelcy, and figured at the battle of Pasvid. During this time he observed with a watchful eye the course of political movements, and seized the occasion of the troubles which preceded the outbreak of 1848 to advance his own ambitious interests. The Croats, cherishing the idea of their distinct nationality, and consumed with jealousy of the rising power of the Magyar, listened with extreme readiness to the fiery appeals of Jellachich in opposition to the Hungarian sentiment. Working artfully upon their national prejudices, Jellachich succeeded in persuading them to send an embassy to Vienna to declare their readiness to defend the integrity of the Empire in the troubles which were then beginning to arise, and to this offer was joined the prayer that Jellachich might be appointed their Ban. The prayer of the Croats was granted; Jellachich returned to the South as Ban of the Three Kingdoms, Privy Councilor Field-Marshal, and Commander-in-Chief of the Banat, and the Warasdin and Carlstedt districts. His influence rapidly increased, and he was entirely unscrupulous in the methods adopted for enforcing his authority. The Hungarians soon had reason to experience the deadly animosity of Jellachich and his Croats. They believed that his appointment as Ban of Crotia without the knowledge of the Hungarian Ministers—whose assent they contended was necessary to give validity to the appointment—was but a means of attaining the end at which the Austrian Government aimed, viz., a breach with Hungary. Yet, to avoid causes of difference, the Hungarian Ministers acquiesced in his appointment, and invited the Ban to put himself in communication with them. Jellachich replied to this invitation by declaring that the constitutional connection between Hungary and Croatia had been totally changed, and forbidding Croat magistrates from holding any communication whatever with the Hungarian Government. A mandate was issued ordering the Ban to repair to Innspruck to answer for his conduct; but the insincerity of the Austrian Government in ordering this examination was fully manifested by the result. It was the suggestion of the Archduke Joan that a middle course should be pursued; the Ban was neither censured nor praised; he was permitted to address the Emperor in a long harangue, and he shrewdly contrived to gain the good-will of the House of Hapsburg by declaring his devotion to its fortunes. The fate of Hungary was from that time fixed. The Ban returned to its own country, stronger than before, and soon appeared as the leader of the forces opposed to the Hungarian patriots. He invaded Hungary, but was beaten at the battle of Velencze, and was forced to retreat. The defeated troops fled in the direction of Vienna, and joined the forces under Windischgratz. The allied armies then reentered Hungary, and began the war, which was continued through two bloody campaigns, and ended with the intervention of the Russians. At the termination of the war, however, the Croats made the discovery that while the Hungarians had been humbled, their own liberties had been hartered for the favor of the Austrian Court, and their reverence for the Ban was suddenly turned to hate. The Ban lay under the suspicion of having betrayed his people, and never fully regained his popularity.

At the close of the war, Jellachich returned to Agram, and was reinstated with the dignity of Ban, and the military command of the Sclavonic provinces. His first leisure moments appear to have been devoted to the muses: for in 1850 he published at Vienna a volume of poetry (*Gedichte,*) which the critics pronounced to be abounding in grace and sentiment. When the Montenegrin war broke out in 1853, he was intrusted with the command of the Austrian Army of Observation upon the Lower Danube; and held a high military position in the movements resulting from the Crimean war. Since the announcement of peace, however, he had fallen under the suspicion of the Court of Vienna; had lost all marks of confidence; and spent his closing days under the weight of Imperial displeasure.

DEATH OF FANNY DEANE, THE ACTRESS.

SECOND INQUEST.

Testimony of her Brother, her Sister, her Mother and her Servant-maid.

VERDICT OF DEATH BY ACCIDENT.

DISCHARGE OF THE PERSONS SUSPECTED.

The second formal investigation as to the cause of the death of Fanny Deane, whose body was found floating close to the beach at Fort Hamilton on last Sunday afternoon, began and ended yesterday at Bay Ridge. The interest or curiosity which the discovery and identification of her remains excited throughout the neighborhood, in the first instance, appeared to have completely subsided, save so far as her relatives and those more directly concerned in the result of the inquest, were affected by it.

The little room which formed one of the wings of the Coroner's grocery store, with its coarse deal wainscoting and ceiling freshly whitewashed, was barely filled. It was only after a protracted delay that the straggling jurors, the straggling reporters, and the small contingent of aimless passers by who made up "the Public," were positively led to understand that the proceedings were about to begin. The meagre groups who were conversing outside, and the small crowd of inquisitive gentlemen who had been for some time indulging themselves variously within, made a simultaneous rush for the limited apartment before mentioned, which contained an improvised bench, several chairs and stools, a solitary inkstand, and two tables, the largest of which was of course instantaneously monopolized by the "gentlemen of the Press."

The names of the jurors are George T. Ball, (the foreman,) J. R. Bennett, J. B. Wardell, Martin Bennett, Walter Smith, and Wm. H. Boyle.

In the course of the proceedings there were present Mrs. Deane; her daughter, Emily A. Arundel; her three sons, one of whom was accompanied by his wife; Mary Lyons, who was the servant-maid of Mrs. Halsey; and Mr. Halsey himself, in charge of Mr. Deputy Superintendent Folk. Mr. Wm. Clark attended as counsel on behalf of Mr. Wells, who was also present; Mr. Wm. H. Anthon appeared as counsel for the family, and Mr. Place represented the husband.

TESTIMONY OF MR. TENNYSON.

The first witness called was Mr. Wm. D. Tennyson, who, in answer to the interrogatories of the Coroner and several of the jurors, answered as follows:

Question—Where do you live? Answer—In West Fourth-street.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Halsey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—I wish you would state to the jury what you know of this case, particularly.

Witness—In regard to what particulars?

Coroner—In regard to when she went away, and at what time of day.

Witness—I was not home then, and I could only tell that from hearsay.

Q.—You don't know anything about that? A.—I don't know of my own knowledge at what time she left the house.

Q.—Who does know? A.—My mother knows, and my sister knows.

Q.—Does the brother who is here know? A.—No, Sir; the only thing that I could say in the matter is that there were some facts that Mr. Halsey told me in a conversation about going to find a place to shoot snipe; I don't know whether that would have any bearing on the case; if it has, I will state it.

Coroner—No, I think not.

After a consultation with Mr. Anthon, the Coroner informed the witness that he might make the statement he had suggested.

Witness—On the morning of the 27th I was walking down Broadway in company with my brother, Mr. Charles T. Deane, when a conversation arose relative to snipe-shooting; Mr. Halsey remarked that he would like to know a place where there was snipe-shooting; I made the remark that I should also like to know a place; the result of it was that he was to find some place where we could all get guns, and go and have a day's sport; he said he would, and that he thought that along the shore of Long Island, there being some low ground there, there might be some good snipe-shooting; to the best of my recollection, on the 28th, I asked him if he had found a place, and, also, to the best of my recollection he said that he had rather that he had been down on the shore as he had not found any place that was good for anything; I think on the Tuesday following, the 31st July, he made the remark that he had found a place where there was good snipe shooting in July; he said it was in New-Jersey; that is all I have to state about that matter; I would state that on the 23d he was out all night, and he told me he had been gambling; I asked him on Friday night after her (Mrs. Halsey's) disappearance, and on his return from East Albany, what surprise he had for her on Wednesday; he said it was to take her out, as I understood, to Morristown, in Jersey, to show her a house that was there; on the morning after her loss he came into my room and appeared to be in great trouble at her disappearance; I also knew of him to be out frequently all night.

By the Foreman—Q.—You say that he came home one night about twelve o'clock, and told you that he had been gambling? A.—No, Sir.

Foreman—I understood you to say so.

Witness—No, I said that he was out all night on the 23d, and that he told me he had been gambling.

Q.—How? A.—I lost $112 out of my pocket that night, and he being out all night, before I went to work to investigate about it, I went to his room and asked him where he had been, and he told me he had been gambling.

To a Juror—He told me the following morning he had been gambling.

Q.—What were the reasons for doing so? A.—The reasons were that I had lost my pocket-book that night, containing $112 and notes.

Q.—You said that on Friday, on his return from Albany, you asked him what was the surprise that he said he had for your sister; when did he first tell you that he had any surprise for her? A.—I understood from my mother, or my sister, I think, or some one in the house.

Q.—When were you told that? A.—I must have been told that on that Friday or the Thursday.

Q.—This was the Friday after your sister's disappearance? A.—I am not positive whether it was the Thursday or Friday after; all I know of this is that I was told that, and that led me to ask of him that question.

Q.—About what date was it? A.—Well, it was the 1st, or 2d, or 3d.

Q.—When did you see your sister last in that house? A.—That morning.

Q.—What morning? A.—The Wednesday morning of her disappearance.

Q.—About what time? A.—She spoke to me that morning in the house; I cannot state the time.

Q.—Was it at the breakfast-table? A.—No, Sir; it was, I think, just before I went out.

Q.—After breakfast? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How late do you generally breakfast? A.—Generally about 8 o'clock.

Q.—How long do you remain in the house afterwards, before you go out? A.—Usually about from fifteen minutes to half an hour; she spoke to me that morning, and if you like, I will tell you what she spoke to me about.

Q.—One moment, if you please; you have no recollection, now, that you remained that day any later than any other? A.—No, Sir, I have no recollection now.

A Juror—You were going to state what she spoke to you about?

Witness—Yes, Sir; he owed me some money and she came to me and made the remark that her husband, Harry, was going down town that morning to get his money, which I understood to be his remittance.

Q.—From England? A.—I presume so, Sir; she said he was going to get his money, and that he would be in to see me at 2 o'clock, and would then pay me; and asked me if that would do; I told her "Yes;" but he did not come that day at all; I don't know whether it is worth mentioning, but I made application to him afterwards and he gave me his reasons for not giving it to me.

Q.—How did she appear that morning? A.—In her usual spirits.

Q.—Was she generally in good spirits? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And never seemed as if there was anything weighing on her mind? A.—No, Sir.

[Here Mr. Halsey, his counsel and his friends entered and took seats in the room.]

Q.—How long have you resided in the house with them? A.—I should judge since last November; I should say about that time; I might be a month wrong either way.

Q.—She generally, you say, has been in good spirits? A.—I might qualify that (the former answer) by saying that I also lived at a former period in the house.

Q.—Well, at all times? A.—Well, at all times she appeared to be in good spirits.

Q.—And to have nothing weighing on her mind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did they [Mrs. H. and her husband] live together—agreeably and pleasantly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They appeared to be fond of each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she appeared fond of him, and he appeared fond of her? A.—Yes, Sir; she even expressed her attachment for him two nights before her disappearance.

Q.—Did he always treat her kindly? A.—Apparently so, Sir, to me.

Q.—And she never complained of any harsh treatment from him? A.—Not to me.

Q.—Did she to anybody else that you know of? A.—I heard that she did—that is, not particularly harsh treatment, but unkind treatment.

Q.—Do you know what the nature of that unkind treatment was? You say that you have heard from others that she complained of unkind treatment? Who did you hear that from? A.—I heard it from my mother and my sister, and I think I heard it from her servant.

Q.—How much of the time did you spend at home? At what time did you return in the evenings? A.—At about six o'clock, or from half-past six to seven—between six and seven.

Q.—On the Monday and Tuesday previous to her disappearance, did you see your sister in your house? A.—I think I did. I cannot swear positively. But I have every reason to believe I did, from the fact that whenever she was out I was aware of it. I hardly think she was ever out that I was not aware of it, that is, in the evening. I would say now, that I recollect, too, that on Monday and on Tuesday evenings I was out myself.

Q.—Therefore you cannot state as to her being at home? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She was frequently in the habit of going out evenings? A.—Not what you would call frequently; she would not sometimes walk with myself and others in the house.

Q.—She went out occasionally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Generally attended by some member of the family? A.—Yes, Sir; I would not say that either; there have been gentlemen along with her.

Q.—But she always went out attended by some person in the house? A.—Yes, Sir; she and my sister went out sometimes; I don't think she ever went out alone—that is, previous to this affair; I mean in the evening, of course; she always appeared to be of a happy disposition.

Q.—And was so on that Monday and Tuesday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was she generally pretty lively? A.—Generally pretty lively; she was of a very lively disposition; it was rarely she was despondent.

EVIDENCE OF MARY LYONS, THE NURSE-MAID.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In West Twenty-third street.

Q.—Who with? A.—I have lived with Mrs. Halsey.

Q.—How long have you lived with her? A.—Five months on the 15th of this month.

Q.—And she was living at her mother's? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you last see Mrs. Halsey? A.—I saw her on Wednesday, between two and three o'clock.

Q.—Are you there as nurse for the children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit of staying in the same room with Mrs. Halsey and the children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Halsey on the Monday and Tuesday previous to this Wednesday? A.—Yes, Sir, at the house; she went out on Monday herself with her sister to have her likeness taken.

Q.—What is her sister's name? A.—Mrs. Arundel.

Q.—They went out together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they come home together? A.—Yes, Sir; they came home together.

Q.—How long were they out? A.—I should say between two and three hours.

Q.—Did she go out on Tuesday? A.—No, Sir; she never left the house on Tuesday.

Q.—Did she tell you on Tuesday that she went out between two and three o'clock? A.—It was not on Tuesday she went out.

Q.—I mean on Wednesday? A.—She did not tell me; I knew it.

Q.—How was she dressed? A.—She had a black silk dress on her, and it was flounced; a black barege shawl, and a black and white straw bonnet.

Q.—Did she say to you where she was going to? A.—Yes, Sir; she said she was going to fifteenth street to buy a pair of gaiters.

Q.—When was it that you first thought it strange that she did not come home? A.—She used usually to be at home with the children between 6 and 8 o'clock; she went out with her brothers.

Q.—When was it that there was any alarm first felt about her not coming home? A.—On Wednesday night, when she did not come home; that was the first night she did not come home.

Q.—Had you seen Mr. Halsey on Wednesday? A.—No, Sir; I had not seen him from about 9 or 10 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see him again at all on Wednesday? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him on Wednesday between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see him in presence of Mrs. Halsey? A.—No, Sir; not on Wednesday morning.

Q.—Did you see him and Mrs. Halsey together on the previous Tuesday? A.—I am not sure whether I saw them together on Tuesday.

Q.—They generally lived very happily together, did they not? A.—Very happily.

Q.—Did she ever complain to you of any ill treatment of his? A.—No, Sir; except of his shaving out at nights.

Q.—How long were you with her on Wednesday morning? A.—I was in her room from between 9 to 10 o'clock until between 12 and 1.

Q.—Did she seem in her usual good spirits? A.—Yes, Sir; in better spirits than I ever saw her.

Q.—Do you know at what time Mr. Halsey went out that morning? A.—It was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Q.—And you were with her from that time until between 12 and 1? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not leave the room for any length of time? A.—I never left the room; I was there washing the children.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Halsey after Mrs. Halsey's disappearance? A.—It was between 11 and 12 o'clock that night.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him standing at the hall door talking to Mrs. Deane; he was right in the hall.

Q.—Did he seem at all worried about Mrs. Halsey's disappearance? A.—Yes, Sir; he seemed very much worried about it.

Q.—How long did he remain in the house, do you know? A.—I don't know how long he may have remained.

Q.—After Mr. Halsey had left the house that morning of her disappearance, as you say between nine and ten o'clock, did he come back? A.—He did not.

Q.—Do you know anything about Mr. Halsey's going to Albany? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Halsey ill-treat Mrs. Halsey? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Was he always kind to her? A.—Yes, Sir; always.

Q.—And she to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see them together on Wednesday morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Halsey was very fond of her children? A.—Very fond of her children, Sir.

Q.—Did she spend a good deal of her time with them? A.—She always spent her time with them.

Q.—Was she in the habit of going out at nights? A.—No, Sir, unless she went

never did; but in a conversation relative to the Sickles case, he said that if his wife took a false step he would think nothing of murdering her; he said it in her own presence.

Q.—Was there anybody else there when this conversation took place? A.—There might have been others present; I do not know; it was in the course of a general conversation.

Q.—Did he direct his remarks particularly to her, or apparently to all? A.—Apparently to all.

Q.—Did he appear, when he first heard of his wife's disappearance, much distressed at it, or at any time? A.—No, not at all; at first he cried a little, but that was all.

Q.—At the time of this conversation, was Mr. Daniel present? A.—I don't think he was.

Q.—That is the only time you ever heard him threaten her, or use threatening language to her in her presence? A.—Yes, Sir; that and another time after that; but the conversation was then on the same subject also—[the Sickles' case.]

Q.—He always otherwise treated her kindly? A.—He did to all appearances, as far as I knew.

C.—She was attached to him? A.—Very much attached to him.

Q.—When Mr. Halsey came home again that night at [illegible] o'clock, what did he do? Did he go out again to look for his wife? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did he seem to be worried? A.—No, not particularly.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did he leave next morning? A.—About nine o'clock.

Q.—What time did he return? A.—Not until Friday night.

Q.—In the meantime did you have any tidings from him? A.—On Friday afternoon we had a telegraph from him.

Q.—From where? East Albany.

Q.—What was the purport of it, do you remember? A.—"Dear William—No tidings," and signed "Halsey."

Q.—Mr. Halsey always treated the rest of your family kindly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you treated him kindly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There were no hard feelings between you? A.—There might have been hard feelings, but we did not show them; we always treated him politely.

Q.—You did not show any particular regard for him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From what grounds—what particular reasons had you for it? A.—His own conduct.

Q.—During her life he never appeared to have any jealousy of her? A.—He never showed any that I could see.

Q.—What was there in his conduct that caused this feeling towards him in your family? A.—His staying out night after night, and for month after month, giving no account of where he had been, and his general appearance altogether.

Q.—Did you say he stayed out every night? A.—Yes; every night, nearly; some nights during the month he did not stay out.

Here the jury took a recess.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. DEANE, THE MOTHER.

The witness being sworn, testified as to her place of residence, and was further examined as follows:

Q.—How long had your daughter, the deceased, been living with you since her marriage? A.—She came to me on the 6th of last November, and he came a week after.

Q.—And has been with her ever since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How have they lived together, pleasantly and happily? A.—It seems so; she was devotedly attached to him, and I have known nothing to the contrary except that on one occasion she complained to me of his ill-treatment, and then he told her to go to h—ll, and threatened to steal the child from her and leave her; this was previous to the birth of her second child.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot say; sometime previous to the birth of her last child.

Q.—On no other occasion? A.—On no other occasion.

Q.—When did you see your daughter last, previous to her disappearance? A.—On Wednesday between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Q.—Had you seen her before in the morning at any time? A.—Yes, I saw her in the morning sitting at her breakfast, and afterwards, sitting in the front parlor, after half-past nine o'clock; they appeared to be on the happiest terms together.

Q.—Did she appear cheerful as usual? A.—Yes, particularly so; I went out to market and returned about eleven o'clock, or a little afterwards.

Q.—Did you leave them in the parlor? A.—Yes, he was reading the newspaper, and there were several persons going in and out of the room; I went out to the market, and I understand he went out immediately after; I returned about eleven o'clock and met her in the hall; she came out of my room and wanted me to go over to the bed where she had laid her infant; she would not allow me to sit down until she took off my bonnet and insisted on my going over; she asked me to come to the bedside to see her infant, where she had laid it down after dressing it.

Q.—Was she much attached to her children? A.—Passionately attached to them.

Q.—Did she spend most of her time with them? A.—Nearly all the time.

Q.—Was she in the habit of going out much in the daytime? A.—No, Sir; not much, except with her husband.

Q.—I mean in the daytime? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I mean in the evening? A.—She never went out in the evenings except when one of my sons went with her; in fact so devotedly attached was she to her husband that she was the talk of several boarders I had through the house, who were surprised to find a young wife so exemplary; he, also, seemed attached to the child, but not of course to the same extent as would naturally be expected of their mother, but still he appeared attached to his children; on that day that she left she put her bonnet on in my room, put a shawl of mine on, and said she was going to buy a pair of boots.

Q.—How did she appear then? A.—Perfectly happy and cheerful; nothing whatever seemed to weigh on her mind; she had been with me from 11 o'clock at that time; I told her not to be absent longer than she would be in buying her boots; she said she intended to go to her brother's house, but afterwards she said she would not go, but that she would come back to the babe; she went into her sister and told her to see to the babe in her absence, and said that she would be back, as she had just to buy her boots; she intended the next day to take the children to see Laura Keene, and meant to wear the new boots on that day; she said her husband had given her twenty shillings to buy the boots; in some conversation which I had on the Tuesday before her disappearance, she remarked to me about her husband being absent on the Sunday night previous; she asked me had I seen him take a parcel with him on the Sunday night when he was going out; she was not at home at the time he left on that night; she was at her brother's with her two children; I then asked her why she asked me that question, and she told me that on examining his clothes she found he had taken a white linen coat, a pair of black pantaloons, a shirt and vest; I asked her what he wanted those for; she said she supposed he wanted to be quite smart wherever he was going to; on his return, on Tuesday evening, he told her he had a great surprise for her the next day; I asked her what it was; she replied she did not know; that he did not tell what was to give her the surprise; I then said to her, "Where are the clothes that he took away?" she replied that he told her he had pawned them, and she asked him in my presence how he had learned or knew how to pawn things, considering the situation in which he was brought up; he made the remark that when a man gambled away all his money and found his watch, his rings and his jewelry gone, he then found his clothes would afford him some money; he said he had been for years discontented, for his father did not know whether he was dead or alive, and took no notice of him except when he sent him his remittance; and that he had resided in a place for four years, off and on, called Ann-street, New Cut, Waterloo Road, London; at last, when she (Mrs. Halsey) was missed, and when he had returned, he was very anxious to throw a great deal of slurs and blame on her, and to disturb her brothers by saying they might as well know of her disappearance, for sooner or later they would have to know.

Q.—Was that next day or that evening? A.—That night when he came back, about twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did he go out again that night to look for her? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he seem much worried for her? A.—Not till next morning, and then his eyes looked as if he had shed tears.

Q.—Did he go out next morning to look for her? A.—I asked him to come with me to look for her and to take means to find her.

Q.—Did he go? A.—He ran out of the house and said to my daughter that he would soon be back; he did not return; he said he would go to the shoe store first to see if she had got the shoes; he did not go until twelve or one o'clock that day, when he was accompanied by one of her brothers; and I did not hear of him then till Friday night; he sent a telegraph to one of my sons, and that was all the word we had from him.

Q.—How did you know that he did not go to the shoe-store? A.—Because he went up sometime afterwards during the day with one of the brothers, and he had not been there previous; he left the house in the morning and said he would be back immediately to go with me to look for her, and I waited for him a considerable time; he came back from Albany on Friday night between eleven and twelve o'clock; he came in the train; one of my sons asked him what had kept him until this hour; he said he had gone into Twenty-sixth-street to get a cup of tea; I then seized him by the arm and asked him to give me my child.

Q.—He seemed worried then? A.—No, perfectly calm and cool; he said, "You must be mad to ask me that;" after they left the shoe-shop he parted with her brother, and he said he would go up in the Jesse Newton to Albany, where he had got some clue to find her, and that he would come back in the cars.

In the course of conversation during the time of the Sickles business, Mr. Halsted expressed himself that if his wife was unfaithful to him he would kill her; I made the remark to him that I did not believe from the man's character that he would care if his wife were killed, and she remarked in reply that no matter how bad he was in other matters, that was one point he was sacred upon. There was a man of the name of Copley, or Copeland, and another named Branch, that he used to speak to her about. During the time she was missing I asked him who this Copley was and he told me he was a gambler.

Mr. Halsey used to be absent several nights all night, and I understand that she desired the servant not to let me know even how often he was out; I used to speak to my sons often that I should not let her go out entirely from under my jurisdiction, but that she should remain with me; he (Halsey) never paid for any boarding, nor aided in any way in meeting the expenses of the family; for her under-clothes, even, she had to take some of my things; on me seeing him that night, the first of her disappearance, he did not join with me in the search, as I had expected; on the following morning, having come to Brooklyn, he said the time had not come for Mr. Wells yet.

Q.—What Mr. Wells was that? A.—Henry G. Wells, the contractor.

Q.—Did he (Mr. Wells) ever call at the house? A.—Mr. Wells has called at the house, but not for a considerable time; when he did come he came as any gentleman might; in the presence of the rest of the family.

Q.—In what light was he [illegible] by the rest of your family? Was it as a mere friend? A.—No, not as a mere friend.

Q.—Or as a casual acquaintance? A.—Not even as a casual acquaintance [illegible] that way? A.—Mr. Halsey knew him as a friend [illegible] to our house often—when I say often, I mean three or four times—for a considerable time, and I never heard Mr. Halsey express any [illegible] Mr. Wells at any time. I never saw Mr. Halsey from the presence of us all. As came as any gentleman might come.

Q.—How long had your daughter been acquainted [illegible]? A.—Quite a little girl, though she was never a [illegible] girl, but little in years, I mean.

Q.—You mean since she was a child in years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she knew Mr. Wells before she became Mr. Halsey's wife? A.—She did.

Q.—You were aware of the fact of the acquaintance between them? A.—I was aware of it; I was also aware that to my knowledge she never had seen Mr. Wells except in my presence.

Q.—I understood you to say a little while ago that when Mr. Wells came there she always saw him in the presence of some members of the family. A.—Yes, Sir; she never saw him except in the presence of some of us.

Q.—She never spoke in any very affectionate terms of Mr. Wells? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever hear from Mr. Halsey anything that would cause to judge that he had any jealousy or any cause of jealousy on account of Mr. Wells? A.—I never knew that there ever was on the subject until the night of her disappearance, when Mr. Halsey made some disparaging remarks, and even went so far as to ask me if she could have been picked up by every man in the street; that was the only time he ever alluded to it in my house.

Q.—Did he ever mean Mr. Wells there do you know? A.—I rather think he did; I could not say positively that he was introduced to him, but it is like a dream to me that he was; I cannot positively say.

Q.—And Mrs. Halstead always spoke openly about her acquaintance with Mr. Wells? A.—Quite so; so open was she that on one occasion when she very much needed little matters that her husband could not give her, she made the remark to me in her husband's presence: "Ma, I believe I will ask Mr. Wells to lend me $50 or $60;" I said, "Don't do any such thing, for if you ask men to lend you money they will expect an equivalent;" I was speaking rather plainly; he set still and said nothing: she was a young and beautiful woman and she could not well do so; Mr. Wells knew her from a child and always admired her talents; Mr. Halsey asked me, on the night after her disappearance, after I had combatted and opposed the idea that she was with Mr. Welle, whether she might not be there; I said that she had gone to some place of amusement, and that she would never leave her infant, which was but a few weeks old; he then said: "Did I think she was picked up by any man in the street?" (these were his expressions;) I became very indignant and asked him would not a woman have passed through every gradation of prostitution before she could be picked up in the street.

Q.—To your knowledge did she ever receive any presents or any money from Mr. Wells? A.—Not to my knowledge; Mr. Wells had not called at my house over three times at the outside; I have been acquainted with him for four or five years; every time he called Mr. Halsey was in the house and knew he was there; I never had the slightest idea of a correspondence between her and Mr. Wells till Mr. Halsey told me of it that night, when I accused him of sending her to borrow money from men and taking it for gambling, and he did not say anything against it.

The examination of the witness having been completed, she expressed a wish that the jurors should question her relative to Mr. Halsey's appearance and behavior after it had been learned that the body was found. The Coroner, at first, did not seem to think that such evidence was needed; but subsequently permitted the lady, on the suggestion of one of the jurors, to make a statement, which she did. She described Mr. Halsey's demeanor as being exceedingly collected and calm after the news of his wife's death had been communicated to him for the first time.

It was not deemed necessary to trouble Mrs. Deane any further; and as all the evidence supposed to be necessary had been elicited, the Coroner submitted the case to the jury without a charge. Some discussion, it appears, occurred in the jury-room as to the propriety of taking further testimony, but ultimately it was agreed upon that it would be unwise to protract the investigation, and accordingly the following verdict was rendered:

That no evidence has been given before this Jury which would warrant them in finding that the cause of death of the deceased was other than accidental.

The parties held on suspicion, viz.: Halsey and Wells, were discharged immediately, and so the latest mystery terminated. It is understood that the body of Mrs. Halsey, which is now in the possession of her relatives in this City, will be privately interred to-day.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. Cortesi, the new *prima donna*, will appear to-night in Donizetti's Opera of "Il Poliuto"—*the* success of the season. It is stated officially that the lady has recovered from her recent indisposition, and that there is no longer the hazard of a postponement. There will be an extra night to-morrow, when "Robert le Diable" will be performed for the *début* of Mme. Colson.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Two or three years ago, when the Broadway Theatre was in its prime, it boasted of two pretty girls known as the Sisters Gougenheim, who did the minor business of the theatre in an extremely pleasant way, and were consequently deservedly popular with the strong men who frequented the establishment. Since then the ladies have visited California and Australia, played star engagements, had a law suit, whipped an editor, and made a row generally. Perhaps also they have made money; at all events, they return to us no longer stock actresses, but managers. It has been our pleasure to write of these talented sisters in terms of high commendation previous to their departure. We can surely do so now, when much experience has strengthened their native hold on art. We are not sure that they have greatly improved, but they are, at all events, more polished than they used to be. The play called "Court and Stage" possesses the merit of length, but is otherwise uninteresting. Many attempts have been made to make it successful, but the public has remained gloriously indifferent thereto. Its revival by the sisters Gougenheim was scarcely judicious, inasmuch as the play has been much better cast at other houses. Lighter and more seasonable pieces will show the ladies' talent to greater advantage, and attract better audiences. Mr. Daly played the character of *Richmond* finely and judiciously.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH AT THE WORK-HOUSE.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon Catharine Kain, an intemperate women, recently admitted to the Workhouse, at her own request. When she came to the establishment she exhibited marks of having been engaged in a recent fight, but was not supposed to be seriously injured. She was soon after taken sick and died after a short illness. The *post-mortem* developed a fracture of the skull, which, with the consequent effusion of blood on the brain, was proounced to be the cause of her death. When the injuries were received, and by whom, could not be ascertained. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was an Irish woman, 35 years of age.

THE UNFORTUNATE PRIEST.—The statement of Rudolph Bidder, who was robbed by some women in a house in Greenwich-street a few days ago, in so far as he claimed to be a priest, from Bridgeport, Conn., is contradicted on satisfactory authority. There is one Catholic Church in Bridgeport, and the Rev. Peter A. Smith, a man of irreproachable character, is the only priest attached to it. The *Catholic Almanac*, by Mr. Kiekza, Catholic publisher, in Broadway, which contains the names of all the priests in the United States, does not contain that of Rudolph Bisder.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen on Monday evening, the Committee on Cleaning Streets reported in favor of the proposition of Messrs. Johnson and Sayre to clean the streets for five years at the rate of $300,000 a year. The resolution to appropriate $1,950 to defray the expenses of the Committee who went to Albany last Winter "to protect the interests of the City," was lost. The report in relation to the purchase of two lots of ground on Forty-seventh-street, as a site for a Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, was adopted.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—On Monday the seamen on board the *General Admiral* refused to work, and attempted to go on shore. After their return from the trial trip, they were anxious to go and have a spree, and spend their month advance pay before going on the voyage. Captain Comstock, fearing that they intended to desert, refused to let them go unless they would return their advance pay. They refused to do that, and some of them attempted to resist an officer. The Harbor Police were called in, and sixty-four of them were put in irons. They are now quiet.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, Captain Jefferson Maury, left, yesterday, for Aspinwall, having a full load of freight and the usual number of passengers. Among the latter were James E. Russel and wife, and Col. Schlesinger, who are bound to Nicaragua.

THE CHAUNCEY LIBEL CASE ABANDONED.—The summing up in the famous libel suit of Hillsbach *vs.* Chauncey, which was to have taken place before Justice Welsh, yesterday afternoon, was indefinitely postponed by consent of both parties.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Four Dollars will buy a Spring Bed which can be put in your carpet-bag and cannot be beat for three times that money. No. 289 Canal-st., first door east of Broadway.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.
Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT.
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Notice,
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has instilled its reputation, as above by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, is imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general restorer of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Female Weakness—Female Weakness.
A large proportion of American ladies suffer from the well-known evil, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, with its concomitant attendants—Weakness, Debility, Lame Back, Bearing Down Depression and General Prostration. Against these symptoms the usual remedies, tonics, injections and dirges, are of very little value, and have been generally abandoned. But Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Female Pills, a simple sugar pill, acting upon the mucus membrane of the affected part, may be relied upon as a cure for this disease. Thousands have used it with the best success, and whether in mild or severe cases, a cure, under favorable conditions, is only a question of time.
Six boxes for $1; single boxes 25 cents.
N B—A full set of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large viale, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and Book, $2.
These Remedies can be single boxes are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of price. Address DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

Important Information!!!
TO INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE SALE AND MANAGEMENT OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.
The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN have just issued a supplemental edition of their journal, containing sixteen pages, which contain all the various and important information about Patents and Patent Law published in No. 32, (April 16,) the edition of which was rapidly exhausted. The present issue is limited to 12,000 copies; and as they are quickly disappearing from our counter, parties who desire to possess the best condensed summary of the Law and Practice under our Patent-Office system, will do well to apply for them at once. Price 6 cents, or two postage stamps by mail. Trade supplied at the usual rates. Apply at the American and European Patent Offices of MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park row, New-York.

Dr. H. James Discovered while in the East
Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, New Jersey.

Attractively Elegant Carpets,
At extraordinary low prices,
Imported for Spring City trade.
Crossley's superior Medallions,
Royal Velvet, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels, 6s. to 10s per yard.
All-wool Ingrain, 3s to 6s per yard.
Floor Oil-cloth, 2s 6d to 6s per yard
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Pure Water.
FILTER THE CROTON AND RIDGEWOOD.
You can make turbid water clear as crystal,
By passing it through the
DIAPHRAGM FILTER.
Price $3
Office Diaphragm Filter at McKENZIE & O'HARA'S, Plumbers, No. 326 4th-st, corner of Mercer, and No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Eureka Shuttle SEWING MACHINES.
Price $50, $50, $60, $50,
Will be ready in a few days.

You can't Travel without Shoes, and you can't always get good ones when you do travel. Go to CANTRELL'S, then, ladies, No 813 Broadway. Gaiters and shoes, slippers and boots, for girls, boys, ladies—and all of such excellent make, as really the prices of very ordinary articles in other places. Go to CANTRELL'S.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Summer Merino Undergarments at Prices lower than ever,
at RANKIN'S
No. 637 Broadway
and No. 95 Bowery.

Genin's Summer Hats
Light, Elegant, Cool and Comfortable.
ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL STYLES.
GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Genin's Summer Hats.
The Acme of Fashion and Comfort.
ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL STYLES,
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The "Higg's Truss" Cures Hernia by forcing together and thickening the tissues. The *femoral* Truss and *Varicocele* Truss also are used, with great comfort and permanent benefit to the wearer. Office No. 448 Broome-st., New York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Summer Under-garments, in Silk, Merino Cotton, and Lisle thread, all sizes. Muslin and Linen Drawers, &c. Best goods at the lowest prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Is This Fair or Not?—Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment will cure rheumatism, headache, toothache, cramp, pains of all kinds, sore throats, &c., or no charge will be made. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt st. Sold by all druggists.

Moulders Wanted.
A number of first-class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 28th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fender and other fine castings. J. L. JACKSON.

Scott's Head-quarters.
No. 152 FOLTON-ST.
NEW STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING NOW READY.

Young Men Can Learn Their True Pursuits, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining an examination from FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARSSESSUS, his agent, No. 136 William-st., corner of Ann.

Fancy Hair Pins and Combs.—New patterns of gilt, pearl, pink, red, blue, and black, just received direct from Paris, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & G. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in the market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

The New-York Weekly Tribune has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in the world, and is the best medium through which to reach farmers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, &c. A limited number of advertisements are solicited at $1 per line. Advertisements must be handed in to the *Tribune* office to day.

MARRIED.

UNDERHILL—HARRIS.—At Buttermilk Falls, Orange Co., on Monday, June 6, by the Rev. John Gray, Mr. Richard A. Underhill, of East Chester, to Miss Elisabeth Phebe Harris, of the former place.

DIED.

FLEMING.—In Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, June 2, Emily, wife of Wm. M. Fleming, Manager of the Savannah Theatre.
Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Jas. L. Smith, No. 388 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the theatrical profession, are invited to attend.
SPARKS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 8, Mrs. Catharine Sparks, wife of Samuel Sparks, and daughter of the late Alexander Fink, in the 71st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 216 West 36th-st., on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DIED.

MOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 7, at his residence Samuel F. Mott, in the 71st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from this Friends Meeting House in Orchard-st., between Canal and Hester sts., on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.
[illegible] of the family are invited to [illegible] this afternoon, from St. Thomas [illegible] at 4 o'clock.
[illegible] Monday afternoon, June 6, [illegible] year of his age.
[illegible] place at Calvary Church, [illegible] (Wednesday,) June 8, at 2 [illegible] will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and of his family, [illegible] also those of his sons-in-law, Jeaunes Gourd, Eugene Pinekast, and the late Charles Noel, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.
☞ St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia and Canada papers please copy.
NEWCOMBE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 7, of a lingering illness Jane C., widow of George W. Newcombe, in the 61st year of her age, a native of England, but for the last 30 years a resident of this City
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St Paul's Chapel, corner of Broadway and Vesey st., on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.
HALSEY.—On Wednesday, June 1, Fanny Deane Halsey, aged 17 years and 8 months.
The funeral will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, from her brother's residence, No. 224 Varick-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.
WOODWORTH.—On Sunday morning, June 5 on board the steamer from Savannah, Francis C. Woodworth, late editor of Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, in the 46th year of his age.
His friends, and those of his brother, D. A. Woodworth, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Mercer-st Presbyterian Church, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.
MCFARQUHAR.—At White Plains, on Monday evening, June 6, Alexander McFarquhar.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Elijah Miller, White Plains, this day, (Wednesday,) June 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The Harlem train leaves 26th st., at 8½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt, White Plains, on their arrival.
DUNNING.—At Cape Vincent, N. Y., on Friday, June 3, Smith Dunning, Esq., aged 72 years, 11 months and 17 days, formerly of Williamsburgh, L. I.
GRINNELL.—In the Township of Milton, near Mantonville, Minn., on Friday, May 6, of congestion of the brain, Frank Irving, only son of Moses J. and Letitia E. Grinnell, aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days, formerly of Williamsburgh, L. I.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
Imperial Tables on the Continent of Europe.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE,
at a moderate price, and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
nearly every leading Hotel and dealer throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

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GREAT SACRIFICE.
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ESMARALDA BAYADERE LACE.
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1,500 pair, at 25 cents., usual price, 75 cents.
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$18,000 paid for HOUSEHOLD WORDS,
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ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
READY THIS MORNING.
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS.
The new publication conducted by Charles Dickens has already reached a circulation in Europe and America of over 130,000 copies of each issue, a success which is wholly unparalleled in the entire history of periodical literature. By the arrival of the last steamer, we have advices that Mr. Dickens has purchased HOUSEHOLD WORDS for the sum of $18,000, which is now merged into the new periodical, "ALL THE YEAR ROUND."
The sixth weekly number is now ready.
It contains another chapter of Charles Dickens' new novel, "A TALE OF TWO CITIES," which is now exciting more universal and intense interest throughout Europe and America than any other literary production of the day.
It contains a brilliant and fascinating paper on "THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA," which, at the present day, when the clashing of arms is drawing all eyes toward that beautiful island, is worth more to every reader than many times the cost of the work.
It contains an interesting humorous sketch, supposed to be from the pen of Dickens himself, entitled "PRAY EMPLOY MAJOR NAMBY." In short, it is full of the richest contributions of the most brilliant corps of writers which the greatest of living authors could gather together in all Europe. And all of these attractions are furnished in the form of a beautiful magazine, stitched in neat tinted covers, for only 5 cents per copy, or $2 53 per year
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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PLAIN AND PLEASANT TALK ABOUT DEBTS, FLOWERS AND FARMING.
Price $1 25.
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52 Complete Sermons for only $2.
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WITH A VAST AMOUNT OF
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June 11, 1859 Now ready.
With an Original Biographical Sketch, prepared expressly for our columns by the Rev. J. R. Neale of Boston.
Every subscriber to the New York *Waverley*, for $1 per annum extra, or $1 50 in clubs, will receive two Sermons of this great divine, besides the Gems of the Sucosy Sermons of H. Ward Beecher, E. H. Chapin, Drs. Neale and Tyng, and others of the greatest divines of New-York and Boston, weekly, during the year, together with a rich and rare variety of Literary Matter, Romances, Travels, Sketches, Poetry, Humor, Biography, Wit and Wisdom. In short, all that can be gathered to make the finest literary paper of this advanced age, by the best American and European writers and orators.
Editorially, it will be entirely neutral in politics and religion.
Wherever there are News Agents they will furnish you single copies at 5 cents each number, containing at least one of these great Sermons complete. Now is the time to commence. Single subscriptions, $2. Club of ten to one address, $1 50. Club of twenty at $1 25. Clergymen supplied at $1.
Address JONES & SMITH, successors to B. Baker & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depôt and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney at law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—READE STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 82 Reade-st., north side, near Broadway. The widening of Reade st., which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable improvement. Apply to W. M. HURRY, No. 67 Willia m-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, IN ONE of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn, on Bedford-av., between Fulton and Clymer sts., now being finished with all the modern improvements complete; will take one or two lots in part pay. Inquire on the premises of JAMES R. WILCOXSON or of JAMES & PULLIS; or address the latter, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 42th-st.; house 20x85, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDERYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, using four lots with buildings thereon, No. 328 14th-s., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x18; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot a northeast corner 3d-av. and 86th-st.; extra size. Apply to THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, BARN AND FIVE (5) acres of land, blacksmith shop and carriage shop, with water power and machinery attached. Price, $3,500, for one month; inquire in the Office, 500 3d-av., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,

situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut.

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious, (being 58 feet long by 45 wide,) contains thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses, such as gas, hot-air furnace, kitchen range, hot and cold water in first and second stories, bath room, marble mantles, frescoed ceilings, &c., &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c., in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid in lawn and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruits, &c.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain. The town has long been noted for the healthiness and beauty of its scenery, and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars address Box No. 174 Northampton, Mass., Post office, or WM. B. HATCH, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 11 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. H. & J. BROOK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property; a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order: 26 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen garden.

The house contains 14 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with boiled cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing: the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 40x36, built by day's work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¼ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackermandeceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, between Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained.
S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Only 8 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land.

The building consists of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, and ice house filled, are all new and richly arranged; also the stock, carriage horses, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-st., well situated for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 11 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN NEAR THE Depot a beautiful country residence, very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; a fortune unsurpassed and very healthy; containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood house, &c.; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 210 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OF THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout, 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. MCCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—AT STAMFORD, CONN. THE TWO-story and half house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. T. HEALEY, No. 31 Liberty-st., or PEELES & PALMER, No. 34 Pine st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT ROSEWATER ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, TO LET.—Contains 10 rooms in perfect order; steamboat stops at the dock three or four times a day, or the drive is about 45 minutes from Hoboken. For terms and additional particulars, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 300 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly harrowed. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, recently new, with large garden, six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, No. 71 Wall-st., N.Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE.—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new: 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 26 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit. Five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN OTsego County. No incumbrance; $7,000. A farm of 165 acres 12 miles from this City; $20,000. A farm near Morristown, N. J., unincumbered, $7,500. KENNEDY & SHERIAN, No. 30 Pine st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, furnished, with about five acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—THOSE HAVing leaky roofs would do well by having the same coated with WIEGAND'S Metal Preserver, or Fire-proof Paint. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank.
C. F. WIEGAND.

WIEGAND'S METAL PRESERVER OR Fire-proof Roofing Paint has proved the best coating for decayed and leaky tin roofs. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank.
C. F. WIEGAND.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 586 Broadway. The first lot is 200x76 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 42 Clinton corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement and cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 75 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts.; is in perfect order, with modern improvements, has Ridgewood water, gas, &c.; two lots, beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above: rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LAND attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Sarker deceased. For particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City, or UNDERHILL SALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM—A NEWLY married couple wishing to commence housekeeping can hear of a neatly-furnished room and bedroom, with all the conveniences. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 247 West 30th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, a first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and baking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to H. D. GOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET.—TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS SKIRT manufacturers, and dealers in window shades corpices, paper-hangings, glass show-cases, &c., &c.—To let, basement store, 2'x100 feet, will be rented very low. Inquire in the Engraving Office, No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN DEPAUplace, (Thompson-st.,) elegantly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 173 Thompson-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., or of G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET, at the mail house on the corner of Beekman and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, Nos 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in Eastern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 125th-st., near 3d-av.; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 3d-av., corner 125th-st., coal office.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house, No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, on the second floor, with capacious closets, bath room adjoining, a very desirable room, will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 19 Clinton-place, 8th st., three doors from Broadway.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the elegant four-story brown stone house No. 18 West 39th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SKAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET—A PLEASANT ROOM AT NO. 491 Houston-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire immediately.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—A FIVE YEARS' lease of a store on the west side of Broadway, 17 feet by 45 feet deep. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire of J. SCOTT, at No. 8 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Office to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out-houses, grist and saw-mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. B. WILSON, No. 825 6th-av., N. Y., H. B. BLAMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SELLEW, No. 376 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FINE farms in Rockland County, near railroad and boats—one of 80 acres, fine house, barn, &c.; one of 70 acres, house and barn; and one of 120 acres, two houses, barn, &c.; with the above farms are stock, crops, &c.; will be exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVEN ACRES, WITH a good house, barn, &c., located in New-Jersey, about 23 miles from New-York; accessible to the City by railroad or steamboat; the land is well fenced, and the place well supplied with fruit-trees. Apply to J. E. ALDEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Located in Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri—at fair prices; also, 35 000 acres on the Military tract, Illinois, for sale for cash very cheap.
KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO PIPE AND STOP-COCK CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Works request offers for the following pipes and pipe castings to be delivered to Brooklyn:

25 tons of cast iron pipes of 4 inch diameter.
250 tons of cast iron pipes of 6 inch diameter.
200 tons of cast iron pipes of 8 inch diameter.
160 tons of cast iron pipes of 12 inch diameter
475 tons of cast iron pipes of 20 inch diameter.
55 tons of branches, bends, curves, reducers, sleeves and other special castings.

A rate a price for the pipes coated by Smith's patent coal tar varnish, and also without coating.

50 8 inch stop cocks.
11 6 inch stop cocks.
20 12 inch stop cocks.
20 20 inch stop cocks.

All the stop cocks above 8 inches in diameter to have an index attached showing the position of the valve.

The delivery to commence on or before the 15th of June, and the whole to be delivered by the 30th September next.

The specifications governing the character of the articles may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Brooklyn.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th of June next, addressed to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid that they do not deem it for the interest of the city to accept. Bonds will be required for the proper fulfillment of the contract.
No. 366 FULTON-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM OUR OFFICE IN HOBOKEN, ON the 4th inst., the following notes, together with a number of others, viz:

D. M. Kemple's note for $303 6 months from Jan. 26, 1859
Philip N. Griffin's note for $1,166 67, 6 months from April 1, 1859, to his own order.
L. S. Comstock's note for $986 75, 4 months from April 1, 1859, to order of A. M. Comstock.
Thos. S. Field & Co.'s note for $1,070, 6 months from April 1, 1859, to order of L. Meystre.
Thos. S. Field & Co.'s note for $1,000, 6 months from March 29, 1859 to order of L. Meystre.
N. Reible's note for $166, 6 months from Feb 26, 1859, to order of John Roche
C. Van Buskirk's order for $100, 4 months from July 25, 1859, to order of C. C. Hagen.
D. Meystre's note for $600, 3 months from Feb. 23, 1859, to our own order.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same, as payment of the same is stopped.
F. B. & N. O. CARPENTER.
Hoboken, June 7, 1859.

$100 REWARD—TRUNK LOST.—LOST OR stolen, on Tuesday evening, May 31st., between the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad and the New-York Hotel, a lady's traveling trunk, of large size, painted linen, with the letter "T." on the end. The check for the above trunk was delivered to Van Rensselaer, Harper & Co.'s Express Agent. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the trunk at the New-York Hotel. HIRAM CRANSTON.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING LAST, EITHER in Leonard-st. or in passing from thence down Broadway, a few blocks to a carriage, or on board a Fulton Ferry-boat, a Point Lace POCKET HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at No. 45 Exchange-place, office of OLDIE & ST. GEORGE.

LOST—ON THE 4TH INST., A CERTIFICATE for 20 shares Jamaica and Flushing Plank Road Stock in the name of Charlotte G. Prince. Any transfer has been stopped. If delivered to E. BENNY, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 6, a suitable reward will be paid.

FOUND—A YAWL BOAT. THE OWNER CAN have it by proving property and paying expenses.
A. DECKER, Pier No. 1 North River.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 304 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. S., Box No 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 6 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms from $4 upwards. Situation very desirable, and near the ferries. Families and single gentlemen will find every convenience and comfort desired.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE YOUNG MEN CAN obtain board and pleasant rooms in a private family, by applying at No 830 Houston-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN. Single gentlemen and families and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen can have a desirable room with board in private family, at No. 62 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E BOUTON.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 75 West 16th st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few very fine rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in house No. 26 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in an exceedingly pleasant location. Apply at No 46 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with a large room on second floor, well furnished, or two gentlemen, No. 248 Hicks-st., within 5 minutes' walk of Wall or South ferry.

BOARD $3 AND $3 50 PER WEEK.—A few single gentlemen, also gentlemen and their wives, can be accomodated with board at No. 44 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES OR single rooms, to respectable families and business men, at the Collins House, No 279 Hudson-st., near Spring st. Families and ladies' restaurant up stairs, where meals can be had at all hours of the day. Gentlemen's order restaurant on the first floor, where everything can be had in season, and in the best order and style.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE. A suite of rooms, also two single rooms to let until the 1st September next; it is one of the most healthy locations in the City. Six lines of cars pass the house or within a block. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

$60 PER MONTH WILL BE PAID FOR board for a family consisting of 4 adults and 1 child, requiring 3 rooms, (partial board or 2.) for the Summer, either in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Bowman or Jersey City. References exchanged. Address Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A private family, (no children,) in West 23d-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, the rooms on the second floor, which are large, and have all the modern conveniences; also, a large room on the first floor above. Address W. L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, in a private family, by applying at No. 9 Poplar-st., two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 53 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

WANTED—FULL BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, in the vicinity of Abingdon-square, for a single young man, desirous of securing all the comforts of a home. Address, for three days, with full particulars, COMISS, Station C, New-York Post office, corner Grey and 4th sts.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—A handsome suite of rooms for a party of gentlemen or a family, two minutes' walk from Fulton and Fulton-st. walk from Wall-st. ferry; No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn; overlooking the river.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH BREAKFAST and tea, &c., required; or the whole upper part of the house No. 50 West 27th-st., can be obtained, with attendance; house first-class.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MAN AND his mother, where few if any boarders are taken; terms moderate. Address R. K. G., Box 102 *Times* Office.

NO. 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 127 Clinton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE,
AT LAKE HOPATCONG,
NOW OPEN.

Gentlemen with their families, or single gentlemen, can make arrangements for Summer board at reasonable prices. Parties wishing that rare amusement, viz: good fishing—can enjoy it at this beautiful place to perfection. Also, good bathing. It is 2½ hours' ride from New-York by Morris & Essex Railroad to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house, a distance of 3 miles. Post office address, Drakeville, Morris Co., N. J. J. H. DAVIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.
The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

TO LET A GREAT CHANCE AT THE LAST MOMENT—A small Hotel or summer boarding house, at a very popular watering place, with steamboat access. The house will accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons; is close to the water, with good bathing, fishing, sailing, etc. A beautiful grove of trees, with magnificent prospect, garden, ten pin alley, detached out etc. The house is furnished, but requires linen and cutlery. A very low rent will be taken this year, as the advertiser having secured the lease is unable to open the house from serious sickness in his family. Apply personally or by letter to WILLIAM EAGLE.
Corner of Varick and Canal, New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—THE PORT RICHMOND House, two minutes' walk from the landing and one hour's ride from the City is now open for guests. Rooms large and airy, with gas fine water view, stabling &c. Boats leave from the Battery at 8½ and 10 A. M., 12½, 2½, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M. Leave Port Richmond at 7, 8, and 10 A. M., 2 ½, 2½, 4, and 5½ P. M. Inquire on the premises or of HENRY T. KERR, No. 74 Wall-st.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Kloquet Lapriuce & Co., No. 247 8th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

A QUIET, PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT.—Four or five persons can obtain board for the whole or part of the Summer, at Kiog ton, N. Y., in a private family. Terms reasonable. Accessible by steamboats and Hudson River Railroad 8 times daily. Call for, or address X, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WITH OR without children can find board and good rooms in a house well located, commanding one of the finest views in Orange, at low rates for the Summer months, by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant, about one hour from New-York by Railroad or steamboat. A farm-house preferred, and in the neighborhood of Orange, N. J. Address J. W. U., Box No. 4,204 New-York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family, in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information apply to B. K. CORNING, No. 83 10th-st., New-York.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BOUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 106, 107, 108, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with a large room on second floor, well furnished, or two gentlemen, No. 248 Hicks-st., within 5 minutes' walk of Wall or South ferry.

BOARD $3 AND $3 50 PER WEEK.—A few single gentlemen, also gentlemen and their wives, can be accomodated with board at No. 44 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES OR single rooms, to respectable families and business men, at the Collins House, No 279 Hudson-st., near Spring st. Families and ladies' restaurant up stairs, where meals can be had at all hours of the day. Gentlemen's order restaurant on the first floor, where everything can be had in season, and in the best order and style.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE. A suite of rooms, also two single rooms to let until the 1st September next; it is one of the most healthy locations in the City. Six lines of cars pass the house or within a block. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

$60 PER MONTH WILL BE PAID FOR board for a family consisting of 4 adults and 1 child, requiring 3 rooms, (partial board or 2.) for the Summer, either in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Bowman or Jersey City. References exchanged. Address Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A private family, (no children,) in West 23d-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, the rooms on the second floor, which are large, and have all the modern conveniences; also, a large room on the first floor above. Address W. L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, in a private family, by applying at No. 9 Poplar-st., two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 53 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

WANTED—FULL BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, in the vicinity of Abingdon-square, for a single young man, desirous of securing all the comforts of a home. Address, for three days, with full particulars, COMISS, Station C, New-York Post office, corner Grey and 4th sts.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—A handsome suite of rooms for a party of gentlemen or a family, two minutes' walk from Fulton and Fulton-st. walk from Wall-st. ferry; No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn; overlooking the river.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH BREAKFAST and tea, &c., required; or the whole upper part of the house No. 50 West 27th-st., can be obtained, with attendance; house first-class.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

BOARD WAN

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties herein mentioned the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts Also, a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Par order of Executive Committee.
BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE.	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND.	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN.

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.
Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:
The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad, and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, } Trustees.
PETER A. KEYSER,
N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, on the above line, 38 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridges masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the excavations have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.
The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale en masse and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of this Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holder of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds or Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be considered and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees, and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, at all execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default with in twenty days thereafter, to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, freeohises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for ever, and to have and to use the said "North-western Railroad Company," has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants.
No. 430 Sprnce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers in this section are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred Shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
my18-law6wW RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Baulen & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4d to the 11th inst., both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office In 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKS, Cashier.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.
The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 48 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M and 3 P. M., and in advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such accounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.
For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on said dil ns named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

THE ERIE FOURTH MORTGAGE LOAN.—The New-York and Erie Railroad is built and thoroughly equipped, and the values are indelibly written in the words par on the face of the Stock and Bonds, and we, the impoverished owners, should now look to our own resources in relieving the Company of its small and temporary embarrassment in resuscitating former values And, as our ABLE FINANCIERS and DISTINGUISHED CAPITALISTS, alluded to in the annual reports of the Company, have lost their confidence to negotiate with the public the sale of bonds and acceptances, we must in future rely on practical men and mechanics to manage with economy, proportion, adjust and work the road profitably, and rely solely on revenue from receipts of the road in making it a dividend and self-sustaining enterprise. It can be done. It has every element of recuperation. The labor that has been absorbed at the expense of every branch of industry in building railroads is now reverting back to its natural channels—in filling the soil, &c.; and, with a little more patience and courage, we shall find labor more potent and reliable in sustaining values than money, from the immense annual revenues that must accrue. My advice is to hold on, and all parties interested promptly to pay in cash a small tribute in subscribing to the 4th Mortgage Loan. Ten million sires of today are those persons who had the shrewdness and sagacity to make investments after the crash of 1837, and the same results will follow to those who now make cash investments in railroad stock and bonds.
For further information, read the Erie Circular, issued by WASHINGTON MILLS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New York.

ERASTUS THOMSON, Auctioneer and Broker—37 William-st.
OFFERS ON SALE THE FOLLOWING DEsirable investment securities, in lots to suit purchasers:

City Insurance Co.	Merchants' Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.	Lafayette Insurance Co.
Market Insurance Co.	Beekman Insurance Co.
Columbian Marine Ins Co.	Hermony Insrance Co
Importers & Trad. Ins. Co.	Exchange Insurance Co.
Home Insurance Co.	Lemar Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Insurance Co	Hope Insurance Co.
Greenwich Insurance Co.	Arctic Insurance Co.
N. Y. Fire & Mar Ins. Co.	Relief Insurance Co.

Besides many others, as per private sale catalogue.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers at the usual commission. Auction sales on TUESDAY.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 8 Wall st., New York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LEND—ON APPROVED PERSONAL and other security, repayable by installments or otherwise. For particulars and forms, apply to EVANS BROTHERS & CO., No. 439 Broadway. All communications strictly confidential.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. City improved property, at six per cent. Apply to DAVID RAIT, Attorney for Eveline Peacock, No. 406 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150 000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan 31, 1859, per Report		$5,188,923 42
Less paid for taxes for 1858 and 1852		37 48 67
Total		$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,724 56	
For Interest	3,781 35—	267,506 91
Total		$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 792 31	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,000 59	
Paid for taxes, medical examinations advertising, postage, law expenses, salaries, printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c.	16,320 90—	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,2 3,591 89
Which are invested as follows		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062 315 50	
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71	
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate,)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51 000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,993
Issued during the quarter		438
Total		11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,260
Of which 6 527 are for the whole life.		
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 473 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		237
Viz: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy		
Or increase		$3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FRED. S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE.	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY.	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMILTON BLAKE,
WM. BETTS.	SAMUEL B. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART.	W. E. DODGE.
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SUTTON,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARNOLT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHed Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st., Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business: four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $12,000, in a well-established manufactory, which can be advantageously increased without risk. The article's are staple, largely consumed, always in demand, and sell readily at good profit for cash and thirty days. Direct Box 3,751 Post-office, New-York No agent need apply.

$5,000 WANTED—WITH AN ACTIVE PARTner, to join the advertiser in a respectable business, that he is acquainted with, at St. Louis, Missouri, that will pay $10 per day. References exchanged. Address D. D. JOHN, Box No. 533 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home-brewed ale, in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled Ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 30 Cedar-st, corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5 and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No 18 Wall-st.
N. B—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND Cocther reputable Bordeaux houses, from $2 75 to $30 per case guaranteed genuine. Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Hennessy Brandy, vint 1840 to 1855 and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices.
A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 68 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TO TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO, No. 74 King William-st., London.
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms, and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master.
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 45 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. HOSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at most head; green on starb ard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage	$15 | Deck $8

The steamship GLADIATOR, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 o'clock P. M precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	25 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	28 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 50
To Charleston, S. C	15 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Palatka, Fla	25 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. Adams, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 11.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND HALIFAX LINE.—The splendid first class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $53; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and other particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 8th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia, from 10 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and luggage only on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf as they cannot be taken on board.
The Africa will sail 22d June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with passenger accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida, at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst, (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau	$15
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Skinner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 12 North River, and leave Wednesday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Important Passport Instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin $2 | Deck $1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Oocntles-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50 P. M. from the Fulton Market slip, 7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 3:15, 5:15 7:50 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Heverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANSING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER AMERICA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION OF FARE,
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859,
FARE WILL BE REDUCED TO THE FOLLOWING RATES:

FROM NEW-YORK TO		FROM NEW-YORK TO	
Cleveland	$8 00	Crestline	$9 00
Chicago	12 00	Cincinnati	13 25
Columbus	10 60	St. Louis	23 25

RATES TO
LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE
And all other important points in the West, reduced in the same proportion.
Be particular to ask for tickets via the
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Tickets sold and information given at either of the offices of the Company, viz: No. 2 Astor House, foot of Cortlandt-st., or No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
LOUIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:50 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the President—Mexican Affairs—Army Officers Visiting Europe—Judge Watrous—The Mail between New-York and New-Orleans, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 7.

The President and Secretaries THOMPSON and FLOYD returned this morning, in improved condition. A Cabinet meeting was called immediately, and the Mexican question was discussed. I learn that Mr. BUCHANAN says the whole subject must lie over until the meeting of Congress, except as to protection at points within reach of our vessels of war. At present he has no idea of calling an extra session.

Secretary FLOYD granted leave of absence to-day to Col. WILLIAM W. LORING, of the Mounted Rifles, to visit the seat of the European war. While the Government has determined to *order* no officer there, the Department is disposed to grant leave *at* absence to all officers wishing to visit Europe at their individual expense, provided they can be conveniently spared from their commands at home.

The Commission of the General Land Office has completed a supplemental list of lands—forty-six thousand acres—for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Our city election yesterday annihilated Know-Nothingism here, and vindicated the policy of Mayor WALKER. No riot or disorder of any kind occurred.

The State of Texas is preparing to prosecute before the next Congress charges against Judge WATROUS. It now appears from Government records here that Judge WATROUS was appointed to office by President POLK, through the influence of parties implicated in the Texas land frauds. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 7.

The representatives of several Southern Railroad Companies have again been in consultation with the proper officer of the Post-office Department, and left here to-day for Philadelphia, where they design, to-morrow, to meet the representatives of Railroad Companies whose lines extend from Washington to New-York.

Their business is to arrange the terms and schedules for carrying the mails between New Orleans and New York with certainty, and with an increase of speed. At present the failures are so frequent as to demand a new arrangement, such as is now proposed.

The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States does not entitle the person making it to a passport, and of this fact a number of applicants have recently been informed.

It appears by the records of the Land-office that Arkansas has received 1,119,000 acres of public lands to aid in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, in that State, besides another heavy installment of swamp lands.

The President and Secretary THOMPSON have returned from their visit to North Carolina.

A gentleman just arrived here from Utah represents that the people are in an excited and turbulent condition, bordering on rebellion, and hence the proclamation of Governor CUMMING, with a view to dispersing the various parties of Mormons assembled in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake. These parties, he says, are a portion of the militia called out by the Governor to resist the entrance of the Government troops during the session of the Court at Salt Lake City. The Mormons are being monthly augmented by the arrival of foreign converts. The civil law having failed to answer its purpose, it is the opinion of intelligent Gentiles in the Territory that peace can be preserved only by strong military rule, or bloodshed averted by favoring the removal of the Mormons beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal authority.

Another Horrible Poisoning Case.

A WOMAN MURDERED TO OBTAIN THE INSURANCE ON HER LIFE.

POST JERVIS, Monday, N. Y., June 6.

The neighborhood of Montague, Sussex County, N. J., eight miles below this place, has been in the greatest state of excitement for the past few days from the fact that the sudden death of a woman near Montague was very mysterious. The facts are these: A certain Doctor WICKHAM induced an ignorant man, by the name of COLE, to have his wife's life insured for $4,000, and, as she would be confined in a short time, it was arranged to have her die at that time, and they two to divide the insurance money; but it so happened that she was confined when Dr. WICKHAM was absent, and another physician was called, who delivered her of her child, and both were doing as well as could be expected for about a week, when Dr. WICKHAM called to see her, and she not being quite as well that day the Doctor gave her something as medicine, and in twenty minutes she was a corpse. She was buried in due time, and nothing was thought of it till the suspicions of the Insurance Company were excited by the anxiety of the parties to get the money, and they sent an agent to make inquiries and have the body disinterred, when upon examination a large amount of arsenic was discovered in the stomach. The parties in the meantime had been arrested, and COLE confessed the whole, as above stated, as to the agreement between himself and WICKHAM, but before the proper evidence could be got here for the commitment of WICKHAM, the Justice, for some unaccountable reason, discharged him from custody, and he escaped.

From Albany.

THE COURT OF APPEALS AND THE DEATH OF NICHOLAS HILL—ALBANY POLITICS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 7.

The Court of Appeals commenced its session to-day; all the Judges being present. Immediately on the opening of the Court, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Esq., rose and addressed the Court in a touching and eloquent speech, conveying the formal intelligence of the death of NICHOLAS HILL. During Mr. REYNOLDS' remarks, which were unusually effective and affecting, the Judges and many members of the Bar were moved to tears. Judge EDMONDS, in a few appropriate remarks, presented the proceedings of the New-York Bar on the same subject. Judge JOHNSON made some brief remarks, warmly eulogizing the character of the deceased, and expressing in strong language the high respect of the Court for the personal character, the legal attainments, and the great ability of the late Mr. HILL. The following order was then made by the Court:

IN COURT OF APPEALS, Tuesday, June 7.

The death of the late NICHOLAS HILL having been formally announced to this Court by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, the Judges deem it proper to express their deep sympathy with the family of the lamented deceased, his associates at the Bar, and the public, in which he lived and labored, for the great loss all have sustained at this sudden and unexpected bereavement. They also express their high estimate of his great legal attainments, and his exemplary deportment in all the social relations.

They direct these expressions to be entered upon the records of the Court, and that a copy signed by all the Judges be sent to the family of the deceased.

The Bar was very fully attended during this proceeding. Governor MORGAN and the other State officers were present.

A meeting of the Republican General County Committee was held this morning, and WILLIAM G. WARD was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Twenty-three members of the Committee out of forty were present. Mr. WARD was last Fall read out of the Republican Party by the old General Committee, for supporting Mr. CORNING for Congress against Mr. REYNOLDS.

The minority of the present Committee have called another meeting for this evening, and the result will probably be a division of the Committee.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 7—P. M.

The Republican General Committee met this evening pursuant to the regular call of the presiding officers of the last General Committee, under the directions of that Committee. Twenty-eight delegates were present. CHARLES P. EASTON was unanimously elected President. The delegates present all presented credentials of election. This is claimed to be the regular meeting of the Committee. Only twelve delegates were present at the morning meeting, who were admitted to have been regularly chosen.

Executions.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

JOHN MITCHELL was hung at 7 o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife. Notwithstanding the early hour of his execution a vast number of spectators assembled. MITCHELL confessed the murder, but refused to disclose his previous history.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

The two negroes, MOORE and OVER, the murderers of the mail carrier, were hung at 9 o'clock this morning. They made a full confession of their guilt.

Frost in Canada West.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

Accounts from different parts of Canada West state that a severe frost on Saturday night has done most serious damage to fruit, potatoes, corn and garden vegetables. Wheat is uninjured, and it is thought the effect of the frost may be destructive to the fly, which was beginning to appear in some sections.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 7.

The New-Hampshire Legislature is now full of business. Important local matters have been introduced into the House, among which are bills to prohibit the change of School-books in Schools oftener than once in five years; a bill to repeal the Hawkers' and Peddlers' act, and to refund all money paid under it by parties who have taken out licenses, and a bill to abolish all the Courts of Common Pleas and give their business to the Supreme Court.

The bill in relation to the change of school books has brought hither quite a delegation of publishers, and its passage will be warmly opposed.

The Senate resolved to adjourn finally on the 25th instant, but the House has not yet concurred.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of the New-Hampshire Masons are holding their annual convocation in this city, and the old officers are reelected.

Pennsylvania Militia.

HONESDALE, Tuesday, June 7.

RUSSEL F. LORD, Jr., has been reelected Brigadier-General; and MILES L. TRACY, Colonel of the Second Brigade, Tenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 6.

U. S. M. Steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at the wharf, at 4½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 7.

U. S. M. Steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here at the wharf, at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

The steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock this morning. All well.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.

ECLIPSE COURSE—SECOND DAY.

The Union Stakes, Four-Mile Heats, Won by Tar River.

An Extra Race, Mile Heats, Won by Agitator.

The great event of the June Meeting of the Union Jockey Club took place at Eclipse Course yesterday. The celebrated *Tar River*, the almost equally famous *Slasher*, and *Bill Dearing*, and *Eaglis*, a promising filly, not unknown to fame, contended for the Union Stakes in two four-mile heats, both of which were won, apparently without much difficulty, by *Tar River*. *Bill Dearing*, indeed, was almost beside him at the close of the first heat, and in the second, only a length and a half behind; but *Tar River* has made considerably better time in a four-mile race, and does not seem to have been urged to his greatest speed on this occasion. It was not necessary yesterday morning, to look for the flags that were flying upon the New-York, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas Hotels and Astor House all day, as it had been announced that they would be unless the race was postponed on account of unfavorable weather, to learn whether from any such cause the Club would fail to carry out the programme of the day. The weather gave early and abundant assurance that the race would take place, and there was everything to indicate that it would be a trial of speed well worth witnessing. The gathering at the Course was a great deal larger than that which assembled thereon the occasion of the Handicap racer, yet it was not nearly so large a one as usually attends the great trotting matches. Why a trotting match should elicit more interest than a race like that which took place yesterday is a question for the debating societies. The spectators yesterday were generally more respectable than we have seen at race courses previous to the present meeting of the Union Jockey Club; there were more ladies there than common, and less common ones than are usually met with at such places. It was a very orderly assemblage, and Sheriff CURTIS and his two deputies and the twenty of the *posse comitatus* specially sworn to duty for this occasion, had not very arduous duties to perform; we did not hear that a single individual was taken to Hempstead. The track was in good condition. The decisions of the Judges, whose names we have already published gave satisfaction to every body, for aught we have learned to the contrary. Mr JESSE DAGON, the Clerk of the Course, faithfully chronicled the result of each heat on a huge blackboard, in large characters of chalk; the horses were to all appearance well prepared for the task they were to perform; a fresh breeze was blowing, and it was just cool enough for a race. Everything seemed to have been arranged beforehand, with this race in view.

Before the great contest, an extra race for $200 mile heats, best two in three, took place between *Agitator*, *Glencona* and *Daphne*, three horses of renown. This race was projected in the morning, and there was but little betting in favor of either of the competitors; all who were desirous of staking their money backed one or other of the horses in the four mile race. *Glencona* seemed to have as many friends as either of the others, but *Agitator* won the race in two straight heats—time 1:50½ and 1:51½. *Glencona* came in second best:

RECAPITULATION.

T. MORRIS, b. g. *Agitator*, by *Childe Harold* out of *Emily Thomas*	1 1
CALVIN GREEN, ch. f. *Glencona*, by imp *Glencoe*, dam by imp. *Envoy*	2 2
A. H. BIXON, b. m. *Daphne*, by imp. *Glencoe* out of *Prium mars*, 5 years	3 3

Time: 1:50½; 1:51½.

Before this race began, and while it was in progress, the betting on the great race was going forward briskly. In the following pools the supporters of the various horses manifested the degree of their confidence in them this:

FIRST POOL—$360.		FIFTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$175	Tar River	$290
Bill Dearing	130	Bill Dearing	260
Slesher	75	Slasher	120
Eaglis	40	Eaglis	60
SECOND POOL—$500.		SIXTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$225	Bill Dearing	$226
Bill Dearing	210	Tar River	200
Slesher	65	Slasher	100
Eaglis	45	Eaglis	40
THIRD POOL—$500.		SEVENTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$220	Tar River	$270
Bill Dearing	210	Bill Dearing	180
Slasher	60	Slesher	150
Eaglis	40	Eaglis	25
FOURTH POOL—$500.		EIGHTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$270	Tar River	$200
Bill Dearing	235	Bill Dearing	130
Slasher	100	Slasher	140
Eaglis	35	Eaglis	30

Tar River it will be seen, was the favorite at the start, and *Bill Dearing* was well supported.

It was a little after 3 o'clock when the horses were brought up for the start. At the tap of the drum they dashed away from the Judges' stand, *Tar River* on the inside. At the quarter-pole *Tar River* and *Eaglis* were side by side, and *Slasher* and *Dearing* were together just behind them. Before reaching the half-mile pole *Tar River* placed himself a little ahead of *Eaglis*, and *Slasher* fell behind *Dearing*. Occupying the same relative positions they passed the Judges' stand, and throughout the whole of the second mile neither gained or lost much; at the end of the second mile *Tar River* was a length in advance of *Eaglis*. Before reaching the first quarter again *Tar River* increased the gap between himself and *Eaglis* slightly and *Slasher* was far behind all the others. When they passed the half-mile pole *Eaglis* and *Bill Dearing* were side by side two lengths behind *Tar River*, and *Slasher* was rapidly overtaking them. On the home stretch *Tar River* was a length ahead, and thus commenced the fourth mile. *Slasher* was now neck and neck with *Eaglis*, *Bill Dearing* a length or two behind. At the quarter pole *Eaglis* still maintained her position *Bill Dearing* was beside her, and *Slasher* was again behind them; *Tar River* retained his advantage. In the last half of the last mile *Bill Dearing*, who, at the half-mile pole, was three lengths behind *Tar River* put forth his best endeavors, but *Tar River* reached the Judge's stand a length ahead of him. *Eaglis* was several lengths behind and *Slasher* far behind her. Thus *Tar River* gained the first heat in 7:51. The first mile was accomplished in 2 minutes, the second in 2 minutes the third in 2:01 and the fourth in 1:53½. The backers of *Tar River* were, of course, elated by his success in this heat, and greeted it with loud shouts. They offered $100 to $50 that he would win the race. They found plenty of takers. One bet of $300 to $90 on *Tar River* was made. The friends of *Bill Dearing* seemed confident that he would win yet, and some said *Slasher* would be the victor. Thirty-five minutes was the interval between the heats.

The bell tolled and the horses were led to the starting place. At the word away they flew, *Slasher* and *Eaglis* leading, and *Tar River* and *Bill Dearing* just behind them. At the quarter pole they occupied the same positions except that *Slasher* was two lengths ahead of *Eaglis*. Thus they continued till, on the home stretch, *Eaglis* was almost side by side with *Slasher*. On the next quarter *Tar River* passed *Eaglis* and placed himself almost side by side with *Slasher*; *Bill Dearing* took up a position just behind, and *Eaglis* lost ground rapidly. At the half-mile pole the latter was far in the rear. When the horses passed the Judges' stand, *Tar River* was half a length ahead; *Slasher* came next; *Bill Dearing* was right behind them, and *Eaglis* was still far in the rear. At the quarter pole, *Bill Dearing* overtook *Tar River*, and *Slasher* fell behind half a dozen lengths. *Tar River* held his own, and passed the stand again a length ahead of *Bill Dearing*; *Slasher* was seven or eight lengths behind, and *Eaglis* far behind him. At the quarter pole *Tar River* was two lengths ahead of *Bill Dearing*, and at the half-mile pole *Eaglis* was nearly a quarter of a mile behind him. On the home stretch, *Bill Dearing* again struggled to overtake *Tar River*, but the latter reached the stand full a length and a half ahead of him, and *Tar River* was declared the winner of the heat and of the race. The last heat was run in 7:42½. The first mile was accomplished in 1:55½; the second in 1:52½; the third in 1:55, and the fourth in 1:59½. *Slasher* and *Eaglis* were distanced.

RECAPITULATION.

The Union Stakes, four-mile heats, by subscription of $200 each, half forfeit, with $2 000 added by the Association.	
1.—O. P. HARE names br. h. *Tar River*, by *Nicholas*, dam by *Cymon*, 6 years 121 lbs. Red and white stripe jacket, and same cap	1 1
2.—T. & T. W. BOSWELL name b. h. *Slasher*, by *Childe Harold*, out of *Sarah Washington* 5 yrs., 114 lbs. Blue body, yellow sleeves and blue cap	Dist.
3.—T. G. BACON names b. h. *Bill Dearing*, by imp. *Albion*, out of *Ann Chase*, by imp. *Leviathan*, 6 years, 114 lbs. Mazarene blue jacket, and scarlet cap	2 2
4.—D. MCDANIEL names b. h. *Don Juan*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Darkness*, by *Wagner*, 6 years, 121 lbs. Red and white stripe jacket, and white cap	Withdrawn.
5.—CALVIN GREEN names gr. f. *Eaglis*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by *Gray Eagle*, 4 years (3 lbs allowed, 101 lbs. Scarlet jacket and blue cap	Dist.

TIME, 7:51¾ and 7:42½.

The result did not disappoint the majority. As soon as it was announced, the exodus from the course commenced. The roads were exceedingly dusty, and the return was a very disagreeable one, The races were over before 4½ o'clock.

To-morrow will be the great three-mile day an Eclipse Course, and the last of the meeting. Then, also, the race for the colt stakes and the handicap for beaten horses will take place. In the three-mile heats, *Tar River* and *Slasher* will be contestants for a purse of $1,000.

Advertisement.

USE MEDICINE WHICH CANNOT INJURE.—When pain or inflammation is present, and BRANDRETH'S Pills are used, they at once seize upon the rumors which are the occasion of the pain and inflammation, and remove them from the body. This quality of alone seizing hold and causing the expulsion of deranged humors, is possessed by no other medicine. For BRANDRETH'S Pills operate solely upon those impurities which surround and affect the tissues and organs affected by disease. By natural affinity, they seize these humors, because their life is below that of the surrounding parts, and expel them from the body. Young people cannot, but middle aged and old people can, in a measure, appreciate that medicine which, being used in sickness, acts only upon the cause of disease, and which has no power except upon those humors whose presence produces every pain, and whose removal removes every disease. Whatever organ is affected, there these wonderful pills penetrate, and remove impurities from; thus preventing settling of the humors, because they are removed from the body. In rheumatism, fevers, picurisies, pains in the side, dyspepsia, headaches, costiveness, asthma, colds, coughs, sore throats, piles, ulcers, boils, they give immediate relief; and, taken early, prevent organic disease. Maladies, pronounced beyond human skill, have yielded to their influence, and millions of human lives have been saved by their timely use. Oh! how important in sickness to use that medicine which only extinguishes the disease, and leaves no evil effect behind. Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

Advertisement.

A CARD FOR GENERAL PERUSAL!

* * * * * * *

The DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY (No. 256 Broadway) invite the attention of the public to their superior stock of clothing for men, women and children, all of which is adapted to ordinary wear, and yet is so fashioned that it can be converted, in the twinkling of an eye, into the means of saving the most helpless and inexperienced person, whether old or young, from drowning. The Company have a magnificent and comprehensive stock of life-saving garments at the saleroom, including waists and sacks for ladies, jackets for children &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of vacating jackets, fishing vests, and similar articles. It needs only to inspect this grand invention to become convinced of its infallibility and economy. Goods are made up to order at the shortest notice.

Advertisement.

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TEMPLE BUILDING,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

Advertisement.

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

Advertisement.

HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The cheapest and best goods and the largest assortment, at
HANBY'S,
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 637 Broadway.

Advertisement.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your bed early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; carefully root out all angry feelings; persuade your husbands to buy their hats and caps of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The family destitute of this preparation is literally without the only safe and certain means of curing those eruptions, ulcers, swellings, and painful nervous complaints so common to us all. Sold at 80 Malden-lane, New-York.

Advertisement.

LITTLE CORDELIA'S BENEFIT.—The performance this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum is for the benefit of Little CORDELIA HOWARD. The stirring drama of "Dred" is to be performed on both occasions, and she enacts *Tom Tit*, and gives us a song. Here is a treat, indeed.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 7.

$4,000 United St. 5s,'74	104	12 Metropolitan Bank	111⅜
10,000 Virginia 6s	86	10 Import & Trad. Bk.	113⅜
2,000 do	86⅞	300 Erie Railroad	55⅝
3 000 do	87	200 Reading Railroad	38½
3 000 N. C. State 6s	97½	200 do	38½
5,000 Mo. State 6s	84	100 do	38
26,000 do	84½	50 Mich Cen. R	42
10,000 do	84	50 do	43⅜
10,000 do b30 aft 10	84	50 do	43⅝
5,000 Tennessee 6s,'90	90	250 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	30½
4,000 Erie R. 2d M. bds	71½	100 do	30½
1,000 Erie R. bds	70	350 do	30½
1,000 do	71	50 do	30½
5 000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	80	60 Panama Railroad	119
13,000 Terre H. & A. 2d M	42	6 do	120
150 Union Bank	98	50 do	120½
8 Bk of Commerce	100	50 do	120⅝
100 Canton Co	39	50 do	120⅝
50 Cumb. Coal. Pref	14½	50 do	120⅝
100 do	15	50 do	120⅝
50 Pacific M. St. Co.	70	5 Clev. & Pitt. R.	93⅝
100 do	69⅝	50 Gal. & Chicago R	61
118 do	69⅝	100 do	61⅛
550 N. Y. Cen. Rail'd	72½	100 do	61⅜
450 do	72⅝	100 do	59
100 do	72⅝	50 do	59
100 do	72⅝	100 do	59
600 do	72⅝	100 do	59⅛
15 do	72⅝	50 do	59¼
100 do	72½	17 Clev. & Tol. R.	25⅝
300 do	72⅝	50 Ch. & Rock I. R.	59⅝
175 do	72⅝	100 do	59⅝
100 do	72⅝	50 do	59⅝
50 do	71	150 do	59
100 do	71⅜	25 do	59

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Missouri 8s	84	100 Cleve. & Toledo R	25⅜
4 000 Virginia 6s	87	150 Chi. & Rk. I. R	59⅝
100 Union Bank	98	9 Michigan Cen. R	41⅛
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	69⅜	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	30⅜
50 do	70	250 do	30
350 N. Y. Cent. R.	72	400 do	29⅞
200 do	72¾	200 do	30
100 Erie Railroad	55⅜	50 Panama Railroad	119⅛
150 Harlem Railroad	19	50 Galena & Chi. R.	63¾
200 Harlem R. Pref.	25	50 do	63⅝
1,000 Reading Railroad	38½		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s	89	10 Bank of North Am	111⅜
1,000 Cle. & Tol. R. 7s	85	10 Bk. of the Commonw.	96½
2 000 Wis. Cen. R. 8s	5	10 Col. M. Ins. Co	11½
3,000 H.R. 7 p c 1st M.	69⅝	20 do	11⅝
10 Lafayette Ins. Co	110	14 G. W. Fire Ins. Co	113½
5 Lamar Fire Ins. Co.	117½	10 Mer. Mut Ins. Co	112⅜
8 Beekman F. Ins. Co.	109	11 do	112⅜
10 Nassau F. Ins. Co.	146¾	10 Market Fire Ins. Co	109
60 P. C. F. I. Co.	105¾	20 New W. F. Ins. Co.	100
10 Grocers' F. Ins. Co.	103½	25 Adriatic F. Ins. Co	95
5 Phenix Bank	110	20 Lenox F. Ins. Co	93⅛
6 Shoe & Leath. F. Ins.	123¾	5 Pac. M. S. Co	68
20 Com. F. Ins. Co.	112⅝	50 Knick. F. Ins. Co	12
5 Mer. M. Ins. Co.	116	5 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	85⅜
10 Hanover Bank	91⅜	26 Am. Express Co.	73

TUESDAY, June 7—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer *Asia*, sailing to-morrow, closed, after a fair amount of business, at 110@110¼ at 60 days on London, and 110¾ less a sixteenth at sight. On Paris the sight rate was also reduced to 5.00¾ net, and 5.11¼ @ 15.12½ at 60 days. The export demand for Gold is further reduced from the movement of last week, and for this packet will scarcely exceed one-half the *Persia's* shipment two weeks ago. As there is only one more opportunity on Saturday, and that the German steamer for Bremen, touching at Southampton, the bulk of this week's export will go by the *Asia*. The Bank Statement afford satisfaction on the Street, and is not without its influence in steadying the market for money, which we report quiet, though at the full advance made in rates last week. Demand loans are generally placed at 6 ₩ cent., and mercantile bills within 90 days' date, at 7 ₩ cent. The exception in the former at 5 ₩ cent. is in favor of United States Stocks and Treasury Bills, and the exception in the latter at 6@6¼ ₩ cent., is in favor of a few select acceptances having from 30 to 60 days to run. The financial letters from England by the *City of Washington* speak of increasing ease in the London Discount market and more firmness in the Funds. The very latest by telegraph for Consols is 92¼@92¼ ₩ cent. Some bills, drawn by one of the new banking concerns at Havana on London had been refused acceptance for want of remittances, but with the request to present again after the next mail. We understand, also, that some bills made from the same quarter on Messrs. HARMONY NEPHEWS, of this City, are refused acceptance here for want of due provision. The operation, however, we are given to understand, is not connected with the sugar trade of the Island.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports as follows:

"On the 1st of December last a party dealing at the Union Bank, from a variety of circumstances, needless to enumerate, succeeded in obtaining the entire confidence of Mr. DEMING, the (then) President, as well as that of the first teller.

Having to pay call loans, which are paid to the President, he succeeded in doing so by a check on the Union Bank for seventy thousand dollars. He then proceeded to the first teller's desk and presented for certification his check for about ninety thousand dollars.

The first intimation the Cashier, now President, had of these over drafts, was a note from the party expressing his inability to make good his account. Mr. DEMING was then induced to make the account good by a forced loan, receiving such securities as he could obtain, which securities, although such as a Bank would not readily take for their money, the Board of Directors regard as of some considerable value and that will ultimately reduce the loss of the Bank very much."

The Stock Exchange was again very dull to-day. The extent of business is moderate on nearly every part of the Board list, and prices for the Railways at the early session, fell off ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, and the same on Galena and Rock Island. The difference was ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. against Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern Guaranteed, and Reading, as compared with yesterday, and the latter fell after the adjournment to 37 ₩ cent. Panama was firm on the cash stock, but lower on sellers' options. Delaware and Hudson improved on the dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., and is held for 9½ ex-dividend. The City Bank shares are weaker on Union shares, owing to the bad debt or fraud put upon the concern some months ago to the amount of $160,000, and now first made public. Bank of Commerce shares improved to par. The State and United States Stocks were firmer for the New Fives of 1874, and for Virginias and Tennessees, and steady for Missouris. Illinois Central Bonds again sold at 80. In other Railway Bonds there was not much done.

At the afternoon Board Stocks were generally heavy at the opening of business. Reading, on Philadelphia advices, fell to 38¾ ₩ cent., at which there were buyers. Virginias again brought 97 ₩ cent. For Missouris, 84 ₩ cent. was accepted; New-York Central, 72¾ ₩ cent., sales for delivery to-morrow: Michigan Guaranteed fell below 30 ₩ cent., and Panama was ¼@¾ ₩ cent. lower on the cash stock. The market left off dull.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $157,793, including $68,000 from Customs; paid out $257,035; balance, this afternoon, $3,927,018.

We understand that the Share engagements by the *Africa*, for Liverpool to-morrow, entered at the clerk's office, amount to about $1,250,000.

Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., in their semi-monthly circular for the *Asia*, refer to the movements in Stocks thus:

"The transactions in Stocks since our last report of the 24th ult., have been on a very limited scale, and the fluctuation in prices, except in some descriptions of Railroad Securities, unimportant. The main causes of the extraordinary dullness which now forms the leading feature of the market are the uncertainty as to the extent and duration of the war in Europe, and the prevailing apprehension of an unfavorable change in the money market. As yet, however—although the shipments of specie during the fortnight have been unprecedentedly large, and have led to a considerable reduction in bank loans—the supply on first-class securities continues in excess of the demand, and the only apparent changes are a slight advance in the rates of interest and a greater degree of discrimination on the part of lenders. Railroad Shares and Bonds are generally neglected, the unfavorable character of the traffic returns, and the continuance of the competition between the leading lines counteracting, for the moment, the encouraging prospects for the crops in the Northern and Western States, which, if realized, will probably lead to largely increased earnings. There is also a very limited demand for investment stocks. Considerable amounts of securities have been returned from Europe, which, in the present state of the market, are difficult of sale except at a concession in prices. In State Stocks there has been a moderate business. As compared with our last quotations the most important changes are an advance of 1 ₩ cent. in Californias, and a decline of 1 ₩ cent. in Louisianas, the market closing generally heavy. United States loans are also rather heavy, 6s, 1862, having been sold at 100¾, 5s, 1865, at 102, and 1874 coupon bonds at 104@104¾, @104, and inscribed certificates at 105. Railroad Bonds are very dull. The sales during the fortnight have been small, and prices are generally lower. In Erie Mortgage Bonds there is a decline of 4 to 6 ₩ cent. in consequence of the indefinite postponement of the payment of the coupons due 1st April, and 1st inst., on the Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Bonds. First Mortgage Bonds have been sold at 85; Second Mortgage, at 71¾@71¾, Third Mortgage, at 69@58, and Fourth Mortgage, at 42½@36. In the Unsecured Bonds there have been no transactions, except a small sale of 1875's, at 21. Of New-York Central 6's there have been sales at 90@89¾, and of 7's, 1864, at 101¾@102. Michigan Central Sinking Fund, at 89@88½; Hudson River, First Mortgage, at 105@104; Second Mortgage, at 96¾@96¾, and Third Mortgage, at 71½@72; Harlem, First Mortgage, at 89½@80, and Third Mortgage, at 75; Northern Indiana, First Mortgage, at 80, and Michigan Southern, Second Mortgage, at 56 @55; Toledo, Wabash and Western, First Mortgage, at 70¾@70¾, and Second Mortgage, at 40¾; Terre Haute and Alton, First Mortgage, at 70, and Second Mortgage, at 42½; Galena and Chicago, First Mortgage, at 91, and Second Mortgage at 81½@82, New Jersey Central, First Mortgage, at 100, and Second Mortgage at 98, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, First Mortgage, at 86½. Illinois Central Bonds are firm. Constructions have sold a 79@80, and Freelands at 92@95, an advance in latter of 3 ₩ cent. upon our last quotations. In Railroad shares the principal changes are a decline of 2 ₩ cent. in Erie; 8½ in Reading; 2 in Cleveland and Toledo; 3¾ in Chicago and Rock Island, and 2 in Michigan Southern Guaranteed; and an advance of ⅛ in New-York Central; ⅛ in Galena and Chicago; 2½ in Illinois Central, and 1 in Panama. The business of the fortnight has been very small.

An error occurred in the statement of the Weekly Averages of the New-York City Banks, published this morning, in crediting the People's Bank with only $27,304 in Specie, instead of $127,304, the latter being the correct amount.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 31.

The following are the footings from the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,021,700
Loans and Discounts	57,430,700
Specie	6,038,500
Amount due from other Banks	7,553,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,090,700
Deposits	20,714,600
Circulation	7,009,900

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 7.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¼; Reading Railroad, 18⅞@19; Morris Canal, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 6 490 bbls. Flour, 160 bbls. Corn Meal, 310 bushels Wheat, 11,456 bushels Oats, 683 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand, to-day, at unchanged prices; sales have been confined to 150 bags Laguayra at 11⅞c.; 200 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@ 11⅜c.; 80 bags Cienfuegos and 600 bags St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms; with 150 bags St. Domingo, part at $9 68½ ₩ 100 lbs.

MESSRS. WM. SCOTT & SON, in their circular, in reporting a firm market for Rio, give the sales of the week, as comprising 3,600 bags, ₩ *Earnest*, (before reported by us) on private terms and 2,350 bags, ₩ *Jessie*, taken on speculation, at 10¾c. ₩ lb., mean credit. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 101,738 pkgs., including 45,372 mats and 3 476 bags Java, 36,662 bags Rio and Santos, 8,514 bags Maracaibo, 4,472 bags Ceylon, 1,190 bags Costa Rica, 800 bags St Domingo, 450 bags Laguayra, 450 bags Bahia, and 352 bags Jamaica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 14¾c.@ 16c., 6 months' credit; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Costa Rica, 13c @14c.; Laguayra, 12c @12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@ 12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@11¾c; Bahai, 10¾c.@10¾c., all 4 months' credit; and St. Domingo, 9¾c.@9¾c., cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at firmer prices, with sales reported of 1,000 bales, including Upland at 10¾c.; do. New-Orleans at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FISH—Transactions have been quite moderate; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no remarkable changes to-day for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is moderate, mainly for such lots as the regular trade immediately require. Prices are generally unaltered, though for some really desirable lots especially of fresh ground State and Ohio, some buyers have given rather lower rates. Sales have been reported of 7,800 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 60@ 4 20
Standard Superfine State	4 40@ 4 45
Extra State	4 90@ 5 15

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2409. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARGO AT ST. JOHNS.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Furious Fighting at Como and at Camerlata.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF GARIBALDI.

THE AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

Masterly Movements of the Volunteer Corps.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs and Provisions Quiet.

CONSOLS 92 1-8@92 3-8.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 8.

The screw steamship *Argo*, Capt. WHITE, from Galway on the 30th May, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this evening.

Her advices are from Liverpool by mail to the evening of the 28th, and by telegraph to the morning of the 30th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Latest Telegrams from Paris.

PARIS, Saturday, May 28.

There is nothing new from Italy.

Portugal has declared her neutrality.

GARIBALDI is marching for Como.

PARIS, Sturday, May 28.

The semi-official *Pays* of this evening contains the following:

"The Austrians, fifty thousand in number, quitted Piacenza yesterday, and reentered Lomoardy."

PARIS, Monday, May 30.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegram:

ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 29.

The Emperor is enjoying perfect health. We have but few sick. The weather is beautiful, and the harvest has begun. The army is abundantly supplied, and the soldiers continue to feel full of confidence, and are in high spirits. GARIBALDI has reinforcements of troops. At Como the artillery has been reorganized, the National Guards mobilized, and volunteers are hastening to increase the militia. The national movement is spreading, and the town of Lecco is free. The Austrians in considerable force have occupied Dobbe.

Lateat Telegrame from London.

LONDON, Saturday, May 28.

The following was received at Reuter's telegraph office yesterday evening:

GEN. GARIBALDI entered Como amidst bell ringing and the general illumination of the town. All the steamers on the Lake of Como are in the possession of GARIBALDI. The Austrians are in rapid retreat.

Advices from Lugano dated noon of the 26th, state that the Austrians, pursued by General GARIBALDI were withdrawing towards Milan. General GARIBALDI had occupied Camerlo and Lecco. Insurrectionary movements have taken place in the Valtellino, and 600 Valtellino insurgents are now on board an Austrian steamer.

The following advices have been received from Lugano to-day:

"Yesterday evening, after a furious fight, which lasted from 5 to 8 o'clock, GARIBALDI entered Como.

The combat was renewed at Camerlata, and the Austrians again gave way and retreated.

The town of Como was illuminated, and all the steamers in the Lake are in the hands of the patriots.

This morning the Austrian war steamer on the Lago Maggiore kept up a three hours cannonade upoo the town of Canobbio without much effect.

LONDON, Monday, May 30.

The papers of this morning give accounts of the exoedition of GARIBALDI and his volunteer corps across the right wing of the Austrians in Upper Lombardy, which has been by far the most striking and successful episode of the campaign.

The *Times* says that the report that Mons. BENEDETTI is about to proceed from Paris on an extraordinary commission to the German Confederation, tends to strengthen the supposition of a possible compromise at no distant day by means of Prussian agency.

Non-Recognition of the Provisional Government of Tuscany.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 28.

According to advices from Florence of to-day, Russia, Prussia England and Turkey are said not to have recognized the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and the representatives of these countries are also said to have withdrawn their flags.

Great Britain.

The London *Post*, in reply to some statements as to Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL being actuated by mutual rivalry, says the public may rest assured that if the Liberal Party cannot act unitedly, the fault will not rest with its chiefs.

The Paris *Pays* states that England is endeavoring to renew diplomatic relations with Naples, but only on the condition that France will simultaneously do the same.

An announcement of Sir J. HUDSON'S departure for Naples was premature.

In the London Stock Market, on Saturday, there was decided firmness. There was scarcely any business going at the BANK. The demand for silver for the East had revived, and the remittances on the 4th June were expected to be larger than of late.

France.

The Paris Bourse on Friday advanced a quarter per cent., the Rente closing at 61 francs 65c. to 61 francs 80c., and to day (Saturday) they are a quarter per cent. higher than yesterday.

The iron ram-screw frigate of 6,000 tons will be commenced this or next week.

Naples.

The correspondent of the *Times* reports that several Colonels of Swiss Regiments are compromised in the conspiracy against the Crown Prince.

The London Times on the Battle of Montebello.

From the Times of the 23d May.

At length the two armies which now occupy Piedmont show signs of being about to commit themselves to some decisive conflict, and the plan of operations grows more distinct and continuous in its outline. It was not unnatural that the Austrians should be especially suspicious of the designs of the allied French and Sardinian force upon the left flank of their army. Stretched as they now appear to be across the plain of Piedmont, and throwing out flying parties upon all points in their front, partly to levy contributions, but principally, as we believe, to divide the attention of the French and to cover their own retreat, the Austrian General must have had his thoughts more occupied by this condition of Pavia and Piacenza. It was upon those points that the advance of the French and Sardinians was most obviously to be dreaded, for Pavia and Piacenza are to the French what Alessandria has been to the Austrians. GYULAI thought it rashness, even when the French were weak, to march upon Turin, leaving Alessandria on his left flank; and NAPOLEON III. would in like manner, probably, think it imprudent to follow the Austrians if they should retreat beyond the Ticino, or to occupy Milan, even if the road should be left open to him, unless he had first obtained possession of Piacenza. We can thoroughly understand, therefore, why General STADION, on Friday last, sent out a reconnoitring party of 15 000 men to advance from Stradella on the road to Voghera as far as Casteggio and Montebello. It was important to him to know whether Piacenza was threatened by any considerable force.

General STADION'S curiosity upon these points was promptly satisfied. His *reconnaissance* quickly placed his three brigades in the presence of a large French force, and the result was a second battle of Montebello, in which the combatants and the fortune of the day were as they had been in 1800, and in which the position only of the two forces was reversed. When the first battle of Montebello was fought the Austrians held Genoa, and were collected under the guns of Alessandria, just as the French now are, while the French held all that plain country which is now in the possession of the Austrians. LANNES, in the year 1800, led the advanced guard of NAPOLEON'S army across the Po at St. Cipriano, and on his arrival at Montebello found himself at the head of 9,000 Frenchmen, and with an army of 15,000 Austrians before him posted in a fortified position. Here, however, the parallel between the circumstances of the two affairs ceases. The Frenchman, with his 9,000 men, attacked the Austrian position, and continued the unequal battle until the arrival of his supports enabled him to force the position, and to convert an apparently hopeless attack into a decisive victory. The leader of the three brigades, dispatched by General STADION, had 15,000 men under him; but, with less perseverance, or with less hope of support than LANNES, succeded only in making good his retreat across the Po. The accounts that have reached us from Paris, Turin and Vienna do not materially differ in the statement of this first great military event of the war. There was a fierce combat which lasted four hours, during which the town of Casteggio and the village of Montebello were obstinately contested. We are not told the numbers of the division of General FORAY which repulsed this attack; but it may be remarked as a coincidence that the force of the attacking Austrians in the Battle of Montebello of 1859 was identical with that which defended the same ground in 1800. The loss of the French in killed and wounded is admitted by themselves to amount to between 500 and 600 men, (including General BERAET, Commandant DUCRET, and three Colonels.) That of the Austrians is stated by their bulletin to be "probably about the same as that of the French;" but the French account estimates the Austrian loss at 2,000. That the victory remained with the French there can be no doubt, for they have 200 prisoners and an Austrian Colonel to their hands, and the enemy has retreated across the Po at a point below its confluence with the Ticino. The advance of the Austrians being from Stradella—which is not far from Piacenza, upon the road between that fortress and Vogbera—the attacking troops probably formed part of the force now assembled in and around Piacenza. The Austrians evidently fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, which had been occupied by the French and barricaded, before they could have arrived at the village of Montebello, whence they were eventually driven. The Austrians seem to have been in the first instance successful, and only to have been driven back through Montebello and Casteggio when the French supports came up. It is claimed on their part that they forced the French to employ the whole of their force upon the spot, and that the retreat was conducted in perfect order. The result, therefore, is by no means so decisive as that of the battle of 1800, and, as an operation bearing upon the fortunes of the campaign, the achievement of General FORAY can bear but small comparison with that of LANNES, which was improved and consummated by the genius of the first NAPOLEON. It is, however, the "first blood" of the war; it is an incident that goes towards creating a prestige, and has its moral influences. Moreover, the first battle of Montebello was closely followed by the victory of Marengo. We must wait the details of the movement which produced this attack and repulse before we can speculate with any probability whether the second battle of Montebello is likely to be followed with equal promptitude by a general and decisive engagement.

On Saturday a minor conflict took place on the right wing of the Austrians. The Sardinians, under General CIALDINI, forced the passage of the Sesia, where some Austrian troops were still in position, and, pushing on to a village called Villata, were attacked by a force which they routed and drove back towards Novara, inflicting some loss, capturing some prisoners, and obtaining possession of some munitions of war. We have only the Sardinian account of this affair, and perhaps it is somewhat exaggerated. It may have been little more than an affair of outposts, but the success was again with the French and Sardinians.

NAPOLEON III. has one great advantage which was seldom enjoyed by NAPOLEON the Great—the sea is open to him. While England is his friend, the Mediterranean is to him as the railways of France. He can throw his troops at a moment's notice upon any spot on the long Italian coast line, and he can raise insurrections and arm insurgents in a hundred places between Leghorn and Cape Passero. Of this facility he has not been slow to take advantage. We may now guess more confidently at the object of those *corps separés* the destination of which has been so much debated. The landing a force at Leghorn can, of course, have no other immediate object than to consolidate and protect the revolutionary action in Tuscany and to raise Central Italy. This demonstration appears to us to be of greater importance even than the battle at Montebello. If the French occupy Tuscany at all, they must do so in force, and the corps now landed at Leghorn must be only the advanced guard of an army strong enough to protect itself and able to make a formidable demonstration. Any serious threat upon the Austrian left would doubtless very much complicate their position in Piedmont, and would compel them to fight at the disadvantage of having the broad, swollen Ticino, behind them, or else to try another cast with Fortune upon that spot of ill augury, the field of Marengo. To the Austrian military mind, more open to the influence of material than of sentimental difficulties, the present consciousness of having an unfordable river in their rear will, we apprehend, have greater weight than all the reminiscences of the Consulate, and if the Emperor NAPOLEON succeed in raising Central Italy and concentrating a strong force of French and Italians in the hereditary States, we shall scarcely expect that the Austrian General will await a battle in the position he now occupies.

The third item of the news contained in this day's paper is quite as significant as those upon which we have already commented. The blockade of Venice and of the surrounding coast was announced on Saturday. Rumor had been for some days rife that the blockading squadron was intended, not for Venice, or not for Venice only, but first, and principally, for Trieste, the most important Austrian harbor in the Adriatic. Master of the sea, nothing would have been easier for the Emperor of the French than to blockade this port, and thus to paralyze the small maritime industry of Austria, and to cut off her German provinces from all communication with the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean. Any attack upon Trieste would, however, be considered by the Germanic Confederation as one of those acts which would warrant a direct interference on the part of that powerful body, and would spread the conflagration beyond its present confines. The omission or postponement of a blockade, then, seems to argue that the Emperor of the French has, at least for the present, imposed upon himself a certain moderation in respect of the German provinces of Austria, and that he is not anxious, under existing circumstances, to adopt *measures which would bring Germany into the arena on the one side and Russia on the other, and which would ultimately imperil that neutral position which all classes among us are so anxious to maintain for England.*

Commercial Intelligence by the Argo.

The commercial advices by the *Argo* are very meagre, and appear to have been made up on the supposition that the *Africa* would beat her out.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 28—P. M.

The Cotton market is steady, and with an active demand, and the sales to-day sum up 10,000 bales; imports, 997 bales.

The Breadstuffs market is steady, but quiet.

Provisions are quiet, but firm.

LONDON, Saturday, May 28.

BARING'S circular quotes IRON dull; Welsh rails, £5 16s.@£6; bars also dull. SUGAR heavy, and 6d.@1s. lower. TEA firm; Congou, is. 3½. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and slightly lower; sales at 42s. 6d. WHEAT had a declining tendency, and was 4s.@5s. lower on the week.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday—Noon.

CONSOLS are quoted at 92⅜@92⅝ for both money and account.

The bullion in the Bank has increased to £212,000.

LATEST MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.]

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 30.

COTTON is in good demand, and the market firm; the sales, to-day, will probably reach 8,000 bales.

News from Venezuela.

By the arrival of the schooner *Amy Chase* Capt. BERTOON, we have received advices from Maracaibo to May 17. Coffee had risen from 11c. to 12½c. per pound. Fustic, from $10 50 to $12 Mackaback, per ton, with very little coming in, and several vessels expected.

The country is apparently quiet since the retaking of St. Carlos.

On the day of the arrival of the *Amy Chase* at Maracaibo, the soldiers in fort St. Carlos rose and took the fort and proclaimed for MONAGAS. They made prisoners of the officers, and liberated the prisoners in the fort.

On the arrival of the *Amy Chase* at the fort, some two hours after the mutiny, Captain BERTOON sent his boat on shore to get permission to pass the fort, as is customary. They detained the boat some two hours, and then sent an armed force off to take Captain BERTOON and his pilot on shore, wishing to detain the vessel at the fort, in order to keep the news from getting to Maracaibo, but Captain BERTOON not wishing to be detained, carried the soldiers up with him by force. The following day 300 men were sent down, and on the 31 May retook the fort.

CANAL-BOATS SUNK.—The boat *Westend*, lying at Pier No. 7 East River, and *Security*, lying at Pier No. 3 East River, both loaded with lumber, during the blow yesterday morning were thrown upon their sides so far as to fill. Damage not yet ascertained.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Quiet Time—Business Prospects—Arrival of Mexican Exiles—Constitutional Convention in California—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 13, 1859.

This section of the Union has been remarkably quiet this week. Business of all kinds, especially within the last three days, has been quite dull, and no remarkably exciting events have transpired since my last, except the usual incidents of crime and casualty. The steamer *Santa Cruz* arrived here yesterday from Mazatlan, Mexico, which place she left on the 28th April. Her news, including particulars of the capture of that city, has probably reached you before this. The *Santa Cruz* brought up 36 Mexican exiles, whose names will be found in the list of passengers inclosed. Among them are one colonel, our lieutenant-colonels, two commanders, eight captains, five lieutenants and sixteen subalterns.

Another massacre by Indians occurred recently near Klamath Lake. The names of the victims are Eli Lefcard, Samuel Probat, James Crow, S. F. Conger and J. Brown.

GEORGE D. BRUSH, Treasurer of Calaveras County, is found to be a defaultar to the tune of $25,000, which will be reduced about one-half by funds made over by BRUSH. The discovery of the defalcation caused great excitament, but the Treasurer promises to make a "satisfactory statement."

The subject of a Constitutional Convention is beginning to attract attention, as the Legislature have authorized a vote of the people in September upon the proposition to call one. There are various modifications of our organic law deemed advisable, but none more so than one making the Legislative sessions biennial; and another reorganizing the Supreme Judiciary and increasing the number of Judges, and electing them from different districts, instead of upon general ticket for the State at large.

The steamers from the East are constantly bringing back to us large numbers of persons who formerly made money in California, and went "home" to spend it, but who find—as all truant Californians do, sooner or later—that this is a good country to *live* in as well as to get the *means* of living. We see in this fact much of future promise for the State, but not more than in the character of the present and recent emigration, and of the impulse which prompts it. The pursuit of fortune in California is no longer a wild and hazardous chase for sudden wealth. While the mines were never so productive as at this hour, and each day discovers some fresh placer, inviting the pick and spade of the hardy laborer to gather its riches, the business has been reduced to system, and men are satisfied with making double or treble the amount that their best efforts would demand in the older States, at the same time that they lead an independent life, with no task-master over them to frown if they suspend for a moment, or to complain if they have not in all respects come up to the standard. Without the extravagant expectations of wealth of which the earlier gold-seekers dreamed, our miners now-a-days suffer fewer and less grievous disappointments.

Our Supreme Court has decided that idol-worship is not forbidden by the Constitution. The case was that of ELDRIDGE *vs.* The See Yup Company, wherein the plaintiff attempted to get possession of the Asylum erected by the Chinese Company. Among the plaintiff's averments was one that the trusteeship under which the Company holds was void, because the building was erected for the purpose of being used partly for idol-worship. The Supreme Court says: "There is no force in the objection, that a trust, created for the purpose of idol-worship, is void. Under our Constitution, all men are permitted the free exercise of their religious opinion, provided it does not involve the commission of a public offence; nor can any distinction be made in law between the Christian or Jew, Mahomedan or heathen. The Courts have no power to determine that this or that form of religious or superstitious worship—unaccompanied by acts prohibited by law—is against public policy or morals."

It appears that the Chinamen who come here are made to pay roundly for the privilege of entering the temple and worshiping these idols. Thousands of readers will find it difficult to realize that idol worship, with all its heathenish forms, is actually practiced in a great city of the United States and in this century.

The large nugget of gold found by three men recently in Columbia, Tuolumne County, yielded melted gold to the value of $6,750.

WM. G. TAYLOR, an English actor who has been playing subordinate parts on the California stage for several years past, died suddenly yesterday morning. He played on the evening previous. His death is supposed to have been the result of internal hemorrhage.

The friends of MICHAEL PHELAN met on Wednesday evening last to celebrate his recent billiard victory over SEXBITHS, at Detroit, in champagne and cold turkey. Some off-hand speeches were made, and the health of the victor was drunk in full bumpers. It was supposed that large sums of money changed hands here upon the result of the match; but it turns out not to have been so, as Mr. PHELAN had written to his friends not to bet on his play, because he had been troubled with rheumatism and was not confident of success.

Mr. W. D. MCDANIEL, Clerk of Stanislaus County, was shot a few days since by P. B. NUGENT, one of the Supervisors. The difficulty originated in a dispute about certain records. Mr. DANIEL received a ball in his left side, which passed around towards his spine, where it lodged. The wound is dangerous, but is not considered mortal.

On the 7th May, at Yreka, a notorious Indian hunter named ABEL GEORGE stabbed a man named Mr. CASSON in the breast with a bowie-knife, from the effects of which he died instantly.

A man named REESE assaulted JOHN DALTON in the theatre at Agua Frio, Mariposa County, and was shot by the former in self-defence.

WADE MELM has been tried in El Dorado County for murder, and acquitted. There does not seem to have been any evidence whatever against him.

JAMES A. GRANT has recovered a verdict of $1 000 against Mr. —— CRUMLEY for *crim. con.* with plaintiff's wife. No defence was attempted.

JOAN L. HUNTRASS, of Coloma, El Dorado County, was found dead, on the 8th inst., under a flume near his grocery. It is supposed that he wandered off while laboring under *mania potu*, and fell upon the rocks where found, fracturing his skull.

It is a remarkable fact, that out of 615 convicts in our State Prison, only two are women, and only one of these a white woman—Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, sentenced for an attempt to shoot her husband.

The Hon. EDWARD STANLY, formerly of North Carolina, was married in Sacramento, on the 10th inst., to Miss CORNELIA BALDWIN, sister of Judge BALDWIN, of our Supreme Court. The parties leave here very soon for a trip to the Atlantic States and to Europe. Mr. STANLY has accumulated a handsome fortune here, and enjoys the general confidence and respect.

A divorce has been granted CATHARINE B. WOLF from her husband, JACOB WOLF, for neglect and abuse. It seems that the latter was too lazy to make a living for either himself or his wife. So said the Judge.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writing from Genoa, May 9, records a horrible series of murders committed by the Indians, as follows:

"We learn from Honey Lake that eight men started out from there a few days ago, to prospect for silver, at a place called Rabbit-hole Springs, 80 miles east of Honey Lake. When about 60 miles out they encamped, and in the morning, when about starting on their journey, were fired upon by Indians. PETER LASSEN, JOSEPH LATZ, GRAHAM LATHROP, JOHN MOOR, and a man named CLOPPER, together with two men whose names were not learned by our informant, were killed. One of the party, named WYATT, was out after the horses, at the first fire, and on looking around, saw LASSEN fall. WYATT made his escape, saving only one horse as he retreated. He received a bullet through his clothes. The Indians were supposed to be Shoshones. Twenty men, well armed, had started from Honey Lake in pursuit of the Indians."

A terrible calamity has occurred at Red Bluffs, where two women and five children have been burned to death. The particulars are as follows:

"The house of Col. E. A. STEVENSON, about three miles from town on the opposite side of the river, was burned to the ground May 12, consuming his wife and three children, and Mrs. KROUK, with her two children. Mr. KROUK, Col. STEVENSON'S overseer, was in the house, but by some means managed to escape, though so badly burned it is doubtful about his recovery. Col. STEVENSON was formerly Indian Agent at Nome Lackee, and was absent at Tehama at the time of the fire. Mrs. STEVENSON had two brothers sleeping in a granary some distance from the dwelling house that was burned; but they escaped, although not till after the women and children were burned. It is generally supposed that the fire was the work of Indians, as there was an Indian boy sleeping in the house last night. Fears are entertained that, if it is the work of Indians, other places in that section may have shared the same fate. Mr. MYERS, who conveyed KROUK to his place, thinks, if it is the work of Indians, they murdered the women and children before the house was fired."

The San Francisco *National* says:

"We are glad to observe that the agitation of the subject of sending letters by the overland mails has had the desired effect in awakening public interest to the importance of increasing the necessity for the service. The mail stage which left for St. Louis yesterday, May 9, carried sixteen hundred and twenty-seven through letters, and one hundred and twenty-three way letters."

Another large company of Chinamen has arrived; nearly 700, by two vessels, having reached San Francisco within a week.

A new German paper had appeared in San Francisco, called the *Journal*.

Further News by the Overland Mail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 7.

The Overland mail with San Francisco dates of the 16th of May, has reached Jefferson City, and will arrive here to-night.

The news is unimportant.

The Indians had burned another house at Red Bluffs.

Advices from Oregon state, that the politicians were stirring prior to the meeting of the Legislature. The crops were promising.

The news from Fraser's River continues discouraging. Most of the California miners are returning from there.

A large fleet of clippers was due at San Francisco, some of them being out over one hundred days. The goods expected in these ships would depress the market, and there was no prospect of an advance in prices. Trade was brisk, and the mining news favorable.

Sailed from San Francisco, ship *Josiah L. Hall* and bark *Comet*, for Hong Kong; ships *Buena Vista*, for New-York, and *Hydra*, for Calcutta.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 7—P. M.

The mail reached this city this evening.

General HARNEY has issued orders for the organization of an expedition, under the command of Captain WALLON, to open a wagon-road from the Columbia River to Salt Lake.

The steamer *Surprise* had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan with $570,000 in specie. She brought news that the Conservative Party were besieging that city with a fair prospect of wresting it from the hands of the Liberals.

The El Paso correspondent of the *Republican* says that THOMAS ZULOAGA, brother of the ex-President of that name, recently started from Coralitz with a thousand men for the purpose of taking the City of Chihuahua.

A party of Liberals had started from El Paso destined to Chihuahua.

FROM ARIZONA.

The Recent Murders—Intense Excitement—Additional Particulars—Military Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Munday, May 16, 1859.

The excitement in relation to the recent murder of Mexicans is intense. The citizens for a hundred miles around Tubac held a meeting on the 14th, and, with others, passed resolutions deprecating the prevalence of violent proceedings, and assuring the well-disposed Mexicans who had left the Territory, through fear of personal injury, that they may return with safety, and may assure their friends in Sonora that all Mexicans who desire work can come, and that both citizens and United States troops will give them protection.

The following assurance was also unanimously adopted:

"To those Sonoranians who have been furnishing us with supplies and carrying on trade with us, we assure them of a desire to continue our business relations, and assure them that their trains and property shall be safe from molestation from bad Americans or Mexicans. And, furthermore, that a party of our citizens are in pursuit of the principal instigator, with every prospect of arresting him, or driving him from the country; and that we will sustain all citizens and soldiers in *any course they may take* to bring him and his companions to justice."

It appears, however, that the confidence of the Mexicans cannot be easily restored. On the evening of the 12th, about one hundred of them were called upon by the officers of the Sonora Company, accompanied by Captain EWELL, U. S. A, and assurances given them that they should be protected. They appeared satisfied, and went to work; the next day some bad Mexicans got among them and induced nearly all to leave. These men, as well as the farm hands who have left, promised to return as soon as the six murderers are caught. We hope they will not be obliged to wait long. Three of the murderers are now in prison at Fort Buchanan, and a body of our citizens are in hot pursuit of the others, with every chance of overhauling them.

The *Arizonian* is nearly filled with statements in reference to the outrages committed on the Mexicans inabiting the Sonorita Valley. It gives particulars of the murder of Mr. BYAN, an American citizen, by some Mexican *peons*, and adds:

"This murder, together with the fact that Americans have lately been ordered out of Hermosillo, in Sonora, was the cause of a cruel and unjustifiable attack upon some Mexicans, made on Sunday, the 9th inst., by a gang of self constituted regulators, who proceeded up the Sonorita Valley, and with force and arms compelled every Mexican employed upon the different ranches to leave, under penalty of extermination for disobedience."

The *Arizonian* publishes a kind of manifesto signed by nearly all the respectable men in the neighborhood, in which they use the following strong language as regards the perpetrators of this outrage:

"The news of this massacre occasioned in the Santa Cruz Valley, at Fort Buchanan, at Tubac, and at the mines, among the Americans, a feeling of just indignation, that a band of men claiming ordinary decency should constitute themselves outlaws under pretence of avenging the murder of an American citizen. Such outrageous conduct must not be tolerated. No steps should be taken calculated to affect the Mexican population of this Territory, or our relations with Sonora, without a meeting of the American inhabitants, a full and fair deliberation, and a committee of respectable men appointed to carry out the views of the meeting.

From all accounts, we feel that we but express the sentiments of the respectable American portion of our people when we declare this attack to be cowardly, cruel, and totally unwarranted. It is a proceeding from first to last condemned by almost every one, except the party concerned, and will certainly involve these men in great trouble if they remain in the country.

There are robbers and murderers on both sides of the line, and it is the duty of the good citizens of each country to unite and make a common cause of rooting them out, that we may enjoy security for our property and lives."

It is hoped these men, AKE and PAGE, who are the leaders of the gang, will be arrested without bloodshed, but the feeling is so strong against them that almost any citizen would shoot them down at sight. It will be seen that the resolutions would assure them protection in so doing.

These difficulties will greatly interfere with all the business of the Territory. Unless the farmers can now get help to irrigate their crops they will lose them. The mining interest will also suffer.

Col. BONNEVILLE, Major DONALDSON, Surgeon SLOAN and Lieutenant JONAS left Santa Fé on the 2d inst., and are daily expected at Fort Buchanan. We trust there is no mistake.

The news from Sonora is unimportant, only that few Americans now dare remain. They are subject to all manner of insult. PASQUERA is yet in the South, it is said, preparing to march for the City of Mexico and join the troops adhering to JUAREZ'S Government.

B

THE REV. MR. WADDINGTON.—The Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON, pastor of the ancient church in South wark, London, which was the original source of the Pilgrim emigration to New-England, is now in this country to solicit coöperation in the erection of a memorial church edifice, near the site where many of the early members suffered martyrdom. The historical and international importance of the movement, and the sympathy for it awakened by Mr. WADDINGTON'S address at the Broadway Tabernacle on Sabbath evening, encourage the undersigned to invite all their fellow-citizens interested in the proposed memorial, to meet Mr. WADDINGTON at the Stuyvesant Institute this evening, June 9 at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear some further details of the plan, and to take such action as may then be deemed expedient.

William C. Lambert,	J. S. Pinney,
J. P. Thompson,	Milton Badger,
Charles Gould,	Joel Parker,
Sidney E. Morse,	J. C. Bigham,
Wm. C Gilman,	A. Merwin,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	George W. Wood,
S. Ireland Prime,	James H. McNeil.

The Prussian *Gazette* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, which states that the joy caused by the taking of Weden, Schamyl's stronghold, was damped by the fact that he himself and his principal supporters made good their escape. A squadron of dragoons which pursued them to the mountains, was repulsed with loss.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

Narrow Escape of the Steamship Edinburgh.

Her Arrival at St. Johns, N. F., with two Compartments Full of Water.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 8.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York for Glasgow, put in here at 7 o'clock last evening, with two of her compartments full of water, having struck an iceberg on Monday, at 11:20 A. M., one hundred and eighty miles east of St. Johns, in a dense fog. The iceberg was first discovered directly ahead, the ship being in lat. 47°40' long. 48°20'. The helm was put hard-a-port, and she passed close alongside with out touching the part above water, but struck under water a little abaft her port bow, and stove in one of her forward plates. The engines were stopped and backed, but the ship had passed the iceberg before her way was stopped. The two foremost compartments filled almost immediately with water. The pumps were quickly set going, and sails and bedding lowered over into the boats. All the male passengers assisted the crew in working the pumps and bailing. There was a dense fog all day Monday and Monday night, with rain; wind fresh, but sea smooth. At noon of Tuesday an observation was taken for the first time for three days, and the ship was found to be in lat. 47° 41' N., long. 50° 29 W.; distance from St. Johns, 47 miles. At — o'clock made the land, all hands working vigorously at the pumps, and bailing to keep the ship from sinking. The water was only kept from flowing into the other compartments by their incessant labor. The passengers speak in the highest terms of Captain CUMMINGS' conduct throughout. Every preparation was made, even to preparing the small boats and providing them with provisions, clothing, &c. The different boats were distributed and lists of the male passengers were also carefully prepared. The lady passengers sat up all night, ready dressed to embark. By 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, a number of the male passengers had become exhausted, and yet the severe labor imposed upon them was continued until she reached port. All the passengers and crew are safe.

The captain speaks of the passengers as having behaved with the utmost coolness, and labored unremittingly for thirty hours. The extent of the damage is not yet ascertained, but the ship will probably have to discharge her cargo to undergo repairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Paraguay Expedition Short of Ammunition—The Administration and the European War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 8.

The official report of the ordnance officer of the Paraguay Expedition discloses the astounding fact that our squadron ascended the River Asuncion with only *six hours'* ammunition on board! Had LOPEZ resisted, the whole fleet would have been at his mercy.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 8.

The Administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the war in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration of state ment of the principles by which the United States, a neutral, will be governed. It will clearly set forth the just rights of American citizens engaged in peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as possible the Administration designs to protect. The precise positions which will be assumed cannot now be ascertained, but the approximate to the principles heretofore declared, namely, that free ships make free goods, contraband of war excepted, and that the goods of a friend, captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exceptions, shall not be subject to confiscation, and that the rights of war ought not, in the nature of things, to extend further than to exact from neutrals the interruption of all trade with a blockaded port, and to subject articles contraband of war to capture and confiscation. The official exposition will involve the discussion of important questions, including that of blockade and as to how far this belligerent right should be exercised.

Flood in the Upper Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 7.

We learn from the St. Paul papers of Saturday and Sunday that that city and other towns above and below have suffered seriously from a flood in the Upper Mississippi; much damage had been done to property in the warehouses.

The levee at St. Paul and Brooklyn (opposite St. Paul) was entirely submerged, and the inhabitants were compelled to abandon their dwellings on account of their general inundation.

At St. Anthony the damage to property was immense. Several hundred thousand feet of logs belonging to the sawmills along the river had been swept away, the mills were greatly damaged, the upper bridge, which cost $20,000, was swept away, and the lower bridge, built at an expense of $60,000, was very much damaged.

Reports from various quarters along the Upper Mississippi state that nearly all the bridges across the stream have gone.

The river is higher than it has been for a number of years.

Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 8.

The Slaveholders' Convention met in this city this morning. The attendance was very large, embracing delegates from every section of the State except Alleghany County and Baltimora City.

The Convention is highly respectable in character, the delegates being the most wealthy and influential citizens of the State.

Judge E. F. CHAMBERS was chosen President, H. S. S. KEY, Vice-Presidents, and Colonel HUGHES, Secretary.

Judge CHAMBERS made an address counselling prudence and moderation in the discussion of the delicate questions involved, and expressed the hope that wisdom and harmony would prevail.

The Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and on motion of Senator PEARCE, it was determined that no resolution should be entertained by the Convention unless submitted to said Committee and reported for consideration.

A recess was taken until 4 P. M., when the Convention will meet in Temperance Temple, the hall in which the organization was effected being too small.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 8—P. M.

The Slaveholder's Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on Resolutions asked for an extension of time to make their report and pending a motion by Senator PEARCE to grant them until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Convention adjourned.

Destructive Fires.

BURNING OF THE MANSION HOUSE AT SALEM, MASS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 8.

A fire broke out in Salem at one o'clock this morning in the stable of the Mansion House, in Essex-street, destroying it, together with 18 horses. The hostler, named HATCH, was burned to death. The stable of the Essex House was next destroyed. The Mansion House, the largest and oldest hotel in this city, was also destroyed, as well as a large number of smaller buildings, containing twenty stores and shops. The loss is estimated at from $100 000 to $150 000. J. S. LEAVITT owned the Essex House and a large number of the other buildings burned. He was also the lessee of the Mansion House. The Mansion House and stable, with several of the horses, were owned by NATHANIEL WEST. The amount of insurance is not known.

COTTON BURNT AT COLUMBUS, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 8.

A dispatch from the Columbus *Sun* office says the Alabama and Fontaine warehouse was burnt on Tuesday, together with eight thousand bales of cotton, and a large amount of merchandise on storage. Loss, $500,000. Amount of insurance uncertain. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 8.

The People's State Convention met to-day DAVID TAGGART was selected for permanent President and a Committee on Resolutions appointed. General nominations for Surveyor General and Auditor General were made.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 8—P. M.

The People's State Convention nominated on the eighth ballot, THOMAS C. COCHRAN, for Auditor-General.

General KERR was nominated for Surveyor General on the first ballot.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted that the People's Convention disapproves of Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people as a dangerous element; that it protests against the sectional Pro-Slavery policy of the Administration; denouncing the attempts to enact a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories; affirming hostility to the extension of Slavery; condemning the attempts to revive the Slave-Trade, and censuring the Administration for conniving at its practical reopening; favoring a protective tariff, and considering that the professions of the President in favor of protection as unreliable; condemning the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration; deploring the defeat of the Homestead Bill; advising legislation to prevent frauds upon the Naturalization laws, so as to preserve the purity of the ballot box; approving of the enactment to prevent the introduction of foreign criminals; inviting all parties to join in the restoration of the Government to its original purity; approving of the course of Senator CAMERON and our members of Congress who supported the Homestead bill, and denouncing the course of the Administration in reference to Kansas.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 8.

The bark *Susan*, from Buenos Ayres on the 21st of April, arrived here to-day.

She left in port ships *Parana*, for New-York in a few days; *Tarquin* and *New World*, for Boston in a few days; and the *Maria Carter*, from Boston, discharging.

The ship *Shelter*, from New-York, which was badly damaged in a hurricane on March 1, had been discharged and surveyed. Her repairs, it was estimated, would cost $1,900, and she would probably be condemned.

The bark *Austria*, from Buenos Ayres for New York, with a cargo of 552 bales of wool, was burnt on the 7th of April. The crew were suspected of setting her on fire, and after a preliminary examination before the United States Consul were sent home for trial.

The passengers per the *Susan* are H. A. PEDEY, Minister of the Argentine Confederation; Captain DANIEL DISSON, Jr., of the firm of D. DISSON & SON, of Boston, and ROBERT M. FULLER, of New-York.

The *Susan* brings the following intelligence from the River Plate:

URQUIZA was preparing for the invasion of Buenos Ayres with a large force. It was generally understood that this will take place if he succeeds in obtaining assistance from Paraguay, and that there has been some understanding to this effect between LOPEZ, President of Paraguay, and URQUIZA, for assisting the latter with money or steamers, the latter Government having none of its own for transportation. This explains the extraordinary interest URQUIZA took in the settlement of the difficulties between the United States and Parsguey, his offering the mediation of the Government of the Argentine Confederation in various ways, and his finally going himself to visit LOPEZ and acting as "

THE WAR QUESTION IN GERMANY.

The Sentiment of the Southern Monarchies—Why Bavaria, Wirtemburg and Baden sustain Austria in the Italian Contest.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HEIDELBERG, Thursday, May 5, 1859.

I notice in many American journals a leaning towards the side of France, in the present continental difficulties, and some degree of astonishment that the public sentiment of Germany should be so unanimous and enthusiastic in the opposite direction. Our home democrats, (in the European sense of the word) assisted by the cry of *Italian Independence*, wonder how it can be that the patriots of the South find no sympathy among their Northern brethren: why the tyrannical rule of Austria should be sustained by the Liberals of Central Europe, and the very men, who in 1848 were rebels themselves, should now cry out against the deliverance of Italy from a heavier despotism.

The radical error committed by observers at a distance is in imagining the people of Germany to be the same to-day as ten years ago. In 1848 and 1849, there was a volcanic outburst in Central Europe. The ground clove asunder, and men saw that society was a boiling, fiery mass, that would have violent vent for its pent-up power. The Baden rebellion of 1848 and 1849 was unsuccessful, fortunately, for the Democrats themselves. Their Utopian idea of a perfect State could never have been grafted upon a politically ignorant people. But when a man, deeply impressed with the flaming picture which flashed upon him, ten years ago, and *burned into* his memory, imagines that the soil of Germany still trembles with suppressed revolution, that the destructive fires still burn beneath the surface, he is greatly mistaken. The present position and plans of the Democratic, or rather Liberal Party of Germany, are utterly different from their theories of that time. It is a party, no longer of *Destroyers*, but *Reformers*; and presents a striking instance of moderation and wisdom learned from experience.

The subject of this letter naturally divides itself into two lines of thought. First, the present position of the People's Party in Germany, as regards this question of Italian Independence. In other words, "Why don't the Germans sympathize with Italian Democrats?" And afterwards, it may be interesting to consider what the plans of this Party are, and whether their mode of securing the blessings of independence for the people of Europe would be more desirable than this casting out of tyranny by means of a greater tyrant.

The question, "What will Deutschland do?" is just now of surpassing interest. The real strife of this critical period is not now in Italy, but *here*, in the minds of men; and I feel conscious that, situated as I am, at one of the intellectual *foci* of Southern Germany, I am really at a more important point than if I wrote this letter on a drum-head, by the camp fires that blaze along the Ticino. I think never before did two great armies, comprising nearly 250,000 men, attract less attention as they approached each other, than at present. We know that the Austrians and French are both within the Piedmontese territory, and we expect every hour to hear of a battle; but men are looking forward so far, that these preliminary collisions seem of no more consequence than the first move of a game of chess, which cannot possibly be decisive. If these two armies should annihilate each other, the final result of the strife would hardly be affected thereby. The fact is, the world knows that on the action of Germany hangs, at this instant, the fate of Europe. And of this fact the Germans themselves are fully conscious. They know that the step which they now take cannot be retraced; and their proposed line of action towards Italy is founded, as I think we shall see, on enlightened humanity, as well as statesmanlike forethought.

They have learnt the lesson, so important to their welfare, that an unsuccessful or an aimless rebellion is worse than tyranny itself; and the mere fact that a people have struck down their rulers does not now, as once, awaken in German hearts the wish for their success, or the desire to aid in its attainment, especially when their deluded neighbors have been knocking off their chains with newer shackles, and throwing themselves into the arms of a despotism more dangerous to the world, if not more oppressive to themselves, than the one from whose grasp they wish to escape. German Liberals have, at last, the proper idea of the mission of their country. They no longer sit with their pipes and bear absorbed in useless meditation over what Tom Hoon calls "the unreal woes and the still more unreal greatness" of the Vaterland. They are at home, bearing patiently what they cannot immediately cure, and pressing step by step toward their great end—a free and united Germany. How they propose to accomplish this I shall detail hereafter.

Now, shall a weak sentimentality betray them into a useless and bloody war, to establish the independence of a people whose only desire seems to be a change of masters? If the delivery of Italy from the yoke of Austria would retard the progress of the good cause throughout the rest of Europe, or make it necessary to win through blood what would otherwise come by the peaceful developments of popular education, then it is manifest that Italy is blindly or selfishly asking that which will do her no good, and may ruin her friends. If this were all, there would be reason enough for at least an armed neutrality on the part of Germany, and a jealous defense of her own soil. Italy is not to be the battle-ground when Freedom and Despotism shall meet for their decisive combat. The ignorance and superstition of her people, as well as their comparatively small numbers, forbid the supposition. In Germany must the battle be fought. And every wise man would fain see it a bloodless strife. These considerations will explain the fact that Germany, except in self-defense, aids no more revolutions in Europe.

But this is not all. It is a question, not of Italy's independence, but of NAPOLEON'S aggression. It is a well-known fact that a treaty between France and Sardinia of some secret purport has been concluded, and universal belief agrees that it is a bargain if Sardinia acquires Lombardy, that France shall have Savoy. But such a small acquisition is by no means the end of so great a war. Consider the plans of the first NAPOLEON—or, as the Germans call him, *der teufliche* NAPOLEON, (the *real* one,)—and the expressed desire of LOUIS to follow in his steps. Consider the spirit of the foreign relations of France at any time for the last eight or ten years, and then notice how great a preparation the Emperor has made, and for how comparatively insignificant a question he is plunging Europe into war. These things are proofs positive of ulterior objects. The character of French aggressive despotism has not changed. LOUIS NAPOLEON is not all at once become disinterested and generous enough to fight for the oppressed with only the reward of a satisfied conscience.

As the aim of this letter is rather to explain than justify the position of Germany, I shall not attempt further to prove the existence of designs upon her by the French Emperor's breast. It is enough, if the Germans believe it. To them, at least, it has all the force of a fact.

If, then, the Emperor covets, in the end, the Rhein Provinz, and if he must be checked for the safety of Europe, shall it be done *now* or later, when he may be, perhaps, better prepared for war, and the confederated German States in an unguarded condition? These considerations have caused the first step, *i. e.*, the arming of Germany. She will not at present act on the aggressive; she has no love for Austria which should lead her to interfere in a quarrel not her own; but so soon as *proof* is given that France has her eye also upon the southern or western parts of Deutschland, a million and a half of men are ready to throw themselves into the scale, and decide the balance of power forever. This proof may be twofold. France may encroach on German territory, in which case a general war must follow. Or, it may be found true, as has already been asserted, that Russia is the ally of NAPOLEON. Now the Germans hate Russia much more than France. Since the first NAPOLEON France has not interfered with them, but through Russia their reforms and liberties have been continually crushed. And the combination of Russia with France, the declaration of war by Russia against Austria, would be the signal for the instantaneous rush of Deutschland to the rescue. In no war could prince and people be more united and enthusiastic than in such a one.

The present state of the case is this: Russia says she has no such treaty with France as will bind her to make war on Austria, so soon as the latter commences hostilities upon Sardinia. *But* we are told, *if Germany strikes*, then Russia will throw her influence and army the other way. Thus we stand on the brink of a general war. Each party is prepared, and only waiting for the other to take some decisive step. It cannot remain long,—this critical aquipoise.

The German liberals do not suppose that this war will advance the interests of freedom. It is a war of *self defense*. Germany must be united and free to be sure, but, before that, Germany must be *safe*. If I have a right to strike my assailants, to preserve my life, why shouldn't I *hurry a little*, as I see him coming, and plant a blow between his eyes, before he has a chance to strike me at all. The law is me that if I have good reason to believe and do believe that my life is in danger, I may resort to the extremest measures to prevent it. And those who cannot appreciate the position which Germany takes, if they were here, would rather wonder that she did not go further, and, justified by as imminent a danger as though the foe were on her soil, strike the first blow herself.

This whole subject will appear in a clear light when we consider the plans of the Reform Party in Germany. This I cannot speak of at this time, as my letter has reached its proper limit. I will add a word or two on the recent sudden step which Austria has taken, and which has led directly to the war. Many English papers changed sides at this, and condemned her in the strongest terms. The *Times*, for a day or two, was quite Napoleonic in its tone. But, it seems to me, if Austria was in the right before, the step she took was not only proper but necessary.

I premise that the subject is one of difficulty, since we are treating of anomalies. War itself is so inconsistent with the spirit of the age, as to require an entirely new set of proprieties, permissibilities, and outrages. The standard of right and wrong, by which we measure other things, is laid aside when we treat of this. In the next place, Austria is an anomaly, by which I mean that she is made up of discontented States, on whose mutual jealousies and hatred she builds her power. If one begins at the beginning Austria is *no nation*, but a government over many nations, and has really no right in nature to exist. It follows that as far as abstract right and wrong go, Italy should not be ruled by strangers, but by Italians; and theoretically, Austria has no right in Italy. But practically, the people of Lombardy, &c., have neither strength to free themselves, nor to govern themselves if free. The question then is, if as Austria a right, according to national law, to defend her own possessions against France and Sardinia? "Of course," it is answered, "and so long as she merely armed herself, and posted her forces within her own borders, she was doing right." But she could not remain in that position of guarded inactivity. She was not sure of aid from other States in such a local quarrel, and she knew that the combined French and Sardinian armies, if allowed time to develop their full strength, might well be too strong for her. There was no way for her, if she must fight, but to fight at once. The proposal of a Congress emanating from Russia, was to be distrusted at the beginning; and events have proved that the Austrian Government was right in considering it as an expedient by which her enemies were to gain the time they desired. Prussia, calm and dignified, had undoubtedly some influence in delaying the decisive step. England, or rather the Derby Cabinet, proposed all sorts of compromises, running from one party to the other till it was snubbed by France and silently disregarded by Austria. Russia changed her tone. The Vienna Government (as the London *Times* hints) got an inkling of the bond between the Gaul and Muscovite; and, thus threatened from both sides, and seeing no prospect of more than *advice* from the other great Powers, the Emperor took on his own responsibility the determination of cutting the knot. He had listened, at the imminent risk of losing his only opportunity, to four months-full of diplomatic diversions. During all this time France and Sardinia had been strengthening their armies, and sowing the seeds of revolution in Italy. Another month, and it were too late.

As to the Congress, what should it consider? The right of Austria to hold Lombardy? Could Austria be expected to consent to such a discussion?

This step on her part has released the German Bund from the necessity of aggressive action. Prussia protested against it, and no German State approves it: but it is hard to understand why, if a State may defend itself by war, it may not *prevent* as well as *punish* an attack upon its existence.

R. W. R.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN SOUTH GERMANY.

Spirit of the People in Baden—Bavaria—The Palace Mobbed in Munich—Jealousy of the Bavarian People Toward King Max—The War Spirit in the Universities—Heidelberg Students—The Great Annual Fair, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HEIDELBERG, Monday, May 16, 1859.

I postpone the grave discussion which I had intended to send by this mail, on the plans of German Democracy, to give you a picture of more vivid and immediate interest, namely: the present condition and development of the war spirit in Germany. In the whole of Süd Deutschland it is remarkable that the people are *driving up* their rulers to the point of union and firmness, against the common danger. In Baden, the Upper House have addressed to the Grand Duke a memorial, which, if it means anything, means that they will back him in the most extreme measures. In Bavaria, where the popular dissatisfaction, of which I wrote you some weeks ago, was merged in the war feeling, it has been again aroused by the discovery that King MAX has been treating with France and that the army preparations are not pushed forward with proper vigor. The effect of this upon the people of Munich was instantaneous. They are said to have mobbed the palace, (in their peculiarly inoffensive way, which never goes further than breaking windows and calling names,) and only to have been appeased by the appearance of the King, and his assurance that he was a true German, and had the honor of the Fatherland at heart. Since that the warlike preparations of Bavaria have experienced a most remarkable stimulus. The facts about the popular tumult are not minutely known. The Government has hushed up the matter, and it has hardly been mentioned in a single newspaper. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* mentioned it, and travelers from Munich have spread the report also. It is certain that some demonstration of popular will was made, and that it has had its effect. And now, while in other German States subjects are gathering close around their princes, with a confidence which is creditable to both, in Bavaria the people will follow their King, as an army follows a captive guide, holding vengeance over him if he betrays them, and watching his every movement with distrust. There is no fear of treachery now from MAX—he is thoroughly scared. There are surface-signs, showing how the strong current of *Volksgeist* bears down all opposition. The South of Germany is an fire. The children even, as in one case I know of, bind themselves with oaths never to suffer the invaders' footstep to touch the Vaterland—a quite laughable thing in itself, but significant to show what the parents think and say at home. In all the German Universities from which I have heard—Berlin, Jena, Heidelberg, Tubingen, Munich—the students have caught the same spirit. Many of them have left their Universities and offered themselves as volunteers. Tuomgen gave three hundred such, Heidelberg three hundred, and Munich two hundred, at least. The correspondent of the London *Times* says that the students of Jena have enlisted in a body, or offered their services as volunteers in the army of Saxe Weimar. This can hardly be true, since students from many different quarters would go home to join the army of their own State, being impelled as well by patriotic feeling as by the law, which renders them liable with other citizens to requisition for military service. This may be illustrated by the state of things in Heidelberg. The students here are divided into Corps and Verbindungen, somewhat according to their nationality. The "Swabian" Corps, which consists mostly of Baldeners, has only two or three members here, the rest being gone to Carlsruhe to enter the army. The "Vandalen," mostly from the North of Germany, are pledged every man, to defend their country; but, as soon as war breaks out, will return to their homes and fight by the side of their friends. The "Prussian" Corps is part of the Prussian Army Reserve, by law, and awaits daily the call to active service, having already been ordered from Berlin to be in readiness. And so it is throughout the five hundred students who are here this year. If war breaks out, it is very probable that the Universities would be all deserted. Meanwhile, the Corps being the centre of student life, and doing most of the duelling, matters are rather dull in that respect. There has been only one duel that I know of during this "Semester," which began on the 2d of May. At the rate they were fought last Winter, there should have been eight or ten.

To-day is the first day of the great Annual Fair, or *Messe*, of Heidelberg. It is, comparatively speaking, quite a failure. The country people will not spend money in the present state of things. They begin to save, and I have actually heard of families who had cut down their usual allowance of beer and were supplying the deficiency with water! The great Fair at Mannheim, a week or two ago, was miserably unprofitable, for the same reason.

All Germany now waits for Prussia, who takes her position with more coolness, though no less strength of purpose. It has just been officially declared in the Prussian Legislature that Prussia will not only strike as soon as the territory of the German Bund is violated, but *long before*; in other words, that she considers it her duty to defend not only the integrity of Deutschland, but the balance of power in Europe—"*das Gleichgewicht Europas.*" So now we have a boundary line indefinite enough, over which, if the French cross, a million men will pour down upon them. It depends on Prussia alone, who will move as soon as she thinks best; and meanwhile, Prussia with the rest of Europe, looks to the seat of war as the theatre of operations not so important in themselves as in their consequences.

As to the real position of the two parties in the Piedmontese territory, there are many contradictory reports. The Turin official dispatches are sometimes proved to be lies; and it stands to reason, therefore, that, as an authority, they are not to be trusted. We only know that, up to the present time, no battle has been fought; but that one must soon take place is evident from the presence of NAPOLEON himself, whose Government at home is in such a critical position that he must have a speedy victory, to drown the dissatisfaction of France in martial enthusiasm. His address to the army of Italy, just published, says: "I come to lead you to meet the foe," and all things seem to betoken that he will signalize his advent by some aggressive movement. Meanwhile, as we hear, the Austrians await him between the Sesia and the Po, (which latter river they have crossed in a number of places,) with a determination to wipe out the disgrace of their arms which the same soil has witnessed in former days.

Further particulars would be, at present, quite needless, for the straggling items of every day are contradicted by the novices of the next. Next week, I may have something decided to communicate.

R. W. R.

A VISIT TO HUMBOLDT.

Funeral of Humboldt—Reminiscences of a Recent Visit to the great Philosopher by a young American Student—His Views of American Politics—Remarkable Memory, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HEIDELBERG, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

The death of ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT can hardly be said to have caused a "*shock*" through Germany or Europe. He has lived so long and nobly, and his steps have been so gradually tending toward the grave, that his relation to the world seems hardly to be changed. One still sees, at every glance into scientific books, and hears in every lecture upon scientific subjects, the proof of his power; and in the way in which the mass of men felt his life, they still feel it. To those who knew him personally, he is gone—to the world he is still present.

It is partly owing to the exigency of public affairs, that no popular demonstrations of mourning have been made. Men are just now too much absorbed in the practical application of HUMBOLDT'S patriotic principles, to celebrate with form his funeral. Berlin, however, was the scene of a most impressive manifestation of the general sorrow. As a German correspondent says: "Berlin felt that she has the grief of absent millions to express." The mere details of the procession are of little interest, but the universal and sympathetic union of all classes was, as might be expected, quite remarkable. The *dieuerschaft* (servants) of HUMBOLDT, who were warmly attached to him, and some of them his confidential friends, led the procession. The students of the University, Clergy, Lords of the Chamber, Knights of the Black Eagle, (the highest order in Prussia, to which he belonged,) the Ministers of the State, the body of Generals, Officers of the Court, Councillors, both Houses of the Legislature, the highest officers of the State, and the staff officers of the Army, the Academy of Sciences, the University, the Academy of Arts, the Magistracy, the City Delegates, the Gymnasia, and an immense mass of those who knew or honored the illustrious dead:—these composed the first part of the *Trauerzug*, being followed by an endless line of carriages, among which were those of the Royal families. The Prince Regent, and all the other Princes of the blood, attended the service in the Cathedral, where the procession was received by the *Sangvereine*, or Singing Associations, with a choral hymn. The coffin was oaken, and decked with laurel wreaths. It was surrounded by students, carrying palm branches.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has decreed a statue of HUMBOLDT to be placed in the gallery at Versailles.

In this connection, it may be interesting to know how he looked in his last days, and whether or no he had failed at all in his remarkable faculties. I had the honor and pleasure of a personal interview with him in the earlier part of January, and may answer partially both these questions. At that time, he was very weak, saw no company, and hardly left his house, unless for a short ride on a pleasant afternoon. And being aware of this, I left at his house a letter of introduction with my card; and in a day or two received an autograph note from him, written in French, and appointing a time when he would "be happy to see me." Accordingly, I went at 11 o'clock, to his residence in the Ovanienburger Strasse. It was a small, two-story house, looking more ordinary than its neighbors, even, which were of the same stuccoed character, but higher. I may add that the rooms in which I was while within the walls, although comfortable, were as usual in Germany, carpetless, with the exception of the first which I entered, where there was an immense case of curiosities, and in the centre of the floor, a magnificent leopard skin. Passing through another apartment, I was ushered into his study, when I took a seat, and was looking with a kind of awe on the simply furnished room, when the door opened, and he entered, leaning on the arm of his faithful and confidential valet. He immediately began to speak, shaking hands with me, and sinking into his arm chair. His face had a bronzed appearance which seemed to contradict his extreme weakness; but his voice, which was very faint, told the tale more truly. During the short quarter-hour which I spent with him, he talked a great deal;—a perfect stream of mingled opinions, reminiscences, personal advice to me in my studies, inquiries about his own friends, &c., &c. I might say, perhaps, that in this conversation, or rather monologue, he really showed no particular greatness; but I feel, notwithstanding, that this simplicity and affability were to me the most affecting proofs of the nobility of his character. I could meet with his mighty thoughts elsewhere; but his kindness and sympathy no man could put in books. In talking of America, he said: "I am half American; that is, my aspirations and desires are all with you, but I don't like the present position of your politics. The influence of Slavery is increasing, I fear." This was just after the reception of the news of the Fall elections; and I said that the case was better now, the advocates of Free Soil had carried everything at our last State elections, and that now the tables would be turned. "Ah," said he, shaking his head, "you have done the same thing twice already!" I have met but few Germans whose interest in and knowledge of our politics was greater than that shown by these and other remarks which he made.

His vivid recollection of America, as he saw it, in the days of JEFFERSON, seemed to say that his memory was not impaired; but some other circumstances made me believe that it was failing a little; although perhaps the one or two cases in which he made mistakes might be attributed to other causes.

He spoke, during the interview, French, English and German—beginning with French, with which, of course, he is perfectly familiar. But so weak was his articulation that I could not wholly understand him in any tongue save my own, which he accordingly used for the greater part of the time. I could not discern the least foreign accent or idiom in his English. It is said that he prefers *conversing* in Spanish and *writing* in French.

When I rose to go he attempted to rise also, but could not without my assistance. As soon as he was upon his feet, however, he gently shook me off, (so to speak) and insisted on accompanying me nearly to the door. I felt the pressure of his hand, heard him express the hope that we should see each other again when he was a little better, and took my leave, with an irresistible conviction that I should not look upon his face again. And *now*—may we indeed see each other in the land where none are faint or sick—the land of immortal youth.

HUMBOLDT'S partiality for America and Americans was very remarkable. It was a proverb in Berlin that he would receive an American when he would'nt a Prince. He attended the dinner given by our Minister, Governor WRIGHT, last Fourth of July, and made a speech which was very flattering to our country. And he had promised, when I was there, to be present at a similar entertainment on WASHINGTON'S birthday, if he were strong enough, but I left Berlin on the first of February, and have never heard whether he really went or not.

He was partially deaf, and this explains the continuous way in which he conversed. He seldom waited for answer, unless he asked a direct question. And it was certainly much pleasanter for himself and his friends that he should do the talking.

As an illustration of his memory of faces, I will mention a case which very recently occurred. Two ladies were to be presented to him, (it was before he became so weak,) one of whom was the daughter of a gentleman whose hospitality he had enjoyed in America half a century ago, when she was yet unborn. Knowing that one of the ladies was the daughter of his acquaintance, he pointed her out immediately, though she was introduced to him last, recognizing her by the *family likeness!*

He died in his ninetieth year, having accomplished more in every department of science than any man of his time, traveling in Europe, North and South America and Africa, and uniting, as few have done, the pioneer and philosopher. In his own words to me, "I have traveled a great deal; and, besides, I have been to Liberia."

R. W. R.

P. S.—It is to be understood that HUMBOLDT was not buried in Berlin; the body was taken to Tegel, and there deposited in the family vault, with further ceremonies.

A German Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In an article in the TIMES, public attention is called, and very properly so, to the great benefit afforded to the poorer classes by the public dispensaries of this City. Very naturally, you refer only to the five dispensaries which, I believe, are established by the City, and supported mainly by appropriations from the City and State.

Allow me to call your attention to a similar institution, the German Dispensary of the City of New-York, No. 532 New Canal street, established three years ago, and supported entirely by private contributions, and attended *gratuitously* by prominent German physicians,

G. D.

INTERESTING FROM MAZATLAN.

Civil Wars of the Mexicans in Sinaloa—Great Bloodless Victories—Capture of Mazatlan by Pesqueira.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

MAZATLAN, Wednesday, April 27, 1859.

The Federal party—who are at present the victors here, and it report says true, of the greater part of the national territory—commenced in this section at San Sebastian, a town of about 800 inhabitants, by the *pronunciamento* of some twenty of the inhabitants, against the guard of said place, who were conveying some poor fellows (who had been caught for soldiers) to the Fort of Mazatlan. The victors immediately took to their heels in the direction of the Sierra Madre, followed by some troops from this port. Passing the mining town of Cosala, they pursued their way to that of Panuco, the Government forces only six hours in their rear. From Panuco they made their escape to the mountains, whence, receiving reinforcements and hints on the original plan of borrowing, they returned and offered battle at Cosala.

The action commenced about mid-day, by a hurricane of insults, hurled from one side to the other, which lasted about an hour; when, in their eagerness to be heard, the Federals exposed themselves in the brush, which had heretofore covered their position, and at which signal the soldiers opened fire upon them. This was promptly returned, and lasted about an hour, when the Federalists retired from the position with their forces. The result of the battle was as follows:

Federalists—number of soldiers, 180; killed, none; wounded, two.

Conservatives—number of soldiers, 32; of population, 40—total, 72; killed, none; wounded, one.

After this action, both parties took their way in the direction they pleased, and their object seemed solely to know each other's whereabouts, until the Federals, being reinforced from various parts to about five hundred men, and being somewhat disciplined, laid siege to this port. Said siege was kept up for about three months, during which nothing of moment occurred except the taking of the schooner *Iturbide*. This had been fitted up by the Conservatives as a vessel of war, and was captured by a couple of Yankees, followed by some 20 of the Federal troops—a gallant action, by the way. She was subsequently lost, however, being taken as a "pirate" by H. B. M. ship *Alarm*. During this time the opposing troops were enjoying themselves—the Federals from the surrounding country, and the besieged from the adjoining port, varying their diversions by an occasional shot or shell at one another, from their forts. The news was then brought of the advance of General PEREZ GOMEZ, with 800 troops, for the relief of the city. On this notice, the Federals raised the siege, retreating to the town of Cosala, being in want of powder and munitions of war. On the arrival of the Conservative troops, a campaign was instituted against the Federals, and about 1,000 men marched out to attack them in their new position, taking with them six pieces of artillery. They fell in with a portion of the Federal troops, 500 in number, with two pieces of artillery, four or five leagues from Cosala, and which promptly offered battle. The action lasted two hours, when most of the officers left the troops still fighting, and beat a retreat for this port, making excellent time. To accomplish this, they disbursed themselves of swords, belts, and other articles that prevented their rapid course.

On their arrival at Mazatlan, the town was in the greatest confusion, every one expecting the speedy coming of the Federal troops, and whose barbarities were feared, no less from the fugitives, who reported at least 400 of the Conservative troops dead on the field of battle, than from reports that the town was given up to be sacked by the Federal troops. A council of war was called, and it was determined to abandon the city. This was about to be carried into effect, and all small arms and munitions of war had been shipped, when, by the orders of General GOMEZ, who had been to the port of San Blas, and who arrived at this critical moment, they were discharged again, and the city was once more put in a state of defence, he [GOMEZ] vowing to lose his last drop of blood before giving up the port of Mazatlan.

Confidence was restored, the people sought their homes, and the General, on the second day after his arrival, took to himself a wife from among the fair daughters of this city. Nearly a fortnight passed before the Federals presented themselves, and laid siege to the place again. During this time the forts were strengthened, soldiers enlisted, arms collected, ammunition prepared, and the city once more put under martial law.

On the arrival of the Federals, General GOMEZ found his presence very necessary in the port of San Blas, whither he retired much to the disappointment of his friends, some of whom were in the habit of calling in question the propriety of his actions, after his promise to protect them. The arrival of the Federals also gave the correct account of the battle near Cosala, which was as follows:

Federals—500 soldiers; 2 pieces of artillery.

Centrals—921 soldiers; 6 pieces of artillery.

Killed—Federals 3, and 8 wounded; Centrals 5, and 11 wounded; total on both sides, 8 killed and 19 wounded.

The battle lasted two hours, the Federals taking 370 prisoners, besides 11 officers, and capturing the 6 pieces of artillery of the enemy, with all their ammunition, camp equipage, &c.

On the morning of the 3d of April, about 4 o'clock, the attack was made on the defences of Mazatlan City, by 900 Federalists under the command of Generals PESQUEIRA and COSONANO; and after two hours hard fighting, they succeeded in taking the city and its defences. The defence, about 1,000 men under Generals ARIZAGA and INGUANSO, were completely defeated; and were forced to fly for protection to the British and French vessels in the harbor. The victors took 8 forts, 37 pieces of artillery, about 300 prisoners, 45 officers, and all arms, ammunition, munitions of war, &c. No act of inhumanity marked the entrance of the conquerors, and two hours after, all vestige of the bloody struggle was out of the city. This alone is worthy of the highest praise, as well as their promptness in preserving order, and the respect shown to the dead and wounded, a thing too often forgotten in the wars of Mexico. In this struggle the Federalists had 23 killed, and about 150 wounded. The loss of the Centralists is not known, as many wounded, no doubt, and also fugitives, are hid in the city, or escaped.

Those of the officers who escaped on board of the foreign vessels, have been sent in (for British Majesty's schooner *Iturbide*, to the port of San Blas, that said vessel having been added to the British Navy since her capture as a "pirate" from the Federal forces.

There are many comments made on this and other acts of foreign officers here. I am, yours truly,

GERALDINE.

FROM UTAH.

Proclamation of Governor Cumming—The Mountain Meadow Massacre—Items of News.

We have received files of the *Deseret News* to May 11. The following proclamation, issued by Governor CUMMING, forbids the gathering of armed parties in the Territory:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May 9, 1859.

Whereas, I have this day been informed that certain persons, who are to me unknown, have associated themselves together in a military or assumed military capacity, near Goshen, and at other points in or near the mountains surrounding Great Salt Lake Valley, in this Territory;

And, therefore, having reason to believe that these associations and assemblages are unlawful and directly tending to interrupt and jeopardize the peace and good order of this Territory:

I now hereby order and command that all persons so associated and assembled together shall immediately disperse and return to their homes and usual avocations; and that all and every of such persons who shall refuse immediately to obey this command and injunction are hereby declared disturbers of the public peace of this Territory, and, as such disturbers of the public peace, shall be arrested and dealt with according to law, in the premises.

And I hereby direct, authorize and empower JOHN KAY, the Marshal elected by the Legislature of the Territory of Utah, to inforce, carry out and execute the foregoing command and injunction for the preservation of the public peace of said Territory, and that he make due return to me of the execution hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, at Great Salt Lake City, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1859.

A. CUMMING,
Governor Utah Territory.

The *Valley Fair* (Anti-Mormon) comments upon this proclamation as follows:

"This order, in our opinion, should have been directed to a Federal officer to execute, for Governor CUMMING, with the history of this Territory before him, and especially the records of the last two months, should not fail to perceive that the last two thunderbolts issued from the Executive Department is a greased shaft in the hands of Mormon manipulators. The circumstances that surround us and those that have preceded us, pregnant with carnage, the utter inability of the United States Courts to do anything in this Territory, should at least, in our estimation, have called for a different appointment than that made by the Governor."

The same paper says the condition of affairs at Utah is daily growing worse, and that treason exists as much now as it did before the troops were sent there to quell it. The President's Proclamation was scouted and derided at the time, and, says the *Tan*, "the only interpretation that can be put upon it, and, in fact, the only way it is received here is, that it was *forced* upon them. The Government stood in the anomalous condition of holding a pardon for her own subjects, and treating for peace upon her own Territories.

The armed parties sent out by the Mormons had cannon mounted, and, when discovered, had signals prepared upon the mountain heights to telegraph to their forces in various parts of the Territory, which evinces a spirit antagonistic to the Government."

Mr. FORNEY, Indian Superintendent in Utah, addresses to the Editor of the *News* a long statement of the results of his trip to the Pi-Ute country, in quest of the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre. The letter is similar to that recently addressed by Mr. FORNEY to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; but the following extract adds some particulars not before published:

"The massacre of an entire train, not one remaining to speak of the "drama" but sixteen fatherless, motherless and penniless children, supposed, probably, to be too young to give the affair tangibility, cannot remain long uninvestigated.

The cause or reason for the commission of a crime so terrible as that of killing at least 115 persons, must assuredly become a subject of inquiry with the proper legal authorities.

The Pi-Ute tribe of Indians have been and are charged with the above crime. Last August my attention was called to the Mountain Meadow affair officially. Since then I have made diligent inquiry, got the written statements of persons living in the neighborhood, and finally visited the southern country, and now, after full inquiry and examination, *deem it to be my imperative duty to say that the Indians had material aid and assistance from whites*; and, in my opinion, the Pi-Ute Indians would not have perpetrated the terrible massacre without such aid and assistance."

The *News*, (Mormon,) of the 11th, has the following paragraph:

"Our city has been unusually quiet for eight or ten days, and nothing of any moment has transpired to mar the peace and quietude of the citizens. Most of the people are busily engaged in agricultural pursuits, gardening, etc. There is not money enough in circulation to keep up rowdyism, as those who are thus inclined cannot pay for the requisite amount of liquor to make them *brave* and *boisterous*, consequently there is not so much business for policemen and magistrates as there was during the Winter. So far as we have heard of late, this state of things exists in other parts of the Territory, though it appears by the order, proclamation or injunction of the Governor to be found in another column that somebody has been scared or alarmed by something they have seen or heard. The whole matter is *Greek* to us, and we have not been able to ascertain anything tangible relative to the cause that called forth the injunction."

Three Elders had arrived in Salt Lake City from the mission in the Sandwich Islands.

POLITICAL.

The Southern rebellion against the Administration grows fiercer daily. The unhappy President is soundly belabored all through the South by the men who were once his firmest friends. Our Southern exchanges are filled with sharp personal "cards," defining the position of Congressional and Gubernatorial candidates, and generally winding up with a bitter attack on Mr. BUCHANAN.

One of the spiciest of these productions is an epistle of two columns, put forth in the Columbus (Geo.) *Times*, by Mr. WM. F. SAMFORD, to whom Gov. WISE recently addressed his elaborate treatise on Slavery. We make room for an extract or two from Mr. SAMFORD'S effusion:

"I am a 'Democrat' in the true sense, I hope. It is not the first time that the party men of the Democracy have attempted to bring me into disrepute and bush the voice of my counsel and expostulation, by the whispers of expediency and the clamors for the spoils. I am the same sort of a Democrat I was when I called the first popular meeting which ever assembled in Georgia to denounce MARTIN VAN BUREN, and shot down the vultures of Northern prey, which hovered over the South—birds of evil omen. I am the same sort of a 'Democrat' that I was more than a year ago, when I, *the first of all the men in Alabama, denounced this treacherous and iniquitous Administration of James Buchanan.* I was, on both of these occasions, 'out of line'—I was 'out of line' when, in 1850, I wrote the Southern Rights address to the people of Chambers' County.

Mark what I say—I am 'out of line' now—but unless the Southern Rights Democracy comes up to my standard of Southern Rights action, it will soon have no power to crush even as humble a man as I am."

After discussing the Kansas question and abusing ROBERT J. WALKER for his acts while Governor of that Territory, Mr. SAMFORN proceeds to explain his opinion of the Administration more at length; passes to a review of the political field, considers the success of the Republican Party in 1800 a foregone conclusion, and is struck with horror at the prospect. He says:

"All that is necessary for our enemies to do, in order to cut our throats with impunity, is to say it is not murder! That will staunch the gushing blood and restore lost vitality! There is springing up a doubt as to what the Black Republicans mean! O! my miserable country! What would I do? Tear loose or cut loose from the dead and infectious body, and never wait a moment to breathe its *virus*."

Mr. SAMFORN is an independent "Southern Rights" candidate for the Governorship of Alabama, running against Gov. MOORE. He says he has received a score or two of letters, expressing suprise that he keeps the field. It is in reply to these expressions of wonder that Mr. S. feels bound to define his position.

Mr. J. S. SLAUGHTER, one of the numerous candidates for Congress in Georgia, has published a card, in which he announces his entire independence of party. He says in reply to certain censures:

"The fault is, I suppose, that I have not submitted to a modern party mesmerism—that I have not been ordained before a High Priest—that I have not had my lips touched by a caucus Divinity—that I do not stand up like a mummy before the oumb oracle of party! No, Sir. I have stood up like a man, and shall say Truth needs not the mock assembly of men who have never wielded a battle-axe or drawn a sword in her cause—that my countrymen will decide whether I have paid more respect to principles than to combinations."

Not content with this distinct avowal, Mr. SLAUGHTER has retired from active editorial connection with the *National American* at Atlanta, and publishes a valedictory address to his readers, in which he bears down on the President in "spread eagle" style. The following is a specimen:

"It has been my privilege to discuss, to the best of my poor abilities, many of the important political topics of the day, and to combat a hybrid political monster—the Buchanan Federal King! To this Federal Monarch I have seen, not without mortification, men 'born as free as Cæsar' cringe and 'bend the oliant hinges of the knee,' for the sake of a seat in the Royal Federal Court. To keep their places, I have seen them quietly kneel and be handcuffed—when the great interests of the country demanded that their stalwart arms should be free. When the rights of the South, the Constitution, the paramount claims of Christianity itself, were at stake, shall a free people rest under an incubus, while a vile fanaticism is pushing onward to a conquest of the Union. A deplorable party vassalage, stronger than the chains of Slavery itself, has been riveted upon the Southern constituency—else why does the political miscreant, elevated by Southern voters, in the language of Henry A. Wise, 'out-Yazoo Yazoo' in a fraud upon the South."

Like Mr. SAMFORD, Mr. SLAUGHTER is alarmed at the growing strength of the Republican Party. He says:

"The Black Republican Party received the electoral vote of fourteen States. This powerful, though infatuated party, has not lost any of its strength or abated its purpose of a conquest of the Union. In fact, *by the miserable shuffling policy of the Administration of James Buchanan, it has received powerful accessions of strength.* The great State of Pennsylvania has gone over to the Republicans. It is not improbable, then, if the South does not unite under the banner of opposition with conservative men North, *that this vile revolutionary party will triumph.* This will precipitate an issue. They must either fall back from their positions, or we must fall back upon our arms. For myself, as a Southern, I shall stand fearlessly upon the Georgia Platform, and keep my hands forever clean of *English bills* that itself and cheat the South. I shall never be a party to induce the South to believe that a Territory shall come into the Union with or without Slavery—get her to sacrifice the lives and property of her daring sons, and then support a measure upon a contemptible and transparent land clause that sends her back, and spits upon the land of my birth."

The Hon. JOHN C. MCKIBBEN, Member of Congress from California, has entered the field in his own State. The Overland Mail brings us a report delivered by him in San Francisco, in which he denounced Dr. GWIN for his course in relation to the Pacific Railroad, and anathematized the President. In discoursing of the President, Mr. MCKIBBEN said:

"The North and South alike heap upon the Executive and his Cabinet their bitterest anathemas. There is not a person north of Mason and Dixon's line that is not opposed to the Administration. I have learned that a man must not keep up to his oath of office, but tamely submit to act under the Administration by which he is governed. There is not an Anti-Lecompton Democrat that is receiving three shillings per day from the Government of the United States. The President's power is unlimited; his Custom-house, Post-office, Indian Agents, etc., are all under the immediate government of the Executive; and I here assert, that *there is not a man now holding office in the United States that has or dares to express his

week after the death of Mrs. Cleu, brought the carpet-bag to her house, where she and Mrs. L. looked the contents over together, saving everything except some cards, notes of invitation, and slips of paper similar to those found in any person's writing desk—nothing intelligible; nothing was destroyed until both had seen it; she gave the papers which were saved to her husband that same evening; she found the fragments of Mrs. Cleu's will, which is in evidence, among the papers in the bag, and it was the only paper of a testamentary character she found, except the will of Mr. Cleu. She also testified that Mrs. Cleu was about twenty years older than she was, and that when their parents died, she was left in the charge of the deceased, whom she regarded as a mother; she frequently addressed her as such in her letters; no unkind word had ever passed between them.

Mr. Stoughton stated that this testimony was brought out in consequence of some questions put to a previous witness, apparently for the purpose of showing that a friendly feeling did not exist between the witness and her sister the deceased.

On the cross-examination, the witness testified that the reason she did not call on Mrs. Cleu oftener after her return from Vermont was, that she (the witness) was very ill, that while she was ill Mrs. Cleu used to watch with her all night, alternating with the nurse; that sometimes she remained with her three or four days without returning home; that she went South, and returned about the last of last March, she thought Mrs. Cleu died on the 6th of March; before she went to her own house she went to see Mrs. Cleu, but was not allowed by Mrs. Dodge to go into the room the carpet-bag was now in Vermont where she had carried it, preferring it to any other because it had belonged to Mrs. Cleu; her husband did not know that she took it; when the bag was opened at her house no one was present but herself and Mrs. Lockwood; they "didn't look the papers all through; generally looked at the commencement of them and saw the purport; looked at the signatures; glanced through them; there was no jewelry in the bag; some from a gold pencil and locket she didn't remember that there was any lock on the tin box found in the carpet-bag; she looked to find the other half of the torn will but saw nothing of it; they put part of the papers they saved into the tin box, and part into a prune box, which they found in the bag, and then put them in a bureau drawer; subsequently, Mr. Devlin took them. In one box, to Mr. Taylor's, she taking them from the bureau and handing them to him; the papers were all put in the tin box before taking them to Mr. Taylor's; they found deeds of the Hyde Park property, and of the property in New-Orleans; Mr. Taylor and Devlin looked the papers over together in her presence at the house of Mr. T. [The witness here locked at the papers in the tin box, and said they were the same and the only papers found in the bag, which were preserved.]

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Julius Freytag vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This was an action against the defendant as a common carrier, for the loss of a box and contents, a portion of plaintiff's baggage, on a trip from Bremen to New-York, on board the steamship *Vanderbilt*. The box contained plate and jewelry which had been used in plaintiff's family, and was receipted for by defendant's agent at Bremen, as "baggage below," among other baggage belonging to plaintiff. The agents were informed of the contents of the box.

The defendant produced the plaintiff's ticket, which contained a clause that the ship would not be liable for jewelry and plate as luggage. Plaintiff testified that he called the agent's attention to this clause of the ticket before the delivery of the goods, and that he was told the receipt he received would secure him and make the line responsible. Defendant attempted to show that their agents had gone beyond their authority in taking such articles as baggage, and contended that he should not be bound by the acts of his agents to that extent.

There being no facts in dispute, Judge THOMPSON ordered the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for his loss, which was proved to be $400, and gave the defendant twenty days to make a case to appeal to the General Term.

Clegg & Semler for the plaintiff; N. B. Laban, for defendant.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 8, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending June 8, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Has been in abundant supply for oil purposes of trade. The receipts from Ohio have been heavy, and prices have declined about 2c ₱ lb. for selections, and 1c. for ordinary lots. Thus far shipments have paid little or no profit; on the contrary, a decided loss has been experienced in most cases on shipments from Ohio, and it is quite probable that prices will go still lower. Buyers in Ohio should not pay over one shilling ₱ lb. for good Butter. Small sales of fine yellow State dairy are made for shipment at 20c; Ohio selected at 18c. ₱ lb. Many Ohio shippers, whose Butter is sweet and sound, think strange that it does not answer for shipping. The fault is in the packing, and the color being too light. Shippers will not pay the price for streaked butter, as it melts on the passage to California, the light running with the yellow, rendering it entirely unfit for sale on its arrival there. We quote:

Orange County pans, ₱ lb	19	@ 21
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	19	@ 20
Fair half firkins, light color, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	19	@ 20
Welsh, tubs, ₱ lb	17	@ 19
Ohio, for shipping ₱ lb	16	@ 18
Ohio, ordinary, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	15	@ 19
Store Packed Butter, ₱ lb	14	@ 17

CHEESE

Is in ready sale for Fine Dairies of new or old. Inferior new Cheese and common old are plenty and slow of sale. We quote:

Old Cheese, fine, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Old Cheese, fair, ₱ lb	3	@ 6
New Cheese fine, ₱ lb	9¼	@ 10
New Cheese, fair, ₱ lb	4	@ 8
English Dairy, ₱ lb	11	@ 12
Pineapple, ₱ lb	12	@ 13

EGGS.

The receipts for the past two days having been light, prices are again advancing. We quote:

Ohio and Western, ₱ dozen	13	@ 14
State and Jersey, ₱ dozen	14½	@ 15

FRUIT.

Dried Fruits of all kinds are dull, but saleable at our quotations. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	6	@ 8½
Dried Apples, Southern, do, ₱ lb	7¼	@ 8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	13	@ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@ 8
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	17	@ 18
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	—	@ 25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	15	@ 20

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are dull, though disposed of at our figures. We quote:

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	$1 19½	@$1 25
Medium, ₱ bushel	1 00	@ —
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 1 87½
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 50	@ —
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bushel	—	@$1 00
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel	—	@ 1 25
Marrowfat, white, ₱ bushel	1 25	@ —
Marrowfat, green, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	12½	@ 13
Chickens, ₱ lb	12½	@ 13
Ducks, ₱ lb., tame	12	@ 14
Geese, ₱ lb., good	—	@ 16
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50	@ 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@ 81
Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@ —
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@ 11
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50	@ —
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 50	@ 2 00

GAME.

Geese, each	—	@ 1 00
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	—	@ 75
Broad bills, ₱ pair	62½	@ 75
Plover, ₱ dozen	2 00	@ —
Rabbits, ₱ dozen	1 50	@ —
Brant, ₱ dozen	75	@ —
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 25	@ 1 75
Squab Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 50	@ 2 00

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb	8½	@ 9½
Beef carcases, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb	7	@ 9
Veal calves, live weight	5	@ 7
Veal carcases, ₱ lb	7	@ 10
Spring Lambs, live, ₱ lb	8½	@ 9

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are very dull. There is no demand but for immediate consumption.

Potatoes—West India Yams, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ —
Potatoes—Bermuda, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 37½
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 37½
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Potatoes—Peachblows, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₱ bbl	87½	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	75	@ 87½
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@ 87½
Ruta Baga Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Green Peas—Southern, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
String Beans—Southern, ₱ bbl	—	@ 4 00
Spinach ₱ bbl	62½	@ 75
Asparagus, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@12 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@ 75
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 1 00
Leeks, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Green Onions ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Parsley, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 25

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 102 bbls Apples. 13,960 obls. Flour; 1,934 bushels Wheat; 2,400 bushels Corn; 16 50 bushels Oats; 512 bushels Malt; 647 pkgs. Provisions. 2,660 hhds. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 hhls. Pots at $5 50; and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,285 bbls., including 1,192 bbls. Pots, and 93 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 150 mats Java, at 15c; 50 bags Jamaica, at 11½c.; small lots of Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 25 bags Gonaives, at 10½c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 400 bales at unaltered rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile	N.O. & Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	11	11¼	11¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	11¾	12¼	12¾	12¾

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and quiet, chiefly at $4 @$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are also inactive and depressed, including large No. 1 Mess at $16 25@$16 50; large No. 2 do., at $15 87@$16; and No. 3 do. at $9 12½@$9 25, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are selling slowly at $2 75@$4 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are sparingly sought after at 25c. for sealed, and 17c.@ 18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Purchasers of large lots have not been disposed to buy, unless at materially reduced prices. The principal holders have refused to concede enough, to satisfy such buyers. Hence the transactions have been limited, the demand having been exclusively of the small quantities of which the regular trade are really in want. Low and medium grades, especially of other than fresh ground Flour, have declined, and still lean in favor of purchasers. Fresh ground lots have been less eagerly offered, and have been less depressed. These are most sought after by dealers. Sales have been reported of only 4,600 bbls., including standard superfine State, at $6 35@$6 60; extra do. at $6 80@$7 10; shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $7@$7 30; chip do. at $7 25@$7 15 ₱ bbl.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 60	@ 6 00
Standard Superfine State	6 30	@ 6 60
Extra State	6 80	@ 7 45
Standard Superfine Western	6 30	@ 6 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80	@ 8 10
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	6 90	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35	@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 10	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50	@ 8 10
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 70	@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 85	@10 50

Southern Flour is in limited request at reduced rates. Sales have been reported of only 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $7 30@$7 60 for mixed brands, and $7 65@ $9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 20 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and unsettled. Most holders are anxious to sell. The demand is restricted. Sales have been reported of only 7,200 bushels including White Western, part at $1 85; poor red Western (Winter) at $1 60, and red Southern at $1 67 ₱ bushel. Corn has been lightly dealt in, and prices have favored purchasers. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels at 90c.@94c. for pour to prime yellow Southern; 90c.@93c. for ordinary to prime yellow Jersey and Northern; 59c.@92½c. for white Southern; and 88c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal at 98c @$1 ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy at 60c.@75c., as extremes. ₱ bushel. Sales 2 300 bushels State at 68c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and depressed; Canada, 55c @56c.; Western, 54½c @56c.; State, 51c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania 49c @51½c.; Southern, 46c @50c., ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston 250 bales standard at 12½c. ₱ yard.

HEMP—Has been neglected, and quotations remain entirely nominal.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,800 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Continue in limited demand at languid prices.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady. Crop of 1858, low to very choice, 9c.@16c.; Old, 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—All descriptions have been moderately inquired for at previous figures. Scotch Pig, $24@$24 50 ₱ ton; English Bar, $44 @$45 for Common, and $52 50 @$54 for refined, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ₱ M.

LEAD—The demand is sparingly, prices are somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at full and buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common; and 75c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is fair, and prices of the principal descriptions are sustained.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day were confined to 40 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 23c. ₱ gallon. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: "The inquiry has been restricted, though prices have favored purchasers. Sales have been reported of 100 hhds. New-Orleans, part 42c.; 60 hhds., 40 tcs., and 68 obls. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c. ₱ gallon.

Naval Store trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to June 7, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	43 139	48,623
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	45 710	19 401
Tar, bbls	36,284	15,585
Resin, bbls	333,142	282 333

OILS—The movements in the principal kinds have been limited; prices exhibit no remarkable changes. Crude Sperm, $1 33@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; Crude Whale, 48c.@50c.; Refined White, 56c @58c.; Linseed Oil, 61c.@63c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c @98c.; Red Oil, 45c.; Olive Oil, $1 10@ $1 15 ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c.; Tallow Oil 10¾c @10½c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 6, sales were reported of 150 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35; 4 610 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to June 6, '59	31 332	138,900	1,627,800
Same time last year	30,307	130,363	1,247,800

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request at former prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1 600 bbls., in lots at $17 12½@$17 25 for Mess; $17 37½ for Thin Mess; $18 for prime Mess; $19 25 for clear Mess; and $15 a$15 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand including Hams at 8½c. @8¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and heavy chiefly at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at languid rates. Sales to-day 440 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and depressed. Sales 245 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6 25 @$7 25 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$25; India Mess, $26@28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 16c @20c. for New State; 15c. @ 18c. for New Onio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is in moderate demand, mainly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of only small lots, at $4@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been freely purchased to-day, sales having been made of 2,425 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@5½c.; 118 hhds. Porto Rico, at 5¾c.@6¼c.; and 700 boxes Havana, on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—The week's business has been very light; Messrs. Knight & Son report sales of only 30,500 lbs. at 11c. ₱ lb. Stocks, accumulating; melters, at 11cts to sell. Butchers' Association ask 11¼c. ₱ lb. Rough fat, unchanged.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, yet prices have not varied much.

TIN—Has been lightly purchased at steady rates for Banca. Languid prices for other kinds.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 250 bales Cotton, 1-64. ₱ lb; 500 bbls. Pork, at 90s.; 300 tcs. Beef, at 1s. 3c.; 50 tcs. Lard, at 10s., 600 obls. Resin, at 9d.; 250 bbls Spirits Turpentine, at 3s. For London, 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms. For Glasgow, 350 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. For Marseilles, two vessels, with light pine staves, one, 200 tons at $28 and another, (reported,) at $30. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Starr King*, 1 193 tons, to Shanghae, at a round sum; a ship, 1 978 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, 59s.; one, 1,399 tons, same voyage, at a lower price; one, from St. John, N. B., to Leith, 43s. 6d; one, 1,060 tons, to Rio for orders to the Saguenay, thence to London, £4; a British ship from Rio Janeiro to Hull or Grimsby, on private terms; a ship, 1,077 tons, to Charleston, full cargo of Hay, 20c. ₱ 100 lbs., thence to Liverpool, Cotton, 5-16d. and 7-16d. for square and round sales; a brig hence to Jamaica, and thence to Liverpool, Coffee, £3; a schooner, 96 tons, to St. Kitts, thence to Baracoa, and back to New York, $700; a brig, 250 tons, to Matanzas and back, $750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

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NEW AMERICAN SCENERY.
A choice lot from London, just received.

Niagara.	Yonkers,
Genesee Falls,	Tarrytown,
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Also, a fresh assortment of French and English Views, Groups, &c. E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

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ALTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS,
HILLEGAM, NEAR HAARLEM, HOLLAND.

New catalogues of the finest, choicest bulbs from the above celebrated nursery, received and to be had on application to, and orders received by, R. W. BURLAGE, No 36 Beaver st., New-York.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

Decorative Paper Hangings from auction. Also, fine Satin Paper 12c. fine Gold Paper, 50c., per roll. Also, 5,000 pair fine Gold Shades, $1 per pair. At CRAVEN'S, No. 344 Bridge st., above Spring.

N. B.—Practical Paper Hangings sent to any part of the country.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—For sale cheap, a large lot of materials in lots to suit purchasers, now in the building No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., which has to be taken down by the 1st of July; also a large lot of marble mantels, grates and stoves, suitable for a hotel, tenement house or bedroom. Also, a number of laborers to assist in taking down the building. Apply on the premises, to JOHN A. BLOOMER, Room No. 1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRILLIANT NOVEL.

Just published,
SEACLIFF;
OR, THE
MYSTERY OF THE WESTERVELTS.
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"SEACLIFF" will be, without question, the most fascinating novel of the season.

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NEW EDITION.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
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By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT.
Second Edition, greatly improved and Enlarged.
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This Edition, which has been in preparation by the author since the publication of the first edition, which appeared ten years ago, is greatly enlarged, not only by additional words and phrases, but by extensive additions to the examples, selected from well-known writers, new etymologies, and histories of the origin of words.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble amoog rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "the Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving reservoir is accessible by either the 3d, 6th or 8th av. Railroads, at an expense not exceeding 8 cents.

From the termini of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads, at 59th-st., it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park

At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d-st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble." access to this entrance can best be had by the 3d-av. Railroad, leaving the cars at 71st st.

ANDW. H. GREEN, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 13th of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall. The subject of the extension of Church st. from Fulton to Greenwich-st., which will also involve the widening of Trinity place, and widening of Morris and Rector sts. will be considered. All parties interested in the above-named business are hereby notified to attend without further notice. The Committee are very anxious to hear the views of all the property owners on the line of the proposed improvements. The petition and accompanying map will remain in the hands of D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, for the inspection of parties having an interest in the matter. This will positively be the last meeting of the Committee on this subject.

F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee on Streets
THOS. STEPHENS, } Board of
JOHN LYNES, } Aldermen.

T. S. NIMS, Clerk to Committee on Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on redistricting the Election Districts of the City, having given several notices through the public Press inviting parties interested to attend, hereby give the last intimation of their meeting, which will positively be final, on THURSDAY, June 9, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M.

F. I. A. BOOLE.
THOMAS STEPHENS. } Special
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Committee
BENJ. K. RHODES, } on
GEO. P. BICKFORD, } Council.
HAMLIN BABCOCK. }

T. S. NIMS, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom this may concern—That Abraham Hooley, jr., of Jersey City, New-Jersey, is not authorized in any way, nor has he been since the 27th ultimo, to act as my agent or attorney, in fact in any business of mine whatsoever; nor will I hold myself responsible for any act of his as my agent or otherwise in any manner whatsoever. GEORGE GROOSY.
JERSEY CITY, June 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST, }
No. 45 William-st. }

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF the Proprietor, JOHN T. BOYD two deliveries only will be made from this office on FRIDAY, 10th inst., viz.: 9 and 12. The office will be opened as usual on SATURDAY MORNING, 11th inst.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST buying the Parcel of Hoist's Self-Supplying Sparkling and Sleeping Champagne for the Southern and Western States, as I shall manufacture and sell them until March 2, 1860, per agreement with L. B. Hoit. JOSEPH CATE. All orders sent to L. B. HOIT & CO., No. 5 Hudson-st., promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against McIntyre & Olone, late iron founders in 39th-st., near 1st-av., are hereby notified to present the same to the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Hamersley-st., within six days from this date.

NICHOL & SILLERWELL, Assignees.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1859.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EDUCATED LADY, WHO HAS MUCH experience in teaching, and in the management of children, would take two or three to board and instruct for a moderate compensation. Her residence is on 85th st., between the Bloomingdale Road and the Hudson River; a beautiful and airy location, and within a few minutes' walk of three churches, one Presbyterian and two Episcopal. Unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address Mrs. HILL, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commenced May 2. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, General M. I. LOCKWOOD; Prof. H. HINDE, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains.

TO PARENTS.—A LADY LIVING IN UPPER Morrisania wishes the care of two or three children to board and educate. If desired would take them to the country during the Summer; best of references given. Address ALMA MATER, Box 101 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, PROFESSOR OF THE Piano-Forte, and pupil of some of the first masters is desirous of giving lessons. Schools and families attended. The highest references given. Address Mrs. H. L. U., No. 15 Lndlow-place, Houston-st.

TEACHERS.

SIGNOR G. MAGIE, PROFESSOR OF the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Latin languages, which he has taught for many years in London, desires to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages in some college, university or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best of references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 6 Walker st., near Broadway, or No. 24 Cedar-st.

AN EDUCATED LADY, OF VERY DOmestic habits, having much experience, and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school or as governess to small children, or would take the supervision of a widower's family; would be found unexceptionable in any capacity; no objections to any healthy part of the country, a pleasant and permanent home being sought. Address J. H. P., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY OF refinement desires to obtain a situation as governess, to teach the English branches, in some respectable family, where she can have a home, or as companion to lady; has no objections to travel, either in the City or country; can give the best of references. Address M. L., Box No. 163 East 36th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH LADY, who speaks Spanish, or a French lady speaking English perfectly and Spanish, as resident governess, a short distance from the City, to instruct a child of ten years in elementary English branches. Apply at No. 56 Pt. Mark's-place.

TEACHERS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Is capable of instructing in English, French, and music, and can furnish good references. Address, S. P., No. 158 1st av., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as governess in a private family; no objections to go travelling with a family; is thoroughly competent to teach all the higher English branches, music, French, drawing, mezzotint and colored crayons. Address A. W. P., No. 194 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of MORRISON & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY A. MORRISON,
JAMES F. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1859.

The general commission business will be continued by HENRY A. MORRISON, at the old stand, No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best modes of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice-creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-s

ROOFING.—THE VULCANIZED ROOFING MAterial is the best and most desirable covering for leaky shingle roofs. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., or Room No. 4, Market Bank. G. F. WIEGAND.

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BROADWAY.
Tucker's Imported Flowers, Feathers,
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of attractive interest.

FLOUNCING LACES
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FRENCH PUSHER LACE
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MANTILLAS,
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1,500 pair, at 25 cents, usual price, 75 cents.
1,500 pair at 50 cents, usual price, $1 25.
1,500 pair, at $1 usual price, $2.
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now offering the whole of their splendid stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
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Of the latest Paris styles,
At greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season
No. 729 Broadway, corner Wavserley place.

BLACK LACE POINTS
At an immense reduction,
Will be offered during this week,
Points from $6 to $10. Centres from $4 to $12.
Mantillas from $8 to $20. Barooms at $30.
The above being purchased at the recent auction sales, they will be found great bargains.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

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400 Real Print Lace Collars, at $4 and $4 50.

EMBROIDERIES.
1,000 ladies' embroidered basques and spencers at $6.
1,000 ladies' embroidered capes and spencers at $2 50.
1 500 embroidered linen bdks at 50c., worth $1 50.
500 Misses' embroidered sets from 50c. to $1.

PARASOLS.
GREAT REDUCTION. CLOSING SALE.
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
5,000 ladies' parasols at $3, worth $6.
All other styles proportionately low.
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR.

GENIN invites the attention of the ladies to his se

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Roberto il Diavolo.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—The Rivals.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Court and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Bohemian Girl—Beggars' Opera.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Rebel Coaster—O'Neil the Great.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Charles II.—Hidden Hand—How to Get a Wife.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Dred.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Silsbee Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Robbing the Mail.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—Equestrian Games.

PALACE GARDEN—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 11, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have highly important news from the seat of war in Italy by the arrival of the steamship *Argo* at St. Johns, N. F., at 10 o'clock last night, from Galway on the 30th of May. The advices are four days later. On the 27th, after a furious fight which lasted three hours, Garibaldi drove the Austrian forces out of Como, and entered the place in triumph, amid the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy on the part of the inhabitants. The fighting was renewed at Camerlata, and the Austrians were again defeated. All the steamers on the lake were taken possession of by the patriots. The Austrians at last accounts were represented to be in rapid retreat towards Milan. This expedition of Garibaldi and his volunteer corps against the right wing of the Austrians, is considered [the most brilliant and successful episode of the campaign thus far. There had been no fighting in any other quarter. Advices from Florence represent that Russia, Prussia, England and Turkey have refused to recognize the Provisional Government of Tuscany. The commercial advices by this arrival are very brief, and seem to have been made with the idea that they would be anticipated by the arrival of the *Africa*, now about due at this port.

The steamship *Edinburg*, of the New-York and Glasgow line, which recently left this port on her outward trip, came in collision with an iceberg on Monday forenoon, about one hundred and eighty miles east of St. Johns, in a dense fog. One of her forward plates, about the port bow, was stove, and two of her compartments immediately filled. The pumps were rigged, and efforts were made to stop the flow of the water by means of sails and bedding, but it required the most incessant labor of the crew and all the male passengers to keep the ship afloat until she reached St. Johns, which was not until Tuesday evening—the fog continuing for nearly the entire period. Every preparation was made for leaving the ship had it proved necessary. Everybody on board appears to have behaved in the most praiseworthy manner. The amount of the damage is not yet ascertained, but it will probably be necessary to discharge the cargo in order to make the necessary repairs.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Southampton, May 25, arrived here last evening. Her advices have been fully anticipated by the *City of Washington*.

By the Overland Mail we have dates from California to May 16. Our correspondence extends to May 13. The California news is unimportant. A company of Mexican exiles had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan. A new arrival of some seven hundred Chinamen is also reported. The political news and mining intelligence are without features of interest. News from Fraser's River continues discouraging, and most of the California miners were returning from that region. An expedition was to be organized under command of Captain Wallon, by order of General Harney, to open a wagon-road from Columbia River to Salt Lake. News from the western coast of Mexico represents the "Conservatives" as besieging Mazatlan, with some prospect of success. The city has for some time been in possession of the Liberals.

News from Maracaibo, Venezuela, to the 17th of May has been received by the arrival of the schooner *Amy Chase* at this port. A considerable advance is reported in coffee and fustic. The soldiers in Fort St. Carlos had mutinied and declared for Monagas, but they had been subdued by a force from the city. The mutineers made an effort to detain the *Amy Chase*, to prevent the news of the revolt from reaching the city, but they did not succeed.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 21st of April reaches us by an arrival at Baltimore. The ship *Shelter*, from this port, before reported as badly damaged in a hurricane on the 1st of March, had been surveyed. She would probably be condemned. The bark *Austin*, from Buenos Ayres for this port, was burnt on the 7th of April. The crew were suspected of setting her on fire, and were sent home for trial. It was understood that Urquiza, who played so prominent a part as mediator between the United States and Paraguay, was preparing to invade Buenos Ayres with a large force.

The Mansion House at Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated in the stable attached, and communicated with the stable of the Essex House, both of which were destroyed. The hostler of the Mansion House, together with 18 horses, perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. A dispatch from Columbus, Ga., states that a large cotton warehouse there was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, with 8,000 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

A flood in the Upper Mississippi has been doing much damage at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and in the vicinity. The levees on both sides of the river were submerged, and nearly all the dwellings were abandoned on account of the inundation. At St. Anthony, a great amount of lumber was swept away, and one bridge was destroyed and another greatly damaged. Nearly all the bridges across the river are gone.

The damage to the crops by the recent heavy frosts appears to be greater even than the reports by telegraph gave reason to apprehend. At the West, wheat, corn and the fruits have suffered severely.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the Committee on By-laws presented a report in favor of amending the By-laws so as to provide for the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools, at the opening of each days' session, and for the immediate discharge of any Teacher who wilfully violates any rule or regulation of the Board. After some discussion it was directed that the report be laid over, printed, and made the special order for the next meeting. Pending the consideration of the resolution in favor of appropriating $23,000 for the purchase of four lots on which to erect two Primary Schools, in Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, the Board adjourned.

The weekly report to the Commissioners of Emigration, gives 1,563 as the number of emigrants arrived during the last week, making a total for the year of 28,906, against 27,204 to the same date last year. The balance of the commutation fund on hand has increased to $2,146 15. L. D. Pills. Bury was appointed Superintendent of Ward's Island, in place of Amos Pillsbury resigned, and the salary of that office was reduced from $5,000 to $1,800 per annum.

The mandamus case brought by the members of the old Police who claim back pay as policemen from the Metropolitan Board, were brought up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court. The return of the Commissioners to the writ was made, and the objection of the relators to the return were put in, but further argument was adjourned.

At a special adjourned meeting of Commissioners of Police, held yesterday, a letter from Amos Pillsbury was read and received, accepting the nomination as General Superintendent. The letter contained a stipulation that all the power which was necessary, under the law, should be conferred on him, to enable him to perform the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the City. Upon the vote to accept the letter with this clause, it is reported that two members voted in the negative. Mr. Pillsbury commences his duties on the 1st of July.

In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Barnard presiding, Edward Buckley, a youth of 18, employed at Harpers' book-publishing establishment, was tried for a rape on Elizabeth Carr, a woman of 40 years, at No. 54 Mulberry-street, on April 3. The testimony of the complainant was corroborated by that of Police Officer Herbert, of the Sixth Precinct, who made the arrest. The prisoner was convicted of an attempt to commit the offence charged. Sentence reserved. The case of Felix Sanchez, the Sullivan-street murderer, was postponed on the application of his counsel, Mr. Anthon, until Friday.

At the Live Stock Markets, the receipts of beef cattle for his week's market numbered 3,647, which is about the weekly average for all of last year. The demand at this season is light, however, and some 200 were without purchasers up to last evening. The receipts were 800 more than for the corresponding week last year, and 200 more than for the previous week, though the poorer quality and smaller average weight reduced the actual amount of beef to near last week's receipts. Brisk preliminary sales were made on Tuesday at prices corresponding with last week. The yards were rather thinly stocked at the opening of the general market yesterday morning, but the buyers were rather scattering, having over-bought last Wednesday, and prices fell off considerably during the day, closing nearly ½c. @ ¾c. lb. lower on the estimated dressed weight. The decline on the entire transactions this week from last week's current rates is about ½c. Cows—receipts for week 252—are in excess of the demand, and prices heavy. Of veal calves, the arrivals for the week have been 1,180, but the demand is good, and all have been sold at last week's rates. Sheep and lambs come in moderately, and the demand is brisk, excepting for lambs, which are in pretty good supply to-day. The receipts of swine are scarcely adequate to the demand, and prices are favoring the seller.

The transactions in Cotton, Flour and Grain, yesterday, were quite limited. Prices of Breadstuffs were generally lower. The operations were uninfluenced by the frost reports. Pork was improving, while Lard and Beef were heavy. Sugars continued in active demand. Molasses, Rice and Coffee were quiet. Fish, Hides, Oils, Seeds and Hemp were also inactive. Leather, Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request at buoyant prices. The Freight engagements more extensive, but at very low rates. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 568.

Garibaldi in Lombardy.

The Austrian organs in England are decidedly in ill luck. On attempting a review of the military position in Italy up to the 24th of May, they made up their minds that the position of General Garibaldi on the extreme right of the Austrian forces was both awkward and perilous. The motive of this criticism was doubtless the fact that the march of Gen. Garibaldi had been ordered by the Emperor Napoleon, and was evidently part of the plan of operations devised by the French Sovereign. By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamer *Argo*, we have news to the 30th of May, and learn that the "awkward and perilous" movement in question had resulted in the most rapid and brilliant success of the campaign. Garibaldi entered Vares, in Lombardy on the 23d, with six thousand men, pushed directly on upon Como, rousing the populations as he advanced, encountered the Austrian forces near Como, apparently on the 27th, and after a furious conflict of three hours' duration drove them through the city and occupied it with his victorious troops amid the acclamations of the inhabitants.

Immediately afterwards the Sardinian general followed up his advantage at Camerlata, the first station on the railway from Como to Milan, and just twenty miles distant from the capital. Camerlata is in a highly defensible position, covered with the ruins of the picturesque Castello Baradello, destroyed ages since by Frederic Barbarossa. The Austrians made a stand here but were again routed, and fell back probably towards the Monte Resegone, in the hope of covering Menza and Milan.

Simultaneously with these brilliant operations the Lombards rose at Lecco, a city which commands the eastern, as Como commands the western, branch of the bifurcated lake of Como, and controls the mouth of the river Adda. The immediate result, therefore, of Garibaldi's advance has been to menace Milan, and all the Austrian positions on the line of the Adda, with a sudden and imperious danger, which may account for the report that fifty thousand Austrian troops had left Piacenza and recrossed into Lombardy. If we are to judge of his tactics by these apparent first-fruits of his plan, the French Emperor has certainly mastered what he himself in his work on the history of artillery calls the first quality of a general, that of menacing the enemy unexpectedly at the most unexpected points; and the confidence with which the Zouaves of the Guard on quitting Paris declared their intention of sleeping in Milan within the month, may yet be justified.

With the victorious French close upon the line of the Po, between Pavia and Piacenza; with the Sardinians driving General Gyulai before them across the Ticino; and with the Italian revolution, led by Garibaldi, rising rapidly about Milan and descending from Valteline upon the plains of the Adda, it is clear that unless the Emperor Francis Joseph can bring his enemy to an action between Milan and the frontier of the Ticino, and check him there by a signal defeat, the Austrian forces will be hard put to it to reach their strongholds of the Mincio and the Adige. The early mistakes of the campaign will hardly be repaired by the presence of Field-Marshal Hess, if the Emperor of the French and his Generals continue to prosecute matters in the style in which they have been so far handled.

A Leading Journal in the Dark.

One unlucky consequence of the obstinate fury with which the London *Times* has adopted the Austrian view of the pending question in Italy has already developed itself in the intelligence from the seat of war which that journal is furnishing to its readers. It was once the strength of the London *Times* that, whatever its opinions might be, its news was generally authentic, and its correspondence commonly trustworthy in regard to matters of fact. But of late years, since a large interest in the journal passed under the control of Sir Anthony Rothschild, this ancient *prestige* has been steadily waning. The Arrowsmith hoax was a cruel blow to the confidence which the British public had learned to repose in its "leading journal," yet the Arrowsmith hoax was not altogether unpardonable; for the tale, as we in common honesty are bound to confess, had such a close family likeness to certain authentic transactions on this side the water, that an English editor might well be excused for adopting it as genuine.

Not so, however, the blunders which the *Times* has been steadily committing for the last five months in regard to the Italian difficulty. The portentous publication of a Russo-French treaty which never existed, brought upon the City of London a storm of financial calamity, the effects of which many months will not obliterate. And the exclusion of the *Times'* correspondents from the allied camps, which is but a natural consequence of the pertinacious ill-will with which that journal has pursued the rulers and the people of Sardinia and of France, threatens to give birth now to a fresh family of errors and absurdities, which must go far to destroy the circuit of an organ which issues them to the world. The comments of the *Times* upon the operations of the forces in Italy, resting as they do upon this egregious correspondence, are naturally of little value; and in the case of any serious or extended movements must infallibly betray our contemporary into very grave and awkward displays of elaborate rigmarole. We republish to-day an article of the sort upon the action of Montebello, which is founded upon correspondence from Genoa and Turin of the date of May 19. In that correspondence the writer is at the pains to describe, as he says, "with perfect accuracy," the positions of the French *corps d'armée*. He takes the said *corps d'armée* "in regular order" from west to east, and beginning with the Emperor's head-quarters at Alessandria—puts General MacMahon with the second corps at Casatisma, and Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers with the first corps at Stradella. If the reader will take the pains to glance at the map, he will see that on the 21st of May the Austrians advancing from Piacenza, with those who crossed the Po from Pavia, passed through Stradella to attack the French at Montebello, and that on the same day the defeated Austrians retired through Casatisma and Mezzana Bolterone to recross the Po! With such bases of speculation it is not surprising that the *Times* should build up theories of war and policy just in time to have them successively demolished by the progress of facts.

Prospective Swindles.

The tax-payers of New-York may as well prepare for a heavy run upon their cash accounts. The Common Council is evidently bent on selling out the City, and their plan of operations is already laid down. Under the thirty-eighth section of the Charter, all work to be done at a cost of less than $250 is to be done by contract, according to terms fixed by the Common Council, "unless otherwise ordered by a three-fourths vote." But every contract must be advertised and given to the lowest responsible bidder. There is no other option allowed than this: Either the lowest responsible bidder must have it, or it must be done by "days' work," and then under the supervision of the Heads of Departments.

Now no contracts for the larger jobs, which make the hearts of the City Hall thieves to leap for joy, have been advertised for months past. Progress has nevertheless been made in getting the contracts out. And it is clear that the Common Council do not intend to let the Charter stand in the way of their favorite style of doing business. In December, 1857, a special contract was ordered to be made with Forbes, Holbrook, and Waterbury, for cleaning the streets for five years to come, at the rate of $345,000 per year. Its illegality prevented its being executed. The same specifications are made in the offer of Jonsson and Sayres, which the Common Council have been entertaining for some time past, and which on Monday evening was favorably reported by a Committee of that body. The amount to be paid these contractors is $300,000 per year. Two objections to this new contract occur to us. Others may deem them insignificant. They strike us, however, as worth considering. In the first place then, the service proposed to be rendered by the contractors, even if faithfully executed, will not keep the streets clean, (although for $300,000 per year it ought to be quite easy to have this duty done); and in the second place, no opportunity has been offered to other parties for making other bids. Should the scheme secure a two-thirds vote, the Mayor is bound in common honesty to kill it by his veto, for illegality. Should the obstinate pirates of the Council pass it again over his objections, the Comptroller must meet them with his refusal to foot the bills. This of course will bring us to some more law suits; the law suits to some more judgments; the judgments to some more ruinous sacrifices of City property. So goes our world.

Next in the series of projected swindles comes a plan for the removal of night soil. This material may be very cheaply manufactured into a fertilizer, worth from $5 to $10 a ton. In other cities it is a source of revenue, and it was so here until lately. Last year a contractor gave a bonus of $4,000 for the privilege of removing it. Before the year was out he threw up his job on the ground that he was losing money. Inspector Morton then employed the same person to remove it by "days' work," and his services between July and January are represented in the Tax-levy by the snug little sum of $60,000! The present programme provides that these same parties are to have the control this year at the rate of $60,000 *per annum*—as soon as things can be arranged. The simple objections to this scheme are, that no proposals have been advertised for, hence that it would be illegal; and that, instead of its being a source of expense, the City ought to derive a handsome revenue from the performance of this duty.

Next comes the matter of removing offal. Two years ago, Reynolds, De Bergh & Meink gave $4,000 bonus for this job. But it seemed ridiculous to be paying the City for the raw material out of which thousands of tons of a most valuable fertilizer were annually made, when by throwing up the contract the City could be made to pay the contractors for accepting it; so they threw it up. Mr. Inspector Morton gave the same parties a contract and $65,000 to go on. Mr. Flagg would not pay their bills, and so the dead horses lay unmoved about our streets. Then Mr. Inspector Morton hired Reynolds to do the job by the day. Mr. Flagg still refused to pay. Reynolds got a judgment; the judgment was put into the Tax Levy at Albany, and some fortnight since the full amount was paid. This Summer a new contract is to be made, the same parties mean to ask for it, the Common Council mean to give it to them—the charter to the contrary notwithstanding—and so the people for the third time will pay to be plundered.

We pass now to the paving and repairing of streets. This remains to be given to somebody as yet unknown. No proposals have been issued, and no steps taken toward farming out the job, and none will be taken till the two outgoing members of the Croton Aqueduct Department are replaced by men of the "right stamp." This is to take place on the nomination of the Mayor and the confirmation of the Aldermen,—and unless the Mayor allows the Aldermen to nominate as well as confirm, probably the cheerful nominating farce of the City Inspectorship will be played over by the same actors on the same stage under a new name.

After the Streets we turn to the repairing of Roads,—a job for which Mr. Conover applies, agreeing to take it for five years for $50,000 a year. We have no present means of knowing how economical this arrangement would be, but if the charter is anything better than blank paper it cannot legally be concluded in the way proposed.

The last of the intended knaveries before us is the proposition which has passed the Board of Aldermen and been sent we believe to its third reading in the Council, that Charles Waterbury tear up the Russ pavement in Broadway and put down the Belgian in its place, the contractor to have $1 50 per square yard and the Russ blocks for his pains. Innocent people estimate the cost of this performance to the City at $50,000; but the Rule-of-Three we fancy would make it a much more imposing sum. The project failed by only one vote, a few nights since, of passing the Council, and it is said that the additional Councilman can be secured when he is wanted. According to the charter, the contract is illegal, and according to the universal sentiment of all interested and well-informed persons it would be a bad bargain for the City to replace the Russ pavement by the Belgian without the expenditure of a dollar.

The Common Council, in the midst of which body a few honest men may be made out valiantly struggling to prevent the people from being fleeced, are fully and flagrantly bent upon doing these great wrongs. And though a prompt exposure of the programme, and a sharp watch kept upon these faithless servants may derange their plans, we advise all taxpayers to prepare for the worst. Honesty always fights at a disadvantage in our happy City, and the chances are that we shall be forced to support these new swindles as handsomely as we have supported all that have gone before.

A Possible English Premier.

Monarchical England is sometimes as sorely puzzled where to look for a Premier, as is Democratic America where to look for a President. The causes which operate to make the right man unavailable for the right place are not indeed identical in the two cases, but the practical effects of those causes are frequently the same. At the present moment, for instance, England is probably as busy in quest of a First Lord of the Treasury, as is the Democratic Party of the United States in quest of a candidate for 1860. The new Parliament, convoked for May 31, undoubtedly contains a majority hostile to the existing Ministry; although the compact body of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons has probably gained in numbers at the recent elections, through the lavish efforts of the "Carlton Club" and the Roman Catholic interests. But the tide of popular feeling has for some time past been steadily rising in antagonism to the Austro-Roman proclivities of Lord Derby's Cabinet; and it is more than probable that a vigorous attempt will be made, very early in the session, to combine the whole of the Opposition forces for one grand attack upon the Treasury Benches. The only thing which can defer this attempt will be the question of leadership. The "followings" of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, which, for a short time, seemed about to be harmonized under the command of the wily and dashing Viscount, have been driven asunder again by a revival of the unquenchable feud between their captains. A chief must be found from whom both of these real leaders may consent to accept office. Each of them is apparently necessary to the success of any Liberal Administration; neither of them will serve under the banners of his veteran rival. What new man so far inferior to either as to make his Premiership tolerable by both, can England produce? There are indications on the political horizon that an effort will be made to put the Earl of Elgin into this position. The London *Times*, which is already making ready to abandon Lord Derby to his fate, after lending him a brief and ruinous support in the worst features of his foreign policy, concludes a most elaborate panegyric on the course of Lord Elgin in China, with a sort of sigh of thankfulness that so calm and clear-headed and unobjectionable a statesman should have been restored to England in this hour of her great political perplexity.

Lord Elgin might, indeed, at the present moment, conciliate more elements of strength to the side of a Ministry formed by himself, than almost any other leading Englishman. He is a man of mark—of proved and recognized capacity—a Liberal with whom the Conservatives can have no special cause of quarrel, and of so purely secondary a position among English statesmen, that neither Lord John Russell nor Lord Palmerston could be considered to have "derogated" by accepting office under him. The great wealth of Lord Palmerston would also amply justify his elevation to the House of Lords, if, indeed he could be induced to abandon his favorite arena of battle and victory in the Commons—and in this way the leadership of the Ministry in the Commons might be secured to Lord John Russell, without wounding the ambition or the feelings of his competitor. In the midst of a political confusion out of which the shrewdest of British statesmen profess themselves unable to see their way, the extemporized creation of an Elgin Ministry is by no means an improbable event. Should it take place, the foreign policy of England, especially in relation to this country, would doubtless receive a vigorous impulse in the directions of common sense, liberality, and international honesty.

State Convention of Slaveholders in Maryland.—A body, bearing the above designation, sembled, yesterday, in the City of Baltimore. The attendance was large, and the delegates are represented as among the most respectable and wealthy citizens of the State.

What the specific objects of the convocation are has not as yet come to light, though it must, of course, be presumed that they relate to the interests of the "peculiar institution." Indeed, the Convention, yesterday, did little more than organize. Judge Chambers was chosen the presiding officer, with Mr. H. S. S. Key for Vice-President, and Colonel Hughes as Secretary.

A committee on resolutions having been appointed, the Convention, on the suggestion of Ex-Senator Pearce, took a very prudent precaution against the introduction of ill-advised propositions, such as have usually, of late, brought discredit upon Southern conventions, by voting that all resolutions must be first sent to that Committee, and be approved by it, before their appearance in open Convention. Mr. Pearce evidently does not intend that unconsidered propositions for the revival of the African Slave-trade, shall be broache dupon individual authority, to the scandal of the body of Maryland slaveholders.

The further proceedings of the Convention will doubtless elucidate the purposes for which it has been called. Without such light, it is not easy to divine what the slaveholding Interest has to gain by any deliberations likely to take place in that assemblage. If we except Delaware, Maryland has less interest in Slavery than any other Slaveholding State. She lies immediately upon Mason and Dixon's line, and her people partake largely of the spirit of the Free States. In 1850 her entire population was 583,034, of which 417,943 were white, leaving only 165,091 blacks, and of these 74,723 were free. Thus the slaves numbered but 90,368, or less than one-sixth of the whole.

Though the slaveowners are so few, yet they are rich and influential. Finding the feeling of the mass of the people of Maryland against them, it is natural that they should consult and combine for mutual protection. Hence the present Convention. We shall look for its proceedings with interest, as embodying the opinions and measures of perhaps the most enlightened and coolest section of the Southern people.

The Naughty Historicals.

When your neighbor's bright-eyed little boy of six, who has been invited to partake of strawberries and cream with your own curly-headed and hopeful heir, falls into a violent dispute with his host as to their relative rights in the sugar-bowl, and proceed to an "armed solution" of the question, you know what to do with him. A mild remonstrance followed up by a terror of sterner things to come, and an immediate confiscation of the treasury of wrath itself, will generally make all parties happy in the end, appease the strife of the combatants, precipitate them into one another's arms, and send them rejoicingly forth to spin their tops in harmony.

But what cause can the parental public adopt in the case of two grave and reverend seniors, who fall out over their pleasant dish of historical dainties, and in a metaphysical manner box each other's ears over the ashes of the great departed? Something, it is clear, must be done; yet, what that something shall be deserves mature consideration. On Tuesday evening, the eminent historian, Mr. Bancroft, reverting to his early theological tastes, favored the Historical Society with a dissertation upon the life and labors of Jonathan Edwards, in the course of which he dwelt with profitable unction and a natural exaltation of pious fervency upon the holy character of that distinguished Divine. Nothing would seem to be more reasonable certainly than for the panegyrist of Edwards to panegyrize the doctrines which made Edwards famous. But another gentleman of name and consideration in the Society, the Hon. Mr. Folsom, apparently did not take this view of the subject. With a vehemence which in the case of any less respectable meeting might have degenerated into uproariousness, he leaped to his feet and declared that he had begun to "think himself in the Broadway Tabernacle, and that the people of Northampton, among whom Edwards had lived, were so dissatisfied with his doctrines that they requested him to leave." In point of fact we fear that Mr. Folsom expressed himself in language still more direct than this, and alleged a very summary ejectment of the great theologian by his flock.

The worthy gray-beards of the Society stared in mute surprise, as old Patristes might have done when that saucy Gaul plucked at his venerable beard. The eminent historian, as an old resident of Northampton, retorted with scornful vigor; and there is no knowing how far the conflict might have gone on, had not some cozy old Knickerbockers rallied from their amazement in time to Pickwickianize the whole affair, and provoke a general adjournment to the ice-creams below. That the tournament was a serious one is proved by the language of the combatants. If Mr. Folsom had not been exceeding wroth, he would never have mistaken the stifling stewpan of the Historical Society's room for the airy spaces of the Tabernacle. Had the eminent historian not been transported with pious zeal, he could never have ventured upon the assertion that all the dead and buried parishioners of Edwards were up to this day engaged in repenting his dismissal in sackcloth and ashes. The collision was dreadful. How can such another be averted?

We had hoped that there might be one spot left to us in America sacred from the passions of biting and tearing which ravage the popular heart. We had given up the Anniversary Meetings, both Houses of Congress, and the Charitable Associations. But we clung to the Antiquarians and the Historical Society. They also are failing us. The revolver is evidently destined to reign supreme.

A Coming Coup d'Etat.

The telegraph from Washington at last brings us some news. For weeks past the "light-outspeeding beam" has been busy transmitting reports of fictitious commonplaces attributed to our defenceless Ministers abroad. It now informs us that the President has come back to his capital from his North Carolinian tour, convinced that "he has no enemies except among the politicians." North Carolina is the land of Buncombe, and a number of Buncombe boys have assured his Excellency that he is the people's choice. Strong in this new faith, Mr. Buchanan projects a *coup d'état*. He means to be free—and himself will strike the blow. He will cut down all the vassals whose o'er-vaulting ambition has for the last two years made their lord a cipher in the chair of Washington. He proposes to begin at once with J. Grund, now general foreign agent of the Government at Wiesbaden and elsewhere. Some of the President's privy council nearer home must envy him the circumstances which make this possible. There are men for whom the names of Weisbaden and of Grund would be terrible; but they are not bachelors. The President has Grund at a disadvantage. Grund must fall; and with him, what other mystic wights?

Possibly, Wikoff, the gay, unconscious Chevalier, now bounding on the billows of the Channel, on his way to the Celestial haven of his hopes. Possibly the whole army of idle politicians, who have lived so long upon the Presidential fears, and tyrannized through the White House over the Treasury.

When one deliberately considers the matter, there is perhaps no great reason for perpetuating the existence of agents whose sole business it is to draw their *per diem* from the public funds, and to wander from pillar to post throughout the earth. The President has paid them for keeping out of his way. Why not put them out of his way without paying? If he thinks they are his only enemies let him make an end of them at once. Perhaps, if he will but do this work manfully, and honestly emancipate himself from the satanic levyers of black-mail in whose hands he has so long been writhing, he may really find some friends among the people at large as well as among the Buncombe boys.

Naturalization after Three Years' Residence.—Very strange misapprehensions prevail in respect to conferring the elective franchise upon adopted citizens, it being generally imagined that the act of naturalization makes voters of the persons naturalized. To show the absurdity of this idea, it is only necessary to consider that women are just as capable of naturalization as men. Yet, even Gov. Chase, of Ohio, permits himself to say, as follows, in a recent letter to a Committee at Sandusky:

"Naturalized and native citizens generally agree that the evil chiefly complained of can be satisfactorily remedied by such a change in the law as will provide for naturalization after three instead of five years' residence, and for the issue at that time of certificates conferring the rights of citizens, except suffrage, immediately, and that right also after two year's longer residence, making five years' residence in all, as now."

Naturalization is performed under an act of Congress. The right of suffrage proceeds from the States, by virtue of their respective Constitutions and laws. It has no necessary connection with naturalization, but may be given to aliens, or withheld from citizens, as the several States determine. It is certainly a little remarkable that so distinguished a jurist and civilian as Governor Chase should fall into the mistake of attributing the elective franchise to the force and effect of naturalization.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's opera of "Il Poliuto" was played here last night, with Mme. Cestri as the heroine, *vice* Piccolomini, resigned. The rôle is an important one in a dramatic point of view, and is therefore especially valuable to an artist like Cestri, whose specialty is intensity. The impression which this fine artist made on her first appearance was more than justified by the way in which on this second effort she acquitted herself. The music lies easily within the range of her voice. It was a remarkably fine performance. Brignoli as *Polisuto*, was superb; the orchestra and chorus good.

There will be an extra performance of rare attractiveness to-night. The whole of "Robert le Diable," with Mme. Colson, Signors Brignoli, Junca, Amodio, Squires, &c., &c.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries.

The following is the report of the New-York Dispensaries, for the month of May, 1859:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Dunklin Dispensary.	Northwestern Dispensary.	Total.
No. of Male Patients....	1,574	836	2,397	1,221	583	6,432
No. of Female Patients..	2,588	999	2,813	1,752	896	8,548
Totals.....	4,162	1,835	5,210	2,973	1,207	14,980
Treated at Dwellings....	550	288	461	611	156	2,115
Treated at Dispensaries.	3,612	1,547	4,749	2,362	1,049	13,049
Primary Vaccinations....	806	193	3,471	972	343	5,785
Revaccinations.....	2	—	1,669	4	2	1,679
Whole No. Vaccinated...	808	193	5,140	976	345	7,464
Number of Adults	2,005	919	1,114	1,224	586	5,948
Number of Children.....	2,149	706	4,096	1,650	621	9,122
No of Native Patients...	2,000	693	4,206	1,875	530	9,154
No of Foreign Patients..	2,162	952	1,004	1,349	677	6,064
No sent to Hospital.....	200	9	54	27	12	302
Number of Deaths.....	20	4	11	23	3	61
Prescriptions dispensed.	2,648	4,231	3,639	2,582	[illegible]	12,453

The principal causes of death were Phthisis and Marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the cutaneous system. Among the most important were Scarlatina and Measles. A large number of the Vaccinations in the Eastern Dispensary were on immigrants at Quarantine.

Found Drowned at Staten Island.—Coroner Hazlewood held an inquest, on the 4th inst., at New-Brighton, S. I., on the body of a man (apparently a German) found on the beach near that place; was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, had brown hair, and was dressed in blue Guernsey shirt, ribbed flannel under-shirt, drab pants, with a leather strap about his waist, with sheath and knife; been about ten days in the water....Coroner Vanderbilt, of Stapleton, S. I., held an inquest, on the 7th inst., at the Narrows, on the body of a man about 25 years of age, who was found floating near that place; was very respectably dressed, having on a black frock coat and pants, a gray vest, and calf-skin boots. There were found in his vest pocket a brass door-key and a desk-key. He was about 5 feet 8 inches, and had lost front teeth.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. J. P. Tustin, late editor of the *Southern Baptist*, has left the Baptist communion and joined the Episcopal Church. The *Baptist* laments grievously this change, and is filled "with sadness, shame and indignation." It adds: "It was bad enough for Mr. Tustin to allow himself to be worried out of the Baptist ranks by one who has been expelled from them; it is bad enough that he should have gone over to Episcopacy under circumstances that shatter the confidence of his old friends and will render him an object of suspicion to his new; but, if possible, it is worst of all that he should have wronged his personal friends, who have suffered and sacrificed in subsisting him, by not breathing to them an intimation of his purpose."

Bishop Purcell has issued a circular letter to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ohio, calling attention to the encyclical letter of the Pope, ordering prayers throughout the Catholic world "to avert the scandal of three Catholic nations, armed with all the murderous appliances of modern warfare for mutual destruction." The Bishop says "there is no foundation in history, reason, or Scripture, for the predictions that the Pope will have to fly to Western Isles, or continent, for safety. His tenure of his peaceful throne we consider more secure than that of any of the Crowned Heads whose enmity to one another he deplores."

Madame Guerrabella is creating a sensation in Parisian musical circles. A correspondent writes: "In 1853, Madame Guerrabella went to Italy, where she married a Prussian nobleman; but instead of releasing her from the stage, it turned out that this step only rendered the pursuit of her profession a more imperative duty. Madame Guerrabella has already appeared in "Don Juan," an opera she did not select, but which she has performed with great success."

Dr. Bernays, editor of the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, is about to leave for Europe, to be absent for two years, to act as correspondent from the seat of war for that journal. He will make a short stay in Paris and then go to Italy. If the war should extend to the Bosphorus, as he anticipates, he will visit Constantinople. During his absence the paper will be conducted by Dr. Boerustein.

There resides in a town in Middlesex County, Mass., a family of *eleven* brothers and sisters, the youngest of whom is *sixty-five* years of age. There were originally thirteen children in the family, but one of them, a daughter, died at 75 years of age, and the other, a son, was drowned while a student at College.

Professor Amasa McCoy, of Albany, is preparing for the press a *History of the Temperance Reform*, from its origin to the present time. The records of the first Temperance Society, formed at Allentown, N. J., in 1805, have been forwarded to him by a Trenton clergyman.

Madame Penco, *prima donna* from the Théatre Italien of Paris, engaged at Covent Garden for the remainder of the season, to fill the blank made by the loss of Madame Bosio, has made her *début* in the "Traviata," and had a deservedly favorable reception.

President Buchanan and the Secretary of the Interior, while at Chapel Hill, received a pressing invitation from leading citizens of Richmond to visit that city on their return; but declined in consequence of the pressure of public business.

Mr. Morphy will probably visit Cincinnati on his way home, and the Chess Club of that city is making preparations to receive him. It is proposed that Mr. Paulsen, the celebrated blindfold player, shall meet him for a match at the game.

A cotemporary announces that Miss Arabella Goddard, the celebrated pianist, and James Davison, Esq., the musical critic of the *Times*, have been for some time past united.

Prof. William B. Rogers, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and T. T. Bouve, Esq., have been appointed to examine the frozen wolf at Brandon, Vt., and make a report thereon.

Mr. Gye has succeeded in engaging Mme. Miolen-Carvalho to appear this season in M. Meyerbeer's new opera.

The Princess of Prussia presented Johanna Wagner with a magnificent bracelet on the occasion of her recent marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Warrenton, N. C., has accepted the Presidency of a Seminary at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The St. Louis Tragedy—Death of Mr. Charles.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 6th says: "After nearly twenty-four hours of the most excruciating agony, Mr. Joseph Charles expired at his residence at 8:25 o'clock Saturday morning, in the presence of his family and several near friends. He had preserved his consci

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board met Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. WALMSLEY, Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. At the request of Colonel VOSBURGH, of the Seventy first Regiment, permission was granted the Milwaukee Light Guard to visit the Institutions on Tuesday next, and Messrs. OLIVER, PINCKNEY and SMITH were appointed a Committee to do the honors of the occasion. Warden WALMSLEY sent in a communication announcing the discharge of George J. SEELEY for neglect of duty. Thursday evening last, a prisoner sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and eight months, managed to escape from his cell and secreted himself in the prison hall, intending to escape, as was supposed, by murdering the keeper in charge. If no other opportunity offered. For some reason he did not carry out his plans, but SEELEY did not notice his absence from the cell at night or on the next morning. The communication was ordered on file. Governor BRENINGHAUSEN announced his intention of making a trip to Europe, and stated that the President had agreed to pair off with him when it might be necessary. WARREN DALY, of Bellevue, reported the failure of the meat contractors to fulfill their agreement. Referred to Committee on Supplies. Mr. WEBB sent in a communication detailing the circumstances attending the loss of the box containing the dead bodies, the finding of which recently created such painful excitement. His account agrees with that already published. Ordered on file. The Committee on Island and Small-pox Hospital reported in favor of granting permission to the Commissioners for removal of Quarantine and the Commissioners of Emigration to transfer a limited number of patients to the Small pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island during the pleasure of the Board. Adopted. There are, at present 7 035 inmates in the different institutions, showing an increase of 19 during the week.

ROBBERY AND HOMICIDE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Tuesday at No. 46 Prince-street upon the body of a young man, named JOHN D. MARSHALL, who died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of a robber, on the night of the 21 of May last. Dr. P. J. CLARK, the physician who attended the young man, testified that deceased told him that on the the night in question, about 10 o'clock, as he was standing near a street lamp, looking at his watch, an unknown man suddenly approached him from behind, knocked him down, and stole his watch; that he lay on the sidewalk insensible for a few minutes, when he recovered himself, got up and went home. Though injured severely he was able to attend to his business until the 13th of May, when he was attacked with vomiting blood, which was continued at intervals until Sunday night last, when he died. The *post mortem* showed death to have been the result of hemorrhage of the stomach The Jury rendered a verdict of death from hemorrhage, the result of injuries received at the hands of some person unknown. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 25 years of age.

EIGHTH REGIMENT PARADE.—The Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, Colonel LYONS, will form on Union-square at 9½ o'clock A. M., and proceed to Hoboken, on the 9th inst., for a field day. The drill in the morning will be devoted to the practice of the various movements as directed in general orders. In the afternoon, the Regiment will be practiced in street firing, in line of battle, in column, and hollow square, the infantry and artillery manœuvering in support of each other. The drill, for citizen soldiers, will be entirely novel and interesting, and no doubt call together a large number of spectators. The Eighth Regiment is the only one in the State that has in its organization Infantry, cavalry and artillery. There are eight infantry companies, one cavalry and a mountain howitzer corps, with six twelve-pound brass pieces; each piece can be discharged seven times in a minute, and carries a fixed ammunition or canister containing 148 musket balls, the six throwing an uninterrupted volley of 6,216 balls a minute.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board met yesterday noon, all the members being present. The arrival of the brig *Naiad Queen*, from Bermuda, with a cargo of vegetables, was reported by Dr. GUNN. The first day after leaving port the mate was taken sick, and afterwards died, as Dr. GUNN, was satisfied, from bilious fever. The vessel was in excellent condition, and was ordered to be detained below five days. The schooner *H. B. Cushing*, from St. Domingo, with a cargo of honey and hides, was also reported as having arrived. There being no yellow fever at that port at the time of leaving, she was permitted to come up. The officers in the different Wards reported that the Street cleaning was progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, many of the streets being in better condition than they had been for years.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A full meeting of this Committee was held last evening at their head-quarters, THOMAS LITTLE, the President, in the Chair. The following persons were reported for a Committee of Finance: Wm. R. Steward, O. W. Brennan, John Keyser, Wm. Allen, A. S. Jones, John A. Kennedy, Thomas Little, D. D. Conover, James Fairman, D. L. Pettee, and J. Cutherel. The report was adopted. The Committee to fix upon a time for a joint meeting of the Old and Young MEN'S Committees, decided to call it on the third Wednesday of June, at No. 618 Broadway. ROBERT EDWARDS was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Ninth Ward, caused by the resignation of JOHN CARLINGTON. WM. H. ALEXANDER sent a letter of resignation, which was accepted. The Committee then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—From the weekly report submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday, it appears that 1,563 emigrants have arrived during the last week, making a total for the year of 28,906, against 27,204 to the same date last year. There are 777 inmates in the Ward's Island Institutions, and none in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the commutation fund on hand has increased to $2,146 15. A communication having been received from Captain AMOS PILLSBURY, resigning his position as Superintendent of Ward's Island from the 1st of July prox., the resignation was accepted, and L. D. PALLSBURY, his son, was appointed in his stead; the salary of the Superintendent being reduced from $5,000 to $1,800, and that of Deputy Superintendent being increased from $700 to $900. The President was directed to draw up resolutions suitable to the occasion.

FUNERAL OF FANNIE DEANE.—The obsequies of FANNIE DEANE HALSEY took place yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of her brother, No. 224 Varick-street. The funeral was as private as possible, the immediate relatives and friends of the family were all who were present. The service of the Episcopal Church was said by the Rev. Mr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' church, corner of Houston-street and Broadway, and then the body was placed upon the hearse and conveyed to Greenwood. The remains were placed in a receiving vault, the friends of deceased having expressed the intention to have a more thorough examination of the case.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—About 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in a tenement house, No. 312 West Thirtieth street, occupied by a number of families. Damages trifling. An infant child, named JOHN FARRELL, was burned to death.

Police Reports.

SAILOR STABBED IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Early Tuesday evening two sailors, named Charles Stewart and John Burns, had a fight in the street near No. 77 James-slip, and during the scuffle Stewart received a severe stab in the abdomen. It is supposed the stab was inflicted by Burns, but he stoutly denies doing it, although several witnesses stated at the Station-house that no one but Burns and Stewart were fighting, and that no one interfered. Both men returned recently from Liverpool in the ship *Tornado*, Stewart as a sailor, and Burns as third mate. During the passage Stewart was flogged by Burns for some breach of discipline, and threatened the first time he met Burns on shore he would whip him. The physicians at the New-York Hospital, where Stewart was taken, state that it is impossible for him to recover.

CHARGE OF STEALING PATENT MEDICINES.—Andrew B. Moore and Andrew J. White, patent medicine dealers, were arrested yesterday afternoon on complaint of Geo W. Comstock, also dealer in patent medicines at No. 50 Leonard street, who charges that the accused, on the 1st January last, stole from his premises $2,800 worth of Morse's India Root Pills, 350 barrels of other pills and nine barrels of stuff not yet made into pills, in all valued at $700, together with books, papers, notes, receipts, &c., of the value of $6,000, all of which were transported to Hudson County, New-Jersey, and there concealed in a barn. The accused were taken before Justice OSBORN, when they admitted having taken the property, but claimed that it was purchased of Comstock. The parties were formerly partners in business. They gave bail to await an examination on Monday next.

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—The dwelling of Edward Flaherty, No. 445 Third-avenue, was entered yesterday afternoon, and clothing to the value of about $20 taken from one of the bedrooms. The burglar was caught just as he had got his booty packed in a bag, and was about to decamp. He was arrested and taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market, where he gave his name as John Hollensworth, 19 years of age, a native of New-York, and was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.—Wm. Feel was committed yesterday by Justice STEERS on complaint of David H. Tallman, keeper of a livery stable, No. 76 Charles-street, who charges him with taking $60 worth of clothing from his office. A portion of the clothing was found in possession of the accused.

THE POMAIN ASSAULT.—The proprietor of Atlantic Garden, in Bowery, says the attack upon the wife of Mr. Romain was not made in his Garden. It was in one of the saloons in the immediate vicinity.

Police Commissioners.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE FROM CAPTAIN AMOS PILLSBURY OF THE OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

At a special meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the acceptance of Amos Pillsbury of the post of General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, the following letter was laid before the Board:

(COPY.) STATE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, June 3, 1859.

George W. Embree, Esq.,
Chief Clerk Commissioners Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 20th of May, informing me that I had been unanimously elected General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

I beg to express through you to the Board of Commissioners my grateful sense of the high honor conferred upon me by this appointment, which upon mature reflection I have concluded to accept, to take effect the first day of July next, with the understanding that all power and authority (consistent with it) necessary to enable me to fill the office with credit to the public, the Commissioners and myself, shall be conferred upon me as Chief Executive Officer of the Police Department.

Respectfully, yours,
AMOS PILLSBURY.

The proceedings, as usual, were private. The session was a prolonged one, and, it is said, the time was occupied mostly with the qualifying sentence contained in the latter portion of the letter of acceptance, which it was thought hinted too strongly of the intention of Mr. PILLSBURY to assert the full prerogatives of his important office, without dictation or control by members of the Board; that he did not mean to be placed in the humiliating position of his predecessor, who complained that he could take no step, however unimportant without consultation with the Board, by which, too often, the efficiency of the force was destroyed. One member declared that, unless the qualifying clause were stricken out, he would not vote to receive it. A member on the opposite side of the table remarked that he would not vote for it if it were stricken out. After some warm discussion the vote was taken, when the letter of acceptance was received, Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN voting in the negative. Mayor TIEMAN, who had been detained by the issue of a party to keep an engagement, arrived shortly after the Board adjourned, and expressed his gratification at the result of the meeting. He particularly approved of the qualifying clause in Mr. PILLSBURY'S letter, and said he should record his vote in the affirmative at the next meeting, which he would not have done, he said, had Mr. PILLSBURY yielded that point for the sake of having "a unanimous vote of the Board." Mr. PILLSBURY does not enter upon the duties of his office until the first of July, intending, as he asserts, meantime, to make himself fully acquainted with his duties.

Board of Supervisors.

NEW CITY HALL—OBSTRUCTIONS IN HARLEM RIVER—SEAL FOR THE BOARD.

The Board met on Tuesday, at the usual hour Supervisor PURDY in the Chair.

On motion of Supervisor BELL the regular order of business was suspended in order to take up the report recommending the payment of W. H. Arthur & Co's amounting to $5,860, for stationery furnished the different Boards.

Supervisor BELL moved the adoption of the majority report.

Supervisor BLUNT moved to amend by inserting the minority report.

The latter motion was lost, and the majority report was adopted by a vote of 9 to 2.

Requisitions of the City Judge for law books, and of the clerks of the different Courts for stationery, were received and referred.

A communication was received from the Commission appointed by the Board to superintend the erection of the new City Hall. They stated that they had addressed communications to the judges and officers requiring accommodations asking how many rooms they would need. From replies received it seemed a much larger building would be necessary than at first appeared. $250,000 would be altogether insufficient. They had asked for an appropriation of $1,000 000, but the bill failed in the Senate. Plans of the proposed building were prepared, to see whether the work could not at present be done in sections. Counsel advised them that it would be unconstitutional to erect a building which would not accommodate all the Courts requiring rooms. Nothing further could, therefore, be done in the premises until the Supervisors had taken further action. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Comptroller HAWS sent in a communication stating that, in pursuance of "An act for the removal of obstructions in the Harlem River, and for a free bridge over the same," a requisition had been made upon him by the Commissioners of Issue of County Bonds to the amount of $2,000, as provided for by said acts. He asked the Board to make provision for it in the actual Tax Levy.

Supervisor PURDY offered a resolution, directing the Committee on County Officers to inquire into and report to the Board to what extent the newly created Boards of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, appointed under the Controller, affects the responsibilities devolving upon the Supervisors of this County in the apportionment and levying of taxes. Adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes were directed by resolution to report to the Board in what condition the work of the Commissioners of Taxes heretofore appointed by the Supervisors stood when the new Assessment Law went into effect; also, what proportion of increase and diminution in value the assessment rolls for this year show as compared with the valuation of last year.

Two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to procure a seal for the use of the Board.

A bill for books furnished the Surrogate's Office, by J. S. Voorhies, was allowed It amounted to $349.

A large number of trifling accounts were passed, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Education.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS—IMPORTANT REPORT.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening.

A communication from the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, requesting that $600 be appropriated for repairing and refurnishing the Colored School-house in Laurens-street, was referred.

The Annual Report, of the Superintendent of Schools, giving the result of school examinations, was presented and referred.

The President stated that Robert R Jackson had commenced an action to recover $500 of the Board of Education for architectural drawings for Ward School No. 20 in the Tenth Ward. The subject was referred to the President and Clerk, with directions to defend the suit.

Mr. BENEDICT offered an amendment to the by-laws, providing that the Board should always be adjourned by 9 P. M., unless otherwise ordered before that hour should arrive. It was referred.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to place $150,000 in the City Treasury, subject to the draft of the Board after June 10, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution rescinding the resolution appropriating $2 000 for erecting a new Primary School at Nos. 57 and 59 Robinson street. It was adopted.

A long debate was elicited by the presentation of the report of the Committee on Finance adverse to the application of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward for an appropriation of $500 for the purchase of pianos for two schools in that Ward.

Mr. FARR presented a resolution directing that the $500 be appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. CUSHING stated that there were no funds for the purchase of pianos. Of the moneys set apart for special appropriations there was a balance on hand at the commencement of the present meeting of only $2,644; to this fund $2,000 had been since added, and appropriations had been made so that there was now a balance of $4,180.

Mr. FARR withdrew his resolution and the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. ADAMS presented the report of the Committee on By laws, with regard to the resolution previously offered by Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, directing the Committee to report a by-law which shall make it obligatory that a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, be read every morning in the schools. The report was as follows:

The Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Board, May 11, 1857, instructing said Committee to report to this Board: "A by-law which shall make it obligatory that a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be read each morning at the opening of all the schools under the jurisdiction of this board," respectfully report the following by-law and amendments to existing by-laws; and would recommend their adoption:

Article 8, page 22, of the by-laws, strike out the present section 11, and insert as follows:

SEC. 11—All the public schools of this City, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, shall be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment; and it shall be the duty of the Principal of each Department of the schools under the jurisdiction of this Board to report to the proper Board of Trustees and to this Board any violation of this by-law, which report shall be annexed to the pay-roll. The following sections are added to the article by the Committee:

SEC. 12. The situation of a teacher shall be forfeited by a willful violation of any rule or regulation of this Board, and no such teacher shall thereafter be employed in any school unless the forfeiture is remitted by this Board. Every principal shall report to the proper Board of Trustees and to this Board all violations by teachers of the rules and regulations of this Board, of which the teacher may be cognizant, and each report of absences annexed to a pay-roll shall contain an allegation that the principal has duly recorded each case of the violation by a teacher included in the pay-roll of the rules and regulations of this Board.

SEC. 13. No payment shall be made to a teacher in whose case the provisions of this By-law have not been complied with.

SEC. 14. Section 11 of article 8 aforesaid shall take effect from and after the first day of August, 1859, and sections 12 and 13 of the said article shall take effect immediately.

R. A. ADAMS,
JAMES MARRINER,
WM. D. ANDREWS,
Committee on By-laws, Rules and Regulations.

Mr. ADAMS moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. BENEDICT moved as an amendment that it be laid on the table and printed.

The amendment was lost:

YEAS—Messrs. McCoy, Fitzgerald, Barry, Beer, Bloomfield, White, Green, Byrne, Benedict, Nelson, Lee Davenport and O'Keefe—13.

NAY—Messrs. Timpson, Watson, Crozier, Gould, Eager, Tuthill Coger, Andrews, Tucker, Gildersleeve, Farr, Slote Mason Metzgar, Brummell, Reynolds, Adams, Stafford, Cushing, Cantrell, Fairman, Rauney and Marriner—23.

ABSENT—Messrs. O'Grady, Dougherty, Williams, Glover, Curtis, Early and Waterbury—7.

NOT VOTING—The President—1.

Mr. GREEN urged that this was a matter which should not be pressed forward without giving gentlemen an opportunity to examine it. Several important changes were proposed by the Committee, and it was but fair that the members should have time to consider them.

Mr. BENEDICT said he had never been so surprised before in his life as he was to hear a majority of the Board refuse to give an opportunity to examine the subject. He noticed that one provision of the report declared that any teacher who should violate any by-law of this Board should be discharged and should never be employed again.

Mr. CUSHING also listened with a great deal of surprise to the remarks of the gentleman who had just sat down. The gentleman must remember that not long ago a number of amendments to by-laws had been made in one evening on as short notice.

Mr. BENEDICT said on that occasion the Committee had agreed that if any exception was taken to the amendments, they could be afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. ADAMS said the by-laws now proposed were only the same that had been by laws of the Board for years. As to the discharge of a teacher he could be employed again if the forfeiture was remitted by the Board.

Mr. EAGER moved that the Board resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BYRNE moved as a substitute that the report be laid on the table and printed, and made the special order after the third order of business, for the next meeting. He was willing to give gentlemen an opportunity to make as much political capital out of their opposition to it as they could. It was carried.

YEAS—McCoy, Crozier, Gould, Fitzgerald, Eager, Tuthill, Barry, Berg, Bloomfield, Farr, White, Reynolds, Green, Byrne, Benedict, McCabe, Lee, Davenport, Rarney and O'Keefe—20.

NAYS—Timpson, Watson, Coger, Andrews, Tucker, Gildersleeve, Slote, Mason, Metzgar, Brummell, Adams, Stafford, Cushing, Cantrell, Fairman, Marriner—16

The Committee on Sites and School Houses reported in favor of appropriating $23 000 for the purchase of four lots of ground in Twenty-third street between Second and Third avenues, for Primary Schools Nos. 16 a o 28. Pending the consideration of this report the Board adjourned.

The New City Hall.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONERS.

The following communication has been addressed by the City Hall Commissioners to the Board of Supervisors:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a preamble and resolution adopted by your Board on the 31 of May last, requesting us to proceed to discharge the duties incumbent upon us as Commissioners for building the new City Hall, and, after our consideration thereof, we beg leave to present to your honorable Board the following report in relation thereto:

In a former report, made by us in January last, we stated that, in order to ascertain the size of the building required to accommodate the different Courts and public offices included in the act authorizing the construction of new buildings, we had addressed communications to the Judges and officers respectively of the Courts and public departments to be provided for, requesting replies as to the rooms necessary for their accommodation.

These replies were also transmitted then to your honorable Board, from which it appeared that a much larger building than the amount authorized to be raised by the Legislature would construct, would be required to be erected, and that the sum of one million dollars would be required to construct and furnish the same.

Application was subsequently made by your honorable Board to the Legislature, at its last session, to amend the act in relation to the new City Hall, so as to authorize the sum of one million of dollars to be raised, instead of $250,000, for the purposes thereof, and a bill was afterwards introduced into the Assembly to that effect.

This bill passed the Assembly, but failed to meet the approval of the Senate, and by reason of this failure the undersigned are still left in the same position in relation to the sum authorized for the contemplated building, as when they presented their communication to your honorable Board in January last.

We then stated, and still adhere to the same, that the sum of $250 000 will be inadequate to carry out the object of our commission. Being desirous, however, of proceeding with our duties in the erection of a section of the new building, at an expense within the limit of the sum authorized, we caused plans to be prepared for the entire building, in sections, with this view, leaving it for subsequent legislation to authorize an additional sum to be raised to complete the whole work.

Before proceeding, however, with the work, we deemed it proper to obtain legal information as to the meaning of the act; whether under it we would be justified in the erection of a section of the building.

The opinion of counsel was accordingly obtained, which stated that we have no right to construct or erect a portion of the building to accommodate a part, but one to accommodate the whole of the courts and offices as enumerated in the second section of the act.

We have, therefore, taken no further action in relation to the city of erecting the contemplated new City Hall, for the reason that the sum authorized will not form the sum required, and the estimate of the cost of the building be sufficient, in the language of the act to complete and furnish the same.

We regret the result, because we are satisfied that an urgent necessity exists for further and better accommodation for our several courts and public offices. We should be pleased to proceed with the duty incumbent upon us, but as the Legislature has failed to authorize the sum necessary therefor, we must await the further action of that honorable body.

Even if we could proceed in the performance of a part of our duty by commencing the erection of a section of the building, it might be deemed unadvisable to do so, as, while it would enhance the cost of the entire work, and extend the time for its completion, there is no guarantee that afterwards the necessary sum to complete and finish the whole building, so as to fully accommodate the courts and offices mentioned in the act, will be authorized.

In conclusion, we beg leave to state that we have incurred so far no other liabilities than for legal advice. Respectfully submitted.

WILSON G. HUNT, } Commissioners
JOHN R. CORLIES, } City Hall.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT ON JONATHAN EDWARDS.—DEATH OF HUMBOLDT.

The promise of an address by the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT on JONATHAN EDWARDS, the eminent New-England Theologian, drew a large audience on Tuesday evening to the Historical Society Room. So large was the attendance that seats were placed in the aisles, while many were obliged to stand.

A donation of books from Mr. BENTER was acknowledged. The Domestic Corresponding Secretary reported the receipt of letters from various recently elected members, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon them. The Librarian presented a complete catalogue of the library, and stated that he had received a bust of the late Judge JAY, from his son. Other gentlemen had presented an original likeness of AARON BURR, by VANDERLYN, and a statuette of the late Hon. WM. H. PRESCOTT. H. O'REILLY, Esq., received a vote of thanks for gifts which he has lately made the Society, and was elected an Honorary Member.

After the transaction of this and other routine business, Mr. BANCROFT came forward amid applause.

He said that many years ago he lived in Northampton, and had under his eye the room where the subject of his address resided. The speaker had never had the opportunity of going into his study, but the man who had doubled the value of Astor's bequest, (applause) Mr. COGSWELL, has verified the story that in that room could be seen the marks of his feet where he sat when studying. He was the only son of his parents, but had ten sisters, four of whom were older than himself. With his parents, they fitted him for College. He entered Yale very young, and there distinguished himself by his manly courage and lore. But the work which gave the impulse to his mind was *Locke's Essay on the Understanding*. At fifteen or sixteen he argued out for himself his theory of the will as well as that of virtue. Still he was unregenerate. At seventeen his scruples with regard to the justice and goodness of God were overcome, and God's sovereignty became to him a delightful conviction. Often his sense of divine things would kindle an ardent enthusiasm in his heart. He often used to sit and gaze at the moon, and look at the sky, seeing in all nature evidences of the goodness of the Creator Prayer became as natural for him as the breath which relieved his inward burning. In August 1722, two years after he graduated, he was selected to uphold the cause of Calvinism here in New-York. A small church in Wall-street was the sphere of his labors. Here he made a new dedication of himself to God, and he remained here long enough to learn to love this lovely place. In April 1723, he left, and when he sailed away he kept sight of our City as long as he could. In his father's study at East Windsor, he pursued his investigations. Mr. BANCROFT then read Dr. EDWARDS' sketch of SARA PIERREPONT, whom he afterwards married. In 1726, EDWARDS received an invitation to become pastor of the Northampton Church, and in 1727 he accepted the office and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Northampton was one of the wealthiest and most beautiful villages of New-England, as it is now. A short time after his settlement he was united in wedlock to SARA PIERREPONT. There was nothing lacking to perfect the happiness of their union, which lasted thirty years. In July, 1731, he delivered the famous Thursday Lecture in Boston, which gained him such wide applause. EDWARDS shunned mere speculative questions, but the Arminian doctrine, which made man's work his own salvation, was regarded by him as most dangerous. In 1734 he opened a war upon these doctrines. During all this time he was sweetly happy. His wife also experienced the deepest religious convictions. Mr. BANCROFT then sketched at some length the prominent peculiarities of the eminent theologian's system. In 1750 he was driven away from his congregation, in which thirty-four of the best years of his life had been spent. He must leave the streams along which he had wandered, and the places which had become consecrated to his heart. Scotland would have offered him a home, and so would Virginia, but there was no time to make these arrangements, and he was obliged to accept a small stipend as a missionary among the Indians, laboring under the auspices of a London Society. But here he was happy. His wife alleviated his toil and anxiety. AARON BURR, President of the College of New-Jersey, visited him, and after a courtship of three days he returned to Princeton, sending his servant back. Isaac like, for one of EDWARDS' daughters. Like Rebecca, she followed the servant, and BURR was married to her. On BURR'S death he was elected to the Presidency of the College. The small-pox was prevailing at that time, and having been persuaded to be inoculated, he died in thirty-four days after having been elevated to the head of the institution. The lecturer then proceeded to sketch some of the leading characteristics of the subject of his address.

First—There was his unquestioning faith and firm belief in the truth of every word written in the Holy Scriptures His attachment to Calvinism, as opposed to Arminianism, is worthy of remark. Springing from these principles we find, first, that he looked to the establishment of the responsibleness of his views.

Secondly—All his teachings bear the marks of universality. With him, Christianity was no temporary excellent, varying with different ages. The *logos*, in his belief, took counsel with the Father. The practical character of his system, in its adaptation to life and action, must be observed, in the third place. It is an absurdity to charge him with having copied his system from Locke. He agrees much more nearly with LEIBNITZ, whose theories COUSIN has made popular. EDWARDS never undertook to weaken God at the bar of human reason, and there to plead for a verdict of acquittal from man. Mr. BANCROFT then entered into a lengthy examination of EDWARDS' metaphysical theories, and said, in conclusion, that the distinguished theologian made a starting-point in the intellectual, or, as he would have termed it, in the spiritual history of New England. In the age following his, New-Jersey and New-England gave more time and thought to religious study than any other equal portion of the world did.

The speaker concluded amid applause, and Mr. DE PEYSTER moved a resolution of thanks, and asking that a copy of the address should be given to the depositied in the archives of the Society.

Mr. FOLSOM did not like to oppose the motion, but a part of the time he could not help thinking that they were in the Broadway Tabernacle. But the people of Northampton could do no stand his doctrines—

Mr. BANCROFT (interrupting and continuing the same sentence which Mr. FOLSOM left unfinished)—and were it finely sorry when he left them, wept over it, and repeated it in each of his apostrophes from that day to this. (Continued and repeated applause)

Mr. FOLSOM then seconded Mr. DE PEYSTER'S motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The Hon LUTHER BRADISH made a few remarks relative to the decease of Baron HUMBOLDT, and expressed the hope that some gentleman had prepared suitable resolutions.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD then read a series of resolutions commemorative of the services HUMBOLDT had rendered the cause of Science, alluding to the fact that his name had for forty years been enrolled among those of the members of the Historical Society. He proceeded to speak of him as a student of nature, and a fast friend to all with whom he had stood in kindly relations, no matter how great misfortunes overtook them. He concluded by running a parallel between the results achieved by WALLINGTON, NAPOLEON and HUMBOLDT all of whom were born in the same year, and closed amid applause.

After the resolutions had been adopted, Mr. BRADISH desired to say that Mr. BANCROFT had been invited to lecture on the particular subject of the evening's discourse. He regretted it if any one took exception to the character, though, in his opinion, the lecturer had fully vindicated the propriety of the theme for the place and the occasion.

An adjournment was then moved and carried for the first Tuesday in October, and the assembly went down stairs to partake of refreshments. So great was the rush that many found it impossible to get near the tables, and those who did succeed came away with coats and dresses bedrabbled with cream.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

JOINT BOARD.—The Aldermen and Supervisors met, Tuesday, in joint Board. The Mayor submitted a statement of the amount of money required for the ensuing year as follows: To be raised to defray interest on City Bonds, $91,625 20, of which $20,063 62 is on the late City of Williamsburgh, (besides its proportion of the rest.) For defraying principal of said Bonds, $155,153 75, of which $18,678 63 is on Williamsburgh alone. The other items are:

Salaries	$ 8? 100
General School Fund	(not reported)
Police purposes	227,624
General purposes	74 950
Lighting streets	101,500
Fire Department, W. D	42 400
Fire Department, E. D	20,150

CLEANING STREETS.

Wa		Wards.	
1	$2,000	11	*$7,920
2	3 600	12	1,800
3	2,350	13	3,000
4	2.000	14	*2 850
5	3,000	15	1,000
6	3,750	16	1 700
7	2,100	17	500
8	600	18	(Nothing.)
9	3 850	19	1,600
10	3,000		

* In the Eleventh Ward $2 229 71 is needed to supply deficiency of last year. In the Fourteenth Ward a new Ward map is included at $250.

Estimated city revenue for licenses, rents, &c., $127,100.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee of five from each Board represented, when the Joint Board adjourned for three weeks.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a meeting of this Board, held Tuesday, a report of the Finance Committee was adopted declaring the estimate for the support of the Public Schools for 1860 to be as follows:

FOR GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

Teachers salaries	$115,000
Music	3,200
Cleaning	6,500
Evening Schools	6,000
Salaries of Officers	4,000
Fuel	6,000
Printing	700
Library	2,000
Normal School	1,200
Total	$144 600
Less State appropriation of school moneys	$35,000,
leaving	$79,600 to be raised for this fund.

FOR SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.

To complete School-house No. 15	$7,000
To complete School-house No. 3	2,700
For repairs to No. 12	700
Addition to No. 28	4,700
To complete No. 27	6 000
Building No. 29	20 000
Alteration to No. 8	5,000
Repairs, &c	10,000
Heating, &c	8,000
To complete No. 16	9 800
Primary Room Rents	1,000
Brooklyn Orphan Asylum—estimated distributive share of State School Money for 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860	7,957

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—This Court for June was opened on Tuesday and a Grand Jury impanneled. Judge LOTT charged the jury upon the usual topics, and they retired to their labors.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—This body was in session on Tuesday. Nearly 100 licenses in all have been granted, the present year.

FUNERAL OF MRS. M. M'S. FLEMING.—The funeral of Mrs. FLEMING took place yesterday, from the residence of JAMES L. SMITH, Esq., in Pacific-street, and was most numerously attended by the friends of her husband, and the members of the dramatic profession in this city. Mrs. FLEMING died of puerperal fever, in Savannah, Ga., and her remains were brought to this city on Tuesday. She was a very accomplished and estimable lady, and greatly respected in the private circles of her friends. She was the daughter of Mr. CHIPPENDALE, of London, for many years a resident of this city, and sister of Mr. CHIPPENDALE, a member of Mr. WALLACK'S company. She was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. She leaves an interesting family of four children.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Mayor POWELL in the Chair. On motion of Alderman KALBFLEISCH the bonds of the offal contractor were reduced to $20,000. The bids for removing night soil, &c., were then opened. The lowest bid for one year was that of FRANK SWIFT at $12,000, the highest bid was $30,000. The whole subject was referred to the Common Council. Several complaints were made by citizens of nuisances, when the Board adjourned till the 15th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M.

PECK-SLIP FERRY.—The boats of this ferry commenced, yesterday, to land passengers at the foot of Roosevelt-street, New-York, instead of at Peck-slip. This arrangement will be continued until the slips at the foot of Peck-slip are repaired.

DIED IN A FIT.—A middle-aged man, apparently an Irishman, was taken in a fit in Jay-street, yesterday afternoon, and was soon after taken to the First Precinct Station by Officer BOYD, where he died last evening.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, N. J., were circulated in Brooklyn last evening. The Police gave timely notice to the store-keepers, so that but few bills were passed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday, when the usual routine of business was transacted and the Board adjourned for four weeks.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day. Nos. 66, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91.

COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE 8, 1859.—Nos. 157, 108. 203, struck off.

No. 8.—Russell *vs.* Conn—Argued. J. K. Porter for appellant; J. F. Havens for respondent.

No. 9.—Briggs *vs.* Davis—Argued. B. W. Bonney for appellant; D. B. Prosser for respondent.

Calendar for June 9.—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21½, 23.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for dentistries made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This invaluable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. F. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.
WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.
Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT,
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, (Bt. Nicholas Hotel.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to design a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BURSTEIN, No. 783 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co. N. Y.

PROPERTY ON MANHASSET BAY, L. I., FOR SALE.—A plot of land containing about 30 acres, beautifully situated at Great Neck, L. I., 18 miles from the City, fronting Manhasset Bay, with a good shore, admirably adapted to boating, bathing, &c. Communication with the City several times a day. Situation healthy and neighborhood good. To those desiring a beautiful site for a country residence, this property offers many inducements. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM J. MOTT on the premises or to WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. EAGER, T. M. KISSACK, } Newburgh.

FOR SALE.—READE STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 82 Reade-st., north side, and near Broadway. The widening of Reade st., which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, IN ONE of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn, on Bedford-av., between Morton and Clymer sts., now being finished with all the modern improvements complete; will take one or two lots in part pay. Inquire on the premises, at JAMES R. WILCOXSON or of JAMES H. PULLIS; or address the latter, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x55, four stories, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is finely finished throughout. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th st.; house, 20x46, has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 66 West 16th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

A CHARMING SPOT FOR A SUBURBAN residence on the East River, opposite 58th-st., with 30 lots, fine sea-wall, and choice neighborhood, for sale by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

HARDWARE WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE for central park lots situate between Broadway and Central Park and 63d and 84th sts., on elevated ground, commanding a good view of the Hudson and Reservoir, a splendid site for a private residence. Conveyance within 400 feet every 10 minutes. Apply to JOHN PARR, hardware dealer, 516 8th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x75 feet. The interior are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a bridgway on Mercer st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waverley's Gold and Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement stone-cellar house, with furnace, house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good near 42d-st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,195 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—CHEAP TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, the very desirable medium sized brown-stone house, No. 112 West 41th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. or will be sold. The gas fixtures, oil cloths, and some carpets can remain. Possession given immediately, as the occupant is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, 1123 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st. For light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILBOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts.; is in perfect order, with modern improvements, has Ridgewood water, gas, &c.; two lots beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above; rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d st. will be rented to a good tenant, is in all the modern improvements and in superb order. For physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLEET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 126th st., Harlem; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 3d-av., corner 125th-st., coal office.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 603 BROADWAY, FIRST block above Union square; also, a large room over it, about 50 feet square, suitable for billiard room, ladies' hair-dressing, millinery, and other artists. J. CLEMENTINE, No. 278 5th-av.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET; the building is well adapted for a lodging house, hotel, &c., or for a light manufacturing business; will be let cheap to a good paying tenant. Inquire of M. E. REID, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, near the ferries; a neat, medium size 3-story brick house in a select neighborhood to a responsible private family only, for one or more years if desired. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 59th and 60th sts., North River. L. B. WARD,

TO LET—A PLEASANT ROOM AT NO. 491 HOUSTON-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire immediately.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—A FIVE YEARS' lease of a store on the west side of Broadway, 17 feet by 45 feet deep. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire of J. SCOTT, at No. 8 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike; two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 72 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, pleasure and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, nearly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE —Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out houses, grist and saw-mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. B. WILSON, No. 325 5th-av., New-York, W. H. BLAUVELT, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVEN ACRES, WITH a good house, barn, &c., located in New-Jersey, about 23 miles from New-York; accessible to the City by railroad or steamboat; the land is well fenced, and the place well supplied with fruit-trees. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOHOKUS.—FARM OF TWENTY ACRES ON Hohokus River, N. J., near the depôt on the Erie Railroad, 28 miles from New York. Good frame house, barn, &c.; 50 bearing fruit and large shade trees. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, by birth, education and refinement, aged 38, but never married, possessing an unsullied character, correct habits, and Christian principles, (Episcopal,) and with some means, residing in this City desires to form the acquaintance of some lady, affectionate, well bred and refined, intimately with a view to wedlock. His lady acquaintances are few and unsuitable; hence this unusual appeal. Communications addressed, in sincerity, to EARNEST, Post-office, New-York City, will be respectfully and confidentially treated. Real name will be given and references exchanged.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property; a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 26 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen garden.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Cutler furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing; the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and the vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York, or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¼ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities in connection with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SKYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warbor ou-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—One mile south of depôt, on the post-road, a neat, well-arranged two story cottage in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water, stable and wagon house attached, about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, three cisterns with good supply of water. Price to sell $4,500; to rent at $400. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE SUMmer or longer at Fishkill landing. The house contains 10 rooms, piazza in front overlooking the Bay and River, opposite Newburgh. There are three acres of land about the house, &c., good vegetable garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, located within a few minutes walk of the Railroad depôt. Rent reasonable. Apply to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 62 Cortland st., or to Mrs. HOMER SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Sconborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order; fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND twenty acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fishponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—FOR THE Summer season, a farm house, newly built, containing nine rooms, partly furnished, for $20 per month; about 30 minutes' walk from the Port Richmond Boat Landing. The proprietor expects visiting Europe. Address T. S., Box No. 20 P. O., Port Richmond, S. I., or apply to N. KELLY, No. 20 Cedar-st., New-York. References required.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE WILL BE sold at auction, at South Norwalk, Conn., at 2 P. M., June 11. The house is of brick newly built, has cupola and piazzas, ample grounds, well stocked with fruits, commodious barn and out-buildings. Sale positive. Inquire of L. DELMOTTE, at C. Marié & Co., No. 54 Walker st., or, by mail, of the subscriber, on the premises. B. W. RYDER.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., one hour from New-York, a handsome first-class country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, furnace, &c.; ¾ acre of ground; fine carriage house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 425 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence to one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms, garden is spacious and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETSON, No. 71 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AN IMPROVED WESTern farm, a beautiful country seat, located at one of our most fashionable watering places; two acres, hand somely embellished, elegant cottage, and choice surroundings. LINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON STATEN Island a beautiful country seat of 15 or 35 acres, fine cottage, abundance of fruit and shade; easy of access; unincumbered; not over valued. LINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHed Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st., Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is consequently compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

$3,500 CASH WANTED IN AN ESTABlished manufactory in Philadelphia now making money, and with facilities to net $1,000 per month. Will be associated with a party that fully understands the entire business. Particulars furnished by addressing WOOD & CO., Box No. 520 Blood's Dispatch Philadelphia, Pa.

$10,000 WANTED—OR AS MUCH THEREof as may be needed for introducing a valuable patent, the same being in extensive use in Europe and paying a large revenue to the owners. For particulars, apply to C. W. CUPELAND, Esq., Consulting Engineer, No. 122 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale, in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled Ales will compare favorably with the imported article and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5 and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM formerly No 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND other rentable Bordeaux houses from $2 75 to $30 per case guaranteed genuine. Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Hennessy Brandy, vint 1840 to 1858 and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices. A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 58 Fulton-st.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATTON, SANFORD & CO., Importers No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE YOUNG MEN CAN obtain board and pleasant rooms in a private family, by applying at No. 830 Houston-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN. Single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen can have a desirable room with board in a private family, at No. 62 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E BOUTON.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed in a private family, by applying at No. 73 Poplar-st., two minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A STRICTLY private family. A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, who wish to retire from the noise, dust and heat of the City, can find very pleasant rooms near Fort Greene, Brooklyn, by addressing H. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few very fine rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen in house No. 26 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with a large room on second floor well furnished, or two gentlemen, No. 248 Hicks st., within 5 minutes' walk of Wall or South ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR FULTON Ferry: two gentlemen can be accommodated with double or single rooms and partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 131 Pearl-st., corner of Prospect.

BOARD $3 AND $3 50 PER WEEK.—A few single gentlemen, also gentlemen and their wives, can be accomodated with board at No. 44 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 127 Clinton-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES OR single rooms, to respectable families and business men, at the Collins House, No. 279 Hudson-st., near Spring st. Families and ladies' restaurant up stairs, where meals can be had at all hours of the day. Gentlemen's order restaurant on the first floor, where everything can be had in season, and in the best order and style.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of rooms, also two single rooms to let until the 1st September or permanently; it is one of the most healthy locations in the City. Six lines of stages pass the house or within a block. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

WANTED—FULL BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, in the vicinity of Abingdon-square, for a single young man, desirous of securing all the comforts of a home. Address or three days, with full particulars, CORLISS, Station C, New-York Post office, corner Troy and 4th sts.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—A handsome suite of rooms for a party of gentlemen or a family, two minutes' walk from Fulton and a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn; overlooking the river.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, HAVING no children with board in a family where a few or no other boarders are taken, in the upper part of the city or in Williamsburgh. Address T. M. K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH BREAKFAST and tea, &c., required, or the whole upper part of the house No. 70 West Thirty-st., can be obtained, with attendance; house first-class

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MAN AND his mother, where few if any boarders are taken, terms moderate. Address R. E. G., Box 102 *Times* Office.

NO. 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A PRIvate family, pleasant rooms with board. Inquire at No. 40 Dominick-st., near Hudson.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED BEDROOM, without board, at No. 526 Broome st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on high ground, fronting the lawn which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

NAHANT HOTEL.
SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Messrs. THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the Sagamore House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale in all respects. Nahant is conceded to be the most healthy point in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town, can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music the coming season and no effort will be spared to offer visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first class livery stable, billiard tables, bowling alleys, shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from plans at the Sagamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Stanteburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new, location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD Stanteburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FRASCATI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGRAIRIAIR, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascati is replete with every comfort Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid garden; small reading rooms with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on the arrival of steamers, a confidential commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Roeland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Single rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors. BATHORN & McMICHAEL.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WISH OR without children can find board and good rooms in a house well located commanding one of the finest views in France, at low rates for the Summer months, by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ladies, (mother and daughter,) a private family preferred, or where there are a few boarders only; must be within an hour's distance of New York. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, M. F. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family, in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 53 10th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A lady and child two years old, pleasant location, plenty shade trees, in York ville or Harlem, or if above Harlem near to Railroad. Farm-house preferred. Address B. S. L. B., Chatham-square Post-office.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILLANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$85, $60, $100, $185, $235, $760, $300, $320, $375, $100.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABKEDUATTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Besson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 25 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At Wholesale and retail
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,

Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their

NEW SCALE,

which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Piano-fortes are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt st.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Strings, Music, and every requisite for the harp.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties herein mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the prosecution of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the County where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

Boston, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
Nos. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and Issue Commercial and Travelers Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 3-6, Laws of 1846, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the first day of July, 1875, it being understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum than the others are noted as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller," and addressed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's office, Albany, May 23, 1859.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A scrip dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank, will be paid to the creditors or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver &c., at the office of said company, No. 48 Wall-st. A further div dend of nine 70-100 per cent, making the same amount, will to those creditors whose claims are for "Money deposited by them to or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.

JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 Wall-st., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austrian* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates. Nos. 3,043, 3,041, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,866, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1860, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.

CAMMANN & CO.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 66 Wall-street on and after the 6th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 6 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, office 15 20th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on WONDAY, June 13 between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE New Jersey Zinc Company have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next at the transfer office of the Company, No. 76 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Eighteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M.

C. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERican Fire Insurance Company—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LEND—ON APPROVED PERSONAL and other securities, repayable by instalments or otherwise. For particulars and forms apply to EVANS BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Broadway. All communications strictly confidential.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. City improved property, at six per cent. Apply to DAVID BAIT, Attorney for Eveline Peacock, No. 306 Broadway.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UP WARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS FOR SALE. The 7 per cent Bonds of the State of Minnesota for sale by I. O'CAMP No. 82 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILLWELL & HAZLETON,)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of the latest styles and best manufacture
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM BEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster-st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Hemember city or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, elegant and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 651 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $75 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up to stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 187 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARNIGK, Secretary.

DIRECTORS,

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
C. BRUNING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SCHAEFLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. GOEPPENHAUSEN,	F. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. ELSHAMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
WM. LORIMER,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMBMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,188,933 42
Loss paid for losses in 1858 and 1852	37 431 67
Total	$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$205,726 50
For Interest	3,781 36— 267,508 91
Total	$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 792 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 84
Paid for Commissions	11,699 59
Paid for taxes, medical examinations advertising postage, law expenses, salaries, printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c	16 320 00— 155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$135,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5 062 315 50
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71
Amount as above	$5,363,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimated)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20 000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51 000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,332
Issued during the quarter	458
Total	11,491
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,320
Of which 6,567 are for the whole life.	
Of which 4,753 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 4 3 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,163 32

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FRED. S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSE H BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LYCURGUS SHARPSTEIN,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN S. SWIFT,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE K. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN Post, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$3,000,000
Claims paid.....over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..... 100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820,

BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and Life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 8 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, ON THE 11th inst., for nine (9) Trustees in place of those whose terms expired on that day, and Two Trustees to fill vacancies in the Board of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, the following persons were duly elected, viz:

J. GREENE PEARSON,
SAML. E. SPROULLS,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WM. V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
GEORGE S. COE,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

At a meeting of the Board held on the 8th inst. FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously re-elected President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE.—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; authorized capital $100,000. Ready to issue policies for fire marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information address CHARTER, Box No. 2,014 Post office.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS
OF
EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold *inferior* goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby encouraging the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only depôts for wholesaling. At these places, and at no others in New-York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of

MERWIN & ROBBINS,
No. 267 Broadway, 3d door below Chambers-st.

S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

A. WOODHAM, No. 422 Broadway.

Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous, besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display put up at short notice and at uniform prices. Of sale work, the assortment is larger and better than ever before.

JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Jess-stick, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depôt No. 42 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 31 John-st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLBY, TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, best of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATTEVERDELL'S. THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 5 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st., London,
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms, and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & BRICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON.
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. B. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Chaseman, Elmon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DAMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. G. Stott. CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. ETROPA, Capt. Jas. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The ships of this line will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON.—S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage.....$15; Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans.....$30 00 To Memphis, Tenn.....$33 50
To Mobile.....35 00 To Augusta, Ga.....20 00
To Montgomery, Ala..26 00 To Atlanta, Ga.....22 00
To Knoxville, Tenn..27 00 To Columbia, S. C....20 00
To Charlotte, N. C....22 00 To Jacksonville, Fla..25 00
To Nashville, Tenn....30 00 To Palatka, Fla.....28 00

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 28 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE UNION, W. J. Forbes, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, June 15.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodruff, will leave on SATURDAY, June 11, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Mobile, $35. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid new steamship ARCTIC, White, Commander, will depart from New-York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $50; second class, $30; third-class, $20. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their new agencies, Galway Station, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company, and their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. O. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $38 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BLOWNEY, will sail from the Company's wharf, foot of Canal-st., for the above ports after the arrival of the steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURG and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Silas Sherman, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$4 | Deck.....$1
No charge for berths.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip.

L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The low and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6, 8, 10:05, A. M., 12:40, 4, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7.15, 9, A. M., 1, 3:35, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for excursion parties, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Ironsteamboat, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. Steamboat ALIDORA, Captain ANSON SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 11½ o'clock P. M., touching at Astoria.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELLER EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER AMERICA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—TRUNK LOST.—LOST OR stolen, on Tuesday evening, May 31st., between the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and the New-York Hotel, a lady's traveling trunk, of large size, painted black, with the letter "T." on the end. The check for the above trunk was delivered to Van Rensselaer's baggage Express Agent. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the trunk at the New-York Hotel. HIRAM CRANSTON.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK, CONTAINING A variety of papers of no use to any other person than myself and also a check drawn by me on the Peoples Bank to the order of Nelson & Miller for $589, dated June 8 1859, payment of which has been stopped. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above.

MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, No. 113 West 23d-st.

FOUND—A YAWL BOAT. THE OWNER CAN have it by proving property and paying expenses.

A. DECKER, Pier No. 1 North River.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 152 Broadway, corner of John-st.

RAILROADS.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION OF FARE,
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859,
FARE WILL BE REDUCED TO THE FOLLOWING RATES:

FROM NEW-YORK TO		FROM NEW-YORK TO	
Cleveland	$8 00	Crestline	$9 00
Chicago	12 00	Cincinnati	13 50
Columbus	10 00	Toledo	22 25

RATES TO
LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE
And all other important points in the West, reduced in the same proportion

Be particular to ask for tickets via the
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Tickets sold and information given at the offices of the Company, viz: No. 2 Astor House, foot of Cortlandt-st., or No. 8 Battery-place, New-York

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
LOUIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 29th st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:40 P. M.—Hoven Pfains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
7:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:50 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 8 A. M., 1, 3:15, 5:15 and 7:30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunsilra and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Barrion-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Result in Virginia, and the Canvass in Kentucky—The Course of the "Opposition" and "Democratic" Organs in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 4, 1859.

I cannot but agree with you that the result of the late canvass in Virginia, and of the pending one in Kentucky, is of little or no significance, so far as relates to the question of Slavery. Mr. GOGGIN and Mr. LETCHER, and their respective spokesmen, seemed to plume themselves on their ont and out Pro-Slavery proclivities, and vied right hard for the Pro-Slavery vote. MR. LETCHER, like Mr. GOGGIN—though unlike THOMAS JEFFERSON—insisted that he was a most staunch supporter of the institution; that his Congressional record during the past eight years, on all occasions and on all the questions about Kansas and the Territories generally, proved it; that he never was and never would be for abolition or emancipation in Virginia by any manner of means; that African Slavery, existing in Virginia and the other Slaveholding States, is "morally, socially and politically right."

HENRY CLAY did not say nor think so, nor did his old devotee, GEO. D. PRENTICE, talk that way ten years ago, or at some other times in his life. But now, in the maturity of his years, his intelligence, and his fame, he allows himself and his "Opposition" associates of the *Journal*, he suffers all the wide influence of his able paper, to truckle to the especial and exclusive interests of a class, in order to catch the favor and votes of that class and its numerous retinue, and ignores, passes by, treats with cold, contemptuous neglect the welfare of the people and the State. Mr. CLAY, on the other hand, always had an eye to the interests of the public, and, in accordance with the promptings of his large heart, and the convictions of his judgment, growing and strengthening from his youth up to his green old age, that great commoner you know submitted to his fellow-citizens, for their own public and private good, a system of Emancipation, which, if set on foot, would have begun to operate by or before 1860, and, in my opinion, would have made the State of Kentucky entirely free in policy, and in fact, within half a century. The public spirit of the *Journal* editors is sufficiently manifest from their remarks to their liberal-minded and whole-souled readers about the result in Virginia. Hear them!

"The Republicans in Northwestern Virginia, of the Eli Thayer stripe, who do not hesitate to assert their earnest desire to convert Virginia into a Free State, have saved LETCHER's election. All along the northern boundary of Kentucky we have swarms of Free-Soilers. If JOSHUA F. BELL is defeated for Governor of Kentucky, it will be, as with GOGGIN, by the votes of Free-Soilers who are a regular portion of the Democratic Party."

This shows how the gubernatorial and Congressional canvass here, with reference to all questions about Slavery, is conducted by the Opposition. They seem to me less discreet than even their brethren of Virginia. They apparently "stampeed" about it more as a domestic question, concerning Virginians and their politics, than as an outside matter of Federal and Territorial policy. Here the "Opposition" harp on it solely as an exciting and never-ending element of national party politics, and strive to outbid the Democracy for the Slave vote. In this respect, I humbly submit they have no claim to the title of "Opposition," but should be cassed with what JNO. M. BETTS calls the "Imposition." Mr. PASCHAL opposed the Kansas policy of the Administration, but he is now advocating doctrines which, carried out, would, in my view, enforce by military and despotic means the unconstitutional rights of slaveholders, trample down and extinguish the inalienable rights of the people, perpetuate for ever that very policy which he has professed to condemn. And so, I apprehend, it is with Kentucky Democrats and their Lecompton standard-bearer, Mr. MAGOFFIN. They are all, in effect, Lecomptonites and Slavery Protectionists, or Pro-Slavery Interventionists. The candidates and most active leaders on both sides are generally "down on" "Black Republicanism," "Abolitionism" and "Free-Soilism" all alike; excepting, of course, men of the Henry Clay, Nicholas and Robertson stamp, who are for the maintenance and perpetuation of Slavery in this State by a wilfully blind subserviency to the controlling class, and for its extension and establishment in the Territories by "Judicial," Executive, and more or less (according to the case) Legislative means, forces and appliances on the part of the Federal Government.

Even our heroic Douglas man, Mr. HAANEY, of the Louisville *Democrat*, who for a while pursued so independent, upright and candid a course, has, unlike that manly, Free Soil Kentuckian, B. GRATZ BROWN, Esq., and the younger BLAIR, still the master spirits of the St. Louis *Democrat* and the Free-Soilers of Missouri, virtually backed down to the Administration, and, (though now and then serving out the same "squatter sovereign" sop to his brethren in the North, which he was wont to do daily,) often avers that the powers at Washington are now all right on the "Dred Scott Decision," that is, for "non-intervention," "subject only to the Constitution," as interpreted and administered by a "Democratic" Judiciary and their military *posse*—subject only to a "Democratic" construction and execution of that instrument by any or all of the Federal Departments and Federal agents. He is indeed no longer a "squatter sovereign," but henceforth a *judicial* sovereign, a judicial interventionist, for the sovereign protection of the sovereign Judiciary. He bows to President BUCHANAN's "*Constitution*" the Vice-President's Kentucky *Statesman* and Judge TANEY's "Dred Scott Decision." I understand Mr. HAANEY now to go so far as even this, that if the people of organized Territories of the United States don't behave themselves and construe their "Constitutional rights" to please the Democratic doctors, they must be given up to the tender mercies of Democratic hands, declared incapable of self-government, their organic acts must be repealed by Congress, and they be subjected for an indefinite time to the absolute, irresponsible discretion of the Democratic Federalists in authority!

Great is the Democratic Party! and greatly to be praised! The Louisville *Democrat*, to all present appearances, worships it now in sackcloth and ashes, and not unlikely will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, be he Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. JOSEPH HOLT, Mr. HUNTER, or Mr. GUTHRIE; and DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, or WM. B. RAND, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, with as much zeal and efficiency as the editors and managers of that paper, on "judicial" grounds, now support, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, BERIAH MAGOFFIN and the Hon. LYNN BOYD. PONTIAC.

Speech of President Buchanan at Chapel Hill

The following is the speech of President BUCHANAN at Coapel Hill, delivered in response to an address of welcome from President SWAIN, of the University:

Mr. BUCHANAN said: I thank you for your kindness, and I am thankful for the kindness with which I have been received by the citizens. I have always had a partiality for this good Old North State. Her eminently prudent, wise, and conservative sons have always stood by the Constitution and laws, and are destined in the history of this country to do much to preserve our glorious Union.

I thank you most heartily for the kind reference which you have made to my native State. I am proud to hear her associated with North Carolina. The two sisters have generally met together in all important questions. And in all history North Carolina has followed the footsteps of Governor HARNSDALE, in whose day, as in Pascal's day, the Indians all loved the white man, because the Indians were treated kindly by him.

You refer to mournful events. You speak of President POLK. He was proud in speaking of his intense love for his Alma Mater. He was a good man, a great man, an honest man. No man ever performed the duties of his high office more conscientiously than JAMES K. POLK. Justice has not yet been done to his memory. But the impartial historian, when he comes to collect the events of that period, will place JAMES K. POLK on the list of the most noble and distinguished men of the country. He was a laborious man, and sacrified himself with intense labors. I might refer to other distinguished men who have graduated at this College, which would probably be invidious. Of the dead we may speak; it is best to say nothing of the living.

I have come to this institution of learning because mind with me is everything. It has produced the best fruits of the country. It is a practical institution, and I may venture to say, proves its superiority of a collegiate over a private education. It creates emulation. The boy who is compelled to recite with his master, not intermingled with others, has not a due spirit of emulation aroused; while each one at college endeavors to acquire superiority over the other, and he becomes thoroughly prepared. This preparation has been seen in many of men whom you have sent to other States. As far as I know, they carry with them the firm integrity and wisdom which characterizes the people of this State in an eminent degree. They have been scattered over the wilds, and have contributed essentially to give character to the place of their choice.

I wish I could address all the young men in my hearing. A vast responsibility rests upon them. As generations of men rise and sink and are forgotten, principles remain and are eternal. I would advise them to devote themselves to the preservation of the principles of the Constitution, for without these blessings our liberties are gone. Let this Constitution be torn into atoms; let the Union separate; let thirty republics rise up against each other, and it would be the most fatal day for the liberties of the human race that have ever dawned upon any land. Let this experiment be tried, and mankind and every friend of liberty would deplore the sad event. I belong to a passing generation. My lamp of life cannot continue long. I hope I may survive to the end of my Presidential term, but so emphatically do I believe that are interested in the preservation of this Union that I hope I may be gathered to my fathers before I should witness its dissolution.

In the flux and reflux of public opinion things are constantly passing away. Even that may be considered great to-day the reflux of public opinion may remove to-morrow. Let us keep together, then, for better, for worse, as man and wife. Let it be the same. For though troubles, as they say, sometimes prevail in the married state, yet still the couple hold together and pursue their quiet way.

I thank you for the kind and cordial reception. I have no doubt it will prove one of the most interesting periods of my life.

THE JUNE FROSTS.

Damage to Crops—Reports from Different Quarters.

Great damage has been done to the wheat, corn and fruit at the West, by the recent heavy frosts. In addition to the reports previously received, we find the following accounts of the extent of the injury:

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, June 7, says:

"We hear very sad accounts from the country, Saturday night, the pestilence of a severe frost passed over the land, and has swept off the hopes and labor of months. Accounts from thirteen miles southeast state that where on Saturday morning were green hills of potatoes are now black spots. Grapes are cut down in the old wood, corn leveled to the earth, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, &c., destroyed.

Accounts from six miles east give a like tale. Fruit, however, except grapes, is safe along the Lake Shore, in East Cleveland and Euclid. Even the new twigs on butternut trees are killed.

A single feature of this frost is, that where the wind swept there the destruction was the greatest. On Saturday evening the wind was watched with the utmost solicitude, and, as it increased towards bedtime, all believed that it would save us, but its breath was so cold that it killed where it struck. Vegetation sheltered, and where the warmth from earth was felt, escaped.

We have received by train, telegraph and messenger, accounts from many of the points in Northern Ohio in relation to this sad visitation, and we give them to our readers as we have received them.

The report from the line of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad are more favorable than from any other quarter. As far as we can learn no serious damage has been done to any of the crops between this and Toledo, and at the latter point nothing serious had been heard up to noon.

The Columbus (O.) *Journal*, of June 6, says: "We are informed by Gen BURTLES, of the State Board of Agriculture, that the severe frost Saturday night, did not injure the wheat in the slightest. The corn was laid to the ground, however, but this will do of little matter, as it was not jointed. Such another frost will not probably occur this season. Small fruits and vegetables in the gardens throughout the city are much damaged, but this can be afforded if the great wheat crop remains uninjured."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, June 7, has the following:

"We never saw a dey more crowded with distressing reports of desolated crops than was yesterday. If we thought all we heard on that subject was true, we would have no heart to write a word about it. We think the shock of falling from such a height of hope to, possibly, entire disappointment, has been more than people can bear. Many of their expectations blasted, they abandon those which are yet to be fulfilled. They are unable to view the matter philosophically. The transition from the most wonderful promise of Saturday last to the desolation of Sunday was so sudden as to leave no intermediate ground for examination and consideration. We think that a day or two will renew hope in those who are now in despair. Some say the wheat is destroyed; some say the rye. We think this will prove false. Those crops are probably too far advanced. Most of the potatoes are safe. Some early ones are probably ruined. There is yet plenty of time for corn to ripen. Even if not planted before today there is time for it to grow ripe. The tender blades which were cut down on Saturday night may renew. A day or so will show. The small crops we can save. If the wheat and potatoes are safe we will get through.

As to fruit, we are informed by a gentleman from Indiana County and others from Westmoreland, that the peaches are showering down from the trees. The frost has cut the stem. Apples were also injured, but we cannot say to what extent. On the hills about this city a great many grapevines are wilted, and as good as dead for the year. Others, in situations apparently as unfavorable, are still fresh and grow as if nothing had occurred."

The reports from Delaware and Maryland represent the prospect for a fair peach crop as favorable. The Cecil (Md.) *Democrat* says:

"The peach crop in the vicinity of Cecilton bids fair to have the most extensive ever raised in that section. The trees, in some instances, are so full that, had there been no frost at all, they could not have sustained the weight of the fruit."

The Smyrna (Del.) *Times* says: "It is now apparent, as the season advances, that the peach crop has not been injured as much as was at first anticipated. In some localities the crop has been benefited rather than injured by the frosts, for if all the fruit had remained on the trees and come to perfection it must have been inferior, if, indeed, the trees could have sustained the great weight."

Considerable damage has been done at the East. The Manchester (N. H.) *American* says the frost on Monday night did great damage to the corn and other plants in that vicinity. The weather-wise people in that neighborhood say it was the heaviest frost which has occurred in Southern New Hampshire in the month of June since the 17th of June, 1816, a period of forty-three years.

We find the following in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"The effect of the remarkable frost of Saturday night is disastrous. Incalculable damage has been done to vegetables, fruit and grain. The old settlers say that in 1815 there was a terrible frost here in June, but since that time no such phenomenon has been so serious as to have been specially observed until now. Happily, the frost had a blighting effect only at intervals in the vast region it gave this untimely visit. Where one field of corn, or one garden, or orchard, or wheat field has been blasted, others in the immediate neighborhood have not suffered. It is plain, however, that a very serious calamity has befallen the country. A blight has fallen upon the land. In the central portions of this State, we are told that garden vegetables are totally destroyed. Everything in the garden at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs has been cut down. One of the proprietors of the hotel in Columbus yesterday telegraphed a partner here to buy vegetables in this market, as the frost had finished the gardens in that vicinity. Great injury has been inflicted upon the grapes in exposed situations. In many places, corn knee-high has been annihilated. It is not, however, too late to plant corn. Cherries, peaches and apples have been damaged. Some wheat fields have been nipped in the milk, and no golden harvest will wave over them. The leaves of trees seem in exposed places as if scalded."

The following, however, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, presents a picture not quite so dismal:

"A severe frost occurred on Saturday night, which, we fear, from the reports that have come to hand by telegraph and otherwise, has been quite general and injurious to the growing crops. The accounts are, we presume, much exaggerated, as reports of such disasters usually are, but we apprehend that considerable damage has been done to corn, potatoes, garden vegetables, and possibly to wheat. A gentleman who arrived from Cleveland yesterday reports the corn north of Columbus as badly cut, as are also common and sweet potatoes, tomatoes and other tender vegetables. In Preble County the mercury was down to freezing point. Considerable corn was down yesterday, but our informant thinks it will recover, and that replanting will not be necessary to any great extent. He does not consider the wheat damaged, but upon this point nothing definite can be said for several days. In Boone County, Kentucky, a correspondent writes us that corn, wheat, &c., are much injured. In our immediate neighborhood we find that on high ground the crops have not suffered, while in low places they have been damaged. It is feared that the grape crop is injured, but upon this point we shall probably have reliable information by to-morrow. Upon the whole we do not think there is ground for very serious alarm. Judging from information obtained direct from gentlemen from the country, we infer that the wheat is probably safe, and that a few warm days will restore the corn."

Sixteen White Children Recovered from the Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following interesting letter from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, May 4, 1859.

SIR: I have just returned from a very laborious and difficult trip through the southern portions of this Territory. I have succeeded in recovering sixteen children, and have them now in my possession. It is said these are all that remain of probably one hundred and forty men, women and children of the Mountain Meadow massacre in September, 1857.

In December last there was a small boy among the Navajos, near the Colorado, in Mexico Territory, who, it is supposed, also belonged to this emigrant train. I will allude to this boy in another communication. I was positively assured by the settlers in the neighborhood where I got the children, that I have all that were saved. I have good reason for believing that none of these children have lived among the Indians at all.

These children average from about three to nine and a half years old; are intelligent and good looking; not one mean-looking child among them. I have collected the following particulars in relation to these children:

1. Calvin, now 7 or 8 years old; does not remember his name; says they (his family) lived at Horseshead, Johnston County, Arkansas. This boy had father, mother, and five brothers older then himself killed; brothers named Henry, James, William and Larkin; and four sisters, Nancy, Mary and Martha; his father Joseph, and his mother Matilda. 2 and 3. Ambrose Mirem Taggit, now about 7 years old, and William Taggit, now about 4½ years old; the elder boy says they had father, mother and two older brothers killed. He says they lived in Johnston County, and when they left the States they had a grandfather and grandmother living. 4. Prudence Angelina, 6 years old; and 5. Annie; had father and mother, and two brothers named James and Jonas all killed. 6. A girl about 4½ years old, says her name is Frances Hawn, or Kern. 7. A boy, now about 3 years old; I have no account of this boy; those with whom he lived called him William. 8. Eliza W. Huff, 4 years old. 9. Sophronia or Mary Huff, about 6 years old. 10. Charles Francher, 7 or 8 years old; and 11. Annie, about 3½ years old had sister. 12. Betsey, about 6 years old; and; 13. Jane, about 4 years old; have no account of these. 14, 15 and 16. Rebecca, Louisa and Saren Dunlap.

In conversation with these children, I learn that they resided in the same neighborhood; my impression is, principally in Johnston County, Ark.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient Servant,
J. FORNEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

THE SOUTHERN OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.—A letter has been received by the Indian Bureau, from Indian Superintendent COLLINS, of New-Mexico, in which he assures that Bureau of the perfect safety of the Southern Overland mail route, and says that the danger spoken of by letter-writers from that country owe their origin to misapprehension. The well-informed know that no fear of attack need be entertained in that quarter; and Agent STARR, who proposes to meet some fifteen hundred Indians upon the Gila, to distribute the usual quota of agricultural implements, writes that his guard upon the occasion will consist of ten Mexicans, armed only with hoes and ox-whips.—*Washington Star.*

Disastrous Incendiary Fire at Eaton, Ohio

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

We are indebted to a friend for the following report of losses by a conflagration at Eaton, Ohio, Sunday morning. Thirteen of the principal business houses in the city were laid waste, and a large quantity of merchandise destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $40,000 or $50 000, with insurance upon less than one amount of only 312 000.

Whitridge & Quinn's drug-store and stock of goods destroyed. They had also received $1,000 cash per express for other parties Saturday night, and their safe was broken open and robbed of that money, and their own receipts from sales of Saturday. They were insured for $3.000.

Jacob Chambers, jeweler, dwelling and business room destroyed; household goods and jewelry saved. Insurance on building $1,000.

J. L. & C. W. Lankwurd's building, occupied by Levi Gould, grocer; loss of latter in stock $700; building insured for $1,100.

Stephens & Co., dry goods merchants, saved most of their goods, but their building was burned. Their stock was insured for $4,000.

Four business houses, owned by Dr. W. H. H. B. Minor, one occupied by J. M. Hinman, two others by Dr. Minor as warehouse and clothing store, and another by E. Mikisell; loss $5 000. Dr. Minor insured for $2,000 on stock and buildings, and saved about half his goods.

J. P. Brookins & Son, druggists, lost their house and stock, valued at $2.300; insured for $1,500.

Abram V. Anter's building, occupied by C. P. Thumb—loss $1,500; no insurance.

A. A. Seibert, saddler, lost house and stock, valued at $4 000; no insurance.

Wm. Cleveland lost his dwelling and business house, valued at $2 500.

Gould lost $600 or $700 worth of stock. No insurance.

Augy's building burned, but stock mostly saved.

Day & Brother's house lost—goods saved.

Coffman & Waleh's house destroyed, and goods saved in a damaged condition.

Charles Becker, burned out but saved his stock.

Mr. Ingle's store destroyed, but goods saved.

Preble Woolen Co., loss about $8,000. No insurance.

A number of other citizens, whose names are not mentioned, suffered trifling losses. The heat scorched the Court-house so that it is well browned. The fire is attributed to incendiaries. Whitridge & Quinn received two packages of money, containing $500 each, on Saturday night—one for Glander & Son, the other for Hall & Son—which they deposited with their own receipts in the safe. When it was taken out of the ruins it was unlocked, and all the cash, excepting $5 or $10 in change, was gone. It is supposed that the safe was robbed and the house fired for concealment of the crime.

Genuine Distress.

On Tuesday last, we called the attention of the benevolent to the case of two brothers lying now in the last stage of consumption. Our responsible agent yesterday visited their abode, and handed over to their widowed mother the following donations, which were received by them with tears of mingled joy and gratitude:

Cash	$ 2 00	Cash	$ 2 00
No name	10 00	No. 12	3 50
Vail	1 00	Cash	1 00
Cash	2 00	H. C	2 00
A lady	1 00	Cash	1 00
Cash	4 00	Cash	1 00
Cash	1 75	Cash T	1 00
Salesmen Bowen, Holmes & Co	8 30	Wash'gton Market	10 00
Cash	0 50	E. Fish	5 00
W. S.	2 00	J. L. M	0 50
No name	5 00	Sent by Boyd's Ex.	2 00
Cash	1 00	Cash	2 00
J. Button	1 00	Dry Goods	1 00
		Total	$71 55

The Cunard Mail Steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, left yesterday afternoon for Liverpool with 149 passengers, and $1,443,476 26 in specie. Among the passengers are Gen. GANSEVOORT and family.

Emile de Girardin, being about to rusticate at Ems or Baden, had the precaution to inquire if he might go unmolested, but got answer from the local police that they would not be answerable for his tranquility as being the author of that stillborn pamphlet, recommending a French war on the Rhine in lieu of the present campaign on the Po.

[Advertisement.]
APOPLEXY—BE WISE IN TIME.

Doing and undoing, a moment's pause, and there's an end of earth. So the arterial blood builds up, the venous blood takes down. But how few care to know about arterial or venous blood. They wish for health, for pure blood; and to possess that certainty, they use the Brandreth Pills, because experience has taught that they never injure, but only remove disease. They are, in truth, but nature's assistant, and while they penetrate those parts where disease is located, yet, if no disease, no matters necessary for health to have removed are present; then the Pills pass off harmless and innocent, always. In sudden attacks of serious pain, or the peculiar drowsiness, the indicator of apoplexy's approach, how invaluable to have medicine by you which you may swallow at discretion. Six, eight or ten Pills will save; often cure. Never wait for the Doctor, but give the Pills. The Doctor may have the credit of curing; suppose he has, the patient's life is saved. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal office, Brandreth Building, No. 294 Canal street; Burnham, No. 296 Bowery; Rushton, No. 417 Broadway and Astor House, New-York; and McMurdy, No. 449 Broadway, Albany.

[Advertisement.]
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only remedy in the whole world
sure to exterminate
Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Rats, Garden Insects, &c., &c.
Read this, one of thousands of testimonials:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1859.

JOSEPH MEYER, Esq.,
Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway:

DEAR SIR: It gives us much pleasure to bear our testimony to the superior qualities of your preparation, "Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer."

It has been used with great success in our hotel, and we confidently recommend it as a reliable exterminator of all kinds of vermin and insects. Every housekeeper should possess this "Miraculous Destroyer."

Respectfully,
SIMEON LELAND & Co.

For sale at the depôt of the inventor and proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD.—Those who neglect to provide against accidents which are of daily occurrence, are transgressors against God's especial law, and the law of self preservation. And they are the persons who are drowned by ferry-boat collisions, lost in the ocean by shipwreck, killed by cramps, &c., while they are bathing, or otherwise destroyed for the lack of a little attention to an ordinary degree of welfare. We trust that such persons will henceforth study both the salvation of life and economy, by wearing the garments made for the old and young of both sexes by the Delano Life preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
291 Gold Window Shades. 291
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White Holland Window Shades.
For sale,
Wholesale or Retail,
by
KELTY BRO'S & LUM,
291 Broadway, New-York. 291

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIAS.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The cheapest and best goods and the largest assortment, at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 637 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
THE ELLIPTIC SPRING BED.
Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE BEST SPRING ALTERATIVE AND TONIC.
We take much pleasure in reminding our numerous friends that at this season of the year, when sudden and rapid changes of climate are so trying to the constitution and prolific in the development of disease, that much suffering may be avoided by using this safe, pleasant and efficacious remedy, which purifies the blood, expels humors, and speedily cures all cutaneous and eruptive disorders. Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 141 William-st.

[Advertisement.]
DELIGHTS OF THE RACE.—The weather on Thursday last was delightfully adapted to the aquatic contest which took place on the glorious Hudson. Just warm enough for June, with a cloudless sky overhead, and a refreshing breeze rippling the water—with boats, too, joining in the contest, all of swift capacity, and more or less models of nautical architecture; the occasion will long live in memory—for a reason, too, additional to any we have enumerated; the display of hats all from the hand of KNOX, No. 312 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health, cheerfulness, long life depend upon the regular action of the digestive organs, pure secretions, and the vigorous condition of the lungs and the nerves. All these conditions of the system are secured by the use of the above remedies. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 8.

$4,000 United S. 6s, '74	103⅞	500 N. Y. Central R	72
1,000 Virginia 6s	90⅜	50 do	b10 72
10,000 Missouri st. 6s	83⅞	50 do	c 72⅛
5,000 do	b15 83⅞	100 do	s1 72⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. bs '76	98	100 do	hbws 72⅛
1,000 Fond Riv. R. 2d m	97	250 do	72⅜
2,000 Mich. C. R 8's c. 1st m. S. F. C. bs	59	100 do	s7 72⅜
1,000 do	88	50 do	b30 72⅝
14,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	42	50 do	s30 72⅝
5,000 L. C. & M. L. G. R.	17	150 do	s15 72⅝
2,000 Gal. & Ill. 1st M.	92	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. R.	29⅛
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	7⅞	400 do	s30 29
2,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	41	250 do	29⅛
5 Commonwealth Ba.	99	150 Panama Railroad	118½
20 Hanover Bank	99	500 Illinois Central R.	56
50 Union Bank	96	400 do	s60 65
78 do	95	64 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96½
50 Bank of Commerce	100	550 Gal. & Chicago R.	61½
10 Del. & H. C. Co. ex d	93½	150 do	s10 63
80 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	69	100 do	63
195 do	68⅜	50 do	s30 63⅛
100 Erie Railroad	53⅛	100 do	s10 63
50 Fond Riv. R	b60 31⅝	50 do	s5 63
200 Harlem R. Pref	34⅜	50 Ch. & Rock I. R.	b60 64
10 do	34	300 do	opg 64
200 Reading R.	b30 25⅛	200 do	s30 31⅛
250 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	81⅛	10 Del., L. & W. R.	45
300 do	8		

SECOND BOARD.

$6 000 Missouri St. 6s	83⅞	200 Cleve & Tol. R.	s60 24⅞
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s	102⅜	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s30 8
1 000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	250 do	8
2,000 Terre H. & A. 2dm.	41⅜	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	a7 29⅛
500 Fearing Rail'd.	s60 85	150 do	29⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 68⅛	360 Illinois Central R.	56
100 do	68⅜	160 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 63
220 N. Y. Cent. R.	72⅜	100 do	s8 63
100 do	2d 72⅝	50 do	2d 63⅛
1000 Harlem R. Pref	34⅛	50 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	s15 58
500 do	34	50 do	opg 58⅛

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 Tre. Coal & R. 7s	66	15 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	111⅛
1,000 Tennessee 6s	90½	20 Home Fire Ins Co.	75⅜
3,000 N. Y. & Har. R. 7s	78	80 Brev. Fire Ins. Co.	84⅜
3,000 Bc le. & Ill. R. 7s	60	10 do	98⅛
2 000 Ala. & Tenn. R. 7s	25	40 do	97⅜
2,000 C. W. & Z. R. 7s	n.h. $5	10 G. W. Fire Ins Co	128
1,000 G. W. M. I. Sc.	67 68	20 Lenox F. Ins. Co.	94
700 G. W. M. I. Sc.	68 68½	30 Relief Fire Ins. Co.	117⅜
18 Market Fire Ins. Co.	125⅜	10 Mer. F. Ins. Co.	119¼
10 Lafayette Ins. Co.	110⅛	20 Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	104
24 Irving Bank	101	15 Clinton F. Ins. Co.	110
5 Col. M. Ins. Co.	111	20 New W. F. Ins. Co.	101
50 do	110⅜	5 Am. Express Co.	80

WEDNESDAY, June 8—P. M.

The precise amount of Specie taken out today by the *Asia* steamer for England is $1,443,407. This sum is less than one-half the shipment by the previous direct Cunarder, although constituting the bulk of the probable shipment of the entire week, only one steamer, and that for Bremen, touching at Southampton, sailing on Saturday. The diminished volume of export is also evidenced by the comparative dullness in the demand for Exchange at the close of the present mail. In the Discount Market, to-day, the rates for Money were firm. At Bank, 7 ℘ cent. is now had for nearly everything. In the open market, the transactions of the day are 7@9 ℘ cent., according to classification. Some of the Bill Brokers who were carrying a considerable sum of long paper, by borrowing at call, previous to the recent change of rates, are now selling out, and most of the dates being beyond the restricted Bank practice of 60@90 days, outside lenders are making higher terms. Demand and short notice loans fluctuate widely this week. To-day the private Banking firms, who are in the receipt of considerable sums for exchange, are lending on first-class collateral at 5@6 ℘ cent.; and there was more Money offered to old-established Stock-houses at 5 ℘ cent. than for some days past. At the same time the Banks are charging 6 ℘ cent., as the rule, on demand, and in some cases, on miscellaneous collateral, have demanded 7 ℘ cent. The market altogether, so far as confidence among lenders and the supply of capital are concerned, is shaping with more steadiness than last week. The Sub-Treasury has disbursed about $350,000 since Monday morning in excess of its receipts; and the income of Gold, by express, from the neighboring cities and the South and West continues. The steamer *Philadelphia*, on her way from New-Orleans, has $191,000 for New-York.

The dullness on the Stock Exchange was again quite manifest at the early Board this forenoon, but was partially relieved by an active demand for New-York Central on the Street at prices rising from 72 ℘ cent to 72⅞ ℘ cent., and closing in the afternoon at 72⅜ ℘ cent. In other descriptions, prices were generally lower on the Share list than yesterday. Pacific Mail fell off to 68½ ℘ cent.; Rock Island to 58, closing at 58@⅜; Galena 63, closing at 63@⅜; Michigan Preferred 29@29½, and the Common shares 8 ℘ cent.; Harlem Preferred 31, and Panama 118½ ℘ cent. In State Stocks, the market was ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. off, and in Railway Bonds, with the exception of Illinois Centrals, sellers had to accept lower figures to make sales. In Reading shares, the reduced bids of yesterday afternoon were supported, though the dealings in the Stock in this market have fallen off materially of late. The general market finally closed without animation, but at prices partially improved from the early sales of the day. The *Short* sellers of New-York Central were somewhat exercised to know if the railway competition is in the way of adjustment; and the presence in town of several of the Central managers, induced the impression that "something or other is going on" in the direction of adjustment. As heretofore remarked, we have have not deemed it necessary to keep the run of all the various rumors and counter-rumors on this subject, and know nothing yet to authorize a definite statement to the public. The following is the reported May traffic on some of the Western Roads:

RAILWAY RETURNS FOR MAY.

	May, 1858.	vs. May, 1859.
Illinois Central	$139.771	$161.090
Rock Island	69,808	78 309
Galena	119 321	157 953
Michigan Southern	137,518	187,799

We have received the following note from Messrs. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS, to which we give place with pleasure:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing a statement in the Money Article of your paper of this morning, to the effect that some bills drawn upon us by one of the new banking concerns at Havana had been refused acceptance, we beg leave to say the statement is altogether erroneous, and has no foundation, in fact. We shall be obliged by your publishing this contradiction, as a simple act of justice to the parties in Havana, to whom allusion is made, we being in no way connected with any banking establishment in Havana.

P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.

We now learn that the bills in question were *drawn* by a third party, and remitted to New-York by the bank in Havana. We also learn that the London bills referred to in the same connection, and noticed in a paragraph in the London *Times*, received by the last steamer, were refused acceptance for an informality in the credit of the bank at Havana under which they were drawn, and that they will undoubtedly be in order before maturity.

We noticed some weeks ago that the means had been raised for building the sixty-one miles of Railway between Logansport, Indiana and the State line of Illinois, so as to make the connection complete from Buffalo, New York, to Burlington Iowa, by the South Shore of Lake Erie to Toledo thence by the Wabash Valley Road and the Logansport link now being built, to the Peoria and Burlington line which traverses the State of Illinois. The Bonds of the Logansport Company having been disposed of, here and in England, the rails are now arriving for the track, of which forty-five miles will be laid by the middle or close of July, and he whole by the 15th October next.

The operations at the Sub-Treasury to day were in receipts, $163,597, including $102,000 for Customs; and payments, $108,521. Balance, $3,982,124.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the month of May were as follows:

1858	$77,667
1859	91,868
Net increase	$14.201

The above are the net receipts after deducting all charges.

The New-York Central Railroad reduces fares to-day to meet the reductions made by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ½
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@1–5
Interior Pennsylvania	½ @ ¾
Interior Maryland	½ @ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	½ @ ¾
North Carolina	—@ ¾
Virginia	—@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@2½
Michigan	—@ ½
Tenness

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2410. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Interesting Details of the Battle of Montebello.

POSITIONS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GARIBALDI.

Probable Future of the Campaign.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN TUSCANY.

STATE OF ITALY.

GENERAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Later from India and China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th ult., arrived here yesterday at noon.

The papers by the *Africa* are three days later than those received *per City of Washington*, but the news is only two days later than that brought out by the latter, via Queenstown. The telegram from the *Argo* at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway is two days later.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 6½ P. M. on the 25th ult.; and the *Bremen*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the 27th.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM is among the passengers *per Africa*.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Battle of Montebello—Accounts from Participants—The Relative Strength of the Combatants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
ALESSANDRIA, SUNDAY, May 22.

A day's interval ought to enable me, perhaps, to give you a detailed and intelligible account of the action which took place day before yesterday at Montebello, and which has given to the French troops the glory of the first serious advantage in the battlefield, as well as the solid result of a definite Austrian retreat along the line of the Po. But I am afraid that I shall hardly be able to do this. For, in the first place, had I been on the battlefield during the action I should hardly have been able to tell you accurately either how the Sardinian videttes beyond Casteggio came to be overtaken as they were by the Austrian advance from Stredella, (for they themselves are at a loss to account for it up to this hour,) or what the actual amount of forces engaged on either side in the whole six hour's fighting was. And then Alessandria, always since my arrival noisy and clamorous enough, is to-day a Babel of trumpets and people. The *Cafe* on the *Piazza d'armi* last night was a chaos. It is usually full of jingling cavalry officers and jabbering *sous-lieutenants*, but last night it was literally swarming; and as every man with whom I spoke had his own different version of the affair at Montebello you may imagine I came away confused enough. One slashing young fellow, a volunteer, who professed to have been in the immediate neighborhood of General BRUSAT when he fell, and consequently to have seen the whole fight, assured me that the division FORAY went into action only 5,500 strong, and that the Austriers were at least 36,000 in all! "*Il nous ont decopés*," he said, "*et nous, nous les avons decimes*!" The best account I have had of the whole matter, from an engineer officer who served in the Crimea, who is in all respects a fair, candid and competent authority, is to the following effect: He declares that the action was in its own way, a kind of second Inkermann on a smaller scale, with this difference, that there is more excuse to be found for the negligence of the allied outposts at Montebello, in the comparative insignificance of the position to be protected, than there was for the neglect of the British to protect their vitally important lines at Inkermann. But in the one case, as in the other, there was a surprise effected where no surprise ought to have been possible; and a victory won where no victory could reasonably have been looked for. The Sardinian cavalry of General DE FONBAZ, with a squadron of French chasseurs, had been scouring the road beyond Casteggio towards San Giulietta, throughout the night of the 19th, and were surprised about ten in the morning, near the bank of the little river Sanzato, by firing from the heights on the right of the road in the direction of Montalto. They took this at first for a reconnoissance, but were soon undeceived by the general advance of a formidable body of troops upon the river in such numbers as made it necessary for the cavalry, numbering only about 550 men, to fall back before the columns of the enemy. The alarm was at once dispatched to the head-quarters at Voghera, and General FORAY's division was pushed rapidly forward. In the meantime, however, the superiority of the attacking forces, as well in point of numbers as of artillery, constantly increased, and by the time that General FORAY, with three battalions, left Voghera for the front, which was nearly 1 o'clock, the cavalry, with their supports along the road from Montebello to Casteggio, had been completely driven in; the Austrians had occupied Casteggio, taking up in the heights which overlook the main road from the left—precisely the position held by the Austrians of General ORT on the 9th of June, 1800; and, posting one battery there, had pushed on the road to Montebello. This village, built like most North-Italian villages, along one narrow street, they carried only after very severe fighting; and, indeed, all are agreed that the Piedmontese and the French rivaled one another throughout the whole of this severe struggle, in dash as well as in constancy. The cavalry of DE SONNAZ rode down the hussars opposed to it four several times. Just to the left of Montebello, and about a mile further on the road to Voghera, is Genestrella, a little village in the hills, and of this also the Austrians took possession, meaning to throw themselves upon the left of the French at Voghera, as well as to meet them on their advance by the main road. The main body of the French came within artillery range before the Austrians expected them, and the conflict extended itself along a line of about a mile and a half from Genestrella to the west of Montebello, and across the French front. This was the hardest field-fighting of the day; and it was 3½ o'clock before the Austrians were dislodged from Genestrella, after a considerable loss on the part of the French, especially from the Eighty-fourth Regiment. General BAUSET was then charged to retake Montebello, while the Austrians had well employed their time in throwing up intrenchments, and in making the houses so many defences. Here it was that the French bayonet came into play, while the rifled cannon battered the heavy stone walls about the heads of their defenders like pasteboard. The French could not make themselves masters of the position till 6 o'clock, and won it at last by sheer superiority of hand to hand skill in the use of the bayonet. Montebello in fact played in this battle the part which Casteggio played in the action of 1800, and the second indeed more properly deserves the name of the battle of Montebello than the first. It was nearly 7 o'clock before General FORAY, riding up the hill on the left of the church at Montebello, saw the Austrians defile from their strong position at Casteggio, and take the road to the Po by Casatisma. There was some little fighting after this at a place called Varello, a short distance on the left of Casatisma, and about three miles from Montebello but the action really ended with the expulsion of the Austrians from Montebello. That the Austrian force was far more numerous than there was any reason to anticipate a force dispatched on such an expedition would be, does not admit of a doubt. If the Austrians were really informed by their spies of the true condition of General FORAY's division at Voghera then their troops must have been dispatched in sufficient numbers not only to occupy the places immediately attacked by General STADION, but also to drive the French out of Voghera and to threaten the whole line of the Imperial advance from Alessandria. To such a work the engineer officer, my informant, thinks thirty thousand men would not have been more than equal; for although a smaller number might have driven FORAY back—his division being quite inadequately provided with artillery, and far from full in numbers, in consequence of the suddenness with which it was ordered into the campaign—yet the immediate vicinity of the tremendous French force at Alessandria and along the line to Genoa would have made the retreat of any hostile body impossible unless it had been strong enough to keep the road open behind it. If again, on the other hand, the Austrian manœuvre was really intended as a feint to cover the retreat of the Austrians into Lombardy (and that is the view of many Sardinian and French officers here) it is quite unreasonable to suppose that they would have risked the loss of prestige now really incurred, by sending a small body of troops to accomplish it. These considerations, coupled with the general impression of all the Allies engaged, led me to think that the Austrians in the action must have numbered at least more than 20,000 men. It is, on the other hand, quite impossible that there should have been more than 9,000 at the utmost of the Allies in the field during the day.

The feeling in Alessandria is, of course, one of great and natural exultation among the Italians, and of pardonable pride among the French. The latter have lost heavily in officers, more than *ninety* killed and wounded having been already reported. But everybody is satisfied of two things: that the new French artillery do more than was looked for from them; and that the Croats and Tyrolese are quite unequal to facing the bayonet. What next? Is now the universal question. The impression of the French line is, that the Emperor will order a general advance upon the line south of the Po, turn Placenza, and bring the Austrians to action under the walls of Pavia. But the older men seem to think this doubtful. There are no symptoms as yet of a rising in Lombardy, and any adventure in the Austrian provinces would be very hazardous which was not supported by the signs of a grand popular demonstration west of the Mincio. In truth, however, the ideas at headquarters are quite kept out of the market. We have the manufacture of enthusiasm. The arrangement of strategy belongs to the Emperor, and he keeps his own counsel.

As an illustration of the difficulty of getting positive news even here, I may mention that nobody can tell me whether our Captain BONAPARTE was or was not in the action. It is the story at the *cafés*, that he was, and that he distinguished himself greatly; one report says, cutting down two Hungarian hussars of the Regiment of Prince CHARLES, of Bavaria, with his own hand. The French loss, in killed and wounded, is at least nine hundred men, for nothing could exceed the dauntless gallantry with which they exposed themselves, particularly at the attack on Genestrella. I have made all my arrangements for leaving at a moment's notice, the general conviction being that the hour of the completion of all arrangements for an irruption into Lombardy is near at hand. There are several Russian officers in town, one of whom was at Casteggio day before yesterday, and he declares that the conduct of the Austrians indicated that they were cowed by the fury of the French onslaught. From Turin we have the wildest stories, which I don't give you, as you will probably get through London and Paris more authentic news from that quarter than Alessandria has now to give.

X.

THE WAR FROM THE PARISIAN OUTLOOK.

SPECULATIONS ON THE POLICY OF THE FRENCH COMMANDERS—THE FORAY OF GARIBALDI—THE MISSION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON—PARISIAN JESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 26, 1859.

By one of the chances of war, the long delay in Piedmont has been broken. The battle of Montebello seems in no way to have been preconcerted by the contending parties. The Austrian bulletin declares that their's was a forced reconnoissance, which implies a reconnoissance with a large force, while the French were called up unexpectedly to support the Piedmontese advanced post, driven back by the Austrians. The Austrians, knowing in advance that the great body of the French army was in front of them, were organized and prepared for any emergency, while the French, not anticipating an attack, were wanting both in artillery and cavalry. In other words, the organization of the division of General FORAY, which formed the advance guard of the French army, was incomplete. The division of General FORAY was the first to leave Paris, to hasten to the protection of Turin, and it left behind it all the soldiers absent on furlough. Thus, although this division is composed, like the rest, of four regiments of 3,200 men each, (on paper,) say of 3,000 men on foot, with the ordinary complement of cavalry and artillery, which would carry the total to 15,000 men, it did not number at the battle of Montebello more than 6,000 men. To there must be added 900 Piedmontese cavalry and a battalion of *chasseurs*, who took part in the fight. The Austrians, on the contrary, had from 20,000 to 25,000 men. Their own dispatches acknowledge 12,000 men on the march the day previously toward Stradelle, and these, gathering upon the march the men posted along the road to Casteggio and Montebello, might easily swell the number to the figure indicated.

The number of casualties on the French side has been variously estimated, and reports have been in circulation at Paris to the effect that the French forces were literally decimated. But these reports are evidently based on the unusual number of officers killed and wounded, without taking into account the peculiar character of the fight, which required the officers to take an active part at the side of their soldiers. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the official report of General FORAY, which states the casualties of his division at from 600 to 700 killed and wounded. Subsequent accounts from Alessandria state the number of wounded that have been brought into hospital as 350, which would leave a large margin for the killed. Among the French the Austrian loss is uniformly estimated at 2,000, including 200 prisoners, while the Austrian bulletins say their loss was considerably less, or that it about equaled that of the French.

These figures may only approximate the truth after all, for we can easily imagine with what anxiety each party desires to gain the presage of the first victory. But they serve, at least, to show that the battle was a most bloody and effective one, and that the French remained masters of the ground, while the Austrians were forced to retreat. The first battle is, therefore, clearly in favor of the French, and a second victory of Montebello is inscribed among the feats of French arms.

It is reported that Captain JEROME BONAPARTE was in command of the *chasseurs* at this battle, and did wonders of valor. But no official confirmation of this fact has yet appeared. It is not, however, improbable, as the Captain was on reconnoitring service in this part of the country at the time of the battle.

The battle was fought about twenty miles from the French head quarters at Alessandria, and as the fighting closed at 6 o'clock in the evening, the Emperor did not hear of it till early the following morning. He immediately started on a visit to the ground, and, in company with Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, inspected it in detail. He embraced the brave General FORAY, who was slightly wounded, and recognized among the wounded Austrian officers one who had been introduced to him last Winter at the Tuileries. He ordered the wounded to the Hospital at Alessandria, while the prisoners were directed upon Marseilles, to be confined in an interior fortress of France. The Emperor gave the prisoners money before they left.

If it be true that the Austriens are retreating from Piedmont, the victory of the French at Montebello will be absolutely without importance in a strategetic point of view to the victors; for the reconnaissance of the Austrians once finished in that direction, they would have retired, and left these points, Montebello and Casteggio, to the French and Piedmontese. Neither were these points of any importance to the Austriens; so that they made a mistake in risking a battle, especially since they were destined to lose it and give the French all the moral advantage of a first victory.

On the same day with the battle of Montebello, General CIALDINI, in command of the Piedmontese forces on the Sesia, crossed that river near Vercelli, with twelve thousand men, under the Austrian fire, his men wading the river at a ford, where the water came up in their waists, and finally established himself on the left bank of the river; but he was afterwards forced to retire. The crossing of the Sesia on the right wing of the Austrian army, and the battle at Montebello with the left wing on the same day, suggested at first the probability of a preconcerted movement; but the fact appears to have been only a coincidence.

The delay in the forward movement of the French is explained by the wet weather and the floods in the rivers. The fact is that as late as six days ago all the Imperial Guard had not arrived at Alessandria, and it is certain that the artillery is still incomplete. We no longer see nor hear of the movement of troops in this part of the country, but it is nevertheless true that troops continue to leave Marseilles for Genoa, and to cross Mount Cenis. The great difficulty is in the transportation from France of provisions for such an immense army, for the resources of Piedmont must be exhausted, and Lombardy will be found in the same condition. It would therefore be dangerous to advance unless the Commissary's Department was complete; and since all the means of conveyence were in the first place usurped by the soldiers alone, hurrying to the protection of Piedmont, it is now the turn of the *commissariat*; and when it is recollected that there are five *corps d'armée*, three of forty-five thousand men each, and two of thirty thousand each, with an immense number of horses to be supplied, some idea may be formed of the labor of organizing and placing such a quantity of stores of all kinds as will permit the army to venture with security into a country already stripped of its resources.

While the French Army is thus collecting its forces and organizing its train, General GYULAI is preparing his retreat. He has apparently renounced the offensive, and will perhaps neither dispute the Ticino nor the capital of Lombardy, but retire upon the strong positions beyond the Mincio, within the protection of that famous quadrilateral range of fortresses, where he may perhaps hold in check even a superior force.

In this plan of General GYULAI some of the Powers see more of politics than of strategy. It is supposed that these Powers only await the arrival of the Austrian army at Mantua to renew their intervention and to attempt to save for Austria her hold upon Lombardy. You may rely upon it, that if this idea exists, it is but an illusion, for the Emperor NAPOLEON has shut his ears to all propositions that stop short of the entire emancipation of Italy. Whatever is accomplished must be accomplished by the force of arms; either Austrian or French arms must triumph; "Austria must streich to the Alps, or Sardinia to the Adriatic." It would in fact be an act of hostility towards France, to ask her to stop when only a part of her mission had been accomplished.

In the centre of the long line of opposing forces, VICTOR EMANUEL has pushed forward a reconnoissance as far as the neighborhood of the late head quarters of the Austrians at Mortara. On the extreme north where the country had been almost completely abandoned by the Austrians, in order to concentrate their forces in front of the French army at Alessandria, GARIBALDI has crossed into Austrian territory with 5,000 men, and is fortifying himself at Varese, five miles from the Swiss line, and about twelve miles west of Como.

Little as we know here at Paris of the movements of the forces and of the plans of the Emperor, this action of the Garibaldi corps appears rather hazardous. In ordering such an advance, the Emperor must have counted upon the rising of the people of Lombardy; and the fear at Paris is that the Lombard populations may hesitate to rise, excepting in favor of a decidedly victorious deliverer. They have tasted the miseries of unsuccessful revolt too otherly to forget them easily.

But the Austriens are afraid of GARIBALDI; the natives of the Sesia district, which has been occupied and evacuated by the Austriens, say that whenever the advanced parties of the enemy reached a new point, one of their first questions was, whether GARIBALDI was in that district? They know the composition of his force, and fear him. A report was in circulation two days ago at Turin and at Berne, that GARIBALDI had been attacked in position at Varese and that he was defending himself, without artillery. News from that source is looked for with anxiety.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains but two lines of official news from Alessandria. These state that the Emperor had gone to Voghera, and that "no time had been fixed upon for the general movement." This is a singular announcement, and means one of two things: either that they felt at head-quarters that something ought to be said about the long delay, or else that they are ready to move, but wish to deceive the Austrians, who will get this dispatch in camp by the way of Vienna this afternoon. A dispatch of yesterday says in effect that the Imperial Guard and the artillery are now all arrived, that the provisions and material of war are about complete, and that a movement of the whole army may be looked for at any moment. We may assume, therefore, that if any further delay takes place it will be owing to the weather, the state of the roads and the rivers, or to some unexpected movement of the enemy.

You will not fail to remark the wording of Prince NAPOLEON's proclamation to the Tuscan people. He has entered the Tuscan territory at Leghorn with the fifth corps of the Army of Italy, numbering forty-five thousand men. At least, when complete it will reach this figure. The Prince gives the Tuscans to understand that he neither enters their territory for the purpose of propagandism, nor in the interest of the Bonaparte family. His mission is purely military, and will not interfere with the interior arrangements of the State. In other words, he goes there to aid on the war against Austria to create a diversion in favor of the main body of the army in front of Alessandria. But this diversion can only be accomplished by a propagandism in the States of Modena and Parma, and by violating the territory of those States and those of the Pope. It will be curious to see how the Prince is going to reconcile these various difficulties.

It is well, however, to observe that at every step of the proceedings of the Emperor NAPOLEON, he gives guarantees to Italy and to the world, that his mission is one, not of conquest nor of family interest, but of emancipation to Italy. The Italians, who are the interested party, accept his word as sacred, and he is to-day, with his coöperator, CAVOUR, their Idol and liberator.

The head-quarters of General GYULAI have been withdrawn from Mortara to Garlasco, within five miles of the Ticino, and eight miles from Pavia. It is believed that the largest proportion of the Austrian army has recrossed the river into Lombardy. The next battle will probably take place at the crossing of the Po below Pavia, and between that place and Stradella.

The combined forces of Franca and Serdinia are under the orders of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The King VICTOR EMANUEL only takes rank as a commander of a *corps d'armée*, and thus is put on a parallel with Marshals CANROBERT, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Generals MACMAHON, NIEL and the Prince NAPOLEON. The superior orders from the French head quarters commence thus: "*The King and the Commanders of Corps d'Armée will take notice*," &c. Several French battalions have been placed under the command of the King by the Emperor, "for especial service," by which we are to understand, for the use of the arms invented by His Majesty, and which, we are assured, have accomplished wonderful things.

A law of 1838 allows seven Marshals in time of peace, ten in time of war. There are but seven now, and it is thought the other three will soon be named. The persons most likely to be promoted to this honor are the three Generals of Division who now command *corps d'armée* in the army of Italy, viz.: MACMAHON, NIEL and the Prince NAPOLEON.

At Paris the ordinary events of the day sink into insignificance before the exciting news from the seat of war. However, our journals, and especially *Charivari* find plenty of amusement for those who wish to laugh in the events of the war. This facetious journal asserts that Major BAIRDELEY, the gentleman who writes the remarkable letters in the London *Times* from the Austrian camp, was informed soon after arriving in camp by a secretary of General GYULAI, that he (the Major) was evidently ill, that he had better take care of his health, and that, not wishing to see him endanger his health while enjoying their hospitality, they would undertake to write for him at head quarters all his letters to the *Times*. In answer to his remonstrances, he was informed that one was already written and would soon be sent off. Thus *Charivari* accounts for the strange statements of that gentleman. The *Patrie* calls him the *correspondant ambulant* of the *Times*.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN'S MOTHER—BRITISH POLITICS—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 27, 1859.

It was believed for some hours last night, that the Duchess of KENT, the mother of the Queen, was dead. Her Majesty, who had come from Osborne the day before on hearing the dangerous state of her parent, has remained almost constantly by her bedside: and evinced great emotion when informed that the sufferer's end was approaching. Towards midnight, however, there was a change perceptible for the better, and this morning the physicians seem to think that her Royal Highness may yet rally. It is now some years since the Duchess of KENT has been supposed to take any part in the personal politics of the Court. In common with King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, however, she has still retained, it is understood, considerable influence over the mind of the Sovereign. Both were very much inclined to lean towards the Whigs during the earlier portions of the present reign. The latter, from his long residence in England and thorough knowledge of men and habits, of thought and feeling here, was better fitted than most foreigners to form accurate opinions regarding English affairs. But his Russian leanings in 1854 and 1855, materially damaged his popularity; and he has since then learned from time to time the suspicion of making himself too useful as a medium of confidential communication between this Court and that of Vienna. Every day the impression gains ground of the close intimacy secretly subsisting between the two; and if Buckingham Palace had its way, there is very little doubt that we should, ere long be at war with France. It is strange to see to what an extent the knowledge of this feeling on the part of royalty, influences the tone of what calls itself good society. In the coming struggle in the House of Commons, which is now fixed to take place on the Address, it will also be unquestionably felt. It is quite true that Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have agreed to support an amendment implying a vote of censure on Ministers for having needlessly dissolved Parliament. Some say that Sir JAMES GRAHAM is to move the amendment, others name Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT; but on all hands it is agreed that the bulk of the Liberal Party will support it, though some defections there certainly will be. A very leading Liberal, and one who looks to be a member of the new Cabinet, told me yesterday, that after fairly dividing the waverers between the two parties, he could not make out that the Opposition had a majority of more than ten or twelve. Lord RAGLAN, who himself occupies an official position, said, in company last night, that at the Palace they did not believe the Whigs "would venture" to go to a division. The meaning of this is very well understood—namely, that everything will be done to the highest quarters, first, to dissuade them from the attempt, then to baulk them in it; and, finally, in case they should succeed, to deprive it of the fruits they had promised themselves. The *Times* writes against Lord DERBY, notwithstanding its Austrianism, and it will help to put Lord PALMERSTON back into office in spite of its enmity to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. But should the smash come in the course of the next fortnight you will find the *Times* ready to back up a new coalition ministry, which is just what the Court desires. In the balanced state of parties, and in the face of threatening events abroad, it will be quite possible for the Court practically to baffle a vote of the House of Commons against the present Ministers. The power of objecting to details and individuals is undivided, and nothing prevents its exercise but the absence of a strong motive in the loyal mind, or the existence of a strong feeling out of doors in favor of a change of hands. In the present case there is a passionate sentiment of fear and aversion towards the French Government, as well as a strong German influence at work; and amongst the public at large, although there may be no great confidence in the existing Cabinet, there is no enthusiasm for the Whigs. The latter feel this so strongly that they give out everywhere that, should they be called to power, they mean to make a broad-bottomed administration, and to offer seats in the Cabinet to Messrs. COBDEN, MILNER GIBSON and ROEBUCK. The first-named will, I am sure, refuse to act with Lord PALMERSTON, whom he has all his life opposed. MILNER GIBSON is a man of a different stamp—plastic and well bred, without animosities, prejudices, or, perhaps, very strong opinions upon any subject. He has held office with the Whigs before, and he may, therefore, do so again. As for the member for Sheffield, the Cabinet has been the dream of his life; he has refused more than once to take subordinate office because he felt he was entitled to this; and after so many disappointments, and so long waiting, he cannot be expected to refuse now if the offer be made to him. There are yet ten days, however, according to the circular just issued by Lord DERBY to his supporters, before the decisive battle for administrative power can take place; and in the meantime many things may happen to change the nicely balanced chances of the fray. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is going about everywhere saying that war with FRANCE is imminent; and there are many misgivings still as to the nature of the orders given to the commenders of our fleet in the Mediterranean. On the other hand it is deemed a pacific sign that the French and English Governments have agreed to renew diplomatic relations with Naples in consequence of the accession of the young king. LOUIS NAPOLEON probably feels that he has quite enough on his hands in northern and central Italy, without embarking in Muratist plots for a change of dynasty in Naples. A gentleman who has just returned from Algiers tells me that he was present when the troops embarked there to join their compatriots in the Italian war, and that the place looked quite empty when they were gone. Though at present quiet it will not do to leave the Arabs too long to the amusement of counting noses with their Gallic masters. While Europe was at peace Algeria was a great military outlet and training school for the French army; but should circumstances require France to defend the Rhine and keep 150,000 men in Italy, and as many more within call of Paris in case of domestic need, Algeria may be left rather bare.

The rival accounts published at Paris and Vienna of the battle of Montebello, are so utterly irreconcilable that they may well suggest doubts to the future historian whether such battle was fought at all. The numbers of the French are not stated by Gen. FORAY in his dispatch, but are set down in the Paris *Moniteur* at from 4,000 to 5,000, while Gen. GYULAI declares them to have amounted to 40,000. Similar discrepancies prevail regarding the number of Austrians engaged, and with respect to the killed and wounded. What is more certain is that the French throw the scheme of their being taken by surprise on their Sardinian allies, and that the latter complain that a due share of recognition has not been accorded to the bravery of the Piedmontese cavalry and to the important services they rendered during the action. There are also murmurs about the French monopolizing all the best positions, and so forth. On the other side the Austrians affect or feel great confidence in the strength of their fortresses, and the numbers, discipline and equipment of their troops in the field. I am told that they possess much more extensively rifles and rifled cannon than the French. They have also got several perks of artillery which are served altogether with gun cotton, from the use of which they expect great results. Their army is in truth a splendid machine, well appointed and well directed, and it will serve its purpose no doubt destructively, as the second field of Montebello proves, as long as it can be kept from thinking. For there lies the danger of dangers. Every fourth man, some say every third, in the Austrian lines, is Hungarian. So long as Hungary remains tranquil these men will continue politically passive, and regimentally loyal. But let the standard of revolt once be raised on the sides of the Carpathians, and let the Hungarian soldiery in Austrian uniforms hear it said in their own language that their country is once more the scene of civil war, and those who know them most believe that mutiny and desertion will spread through the Austro-Italian army like wildfire. There is a very uneasy feeling on this score at Vienna. The other day, when addresses of devotion and loyalty were presented to the Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, by the nobles and clergy of the various other provinces of the empire, the Hungarians were silent, and no efforts that could be made through the local authorities, would induce them to make any move in the matter. The Government of Austria still clings to the hope of being able to force Prussia into alliance with her, through the intervention of the smaller German States. But against this design the Regent and his Ministers are, I am told, thoroughly prepared. Their guiding toasts that whatever happens, Prussia must be left to act of her own free will, and to chose her own time for action.

WAR NEWS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

French and Austrian Accounts—The Field of Battle—Movements of the French Emperor, of Garibaldi, &c., &c., &c.

The details of the battle of Montebello are quite conflicting, especially as to the strength of the forces employed, Austrian accounts placing the number of the French as high as 40,000 men.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes General GYULAI's report to the Emperor of the details of the affair at Montebello: "Wounded, 718; killed, 291; missing, 283. The enemy numbered 40,000 men, but abstained from all pursuit."

The Emperor had addressed to General GYULAI an autograph letter, expressing to him, and the troops in general, his Majesty's thanks for their remarkable valor. The letter also directs a list of all the killed and wounded to be drawn up, in order that their names may be made known in their respective homes.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes a version of the battle to the effect that Count STADION passed the Po on the 20th, by the suburgin fortified bridge at Vaccarizza, with 25,000 men to ascertain the position of the French. He found them in Casteggio, which he stormed. He then came upon BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' army near Montebello. He attacked it so as to make the enemy display his strength. In the fight STADION was wounded. The French brought up fresh troops, by rail, during the battle. At night STADION retired, having effected his purpose.

The same authority says the Austrians are satisfied with the Montebello expedition, as the exact position and strength of the French were ascertained, besides the conviction that the Austrian troops fight quite as well as the French.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that letters entitled to some credit state positively that only 4,200 French troops were engaged at Montebello. The Austriens are admitted to have fought admirably in line; but not so well in close quarters, or when the moment came to cross the bayonet.

Other accounts estimate the French forces in this action at fully 12,000. It is said that Gen. FORAY's coat was riddled with bullets.

Private accounts say the real loss of the French was 1,000 to 1,100 men.

The *Times'* Pavia correspondent says the Austrians admit that the French fought splendidly. From the heights the Austrians beheld the novelty of train after train of French troops arriving by railway from Voghera, disgorging them and immediately hastening back for more.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

The following are the official bulletins issued by the Sardinian Government:

TURIN, Sunday, May 22—Evening.

The Modenese have abandoned Aulla, Fivizzano, Fosdinovo and the adjacent districts, and have retired by the Ceretto road. The inhabitants of those communes have unanimously proclaimed the dictatorship of King VICTOR EMANUEL. The tricolored banner waves in all the Lunigiana.

Up to this hour there is no news of other actions after those already announced.

MONDAY, May 23—Morning.

Yesterday the enemy, desiring to prevent some reconnaissance towards the Sesia, directed by the King in person, showed themselves in force at Palestrano and other places. Their artillery was everywhere overpowered and silenced by ours.

The little island opposite to Terranova was occupied by the Royal troops. We had few killed and wounded—among the latter we have to deplore the Captain of the Staff, FERRERI, who lost a leg.

In a cavalry encounter beyond the Sesia, Captain BERRATTA, of the Nice Cavalry, was killed by a lance thrust.

From fresh particulars the conduct of the 16th infantry appears to have been very fine the day before yesterday, when that regiment passed the Sesia with water to the waist, and vigorously assailed the enemy at Tornone, killing many and making others prisoners.

In the affair of Montebello, Colonel MOSELLI, and Lieutenants BLONAY, SCASSI, and GOVONA were killed; Captain PIOLA, Lieutenants GHIGLIAI, SALASCO, MILANESIO, and Ensign MAIA were wounded. General SONNAZ had a slight contusion on the face.

The enemy is in force at Mezzanino and Vaccarezzo.

It is said that at the Inn of the Fumo, near Torricella the Austrians shot all the Cignoli family, consisting of seven or eight persons, including two children less than 10 years of age, because they found German muskets in the house. At Casatisma they beat, and afterwards shot, a youth of 17, because, being interrogated as to whether there were French at Montebello, he replied in the negative.

They also arrested the Vice-Mayor of Pinarolo, (Province of Voghera,) threatening to shoot him, if the Mayor did not keep them advised of the movements of the French.

The French have occupied Casteggio, and are fortifying themselves there.

TURIN, Thursday, May 26.

Three hundred Austrian infantry, with 130 cavalry, and two pieces of cannon, marched yesterday morning from Gallanate to Pesco Colenois, but were met by a body of Chasseurs d'Alpes, under Capt. DA CHRISTOFORIS, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The enemy has retired to Somma.

A message from Varese announces that, at 4 o'clock this morning, 5,000 Austrians attacked GARIBALDI's corps; three hours later the enemy was repulsed at Malmate, on the road to Como. The Chasseurs d'Alps fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country round Varese is in insurrection. Gen. GARIBALDI is in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

To day the Emperor went to Vercelli accompanied by Generals VAILLANT and DE LA MARMORA. His Majesty was received by the authorities, the clergy and the population, who saluted him with hearty plaudits."

TURIN, Friday, May 27—9½ P. M.

Austrian steamers are cruising about the Lago Maggiore, threatening the country on the banks of the lake. The inhabitants being in arms, offer resistance to the menaces of the enemy.

The steamer *Radetzki* appeared before the town of Canobbio and fired a few shot without effect, but the discharge from the small arms of the National Guard soon compelled her to bear away again.

A private message received here, announces that General GARIBALDI occupies a strong position near Varese.

Yesterday morning Count DE SALMOUR departed for Naples.

PARIS, Saturday, May 28.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following telegram:

ALESSANDRIA, Friday, May 27.

The situation of affairs affords nothing new to note.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

VIENNA, May 26.—A brigade of the enemy had taken up a strong position on the Sesia, close to Candia, but during the nights of the 24th and 25th instant, the Austrians constructed a battery of four pieces of cannon and four howitzers, and opened fire about 4 o'clock. The surprise was so great, and the result so favorable, that the enemy was forced to change his position three times, and finally abandon his encampment altogether."

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PAVIA, Sunday, May 22.

The French having been seen to the east of Voghera, it became necessary to find out in what strength they were. Accordingly, yesterday morning a body of about 20,000 men, under Count STADION, were sent across the Po by a bridge at Vaccarizza, a few miles from this, just below the junction of the Ticino and the Po, with orders to push on until they found the enemy in force, to oblige him to show his strength, and then immediately to retire. At about noon Count STADION reached Casteggio, which he found occupied, and prepared for defence, and he did not take it till after a hard fight. Beyond Casteggio the enemy had secured a position on a rising ground, with the village of Montebello in its centre. Count STADION attacked immediately, and in about half an hour obtained possession of the heights, losing, however, many officers and men in storming some farmhouses, which were most gallantly defended.

From the heights of Montebello the Austrians beheld a novelty in the art of war. Train after train arrived by railway from Voghera, each train disgorging its hundreds of armed men, and immediately hastening back for more. In vain Count STADION endeavored to crush the force before him before it could be increased enough to overpower him. The battle was kept up without any decisive result till dark, when he retired, having fully accomplished his purpose of discovering the position and force of the enemy. His loss, however, has been great—ten officers killed and sixteen wounded (one a general of brigade, BRAUN,) and four hundred killed and wounded. The French were commanded by General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. The Austrians say they fought splendidly—"*Der Franzose ist ein magnifiker Kerl*" is an expression I have often heard to-day. A regiment of Sardinian Lancers was nearly destroyed, completely ridden over, by some Hussars."

The general staff has lost an excellent officer, Major WITTEN, who was sent to observe and report to Count GYULAI what he saw. Not satisfied with this passive, but useful and indeed necessary, duty, he put himself at the head of a party attacking a farm house, and was killed by almost the first fire. The Austrians had their reserve as close as was usual in the days of old "brown Bess;" the consequence was that these suffered almost as much as the troops engaged, the bullets from the French rifles ranging very far. One regiment of Chasseurs in particular is reported to have been extraordinarily steady, and to have done great execution by its fire.

The head-quarters are still at Garlasco. The ninth corps, under Count SCHAFFGOTSCHE, has come up from the eastward and is now at Piacenza and in front of it—that is to say on the right bank of the Po. General D'URBAN's corps is also beyond the Po with a bridge at Spessa in his rear. The *tête-de-pont* at Vaccarizza is strongly fortified.

There has been some fighting to-day near Vercelli, between ZOBEL's corps and CIALDINI, with what result I hope to be able to tell you to-morrow.

A VIEW OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

We read in a letter from Voghera of the 23d:

"I left Alessandria yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by railway, and after passing by the little town of Tortona, stopped in view of Pontecurone, where the head-quarters of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS are established. All the country is extremely fertile, and the only thing it has to complain of is the torrent of the Curone, which often, in the rainy season and on the melting of the snow, overflows its banks, and ravages the roads and plains. At this moment the Curone is tolerably low, and can be crossed without danger. Voghera, where I next arrived, is set down in all the Geographical dictionaries as a town; it is even said in those works that it is the last one in Piedmont, and that the country which extends to Piacenza only contains villages like Broni and Stradella. But I must affirm that Voghera is only a village like many of those on the banks of the Seine, near Paris; it has, however, just now a very numerous military population. I found the French soldiers engaged in the painful labor of providing for the wounded, and burying the dead. Many remains of the combat of the 20th have been collected—arms, heaps of uniforms, plates bearing the double-headed eagle, bayonet sheaths, &c. The dead whom I saw were almost all in white coats, with dark green or blue trousers bearing a red stripe. The head-dress is in the form of a mitre. Almost all these men were young and strong. Their features, however, denoted that they had undergone great fatigue, and the prisoners which have been taken affirm that for some time the *corps d'armée* to which they belonged had had to suffer from forced marches and privations. Among the prisoners a good many are Hungarians. A domestic in the household of the Emperor, who is of that country, questioned several of them, and all seemed to bear their captivity with great philosophy, convinced, as they are, that France will treat them generously. The Austrian officers have been most kindly treated by the French officers, as wine, coffee, cigars, everything likely to be agreeable, have been offered. Most of them have accepted the offers made, but others have absolutely refused, and do not even answer the questions asked. One, a Dutchman, has thus far, it has been noticed, maintained the most obstinate silence.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* has the following account of the recent movements of the Emperor:

The Emperor, at midday on Thursday, the 19th, went out to reconnoitre Tortona and its environs. This town, which was formerly fortified, commands the road from Alessandria to Piacenza. Founded, it said, by BARBAROSSA, it was burned down by FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, and sustained several memorable sieges. It is now an open town, which in a military point of view is only important from its having a bridge over the Scrivia. On finding the Austrians in order to check the march of the French, endeavored to blow up this bridge; but, either from want of time, or from their mine having been badly laid, only part of the roadway was injured, the other parts remaining intact.

A company of French military workmen, directed by the engineers, were immediately sent to re-establish the communication. The co-operation of these intelligent and devoted workmen, who form, so to speak, an auxiliary corps of the army, promises the best results. From the commencement of operations they

is produced with almost mathematical certainty. The next day the Emperor came from Alessandria to Valenza to judge of the effect of the new artillery by personal inspection. He saw the destruction of the previous evening in all its triumphant reality, and remained for some time watching the movements of the enemy, who seemed to be preparing for retreat. The Emperor was received with enthusiasm on the part of the people, and hour afterwards he returned to Alessandria accompanied by two aides-de-camp only. You may easily conceive that this little affair has further increased the confidence of both officers and soldiers."

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

The Augsburg *Gazette* contains the following particulars relating to the command of the Austrian army, its strength and position. According to this journal, "its centre, under the immediate command of Marshal GYULAI, is stationed between Mortara and Pavia; the right, under the orders of General ZOBEL, is in the line between Novara and the Lago Maggiore; while the last, under the orders of General BENEDEK, stretches between Pavia and Piacenza, with its advanced lines reaching as far as Stradella. To this *corps d'armée* belongs the column commanded by Gen. STAHON, which fought at Montebello. The total number of Austrian troops in Italy is about 200,000." The same journal contains various statements referring to the arrangements and organization of the Franco-Sardinian army. "The corps of General NEIL," it says, "forms the extreme left wing of the army, and stretches toward the Dora Baltea with a view of covering Turin. The corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D' HILLIERS forms the right wing of the army, and is in cantonments at Novi, Argin, Gavi, and Voghera. The corps under the command of Marshal CANROBERT forms the centre of Alessandria. The guard under the orders of General REGNAULT ST JEAN D'ANGELY is collected between Genoa and Alessandria, and forms the reserve. General M'MAHON commands a *corps d'armée* at Valenza. The Sardinian division, under the command of General CIALDINI, is in line between Chiasi and Frassinetto; the division of General FANTI at Alessandria; that of General CAUCIARI at Novi; and, lastly, that of General DURANDO at Acqui."

PUBLIC FEELING IN LOMBARDY.

A letter from Milan, dated the 21st ult., and received in Paris, says: "It appears certain that the Austrians are preparing a great retrograde movement. They have pressed all the carts and horses on the territory of Pavia and Lodi, and sent them towards Piacenza, no doubt to accumulate the means of transport in case of retreat. The chief editor of the *Official Milan Gazette* has found it necessary to quit the town, and his two sub-editors were arrested yesterday, in consequence, it is said, of having corresponded with the enemy. Should the Austrian army suffer a check, the plan of the Emperor is believed to be to abandon the country as far as Verona. The Government is at present established there. The crown jewels and the valuable furniture of the Royal Palaces have been transferred there, and it has even been suggested to send there the Italians holding office under the Government of Milan, and who have thus compromised themselves with the popular party. As for our part we dread the moment of transition between the departure of the Austrians flying the country and the occupation by our liberators. There are men here who hope for some hours of vengeance and disturbance."

GARIBALDI AND HIS TROOPS.

From the London Times, May 28.

Foremost among the revolutionary chiefs whom the events of 1848 brought into notice must be reckoned the Italian General GARIBALDI. The sympathy which has always been given to the unhappy people whose land is at present the theatre of war—a sympathy which even now almost centralizes our senses to the dangers of French aggression—has been greatly increased of late years by the deeds of such men as the partisan leader who is now keeping Northern Lombardy in alarm. Indeed, the events of 1849 have almost been sufficient to wipe away the stain which the ignorance or prejudice of ages had fixed on the Italian military character. Whatever may have been the deficiencies in courage and patriotism of the race among whom the young General BONAPARTE burst sixty years ago, no one will have the hardihood to deny the Italians of the present day a spirit and an aptitude for warlike exploits equal to those of other European nations. The defence of Rome, taken by the French only after a regular siege, and by means of immense masses of troops, and the defence of Venice, with still greater energy and desperation, are remarkable events in the history of a people which has had no real military education, nor the independence which is thought necessary to create a patriotic and devoted spirit. Although his present war will, no doubt, be fought out by masses of disciplined troops, concentrated for the attack and defence of fortrate fortresses, and although the conflict of 600,000 men in a territory scarcely a hundred miles broad is not likely to leave much scope for guerilla warfare or the achievements of half-trained bands of volunteers, yet the enrolment of thousands of young men in every part of Northern and Central Italy must produce eventually some effect on the war by giving reinforcements to the allies, and it is at least a convincing proof that the military energy of the Italians is not extinct. While the enlistment of volunteers is going on rapidly in Tuscany, so that the troops furnished by the Duchy will soon amount to some 40,000 men, while, in spite of the discouragement of the French Government, fearful of priestly antagonism, the emigration from the Roman States to Tuscany and Piedmont is swelling into a deep and steady tide, the hero of 1849—GARIBALDI—has entered Lombardy and planted the standard of insurrection among the most peaceful, timid and industrious of the Italian populations. It is easy enough to give reasons for every move which takes place in war. With a map in one's hand and a general knowledge of the disposition of two armies, it is possible to judge approximately of the motives which prompt any act of strategy. But in this case we confess to seeing no more definite intention on the part of GARIBALDI than to penetrate into the Austrian territory at a point where it is unguarded, and there to create a political ferment by the spectacle of Austrian towns occupied, Austrian officials taken prisoners, and Italian regiments marching under a native commander, and displaying the Imperial flag for that which represents the hopes of Italy.

Such bold moves are not to be despised. Although the regular military student may ask what is the use of GARIBALDI, with a few thousand men, making a dash on Austrian ground near the Lago Maggiore, while the real tug of war is to take place some hundred or more miles to the southward, in the neighborhood of Pavia and Piacenza, yet it is quite possible that the exploits which we have lately chronicled with, if correctly reported, have no small influence on the course of the war. We are not at all disposed to take as gospel all that the bulletins communicate. According to one set, no Austrian cannon shot has ever hit anything it was aimed at, and no Austrian soldier has done anything better than carry off cows and shoot children under ten years old. The Austrians, having less imagination, are more moderate. But there is one unfailing guide in forming a right judgment as to the success of operations, and that is the position of the belligerents. If two bodies of men are brought into conflict, and after the action they retain pretty much their former position, we may make a fair guess that, in spite of exaggerated representations on either side, there has been no very decisive advantage gained either way. Similarly, if a force enters an enemy's country, fights a battle, and still holds its position on hostile ground, it is fair to believe that it has had the best of the encounter. Now, this is the case with GARIBALDI. The General with a considerable force of Italian volunteers, said to amount to 10,000 men, has undertaken to operate on the extreme right of the Austrians, and to carry the war into Lombardy, in hopes of exciting an insurrection which will distract the attention and interrupt the communications of the enemy. Accordingly, a few days since he crossed the frontier at the southern point of the Lago Maggiore, and seized the town of Varese. The Lombard refugees in the Swiss Cantons of the border were, we may presume, expected to take the opportunity to recross the frontier and join the liberating corps, but the Swiss authorities have taken such precautions to preserve their neutrality, have so effectually "interned" the refugees, and have put so strong a force in the neighborhood of the Lugano and Bellinzona, that it is probable no assistance will be received from this quarter, though several thousand men might be got together out of the fugitive Lombards and the sympathizing Swiss of the Italian Cantons. The people who live under the shadow of the Alps and in the neighborhood of free Switzerland have been first called to arms by GARIBALDI; with what result remains to be seen, but the plan is at least more hopeful than if he had first preached his crusade in the plains of the Po. The news, as far as we have it, is, that GARIBALDI has entered the town of Varese, and made prisoners the Austrian officials,—these, we presume, who were not Italians. He is reported to have 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery. This event must have taken place on the 24th or 25th, for early on the morning of the 26th, the Austrians attacked with 5,000 men. After a fight of three hours, the enemy was repulsed. The official bulletin says that this took place at Malmate, on the road to Como, and it must be the same event which is referred to in a telegram from Berne, *via* France, which says that GARIBALDI had beaten the Austrians and taken some of their cannon. All the accounts agree in stating this action to have taken place at an early hour on the 26th, and to have been over about 9 o'clock. This, however, is not the end of the affair. There seems to be little doubt that, whatever was the issue of the action—and all the telegrams agree in giving the victory to GARIBALDI—the Austrians returned in force before Varese in the course of the day. The first Berne telegram says: "The firing ceased at 9 o'clock. It is asserted that an Austrian *corps d'armée* is moving towards Sesto Calende. Gen. GARIBALDI is preparing for defence." It seems evident from this that after the victory of the morning GARIBALDI was obliged to retire into Varese, where he expected to be attacked by the Austrians. Another telegram says: "The town of Varese, in which Gen. GARIBALDI has barricaded himself without either cannon or cavalry, is assaulted by the Austrian infantry and artillery. The fight has begun." We cannot tell what to think of this statement. As both the telegrams which speaks of the morning action and that which speaks of the attack on the town, come from Berne, it is difficult to conceive there can be different accounts of the same event; and we are consequently forced to believe that GARIBALDI is in some danger from the enemy, although the official Sardinian bulletin tells us, after its usual style, that "General GARIBALDI is in pursuit of the flying enemy."

(The above article was written before the events occurred which gave the lie to its vaticinations; but it will be read with interest.)

THE HISTORIAN OF THE PENINSULAR WAR ON GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Friday, May 27.

The appearance of GARIBALDI on Lombard ground on the right of the Austrian position is looked upon by the military critics of my acquaintance as a fact of much importance. I am told that, some weeks ago, so soon as the first definite intelligence had reached us of the relative position of the two armies, after the arrival of the French in the field, Sir WILLIAM NAPIER—who, bedridden and bullet-riddled as he is, still follows all contemporary military operations keenly and closely—pointed out the importance of throwing GARIBALDI upon the Austrian right by exactly the movement that General has now made. It is interesting to see the bedridden critic of this military chessboard thus anticipating the move of the active player.

Those of my acquaintance who have known GARIBALDI personally, or watched his career closely, seem to attribute to him not merely high qualities as a partisan captain, but powers of generalship of a more remarkable order than are included in the popular estimate of him. He has now an opportunity of giving proof of himself on a wider theatre, and with better means under his hand, than he had during the siege of Rome, or at the end of the resistance of Venice, after his daring retreat from the taken city. Gen. ULLOA, who now commands the Tuscan army, was one of the heroes of the gallant defence of Venice, during which he commanded the fort of Malghera till his means of defence were exhausted, and his garrison dwindled to a handful, under the fire of the enemy and the ravages of cholera and famine. MANIN and GARIBALDI are the two noblest figures that emerge from the troubles and blunders of 1848. Both had broken with MAZZINI before his last mad attempt at Genoa and had given in their full and frank adhesion to Piedmont, as the destined champion of the Italian cause when the moment should come for asserting it. GARIBALDI may yet give the Austrians great annoyance from the Valtelline, and if he proves to be supplied with sufficient artillery, will be more difficult to dislodge than might be expected from the smallness of the force under his orders. The disarming of the population, however, if all I hear be correct, must have been too complete to render the danger of a Lombard rising very formidable to the Austrians.

THE OPERATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

BERNE, Thursday, May 26.

Advices have been received from Lugano to the evening of the 25th. This morning a fight took place before Varese. The firing ceased at 9 o'clock. It is asserted that an Austrian *corps de armeé* is moving towards Sesto Celende. Gen. GARIBALDI is preparing for defence. It is announced that 900 Austrian Bavarian soldiers will shortly arrive on the frontiers of Lichtenstein.

BASLE, Thursday, May 26.

The cannonade against Varese was heard this morning at Magadino. Alarm bells were ringing from all the church towers.

The tri-color has been hoisted at Luvino and Maccagno.

Martial law has been declared at Chiasso, in the Canton Tessin.

BASLE, Thursday, May 26 (*via* France.)

Three telegrams from Lugano and Bellinzona announce that GARIBALDI has beaten the Austrians and taken some of their cannon. This morning the report of cannon was heard in the direction of Varese. In all the communes the alarm bells have been rung.

BERNE, Thursday, May (*via* Germany.)

The town of Verese, in which GARIBALDI has barricaded himself without either cannon or cavalry, is assaulted by the Austrian infantry and artillery. The fight has begun.

TURIN, Thursday, May 26.

A message from Varese announces that, at 4 o'clock this morning, 5,000 Austrians attacked General GARIBALDI's corps; three hours later the enemy was repulsed at Malmate, on the road to Como. The Chasseurs d'Alpe fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country round Varese is in insurrection. General GARIBALDI is in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

GARIBALDI'S HOSTAGES.

BERNE, Thursday, May 26.

Gen. GARIBALDI has made prisoners of the Austrian officials of the town of Vareve. He is reported to have under him a force of 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery; 2,000 Austrians are at Camerall, waiting reinforcements. On Tuesday a cannonade at Piacenza was said to have been heard as far as Calende.

THE ENGLISH AT A DISCOUNT IN PIEDMONT.

Correspondence of the London News.

GENOA, Monday, May 23.

I wish I had words to convey to your readers the strong feeling of animosity which is springing up in Italian hearts against the English in consequence of the conduct of our Ministers in not acknowledging the present Tuscan Government. The friends of England could account for and to some extent excuse all other deeds. Love of peace, jealousy of France, the interests of British trade, and a hundred other reasons, good, bad, or indifferent, might have contributed to render the English insensible to that national Italian cause for which they had expressed such warm sympathies in happier times; even the abuse and obloquy lavished upon Piedmont, her King, and Minister, in return for the disinterestedness with which this little state gave her blood and her money for the cause of England in 1856, might have been forgiven; for it is in the nature of the great to forget the benefits conferred upon them by the small. But the freest nations are too generally the most selfish and ungrateful. But what purpose, say the Italians, does this gratuitous insult to the Tuscan patriots answer to the Government or the people of England? If there is one principle laid out with sufficient clearness in British foreign policy, it is that England is ready to recognize any Government *de facto* that any country may choose to place at its head. Mr. SCARLET may have been authorized by his position in advising the Grand Duke to hold his own, to resist all popular pressure, to lay the plan for the bombardment of his capital, to remove to Porto Ferrajo in the Isle of Elba, promising him the support of English fleets and troops. But with the ignominious flight of the Prince, certainly the zeal of a British diplomatist for the welfare of a Government with which he is accredited ought to have stopped. The King was dead; long live the King! The ruler of Tuscany has run away; long live the ruler, whoever he be, who takes his place. Surely, England cannot have two weights and two measures. If she never interferes with France, whether she proclaims Bourbon, Orleans or Bonaparte, why should she meddle with Tuscany if she substitutes a national instead of an alien dynasty? Most assuredly Tuscany will manage to thrive whether Lord DERBY smiles on her new government or frowns; but Lord DERBY has no right to expose his countrymen to needless and certainly unmerited animosity. The Italians have but too much of the parrot and monkey nature in their disposition. CAVOUR had inoculated them with his own Anglo-mania, and now the French are teaching them to lisp out their stupid verbiage about "*Perfide Albion*." There is no great hardship in characterizing Lord DERBY's policy towards Tuscany as perfidious. It is not less suicidal to his party and ruinous to England, and I never cease exhorting the Italians to wait and see what the result of the late elections will bring them; but it is a thankless task to convince angry minds, and the Italians are as wild against England as a hot headed and somewhat ignorant people can well be.

I know an Englishman has been hustled about and roughly handled near the Café del Gran Corso, in Genoa, because he had, inadvertently perhaps, been standing and listening near a group of noisy patriots and suspected of being the *Times* correspondent, or at least a spy. I saw yesterday a bevy of good honest English Jack sailors, more than half-seas over, walking along the Strada Nuova, and trembled to think what might be the consequences of a collision between those thoughtless men and the irritable and vindictive holiday folk who looked with contempt at their flushed faces and unsteady gait. There certainly is no reason for a quarrel between England and Italy, even if the English Government chooses to pick one with the French because they are doing for Italy what England once thought should be done.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN TUSCANY.

Correspondence of the Globe.

PARIS, May 24.

The shock of battalions on the Po, and the siege or storm of Pavia, which is the next bulletin looks for, may be important occurrences; but to any calm observer of the whole panorama, the installation of young Prince JEROME in the Pitti Palace, and the French tricolor flying alongside the green, white and red flag from the huge tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, is the real event of the day. To talk of this great historic fact as a "provisional" and ephemeral phasis of Tuscany, is neither the evidence of statecraft nor proof of common sagacity; for there exists now no possibility of ever dislodging French influence from the south side of the Apennines, and the whole seaboard from the Tiber's mouth to the Arno and Var. Russia *won't* undertake the job, Prussia *can't*, and England has lost her opportunity by *appearing* to frown on the independent cause. A Belgic paper, *L'Echo du Parliament*, informs us to-day that Lord MALMESBURY has remonstrated with Count PEPOLI about French occupancy of Leghorn and Florence; it would have, perhaps, had some show of neutrality if such a proceeding on the part of his lordship had been rendered intelligible by a previous remonstrance with the Vienna Ambassador on the fortification of Ancona, the extinction of the lighthouse, and the immense and permanent works of the contemplated Sebastopol on the other side of the Apennines. The Pope is said to have protested against this outrage, but Tuscany now does not protest, quite the reverse; and Prince JEROME embodies in his new home the whole wishes of the Etrurians. *Le Moniteur* to-day, as it to administer a covert rebuke to your Foreign Office, publishes more conspicuously than ever the official acts of the Florence Executive; recognizes the *Moniteur Toscano* as the organ of an established Government, but does *not* publish the protest of the Modenese Duke against the Piedmontese occupancy of Massa Carrara. Folks "protest too much"—this is a time for action.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF TUSCANY.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at Leghorn. Before landing he issued the following proclamation, dated on board the *Reine Hortense*, Leghorn Roads, May 23:

"INHABITANTS OF TUSCANY! The Emperor sends me among you at the request of your representatives, to wage war against your enemies, the oppressors of Italy. My mission is exclusively a military one. I have nothing to do with, and shall not busy myself about, your internal organization. NAPOLEON III. has declared that he had but one ambition, that of bringing about the triumph of the sacred cause of the liberation of a nation, and that he would never be swayed by family interests. He has stated that the sole object of France, satisfied with her might, was to have on her frontiers a people who would be indebted to her for their regeneration. If God protects us, and grants victory, Italy will be free to adopt what government she prefers (*se constituera librement*), and while taking her rank among nations will strengthen the equilibrium of Europe. Remember that no sacrifice can be too great when independence is to be the reward of your efforts, and show the world by your union, your moderation, and your energy, that you are worthy to be free.

The Prince Commanding in Chief the Fifth Corps of the Army of Italy, NAPOLEON (Jerome)."

PROBABLE PLAN OF ACTION FOR HIS COMMAND.

One of the greatest designs of the First NAPOLEON is now about to be realized under the auspices of the Third. The road from Spezzia to Parma, designed by the French Engineers of the First Empire as a great military highway, is now in an excellent state of preservation. A splendid bridge on the Magra, just built, joins Spezzia with Sarzana. From Sarzana the road proceeds to Aulle, till lately the great stronghold of the Duke of Modena, who had dotted the hills closing the narrow valley with forts bristling with cannon, and was busy even a fortnight ago, when I last went that way, filling up hollows and levelling steep places, with a view to show tree play for his formidable artillery. Notwithstanding the strenuous endeavors of this Royal Paladin, whom the Italians designate by the nickname of "Count of Culagna" from one of the mock heroes in Tassoni's comic poem, no man ever stood in awe of that formidable fortress of Aulla. Somehow, the very soldiers who garrisoned it, and the laborers who dug at those trenches, laughed at their master and employer. Rotten eggs and baked apples, it was always thought, were too powerful missiles to storm the Fortress of Aulla; and we hear, in fact, that the doughty Ducal warrior has, all at once, and unattacked, given orders for the evacuation of the mighty citadel, no less than of its detached forts and watch-towers; that his troops have spiked their cannon and taken to their heels, joining their Prince beyond the Apennines, where he has taken up his head quarters at Brescello, right on, or rather in, the Po, ready to throw himself into the arms of the Austrians on the first approach of danger. Of such a nature is the valor of Austria's royal lieutenants in Italy!

After passing Aulla the road enters the Parmesan Territory at Villafranca, and soon reaches Pontremoli, the little capital of that district of Lunigiana which belonged to Tuscany till 1847, and was then ceded to Parma, in consequence of one of those private arrangements by which Italian Princes made over their subjects to one another without consulting either their wishes or interests. Pontremoli had declared for annexation to Piedmont at the time of the Parma movement of a fortnight since; and, although the Duchess has been able to return triumphantly to her capital, she has not equally succeeded in reëstablishing her sway south of the Apennines, and the Italian tricolor is now waving at the top of Castruccio's old tower, and of every steeple in Pontremoli. From this latter place the great military highway crosses the Apennine pass of La Cisa. It descends the mountains through Barcato and Cassio, and comes to the plain at the opening of the two great valleys of the Taro and Cenoa at Fornovo. The distance from Fornovo to Parma is only 14 miles, and all the way from Spezzia to Parma is reckoned at 80 miles, or 120 kilometres, a distance to be easily got over in a four days' march.

But, besides this, by far the best, shortest, and straightest way between the Mediterranean and the Lombard plain, there is another road going from Sarzana by Fosdinovo and Fivizzano, across the Modenese Apennines at the Pass of Cerrato to Reggio; and from Pistoia, in Tuscany, there are two roads, one crossing the mountains over Montecuccolo to Modena, and one by the Porretta to Bologna. The direct road from Florence to Bologna by the Covigliato is known to all travellers.

Prince NAPOLEON has therefore a free choice of roads whenever, after the organization of Tuscany, he chooses to join his Imperial cousin at the main seat of war in Lombardy. Yet those who wish for the success of the French arms must regret and wonder that the road from Spezzia to Parma should have been overlooked in the very earliest movements of their armies. Five and twenty or thirty thousand men might, with all safety, and ought to have reached and taken up their position at Parma, or at least at Fornovo, at this present moment; and their coöperation with the columns advancing from Novi, Tortona, and Voghera would not only have driven the Austrians from their position at Montebello, Casteggio, and Stradella, but rendered the stronghold of Piacenza itself utterly untenable.

THE DUCHIES.

TURIN, Saturday.—At Lanigiaoi, in Parma, the people have risen and pronounced for the King of Sardinia.

General RICOTTI, with Tuscan troops, military engineers, and gensdarmes, entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian Independence. The Parmesan troops have retired.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 21st ult. Informs us that incessant attempts were made by the revolutionary party to get the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope to revolt. The following proclamation was distributed in the Swiss barracks:

SOLDIERS OF THE FOREIGN REGIMENTS!—Austria, the sole cause of our slavery, is already inclosed in a circle by the invincible armies of France and Piedmont. The people are rising in crowds to defend the rights of Italy. Soldiers, you have the choice either to reinforce the ranks of the Italian army or to return freely to your families. Soldiers! will you fight in defence of a tyrannical Government? You, the sons of WILLIAM TELL, of noble France and Germany, of independent spirit! You, the children of nations too generous to disgrace yourselves by such ignominious conduct! Recollect that your officers deceived you when they induced you to enlist with promises they have never performed. You are the victims—you are the instruments of brutal oppression. Recollect that you have been treated, not as men, but as brutes. Do not trust in your officers, who are actuated by the vilest motives. They would engage you in battle with a people who aspire to conquer that which you enjoy in your own country. They would force you into an unjust contest by invoking the honor of your flag; but can there be honor where there is no justice? Moreover, what will it avail you to fight since France is with us? Follow, therefore, the example of your brothers, who, in 1848, fought gloriously beside us, and mixed their blood with ours in the holy cause of Italy. Soldiers, come then to us; we will receive you with open arms as brothers, crying at the same time, 'Long live the soldiers of the foreign regiments! Italy forever.'"

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 24.

I wrote you word not long ago, that although France promises to respect more or less scrupulously the neutrality of the Papal States, Piedmont requires that if she is to do so, Austria in no part of the dominions of the Church shall pretend to carry on military preparations and increase the number of her troops. Therefore, if affairs at Ferrara and Ancona do not return to the *statu quo* it is doubtful whether even France herself will allow the Pope to enjoy the exemptions and privileges of neutrality, and I can inform you that the blockade of Ancona, suspended for a time, will yet be carried into effect. In the meantime the Court of Roma builds its hopes on the Swiss troops, and endeavors to foment deep hatred between them and the people. To this end it caused the day before yesterday, a company of the Swiss guards at Cesena to attack suddenly several unarmed citizens, some of whom were slain and others wounded. As it is not safe at Rome itself to work with quite the same materials, it is in trying to compromise the French garrison and force the French in treat the people with severity. The famous NARDONI, with this design, prepared certain persons on a given day to cry out, "Death to the Priests!" "Long live the Republic!" but the attempt was a complete failure. Hereupon the Liberals, highly indignant, drew up and forwarded to the Emperor in Alessandria a memorial explaining the sad conduct they are in, and how their Government had collected a large number of policemen and of the infamous Centurions to bring about in the Romagnas disorders such as occasion bloodshed, as they were going about provoking and irritating the quiet citizens. The petitioners further stated that it would be impossible to keep the Liberals resigned and tranquil any longer if those harpies of the law continued to be protected, and if the police were not confided entirely to the French. On account of all these difficulties, the Emperor, as you are doubtless aware, summoned to his camp the Duke of GRAMMONT. At one of these interviews with his Ambassador, Count CAVOUR was present, as likewise Prince NAPOLEON and the Prince LATOUR D'AUVERGNE. I do not pretend to know what they discussed; but this I can state, that the Duke feels sure the Pope will keep on plotting his escape, but is not so sure that the city will remain tranquil.

CONDITION OF THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

DEATH OF KING FERDINAND.

The official journal of Naples contains the following account of King FERDINAND'S last moments: "The King, our master, after a short calm yesterday, was attacked about 8½ o'clock in the evening with his usual pains in the left side of his breast, but more severe, and extending through the whole region of the left lung. This morning the copious expectoration of the previous days ceased, and the morbid state increased to such a degree that with great grief of soul we felt it our duty to advise him to procure the last aid of our holy religion, which, in fact, he did about noon. CASERTA, 1 P. M., May 20, 1859." Here follow the signatures of the physician.

THE SUCCESSION OF FRANCIS II.

It is said that all the Powers, with the exception of France and Sardinia, had acknowleged by telegraph the new King of Naples. The King was proclaimed at Caserta on Sunday, the 22d, and the garrison took the oath of allegiance the same day. The garrison of Naples took the same oath on the 25th. The Capital was tranquil, but it was feared that Court intrigue might give rise to trouble. The King, confiding in his army, was making preparations to suppress any outbreak of a revolution *de palais*. He had ordered the arrest of several suspected persons of distinction. In his proclamation announcing his accession to the throne, the King avoids making any engagements for the future and from announcing his opinion on the Italian Peninsula.

NEAPOLITAN DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs has published the following declaration:

"In presence of the war which has broken out in Upper Italy, his Majesty's Government, in accordance with the principles of strict neutrality, and under existing circumstances, hastens to manifest on its side the intention to scrupulously observe everything which concerns international rights in time of war towards the commerce and navigation of neutrals, and all which the Congress of Paris on the 16th of April, 1856, established on that subject."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NAPLES.

England sends on a mission to Naples, Sir JAMES HUDSON: Austria, M. DE HOHENE; France, M. TALLEYRAND DE PERIGORD; and Sardinia, M. SALMOUR.

AUSTRIA.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following statement respecting the Austrian forces:

"The Tyrol has been lately rather bare of troops, but will soon be occupied by 40,000 men, brought from Bohemia, where they have remained till now. It is the corps commanded by Count CLAM-GALLAS, and 25,000 of them will pass through Munich in the course of a few days. This corps is accompanied by eighty guns. Menich is preparing to give the soldiers a hospitable reception. When concentrated in the Tyrol, these forces can easily be directed to the theatre of war in Italy or to the Upper Rhine. There are also for the latter destination 80,000 men under arms between Linz and Salzbourg, and at least an equal number will soon be collected in Gallicia ready for any eventuality. When it is remembered that, besides the 50,000 under Count SCHAFFGOTSCHE, who were conveyed by sea from Trieste to Venice and Upper Italy, the latter country contains ten complete *corps d'armée*, making a total of 500,000 men, it must be admitted that Austria displays greater resources than was deemed possible.

A communication from Inspruck of the 21st states that an autograph letter, addressed by the Emperor to the Archduke, Governor of the Tyrol, calls the Tyrolean people to arms.

AUSTRIAN.

The *Indipendente* of Turin states that LEOPOLD II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has assumed the command of the 8th regiment of Austrian Dragoons, which is his property.

THE EMPEROR STILL AT VIENNA.

A letter from Vienna, of the 21st, says:

"After various delays occasioned by diplomatic reasons, the Emperor will definitively leave Vienna on Tuesday next for Italy, attended by a numerous suite. Among the personages who accompany his Majesty are the Archduke LEOPOLD, and General Hess HANSLABD. GEUNNA and SCHLITTER. The Emperor has no intention of assuming the command of the army, but only of personally ascertaining the state of things, and of inspecting the troops."

THE APPROACHING REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY.

The London *Advertiser* states that KOSSUTH intended to quit England in slight or ten days for Hungary. He goes in the first instance to Genoa, with the full concurrence of the King of Sardinia and the Empsror NAPOLEON, and will then concert with General KLAPKA and other eminent Hungarian officers who are waiting to receive him, upon measures for throwing off the Austrian yoke in their native country, and for restoring its independence.

RUSSIA.

It was reported at Vienna on the 27th that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had withdrawn from his post of Foreign Minister in the Russian Cabinet because the Emperor ALEXANDER had resolved to abandon the engagements undertaken with France, and was inclined to favor Austria.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independance* states that since the resignation of Count BRUL, the Austrian cabinet has drawn closer its relations with the cabinet of St. Petersburg. "I can inform you," sends the correspondent, "from a certain source, that Russia views the occupation of Tuscany by a French army with but little satisfaction. I believe even that observations, if not protests, have been made on the subject to the cabinet of the Tuileries."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

A Vienna letter says that by the middle of June the Austrian army in Italy will probably be 325,000 strong with 75,000 horses and 850 to 900 guns. A conscription of 100,000 men was expected to be made in Austria in a few days.

A dispatch dated Berne, May 26, says that GARIBALDI had made prisoners the Austrian officials of the town of Varese, and that according to report he had under him a force of 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery.

The *Triester Zeitung* states that a Sardinian Commissary had proclaimed the incorporation of Massa with Piedmont. The same journal also states that a Dutch steamer had, in violation of international law, been chased by a French war-ship hoisting Austrian colors.

The tri-color had been hoisted at Luvino and Maccagno.

Martial law had been declared at Chiasso in the Canton Tessin.

The London *Times'* Turin correspondent says the feeling there end in some other parts of Italy was particularly hostile to England.

The first Austrian *corps d'armée*, 4,000 strong, was to be sent from Bohemia into tha Tyrol by way of Dresden and Munich.

The accumulation of troops in Munich was so great that 2,000 beds had been made up in the Crystal Palace.

The report that the neutral Powers had protested against the occupation of Tuscany is contradicted; but it was believed that the English and Prussian Ambassadors in Paris had made observations on the subject which were not very well received.

A dispatch from Triesta says that about sixty French men-of-war were in the Mediterranean cruising between the Adriatic and the Lavant.

A flotilla of gun-boats was ready to sail from Toulon, and was shortly to be followed by a second. It was supposed they were intended to act against Venice.

Five gun-boats which could be taken to pieces and remounted had been sent to Genoa. They were intended for use on Lake Meggiore.

Letters from Rome state that the greatest enthusiasm was produced among the people and the French troops by the news of the triumph of French arms at Montebello.

The *Daily News* Turin correspondent telegraphs that an official inquiry, made on the spot, establishes the fact that the contributions levied by the Austrians at Vercelli, and which the special correspondent of the *Times* declared has not been raised, amount to the sum of 2,000,000 francs.

The *Débats* says the attack of the Austrians on Castelfido favors the conclusion that they intend to defend vigorously the line between Pavia and Piacenza. On that point, indeed, the bulk of the two armies is collected.

The same journal says it was reported that General M'MAHON had succeeded in throwing part of his *corps d'armée* on the left bank of the Po.

The Piedmontese papers state that Colonel MORELLI, after being seriously wounded, wrote to his wife the following lines: "I am covered with glory and with wounds; I have, I feel, only a few minutes to live, but I wish that my last thought should be for you and for my country."

The following is an extract from a letter sent from Genoa to the *Semaphore* of Marseilles: "I have just met in a *café* a traveler who has arrived from Casale. He related to a group of officers that the Austrians having, at Trino, invaded a property belonging to Count DE CAVOUR, gave way to great vandalism. Trino is at some distance from Montebello, on the left bank of the Po. The estate of the Count is about 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres) in extent, and the Croats scarcely left a tree standing on it. The Colonel of the 60th Regiment of tha line, who heard this recital, stated, that when, in the Crimea the French entered the house of Prince MENSCHIKOFF, they found riches of all kinds, splendid furniture, valuable china and fine pictures. The Zouaves, after shaking off the dust from their clothes, seated themselves on the sofa, a corporal placed himself at the piano, and a mazurka or a most free and easy character was danced, but that was the whole extent of hostile demonstration that victory allowed itself in the drawing room of the Russian Prince."

A letter from Alessandria says that, when the carriage containing the Austrian officers and other prisoners taken at Montebello, passed before a group of the French Imperial Guard, the men ranged themselves in a row and took off their shakos.

The Milan *Gazette* announces that the Neapolitan steamers in the Mediterranean have received orders not to touch at Genoa.

On the 21st, there were between thirty and forty Austrian merchant ships at Malta, none of which dare now venture out.

The accumulation of troops in Munich is so great that 2,000 beds have been made up in the Crystal Palace.

FRANCE.

On the 26th ultimo the Empress received the members of the great bodies of the State, and addressed a speech to tha President of each body. Her Majesty said to Count MOLNY, President of the Corps Legislatif, that she depended upon the enlightened patriotism of the Deputies to maintain in their several Departments that confidence which all must feel in the energy of the Army, and, when the day of victory shall have come, in the moderation of the Emperor. Her Majesty further said that she reckoned upon the support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of the Chief it had chosen, would never be found wanting to a woman and a child. Loud and long applause followed the conclusion of this address.

The French Government, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining English coal, had contracted with three French Companies for 250,000 tons.

The *Times* correspondent says that, independently of the eight divisions already designated to form the army of observation under PELISSIER, four additional divisions were being organized for the same object.

A letter from Toulon states that the enlistment of seamen in that port, if not abandoned, is at least suspended.

The French Envoys at the Courts of Bavaria, Hanover and Wurtemburg were in Paris, having been summoned to give verbal account of the difficulties of their position, in consequence of the war excitement in Germany.

Advices from Marseilles state that the steamers arriving at that port from Italy were crowded with passengers. The English were leaving Tuscany, the Roman States and Naples.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and on the 27th the 3 per cents. advanced ¼ per cent., closing at 61.55 for money, and 61.60 for account.

M. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD has been appointed Ambassador of France at Naples.

It was reported at Paris that M. BENEDETTA, Director of the Political Department in the French Foreign Office, has been appointed to an extraordinary mission to the German Confederation.

The siege fleet ready to sail from Toulon, is composed of thirty-two vessels and gun-boats.

The French Minister of Merine has ordered two additional ships-of-the-line and two frigates to be prepared immediately for sea.

A decree of the Empress Regent enacts that in virtue of the law recently adopted, and of a Bull of the Pope, the episcopal see of Rennes shall be raised into an Archbishopric, and another decree signed by the Emperor, and dated from the General Imperial Head-quarters at Alessandria, appoints the present Bishop of Rennes to be the new Archbishop.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPRESS-REGENT TO THE CHAMBERS.

The members of the Legislative Chambers, having expressed a wish to pay their respects to the Empress and the Prince Imperial before separating, were, together with the Council of State, received at the Palace of the Tuileries, by her Majesty, who spoke as follows to the Council of State:

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you for having joined in the manifestation of the Senate and Legislative Corps. Your assistance on this occasion is a valuable guarantee for the sentiments which animate the Council of State for the dynasty of the Emperor, and I cannot but feel a lively satisfaction at it.

"TO THE SENATE: MM. les Senateurs—You have been pleased, before separating, to give a fresh proof of devotedness to the Emperor, by manifesting a desire to see the Prince Imperial. This proof of the solicitude you feel for him does not surprise me, but I am not the less deeply touched by it. It is for me, as the counsels of my well-beloved uncle, a source of encouragement and strength.

"TO THE LEGISLATIVE CORPS: I am greatly affected at the desire you expressed to see the Prince Imperial previous to your return to your departments. I count on your enlightened patriotism to maintain the faith which ought to animate us all in the energy of the army, and, when the period has arrived, in the moderation of the Emperor. However difficult be my task, I find in my heart, wholly French, the courage necessary to accomplish it. I rest, therefore, gentlemen, on your loyal support, and on the assistance of the entire nation, which, in the absence of the chief it has given itself, will never fail in its duty to a woman and a child."

These addresses were responded to with much warmth, and with cries of "Vive l'Imperatrice!" The closing phrase is touching, and must have gone home to the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. The "age of chivalry" is not gone, at least for the Legislative Chambers.

ENORMOUS PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Monday, May 23.

proceedings, thereby injuring a valuable property, in which others besides himself were interested. In fact, by his mode of proceeding, he forfeited as much injury as his opportunities afforded. Not saving succeeded in purchasing the share of his partners at his own price, he depreciated the value of this share by all the agencies at his command. By publicly announcing too far as the Court of Chancery permitted) his intention to discontinue the publication of *Household Words*; by advertising a second work of a similar class under his management, by proclaiming it, and by making it as close an imitation, as was legally safe, of *Household Words*, while that publication was actually still lasting, and still continued by him; he took a course calculated to reduce the circulation and impair the prospects of a common property; and if he inflicted this injury on his partners, it is no compensation to them that he simultaneously sacrificed his own interests in the publication he is about to suppress.

Household Words having been sold on the 16th inst., under a decree in Chancery, BRADBURY and EVANS have no further interest in its continuance, and are now free to make this personal statement, and to associate themselves in the establishment of *Once a Week*.

MAY, 1859.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to April 22, and Hong Kong April 13, had reached England.

The political news is unimportant.

The new Indian 5½ per cent. loan was announced to commence on the 1st of May.

Trade at Calcutta was dull, but imports were generally steady. Money was abundant. Freights unaltered. Exchange, 2s. 1¼d., for credits.

From China we learn that Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, left Hong Kong on the 7th of April for Europe.

The markets were generally dull.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 8¾d.

At Shanghae, imports were dull, and rather lower. Tea, according to one account, was inactive; but another report says, more doing at higher prices. Silk quiet, and lower. Exchange, 6s. 5d.@6s. 6d.

At Singapore, imports unchanged. Produce active, at lower prices. Exchange, 4s. 8¾d.

The Russian Minister at Pekin is said to have refused to communicate officially, except with the Emperor.

A system of kidnapping Coolies for Havana, had been discovered. The Portuguese are chiefly implicated.

Notes and Anecdotes of the War.

MANIFESTO OF FATHER LACORDAIRE.

The gifted Father LACORDAIRE has addressed, or rather written, (for I do not learn that it has yet been published,) a letter to the Catholics of France on the war. With the independence of thought and judgment which might be expected from such a man, he does not hesitate to declare to the world that the main cause of all the evils which war is destined to inflict on mankind, is the policy of Austria towards the Papal States. "If the Papal Government," he says, "has become unpopular and odious to its own subjects, and a mere name to foreign nations, it is owing to the pressure exercised on the head of the Church by Austria, and to the degrading servitude in which he has been kept, particularly since 1845." Father LACORDAIRE expresses no admiration for the military revolution which confiscated the institutions formerly enjoyed by France, nor does he excuse the acts which led to and established the Imperial system, but he distinctly declares his approval of the policy of the Emperor in so far as it is destructive of Austrian domination in Italy—a domination which he considers as fatal to the welfare of the Papacy, the Peninsular States, and the best interests of the Church.

COST OF TRANSPORTING MUNITIONS.

"People have but little idea," says the *Pays*, "of the cost of transporting the *material* of the army from one place to another. To give one instance among a thousand, it requires 300 horses to remove a million of cartridges. We have already sent ten millions to Italy. Three thousand horses, therefore, have been put into requisition for this simple service alone."

KOSSUTH'S LONDON SPEECH IN PARIS.

"Kossuth's oration is devoured to-day," says the *Globe* correspondent, "and is held to be a full reply to a thousand imputations against the French Emperor since the 1st of January. I had already finished your with that part of his argument which referred to the Italian free institutions to be hoped from one who is a despot in France, and the instance of Washington's fellow-citizens gladly welcoming the sword of an absolute king in America, was supposed as current here among liberal politicians. It is further urged by the Parliamentary party in France that the result of the liberating expedition of RICHARDSON and LAFAYETTE reacted on the land to which the Bourbon's troops returned, and they look for corresponding reaction from beyond the Alps on home politics."

A RECOLLECTION OF GEN. AVEZZANA.

The Genoese just now show a keen memory. They have discovered that a seat in the Cabinet is held by a certain poet captain, who in 1849 commanded her Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, mounted in the harbor; he was an Earl and a Tory, and he volunteered to open fire upon their town just after the disaster at Novara. The letter of General AVEZZANA, in reply to his lordship's threat, is reprinted—it is to the effect that if the British Government might put men of rank in command of ships, but would do better by putting "men of sense." This man of sense was (having been postcaptain) made Postmaster General at Lord DERBY'S first accession to office, and Lord HARDWICKE now holds the Privy Seal. It appears that in its proud of its Genoese exploit, as the Tory historian ALISON'S new and last volume, just out, records. The Genoese chair as of European importance, calmly quoting the AVEZZANA sarcasm "at his lordship's request."

GALLENGA GOES TO ITALY.

It is pleasing to see Italians of all classes, and from all parts of the world, joining with their best efforts in the work of their national emancipation. Mr. A. GALLENGA, long a resident in Great Britain, and known as the author of a history of Piedmont, has just arrived from England, bringing to his country the welcome present of forty English rifles, destined to arm a few of the bravest volunteers of the Garibaldi legion. The same gentleman had made equal efforts in forwarding the volunteer movement at Rome and in Tuscany.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SESIA.

The bridge over the Sesia, which was blown up by the Austrians on their retreat from Vercelli, is a magnificent work of art, forming part of the railway from Turin to Novara. The materials, consisting of hard gray granite, have not suffered materially from the act of the Austrians, and a private dispatch received yesterday in Paris states that only two arches have been destroyed by the explosion. Valenza, opposite which the Austrians attempted to raise entrenchments, is the chief town of the province of Alessandria, and is situated on an elevated ridge to the north of that city and to the south of Casale, on the right bank of the Po. It is 144 yards above the level of the sea. It contains 9,000 inhabitants, is about 70 miles from Alessandria, and about the same distance from Turin. The town is of the shape of an irregular square, running from east to west. North side of the ridge is the bed of the Po, from which rise small hills covered with vineyards. The place is built very irregularly on a slope descending to the valley of the Po, opposite Lomelina. Valenza has roads leading to Casels by Lazzorana, and to Monta towards Buzzola. Valenza forms one of the three points of defence of the French strategical line. The two others are Casale and Alessandria.

THE AUSTRIAN POSITION IN ITALY.

The Austrian base of operations in Italy, the strongest in the world, is the line of the Adige, which, even when unfortified, protected the Austrian operations of General BONAPARTE, and ought to-day to be impregnable if its defenders are equal to their position. The Adige is the only affluent of the Po which can never be forded. At the point of its emergence from the gorges of the Tyrol stands the famous fortress of Verona, domineering over all the affluents on the left bank of the Po, and over the Po itself. Since 1850 this formidable fortress has been strengthened by new detached forts, the latest of which, on the heights of Santa Lucia, memorable for RADETZKY'S first defensive battle in 1848, were last year constructed. The only passage of the Adige to the South at Legnano is also fortified. Before reaching the Adige the line of the Mincio must be forced in coming from the west. This is protected by two fortresses of the first rank, Pescriera and Mantua. On its right this position is supported by the mountains of the Tyrol, whose passes are guarded by Brescia and Rocca d'Anfo, and on its left by the Po, which can be easily made to inundate its banks and so protect the fortress of Ferrara. Brescello finally, with Piacenza and Pizzighettone protect both banks of the Po and the Adda. But the great security of Austria in Italy is the Tyrol. The whole Tyrol is now one vast *place d'armes*, from which it will not be easy to drive Austria out. On its northern declivity the Tyrol is protected by Salsourg Kufstein and the pass of Lueg; on the Southern declivity by Bormio, Elster-Munz, and Franzen-stein. In the rear of all lies Venice with her sea batteries and her citadel.

THE CAMP OF THE ZOUAVES.

It is, says a letter-writer, a little corner of a great picture of the war. The canvas city had that daylight regularity, that animated order, that picturesque and stirring activity, in which the discovers at once discipline, alacrity and an indescribable but delightful air of dashing gallantry. The little, low, narrow tents assigned to petty officers; their neighbors, vast and not unsuggestive of so many marabouts, in which the captains and commanders are sheltered; others again, wide and conical, where five soldiers lie asleep in a row; groups of Zouaves about a canole discussing in a low tone their campaigns in Africa; others sitting apart smoking their pipes in silence; two or three lying on the ground, in corners reading letters, and in every wandering home; their comrades humming the burden of a song, the burden growing tighter and they sink to sleep. Here and there within a tent a little light falls upon the hand of a Zouave writing hastily a final letter. No noise, profound order—each battalion in its place. As the shadows deepened, one sees red lights gleaming among the tents. The cigar is taking its promenade, but one after another disappears; presently the fires of the bivouac are extinguished; the mules of the regiment quarrel with each other and endeavor to break their fastenings; near them the Arabian chergers of the officers plow the ground with their hoofs or snuff the air which no longer possesses the congenial warmth of the desert, and tossing their manes, rear and plunge as far as their tethers permit. Further on, the strong and solid horses of the artillery are drawn up near the forges and field pieces. The sentinels pace to and fro in front of the line, with firm and steady step. The stacked rifles gleam in the starlight. Presently nothing breaks the silence but the occasional whinny of a horse.

THE ZOUAVES PREFER THE BAYONET.

In the various encounters of rifle practice across the Po, the range of the French bullet is now found in all its superiority, the foe's lead drooping short into the river. The Zouaves announce their indifference to this advantage, and prefer an affair *à la fourchette*, this (being the new term for bayonet in their ranks.

THE PHYSICAL ENDURANCE OF THE ZOUAVES.

A letter in the *Journal des Débats*, referring to the Zouaves says: "One fact will give an idea of the incomparable African troops with whom the Austrians are not yet vanquished. For six months the third regiment of Zouaves has been on campaign; since the 15th October, the men have not slept fifteen nights in barracks; three or four weeks ago they were at Puygurt; they were embarked at almost a moment's notice, and since their arrival in Piedmont have been encamped in the midst of rain; and yet the regiment has not ten men sick."

THE REAL STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH AT MONTEBELLO.

The *Nord* asserts that General FOREY'S division numbered 8,000 men, exclusive of the regiment of Sardinian cavalry. The *Débats* says that the division was composed of four regiments of the line—the 54th, 73d, 85th, and 86th—and the 6th battalion of Horse Chasseurs.

NOTES FROM THE AUSTRIAN CAMP.

The Tuscan *Monitour* believes that the Austrian General, BENEDEK, who was wounded at Casale on May 8, has since died at Piacenza, after an amputation.

A list of letters, addressed *poste restante* Turin, is now exhibited at the Post office window in the Piedmontese capital, for Austrian officers who fancied they would be snug quartered by this time in those dwellings. It is not likely that they contain remittances.

Amongst the commanders in the Austrian army, Count NEIPPERG, the son of MARIE LOUISE and half-brother of the Duc de REICHSTADT, the son of NAPOLEON I., NOBILI foremost. A rencontre between him and the Emperor of the French would be singular enough. The Count is said to bear a strong resemblance to the late Duc de REICHSTADT.

AUSTRIAN INSOLENCE AND EXCESSES.

The Vienna *Gazette* gives exactly the same *couleur de rose* account of the gentle shepherds who have devastated the whole province between the Ticino and Sesia, as are hurled out to London from the Austrian head quarters, and which is reprinted in the *Globe* of to-day. The fond endearment with which the Piedmontese welcome the Croats, supplying all their wants and "cursing CAVOUR," is in a high vein of humor, and shines with the brilliancy (as CAESAR said,) of a brass nail in a coffin. The *Gazette*, however, goes further than the "Correspondant," for it recounts how the Bishop of Vercelli waited with blessings and offers of service to the Austrian general. It so happens that Monseigneur D'ARBONNES did wait on him to make strong remonstrance against the a rocious barbarities going on—and when, says the *Globe* correspondent, you learn that this bishop was selected to insult GARIBALDI and JEROME NAPOLEON at Turin, because he had been an old veteran of La Vieille Garde, and now wears attached to his episcopal cross the St. Helena medal, you may appreciate the value of such statements.

A Turin letter in the *Debats*, from M. AMEDEE ACHARD, states that the wife of a well known Piedmontese Deputy, a young woman who was in the fourth month of her pregnancy, fell a victim to the brutality of a band of Uhlans, and has died from the consequences of the outrage.

As an example of the ludicrous insolence which accompanies the barbarity of General GYULAI'S proceedings in Piedmont, a printed document has been circulating in Paris. There is no suspicion of its being a forgery. It is a kind of passport, given to some Sardinian subjects, and dated from Mortara, with these words at the head: "Austrian Empire—Province of Sesia."

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes as a curiosity the following order of General GYULAI to the authorities of the province of Novara:

HEADQUARTERS AT MORTARA May 16.

No. 154.—For the regular provisioning of the Austrian troops, the following articles are required, which must be immediately procured by requisition on the part of the authorities of this province, and by delivery on the part of the contractors with whom the said authorities must stipulate regular contracts. The province of Novara shall deliver within forty-eight hours 260 oxen; and daily 260 bremte of wine, (one bremte is 72 litres or 16 gallons) 30 bremte of spirits, 60 cwt of hay and 500 sacks of oats. The said provisions shall be delivered at Novara to the superintendiary of the late dance, who shall dispose of them in accordance with the special decree issued thereon. As to bread and rice, he will require that the various communes should always keep the necessary quantities ready, both for the troops stationed there and for those eventually passing through. I trust I shall not be obliged to have recourse to rigorous measures to obtain the regular and exact delivery of the articles demanded as above.

LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

LONDON MARKETS—May 28.

SUGAR quiet. COFFEE—A cargo of St. Domingo sold at 56s. for Genoa. TEA firm; common Congou, 1s 3d. RICE quiet but firm. RUM—The Government contract for 100 000 gallons had rather stiffened the market. SALTPETRE firm but not active. TALLOW steady at 54s. 3d. on the spot, and 55s. 6d. last three months of year.

CONSOLS are steady to day at 92¼@92¾. Not much doing in shares; stock is scarce and prices are all very firm.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—3 P. M.

COTTON—CLARK & FONS report the market firm and slightly easier for fair middling and fair. Sales to-day, 10 000 bales. Inferior and low middling dull and freely offered.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., say the market opens with a good general inquiry for clean, good stapled parcels of the middling and higher grades, which are steady in price. Lower qualities still rejected.

Breadstuffs quiet, without change in any article.

Provisions firm—no further transactions.

Arrived to-day—Atalanta, from New Orleans. Off the port—*Holyrood*, from New Orleans.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 25th the Stock Market was steady and firm. On the 26th there was increased firmness and an advance of ¼@⅜ per cent. was established. On the 27th a good feeling prevailed, but the highest prices were not maintained. Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for account.

The Money Market exhibited increased ease, but the Bank of England has not reduced its rate of discount. Messrs. BARING BROS. & CO. report an abundant supply of 3@3½ per cent on undoubted securities. Their quotation for Bar silver is 5s. 2½d.; Mexican dollars 5s. 1d; and American Eagles 76s. 2½d.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £212,001.

The *Daily News* City article says the bulk of business on the Stock Exchange was still for cash, and the tendency of prices on Friday, in the several markets, was decidedly favorable.

The various London Joint Stock Banks were reducing their allowance on deposits to 2½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 28.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular*, dated Friday, says: "With the exception of yesterday, when 10,000 bales changed hands, the demand this week has only been moderate; spinners, however, have been receiving considerable quantities of late direct from the ships. In the price of good stapled American there is no decided change, but the low middling and ordinary kinds (especially the latter) are irregular, and again 1-16. ₰ lb. cheaper." Brazil and other descriptions are ½d.@¾d. lower. The sales of the week foot up 51,960 bales, including 1,470 on speculation, and 5,000 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was estimated at 8,000 bales, including about 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed steady, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7 d.
Fair Uplands	7 d.
Middling Orleans	6⅝d.
Middling Mobiles	6¾d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 610,250, including 552 870 American.

At Manchester there has been continued activity in the trade for India, causing rather more steadiness in prices. There is no demand for the Continent, however, and prices of Yarn tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues remarkably fine for the growing crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the improved tone of Tuesday last and business again very dull. Flour unsalable, though French is offered at a further reduction. American quoted at 11s @14s.; Wheat, in the absence of transactions is nominally unchanged in value; Red Western, 8s.@10s. 6d.; White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 1d.; Southern, 10s. 9d.@13s. Indian Corn neglected; mixed, 6s. 9d.@6s. 9d.; Yellow, 6s. 10½d.@7s. 1d.; White, 8s. 4d.@8s. 9d. BIGLAND, ATUYA & Co. say that to effect sales lower prices would have to be taken for everything.

PROVISIONS—Beef—A large business has been done in the better qualities at an advance of 2s. 6d.@5s. ₰ tierce. Athurgar's India Mess, £7 5s.; Cragin's, £6 15s. Inferior dull and tending down. Pork in active demand at steady rates. Bacon slow of sale and prices show a drooping tendency. Lard dull but firmly held. Tallow dull and 1s. lower. Extreme quotation for Butchers' Association, of which there is none here, 56s. ₰ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 31s.@32s. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar heavy and drooping, particularly for low qualities. Coffee and Rice quiet. Tea in good demand for common at advanced rates. Sales of Baltimore Bark at 6s. 6d@7s. Fish Oils—No sales to report. Linseed Oil, 30s.@31s. Resin unchanged; common, 4s. 2d.@4s 3d. Spirits of Turpentine very quiet; sales at 43s. 6d. on the spot, and 42s. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the CORN market dull, and WHEAT difficult to sell, at 4s @5s. decline. White American, 54s.@57s.; Red, 50s @51s. FLOUR 28s.@34s. Iaon flat; Rails offering at £5 15s.@ £6.; Scotch Pigs, 47s. 6d. SUGARS depressed, and 6d. @1s. cheaper for all but the better grocery qualities. RICE steady but inactive. COFFEE unchanged. LINSEED CAKES in less demand; New York, £10; Boston, £9 15s. FISH OILS neglected; Sperm nominally 97; Cod, £35; pale Seal, £30; Linseed flat and lower at 28s @28s. 6d. TALLOW quiet; Y. C., 54s. 3d. TEA firm at full prices; common Congou, 1s 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declined to 42s. 6d. for American; Rough quiet at 10s.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending May 24, inclusive.

COTTON opened dull and drooping, but closed firmer. Sales of the week 3,500 bales. New Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 104c.; *Bas*, 97. Stock in port 110,800 bales. Trade in the manufacturing districts continues very discouraging. BREADSTUFFS steady and firm. POT ASHES declined to 42f. for first brands; Pearls dull and nominal. COFFEE inactive. OILS—No sales. RICE quiet but firm. SUGARS dull and lower. TALLOW and LARD dull. WHALEBONE flat.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "The market for American Securities remains unchanged; State Stocks, for which there is a good demand, are not freely offered, and in the absence of speculation, but little is doing in Railway Bonds and Shares.

United States 6s of 1868	98	@100
United States 5s of 1871	92½	@ 91
Alabama 5 ₰ cent Bonds	75	@ 77
Kentucky 6 ₰ cent, 1868	93	@ 94
Louisiana 6 ₰ cent Sterling Bonds	94	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent, Sterling Bonds	93	@ 95
Mississippi Union Bank 6 ₰ cent Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ₰ cent Stock, 1868	93	@ 95
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent, Sterling Bonds	81	@ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent L. Bonds '77	82	@ 85
Tennessee 6 ₰ cent Bonds	divers	84 @ 86
Virginia 6 ₰ cent Bonds		97 @ 98
Virginia 5 ₰ cent Sterling Bonds, '68		84 @ 85
Boston 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	divers	98 @ 99
Boston 4½ ₰ cent Sterling Bonds		94 @ 96
Brooklyn 6 ₰ cents 1856-65		90 @ 94
Illinois Central 8 ₰ cent. '75		69 @ 71
Illinois Central 8 ₰ cent. Sterling		67 @ 70
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Freeland, 1860		84 @ 86
Illinois Central Shares	45	@ 46½
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., 1869	79	@ 81
Michigan Central Shares	45	@ 48
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. not convert. 1883	17	@ 79
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. Sterling, 1864	95	@ 97
New-York Central Shares	83	@ 85
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 1st Mortgage, '67	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 3d Mortgage, '83	65	@ 67
New York and Erie Shares	5	@ 7
Panama 7 ₰ cent 1st mort., 1869	103	@101
Panama 1st Mortgage, 1865	93½	@ 91½
Pennsylvania 6 ₰ cent. 1st mortgage, 1880	87	@ 89

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 8, 1, 10, 16 46.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 67, 92, 93, 94 94½, 95 to 98, 100 113, 105 to 110 37.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—SHORT CAUSES.—Nos. 2130, 3583 4081, 1668, 3472, 3715, 3795 3594, 2191, 2492, 35, 4033, 3011 2431 3179 4091, 4090, 3035, 3147, 2646 3597, 3590, 4128, 1693½ 2234 4361, 2191. *Part II.*—Nos. 2, 0, 1990 2016 2026, 2028, 2030, 2042 2034 2036, 2038 2040, 2142, 2044, 2046 2048, 2050, 2054, 2058 2060, 2062.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 605, 672, 673, 678, 679, 643, 680, 681, 683, 686 to 689

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Liquor cases. *Part II*—Same as yesterday, with addition of Nos. 964, 969, 199 883, 757, 879, 977, 1028, 597, 827, 968, 969.

The Old Police Cases—Return to Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice ROOSEVELT.

Another great crowd appeared this morning, and the usual array of counsel sat at the table.

Mr. EVARTS commenced the day's proceedings with a reply to the argument of Mr. MCKEON, who spoke yesterday. Mr. EVARTS urged upon the attention of the Court the difficult position in which the Board of Police were placed. Supposing they were to yield to the pressure which was put upon them to restore the dismissed policemen—they must necessarily eject an equal number of officers now in possession, who could every one sue out his writ of *mandamus*, with great weight in their favor, and the Board would have to contest the whole matter over again.

Justice ROOSEVELT said he desired to bring the argument to the technical questions involved. Assuming for this case that the Court of Appeals had decided that the relators were all properly in office, what ought to be done in the case?

Mr. EVARTS would with pleasure bring forward that branch of the subject. The reply he would make to the first objection raised by the counsel for relators was, that the Board did not know, and therefore could not admit, that all the relators were regular Policemen prior to the passage of the Metropolitan Police act. It was, therefore, eminently proper that they should put the relators on their proof of this fact, which they could easily procure. The Board had taken pains to ascertain in what cases proper notice had been given before trial and removal of the Board, and had only pleaded removal from office in such cases as they felt assured would be sustained under the decision in the cases of McCUNE and O'GORMAN. The proper course in this affair would be by *quo warranto*, now open to the Court issue a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Board to appoint men to office when there was no vacancy? When could they turn out to make vacancies? It was further asked that the Court should compel the Board to pay these men. There was no appropriation and no money to pay them with. This is sufficient answer to the relators on this point. (7 WENDELL, 475.)

Justice ROOSEVELT suggested that *quo warranto* would be a difficult proceeding, as no officer of the old force must sue the man who usurped his office.

Mr. EVARTS said that was an unavoidable difficulty, which was in the case taken in any form.

Justice ROOSEVELT thought that if these men were legally in office the new appointees of the Board were usurpers, and might be ejected by the Board under *mandamus*.

Mr. EVARTS said if would not be easy to settle the matter thus. Some men had died, others resigned, and who could trace two vacancy? The fact was that the case most nearly analog as to this was that of the Schuylerkill sick, and he thought the relators might advantageously imitate the diligent and bold example of his learned friend (Mr. NOYES) in bringing all their cases into one great Omnibus bill. (Laughter.) He thought that the Legislature should have settled this whole matter. No other power seemed competent to do it.

Mr ERADY asked whether the law did not provide a remedy in every case of wrong?

Mr. EVARTS said it undoubtedly did, but if rival claimants presented each a sufficient or doubtful case, the burden lay on the party seeking to establish an affirmative. It was was partial to a case where evidence is so doubtful that a jury cannot agree.

There was no inconsistency in returning that the relators were not in office, and yet were removed from office. In Rex *vs.* Taunton, Cowper 413, the relator being a sexton, the respondents returned 1. That he was not elected, and 2. That he was legally removed. Lord Mansfield held that the return was good, as the relator had been *de fa to* in office although not legally elected. (See also 2 Term. Rep., 456.) In the present case the respondents claim that the relators were not legally in office, but that if they were they have since lost it, &c.

Mr. FIELD said it was much to be wished that this case could have been argued without personal vituperation, and he regretted that the learned counsel opposite had indulged in such language as he indulged regarding the Board of Police. This was not a political meeting, and should not have political harangues.

The Board had been appointed over a recalcitrant force headed by a bitter personal chief. It was notoriously impossible to serve the notices personally upon the disobedient policemen, for they resisted by violence, and it was at the peril of life that even an attempt was made.

They found this mutinous army entrenched in the City Hall, and had to fight them there. Now these mutineers coolly turn round upon the Board and ask for office and pay for this very resistance and rebellion. Who shall pay them? The men who appointed the new force are mostly out of office—no action is sought against them. Shall Messrs. Ulmoeffer, Bailey and Stillman be forced to pay out of their own pockets for the asserted mistake of their predecessors? This return was taken from the one in the case of McCune, one which the Court of Appeals consulted for three years, and which was decided on a special verdict, yet counsel now say that it is a return that ought not to occupy the Court five minutes.

The relators by demurrer concede the truth of the return, and then proceed to ask for a verification. If they acknowledge its truth, why do they wish to have it sworn to?

Moreover, no verification can be required. Formerly, the return could not be traversed, and the Courts would often require it to be verified, but since the statute of 9 Anne they have never required it, as the statute allowed the return to be traversed. There is not a case since that time in which the verification has been required. The cases cited by Mr. McKEON, where it was required, were all in the time of Charles II., of course prior to statute of 9 Anne. Counsel disclaimed all desire of insisting upon technicalities, but as the other side used language of the utmost denunciation towards his clients, and insisted upon every technical point in their favor, he should give them their own choice. He should, therefore, object to the writ as insufficient. It stated that the relator "is a citizen of the United States, that he is able to read and write, that he is in office;" all dated on 7th of May, 1859; whereas, if was Inolspensable that he should state that he *was* a citizen, &c., &c., on the 15th April, 1859; for if he was no then, he was not and could not now be in office. He should also aver that he was in office during the time which elapsed between the time when the act passed and the first meeting of the Board, as none others were confirmed in office by the law.

The Court here expressed a desire to adjourn, when Mr. Brady intimated that he was obliged to go to Albany to-night, and the case was accordingly adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Bosworth, Woodruff and Monerief.

Robert D. Anderson et al. vs. *A. Nicholas.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, as stock-brokers, to recover from the defendant, who is also a stock-broker, $10 per share, as the alleged value of certain $20 shares in the stock of a company called the American Guano Company. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant purchased the certificate of said stock from a son of one of the plaintiffs, a young man seventeen years of age, who had, as alleged, without permission of his father, wrongfully taken it from the plaintiffs' possession, and sold it to the defendant; and that the defendant, although informed of the fraud, refused to return the stock, but converted it to his own use. The answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and alleged that the stock was sold to them by one George M. Bowen, a clerk of the plaintiffs. The matter was sent before a referee, who reported that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, because the stock was worth the sum claimed, and the defendant had bought it for three, knowing it to be worth more, and, consequently, had converted the stock wrongfully to his own use. The report of the referee also showed that the defendant had purchased the stock of Bowen as alleged by that party, and had accounted to Bowen accordingly, after disposing of the shares at $7 each.

From the judgment entered upon this report the defendant appealed, on the ground that, according to the report itself, it was only one had wrongfully converted the property, it was Bowen, and not defendant.

The plaintiffs respond, that the sale of the stock at such rates was a sufficient notice to the defendant that they were not rightfully sold, and should have put him upon his guard and inquiry before purchase, and that, as he made no inquiry in the matter, his defence was estopped. Decision reserved.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont and a Jury.

"Donnell et al. vs. *Walsh, Carver & Chase.*—This was an action to recover freight money due plaintiffs as owners of one-half of the brig *Crimea*, of Bath, Maine, collected in June, 1857, by defendants, in this City, to whom the vessel was consigned inward.

Defendants admitted the collection, but claimed to appropriate it to accounts of disbursements made by them for the vessel, in MAY, 1855. At that time they drew on Arnold & Co., of Bath, then ship's husbandry and half owners for the amount then due on the account of such disbursements. Arnold & Co. accepted the draft, but when due, it laid over for some time, though it was finally paid by them. Before it was paid defendants advanced their acceptances to Arnold & Co., for the purpose (as defendants understood) of enabling Arnold & Co to raise the money to pay their first acceptance. These acceptances of defendants were returned from time to time and united up with other transactions between the two houses, chiefly for the accommodation of Arnold & Co., until April, 1859, when the latter firm failed and assigned for benefit of creditors. At this time they owed defendants a balance growing out of the transactions of some $1 500. In March, 1857, Arnold & Co., sold their half of the vessel to plaintiffs, and the freight money in suit was earned on it after the sale. Between May, 1855, and March, 1857, defendants had settled up three voyages of the vessel, and remitted to each case be net proceeds to Arnold & Co.—some $2 110 in all, as the balance due the owners. On June 1, 1857, plaintiffs demanded payment of the freight in suit. Defendants refused on the grounds first stated, claiming the amount paid by Arnold & Co.'s acceptance. The next day defendants received an account of the capture of the vessel, wherein they charged it with this old account, amounting to $1,431, making out a balance due the vessel of about $150, which they paid to the captain and took receipt "in full as per account rendered."

The defence thus claimed *first*, that the bill was a lien upon the vessel; *second* that the bill constituting the lien had not been paid by Arnold & Co.; *third*, that they had not by their transactions with Arnold & Co. constituted them as debtors in lieu of the vessel; and, *finally*, that the captain's receipt was a conclusive settlement of the matter.

The plaintiffs controverted these points, and claim to have purchased their share of the vessel free from such debts.

Verdict for plaintiff for $812, the full amount claimed. The Court granted an allowance of 5 per cent. A stay of proceedings for twenty days was granted for defendants to make a case.

D. A. & R. C. Hawkins, for plaintiffs; Beebe, Deene, & Donohue, for defendants.

ACTION ON AN INSURANCE POLICY.

Robert C. Wright et al. vs. *The Orient Insurance Company.*—The defendant issued to Aymar & Co. a policy of insurance on the bark *Susan*, under which the plaintiffs issued a policy of insurance on a cargo of coffee. The *Susan* left Rio in October, 1855 with a cargo of 3,500 bags of coffee. On the same day, when about thirty miles from shore, she encountered a heavy sea and sprung a leak, and continued to leak so badly that the crew refused to proceed in her, and the Captain was compelled to put back to Rio, where the bark was surveyed, condemned and sold. The cargo was reshipped, to Charleston, by another vessel, at an increased expense—and the plaintiff now brings suit to recover $1,700, of general average assessed upon the cargo, also including increased expense on account of the transhipment.

The defence is that the vessel was unseaworthy and badly worm-eaten, and that for that reason the insurance was void, and the Comoany discharged from liability on the policy.

Counsel for defence asked for a non-suit, after the plaintiffs rested, on the ground that there had not shown that the vessel had been damaged by any peril of the sea insured against by the defendant. The Court denied the motion, and sent the case to the Jury.

The plaintiffs showed that the vessel had been thoroughly repaired previous to undertaking the trip, and that she was entered on the books of the defendants as A No. 2. The Court charged the Jury that if they found that the vessel was seaworthy when she left Rio, and that she was lost by the perils of the sea, their verdict must be for the plaintiffs; if they found otherwise then for the defendant. Verdict for plaintiffs.

H. G. De Boresf for plaintiffs; A ex. Hamilton for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John H. Haldane, Receiver, &c., vs. *James C. Porter et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,045 32, and the sale set aside by default.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

The jury was completed in the case of Halpin, whose license of business is at No 377 Eighth avenue, and Mr. WILKINSON proceeded to state to the jury that he should show that Halpin habitually kept open his place on the Sabbath during the Summer of 1857, for the purpose of selling liquor, and that he regularly carried on his business on Sundays included. The particular offence was alleged to have been committed on the 2nd August, 1-57.

Officer Leonbach was then called and testified as to the offence. The State proposed to prove by the witness what was the business of the defendant on the day upon which the offence was alleged to have been committed. Mr. SMITH objected to the proof of the business of the defendant, because it had been decided that the defendant was liable for every separate offence in each different Sabbath, and counsel desired therefore to confine the trial to the offence on that particular day. The testimony was admitted. The witness testified that the doors of the store were open on that Sabbath. Other witnesses testified to the same fact.

William Halpin was put upon the stand in his own behalf and testified that *he* sold no liquor on the day in question, but did not know whether his clerks did or not. He also testified that he had given strict orders to his clerks not to sell any liquors on the Sabbath, and stated that if they did sell on that day it was contrary to his specific orders. The defence then rested, and the summing up began. Mr. SMITH contended that the defendant was an honorable, high-minded man, and that if he says he did not sell liquor on that day, he did not. This argument in the case, which is about the same as that in the Gerdes case, is not yet concluded.

Before Judge Daly.

Isaac L. Pinckney vs. *Myer Stern and others.*—This was an action to recover $2,260 for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of an unlawful seizure of plaintiff's property, consisting of jewelry, by the Sheriff in obedience to the directions of the defendants. The seizure was made on the 21st of September, 1857, and, as the complaint alleges, with the knowledge of the defendants that the goods were the plaintiff's, and not liable to the claim for which they were taken.

The answer denied that the goods seized were the property of the plaintiff, and set up as a defence, that they, the defendants, caused said seizure to be made under an execution issued upon a judgment obtained against one Paul Rowland, who, they allege, was the owner and possessor of the property seized.

It also alleged that if the property was in any manner in the possession of the plaintiff, it was under and by virtue of a certain pretended assignment alleged to have been made by said Rowland to the plaintiff, which was made with intent to defraud the defendants.

The case is still on.

J. F. Mills for plaintiff; J. H. McCun and John Graham for defendants.

The Star Steamship Company vs. *Samuel L. Mitchill.*—In this case, reported in the TIMES of Tuesday last, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $3,123 57.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal articles of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls Asnes; 5 784 bbls. Flour; 225 hhds., 132 bbls. and 718 sacks Corn Meal; 1,180 bushels Wheat; 202 oushels Corn; 7,905 bushels Oats; 448 pkgs. Provisions; 111 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Java and Maracaibo at previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been purchased, to day, to the extent of 1,000 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11c. ₰ lb., and other grades at proportionate figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices have declined 10c.@15c. ₰ barrel. The trade have purchased very lightly. Sales have been confined to 4,250 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 75@ 5 90
Standard Superfine State	6 25@ 6 50
Extra State	6 70@ 7 00
Standard Superf

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—JOHN BULL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COUAT AND STAGA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GUY MANNERING—BAGOARS' OPERA.

BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—THE FOUR LOVERS—O'NEIL THE GREAT.

NATIONAL THEATRE—HAROLD HAWK—MAN ABOUT TOWN—PETER WHITE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—DRAMA.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SILBY NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ROBBING THE MAIL.

PALACE GARDEN—CONCERTS—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 11, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, reached this port yesterday. Having left Liverpool on the afternoon of May 28, her news is two days later than that by the *City of Washington*, and two days in arrears of our telegraphic accounts from the *Argo* at St. Johns, N. F. To our extensive correspondence, embracing a graphic letter from the seat of war, and to liberal extracts from European files, we surrender much of this morning's issue.

The ill feeling which has for some time existed between the Auditor of the Canal Department and the Canal Board broke out into open hostility yesterday. The Auditor, under authority of an act of the last Legislature, has recently dismissed from office the clerks to the Collectors in this City and elsewhere, who had been appointed by the Democratic Board. At the meeting yesterday, a resolution was adopted condemning the action of the Auditor, and reinstating all the dismissed clerks under the title of Assistant Collectors, which takes them out of the Auditor's jurisdiction. This action, of course, restores all the removed incumbents. It remains to be seen what the Auditor will feel called upon to do to vindicate his dignity.

The Slaveholders' Convention, which has been in session in Baltimore for two days past, adjourned *sine die* yesterday, after adopting a report submitted by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, declaring it impolitic to consider any measure for the general removal of free blacks from the State of Maryland. Such a movement they consider inexpedient, and uncalled for by any public exigency. They at the same time declare that the free negro population should be "well and thoroughly controlled by efficient laws, to the end that it may be orderly, industrious and productive." A Committee was appointed to submit the views of the Convention to the General Assembly, and to ask appropriate legislation. The minority report recommended the passage of a law compelling free negroes to leave the State or be sold as slaves. It found very few supporters.

The New-York Editorial and Typographical Association met in Convention at Syracuse yesterday, about forty editors and publishers being present. The business was of an unimportant character.

There was to have been a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, but, at 5½ o'clock, there being only seven members present, the President declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

Messrs. MASTERSON & HAGAN sent in a proposal to the Board of Councilmen last evening to keep all roads on the Island in repair for any number of years, for $35,000 per annum; and Messrs. THORP & STEERS a proposition to clean the streets for five years, for $228,000 per annum. Other communications offering to do the same work for larger sums were received and referred. Councilman ALLEN offered a resolution directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of FANNY DEANE HALSEY. Laid over. The Street Commissioner was directed to cause an examination to be made of the condition of the flues in the City Hall, to ascertain the cause of the smoke which has recently been observed there.

At a meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association last evening, E. L. VIELE, Esq., read an interesting paper on the topography and hydrography of New-York as affecting its sanitary condition. Gen. P. M. WETMORE, Drs. HARRIS and HALLIDAY, and others, took part in the discussion which followed.

Recorder BARNARD disposed of several cases, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. MARY WARREN was tried for burglary on the premises No. 296 Division-street, on the 7th April, and the stealing therefrom a watch and clothing valued at $130, the property of Mr. T. H. BRADY. The evidence was conflicting, and the Jury acquitted her. WM. FRITZ was tried for receiving stolen goods. He was also acquitted. CHARLES KLINTZER was tried for an assault on MAX ARONS, on the 13th February, in a lager-bier saloon corner of Avenue A and Tenth-street. It was shown that he was not the man who committed the assault, and he was immediately acquitted. MARY COOK pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and it being her first offence, at the intercession of the complainant, judgment was suspended. VIRGINIA WILLIAMS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. CATHARINE TIMMONS was also remanded, on a similar plea. MARY J. CAMPBELL, a practicer of the panel game, was sentenced by the Recorder to two years in the State Prison.

A colored boy named LEWIS REYNOLDS, 7 years old, was picked up from a small scow in Long Island Sound, about four miles from land, on Tuesday night last, by Capt. AMOS KELLY, of the schooner *Thomas H. Seymour*, and brought to Brooklyn yesterday. When discovered the wind was blowing very fresh and the scow, which was made of plain rough boards, was nearly filled with water. The boy was so much exhausted that he could give no intelligent account of himself until yesterday, when he stated that he was forced into the boat by two colored women at Wright's Point, near Brookhaven, Suffolk County, and set adrift. The tide and current carried him into the Sound, he not being able to use the heavy oars that happened to be in the boat. The boy will be taken home to-day by Detective VAN WAGNER, who will investigate the case.

JOHN BRADLEY, residing at No. 2 Harper's-court, Brooklyn, was so badly beaten by two men while at a wake on Monday night, that he has remained insensible since, and it is supposed that he cannot recover. Warrants were issued yesterday for the parties suspected of having inflicted the injuries.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,000 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs continued very dull, and prices steadily favored buyers. Provisions and Groceries attracted less attention. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request, the latter at firmer rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

THE SINGLE-DISTRICT QUESTION.—A dense and continuous smoke is held to indicate the presence of more or less fire. If this commonly received opinion be not utterly destitute of foundation, then there certainly must be a difficulty existing in the bosom of the New-York Democracy, in respect to the proper mode of appointing delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. We would not willingly believe that anything short of perfect harmony could dwell in that political organization, or that the handle of that truculent hatchet, so often and so solemnly buried between the Hard and the Soft encampments, could by any inadvertence of the belligerents be sticking out of the ground. But then, it is necessary to ask what means the smoke if there is no fire? Why do we see the Albany *Atlas and Argus* laboring with malcontent organs all over the State to convince them that New-York ought to be a unit? This sort of thing has been going on for weeks. DEAN RICHMOND writes notes to FERNANDO WOOD, the New-York *News* prints and reprints lists of Democratic papers, there are arguments and references to precedents, *pro* and *con.*, and, in short, if we did not know the thing to be impossible, we might fancy the Democracy to be distracted by a difference of views. But the *Atlas and Argus*, which ought to know, tells us all will be right at Charleston; that New-York has no candidate, and that victory is certain. No doubt this is all precisely as represented; but again, may we be permitted to ask, Where does all the smoke come from?

The Armies in Italy.

We have before our eyes too many signal examples of the danger of indulging in military predictions, to venture upon any specific prophecies in regard to the probable consequences of the changes which have taken place in the relative positions of the contending forces in Italy since the arrival of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. at Genoa on the 11th of May. But a sketch of the actual situation of the respective armies, as defined by the news which we yesterday received from Cape Race, and which brings matters down to the 30th May, will perhaps enable our readers to prepare themselves more intelligently for tidings yet to come. On the 19th of May, the first *corps d'armée* of the French army, under Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, held the advanced line of the allied position on the extreme left of the Austrian forces. This *corps d'armée* occupied the line of the River Staffora, and the towns of Voghera and Tortona. Opposed to it were the Austrian outposts, stretching from Piacenza to Stradella, and from Pavia along the northern bank of the Po to the vicinity of Cambio, near the mouth of the river Scrivia. The retreating army of Count GYULAI, at the same time, held Mortara, Novara and the Lomellina, its headquarters being established at Garlasco, nine miles from the Ticino. To the extreme right, the Austrians relied upon their forces at Como and Milan, and upon their complete command of that great *place d'armes*, the Tyrol, to overawe any advance of the Sardinians in that quarter, or any attempt at an insurrection of Northern Lombardy. On the 28th of May, nine days afterwards, the attempt of Count STADION to test the condition of the French advance at Voghera had resulted in the complete defeat of his corps, by what it seems quite clear must have been an inferior force; and this defeat again in the entire abandonment by the Austrians of the south bank of the Po, and the reported regression into Lombardy of fifty thousand of their men. This movement was probably accelerated by the tidings that Piacenza was likely to be threatened from the South by the march of the Prince NAPOLEON from Tuscany.

At the same time Count GYULAI had so far abandoned the Lomellina that the Sardinian *reconnaissances* had been pushed forward as far as Mortara itself, while the disregarded manœuvre of GARIBALDI on the extreme right of the Austrian position had effected not merely the demoralizing defeat of two successive Austrian *corps*, but also the revolutionary disturbance of the whole Valtelline, and of all the country to the north of Milan. In ten days time, therefore, the Austrian army had finally been driven from the offensive to the defensive; and the linea of the Allies had been curved inward upon the enemy. In the state of things reported by the *Argo* there is much to warrant the belief that the Austrians have been out-generalled in the campaign, as well as out-fought in the field. But of this allied superiority, what fruit are we to expect? A great battle in the Lombard plains, giving Milan to the conqueror, would prodigiously enhance the *prestige* of NAPOLEON in Europe. Such a battle, turning to the advantage of the Allies, it is not unreasonable now to expect. While the delay in the French advance proves, if it proves anything, that the Emperor was sincere when he declared that France had not armed, it has failed to bring any clear advantage to the Austrians. With one or two slight exceptions, the Austrian forces have so far been beaten in every encounter of the campaign. The reputation of the French troops was already made; that of the Italians is now making. No one who had read the accounts, or witnessed the experiences, of the siege of Rome in 1849, could have doubted the military value of the Italian soldiery when properly led. The history of GARIBALDI's march upon the Austrian right wing fully confirms all that had been said or hoped of him, and of the men who fight under his flag. The Italians are vindicating their claim to independence in the most effective fashion—by showing that they know how to win it.

The importance of General GARIBALDI's movement will be more fully appreciated if we consider that one of the most important channels of communication between Austria and her Italian provinces has now been cut off by the French blockade of Venice, and that the insurrection aroused by GARIBALDI in the Valtelline will, in all probability, seriously interfere with the free transmission of troops from Germany into Italy west of the line of the River Adige.

The Tyrol is a vast natural fortress, in which the Austria of sixty years since saved herself more than once from the storm of Napoleonic victory. Since the Congress of Vienna forced the possession of Lombardo-Venetia upon the unwilling Emperor FRANCIS, Austria has spared no efforts to make the passes from the Tyrol into Italy practicable by her troops. From Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, to Milan, in Lombardy, over the Stelvio she has constructed a magnificent military road which may vie with the finest works of ancient Rome or modern France. It lies higher than any other road of the kind in Europe, being at an elevation of more than 8,000 feet, and is equaled in this respect only by some of the marvelous creations of the Incas in the Peruvian Andes. For the present, and until the completion of the new road by the Mount Tonal, the Stelvio is the one safest pathway of Austria into the plains between the Mincio and the Ticino. The Tonal-road is not yet far enough advanced to answer the purposes of a military movement, although it was used by MACDONALD in December, 1800, to turn the Austrian line on the Mincio, and was stormed by the Italians in the war of 1848. Bormio is the stronghold of the Stelvio pass, and Bormio is a purely Italian town. The road emerges upon the Lake of Como, and if the rising of the Valtelline extends along the whole of its line to the Tyrolese confines, it is evident that the Austrian force, reported by the *Argo* as having been dispatched from Vienna by way of the Tyrol to Italy, will have no easy work to reach its destination. Moreover, the Stelvio road is by no means so well kept up on the Tyrolese as on the Italian side; and if the debate between the sharpshooters of the Italian and the Tyrolese Alps, which was decided in 1848 by the Italian victory at Franzenshöhe on the Tyrolese slope, should be renewed with the same result, the ascent of the Stelvio would be a labor of the most grievous kind. Well followed up, and secured by proper reinforcements, the successes of GARIBALDI will, in a word, leave Austria no safe passage into Italy west of the Brenner, by which her troops may move from Innsbruck upon Verona. This is an old Roman road, well preserved, at a comparatively moderate elevation, and protected by the formidable fortress of Franzensfeste, which also keeps open the road into Carinthia, and covers the Tyrolese city of Trient.

But if the Austrians are restricted to the Brenner and the roads lying eastward, they must clearly abandon Milan and Lombardy, west of the Mincio, to the operations of the Allies. The moral effect of an Imperial Napoleonic entrance into Milan throughout Italy and Europe would be of itself a magnificent victory, and would have a decided tendency to bring matters rapidly to an issue in one or another sense, with the noisy and feverish States of Germany.

The Question of the South.

To the list of questions with which mankind has so long been plagued, the "Turkish question," and the "Greek question," and the "Italian question," and the "Hungarian question," and the "Mexican question," and the "Question of the Principalities," most of which nobody ever expects to be able to solve, either to his own satisfaction or to the satisfaction of anybody else, we may now fairly add the "Southern question." By the "Southern question" we don't mean the Black question, for that is a well-established bore, and is properly denominated the "Slavery question;" but the "White question of the South," or in other words the deplorable condition of Southern gentlemen themselves. From a cursory inspection of this latest arrival, we think we may safely say that it promises to be a more unconscionable nuisance than any of its predecessors, and to present even fewer chances of solution.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* descants upon it in a fashion well calculated to move any one to pity whose heart has not been already burdened by a lengthened study of the condition of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, or whose brains have not been hopelessly muddled by trying to see how Turkey is to be regenerated. The *Bulletin* says that the South has "ignored an irreversible decree of Omnipotence" by not paying attention to "the great law of an inherent variety of talent and taste in the moral and intellectual constitution of man." The meaning of all which is, in short, that Southern men, instead of devoting themselves to a variety of pursuits as Northerners do, invariably become either planters, lawyers, or doctors. The planter's son very often has no taste for planting, or, having the taste, has no "niggers." There then remains for him but one alternative. In order to avoid the suspicion of sacrificing truth to Northern prejudice, we will allow the *Bulletin* to describe this alternative in its own elaborate way.

"What is he now to do? He looks around. There is—blank before him? If there were a machine-shop within striking distance, he would be attracted towards it instanter, and as a machinist or some other kind of a mechanic he would rise to eminence, would enrich his native county by his industry, intelligence and his energy. But he has no such chance, and he takes, as the only alternative, to law or physic. He has no taste or capacity for either of these, and the consequence is that he drags out a lounging existence in some country village, his time about equally divided between his "clients" and the card-table and tippling-shop. His capacity is wasted, utterly lost to himself and his country. Instead of being a benefit to himself and his friends, and a source of strength and riches to his State, he is little better than a drone and a burden. Very frequently, the idle habits which the non-gratification of his inclination in the choice of a pursuit has brought him, lead him to crime and the penitentiary, or cause him to take flight to avoid the latter. Or, it may be, that he takes to politics for a living, turns agitator and "saves" the South, between which and the penitentiary, in point of usefulness, it might be somewhat difficult to decide—as in the former case he keeps clear of the law, but makes a great deal of mischief; but in the latter, he commits an offence, but goes to work afterwards, and his labor becomes useful."

The writer continues: "We are drawing no fancy sketch, but one that is true to the life Whoever is familiar with the South must recognize the truth of the picture;" and then, as if he had suddenly remembered the impressive manner in which Southern gentlemen occasionally vindicate their pursuits from derogatory imputations, he cautiously adds: "We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are casting no reflections upon the callings of medical or law students." We own that we are utterly astonished, not to say dumbfounded, on finding in the columns of a journal published in New-Orleans, in the very midst of the sons of the South, a statement to the effect that between "saving the South," and committing a penitentiary offence, there is hardly a particle of difference; that all the elaborate abuse of Abolitionists, all the scathing denunciations of PHILLIPS, GARRISON, BEECHER, Mrs. LUCY STONE, of free love, spirit rapping, and all manifold isms, of Northern crime and profligacy, of the manifold abuses and imperfections of the society in which we live, which every Southern breeze wafts to our ears, and by which the last agonies of the South are commonly supposed to be staved off indefinitely, are of no more use to the country than the perambulations performed on a treadmill by a probably impenitent thief. Can it be possible that Parson BROWNLOW has exposed us in vain? That "Conn on Slavery" has no more value than the same weight of workhouse oakum? That when SPRATT proposes to separate from the Union, and fight the Federal Government, if need be, single-handed, he displays no more patriotism than if he should steal a diamond breastpin, and be convicted of grand larceny? That YEADON might as well rob on the highway as make a ten-hours' speech at a "commercial convention?" That the various "lickings" which divers Southern members of Congress have, on innumerable occasions, expressed their desire to inflict upon the persons of some of their Northern colleagues, have not made their beloved and high-toned constituencies a bit wiser, happier, or less dependent on the Yankees than ever? We can hardly credit our eyes when we read such assertions as the *Commercial Bulletin* puts forth. We have been so lately familiarized with the idea that there was no way in which "genuine sons of the South" could so well maintain the dignified position amongst the nations of the earth, now occupied by the Slave States of this Union, as by "loafing" in bar-rooms, drinking whisky, chewing tobacco, stump-speaking, readiness to fight, and a general addiction to gambling, dirty shirts, seedy black trowsers, and abundant abuse of Abolitionists, that we cannot help thinking some great mistake must have been made, when a Southern General gravely informs Southern youth that it would be more patriotic to reverse their tactics, and begin to earn their bread by commerce or the mechanical arts. If the advice be seriously given, however, we think we know how it will be received.

The Parisian Jacobins, in the great revolution, adopted with pride as an honorable distinction the term *sans culottes*, which the aristocrats contemptuously applied to them, in consequence of the occasional absence of seats from their knee-breeches. We fear we must assume that, in like manner, the Southern gentlemen whom the *res angusta domi* at present forces into the position of village lawyers and doctors, or hack politicians, far from abandoning these pursuits in obedience to the vituperative counsels of the *Bulletin*, will only cleave to them the more fondly; will only look with more loathing than ever upon honest industry, upon the labor of the hands, or the gains of barter. The *Bulletin* thinks that "a large community, rich in intelligence and in moral and material wealth," such, in short, as the South would be if it took the *Bulletin's* advice and devoted itself to busy industry, instead of lazy negro-driving, unpaid law, unremunerated physic and unprofitable spouting, need fear no aggression from any quarter. The *Bulletin* is mistaken. Ask JEFFERSON DAVIS to what sort of a community Mars generally assigns the victory in armed conflicts, and he will tell you without hesitation, as will any true Southerner, that the battle is not to the busy, wealthy, enterprising, intelligent, thickly-peopled commercial countries, but to the sparsely-populated, half-barbarous, ignorant and poor. He will tell you that a regiment of Mississippi "loafers," armed with bottles of whisky and revolvers, would subjugate the whole North in three months' time; that a vigorous charge of half-a-dozen bar-room politicians would put the Seventh Regiment of New York to flight in five minutes; and that in the event of a prolongation of the struggle, the capitalists of the world would replenish the coffers of his native State without stint, while the "clock-peddling Yankees" could not borrow a cent anywhere.

There is one little trade, however, to which the *Bulletin* has not alluded, but which has been recently opened up to Southern gentlemen, and which seems so much a favorite with them that we should think it might ease the strain upon law, physic and politics—we allude to the profession of piracy. Pirates we believe are now beginning to take as high a stand in certain sections of Southern society as any of the gentlemen described by the *Bulletin*. Turning, carpentering, machine-making, clock-peddling, patent medicines, and other low Yankee trades, need not be resorted to, it seems to us, until this new field has been more thoroughly explored. Should it eventually prove to yield more Federal kicks than individual half-pence, the South may then begin to take the extraordinarily sensible suggestions of the *Bulletin* seriously into consideration.

Morphy and the Satanic Press.

Of all the foolish things which the veteran mischief-maker of the New-York *Herald* has ever attempted, the most foolish is his present effort to fasten upon the South and upon Mr. MORPHY the ridicule which properly belongs to the silly Northern men who have made the brilliant successes of the young Chess Champion a string whereon to set the pearls of their own pretty conceits. The Boston wise-acres have been trying to frown the world out of its natural fun, by pretending that they only talked bosh about chess out of their great love for the Union; and this is absurd enough. It is of no use for our cousins in the Modern Athens to parody the Shah-Bahen of Crehillon, and ask us, in their usual solemn style, whether we suppose that a Boston President of a Boston College and a Massachusetts Chief Justice can condescend *desipere in loco*, and to talk nonsense after dinner. We remember how Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON danced before the Virgin Queen, and are not to be put down by any smaller dignities. But if we do not choose to make the metropolis an accomplice in the futile efforts of Boston to escape from the laughter of the land, we cannot consent to see the Southern States abused and a modest young American of unquestionable merit insulted, without a word of protest. The achievements of Mr. MORPHY in the game of chess, which is an old and time-honored exercise of the intellect, have reflected credit upon the country to which he belongs. His fellow-citizens take a laudable pride in his successes, and a pride still more laudable in the simplicity with which he adorns them. The outrageously ridiculous way in which some of his admirers have chosen to express their admiration cannot be allowed cover from the popular contempt any surreptitious disposition to disparage himself or to do him gross injustice.

FREE NEGROES IN MARYLAND.—The Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore devoted the second day of the meeting to a discussion of the question whether the eighty thousand free negroes in Maryland should be expelled from the State. Resolutions bearing upon this subject had been sent to the Committee on Resolutions, and two reports were offered by that Committee. Mr. F. W. JACOBS, of Worcester County, offered the views of the minority. His report strongly urged the expulsion of the free colored population, by the gradual operation of laws to be passed for that purpose, and the prohibition of further emancipation. "Free negroism," according to Mr. JACOBS, is exercising a pernicious influence upon the interests of the slaveholders, and he proposes to derive countenance for his scheme from the policy pursued by some of the Free States toward their black population.

The majority of the Committee, however, through Ex-Senator PEARCE, took opposite ground. Their report represented that any attempt to remove the free blacks would be not only impracticable, but highly inexpedient.

There can be little doubt that the Convention will sanction the views of Mr. PEARCE. Maryland could scarcely spare her free blacks, constituting, as they do, nearly half of her colored laboring population. That they are useful, and their services needed, was expressly conceded in the Committee's report. That they have also a right as sons of the soil of Maryland to a place within her borders, and to the labor of their own hands, we trust no respectable body of Maryland men will be found ready to question. Wherever the instincts of decency and justice can cloak themselves comfortably under a convenient veil of political economy, there they are tolerably sure of a victory.

STEAMER YORKTOWN.—Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, of the steamship *Jamestown*, Commodore of the New-York and Virginia steamship line, has been appointed Captain of the new steamship *Yorktown*, and will take command on Friday, 10th inst. The *Jamestown* will be commanded by Capt. THOS. SEINNAR, late of the *Roanoke*, which vessel is now in command of Capt. COWEN, formerly first officer of that ship.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY—THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF CUBA, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9.

The Washington National Monument Society having applied to the Secretary of War for an Engineer officer to take charge of the monument under direction of the Society, as engineer and architect, the Secretary has detailed Lieutenant IVES, of the Topographical Engineers, for the service, in addition to his duties under the War Department.

There is reason to believe that our Minister to Madrid has been instructed to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to assure the Spanish Government of the earnestness of the United States to purchase Cuba, and that the money will be promptly paid.

HARRY W. SMITH has been appointed Postmaster of Norwalk, Conn., in place of WILLIAMS, removed.

The President has recognized LUIS LOPEZ NA AAZE Y NOAL as Vice-Consul of Spain at Boston.

Mr. PAYOA to-day severed his connection with the *States* newspaper. Other able editorial help has been secured.

From Albany.

WAR BETWEEN THE AUDITOR AND THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 9.

Dissension has long been existing in the Canal Board between the Democratic State Officers and Auditor BENTON. The latter has recently dismissed from office the clerks to the Collectors in New-York and elsewhere appointed by the Democratic Board. The Auditor has taken this step under the authority of the act of the last Legislature, giving him the power to decide what clerks are needed in the Collectors' office.

The Canal Board met at 6 o'clock this evening, and Treasurer VANDERPOOL offered resolutions condemning the conduct of the Auditor as an encroachment on the powers of the Board, and an unwarrantable interference in the management of the Canal Offices, and reinstating all the dismissed clerks under the title of assistant collectors, which takes them out of the Auditor's power.

Lieutenant-Governor CAMPBELL moved an amendment, condemning the creation of such offices, and declaring, in view of the increased expenditures and decreased revenues of the canals, no new offices should be created.

Comptroller CHURCH offered, but subsequently withdrew, an amendment to the preamble, characterizing the conduct of the Auditor as a political attack on a party he had deserted.

Lieutenant-Governor CAMPBELL'S amendment was then lost, and Mr. VANDERPOOL'S adopted.

This action restores to office all the removed incumbents of the present year.

The Canal Board have visited and approved of the new Seely Lock-gate erected as an experiment at Lock No. 2.

The Board then adjourned till June 30.

The Slaveholder's Convention at Baltimore.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AGAINST MEASURES FOR THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 9.

The Slaveholders' Convention reassembled this morning to consider the question as to the best means of regulating the free negro population of the State. The hall was crowded and much interest manifested.

The Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a majority report.

Mr. F. W. JACOBS, of Worcester County, presented the views of a portion of the minority, being a written address going over the whole ground, detailing the grievances of the slave-owners of Maryland, and the pernicious influence of free-negroism on the population generally. He then advocated the prohibition of emancipation, and the passage of laws for the gradual extinction of free negroism. He next alluded to the tendency in the Northern and Western States of legislation against free negroes. He also alluded to the interference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North in the matter, and was very severe on the New-York *Christian Advocate*, touching its strictures in regard to the Convention held at Cambridge, and for attempting to threaten with an ecclesiastical cowhide the Methodists of Maryland if they countenanced the present movement. He avowed himself a Methodist, but repudiated in strong language any attempt at ecclesiastical interference in the domestic institutions of the State.

The following is the substance of the report and resolutions of the majority of the Committee:

"The Committee on Resolutions respectfully report a number of resolutions which were submitted to them by the members of the convention, all of which they considered and discussed carefully, as time allowed. Two subjects of primary importance occupied most of the time of the Committee. These were, the proposed expulsion from Maryland of the Free Negroes now residing in the State, and the policy adopted by the Legislature of 1830, one of the restraints upon manumission; and the necessity of additional legislation to give vitality and vigor to the law of that year, which, probably from the imperfection of its details, has fallen into desuetude. In regard to the first of these questions, the Committee came to the conclusion that it was highly inexpedient to undertake any measure for the general removal of the free black population from the State; and that it is for the best interest of the State and of that class of people to require only the due enforcement of the statutes already existing on this subject, and of such additional laws as seem to be necessary to carry out the purposes of former Legislatures, so as to make these people orderly, industrious and productive. By the last census this class of population numbered about 74,000, but within the last nine years they are estimated, by natural causes and manumissions to have reached over 80,000. The existence of so large a number of free blacks in a Slaveholding State is believed to be of itself an evil, and this evil is readily perceived to be greater when it is considered that a portion of them are idle, vicious and unproductive. This, however, is not the case with the majority of them, and their removal would, as the Committee believe, be far greater than all the evils the people of Maryland ever suffered from them. Their removal from the State would deduct nearly fifty per cent. from the household and agricultural labor furnished by the people of this color, and which is indispensable to the people of the State. It would produce great discomfort and inconvenience to the great body of householders; would break up the business and destroy the property of a large number of landowners, and land renters, a class whose interests are entitled to as much consideration as those of any other portion of our citizens; would be harsh and oppressive to those people themselves; would violate the public sentiment which is generally not only just but kindly disposed towards them, and would probably lead to other evils which the Committee forbear to mention. They are satisfied that such a measure would not receive Legislative sanction, and would not be tolerated by the great body of the people of Maryland, even with that sanction; the Committee, therefore, cannot recommend their expulsion from the State; still more unwilling should they be to favor any measure, which looked to their being deprived of the right to freedom, which they have acquired by the indulgence of our law and tenderness of their masters, whether wise or unwise, or which they have inherited as a birth-right. On the other proposition, the restraints upon manumission, the Committee think that the policy in this regard adopted by the act of 1831 was wise and proper. That act provided for the compulsory removal of all blacks manumitted after the passage of the law; provided for the appointment of a Board of three Managers, who should be members of the Colonization Society, a Society whose duty it should be to remove such people of color as should become free in the State thereafter; required Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills to inform this Board of Managers of every manumission by deed or will within five days after recording, required the Board of Managers to notify the Colonization Society, and arrange with them the removal of each manumitted slave to Liberia; if the Society declined to do so, the Board was to remove them to some other place without the State, with their consent, and if they refused to leave the State, then the Sheriff of the County was to be notified by the Board, and thereupon it was the duty of the Sheriff to arrest and remove them beyond the State.

"It is thus evident that the policy of the State, in 1831, was the compulsory removal from the State of slaves manumitted after the date of the act, with a view to prevent too great and rapid an increase of this part of our population. The Committee see no reason for discarding this policy now, but believe that the same reason which influenced the Legislature of 1831 exists in greater force. After further discussion of this point, the report concludes by recommending the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention consider any measure for the general removal of free blacks from the State of Maryland impolitic, inexpedient and uncalled for by any public exigency which could justify it.

Resolved, That the free negro population should be well and thoroughly controlled by efficient laws, to the end that it may be orderly, industrious and productive.

Resolved. That for the purpose of diminishing as far as possible the evils which proceed from the excessive and increasing free negro class, the policy of the State, declared in 1831, should be reaffirmed, and such amendments be made to the Act of that year as will give to it active force, as will either prohibit emancipation altogether or compel the prompt removal from the State of those emancipated, and that the Legislature should be asked to review and amend the laws relating to free negroes and to emancipation, so as to remedy all the defects of a system which time and experience have shown.

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed to submit the views of this Convention, and to ask appropriate legislation by the General Assembly.

Mr. JACOBS' minority report concluded with resolutions asking of the Legislature laws to compel free negroes to leave the State or be sold for life.

Judge MASON, another member of the Committee, said he did not agree entirely with the report of the majority.

Col. SOTHORON said his view was that the Legislature should enact a law to prevent emancipation.

After a protracted debate, the majority resolutions were adopted almost unanimously, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, June 9.

The Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity is now in session here. Mr. E. G. P. WILKINS, of New-York, delivers the annual address, and Mr. W. B. FRENCH, of Boston, pronounces the poem. The hall where the Convention is held is crowded to suffocation. Great enthusiasm prevails, and it is recognized as the most important gathering of the kind that has ever assembled.

Convention of the Editorial and Typographical Association.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, June 9.

The Editorial and Typographical Association met, in Convention Hall, at 12 o'clock. About forty editors and publishers were present. Mr. L. S. TRUAIR, of the Syracuse *Journal*, presided, and made an opening speech, when the minutes of the last meeting were read, and adopted. After the appointment of Committees, and the transaction of unimportant business, the meeting adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

Sale of Premium Tobacco.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 9.

At a sale of premium tobacco at the Planters' Warehouse to-day, the first premium, $75, for manufacturing leaf, was awarded to ADDISON THESLEY, of Pike County, Mo. This tobacco was purchased by B. W. LEWIS & BROS., of Glasgow, Mo., for $125 per the 100 pounds. This is the highest price on record.

Execution of Dr. King.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, June 9.

Dr. KING, the wife-poisoner, was hung this morning. He made a speech on the gallows, declaring his guilt and willingness to die, that he had made peace with God, and desired the people to pray for him. A vast number of people were present, but no disturbance occurred.

The Church of England Synod.

TORONTO, Thursday, June 9.

The Church of England Synod and annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada, is now in session here. Delegates to the Union are present from New-York, Vermont, Maine, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

Death of Lieutenant Bell.

NORFOLK, Thursday, June 9.

Lieutenant WINFIELD S. BELL, of the revenue service, died last evening.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S "Robert le Diable" was produced here, last night, with a fine distribution. The opera has never been an exceedingly popular one with our public, although, at times, it has enjoyed a certain amount of fame, owing mainly to the artists who have electrified the various parts. Under Mr. FORNAS' diabolical rule it enjoyed quite a career. As a general thing, however, it may safely be asserted that MEYERBEER'S *Robert* is a trifle too long and heavy for this latitude. During a brief season like Mr. STRAKOSCH'S it was a bold and somewhat hazardous experiment to play a work of so much importance. MEYERBEER, who wrote the music, and may be presumed to know something of its difficulties and the number of rehearsals necessary for its just interpretation, modestly specifies a period somewhat longer in duration than an average Academy season. With all Mr. MAretzek's ability as a conductor it needs more than a day's rehearsal to give even a sketch of MEYERBEER'S elaborate score. Last night there were good voices in the cast, but the *ensembles* were deficient in strength and precision. On Saturday, when the work is to be repeated, there will, we are sure, be a noticeable improvement in this respect. Mme. COLSON made her *rentrée* as *Alice*, and was warmly received by the audience. She sang the music with much skill. Mlle. CAROLI was the *Princess*. Signor BENEDETTI sang with spirit the difficult *rôle* of *Robert*, and Signor JUNCA as *Bertram* was excellent. We must not omit to mention the name of Mr. SQUIRES, who was admirable as *Rambaud*.

To-night Mlle. CORTESI, the new and exceedingly successful prima donna, will appear in VERDI'S "Traviata."

MRS. HOEY.—This distinguished artist—the leading actress of the Metropolis—is now on a visit to Boston. She will appear to-night as *Lady Gay Spanker*, for her sister, MARY SHAW'S benefit, and afterwards in a variety of her best characters. The Athenians will, we are sure, do justice to Mrs. HOEY'S admirable qualities.

The New-York Sanitary Association.

PAPER BY LIEUT. VIELE ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY OF THE ISLAND OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the New York Sanitary Association was held, last evening, in the lecture-room of the Fourteenth-street Medical College. A very good audience, which embraced a few ladies, was in attendance.

General MATHER called the meeting to order, and, after a few items of routine business had been transacted, introduced Lieut. VIELE.

Lieut. VIELE said that the facts which he was to relate must sooner or later attract the attention they deserved. It had been estimated that fully one-half the deaths annually the world over were caused by fevers. It is an undisputed fact that miasmatic influences are a prominent cause of diseases of this class, and it is a recognized necessity for a healthful condition of the country that water should be prevented from accumulating where it would be stagnant. Water thus held becomes sour, and passes off in the shape of miasm. There is hardly any region of country which does not require a greater or less amount of drainage. Where a city is to be located this condition of salubrity is to be secured above all things. Generally all this is lost sight of. Streets are graded, buildings erected, and cellars dug, regardless of the laws of gravitation, which are not changed by any alteration in the surface of the ground. Now, what is the condition of New-York? From its very position no city could be better adapted to a system of thorough drainage. Covering a superficial area of tw

and the thanks of the Society were returned for the able manner in which he had discussed the subject, and a copy of his address was requested to be deposited in the archives of the Society, R. H. McCURDY, Esq., supporting the resolution to this effect.

General MATHER said that he formerly lived in Nineteenth-street near Broadway, and there the ground had been so graded off as to bring the made level near that of the springs. In consequence it was with difficulty that the foundation of the house could be laid, and his family were afflicted with fever and ague.

Dr. HARRIS desired that Mr. VISTE should be requested to continue his investigations.

Dr. BELLEVAT said that it was a mistaken idea that low grounds alone required draining. High land wanted it as well. It only should these streams be accommodated, but there is a vast amount of drainage water which must be carried off.

General WETMORE said that a row of houses were now going up in the rear of the most fashionable parts of the town between Fifth and Sixth avenues, which were built on piles. These houses were in the midst of disease and death, yet they would cost from $20,000 to $25,000 each.

Mr. C. H. HASWELL and others cited like instances, and after a rambling debate the Association adjourned.

THE FROSTS.

Further Particulars of Damage to Crops—News from all Quarters.

The particulars of the damage sustained by the growing crops from the heavy frosts of last week, come from all quarters. We give the leading items culled from our exchanges:

AT THE WEST.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, June 7, says: "Fruit and green vegetables, as well as potatoes and other root crops are seriously injured, and in many places the corn crop is entirely killed. Some damage is done to wheat, to what extent is not yet known. It is thought by good judges here that the Spring wheat is too far advanced to be much damaged; but late Winter wheat must have sustained considerable injury. The Winter wheat in bloom must be more or less injured."

The Rockford (Ill.) *News* contains over a column of items with regard to the damage to the crops. Its summary of the loss is as follows: Corn, injured to one-fourth of a crop; potatoes, one-fifth; tomatoes, entirely ruined; beans, three-fourth destroyed; cucumbers, half destroyed; plums, entirely destroyed; cherries, not much injured; currants, one third destroyed; grapes, three-tenths destroyed.

We have not yet heard of the extent of the damage along the Illinois River; but it is expected that it will be serious.

A letter from Henry County, Ill., dated June 4, has the following

"We had here, this morning, what I never saw before, a severe white frost in June. At 4 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at the freezing point, and remained there until sunrise—an event, it appears to me, worth putting on record. I at once commenced the application of cold water to everything in our garden of a tender nature, and hope to save them, but where this has not been done all must be cut off. The effect of frost on wheat, oats, &c., will not be injurious, but corn will be somewhat retarded in its growth. In regard to wheat, I adhere to what I said last week, where one piece looks well at least one looks badly: and since I wrote you, the old pest, the Hessian fly, has made its appearance in this quarter, as I am informed, for the first time."

There were heavy frosts in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., Friday and Saturday nights, but the damage to crops is considered slight.

Spring's mill pond in Euclid, Ohio, had a coat of ice so thick as to stand a two hour's sun. There the phenomenon was presented of the greatest damage being done in localities most exposed to the wind.

Of the prospect in Ohio, the Columbus *Statesman* says: "The heavy and unprecedented frost of Saturday night and Sunday morning, produced a consternation among farmers and gardeners. All sorts of vegetation received a serious drawback by this most unseasonable and unexpected 'cold snap,' and it is estimated that the loss to this State will amount to millions. Early Wheat, however, is not injured. We are informed by an old farmer that it is yet too soon to tell whether Wheat is fatally injured, but that in a few days the effect, if the grain is affected, will be visible. Corn is injured, and so is late Wheat, Potatoes and many other staple articles. The alarm, however, may prove premature in a great degree."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, June 7, is more hopeful: "To day puts quite a new face on the crop prospects. The frost, though bad, was not quite so disastrous as reported at first. The gardeners on the market this morning, generally coincided in the opinion that although grapes and some other vegetables were nearly ruined, yet there was plenty left. They claim if the wheat is not killed, the country will have a much more than usual abundance. It will take some weeks to learn the extent of damage to wheat. The Winter wheat in Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is out of the way of the frost, and it is believed the Spring wheat of the northern portions is not far enough advanced to be injured. We learn that the damage to the corn and potatoes on the St. Clair road is not so extensive as was first anticipated. They will be a little later, but will not need re-planting. Wheat is supposed to be uninjured. Grape vines have suffered very severely, in some places destroying them entirely. Apples and other fruits are as generally injured."

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The reports from the South and Southwest are not pleasant. The wheat crop, where not cut by the frost, is suffering from rust. In Tennessee, above Murfreesboro, the wheat has been can literally damaged by the rust. The Athens (Tenn.) *Post* says: "We are satisfied, from observation that the wheat crop of this section will not be above a half one, if it reaches that point. On some of the very best lands it will not average more than five or six bushels to the acre, and on many of the thinner lands, from present indications, it will hardly pay for harvesting—having been first damaged by the fly and subsequently by the frosts."

The prospects for making a crop in the Mississippi Bottom are anything else than favorable. A failure to make two crops in succession will ruin many planters.

The *Central Alabamian* says that the harvest has commenced in good earnest in its section, and though the wheat has been somewhat injured by the rust, thinks an average crop will be made.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, June 8, says:

"We think people are reviving from the blow of Saturday night. We rode into the country a few miles yesterday afternoon, to see for ourselves. Many fields of potatoes are cut down and early corn has suffered badly; but, thank Providence, there is yet time enough for crops of both these to mature, if the present crop ones not revive. There was nothing talked of all day but the crops, the crops. We have news from Westmoreland, Indiana, Butler, Washington, Armstrong, Beaver and all parts of Alleghany. We can find no authentic account of injury to the wheat. Rumors of damage are abundant. It is not possible to tell at once, but our opinion is that the wheat has escaped unscathed, or if injured, to no great extent.

Nevertheless flour advanced from fifty to seventy-five cents yesterday in our market. We think there is no ground for this. It must be temporary. It is the result of a panic. The wheat is not damaged to an extent to justify any such movement."

The following is from the Cleveland *Herald*, June 9:

"We fancy the destruction by the frost of Saturday-Sunday night, has been over estimated, although it is true an immense amount of damage was done. Labor lost is a great item in this damage, for of most that was destroyed replanting will supply. Fruit, however, has been sadly thinned, and the loss of fruit is a greater calamity than we are apt to appreciate, as it is too much considered a mere luxury, whereas the health of the country is most intimately connected with the fruit crop.

The mail agent from Millersburgh to Hudson represents the wheat upon the line between these two points to be almost wholly destroyed. He himself had a large field in the vicinity of Millersburgh, Holmes County, which was promising, but is now worthless.

The conductor upon the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati train, between the same points, says very few of any kinds are uninjured, and most of them destroyed. The Mediterranean wheat, contrary to the first impression, is almost totally destroyed. All that is saved is of the other varieties, and much of that is injured.

Much of the fruit may not discernible on Monday, became visible under the hot sun of Tuesday, the heads and upper straw bleaching, (not "turning back,") so that the heads, though empty, look almost ripe for the harvest.

An intelligent observer in Summit County, acquainted with such things, says: "We shall certainly have some wheat, but the proportion to the promise will be much less than half. Since noon yesterday the extent of the injury has become much more apparent, and is much greater than even, in our fears, we had anticipated.

A gentleman who came from Canton to Akron by carriage, yesterday afternoon, through a fine wheat country, it thinks that less than one half the fields gave any show of serious injury.

In the neighborhood of Clinton (in the southwestern extremity of Summit County) one intelligent farmer thinks the damage greatly overstated—that many of the fields will yield a decent crop.

At Doylestown, Wayne County, a farmer who has a large field, reports it *nearly* uninjured.

At best, from the conflicting reports the damage through the section referred to is very great; but it is quite evident that careful observers were deceived by the appearance of fields on Monday. In many places fields stood though Monday, stately and green, are beginning to show signs of blight. Apprehensions, even on the part of those who insist they are no "croakers," are serious that the wheat crop in the section referred to is almost wholly gone up.

Still, it is well to bear in mind that in panics of this sort the fear very commonly exaggerates the evil.

The Detroit *Tribune* has news that the frost swept the crops and the fruit at and near Port Huron; even oak and locust foliage was killed and ice made in cisterns. The *Tribune* hears of no damage to wheat.

The Sandusky *Register* learns that apples, pears and cherries are not hurt.

The Toledo *Blade*, of the 7th, says that farmers report great injury to corn, potatoes and gardens, with some damage to grapes and wheat, but orchards have generally escaped.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of 7th says, so far as heard from in Indiana neither wheat nor corn are injured, but it is *expecting* bad news.

The Springfield (O.) *Journal* of the 6th says tender plants are cut to the ground; wheat probably escaped.

The Dayton *Gazette* of the 7th says grapes are mostly destroyed, corn and potatoes seriously cut and wheat injured.

The Zanesville *Courier* of the 6th says wheat is not hurt thereabouts; neither corn nor potatoes are badly hurt.

The Chicago *Press*, of the 7th, says that from Rockford, Ill., they hear that crops are partially destroyed, no injury heard from on the Illinois River; in Henry County frost did not hurt wheat, but Hessian fly is running fields of it which are again being plowed up.

The Steubenville *Herald*, of the 6th, says that near the Ohio River the frost was light, back of the river bottoms vegetation was badly cut, late wheat being somewhat injured; early wheat safe; fruit destroyed.

A letter from a very reliable merchant of Galveston to a firm in this city, says that the corn and potatoes are entirely cut off by the frost, and that great injury is feared to the wheat crop.

The Rev. EDWARD BEECHER says the wheat is not injured as much as was at first supposed, and the prospect is there will be a fair crop.

The Evansville *Democrat* says corn and garden plants are cut down; fears are entertained for the wheat, and fruit suffered but little."

The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, of Wednesday, says:

"We took a ride of some six or eight miles through the country yesterday, and from a nursery examination of the crops as we passed along, believe them to be very seriously injured. The potatoes which came out after our notice were killed and blackened in every instance, to an alarming extent. This crop is badly damaged, and what makes it worse, it is scarcely possible that it can recover to any great extent now from the injury it has received. The corn has disappeared altogether, and the same may almost be said of the tomatoes, of which nothing remains but a few blackened and fast-decaying sticks. The wheat we believe to be but slightly injured. Of several fields which we examined, there were but two or three which exhibited anything like serious damage. A gentleman, however, whom we met during our trip, and who had been through the country during the day showed us several stalks, taken from fields near Turtle Creek every one of which bore unmistakable evidence of the severity of the frost in that district. It these were a fair sample of the condition of the wheat crop out there, it must be in a deplorable state. An acre of such ears as were shown us would not yield a bushel of grain, and, save for fodder, such a crop would not repay the cutting. The rye seems to have suffered no injury. Besides being a hardy grain, it had advanced so far that the frost had but little if any effect on it. The oat crop was thrashed a little, but not to an extent to affect it seriously. The rain this morning came just at the proper time, and will make it all right again. Of the fruit crop the grapes seem to have suffered most. In those districts through which we passed, we found them irreparably damaged, the leaves being crisped and burned, and the young fruit in an advanced state of decay. Peaches, too, are for the most part a failure. In many instances the whole crop has been destroyed, and even in the most favored locations, it exhibits unmistakable evidence of the ordeal to widen it was subjected. The cherries we do not think as bad as reported. At least they look well on the trees yet, and do not appear to have suffered any very serious damage. The other varieties of fruit we did not examine, nor did we hear to what extent, if any, they were injured. Our observations extended over the country around East Liberty, out between that village and the city. The crops in this district were very fine and luxuriant before the frost, and it is really pitiable to see the plight to which the visitation has reduced them."

The Recent Destructive Freshet on the Upper Mississippi.

St. Paul papers contain reports of the disastrous freshet on the Upper Mississippi. On June 4, by the rapid rise of the waters during the previous three days, St. Paul and other towns and the country along the Mississippi, above and below St. Paul, suffered seriously. The flats along the river at St. Paul are completely covered with water, and much damage has been done to property in warehouses along the levees. On the west side of the river, opposite St. Paul, the people have abandoned their dwellings, on account of the high rising of the water and the general inundation. Brooklyn, a thriving village opposite Lower St. Paul, is entirely submerged, and has been abandoned. It is feared that the new levee, in process of construction, and upon which the city has bestowed a year's expense and labor, will be entirely destroyed. At St. Anthony the damage to and loss of property is immense. Hundreds of thousands of logs, belonging to saw mills along the river, have been swept down, and the mills themselves have been greatly damaged. And what is worse than all, the costly bridges at that point have either been swept away or greatly impaired. The St. Anthony Water Power Company lose five or six million feet of logs, and FOREST, BATES & Co., some 400,000 feet. The shingle mills of LOVELEY & BAPTISTE and CHARLES KING, have been swept away. The "upper bridge" across from St. Anthony, which was built at an expense of $20,000, has been swept away. The lower bridge, spanning the Mississippi at that point, which cost $60,000, was greatly damaged, and in danger of being carried away: so, also, with respect to the suspension bridge at that place. The logs coming down with such great force, and striking the bridges, soon did the work.

From various quarters all along the Upper Mississippi we learn that nearly all the bridges across the streams have been swept away. Booms have been broken, and the loss in lumber, much of which will be washed out over the flats and lost, will amount to many thousand dollars.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 9.

Minnesota papers contain further details of the recent flood. The damage done appears to be far greater than at first stated. The levee at St. Paul's is entirely submerged. At St. Anthony and Minneapolis the storm and flood combined were terribly destructive. In the former place, property of the value of several hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. The St. Anthony Water Company lost five mill dams of logs, valued at $40,000. Two booms at Coon Creek containing ten millions of logs, is momentarily expected to give way. Logs to the value of $130,000 went over the Falls during the three days previously. The river is twenty-one feet above low-water mark, being within a foot and a half of its height at the time of the great flood of 1850. The storms of the last week in that section of the country are described as the most frightful ever witnessed.

OBITUARY.

Mr. WALTER HUNT, a well-known inventor, died at his residence in this City on Wednesday, June 8, at the age of 63. Mr. HUNT was busily engaged for more than forty years in the prosecution of mechanical experiments. A number of valuable inventions were first introduced by him to the notice of the public. Among them were a machine for cutting brads by a single operation; a nail-machine, a flax spinning apparatus; a contrivance for making paper boxes from the pulp by one operation, and sundry improvements in fire arms. It is also claimed that he was the original inventor of the sewing-machine. Mr. HUNT expended large amounts in conducting his experiments, and so crippled his pecuniary resources. He died in comparative poverty.

PERSONAL.

The *Southern Baptist* cannot give up its censures of the Rev. Mr. TUSTIN for his secession from the Baptist Church to the Episcopal communion. The last number of that paper says: "We do not quarrel with him for having become an Episcopalian. We do not mean for changing his ecclesiastical relations, if his conviction a constrain this step. But a man, particularly a minister, more particularly an author, who has written again and again in defence of certain principles, ought so to change as at least to satisfy his personal friends as to his conduct. This Mr. TUSTIN has not done.

JONES, the sculptor, has produced a design for the proposed Perry monument at Putin Bay, the main features of which are as follows: The base is a cut-stone foundation, from which rises a square block having the entrance to the column, and supporting a panel on which will be cut in bas relief that part of the History of Perry which he quitted the dismantled *Lawrence*.

Mr. E. C. WINTHROP, of Boston, being about to visit Europe, has ordered half a dozen Mount Vernon canes for presentation to friends in Europe. By direction they are to be mounted in a plain, but costly manner. The Knights Templars, recently on a visit to Richmond, have also sent an order for one of these canes for each member.

The Hon. WM. DENNISON, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a native of Cincinnati, and 14 years old. His political antecedents are Whig. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Convention, and has since acted with the Republican Party.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT ("Jeemis Pipes of Pipesville") has returned to the City after a successful tour through the South and West. He proposes to resume his monologue entertainments here.

It is officially stated that Mr. WESTON, of Maine, is to be paid 15 per cent. of the money received by that State for its claim upon the General Government.

Sir GEORGE BOWMAN, late Governor of Hong Kong, is in Boston, and visited the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes on Tuesday.

The Hon. A. C. DODGE, late United States Minister to Spain, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sense from the South.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, May 30.

WANTED, CAPACITY IN THE SOUTH.—One effect of the want of proper attention to domestic industry in the South is the want of capacity, which might be turned to profitable account. This is a very heavy drawback to her prosperity. The results are everywhere seen and felt, but the cause, we fear, is almost lost sight of. The evil pervades, to a great extent, the entire South. It is due to the prevalence of a false notion in reference to the dignity of labor, and a wrong direction which adults in consequence took years ago, and in which they still continue, though, happily, there are indications of a return to more enlightened and philosophic views, and to a policy more in accordance with those principles of sound political economy from which their annuity depends at its peril. There is a great variety of mental capabilities and tastes about, visible in every state of society. The design of this evidently was to provide for the different wants of man as a social being. This diversity of tastes and of talents is, therefore, a great primal law, which God has enscribed deep in the nature of man for a great and wise purpose, and to ignore it is to ignore an irrevocable decree of Omnipotence. We know very well that commerce comes in to remedy largely a departure from the observance of this great law, which, hence, becomes a wise provision to avoid the evils that might otherwise arise from such departure where this in some degree cannot be avoided, as is sometimes the case. But that it is a law, general in its extent, is manifest from the fact that in such communities as are apparently, or even really, shut up to a single pursuit by nature hereof, this variety of inclination and capacity is still found, though it may be less distinct than in countries more favorably circumstanced. Hence, in regions better adapted to agriculture than manufactures or the mechanic arts, there will still be found persons who have no taste for pastoral life.

They prefer the music of machinery to the warblings of forest choristers. They worship more devoutly the triumphs of human genius in the skill displayed in producing artificial results, than the "cloud-capped palaces and gorgeous towers" erected by the hand of the Great Architect. In a word, they prefer the hammer, the chisel, the loom, the pencil of the vessel to the plow, the spade and the pruning hook. If they are shut up to that for which they have no taste or call in, they are listless and indolent, and as a consequence of this they are ready, or they soon become so, for almost anything that will relieve them from the ennui which is so oppressive to them.

Now in the South we have no excuse whatever for the wrong in this great law of no inherent variety of talent and taste in the moral and intellectual constitution of man. We have about every variety of soil and climate. We have, or may have, almost all kinds of natural products, water power, mines, and in a word the elements of nearly every kind of industry. What do they avail us? Is not our industry confined chiefly to the culture of two or three agricultural productions? For what was all this profusion of elemental riches given us, if not to be developed by industry, by the skillful labor of cunning hands wisely and systematically employed? Variety of elements indicates clearly enough to him that can read the design, the necessity of variety of pursuit in order that there may be no waste of capacity. And this, we take it, is precisely the point where the shoe pinches in the South. It is just here that we need reform, that we need a healthful departure from the old track which we have been pursuing with never a thought, apparently, that it is not the right one for us to travel.

We are drawing no fancy sketch, but one that is true to the life. Whoever is familiar with the South must, we think, recognize the original of our picture. We wish it distinctly understood, that we are casting no reflections upon the callings of medical or law students. In the case we have supposed, it is the misfortune of the young man rather than his fault that he is no use to himself or anybody else. His ambition to be somebody and to do something was commendable, and it took a wrong direction only because there was no opportunity for giving it a right direction. It by no means follows that because a man has not the capacity to fit him for a physician or an advocate, that he is therefore without talents. FOLTON or MORSE as a doctor or lawyer, or preacher, would have been, we doubt not, a dead failure.

We observed in the beginning of this article that the evil we are commenting upon is due, in a great part if not chiefly, to a false notion in reference to the dignity of labor. The young man thinks that to be a mechanic, though not in any sense disreputable, is, after all, not quite so "respectable" as to enter a "learned profession," and this false and ridiculous notion causes many inferior minds to adopt these professions, as the weaker minds are the first to yield to false notions of pride, or to the prevailing prejudice. Contempt of them frequently denotes genuine talents, boldness and originality. Hence we find mechanics in the South very often exhibiting the first order of ability.

The foolish notion in regard to the social status which industrial artistic pursuits give their votaries in the South, ought to be everywhere scouted, as depressing in its effects, and incalculably disastrous to her best interests. The North has encouraged a different spirit. She varies her industry so as to give free scope and employment to every class of talent, and nothing is therefore wasted. She supplies us with what we might supply ourselves; when we receive, pay largely for, and ridicule her as a community of "chuck peddlers" and nick-nack makers, while she all the while is laughing at our stupidity, and exhausting, heggarly policy of paying and abusing her at the same time.

It is about time for us to change all this. If we would become independent, in any sense worthy of anybody but an idle fop, we must vary our industry, so as to develop our natural riches, and so as to prevent any waste of capacity among us. This will give us true independence, and before a Northern aggression, however grave or numerous it never may be, will vanish as the hosts of Sennacherib one before the destroying angel. Depend upon it, this is the only way effectually to beat back the said "aggressions." Make a large community rich in intelligence and in moral and material wealth, and it will be strong, abundantly able to take care of itself, and to repel any assaults from what quarter soever they may come.

The Trustees of the New-England Female Medical College have completed negotiations with the City Government of Boston for the purchase of the Hospital estate on Spring street, at the price of $50,000. The land consists of a square of over 40,000 feet, lying between Springfield and Worcester streets, fronting on both, and is one of the finest sections of the city. By a vote of the Trustees the grounds about the building have been named College square.

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Price $3.
Office Diaphragm Filter at McKENZIE & O'HARA'S, Plumbers, No. 328 4th-st., corner of Mercer, and No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Genin's Summer Hats—100 Styles.
French Leghs, Panamas, Leghorns,
Dunstables, Diamond Braids, Rib Straws,
Pearl Straws, and China Braid, with a
Variety of other seasonable and elegant fabrics,
to suit all ages and complexions.
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Henry & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for family use.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moulders Wanted.
A number of first class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 24th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fender and other fine castings. J. L. JACKSON.

Barry's Tricopherous,
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING AND CLEANING CURLING, FLESHENING, and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr H. James Discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for preparing and successfully using this remedy, free on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. H. P. BROWN, No 19 Grand st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.
PRICE $65, $65, $65,
$65, $65.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE No 495 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

You can't Travel without Shoes, and you can't always get good ones when you do travel. Go to CANTRELL'S when ladies, No 814 Broadway. Gaiters and shoes, slippers and boots, for girls, boys, ladies—and all of such excellent make, at really the prices of very ordinary articles in other stores. Go to CANTRELL'S

Fine Jewelry.—Imported patterns in Bracelets, comprising Bracelets, brooches, earrings, Necklaces, Chains Chatelaine Lockets seals, Rings, Fancy Buttons Studs, Thimbles, &c., just opened at OSBORNE, QUACKENBOS & TOWNSEND'S, No. 511 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Dr. Cheeseman's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No 439 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. DR. CHEESEMAN'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, also, our Abdominal Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Ladies, those Gaiter Boots, with Heels, at 12s., are now all the rage. Those Slippers, Ties, Toilet Slippers at 6s. and 7s. per pair, and Misses', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes draw crowds of customers.
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The "Rigge Truss" is applied with the happiest results. It is cleanly as porcelain, and will last a lifetime. The ELLIPTIC TRUSS and the VARICOCELE TRUSS also give universal satisfaction to those using them. No 418 Broome st., New-York.

Singer & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in the market or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No 503 Broadway.

The Caramedial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 329 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Silk Sun Umbrellas—Paragon frames, (green, brown and black,) for ladies and gentlemen, at Nos. 81 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Summer Hats.—All the latest styles and qualities, unsurpassed for easy. Rich and beautiful straw goods for misses and children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No 381 Canal-st.

White Has Done it Again.—Captivated the City with his
SPRING CASSIMERE HATS.
Go and join the crowd at No. 216 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Table Rose Strop.—This immense article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & N. SAUNDERS No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 471 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No 6, Astor House.

MARRIED.

IVES—INGERSOLL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James C. Egbert, WALTER IVES to MELISSA, eldest daughter of HENRY H. INGERSOLL, Esq.

DAVIES—BROOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Dr. deGROOT, J. MANSFIELD DAVIES to MARTHA M., daughter of Alfred BROOKES, Esq.

CROSS—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. H. V. M. Johnson, the Hon. JOHN A. CROSS to MISS FRANCES EMELINE WOOD, all of that City.

BIRD—FAULKNER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 9, in the Presbyterian Church, South 3d st., corner of 5th st., by the Rev. J. D. Wells, WM. M. BIRD and RUTH M., daughter of Jamis FAULKNER, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BELVEA—BONNELL.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, ROBERT G. BELVEA to MARIETTA L., daughter of J. A. BONNELL, Esq.

HANNAH—CONNER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Dr. Biddle, Mr. JOHN HANNAH to Miss FRANCES E. CONNER, daughter of P. C. CONNER, Esq., all of that City.

STEWART—TALLMAN.—At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Joseph Dare, the Rev. A. S. STEWART, of Port Washington, Wis., to Miss ANNA W. TALLMAN, of the former place.

ARNAUD—POUCHAUD.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, May 19, VICTOR ARNAUD to ESTELLE NATHALIE POUCHAUD, daughter of the late Joseph Pouchaud of this City.

DIED.

BOYD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 8, JOHN T. BOYD, Sr., eldest son of the late Dr. Thomas Boyd, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No 69 West 31st., without further invitation.

DAVIES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, after a short illness, at his residence, No 261 Bleecker-st., the Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, aged 38 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central M. E. Church, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

BURROWS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, of consumption, WILLIAM H. BURROWS, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., in the 45th year of his age.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem for the repose of his soul will be celebrated in St. Stephen's Church 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d aves., (Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS,) on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

COTTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 9, CLINTON COTTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 98 State st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, June 9, after a severe illness, Mrs. JANE S. LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Abraham Lockwood, and daughter of the late Joseph Ireland, formerly of this City, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Phillip B. Lockwood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence on Old Mill Road, Bridgeport, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. N. B.—The cars leave New-York at 8 A. M., and return at 5 P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at Bridgeport Depot to convey friends to the house.

TIGUE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 8 of a short but severe illness, DANIEL TIGUE, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, JAMES M. and WILLIAM D. TIGUE, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Butler-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CONSUMPTION—ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.
WINCHESTER'S
GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
The Specific Remedy for
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, NERVOUS DISEASES GENERAL DEBILITY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &C.
Read the testimony of
From H. P. De Wees, M. D., New-York.
We now use the *oil acide* of the compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, recommended by Dr. Churchill in the treatment of Consumption—HAS NOT ONLY ALL AS ASSERTED, BUT REPAIR DE SERAID THE WASTE OF TISSUE.
From W. F. Clark, M. D., Lowell, Ohio.
Your preparation has not failed to benefit *in a single instance which I have used it.*
From Ezra Clark, M. D., Kirkland, N. Y.
Your medicine we think invaluable, and cheerfully recommend it.
From H. Bryant, Almond, N. Y.
I am convinced that it will cure me. *I have been improving ever since I commenced taking it.*
From W. H. Shelley, M. D., Rochester, Ill.
I learn all that is brought in Springfield by some of your patronize, and to me freely procured it, to use in the case in which I had been using Parish's. It is but just to say that a *marked improvement was the immediate result.* I have in the case of tuberculosis in the second stage, and to one the patient's own expression, he is "coming out all right." Order a TEN DAYS' TREATMENT with your medicines. I learn of another in Spring field, on our case I some six years, who has been under many physicians, and among the rest Dr. Green, of boarding notoriety. *He has used the Hypophosphites,* AND PRONOUNCES HIMSELF A WELL MAN.
This is the only reliable and pure preparation of Dr. Churchill's Remedy. Price, $2; three for $5. Sold retail at Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., and wholesale and retail at the sole General Depôt in the United States (where circulars may be obtained) by J. WINCHESTER, No 43 John-st., (up stairs.)

"PATHAWAY!!!

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,

FOR JUNE 25, 1859,

(which will be ready at all the news-rooms and bookstores this week, and not this week either, Mink says, but next week,)

Will contain the opening chapters of Dr. J. H. Robinson's new story, entitled

PATHAWAY;
OR, THE
MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.

A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.

ILLUSTRATED BY FELIX O. C. DARLEY.

For the exclusive right to the eminent services of
DR J. H. ROBINSON,

The Publishers of the MERCURY pay a larger sum of money than any other American romancer has ever yet received from the Newspaper Press, and they take pride in announcing their determination to continue to excel in every department as long as HONORABLE COMPETITION will secure first rate talent.

NEW BOOKS.
ALFORD'S GREEK TESTAMENT.
HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square.)
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
THE
GREEK TESTAMENT:
WITH A CRITICALLY REVISED TEXT; A DIGEST OF VARIOUS READINGS; MARGINAL REFERENCES TO VERBAL AND IDIOMATIC USAGE; PROLEGOMENA; AND A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY.
FOR THE USE OF THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS AND MINISTERS.
BY HENRY ALFORD, B. D.,
Minister of Quebec Chapel, London and late Fellow

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—THE WOODHAVEN Auction Sale advertised for June 9, 1859, by the Merchants' Exchange, was withdrawn.

Good Building Lots can be had, at private sale, from $50 to $100 per lot. (the best in the market for the money.) Apply, for map, &c., to JOHN R. PITKIN, No. 16 Spruce st., N. Y., 2d door, back room.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney at law, No. 6 Commercial buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—READE STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 62 Reade st., north side, and near Broadway. The widening of Reade st., which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st; house 20x55, four-story high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 84 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 46th st.; house, 20x55; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 46th-st. Price, $9 000.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDERYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and outbuildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 338 14th-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY ODTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 22d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av., if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot south-east corner 3d-av. and 55th st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown stone front houses, well located on 3d av., corner of 18th st.; finished, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises

TO EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS.—A well-located lots a large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandize, well adapted to Western and Southern markets. Some cash required.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau, and 13 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT.—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 546 Broadway. The first lot is 200x55 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hatchway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding house No. 41 Clinton, corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep has thirty four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 46 South-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23. WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and work shops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 wide was in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 110 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. GILBOUDY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE FOUR STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts.; is in perfect order, with modern improvements, has Hillewood cellar, gas, &c.; two lots beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above: rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire on South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR UPPER floors of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having boiler way gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from four streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—A comfortable dwelling, brown stone English basement house No. 45 East 22d-st. with be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. BABCOCK, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT house near Canal-st., well located for a boarding house; will be rent d low; also, a small house in 19 h st., with gas fixtures and in good order; rent $100. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st., corner Baxter.

TO LET.—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND 2 lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 125th-st., Harlem; has gas, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMYERS, 3d-av., corner 128th-st., coal office.

TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,050. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—SCORE NO. 869 BROADWAY, FIRST block above Union square; also, a large room over it about 50 feet square, suitable for billiard room, ladies' hair-dressing, millinery, and other artists
J. C. DELAPLAINE, No. 273 5th-av.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET; the building is well adapted for a lodging house, hotel, &c., or for a light manufacturing business. Will be let cheap to a good paying tenant. Inquire of M. E. REID, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF the third of the large house, the only occupants of which are a clergyman and wife. Will be rented cheap to a small family. All the usual improvements. Apply at No. 247 West 24th-st.

TO LET.—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the elegant four-story brown stone house No. 18 West 30th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SEAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET.—BASEMENT ON BROADWAY.—100 feet deep with commodious and dry sub-cellar, suitable for any kind of business. Inquire on the premises, No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—A PLEASANT ROOM AT NO. 491 HOUSTON-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire immediately.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—APPLY IN THE office of CORTELYOU'S type foundery, 29 Spruce st.

FOR SALE.—FOR CASH ONLY.—A FIVE YEARS' lease of a store on the west side of Broadway, 17 feet by 45 feet deep. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire of J. SCOTT, at No. 8 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau.

FEED AND FLOURING MILLS TO LET.—At only the expense of steam power. Mills kept in order free of expense, and no rent to pay. Inquire at No. 45 Gold st. J. A. BENNET.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit, good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 756 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF SEVEN ACRES, WITH a good house, barn &c., located in New-Jersey, about 23 miles from New-York; accessible to the City by railroad or steamboat: the land is well fenced, and this place well supplied with fruit-trees. Apply to J. K. ALLEN, No. 156 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE, A THREE-STORY, 25 foot house, with modern improvement, between 10th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., for which from $18,000 to $20,000 will be paid. address stating price and location A. G. S., Box No. 1,407 New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE.—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS high, 7 years old, sound and kind under the saddle or in single or double harness; can trot his mile in three minutes. Will be sold cheap, the owner having no use for him. Call at KELLY'S livery stable, No. 21 West 13th st., for two days.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

WIEGAND'S METAL PRESERVER OR Fire proof Roofing Paint has proved the best coating for decayed and leaky tin roofs. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank
G. F. WIEGAND.

AN AMERICAN LADY AT PRESENT EMbarrassed, wishes to meet with a friend that would loan her $50, with good security. Address, for one week, H. WILLARD, Station A, Spring-st.

TO SASH AND BLIND MAKERS.—SEVeral boys wanted, accustomed to this business. Also two or three boys who have had some experience at wood turning. Apply at No. 106 Bedford-st., after 7 P. M.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 284 East 12th st., will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, nine hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence, just painted and in perfect order. Has 11 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. K. & RODCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY VILLAGE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young shade fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, ye is unoccupied and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property, a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order, 20 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen garden.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with hot and cold water

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing: the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. BEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Only 8 miles from New York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a 2-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, barn, stable and ice-house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock carriages horses and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, or longer, a pleasantly situated marine cottage, on the margin of Newark bay, six miles from New-York, with the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., the use of two cows, poultry, &c.; the garden and grounds are tastefully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs &c., with a highly cultivated kitchen garden, a large ice-house, well stocked; the bay is unsurpassed for bathing, fishing, boating, &c.; immediate possession can be had, as the family is leaving for Europe. For further particulars, apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY SEAT, of 13 rooms, built in good style, with fine river views, carriage house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK COTTAGE AND DWELLING corner of Broadway and Wells-av, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warbor on-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to E. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is of the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—50 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 138 Front st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Sound, a beautiful country residence, very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; a location unsurpassed and very healthy; containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood house, &c.; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 200 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages on Long Island, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Barker, deceased. For particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City, or UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New-York.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK.—A small, handsome cottage, near the station, 12 miles from Chambers st., on the Hudson River Railroad. Cars eight times a day each way. Rent $200 for the balance of the year. Apply to Station Agent, or to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st

FOR SALE.—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ROOFING.—THE VULCANIZED ROOFING MAterial is the best and most desirable covering for leaky shingle roofs. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., or Room No. 4, Market Bank. G. F. WIEGAND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHed Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st. Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING GOOD BUSINESS capacity and a cash capital of $2 500, would like to invest it in some safe business, where energy and perseverance would meet with a fair remuneration. First-class reference given and required. No answer desired unless giving full particulars, which will be considered strictly confidential. Address C. E. S., Box. No. 136 *Times* Office.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

$5.000 WANTED—WITH AN ACTIVE PARTner, to join the advertiser in a remunerable business, that he is acquainted with, at St. Louis, Missouri, that will pay $1o per day. References exchanged. Address D. D. JOHN, Box No. 538 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

RARE CHANCE.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A farm with stock and tools, a store and dwelling, also, the stock of dry goods in the store if wanted—an old established stand. Ill-health the only reason for selling out. Address W. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a well filled up cigar store and news depôt, with a route attached, which alone pays $12 per week, and must be sold this day. Apply in the store, No. 165 Division-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. OLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

HISTORY OF THE GIFT-BOOK BUSIness: or, the Gift Book Business Explained and Exposed. Sent free to any address. Country papers giving this card three insertions, and sending a copy of the paper containing the same, shall receive a book worth one dollar. J. S. ANDREWS,
No. 37 Park Row, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE store a man to receive and ship goods; a strong, able-bodied American preferred. Also, an active young man of experience in the business, to take charge of the packing. Address Box No. 3 990 Post office, in the handwriting of the applicant, giving name and reference.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PLATE PRINTER, who is able to print perfect proof impressions of the finest work on large plates. will find permanent employment at a compensation of $10 per week; reference required and proof specimens to be furnished. Apply to No. 51 Cedar-st., front office.

WANTED.—TO GO TO NEW-HAVEN, A WOMAN who understands cooking, washing and ironing. Also, a girl as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Good references will be required. Apply, this day, (Friday,) at No. 20 West 31st-st. from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED.—A GARDENER; ONE WHO UNDERstands the growing of vegetables and can take full charge of a large garden; a young man unmarried. Apply at the office of the Dey-st. House, No. 58 Dey-st., at 8 o'clock this evening.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LAD TO TAKE PARTIAL charge of the books of a manufacturing business; must write a good hand. Address in own writing, giving residence, CENTRE-ST., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A JOURNEYMAN WIG-MAKER AND gentlemen's hair-cutter. Good references required. Apply to J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st. Room No. 4.

A FRENCH, GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl, a good washer, ironer and plain cook, who understands general housework, is willing and obliging, does not expect to be mistress of the house and can allowed to exercise a reasonable number of the cardinal virtues for $7 a month, may find kind treatment and a pleasant home in a small family by inquiring at No. 16 East 29th-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—CLERGYMEN AND teachers out of employment, and intelligent men of good address in general will find large inducements by applying to WINKLEY & CO., No. 207 Broadway, New-York, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF superior servants of known respectability, German, English Scotch Irish and others, with the most exceptional references. To be seen daily at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of domestics unequaled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKLUS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of English and French cooking perfectly, boning and larding game and poultry, dicsing and preserving, jellies and creams and is an excellent pastry cook; can provide the most unexceptionable City references from some of the first-class families. Can be seen for three days at No. 103 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS HOUSE KEEPER, by a young American widow lady of respectability, or would make herself generally useful in any respectable family where she would meet with kindness and a good home, which would be appreciated more than high wages. Can be seen at No. 41 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or note addressed to HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family who understands its bar business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing and take care of children; would like to travel with a lady, or would do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 162 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, A situation as nurse; fully competent of taking care of a baby from its birth, and also is capable of taking care of any person in sickness if occasion required; no objection to travel for the summer months. The best of reference can be had. Call at no. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-st., University, for three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, BY a young woman who understands dressmaking and hairdressing; she can give the most satisfactory reference; would be willing to go to the country, or would go as dressmaker to ladies by the day or week. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, as chambermaid, &c.; or would do general housework, separately; best of reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman a situation in City or country as first class meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of soups, creams and preserves, and fancy cookery, to suit any family or respectable private boarding house; country hotels preferred. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Both perfectly understand their business, and have no objection to the country. City reference given; they can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 9 25th st., one door from 3d av.

WANTED.—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; does embroidery neatly, takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; will travel with a lady or in the country for the Summer. Wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 east 22d-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a competent woman who can come highly recommended; the advertiser would assist with plain sewing and ironing, if required, or do plain sewing. Apply at No. 1 East 21st st., corner of 5th-av., entrance on 21st-st.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent girl wants a situation to wait on a lady, or attend to young children; perfectly understands dressmaking and kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel. Call or address, for two days, No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and laundress in a small family; makes excellent bread and does it all; wages $7. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference, has lived nearly four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—BY A PROFESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; understands curling and dressing hair; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework; is a hard working, economical girl, and a superior cook; best of reference; references unquestionable. Apply at 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress and plain sewer, or to wash for the child. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 43 West 16th st. No objection to going to the country for the Summer.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress. Good City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store, for two days

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good reference, if required. Call at No. 71 Market-st.

WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has good reference, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 107 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to take care of one or two grown children and sew; has the best of City reference; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 133½ West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; one who perfectly understands her business; has best of City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 2d and 12th sts., third floor, room No. 5. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small family; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 147 West 27th-st., for two days, room No. 12.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 228 7th-av., near 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; she would like to do housework for a small family. Has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and to do light waiting, have no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 West 21st st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or to do waiting alone; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 5th av., near 16th-st., where she has lived.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman as a good cook in a private gentleman's family, either City or country; good wages required; best of reference. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st., corner Houston.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or waitress only; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family to do general housework; best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do housework in a private family; she is a trusty, reliable girl and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing. City reference given. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A place as cook in a private family. To be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock for five days, at No. 64 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; also, a good washer and ironer; good reference will be given. Can be seen at 170 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS NURSE, FOR A young child. For qualifications, &c., apply at No. 142 Lexington-av., where she is now employed.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 1 and 14 Bible House, 6th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a Freueb cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF DOMESTIC help can be supplied with adept German, English, Irish and Scotch servants of every capacity, for City and country. The strictest attention given to secure the best of help, by MORRIS CORNEAT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c., constantly on hand. Terms moderate.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active middle aged man; is willing to go in the country or wherever his services may be required; has fourteen years' City reference from his last two situations. Apply at No. 2 East 17th st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; would also undertake to cultivate a small garden; is a Protestant, and can give the best of City references. Address Mr. CAMMELL, No. 60 4th-av.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A PRACtical chemist and a graduate of a University, a situation as clerk in a drug store, or as a partner with a physician and surgeon. Has had experience in medicine and surgery. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, (an American,) who understands the care and management of horses; City reference given. Apply to J. J. STILLINGS, saddler, 1,022 Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN wishes a situation as coachman; is thoroughly conversant with his business. Can give the best of reference. Address a note to P. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as gardener; understands its business in every respect; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly in all its different branches, and is a careful driver. Also, by the woman, a situation as cook in the same family; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good washer and ironer, and has good reference from her late employer. A letter addressed to W. P., at the reed store on 9 Johnst., for two days, will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care and treatment of gentleman's horses, would be willing to assist in a garden; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in English fashion. Would have no objection to milk a cow, and would be willing to go any part of the country. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at C. Francis' saddlery store, No. 29 Bowery, or address J. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single young man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is an excellent groom and good driver; can keep his horses and harness in English fashion, and has no objections to go to any part of the State, and can give excellent reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., at Mr. James Hiscoe's Saddlery store, or address N. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who has had several years experience in this city; has the most unexceptionable testimonials as to capacity, integrity, &c. Any gentleman requiring a person fully capable of taking charge of a first class establishment, call or address at the store of W. B., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, by a steady young man that understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and willing to do extra his time to the interest of his employer; good reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety; no objection to the country. Address J. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, all this week.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses coaches and harness; can break young horses to saddle or harness. Ladies or gentlemen in want of a man in that capacity will address R. K., No. 12 Union Court, University place, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of work; can give the best of City references from his former and last employers. Address a note to E. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and can be safely trusted. He understands the care and proper treatment of horses; has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Apply to or address W. B., No. 73 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED.—COACHMAN AND GROOM.—TWO first-class men want situations in the above capacities. Their present employer leaving for Europe, discharges them, and his satisfaction with their long and faithful services induces this advertisement. Address Box No. 493 Post-office

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener or farmer, by a respectable single young man; is a careful driver and thoroughly understands the care of horses, plain gardening and farming; is well recommended, and willing to work and do anything himself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A highly respectable, well-recommended, and thoroughly competent young man, who understands his business perfectly; is a very trustworthy person, and would make it his business to study faithfully the interests of his employer. Apply at No. 474 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED.—BY AN HONEST, STEADY, PROTEStant young man a situation; is a first-rate coachman and groom; a good and careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener; willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; farming also; has had twelve years' experience on New York and eight years' reference from his last employer. Address S. B., Box No. 195 *Times* office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man. Apply at No. 117 Essex-st., 2d floor.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years

It has cover sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone has never been equaled, except in instruments of the violin class

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous

It is the best piano forte existing and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th st. and 3d av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO F

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

Sir: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 56 Wall st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and in advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, or the First Second and Construction bonds to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees, and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on condition named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MALONE, ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, &c.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10 in Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the moore case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the land, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER,
} Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 84 miles, on which there are 38 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the cuts originally made have fallen in, that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed at the making of the said sale in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the sums for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons so estimated at such rate per cent of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer or a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees, and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale of parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mention ed, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C Knight, and Peter A Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with the said Andrew M Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, at all ex-cute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads franchises, improvements and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said holders of said sale shall pay down at the time of making the conditions of sale, the sum of ($4,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 420 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EUGENE THOMSON, Auctioneer and Broker—37 William-st OFFERS ON SALE THE FOLLOWING Desirable investment securities, in lots to suit purchasers:

City Insurance Co.	Merchants' Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.	Lafayette Insurance Co.
Market Insurance Co	Beekman Insurance Co.
Columbian Marine Ins Co.	Harmony Insurance Co.
Importers & Trad Ins. Co.	Exchange Insurance Co.
Home Insurance Co.	Lama Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Insurance Co	Pine Insurance Co.
Greenwich Insurance Co	Pacific Insurance Co.
N. Y. Fire & Mar Ins Co	Relief Insurance Co.

Besides many others, as per private sale catalogue. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, at the usual commission. Auction sales on TUESDAY.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 30 Wall-st., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 54 Wall street, on and after the 6th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 6 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 20th-st., between Broadway and 7th av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 24 day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 45 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK New-York, May 28, 1859

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. EAKS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 8 Wall-st., New York, June 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. City improved property, at six per cent. Apply to DAVID HALL, Attorney for Eveline Peacock, No. 405 Broadway.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

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BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK; London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—The 7 per cent. Bonds of the State of Minnesota for sale by I. G. CAMP, No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereto mentioned the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton Massachusetts also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
JAIBO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California, State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW LANIER & Co., Bankers, No 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. EDMUNDS, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 19th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos 66, 67, 223, 224, 248, 270, 744, 745, 747, 269, for $1 000 each, principal payable in 1868, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.

CAMMANN & CO.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

B. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 91 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan 31, 1859, per Report		$5,184,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		31 431 67
Total		$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263 724 56	
For Interest	3,781 35—	267,538 91
Total		$5,419,037 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for surrendered Policies	13,792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 24	
Paid for Commissions	11,000 69	
Paid for taxes, medical examinations, advertising, postage, law expenses, salaries, printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c	16,320 00—	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,621 89
Which are invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 63	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062 315 50	
Amount due from Agents	16 125 71	
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate.)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20 000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $21 000		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,993
Issued during the quarter		488
Total		11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,260
Of which 10,837 are for the whole life.		
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 103 Term Policies.		

Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	267
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase		$3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSE. H BLINT,	WM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREENPEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYLIN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE L. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG
SAMUEL M. CONNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE.—Situation by the Insurance Company authorizing capital $100,000. Ready to issue policies of fire, marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information, address CHARTER, Box No. 2,814 Post office.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS
OF
FISH'S FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. Fish having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold inferior goods as FISHS' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. FISH, have chosen the undermentioned as the only depots for wholesaling. At these places, and at no others in New York can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of

MERWIN & ROBBINS,
No. 267 Broadway, 3d door below Chambers-st.

S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

A. WOODHAM, No. 422 Broadway.

Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous, besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display put up at short notice and at uniform prices. Of safe work, the assortment is larger and better than ever before.

JOS. G. & I. FISH,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 126 Front st.—Fire crackers, Jew-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M BENNETT, No. 126 Front st.

HADDELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depot No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 34 John st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BARKER, LOOKWOOD & CO., No. 220 Washington st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. MADRIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

PERSONAL.

ADOPTION.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING charge of a very intelligent and promising boy, six years of age, and not being able to continue to him that support which has been extended heretofore, desires to meet with some generously-disposed Christian family, who would be willing to adopt him, and where he would be trained for usefulness. Those who are disposed to be charitable will address CHARLES S., Box No. 199 Times office.

G. MERSHON, OR ANY PERSON KNOWING where he is, please call on Miss H. MERSHON at No. 522 Broadway, fourth floor.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION

WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANDING, BALWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st., London.

Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms, and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29,
The magnificent first class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.

This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, is in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Pontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVASLY, Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.

This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.

SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.

For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Pontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856. is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City. Is a very fast sailer having made 290 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD.
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES FOR IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 68 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $8

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$30 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
EDMONDS, THOMPSON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The steamer W. J. HEWITT, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, June 15.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johnson THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage, First-class, $100; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $28 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $21; Atlanta, $22; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and pro portionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROKWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend adding their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Chamnley, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK Capt Bagwitsss, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 220 inst.)

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..... 15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Thos. SKINNER, will receive freight for above ports on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE LADIES OF THE MOUNT VERNON Fund desire to state as an act of justice to the author of the "Circus's Frolic," as well as to themselves, that having witnessed the great success of that operata in private on several occasions, and before large and discriminating audiences, and its flattering reception by the press of this City they were induced to solicit the author's consent to its public retentation at this time with the view of benefiting their fund; and that its withdrawal after the first representation which secured to the author on that occasion a most gratifying artistic success, was owing to causes which neither the Ladies nor any member of the Association, and which, being in no way connected with the interest of the piece or the manner of its performance, do not implicate its character, or compromise its chilling author; to whom the Association would heartily express their thanks for the trouble and anxiety he so cheerfully undertook on their behalf; as also to all the distinguished amateurs who were engaged in the undertaking and who exerted themselves so ably in its performance.

By order of the Executive Committee
E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, ETC.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at 760 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 66 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 20th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:00 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Foster Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:10 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:10 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:10 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery..... 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield..... 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing. 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing..... 25

OLIVER CHESLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier most, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Stormville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMPLIMENT TO AN AMERICAN PILOT.—A dinner was recently given by the Liverpool pilots, at the Brunswick Hotel, Clayton-square, for the purpose of paying a compliment to Mr. JOHN F. CLARK, a pilot belonging to the City of New-York. It will be recollected that Mr. CLARK piloted the Cunard steamer *Africa* to sea on her last outward trip in consequence of a strong northeast gale, Mr. CLARK could not be landed, and was taken to Liverpool It seems that on several occasions heretofore, the pilots of Liverpool have under similar circumstances been taken from their homes, and they have always received the utmost kindness while sojourning in the United States. Upwards of fifty sat down to dinner, and the number, it is said, would have been much greater, but many of the pilots were engaged on duty. Two prominent merchants, Mr. THOS. DAVIES and Mr. WM. PARRY, presided, the latter filling the Vice Chair. The Queen, Prince ALBERT, the Army and Navy, and the President of the United States, were introduced in appropriate terms, and acknowledged with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. They all spoke in the highest terms of the hospitality and kind trastment which they received from their brother pilots in New-York. Both parties seemed to regard being carried off as a pleasure rather than a misfortune. The Chairman said the union which existed between the two countries, arising out of the Chamber of Commerce, Mercantile Marine Associations, and similar bodies, were such as to render war an impossibility The Boston pilots was highly spoken of. The Vice-Chairman was once carried to that port by mistake, which he never regretted. Another point, Mr. HODGSON was brought to this country, where he remained a month. He said his "money was always bad; they would never let him pay anything." Mr. CLARK made a short, sensible speech, after which the Liverpool pilots presented him with a photographic picture, which includes portraits of several of the pilots of that city who have been brought to New-York, besides that of Mr. CLARK himself.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH MOVEMENT—MEETING AT SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—There was a social gathering at Spingler Institute last evening, called together for the purpose of listening to the Rev. Mr. WADDINGTON, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, in Southwark, London, in relation to the history of that Church, and to afford an opportunity to inspect various documents, in the original and *fac similes*, emanating from the Pilgrim Fathers. The meeting was not intended as a public one, yet it was well attended by prominent members of the Churches in the City. The young ladies of the Institute were also present, and manifested a deep interest in the subject. The Rev. Dr. BLAKEMAN, of the Mercer-street Church, presided. Mr. WADDINGTON being invited to make a statement of the origin of the present movement, occupied the early part of the evening in a narrative of the events which led to the design of perpetuating the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers by rebuilding the first Church formed by them in the City of London. He also detailed, with much apparent interest to the listeners, the efforts which have been made to recover valuable historical letters and other documents which explain the early trials, persecutions and martyrdom of these early confessors of Non-conformity. At the close of Mr. WADDINGTON's remarks these documents were inspected by the company, those possessing the greatest interest being pointed out and explained. These comprised letters of JOHN UDOL, written in prison 1592, expressing his desire to migrate to Syria. A petition of the Church in Southwark to go out to America in 1592, with papers of FRANCIS JOHNSON, HENRY BARROWS, HENRY JACOB and others. Very interesting documents of RICHARD BAXTER, JOHN ELIOT, and the MATHERS were also in the list. In reference to the present movement, Mr WADDINGTON exhibited letters from the private Secretary of the Queen of England, Lord CLARENDON, Lord LYNDHURST, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, AMOS LAWRENCE, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Hon. Chamberlain of the City. The Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, the Rev. Mr. COOK and several others manifested great interest in the subject. The gentlemen were appointed, with power to add to their number, as a Financial Committee: Wm. G. Lambert, Dr. Wm. A. Blakeman, Charles Gould, Charles S Smith, the Rev. Ireneus Prime, Mr. Norman White, Mr. Wm. C. Gilman, the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, the Rev. German Abbott, Wm. E. Dodge, the Rev. Sein Bliss, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., and Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.

STILL ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-ARMS.—Yesterday we were invited to witness the trial of an improved pistol, which, in its mechanical parts, is similar to COLT's ordinary revolver; but which, while of the same size and less weight, carries twice the number of charges. The way in which the number of charges in one of COLT's is doubled in, WALCH's new pistol is exceedingly simple. In each chamber of the revolving magazine, two charges are put; that is, one charge of powder and ball is put in as you would load one of COLT's, and then another charge of powder and ball is put into the same chamber, directly in front of the first. To each chamber there are two apertures, through which two caps, when exploded, communicate, one with the first and the other with the second charge. The caps are exploded by two hammers, which are operated upon by one trigger. When the hammers are drawn back, and the trigger is pulled, one hammer strikes the cap which communicates with the forward charge; then, by pulling again, the other hammer falls and the other charge is exploded. By drawing back the hammers again, the magazine revolves and brings two more charges in place; and so the firing is continued until the magazine is empty. As both hammers are operated upon by the same trigger, the firing can be done much more rapidly than by any other pistol we have seen. The ball used is larger than common, and has a groove cut around it, which is filled with tallow. When the ball is rammed down, the groove is closed, and the tallow is forced out, so that communication between the two charges is impossible. The same Company are manufacturing a single-barrel two shot pistol, invented by J. PARKER LINDSAY, which carries a ball as large as the Derringer, and with as much force and precision, although not much more than half the size. The two shots are obtained on the principle described above, which they are also applying to rifles and other arms.

THE RUSSIAN FRIGATE DIFFICULTY.—The trouble among the seamen on board the *General Admiral*, since her return from her trial trip, is done with. It was caused, it seems, by the outrageous swindle which was perpetrated upon the sailors by the boarding-house keepers, shipping-masters and sundry other sharks of Water-street, who combined for that special purpose. When the *General Admiral* left on her trial trip the sailors were all paid $9—one-half months' wages—the other half was to be paid when the ship left for Russia. Some of these boarding masters, who had bills, perhaps, of three or four shillings, not only advanced half, but tha whole month's pay, which they have kept for one or two days' board and a half-dozen glasses of rum. On coming back to the City, the men found they had been swindled out of one month's pay, and had got nothing for it. The men naturally felt vexed, and wanted to go on shore. This Captain COMSTOCK consented to, provided they would pay back the advance which they had received. That they refused to do, and some sixty refusing to work, were put in irons. Some have paid back the money, and gone on shore, while some have promised to behave better, and have gone to work. There were, yesterday, only fourteen who were in irons. Some of the men after going on shore, changed their minds, and went back and joined the ship.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A STAGE.—HENRY R. BODEN, a youth fourteen years of age, residing in Brooklyn, was run over and killed, yesterday morning, by a Bowery and Grand-street stage, as he was crossing Chatham square. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared in evidence that the boy, while passing in front of the stage, which was driven slowly at the time, took hold of the end of the pole in sport, when, by some means, he slipped and fell under the horses' feet, and before the stage could be stopped, one of the wheels passed over his head, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him, so that he was picked up dead. The jury exonerated the driver from blame, and rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The Annual Examination of the Normal Schools will begin next Monday, at 3 P. M. The Female Schools will be examined Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of next week, and the same days of the week following, in Ward School No. 13, in Houston-street, near Essex. That of the Male Normal School will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, Friday, the 24th inst., and that of the Colored Normal School at the same place, Monday, tha 27th inst.

MISTAKEN IN THE MAN.—MIS. ANGELINE CREGIRA, who entered a complaint a few days since against CASS. HILLSBROUGH for assaulting and insulting her in Broadway, has discovered that she was mistaken in the man; that it was HILLSBROUGH's companion, and not HILLSBROUGH himself, who committed the assault; and on her giving testimony to that effect at the Special Sessions yesterday, HILLSBROUGH was discharged.

THE CHILDREN OF MEYER, THE ALLEGED MURDERER.—Two children of JOHN GEORGE MEYER, now in prison for the murder of his wife in Seventeenth-street on the 5th inst., were brought before Justice KELLY, yesterday, and sent to the Home of the Friendless. Their names are MARILDA, aged 6, and JANA LOUISA, aged 3 years.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The regular meeting hour of the Board is 5 P. M. Yesterday, at 5½ o'clock, there being only seven members present, the President declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners continues its services from day to day. They have thus far granted fifteen licences, and rejected three.

CURIOSITIES.—A very fine collection of idols and other curiosities has just been received here from China and Western Africa, which will be exhibited in the Jane-street M. E. Church, this evening, for the benefit of the Sunday-School Society.

Board of Councilmen.

STREET CLEANING AND PAVING—THE CASE OF FANNY DEANE HALSEY—FIRE IN THE CITY HALL.

The Board met, last evening, at the usual hour, Mr. CORNELL in the chair.

John A. Masterson and Thomas J. Hagan sent in a proposal to keep all roads on Manhattan Island in repair for any number of years for $35 000 per annum. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Wm. S. Troup and James Sisters offered to clean the streets of the City for five years for $228 000 per annum. Referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets, as were several others offering to do the same work for larger amounts.

Councilman ALLEN presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Fanny Deane Halsey. Laid over.

The Board confirmed the award of the contract for paving Columbia-street and Avenue D, from Grand to Eleventh-street, with trap block pavement, to Chas. Guidet. The sum named for the work is $22 533 50.

Councilman LANT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, There have been several appearances of fire about the City Hall, of late, the cause of which are inexplicable, but which appear to emanate from some defects in the flues; therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to cause such examination of the City Hall to be made as may be necessary to ascertain the condition of said flues, and further, to have the same cleansed and put in proper order without delay.

Two thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars were appropriated as payment to James Donnelly for sawing, splitting, carrying in and piling away 2,700 cords of wood for the use of the public buildings in the City during 1857 and 1858.

The City Inspector was ordered to advertise for proposals for contracts for the removal of night-soil, and W. H. Woodruff was directed to continue the performance of the work for $50 per week until the contract should be ratified.

The Mayor sent in several communications consisting abstracts of contracts now awaiting confirmation. He urged immediate action.

After the exhaustion of the general orders the Board adjourned.

Police Reports.

GRAND LARCENY.—John Regan, recently employed as servant in the house of James H. McCorkle, No. 34 Washington-place, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing clothing to the value of $257, the property of John H. Boswell, a minor, in charge of Mr. McCorkle and living with him. The property was taken, on the 27th of May, from a bedroom on the fourth story. Officer Willis, of the Fifteenth Precinct, ascertained that Regan had offered one of the stolen coats for sale on Saturday last, which led to his detection. The prisoner was brought before Justice KELLY, where he confessed the robbery, and said that he was assisted in it by Geo. Davis, who shared in the booty. Davis was arrested, and also a receiver named Edward Morris, who purchased a portion of the stolen property. Regan and Davis were committed for trial in default of bail. Morris gave bail to answer in the sum of $500.

THE ROMAINE CASE.—Officer Mahon, of the Sixth Precinct Police, says the report that he beat Mr. Romaine and took him to the Station-house is incorrect.

Field-Day at Hoboken.

There was a fine military display in Hoboken yesterday, on the occasion of the annual field-drill of the Eighth Regiment, "Washington Greys," New-York State Militia, Colonel LYON. A multitude followed them from the City, and a numerous crowd of curious spectators, male and female, greeted their arrival in New-Jersey. The Troop, under command of Captain VARIAN, carried over a battery of six pieces, and the Artillerists went through their peculiar manœuvres with great precision and celerity of movement. They concluded by firing wing and battery, and drilled with the battalion in the various field movements. The turn-out numbered eight Companies of Infantry, of 230 men, and the Artillery numbered 70 men, making with the officers and band, 340 on the ground. Among the visitors were Major-General HALL, Colonel DAVIS, Colonel AVERY and Colonel BOWDEN. They returned to the City at an early hour in the evening, and proceeded to their respective Armories, where they were dismissed.

There will be a parade on Wednesday of the Eleventh Regiment, Washington Rifles, and the corps will be reviewed in the Park by Major-General SCOTT.

The Light-Guard, from Milwaukee, Wis., it is announced, will visit this City on Saturday, and will be the guests of the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Race at Eclipse Course Postponed.

TROTTING ON FASHION COURSE.

The race for the Eclipse sweepstakes, the three-mile race between *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham*, and the beaten handicap, for which there are fourteen entries, which were to have taken place at Eclipse Course yesterday, under the auspices of the Union Jockey Club, was postponed to Saturday, at 2 o'clock, on account of the small number of spectators that assembled there yesterday.

The trot at Fashion Course attracted a great many of those who would otherwise have been present at the Union Association races. The members of the Association were very much displeased with the proprietor of Fashion Course for arranging that the trot should take place on the same day as the Eclipse Course races; they said he had no charter, and that the next time he acted so, they would cause his Course to be closed. Large purses are offered by the Association to the winning horses in these races, and in consideration of this, many of those present urged a postponement. Next Saturday, probably, the attendance will be much larger. The race, assuredly, will be well worth witnessing.

At the Fashion Course there was a trotting match for a purse of $1,200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. PIFFE, br. g. *Brown Dick*.....	1	1	1
E. CASE, S. M. Miller's *Damsel*.....	2	3	2
D. TALLMAN, br. s. *Geo. Patch-n*.....	3	2	3
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*.....	4	4	4
TIME—First heat. Second heat. Third heat.			
Half mile...1:16½ 1:14½ 1:14½			
Mile..... 2:30½ 2:28½ 2:28			

There was a large number of turfmen present.

Brown Dick had the call in betting in pools. *Patchen* and *Lady Woodruff* stood about even in the betdog. *Miller's Damsel* was named as the last in the race. There was a large amount of money bet. *Brown Duck* trotted very fast, taking the lead in each heat, and in fact was not headed in the race. *Miller's Damsel* did well, but could not win. She took the second purse, however. *Brown Duck* won the trot easy.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A BOY SET ADRIFT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND IN A SMALL SCOW—HIS REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The schooner *Thomas H. Seymour*, of Yarmouth, Mass., Capt. AMOS KELLY, arrived in this port early yesterday morning from Boston *via* Long Island Sound, having on board a little colored boy, about 7 years old, who was the night previous rescued from a watery grave by the crew of the vessel. The particulars, as detailed by an officer of the schooner and the rescued boy, are as follows: Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., when just off Brookhaven, Suffolk County, L. I., Capt. KELLY heard the cries of some one apparently in great distress, and, upon looking about discovered a short distance off a small board scow, square at both ends, in the bottom of which was seated a little colored boy, yelling at the top of his voice to attract attention. The wind was blowing almost a gale, but Captain KELLY seeing at a glance the imminent danger the occupant of the boat was in, laid to, and sent his boat, with three men to the rescue. When taken aboard the boy had suffered so from fright that he could give no intelligent account of himself and did not entirely recover from the effect of his voyage until last evening. When the boy was rescued, the scow was nearly ready to sink, by reason of the quantity of water in it. The boy was kindly cared for on board the *Thomas H. Seymour*, and upon arriving in this port he was delivered to the care of Detective VAN WAGNER, at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who, after a little kindness, succeeded in making him conscious that he was in the land of the living, and he gave the following account of himself: He says that his name is LAWIS REYNOLDS, and that his father's name is JAS. REYNOLDS, and is in the smoky of Mr. HALLECK, at Wading River, (near Brookhaven,) Suffolk County; that on Tuesday last, just after dinner, he went to the beach on Wright's Point, and while playing there two colored women, whose names he does not know, seized him, and threw him into the scow, and set it adrift, telling him, as they shoved it off, that he must be drowned. There were two paddle-shaped sticks in the boat, but they were so heavy that he could not use them, and he gradually floated out into the Sound. When rescued he was four miles from the Long Island shore, and between sixty and seventy miles from New-York. Had he not been discovered just at the time he was, he would have, doubtless been drowned. The object of the two women in thus setting him afloat on the Sound—in a boat which would hardly be safe to use in the waters of a quiet inlet—if they had any, must have been to compass his death. Officer VAN WAGNER will take the boy home to day, when he will institute a rigid investigation of this case, and if the story of the boy proves to be true, the guilty parties will be found out and brought to justice.

PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.—Mr. WORCESTER unrolled his panorama of the New Testament for the first time, in Brooklyn, at Musical Hall, last evening, to a select audience. The panorama embraces a series of well-executed paintings of scenes in the Holy Land, painted from photographs, and, therefore, conveying to the mind of every beholder a correct idea of that interesting locality.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—Officer JOHN O'HEARN, of the Third Precinct Police, yesterday afternoon fell backwards into an excavation, about ten feet deep, in front of the Third Precinct Station, and injured his head so that it is feared he may lose his life.

INQUEST.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of an unknown man who died suddenly in the First Precinct Station-house Wednesday night, when a verdict was rendered that death was caused by concussion of the brain, superinduced by a fall upon the sidewalk, on Gold-street, where he was found by the Police.

NEW CHURCH.—"St. Matthew's Evangelical Church, of the City of Brooklyn," is the corporate name of an English Lutheran Society, organized recently in this city. The Rev. WM. HULL has been selected as pastor.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—JOHN BRANLEY, a resident of No. 2 Franklin-place, went to a wake in Harper's-court, Monday night last, and got so badly beaten that he has not been able to speak since. A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of two men, who are supposed to know something about the matter.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held last evening to take the preliminary steps towards organizing a Sanitary Association. The project is deemed desirable, and some of the leading physicians are taking an active interest in the matter.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115.

CELEBRATION AT HADLEY, MASS.—The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Hadley, Mass., was celebrated on the 8th June with great ceremony. Five towns united in the celebration, tha throng was enormous, and the proceedings interesting. Professor F. D. HUNTINGTON delivered the Oration, a Poem was recited by Mr. EDWARD C. PORTER, there was a procession, a banquet, and hosts of speeches. The Boston *Evening Transcript* gives a full report of all the doings, prefixed by the following historical sketch:

"Old Hadley originally embraced the territory now comprised in the towns of Hadley, South Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst and Granby. Hadley has been an agricultural town from the beginning. In the production of broom corn and the manufactura of broom—an important branch of industry for neat housewifery—it once acknowledged no equal. The number of brooms manufactured in 1845 was 599,369. Dr. HOLLAND, in his history, records that there has not been a practising lawyer in Hadley for many years. We suppose they were all 'swept from the village like chaff from the threshing floor.' The settlement of Hadley was commenced in 1659 by a company of persons residing in Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor, in Connecticut, many of whom emigrated from Watertown. The projectors of the town comprised a larger number of men of means and character than either Northampton or Springfield, but both these places have outstripped Hadley in the race of merely material prosperity."

The speakers at the parquet were the Rev. Dr. STEARNS, President of Amherst College, the Hon. OSMYN BAKER, the Hon. JOHN PORTER, of Auburn, N. Y., Prof. HITCCOCK, and others.

COURT OF APPEALS, June 9, 1859.—Nos. 84, 210, 213, 29, 351, stuck off.

No. 15.—Thompson *vs.* Collis.—Argued, Mr. P. Godley for appellant; Mr. J. F. Starbuck for respondent.

Calendar for June 10: Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM—SURE TO MODERATE—OFTEN CURE.—THE BRANDRETH PILL is a most certain preserver of health, and a speedy, safe and effectual cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia or indigestion bilious and liver complaints, jaundice, sallowness of the complexion, drowsiness, languor, flatulency, headache, heartburn, impaired appetite, wind, spasms, pimples, blotches eruptions of the skin, piles, costiveness, and irregularities of the bowels; for all famale complaints, irregularities, obstructions, the distressing headache so prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dimness of sight, nervousness, yellow fever, and fevers of all kind, fever and ague, epilepsy, tetanus or lockjaw, and dropsy of the chest and otherwise, are all cured, or greatly relieved, by the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS Remember, every disease arises from, or continues, because matters, fluid or solid, have remained in the body beyond the time nature designed. There are removed by BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Thus the blood is purified, and a disease is cured, as a rule, but moderated certainly by the timely use of these innocent but surely cleansing PILLS. Sold at 25 cents with directions, at Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal office, Brandreth Building, No. 294 Canal-street; BURTON'S, No. 296 Bowery; RUSHTON'S, No. 417 Broadway, and Astor House, New-York; and MURRAY'S, No. 449 Broadway, Albany.

[Advertisement.]

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Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea,
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

THE NERVE OF THE WORLD.—The world does not crave war, nor is quite after dissensions. It plainly and quietly asks after luxuries comprised in those useful and philanthropical inventions which conduce to the comfort of the healthy and the relief and cure of the sick. Such is GAZETTE's Medicated Paper for the water-closet. It is for sale at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and by all druggists, fancy goods dealers, hotel-keepers, grocers and others.

[Advertisement.]

The Emperor NAPOLEON recently offered a fat office to an American gentleman, which the latter promptly refused. On being asked to give a reason, he replied that he could not think of remaining away from New-York, as he wished to purchase his hats and caps of KNOX, the famous hatter, of No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases, indicate impure blood. The Ointment reaches and obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9.

$5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	102⅜	20 Bank of Commerce	100
1 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅝	6 Park Bank	104⅝
6 000 Missouri State 6s	84	30 Penn. Coal Co	81⅝
10,000 do	b60 84	100 Erie Railroad	8⅝
10,000 do	b60 aft 10	250 Harlem Railroad	9⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s	97	100 do	b2w 9⅜
1,000 E. R 2d m. bs, '83	85	150 do	9⅝
5 000 Erie R. 1st m bs	85	500 Harlem R. Pref	34
1,000 M. S. 2d M. Bds	55	90 do	b10 34
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	80	37 Clev. Col & Cin. R	96⅜
2,000 LaC & M. L 6s	87	100 Reading Railroad	55¾
15,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	41	200 do	b60 36
1,000 Chi & R Isl Bds	90⅜	100 do	36
1,000 Han. St. Jos R. B	69¾	100 do	36¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co	68	24 Mich. Central R	41
10 do	68⅛	25 Mich S & N. Ia. R	8
219 do	68	100 do	8⅛
210 do	6 ⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	29⅜
95 do	67⅜	100 do	28⅝
60 do	b30 68	50 do	30
960 N. Y. Cent. R	72⅜	28 Illinois Central R	55⅞
150 do	72⅝	100 Galena & Chi. R	63⅜
200 do	72¾	100 Ch. & Rock I. R	56⅜
200 do	72⅝	23 do	opg 56⅜
200 do	72⅞	50 do	56⅛
350 do	72⅞	50 do	b60 59¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	97	28 Erie Railroad	8⅜
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100 Mich. Central R	41⅜
5,000 do	b60 84⅜	50 do	b60 41
7,000 Erie R. 4th m bs	35	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	b30 30⅜
3,000 do	34⅛	350 do	30⅜
1 000 Gal & C. 2d m bs	83	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R	8⅜
125 Pacific M. S. Co.	68	150 Illinois Central R	56⅜
75 do	68	100 Gal & Chic. R.	63¾
2-8 N. Y. Cen. R. bowk	73	300 do	64⅛
100 do	73	100 do	64⅜
100 do	73⅜	100 do	64⅝
25 do	73⅝	50 do	b60 61⅜
18 do	73⅞	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R	opg 59⅜
100 do	73⅜	100 do	b60 59
100 do	73⅞	200 do	b60 59¾
300 do	Bwk 73¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 San Fran 6s	50	40 Syra. & Oswego R.	70
3,000 Missouri 6s	84¾	00 N. Y. Con S Co	85
2,000 N Y. & Har. R 7s	88	15 Am. Ex. Bank	99⅛
900 G. W M 1 Sc '57	59	70 Hanover Bank	91⅜
15 Bank of New-York	16⅜	3 Union Bank	97½
10 New W. F Ins. Co	10	5 Park Bank	104½
40 Firemen's F. In Co	14¾	10 Col Mar. In. Co	1.05½
20 Harmony F. In Co	98	20 Mer. Mut Ins. Co	12
10 Market Fire Ins. Co	129	25 Brev. Fire Ins. Co	97¼
10 do	12⅜	5 G. W. Fire Ins. Co	1.03⅛
20 Excelsior F Ins. Co	105⅜	18 N. W. Fire In. Co	100¾
20 Mer. F. Ins. Co	170	10 P. Cooper F in Co	104⅜
5 do	170⅜	5 Am Express Co	74½
10 Firmen's F. In Co	102⅜	10 Relief Fire Ins. Co	124
20 Col. M. Ins. Co	112		

TUESDAY, June 9—P M.

The Foreign news telegraphed from Cape Race this morning, and the arrival of the *Africa* at this port at noon with the English and Continental mails to Saturday, May 28, had a favorable influence on financial affairs on the Street and on 'Change. The Cotton accounts afford material relief to the trade here, and go far to restore confidence in the Cotton bills on England now running to maturity, and in the future course of the commercial exchanges. In addition to this good sign of a more steady or less feverish movement in Exchange, the letters and circulars report lower discount rates in London, and a diminished demand for Gold for the Continent. American Gold Eagles had fallen to 76s. 2½d. the ounce, from 76s 4d., the highest point early in May, and 76s. 3½d. by the previous mail, Gold is also quoted in less demand in Paris. Silver has slightly receded, though some moderate shipments were still making to India. The Discounts in London are 2@3¼ ℔ cent. on short paper, with some transactions noted within the lowest figure, say at 2½ ℔ cent The market was better supplied with Money. The Joint Stock Banks had reduced their allowance to depositors to 2½ ℔ cent. per annum. The Bank of England had not changed its rate of interest, though the minimum of 4½ ℔ cent. had ceased to regulate the general market worth of Money. The stock of Bullion in the Bank was up $1,060,000 from the previous weekly report. Considerable arrivals of Gold are expected from Russia as well as the United States; much of which, owing to the favorable turn in the Continental exchanges, was going into Bank. The top rate for Consols on Friday, May 27, was 92⅝; the closing 92¾ ℔ cent The English Board of Trade returns for the month of April show an increased export movement of $9,495,000 over April, 1858, and $6,720,000 over April, 1857. In American Stocks the latest business was on Friday, May 27. The U. S. Five ℔ Cents were dealt in on that day at 94½; and Virginia Six ℔ Cent. Dollar Bonds at 85. Some Michigan Central Sinking Funds were done at 80 ℔ cent., and Illinois Freelands at 85@85½, and Illinois Central Shares are quoted 44@46 discount. Messrs. BARING quote:

"United States Sixes Bonds 98@100; United States Fives 93⅜@94⅜; Kentucky Sixes Bonds 92@94; Massachusetts Sterling Fives 100@101; Maryland Sterling 94@96; Mississippi Union Bank 14@16; Ohio Sixes 98@100; Pennsylvania Inscriptions 82@83; Bonds 85; Tennessee 82@84; Virginia 83@85; Boston City 4½ ℔ cent. 90; Canada Sixes 113@113½; Nova Scotia 107@108; New-Brunswick 108@109; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds 88@90; New-York Central 88@90; Illinois Central 69@71; Fraeland 84@86; Shares 46@44 discount."

The London *Daily News* of Saturday, May 28, reports:

"We understand that the purchase of the eight steamers of the European and American Steam Company by Mr. THOMAS HOWARD, of Manchester, was completed yesterday, the money, about £221,000, being paid, and the ships transferred. The *Argo*, as already mentioned, has been chartered by Mr. OSBORNE LAVEN, M. P., for the Galway line. There is a rumor that the new proprietor of this fine fleet intends to tender for the conveyance of the Australian mails *viâ* Panama."

The Stock Exchange is higher to-day throughout nearly the entire list of active Shares and Bonds. It was thus favorably moved by a variety of causes, the chief of which may probably be reckoned the foreign financial accounts, as they are to affect our own Money market and the Exchanges. The signs yesterday of a freer supply of Money on the Street, though at no decided reduction in the rates, were also taken into the account. And, finally, the impression appeared to gain strength that the managers of the competing trunk Railways, who have been brought together once more in this City, have had the way opened by the intercession of mutual influential friends for an adjustment of their difficulties, which, from the very recent announcement of lower passenger fares to the West, seemed to have been growing from bad to worse, to the deep regret of the stockholders and the serious damage of the entire Railway interest in every possible sense. We learn this afternoon that there is at last a fair prospect for a substantial settlement, which, it is hoped, will be accompanied this time by good temper and a generous purpose to carry out the spirit of the general understanding between the parties. An assurance on this point would be worth to the public more than all the technical and wire-drawn "corapacts" that ever emanated from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The various causes referred to, brought forward a considerable number of outside orders, and the market appeared to start up, particularly on the Railway Shares from the start this forenoon. The sellers for the fall put out New-York Central with some freedom at first on contracts from 5 to 10 days ahead, at 72½ ℔ cent., the cash stock ruling 72⅝@72¾, and finally 73 ℔ cent. at the early Board. During the recess on the Street, the price was lame and somewhat easier, 73@72⅞ ℔ cent.; but at the Second Board a renewed demand was experienced, and the sales were as high as 73½ ℔ cent., closing 73⅛@73⅜ ℔ cent. The advance from yesterday in Chicago and Rock Island is 1 ℔ cent.; in Galena, 1 ℔ cent; in Toledo, the same; in Michigan Guaranteed, 1½ ℔ cent.; in Harlem Preferred, 1 ℔ cent.; in Illinois Central, ½@¾ ℔ cent.; in Michigan Central, ¾ ℔ cent.; and in Reading, 2@2½ ℔ cent. The last named is recovering from the large Philadelphia failure of Friday last, although some further Stock Exchange suspensions, of lesser moment, are still reported from that city. The general Share Market left off firm.

In State Stocks there was a recovery this afternoon of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. in Missouri Sixes, and ½ ℔ cent. in Virginias. There was a private purchase of $50,000 United States Fives of 1874, coupons, at 104 ℔ cent., after the *Africa's* news, and Illinois Central Bonds were ½ ℔ cent. firmer. The State and Federal Stocks are likely to feel this turn in the market for Money quicker than any other part of the list. Some demand loans were made yesterday to the Commission Stock Brokers at 5 ℔ cent., and to-day at the same figures, though lenders are generally still getting 6 ℔ cent., except on Federal security. The Discount Brokers report a better inquiry for good paper to-day, and prime lists are again sought for at 7 ℔ cent., indorsed, and 8@9 ℔ cent. for single names, dates running into and through the Fall months. For prime short acceptance the terms are irregular at from 6 to 7 ℔ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges are scarcely yet determined for Saturday's mail, as the letters of the *Africa* were not delivered until near the close of banking hours. The usual exportere of American Coin talk of higher rates at sight, while the reduced terms of discount in London may render Sixty-day Bills the preferable remittance. Merchant Bills are in better favor since the turn in Cotton. We quote Bankers' at 110¼@110¾ at sixty days, 110⅝@110¾ sight; Merchants' 109@109¾ ℔ cent. We hear of £20,000 Russian Government Bills on BARING, at 109¾ ℔ cent, against disbursements for the *General Admiral*, new steamer.

The operations at the Sub-Treasury to-day are, in Receipts, $153,696, including $94,000 for Customs; and Disbursements, $305,166. Balance this afternoon, $3,830,654.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway traffic in May amounts to $397,959, against $397,770 same month last year.

A leading London Banking firm write by the *Africa*:

"Money is abundant, and low rates of interest prevail. The leading classes over-supplied themselves during the late panic, and engagements being generally contradicted, there is but little employment for floating capital. Public Securities improve, and Consols are now as 92¾. Rails, in Wales, are still £6 5s."

Real Estate....THURSDAY, June 9.

There have been no public sales of any importance thus far this week to report at the Exchange.

Mr. ROBERT USHER has sold his two lots in the middle of the block on the east side of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, to Messrs. DAVIS & SMITH for $16,000, with a builder's lease of $3 500 on each lot.

Messrs RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold the piece of land situate on Broadway, Fifty eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, in assecting with Broadway and Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, 155 feet fronting Broadway, 115 feet fronting Eighth avenue, and 104 feet fronting Fifty-eighth street. On the premises are two frame buildings known as Columbus Hotel rented to 1661 for $580 and taxes. The purchaser contemplates erecting on the south part of the premises a five-story brick coach factory and repository, 40 feet fronting Broadway, 30 feet on Eighth avenue, 104 feet on Fifty eighth-street. Sold for $27,000. The premises front Central Park.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 9—6 P M.

FLOUR dull and prices a shade easier. WHEAT very quiet, buyers having little confidence to come into the market even at a material concession in prices. no sales. CORN held firmly; sales 3 400 bushels choice Yellow Indiana for Canada at 55c. OATS Inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—600 bols. Flour, including 25 sacks from France, and St. Lawrence; 13 600 bushels Illinois Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 13,500 bushels Wheat. Total amount afloat for this port to the latest dates, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 9 400 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday June 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but a little more movement than for three or four days past; sales 1,000 bbls. at unchanged rates. WHEAT quiet; sales 1.300 bushels white Canada at $1 60. CORN—Sales 1,400 bushels Western mixed at 58c., and a parcel of red yellow at 59c. RYE firm; sales 2 700 bushels at 96c. ₱ 56 lbs., in store. WHISKY—A fair business doing; sales 425 bbls. at 27½c. @27¾c., mostly at the inside figure.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2411. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Government Relative to the Slave-trade—The New Gun-boats Ordered to the Coast of Africa—Issue of Treasury Notes, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 10.

A correspondence has been going on for some months with the British Government relative to the manner in which the United States were carrying out the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty touching the suppression of the Slave-trade. England thought the treaty should either be observed according to its spirit, or that proper steps should be taken for its abrogation. I have reason to believe that the State Department is in the receipt of a note from Lord LYONS concerning a communication from Admiral GRAY, commanding the British squadron on the coast of Africa, in which that officer complains of Commodore CONOVER's want of efficiency in his efforts to carry out the treaty stipulations. He says that the African Slave-trade is conducted almost wholly under the American flag, and enumerates twenty-five instances as coming within his knowledge. As our Government claims of others strict conformity to treaty provisions, President BUCHANAN has determined to answer the complaints, which he regards as well founded, by ordering to the coast of Africa and the Gulf of Mexico all the new gun-boats now approaching completion at the several navy-yards. These little steamers are peculiarly fitted for the service, and will be put in commission as soon as possible.

Lord and Lady NAPIER are now in London. His lordship writes that the impression in London is that Germany will soon be involved in the war, and with Germany, all Enrope. The German Government are opposed to interference, but the excitement among the people is so wild that they cannot be checked. An army will march to the Rhine, he thinks, et an early day. This necessarily involves England in the fight.

It is not true that Lord NAPIER stated that the English Government had disapproved of the action of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY in Nicaragua. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 10.

The Secretery of the Treesury has given notice that the sealed proposals will be received until the 20th inst. for the issue of any portion or the whole of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes, in exchange for the gold coins of the United States, under the authority of the acts of Congress of 1857 and 1859, the interest not to exceed six per cantum.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending on Monday were $1,263,000. The amount of the drafts issued was $1,718,000, and the amount subject to draft $3,574,000.

In addition to the twelve Army officers, whose names have heretofore been published, Col. COOKE, of the Dragoons, and Col. THAYER, of the Engineers, have obtained permission from the War Department to go beyond the United States. They will visit Europe to observe military operations.

The steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch* will shortly be dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico and the Home squadron will be further increased.

Fabulous Accounts from the Pike's Peak Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 10.

The Express coaches have arrived, with advices from Denver City to the 1st inst. They contain extraordinery reports, calculated to renew the gold fever with more virulence than ever. Rich nuggets had been discovered at the north fork of Vasquez Creek, principally coarse gold and decomposed quartz. Great excitement prevailed all through the country, and the statements of the yield of GARDNER's and other Mining Companies were almost fabulous. A company from Indiana was making from one hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars a day. There are other accounts of the same character, not varying in the least. Many of the letters received seem to have been written under the prevailing excitement, and are in strong contrast to previous gloomy reports. The dust taken out by the Gregory Mining Company alone is estimated at $20,000. Denver City was almost depopulated by the people leaving for the mountains. Provisions continued scarce. Twenty thousand dollars had been offered for claims. Subsequent arrivals will determine for certainty the truth of this information, but none of the accounts now received differ in tenor Rich specimens of gold were received by this arrival. This community are intensely excited by the intelligence.

Explosion of the Steamer John Lawton and Loss of Life.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 10.

The steamer *John Lawton* exploded near Savannah last night, killing the Captain, pilot, assistant engineer, and JOHN S. MONTHOLIN, a passenger, and a man named GOFF, of Barnwell. A number of others were scalded and burned, some of them, it is feared, fatally. The number of killed and missing is eight. The steamer is a total loss.

Ship Audubon on Fire.

BOSTON, Friday, June 10.

The ship *Audubon*, from Singapore for New-York, was discovered to be on fire, no date given, and put back to Batavia. No particulars received.

Movements of Wise, the Aeronaut.

LANCASTER, Penn., Friday, June 10.

WISE, the aeronaut, leaves here for St. Louis via Chicago on Wednesday next with his monster balloon, to prepare there for an ascension. He expects to land between Philadelphia and New-York. He will make an ascension here on Tuesday.

Suicide:

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Friday, June 10.

G. NARBER, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide to-day, by shooting and hanging himself. He was insane from sickness.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 10.

The New-Hampshire Legislature elected, to-day, the following State officers: State Treasurer, PETER LAMBERT, of Concord; State Printer, ASA MCFARLAND, senior editor of the *Statesman*, of Concord; Warden of the State Prison, JOHN FISK, of Concord. There was much competition for all these offices.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 10.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock last night in JOHN PIPER's turning shop in Front-street, and communicated to WM. JONAS' carpenter's shop, and FRENCH & WILSON's feed store, all of which were destroyed. Loss $5,000; no insurance.

At 2 o'clock this morning the saw-mill of RICHARD SWIFT, on East Front-street, was almost destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

The City of Baltimore Passed Cape Race Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Wednesday, June 8.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York 4th inst., for Queenstown and Liverpool, was boarded off Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning by the news yacht of the Associated Press. She desired to be reported.

Sloop J. D. Fish Burnt.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 10.

The sloop *J. D. Fish*, loading for Lewes, Del. took fire this morning, and was towed over to the Island and run ashore. She will probably prove a total loss. Owned and insured in New-York.

The Session Laws of 1859.

ALBANY, Friday, June 10.

The Secretary of State has settled the controversy in regard to the two editions of the Session Laws of 1859, by recognizing that of W. C. LITTLE & Co. as the official edition. He has certified to none ont the official edition.

Duel at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 10.

A duel was fought with swords, to-day, by Messrs. MOMUS and BEARON, in consequence of a political difficulty. Both were wounded.

Marine Disasters.

WOOD'S HOLE, Friday, June 10.

An unknown schooner loaded with Logwood is ashore on Broad Shoals in Vineyard Sound. The wind is S. W., and blowing steady.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

By The Overland Mail.

Proceedings against a San Francisco Newspaper for publishing Mrs. Sickles' Confession—Miscellaneous News—Later from Oregon and British Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 16, 1859.

The excitement in town during the last two or three days has grown out of a case in which your old Washington correspondent, Mr. J. W. SIMONTON—now editor of the Evening *Bulletin* in this city—is involved. "S." does not seem to have forgotten his well-known habit of pitching into and exposing the knaveries and delinquencies of public men whenever and wherever the occasion arises. In his new position as manager of by far the most influential journal upon the Pacific coast, and one which has made much of its power by bold denunciation of public corruption and private wickedness—he is not likely to lead a particularly quiet life here. Within the last fortnight he has been after Mr. F. P. TRACY, City Attorney of San Francisco, with a particularly sharp stick, accusing him of sacrificing the interests of the city in certain suits which he permitted to go by default, and in which the city had a valid defence. Mr. TRACY was unable to meet the charges successfully; nor could he attempt the common dodge of attributing the assaults to personal malice or partisan feeling; for it was well known on one hand that the Editor's relations with him were most friendly, and, on the other, that his party sympathies are all with the Republicans, among whom Mr. TRACY has been a shining light. The City Attorney writhed and squirmed under the lash, and finally addressed a letter to the Board of Supervisors in reply to the charges against him. This letter the *Bulletin* dissected mercilessly—exposing its mendacious concealments of important facts, and its failure to meet the specifications—and pinning its original charges more thoroughly than ever upon the back of the City Attorney, who got very much excited in consequence, but made no demonstrations beyond undignified public denunciations of the Editor, at restaurants and on the street.

On Friday last, however, a complaint was made before a Police Justice against Mr. SIMONTON and his partner, Mr. GASSERENO, upon the charge of misdemeanor, in issuing an "obscene publication,"—to wit, the confession of Mrs. SICKLES, offered in evidence, at Washington, upon the trial of her husband! The *Bulletin* published it, in its raport of the Sickles trial, without comment, just as they found it in the New-York papers. Everybody saw, at once, that the prosecution was malicious. The accused parties appeared at once, declined to give bail, demanded an investigation immediately, and waived a jury trial. It turned out that the complainant was one AUSTIN B. PARKS, known among his companions as "Scotty." The *Alta Californian*, the *Times*, and the French papers of this City, denounced the prosecution earnestly as malicious, and evidently accept as true the suspicions which point to TRACY as its instigator; while, on the other hand, no single Press here, which lays the least claim to respectability—much as they all hate the *Bulletin* from envy of its prosperity—has dared to brave public sentiment so far as to take the opposite ground.

It is known that at least one magistrate refused to issue a warrant against the parties, upon the ground that it was impossible to make good a charge based upon the publication complained of; and the Justice who did issue the warrant at last, declares that he refused until he was threatened himself with prosecution by the instigators of this scheme. During the trial the defence, determining to examine PARKS himself as a witness, sent a subpœna after him. He started to obey it, but after walking part of the distance stopped, and failed to obey the subpœna at all. These various facts have had the effect of securing to the *Bulletin* the active sympathy of the San Francisco public, which appreciates its services to the community. The defendants proved, upon the trial, that neither of them had any personal agency in the publication, even if the document itself could be called "obscene;" GASSERENO being absent from the city at the time, and SIMONTON having left entirely to one of his assistants the duty of making up the report of the Sickles' trial, and not seeing it at all until after the paper was issued. Strange to say, the prosecuting counsel maintained that the law presumed malice in the publication, and that even in a criminal prosecution, positive proof that the defendants knew nothing of the character of the confession could not relieve them of responsibility, as they were the "publishers of the paper." This monstrous doctrine, of course, can never be sustained. The magistrate before whom the case was tried has not yet rendered any decision.

The *Alta Californian*—the *Bulletin's* only formidable rival—thus characterized the prosecution:

"The case, after a short examination, was closed and taken under advisement by Justice HONSON until Monday. From the character of the prosecution and the motives of the parties in the back ground who induced the prosecution, we attach no importance to the suit. It was gotten up out of spite as a sort of revenge for the ventilation given by the *Bulletin* to certain reprehensible transactions upon the part of certain parties."

There is almost nothing else of merely local interest to report. It is now well settled that the fire which destroyed Col. STEVENSON's house near Red Bluffs, (in which several persons lost their lives, as referred to in my last) was set by an Indian boy in the employ of the family. Immediately after the fire he left on one of STEVENSON's best horses. He was pursued and captured some 15 miles on the road to Shasta. He has made various statements, one of which is that he assisted in setting fire to the place under the orders and in fear of five other Indians, who threatened to kill him if he did not assist them. But the story does not receive credit. It is thought that he is the author and perpetrator of the whole affair. He is only 10 or 12 years old, but a remarkably smart boy. He is a Pitt River Indian, and was on his way to join his tribe when captured.

A petition has been circulated, asking aid of the Governor, for the purpose of expelling the Indians from Tehama County, which received the signature of every citizen to whom it was presented. The people have arrived at the fixed conclusion that it is absolutely necessary, for their protection, to drive the Indians entirely out of the County.

On the night of the 13th another house, near STEVENSON's, and belonging to Mr. SETH HOOKER, was also burned by the Indians. A Mr. MARSHALL, who was sleeping in the house, and who is an old mountaineer, says positively that he heard Indians immediately before the house was fired. The parties who remained at the ruins till morning discovered hare feet and moccasin tracks in the adjacent fields. These connected facts seem to indicate a terrible conspiracy among the savages to annoy and drive away the whites.

In my letter of the 13th, I alluded to the murder of one MCCASKIN at Jacksonville, by ABEL GEORGE. The latter has been committed for trial on the charge of murder. There is great excitement in Jacksonville, and the populace would certainly have hung GEORGE had the result of the examination been otherwise.

JOHN TAYLOR, from Bearnstown, Cass County, Ill., was instantly killed on the 13th, by the caving of a bank, at Coon Hollow.

THOMAS KELLOGOVE, a native of Waterford County, Ireland, was killed at Moore's Flat, Nevada County, on 7th May. The tunnel in the claims where he was at work, says the Nevada *Democrat*, had become choked up, and he went in to clear it ont. He had scarcely commenced his work when the earth, with which the tunnel was choked, gave way, and the water rushed out with such force as to carry him out of the tunnel, landing him in a cañon some distance below, and killing him instantly.

A young man named MCCLOSKY, committed suicide recently, at his cabin on Wolf Gulch, Shasta County, by shooting himself with a gun. He was supposed to be insane.

D. D. GASSNER and H. SQUIRES have been arrested and held to bail to answer the charge of misdemeanor in selling tickets in a Georgia lottery.

A correspondent writing from the mines on the Salmon River says: "I believe that all the miners who have their claims open are making good wages. Eddy's Gulch, one mile above this place, is paying well. I do not know of a claim that does not pay good wages—from $6 to $10 per day to the man. White's Gulch, four miles above, is paying from $4 to $8 to the man. The claims on the river generally pay well, and will not be worked out for ten years. There are a great many Chinese coming on to the river—plenty of room for them, though we would rather have white men."

Captain TICHNOR, well known to travelers on this coast as master of various steamers, was seriously injured, recently, by a thrust from a "pike pole," in the hands of a man named WILMAN. The iron penetrated his back, just below the shoulders, as is supposed, several inches, inflicting a dangerous and it is feared a fatal wound. WILDER has been committed to jail. It seems to be the general opinion that WILDER made an unprovoked assault.

OREGON.

We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 10th inst. The *Dalles Journal* contains an order of General HARNEY, respecting the Salt Lake expedition. The object of the expedition is stated to be "to increase the facilities of communication between the Columbia River and the valley of the Great Salt Lake, in connection with the overland route to the frontiers of the Western States, by opening a good wagon road to the Snake River, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Malheur River, and, from there to a point called 'City Rocks,' at the junction of the road from Fort Laramie and Bridger, with the road from Fort Hall to Salt Lake City." The expedition will consist of two companies of dragoons, one of infantry and a detachment of engineers, under the command of Captain H. D. WALLEN, of the Fourth Infantry. Lieut. JOSEPH DIXON will command the corps of engineers. The various Departments of Vancouver are ordered to furnish supplies for four months, with all necessary transportation, assistance and the means to enable it to accomplish the objects of the expedition. This force is to move from the Dalles on the 1st of June. Upon this route, in former years, emigrants reported the existence of gold, and men now residents of Oregon say that, in passing through that region of country, they observed some of the strongest evidences of its existence in large quantities.

During a May festival held by the Turnverein Association at Portland, a volunteer salute was fired in their honor by some young men, with an old iron cannon which had stood on the levee for a long time past. One shot had been fired, and while in the act of loading for the second, the man at the vent removed his thumb. Instantaneously the cartridge ignited and a premature explosion of the gun occurred. The two men employed in ramming home the load were fearfully wounded, and the men at the vent had his thumb blown off. The names of the men so badly mutilated are JOSEPH JAMIESON and FRANK HOWARD. JAMIESON has his right arm broken in two places, his jaw-bone shattered, two fingers torn from his right hand and his right eye completely destroyed. HOWARD has an arm broken, his face badly torn, and one of his eyes destroyed. It is expected that both persons will recover.

A company of colonists from Baltimore, Md., for the Coquille Valley, of Oregon, arrived at San Francisco a few days since, consisting of fifty persons, including several families. Ten families have already preceded them. They leave for Oregon by the next steamer. It seems that these are only the advance guard of a large body of emigrants who are expected from Maryland during the coming Summer and Winter, and who have selected Coquille Valley as the site of their future colony, in accordance with a report of Dr. H. HEMMANN and others who were commissioned to select a locality suitable for the purpose.

A ship-carpenter named LANCASTER was found drowned on the 6th May, in the Willamette River. Circumstances of death unknown.

Steam communication is opened to the Walla Walla country. The new steamer *Col. Wright*, built by R. R. THOMPSON and associates, is now running from the Des Chutes to Priest's Rapids regularly.

SAMUEL FIELD, of Grand Ronde, Polk county, Oregon, left his home ostensibly to go to Batterville, on the 6th of April last, promising to return on the following day, but has not been heard from since. He left a wife and five children. He had with him between $5,000 and $6,000, and left no money or provision for his family, though having some stock and other property.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From Vancouver's Island we have advices to the 10th inst., but the news is of little interest. The general accounts from the mines were gloomy, and business at Victoria was at a complete stand-still. An occasional "lucky strike" in the mines is reported. Two California miners, working at Hill's Bar (the bar of Fraser River which from the beginning of the gold discoveries there has been peying better than any other,) took ont $5.000 of dust in about a fortnight, and have brought it down to San Francisco. The general character of the news, however, is not such as to induce emigration from California. A very intelligent gentleman writing to the *Bulletin* from Victoria, uses the following language:

"It is anything but pleasant to write the *truth* concerning Victoria, at this time. There is little that is encouraging; much that is not. From the first, there has been no great encouragement here, in the actual business done. The hopes and the sanguine expectations of something better, have sustained and encouraged us during the most dark and discouraging seasons through which we have passed; but the time has arrived when, if ever, we must reasonably expect that long-looked-for improvement to commence. If our anticipations had been realized, we should now receive by every steamer a substantial addition to our population. Unfortunately quite the reverse is the case, and every steamer that leaves our port takes away a respectable load from the small number of miners we already have. When a boat arrives, we ask but few questions about the number of passengers she may have brought. But if a boat is about leaving, we all feel, if we do not express, a very great anxiety about the number of population we are to lose. Nearly every boat down the river brings more or few miners from the Upper Fraser. Their accounts generally agree, and the substance of the matter is that, everything considered, *they* don't consider Fraser River worth working—consequently, they leave for California. We may flatter ourselves that *these* miners who leave are the lazy ones, the drones—men who talk, but not work; but if it should turn out that they should continue to leave until there are few, if any, left in the mines, I imagine we shall come to the conclusion that they were better than none. The opinion expressed by miners is, that they will continue to leave, as they use up their provisions, and that very few will remain through the Winter."

THE FROSTS.

Additional Particulars of Damage to Crops

The Rochester *Democrat*, June 9, says:

"Orchards which a week ago afforded the most flattering promise of a heavy crop, are now given over as almost entirely barren. The destruction to grape vines was immense, most of the young shoots being killed to the old wood. Corn and potatoes were generally cut to the ground, though in some spots they escaped. In an unaccountable manner, small patches were left green, in fields that are otherwise desolate. A large elm tree growing in the corner of one of Mr. BAILEY's fields, appears to have been the means of saving the plants on almost half an acre of ground nearest to it—and, curiously enough, this piece comes with the circle which was protected from the rays of the moon on that fatal night. People who are in the habit of ascribing great importance to the conjunctions of that planet may find something to build upon in the circumstance. Wheat and barley have probably escaped serious damage in most situations; but we have been shown some stalks of rye, plucked by Mr. N. SEYMOUR from a field on the river flats at Mount Morris, which are killed, and this grain is said to present the same appearance all over the flats. The berry has not yet filled out in the heads shown to us."

The Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* does not record any damage. It says:

"All accounts from the wheat-growing region in the western part of this State are encouraging. The grain is so far advanced generally, that strong hopes are entertained that it has got the start of that dreaded and destructive enemy—the weevil. The fine appearance of the fields is a subject of general comment, scarcely a barren spot being visible."

The Detroit *Tribune* is inclined to think that Michigan, on account of her insular position, has not suffered heavily. It can hear of no damage to the wheat, and the corn, though pinched, is said to have received no serious injury. Potatoes and beans seem to have suffered most. Tomatoes and grapes have also sustained great injury, at least in some localities.

Of the effects of the frost in Canada, the Toronto *Colonist* says:

"Everybody is asking what will be the effect of the frost of Saturday night; tha most severe, if we are to believe the somewhat dubious authority of the oldest inhabitant, that has occurred in June for a quarter of a century. What it has done every one can see for himself by visiting the nearest garden or field. It has cut off the potato tops as if by a scythe. On Sunday morning, when the sun had shone upon them for a short time, they were quite black, and by night they were much withered. Potatoes will be put back; they will be longer in arriving at maturity, and in all probability the yield will be considerably reduced; but there is no reason to suppose that they will be destroyed. Indian corn also appears to have suffered considerably; and as it is a tender plant, it may perhaps be permanently damaged."

A Case of Genuine Distress.

Additional Subscriptions received for the two brothers in distress:

Already advertised	$71 55	A lady (no name)	$3 00
B	2 00	Subscriber	2 00
C	1 00	Another sympathiser	3 00
Prime Rice	15 00	A. B	5 00
Cash	2 00	M. D	5 00
O. H	1 00	W. H	5 00
Blank	2 00	Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00	An American	3 00
F. W. Wehrmann	5 00	C	1 00
F. W	2 00	A Lady	1 00
C. B	1 00	Total	$132 5

The St. Louis Breach of Promise Case—A Repentant Juror.

Mr. W. N. MACQUEEN, one of the jurore who found the verdict of $100,000 demages against HENRY SHAW, in the breach of promise case at St. Louis, publishes a card in the St. Lous *Evening News* to express his penitence. He makes a frank confession:

"I am free to confess that I have not only been badly sold, but that I have helped to render an unjust verdict. Unjust, not on account of the amount, (for here let me express it as my humble opinion that were she justly entitled to one cent, she was entitled to all—not only on account of her loss of interest in his property, but also on account of their attempt and utter failure to blast her character.) The whole blame, I charge, rests with the defence, in not proving (instead of insinuating) that people had reputations, and in not using some little of the evidence that I underetand was at their command. I, being entirely ignorant, as I said before, of the reputation of any of the parties, felt indignant that their reputations should, as it were, be stabbed in the dark. I can admire a bold and manly style of attack, which style, I think, the defence entirely ignored. In this assertion, those who heard the trial through, and knew more than was made known to the jury, will, I feel confident, bear me out.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

W. N. MACQUEEN.

THE STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

A Congregation of Newspaper People—Peculiarities of the Press of the Interior—Personalities of the Craft—Effects of the late Frost—Bits of Gossip from the Capitol, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, June 10, 1859.

This being one of the seven days, we are enjoying the luxury of a rain. Yesterday was a magnificent day, however, clear, not hot, not cold, from daylight to midnight as pretty a specimen of a fine day as ever dawned. It will receive a first-rate notice too, for it was the day for the Annual Convention of the Editorial and Typographical Association of the State at Syracuse. This Association, which has existed as a Western New-York affair during six years, was last year converted into a State concern. All portions of the State were represented yesterday at Syracuse, though, as a matter of course, the central and western parts most largely. The salt city had put itself into its most hospitable attitude; all the hotels were open to members, and when they came to pay their bills, the smiling landlords assured them that the Press of Syracuse had squared all accounts, and there were no avenues in town where they could spend their money.

Moreover, the city never can show to more advantage than just now. The streets, clean as New-York will be in the millenium, when under the genial operation of the temporarily lost Health bill, the elms, maples, beeches clothed in their emerald glory, innocent of span-worms and leaf-rollers, casting a deep shade upon the sidewalks, the light breeze humming the same tune through their boughs that the country trees give out; albeit, this is a busy city, and the bells and steam-whistles daily ring in and shriek out thirteen arrivals and as many departures of the trains, which seldom stop without scattering a new crowd among the avenues of the city, nor depart without taking some who had paused awhile on business.

The delegates were quartered in three squads, at the Syracuse House, the Globe, and the Voorhies, all quiet, cleanly, well-kept houses; and any one who has ever been up to this town (almost as famous for its Conventions as for its salt works) on the occasion of a political Convention, is amazed to find how roomy, cozy and still they all are now, that were so crowded, squeezed, noisy then—the parlors full of cots, beds and chairs doing bedstead duty, with an uneasy sleeper upon everything that will hold one. The head quarters of the Editorial Convention were at No. 8 of the Syracuse House, where some forty or fifty men who exercise the editorial function registered their names, and then in double file marched over to famous "Convention Hall."

At 12 o'clock, Mr. THOS. F. TRUAIR, President, (of the Syracuse *Journal*,) rapped to order, and in a neat, brief speech, welcomed strangers. Mr. JAMES T. NOATON, of the Livingston *Republican*, read the minutes of the last meeting. Committees were appointed to present new business and dispose of some already on hand, and then an adjournment to dinner. At 2½ P. M., there was a reassembling, the number a good deal swollen upon that of the morning. Colonel TARBELL, of the Oswego *Times*, from the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions, which, after a spirited debate upon each of them, were adopted. They mostly related to the rates of advertising, increasing the rates of preferred *ads.*, insisting upon prepayment at the highest rates and no solicitation therefor from quack doctors and itinerant agents, discouraging the publication of stories from sensation papers as if they were original matter, urging abstinence from personalities, and a more distinguished courtesy between editors, and setting their faces against "rats" in the profession, by which outside people should understand that they mean those who do job printing or newspaper advertising below the fixed rates, thus cheating themselves out of their profits, and fetching down prices below what is reasonable or fairly remunerative. These resolutions are of vital importance to the parties concerned. It is the custom to print them in circulars, and post them in all their offices; anybody charges as much above the established tariff as his circulation will justify, but whoever goes below is a "rat," and despicable in the eyes of his fellows. Much the largest share of the advertising, of course, is local, still a valuable part comes from the sea-board cities. To gather these up and collect the pay for them is generally done through advertising firms in New-York But it is a risky business, and unless conducted by parties of established reputation and character, results in a great many losses. This subject occupied a good deal of attention yesterday in Convention and, after a free ventilation of it, resulted in recommending S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., of New-York, as their *quasi* agents, who are to receive, as heretofore, 25 per cent. commissions on the advertisements furnished, and assume all risks. Without admitting that there were not other reliable firms, they unanimously agreed that, for the present, this was their best arrangement, being sure then that they would never be chiseled out of their pay for keeping our City advertisements going for a year, and that their drafts would always be promptly honored. The Committee on Organization reported Buffalo as the next place of meeting, and Mr. A. M. CLAPP, of the Buffalo *Express*, as the next President. These recommendations were adopted by acclamation. The Vice-Presidents were chosen, one from each Judicial District—Mr. ALEXANDER MANN, of the TIMES, representing the New-York City District. His predecessor, whose office just expires, is Mr. Councilmen OTTERSON, of the *Tribune*.

Of the talking men in the Convention, most notable for a face familiar over all the State, and his genial, A No. 1 soul, was Mr. ALMON M. CLAPP, whose paper (the Buffalo *Express*) is probably the most profitable newspaper establishment in Western New-York. He wrote the first line ever set up for its columns some dozen years ago, and has not held up from writing right on—not even to go to Europe this Spring, as was going the rounds of the "Personal" awhile ago. He was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1857; his motto, I should judge from his paper, must be "Fight or Spittle"—always doing the former in a gentlemanly way, and never the latter except in the active transitive sense.

Colonel TARBELL, of the Oswego *Times*, all men know who go to Republican Conventions. He is one of the Connecticut Boundary Commissioners, who looked up the ancient landmarks and put the line between the Wooden Nutmeg State and ours into such position that it only needed the assent of the crotchetty Yankees to settle a dispute that began before any of us were born. Connecticut has now a new Commission;—that "Barkis is willin'," and, unless there are three good Republicans in our State who *must* be provided with places, the matter might now easily be settled without giving a fat slice of Westchester and Dutchess away.

Mr. D. D. WAITE is editor of the new daily Republican *Advocate*, of Batavia, and one of the late Vice-Presidents. His experiment of a daily for Batavia is but six weeks old, but promising.

Mr. J. H. SELKRIG, Esq., of the Ithaca *Journal*, is a specimen of the genuine Western editor—hard-headed, solemn in his outer man, his wit dry as tinder, and on the least promising questions putting the house into a roar.

HENRY STOWELL, of the *American Reveille*, hails from Seneca Falls, the place which gave birth to Mrs. BLOOMER and the steam fire-engines which are taking down all others. Of said fire-engines worked by steam, two are now in Boston, four in Chicago, and one was a short time since showing what it could do to the Brooklyn people. Mr. STOWELL is probably one of the youngest of the members of the Convention.

Mr. A. T. HACKSTAFF, of the Niagara City *Herald*, looks like a hard-working Democrat, as he is. I believe he was once connected with the *Sun* that "shines for all" who pay one cent a sheet in your City.

Mr. D. D. T. MOORE was President of the Association some three or four years since,—a jolly, wide-awake man, and about twenty years younger than I had supposed after reading his *Rural New-Yorker* for half-a dozen years. Mr. TRUAIR, (the President), started as the devil of the *Journal*, of which not many years after he became the proprietor. He is now the local man of the same establishment, of which his brother is the business manager, and its "editor," Mr. ANSON G. CHESTER. Mr. CHESTER is brother to the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of Buffalo. He was five years in the Buffalo *Express*, and came to Syracuse three years since. He writes a sharp, nervous article on politics, but is evidently exactly at home when he strikes a literary lead. In the business meeting of the Convention he had little to say, being kept busy professionally during their sessions, and having in him the poem for delivery during the evening.

The Syracuse *Courier* was represented by Mr. D. J. HALSTAD, the gentlemanly business man of the concern, Mr. MCCOLLUM, the editor, being just now in Albany.

The *Standard's* representative was Mr. P. H. AGAN, who is the (Republican) County Treasurer of Onondaga. The *Standard* has lately turned from a morning to an evening paper—leaving to the *Courier* alone the great advantage of giving the evening dispatches by telegraph while fresh. The evening papers gain, on the other hand, in the freshness of their local news—as of course it would not pay to make late night sessions for the compositors, as is the custom on your City papers. Between the three papers there is a spirited rivalry, especially concerning local news. The rush for the New-York papers, which arrive just about as the Evening papers are issued, makes it their obvious policy to be strong on locals. All three of them appear to be in flourishing condition, well bottomed, and abundantly able to take care of each other and themselves in their occasional rows.

Mr. THOMSON, of the *Le Roy Gazette*, formerly connected with one of the Washington papers, is an old editor though a young man, and keen as a briar.

The business proceedings would very little interest your readers, so differently all these Western papers are managed from yours, but there was a good deal of sport in them for all that. On the Advertising Agency question a plucky little man, thoroughbred in his democracy, whose name refuses to occur to me at this moment, took high ground against anything that looked like puffing up one concern at the expense of all others, and his vigorous assault put the movers of that measure to their mettle. As to the manner of publishing their proceedings, Mr. TOBY, of Utica, who must be a screamer on the stump, pitched in ferociously to the mode proposed.—but afterward protested that he thought they were getting sleepy, and that the only way to make them do credit to themselves was to warm them up with a bit of opposition,—so, withdrawing all objection, he became an eloquent advocate of the original motion. In the course of the day the pinchy Democrat whose name still eludes my most anxious desire to recall it, moved thanks to those legislators who put through the bill raising the rates of legal advertising last Winter. It was unanimously adopted.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the Convention reassembled, and the large hall was full of ladies and gentlemen, gathered to hear the address and poem. Full, I said, which was true in one of the Syracuse senses, for the word has two there, I was told. If the Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, The Howadji, HERAEA GREELEY, or any of that first-class style of lecturers, hold up at Syracuse to give the citizens for 25 cents a sight of a live lion and a good dollar's worth of lecture, they never fail to draw a full house; that is to say, all the available seats are taken; but if HENRY WARD BEECHER goes he fills it in the sense that everybody perspires freely. Everybody is jammed, the aisles are packed, the window sills occupied as standees, the stage crowed. Last night the house was full in sense number one. A popular singer of the vicinity prefaced, concluded and interjected the exercises with sundry capital songs. The address of the occasion was delivered by Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of your town. It concerned the experiences, perils and power of the profession that all newspapers confess is a little the noblest, most honorable, high-minded, creditable, and all that sort of thing, among professions. I would speak of the address critically, but as the Syracuse papers publish it entire, I may possibly be pardoned the omission.

The poem that followed was by Mr. ANSON G. CHESTER, of the *Journal*, a juicy, spirited legend, that carried a pungent sermon to Editors, under its cloak of rhyme, and was worthy of the author of "The Learned Fools," which he delivered with great *éclat* at Albany last Winter. I have not a copy of it at hand or I should delight to give your readers the pleasure, and your printers the fat, of sundry extracts. At its conclusion Mr. MOORE moved thanks to the authors of the address and poem with four complimentary adjectives prefixed, which being two apiece ought certainly to be satisfactory. The assembly then dispersed, the Convention adjourning to the residence of Mr. TRUAIR, where strawberries and cream, and all their pleasant adjuncts were served up to a very merry company of ladies (the wives and daughters of the quill-driving fraternity) and their gentlemen annexed. The surprise of a serenade, and a display of rockets before the door, added to the pleasure of this occasion. This over, there was still another adjournment to a soiree at another part of the town. This morning, under escort of the Mayor and Common Council, the company were to ride out to the Salt Works, to the Idiot Asylum, and about the city generally. Whether the heavy shower that is deluging Albany as I write, extended as far West as Syracuse, and dampened the pleasure of the ride, I cannot say, for at midnight I took the train East.

Since you had an article in the TIMES speaking of sleeping cars as if they were no great institution after all, and giving the impression that you were still sore with the chafing and vexation of a desperate effort to ride comfortably in one of the seats that takes the shape of a letter S or a figure 4, according to how uneasy you are, on the Providence Railroad. My story is a short one. At midnight I took a sleeping car at Syracuse, having paid only half the sum that Mr. EDWARD EVERETT paid, to wit, 50 cents for my single berth, properly disposed the plaid pillow under my head, tugged three several times at the blanket to make it a little wider at each side and a little longer at each end, and the next minute awoke in Albany. Whether the berth was comfortable I cannot say, but the two babies in the berth opposite, lay still asleep as we slid into the Albany depôt, and in just the attitudes they were in when one minute before—it is not the watch that keeps true time on these occasions—we left Syracuse.

Flooded as you have been during the last month, it was odd to hear the farmers about Auburn sighing over the long drought they had already suffered. The rain of Wednesday was timely and welcome, they said; but further west they had been favored even as you have, with rain in abundance. The late frost was a godsend to the croakers. It cut down the garden truck badly all through the central and western part of the State: beans, pumpkin vines, &c., were killed. Rye was in the blow—how much frost damages it when so far advanced is a new question entirely. Whether the barley was hurt much is also matter of debate. The corn and potatoes were killed to the ground, but they think it will not put them back more than five or six days, and if the rest of the Summer is favorable no harm will come of it.

Albany has a very refreshing appearance. The trees about the Capitol are in their best plight, but every leaf of every elm shows against the sky the ravages of the span-worms. A builder has gone into the Capitol to study up a method for sustaining the settling ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, but he has not yet commenced work. Congress Hall rejoices in some New-York lawyers, up to attend the Court of Appeals, but I reckon the nights are somewhat longer there than they were the 1st of April—longer by more hours than the almanac would show. The Delevan at 5 in the morning appears to be about as full as in midwintar. Only, women greatly prevail at the tables of the dining-room, and there is much crowing of infant travelers eating with their traveling-caps on. At Stanwix Hall tha apparition of SAMUEL E. LAW, bronzed and tougher for a Spring's farming, gave the place a very natural look. Mr. LAW would not object at all, the gossips say—American as he is—to be the Republican nominee for Secretary of State. The men who haunt the Canal Contracting Board are still plenty hereabout—the Board having a session to day. Mr. Clerk RICHARDSON is not ont candidating for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, as had been suspected—having no aspirations in that direction—but is deep into the acres of strawberries on his farm at Riverview, a few miles down the river. The *Argus* men deserve all praise for the vigor with which, under difficulties, they continue to fight the battles of the Treasury, and show that the opposition were bound to walk the State up to the verge of the great gulf repudiation. Their leaders have as much tone about them as if written in January instead of June, but then this cold spell can't last forever. Of the *Journal* office, Mr. WEED is away—at the Astor House they say, attending to the last effort to compromise the Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroad differences. Mr. DAWSON failed to get to the Convention, of which he is usually a flaming torch, being Walton-mad, and at the last accounts headed still further north for blue-nose trout. SWAIN too failed to come up to time—vibrating through the Summer between Albany and Sing Sing. HUGH HASTINGS hasg one to Europe. But these people's papers keep right on, as papers have a way of doing, whether their editors are at home or abroad—as saucy, sevege, wary as ever, and all aching for a sensation.

GLAUCUS.

The Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore

At the session of the Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore, June 9, Senator PEARCE, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered a majority report, and supported it in a long speech. The following were the principal resolutions so reported:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State, at its next session, be requested by this Convention to terminate free negroism in Maryland, at an early day, and on the most advantageous terms to our white population.

Resolved, That no slaveholder, now owning a limited number of slaves, shall be eligible to become the owner of any such conscript slaves, and that no person not now an owner of any slave, shall become the owner of a limited number of such conscript slaves; and that the price of said conscript slaves be made so low, and the payments thereof in such installments as to enable

A Popular Natural History.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM. By S. G. Goodrich. Two royal octavo volumes. 1,400 pages, with 1 500 Engravings. Volume the first. New-York: Dayton & Jackson.

We may import novels for our reading and poetry for our inspiration, but a good part of our natural history must be written at home, or stay unwritten. One fact settles that point. Most of our native species of animals and plants differ from those of the same genus abroad. They who discovered America, literally discovered a new world—not a new continent merely, but a new world of organic nature. Its Flora was nearer to the Flora of Scotland in the days of the Geologic Drift before ever Adam was, than to that of Great Britain to-day. Its Fauna generically allied to that of Europe, so far differed from it specifically that it has been held by some that we had not a single native species precisely the counterpart of the European species, excepting a few to whom high northern latitudes were congenial. It was no stranger perhaps than that lands intersected by a narrow frith should abhor each each other, or that two languages of a common origin spoken by different races, century after century, in different lands, should at last be Greek to each other. If it is insisted that individuals of a single species, by no variation or difference of circumstances, can be grown into two different species, we must retreat from our analogy of one languege forking into two. But waiving as impertinent, all questions of a unity and single origin of all the multitudinous species of a variety, the fact is established that a zoology, written by any naturalist, however wise, who has not studied American species, becomes useless to us so soon as it leaves generalization. Whoever ignores this truth, the deeper he pursues his studies the more inextricably is confused. This fact of specific varintions is the only one that prevents those tempting little handbooks of mollusks, butterflies, birds and beasts with colored plates, which the Routledges of London issue, and which are accessible in our own market, from gaining into an immense popularity; the common names of the common objects of English seashores or uplands, mislead us who apply the same names to specifically different objects; the colors of their Lepidoptera are not the colors of ours, or the same colors granted, the sprites that bear them burst from different pupæ, and originally crawled in very different larvæ; their birds are not our birds; their fishes even differ from ours. Whoever publishes an English work on Natural History, then, should first see it edited for our longitude.—not as medical books are, simply pinning an American physician's name to the title-page, but rather as French books are translated and adapted.

It is very strange, considering how busy our able men have been making able statesmen, politicians, and able editors of themselves, that they ever found time to do so much towards the investigation of our zoological novelties. For much has been done. In no other department of science have our scholars labored more zealously, or come off with larger rewards. And still there is no wider, whiter harvest waving and beckoning for fresh laborers than this zoological field. It is a two-fold labor however. The naturalist proper captures the unnamed specimen, impounds him in his proper class, brings him to his order, end, having hunted up his genealogy, gives him a brace of Greek names, and catalogues the result. After which, some lover of nature must introduce him to the great public. There are few Hugh Miller's—few men who unite the talent for close and careful observation, with the genius for bringing elegantly before the public the result of such observation. Now, there is an abundance of raw material warehoused, waiting for the popular writer to withdraw and manufacture it. And it is our pleasure to observe that in this direction the book-makers are looking.

The book, whose title is given in full at the head of this column, is one of the sort which a growing taste demands. Embracing in its scope the whole field of animated nature, when the topic becomes an American one, it is viewed with American eyes, and the authorities are American naturalists. Mr. Goodrich undertakes a great work, and performs it characteristically—that is, well. The two large volumes of royal octavo furnish a library of choice reading on subjects that all like to read about. They are copiously illustrated with 1,500 wood engravings, most of which are executed in the highest style. Many of the illustrations are of a size to admit backgrounds, showing the habitat, and suggesting the climate and country inhabited by the species represented. The pictures of animals are for the most part true portraits; often grouped, sometimes exceedingly curious, and uniformly spirited. In this respect, no popular natural history that we have ever seen approaches it. The style is pellucid and melodious,—simply, as it used to be when the author was pleasant Peter Parley, writing for those sharpest of critics,—children, who are most intolerant of preaching and impatient of verbiage, —always "engaging" and spirited.

Our author is as careful in his classification as if he were writing only for scientific men, but has the art to conceal it well. For while classification is the manis of the educated, it is the terror of the unlearned, and the skillful writer for the million uses it as the skeleton is used in the make-up of a handsome woman—every hideous bone in its place, but delicately draped with the lovely integuments, so that the scanning anatomist sees nothing is omitted, and the lover whose sight goes but skin-deep is not reminded of the ghastly framework of bone. The system of classification is neither Linnæus' nor Cuvier's, though as a sort of base line, each is given in full; but the modified system of Dallas. He makes five grand divisions, the first four bearing the same name as Cuvier's, the fifth being composed of the one-celled animals that formerly were apt to be reckoned plants, and most of which Cuvier included in his fourth division. We find no fault with the classification, except in the matter of insects. Mr. Goodrich does not accept Cuvier's, for which, thanks,—nor yet Linnæus', and that we regret, because under the seven Linnæan orders most of American Entomologists have been content to range our share of the hundred thousand species of insects, and it is altogether too serious a task to acquire the habit of distinguishing into these seven orders, our multitudinous annoying familiars, to have our hard-earned little stock of classification-literature whisked away from us, and a still more difficult one thrust forward as better, without a grumble. Most that in this particular locality is known about insects, was taught us by Harris, Fitch and Jaeger. It is an offense to find that the Hemipterous "vagrom" whom poorhouse keepers still put to rout with "a grain of anglicum" out of the inevitable hard clam shell, is not one of the *Hemiptera* at all, nor even one of Cuvier's *Parasita*, but a member of Mr. Goodrich's order of *Anoplura*, which is the same as to tell us that our reluctant assent to the faith that some of the Hemiptera may fail of a perfect metamorphosis, and yet be in good standing with the Hemiptera and true insects, goes for nothing. We shall await the second volume of Mr Goodrich's work, with more impatience to learn what good excuse he has for trifling with our hard-earned Greek in the ordering of his insects, than even to prove how true the promise is that said second volume shall put the illustrations and the interest of the first to shame.

Out of the five grand divisions, this first volume considers only one, and only one class of that, the Mammalia. This one class embracing all animals that suckle their young, from *man* to the ornithorhinus—still includes but 2,000 species out of 245,000 that are known to inhabit and compose the animal kingdom, (exclusive of fossils,) leaving our author a long road to travel yet, before, at the end of the second volume, he stops the mouth of the last of his unicelluins, whose whole brains, stomach, and hopes of a posterity lie in their mouths. One almost suspects that he has tarried too long about the head, and peddled so liberally the breastworks and shoulders of his system, that the lower extremities will go unclothed—that his work, when completed, will be a giant, fat about the vitals, trotting out in bare bones from the hips down. But then Nature has been a much more prodigal of interest to those animals that imitate Eve in their styles of feeding their young, that notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers between the Mammalia and the remaining classes, probably our author is not far from right in supposing that of genial story-telling, eye-opening anecdote, quiet and humorous moralizing, valuable statistics and interesting history, full half belongs, as he has given it, to the Mammalia. Derby & Jackson, in their prospectus, say that in this magnificent work, which, by the way, is dedicated, with permission, to Agassiz, and on which the author has spent several years of labor, there is an investment of over $30,000. It sells for $12 and upwards, according to the style of binding, and we doubt not will sell rapidly enough to reward the enterprize and zeal that produces it. Certainly we hope so, for here the publishers' and the public's interest are coincident.

THE ADMINISTRATION DEFENDED.

Filibustering—The Slave-Trade—The Fugitive Slave Law, and the President's Troubles Generally.

From the Constitution.

If there be any one thing for which President Buchanan is entitled to more honor than another, it is for the unflinching steadiness with which he has always insisted upon the observance of the Constitution and obedience to the laws. This is, indeed, the first duty of his great office, the main purpose of the power placed in his hands, and the prominent obligation imposed upon him by his inauguration oath. Since the beginning of his administration the assaults of lawless and rebellious traitors against the Government have been more open, more impudent, and apparently more dangerous than they ever were in the previous history of the country.

First and foremost, this spirit made its appearance in the notorious document signed by the forty clergymen of Connecticut calling upon the President to abandon his duty, and to leave the laws unexecuted in Kansas. This would have left an open field to the murderous marauders whom Buchana and others sent there armed with Sharpe's rifles to ply their bloody trade. But the President stood squarely up to his work and rebuked his adversaries not only by an unanswerable reply, but also by preserving the order of the Territory, and saving hundreds of lives which would else have been sacrificed.

In the southwest one attempt after another was made to trample down the neutrality laws, and carry on war for the advancement of private purposes against a country with which the United States were in relations of profound peace. Aided by an upright and fearless judiciary, or using the power of the navy, the President overthrew each one of these unprincipled enterprises.

The African Slave-trade was reopened in direct violation of the law which forbid it. The utmost exertion of the Federal Government was used to punish the crime, and to prevent its repetition. It humiliates us to confess that the offenders, or most of them, have escaped, not from any defect in the law, not from want of executive energy, not for lack of judicial integrity, but from the unwillingness of jurors in Georgia and South Carolina to perform their manifest duty. At all events, the skirts of the President are free from the spot which would stain them if he had failed to put forth all the power and influence he had.

In some parts of the country, especially in the Northwest, there was reason to fear that the local judiciary were determined in certain cases to oppose the authority of the Federal Government. It was known that in Wisconsin the Supreme Court of that State had opened the prisons and set at large criminals convicted under the laws of the United States, and sent its officers to interfere with the administration of justice in the Federal Courts. Ridiculous as were the pretensions on which this conduct was grounded, the Marshal of the United States, being at the moment without any instructions upon the subject, yielded to the demand of the State Judges. This brought the case of Ableman *vs.* Booth into the Supreme Court of the United States, where the whole subject was thoroughly examined and the great old man at the head of that tribunal added another to his long list of claims upon the public gratitude by an opinion which settles forever the relations between the Federal and State authorities.

Very recently the laws of the United States were defied by a band of fanatics at Oberlin, Ohio. But they were arrested, tried and convicted. The Governor attempted to interpose the authority of the State Court between these criminals and the tribunal which had jurisdiction of their offence. It was feared for a moment that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio would follow the footsteps of their Black Republican brethren in Wisconsin; for abolitionism, whether on the bench or elsewhere, scorns all law to which it is not compelled by its fears to submit. It was under these circumstances that the subjoined letter was written. It will be observed that President Buchanan has defined, clearly and distinctly, the position which his officers are hereafter always to occupy in such cases. They will avoid all cause of offence, give no excuse for collision with the State authorities, but execute the laws of the United States firmly, and submit to no manner of interference upon any pretence whatsoever. This day has therefore gone by when State judges can be permitted to throw themselves into the Federal tribunals. We commend the letter of the Attorney-General to the perusal of all who desire to know how far the United States courts are going to be sustained by the Executive against State officers who come upon them with *bogus process* from State courts.

The great object of the President in all these cases, and the leading principle which pervades his messages and other public papers, has been to sustain the States in all their just rights, and refer every question of domestic concern to their determination, while at the same time he preserves the powers of the General Government in their whole constitutional vigor.

The result of the President's firm action was a complete triumph of legal authority over the desperate and bad men who opposed it. The criminals were convicted and sentenced to the punishment which their offences deserved. The State Court at Columbus shrunk back step by step from the grave responsibility of authorizing the first blow to be struck in a civil war, and the Governor himself, after hissing up this mob feeling of hatred to the laws for many years, at last came forth to counsel submission, order, and obedience. Six thousand black Republicans assembled at Cleveland with threats to tear down the jail and do other violent things. But they took it out in impotent railing and empty abuse. They cursed and blasphemed the Government which has done more for the human race than any other in ancient or modern times, and then retired each one to his respective home. The Governor who had taught them to defy the law with their lips advised them to be careful how they raised their hands against it, and then he also retired from the scene.

The Pike's Peak Cannibalism—Further Particulars.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, June 4, says: "An old man who stopped at the New-England Hotel last night told a frightful story of cannibalism on the Plains, between Pike's Peak and St. Josson, Missouri. He was direct from Aurarta City, which is located right in the heart of the so called gold region. He left Genesee County, New-York, in midwinter, and, with his son and nephew, two full grown men, started for Pike's Peak. His sled they found the Peak a humbug, and started for home. They had been forced to sell their oxen, wagons, &c., at the Peak, and therefore purposed performing the journey to St. Joseph on foot. They had a week's stock of provisions in their knapsacks, and trusted to luck to get clear through. When some two hundred miles on their way, they overtook a party of five emigrants, who, like themselves, were returning to the States, in a destitute condition and on foot. This party were almost in a state of starvation, and greedily pounced upon the old men's now scanty stock of provisions. They all went on, hoping to meet some train which would relieve them; but they were disappointed. On the tenth day out, two of the party that the old man and his son and nephew had come upon died of starvation. They were buried by their comrades. One of them was from Morrow County, in this State. His name was James Richards. The other was from New-Hampshire, but the old man did not remember his name. The wretched party crawled on until the next day, when another died, and was buried like those who had died the day before. Matters were now appallingly desperate, and one of the party proposed they should draw lots to see which one should be killed and eaten by the rest! This was done, treacherously and silently, and the old man's nephew was the unhappy loser in the terrible game for life! He was dispatched by one of the survivors of the party they had overtaken, and eaten by the miserable men. The next day, towards night, they met an outward-bound train. They pounced upon the oxen and slew them outright, before the astonished owners could offer a word of remonstrance. They at length reached St. Joseph, where they separated. The old man and his son found a friend there, who loaned them sufficient money to take them home. The son was with his father last night, and fully corroborated what is related above.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology in Boston.—The rules and regulations by which this establishment, to be located at Cambridge, is to be governed were agreed upon and signed yesterday. The organization is such as to give all the donors a voice in the management. First, Harvard College gives nearly five acres of land, upon which the Museum building is to be erected. The College also gives the bulk of Professor Agassiz's collection which it purchased. The corporation of the College are trustees of a fund of $50,000, from the estate of the late Francis C. Gray, donated by his executor, William Gray, for the maintenance of a Museum of Natural History. The College also appoints and pays the Professor out of its general funds. He is also to be curator of the Museum. The State has granted $100,000; private individuals have subscribed some $70,000, and Professor Agassiz is to give the balance of his collection to the Museum. Outside of the State grant, there is the fund from the estate of Mr. Gray intrusted to the College, the donation of one-half the collection, the payment of a Professor by the College, and the donation by Professor Agassiz of one-half of his collection, and the fund arising from general subscription, which will undoubtedly be hereafter largely increased. To provide an organization for the equitable administration of this property was a proceeding requiring great care and judgment, and the Legislature have attempted to accomplish it by incorporating a body, under the name of "Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology," consisting of fifteen members, viz., six State officers, *ex-officio*, namely, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, Secretary of the Board of Education, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, representing the State; Louis Agassiz, the projector and a large donor; William Gray, representing the Gray fund; Dr. Walker, President of the University, and six other persons, assumed to represent private donors.—*Boston Courier*.

Card from Mr. Watkins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Law Reports" in the Times of Tuesday morning, is an account of a divorce case Watkins *vs.* Watkins. This was an application by the defendant to set aside a decree of divorce obtained against her by the subscriber. Knowing the avidity with which tales of scandal in regard to the dramatic profession are seized upon by the numerous class of readers, I implore the forgiveness of that profession which I so love, and in which I have many warm personal friends, for thus catering to the vitiated taste of that morbid appetite that can only be appeased by a feast of "domestic broils;" but after reading this statement, it will be perceived that my present course was the only one left open for vindication. While absent, on a traveling tour, I received letters containing serious charges in regard to the defendant's conduct, and in March last, I determined to return home to learn the true state of affairs, relinquishing profitable engagements in order to do so. Upon my return, I received the defendant coolly, yet respectfully, (could I have been more lenient?) but no unkind word passed my lips. Awere that sharp words had passed between the defendant and my mother—engendered on the state of affairs in my household—I received the evidence of the latter, *cum grano salis*. To be brief, the defendant confessed that she had acted *imprudent*, but declared that she was innocent of any *mortal wrong*; I was willing to believe so, and there was every prospect of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between us, when a bill was brought to me for part payment of a debt that the defendant had incurred, and which she had solemnly assured me had been paid in full. On learning the nature of the bill presented, the defendant began to cry very hitterly, and declared that she believed that the devil sometimes got possession of her—that she could account for her conduct in no other way—that she would no longer be a trouble to herself or to those she loved—that she would soon put an end to her life; she then seized her bonnet and darted out of the room, but, before reaching the street door I caught and brought her back again. I then stated that it was now an absolute necessity that we should be separated—that in consequence of other and stronger evidence that I had received I was determined to sue for a divorce, to which she replied, "If you do that you will completely destroy my reputation." I said that that would rest entirely with herself—if she made no defence there would be no trial—the case would go before a referee, upon whose opinion judgment would be given, and that the newspapers would contain nothing more than a mere announcement of the decision. This seemed to calm her mind, and she said that she would be satisfied if she thought that I loved no other woman, and did not contemplate another marriage. I assured her upon this point, and it was agreed between us that the matter should be kept *secret from everybody* save those who were obliged to become cognisant of it—that things should go on about the house as usual, and when the decision was promulgated, we would pretend ignorance as to its meaning. Five days after this, the summons and complaint were handed to her, and *remained in her possession two days*. To prevent these papers from being read by other parties in the house, I took them from a bureau, upon which they had been thrown, and put them in a closet to which the defendant had constant access. After the lapse of a week or ten days she wished to know where the paper was, and I asked if she meant to show it to her father; reminding her of her promise. She replied, "No, if I show it to my father he will tell mother of it, and then it will be known all over." The reason of my making use of my mother's testimony only, was because her evidence was the strongest, and because of our *mutual* desire to keep the affair in secret; and yet the *testimony of everybody then in the house, and of nearly every person who had lived in the house during my absence,—with the exception of Mr. ——, the particeps criminis, was unfavorable to the defendant*. While the suit was pending, the defendant often remarked, "You will not remain single long." This did not look as she regarded the suit as a "a joke." When notified that the decree of divorce had been granted, she said that she had treasured the hope that I would not go through with the suit, but acknowledged that I had never encouraged such a hope either by word or by action. What intimation was there in this of "a joke?" The only "deception" by me in my affidavit (and it was a fatal one to my cause) was an *error* in the construction that I put upon the word *cohabit*. Its *literal* meaning I was perfectly well acquainted with, but supposed it was used by the law, in these cases, to convey an idea of that degree of intimacy that should exist only between man *and wife*. Had I notified my lawyer of my interpretation of cohabiting, he would soon have set me right; or had the defendant not violated the solemn compact between us of secrecy in this matter, I should have paid more attention to the details and wording of my affidavit; but while seeking reparation for my own wrongs, I was determined to shield the defendant all in my power, by procuring only such evidence as the strict requirements of the law demanded for the successful prosecution of the suit I was instituting against her. But had the defendant proved to be the veriest criminal on earth, the fact that she was the possessed my affection and that she was the mother of my infant children, would have insured her my protection and assistance as long as I had the power to offer either. And from the day of our marriage up to the present 6th of June, she has not passed a single night out of the quarters I have provided for her. To clear up one more point and I have done; and that is the only pleasant part of my present duty. In order to remove the stigma that the defendant's charges might cast upon the various actresses who have been so unfortunate as to come in contact with me during my professional wanderings, I will offer what should be the strongest evidence that could be adduced to prove them falsity. After annulling the decree of divorce granted to me, it was the defendant's intention to procure a bill against myself. *Now, I defy her to produce a single particle of evidence of criminality on my part, that would lead even to the "door of trial."* An error of the heart has driven the law from my side; from that I now appeal to the justice of my friends and the public. If the public believes that I have outraged its moral sense, I sincerely trust it will exercise a power which its kind indulgence too often holds in abeyance.

H. WATKINS.

New-York Stock Exchange.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in the New-York Times of Saturday upon the sharp practice that prevails among the Stock Brokers of New-York are well calculated to arrest the attention of the public, and to arouse the consciences (if they have any) of the operators themselves.

I cannot conceive of any business or game better calculated than *time sales of stock* to tempt to the practice of falsehood and deception. The invention and circulation of false rumors, the perversion of facts, the suppression of truth, are unscrupulously used, which, with the conspiracies to "hammer down" stocks, constitute so dishonorable a system of tactics that no men can adopt it without disqualifying themselves for intercourse with the upright and trustworthy.

Dealing in stocks is indeed a "dreadful trade"—worse than "gathering samphire." That root is, I believe, still plucked in the chalk crevices of Dover Cliff by men who suspend themselves by ropes over the awful precipice at the risk of their lives. But they who gather money by unhallowed means, seem to jeopardize much more than life.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Another "Boston Notion."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a year since an effort was made by the "Boston Board of Trade," at the instigation of the "Domestic Commission Houses," to induce the entire withdrawal of their various branches established in New-York, and force our jobbers to visit that market for domestics; but it proved (as every man of ordinary business capacity must have known it would) a perfect failure. Now a second attempt is to be made, by advertising a "Manufacturers' Trade Sale" early in July, the city authorities having offered Faneuil Hall free for that purpose; but it will prove equally abortive with the first, from the fact that "N. E" manufacturers prefer sending their goods to New-York for sale, and must do so, as our jobbers know from experience the folly of purchasing one and two months before their trade commences, usually subjecting them to a heavy loss. Boston merchants would do well to remember that all the domestics are not made in the New-England States, and also that their dry goods merchants are obliged to visit this City to purchase foreign manufactures. Trade must and will flow to its natural centre. NEW-YORK.

Case of Slave Bark E. A. Rawlins.

Apalachicola, Florida, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers may possibly remember that, about the middle of March last, the United States Surveying steamer *Vixen*, Lieutenant John K. Duss, United States Navy, commanding, captured the American bark *E. A. Rawlins*, while lying in St. Joseph's Bay, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade. Besides the evidence that the vessel was to be so employed, there was a mystery connected with her refitting to the murder of a person who went on board at Havana, and who was designated by the crew as the "Spanish Captain." The trial of the American Captain and three mates, for being engaged in the murder, commenced at this place the early part of last week, before Judge McIntosh, of the United States District Court.

A joint indictment was found, but on motion of the United States District-Attorney, the Court granted a severance, and the case of Henry Sloan, the second mate, was taken up first. The evidence in this case closed day before yesterday, and counsel on both sides argued it at length. Yesterday Judge McIntosh delivered his charge, and at about 6 o'clock in the evening the jury were left in the possession of the Court-room to determine upon their verdict. At 9 o'clock this morning the jury had come to an agreement, and after the opening of the Court a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter" was rendered.

It is generally believed that a verdict of guilty on the charge of murder would have been found, but for the obstinacy of one or two prejudiced Irishmen, countrymen of the prisoner.

I have heard it frequently remarked that much credit is due the commander of the *Vixen* for sifting this mystery, and placing it within the power of the civil authorities to bring the accused to trial. Yet it is somewhat singular that in answer to the official reports he has made regarding the capture of the bark and the discovery of the murder, he has never received one word either of approval or censure; being thus left in doubt as to how his conduct is viewed by Government. He has either acted properly or improperly, and whichever it may be he should be informed of it. Procrastination in all things connected with any responsibility assumed by an officer of Government is a habit with the powers at Washington. In truth, we always have the opinion of the public voice a very long time before the views of the public authorities are known. And it is somewhat of a coincidence that the opinion of the voice and the views of the authorities generally agree. But in the case of seizure of a slaver upon our Southern coast there is more than one public voice, and this rather staggers the public authorities. The consequence is, that they preserve a cunning silence. Notwithstanding all this, it is not found, as a general rule, that officers shun responsibility, but on the contrary, appear ready unhesitatingly and unflinchingly to perform their duty.

The trial of Edwin L. Norton, the first mate, will succeed that of Sloan, and his case will be taken up on Monday next, the 30th inst.

As it is very doubtful whether another unbiased Jury can be obtained in this county, one hundred and ninety-two jurors are to be drawn from a neighboring County to meet the emergency. They are expected here on Monday morning. J.

To Destroy Caterpillars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Summer, as usual, has brought in its train the caterpillar, that destroyer of trees and frightener of women. Every tree is fast becoming a "harp of a thousand strings," on which these pests are playing their parts. I give below a simple receipt which will save the trees, save the caterpillars their trouble, and at the same time save ourselves, our wives, mothers, sisters and babies much annoyance. It is not generally known, and you will confer a favor upon the community by publishing it in your valued journal.

Receipt—Take a three quarter, one, or one and a quarter inch auger, (according to the size of the tree,) bore half through the tree, remove the chips, and fill the hole two thirds full or more with brimstone finely powdered, then plug up the hole with a wooden plug or a cork, and smear tar outside. This stop will carry the brimstone to the leaves, and compel the worms to leave short metre.

I leave the subject with you, and hope you will no consider it a bore. BROKER.

Later from Northern Mexico.

General Woll's Expedition against Tampico—Mr. McLane's Reception There.

By an arrival at New-Orleans, the *Picayune* has files of Tempico papers as late as due. Alluding to the expedition of General Woll, of which we have before had intelligence by way of Vera Cruz, the *Prensa* says:

"It is stated that this sanguinary tyrant of the frontier, General Woll, has set out, from the capital, on an expedition, the object of which is the occupation of Tamaulipas. Occupation, forsooth! The name of the man alone would suffice to arouse the entire State *en masse* against the execrable tool of Santa Anna, who domineered over us in days gone by. If it be that he seriously contemplates an expedition hither, as reported, he might as well be reminded that there is in Tamaulipas a people who stand ready to receive him as he deserves—a people, too, who have the spirit of frontiersmen, and who have known the little tyrant of yore."

These are brave words, nevertheless, the Government, surrounded as it is by political enemies, ever ready to betray it into the hands of the opposite party, would not seem to be over confident. On the 11th, the leaders of the revolutionary attempt of March last, suffered, in the public square, the extreme penalty of the law. This summary execution of them at once long deferred, accompanied as it was by a special proclamation from the Governor, would seem to have been no other object than to strike terror into the hearts of those who sympathized with that movement.

We notice also, that several companies of National Guards, which have recently been organizing in the central and northern portion of the State, have also been ordered at once to the city of Tampico. In case of attack, moreover, the Government has the promise of aid from Vera Cruz, in return for that which Governor Garza rendered the "heroic city," when Miramon was before it.

By this arrival we have also published in the official paper in full, the recent correspondence between our Consul, Mr. Chase, and the Governor of the State, in relation to the seamen Pipar and Mabs, of the brig *Nahum Stetson*, charged, as before stated, with the abstraction of a large amount of money from the same. The accused had been arrested, and would, we are assured, be brought to justice in any case. The Consul, however, demanded that they be delivered up for trial and punishment in the United States. To this, however, the Governor had declined to accede, claiming in the case the superior jurisdiction of the State over which he presided, a claim which he supports by drawing a very nice distinction between "national vessels" and "vessels which carry the national flag," and appropriate citations from Wheaton. Part II, chap. II, sec. 9, No 3. In the former case he admits that the command of the Consul would be supported by international law, but in the latter and in that of the *Nahum Stetson* especially, he claims the superior jurisdiction of the authorities and tribunals of Tampico. The reply of the Consul, if he thought worthy to pursue the subject further, has not yet reached the public.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

Tampico, Saturday, May 21.

The most important event to us Americans, since my last, has been a visit from our much-esteemed Minister, the Hon. Robert M. McLane, who, although his business here was exclusively confined to the United States Consulate, was nevertheless received by the authorities of the city and State with all the honors due to his rank. The moment he arrived at the house of Mr. Chase, he was tendered a guard of honor by his Excellency, Governor Trevino, which he politely declined, but a salute of twenty one guns from the forts welcomed him, as the honored representative of the United States to the chief port and State of Tamaulipas.

Mr. McLane was accompanied, besides his private secretary, Mr. Elgee, by Captain Farragut, of the United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, who also was the object of many attentions from our citizens. The State of Tamaulipas, though there is a strong, active and confident Reactionary Party here, is essentially liberal, and it is to this, or as it is called, the Constitutional Party, that the present Government adheres. Had our Minister's very acceptable visit, therefore, been known beforehand, he would have been the recipient of still further honors from a community who know how to appreciate his much applauded course at Vera Cruz, in the recognition of the Juarez Government, but as it was we have nothing of which to complain. While here he was formally visited by all the chief officers of the State, upon whom he made a very favorable impression by his affable manner; and, the night before he left, he was honored by a serenade from the military band.

African Slave-Trade—Slave-Trade Meeting in Savannah.

From the Savannah Morning News.

Responsive to a call, published in the city papers of that morning, one of the largest and most attentive audiences ever assembled in St. Andrew's Hall, met on Thursday evening last, to listen to an address from Col. W. B. Gaulden, of Liberty County, on the subject of repealing all laws prohibiting the African slave-trade.

Daniel H Stewart, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated the Hon. L. S. Du Lyon, as Chairman. He introduced Col. Gaulden to the meeting, who, on ascending the rostrum, entered at once upon the high Southern ground, which he has the honor of having been among the first, if not the very first man in the State, to occupy on the *necessity for the revival of the African Slave trade*. From his known thorough investigation of this momentous question, we were prepared to hear new views from Col Gaulden, in regard to it, but our expectations, though high, were more than realized by the incontestable arguments and facts adduced by him. He showed most conclusively that both the negro and Southern white man would be benefitted by the revival of the African Slave trade—the former in a moral, social, and religious aspect, and the latter, in political and pecuniary advantages. He proved, by eulogistic reasoning, the *outrages* which have been perpetrated upon the Southern people, by the acts of Congress, upon the Slave-trade, and clearly exhibited, to his appreciative auditory, their entire *unconstitutionality*, as was evinced in the unanimous and enthusiastic adoption of the resolutions published below. Col. G. presented a new argument on the constitutional question, and one which has been overlooked by every writer who has written and every lawyer who has spoken on the subject, to wit: the Eighth Article of the amended Constitution of the United States expressly declares that "excessive bail shall not be required, *excessive fines* imposed, nor cruel and *unusual* punishments inflicted." The law of 1820 declaring the Slave-trade *piracy*, and annexing the punishment of death, is admitted, even by the supporters of the law to affix a "cruel and unusual punishment." Therefore it is in direct conflict with the Eighth Article of the Constitution above referred to, and consequently is *unconstitutional* and void.

Col. Gaulden offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, viz:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that African Slavery is morally and equally right; that it has been a blessing to both races; that in the score of religion, morality and interest, it is the duty of the Southern people to import as many slaves direct from Africa as convenient.

Resolved, That we deem the laws of Georgia prohibiting the trade inexpedient, and in direct conflict with the real vital interests of the people and believe they ought to be repealed.

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, the laws of the General Government prohibiting the importation of slaves from Africa are all unconstitutional and void and of no effect, except as a foul blot on the most cherished institutions of the South, and that they ought to be repealed by immediate legislation.

Another Breach of Promise Case and Slander.—The Boston Traveller says a suit is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court for Cumberland County, Maine, of which, says a correspondent, the evidence will disclose the following facts: A gentleman by the name of Parah Jones, formerly of Rollinsford, N. H., while a resident of that place, paid his respects to a Miss Hanbart, of Portland, Me., and she, in consideration of his regard and promises (she being quite wealthy) furnished him with money, horses, carriages, &c., and, as she alleges, he agreed to marry her. At the end of three years' "courtship" he left her and went to Wiscasset, Me. Meeting with very good success there he concluded to stick to single-blessedness. About a year passed, and she married a Mr. Parmenter. Some six months after their marriage, Jones made certain charges against her, which, she says, were false, and were the cause of the separation between her and her husband, which took place about eight months after their marriage. She has, therefore, sued Jones for $ 6,000, the amount which she alleges he received from her during their three years' "courtship," and has also commenced another action against him, in which she claims $20,000 for injury to her character, which was the cause of her husband's leaving her. The action or actions will be tried at Portland in October

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll and a Jury.

Undervaluation—Value of Bremen Thaler.

The United States vs. One case marked K. 222, and another case containing glass.—This was an action to forfeit the goods as being undervalued in the invoice, with intent to evade the payment of duties. They were claimed by S. W. Roosevelt & Son, and consisted of window glass and looking-glass plate, manufactured in Bavaria, but invoiced in Bremen, where they were purchased. Their value in the invoice was given in two columns, the first containing the value in Bavarian florins, carried out in the second column in Bremen thalers of 72 grotes, at the rate some of two florins to the thaler and some of [illegible].

Now the Act of Congress of March 3 1843, provides that in computations of monies at the Custom House "the United States" the rix dollar of Bremen shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of 78½ cents, and the thaler of Bremen, of 72 grotes, shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of 71 cents." It was shown by evidence in this cause that the Bremen rix dollar and thaler of 72 grotes are identically the same coin, both worth 78½ cents, and that Congress has thus established two different values for one coin. The claimants in this case entered their goods by reducing the values of their goods in thalers of 72 grotes into United States currency, at 71 cents to the thaler. The Collector claimed that they should have been reduced at 78½ cents to the thaler and that point was raised in this case. But as the Judge only allowed the entry to be given in evidence as throwing light upon the question of the interest in making up the invoice, this case can hardly be considered decisive on that question.

The claimants alleged that whether the piece of exportation, where the goods are directed to be valued, should be taken to be Bavaria or Bremen, the valuations were correctly given in the invoice, and evidence was given that the value of the goods was not above the value stated in the invoice, counting the thaler at 78½ cents.

The Jury found a verdict for the United States, for either the goods.

For the United States Mr. Hunt and Mr. Cutting; for claimants Messrs. S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt.

The United States vs. One anchor and Chain.—This was an action to forfeit the anchor and chain, as being landed without a permit from the steam propeller *State of the South*. The vessel had been in the New-Orleans trade, but was converted on the Crimean war, for which purpose she supplied herself with this anchor and chain, bought in Liverpool. She was engaged in that business for about two years, using the anchor and chain during that time, and then coming to this port, landed them on the pier at which she lay. This action was thereupon commenced by the Collector. The question was whether the articles were bought fairly for the necessary uses of the vessel, and were a part of her tackle.

The jury found a verdict for the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Dwight; for the claimants, Messrs. Beebee, Dean & Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Singular Charge of Forgery.

Jacob Campbell, Jr., President of the Pacific Bank, vs. Michael J. Gelhoolv.—On May 4, 1858, a note was presented at the Pacific Bank, made by John F Walter to the order of defendant, for $858 59, payable at the Pacific Bank. The Bank paid this note, but finding that Mr. Walter's account would not meet the note, they applied to Mr. Walter, who stated that he had never made the note in this form. The Bank therefore seeks to recover from the defendant as having obtained the money by means of a fraudulent alteration.

The defendant of course denies the main charge.

Mr Walter testified that he never made this note save to get Bank, another, his son, a man employed by him, and his lawyer, Mr. Fogerty, all testified that the defendant scribbled in their presence that the note was not originally made payable at Bank.

At this stage of the action the Court inquired whether there were any funds belonging to Mr. Walter in the Bank, at the time the note was presented and paid. It was admitted that there was a balance in Bank at that time in his favor, of $420, and this the Court decided was a sufficient payment for that amount, and that the suit could only be maintained for $468, being the surplus due. Plaintiff's counsel excepted. The case is still on.

Before Justice Gould.

Charles C. Marrierre vs. Augustus Johnson.—This was an action to recover possession of certain city goods, or to obtain judgment for their value, amounting, as alleged, to one hundred and fifty dollars, and wrongfully in the possession of the defendant.

The defendant set up that the goods were taken under an execution issued against the property of one Deloce Marricette, and averred that the property seized was his, and therefore properly levied upon. Verdict for plaintiff.

H. H Morange, for plaintiff; D. Evsnos, for defendant.

Special Term.

Before Justice Clerke.

David Ogden vs. S. A. Rolls.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as a creditor of the International Insurance Company against the defendant, who was a Director of the Company, claiming to hold the defendant liable personally for the debts of the Company on the ground of negligence and mismanagement on the part of the defendant and his co-Trustees. The defendant demurred to the complaint.

The demurrer came on for argument this morning. The Court, after hearing counsel, overruled the demurrer with costs.

Gilbert Dean for plaintiff; E. W. Chester for defendant.

Costs in Mandamus cases.

The People ex rel. Weeks vs. John Ewen.—This, it will be remembered, was a *mandamus* case arising out of the Twelfth Regiment difficulties. The proceedings on the application were reported in the Times of May 5 6 and 17. The application was denied. This morning Mr. Henry R Cummings, on behalf of Brigadier General Ewen, applied to the Justice to tax the costs in this case.

Mr. Charles E Miller, for the relator Lieutenant-Colonel Weeks, contended that the only costs the respondents were entitled were $10, the costs of motion.

On the other hand it was argued that the respondents were entitled to costs under the old fee bill, and the Justice so held, allowing the sum of $96 49.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Maria Linden vs. James Linden.—Motion granted without costs.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Leah Lyon vs. Henry Lyon.—Decree of divorce granted with costs. Custody of the children to the mother.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff, Hoffman and Mitchell.

Suit against a mercantile agency.

W. L. Ormsby vs. Benjamin Douglas.—The plaintiff is a bank note engraver, and sued defendant for libel in saying of him that he was a counterfeiter and had worked for counterfeiters. The case was tried before Justice Pierrepont on 22d March, 1858. At the close of the plaintiff's evidence, the Court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the words complained of were spoken confidentially in the course of defendant's business to one of his employers on

prices are well supported. The stock is small. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Bags.	Obds.
Receipts, sides	64 000	6 650
Sales, sides	63 000	6 500
Stock at the close	46 000	2 850

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—No important movement transpired to-day. Prices unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in good request at very full prices. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unsettled. Sales have been reported at 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine in lots, at 48½c.@50c., chiefly at 49c.@49½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are in very moderate request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported to-day, of 3 000 bbls., in lots at $17@$17 12 for Mess; $17@$17 25 for do., deliverable in July; $18@$18 25 for prime Mess; $17 for thin Mess; $16 25@$16 50 for spur Mess; and $15 for prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue plenty and heavy. Pickling Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quite dull, chiefly at 8¼c.@10¾c ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at lenguid rates. Sales to-day 870 tcs. and bols., in lots, at 11c.@11¾c ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and depressed. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 15c.@18c. for New State; 13c.@17c. for New Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is in moderate demand, mainly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Small sales have been reported, at $4@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand to day, and sales have been reported of 750 hhds. Cuba, at 5¼c.@6¾c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico, on private terms; 50 hhds. Texas, at 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb; 270 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $6@$6 56 ₱ 100 lbs.; and 2,450 boxes Havana, at 5⅞c.@6¾c. ₱ lb

SPICES—Sales to day 200 bags Pimento, for export, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Manufacturers appear to be more disposed to buy, yet business lacks animation. Sales since Tuesday last, 72 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@9½c.; 106 cases Seed Leaf (including 36 cases damaged, sold by auction at an average of 6c.) at 6½.@18c.; with 68 bales Havana and 89 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c., chiefly at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, today, 150 bbls. Cotton, at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 1,800 bbls. Resin, at 6d @7½d.; 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; 30 hhds Bacon and 200 tres. Lard, at 10s.; 10 tons Seed, 12s. 6d. For London, 100 ebls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s., and 120 trcs. Beef on private terms. For Glasgow, 200 bbls Resin, at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; also, 100 tres. Lard, and 15 tons Logwood, each at 20s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 10, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been fair, during the week, for the principal kinds at generally unaltered rates. To-day, the inquiry is less satisfactory, yet dealers are not disposed to make any material reductions in prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 00	@	2 00
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowle, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	13½
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The sales this week have been quite light. Supplies have been fair, and prices have favored buyers. Ducks, which had been very dear, have declined considerably.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ₱ pair	62	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Geese, Spring, ₱ pair	$3 50	@	4 00
Ducks, ₱ lb	20	@	24
Capons, ₱ lb	26	@	30
Snipe, Plover, ₱ dozen	—	@	2 50
Snipe, Robins, ₱ dozen	2 50	@	2 75
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ₱ dozen	—	@	2 25
Snipe, Dowicher, ₱ dozen	—	@	2 00
Snipe, Brant, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Snipe, Blackbreast, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₱ dozen	37	@	50
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@	3 25
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 75	@	2 50

FISH.

Dealers report a moderate business in this line a our revised quotations.

Salmon, ₱ lb	31	@	37
Brook Trout, ₱ lb	—	@	50
Shad, each	25	@	50
Mackerel, each	—	@	12
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Bluefish, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Eels, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
King fish, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Weak fish, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Porgies, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Turtle, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Sheep's-head, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, ₱ dozen	25	@	—
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb	—	@	8

VEGETABLES.

Old Potatoes are less freely offered, and are dearer. New Potatoes are essentially unaltered in supply, demand and value. Sweet Potatoes and Parsnips have disappeared. The novelities, this week, include Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Beets from Charleston and Norfolk. New Turnips, Onions, Green Peas, String Beans, Squashes, Cucumbers, Salad, Rhubarb, Asparagus and Spinach are cheaper. The assortment of Cabbage is less extensive. Carrots, Leeks, Parsley and Watercresses have advanced. Trade has been tolerably brisk.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	—	@	5 50
Potatoes, new Southern, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Potatoes, new, ₱ hf. peck	35	@	38
Potatoes, old, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75	@	1 25
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	15	@	20
Turnips, new, ₱ dozen bunches	62½	@	75
Carrots, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 25
Beets, ₱ bushel	50	@	—
Beets, new, ₱ dozen bunches	—	@	1 00
Onions, ₱ bushel basket	—	@	2 00
Onions, ₱ peck	—	@	75
Onions, ₱ dozen bunches	75	@	87
Onions, ₱ bunch	—	@	8
Cabbage, new, ₱ dozen	87	@	1 25
Tomatoes, new, ₱ bushel basket	—	@	5 00
Tomatoes, new, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Cauliflowers, ₱ dozen	75	@	4 50
Cauliflowers, each	8	@	50
Radishes, new, ₱ dozen bunches	10	@	18
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 25
Green Peas, ₱ peck	—	@	37
Shelled Peas, ₱ quart	16	@	20
Beans, String, new, ₱ bushel	—	@	2 50
Beans, new, ₱ half-peck	—	@	37
Cucumbers, each	4	@	8
Pumpkins, new, each	20	@	50
Squashes, new, each	5	@	7
Salad, ₱ head	2	@	3
Parsley, ₱ bunch	4	@	—
Watercresses, ₱ quart	6	@	—
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	5	@	17
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	15	@	18
Leeks, ₱ bunch	12	@	—
Garlic, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Spinach, ₱ peck	10	@	12
Mint, ₱ bunch	2	@	—

FRUIT.

Strawberries and Cherries are more abundant, and are cheaper. The demand for each is good. Gooseberries, of larger size and better quality, are available. Some really good Apricots have arrived from Charleston. Apples are attracting very little attention. The demand for Foreign Fruit has also been restricted this week.

Strawberries, ₱ quart box	15	@	30
Strawberries, ₱ basket	2	@	5
Cherries, ₱ lb	6	@	18
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	8	@	18
Apricots, ₱ dozen	12½	@	62
Apples, ₱ half peck	37	@	75
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	20	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25	@	62
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	25
Bananas, ₱ bunch	50	@	1 00
Bananas, ₱ dozen	25	@	1 00
Pineapples, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	50	@	62
Figs, ₱ lb	—	@	18
English Filberts, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Dates, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Raisins, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Currants, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Prunes, ₱ lb	8	@	12

FLOWERS

Are disappearing from the market, and are not much inquired for at present. Quotations are essentially unaltered.

Roses, Camellia, ₱ pot	50	@	5 00
Roses, Japonica, ₱ pot	25	@	1 00
Roses, Malmaison, ₱ pot	25	@	75
Roses, Lamarque, ₱ pot	25	@	3 00
Roses, Baron Prevost, ₱ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses, Lion of Combates, ₱ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses, La Reine, ₱ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses, Prince Albert, ₱ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses, Prince Eugene, ₱ pot	37	@	1 00
Roses Hermesa, ₱ pot	19	@	50
Tea Roses, Cloth of Gold, ₱ pot	50	@	1 00
Tea Roses, Giant of Battle, ₱ pot	37	@	1 00
Tea Roses, Saffrano and Sylvaia, ₱ pot	25	@	50
Rose of Sharon, ₱ pot	12	@	37
Fabiana, ₱ pot	12	@	50
Running Roses, ₱ pot	12	@	50
Oleanders, ₱ pot	37	@	1 00
Zinnia, ₱ pot	37	@	1 00
Lilies, ₱ pot	12	@	1 00
Aescia, ₱ pot	37	@	62
Surchellias, ₱ pot	25	@	1 00
Spiræas, ₱ pot	25	@	50
Fuschia, ₱ pot	20	@	50
Wallflowers, ₱ pot	12	@	25
Polyanthus, ₱ pot	6	@	8
Honeysuckles, ₱ pot	12	@	50
Stockgillies, ₱ pot	8	@	50
Geraniums, ₱ pot	8	@	50
Pinks and carnations, ₱ pot	25	@	50
Geraniums, Zachary Taylor, ₱ pot	18	@	50
Geraniums, Lady Washington, ₱ pot	18	@	50
Geraniums, horse-shoe, ₱ pot	8	@	50
Geraniums, Rose, ₱ pot	8	@	50
Geraniums, Lemon, ₱ pot	12	@	25
Geraniums, Oak-leaved, ₱ pot	12	@	25
Tullips, ₱ pot	19	@	25
Cinerarias, each	12	@	25
Violets, ₱ pot	12	@	18
Mignionette, ₱ pot	8	@	13
Dahlias, ₱ pot	8	@	12
Verbenas, ₱ dozen	62½	@	1 25
Daisies, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Pansies, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Orange Trees, each	25	@	1 00
Lemon Trees, each	25	@	1 00

And each of the following roots 75c. ₱ dozen: Moss Pink, Double Pink, Mullen Pink, Sweet William, Columbine, Rose Companion, Blue Victoria, Ragged Sailor, and Ribbon Grass. Of Flower seeds several varieties—which can yet be sown opportunely—are selling at 6c. ₱ small paper, or 25c. for five papers. The following are the principal: China Aster, China Primrose, Flowering Pea, Golden Corypha, Ladies' Slipper, Larkspur, Mignionette, Mourning Bride, Pottuleca, Star of Bethlehem, and Sweet Lavendar.

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

No very important changes have occurred in Butter or Cheese. Eggs are dearer.

Butter, State, new, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Cheese, new, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ cen	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	28
Honey, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Maple Sugar ₱ lb	12	@	15

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, ory, ₱ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₱ box	20	@	25
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	—	@	58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	—	@	2 58

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LOCHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CROWEN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

DRY GOODS.

361 AND 539 BROADWAY.

Tucker's Imported Flowers, Feathers, and Toilet Favorites are as usual full of attractive interest.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR THE MILLION, or in other words,

Small Profits, Good Value and Quick Returns.

LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.

have bought at auction,

10,000 Printed Cashmere Shawls,

Deep borders and rich palm corners,

$1 50, $2, $2 75 each, cheap at double the price.

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No one should buy a shawl or mantilla until they have called to see the goods and note the extremely low prices. All orders filled prompt and money returned, if the goods are not liked.

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No. 101 Chambers st., New-York.

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Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 44

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AT NO. 357 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—Lace Shawls and Mantilles from auction, very cheap. Also, Black Lace Mitts and Veils. Ribbons and Dress Trimmings of every description, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Riding Hats, Fans, Parasols, &c.; Needlework Sets and Collars, &c., &c.

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TO MANTILLA AND CLOAK MANUFACTURERS.—Fluting and pinking cloths, silks, ribbons barèges, linens, &c., for the trade at the shortest notice. Country trade solicited, at No. 93 Duane-st.; factory No. 395 Hudson-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WESTERN farming lands, all kinds of dry goods or real estate. For a cash trade, some cash would be paid. The parties are responsible, and any communications will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 3,683, New-York Post-Office.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL—NO. 1,103 BROADway, between 29th and 30th sts. on 6th av., square. Be stowment of an all wise Providence. All evangelical Churches will co-operate in this enterprise, which has met with tokens of divine favor. Sabbath services as follows: School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10½ A. M., School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; A Sermon to Young Men at 7½ P. M. The prayers of God's people requested, and their services needed.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, AND others willing to promote their welfare the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M., in the Historical Society Building corner 10-av. and 11th st. Seats free. The Rev. Dr. PIDDLE, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. The sermon will be translated to signs, as it is delivered.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

RELIGIOUS MEETING, (UNION OR ANTI-SECTARIAN.)—TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, at the Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., 5th floor—John, xvii-th chapter. N. B.—Persons without regard to sects, are invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN BROOKLYN.—Divine worship in the Plymouth Church Lecture-room on Cranberry-st., every SABBATH AFTERNOON. The Rev. LYMAN WHITING, of the Park Church, Carleton-av., will conduct the services TO-MORROW, commencing at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION SQUARE.—The second discourse in the series on the Transactions of the Cross will be preached in the Church of the Puritans TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Rev. Dr CHEEVER.—Subject—*The Penitent Thief and Paradise.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, at the foot of Laight st., North River. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the morning, *The Earnest of the Inheritance*. In the afternoon, *Love*. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. JUSTUS T. UMSTED, late of Iowa, will preach in the Chapel of this Church, at the corner of Clermont and Greene avs. TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

IS UNIVERSAL SALVATION CONSISTENT with Divine Justice, will be considered, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Downing. MORNING subject, *Self-Delusion*. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROF. H. MATTISON HAVING RETURNED from the recent session of his Conference to reënter upon his labors in this City, will preach in Union Chapel corner of Broadway and 29th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY. June 12 public exposition of Scripture at 10½ A. M., by Professor HOWARD CROSBY. General Union Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. HUGH BLAIR at 8 P. M. Prayer meeting every morning at 8 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Enfield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

BEECHER'S AND CHAPIN'S DISCOURSES are to be published every succeeding TUESDAY during the year in the TELE. & PRESBYTERIAN PREACHER, which contains other matter equally instructive and elevating. $2 a year. Address C. PARTRIDGE, No 428 Broadway, New-York.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.), will be open for public worship on SABBATH EVENING, June 12. Services at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, the Rev. W. BANYARD.

CHORAL SERVICES ON THE FESTIVAL of Whitsunday TO-MORROW at the large Chapel of Rutgers Female Institute, No. 264 Madison st. MORNING prayer at 10½ and EVENING prayer at 7½. Seats free.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, will preach in the New Tabernacle, corner of Boyt-st. and Fulton-av., SUNDAY, June 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. MR. FROST, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near new Canal. All are cordially invited.

THE REV. DR. HAGUE WILL PREACH in the Lexington av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. A second discourse on *A Man's Treatment of the Bible* will be delivered in the EVENING.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The fears of Herod on hearing of the fame of Jesus.*

THE REV. D. B. COE, D. D., AND THE REV. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., of the Mercer-st Church, will preach in the 50th-st Presbyterian Church, near 8th-av., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM WILL preach in the South Baptist Church, 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the EVENING—*Religion and Pleasure.*

THE REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at the Hall of his Society, Broadway and 32d st., SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, upon *Pentecost—the Descent of the Spirit.* In the EVENING, *The Reality of God.*

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV. E. O. FLAGG of Brooklyn will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Mr Berry-st., near Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. VINNEY. Sabbath School in the Lecture Room at 9 and 2 o'clock.

EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. S. T. ALDRICH, Pastor of the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., will preach on next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The Rev. W. M. FERNALD will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Jos. PETERS, of Massachusetts, in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH in the 16th-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING, the third lecture on the Young Men of the Bible will be delivered. Subject—*Absalom, the Progressive Young Man.*

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching in the Lecture-room TO-MORROW, June 12, by the Pastor, the Rev. S. A. BARAS, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

FIRST-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. R. R. THOMPSON, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. C. S. SMITH, assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 12th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton, corner Pacific st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn. The Pastor, the Rev. Dr. CROSS, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF LEXINGTON AND FORSYTH STREETS.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER, PASTOR OF Market-st. Church, will preach every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Seats free.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-st Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

COL. L. V. HATCH AT DODWORTH'S TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject—*Religion of the Medes and Persians.* EVENING—*Chemistry; its relations to the mind, and its demonstration by experiment.*

THERE WILL BE PREACHING BY THE Rev. J. Q. ADAMS in the Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th av., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, June 12, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE New-York City Sunday School society of the M. E. Church will be held in Trinity (34th st.) M. E. Church on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interesting addresses will be delivered by the Rev. S. C. ELLIS and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, Mr. S. J. GOODENOUGH and Mr. HOBY M. LUCKWOOD all interested in the promotion of the Sunday School cause are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. BISHOP JANES, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. HOLDICH, D. D. Residents and strangers in the lower part of the City are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER WM. GILLART from Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SERVICES EVERY LORD'S DAY, AT 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the meeting room of the Christian Disciples, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRILLIANT NOVEL.

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THE GREAT PENNY WEEKLY.

The MERCHANTS' HERALD for next week is now ready.

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The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Matinee—1 P. M. Robert le Diable.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—London Assurance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Court and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Tom Villagers—My Precious Betsey.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rebel Cruiser—Alpine Maid—Frisky Cobbler—Two Buzzards.

NATIONAL THEATRE—William Tell—Petsa White—Black-Eyed Susan—How to Get a Wife.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Fashion and Famine.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Campina.

LAYE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Bobbing the Mail.

PALACE GARDEN—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, June 11, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to our Washington dispatches, the State Department is believed to be in the receipt of a communication from Lord Lyons, the British Minister, inclosing a dispatch from Admiral Gray, commanding the British squadron on the African coast, in which complaint is made of want of efficiency on the part of Commodore Conover in his efforts to enforce the stipulations of the Ashburton Treaty. A correspondence has been going on for some time between the two Governments relative to the manner in which the provisions of this treaty have been carried out. It is notorious that the Slave-trade is conducted almost wholly under the American flag, and Admiral Gray enumerates twenty-five instances which have come under his own observation. The complaints on the part of Great Britain are considered by the Administration as well founded, and it is determined to answer them by dispatching to the coast of Africa, and the Gulf of Mexico, all the new gun-boats now near completion at the various Navy-yards.

By the Overland Mail, we receive our California correspondence to May 16. The news is unimportant. The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* had been prosecuted for an obscene publication, the offence being a reprint of the confession of Mrs. Sickles. It is asserted that the prosecution was malicious, having been instigated by certain parties, against whom the *Bulletin* had leveled its censure. The magistrate before whom the case was heard had reserved his decision.

The Pike's Peak gold excitement is likely to receive a new impetus from the almost fabulous accounts which now reach us, and which are of a totally different character from the gloomy reports which have previously prevailed. Expresses have arrived at Leavenworth from Denver City, bringing intelligence of the discovery of rich diggings at the north fork of the Vasquez Creek. The statements of the gains of some of the mining companies are almost incredible. One company from Indiana is stated to be making from one hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars a day. Twenty thousand dollars worth of dust is stated to have been taken out by another company. All the accounts received are similar in tenor.

Dates from Oregon, per Overland Mail, are to May 10. Gen. Harney had issued a General order in relation to the Salt Lake expedition. A force was to move from the Dalles on the 1st June, for the purpose of opening a wagon-road from Snake River to a point of junction with the Overland Mail route *via* Fort Laramie.

We have advices from British Columbia to May 10. The general mining news is gloomy, and business was at a stand-still. Some fortunate discoveries of gold, however, were reported by one or two parties. The political news is wholly without interest.

The Postmaster-General has contracted with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, for the conveyance of the great Northwestern Mail direct from Detroit to Milwaukee, instead of this Chicago route. The time saved will be twelve hours.

The State Editorial and Typographical Association held its Sixth Annual Convention, at Syracuse, on Thursday, the 9th. A good deal of business of interest to the publishers and editors, especially of the Central and Western part of the State, was transacted. In the evening, the Annual address was delivered by Dr. Frank Tetchill, of New-York, and the Poem by Anson G. Chester, Esq., of Syracuse, after which came an entertainment and an adjournment *sine die*.

The steamer *John Lawton* exploded her boiler on the Savannah River, near Savannah, on Thursday night, and was totally lost. The number of killed and missing by the explosion is eight, among whom were the captain, the pilot, and the assistant engineer.

The Twelfth Regiment held a mass meeting last evening at the Mercer House, at which over two hundred attended, for the purpose of giving expression to their final sentiments upon the obnoxious order for them to amalgamate with the Tenth Regiment, and thus destroy their existence as a Regiment. The military officials of the State, from the Commander-in-Chief to the Adjutant-General, were denounced as being influenced in their proceedings by malice and personal feelings against certain officers of the Regiment. They are to parade as Independence Guards on the 12th inst.

A very serious fire occurred last night in Rivington street about 9 o'clock. The large cabinet-makers' warehouse of John Fackner was entirely destroyed with its contents. It was a five-story building, Nos. 125-7. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A laborer named Patrick Kilroy died last night at Fort Hamilton, from injuries received on Wednesday night last at the hands of James Quinlan. The two were returning home under the influence of liquor, got into a fight, when Kilroy had his head split open with an axe. Quinlan has escaped the police thus far.

The Court of General Sessions was mainly occupied yesterday with the trial of Felix Sanchez, for the murder of his father-in-law, Harman Cannon, in Sullivan-street, on the 6th of January last. In trying this case the Court sat nearly thirteen hours, the testimony not being finished till near midnight. Some other business was also transacted. Thomas Gannon was tried for forgery in the third degree, but owing to a flaw in the indictment, Recorder Barnard instructed the Jury to find a formal verdict of not guilty. John Farrington pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Sentence deferred. The Recorder sentenced Patrick Connell to the Penitentiary for three months for petit larceny.

The trial of the liquor cases was proceeded with yesterday in the Common Pleas, but the whole day was occupied in obtaining a jury in the third case. A majority of jurors on the panel proved to be liquor-dealers, members of the Liquor Dealers' Association, prejudiced in favor of defendants, or incompetent for other similar reasons. A jury was at last obtained, however, when the Court adjourned for the day.

Cotton was in better request, yesterday, and prices were ⅛c. ℔ lb. higher. Flour was more freely dealt in, but at easier rates. Grain was dull and heavy. Provisions were in demand,—generally, however, at prices in favor of purchasers. A moderately active inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Sugars, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Rice and Tobacco were quiet, as were, also, Hides, Hops, Oils and Tallow. The freight engagements for British ports were moderate.

The President and the Constitution.

We are slow to suspect the editor of the Presidential organ at Washington of making a pun on a subject so grave as the policy of his chief. But really we do not know how to deal with the assertion of the *Constitution*, that the chief business of the President is to protect the Constitution, unless we assume that the official journal is relieving the tedium of a Washington *sanctum* in warm weather with a cooling play upon words. That Mr. Buchanan has made it his main affair to look after his own organs of all kinds, the *Constitution* newspaper included, is unquestionable, and as the *Constitution* is now his sole mouthpiece at the capital, we see no positive impropriety in supposing that the Sage of Wheatland may regard the care of its life as his dearest duty. It needs his care, certainly, and has all the claims upon his tenderness that an ungrown child could have upon the most affectionate of parents. Nor is it unworthy of the sweet anxieties it may be supposed to inspire. If the Constitution is the *Constitution's* darling, we have not a word of objection to utter. But if the "Constitution" which is thus averred to be the first duty of the President to protect and cherish, be the Constitution of these United States, then we must put in our vehement protest against the assertion.

The Constitution of the United States is not a puling babe to be fed with bottles, and coddled, and danoled, and powdered, and petted into vitality. It is not a decrepid old lady, nor a gouty hypochondriac. The President has not been elected its wet-nurse, or its *garde-malade*. It is a tolerably sound Constitution, which has borne a good many rude trials, and will bear a good many more. The style in which the Constitution has been usually spoken of in these latter days, would almost justify the belief that it was daily on the point of being destroyed, and couldonly be kept alive, like a consumptive old maid or a Bourbon dynasty, by the most unrelaxing vigilance. That it is simply the expression of the popular will and feeling of a great and vigorous nation—that it lives with the life, strengthens with the strength, and will therefore grow with the growth of the great Republic which it has protected into being, prosperity and vigor—seems to be now habitually forgotten. Its safety is become the watchword of whole armies of office-seekers, pecuniary patriots, President-makers and noisy sectionalists. We are sorry to see the organ of Mr. Buchanan echoing this foolish cry. The President—as the President's journal ought to know, and, knowing, ought manfully to say—has been chosen not to take care of the Constitution, but to do certain Executive duties. To say that his chief function should be to assert the value of the Constitution and the importance of obeying the laws, is just as sensible as it would be to maintain that the chief function of a Professor of Mathematics should be to reiterate the great truth that two and two make four, or that the chief function of a clergyman in his parish may be discharged by a steady repetition of the maxim that if you are good, you will be happy.

There are some things which the people of a Republic like ours may be safely left to take care of; and the Constitution is one of those things. The Washington organ goes on to fortify its notions of Presidential responsibility by a recapitulation of Mr. Buchanan's successive acts in defence of the Constitution and the laws. It appeals to the case of the filibustera, and to the case of Utah,—to the conduct of the fire-eaters, and to the conduct of the Abolitionists; and winds up a vivid sketch of the conduct of the mob in Ohio on the occasion of the recent vindication of the law by the judiciary of that State, with the magnificent declaration that "no Government has done more for the human race in ancient or modern times" than the Administration of James Buchanan. There is a kind of wild oriental splendor in this proposition which commands our silent admiration; and we should as soon think of asking a trumpeter to analyze the blast of his trumpet, as of demanding a careful verification of his phrase from the enthusiastic writer. Yet we cannot forbear to ask the *Constitution* precisely how it accounts for the signal ingratitude of the American branch of the human family towards this stupendous benefactor? That a few fanatics far off in Ohio should rage and roar against the Chief Magistrate who makes his officials do their duty in the face of the popular passion is natural enough. But is the *Constitution* ignorant of the fact that the calmest and most patriotic of the former supporters of Mr. Buchanan themselves have been gradually falling away from his Administration? Will it account for this phenomenon?

A President is one who presides, one who leads and directs the policy of a great State. Why has Mr. Buchanan failed to preside in this sense over his own countrymen and his own party? Surely the *Constitution* will hardly pretend that Mr. Buchanan's failures to lead Congress whither he would have it go, or to give any positive character to our foreign policy, or to inaugurate any decided system of internal economy, are merely illustratrious of his devotion to the laws, and that he has been so busy playing the Policeman as to find no time for playing the President.

Has not Mr. Buchanan at this moment revived, through this very organ of his, that contemptible project of worrying Spain by small insults into parting with a large island, which provoked the all but universal indignation and scorn of the American people at the last session of Congress?

Whatever the *Constitution* and other partisan journals may think on the subject, the great respectable masses of the American people do not wish to see their President despised of his own followers, and reduced to be the scoff of the country. Very gladly would the independent Press of America hail in the policy of Mr. Buchanan, even at this late hour, any symptoms of a disposition to shake off the disgraceful personal relations in which the President has involved himself, and to respect the intrinsic dignity of the high office which he fills, and to enter upon a career of large and legitimate devotion to the abiding interests of the country.

The Constitution of the United States needs no supercilious tinkering; the laws of the United States need no magisterial providence to secure their just execution. Let the charges of the law be conferred upon honorable and competent men; let the true spirit of the Constitution be fulfilled in the elevation of the Presidential office, and Mr. Buchanan may be assured he will need no such questionable defenders, nor any such irrational aid as he seems now most earnestly to count upon and to court.

Republican Pluck.—Some of our sensitive cotemporaries in the rural districts, who value themselves on their Republicanism, are extremely grieved by the publication in some out-of-the-way journal of the following remarks, which somebody imputes to Richard Cobden, M. P.:

"A Democrat swaggers in as if the Government belonged to him; a Republican, on the contrary, hesitates, doubts, and acts as if a victory were too good for him. The one utters, fearlessly, the most atrocious sentiments, as if they were a merit; the other apologizes for the expression of the most striking truths. Your Republican Party lacks *pluck*."

As Mr. Cobden is neither a Colley Grattan nor an idiot, of course he never uttered any such nonsense. Our Republican friends need not make themselves unhappy about the matter.

Character of the German American Press.

The *Staats-Zeitung* seems disposed to question our judgment on the character of the German Press in this country. Notwithstanding the inconvenience of a discussion before a public which must be mainly blind, if not deaf and dumb also,—yet there are enough who see both sides, and the subject is important enough for all sides, to warrant a brief notice of the matters in dispute.

We claim some familiarity with the American-German Press. For many years it has been an object of interest to us—knowing as we have that it was a potent element in moulding the character of millions of our fellow-citizens. We are glad to say of it that its tone has improved somewhat of late years, especially in the discussion of moral questions; so that the remark of an eminent German Professor, in a note respecting the Sunday Liquor Traffic question, has a foundation in truth: "Eight years ago the German papers in New-York would have taken up this matter with ten-fold earnestness and fierceness. I see considerable improvement in this respect."

Still, our allegation holds good, that the Americanized German element has no fitting organ of expression. That element has more strength and energy than is commonly thought. While it has partly merged itself in the stream of American life, it exists in still larger measure in the numerous church organizations, Lutheran, German-Reformed, Reformed Dutch, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, with creeds and usages ever approximating and brought into closer sympathy with the religious life of this country. There are many thousands in this City thus associated; and throughout the Union there are hundreds of thousands who repudiate the type of journalism that caters to vicious passions and prejudices. This powerful and ever-growing element has no representative in the German daily Press of this City. And it is perpetually aggrieved by the skeptical and sometimes scandalous tone of the existing journals.

The *Deutsche Kirchenfreund*, published in Philadelphia, in an able article on "German Beggars in America," puts this matter in a strong light. When speaking of "the disgrace of our German name by the numberless German beer-houses, which show what a tavern-visiting, pleasure-seeking nation the Germans have got to be," and of "the arrogant deportment of the keepers, as if they were privileged to scorn publicly all order, morals, or reverence for anything holy—their advertisements in our German newspapers abusing the most sacred language of the Holy Scriptures, and turning it into mockery,"—it continues:

"Among the most respectable Germans, who value the German name, and who are not unconcerned whether a wholesome moral influence or a vicious one he exerted, but one voice prevails in regard to this sad characteristic of their countrymen of our time. And how could we look on without sorrow and shame? The injury done to morals is incalculable, as the doings of our public Courts hear weekly testimony. The whole business, worse than public begging, rests as a curse upon the Germans; their good name suffers under it; and a people who set the tavern-sign highest in their national escutcheon forfeit all claim to respect. Here we find the reason why so many German families cease to prosper; why no earnings are sufficient; why in days of prosperity nothing is saved up for other times. Where no beggars were found before, through these pot-houses beggars must arise. The benevolent societies of our cities experience enough of the demoralizing effects of these places of lowest sensual gratification. But do their keepers care for this? *And the German Press is silent in regard to this state of misery—its tone in most instances not being of a serious moral character, and pecuniary considerations having a great deal to do with the question.*"

This is the honest German utterance, and we doubt not it finds a response among influential Germans here, whose remonstrance no prudent journal can safely disregard.

A word now as to the views of the *Staats-Zeitung* respecting "religious freedom, and consequently the liberty to celebrate the Sabbath as we please." Is our contemporary certain that he is not fighting a phantom? Is he sure that his idea of "religious freedom" does not involve the notion of irreligious despotism? Would he have greater freedom of conscience than that which admits of worship anywhere in any form, or nowhere and in no form, as every man may elect? Or does he regard the laws which guarantee uninterrupted worship to all, and which necessarily restrain all noisy demonstrations inconsistent with this object, as invasions of religious liberty? Are the beer-house keepers and lager-bier revellers the only people who are to have "liberty to celebrate the Sabbath as they please?"

We would not taunt our German friends; but really it borders on the ridiculous for immigrants from lands where civil and religious liberty are but a shadow, to read us lessons in this country as to rights of conscience, and the constitutionality of laws enacted from the foundation of our institutions for the protection of labor from the encroachments of capital, and for the deliverance of the tempted from the power of the tempter; and this in the interest and for the defence of a traffic, which, year after year, has trampled on our laws, defied our authorities, crowded our prisons and almshouses, and made a saturnalia of our stated day of rest and devotion.

We must say to these journals, in all kindness, that they are trespassing too far on the forbearance and the courtesy of our citizens, as they are on that of their own better-informed and better-disposed countrymen.

Who is Amenable to the Law?—An easy and pleasant thing it is to disport one's self in the region of first principles, inalienable rights, and philosophical generalities generally. Yet there are certain liabilities to mistake which beset the enthusiastic chopper of logic at every step. For example, the Syracuse *Journal*, a paper by no means below the average degree of intelligence, lays down the following dogma as something which no sane man dare dispute:

"If a negro is amenable to law, he is certainly a citizen."

Will that paper please to strike out "negro," and insert "alien?" What then? Either the alien is not amenable to law, as everybody knows that he is, equally with a citizen, or the palpable absurdity follows that an alien is a citizen.

Blunders like the one referred to may, perhaps, do no great harm, yet the Press ought to correct errors, and not disseminate them.

Every person of sane mind, who has reached years of discretion, is subject to the laws, without any regard to citizenship. The foreigner who landed yesterday, and who departs to-morrow, is no less amenable while here than the citizen who has lived, and paid taxes, and voted, and held office under the stars and stripes for half a century.

Correspondents in the Camps.

The rigid determination shown by the French staff to exclude newspaper correspondents from the camp, has not been imitated by the Austrians, who have received a representative from the London *Times* with open arms. The author of the epistles from Mortara, abusing the Piedmontese, and proving to a demonstration the ineffable blessings of Austrian rule, is a certain Major Bairdsley, who presented himself to Count Gyulai, armed with a letter of introduction from the Earl of Aberdeen, guaranteeing that his communications would be conceived in a tone favorable to the Austrian cause. He certainly has not belied his recommendation, but as far as facts go, he cannot be said to shower them on the public too plentifully. All his correspondence hitherto has been composed of extravagant eulogies upon the Austrian army and Government, so extravagant in fact as to prove beyond a doubt that they are revised by Count Gyulai's staff before transmission to London. The departure of the Austrians in this instance from their usual rule of uncompromising hostility to newspapers, is due to the immense importance to them at this juncture of conciliating public opinion in England, which public opinion, detestable a monster as Vienneae statesmen conceive it under ordinary circumstances to be, may a few months hence hold the fate of the Empire in its hands. The French are not under the humiliating necessity of taking any such pains to enlist the Press in their favor. They have already on their side by far the largest number of that portion of the English public whom newspapers influence either way, and any efforts to secure them still more firmly, would not be attended by any result sufficiently important to compensate for the scraps of dangerous information that might now and then be furnished to the enemy. In addition to this, it must also be considered that no Frenchman likes to have anybody but himself recount his own exploits, if he can help it, for he is firmly of the opinion that nobody else can do them anything like justice.

The difference in the distance between the European capitals and the scene of hostilities in the present war, renders the case of newspaper correspondents in Italy quite another thing from what it was in the Crimean campaign. A letter from Sebastopol did not appear in London for a fortnight. From the Ticino, it might be published in four days. Even in the Crimea, however, the Generals were commonly opposed to the presence of correspondents in the camp, but the English on very different grounds from the French. The latter objected to having their doings detailed in the newspapers purely on military grounds; but the former were animated by that supreme abhorrence which reigns in the breast of every Britisho fficial of being "blown up in the papers." No one, we may remark, was so violently opposed to the correspondents as Colonel Gordon, a leading member of Lord Raglan's staff, and a son of Lord Aberdeen.

It is safe to assume that he does not approve of his father's success in foisting Major Bairdsley on the unfortunate Count Gyulai, as he must still retain a vivid recollection of his own sufferings at the hands of the inevitable Russell. We can imagine, too, the haughty Hungarian Count and his staff groaning diurnally over the "special correspondents," and lamenting that the alliance of constitutional England should have to be purchased at the cost of such a deplorable infliction as the society of a fellow charged to keep open a daily communication between the military household of a knot of Austrian gentlemen, and the mob of shopkeeping Englishmen who pay their matutinal fourpence for the privilege of puzzling their fat brains over manœuvres of which not one in fifty among them can comprehend either the reason or the object.

The Austrian amiability towards the Press in this case is a political device. The French, with a calmer and nobler reliance upon the justice of their cause, may well afford to sacrifice the present to the future of public opinion, even in Great Britain itself. Their business is to beat the Austrians; and to do that work it is becoming and proper that they should deprive their enemies of the opportunity of knowing either what they are doing, or why they are doing it. That the French Government is disposed to put all fair facilities in the way of making the operations of the Franco-Sardinian army known wherever such knowledge cannot be used to the detriment of the cause at stake, the Times has the best reason to believe.

City Contracts and Contractors.

We are sincerely sorry for any honest man whose business relations may lead him into any sort of connection with the contracts of our City Government. Such has been the character of that government for several years past, and such the motives of those who dealt with it for profitable returns, that it is not easy now for the public to disabuse itself of the impression that every man who meddles with the municipal money, in any form, or with those who in any form receive it, must be a conspirator either at first or second hand in the great joint-stock scheme for swindling the tax-payers of New-York. Of course this general prepossession, though just enough in the main, must often do particular injustice; and it is not easy to deal decisively with the broad field of civic rascalities without inculpating parties who may be really innocent of any wrong. In the special matter of their own private connection with the business of the municipality. In our article of Thursday, on the contracts and arrangements now before the City, we have reason to believe that we fell into some errors of this kind. In coupling, for instance, the names of Messrs. De Burgh and Meink with an outrageous arrangement by which the City has been made not only to sacrifice a positive source of income, but also to pay other people for accepting it, we are assured, on what we regard as the best authority, that we have made an unjust misrepresentation. The connection of Messrs. De Burgh and Meink with the offal-contracts of the City is no sense of the word official. They have not been involved in any questionable arrangements of this kind, and are not liable to the implied censure bestowed on them. We make, therefore, this correction of our remarks with great readiness, for while every man who misuses his connection with the City to his own dishonest purposes deserves the most fearless exposure, every man, on the other hand, who can do business with the City honestly and respectably, merits the warmest encouragement. Upon a general note in regard to our article, which we here insert, we have only to observe that if the writer thinks the work of "removing offal from our streets" has been ill-done in New-York none is more egregiously ill-done than this.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in the Times of June 9, headed "Prospective Swindles," contains errors which, in justice to parties named, require correction:

First—Of the street cleaning contract: It is true that the Common Council of 1857 directed a contract to be made for a term of years, at $345,000 per annum, with certain persons named by the resolution of the Common Council, which action of the Common Council of 1857 the Corporation Counsel decided to be illegal, and declared that it was the duty of the City Inspector not to execute the same; and under this opinion City Inspector Morton refused to give his official sanction to the proposed contract.

Second—The contractor for the removal of night soil from the City having in June, 1858, abandoned his contract on account of losses alleged by him to have been sustained,—the laws of the State (Laws of 1857) imposing a fine of $100 for dumping night soil into the river, as was the practice previous to the making a contract for its removal,—it became requisite to provide vessels to effect the removal, and on the 11th of June last a party (not the former contractor) was designated and employed *by a resolution of the Board of Health* to perform the work at a price fixed by the resolution—the City Inspector being required to certify the rendition of the same. This action of the Board of Health was based on an opinion given to his Honor the Mayor relative to the powers of the Board, by the Corporation Counsel; and Mayor Tiemann stands recorded and first named in the proceedings of the Board, as voting in the affirmative. Reference to the proceedings of the Board will confirm the foregoing statements. Mr. Morton had no authority in the matter except as conferred by the Board of Health in this action, and by sec. 27 of the Charter, defining the duty of the City Inspector to be as follows:

To have "cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, *and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health, and of the Board of Health*."

The bills for this work have been rendered at a rate 20 per cent. less than the compensation established by the Board of Health in said resolution.

Third—The contract for the removal of dead animals, blood, offal, &c., from the City, was made early in 1856 by City Inspector Morton, with George A. Fosbes, who agreed to give a bonus for the privilege, and from that time to the present the work of removal has been sausisfactorily performed, under said contract, without Mr. Fosbes receiving one cent of compensation from the Corporation for such removal. Your remarks, therefore, in reference to Mr. Morton paying certain gentlemen $65 000 per annum for this service are without any foundation whatever. You will, therefore, readily appreciate the injustice inflicted by these errors in the article mentioned.

The Central Park Ramble.—About a week ago it was announced that a portion of the Central Park, situated immediately south of the old receiving reservoir, and known in Park nomenclature as "The Ramble," was finished. The part thus completed contains some fifty acres, more or less. On every fine day for the past week it has been visited by admiring and delighted thousands. Singularly wild and romantic by nature, the magic touch of taste has changed it into a garden. No native beauty has been sacrificed, while art has been taxed to develop every advantage and to add whatever the conformation of the ground and the elevation of the site admitted to tempt the feet and delight the eyes. Those of our citizens, and there are many of them, who know nothing by personal inspection of the great work which has been going on in this pleasaunce of the people, will find themselves richly repaid for the trouble of reaching the Park by an hour's stroll through this really lovely "Ramble." They will acquire new and higher conceptions of what the Central Park may be. Description can do little to aid them in the matter; they should see the place for themselves. Any notions derived from the so-called parks previously existing in New-York, will only lead them astray. Under the judicious and competent supervision which has so fortunately been secured for this public enterprise, the Central Park bids fair to do more than fulfill the highest expectations of its most energetic friends.

The present Board of Commissioners is composed of gentlemen whose "unbought services" may be relied on throughout the progress of the work, and the people of New-York owe it to those who have done so much for them in a quiet unobstrusive way, to give them all proper marks of public interest, in the fast ripening fruit of their most honorable labors.

Meeting of the Twelfth Regiment.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

An adjourned meeting of the Twelfth Regiment was held last evening at the Mercer House, some two hundred being present. The meeting was called to order at 8½ o'clock, by J. M. Scribner; Dr. T. J. Stout, Company C., was appointed President, and Mr. Scribner was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman stated that an appeal had been made to the Governor, asking for six months time in which to report for inspection, but the request had been refused. On motion a Committee of one from each Company was appointed to report resolutions. The Committee, through the Chairman, handed in the following preamble and resolutions which were read to the meeting, and were hailed with acclamation.

Whereas, the Major-General of this Division in a spirit of persecution and malice, growing out of personal feelings entertained against Col. Cocks, and with a view of destroying the Twelfth Regiment, and thus depriving the said Col. Cocks of his command, in case a reversal of the late verdict should be had in his case having solicited, by false and unjust representations, an order from the Commander-in-Chief, consolidating the Twelfth Regiment with the Tenth; and whereas, the said Major-General having been aided and abetted in his undertaking by the Adjutant-General of the State, for the further purpose of taking into the said Fourth Brigade a new regiment, to be known as the Highland Regiment; and whereas the said Major General and Brigadier, having been assisted in their nefarious designs by the Adjutant-General of the State, and having gained the support of the Commander in Chief by availing themselves of his inexperience; and whereas, the prevalence of such an order, forcing into an alliance two regiments between which there could be no affinity, being intended to destroy a time-honored organization, and perpetrate an outrage upon a large and respectable body of our citizen-soldiery, by singling out the Twelfth Regiment from a large number of others to accomplish this "unholy alliance," and whereas, such conduct on the part of our "superior officers" is in violation of every principle of law and justice, and subversive of the rights and privileges of the citizen and the soldier, and calculated to bring into contempt the whole military organization of the First Division; it is therefore,

Resolved, That in asking for a consolidation of the Twelfth Regiment with the Tenth, the Major-General was not actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the First Division, or encourage a spirit of obedience or subordination in its ranks, inasmuch as the effect of said order would be to deprive a regiment of its existence which had complied with the order of uniformity of dress by consolidating it with one which, up to this day, has exhibited a most shameful violation of said order.

Resolved, That in the selection of the Twelfth Regiment from among a number of others in the First Division as a subject for consolidation (admitting the legality of the act,) and embodying it with one of less numerical strength exhibits a spirit of petty malice and persecution on the part of the Adjutant, Major and Brigadier Generals unworthy of the positions they fill, and exhibits to the world the manner in which high and responsible positions are prostituted when filled by unscrupulous officials.

Resolved, That it would have been more in keeping with the position and dignity of the chief magistrate of a State, as well as the prerogative of a commander in-chief of its forces, had he, after acknowledging his utter ignorance in military affairs, and of his inability to perceive the necessity of the orders of consolidation, revoked the orders he had unconscinusly given through the importunities of his military secretary, and not shown to the people of this State how ignorance and stupidity could be made available in the accomplishment of unholy ends.

Resolved, That as the effect of the order of consolidation, as attempted to be carried out would be to deprive us of the right to chose our own officers, as guaranteed by the act passed April 17, 1854, title 2, art. 5, we will entirely disregard said order.

Resolved, That our several appeals to the Commander-in-Chief, through the various committees which have from time to time waited on him, having resulted adversely to the promises and professions made by him, and proved him to be as destitute of decision and firmness as he is of military knowledge; and further, believing him to be entirely under the control and influence of our worst enemies—the Adjutant, Major and Brigadier-Generals—we have no hope of obtaining our just rights from that quarter.

Resolved, That failing to have the obnoxious order countermanded, we will keep up our organization, to be known as the Independence Guard, and appeal to the highest Court in the State, and, failing there, appeal to the next Legislature for justice at its hands.

Resolved, That we have undiminished respect for and confidence in Col. Cocks, and hereby express our sympathy for him in the vindictive attack he has been subject to, and extend our thanks to him and the other officers of the regiment for their manly defense of our rights and interests.

T. J. STOUT, Chairman.

J. M Scribner, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Lieut.-Col. Wards, who reviewed the proceedings against the Regiment from the trial of their Colonel, (Cocks,) and the decision of Judge Clerk to the appeals to the Governor and other officials to have justice meted out to them, and the order for merging their existence in the Tenth Regiment revoked—all however without effect

Our own experience is that of all the work ill-done in New-York none is more egregiously ill-done than this.

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Banquet on Board the Russian Frigate.—Captaine Shestakoff, of the Russian frigate *Admiral*, gave one of the most *récherché* entertainments, yesterday on board the *General Admiral*, that have ever taken place in this City. It was strictly private, and given by him, under the Russian flag, to some fifty of his personal friends and acquaintances. Seldom or never has so many distinguished foreigners and citizens of our own country been together on any similar occasion.

Everything connected with this magnificent ship—from the laying of her keel, nearly two years ago—has been on the most liberal scale.

The number and variety of dishes—the Oriental splendor of the flowers and decoration of the table—the drawing-room style and dress of the servants, was such as we are not in the habit of seeing in New-York. The party consisted of W. H. Webb and lady; Baron Stoekel, the Russian Minister; M. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation; the Russian Consul, Mr. Edward Cunard, the French, English and Swiss Consuls; Mr. Horatio Allen, Novelty Works; Mr. August Belmont, John McKeon, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Dunham, Captain Briggs, of the Collins line; Mr. Pickersgill, and a number of ladies. Several hale and pointed speeches were made by Mr. Webb, Captains Shestakoff and Comstock, Mr. Horatio Allen, Captain Fletcher, first officer of the ship, and others. Captain Comstock made a very happy remark in his allusion to the union of the American and Russian eagles. Mr. Webb said he was perfectly willing to let the *General Admiral* speak for herself when she arrived at Kronstadt. Mr. Allen said he would risk his reputation with his friend Mr. Webb. Captain Fletcher said the highest compliment that could be paid to our ship-builders and mechanics was the fact that Russia, after trying France and England in ship-building, had come to this country to get her flag ship. Dodworth's Band was engaged for the occasion, and played some beautiful Russian airs.

Academy of Music.—The "Traviata" was given here last night to an audience considerably weakened by the prospect of a storm. Mme. Cortesi was the *Violetta*, and fully sustained the high reputation she has already won in this City. There was not the enthusiasm that prevailed on Wednesday, when the audience was fully carried away by the combined dramatic and musical fervor of the lady—but her reception was satisfactory. In Verdi's opera we have certainly had Mme. Cortesi's equal, but in Donizetti's work she is alone. It is but just to add that Mme. Cortesi is laboring under a severe cold last night. Mr. Squires was the tenor and sang the music in a very acceptable way.

To-day there will be a *matinée*—the last of the present season. The whole of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" will be given, and Mons. Wekerlin, pianist, will play between the acts. On Monday "Norma"—the last night but one of the season.

Execution of Murderers—A Confession.

At Brantford, C. W., June 7, two negroes named Robert Over and John Moore were executed for the murder of the mail-carrier, Lancelot Adams, on the night of the 14th April. The Toronto *Globe* says: "Since the conviction of the three upon the capital charge, a series of confessions from one or the other have been published. In consequence of the manifest prevarication of Armstrong, and his delight he seemed to take in telling lies, some people began to think that too much credit had, perhaps, been given to the charges which he made against his accomplices. He told the most extraordinary tales, and seemed desirous of being considered a hero of the Jack Sheppard or Claude Duval order. A pretended history of his life, which he has had published for the benefit of his wife he admits, it is said, to be full of the grossest exaggerations. The Executive has, however, seen fit to commute his sentence, and he must be left to settle the matter with his own conscience. But, it is satisfactory to know that the last confession of Over and Moore fully bears out the main truth of his charges against them.

It was not until the evening before his execution that Over confessed he had fired the fatal shot, though Armstrong had borne testimony to that effect. When Over was asked why he had denied this so long, he replied that he knew he should be hanged whether he confessed it or not, but hoped that so long as there was some doubt about the matter, that Armstrong would not be reprieved. When, however, the Executive had thought fit to commute the sentence, the other prisoners, seeing that there was no hope of revenge, confessed their own share of the guilt. The following is a copy of the document:

The day Joseph Armstrong got out of jail he came to the house where we lived and took Moore aside, and tried to engage him and me to rob an Indian named "Fishcarrier." On the way we found he wanted to kill him, when we turned back; we had both guns with us. When disappointed in this, he then planned to rob the mail between Brantford and Paris, which he said could be easily done, as there was only one man in charge of it. We were not confined to robbing the mail only when we started, but were to rob any one we came across prior to meeting the mail. *We intended to kill and rob.* It was between 10 and 11 o'clock when the mail came along. We all lay on the north side of the road. I, Robert Over, lay upon my left side with the gun resting on my left arm; I

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, yesterday, Dr. GURY reported the arrival of the brig *Hebe*, from Rio in 88 days, with a cargo of coffee and 180 bales of hair. A part of the crew were sick while in port, but all are now well. Her cargo was ordered to lightered to Quarantine, and the vessel to be permitted to come up after having been detained a suitable time for inspection. A petition was received from residents and property owners in the Twenty-second Ward, between Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, near Broadway, stating that the neighborhood was infected with collectors of swill, bones for boiling, &c., &c., which generated so offensive a smell that the people living there were obliged to keep their windows closed. At night the dogs which had been made serviceable during the day in drawing the carts were turned loose, endangering the lives and limbs of passers-by. The petitioners stated that these offensive persons were squatters, and had no legal right to remain there. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection was directed to notify these individuals that the fine of $1,000 would be rigidly enforced unless they vacated forthwith. C. WELLMAN complained of a slaughter house at Nos. 167 and 169 Thirty-seventh-street, which was very offensive. Referred to Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

A PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK.—Crowds of people yesterday surrounded the new drinking fountain erected the day before in the Park, near the Superior Court building. It was placed there under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and is simply a large hydrant, to the mouth of which is attached a pate at spout, invented by F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 84 Marion street, the peculiarity of which is that you have only to touch the cup to it to cause the water to flow freely. Attached to the hydrant by long chains are drinking cups of cast iron. It is to be hoped that public drinking fountains in this City will soon be so numerous that they will cease to be the subject of remark.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—All the Commissioners were present at the regular meeting of the Board, yesterday. Very little of leterest transpired. The resignation of Officer G. W. RUNYON of the Eighteenth Precinct was presented and accepted. Mayor TIEMANN offered a resolution, directing thet the horses used by Captains COUTIER and LEONARD, as Inspectors, be assigned to the Mounted Police. It was accepted. STEWART ESON was appointed a policeman in Brooklyn. We were informed that about fifteen men of the Old Police had been reappointed since the decision of the Court of Appeals, and six of these since a Committee was appointed to consider the claims of Old Policemen. MICHAEL WALLACE, of the Twenty-Third Precinct was dismissed for intoxication. The Board adjourned till Friday next.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—This immense ship, 3,356 tons burden, was taken upon the Balenca Dry Dock without difficulty. She hes had her old copper stripped off, her bottom thoroughly recaulked, and she is to have e new set of heavy cold rolled copper put on. The inspectors who have examined her state that she is apparently in as sound condition as the day she was launched. She belongs to Low, BROTHERS & Co., and arrived, last, from San Francisco in one hundred days.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL VIA TEHUANTEPEC.—The interruption of the mail *via* Minatitlen and Ventosa, growing out of embarrassments of the Louisiana Company, are to be but temporary. The well-known New-York steamer *W. H. Webb* has been chartered for the purpose of carrying the mail of the 12th, and will leave New-Orleans on Monday for Minatitlen. She will bring back, upon her return, the mail and such passengers as may be there in waiting.

Largo Fire in Rivington-street.

DAMAGE ABOUT $50,000—EFFICIENCY OF THE STEAM ENGINES.

One of the largest fires that has taken place this year, occurred last night in Rivington, near the corner of Norfolk-street, which has thrown out of employment nearly one hundred poor mechanics. The alarm occurred at 8¼ o'clock. The fire took place on the rear portion of the topmost floor of the five-story brick building, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-street, occupied by JOHN FAULKNER as a cabinet manufactory. The building is one hundred feet deep and fifty feet wide, and stands between a six-story (unoccupied) tenement house, recently erected on Rivington-street, and brick dwelling-houses Nos. 115, 113, 111, 109, and 107 Norfolk-street. No. 105 Norfolk-street is a chair manufactory and carpenter shop. In a few minutes after the alarm had been sounded, the whole upper portion of FAULKNER'S place was wrapped in flames; and after about two hours' exertion on the part of the firemen, the flames were subdued, but not before FAULKNER'S establishment was level with the ground. The steam engine recently received by Manhattan Engine Company No. 8 was at the fire within a few minutes after it broke out, and did good service. The steam engine "John G. Storm" started for the fire, but broke down in Howard-street, near where she is housed. The building occupied by Mr. FAULKNER was owned by WILLIAM GARDNER, and valued at about $15,000; was partially insured in City Companies. Mr. FAULKNER'S stock was valued at about $25,000, and is a total loss; insured in the New-York Fire and Marine, National, Citizens', Firemens', Metropolitan, Rallaf, American Exchange, East River, Washington and Pacific Insurance Companies. The amount of insurance is $20,000, which is divided equally between the ten Companies. The total damage to the dwellings on Norfolk-street is about $,000, and is partially insured. The fire, owing to the combustible nature of the stock of Mr. FAULKNER, made a great light, and targe crowds assembled on the piers in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh to watch the course of the flames.

The tools of the workmen in FAULKNER'S establishment, are valued at about $5,000, and are all burnt up.

The fire lines were kept in good shape by the Police force, comprising detachments from the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Murder at Fort Hamilton.

Late on Wednesday night last, two men, named PATRICK KILROY and JAMES QUINLAN, while on their way home from a store at Fort Hamilton, a little excited by intoxicating liquors, got into a quarrel, when QUINLAN inflicted such injuries upon KILROY that he died last night. The wound inflicted was upon the top of the head, and is supposed to have been made by an ax. The injured man was able to get home after the affray, and told his wife what had occurred. The next morning, she went before Justice C. W. CHURCH and entered complaint against QUINLAN, whereupon a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff HULSE, who at once proceeded to search for the accused, and also gave the facts et the Metropolitan Police head-quarters, but np to last night Quinlan had succeeded in eluding his pursuers. A man named JAMES FERRY was the only witness of the affray that is known, and Justice CHURCH yesterday caused his arrest and held him as a witness. The same Justice also made an *ante-mortem* examination of the deceased, and from this it appears that a scuffle took place, during which the fatal blow was given. He was unable to state the weapon used. He leaves a family.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—JOHN BRADLEY, of No. 2 Harpers-court, who got severely beaten on Monday night last, while at or returning home from a wake, died yesterday. The two persons accused by the deceased of inflicting the injuries upon him, were arrested by the Second Precinct Police yesterday, but were permitted to go at large upon their own recognizance. A *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day on the body of deceased, when Coroner HOGAN will investigate the case.

BODY FOUND.—The body of PATRICK CONLAN, the watchman who fell into the East River from one of the Green Point ferry boats a few days ago, was recovered yesterday, near the spot where he was drowned. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when a verdict of death by accidental drowning was rendered.

INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.—Two boys named MICHAEL SMITH and DANIEL ROBARTSON were arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police yesterday for setting fire to the stable of Mr. BETTS, on Vanderbilt-avenue. The fire was discovered in time to prevent serious loss. The accused were held for examination, and will, probably, be sent to the House of Refuge.

EASTERN DISTRICT DISPENSARY.—There were 965 patients treated in this institution during the month of May, 743 of whom were natives of the United States. The diseases were: injuries, 20; nervous, 17; skin, 38; head, 2; abdomen, 85; eye and ear, 19; fevers, 10; abscess, 6; heart and lungs, 50; minor surgery, 49; rheumatism, 5; urinary, 5; vaccinated, 651.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Officer JOHN O'HEARN, of the Third Precinct Police, who fell backwards into an excavation in front of the Station-house, on Thursday night last, died yesterday of the injuries received. The deceased leaves a family.

SUICIDE.—A laborer named HENRY LOW hung himself yesterday in the barn of ABRAHAM PLATT, near Cypress Hill Cemetery. When found life was extinct. Deceased was 40 years of age, and committed the act while laboring under the influence of intoxicating drinks. He leaves no family, and had no relatives so far as is known.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Officer BURNS, of the Third Precinct, yesterday arrested MICHAEL MOLLOHAN, boatman, on a warrant, in which he is charged by FRANCIS MCCABE with having robbed him, on the night of the 1st of April last, on Atlantic-street, of $2. The accused was committed for a hearing, by Justice BLACHLEY.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $5 bills, on the Peoples' Bank of Derby Line, Vermont, were circulated in Brooklyn, Thursday night. No arrests were made.

CITY RAILROADS.—The cars on the city railroads on and after Monday next will run all night, half-hourly, from 1:30 A. M. till the present time of starting in the morning.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Before the Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge.—INVALIDITY OF SLAVE MARRIAGE.—*The People, on the complaint of the Rev. B. N. Warrick, vs. Jane Richardson, Emma Robbins and Winnie Warrick.*—Yesterday morning the Court rendered the following decision in this case:

The complainant in this matter alleges, and the evidence supports the allegations, that the defendants have charged in substance thet the complainant, who is a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburgh, is guilty of bigamy, in that he has two wives now living.

The defendants attempt to justify this charge on the following statement of facts, which have been proved before me on this examination:

That Warrick and Winnie, one of the defendants, were both slaves in North Carolina, owned by different parties. They agreed, as far back as 1814, to live together, and a colored Methodist exhorter read orer the discipline on marriage, the parties saluted each other as bride and groom, jumped over the broomstick in the kitchen, and were pronounced married.

No license seems to have been obtained from the County Court, as required by the laws of that State, nor was the consent of their respective owners obtained.

The parties, however, cohabited together, as best they could, under the circumstances, and after some seventeen years, twelve children had been born to them, as the fruits of such cohabitation. In 1828, however, WARRICK was made free; but he continued to live with WINNIE till 1831, when, in consequence of the laws of the State, touching free colored people, he was obliged to leave and did. After ten years absence, he returned to North Carolina, found his woman, who was still a slave, passed one night with her; whereupon he was notified by the Sheriff to leave in three days, or be again redeced to slavery. He left; WINNIE consenting and advising him to do so. He came to Williamsburg, where in 1843, he was duly married to his present wife. WINNIE his former woman, remained in slavery till about 1854, when she came North and found her men tha husband of another woman. She now claims him as her rightful husband.

Out of this claim, this whole controversy hes arisen. It is due to the claimant to say, that she is shown to be a sincere, plain, blunt, honest hearted Christian woman, believing both in the merit and equity of her claim.

Had she left North Caroline with WARRICK, or had she obtained her freedom before he coetracted his last marriage, he admits that he should have felt morally bound to have made her his legal wife, but as he beerd nothing from her and had eo reasonable expectetioes of her being made free, he seems to have contracted the second marriage in good faith.

Under these circumsteeces, I am called upon to say whether WARRICK can be charged with the offeece of bigamy; in other words, whether the defendants have made good their declarations touching his having two wives.

From the facts disclosed in evidence, I have arrived at the following coeclusione:

1. That as marriage is a civil contract the parties must in law be capeble of contracting—2 *Phil., Eng. Rep.*, 19.

2 Slaves cannot in law contract marriage, nor does cohebitation confer any legal rights on the parties or their children.—24 *Ala. Rep.*, 719; 5 *Maryland Rep.* 91; *North Carolina Equity Rep.*, 177.

3. WARRICK'S first marriage being in law a nullity, he was at full liberty, if his moral sense allowed it, to contract the marriage with his present wife, and has violated no law in so doing.

4. It follows that the defendants, in uttering the charges against WARRICK have themselves violated the law; and if repeated after this intimation from the Court, will become liable for damages.

The defendants must be held to bail in the sum of $100 each.

Ordered accordingly.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for Monday, 13th inst.—Nos. 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 126, 32, 96, 106, 108.

Military Visitors from Milwaukee.

From the Albany Journal of last evening.

This company, *en route* for New-York, reached this City at 8½ o'clock this morning, and were received at the railroad crossing in Broedway by Continental Company B. The Light Guard are a fine-looking body of men, and aopear to be well drilled. On arrival they wore their Winter uniform, consisting of a light blue overcoat, with large capes, light blue pants, with red stripes, knapsack, shakos, white cross belts, and muskets covered. Under escort, they marched through Broadway, State and Eagle streets to the State Arsenal, where they stacked arms, and immediately after proceeded to Congress Hall.

The following is a list of the company.

Commissioned Officers—Captain, John C. Starkweather; Lieuteneets, Dwight W. Keeves, A. R. Chapin, George B. Bingham.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Sergeants, G. E. Bingham, C. P. Hewett, J. C. Goodrich, L. T. Nichols; Corporal, W. H. Starkweather; Corporal and Commissary, W. S. Eliot; Corporals, C. P. Allen, W. H. Holland.

Privates—Gen. Rufus King, E. L. H. Gardner, T. D. Germain, C. C. Messovey, C. H. Herman, Duncan C. Read, Edward Vose, A. Streater, E. R. Parsons, C. V. Bond, C. Athearn, T. H. Schuyler, H. M. Carr, Wm. Plummer, T. C. Hotchkiss, J. Campbell, M. Newbre, R. Morrow, H. P. Schuyler, M. G. Townsend, J. J. Gerber, E. Martin, E. W. Carpenter, C. P. Foote, C. H. Townsend, W. Sibley, Herry Bleghem, E. Warner, S. Babcock, J. W. Crain, G. C. Mansfield, G. K. Kimball, D. H. Lane, F. West.

Staff—Governor's Aids, Colonel J. Ladue, D. McDonald. Commissary General, General V. Roth. Colonels, J. B. Kellogg, C. D. Finch. Surgeon-General, J. G. Gardner.

Band—Twenty two members, lead by Leavitt.

The Governeor of Wisconsin, A. W. RANDALL, Esq., did not accompany the Guard to Detroit, for, in a letter to the Captain, under date of Madison, June 8, he says: "That a meeting of the Trustees of the Fox River Improvement" prevented him from leaving home.

The following is a list of the honorary members accompaeying the Corps: Herman L. Page, Mayor; Aedrew J. Langworthy, Sheriff; Herman Schwartiog, Ex-City Treasurer; Robert B. Lynch, City Clerk; Henry L. Palmer, City Attorney; John L. Davie Albert B. Van Cott, Joseph Lethrop, *Daily News*; Thomas H. Erison, Chief Engineer; Major-General John Hathaway.

After breekfast the Guards donned their full-dress uniform, which consists of a derk blue coat trimmed up with a light buff or white, with white cross-belts and white and blue shoulder knots.

With the Milwaukee Union Cornet Band they proceeded, without muskets, to the Armory of Company B, under escort of that Company. This afternoon they will dine at Congress Hall, and from thence proceed to the 8 o'clock boat for New-York.

The Great Flood in the Upper Mississippi.

Our Minnesote exchengos are filled with reports of another flood in the Mississippi, exceeding the highest stage of water known to the oldest inhabitant. We copy the chief items of interest, embracing the losses as far as ascertained.

From the St. Paul Minnesotian, 6th.

On Saturday morning, early, the turbulent waters began closing up the little strip of leree that was left at the lower landing, and soon came tumbling into the warehouse cellars aloeg oetwoen Jackson and Sibley streets. Than "there was burrying to and fro," and many busy hands were eegagad in hoisting the freight, wares and goods into the upper stories. We hope no damage will be done to any of the warehouses or their contents thare. The steamooats were compelled to land at the foot of Robert-street, where, the descent being more decliritous, a better landing was found. Abore thet the new leree is completely submerged, and we fear the swooping current may injure it, as it was hardly finished, being recently filled in with loose dirt and etona.

The river rose on Saturday at about three quarters of an inch an hour, and from 6 o'clock P. M., on Saturday to yesterday evening, the rate of rising had decreased, having risen during those fifteen hours about five inches, as neer as we could tell.

On the upper flat the roof and pipe of Coss's sawmill still glimmer above the water. It will sustain much injury, while some logs and timber have floeted eway. The few houses at the foot of Eagle-street are isoleted and surrounded, and partly filled with the water. On the lower flat the road between tha gas-works and DAYTON'S bluff is neck daep under water, eed the inhabitaets are compelled to go around by way of the Stillwater road. The road is made of sand and dirt, and will sustain damage. A steamboat hes gone far up the flat, back of the saw-mill, where none erer went before, as ler as we can learn. The siesmboat *Clarion*, which was stove up by the iceboat last Spring, and left in a damaged conditioe at the upper levee, floated off on Friday night of its own free will. We bare not heard from it.

Wa cannot prateod to give any figures of the loss and demege occasioeed by the flood. In the aggregate it will be anormous, if the waiers do not subside. Coming as it does in the hardest of hard times here, it will be more sererely felt. After this flood, we predict no ona will waet to settle an bottom lends again, while our high, rich, rolling prairies invite settlement.

Along the river there has been much wood floated off, hay, &c., destroyed. We have not definite particulers of the flood below, but some of the towns must possess valuebla water privileges soon.

At St. Anthony and Minneapolis, the storm and flood has been terribly destructive, and property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars have been destroyed and lost. The pier on which the turn-table of the upper bridge at St. Anthony's stands (the bridge is a draw-bridge) has been moved down stream some *thirty feet*! Another pier nearer the shore has been swept awey taking about one hundred feet of the bridge with it! The water was level with the bridge at 10 A. M. to-day, and is probably over it by this time. There is great daeger of the whole bridge going. The Suspension Bridge is as yet intact, being about three feet above the water. The fifth pier (from the St. Anthony side) of the lower bridge has gone, taking about one hundred and fifty feet of the bridge with it! Both adjoining piers are being undermined by the flood. The Suspension Bridge is probably safe, unless the one above it should come down in a body.

At least $130,000 worth of lumber and logs have gone over the falls within three days. Two small shingle-mills were carried away.

The Falls, we are told, present an appearance both feerful and sublime. The torrents pour over the precipice with terrible force and increased roar, and the spectacle has attracted even persons from this city. Portions of the rocks, we learn, over which those torrants have poured since the time that the ice broke up, are in motion, heve given way to the pressure of waters and fallen down, creating a still more rugged cataract. "Spirit Island," just below the cascade, has also been nearly swept away. The Minneapolis Mill Company's dam still stands intact, while the drift flood does not yet reach the only bridge that can be crossed—the Suspension.

The water, according to measurement made here, is 21 feet above low water mark. The *W. L. Ewing*, Captain HILLOCKS informs us could not get under the bridge, lacking about four feet, as her pipes require seventy-two feet, and but sixty-nine remains out of ninety at low water, between the timbers and the river.

The business men along the levee are keeping a register of the flood by marking its altitude on their doors, as the waters crawl up the posts. The last mark will be pointed to in after times as "the height of the great flood" in 1859.

From the St. Anthony News, 24.

We hear from all parts of the State of the sad results of the storm of Tuesday night. In this vicinity immense damage has been done—houses removed from their foundations, barns unroofed, chimneys blown down, and large trees uprooted or broken off. The large two-story house with an ell, belonging to J. H. PEARL, situated in Cobb's addition to St. Anthony, was removed fourteee feet from its founedation. A barn belonging to Mr. DAY, of North Minneapolis, was unroofed, eed the roof carried by the windmeerly one hundred feet. The large chimney coeeected with Wancorn's mill was blown down. A large barn beloeging to Mr. MOORE, about two miles from the city, was lifted from its foundation and moved some distance without injury.

At St. Auguste a large Catholic church, with steeple unfinished, was hurled from its foundation and destroyed. A large storehouse, three stories high, occupied with grain and goods, was hurled to the ground. A blacksmith's shop was blown down. The water-power saw-mill had its roof and one side carried eway. Two dwelling houses were unroofed, and trees in all parts of the town and along the river were torn up by the roots.

From the St. Cloud Democrat, June 2.

We had a frightful storm last evening, or rather a succession of storms, lasting from 8 o'clock until midnight. The first came from the East, wind and sheet lightning. It wes but past when e second came up from the North, bringieg myriads of hailstones and torrents of rain, battering end destroying vegetables, riddling windows, carrying off fences, capsizing hen-houses, tearing up trees, and lighting the work of desruction with an incessant play of blinding sheet-lightning. This was making a grand finale, when storm third rushed up from tha West, pouring out sheets of rain, like great billowy rivers, and bringing still more vivid lightning with stunning thunder.

Since writing the above we learn that there is scarce a window left whole in Upper Town, and that the damage in growing crops is very serious.

The Empress Eugenio is much admired for the brevery with which she fulfills the dry task of presiding over the Council of Ministers. The Emeperor is said to be suffering severely from rheumatism, which has settled in his left leg.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $60, is a light and elegantly-decorated machieo, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broad way, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Fur ular Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of spring and summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plein, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt deeartment. Ge tlemen orderieg Shirts made from measure may rely npon a good fit and well-executed work.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are tha favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moulders Wanted.
A number of first-class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 28th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fender end other fine castings. J. L. JACKSON.

Barry's Tricophorous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.
PRICE $65, $65, $65, $65, $65.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.

You can't Travel without Shoes, and you can't always get good ones when you do travel Go to CANTRELL'S, thee. ladies, No 813 Broadway. Gaiters eed shoes, slippers and boots, for girls, boys, ladies—and all of such excellent make, at really the prices of very ordinary articles in other places. Go to CANTRELL'S.

Fine Jewelry.—Imported patterns in Etruscan, comprising Brace.ets, brooches, ear-rings, Necklaces, Chains Chatelaios, Lockets, Seals, Rings, Sleeve Buttons Studs, Thimbles, &c., just opened at GEBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 517 Broadway, corner of Spring at.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Genin's Summer Hats.—100 Styles.
French Felts, Panamas, Leghorns.
Dunstables, Diamond Braids, Rio Straws.
Pearl Straw and Chioa Pearl,
with a variety of other seasonable and elegant fabrics at GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Young Men wishing to Engage in Business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find great aid from a correct Phrenological Examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway.

Post-office Notice—The mails for EUROPE via SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, at 10½ o'clock, A M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

No Excuse for Having Colds and Pains in the Limbs, when a 25 cent bottle of Dr TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will afford you immediate relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 228 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Summer Hats—All the latest styles and qualities, unsurpassed by any. Rich and beautiful straw goods for misses and children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No 381 Canal-st.

White Has Done It Again.—Captivated the City with his
SPRING CASSIMERE HATS.
Go and join the crowd at No. 216 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats.
J. COUPIN'S manufactore, (Alx,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 186 William-st., corner of Ann.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Campbell Chemist and Apothecary, cornor 8th-av. and 26th st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. The proprietor constantly in attendance to dispense receipts and prescriptions.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and goings, forget not to get a vials of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.
A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.
Sold by DR F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

There Is No Use Talking.
The NEW HAT COMPANY, No. 148 Nassau-st, are selling the best Drab Pearl Cassimere Hat of the season for the low price of $3: also, Molesskin and Drab Beavers at the same price. Beat it who can.

Superior Ready-made Shirts,
All sizes, warranted to fit. They are made in the best manner, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Prices low. IRA PERKGG & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Good News for all who sell Soda Water.—You can be your own manufacturers by buying one of the Van Allen's Soda Fountains, at the American Trades Company's office, Nos 23 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

INGRAM—AGNEW.—In this City, on Thursday, June 9, by the Rev. J. W. Millard, of the 69th-st. M. E. Church, Mr. ARTHUR INGRAM to Miss JANE, daughter of Robert Agnew, Esq., all of this City.

WALDO—HOE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, at the New Jerusalem Church, by the Rev. Mr. Fernald, HOWARD WALDO to ISABELLA, only daughter of James G. Hoe, Esq., all of this City.

CARR—STAMLER.—On Friday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R Cox, Capt HENRY P. CARR, of Rhode Island, to ELIZA AMELIA, eldest daughter of Jacob A. Stamler.

HOFFMAN—STOART.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday, June 9, by the Rev. John M. Ward, ARTHUR G. HOFFMAN, of New-York, to KATE C., third daughter of Chas. Stuart, Esq., of the former place.

BOOKHOUT—DE VOE.—In Morrisania, on Wednesday, June 8 at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Caleb Clapp, Rector of the Church of the Nativity, New-York, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Appleton, Rector of St. Paul's, HENRY BUCKHOUT to SARAH E., daughter of James De Voe, all of the above places.

BEARD—BOAKE.—At Canandaigua, on Wednesday, June 8 by the Rev. James Rankie, WILLIAM HEARD, of this City, and ELIZABETH, daughter of William Heard, of the former place.

GAMBLE—CANFIELD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert M. Merritt, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Lieut. WM. M. GAMBLE, U. S. Navy, to ELIZA W., daughter of J. W. Canfield, M. D.

DIED.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, of consumption, WILLIAM H. BOARDMAN, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., in the 41st year of his age.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem for the repose of his soul will be celebrated in St. Stephen's Church 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave., (Rev. Dr. Cummings',) on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

BOWA.—In this City, on Thursday, June 9, of consumption, JOSEPHINA CORNELIA, daughter of Samuel O. Howe, deceased.

Funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her step-father, Wm. H. Walton, No. 182 9th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SANDS.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 10, at his residence, suddenly, AUSTIN LENYARD SANDS, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the Universal Free Church, (Dr. Potts') corner of 10th-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M.

HOPKINSON.—In this City, on Friday, June 10, CATHARINE FRANCES, daughter of Henry and Bridget Hopkinson, aged 8 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 67 Varick-st., on Sunday, June 12, at 2 o'clock.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 9, CLINTON COLTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 98 State st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—At Bridgeport, Coen., on Thursday, June 8 after a severe illness Mrs. JANE S. LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Abraham Lockwood, and daughter of the late Joseph Ireland, formerly of this City, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Philip E. Lockwood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence on Old Mill Green, Bridgeport, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. New-Haven Trains leave New-York at 8 A. M., and return at 5 P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at Bridgeport Depot to convey friends to the house.

HONAN.—At Fordham, Westchester County, on Friday, June 10 Mrs. ALETTA HONAN, widow of William Honan, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday, June 12, at 2½ P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery on Monday morning.

KRASWILL.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Friday, June 10, at the residence of his brother, ERWIN KRESWILL, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Flatbush Episcopal Church.

MCCHESNEY.—In West Farms, on Friday, June 10, after a short illness, RONNAR MCCHESNEY, Sen., a native of Scotland, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 P. M., from his residence, le West Farms, N. Y.

FOSTER.—At Pleiefield, N. J., on Thursday evening, June 9, MARY A., wife of Horatio Foster, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, the Rev. Geo. Waters Plainfield, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Central Railroad boat leaves Pier No. 2, North River, at 11¾ A. M.

ROCKWELL.—In Winsted, Coen., on Sunday, June 5, MRS. MARY A. ROCKWELL, wife of John T. Rockwell, in the 32d year of her age.

"PATHAWAY!!!

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
FOR JUNE 25, 1859,
(which will be ready at all the news-rooms and book-stores this week, and not this week either, Nick says, but next week,)
Will contain the opening chapters of Dr. J. H. Robinson's new story, entitled
PATHAWAY
OR, THE
MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS
A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.
ILLUSTRATED BY FELIX O. C. DARLEY,
For the exclusive right to the eminent services of
DR. J. H. ROBINSON.
The Publishers of the MERCURY pay a larger sum of money than any other American romancer has ever yet received from the Newspaper Press, and they take pride in announcing their determination to continue to excel in every department, as long as HONORABLE COMPETITION will secure first rate talent.

PORTRAIT OF FANNY DEANE HALSEY.
A strikingly correct portrait of this unfortunate woman will be published in the
SUNDAY COURIER
Of TO-MORROW. For sale by all the news agents.

J. F. SMITH'S NEW STORY,
MILLY MOYNE;
OR,
BROKEN AT LAST.
The above splendid story, which is pronounced the *chef d'ouvre* of the distinguished and popular author, has been secured at a heavy expense, and will be commenced from early advanced sheets, in the New-York
SUNDAY MERCURY,
for TO-MORROW, June 12, 1859.
The admirers of J. F. Smith's Stories—and their name is legion!—need no urging to induce them to read this last and greatest production from his pen. No living writer can boast of ONE HALF the popularity of J. F. Smith; his stories are read in England by millions of readers. The paper for which they are originally written has the largest circulation of any literary journal in the world, and his works are, in this country, as much admired and quite as popular as they are in London.
Bear in mind that the story of
MILLY MOYNE
will appear only in the NEW-YORK SUNDAY MERCURY, and be up with the lark TO MORROW MORNING in order to obtain a copy. As extra large edition will be printed to meet the heavy demand that will be made by the reading public. Price, four cents per copy. For sale by all news dealers.

NOTICE—ECLIPSE COURSE.
LAST DAY OF THE RACES.
Persons wishing to attend the races to-day, can get to the Course for 15c. by taking the cars at Williamsburgh for East New York, connecting with the Long Island Railroad Cars at 12.33 and 1 P. M., for Woodhaven.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING
This material forms a substantial surface that will effectually resist the action of the atmosphere in every climate. It is impervious to water, elastic and flexible, and will neither evaporate, crack nor rot.
And having been thoroughly tested for years in
NEW-YORK CITY,
and various parts of the
UNITED STATES,
there can be no question of its durability. It is practically imperishable, and is the BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST ORNAMENTAL ROOFING in use.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 378 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
N. B.—CEMENT for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.
JOSEPH DITTO & CO.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail, free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 129 Nassau-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
A TRULY GREAT MEDICINE
IS HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.
RHEUMATISM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured E. J. WEBB, Esq., the architect, No. 304 Broadway, of rheumatism of eight months' duration, which had crippled and confined him to his room. Mr. WEBB was 80 years of age when this cure was effected.
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, No. 12 Willett-st, of king's evil. The ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.
DYSPEPSIA.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES MCKEE, whose office is No. 41

FOR SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT Mhas been made in the payment of the moonys secured to be paid in and by a certain indanture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and dcing business under and by virtue af the laws of the State of New-York,) as Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbnll, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1856, and recorded in the office of ths Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 508 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be dnn and payable upon said mortgage at tha date of ths firs' publication of this notice, to wit on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secnred by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pnrsuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and reserved therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public enction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the eqnal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two. (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st, southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots nnmber thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot nnmber fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lot nnmbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 76. Also, lots brown and designated as lots number one hundred and forty-eight (148) in the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet five inches to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney acd others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 1, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 556 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.

THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law13w6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry, in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—READE-STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 62 Reade-st., north side, and near Broadway. The widening of Reade-st, which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to
WM. HURBY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH House west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two-story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. EAGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE LOW AND EXCHANGE—A handsome, new, three-story, high-stoop house on West 48th st, adjoining some 30 stone-front houses. Also, a four-story brown-stone front house on the west side of 9th-av.; store property; some cash required.
WM. H. MELICH, No. 407 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 8 East 32d-st., second house east of 6th-av., in good order; immediate possession; terms accommodating; house 22x60; lot half the block in depth. HARRIS WILSON, No. 31 Nassau-st., Bank of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 LEONARD-st., only one-and-a-half blocks west of Broadway, lot 25x100, with frame building in front and brick workshop on rear. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 685 Broadway. The front lot is 20ft.x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—CHEAP TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, the very desirable medium-sized brown-stone house, No. 112 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or will be sold. The gas fixtures, oil cloths, and some carpets can remain. Possession given immediately, as the occupant is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, 1129 Broadway.

TO LET—SPLENDIDLY-LOCATED AND FITted-up store on Fulton st., near Broadway; elegant location for clothing, gents' furnishing goods, boots and shoes—in fact any business; would if wanted sell present stock of store cheap; rent $1,200; grand opportunity. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 14.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE, pleasantly located, No. 45 Charlton st., between Varick and McDougal sts., consisting of front and back rooms, hall bedroom and pantries, privilege in bath-room, gas, large yard, etc.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 126th-st., Harlem; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 3d-av., corner 128th-st., coal office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET; the building is well adapted for a lodging house, hotel, &c., or for a light manufacturing business. Will be let cheap to a good paying tenant. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—AT HARLEM—CHEAP, A NEAT HOUSE, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c., corner of 125th-st and 7th-av. Apply to W. STAMMERS, 3d-av., near 128th-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH-st., in complete order, with the modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground, with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 59th and 60th sts., North River. L. B. WARD.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., 13 rooms, rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—Spacious rooms and lofts at No. 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A PLEASANT ROOM AT NO. 491 HOUSton-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire immediately.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—APPLY IN THE office of CORTELYOU'S type foundry, 29 Spruce st.

FEED AND FLOURING MILLS TO LET —At only the expense of steam power. Mills kept in order free of expense, and no rent to pay. Inquire at No. 46 Gold-st. J. A. BENNET.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

EUROPEAN CLAIMS.—A PROFESSIONAL gentleman, now in England, will attend to the collection of claims, settlements of estates, procurement of patents, or any other matters needing personal and energetic treatment. Unexceptionable references and standing in the business community. Address MANAGER, Box No. 1,388 New-York Post-office.

[illegible] EXCHANGE SALAMANDER SAFE [illegible] from No. 23 Park Row to No. 55 Maiden-lane, corner Gold-st., where [illegible] ROBERT M. PATRICK.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECTED BUILDing sites, at or near the different stations on the Northern Railroad, connecting Jersey City with Piermont. At Englewood, on the Hudson, 12 miles from New-York; at Huyler's, (Tenafly,) 14 miles; at Closter, 16 miles; at Rockland, 20 miles. These localities have been selected with reference to convenience to railroad stations, proximity to the river, good water, perfect healthfulness, unsurpassed land and water scenery, advantages of schools and churches, and present nnnsnal indncements to those who desire country residences near the City. Three comfortable houses at Englewood and Rockland, for sale or to rent. Also, a superior farm of 143 acres, 1 mile from station, and 17 miles from New-York. Four trains daily over the road, each way. Maps and descriptions at the office of A. C. MOORE, No. 80 Wall-st., and at my residence. J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

COUNTRY VILLAGE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depot at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for wild-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property; a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 26 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen garden.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing; the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commending view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fault and ornemental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by eppying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., sanitigious to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the vicinity contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

PROPERTY ON MANHASSET BAY, L. I., FOR SALE.—A plot of land containing about 30 acres, beautifully situated at Great Neck, L. I., (18 miles from the City,) fronting Mnnhasset Bay, with a good shore, admirably adapted to boating, bathing, &c. Communication with this City several times a day. Situation healthy and neighborhood good. To those desiring a beautiful site for a country residence, this property offers many inducements. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM J. MOTT on the premises, or to WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—One mile south of depot, on the post-road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water, stable and wagon house attached, about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, three cisterns with good supply of water. Price to sell $4,500; to rent nt $400. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE SUMmer or longer at Fishkill landing. The house contains 10 rooms, piazza in front overlooking the Bay and River, opposite Newburgh. There are three acres of land, stable, ice-house, &c., good vegetable garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, located within a few minutes walk of the Railroad depot. Rent reasonable. Apply to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., or to Mrs. HOMER SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND twenty acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fishponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT EDGEWATER, on the banks of the Hudson River to let, containing 10 rooms, and is in perfect order. Steamboat stops three times a day; or the drive is about 45 minutes from Hoboken. For additional particulars apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK.—A small, handsome cottage, near the station, 12 miles from Chambers-st, on the Hudson River Railroad. Cars eight times a day each way. Rent $200 for the balance of the year. Apply to Station Agent, or to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., one hour from New-York, a handsome first-class country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, furnace, &c.; ¾ acre of ground; fine carriage house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 425 Broadway.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Also,
A room with steam power, at No. 133 Mercer-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—ONE LARGE house, furnished, with stable, &c.; also, one house of ten rooms, unfurnished; both ¼ mile from the depot, with good river views. Rent moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 30 Pine-st.

A CHARMING SPOT FOR A SUBURBAN residence on the East River, opposite 58th-st., with 36 lots fine sea-wall, and choice neighborhood, for sale by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ROOFING.—THE VULCANIZED ROOFING MAterial is the best and most desirable covering for leaky shingle roofs. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., or Room No. 4, Market Bank. G. F. WIEGAND.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and 1½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland, is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

HOBOKUS.—FARM OF TWENTY ACRES ON Hobokus River, N. J., near the depot on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles from New-York. Good frame house, barn, &c., 50 bearing fruit and large shade trees. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$500 TO $700.—WANTED TO RENT, A HOUSE containing all the modern improvements for a small family without children. Rent not to exceed the above sum. References given. Address C. C. C., No. 209 Broadway, with full particulars.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THREE-STORY, 25 foot house, with modern improvement, between 10th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., for which from $3,000 to $20,000 will be paid. Address stating price and location A. G. S., Box No. 1,403 New-York Post Office.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale by STRAITON, BANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 50 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE,
AT LAKE HOPATCONG,
NOW OPEN.

Gentlemen with their families, or single gentlemen, can make arrangements for Summer board at reasonable prices. Parties wishing that rare amusement, viz.: good fishing—can enjoy it at this beautiful place to perfection. Also, good bathing. It is 2½ hours' ride from New-York by Morris & Essex Railroad to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house, a distance of 3 miles. Post office address, Drakeville, Morris Co., N. J. J. H. DAVIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the wintering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

COUNTRY BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS.—A private family will take, for the Summer months, a gentleman, wife, one or two children, and servant, or two or three single gentlemen; location on Long Island; high, good shade, plenty of fruit and fresh milk; pleasant grounds; stabling for one or two horses; one hour from Wall-st.; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 62 New-York Post-office.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Lake George, will be open for the reception of guests on the first day of June.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y.
The steamer *Minnehaha*, Capt. Gale, will commence her regular trips in connexion with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga, on the first day of June.

NORTHEAD HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I.—A very desirable Summer residence, 20 miles per steamer *Long Island*, James slip, (East River,) 4 P. M. The place must be seen to be appreciated. House new and commodious. The proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families for the season.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CHILDREN WILL be received as boarders, and pupils if desired, on a farm where there are no other children. It is in a healthy and pleasant location, convenient to the City. Terms moderate, and reference of first respectability. They will be received for any period. Address LUCAS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No. 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Conrt-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACcommodated with good board with a small family, in a farm-house, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, one mile from Whitlockville Station; a very desirable location, and perfectly healthy. For particulars, please address J. C. BUCKLEY, Whitlockville Station, Westchester County, N. Y. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

A QUIET, PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT.—Four or five persons can obtain board for the whole or part of the Summer, at Kingston, N. Y., in a private family. Terms reasonable. Accessible by steamboats and Hudson River Railroad 8 times daily. Call for, or address X, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WITH OR without children can find board and good rooms in a house well located, commanding one of the finest views in Orange, at low rates for the Summer months, by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope Station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

SEA BATHING, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The well-known Mansion House will be open for the reception of boarders and visitors June 20th, 1859. Apply to BAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for himself and wife, child and nurse, within about one hour's travel to the City. Address J. W. W., Box No. 1,971 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "The Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving Reservoir, is accessible by either the 3d, 6th or 8th av. Railroads, at an expense not exceeding 6 cents.

From the termini of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads, at 59th-st., it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park.

At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d-st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble," access to this entrance can best be had by the 3d-av. Railroad, leaving the cars at 71st st.

ANDW. H. GREEN, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 13th of June, in Room No. 8, City Hall. The subject of the extension of Church st. from Fulton to Greenwich-st., which will also involve the widening of Trinity place, and widening of Morris and Rector sts will be considered. All parties interested in the above-named business are hereby notified to attend without further notice. The Committee are very anxious to hear the views of all the property owners on the line of the proposed improvements. The petition and accompanying map will remain in the hands of D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, for the inspection of parties having an interest in the matter. This will positively be the last meeting of the Committee on this subject.

F. I. A. BOOLT, } Committee on Streets
THOS. STEPHENS, } Board of
JOHN LYNES, } Aldermen.
T. S. NIMS, Clerk to Committee on Streets.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
d18-2aw6mS&W. JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed to make necessary arrangement to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will please attend without further notice. W. J. PECK, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
J. W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC Health of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the City Library, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, } Committee
JOHN BRADY, } Board of
JOHN T. HENRY, } Health.

NOTICE.—U. S. APPRAISERS' STORES, NO. 22 Broad st., will, on and after MONDAY NEXT, be occupied by the U. S. appraisers in connection with the stores Nos. 10 to 12 Broad-st., for the examination and appraisement of imported merchandise
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 16 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depots, and on an omnibus route. Address B. B., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN. Single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can have a desirable room with board in a private family, at No. 62 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A STRICTLY private family. A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, who wish to retire from the noise, dust and heat of the City, can find very pleasant rooms near Fort Greene, Brooklyn, by addressing H. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be comfortably accommodated with large airy rooms, in a family where there are a few boarders. Location pleasant and convenient to the ferries. Terms moderate. No. 198 Clinton-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few very fine rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in house No. 26 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with a large room on second floor, well furnished, at two gentlemen, No. 348 Hicks st., within 5 minutes' walk of Wall or South ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR FULTON Ferry; two gentlemen can be accommodated with double or single rooms and partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 131 Pearl-st., corner of Prospect.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry.—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

TO MERCHANTS.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE and genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway, would accommodate one or two gentlemen with a handsomely-furnished parlor, with one or two bedrooms adjoining, or a single room, with or without breakfast. House has every modern convenience, no children or boarders. Address, with real name, COMFORT, Station D, Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES OR single rooms, to respectable families and business men, at the Collins House, No 279 Hudson st., near Spring-st. Families' and ladies' restaurant up stairs, where meals can be had at all hours of the day. Gentlemen's order restaurant on the first floor, where everything can be had in season, and in the best order and style.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Brown-stone house, elevated position, No. 81 Sands-st., near the ferries. Moderate terms; a good table; family small and select; no children. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—EXCELLENT ACcommodations and good board in a well-located first class brick house; rooms large and pleasant; three gentlemen with best of references, can find board with a private family. Apply at 125 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, ALSO GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and suitable rooms, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply to Mrs. VINCENT, No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE. —A suite of rooms, also two single rooms to let until the 1st September or permanently; it is one of the most healthy locations in the City. Six lines of stages pass the house or within a block. Breakf

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bank: for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereto mentioned, the following sum, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton. Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts, said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

Boston, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	SICILY,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.,

Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the state of New-York to pay a portion of the General Fund debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 22d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, on which the 1st day of October, 1859 will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver &c., at the office of said company, No. 49 Wall st. A further dividend of nine 70 (90) per cent, will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.

JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement accepted by them will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW LANIER & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN E. JACKSON, Attorney at Law Cincinnati Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE, of London
Agent and Attorney of the European bondholders.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad river and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 13th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos 66, 67, 243, 244 268, 270, 744 748, 747, 269, for $1,000 each, principal payable in 1868, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.

JAMMANN & CO.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 36 Wall-street on and after the 6th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 6 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next at the transfer office of the Company, No. 76 Washington-st. New York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 30th prox inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FABLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Havard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 10 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. EAKS, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall st., New York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. SUCKER, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 8 Wall-st.—Hardware Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WHITING, No. 42 Pine-st.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS FOR SALE. The 7 per cent. Bonds of the State of Minnesota for sale by L. G. CAMP No. 82 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st. Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 TO $12,000, in a well-established manufactory, which can be advantageously extended without risk. The articles are staple, largely consumed, always in demand, and sell readily at good credit for cash and thirty days. Direct Box No. 3,151 Post-office, New-York. Agents need not apply.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of reference given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH $300 TO ENGAGE in the manufacture of a patent article, in daily use in all large cities. The whole amount will be applied to manufacturing. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 219 Broadway.

TO BINDERS.—FOR SALE—A SINDERY IN complete order, suitable for all varieties and varieties of binding with machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., and use of steam power. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Address Box No. 2172 Post-office.

RARE CHANCE.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A farm with stock and tools, a store and dwelling; also, the stock of dry goods in the store if wanted—an old established stand; ill-health the only reason for selling out. Address W. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND Cothar rentable Bordeaux houses from $2 75 to $30 per case guaranteed genuine. Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Hennessy Brandy, vint 1840 to 1858 and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices.

A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 58 Fulton-st.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE NO. 84 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859 per Report	$5 184,933 43
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37,351 67
Total	$5 151 581 76

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$263 724 56	
For Interest	1,781 35	$67,506 91
Total		$5 419 087 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by Death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 791 74	
Paid for Annuities	5..94 94	
Paid for Commissions	21,048 59	
Paid for taxes, medical examinations, advertising, postage, law expenses, agents, printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c.	16 329 99	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,163,672 03

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5 062 315 00	
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71	
Amount as above	$5 163,591 39	
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate,)	125 000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	70 000 00	
Total	$5,549,591 39	
Claims unpaid, $51 000		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,995
Issued during the quarter		468
		11,463
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,292
Of which 1 573 are for the whole life.		
Of which 460 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 43 Term Policies.		

Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267

Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase $3,153 43

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FRED. S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JAMES L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOHN H. BLUNT,	WM. H. PORHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEABODY,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. MORTON,
WM. J. HUNKER,	HAMLIN BOOKS,
WM. PITT,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HADDEN,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHAN EL. HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
THURGS R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL F. SQUIRES,	WM. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. JONNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ADRAIT, Secretary
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MENTORS LOSH, M. D., Medical Examiner.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

The books for subscription to the Capital Stock ($125,000) of the above company, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at the Continental Bank—shares $10 each.

The charter provides that the stockholders shall receive seven per cent per annum interest; also, twenty per cent. of the net profits annually.

WILLIAM H. HOKER,
JAMES T. SOUTHER,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,
JAMES W. HALSTED,
} Commissioners.

The company is located in the Continental Bank Building, and will be ready to commence business without delay, upon the subscription for over a quarter of a million dollars of life insurance having already been made.

The combined advantages of the mutual principle with a paid-up capital, are offered to insurers.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTHER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. DE PEYSTER,
J. HENTY GANEW,	JAMES F. CUTTING,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCH'D. H. LOWERY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A. BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. S. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.	

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRICK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE
COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open and will remain open, at this office from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. COGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
DUNCAN PHILLIPS,	JESSE DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	E. S. KINNEY,
ANSON H. INGRAHAM.	

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorized capital $300,000. Ready to issue policies of marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if sooner for cash. For further information address CHARTER, Box No. 2,814 Post office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and 59th and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An act to alter the Map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lots, tenements, hereditaments and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of the Eleventh and Sixty-first One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New-York, and the other purposes," passed April 5, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTARD, Counsel to the Corporation, and to said Board of Commissioners.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE Appointment of Appraisers from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOHN VAN VLECK, of the City of New York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 22, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

apr25-law10w8* E. MOSE, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at No. 56 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York on or before Sept. 6, 1859.—Dated March 6, 1859.

mh13-law6m8* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
ALLIMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers in now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer, JOHN P. ADDISON, No. 165 Greenwich st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE BOSTWICK WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 54 Cliff-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE LATHES, ONE wire, 5 cut on cards, 1 hat machine, 3 stickers, 1 willow, 3 rope machines, 3 a lot cord machines 1 drawing frame. Address THOS. ASH, Harlem, N. Y.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices. D. W. C. PELAND,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR BAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A LOW pressure beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 6-foot stroke. L. B. WARD, 16th-av. corner 58th-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and ornamental buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 152 Broadway, corner of John-st.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st., London.

Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms, and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to
S. BRYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29,
The magnificent first class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.

This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1 in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Pontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVARLY, Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.

This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.

SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.

For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., Pontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 2½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, the superior medium Clipper ship
AMEY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AMEY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Limon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON S. C.—Semi Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage $15 | Deck $6

The favorite steamship JAS. GUNNER, R. ADAMS, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$50 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville Tenn.	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Nashville Tenn.	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARDS, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, June 15.

FOR THE SOUTH:
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship GEORGIA Capt. M. S. WOODHULL will leave on SATURDAY June 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah, accommodations superior. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $9 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, Ala. $26; Atlanta, Ga. $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will despatch from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Rates of passage: First-class, $80; second class, $55; third-class $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third class. For freight or passage or particulars, apply to the undersigned or their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the cities of the Continent and their express routes, and principal office No. 61 Broadway, New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY June 11 at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations $15; through tickets to New Orleans $30 75, Mobile, $25, Montgomery, $26, Albany Ga., $24, Atlanta, $23, Columbus, $23, Macon $21, Augusta $20, also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

S. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 26 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship HERMAN, Capt. Pendleton will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 20th inst.)

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money to or between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6, PETERSBURGH AND RICHMOND $8.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. REYNOLDS, will receive freight for above ports on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 12 North River and leave on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public by falsely asserting that a decision has been rendered affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions. I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and is forewarning the public pending the measure taken to put an end to the infringers of the said patent form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER of Nos. 63 65, 67 and 68 Crosby-st., in this City are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.

MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1855; OCT. 30, 1855; DEC. 5, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 65, 67 and 68 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Manufacturers of Phelan's Billiard Tables, have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 same st. to Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 68 Crosby-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATTENDED AT THE RECELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S Extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of frostings all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice-creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUSSELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 216 Greenwich-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
9:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:00 P. M.—River Dales.
5:30 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:00 a. m.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:10 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. M. Gaon, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New York to Calvary Cemetery 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing 25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pie mont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Forty miles of trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Suffolo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 10 A. M. and

Trial of Felix Sanchez for the Murder of his Father-in-law, Harman Carnon, in Sullivan-street.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning Patrick Cornell pleaded guilty to petit larceny, having been indicted for grand larceny. The Recorder sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Gannon was tried for forgery in the third degree, but through a defect in the indictment, the District-Attorney had to withdraw the charge, and under instructions from the Recordar the jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty.

John Farrington pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Sentence deferred.

Felix Sanchez, the Spanish negro, who stabbed his father-in-law, Harman Carnon, at No. 164 Sullivan-street, on the 6th January last, was placed at the bar of this Court for trial. The case has occupied much of the public attention, especially of the colored population, and yesterday the Court-room was crowded almost to its utmost, about two hundred of the spectators being negroes, while nearly as many lingered in the lobbies, and on the staircases, unable to obtain admittance.

At the place aforesaid, on the date aforesaid, it was charged that Sanchez murdered Harman Carnon, his wife's father, under circumstances which, as detailed by witnesses for the prosecution, seem altogether insufficient to account for such a deed. According to the theory of the defence, Sanchez was actuated by jealousy, and while quarreling with his wife, in reference to that subject, was interfered with by her father, when a quarrel ensued, during which Carnon was killed. It was a matter of public notoriety, for some time afterwards, that the most diligent search on the part of the vigilant detectives of the City had proved fruitless in the discovery of SANCHEZ, and it was supposed that he had executed a threat which he was known to have made, and committed suicide. Such was not the case. About one month since a telegraphic dispatch was received from the Police Head-quarters at New-Orleans, by the Acting-Superintendent of the New-York Police, stating that Sanchez had been found in that city. In fact, a man named Prieto had afforded him shelter in this City after the killing of Carcon, and got him safely off to Mobile, but on arriving there, thinking that Sanchez, with the penalty of death hanging over him, would not dare to become his own accuser, sold him as a slava to a man named Brooks, who again sold him to Captain Leadbeater, who shipped him to New-Orleans, to one Foster, a negro-trader, who, in his turn, kept him one week in irons, when Sanchez, thinking it would be better, after all, to run the risk of hanging, than to pick cotton tor life, made an affidavit on the 5th of May, before the Recorder of the Second District of New-Orleans, stating that he was a free man, belonging to New-York City, which he had quitted in secrecy, owing to a difficulty which had taken place in his family. He was at once recognized, and a reward of $750 having been offered by our authorities for his apprehension, a dispatch was sent to Superintendent Carpenter, claiming the reward, and asking that an officer should be at once deputed to proceed to New Orleans and effect the arrest. Accordingly Officer Lent, of the Eighth Precinct, was sent thither and brought Sanchez safely to New-York. Ha was arraigned two weeks ago in this Court, and pleaded not guilty. Being too poor to employ counsel, the Court assigned Mr. W. H. Anthon to defend him, and very ably did that gentleman yesterday perform his duty. Sanchez is a good looking negro, with a decidedly Spanish cast of features. He is a native of Trinidad, Cuba, and has been in this country but little more than a year.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring a jury, the case being one of such notoriety. At length the following gentlemen who had not formed an opinion were sworn to try the prisoner:

Nathaniel Cheny,	Alfred Willard,	Isaac Hartmann,
George Batchelor,	Sol. E. Gifford,	Henry Hart,
Benj. Russack,	Hugh Gardner,	John S. Tuttle,
John J. Fleet,	David Hawley,	George Ryerson.

The first witness examined for the prosecution was

Maria Johnson, who testified as follows—I knew Harmad Carnon; his wife is a cousin of mine; he lived at No. 164 Sullivan-street; I was at his house on the evening of the 5th January; he had his wife, Felix Sanchez, the prisoner, and the prisoner's wife, his daughter Martha, and myself; after tea Sanchez and his wife went out; I heard them say they were going to Madam Saunders' house; I was there when they came back, at half past ten o'clock; In the meantime old Mr. Carnon had been out; he came back after they did; Mrs. Carnon and myself were in the kitchen when Sanchez and his wife came in at the basement door; they went up stairs; I remained in the kitchen till Mr. Carnon came in; he had some apples and gave them to me; I put them on a plate and took them up stairs to the parlor, where Mr. and Mrs. Carnon slept; Sanchez, his wife, and Martha were there; I remained there till about half-past twelve o'clock; Sanchez, his wife, and Martha remained there; there was singing and playing on a guitar; one of the songs which were sung was "The Red, White and Blue;" after the singing I went to the kitchen to prepare for bed: Mr. and Mrs. Carnon were there; they were asleep by the fire; I and Martha left them there, and went up steirs to the attic; I did not hear anything pass between Sanchez and his wife after that; I heard his footsteps walking up and down the floor; about two o'clock I heard Mrs. Carnon asking him to open the door; she asked him repeatedly, and I heard her burst the door open; she then ran up stairs and called me; I jemped out of bed and ran into the large garret, in consequence of what she told me; she came in also, and we hid away behind some trunks which were there; I heard him coming up stairs, and try the door; I heard him go down and slam the stoop door; I heard the door of the alley slam; Mrs. Du Bois, who lived on the lower floor, tet us into her room; I looked out of her window, and saw Sanchez come up the yard; he washed something under the Croton; I do not know what he washed; he remained in the yard till nearly six o'clock; he went away then; I saw Mr. Carnon lying on the floor at the entrance of the parlor door; he was dead; he had some matches in his right hand; the Coroner's inquest was held that morning.

Cross-examined—I know the footsteps I heard going out into the yard were those of Sanchez, because there was no other man in the house; I did not see the parlor till daylight in the morning; the blinds were open; I had known Sanchez five months; he was married November 18; I do not know when their child was born; it is about seven weeks ago that I first saw the child; I did not inquire how old it was; it was born after Mr. Carnon was killed; I believe it is seven weeks old now; I know a man named Annisette, Lejeunechet; he took his meals at Mr. Carnon's; I saw him at the house on the evening of the homicide; he took tea, and went away with Mr. Carnon; I never saw him alone with Mrs. Sanchez; there were no signs of any quarrel when I went to bed on the night of the murder; Mr. and Mrs. Carnon always lived on the best of terms with Sanchez; none of them had been drinking on that evening; I heard no conversation between Sanchez and his wife just orevious to the breaking down of the door; I heard Mrs. Carnon several times ask Sanchez to open the door, before she broke it down; I did not see a club in the room the next morning; I never heard of any difficulty before this between Sanchez and his wife, except one on the Tuesday evening before; I do not know what it was about; I have seen the candlestick used that night; [candlestick produced in Court;] there was no other kind of candlestick used in the house, except a small China one; the candlestick produced was in the hand of Mr. Carnon when he was stabbed.

Direct resumed—I knew Sanchez's step very well; I could tell it was his step that night.

Mart'a Carnon, daughter of deceased, was next examined. She corroborated the testimony of the last witness; after the killing of Mr. Carnon, she saw Sanchez coming up stairs with a sword in one hand and a China candlestick in the other; she called out, "O! Fely, what are yon doing?" he went to the door of the room where her sister and mother were; she started to go down stairs, and he came after her, when, just at the head of the stairs, his candle went ont; she ran down stairs and hid herself in the pantry; he went into the parlor, and afterwards into the little bedroom, and sat down on the bed; he put on his boots, and went down the stoop and tried the basement door; he then came up again, and went into the little bedroom again, she heard him talking to himself; he said, "Never mind—I'll catch you and kill you, and kill myself, too;" when first she came down stairs, she saw her father lying dead on the parlor floor; Sanchez went out again off the stoop and shut the door after him, she came out of her hiding place and ran up stairs to her mother.

Cross-examined.—I tnought Sanchez meant my sister when he said, "I'll catch you and kil you."

Cornelia Carnon, examined by the District-Attorney—I am the widow of Harmon Carnon; I remember the evening when my husband lost his life; it was on the 5th of January; my husband, my two children, Mertha and Sarah Jane, Felix Sanchez and Annisette Lajennechet were in the house at the time; my husband was forty-two years old; he was a gas fitter, and used to take Annisette Lajeunechet with him to help him do jobs; I first became acquainted with Sanchez about a year ago last February; he kept company with my daughter; he was married to her on Thanksgiving Day. [This witness corroborates the statement of the previous witnesses, respecting the manner in which Sanchez and his wife passed the evening in question, previous to the point when she broke open the parlor door.] On going to bed, my husband and I proceeded up stairs to our room, (the parlor,) and through a window which is on the landing-place, saw Sanchez standing by his bedside; I said, "Fely, open the door;" he made me no answer; I asked my daughter (his wife) to open the door; she was sitting up in the bed; she replied "He won't let me;" I put my hand to the door and gave it one shove and it flew open; that forced me into the room; my husband must have followed me in; I found no one but Sanchez in there; he rushed upon me and stabbed me in the arm with a sword-cane which he had in his hand; he came out of his bedroom to do this; my daughter jumped out of bed, and he turned quick and stabbed her in the back towards the shoulder; then he turned upon my husband, and plunged at him with the blade of the cane; we all ran, and I did not see my husband fall; we ran to the back attic room; when I got up there, I felt for the first time I had been stabbed; the fright prevented me from feeling it before; we all hid in the attic; Sanchez was close upon us; Maria and Sarah Jane were bid behind the trunks, and I was at the door; Sanchez forced the door open, so that I could see the light and the side of his face; then Martha hallooed at him from outside the room, and he turned round and went down stairs after her; I heard him talking, as if to my husband; the last words he said were, "Good by, father, good by;" he slammed the gate, and Martha came up stairs and called to Mrs. DeBois, who opened her door, and we all went in there; we stood there till after the policemen came; I leaned over the stairs and saw my husband lying dead on the floor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anthon—My daughter lived with me before she was married to Sanchez; he was paying her attentions, keeping company with her; they were married on Thanksgiving Day; I think he first took meals in the house after they were married; there was no trouble between them on account of Annisette Lajeunechet; I did not say before the Coroner that he was jealous of Annisette; Annisette was in the house a day or two before the killing. [The witness said she did not swear before Coroner Schirmer that there was any jealousy on the part of Sanchez respecting his wife's intimacy with Lajeunechet. It appeared in the minutes of the Coroner that she had done so, and therefore the Coroner was here called to the stand and sworn relative to her testimony before him. He testified that she had so sworn, though the witness contended that she had no recollection of so swearing.] I knew of no difficulty between Sanchez and my daughter, or between him and my husband or my other daughter; when I opened the door Sanchez and my daughter were in bed—at least I expected they were; I heard no wrangling, but they were talking about the song, "Red, White and Blue;" I broke the door open myself; my hurband did not assist; he followed on my heels; I was stabbed immediately, and ran back; I saw my husband stabbed, but did not see him fall; he was out in the room when I bounced in, but in his own little room; he directly bounced out and stabbed me with the sword cane; I cannot say where my husband was standing at the time he was stabbed; we had no leaden candlesticks in the house; the candlestick produced to me now in Court is the candlestick which my husband had in his hand; the top of it was broken off three years ago; the sword cane originally belonged to my husband; he did not bring it that day into the room, nor for days before; he had not had it for a long time; I heard Sanchez talking to himself after the stabbing; I heard him say, "Good bye, father;" it was in the room where the body was; he talked for about ten minutes; I had so much fright on me that I dnn't know in what way he spoke—whether he was excited or not.

Patrcan Saunders was the next witness. She knew Sanchez, his wife and all the family; remembers the evening previous to the killing of Carnon; Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez spent the evening at her house, No. 65 Sullivan-street; the previous afternoon Sanchez came to her house and asked her if there was a cane in one of her rooms, where he used to sleep; the cane was found in the room and given to Sanchez; he pulled the blade out of the cane, rolled it up in paper, and said he was going to have it "fixed" in Lawrence-street; he then went away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anthon—Should suppose that Sanchez was of a very jealous disposition.

Dr. George B. Boughton examined—He made the *post-mortem* examination; he testified to the wounds received by the deceased, two in the back, between the eighth and ninth ribs, passing through the left ventricle of the heart; the wounds were produced by a long instrument.

Other witnesses were examined by the District-Attorney, whose testimony was unimportant. The arrest of Sanchez in New-Orleans was proved by the officer dispatched thither. At 8 o'clock in the evening the case for the prosecution was closed. Mr. Anthon then opened the case of the defence to the jury. His theory was that Sanchez had ample proof of his wife's infidelity, and in fact surprised her on the night of the homicide in the act of violating her marriage vows. His subsequent violent acts, the counsel contended, were the result of this discovery.

Annisette Lajeunechet, examined for the defence through a Spanish interpreter: Knows Sanchez; has known him about nine months; became acquainted with him at the Everett House; knew Mrs. Sanchez afterwards; Sanchez introduced him to her before they were married; was an intimate friend of the deceased Mr. Carnon; saw Mrs. Sanchez almost every day; never saw her alone during the nine months he knew her; never saw her in the absence of her husband or the same woman of the house; has never seen her alone at night; went sometimes to supper there, but the rest of the family were present; does not know of any person visiting Mrs. Sanchez before her marriage; had no improper intimacy with her before or after her marriage; does not know that any body else ever had.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—Took his supper on the night of the homicide at the house of Mr. Carnon, the deceased; Sanchez and his wife were up stairs; left the house and went to a house in Greenwich-street; stayed there all night.

The District-Attorney here stated that he would give his consent for the counsel for defence to call the wife of the prisoner, which he accordingly did, much to the astonishment of the spectators.

Sarah Jane Sanchez, examined—I have known Felix Sanchez a year last February; became acquainted with him at Madam Saunders', No. 42 Grand-street; was married on the 18th November, 1858; on the night of the 5th January I was at home; my father and mother, my sister Martha, Maria Johnson, my husband and Annisette were present; I got acquainted with Annisette before I was married; Mr. Sanchez introduced me to him; I went out with my husband that night and came back at half-past ten o'clock; we spent the rest of the evening in a very pleasant manner, singing and playing the guitar; a difficulty began between me and my husband when we went to bed, about one o'clock; the difficulty was about a song, whether it was decent or not; I said it was decent; he said it was not; I said I would call my mother about it; he said he would cut my throat if I did; he did not accuse me then of having improper intercourse with Mr. Annisette Lajeunechet; I have never had any difficulties with my husband on account of jealousy.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—Did not see Annisette after I had left the supper table that night; I was never unfaithful in any way to my husband; he never surprised me in any act of infidelity.

The witness proceeded to detail the events of the night.—the quarrel and stabbing,—in almost the identical terms used by her mother, sister, and Maria Johnson.

Other witnesses were examinek, including Dr. Ogden and Dr. Ranney, of the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, to prove that the prisoner was afflicted with "homicidal mania." Their evidence to this effect, however, was not very direct, and scarcely served to strengthen the cause of the defence. The Court did not adjourn till midnight.

POLITICAL.

Mr. FORSYTH publishes in the Mobile *Register*, the history of the trouble between the President and Senator DOUGLAS; volunteering the remark that the difference is more personal than political, and declaring that it arose from Mr. DOUGLAS' opposition to the President's instructions to Gov. WALKER in reference to Kansas affairs. The *Register* says:

"Our own belief is that there is no reconciliation between these gentlemen, and that there is not likely to be. It was a quarrel on a political subject, to be sure, but *personal* in its nature. There is nothing in it to prevent the union of the Democratic Party if it can find a common point to rally upon in the next Presidential contest. By that time, Mr. BUCHANAN'S term will have nearly run its course, and it is hardly possible that he will be in the arena tor a renomination. It is hardly to be presumed, either, that DOUGLAS will be a candidate before the Charleston Convention. We do not expect it. Both being out of the way, tha quarrel will not mar the harmony of the Convention. As to the political opinions of the President and the Illinois Senator on the vexed Territorial question, we do not believe there is any difference, nu *fond*, and this, therefore, will be no bar to a coalition of their friends in Convention."

The *Rgister* also vouches for the truth of the following statement:

"In order that there should be no misunderstanding or mistake, General WALKER went so far as to write out his inaugural address as Governor of Kansas, *in Washington*, and to submit it for the approval of the President and his Cabinet. This was fully obtained, and the strongest pledges that men could give to stand by the plan and by him. Governor WALKER has still in his possession the original draft of that address, with corrections and interlineations in Mr. BUCHANAN'S hand-writing."

In another article, Mr. FORSYTH treats of his own affairs. His position, he says, is misapprehended. He is particularly anxious to be understood. Here are some of the compliments which he declares have been showered upon him:

"Now he is no Democrat, because he has had a bit of a row with the President; then he is a flunker, because he will not kick out of the Democratic traces and go for SEWARD; next he is an impracticable, hair-brained fire-eater, disunionist and disorganizer, not to say pirate, because he is in favor of a full and fair ventilation of the question of repealing the laws prohibitory of the Slave-trade; then he is a miserable submissionist, and has fallen from his Southern Rights *prestige*, because he is opposed to turning out of the Democratic party the man of all others in the North who can make our struggle to defeat a Black Republican President sure in the next election."

He prays his interlocutors to understand that ne is "a Democrat of the State Rights School," having his own "independent notions of what is principle and what is policy," and that he has a way of speaking his mind "without any special consultation with Mrs. Grundy." Mr. FORSYTH'S "position" is therefore satisfactorily settled, at last. He adds, very much after the Western manner, forcibly if not elegantly, that

"There is no gratitude in politics and we do not expect it. When a man ceases to be useful to his party, and is worn out in its service, there is nothing for him but to be turned out to grass. That's not our 'fix' yet by a long jump. We are 'in the ring' as fresh and as ready for the combat as ever."

Two of the fire-eating candidates for Congress in Alabama, Col. J. F. COCKE and Gen. L. P. WALKER, have withdrawn from the canvass.

The Louisville *Journal* summarily disposes of the lion. LYNN BOYD:

"LYNN BOYD, the *Pennsylvanian* tells us, left Philadelphia last Saturday, and, after a brief visit to Cambria County, Pa., will return to Kentucky for the purpose of entering upon the canvass. And when he does so, no dead body, sawed up in its canvass hammock with a forty-two pound shot to its feet, ever sunk in its ocean grave beyond the sound of plummet so quickly as will his miserable political carcass be buried beneath the indignant public sentiment of his State."

The Opposition State Convention of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburgh on the 9th June, and nominated THOMAS E. COCHRAN for Auditor-General, and Gen. WM. H. KEIM for Surveyor General, adopted strong Anti-Administration and Free-Soil resolutions, censnred the African Slave-trade, indorsed a Protective Tariff, and supported the Homestead bill. The two following resolutions are emphatic:

"That we protest against the sectional and Pro-Slavery policy of the National Administration, as at war with the rights of the people and subversive to the principles of our Government.

That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans without any means provided for their payment, give evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the Government of a free people, and unless checked will lead to a dishonor of the national credit."

The Opposition State Convention of New Jersey is called to meet at Trenton, on Wednesday September 7, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The action of the Republican Convention of Ohio, in dropping Judge SWAN from the roll of candidates, has produced considerable excitement. The Cincinnati *Times* has the following comments:

"The city is full of political rumors to-day, the most important of which is this following: It is said that a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee has been called for the purpose of considering the expediency of accepting the withdrawal of Judge WHITMAN, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, and substituting in its place upon the Democratic ticket the name of Judge SWAN. It is said that Judge WHITMAN, has expressed his willingness to withdraw from the canvass for this purpose, and that the leaders of the party generally approve of this programme, believing that Judges SWAN'S name will be a tower of strength to their ticket.

The American indignation in this county is not the only one. There is a strong feeling over the Rnine, and strange as it may seem, on that very same 'fourth plank.' It seems that nn instructions were given to Mr. JACOBI, as a representative of the Germans and that he had no authority to make the threat imputed to him. The German Republicans do not, of course, like the Massachusetts Amendment, but have full confidence in the conservatism and good will towards them of the Americans of Ohio, and especially of this county. They did not desire the passage of any resolution that would be offensive to the Americans of Hamilton County, such as they acknowledge the 'fourth plank' must be. Nor are they willing to be the aggressors upon the previous harmony of the Opposition. Mr. JACOBI has been very roundly censured for his course in the matter, and explains himself by stating, that he did not say, nr intend to say what he is reported to have said before the Committee. A mass meeting of the German Republicans of this city is in contemplation. we understand, to set themselves right in this matter."

The St. Joseph (Ind.) *Register*, edited by the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, a Republican member of Congress, holds the following language respecting the Republican nominee for the Presidency:

"We differ somewhat from those ardent cotemporaries who demand the nomiestion of their favorite 'Representative man,' whether popular or unpopular, and who insist that this must be done, 'even if we are defeated.' We do agree with them in declaring that we shall go for no men who does not preter Free labor and its extension to Slave labor and its extension; who, though mindful of the impartiality which should characterize the Executive of the whole Union, will not fail to rebuke all new plots for making the Government the propagandist of Slavery, and compel promptly and efficiently the suppression of that horrible Slave-trade which the whole civilized world has banned as infamous, piratical and accursed. But in a Republican National Convention, if any man could be found, North, South, East or West, whose integrity, whose life, and whose avowals, rendered him unquestionably safe upon these questions, and who could yet poll one, two or three hundred thousand votes more than any one else, we believe it would be both wisdom and duty, patriotism and policy to nominate him by acclamation, and thus render the contest en assured success from its very opening."

The American Party in Georgia, through its Central Executive Committee, decides to call no State Convention. The Americans in the State are earnestly urged to unite with the Opposition; and an Opposition Convention is talked of, to be held at Milledgeville in July, for the purpose of effecting an Anti-Administration fusion.

Mr. BUCHANAN feels extremely well since his Southern trip. "Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Since Mr. BUCHANAN'S return from North Carolina he has been as frisk and gay as a young buck. Never was a ruler more delighted. Not Queen ELIZABETH, when the gay Sir WALTER RALEIGH threw down his decorated cloak, that she might pass on dry shoe and undefiled; not NAPOLEON on his return from Elba; not CLEOPATRA herself, as her regatta perfumed the atmosphere of the Nile—were more pleased than Mr. BUCHANAN by his reception at the hands of the scholars, politicians and ladies of the State of Scuppernong wine, turpentine and tar. He will talk of nothing else. The foreign war, the finances, the Post-office Department, even Lecompton, are momentarily forgotten in the ecstasy which breaks out in his countenance and language while referring to this ovation. I am sure you that he has considerably mollified his determination not to be a candidate, in consequence of the impression made upon his mind by this visit."

The Washington *States* has again changed hands. Mr. PRYOR retires, and will return to Virginia. He assigns, as the sole reason of his withdrawal, the pressure of private business. Major HEISS, who will hereafter conduct the paper slogly announces that on the 1st of September a morning and evening paper will be issued, under the title of *The States and the Union*. The reasons given for appending the name of the *Union* are as follows:

"The *Union* is a name that is endeared to the editor of the *States* by many agreeable recollections. He brought it with him to Washington from Nashville, where it was the title of the home organ of General JACKSON and Mr. POLK, (with which he was editorially associated,) and mainly adopted, at his insistence, by the lamented Mr. RITCHIE, the then Nestor of the American Press, as an appropriate name for the Democratic journal which they jointly established. We were sorry but when the journal which it represented found that its interests would be benefited by casting it aside and substituting another; and we then resolved that, as it had been thus repudiated, we would take it up and place it at the head of our own columns as soon as a suitable period arrived."

PERSONAL.

The last performances of the adventurer De Riviers are noticed by the Boston *Atlas* in reference to the alleged scandal concerning the "Captain" and two ladies from Boston: "We are informed by letters from the South that the ladies referred to are very respectably connected, and have always moved in good society in this city. One of them is the wife of a gentleman who does business in Boston; she is represented as being a lady of tall figure and prepossessing appearance, and who had been recommended to try the dry climate of Aiken on account of ill health. The other is a single lady, the daughter of a gentleman well-known in this community, who was accompanying the married lady in the capacity of a companion. These ladies, it ignorant of the real character of the Captain, could not have been in the habit of reading the papers of the day, for, if so, tha very complete descriptione of Riviere'e person which have been published, would have enabled them at once to have identified him, and would have apprised them of his character."

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte is peaceably occupied in carrying on his philogical studies in his retreat at Bayswater. Several works of a linguistic nature have recently been printed under his direction and at his expense. These consist principelly of portions of the Old or New Testament, translated into the dielects of particular places. He has just issued a new translation of the New Testament in the Irish of the province of Munster; also a new translation of the Song of Solomon in the Transylvanian dialect of the Germsn, and the same done into the dialect of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from the authorized English version, by Henry Antony Littledale. The last mentioned is a very curious performance.

The Senate of Missouri is to meet presently, to try Albert Jackson, Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, on articles of impeachment preferred against him by the other branch of the Legislature. This is the first case of the kind in the history of the State, (says the St. Louis *Democrat*,) and as such inspires a deep interest in legal and political circles. The proceedings in the case last Winter left no doubt that the prosecution springs from personal and political hostility. Its chief author is an illiterate lawyer of the name of Kitchen, who was Jackson's competitor for the judgeship, and who has been vindictively opposed to him for years.

At Newburyport, Mass., a liquor-dealer named Perley, who was recently imprisoned in the county jail at Ipswich tor violating the liquor law, received an ovation June 8, on his release from confinement. His friends received him at the jail, and with three carriages and a band of music started for Newburyport. While passing through Rowley they were greeted by waving of flags and frequent cheers. On arriving at Oldtown Green the party was met by a gathering of two or three hundred paople, and a procession was formed which paraded through the principel streets of Newburyport.

The Boston *Journal* has the following: "The Webster Statue Committee met at the Parker House, June 8, and voted, 14 to 9, not to place the statue of Webster at the State House, when the Hon. Edward Everett, who detended the statue as a work of art, resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee, as did also Wm. Amory, a member of the same Committee."

A correspondent of the *Illustrated News* says: "The gravestone of William Hazlitt, in the Church of St. Ann's, Soho, is totteringzand illegible. This should not be. As we trod, two days ago, with silent, thoughtful feet, this now sealed-up cemetery, we had a solemn passing thought that the grave of William Hazlitt well deserves a memorial of more than thirty years' duration."

Senator Douglas has returned to Chicego. The *Times*, of the 8th, says of him: "Yesterday morning, bright and early, he was up and out, and was called upon by many personal and political friends. He never looked better, being in excellent health and spirits. He is full of life and of hope."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, now in his eighty-fifth year, has been recently making a visit to his son, the Rev. William H. Beecher, of North Brookfield. During his stay he met, at the house of the Hon. Amasa Walker, the Rev. Daniel Snell, now in his eighty-fourth year.

Grant Thorburn, who resides in New-Haven, is in the eighty-seventh year of his age. It will be sixty-five years, on the 16th of June, since he landed in America, on the wharf at the foot of Gouverneur's-lana, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 50c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

APOPLEXY—ITS CAUSE IN THIS.

Rising and nodding, a moment's pause, and there's an end of earth. So the arterial blood builds up, the venous blood takes down. But how few care to know about arterial or venous blood. They wish for health, pure blood; and to possess that certainty, they use the Hundredth Pills, because experience has taught that they never injure, but only remove disease. They are, in truth, our nation's excellent, and while they penetrate those parts where disease is located, yet, if no disease, no matters necessary for health to have removed are present; then the Pills pass off harmless and innocent, always. In sudden attacks of serious pain, or the peculiar drowsiness, the indicator of apoptexy's approach, how invaluable to have medicine or you which you may swallow at discretion. Six, eight or ten Pills will save; offree cost. Never wait for the Doctor, but give the Pills. The Doctor may have the credit of curing; suppose he has, the patient's life is saved. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal office, Brandreth Building, No. 294 Canal street; Burnton, No. 296 Bowery; Rushton, No. 417 Broadway and Astor House, New-York; and McMurfy, No. 449 Broadway, Albany.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELLIPTIC SPRING BED.

Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*

Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*

The bed costs less with thnn without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE BEST SPRING ALTERATIVE AND TONIC.

We take much pleasure in reminding our numerous friends that at this season of the year, when sudden and rapid changes of climate are so trying to the constitution and prolific in the development of disease, that much suffering may be avoided by using this safe, pleasant and efficacious remedy, which purifies the blood, expels humors, and speedily cures all cutaneous and eruotive disorders. Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 141 William-st.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

AT THE

MARINER'S CHURCH,

Corner of Catharine and Madison streets,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

June 14 and 15.

Addresses by the Rev. C. J. JONES, and others. Singing and speaking by children of the Sabbath-school. The proceeds of the Festival will be for the benefit of the Sabbath school. Tickets, Twenty-five cents.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and

352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,

Model Restaurant

Times Building,

New-York.

Dinner,

Breakfast and Tea.

Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

THE OCEAN SWEEPSTAKES.—Previous to the grand regatta to take place the latter part of this month, it is supposed by the experienced that KNOX will sell ten thousand of his Summer Hats, the most elegant fabrics of the kind ever produced. Time will prove the correctness of this calculation; but one thing is certain, that KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, is the only place that gentlemen of taste should patronize in selecting their hats.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND SECRET.—Doctors are wondering why it is that they have so few patients afflicted with piles. The grand secret is comprised in the fact that GAYLEY'S MADDOCTH PAPER for the water-closet has put that disease *hors du combat*. It is as sure and luxurious a preventive as it is a cure. The Dépôt is at No. 41 Ann-street. Sold there, and by all respectable druggists. Look for GAYLEY'S name watermarked in each sheet. It not there the paper is *spurious and poisonous.*

[Advertisement.]

ADIEU OF THE HOWARD FAMILY!—Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents make their last appearances this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, as they go West on Monday. "Fashion and Famine" is to be played for the benefit of Mrs. G. C. HOWARD. Good-bye to them.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the flesh wastes, the strength declines, the liver becomes torpid, and the bowels irregular, *indigestion* is the primary cause. In all such cases, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an immediate, never-failing cure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 10.

$14,000 U. S. 6s. '74	..104		100 Harlem Railroad	.. 10	
10,000 Tennessee 6s '90.	90½		106 Gal. & Chicago R.		64⅞
8,000 Virginia 6s	 97		50	do	64⅞
6,000	do	97⅛	200	do	.s60 64
10,000 Missouri State 6s	84¼		50	do	64⅝
25,000	do	.s60 84	100	do	.s10 64⅜
5,000	do	.b60 84½	50	Harlem R. Pref.	34¾
15 000	do	84⅜	50	do	.s60 34½
5 000 Cal. State 7s Bs.	83½		500	do	.s60 35
3 000 Brook. C. W. L.	101¾		100	do	.s10 35⅛
11,000 E. R. 7st M. Bds.	80		100	do	.s30 35⅛
5,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	35		200	do	.b60 35⅜
1,000 M. C. R. & P. C. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	88		10	Sixth-avenue R	130
13,000 St. 2d M. Bds	57		1000	Reading Railroad	38⅝
1,000 Nor. Ia. 1st M	80		1000	do	.s60 38⅛
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. B	80⅜		100	do	.s10 38⅜
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	17		50	do	38⅛
10 Erie Railroad	53¼		200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	94⅝
250	do	8	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30⅜
2 000 N J C. 1st M. Bs.	100		400	do	.s10 30⅝
50 National Bank	100		400	do	31
10 Am. Ex. Bank	102⅜		100	do	.b60 31
35 Bank of Commerce	99⅞		23	Panama Railroad	119
55 Hanover Bank	90		50	do	.s60 119⅛
150 N. Y. Central R.	73⅞		5	do	119⅜
850	do	73⅝	10	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96⅜
500	do	73⅜	100	Clevs. & Toledo R.	26⅜
110	do	.b30 73⅝	150	do	.p&c 28⅛
350	do	.s30 73	100	do	.s60 25⅜
100	do	.hnwk 73⅜	400	Cb. & Rock I. R.	opg 54⅜
100	do	.b45 aft 10 73⅜	300	Canton Company	18
100	do	.s60 72⅝	85	Del. & Hud. Ca.	b60 91
150	do	.b10 73¾	419	Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	67⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Virginia 6s	..... 97¼		100 N. Y. Central R.	b30 73⅝	
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜		50	do	.s5 73⅜
10,000	do	.s60 84	300	do	.s3 73⅜
5,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	80		300	do	.b30 73⅜
3,000 E. R. 3d m bs	83 56		100	do	73⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	84⅝		50	do	.s10 73¼
11,000 Mich. S. 2d m bs	57		100	do	.s30 72⅞
8,000 L. C. & M. L. G.	17		100	do	.b60 73⅛
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	b3 57⅛		160	do	.s5 73⅜
25 Mich. Central R.	42		200	do	73⅝
100 Gal. & Chic. R.	.s30 64		80	Erie Railroad	54⅛
250	do	64¼	200	Harlem Railroad	10
100	do	.b30 64⅜	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R	opg 59⅛
100	do	.s60 63⅝	50	do	.b30 58¾
50	do	.b60 64¼	100	do	.s30 59

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$400 At. M. In. S. '59	82	30	N. R. Fire Ins. Co
4,000 Missouri 6s	84	20	Lenox Fire Ins. Co.
5 000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	95	20	Hom. Fire Ins. Co.
2,000 Bet. & Ill. R. 7s.	60	20	Market Fire Ins. Co.
2 000 G. & Ch. R. 7s	90	20	N. Y. Cen R.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2412. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

THE NORTH BRITON AT QUEBEC.

The King of Sardinia Forces the Passage of the Sesia.

BOLD OPERATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

The Austrians on the Frontier of Parma.

A New Move in the Direction of Peace.

The Emperor of Austria on his Way to the Seat of War.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A GERMAN ARMY TO GUARD THE RHINE.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Steady—Consols 93 1-8 a 93 3-8.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 11.

The screw steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, June 1, passed Further Point at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and reached Quebec in the evening.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th May.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of June 18.

THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war is interesting.

An official Sardinian bulletin says that the Sardinians passed the Sesia in the face of the Austrians, who were fortified at Palestro, after a severe conflict, and carried the place, making many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

GARIBALDI was making some bold movements in Lombardy. On the 27th, after a furious fight of three hours he entered Como. The Austrians retreated to Camerlata, where the combat was renewed, and the Austrians again retreated towards Milan. All the steamers on the Lake were in the hands of the patriots.

It was reported *via* Berne, that on the 29th, GARIBALDI was defeated by a superior force and withdrew into the Canton Tessin, but this lacks confirmation, and Turin dispatches give the impression that he was making further progress.

The contents of the French bulletins are unimportant.

The Emperor was about to move his head-quarters from Alessandria, and it was reported he would go to Genoa.

The Austrians in considerable force had occupied Bobbio.

It was reported in Paris that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will make most strenuous efforts to end the war.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English war sailors and some American sailors on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes, but no details had been received.

The Emperor of Austria quitted Vienna on the 29th, and arrived at Verona on the 31st May, accompanied by his brother, the Archduke CHARLES, General HESS, and others.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Parliament met on the 31st May. Speaker DENISON was unanimously reelected.

The terms offered by the Government to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to be constdered at the approaching meeting, are an Eight per cent. guarantee for twenty five years, provided the Cable is in successful operation at the rate of one hundred words per hour, and they will pay £20,000 per annum for messages; the arrangement for £14,000 per annum to stand good to the Company in return for the surrender of the exclusive privilege of landing a cable on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Red Sea Cable was believed to have been successfully laid from Suez to Perim, a distance of 1,260 miles.

The English funds were buoyant at the advance quoted.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS BY THIS ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 1.

The *Times* announces that the address in reply to the Royal speech will be moved by the Hon. ALEXANDER EGERTON, M. P. for South Lancaster, and will be seconded by Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, M. P. for Portsmouth.

The Queen held a council yesterday.

The Earl of ELGIN had an audience on his return from China, and Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE on his return from Constantinople.

Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is in a precartous state of health, but the *Advertiser* contradicts the report of her having entered a convent.

Doctor HATHEY, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, reports that the Thames has, within the last few days, notwithstanding the early period of the year, exhibited unmistakeable symptoms of offensiveness, and more pungently than last Summer.

General Sir HARRY SMITH, commanding the Northern and Midland districts, will relinquish his command in September next.

The *Bankers' Magazine*, in reference to the prospects of the money market, says that the expectation seems to be that the value of accommodation for the present will be comparatively easy, but that subsequently an increased demand will arise, which will even carry the rate, towards the close of the year, to 4½ or 5 per cent.

From the Daily News, May 31—P. M.

The fresh rise established in the funds, to-day, amounted to three-eighths per cent., making one per cent. in two days, and a total rebound of nearly five per cent. from the lowest point touched during the panic. Most classes of other securities also participated, to-day, in the upward movement. Among the considerations which assisted tha rise, to-day, was an impression that the Austrians are getting the worst of the struggle, and that an early and general advance of the allied forces is probable. The improvement established in the foreign exchanges, at a moment when gold is flowing in so freely from Russia, Turkey and the United States, independently of the remittances again becoming due from Australia, likewise operated on the favorable side. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The gold arrivals from St. Petersburg, to-day, amounted to £89,000, nearly the whole of which is expected to be taken to the Bank. The foreign exchanges, this afternoon, were more favorable for this country.

From the London Times, May 31—P. M.

The Funds opened this morning with undiminished firmness. There was no news to excite attention, and speculation is dormant. The Savings bank purchases appear to have ceased. Of the £208,000 by the *Niagara*, £140,000 have arrived in London, and been taken for the Continent. The remainder being on French account, will go to France direct from Liverpool. In foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rate on Hamburg was slightly higher. During the month just ended the movement in consols has been entirely upward, and an advance has been established of 3¾ per cent., although scarcely a single fact has transpired to alter the complexion of political affairs.

In the market for English railway stocks there was yesterday a further advance of ½ to 1½ per cent. The purchases by the public continue, although on a less extensive scale. The remarkable fall in the shares of the Ceylon Railway Company continues, and renewed doubts are felt as to the possibility of its being constructed within the limits of the guaranteed capital.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON returns in August after the first series of military operations.

Heavy shipments of artillery and siege material ware progressing.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant at over one per cent. advance; the Threes closed at 62f. 75c.

GERMANY.

The Military Committee of the German Diet was reported to have approved of a motion to place an army on the Rhine and will propose its adoption.

English Ignorance and Prejudice in Regard to France.

Paris Correspondence of London Morning Post.

If the public in England are to form their own opinions on continental politics by the assertions of certain journals which pretend to instruct them, they will be continually deceived. That many do form their opinions about France from what they read in the journals in question, is obvious from the language of Englishmen one meets in Paris. The other day I encountered a gentleman who exclaimed: "Well, I suppose this fellow can't last long"—(meaning the Emperor)—"sure to kick up a row whilst he is in Italy. And then he'll get no money for the war. War? Why the war never can be popular in France; and as for the Italians, they must hate the —— despot." Now, where is all this information obtained? The gentleman who retailed it to me is a man of ordinary reasoning powers and observation, and employs two or three hours every day of his life in reading English newspapers. He is a militiaman, a rifleman, and a deputy lieutenant, and in every sense of the word a "jolly good fellow." He confesses to hating the French sincerely, partly because they eat frogs, but more particularly because he "don't know exactly why." Militiamen, I have observed, generally talk about soldiering more than those who have made it a profession; so my friend Captain HAWKSBURY just now is more amusing than usual. We dined last night at the "*Trois Frères*," when he favored me with the ideas of Londoners about the Emperor of the French and the expected union of Russia and France to invade England. If this gentleman represents the Cockney politics of the day correctly, there is a wonderful amount of contradiction afloat amongst the 3,000,000 of London. Although the Emperor of the French "can't last," although France be a bankrupt country, still it appears NAPOLEON III., unpopular at home, and the French nation beggared, is to invade England! Is it the excellent pale ale of England that produces this muddle? Then how are we exiles from our native land to understand Englishmen at home when they speak about national defences? HAWKSBURY last night had scarcely got through his bottle of sherry ("none of your French red rot for me, Mr. M.") when he pictured one of the most noble and numerous British armies ever got together. HAWKSBURY called our coastguard the Heavy C——, and a variety of militia regiments "the finest troops in the world, sir!" then a magnificent fleet was animating the Channel, and an army of 100,000 regular troops waiting for the enemy, which he believed the rifle corps alone would dispose of. This was very cheerful, and we parted, congratulating each other on the safety of Old England, HAWKSBURY whistling a snatch of "Rule Britannia" as he proceeded towards MACRICK'S. This morning my friend makes his appearance, and with a downcast expression says: "The French army is in better condition than ours, everything in England is neglected—Horse Guards—bad!" Upon my honor, I think the French would tick us. You know modern warfare has changed everything, my dear fellow—science, more than pluck, will win the day. Then as to our fleet—can't get men—badly managed—French ships very fine—Cherbourg—upon my soul, I don't know how we should get out of it." HAWKSBURY then flew into a rage, and again abused the Emperor NAPOLEON III., who appeared to be the cause of our asserted deficiencies by land and sea, and every evil under the sun. Is this an illustration of England at home? Certainly one sees something like it in the London papers—ignorance, inconsistency, prejudice and ill humor. England seems to be chafing in a cage of wounded pride, and determined to quarrel with France. How much better it would be if we did more and said less. Surely, whilst all Europe is nothing but a big garrison we ought to have strong fleets and large armies always ready, no matter whether NAPOLEON or any other sovereign reigns in France. Better to be always prepared with an efficient regular army and strong fleet than to talk nonsense about invasion, and riflemen and militia. I assure you we look supremely ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbors during these periods of panic, which are always followed by the most reckless indifference. Returning to the determination of some Englishmen not to learn the truth about France, and insisting on being duped, I find few will remember that NAPOLEON III. is indebted for his throne to the will of the people. He is there became universal suffrage voted him Emperor of the French. The feeling towards his Majesty can be seen on all public occasions strongly demonstrated, whether in Paris or the Provinces. He is always received with an enthusiasm very remarkable for Frenchmen. Of this we had a marked example when he left Paris the other day for Italy, and all along the road up to Marseilles. "Bankrupt France" has just subscribed two milliards three hundred millions for a war loan, whilst only five hundred millions was asked for; and yet some Englishmen insist on saying the war is not popular, and that the nation has no faith in the Government. Then it is said Napoleon wants to keep Italy. If so, why does he publicly proclaim to the contrary, and why did the Imperial Government communicate quite the contrary to all the great Powers when France declared war? Surely if NAPOLEON III. intended to avail himself of an inch of the Peninsula, neither he nor his Government need have gone out of the way to make a solemn declaration to the contrary. Beyond the assurances France has given to the world on this subject, I believe I am correct in saying France has pledged Piedmont that Italy shall belong to the Italians, and that France will take no advantages whatever of her victories. Time will correct the errors of those who reason with prejudice, rather than reflect, with the material for arriving at reasonable conclusions. Since I have been in Paris (during the last four years) the following "startling intelligence" has appeared in some London journals:

1. The Emperor of the French is fast losing his mind.
2. He never stirs out without being surrounded by a strong body guard.
3. The Imperial Prince is blind.
4. The Imperial Prince is dumb.
5. The Empress is paralyzed.
6. The Emperor's politics are entirely dictated by Bourse speculations.
7. Periodically the Emperor is assassinated.
8. He intends to invade England (about every six months.)
9. France is bankrupt.
10. "The present state of things can't last."
11. Everything that takes place is "the beginning of the end."
12. Orleanist plots or Legitimist plots always going on, which will soon upset the present dynasty.

Such are a few of the newspaper reports which have graced certain London journals, but only worth remembering as a guide for those who care to know the truth for the future, by estimating the real value of malignant falsehoods still daily propagated.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON has been tolerably active, and has advenced 1-16d.@1-8d. on last Friday's quotations. The greatest improvement being on the fair and middling qualities. The sales for three days foot up 28,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400, and exporters 4,000. The market closed with a tendency still upward. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote Orleans middling at 6¾d.; Upland do. 6½d.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The advices from Manchester are of a favorable character, and there had been a slight advance in all kinds of fabrics. For India goods there was an active demand, but YARNS were rather dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the weather had been very favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs were declining. FLOUR was very dull, and 2d.@3d. lower. The quotations are 11s.@13s. 8d. WHEAT was also quite dull, but the prices were nominally unchenged. Western Red, 8s.@10s. 6d.; Western White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 1d.; Southern White, 10s. 9d.@13s. CORN dull and neglected. Mixed was quoted at 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d.; Yellow, 6s. 9d.@7s. 1d.; White, 8s. @8s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, quote BEEF quiet and steady. BACON steady. LARD dull, and quoted at 60s. 6d.@61s. TALLOW quiet. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. ASHES quiet. LINSEED OIL, 30s. Resin steady, Common 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT had declined 2s.@3s, on quotations of previous week. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. TEA firm, at 1s. 3d. for Congou. RICE firm. TALLOW, 54s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. PIG IRON dull, at 47s. The Wool sales closed at a slight advance, mainly on the finer grades.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday evening at 93⅛@93⅜ for both money and account. American Securities were dull. Illinois Central Railroad Shares were quoted at 42@45 ₱ cent. discount; Erie Shares, 6@6½; New-York Central Shares, 64@66.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—STATE OF TRADE.

The mail steamship *Quaker City*, Captain SHUFELDT, which left Havana at 7 P. M. on the 7th, arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

A cargo of Coolies, numbering 788, was landed at Havana, June 2, from the ship *Live Yankee*, twelve only having died on the voyage.

The health of Havana continues good; there have been a few isolated cases of fever, but no epidemic.

Our markets are dull, but holders of sugars resist a decline. Nos. 11 and 12 are about $3 87½@$4 per 100 pounds; stocks of sugar here and at Matanzas about 400,000 boxes, against 300,000 last year at same date; shipped last week, 32,000 boxes.

Exchange—London, 15½ @ 16 prem.; New York and Boston, 2½ @ 5½ do.

United States gold, 3½ @ 4 premium.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$1,529,593 IN TREASURE.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY commanding, from Aspinwall June 3 and Key West June 8, with mails, treasure and passengers, arrived at this port early this morning.

The *Star of the West* left at Key West $205,000 in transit for New-Orleans.

Left in the port of Aspinwall U. S. steam-frigate *Roanoke*, all well.

The *Jamestown* left on 3d inst., for Greytown.

June 7, lat. 23° 26', lon. 84°, exchanged signals with bark *Milton*, showing WAKEMAN, DIMON & Co.'s signals, standing to northeast.

There is no Californian news of consequence by this arrival, which has not been anticipated by the Overland Mail, the advices by which were to the 16th ultimo.

We are indebted to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the prompt delivery of packages.

The following is the Treasure List of the *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$241,000	J. H. Coghill	$20,058
American Ex. Bank	131,600	J. Goldsmith & Co.	19,400
W. Heller & Co.	105,216	Benstedler Bros.	16,000
Freeman & Co.	82,808.7	Einstein Bros.	15,000
E. Kelly & Co.	77,000	Roberts, Morgan & Co	15,000
Jas. Patrick & Co.	65,000	J. Heller & Brother.	13,700
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	64,500	Howland & Aspinw'l	13,800
W. T. Coleman & Co	62,075	E. Bulkley & Sons.	10,073
Metropolitan Bank	60,950	Clark & Wilonr.	10,000
T. McCahill & Co.	55,000	P. Naylor	10,000
Richard Patrick	52,000	Butcher & Brother.	10,000
W. Seligman & Co.	50,000	Jennings & Brewster	9,000
Order	34,400	E. C. Knight & Co.	7,350
Charles W. Crosby	32,800	Janson, Bond & Co.	6,500
W. Hogg & Co.	30,000	R. Meader	6,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	29,760	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	5,000
J. B. Weir	20,835	J. G. Parker & Son.	5,000
De Witt, Kettle & Co	22,000	N. F. Sears	5,636
Rush & Wildes	21,960	Baker & Morrill	4,230
Tread well & Co.	21,658	C. C. Baker	4,465
H. Colton & Co.	21,200	B. Hastings	3,099
R. Meader & Adams	20,000	G. W. Messinger	3,029
Total			$1,513,975

FROM ASPINWALL.

Howl'nd & Aspinw'l	$9,000	Dawson & Maxwell.	$1,000
Fievor & Colgate	2,270	F. Kopp	400
H. J. Berner	1,500	S. Lansburg & Bro.	200
J. Krause	1,200	S. L. Isaacs	80
Total			$15,620

Passengers.

H. W. Halleck, lady and servant, John Sickles, Lieut. Chas. Churchill, S. Kife, J. R. Keys, W. T. Bryant, S. Boutenon, J. M. Wright, R. B. Lee, Jr., and brother, Theo. Ladd, P. Chrysal and wife, Mr. L. Gapky and child, Mr. Lambert, F. Peter, F. D. Fallbank, L. Pollack, J. Connolly and wife, W. H. Glover, R. H. Brescroft, T. R. Bailey, Geo. Work, C. C. Terry, Mrs. Boradaile, J. P. Davis, John Davis, D. F. Raney, J. B. Brittain, Chas. Davies and wife, J. Pikenton G. W. Wilcox, F. S Jewett, Dr. W. H. Gstliff, D. Thompson, J. C. Wells, Mrs. Perkins and two infants, J. Bachman, R. T. Russell and wife, J. J. Wright, Jr., D. W. Moore, S. Richardson, J. A. Wetherby, F. Williard, W. Mehlinarr, A. T. Laughton and wife, F. T. Engman, Mrs. Laugton, E. Smiley, J. H. Dall, A Singer, J. Mowenstein, wife and child, J. Reess, J. Kelly, J. King, J. Galloway F. P. Wilder, W. Reed, E. Tennell, A. Westover, Bellars, Jas. R. Baker, W. G. Ewing, H. S. Comstock, C. B. Johnson, E. F. Boswell, J. W. Bligh, N. Harris, J. Sloan, W. B. Wagouer, D. B. D. R. Stoffer, J. Hatmann, W. Sacks, Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Susan L Ford, E. T. Conrell, L Roberts and wife, E. T. File, Sandres and wife, J. Dixon, H. W. Dunning, J. and G. Edwards, C. McDermot, J. B. Soulayres, S. L. Parkis, W. Fairchild, G Fairchild, Mrs. Cotter, B. Horner, W. Story, H. W. Adams, D. Avery, J. Avery, J. A. Morse, J. H. Renaly, H. H. Johnson, W. H. Cockir, A. Roeder, L. M. Chase, Geo. Gordon, H. Meyers, W. Dilton, C. J. Fox, U. S. Consul, Mrs. F. Dimon, 3 children and servant, C. L. Dimon, Sayes, H. Schuber & Son, S. Crosby & Son, Chas. Fripp, Mrs. Mosquera, Mr. Sayre, C. H. Chase, F. Flores, H. Villa, Jose Rodriguez, C. C. Burda, Dr. Cerrans, M. Baldwin, M. Semmer, 4 Paris, A. Paris, A. Hermann, M. Vernon, Mrs. Gordon and 3 infants, G. F. Thompson, W. Milley, A. Bowman, O. Giddings, and 884 in steerage.

The News via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 11.

The steamer *Jasper* is below, from Minatitlen 8th inst., with California advices of May 20.

The mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, took $1,800,000 in treasure and 400 passengers.

Business was good in San Francisco and the accounts from the mines were good—there being plenty of water.

Coffee had advanced six cents per pound; sales of Rio at 13 cents. In other articles there was no particular change to notice.

The news from Fraser's River was discouraging.

The ships *Lookout*, *Storm King* and *Derby*, from New-York; *Golden Rocket* and *Nightingale*, from Boston; *Georgiana*, from Melbourne; *James Brown*, *Santa Claus* and *Black Prince*, from Hong Kong, and United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, from Raalejo, had arrived at San Francisco.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 11.

The Santa Fé mail of May 23 reached Independence this morning.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Santa Fé, on the 15th, indorsed the Administration, and also delegated to Congress Mr. OTERO.

Great preparations were making to receive the Hon. J. S. PHELPS, of Missouri, who had been invited by the Legislature to visit New-Mexico.

The Stockton mail arrives at Santa Fé regularly since the establishment of a military post at the crossing of the Colorado.

There has been no rain this year in New-Mexico.

Anniversary of the German Singing Association.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 11.

The eighth Anniversary of the German Singing Association commenced this evening, with the reception in Monument-square of the Societies from New-York, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and other places. Afterwards, there was a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession. The grand concert comes off on Monday or Tuesday, and concludes with an immense pic-nic.

Freshet in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 11.

It is reported there was a freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road last night.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The new United States steam sloop-of-war returned to-day from a trial trip. The ship works admirably under steam and sail.

The Ship Audubon.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The ship *Audubon*, whose loss by fire is reported, was owned by WILLIAMS & DALAND, of this city, and was insured in State-street for $35,000.

Schooner General Clinch Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

Schooner *General Clinch*, hence for Providence, is ashore, on L'Homme Dieu Shoal, bilged and full of water.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.—The following are the names of the acting midshipmen who have recently graduated at the Naval Academy, arranged in tha order of merit, viz:

No. 1, Wilburn B. Hall, of Louisiana; No. 2, Alfred T. Maban, of New-York; No. 3, Samuel W. Averett, of Virginia; No. 4, George C. Remy, of Iowa; No. 5, A. Slidell Mackenzie, of New-Jersey; No. 6, Norman A. Farquhar, of Pennsylvenia; No. 7, Samuel D. Greene, of Rhode Island; No. 8. Henry B. Claiborne, of Louisiana; No. 9, Charles H. Swasey, of Massechusetts; No. 10, George A. Borchert, of Georgia; No. 11, Theodore F. Kane, of New-York; No. 12, Beatly P. Smith, of New-York; No 13 C. M. Schoonmaker, of New-York; No. 14, Hilary Cenas, of Louisiana; No. 15, Roderick Prentiss, of Indiana; No. 16, Roderick L. McCook, of Ohio; No. 17, Samuel H. Hackett, of Pennsylvania; No. 18, Gilbert C. Wiltse, of New-York; No. 19, Thomas S. Spencer, of Connecticut; No. 20, Walter R. Butt, of Washington Territory.

The foregoing have been ordered to sea, to the following vessels: Midshipmen Mahan, Claiborne, Cenas, Wiltse, and Spencer, to the *Congress*. Midshipmen Hall, Borchert, Kane, and Butt, to the *Constellation*. Midshipmen Remey, Mackenzie, Greene, and Swasey, to the *Hartford*. Midshipmen Farquhar, Schoonmaker, Prentiss, and McCook, to the *San Jacinto*. Midshipmen Averett, Smith, and Hackett to the *Wyoming*.—*Constitution*.

THE FROSTS.

Better Accounts—The Damage Confined to a Small District.

The effects of the fruet upon the crops at the West prove to be less destructive than the first accounts gave reason to apprehend. The worst damage was in Central Ohio. North and South of a line drawn through the middle of that State, the crops suffered very little. Unfortunately, the devastated region comprises some of the best wheat land of Ohio; yet the accounts given in our latest exchanges do not represent the case as hopeless. Further West, there are few complaints.

Of the effect in Ohio, the Columbus *State Journal*, June 10, says:

"The frost appears to have been most severe in the central and southern counties of Ohio. Accounts conflict as to the injury done to the wheat crop, and from this fact, we are inclined to believe that it has not been so great as was at first supposed. Some localities have escaped entirely; in others, the crop will be almost a total faitnre. The corn crop, generally, is not so injured but that it may speedily recover, if the weather prove favorable."

The Cleveland *Herald*, of June 10, says:

"It was impossible, until two or three days after the freeze, to ascertain the real injury. There is a belt of country lying midway from lake to river, running from the N. E. to the S. W., on which the wheat is badly, nearly totally injured.

The line of the frost in Ohio seemed to have been from lake to river, but severest in the centre, and shading off to the waters each side, so that on the borders of these waters the effect was slight. The injury was not very serious further than midway, East and West, in the State."

In the districts where the frost was most severe, a panic seems to have raged. The Youngstown (O.) *Register* pictures the effect upon the farmers:

"The prevalent opinion is, that most of the wheat-fields on the uplands will not be worth the cutting, and we have heard of whole acres being offered at a dollar apiece. Opinions and accounts, however, are conflicting as regards the wheat, and it is too early yet to despair of a tolerable yield. The farmers seem to be panic-stricken, nevertheless, and all the mills and flour depôts of this vicinity have been besieged since Monday morning with people from town and country, anxious to purchase flour ere it gets up to starvation prices.

Buckwheat is also in demand among farmers, for sowing, in anticipation of a failure in the wheat crop. Others are plowing up their fallow land, and planting it with corn and potatoes, in order to make up for a deficiency of wheat."

The Toledo (O.) *Blade*, June 9, confirms the report that the line of the frost was plainly marked in one section only in Ohio. It says:

"We are in receipt of a letter from CYRUS HOWARD, Esq., of Henry county, dated at Monroeville, giving the result of his observation as to the effect of the recent frost in the region traversed from Jefferson to Monroeville.

He says that throughout the route of the Stubenville and Indiana Railroad, and the greater portion of the line of the Sandusky and Newark Road, the wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables were literally destroyed. It was the general opinion that nine-tenths of the wheat crop of this country named is lost.

The corn may, to a great extant, recover; but even this is deemed questionable, as in most fields but little evidence of life is left. In many cases in Licking, Knox and Richland Counties, the farmers are replanting. The frost appears to have been heaviest in these counties. In Licking even the clover and grass, together with garden vegetables, were destroyed.

As Mr. HOWARD came North, he perceived a change for the better, which continued until at Monroeville but slight signs of frost were noticed.

There seems but little doubt that the region of country described by Mr. H. has suffered more severely than other portions of Ohio."

In Illinois there has been no damage. The Chicago *Journal*, June 9, has the following:

"It is a settled fact that considerable damage has been done throughout the country to garden vegetation. But as regards corn and wheat, though scotched in some localities, they have not suffered much permanent injury. Where the insect had begun its ravages in the wheat fields, the frost has effectually destroyed the pest and not materially injured the plant.

There is but little doubt of the recovery of the wheat and corn from the effects of the frosts. But should the corn have been cut off, there is sufficient time to replant, the only effect being to belate the crop.

This is 'the conclusion of the whole matter,' as gathered from private and newspaper sources, the exaggerated reports 'on Change' to the contrary notwithstanding."

These reports from Illinois are ratified by private letters. The Boston *Journal*, June 10, notices the receipt in that city of advices from parties in Chicago, who have abundant means of obtaining reliable information on the subject, which state that the crops in Illinois have sustained no damage from the late severe frost.

The *Journal* adds:

"From all we can learn, the crops west of Ohio are exempt, excepting a few localities which have suffered to a trivial extent."

A letter from Galena, Ill., in the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"The frost of last week cut down much of the corn and vegetables, but it will do the fields no permanent injury. The wheat and oats, probably, derive benefit from it. This check of growth will give thickness to Spring stalks on some fields. The Hessian fly has made its appearence."

Of the frost in New-Jersey, the Newark *Daily* says:

"As for our own State, we may say, it is believed that it has substantially escaped thus far unscathed. And we repeat, that a strong hope may be justly entertained, for the reasons stated, as well as others, that, should the season be favorable hereafter, fair and reasonable crops may yet reward the industry of the husoandman."

An Elopement and a Capture.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 11.

Yesterday forenoon, a man named JACOB WEISNAR, who keeps a boarding-house and saloon in Palmyra, came to the city in pursuit of his wife, whom he suspected to have eloped in company with one MICHAEL LOTTZA, a gas fitter, residing in the same place. The assistance of the police was invoked, and after a search of some hours, the missing wife and her mate companion were found at the rooms of an acquaintance in Bennett's Block, corner of Buffalo and Washington streets. The culprits were arrested, and taken to the police-office, where an examination was held, which resulted in a disclosure of the following facts:

LOTTZA, who has a wife and two children in Palmyra, has for a considerable time past been quite intimate in the family of WEISNER, and improved his opportunities so well that he appears to have supplanted his friend in MRS. WEISNER'S affections to a very great extent, and was permitted by the lady to squire her about in a very imprudent manner, to say the least of it—taking her out riding, and so on, without the knowledge of her husband. Some slight suspicion seems to have entered the mind of WEISNER, at times, but it does not appear that he took any very decided steps in the matter, and the *liason* went on with out serious interruption. MRS. WEISNER has a sister in Walworth, it seems, whose husband died not long since, and it is supposed that the circumstance has been used in a measure to cover up the designs of the guilty parties. A few days ago MRS. WEISNER left home, where she, as well as her paramour, has two children, for the purpose of visiting this sister in her affliction. On Thursday morning, without notifying her husband of her intention, she left her sister's and took the stege for Macedon, where she met a train from the East, on which LOTTZA was a passenger. Together they came on to this city, and took a room at Lawrence's Hotel, where LOTTZA registered their names as man and wife. In the evening they visited the theatre in company, and after the performence returned to the hotel. They occupied the same apartment during the night, and in the morning LOTTZA represented his companion as his wife in giving an order to the porter. After breakfast they went out to call on the family in Bennett's Block, where they were found by the husband, who was accompanied by Officer WAGNER.

At the Police office the guilty parties appeared to be perfectly composed. The woman, who is young and quite good-looking, was remarkably cool, and met her husband's eye without flinching. She did not deny coming to the city with LOTTZA, but wanted it believed that she did so merely to pay a visit. As to the occupation of the same room by herself and LOTTZA during Thursday night, her story was that he slept on a lounge and she on the bed. LOTTZA was not at all communicative on the subject, but was very anxious not to be exposed in the papers. We are informed that he is quite a lady's man, and has been in two or three scrapes of a similar character before. He is even now under bonds to appear at Court in Wayne County, for an affair in which a woman is the complainant. WAGNER, the unlucky husband, felt very badly indeed. We should judge him to be a simple-minded, inoffensive man, by his looks, and such is the character given him by his acquaintances.

The police justice was at some loss how to dispose of the case, but finally determined to hold both the runaways as disorderly persons. LOTTZA found an acquaintance who became his bail, but the woman being without friends, seemed likely enough at one time to get a taste of penitentiary discipline, unless her husband would consent to take her back. This he was more than half disposed to do all the time, but she showed no such signs of repentance as would justify the most liberal minded men in taking such a course. She finally appealed to her paramour, and he induced the same friend who had signed his bond to interfere in her behalf.

After matters had progressed thus far, the indulgent husband concluded that since his wife would not make any overtures for a reconciliation, he would do so. He therefore signed her bail-bond himself as one of the sureties. That matter being settled, he directed her to go to the dépôt and await his coming, which she did, and the two returned to Palmyra together on the next train.

POLITICAL

Speech of the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell.

An American meeting was held in Cincinnati on Thursday evening, June 9, apparently to consider the action of the recent Republican State Convention of Ohio, relative to the Massachusetts Two Years' Amendment. The Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL was present, and spoke as follows, according to the report of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"Mr. CAMPBELL introduced his remarks by saying that it was thirty-one years since he first embarked, in this city, in political life, commencing in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, then under the editorial charge of Mr. HAMMOND. Since that time he had taken an active part in political affairs, both State and National.

One year ago, after he had served his constituents nine years in Congress, he was driven from his seat—in which his constituents had elected him—without the poor privilege granted to criminals, to defend himself. Thus driven into retirement, he had no desire to again take part in political affairs; and he desired to state that he would not discuss the questions at issue between the parties, as he did not intend to take part in the campaign this Fall.

He then adverted to the charge made against him, that he had gone into the Committee of the late Republican Convention to act as fugleman of the Americans. It was a misrepresentation. The truth was, that in the meeting of that Committee he proposed a resolution simply reindorsing the Philadelphia Platform. This was rejected. After this came up the Fugitive Slave Law for a resolution demanded in consequence of the decision of Judge SWAN.

Then, when he thought the Committee might return to the Convention, came up the resolution denouncing what is known as the Massachusetts Amendment. He opposed that, not that he was authorized to speak for the Americans, but because he held in regard the reputation of the Republican Party, with whom he had acted since its organization. Americans had been invited to participate in that Convention. The resolution finally adopted he regarded as a direct and palpable insult to them. [Applause.] When he invites a man to his house, shall he immediately spit in his face? Such was the character of the action of the Republican Convention.

He did not think it was required of a State Convention to denounce the acts of the Legislatures of other States. He then referred to the passage of the act of the late Ohio Legislature, which prohibits any person from voting in whose veins was any admixture of African blood. This he thought as abominable as the one censured.

Mr. CAMPBELL was opposed to bringing into that Convention any such bone of contention. At this state of the proceedings Mr. JACOBI, a young German of this city, asked leave to make a statement, which was granted. It was to the effect that the German Republicans of this city demanded a resolution relating to the Massachusetts amendment. Finally, as the Committee was about to retire, word was brought that the Germans had left the Convention because of the non-passage of the said resolution. The resolution as reported by Mr. HOLLISTER was passed. He also alluded to the charge concerning Mr. T. C. DAY—to wit: that he demanded the passage of that resolution. He did not appear to defend his friend DAY, for he was able to take care of himself, (at this there was tremendous applause,) but the charge was incorrect. Mr. DAY was not guilty of such want of propriety. He pronounced the charge against Mr. CORWIN also false—Mr. C. was not in the habit of getting "mad." His explanation on this point was the same as that also made public.

In regard to the candidates nominated, he did not believe they knew anything about the platform adopted, at the time. At the next election, he expected to vote for whom he pleased, as he did not hold himself bound by the action of any Convention, whether of platform or candidates. If he disliked the former, he spit upon it; if the latter, he spit upon them. He expected to make his own selection in regard to Judges.

Mr. C. said that he had not come to counsel the Americans to adopt any particular course; they knew their duty, and knowing it, they would perform it without counsel. He yet hoped that the mistake made at Columbus would be corrected.

His remarks on the fugitive slave law, and other matters in which the public are interested, were well timed and pointed, and frequently brought down the house. In conclusion, he counselled conciliation and harmony.

The meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend a mass convention of all the conservative citizens of Ohio, to be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 6th of July next, to nominate a State ticket, which shall reflect the opinion of all who are in favor of sustaining an honest Judiciary, and faithful application of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the local affairs of our Territories; who oppose an unwarrantable foreign influence in our politics, and who are devoted to, and under all circumstances will maintain the integrity of our Federal Union.

Italian Committee of New-York.

THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE [illegible] the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers engaged in the war for the independence of Italy, present their first subscription list to the public, and beg leave to inform the friends of Italy that they will continue to receive contributions for the above-named object at the office of the Treasurer, OTTAVIO FABRICOTTI, No. 34 Beaver-street, or through the Managers of the Association, who are furnished with subscription books, containing the autograph signatures of the President and Treasurer.

The funds thus collected will be forwarded *entire* to the Central Committee of Turin for distribution, the members of the New-York Committee defraying from their own private purses any expenses which may be incurred in the prosecution of their object.

The Committee have resolved, after publishing the names of subscribers in the papers of this City, as a guarantee against any omissions or mistakes, to republish them in the form of a book, and to deposit a copy in the archives of those towns and cities which shall be the recipients of their benefaction, as a perpetual memorial of the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Italy in their present struggle.

V. BOTTA, President.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 10, 1859.

V. Botta	$100 00	T. R. W.	$10 00
O. Fabbricotti	250 00	Mrs. Edda Middleton	50 00
G. Albinole	100 00	Henry Maillard	25 00
G. Ceccarini	50 00	F. Massa	10 00
E. P. Zahbri	50 00	Mrs. James G. B

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2412. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

THE NORTH BRITON AT QUEBEC.

The King of Sardinia Forces the Passage of the Sesia.

BOLD OPERATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

The Austrians on the Frontier of Parma.

A New Move in the Direction of Peace.

The Emperor of Austria on his Way to the Seat of War.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A GERMAN ARMY TO GUARD THE RHINE.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Steady—Consols 93 1-8 a 93 3-8.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 11.

The screw steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, June 1, passed Further Point at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, and reached Quebec in the evening.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th May.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of June 18.

THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war is interesting.

An official Sardinian bulletin says that the ardinians passed the Sesia in the face of the Austrians, who were fortified at Palestro, after a severe conflict, and carried the place, making many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

GARIBALDI was making some bold m vements in Lombardy. On the 27th, after a furious fight of three hours he entered Como. The Austrians retreated to Camerlata, where the combat was renewed, and the Austrians again retreated towards Milan. All the steamers on the Lake were in the hands of the patriots.

It was reported *via* Berne, that on the 29th, GARIBALDI was defeated by a superior force and withdrew into the Canton Tessin, but this lacks confirmation, and Turin dispatches give the impression that he was making further progress.

The contents of the French bulletins are unimportant.

The Emperor was about to move his head-quarters from Alessandria, and it was reported he would go to Casale.

The Austrians in considerable force had occupied Bobbio.

It was reported in Paris that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will make most strennous efforts to end the war.

A fight had occurred at Floreoce between some English war sailors and some American sailors on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes, but no details had been received.

The Emperor of Austria quitted Vienna on the 29th, and arrived at Verona on the 31st May, accompanied by his brother, the Archduke CHARLES, General Hess, and others.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Parliament met on the 31st May. Speaker DENISON was unanimously reelected.

The terms offered by the Government to the Atlantic Telegraph Company to be considered at the approaching meeting, are an Eight per cent. guarantee for twenty-five years, provided the Cable is in successful operation at the rate of one hundred words per hour, and they will pay £20,000 per annum for messages; the arrangement for £14,000 per annum to stand good to the Company in return for the surrender of the exclusive privileges of landing a cable on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Red Sea Cable was believed to have been successfully laid from Suez to Perim, a distance of 1,260 miles.

The English funds were buoyant at the advance quoted.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS BY THIS ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 1,

The *Times* announces that the address in reply to the Royal speech will be moved by the Hon. ALGERNON EGERTON, M. P. for South Lancaster, and will be seconded by Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, M. P. for Portsmouth.

The Queen held a council yesterday.

The Earl of ELGIN had an audience on his return from China, and Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE on his return from Constantinople.

Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is in a precarious state of health, but the *Advertiser* contradicts the report of her having entered a convent.

Doctor HISTED, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, reports that the Thames has, within the last few days, notwithstanding the early period of the year, exhibited unmistakeable symptoms of offensiveness, and more pungeotly than last Summer.

General Sir HARRY SMITH, commanding the Northern and Midland districts, will relinquish his command in September next.

The *Bankers' Magazine*, in reference to the prospects of the money market, says that the expectation seems to be that the value of accommodation for the present will be comparatively easy, but that subsequently an increased demand will arise, which will even carry the rate, towards the close of the year, to 4½ or 5 per cent.

From the Daily News, May 31—P. M.

The fresh rise established in the funds, to-day, amounted to three-eighths per cent., making one per cent. in two days, and a total rebound of nearly five per cent. from the lowest point touched during the panic. Most classes of other securities also participated, to-day, in the upward movement. Among the considerations which assisted the rise, to-day, was an impression that the Austrians are getting the worst of the struggle, and that an early and general advance of the allied forces is probable. The improvement established in the foreign exchanges, at a moment when gold is flowing in so freely from Russia, Turkey and the United States, independently of the remittances again becoming due from Australia, likewise operated on the favorable side. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The gold arrivals from St. Petersburg, to-day, amounted to £89,000, nearly the whole of which is expected to be taken to the Bank. The foreign exchanges, this afternoon, were more favorable for this country.

From the London Times, May 31—P. M.

The Funds opened this morning with undiminished firmness. There was no news to excite attention, and speculation is dormant. The Savings bank purchases appear to have ceased. Of the £208,000 by the *Niagara*, £140,000 have arrived in London, and been taken for the Continent. The remainder being on French account, will go to France direct from Liverpool. In foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rate on Hamburg was slightly higher. During the month just ended the movement in consols has been entirely upward, and an advance has been established of 3¾ per cent., although scarcely a single fact has transpired to alter the complexion of political affairs.

In the market for English railway stocks there was yesterday a further advance of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The purchases by the public continue, although on a less extensive scale. The remarkable fall in the shares of the Ceylon Railway Company continues, and renewed doubts are felt as to the possibility of its being constructed within the limits of the guaranteed capital.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON returns in August after the first series of military operations.

Heavy shipments of artillery and siege material were progressing.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant at over one per cent. advance; the Threes closed at 62f. 75c.

GERMANY.

The Military Committee of the German Diet was reported to have approved of a motion to place an army on the Rhine and will propose its adoption.

English Ignorance and Prejudice in Regard to France.

Paris Correspondence of London Morning Post.

If the public in England are to form their own opinions on continental politics by the assertions of certain journals which pretend to instruct them, they will be continually deceived. That many do form their opinions about France from what they read in the journals in question, is obvious from the language of Englishmen one meets in Paris. The other day I encountered a gentleman who exclaimed: "Well, I suppose this fellow can't last long"—(meaning the Emperor)—"sure to kick up a row whilst he is in Italy. And then he'll get no money for the war. War? Why the war never can be popular in France; and as for the Italians, they must hate the —— despot." Now, where is all this information obtained? The gentleman who retailed it to me is a man of ordinary reasoning powers and observation, and employs two or three hours every day of his life in reading English newspapers. He is a militiaman, a rifleman, and a deputy lieutenant, and in every sense of the word a "jolly good fellow." He confesses to hating the French sincerely, partly because they eat frogs, but more particularly because he "don't know exactly why." Militiamen, I have observed, generally talk about soldiering more than those who have made it a profession; so my friend Captain HAWKESBURY just now is more amusing than usual. We dined last night at the "*Trois Frères*," when he favored me with the ideas of Londoners about the Emperor of the French and the expected union of Russia and France to invade England. If this gentleman represents the Cockney politics of the day correctly, there is a wonderful amount of contradiction afloat amongst the 3,000 000 of London. Although the Emperor of the French "can't last," although France be a bankrupt country, still it appears NAPOLEON III., unpopular at home, and the French nation beggared, is to invade Eog and! Is it the excellent pale ale of England that produces this muddle? Then how are we exiles from our native land to understand Englishmen at home when they speak about national defences? HAWKESBURY last night had scarcely got through his bottle of sherry ("none of your French red rot for me, Mr. M.") when he pictured one of the most noble and numerous British armies ever got together. HAWKSBURY called our coastguard the Heavy C——, and a variety of militia regiments "the finest troops in the world, sir;" then a magnificent fleet was animating the Channel, and an army of 100,000 regular troops waiting for the enemy, which he believed the rifle corps alone would dispose of. This was very cheerful, and we parted, congratulating each other on the safety of Old England, HAWKESBURY whistling a snatch of "Rule Britannia" as he proceeded towards MARCUS'S. This morning my friend makes his appearance, and with a downcast expression says: "The French army is in better condition than ours, everything in England is neglected—Horse Guards—bah! Upon my honor, I think the French would lick us. You know modern warfare has changed everything, my dear fellow—science, more than pluck, will win the day. Then as to our fleet—can't get men—badly managed—French ships very fine—Cherbourg—upon my soul, I don't know how we should get out of it." HAWKESBURY then flew into a rage, and again abused the Emperor NAPOLEON III., who appeared to be the cause of our asserted deficiencies by land and sea, and every evil under the sun. Is this an illustration of England at home? Certainly one sees something like it in the London papers—ignorance, inconsistency, prejudice and ill humor. England seems to be chafing in a cage of wounded pride, and determined to quarrel with France. How much better it would be if we did more and said less. Surely, whilst all Europe is nothing but a big garrison we ought to have strong fleets and large armies always ready, no matter whether NAPOLEON or any other sovereign reigns in France. Better to be always prepared with an efficient regular army and strong fleet than to talk nonsense about invasion, and riflemen and militia. I assure you we look supremely ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbors during these periods of panic, which are always followed by the most reckless indifference. Returning to the determination of some Englishmen not to learn the truth about France, and insisting on being duped, I find few will remember that NAPOLEON III. is indebted for his throne to the will of the people. He is there because universal suffrage voted him Emperor of the French. The feeling towards his Majesty can be seen on all public occasions strongly demonstrated, whether in Paris or the Provinces. He is always received with an enthusiasm very remarkable for Frenchmen. Of this we had a marked example when he left Paris the other day for Italy, and all along the road up to Marseilles. "Bankrupt France" has just subscribed two milliards three hundred millions for a war loan, whilst only five hundred millions was asked for; and yet some Englishmen insist on saying the war is not popular, and that the nation has no faith in the Government. Then it is said Napoleon wants to keep Italy. If so, why does he publicly proclaim to the contrary, and why did the Imperial Government communicate quite the contrary to all the great Powers when France declared war? Surely if NAPOLEON III. intended to avail himself of an loch of the Peninsula, neither he nor his Government need have gone out of the way to make a solemn declaration to the contrary. Beyond the assurances France has given to the world on this subject, I believe I am correct in saying France has pledged Piedmont that Italy shall belong to the Italians, and that France will take no advantages whatever of her victories. Time will correct the errors of those who reason with prejudice, rather than reflect, with the material for arriving at reasonable conclusions. Since I have been in Paris (during the last four years) the following "startling intelligence" has appeared in some London journals:

1. The Emperor of the French is fast losing his mind.
2. He never stirs out without being surrounded by a strong body guard.
3. The Imperial Prince is blind.
4. The Imperial Prince is dumb.
5. The Empress is paralyzed.
6. The Emperor's politics are entirely dictated by Bourse speculatioos.
7. Periodically the Emperor is assassioated.
8. He intends to invade England (about every six mooths)
9. France is bankrupt.
10. "The present state of things can't last."
11. Everything that takes place is "the beginning of the end."
12. Orleanist plots or Legitimist plots always going on, which will soon upset the present dynasty.

Such are a few of the newspaper reports which have graced certain London journals, but only worth remembering as a guide for those who care to know the truth for the future, by estimating the real value of malignant falsehoods still daily propagated.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON has been tolerably active, and has advanced 1-16d.@1-8d. on last Friday's quotations. The greatest improvement being on the fair and middling qualities. The sales for three days foot up 28,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400, and exporters 4,000. The market closed with a tendency still upward. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote Orleans middling at 6¾d.; Upland do. 6½d.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The advices from Manchester are of a favorable character, and there had been a slight advance in all kinds of fabrics. For India goods there was an active demand, but YARNS were rather dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the weather had been very favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs were declining. FLOUR was very dull, and 2d.@3d. lower. The quotations are 11s.@13s. 8d. WHEAT was also quite dull, but the prices were nominally unchanged. Western Red, 8s.@10s. 6d.; Western White, 10s. 6c.@11s. 1d.; Southern White, 10s. 9d.@12s. CORN dull and neglected. Mixed was quoted at 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d.; Yellow, 6s. 9d.@7s. 1d.; White, 8s. @8s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, quote BEEF quiet and steady. BACON steady. LARD dull, and quoted at 60s. 6d.@61s. TALLOW quiet. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. ASHES quiet. LINSEED OIL 30s. Resin steady, Common 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT had declined 2s.@4s, on quotations of previous week. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. TEA firm, at 1s. 3d. for Congou. RICE firm. TALLOW, 54s. LINSEED OIL 29s. 3d.@28s. 6d. PIG IRON dull, at 47s. The Wool sales closed at a slight advance, mainly on the finer grades.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday evening at 93⅛@93⅜ for both money and account. American Securities were dull. Illinois Central Railroad Shares were quoted at 47@45 ₱ cent. discount; Erie Shares, 6@6¼, New-York Central Shares, 64@66.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—STATE OF TRADE.

The mail steamship *Quaker City*, Captain SHERRARD, which left Havana at 7 P. M. on the 7th, arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

A cargo of Coolies, numbering 788, was landed at Havana, June 2, from the ship *Live Yankee*, twelve only having died on the voyage.

The health of Havana continues good; there have been a few isolated cases of fever, but no epidemic.

Our markets are dull, but holders of sugars resist a decline. Nos. 11 and 12 are about $3 87½@$4 per 100 pounds; stocks of sugar here and at Matanzas about 400,000 boxes, against 300,000 last year at same date: shipped last week, 32,000 boxes.

Exchange—London, 15⅛@16 prem.; New York and Boston, 2⅛@5⅛ do.

United States gold, 3⅛@4 premium.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

News from California.

FOUR DAYS LATER—NEARLY $2,000,000 IN GOLD DUST EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK—ARRIVAL OF CLIPPER SHIPS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 11.

The steamer *Jasper* is below, from Minatitlan 8th inst., with California advices of May 20.

The mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, took $1,800,000 in treasure and 400 passengers.

Business was good in San Francisco and the accounts from the mines were good—there being plenty of water.

Coffee had advanced six cents per pound; sales of Rio at 13 cents. In other articles there was no particular change to notice.

The news from Fraser's River was discouraging.

The ships *Lookout*, *Storm King* and *Derby*, from New-York; *Golden Rocket* and *Nightingale*, from Boston; *Georgiana*, from Melbourne; *James Brown*, *Santa Claus* and *Black Prince*, from Hong Kong, and United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, from Realejo had arrived at San Francisco.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 11.

The Santa Fé mail of May 23 reached Independence this morning.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Santa Fé, on the 15th, indorsed the Administration, and also delegated to Congress Mr. OTERO.

Great preparations were making to receive the Hon. J. S. PHELPS, of Missouri, who had been invited by the Legislature to visit New-Mexico.

The Stockton mail arrives at Santa Fé regularly since the establishment of a military post at the crossing of the Colorado.

There has been no rain this year in New-Mexico.

Anniversary of the German Singing Association.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 11.

The eighth Anniversary of the German Singing Association commenced this evening, with the reception in Monument-square of the Societies from New-York, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and other places. Afterwards, there was a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession. The grand concert comes off on Monday or Tuesday, and concludes with an immense pic-nic.

Freshet in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 11.

It is reported there was a freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road last night.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The new United States steam sloop-of-war returned to-day from a trial trip. The ship works admirably under steam and sail.

The Ship Audubon.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

The ship *Audubon*, whose loss by fire is reported, was owned by WILLIAMS & DALANN, of this city, and was insured in State-street for $35,000.

Schooner General Clinch Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 11.

Schooner *General Clinch*, hence for Providence, is ashore, on L'Homme Dieu Shoal, bilged and full of water.

Consternation Among Officeholders—The Salem Forgeries Proved.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes a letter in relation to the Salem forgeries, which purports to develop the facts in the case:

"You have furnished the public, from time to time, with the leading facts and circumstances connected with the alleged forgery of several hundred names to the petition of Dr. LOARING to be appointed Collector of Salem. The truth of these allegations, it would appear, has now been established and confirmed by the Government agents who were deputed to make the investigation, and their report is before the President. It will be recollected that this petition was for the appointment of LOARING as Collector, during the Presidency of Gen. PIERCE, and that the result was the retention of Mr. MILLER as Collector, and the appointment of LORING as Postmaster.

So much for the Salem Custom-house matter, which, bad and black as it is, fails far behind the perpetration of fraud and forgery, by somebody in connection with the appointment of PERKINS as Postmaster of Salem. You stated a few days since, that a rumor existed of the discovery of these frauds by the Post-office Department, add that Mr. HOLBROOK, the secret agent, had been dispatched to Salem to investigate the affair. I now learn from a reliable source, that the petition which was got up for PERKINS, and which was forwarded to Washington, contained the names of some 600 persons—real or fictitious—as desiring the appointment, but that out of this number *from four to five hundred were actual forgeries*. These forgeries were not attempted to be disguised or covered up, as in the case of the Loring petition, by daubs of ink, and in different hand-writing, but are boldly and plainly written down by one hand.

It is stated, by those who have seen the paper in question, that a single column of names, numbering perhaps over 200, is so evidently the work of one pen that a single glance would satisfy the most incredulous.

But strange and startling as this affair may seem to some, I have no manner of doubt of the general correctness of the facts alleged. Indeed, their admission within a few days by parties who are directly interested, and whose position enables them to state what they themselves know to be true, leaves no room for a single doubt.

It is also understood that Mr. HOLBROOK, who possesses, justly, I believe, the reputation of being a shrewd and sagacious man, has been entirely and very adroitly misled in the matter, and has reported to the Department that everything was right and straight!

I have heard it stated that the parties at Salem interested in this matter, were so excessively polite and attentive to Mr. HOLBROOK, and evinced such an ardent desire to assist him in his investigation, he became convinced that the rumors of fraud and forgeries were not true. It is also said, that, when Mr. H. desired to see and question persons whose names were borne upon the petition, great care was taken to bring before him those, and those only, who had actually signed the paper. In this and other ways, best known to certain parties in Salem, the Post-office agent was satisfied and went away with the settled conviction that the Perkins petition, was, after all, a *genuine* document! But the facts are out, and more will be heard of the matter soon.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF SWEDENBORGIANS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* (June 11) says: "The General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church of the United States continued its sessions yesterday at the Church on Cherry-street, near Twenty-first. The Conventioo comprises about 100 delegates, from Maine, New-Hampshire, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania. The most important business transacted yesterday was the adoption of a report approving of the union of the two Publication Societies, one of which is conducted by the Convention and the other by the American Swedenborgian Printing and Publishing Society, in the City of New York. The Convention determined to hold the next session in Chicago, the third Wednesday in June, 1860. To-day the annual election for officers will take place, after which the Convention will adjourn *sine die*. The sessions are very harmonious. A number of ladies are present as spectators, and each day dinner is partaken of in a social manner by the delegates and invited guests, in the large room on the first floor of the church. The sect has three churches in this city, one on Broad-street, near Brandywine; the one on Cherry-street, where the Convention is held; and one on Fourth-street, below German—in the latter of which services are not regularly held, the congregation being very small. The church on Broad-street, though holding the same belief, is not represented in the present Convention

THE NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.—The following are the names of the acting midshipmen who have recently graduated at the Naval Academy, arranged in the order of merit, viz,

No. 1, Wilburn B. Hall, of Louisiana; No. 2, Alfred T. Mahan, of New-York; No. 3, Samuel W. Averett, of Virginia; No. 4, George C. Remy, of Iowa; No. 5. A. Sidell Mackenzie, of New-Jersey; No. 6, Norman A. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania. No. 7, Samuel D. Greene, of Rhode Island; No. 8. Henry B. Claiborne, of Louisiana; No. 9, Charles H. Swasey, of Massachusetts; No. 10, George A. Borchert, of Georgia; No. 11, Theodore F. Kane, of New-York; No. 12, Beatty P. Smith, of New-York; No 13. C. M. Schoonmaker, of New-York; No 14, Hilary Cenas, of Louisiana; No. 15, Roderick Prentiss, of Indiana; No. 16, Roderick L. McCook, of Ohio; No. 17, Samuel H. Backett, of Pennsylvania. No. 18, Gilbert C. Wiltse, of New-York; No. 19, Thomas S. Spencer, of Connecticut; No. 20, Walter R. Butt, of Washington Territory.

The foregoing have been ordered to sea, to the following vessels: Midshipmen Mahan, Claiborne, Cenas, Wiltse, and Spencer, to the *Congress*. Midshipmen Hall, Borchert, Kane, and Butt, to the *Constellation*. Midshipmen Remey, Mackenzie, Greene, and Swasey, to the *Hartford*. Midshipmen Farquhar, Schoonmaker, Prentiss, and McCook, to the *San Jacinto*. Midshipmen Averett, Smith, and Hackett to the *Wyoming*.—*Constitution*.

Gov. Morgan writes to the Mayor of Buffalo that he will visit that City on the 22d of June, at the invitation of the Common Council.

THE FROSTS.

Better Accounts—The Damage Confined to a Small District.

The effects of the frost upon the crops at the West prove to be less destructive than the first accounts gave reason to apprehend. The worst damage was in Central Ohio. North and South of a line drawn through the middle of that State, the crops suffered very little. Unfortunately, the devastated region comprises some of the best wheat land of Ohio; yet the accounts given in our latest exchanges do not represent the case as hopeless. Further West, there are few complaints.

Of the effect in Ohio, the Columbus *State Journal*, June 10, says:

"The frost appears to have been most severe in the central and southern counties of Ohio. Accounts conflict as to the injury done to the wheat crop, and from this fact, we are inclined to believe that it has not been so great as was at first supposed. Some localities have escaped entirely; in others, the crop will be almost a total failure. The corn crop, generally, is not so injured but that it may speedily recover, if the weather prove favorable."

The Cleveland *Herald*, of June 10, says:

"It was impossible, until two or three days after the freeze, to ascertain the real injury. There is a belt of country lying midway from lake to river, running from the N. E. to the S. W., on which the wheat is badly, nearly totally injured.

The line of the frost in Ohio seemed to have been from lake to river, but severest in the centre, and shading off to the weiers each side, so that on the borders of these waters the effect was slight. The injury was not very serious further than midway, East and West, in the State."

In the districts where the frost was most severe, a panic seems to have raged. The Youngstown (O.) *Register* pictures the effect upon the farmers:

"The prevalent opinion is, that most of the wheat-fields on the uplands will not be worth the cutting, and we have heard of whole acres being offered at a dollar per piece. Opinions and accounts, however, are conflicting as regards the wheat, and it is too early yet to despair of a tolerable yield. The farmers seem to be panic-stricken, nevertheless, and all the mills and flour depots of this vicinity have been besieged since Monday morning with people from town and country, anxious to purchase flour ere it gets up to starvation prices.

Buckwheat is also in demand among farmers, for sowing, in anticipation of a failure in the wheat crop. Others are plowing up their fallow land, and planting it with corn and potatoes, in order to make up for a deficiency of wheat."

The Toledo (O.) *Blade*, June 9, confirms the report that the line of the frost was plainly marked in one section only in Ohio. It says:

"We are in receipt of a letter from CYRUS HOWARD, Esq., of Henry county, dated at Monroeville, giving the result of his observation as to the effect of the recent frost in the region traversed from Jefferson to Monroeville.

He says that throughout the route of the Stubenville and Indiana Railroad, and the greater portion of the line of the Sandusky and Newark Road, the wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables were literally destroyed. It was the general opinion that nine-tenths of the wheat crop of this country named is lost.

The corn may, to a great extent, recover; but even this is deemed questionable, as in most fields but little evidence of life is left. In many cases in Licking, Knox and Richland Counties, the farmers are replanting. The frost appears to have been heaviest in these counties. In Licking even the clover and grass, together with garden vegetables, were destroyed.

As Mr. HOWARD came North, he perceived a change for the better, which continued until at Monroeville but slight signs of frost were noticed.

There seems but little doubt that the region of country described by Mr. H. has suffered more severely than other portions of Ohio."

In Illinois there has been no damage. The Chicago *Journal*, June 9, has the following:

"It is a settled fact that considerable demege has been done throughout the country to garden vegetation. But as regards corn and wheat, though scotched in some localities, they have not suffered much permanent injury. Where the insect had begun its ravages in the wheat fields, the frost has effectually destroyed the pest and not materially injured the plant.

There is but little doubt of the recovery of the wheat and corn from the effects of the frosts. But should the corn have been cut off, there is sufficient time to replant, the only effect being to belate the crop.

This is 'the conclusion of the whole matter,' as gathered from private and newspaper sources, the exaggerated reports 'on 'Change' to the contrary notwithstanding."

These reports from Illinois are verified by private letters. The Boston *Journal*, June 19, notices the receipt in that city of advices from parties in Chicago, who have abundant means of obtaining reliable information on the subject, which state that the crops in Illinois have sustained no damage from the late severe frost.

The *Journal* adds:

"From all we can learn, the crops west of Ohio are exempt, excepting a few localities which have suffered to a trivial extent."

A letter from Galena, Ill., in the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"The frost of last week cut down much of the corn and vegetables, but it will do the fields no permanent injury. The wheat and oats, probably, derive benefit from it. This check of growth will give thickness to Spring stalks on some fields. The Hessian fly has made its appearance."

Of the frost in New-Jersey, the Newark *Daily* says:

"As for our own State, we may say, it is believed that it has substantially escaped thus far unscathed. And we repeat, that a strong hope may be justly entertained, for the reasons stated, as well as others, that, should the season be favorable hereafter, fair and reasonable crops may yet reward the industry of the husbandman."

An Elopement and a Capture.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 11.

Yesterday forenoon, a man named JACOB WEISNER, who keeps a boarding-house and saloon in Palmyra, came to the city to pursuit of his wife, whom he suspected to have eloped in company with one MICHAEL LOTTER, a gas-fitter, residing in the same place. The assistance of the police was invoked, and after a search of some hours, the missing wife and her male companion were found at the rooms of an acquaintance in Bennett's Block, corner of Buffalo and Washington streets. The culprits were arrested, and taken to the police-office, where no examination was held, which resulted in a disclosure of the following facts:

LOTTER, who has a wife and two children in Palmyra, has for a considerable time past been quite intimate in the family of WEISNER, and improved his opportunities so well that he appears to have supplanted his friend in Mrs. WEISNER'S affections to a very great extent, and was permitted by the lady to squire her about in a very imprudent manner, to say the least of it—taking her out riding, and so on, without the knowledge of her husband. Some slight suspicion seems to have entered the mind of WEISNER, at times, but it does not appear that he took any very decided steps in the matter, and the lasoo went on without serious interruption. Mrs. WAISNAR has a sister in Walworth, it seems, whose husband died not long since, and it is supposed that the circumstance has been used in a measure to cover up the designs of the guilty parties. A few days ago Mrs. WAISNAR left home, where she, as well as her paramour, has two children, for the purpose of visiting this sister in her affliction. On Thursday morning, without notifying her husband of her intention, she left her sister's and took the stage for Macedon, where she met a train from the East, on which LOTTAR was a passenger. Together they came on to this city, and took a room at Lawrence's Hotel, where LOTTER registered their names as man and wife. In the evening they visited the theatre in company, and after the performance returned to the hotel. They occupied the same apartment during the night, and in the morning LOTTAR represented his companion as his wife in giving an order to the porter. After breakfast they went out to call on the family in Bennett's Block, where they were found by the husband, who was accompanied by Officer WAGNER.

At the Police office the guilty parties appeared to be perfectly composed. The woman, who is young and quite good-looking, was remarkably cool, and met her husband's eye without flinching. She did not deny coming to the city with LOTTER, but wanted it believed that she did so merely to pay a visit. As to the occupation of the same room by herself and LOTTER during Thursday night, her story was that he slept on a lounge and she on the bed. LOTTER was not at all communicative on the subject, but was very anxious not to be exposed in the papers. We are informed that he is quite a lady's man, and has been in two or three scrapes of a similar character before. He is even now under bonds to appear at Court in Wayne County, for an affair in which a woman is the complainant. WEISNER, the unlucky husband, felt very badly indeed. We should judge him to be a simple-minded inoffensive man, by his looks, and such is the character given him by his acquaintances.

The police justice was at some loss how to dispose of the case, but finally determined to hold both the runaways as disorderly persons. LOTTER found an acquaintance who became his bail, but the woman being without friends, seemed likely enough at one time to get a taste of penitentiary discipline, unless her husband would consent to take her back. This he was more than half disposed to do all the time, but she showed so much signs of repentance as would justify the most liberal minded man in taking such a course. She finally appealed to her paramour, and he induced the same friend who had signed his bond to interfere in her behalf.

After matters had progressed thus far, the indulgent husband concluded that since his wife would not make any overtures for a reconciliation, he would do so. He therefore signed her bail-bond himself as one of the sureties. That matter being settled, he directed her to go to the dépôt and await his coming, which she did, and the two returned to Palmyra together on the next train.

POLITICAL

Speech of the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell.

An American meeting was held in Cincinnati on Thursday evening, June 9, apparently to consider the action of the recent Republican State Convention of Ohio, relative to the Massachusetts Two Years' Amendment. The Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL was present, and spoke as follows, according to the report of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"Mr. CAMPBELL introduced his remarks by saying that it was thirty-one years since he first embarked, in this city, in political life, commencing in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, then under the editorial charge of Mr. HAMMOND. Since that time he had taken an active part in political affairs, both State and National.

One year ago, after he had served his constituents nine years in Congress, he was driven from his seat—to which his constituents had elected him—without the poor privilege granted to criminals, to defend himself. Thus driven into retirement, he had no desire to again take part in political affairs; and he desired to state that he would not discuss the questions at issue between the parties, as he did not intend to take part in the campaign this Fall

He then adverted to the charge made against him, that he had gone into the Committee of the late Republican Convention to act as fugleman of the Americans. It was a misrepresentation. The truth was, that in the meeting of that Committee he proposed a resolution simply reindorsing the Philadelphia Platform. This was rejected. After this came up the Fugitive Slave Law for a resolution, demanded in consequence of the decision of Judge SWAN.

Then, when he thought the Committee might return to the Convention, came up the resolution denouncing what is known as the Massachusetts Amendment. He opposed that, not that he was authorized to speak for the Americans, but because he held in regard the reputation of the Republican Party, with whom he had acted since its organization. Americans had been invited to participate in that Convention. The resolution finally adopted he regarded as a direct and palpable insult to them. [Applause.] When he invites a man to his house, shall he immediately spit in his face? Such was the character of the action of the Republican Convention.

He did not think it was required of a State Convention to denounce the acts of the Legislatores of other States. He then referred to the passage of the act of the late Ohio Legislature, which prohibits any person from voting in whose veins was any admixture of African blood. This he thought as abominable as the one censured.

Mr. CAMPBELL was opposed to bringing into that Convention any such bone of contention. At this state of the proceedings Mr. JACONI, a young German of this city, asked leeve to make a statement, which was granted. It was to the effect that the German Republicans of this city demanded a resolution relating to the Massachusetts amendment. Finally, as the Committee was about to retire, word was brought that the Germans had left the Coovention because of the non-passage of the said resolution. The resolution as reported by Mr. HOLLISTER was passed. He also alluded to the charge concerning Mr. T. C. DAY—to wit: that he demanded the passage of that resolution. He did not appear to defend his friend DAY, for he was able to take care of himself, (at this there was tremendous applause,) but the charge was incorrect. Mr. DAY was not guilty of such want of propriety. He pronounced the cherge against Mr. COAWIN also false—Mr. C. was not in the habit of getting "med." His explanation on this point was the same as that also made public.

In regard to the candidates nominated, he did not believe they knew anything about the platform adopted, at the time. At the next election, he expected to vote for whom be pleased, as he did not hold himself bound by the action of any Convention, whether of platform or candidates. If he disliked the former, he spit upon it; if the latter, he spit upon them. He expected to make his own selection in regard to Judges.

Mr. C, said that he had not come to counsel the Americans to adopt any particular course; they knew their duty, and knowing it, they would perform it without counsel. He yet hoped that the mistake made at Columbus would be corrected.

His remarks on the fugitive slave law, and other matters in which the public are interested, were well timed and pointed, and frequently brought down the house. In conclusion, he counselled conciliation and harmony.

The meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend a mass convention of all the conservative citizens of Ohio, to be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 6th of July next, to nominate a State ticket, which shall reflect the opinion of all who are in favor of sustaining an honest Judiciary, and faithful application of the doctrine of non-intervention by Coogress in the local affairs of our Territories; who oppose an unwarrantable foreign influence in our politics, and who are devoted to, and under all circumstances will maintain the integrity of our Federal Union.

Italian Committee of New-York.

The Italian Committee, organized for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers engaged in the war for the independence of Italy, present their first subscription list to the public, and beg leave to inform the friends of Italy that they will continue to receive contributions for the above-named object at the office of the Treasurer, OTTAVIO FABAICOTTI, No. 34 Beaver-street, or through the Managers of the Association, who are furnished with subscription books, containing the autograph signatures of the President and Treasurer.

The funds thus collected will be forwarded *entire* to the Central Committee of Turin for distribution, the members of the New-York Committee defraying from their own private purses any expenses which may be incurred in the prosecution of their object.

The Committee have resolved, after publishing the names of subscribers in the papers of this City, as a guarantee against any omissions or mistakes, to republish them in the form of a book, and to deposit a copy in the archives of those towns and cities which shall be the recipients of their benefaction, as a perpetual memorial of the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Italy in their present struggle.

V. BOTTA, President.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 10, 1859.

V. Botta	$100 00	T. R. W.	$10 00
O. Fabbricotti	250 00	Mrs. Edda Middleton	50 00
G. Albinola	100 00	Henry Maillard	25 00
G. Cavarini	50 00	F. Massa	10 00
E. P. Zabbri	50 00	Mrs. James G. Bennett	100 00
G. Gajani	15 00	G. Merle	25 00
M. Pattasaldi	250 00	Louis Jenin	50 00
Y. Szuarya	15 00	Mrs. A. D. Lee	50 00
Aug. Belmont	200 00	A. B. Altson	10 00
G. B. Pandolfini	50 00	G. N. Sanders	20 00
Z. Zanoni	50 00	N. Aristarch	20 00
A. D. Strologo	50 00	Louis Moreiti	10 00
Valerio & Zsssin	25 00	James Leoni	50 00
N. N. R.	10 00	N. Como	100 00
Hon. Ed. Everett	50 00	Samuel Barlow	100 00
Messrs. Batelle & Renwick	25 00	Charles Moran	100 00
G. M. Larman	100 00	Morgan L. Smith	100 00
Stokes & Brother	20 00	Chas. A. Heckscher	150 00
Schuchardt & Gebhard	100 00	A. G. Norwood & Co	25 00
R. Phelps	100 00	G. S. Robbins & Son	50 00
W. M. Gillespie	10 00	W. H. Aspinwall	100 00
Babcock & Co	20 00	H. E. Sedgwick	5 00
D. Baitaglia	20 00	R. Hunter	5 00
Pells & Co	150 00	C. Brumidi	5 00
L. Delmonico	100 00	E. Thomas	5 00
N. S. Flagg	10 00	G. Butti	5 00
G. Tagtisbue	10 00	T. Leslie	3 00
A Corsican	10 00	L. Franchi	3 00
Tell	10 00	Hafferly & Mellugh	3 00
M. Rapetti	50 00	F. Lahrbush, Captain A. B. W. Service	2 00
G. Guidicciui	50 00	G. Kehrem	2 00
Luigi Boide

Literary and Art Items.

The last number of *Household Words* has been published, and both DICKENS and BRADBURY & EVANS avail themselves of the opportunity to fire cross shots at one another. DICKENS exhibits the most spite and sharpness, but his antagonists have the better side of the argument in their statement. The following is DICKENS' last *Household Word*:

"The first page of the first of these nineteen volumes, was devoted to a preliminary word from the writer by whom they were projected, under whose constant supervision they have been produced, and whose name has been (as his pen and himself have been), inseparable from the publication ever since.

The last page of the last of these nineteen volumes, is closed by the same hand.

He knew perfectly well, knowing his own rights, and his means of attaining them, that it *could not be* but that this work must stop, if he chose to stop it. He therefore announced, many weeks ago, that it would be discontinued on the day on which this final number bears date. The public have read a great deal to the contrary, and will observe that it has not in the least affected the result."

BRADBURY & EVANS say their say quietly, and merely repeat the cause of the difference between themselves and DICKENS, which was their refusal to publish in *Punch* his card to his friend SMITH, giving the reasons for his separation from his wife. The new weekly of BRADBURY & EVANS is to be called *Once a Week*, to be edited by SHIRLEY BROOKS, and illustrated by the staff of artists engaged on *Punch*.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his last "Star Peper" in the *Independent*, gives a very good recipe for early rising, a much better one than that recommended by Joseph Miller—to take a pint of yeast over night. "We have found," says Mr. BEECHER, "one plan of waking to be very effective. Let one preach a rousing sermon over night, become thoroughly excited, and he will wake early enough the next morning. We never miss Monday morning, whatever may be the fate of other days."

It is very easy to say "let," but if the community of sleepy heads, especially among the clergy, depended upon the exercise of preaching a rousing sermon over night, for the ability to wake early in the morning, there would be very few early risers.

SAMUEL WARD, Commissioner BOWLIN'S late Secretary, has written a lively and interesting account of his visit to Paraguay, which will be published in a short time. Parts of it have already appeared in the columns of the TIMES.

It is stated that a librarian in Berlin has discovered a manuscript journal of two Genoese navigators, THEODORIO DORIA and UGOLINO VIVALNI, who, in 1290, doubled the Cape of Good Hope 207 years before VASCO DE GAMA.

A young savan, M. DE LAMOTHE, formerly a pupil of the Ecole des Chartes, has just discovered at Madrid some unpublished manuscripts of great interest for the history of France. There is among others, a letter from the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, written at the Louvre on the very day of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and filled with curious details; also, one from PHILIP II. to CHARLES IX. congratulating him on having struck so great a blow; likewise an account of the battle of Pavia by PESCARA; a letter, containing an announcement of the death of HENRI IV., by a Jesuit in Paris to another in Spain, and other very curious letters of CHARLES V., FRANCIS I., the Constable BOURBON, and the leading personages of the Fronde.

Maryland has a newspaper circulation of 221,600—the largest of any of the Slave States. Massachusetts, with a population scarcely double that of Maryland, has a circulation of 715,960, or about six to one. Its circulation is nearly equal to that of all the Southern States. New-York has a circulation considerably more than double that of all the Slave States.

It appears from an official return lately published at Paris, that the receipts of two representations of the "Pardon de Ploërmel," the new opera of MEYERBEER, which lately took place, amounted to more than £260 each, a larger sum than has ever been taken at the Opera Comique on one night.

The Viennese exhibition of pictures has been open since the beginning of the month. "The only picture that strikes me for its subject," says a correspondent of the *Literary Gazette*, "is one of an English family in the Tyrol, the *pater familias* studying Murray, and pointing out to an astonished peasant some account there of a beauty that the inhabitant has never discovered, while others of the family are sketching, under the cover of round hats."

In consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, the jury of English artists (Messrs. David Roberts, W. P. Frith, Thomas Creswick, A. Elmore, and J. C. Horsley, acting with M. E. Gambert as director) have resolved not to send pictures to Paris this year. This resolution, sanctioned at a meeting of artists over which Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE presided, has been forwarded within these few days to the Minister of State, M. ACHILLE FOULD.

The London *Critic* says "The discovery of three pieces of unpublished verse by MOLIÈRE, cannot fail to be interesting to all lovers of literature, and such a discovery is supposed to have been made."

The commencement of a new serial novel, *Hopes and Fears, or Scenes from the Life of a Spinster*, by the author of the *Heir of Redclyffe*, is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co.

The LANDSEER, whose departure for India to paint tigers has been noticed, is not the great Sir EDWIN, but his nephew, the son of the mezzotint engraver.

The Austrian Government has just purchased in Paris 100 copies of General NIEL'S "History of the Siege of Sebastopol," a work of much interest when so many fortresses are about to be besieged.

An exhibition of fine arts, open to artists of all nations, is announced to take place at Geneva in August.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum*, writing from Rome, says:

"Miss HOSMER'S knowing little Puck, perched on a mushroom, with a nettle in one hand and a lizard in the other, is almost too well known to need description. The CENCI, mournful and despairing, flung on a couch in utter prostration the night before her execution, but vainly trailing on the ground, scarcely held by the listless hand, is full of deep feeling. One wonders to see such mature works from such young hands."

The London *Literary Gazette* recently contained a very laudatory review of ALICE CAREY'S "Pictures of Country Life."

BONNER has received the story from DICKENS which that popular author has written for the *Ledger*. It is a tale illustrative of a case of Life Insurance.

Mr BENTLEY will shortly publish *The Life and Theatrical Times of Charles Kean*, embracing a summary of the English stage for the last half century.

A London letter-writer says:

"The proof sheets of a brochure by George Sand have just been handed to me. This brochure poetico-political, entitled *La Guerre*, is nothing more than an effusion of the politico-poetical lady whose name it bears—a dream from which she is awakened by the sound of the clarion of a regiment starting for Italy."

Madame Sand has written another work which will make more noise in the world than her *Guerre*. It is entitled *Elle et Lui*, and it is stated that each character is known among the *literati* of Paris, from Cazeau, the novelist, to Hans Flockea, the pianist, and the poor romance writer at whom her darts are aimed, is of course treated with every indignity.

The War, which stimulates literary adventurers, and gives employment to hosts of correspondents, appears to have an adverse influence on artists. The "Lounger at the Clubs," in the London *Illustrated Times*, says:

"For years so such stagnation has been known. It is reckoned by those knowing in such matters that scarcely any on the day of the private view of the Academy, from eight to ten thousand pounds' worth of pictures is sold; and this year it is not imagined that one thousand pounds was on that day invested in the purchase of works of art. Mr. MILLAIS has sold two out of his three—'The Vale of Rest' to Mr. WEBBER, and the 'Love of James the First' to Mr. GAMBART. This last named gentleman is also the purchaser of Mr. KANSLER'S 'Last Sermon.'

M. BLANCHARD, the gentleman selected to engrave Mr. FRITH'S picture of 'The Derby Day,' is now in London, and hard at work. A portion of his task is already completed.

Mr. JOHN FORSTER has withdrawn his originally expressed refusal to allow the portrait of 'Charles Dickens in his Study,' by Mr. FARRA, to be engraved; and it will eventually come under the burin of Mr. T. O BARLOW, who has purchased the copyright."

The Rev. THEODORE CUYLER says, in an article about the "Heart of the Andes:"

"As we looked at the little group gathered before Mr. CHURCH'S picture we thought, What an age is this for young men! Before the painting stood HUMBOLDT, still in his youth, although his 'Mercy's Dream' was given to the world fifteen years ago. Beside him was the handsome face of GEORGE W. CURTIS, whose 'Potiphar Papers' came very soon after his college diploma."

Mr. CUYLER has odd ideas of youthfulness. HUNTINGTON is in his 44th year, and CURTIS in his 36th. The latter never received a college diploma for he never was entered at any college. Though an accomplished scholar, the "Howadji" may, like most men who know much of anything, be said to have been self-educated.

BAYARD TAYLOR says, in one of his latest articles, giving a very humorous account of his way of life on his first visit to London:

"In a word, my associations were not of the most respectable character—I was, reluctantly, forced to this conclusion. But how could it be helped? When a man has but three shillings a day, he cannot keep four-shilling society, without cheating somebody. I lodged in a vulgar hole, it is true; but, then, I paid my reckoning."

Honest BAYARD! A man who commences life in this manner is sure of success.

It is stated that THACKERAY has refused the offer of $5,000 for a short tale for the *Illustrated News*, and that he is to receive five times that amount for a new serial for SMITH, ELDER & Co. Whatever may be the pay, it will be cheap to the public.

The solid men of Boston are in the throes of a grave discussion as to the proper disposal to be made of the bronze statue of WEBSTER, by POWERS, which they have got. They are as much puzzled to know what to do with it as the man was who drew the elephant in a lottery. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says, in reference to a recent meeting on the subject:

"Mr. EVERETT spoke for more than an hour in answer to the objections which have been made to Mr. POWERS' statue, and assigning the reasons why it should be set up in the State House grounds. In conformity with the resolution of last Winter, Professor FELTON likewise spoke upon the same side. The vote being taken, the resolution passed by a vote of 14 to 9; showing that less than one-quarter of the Committee were present. Mr. EVERETT thereupon resigned his place upon the Executive Committee, as did also Professor FELTON and Mr. WILLIAM AMORY."

If the statue could speak, it would say as its great originel once did, in Boston: "Where am I to go?"

Mr. HENRY DEXTER, the well-known sculptor, has received an order from a number of Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends in Boston, to make a marble bust of the President, and has gone to Washington to execute the commission. The same artist has a bust of the Hon. HENRY WILSON nearly completed in his studio at Cambridge.

The *Photographic Journal* reports that the amount of the subscriptions collected in London for the use of the orphan family of the late Mr. ARCHER, the inventor of the application of collodion to photography, is nearly $3,500.

After a great deal of competition for the recently discovered Venus, the Russian Minister has succeeded in obtaining the treasure for the sum of 50,000f. It is not known, however, whether the Roman Government will allow such a *chef d'œuvre* to be taken out of the country.

Another Attack on the City Treasury in Contemplation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 26th of August, 1859, the Croton Aqueduct Board contracted with FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co. for the construction of the new Reservoir at York Hill, at and for the price of $632,473 33.

In this contract a very important part of the work was excepted and reserved for future letting; to wit, the construction of the gate-houses and aqueduct leading to the new Reservoir.

These gate-houses and aqueduct were subsequently duly advertised by the Croton Board, and many propositions received for the work. Among which FAIRCHILD & WALKER bid the sum of $193,513 15, and were the highest bidders. Messrs. BALDWIN & JAYCOX bid $136,927 70, and were the lowest bidders, and $56 865 45 lower than FAIRCHILD & WALKER.

Accordingly, as the statute as well as honesty and good faith dictated, the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the 27th of October, 1858, awarded the said contract to Messrs. BALDWIN & JAYCOX, as the lowest bidders.

But the highest bidders were not to be thus thwarted, and accordingly, when the contract came before the Board of Aldermen for confirmation, they opposed the confirmation. They succeeded in keeping the matter along into January, 1859, and until the old Board had gone out of existence; and before the new Board they succeeded in getting the matter referred to a Committee whose Chairman had sold them for the construction of the reservoir a large quantity of materials, which same material would be largely required in the new work.

The matter was heard before that Committee, and although their duty was as plain and simple as can be imagined, as might be expected the two disinterested Aldermen on that Committee made a short report in favor of confirming the action of the Croton Board; while the Chairman made a long and specious report against confirmation, and *in favor* of giving the work to FAIRCHILD & WALKER.

The Board of Aldermen, to their credit, sustained the action of the Croton Board, and confirmed their contract with BALDWIN & JAYCOX.

The subject then came before the Board of Councilmen for their concurrence, and as this is the last link in the circumlocution it is evident that most desperate means are being used there to defeat the confirmation of this contract.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen on Monday of last week, a resolution was offered and held over, instructing the Croton Aqueduct Board to employ FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co. to construct the gate-houses, &c., at the new Reservoir.

The object of this is sufficiently transparent; and it is to be hoped that men are watching this matter who will be able to put their fingers on any private arrangement which may be effected.

The whole thing is an attempt to fleece the City to the amount of at least $100 000.

The Night-soil Contract.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement having gone the rounds in the daily papers, that the Mayor and Comptroller have given out a contract for the removal of the night-soil from the City for $250 per week, which service I had been performing for $1,150 per week in Winter and $1,250 in Summer; that the City formerly derived a revenue of $4,100 per annum while I was receiving $60,000; I feel called upon in self-defence to make some explanation, and state some facts in reference to the matter that the public may judge for themselves. The former contractor, Mr. DAY, removed only about one-third the amount of material, and continued to do so until he was restrained by the State Harbor Commissioners from dumping any portion of the contents of the sinks and privies to the river as heretofore. In consequence of which he surrendered his contract. At this time I was temporarily employed under a resolution of the Board of Health to perform the service, which service required a steamboat and 16 vessels in Summer and 11 vessels in Winter, whose aggregate tonnage was over 2,000 tons, together with 40 or 50 men, besides the crews of the vessels to unload.

These vessels have been actively employed in this business alone. The towing of them amounting to nearly as much per week as this new contract referred to, viz., $250. I removed from the City the contents of the sinks and privies, beyond the harbor, without exhaust, thus saving to the City more than the amount of my contract in the one item of dredging the slips where the material was formerly deposited.

Three fourths of all the material removed by me (some 2,000 tons per annum,) was entirely worthless. The balance I expected to realize something on from its sale, but in consequence of there being so large a proportion of coal ashes and other refuse, and its being leached by excess of rain water, I only realized about $200 from its sale during the time.

Again, I performed the service for nine months without receiving one dollar from the City—no money having been appropriated for this purpose—thus being obliged to sacrifice my bills at 10 to 15 per cent. discount. And, to crown all, the Mayor now refuses, without any good and sufficient reason, to pay my bills since 1st January, thus obliging me to wait the event of a suit for my money. The party whom the Mayor employed some two weeks since, has not, as yet, furnished a single boat as promised, when there are now 5,000 privies full to overflowing.

To give some idea of the magnitude of this work, I have only to mention that there are 500 scavengers engaged in this business. I trust these facts will be sufficient to convince those who have been disposed to lend an abuse upon me that I have performed a service for which I have received only a reasonable consideration. W. H. WOODRUFF.

A Very Timely Question.

WHAT IS A WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENT?

From the New-York Albion.

When, in the event of a marine casualty no lives are lost, no one seems to care how near to destruction the survivors may have been. On the other hand, if a fatal disaster occur, what a surfeit of investigations do we not have—what a plethora of remedies and preventives, thrust upon us for our future guidance! Now it seems to us that there might be an amendment herein, and that the most fitting time to discuss the provision made for securing the lives of ocean passengers is the moment when a steamer has narrowly escaped swamping, and when men's minds may be alive to perils that have been encountered, without being exasperated by the loss of those who are near and dear. This view, which is not the popular one, came upon us on Thursday morning, when we heard of the accident that had befallen the steamship *Edinburgh*, bound hence to Glasgow.

This fine vessel, one of a fine and successful line, and very ably commanded by Captain CUMMINGS, struck an unseen portion of an iceberg on Monday morning last, when about 180 miles east of St. Johns, Newfoundland. A dense fog prevailed; and the ship was only saved from running plump upon this floating danger, by a rapid turn of the wheel. A hidden reef, however, caught her below the water line in the bow, and stove in one of the forward plates, which [is] an iron ship are the substitutes for planking. Thus at least runs the telegraphic account; and you would suppose, knowing the *Edinburgh* to have been fitted with water-proof compartments, that the passengers, having got over their alarm, had thereupon no further cause for uneasiness, and that they went on their way rejoicing that this modern mode of construction had rendered a huge leak or two comparatively unimportant. It was otherwise ordained. Not to make a long story of it, the ship was immediately headed for St. Johns, and the male passengers, one and all, were set to pumping and bailing, to keep the water from flowing into the other compartments—two being flooded. By dint of hard labor, for thirty consecutive hours, the *Edinburgh* was kept afloat, and finally reached her sheltering port on Tuesday evening. At noon on that day, the heavy fog lifted, and her position was found to be 47 miles from St. Johns. We are fain to shirk the uncomfortable question, suggested by these recorded particulars—What would have been the result, if the distance had been 470 miles, despite all that seamanship, good order, and willing hands could effect?

But if it be disagreeable, under the circumstances, to push that inquiry further, there is no reason in the world why ship-builders, ship-owners, underwriters, and the poor traveling public itself, should not determine that other more general question—What is a water-tight compartment? When we gather from the Newfoundland surveyors detailed particulars as to the leak, and from some of the officers or passengers on board the *Edinburgh* a special account of the whole occurrence, we shall be better able to form an opinion. At present we can but surmise that the word "water-tight" affults of modification, or that the oft-mentioned "compartments" are sometimes confined to that portion of the hold which lies so far below the level of the water outside, as to be "compartments in name alone, so far as their presumed purpose is concerned.

The Case of the Slave-Bark Rawlins.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., Saturday, June 4, 1859.

On the 30th ult. the trial of FRANCIS L NORTON, first mate of the bark *E. A. Rawlins*, accused of murder on the high seas, was commenced in the United States District Court. The impanneling of a Jury was completed by the next day, and the testimony for the prosecution began. But the first and most important witness, the cabin-boy of the vessel, was taken suddenly very ill upon the stand, and the Court was adjourned until the following day, when the examination of witnesses was recommenced and continued until Thursday last. Yesterday the Court was adjourned over in consequence of the illness of Judge MCLAUGHLIN, and met again this morning.

As yet no new facts have been elicited from the evidence. It appears to be substantially the same as that in the case of SLOAN, the second mate, whose trial terminated last week.

It would seem that there is a strong prospect of a lengthy session of the court to get through with these trials of the captain and mates of the *E. A. Rawlins*, especially as the counsel for the defence appear determined to delay matters as much as possible by unnecessarily long and tedious cross-examinations.

HENRY SLOAN, the second mate, who was convicted of manslaughter, has written what he terms a confession, and sent it to the United States District-Attorney. This reveals no new facts, and so little additional light is obtained from it, that the law officer of the Government does not intend to make use of it on the other trials. SLOAN says, among other things, that he heard from the first mate enough to satisfy him that the murder was determined upon by the captain and supercargo before the vessel left Havana. Although this is uncontestedly true, his evidence concerning it is not wanted, as very little reliance can be placed on anything else he may say about the affair.

A libel has been filed against the bark *E. A. Rawlins*,—the first hearing to be had here on the second Monday in June, and the second at Pensacola on the 27th of the month. I hear that, in the event of condemnation some trouble is anticipated in consequence of an absurd claim of the Collector of this port that he seized the bark. The facts in the case are these. He gave information to him to Commander of the *Vixen* that there was a vessel lying in St. Joseph's Bay, and obtained permission from him to accompany him on his cruise to ascertain her character; and on the arrival of the steamer near the anchorage of the bark, again sought and was given permission to go on board the bark in the boat with the boarding officer. The truth is that the Collector seized twenty-three or twenty four boxes of cigars; but the *Vixen* captured the cargo. Any attempt to rob the officers and crew of the *Vixen* of their prize money would be as fruitless as the idea is contemptible. J.

Clean Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having occasion nearly every day to pass along certain portions of East Fifteenth-street, I and some interested parties were much gratified, last Wednesday, to see the street cleaners busily at work, and sweet visions of clean streets arose before the imagination. Alas for human foresight! The dirt, nicely gathered into heaps, is suffered to lie there yet, and there it is likely to lie until the wheels of vehicles scatter it and the rains wash it all over the streets again. To satisfy one, let him pass along Second-avenue and cast his eye east along Fifteenth-street. What is the use of this? Who got the money, some of us would like to know, for cleaning this street? This is not an uncommon practice, for the same thing happened when that block was cleaned before, which was on or about the 28th of last April. CIVIS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 11, 1859.

Murders.

THE WIFE-POISONING CASE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Sussex (N. J.) papers give the details of the wife poisoning case which recently occurred in that county. The parties criminated are Dr. DAVID D. WICKHAM and SOLOMON COLE, the latter being the husband of the woman who was poisoned. The popular theory of this case is that the motive for poisoning the woman was to realize the proceeds of a policy of life insurance for $4 000, taken in the Knickerbocker Company of New-York. Dr. WICKHAM is suspected of being the prime mover in the whole business, and is strongly implicated as such by SOLOMON COLE, who, upon his examination before ISAAC BONNELL, Esq., of Montague, deposed that the Doctor was the instigator of getting out the policy, and that he proposed to pay from his own pocket the whole or main part of the premiums, provided, that in case of her death, the (the Doctor) should have half the proceeds—an arrangement to which COLE assented. Of course, this evidence of COLE should be taken with some allowance, he being one of the accused, and naturally anxious to clear his own skirts.

It is very apparent that the potion which caused Mrs. COLE'S death was administered by Dr. WICKHAM. She had just passed the perils of childbirth and was doing well. Dr. SCHANCK, her regular physician, had pronounced her condition a safe and promising one; but Dr. WICKHAM, having been called in by request of Mrs. C. or her husband, we are not certain which, and upon her stating that she did not feel quite as well as she was the day before, compounded and administered to her a dose which had the apparent effect to throw her into convulsions, and she died in less than an hour afterward. The chemical examination of her stomach, since her death, has revealed the presence both of arsenic and strychnine in quantities sufficient to cause a rapid extinguishment of life.

The Coroner's investigation as to the case has not yet been completed, but the facts elicited indicating foul play, Mr. COLE was arrested on Saturday last, and is detained in the county jail with a view of formally examining the very serious charge against him. Dr. WICKHAM not being accessible to the officers of SUSSEX County, by reason of absence in the adjoining County of Orange, in New York, was proceeded against in Port Jervis by Mr. QUICK, a brother of Mrs. COLE, who deemed it his duty to hold the Doctor to answer for his suspected complicity with the death of his sister. Dr. WICKHAM was arrested accordingly on Thursday of last week on the complaint of Mr. QUICK, and taken before a magistrate of the township of Deerpark, N. Y., named PENNY, who informed the complainant that he would hold the Doctor twelve hours, in order to give time for evidence to be brought forward to justify the arrest. Immediate efforts were made to procure the attendance of the necessary witnesses within the time limited; but to the surprise of Mr. QUICK, and to the intense indignation of the community, Justice PENNY, some five or six hours before the expiration of the time named upon by himself, told the Doctor he could go—a permission which he promptly availed himself of, and has not since been heard from.

It is believed by many, however, that he is yet lingering near the scene of his alleged crime, awaiting more definite information concerning the proceedings at the examination. He is a man of medium height and rather slenderly built, and usually wears whiskers. He is a native of Sussex, and his relatives are among the best citizens of the township of Wantage. He was married a few years since to a daughter of the late THOMAS L. LUETUS, Esq., formerly Clerk of the County. His residence has been at Monat Salem, in Wantage. A reward of $500 has been offered by Governor NEWELL for his apprehension, and it is not believed that he can escape.

SOLOMON COLE, the party arrested, is a man about 24 years of age, of medium stature. He is ignorant and unsuspicious, and is said not to be aware of the nature of the unfortunate position he now occupies.

ANOTHER WIFE-MURDER.

The Greensboro (Geo.) *Gazette*, June 5, says: "Yesterday morning, a little before daylight, Mr. GEORGE CRUTCHFIELD, a citizen of this county, who resides some 8 or 9 miles from this place, and who is thought at times to be insane, called on some of his servants to get up, feed, light fire, &c., which they did. His wife, Mrs. MARTHA M. CRUTCHFIELD, being awake at the time, also told a negro girl, who was in the room, to light a fire in her room, and dozed off to sleep again, leaving her husband up dressing himself. He then, no doubt being tempted by the devil, ordered the servant girl to get the matches and light a lamp which was standing on a table in the parlor, which order she obeyed. Mr. C. then got his pistol, a single rifled barreled one, and loaded it, putting in two common sized slugs, went deliberately into the room where his wife was asleep, placed the deadly weapon an inch or so from her head and discharged it, the contents of which took effect right in the centre of her forehead, and going out on the back part end into the pillow upon which her head rested, killing her instantly.

Mr. C., after committing this most horrible deed, walked back into the parlor and loaded his pistol again—taking care to put in a very light load of small shot, with the preteaded intention of killing himself, by placing the muzzle of the pistol just below his right ear and discharging it, making a severe, though not considered dangerous wound.

A FAMILY TROUBLE AND A MURDER.

The Rochester (New-York) *Democrat* has the following account of a tragic occurrence at Oramel, Allegany County: In a house this side of the Crane House, lives a family named BUAN, (formerly of Belfast.) BUAN is married to his second wife, and he is her second husband. Not agreeing well, they separated some months since. The conduct of BUAN'S son by his first wife toward his step-mother, was given as a reason for the disagreement. The step son remains and supports his step mother and her children. Some months ago, a young man named COOPAN—whose father, it is said, fled to Canada several years ago, to avoid trial for forgery—came to this place. He is a cousin of Mrs. BUAN, and endeavored to induce her to go with him to Canada, where his and her friends live, in order, as report has it, to separate her from young BUAN, and put a stop to public scandal respecting their supposed relations. She would not consent to the arrangement. COOPAN then tried another measure. Getting BUAN out with him one night, he seduced some of his chums to set upon and tar and feather him. In order to divert suspicion from himself in this matter, COOPAN ran away, as if frightened. He was suspected of setting the thing on foot, however, both by BUAN and the woman; and a repetition of the assault was feared. On Saturday he saw a party of men lurking in the woods, watching him, and believed that further injury was meditated. BUAN told his troubles and suspicions to STARMAN BAKER, by whom he is employed, and was advised to defend himself against his assailants. This he resolved to do; and, borrowing a gun from Mr. BAKER, he induced two persons to go home with him to assist him against his enemies. The doors were fastened, the children put safely to bed, and soon afterwards several persons arrived at the house and made some disturbance outside, pelted the house, and finally demanded admittance. BUAN inquired their business, and informed the party that he was prepared, and should defend himself to the last, warned them to keep away, and fired one shot out of the window, to intimidate them. This enraged the miscreants, and they broke into the house; but not until BUAN, who was up stairs, had reloaded his gun. COOPAN led the party, and was about ascending the stairs, when told by BUAN that he would fire upon him unless he desisted. COOPAN started to ascend, when BUAN fired and shot him through the heart. The companions of the fallen man were about to rush up to attack BUAN, but on his calling to his mother to hand him his revolver—a weapon that he did not possess—they thought it well to decamp, and did so, taking the body a short distance with them and then leaving it.

The excitement caused by this tragedy was intense. Six persons were arrested for having been engaged in the assault upon BUAN'S house—Orville Reynolds, a young men named Mills, Wm. Ackley, Burgess, Burlingham and Perry. A Coroner's Jury was in session at the Oramel House on Sunday, engaged in investigating the affair.

Execution of Dr. King, the Murderer, in Canada.

Dr. W. H. KING, convicted at Brighton, C. W. for the murder of his wife by poison, on the 3d November last, was executed at Coburg, on the 9th June, in presence of five thousand persons. The particulars of the crime are as follows:

"In the middle of October last, Mrs. King became seriously ill; her husband having announced to her a short time previously, and much to her surprise, that she would not live a month. On the 3d November she died, notwithstanding the apparent assiduous attentions of her husband, who also acted as her medical attendant. During her illness, she frequently vomited after taking the medicine he administered. The retching was violent in the extreme, and caused her great pain. Many times she begged her husband to withhold the medicines he gave her, but in the most affectionate manner he informed her that he was using the only means to save her life. A few days before she died her mother found in its pocket a likeness of a Miss VANSLEVOOR accompanied by a note. This she did not make known till after her daughter was dead, but when once out, it brought to light several other matters so as to raise a suspicion in the minds of the relatives of Mrs. KING that she had been foully murdered. This suspicion was strengthened by it being ascertained that KING had purchased half an ounce of arsenic a day or two before his wife was taken ill, and also a quantity of morphine. It was proved beyond a doubt at the trial that she had been slowly poisoned with arsenic. It was also stated at the trial that the last dose administered to the unfortunate woman was a dose of opium. This KING refuted on Monday, having informed the Rev. Mr. BLEASDELL, one of his spiritual advisers, that it was chloroform he used and not morphine. He made a confession privately to Mr. BLEASDELL that he had administered arsenic to his wife, and gave her the dose of chloroform to produce stupor, but it was stronger than he anticipated and threw her into a state of insensibility from which she never recovered. He also attempted to palliate his dreadful crime by referring to some irregularities of his wife before marriage, and which he afterwards found out; and his infatuation for the girl VANDERVOORT alluded to above. There he affirmed to the last were the only reasons which prompted him to poison his wife.

KING appears to have made a Godly end. Since his condemnation he has been visited by ministers of the Gospel of every denomination in Cobourg, all of whom he received gladly. The current's letter (says the Toronto *Globe*) paid his wretched soul a last visit on Tuesday, and their final parting is described as being of the most heart-rending description. None of the other members of his family have visited him within the last few days—his mother and brother being prevented from doing so by sickness. His brother-in-law, LAWSON, who captured him in the United States, went into the cell on Wednesday and had a long interview. At parting, they grasped each other's hands and asked pardon from each other. During the night before the execution, KING walked in great deal about the cell, talking on religious subjects with Mr. VANDERBURG, and stated that he was fully prepared to meet his fate."

Under the gallows, KING read the following address:

MY FELLOW-CHRISTIANS: I stand before you to-day in the most awful position in which a human being can be placed—convicted of the most dreadful of all crimes, and sentenced by the laws of my country to pay the penalty of my guilt, by sacrificing my own life. It is very hard to be deprived of life in comparative youth; but I do not dispute the justice of my sentence, nor find fault with the most righteous dispensations of an all-wise Providence. I have had time to think over the evil of my ways; to bewail my grievous sins and great wickedness with a deep contrition, and to go to the fountain of healing for pardon. I have besought Almighty God, night and day, for forgiveness. I look to the cross of CHRIST—to the merits of His precious sacrifice—as my only stay, my only hope. Unworthy as I feel myself to be of God's compassion, I have a firm reliance upon His gracious word, that He will with not the death of a sinner. I humbly and devoutly believe that He has pardoned me, chief of sinners though I be, for the merits of Jesus CHRIST, our blessed Redeemer. I fully and entirely confide in the all-sufficiency of His atonement, and I humbly trust that through the efficacy of His precious blood, my heavenly Father will accept me, a broken-hearted penitent, into the kingdom of peace and blessedness. I entreat my fellow-Christians to take warning from my fate, and to beware of the temptations of the evil one. I have been blinded by the evil passions of our corrupt nature, and seduced into the greatest of crimes through the instigation of the corrupt flesh and the snares of the devil. I affectionately exhort you to guard against this, and to seek steadfastly the grace of God as your only sufficient protection and safeguard. Acknowledge Him in all your ways, live in the fear and love of God; honor his Sabbaths; keep close to Him in prayer and the reading of His word; and maintain communion with Him in the blessed ordinances of religion. My Christian friends, I leave this world in charity with all men, and with a heartfelt prayer that God will bless the souls of all my brethren of the human race. I pray that His Kingdom of peace and truth may spread everywhere, and that His will may be done on earth as purely and universally as it is in heaven. In these my last moments, I heartily thank all those who have showed me any kindness, especially those who have aided me during my recent trial, with their counsel and their prayers; and from my soul I forgive all those who have done me any wrong or injustice. I beseech you, my dear Christian friends, pray now for me; join your prayers with mine that my faith may not fail at this my last hour; that no weakness of the flesh, no power of Satan, may separate me from God. Pray that I may experience His full pardon, and that, believing as I do heartily and sincerely in the Lord Jesus Christ, and deeply contrite for my sins, I shall be saved.

WM. H. KING.

COBURG JAIL, June 9, 1859.

After this was finished, he exclaimed, "And now, my Christian friends, I bid you all farewell—a long, a last farewell." He then turned round and warmly embraced Mr. VANBRAUGH, and shaking the others on the scaffold by the hands, bade them farewell.

THE BILLIARD CHALLENGE.—The Detroit *Free Press* denies that a challenge to Mr. PHELAN to play a match at Billiards for a stake of $25,000, has been forwarded from Detroit. It says:

"If the offer is ever made it will come from SAZARIAN'S friends, and, under the circumstances, we do not think they are called upon to go to that extent, and, furthermore, we are of the opinion that no amount would induce PHELAN to meet SAZARIAN again. The offer of so large a stake is certainly an inducement, nor can it be until he feels a reasonable degree of certainty of winning it. There is, we believe, but one opinion on this point. In short, it is useless to make endless arguments on the subject. The $5,000 is ready and waiting for takers. Hard cash is a better argument than any amount of talk, for it shows that people mean business. If PHELAN desires that comfortable little farm, all he has to do is to say the word, and then he may get it if he can."

It is the purpose of the Post-office Department, in addition to the circular to Postmasters concerning free mail matter and the registration of packages of stamps or stamped envelopes, to transmit further instructions, intended for the larger offices and containing more pacific directions on the same subject.

SIR BRENTON HALLIBURTON.—In relation to Judge HALLIBURTON, who has recently been Knighted, the Boston *Courier* says:

The new Knight, however, Sir BRENTON HALLIBURTON, is a very different personage. A correspondent of the New-York *Albion*, states his belief that this venerable gentleman is a native of New-York. This is not the fact, he having been born just before the outbreak of the Revolution in Rhode Island, where his father was an eminent physician, and became a refugee. The father married into the Brenton family, well-known in the annals of that State, and we believe that a Brenton of the same family is now an officer in the British army.

We observe by the *British Colonist*, from which we quote, that the members of the Bench and Bar, resident at Halifax, waited upon the Chief Justice in a body and presented to him an address upon the reception of his new honors, which was read by Mr. Justice BLISS, whose ante-Revolutionary origin is of Massachusetts. Sir BRENTON HALLIBURTON is now eighty-six years old; and the fitness, beauty and solemnity of his reply to the address derive a peculiar force and interest from his venerable age. It as follows:

MY BRETHREN OF THE BENCH AND OF THE BAR: Accept my heartfelt thanks for the kind and affectionate address which you have given to me upon her most gracious Majesty's conferring upon me the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Although at my age I ought to be, and I humbly trust I am, more solicitous to obtain the blessed promises which our gracious Saviour has made to all believers in His Holy Gospel, than any earthly honors, yet I value highly the approbation of a Sovereign esteemed and beloved by her subjects for her public and private virtues.

To our respected Governor, his Excellency the Earl of MULGRAVE, I feel great gratitude for having, totally unsolicited by me, brought my services under her Royal consideration, to which I attribute the honor that has been conferred upon me.

I consider this honor as paid to the profession to which I belong, and it greatly increases my gratification so to consider it.

I am much indebted to my brethren of the Bench for the satisfaction which I learn my judgments have given, for, generally speaking, it is with their concurrence and approval that these judgments have been pronounced; and I am sure they will join with me in declaring that the labors of the Bench have frequently been greatly diminished by the industry and talent of the Bar.

And now, gentlemen, accept of an old man's affectionate prayer for your welfare. May you at the close of life feel the great comfort of having made your peace with God through the merits of your Saviour.

God bless you all.

(Signed.) BRENTON HALLIBURTON.

MAY 9, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, MONDAY, JUNE 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 3, 39, 2, 27, 9, 37, 38, 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1947, 1727, 1937, 1953, 1955, 257, 1731, 1573, 1959, 1965, 1967, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1979, 1949, 1943, 1719, 1437. *Part II.*—Oyer and Terminer. SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 26, 1, 11, 110¾, 112, 113, 114, 116 to 123, 48, 60, 63, 75, 103.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 212, 587, 427, 363, 225, 148, 507, 428, 52, 186, 260¾, 132, 234, 44, 75, 76, 32, 79, 173, 155, 142, 225, 138. *Part II.*—Nos. 665, 672, 673, 678, 679, 664, 643, 680, 601, 683, 687, 689, 456, 463, 635, 663.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Liquor cases. *Part II.*—Nos. 696, 1017, 1018, 1055, 1063, 1075, 1085, 129, 214, 295, 622, 629, 700, 984, 989, 883, 757, 879, 977, 597, 827, 908, 909, 22, 70, 187, 641, 786, 817, 860, 1000, 1029, 1028.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Charles Hubner vs. *Tappan Townsend.*—Order to be entered suspending the lien of the judgment until the appeal shall be heard and disposed of.

John A. Murphy vs. *Catharine E. Murphy.*—Decree of divorce granted, as it does not appear from the report whether there are children or not, no disposition can be made of their custody (if any) at present.

Will of William McKeever.—Decree admitting the will, &c., granted.

Clements vs. *Clements.*—This is a suit by a wife against her husband for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, on the ground of ill treatment. The plaintiff, who is about 48 years of age, entered into the matrimonial alliance with the defendant about six weeks ago. The defendant is a physician, 56 years of age, and in that capacity had known the plaintiff for fifteen years previous to their marriage. Mrs. Clements asks a separation from her husband on the ground that he ill-used and shamefully treated her, and that it was unsafe for her to live with him. She also asks for alimony pending the litigation.

Defendant's counsel opposed the application, stating that his client was a man well advanced in years. The plaintiff was his superior in physical strength, and, after belaboring him with her tongue all night, she would lie shed till noon the next day, to gather strength with which to renew the attacks. She had threatened to make him swallow a razor, had beaten him with her fists, and had expected him to support her grown-up daughter, although his own child by a former marriage paid board. On the part of the pl

been in request, and have improved a shade. Receipts have been liberal, and stocks continue large and well assorted. Toward the close, the firmness of holders checked business. Upper Leather Hides find ready buyers at full prices. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. state that the week's receipts have been 24,206 Hides, from foreign ports, as follows: 13,247 Orinoco, ex *Wm. Wilson*; 3,626 Aspinwall, ex *Caroline*; 1,696 Porto Plata, ex *Porto Plata*; 1,298 Para, ex *Young America*; 894 Porto Rico, ex *Restaurada*; 1 847 from Bremen, ex *Hermione*, and 7,986 from coastwise ports, as follows: 3,947 New-Orleans, 1 987 Texas, &c., 429 Southern, and 1,623 from neighboring ports. Total, 32,294 Hides. Import since 1st instant has been 66,958 foreign and 18,283 from coastwise ports. Total, 85,241 Hides. The week's sales have been 65,730, as follows: 6,300 dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5 000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21 @24 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 24½ lbs., 23¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,579 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2 000 dry Cordova, 21½ lbs., 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 dry Rio Grands, on speculation, 20 lbs., supposed 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 dry Porto Cabello, booked, 23 lbs., on private terms; 300 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 400 dry Mexican, 22 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, reject bad hides; 850 dry St. Domingo, 23 lbs., 17c., 6 months, reject bad hides; 500 dry California, 20@24 lbs., 22c.@23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,200 dry Western, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., 6 months, reject bad hides; 4,600 dry Rio Grands, 10½ lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 7,500 dry Gambia and Rieaan, 9 lbs., on private terms, to go East; 7,000 dry Zanzibar, 10 lbs, 18½c., to go East; 600 dry San Juan, 18 lbs., 21c., 6 months, reject bad hides; 350 dry Texas, 22 lbs, 20½c., 6 months, reject bad hides; 337 dry salted Sandwich Islands, 32 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 wet salted Rio Grands ox and cow, 50 lbs., 13c.@14¼c., 6 months, usual selection; all wet salted Demerara, 37 lbs., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,800 wet salted Western, 50@60 lbs., 10¾c.@10¾c., 6 months; 700 City Slaughters, 60@ 75 lbs., 10c., cash. The stock on hand of ox and cow Hides is 180,300, (same time last year, 152,660—year before, 169,800,) and 60 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo.

LEATHER.—Eastern buyers have been less numerous in the market during the week. Yet many orders have had to be filled, and prices of Sole have been sustained. Upper Leather is scarce and in demand. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c @32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 32c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Oak Light, Southern, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 29c.@32c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Crropped, 28c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c. good light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23¼c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 15c.@16c., Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@31c., on 6 months' credit."

METALS—have been in moderate request at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Included in the sales were 1,800 bbls., at $1 88 for common, ℔ 310lbs., and $4 50 for No. 1, ℔ 280 lbs. Tar has been in request, and was have heard of sales of 300 bbls. Washington at $2 12½c. ℔ bbl. The sales of Spirits Turpentine embrace 400 bbls., at 48¼c.@49½c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine.

OILS—Linseed is in request, chiefly at 61c.@63c. ℔ gallon. Other descriptions are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, chiefly for future delivery, and sales have been reported of 4,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 for Mess; $17 37 for very heavy Mess; $17 25 for thin Mess; $17 75@ $18 50 for prime Mess; $19 50 for clear; $15 for prime; an unascertained price for do., deliverable within 30 and 60 days; and $16 for prime, without heads, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@ 7c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8¼c.@ 10½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand at firmer rates. Sales to-day 900 tcs. and hhls., in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues plenty and depressed. Sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 15c.@18c. for New State; 13c.@17c. for New Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is in moderate request, mainly at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Small sales have been made, at $4@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The week's business Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. sum up thus: "The market for Goatls active, and good skins of light or medium average sell readily. Heavy skins are dull of sale. The stock in first hands is light. Sales have been 40 bales Tampico, 245 lbs, average, at 47c.; 58 bales Chili, at 43c.; 168 bales Madras, to arrive, on private terms. Deer are in fair request at previous rates. Sales are 2,000 lbs. Maracaibo, at 37c.; 3,000 lbs. Chagres, at 43c.@45c.; 2,200 lbs. Southwestern, at 25c."

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 800 hhds. Cuba, 5¼c.@6¼c.; 1,300 boxes Havana, at 6c.@6½c.; and (reported) an invoice of Brazil, at 6c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 hbls., chiefly at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 200 hales Cotton, at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 1,200 bbls. Resin, at 6d.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; 400 bbls. Pork, at 1s.; 110 tierces Beef, at 1s. 3d.; 200 boxes Cheese, at 25s.; and 5,000 Whalefoots, at 7s. 6d. For London, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s.; and 30 tierces Rice, at 17s. 6d. For Bordeaux, a brig with heavy Pipe Staves at $33. A vessel from Boston to Cuba, and thence to New-York, on private terms. A vessel to Bremen, with measurement goods, 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows; A ship, 1,100 tons, to Bic for orders to the Saguenay, thence to London, at £4 (the ship reported in our last from St. John, N. B., to Leith, took Timber at 23s. 4d., not Deals at 43s. 4d.); a Br. brig to London, hhd. Staves, £3 10.; a brig from Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres, $15; a ship, now at Baltimore, from Alexandria to San Francisco, Cumberland Coal, $13 50; a brig, 255 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Cardenas, Lumber, $8 50; a Br. brig to St. John, N. B., Flour, 25c.; bark *Texas*, 554 tons, to Australia, a ship, 700 tons, from City Point to North of Europe, and a brig, 280 tons, to St. Domingo and back, on private terms.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old: my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND,
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.
AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, was finally indoced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I prononnce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if no, destroy, and say nothing.

Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 30 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $1 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bot le.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 118 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
WHOLESALE NEWS DEALERS,
Packers and Forwarders of
Daily and Weekly Newspapers—Jobbers of Books, Magazines, Stationery, Maps, Music, Prints, Engravings, &c.
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., New-York.
Supply the Trade at the Lowest Rates.

ROBINSON'S GREAT STORY,
PATHWAY.
Now Publishing in the MERCURY.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

WIEGAND'S METAL PRESERVER OR Fire proof Roofing Paint has proved the best coating for decayed and leaky tin roofs. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank.
C. F. WIEGAND.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Astor-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos 10 and 12 Ann-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 14th-st., will be punctually attended to.

DRY GOODS.
A GREAT SENSATION.
A GREAT SENSATION.
A GREAT SENSATION.
MANTILLA JUBILEE THIS WEEK.
MANTILLA JUBILEE THIS WEEK.
MANTILLA JUBILEE THIS WEEK.
ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.
ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.
ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.
CONTINUED WAR IN EUROPE.
CONTINUED WAR IN EUROPE.
CONTINUED WAR IN EUROPE.
SPECIAL NOTICE FROM CONSIGNEES.
SPECIAL NOTICE FROM CONSIGNEES.
SPECIAL NOTICE FROM CONSIGNEES.
MONEY.
MONEY.
MONEY.
MONEY.
MORE MONEY IS WANTED.
MORE MONEY IS WANTED.
MORE MONEY IS WANTED.
THE MATERIEL OF WAR MUST BE SUPPLIED.
THE MATERIEL OF WAR MUST BE SUPPLIED.
THE MATERIEL OF WAR MUST BE SUPPLIED.
FORCED SALES THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.
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FORCED SALES THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.
MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS.
At ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie's,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.
TEN THOUSAND LACE MANTILLAS,
The richest productions of the
LYONS AND CHANTILLY LOOMS,
Having been consigned by the
FRENCH MANUFACTURERS,
With instructions to sell,
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST,
SO AS TO REMIT THE CASH
AND SUPPLY THE NECESSITIES
OF THE STARVING ARTISAN,
THE SUBSCRIBER SIMPLY ANNOUNCES
HE WILL OFFER THEM FOR SALE,
DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE MILLION,
AT HIS WELL-KNOWN POPULAR STORE,
NOS. 294 AND 296 CANAL-ST.,
ELLIOTT, LATE MACKENZIE,
"LET DOGS DELIGHT TO BARK AND BITE,"
WHO CARES
WHETHER FRANCE OR AUSTRIA IS TRIUMPHANT!
THEY TAKE OUR BREADSTUFFS
AND PAY US THE CASH.
WE TAKE THEIR FINERIES
AND PAY THEM WHAT WE PLEASE,
FIGHT ON ROYAL DESPOTS,
FIGHT ON;
"LET BEARS AND LIONS GROWL AND FIGHT,"
"WHO'S AFRAID."
WITH US COMMERCE IS KING.
COTTON AND CORN ARE OUR PROFITS.
COME THEN, LADIES,
COME ONE AND ALL,
VISIT THE MANTILLA STORE
OF ELLIOTT (LATE MACKENZIE,)
NOS. 294 AND 296 CANAL-ST.,
DURING THE COMING WEEK,
AND YOU WILL THERE BEHOLD
SOME OF THE FRUITS OF WAR.
READ!
READ!!
READ!!!
THE FOLLOWING BRIEF QUOTATION
FROM OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
AND THEN CONFESS THE TRUTH
OF AN OLD AND POPULAR ADAGE,
"'TIS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."
TWO THOUSAND LYONS' LACE MANTILLAS
AT TEN DOLLARS EACH.
THESE BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
WOULD READILY HAVE SOLD
AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.
FOR FULLY SIXTEEN DOLLARS.
ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
AT TWELVE DOLLARS EACH,
REGULAR RETAIL PRICE
AT LEAST EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.
ONE THOUSAND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS
AT FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH,
REGULAR RETAIL PRICE
AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
FIVE HUNDRED LACE MANTILLAS,
OF EXQUISITE QUALITY AND DESIGN,
AT TWENTY DOLLARS EACH.
FIVE HUNDRED SUPERB LACE MANTILLAS
AT TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
MOST MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS.
AND VERY SUPERB QUALITY,
ALSO
REAL GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,
PUSHER LACE POINTS,
ALL TO BE CONVERTED INTO CASH.
AT AN EQUAL RANGE OF PRICES.
ELLIOTT, (LATE MACKENZIE,)
NOS. 294 AND 296 CANAL-ST.,
BRANDRETH BUILDINGS.
W. D. ELLIOTT
TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY
OF CALLING PUBLIC ATTENTION
TO HIS OWN MANUFACTURES
OF BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS,
WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS,
STRIPED MOHAIR DUSTERS,
SUMMER CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS.
ALL OF WHICH
IN CONSEQUENCE OF
THE ADVANCED STATE
OF THE PRESENT SUMMER SEASON,
AND BEING DESIROUS
OF CONVERTING INTO CASH,
HE NOW OFFERS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CUSTOMERS ARE NOTIFIED
THAT EVERY ARTICLE
PURCHASED AT THIS STORE
IS MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL,
WITH THE BEST WORKMANSHIP,
AND WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
ELLIOTT, (LATE MACKENZIE,)
NOS. 294 AND 296 CANAL-ST.,
BRANDRETH BUILDING.

DRY GOODS.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
BONNETS!
BONNETS!
BONNETS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF CLOSING-OUT SALE.
As we intend to RELINQUISH our Millinery Department on July 1, we have MARKED DOWN our whole stock of Paris Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c. &c., to HALF COST, and, in order to close out by that time, will sell at any sacrifice.
GREAT BARGAINS
will be
OFFERED THIS WEEK.
AT 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
DRY GOODS FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
DRESS GOODS IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES,
and fabrics for Ladies' Summer wear.
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR
HOUSEKEEPERS AND FAMILIES IN EVERY
VARIETY.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
ALSO, 500 ROLLS OANTON MATTING.
The above valuable and complete stock contains an assortment of the very best goods at the lowest prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Sixth-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.
Also, Jeans and Drills for Boys' Summer Wear,
At BELKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FLOUNCING LACES
FLOUNCING LACES
FLOUNCING LACES
50 PER CENT.
50 PER CENT.
50 PER CENT.
LESS
LESS
LESS
Than regular prices.
Just Received, per late Arrivals and Auction Sales, at
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
J. A. BLUXOME,
Also—
LACE POINTS,
CENTRE PIECES,
BURNOUS,
MANTILLAS.
Attention is also invited to my Stock of
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
BOOK and MULL FLOUNCINGS,
BOOK and MULL FLOUNCINGS,
BOOK and MULL FLOUNCINGS,
AND
AND
AND
FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS,
FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS,
FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS,
NO. 651 BROADWAY.
J. BLUXOME,
Next door to Fountain's India Store.

PARASOLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
3,000 PARASOLS, 50c., 62c., 75c., 87c., and $1.
2,500 PAIRS MITTS.
SILK MITTS, 5c., 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c. and 37c.
FRENCH FLOWERS, at KINZEY'S.
BUCHES, at KINZEY'S.
1,500 pairs Fancy White Trimmings and Fringes, 25c. a dozen.
Opening from Auction, NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, BANDS, SLEEVES and FLOUNCINGS, CHEAP.
Goods at wholesale, cheap, at
KINZEY'S,
No. 228 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have marked down their
BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
BALZARINES, CHALLIES,
and other
SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS,
RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES,
At extraordinarily low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CHALLIES.
200 PIECES, NEW STYLES, at 12½c., value 25c. per yard.
ALSO,
150 PIECES BAYADERE POPLIN BAREGES, at 18c., worth double.
ALSO,
3 CASES FINE PRINTED LAWNS, at 12½c. per yd.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston st.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
are now offering the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES, and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley Place.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A full assortment
of the
LATEST STYLES,
From $3 50 up to the richest goods made.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
In Camillas, Mohair, Poplin.
Checks, Crossovers and Plaids
Great variety of Styles and Colors.
At BELKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling suits made to order at short notice.

MANTILLAS AT KINZEY'S.
1,000 SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, $1 to $2.
1,500 SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, $2 50 to $5.
500 FRENCH (all silk) LACE 1sr educed to $7 50.
20,000 YARDS MANTILLA LACES and TRIMMINGS.
150 WHITE MUSLIN MANTILLAS, Trimmed, $1 25.
At KINZEY'S,
No. 228 8th-av.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 7s. to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-ply and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Cotton Matting at low prices.
Crosley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Brooms st.
LEWIS P. TISBALS.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has just received, per late steamers,
FOUR CASES of SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE,
Consisting, in part, of
DONNA MERINOES, CRAPE DE PARIS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
N. B.—A most superior stock of MANTILLAS and BONNETS.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

THE FASHION OF THE DAY.—AFTER ALL there is nothing prettier than Ribbons for dress trimmings, and we do not wonder that it continues all the rage among the ladies in every sphere of life. Last year's dresses are made as pretty as new by placing on them some of LICHTENSTEIN'S handsome crimped Ribbon, and whether with double skirts or plain skirts the addition of the dahlia trimming, as the crimped Ribbon is called, imparts to it at once an air of *recherche* elegance and fashionability. At LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, near White-st., ladies are able to match any ribbon whatever, no matter how rare, how singular, or how new. This used to be one of the great difficulties with our fair friends; but it is so no longer. They can give their fancy a wide scope in dress trimming with Ribbons, for LICHTENSTEIN'S enormous and fashionable stock is always at hand if they run short, or wish to renew the embellishment. Ribbons forever. Ladies! Ribbons forever!

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,
Is now offering at Retail the most desirable assortment of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
Ever imported, many of which can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!
300 BLACK BAREGE ROBES,
At 40 per cent. less than cost of importation.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Observe—W. JACKSON Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR—BARGAIN DEPARTMENT.
1,600 Boys' and Misses' Brilliante Aprons, at 75 cents.
1,500 Boys' and Misses' Linen Diaper Aprons, at $1.
1,500 Boys' and Misses' Linen Diaper Aprons, Beautifully Trimmed at $1 25.
300 Marseilles Dresses, at $2.
300 Marseilles Dresses, at $2 50.
250 Marseilles Dresses, $3.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A WORD TO THE LADIES—GENIN HAS just introduced a new Hat "THE ZEPHYR BLOOMER," designed for the country and sea side, which, for lightness, durability and taste, excels anything ever before offered. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rubber gloves and mits. They are an excellent protection in riding, driving, fishing, hunting, gardening, or any exposure that soils or discolors the hands; are impervious to water, and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 28 John-st., New-York, dealers in every variety of rubber goods.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

THE STORE OF A. T. STEWART & CO. will open for business as usual on Monday, June 13, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.
CHEAP SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JUNE 13,
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK,
comprising an unsurpassed assortment of the following named Goods,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE OF PRICE,
until the 1st of July, viz:
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
TISSUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
CALICOES, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP-SKIRTS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
with every other description of Goods, usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.
ALSO
A GREAT VARIETY OF NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
exclusively confined to their House.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED
to examine their stock, and
COMPARE THEIR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are now offering,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
Four cases extra Fins LAWNS, at 1s. per yard,
Warranted fast colors.
Six mars cases of those
Fine FRENCH 4-4 PRINTS, at 1s., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Two cases BAREGE ANGLAISE, at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.
Three cases FRENCH PRINTS,
Small Figure and fell Chintz Color,
Only 1s. 6d., regular price 2s. and 2s. 6d.
Also,
Two cases FRENCH GROS ODIER PRINTS, only 2s. 6d. worth 4s.
Just received,
AN AUCTION LOT OF SUMMER QUILTS,
50 per cent less than the market price.
Also,
A complete assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Very cheap.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In great variety,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE
FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
BONNETS IN TUSCANS,
Pedals, Tulip Braids, Neapolitans, Florences, Coburgs,
Split Straws, Fancy Braids, Cantons,
and Fancy Straws.
3,000 Bonnets, White and Colored, 12c. to 25c.
2,000 Bonnets, White and Colored, 37c. to 75c.
1,500 Leghorn Bloomers, 25c. to 31c.
3,000 Fancy Bloomers, all styles, 31c. to 75c.
2,500 Men's and Boys' Hats, 18c. to 50c.
1,000 Shaker Hoods, all sizes, 25c.
STRAW GOODS AT WHOLESALE
VERY CHEAP.
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av.

AT RETAIL.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets. Fine French Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions. 1,000 pieces Valenciennes and Point Laces, just opened.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late PETER ROBERTS,)
No. 429 Broadway.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Real Point Lace Collars, $4, worth $6 50, sets do. $12. Medallion and Valenciennes Collars, Sets and Pompadours, Mitts, Mitts from auction, at half price.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late PETER ROBERTS,)
No. 429 Broadway.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
$20, worth $28.
Black Lace Shawls, from $5 to $50. Black Lace Flouncings, all widths. Black Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Centres. The above are just received from the large auction sales of the past week, and will be found extraordinarily cheap.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late PETER ROBERTS.) No. 429 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS.
BALANCE OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK, 100,000 yards.
20,000 YARDS RICH (all silk) RIBBONS, 12½c.
5,000 YARDS RICH, (all silk) 15c.
7,500 YARDS, EXTRA RICH, (all silk) 18c.
15,000 YARDS NARROW FANCY RIBBONS, 2c., 3c., and 4c.
3,000 RICH CHENE BELT RIBBONS, 18c.
5,000 SILK BELTS, Fancy and Plain, 12c.
1,000 ELASTIC BELTS, in Colors, 9c.
At KINZEY'S, No 223 8th-av.

UNPARALLELED SLAUGHTER IN FINE RIBBONS.
Competition defied.
EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
The ladies of New York shall have
The benefit of the late
RIBBON SALES,
From the following auction houses:
Messrs. Van Wyke, Townsend & Warrens.
Messrs. Wilmerding, Houquet & Humbert,
Messrs Kobbe & Cordies,
Messrs. Wilmerding & Mount,
Messrs. Haggerty & Co,
Messrs. Wm. Topping & Co.,
Where Mr. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, of No. 387 Broadway, has again been the largest buyer, and is now enabled, and will offer all these fresh goods at astonishingly low prices. Among these new ribbons are some fine jaspe plaids, suitable for trimming dress goods in jaspe shades, which color has been very scarce during the whole season; also some elegant white ribbons, and also rich blacks, which can be fitted to trim black silks for either dresses or mantillas.
Please call early and be convinced.
Remember the store, No. 387 Broadway, near Walker-st., At M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
$250 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4.
1,100 Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
10,000 yards fine Embroidered Muslin for Basques and Spencers, from 50 cents to $1 25.
5,000 French Embroidered Bands to match, at one-third the usual cost.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN skirts, skirts with patent fastenings; 12 springs $1 31, 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $9 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. O. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 381 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

DRY GOODS—PRICES REDUCED, MUSLINS Priots, Linens, Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Black Silks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Jeconets and Book Muslins, Brilliants, Hair Cord Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, at No. 54 Catharine-st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WESTERN farming lands, all kinds of dry goods or real estate. For a desirable trade, some cash would be paid. The parties are responsible, and any communications will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 3,683, New-York Post-Office.

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATTON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at ORO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MARTHA.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—ROUGH DIAMOND—ECCENTRIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TEMPTATION—LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS—HAPPY MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KATHERINE AND PETRUCCIO—A GRAND CONCERT—THE VILLAGERS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ONE-EYED SAUL—THE SURGEON OF PARIS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—REVOLT OF MESSANE—SKETCHES OF INDIA—PIRATE'S LEGACY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TIME TRIES ALL—BARNEY THE BARON.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINI.

PALACE GARDEN—CONCERTS—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Postoffice to-morrow, June 14, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Liverpool, June 1, arrived at Quebec on Saturday evening. She brings the interesting intelligence that the King of Sardinia had, after a severe conflict with the Austrians entrenched at Pelestro, forced the passage of the Sesia, and occupied the left bank. GARIBALDI continued his career of success in Northwestern Lombardy, fighting his way gallantly into Como, and following the retreating enemy, meeting them again at Camerlata, a point only twenty miles north of Milan. A dispatch of doubtful credit, forwarded from Berne, gives a rumor that he had subsequently met with a reverse, and had made his way into the Swiss Canton of Tessin. In the meantime, the French Emperor had removed his head-quarters from Alessandria to Casele; and the Emperor of Austria had reached Verona *en route* to the seat of war. The Austrians pushing to their left had occupied Bobbio, a Sardinian town on the bank of the Trebbia. At Paris a rumor prevailed that should allies make good their entrence into Milan, the moment would be seized by England and Prussia to attempt a resumption of negotiations.

The British Parliament was opened on the 31st ult., Speaker DENISON being reelected. The address in reply to the royal speech was to be moved on the evening of the 1st inst.

The steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana, on the evening of the 7th, arrived here on Saturday. She brings no news of interest. A cargo of Coolies, 788 in number, had been landed by an American vessel, after a loss of only 12 on the voyage from Hong Kong.

California advices to May 20, have been received by the arrival of the steamer *Jasper* at New-Orleans, from Minatitlan on the 8th inst. Upwards of a million and a-half in treasure was put on board the *John L. Stephens* for Panama, to be forwarded by the *Star of the West*, now due at this port. Business and mining accounts are encouraging. A considerable fleet of clippers had arrived out.

The latest news from the West indicates the exaggerated character of the first reports concerning the [illegible] Our Western exchanges, as well as private advices, concur in the opinion that the line of the frost was confined to a district midway of the State of Ohio, where the wheat is generally destroyed; while the damage north and south of the line is comparatively trifling. The accounts coming in from other points further west, give no occasion for alarm.

The General Convention of the Swedenborgians in the United States was in session, in Philedelphia, last week, and edjourned *sine die* on Saturday. One hundred delegatee were present. The next session will be held in Chicago, in June, 1860.

According to the report of the City Inspector's Office, for the week ending on Saturday, the bills of mortality exhibit a slight increase in the number of deaths over the previous week. The whole number of deaths last week was 360. The unseasonable coolness of the weather has not, apparently, had an unfavorable effect on the health of the City.

The trial of FELIX SANCHEZ for the murder of HARMAN CARNON, his wife's father, terminated on Saturday, in the Court of General Sessions, with a verdict of Guilty. SANCHEZ was sentenced to be executed on the 22d of July, the same day that SHEPHERD, STEPHENS and APPO are sentenced to be hung. JOHN STEHLING, convicted of the manslaughter of JACOB BERTRAND, was sent to the State Prison for 15 years. His brother, HENRY STEHLING, an accessory, was sentenced to the same Prison for 7 years. WILLIAM E. MUDGE, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sent thither for 4 years. JOHN JOYCE, for manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced for two years. JOHN KAKOI, one of the parties connected with the forgery on the National Bank of Austria, hitherto reported, was sentenced for five years. The utmost diligence is being used to clear the City Prison before the hot weather sets in, the Court sometimes sitting till midnight for that purpose. But so many prisoners are yet to be tried, that Recorder BARNARD will be fully employed to the end of the regular term, and, availing himself of the provisions of a recent act of the Legislature, will perhaps have to extend it.

The Forest Divorce case came up again on Saturday before Judge WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, on a motion for the appointment of a Commissioner to go to California and procure the testimony of witnesses as to the character and course of life pursued by MRS. FOREST or SINCLAIR, during her late residence in that State. The application is made, of course, by Mr. FOREST, who expects to prove miscouduct on the part of the defendant, sufficient to defeat her claim to alimony, under the divorce granted her some years since. Counsel were heard on the petition, but no decision was made.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, reached 3,500 bales: about half *in transitu* Prices advanced ⅛c@¼c. per lb. Flour, Wheat and Corn attracted more attention at firmer rates for desirable lots. A good business was reported in Pork, chiefly for future delivery, at steady quotations. Lard was more sought after. Beef was depressed. Coffee and Sugars were in good demand; as were also Common and Fine Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, and Sole Leather. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 570.

THE FREE NEGROES OF MARYLAND.—The fact brought to notice by the recent Slaveholdor's Convention, that the free blacks constitute more than one-eighth of the entire population in Maryland, excites no little surprise. Few at the North were prepared to hear that they were so numerous, though an examination of that much-neglected volume, the census returns of 1850, would have revealed the state of the case. The Albany *Evening Journal*, sharing the general misapprehension, speaks of the free negroes of Maryland as "a few hundred." Mr. PEARCE, on the other hand, states their present number at 80,000. In the State of New-York, by the census of 1850, we had 49,069 colored people. If they were proportionally as numerous here as in Maryland, we should have to-day 400,000, or ten times the actual number. A Baltimore journal says that more than half the free blacks of the State reside in that City, where the returns of the Savings Banks, as well as the condition of the churches and societies supported by them, evince their perfect ability to take care of themselves when they have an opportunity for employment and improve it. Slavery in Maryland exists mainly in the country, on large farms. The towns, including the large commercial City of Baltimore, are favorable to freedom.

The War in Italy.

The *North Briton*, which brings us news from the seat of war but two days later than the intelligence before received, throws no fresh light upon the position of the troops in Italy. The forward movement of the allied forces along their whole line apparently continued with unchecked success. At Paleatro, a small village about eight miles eastward from Vercelli, and nearly half way between the Sesia and the Agogna Rivers, the division of the King of Sardinia had engaged the Austrians, after forcing the passage of the Sesia, and after a conflict, described in the Sardinian bulletins as "severe," had stormed the Austrian defences, and occupied the place. If the French Emperor, as was reported, ahont the same time transferred his head-quarters to Casale, these facts, taken in conjunction, would seem to indicate that the Austrian piratical army in the Lomellina had not yet succeeded in putting the Ticino between itself and its enemies, and that it might still be overtaken and brought to action on the scene of its disgraceful exploits.

On the extreme left of their position, the Austrians had strengthened their forces at Bobbio, which they had already occupied by the 14th of May. This operation, which has been blundered by the telegraph into a general "forward movement," is simply a part of the necessary plan of defence of the Austrian position of Piacenza; and may mean either a disposition to show fight on the road to that city, or merely a determination to cover the retreat of the whole Austrian force beyond the Po. It was rumored some time since, though never officially stated, that the French Emperor had despatched the Third Regiment of Zouaves to drive the Austrians out of Bobbio. The Austrian advance from Stradella upon Casteggio and Montchello sufficiently disprove this rumor, which could hardly have been substantisted excepting by a really formidable movement of the Prince NAPOLEON from the south, Bobbio having no value as a strategic point excepting for the protection of the roads to Piacenza from the Appenines and the seacoast.

The successes of GARIBALDI at Como and Camerlata are confirmed; and a vague rumor of his subsequent defeat by the Austrians, though not in itself improbable, comes from that favorite birth-place of idle stories, the telegraphic office at Berne, and lacks confirmation from more authoritative sources. The Austrian Emperor, whose arrival at Pavia has been so often announced, and as often contradicted, seems to have really reached Verona on the 31st of May. The signs of the campaign begin to make it probable that if his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty should proceed as far as Milan, he will have barely time to prepare the Imperial quarters in that capital for the reception of his "hereditary foes."

Germany in the War.

The report that the Military Committee of the German Diet has approved the resolution offered by Hanover, that it is expedient to order a federal army of observation to the Rhine, merits a word of comment. The report is still to be confirmed, but there is no special reason for regarding it as a telegraphic invention, or a stock-jobbing imagination. The whole of Southern Germany has evidently been wrought up to a fever heat of Gallophobia by the agents of Austria; and the official statement has already reached us that an Austrian *corps d'armée* has been suffered to pass through Bavaria on its way to the pass of the Stelvio by Innshruck. This act on the part of the Government at Munich is a distinct breach of neutrality, and indicates a willingness on the part of that Government to take decisive measures in support of Austria, which may naturally have led the Bavarian representatives at Frankfort to assume a position by the side of Hanover on the question of the "army of observation."

In the Military Committee of the Confederation Austria has two seats, Prussia two, and Bavaria one; and seven more are divided among the other States represented in the army. The presidency of the Commission belongs to Austria, and is now held by Marshal-Lieutenant DE SCHMERLING, who votes in the Commission as Commander-in-Chief of the federal troops at Frankfort. The Commander of the fortress of Frankfort, who has the fourteenth vote, is a Prussian Colonel, Count DE GOLTZ. The Commission, therefore, stands as follows: Austria controls three votes of her own; one vote of Bavaria; one of Wurtemburg; one of Hanover; one of the Grand Duchy of Hesse and one of the Grand Duchy of Baden; making eight in all, or a majority of two votes. Prussia, on the other hand, beside her own three votes, counts probably upon the votes of the King of the Netherlands, who sits in the Diet for the Duchy of Luxemburg, and of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Of the vote of Saxony it is not easy to speak with confidence, for although Saxony can hardly be supposed anxious to run the risks of a conflict which would assuredly throw her frontiers open to a Russian invasion, there can be no doubt that the Court of Dresden is now very friendly to the Court of Vienna, and that the Saxon army has just been put upon the war-footing. But, in any event, it is clear that Prussia, whose policy would be defeated by such a resolution as has just been reported, may easily be outvoted in the Military Committee at Frankfort. But a proposition of the Military Committee at Frankfort is not a vote of the Diet; and as Prussia has given Germany to understand, in pretty strong terms, that she will not hold herself obliged, by any vote of the Diet itself, to acquiesce in a course of action inconsistent with the policy she thinks it her duty to adopt, it is tolerably clear that the neutrality of Germany is no nearer being sacrificed now than it was two months ago.

That the sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurtemburg the Hesses, and Baden, who owe their present positions, the best part of their dominions and their titular rank in Europe directly to the First NAPOLEON, who destroyed the unwieldy old German Empire, and made them what they are, should repay France in the person of NAPOLEON'S heir with distrust and insolence for the sake of Austria, whose avowed object it has been for years to reduce them all to the condition of provincial rulers, is not, we suppose, surprising.

But it would be amazing indeed were Prussia, herself a great Power in Europe, independent and self-sustained, to succumb to the control of Austria in a Confederation which has never been a solid reality, and which is now evidently on the eve of disruption. The pressure attempted to be put by the South German States and by the small Kingdom of Hanover in the North, upon Prussia, is quite as likely to result in a violent reconstruction of the internal relations of Germany herself as in any united and aggressive movement of Germany upon France.

Winter Transit on the Ice.

More than ten thousand miles of the rivers and waters of the North and West are frozen during from four to five months of the year, completely isolating the inhabitants in some localities during the entire Winter months. The richest copper and iron mines, and the most valuable lumber regions, as those of Lake Superior, are cut off, not only from means of transportation for their products, and articles of consumption, but even the means of communication are wanting, so that for months together the mails are transported by half-breed Indians moving on snow-shoes. Even along the course of the rivers where railroads are projected, and already exist, the severity of the Winters often interrupts travel. The Illinois Central road was blocked up by snow for six weeks during the Winter of 1856-7, and their machinery was broken by the frost, causing serious damage and delay. The enhanced expenses of running the trains in Winter on some of these roads more than consumes the profits of the Summer business. On the Northern Railroad from Toronto to Georgian Bay, in Upper Canada, it has been found necessary to suspend operations during the Winter, and the Government last Winter prohibited the running of trains on its tracks. Much of the damage arises from the severe concussion which, with the unequal contraction and expansion, breaks the wheels, and injures the rails.

The introduction of the steam ice carriage, moving on runners in place of wheels, upon the frozen surface of the rivers and lakes, instead of the iron way, and thus using the natural ice-roads which are formed and kept in repair by the Winter itself, will, to a great extent, obviate these difficulties, and afford even better facilities to the traveler in Winter than in Summer. Impressed with the value of this new mode of communication by steam, certain citizens of Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin, have purchased the right to use upon the Upper Mississippi a newly-invented steam ice carriage, first constructed last Winter. In addition to this, arrangements are making to open a great northwestern route by the way of the Mississippi, St. Peters, Red River of the North, Lake Winnepeg, and the Saskatchewan river, from Prairie du Chien, through a pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the head waters of the Fraser and Columbia rivers, the fountains of which rivers, emptying into the Pacific Ocean, are but three hundred and seventeen yards from the fountain of the Saskatchewan and its affluents. This forms a continuous and available ice road three thousand miles in length. A continuous Railroad of that length is among the marvels yet to be. These ice carriages consist of an iron boat of sufficient capacity to sustain the whole apparatus in the water in safety. They are provided with a cabin, similar to that of a canal packet, and with similar conveniences and comforts. They are propelled by steam applied to a single driving-wheel, penetrating the ice with an elastic graduated pressure, and they are steered by a wheel, placed forward in a pilot-house, by means which give the pilot entire control of it. The whole structure rests upon two pairs of runners, so adjustable by screws that the whole may be raised or lowered to pass snow and other obstructions, whether in motion or at rest. The calculated rate of speed is about equal to that of a Railroad mail-train. The success of this invention, it is claimed, will open up a vast field of Winter navigation, not only on this Continent, but also in the frozen regions of Europe and Asia.

The inventor, Mr. NORMAN WIARD, an eminent mechanical engineer, is now making arrangements to develope his plans; and the subject deserves to engage more of the public attention than it has yet received.

The Floating Hospital.

Our Quarantine Commissioners, favored by the late frosts and unseasonably cold weather, are very likely to get their floating hospital ready for use before any considerable arrival of yellow fever in the port. They have nearly finished their work of fitting up the old steamer *Falcon* as a floating hospital. The main deck they have partioned off into forty wards, averaging eight feet wide, by ten feet long, and eight feet high. The lower deck they leave open at the ends, intending to fit it up as one long ward, with iron bedsteads for the accommodation of patients. The *Falcon* is to be towed to her anchorage about the middle of the month, and when moored, may be made to hold one hundred and seventy-five sick persons at a time. We sincerely hope that the experiment may succeed, and the Commissioners, in the circumstances of the case, cannot do better than try it. We confess, however, that we do not look to see it produce any very brilliant results, and shall not be disappointed at finding it abandoned by the end of the Summer. The Staten Island people will not assent to have the *Falcon* anchored under the lee of their coast, and the Long-Island people will just as earnestly object to see it moored within the indentations of their shore. They will do this of course, not for the idle fear of the poison that may be wafted from the hulk to the shores, but in a well-grounded terror of the clothes, bedding and other *formites*, which will constantly be floating up to infect wholesome neighborhoods, unless the strictest watch is kept on board. But if the intention is to anchor the *Falcon* in the Lower Bay, what opportunity will the swell leave for rest to her weary freight? The lightera complain that a ship lying at anchor there, cannot be unloaded on an average of more than four days in the week, and can a hulk, though lashed by hawsers fore and aft, to half a dozen firmly planted anchors, be kept still enough in a storm to save her inmates from perpetual nausea? The Commissioners think that, with their provisions for flooding and pumping out, they can at least keep the *Falcon* clear of bilge water; but how will they guarantee quiet to the invalids? The movers of this project lay great stress upon the success of the old *Dreadnought* as a floating hospital on the Thames. But the Thames is an inland river; our anchorage ground is an arm of the sea, upon which the force of the easterly storms and the subsequent ocean swell never fail to be felt. This is a very serious consideration, and with the others that we have suggested, should modify the high expectation entertained of this attempt to solve one of the most perplexing problems which have recently puzzled our people.

The Italian Fund in New-York.

We publish to-day, by request of the Italian Committee, the list of subscriptions made and paid in for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers engaged in the war of independence. The sum already collected for this most laudable and practical charity is handsome in itself, but its moral value to the cause of Italy cannot be measured by any commercial standard. It has been contributed, as a glance at the list of subscribers will show, by Italians of all classes, while the hearty response of many of the best-known and most highly-esteemed citizens of New-York to the call made upon them, proves, if proof were needed, how wide and deep is the sympathy with which America watches Italy in this great crisis of her history.

The Committee, acting with commendable discretion and patriotism, have resolved to devote this fund wholly to the purpose of aiding the wives and children of the soldiers of Italy, rather than to expend any part of it in swelling the ranks of an army which must find recruits, whenever it shall need them, in every village where the Italian tongue is spoken between the Alps and the Mediterranean. The aid which Italy now most needs is the electric influence of cordial good will, with the means of equipping her myriads of volunteers, and providing for their families. It is in every way becoming that New-York should have been the first of foreign cities to stretch forth her hand with these good gifts to the gallant Kingdom of Sardinia; and the duty of conveying this message from the New World to the native land of COLUMBUS, is safely lodged in the hands of the actual Italian Committee of our City.

PROBABLY ANOTHER HOAX.—In the midst of the disastrous intelligence from Pike's Peak comes a dispatch, designed to revive the hopes which have already led so many to famine and death. The news imports that express coaches arrived at Leavenworth, in Kansas, from Denver City, on the 10th instant, with "extraordinary reports, calculated to renew the gold fever with more virulence than ever." These "reports" speak largely of "rich nuggets," "coarse gold," and "decomposed quartz." As a matter of course, there was "great excitement;" the "statements of the yield" being represented as "almost fabulous." Without waiting to learn whether the reports could be verified, "Denver City was almost depopulated by the people leaving for the mountains."

We cannot, of course, undertake to pronounce this exciting news untrue; yet we greatly fear it will prove to be so, and that the mad multitude who have scampered away to the mountains will encounter hardships similar to those, the recital of which has shocked the public mind for the last three weeks. It has been charged by the disappointed Pike's Peakers that speculators had uttered golden fables to decoy emigration from the States, and there have not been wanting rumors of revengeful retaliation on the part of starving miners, as they were returning to their homes. Should the present story prove to be a speculator's invention, the consequences are but too likely to be bloody. It is difficult to believe—and yet we fear it cannot be doubted—that wretches exist so base as to manufacture false gold stories for the sake of a piratical profit by the travel to the mines. There is no room to question the fact that this has been done to a large extent within the last half year. If the present rumor from Denver City is a repetition of the trick, the experiment is not less bold than wicked; for the temper of the diggers is not such as to suffer renewed practices of this sort without inflicting a fearful penalty.

ANOTHER BOSTON TEA PARTY.—We have heretofore been laboring under the impression, derived from a very careful study of this current literature of the capital of New-England, that all Boston was vigorously engaged in this most commendable business of promoting the cause of mutual admiration, and in taking measures to divert trade from the port of New-York to the "Hub of the Universe." But we were laboring under a slight delusion. An appalling disruption has taken place in Boston, among the mutual admirers, who have become, as often happens among people who have been violently enamored of each other, mutual haters and traducers, of the bitterest kind. The Boston *Atlas* of Saturday indicates the existing condition of the internecine war of the Tremonters in the following expressive lines:

"There has been and still is altogether too much of this cottoning to the Mutual Admiration Society that exists in this little village of Boston. There is a company of very respectable gentlemen here who have imbibed the notion that nobody is respectable but themselves, that nobody was originally endowed with any brains but themselves, and that were they to die Boston would sink, the Union be dissolved and the world relapse immediately into barberism and pagan darkness. Around and beneath this select circle of mutual admirationists are gathered the hangers on, the "snobs" of the city, who are jubilant if a mutual admirationist bows to them on Washington-street, and are in the seventh heaven of delectation if they are permitted to dine with the coterie, and go away to 'blow' the praises of the clique to the four quarters of the globe. Now, these self-circulating luminaries and their satellites are perfectly well understood here in Boston, and generally laughed at. Everybody knows that they are no better than common clay, and that many of them make up for a deficiency of brains by plethoric pockets. Neither the Mutual Admiration Society nor their scavengers, the 'snobs' commend any respect or consideration from the general, sensible public."

The war in Europe is a trifling affair compared with this terrible turmoil, and the proclamations of the contestant Emperors more persiflage by the side of this outburst of the bold leader who has taken the responsibility of sustaining the revolutionary admirationists on his Atlantean shoulders.

Gas Light for Railroad Cars.

Why is not gas used more extensively for lighting railroad cars? Possibly the slowness of its introduction is due more to a want of appreciation of the advantages accruing, than to the mechanical difficulties involved. The smoking-cars of the night express trains on the New-Haven Railroad have each two burners, capable of consuming, collectively, seven cubic feet of gas per hour. This gives *very nearly* light enough to read in all parts of the car, and at a cost for gas of but 1¾ cents per hour. The gas is supplied to the holders while the cars are standing in the yard at the Twenty-seventh-street station, and the time required for charging, including the connecting and disconnecting of the hose and "winding up the metre," is less than ten minutes per car. The same system of apparatus has been working for two years un eech of the five boats on the ferry to Jersey City, without any necessity for repairs or attention, further than the connecting to a street-main by a hose once a day, and winding up a stout clock-spring.

There is in use on the night express trains between this City and Philadelphia, another system in which the gas is compressed very powerfully by a steam engine before its introduction on the car. That requires vessels of great strength, a forcing pump, &c., but the apparatus on the New-Haven trains receives and carries the gas at the ordinary street pressure.

It is worthy of remark that a person may now travel from Philadelphia to Boston, and even to Lowell by gas-light, if he so elects, and, except on the New-Jersey roads, by gas worked on the New-Haven or "low-pressure" system. The apparatus on the ferry steamers is similar to that on the cars, except in the volume and form of the gas holder. The mannar in which the gas is transported and consumed, at a uniform pressure in a structure subject to such violent and irregular motion as a car, is as curious as it is novel and ingenious. The gas is received at the bottom of a shallow case of sheet iron, extending across under the body of the car. A loose sheet of rubber cloth extends horizontally across this box, and to expel the gas with sufficient force common air is pumped in above by a species of simple clock-work, so as to press the rubber downward with a pressure of about one ounce per square inch. There is no flickering or unsteadiness of the light, and the mechanism employed in the gentle forcing action is but a clock-spring applied to a common dry gas meter. In other words, a gas meter is placed on the floor of the car, in one corner, and by the aid of the spring is made to act as a pump to force in air to the top of the gas holder, instead of fulfilling its ordinary duty of measuring the amount of discharge from the base. When the burners are shut off the air pressure soon accumulates slightly, and by counteracting the effect of the impelling spring compels the meter to stop, but it stands like a revolutionary "minute man," ready to start again at a moment's warning. The action, therefore, controls itself, and the amount burned is regulated in the usual manner by the cocks attached to each burner, making the use of gas on cars appear as simple as in City dwellings.

The art appears to have reached a state of perfection which allows, or rather demands, its general introduction. Gas-light should become one of the institutions of night travel by railroad, so that the passengers may be allowed to see each other when the more attractive views through the windows are shut out.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The matinée at this house on Saturday was a success. Weather delightful, fashions resplendent and beauty predominant. To-night the Opera of "Martha" will be given "entirely" in German. The manager is emphatic on this point. All the best artists of M. STRAKOSCH'S magnificent company appear in the cast, and the public may safely anticipate a treat of the first order. In numerical strength and in individual excellence this same company is without question the best we have had in the City for a very long time. It is so good that we cannot conceive the possibility of its paying expenses. Perhaps to this unhappy commercial consideration we must ascribe the termination of the season on Wednesday next. The manager deserves a humor to-night; the opera is a favorite one; the cast unexceptionable, the chorus good and experienced, and the orchestra under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK. Madame CORTESI, we regret to hear, is still laboring under the effects of a severe cold. The lady is new to our climate and its vagaries. Those who have heard her to the best advantage say that so far she has only given us a weak idea of her powers. Her success, despite illness, is something to be wondered at. No singer has ever before created the *furore* at the Academy that this lady created on Wednesday last. The public was completely carried away, bestowing double encores on the principal pieces. Even the players in the orchestra, who are usually very philosophical about prima donnas, became excited and followed the lady home to pay her the compliment of a serenade. It is much to be regretted that we are to see no more of an artist whose success has been so remarkable.

There will be an extraordinary performance at this house to-morrow night, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital Association. The opera of "Puritani" will be given—the rôle of *Elvira* being sustained by Mme. la Comtesse de FRAUSSAC. We are glad to hear that the tickets for this charitable enterprise are selling rapidly.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE commence a Summer season at this house to-night, assisted by the Indian Punkas and other artists of the season. BROUGHAM'S drama called "Temptation," the proteen piece called "A Lesson for Husbands," and the "Happy Man" will be played.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The English opera at this house will continue for one week longer. To-night the singers give selections from a number of operas, and the dramatic company plays "Katherine and Petruchio." The operetta of the "Waterman" concludes the entertainment.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The Sisters GOUGENHEIM play here to-night in "Ernestine" and the "Rough Diamond."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. CONWAY announces "The School for Scandal."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Time Tries All," and "Barney the Baron" are the pieces selected here to-night.

EQUESTRIANISM.—There are two Circuses now in operation; one at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, the other in Sixth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street. They are said to be good.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"One-Eyed Saul" and "The Surgeon of Paris" are announced for performance here to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three popular pieces are on the bill here; the "Revolt of Messene," "Sketches in India," and the "Pirate's Legacy."

MINSTRELSY.—The host at Wood's Temple, and HOOLEY'S, No. 444 Broadway.

Boston Dry Goods.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was a happy thought of Esop's to represent a fly seated upon a chariot-wheel, as saying: "How we do make the dust fly." Somewhat of this fly spirit seems to have descended, legitimately of course, to the denizens of the goodly town of Boston, situated, as I am told, not far from Marblehead. Dr. HOLMES never came nearer the truth than when he said that Bostoniana considered their State House the hub of the Universe. Still, we must now and then pardon an idiosyncrasy.

"If not to be, 'tis comfort yet to seem."

Diedrich Knickerbocker tells of a sturdy old Dutchman whose mind was so filled with one idea that he was unable to revolve it, and hence could see but one side of it. So our worthy provincial neighbors, the dry goods jobbers of Boston, seem to think that their native town is the only place where a certain class of dry goods can be procured. They wish to have all the Boston commission houses in this City abolished, and thus compel us to go to Boston for goods. Now, as a dry-goods jobber of thirty years' standing, nothing would please me more. It would be just what I want. When I need goods I would prefer ordering them to being bored every few minutes by a commission-house drummer to purchase of his wares. As it is now, I lose hours every day by the interruption of these drummers. Yes, Bostonian jobbers, abolish commission houses and delight

A BORED DRY GOODS JOBBER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859.

The Case of Mr. Gilhooley.

No. 5 BROAD-STREET, Saturday, June 11.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your law report of this date, you state that in the case of Campbell *vs.* Gilhooley, I testified that "the defendant admitted in my presence that the note was not originally made payable at bank."

This is a mistake. Mr. GILHOOLEY did not so admit in my presence; but, on the contrary, distinctly denied having made any alteration in the note, and I so testified upon the trial.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN B. FOGERTY.

BOAT CAPSIZED—TWO MEN DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon a small sail-boat containing Capt. JAMES W. KIRBY and his son, a lad about 16 years old, was capsized in a squall on Long Island Sound, just off Throgg's Neck, and both of the occupants were drowned, before assistance could reach them. Captain KIRBY was about 47 years old, and kept a hotel at Throgg's Neck. For several years, under the old Police system, he was Captain of the Third Precinct Police in Brooklyn. He was a man much respected for his integrity of character and moral worth by all who knew him.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS—DEAD LETTERS AND STAMPS.—With a view of responding to a resolution of Congress, calling upon the Post-office Department for information as to what legislation, if any, is necessary to reduce the number of dead letters, that Department has prepared a circular directing the attention of postmasters to the subject. One great cause of the large accumulation of dead letters it attributes to the neglect on the part of persons to whom letters are addressed to call for them; but fearful that there may be a dereliction of duty on the part of officials to have them reach those to whom they are addressed, it directs postmasters to be especially vigilant that no letter escapes for want of most minute attentions. The practice of separating the advertised letters from those in the general delivery, and requiring a special inquiry to be made for them, is disapproved. Suggestions are also invited by the Department from postmasters in relation to the disposal of dead letters, as well as to their reduction. Postmasters are informed, in the same circular, that hereafter packages containing stamps and stamped envelopes will be registered at New-York or Philadelphia, and sent either direct or via the distributing office from which the receiving office usually receives its mails from those places. No registration fee attaches to such packages.—*Washington Star.*

THINGS IN SOUTH GERMANY.

The Great Annual Fair Considerations of Paris News in War Times—Conflicting Accounts of the Battle of Montebello—Popular Feeling in Germany—The Landwehr—The Pulpit—Unpopularity of the Idea of an Alliance Between Austria and Russia—The Universities—American Students—"Minnie Myrtle" and her Book on "Peasant Life in Germany."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEIDELBERG, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

The great Annual Fair has passed off, on the whole, better than was expected. There has been, for the last three days at least, no lack of numbers. The Hauptstrasse has been as crowded in this quarter of the town as though we were keeping here a Roman Carnival. But whether the sales have been heavy is quite doubtful. The first two days of the Messe were signalized by a continuous pelting rain. The narrow streets of Heidelberg were channels for rushing torrents, and the wise public staid in-doors. In vain were the charms advertised, of the Cow with Two Tails, the American Alligator, the Temple of Fortune, and the Acrobats of Agility and Grace. The whole town was extinguished for two days, and those people who had pooh-poohed the idea that heavy rains detained the Austrian army on its march in Italy, dared not go across the street! But on the third day it cleared up; every one sallied forth with great bravery and vigor, and blamed the Austrians severely for yielding to the weather. Such a "spell," as it is too apt to come on at such a time, is called here *Mess-wetter*, which, being translated, is Fair-weather—a passable misnomer.

With the news from Italy I shall not trouble you. We always get two reports of everything: one from Vienna, and one from Turin *viâ* Paris. The Turin dispatches are *always* exaggerations or falsehoods; the Vienna ones, *when they come*, are more reliable. The Vienna Government *holds back* news, but the Sardinians and French *invent* it. For instance, two or three days ago, the Emperor writes to his consort that 15,000 Austrians attacked his outposts, and were driven back with great slaughter, leaving 200 prisoners, among whom was a General. The *Moniteur*, not to be behind hand, adds that 2,000 Austrians were killed and wounded, to 500 Frenchmen. The story sounds apocryphal at first, and when one considers that the place where the battle was fought, by Montebello, is quite unsuitable for a decisive engagement, one is prepared to hear the other account, namely, that the Austrians sent a detachment to reconnoitre, and, if possible, to draw the enemy from his impregnable position; that the French threw an immensely superior force upon this detachment, (the Paris dispatch doesn't mention the French force,) which, notwithstanding, maintained a fight of four hours and then retired, as had been all along the plan, in perfect order. And it is quite confidently claimed that the French got the worst of it. Indeed, a body of only 15,000 men attacking "our position," "we" being in that quarter six or eight times as strong, would very naturally be "driven back;" but why did "we" waste four hours on so unimportant an achievement?

The manifestations of popular feeling in Germany have assumed some interesting and amusing forms. The ladies in Dresden, Wurtemburg and Munich, as well as other places and States, have abjured the Paris fashions, and stepped from the "apheres" of French influence—*i. e.*, hoops and crinoline. When Fashion yields, the conquering spirit must be strong indeed.

And the pulpit is beginning to speak on public affairs. A week ago, I heard from SCHENKEL, one of the University preachers, a most adroit sermon, which, without avowedly treating the question, contained more *Vaterlandsmuss* than it did of the doctrine of self-denial, which professed to be the subject. And, unless my ears deceived me, the officiating clergyman last Sunday altered a little the collect, and prayed the Lord to save our beloved Fatherland *from France*.

The resignation of Count BUOL, and the appointment of a Pro-Russia minister in his place, together with the reasons assigned therefor by the London *Times* correspondent, are very distasteful to the Germans. An alliance between Austria and Russia would be a bitter pill for them, and although they would sustain their attitude of self-defence, it is very doubtful whether they would do anything, unless their territory was invaded. Enthusiastic as they are now, it is the hope that Austria will be more liberal in her future policy which makes them willing, for their sake and hers, to take active measures. But an alliance with Russia, and, what is feared as a consequence, the supremacy of the Kreuz Zeitung party in Prussia, would have a disastrous effect, the extent of which it is not possible to foresee. It is very freely said, that the course of England, in refusing to declare the neutrality of the Adriatic Sea, and withdrawing her support from Austria, has led to this.

Meanwhile, University matters are more settled and quiet. We are better off than the other Baden University, at Freiburg, which began the semester with eleven students. There are a large number of American students here, who form the most gentlemanly and respectable portion of the students.

Among the American ladies, it is of course only the same one who is already before the public—Miss JOHNSON, authoress of the book on "Peasant Life in Germany," recently published by SCRIBNER. Her book is tolerably pleasant reading, but carelessly written, totally without arrangement, and the Germans say, unjust. How could it be otherwise? A lady, unacquainted with the German language, goes bravely among the peasantry, and lives with them a year. As far as she writes what she has seen, very well, but if she speaks of their *institutions, or systems*, or general views of their political condition, the very fact that she has been among the peasantry is against her; for there are few who know less, politically, than the German *Bauerstande*. Add to this, what in the majority of instances I must take from Germans, not being able to judge myself, that she has been "gulled" by the rural Teutons, and that her book is, *as authority*, quite weak, and you may easily see that it is nothing more nor less than a record, rather confused, of her stay here; and that he who reads it will have about the same idea as though he himself had spent a year among the peasants, ignorant of their language and institutions. Her account of the sailing of girls at St. Goar, on the Rhine, (where she did not go herself,) is indignantly denied by the Germans. R. W. R.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Buchanan has been swindled financially, according to the *States* of Saturday, which says: "Yesterday afternoon the President of the United States gave an indorsed draft on a banking house in Philadelphia for the sum of $7,000 to a messenger for deposit in Riggs & Co.'s Bank. The messenger started for the bank, and proceeded down on the inside walk of the grounds toward the State Department. When near it he was accosted by a very polite, unassuming gentleman, with the inquiry as to where he might find the Navy Department. The messenger kindly informed him, when the stranger began to remark on the beauty of the buildings, grounds, &c., and, after a minute's conversation, proceeded on his errand to the bank, the stranger at the same time proceeding in the other direction. On arriving at the bank the messenger found the draft to be missing. It immediately occurred to him that it had been abstrac

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE MILWAUKEE LIGHT GUARD.—FESTIVITIES AT THE CITY GUARD ARMORY.—Saturday morning at half-past six the Milwaukee Light Guard reached this City by the steamboat *Isaac Newton* from Albany. Company C of the Seventy-first Regiment had been ordered out to receive the visitors, and were under arms for the purpose at five o'clock. Capt. Coles, however, received a telegram Friday to the effect that the Guard would not be in readiness to leave the boat until 7½ o'clock, and did not therefore march the command down to the foot of Cortlandt-st., until 7 o'clock The Guards were then in readiness, and after the usual formalities of reception, the two companies marched up to the Lafarge House where they breakfasted. This ceremony having been gone through with, they proceeded up to and around Union-square, thence down to the Park, passing in at the west gate. A large crowd had followed them along the route and when they reached the City Hall they found the steps filled with people who greeted their appearance with hearty demonstrations of applause. After the officers of the Light Guard had been introduced to the Mayor, that official with the members of the Common Council reviewed the Companies. Their various evolutions, countermarching, wheeling, &c. &c., won great admiration and applause. These performances having been gone through with the Guard proceeded to the Astor House where they will remain during their stay in the City. They number 35 muskets and are a fine-looking body of men. Their object in this trip East is to get a glimpse at some of our crack companies that they may introduce into their own corps any improvements in discipline or drill of which they may receive hints. Their uniform consists of dark blue coats, with white facings and trimmings, and pants of the same color with white stripes. On Saturday evening they visited the Metropolitan Theatre, accompanied by their escort, the whole body occupying the front seats of the parquette. The play was "London Assurance." At the termination of the second act, they proceeded with their escort to the Armory of the New-York City Guard, which was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated for the occasion. The City Guard are noted, far and wide, for their hospitality and liberality, and they did not forfeit their renown on this occasion. Three cheers and a "tiger" having been enthusiastically given in honor of the guests, and as cordially replied to. Adjutant W. H. DRAPER, of the City Guard, in an appropriate and eloquent speech welcomed the Milwaukee soldiers. Then came the edibles and bibibles. Champagne corks flew. Cold chicken and lobster salad, with many other good things were discussed; "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," being by no means neglected. Speeches, brotherly affection, songs and a general good time, constituted the order of things afterward. To-morrow, the Milwaukee Guard will visit the Islands under the escort of Company D. The Governors have made suitable arrangements for their reception, and they may anticipate a pleasant excursion. Thus far, they express themselves highly pleased with the courtesies which they have received. The Company is the "American Guard" of Milwaukee, no foreigner being admitted into the organization.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.—The races advertised by the Union Association to take place over the Eclipse Course on Saturday, were postpooed indefinitely on account of the meagre attendence. It is stated that Mr. F. G. BACON, the owner of *Bill Cheatham*, was willing to run his horse on Thursday last, but Mr. O. P. HARR would not start *Tar River*. Mr. BACON, it is said, offered to run his horse, provided the proprietors would hang the purse on the string. Two matches are promised over the Fashion Course between *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham*. The first is to be two miles and repeat, for $2 500, and is to come off on Tuesday. The second is three-mile heats, for $5 000, and is announced for Friday. The great trotting sweepstakes for $3,750, and the match for $5,000, over the Eclipse Conrse, will come off the first on Wednesday, and the second on Thursday. The following horses are named for the sweepstakes: blk. g. *Mountain Boy*, blk. g. *Native American* and s. g. *Prince*. For the second match, b. m. *Flora Temple* and b. m. *Princess*.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.—This fine Company, the boast of the City, will celebrate their Twenty-sixth Anniversary to-morrow, by an excursion to West Point, for which purpose they have charterad the steamboat *Erie*, and have issued invitations to some of our most distinguished citizens. They will parade early in the morning, equipped in Company uniform, and will embark at 9 o'clock. Their reception at West Point, it is expected, will be a brilliant affair. The annual celebration of the City Guard is quite a noted event. They invaded Canada two or three years ago, and won such "golden opinions" from our Montreal cousins, that the memory of their visit will not soon die away.

A WOMAN SHOT WITH AN AIR GUN.—JOHN WILSON, a boarder at the Globe Hotel, in William street, thought proper on Saturday afternoon, to amuse himself by discharging an air gun from his room-window, at a street lamp several times. He hit the lamp each time, and shattered the glass. At length, however, he missed his aim and the bullet entered the window of a saloon opposite, and lodged in the neck of Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, a young woman residing in Williamsourgh. A physician was called directly, and the bullet was extracted. There is hope of her recovery. WILSON was arrested and committed by Justice OSBORNE to the Tombs to await the result of Mrs. DAVIS' injuries. Previous to his arrest, he hid the gun and some bullets between the mattresses of his bed.

FATAL BLASTING CASUALTY.—CHAS. CONNOR a blaster, was killed on Saturday afternoon, while engaged in blasting at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue. A blast hung fire, and while he was endeavoring to ascertain the cause, it exploded, killing him instantly, a fragment of the rock striking him on the side of the head. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict rendered accordingly. The deceased was an Irishman, and leaves a wife and several children.

LIQUOR SELLING ON SUNDAY.—The verdict given during the last week in the Court of Common Pleas, imposing a fine of $50 for selling liquor on Sunday, has had a telling effect upon those who have been in the habit of keeping open shops on Sunday. Nearly all the rum shops in the City were closed yesterday, and as a consequence there were but few arrested for intoxication. The change greatly lessened the Sunday work of the police magistratee.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report from the City Inspector's Office for the last week states the number of deaths at 360—an increase of 3 over the number reported for the previous week, and a decrease of 41, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. Of the number, 85 died of diseases of the brain and nerves, of the lungs and throat, 97, and of stomach and bowels, 59. 200 were males, and 160 females.

A HACK DRIVER CRUSHED BY A STEAMBOAT.—LAURENCE WALTERS, a hack driver, while soliciting passengers on Saturday at the landing of the Camden and Amboy steamboats, fell between the pier and a steamboat, and was crushed so severely that he died immediately after his admission to the City Hospital. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was given.

STEALING GROCERIES.—On Saturday evening last a lady purchased about two dollars' worth of groceries, on the Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, which were duly packed in a basket and set outside of the counter for delivery. After an hour or two's hurry of business, it was ascertained that the lady's purchase had not yet been delivered, and that the basket with its contents had been stolen.

FATAL COLLISION.—While Mr. GEORGE STUEHLE was driving a spirited horse up Sixth-avenue on Friday, his buggy came in contact with a car, throwing him to the pavement. His skull was fractured, and he sustained other injuries, from which he died on Saturday. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

BANQUET AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—Mayor TIEMANN, Recorder BARNARD, Comptroller HAWS, and a number of lawyers and other citizens have tendered a farewell dinner to WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., prior to his departure for Europe. It will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel to-morrow evening.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD WOMAN.—CAROLINE WATERMAN, an Englishwomen, nearly ninety years old, who resided at No. 87 Thompson-street, committed suicide by taking arsenic. No cause for the commission of the act could be ascertained, except that the deceased for some time past had been very depressed in her spirits.

AN INFANT SMOTHERED.—An infant, only a few hours old, son of Mrs. ANNA G. PILGS, of No. 198 East Twenty-sixth street, on Saturday, was smothered in his mother's arms, while the latter was asleep. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

ST. BARNABAS DAY.—The festival of St. Barnabas was observed on Saturday at Trinity Church, where, after the usual service, the Sunday School children received prizes, and enjoyed themselves exceedingly.

Police Reports.

RUFFIANS AT WORK.—At a late hour on Friday night, nine young men called at the drinking saloon, corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, and asked for drinks. While Edward Boyland, the barkeeper, was preparing what they called for, one of the party, as is alleged, without any provocation, struck him on the head with a bludgeon, and another hit him a stunning blow with a pitcher. Having beaten the bar-tender to insensibility, the ruffians broke the decantera, mirrors, furniture, fired several pistol shots and then left the place. The pistol-firing attracted the Police, who found Boyland insensible, with an extensive fracture of the skull, and other injuries, which are pronounced fatal. The assailants all escaped, and it is not known who they were.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT.—Hugh Mathews, of No. 156 East Thirty-second-street, and William, his brother, were assaulted on Saturday afternoon, by five men. Hugh was so seriously injured that his recovery is considered impossible. The assailants beat them with cart rungs and threw stones at them. The cause of the assault is because the brothers had served a dispossessing warrant on a person who rented a porter-house of them, but failed to pay his rent. One of the assailants, Patrick O'Brien, was arrested and locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH. The police are searching for the other parties.

ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.—As Mr. James C. Hollins, of No. 87 West Eighth-street, was standing in Grand-street on Saturday afternoon, waiting for a stage, two Spaniards, Micano Crespo and Juliano Olivera, jostled rudely against him. Mr. Hollins reprimanded them, when Crespo drew a razor from his coat sleeve and inflicted a terrible gash upon his hip. The Spaniards were arrested on the spot, and taken before Justice STEERS, who committed Crespo to answer a charge of felonious assault. There being no evidence against Olivera he was discharged.

PICKPOCKETS AT A FUNERAL.—During the funeral ceremonies on Saturday, in St. Stephens Church, on the remains of the late Mr. Burrows, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., two pickpockets were discovered plying their vocation. They were arrested, and taken to the Police Headquarters and locked up. They proved to be two expert pickpockets known by by the names of John Bohn, *alias* John Rice, and John Jones, *alias* Jack the Fiddler.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—Daniel H. Smith and William H. Cone, were yesterday committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH, to answer a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Charles Lamont, livery stable keeper at No. 13 Jay-street, out of a valuable horse. The complainant says, that the accused procured his horse under pretence of an intention to purchase it; that they drove him to Hoboken, and that there pretended officer seized him for an alloged debt, since which time he has not seen the horse or received any pay for him.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Detective King arrested a negro in Broome-street, about 6 o'clock last evening, for having in his possession 25 billiard balls, worth about $125, which it is supposed were the proceeds of a robbery. The negro gave the name of Philip Wilson, and refused to answer any questions. He was locked up at the Police Headquarters to await a claimant for the billiard balls.

STABBING.—John Mooney and Moses Grinaldo had an altercation at a late hour on Friday night, in Baxter-street, which ended in the latter being stabbed by his antagonist several times in the head and breast. None of the wounds are thought to be dangerous. Mooney was arrested, and committed to the Tombs by Justice OSBORN.

Fires.

FIRE IN GOLD-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm at 7¾ o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the packing-box factory of HENRY SWIZER, No. 21 Gold-street. Smoke was discovered coming out of the back part of the premises on Platt-street, and the alarm was given; but the flames were not extinguished until about $400 damage had taken place: insured. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary; and it is supposed, as the premises are on a level with the street, that the person who fired the place threw a match through a crevice on to a pile of shavings. The Assistant Fire Marshal, Mr. BAKER, is investigating the affair.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—A fire occurred at 8½ o'clock last evening in the tailoring establishment of J. G. HEROLD, No 140 Canal street. One of his workmen had been using a small furnace in the afternoon yesterday, and carelessly left it burning and went awey. HEROLD'S loss is about $150; not insured. The lager bier saloon of RUTHMAN & HALL, in the basement, was damaged about $100; not insured.

FIRE IN WEST SEVENTEENTH-STEET.—At 9¾ o'clock on Friday night a fire took place in the wheelwright and blacksmith shop, No. 338 West Seventeenth-street, owned by JAMES MCCANN. The fire was accidental. Damage about $200; not insured.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—The alarm at 12:40 P. M., Saturday, was caused by some boys accidentally setting fire to several bundles of hay, in front of No 520 Washington-street. Demage about $100; not insured.

FIRE IN GREENWEECH-STREET.—The alarm at 12 o'clock on Saturday night in the Eighth District was occasioned by an accidental fire on the third floor, front room of the tenement house No. 343 Greenwich-street. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—A trifling accidental fire occurred at 9:45 o'clock A. M. yesterday, in the hoop-skirt factory of R. P. MORAN & Co., No. 258 Canal street.

THE WATER-STREET ARSON CASE.

Arrest of James Leahy on a Bench-Warrant —Remarkable Developments—Confession of Michael A. Lynch.

It will be recollected that on the night of 13th December last, an incendiary fire occurred in the liquor store kept by JAMES LEAHY, situate at No. 379 Water-street, corner of Oliver-st. The fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, at which time several families were asleep in apartments over the store. Fire Marshal BAKER, with his usual promptness, was at the premisee before the fire was fully extinguished, and at once went into an investigation. The strong smell of camphene about the store, together with the fact of the police finding a piece of lighted candle sticking in some wood and shavings, between the liquor casks, and the appearances of camphene fluid having been scattered over them, led the Marshal at once to suspect some parties concerned in the store; accordingly he directed the arrest of a boy named WILLIAM STAPLETON, a nephew of Mr. LEAHY, and employed in the store. The police conveyed the boy to the Fourth Precinct Station House, where he shortly afterwards made a full confession, stating that his uncle directed him to fire the store, and gave him money to purchase four gallons of burning fluid, telling him to spread the fluid over the casks behind the counter and about the store; then to light two pieces of candle, place one behind the counter, and the other near the casks, outside, so that they would burn down and fire the store, and at the same time give them an opportunity to escape without exciting suspicion,

A man, named MICHAEL A. LYNCH, was also hired by Mr. LEAHY to assist the boy in burning the store. LEAHY's object, it is said, was to obtain $1,200 insurance money from the Pacific Insurance Company, for which amount the stock was insured. It was shown by the Fire Marshal's investigation that there was but little over $100 worth of stock actually in the store at the time of the fire. Mr. LYNCH, at the time, also owned another liquor store at No. 17 Forsyth-st.

Subsequently LEAHY and LYNCH were indicted for an attempt at arson in the first degree.

On the 26th February following LEAHY pleaded guilty to an attempt at arson in the fourth degree, when Recorder BARNARD suspended judgment on condition that he (LEAHY) should leave the country in thirty days. This agreement has not been conformed to.

LYNCH has been confined in the Tombs since December last, and now makes a sworn statement, before the Fire Marshal, of the whole affair, which statement corroborates the one made by the boy STAPLETON. The following is the statement made by LYNCH:

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL A. LYNCH.

On the 13th December, 1858, I worked at No. 38 Fifth Avenue; on that evening, before I got home, the boy Stapleton had called at my house, No. 18 Forsyth-street; he told my wife that when I came home his uncle wented me; as I was coming home Stapleton was standing at Mr. Leahy's store door, No. 17 Forsyth-street; he said to me, "Mike, it's very wet;" I replied it was; he then said, "My uncle wants you, Mike;" I went into the store; Mr. Leahy said, "Mike, there was a person here, looking for you, that wants you to finish a house in Canal-street;" I said, "All right, I shall go and see him;" I took a drink, and was going out, when Leahy said, "Mike, I want to speak to you in a minute;" he then came to the door, took me by the arm, and moved toward the street; the boy Stapleton, was near by; Leaby then said to me, in a low voice, "Mike, I have a little business for you to look to for me at the other store; I will give you ten dollars—yes, twenty; it won't keep you long;" I asked him what was it; he did not then tell me; he said when I went down, Billy would let me know; Leahy then left the store, and I went home and took my tea; after tea I thought I should like to know from Leahy what the business was; I went to the store; I asked John Molony, the clerk, where Mr. Leahy was; he told me he did not know, but supposed he would not be away long; I then went to the Water-street store, thinking to find Leahy there; he was not there; I returned back to the Forsyth-street store; Mr. Leahy was then in the store; at this time he told me he was going that night to McCormack's wake; he then came outside the door with me; I asked him what the business was he wanted me for; he replied, "It is not much, but you must keep secret; Billy is going to fire the Water-street store below;" "Ha! ha! what?" said I. Leahy then said, "Oh, Mike, don't speak so; do you want to destroy me? It is Billy, in fact, will do all; he has everything he wants;" I said not another word to him; at about two, or half past, I went down to the Water-street store; the boy Stapleton was there tending bar, and a good many persons were in and out of the store for an hour or so; there were some fellows sitting there; Billy cleared them out and closed the windows; at the same time he asked me to have an eye to the bar for a while; I remarked I would if he was not away long, as I wanted to go home; Billy went out, and returned shortly with a barrel containing some shavings and small wood, as he told me, for kindling-wood in the morning; the "Bummers," as Billy called them, were then leaving the store; Billy said to me, "Mike, don't go away for a while, I will be going home with you; will you go and get me a candle?" I replied, have you not a candle there? he said that was for "Old Bob;" I went out, bought a candle and returned with it; Billy went behind the counter; the place smelt then of camphene; at this time Giblin came to the store door; he remarked about the smell of camphene to me; I made no reply; Billy gave him some money for an oyster stew; Giblin went away; Billy shut the store door, went inside the bar, took up a demijohn, and poured some of its contents into a measure, then poured the contents of this measure over the shavings and casks; the shavings were strewed around by the casks; I asked what he was going to do; he said he was going to fire the store;" that his "uncle would kill him if he did not do it;" Billy cut the candle into two; I pared off the candle to the wick of one piece; one piece of candle was placed inside the bar, the other in the store by the casks on the floor; I then left the store and went up Oliver-street; Billy followed me; he said to me, "Mike, come this way;" we went up Mott-street to Canal-street; he then asked me to take an oyster stew; we then went home together; at this time, to the best of my knowledge, it wanted about ten minutes to twelve o'clock.

I do swear that the above is the truth and the whole truth. MICHAEL A. LYNCH.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1859.
A. E. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

On Friday last, Mr. SHOOAWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, moved before City Judge ROSSELL for a bench warrant to arrest Mr. LEAHY; accordingly a warrant was issued. Mr. LEAHY was taken into custody by Officer WOOD of the Tenth Precinct, and on being brought before the Court he was again committed to the Tombs to await judgment.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calender for this day. No. 1. Thayer *vs.* Jarvis; 2. Seme *vs* Same; 3. Bennam *vs.* Wood *et al*; 4. Cardiff *vs.* Pasquay; 5. Seely *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 7. Doggett *vs.* Van Den Burgh; 8. McDermott *vs.* Sebenck *et al.*; 9. Wood *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 10. Briggs *et al, vs.* Rowe; 12 Oster *et al. vs.* Egan *et al.*; 13. Brown *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 14. Williams *vs.* The Union Ferry Company; 15. Bickford and Wife *vs.* Dougherty; 16. Williams *vs.* Fitzpatrick; 17. Jennison *vs.* Wilcox; 18. Obernier *vs.* Fries; 19 Schiff *et al, vs.* Carton; 20. Richardson *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 21. Colt *vs.* Same; 22. Peterson *vs.* Peterson.

Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 126, 82, 76, 106, 108.

THE REPORTED PURCHASE OF SHIPS FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The Boston *Journal*, June 9, says: "A telegraphic dispatch from New-Bedford was published in all the Boston papers a day or two since, stating that an agent of the French Government had visited Fairhaven to negotiate for the purchase of a new clipper-ship. The next day the statement was emended by an intimation that the parties wishing to purchase wanted a vessel for the slave trade. Now the facts are that several members of a highly-respectable Peruvian firm are on a visit to this country to purchase a 400-ton ship as a trader between Valparaiso and other ports of the Pacific in the legitimate business of that region. They have visited Baltimore, Newburyport, New-Bedford, and other places for this purpose, with what success we are not informed, but it is important that the motives of these foreign gentlemen should not be misrepresented, and hence we make the above correction."

The Modern Magician of New-York.
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIOU.

In the old Arabian legends,
We hear much of wonders wrought—
Of Pa aces and Genii,
And Caps with fortune fraught;
Of trees with golden branches,
Bearing jeweled fruit above,
And of Beggars and Princesses
Who meet and fall in love.

We may deem them idle fables.
But indeed you'll find them true;
And we *have* magicians of our own—
At least we know of two!
Oh, we mean the great SMITH BROTHERS,
Who "work miracles" each hour,
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The tolling men of humble means,
They clothe him like a Prince,
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ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS MONTHLY,
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Notice.
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Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 181 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Argus had a Hundred Eyes, Briareus a Hundred arms; GENIN has issued one hundred styles of Summer Hats, all elegant, and varying in price from $1 to $3.
Light as a feather, dashing, cool and becoming, the Rio Hat is the King of the Straws.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No 477 Broadway.

Lovers of Aquatic Sports
Are invited to examine, this day, a Row Boat and Furniture for a gentleman, on the Hudson; also, some one hundred Pleasure, Sail, Ship and Fancy Boats at O. R. INGERSOLL'S, No. 213 and 244 South-st.

The Eureka Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
NOW READY, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Principal Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moulders Wanted.
A number of first-class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 28th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fendor and other fine castings. J. L. JACKSON.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Young Men wishing to Engage in Business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find great aid from a correct Phrenological Examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Going to the Country.—With all your preperation and gettings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.
A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $3, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.
Sold by DR F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Instantly, on Seeing one of White's enchanting pearl or blue cassimere Hats on the promenade, the exclamation, "That is perfect" rises to the lips. Paris cannot in its WHITE masterpieces, at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Fine Jewelry.—Imported patterns in Etruscan, comprising Bracelets, brooches, Ear-rings, Necklaces, Chains Chatelains, Lockets, Seals, Rings, Sleeve-Buttons Studs, Thimbles, &c., just opened at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 521 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Fiskie & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and females attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.
WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.
Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT.
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $80, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

MARRIED.

WALDO—HOE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, at the New Jerusalem Church, by the Rev. Mr. Fernald, HOWARD WALDO to ISABELLA, only daughter of James C. Hoe, Esq., all of this City.

HAWLETT—SARNARO.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, at the Carmine st. Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, JOHN HEWLETT to LIZZIE B. BARNARD, all of this City.

COLLINS—UNIACKE.—On Wednesday, June 1, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr Fitzgerald Uniacke, Rector of St. George's, BARNTON HALIBURTON COLLINS, Esq., Barrister, son of the Honorable Enos Collins and grandson of Sir Brenton Halliburton, to HELEN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, Esq.

HEAD—HEAD.—At Canandaigua, on Wednesday, June 8 by the Rev. James Rankin, WILLIAM HEAD, of this City, and ELIZABETH, daughter of William Hoard, of the former place.

DIED.

WRAY.—In this City, on Saturday, June 11, of congestion of the lungs, STEPHEN HENRY, youngest child of Stephen and Mary Ann Wray, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 244 West 23d st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WALDRON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 12, at the residence of BOURKE H. DAY, JAMES WALDRON, aged 25 years, second son of William and Abigail Waldron, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment, and his funeral will take place from his father's house, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CAER.—In this City, on Sunday, June 12, of consumption, ANN CAER, in the 47th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintences are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from her late residence, No 52 Roosevelt st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOLLISON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 11, after a short illness, MARY MOLLISON.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, Maurice Sibille, are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) from the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J. Trains leave per Central Railroad at 12 M., and return at 5 P. M.

FREMYER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 11, M. CALVIN FREMYER, in the 39th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Albany and Syracuse papers please copy.

STREMMELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 12, SARAH L. KEELER, daughter of the late John Keeler, of Iowa, and wife of George Stremmell, Jr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 157 Willoughby-st.

☞ Iowa and New-Jersey papers please copy.

O'CONNOR.—At his residence at Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 11, MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Builder, aged 49 years, 6 months and 6 days.

His relatives and friends, also those of Joseph M. O'Connor, Chas O'Cooooor, and Owen W. Brennan, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Staten Island ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

BURNETT.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 12, OONEN HAGGERTY, twin son of Henry C. and Lucinda R. Burdett, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, June 14, at 11½ o'clock. Steamboat *Red Jacket* leaves pier No. 2, N. R., at 8 o'clock, and steamboat *Taminend* foot of Barclay-st. at 10 o'clock.

BILLS.—At the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, N. Y., on Friday morning, June 10, ERNEST, eldest child of the Rev. George Morgan and Sarah Hills, aged 5 years and 6 months.

SANFORD.—At Belleville, N. J., on Sunday, June 12, ABRAM P. SANFORD, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, June 14, at 2½ o'clock.

FORTER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, June 10, MARTHA ROBBINS PORTER, wife of E. Porter, aged 38 years.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
NEW BOOKS.

PLAIN AND PLEASANT TALK ABOUT FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING.

VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.

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THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE,
at a moderate price, and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
nearly every leading Hotel and dealer throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles....4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

KNAPP'S SPRING AND SUMMER BEVERAGE.—Every person can now make this delightful and healthy beverage by using KNAPP'S Concentrated Extract of Roots. A more pleasant and healthy beverage is not known. Sold in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, with full directions for making it. General Depot, 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists.

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RAILWAY GUIDE,
JUNE, 2D EDITION.
It contains Time Tables of latest date, seventy Maps, and new Reading Matter of interest to the Traveller.
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AT LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES.
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One door below Canal-st., FORMERLY 11 WALL ST.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts., within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry, and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JONES, attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE LOW AND EXCHANGE—A handsome, new, three story, high stoop house on West 46th st., adjoining prime 30 stope-front houses. Also, a four-story brown stone front house on the west side of 8th-av.; store property, some cash required.
WM. H. MELICH, No. 407 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 LEONARD-st., only one-and-a-half blocks west of Broadway, lot 25x100, with frame building in front and brick workshop on rear. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x48; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 326 Lath-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 65 feet east of 3d-av., if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to said owner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Averne B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS, 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown stone front houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 16th st.; finished, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 556 Broadway. The front is 20x95 feet. The store is divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 42 Clinton-corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILBOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4 STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH CONVENIence for cooking. Two neatly-furnished rooms at $2 50 per week in a house with one family; a good opportunity for those tired of boarding. Apply at No. 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET; the building is well adapted for a lodging house, hotel, &c., or for a light manufacturing business; will be let cheap to a good paying tenant. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 36 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH-st., in complete order, with the modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 186 East 23d st., before 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR for one or two single gentlemen. Apply to AL 13 KDBN, No. 2 Ridge-st., corner of Division. No bill on the house.

TO LET—THE FRENCH THEATRE, FROM THE 1st of July next until the 15th of September. Apply at the said theatre.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 154 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—Spacious rooms and lofts at No. 167 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—APPLY IN THE office of CORTELYOU'S type foundry, 29 Spruce st.

FEED AND FLOURING MILLS TO LET—At only the expense of steam power. Mills kept in order free of expense, and no rent to pay. Inquire at No. 45 Gold-st. J. A. BENNET.

BROADWAY.—A STORE TO LET—NO 910, BE-tween 22d and 23d sts., east side. Rent, $450. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 55 3d-av. J. M DENNIS.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm containing 208 acres of good land, with fine dwelling-house, barns, out-buildings; all in crops such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other choice kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine, small farm, containing 31 acres, all in crops; good house and barn, with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 613 Washington-st., of CHARLES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 76 6th-av., or ELIAS BAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 161 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOBOKUS.—FARM OF TWENTY ACRES ON Hobokus River, N. J., near the depot on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles from New-York. Good frame house, barn, &c.; 50 bearing fruit and large shade trees For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE OR ENGLISH BASEment house, furnished or unfurnished, by a family without children—location not above 33d-st., between 6th and 9th avs., and in a good neighborhood. This is an opportunity to secure a first-class tenant.
JONES & REILLY, No. 163 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone, high-stoop house, between 20th and 30th sts., near 8th av.; price not to exceed $20,000. Owners will address BANKER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office Wanted—vacant lots for first-rate improved property, paying large revenues.

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REMOVAL.
WOOD & HUGHES,
MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE,	TEA SETS,
URNS,	SPOONS,
PITCHERS,	FORKS,
GOBLETS,	KNIVES,
CUPS,	ETC., ETC.

No. 104 FULTON-STREET,
New-York.

W. & H. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have fitted up spacious Show rooms at No. 102 Fulton-st., opposite the
OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,
where they will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of Standard Silver Ware of the latest patterns and designs, manufactured by themselves on the premises.
WOOD & HUGHES,
No. 102 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.—DERIANGE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 193 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK

THE MERCURY,
Containing Robinson's new story, "Pathaway," ready, For sale, to-day, at all News Dealers.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

M. VANWAVEREN & SONS,
HILLEGAM, NEAR HAARLEM, HOLLAND.
New catalogues of the finest, choicest bulbs from the above celebrated nurseries received and to be had on application to, and orders received by, R. W. BURLAGE, No. 36 Beaver st., New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

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TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.
A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachmen. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.
Possession at once. For terms inquire of
W. K. HANCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained.
S. SEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms, built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND HALF ACRE OF ground, beautifully situated at Yonkers, commanding a view of the river for twenty miles; fruit and shade trees; house modern built, has gas, range, &c Price $6,500, part of which can remain if desired. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT EDGEWATER, on the banks of the Hudson River to let, containing 10 rooms, and is in perfect order. Steamboat stops three times a day; or the drive is about 45 minutes from Hoboken. For additional particulars apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK—A small, handsome cottage, near the station, 12 miles from Chambers-st., in Smith's, mile from the depot, with good river views. Rent moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, furnished. The location for bathing, boating, &c., is unsurpassed. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED: A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office

A NEW ENGLAND CAPITALIST OR BUSINESS man can purchase a valuable patent abroad in successful operation in New York, Middle, Western, and Southern States. The Patentee had reserved this Territory, but being unexpectedly compelled to leave for Europe, would dispose of the whole or a portion on advantageous terms, for cash or available property. Apply to THOS. A. REES, Agent, No. 378 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $12,000, in a well-established manufactory, which can be advantageously extended without risk. The articles are staple, largely consumed, always in demand, and sell readily at good profit for cash and thirty days. Direct Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. Agents need not apply.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH $300 TO ENGAGE in the manufacture of a patent article, in daily use in all large cities. The whole amount will be applied to manufacturing JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

TO BINDERS—FOR SALE—A BINDERY IN complete order, suitable for all styles and varieties of binding, with machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., and use of steam power. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Address Box No. 2172 Post-office.

TO SCROLL AND CIRCULAR SAWYERS.—Wanted, a person with a capital of $500 to $1,000, fully understanding the above business, to engage in the manufacturing of articles in hourly need in all large cities. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A farm with stock and tools, a store and dwelling; also, the stock of dry goods in the store if wanted—an old established stand. Ill-health the only reason for selling out. Address W. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND PROFitable marble monumental establishment. The owner, about leaving the business, will dispose of the stock, buildings, &c., on accommodating terms. Address Box No. 399, Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUND OF 100 QUARTS per day; also, horse and wagon. Price $125. Call at No. 201 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MATCHED HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR of very handsome dark brown carriage horses, remarkably well matched, all black legs and of fine style, 15¾ hands high, both broke to single and double harness, and will out a blemish. Sold because too light for the purposes of the owner. May be seen at the barn of the late Judge Kerney, one mile below Sing Sing. Apply to J. G. BITTER, No. 352 9th-av., private door.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS 2 high, 7 years old, sound and kind under the saddle or in single or double harness; can trot his mile in three minutes. Will be sold cheap, the owner having no use for him. Call at KELLY'S livery stable, No. 16 West 13th st., for two days.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR CARRIAGE, NEARLY new, suitable for City and country. Permanent seats for four and moveable seats for two persons; cut under for front wheels; built to order of the best materials and workmanship. Inquire of JOHN C. HAM, No. 626 Broadway, opposite St. Thomas' Church.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 9, 1859

CORPORATION NOTICE—SEALED PROposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 13th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of a lot for the use of the Fire Department, to be located in Cedar st., between Broadway and Trinity place. Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, dimensions and character of improvements if any. Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title. The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller

PERSONAL.

G. MERSHON, OR ANY PERSON KNOWING where he is, please call on Miss H. MERSHON at No. 522 Broadway, fourth floor.

DR. HRT.—GONE SATURDAY. QUITE WELL. Exchanging. Good bye! O. K.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVERYBODY READS THE MERCURY!
All News Dealers sell the MERCURY.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Agents for the MERCURY,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GEISSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

BAYARD TAYLOR,
F. O. C. DARLEY, J. H. ROBINSON,
Contribute to the NEW-YORK MERCURY.
For sale by all News Dealers.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, ETC.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at 160 Broadway, near 18th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 26 Broadway, corner of Wall st.

NEWSMEN!
The MERCURY, for June 25, will be ready at 12 o'clock to-day.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning, being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils. It leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 56 William-st.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE. Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. O. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

NAHANT HOTEL.
SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Mr. THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the Sagamore House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale in all respects. Nahant is conceded to be the most healthy point in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town, can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music the coming season and no effort will be spared to offer visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first class livery stable, billiard tables, bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the Hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern Railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from plans at the Sagamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 16th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.
The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel, with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by address ing the proprietors
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOREGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depot on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, room No. 46 Address
A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS.—A private family will take, for the Summer months, a gentleman, wife, one or two children and servant, or two or three single gentlemen; location on Long Island; high, good shade, plenty of fruit and fresh milk; pleasant grounds; stabling for one or two horses; one hour from Wall-st.; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address ROSE COMFORTS, Box No. 62 New-York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A healthy location, (free from fever and ague,) within 25 miles of the City Hall; for a family of three adults, two small children and nurse. A good, plain table and three large rooms will be required; also, accommodations for a horse and carriage. A party having rooms for two such families and taking no other boarders preferred. Address Box No. 2,651 Post office, stating terms, location and full particulars.

BOARDING—A FEW PERSONS CAN BE AC-Commodated with good board with a small family, in a farm-house, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, one mile from Whitlockville Station; a very desirable location, and perfectly healthy. For particulars please address J. C. BUCKLEY, Whitlockville Station, Westchester County, N. Y. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

UNION HOTEL, COLD SPRING, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., wants a few boarders, where every attention will be paid to their comfort, and terms reasonable. Situation very healthy and scenery beautiful; within 15 minutes' sail of West Point by river boat, which goes every hour. NICHOLAS MURPHY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope Station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for himself and wife, child and nurse, within about one hour's travel to the City. Address J. W. W., Box No. 1,971 Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôt, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 71 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house, No. 230 West 32nd-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN. Single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E BDUTDN.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A strictly private family in West 21st st., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, a large furnished room on the second floor. Also, a large and a small room, connecting, on the floor above. House is modern and has gas and hot and cold water throughout. Address W. L., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACcommodated with good board with a small family, in a farm-house, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, one mile from Whitlockville Station; a very desirable location, and perfectly healthy. For particulars please address J. C. BUCKLEY, Whitlockville Station, Westchester County, N. Y. References exchanged.

TO MERCHANTS.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE and genteel family in 8th st., near Broadway, would accommodate one or two gentlemen with a handsomely-furnished parlor, with one or two bedrooms adjoining, or a single room, with or without breakfast. House has every modern convenience, no children or boarders. Address, with real name, COMFORT, Station D, Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES OR single rooms, to respectable families and business men, at the Collins House, No. 279 Hudson st., near Spring-st. Families' and ladies' restaurant up stairs, where meals can be had at all hours of the day. Gentlemen's order restaurant on the first floor, where everything can be had in season, and in the best order and style.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board for gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Brown-stone house, elevated position, No. 81 Sands-st., near the ferries. Moderate terms; a good table; family small and select; no children. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR THE SUMMER.—A large front parlor on the first floor, and two rooms on the second floor, will be vacated in a few days, at Nos. 63 and 65 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. No children can be accommodated, and no smoking allowed in the rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—EXCELLENT ACcommodations and good board in a well-located first class brick house; rooms large and pleasant; three gentlemen with best of references can find board with a private family. Apply at 125 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, ALSO GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and suitable rooms, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply to Mrs. VINCENT, No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

UNFURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AND PANtry, or second floor, to let, with or without board in a private family. Apply at No. 153 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR FOR A GENtleman, and his wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. Gas and Croton. Private table if desired. No 201 Henry-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A PRIvate family, pleasant rooms with board. Inquire at No. 40 Dominick-st., near Hudson.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED BEDROOM, without board, at No 526 Broome st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, wife, two children and nurse, between 4th and 40th sts., partial board for the gentleman; a small family preferred. Address Box No. 3,553 Post office, stating terms and accommodation.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., General Agents for the
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
And all the Leading Weeklies.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton at 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLA MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent Instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MILLE. WELLS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $60, $160, $185, $235, $760, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway,
Importers of Besson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.
A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the Sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. EAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WDOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their
NEW SCALE,
which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. PELTON.
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of finish. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 799 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BARMORE'S celebrated gold medal premium pianos, pronounced unrivalled by the best judges, and warranted in all respects, at the manufactory and warerooms, No.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bank for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereinafter mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. For order of Executive Committee.
BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c. &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the Agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, and conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 246 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution. Said stock to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the state. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 43 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before the 1st of July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. PERNIE of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlet & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 28, 1859.—ELECTION.—The stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen directors, to serve for the ensuing year and for three inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the banking-house, corner of Pearl-st and Burling slip, on Tuesday, the 14th of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PHOENIX BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, WARGO & CO., No. 52 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 448 8th-av.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—Five per cent. dividend will be paid in July at Phenix Bank, New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—The 7 per cent. Bonds of the State of Minnesota for sale by I. G. CAMP, No. 52 Broadway.

ENGLISH MUTTON FOR DINNER
ON MONDAY and TUESDAY,
At RICHARDSON & McLEOD'S New Store, No. 106 Maiden Lane, corner of Pearl.

The Bar is supplied with the best of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., also Bass' and Allsopp's Pale Ale, London Porter, Dryborough's Scotch Ale, Jones' Ales, Philadelphia Ales, &c. The department for the sale of English and Scotch provisions is so arranged that a lady can call at the entrance in Maiden Lane, and inspect the English Bacon, Cheese, Crosse and Blackwell's and Benger's Pickles and Sauces, Soyer's Suttaon Sauce, and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, &c. Scotch Beef Hams, Oatmeal, Peasmeal, Lochfine Herring, &c.

Separate rooms for Dining, Smoking, and Reading Rooms.

THE WAR IN ITALY.—This is the only house that files the *London Times, Illustrated News, Punch, Bell's Life, Dispatch*, Sheffield, Liverpool, and Glasgow papers, *N. Y. Times, Herald, Tribune, Albion, Spirit of the Times, Scotch American*, &c.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan 31, 1859, per Report	$5,189,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1858	37 432 67
Total	$5,151,501 10

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$263,724 56	
For Interest	3,782 36—	$267,506 92
Total		$5,419,007 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,016 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,000 50	
Paid for taxes, medical examinations advertising postage, law expenses, salaries, printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c	18,330 00—	155,015 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,264,491 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062 315 50	
Amount due from Agents	18 126 71	
Amount as above	$5,265,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimated)	135,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51 000		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,903
Issued during the quarter		498
Total		11,434
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,456
Of which 10,827 are for the whole life.		
Of which 460 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 443 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Via: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267

Average amount of Insurance for each policy at present..... $3,183 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FRED. S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL H. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE K. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FRED'K RICE,	S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. COUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
	ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1830.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorise the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New York which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 7, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK H. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON B. BRADSHAW and CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN E. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No 54 Wall street in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17th, 1859. To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK.
WEEKS & DE FOREST,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May A. D. 1859.
my28-lawtw6w* WEEKS & DE FOREST.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clerk. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counseller-at-law, &c., on the 26th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KINOSLEY,
my9-lawtowM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No 21 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 26-lawtow6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 76 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap26 lawtow6m. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHAICK WYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1860.
ja8-lawtow6M* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858. d27-lawtow6M* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

DARLEY,
TAYLOR, ROBINSON,
The three great stars, write only for the NEW-YORK MERCURY.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, SPARR & CO, No. 74 King William-st., London.

Where funds can be placed to their credit on feverable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON.
J. A. WORTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29,
Two magnificent first class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.

This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, is in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No 89 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Liberal advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVARLY, Commander,

Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River. This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in the condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.

SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.
For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 89 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
RATES REDUCED TO 2¾ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
the superior medium Clipper ship
ARBY,
WILSON, Master,

Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARBY was built in 1856. Is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 290 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her passage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$116
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS, —The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.: WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALSTON, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $60; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 91 Hudson-st., New-York. ATLANTIC EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage ..... $15 | Deck $6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$29 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	26 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	29 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Palatka, Fla	25 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Lt. M. MURRAY, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 18.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo R. SCURRICK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $19 Mobile, $15; Montgomery, Ala. $26; Atlanta, Ga., $43; Albany, Ga., $40; Columbus, Ga., $22; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. Canovas, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA,—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK Capt Baewnlee, will sail from the Company's wharf New-Jersey, for the above ports after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.
MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 5, 1857; JAN 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 706 and 708 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	9:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing. 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing 25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4

Cost of Different Charities for Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are aware that, during the late Reformatory Convention in this City, the different methods of relieving the community from poor and vagrant children were discussed. Among other remarks, a statement was made by the writer of this that the average cost for the Children's Aid Society for housing and transplanting children to the West, counting all expenses, was only some $12 or $15 per head, while that of institutions like the Juvenile Asylum and the Home of the Friendless would average $80 or $160 per head, estimating all expenses. This statement was subsequently modified with respect to the latter institution, by placing the probable average at $40 or $60 per head. These assertions have been questioned: and, besides, it seems very desirable, whether this average shall be exactly sustained or not, to have the different expenses of our charitable associations for aiding children carefully explored by the public. You know well, Mr. Editor, that charities, like everything else, are liable to fall into *ruts* and set ways and to do small things at great cost, because such things were always done in that particular way, and that they need, every now and then, a thorough overhauling.

There can be very little doubt to any one who knows the inner machinery of charities in this City that, first, they do a great deal of unnecessary work, and, second, at a great deal too much expense. Different associations are constantly doing or paying for what another association has been especially appointed and paid to do.

For instance, the Juvenile Asylum takes care of a large proportion, say forty-two per cent., of orphans and half orphans, the Home of the Friendless does the same in a different proportion. Yet large and excellent institutions exist, which have been amply endowed, such as the Leake & Watts' Orphan Asylum, and the New-York Asylum, which cannot fill up nearly all their members; so that the public, in some respects, are really paying twice for the care of these children.

So again, the Juvenile Asylum receives boys from the Courts which strictly belong to the House of Refuge. In all these cases, as the means have already been provided by the public for such specific objects there is a wasteful and needless expense. This is even more true of the more direct charities of giving food and assistance. There needs to be a thorough reorganization of New-York charities in their bearings to each other.

As to the matter of *expense*, it is extremely important that the public should know just the relative cost of different methods of juvenile charity, and insist on economy. In forming an enlightened judgment upon this, the outside world should remember that there is frequently a little of amiable *humbug* or self-deception in reports of Charitable Societies. To see the truth they must ask themselves *What is the result aimed at* for which we pay? and *What is the whole cost?* and observe what are the definite answers to these questions.

For instance, every charitable association in this City, whether for young or old, assists in various ways a vast number of adult beneficiaries. They give bread or a night's lodging, or a job, or a chance for work, and are glad to gratify their benevolent feelings in this slight manner, though they all know well enough it is like filling up the ocean, and that the real good resulting is small enough. The Five Points' Institution, for example, do these things to tens of thousands every year, yet they are never reckoned by their managers as their fruit—their *real good*. The only substantial and enduring good which nearly all these well-known charities accomplish is *with the children*. All admit this, and the question then, when considering their alleged work, is, "How many poor children have been aided?"

All agree, too, that by far the best thing for the poor children under their charge is to put them in good families in the country, who will take care of them. They differ only as to the point of previous training *en masse* in institutions, or sending at once, and trusting the training to the family who will receive them.

In estimating the expense of these charities, we must take their *whole cost*. Somebody pays for it, whatever it be—whether for buildings, land, rents, freights, salaries, or anything else that is supposed to make the Mission more effactual. If a charity require large buildings and costly fixtures, these are to be estimated in determining the expense of its work. If it employ missionaries, egents or clerks, the expenses of all these are the cost to the public of aiding or reforming its subjects.

There seems, somehow, to be an impression in the public mind that large sums laid out on buildings for a charity are not constant contributions; whereas the regular interest per annum on those moneys is just as much an annual contribution from the public as the gift of so much money every year; and what is more, it is an expense that cannot be reduced whenever the work may be reduced.

In examining the annual receipts and expenses of three prominent charities in New-York City, in aid of children, for the last six years, we find them nearly as follows:

	Juvenile Asylum.	Home of Friendless and F. G. Soc'y.	Children's Aid Society.
Total Receipts and expenses since 1853....	$480 098	$210,927	$68,330
Deducting from the expenses of the Home of the Friendless the outlay for their newspaper, namely $82 373, the expenses will stand nearly thus.....	$480,098	$128	$68 330
Whole number of poor children sent to country or to Institutions, from 1853 to 1859.....	1,162	959	3,846

These latter numbers show the most important result of the work of each Society, to which their whole array of buildings, schools, chapels, lodging-houses, missionaries, visitors, &c., are designed to tend.

It is not claimed that the total expenses for six years, divided among the above number of children, will give the average expense for maintaining and transplanting each child. The above items merely show the total expenditure and total result for a term of six years, so far as the children are concerned. In addition to their work of sending children to the country, each Society was engaged with Industrial Schools, and the aiding of adults.

The expenses of the Schools of the "Home" for this period are given at $7,588, and 1,628 adults were provided with situations.

Estimating that the sending each of these adults to a place cost $10, which is a large estimate, as most were probably placed in the neighboring country or the City, we have a deduction to make of $16,280, which with the above for Schools will make $23,868.

In a similar manner, substracting $6,280 for 628 young men and women, sent out to the West by the Children's Aid Society, and a sum of at least $6,000 expended for visitors and appropriations for Schools, we have about $12,280 as a portion of their outside expenditure, not connected with emigration.

No adults appear to have been sent out by the Juvenile Asylum, during this time. The expenses for their School are not given, but can scarcely have been more than $7,000.

The expenses then of the several Societies, as well as their work of emigration for six years would stand nearly thus:

	Juvenile Asylum.	Home of Friendless.	Children's Aid Society.
Expenses.....	$473,098	$104,686	$56,050
Children sent away....	1,162	959	3,846

It is not necessary for the sake of continuing the discussion commenced in the proceedings of the Convention, to draw an exact average of expense from the above items. It would not be just. Still enough is given to show the total cost, and the most important result of the work of different Societies in behalf of children for a period of six years.

Mr. HALLIDAY'S note in the TIMES does not affect this discussion, as the question is not in regard to "the number" of persons sent to places and employment by the several Societies, but as the to number of "children" sent to places, and the average expense of the whole enterprise to each child. C. L. B.

A DISGUSTED MORMON GIVING HIS EXPERIENCE.—The Troy *Whig* publishes the statement of Mr. JAMES CHALLONER, formerly a Mormon, now residing in Troy. Having become disgusted with Mormonism, he has returned from Utah, and renounces his errors. He says:

"I having been so unfortunate (with others) as to be induced to leave my native land in 1853 and to emigrate to the Holy Land of the Latter-Day Saints, and having remained with them until last May, 1858, before I could with safety leave that land of marauders, I feel now that I am safe and can express myself without any fear of their Danite band, as they call them, who do their dirty work, such as cutting throats, disguising themselves as Indians and slaying emigrants and those who undertake to leave them, &c.; also, saving their own members such as they wish to put out of the way. ("Saving" one is to cut his throat, believing that such take part in the first resurrection—and I knew MARLO ANDROS, an Elder and Missionary to England, to save one of his own wives in that way, sanctioned by BRIGHAM YOUNG himself.) I therefore believe, having suffered great fear and trouble, that it is my duty to warn others that intend emigrating as I did, that the worst opinion that can be formed has been realized with them, and it astonishes me to think that such a band of robbers and murderers are allowed to occupy a space in an enlightened land, and I assure you we were glad when the United States took it in hand so as to give us some chance of escape. However, I blame the United States officers for one thing, i. e., BRIGHAM YOUNG was allowed to bring in false debts, taxes, &c., against all those coming away, and those that could not pay had to remain. I think they should all have been freed from that awful banditti. They would even rob each other's storehouses, and commit other acts of murder and cruelty, so that I have known the Indians to upbraid them for their cruelty, and would not join them in a war with the United States. I could write a long and true history of their conduct, give names and particulars; but as I understand there is a party near here on their way to Salt Lake, I write this for their benefit. My name is JAMES CHALLONER. I live in South Troy—aged 63 years."

A MANIFESTO AGAINST LAGER BIER.—The Milwaukee papers publish a correspondence which has recently passed between Mr. A. WELLINGTON HART, late editor of the Milwaukea *Daily American*, and Mr. EDWARD MCGRAW, State Prison Commissioner of Wisconsin; which correspondence relates exclusively to lager bier. The State Prison Commissioner gives his opinion thet that beverage is productive of numerous crimes, and entails sundry miseries on the human race, and refuses to have anything to do with it, directly or indirectly. The occasion of the correspondence was a request from Mr. HART that Mr. MCGRAW would examine into the condition of a certain extensive brewary of lager-bier in Milwaukea, and report whether its purchase would prove a safe investment. Mr. MCGRAW'e reply takes high moral ground, and sets forth the following stetement:

"I cannot conscientiously give you tha information required, for the following reasons:

Firstly—I believe we have a *duty* to perform on earth toward our fellow men, and that we should engage in no business, however profitable it may be, which is not beneficial to the community, as well as ourselves.

Secondly—I believe the business of manufacturing lager-bier is not only useless to society at large, but highly detrimental to our physical, moral and religious well-being, as it not only destroys large amounts of healthful food, but converts it into a poison which saps the foundation of every spiritual and bodily excellence.

Thirdly—I believe the manufacture of lager bier not only detrimental to society by blunting and deranging the moral and physical faculties of the consumers of this article, but it *imposes* upon the producere of *real* wealth the support of tha manufacturer and his family, as they will have to be kept by this class as certainly as though they were in the County Poor-house, and it will cost much more to keep them than if they *were* there.

Fourthly—It not only hurdens society with the useless, non-producing family of the manufacturer, but induces idleness and pauperism among others.

For these and other reasons, I would not give any countenance, in any form, however remote or indirect, to tha revivification of a now prostrated and, apperently, dying nuisance in our midst.

A WOMAN RESCUED FROM THE MORMONS—A FIGHT.—The Jasper (Iowa) *Free Press* of June 2 says:

"A company of returning Pike's Peakers passed through here last Sunday, having under their protection a young lady, whom they had taken from a Mormon train, a few miles west of Newton, a short time previous. It appears that, on last Sunday morning, as the Pike's Peak boys were crossing Skunk Bottom, they passed a train of Mormons, who were busily engaged—men, women and children—in endeavoring to extricate a number of their wagons that were stuck fast in the mud. While stopping for a moment to witness the exertions of the Saints, they accidentelly overheard a young girl, of about 19, exclaim, 'I wish I was drowned in that slough!' Their interest was at once awakened, and they interrogated her as to why she made such a foolish wish. She replied that she was tired of life; that she had started from Iowa City for Salt Lake with her father, who is a Mormon elder; that she had been compelled to walk all the way thus far, and that when she expressed a wish to leave the train and return to the city they invariably stopped her mouth. She was informed by the Peakers that, if she desired to return to Iowa City, she could go back with them, to which she replied that she desired very much to return. The Mormons, numbering some fifty men, gathered around, armed with guns, knives, pistols, &c., and declared that she should not go back. The Peak boys, nothing daunted, armed themselves with guns and revolvers, and announced their determination to take the girl at all hazards, and proceeded to carry out their intentions. For a time a fight seemed inevitable, but finally Mormon courage gave way, and the boys succeeded in placing the girl safely under their own protection. She then informed them that the Saints had a trunk and other beggage belonging to her, which they at once proceeded to obtain. The followers of BRIGHAM boldly announced their intention to fight, before they would permit the things to be taken from their wagons. A show of guns and revolvers, however, cooled their ardor, and Mormon courage oozed out at their fingers' ends, while the boys proceeded to transfer the baggage to their own wagons—the Saints looking on, and uttering terrible imprecations against tha perpetrators of the horrid outrage, as they termed it."

A SECOND KISSANE AFFAIR—A BOLD ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THE INSURANCE OFFICES.—One of the boldest and most nefarious attempts since tha celebrated Kissane affair, that we have ever heard of to swindle the Insurance offices of this city, was related to us yesterday. The facts, as related to us by responsible parties, are these: A person named S. CARROLL, of Cincinnati, shipped from there six cases supposed to contain cigars, on the steamer *Susquehanna*, and consigned to JOHN E. HYNS, of this city, and three cases of a similar kind consigned to FENNELL, POWER & Co., also of this city. He, CARROLL, on shipping the cases, wrote to his consignees here, giving peremptory instructions to them, to insure them to the amount of six thousand dollars. On the steamer reaching New Albany, indications of fire were discovered on the boat by those on shore, and the alarm given, which resulted in arresting what might have been a fire that would have destroyed the boat and cargo. On an examination of the boat, it was found that a combustible train had been carefully laid to connect with the cases in question. This led to suspicion, which suspicion was confirmed by the fact that the shipper, CARROLL, who was a passenger on the boat, according to the statement of the clerk and others, left the boat a few minutes before the alarm of fire was given. The cases were, after the fire, examined, and found to contain not cigars, but shavings, and other valueless and combustible matter. The *Susquehanna* is now in port, and those celebrated cases of cigars, on which insurence to the amount of $6,000 was ordered to be made, are, we understand, now on the levee opposite to where the *Susquehanna* is lying.—*N. O. True Delta, May 27.*

PUNISHMENT AT SING SING.—An ancient mode of punishment for the refractory has been revived at the Sing Sing prison, consisting of a box about three feet square, and as high as the tallest man. The convict enters by a door and puts his head through a hole in the top, after which a sliding collar of wood is fastened around his neck and keeps him in his place. A false bottom in the box is raised or lowered, by means of a pully, so that it may be adapted to tha height of the man to be punished. This bottom is raised so that the convict's legs are bent as if about the knees. He cannot straighten up; nor can he kneel down without suspending himself by the neck,—he must bear his weight by his muscles alone, for his knees can touch nothing to sustain them in position. It is impossible to believe that anybody could endure this torture for more than a few minutes without great risk of life. Last week a tall, stalwart negro was taken out of it, with animation so far suspended that resuscitation was for a long time doubtful.—*New-York Police Gazette.*

ISSUE OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that sealed proposals will be received until June 20, for the issue of any portion or the whole of five million dollars in Treasury notes, in exchange for the gold coins of tha United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not to exceed six per cent. per annum, and will carry such rate of interest from the date of the carlificate of deposit. The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition, and without reference to other bids.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocere and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyeon from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DOFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise, or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Hermonia	June 15	New-York	Southa'n.
America	June 15	Boston	Liverpool
City of Washing'n	June 18	New-York	Cork.
North Briton	June 18	Quebec	Liverpool
Arlel	June 18	New-York	Southa'n
Africa	June 22	New-York	Liverpool
Argo	June 23	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	June 25	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	June 29	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
Argo	May 26	Galway	New-York
Fulton	June 1	Southamn'n.	New-York
City of Manchester	June 2	Queenstown.	New-York
Saxonia	June 4	Southampt'n.	New-York
Arabia	June 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	June 8	Southa'n.	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

North Star	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall
William H. Webb	June 27	New-Orleans	Minacitlan

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	June 13	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	June 19	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 11.

$38,500 Virginia 6s	97¾	100 Hudson Riv. R.	31¾
20,000 Missouri State 6s	85	50 do.	31¾
14,000 E. R. 1st M. Bds.	80	100 Brooklyn City R.	119
6 000 L. R. 2d M. Bds	74½	250 Reading Railroad	40
2,000 Erie B. Bs '78	18	200 do.	s60 39⅝
14,000 M. So. 2d M. Bds	57	20 do.	40¾
13 Park Bank	108¾	300 Mich Cen R.	b60 42⅝
87 Bel. & Rnd. C. Co.	91¾	50 do.	b60 42½
240 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	87¼	100 do.	s60 42
18 do.	87	450 do.	42¾
100 Harlem R. Pfd.	38¾	150 M. So & N. Is. R.	9½
200 do.	b60 36	50 do.	s30 9¾
250 do.	36	50 M. S & N. I. R.	b30 31½
60 Mil. & Miss. R.	43½	450 do.	s30 31¾
100 do.	43⅝	150 do.	s30 31½
100 do.	43⅜	200 do.	31¾
950 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s10 97⅜	50 do.	31½
100 do.	s10 73⅞	8 Panama Railroad	118
20 do.	74	225 do.	119½
200 do.	b30 74½	200 do.	s30 119
1020 do.	c 74¾	50 Ill. Cent. R'd	s30 58¾
150 do.	s3 74½	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 55
100 do.	s12 74	400 do.	s10 61¾
40 do.	s18 74	200 do.	s30 61½
50 do.	b7 74½	160 do.	s60 61¾
150 do.	b30 74¾	100 do.	15 61¾
200 do.	s30 73¾	800 do.	65
100 do.	s60 73	100 do.	61⅞
280 do.	74⅞	100 Cl. & Tol. R.	b30 26⅝
350 Ch. & R. I. R.	opg 60		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S 5s '74	103⅞	300 N. Y. Central R.	74⅛
3,000 La. State 6s	93	100 do.	s10 74
12,000 Virginia 6s	97⅜	25 do.	74⅞
15,000 do.	s30 96⅜	300 do.	b60 74⅞
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	35⅜	50 do.	b60 74⅜
2,000 do.	36	100 do.	s7 74⅛
4,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	16⅝	200 do.	s3 74⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	84½	100 do.	b3 74⅞
5,000 do.	s30 83¾	75 Erie Railroad	6¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 67⅜	780 Reading R.	s60 33⅜
100 M. S. & N. Is. G. S.	b50 31½	200 do.	40¾
100 do.	31½	200 do.	40⅝
50 do.	b30 31⅜	100 do.	s10 40¾
100 do.	31⅜	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	s60 59
250 Clev. & Tol. R.	26¾		

MONDAY, June 12—A. M.

The additional Foreign news by telegraph from the *North Briton*, at Quebec, is to Wednesday, June 1, from London and Liverpool. There is a further improvement of an eighth of a penny in Cotton at Liverpool, and a more active business at Manchester. The English Funds have gone up to 93⅜ ₱ cent. The Gold arrivals continued large, and there was yet to arrive from New-York $11,551,000 and $1,268,000 from Boston, in addition to a fleet of Australian ships, nearly due. The remittences in Gold from Russia and Turkey also continued active. The market for Money was easy in London. The Grain trade dull and lower. Teas firm and Sugars quiet. In Paris, the French Funds are quoted buoyant, 62.75 for the 3 ₱ cent. *Rente*. The fresh events in Italy are not of an important character, though one of the London papers attributes the rise in Consols in part to an impression that Austria is getting the worst of the struggle.

The Foreign Trade movement at this port the last week was less active than during the previous fortnight, both in the import of Goods, and the Export of Specie. The latter has fallen off from $5,126,000, May 28, and $3,176,000, June 4, to $1,877,294, June 11, the week just closed. The Bank Statement lost but $2,362,000 on last previous fortnight; but our impression is that the Statement to be made up this afternoon will show another decline equal to the Export of the week. The Averages have run less favorably, and the receipts in Gold and Sub-Treasury Drafts from the country have not been so sensibly felt. We look for about an equal decline, say $1,800,000 or $2,000,000 in the Discount line, which continues to run off with ease to the regular dealers at Bank; partly with the help of overdue Treasury Bills, (included in the Discount line,) which have been sent to Washington for redemption. Of course, the Deposit line will be down to correspond very nearly with the aggregate decline in the other two items. As we have now gone through ten weeks of active liquidation abroad by the Export of $24,244,000 in Gold since April 1st—including $2,361,000 shipped from Boston—it may be well to state that the whole of this large operation—or sudden emergency, if you please to call it so—has been met with the regular aid of California, and the Gold remittances from the interior, by the following changes in the New-York Bank line, assuming our estimate of the result of the Averages to-day to be nearly correct.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits
March 26.....	$127,751,000	$25,184 000	$83,313,000
June 11.....	123,200 000	21 800,000	79 000 000
Decrease.....	$4,551,000	$3,382 000	$7,343,000

Per Centage of Specie to Deposits, March 26.....29
Per Centage of Specie to Deposits, June 11.....27½

The favorable turn in Exchanges here, and the Money Market abroad, and the arrival of another semi-monthly remittance from California renders it probable that the Specie Average for the present week will be a rising one, and that the shipments abroad will now be brought within our current receipts. During the week, say 16 to 18 May, an additional sum of $4,000,000 Treasury Bills will mature, to be covered by the new issue of $5,000,000 advertised by the Secretary to be awarded on Monday next, May 20, so that no disturbance to the Bank movement need be anticipated by the wants or accumulation of the Sub-Treasury. The course of the Money Market has adapted itself to the recent advance in rates to the full legal standard for Discounts, and to 5@6 ₱ cent. for demand loans, and the feeling at the close of the week was one of steadier confidence. The continued financial improvement in London, and the restoration of a good tone to the Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool, have had a decided influence here; and to this may be added the circumstance that the remittances to England and the Continent, which were recently pressed forward under the temporary war panic, and mostly in Specie, have fallen off within a few days, so as to affect materially the demand for Exchange. The export of Domestic produce during the week amounts to $1,690,592, against less than nine hundred thousand the week before, and against $1,338,152 the same week last year. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods' table in our last paper, are $3,252,527, against $2,220.582 same week last season.

The Custom-house returns of Trade at this port, published some days ago, for eleven months of the current Treasury Year 1859, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise to the 31st May, ult., of $195,051,000
Add two weeks in June. 8,091,478

Total entries to date..... $203,142,478
Against same time in 1858..... 156,654,471

Increase to date..... $46,488,007

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domeetic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported to close of

May.....	$54,381 000
Add two weeks in June.....	2,565,857
Total to date.....	$59,946,857
Against same time 1858.....	62,115 327
Decrease to date.....	$5,168,470
And the Export of Specie is made by the same tables, to the close of May.....	$39.313,000
Add two weeks in June	4.203 266
Total to date.....	$43,516,266
Against same time 1858.....	33,791,041
Increase to date.....	$9,755,225

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.....	103⅞ @104 @103⅞
N. Y. Central.....	72¾ @73⅜ @72 @74¼
New-York and Erie.....	6 @5¼ @6⅜
Reading.....	40 @35½ @40¼
Rock Island.....	58½ @58 @60
Michigan Southern.....	9⅜ @9 @9⅜
Michigan Southern preferred.....	31⅜ @29 @32
Michigan Central.....	42 @41 @42½
Toledo.....	26 @25½ @27
Galena.....	64¼ @63½ @65 @64¼
Illinois Central.....	56½ @55⅜ @58⅜
Panama.....	119 @118 @119⅜
Pacific Mail.....	70⅝ @67 @67⅜
Missouris.....	84 @83¾ @85¼
Virginias.....	96⅜ @97¼
Tennessees.....	90¼ @90 @90⅜
Illinois Central Bonds.....	79¼ @84¾
Hudson River.....	31¾ @32
Harlem Preferred.....	36 @34 @36
Delaware and Hudson.....	90¾ @91¼

The Stock market was very dull through the early part of the week, and the inclination of prices on most of the speculative Shares to lower figures. But the foreign financial news, coupled with another and finally successful effort to bring the leading Railway managers to better rates for business, wrought a decided change in the dealings through Thursday and Friday, and established a more important advance on Saturday, after it was known with certainty that a united order had gone out from the Railway Presidente to restore the passenger fares to old rates, and to add from 50 to 70 ₱ cent. on merchandise and produce freights. We are not advised of the particulars of this mutual good understanding between the Roads. It embraces, however, all the Western connections, or nearly so, and a letter appears this morning in another column on the subject from Mr. BARLOW, President of the Western Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the common umpire. As heretofore intimated, we have no particular faith in mere technical or wire-drawn "compacts," between parties otherwise belligerent in temper, but the public confidence, in this instance, as well as the reasonable interest of stock and bond holders in the remunerating use of their large and valuable property, have a more substantial basis in the earnestness of the management in putting a stop to all cut-throat—and, of course, discreditable as well as damaging—competition. The effect has already told upon the character of the general market for Railway Shares in bringing forward certain outside orders hitherto cautiously ventured or altogether withheld, and in arresting in some measure the prevailing disposition of the Stock Exchange to speculate altogether in one direction. Of course the apprehency of the *Bear* account of the Street will not be readily yielded, nor is it certain that the *Bull* account will immediately derive sufficient force from the public to turn the current for a permanent rise, the previous long success of the former having insured a strong advantage in point of profit or means. But the restoration of better rates for business on the Roads, and the near prospect of a fine harvest in the West to insure the increase of this business, will undoubtedly tend to make the speculation something more equal than it has been for ten months out of the past twelve.

The dealings on Saturday were quite firm, and left off steady. The volume of transactions, it will be noticed, is not above the ordinary average. The reaction in the New York Central is equal to 2 ₱ cent. for the week, and on Reading, 5 ₱ cent., from the lowest depreciation growing out of the recent Philadelphia Stock Exchange failures. In the Western Shares there is more firmness, the decline in the early part of the week having been more than recovered at the close. Illinois Central went to 58½, against a less favorable quotation from London, and the Bonds rose 5 ₱ cent. Panama left off steady, 119½. Pacific Mail steady at 67½@68, though the decline is 2@2½ ₱ cent. below Saturday week. In State Stocks, the offerings on sellers' option have fallen off quite suddenly, and the demand for cash stock (to secure the advantage of the 3 ₱ cent. Coupon due 1st July) caused a rise of 1½ ₱ cent. in Missouris, 1 ₱ cent. in Virginias and ½ ₱ cent. in Tennessees. The United States Fives of 1874 are steadier under the last London news, but continue inactive at the Brokers' Board. The Erie mortgages sold unusually low during the week, including the first mortgage, but the demand somewhat improved at the close. Hudson and Harlem shares were firmer on Saturday, and the Coal stocks in better request.

The receipts for Customs at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday, were $204,000. Other receipts, $117,000. Disbursements, $248,000. Balance, $3,084,754, as against $4.327,155 at the close of the previous week. The following is the official notice of the Secretary, inviting bids for $5,000,000 Treasury Bills next Monday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until Monday, the twentieth day of June instant, for the issue of any portion or the whole of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes in exchange for the gold coins of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within the week from the acceptance of the proposals, under the authority of the acts of Congress of 23d December, 1857, and 3d March, 1859.

Such Treasury notes will be issued upon receipt here of certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with either of those officers. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not to exceed six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate of interest from the date of the certificate of deposit. The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of one per centum. One per centum of the sum offered to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers beforementioned, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal as security for its fulfillment. If the offer is not accepted, immediate direction will be given to return such deposit. Should any proposal be found inconsistent with the acts of Congress or this notice, it will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed up, and inscribed on the outside cover, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department, at twelve o'clock M., of said twentieth day of June instant.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The New-Orleans and Philadelphia Banks, on their last weekly returns, lose but little Specie, less than $200,000 in each city. The New-Orleans *Picayune* remarks:

"The Bank Statement for tha week shows a general reduction in every item. The falling off in Specie is small, but the Deposit and Exchange columns show a material diminution. The return indicates the pursuance of a conservative policy, which just now is commendable.

Land Warrants remain heavy and inactive THOMPSON BROTHERS quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre.....	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre.....	85	90
120 acres, per acre.....	70	75
160 acres, per acre.....	81	85

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks

Banks.	Loans. June 4.	Loans. May 28.	Specie. June 4.	Specie. May 28.
Citizens' Bank..	4,463,949	4,664,775	3 893,856	3,790,851
Canal Bank.....	1,309,316	1,241,161	1,262,616	1,171,851
Louisiana.....	2,152,693	2,125 903	2,135,604	2,309,678
Louisiana State.	4,388 930	4,462,101	3,120,123	3,078,612
Mech. & Trad...	636 923	632 030	664,491	642,419
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,153,148	1,236,612	719,123	680 031
Southern Bank.	180 695	164.923	359,768	415.511
Union Bank.....	1,100,691	1 067,794	613,278	800 895
Merchants' Bank	611,284	693,658	359,328	391,408
Crescent City...	2,152,914	2,219,401	1,306,984	1,295,606
Bank of America	1,060 906	1,101,164	522 756	515,673
Total.....	18,380 752	18,598,556	14,587,827	14,744 944
	Decrease..$247,804		Decrease..$197,117	

Banks.	Circulation. June 4.	Circulation. May 28.	Deposits. June 4.	Deposits. May 28.
Citizens' Bank...	4,188,675	4,216,760	4,649,437	5,149,640
Canal Bank.....	1,204,657	1,189,612	1,065,704	985,603
Louisiana.....	958,259	998,234	4,466,078	4,524,460
Louisiana State.	2,950,660	2,987,740	5,114,760	5 287,108
Mech. & Traders'	400,980	402,160	871,922	820,136
Bk. of N. Orleans	670,850	666,700	811,931	1,005 146
Southern Bank..	271,850	274,075	3c3,399	461,400
Union Bank.....	603,810	600 470	1 097,289	1,017,297
Merchants' Bank	389,865	387,405	762,928	797,180
Crescent City....	216 110	302,910	451,791	374 463
Bank of America.	236,986	232 710	1,071,888	1,135,272
Total.....	11.994,591	12,033,821	20,796 378	21.557.645
	Decrease....$38,430		Decrease..$761,267	

Banks.	Exchange. June 4.	Exchange. May 28.	Due Dist. Banks. June 4.	Due Dist. Banks. May 28.
Citizens' Bank...	1,701,121	1,870,516	473 063	650,619
Canal Bank.....	701,611	898,492	160.067	137,269
Louisiana.....	760,773	833,648	876,114	495,147
Louisiana State..	930,680	1,123 929	426,299	411.547
Mech. and Trad..	373,850	370,850	30,828	17,363
B'k of N. Orleans	388,656	431,374	87,410	82,879
Southern Bank..	378,488	1,021,884		
Union Bank.....	316,661	373,738	208,040	181,119
Merchants' Bank	274,649	221,811	50,641	62 396
Crescent City....	12 008	12,477	22,035	18,220
Bank of America.	15,600	30,742	5,120	29,142
Total.....	6 914,789	7,190,460	2,040,656	2,089,701
	Decrease...$276,171		Decrease...$49,015	

Coal Trade—Week and Season.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad.....	25,052	638 217	35,188	711,931
Schuylkill Canal.....	27 394	248 495	38,2?9	384,754
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11.013	210,332	10,963	265,378
Lehigh Valley Canal	32,551	167,759	30,876	256,011
Scranton South.....	13 840	193,?89	12,5?9	221,779
Scranton North.....	2,903	46,876	8,632	61,980
Penn Coal Co....	26,272	86 192	27,137	195,?89
Delaware and Hud. Co.	16,?88	53,?24	19,853	92,?70
Wyoming Canal South	—	43,385	15,?75	57,?35
Shamokin Region.....	—	—	2,?66	43,037
Total Anthracite.....	156,410	1,672,649	181,668	2,202,238
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,519	14,508	1 501	11,?08
Short Mountain Co.....	1,069	9,?58	1 915	19,?15
Trevorton Coal	3 618	23,504	2 513	46,948
Broad Top.....	5,611	34,534	2,518	53,651
Cumberland Coal.....	9,577	146,897	16 861	194,015
Semi-Anth. and Bit..	21,424	283,?61	25,138	324,928
Add Anthracite.....	156,410	1,672,649	181,668	2,202,238
Total.....	177,834	1,956,410	206,806	2,827,166

The Great Railroad Controversy—Letter from Mr. Barlow.

SATURDAY, June 4.

J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President of Pennsylvania Railroad.

SIR: The road with which I am connected, in common with all other western railroads, is very seriously affected by the present disagreement between the four great sea-board lines. Being somewhat familiar with the causes which have produced the existing difficulties and the claims of each of the four lines, and believing that a plan, mutually

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2413. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Details of European News to June 1.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIES.

Passage of the Sesia by the King of Sardinia---Napoleon at Casale.

THE AUSTRIANS STILL IN THE LOMELLINA.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN ITALY.

Movements of Garibaldi—Action of the German Military Committee, &c.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., with details of two days later advices from Europe, arrived at this port last night.

Her news has been partially anticipated by the arrival of the *North Briton* at Quebec.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Miscellaneous Telegrams Published in the London Papers.

VIENNA, Sunday, May 29—Noon.

The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Archduke WILHELM, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Generals HESS and GEUNER, left for Italy at 11 o'clock this day.

The *Pays*, of May 27, contains the following telegram:

"The Austrians, 50,000 in number, quitted Piacenza yesterday, and reëntered Lombardy."

A letter in the *Debats* says:

Marshal CANROBERT's head-quarters are at Pontecarone; General RENAUD's are at Caseo; Gen. TROCHU's at Castelnuova; Gen. McMAHON's head-quarters are at Voghera.

The *Moniteur* has the following telegram:

ALESSANDRIA, Saturday, May 28.

The Emperor has decided that all wounded prisoners shall be sent back to the enemy without exchange, as soon as they are in a fit condition to return to their country.

GARIBALDI has entered Como. The town was illuminated. The enemy has withdrawn to Camerlata. The population is arming to join GARIBALDI.

LUGANO, Saturday, May 28—Noon.

The troops of GARIBALDI occupy Camerlata, and are preparing to pursue the Austrians, who are retreating on Mariano.

The *Moniteur* also says:

Hitherto the Government of the Emperor has never considered coal as "contraband of war," and we are enabled to state that during the war it will conform to that view.

TURIN, Saturday, May 28.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

GARIBALDI has occupied a position at St. Formio, but many of his officers are killed and wounded. The enemy is still at Camerleta.

At Lunigiena, in Parma, the people have risen, and pronounced for the King of Sardinia.

General RUSCITI, with Tuscan troops, military engineers and gendarmes, has entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian independence. The Parmesan troops have retired.

TURIN, Saturday, May 28.

Yesterday, after a severe contest, GARIBALDI repulsed the Austrians and entered the town of Como.

A telegram sent by GARIBALDI, dated Como, May 28, 10 A. M., states:

"We attacked and defeated the enemy yesterday evening, and entered Como at 10 o'clock the same night. The Austrians were completely routed, and fled in the direction of Monza."

This news was received at head-quarters. The King sent, in reply, a telegram to GARIBALDI, eulogizing that General.

On the eastern bank of the Sesia, facing Vercelli, a fighting engagement took place, in which the Austrians were repulsed.

TURIN, Sunday, May 29.

Como has decidedly declared her adhesion to the Government of the King of Sardinia.

A telegraphic communication between Turin and Como is reëstablished. Advices received state that the population of the surrounding country is hastening to place itself under the flag of GARIBALDI. Other reinforcements have also joined his *corps*. The inhabitants near the Lago Maggiore are preparing a fierce resistance to any eventual attack of the Austrians.

VENICE, Thursday, May 26.

The Municipality of Venice has requested a reduction of the loan. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce have resigned their official positions.

Yesterday a cannonade was directed from the Lido Forts against the French squadron.

TRIESTE, Sunday, May 29.

An English war-steamer arrived yesterday at Venice. An English steam-frigate has also put into Ancona.

BASLE, Saturday, May 28.

Advices have been received from Lugano dated 28th, noon. The Austrians, pursued by GARIBALDI, are withdrawing towards Milan. GARIBALDI occupies Camerlata and Lecco. Insurrectionary movements have taken place in the Valtelline, and 800 Valtelline insurgents are now in possession of the Austrian steamers.

BERNE, Saturday, May 28.

Yesterday evening, after a furious fight, which lasted from 5 to 8 o'clock, GARIBALDI entered Como. The combat was renewed at Camerlato, and the Austrians again gave way and retreated. All the steamers on the lake are in the hands of the patriots.

BERNE, Sunday, May 29.

GARIBALDI has left Como, having repulsed the Austrians from Camerlata. The Generals GARIBALDI and NIEL are expecting the Austrian *corps d'armée*, commanded by General D'UCKAM.

PARIS, Monday, May 30.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following telegram: "ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 29.

The Emperor enjoys perfect health. We have but few sick. The weather is beautiful and the heat moderate; the harvest has begun. The army is abundantly supplied with everything. The soldiers continue full of confidence and high spirits."

TURIN, Monday, May 30.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

The Piedmontese army has passed the Sesia in the face of the enemy, who were fortified at Palestro. After a severe conflict, our troops, under the command of the King, took the village from the enemy, and made many prisoners. The details of the victory are still wanting. The Emperor has to-day visited the soldiers wounded at the battle of Montebello, who are now in the hospital at Alessandrie. He distributed money among them, and spoke words of consolation. His Majesty subsequently departed for Vercelli.

TURIN, Monday, May 30.

GARIBALDI has received reinforcements at Como. The artillery has been organized, and a National Guard mobilized. Volunteers are hastening to increase the militia. The national movement is spreading, and the town of Lecco is free.

The Austrians, in considerable force, have occupied Bobbio.

BASLE, Monday, May 30, (*via* France.)

An insurrection has broken out in the Valtelline. The population is repairing in masses to Sondrio, the centre of the revolutionary movement. The Austrian gen-d'armes, who have retired into Switzerland, have been disarmed by the Swiss authorities, and sent into the interior of the country. The Federal Council has dispatched troops to the frontier of the Grisons. General GARASHELDI's vanguard is at Cantu. The telegraph to Como is worked by Sardinian employes. It is stated that 8,000 Sardinians are at Varese, and that a French *corps d'armée* is expected there.

BERNE, Monday, May 30 (*via* Germany.)

Gen. GARIBALDI, yesterday, suffered a defeat by a superior force of Austrians, and has withdrawn into the Canton of Tessin.

TRIESTE, Monday, May 30.

From the 4th of June next the steam communication between Trieste and Constantinople will be reopened by the Greek steamer *Catherina*. Yesterday the Archduke LEOPOLD, and last night the Emperor, the Archduke WILHELM, the hereditary Prince of Tuscany, and Gen. HESS passed through Nabresina.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Monday, May 30.

Baron KULOCK has been definitively appointed President of the Federal Diet.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 31.

The first details of the fight at Palestro have arrived here. The enemy were entrenched at Palestro, Cessalino and Vinzaglio, but after an obstinate defence, our troops carried the entrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, took two pieces of cannon and many small arms and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was very great, but the extent of our loss is, as yet, unknown. Vercelli was yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor traversed the streets on foot, and the town was *en fête*. The King passed the night at Torrione among the encamped troops.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The London *Times* makes the following remarks on the late battle of Montebello: "On the whole, however, this must be considered a fair account of the battle. The Austrians confess to a loss of 294 killed, 718 wounded and 283 missing—in all close on 1,300, of whom 200 are prisoners. The French state their loss at about 700, an estimate not so unreasonably low as to excite suspicion, and which we may accept as fairly accurate. The result of the battle is honorable to the French, and it will be for the Austrians to show, if they can, in future engagements, that the success of their enemies was due, not to superior military qualities, but only to the uncertain fortune of war."

MARITIME PRIZES CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

The *Shipping Gazette* has the following:

TRIESTE, Thursday, May 26.

Reports were current at Corfu, May 20, of the capture of two other Austrian vessels, one of which was said to be the ship *Florida*.

Private intelligence per telegraph reports the arrival at Marseilles, on the 22d May, of the Austrian brig *Buonaforte*, from Segua, captured during her voyage.

DARDANELLES, Thursday, May 26.

The French frigate *Pomone*, yesterday, chased the Austrian schooner *Madonna Assunta*, from Constantinople for Barcelona; also, an Austrian vessel from Constantinople for England; to avoid capture, both ran ashore on the coast of Troy. The *Pomone* captured, and towed into Tenears, an Austrian bark, name unknown.

Great Britain.

The *Times* says: "At a meeting of the House of Commons Tuesday, May 31, the reëlection of Mr. Speaker DENISON will be proposed by Mr. WILSON PATTEN, and seconded by Sir FRANCIS BARING. No opposition is anticipated."

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 13.—Their Lordship's met at 2 P. M. when the session was opened by Royal Commission, with the customary formalities. The new House of Commons, on meeting to-day, were summoned to the House of Peers, and on their return proceeded to elect a Speaker. Moved that the Right Hon. JOHN EVELYN DENISON be again called to fill the office. There being no dissentient voice he was reëlected. The House adjourned at 3 P. M. The London *Times* says: "The address in reply to the Royal speech will be moved by the Hon. ALGERNON EGERTON, M. P., and will be seconded by Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, M. P. We (*Times*) have authority to state that the House of Lords will not sit upon Thursday, it being Ascension Day, Peers cannot, therefore, be sworn on that day."

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The *Times* says: "Two Russian frigates passed Great Yermouth one day last week, holding a course at some distance from the shore. The frigates were heavily armed, and were going southward.

The Limerick *Chronicle* announces, on what authority is not set forth, that "the Queen's visit to Ireland is certain. Her Majesty will be at Killarney next August."

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS FOR THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The Cunard Company have sold a fourth steamer the *Lebanon*, to the Spanish Government.

France.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Post* says: "The Empress and Court are about to retire to St. Cloud. Her Majesty presided again to-day (Sundsy) at a Cabinet Council."

The same correspondent says that Sir JAMES HUDSON is not to be removed from his post at Turin, and sent on a mission to Naples, as originally proposed.

Prince NAPOLEON's army corps is now complete and prepared for campaigning. This division of the French army has received marching orders, and will begin to operate immediately.

The *Times* Correspondent says:

"It is believed that as soon as the French enter Milen the most strenuous efforts of England and Prussia will be turned to effecting some arrangement between the Powers to put an end to the war."

A letter from Toulon of the 27th informs us that the greatest activity prevails in that port. Admiral BOUET WILLAUMEZ, who has been appointed to the command of the flotilla laden with siege artillery, is expected to sail daily.

The London *Post* says:

"It appears the Governments of England and France have the same ideas about how to treat the Neapolitan difficulty. It is quite possible that the proclamation of the King will prevent any attempt at renewing diplomatic relations for the present."

The *Times* says it is not surprising that trade is dull in Paris when the uncertainty of the duration of the war is considered.

The Paris flour market was firm.

Austrian Account of the Battle of Montebello.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the official report, by General Count GYULAI, of the action at Montebello. The following is a full translation:

HEAD-QUARTERS, GARLASCO, Mondsy, May 23.

YOUR MAJESTY: I hasten humbly to address to your Majesty a report of the first great combat which the troops of your Majesty have sustained in the present war. As has already been shown by the incomplete reports which serve as elements for this one, all the detachments of this brave army engaged in the fight gave brilliant proofs of courage and firmness.

As I already announced on the 9th of the present month, by telegraph, to your Majesty's First Adjutant-General, I ordered, on the 20th, a grand reconnaissance on the right bank of the Po, because the information I received from the outposts established along the Sesia and the Po led to the belief that the enemy, in strong force, projected a movement against Piacenza by Voghera.

With this object, three brigades of the 5th *corps d'armee* were advanced on the night of the 19th from Pavia towards the *tête-du-pont* of Vaccarizza, where BOAS's brigade, belonging to the 3d corps, was already stationed.

For this expedition I gave the command of the Fifth Corps to Lieutenant-Field-Marshal UCKAM, who had previously examined the ground between Stradella, Vaccarizza and Voghera, and who was stationed with a brigade of the Ninth Corps (Major-General BRAUM) and one of his own reserve divisions (Major-General SCHAFFGOTSCHE) between the *tête-du-pont* of Vaccarizza and Broni.

The expedition commanded by Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Count STADION consisted, then, of PAUMGARTEN'S division (brigades GAAL, BILS, and Prince of HESSE) of the 5th Corps; BRAUM of the 9th; and two battalions of BOER'S brigade of the 8th Corps, as also the troops of the garrison of Piacenza (Hessa Regiment,) instead of the detachment of SCHAFFGOTSCHE'S brigade, left behind.

Lieutenant-Field-Marshal STADION commenced his movement in advance on the morning of the 20th, starting from the *tete-du pont*.

Lieutenant-Field-Marshal UCKAM had advanced on the high road towards Casteggio, the Third Battelion of Chasseurs skirting the mountain. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal PAUMGARTEN followed in the plain, with BILS' brigade marching on Cesallame, and with GAAL'S brigade on Robecco. His reserve, two and a half battalions strong, and the artillery train, advanced towards Barbisnello. The Prince of HESSE'S brigade formed the right wing, and marched on Branduzzoz, passing through Verrua. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal STADION'S orders were, that after this movement, which ought to be completed at 11 o'clock, the attack should take place at noon. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal UMAN was to carry Casteggio and Montebello, so as to have a basis to threaten Voghera, and thus force the enemy to display his strength. Major-General GAAL was to follow Lieutenant Field-Marshal UHAN as a reserve. As soon as the enemy had hastily evacuated Montebello, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal UHAN pushed on to Genestrello, where he found the enemy in superior force, and encountered a sanguinary defence, which, however, the brave Jagers of the Eighth and Fourth Battalions of the regiments Hesse and Dom Miguel bravely overcame, and, despite considerable loss, took possession of the heights and Place of Genestrello.

The enemy, however, soon displayed a superior force, which was continually increased by arrivals by the railway, so that Lieutenant-Field Marshal UHAN'S and GAAL'S brigade, which had come to his assistance, were compelled, after great loss, but heroic fighting, to fall back on Montebello. Meantime Lieutenant Field-Marshal STADION had brought up BIL'S brigade and HESSE'S brigade closer to the right wing of the line of battle. The enemy now displayed an overwhelming force against Major-General GAAL and General BRAUM, with one battalion of Hesse and one battalion of Rossbach. After an obstinate fight Montebello was evacuated. The enemy, who, had suffered considerably, was kept in check by the good appearance of our troops, and by the position taken by Brigadier BIL'S reserve, and made no pursuit. The corps, scarcely molested in Casteggio, reached the *tete du pont* at nightfall, and on the 21st halted on the other bank of the Po.

According to the reports, which are not yet complete, the following troops were engaged at Genestrello under Lieut.-Field Marshal UHAN: The third battalion of Jagers, the third battalion of Dom Miguel, two battalions of Rossbech, one Grenadier battalion, Hesse, two 6-pounders, four 12-pounders, of the Eighth Regiment, and a division of HALLER'S Hussars. It was here the fight was most sanguinary and the greatest loss incurred, the enemy being three times our strength. At Montebello the troops engaged were: Two and a half companies of Rossbach, one battalion Grenadiers; second battalion of HESSE'S Infantry, two battalions Archduke CHARLES' Infantry; one battalion Granger; one squadron HALLER'S Hussars; four 6-pounders and two 12 pounders. The troops engaged at Genestrello, when they retreated, came upon a superior force of the enemy, and had to sustain a second encounter.

The Prince of Hesse, who commanded the Regiment Culoz, (Transylvanians,) a battalion of Zubel (recruits of Arad, in Hungary,) and three squadrons of Sicily Lancers, engaged the enemy at Calcabbabbio (a little to the west of Casetisme) and Cassove cc Lansi. Several times during the action our infantry attacked the enemy cavalry with the bayonet, and threw them into disorder. It also repeatedly happened that the troops, when advancing to the attack, reserved their fire until they were within thirty paces of the enemy. The hussars and Lancers made the most dexterous use of their different weapons. As our artillery advanced quite close to the enemy, its effect was quite terrible. Very few of our men were wounded by the cannon of the enemy, who fired over their heads. The enemy's infantry fired well. The report relative to his cavalry is less favorable. It was not equal to our Hussars and Lancers, and avoided every serious attack.

As the thunder of the cannon had brought Lieutenant-General CRENNEVILLE from Broni, where he was with a part of the Brigade Fehlmayer, towards Casteggio, Lieutenant-General STADION posted him at Santa Giuletta, in order that he might, if necessary, support the Brigade Bils, which had to cover the retreat. As there was no pursuit, General CRENNEVILLE returned in the evening to Stradella. During the advance and retreat General Prince von HESSE effectually protected the right flank of the corps.

It appears that we were opposed to the whole *corps d'armée* of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and a Piedmontese brigade. According to the reports received the French had 12 regiments of the line, some battalions of Chasseurs, and one regiment of cavalry in action, and the Sardinians one brigade and the cavalry regiment "Novara." The reserves, which were very powerful, were continually reinforced. Field-Marshal-Lieutenant STADION estimates the force of the enemy at 40,000 men at least. The sacrifice of life was great, but the information required by the reconnaissance is extremely satisfactory. I am still in expectation of the detailed reports. Count STADION speaks highly of the bravery of all the troops engaged. When the detailed reports are sent in I will make known to your Majesty the names of the persons who particularly distinguished themselves.

Unfortunately the sacrifice of life during this glorious battle was very great. 600 wounded men, 20 of whom were officers, were brought to Pavia. Major BUTTNER, of the general staff, which was on a special mission at Vaccarizza, and took part in the expedition, and Major CANTES, of the third Jager Battalion, were killed. Lieutenant-Colonel SPIELBERGER, and Major PFERS, (this officer, who had his arm shot off, was probably taken prisoner by the French,) of the "Archduke Charles," are probably dead, as they fell wounded on the field of battle.

I am proud to be able to say that the troops have, by their spirit and courage, proved that they are worthy of your Majesty's favor, and any expression of satisfaction on the part of their illustrious Emperor and Commender will be an incentive to glorious deeds.

A list of casualties is appended to this report, and shows the following total numbers: 294 men and 29 horses killed, 718 men and 10 horses wounded, and 283 missing. An official telegram of the 26th inst., from Pavia, states that 650 wounded private soldiers and 27 officers are in the hospitals there. Twenty-four of the officers and 367 of their men are dangerously wounded.

Garibaldi in Lombardy.

A letter dated Berne, May 29, says:

"The news from all quarters affirms the success of GARIBALDI: since he has entered Lombardy each day has been marked by a success. The friends of the Italian cause have been agreeably surprised at beholding a telegraphic message from Como itself announcing the entrance of GARIBALDI into that city amid enthusiastic acclamations. Col. BOSTHARD, who commands the division of the Swiss Federal troops stationed in Italian Switzerland, has advanced the greater portion of his men to the nearest line of frontier to Lombardy, so as to be the better able to protect the integrity of the Swiss territory. According to his instructions, he is to receive with humanity, while disarming them, any detachments of the belligerent armies that may seek refuge in Switzerland, but to oppose by force of arms any who may attempt to force a passage with a view to some strategic diversion. Throughout the whole of the Canton of the Tessin, GARIBALDI'S success has been hailed with uncoocealed enthusiasm, which is easily explained by the analogy of race and language on the one hand, and the resentment nourished against the Austrians for the severities often exercized against refugees who had visited Lombardy on private matters."

The Correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Alessandria, May 29:

"Since I wrote to you GARIBALDI has really done wonders. After having twice beaten the Austrian General URBAN at Vereze, he routed him this morning on the road of St. Fermo, near the Camerlata, a few miles from Como. This town has been already occupied by our Cecciatori delle Alpi, and all the mountain province of the famous lake, together with the Tramezzo and Varesetto districts, have answered to the appeal of Count Viscount VENOSTA, the Extraordinary Commissioner of VICTOR EMANUEL. The Austrians, completely routed, are in full retreat on Monza, and as the railroad has been broken up by our guides, it would be difficult for Gen. URBAN to reassume very soon his offensive movements. Yesterday morning the Austrian steamers which run on the Lago Maggiore, made an attack on Angera, Arona and Canobbio. They were, however, repulsed by the population and national guard of the bordering villeges, and the Radetzky steamboat, although armed with guns, was obliged to take shelter in a creek down the western course of the river. GARIBALDI'S Cacciatori delli Alpe scarcely fired their muskets, being much inferior in their range to those of the Croats. After the first discharge they assaulted the enemy *à la bayonette*, forcing the positions one after the other.

"We have not yet received the details of these brilliant exploits, in which Captain DECRISTOFORIS, already well known in England, and two brothers STRAMBIO, have done wonders. Captain BOLDRINI fell during the glorious attack of San Fermo.

The *Messager de Paris* publishes the following details of GARIBALDI'S operations:

"On the 27th of May, after a fierce contest, GARIBALDI repulsed the Austrians and entered Como, a town not more than eighteen or twenty miles from Milen."

The intelligence is of the highest importance, and GARIBALDI'S splendid feet of arms will be the signal for the rising of the Lombard provinces. To comprehend the full value of this news, it is indispensably requisite to make known the position just taken up by the celebrated guerilla chief. After the defeat of the Austrians at Maimata and GARIBALDI'S entrance into Varese, it is known that they withdrew to Como; to reach this town GARIBALDI had to overcome the enemy as well as the natural obstacles on the road. From Biella to Chiasso, GARIBALDI was obliged to take a most arduous mountain road; he could neither support himself on the right nor the left; on one side lay the Swiss Territory, whose neutrality he wished to respect; on the other he was hemmed in by the lakes.

In front of Chiasso, there is a funnal-shaped tongue of land, he was obliged to cross; the level ground is so narrow between the mountain-wall and the Lake of Como, that the road becomes a mere path, and at the end of this defile stood the Austrians to bar further progress. Here it was, that they had collected forces to stop GARIBALDI on his march; but, as at Maimata, the chasseurs of the Alps beat the enemy and forced a passage; they soon entered Como, and the Austrians fled before them.

At this moment GARIBALDI, master of Como, is in a position to scour the whole district of Brianza and march either to the centre of Lombardy or into the Valtelina, and advance on Bergamo and Brescia, both provinces the most decided and the most patriotic.

When General GARIBALDI entered Varese, he appointed M. CARCANO, the Podesta of the place, to be Provisional Commissioner Extraordinary, acting in the name of the King of Sardinia, as appears from the proclamation of the 24th May. The *Piedmontese Gazette* has now published the following document, dated may 26, from the Town Hall of Varese, and issued by the new Commissioner:

"CITIZENS! No sooner had King VICTOR EMANUEL, the first soldier of national independence, announced to Italy that he had once more drawn the sword, than the people of Lombardy, turning their eyes to the Ticino, called for the signal of insurrection. Motives of humanity and prudence, and the general necessities of war, induced us to advise you to delay, which you did, as all is at present disciplined in Italy, quiet, as well as action. But now all further delay is unnecessary, as the brave General GARIBALDI has come to announce this to us, and everywhere on his way the people rise, and declare for the national cause and for the government of King VICTOR EMANUEL. As commissioner of his Sardinian Majesty, I come to assume the civil government of this spontaneous movement. Citizens! the Lombard insurrection will be animated by that new and admirable Italian spirit which, with the secret of unanimity, has disclosed to us the secret of success. No disorder will come to disturb the sublime spectable of liberty; no blind convulsion will disturb the civil organization of the country; no spirit of improvident reaction will presume to consider as the triumph of a party that which is the triumph of a whole nation. Wars of independence require great efforts; you have before you the example of generous Piedmont, which, for the last eleven years, has been been making the most heavy sacrifices for that sublime hope which has now become a reality. Our enterprise is certain; the brave Piedmontese army, led by the King, is marching to our assistance; Italy is organizing for the war of independence; NAPOLEON III. has thrown the sworn of France, our sister and the natural ally of every generous cause, into the scales of destiny. All Italy asks us for the formation of a powerful State, the bulwark as well as the head of the nation. The wishes of the country nourished for ten years are about to be fulfilled, and you may rise with the certainty of the union you invoke, exclaiming, 'Long live VICTOR EMANUEL, the Constitutional King!'"

The Sardinian Victory at Palestro.

TURIN, Tuesday.

The first details of the fight at Palestro have arrived here. The enemy was intrenched at Palestro, Casalino and Vinzaglio, but after an obstinate defence our troops carried the intrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, took two pieces of cannon, and many small arms and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was very great, but the extent of our loss is as yet unknown.

Vercelli was yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor traversed the streets on foot, and the town was *en fête*.

The King passed the night at Torrione amongst the encamped troops.

Movements of the Armies and Generals.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AT VERONA.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The Emperor arrived at Verona yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. His Majesty is received everywhere enthusiastically.

On leaving the hospital the Emperor expressed his thanks to the Sardinian surgeons, to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and to the ladies of the town, for the care they had bestowed upon the wounded.

"MAY 30—7 50 P. M.

The King has crossed the Sesia with his army. His Majesty captured Palestro after a sharp combat. All the advantage is on the side of the Piedmontese."

The London *Daily News* correspondent writes, May 29, from Alessandria:

"Whilst I am writing an officer of the staff tells me that a general movement is on the point of being made against the whole of the enemy's lines. The headquarters of King VICTOR EMANUEL have been transferred this morning from Occimiato to Vercelli, and it is likely that a corps of 25,000 men has already crossed the Sesia at Borgo, Vercelli and Ceresana. Since yesterday evening the French pioneers have been busy in erecting a bridge on the Tansro, near Basignana, to secure the passage of CANROBART'S *corps d'armée*. It is also supposed that Generals FANTI and CUCCHIARI'S divisions will at the same time force the pass of the Po at Valenza, or somewhere thereabout. We are, therefore, in great expectation; so much so, that since yesterday, the French and Piedmontese commissariat have received orders to furnish the troops with three days' rations. The whole of the medical staff has likewise been ordered to be in readiness for this morning. Were we to succeed in forcing both the passages of the Sesia and the Po, we should be able to assault the Austrians' left wing and a part of their centre. By attacking them at Torrione-Balducco, we threaten both Novara and Vespolato, on their extreme right. Crossing the Sesia at Ceresana, we might march through Celpenchi to Castel d'Agogna and Mortara, whilst forcing the pass of Valenza we can proceed by Mede and Sartirana in the direction of Pavia. Gen. GYULAI may either accept battle on the plain which is circumscribed by the course of the Tessin and the Po, or retiring from Novara, Mortara and Garlasco, make a stand on Pavia. On the first supposition, if beaten, he must at once retire from upper Lombardy, bending his right wing towards the Acca. In the other case he will be obliged to follow the course of the Po as far as Casal Maggiore. In either of these cases Mantua and Piacenza will become his real base of operation.

A second chapter of Austrian inhumanity has been added to the voluminous chronicle of their dreadful misdeeds. It is the proclamation published on Tuesday last by General ZOBEL. When I read it in Turin yesterday morning I could scarcely believe that it was genuine. I am now able to affirm it.

You will have already received this atrocious document. Comments are needless, the more so that the threats of the Austrian General have already been acted on. If I am rightly informed, a small hamlet in the vicinity of Aboute, has been fired by order of General ZOBEL. Here at Alessandria, we do not know how many of our fellow-creatures have been despatched by the hangman of his Austrian Excellency, nor how many have been burnt to death. It is a barbarous war, a war of destruction, that Austria is carrying on; but the day of revenge is near at hand. She must pay once for all the tortures she has so long inflicted on this unhappy land.

I hope you will have received the telegram I sent you yesterday before leaving Turin for this city. Its object was that of answering the following telegraphic message, which appeared under the date of Trieste in the *Times* of Monday last. I scarcely need add that the impudence shown by Austrian authorities has roused a feeling of general contempt in Turin. The fameus telegram runs as follows:

TRIESTE, Monday, May 23.

News from head-quarters contradicts the statement that demands for contributions have been imposed on Vercelli, and alleges that, on the contrary, not the smallest requisition has been made.

The officier documents I inspected a few days ago at Vercelli enable me to state that the amount of requisitions made by the Austrian generals and commissariat in that province is not far short of $2,000,000 francs. My letter of Wednesday is, I hope, intelligible enough; and there is no necessity to dwell any more on a truth which is now as clear as day.

Financial Aspects of the War.

THE FRENCH LOAN—REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

PARIS, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

SIRE: The Administration has just received the last communication touching the loan of five hundred millions. I hasten, as in duty bound, to render an account to your Majesty of the final result of the subscription, and make known to the public the bases upon which the *rentes* that have to be subscribed in the ledger of the national debt will be distributed amongst the subscribers. On the day after the closing of the operation, when I had the honor of addressing my first report to your Majesty, the returns from the departments had only partially arrived. I could then only indicate, as I took care to announce, temporary estimates, which have been since found to be far below the reality, and are now completely ascertained. As the subscription approached its term, the desire of the public assumed more and more the nature of a patriotic demonstration. The annexed list, which states for each department the exact number of the subscribers and the amount of the capital subscribed, is an eloquent testimony to the sentiments of confidence and devotedness that have impelled the people to enter the subscription offices; I have much happiness in laying it before your Majesty.

According to the list the number of persons who took part in the subscription by paying into the receiving offices of the State the earnest of one-tenth, amounts to nearly seven hundred thousand, (692,190.)

In itself alone this total surpasses by more than a hundred thousand share-takers that of all the subscribers to the three first loans taken togethers. I need not point out the full importance of this in a political and financial point of view.

It is thus divided:

At Paris	245,025
In the departments	445,165

The sum subscribed is above two milliards five hundred millions (2,509,559,776f.;) it is equal to more than five times the sum demanded.

Paris has supplied	1,547,637,636
The departments	961,922,140
The "coupures" of 10f.	107,043,166
The superior subscriptions at 10f.	2,402,516,509

The deposit of a tenth to be paid in nine days, at Paris and in the departments, is more than two hundred and fifty-one millions (250,955,977fr.)†

I immediately adopted the necessary measures for restoring to circulation as soon as possible that portion of this sum which has to be returned to the public. The reimbursements made at Paris amount already to upwards of seventy-three millions.

The data required to serve as a basis for the liquidation being now possessed by the administration, this intricate labor will be carried on with the greatest activity.

I have the honor of submitting for your Majesty's approbation the principles in accordance with which the distribution will have to be made.

The loan authorized by the law of the 21 of May, inst., comprises a principal sum of 500 millions, and a supplement of 20 millions, intended to facilitate the liquidation and cover the expenses of discount.

On this sum of 520 millions we here first of all to strike off—

1. The amount of the 10 franc subscriptions that are irreducible.

2. The capital of the *Rentes* due to the subscribers of 20, 30, 40, and 50 francs, who, by means of the minimum of 10 francs of *Rente* established by the decree of the 3d inst., will receive more than their proportional quota.

The two sums added together amount to 116,561,956f.

The surplus, or 2 393,997,820f., will have to be, as far as it is practicable, distributed at the rate of a franc to the mark amongst all the other subscribers.

The mathematical share accruing to each would be 17f. 04c. per cent. of the sum subscribed,

But the rules that regulate the ledger of the public debt, and the principles laid down by the above-mentioned ministerial decree that determines the condition of the loan, would not permit me to follow out so strict a calculation. As in the previous loans, the liquidation having to be made by multiples of 10 francs for the discountable rentes, and by multiples of 100 francs for the other category, certain subscribers will receive a little more, and others a little less, than the nominal quota.

From all these differences a disposable balance of no great importance will result. From motives of equity I think this ramanet ought to be assigned to the small subscribers of 70, 80, 140, 200, 270, 320, and 360 francs, they being least favored by the reduction scale.

Should the Emperor accept these propositions I beg his Majesty that he will deign to invest with his approbation the present report.

I am, with the most profound respect, sire, your most humble, obedient and faithful subject,

Approved—NAPOLEON. P. MAGNE.

	No. of Subscribers.
*Loan of 250 millions	99,124
Loan of 500 millions	170,820
Loan of 950 millions	316,976
	586 920

†The sum of 45,302,703fr. 56c. was paid moreover in advance, or in all 296,258,680fr.

NEWS BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Our Correspondence from the Pacific Coast, Central and South America, and the Isthmus.

Revolutionary Movements in South America.

Great Battle in Chili—2,000 Men Killed.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Probable Loss of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY commanding, from Aspinwall June 3 and Key West June 8, with mails, treasure and passengers, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her arrival, with a brief summary of her news, was published in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition. Below we give full details of the intelligence from California, Central and South America, and other points, as embodied in our special correspondence.

CAFIFORNIA.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Prosecution of the "Bulletin"—General Walker's Visit—New Gold Diggings—Overcrowded Steamers—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 20, 1859.

The prosecution of the editor and proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, of this city, on a charge of misdemeanor, in publishing Mrs. SICKLES' confession, resulted in a judgment of guilty, and a sentence of $100 fine against each of the parties accused. This result, though it has astonished the entire community, does not seem to have taken the defendants by surprise. The Justice fully admits that the defendants proved the absence of all intent on their part to publish the matter complained of—one of them being absent from the city, and the other knowing nothing of the Sickles Confession until after it appeared in the paper. But, nevertheless, taking WEBSTER'S definition of "obscene" as the basis of judging the meaning of the Legislature in framing the law, he held that the publication of the confession aforesaid came under the operation of the law, and decided that the question of *intent* had no bearing upon the case. His logic, briefly, was this: The law forbids obscene publications, and says that whoever publishes any obscene book or paper shall be punished; this publication *is* obscene; the defendants are the publishers of the paper in which it appeared, and, therefore, they are guilty. The defendants have appealed.

A few days ago, an arrangement was made between Governor WALKER and the Administration Federal office holders, that the latter should support his claims to a renomination, and that the Hon. C. L. SCOTT should be renominated for Congress. This throws General DENVER overboard; but whether the arrangement was made in good faith and will be kept there seems to be some doubt. The Federal office-holders are determined to defeat the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM as a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and will take either WELLER or DENVER, just as one or the other of them seems most likely to defeat the common enemy aforesaid. WELLER, meantime, has issued a secret circular, which became public, and in which he appeals to the people against the politicians who he says are combining to defeat him.

The *Evening Bulletin*, announcing the departure of General WILLIAM WALKER, says:

"He has maintained his own counsel so well that no one has been able to obtain any positive indication of his business or purposes. That he came here to promote his long-cherished scheme of conquest in Nicaragua, we have good reason to believe, and the evidence is abundant that his agents are, and have been for some time, engaged in our midst in preparing to aid in another movement looking to that end; but nobody knows how far he has succeeded. We learn that he claims to have accomplished the purpose of his visit here, whatever it was, and that, although he took passage for the East via Panama, he contemplated the possible contingency of receiving news at Acapulco which would induce him to disbark at that port."

The ship *Wanderer* has arrived here at last, 158 days from New-York, bringing, among other freight, two elephants. The huge animals endured the long and boisterous passage remarkably well. During the fine weather they were constantly brought on deck for exercise, and it became necessary on two occasions to enlarge their accommodations, so much did they grow and thrive on the voyage.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* arrived here in 44 days from Realejo.

JOHN WILLIAMS, lately clerk for Messrs. WALLING, MARTIN & Co., quartz miners in Mariposa County, absconded by the last steamer, carrying off $1,500 in money belonging to his employers. WILLIAMS enjoyed their unbounded confidence, and was thus enabled to perpetrate his villainy without the slightest suspicion.

GEORGE D. BARSH, the defaulting Treasurer of Calaveras County, has been held to bail in only $5,000 although his alleged defalcation is for a much larger amount.

A little child, daughter of Mr. LAVY, on California-street, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

The prosecution against D. D. GASSNER and H. SQUIRE, for selling tickets for lotteries to be drawn in Georgia, were dismissed by the Police Court. The Assistant Prosecuting Attorney stated that he was satisfied the accused could not be held under the law, which only prohibited sales of tickets for lotteries to be drawn in this State, and therefore filed *nolle prosequis*. The parties are the agents of a certain New-York lottery. Next Winter the Legislature will be apt to amend the law so as to forbid the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries.

The trial of Captain EPHRAIM PENDLETON for cruel and unusual punishment of sailors on board his ship, the *Sarah Park*, is progressing in the United States Circuit Court. The excitement in regard to this case seems to have quite subsided.

We have further accounts of new diggings recently discovered at Brockliss Bridge, twenty miles east of Placerville, which were creating great excitement in Eldorado county. The Mountain *Democrat* says:

"One company consists of six men. This company had averaged to the hand from $15 to $20 per day for the last seven working days. The other company of three men had taken out $150 in six days they had been at work. They had no other facilities for washing than ground-sluicing—washing up with pans. No fine particle of *flour gold* has been seen.

revolution. In the State of Canca, adjoining Panama, of which General Mosquera, late of New York, has just been made Governor, much agitation prevails, the General having declared that his State will not submit to the new electoral law. In fact, the public mind, in all parts of the confederation, is much disquieted, a general apprehension prevailing that the people will not submit to the encroachments of President Ospina and his Congress upon the rights of the people, as guaranteed in the new federal Constitution, which is yet only a year old. Many persons are looking to General Mosquera to head a general revolution, but I apprehend that they will be disappointed in this expectation, for the General's tongue is a good deal sharper than his sword.

On the 12th of April, at midnight, the house of Joseph M. Phillips, a very respectable American resident of Santander, was attacked by a band of revolutionists, or robbers, under the lead of a famous character, Juan Franco. While they were attempting to batter down the doors, Mrs. Phillips escaped to the hills. Not succeeding in forcing the doors Franco undertook to set fire to the house, when Mr. Phillips seized a six-shooter, which had only one charge in it, and shot Franco dead. His servants then captured four of the villains, who were delivered over to the authorities. Franco had been the terror of all peaceable people in the neighborhood for eight or ten years.

In Panama, the new electoral Council has organized, and appointed its subordinates, all of them from the Conservative Party, and generally the most obnoxious of that party. Soma anticipata trouble in another month, when the Congressional elections come off.

The British corvette *Alert* arrived at Panama on the 23d ult., with over two millions of dollars in silver on board, collected from the ports on the west coast of Mexico. The British Government keeps the *Alert* and the *Alarm* constantly engaged in this smuggling business on the Mexican coast, the export duties on silver being six and a half per cent. It is not a very dignified business for a great government. I believe some three per cent. of these profits are allowed as admiral's and captain's per centage. The specie went to England across the Isthmus by the Aspinwall steamer.

The *Alert* fired a national salute of twenty-one guns on the 24th, in honor of the Queen of Great Britain, it being her birthday, and was followed by the United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Mary's*.

The *Merrimac*, United States flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, was at Paita on the 14th May, bound to Callao and around the Horn home. A letter from an officer says: "We could only get about four knots an hour out of the ship under steam. There can be no doubt that her engines are a complete failure." At last dates the *Cyane* was at Realejo.

I hear that the *Levant*, 18 guns, has been ordered to relieve the *Vandalia* at Panama, and the latter is to take her crew around the Horn home. The *Vandalia's* two years' cruise will ha up in October. If she must wait till the *Levant* gets out, and then makes the voyage around the Cape, her officers and crew will have to serva three years instead of two, contrary to the rule laid down by the present Secretary of the Navy. Why the *Vandalia* should be recalled and replaced by a ship of the same class, does not appear. The *Vandalia* was rebuilt at the Kittery or Portsmouth yard only two years ago, at an expense of $106,000. She is in the most complete order—has had new rigging, has two suits of new spare sails, and will not need the stroke of a hammer on her for the next ten years. To relieve her crew across the Isthmus Railroad, sending out the new one in a vessel of the Home Squadron, and taking home the old one in the same vessel, would cost the Department only about $6,000; while the pay alone of both crews around the Horn would cost several times that sum, to say nothing about other expenses. Another evil in sending the *Vandalia* home will be, that somebody must have a political job on her when she gets into the Brooklyn or Norfolk Yard. A hole will have to be bored into her here—a plank taken out there—a few sound beams taken out and be replaced by rotten ones—(with a view to another speedy job)—which *repairs* will foot up in a bill of $50,000 to $70,000, and perhaps turn the scale in some District for a Member of Congress! Thus an injustice is done to the crew and officers, the Government loses a round sum of money, and a good ship is spoiled to make a poor Congressman.

The *Roanoke* flag-ship is at Aspinwall. The *Jamestown* goes to San Juan del Norte to-day to relieve the *St. Louis*, which will come here.

The American ship *Vulture*, with coals to the steamers of Messrs. Garrison & Co., is still here, and is advertised for charter. Last week she lost twenty to thirty tons of her coals, a barge having sunk alongside from being overloaded.

It is to be hoped the Vanderbilt Steamship Company will make such arrangements as will prevent any detention of their passengers at Aspinwall and Panama in future. The last time the *Northern Light* came out, her passengers were kept over one night at Aspinwall and a day and night at Panama. More than one half of them had no means to pay hotel expenses, and so they camped down on the uncovered wharf, and slept as best they could in the damp atmosphere, and exposed to the danger of drenching rains. At Panama, the old Church of San Juan de Dios was thrown open to them, and three or four hundred men, women and children slept in it. It was funny to see how suspicious they were of Panama hospitality. It was not until they had sent a Committee to get a pledge that no charge was to be made, that they would enter the Church; and when it was proposed that the doors should be locked to keep out thieves during the night they feared that a dollar apiece would be charged to let them out in the morning—and so compromised by barring the doors inside.

F. W. R.

The United States Consular System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Panama, Tuesday, May 2, 1859.

M. McConnel, Esq., Fifth Auditor of the United States Treasury, in a report made to the Treasurer, dated Nov. 12, 1858, uses the following language in regard to the United States Consular system:

"By this statement the Department will perceive that under the present Consular system one hundred and thirty-three principal consular officers are maintained in all parts of the world for the protection of commerce and trade, by the inconsiderable expenditure for salaries of only $140,702 05."

The whole number of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Commercial Agents employed by the United States Government is four hundred and thirty-three. So it appears that three hundred of these public servants costs the United States nothing. And it naturally results that a good portion of them are men who make use of the office only to further their own trade, speculations and rascalities. When their own private interests come in conflict with their duty to their countrymen, it is quite certain that many of these dependent, unsalaried men will prefer the first to the last. Mr. McConnel's boast that we employ a corps of nearly 500 agents abroad, at an expense of only $140,000, will not be duly appreciated by an American in a foreign port, when he is told that the American eagle flaps his wings over a row of whisky and rum bottles in one end of his Consul's office, and that the stars and stripes curtain off a *monte* bank in the other. [Mr. Pickington to Mr. Maacy, dated Tehuantepec, June 8, 1854, says "One of this class (Mr. Mc.) has been tried and succeeded remarkably well in Acapulco, a few years since: I mean a retail liquor seller, who in one room sells liquor, has another for gambling, and in a third keeps a restaurant, who, in the meantime, displays himself in his uniform, has the arms of the United States before his door, and the flag with the stars and stripes flying as a hotel sign."] And his love of economy will experience a shock when he finds the American shield surmounting the door of a London cockney in Ecuador, and used as a pedler's sign by a British Jew in Cobija.

From this introduction you will naturally suppose I have an illustrative story to tell, and I have.

A couple of months since there came to Panama a man with a big watch-cable dangling about his legs, a diamond pin about the size of a common gridiron in his shirt bosom, "rings on his fingers and bells on his toes;" in short, all the usual trade marks of an Israelitish jewelry fiddler. He called himself United States Consul-General at ——. His salary, he said, was only $3,500—it is really only $500—"but the President, knowing he could not live on that, had promised to make it all right in some other way." He said he had served two years in the United States Congress,—which many of his fellow-travelers thought more than doubtful, from the mutton-chop style of his whiskers, the central rotundity of the nose, and the unmistakably English tongue he was so fond of airing. He had come to Panama, he said, to meet his wife who was expected out that trip from England. On his way here he had stopped at Lima, and as he was an American Consul, Mr. Clay, our Minister there, felt bound, of course, to consider him as a gentleman, invited him to his house, treated him in Mr. Clay's usual polite manner, and gave him a letter to the United States Consul here, on his departure. The usual courtesy afforded to United States Consuls of a free ticket across the Isthmus was extended to him by the agent of the Panama Railroad; and when the Southampton steamer reached Aspinwall free tickets to our Consul, his wife and baggage, were furnished to take him back to Panama. The agent was struck a little aback when he found that the "Consul-General's" personal traps occupied one-half of a freight-car—but not conceiving it possible that a United States officer could abuse his generosity by trafficking in it, he was forced to accept his aphorism that "ladies always travel with such a cloud of baggage."

Well, when the "Consul-General" reached Calla on his way down the coast, he pulled out his official card, and a note of introduction which he had kept from Mr. Clay, to show who he was, and of course his "cloud of baggage" was passed as such without examination at the Callao Custom-house. The next day our "Consul-General" sold to a firm in Lima $12,000 worth of jewelry, which he had brought out all the way from England free of freight, and on which he had saved thirty or forty per cent. duties in Peru! The French velvets, the Brussels laces, and the other portions of his wife's baggage, I hear from a passenger lately arrived, he smuggled into the port to which he is accredited; and this will form his peddlar's stock until his wife again goes to Europe and returns with another "cloud of baggage."

But this was not the only exploit of our "Consul-General." On his way down he tried the market of Guayaquil with some of his jewelry. At Guayaquil the United States has an acting Consul (Mr. Gamb, the former Consul, a very gentlemanly man, having resigned) in the person of an *Englishman, who is also British Vice-Consul there.* This gentleman—Mr. Clark—furthermore, carries on the ice business of the city. When our "Consul-General" happened along, Mr. Clark had a cargo of ice blockaded in the river by the Peruvian fleet, which fact he communicated to our Israelite. The latter immediately began to boast of his influence in Lima with Mr. Clay, and concluded by offering to get Mr. Clark's ice out of the scrape for the sum of $1,200. Five days afterwards, presenting himself to Mr. Clay, he represented to him that there was an *American* cargo of ice before Guayaquil, belonging to the U. S. Consul there, and asked as a kindness his interference with the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations to get an order for the blockading squadron to let it in. The Peruvian Government does not like to deny Mr. Clay any reasonable favor, and so it consented. The order was sent to Guayaquil, in exchange for which a draft for $1,200 was forwarded to our liebrew friend. Mr. Clay was, of course, very indignant when he found he had been led to make false representations to the Peruvian Minister; and, possibly, American Consuls may experience the consequences of his chagrin somewhat in future, when they have nothing but their title and their own word as evidences of their respectability.

The honorable Secretary of State of the United States must not cry "Pooh-pooh!" when he reads this, and add, "that is only one case out of 433"—resulting from the appointment of foreigners to United States Consulates, because the Government cannot afford to pay decent Americans for doing the duty. But let him frame a bill, to be presented to the next Congress, abolishing such Consulates as are not needed, and establishing such salaries for others as will enable respectable Americans to accept all the positions. Then, if the Government will decline to nominate any man for these posts whose only recommendation is that he helped the member from his district into Congress, or followed up the army in Mexico with a deck of *monté*-cards, our representation abroad may be measurably improved.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Pretty Quarrel at San Juan del Norte—Enlargement of the Greytown Harbor—The Belly Party—Probable War between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Friday, June 3, 1859.

At San Juan del Norte the United States Commercial Agent is having a pleasant time with the Common Council. This body, assisted by the English Consul, are endeavoring to dispossess the late Benjamin Mooney of his property, representing it as a part of the estate of Her Britannic Majesty. Of course, Young America puts his veto upon this appropriation, Mooney having been an American; and the property, rightfully his own when living, is now, he being dead, the property of his heirs.

The harbor of San Juan del Norte has much increased, and will once more admit steamers as usual. The route *via* Nicaragua can, therefore, be reopened at once, if necessary.

The Belly corps is much changed of late. The rainy season having set in, the horrors of the climate have induced them suddenly to sigh for the land they left behind, "La belle France." Since the death of Mr. Milot, the Chief Engineer, the whole party appears staggered, and it would not be surprising if, in a month or two, they all ran away.

There seems to be an increasing desire on the part of the Republic of Costa Rica to commence a war with Nicaragua, for what cause it is impossible as yet to gather. It is connected in some way, I presume, with the transit.

The *St. Louis* is at Greytown.

The passengers by the *Star of the West* arrived on the 31st ult. By a telegram we learn the steamer from California has arrived at Panama, and will be over the road, and leave this afternoon by the *Star of the West*, for New-Orleans and New-York; 470 passengers.

The Greytown news I receive from the English steamer just arrived.

The Nicaragua Canal.

From the Panama Star.

The reports recently received respecting the progress of the Nicaragua Canal are not of a promising character. The form of laying the foundation stone had been gone through, but, notwithstanding the preparations which were previously made for celebrating the occasion in a magnificent style, it turned out to be a most insignificant affair. Neither the President of Costa Rica nor Nicaragua were present, although Commissioners were sent expressly from England to invite them; indeed, no one was there except a few employes of M. Belly, so far as we can ascertain; certainly no one of any distinction.

Considerable sickness has broken out among the engineer corps, and one of the party had died of yellow fever.

The survey of the river and lake was being proceeded with, but in a very superficial and hasty manner, with the object, probably, of getting a report into the market as soon as possible. The general opinion appears to be, even of the most sanguine believers in the Canal, that the scheme is very likely to meet with a premature death; and, although we never had the slightest faith in the undertaking, our opinion of its being a humbug is daily strengthened by the reports which reach us.

NEW-GRANADA.

Arrival of Mr. Jones, the New American Minister—His Visit at Cartagena—Leaves for the Capital—The Frigate Roanoke.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cartagena, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

The usual quiet of this dull and stupid city was greatly disturbed on last Sabbath forenoon by the appearance off this port of a very large American steam-frigate. She anchored in the outer roadstead, about one mile and a half from the city, and shortly thereafter a boat left the ship and was pulled for the beach outside the castle walls. Upon landing, I learned that the boat contained a Lieutenant and Mr. Jones, the son of Ex-Senator Jones, our newly-appointed Minister to New-Granada, and who had been dispatched by his Government thus far on his way to Bogota in the United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*. Captain Gardner, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron, and bearing the flag of Admiral McCluney. The Lieutenant and young Mr. Jones proceeded to the United States Consulate, where they were warmly greeted by our recently appointed and gentlemanly Consul, Mr. Mathieu. Accompanied by the Consul, the party then went to visit the Governor; and upon being introduced by the Consul, the Lieutenant (Mr. Kennon, a son, I believe, of the late Commodore Kennon) stated to the Governor that he had been directed to call and present the compliments of Admiral McCluney, and to inform the Governor that the flag of New-Granada would be saluted by the Admiral with twenty-one guns, upon being assured by the Governor that *it should be returned, gun for gun.* The Governor, who is an exceedingly affable and polished gentleman, and highly esteemed by both natives and foreigners, replied that while he fully appreciated the kindness which prompted the offer of the Admiral to salute the flag of New-Granada, and the visit of the Lieutenant and young Mr. Jones to him, he very much regretted that, at the present time, there was no garrison stationed at Cartagena, and, consequently, it would be impossible to accede to the demands of the Admiral of the United States. I understand that the Governor was very profuse in his offers of services to Mr. Jones, and said he would give the necessary orders to extend to the Minister of the United States every facility on his journey to Bogota. After taking leave of the Governor, the Consul and young Mr. Sanchez (son of our previous Consul) then accompanied the Lieutenant and Mr. Jones (who, I hear, is the Secretary of Legation) on board the *Roanoke*, where they were handsomely received and hospitably entertained by the Admiral and Captain. Upon leaving the ship the Consul was saluted with seven guns. The Consul and Mr. Sanchez speak in the highest terms of the appearance and effectiveness of this splendid ship, and the politeness and attention of her officers. In the afternoon of the same day, and that subsequent, quite a large number of the officers of the *Roanoke* visited the city. They attracted much attention, and appeared to be pleased with what they saw. Their stay was too brief for our citizens to have extended to them their hospitalities, which, I happen to know, was in contemplation.

On the morning of the 23d inst., General Jones, the Minister, Mr. Jones, Secretary of Legation, accompanied by Lieut. Kennon, and Mr. Zantzinger, Secretary of the Admiral, disembarked from the *Roanoke* in the Admiral's barge; and upon leaving the ship, the Minister was saluted by the Admiral with seventeen guns. Landing upon the beach, the Minister was received by the Consul of the United States, the Secretary of the Governor; and a carriage was in waiting, politely sent down by the Governor, for the Minister and his suite. The party proceeded to the Governor's mansion to pay their respects to the Governor, and were severally introduced to him by the Consul; the Governor received them in his usually courteous manner. The interview lasted about half an hour, and the Governor assured the Minister that orders had already been sent forward by him, so that every facility should be afforded to the Minister on his route to Bogota. The Minister and suite then took leave of the Governor, visited the Cathedral and adjourned to the hospitable mansion of the American Consul, where they were handsomely received by his lady.

Gen. Jones and his son left at an early hour this morning, on horseback, under the escort of the Consul, as far as Celamar—90 miles—where they take the steamer upon the Magdalena River, which will convey them well onward to Bogota.

The Minister and his son speak in the highest terms of all the officers of the *Roanoke*, and express themselves under many obligations for the politeness, attentions and many kindnesses which they received at their hands during their sojourn of four days on board.

The *Roanoke* leaves here for Aspinwall at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is very much regretted by the Governor, and the ladies and gentlemen of Cartagena, that her brief stay in our waters did not allow of her coming into the harbor, so that all could have availed themselves of the opportunity, so seldom presented, of examining—as I hear the *Roanoke* is—perhaps, the most magnificent and efficient war-vessel afloat in the world. The regret is universal.

I must now close, as the hour has arrived for the departure of the mail by the *Roanoke*.

Sincerely, your friend, COSMOPOLITE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rumors of Revolution in Ecuador—The Blockade—Peru—Congress succumbs to the President—Bolivia Quiet—Chile—Great Battle at Coquimbo—2,000 Men Killed—The Government Victorious—The Revolution Ended—Seizure of an American Ship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Bolivia*, Capt. Strachan, arrived at Panama on the 21st. She brought $265,200 in silver for England. The dates from Valparaiso are to the 1st May, and from Callao and Lima to the 13th.

ECUADOR.

The *Bolivia* did not touch at Guayaquil, but brings some rumors from Ecuador which had reached Paita. One is, that a second and successful attempt had been made at Guayaquil to overturn the Government of President Robles. Another is, that the interior towns had pronounced against Robles, and had proclaimed Señores Gabriel Garcia Moreno and Pacifico Chiriboga as the two candidates for President, and Jraonimo Carrion for Vice-President.

The blockade of Guayaquil is still continued by the Peruvian steamships *Amazonas* and two smaller steamers—but it is thought matters will soon be settled; in anticipation of which, large stocks of flour and other articles are waiting in the neighboring port of Paita and at the mouth of the river, for the Guayaquil market.

PERU.

It appears that the Congress at Lima did not insist further on the destitution of President Castilla and his Ministers, for their refusal to execute the laws of that body, in view of the bayonets the President flashed in their faces. But, in deference to public opinion, Castilla ordered a Council of War, which condemned Lieut. Col. Arguedas, from whom Congress had taken the rights of citizenship and exiled for an indefinite period, for forcibly breaking up the Constituent Assembly in November last, to be deprived of his military command and to be exiled for one year.

Another attempt at revolution had been made at Arequipa, but the leaders were arrested or fled.

It is reported that Ex-President Echenique has invaded the Peruvian Territory with a Bolivian force; and it is charged that Castilla furthers these puerile movements for the purpose of wringing from Congress its consent to a loan of five millions of dollars which he has asked, and the increase of the army to 20,000 men. It is now 15,000 strong. Congress, so far, refuses to comply.

BOLIVIA.

Colonel Aorroa, who attempted the revolution at La Paz, and Ex-President Cordova, as I wrote you in my last, having taken refuge in Peru, the country is quiet. President Linares continues to propose and further progressive laws and measures. He has sent an agent to the United States or to Europe, to endeavor to make a loan, offering the customs of the port of Cobija as security for its payment.

CHILI.

On the 29th April, a sanguinary battle was fought at or near Coquimbo, between the revolutionary forces numbering 3,000, under Gallo, and a Government force of 4,000, under General Vidaurri. The former were completely defeated and scattered, Gallo himself escaping at the head of only 100 horsemen. The details of the battle have not yet reached us, but it is said the loss on both sides amounted to 2,000 men. General Vidaurri claims to have taken 600 prisoners. The fighting commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning and lasted till 12 at noon. This, it is considered, ends the revolution. General Vidaurri immediately dispatched 600 men to take the port of Caldera.

In the South, the revolutionary army, numbering 2,000, under Jerapequi, has been defeated by Colonel Pinto, near Los Angeles, with many killed on both sides, and 300 taken prisoners of the revolutionists. Guerilla bands still hang around Talca, but, for the present, the disaffected are everywhere defeated. But, with the great opposition that exists all over the country to the Administration of President Montt, a peace of long duration cannot be calculated. So long as he remains in power, the country will continue in a disturbed state.

Another difficulty has taken place between the master of an American vessel and the Government. The brig *Townsend Jones* arrived at Valparaiso eight or ten months since with a cargo of muskets, sabres and other war *materiel*. The master being unable to dispose of his cargo, under instructions from his owners prepared to sail for California, but the authorities refused to grant him a clearance—(perhaps expecting, and it may be rightly, that he intended to dispose of his cargo to the revolutionists at Caldera or Coquimbo.) They brought the brig close into the Mole, opened the hatches, took out the powder and sent it to the public magazine, and then took out all the balance of the cargo. The master entered protests before the United States Consul against these illegal acts, but the authorities took no notice of his complaints. Finding that the cargo agreed in every particular with the manifest, the Government offered to return it to the Captain, but, by the advice of Consul Ryckmann, he refused to receive it, and upon force being used against him, he hauled down his flag and abandoned the vessel to the authorities.

The Austrian frigate *Novara*, on a scientific expedition, with about twenty savans on board, is still at Valparaiso. It is probable, on account of her peaceful mission, she will be excepted by France from the rules of war.

Business remains inactive in Chile. Flour is held at from $4 to $4 50 per quintal, 6 mos. Carolina Rice, $6, in bond. Barley is held at $2 68@$2 75. Nitrate of Soda, $2 25. Copper, $20 cash. Copper Regulus, $8 50 cash. Freights to England, £2. American bark *Lexington*, ores, to Baltimore from Cobra, (Chile,) $10; American bark *Scotland*, ores, from Paposo to Baltimore, $10.

ARGENTINE PROVINCES.

Everything is quiet in these Provinces. No immediate probability of war with Buenos Ayres.

F. W. R.

BOLIVIA.

Historical Retrospect of the Republic—Its Elements of Wealth—Present Condition of its Industry and Resources—The Government of Dr. Linares—Commercial, Financial and Political Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

La Paz, Sunday, May 1, 1859.

Of all the South American Republics, the one least known abroad is Bolivia. This is to be accounted for by the geographical position of the country, which completely isolates it from the rest of the world, and prevents those collisions, friendly or unfriendly, by which States become mutually acquainted with each others' relative strength and tendencies. The only neighbor of Bolivia with whom such collisions are possible is Peru. Chili is separated from it by impassable deserts, and Brazil by an immense territory only nominally attached to its sway, and peopled by aboriginal tribes, occupying large tracts of the finest lands in the world—the limits of whose possession are so vaguely laid down, that neither State can tell within a few hundred miles, what or how much belongs to either. With Peru, however, and with the Argentine Republic, Bolivia has had to contend for its existence. Originally, during the time when Spain ruled over South America, it formed part of the Viceroyalty of Peru, under the name of High, or Upper Peru, a name which was appropriate enough, as it forms one of the highest table lands of the globe. That Viceroyalty being too extended, and its population too heterogeneous to form a single State, Bolivar, after the independence, founded a new Republic, to which he gave his name.

Although descended from the Spanish conquerors, as well as the Peruvians, the inhabitants of this region have preserved some peculiarities, which distinguish them from their neighbors. As everywhere, climate and geographical position assert their rights, and the race which has resulted from the crossing between the Spaniards and the aboriginal Indian mountaineer, is much hardier, and mantier than the Creole of the coast regions, where, furthermore, there exists a considerable mixture of African blood, which certainly, in this case, has not contributed to improve the race. As the mines of Potosi, in former years the richest of the known world, were situated in this country, the Spanish aristocracy were anxious to secure Government appointments in connection with them; hence a comparatively larger number of the best families established themselves there, and as a natural consequence of this, education and refinement of manners were carried to greater perfection in this than in any other part of Spanish America, with the exception only of Lima itself. On this ground was decided the overthrow of the Spanish power, and after the battle of Ayaccho in 1824, Bolivia, under her new name, commenced her existence as an independent State. Although, however, the *last* to get rid of her masters, from their unwillingness to part with their richest prize, she had been the *first* to proclaim the principle of independent self-government, which the inhabitants of Chuquisaca did in 1810, even previous to the movement having taken place in Buenos Ayres. Hence Bolivar gave that city the name of the General who had gained the decisive victory over the Spaniards—Sucré—and added the title of "Illustrious and Heroical" to the now declared capital of the infant State. That many struggles between the citizens of such a new country must have taken place for a number of years, is to be supposed the more readily, when we remember that the inhabitants had been born and bred under the iron rule of one of the most absolute and intolerant Governments that ever existed, and that no foreigner of any other nation had been allowed to settle in the country, for fear of instilling ideas into their minds which might lead to the development of native enterprise, or industry, or might induce them to think of the possibility of existing, separated from their loving mother country. It is rather to be wondered at, that undar such disadvantages, so many men could be found capable of comprehending the circumstances of their position, and willing to risk their fortunes and their lives for the acquirement of a good, which, at that time, must have appeared problematical, and which even after so many years of struggle, intestine strife and opposition is not grasped by the mass of the population, as liberty and independence are prized in more advanced countries.

The first years of existence of the young Republic were marked, as might have been expected, by a succession of changes, the public mind not being clearly defined with regard to the form of the Constitution—the privileged class being still imbued with the old leaven of Spanish prerogative, and ecclesiastical superiority. But the great curse of Bolivia was the standing army. As here the Spaniards had made the most determined stand, the largest and most formidable of the patriot armies had been formed on the same ground, and after the battle of Ayaccho the liberator found himself embarrassed with an army of something above 20,000 men, whose occupation was gone, and who never having acquired the habits of business or industry, could not make up their minds to turn the sword into the plowshare, particularly as having then no enemy to contend with, ruling over their fellow-citizens appeared a much more agreeable task. Various proposals to get rid of them by making war on the surrounding Indian tribes, and even on Brazil were suggested, but all miscarried, as the parties concerned were too well informed, and too watchful to allow themselves to be thus surprised. The different leaders at different times aspired to the Presidency, and led to innumerable conflicts. At last, however, Gen. Santa Cruz, a man of superior mind, seized the reins of Government. Gen. Santa Cruz maintained his position for two electoral periods, that is to say for ten years. During this time the progress of the country was marked, and it seemed as if Bolivia was going to take the lead in South American politics.

Santa Cruz felt, with every other enlightened Bolivian, that the country labored under an immense disadvantage on the Pacific coast—its communication with the world being reduced to the single port of Cobija, which is separated from the inhabited part of the country by a desert of about 200 leagues, equal to 600 miles in extent—whereas by a more equal division of territory, Iquique, and above all Arica with Taena, ought to have been added politically, as they belong commercially to Bolivia. Here, therefore, was one source of quarrel with Peru. Another, and a more serious one still, was the claim advanced by the latter on Bolivia for public debt, contracted during their war with Spain. Bolivia protested against, or repudiated the claim, alleging that they had incurred no debt, that they had fought their own battles, had aided and assisted Peru, for which they claimed no remuneration, and that they would not and could not in justice acknowledge a debt which had been incurred by others, without their consent, and which had been employed in the service of others. The consequence of this feeling was a repetition of aggressions on the part of Peru, which, trusting to its greater external resources, thought it could compel its refractory neighbor to come to terms. After several failures, a coalition was at last formed between Peru and the Argentine Republic, or rather its dictator, Rosas, and the armies of both States invaded Bolivia, apparently in overwhelming numbers, at the same time in the north and the south. The Bolivians, however, nothing dismayed, proved their superiority once more by most signally defeating both their antagonists—indeed by annihilating the Peruvian army, although three times more numerous than their own.

Since that time (1836) no one has troubled the country from without, but the troubles from within continued, with less violence it is true, but still they continued, as the old military element still remained, and had appreciated its services to the country in the recent wars.

The last military revolution took place in 1848, encouraged and promoted by Peru, from motives of personal revenge, the President at the time being General Ballivian, the man who had so signally defeated them ten years before. An obscure officer, of unscrupulous tendencies, was the instrument selected, and after about two years of trouble, General Belzie managed to make himself master of the situation. He was, of course, nominally elected, and finished his period, at the expiration of which he had the good sense to retire from public life, and to remove to Europe, where he still remains.

During his government, the men of liberal ideas, and pacific, industrious tendencies, made several attempts to redeem their country out of the military bondage in which it was kept by Belzie, but without success. On his retiring, one of his creatures, General Cordova, being nominated successor, the face of affairs suddenly changed, the latter being an imbecile, devoid alike of talent, as of energy, and every other quality necessary to a ruler, and above all to a military despot. In September, 1857, a general rising throughout the country proclaimed a new order of things, or more properly speaking, returned to the old order, which had been overthrown by the bayonets in 1848, the Congress of that year having been literally expelled from their chambers by the soldiery, just as the English Parliament had been by Cromwell.

The then Speaker of the Congress, Jose Linares, was in 1757 proclaimed President, *ad interim*, by universal acclamation, and is the first civilian who has occupied the Presidential chair, and who has shown himself worthy of the confidence of the nation. During the Administration of Santa Cruz and following Presidents, he had been employed as the diplomatic agent of Bolivia at different courts of Europe, for the purpose of arranging commercial treaties with them, which mission he discharged to general satisfaction. He imbibed, however, at the same time, principles much in advance of his countrymen, and ceased to take an active part in politics until having been elected as member of Congress for the capital, Chuquisaca, in 1847, he thought the time had arrived when some progressive movements might be attempted. In Congress, as leader of the liberals, he distinguished himself by the clearness of his views, and the energy he displayed when the Military Party attempted to upset the Constitution. Owing to the weakness of President Velasco, they succeeded in their attempt, but Linares, although persecuted and obliged to leave the country, solemnly vowed either to deliver Bolivia from the clutches of her aggressors or to perish in the attempt. For nine years he persevered, hovering around the frontiers and keeping up a constant correspondence with the better-thinking part of the population, sacrificing his private property in the service of the public, and dedicating his whole existence to this one end. At last his endeavors were crowned with success, and in September, 1857, he assumed the government of the country.

He immediately formed a Ministry, consisting of the ablest men, without regard to party, and commenced energetically a complete system of reforms in every department. The first, as the most vitiated and the most dangerous, was the *Army*. All the old officers and generals, whose unsatisfied claims gave them frequently pretexts for joining in revolution, were ordered to prove their services before a Commission, and according to the sentence of the Commission, were placed on allowance, which was officially recognized by the State, and reduced to 75, 50 or 30 per cent. of their full pay, according to their length of service. All junior officers, who had not reached a certain service, were discharged, and several battalions disbanded. In order to meet this expenditure without drawing upon the normal resources of the State, he introduced a system of retrenchment, which affected alike all the higher offices, commencing with the President's. The allowance of that officer (which formerly had been $36,000 a year) was reduced to $18,000—and so in proportion the Ministers and heads of Departments down to the subalterns, who have been left in their original position. A decree was passed at the same time, by which every public officer proved guilty of dereliction of duty, (applied particularly to the Custom-house officers,) and every military man guilty of ungentlemanly conduct and drunkenness, were to be instantly cashiered. By vigorously enforcing this law, and by carefully selecting the candidates, he has succeeded in this short time in completely changing the face of affairs. The army has been reduced to a very small but efficient number of men. The infantry armed with Minié rifles, the cavalry with Sharpe's rifles, the officers all selected from the best families of the country and subjected to rigorous moral discipline.

The further development of the resources of the country, so as to open it to foreign enterprise and bring it into contact with the world outside, is the object of the present Administration, hitherto the exportation consisted principally of Peruvian bark, copper ores and bar silver, but the rivers to the southward, connecting with the Plata and the Parana, having recently been explored and found available for commerce, Bolivia is anxious to avail itself of that circumstance and to open new channels of exportation for its abundant natural productions, sugar, tobacco, mahogany, rosewood and wools, (principally alpaca,) hides, and medicinal plants. The climate, soil and productions of the territory on the borders of the great river basin is not surpassed for fertility and salubrity by any part of the globe; the aborigines are a harmless, plodding, exceedingly managable set of beings, and not overnumerous; so that a splendid field for commercial and industrial enterprise will be opened to the world as soon as the Bolivian Government can carry out its enlightened views. The population of the Republic amounts to two and a half millions. One third of these are lineal descendants of the old Spaniards, of the higher classes in a great measure, the second third are the working classes, tradesmen, &c., descendants of the Spaniards and aboriginal Indians, with a predominance, however, of the white race; the remainder are Indians. The natives are exceedingly industrious, good miners, and handy at the common occupations of life, and, above all, steady and humble in their habits. The total revenues of the State, derived from direct property taxes, custom-house and other dues, amount to close upon three millions of dollars per annum. *There exists no national debt*, a circumstance peculiarly favorable to the future development of the resources of the country under a progressive administration.

FROM CHILI.

Progress of the Insurrection—Success of the Government—Life at Valparaiso—Maritime Intelligence—Defeat of the Patriots in the North.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Friday, April 28, 1859.

Our civil war is still on foot. All await the result of the battle to come off at or near Coquimbo. The insurgents have waited in that same position, and the Government forces have advanced to meet them. On the 24th inst., four days ago, Gallo, their energetic leader, marched out from Serena, a couple of leagues, and the Government troops began to move from Songoy to the encounter. The Government army is upwards of 3,000 strong,—some accounts say 4,000. The insurgents' number is variously stated—ranging from 1,500 to 4,000; probably there are about 2,500 under arms.

The *Mercurio*, being allowed to appear again, is pleading for conciliatory measures; but the impression on many is that this is only a masked opposition. It is questionable if bloodshed can now in any way be averted. If owever, even on that subject, prediction is quite unsafe, since money may be applied on one side as well as another.

At the South, the Government has been successful. A body of men gathered on the Indian frontier, variously reckoned between one and two thousand, under lead of a shopkeeper, Trapegui. They threatened Concepcion, but finding it garrisoned and entrenched, moved north on Chitilan. There they were beaten to pieces; lost nine pieces of artillery, sixty men killed, and three hundred prisoners. Since that affair, troops have come north, by sea, to join the army at Coquimbo.

Lent has just passed. There was no event connected with it deserving of special notice; the usual amount of abstinence in Holy Week, and the amusements of its welcome termination. Among these last may be mentioned an exhibition of bears, made by some backwoods chap from California. He has brought seven specimens. He treats them with all imaginable familiarity to show their tameness. On Sunday next he is to give a "spectacle" of a fight between a bear and a bull. The papers do not look on this battle with any special favor. In all probability the showman will not find the speculation lucrative.

The Captain of the lost steamer *Prince of Wales* Johnson, is here. After careful examination, no trace of wreck or rock could be found; but evidence is strong to show that there is a rock, not laid down in the charts, known of in the locality. That the boat did not strike on the Peguerian rocks is proved by the shore people, who saw her go down two or three miles to the eastward. The Captain goes forward by this mail to Callao, to confer with the manager. He is generally esteemed on the coast.

We have, for the first time, an Austrian man-of-war in the bay—the frigate *Novara*. All the Germans have been in ecstacies. Her purpose, at present, is scientific.

The *Ganges*, British, is here, flag-ship of Admiral Baynes, ere long to sail for Vancouver's. The *Alarm* will probably leave the coast shortly for England.

The Gas Company of this city is engaged in a lawsuit with their former engineer, Wallace, on a question of failure to fulfill contract. The prospect of the suit is adverse to the Company.

A question has arisen with an American brigantine laden with munitions of war. She has been here a year. Being an object of suspicion, the Government has kept her under surveillance during this war. a steamer was anchored near her for observation, then she was anchored close in shore; and finally the Government has ordered her cargo discharged for safe-keeping. At the same time the Captain presents letters from her owners, ordering him to go to Mexico, which some pronounce a ruse to get off and land his arms at the northern ports. It will not be without its intricacy.

Lord Cochrane's strictures on Chili have been published here: *i. e.*, extracts. Not very gratifying, we judge.

Sunday, May 1, 1859.

News is just received that the insurgents at the North have been defeated—losing 500 prisoners and all their field pieces.

They fell back on Serena, and were treating for terms.

This is the report. Though no dispatch has appeared, we believe it to be true.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

IMPORTANT FROM ARIZONA.

Call for a Territorial Convention—Mass Meeting at Arizona City—Important Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Tubac, Arizona, Wednesday, May 9, 1859.

An important movement, preparatory to the calling of a Territorial Convention, took place at Arizona City on the 7th inst. The total absence of regulated authority in this Territory has thrown upon the citizens the responsibility of inaugurating measures for self protection. The accumulated outrages committed upon defenceless persons, and the difficulty of bringing offenders to justice, have produced the natural effect of arousing public sentiment to the necessity of active measures. In pursuance of a notice publicly given, a mass meeting was held at Arizona City, May 7, at which Mr. C. W. Peass presided, for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the community.

On motion of S. W. Hastings, a committee of three was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon Messrs. Hastings, Irvine and Steinthall were appointed as said committee, and reported the following:

Whereas, For a series of years, have we, in vain, humbly knocked at the portals of our National Government; in vain, have we, annually, sent our duly constituted delegate to Washington; in vain have we petitioned, supplicated and implored Congress for relief; and in vain have we invoked protection of person, property and life, a guarantee of the ordinary rights and privileges of American citizens.

Facts have been heaped upon facts, instances have been added to instances, showing conclusively our utter destitution, and absolute incapacity to protect ourselves without the protective influence of Government. We have shown that we are wholly without Government; that in the entire country, from the Rio Grande to the Colorado, a distance of six hundred miles east and west, and a like distance, north and south, there are no courts, no civil officers, no laws, and that crime stalks abroad in our midst in open day.

We have shown that immigrant

and interests are alien from those of Germany. It would be very interesting to sketch the programme laid down for Austria by a pamphlet recently published by a Hungarian; but it would draw me too far from the main question. The aim of it is, that Austria, by dealing justly and honorably with the seven or eight nations over which she rules, would make them cling to each other and to her, through their own interests; since they would be sure of protection and influence, thus united in one Great Power. But the minuter details of this plan are foreign to our purpose.

There are specific things also for which the Liberals strive, and which come within the range of ordinary legislation. They refer to the taxes, modes of collecting the same, &c., above all to the elective franchise. For instance, in Baden the whole population is divided into three classes, according to their income. I believe every man has a vote; but the election laws are such that the first class, or rich voters, (who are necessarily few,) the second, or middle class, and the third, or poor class, comprising the mass of the people, are made to balance each other equally in power, so that property is the only basis of representation. Then, as the only safeguard of a free ballot-box, the free school will be introduced, that this people, who are even now more generally educated than any other, shall become absolutely and wholly intelligent, in their own national affairs. And when these things are accomplished, say the Liberals it will be time enough to look further. We do not expect to attain all this in less than fifty or a hundred years; but we have learned "to labor *and to wait*."

Let us consider now, for a moment, what effect the present war will have on these prospects. If Germany enters the war, united and enthusiastic, and the power of France is checked, once for all, not only will Europe be safe on that side from further aggression, but *people* will have been *welded together* in the heat of their mutual emulation and ardor, and the greatest obstacle to a German Union, the jealousies of the different States, will have vanished. The princes, thus defended and sustained by their subjects, will be obliged to respect the will of the people; for in times of such enthusiasm, it is impossible to withstand the enrrent; and thus, out of the cloud of conflict and turmoil, a better day seems already to dawn on Germany.

Austria, rescued by Germany, will listen to the voice of her deliverers, and put herself in the ranks of Human Progress—not sndden'y, not completely, but at least partially and hopefully. It is with this expectation that Germany, hating intensely the Austrian despotism and diplomacy, defends Austria, rather than anarchy or aggression.

To come back from this speculation, and ask the question, "But *what* will Prussia or Austria *do*?" that's quite another thing! That the looks of things are decidedly warlike, is undoubtedly true. At present everything seems to hang upon the result of the actual campaign, which has thus, within a few days, assumed a more than intrinsic interest. If Austria can whip France alone, Germany won't interfere. If the result be otherwise, as is to be feared, *then*—we shall see what we shall see! The explanations of this letter, however, will apply to either case; and I have taken care to make such statements that whatever turns out I may say, like the New York *Herald*, "just as *WE* long ago prophesied!" R. W. R.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 64 bbls. Ashes, 6,953 bbls. Flour, 823 sacks Corn Meal, 8,038 bushels Wheat, 20,685 bushels Corn, 278 bushels Rye, 12,512 bushels Oats, 754 pkgs. Provisions, 754 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 55 bbls. Pots nt $5 37½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75@$5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been limited, to-day, comprising only 120 bags Maracaibo, at 11¼c.@11¾c., with 100 bags choice St. Domingo and Cape, at 9¾c. @9¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, 40,000 bags.

COTTON—About 1,000 bales have been disposed of, to-day, and prices have advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb, closing with Middling Uplands, at 11⅞c.@11¾c., and do. Gulfs, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to day, and prices have been well supported, holders, in some instances, having obtained a slight advance on Saturday's closing quotations. The principal purchases have been made by regular trade, whose supplies had decreased materially during the past week or two, while they bought very sparingly, anticipating a reduction, instead of an improvement, in the value of desirable lots. The leading holders did not press their stocks on the market, and did not evince any great lack of confidence. The result has been that buyers have had to replenish their supplies, and to do so, they have been obliged to pay somewhat firmer prices. The speculative demand, based on the frost accounts from the West, has been rather limited; sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,800 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 50@ 5 00
Standard Superfine State	6 25@ 6 55
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Standard Superfine Western	6 25@ 6 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80@ 8 10
Extra Ohio, poor to very good shipping	7 00@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40@ 8 40
Fancy Genesee	7 20@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 50
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 80@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 90@10 50

Southern Flour is in less request to-day, at, however, uniform rates. Sales have been reported of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $7 25@$7 60 for mixed brands, and $7 65@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is attracting more attention at $4 20 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted a $20 75@$21.

HAY.—Sales to-day, 1,200 bales North River, at 60 @70c. per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat are asking prices above the views of most buyers; hence business lacks animation, though the inquiry for desirable lots is fair. Sales have been reported, to-day, of only 3,500 bush., including fair White Western at $1 75; amber Western at $1 70; Red do. (Winter) at $1 60; Prime Milwaukee Club at $1 35; Prime White Kentucky at $1 93; and choice new Red Georgia at $2 ₱ bush. Corn has been in good request at uniform quotations. Sales have been made, to-day, of 26,000 bush, at 86½c.@89c. for old and new Mixed Western; 89½.@92c. for poor to good round and Jersey yellow; 89c.@90c. for inferior Western yellow; 92c.@93c. for Southern yellow; and 89c.@ 92c. for poor to good white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate supply and limited demand at 97c.@98c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy at 60c.@72½c. ₱ bushel. Oats are freely offered and are moderately inquired for at easier rates. Canada at 52½.@55½c.; Western, 51c.@54c.; State, 49c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 47c.@50c.; Southern, 44c.@48½., ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been actively dealt in, at firmer rates, especially for Mess. Sales have been reported of 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 25, now generally held at $17 25 for Mess; $17 75@18 50 for Prime Mess, $19 25@$19 50 for Clear, $17 25 for thin Mess, $16 62½ for sour Mess, $16 12½ for soft Mess, and $15 12½@$15 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive, chiefly at 5¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales to-day 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is selling slowly at old rates. Sales 235 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $7 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 15c.@19c. for New State, 13c.@17c. for New Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is depressed and is quoted at from 3c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 125 tcs., in lots, at $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 4,000 bags Bombay Linseed, at $1 70 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 410 hhds. Cuba at 4¾c.@6½c., chiefly within the range; 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.@6½c.; and 2,121 boxes Havana, part at 5¼c., but mainly on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 8,000 lbs., at unchanged rates.

WHISKY—Is inactive and depressed, at 26½c.@ 27c., chiefly at 26½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; 600 cases Sago at 9½.; 50 tcs. Lard at 10s.; 150 tons Logwood at 12s.; 100 bales Pigs' Hair at 20s. For London, 100 bbls. Spirits at 5s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 3d. For San Francisco, ship *Golden Rule*, (1,750 tons,) with Coal, at $10 50.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN
Are now offering,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
Four cases extra Fine LAWNS, at 8c. per yard,
Warranted fast colors.
Six more cases of those
Fine FRENCH 4-4 PRINTS, at 12c., worth 18c. 6d. and 25.
Two cases BAREGE ANGLAISE, at 15c. per yard, worth 25c
Three cases FRENCH PRINTS,
Small Figure and full Chintz Color,
Only 12c. 6d., regular price 25. and 25 6d.
Also,
Two cases FRENCH GROS ODIER PRINTS, only 25. 6d. worth 4s.
Just received,
AN AUCTION LOT OF SUMMER QUILTS,
50 per cent less than the market price.
Also,
A complete assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Very cheap.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 75c. to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-ply and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Cotton Matting at low prices.
Crosley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 84 6th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-ruber gloves and mits. They are an excellent protection in riding, driving, fishing, hunting, gardening, or any exposure that soils or discolors the hands; are impervious to water, and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 205 John-st., New-York, dealers in every variety of rubber goods.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; the other is seventeen years, and will do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country during Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., on third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman. Understands all kinds of family sewing, also plain dressmaking; would have no objection to assist with the care of children, or otherwise make herself useful. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Best of City reference. Call at No. 168 3d-av., on third floor, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EFFICIENT AND MOST respectable girl, a situation, as up stairs' servant and waitress; has been accustomed to serve in first-class families; is also a very excellent children's nurse, a person of kind and obliging disposition, respectful manners, genteel appearance, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GIRL FOURTEEN YEARS OF age, a situation to assist in housework, or to assist in the care of a child and to sew, with a genteel family, and where she would be allowed to go to Sunday-school; is strictly honest, and good-tempered and willing. Can be seen at No. 77 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., eighth door to the right.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer, or to do general housework for a steady, reliable, first-class servant; is very neat, obliging and capable. an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook. References unexceptionable. Also, a situation for a very nice genteel young girl as child's maid, waiter, or to do light work. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 68¾ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or minding children and plain sewing; would have no objections to the country; is a smart, active, working girl, and has the best of City reference from her last place in the City. Can be seen for four days. Call at No. 268 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., up stairs, room No. 9.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, FROM a very good family, not long in this country, should like to go in a family where she could have a good home as lady's companion, or to teach German; would like to go to the country. None but highly respectable families need apply. Address F. R., Box No. 3,216 New-York Post office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMMAN, A situation as thorough cook: makes good pastry and bread, the best of soups, creams and preserves of all kinds. No objection to a respectable private boarding-house, or the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, WELL recommended, situations in City or country—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are neat, respectable, and fully competent for their duties. Apply at No. 378 6th-av, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; first-rate bread baker; has no objection to do housework for a small private family. Can procure good City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 West 26th-st., first floor, front room. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, well recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would take a laundress' situation; she is a person of the most reliable habits, is a first rate cook, a superior washer and ironer, and able to do nn gentlemen's shirts in first-rate style. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, &c., or would do general housework in a private family; the best of reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; understands bread and pastry; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 20th-st., with her last employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been employed in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., corner Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Is an excellent baker and tanndress; understands either business thoroughly and has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 162 9th st, between 2d and 4th ave. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, who is fully competent to do fine washing and French fluting; can be highly recommended by the best families; can be seen until engaged, at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended by the best families in the City. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK A SITUAtion in a first-class gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No 136 West 10th-st., between Hudson and Bleecker sts., Room No. 3, second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY, RESPECTABLE German young lady, a situation, in a private family, as laundress or chambermaid, or to take care of children; has no objection to travel, or go to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl, in a small private family, to do general work; can cook, wash and iron, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 190 17th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to go in the country with a family; a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 26½ Monroe st., for two days; the best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to travel to England with a lady in the capacity of nurse or lady's maid; wages no object; best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 24th-st., for two or three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to do light waiting; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to go West as general seamstress. Will engage to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, also small boys' clothing. Please call at No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent girl, to walk on a lady or growing children; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to travel. Call or address No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, and to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; can be seen at her last place, No. 25 West 35th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as seamstress and to do light chamber-work, or rec to grown children. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY wants a situation as nursery governess or housekeeper; is a good sewer; mends and cleans lace equal to new. Address Miss M. L., Station A Post-office. References given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork, plain sewing and all kinds of embroideries. Inquire at No. 256 East 14th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress or chambermaid; can be seen for two days at No. 134 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and washing or general house work: can be seen for two days at No 123 20th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY, RESPECTABLE German Girl, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first class waitress or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 195 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AN EDUCATED LADY, OF SUPERIOR ATtainments, having excellent management with children, desires the supervision of a widower's family, or would act as companion where the lady was an invalid. No objection to the country, provided a respectable home is offered. Address S. M. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A NUMBER OF superior servants, German, English, Scotch, Irish and others, with first class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Colnert.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th ave. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS CAREFULLY selected by C. BOOKHAM, at his select and only office, No. 59 East 13th-st, three doors west of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to wait on a lady and sew, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No 77 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., eighth door to the right.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and light chamberwork, in a small, private family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 71 16th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single and industrious Protestant man; is very efficient in laying out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables; also, green-house graperies, cold or hot; is very competent in the flower department, care of fruit trees; no objection to take charge of a farm; six years' reference from his place in Scotland and eight years in this country. Address G. R., Smith's seed store, No. 61 White-st., New-York; will be attended to. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses in all its branches; would be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; five years' refereoce given. Can be seen until engaged, by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, the man as waiter and the woman as cook; both perfectly understand their business and have lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; the woman is a good pastry and bread maker; no objection to the country; if can't get together will go separately. Can be seen for three days at No. 122 East 25th-st. Address C. W. R

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who has acted in the same capacity for over six years in this City. Any gentleman who may require the services of a first rate man, with undoubted references as to honesty, sobriety, &c., and who will look to the interest of his employer, will call or address L. D., at Trainor's Saddlery Establishment, No. 654 Broadway, or address Box No. 266 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers and vegetables; testimonials will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener. Address P. R., Gardener, at Messrs Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., who have known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man and his wife desire situations in City or country, separate or together. The man is willing to make himself generally useful inside or out about; knows well the care of horses and is a good steady driver; would assist in a garden. The wife is a nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to a watering-place. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man; has perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is an excellent groom and good driver; can keep his horses and harness in English fashion, and has no objections to go to any part of the State, and can give excellent reference as to character and capability. Address N. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, willing and well-disposed Protestant young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver and plain gardener; can milk and will make himself generally useful; is also a good farmer, can mow and cradle, and take a hand at anything on a farm. Wages not so much an object as a good home; best of references. Call at No. 378 8th av., near 23rd-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Apply to or address W. B., No. 73 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, by one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches and can come well recommended from his last employer, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address E. G., coachman, care of C. Waters, saddle and harness maker, corner 13th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a single young man; is a careful driver and a good groom; will be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from his last employer; would go to any part of the country. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; is a careful, steady driver; understands plain gardening and the milking of cows; is willing and obliging round a gentleman's place; country preferred; good reference. Can be seen for two days, or address at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, coaches and harness; has no objection to make himself otherwise useful to his employer. The best of City reference given. A note addressed to E. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and farmer, and to work in a garden; understands the management and care of horses. Refers for honesty, sobriety and good conduct to his former employer. Any gentleman in want of a smart energetic young man can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman young men, a gardener's place; thoroughly understands his business, green-house and grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; has been eight years in the country; satisfactory reference from his former employer. Address, for two days, F. F., at Jas Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A steady young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is not afraid to work; would have no objection to taking care of fast horses, if required; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom. Can give the best of City references from his last place. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 354 Broadway, in the Coach Factory, for J. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of hot-house and green-house, hot and cold graperies, with unquestionable reference as to habits and abilities. To be seen, until engaged, at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with the best of reference, a situation as coachman, gardener, or farmer; understands the care of horses; is a good plain gardener, a good farmer; is willing to make himself useful; in fact, is willing to work. Apply, for two days, at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN the City or country, with a private family, by a respectable young man; has no objection to assist in gardening and making himself generally useful; has good reference from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WITHout any incumbrance, a situation as gardener or farmer, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; fully understands the laying out of a gentleman's place; is fully competent; has good recommendations. Address for one day, R. M., Box No 136 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OLD, A NAtive of Holland, and conversant with several languages, is desirous to accompany a gentleman or family to Europe as companion and interpreter. A free passage the only compensation required. Address, for two days, BLANK, No. 119 Franklin st., or No. 86 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER; one who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man, without incumbrance, and his wife is a good cook or laundress. Any gentleman who may be in want of the above may address, immediately, K. P. P., Gardener, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND wife; the man to take care of horses and drive occasionally, and assist about the garden; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; would prefer the country. Inquire in the saddlery store, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation, as waiter in a private family; the best of references from his last place. Any note or message sent to No 900 Broadway, for two days, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper or clerk in a grocery store; willing to make himself generally useful; can have good reference from his last employer. Address THOS. M'CORMACK, No. 396 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young man, 24 years of age, a situation in a store or office; writes a good, clear hand; is acquainted with hook-keeping, and is not afraid of any kind of work. Address, for three days, H. T., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young single man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden, and make himself useful. No objection to any part of the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in some wholesale and retail store down town. Is smart, willing and obliging; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No 503 Greenwich-st., rear building, Room No. 16.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A TEMPERANCE grocery; wholesale preferred. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address corner Houston and Cannon sts., care Lewis & Woodruff.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN, who has just arrived. He is stout, and willing to work on a farm, and to make himself in any way useful. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man; can take care of a horse and cow; is a good milker; good refereoces. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—ANY PERSON IN want of a man who can do carpenter work and painting, &c., will find a useful man by addressing C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well recommended male and female servants for the city and country. Good German and other help on hand. Call at the Employment Office, No. 107 Broadway, up stairs.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A first class mechanic, well acquainted with all kinds of machines, and capable of taking entire charge of any factory is in want of a situation; has acted as foreman of one of the largest factories in this City. References, first class. Address F. L. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man of many years' experience, who is a good groom and fully understands the care of horses, and is a good driver, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation in City or country; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 112 East 22d-st., for two days; or address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, is a careful driver and a plain gardener; is willing to work and to make himself useful. And is well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

HAT SALESMEN WANTED.—A FIRST-class house in the Hat and Straw Goods trade, would engage six or eight good salesmen, who can control a first rate and safe trade, either near by or in either the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee. To the right men, liberal treatment will be offered. Address, with real name and reference, HATS AND STRAW GOODS, Box No. 108 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, WHO WELL UNderstands the business in all its parts; must be an expert and careful driver, good character, neat, obliging and industrious. None others need apply at No. 160 Front-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT small children; the man as farmer, and his wife to take charge of the poultry and dairy. Competent persons, with good recommendations, may apply at No. 18 West 25th-st., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and seamstress, who will go into the country for the Summer. Best references required. Inquire at No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A DRY goods jobbing house; must write a good hand, and thoroughly understand the business. Address Box No. 2,698 Lower Post office.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE.
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 2 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO, No. 74 King William-st., London,
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.
The magnificent first-class Clipper Ship.
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 16, East River.
This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 122 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, is in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVALLY, Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.
This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.
SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.
For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 8 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—I PURITANI.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LA VIE DE BOHEME.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—ROUGH DIAMOND—ECNESIPA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TEMPTATION—LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS—HAPPY MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA TOUR DE NESLE—LA BAYADERE—TWO BUZZARDS.

BOWERY THEATRE—OWA-RYAD SAUL—THE SURGEON OF PARIS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—REVOLT OF MASSENA—SKETCHES OF INDIA—PIRATE'S LEGACY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TIME TRIES ALL—BARNEY THE BARON—HOLE IN THE WALL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SOAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—CONCERTS—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to day, June 14, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., arrived at this port late last night. She brings London papers of the day of sailing, from which we obtain full details of the news, a brief summary of which we received from Quebec, as brought by the *North Briton*, and published yesterday morning. The intelligence relative to the war is of the most interesting character.

The *Star of the West*, which arrived at this port very early yesterday morning, from Aspinwall June 3, brings $1,529,000 in specie, and the California mails to May 20. Political affairs in California were creating some excitement. Gov. WELLER had published an appeal for reëlection, addressed to the Democratic Party of the State. Great complaints continue to be made of the overcrowded state of the Pacific steamers.

News from Oregon, to May 7, indicates an increased excitement in political affairs. The split in the Democratic Party was becoming wider, and the claims of the rival Congressional candidates were being pushed with vigor. The new military dispositions ordered by General HARNEY had been devised to protect the route to the northern mines.

Dates from British Columbia are to May 14. The amount of gold shipped from Fraser's River from April 11 to May 10 was $195,000. The number of men at the mines was rated from 2,000 to 3,000. The accounts of the yield of gold were conflicting. An attempt had been made to fit out an exploring expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island.

By the *Star of the West* we receive our usual South American correspondence. The blockade of Guayequil is still maintained by the Peruvian squadron; and the consequent distress of the country had found vent in various movements adverse to the actual Government. Some discord has occurred in Peru between the President and the Chambers, arising out of the wish of the former to obtain a new loan, and to augment the army. The plea for these demands, which the Legislature declines to indulge, are some hostile demonstrations of ECHENIQUE upon the southern frontier. Bolivia is entirely quiet, and actively progressive. In Chili the Government forces had been successful against the insurgents, both in the north and in the south. A battle which occurred near Coquimbo, April 29, resulted in the entire defeat of the revolutionary army, and its subsequent dispersion. A fresh difficulty, involving the American flag, had occurred at Valparaiso, the authorities having seized an American brig laden with arms, and retained possession upon suspicion that the cargo was destined for the insurgents. The Austrian exploring vessel, the *Novara*, was at Valparaiso. The Congress of New-Granada adjourned May 9; the most noteworthy act of the session being the new electoral law, which, it is represented, converts the confederation into a central absolutism. The revolutionary movement in Santander is still active.

From Central America we have intimations of approaching hostilities between Nicaragua and Costa Rica on the subject of the Transit Route. The party of M. BALLY are reported as being sick of their undertaking, and about to take flight for France.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana June 8, arrived here last evening. The news is one day later. The health of that port was never so favorable as thus far in the present season.

We have dates from Turk's Island to June 2. Heavy rains had visited the Island, seriously interfering with the salt business.

We have important intelligence from Arizona. A mass meeting of citizens had been held at Arizona City to remonstrate against the inaction of the General Government in failing to provide for a Territorial organization. A series of strong resolutions was adopted, and it was resolved to call a Territorial Convention at Tucson on the 27th of June.

The Germans of Baltimore had a grand festival on Saturday, in anticipation of the annual celebration of Pfingstmonteg. Thirty-two visiting societies from other cities were present. There was a procession, accompanied by an illumination, and followed by a banquet.

The wife of Capt. HUNSON, who commanded the *Niagara* while she was engaged in laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable, has been presented by the Emperor of Russia with a diamond brooch valued at $5,000, in acknowledgment of the courtesy extended by Capt. HUDSON to several Russian naval officers, who were on board the *Niagara* during the expedition.

The bark *J. J. Cobb*, which was picked up on the 29th ult., twenty miles from Matanzas, scuttled and abandoned, after having evidently landed a cargo of Africans on the coast of Cuba, formerly belonged to MOAA BROTHERS, NAVARRO & Co., of this City, by whom she was sold in Cuba, between two and three years ago. She was 307 tons burden, built at Robbinston, Me., in 1855, and has been variously employed since. In December last she sailed from Havana with a cargo of rum, ostensibly bound to St. Thomas and Antwerp, in command of one Captain PATERSON, and she has not been seen or heard of until fallen in with as above. She was towed into Havana by the schooner *Cumberland*, Captain SYMMES, of New-York. The schooner *Wanderer* is reported as having sailed from Havana for Matanzas on the 2d inst.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, confirmed the Mayor's nomination of DANIEL E. DELAVAN for City Inspector. Considerable routine business was transacted, but little that was of public interest, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met last night and accepted Mr. CONOVER'S proposal to keep in repair all the roads on Manhattan Island for $50,000 a-year. They also voted to accept the report in favor of giving the street-cleaning of the City to Messrs. JOHNSON & SAYER, but, by way of amendment, added also the names of Messrs. EAALE and REED. The sum named for this work, and it was the highest required in any of the bids, was $300,000.

The Turnvereln, Sængerbund and kindred German societies of this City celebrated their ninth "Pfingstmontag" yesterday, at Elm Park, with more than the usual spirit. At least six thousand persons were present. The proceedings were in every way interesting and decorous.

The City Guard make their twenty-sixth anniversary excursion to-day. They go to West Point, where a grand reception awaits them. Before embarking, they will pay a marching salute to the Milwaukee Light Guard, now staying at the Astor House. The City Guard have the deserved reputation of being the finest military company in the City.

The action brought by Mr. W. W. SMITH against the proprietors of the TIMES for the publication of DONELLY'S speech delivered at his execution for the murder of MOSES, the barkeeper of the Seaview House, was brought on for trial yesterday, in the Superior Court. The legal right of the defendents to publish the article in question being contended for on their part, the Judge directed the Jury to assess the damages and render a verdict subject to the opinion of the Court. The Jury rendered a verdict for the defendants; which was changed as a matter of form to a verdict for the plaintiff for nominal damages.

The third trial of JAMES GLASS, for the murder of RICHARD OWENS, in Elm-street, in February last, was commenced yesterday, before Judge DAVIES, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. At the adjournment of the Court eleven jurors had been sworn.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, CHRISTOPHER MILLER, a little boy, curiously charged with assault and battery on a little girl, was placed at the bar by District-Attorney WATERBURY. He mounted a horse, it appeared from the evidence, in Avenue B, and rode over the said girl, inflicting injuries from which she recovered. He was quite a little boy, and his defence was that he could not restrain the horse. The jury convicted him, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to the City Prison for five days, and fined $50. WILLIAM SCHREIMER pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money. There were six indictments against him on similar charges. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. HERMANN EPPSTEIN was tried for receiving stolen goods and acquitted.

The Brooklyn Common Council voted, last night, that a horse railroad on Grand-street, Eastern District, was necessary, and directed the City Clerk to publish the notice required by the Railroad act, calling for proposals for the privilege of the route. This line will extend from the foot of South Seventh-street, through Grand-street and Maspeth-avenue to Newtown.

Cotton advanced ⅛c. ₱ ℔ yesterday, with sales of 1000 bales. Flour was in good demand, and prices favored sellers. Wheat was in request, but the firmness of holders checked business. Corn was moderately dealt in at uniform rates. Pork was actively inquired for at improved prices. Lard, Beef, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Oils and Whisky, were less sought after. Hay, Sole Leather, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand. The Freight engagements were moderate.

A City Inspector at Last.

By a unanimous vote, the Aldermen last evening confirmed the Mayor's nomination of DANIEL E. DELAVAN as City Inspector. The language of their resolution of confirmation,—"that the Board do advise and consent to the *appointment*," &c.—while it was necessary to their own consistency, involves a wanton insult to Mr. DELAVAN. He probably will not resent it, however, on the ground that nobody will believe it true that the Aldermen "advised" his nomination. They have kept his name in Alderman BOOLE'S pocket for a fortnight, which is ample evidence that they did not "advise" his appointment, and they have only consented to it because they could not do better. When Alderman ADAMS heard that they were about to adopt the confirmation unanimously, he intimated that they had probably "seen" DELAVAN. Now to be "seen by the Aldermen" means something more than that one's fleshly body has passed in review before our august City Fathers, and the image of his substance rested for a moment upon their optic nerves. That the candidate for City Inspector has been "seen by the Aldermen," means that he has been closeted with an Aldermanic Committee, and that certain serious questions have been put to him, all tending to the one grand query: Would he strive his utmost if appointed to carry through six great schemes now understood to be on foot for undermining the Municipal treasury?

Now, that Mr. DELAVAN was "seen" so far as to be fully catechized we do not doubt; but that he answered satisfactorily, we are glad to believe that his confirmation does not prove. Mr. DELAVAN has the reputation of being an honest man, and, moreover, he is too shrewd a politician to commit political suicide in the vulgar fashion common with City Inspectors. Why then do the Aldermen unanimously confirm him?

In the first place, the exposure made in this journal of the six prospective schemes, to which we have alluded, has inspired the Aldermanic engineers with wholesome terror. Then, the Board of Councilmen are not all satisfied with the shape that affairs have been taking. The Aldermen would have preferred that there should be no City Inspector appointed at all, nor any contracts made. It would then have become their duty to have the necessary street cleaning done by days' work; the Ward Inspectors would have been called to supervise this work—the Aldermen, having all the patronage in their own hands, would have ruled the Ward Inspectors. This was a fine plan for the Aldermen, but a poor plan for the Councilmen; and as the smaller Board could not perfect many of its schemes without the coöperation of the larger, it was worth while for the former to pay some attention to the threats of the latter, and put things into such a form that the profits might be shared. But a still more potent argument proceeded from the Mayor's Office. Ever since His Honor stormed the City Inspector's Rooms through its second-floor windows, and assumed to himself the captaincy of the Inspector's Department, the Aldermen had been aware that without assuming any more doubtful powers," Mr. TIEMANN might at once advertise for proposals and insist, just as the Charter does, that the lowest responsible bidder should take the job of street-cleaning. Should the Mayor adopt this policy, as acting City Inspector, he would share with the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel the entire disposition of three hundred thousand dollars per year. The Mayor had shown no disposition to do any such desperate thing, but it was rumored that he might be driven to the resolution, and indeed that he had already come to the end of his patience, and named his last candidate. What better could the Alderman do in the circumstances than they did? The nominee was entirely satisfactory to their "party," and indeed it would have been rather awkward to reject so noted a eachem. They postponed final action long enough to leave it always doubtful whether they had been compelled to forego all their coveted epoile or not. They make friends with inevitable fate and hope for the best.

As for the new Inspector himself, if he accepts office unpledged, he has a world of work to do, which, faithfully done, will reflect great credit upon him, before reaching those more radical and delicate duties on the performance of which the model Inspector of the future must found his fame. If he will throw overboard pending illegal contracts for the street cleaning—will refuse all complicity in any projected "little arrangements," and turn out of doors a crowd of ignorant and imbecile dependents, to replace them with a corps of competent men, fit to do the duty of his subordinates—he will gain lasting laurels, and put the tax-payers of New-York under a thousand obligations.

THE TWO BOBBIOS.—The New-York *Herald* will insist upon it that there are two Bobbios in Italy as there were two *Dromios* in the "Comedy of Errors." It also demands a river *Gogna* for Sardinia. There is in fact, however, a certain river Agugna in Sardinia, which has played no inconsiderable part in the present campaign, and may play a greater part in time to come. And there are also two towns in Sardinia, one of which, named Robbio, lies not far from the said river Agugna, while the other named Bobbio lies far away beyond the Po and near the frontier of Parma. One of these towns the Austrians, it seems, have recently occupied in force. If the town in question be Bobbio, they had already taken possession of it on the 13th of May. If on the other hand it be Robbio which they have honored with their presence, the movement indicates a disposition to contest the Lomelline with the Franco-Sardinian army, which has already in part passed the Sesia under the King of Sardinia, while the Emperor of the French had moved his head-quarters to Casale, as an indication of some great eastward movement of the main body at no distent day.

Libel Suits and the Press.

In perfect conformity with the precedents of several years' experience, a suit for libel brought against the TIMES by Mr. W. W. SMITH, was yesterday terminated in favor of this journal. The circumstances of this particular case throw so much light upon the ordinary origin of libel suits against the Press, and the fashion of its settlement is so full of wholesome instruction for those whom a moment of very natural excitement may lead into litigation with the daily journals, that we think it worthy a moment's attention from our readers.

About eighteen months ago, a young man named MOSES was murdered in the hotel kept by Mr. SMITH at Nevasink. Suspicion fastened at once upon an inmate of the house, who was arrested, brought to trial, convicted and executed. The scene of his execution was made more than usually painful by the conduct of the unhappy prisoner, who, evidently laboring under the most intense excitement, reviewed his own case in a passionately incoherent and illogical speech, the tenor of which went to show that he was really innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer, and that the guilty person was the landlord of the hotel himself. This speech was reproduced by the Reporters of the Press, and appeared, with other news of the day, in the TIMES. We took occasion, however, to point out to our readers the utterly worthless character of this most pitiable harangue; and it never for an instant occurred to us that any reasonable being could think of bestowing the least heed upon its accusations.

Mr. SMITH, however, on reading the account of the execution, became naturally indignant at finding his name coupled in the public prints with these ravings of a man maddened by shame and misery, and the near approach of death. He thought, as many men in the like position have, doubtless, thought before him, that the Press ought to be held responsible for the publicity given to such charges; and, notwithstanding our careful explanation of our own views on the subject, he prosecuted us for libel. The suit has been consummated; and while the character of Mr. SMITH—never for an instant impugned—has come out of the ordeal unscathed, the evident equity of the case has been confirmed in the TIMES. We have not been found guilty of libel, for the good and sufficient reason that there has been no libel perpetrated. We had incidentally fallen upon the misfortune of disseminating a charge which no sane man could for a moment entertain seriously, and the law absolves us from any responsibility for this act. In nine instances out of ten such must be the termination of suits for libel against the Press. Not once in twenty years can any journal having the slightest claim to respectability be expected to be proved guilty of libel in the full sense of that word. All considerations of justice and good feeling apart, it is so manifestly against the interest of every newspaper seeking reputation as an authority, to make itself the organ of personal spite, or petty malignity, that any private individual who may find his name accidentally connected by a leading journal with some disgraceful aspersions to which he is not liable, will always find it in every respect the wisest course for him to apply immediately to the authorities of the journal itself, and request of them a full correction of the misstatement. To resort at once to the weapons of the law in such cases is but a little wiser than it would be to draw a bowie-knife or revolver and anticipate all explanations by slaying the supposed offender. The freedom of the Press to comment upon passing events, and to give the public full chronicles of the history of each successive day, is recognized both by our laws and our customs as an integral element in our civilization. Where a reckless and licentious abuse of this freedom can be proved, it should, of course, be severely punished, and always will be while our Courts retain any character of judicial honesty. But such abuse should never be *presumed*. A suit for libel is a simple cutting off of all communications between the suitor and the sued. The person who thinks himself libeled in the Press, to-day, and by a courteous representation of the fact secures a retraction to-morrow, has achieved the best possible remedy of his wrong. The imputation vanishes with the disavowal, and the matter has come to an end. But he who chooses litigation as his means of redress, is sure only of a long and fatiguing interval of unpleasant excitement and of a heavy bill of legal costs. The chances are overwhelmingly against a verdict in his favor, and must continue to be so, while the public remain persuaded of the general justice and honesty with which the Press is, and for its own sake must be, administered.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION OF MONTEBELLO.—The *Fulton* brings us, at last, the official Austrian account of the action of the 20th of May. It is a carefully-prepared document, but bears such obvious marks of preperation for the sake of producing a specific impression, that the London *Times* itself, in comparing it with the Sardinian version of the same affair, is forced to admit that the Austrian is superior to the Italian as "DEFOE is superior to the author of *Baron Munchausen*." The "monstrous exaggeration" of the French numbers in the Austrian dispatch is also justly commented upon by the British apologist of Austria, who concludes, after a careful examination of Count GYULAI'S elaborate plea for a victory, that the "result of the battle was honorable to the French, and that it will be for the Austrians to show, if they can, in future engagements, that the success of their enemies was due, not to superior military qualities, but only to the uncertain fortune of war."

The outrageously inaccurate and dishonest character of Count GYULAI'S statement indeed fully bears out the criticism of JOMINI, which we have already quoted in these columns, upon the respective values of French and Austrian bulletins of war. The Sardinian story seems also to have been very highly colored in a sense opposite from the Austrian; and the substantial truth of history is undoubtedly to be looked for in the modest, decisive and intelligible dispatch of Gen. FOREY.

THE DELEGATE WAR.—We almost begin to fear that there is, after all, a degree of trouble deep in the bosom of the Democracy respecting the best mode of appointing delegates to Charleston. Most of the papers of that party express themselves in favor of the District system. That this is contrary to the programme, and that it will be quashed when the proper time comes, no sensible politician can for a moment doubt. Mr. CASSINY, of the Albany *Atlas*, and Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, of the State Committee, know all this as well as we could tell them. They will listen to the remonstrances of the Hards with composure, give a polite ear to the Sage of Binghamton's friends, and talk gently as sucking doves about union, harmony and success. But when the Democratic State Convention meets, in the Fall, will they be moved from their purpose by the New-York *News* or the Albany *Standard*? We rather think not. Will they stop to consider how many village journals have expressed a preference for the District System? No, indeed. New-York must be a unit in Charleston. New-York must have no candidate, from the southern tier, or till the front rank of aspirants has fallen.

If, in the course of events, in order to save the harmony of the National Democracy, New-York is compelled to bring forth a man for the Presidency, why then it will be more important than ever that she should appear in the character of a unit.

It is all very well for the Hards to elicit public opinion, and publish long lists of Democratic organs; but the thing is already settled. The "documents," if they would like to see them, may be found in DEAN RICHMOND'S overcoat pocket.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our readers, fashionable, musical, charitable, curious, idle and busy, must not, for their own sakes, be suffered to forget that BELLINI'S magnificent opera of "I Puritani" is to be performed at the Academy of Music to-night, for the benefit of one of the noblest benevolent institutions of New-York.

The cast of the opera for this occasion is an event in its way, including as it does, in the character of *Elvira*, a New-York lady of the highest distinction, Madame le Comtesse DE FRAUSAC, formerly Miss THOANE, whose reputation *de salon* as an artist of the rarest quality should of itself suffice to fill the house. Madame DE FRAUSAC will, moreover, be supported by the full force of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S unrivaled operatic army, and everything augurs one of the most delightful operatic *fêtes* of the season. Those who cannot hear "I Puritani" to-night will do well to absent themselves from town immediately.

A CORRECTION.—In the communication of Mr. WOODRUFF, published yesterday morning, the quantity of offal removed by him was stated as 2,000 tons. It should have been 200,000 per annum.

Pfingst-Montag.

NINTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK TURNVEREINS—FESTIVITIES IN ELM PARK.

"Pfingst-Montag,"—Pentecost, or Whit-Monday, is the great festival day of the year with the Germans of the Old World and the New. They celebrate it if they are "City pent," by excursions into the country;—if they dwell in the country, they still have their festive out door recreations. It is their welcome to the Spring,—their rejoicing that "Winter is over and gone, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

Yesterday, our German citizens of this City and its vicinity, turned out in their thousands for this most worthy festival. It was "Pfingst-Montag." Wherever a German is, all the world over, he remembers that day. So, yesterday, the principal streets of the City were paraded by a procession of Germans, bound for Elm Park, in somewhat of the following order, and much gazed et by edmiring citizens:

The Union Husser Company, Third Regiment, Captain LUX; Band of the New-York German Rifle Corps; the New-York Rifle Corps, Captain BUSCH; the Festival Committee and Marshals, with their Adjutants; the Invited Turners, with the delegation from other cities; the Bands of the Krehkeile Gembrinia, and Bummella Unions.

The Glee Clubs followed; the New-York Liedertafel and Maennerchor, the Allemania Club, the Frohsinn, Helvetia, Columbia, Mozart, Euphonia, Colonia, Saergerrunda, Schillerbund, Rheinischer Saengerbund, Teutonia Maennerchor, and many other companies, equally important, which we have not space to particularize.

Starting from Hermony Gerden, Essex-street, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they marched through Grand-street, Bowery, Chatham-street, the Park, up Broadway, down Canal street, to the foot of Spring-street, where the *Alice Price* and the *Island Home* were in waiting to convey them to Striker's Bay, whence an easy road conducted them to Elm Park, the place of their destination.

By 2 o'clock, notwithstanding the ominous clouds, threatening rain, at least six thousand persons, women and children included, (and they equaled the men in numbers,) were assembled in Elm Park. A better place could not have been chosen. The trees are of the old native growth, with interlacing boughs, and when the rain did come pattering down, which it did three or four times, it only made a pleasant music on the leaves, and did not harm the gay hats of the ladies, which were tied to the branches and depended therefrom, like fruit pleasant to the eye, but forbidden to the touch. Underneath each tree a group of unbonneted, laughing women were enjoying themselves, plates and lager-bier glasses forming part of the crowd. They were like apples shaken from the trees of Paradise. It was dangerous for a bachelor to walk among them.

Precisely at two o'clock the singing by the various glee clubs commenced. Afterwards followed the gymnastic feats in relation to which special mention should be made to the feats of several of the juvenile Turners, boys from ten to fifteen years old, about 300 of whom were present. Many of these little fellows performed astonishing things in the "Turner" or gymnastic line. The adult Turners were equal to their established reputation. Those who have not witnessed their feats can have but little idea of them.

Mayor TIEMANN was invited to the festival and intended to be present but business interfered with his inclination. Police Commissioner STILLWELL and Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER were there, and in reply to Mr. KAUFMANN, President of the German Republican Central Club, made neat speeches, highly complimentary to the Germens. The whole proceedings at the festival were more than usually pleasent. If the day had been brighter and there had been no constant threatening of rain, nothing would have been wanting to have rendered the "Pfingst-Montag" of this year, the best of the nine years of anniversaries which the Turnverein have celebrated. As it was, it was one of the best, and deserves a hearty encomium.

From Havana.

NEWS ONE DAY LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.

The U. S. mail steamship *Philadelphia*, ELISHA HOWLS, Esq., commanding, left New-Orleans June 5 for New-York *via* Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed on the P. M. of the same day, arriving at this port last evening. The *Philadelphia* transferred 104 passengers at Havana, and brings 164 passengers, a fair cargo, and $215.000 in specie for New-York.

She passed U. S. M. steamer *Empire City* the P. M. of the 8th, about 30 miles this side of Havana.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana. The Island is healthier at present than it has been known to be in many years at the same period.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 12.

The steamer *Isabel*, arrived to-day, brings Havana dates of the 10th. Reports Sugar quiet; stock at Havana and Matanzas, 400,000 boxes. Molasses unchanged. Freights inactive.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Empire Kindling-wood Factory, No. 78 East Twenty-fifth-street, owned and occupied by WM. L. WILLIAMS. The fire was first discovered in the vicinity of the boiler connected with the engine. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes after the flames were first discovered, some stables adjoining were also in a blaze. The firemen prevented the flames from extending beyond the factory and stables. Damage about $5,000—not insured.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Annual Examination.

EXERCISES OF THE WEEK—THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE—NAMES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Monday, June 13, 1859.

As a legitimate result of the northeast winds which have prevailed for the last day or two, we are enjoying the luxury of an energetic rain. All the morning the clouds scudded about as if uncertain what their work was to be. Finally they settled sufficiently down on the sides of the mountains and are now relieving themselves of their liquid burdens. A few ladies resolutely persisted until noon in strolling through the grounds attached to the Academy; these they found themselves obliged to retire under shelter. After dinner a few endeavored to enjoy the prospect from the piazza of the hotel, but the water view so predominated that these finally found themselves under the necessity of retreating to the halls and parlors of the building where they are at present enjoying themselves as they are best able to. Of course the storm has proved a most disagreeable interruption to the out-door exercises of Examination-week in the Military Academy.

By an act of Congress approved Aug. 8, 1846, the President is authorized to appoint a Board of Visitors to attend this annual examination. The whole number of visitors each year is not to exceed one half the number of States in the Union. They are to be selected alternately from every second state, each member of the Board being a *bona fide* resident citizen of the State from which he is appointed, not less than six members are to be taken from among officers actually serving in the militia, and a second member is not to be taken from any Congressional District until every other District in the State shall have supplied a member. No compensation is to be made to these visitors beyond the payment of their board while at the Military Academy, and an allowance not to exceed eight cents per mile for traveling by the shortest mail route from their homes to the Academy and back. It is their duty to report at the commencement of the session of Congress next succeeding their visit the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration and fiscal affairs of the institution. The visitors for the present year are as follows:

Colonel Rufus L. Baker, Connecticut.
Dr. John P. Barnes, Alabama.
Major William Beard, Louisiana.
George W. Cass, Esq., Pennsylvania.
Gen. George E. Danforth, New York.
Charles Eldridge, Esq., Wisconsin.
Hon. Augustine Haines, Maine.
Col. John E. Heard, Massachusetts.
Ethelbert Hibben, Oregon.
Col. John Johnston, Ohio.
Hon. John Kerr, North Carolina.
Capt. Thomas T. Lee, Maryland.
Gen. S. B. Lowry, Minnesota.
L. R. Page, Esq., Mississippi.
Gen. T. C. Smith, Florida.
Ebenezer Starke, Esq., Georgia.
V. P. Van Antwerp, Esq., Iowa.

Of these individuals Dr. BARNES, of Alabama, declined to serve. The Board was organized by the election of Col. JOHNSTON, of Ohio, as President, and Col. HEARD, of Massachusetts, as Secretary. The examinations began Thursday the 2d inst., and have proceeded daily since, occupying from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They will probably be concluded this afternoon. The Committee express themselves gratified with the efficiency displayed thus far, but the effect which the examinations may have on the relative standing of the members of the lower classes cannot be known for some days to come.

Each afternoon, during the examination, the cadets have had out-door exercises for the edification of the members of the Board of Visitors, as well as for the special delectation of the ladies. Wednesday, the 1st of June, and the day preceding the commencement of the examination, a collation was served at the Superintendent's, Col. DELAFIELD. Members of the Visiting Board who had arrived were present, as well as numerous ladies. Thursday, the cadets were reviewed. Friday, they displayed their skill in handling sea-coast artillery.

This exercise was very effective and highly creditable. Monday a Battalion Drill took place; Tuesday the cadets were exercised with the light artillery and the siege battery. Thursday they displayed their skill in riding the horse. Three hundred ladies and gentlemen witnessed this exercise in the riding hall. Afterwards the performances with the bayonet and foil were gone through. Friday the cadets were to be practiced in mortar firing, but the exercise was postponed until this afternoon, when a brief lull in the storm enabled the graduating class to display the proficiency they had attained in the use of the mortar.

The following table shows the names of the different members of this class, their relative rank and their age when they entered the Academy. They complete a five years' course of instruction with their graduation:

Order of General Merit.	Names.	State.	Age at date of Admission. Years.	Months.
1.	William E. Merrill	At Large	16	8
2.	Samuel H. Lockett	Ala	16	11
3.	Charles R. Collins	Pa.	17	9
4.	Chauncey B. Reese	N. Y.	16	6
5.	Orlando G. Wagner	Pa.	17	5
6.	Robert F. Beckham	Va.	17	1
7.	Moses H. Wright	Tenn.	17	11
8.	Edward G. Bush	Ill.	16	6
9.	Francis L. Guenther	N. Y.	16	3
10.	Elias B. Carling	Md.	16	11
11.	Martin D. Hardin	At Large	17	0
12.	Eugene M. Beker	N. Y.	16	11
13.	Jonathan N. Hall	Mich.	17	4
14.	Roderic Stone	Minn.	17	5
15.	Francis J. Crilley	Pa.	17	5
16.	Allen L. Anderson	Ohio	17	6
17.	Edwin H. Stoughton	Vt.	16	0
18.	Caleb H. Carlton	Ohio	17	10
19.	Joseph Wheeler, Jr.	N. Y.	17	9
20.	John J. Upham	Wis.	16	0
21.	Abreham K. Arnold	Pa.	17	3
22.	Henry A. F. Worth	At Large	16	0

The following are the names of the recently appointed cadets. They are required to report themselves personally at the Academy between the 1st and the 20th of June. Those who have complied with this regulation up to the present date are indicated by a star:

MAINE.
Ozias A. Blanchard.

CONNECTICUT.
Charles H. Lester.*

VERMONT.
Charles F. Rockwell.*

NEW YORK.
Wm. R. King.* Hulburt G. Townsend,
Charles L. Fitzhugh, Livingston Lansing.*
James Aug. Fruin,

NEW JERSEY.
Wm. C. Barnerd,* James M. Sanno.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Charles W. Smith, James William Reilly,*
Wm. H. H. Benyaurd,* Charles A. Whiteworth,*
Joseph R. Cook, Francis Ourslar,*
Wm. B. Stevenson,* Frank H. Phipps,*
Thomas S. Doebler, John G. Burler.*

MARYLAND.
Jacob Henry Counsetman.

VIRGINIA.
Wm. E. Gibson. John S. Font.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
John A. Jackson, Robert V. Cowan.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Colin McRea Weatherby.

GEORGIA.
Thos. J. Burton,* Matthew T. Nunnally.*

KENTUCKY.
Rice E. Graves,* Bartholomew Duprey,
Joseph Robertson.

OHIO.
James David Robb,* John A. Nesbit.
Peter S. Michil,* Herrison McDowell,
Asa H. Holgate,* John R. McGinnis.
Robert F. Sprout,*

LOUISIANA.
Leonce N. Olivier,* Armand Sally.*

INDIANA.
Elisha E. Drumb,* William J. Turnlag,
Volney P. Meson,* Jerome H. Chamberlain.
George Millikin,*

ILLINOIS.
Francis Richmond,* Joseph W. Vance.*

MISSISSIPPI.
Wm. A. Brown,* Charles R. Adams.

TENNESSEE.
George Marchbanks,* Charlee H. Conner,*
Charles W. S. Wilkinson,* John Henry March.*

ALABAMA.
Alto V. Lee.* Wm. S. Cowan.*
W. O. Winston, Jr.,*

MISSOURI.
Charles E. Blackwell,* John M. Arneit.*
Joseph Crane, Jr.,*

WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA.
James A. Swain, Jr.,* Henry Clay Wilkinson.

KANSAS. MICHIGAN.
David H. Kinzie. George A. Baker.*

Vacant Districts at this date: Sixth, New-York; First, Illinois; Fourth, Alabama; Fifth, Missouri; Utah; Third, Louisiana.

APPOINTMENTS AT LARGE.

1. John M. Wright.
2. Henry H. Lee.*
3. Josiah H. V. Field.*
4. Thomas Ward.*
5. Samuel C. Clark.
6. Thomas Rowland.
7. Geo. D. Ramsay, Jr.*
8. Jas. B. Washington.*
9. James R. Tyler.
10. Edward Y. Buchanan.

* Reported in person at the Academy to date, June 13.

Quite a number of visitors are at the Point at present. Gen. SCOTT is at Cozzan's, but has no review of the cadets the present year. Col. DELAFIELD, the commandant of the post, shows every attention to private visitors, but discourages the landing of large parties, as they break in upon the ordinary routine of cadet life and are likely to do damage to the buildings and grounds. Pic-nic parties are absolutely prohibited landing. W——g.

FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—By the arrival of the schooner *S. B. James*, Captain ROBBINS, from Grand Turk, we have advices to the 2d inst. There were very heavy rains at the Islands, destroying the most of the salt on hand, and overflowing the salt pans.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE CUBA QUESTION—INDICTMENT OF THE EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 13.

Recently-received information from Madrid, of an altogether reliable character, shows that, however desirable it may be for the United States to acquire Cuba, there is no prospect whatever of such a consummation, nor is there any probability of the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Spain and this country.

The Grand Jury this morning found a true bill against Mr. SEAMAN, Ex-Superintendent of Public Printing, for malfeasance in office. The District Court has adjourned till December, and in the meantime a process will be issued for the arrest of the accused.

The contract for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and Key West, semi-monthly, has been relet to the Southern Steamship Company. They are to receive $59,000, or $11,000 less than heretofore. The Company also agree to extend the trips to Havana, the postages to be the only compensation.

It is known that Mr. MASON, our Minister to France, is desirous of retaining his position more on account of his family's preference to remain abroad than his own; and that his resignation would long ago have been acceptable to the President. The rumor, however, that Senator SLIDELL will be his successor is generally credited, although the truth of the report is not placed beyond doubt.

Arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 13.

The California Overland Mail of the 20th May arrived last night.

The proprietors of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* were fined $100 each for publishing Mrs. SICKLES confession.

A party of Lieut. BEALE'S men had been attacked a Pah Utah Springs by the Mohave Indians.

Passengers report 3,000 Texans encamped near Fort Belknap for the purpose of exterminating the Caddo Reserve Indians. The Governor of Texas had called for United States troops to proceed against the marauders, and three companies of dragoons, under Major VAN DORN, were on their way from Forts Washita and Belknap.

Major VAN DORN had had an encounter with Apache Indians, killing 40 or 50, and taking 30 prisoners.

The Renewed Pike's Peak Excitement.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 13.

The Express has arrived here with dates from Denver City to the 7th inst., and $1,400 in gold dust. The accounts received are of the same nature as those previously reported, and the practicability of the mines is considered to be established. The first supply trains had arrived at the mines with provisions, which commanded good

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 3, 39, 2, 27, 9, 37, 38 24, 25.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1047, 1727, 1937, 1953, 1955, 257 1731, 1573, 1959, 1965, 1967, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1979, 1419, 1943, 1789, 1727, 1438. *Part II.*—Over and Terminer.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 61, 155, 263, 224, 148, 428, 186, 260½ 32 295 581½, 660 4, 467 536 161 2 6, 592, 680. *Part II.*—Nos. 665, 673 678 679, 664 643, 680, 681, 683, 687, 689 456 463 635, 663, 616.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Uncontested cases. *Part II.*—Nos 1017, 1118, 1055 1063 1075, 1083, 129, 614 295 422, 699 700 984 989 884, 795 879, 977, 597, 827, 908, 909, 1429, 1430, 22 70 641 786, 847, 860, 1000, 1019.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE OLD POLICE CASES.

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Board of Police.*—The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Field resumed his argument, and took up the various objections made to the return. He contended that the respondents were right in disputing the original title of these claimants. Mr. Field then passed to the allegeo ns ugnancy of the second and third branches of the return. He said it was well known to the Court that the actions of these relators were so extraordinary that they required special and perhaps unusual averments. They were found Policemen *de facto*, but refused to perform duty, and publicly declared that they did not belong to the Metropolitan force. The respondents, therefore, justly aver that they withdrew, the Court of Appeals having decided that they were, *nolens volens*, in office. Referring to Judge Strong's opinion in the Court of Appeals, Mr. Field argued that the decision in the case of McCune did not control these cases. The Court expressly leaves out of consideration the ordinance of the Common Council establishing a "Watch," and the collision at the City Hall, on the ground that it was not shown that McCune was concerned in the ouster ected under the other. In these cases both these points are introduced; and they stand, therefore, upon a very different footing.

After reciting the different parts of the return, and claiming that they were proper issues of fact, Mr. Field insisted that a *mandamus* could not go to displace one man for the benefit of another, as it would decide upon a suit between two parties, the rights of a third. He referred to 6 Com. Law Reports, 269; and 33 Eng. Law and Eq., 87.

The Court inquired how it was that this question was not decided in the Court of Appeals?

Mr. Field replied that the question was not raised before it. It was not then averred that the force was full, as it now is. The Attorney-General can file a *quo warranto* to eject the 600 or more officers who have been, as the other side allege, illegally appointed in place of the old force. About 650 men have been removed, resigned, died, or in some way are disposed of without question.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Mr. Field said that the counsel on the other side had been in the midst of his clients during the riots at the City Hall in 1857.

Mr. Dean rose with some warmth, and said the statement was untrue, and the learned counsel knew it.

Mr. Field reiterated his statement.

Mr. Dean said he was not there, but that Mr. Field was at that time in the Recorder's office, endeavoring to stir up a riot. [Here, the ex-policemen, who crowded the room, burst into loud applause.]

Mr. Field said that such conduct of itself was sufficient justification of the action of the Police Commissioners. If he were on the Board, he would never, except upon compulsion, replace these men, and if compelled to do so, would think it ample ground for their instant removal. The Court ought to be satisfied by such conduct, that these men were not entitled to any assistance in their efforts to obtain office, for which their conduct shows them clearly to be unfit.

Ex-Judge Dean, for the relators, supported the motion to quash the return. He insisted that it was evasive and inconsistent. In such case the Court should at once quash the writ.

Mr. Brady—You mean the return?

Mr. Field—No, no; he is quite right; the writ should be quashed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dean accepted Mr. Brady's suggestion, and continued. He said that it was not alleged that his clients were removed but that they did not do their duty. The Board itself did not do their duty, but did that of itself put them out of office?

Nor was it sufficient objection to the petitions of the relators that they did not allege that they were in office at and *after* the passing of the Police act, nor that they were citizens at *that time*, &c., &c., as claimed by respondents. The Board of Police might remove them if they wanted any of these requisites, but such deficiencies did not of themselves effect their displacement from office.

Mr. Dean contended that the return was impertinent and false—that it stated questions of law instead of matters of fact, and ought to be quashed with costs upon every application.

Mr. Brady is to follow on Tuesday.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bernard T. Clarke vs. *Anne A. Clarke.*—Report confirmed and divorce granted.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Emeline J. Clement vs. *Abraham D. Clement.*—Motion for alimony denied.

Uriah M. Lee et al. vs. *George Selleck, imp.*—The plaintiffs having regularly and in good faith appealed from the judgment against them, and given the security required in such case, the application to discharge the attachment should not be granted and is denied.

Francis A. Palmer et al. vs. *Elisha Smedley et al.*—Ordered that the second defence be stricken out as superfluous, and that the third defence also be stricken out, unless made more definite and certain in the particulars indicated in the notice, within ten days.

Jordan Mott et al. vs. *Garret H. Striker et al.*—Reference to Chas. Stuart, Esq., to inquire into the facts and report the evidence, with his opinion thereon; and that the final decision of the motion be suspended until his report is received, and then heard, upon two days' notice. D. D. Field for plaintiff; J. E. Beers for defendant Ann Striker.

Charles Burrall, Jr., vs. *Benj. Rothburn et al.*—Order to show cause granted.

In re the Application of Chas. E. Smith et al.—Referred to J. B. Hary, Esq., to take additional proof, and report.

Robert D. Dwyer vs. *James L. Smith et al.*—Motion for arrest of defendants denied, with liberty to renew it, on proper notice to defendants, and on a more specific affidavit, or on the proofs at the trial.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Pacific Bank vs. *M. Gilhooley.*—This case was reported in Saturday's TIMES. The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the full amount claimed, with interest.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE TIMES—REPORT OF DONNELLY'S EXECUTION—PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

W. W. Smith vs. *Henry J. Raymond and Edward B. Wesley.*—This was an action against the defendants as the editor and proprietor of the TIMES for a libel. It will be remembered that, in January, 1858, young Donnelly was executed, in New-Jersey, for the murder of Albert S. Moses, a barkeeper at the Seaview House. At the time of his execution Donelly made a lengthy speech, in which he asseverated his own innocence, and attempted (most unjustifiably) to throw suspicion of the murder on an innocent man, the plaintiff in this action. A full report of the proceedings on the execution, including the speech of Donnelly, and this aspersion of the plainuff was published in the TIMES of Jan. 9, 1858. Accompanying it, and in the same number of the paper, was an editorial article, expressing the fullest conviction that Donnelly was guilty and that his insinuations against the present plaintiff were merely invented in order to give his surviving relatives the comfort of believing that he was innocent.

For the publication of the passage of Donnelly's speech reflecting on this plaintiff, the latter brought the present action, which came on for trial to-day.

The evidence in the case was chiefly documentary. The plaintiffs put in evidence:

1. The libel itself, the publication of which was admitted.

2. The admission of defendants that the circulation of the TIMES at that time was thirty thousand copies.

The evidence for the defendants consisted in:

1. The testimony of the Sheriff of New-Jersey by whom Donnelly was executed, taken upon a commission. The principal point in his testimony was that it was always the custom in New-Jersey at the execution of convicts to ask them if they have anything to say, and to allow them to make a last dying speech upon the scaffold immediately prior to their execution. The custom was to allow them to say what they wish to. He (the Sheriff) never knew a case where this privilege was refused. This custom had existed as long as he had known anything about executions, say 25 years: how much longer he did not know, James Donelly made such a speech. On cross-examination he testified that Donnelly was executed at Freehold within an inclosed yard of the prison where he was confined, and, according to the statute of New Jersey. There were about ninety persons who were admitted as witnesses of the execution. He delivered his address in presence of these ninety persons only, and in the inclosed yard of the prison. It was not a written address.

2. The defence also put in evidence the editorial comments on the speech, published in the same issue, and already referred to; also offered a stipulation on the part of plaintiff conceding that the report was correct.

In addition to the facts above stated, the plaintiff offered an article quoted from another paper into the TIMES of September following, and referring to the case, but this was excluded by the court.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for the defendants, said the defence would move to dismiss the complaint. He would make that motion under the act of 1851, chapter 130, which was as follows: "No reporter, editor or proprietor of any newspaper shall be liable to any action, &c., for a fair and true report in such newspaper of any judicial, legislative or other public official proceedings of any statement, speech, argument or debate in the course of the same, except upon actual proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the fact of publication." Counsel observed there was no question made in this case but that the report was fair and true. That was admitted. Nor was there any offer to show actual malice. The plaintiff relied only on the general implication of malice, founded on the fact of publication. The statute was, therefore, a perfect defence to the action, if the speech of Donnelly was a speech made in the course of a judicial or other public official proceeding. He would not, of course, contend that the speech was in itself a judicial proceeding, or an official one; but it was a speech made in the course of the proceeding.

The proceeding itself was clearly within the Statute. An execution of a condemned criminal was, [illegible], a judicial proceeding. If not that, it was [illegible] an official proceeding; that could not be [illegible] and it was presumably a public proceeding. Judge Slosson said that he should hold it a public proceeding within the meaning of the Statute, if witnesses were admitted as described by the Sheriff, although it might be connected in the inclosed yard.

Mr. Abbott continued. Then the only question could be whether the speech of the criminal could be considered as made "in the course" of this public official proceeding. It was on this point that defence introduced the testimony to engage to allow the condemned to speak upon the scaffold. They relied also on his Honor's acquaintance with a custom as old as the system of public capital punishments, of allowing the prisoner to speak. Such a usage, so ancient and so uniform, gave the man condemned to death a *quasi* right to make an address. Grant that the rigot was not absolute. Grant that the Sheriff had the right to stop the prisoner, or to limit his time. Notwithstanding, if the Sheriff did not do this, but allowed the prisoner to proceed, his speech was made in the course of the proceeding. To connect even to the arguments of counsel in Court, there were limits to the right of speech. The counsel always spoke by courtesy of the Court. The Court could exclude any points from discussion, or could limit the time which counsel should occupy. But it was not therefore to be presented that the speech of a lawyer, in arguing a case, was not made "in the course of a judicial proceeding." The test was not whether the party had an absolute right to speak, nor whether the speech was an essential part of the proceeding; nor whether the subject matter was relevant to the proceeding. The simple question was, whether it was a speech duly and regularly made, by permission of the officer conducting the proceeding, and under a usage authorizing it to be made in such a case. If so, it was made "in the course" of the proceeding. The object of the statute was not to throw upon the Press a duty of deciding nice and delicate questions of the right to make this or that speech, at this or that stage of this or that proceeding, but, on the contrary, to give the Press a protection in publishing correct reports of what might be actually said and done, in the orderly and usual conduct of the matter in hand.

Augustus Prentice, for the plaintiff, contended that the statute was never intended to bear so broad a construction as that contended for. The party brought forward for execution was not an actor, no a participant in the proceeding. He was brought forward to suffer, merely; not to share in the proceedings. He was under no responsibility. He had no official functions to perform in or about the ceremonies of the solemnity. He had no recognizable right of speech. If he was permitted to speak, it was by non interference of the Sheriff merely, but was no part of the proceeding; no more than if any bystander or witness had interrupted the execution to express his opinion upon the case, and no objection had been made to his speaking. That the speech of the condemned was no part of the proceeding was clearly shown by the fact that it could not by any legal possibility have any influence or effect upon the proceeding. No one could take any notice of what he said. No matter what the prisoner could say, nothing could be done upon it. The execution could not be delayed or postponed. This clearly showed that the speech was not like the argument of counsel, and was not in law any part of the proceeding; it was a mere interlocution indulged by sufferance. Counsel cited a case from the 22 Barbour's Reports, where an application for the extradition of a criminal had been made to the Governor, and after he had decided the case an affidavit was made to be used in reference to it. There it was held that there was no privilege, because the Governor had no longer power to act on the affidavit. So in the case of the speech of Donnelly, there was no power in any one to act on what he might say.

Justice SLOSSON said the statute was new, and had not received any judicial construction, and he thought it a grave question whether it was intended to bear so broad a construction as the defence claimed. The language of the statute was somewhat obscure. He was inclined to regard it as intended to protect reporters and editors in the publication of such character, but thought that the question was one which ought to go before the General Term. In some respects the best way to carry it up would be on a nonsuit; but the effect of that would be, that, if the General Term should hold the action maintainable, the case must be tried again from this commencement. He did not understand that either side could have any facts to put in on a new trial not now before the Jury. Therefore to save that trouble, he would direct the jury to find on the question of damages merely, and would allow the plaintiff to take a verdict subject to the opinion of the General Term.

The cause was then summed up by the counsel on the question of damages.

Justice SLOSSON charged the jury briefly. He said, that for the purpose of their deliberations they were to consider that the defendants had published a libel on the plaintiff, and one highly calculated to wound the feelings and injure his reputation. The charge was one of the most serious and damaging character that could be made. But they were also to consider that there was no allegation of actual malice against the defendants, and they must, also, consider the effect of the editorial protest accompanying the article. In estimating the damages, they might award for disgrace and injury to feelings, but the case was not one in which they could give exemplary damages.

After a short deliberation the Jury returned, stating that they found a verdict for the *defendants*; and being polled, all expressed their individual concurrence. Objection being taken to the form of this verdict as irregular, the Court having directed the Jury to assess the plaintiffs' damages, the verdict was changed to one of six and a quarter cents in favor of plaintiff.

J. Senter and Aug. Prentice for plaintiff; Benj. N. Abbott and Lyman Abbott for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

OPINION IN THE PETITORS CASE.

John Pettigrew vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Motion by the defendants to set aside and vacate a judgment and all proceedings subsequent thereto. R. Busteed for the motion, and G. Dean in opposition.

HOFFMAN, J.—The plaintiff recovered a judgment against the defendants on the 15th of January, 1859, for the sum of $25,760 28, besides costs. About $57,765 of this amount was for the performence of a contract for regulating Sixty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The contract on which this part of the claim was founded was dated the 26th day of November, 1852, and in the copy annexed to the complaint, provided for payment for the work as follows:

"For all work which shall be blasted, and broken to a suitable size for carting, including its removal and deposit in embankment, the sum of sixty cents per cubic yard shall be paid, and twelve cents per cubic yard for earth excavated, and *forty-two* cents per cubic yard for earth filling; culverts, per running foot, $1."

The plaintiff sued the defendants upon this alleged contract, alleging performence of the work as stipulated, and demand and refusal of payment.

The defendants, by answer, insisted upon the fact of a discontinuance of the work contracted for, upon the ground being taken for the Central Park, and notice of such discontinuance being given.

The case was referred, was litigated, and judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, from which no appeal has been taken.

It is therefore sufficient to observe, that if the referee was wrong upon the point contested and decided by him, the error cannot now be redressed; plainly it cannot be done in this mode.

The present application is made upon the ground that the original bid of the plaintiff was 22 cents per cubic yard for the earth filling, instead of 42 cents; that the original record of the contract made in a book kept in the Street Commissioner's office has been altered by an erasure of *twenty* and substitution of the word *forty*; and that it appeared by a copy of the estimates transmitted to the Common Council by the Street Commissioner, Oct. 29, 1852, stating his award to the plaintiff of the contract, that 22 cents was the actual amount.

By that document the then Street Commissioner reported that the contract was awarded to the plaintiff as the lowest bidder. It appears upon its face that the bid of the plaintiff was for excavating earth, per cubic yard, (250 yards,) 12 cents; for filling earth, per cubic yard, (35 000 yards,) 22 cents; or excavating and removing rock, per cubic yard, (500 yards,) 60 cents; and for culverts, per running foot (180 feet,) $1 per foot. The aggregate of the bid amounted to $8 197.

There were thirteen other bidders, whose offer for the filling earth, per cubic yard, varied from thirty cents to sixty-nine cents. Four of these offers were from forty-nine cents upwards. The lowest aggregate of the other bidders was $10,650. The highest was $24 806 50.

The additional charge of 20 cents upon the earth filling of 35 000 yards would add $7,000 to the above amount of the plaintiff's offer, making it $15,197. Four of the offers would, then, exceed it in the aggregate, the lowest of such four being $17,832 50.

It is sworn to, and not contested, that the habit of the plaintiff in every extensive contract of a similar nature with the Corporation, was not to take a copy of the contract; that he did not do so at this time; that he or his attorney obtained the copy annexed to the complaint, upon commencing the action, which was certified by the Deputy Street Commissioner. The contracts are entered in a book kept in the office.

It is also shown, that upon the trial the original book was produced in evidence before the referee, and produced by the plaintiff's attorney.

The plaintiff in his affidavit to oppose the present motion, denies any knowledge, information or suspicion of any alteration in the contract, "or that it was not in exact accordance with his bids for the said work," until he saw the communication of Mr. Lowell, of the 21st day of February, 1859; that he has no knowledge or suspicion of the person by whom the alteration was made, if any was made; that the contract was never seen by him since its execution; that he has no copy of his bid, nor has he seen it since it was deposited, nor has he ever seen the original bids of his competitors; that if the same have been abstracted from the office it was without his knowledge or privity. That he does not know what his bid actually was for such work; that he supposed at the time of the commencement of this action that the assessment of said work had been made in accordance with the bid under which the contract had been awarded to him, and that he had no knowledge to the contrary now.

That for thirty years he has had such contracts with the defendants, and never been in the habit of retaining copies of his bids or contracts, but to rely on the original records.

He further says: "That the price contained in said contract for said work is now, as it was at the time of its execution by him, as he verily believes;" and he states positively, and of his own knowledge, "that no alteration, change or erasure, has ever been made therein by deponent, or at his instigation, or with his privity or assent."

It appears also that the original bids cannot, after diligent search, be found in the proper office.

Mr. Lowell swears to an inspection of the record of the contract, and his belief that the erasure and alteration were fraudulently made.

The book was produced, and inspected by counsel. It is sufficient to say that, with the affidavit, there is ground for inquiring into this fact, at least, if any further inquiry can be allowed in the case.

By the Revised Statutes, no judgment in any Court of Record shall be set aside for irregularity on motion, unless such motion be made within one year after the time such judgment was rendered. (2 R. S. 359, sec. 2.)

The Code (sec. 174) is more comprehensive: "The Court may, in its discretion, and upon such terms as may be just, at any time within one year after notice thereof, relieve a party from a judgment or order or other proceeding taken against him, through his mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect."

It can scarcely be contended that when a trial has been had, the Court under this section would grant relief, when it would not grant a motion for a new trial under such circumstances.

The decision in this Court of Levy vs. Joyce (1 Bosworth's Rep., 622) does not conflict with this view. Though an excusable omission, and under very special circumstances, a claimant upon a fund who had omitted to produce his proofs of all upon a trial involving the rights of many others, was admitted after judgment.

So in the important and pertinent case of Bell vs. Kelly, (2 Harrison's N. J. Rep., 270,) there was a judgment by default, and some proceedings were taken to amerce the Sheriff. There was then an application to open the judgment on an affidavit that the defendant had been an indorser on several notes of the firm of Tyson & Co., and supposed, when sued, that the action was on one of such notes; that about the 17th day of May, 1839, (after judgment,) he for the first time discovered that one of such firm had been in the habit of forging his name on several notes; that he believed the note in question was false and forged; that he called on the plaintiff's attorney as soon as his suspicion was aroused, who had refused to let him see the note. The judgment was opened on terms. See also the case cited at page 274.

Now, few points are better settled than this, that a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, will not be entertained where the applicant has had the means of procuring the evidence at the former trial, and could have known of its existence then with the use of similar diligence with that which has obtained it subsequently. (Graham and Waterman, vol 3, 1,030, 1,635.)

Any degree of complicity, however, of the other slice, in any fraud, or deception, or misleading, will decide the question, and induce the Court to grant the application.

It is not a justifiable conclusion, upon the papers before me, that the plaintiff participated in, or knew of any such fraud. Nor should I be warranted in saying that the mere fact of the extra amount being $7,000, raises a presumption of fraud in him. He is entitled, in law and practice, to the benefit of the considerations that he has never kept a copy of his old, believes the contract corresponded with it, and that the average of all the bids for filling earth is thirty-eight cents, and the average of the total amounts for the whole is about $14,162.

But the plaintiff, in vindicating his own integrity, presents a case for the relief of the defendants. He is to be assumed as having offered a bid at 42 cents for earth, making the aggregate amount for the work $25,197, instead of $8 137. There were then nine lower bidders. The contract was made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, through the Street Commissioner, on a misstatement or mistake of the fact. The contract sanctioned and intended to be made was for 22 cents. The contract actually made was unfounded in fact, and in my opinion void. The plaintiff meant and offered to take the contract for forty-two cents. The Corporation never acceded to this, but did agree to a contract, which the plaintiff never agreed to. This mutual and fundamental mistake of the very basis of the contract is ample ground for relief, and of the power of the Court to give relief I entertain no doubt. (Levy vs. Joyce, 1 Bosworth's Rep., 622.)

But the plaintiff has performed the work, and has got a judgment after litigation, that he is entitled to payment. There does not seem to be any justice or good reason for giving relief beyond correcting the error in this particular.

My impressions are, as the Code permits the fixing of terms and conditions, that the plaintiff has a right to put himself in the place of the actual lowest bidder, Mr. ——, whose proffer was for $10 650.

The consequence of this would be a reduction upon the judgment of $2,453, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1857.

Still, I doubt whether I can do anything regularly under this application, but to set aside the judgment and report of the Referee. Whether the cause may be proceeded upon under the order of reference, or what other course may be regular, is for counsel to determine.

Order to set aside and vacate the judgment entered in this cause, with the report of the Referee, and all proceedings subsequent to such judgment, without costs.

On settling the order, the counsel may bring before me the above considerations, if so advised.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

This case was again taken up, and Officer Hyatt, the officer making the complaint, was called, and testified that on the 23d of August, 1857, the day on which the offence was alleged to have been committed, the defendant sold liquor and kept his door open for that purpose.

The State then rested, and Mr. Smith moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the offence was not proven. The Court thought that there was some evidence to go to the jury, and ordered that the case proceed.

Mr. Smith then went to the jury, without calling a witness, contending that the officer had not stated that *liquor*—spirituous liquor—had been sold, only beer. Such a beverage was not liquor. Although the officer had testified that he saw liquor there, and had seen many persons going in and out of the premises, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Seventh-avenue, still that was not sufficient evidence that liquor was sold on that Sabbath, and the defendant must be acquitted.

Mr. Wilcoxson summed up for the State. He contended that although no other liquor had been sold on that day but ale,—that alone, according to adjudicated authorities, was sufficient. In supporting this argument, 3d of Parker was quoted.

The cases of Peter Hynes and Wm. Hockhery were then disposed of, and a verdict in each case was found for the State. The latter of these parties was tried and fined on three separate charges.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Word vs. *Robertson.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Montgaffo vs. *Musti.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Munroe vs. *Potter.*—Motion denied.

Fowler vs. *Fowler.*—Prayer of petition denied.

J. W. Benedict vs. *The New-York and Erie Insurance Company.*—Stay of proceedings granted, on condition that defendants execute a new bond with the same or sufficient sureties, and ten days granted to enable them to do so.

Board of Alderman.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN APPOINTED CITY INSPECTOR —PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS.

Previous to the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a caucus of the Democratic members was held, at which it was resolved to confirm the nomination of Daniel E. Delavan fur City Inspector. That something of this kind was to be done was extensively hinted sometime before the Board met, and when the doors of the Aldermen's Chamber were thrown open, "the people" thronged in and speedily filled the space appropriated to spectators.

As soon as the reading of the minutes was completed, Alderman BOOLE moved that the Special Committee to which the nomination of Daniel E. Delavan for City Inspector had been referred be discharged. It was carried.

Alderman BOOLE called for the reading of the communication from the Mayor nominating Mr. Delavan. It was read.

Alderman BOOLE then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board do advise and consent to the appointment of Daniel E. Delavan to the office of City Inspector for the City of New-York, and that the nomination of said Daniel E. Delavan, made by his Honor the Mayor, May 30, 1859, be and is hereby confirmed.

Alderman ADAMS hoped it would be adopted unanimously; it had been a long time coming.

Alderman BOOLE supposed it would be adopted with perfect unanimity.

Alderman ADAMS intimated that "they" had seen Delavan probably.

Alderman GANET said he was satisfied that the nomination was made with the advice and consent of the Board, eulogized Mr. Delavan, and declared that he would vote for him.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Before the result was announced a yell arose from an individual in the audience. He made his exit before Mr. Gallagher, the Sergeant-at-Arms, could reach him.

A communication from the Mayor asking that the Common Council take early action in relation to contracts awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Board was referred.

Remonstrances from the rector, church-wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church against the widening of Rector-street and Trinity-place, and from certain property owners against the extension of Church-street, were referred to the Committee on Streets. A petition of property owners in favor of the extension was disposed of in the same way.

A proposal to clean the streets of the City for $260,000 per annum, signed by Robert A. Smith, was referred to a Special Committee. A proposal from Alexander Hemphill, Albert S. Nesmith and associates to do the same work for $265,000 per annum was referred to the same Committee.

A resolution, directing the City Inspector to report to the Board at its next meeting the amount annually expended during the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 for cleaning the streets of this City was adopted.

Aldermen THOMSEN, GANET and DARRACH were appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Board of Supervisors, with regard to the erection of a County Jail.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, setting forth his legal opinion that either branch of the Common Council can have its printing done by whomsoever it pleases, without the consent of the other Board.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, and a large amount of business was transacted, principally in the reception of reports of committees, mostly however of local importance. A report of the Law Committee was adopted, authorizing the Corporation Counselor to employ extra assistance to meet the increased business of that department, the expense not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Also authorizing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to rent the office at an expense not to exceed $250, and the Counselor was voted $100 to complete his library. With these aids and embellishments, it is anticipated that the legal business of the city will be carefully looked after. The Railroad Committee reported that it was expedient, just and proper, that the property holders on Grand-street have a horse railroad over that thoroughfare, and recommended that the Clerk be directed to advertise the usual legal notice of this declaration, as required by the Legislative enactment referring to this subject, and that the Committee receive proposals and report the same. The report was adopted without much opposition, the only objection made being by Alderman The Mayor sent in a communication with his objections to the passage of a resolution adopted at the last meeting, authorizing the Comptroller to pay all unliquidated claims for the Water Celebration out of the $27,000 authorized by an act of the last Legislature, to be raised for specific purposes. His objections were, that the money so raised cannot be legally appropriated to other purposes. The usual order was made to print the communication and lay it upon the table. At a later hour, a resolution was offered by Alderman McNAMARA, to authorize the proper officer to raise $5 000 on city bonds to liquidate these claims against the city, which was referred to the Finance Committee for report, as some of the members insisted that the Board could not confer any such authority without a special act of the Legislature or a vote upon the question by the people and approving the same. The Grading and Paving Committee reported in favor of fixing the grade line of Fifth avenue, at the centre of Fifty-seventh-street, the same as heretofore established, and ascend from thence to the centre of Fifty eighth-street, to an elevation of 123 feet 6 inches above high water, and at Fifty-ninth-street an elevation of 125 feet 8 inches above high water, thence descending to the city line at the rate of one inch in ten feet. The report was adopted. The Assessment Committee, as usual, made a large batch of reports in favor of correcting blunders made by city officials, all of which were schooled. On motion of Alderman CASHOW, B. O'Neil, George N. Mead and C. W. Reilly, Assessors, were designated to estimate the value of the property within the district of assessment laid out by the Common Council for the regrading and paving of Flatbush-avenue, between Eighth and Eleventh avenues. The change of the grade is made to enable the City Railroad Company to run cars to Flatbush from Fulton Ferry.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos 10, 13, 40, 44, 46, 47 58½, 85.

City Court Calendar for this day—Nos 33, Gage and others *vs.* Heme: 34, Seme *vs.* Plunkett and others; 37, Jemison *vs.* Wilcox; 18, Obemier *vs.* Fries; 23, Dawson *vs.* Keegan; 24, Knight *vs.* Kelsey; 26, Coyle *vs.* Greene; 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnel; 28, Barton *vs.* Harvey; 29, Jessup *vs.* Barnwell; 30, Sheppard *vs.* McConnan; 31, Wood *vs.* Robinson; 32, Wetkins *vs.* Voght; 35, Strassman *vs.* Remsen; 36, Pfirman *vs.* Kunze; 37, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 38, Sammis *vs.* Rogers; 40, Parsons *vs.* Hanley; 41, Martine *vs.* Carpenter and others; 42, Remsen and wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company.

Circular.

The undersigned invite purchasers of MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING for their own use, to the large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make and selection of goods. As we never deviate from the marked price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere of the same quality in every respect.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first-class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great repletion of A. M. & Co. in BOYS' CLOTHING supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Look at the Prices
of
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS:

Boys' Linen Suits	$1 00
Boys' Linen Jackets	$1 00
Boys' Marseilles Coats	$1 50
Boys' Vests	$1 00
Boys' Mixed Suits	$3 50
Boys' Pants	$1 00

LARGEST STOCK, GREATEST VARIETY in New-York.
ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton st., corner Nassau-st.

Maravilla. Maravilla.
Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WORLD WOULD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths Fleas, Mosquitoes Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Shoes for the Seaside.—You are making preparation for your sojourn in the country. Everything is ready except your selection of articles of feet covering, which you will make from the extensive stock of CANTRELL, No. 8.8 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. You are sensible. CANTRELL excels in his business, and he sells much cheaper than any other dealer in town. You do right to deal with CANTRELL.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Eureka Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
NOW READY, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
in the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., ASTOR House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Caramental Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Mattress Combined—The most healthy, comfortable, and economical bed ever used, combining all the advantages of spring and the mattresses and the comfort of feather beds, without their disadvantages. No. 269 Canal-st., first door east of Broadway.

At J. Macduff's, No. 11 Wall-st., (Up Stairs,)
SILVER WATCHES AS LOW AS $7 00.
GOLD WATCHES AS LOW AS $15 00.
EVERY KIND OF JEWELRY 33 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL PRICE.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to Order.—Gauze under Shirts and Drawers. Lace and Tubular Ties, Hosiery, &c., at Nos. 87 and 88 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Jet Jewelry.—New Patterns of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, &c., in plain jet and jet and gold, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablat Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

MACK—WICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. M. Ward, WASCOTT B. MACK, of Brodhead, Wis., to OPHALIA, daughter of the late Haviland Wicks.

INGRAM—BARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, June 10, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, WILLIAM INGRAM to MARY ISABELLA BARRETT, both of this City.

SAYRE—ROSE.—In Bridgehampton, L. I., on Wednesday, June 8, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. R. Ely, JOHN R. SAYRE to ADDIE ROSE, daughter of the late Hon. Abram T. Rose, of the above named place.

DIED.

O'CONNOR.—At his residence at Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 11, MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Builder, aged 49 years, 6 months and 8 days.

His relatives and friends, also those of Joseph M. O'Connor, Chas O'Connor, and Owen W. Brennan, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Staten Island ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

WALDRON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 12, at the residence of Horace H. Day, JAMES WALDRON

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED to dispose of 210 acres of Land, in a most excellent and improved Westchester County. The place is divided into several thousand building lots, and is one of the most desirable properties for sale or lease, and is within a few minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water connect. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES OF LAND, BETWEEN 30th and 31st ave.; two of them on the southerly side of 30th st., together forming a plot of 80 by 200 feet. Also, the three cottages houses and lots of the undersigned, between 3d and Lexington ave., on the south of 29th st.; the lots 16 by an average length of about 130 feet.
F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; this has been for half at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above, stream never failing, and free from risk of frogs or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson river, near Newburgh.
S. W. RAGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st; house 20x65, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 269 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR STORY brown-stone house No. 8 East 32d-st., second house east of 5th av., in good order; immediate possession; terms accommodating. house 20 feet wide; lot half the block in depth. HARRIS WILSON, No. 31 Nassau-st., Bank of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th st.; house, 20x46, has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 269 Pearl st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 66 West 48th-st. Price, $9 000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av., if thought, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 56th st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots on the west corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STAPENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, with modern improvements, No. 55 West 41st st., $510. Three-story house, modern improvements, No. 239 West 36th st., $400. Three-story brown stone high-stoop house, with modern improvements, No. 111 West 46th st., near Broadway, $650. No. 208 West 36th st., three-story high stoop houses, modern improvements, $500. Three-story brown stone house, No. 147 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs., $700, and other rs. J. & W. DENHAM House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 546 Broadway. The first lot is 20 by 75 feet. The others are divided into front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoistway on Mercer st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN, five minutes' walk from the depot or steamboat landing a cottage house, fine yard, fruit trees, shrubbery, grapries brook and fountain. Can be let for the season or by the year. Possession given immediately. Rent low. Apply to Mr. G. T. DAVIS, Tarrytown, or J. O. DUER, No. 339 Greenwich st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each, store No. 208 William st., the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of A. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Eschange and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 269 Pearl-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 73 AND 75 SEVENTH-st., in complete order, with the modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d st., before 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR for one or two single gentlemen. Apply to AL. 13 KORN, No. 2 Ridge-st., corner of Division. No bill on the house.

TO LET—THE FRENCH THEATRE, FROM THE 1st of July next until the 15th of September. Apply at the said theatre.

TO LET—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 53th and 54th sts., North River. L. B. WARD.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 124 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—Spacious rooms and lofts at No. 147 Fulton-st, near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm containing 200 acres of good land, with fine dwelling-house, barns, out-buildings; all in crops, such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine, small farm, containing 31 acres all in crops; good house and barn with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 613 Washington-st., of CHARLES MALCOLM.

FARM WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A good and well-improved grazing farm of 100 acres or more, with a good house, good outbuildings, fruit, &c., &c., in a healthy and pleasant region not more than 40 miles from this City, and near the line of some railroad, who would be willing to sell to a good man without any payment for the first year except the interest, and regular payments thereafter, may hear of a satisfactory purchaser by addressing with description of the property, and stating where an interview can be had, D. A., Union-square Post office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN THE VICINITY of New-York, in exchange for unincumbered lots Brooklyn; a place well stocked with fruit preferred, or at all events that will must be adapted to the cultivation of the grape and other fruits. Address L., care of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. ROQUE,

IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES, has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.
He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne

ŒIL DE PERDRIX,

for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Maiden-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND other reputable Bordeaux houses, from $2 75 to $30 per case, guaranteed genuine. Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Monongahela Brandy, vint. 1840 to 1855, and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices.
A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 99 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECTED BUILDing sites, at or near the different stations on the Northern Railroad, connecting Jersey City with Piermont. At Englewood, on the Hudson, 12 miles from New York; at Huyler's, (Tenafly,) 14 miles; at Closter, 16 miles; at Rockland, 20 miles. These localities have been selected with reference to convenience to railroad stations, proximity to the river, good water, perfect healthfulness unsurpassed land and water scenery, advantages of schools and churches and present unusual inducements to those who desire country residences near the City. Three comfortable houses at Englewood and Rockland for sale or to rent. Also a superior farm of 143 acres, 1 mile from station, and 17 miles from New-York. Four trains daily over the road, each way. Maps and descriptions at the office of A. C. KINGSLEY, No. 60 Wall st., and at my residence, J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, eligibly and commandingly situated on the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the river and the surrounding country; the house is just finished built in modern style, with octagon extension 30 feet wide, of superior roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with full and ornamental trees and all requisite vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New York, or seen by calling on the subscriber near the premises.
GEORGE CORLISS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and within 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of the highest style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained.
S. BEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river views, carriage-house and stabling, and 2¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 11 rooms on Harbor on-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PROPERTY ON MANHASSET BAY, L. I.—FOR SALE.—A plot of land containing about 30 acres, beautifully situated at Great Neck, L. I., (18 miles from the City,) fronting Manhasset Bay, with a good shore, admirably adapted to boating, bathing, &c. Commanding views of the sound, several miles in extent. Situation healthy and neighborhood good. To those desiring a beautiful site for a country residence, this property offers many inducements. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM J. MOTT on the premises, or to WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour of the City, and

FINANCIAL.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

ADDRESS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Having recently been elected to the office of President of your Company, by your voluntary suffrages, the peculiar circumstances with which I find myself surrounded, as well as those attending the election, seem to make it incumbent upon me to address you

I have been connected with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad either as a banker, contractor, or creditor, for the past six years; and I hesitate not to assert, that in the outside of its former directory, and but few in it, know more about its operations and circumstances than myself from the time of its organization to the present year. Being a *bona fide* creditor and stockholder in the Company, and be leving that if the then existing state of things was permitted to continue for twelve months more, there would be nothing left for either creditor or stockholder to realize upon, four weeks ago I went to New-York City, to confer with the stock and bondholders there, as to the business future of the Company. I gave notice of the purpose of my visit through the Press and when I did so, I was assailed by anonymous communications in the City papers, my motives aspersed and misrepresented in monetary circles, and almost every species of obloquy and detraction visited upon me that the ingenuity or malice of thwarted speculators could devise.

As fast as any of the charges made their appearance in public, I replied to them through the City papers, over my own signature. As soon as it was announced that I was receiving proxies with a view to the election of a new Board, that could not be reached or controlled by STEPHEN H. ALDEN, of Albany, N. Y., the name of Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL was put up in opposition to mine. When it became known that Mr. MITCHELL had been a recipient of the Corruption Bonds, he was partially hauled off for repairs, and this names of FRANCIS VOSS and CHARLES L. PASKINS substituted. In spite of all this opposition, stimulated as it was by whatever Railroad influences this city had in New-York, I was conferred with by more than one thousand of the stockholders who had been duped and swindled out of their investments by the former managers of this Road; and I take this occasion to say, for the information of the Western resident stockholders, that wide-spread and distressing as I had reason to believe the misery was which the corrupt and fraudulent mismanagement of this Company had occasioned, yet I had nothing like a correct idea of the extent of the suffering it had caused, until I had the personal conferences to which I allude, with the stockholders And I am sincerely of the opinion that, except those committed for capital offences, there are but few convicts to be found within the walls of the various Penitentiaries in the Union who have inflicted an equal amount of misery upon the innocent and unprotected, as have some of those who have had this road under their control and direction.

In spite of the opposition made by those who were interested in sustaining the Managers of the Company, I was presented by the unfortunate owners with proxies that represented over *four millions dollars of the stock.*

Upon my arrival in Milwaukee, on Monday, the 23d ult., to attend the election of officers, I found the road had been put through the process of a sham and illegal sale, (as I am advised by counsel,) by the Trustee of the Third Mortgage bondholders, and bid off, without the payment of a dollar in money, by the Trustee aforesaid. A new company was partially organized, and an attempt made to change the name—the company's office closed, and the books, papers and sales belonging to it taken into the possession of the President of the new organization. This organization had professed to elect the following Directors: RUSSELL SAGE, LUDLOW A. BARTHOLOMEW, WILLIAM GOULD, WM B. GILBERT, HANS CROCKER, L. W. WARNE, N. J. EMMONS, WM. K. SMITH and WM. R. SIZER, and these Directors elected RUSSELL SAGE their President.

When the day of the election came, neither the Inspectors of the election nor the stockholders could gain access to the office of the late Secretary.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the Hon. A. S. SLOAN and C. K. WALLS, Esq., two of the inspectors appointed by the Governor, repaired to the office of the former Secretary to make arrangements for the election, and they found it locked, and could not gain admission. At 11 o'clock CHAUNCAY ABBOTT, Esq., the other inspector, arrived, and the three Inspectors met at the office of E. B. GOODRICH, Superintendent of the road in CHAMBERLAIN'S name, and were shown a legal opinion, drawn up and signed by five retained attorneys, declaring the proposed election illegal, and that the Inspectors had no right to hold it. After listening to a discussion of several hours, between the counsel of the Third Mortgage and the counsel of the Stockholders, the Inspectors—two of whom rank amongst the best lawyers in the State, and one of whom had just retired, with much credit, from the office of Circuit Judge—decided they had the right to hold the election; thus declaring their opinion of the worthlessness of the pretended sale, and the organization under it. Finding it impossible to gain access to any of the Company's rooms, the Inspectors proceeded to open the polls, and hold the election, in the street, in front of the Secretary's office. At this election, the ticket headed by myself, received 27,714 majority. The pretended new company closed up the Secretary's office, against the wishes of those having a right to vote there; in the afternoon, and about 15,000 votes were polled for our ticket, on the steps of the office of the Secretary and in the open air. Those wishing to vote were then invited into the office of the Horicon Railroad Company, where the election was continued till 10¾ o'clock at night, and the following persons chosen Directors: NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, HENRY C. CABELL, CICERO COMSTOCK, JOHN LOCKWOOD, OSAVILLE ODDIE, FREDERICK H. STOW, GEO. W. PEATT, ALBERT B. HARRIS, TYRUS C. DICKINSON. Against this ticket there were less than six hundred votes cast; and the friends of the latter have twelve thousand votes in reserve, that might have been thrown for it, but for want of time and because it was unnecessary, they were not put in. The following day, at the urgent solicitation of outsiders, and against my protestations, the polls were again opened by the inspectors, and seven votes cast by DANIEL WELLS, Jr., for the following ticket, which, with the votes received the day before, gave it 539 votes: DANIEL WELLS, Jr.; CYRUS D. DAVIS, JNO. BERTSCHY, B. FERGUSON, J. P. MCGREGOR, R. S. KEELAND and SAMUEL C. WEST.

Since the election, I have seen a publication in the newspapers of this City, which seems to be authorized, stating that Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL had proxies sent him for about 30,000 votes, which he did not consider it worth his while to cast, although he was present while the election was progressing.

In New-York, proxies were solicited for Mr. MITCHELL by the friends of the former Fiscal Agent, ALDEN, and the late President STANTON, from the stockholders, on the ground of his high character and standing, and the strong disposition he felt to aid those non resident capitalists who had been inveigled into investing in the road, and had been so deeply abused and injured by it, and that he would exert himself to have them realize something from their ruinous investments. On my arrival at Milwaukee, I found Mr. MITCHELL one of the most active men in favor of the third mortgage sale and organization—a sale which, if held good, will annihilate all the interests of every species of stockholders and creditors, except the mortgage and judgment creditors of the road. The scheme was devised by STEPHEN H. ALDEN, over eighteen months ago for that purpose.

With the cooperation of Mr. MITCHELL the hands of Messrs. CABELL, COMBE, and myself, (for we four had about all the proxies on the ground,) might have been strengthened, and jointly we would have represented at the election, the votes of eight-tenths of all the shareholders. I allude to this circumstance not for the purpose of passing criticism upon the inconsistency between the professions of those soliciting proxies for Mr. MITCHELL, in New-York, and his actions here; but to show the non-resident cash stockholders, and the farm-mortgage stockholders in the State, that my representations to them have been verified, and my actions consistent with my professions.

On the 27th of May, an attempt was made by the friends of the late Board and the third-mortgage bondholders, to get up still another organization. An effort has been made to torture a visit by me to the room I was informed Mr. SAGE, the President of the pretended third-mortgage organization, was in, to demand of him the books and papers of the Company in his possession, into a recognition of their organization.

The charge that I participated or took any part in, or recognized in any manner, the proceedings of that Board is untrue. That Board professed to make officers of the names on the ticket, which received 539 out of nearly 30 000 votes cast at the election. DANIEL WELLS, Jr., was made President, and SAMUEL C. WEST Secretary and Treasurer. The pretence set up for this Board is, that some of the Directors on the ticket with myself were not stockholders at the time of their election. The charge is groundless, for every Director on our ticket was not only a stockholder at the time of his election, but part of them had been so for years before. But if it were so the election of persons who were not stockholders would render the election void as to only, and not void; and persons so elected, and organized under their election, would constitute a *de facto* Board, which could only be ousted by information in the shape of a *quo warranto* The Board, headed by DANIEL WELLS, Jr., has therefore no rights whatever.

On the 27th day of May, a card appeared in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, from M. P. STANTON, late President, &c., claiming that all the elections which had been held in the office of the Secretary of the Company. The bare perusal of this card affords ample evidence of the author's own estimation of the falseness of the pretences set up, and the reason given that the election was void, because it "*was unsatisfactory*" to his Board, was simply ridiculous. Mr. STANTON and his friends, the Third Mortgage bondholders, had the keys of the Company's office, and would not give the Inspectors admission; and because they could not gain admission and were compelled to hold the election on the front steps of the office in a burning sun, therefore the election "was void," and Mr. STANTON and his Board hold over another year! The sequence from the premises stated, I think, will be generally admitted by the stockholders, to be among the latest improvements in logical deductions; and to be only equaled by some of the brilliant fiscal feats which have characterized the previous history of this Company.

The best legal advisers assure me, that the election notice was only intended to indicate a locality for holding the election, and the *title* to the place was immaterial. Conceding that the title had changed, the locality was the same indicated by the notice, and was the only place where an election could have been held.

On the 27th of May, as its President, I instituted proceedings to reclaim the records and seal of the Company, and had issued and delivered to the Sheriff of Milwaukee County the necessary papers for that purpose. The Sheriff took two safes and their contents; and soon after E. G. RYAN, the counsel of the late Stanton and Alden Board, and of the Sage organization, appeared and presented to the Deputy Sheriff in charge, a pretended withdrawal of the suit, to which was affixed the seal of the Company, and demanded possession of the safes from the Deputy Sheriff. The possession was refused. On Saturday, the Sheriff was required to seize the third safe described in his papers, and about 9 o'clock P. M., he went to the Chamberlain building, so called, for that purpose When he arrived, Messrs. RYAN and EMMONS, Attorneys—EMMONS, the attorney of CHAMBERLAIN, and RYAN, the attorney of SAGE and STANTON—and E. B. GOODRICH, CHAMBERLAIN'S Superintendent, were there; and also about one hundred laborers, consisting mainly of the employees of CHAMBERLAIN, and the pretended new company. Some of the laborers were armed with clubs and other *persuasive* implements. The Sheriff took possession of the building and safes, and left two private watchmen to see that the books were not removed from the safes and building, and spirited away during the night. One of the watchmen, being known as such, was twice ejected from the building, and had to leave.

On the 30th of May the Sheriff delivered up the safes to the new Company, they having given an "undertaking," and the Sheriff refused to examine and invoice the contents of the safes! Thus the safes, with their keys and contents, are in the hands of the disputed third mortgage bond organization.

On the 31st of April last, I commenced a suit in the Circuit Court of Columbia County, charging the old Board of Directors and others with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders by this third mortgage, and charged collusion between BARNES, the Trustee, and the Stanton-Alden Board. An injunction was issued and served on the 23d of that month, enjoining the sale.

The Trustee then adjourned the sale to the 21st of May, and I went to New York to confer with the non resident stockholders, and obtain proxies enough to give a different complexion to the new Board of Directors. While I was East, the old Directors, and others implicated, who wished to indorse their own character, piled up affidavits so high that my counsel could not see a way over them to sustain the injunction, and about the 19th of May, and before my return to Wisconsin, they consented it should be dissolved; but the suit *was not discontinued, and is still pending.*

The sale took place on the 21st day of May without any new sufficient advertisement after the dissolution of the injunction. On this account, as well as on several others, I am assured by able counsel that the sale is void. It may be proper, perhaps, for me to remark here, that within a day or two it has been intimated to me that for the purpose of intimidating and thwarting me in my endeavors to serve your interests, a scheme is on foot to have me arrested for perjury, on account of my swearing to the allegations made in the bill filed by me. The stockholders need have no fears on this account if such proceedings are instituted, for I can sustain my complaint by three witnesses to ever one they can bring against it.

In connection with this subject, it is perhaps proper for me to state a fact which has reached my ears, and from which the stockholders can draw their own conclusions. I am informed by one of the early directors of this Company, that some of the old directors threatened to place still further obstacles in the way of the sale on the 21st of May, and to appease them and have the sham sale come off, so great was the anxiety of the members of the Stanton-Alden Board and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, they pretended to quit claim for this Company to MOSES KNEELAND and JAMES LUDINGTON the depot grounds donated by Colonel GEO. H. WALKER some years ago to the Company, and situated in the Fourth and Fifth Wards of the city. A previous like transfer of the property the United States District Court recently decided was void, and that the title thereof was held in trust for the stockholders and creditors This property has been estimated to be worth from $100,000 to $200,000

I am informed by the same authority, that the two Companies, in addition to this conveyance, guaranteed to ERASTUS BRAINARD, JAMES LUDINGTON, R. H. GOODRICH, ENOCH TOWNSEND and MOSES KNEELAND, from all suits now pending, or that might be brought against them, for any of their conduct or alleged malpractices as Directors of this Company, or for liabilities for omissions of duty as such Directors. Why JACKSON HADLEY was not included in the indemnity bonds, and furnished with a certificate of character too, I am not advised. I will not intimate that it may possibly be true that the influence of ex-members of Congress was sufficient to hold such action at bay until the alleged promised consideration for lend grant votes in the House of Representatives were made good by Mr. HADLEY But whether it were or not, the stockholders will understand, if this information be true,—and I have every confidence in it,—that the Stanton-Alden Board, and the third mortgage, or the Sage-Alden-Chamberlain organization, have shewn their zeal for the interests of the farm mortgage and other stockholders in a very equivocal way by granting absolution to five of the wealthiest and most active and censurable members of the old Board of Directors.

When Mr. N. P. STANTON was elected President of this Company, he made the streets of Milwaukee vocal with his protestations that those Directors who had wasted the substance of the Company, and gobbled unjustly wealthy out of it, should be prosecuted, and their ill-gotten gains reclaimed for the stockholders. To this end it was represented the services of E. G. RYAN, Esq., had been secured—circulars were sent to the corruption bondholders by Mr. GUEST, Vice-President, demanding their return—and the names of even the Directors were given who were present and voted to issue the corruption bonds proper, as well as those which were known as the "Barstow Corruption Bonds," and who had received the Company's bonds without proper authority or consideration, and were liable for the consequences of their votes to the stock holders.

Those who originated, and under whose auspices the Stanton Board was organized, and those who knew the interest STEPHEN H. ALDEN had in discouraging prosecutions to recover moneys or property fraudulently obtained from the Company, will not be at a loss to conjecture why all the threats and promises of President STANTON, and Directors SMITH and MCGREGOR, and the street-vaporings of Attorney RYAN, ended as they began, in a barren display of words. The Governor of this State was severely censured publicly and privately, by STANTON and his interested friends, because he would not transfer to the Company the land they claimed to be within the sixty miles of road west of Portage City, and thus, as they averred, furnish them with material aid to carry out their professed intentions of prosecuting and punishing those who had been doing injustice to the Company. Within one year from the time these professions are made, Mr. STANTON is found making earnest endeavors to have the Company pass into the hands of the owners of the third mortgage, and thus not only extinguish the interest of the stockholders and most of the creditors of the road, but, establish, as their lawyers contend, a Lethe that is to wash the former managers clean in reputation and remove all pecuniary liabilities for past misdeeds.

I submit to your judgment whether the exigency that would change the professed line of Mr. STANTON'S policy from good to bad, so suddenly and flagrantly, does not carry with it its own comment, and spare me the necessity of wasting words upon it? Do fair and legitimate business transactions require such transparent concessions to gross wrongs?

When the third Mortgage holders came to foreclose this mortgage, by which all the property and rights of the corporation and of the Stockholders were to be swept away, (as they assumed,) they employed E. G. RYAN, Esq., the *Attorney of Stanton and the Company*, to conduct the proceedings *against* the Company. The unconstitutional law by which the contract of the Company was to be nullified, and the rights of creditors and stockholders were to be sacrificed, was, as I have been informed and believe, concocted by the advice and approval of one of the Board of Directors, and carried into effect by the aid of the Attorney of the Company colluding with the Trustee and Bondholders under the Third Mortgage More conclusive proof of the corrupt character of this mortgage and the knavish purposes to which it was intended to be applied, could not be furnished even if one of the parties concerned were to testify against himself.

I have thus endeavored to give you a succinct summary of the events, touching this Company, which have transpired within the last sixty days. Not having access at this time to the books of the Company, I am not able to give you any detailed statement of the precise condition of its affairs. I have had prepared by an experienced accountant the annexed analysis of the three last reports of this Company, to which I wish to call the particular attention of the Stockholders and the public at large. If the three consecutive annual reports of any other Railroad Company on earth can furnish a parallel to the following, I should like to have them produced:

ANALYSIS OF THE REPORTS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

For	1857.	1858.	March 25, 1859.
Capital Stock	$2,031 200	$3,555 574	$10,672 000
City Milwaukee	314,600	314,600	319 000
First mort'ge E. div	942,500	941,000	941,000
Second mort. E. div		1,000,000	1,000,000
Farm mortgage Bonds	913,500	1,108,400	in stock.
Third mortgage Bonds			2,000 000
Con. 5 year Bonds	107 000	107.000	107.000
Consolidation Bonds	35,800	210,000	210,000
First mort. Land Grants		2,500,000	4,367,500
Second mt. Land Grants		353,500	
Construction of 1857		704 000	704 000
Construction of 1858		764,000	764,000
Interest Scrip		33,566	33,566
Real Estate Bonds		6,000	6,000
S. Chamberlain's judgt		629,090	755,587
N. Cleveland's judgm't		114,000	136,000
Floating debt	68,607	660,478	75 000
Total	$4 412,607	$15 980,708	$22,242,653

Increase in 1858, $11,568,101; increase in 1859, $6,301,945. Total increase in two years, $17,870,046!!!

Bad as this showing is,—and the condition of the Company is no doubt full as bad as it is represented to be in the reports,—I am of the opinion that something may yet be saved for the stockholders, if what there is left of the insolvent skeleton is properly husbanded, and some of the pretended but fraudulent liabilities cut off. From the light now before me, I shall advise the Company to contest and have set aside:

1. The two millions of third mortgage bonds under which the foreclosure has taken place, and which I have already charged in a bill in chancery as being fraudulently issued and for which I have reasons for believing the Company has never realized five cents on the dollar.

2. The one million of bonds issued to bribe public officers and lobby men, known as *Corruption Bonds.*

3. The one million of bonds of a like character to the above, and issued for like purposes, known as the *Barstow Bonds*

4. The one million of bonds called the *Second Mortgage Bonds*, on the Eastern Division of the road.

5. The second issue of Land Grant Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000.

6. The issue of $395,000 on the Second Land Grant Mortgage.

7. The judgment of SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, amounting to over $700,000, and his lease, which is a damage to the interest of the stockholders still more than the amount of the judgment.

8. And the prosecution and setting aside of all other fraudulent or dishonest liabilities, which I shall discover on getting the books and papers of the Company in my possession.

To carry out these and other reformatory measures, that a further and more minute investigation into the affairs of the Company may develop the need of, I shall require and hope to receive the countenance and cooperation of the stockholders. In my own behalf, I pledge my most earnest endeavors, and whatever of energy, means or character I may possess, towards bringing order out of the almost hopeless chaos into which the affairs of the Company seem involved.

My efforts to make a change in the direction and management of this Company have met with a bitter and formidable opposition, both in this city and New York, from railroad speculators and their employes and dependants In this city the pretended boards headed by STANTON, WELLS and SAGE, and the organization of CHAMBERLAIN, the lessee, exhibit a unity of action and openness of purpose which indicate with sufficient distinctness that the old firm of CHAMBERLAIN & ALDEN, with the addition of SAGE, WELLS and others, are at the bottom of the scheme or schemes now in vogue Precisely what all their schemes are, I am not advised; but I am told of one which I deem it my duty to caution the stockholders against. It is that of allowing this road, after it shall have been legally sold on this third mortgage, to be consolidated with, or pass into the hands of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the Milwaukee and Watertown, and the Watertown and Madison Roads.

The La Crosse road forms the main trunk line of Wisconsin, and passes over a route which possesses twice the strength of any other railroad route in the State. Deplorably as it has been managed and abused, it has not, in my judgment, become reduced to that low condition yet that it need entirely destroy its innocent stockholders, who, e means gave it being, and whose returns thus far have been most scanty and inadequate. I think there is yet sufficient of the road, if property husbanded, to have it pay its honest debts and make its stock in some degree remunerative. But it has been too much impoverished by plunder to enable it to shoulder and carry along two other roads that abuse have made equally poor, and which are naturally not half as valuable. If the three railroads should pass into the hands of one set of owners, it would destroy them as competing lines,—place them all on a level—and thus deprive this road of its superior advantages over all others. Besides, if these roads should all pass into the same hands, and be controlled by the same owners, it would establish a huge and odious monopoly in the State, in the hands of a few unprincipled speculators, sufficient to rival the sovereign power of the State itself; overawe legislatures, courts and governors; and control elections and perpetuate the social and political corruption which has made the name of Wisconsin a bye-word in all lands. It would also cause an increase in the tariff of rates for both passengers and freight—that is now already too high—cripple the commerce of Milwaukee and the business of the interior towns, and perhaps force a considerable share of the carrying trade of the Upper Mississippi over the Illinois roads from Dunleith or Fulton to Chicago.

The prominent men in the Sage organization are the principal managers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road—a road that is running more for the benefit of Illinois and Chicago, to-day, than it is for Wisconsin and Milwaukee—though I am told it is under the control of Milwaukee men, and its construction was aided by Milwaukee capital and Milwaukee City credit.

There is another project which the Sage-Chamberlain Alden organization is endeavoring to enforce, that will meet with the unqualified opposition of the regular Company, and that is, the change of its name to the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company. I cannot perceive how a change of name will relieve the Company from any portion of the odium which its past mismanagement has caused to attach to it. It would be a felonious dodge only, so far as the Company is concerned, and in view of its past management, perhaps not inappropriate; but there is an implied disrespect and slur upon La Crosse City and County in that is undeserved. I am told that the project of this road originated with a distinguished citizen of La Crosse, the late lamented Gov. BURNS; that the city has ever been the fast friend of the Company; and that its friendship has been repaid only with an inconvenient location of its depot, in order to aid some Directors in a rival town-lot speculation in what was known as North La Crosse and in a town on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi, known as La Crescent. It seems to me that La Crosse, and not the Company, is the party that has had reason to complain of the use and abuse both of its name and its local interests.

In conclusion, I beg to address a few plain words to the citizens of Milwaukee: You have the finest site for a city on the western shore of Lake Michigan; you have the best bay and harbor, and the shortest route to the Mississippi to be found on that westerly side of the lake In twenty-two years your city has grown till it is said to be one of about 60 000 inhabitants. It has three railroads running from it into the interior, and two of them to the western limits of the State. In aid of these roads it has involved itself to the large amount of about one and a half millions of dollars These three roads have been built and put in operation by Milwaukee men, and controlled by Milwaukee influences. They should have been built, equipped and put in good running order for about $18,000 per mile They have cost from $35,000 to $70 000 per mile. Where has this immense margin gone? *Who has got it?*

About 20,000, or one-half the inhabitants of Milwaukee, are industrious, frugal, debt-paying Germans. With one or two honorable exceptions, one and this large class of your fellow-citizens have been implicated in the reckless mismanagement and frauds which have so deeply injured the reputation of your city. Of the other half of the inhabitants, full 10,000 are represented to be foreign-born citizens, of Irish, English, French, Swiss and Norwegian origin. To their credit be it spoken, with but one exception, none of these several classes comprise, with less than fifty exceptions, all the native born, American inhabitants of this city. It is to the mismanagement and indiscretion of these less than fifty persons, which I have not enumerated, and who figure most conspicuously around your fashionable resorts, and in your public enterprises, that you are indebted for the abuse of trust-funds and the bad credit in which your city and its railroads have fallen. They are to be found around your Banks, Insurance Companies, Law offices, and other places where schemes are devised to draw money, in the easiest manner possible, from the hand of productive industry.

They aspire to be your "leading citizens," and, under their lead, I think you all will admit you have been led into serious difficulties. They have their hickerings and quarrels among themselves, but when a great scheme offers like the land grants or the third mortgage foreclosure, or the consolidation of all your principal roads to be run and governed by themselves, they are a unit and work harmoniously together. Their "style" is to buy when they cannot coax, flatter or bluff their projects through, and, bribing your public officers, they reseatedly describe as "propitiating them with pecuniary compliments." The 6,000 farmers who have imperilled their homesteads in Railroads under these men's control, and the non-resident capitalists who have loaned or invested over ten mil lions of dollars in your railroads, have had enough of their management, and would like to see something in return that bears the color of their money. Would not your tax-payers also like to be relieved from being annually taxed to pay the interest upon, and by and by the principal of, the city bonds which have been intrusted to these men to aid the public works under their control? Are not the requirements of the farm mortgage, and the non resident cash stockholders to realize something from the large amount they have risked, both just and reasonable?

There is not a Railroad leading out of this city which ought not to pay a rich dividend upon its honest and legitimate cost. But they will pay nothing, or next to nothing, to the stockholders. Why? Because the entire amount of the necessary capital to construct and equip them has been stolen or squandered by the managers who had them in charge. In the case of this Company more than three times the amount necessary to construct and equip the road has been sunk to the stockholders. To those of you who have witnessed the sudden manner in which vast fortunes have been acquired by those who have figured prominently in your railroads,—while the roads themselves have been stricken with bankruptcy,—I presume it will be no mystery why past transactions are desired to be buried in third mortgage foreclosures. Retribution and restitution are sometimes unpleasant Visitors.

I have thus deemed it my duty to partially point to the source of the principal opposition to the present management of this Company, and to indicate the motives that stimulate it.

For four years I have been engaged in a contest with the former managers of this road, to get from them the earnings of my life, that were locked up in the road, and which they did their utmost to retain I succeeded; and in the controversy gained much experience, that will be useful in conducting a contest for the benefit of the creditors and stockholders. The plunderers of this Company are aware of this, and they will doubtless continue to make up in calumny and detraction, what their position lacks in merit. It is not my intention to be annoyed nor frightened from my purpose of protecting the best interests of the Company, by any side issues that may be sprung upon me.

I shall, at all times, be happy to meet and confer with any of the farm mortgage or cash stockholders, and creditors, as to the present and future position and prospects of the Company, at my room at the Newhall House, or at the office of the Secretary.

N. CLEVELAND.

President La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R Co.

MILWAUKEE, June 6, 1859.

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4. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1849, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAST SLAVER.—The vessel picked up, scuttled and abandoned, off the Pan of Matanzas, by the schooner *Cumberland*, Captain STRONG, of New-York, and towed lately into Havana, was the bark *J. J. Cobb*, of New-York. She is an A 2½ vessel of 367 tons register, and was built in Robbinston, Me., in October, 1856, by J. W. Cox. She was a full model, had a poop cabin, and was last surveyed in this City in 1850, at which time she belonged to MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRA & Co. She was afterwards sold in Cuba. She sailed from Havana, Dec. 21, 1857, with 200 puncheons of rum on board, professedly bound to St. Thomas and Antwerp, in command of a Captain PATTERSON. This was the last seen of the vessel until on the 29th of May she was picked up some 20 miles from Matanzas, evidently after landing a cargo of negroes on the coast. She had been but a short time abandoned, as the water in her coopers was still hot. The *Cumberland* was from Norfolk, and took the vessel in tow, anchoring her inside the entrance to the harbor of Havana. She was afterwards taken into the harbor by a steam-tug. Her name had been erased from her stern, but the log-book gave the name in full.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The question of the right of colored children to be admitted to the Public Schools came up to the Second Ward, some two weeks since, upon application of JESS W. HUNTER, and a few other colored citizens of the District, to be allowed to send their children, some eight or ten in number, to school No. 34, the number being too small to justify the erection of a separate school for their use. Last evening the matter was finally acted on. Two reports were submitted from a Committee in whom the question had been referred—one a majority report, against, and the other in favor of the application. After a long and a somewhat stormy debate, in which Dr. J. MCCUNE SMITH and others participated, by permission of the Board, the majority report was adopted by a vote of eight to two. The names of the minority Committee were Messrs. EDWARD D. PEPPER, who drew the report, and JOHN SHIPTON.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF CHURCH-STREET.—The members of the Committee on Streets, to which the subject of the extension of Church-street, from Fulton to Greenwich streets, which will involve the widening of Trinity-place, Morris and Rector streets, was referred, did not meet yesterday as they were advertised to do, but Mr. NIMS, their Clerk, received the petitions in favor of and remonstrances against the proposed improvement which were presented by the property owners on those streets. Ex-Judge VANDERPOEL, one of the signers of the original petition, withdrew his name therefrom. The Committee will meet again at the call of the Chairman.

FAIR AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church of West Farms will hold their proposed Fair and Strawberry Festival on Wednesday, the 15th, in the village, commencing at 10 A. M., and through the evening, continuing the next day until the sales are made. They promise to exhibit a vast variety of articles, fanciful as well as useful, and many of an exceeding rich quality and make. Conveyances will be at hand at Harlem, for the cars and boat, during the day, and at Mott Haven for the 2½ P. M. train, to convey visitants direct to the fair-ground, and for return to Harlem up to 10 o'clock in the evening. There will be an auction sale each evening.

PARADE OF THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.—The Scott Life Guard paraded yesterday, under the command of Captain J. H. HODART WARD, and visited Trenton, N. J., upon invitation of the authorities of that city. The occasion was the celebration of the Seventy-third Anniversary of the birthday of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, from whom the corps takes its name, and of the Fifty-second of his entrance into the army. The command, which was accompanied by Shelton's Band, turned out with full ranks, and attracted a great deal of attention.

CHILDREN DROWNED.—MARY FRANCES DECKER, a child 10 years old, whose parents live at No. 419 Washington-street, was drowned yesterday at the foot of Laight-street, North River, while playing with another girl. ELIZA MCKINNEY, an infant 11 months old, whose parents live at No. 49 Vandewater-street, accidentally fell into a kettle of water and was drowned. The Coroner held an inquest in each case, and verdicts were rendered accordingly.

DEATH AT THE TOMBS.—WILLIAM B. BENNETT, a man nearly 60 years old, died yesterday at the Tombs. He fell into the dock near the South Ferry, was rescued and taken to the Tombs, where he shortly died from apoplexy.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—The Russian frigate *General Admiral* will sail finally to-morrow. Her crew were all put on board yesterday.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED POLICY DEALER ARRESTED.—About a year since Frank Webb, of this City, was arrested in New-Jersey for assault, and was convicted, but managed to make good his escape from jail. Yesterday, Chief of Police McDonough, of Hoboken, arrested him on a requisition, but the papers being informal he was discharged by Justice WELSH, before whom he was taken. Shortly after he left the City Hall Court Room a complaint was made against Webb on a charge of selling policies in the Fifth Ward, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Officer Brower, of the Tenth Ward, took him into custody, last evening, and he was again put under lock and key.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSES IN HOWARD-STREET.—The proprietors, female attaches and visitors—sixty-three persons in all—of the eight disorderly houses in Howard-street, upon which the police made a descent on Sunday evening, were yesterday taken before Justice BERNHAM. Quick work was made of the cases. The proprietors were admitted to bail to answer charges of keeping disorderly houses, the visitors were let off with a reprimand, and the girls were committed to await examination.

THROWING STONES INTO CITY CARS.—Hurling stones into the windows of City cars, and endangering the safety of passengers, has long been a favorite pastime of reckless boys. Yesterday, three boys, each about sixteen years old, were arrested for amusing themselves by throwing stones at an Eighth-avenue car. Justice OSBORN locked them up. They gave their names as Charles Buckland, James Hardiog and John Foley.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only permanent

BLOOD PURIFIER

and eradicator of disease.

Reader, if your blood is impure and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create NEW, RICH AND PURE blood, as the GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Manufactured under the direct supervision of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which

EFFECTUALLY CURES AND KEEPS THE BLOOD PURE.

BE CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.

Wholesale and retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, office No. 2.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York,
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELLIPTIC SPRING BED.

Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired,—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The test of gentility, at least for young men, is certainly the hat. How many young fellows, who would really look well if properly furnished in this respect, are disfigured by an ungraceful, ill-fitting, clumsy hat—the most conspicuous thing about them. Take two good looking young men, twins; put a common hat on the head of one, and on the other's one made by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, and they wouldn't look like natives of the same country. Knowing young men have long been aware that the corner of Broadway and Fulton street is the great centre to which all the rays of fashion converge.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS—Are the best works for lighting dwellings, churches and factories in the country, &c. Large consumers in cities can greatly reduce their expenses by making their own gas. By a recent improvement great savings are effected in the cost of the gas by the use of crude rosin, being two thirds cheaper than City coal gas. My regular Resin Oil Machine I still continue to manufacture as usual, giving applicants the choice. Apply to or address JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton street and 15 Henry street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

WE AGREE!—We agree with the New-York *Dispatch* that GAZETTE'S Medicated Paper is universally used and acknowledged by everybody to be the cleanest, purest, slikiest, smoothest, nicest, and best paper in every respect ever made. In some quarters an impression has prevailed that because it is medicated the healthy should not use it. It is designed as much for the healthy as for the sick, and will not hurt us in fact. On the contrary, as experiment will prove, it is beneficial. Depot No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The first of these peerless remedies eradicates all diseases of the skin, flesh, muscles, glands and sinews, while the Pills relieve every disorder of the stomach and bowels. Sold 60 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 13.

$7,000	Virginia 6s	97¾	100	Reading Railroad	41
6,000	do	97¾	300	do	b60 41
7,000	N. C. State 6s	97	100	do	s60 40⅝
20,000	Missouri state 6s	85⅝	100	do	s30 40⅜
5,000	do	s10 85⅜	200	do	s30 40⅜
10,000	do	85⅝	300	do	s10 40⅜
5,000	do	b60 85⅞	600	do	b30 40⅜
5,000	do	85⅝	50	Gal. & Jh. R.	s10 64⅜
5,000	do	b60 86	200	do	b60 64½
30,000	do	s60 85	100	do	64⅝
10,000	do	s60 84¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s10 36
14,000	do	86	400	do	s30 36
3,000	Erie R 3d m. h. '88	58	115	do	36⅛
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. h	37	200	do	bnw 36
1,000	Erie R. Bonds '75	20	115	Michigan Cen. R.	42
12	Merchants' Bank	108¾	10	Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	32
10	Union Bank	98	70	do	31½
10	National Bank	100½	100	do	s60 31½
85	Bank of Commerce	99½	200	do	s30 31½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	102	50	do	b30 31½
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91⅝	200	do	b60 31½
5	do	91⅝	50	do	31⅝
30	Metropolitan Sk	110⅜	200	do	s60 31
89	Pacific Mail St Co	68	300	do	s30 31
100	do	s30 68	100	Panama R.	s30 119
475	N. Y. Cent. R.	h3 74⅜	20	Clev. Col & Cin. R.	96⅜
600	do	74⅜	25	Clev. & Toledo R.	28⅞
100	do	s7 74⅛	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. bnw	89½
1050	do	74⅛	300	do	opg 54⅜
300	do	b60 74⅜	100	do	opg 53⅝
100	do	b60 74⅜	100	do	bnw 53½
50	do	s10 74	100	do	hnw 53½
200	do	hnw 74	100	do	b60 59⅞
300	do	s60 73⅜	200	do	opg 59⅞
200	do	s30 73	100	do	s30 59⅜
20	Harlem Railroad	10¾	100	do	s20 59⅜
400	do	10¾	600	Hud. River R.	s60 31½
100	do	10⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Tennessee 6s '90	90⅞	100	N. Y. Central R.	74
2,000	do	90¾	150	do	b60 73⅞
5,000	do	90¾	100	do	s30 73⅝
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs.	83	500	do	s60 73⅝
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	83	300	do	s30 73⅝
3,000	do	83⅞	160	do	73¾
1,100	L. E. & W. 2d M. B	41	200	do	73⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co	82½	100	Hud. River R.	s60 31⅜
200	Harlem R. Pref	36	100	do	31⅜
67	Pacific M. S. Co	68	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	b60 31¾
100	do	67⅜	100	do	31⅝
250	Gal. & Chic. R.	84¾	100	do	31⅝
100	do	b60 64⅜	100	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	98½
50	do	s10 64⅞	200	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	opg 59⅝
50	Mich. Central R.	41¾	50	do	b60 59⅝

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	S. Francisco 6s	51	50	Brooklyn Athen	46½
1,000	At. M. in. S. '58	93	15	Irving Bank	101¾
370	At. M. In. S. '58	83½	15	do	101¾
4,000	Missouri 6s	86	50	People's Bank	104½
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	89	11	Hanover Bank	90¾
3,000	N. J. C. R. 7s	95	15	Commonwealth Bk.	99¾
1,550	N. Y. M. I. S. '68	50	10	Bank of N. Y.	109
2,000	At. M. Ins. '59	75	34	Home Fire Ins Co.	75
560	G. W. M. In. S. '57	60	10	Empire C. F. I. Co.	113
1,050	do	58 56	8	Metropol. F. I. Co.	116
840	do	59 45	10	do	115¾
5	Bank of Sing Sing	62	10	do	115
50	Trade. F. Ins. Co.	107⅜	100	Firemen's F. In. Co.	95
30	N. R Fire Ins. Co.	142¾	10	Col. M. Ins. Co	110
15	Home Fire Ins. Co.	75¾	50	Great W. Ins. Co.	97
10	Sec. Fire Ins. Co.	125	10	Relief Fire Ins. Co.	123½
20	Green. F. Ins. Co.	135¾	15	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	103¾
20	Am. Fire Ins Co.	122	2	W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	65
40	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	106⅜	10	U. S. Express Co.	91
50	Brook Fire Ins. Co.	154⅜	15	do	90
20	Wash Fire Ins. Co.	150	10	Am. Express Co.	79½
20	do	149	50	N. A. K. G. Co	7
50	Nes. au F. Ins. Co.	150⅜	50	Am. Guano Co	4¼

MONDAY, June 13—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 11, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 4:

Decrease in Loans	$2,047,838
Decrease in Specie	1,596,036
Decrease in Circulation	36 526
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,695,301

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 13, 1859.	June 11, 1859.	June 4 1858.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,508 657
Loans	116,424,597	122,058,928	125,006,766
Specie	32,790,332	22,132,275	23,728,311
Circulation	7,547,630	8,427,542	8,427,542
Gross Deposits	101,489,535	99,042,066	103,207,062
Exchanges	17,982 648	20,159,431	20,628,166
Undrawn	83,506,887	78,883,535	82,578,836
In Sub-Treasury	5,263,348	3,684,754	4,327,155

The result of the present Bank Average is very near the estimate we gave in our review this morning, based upon the general run of the averages in the leading Banks through the week. The California remittance of May 20 was delivered this forenoon—$1,529,000—and will give the new week a rising average on the Specie line. No export for New-York account is yet reported for the Boston steamer. The *Ariel*, for Havre, and *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, sail next Saturday. The Exchanges are quite irregular to-day. The demand from the Import trade is but moderate, and the purchases run according to the preference of remitters for particular names. The standard for 60 days on London may be called 110@110¼, while business has been done in Bank bills as low as 109⅞, and as high as 110¼ net. The short-sight rate remains 110¾ ₱ cent. Merchants' bills have been done at 60 days, from 109 up to 109¾ ₱ cent., governed by the nature of the shipments drawn against, or the credit of the drawers. The Continental Exchanges continue irregular, but, as a general rule, are made to conform to the relative terms on London. The Money Market opens this week with a steady tone at the rates last quoted. The Stock Brokers are lighter borrowers, and strictly prime indorsed paper outside of Bank is not superabundant.

There was a steady market for Stocks through the early dealings and a further advance in State Securities. The sale of Missouris large, end] ae]high ae 86 ₱ cent., finally closing 85½@85¾ ₱ cent. Tennessees were sold 90⅞@90¾ ₱ cent., and Virginies 97½@97¾ ₱ cent. In the Railway Shares, the dealings were chiefly in New-York Central, Michigan Guaranteed, Reading and Rock Island. The market opened firm, and continued steady until the afternoon, notwithstanding a pretty free offering of seller's options, but ultimately closed dull, and at a concession of ⅛ ₱ cent. on Central, 1@1½ on Michigan Guaranteed, ⅛ on Galena, and ⅛@¼ on Reading, as compared with Saturday afternoon. Central left off 73⅞ cash, and 72½ seller 30@60 days. Rock Island was steady, Pacific Mail ¼ ₱ cent. better, Panama firm 119½, and Illinois Central Bonds 83¾ ₱ cent. The Bonds of the Erie Company were 3 ₱ cent. better on the first mortgage, 1 ₱ cent on the fourth, and a demand for the Sinking Fund at 20 ₱ cent.

We hear to-day that the affairs of the Cotton house of TRENHOLM BROTHERS & Co., of this City, and of their connexions in Charleston and Liverpool, have been accommodated by an extension on their bills, principally running on Liverpool against Cotton with the shipping documents attached, to suit their application for assistance made to the Charleston Banks and some of the private Banking firms in this City, in the Foreign Exchanges, last week.

BANK OF MONTREAL—JUNE 6.

Capital stock	$5,928,800
Reserved profits or rest	140,000
Circulation	2,382,374
Deposits	2,767,633
Juoe dividend, 4 ₱ cent	231,003
Dividend unclaimed	16,885
Total	$12,072,695
In bills discounted	$9,928,763
Gold and silver	754,080
Goverement Securities	602 264
Other Bank balances	305,094
Other Bank Notes and Checks	122 260
Branch Balances	360,233—$12,072,695

The annual meeting of the shareholders was held at Montreal on the 6th inst., when the profits of the year were found to be fully 8 ₱ cent. on the capital, after providing for bad and doubtful debts. The management were complimented on a result so favorable, in the face of the mercantile embarrassments following the panic of 1857, and short crops of the past year.

At the annual election of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the following was the successful ticket: *President*—SAMUEL SLOAN; *Vice-President*—D. THOMAS VAIL; *Directors*—Samuel Sloan, James Boorman, John David Wolfe, Edward Jones, William Kelly, D. Thomas Vail, Erastus Corning, Wm. H. Hays, Robert P. Getty, Henry A. Smythe, E. M. Gilbert, J. B. Johnston, E. H. Miller. The interest due on the Second-Mortgage Bonds of the Road, will be paid at the office of the Company, on the 16th of June.

The Sub Treasury received, to-day, $124,636; paid out, $2?2,557; balance, this afternoon, $3,516,833.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of May, 1859, were $84 126
For the same month last year 72 978
Increase, 15 ₱ cent. $11,148

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 11.	Loans. June 4.	Specie. June 11.	Specie. June 4.
Bk. of New York	4,319,185	4,373,828	1,068,687	1,169,192
Manhattan Co	4,836,784	5,007,356	516,269	652,696
Merchants' Bank	5 559,033	5 799,494	1,504 218	1,588,559
Mechanics' Bank	3,595,396	3,961,900	750 344	814,430
Union Bank	2,932,461	3,028,096	439,171	591,086
Bk. of America	5,908,950	5,948,587	1,857,6-3	2 088,886
Phenix Bank	3,184,945	3,162,012	3e6,983	568,542
City Bank	2,120,879	2,288,344	279,343	348 437
Tradesmen's Bank	1,324,977	1,320,403	193,450	201,805
Fulton Bank	2,053 296	2,164 068	438,209	433,688
Chemical Bank	1,939,169	2,001,831	879,378	867,148
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,019,813	1,990,323	264,539	213,702
National Bank	2,179,214	2,191,047	226 968	253 871
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,756,872	1,783,0 0	227,868	192,973
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	862 891	885,095	178,494	169,291
Greenwich Bank	787.382	784,299	91,048	82 931
Leather Man. Bk.	2,066,8-0	2,060,927	402,331	516,448
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,222 133	1,248 939	225,277	216 851
Bk. St. New-York	3,66% 567	3,735,920	948,583	1,147,602
Am. Exchange Bk	7,051,935	7,051,516	1,313,573	1,314,044
Bk. of Commerce	12,264,833	12,410,247	1,748,857	1,751,372
Broadway Bank	2 463,690	2,509,364	455,612	422,911
Ocean Bank	1,574,454	1,567,532	257,782	223,725
Mercantile Bank	2 533,094	2,642,394	464,494	445,411
Pacific Bank	1,099,541	1,118,663	212,958	226,906
Bk. of Republic	4,192,931	4,125,109	1 851,961	886,818
Chatham Bank	1,691 146	693,829	95,792	72,418
People's Bank	684 095	706,380	116,516	27,364
Bk. of N. America	1,719,865	1,734,409	204 605	242,298
Hanover Bank	1,486,124	1,501,137	137,961	168,016
Irving Bank	815,288	798,240	137,774	141,473
Metropolitan Bank	5 969,889	6,265,310	1,016,125	1,059,188
Citizens' Bank	770 271	757,761	128,671	138,204
Nassau Bank	1,617,342	1,667,407	210,443	228,847
Market Bank	1,704,029	1,775,631	283 494	238,983
St. Nicholas Bank	1,104,416	1,126,378	193,780	232,782
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,587 302	2,692,225	349 485	382,102
Corn Exch. Bank	1,595.132	1,615,053	298,965	341,740
Continental Bank	3,570,495	3,637,578	485,657	470 894
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,501,126	1,554,187	126,279	266,809
Oriental Bank	587,429	562,230	77,098	71,344
Marine Bank	973,571	975,801	112,979	100,188
Atlantic Bank	543,991	568,221	52,555	48,576
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,601,111	2,518,304	390,656	305,561
Park Bank	4,311,532	4,52,896	1,14,800	1,015,811
Artisans' Bank	1,129,588	1,092,947	128,103	137,556
Mech. B'g Ass'n	654,611	626 105	69,337	103,439
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	457,734	455,128	60,730	58,268
N. Y. Exch. Bank	331,126	335,451	31,997	32,493
Bull's Head Bank	384 535	401,740	41,542	57,507
N. Y. County Bank	399,124	401,184	46,790	47,276
Grocers' Bank	494,966	503,550	56,576	56,603
East River Bank	344 969	349,308	33,737	33 988
North River Bank	408,179	424,276	59,275	63,489
Total	122,258,928	125,008,766	22,131,275	23,728,111
	Decrease $2,017,838		Decrease $1,596,939	

Banks.	Circulation. June 11.	Circulation. June 4.	Deposits—Net. June 11.	Deposits—Net. June 4.
Bk. of New-York	425,400	421,091	2,849 437	3,016,684
Manhattan Co	310,075	315,952	2,893,217	2,9-8 613
Merchants' Bank	188 333	174,212	4,284,985	4,530,213
Mechanics' Bank	282 354	289,700	2,826,423	3,047 480
Union Bank	174,513	174,680	2,018,201	2,265,708
Bk. of America	135,488	132,287	4,922,512	5,304,442
Phenix Bank	125,626	127,690	1,684,742	1,883,668
City Bank			1,379 413	1,534,266
Tradesmen's Bank	321 854	321,892	712,632	725,228
Fulton Bank	169,402	167,431	1,792,368	1,891,517
Chemical Bank	295,189	296,286	2,319,202	2,330 715
Merch. Exch. Bk.	145 946	145,902	988,885	917,413
National Bank	136,695	137,717	976,437	998,976
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	177,379	179,555	1,195,013	1 197,636
Mech. & Trad. Bk	129,704	132,071	830,594	789,976
Greenwich Bank	137 659	139,570	523,512	546,867
Leather Man. Bk.	288,187	275,260	1,345,393	1,421,073
Seventh Ward Bk	221,211	215,481	649,566	667,986
Bk. St. New-York	253,249	266,333	2 513,801	2,925,187
Am. Exchange Bk	200,163	215,766	4 018 755	4,141,684
Bk. of Commerce	1,935	1,975	5,413,090	5,408,637
Broadway Bank	262 322	264 037	1,813,161	1,903,871
Ocean Bank	111 547	110,398	961,232	958 641
Mercantile Bank	35,614	37,168	2,994 598	3,134,128
Pacific Bank	124 244	126,024	886,710	935,789
Bk. of Republic	214,143	219,408	3,260,784	3,204,477
Chatham Bank	128,222	124,947	426,809	4t6,965
People's Bank	118,479	120,153	471,647	498,496
Bk. of N. America	82,114	87,773	886,785	966 818
Hanover Bank	88 403	90,819	659,605	716,510
Irving Bank	131,529	127,739	568 029	575,196
Metropolitan Bk.	259 136	216,438	3,356,006	3,584,337
Citizens' Bank	158,938	158,148	858,122	895,102
Nassau Bank	129,449	128 981	912,807	931,624
Market Bank	210,879	215,379	1,076,816	1,096,168
St. Nicholas Bank	95,297	97,436	681,545	732,681
Shoe & Leath. Bk	99 388	101,721	1,700,765	1,856,794
Corn Exch. Bank	137 006	140,023	813,852	745,261
Continental Bank	169,205	167,312	2,093,729	2,109,685
Bk. of Commw'lth	153,100	153 584	804,672	834,659
Oriental Bank	102 760	104 528	347,714	347,264
Marine Bank	118 575	118 502	508,260	500,168
Atlantic Bank	91,298	94,625	219,562	231,471
Imp. & Traders' Bk	198,507	202,912	1,475,400	1,528,151
Park Bank	176,998	164,975	3,501,980	3,581,272
Artisans' Bank	94,220	97,261	655,027	645,012
Mech. B'g Ass'n	91,400	92,529	247,134	261 954
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	161,252	141,152	244,173	243,259
N. Y. Exch. Bank	107,378	102,084	306,728	312,541
Bull's Head Bank	103,542	102,191	360,084	387,300
N. Y. County Bk.	91,097	93,205	309,235	304,981
Grocers' Bank	43,610	42,184	350 534	351 632
East River Bank	86 683	86,317	246,248	238,288
North River Bank	75,962	78,816	369,149	370,377
Total	8,391,116	8,427,642	78,933,535	84,57-,536
	Increase $36,526		Decr'se $3,635,301	

Specie List by the Star of the West.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$241,000	J. H. Coghill	$20,053
American Ex. Bank	131,500	J. Goldsmith & Co	19,400
W. Heller & Co	105,215	Neustadter Bros	16,000
Freeman & Co	15,808	Z. Kinsler Bro	15,000
E. Kelly & Co	77,000	Roberts, Mr's'n & Co	15,000
Jas. Patrick & Co	65.000	J. Heller & Brother	13,700
Duncan, Sher. & Co	64,500	Howl'nd & Aspinw'l	13,890
W. T. Coleman & Co	62,075	E. Bulkley & Sons	10,073
Metropolitan Bank	50,950	Clark & Wilson	10,000
T. McCahill & Co	55,000	P. Naylor	10,000
Richard Patrick	52,000	Butcher & Brother	10,000
W. Seligman & Co	52,000	Jennings & Brewster	9 000
Order	34,400	E. C. Knight & Co	7 350
Charles W. Crosby	32,800	Janson, Bond & Co	5,530
W. Hoge & Co	30,000	R. Meader	6,000
J. B. Newton & Co	29,760	Kerby, Byrne & Co	5,000
J. B. Weir	23 835	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
De Witt, Kettle & Co	22,000	N. F. Sears	5,536
Walsh & Whites	21,000	Baker & Morrill	4,220
Treadwell & Co	21,666	C. C. Baker	3,465
H. Cohn & Co	21,200	H. Hastings	3,099
R. Meader & Adams	20,000	G. W. Messinger	3 099
Total			$1,513,975

FROM ASPINWALL.

Howl'nd & Aspinw'l	$9,000	Dawson & Maxwell	$1,000
Trevor & Cobgate	2,270	F. Kopp	400
H. J. Kerner	1,500	S. Lusuburg & Bro	200
J. Krause	1,200	S. L. Isaacs	50
Total			$15,020

The San Francisco Money Market.

From W. T. Coleman & Co.'s Circular.

At length there is a gratifying improvement observable in the receipts of Gold Dust from our own mines. The daily receipts by the Express Companies are becoming quite large, indicating that access to the mining localities situated high up in the mountains has again been restored.

The Victoria *Gazette* states that the amount of Dust shipped from that port to San Francisco, from April 11 to May 10, was $195,000.

State Finances appear to be in a healthy condition. The balance in the State Treasury to the credit of the different funds was, at the commencement of business on the 16th inst., $543,698 60. The interest due July 1 will be promptly met, and there will still remain a handsome surplus in the Treasury.

The Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco advertises for proposels for the surreader of 7 ₱ cent. School Bonds of May, 1854, to the amount of $10,000; bidders stating lowest rates, &c., less coupons Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, for cash; proposals to be open till Aug. 1, and deposit of 10 ₱ cent. in coin or bonds being necessary to accompany bids. Also, for like proposals for the redemption of 10 ₱ cent. Fire Bonds, to the extent of $33,000, less coupons Nos. 1 to 11—proposals open to Aug. 1. In both instances, time allowed till Oct. 20 for surrender of Bonds.

In stocks there is very little doing. There have been some sales of State 7s at about 85c. to parties who hold in expectation of the redemption of some $15,000 in July. San Francisco City and County Bonds are in a little better demand, in consequence of the certainty that the July interest will be paid. Approved City Scrip has advanced 5c. on the dollar in anticipation that the Supreme Court will soon order the issue of bonds. We quote:

State Bonds payable in '77, 7 ₱ cents., January Coupons off	81 @ 85
War Loan Bonds, 7 ₱ cents., since Jan. 1, '54, nominal at	40 @ —
Civil Fund Warrants and Unfunded Balances	50 @ 55
San Francisco Bonds, 10 ₱ cents	par and int.
San Francisco Bonds, 1855, 6 ₱ cents	60 @ 62
San Francisco Bonds, 1858, 6 ₱ cents	55 @ 55½
San Francisco City App. oved Scrip	52 @ 53
San Francisco County or City Scrip, rejected	5 @ 15
Sacramento City and County Bonds, (new)	48 @ 52
Sacramento County Bonds, 10 ₱ cents	50 @ 55

California Markets.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 19.

In referring to the business of the past fortnight, we again have occesion to notice a continuance of the dull condition of trade, to which we have called attention for the past two months. Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th inst., but little of interest has occurred requiring especial notice, and, with the exception of a sale of a fresh importation of fine quality Teas, the entire period has been marked by extreme dullness, confining transactions to a mere jobbing business from first hands, and restricting the total trade of the market to limits that contrast most unfavorably with the supplies on hand, while the comparative reduction of stocks has been so trifling as to excite but faint hopes of a revival in prices sufficient to save parties abroad from serious loss.

The jobbing trade, for the supply of the interior of our own State, and for Oregon and British Columbia, has been moderately active; but the general backwardness of the season, after the late severe Winter, has prevented buyers, from the remote sections, from taking goods in any great quantity, and has confined business to the wants of scarcely more than one-half of the population that depend upon this market. Yet, in the main, there have been a considerable quantity of goods moved; but the low prices ruling require sales of large magnitude to aggregate business of much value, or to make effective inroads upon the heavy stocks held by the city trade or by the importers. The wants of country buyers have been met by the jobbers from supplies already in hand, without bringing them into the market as yet for fresh purchases, and with importers particularly the fortnight now closing has been quite inactive, and has afforded no opportunity to place consignments. We can refer to but few articles that stand in better

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2414. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

SANGUINARY BATTLE AT PALESTRO.

Victory of the Sardinians and Zouaves.

Gallant Conduct of the King of Sardinia.

Brilliant Charge of the Zouaves Against an Austrian Battery.

GARIBALDI DRIVEN TO THE MOUNTAINS.

HIS RUMORED RETURN AND VICTORIES.

Retreat of the Austrians into Lombardy.

Insurrection in Lombardy and the Valtelline.

Threatened Revolution in European Turkey.

Cotton Active at an Advance—Breadstuffs Lower—Provisions Quiet.

CONSOLS 93@93 1-4.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, June 14.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. of Saturday the 4th inst., fired her first gun at Halifax at 20 minutes past 11, last night, and reached her wharf at about 1 o'clock.

Her advices are three days later and important.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York on Saturday, May 21, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. of the 2d, and at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d instant.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New-York May 21, reached Southampton at noon of the 2d inst.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York May 26, arrived at Liverpool at 2 A. M. of the 4th inst.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The advices from the seat of war are quite important.

The Austrians had twice endeavored to retake Palestro, but were on each occasion repulsed after a sanguinary encounter. The Sardinians were at one time outflanked on the right, when the Zouaves came to the rescue. The King of Sardinia commandad his troops in person, and exhibited great gallantry. The Sardinian reports say that they took a thousand prisoners. The Austrian version had not been received.

The Austrians had retreated from Robbio, and a special telegram to the London *Daily News* says they were in full retreat across the Ticino.

The French head-quarters were at Vercelli.

General GARIBALDI was driven into the mountains by the Austrian General URBAN, who retook Varese, but it was telegraphed, via Turin, that GARIBALDI had returned, surprised the Austrians, retaken Varese, and reëntered Como.

General NIEL had occupied Novara.

The insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant, and the funds had advanced.

The War News in Detail.

The Sardinian Government had issued the following official bulletins:

"TURIN, May 31.

A fresh victory was gained by our troops at 7 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five thousand Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro. The King commanding the Fourth Division in person, and General CIALDINI at the head of the Third Regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking one thousand prisoners and capturing eight cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. Four hundred Austrians were drowned in a canal during the combat at Palestro. Another fight took place at Confienza, in the province of Somelline, in which the enemy were repulsed by the Fourth Division, after a two hours' conflict. Last night the picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po at Cervesena, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. The Austrians have evacuated Virzi in the province of Bobbio.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 1.

The victory gained yesterday has been followed by a second victorious combat, which took place at 6 o'clock this evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavored to reënter, but was repulsed again by the division of General CIALDINI, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves trying to restrain him. On Tuesday, the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Sesto Calande, and the fight lasted two hours. Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the enemy.

A numerous Austrian *corps d'armée* appeared before Varese, but GARIBALDI ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fell back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack was attempted by our troops against LAVELO, on the Lago Maggiore, but without result."

Additional details of the battle of Palestro state that the Sardinian right wing was at one time outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which CANROBART was to effect a junction with the King. At this juncture the Zouaves came to the rescue, and turned the tid against the Austrians. The Zouaves lost one officer and twenty men killed, and two hundred wounded, including ten officers.

The Sardinians are believed to have been terribly cut up, but their loss is not mentioned. An Austrian General is reported killed. NAPOLEON subsequently visited the battle field, and congratulated the Sardinians on the result.

The Turin dispatch of the 2d says that the Austrians on that morning advanced from Robbio towards the French outposts, but retired after a short fight. The movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Robbio, carrying with them about one thousand wounded.

On the 3d it was telegraphed from Turin that the Austrians had withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and had abandoned Torre, Beretti and the neighboring country.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes dispatches from Vercelli, which the Emperor had made his headquarters. These dispatches are confirmatory of the Sardinian bulletins, and say that the Sardinians behaved most valiantly at Palestro.

In regard to the part taken by the Zouaves, they say that they performed wonders. One dispatch says:

"Although unsupported, and in front of the Austrian battery of eight guns, the Zonavee crossed a canal, ascended the heights, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians with the bayonet. More than four hundred Austrians were thrown into the cenal and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouaves. The loss of the French was inconsiderable."

Thd Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Gen. FOREY.

The French troops were concentrating at Casale, Valenza and Vercelli.

The Austrian accounts of the Palestro affair were not published.

A Verona dispatch of the 1st says that the Allies had attacked the vanguard of the Seventh Austrian *corps d'armée*, but that their further advance was stopped by the corps of General ZOBEL. A great number were reported wounded.

GARIBALDI had met with reverses. A Viennna telegram of the 1st announces on official authority that GARIBALDI was driven back from Sondris into the mountains, and that General URBAN with his troops was pursuing him. The only issue open to GARIBALDI was tha Stelvio.

An official telegram from Milan states that, on the 1st, Varese was cannonaded and taken by URBAN, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contributions on the city.

LATER.—It was telegraphed from Turin, on the 3d, that GARIBALDI had surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and that the town was again free of the enemy; and also that GARIBALDI reëntered Como on the night of the 2d.

Gen. NIEL entered Novara on the 1st, after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts, who shortly fled. The Emperor arrived there the same evening amidst the acclamations of the people.

The Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Bassignares (?) but the inhabitants opposed them, firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark (?)

The Valtelline was in insurrection, and the town of Soadrie (the capital of the district) had proclaimed for VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Duke of PARMA had arrived in Switzerland with a numerous suite.

The French officers of the Engineers had arrived at Intra, and were collecting vessels to cross the Lago Maggiore with 500 men.

The French squadron in the Adriatic had captured 35 Austrian vessels, the estimated value of which was 4,000,000 francs.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, June 4—A. M.

The *Daily News* has a special dispatch, dated Turin, Friday night, saying that the Austrians in full retreat were recrossing the Ticino; that GARIBALDI had gained a new victory over the enemy, and that the insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

Great Britain.

Parliament had met daily to swear in members, but no business would be transacted until the delivery of the Queen's speech on the 7th.

The race for the Derby was won by Sir JOSAPA HAWLEY'S *Musjid*. The value of the stakes was nearly £7,000, and it was reported that Mr. HAWLEY had won about £100,000.

The London *Ministerialist* learns that the moving of an amendment to the address to the Queen has been abandoned, and that another method of assault will doubtless be tried.

Large purchases of English horses were alleged to be in progress for the French army. Many thousands were required.

It was stated that the prospectus of a Company would be issued in a few days for laying two telegraph cables from Cornwall, England, to Canada direct, and that the proposed capital of the Company was half a million sterling.

It was vaguely rumored that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE was likely to retire from the command-in-chief of the army, on account of some disclosures or reflections in an Investigating Committee report on the sale of army commissions.

The Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, had quitted England for Berlin,

Sir JOHN LAWRENCE had been formally presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box, and a proposition was pending to pay Lord ELGIN the same compliment.

A great explosion of saltpetre occurred on board the troop ship *Eastern Monarch* from Kurrachee, while at anchor at Spithead. She had 500 soldiers and their wives on board returning from India. The ship was speedily enveloped in flames, but prompt action saved all but seven persons, including five children who were killed hy the explosion.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount from 4½ to 3½ ₱ cent. The event was fully anticipated, and produced no effect on the market. The joint-stock banks, &c., had also reduced their rates.

The Stock Exchange was quite buoyant, Consols reaching 93⅜ to 93¾ on the 2d; but after some fluctuations, they closed at a slight decline. On the 3d, the decline made further progress, and the market was weak at the quotations given elsewhere.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Daily News'* City Article of Saturday says the rapid rise in the funds induced realizations and a partial reaction. Consols on Friday sustained an extreme fall of nearly five eighths, but became steadier, and at the close were only three-eighths lower. Tha rates of discount are still falling. First-class bills are negotiated at 2½@2¾ ₱ cent., and in exceptional cases as low as 2¼ ₱ cent. The discount houses only now allow 2 ₱ cent. for money on demand, and 2¼ ₱ cent. for seven days' notice.

The *Times'* City Article of Friday evening says, that the accounts of the active progress of the intrigue to stir up an insurrection in Turkey, has contributed to a depression in the funds. Tha Foreign Exchangas to-day show no change. The commercial advices from Germany continue to show great anxiety and distrust. Another large failure has taken place at Augsburg, that of M. PAUL VON STETTEN. In the Railway Share markets to-day a general heavy decline took place, and the tendency at the close was unfavorable.

A circular, signed by Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, Mr. MILNER GIBSON and others, had been issued, calling a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament for the 6th.

The *Herald* mentions a rumor that Mr. BRIGHT and the Radicals have been gained by the Government, by the offer of three seats in the Cabinet.

France.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official notifications of the blockade of Venice.

The recall of the French soldiers on leave of absence had added 120,000 veteran soldiers to the French army.

Flat-bottomed gun-boats were being constructed in France for the navigation of the Po, Ticino and other rivers.

Extraordinary excitement had prevailed in Paris on account of rumors that a general action was progressing all along the line, that Gen. GYULAI was killed, &c., all of which proved unfounded.

Preparations were even made for a grand illumination in honor of the expected victory.

Twenty-two battalions of foot chasseurs were to be organized.

The Paris Bourse was fluctuating on the 1st, but closed firmly at a slight advance. The 2d was a holiday. On the 3d the market was animated and higher, and the Three per Cents. closed at 63f. for money, and 62f. 95c. for account.

Italy.

The Hon. HENRY ELLIOTT had been sent by the British Government on an official mission to Naples, supposed to have reference to the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations.

The United States frigate *Wabash* was at Naples, and together with the British men-of-war there, fired half-hourly guns as a tribute to the memory of the late King.

The Government of Naples, it is said, has prohibited the export of sulphur.

The French engineers are said to have recommenced the fortifications at Civitta Vecchia.

The Paris *Debats* has a letter from Rome stating that Piedmont has recognized the neutrality of the Pontifical States on certain conditions.

Germany.

The feeling in some of the States of Germany against the French is so strong that a French manufacturer in Hesse Cassel, employing 700 workmen, has been compelled to quit the place on account of the excitement prevailing.

Prussia.

The terms of the new loan are announced. It bears 5 per cent. interest, and is to be issued by public subscription, the redemption to commence in 1863 by the payment of 1 per cant. annually. Thirty million thalers is the amount.

The Ecclesiastical Council has ordered prayers in the churches for the preservation of peace in Prussia and Germany.

Turkey.

The garrison of Belgrade had been reinforced, and it was reported that it would be trebled. It was also said that the Porte was about to send a strong naval force to the Adriatic.

The Herze-Gavina was reported to be in open revolt, and the latest intelligence says, that tha whole of European Turkey was bordering on revolution.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope dates are from Table Bay to April 21. News unimportant. Provisions were high. The pressure in the money market was lessened.

☞ *For Commercial Intelligence see 8th Page.*

MOVEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Analysis of the Several Accounts of the Battle of Montebello—Developments of the French Plan of the Campaign—Movements of Prince Napoleon—Matters at Paris—Death of a Bohemian—General Details of News from the Journals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

I refer again to the battle of Montebello, in order to show you how cotemporary history is written. At first, the French estimated the number of men engaged on their side, in this battle, at from two to three thousand men. They subsequently carried this figure to 8,000, and now have finally fixed on 5,500 as the exact number, with 900 Piedmontese cavalry. The French gave the Austrians at first 15,000, then 18 000, and now 25,000 men. The Austrians, while admitting this last figure, as applied to their own force, constantly assert that the French were much superior, and General GYULAI, in his official report, claims that Count STADION was engaged, not only with the whole force of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, which numbers 45,000 men, (on paper, at least,) but that towards the end of the fight the railroad brought to the French side a reserved corps!

But it happens that we have but one official report on the French side—that made by General FOREY, one of the several Generals of Division belonging to the *corps d'armée* commanded by Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. Under Gen. FOREY were two Generals of Brigade, BAURET (killed) and BLANCHARD. Under these again were four Colonels at the head of the four French regiments, or skeletons of regiments, a Colonel at the head of the Piedmontese cavalry, and a Captain of the battalion of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, who took a part in the battle. These are all the officers or bodies of men that are noticed in any official report on the French side, and certainly if other officers or other divisions or regiments had been engaged, the official reports of the officers in command would be there to testify to the fact. It is quite true that Gen. BAZAINE, another of the Generals of Division of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' command, came up by rail with his Zouaves, at the end of the fight, but they were too late to engage in it, and their General has made no report.

The official report of Gen. FORAY mentions his four regiments of infantry, a battalion of *Chasseurs* and the body of Piedmontese cavalry. There were no Zouaves, as mentioned in the Austrian and English accounts of the battle, and no mention is made in the official order of the day, of any other than FOREY'S division, composed as above. Supposing, then, that the ranks of this division, (the French claim that it was not half full—in fact the least complete division of the army, on account of its having been hurried off first from Paris to the seat of war,) it would not quite reach 15,000 men. Of the number of men on the Austrian side, we have various estimates, but they admit themselves 25,000 men. The enumeration of the regiments engaged, by General GYULAI himself, would show a large force, and he made this parade of his own force while *naively* supposing that his army had had BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' 40,000 men before it. His enumeration of his own force may therefore be accepted as true, and we are reduced to the calculation that the French fought something like one to four! Looking impartially at all the evidence that arrives from both sides, we are forced to accept this as the true estimate.

There is less disparity in the various statements in regard to the number of killed and woundad. The French at first enumerated their casualties at from 600 to 700; the subsequent accounts have not changed this figure, and we may therefore accept it as correct. It is true that the Austrians estimate it higher; but it must be recollected that the French remained masters of the field, and had tha burying of the dead to perform, which renders it certain that the Austrian estimate is a mere guess. In regard to the Austrian loss, the French estimate it at 2,000; the Austrian official report fixes it at 1,300.

There were other circumstances in favor of the Austians. They occupied the high grounds back of the village, and fired at and attacked the French down hill, and they had plenty of cavalry and artillery, whereas the French had in cavalry but the 900 Piadmontese and a battalion of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, and of artillery but four guns, which did not come up till the battle was half over. The brunt of the battle, therefore, fell upon the little fellows who composed the four regiments of infantry, and it must he confessed that a more brilliant feat of arms is not on record. The Zouaves of the Guard are jealous of this performance, and were furious when they arrived at the end of the battle and found the work finished. They admit that the infantry shoot well, and that they are very good for climbing a precipice or escalading a wall, but they were not prepared to admit that, out of the Zouavas, there was any glory to be attained with the bayonet.

Since yesterday a change has taken place at the seat of war. We begin to comprehend something of the future plan of campaign. To begin with, the Emperor NAPOLEON yesterday moved his headquarters to Casale, and with him went the whole army of Alessandria, which place is now nearly deserted. The King has left his headquarters at Orcimlano, has crossed tha Sesia, and, after a sharp battle, established himself at Palestro. Let us take a glance, therefore, at the present distribution of the allied army, and see if this distribution does not indicate the plan of campaign.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS remains at Voghera and Montebello, threatening Pavia and Placenza on the south; the Emperor, with CANROBERT, is at Casale and Valenza, ready to march upon Mortara and the Ticino, at Gravellona; the King and MACMAHON are marching upon Novara and the Ticino, at the Bridge of Buffalora; NIEL is, perhaps, by this time on the Ticino, at Sestro Calende, while GARIBALDI, from his position at Como, hopes to be the first to arrive at Milan.

Here you see that the allied army is placed in the form of a crescent, reaching from Montebello on the south to Como on the north, with Milan in the middle of the section of the circle, and Victor EMANUEL in the middle of the circumference of the circle. The length of this curved line of the allied army is about ninety miles; the distance from Como to Montebello, in a direct line from north to south through Milan, is about sixty miles.

The allied army, then, is drawing in upon th Capital of Lombardy, in the form of a horse-shoe, the two monarchs, with the principal strength of their army, occupying the centre of the line. The Austrians, it appears, only two days ago, advanced from Mortara to Robbio, on the road to Vercelli. it appears, also, that they are collecting in so large a force between Pavia and Buffalora, on the Ticino that the allied army will be forced to give battle before reaching this river. The last mail carried you the news that the Austrians were evacuating the Piadmontese territory, and it was then thought that NAPOLEON would march to the Ticino, south of the Po, and attempt a crossing below Pavia. But to-day the news seems to establish the fact that, on the contrary, the Austrians are going to resist the passage of this river, and that they have no disposition to evacuate the Piedmontese territory voluntarily. This disposition on their part seems confirmed by the removal of the Emperor NAPOLEON with his main army to Casale.

If it be true, then, that General GYULAI'S army is lying in the line from Pavia, by Mortara to Novara, as the last news indicates, it will be seen that the armies under the Emperor and the King are to-day lying in face of the enemy along the whole line, at a distance varying from four to ten miles. It will indeed be singular if this condition of things remains long without a general breaking up. But whether the Austrians will give battle or retreat across the Ticino is doubtful. It remains to be seen what influence NAPOLEON'S movement upon Casale will produce in the Austrian camp.

The little opposition offered by the Austrians to GARIBALDI on the north, seems to be explained only by the supposition on their part that with so small a body of men he would not venture far into the country. It is true that they sent several thousand men to oppose him, but this force seems not to have offered him any serious resistance. GARIBALDI, however, is well-known and much loved in that particular section of country: he has already fought over that ground (one might ask what part of the earth and sea he has not fought over?) and he knew that if he could only arrive with a handful of men to support him, he should revolutionize the whole country, and create an army strong enough to resist any Austrian force that migh be sent against him. This appears in fact to have been the result of his arrival in this country. The war of insurrection, the terrible war of independence and vengeance, is about to commence, and Austria seems already disposed to avoid it, for the army which had overrun the country through which GARIBALDI has just passed, and which he is now revolutionizing and arming, is falling back upon the Adda.

In calculating upon the probable plan of campaign of the Allies, the diversion of Prince NAPOLEON should not be forgotten. The corps of the Prince is rapidly collecting at Florence, from which point it is supposed he will march in the direction of Bologna, Modena and Parma. It is hardly probable that these latter States will resist the revolutionary movement in presence of the Prince's army, and with its left wing thus menaced, the Austrian army will find itself not a little embarrassed.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, before leaving Alessandria yesterday for Casale, visited the hospital where the wounded of Montebello—French, Sardinians and Austrians—are confined, and conversed with most of them, each in their own language; for His Majesty speaks Italian, and German may be said to be his native tongue. He addressed the Austrian Colonel HAUTZEL, who had been presented to His Majesty last Winter at the Tuileries, and told him that as soon as he and the other Austrian wounded were able to travel they should be liberated and allowed to return to their country. NAPOLEON appears determined that the war, on his side at least, shall be conducted on humane principles.

At Paris, the Empress and the Princess CLOTILDE, the two provisional widows, keep each other company in their visits to places of public amusement, and in other pastimes, and the wheels of Government, so far at least as the public can perceive, move on smoothly and regularly. A perfectly good understanding reigns between the Marshal RANDON, Count WALEWSKI and the Duke DE PADOUE, the three Ministers who have just now the most work to do—the first in furnishing material of war for the army; the second in keeping the foreign relations of the country on a good footing, and the third in maintaining interior tranquillity. It is firmly believed in Paris that the war will be restricted to the limits of Italy.

The garrison of Paris, made up mostly of recruits, is now being practised daily in field exercises, and especially with the cannon. These exercises occur early in the morning, on the Champs de Mars, and each field is composed of six regiments of infantry, with their complement of cavalry and artillery.

The evening papers of last evening, and the morning papers of this morning, publish a dispatch from Liverpool, announcing the arrival of the *Bavaria* and *Niagara*, with news from the United States to the 18th May. With this announcement came two items of news, the first of which was, that President BUCHANAN was collecting forces on the frontier of Mexico, and a fleet in the Gulf, while the second stated that the Nicaraguan (or Costa Rican) Congress had refused the grant of land to M. BELLY for his canal project. All the papers, with the exception of the *Patrie*, published this dispatch as it came to them; the *Patrie* published the first part, but suppressed that in regard to M. BELLY. I think I told you some weeks ago that M. MILLAUD had retired from this speculation and that there was a suspicion that M. DELAMARRE, proprietor of the *Patrie*, had assumed his place as the money backer of M. BELLY. The incident just cited seems strongly to confirm this suspicion. M. DELAMARRE is a banker, and passes for a shrewd business man; we wish him joy in his Nicaraguan speculation!

The lazzaroni of Civita Vecchia, and the French garrison at that place, were thrown into a white heat of excitement a few days ago, by the sudden appearance in their port, and unusually-close into their port, of two American and most formidable-looking men-of-war, the *Wabash*, Commodore LAVALLETTE, and the *Macedonia*. Commodore LAVALLETTE was charged to demand of the Pope the immediate release of five Americans, confined in prison unlawfully at Rome, a demand that was complied with by his Holiness without hesitation. At last accounts the ships had not yet left Civita Vecchia, but they were expected to leave immediately. I have not learned the names of the prisoners, nor the motive of their confinement.

Let me add a word here in memory of a gentleman of this city, whom I knew well, and who was known to other Americans, Dr. AUSSANDON, of the Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, who has just committed suicide, in order to subtract himself from the intolerable sufferings of a chronic disease. I met AUSSANDON first at a small literary réunion at the house of NATHALIE FITZJAMES, whose physician he was. AUSSANDON belonged as much to the Press as to Science. His writing were full of gayety, of malice and of humor. His last publications were a series of scientific articles in the columns of the *Siècle*, (a journal on which he held the post of scientific editor,) and which he was about to collect into book form. Three times a week he crossed the river to hold a *clinique* for tha poor, in a rugubrious and repnisive quarter, at No. 8 Rue Larley, opposite the old house in which CHARLOTTE CORDAY killed MARAT, in a sort of *omnium gatherum*, where science is obtained under difficulties, and where dinners and dubious baths, washer-women and boot-blacks are furnished to students at a rate within the reach of all. There AUSSANDON devoted two hours every other day, gratuitously, to the alleviation of the poor sick people who crowded his consultation room.

AUSSANDON was gay, frank, loyal, and the best *causeur* in that witty, careless, joyous band of Bohemians of the Press who make the Café du Helder their rendezvous. He was the pet, the centre of the circle. Only three days before his death he described to M. DE VILMESSANT, editor of *Figaro*, and with a methodical, chilling indifference of manner, the proper way to commit suicide with a pistol. The following is the frightful formula: Feel around on the skin over the heart till you find the place in which the pulsation is strongest; then slip your finger down its width below this point; apply the finger flat against the breast; lay the muzzle of the pistol on the upper edge of the finger, and opposite the point where the pulsation was felt, but do not apply the muzzle against the skin, because then the pistol may not explode; pull the trigger, and you will die between two breaths!

This terrible formula seems to have been faithfully executed upon himself by AUSSANDON. At 2 o'clock in the morning he attempted to extinguish life with chloroform; his wife detected him, and then, in a moment when he was not observed, he seized a pistol and discharged its contents into his heart.

AUSSANDON was only 52 years of age when he died. Although not tall, he had a large frame, and was a Hercules in strength. ALPHONSE KARR, in the very last number of his *Nouvelles Guipes*, printed a week before AUSSANDON'S unfortunate suicide, tells the following story of the manner in which he made acquaintance with AUSSANDON. The incident occurred twenty years ago:

KARR had a dog he prized highly, and through which he one day received an insult from an individual in the Palais Royal. The author of the *Guipes*, who is also an athletic not to be disdained, seized the individual, and was about to throw him into the basin of the fountain. On the border he was arrested by a man who said:

"Will you allow me to spare you the trouble?"

"Of what, Sir?"

"Of throwing the gentleman into the water?'

"But it is me he has insulted."

"Never mind that, the favor is so small you ought not to refuse me."

And here a war of politeness ensued.

"Sir," said the intermeddler, "I am Dr. AUSSANDON, and for a long time I have been wishing for an occasion to make your acquaintance."

During the discussion, the individual menaced with a cold bath made his escape.

AUSSANDON also was fond of dogs, and the following history, true in every particular, resembles more a mythological legend than a reality. One might call it the thirteenth feat of HERCULES. Some years ago the Barrière du Combat, the most appropriately named of all the barriers of Paris, was noted for its famous combats between dogs and bears. The fights took place in a miserable sort of pen, to which spectators were admitted for a sum within the reach of all pockets. The amateurs who desired to pit their dogs against the bears, paid a certain entry, and at the same time bound themselves not to claim an indemnity in case their dogs, to use a phrase of the epic poets, "bit the dust."

AUSSANDON had a superb dog which he loved equally with his best friend, and of whose prowess he never ceased to boast.

"Bah!" said some one to him one day, "I'll bet that the bear of the Barrière du Combat will only make one mouthful of your whelp, and that he'll strangle him as easily as a cat will strangle a bird!"

"And I, I'll bet the contrary," exclaimed AUSSANDON, offended in the person of his dog.

The following Sunday the party repaired to the Barrière du Combat, and when they arrived, Bruin had already dispatched several adversaries, whose carcases were strewed around him, and he sat on his tail regarding the assemblage with an eye of defiance. The other dogs present, with hair erect and ears down, squeezed against the legs of their masters, demanding to be spared. Closing his heart to the pity he felt, AUSSANDON launched his dog into the arena, and a terrible battle commenced on the instant between the two quadrupeds.

For the spectators, it was not a moment doubtful that the victory was going to rest with the invincible bear. When this conviction at last penetrated the mind of AUSSANNON, he made but one bound over the fence and into the ring, seized and dragged his dog from the jaws and the embrace of the bear, and taking his place, commenced with the terrible beast a struggle which struck the audience with horror. AUSSANNON with a strength redoubled by his fury, seized his enemy by the throat with his two powerful hands and strangled him. But he did not escape from the contest unharmed. When they picked him up, lying side by side with the bear, they perceived that he had the abdomen opened and a shoulder bared to the bone. He was confined six months to his bed.

AUSSANDON was an intimate friend of BALZAC, of GAVARNI, of FREDERIC SOULIE, of GERARD DE NARVAL and of SUE. BALZAC, and SOULIE and SUE died in their beds; poor GERARD DE NERVAL stole the rope with which to hang himself, for want of money to buy one, and now it is the turn of AUSSANDON! He died regretted by the entire literary and scientific world of Paris, but by none more than by his charity patients of the Rue Larrey. MALAKOFF.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

THE BULLETIN OF COUNT GYULAI.

From the London Times.

At length we have the official Austrian account of the battle, or combat, of Montebello. A more business like document it is impossible to conceive. If the Austrians pervert facts to save their vanity, according to the practice of belligerents in general, they do it with a plausible moderation which is very artistic. Certainly, after the narratives with which we have been favored from Turin, anything reasonably credible is likely to attract belief, and the Austrian account may gain by merely avoiding the grosser forms of gasconading. We do not accept General GYULAI'S dispatch as necessarily giving an accurate narrative of the action; all that can be said is, that if the Austrian has drawn on his imagination he is as much superior to his antagonists in the art of fiction as DEFOE was to the author of *Baron Munchausen*. The General gives a description of a well-fought battle, in which the troops under his Lieutenant's command were repulsed by a force which, though not great at first, received continual reintorcements, and in the end very much outnumbered its assailants. He also repeats that, the movement which led to the action being only a reconnoissance in force, the object of Count STADION was effected by discovering the numbers and position of the enemy, and that the retirement of the Austrians was consequently not one to the issue of the battle. The details by which General GYULAI supports these statements are worthy of attention from all who take an interest in the campaign.

It is evident that the Austrians have been long expecting what has happened within the last three days—namely, the entrance of the allied troops into the Parmesan territory, and an attempt to cross the Po on the left of their own position. That the real fighting is to take place between Paula and Tiacenza, and that the French are anxious by such a movement to make the advanced position of the Austrians on the Ticino untenable, and, perhaps, to insure the evacuation of Milan, seems to be taken for granted by the Austrian commanders. The strength of the French at Alessandria and Tortona, and their comparative absence from the country north of the Po, made this conclusion the more reasonable, and, perhaps, it was deemed probable that NAPOLEON would not willingly move his troops under the blazing sun of June into the unhealthy country from which the Austrians are just retiring. The object of General GYULAI was, according to his own account, to ascertain the strength and the preparations of the French at Tortona and Voghera, and thus to judge of the chances of an immediate advance on the Po. Perhaps, to this plan of a reconnoissance was added the design of crushing a French division before reinforcements could arrive. If this was the case, the expectation was disappointed by the brave resistance of General FOREY'S troops, and Count STADION has had to content himself with the knowledge that within a few hours a great French army could be brought up by rail almost to the Austrian outposts.

"I ordered," says General GYULAI, "a great reconnoissance on the right bank of the Po, because information received from the advanced posts established along the Sesia and the Po gave reason for supposing that the enemy projected a movement with a considerable force by Voghera against Piacenza." Accordingly three Brigades were directed from Pavia to the *tête-de-pont* of Vaccarizza. Other troops were concentrated at or near this spot, some of them even being brought from Piacenza. The whole was under the orders of Lieutenant-Field Marshal STADION, Lieutenant-Field-Marshals PAUMGARTEN and URBAN commanding divisions. URBAN advanced along the main road, close to the mountains, PAUMGARTEN along the plain to URBAN'S right. There is no necessity for us to repeat the details, which will be found in another column. Suffice it to say that URBAN carried Casteggio and Montebello, where it is fair to believe that the French were too weak for effective resistance, and that he advanced to Genestrello, the next village on the road to Voghera, before the French brought him to a stand. The Austrian account is, that he there found the enemy in superior force, but that the resistance of the French was overcome "by the brave Chasseurs of the 3d and 4th battalions of the Regiments of HESSE and DOM MIGUEL, which, in spite of a great loss, soon remained masters of the height and of the village of Genestrello." But now the French began to receive their much-needed reinforcements. The railway was constantly bringing up troops, which constantly took part in the action, so that Lieutenant-Field Marshal URBAN and the Brigade GAAL were driven back behind Montebello. After an obstinate combat Montebello was evacuated by the whole Austrian force. The Brigade BILS and the Brigade of HESSE coming up protected the Austrian retreat. The French did not molest the repulsed division of Gen. URBAN, and the corps, "having remained some time at Casteggio without being attacked, reached the *tête-de-pont* at night, and repassed the Po on the morning of the 21st."

Of course, only a part of the forces on either side were engaged. In these cases it is usual to consider every man within a certain distance as a combatant, on the same principle as every man-of-war within sight of a captured vessel receives its share of prize money. But, according to General GYULAI, the troops who penetrated to Genestrello and bore the brunt of the fight under URBAN amounted to five battalions, with six guns, and a division of hussars. "There it was that the battle was most bloody, the losses most considerable, and the enemy's force equal to three times our own." At Montebello a larger force was engaged, the component parts being given with great appearance of accuracy in the dispatch. On the Austrian right the battle extended to some distance from the town. Here the Prince of Hesse commanded a force, consisting of infantry, with four guns, and three squadrons of cavalry, and it was here that the Piedmontese cavalry came into play. The Austrian General gives his opinion (of course derived from his subordinate, or from general rumor,) of the enemy's prowess. The fighting was close and sharp; the Austrian artillery coming up to the enemy, inflicted and suffered heavy losses; but, "remarkable fact, we had but few wounds from the enemy's artillery; almost all their shots failed, although we were very near them." This is quite a different account from that given by the French, who declared that it was their artillery which won the day, while the Austrians did nothing but by their rifles. Each side seems intent on making its adversaries believe that their cannon is supremely inefficient. "The enemy's infantry," continues the General, "fires very well. His cavalry deserves a less favorable judgment. It constantly showed itself inferior to our hussars and our Ituians, and declined any serious conflict."

Then comes the estimate of the French numbers, which is, of course, immensely exaggerated. "It is certain that 12 regiments of infantry, several battalions of Chasseurs, a regiment of French cavalry, aa well as a Piedmontese brigade, and the regiment of cavalry of Novara, were under fire, and that strong reserves were collected. The Lieutenant-Field-Marshal STADION raises the number of the enemy which opposed him to 40,000 men at the least." This extraordinary misstatement is the weakest part of the Austrian narrative. It is plain that Count STADION and his superior considered that the French were in immense strength at Voghera, and this conviction prompted the reconnoissance, and the retreat of the Austrians when they found troops coming up by railway, and their monstrous exaggeration of the numbers in the present dispatch. It is probable that the Austrians were throughout superior in force; certain it is that at the beginning they outnumbered their antagonists. The whole Austrian force is confessed to have amounted to 25,600 men, of whom some 10,000 or 12,000 were, no doubt, engaged. We doubt whether the French and Sardinians, both at Montebello and Calcababbio, amounted to this number, actually engaged. The fact that no attempt at pursuit was made, and that the Austrians held Casteggio for some time after the battle shows that, even with his reinforcements, the French General was unable to outnumber the Austrians, whose reserves under Field-Marshal CARNSVILLE were now coming up.

On the whole, however, this must be considered a fair account of the battle. The Austrians confess to a loss of 294 killed, 718 wounded, and 283 missing,—in all close on 1,300, of whom 200 are prisoners. The French state their loss at about 700, an estimate not so unreasonably low as to excite suspicion, and which we may accept as fairly accurate. The result of the battle is honorable to the French, and it will be for the Austrians to show, if they can, in future engagements that the success of their enemies was due, not to superior military qualities, but only to the uncertain fortune of war.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The official Milan *Gazette* publishes the following account of the engagement of Montebello, dated Garlasco, May 22. The Lieutenant-Marshal URBAN mentioned, cannot be the same as the officer of the same name who opposed GARIBALDI:

On the 20th of May the Austrian troops advanced along the road from Stradella to Casteggio. The flying division of Lieutenant-Marshal URBAN formed the centre, flanked to the left as far as Versale and Cassina by the brigades Gual and Bils. Two battalions and a half composed the reserve stationed at Rea, while the brigade of the Prince of HESSE advanced from Verua to Prandazzo. The signal for the attack was given by Lieutenant-Marshal DE STAHROW, commanding the Fifth Corps; and, after a severe struggle, Casteggio, attacked on all sides, was occupied at 11 o'clock A. M. by a brigade of the Urban troops. A division of the brigade then marched upon Montebello and occupied it, advancing to Genestrollo, where it began to meet with strong resistance on the part of the enemy. The brave Chasseurs of the Third Battalion, supported by the regiment Don Miguel, and by two battalions of the regiment Hesse, stormed the neighboring heights after a most obstinate resistance; but before superior numbers they retired, keeping the enemy in respect. The brigade of the Prince of HESSE was then attacked on the high road leading from Casteggio to Voghera, and it was there that the fight became most bloody. The Infantry regiment of the Archduke CHARLES and a battalion of the other regiment, Baron DE HESS, suffered very heavy losses, but caused the enemy still greater, since they fought with unheard of perseverance. The enemy had developed forces very superior to ours along the whole line, and at half-past seven in the afternoon, after a combat of five hours, Marshal DE STAHROW, in obedience to orders received, put an end to the combat in order to give food and repose to the soldiers. During the night the position between Vacanza and Stradella was re-occupied. The division of General FOREY and a Sardinian division were engaged on the other side. According to the avowal of some prisoners, the forces of the enemy were composed of twelve regiments of infantry, four battalions of foot chasseurs, and one regiment of French cavalry, and a brigade of infantry, a regiment of dragoons, and other corps of Piedmont. Such were the forces of the enemy at the commencement of the struggle, but during the combat reserves were constantly coming by railway, so that in the evening their numbers had considerably increased. The French fought with great bravery. The Piedmontese, at the commencement of the action, were very firm, but their vigor afterwards decreased, and in the end was completely lost. The Austrian troops behaved in the most admirable manner. The artillery merits the greatest praise. The Haller Hussars charged the French battalions with great gallantry, and threw them into disorder. A battalion of the regiment of the Archduke CHARLES, having been formed into a square, awaiting the charge of a regiment of French cavalry, and having allowed it to come up to a distance of 40 feet, almost entirely destroyed it by a fire of musketry. The lances of the Piedmontese cavalry now ornament the camp of the fifth *corps d'armée*. Our troops are more animated than ever. After this first experiment, the enemy had not the courage to disquiet them in the

in their favor; they had forces certainly three times superior to the French; they held the ground with artillery, firmly established, and with cavalry strongly posted and well placed for action. After having gone over the ground near the village, I entered several of the houses which had been sacked by the Austrians, to one of them a wounded Austrian soldier had been discovered only two days before. A ball had passed through his thigh, and the unfortunate man had had the resolution to remain concealed for four days behind a large wine cask, without food, and suffering severely from his wound. His was half dead from pain and fear, and yet dared not show himself. The night after the battle he had strength enough to dress his wound by covering it with a colored handkerchief, but the dye of it had brought on violent inflammation. He is now in the hospital at Voghera. The fortitude shown by the wounded Austrian during four days of privation and suffering has its source in the exaggerated fear which had been excited in his mind with regard to the French soldiers. The Austrian Generals have represented them to be so many savages, and stated that they put all their prisoners to death. Turning to a point of etymology, it is said that Montebello derives its name from the Romans having called it *Mons belli*, because its position in the middle of a valley, which leads towards Central Italy, always made it a field of battle. The adjacent village of Casteggio appears to have derived its name from the Romans having established there a defensive camp (*castrum.*) The supplying the French soldiers with provisions at Casteggio and Montebello is difficult, as they have to rely solely on their own resources. The country has been completely devastated, and both the inhabitants and the cattle are deprived of food. The organization of the army is, however, such that the supply of provisions goes on with perfect regularity.

THE WAR FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

At a banquet given on the 31st ult., by the electors of Birmingham, to Messrs. BRIGHT and SCHOLEFIELD, their representatives in the new Parliament, Mr. BRIGHT spoke at length on the domestic and foreign politics of the country. In reference to the European war he believed, he said, that for about 200 years there had never been any considerable war in Europe in which the Government of this island had not become entangled. Repudiating the advantages of our position, our Government had on every occasion thrown itself by means of men and money, and at the sacrifice of the best blood of England, into every contest which had been provoked, whether to serve the family objects or prejudices of a monarch, or to carry out the schemes which the Ministers of the day had at heart. [Hear, hear.] With reference to the war now going on on the Continent, everybody said we were to be neutral. He (Mr. BRIGHT) was almost stoned in the streets because he thought and said that the blood of Englishmen should not be poured out to sustain a tottering and decrepid Mahommedan Power. [Hear.] He found himself at that time not alone on this question. He found people adopting this time the principle he broached five years ago. The Queen had issued a proclamation of neutrality, the Ministers of the Crown had announced that neutrality would be their policy, and the expectant Ministers were in favor of the same policy. The newspaper Press, and all those gentlemen who spilled much ink and were responsible for the spilling of much blood, were now in favor of neutrality. The great meetings recently held were all in favor of our abstaining from participation in this war. The question was, was the neutrality to be a real or a pretended one, was there any reservation in their minds when they would not go into this war? Had they determined that in any case short of absolute attack they would have nothing to do with the criminal operations now taking place in Italy? Why should England interfere? With all our preparations for war was there any more chance of an invasion than there was five years ago? Yet Government had stated that if was necessary for our defences to be increased. There was something ludicrous in the position which Government had taken up and which some people were ready to sanction. Some time ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said there were more soldiers in England than at any time since the conclusion of the last great war. What had become of our soldiers and our ships? The Liverpool Financial Reform Association in one of their public meetings had called them phantom ships. It seemed as if our ships were indeed phantom ships; we had contributed millions to build and man them, and they had gone to those realms from which nothing solid ever came back. The Honorable gentleman next referred to the inutility of the yeomanry and the militia, the former of whom had only distinguished themselves at the Manchester massacre. He did not know what the militia had done, because it was a point in dispute whether militia was not a great nuisance, inasmuch as, though it was intended to induce men to enlist, it was found that it made enlistment more difficult. Some people said that an attack on this country was improbable. If this was so he wanted to know why it was that we wanted more soldiers. Why was it that, after spending £22,000,000 annually to pay for national defences in the shape of a standing army and a powerful fleet, they should invite the people (not the non-electors, but gentlemen from various parts) to change their character from peaceable civilians into martial heroes? Having discussed this part of his subject at some length, Mr. BRIGHT went on to say that he had a positive opinion that if we were to spend £22,000,000 annually in defence of an island, with a population of 32,000,000 of the most martial and clever people on earth, with the greatest power of mechanism at their hands,—if they were united and resolved to keep their shores inviolate from foreign foes,—if they did all this, it was for Ministers to see at the same time that the people should not be called upon to arm themselves in cities, towns, villages, and the rest of the dusky tribe that thrive in seasons of political confusion. We should not then take alarm for the safety of our coast merely because the flower of the French army had been removed several hundred miles south of the Channel. The people of France must judge what representative government is worth to them; we know that their institutions were of some service to us.

But though we have lost some of our political rights, there is no reason why we should put out such as are left; a desperate office, in which some of us have lately been busily engaged. Governments and forms of government change, but the two great nations remain as deeply interested as ever in good neighborhood: able to inflict infinite mischief upon each other, and able, also, while acting in harmony, to advance the cause of civilization, and confer benefits on mankind. For all purposes of public policy we must consider the will of France and that of the Emperor she has chosen, identical. We may and must regret that this is so; for we are not bound to forego the lessons of political observation and experience out of complaisance to any one. But at the same time, if we profess to recognize the right of the French nation to choose its own form of government, we certainly shall not be understood if we distinguish between it and its Emperor. We may make the attempt in perfect good faith, but our language will inevitably fail of its effect. We have illustrated a hundred times, in these columns, the fatal shortcomings of the notions of liberty prevalent in France, the pernicious popular love of absolutism, whether exercised by an assembly or by an individual, and the terrible delusion that lies at the roof of elective Imperialism, and on those points we have not a single word to unsay. But when all is said and done we must take France as she is, and settle for ourselves whether it is worth while to live in peace with her, and observe the ordinary civilities of life.

As an European nation we claim and exercise the full right to observe the conduct of France in this war. If any act of the Emperor gives ground to believe that his policy is directed to disguised objects, we shall not be deterred from examining it as freely as if it were done by the Emperor of Japan. But we only deceive ourselves if, when we impute base and atrocious designs to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and, as one of our poets has done, descend into hell to find an appellation fit to describe his imagined treachery, we suppose that we are not hurling accusations against the people of France. No one who has watched the conduct of the Emperor in periods of crisis will doubt that he understands the French. This diademed tribune never ventures on what is really unpopular. Of course that is no reason why we should approve his acts, but it is a very strong reason why we should get rid of the notion that we should treat them as personal offences.

The war on the Po is often spoken of as it were waged for dynastic purposes, to put this man on the throne of Central Italy, or that other on the throne of Naples. But does any one suppose that, the Emperor having pledged the power of France before all Europe to the cause of Italian independence, any government which, in the mutations of events, might succeed him would be able to abandon the work? If the Comte DE PARIS were to ascend the throne tomorrow, his first act would most likely be to send another *corps d'armee* to Italy. The Emperor's strength lies in the cause he has ostensibly espoused. The nation may tire of a war in which it is to gain nothing but glory, but no Government can afford to take lower ground than that which the Emperor has occupied. And as in France, so in Europe. A war of aggression of the old Neapoleonic type would have at once handed all Europe against France. But in every country on the Continent, even in Germany, where the anti Gallican spirit is nourished by the memory of old wrongs, men feel that LOUIS NAPOLEON has put himself in a position morally assailable. What is thought of the war in America, we were told yesterday by our able correspondent at New York, who writes:

"The feeling ot sympathy with Sardinia and France is general and very strong. The past offences of LOUIS NAPOLEON are all forgotten in the pity for the sufferings of those whose cause he takes the field to defend. Every one agrees that it is monstrous to ask of Italy to remain quiet one minute longer than she can help, and that any change in her condition must of necessity be a change for the better. Most people on this side of the water consider it somewhat cool of the English press and Parliament to preach patience to a people who have for forty years submitted in silence to an oppression of the most odious kind, and which, so far from undergoing any mitigation, was much less endurable last year than in 1816. It is easy enough for people whose backs are always safe from the lash, and who are themselves safe from the dungeon, whose houses and papers are not liable to nightly inspection by the police, and whose sons are not liable to be consigned to the ranks of a hated foreign army, to admire that nice adjustment of European forces and influences, by which each state is enabled to hold the others in check. It wears, no doubt, a charming aspect in Eaton square, but at Milan it is quite another thing. Very possibly it is absurd to suppose that LOUIS NAPOLEON will secure free institutions for Italy, seeing that he takes good care that France shall not enjoy them, but there are various degrees of freedom as well as of happiness. To people in full enjoyment of *Magna Charta*, and *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury, and unbounded liberty of pen and tongue, it may possibly seem that life is worthless, if a man cannot vent his grievances in the newspapers, and vote for a borough member without receiving hints from a police-inspector to assist him in the choice of a candidate. But there are many millions of people whose desires for the present fall short of this, and who are disposed to be very content if they can only obtain exemption from the stick, from secret trials, and long terms of causeless imprisonment. All this, if seems to us, should be taken into account in forming a judgment of the conduct of the Italians in joining the French. The sympathies of the United States are unmistakably with them both, and the best friends of England here are pained to see her hanging back in doubt or indifference when the cause she has so long professed to have at heart is making a great effort for life."

Our own opinion of LOUIS NAPOLEON is probably that of nineteen out of twenty Englishmen; but when we read of the iniquitous designs ascribed to him we cannot forget that he has hitherto shown a considerable sagacity. He knows that he has fallen upon a generation of Frenchmen who, in spite of a native military ardor, are keenly alive to the blessings of peace, and he cannot but be aware that he does not possess the military genius by which his uncle fascinated France and drew her on to barren wars. Moreover, he has uniformly shown himself ambitious of the good opinion of Europe, which he would gain by a policy of moderation, while any attempt at aggrandisement would at once convert neutral spectators into active enemies. When we see so many guarantees against the abuse of success, and a moral certainty that its use would be the enfranchisement of a noble people, we most heartily desire the triumph, the full and effective triumph, of the united arms of France and Italy.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

There are a few writers for our Press, "with something of a narrow brow, and something of a narrow heart," and who, by some mischance, were born freemen and Englishmen, who reason something in this way—that the Italians never have been free and independent, and therefore never can or ought to be. Such conservatives, in the cause of lawlessness and disorder, ought, for the same reason, to encourage the Slave-trade—because negroes always have been used to it. The independence of modern Greece was a huge mistake in their mind—our Reformation was a rebellion, and our Revolution of 1688 the first day of England's downfall. If nations are never to be free unless they can show their crest and quarterings of freedom, men should never use their reason till they have learned logic, or speak till they have studied grammar, or bathe till they can swim. Young Italy wants to get rid of its swaddling clothes; but a small clique in England and Germany say No; you have swaddled your children for generations, from the hook on the wall of Austrian despotism to the pannier on the back of the Pope—the blessed *bambino* has been slung hitherto, and as we are not sure he can walk, we are not going to undo the bandages, or fry a doubtful experiment. Count Cavour, like a wise man, takes the French alliance, since he cannot get the English—we have no right to be angry with his choice, particularly since he paid us the compliment of proposing to us first. When France abuses her hospitality in Italy, as Austria has long done, it will be time enough to cry out; for the present there is a safe rule to attend to—not to cry out till you are hurt.

THE CHARACTER AND DURATION OF THE CONTEST.

The apprehensions entertained by some persons that the war in Italy cannot be promptly brought to a conclusion are considered by the *Paye* as ill-founded, and it assigns its reasons for that opinion in an article of some length, from which we take the following extract.

"It is supposed that the Austrians, defeated in the open field by the Allies, or even refusing battle, will retreat, and seek refuge in the formidable triangle of fortresses situated to the south of the Lake of Grada, and formed by Mantua, Verona and Peschiera. It is said that that position is impregnable; or, at least, that the Austrians, occupying it, can indefinitely prolong the war. Let us suppose for a moment the hypothesis realized. If the Austrians seek refuge behind the cannon of their fortresses, after battles lost or avoided, the effect will be the same both for Europe and their troops, as a definitive defeat—for to the soldier as to everybody else, to conquer is to advance—to retreat is to be vanquished; and if the Austrian troops abandon Lombardy, and retire to the triangle, Austria will confess both before her own army and before Europe her absolute want of power to maintain a campaign and to defend her Italian possessions. But can a power govern which cannot protect? From the moment that the Austrian army is confined within the celebrated triangle the object of the war undertaken by the Emperor NAPOLEON will be very nearly attained, as Lombardy will be almost entirely delivered from the foreign yoke. The Austrian Governors will quit the towns; the country will be organized on the basis of its own nationality; a national administration will be adopted; the people become free; the Italian flag will triumphantly float from every hill. In this picture there would be only one dark spot. The presence of the Austrians in their last fortresses would cause the state of war to continue, inasmuch as it would be a menace to the results obtained, and would force the French army to stay on Italian territory, in order to maintain what it had accomplished. It would then be necessary in this hypothesis to drive the Austrian army from its last retreat. Now, without speaking of the superiority of the French artillery, which would enable us to overwhelm the Austrians while remaining out of reach of theirs, and consequently force them to quit their shelter and risk a regular battle—it is certain that when the question had arrived at that point it would be implicitly solved. It would be demonstrated that Austria cannot keep Lombardy—her complete and definite expulsion would become certain in the eyes of all Governments, and would only be a question of more or less gunpowder to be burned, and more or less blood to be shed."

The conclusion at which the *Pays* arrives from this argumentation is, that Austria being unable to carry on the war for any length of time in consequence of the admitted difficulties of her financial position, must then, though unwillingly, comprehend that she cannot proceed with the war, and should she refuse Europe will interfere to force her to do so.

ENGLAND DESTINED TO AID AUSTRIA.

From the London Tablet, (Catholic Organ.)

The dockyards and arsenals resound with the note of preparation, bounties for seamen are more than doubled, rifle clubs are formed—and all this, of course, is done to get ready to fight the Austrians, the natural enemies of England. All these people who are arming are quite sure that they neither intend to nor will fight, and that, even if they do, it will not be on the side of Austria or the Pope. We shall see. Meanwhile, we feel able to assure our readers that England will fight on that side or not at all, and that this will be so under any possible Government, Whig or Tory.

THE WAR MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

MOBILIZATION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

A telegram from Frankfort, in the *Nord*, states that the Military Committee of the Federal Diet has approved the motion of Hanover to place an army on the Rhine, and that it will propose its adoption. It is thought, however, that it will not be brought before the Diet till after the return of General WILLISEN to Berlin.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated the 27th inst., says that the first *ban* of the Landwehr of Berlin has been equipped and armed. This step is to exercise the men with their new rifles.

A letter from Frankfort, dated the 27th of May, relative to the sitting of the 26th of the Diet, says:—

"The result of the last sitting of the Diet is that Prussia has again rallied to her policy various delegates of the Federal Governments who were opposed to her at the commencement of the war in Italy. The greater number of German princes, therefore, leave it to Prussia to take the initiative in all military measures, with a view to guarantee the Germanic Confederation against foreign invasion. This right Prussia has never ceased to claim, founding it upon her double quality as one of the great Powers and as member of the Confederation. From this sitting, Prussia, by the firm and prudent conduct of her representative at Frankfort, has re-acquired the first place in Germany; she must be considered the sovereign moderator of the destinies of the country, and neither Bavaria, Saxony nor Hanover has henceforth the slightest chance of drawing by their hellicose demonstrations the whole German Confederation into a general war, the duration and consequence of which it would be impossible to foretell."

The above is in the *Constitutionnel*. *La Patrie* has the following:

"Our advices from Berlin confirm the telegraphic news that the majority of the secondary States of Germany have resolved to leave to Prussia the initiative of any military measures to be taken in the interests of the Confederation. According to the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, M. VON DER PFORDTEN, the Bavarian Minister at Frankfort, in the sitting of the Diet of the 26th, made a declaration in that sense, as mouthpiece for the secondary Governments. In this declaration, to which adhered Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstedt and Baden, the Bavarian Pleolpotentiary expressed his confidence in the German policy of Prussia. We must, however, add that these explanations in the Diet have nothing to do with the Hanoverian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army. The Diet has not yet deliberated upon that proposition, which is actually before the Military Committee."

A Berlin letter in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says:

"According to sure information received as to the present feelings of the principal German Governments, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, are not opposed to coming to an understanding with Prussia; but, as regards the movement in the South, they consider a more decisive action to be necessary, within a short delay. Saxony and Hanover, which even on ordinary occasions tend to withdraw themselves from the influence of Prussia in the North, lean more decidedly towards Austria in the present crisis. This feeling, however, would not, even in Saxony, lead to the conclusion of separate treaties of alliance with that Power. As to Nassau, Darmstadt and Brunswick, the influence of Austria reigns paramount.

A letter from Dresden, published in the *Silesian Mercury*, gives some interesting details respecting the proceedings of M. DE BEUST in France and England:

"At Paris M. DE BEUST exposed, it is said, the state of agitation in Germany for the purpose of pointing out the dangers of the war end of dissuading from undertaking it. But that is a fact difficult to establish in a precise manner as far as its details are concerned, and we shall not insist upon it.

More attention is bestowed on the interviews that have taken place between M. DE BEUST and Lord MALMESBURY—interviews that were naturally of a strictly private nature, without any official stamp about them. M. DE BEUST appears to have brought away with him the personal impression that the English Government approved of the policy held by him in Germany. This came to the knowledge of the English envoys in Germany through diplomatic conversations. They referred to London; and Lord MALMESBURY on this occasion addressed to several representatives of Great Britain at the German Courts a circular in which he declares there had been a misunderstanding, and that it would be erroneous to suppose that the English Government gives its approbation to the policy of some minor States of Germany. Such is the sense in which we are assured this circular is couched.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday,

The rate of discount, which has been 4½ per cent., will be reduced to-morrow to 3½ per cent.

THE SPEECH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

The following is the full text of the King of Saxony's speech on opening the Chambers:

"GENTLEMEN: Events of the highest importance have determined me to assemble you again around me after a short vacation. After a more than forty years' peace war has broken out in the heart of Europe, and threatens to jeopardize the treaties upon which its legal condition essentially rests.

The German Confederation has not been able to remain an indifferent spectator. It has resolved to arm, to guard its safety and its honor, and Saxony, as a faithful member of the Confederation, has immediately placed an army on a war-footing. However painful it may be to my paternal heart to impose new burdens upon my people, I find myself, nevertheless, obliged, under the circumstances, to ask you for the necessary supplies, and I am firmly convinced that you will lose no time in voting them with patriotic zeal.

The projects of law relating thereto shall be communicated to you, as well as many urgent legislative measures, rendered imperious by the actual state of things, and for which your supplementary approbation is requisite.

However serious may be coming events, I have the internal satisfaction of having always raised my voice in favor of every measure which appeared to me in accordance with the honor of Germany and the defence of the legal principle upon which the peace of the German Confederation is based, and I am fully convinced that the Saxon people share my sentiments in this respect.

The soldiers called to arms have eagerly responded to my voice, and have cheerfully rallied round the flag of Saxony. This time of trial will tend to strengthen still more the bond which unites the Sovereign with his people—a bond which has recently displayed itself so evidently in the midst of joys and trials.

Under all circumstances, if it becomes necessary to fight for right, I hope, in all confidence, that God will be with us and the whole of Germany."

CONDITION OF SERVIA.

By all accounts from Servia, great agitation prevails throughout the country. A letter from Belgrade of the 19th states that on the day the people assembled *en masse* to oppose the construction by workmen from Semlin of a landing-place for the Austrian steamers on the banks of the Danube. The brother of the Pacha interfered, and endeavored to make the people understand that the Turkish territory extended from the fortress to the banks of the river, but the people would not listen to him. During the night 300 men having arrived to reinforce the garrison of the fortress, the National Guard expressed their intention to take up arms on the following day. OSMAN PACHA protested against the latter proceeding.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH IN TUSCANY.

A letter from Florence in the *Siecle* says:

"The disembarkation of the French artillery and horses at Leghorn was effected gratis by the population. When the officers offered payment, the people said, 'What! you come to give us your blood, and you will not allow us to give our services!' And this is not all. A commission has been established to prevent the French from being cheated by the Jews, a certain number of that nation having begun by overcharging them unreasonably. Prince NAPOLEON was received at Leghorn by the MARQUIS LA FERRIERE-LAVAYER, French Ambassador at Florence, and by M. BONCOMPAGNI, the Sardinian Commissioner, and his Secretary-General, M. BIANCHI, who went from Florence for the purpose. The reception given to the Prince by the population was magnificent. Singular to relate, eighteen years ago M. BIANCHI taught mathematics to the Prince, when residing in this City with the King, his father. The Marquis BARTOLOMEI, Mayor of Florence, published this morning a proclamation, by which he announces the arrival of the French, and requests the citizens who may be willing to give lodgings to the officers to inscribe their names at his office. The number who have inscribed is already considerable. This is the more remarkable as the mass of Italians do not generally like introducing strangers into their family circles."

Another correspondent writes:

"The landing of Prince NAPOLEON at Leghorn, with a part of the fifth *corps d'armée*, has not only excited the enthusiasm of the Tuscans, but has spread discouragement throughout the Duchy of Modena, and among the Austrian troops in the Legations. The Duke of Modena has united his troops to those which Austria had sent to Reggio, and has entrenched himself at Brescello. On the Tuscan frontier, close to the Legations, there are several officers for enrolling Roman volunteers. The Austrians do everything to prevent their leaving, but they succeed so badly that already one battalion is formed at Arezzo, and on two other points Gen. ROSSELLI will soon have men enough under him to take part in the war.

THE EXPEDITION AND ITS OBJECT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 25.

Prince NAPOLEON (JEROME) landed at Leghorn in the afternoon of Monday. I spare you the braying trumpets, waving standards, triumphal arches, flying flowers, deafening plaudits, and all the mad uproar with which the proverbially tumultuous population of the great Tuscan seaport hailed the coming of the "Conquering hero." I also deem it superfluous to send a translation of the Proclamation of the King of Sardinia, announcing to the Tuscans that he has intrusted to the French Emperor's cousin the command of the Tuscan contingent in the war of Italian independence, and of Prince NAPOLEON himself, who by an *excusatio non petita*, disclaims all personal and dynastic ambition, and professes to come himself and to bring his French followers with him to kill and be killed, as the case may be, for "love." I must add for truth's sake, that all those who have approached the Prince, both in Tuscany and in Genoa, bear witness to the chivalrous disinterestedness of his intentions. In short, so far as spoken and written words convey men's minds, there is no doubt but both the French Emperor and his Imperial relatives are pledged to go back to France, after accomplishing the deliverance of Italy, with clean hands, or only stained with that Austrian blood in which they hope to imbrue them to the wrists and elbows. I know in England it is customary to think that Napoleon always says the very contrary of what he means; but the Italians here think that the two cousins should be judged by the final event, and that in the meanwhile their brave promises ought to be taken on credit.

The Prince has not traveled beyond the Black Eagle Hotel, where he has taken up his quarters at Leghorn. He is expected here to-morrow. I know not on what authority. The Sardinian Minister Plenipotentiary and Royal Commissioner, BONCOMPAGNI and Gen. ULLOA, went yesterday to Leghorn, to pay their respects. The Prince has by his side COSTANTINO NIGRA, a private Secretary of CAVOUR, a men of rare abilities, who enjoys the full confidence of the great Sardinian statesman, and has already acquired great ascendancy over the son of the late King of Westphalia.

The purpose of the Prince in coming to Tuscany is twofold. The first and more obvious is to take the command of the Tuscan troops, and, with the aid of the French regiments under his orders, to lead them to the battle-field in Northern Italy. The second is to bring something like order, union and silence into the Tuscan Government, where the want of a head is woefully felt. I shall endeavor to explain what means the Prince brings with him of achieving both objects, and acquaint you with the difficulties he will have to contend with, owing to the present some what anarchical condition of all the civil and military institutions of the Grand Duchy.

First, as to the military. Tuscany had at the outbreak of her bloodless revolution from 8,000 to 12,000 regular troops in her pay. They are the finest men under arms in all Italy—much finer than the Sardinian troops of the line, because Piedmont was obliged to drain its population by her army being three or four times larger than that of Tuscany in proportion, and could not be very particular as to the size and shape of its thousands of recruits. The fine looking man of the Piedmontese army were enlisted in the *corps d'elite*, the artillery, cavalry, and the Bersagliери, and all these leave nothing to wish for either as to look or efficiency. The Line is perhaps not worse than the French, but certainly not better; and, at any rate, inferior in bulk, weight, and solidity to the Austrian. The Tuscans, on the other hand, are picked men, every one of them; and I think it would be very difficult to point out any Austrian or German regiment presenting a more manly and vigorous appearance than that of any Tuscan regiment, no matter of what arm. Their dress, arms, and accoutrements, as every one knows, are a perfect *fac-simile* of the Austrian army, with the exception of the color of the coat, which is blue, instead of white, for the infantry. Several of the cavalry regiments are altogether undistinguishable from the Austrians, the very color of the tunic having been adopted. General D'AACO FABRET had introduced the strictest Austrian discipline, no less than the outward gear, and, strange to say, even the look and bearing of this thoroughly Italian people had, when under arms, from long habit and training, contracted not a little of the sullen and haughty swagger and dogged demeanor of the Austrian soldiery.

These troops, whose objection to fire upon their countrymen, end to bombard the time-honored monuments of Florence from the bastions of the Belvedere fortress, struck a decisive blow at the Grand Ducal dynasty, and determined the obstinate but not firm LEOPOLD II. to an ignominious flight, were no sooner rid of their worthless Sovereign than they longed to be sent to take their share in the war of independence. It was an all but fatal error not to gratify their wishes and keep up their martial ardor by an immediate march into Piedmont. Elements of disorder could not fail to be rife in an army enlisted and disciplined under such auspices. Not a few of the officers were secretly attached to the Sovereign from whom they held their commissions, and many of the soldiers reluctantly taken from the plow, served under constraint, and looked upon the recent revolutionary movement as a fair opportunity to be released from duty and allowed to go back to their rural avocations. Hitherto, however, the force of discipline has prevailed. There has been neither desertion nor defection, nor audible murmur or visible discontent. A certain relaxation of the old salutary rule is, however, apparent. The officers are lolling about in carriages more frequently, and idling at the *cafés* for many more hours in the day than they were wont to do; and the soldiers are to be seen carousing at pot-houses at unseemly hours, when they ought to be in their barracks. The fact is, it was a crying shame to leave these men here; they should have been marched to Piedmont without one minute's delay; there they ought to have been "regenerated" by amalgamation with the Sardinian regiments, and, above all, by such active service, such marches and countermarches, as would rid them of the excess of flesh and fat, which is not good "condition" for man or beast when any earnest work is to be done.

The Sardinian Government, which, for very good reasons of its own, in my opinion, sadly neglected Tuscany, both politically and militarily, sent General ULLOA to reorganize the Tuscan army. Notwithstanding his personal valor and high military talent, ULLOA was, perhaps, unfit for the peculiar task assigned to him in Tuscany. The Tuscan troops, though true and finely trained, were only meant as a parade and police force, and never were intended to act as a separate army. They were incomplete in various important departments, and it was expected that if they ever were brought into the field they would act in combination with the Austrian armies, which would fill up their unavoidable deficiencies. ULLOA had, therefore, commissariat, engineers' body, bridge equipage, and other campaigning *matériel* to get up at a moment's notice; and his precedents at the siege of Venice did not fo any extent qualify him for this most weering and most arduous but most essential work of preparatory details.

But, besides the Tuscan regular force, into which most of the native volunteers are being incorporated, there is also a considerable body of Roman volunteers, who to the number already of six thousand are being organized into a seperate corps, under the orders of another Neapolitan, General MEZZACAYEO. This gentleman and his brother, Colonel MEZZACAYRO, have very rough materials in hand, and the corps they have undertaken to lick into shape is destitute of everything, with the exception of the men only. These are supplied by the daily migration of young men from Romagna and the whole Papal States, including Papal troops, who desert singly and in small things, and for which your supplementary approbation is requisite. and with their arms and military dress. I saw a few Pontifical artillerymen yesterday, and their costume, which, like that of the main bulk of the Pontifical army, has been remodelled after the strictest French pattern, made a singular contrast with the Tuscan soldiery, clad in the minutest imitation of the Austrian uniform. Here were the natives of the same land wearing the liveries of two foreign powers, and uniting now in one effort to rid their common country of all foreign supremacy.

This Roman army, assembling in Tuscany for the demolition, as it will most probably turn out, of the Papal, no less than of the Austrian Government in Italy, has its head-quarters at the Sardinian Legation in Borgo Cinti, and is under the civil authority of the Marquis GUALTERIO, the well-known historian, who presides over the enlistment, armament, &c., under the appellation of *Intendente Generale*. It musters, as I have said, about 600 men already, but swarms of volunteers and deserters swell its ranks daily, and the first tidings of success of the Franco-Sardinian army in Lombardy will bring over the whole of the Papal soldiery, not excepting even the very fine regiments of Papal dragoons in Rome, who are already storming at Cardinal ANTONELLI's door for leave to bring their 2 000 good broad-swords to weigh in the scales on which the destinies of Italy are being weighed.

The volunteer corps under Mezzacayro, in the meanwhile, is sadly deficient in everything necessary to convert raw and motley recruits into efficient troops, and very backward in its organization. Great faith must be put in the capacity of the General in order to believe that such a force may make its appearance on the field at any very near period. On the other hand, ULLOA has directed some of the regular troops under his orders to encamp under tents in a field adjoining the public promenade at the Cascine, and has even sent battalions to occupy the crest of the Appenines at each of the passes leading to Romegna and the Duchies. For the rest, I do not think the Tuscan troops have as yet any reason to complain of excess of drill or over exertion of any kind.

Such are the military elements Prince NAPOLEON has been sent to bring into something like order and shape. 5,000 Frenchmen of all arms were already with him yesterday at Leghorn, and a battalion of Piedmontese. Real Navi, or Marines, who came to Tuscany weeks ago, will, of course, be placed under his orders. The French force which is to constitute his *corps d'armee* will consist of 15,000 men. Tuscany will add 20,000 or 25,000 between soldiers and volunteers. The head-quarters, I am told, will be established at Pistoia. From that town it is well known, a broad military highway leads to Bologna over the Apennine pass of Le Porretta, end another crosses the mountains at the Passo dell'Abelone, leading to Modene. There is, besides, the direct road from Florence to Bologna, over the Covigtielo pass, and two provincial roads, one by Borgo San Lorenzo to Faenze, and the other by the Alpe di Sen Benedetto to Forli. The road to Arezzo enters the Papal States at Perugia and Fuligno, whence three different roads lead to the Marches at Fano and Ancona.

If if were true that the head-quarters are to be at Pistoia, as I hear it asserted, it were evident that the Prince's efforts would be directed to the Duchies, and the Papal States would, in all probability, escape invasion for the present. The whole portion of the Duchies of Parme and Modena lying to the south of the Appenines is in the hands of the Piedmontese up to the very mountain crests. From the valleys of the Magra and the Servio, French detachments would pour down upon Parma end Reggio, while, perhaps, the main attack would be made by the Prince on the road from Pistoia to Modena.

But before the Prince proceeds on his military operations his presence is wanted at Florence, where it is expected he will bring something like unity, simplicity, and expedition in the transactions of the perplexed and helpless civil rulers of the country.

COLLISION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN SAILORS AT LEGHORN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday May, 25.

I am sorry to hear that there has been a disturbance at Leghorn between some English and American seamen. It appears that a body of the latter was walking through the town, wearing the national tri-color, when they met some of the men from the *Conqueror* not so adorned. On whose side the fault tay I know not, but my informant, a Frenchman, who was himself on the spot at time, told me that the English attempted to despoil the Americans of their rosettes, and a fight was the consequence, in which the Livornesi, of course, sided with the wearers of the tri-color. Whatever course England may eventually adopt, this is no moment for the display of any feeling that may tend to excite against us still further the angry feelings of Italy. The lower orders to a man look upon our refusal to join with France and Sardinia as case of desertion, after the conduct of the latter Power in the Crimean war. The Livornesi, too, are the most excitable and unmanageable race in Tuscany. The sight of the *Conqueror*, anchored four miles out at sea, is a daily cause of exasperation, and the demeanor of her men might, perhaps, partake somewhat less of the spirit of Capulet's retainer:

"Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?"

"No, Sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb, Sir."

CONDITION OF NAPLES.

A Neapolitan correspondent of the *Tablet*, whose sympathies, one might suppose, would not lie on the side of a change of Government, writes as follows:—We are perfectly quiet here as yet, but it is impossible to say what might take place were the Austrians defeated in Piedmont, and driven across the Ticino within their own territory. French and Piedmontese influence is already at work, and not without some success. Several young men from among the nobility have left Naples to enlist in the Piedmontese army, and these, you may depend, will not be the only instances. As a rule, indeed, it may be said that the youths of all classes are unable to withstand the fascination of the "Italian idea," and go heart and soul with the cause of "national independence," as it is called, but still, few get beyond mere talk against what they call the "pretensions" of Austria. What is important is, that others should fight their battles for them, which is about the sum and substance of their patriotism. Taking the Neapolitans as a mass, I should say that they were utterly opposed to this unrighteous war. That they wish for improvement of all kinds, that they desire reforms in all the administrations, particularly that of Justice, is, I think, true.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following report of the Directors of the Company, designed for presentation to the general meeting held June 8, appears in the London papers:

"The Directors are at length in a position to lay before an extraordinary general meeting of the Company their views and recommendations as to the best available means of carrying forward this important undertaking to a successful and profitable termination. They have now, after much difficulty, concluded—subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the present meeting—a provisional arrangement with her Majesty's Government, the terms of which it is hoped are such as may, in combination with the auxiliary plans hereafter referred to, guarantee to the proprietors the successful completion of the work. The plan the Directors hope will enable them to raise the further capital for the construction and submersion of one or more new cables.

The arrangement provisionally entered into with the Government, by the Directors, is as follows:

ART. 1. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, to be guaranteed for 25 years, upon such portion of a new capital as shall be called up and expended in establishing communication with America, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £600,000; this guarantee to commence when the cable has been successfully laid, and to subsist while it is capable of being worked at the rate of 100 words per hour.

ART. 2. A minimum sum of £20,000 per annum to be paid to the Company for government business during the time the new cable is capable of being efficiently worked as above.

ART. 3. The Company to be allowed to expend £20,000 out of the new guaranteed capital in attempts to make the existing cable available for business.

ART. 4. If these attempts are successful, the Government will immediately commence to pay a minimum rent of £14,000 per annum, which rent is to be increased to £20,000 per annum as above, so soon as the new cable is brought into successful working order.

ART. 5. The existing arrangement of the Company with the Government of the United States is not to be interfered with. Under that arrangement the Atlantic Company will be entitled to a minimum rent of $70,000 per annum, for the business of the American Government, so soon as the communication is established with Newfoundland.

ART. 6. The Atlantic Telegraph Company are to transfer to her Majesty's Government that portion of their privileges, under their agreement with the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, whereby they derive the exclusive right of landing on the shores of Newfoundland cables intended to connect Europe with that country; but the Government will not grant to any other company or persons any right of landing cables in Newfoundland so transferred to them unless the guarantee and contract referred to under articles 1 and 2 shall have proved efficient in raising the requisite capital, nor until by the instrumentality of such capital, telegraphic communication shall have been established across the Atlantic; it being understood that in case of failure either to raise the capital or to submerge the cable, with such success as to be enabled to work it at the rate of 100 words per hour required by Government, the Company shall permanently revert to its present position in respect to all its privileges, including its exclusive rights now existing under the agreement with the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Although the directors cannot inform the stockholders that her Majesty's Government have granted them assistance in the terms that have been asked for, they are yet confident that several valuable advantages are now conceded, which justify them in expecting that the necessary capital will be forthcoming.

The Directors have, therefore, thought it their duty to use their utmost endeavors to continue this Company in friendly connection with Her Majesty's Government, and with this view, to utilize as far as possible the offers of assistance which have been conceded to them, by originating auxiliary plans whose object will be to render certain, as far as possible, the successful submersion and working of the next cable. The Directors consider that, when this has once been accomplished, the terms agreed to by Government will prove a valuable protection to the holders of the new capital against the evils incident to reckless competition, by securing to them a minimum return of 8 per cent. for their money. The guaranteed revenue for the business of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, exclusive of commercial messages, will amount to not less than £34,000 per annum; thus enabling the Company to extend valuable facilities to the public, without risk to the dividends of the shareholders.

The plans contemplated in aid of the Government contract are as follows

It is proposed to take out a policy of insurance, guaranteeing the successful submersion of the cable, whereby, in case of fracture during the paying out, any portion submerged and lost shall be paid for at a fixed rate by the underwriters; this policy to be open, not only to ordinary underwriters, but to all who may be willing to accept a share in the risk, particularly to those who may become subscribers to the new capital. These would become their own underwriters, and would receive back from their calls the proportion of premium on the risk they might assume. There can be no difficulty in completing such a policy, looking to the greatly increased probability of success arising out of the knowledge derived from past experience in laying Atlantic cables. It is further recommended by the directors that the laying of the next cable should be let by contract, in a form securing to the company, by means of heavy and substantial guarantees, not merely the successful submersion of the cable, but its perfect manufacture and efficient electrical working for a considerable period after if shall have been laid, and in action between shore and shore. The Directors have reason to know that firms of unquestionable respectability and experience will be ready to come forward and accept a contract on this basis, giving security for the due and final accomplishment of the work. These arrang

under his control within three weeks past, and the Court accordingly required Mr. Knowles to show cause, within twenty-four hours, why he should not produce the child, or suffer punishment, as for contempt.

THE OLD POLICE CASES.

The argument of these cases was continued, pursuant to adjournment. At the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Noyes presented some brief points in reply to the argument of Mr. Dean. Mr. Jas. T. Brady then followed in an elaborate and able argument which occupied nearly an hour and a half in delivery.

Before Justice Gould.

Simeon E. Cresey vs. *A. C. Robinson*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

J. Benedict vs. *John H. Aldrich and others.*—This action was brought to recover from the defendant $5,000 worth of dry goods, carpets, &c., seized under an execution. The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff's store, at No. 481 Sixth avenue, was forcibly entered in March, 1858, and the goods wrongfully taken by the defendant.

The answer denies all the allegations of the complaint, and avers that the goods were taken under an execution, on a judgment against one David Clark, and that the goods seized were the property of Clark, and never were in the possession of the plaintiff.

On the trial of the case the plaintiff put in evidence a bill of sale of the goods, executed to him by said Clark previous to the levy, and the defendants produced rebutting evidence to show that it was made after the judgment was obtained against Clark, and an that evidence argued to the jury that the bill of sale was therefore fraudulent and void. Case still on.

C. Schaefer for plaintiff; Wildam C. Gray for defendants.

Marietta H. Woodhouse vs. *Philip H. Woodhouse*—Report confirmed, and divorce granted.

Robert Giles vs. *Margaret Giles et al.*—Order for guardian granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE—AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

S. H. Hartshorne, appellant, vs. *Union Mutual Insurance Co., respondents.*

On October 27, 1852, the defendants issued a common "open policy" of marine insurance upon cargo, limited to $250,000, bearing the name of Messrs. J. Day & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida, who were authorized by the policy to insure cotton and other merchandise, and issue certificates therefor, entering all such risks upon the policy, in the same manner as is customary among merchants dealing directly with insurance companies.

On the margin of the policy was written an authority to Day & Co. to settle losses when they deemed it best to do so, without referring to the Company. A letter of instructions was also forwarded to Day & Co., who acted substantially as agents of the Company, but with no further authority than as above stated.

On February 14, 1853, this policy was increased by $250,000, and on October 25, 1853, a new policy for the same amount was issued by the Company to Day & Co., making altogether about $750,000.

It was the custom in Apalachicola for Insurance agents to make out open policies for their dealers, to cover all goods shipped to the latter, *whether advised or not*—the cotton generally arriving quite as soon as the letter of advice. As fast as the goods arrived, or were advised, the amount was entered in a pass-book, and the dealer was charged with the current premium. Thus it will be seen that the insurer was necessarily in ignorance of the amount he had out at risk until the risk had been decided, and the merchandise either landed or lost.

Day & Co. conformed to this practice, and issued a species of open policy certificate, couched in general terms, referring to the original policy of the Insurance Company, and stating that the risk was *entered* upon that. Accordingly they issued on Nov. 15, 1852, one of these certificates to the plaintiff, which they renewed Nov. 15, 1853.

In January and February, 1854, the steamers on the cotton rivers were seized with a remarkable mania for getting burned, and three steamers on the Chattahoochee River were thus disposed of in rapid succession. It was well known that incendiaries were at work, and the Insurance Companies generally were badly frightened.

The defendants ordered Day & Co. to stop at once, and they did so at once. But losses were already incurred on their certificates to the amount of $30,000.

The steamboat *Alabama* was burned on February 3, 1854, having $9,600 worth of cotton on board belonging to the plaintiffs, and over $10,000 worth belonging to other parties, insured by Day & Co., in the above manner. On hearing of this loss, the defendants wrote to Day & Co. that they had violated instructions in taking $20,000 risk upon one boat—the Company having requested them not to exceed $10 000 on one risk. Day & Co. replied that they had not intentionally done so, out that they had incurred the risk under their floating policies. But on March 21, 1854, the defendants abandoned this ground of objection, and wrote that having ascertained that prior to the date of the bills of lading by the *Alabama*, the policies issued to Day & Co. were full, they declined to recognize any risks accruing subsequently.

There is no question that Day & Co. had taken risks on Feb. 1, 1854, exceeding the amount of $750,000 for which the policies were allowed. But there is also no question that on Nov. 15, 1853, when the last open certificate was given by Day & Co. to plaintiff, and under which the cotton in suit was shipped, this limit was *not* exceeded.

The plaintiff sued the Company on July 23, 1854, for the amount of his loss, (which was duly recognized by Day & Co.) and on May 11, 1857, Justice Hoffman dismissed the complaint with costs, holding that Day & Co. were not general agents, and that they had exceeded their powers in this case.

The defendants appealed to General Term, and Messrs. O'Conor and Noyes presented substantially the following argument:

First—That Day & Co. were manifestly *agents* of the Company.

Second—The written power did not convey, in terms sufficiently clear to bind third persons, the idea that the agents' powers were limited under each policy to the sum of $250,000. They were to insure upon *the terms* of this policy. *Decaux* vs. *D'Anson*, 5 Bingham, N. C., 519; Lord Ellenborough in *Robertsone ni. vs. French*, 4 East. 140–141. The sum of $250,000 was either inserted as *mere form*, like the entry of the premium, &c., or it imported that Day & Co. should not issue any certificate under it for more than $250,000. *Phillips on Ins.* vol. 13, 15. *Sharp* vs. *Mulligan*, 23 Beavan, 421.

Third—The plaintiffs did not so understand the document, when the contract was made, and are not bound by such new interpretation.

Fourth—The Company did not themselves so understand it, as is shown by their own letters to Day & Co.

Fifth—The defendants and Day & Co. perhaps understood this as a *directory* limit, indicating what was desirable.

Sixth—They knew that in the way this business was conducted, it was impossible to assign a positive limit of this kind. Insurers are chargeable with notice of the way in which their business is conducted. 1 Phillip on Ins., secs 119, 140–1; Eyre vs. Marine Ins. Co., 5 Watts & Serg., 122, and cases cited. Ganevoort *vs.* Williams, 14 Wend. 139–140; Williamson *vs.* Brown, 15 N. Y. R. 359.

Seventh—The defendants waived their instructions once, and left Day & Co. at liberty to disregard them in future.

Eighth—At any rate, the limit was not exceeded when the contract was made on Nov. 15, 1853. No subsequent contracts could divert this right.

Ninth—Insurances made by Day & Co., for their own benefit should not be allowed in the account, as they had no authority to make them. N. Y. Central Insurance Company *vs.* National Protection Insurance Company, 4 Kernan, 85.

Mr. Evarts replied to Mr. O'Conor, and Mr. Noyes closed. Decision reserved.

Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

HOWA'S BAKERY.

B. F. Howe vs. *James H. Searing.*—The plaintiff is one of the oldest and most successful bakers in the City. His former stand, on the corner of Broadway and Howard streets, is well known. There he carried on a prosperous business for many years, until Jan. 27, 1852, when he sold out to a Mr. Baker, for $7,500. Mr. Baker afterwards sold the fixtures and good will to defendant for $4 500.

Both Mr. Baker and the defendant used Mr. Howe's name quite freely on signs, wagons, &c., and this use plaintiff claims was unauthorized. He had contracted not to resume his trade in this City without consent of Mr. Baker, but in 1858 he obtained this consent, and opened a store at No. 850 Broadway. He now asks the Court to prohibit the defendant from using his (plaintiff's) name, and to assess damages, &c.

Mr. Howe testified to-day that he did not authorize or assent to the use of his name by defendant. Also that his sales when in the baking business amounted to $50,000 a year and were very profitable.

Defendant claimed that he was authorized to use plaintiff's name by Mr. Baker, and that the latter was authorized by plaintiff.

The case is still on.

Lawrence Worrall for plaintiff. L. R. Marsh for defendant.

Margaret J. Pollock vs. *Clement C. Moore.*—Order according to prayer—$10 costs of motion allowed.

Before Justice Honcrief.

Augustus Miles et al. vs. *Alex. Clarke.*—The defendant's sureties being practising attorneys and counsellors of this Court, the bail is rejected.

Clark C. Wilson vs. *Albert Sarah Lewis.*—Decision and form of decree with Clerk of Special Term.

Trial Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

SUIT AGAINST A CONTRACTOR FOR CAUSING THE DEATH OF A CHILD BY BLASTING ROCK.

Florence Sullivan, Administrator, &c., vs. *John L. Brown.*—The plaintiff seeks to recover $5,000, under the Statute, for the death of a boy five years old, also named Florence Sullivan. His witnesses state that on September 21, 1858, a sewer was being built (as is admitted by defendant to have been built by him on contract) in Forty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue. On that day a piece of rock was blasted, which, they testify, struck this child on the corner of Forty-ninth street and Second-avenue, and caused its death within two days. Plaintiff charges that this was caused by the carelessness of the defendant's servants, which the defence denies, and claims that the child was carelessly exposed to danger.

Francis Byrne for plaintiff; John Graham and A. C. Morris for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Joel D. Barber vs. *Anthony Arnoux et al.*—Hilton, J.—The question presented by the plaintiff's appeal are of fact, the determination of which was within the powers of the Justice, and I think his finding should not be disturbed. The plaintiff claimed to recover the balance of a year's salary, upon the ground that he was employed for the entire year, and could not be discharged unless for sufficient cause to be shown, or with his consent. One Boyd testified that he was authorized by the defendant to thus employ the plaintiff, and that he did so employ him. And the plaintiff swears that, under this employment, he entered into the service of the defendant, although he admits that they personally never made any contract with him. On the other hand the defendant testified that he authorized Boyd to employ plaintiff for a year, but that on arranging with Boyd for his services he made some remarks as to the help that would be needed for the store, and Boyd mentioned that the plaintiff was in his employ, and was a good man, stating how much he paid him. They (defendants) then told Boyd they would keep the plaintiff while they needed him, and in this manner he came into their employ under an arrangement with Boyd, which was founded upon this interview. Apart from this direct conflict is the principal question as to whether Boyd was or was not authorized to contract with the plaintiff for his employment for the entire year. I think allowance should be made for the bias under which Boyd evidently rested adverse to the defendants. It appeared that he was in litigation himself with them, and in addition had advised the bringing of this suit.

The subsequent act of the parties may also be looked to in determining what they understood was the agreement made at the time the plaintiff entered into the defendants' service in March, 1857. It appears that he never mentioned the terms of the agreement under which he now claims, to the defendants. Nor did he even allude to it at the time of his discharge in November following; on the contrary, nearly a month after, on being paid the balance due him for the time he was employed, viz: $22 31, he gave the defendants a receipt under date of Dec. 3, 1858, (but which it is manifest from the evidence should be dated 1857,) stating that the same was "in full of all demands to date."

Besides all this, in the month of March, 1858, he again entered into the defendants' employ for a limited period, for which he was paid, and at this time nothing was said about the four months' wages unclaimed, and which had, according to his present theory, become due on the 9th of March, 1858, the very day he thus entered upon this last-mentioned employment. Whether this case is to be regarded as presenting a conflict of evidence on the questions determined by the Justice, or whether it is to be considered as a finding in accordance with the clear weight of the evidence, and the probabilities and circumstances shown in the case, is quite immaterial, as I think in either case the finding of the Justice was right. Judgment affirmed.

Trial Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

These cases were again taken up, quite a number of spectators being present, and equally interested as at first. The following cases were disposed of: John King and Peter Flynn, verdict for the State. The cases of Edward J. Kelly and John Ferrin were dismissed.

By consent of parties, it was then ordered that all the other parties charged with violation of the Excise law, should abide the same judgment rendered in the case of Halpin, with privilege and benefit of the exceptions taken in that case. And thus the liquor cases are disposed of except on appeal.

The following are the points of law on which the counsel for the defence rely to sustain their motion to dismiss these cases:

1. The complaint being for publicly keeping intoxicating liquors contrary to the statute—unless the defendants publicly kept the liquor exposed—the verdict must be for the defendant.

2. That proof of selling or keeping liquor privately on Sundays is not sufficient to warrant a verdict against the defendants.

3. That whether it was publicly kept is a question of fact for the jury, and that they must give to the terms of the statute the ordinary meaning the words import.

4. If the defendants kept his shutters and windows closed, so as not to invite the public into his place, by exposing his liquors for sale, he has not violated the statute.

5. That the defendant had a right to keep his bottles on the shelves on Sunday and that it is no evidence of a violation of this act that they were so kept.

6. That if the jury have any reasonable doubt founded upon the evidence or arising from want of proof as to whether the liquors were publicly exposed for sale on that day, the plaintiff cannot recover.

7. That the statute in prohibiting the keeping of liquor publicly inferentially authorizes the keeping of the same privately, which consists in departing from the usual and ordinary mode of keeping liquor for sale by closing the doors and shutters, and thus avoiding the public exposure of the traffic.

8. If the street door was open without any intention of selling or exposing for sale publicly, the statute is not violated.

9. If the convenience of the defendant require that the street door should be open to get to the dwelling part of his premises, he had a right to keep it open for that purpose.

10. The fact that the casks and bottles are left on the shelves where they can be seen is not of itself a public exposure within the meaning of the statute.

11. If an agent or employe sells or exposes liquor for sale on Sunday without the direction or knowledge, and against the instructions of the principal, the principal cannot be held responsible.

12. If the principal is absent, and the sale or exposure is made during his absence, the prosecution must prove that it was done with his knowledge, assent, or direction or approval.

13. That in all penal actions the presumption is in favor of obedience to the laws, until such presumption is removed by evidence, and that no inference can be made against the party charged in the absence of evidence that excludes any hypothesis inconsistent with the innocence of the party charged.

14. That the jury must give to the word *public* its general received meaning in common parlance, as contra distinguished from the word *private*; and unless they find from the evidence that the liquor was publicly exposed for sale, the statute has not been violated.

15. If the evidence shows that the shutters and doors were closed, except when privately opened for the ingress of a person—that is not a public exposure under the statute.

16. That the fact as to whether the defendant publicly kept intoxicating liquors on the day stated, is a question of fact for the jury, and that it is their province to define the word *publicly*, there being no ambiguity in the statute creating the offence.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILL OF WILLIAM H. OURROWS.

The will of Wm. H. Burrowes, late of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., has been offered for probate. It contains no provisions of public interest. He has named as his Executors Edward E. Mitchell, Wm. McMurray and George Byron. He has left the sum of $50,000 to each of his nephews and nieces, seven in number; $80,000 to be invested in trust, under very stringent provisions, and the income thereof to his brother, Wm. Burrowes, for life, and the entire residue of the estate, with the exception of a few small legacies to personal friends, to his sister-in-law, Cornelia Burrowes, and his sister, Isabella Byron. The will was drawn by Ex-Judge Marshall.

The Surrogate issued a citation returnable on the 9th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARINE COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice McCarthy.

O'Rorke vs. *Eagle.*—This is an action by a physician to recover for professional services and consultations rendered to the defendant and to the child of defendant, on occasion of their being sick. The defence sets up that defendant employed Dr. Gray as his physician; that he (the defendant) never employed the plaintiff, but he was called in by Dr. Gray to consult and advise with him, and not for any convenience or advantage of defendant. The defendant further charges that the course of treatment adopted by plaintiff and Dr. Gray in the sickness of defendant was improper and unskillful, and unsuitable to the defendant's disease.

The Court-room was thronged this morning by many eminent physicians, called on both sides to testify as to the propriety of the course of treatment adopted.

Secretary Thompson on the African Slave-Trade.

From the Constitution.

The observations attributed to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, in notices of his recent brief speech at Raleigh, have excited a good deal of comment, especially in regard to disunionists, North and South, and the reopening of the African Slave-trade. Much interest has, consequently, been awakened to know what was actually said. The sketch first given in the Southern papers being exceedingly meagre, we deem it but just to the Secretary now to present more fully that portion of his remarks wherein he alluded to the subjects in question. It will be seen that he spoke of the movement in his own State with as much plainness and directness as he used in commenting on the disunion dogma of the North.

The President (said Mr. Thompson) has referred in appropriate terms to the steadiness and uniformity with which North Carolina has ever maintained the Union of the States. While I respond to this sentiment I must also refer to her temperate firmness in maintaining the rights of the South in their full integrity. A true devotion to the Union is not inconsistent with an unflinching advocacy of every right secured to the South by the Constitution. But I hope I will not offend in calling your attention to the peculiar phase of public questions as they are now presented for public discussion. The era for practical questions seems to have passed. This may be characterized as the era of exciting speculative politics. Practical questions no longer excite, no longer produce a sensation; speculative theories have taken their place, and we are called upon to take our position upon them. A leading politician of the North, who is regarded as a great prophet of a great northern party, announces the political dogma that there is an irrepressible conflict between the institutions of the North and South; that the Union cannot endure with the continued existence of both; that the one or the other must yield; that the Constitution adopted by our fathers is insufficient to secure the rights, happiness and prosperity of all. In plain words, this Union is a failure, and he is for revolution or disunion. I regard him and his party as disunionists—disunionists *per se*—because his theory can never be reduced to practice without leading to this inevitable result. We will discard this theory with contempt. There is also another speculative question arising in an opposite direction. In my own State another class of restless reformers have started a movement which demands the reopening of the foreign Slave-trade. Laws which were passed fifty years ago, at the urgent instance of the Southern States, prohibiting the Slave-trade, have been discovered to be unconstitutional, and their longer continuance on the statute-book is destructive of the progress and prosperity of the South. In the advocacy of this new theory some able men have enlisted; but I do not believe there is one among them who believes the ends he aims at can ever be accomplished while the Union lasts; and God forbid that a movement fraught with such unnumbered curses upon the South should ever succeed! But suppose the demand is made upon Congress to reopen the Slave-trade, and Congress should refuse to yield to the demand, shall the South, taking fire at the refusal, strike for disunion? For me, I shall oppose the reopening of the foreign Slave-trade, in the Union or out of it; and when that movement is made, which I fear not, you may run up the stars and stripes. I will rally under that flag. In North Carolina, in that day, I do not believe there will be any division.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In great variety,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
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LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

R. H. MACY'S
ONE PRICE
CASH RETAIL HOUSE.
LACES,
RIBBONS, and
EMBROIDERIES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.
Also, Jeans and Drills for Boys' Summer Wear.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FLOUNCING LACES
FLOUNCING LACES
50 PER CENT.
50 PER CENT.
50 PER CENT.
LESS
LESS
LESS
Than regular prices.
Just Received, per late Arrivals and Auction Sales, at
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
J. A. BLUXOME,
Also—
LACE POINTS,
CENTRE PIECES,
BURNOUS,
MANTILLAS.
Attention is also invited to my Stock of
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
BOOK and MULL FLOUNCINGS,
BOOK and MULL FLOUNCINGS,
BOOK and MULL FLOUNCINGS,
AND
AND
AND
FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS,
FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS,
FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS,
NO. 651 BROADWAY.
J. BLUXOME.
Next door to Fountain's India Store.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS
at
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st, Brooklyn
We hear the ladies remark over and over again daily, that there is not as large and desirable an assortment in all Broadway.
RICH PARIS BAREGE ROBES.
RICH PARIS GRENADINE ROBES,
PARIS ORGANDY ROBES.
RICH CHINTZ ORGANDIES,
RICH PARIS BAREGES,
PARIS PRINTED JACONETS.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
All selling at less than the usual price. Ladies of New-York and vicinity are invited to give us a call. All goods promptly delivered. HORTON & SONS.

LACE MANTILLAS! SHAWLS!
HORTON & SONS
Have been obliged, on account of the large increase of trade in the above department, to throw open the whole of their
IMMENSE SECOND FLOOR
for the proper exhibition of the same.
SILK MANTILLAS,
BAREGE MANTILLAS,
SACS,
RAGLANS,
SHAWLS, &c.
In fact, every Novelty; and if we cannot show a more desirable assortment, a better and more stylish garment for less than Broadway prices.—don't buy.
HORTON & SONS,
No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have marked down their
BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
BALZARINES, CHALLIES,
and other
SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS,
RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES,
At extraordinarily low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 75c. to $1.
Engrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-ply and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Cotton Matting at low prices.
Crosley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 844 6th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.
We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer
FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
FINE FRENCH LACE POINTS,
below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from 75 to 300 francs in Paris.
S. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
are now offering the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES, and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley Place.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

THE DASHING RIO.
THE HANDSOMEST STRAW HAT
FOR YOUNG MEN
ever brought out in America.
Price $1 50.
GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rubber gloves and mits. They are an excellent protection in riding, driving, fishing, hunting, gardening, or any exposure that soils or discolors the hands; are impervious to water, and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 38 John-st., New-York, dealers in every variety of rubber goods.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—Mme. DEMOREST'S New-York Skirt Emporium, No. 375 Broadway and No. 320 Canal-st. The best watch-spring steel, and the lowest possible prices in New-York. Wholesale and retail. Very good ladies' extension skirts with 6 springs, retailed at 50 cts.—$1 50 per doz.; 8 springs, 62 cts.—$6 50 per doz.; 11 springs, 75 cts.—$8 per doz.; 20 springs, $1—$10 50 per doz., &c. Children's skirts from 18 cts. to 50 cts.; bustles, 25 cts. and upwards.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!
300 BLACK BAREGE ROBES,
At 10 per cent. less than cost of importation.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in contravention with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS—PRICES REDUCED, MUSLINS Prints, Linens, Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Black Silks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Jaconett and Book Muslins, Brilliants, Hair Cord Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, at No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
BONNETS!
BONNETS!
BONNETS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF CLOSING-OUT SALE.
As we intend to RELINQUISH our Millinery Department on July 1, we have MARKED DOWN our whole stock of Paris Bennets, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c. &c., to HALF COST, and, in order to close out by that time, will sell at any sacrifice.
GREAT BARGAINS
will be
OFFERED THIS WEEK.
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN
Are now offering,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
Four cases extra Fine LAWNS, at 1s. per yard,
Warranted fast colors.
Six more cases of those
Fine FRENCH 4-4 PRINTS, at 1s., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Two cases BAREGE ANGLAISE, at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.
Three cases FRENCH PRINTS,
Small Figure and full Chintz Color,
Only 1s. 6d., regular price 2s. and 2s. 6d.
Also,
Two cases FRENCH GROS ODIER PRINTS, only 2s. 6d, worth 4s.
Just received,
AN AUCTION LOT OF SUMMER QUILTS,
50 per cent less than the market price.
Also,
A complete assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Very cheap.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
In Camillas, Mohair, Peplin,
Checks, Crossovers and Plaids.
A great variety of Styles and Colors,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling suits made to order at short notice.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has just received, per late steamers,
FOUR CASES of SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE,
Consisting, in part, of
DONNA MERINOES, CRAPE DE PARIS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
N. B.—A most superior stock of MANTILLAS and BONNETS.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,
Is now offering at Retail the most desirable assortment of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
Ever imported, many of which can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN skirts, skirts with patent fastenings; 12 springs $1 37, 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 261 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WESTERN farming lands, all kinds of dry goods or real estate. For a desirable trade, some cash would be paid. The parties are responsible, and any communications will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 3,683, New-York Post-Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"
BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.
PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:
Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours.
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.
PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I would (certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair. I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of its use.
Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.
P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.
Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO WATCH-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice, a complete set of watch casing tools, consisting of lathes, rolling mills, punches, drills, &c. The above cost $3,500, and will be sold for one-third the sum, if applied for soon, as they must be removed without delay. Apply to JOSEPH RUDD & CO., No. 7 Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning, being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils. It leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MISS F. A. SMITH, formerly at Genin's Bazaar, whose excellent reputation in dress making is so extensively known, is now executing all orders in that department to the entire satisfaction of her customers. Moderate prices, elegant fits, and punctuality guaranteed to all patrons. No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st.

SELF-LIGHTING GAS-BURNER—ONE OF the most wonderful inventions of the age. Agents wanted in every city in the Union to sell GARDINER'S Patent Self-Lighting Gas-Burner. It gives more light, and, if blown out by accident or otherwise, will re-ignite. Wholesale and retail. Apply at No. 167 Broadway.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

EARTHENWARE.—WHITE GRANITE AND common, an excellent assortment, just landing, and for sale in lots to suit buyers, at lowest figures, by WILSON & BRAINE, No. 160 Pearl st.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL BLACK PALFREY, LONG natural tail, trained to perfection for ladies or children, or elderly gentlemen, of great strength and spirit, with perfect docility, has been owned in one family for several years, and is to be sold only because they are going abroad. To those who consider perfect safety, combined with spirit and gentleness, an object, such an opportunity can seldom offer. Price $200. Apply to MARTIN PHILBIN'S Livery Stables, Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper and Brothers, Franklin-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FEW SELECT Protestant and other girls, capable of filling good situations; also respectable families, especially up town and in the country. If employers are particular in selecting great, clean, competent help, they will please call at WELDLY'S Exclusive Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., where they can be well suited or no charge. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; the other is seventeen years, and will do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country during summer. Can give the best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 389 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., on third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing and ironing,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Rivals.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Farce.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O Flanigan and the Fairies.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Damon and Pythias.

BOWERY THEATRE—One-Eyed Saul—The Youth that Never Saw a Woman—The Red Crow.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Time Tries All—Barney the Baron.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Metropolitan Circus.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 18, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Europa*, at Halifax, we have advices from Liverpool to June 4. They are highly important. A series of hotly-contested conflicts had been fought between the Allies, commanded by King Victor Emanuel, and the Austrians, the latter endeavoring to recover Palestro. The struggle ended in a victory for the Franco-Sardinians; and was followed by a general retrograde movement of the Austriens across the Ticino. Garibaldi had found it necessary to shelter himself in the hills from the overwhelming force brought against him by the enemy. Later accounts, however, state that he had resumed the offensive, and had recovered possession of Varese and Como. The French head-quarters were at Vercelli, while Gen. Niel, commanding the left wing, had occupied Novara. The insurrectionary movement in Lombardy was spreading, and the Valtelline had also risen against the Austrians and declared in favor of Victor Emanuel. We have, also, a variety of interesting political and miscellaneous intelligence by this arrival. Serious troubles are stated to exist in European Turkey, and the whole country is believed to be on the eve of revolution. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quite active, and an advance had taken place on all qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions were lower. Consols were quoted at 93@93¼ for both money and account.

Latest Mexican news is received by way of New-Orleans. A pronunciamento by the priests in favor of Zuloaga had been suppressed by Miramon at the Capital, and Zuloaga is reported to have been imprisoned. The Church had put Miramon on trial, but he had arrested the padres, and sent them to Vera Cruz. The town of Morella had been ravaged by the expedition under Marquez, but he had been subsequently driven out. The Americans and other foreigners suffered much during these proceedings. Miramon, who was reported to be at Jalapa, had issued a decree confiscating the importations at Vera Cruz. Our Consul at the Capital was on the point of departing for Vera Cruz, for fear of the rabble of Miramon's army.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday at St. Louis from the gold region in Kansas, confirms in every particular the recent accounts which have reached us concerning the success of the mining operations since the opening of favorable weather. Claims which four weeks ago were considered worthless, were at last accounts commanding from $5,000 to $20,000. Prospecting in the mountains was being vigorously prosecuted, and rich beds were being constantly discovered. Arrivals of emigrants continued large, and the health of the region was good.

The concluding exercises of examination week occurred at West Point, yesterday. A class of twenty-two were graduated. The Hon. John Kerr, of North Carolina, delivered the address. Gen. Scott was present, but took no active part in the exercises.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, and received a communication from the Police Commissioners asking that the patrol force be increased to 1,500 men. Mr. Tweed offered a resolution acceding to the request, provided that in the selection of men the members of the old force be reappointed without prejudice to their claims for salary. The subject was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. The question as to the legality of the recent appointment by the Comptroller of three Tax Commissioners was made the theme of an elaborate report, in which the validity of the appointment was questioned, but not decisively pronounced. That report was ordered to be printed.

The Commissioners for the erection of Arsenals and Armories yesterday awarded the contract for rebuilding the New York Arsenal to Mr. Joseph H. Godwin, of this City. Messrs. Hadnon and Gedney, Stewart and Smith, and William Laimbeer, Jr., were competitors for the contract. Mr. Godwin agrees to complete the Arsenal for $29,000, this being the lowest bid, in accordance with the plans and specifications of John W. Rich, Esq., the Architect, under whose supervision the building will be erected.

The first of two races, in which *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham* were pitted against each other, was run at Fashion Course, yesterday. *Bill Cheatham*, a horse that has never been beaten, won two straight two-mile heats and the race. Time, 3.47½, 3.42½. They ran for $2,500 a side. Next Friday the same horses contend in three-mile heats for $5,000 aside. At Union Course, *Andy Mulligan* won a trotting match yesterday.

The City Guard celebrated their twenty-sixth anniversary yesterday by an excursion to West Point. They were accompanied by a large number of invited guests, who heartily enjoyed their hospitality.

The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for girls, took place yesterday at the Institution in Prince-street.

The hearing of the "Old Police" *mandamus* cases was resumed yesterday. Mr. Brady addressed the Court in a long and able argument. No decision was of course rendered.

Officers Caslear and Oakes, of the Brooklyn Police, have within the last few days succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of counterfeiters of United States silver coin, and obtained possession of the implements for the manufacture of the same. The parties arrested are Wm. Loofborrow, conductor on the Green Point cars, Thomas J. Wiley, a ticket seller on the Second-avenue cars, above Forty-second street, for passing spurious ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, and James Young, of No. 375 Eighth-avenue, for manufacturing the same. They were committed yesterday for examination.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Groceries, yet prices were essentially unaltered. Pork was less sought after, than on Monday, though it was obtainable on easier terms. Lard and Beef continued in slack demand at drooping prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The New City Inspector Heard From.—Colonel Delavan, the new City Inspector, entertained his political friends at the Pewter-Mug last night, and in the course of a speech, responding to a toast in his honor, he stated that while he remained at the head of the City Inspector's Office, the streets of New-York should be kept clean. It is a most encouraging indication of the new City Inspector's fitness for his office, that he has thus clearly proclaimed that he knows what is expected of him. We will rely on his promise until his own acts shall make it void. He has only to carry out his purpose, and he will be the most notable man in our municipal history, the very Hercules of Corporation Officials.

The Battles of Palestro and Position of the Armies.

The Austrians have won two or three more "victories of Montebello." That is to say, after advancing in force to Robbio, immediately upon the victorious passage of the Sesia by the King of Sardinia, they proceeded to give the Sardiniane battle between Robbio and Palestro, and after a series of sanguinary conflicts were forced to fall back, leaving a thousand prisoners behind them, towards the Ticino; the latest intelligence from London even reporting them to have already crossed that river and escaped into Lombardy.

So much we gather from the meagre telegraphic summary of the *Europa's* news, which reached us last night. Further details must be received before we can accurately measure the extent of the damage inflicted upon the Austrian forces by this new series of reversea. The personal gallantry hereditary in the House of Savoy seems to have been displayed in these actions by King Victor Emanuel with a brilliancy which should satisfy the most enthusiastic lover of the romance of war. The sternest republican must feel that in the spectacle of a King leading his people to battle against the brutal invader of their homes, and the insolent aggressor upon their rights, there is a light of antique heroism which may justly rekindle the rather dimmed and tawdry sentiment of loyalty into something of its traditional beauty and force.

Count Gyulai's boasts of the steadiness of his own troops, and his sneers at the Piedmontese cavalry, do not seem to have been happily timed. The Sardinian horse at Palestro would appear to have done their duty as manfully as all the most authentic accounts assure us they did at Montebello, while the Zouaves have confirmed afresh the general impression of all who witnessed the conflict of the 20th of May, that their terrible skill with the bayonet, and the perfection of their gymnastic drill, leave but little hope of resistance or escape to the Croats and Tyrolese who are thrust into their way. The capture of five pieces of artillery with the bayonet, is a significant indication of the news we are to expect as the campaign of the Emperor continues to develop itself, and the army of France comes fairly into action.

The reader will be struck with the singular resemblance between the leading features of these actions at Palestro and those of the affair of the 20th of May. In the one case as in the other, the Austrians are the attacking party; in the one case as in the other, they retreat from the battle field; in the one case as in the other, they leave a heavy proportion of captives in the enemy's hands. It will probably appear, however, we think, that after the action of Palestro, the allied army was in force sufficient to allow it to pursue the retreating Austrians. For retreat is evidently the Austrian order of the day along their whole Southern line. The attempt to cross the Po by the bridge of Cervesena, about twelve miles east of Cornale, and not more than ten north of the French position at Voghera, was plainly a feint to draw the attention of the French advance; and this attempt it seems was defeated by the Piedmontese peasantry, who, with the advantage of the high river-bank in their favor, were able to protect their own bridge. Valzi, in the province of Bobbio, on the Parmesan frontier, had been abandoned, and Torre Beretti, the extreme Austrian outpost in the Lomellina, near the junction of the Sesia and the Po, and about five miles from the bridge at Valenza. In a word, there would seem to have remained, by the 1st of June, no obstacle to the passage by the French army of the Sesia and the Po, on the whole line from Sale and Cambio by Valenza and Casale to Vercelli, at which latter place the Imperial head-quarters were already established. At the same time the corps of General Niel had been pushed northward, in support of the Lombard movements of Garibaldi, as far as Novara, about one day's march from the Lago Maggiore; and the Austrians had been defeated at Sesto Calende, which place commands the point at which the Ticino issues from the Lago Maggiore, and is but thirty-four miles distant from Milan. Garibaldi himself, after being once driven by General Urban from Varese and Como, had rallied, returned, worsted the Austrians, and again occupied both of these places.

The whole tenor of the news by the *Europa* fully confirms the impressions conveyed by our correspondence of May 22 from the seat of war, in which we were informed that while the line of the French army were looking for an advance in force upon Piacenza and Pavia, the older officers thought the time not come for an irruption into Lombardy, and anticipated a movement upon the Austrian flank in the Lomellino, with the object of bringing on an action before the enemy could reach the Ticino. That movement has evidently been accomplished; and the chances are now very strongly in favor of an occupation of Milan by the French army before the middle of the present month.

The German Democracy on the War.

Certain of our contemporaries have fallen into the bad habit of carrying their partisan politics into every question which engages their attention, and who are accordingly devoting themselves to the cause of Austrian tyranny in Italy in the belief that by so doing they may propitiate the German vote of America, will do well to remember that the German policy of Austria is not wholly unknown to the Germans on this side of the water; and that the Treaties of Vienna are not so holy in the sight of all German Democrats as utterly to obscure their sense of the wrongs inflicted by those treaties upon the Italian people and the law of nations.

The remark made by Herr Simson, Ex-President of the German Parliament, in the Prussian Chambers on the 12th of May last, that "Prussia can never consent to make war under the leadership of Austria, because Prussia can no more cease to be truly German than Austria can succeed in becoming so," has found many echoes in the Democratic Press of German America. The *New-Yorker Demokrat* of Monday, in its leading article, devoted itself to a very un-Austrian examination of the "Treaties of 1815," for the express purpose of proving the very demonstrable truth, that those treaties were only a "Princely plot against the Peoples," and would consequently not be worth saving, had they not already been destroyed a dozen times over by the very Princes who framed them. The inference which the *Demokrat* draws from the present complication is, not that Germany ought to fall upon France for the sake of attempting the salvation of Austria, but that Europe ought to fall upon "haughty England," who has "coqueted with the peoples of Europe," and "now insults the Tuscan flag;" who has made the subjugation of the Continental policy the one aim of her policy; who has "denounced before all mankind the despotism of Bomba, the Pope and Austria; and now is ready to interfere for the defence of those very treaties which were meant to make those despotisms eternal!"

The Consular System.

Professor Wilson used to say that an "unpaid contributor" was *ex vi terminis* an ass; and we published yesterday a South American letter which proves, beyond question, that the same thing may be predicated with perfect accuracy of unpaid Consuls. Lamentable though the fact may appear, it is no less a fact—that men do nothing well for which they receive no pay; and if they work for nothing, as a general rule their work will be worth exactly what they receive. Lord Mansfield, who could hardly be called a fool, was so sensible of the truth of this proposition, that he did not venture to exempt himself from its operation; and regularly whenever he did any legal business for himself, protected himself from his own negligence or inefficiency by taking a good fee out of his purse, and putting it into his waistcoat pocket. His judgment, it may be said, was based on his experience of lawyers, but the experience of mankind testifies that the same may be alleged of all callings and professions. Men never serve themselves so well as when they make money by it, and *à fortiori*, they will never serve other people so well as when they are properly paid for it. The United States Government seems, however, to have glimpses of human nature with which nobody else has ever been favored, and has apparently arrived at the singular conclusion, that although the smallest regard to the efficiency of the public service requires that all functionaries at home, both civil and military, should receive handsome remuneration for their labors, the laborer cannot properly be so well represented abroad as by men who represent it for nothing and "find themselves." We pay a good deal of attention to the selection of Ministers at the leading capitals and courts of the world, supply them with a reasonable, though hardly with an ample remuneration for their labor, and the means of making a decent figure before foreigners. Yet we have never, so far as we know, professed to do this out of love for the envoys themselves. It is not our affection for Mr. Mason or Mr. Dallas, that causes us to pay them for attending to our business, presenting us at court, and living respectably at Paris and London; but our desire that any man who represents the American Republic should represent it worthily and decorously. It does not seem to have occurred to us, however, that for the one Minister whose doings give foreigners a notion of what sort of a nation we are, at least ten Consuls are either doing us no credit at all, or absolutely degrading us. We are known by our envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary in some half dozen great cities; but we are known through our Consuls in 433 centres of trade and commerce and population in various parts of the habitable globe. Moreover, it may be safely said that the Consul's every-day duties are of more real importance than those of his diplomatic superiors. The envoy rises into practical consequence only on very rare occasions. Our political relations with most foreign Powers are of the slenderest kind; and, in fact, if it were not for the periodical "British outrage," very few of our Ambassadors would have anything more exciting to do than to recognize new Governments, give balls on the Fourth of July, and present the notability of America to the nobility of Europe. There are few ports of the world, however, with which our commercial relations are not closely knitted, and the care, cultivation and protection of these relations, of the property they involve, and of the vast number of American citizens who are engaged in their maintenance, are almost entirely in the hands of our Consuls. Our national interests, in short, are daily in their keeping. Our citizens abroad are constantly dependent on them for advice and assistance in very trying and critical positions. And yet it appears that "one hundred and thirty-three principal Consular officers maintained in all parts of the world for the protection of American commerce and trade," have their zeal in our services stimulated and rewarded by the tremendous expenditure of $150,000 per annum upon the whole number, or a little more than eleven hundred dollars per man, of salary! These, however, are the favored few. The whole consular force of the United States amounts, as we have said, to 433, so that 300 of that force work for nothing, and support themselves into the bargain. Of course, it is not to be expected that respectable, honorable men should devote their whole time to the service of the United States for nothing, and respectable men are therefore by no means ambitious of our employment. The consequence is that the 300 unpaid servants of the public who maintain our rights and represent our character in foreign ports, must in the nature of things be expected to partake in various proportions of the knave and the fool. There is no reason under heaven why they should sacrifice their own interests to ours, but it is at least human and natural that they should sacrifice our interests to their own. If they neglected their business for the transaction of that of the people of the United States, we should dismiss them for their extreme simplicity; and in order to avoid any such damaging imputation, they take our Consulships and use them as a means of pushing the sale of their wares. Many of the individuals whom we select for this duty of representing us *gratis*, are rumsellers, gamblers and peddlers of small "notions." There is nothing in the nature of these pursuits to which we can offer any legal objection, but we must say we think there are some objections to their being carried on by the same persons who hold the office of United States Consul, and under the protection of the United States flag. We think that if two or three hundred thousand dollars more would enable us to dispense with the Consular services of corner-grocery-men and peddlers, the money would be well laid out. The Star Spangled Banner unhappily is compelled in the ordinary course of things to wave not merely over the "home of the brave," but also over the heads of a good many scoundrels of various callings and degrees; but we can think of a great variety of reasons why it should not be officially condemned to throw its halo over bad liquors at "wholesale and retail," or to shelter the merchandise of strolling Jews from Custom-house curiosity in foreign ports. Surely we are rich enough to indulge in the luxury of Consuls above the rank of vagabond adventurers.

England has recently subjected her whole Consular system to a grave and thorough revision, and, by adopting various modifications from the admirable Consular arrangements of France, is in a fair way to put herself at a great advantage over us in all quarters of the world. In South America and Asia, especially, where the Consular character ought to partake in a measure of the dignity of the immortal name it wears, and to serve the diplomatic as well as the commercial wants of the nation, our citizens and their property are constantly driven to the shameful necessity of taking refuge, from the incompetency or the impotence of their own representative, under the flags of Great Britain or of France. It is quite time that this state of things should be seriously taken up and honestly dealt with in a spirit of judicious reform.

Another Act of the Mexican Melodrama.—A blundering dispatch from New-Orleans, received yesterday, affords a glimpse of a new and startling state of things at the City of Mexico. That chosen son of the Church and defender of the faith, President Miramon, has, it is represented, quarreled with the hierarchy, and, after repressing an effort of that body at revolution, has sent the priests to Vera Cruz, and Zuloaga, their elected leader, to prison. An event of this character was not to be anticipated even from anomalous Mexico. For Mexican conservatism to attempt to subsist without the cordial alliance and support of the clergy is, of course, the merest madness of faction. There is in Mexico no middle ground between the ultraism of the Liberals and the ultraism of the Church. The strength of the moderate party was fairly measured by Robles, in his attempted revolution of last winter. He failed, because all the men whose aid he counted upon, and whose votes were to place him in the dictatorship, gave their voices to Miramon, on the ground of the unquestionable subserviency of the young chieftain to the clerical interest. It may, indeed, be doubted whether a moderate party in a Spanish American republic is possible at all; or, in more general terms, whether tropical heat and temperate politics are reconcilable under any conditions. No example of the kind has thus far been furnished by our Mexican neighbors; and without the sudden evolution of such a phenomenon, the present movement of Miramon must end in his early overthrow. His popularity has been built upon his reputation for prowess and piety. The Vera Cruz expedition, with its ignominious result, has imperilled his fame as a soldier; his conflict with the church must disqualify him as a saint. As there is no other capital for him to trade upon, it is needless to say that bankruptcy is inevitable.

Royal Dukes in Disgrace.—The chief command of the British army seems to be fatal to royal dukes. Fifty years ago, in February, 1809, his Royal Highness the Duke of York was driven to perpetrate a downright falsehood in order to screen himself from the public indignation excited by a traffic in army commissions, which had been carried on with his connivance and consent by his mistress, Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke. This disgraceful act did not, however, enable the Prince to retain the command of the British forces, which he shortly afterwards resigned. It is now rumored that the Duke of Cambridge, the nephew of this unlucky commander, and present chief at the Horse-Guards, is on the point of resigning his office on account of dissatisfaction excited by his dealings in connection with the transfer of commissions in the army. Great Britain has certainly some reason to hesitate at putting "her faith in princes," but it would do her journalists and orators no great harm to mitigate the ferocity of their attacks upon foreign sovereigns by a little wholesome contemplation of their own domestic experience of reigning families.

Extraordinary Posting.—One of our evening contemporaries in this City deserves singular credit for its success in stimulating the French mail service to new and brilliant feats. It published yesterday evening a letter from the "seat of war," dated Alessandria, May 28, which must have arrived by the *Fulton* at this port, and must consequently have been mailed at Paris six hours before the sailing of the steamer from Havre on the 31st. The latest *telegraphic* date brought by this arrival from Alessandria is the 30th of May, and as the time usually consumed by the fast mail service from Genoa to Paris is nearly three days, it is clear that, for the sake of furnishing the readers of our enterprising contemporary with their *quantum* of "latest intelligence," the *Messagaries Impériales* must have run a high-pressure caloric boat from Genoa to Marseilles, and a "lightning express" from Marseilles to the capital.

Academy of Music.

In every other country but this the efforts of accomplished amateurs in the cause of charity receive at least a kindly and liberal recognition from the public. Here that august body seems to be utterly indifferent to any impulse of mere generosity. It demands its money's worth. To mention the word amateur, is in point of fact to depreciate an entertainment. Last night there was an extraordinary performance at the Academy of Music, that is to say, a performance in aid of a deserving charity—the Woman's Hospital. The opera of the "Puritans" was played, with all the best artists of Mr. Strakosch's company in the male parts, and an American lady of the highest social distinction, as *Elvira*. The house should have been crowded to its greatest capacity; it was scarcely half filled. Madame Frausac possesses a light and beautiful voice. It has received the best of cultivation, and is extremely elegant in quality, and brilliant in facility. The lady's performance of the *rôle* was good, and merited, on artistic grounds, much of the hearty applause bestowed on it by an audience, scandalous in numbers, but devoted and enthusiastic in feeling. The performance, indeed, was in every respect a success; the failure of the evening being with the patrons and patronesses who gave their names to the enterprise without ever lending it their presence.

On Friday next Mr. Strakosch will take his benefit, when "Norma" will be played, with Coatesi as the Druidess.

Arrival of a Suspected Slaver.

THE CAPTAIN DIES OF A BROKEN HEART.

The bark *Orion*, which was seized on suspicion that she was engaged in the slave traffic, arrived at his port last evening, and was anchored under the guns of the Navy-yard. She is from Congo River, Africa, from whence she sailed 50 days ago, in charge of Lieutenants Dallas and Campbell. On the 25th of May, Captain John E. Hanna, of the *Orion*, died, as is said, of a broken heart.

The New City Inspector.—Col. Delavan the new City Inspector, received and entertained his friends last evening at the Pewter Mug, where a bountiful collation was spread, of which a number of the prominent members of the Democratic Party partook. Speeches were made by Capt. Rynders, Col. Dunlap, Ex-Sheriff John Wilson, W. N. Brown, Esq., and others. In response to a toast, Col. Delavan stated in the most emphatic manner, that he would enter upon the duties of his office as little embarrassed as regards its patronage, or the manner in which its affairs should be conducted, *as any other man who had ever received a like position*. It would be his endeavor so to conduct the business of such a very important department of the City Government, that on his retirement therefrom, he would merit the esteem and approbation of his fellow-citizens. Upon one thing he was fully determined—*that the streets of New York should be kept clean*, and that, if necessary to effect that purpose, the whole energy and force of the office would be directed most especially to its consummation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian Troubles in Texas—Our Mexican Relations—The French Mission—The Administration and the European War, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, June 14.

Information lately received here by the Government has excited serious apprehensions as to the public peace in Texas. At least two thousand men had assembled near the reservation to attack the Indians. Secretary Floyd has ordered the commander of that military department to furnish the largest possible escort he can spare, to conduct the Indians to the Choctaw Lease, in the Indian Territory. Advices to Commissioner Greenwood report a serious skirmish on the 23d ult. between the Indians and the whites.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, due last Saturday, excites hopes with the Administration that Mr. McLane was about concluding a treaty with Mexico, and had delayed the steamer in which to dispatch it, this being her last trip.

Reliable information has been received here that Napoleon trusts all Mexican questions entirely to Gabriac, his Minister, his own attention being monopolized by the European war.

Letters from London speak of the probable recall of Otway.

Señor Berandiran left here yesterday for New-York, having first advertised Señor Roble's furniture for sale at auction. He delivered a portion of the archives of the Legation to Señor Mata before leaving.

Viscount Trialiard and Señor Molina are absent in New-York.

Major Belger, Ordnance-Master United States Army, leaves this week for Fort Smith, to purchase $50,000 worth of horses.

Lieut. Ives is overhauling the National Monument, and active operations will be resumed at an early day.

Mr. Slidell's friends here deny that he has accepted the French Mission. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, June 14.

The Light-house Board has purchased of the Navy Department the steamer *Arctic*, which had become unfit for naval service. It is to be converted into a light-boat, and anchored to warn mariners off Rattlesnake Shoals, near Charleston, S. C.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society will be held within the environs of Chicago on the 12th of September.

Commander Livingston has been ordered to the command of the receiving-ship at Boston, *vice* Stockton, who is detached on account of his being sick.

The views of the Administration on the subject of neutral rights will soon be transmitted to Mr. Dallas, and by him communicated to the British Government. Copies of the dispatch will also be furnished our Ministers at other European Courts, after the manner of Secretary Marcy's instructions to Minister Buchanan, (while the latter represented the United States in Great Britain,) with reference to the declaration of maritime law, in 1855, by Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, but dissented to by our Government.

The brief letter of Secretary Cass, relative to the risks incurred by naturalized citizens of the United States in returning to their native land, having occasioned much misconstruction, a document is in course of preparation defining the exact position of the Administration on that subject, and as to how far such citizens are entitled to the protection of this Government.

It is now positively ascertained that there is no truth in the report of Mr. Slidell being appointed Minister to France.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Miramon Declares Against the Church—Zuloaga Imprisoned—Defeat of Marquez—Outrages at Morella—American Citizens in Mexico.

New Orleans, Monday, June 13.

Late and important news from Mexico is to hand.

Miramon is reported to have suppressed a pronunciamiento by the priests in favor of Zuloaga, at the Capital on the 23d ult. The church tried Miramon, but the padres were arrested and sent to Vera Cruz. The Liberals were encouraged.

Marquez's expedition against Morella had been driven back, but not until the town had been ravaged, and the women stripped and whipped in the effort to make them point out hidden treasure. The Americans and other foreigners suffered much loss.

Miramon had decreed the importations at Vera Cruz confiscated, and modified the *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. Lane was at Vera Cruz on the 30th.

Miramon is reported to have been at Jalapa with 250 men.

Señor Bonilla issued a decree on the 26th, in which he says that Mr. Buchanan's recognition of the Juarez party is not responsible,(?) and that Americans are not accountable for his acts.

Consul Black was reported to be going to Vera Cruz for safety from the rabble of the army.

Gen. Conas is reported at Oajaca, and part as advise people not to cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Zuloaga is reported to have been imprisoned by Miramon.

[We give this telegraphic enigma for what it is worth, which is, perhaps, little. The obvious confusion is due partly to the reporter, and partly to the telegraph.—Ed.]

Further Accounts from Pike's Peak.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 14.

Mr. Swinburne arrived here to-day from Leavenworth with $600 worth of gold from Pike's Peak. He says a much larger amount might have been got, but the miners were asking $20 per ounce, which price purchasers thought too high.

The Leavenworth *Times* says the accounts from the mines continue encouraging. Claims, which, four weeks ago, were considered worthless, are now commanding from five to twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Gregory has sold his claim for $21,000. Several other claims in the same lead had changed hands at prices ranging from seven hundred to seven thousand dollars. The snow had disappeared from the mountains, and prospecting was being vigorously conducted; new rich lends were being constantly discovered. At Gregory's Diggings, miners were making from twenty-five to a hundred dollars each per day.

Arrivals of emigrants from the States continue large, and all push immediately for the mountains. The health of the mining region was good, and the spirits of the miners excellent.

Horace Greeley was expected at Denver City the day after the date of our advices.

The Thorndike Will Case.

Boston, Tuesday, June 14.

The hearing before Judge Ames upon the petition of Lieutenant Maxin, to set aside the will of the late Augustus Thorndike, was commenced this morning in the Probate Court-room. Messrs. Choate, R. R. Curtis and J. R. Lothrop, are counsel for Mr. Maxin, and B. F. Thomas and J. L. Enoliss for the heirs sustaining the will. The deposition of Mrs. Henrietta Thorndike, wife of deceased, was introduced, to the family's returning to Boston to reside permanently. The further hearing was postponed till to-morrow.

Two Murders.

Oswego, Tuesday, June 14.

The *Times*, of to-day, publishes full details of two murders in the eastern part of this County. One of the victims is the notorious Marvin Green, the parish bully, and the other Solomon Rima, who was killed by his father, George Rima, the mail carrier between Richmond and Redfield.

The German Singing Festival.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 14.

The Germans are holding a festival at the Cattle-Show grounds, to-day, and the throng of men, women, and children, is immense. Lager-bier drinking is a prominent incident in the festivities, and dancing to excellent music is kept up with great spirit.

The Ship Onward.

Boston, Tuesday, June 14.

The ship *Onward*, Flandras, from Boston, with a cargo of ice for Guayaquil, arrived off that port April 10, but found it blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, who refused to let the ship enter the port. She put into Callao, where she arrived May 10.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, N. H., Tuesday, June 14.

In our Legislature, to-day, the bill prohibiting banks paying interest on deposits was defeated. Both branches have agreed to adjourn on the 25th inst.

False Report of a Freshet.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 14.

There is no truth in the report that there has been a freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Annual Examination.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES—DAILY ROUTINE—THE CHANGE TO FOUR YEARS—PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

West Point, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

DAILY ROUTINE.

It is a pity that the patriotic young gentlemen who are so desirous of "playing sogers" could not each one of them spend a few days here, under all the irksome regulations of cadet life, before they secure their final appointment. Could they do so, innumerable journeys to Washington to wait upon the President might be spared them, and Members of Congress would be saved the infliction of frequent pressing epistles and friendly calls. For the benefit of these aspirants, let me give a sketch of the doings of a single day, with the preliminary statement that the regulations and rules for the government of the Academy are contained in an eighty-two paged, clearly printed duodecimo pamphlet. At 5 o'clock during the Summer, and at 6 and 6½ during the Winter, the reveille is sounded. Then there is dressing in hot haste. Bed clothes are to be put away, and the room is to be arranged for inspection within half an hour. The mattress must be folded up at the foot of the bed. Then the sheets are to be folded and put on top, with the comfortable, the pile making a perpendicular edge at the outside. The shoes, which are not worn must occupy the prescribed place beneath the bed; books must know their places on their shelves so well that they would go to them of their own accord, could they be endowed with sudden vitality; stockings, pants and other garments must be stowed away day after day in the same identical places, and muskets must be ranged in the rack which is placed in one corner of the room for their accommodation. Any deviation from these regulations, however slight, is noticed by the practised eye of the first class officer when he makes his tour of inspection, half an hour after reveille, for he is obliged to sign certificates setting forth the condition in which he finds each room. Until 7 o'clock the cadets are supposed to study. Many, however, especially when their rooms are cool, slip under cover after the officer has passed on his rounds, and snatch a quiet snooze. Half an hour is then allowed for breakfast. At 7¾ there is guard mounting, and then comes the first half hour of recreation. At 8 o'clock class parade occurs, and from then until 1 o'clock the cadets are occupied with recitations and study, the bugle warning the different divisions of the several classes at each hour of the duties which await performance. At 1 o'clock, all are called to dinner. Thirty minutes before 2 o'clock is allowed for recreation, and at that hour there is another class parade. The next two hours are occupied in study, and from four until sunset the time is set apart for the various military exercises and recreation. At sunset there is a general parade. Immediately afterwards comes supper, and in thirty minutes the "call to quarters" sounds. Until the "tattoo beat" at half past nine the time is spent in study, and at ten o'clock every light must be extinguished. Of course there are various ways devised now and then for evading these rules, but few care to risk any flagrant violation of them. While the cadets are in quarters they manage to slip from one room to another, but none dare show themselves on the plain. Then after ten o'clock in the evening all sorts of devices are resorted to in order to make sure of an extra hour of wakefulness. Windows are carefully blanketed to shut in every ray of light, that the doings may be known only to those inside. If deficiencies in the regular fare are then made up by feats in cookery, which would astonish Soyer himself, each one counts it so much gained. But no matter the one detected in such flagrant transgression as this. Such is but an outline of the day's work; but imagine it repeated day after day in the same identical places, and month after month, for five years, with no interruption but that which Sunday gives, and it seems strange that so many graduate as eventually do. At the end of the first two years there is a furlough of several weeks, this being the only time during the course in which the cadet is allowed to leave the Academy. There are endless opportunities during the military exercises for incurring demerits. In the first year, however, officenees count one third less than at any other time, and are not recorded at all before the 15th of July, each class being supposed to enter on the first of that month, and each succeeding year spent at the Academy every offence or infraction of any rule is considered more blameable, so that in the second year it incurs two, in the third year three, in the fourth year four, and in the fifth year five demerit marks. If any cadet incurs 100 in six months, he is declared deficient in conduct. During the encampment, which extends from the conclusion of the annual examination in June until the end of August, the discipline is equally rigid, though more time is given to leisure.

For all this drilling the cadets receive $30 per month. From this sum they are required to pay for board $9 to $10 per month, and for washing $2. Other expenses, as clothing, &c., &c., consume nearly the whole of this allowance. By the strictest economy some manage, during the five years' course, to save $100. Nothing, however, is paid over to them until they graduate. The officers take good care that the cadets shall have no opportunity of indulging in luxuries. Their fare is of the plainest kind, and there is but a solitary refreshment saloon near by where their presence is at all tolerated by the powers that be. Here they are allowed to expend $1 a month in the luxuries of the season, but when strawberries and ice cream cost 25 cents a dish, the young gentlemen are not particularly liable to be enervated by indulgence. They linger longingly at times around the dining-room of the hotel, but are never allowed on any pretext to enter its sacred precincts.

THE CHANGE FROM FOUR TO FIVE YEARS.

Allusion to the present length of the course brings to mind a grievance of which the class next to that which graduates complains most sorely. Previous to the time of Jefferson Davis the course of instruction occupied four years. Secretary D. extended it to five years, and it remained at that limit until Oct. 11, 1858, when Secretary Floyd abridged it again. Of course, when the first change was made, the upper class had to be divided, so that there might be five instead of four classes in the institution. Those above eighteen were allowed to graduate with four years' study, and those under that age were required to remain. Last year, when this order was countermanded, the two upper classes were consolidated, that which had been here the shortest time going under the title of the second division of the first class. They pursued the same studies, however, and at the present time are equally advanced with those who are to graduate. While they were looking forward to an early release from the institution, an order arrived from Washington, again extending the term to five years. Before it was given, the cadets had made all their arrangements to leave. Their outfits had been ordered, friends were anticipating them, and more than all, the "plebes," or candidates for the cadetships to be vacated, were already appointed. The class sent on a remonstrance to Washington, setting forth these facts, but it of course received no attention, though it is understood that the officers of the institution bore their testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the class had gone through all their studies, encouraged by the prospect of their early discharge, and indorsed their qualifications to perform any of the duties which would regularly be imposed upon them. What course the class will pursue for the next year is uncertain. There are but two books, a treatise on *Outpost* and *Artillery Tactics*, which remain for them to study, and the time regularly allotted for the mastery of them is three weeks. They have some anticipation that the Board of Visitors will recommend that they be discharged before June, but there is hardly good ground for hope. With three weeks' notice the class could be prepared for examination. The disappointment falls still more heavily on those who had secured their appointment to the cadetships to be vacated. One came on from Washington Territory, supposing, of course, that his appointment was valid. What was his surprise on arriving here to find that it had been cancelled. Others who had given up their regular business in order to prepare for their preliminary examinations, have been thrown out without any assurance of being appointed to the next vacancies. Indeed, in many cases no such promise could be made, as by next year the candidates will some of them have completed their twenty-first year, when it will be impossible for them to enter the Academy. As an additional evidence of President Buchanan's strict impartiality as regards favors shown to his native State, I may mention that 13 cadets were appointed to enter the Academy the present year from Pennsylvania and 12 from New York. When the order was issued which made it necessary to revoke some of these appointments, *three* of the Pennsylvanians and *seven* of the New-Yorkers were cancelled.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

But few alterations or additions worthy of note have been made at the Point during the past year. Colonel Delafield is continually making improvements in the grounds. He is now having old Fort Clinton repaired. A number of interesting trophies have been placed in the chapel. Secured in the wall, on one side of the building, are two cannon which were taken from the English during the Revolution. They were presented by the Continental Congress to General Greene, and were sent by his heirs to the Academy for safe kee

make their way to the library building where the diplomas were to be awarded. The Board of Visitors, the Academic Board and the Graduating Class occupied the platform. Gen. SCOTT was also present, and occupied a seat upon the right of Col. DELAFIELD, Commandant of the Post. Gen. SCOTT was, of course, welcomed with all the honors due his rank. In the body of the house and in the galleries were visitors and other members of the other classes in the Academy. The band stationed in the gallery opposite the stage prefaced and interspersed the performances with various national airs. After prayers, adapted to the occasion, had been read by the Chaplain, Colonel DELAFIELD arose and announced to the President of the Board of Visitors that the duty devolved upon himself of presenting the diplomas which would recommend the members of the graduating class to the Secretary of War for the different grades, the duties of which the Academic Board considered them best qualified to discharge. As Colonel D. then called the individual members of the class by name, each one came forward and received his diploma. Cadets Merrill, Lockett, Collins and Reese were recommended for any division of the army, viz: Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Dragoons, Mounted Rifleman or Cavalry; Cadets Wagner, Beckham and Wright for any grade but that of Engineers; Cadets Bush, Gunther, Carling, Hardin, Baker, Hall, Stone, Crilley and Anderson for all grades but that of Engineers and Topographical Engineers; and Cadets Stoughton Carlton, Wheeler, Upham and Arnold for the Infantry Dragoons, Mounted Riflemen or Cavalry.

The presentation of diplomas having been concluded, Col. JOUNESON, President of the Board of Visitors, on behalf of the Board, expressed the gratification the members of it had experianced from the successful examinations to which they had listened, and from the general proficiency displayed by the cadets in the various exercises which they had passed through.

The Band then played the "Star Spangled Benner," and a fife and drum in the rear of the stage followed with the "Bold Soldier Boy," amid much merriment.

Col. DELAFIELD then introduced Hon. JOHN KERR, who had been invited to address the Graduating Class. The members of the class stood during Mr. KERR'S address.

ADDRESS OF MR. KERR.

Mr. K. said that those whom he addressed were inexperienced, that temptations of every sort would assail them. Ambition, the fault of men and angels, would entice them from the paths of virtue, and they needed to be warned. They had not less the character of the citizen than that of the soldier to sustain. All the duties of the former would devolve upon them. CORNELIA, the Roman matron, pointed to her sons when asked where were her jewels. So the nation must point to her sons as the source of her chief glory. Not overlooking this consideration he who, is but little lower than the angels in the estimation of his countrymen—the father of his country—thought of instituting here an institution for the education of youth. [Applause.] But those whom he addressed must not imagine they had this day completed their education as citizens or soldiers. When they left this institution, should they neglect to improve their advantages it would be better for them them that they had never been here. Should they do so they would be worthy o the scorn of their countrymen. This is where so many of the youths fail. One of the greatest orators our country has produced, has said that to live after we die we must be willing to die while we live. You must be willing to practice self-denial [Applause.] Pleasures must be trampled upon by the soldier who would gain distinction. Mr. KERR proceeded to say that it was difficult on such occasions as these to say anything new. Should those whom he addressed plunge themselves into danger from misguided judgment as did some of the great men gone, they would forfeit esteem. He could never admire the genius of MOREAU for it was rash, not prudent. He would admire the bravery of NAPOLEON, who, when he saw his columns wavering, rushed to their head, and moved them to renew the contest by appeals to their patriotism. [Applause.] Europeans might say WASHINGTON was over-praised, but his character could not be too often contemplated by the young. He opened a career of glory to you which NAPOLEON would envy. His prudence and caution on every occasion could not be too highly commended. While Congress was filled with those endeavoring to traduce him, he stood calm and firm. Were it not for the fear he had of violating one of the cardinal canons of good taste, the Speaker said he could allude to another officer whose example was well worthy of emulation. [The allusion to Gen. SCOTT drew forth hearty applause.] But the soldier must regard honor in everything he did. So must the statesman. The mere politician may figure for a day or an hour, but it is determined by God in His wisdom that his reputation must be short lived. The soldier returning from fields of glory might be called upon to discharge high civil duties, and the speaker appealed to those whom he addressed to cling to a high sense of the soldier's honor. Let them look to this—let them know that the thunderings of discord of which they heard were not the thunders of heaven, but the impotent ravings of madmen. [Applause.] Who in this beautiful valley, where he was surrounded by memories of GEORGE WASHINGTON and BENEDICT ARNOLD, could be a traitor to his country. He must apologize to them for alluding to such topics. They were ungraceful. He only spoke of them to bring out the character of the true hero in stronger contrast. But, after all, they should first cultivate elevated religious sentiments, for "The path of glory leads but to the grave."

In casting his eye over the names of the dead who had been educated here, he could not help thinking with what high hopes they had started out into the world. But they can never die. They will live where nothing like traduction or slander can ever approach them. Emulate their example. Be honest and upright and above all meanness. In spite of an indisposition which had hung around him for days, and which had especially troubled him upon this occasion, the speaker said he had ventured to address them a few words of advice, which he hoped would not pass unheeded. [Long continued applause.]

The audience left the chapel while the band were discoursing eloquent music.

In the evening the cadets of the graduating class were to take part for the last time in the general parade, and the exercises were to conclude with a display of fireworks, many of which were manufactured by members of the class.

To-morrow the cadets go into camp, where they will continue until August 28.

As an item of interest to graduates, I may state that arrangements are now in progress for the publication of a new edition of Capt. CULLUM'S *Registir*.

W——G.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the City Guard.

The City Guard, Captain HALLICK, renowned as the *élite* military company of the City, celebrated yesterday the twenty sixth anniversary of their organization, by an excursion to West Point, on the steamboat *Erie*, chartered for that purpose. A large number of invited guests accompanied them, including Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, son of the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, one of the heroes of the Crimean War; Colonel VAN BUREN, Colonel DOWLING, Major SEDGWICK, the Rev. JOHN GRAY, Chaplain to the Military Academy; Captain LOVELL and the Hon. EBASTUS BROOKS. The *Erie*, under the conduct of Captain RAY, was well chosen for the excursion, being a capacious and admirably well ordered boat.

Shortly after 8 A. M., the City Guard left their armory, and marched down Broadway, paying the honor of a salute to the Milwaukee Light Guard at the Astor House. Thence they proceeded to the foot of Chambers-street, where they embarked on board the *Erie*, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and about a hundred invited guests. A six-pounder on board announced their departure, and at each successive town or village on the river, the said piece of ordnance noted their arrival, and gave a hearty salute in passing. At Sunnyside the City Guard did honor to literature by saluting WASHINGTON IRVING.

On reaching the landing at West Point, the Guard and their guests marched to Cozzens' Hotel, where they were received informally by General SCOTT, who, on the occasion of the annual examination of the Cadets, is at present staying at Cozzens'. On returning to the boat a handsome dinner was served on deck under the awning. Speeches and songs were then in order, the toasts being announced by Private LAWRENCE BURKE, in the following order:

1. *The Governor of the State of New-York*; responded to eloquently by Col. DOWLING.
2. *The Day we Celebrate*; respondeu to by Captain HALLICK.
3. *The Militia of the United States*; to which the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS replied.
4. *The past Commanders of the City Guard*; eloquently responded to by Capt. FARRIS.
5. *The flag of the City Guard, the gift of the New-England Guard of Boston*; to which Paymaster HENRIQUES replied.

Many other toasts followed, eliciting appropriate speeches. A song to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," composed by Dr. F. W. FISHER, Surgeon to the City Guard, was sung by the whole Guard, the band accompanying them. A voluntary toast in honor of the "Army and Navy of Great Britain," was responded to by Lord CONYNGHAM, who said that though he had been but six weeks in the United States, he had already seen enough to convince him that the the Americans were justly renowned for their hospitality. In all his travels he had never been so continuously and kindly treated, and when he returned to England he would proudly tell his friends of the day spent on the Hudson River in the steamboat *Erie*, with the New-York City Guard. The brief but cordial speech was received with loud applause. A feature of the convivialities was the entertainment afforded by Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, "Jeemes Pipes, of Pipesville," one of the Invited guests. His declamation of TENNYSON'S "Charge of the Light Brigade" was very effective.

The City Guard will lose none of their well-deserved renown by the anniversary of yesterday. It was in every way worthy of them as the crack military corps of the City. On their return they were received by the second Company of Seventh Regiment, and escorted, with due military honors, to their Armory.

FATAL CASUALTY ON A STEAMSHIP.—Mr. WEBSTER, who was employed as deck hand on board the steamship *Jura*, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received by a bale of cotton falling upon him. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered of accidental death.

The Turf.

TWO MILE RACE FOR $5,000 AT FASHION COURSE —TAR RIVER BEATEN BY BILL CHEATHAM— THE TROT YESTERDAY AND THE TROT TO-DAY.

Immediately after the indefinite postponement of the last of the Union Association Races at Eclipse Course, Saturday, in one of which *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham* were to have contended for a purse of $1,000 in three mile heats, the owners of these horses came together, and, after considerable discussion, arranged that they should be matched against each other in two races to be run at Fashion Course—one for $5,000, two mile heats; and the other for $10,000, three-mile heats. Both horses had won purses at the late meeting of the Union Jockey Club. *Bill Cheatham*, on the first day of the meeting, was the victor of the handicap, in one heat of a mile and a half, and *Tar River* on the second day outran *Bill Denning*, *Slasher* and *Eglis*, in the great four-mile race. *Bill Chentham* had a reputation as a racer in short heats, and *Tar River* was especially celebrated for what he had achieved in trials of speed that put his endurance to the test. It was for this reason that the two horses were matched for two races, the conditions of which we have mentioned; and while with many the success of *Bill Chentham* in the two-mile race was a foregone conclusion, it was deemed equally probable that *Tar River* would lead him in the three-mile heats.

The first race took place yesterday. The attendance at Fashion Course was by no means large; if there was as many as five hundred persons there, all told, we are greatly mistaken in our calculation. Probably the warm weather and the indications of a shower, kept many away who would otherwise have been among the spectators; but the absence of the many will, perhaps, be more accurately accounted for by the assumption that they were reserving their holiday for the occasion of the great trot at Eclipse Course. *Bill Cheatham* was greatly the favorite at the start; his admirers offered $100 to $80 that he would win the race, and few would bet against him even with these odds. It was said that *Tar River* was "a little out of sorts," and not well over the fatigue of his four-mile encounter.

At a little after 3 o'clock the horses were called, and the grooms led them beck and forth, well blanketed, beneath the sweltering sun; they perspired freely, and before the race began. A few minutes later came the order to mount. *Bill Cheatham's* jockey wore a blue jacket and red cap; the colors of *Tar River's* rider were red and white, in stripes. The Judges told the jockeys to endeavor to come up well together for the start, for if the horses were not almost side by side at the outset, the word would not be given. Their words were well heeded, and the first effort for the start was successful. *Bill Cheatham* was a little bit ahead, and *Tar River* had the inside of the track. Hardly had they left the Judge's stand, when *Bill Cheatham* began to take the lead, and when they reached the quarter pole he was a length ahead. Between that point and the half-mile pole he increased the gap to three lengths, and with this interval between them the horses galloped down the home stretch. When they passed the stand *Bill Cheatham* was two lengths in advance of his competitor. Loud acclamations were sent after him as he passed on towards the quarter pole again. When he gained it he was full four lengths ahead, and in the course of the next quarter of a mile he gained another length; but on the last quarter *Tar River* made an effort to overtake him. *Bill Cheatham* reached the goal first, and won the heat by two lengths. Time, 3.47¾. The first mile was run in 1:52½, and the second in 1:55¼.

The friends of *Bill Cheatham* were jubilent. His owner offered to bet $100 to $50, or $500 to $200 that he would win the race. But, during the 30 minutes' interval between the heats, those who had bet on *Tar River* canvassed his chances hopefully; it was remarked that he had made much better time before,—so, for that matter, indeed, had *Bill Cheatham*,—and it was predicted that he "would last" better in the next heat than his rival. Had the copious shower that fell later in the day, been falling during the heat just concluded, *Bill Cheatham* could not have looked more like a drowned rat that he did at this time; he was literally "as wet as water." *Tar River* perspired freely, but he seemed to have reserved a sufficient deal of humidity for service in an extended contest. Some said he was the best horse at the beginning of the next heat; he certainly did better in the last than in the first trial. Nevertheless, $100 to $20 in favor of *Bill Cheatham* was offered before the next heat. Before the thirty minutes had elapsed, the jockeys were in their saddles again, and the horses were brought up for the start. "Go!" said one of the Judges, and they went, side by side, each apparently at the top of his speed. *Tar River*, on the outside of the track, began to take the lead, and before the quarter pole was reached, passed *Bill Cheatham*, took the inside, and a position a length in advance. *Bill Cheatham*, however, brushed up to him speedily, and for a moment seemed to be a little ahead of him, but at the half-mile pole they were neck and neck. On the next quarter, *Bill Cheatham* finally passed *Tar River*, rushed down the home stretch and dashed by the Judges' stand a length ahead of him. He kept *Tar River* at the same respectful distance along the first quarter of the second mile, and when he passed the half-mile pole *Tar River* was two lengths behind him. *Bill Cheatham* steadily gained on the next quarter, until he was four lengths ahead, but on the home stretch *Tar River*, goaded with whip and spur, followed him rapidly, and *Bill Cheatham* gained the heat only by a length. The time of this heat was 3.42½. The first mile was made in 1.47½, and the second in 1.55. Thus the race was won by *Bill Cheatham*. The result was greeted with loud cheers. The last heat was a closely-contested one, it will be observed. The fact that *Bill Cheatham*, after giving *Tar River* the lead, passed him and won the race, was deemed a great point in his favor.

RECAPITULATION.

Fashion Course, L. I., running.—Tuesday, June 14, great match for $2 500 a side, play or pay, two-mile heats.

T. G. BACON b. g. *Bill Cheatham*, by imp. *Albion*, out of the dam of *Berry*, by imp. *Glencoe*, 4 yrs., 114 lbs.

O. P. HARA br. h. *Tar River*, by *Nicholas*, dam by *Cymon*, 6 yrs., 121 lbs.

	Time of 1st Heat.	Time of 2d Heat.
First mile	1:52½	1:48
Second mile	1:55¼	1:54½
Total	3.47¾	3:42½

TROT AT UNION COURSE.—A trot took place at the Union Course, yesterday, which wes very closely contested. The following is the

RECAPITULATION:

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Tuesday, June 14, match $1,000; two-mile heats, in harness.

Mr. THOMPSON, s. g. *Andy Mulligan*	1	1
Mr. SANDERS, b. m. *Lady Pollock*	2	2

Time—5:25, 5:32.

This match was between two well-known roadsters. The race excited considerable interest. In the first heat *Lady Pollock* seemed to be destined to win and very heavy odds were offered on her in the race. Both struck a gait that astonished all present. There was a large crowd in attendance.

The Great Trot at the Eclipse Course To-day.

The first trotting meeting of the Union Association will be inaugurated to-day by a sweepstakes of $1,600 each, half forfeit, with $750, added by the Association—two-mile heats in harness—for which three of the most renowned Long Island horses are entered, viz: *Mountain Boy*, *Native American* and *Prince*, all of whom are in first-rate condition and certain to start. This sweepstakes has been made to settle a long pending question concerning the relative merits of the three horses, and a fine race is anticipated. The track is in excellent trotting condition, and beyond this a fair day is all that is needed. Our readers will remember that immediately after the recent match between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, in which the little hey mere came off victorious, the owner of the recently imported California mare *Princess* challenged *Flora Temple* to meet her in two matches of $5,000 each; first, three-mile heats to wagons, second, two-mile heats to wagons; which terms were immediately accepted. The first of these matches comes off at the Eclipse Course on Thursday, and the second on Thursday of the following week. Without doubt they will attract an immense assemblage, for New-Yorker's feel a deep interest in the New-York mare. The heckers of the California mare are equally sanguine, and are freely supporting their opinions with their money. Official cards of the races will be published during the trotting meeting. Special trains to the Course will run each day.

Board of Councilmen.

REPAIRING THE ROADS—STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT, &C.

The Board of Councilmen met Monday night, the President, Councilman CORNELL, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, a number of petitions were presented, among which was one from various residents on Broadway, remonstrating against the removal of the Russ pavement. This was sent to the appropriate Committee. Numerous resolutions were proposed and referred. That in favor of dredging out the Corporation slips was adopted. So too was the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Aldermanic Board in having the grade of Worth-street altered from Broadway to Church street. The most important proceeding of the Board was the adoption of the report accepting the proposal of Wm. Watteineyer and John J. Conover, offering to perform all the work necessary to keep in repair the roads on Manhattan Island for $50,000 per annum. The report was adopted by a vote of 20 to 4, and a motion to reconsider was lost by a most emphatic negative.

Another subject, involving a much larger expenditure, was introduced, when the matter of deciding between the rival bids for street cleaning came up. The proposal of Messrs, Charles Johnson & Henry A. Sayer for cleaning the streets for five years, at a rate of $300,000 yearly, had the approval of the Commissioner to which it had been referred. That of Messrs. Alexander Hemphill & Albert S. Nesmith offered to do the work (the Twelfth or Bloomingdale Ward excepted) for $285,000. The bid of Messrs. Stahl & Steers, who propose, besides cleaning the streets, to remove the night soil, was the lowest, being but $228,000. A motion to make the subject the special order for the next meeting was debated at length, and lost. Councilman OTTARSON then moved to substitute for the names of Charles Johnson & Henry A. Sayer, the name of Robert H. Smith. The motion was not seconded. Other names were proposed by way of substitution, among them those of D. H. Reed and Robert Earle, Wm. S. Troop and James Steers. The insertion, in connection with the names of Messrs. Johnson & Sayer, of those of Messrs. Earle & Reed, was carried by a vote of 18 to 4, and subsequently the vote on the adoption of the report in favor of giving the street-cleaning to the former, was, as amended, carried by the same vote. Then the lobby cleared out, and, after some further business of an unimportant nature, the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE POLICE FORCE.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting last evening, Mr. PEARY the President, in the Chair. An application was received from the Police Commissioners for an increase of the patrol force to 1,500 men. On this subject Mr. TWEED offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the Police Commissioners for the increase of the force to 1,500 patrolmen be allowed, provided the Board appoint men of the old force, without requiring them to relinquish their claims for services as Municipal policemen.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

In regard to the question as to the legality of the recent appointment, by the Comptroller, of Tax Commissioners, and as to the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the action of those Commissioners in the matter of fixing taxes and making assessments, an elaborate report was made by the Committee of Reference, the substance of which is contained in the annexed *resumé*, with which the report closes:

To sum up, we believe that under the Constitution, the power to create assessors in the counties of this State is reserved to the electors or the recognized county authorities, and that the Court of Appeals has repeatedly affirmed this in parallel cases. Decisions go to show that assessors of taxes are officers under the State and county organizations, and cannot, in the discharge of their functions, be regarded in law as the officers of a corporation; that the power to levy taxes has always been vested in the supervisors of the county, and that this power implies the right and authority to assess or apportion them, and is identical and inseparable; that the corporation and the county have separate and independent jurisdictions which cannot be confounded with each other in their original powers; that the assessors appointed by the Comptroller, rest for their authority entirely on special laws, and that if their powers should be declared void under the Constitution, they would have no jurisdiction to assess for taxes, when it must be found that no warrant of the Board to adopt an effective precaution or legal remedy for this possible result. The counsel think that tax-payers who may feel aggrived have it in their power and right to raise the question before the Courts in their own name. A simple decision, says the report, declaring the Board of Assessors without jurisdiction, must invalidate the whole body of assessment rolls. And where there is a single tax-payer whose individual peyments annually, to the Receiver, reach above $60,000, it can hardly be expected that sufficient temptation and means are at hand to test the issue. The Report ends by declaring virtually that the considerations it presents may be incorrect, after all, and asks further time for deliberation and advice.

The Report was ordered to be printed, and after some minor business had been disposed of, the Board adjourned.

Large Installments.—NOTWITHSTANDING THE enormous cost of Dr. J. H. Robinson's new story, the publishers of the NEW-YORK MERCURY will give a large installment each week until the tale is finished. Darley's illustrations will add additional lustre to the work. Read the great tale of the "Northern Trapping Grounds."

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ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS:

Boys' Linen Suits	$1 00
Boys' Linen Jackets	$1 00
Boys' Marseilles Coats	$1 50
Boys' Vests	$1 00
Boys' Mixed Suits	$3 50
Boys' Pants	$1 00

LARGEST STOCK, GREATEST VARIETY in New-York.
ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau-st.

Consumption, Asthma, &c., cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and gettings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.

A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $6, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.

Sold by DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade.

Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only by
HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments.

The genuine article—warranted Cartwright & Warner's best make, at prices commonly paid for the cotton imitation. Call, examine and compare
A. RANKIN & CO. No. 637 Broadway, and
No. 96 Bowery.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No 61 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

The "Riggs Truss," for Inguinal Hernia, as well as those for Femoral Hernia and for Varicocele, are producing results never before achieved by Trusses. They are always cleanly, and being unaffected by moisture, may be worn in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome st., near Broadway, N. Y.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Eureka Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
NOW READY, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Principal Office, No. 499 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cool Hats Insure Cool Heads.
100 styles of Summer Hats.
Straws, Panamas, Beaver Cassimeres,
Beaver Felts, Drab Beavers, Soft Hats, &c., &c.,
At GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 Broadway.

F. Y. S.—The Largest Shirt Emporium in the Union.—BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, sole Manufacturers of the celebrated Improved French Yoke Shirts, and dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, the finest assortment in the City.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 228 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Fashionable Summer Hats.
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW.
By BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Air,)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Everybody should obtain a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, to learn their character, defects and the occupation in which they would be most likely to succeed

Jet Jewelry.—New Patterns of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, &c., in plain jet and jet and gold, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallin Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & B. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

MILLER—PECK.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, by the Rev. E. O Flagg, DAVID B. MILLER, M. D., to ELIZA L., only daughter of the late Henry S. Peck, all of this City.

CLOSE—SWASEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 14, by the Right Rev. Bishop Longhlin, JOHN E. CLOSE to SARAH E. SWASEY.

JOHNSON—REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8 by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, Mr. JOHN F. JOHNSON to Miss MARY F. REMINGTON, both of Castleton, Vt.

☞ Rutland papers please copy.

PRENTICE—VALIANT.—At Palmyra, Mo., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. McMasters JAMES H. PRENTICE, of Brooklyn, to ELOISA, daughter of John Valiant, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, WM. T. CORNELL, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 163 East 21st st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati and Long Island papers please copy.

AOO.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, HANRIETTA, wife of George S. AOO, and daughter of the late Edward M. Luther, aged 28 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 9 Vandam-st.

YOULE.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARTHA YOULE, wife of Adam W. Youle, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 255 East Broadway.

☞ Ulster County and California papers please copy.

CROWELL.—In this City, JOSEPHINE BRAHAM CROWELL, daughter of Joseph H. and Matilda Crowell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

☞ Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 13, at his residence in 45th-st., JOHN WRIGHT, youngest son of John Wright deceased, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, William and Robert, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday afternoon June 15, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st st., (the Rev. Mr. Van Nest.)

KING.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ALMIRA KING, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, June 16, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 232 West 35th st.

ANDREW.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, after a short illness, Mrs CATHERINE ANDREW, widow of the late Henry Andrew, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 5th av., on to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

VANDERPOEL.—In this City on Monday, June 13, HENRY VAN SCHAACK, son of Aaron J. and Adaline E. Vanderpoel, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 105 East 15th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 15, at 3 P. M.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, Miss DEBORAH WEEKS, daughter of Absalom Weeks, deceased, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Pearce, Jr., No. 158 Rivington st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 15, at 2 o'clock.

SAVAGE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 14, at the residence of his mother, No. 261 West 34th-st., PETER R. SAVAGE, builder, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, suddenly, ELIZA ANN, youngest child of Garnlis E. and Sarah A. Baker aged 3 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 28th st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 14, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH SMITH, aged 70 years.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his nephew, Charles E. Smith, No 132 Henry st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

KREELANN.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Monday, June 13, GEORGE, son of Charles Kreeland, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMART.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, June 11, of disease of the heart, HANNAH F. SMART.

BAUSH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, June 13, SOPHIA BAUSH, widow of the late David Brush, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Greenwich. Her remains will be intarred in Greenwood.

ON EXHIBITION FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
The entire new outfit of
GLASSWARE AND CHINA
ordered by
HIS EXCELLENCY, CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA,
for
THE PALACE AT HAVANA,
CONSISTING OF OVER TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED PIECES,
All richly decorated, and having the
ARMS OF SPAIN UPON EACH PIECE.
The public are invited to call and examine.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English, 10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English, 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles... 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
The ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church will give a Strawberry Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16. Addresses by the Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT and others. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds to be devoted to the Tabernacle building fund. Tickets can be had of A. G. GASTON, No. 218 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the door of the Tabernacle on Thursday evening.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND POPULAR lecture will be given under the auspices of the ladies of the South Baptist Church and congregation, at their place of worship, 25th st. between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 15. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Subject—*The Women of '76, and the Lessons they Teach.* Tickets fifty cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
AT THE
MARINER'S CHURCH,
Corner of Catharine and Madison streets,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 14 and 15.
Addresses by the Rev. C. J. JONES, and others. Singing and speaking by children of the Sabbath School. The proceeds of the Festival will be for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets twenty-five cents.

E. D. GOODNOW & CO.
No. 455 BROADWAY,
Manufacturers of
PIGOT'S PATENT SPRING BEDS.
The best bed made in this or any other country for comfort, durability and economy.
PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES AND NETS.
An entire security against all kinds of insects, without obstructing the circulation of air; making a complete ornamental finish to the bedstead.
Also, elegant suites of enamelled furniture, from $25 and upwards. Pure curled hair mattresses, &c.
Also, rosewood parlor furniture.

KEROSENE OILS.
DEALERS IN KEROSENE
Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON,
And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 93 Pearl-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
M. A. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 152 Fulton-st.
If you want fine Summer clothing, (par excellence,) and at prices cheaper than any other house in the City, call on
M. A. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 152 Fulton-st.

PECK & COLEMAN,
No. 140 Nassau-st., opposite *Times* Building,
CLOTHIERS,
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

THE LATEST DRAWINGS OF THE Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 23, JUNE 14, 1859.
50, 60, 58, 12, 70, 26, 76, 3, 65, 40, 69, 61, 67, 9.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 24, JUNE 14, 1859.
12, 14, 37, 42, 23, 64, 53, 56,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND BETWEEN the 2d and 3d avs; two of them on the southerly side of 87th st., and two of them on the northerly side of 86th st.; together forming a plot of 50 by 200 feet. Also, the three cottage-houses and lots of the undersigned, between 3d and Lexington avs., on the south of 49th st.; the lots 25 by an average length of about 130 feet.
F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—The subscriber offers for sale 72 valuable building lots, a large portion of which are situated between Broadway, 5th-av., 48th and 50th sts.; 18 are on 5th-av., near 48th st., four of them valuable corners. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to JONAS CONKLING, 33 Cortland-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th av., in the row of brown-stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 84 West 47th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &c.—For sale or in lease—capital location, and buildings for soy manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, Nos. 328 Mulberry-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st., house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or R. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE 32d-st., 35 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 56th-st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A farm with stock and tools, a store and dwelling; also, the stock of dry goods in the store. If wanted—an old established stand. Ill-health the only reason for selling out. Address W. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS, 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st.; finished, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, with modern improvements, No. 55 West 41st st., $500. Three-story house, modern improvements, No. 209 West 36th st., $400. Three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with modern improvements, No. 141 West 49th-st., near Broadway, $650. No. 305 West 34th-st., three-story high stoop house, modern improvements, $500. Three-story brown stone house, No. 147 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., $700, and others. J. & W. DEMILT, House Agents, 6th-av. corner 16th st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 595 Broadway. The first lot is 20x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, inquire of W. TAYLOR, No. 595 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 44 Clinton corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and work shops in the rear, having 50 feet front on Ann-st. Also, the large store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILROOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water on the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 75 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is well adapted for the purposes of a boarding-house, and is finely located. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for produce & commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR for one or two single gentlemen. Apply to ALOIS KOHN, No. 2 Ridge st., corner of Division. No bill on the house.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 162 EAST 14th st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF NO. 179 BROADway, near Cortlandt-st., desirable for a trunk or shoe store. Inquire in the b s ore.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ULSTER COUNTY, TWO miles west from West Park, opposite Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, and within 3½ hours by railroad from the City of New York. This is a desirable country residence, consisting of about 40 acres of land, on which there is a spacious dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, with a large lawn filled with locust and other shade trees, and shrubbery. On the place is a large apple orchard, and many other kinds of fruit trees. The soil is productive, and its location (being only 1½ miles from a daily steamboat landing) renders it very convenient to ship its products to market. This place is very desirable for a family wishing a desirable residence in a very healthy part of the country. The house is well furnished, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary farming utensils; also, horses, carriages, &c., in fact, it embraces all that a genteel, private family would require; or it is favorably located, and would make a beautiful and convenient location for a school. On the place is a spring of mineral water, the medical qualities of which have effected some very important cures. All will be disposed of at a very reasonable price for half cash, balance on mortgage, or would be exchanged for productive City property. For further particulars apply to YOUNG & LAURENCE, No. 24 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or SAGENT, Real Estate Agent, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., or to the present occupant
CHAS. LAURENCE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, BROOKLYN, OR Williamsburgh Property—A farm of 400 acres, on Long Island, in the most healthy locality; 150 acres under cultivation; the balance fine large timber, locust, live-oak, walnut, &c. The stock, crops, and everything will be sold with the farm. The house is large, and in good order; barns, carriage house, and all other outbuildings necessary for a farm of this size, in perfect repair; finest fruit of every description. The balance above the price of the property exchanged, may remain on mortgage. Free from incumbrance. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm, containing 200 acres of good land, with a new dwelling-house, barns, out-buildings; all in crops such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine, small farm, containing 31 acres, all in crops; good house and barn, with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 613 Washington-st., of CHARLES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN BEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—157 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious building, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN THE VICINITY of New-York, in exchange for unincumbered lots in Brooklyn; a place well stocked with fruit preferred; or at all events the soil must be adapted to the cultivation of the grape and other fruits. Address L. care of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut.

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 45 wide,) contains thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses, such as gas hot-air furnace, kitchen range, hot and cold water in first and second stories, bath room, marble mantels, frescoed ceilings, &c., &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c., in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid out in lawns and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruits, &c.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain. The town has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possessing in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars, address Box No. 174 Northampton, Mass., Post-office; or WM. B. HATCH, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) acres of land; each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence, just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No 24 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY VILLAGE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and can be had about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depot at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained.
S. SCYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,016 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, containing 14 rooms, with a good stable in the rear, and about 6 city lots, a big good order—Price, $5,500. $3,000 can remain; $1,000 cash down, and $1,500 will be taken in trade at a fair valuation. Situated at Central Morrisania, within three minutes' walk of the Harlem Depot and Stage Route and 10 miles from the City Hall; is a good healthy locality, with churches and schools. The owner will remain for a few days at the office of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania Village, near the Depot.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Fishkill, Dutchess County, with 80 acres of land, house lighted with gas and warmed with a furnace; grounds fitted with fine shade and ornamental trees, and abounds with choice fruit of every kind. Rooms in or out of a pleasant, healthy and convenient location, in spite of every inducement, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Possession can be given at any time. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, 37 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN, No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., one hour from New-York, a handsome first class country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, furnace, &c.; 2½ acre of ground; fine carriage house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 256 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE with 8 rooms and stables, &c., to let from July 15 to Sept 1 within 20 miles of New-York; approach by railroad and steamboat. Servants to remain if desired. Rent $100. Apply to J. M., Box 2,996 City Post office.

SUMMER RESIDENCE AT YONKERS,—A desirable house with grounds attached, to rent at Yonkers, (Glenwood station.) Rent $350 until 1st of May. For further particulars, apply to J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF BERGEN, N. J., containing eight rooms, with marble mantels in parlors, stages pass said house every fifteen minutes, to and from Jersey City. Rent $225. Apply to
H. VAN WAGENEN.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ONE AND A QUARTER acres, with new house, situated five minutes' walk from the Depot, will be sold very low if applied for soon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window-shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola, and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BRADLEY'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROAD IRON—EIGHT HUNDRED TONS, about 50 lbs. per linear yard. Crawshay's make, and ready for immediate delivery. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORted numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. TEOMSON & CO., 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER; Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with coolce fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.
The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A NUMber of boarders can be accommodated during the Summer months, at a desirable country residence in Greenwich, Conn. Large double house, well situated, commanding one of the finest views of Long Island, the Sound and the adjacent country for many miles. This place offers the most desirable attractions for those seeking pleasant retirement. Being farmers we have good accommodations for those bringing horses and carriages. Terms moderate. City references given if required. Address S. S. M., North Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—THE PAVILION HOTEL is now open for the season; a daily express will leave No. 719 Broadway at 8 A. M., and No. 117 John-st. at 10 A. M. to take baggage to the "Pavilion" from any part of the City. A messenger will leave Boyd's Express No. 45 William-st., at 3 P. M., with letters and light parcels for the guests of the "Pavilion." The Pavilion stages now meet the cars at Jamaica, leaving South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village. Wee-tuck Depot is accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depot on the arrival of every train. References—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, room No. 46. Address
A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has here-to-fore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A healthy location, free from fever and ague within 25 miles of the City Hall, for a family of three adults, two small children and nurse. A good, plain table and three large rooms will be required; also, accommodations for a horse and carriage. A party having rooms for two such families and living on other boarders preferred. Address Box No. 2,052 Post office, stating terms, location and full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies can be accommodated with board during the season, in a commodious house and small family at Newcastle, Westchester County, Kirby's Lane, 25 miles from the station, and 2 hours' ride on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GILBERT TOMPKINS, on the premises. Reference A. Pemsen Thompson, 20 Pine-st.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties desirous of escaping rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboat's Red Jacket and Wyoming, from pier No. 2 North River. JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Here are secured the luxuries of the season for the table. The most charming scenery, the purest air and water, warm and cold baths, and the absence of fashionable life. The proprietor will exhibit a view of the place this day, and make arrangements at TIDSWORTH BROTHERS, No. 22 Dey-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Risquet Leorince & Co., No. 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

UNION HOTEL, COLD SPRING, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., wants a few boarders, where every attention will be paid to the comfort and rates reasonable. Situation very healthy, and scenery beautiful; within 15 minutes' sail of West Point by river boat, which goes every hour. NICHOLAS MURPHY.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMmer in a private house on the banks of the Hudson River, between Fort Washington and Tarrytown. The applicants consist of a family of nine persons. Address J., Box No. 1,032 Post office, New York City.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 54th-st., near the 5th av. Cars go within a block of the house. Address E. D., Box No. 107 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, IN third story of a first-class house, in West 11th-st., to rent to a gentleman and wife, with partial board for gentleman, or would let it to a single gentleman, without board. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING—ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL Rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway; house has every modern convenience, and is in perfect order. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE WELL-furnished rooms to let, with board, in suites or separately, to families or single gentlemen. The house is delightfully situated, and is furnished with gas, bath-room, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 242 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR FULTON-av. cars, 20 minutes from the ferry, high ground and first class house. Only a few boarders taken. Two rooms vacant with board. Apply at the Auctioneer's, No. 62 White st., New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family having a suite of rooms on second floor, in a genteel house, pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Breakfast to suit, and dinner at 6 or 6¾ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, ALSO GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and suitable rooms, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply to Mrs. VINCENT, No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

TO RENT—FIVE AIRY SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITable for Southern families, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

TO LET—A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR, ALSO a room over it, to a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms have pantries, with hot and cold water in them, also gas and bath. Apply or address No. 113 East 23th-st.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD Accommodations for carriages and horses, in the pleasant village of Fishkill. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only, in a small private family, at No. 155 Greene-st., two doors from Houston, and only two blocks from Broadway.

PARTIAL BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—One large, handsomely furnished front room, on second floor; also, room on third floor for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 242 East Broadway.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE the Mercantile Library, and near Broadway; several very desirable rooms, with or without board.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A PRIvate family, pleasant rooms with board. Inquire at No. 40 Dominick-st., near Hudson.

BOARDING.

TO LET—AT NO. 81 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs; a suite of desirable rooms on the second or third floors, to let, with board; dinner at 6.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED BEDROOM, without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—The second term of this institution will commence on the third day of October, 1859, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, opposite to the Astor Library, New-York, and will continue until May 15, 1860.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of Common Law, Equity, Admiralty and Commercial Law, and especial attention will be given to all the topics embraced within the recent rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the studies requisite for admission to the bar.

It will be the aim of the School to make its students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It proceeds upon the principle, that the science of Jurisprudence is to be inculcated by the approved modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text books and by the drill of the recitation room, with supplementary lectures and expositions, oral and written.

The text books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed.

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of commentaries upon Municipal Law, of the law of Contracts and of Real Estate. The second year includes Equity Jurisprudence, Commercial and Admiralty Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. Particular attention will be given to the law of Real Estate.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the control of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT. Courses of lectures will also be delivered

By Prof. DWIGHT, upon Constitutional Law, upon the History of the Roman Law, and as supplementary to the general course of instruction, upon various topics of Municipal Law.

By FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College, (comprehending the usual number of 25 to 30 lectures,) on the State, (embracing a view of the origin, development, objects and history of Political Society,) and on the history of Political Literature:

On Political Ethics:

On Punishment, including its history, statistics, and a view of the penal theories, systems and codes of modern times. Also,

By Prof. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, on Moral Philosophy.

A course of lectures will also be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence. The name of the lecturer will be hereafter announced.

The following members of the New-York Bar have also consented to lecture on legal subjects during the term:
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, THEODORE SEDGWICK, MARSHALL B. BIDWELL, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

The Law Library of the College, which has been greatly enlarged, will be deposited in the building for the use of the students.

Moot Courts will be held at stated times, conducted upon the usual plan.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any College or not, may be admitted to either of the classes. The degree of LL. B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examinations.

A series of prizes has been established, four in number, to be awarded to such Members of the School as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. These prizes will be awarded annually, commencing in the Spring of 1860. All may compete for the first series who have been connected with the School during the past year, and all others who may join the Senior Class at the opening of the next term, not having been at or before the time of their entrance, admitted to the Bar.

The sums awarded will be:
For the first prize, two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, two hundred dollars.
For the third prize, one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth prize, one hundred dollars.

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals or books. The tests to which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit will be announced at or near the opening of the next term.

The tuition fees are $75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures.

By order of the Trustees of the College, and the Committee on the Law School,
CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York, June 7, 1859.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commenced May 2. Pupils admitted any time during

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (SECOND DIVISION.)
No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require of you the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the last day of June next, at their office, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on condition named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT, January Term, 1859, No. 10 In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 26d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, up n Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK, EDWARD C. KNIGHT, PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extending a distance of 80 miles, or thereabouts, that 26 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part, but not wholly more. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds or Coupons of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, exporting the sum of $1,00 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the holder or holders being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter, to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 429 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the state of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1875. Bids to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. BERNIS, of London.

Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.

my18-law6wW RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Seward Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seventeen Cent., payable July 2d proximo.

New-York, Monday, June 13, 1859.
THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each share of the Capital Stock of the Mann Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 18th Instant, at No. 86 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 448 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

SENNINGTON, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 4th st and 4th av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday evening 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited on sale as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 217 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to the 30th inst. inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. COUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed to make necessary arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our national independence, will meet, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No 8, City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will please attend without further notice.

WM. J. PECK, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners until Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and delivering on the dock of the Water Works, situated on the Passaic River, opposite the village of Belleville, two Thousand Tons of Bituminous Coal.

The coal to be the "Ross of Mines," free from slate and earthy material, from the mines of the "American Coal Company," or equal in quality to such coal, and to be delivered in good order as above between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1859.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and if other than the American Company's Coal is intended, will specify the mine from which it is obtained.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City.

By order of Water Commissioners,
GEO. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent and Engineer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE June 9, 1859

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SEALED PROposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 18th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of a lot for the use of the Fire Department, to be located in Cedar st., between Broadway and Trinity place. Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, dimensions and character of improvements if any. Payments will be made cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title. The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm name of HASSELDICK, MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER and doing business at No. 328 Washington-st., corner of Harrison, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

E. MAHLSTADT will settle the affairs of said firm.

HERMAN HASSELDICK,
FREDERICK MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SCHAEFER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the firm name of F. MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER, wholesale dealers in Flour and Feed, at No. 328 Washington-st., corner of Harrison, formerly occupied by Hasseldick, Mahlstadt & Schaefer.

F. MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SCHAEFER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 15, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. In said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM T. INGERSOLL against JOHN W. MILLS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1858, at the rate of six per centum per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 10, 1859.

HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys

The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 10th day of May, 1859.

HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GABRET I. BEAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. SERGAMINI, GREGORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGORIO & JOHN BORTANO, and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HORATIO G. PRALL,

je8-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N.Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,

ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFFS' *Times* Building.

PERSONAL.

G. SIERSHON, OR ANY PERSON KNOWING where he is, please call on Miss H. M'PHERSON at No. 523 Broadway, fourth floor.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's camer

STAR OF THE WEST,

at the following greatly reduced rates:

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound.

Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,

provided it weighs 40 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.

All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs. Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.

Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO, No. 74 King William-st., London.

Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage cannot be received during the voyage should it be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "pulser."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to

S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29,
The magnificent first class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No 16, East River.

This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, is in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVARLY, Commander,

Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.

This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged for half full, and shippers will please send down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.

SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.

For balance of freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
RATES REDUCED TO 37½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,

Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 280 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $80; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. Emg. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starb'd and red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage ..... $15 | Deck $8

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$29 75	To Memphis, Tenn.....	$33 50
To Mobile.....	25 00	To Augusta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn....	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.....	23 50

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEPHERD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 18.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO R. SCUDDER, will leave on WEDNESDAY June 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $59 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE first American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship WYTOOMOH, Capt. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WITE, Commander, will depart from New-York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA,—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. ROWNTREE, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..... 15

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $5; PETERSBURG OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landing at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5, Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

HAVE YOU BEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Astor. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Astor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 30th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:45 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvery Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. S. Gaza, leaving Fulton Market pier at 8 A. M., 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery..... 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield..... 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing. 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing..... 25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Morgan-st., via Pie mont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Secaucus, Middletown and Intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—A Strawberry Festival was held in the lecture-room of the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets last evening, for the benefit of the children of the school. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the evening there was a large attendance. The ladies having charge of the refreshment tables were affable and charming, while the delicacies they dispensed were of the richest kind. There were six large tables beautifully decorated with flowers and fruit, the walls were hung with evergreens, amid which flags were intermingled, and the gay company's happy smiles and kindly greetings presented a picture of real and universal enjoyment. Previous to partaking of refreshments the company assembled in the Church, where the choir having sung the beautiful anthem, "Praise God in His Holiness," in grand style, the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, pastor of the Church, made an interesting address, setting forth the necessity, pleasure and profit of social intercourse. A twofold blessing resulted from these gatherings: first, the benefit accruing to the helpless whom God has cast upon our care, and then the chance of friendly recognition and cheering converse, mind meeting mind, and heart meeting heart. The pastor contrasted the worldly gatherings of the vicious and the selfish with those which the benevolent and Christian mind delighted in. His discourse was eloquent and most pleasing, and was listened to with earnest attention by the audience. The school, for the benefit of which the festival is given, is a Mission School, attached to the Church, and nominally under the care of the Port Society. The ladies are voluntary teachers, and their pupils are principally the children of very poor seamen, or sailors' widows. The average attendance of scholars is 160. One hundred children have been entirely clothed throughout the past Winter by the exertions of the ladies and gentlemen who have charge of the school. The festival will occupy two evenings, and those who wish to aid a most deserving object, and at the same time enjoy the full worth of the admission fee, which is set at the very moderate charge of 25 cents, in delicious fruit, will pay the rooms a visit this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ORPHAN ASYLUM EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for girls took place yesterday, at the institution corner of Prince and Mott streets, and was attended by about two hundred persons, a majority of whom were ladies. Among the gentlemen who manifested a deep interest in the children were JOHN KELLY and Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN. Previous to the exercises, the visitors were politely taken through the house by the Sisters of Charity. The house is large, its dimensions having been increated from time to time, as the wants of the institution required. There are four apartments used as school-rooms, one of which, for the larger girls, has been newly furnished within two [illegible] weeks, and 15 [illegible] are two dormitories, very neat and convenient [illegible] cities, capable of lodging fifty children each [illegible] they were scrupulously neat, and well ventilated. They were airy, happily, has not at present, one patient in it. The Chapel, which [illegible] is on the Mott-street side of the house, is well [illegible] adapted for the use of the inmates. Mass is performed every morning, at which all the children attend. There are now three hundred and twenty little girls here between the ages of four and thirteen, whose cheerful faces and neatly clothed persons indicate that they are very happy in the care of the Sisters of Charity. The Male department is located in Fifty-first-street, and contains over four hundred orphan boys. The exercises were conducted by M. J. O'DONNELL, and consisted of recitations in Reading, Arithemetic, Orthography, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, and the familiar Sciences. The questions given out promiscuously were all answered with promptness and correctly. The singing, which was conducted by the children themselves, was good, and greatly delighted the spectators. There were numerous specimens of very handsome tapestry work exhibited, which were the production of the little girls, and which showed much proficiency.

THE MILWAUKEE GUARDS VISIT THE ISLANDS.—The Milwaukee Light Guards yesterday made a visit to the "Institutions." Accompanied by Governors PISCENNY, SMITH, MOLONAY, MCELROY, and OLIVAA, they started from the foot of Beekman-street at 10 o'clock in the morning, in a steamboat chartered for the purpose. They first went to Randall's Island, where they were received by the children. After passing through the buildings they returned to Blackwell's Island, and visited the Lunatic Asylum, Workhouse, Almshouse, and inspected the new buildings, with all of which they expressed themselves very much pleased. After satisfying their curiosity, they were conducted to the Penitentiary, where a cold collation awaited them for the satisfaction of their appetites, which by this time had become well sharpened by the sail and exercise. The party returned to the City in the afternoon.

A YOUNG MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIS OWN BROTHER.—A sad tragedy occurred, yesterday afternoon, at No. 132 Mott-street, through the careless use of firearms. THEODORE PROLL, a German youth, eighteen years old, was shot and killed by ANTHON PROLL, a brother, two years older. The two brothers were preparing to go on a gunning excursion to Hoboken. ANTHON went into the rear yard for the purpose of trying his gun, and, after shooting a few times at a mark, pointed the weapon playfully at his brother, remarking, "Now, look out, or you will get shot." The gun accidentally exploded, and the slug, with which it was loaded, lodged in the throat of the younger brother, severing the carotid artery, and killing him instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and the evidence corroborated the above statement. The jury, believing that the shooting was unintentional rendered a verdict exonerating the brother.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.—Yesterday morning, the People having recovered twelve successive verdicts against the liquor dealers for violation of the Sunday Liquor law, Mr. JAMES M. SMITH, the liquor-dealers' counsel entered into a stipulation in open Court, that the ninety-nine cases remaining on the calendar untried, should abide the ultimate event of the case of the People vs. James C. Halpin, in which case it will be recollected a verdict was found by the Jury last week for the penalty of $50 in favor of the People. The Court having approved of this disposition of the cases, it was assented to by Mr. WILCOXSON in behalf of the District-Attorney. The Judge stated, upon adjourning the Court, that he would take up no more liquor cases during this term.

A SUNDAY DINNER TO THE NEWS-BOYS AND BOOT-POLISHERS.—On Sunday last the the news-boys and a number of boot polishers, to the number of fifty, enjoyed a round of beef and other nutritious solids at the news boys' lodging-house. The dinner was furnished by Mr. STUART, corner Chambers and Greenwich streets. And as the effect upon the boys was good, it is recommended that a sufficient number of gentlemen, who can afford it, should follow Mr. STUART's example, to give the boys a dinner every Sunday during the year.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.—ROSANNA SMITH, who has been married only six weeks, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by taking laudanum. The conduct of her husband displeasing her, she ran away from home, bought the poison, swallowed it, and finding, as she supposed, that she was about to die, applied to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, where the poison was removed.

BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon as LENA LEHMANS, a servant girl in the employ of Mrs. HOFFMAN, No. 97 Thirtieth-street, was washing clothes her dress caught on fire from the stove, and before the flames could be extinguished she was terribly burned. She was taken to the Hospital, and her recovery was pronounced impossible.

Prof. DOREMUS lectures to-night at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, for the benefit of the Episcopel Church of that village, of which the Rev. W. S. CEPPAR is the Rector. His subject will be "The Scientific History of Creation, According to the most Recent Discoveries in Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology, Compared with the Mosaic Account."

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—CATHARINE WELLINGTON, a girl 16 years old, fell through a hatchway yesterday, from the fifth story of the building corner of Trinity and Thomas streets. She was picked up insensible, and taken to the City Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—MARGARET PARKER, a middle-aged married woman, had her skull fractured by falling down a flight of stairs, at her residence No. 133 Mott-street. An Inquest was held, and verdict rendered accordingly.

RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.—WM. HUGHES, while crossing the Bowery, yesterday, was run over by a Bowery and Houston street stage, and seriously injured. THOMAS CAMARIA, the driver, was arrested and held to await the result of his injuries.

Police Reports.

DESCENT ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Last night at about 11 o'clock, Sergeant De Voraney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with 25 men, made a descent upon several houses of bad repute in Howard-street and succeeded in arresting about 30 persons, mostly females. Houses No. 11 Howard, kept by John Binder, No. 13 by John Geken, No. 14 by Christian Bunier, and No. 15 by August Meyer, were all entered and broken up, and the proprietors taken into custody. The women, who were mostly young, were, at about midnight, marched to the Station-house. All were locked up to await examination.

DISTURBANCE IN A DRINKING-SALOON.—A party of young men, on Monday evening, went into the drinking-saloon of Maurice Keating, corner of Centre and Walker streets, and commenced breaking the furniture and throwing tumblers and decanters. One of the tumblers hit Keating on the head, inflicting a deep wound. Keating retaliated by seizing a sabre and cutting two gashes across the face of John Winne, one of the party. Winne was sent to the Hospital, and his companions were sent to the Tombs. Keating was also committed for examination.

BURGLARY.—A young man, giving his name as Joseph Weimer, was committed to Essex Market Prison yesterday, charged with having, by means of false keys, entered the dwelling-house of Martin Miller, No. 71 Avenue A, and stolen nearly $150 worth of clothing. He pleaded intoxication as his excuse.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Calendar for June 15.—Nos. 39, 44, 47, 51, 52, 53, 12½, 21, 41, 54, 2, 36, 45.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters of United States Coin.

Last week a large quantity of counterfeit ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces were put into circulation, both in this city and New-York. These counterfeits were so well executed that any person was liable to receive them in change without noticing their spurious character, unless particular attention was called to the fact; the only difference between them and good coin, to the inexperienced, being the difference in weight, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not be detected. From the quantity in circulation the conclusion was arrived at by the Police, that the passer or passers of this base coin occupied some position where they were in constant communication with the public in making change, which conclusion directed their first efforts toward detecting the operators to the money changers at the different ferries and to the conductors on the horse railroads. The matter was placed by Deputy-Superintendent FOLK in the hands of Officers OAKES and CASLAER of Justice MORRHOUSE'S Court, on Friday night last, for investigation. The success of their labors proves that he was not mistaken in estimating their skill and discretion in executing so important a trust. By Saturday night last the officers became satisfied that one source of supply was to be found on the Flushing-avenue and Greenpoint Railroad route, and they forthwith bent all their energies to this point. They eventually succeeded in narrowing the circle of their investigation to car No. 47 of this line, and properly disguised took passage in this car at Fulton Ferry. Pretending to be a little stupefied by intoxicating drinks, the conductor—who proved to be the operator—eagerly nibbled at the bait thrown out, and paid to each, in giving change for a quarter of a dollar, which they tendered for their fare—a counterfeit ten cent piece. They kept watch of their man, and returned in the same car to Fulton Ferry, where, after allowing him to turn in his receipts to the cashier of the Company, they took him into custody. He gave his name as WILLIAM LOOFBORROW. Upon examining his person, twenty more bogus ten cent pieces were found. The search was locked up, and the officers continued their investigations. On Monday afternoon they traced more of the coin to THOMAS J. MILNE, a seller of transfer tickets on the Second-avenue cars, between Forty-second street, New-York, and Harlem. This position enabled him to dispose of a large amount of the coin daily, as it was his duty to visit every car and dispose of all the transfer tickets to passengers going above Forty-second-street. The officers took seats in a car where he was on duty, but it appears that he had got wird of the arrest made in Brooklyn, and he instinctively surmised the business of the officers [illegible] and [illegible] to one of the platforms [illegible] counterfeit [illegible] ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces in so reckless a manner that the officers were compelled to secure him sooner than they had intended. He was arrested, and about $6 worth of the coin was found upon his person and a considerable more was picked up on the line of the road where he had thrown it in his flight. The next step was to find the manufacturer, which the officers the same night succeeded in doing, in the person of JAMES YOUNG, residing at No. 375 Eighth-avenue. He was arrested, and on his premises were found all the implements for carrying on an extensive business of counterfeiting American coin. The accused were all taken before United States Commissioner BRINGHAM, in New-York, yesterday. MILES and YOUNG were committed for examination, and LOOFBOROW, in view of some services rendered, was permitted to give bail. All of the accused have families, and the two conductors, until this affair, have enjoyed the entire confidence of their employers. Officers OAKES and CASLAER, who had the exclusive management of this case, are deserving of much credit for the energy and shrewdness manifested in working up so difficult and important a case to so successful an issue.

OPENING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The new church edifice of St. Mary's, Brooklyn, situated on Classon-avenue, near Myrtle, of which the Rev. D. V. M. JOHNSON is rector, being now completed, will be opened for Divine service on Trinity Sunday, June 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The seats in this church will be as they have always been in the old church, free. The building, which is of Belleville stone, will seat about eight hundred, and together with the ground, will cost about $26,000. The church will not be consecrated until the floating debt is paid, which the congregation hope to be able to do in a short time; the parish is now in a prosperous condition.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon a man named GEORGE DOSSON made an unprovoked attack upon a German while peddling strawberries on Myrtle-avenue—turning all his stock in trade upon the street. The German, much exasperated, seized a heavy stick and dealt his assailant a blow with it upon his head, fracturing his skull, inflicting, it is supposed, fatal injuries. The peddler has not been arrested, as those who witnessed the affair thought he did just right.

NOT A HOMICIDE.—JOHN BRADLEY, of Harpers' Court, who, it was supposed, died from injuries inflicted by two men, while returning home from a wake on Tuesday morning of last week, it now appears, according to a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, died from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this fact.

TIRED OF LIFE.—A German named JOHN RUSS, a resident of No. 114 Ewen-street, Eastern District, and 50 years of age, while under a pressure of domestic difficulties, Tuesday night last, attempted to drown himself in Newtown Creek. He was rescued by some persons close by, who placed him in charge of the police.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The essay was read by JACKSON DARLING and the usual discussion followed.

FIRE.—The fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was in a frame-building, No. 116 Hudson avenue, owned by JOHN VOORHIES, and occupied by a number of families. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $400.

BURGLARY.—The millinery establishment of Mrs. MCKEAGE, No. 123 Myrtle-avenue, was robbed on Sunday night last of property valued at $800.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for Wednesday, June 15—Nos. 17, Jemison *vs.* Wilcox; 18, Obernier *vs.* Frics; 23, Dawson *vs.* Reegan; 24, Knight *vs.* Kelly; 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnell; 28, Barton *vs.* Harvey, 32, Watkins *vs.* Voght; 35, Strassman *vs.* Remsen; 36, Pfirman *vs.* Kunze; 38, Sammis *vs.* Rogers; 42, Remsen and wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 14, Williams *vs.* The Union Ferry Company; 43, Hondlow *vs.* Mayhar; 44, McDonald and others *vs.* Cecil; 45, McDonald *vs.* Keife; 46, Stoothoff *vs.* Smith; 47, Clossen *vs.* Carlton; 48, Cecil *vs.* Remsen; 49, Same *vs.* Same; 50, Mitchell *vs.* Sullivan.

CIRCUIT COURT for Thursday, June 16—Nos. 21, Charles S. Brown *vs.* Euclid Chadsey; 85, William E. Sibell, Assignee, &c., *vs.* George Remsen; 46, Joseph Hains *vs.* John Atkinson and Thomas O'Belrne; 88, Henry N. Conklin and others *vs.* The Forrest and Agricultural Steam Engine Company; 111, George H. Potts *vs.* The New Jersey Steam Navigation Company; 124; 10, Mary Ann Heeney, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* Benjamin G. Wilder and others.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR HOT WEATHER!
Very light, very elastic, cooling, unshrinkable, durable and cheap!!
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
Nos. 637 Broadway and 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS.—Are the best works for lighting dwellings, churches and factories in the country, &c. Large consumers in cities can greatly reduce their expenses by making their own gas. By a recent improvement great savings are effected in the cost of the gas by the use of crude resin, being two thirds cheaper than City coal gas. My regular Resin Oil Machine I still continue to manufacture as usual, giving applicants the choice. Apply to or address JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton street and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]
OH, THE TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER!—The admirers of Dr. J. H. ROBINSON are all on the *qui vive*, to read his new story, "Pathaway," about the trapper's daughter, "who dwelt beside the flowing water," and to revel once more in the quaint humor of Nick Whiffles, who figures somewhat prominantly in the work, and is, as usual, accompanied by his faithful dogs and trusty rifle, and surrounded by "condemned difficulties." The new story is now ready in the New York *Mercury* at all the news-rooms.

[Advertisement.]
EVERY MAN'S HATTER.—The most popular down town hatter is KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, and, as he stands alone, he has good scope for the display of his fanciful genius. The "Pride of Youth" still takes the lead for Summer wear, and is the neatest article ever invented for youth. KNOX always has a superior stock on hand, comprising hats, caps, &c., suitable for everybody.

[Advertisement.]
TIME TRIES ALL.—One of the finest and most wholesome comedies in the English language. When presented by an able Company, (like the one at Barnum's Museum, where that comedy is to be repeated this afternoon and evening,) its moral effect, as well as its interest, is worthy of the highest admiration.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cure it in ten days! The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York,

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '74	103⅝	10 Norwich & Wor. R.	25
10,000 do	104	100 Reading R.	s60 40
15,000 N. C. State 6s	97½	300 do	40¼
1 000 Missouri St. 6s	85½	100 do	s15 40
5 000 do	85¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R	s10 28
1 000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89	100 do	opg 26
3 000 Erie R. 1st M Bs.	83¾	10 Mich. Cen. R.	41⅞
3.000 E. R 3d M. Bs '63	60	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	s60 30½
9 000 Erie R 6th M. Bs	37½	200 do	30¾
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M	104⅞	50 do	b60 30⅞
1,500 Ill. Cent. R. B.	84	100 do	b60 31¾
15 000 Illinois F. Bds.	93	100 do	s30 30
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	16½	500 do	30½
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	90½	50 do	b30 30⅝
10,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	65¾	50 do	s10 30
1,000 C. & Tol S. F. B.	57½	50 do	s30 29⅞
5 Bk. of S. of N. Y.	99	50 Panama Rail'd.	b30 119¾
80 Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	50 do	119⅞
15 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91½	25 do	119¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 74	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 64⅛
50 do	b60 74	100 do	64⅝
100 do	73⅞	300 do	b30 64¾
550 do	73¾	150 do	b60 63¾
200 do	s10 73¾	50 do	s30 64
200 do	s15 73½	50 do	64⅛
60 Erie Railroad	5¾	700 Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 59¾
450 Hudson River R.	31¾	100 do	opg 58¾
50 do	b60 32	480 do	opg 59⅛
100 do	b60 31¾	250 do	opg 59¼
50 Harlem Railroad	10⅞	100 do	b60 59¼
13 Harlem R. pref.	36	50 do	s15 59

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	97¾	150 Mich. Central R.	41¾
2,000 do	97	50 do	b60 41¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	82¾	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	9
42 000 do	85¾	50 M. S. & N. Ia. C. S.	b60 30
5,000 do	s10 85¾	50 do	30
500 Ill. Cen. R. B.	84	100 do	s30 29¾
40 Hanover Bank	90	100 Panama R.	b60 120
100 N. Y. Central R.	s7 73	150 do	s30 119½
50 do	s30 72¾	100 do	121
200 do	s30 73¾	80 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 64¼
100 Harlem R. Pref	s20 36½	75 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	opg 59⅛
30 do	36		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	82¾	5 Metropol. F. I. Co.	117½
2,000 Harlem R. 7s	86	5 do	117¾
16 Home Fire Ins. Co.	175	10 Lafayette F. In. Co.	112½
120 Lafayette F. I. Co.	110	10 do	111¾
$19 Market F. Ins. Co.	126⅜	50 Firemen's F. In. Co.	5
120 Hanover Bank	90¾	20 Lenox Fire Ins.	[illegible]
200 Continental Bank	103	10 do	[illegible] 95¾
20 Irving Bank	101¾	10 Relief [illegible]	94⅜
100 Safe F. Ins. Co.	10	6 Me[illegible] Fire Ins. Co.	123
30 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	111¾	5 [illegible] Fire Ins. Co.	172½
10 Col. M. Ins. Co.	110	Am. Express Co.	79
16 Market F. Ins. Co.	[illegible]	50 Am. Gusno Co.	6

TUESDAY, June 14—P. M.

The [illegible] for stocks to-day was a little lower on most of the Shares than at the close on Monday. The disposition is pretty strong with some of the operators for the decline, to put out new contracts ahead 30@60 days, at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the price for immediate delivery. These offers manifest themselves more particularly on New-York Central, Reading, and the Western Stocks. The same sort of contracts are occasionally made this week in Missouri State Sixes, though not to the extent of the sales on time last week and the week before, pending the heavy Specie shipments. This afternoon Missouris sold largely for cash at 85½ ₱ cent., and closed 85⅝ ₱ cent. bid. The price now, with the accumulated interest since January included, is equal to less than 83 ₱ cent. ex coupon. Virginias and Tennessees were steady, and United States Fives sold at 104 ₱ cent. for the coupon stock. The dealings in New-York Central were less active than usual of late on the printed list, but between the Boards, on the Street, the Stock was offered down to 73⅛@73¼, and sold at 73, seller a week, at the Second Board. After the adjournment the cash price was better again, and finally closed 73⅜@73½ ₱ cent., against 73⅛ yesterday afternoon. The Western Road Shares also lost ½ ₱ cent. from yesterday's closing, on Galena, Toledo, Michigan Central and Rock Island, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central and Michigan Guaranteed. The transfers of Rock Island will reopen after the election of Directors on the 16th inst., (Thursday,) when the cash transactions in the stock will be resumed. Reading left off about 40 ₱ cent. Panama was firmer, and advanced to 120 ₱ cent., cash. Another half-yearly 6 ₱ cent. dividend will fall due early in July, which fact is, no doubt, influencing in part the improved demand, though the main cause is the constantly increasing miscellaneous business over the Road from all parts of the Pacific coast, in addition to the California passenger traffic, which is also growing rapidly under the Vanderbilt competition with the Pacific Mail. The Erie Mortgages were ½@1 ₱ cent. better. The first brought 83½, the third 60, and the fourth 37½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds brought 74 ₱ cent. The General Market, at 4 o'clock, left off steady.

The supply of Money at the recently-advanced rates works easy this week. In Discounts, there is no large offering of first-class Dry-Goods paper, while in other Merchandise new engagements seem to be entered upon with caution. We hear of transactions outside of Bank at 7 ₱ cent. for indorsed October and November bills. Some select acceptances, 45@60 days, against Cotton and Sugar, are occasionally passed at 6@6½ ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange on New-York at Havana are so high, and American Gold Coin so scarce, that some of the Spanish houses here anticipate considerable remittances after this week in Doubloons, upon which the Money will be had here at a low rate of interest until the Exchange with Cuba turns the other way. The English and French Exchanges for the Boston mail closed steady to-day. Most of the Bill Brokers report a moderate business for this packet, though one or two of the leading Bankers had a good demand at 110⅛ ₱ cent. on London. Only $50,000 in Specie goes to Boston for export. Some moderate shipments are talked of for the Havre and Liverpool steamers on Saturday. The return sales of part of the early May shipments of American Gold Coin are resulting in a less favorable exchange than anticipated. The Coin must be of large denomination and new, to meet a close calculation of profit in the London market or at the Paris Mint.

The Federal Treasury had a windfall to-day of the value of $130,000, by the return of this sum from the celebrated Gardner fraud. It will be remembered that a Dr. GARDNER, some years after the late war with Mexico, made a fictitious claim for about $200,000 on the Mexican Indemnity Fund; which claim, bolstered by forged and fraudulent vouchers, was finally allowed, and the money paid over by the Government. GARDNER was subsequently tried and convicted at Washington for the fraud, and committed suicide in prison, leaving $130,000 of the money on deposit with the New-York Life and Trust Company. The Public Administrator of this City took out Letters of Administration upon the estate, but the Government intervened and enjoined the deposit. After years of litigation, the principal of this sum has been awarded to the Government, and the accumulation of interest, about $40,000, to the estate. The former was paid over this afternoon to the Sub-Treasury.

We notice, in one of the evening papers, that the Mr. SAMUEL HALLET who figured in London and Paris, last Fall, as an American negotiator, has turned pamphleteer against the New-York and Erie Company. One of the imposing jobs that he initiated abroad, and returned home to consummate, was the foreclosure of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, for the modest commission of 10 ₱ cent. on $4,500,000 of mortgages. As we learn, to-day, that he has been relieved of this *enterprise* by a revocation of the powers with which he was intrusted by some of the Foreign Bondholders, his leisure to abuse the Erie Road in a different way from his previous abuse of American credit abroad will scarcely be questioned. The English and Continental creditors of the Marietta Company have sent out an agent of their own, Mr. FERNIE, of London, who, in connection with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the original negotiators of the first mortgage, is now making favorable progress to place the concern upon a permanent footing, and it is not improbable that the line will be ultimately leased to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, on terms that will secure the regular future interest on 70@80 cents on the dollar of the original mortgages: provided satisfactory adjustment is made with the local creditors in Ohio.

The foreclosure and reorganization of the Fond du Lac Road, pursuant to the agreement some months since between the mortgage creditors, have been consummated by a committee of creditors, embracing Mr. W. A. BOOTH and Mr. LANIER of this City, who went to the West for this purpose and have recently returned after buying in the Road and its Land Grant for the use and benefit of the new organization. The corporation will take the style of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the plan embrecee the completion of the section of 60 miles West of Janesville, so as to make the line continuous from Chicago to Oshkosh on Lake Winnebago, in all 200 miles.

The Guardian Life Insurance Company is the name of a new office to be organized in this City, under the commissionership of Messrs. W. T. HOOKER, of the Continental Bank, J. T. SOUTER, of the Republic, W. M. VERMILYE, of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, and others. We refer to the advertisement and list of Directors in another column.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $201,715, including $54,000 for Customs; paid $87,007, and held at the close $3,661,541.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, delivered, to-day, $215,000 in Silver and Gold.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, leaving this port on Saturday, will call at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to relieve the steamer *Edinburgh*, recently in distress, of her cargo and passengers.

A dodge to raise the wind in a very small way, and new to the Street, was practiced upon some of the Brokers, this forenoon, by a young rogue, whose whereabouts is not yet discovered, in *borrowing* the newly-distributed *City Directory* for 1859 and making immediate sale thereof, for the publication price.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1859	SINCE SEPT. 1, 1858.			
		1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,5[illegible]	[illegible],000	2,942,000	2,858,000	3,405,000	2,538,000
Ex. to G. B.	[illegible]	[illegible],802,000	1,526,000	1,306,000	1,745,000	1,338,000
Ex. to F[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]nce	393,000	352,000	366,000	470,000	399,000
T[illegible]	[illegible]	other F. P.	512,000	326,000	376,000	473,000	243,000
		Total Exports.	2,707,000	2,204,000	2,045,000	2,688,000	1,980,000
		St'k on hand	332,000	426,000	260,000	267,000	162,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	13,000	19,000	9,000	19,000	34,000
Ex. to G. B	26,000	40,000	14,000	62,000	30,000
Ex. to France	4 000	2,000	3,000	6,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	7,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	4,000
Total Exports	37,000	48,000	20,000	76,000	37,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly circular to-day, report:

"The growing crop generally looks well, but is behind that of last year. Receipts for the week amount to 13,000 bales, against 19,000 the same week last year and 19,000 in 1856. The total into the ports is 3,604,000 bales, against 2,942,000 at same date last season, showing an increase of 662,000 bales. The week's receipts to be made up in our next table will not reach 10,000 bales, against 26,000 the corresponding week last year. Export to Great Britain for the week, 26,000 bales, being the smallest week's export there since January, the total export, by the tables, amount to 1,802,000. France, and other foreign ports, together, have taken 905,000 bales. The stock on hand is reduced to 332,000."

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—MAY 31.

Capital	$14,916,277	Specie	$2,766 894
Circulation	9.126,169	Real Estate	676,751
Profits	2,079.651	Bank Notes	526,283
Due Banks	2,750,988	Due by Banks	2,830,342
Deposits	4,567,164	Discounts	12,323,555
Due State	3,241.127	Dom. Exchange	9,4[illegible]946
Other items	1.775	For. Exchange	684,552
Total	$36,683,150	Bonds	1,136,103
		Stocks	1,934 050
		Suspended Debt	1,433 273
		Branches	1,6[illegible]5,627
		Due State	481,361
		Other Items	815,412
		Total	$36,683,150

As compared with the April statement, this shows an increase in specie of $89,620; an increase in discounts of $107,161; a decrease in circulation of $550,993; a decrease in deposits of $76,441; a decrease in domestic exchange of $822,256, and a decrease in foreign exchange of $90,650.

The Park Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ₱ cent., payable on the 1st of July.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market for the week had been very active, the sales footing up 97,500 bales, of which speculators took 9,000 bales, and exporters 7,500. Fair and middling qualities had advanced fully ⅛d., but the common qualities not quite so much. Some circulars quote an advance of ¼d. on fair qualities. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, the market closing firm and steady. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 6d; Middling ditto, 6⅞d.; Fair Mobile, 7¼d.; Middling ditto, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d; Middling ditto, 6¾d. Stock of Cotton in port, 569,000 bales, of which 490,000 were American.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, and there had been an advance on the week for all kinds of India goods.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Market easier. The Bank of England has reduced its rates of discount to 3½ ₱ cent. Its bullion had increased £357,000 since the last weekly return. Consols closed on Friday at 93@93¼ for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was tending downward, and all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull at Tuesday's decline; sales at 11s.@13s. 9d. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d.@3d; sales of Western Red at 8s.@10s. 3d.; Western White, 10s. 6d. @13s. CORN very dull, and declined 2d.@3d.; sales of Mixed at 6s. 6d.@6s. 8d.; Yellow at 6s. 8d.@6s. 11d., and White, 6s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATDEA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF steady, but quiet. PORK inactive, but dull at 60s.@60s. 5d. TALLOW, all qualities, had slightly declined. Sales at 55s. 6d.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Pot ASHES were dull and all qualities had slightly declined; sales at 30s. for new. Pearl ASHES were steady at 31s.@31s. 6d. SUGAR was heavy, but closed firm. COFFEE steady. OILS were slow of sale, but prices unaltered; the quotation for Linseed was barely maintained, which was 30s.@30s. 5d. RESIN heavy, at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. 6d. on the spot, and 41s. 6d.@42s. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT declined 2d.@3d.; sales of white at 10s.@54s., and red at 40s.@50s. IRON dull and offered at £5 15s.@£6 for rails; bars dull. SUGAR buoyant, and all qualities slightly advanced. COFFEE firm, but in some cases a decline of 3d.@6d. experienced. OILS—little inquiry and prices weak; sales of Linseed at 28s.@28s. 6d. TEA firm at 1s. 3d. for Congou. TALLOW—sales at 54s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 42s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 1.

COTTON has advanced, and New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* is selling at 106f. and *bas* at 99f. The sales of the week foot up 6,000 bales. Stock in port, 107,000 bales.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 1.—WHEAT firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. PEARL ASHES firm. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. SUGAR firm. LARD heavy.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the business in American Stocks small, but prices firm. The latest sales were of Illinois Central Railroad, at 44 discount; Illinois Central Sevens, 1860, (Freeland,) at 85, and Erie Railroad, Third Mortgage 58.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the business limited, at previous rates.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 53 bbls. Ashes, 5,650 bbls. Flour, 3,743 bushels Wheat, 15,160 bushels Corn, 37,841 bushels Oats, 90 pkgs. Provisions, 226 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 37½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFF

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2415. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Additions to the Pacific Squadron—The Philadelphia Post-Office, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 15.

The *Levant*, *Wyoming* and *Lancaster*, which are to compose part of the Pacific squadron, will visit Chili in view of our unsettled affairs with that country, and the recent outrages on our citizens. It is known that instructions have already been forwarded to our Minister there, to demand reparation for the wrongs committed.

Petitions, numerously signed, have been sent from Philadelphia to the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster-General, asking them to reconsider their location of the new Post-office in that city, and return to the Pennsylvania Bank Building, as originally designed—but these officers are of the opinion that the change now asked cannot be made without further Congressional legislation.

There is no probability that the naval forces in the Mediterranean will be increased.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Lieut. Dunn of Florida.

Riot in Newark.

TROUBLE BETWEEN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE CITIZENS.

NEWARK, Wednesday, June 15.

A squad of Police was called out about 8 o'clock this evening, to quell a small riot. An Episcopal Church, (Trinity,) located on the Military Park, in the centre of the city, recently resolved to enlarge their edifice by an addition in the rear, which would be wholly built on the public park and take in one of the broad walks, which for many years has remained undisturbed, the park having been laid out in 1666. Advantage has been taken by the Church people of the fact that there is no State Chancellor, and consequently no injunction can be got to restrain them. They have the authority of the Common Council to make the enlargement, but it is claimed that the Council has no power to grant such privilege, and, indeed, that the Church has no right on the park at all. Some of our prominent citizens have taken the matter in their own hands, and, this evening, destroyed with axes a fence that had been erected as a commencement of the work of building.

There is much excitement, and all attempts to build will, undoubtedly, be resisted by the citizens. The Police did not arrive until after the fence had been demolished and those engaged in its removal had been dispersed. A more serious time is anticipated to-morrow night, as the Church men will probably guard the place.

Serious Railroad Disaster.

ROCHESTER, Penn., Wednesday, June 15.

A train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road ran into a train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, while standing here this afternoon taking in wood, injuring the following persons: Pharas Kaufman, of Lancaster, Penn., and Mrs. T. B. Kean, seriously; Josiah Stewart, of Clarksville, Penn.; Charles L. Warner, of Salem; Frank Geebe, of Sheboygan; W. H. Benton, of Chicago; J. H. D. Blake and Edward Porter, of Boston; and D. M. Cook, of Mansfield, slightly. A number of others also received bruises, whose names are not known.

Two Steamboats Burnt at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, June 15.

At 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out on board the steamer *Endeavor*, lying at her dock, which soon spread to the *Gazelle*, and both boats were burnt to the water's edge. There was no freight on board of either boat. The *Endeavor* was partially insured, having $1,400 in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company at Harrisburgh; $2,000 in the Quaker City Company, also of Harrisburgh, and $1,500 in the Great Western at Philadelphia. The *Gazelle* had but $1,500 insured on her, and that is in the Eureka, of this City.

Later from California—Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 14.

The Overland mail of the 23d of May, arrived here to-day. News meagre. The primary elections at San Francisco for choosing Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, resulted in the choice of 14 out of 16 delegates who are understood to be in favor of Mr. JOHN NTOENT, of the San Francisco *Herald*, for Governor.

Fourteen convicts had escaped from the State Prison, by cutting a series of holes, 18 by 22 inches in size, through the partition wall and cells, which are 2½ feet thick, and thence through the outer wall, which is three feet thick.

Editorial Convention.

LAPORTE, Ia., Wednesday, June 15.

The Northern Indiana Editorial Association met at Plymouth, Ia., yesterday. Thirty-four editors were present, representing nearly every press north of the Wabash. Mr. J. C. WALKER presided, and delivered an eloquent address. E. W. H. ELLIS, by previous appointment, delivered an able oration on the duties of the profession. Speeches were made during the session by Messrs. BAILEY, COLFAX, MATTINGLY, MCDONALD, CAMERON and others. The Convention adjourned to meet at Fort Wayne, in May, 1860.

The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 15.

The Thorndike will case was postponed until after the Summer vacation. The counsel on both sides agreeing to address to the Court a note in the case, that it appeared there was no cause for haste in coming to a decision and preferring the case to be tried in the Supreme Court.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 15.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was held to-day. The Board of Directors was increased from nine to thirteen, and the following Board unanimously elected John B. Waring, A. Stoney, John Gardiner, William Durbin, Samuel M. Young, W. Colburn, Henry Kip, M. M. Vermilye, A. N. Ramsdell, Wm. Williams, Dean Richmond, G. T. Oliphant and T. P. Handy.

The Atlantic Boat Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 15.

The Atlantic Boat Club, from New-York, arrived in this city this morning, a little behind time. They will be formally received this evening, by the Schuylkill Navy Club.

The War Steamer Lancaster.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, June 15.

The war steamer *Lancaster*, which is on her trial trip from Philadelphia, ran in near Cape Henry, yesterday, and then stood off to sea.

The Welland Canal.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 15.

The Canadian authorities have made material reductions on merchandize, wheat, flour, corn, staves and lumber passing through the Welland Canal, which takes effect to-day.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 15.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed at noon, with 67 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax, and $410,000 in specie. Prof. AGASSIZ was a passenger.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 11.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 9 o'clock this morning, and at her wharf at 5 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 15.

The screw steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at 5 o'clock of the evening of the 14th inst.

Sentiments of the Germans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You may depend on it that your course in giving some good advice to the German Press has the approval of every intelligent German, excepting those who live by Sunday's work only.

A few facts will speak for themselves.

German papers are mostly taken and supported by German restaurants, lager-bier shops, places of amusement, &c., and they are the medium for German help. Rarely anybody else, except store and shop-keepers, think of subscribing to any of the daily papers. They may be read by most Germans, but only when they are accidentally picked up in some public place.

I am a lover of lager-bier myself, but do not like to see it govern all other interests of social and moral life. There is nothing so healthy and nourishing as good lager.

I am certain if any of the German papers were to oppose or speak with disrespect of the increasing Sunday debauchery, three-fourths of their circulation would be cut off. Yours, &c., A GERMAN.

A VISIT TO THE STATE PRISON.

Affairs at Sing-Sing State Prison—The New Punishment.

A visitor to the State Prison at Sing-Sing, if only a visitor, not urged to make a long tarry, is very agreeably impressed. The premises are scrupulously clean, destitute of the minutest speck of dirt. The floors are scoured to a wonderful degree of whiteness. An abundance of whitewash sweetens the stone of the massive walls, and the noxious vapors of the night are summarily expelled by a vigorous ventilating operation, performed with the utmost exactitude every morning. It is probably unpleasant for a permanent residence, cleanly as it is, and the inmates will occasionally seize tempting opportunities to withdraw the light of their countenances; nevertheless the Prison is a cool place to visit on a scorching forenoon like that of yesterday, and the attendants are models of politeness.

The principal trouble in the Male Prison is its overcrowded state. The workshops are sufficiently spacious for all the men during the day, but at night there is a scarcity of accommodation. The individuals who commit wickedness, and find the end of their tether in that house of public accommodation, do evil and get punished altogether too fast for the limited capacity of the place. Accordingly, a select company of forty prisoners are nightly bestowed in the Chapel, where their beds are neatly balanced on the backs of two pews, in plain sight of the altar whence pious exhortation is hebdomadally addressed to them. The Prison, under this condition of things, bears a faint resemblance to a first-class hotel in New-York in Anniversary week,—say, the St. Nicholas, with the bede made up in the parlors. The accommodations are not what you would term elegant, but they satisfy the requirements of a prisoner afflicted with weariness and a desire to sleep, and certainly a resting place in a big room is preferable to a diminutive cell, with the mercury up to 90°.

The number of convicts in the Prison varies daily, by reason of new committals, discharges on expiration of terms of sentence, or pardons. Yesterday the roll showed a total of *eleven hundred and ninety-six*; of whom 1,066 were males, and 130 females. The small number of women in the Prison argues one of two points,—either a female sinner fails to meet with condign punishment, or, females commit offences against the law in the proportion of one to nine as against the male sex. Be the fact as it may, the Female Prison is not so crowded as the Male; nor has it any large Chapel to receive a dozen new convicts, in case the cells fail to accommodate new-comers. As it is the province of women to use the needle, it is to be expected that they will be made useful when they cease to be ornamental. The sewing-machines were in active use, hats were being bound, garments were being sewed, and a small company of negresses, with a stony look in their eyes, were yesterday making clean doorsteps and floors that showed no apparent need of rubbing. Yet it was best to keep them busy. In the hospital attached to this part of the Prison lay one very handsome male infant, fast asleep, and on a bed near it a smaller baby gave indications of a healthy state of mind and body. Both were the offspring of female convicts. They had been stowed away in a quiet corner while their mothers were performing duties assigned them elsewhere. Chaplain LUCKEY, in his last annual report, asserts that he finds the social ties the most effective medium for producing permanent impressions upon the minds of the female convicts. It is probably a perfectly correct statement. The entire correspondence permitted to the women is still conducted by the Chaplain.

Several remarkable criminals are among the prisoners at Sing Sing. The circumstances under which their crimes were committed invested their trials with peculiar interest, and the curious may like to hear how they are employed in confinement.

1. HARRIETTA ROBINSON, known as the "Veiled Murderess," is employed in the hat-shop in the Female Prison. She is a prisoner for life. Sentenced in June, 1855, to be hung on the 3d of the following August, her sentence was commuted. Her deportment in prison has been very singular. She is superstitious, and given to enveloping herself in impenetrable mystery; indulges in odd fancies, and carefully shuns observation. It is her invariable habit, when visitors enter the prison, to avert her head, cover her face with her hand, and remain in this attitude until the visitors retire. It is impossible to obtain the slightest glimpse of her countenance. Until within a few days, she has remained in her cell, which she has been permitted to decorate. The floor is covered with fancy mats, made in patchwork of gay colors, from remnants of cloth and silk. In one corner she has erected a kind of altar, draped in white muslin, and surmounted by sundry small tokens of feminine handiwork. This woman's age is about thirty. She is of a neat figure, arranges her prison costume with a considerable degree of taste, and possesses a manner which marks her as superior to the prisoners by whom she is surrounded. In the absence of strangers, she is a diligent worker, and gives the Matron no trouble. The sight of a strange face, however, causes her to hide herself instantly from the gaze of the curious.

2. SARAH W. LITTLES, sentenced for seven years as an accessory to the murder of her husband, CHARLES W. LITTLES, at Rochester, is a mild, pleasant-looking woman, who gives no cause for complaint. She is employed as an assistant to the Matron, and aids the Chaplain in conducting convict correspondence.

3. JUAN BOSQUET, "the man-monkey," sentenced for life, has been effectually tamed. At his entrance into the Prison he gave the Keepers a world of annoyance. Giving out to his fellow-convicts that "nobody would dare to punish him, for in New-York they thought he was insane," he began by disobeying orders, and behaved generally in an obstreperous manner. Exemplary punishment was inflicted, and produced the desired effect. He is employed in the quarries; has had some semblance of humanity restored to his visage by the loss of the ferocious beard that nearly covered his face, giving him the appearance of a baboon on his trial, and stands in such mortal fear of punishment, that he now obeys orders without a murmur. The offence for which he is confined was the murder of a fellow-prisoner, in the Tombs, in this City. He occupied the same cell with his victim, fell upon him in the night, and killed him with a fork.

4. JOE COHEN, who is sentenced for three years for manslaughter, is a well-behaved convict. He is employed as a hackler.

5. The forger HUNTINGTON is in ill health, but his eye has lost none of its fire. His manner is quiet, and he ranks among the "model" convicts. Yielding prompt obedience, ready for any service required of him, and superior in all respects to the convicts who surround him, he is favored by easy duties. His daily employment is that of book-keeper in the cabinet-shop. We noticed him, during the mid-day heat yesterday, reposing comfortably under the shade of a tree in a lot in the rear of the Female Prison, a favorite dog playing at his feet, and nothing about him but the striped dress to indicate that HUNTINGTON, the forger, was anything but a gentleman of elegant leisure.

6. CANCEMI, the hero of many trials, is a steady, well-behaved worker in the hat shop. He is reported as an excellent hat finisher.

7. GLASS, committed for manslaughter, is a prisoner for 20 years. He is employed in the carpenter shop.

8. DAWSON, sentenced for assault and battery with intent to kill, is employed in the tapestry-shop.

9. SMITH, the Long Island bank defaulter, is at his books again, keeping the accounts in the auger-shop. Like HUNTINGTON, he is obedient to the discipline of the Prison, and leads an easy life.

The visit of Governor MORGAN in May gladdened the hearts of many convicts, whose applications for pardon were pending. The Governor, attended by his Private Secretary, passed two days in the Prison, calling before him each prisoner for whose pardon application had been made, hearing his story personally, and making careful minutes. Among the parties so heard were several whose applications to the Executive date back to the Administrations of Governors CLARK and KING.

A story which has appeared in the *Police Gazette*, in reference to a new style of punishment in this Prison, has aroused a natural desire to know if the process is a torture. Very clearly, it is not. A false impression has been created by the current reports in relation to this matter, and it is no more than justice that the real state of the case should be known. The "cage" recently devised for the punishment of rebellious prisoners, is less objectionable than the shower-bath: does not, like the bath, imperil life, and is just sufficiently uncomfortable to occasion a wholesome apprehension. The whole apparatus is simply a box, made of rough planks, standing some seven feet high, and fitted at the top with two movable planks, in each of which a semi-circular orifice is cut. Placed together, these boards form a clasp for the neck of a man, not tight enough to impede respiration nor loose enough to admit of the head passing through. The convict who is to undergo punishment is seated on a moveable platform, so hung by pulleys as to be readily adjusted, according to the height of the prisoner. A vacant space below receives the lower limbs, the offender's head peers out above, and his hands are left at liberty. This punishment is continued for a sufficient length of time to bring the man to reason, and its effects are simply disagreeable; there is no possible danger to life or limb. If punishments are to be inflicted at all—and it is clear that they must be until all the convicts in State Prison are good men, which is an absurdity on its face—this is certainly as humane as any.

THE SUSPECTED SLAVER.

Description of the Vessel—Manifest of her Cargo—Statement of Lieutenants Dallas and Campbell.

The bark *Orion*, belonging to H. S. VINING, of this City, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, from the Coast of Africa, in charge of two Lieutenants of the United States Navy, having been seized and brought home upon suspicion of intention to engage in the Slave-trade, cleared from New-York on the 20th of January last, for Porto da Lehna, and a market on the 20th of December, 1858, J. E. HANNA signing the manifest as Captain. The crew consisted of thirteen men. The *Orion* is a vessel of 449 tons register, of one deck and beams for a second. She was built in Damariscotta, Maine, in 1846, and is a full model, with deck cabin. She was coppered in December, 1858, and sailed the following month for the Coast of Africa. She originally belonged to ARTHUR LEARY, was purchased by H. S. VINING, and afterwards chartered to J. F. DE MIRANDA, "Merchant of New-York," for a voyage, defined in the charter party as follows: "From New-York to a safe port or ports of the West Coast of Africa, between Cape de Verde on the north and Cape of Good Hope on the south, and back to New-York, where the voyage is to end." She was chartered at the rate of $850 per month. The following is a copy of her manifest:

25 cases sheetings; 12 cases shirtings and drills; 5 cases cotton handkerchiefs; 8 cases prints; 6 cases crimped furniture prints; 1 box knives, (50 dozen;) 46 tierces rice; 12 crates earthenware; 100 hhls. fine navy bread; 4 cases (6 tons each) of lard; 150 oak ship buckets; 4 dozen brooms; 15,250 feet lumber; 2,000 feet planks; 1 boa, containing coopers' tools; 1 funnel; 2 cases, containing alembics; 12 cases (240) guns; 20 hhds. rum (2,400 gallons;) 20 boxes candles; 4 boxes Florida water; 4 boxes Epsom salts (100 lbs.;) 4 boxes drugs; ½ hhl. flaxseed (63 lbs.;) 168 casks, a part filled with sea-water for ballast. The total value of the cargo was $13,326 69.

Mr. VINING is engaged in the shipping and commission business, and had no other interest in the voyage of the *Orion* than that which the charter gave him. The crew consists wholly of English and American sailors. Mr. VINING states that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the *Orion* was engaged in a legitimate trading voyage. Capt. J. E. HANNA and himself were school-boys together, and he says he could not have been induced to go into the slave-trade, or any other disreputable business. Capt. HANNA was afflicted with rheumatism, which at times would "draw him up double," and Mr. VINING thinks this disease, which has had such a powerful hold upon his system for several years, may have resulted in an affection of the heart, which gave rise to the statement that "he died of a broken heart." He was about 32 years of age, and leaves a wife living in Portland, Me.

The crew of the *Orion* were yesterday delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal, and were committed to Eldridge street Jail. The officers will be hailed at once.

Mr. DE MIRANDA is said to be absent from the City, but, it is said, his legal representative will probably take measures to have his interests defended in the Courts.

The *Orion* had not reached her port of destination, and of course had not broken bulk, or discharged any portion of her cargo. As in the case of the *Panchita*, the seizure was made wholly upon circumstantial evidence.

The following is the statement of Lieutenants DALLAS and CAMPBELL relative to the bark *Orion*, the supposed slaver, taken on the Coast of Africa by the United States sloop *Marion*:

"The bark *Orion* sailed from New York on the 21st of January, in charge of Capt. JOHN E. HANNA. On the 5th of April Capt. HANNA was taken sick, and being provoked by the neglect of the steward, he gave him to understand that the vessel was not all right, and told him that if he (the steward) did not conduct himself properly, he would put him on the beach upon the arrival of the vessel at Sharks' (CONGO) River. We have been led to believe that this was the first evidence any of the crew had of the vessel being engaged in any unlawful enterprise. The *Orion* arrived off Sharks' Point April 10. Here she was detained by the English war steamer *Triton*, Lieutenant-Commanding BUATON. Captain HANNA protested against Lieutenant BURTON'S course, but finding it of no avail, he determined to allow Mr. MORGAN, the 1st mate, to go to St. Paul de Loendo for the purpose of reporting the case to the U. S. Consul at that port. Mr. M. left Sharks Point on the 18th April. He was picked up by the U. S. steamer *Marion*, Commander BRENT, on the 19th. Mr. MORGAN made such a report of the detention of the *Orion* as determined Commander BRENT to give the case his entire consideration. The *Marion* came to anchor about four miles from Sharks Point, and Commander B. boarded the English steamer *Triton*. Of the conversation he had with Lieut. BURTON we know nothing. Commander BRENT, however, determined to give the *Orion* a thorough rough overhauling. Lieuts. WHITING and CAMPBELL were ordered to overhaul the *Orion* and report as to her probable intentions. These officers after a strict and careful search of the vessel, reported to the effect that it was their belief that the *Orion* was not destined for legal trade. She had on board a large number of water casks, capable of containing about 20,000 gallons; also a large quantity of rice, bread, hoop iron, medicines, two sets coppers, and other articles used principally by slavers. April 21st, Commander BRENT informed Captain HANNA that he had concluded to seize the *Orion*, and send her to the port of New-York, to be given in charge of the U. S. Marshal, as an illegal trader. Lieuts. DALLAS and CAMPBELL, with a crew of fourteen men, were ordered on board, Lieut. D. having orders to take her to the port of New-York. We sailed from Congo River, April 25. Up to this time, Captain H. appeared to improve a little, and, though it was evident he was suffering very much from the effects of climate and mental anxiety, we had still hopes of his ultimate recovery. After we had been about fifteen days out, he fell into a rapid decline, and died on the 25th of May, about half-past ten o'clock, P. M. He was buried on the 26th, at eight A. M. The barks *Arden* and *Emma Lincoln* arrived, and were detained off Sharks' Point by Commander BRENT. A few days before we sailed, it was thought they would be sent home."

Entertainment to the Milwaukee Light Guard by the New-York Light Guard at their Armory.

The Light Guard of New-York entertained our military visitors, the Light Guard of Milwaukee, in a true soldierly and brotherly manner, at their armory at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, yesterday evening. The large room, when the two companies with the invited guests were seated to the splendid collation which had been provided, was completely filled, and the thermometer ranging from ten to fifteen degrees higher than in the open air, the reception of the Milwaukee Light Guard, as was happily said by Private MCMURRAY, of the New-York Guard, was of a very warm—indeed of the warmest nature. But it was warm in a literal sense, also, and the visitors to whom it was accorded will ever rank it amongst the pleasantest associations connected with our city.

About 3 P. M. the Light Guard left their armory, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and proceeded to the Astor House, where the Milwaukee Light Guard are staying, whence they escorted them to the armory at Lafayette Hall, where the aforesaid preparation for their entertainment had been lavishly made. The drill-room was handsomely decorated, and four large tables, grossed (to use an original expression) under the abundance of good cheer set forth. There were many invited guests, among whom were Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Colonel KELLOGG, General ROTH, Colonel GARGORY, Governor OLIVER, Dr. DODGE, of the Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel BUTTERFIELD, and Lieutenant CUPIN. Captain GARLAND, of the New-York Light Guard, occupied the Chair. On his right was Captain STARKWEATHER, of the Milwaukee Guard, on his left, Brigadier-General SPICER. The first proceeding of interest was the attack upon the viands, and, strongly fortified as they were by bottles of champagne—"bottles to right of them, bottles to left of them"—they did not withstand the siege. Lobster and chicken salad, boned turkey, pickled oysters, cold roast chicken, tongue, ham, beef and lamb disappeared without a show of resistance. As for strawberries and ice-cream, like flashes of Summer lightning, they only appeared to disappear; while the popping of champagne corks was like the cracking of musketry in a brisk fire. At length Capt. GARLAND arose to propose the first toast. It had been his fortune to extend a cordial welcome to military visitors from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, but he never felt prouder than on the present occasion, when, in the name of the New-York Light Guard, he was called to welcome a company which had come a thousand miles to visit them. It behooved the military of the City to give them a great reception—especially the Light Guard, as they shared with them a common name and bore the same insignia. He proposed "The health and happiness of the Milwaukee Light Guard."

Nine rousing cheers and a "tiger"—such a "tiger"—greeted this toast, followed by music, as all the succeeding toasts were, by Dodworth's Band.

Capt. STARKWEATHER, of the Milwaukee Company, who on rising was received with six cheers, and another "such a tiger," responded, after the band had proclaimed through their wind instruments that he "was a jolly good fellow, which nobody could deny." He returned thanks for the cordiality of their most glorious and soldier-like welcome. The marriage between the Light Guard of New-York and that of Milwaukee was that day consummated. The Milwaukee Guard were a young company, not four years old. They had been organized under difficulties, and for some months were $4,000 in debt, but they soon released themselves, and were now independent and flourishing. He offered as a toast, "The two Light Guards—Company A of the Seventy-first Regiment, of New-York, and Company A of the First Regiment, of Milwaukee—joined together, let no man put them asunder." Nine cheers responded to this sentiment. Nine other cheers were given for the Seventy-First Regiment, to which the Light Guard belonged, which brought a speech from Lieutenant-Colonel BUTTERFIELD, of that regiment. He gave, "The glorious State of Wisconsin."

To the "Health of the Ten Governors of New-York City," Governor OLIVER replied. Col. KING, of the Milwaukee Guard, was the next speaker. Capt. GARLAND then pledged "The Army and Navy of Great Britain." Received with nine cheers, the band playing "God save the Queen." Lord CONYNGHAM was called upon to reply. He was received on rising with cheers and a "tiger." He briefly returned thanks for the honor, &c., and said he hoped soon to visit the State of Wisconsin and see the Light Guard of Milwaukee at their own homes.

Brigadier-General SPICER complimented the Milwaukee Guard in a brief speech, after which other toasts and speeches followed. Private MCMURRAY being loudly called upon, responded eloquently and humorously, making perhaps the most "telling" speech of the evening. At 8 o'clock the tables were cleared, and the New-York Light Guard escorted the Milwaukee Guard back to their quarters at the Astor House.

Later from the Rio de la Plata.

By the arrival at this port of the ship *Parana*, Capt. LANGSTON, we have pepers from Buenos Ayres to April 29. War had not yet commenced between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres, and the probabilities were that actual hostilities would be postponed for a while.

Under orders of URQUIZA the employes of the Government of the Confederation organized what they called *pronunciamientos* in the principal towns. These were held in the form of public meetings, at which petitions or *pronunciamientos* were signed, praying the Federal Government to reduce Buenos Ayres, either by force or by argument. It was noticeable that the people did not join in these manifestations, but the meetings were composed principally of employes, officers and soldiers; and in almost every case were regular drunken orgies of the most disgraceful kind, at which the wildest extravagances were indulged in. The only provinces in the towns of which these *pronunciamientos* had been signed were Santa Fé, Entre Rios and Corrientes. On the other hand, the province of Cordoba, the wealthiest and most powerful of the confederation, had entered a strong protest against war, and had petitioned the Government to preserve peace at all hazards.

URQUIZA'S appeals for assistance from LOPEZ, of Paraguay, and PEREIRA, of Montevideo, had been unsuccessful. No official report of the result of Padre PENA'S mission to Asuncion had been received, but a steamer from Paraguay, which arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 26th of April, brought reliable news to the effect that LOPEZ had replied to Padre PENA that Paraguay would not lend URQUIZA assistance of any kind. URQUIZA considered himself certain of LOPEZ'S coöperation, because it had been promised when URQUIZA helped to hoodwink Mr. BOWLIN, and send the American squadron out of the River Plate; but it now appears that like all his other promises LOPEZ made this one without the least intention of keeping it. LOPEZ was heard to say to his son, after he had hugged URQUIZA for good bye on the beach at Asuncion on the 4th of February, "He has gone and shall never carry out of this country aught but my embrace, which I have just given him." Montevideo had replied to URQUIZA'S demand for help, that she had the will, but no means of any kind with which to aid him in a war against Buenos Ayres. URQUIZA was thus left without the aid of his expected allies, without vessels of war, without money, and with only the divided support of the people of the Confederation.

Expecting reinforcements from Paraguay, URQUIZA issued decrees virtually declaring war against Buenos Ayres; and directed his minions to stir up a revolution in Buenos Ayres to coöperate with the invasion. The conspiracy was discovered in time, and a dozen of the principal movers were arrested. The rest escaped to URQUIZA. The head of the movement was D. NICHOLAS A. CALVO, Editor of a paper called the *Reforma Pacifica*. This paper, supported entirely by URQUIZA, had for two years been the most strenuous opponent of the Provisional Government, and lately called on the people to assassinate the Governor, Dr. ALSINA. For this, CALVO was prosecuted, tried by a jury, and fined $12,000, paper. Immediately afterwards, the conspiracy was discovered. A warrant was issued for CALVO, but he could not be found, and it afterwards appeared that he had been taken out of the country by Captain THOMAS J. PAGE, U. S. N., on board the U. S. survey steamer *Argentina*. CALVO has always distinguished himself by the utmost violence against the Americans, and during the permanence of the squadron in the river Plate, was unsparing in his abuse of the American Government, agents and citizens, including Captain PAGE himself.

The Government and people of Buenos Ayres appeared convinced that there would be no actual war for the present. The season was too far advenced; winter was approaching; the pampas were without grass for horses, and an army could not subsist on supplies from the provinces. The opinion was that URQUIZA was collecting his forces more to intimidate the National Congress, which would assemble at Parana about May 1, and in which there was a strong party opposed to him, than to invade Buenos Ayres. The Buenos Ayreans, however, considered themselves justified by URQUIZA'S proclamations in taking every precaution. The militia had been embodied, and was daily drilled. Several hoxes of arms, *en route* to URQUIZA, had also been seized. The people were all united, and full of enthusiasm, in support of the Government. The Legislature of Buenos Ayres would meet the first week in May.

The Governor of the Province of Santa Fé had issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

The Brigadier-General of the Nation, Governor of the Province.

Argentine Citizens: The Republic has reached one of the most solemn moments of its history, and in which it will need the help of all its children to preserve the flag of May, and the threatened national integrity.

Santa fecinos! You who, always intrepid, find yourselves ever in the vanguard of the great events of the republic; you who, firm and enthusiastic, have just offered to the National Government the noble contingent of your forces, to call to the bosom of one family the seceding sister, Buenos Ayres; you, finally, whose valor and patriotism have never been called in question, who have just merited the honorable confidence of the first Magistrate of the Republic, by naming yourselves the vanguard of the great Liberating Army which, for a second time, shall assure the future—you find yourselves doubly bound by so high a proof of confidence, which I doubt not you will appreciate. As for my part, I assure you that I grow proud, when, sharing your sentiments, I remember that I am at your head to share with you the noble and honorable engagement that you have contracted before the Republic. You know me, and it suffices.

Hasten and tell the Chief Magistrate of the Republic that you recognize in him the author of all your happiness; and that the grateful province of Santa Fé offers him the contingent of all her sons, who will rise as a single man at the least intimation from him; and that to this end you are seconded by your compatriot and your friend, who so often has led you on the road to glory and honor. JUAN PABLO LOPEZ.

ROSARIO, Monday, April 24, 1859.

By the arrival of the bark *Ann Elizabeth*, from Rosario, we learn from Captain NORGRAVE that when he passed Buenos Ayres, May 1, there was a continual firing of guns, and he supposed it to be a battle between the Paraguayans and the Buenos Ayreans, as, when he left Rosario, a hint was given him to that effect. Captain NORGRAVE is undoubtedly wrong. The firing was probably caused by the military exercises of the National Guard, who, we learn from the *Tribuna* of April 29, were to have a field day at that time. There were no Paraguayan forces anywhere near Buenos Ayres.

A decree had been issued by the Government of Buenos Ayres, forbidding the exportation of horses, mares, or mules, as articles of war which may be required by the State.

General JUAN C. MOYANO, Governor of the Province of Mendoza, died about midnight on March 25, in a fit of apoplexy, which in the uncertain state of affairs there prevalent, was an occurrence little calculated to sooth the public mind. At the same time the city was inundated by a deluge of water from the Cordilleras, which for a time turned the streets into water courses, but although several houses were flooded, no serious accident took place.

The Hon. BENJ. C. YANCEY, United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation, had tendered his resignation to Gen. CASS. Mr. YANCEY has only been out there about eight months, and is very popular. He is, however, utterly disgusted, and anxious to return home on account of private business.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 15, 1859.—No. 153.—Struck off.

Nos. 41, 60.—Reserved for fourth week.

No. 539.—Oneida Bank *vs.* Ontario Bank; argued, P. Gridley, for appellant; Samuel Beardsley, for respondent.

No. 44.—Tyler *vs.* Strang, argued. J. H. Reynolds, for appellant; L. Tremain, for respondent.

Calendar for June 16.—Nos. 47, 51, 52, 53, 12½, 21, 54, 2, 36, 45, 22.

An exciting trot came off on the race-course at Chatham Four Corners on Friday, between *Hector* and the *Berkshire Boy* for $400, which resulted in favor of the latter. Very good time was made by both the horses, and though the *Berkshire Boy* came in second best, he is allowed to be a very fast horse and a very good one. The day was very fine, which drew together a large number of persons to witness the trot.

On Thursday, June 9, the body of a man was found floating in the Hudson River at Mills' Dock, near Rhinebeck. The body was identified as being that of Samuel Miller, of Coxsackie, who was employed on the steamer *Rip Van Winkle*, and who fell overboard and was drowned on the evening of the 16th ult., while in the act of fastening the canvas on the side of the boat.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Mails by the North Briton and the Europa.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES AND DETAILS.

A Decisive Battle Imminent.

Spread of the Revolution in the Valtelline.

THE WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Queenstown June 3, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Her dates are not so late as those by the *Europa*, but from Cork papers of the 31 we derive a few additional details.

The *Europa* arrived at Boston about noon yesterday, and her mails reached this City at midnight. We give fuller details of the news published yesterday morning.

From our files by the *North Briton* we also extract various matters of interest.

At Cardiff, in Wales, serious signs of disturbance had appeared between the French and Austrian sailors present in great numbers at that port, and a collision had with difficulty been prevented by the Police when the French and Italians undertook to celebrate the victory of Montebello.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

Telegrams from the Seat of War.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 1.

At 7 o'clock this morning General NIEL entered Novara, attacking the Austrian outposts, who, after a short encounter, took to flight precipitately. The Emperor arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening amid the acclamations of the people. The Austrians have endeavored to cross the Po at Bassidano, but the inhabitants opposed their passage, firing upon them and destroying an Austrian bark. The Valtelline is in insurrection, and the town of Sondrio has proclaimed VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE ACTION AT PALESTRO.

VERCELLI, Wednesday, June 1.

The following are some fresh details of the affair of Palestro: "The Piedmontese army, after having repulsed the enemy along his whole front, was on its right wing, for a moment, outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats over the Sesia, over which General CANROBERT was to effect a junction with the King.

The Emperor then dispatched the third regiment of Zouaves, who, unsupported by artillery, rushed upon the enemy's battery, planted on the further side of a deep canal, bayonetting or hurling into the water the companies posted on our side of the canal for the defence of the battery and taking two pieces of cannon and 500 prisoners. The Zouaves had one officer and 120 privates killed and 200 wounded, among whom were 10 officers.

TURIN, Thursday, June 2.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette*, publishing the order of the day, says as follows concerning the fight of yesterday: "The enemy in greater force than ever vigorously attacked our right, in order to hinder our junction with General CANROBERT. The Fourth Division, under CIALDINI, behaved incomparably: the conduct of the Zouaves contributed considerably to the victory. An Austrian General, and several other of the enemy's officers, were killed. The Emperor has visited the field, and congratulated the army on the advantageous result of the day.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

VERCELLI, Monday, May 30.

A correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writing from Vercelli at the above date, says a decisive battle is imminent. The French forces are concentrating at Casale, Valenza, and Vercelli.

"Great changes have taken place within the last two days. Since I informed you of the sudden departure of the Imperial Guard from Alessandria, I have been to Turin, then to Vercelli, back again to Turin, and now I am again at Vercelli. There were reasons to prevent my alluding to the movements of the army, but, as the telegraph has ere this informed you of the principal facts, I may now give you the details.

While the Imperial guard was hastily leaving Alessandria, and, according to general opinion, was taking the road to Voghera, orders issued on the eve of its departure prescribed a concentration of our forces towards Casale, Valenza and Vercelli. The French army combined its movements with those of the Sardinian army, and advanced on all the points where an attack was preparing, which will probably be over before this letter reaches you.

In less than a few hours Casteggio, Montebello and Voghera were evacuated by the *corps d'armee* of Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS; and I am informed this morning that the Austrians, not understanding our reasons for leaving, have reoccupied them.

A great force is now assembled at Vercelli. A decisive battle is imminent. All the men are anxiously expecting the order to advance. All the sick have been sent to Alessandria, and the army actually assembled here consists of healthy, robust men, all eager for battle.

I am obliged to close this letter suddenly, as the post here is somewhat irregular. The Emperor was to have left Alessandria to-day, and is expected here to-night. I have taken up my quarters, therefore, at Vercelli, without knowing where to find shelter. The town is small, the hotels crammed, and I shall deem myself in good luck if I find a room, without a bed, in some peasant's dwelling."

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES UPON MILAN.

The *Globe* says the latest movements of the French and Sardinians appear to indicate an advance on Milan of the Allies left and centre. As soon as the corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS evacuated Carteggio, Montebello, and Voghera, on Monday, the Austrians again entered those towns.

MOVEMENT OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

VIENNA, Wednesday Evening, June 1.

The army corps of Count CLAM-GALLAS is ready for service at Milan, Brescia, and other points on the Great Lombardy Railway.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

BERNE, Thursday, June 2.

Gen. GARIBALDI himself, with a strong detachment of his force, has left Como, arrived in the afternoon of the 30th before LAVENO, a fortified town on the Lago Maggiore. He commenced an immediate attack on the town, and maintained it during the whole night. Yesterday GARIBALDI'S troops withdrew, but resumed in the evening the attack, which lasted the whole night.

BERNE, (*via* Germany,) Thursday, June 2.

The Bund has no information of the occupation of Varese by the Austrians, and expresses its opinion that GARIBALDI is still at Como. Numerous refugees from the Valtelline have arrived in the Engadine, and have been removed into the interior.

BERNE, Thursday, June 2.

The Austrians, in force amoun

their brethren. Varese was soon fortified, barricades erected, means of defence carefully ordered. Bands of peasants were pouring into the town from the numberless hamlets, villas and villages which deck the picturesque hills of that beautiful country—the finest in Lombardy, and, perhaps, of Europe. Garibaldi, who is always to be found everywhere when danger is coming, began to array in companies the new-comers, and gave the necessary orders for the defence of the country, as he supposed that the Austrians posted at Gallarate would attack him on the next day. He was not deceived in his expectation, for on Wednesday morning at dawn 500 Croats and 130 Hussars, with a field battery, marched from Gallarate to Seste Calende, where the advanced guard of our Chasseurs was posted. This advanced guard was commanded by Captain Decristoforis, a young man of great military ability, who only two months ago was in England, and kept a first-rate military school at Putney. After a fight which lasted two hours the enemy was completely defeated, leaving some prisoners in our hands. The Austrians were obliged to retire on Somma, and nothing was heard of them till next morning at 4 o'clock. The second attack was of a more serious character. It was effected by a brigade, 5,000 strong, with ten field-pieces, and two squadrons of Uhlans. After a first discharge of their muskets, the Italian volunteers assaulted the enemy with the bayonet, and with so much impetuosity that the Austrian centre was obliged to fall back on its left wing, already engaged by a battalion of our right wing. Now the fight became general—a tremendous hand-to-hand fight, in which every inch of ground was bravely disputed by both armies. The enemy's artillery was of no more use, because Garibaldi, having none, had ordered his men to fight hand to hand with swords and bayonets. At the report of the musketry and artillery the country people hastened to the scene of action with pitchforks, half-pikes, and cleavers. "It was a dreadful scene of slaughter," said an eye-witness to me, "which lasted three hours." Nothing can give an idea of the impetuosity of those Italians who could at last revenge so many wrongs, so many cruelties. It was almost madness. Two brothers Strambio, one captain and another lieutenant, were seen to leap into the inside of a hedge of bayonets, and cut down Croats as if they had been puppets. A Count Montaneri, from Verona, whose brother had been hanged, in 1853, by Radetzky's order, was running up and down the bloody field, striking right and left with his powerful sword.

At 7 o'clock the Austrian General was obliged to give the order for a retreat, as his men were falling in all directions. Garibaldi was close at their heels till they reached the strong position of Malnate, where they stopped to repair their losses.

This is a short but faithful sketch of Garibaldi's exploit. It will always be recorded as one of the most brilliant actions fought in the present war, because he had no artillery, and his soldiers were but volunteers, scarcely drilled and unaccustomed to camp life.

A battalion belonging to Gen. Cialdini's division, which is now quartered on the left bank of the Sesia at Vercelli, has left Biella this morning to reinforce the gallant band of Garibaldi. Two 24 pounders also left this place for the same destination. If I am rightly informed, and I have reason to believe I am, the King has ordered General Cialdini to send a whole brigade in support of Garibaldi, who, it is hoped, will be thus able to hold his ground for a few days, even if attacked by a superior force. This movement will be gladly welcomed by our brave volunteers, for the news brought an hour ago to Biella leaves no doubt that 1,500 Austrians are already on their way to Arona, in order to cut off the Chasseurs of the Alps from the main body of our army.

Yesterday morning the Emperor of the French went to Vercelli, to inspect the lines of the Sesia. Borgo Vercelli, Prarolo, Pezzana, Caresana and Stroppiana are strongly guarded by Cialdini's and Durando's divisions. The Austrians, who since the beginning of last week have retired from Vercelli, are now in possession of the whole of the left bank of the Sesia. They are strongly intrenched in Novara, Mortara, Garlasco, Zerboto, Mezzana, Pavia, Belgiojoso, San Colombano and Piacenza, with a boat bridge on the Po at La Stella. The command of Novara and Mortara has devolved upon Gen. Zobel, who is at the head of the seventh Austrian *corps d'armée*. This General is one of the most cruel pro-consuls of Francis Joseph. It was he who in May, 1848, shot 20 prisoners of war in Trento, without any regard to humanity and law. Since Tuesday last he has ordered the town of Novara to be shut up, and nobody is allowed to go out.

An amusing anecdote was reported to me yesterday, whilst at Turin. Since the beginning of the month a number of letters addressed to Austrian officers reached our General Post-office. Almost all of them came from Germany; and no doubt the writers expected that they would be exactly delivered. This shows that the Austrians thought they would easily reach the capital of Piedmont. Some days having elapsed without the arrival of General Gyulai the Post-office Director made a report to the Minister of the Interior, asking him what he ought to do with the letters. Count Cavour, who is a nobleman in the strict signification of this English word, dispatched all the letters to Baron Bresset de St. Simon, the Prussian Minister at the Sardinian Court. As this gentleman since 1857 has had the protection of Austrian interests and subjects in Piedmont, Count Cavour wrote the following witty letter:

MONSIEUR LE BARON: The numerous letters I have the honor to send to your Excellency have been lying for some days at the general post, without the officers to whom they are addressed having asked for them. As perhaps these gentlemen are likely never to arrive in Turin, I beg you to have them sent where they are.

I have the honor to be of your Excellency, &c.,
CAVOUR.

No news from our extreme right to-day. The roar of artillery has been heard in the direction of Vercelli and Valanga, and all indicates that the allied armies are on the eve of attacking the Austrian lines.

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION—INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN—A DINNER TO COUNT GYULAI.

Correspondence of the London News.

GENERAL DURANDO'S HEADQUARTERS,
STROPPIANA, NEAR VERCELLI, May 25.

I started the day before yesterday by the 5:30 P. M. train, and arrived at Vercelli by half-past eight the same evening. The town was full of merriment, as our brave *Savoia Cavalleria* had just repulsed a reconnoissance the enemy had made on Borgo Vercelli. I saw, myself, an officer of the Austrian regiment, Gauenen, who had been taken prisoner, brought before General Cialdini, and treated in the kindest and most courteous manner by Count Mosti, a nobleman from Ferrara, and one of the aides-de-camp of this gallant general officer. Without troubling myself to arrange my rather disordered toilette, I hastened to the official residence of the advocate Tecchio, to whom I had the honor of being announced without ceremonies or difficulty of any kind. In England the very qualification of Extraordinary Commissioner would imply the idea of a stiff and solemn person almost inaccessible without a format demand of an audience, and a great deal of waiting in antechambers. Things are altogether differently managed in this country. Signor Tecchio received me very politely, and listened with kind attention to the object of my journey. I told him it was my desire to inspect the line of the Sesia as far as Casale, and collect facts and documents regarding the Austrian occupation of the province. The Extraordinary Commissioner wrote at once an order in accordance with the object of my application. With this order he enjoined the military, civil and administrative authorities of the province to protect and facilitate my rather difficult errand, and to furnish me with all information I might require. With this document in my hand I went next morning to the town hall, where Signor Luigi Verga, Mayor of Vercelli, gave the necessary orders to enable me to start at once for Prarolo, a small village two miles from the Sesia. His kindness did not stop there, but as my carriage was waiting on the piazza he sent for the advocate Marchetti, who was instructed to accompany me on my journey. With my intelligent guide, one of the town hall deputies, I started at once, as the noise of a rolling fire of musketry and a heavier one of artillery, was borne to us upon the wind. On our reaching Prarola, which was formerly a castle belonging to the Abbot of Santo Stefano, now the property of the Hospital of Vercelli, we were told by the officers of the 14th Piedmontese regiment of the line, that on the preceding evening, the Austrians had retired from Palestro, and Robbio, and that they were concentrating themselves at Castal d'Agogna, two miles from Mortara, beyond the river of that name. I went round the village, and my eyes met everywhere the traces of devastation and plunder. Cattle not only carried away on regular requisition, but actually stolen. Fields of corn trampled by horses, plants cut to the ground, farm-walls pulled down, churches plundered, wine cellars inundated; the scene was really heartrending.

At Prarolo a cow or an ox is become as rare an animal as a chimpanzee is in our Zoological Gardens. In the course of twenty-four hours one party of depredators alone got hold of twenty-four oxen, and carried them away without leaving any regular receipt. What all this means in English language people at home will judge. These facts were not only stated to me by Francesco Ferraris, the Vice-Sindaco (Deputy Mayor) of the village, but I took the trouble of ascertaining them all by going round the different farms which had been plundered. From Prarolo we directed our carriage towards Pezzana, altogether a larger and richer village. There the same depredations, the same marks of this shameful Northern invasion, were manifest. The Austrians had occupied the village on the night of Tuesday, May 3. They went to the house of Giovanni Fiore, Secretary of the Sindaco, and with all kinds of ill-treatment obliged him to escort their band to Stroppiana, on the road to Casale. From the very house from which I am now writing, they took away with them the Sindaco Orezzo, and compelled him to direct them to Pezzarosto, a small hamlet situated in the vicinity of the Chiusa Sartirana. Arrived there they ordered both Fiore and Orezzo to find some boys who would cross the Sesia in an easy place. The current of the river was so powerful that the poor boys could not stand up, and were at every moment in danger of being carried away by it. They therefore remonstrated, but the officer compelled them to try the passage over and over again with his pointed revolver. After this exploit the Austrians went back to Pezzana with a stronger body of men, and carried away great quantities of rice, wine, corn, horses, and oxen. They than recrossed the Sesia by a bridge which had been in the meantime erected near Chiusa Sartirana. But let us leave the mournful tale of Austrian depredations—which, by-the-bye, is always the same—and let us direct our steps towards Caresana, a small borough about half a mile from the left bank of the Sesia, where our advanced posts are placed. It is not far from this place, a little to the right, that the day before yesterday an engagement of a rather serious character took place between the men of Forey's division and the enemy. Two regiments of this division led by Victor Emanuel in person made a *reconnaissance en force* in front of Palestro, and occupied the small island opposite to Terranova, which we retain still. In this brilliant action Captain Fassati of the general staff, had his right leg carried away by an Austrian cannon ball. Another brave fellow, whom many of our Crimean warriors will no doubt remember—Capt. Brunetta, of Nizza Cavalleria—was run through by a lance of an Austrian Uhlan, just when, with a few of his men, he had crossed the Sesia. The same day the Austrians were thoroughly beaten near Torrione by the Tenth Regiment of our infantry, which, crossing the last-mentioned river, went boldly to attack the positions of the enemy. While an officer of the divisional staff was furnishing me with all these interesting particulars the report of musketry broke suddenly in the direction of our *avant poste*. A party of 500 men was soon dispatched towards the Sesia, and I was allowed to follow it, together with my companion. After about eighteen minutes' walking we were on the left bank of the river, and we could see the Tyrolean sharpshooters coming out from the bushes of the opposite bank, directing their fire toward our men. A few round shot soon cleared the place, leaving, however, five or six obstinate fellows, who, screened as they were by the shrubs, still kept up their fire toward the officers of our column. I remained on the ground, like the others, till the enemy's sharpshooters were ordered to retreat. As we had had excitement enough for the day we turned our tired horses in the direction of Stroppiana, where the head-quarters of General Durando's division have been located since Friday last. We were shown on our arrival into a hall on the ground floor, full of staff and orderly officers. Count Cassinova, chief of the divisional staff, whom I had known in 1848, came to meet us as soon as he saw Signor Marchetti, one of his intimate friends. Nothing could exceed the kind reception given me by this distinguished officer. The Colonel is the very personification of an Italian nobleman—kind, courteous, without affectation, simple and prepossessing. He gave me all the information I required, and told me he hoped that a general movement in advance would occur in our lines ere long. He asked me to visit him again, as the General was gone to inspect the lines and would not be back till evening. I promised to return to day, and as you see by the date of this letter I did not fail to keep my word. As my companion was anxious to get home before evening we took the main road which leads from Stroppiana to Vercelli, a good and easy road, too, and at 7 o'clock I was sitting at the table of the Albergo Reale. At the same table were five fine and intelligent fellows, all volunteers from Lombardy. Both the nobility of birth and fortune were represented there. Duke Guido, Visconti and Count Tanini, from Milan, De Menonim, the son of the President of the provisional tribunal of Brescia, Luigi Caroli, a year ago a lion of Rotten-row, banker, from Bergamo, Maoui and Cattaneo, two other bankers, from Milan. These gentlemen, who are proprietors of magnificent palaces and delicious villas in Milan and on the lake of Como, are now passing their life in the barracks of Vercelli, sleeping on rotten straw, and grooming their horses like the commonest soldier. I need scarcely tell you that they are as merry and happy as they were in their gilded halls and luxurious gardens. When my dinner was over I did not forget to hasten to the town-hall, where I knew I should collect every information. I was not deceived; for, through the kindness of a gentleman I shall not name, I was able to inspect documents and take notes, which I shall condense in the remaining part of this letter.

The correspondent of a leading London cotemporary wrote a few days ago from the Austrian head-quarters a letter which was rather curious, to say the least. In that epistle he informed his readers that if the good people of Vercelli had lost a carriage he hastened to acknowledge that, being desirous of following the Austrian General in-chief, he got hold of the first he met, the hiring of which he paid in due time. It may be that the gentleman in question paid handsomely enough, but I am able to inform him that until this morning man, carriage, and horse were still missing at Vercelli. It is true that nobody here charges him with having kept the conveyance, which has probably been detained by some of the Austrian plunderers he has so much pleasure in living with. The fact, however, as confirmed by his letter, has excited great surprise both in Vercelli and in Turin. No Italian could have thought an English gentleman would join Croats and Bohemians in acts of violence. They had a better opinion of our countrymen, and the gross disregard to private property of which the gentleman in question has been guilty, has roused the angry feelings of every honest man in Piedmont. The particulars connected with this fact are so interesting that I cannot refrain from repeating them as they were told to me by the very gentleman, Signor Antonio Vesoa, a brother of the sindaco of Vercelli, to whom the requisition for the famous conveyance was first directed. It was on Tuesday, May 10, that General Gyulai was compelled, or thought proper, to hasten his back movement towards Mortara, crossing the Sesia at Borgo Vercelli. As you may easily imagine, the small town of Vercelli was in great confusion. Conveyances of any sort could scarcely be found, as they were all put in requisition by the enemy's army. At ten o'clock of that memorable Tuesday an English gentleman presented himself at the town-hall, and in broken Italian asked for a carriage. He was politely answered that it was impossible that his application could be complied with, for the simple reason that all sorts of conveyances were engaged for the military service. The application was made again at eleven o'clock, and the same answer given. Our rather noisy countryman could not stand this second refusal, and began to say, in a very harsh and imperative manner, that he must have a carriage. On his third and last application he was politely told by Signor Vesoa that he did not recognise newspaper correspondents, and that he could not furnish him the last carriage he had, as it was already engaged for a Signor Perago, an Italian renegade, who, in 1848, was the editor of a small Republican newspaper, which went with the name of the *Operaio*, and who now holds the important office of Secretary of the Police of the Austrian army While the English gentleman was pressing his application the Mayor entered the room and corroborated the assertion of his brother officer. The applicant was, of course, obliged to retire. Scarcely had he reached the piazza, when he saw a poor fellow, Giovanni Corsi, driving a carriage to the stable. Our gallant countryman could not stand this, and rushing at the coachman, he forced him to drive first to his lodgings, and then in the direction of Mortara. Thus ran the tale in Vercelli, and you may fully rely on the truthfulness of it, as I have made all necessary inquiries.

Although my letter is already long, I cannot close it without sending you some of the particulars of the gross misdeeds to which Vercelli and its province have been subjected during the seventeen days of Austrian occupation. I have carefully inspected the registers of the Town Council, and I am able to state that the amount of sums paid, and to be paid, by the town, for regular requisitions, is not far short of 2,000,000 francs. A dinner for General Gyulai and 99 officers was ordered by the chief of the commissariat on the 9th of May; asparagus, fresh peas, fifty bottles of champagne, ten of charscho, among other luxuries, were ordered. In a letter dated May 15, a Captain Saudau gave orders for a dinner for forty persons to be served in two hours' time to General Sattaay and staff. The *menu* laid down by the Captain cost the town council 2,000f. By the letter No. 184 G. T. May, 16, the town was ordered to furnish daily 300 brente of wine, 50 brenta of spirits, 50 quintals of hay, and 1,000 sacks of oats. General Stobaldo Rabbesca, Knight of Malta, and Commander of the 7th Austrian *corps d'armee*, wrote on the 3d of May to the Mayor, ordering him to send for, the following morning, 800 workmen to assist in erecting fortifications. If the number was not to be found, he would wrote his Excellency, seize every man he could meet in the street. This letter bore the number 160 O. P. Another letter It. 101, dated May 3, and signed Gyulai, orders the town to furnish the army with 50,000 rations of meat, 50,000 of wine, 25,000 of white flour, 25 000 rice, 50,000 tobacco, 50,000 pure salt, 11,250 oats, 75 000 hay. As it was impossible to find such a quantity of tobacco in Vercelli, Gyulai decided that the town council should buy it at Milan. The bill of lading I have received is under date from Milan of May 9. The cost of the tobacco thus furnished has been 13,700 francs. Now, one word about the reception the Austrians met in Vercelli. Let us hear Gen. Rabsach himself. In his dispatch of May 6, II. 161, his Excellency threatened the town council with summary measures if his proclamations were not respected by the town people, and the cry "Viva Italia" discontinued. I could write volumes were I to enumerate all the facts which came officially to my knowledge in Vercelli. Of all the Austrian Generals, Count Radetzky, Lebzeltern, and Sattaay, were the most harsh and brutal. Let me hasten to say that an honorable exception must be made in regard to the General of Brigade Gablens. Everybody told me that he was just, kind and honest. On one occasion he said to Signor Luigi Varga, "I do not pretend that any of your countrymen should be compelled to report the movements of the Piedmontese,—what I wish is that they would not turn spies against us." One of the greatest wretches of Francis Joseph's army is to be found under the uniform of the Chief of the Commissariat Department. The name of this honorable thief is Motta. He has been, together with the Italian Haasso, the scourge of these poor populations.

The post hour presses, and I am anxious that my letter should not be detained. I therefore put an end to this chronicle of Austrian occupation by translating a letter which the Bishop of Vercelli, Monsignor Daverana, had addressed to the Mayor of that town under date of May 4. It speaks volumes:

"Honorable Signor Cavaliser,—I pray you to hear what my servant will tell you. I have earnestly entreated the Austrian General to give the necessary orders for the tranquillity and safety of the cloister of Santa Chiara, as the nuns were in a state of great fright and alarm. Accept, honorable Sir, my thanks.

Your obedient servant,
ALESSANDRO VESCOVO.

Whilst I am closing my letter an officer of the staff tells me that Garibaldi has already entered Upper Lombardy, marching towards the hilly country of Varese. I have no news from our extreme right.

THE CONDITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

TURIN, Friday, May 27.

The weather shows signs of improvement, but hardly a day passes without a heavy shower, and the ground still offers great difficulties to the movement of large bodies of men. There is a great deal of grumbling in the camps. Councils of war are held every day. It is stated that the plan of campaign proposed by the Emperor has been pronounced impracticable by Baraguay d'Hilliers, Niel and MacMahon, and that a great deal of time has been wasted in agreeing to another. The Generals all unite in recommencing a rapid march on Piacenza, while the Emperor is bent on a general action north of the Po, between the Ticino and the Sesia. There is probably not much truth in these rumors, but it is clear that there must be some secret reason for not pushing on, at least as far as Stradella. This continued inaction, bad quarters, and dainty biscuits, are beginning to tell upon the *morale*, as they have already done on the health of the troops.

The French army have, I am just informed, made a movement in advance. All the divisions encamped around Alessandria have been moving up to Castelgio. Trochu's division is at Castelnuovo, on the Scrivia; General Failly's division (composed of regiments of the Guard) is at Sale; General Ladmirault's division occupies Casel; General Forey's division, or rather its *débris*, is at Montebello; and Castaggio is held by General Bazaine's division, which comprise the Zouaves. At Voghera the brigade of Guards, under General Reginault de St. Jean d'Angely, has just arrived, and it is said, but I believe erroneously, that the Emperor has transferred his head-quarters there. Complaints are beginning to be heard in the camp of the scanty supply of forage.

THE FRENCH RIFLED CANNON.

Detailed information, which has been received from the seat of war, relative to the slight artillery action near Valenza, in which the rifled 4 pounders were first brought into action, has afforded great satisfaction to military men, and has quieted many apprehensions by demonstrating the practical utility and immense superiority of the new arm. The telegram is confirmed that the range was over 2,500 metres (2,734 yards), upwards of a mile and a half. The accuracy of fire was no less surprising than the range, and the destructive effect was still more marvellous. After five-rounds, the fortifications of the Austrians were reduced to ruins. It is believed that these effects were due mainly to the long range, and that at short distances the fire would have been far less destructive, as the shot would have made a clean hole. The French authorities have represented to an officer of a foreign army, that they have 200 of these rifled cannon in Piedmont, and here an artillery officer said they had 20 batteries, or 120 guns. There is good reason, however, to believe that both statements are exaggerated. Still it is believed that in rifled guns France possesses a great superiority over Austria, who is said to have none with her armies, and only a few, after the Swedish system, in her fortified towns.—*Marseilles correspondent of the Times.*

AUSTRIAN BARBARITY.

The *Indipendente*, of Turin, attributes the following atrocious proclamation to the Austrian General Zobel, commanding the Seventh *corps d'armés*:

"If any Piedmontese or French detachments, or any patrols, scouts or agents of the two armies, whether in uniform or in disguise, shall appear, under any pretext whatsoever, in any part of the territory occupied by the Imperial and royal troops, every commune and every individual inhabitant of every commune is required, under a severe penalty, immediately to inform the commandant of the station, and if the particular district should not be actually occupied by the imperial and royal troops, then the chief of the nearest military post. Every commune within which any detachment, or single soldier belonging to the Austrian army, may find any patrol or agent of the enemy, will suffer without remission the severest penalties provided by martial law. In every such case the commune will be sentenced to pay a war contribution, under no less a penalty than being delivered up to pillage; towns compromised will be burned, and individuals will be shot without mercy. The communes are ordered to cause this proclamation to be read in all churches by the clergy from the pulpit, and to be made public in every other possible manner.

The Commandant of the Seventh *Corps d'Armée*,
ZOBEL.

Modena, May 24.

THE BEY OF TUNIS AND THE ITALIANS.

We read in the *Opinione* of Turin:

"A distinguished Piedmontese officer, Count Raffo, has been for some time a Minister of the Bey of Tunis. The new destinies opening for his country, and for the whole of Italy, did not come to his knowledge without inspiring him with the patriotic desire of giving his aid. He easily made it clear to his prince that it would be an act which France would appreciate, to send into Italy a corps of Tunisians, for France is the powerful protector of the regency against the Divan of Constantinople. The Bey instantly saw the opportunity, and this is how it is that we have a Tunisian frigate at Genoa. Count Raffo has disembarked and proceeded to the King's head-quarters. It will not be long before we shall hear of the results of this interview."

THE MONITEUR MISINFORMED.

The *Moniteur* publishes in its usual list of official war bulletins from Turin one dated so far back as May 24, stating that the Emperor of the French is about to establish his head-quarters at Voghera; that all the Imperial Guard will follow him there, and that the change has only been postponed because the cavalry of the Guard is wanted for. Curiously enough, however, M. Debolin, the *Constitutionnel's* correspondent at Alessandria, writes from head-quarters, under date of the 25th: "You will get a telegraphic dispatch from Turin announcing the transfer of head-quarters to Voghera. This news is premature. It is not yet known when His Majesty will leave Alessandria, and it is not conformable to military rules that headquarters should be established at advanced posts. We do not know what point his Majesty will choose. The events of the war will decide. M. Texier, moreover, writes to the *Siecle*, on the same date, that headquarters were to have been transferred to Voghera, but that the order is 'countermanded.' There is, therefore, good reason to suppose that Voghera is not now thought of; but it is singular that the *Moniteur* should publish the stale news, now become false, without giving the correction."

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS OF THE FRENCH.

Correspondence of Figaro.

I have just received special permission to see the first convoy of Austrian prisoners which has arrived from Alessandria, and will embark in an hour's time for Marseilles. The rest it is said, will be sent to Algiers.

It was a very curious sight. Of the 60 prisoners whom I saw, five or six were perhaps twenty-five years old. The others are mere children. One, the son of an Austrian Count, had been in the service about three weeks; he is not exactly satisfied with his *début*. When I saw these boys I could not help asking myself what Austria expected them to do in battle with African veterans. They are all dressed alike in the grey tunic, and the pantaloons very elegantly corded. The non-commissioned officers wear stars on the collar, varying in number with their rank. Toe officers have the long gray overcoat, which gives them the air of hospital guards, and the shako worn by our artillery. Two officers are here as prisoners and are lodged by themselves. One, a Hungarian giant of a fellow, seemed about as savage as a dog in consequence of the curiosity of our soldiers. The military authorities show them unexampled kindness and attention. On the other hand, the soldiers seem very far from sad. In the first place, each of them has received a small sum of money (ten francs, I think) for their little expenses Then they are well fed and cared for. Thanks to an Alsatian Artillery-man, who made himself understood by a good-natured Austrian Sergeant-Major, I have learned that the soldiers have only one fear, that of being sent back to their own country, where they have meat once a week, and a good beating every day. The care bestowed on these good fellows is a wise piece of policy.

I learn, from one of our Colonels, wounded at Castelgio, and come to Genoa for his health, that the wounds of most of our men are not at all dangerous, having been received from volites of musketry. Before a month three-fourths of the wounded will be in the field again. All voices agree in praising the gallantry of General Forey. A ball passed through the pommel of his saddle. An officer assures me that the Piedmontese cavalry behaved like Lord Raglan's cavalry at Balaklava; and all our fellows now take the Sardinian soldiers for soldiers *cash down and current*.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

TUSCANY.

The *Independance* says that England is on the point of obtaining the abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany in favor of his son. Austria and Bavaria have protested at Berne against the passage of the French troops through the neutral territory of Savoy.

THE NEAPOLITAN SUCCESSION.

La Presse, of Paris, says that the uncertainty which prevails as to which course the Government of Naples will pursue, induces the Cabinets of France and England to act with great circumspection.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* takes it for granted that the new King of Naples is in the hands of the Austrians.

PARIS, Thursday, June 2.

Signor Antonio has arrived here from Naples with the purpose of notifying the French Government of the accession of Francis II. to the throne of Naples. It is stated that he will also proceed to London, and to Brussels, upon the same mission.

The *Host*, says the proclamation of Ferdinand II on ascending the throne of Naples, produced a feeling of indignation. The people are told that no charge will be made in the form of Government or system of administration. The authorship of the document is ascribed not to the King, but to the Queen, his stepmother, and advisers.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

NAPLES, Tuesday, May 24.

Ferdinand is dead, and by the time this letter reaches you, will be almost forgotten, and I trust that few of his deeds will survive him. The manifesto of the young king does not promise much as relates to internal modification, and on foreign politics is silent. We must not, however, judge him too hastily, as he is still feeling his way, and proceeds with caution at the outset, and we may look upon the proclamation of yesterday more in the light of one of those true and meaningless panegyrics which it is customary for a successor to pronounce over the memory of the departed occupant of an academical chair, than as a serious programme considered as binding for the future.

"That King Francesca is timid is proved by the fact that as soon as the breath was out of his father's body he dispatched General Lanza, the commandant of Naples, during the night of Sunday, to visit all the different fortresses round Naples, and ascertain that all was ready for resistance in case of any revolutionary movement in the town; and it was not until the return of this officer with a satisfactory report that he would consent to retire to rest. The last moments of the king were disturbed by an occurrence, which, in this superstitious country, created much sensation—a terrific storm, common at this season, occurred, and was very violent in the neighborhood of Caserta. There was thunder lightning, rain in torrents, accompanied by a perfect hurricane of wind, tearing trees up by the roots, and unroofing some Swiss cottages in the gardens of the palace, and the darkness, which lasted for two hours, increased the awful solemnity of the death-bed scene. The late King preserved his senses to the last; he recommended the Queen to his son's care; thanked his medical men, ordered that his death should be announced immediately, and expired very quietly and without apparent suffering. The new King then turned to the family and said: 'We have staid here long enough; let all the family be collected and let us go to Capodimonte,' an order which was forthwith obeyed, and they now occupy that palace, including even the Countess of Syracusa, who has led a life of perfect seclusion for the last twelve years, but the dread of a rising in Naples has had for the moment the effect of uniting the entire Royal family under the same roof.

The Queen is reported to have answered this recommendation of her step-son by saying: "Francesco, for twenty-two years you have obeyed me; it is my turn now; I am your first subject, and will obey you in all, only do not separate me from my family," and they then embraced. After the late scenes in consequence of the Queen's plots in favor of her own son, the Count of Trani, people do not imagine that this reconciliation will lead to her having any real permanent influence; but many fear that the force of habit in one so young, and accustomed to be under an iron rule, may for a time tend to prolong her power. However, those who have witnessed the conduct of his Majesty during the last week of his father's existence are inclined to think him, though reserved, resolute and determined in purpose. They recount that his brother, Count Trani, said to him yesterday, "I think you did not approve of my being in the Council; I accepted a seat there because my father ordered it, and I could not do otherwise than obey him; if it displease you, I will withdraw;" and that the young King seemed gratified at the speech, but made no reply. The swearing-in of the troops took place yesterday morning in the Largo del Castello. The acclame lons of 'Viv' su Re' (Neapolitan version of 'Viva il Re') were loud and long, but from the troops only, which means little. On the part of the crowd and spectators there was no enthusiasm; but it would be unfair to infer the new King's unpopularity from this circumstance, as the people have long ceased to show enthusiasm for any one or anything. The reign of Ferdinand the Second has very much altered the Neapolitan character for the worse. The proclamation has spread much discouragement throughout the Liberal camp. The belief, even amongst the more moderate, is that Francisco will follow in his father's footsteps; but the disappointment is caused by the non-fulfillment of the hope so generally entertained that the first act of the young King would be a decided step in a liberal sense, and is, I believe, premature and irrational. A report of the landing of a large body of French troops at Leghorn has frightened the Court Party out of their wits, and encouraged to come forth out of their holes, like snails after a storm, a small remnant of, I will not say Murastists, but of men favorable to the predominance of French influence here. The maintenance in office of the whole of the Ministerial corps is a temporary measure only, and one of prudence. Very few of them, if any, will be in their places in six weeks' time. The king's body has been embalmed, and is to lie in state for three days at the royal palace in Naples, where the Sala d'Ercole has been fitted up as the *chapelle ardente* for the ceremony; and on Saturday he will be buried in the fine old Church of Ita Chiara, in the Corpo Napoli, as that part of the town is called. Here his remains will he laid side by side with the bones of the Angiovine Kings of Naples. The stay of the royal family at Capodimonte is to be of nine days' duration, and Portici and Castellamare are spoken of as future residences for the Summer. The young king shows a strong determination to inhabit his capital, and the town may perhaps again assume a little of its former life and joyous character. The official journal is no longer gagged on the subject of the war, and yesterday, for the first time, ceased to speak exctusively on Japan and Cochin China, and named the several French divisions and their operations. The English frigate, the *Centurion*, as also an American, the *Wabash*, now in the roads, have their flags half-mast high, and are firing guns every half-hour, in condolence with the Court. This has pleased very much, I hear, in high quarters. The Court mourning will last for six months, the ladies to be dressed in woollen stuffs at first, which will be insupportable during the heat. The royal theatres are to be closed for twelve days, and this order is sadly grumbled at, as Government accords no indemnity to the losses of the various houses.

From the provinces the reports are not satisfactory; the third levy, which is being actively proceeded with, injures the landholders, by taking away their youngest and most active hands at their busiest time.

Altogether I should say that the town is sulky and disheartened; but I am not without hopes for the future, especially if the Western Powers lose no time in sending their representatives to strike while the iron is hot."

STATE OF TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, June 2.

Letters have been received from Constantinople to the 5th May. The Grand Duke Constantine is expected here to-morrow. The Sultan has held a review of 25,000 soldiers, and the reserve will be immediately dispatched to Roumelia. The Porte will send troops and ships to Aloania. 2 000 Servians, with artillery, have departed to reinforce the Montenegrins. Prince Milosch, ignores this fact, but the attitude of the Servians inspires fear. Lettara also assert that the Porte is about to send four ships, four frigates, and two avisos to the Adriatic, under the command of Mehemet Pasha, who, in certain emergencies, would exercise his command under the orders of an English Admiral. The garrison of the fortress of Belgrade has been reinforced. Omar Pasha remains in Bagdad, being detained there in consequence of the threatening attitude of Persia.

GERMANY.

EFFECT OF THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO UPON THE VIENNA BOURSE.

VIENNA, Monday, May 30.

The *Times* correspondent says a marked improvement on Change has taken place since the publication of the official report of the battle of Montebello.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN LOAN.

BERLIN, Thursday, June 2.

A Government announcement has been made this day, stating the conditions under which the officially ordered new Prussian loan, at 5 per cent., is to be issued. The issue is to be made in coupons of from 50 to 1,000 thalers. The payment of interest to be half yearly, and the redemption of the debt to commence from 1863, by the payment of 1 per cent. par annum. Reduction of the interest is to take place before 1870. The subscriptions to be received from the 6th to 11th June. In case the subscriptions should exceed 30,000,000 thalers, those above 250 thalers are to be proportionately allotted on subscriptions. A deposit of 10 per cent. must be made by the 5th July; 20 per cent. by the 22d August; 25 per cent. by the 5th October; 95 per cent. subscriptions will receive 100 per cent. nominal value, being 5 per cent., interest from last July, 1859.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN BAVARIA.

Munich is transformed into a vast camp. This small kingdom of Bavaria has called together an army of 100,000 men. Youths of both family and education are daily joining the ranks as volunteers. Two hundred young men from the University have enlisted.

FRANCE.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI—SWITZERLAND IN WARLIKE MOOD—RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN SARDINIA—MOTIVES OF THE GERMAN ANTI-GALLICAN MOVEMENT—THE NEW DECREE OF ANTONELLI.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Monday, May 30.

This Morning's *Moniteur* for the first time takes official notice of the capture of Como by Garibaldi, and his advance on Milan, the silence of the last three days of this oracle being the puzzle of the public. Victor Emanuel had telegraphed his thanks to the gallant chieftain, but it seems that fault is found by Napoleon III. at no mention of France and to that proclamation to the Lombards, a juvenile jealousy I can hardly credit in the Emperor—but the sentiment finds utterance in some Paris papers, and fills the Legitimist *Gazette* of last evening, the starch dowagers of the noble Faubourg heading him in holy horror, and their organ speaking of him as *Monsieur G.* The man who commanded the fleet of Uruguay two years against Buenos Ayres, who constantly defeated Rosas with an Italian legion at Montevideo, who on the 9th of May, ten years ago, at Palestrina, routed the whole Neapolitan army King and all, who figures with all the honors of war in Marshal Vaillant's dispatches from Rome, and whom Horace Vernet has immortalized at Versailles in the battle piece of the Janiculum, is still *Mr. G.*, in the eye of owls, to vex whom, probably, he lately employed his forced leisure in working a candle factory.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, Austria's Bavarian mouthpiece, urges the military occupancy by the latter of East Switzerland, in revenge for "the Republic's tacit complicity with France." The Swiss are furious at the concentration of troops in the Vorarlberg, and a letter from Berne (26th May) announces the sending of 25,000 to the east frontier, the Grisons and Thurgau. It has been found impossible to prevent recruits from joining Garibaldi, the two lakes of Como and Maggiore being open to all, and the Austrian steamers since the 25th May being captured by him.

The Greeks have taken advantage of the stoppage of the Trieste Lloyd's packets, and have started on the Adriatic a line of mail boats and passengers for Syra and Constantinople. The Lloyd refuse to sell the steamers in harbor at the Pyræus and Smyrna, but once in possession of the line the Athenian company is likely to supplant that of Trieste, Russia transferring its patronage, but keeping Villafranca.

In a letter dated "from the Baltic," the *Augsburg Gazette* states that numbers of Russian officers, who had fought in the Crimea, had received leave to join the allied armies, for "professional study," and that their active service in the field would be winked at by the Czar. This is but the beginning of what the petty German Court will have drawn on themselves by thwarting Prussia, and attempting a mad war on the Rhine, for which France is quite prepared.

The delay in furnishing scrip to the million subscribers of the late loan is accounted for by the number of small investments under ten guineas, these contributors constituting an aggregate now found to cover not 80, but 110 million francs of the 500. As the interest runs from the 1st January of this year, the premium is already considerable, but the holders refuse to part with their stock or stocklings.

Two months ago I wrote that the fuss made in Bavaria, Hanover, Nassau, &c., about danger to Germany, (meaning Vienna,) had a latent as well as an ostensible motive, and I ventured to hint that the "efforts made in bureaucratic quarters, and by the class of hotraths originaleo in the pocket, these gentry being holders of petty amounts in Austrian metalliques, the utter smash of which they saw with despair." Such a statement appeared to you unfounded, (as you did not print it,) but the fact is declared by a Bavarian paper, and *L'Indicateur de Nuremberg* asks indignantly, "Are we going to war to keep up the quotation of metalliques?" Read yesterday's *Le Nord*.

I mentioned yesterday Antonelli's sudden decree against the export of coin. It is notorious that an addition of 400,000 mouths must demand supply in Piedmont; and this decree must operate exclusively against the Allies, no outgoing grain being stopped passing from the Romagna and Ancona territory, the Po being the great conduit, and in possession of the Austrians. France looks on this act of Antonelli as sealing his doom and that of the whole camarilla, when the hour of reckoning has come.

The Non-Interventinn of M. Kossuth.

In a letter to the editor of the *Times*, M. Kossuth complains of a leading article, and proceeds to say:

"The purport of my argument is this: If England abstains from taking a part in this war, the war will remain restricted to the Austrian dominions and to the Italian peninsula; if, on the contrary, England interferes, the war will become a general European one, because Germany will not plunge into the war if told she will not be supported by England; and in this case Russia, too will remain neutral; but if England should either directly support Austria, or assist Germany in supporting her, then

who that has not forgotten with what indomitable energy Mexico was pursued; and who that understands the eager and impatient anxiety with which this Administration now awaits a pretext for "pitching into" Cuba, will believe for a moment that such a surrender of a great principle, that has been held sacred from the formation of our Constitution, would have been made to one of these weak and feeble Powers, that have no means of redressing a wrong, and why should it be made to France or any other Power on the globe, or to all combined?

I profess to be a man of peace, as long as peace can be maintained with honor; but I am for war, when the necessity arises, without stopping to weigh, or measure the size or strength of the adversary, and the more powerful that adversary may be, the less would I be disposed to yield.

My views on this question may be thus summed up. When one plants himself under the protecting wing of the American Eagle, which he has pledged and sworn to support and defend; when he enrolls his name upon the ample folds of the Stars and Stripes of this great American Union, he is free to go wherever the winds and waves may carry him: the eye of that eagle watches over his every step, that flag waves proudly over his head, whether he is upon land or upon water, in a palace or a dungeon; and the Power that dares to interfere with his personal liberty, whilst he is engaged in lawful enterprise, and not offending against the criminal or penal code of that Power, dishonors that eagle, and disgraces that flag to which he appeals for his deliverance, if it does not afford him prompt relief and redress.

I have thus, gentlemen, without confining myself to the particular form in which your questions are put, grouped them all into one, and have shown that I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed to the doctrine laid down by this Administration as the rule by which it is to be governed towards our adopted citizens—a doctrine that, until I read the letter of the Secretary, I did not suppose there could be found one man in this entire nation to assert.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

The Savannah *Republican*, June 11, says:

"The steamer *John G. Lawton*, which left this city yesterday afternoon for Parachuela, exploded her boiler between 6 and 7 o'clock, 18 miles above the city. Considering the number on board, the destruction of life is shocking.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown. We give such particulars as we have been able to gather, up to the hour of going to press.

Killed—Master Jas. Strohhart, of Savannah, who was blown into the marsh, and subsequently picked up and taken on board the *Excel*; died a few minutes afterwards.

Missing—The following is a list of the missing:

Capt. T. G. Keebler; John S. Montmollin, of this city, passenger; Washington Goette, of Barnwell District, S. C., passenger; Edward Grant, deck hand; a deak passanger, name unknown; John Williams, pilot; Joseph Stone, fireman; a deck hand, name unknown; a negro man belonging to Mr. G. Ormand, name unknown; waiter boy, John Robinson.

Injured—The following is a list of the scalded and injured: Miss G. Morrell, injured in her foot very badly; Mrs. Hindley, engineer's wife, very badly injured. Mr. H. J. Strobhart, very badly bruised and scalded, with several of his ribs broken; Mrs. E. F. Recker, severely bruised in the side; Mr. Augustus Ormand was blown amongst a clump of trees, where he was found, with one eye knocked out and the other very badly injured."

BARK CHARM BURNT.—The tow-boat *W. H Webb*, Captain NICKERSON, arrived yesterday morning, having on board the sails, rigging, one anchor and two chain cables, furniture, &c., of the bark *Charm*, Captain SLEEPER, from New-York, destroyed by fire at the head of Pass a l'Outre. Capt. SLEEPER also came up on the *Webb*, and furnishes us with the following particulars of the disaster: The bark was from New-York, with a cargo of 3,000 casks lime, consigned to Messrs. BRIGGS & BROTHERS, of this city, and arrived in Pass a l'Outre on Friday last. At 10 o'clock that night discovered that she was on fire in the hold, which shortly after broke out, but was suppressed, and every means taken to smother the fire. Thinking that the fire was sufficiently subdued to enable her to come up, she was taken in tow by the tow-boat *J. P. Whitney*; proceeded up to the head of the Pass, where the fire again burst forth through the deck; cast adrift from the tow and steered into the bank. The tow-boat *W. H. Webb*, Captain NICKERSON, hound up, arrived just in time to come alongside and take off what freight could he saved; and the flames increased so rapidly that the *Webb* was compelled to leave in a few minutes. Shortly after leaving, the bark was a mass of flames.

The *Charm* was built at Rockland, Me., and was owned by Captain SLEEPER and others; was six years old, 311 tons register, and valued at $12 0'0. She was partially insured in Boston.—*N. O. Bee, June 7.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1727, 1553, 1955, 1965, 1967, 1971, 1973, 1979, 1419, 1789, 1863, 1891, 2013, 1647, 1473, 257, 2039, 259. *Part II.*—Nos. 1776, 240, 2044, 1694, 98, 302, 2086, 1582, 1788, 4, 634, 468, 1736, 1924, 1956, 134, 1914, 572, 2000, 896, 260.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 225, 148, 366, 32, 138, 660, 467, 216, 292, 91, 245, 142, 690, 691, 692, 695, 696, 699, 700, 701, 702, 363, 125. *Part II.*—Nos. 678, 679, 664, 643, 680, 681, 687, 689, 456, 463, 635, 663, 642, 658, 686, 675.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 248, 1111, 1112, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1124, 1125, 877, 897. *Part II.*—Nos. 214, 295, 622, 699, 700, 984, 989, 879, 977, 597, 827, 908, 909, 1429, 1430, 22, 70, 611, 786, 847, 860, 1000, 1019, 1017, 1018.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 15.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Charles Wormes and John Reiga.*—An indictment for smuggling jewelry.

The United States vs. *Henry Wilson.*—An indictment for stealing five half dollars on board the steamer *Boston.*

The United States vs. *Levi F. Dean.*—An indictment for stealing wine on board the ship *David Hoadley.*

The United States vs. *John H. Mulgrove.*—An indictment for taking letters from the Post-office and taking drafts from them.

The United States vs. *Patrick McCaffray and James Tramor.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the ship *Constellation*

The United States vs. *William Watson and nine others.*—An indictment for a similar offence against ten of the crew of the ship *Skylark.*

John T. Prentice, fourth mate of the Russian frigate *General Admiral*, was brought up on a bench warrant for sentence under an indictment for smuggling, to which he had pleaded guilty. On application of his counsel, however, he was allowed to give bail for his appearance at the September Term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 14.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

THE GARDINER CLAIM.

The United States vs. *George C. Gardiner, &c. The United States* vs. *Thomas C. Fields, Public Administrator, &c.*—In these actions, which, as will be recollected, arose out of the effort of the Government to recover about $130,000 of the money paid for the autorions Gardiner claim and deposited by Gardiner in the United Stetes Life Insurance and Trust Company, a bill of revivor in the second action having been filed and taken *pro confesso*, a final decree was today entered by consent of all parties, deciding that the claim of Gardiner was void as to him were feanded in fraud, and the sum of $130 000 was directed to be paid to the plaintiffs, the Public Administrator receiving the interest which had accrued on the deposit and all other funds belonging to Gerdiner in the Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

McCready vs. *Atkins*; *Field* vs. *Ripley*; *Miller* vs. *New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Demurrers overruled with costs and liberty to answer, &c.

Sergeant, Assignee, &c. vs. *Smith*, (three cases;) *Hawley* vs. *Second American Building Association*; *United States Gutta Percha Company* vs. *Sawyer et al.*—Demurrers overruled with costs.

H. S. Weller vs. *Nassau Water Company.*—Judgment on demurrer for defendants, with costs.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

William Brand et. al. vs. *Augustine Ford*; *George H. Stuart et al.* vs. *Same.* Motion to discharge defendant from arrest denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John E. Cammeyer &c. vs. *Thomas A. Howland, &c.*—Order as modified granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

[Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff and Moncrief.

IMPORTANT TO INSURERS—WHEN DOES A TOTAL LOSS OCCUR?

Charles C. Duncan et al. vs. *The Great Western Insurance Co.*; *Crosby, Crocker & Co.* vs. *The New York Mutual Insurance Co.*—The parties to these suits are well known, and the questions involved extremely important. The two actions are based on precisely the same case and state of facts, the first being on a policy of $8,000 and the second for $10,000.

The defendants insured the ship *Adriana* for these amounts in March, 1856, for a voyage to San Francisco, Benecia, the Guano Islands and Havre, at 10 per cent. premium.

On April 24, 1856, one fourth Interest in the vessel was sold by some of the insurers to Kendall & Richardson, who had not joined in the insurance.

On the 16th and 18th of April, 1856, the *Adriana* sprung a bad leak, and on the 21st she was headed for the nearest port with the view of barely saving the lives of those on board. But it was not until the 4th of May that she actually sunk, after the crew had exhausted themselves with pumping, and were taken off by the brig *Elvira*. The plaintiffs presented proof of loss to defendants, and although many allegations of fraud, negligence, &c., were set up by defendants in bar of the claim, yet before trial they abandoned all opposition to three fourths of the claim, but refused to pay anything on the quarter sold to Kendall & Richardson. But the plaintiffs insisted that the vessel was really lost on the 18th or 19th of April, when she sprung the fatal leak, and that, as the sale to K. & R. was made on the 24th April, it was in reality void, and no interest attached the thing sold not being in existence.

Defendants claim that the ship was not lost until it actually went down on May 4.

On the trial, May 21, 1858, Justice Pierepont ruled that the loss took place on the day the leak commenced, and the Juries found a verdict for plaintiffs in the full amount in each case.

Defendants appealed to General Term and the case was argued to-day. Decision reserved.

For appelants, Mr. Evarts; for respondents, Messrs. W. C. Noyes and D. A. Hawkins.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Anna Carl, Administrator, &c., vs. *Henry Maitland.*—This is a new trial, granted under order of the Court above. The plaintiff recovered a verdict upon the former trial for $1,500.

The suit is brought under the well-known statute of 1847 and 1849, to recover damages for the death of Johann N. Karl, who was employed by the defendant, and who was killed, as the plaintiff alleges, through the carelessness of the defendant.

The evidence for plaintiff shows that Mr. Maillard, who keeps a store at No. 621 Broadway, running back to No. 160 Mercer-street. The defendant ordered his men to come in at the door in Mercer street. On March 12, 1856, the deceased returned from dinner to work and found the heck door ehnt. Just inside this door there was a hatchway, and when deceased opened the door the hatchway was open, and he fell down through two floors. He died in a few minutes. This much is admitted. But it is further claimed that the door was closed by Mr. Maillard's orders. On the former trial, John White, at the time of the accident a workmen in defendant's store, testified that this door was closed by order of the defendant, given through his father-in-law, but did not state that defendant *was present*, though he did not say that he was *not* present. On this account the General Term ordered a new trial. To-day the same witness testified explicitly that defendant *was* present. He further testified that defendant asked him to say that deceased lost his life in trying to jump over the hatchway, and he refused. The defendant, supposing afterwards that the witness would testify in this case, peremptorily discharged him.

The defendent claims that he was not present, and gave no orders to John White as above; also that deceased ought to have come in by 1 o'clock, and therefore was injured in consequence of his disobedience of orders. Also that the injury was caused by the unauthorized act of fellow-servants of the deceased.

Plaintiff responds that as deceased worked on piece-work (which is admitted), he was not required to return at 1 o'clock punctually; that defendant personally gave the orders which indirectly led to the accident, and that he was present when such orders were repented.

Mr. Brady moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that plaintiff's evidence failed to sustain her case on these points, but the Court denied the motion.

Defendant's witnesses testified that the deceased could not earn more than five or six dollars a week, on an average.

The testimony was closed to-day, and the case given to the jury, who will render a sealed verdict.

For plaintiff, Mr. E. J. Baach; for defendant, Mr. Jas. T. Brady.

Before Justice Slosson.

VERDICT AGAINST A CITY CONTRACTOR.

Florence Sullivan, &c., vs. *John L. Brown.*—This case, which is a suit to recover damages, laid at $5,000, for the death of a boy 5 years old, was closed to-day, after occupying two entire days. The facts were reported in yesterday's TIMES. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of $300.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

George H. Beyer vs. *Christian Schwartz.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Mooney vs. *Marks.*—Motion denied withuut costs.

Bostwick vs. *Cromwell.*—Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

Palmer vs. *Lodewick*; *Simonson* vs. *O'Hara*; *Leary* vs. *Roberts.*—Cases settled.

Before Judge Daly.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Daniel Buhler vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—This was an action to recover $10,000 damages against the City for injuries to property and loss of business occasioned by the extension and repairing of New Bowery in 1856. It was alleged by the plaintiff that his premises, corner of Madison-street and Bowery, were greatly injured by excavation, so much so that he had to remove his buildings, and that, in consequence the roof, his loss was great; but that after removing his buildings then located thereon, and erecting others for commercial business, which was some time in March, 1857, still the repairing on the said New Bowery was not completed as it should have been, but remained unfinished and in such a condition that plaintiff's business was wholly interrupted, and he could not go on with it until August, 1858, at which time the said street was graded, pavad and completed.

The answer denied all the allegations in the complaint.

The plaintiff called several witnesses to show the condition of the street complained of at the period allegad, some of whom testified that it was in such a condition that they closed their places of business wholly, and patiently awaited its completion.

Among other witnesses, Mr. James Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brothers, was called for this purpose. His examination caused great merriment in Court. He was called and examined as to the condition of the New-Bowery during the period referred to, and was quite too positive that it was in a "*very bad condition*," to suit Mr. Busteed, the Corporation counsel. After he had repeated the statement three times, Mr. Busteed, in a caustic style, suggested that it was unnecessary to repeat the answer again, as the jury would believe him on the first assertion.

At length the witness was handed over to Mr. Busteed for cross examination. Being particularly desirous to remove the impression on the minds of the jury that the street was in a bad condition, he began by asking Mr. Harper if he, too, as his business was on Franklin-square, was compelled to give up business in that year, on account of the repairs, &c., complained of? Mr. Harper stated that he was not, because his firm received and delivered their goods in the rear of their building.

Mr. Busteed—Mr. Harper, why were you laid you go back and forth up and down town?

Mr. Harper—By Franklin and Cliff streets—New-Bowery was *very bad*. Mr. Busteed, vary bad.

Mr. Busteed—Mr. Harper, you need not tell us that again, we have been told thet enough; this is the eight or ninth time. You said Franklin and Cliff streets were your usual route?

Mr. Harper—I did; it was a difficult matter to take any route; the condition of New-Bowery was very bad, Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed—(nonplussed)—Mr. Harper, I tell you I have heard enough about the condition of that street. I understand you to say you passed the whole route of that street constantly in the transection of your business?

Mr. Harper—Oh, no, I said we continued to do business notwithstanding the condition of the street: it was very bad, Mr. Busteed, *very bad, indeed.* [Great laughter in Court, and Mr. Busteed compelled to join.]

Mr. Busteed—Mr. Harper, what route did you usually take yourself, privately, in going to and fro?

Mr. Harper—I usually went by way of Cliff-street, the same route our business took; the other way was *very bad*, Mr. Busteed, *bad, very bad, indeed.* [Renewed laughter, and obvious discomfiture of the Corporation Counsel.]

Mr. Busteed.—Mr. Harper, how often did you go by way of New-Bowery?

Mr. Harper.—It was a very unusual thing that I went that way at all; it was in a very bad condition, Mr. Busteed; I assure you, it was in a *very* bad condition, very. [Audible laughter.]

Mr. Busteed,—How often did you go by New-Bowery, Mr. Harper?

Mr. Harper.—I waded through that street some six times, perhaps, Mr. Busteed—often enough to see that it was very bad; very bad, Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed.—(Despairing and anxious to get out of hard hands,) Mr. Harper, it is your solemn opinion, then, that New-Bowery, during the period in question, was in a *very bad condition?*

Mr. Harper—I do beg to assure you, Mr. Busteed, that it was in a very bad condition—very bad—insufferably bad, Mr. Busteed.

This last question and the response ended the examination of the grave Ex-Mayor, Mr. Harper, and "brought down the house," Court, counsel and jury joining.

During the whole of the examination the witness maintained an imperturbable gravity, not appearing to observe that his replies were at all annoying to the counsel or in the least amusing. As he left the Court-room, however, he stopped and had a private laugh with the learned gentleman.

After partially concluding the examination of the plaintiff, who was the next witness, it was found that the care would consume much time in its trial, and by agreement of counsel and consent of the Court, the case was sent befors Philo T. Ruggles as Referee, for examination and report.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jacques Waltzing vs. *Joseph Strebel.*—This was an action to recover $500 worth of personal property from the defendant, who was an emigrant boarding-house keeper, and who, it is alleged, seized the plaintiff's goods wrongfully for the payment of an exorbitant board bill. The plaintiff was a raw German, just arrived.

The defence was that the property was taken under a boarding-house lien for a just debt, that it was valid in law, and was therefore proper. Case is still on.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

M. VANIWAVEREN & SONS,
HILLEGAM, NEAR HAARLEM, HOLLAND.
New catalogues of the finest, choicest bulbs from the above celebrated nursery, received and to be had on application to, and orders received by, R. W. BURLAGE, No. 36 Beaver st., New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MISS F. A. SMITH, formerly at Genin's Bazaar, whose excellent reputation in dress making is so extensively known, is now executing all orders in that department to the entire satisfaction of her customers. Moderate prices, elegant fits, and punctuality guaranteed to all patrons No. 123 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. 46 Kilby-st., Boston.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

EARTHENWARE.—WHITE GRANITE AND common, an excellent assortment, just landing, and for sale in lots to suit buyers, at lowest figures, by WILSON & BRAINE, No. 160 Pearl st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
O. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A LOW pressure beam engine, 24-inch aylinder, 6-foot stroke. L. B. WARD, 10th-av., corner 50th-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 122 Broadway, corner of John-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY'S
ONE PRICE
CASH RETAIL HOUSE.

LACES.
RIBBONS, and
EMBROIDERIES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

57 AND 59 CATHERINE-STREET. 57 AND 59

HENRY B. CLAPP & CO.,
are now offering
An immense assortment of
NEW MANTILLAS,
Of the Latest Parisian styles,
1,000 LACE AND POMPINETS MANTELS,
At $2 50.
800 LACE AND POMPINETS MANTELS,
At $3.
1,000 SOLID SILK MANTELS,
From $3 to $5.
1,500 SILK AND LACE MANTELS,
From $4 to $6.
500 FRENCH LACE FLOUNCED MANTELS,
From $5 to $10.
MANTILLAS
In every variety of stylee
From $2 50 to $15.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
1,000 ladies straw bonnets 10c. to 12c.
2,000 ladies' straw bonnets 25s. to 37c.
3,000 fine straw bonnets 50 to 75c.
1,000 Shaker hoods, all sizes. 25c.
2,500 Leghorn Bloomers, at KINZEY'S, 25c. to 31c.
2,000 Infants' and Boys' English dunstables, 75c. to $1.
3,000 Men and Boys' hats, all styles, 26c. to 75c.
AT KINZEY'S.
80,000 yards of the cheapest
Ribbons in the City.
1,000 Parasols, all colors from auction, 50c.
1,500 Parasols 62c., 75c., 87c., 94c., $1.
SILK MITTS AT KINZEY'S.
3,000 pairs silk mitts, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,500 pairs very rich silk mitts, all styles.
MANTILLAS.
1,000 mantillas, 75c., $1, $1 50.
1,500 silk and lace mantillas, $2, $2 50, $3.
500 white muslin mantillas, $1 25.
10,000 yards mantilla laces, all styles.
AT KINZEY'S.
2,000 rich lace collars (worth 50c.) for 12½c.
3,000 rich Swiss collars, 25c., 31c., 37c.
1,000 pairs rich trimmed undersleeves, 50c.
2,000 Swiss and jaconet bands, 12c. to 37c.
3,000 rich fans, French, Spanish and Chinese.
At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS
at
HORTON & SONS,
No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn
We hear the ladies remark over and over again daily, that there is not as large and desirable an assortment in all Broadway.
RICH PARIS BAREGE ROBES.
RICH PARIS GRENADINE ROBES,
PARIS ORGANDY ROBES,
RICH CHINTZ ORGANDIES,
RICH PARIS BAREGES,
PARIS PRINTED JACONETS,
PARIS PRINTED ORANDIES, &c. &c.
All selling at less than the usual price. Ladies of New-York and vicinity are invited to give us a call. All goods promptly delivered. HORTON & SONS.

LACE MANTILLAS! SHAWLS!
HORTON & SONS
Have been obliged, on account of the large increase of trade in the above department, to throw open the whole of their
IMMENSE SECOND FLOOR
for the proper exhibition of the same.
SILK MANTILLAS,
BAREGE MANTILLAS,
SACS,
RAGLANS,
SHAWLS, &c.
In fact, every Novelty; and if we cannot show a more desirable assortment, a better and more stylish garment for less than Broadway prices—don't buy.
HORTON & SONS.
No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.
We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer
FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
FINE FRENCH LACE POINTS,
below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from 75 to 300 francs in Paris.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
are now offering the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES, and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley Place.

MANTILLAS: MANTILLAS!!
We will open this morning,
250 RICH SILK AND LACE, new styles, $t,
Worth $6.
200 ALL SILK VERY RICH, at $5 50,
Worth $8
150 ELEGANT SILK, WITH DEEP FLOUNCES, $6 50,
Worth $9.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 291 Bowery.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.
Also, Jeans and Drills for Boys' Summer Wear.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
In Camillas, Mohair, Poplin,
Checks, Crossovers and Plaids.
A great variety of Styles and Colors,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling suits made to order at short notice.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
Tasker's imported Flowers, Feathers,
and Toilet Favorites are as usual full
of attractive interest.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.—S. H. DOUGHTY HAS REMOVED from No. 28 to the New Store, No. 22 John-st., near Broadway, where he will continue the manufacture of the WOVEN EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRT, which is the lightest, neatest and most durable Skirt in the market. The springs are woven in the tape in looms invented for that purpose, and cannot rip or tear out. Wherever introduced, it is fast superseding all other kinds. The best possible proof of its superiority is the fact that other manufacturers have attempted to imitate this Skirt, by having tapes made with loops or openings to insert the springs afterward; but the goods produced by this method are very much inferior, being loose on the spring, and liable to give way and slide from their places, whereas the genuine woven Skirt is made from two cord-twisted thread, and embraces the spring tightly, and it is absolutely impossible for it to give way.

Dealers will consult the interests of their customers by buying none but the genuine and original. Every Skirt is made under the supervision of the inventor, and stamped "THE WOVEN SKIRT" (patent applied for,) which is my TRADE-MARK. The fact that I first introduced the Skirt by that name is well known. The springs used will always be the very best that can be procured, and the strictest attention paid to each department of the manufacture.

My facilities for manufacturing being greatly increased, I hope to be able to fill all orders promptly, having my own steam-engine and braiding machines, and importing my steel direct.

I shall keep on hand, as heretofore, the best stock of all kinds of Skirt Materials to be found in the market, which business is original with me, as well as an assortment of other styles of Skirts, and a select stock of fine quality Leather Belts—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for NET CASH.

I would solicit an examination of my stock by first-class trade. S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 John-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rnber gloves and mits. They are an excellent protection in riding, driving, fishing, hunting, gardening, or any exposure that soils or discolors the hands; are impervious to water, and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 38 John-st., New-York, dealers in every variety of rubber goods.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!—200 DOZEN ladies' and children's skirts opened this morning, at FOSTER'S, No 439 Broadway. By the dozen or singly. Misses' skirts, 25 cents to 10s.; ladies', 62 cents to $4 each. Mrs. F gives her personal attention to making up skirts to order. Ladies desiring outfits will find this a reliable establishment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN skirts, skirts with patent fastenings; 12 springs $1 31. 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $9 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. O. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

A SUMMER SPRING MATTRESS—UNEqualed for ease, comfort and durability; children's and cottage bedsteads, cribs, &c, in great variety and new styles: hair mattresses, cheap and good, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WESTERN farming lands, all kinds of dry goods or real estate. For a desirable trade, some cash would be paid. The parties are responsible, and any communications will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 3,683, New-York Post-Office.

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FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 122 Broadway, corner of John-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
Is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sounding-boards and every other part of the instrument from this strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$165, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.
A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st.,
have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their
NEW SCALE,
which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

$200 7-OCTAVE PISNO FORTE, richly finished, with round corners, carved moldings, grand parlor scale, over-braced, diagonal bar, elegantly lined with satin-wood and white holly, fluted keys, best City makers, sweet rich tone, new six weeks ago, makers' full warrantee, bought for shipping, &c. Apply at BATTERSON'S Furniture Packing Establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th st., after 7 A. M., for three days.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $260. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the first makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HARPS—REMOVAL.—R. & L. LEWIS, MANUfacturers, beg to inform their friends and the profession that they have removed their harp warerooms to No. 654 Broadway, Double-action harps from $300 up. Harps repaired.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FINE TONED Hallett, Davis & Co. new 6½-octave piano-forte; will be sold low for cash. Call at No. 48 Wooster-st.

A SPLENDID PIANOFORTE, AT A GREAT bargain, new and perfect in every respect, warranted, and a great chauce for a cash customer, at No. 155 West Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place. } PIANOS at $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225 and upwards.

WANTED—SEVERAL BOYS FOR TRINITY Choir; ages from nine to fourteen. Salaries liberal. None need apply who have not had some experience in reading music. Address "L. P.," Box No. 177, *Times* Office, gi

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FAVORITE FARCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOWERY THEATRE—ONE-EYED SAUL—OUR GAL—CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TIME TRIES ALL—BARNEY THE BARON.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—METROPOLITAN CIRCUS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, heuce for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, June 18, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Manchester*, from Queenstown on the 3d inst., brings us dates not so late as those received from the *Europa* at Halifax, but furnishes additional details. From papers thus received, and from our files by the *North Briton*, at Quebec, and the *Europa*, we derive highly interesting information regarding the progress of the war and the state of Europe.

By the arrival of the bark *Ann Elizabeth*, from Rosario, we learn from Captain NORGRAVE that, when he passed Buenos Ayres, May 12, there was a continued firing of gune, and supposed it to he a battle between the Paraguayans and Buenos Ayreans, as when he left Rosario a hint was given him to that effect. This, however, is probably a mistake, as by our latest advices from Buenos Ayres direct, we learn that there was a prospect that hostilities would be postponed for some time.

A serious trouble has arisen in Newark, N. J. between the authorities of the Trinity Church (Episcopal) and the citizens. Permission has been granted to the church by the Common Council to build an addition to their church edifice on the public Park. The citizens object to any such disposition of the property, and under the lead of several of the most prominent among them, last evening cut down a fence which had been erected by the church preparatory to commencing to build. A squad of police was called out, but they did not arrive on the ground until after the demolition had been accomplished. Much excitement exists, and more serious trouble is anticipated to-day.

The Toronto papers publish a correspondence which has passed between Mr. JOSEPH LEE, President of the Shakespeare Club, of Canada, and J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., the Shakespearean commentator, in reference to a proposed tri-centenary celebration in honor of SHAKESPEARE. Mr. COLLIER, in reply to an invitation to take part in the celebration, excuses himself on the plea of advanced age.

A train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was run into by a train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road yesterday at Rocheater, Penn., and some dozen persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The steamers *Endeavor* and *Gazelle*, lying at the dock at Pittsburgh, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Neither boat had any freight on board.

The officers and crew of the bark *Orion* were yesterday surrendered to the custody of the United States Marshal. The *Orion* was owned by H. P. VIRINO, a shipping and commission merchant of this City, by whom she was chartered, in December last, to J. F. DE MIRANDA for a trading voyage of eight months to the west coast of Africa. Mr. VIRINO states that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, she was engaged in a legitimate voyage. A list of her cargo, with a statement of the officers by whom she was brought home, is published elsewhere in the TIMES of this morning.

The Board of Education, after full debate, resolved, last night, by a vote of 25 to 16, to adopt the report of the Committee appointed some time since to consider the propriety of drafting a by-law asserting the authority of the Board to insist on making all the Public Schools in the City assume, as a part of the daily routine, the reading of the Scriptures. Henceforth, therefore, the teachers in the Public Schools must either read the Bible to their scholars, or go without their salaries.

According to the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration, 2,270 emigrants arrived at this port during the last week, making a total for the year of 31,176. The balance sheet shows that $4,594 42 are on hand. The Quarantine Commissioners sent in a communication stating that the Floating Hospital was nearly in readiness. They desired to know whether the Commissioners of Emigration would take charge of it. The communication was referred to the Committee of the Board to inquire into the liability of the Board for the expenses which might be incurred in keeping up the Hospital. The Quarantine Commissioners accepted the proposal of the Commissioners of Emigration to take all patients but those afflicted with contagious diseases into the Ward's Island institution. Mr. DEVLIN stated that the Street Commissioners of Stapleton had no right to open the proposed street through Quarantine ground.

The Academy of Medicine held its regular meeting last evening. Dr. ISAACS read a valuable paper on that rare disease that principally manifests itself in a milky appearance of the excretion from the kidneys. He detailed two cases that had come under his observation, but declined, from the paucity of accurately noted facts hitherto accumulated on the subject, to give any theory of his own as to the cause or cure of the disease. Dr. HARRIS followed, with a continuation of his paper upon Quarantine—especially its value in preventing yellow fever.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral*, yesterday proceeded from her moorings in the North River to the Lower Bay, where she awaits the arrival of her officers and passengers. She will leave today for Charbourg, at which place she touches on her way to Cronatadt.

The trotting-match at the Eclipse Course, yesterday, between *Mountain Boy* and *Prince*, for a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, and $750 added by the Union Association, two mile heats, was won by the former. *Native American* was to have run, but has was not in good condition, and his owner paid forfeit. Time, 5:26 and 5:29½.

A suit brought against the City to recover damages laid at $10,000, for negligence in the conduct of opening the New Bowery, was brought to trial yesterday, in the Common Pleas. Ex-Mayor HARPER was one of the witnesses examined, and the report of his testimony, which will be found in another column, is good enough to be put in the legal facetiæ in the Editor's Drawer of *Harper's Magazine*.

The jury in the case of JAMES GLASS, on the third trial for the murder of RICHARD OWENS, in Elm-street, in January last, (two previous juries having disagreed,) retired yesterday afternoon, after a charge from the Court, and returned last night about 10 o'clock, with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The New-York Light Guard gave a handsome entertainment to the Milwaukee Light Guard last night, at their armory in Lafayette Hall, Broadway. It was quite an imposing affair.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD, ELIZA JOHNSON, an old woman, was convicted of an assault on Miss VALENTINE, in Broadway, robbing her of her breastpin. She was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. HENRY C. BEST, charged with forging promissory notes, against whom there were two indictments, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. ROBERT HUNES pleaded guilty to forgery and was remanded. ANN MURPHY was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50 for larceny. JAMES MCINTYRE pleaded guilty of an attempt to rob, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. JOHN MYERS pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering his wife on June 5. His trial was set down for Monday. JOHN GARVEY pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was indicted, with ELLEN SHEEHAN, charged with robbing a United States sailor, one of the capturers of the *Echo*, of $500 and a watch. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50—his complicity in the affair being slight, according to the evidence. ELLEN SHEEHAN then pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The live stock markets are decidedly dull this week. The unusual supply of superior strawberries, at low prices, materially affects the demand for beef. People eat strawberries three times a day at least. Meats hang in the butchers' stalls uncalled for until past a selling condition. Notwithstanding the small demand the receipts of live animals have been fully up to the yearly average. The receipts of beef cattle for yesterday's market reached 3,632, but though the prices declined from ½c.@1½c. ℔ lb. for the estimated decreased weight, there were 300 or more bullocks unsold last evening. The attention of the authorities is called to the fact that Sunday sales of bullocks still continue at the cattle yards. Cows and veal calves are greatly in excess of the demand and sell at much lower rates. Sheep and lambs have arrived in great numbers, 10,143 for the week, and sell much lower. Swine are also in excess, and a shade lower in price.

Yesterday, Cotton improved ¼c. ℔ lb., with sales of 2,700 bales, including 1,400 bales, *in transitu*. The trade in Breadstuffs was quite moderate. Prices of Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Grain favored buyers. Pork was more active, but was cheaper. Lard and Beef were in slack request. Coffee and Sugars were more sought after. Hides and Sole Leather were in fair demand. The movements in Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hops and Seeds were restricted. Metals were generally very moderately dealt in. Molasses, Rice and Teas were quiet. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 606.

Free Ships and Free Goods.

Something of a squabble has been raised in the Press over the question, how far the covenants of the Paris Treaty of 1856, on the subject of maritime law, will be held by belligerent Powers, parties to that Treaty, to extend their benefits to the Powers not represented at the Congress of Paris, nor afterwards aggregated by their own act, to the national agreements thereby formed and put in force. Spain, Mexico, the Central American States, and the United States, alone withheld their assent to these agreements, specifically on their refusal to admit the abolition of privateering. Our own Government, in a State paper written by Mr. MARCY, and quoted from one end of the world to the other as a luminous and consistent exposition of the whole theme, insisted upon it as a condition precedent to the suppression of privateering that the right of seizing private property at sea should be abolished in time of war, as it has been abolished on shore. Principally through the opposition of Great Britain this condition was declined, and on the point of privateering we stand as we did before. Not so, however, the Powers parties to the Treaty. These Powers, notwithstanding their proviso affording the benefits of the Treaty of Paris only to those who accept its obligations, have solemnly declared that Privateering is and shall remain abolished. It may well be doubted whether they would attempt to revive the practice even in case of a conflict with America. The doctrine that the flag covers the goods they have in like manner fully declared. Great objections were made to this declaration by a large party in England not yet willing to surrender the old English claim to supremacy on the ocean. It has now become, however, a part of the law of nations; and its establishment is simply the triumph of a policy maintained for years by France, adopted by the United States, sanctioned by our treaty with France in 1790, and resisted only by Great Britain.

In the present state of the relations between France and Great Britain, it would seem to be by no means improbable that a separate convention might be concluded between France and our own Government, by which we should resign the barbaric and odious right of privateering, and France affirm our principle of the sanctity of private property on the high seas.

The humane spirit in which the Emperor NAPOLEON is prosecuting his Italian campaign, gives us great reason to suppose that such a proposition, if made by our Government, would meet with a favorable response. If Mr. BUCHANAN really wishes to make his mark on the policy of his times, he will avail himself of this opportunity. Should he be happy enough to accomplish so peacefully brilliant a revolution, posterity may well forgive him the rigmarole he has talked and written about Cuba: and the miserable way in which he has trifled with the opening years of his Administration.

The Croakers and the Crops.

Maryland, which sends us in the Winter her incomparable canvas-back ducks, (incomparable, that is, out of the Kingdom of Cashmere,) favors us now and then in the Summer with *canards* less digestible and less delicious. One of these came to us the other day in the shape of a story of frogs. There is a boy in Baltimore, it seems, who has lived for several years with a frog in his throat, and was only relieved of the batrachian intruder the other day, by a brilliant effort of the surgical art. The story is a good story, and suitable to the season, as combining the qualities of moisture, coolness and vivacity. But the Baltimoreans must not flatter themselves that there is anything very remarkable in this experience. We have here in New-York, on Wall-street and at the Corn Exchange, large numbers, not of boys, but of grown men, portly and well-to-do, in the outward appearance, yet inwardly very frog-ponds of croaking despair. The only particularity worth noting in the legend from Maryland, is the certainly singular circumstance that the Baltimore boy has been delivered of his frog.

Our croakers are not merely beyond the help of medical skill. They cling to the hoarse inhabitants of their hearts with a passionate affection, and croaking has become to them so truly a second nature that they would infallibly die were a single lark-like note of hope and promise to issue from their vocal organs.

The recent heavy frost which came upon us so suddenly, and nipped the rosy fingers of June with such unwonted vehemence, has been a theme of exquisite satisfaction to these gurgling prophets of ill. The stories which came in to us, from all quarters of the West, of damage and disaster, were caught up by them, echoed, and re-echoed, till one would have supposed the dark days of 1795 returned upon us, when the sheep were frozen to death on the English downs in the middle of June, and the harvests killed over half the world.

In point of fact, it now begins to appear, as we suggested at the height of this calamitous chorus, that the mischief really done by the June frosts, of which so much has been said, is neither very widespread nor at all irreparable. Farmers of intelligence and experience did not need to be told, from the first, that had the prostration of the growing crops been as severe as it was stated to be, the season was still not too far advanced for profitable replanting; and the great body of dealers in cereals and breadstuffs never for a moment wavered under the influence of the abortive panic.

The most biting effects of the disaster appear now to have been confined to a small region of our own State, and to the upper part of Wisconsin. In Canada, Illinois and Northern Ohio it is even an open question whether the harvest will not on the whole be improved by this sharp "counterblast to the flies." In the actual uncertainty of affairs abroad, anything like a positive disaster overtaking our American agriculture would have been a misfortune to the whole world. We may, therefore, honestly rejoice that the prospects of our Western country are still such as to promise us a busy season of widely-developed and remunerative commercial activity.

What Will They Do With It?

The steamer *Falcon*, refitted into a Floating Hospital, as we have already said, is almost ready for use. But when she is completed what will the Commissioners of Quarantine do with her? This is the imperative Quarantine question of the hour. Will they moor her under the shore of Staten Island? That would be only to transfer a pest-house from the leeward coast of the Island to some cove on the windward side, thereby gravely increasing the risk of the communication of yellow fever to the people who rejoice in the villas and cottages of our beautiful island suburb. Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, has already notified the Commissioners that if the *Falcon* is anchored near the Kings County coast, the Board of Health will feel constrained to treat her as a nuisance. The yellow fever that ravaged Brooklyn two years ago came from vessels anchored in Gravesend Bay, and there is no anchorage along that whole shore where a Floating Yellow Fever Hospital would not be just as dangerous to Long Island as in Gravesend Bay; the southwesterly wind prevailing during the entire Summer. The Commissioners cannot take their *Falcon* into the Horse Shoe, for there New-Jersey would meet them as fiercely as at Sandy Hook. It is easy then to see what they will *not* do with their Steam-Quarantine. Nothing remains then but to moor her well off shore in the Lower Bay, where, owing to the heavy swell, vessels cannot discharge their cargoes into lighters more than two-thirds of the time. We shall await the issue of this experiment with profound interest; if after a year's trial it is settled that the *Falcon* will lie so quietly in the Lower Bay that the wretched inmates of her wards will be as free from the deadly nausea of sea sickness as if she were safely grounded within the Castleton inclosure, then the Quarantine question may be pronounced settled. A fleet of floating hospitals may be moored in the Bay at once; we may snap our fingers at New-Jersey and save the quarter of a million which the Empire State would gladly have given for the water-melon patch owned by that sovereign commonwealth on the Hook.

By the terms of that section of the Appropriation bill under which the Quarantine Commissioners are making their effort at once to relieve Staten Island, and provide a temporary floating-hospital, so soon as they have completed their arrangements, the Commissioners of Emigration are to be notified, and are thereupon to cease sending the sick to Castleton. Now, the *Falcon* has been fitted to accommodate forty yellow-fever patients on her upper deck. Her lower deck is indeed left open, and if it were to be occupied as a ward, the accommodation would be sufficient for one hundred and seventy-five patients. But, as we understand, it is not the intention of the Commissioners to put any patients below the upper deck, for, with forty yellow-fever patients overhead, it would be impossible to save the ship from becoming utterly infected—a terrible centre and source of disease, instead of a place for its cure—a *Morgue*, instead of a hospital—unless the deck below were left open to the freest ventilation. The Commissioners of Emigration are already growing serious over the question what they shall do with the *Falcon*, after she is moored and made over to them. There are seldom more than forty yellow-fever patients in the Marine Hospital at once, so that, with anything like the good fortune of last Summer, the accommodations now provided would be found ample for the present. But where shall the clothes of the sick and their bedding be washed? The *Falcon* cannot afford room for this process, and the managers will probably be driven to purifying all these *fumites*, "so as by fire," on the iron scow moored alongside. But the ill may die, and in that contingency what shall be done? Is the yellow-fever cemetery to be continued on the hill back of Castleton? Will the anxious Long Islanders permit such burials on their highlands among the residences that dot their water-front from Bath to Brooklyn? Shall Barren Island become the Golgotha of Quarantine, or must the hapless victims of the pestilence be left to find a "wide and wandering grave" in the mid-sea? If silence in regard to this subject would obviate a single one of the difficulties in which the Commissioners of Quarantine and Emigration now find themselves involved, we should have nothing to say on the matter; but silence as to the *Falcon* and her future will avail little in the presence of the main question—"What will they do with it?" Meanwhile we trust that Governor MORGAN maintains a plenipotentiary at the Court of Trenton, and that at the opening of the next session of the Legislature his message will announce that New-Jersey at last consents to surrender Sandy Hook. There is not, we are convinced, a tax-payer in the State who will wince at the highest figure that we may be asked to pay for this one natural, fit and proper Quarantine-ground of the great Northern harbor.

OUR RETURNED MINISTER FROM SPAIN.—If Mr. BUCHANAN has been cherishing any lingering expectation—any hope against hope—that during either his official or natural life he would see his celebrated Ostend Book of Prophecy converted into veritable history, the return of Mr. DODGE from Madrid must have disabused his mind of all such pleasant illusions. Mr. DODGE has not spent four years in the Spanish capital for nothing. We refer, in this remark, to the information he has accumulated, and by no means to his progress in the matter of Cuban acquisition. He has looked carefully about him, and thoroughly learned the views of the Spanish Government. Though, perhaps, not a brilliant diplomatist, like the belligerent SOULE, Mr. DODGE is clear-headed and sensible. He is, in short, a cool business man. We state this on good authority, and with the full recollection of the fact that he is an Iowa politician, and that his personal designation is CÆSAR AUGUSTUS. If Cuba could be bought, many a worse dealer might have been sent to drive the bargain. Well, what does he tell Mr. BUCHANAN? Simply, that no treasure can buy the much-coveted isle, and that any proposition for its purchase would be regarded by the Spaniards as an indignity. Everybody else knew all this before; and now let us hope that the President knows it also.

Is it too much to hope that henceforth our Government will direct its attention, so far as the foreign relations of the country are concerned, to objects of a feasible character? Mexico offers abundant scope for the exercise of a wise and vigorous statesmanship. Not, indeed, that we should purchase her territory, at five times its value, with money which we can ill spare, or that, as in 1847, we should buy and pay for what we had already conquered. Neither war, nor territorial acquisition, should be our future policy in regard to the neighboring Republic. Without indignity, or aggression, or offence to national pride, we have it in our power to make Mexico eminently beneficial to us, while at the same time we shall be rendering to her the highest possible service. The day may come when Cuba will be ours. The hour has come when it is our interest, no less than our duty, to lead Mexico to stability, order and good government.

Dickens upon Dickens.

That pet of petty periodicals, the *Household Words*, ceased, with its issue of the 28th ultimo, its nine years' existence. Mr. DICKENS appends to the closing number a valedictory, in which he declares that he knew it could not be otherwise; that notwithstanding the intervention of the law, and the fact that the proprietary rights of others must be affected by his determination, his will to extinguish the periodical could not be balked. He accordingly felicitates himself upon the final triumph of his plans. It is perhaps worthy of note that this triumph was only secured by a wanton sacrifice of property on his own part, in order to injure the property of others; thus affording him nothing more than the very questionable victory which any man may earn who will set fire to his own palace in order to destroy his neighbor's hut. The interest of Mr. DICKENS in the concern was large, that of his publishers small. The apportionment of credit, however, connected with the transaction, must, we fear, be measured in the inverse ratio.

Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, whose story we gave the other day, are sufficiently well known to the reading world to make their statements worthy of belief. They furnish a remarkable explanation of the difficulty which has ended in this remarkable catastrophe. Just one year ago, Mr. DICKENS issued a most ill-judged manifesto touching his domestic relations, which provoked much comment at the time, and that not of a uniformly favorable character. After inserting this manifesto in the daily papers, where alone any precedent could be pleaded for its publication, he made room for it in the *Household Words*. Shortly afterward his publishers were surprised to discover a growing coolness in his personal intercourse with themselves, with whom he had for twenty years entertained the most confidential relations; and sought in vain to extract an explanation. It was not afforded until late in the ensuing Autumn, when Mr. DICKENS requested a meeting of the proprietors of the *Household Words* to be called. At that meeting Mr. JOHN FORSTER, the distinguished editor of the London *Examiner*, appeared as his proxy, and insisted upon the extinction of the periodical at the close of the current volume. When questioned as to the reasons for this unexpected measure, he stated that it was the resolution of Mr. DICKENS to discontinue all further business relations with Messrs BRADBURY & EVANS, on the sole ground that they had not voluntarily inserted his "domestic difficulties" card in *Punch!* Mr. DICKENS admitted that he had not hinted any desire that this should be done, and took occasion to bear witness to the unvariable liberality and integrity of his late publishers, but so grievous and insufferable was the wrong done him by their neglect to print his tragic manifesto among the buffooneries of a comic miscellany, that he could no longer maintain any cordial intercourse with them. Unable to persuade themselves that this was indeed the sole apple of discord between them, the printers begged for further revelations; but nothing more was to be had. Mr. FORSTER declared the point stated to be the one on which alone his principal was acting. Whimsical and arbitrary as the demand was, there was no resisting it. The magazine was advertised for sale; Mr. DICKENS coined its express image into the new form of *All the Year Round* and issued this *rifaccimento*, while its prototype lay gasping. The interposition of his old friend the Court of Chancery only afforded him an additional stimulus to victory, and he has finally slain the object of his persistent animosity.

The history thus terminated will hardly enhance the reputation of Mr. DICKENS. Unlike the plots which he so cunningly devises for his most interesting novels, it brings out into high relief only the worst and weakest traits of the hero's character, presenting him in the odious light of a malicious persecutor of old friends under the control of the absurdest of caprices; and after showing him urged by a ludicrously exaggerated fit of purely egotistical passion to the most shameful extremes of legal violence, exhibits him at the end engaged in executing a sort of Hugh and Dennis "No-Popery" dance of delight over his discreditable victory. Such displays are infinitely to be regretted, not more for the sake of the author himself, whom they must bring into disrepute, than for the sake of the public at large. The kindliness, humanity, and generous purpose which have heretofore recommended Mr. DICKENS' works to the popular favor, must be in a measure tarnished by these ill breathings of an unwholesome temper. Confidence in the author's sincerity is an essential element in the moral charm of such writings as those with which Mr. DICKENS has instructed and amused so many thousands of the living generation. He has made himself in a special manner the literary apostle of all the sweet humanities of private life. The whole tenor of his stories has been systematically just and generous; their spirit has been the spirit that thinks no evil willingly, and does as little as human frailty will allow. But the most engaging and persuasive notes of the *Christmas Carol* must lose something of their power if the singer is to be identified in the popular imagination rather with the odious Gruff and the vexatious Tackleton, than with the genial tenderness of Dot Peeryblugle. Of what avail with the mass of men will it be that the writer preaches charity from man to man; forbearance with the foibles of our friends; gentleness to endure them and consideration to veil them from the harsh public eye, if all the while the man himself—the soul within this eloquent voice—maintains by word and deed the righteousness of legal persecution and the decency of domestic strife, brings his own quarrels with his own wife vehemently upon the streets, and exults in type over the prostration of an enterprise conducted by men who had been for years his close and personal friends?

The merits of the Dickens controversy with Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS have nothing to do with the condemnation which every rightly-constituted mind, we think, must pass upon the manner in which it has been prosecuted, and the tone with which it has been published to the world. Such a controversy, involving such a man, may justly be said, indeed, to have no merits at all, and to be incapable of any.

POLITICAL LETTERS.—There is a rumor afloat that the Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, at present Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Treasury, intends very soon to write a letter to a friend, on the Slavery question, which letter, by accident or otherwise, the writer and everybody else expects will get into the papers. We doubt the whole story. Mr. COBB certainly is wiser than to meddle with pen and ink. He is old enough too to know that letters are fatal. Many a tall and goodly politician has been felled to the earth by the recoil of an epistolary discharge. Speech may be of silver; silence is certainly golden; but the black and white of a presidential aspirant's manuscript is ever a deadly poison to the writer's hope. Let Mr. COBB keep his steel pen out of the ink. He will else ruin whatever prospects he may have in 1860, and seriously imperil his chances for 1864.

The distinguished Georgian should consider that if he writes at all he must not go counter to public feeling at the South; and how difficult, not to say impossible, it would be to do this, without at the same time running athwart the tenor of those letters he wrote sustaining ROBERT J. WALKER as Governor of Kansas, no one knows better than himself.

Mr. COBB'S prospects at Charleston are not, perhaps, flattering; yet for that very reason they may be really good. If the Convention should find itself compelled, as has repeatedly happened, and as is likely to happen again, to fall back upon the second rank of aspirants, he may stand as well as any. Doubtless like every other prolific patriot, his brain is hurst ing with doctrines. But let him deny himself the pleasure of utterance. Nothing he could say would help him. Anything he can write must certainly damage him.

THE CITY AND THE "CITY DIRECTORY."—On the publication of TROW'S *City Directory* for 1858–9, we took occasion to make some remarks founded on a decrease of the number of names in this annual, there being about 4,000 less names in the Directory for 1858–9 than were contained in the Directory for the preceding year, which indicated a loss in the population of the City of at least 20,000 inhabitants. There was nothing remarkable or startling, or even discouraging in this, for it was evidently the natural result of the great commercial revulsion of 1857. The correctness of our statement was denied at the time by some of our daily cotemporaries, and among them the *Tribune*, which argued the impossibility of a decrease in population, from the fact that the weekly reports of the City Inspector exhibited no decrease in the bills of mortality. In the preface to the *Directory*, for the present year, we find the truth of the case clearly stated.

The decrease of 1858–9 is acknowledged, but a very considerable increase for the current year is established. The bills of mortality, nevertheless show a diminution in the number of deaths, as compared with those of 1858, plainly traceable to causes quite independent of the increase or decrease of the number of residents in our City.

Against 139,804 names entered in the Directory for 1858–9, we find near 147,325, or an increase of 7,521, representing a population of 37,000.

This accession to the permanent population of the City is a very gratifying indication of our present prosperity, and of our recovery from the exhausting effects of the panic of 1857.

WHAT VIRGINIA THINKS OF MARYLAND.—The Old Dominion accuses the Maryland Slaveholders' Convention of a lack of pluck, as we infer from the following remarks by the Norfolk *Southern Argus*:

"Well, the Marylanders, after having a grand and imposing Convention on the subject, have decided to *do nothing* in regard to the immense and still increasing free negro population of the State." With the incubus of 74,783 free blacks against 90,368 slaves in the State, they have determined substantially to let the matter rest. Of course, the people of Maryland have the right to settle the question for themselves, but it is easy to see that the tendency of their policy will be to wipe out Slavery from among them, at a comparatively early day. We shall soon cease to regard Maryland as a Slave State practically. Politically she has been dead to the South for a long time past."

It is a precious easy thing to find fault. Why does not the *Southern Argus* tell the Maryland slaveholders what they were to do with the 80,000 free blacks? There they are, in the State—and not easily got rid of. Are we to understand that the Virginians would like to import them? Richmond is reputed to be a considerable commercial town, with a large Southern trade. Perhaps it could make sales which the Baltimore merchants do not desire to undertake. At all events, if something should have been done, the *Southern Argus* should tell what that something is. The Slaveholders' Convention evidently did not know. It was the very thing that puzzled them.

A Gala Day at the Academy of Music for the Italian Cause.

The Italian Committee organized to raise funds for the purpose of relieving the families of Italian soldiers fighting for independence under the heroic VICTOR EMANUEL, and whose successful appeal to the best of their own compatriots, and of ours in this city, we have recently had occasion to notice, are now busily engaged in organizing a magnificent Musical Festival in aid of their noble object. We need hardly say that all the first Italian artists now in America have eagerly seized upon this opportunity of doing their part towards the service of Italy. The festival will consist of two performances at the Academy. In the morning Madame GAZZANIGA, *the* Leonora of the New-York public, will sing in the opera of "Il Trovatore, assisted by the best artists of M. STRAKOSCH'S admirable company. In the evening we shall have "Il Poliuto," in which Madame CORTESI, whose electrifying *début* is fresh in all musical memories, will reappear. But these tales of mediæval romance and antique martyrdom will not monopolize the occasion. On the same evening Madame PARODI, accompanied by a brilliant chorus, will sing that great hymn of Liberty, the *Marseillaise*. Other features are hinted at, but we have revealed enough to show New-York what is before it. The celebration will take place on the 22d of the present month, and the arrangements are rapidly completing.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—During the warm weather it has become a custom in the Metropolis to have Summer seasons at the theatres. It is a good plan and answers well. The favored cit, dreaming of open landscapes and balmy breezes, beholds at least one of the products of the country—its actors: whilst the eager provincial, furiously in pursuit of the elephant, beholds its favorite "star" in all the accidental splendor of a City theatre. The City takes its fashions into the country, and it is but fair that the latter should bring its actors into the City. A capital arrangement, and worthy of encouragement. There seems to be a brilliant prospect of things theatrical this year. Most of the theatres remain open, and al-

ready we have had [illegible] novelty in the programme: the same [illegible] other pieces [illegible] derfully like them, [illegible] ever staid [illegible] kea "gals" were [illegible]. They are [illegible] enough, and provoke [illegible] much by their absurdity as their humor. [illegible] Florence never forget that they are the [illegible] of attraction [illegible] servation. Their efforts [illegible] and [illegible] audience is there to laugh, [illegible] —laughter. In their line these [illegible] ably good. The company by [illegible] ported is of the mildest kind, [illegible] less altogether inferior to the [illegible] able pieces will probably carry the [illegible] a prosperous season.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS.—Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Jeems Pipes of Pipesville) announces [illegible] ing his unique monologue entertainment of "Song and Chit-Chat of Travel in Many Lands" for the first time in this City since his return from his Western and Southern tour.

Intemperance and Pestilence—Letter from E. C. Delavan, Esq.

SOUTH BALLSTON, Saratoga County, Friday, June 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The main object of laborers in the cause of temperance has been to enlighten the public mind as to the effect of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, on the health, happiness, virtue and prosperity of the people, so that they could act understandingly should they think action necessary. These honest and disinterested efforts have often been maligned, the motives of them misrepresented, and long controversies have arisen in defending them, so as to place the various questions brought under consideration fairly and truthfully before the public. This opposition, and at times, on the part of opposers, unfairness in statement of the real points at issue, have been, I have no doubt, under Providence, attended with much good, for it has induced examination and discussion, by which facts have been brought to bear on each point, and has served to enlighten the public mind on many questions where there had been darkness.

At stated periods I find brought up in the public Press, almost as a crime, the *Cholera Report of Albany*, made in 1832, and recorded in the publications of the New York State Temperance Society, "as having slandered the dead and outraged the feelings of the living."

I had no hand in getting up the report. JOHN T. NORRIS, Esq., now of Farmington, Conn., employed at his own expense a worthy clergyman to inquire into the history of every case of death in Albany during the pestilence, and with no other than the benevolent motive that, should the destroyer again visit us, the facts should be recorded *why the pestilence was so fatal to one class and how manageable to another.*

No names were given in the report. Each case was put down and described under a *number*, and before publication each individual case recorded was submitted to the physician having had charge of that case and by him compared with his own record, approved and certified to.

Below, I hand you an abstract of the report. The facts in it cannot too often be brought before the people, especially before the inhabitants of *large cities*, where pestilence finds a vast proportion of its victims. Should the cholera or the yellow-fever visit New-York, as heretofore, and find it in the condition almost daily described in your valuable paper, with the horrid adulterated liquors vended in your ten thousand or more grog shops, who can look upon the consequences without dismay? One such visitation, as your City is now conditioned and described in the TIMES, (to say nothing of loss of life,) would, in my opinion, depreciate the property of the City ten millions of dollars.

Abstract of the report above alluded to:

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF PERSONS OVER SIXTEEN.

Males	213	Females	123
Total			336

NATIVE.

White	171	Colored	24
Total			195

FOREIGN.

Irish	108	Welsh	2
English	15	German	8
Scotch	4	French	1
Unknown	8		
Total			146
Intemperate	140	Strictly temperate	5
Free drinkers	55	Members of temp. soc	2
Moderate drinkers, mostly habitual	131	Idiot	1
		Unknown	2
Total			336

Premonitory symptoms—Diarrhœa certain, remainder unknown.

Ages.	Number.	Ages.	Number.
16 to 20	11	50 to 60	47
20 to 30	70	60 and upwards	35
30 to 40	108	Unknown	
40 to 50	55	Total	336

Population, about 26,000; members of temperance societies, about 5,000.

The undersigned Physicians, members of the Medical Staff attached to the Board of Health, residing in the City of Albany, have examined the preceding document of facts, and, as such, we take pleasure in recommending its publication and general circulation.

JONA. EIGHTS, M. D., Chairman of Med. Staff.
WILLIAM BAY, HENRY GREEN,
C. D. TOWNSEND, J. JAMES,
JOEL A. WING, PETER WENDELL,
BARNET P. STAATS, Health Officer.
HENRY BRONSON, attached to North Hospital.

Drs. MCNAUGHTON and MARCA, (members of the Medical Staff,) being absent from town, their names could not be obtained in season.

Yours, truly, EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Journal* says: "Between sixty and seventy of the crew of the *Monmouth*, who were paid off yesterday, have left the city for their respective homes, with their money all safe. These hardy sons of the ocean, as fast as they received their money, placed it in the hands of the acting agent of the Boston Port Society, Constable John C. Harrington, who procured and furnished each man with a 'through ticket' to his place of destination, and saw his money safely secured, either by draft, or in a belt about his person. Mr. Harrington received in all the sum of $7,591 in this manner, all of which was faithfully and correctly accounted for in the manner described. He also has nearly $500 in his possession which an intoxicated sailor threw away in his fright while being dogged by the land sharks. The sailor is now at the Mariner's Home, and will receive his money as soon as he is in a suitable condition to take proper care of it."

Of the health of Gen. Twiggs, the New-Orleans *True Delta* says: "We have been shown a letter from an officer of the staff of the army stationed at San Antonio, Texas, dated May 27, in which we are gratified to find that a change for the better had taken place in the health of Major-General Twiggs although not so decided as to warrant the expression of a confident opinion of his recovery. His only daughter, the lady of Col. Myers, U. S. A., left this city about the 20th of May, to minister, as a daughter alone can, at the sick bed of her parent, and she arrived there on the 27th—and no doubt her presence has had much to do in producing the gratifying change that has been reported."

Mr. Sparden, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, writes to Miss Cunningham, "Regent M. V. L. A.," that it is his intention, in addition to the establishment of a Cabinet of Washington medals at the Mint, to procure as many duplicates as he can of those interesting memorials, and present them to the Association over which the lady presides. The home and grave of our beloved Washington, says Mr. Sparden, would be an appropriate place for such a cabinet.

A personal collision occurred at Abingdon, Va., last week, between Col. E. S. Martin, representative elect to Congress, and A. A. Baker, junior editor of the *Democrat*, occasioned by articles in the last two or three issues of the *Democrat* in reference to Col. Martin. There was a clinch, then a shooting affray, and finally both parties were arrested.

The Germans of Boston held a meeting, June 12, at Turner Hall, to pay a tribute to the memory of Humboldt. The upper portion of the hall was draped in a profusion of black cambric, making a heavy background. In front of this was a pedestal upon which rested an urn, with the symbolical ashes of Humboldt. The vessel bore a medallion of Humboldt.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* says that an official letter from Kossuth to a Hungarian exile at that place has been

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Boerd of Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. The weekly report states that 2,270 emigrants arrived during the last week, making a total for the year of 31,176, against 28,834 for the corresponding portion of last year. There are 748 inmates in the Ward's Island Institution, and 66 in the Marine Hospital. The aggregate receipts to June 15, were $73,858 69, and the expenditures $69,264 27, leaving a balance on hand of $4,594 42. Two communications were received from S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners. One stated that the Floating Hospital would soon be in readiness. As it would be necessary to place it in charge of a ship-keeper and assistants and to furnish it with the required beds, furniture, medicine and other supplies, the Quarantine Commissioners were anxious that the Commissioners of Emigration should make the appointments, as the payment of the expenses seemed to devolve upon the latter Board. They specially desired to know whether the Commissioners of Emigration would furnish the outfit necessary, and if so, where they would prefer to have the vessel anchored. Temporarily it would be placed under the command of Capt. WILLETT and his assistants. After some desultory conversation in which the question was raised as to whether the Board was responsible for the expense of keeping up the Floating Hospital, the communication was referred to the counsel of the Board for his consideration. The other communication from Mr. HAWLEY stated that the Quarantine Commissioners had received the resolution adopted by the Commissioners of Emigration the 25th of May last, by which they agreed to "take charge of any of the patients now remaining in the Marine Hospitel at Castleton, or which may hereafter be sent to Ward's Island by the Health Officer or other proper authorities, with the exception of such as are afflicted with yellow fever, cholera, small pox, and such other diseases as may endanger the inmates of the Institution or the inhabitants of the vicinity." The officer says, is agreeable to the Quarantine Commissioners, and is accepted. He further states that there are in the Hospital at Castleton 40 patients; 18 are sick of small-pox, but the balance do not come under the excepted classes above named. The communication was referred to the Special Committee. John E. Devlin, counsel to the Board, in reply to a communication with reference to the proposal to open a road through Quarantine grounds, stated that the Street Commissioners of Castleton had no right to do so, and that if they attempted it they could be tried for misdemeanor in General Sessions. The communication was ordered on file, and the Board adjourned.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY PARADE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT, WASHINGTON RIFLES.—About a year since all the Rifle Companies of the First Division New-York State Militia were consolidated into one regiment, called the Eleventh Regiment Washington Rifles. The first anniversary parade of the Regiment came off yesterday. At 2 o'clock P. M. the regimental line was formed in Washington square, and after parading through several of the principal streets, the Regiment proceeded to the Park, where they were reviewed by Mayor TIEMANN. In the evening the staff officers gave the rank and file of the Regiment an entertainment at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, and the Commandant of the Regiment also entertained the officers at his house, No. 35 East Twelfth-street. The Eleventh Regiment is commanded by Col. HOMER BOSTWICK, who is entitled to great credit for his efforts to put the regiment into a state of discipline. They paraded yesterday in their new uniforms, according to State regulations, and carried the new long range Minié rifles. A drum corps of 20 drums, and an engineer corps, recently formed, also paraded. The total number of rifles paraded was about 350.

SPINGLER INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of the Spingler Institute took place yesterday morning in the large chapel of that building, in Union-square. A large number of ladies were present. On the platform were the Rev. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, the Principal, Professors HITCHCOCK and PEARSON, with Professor HOWARD CROSBY, of the New-York University, and the Rev. Drs. TYNG, CLARK, and others. After prayer, reading of the scriptures, singing of hymns, and the reading of five compositions by the members of the graduating class, diplomas were presented to twenty-two young ladies of that class. An address by Dr. TYNG, with prayer and benediction, closed the exercises.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 7½ P. M., on Tuesday, the carriage of R. H. MCCURDY, Esq., containing the wife of that gentleman, was standing in front of a store on Broadway, when the horses attached became frightened, and dashed away at a fearful rate. On the corner of Spring-street the vehicle came in collision with a stage, when it was upset and the lady thrown out. Her face was slightly cut, but she received no further injury. The driver was thrown from his seat against the pavement, and received severe and, probably, fatal injuries. The carriage was literally knocked to pieces.

FIRE IN CARMINE STREET.—A BOY INJURED.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock, last evening, in the show window in the dry goods store of HOFFMAN & LIPEMAN, No. 11 Carmine-street. Before the flames were extinguished, about $500 damage was done to the stock by fire and water. Insured in the Washington and Phenix Insurance Companies. The building was damaged about $50. The fire was caused by some light goods coming in contact with a gas light. JOHN FELTON, 18 years of age, was run over by Honk and Ladder Co. No. 2, in Bleecker street, and was badly injured. He was taken to the hospital.

FIRE IN FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—A fire occurred at 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, in the match factory of HARLEY, MCNAIL & Co., in Fifty-seventh-street, near Broadway. The flames were not extinguished until the entire building was destroyed. The loss on stock is about $1,500; not insured. The building, valued at $450, was owned by C. and C. FOELLIOS, not insured. The fire was accidental.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—A fire occurred at 2 P. M. yesterday in the drug-store of Dr. W. C. HUNTER, No. 255 Sixth-avenue, caused by an explosion of chemicals. The damage was about $50, and is covered by insurance in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company.

FOR HAVANA.—Messrs. HARGOUS & CO. have advertised the steamship *Quaker City*, to leave this port for Havana hereafter every twenty days. She leaves for the first time, under the new arrangement, on Wednesday the 22d inst. The regularity and rapidity with which this steamer has always performed her trips, and the esteem in which Captain SUCHARD, her Commander, is held by the traveling public, have induced the Cubans to make a strong request that she might run direct between Cuba and New-York.

STEAMER FOR THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The steamboat *Boston*, lately purchased by JOHN S. RYAN for the use of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, will probably sail to day for the South in charge of Captain W. A. MILLS, who will for the present have command of her on that line. Two other steamboats are to be built for the same Company.

SAILING OF THE *GENERAL ADMIRAL*.—The frigate *General Admiral* will leave this port for Russia to-day. A steamer will be furnished to convey the friends of the officers and passengers on board, and to accompany the ship down the bay, leaving Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

DROWNING CASES.—PATRICK BURNS, who was employed as fireman on the steam-tug *Philadelphia*, was accidentally drowned on Monday while attempting to go on board the steamer at New-Brunswick, where she lay. His remains were brought to his late residence, No. 79 King-street, and the Coroner held an inquest yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The body of an unknown man, apparently about forty years old, was found yesterday in the North River, near the foot of Eighty-second-street. The deceased was of medium height and poorly dressed.

A SOMNAMBULIST WALKING OUT OF HIS BED ROOM WINDOW.—JOSEPH TEAINOR, a young Frenchman, living at No. 390 Seventh-avenue, who has been addicted for some time past to walking in his sleep, about 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, while in a somnambulistic state, stepped out of his bedroom, and fell to the sidewalk. No bones were broken, but he was picked up insensible from the effects of serious internal injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A few days ago Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, a jeweler, came to this City to procure employment, but was unsuccessful. His means being nearly exhausted, he expended all that remained in the purchase of four ounces of laudanum, which he swallowed. The police found him lying insensible on the pavement, and took him to the City Hospital. Vigorous use of the stomach pump and galvanic battery removed the poison from his stomach and restored him.

CHILD DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—CATHARINE DUNN, a girl six years old, whose parents reside at No. 20 Thomas-street, fell into a cistern in the yard yesterday, and was drowned. She was missing some hours before she was discovered. At an inquest held on the body, the owner of the building was censured for leaving the cistern exposed.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm on Tuesday afternoon, the building No. 32 Commerce-street, occupied as a manufactory by Messrs. PARKS & BROWN, was struck by lightning. A demolition of one of the chimneys comprised the extent of loss.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met at noon yesterday. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the *Yankee Blade*, from Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, with hides and hair. There was no sickness on board, and both ports were stated to be in a healthful condition. The vessel was placed under the Health Officer's directions.

THE NEW CITY INSPECTOR SWORN IN.—Colonel DANIEL E. DELAVAN, the newly appointed City Inspector, was sworn in before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and immediately after filed his official bond with the Comptroller. Colonel DELAVAN will commence the discharge of the duties of his office on Thursday.

NEW-YORK CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The Children's Aid Society fitted up another of their interesting companies of children yesterday afternoon, and they left the City under the charge of Mr. H. FARNHAM. Their destination is Indiana. They looked quite happy, and were a fine party of boys and girls.

Police Reports.

HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR A MISSING MAN.—Wm. Barney and Thomas Donaldson occupied adjacent rooms at No. 139 Washington-street. Barney is a widower and Donaldson is married, and lives with his wife, and all are in the habit of drinking to excess. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Barney, it is alleged, came with a bottle in his hand into the sleeping apartment of Donaldson and wife, and attempted to get into their bed. This exhibition of hospitality displeased Donaldson, and he commenced administering with his fists a pungent reprimand to Barney. After exchanging a few blows the two went out of the house, each declaring that he would procure an officer and have the other arrested. In a short time Donaldson returned, and a man named Dunn says he told his wife that he guessed Barney would not trouble him or his wife any more. Upon this statement of Dunn a search was instituted by the Police for Barney, and being unable to find him, they arrested Donaldson on suspicion of having murdered him. Donaldson was committed to the Tombs. He denies having assaulted Barney after they left the house.

A FEMALE BURGLAR.—A middle-aged woman, giving her name as Emme Myers, yesterday entered the rear part of Mr. Daniel McCann's residence, No. 84 Eighth-avenue, by means of false keys. Mrs. McCann discovered her and she ran away. Mrs. McC. pursued her, and after an exciting chase of several blocks, through the assistance of Officer McConnell, of the Sixteenth Ward, she was captured. Justice QUACKENBUSH locked her up for examination.

A CLERGYMAN ROBBED.—The Rev. John Servic, a country clergyman, who is stopping at Page's Hotel, on Tuesday evening had his pocket picked of $50 in gold coin, while riding on an Eighth-avenue car. He made known his loss to the Detective Police, and gave a description of the supposed robber, but thus far the thief has escaped arrest.

Board of Education.

ADOPTION OF THE BY-LAW MAKING THE READING OF THE BIBLE IMPERATIVE AS A PART OF THE DAILY ROUTINE IN ALL THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners of Education met last night and had a quorum. After the third special order had been disposed of, the question as to the reading of the Bible in all the Public Schools was, in pursuance of the terms of the last adjournment, taken up and discussed.

Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, as one of the minority of the Committee, argued the propriety of a postponement of all action on the subject. On the other hand, Mr. TUCKER thought that there could be no impropriety in deciding on the subject at once. Mr. WATERBURY claimed virtually that as his labors as District-Attorney had prevented the minority of which he was one from making a report, the Board should give them time to present their views. Mr. A. H. GREEN insisted that the subject should be made the topic of more deliberate review. Mr. CORRIS followed and expressed his views to the same effect. Mr. CUSHING did not see the necessity for any postponement.

Mr. TUCKER wanted the subject urged to a final vote, because he thought it could only be settled by a decision of the Court of Appeals, and he wanted that as soon as possible.

Mr. FARR expressed his readiness to meet the question at once, and hoped there would be no further delay in that respect.

Mr. ADAMS, Chairman of the Committee, to whom the subject had been referred, made a lengthy speech, in which he contended that the question should be met fairly, and not shuffled off, as was generally the habit of the Board in regard to matters affecting the political standing of its members.

Mr. GOULD was in favor of a plain, common sense action on the subject, and argued that political motive in that regard was of the most culpable character.

Mr. GREEN, on behalf of the "sound and conservative members of the Board," insisted on his right to be informed, by publication, as to the opinions of the minority of the Committee, to which the by-law requiring the universal reading of the Bible in the Common Schools had been referred, and contended for his right to be informed.

After a discussion between Messrs. GREEN and FARMAN, which resolved itself into an entirely personal issue, the question, as to deferring the final disposal of the subject until the next meeting of the Board, was put from the Chair, and lost by a vote of 21 to 20.

Mr. GEZEN then moved to have the matter made the special order after the third regular order of the next meeting of the Board, and that the majority of the members of the Committee be permitted to print their report in the meantime.

Mr. GEZEN'S motion was met by many counter resolves, and especially evoked the opposition of Mr. TUCKER, who charged Mr. BENEDICT (Commissioner from the Fifteenth Ward) with intentional abscince, and declared his belief that Mr. GREEN'S proposal was designed to shirk the question. Mr. GREEN defended Mr. BENEDICT, and was followed by Mr. TUTHILL, who expressed his views in favor of a postponement of the discussion on the question as to the authority of the Board to enforce the reading of the Scriptures in the Common Schools. In this Mr. TUTHILL was taken to task by Mr. CUSHING, who insisted that he (Mr. T.) was out of order.

Mr. GEZEN (of the Twelfth Ward) took ground in favor of a postponement in order to get light on the subject.

Mr. MASON, of the Tenth Ward, opposed any delay in the matter, and was earnest in the expression of his wish that the vote on the question should be taken instanter. The question on the motion to postpone the vote was negatived by 21 to 20.

It was moved by Mr. CUSHING to adopt the report of the Committee and the by-law accompanying it; whereupon Mr. GREEN and others rose to move amendments, which were declared to be out of order.

Mr. BVANA, from the Fourteenth Ward, rose and, in replying to Mr. CUSHING'S declaration that he wished that the source from which the opposition to the adoption of the report should be made known, was proceeding to state the reason why the Fourteenth Ward objected, when he was called to order by several members and compelled to desist, the Chairman concurring.

It was then insisted on that the main question be put, and the motion was carried by 24 affirmative votes to 4 in the negative.

Mr. WATERBURY moved to suspend the rules, and the Chairman said that in doing so the Board would be suspending all parliamentary rules.

Mr. BVANA asked if this question was in order?

CHAIRMAN—I think not.

Mr. BVANA—Then the Clerk should proceed to call.

The Chair assented, and the Board proceeded to take the vote on the question as to the adoption of the report and by-law proposed by the Committee, requiring that all the Public Schools of the City under the jurisdiction of the Board shall be opened by the reading of a portion of the Scriptures.

In taking the vote Messrs. Adams, Tucker, Bloomfield, Cushing, Farman, Lee and others gave their reasons for voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Curtis, Green, Byrne, Eager, Waterbury and others were most emphatic in expressing their dissent regarding the action of the majority, and assigned various reasons for their non-concurrence. The report and by-law was adopted, however, by a majority of 25 to 15. The ayes and noes were as follows

NOES.—John O'Grady, Chas McCay, Thos. Fitzgerald, Chas. J. Bouchaud, William B. Eager, Jr., Richard Barry, Michael Berg, Geo. White, Abraham V. Wilkins, Robert G. Glover, Andrew H. Green, Andrew L. Byrne, Wm. E. Curtis, Terence Farley, Nelson J. Waterbury, and John O'Keefe.

AYES.—Jared A. Timpson, James Walsh, Hugh J. Grazer, Robert S. Bould, James M. Tuthill, Daniel Cozier, William D. Andrews, Wm. Bloomfield, Wm. Tucker, Chas. E. Dorskeyes, Jas. W. Farr, Daniel Sole, Joel W. Mason Christian Meajar, A. H. Brummell, A. G. Reynolds Robert A. Adams, William R. Stoffard, Jas Cushing Jr., Samuel Cantrell, James Farman, Oliver H. Lee, John Davenport, L. Kanney, James Harmer.

ABSENT.—Marcus C. Benedict, Richard Werren, and Hugh McCabe.

An effort was made to reconsider the vote, but it was ineffectual. The report and by-law, as adopted, are as follows

Article 8, page 22, of the By-laws, strike out the present section 11, and insert as follows

SECTION 11. All the Public Schools of this City under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education shall be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and it shall be the duty of the Principal of each department of the Schools under the jurisdiction of this Board, to report to the proper Board of Trustees, and to this Board, any violation of this by-law, which report shall be annexed to the pay-roll.

Add also to said Article 8, the following sections

SEC. 12. The situation of a teacher shall be forfeited by a willful violation of any rule or regulation of this Board; and no such teacher shall thereafter be employed in any school, unless the forfeiture is remitted by this Board. Every principal shall report to the proper Board of Trustees, and to this Board, all violations by teachers of the rules and regulations of this Board, of which the teacher may be cognizant, and each report of absences annexed to a pay-roll shall contain an allegation that the principal has duly reported each case of the violation by a teacher inscribed in the pay roll of the rules and regulations of this Board.

SEC. 13. No payment shall be made to a teacher in whose case the provisions of this by-law have not been complied with.

Having disposed of much formal business, the Board adjourned.

Naval Intelligence.

THE HARTFORD.—The United States steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* sailed from Boston on Saturday the 4th, and remained away until the following Friday. She then stood in towards Boston Light, showed her signals, and once more bore away for sea. The sloop-of-war *Levant* sailed from Boston on the 5th, bound to the Pacific Ocean.

THE WALKER AT CHARLESTON.—The United States Surveying schooner *Walker*, Lieutenant T. B. HUGGS, commanding, arrived at Charleston on the 7th, from Havana the 2d, and Key West the 4th inst. Officers and crew well.

Mr. Adam Henderson, of Poughkeepsie, died very suddenly a few days since. Some eight or ten months since a violent form of fever attacked one of the members of the family, and continued until six of them were brought under its influence, five of whom died at brief intervals, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, a married daughter, (Mrs. Jones,) and two sons.

The Turf.

ECLIPSE COURSE—TROTTING—THE TWO-MILE HEATS WON BY MOUNTAIN BOY—THE GREAT TROT TO-DAY.

Those who visited the Eclipse Course yesterday, with the expectation of seeing a good trot, found that they had reckoned without their host. Happily they were few; there were not more than a hundred and fifty persons there altogether. The great trot which is to take place there to-day sufficiently accounts for the paucity of the spectators yesterday. The sweepstakes of $1,000 each, half forfeit, with $750 added by the Union Association, were contended for by *Mountain Boy* and *Prince*, in two two-mile heats, in harness, and were easily won by the former. *Native American* was to have trotted with them for these stakes, but was not in good condition and was withdrawn. The betting before the start was in favor of *Prince*; $100 to $30 was bet frequently against the other horse. The owner of *Mountain Boy* openly expressed the opinion that his horse could not win, and would not bet more than $20 against $100 in his favor. When the horses were brought up for the start, at a little after 3 o'clock, it was observed by those who had seen *Prince* trot before that he did seem able to do as well as usual. After several false starts, in nearly every one of which *Prince* broke up, the word was given. *Prince* was a little ahead and *Mountain Boy* had the inside of the track. Just after leaving the Judge's stand *Mountain Boy* broke, but he was immediately recovered and passed *Prince*, whose driver seemed to be holding him in as if doubtful whether the word had been given. *Mountain Boy* continued to gain, and at the quarter-pole was three lengths ahead. The same interval was preserved when they passed the half-mile pole. After leaving it *Prince* made a break and was only a length behind when he broke up badly, and *Mountain Boy* led him down the home stretch and passed the stand two lengths in advance. *Prince*, however, was gaining, and a moment after was at the wheel of his competitor, but he broke again, and *Mountain Boy* was five lengths ahead at the quarter pole. Thus they continued during the rest of the heat, which was won by five lengths by *Mountain Boy* in 5.26. The time of the first mile was 2:45, and that of the second 2:41. The result was contrary to general expectation, and the time disappointed everybody. The second heat was worse still. *Prince* in both heats broke up several times.

During the interval between the two heats $100 to $30, $100 to $25, and $100 to $20 on *Mountain Boy* were freely offered, and while the second heat was in progress $100 to $10 was offered, but no one responded.

In the second heat *Mountain Boy* took the lead at the start. *Prince* broke immediately, and at the quarter mile pole was three lengths behind. On the next quarter he gained a little, but on the last quarter he broke badly and *Mountain Boy* led him at the end of the first mile about five lengths. *Prince* lost rapidly, and at the quarter pole again he was a dozen lengths behind. So they continued to the close and *Mountain Boy* won the race by nearly a dozen lengths. Time, 5.29½. First mile 2.40, second mile 2.43½. The result of the race created no excitement. Some said it was a sold race, those who had lost heavily wore long faces, and all turned their faces homeward without much delay.

RECAPITULATION.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting*, Wednesday, June 15,—Sweepstakes $1,000 each, half forfeit, with $750 added by the Association. Two-mile heats, in harness.

Mr. PARSONS names br. g. *Mountain Boy*	1	1
J. MCMANN names s. g. *Prince*	2	2

Time—5.20 and 5.29¾.

The track was in excellent condition, and if it continues so to day the great trotting match for $5,500, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, will surely take place. Both horses, it is said, are in good condition. Undoubtedly many will gather at Eclipse Course to witness the contest. The race will commence at 4 o'clock P. M. instead of 3 o'clock. Trains on the Long Island Railroad will leave Brooklyn for the Course at 12 M., 2 10 P. M., and 3 P. M.; and a special train will be in waiting to convey passengers back to New-York as soon as the race is over. It is to be hoped that the Railroad Company will look to it this time and provide ampler accommodations than has been its wont on previous occasions like this one.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Brooklyn Board of Health held an adjourned meeting, yesterday, in the office of the Health Officer, City Hall. The Mayor was authorized to make a temporary arrangement with FRANCIS SWIFT, the lowest bidder, for the contract to remove the offal of the city. A Committee, composed of two members of the Board, with the Health Officer, was appointed to receive all complaints of nuisances for report, and $250 was placed at their disposal to pay incidental expenses. Several small nuisances were reported, when the Board adjourned for one week.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Mayor has called a special meeting of the Common Council for this evening to consider, first—the confirmation of the nominations made by him some two months ago, of two Water Commissioners; second, the passage of a dog ordinance, or to authorize a reward for the arrest of unmuzzled curs; and, lastly, to consider the propositions for the offal contract.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little girl, daughter of JOHN MULVANEY, residing on Walcott-street, near Richards, while playing in front of her father's residence, on Tuesday evening last, was run over by a loaded team and instantly killed. The driver of the team, GEO. RUSSELL, at once proceeded to the Third Precinct Station house, and surrendered himself to Captain SHANNAN. It is stated that the lamentable affair was purely accidental.

ACCIDENT.—A laboring man, named PATRICK WARD, was taken to the City Hospital yesterday, with a fractured skull, caused by falling into the hold of the brig *Daniel Gibbs*, lying at Baxter's wharf.

THE HEAT.—Several laborers were prostrated by the heat yesterday, but no case resulted fatally.

DROWNED.—A lad, 5 years of age, named JOHN WOOD, fell into the water at Red Hook Point Tuesday evening, and was drowned. Yesterday afternoon a boy 11 years of age, son of JOHN GIACIA, pilot on the Fulton Ferry, was drowned while bathing in the East River, near the foot of Main-street.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.—City Court Calendar for Thursday, June 16th:—Nos. 35; 48, Cecil *vs.* Remsen; 49, Same *vs.* Same; 50, Mitchell *vs.* Sullivan; 45, McDonald *vs.* Keife; 52, Pemlee *vs.* Johnson; 53, Same *vs.* Same; 55, Switzman *vs.* Kelsey; 56, McKernan *vs.* Macomber; 57, Bishop, Administratrix, *vs.* The City of Brooklyn, 58 Kelly *vs.* Tilton; 59, Tilton *vs.* Middleton; 60, Dudley *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 62, Vanderpoel *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Co.; 63, Smith *vs.* Nelson; 64, Master, Clerk, *vs.* Rawson *et al.*, Executors, &c., *vs.* Everitt.

Circuit Court Calendar for Thursday, June 16th:—Nos. 21, Charles S. Brower *vs.* Euclid Chadsey; 30, William E. Sibell Assignee, &c., *vs.* George Remsen; 46, Joseph Hains *vs.* John Atkinson and Thomas O'Beirne; 88, Henry N. Conklin *et al.*, *vs.* The Forest and Agricultural Steam Engine Company; 111, George R. Robins *vs.* The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; 124, C. Mary Ann Heeney, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* Benjamin G. Wilder *et al.*

THE GREAT NEW-YORK MAIL.—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "We learn that the Post-office Department has entered into an arrangement with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company by which the great mail for the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota will hereafter pass direct from this city to Milwaukee, instead of via Chicago, as heretofore. This will expedite the mails for those States during the season of navigation from twelve to twenty-four hours. This day by day, are we brought into more intimate connection with Milwaukee, and the great advantages anticipated from the completion of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway are in course of realization."

It is proposed to establish a system of horse-railroads in Detroit after the pattern of New-York, Philadelphia and other cities.

Look at the Prices
of
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS

Boys' Linen Suits	$1 00
Boys' Linen Jackets	$1 00
Boys' Marseilles Coats	$1 50
Boys' Vests	$1 00
Boys' Mixed Suits	$5 50
Boys' Pants	$1 00

LARGEST STOCK, GREATEST VARIETY in New-York.
ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE
ROGERS & RAYMOND
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau-st.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmakers &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Fashionable Summer Hats
SHAVED, CASSIMERE AND STRAW
By BEEBE & CO.
No. 160 Broadway.

C. K. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.
Medallions, Royal Velvet, $1 12 to $1 50 per yard. Brussels, from 68c. to 10s per yard. Ingrain, 50 to 98. Oil Cloth, 2s. 6d. to 6s. Matting, Mats, Rugs, &c.

Perego's Summer Hosiery.—Zephyr Silk Undershirts and Drawers, also Gauze, Merino and Lisle Thread, wholesale or retail, at the usual low prices.
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No 381 Broadway.

Summer Hats—Every Desirable Style and quality, unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of Straw, trimmed straw, for misses and children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG,
Manufacturer, No. 81 Canal-st.

Straw Hats.
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by CHARTER & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments.
The genuine article—warranted Cartwright & Warner's best make, at prices commonly paid for the cotton imitation. Call, examine and compare
A. RANKIN & CO. No. 637 Broadway, and
No. 94 Bowery.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Elliptic-Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune*.
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal*.
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer*.
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shoes for the Seaside.—You are making preparations for your sojourn in the country. Everything is ready except your selection of articles of feet covering, which you will make from the extensive stock of CANTRELL, No. 8 3 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. You are sensible. CANTRELL excels in his business, and he sells much cheaper than any other dealer in town. You do right to deal with CANTRELL.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Talman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed.—The most healthy, comfortable and economical bed ever used. Combination of spring and hair mattress, with the comfort of feather beds without their disadvantages. No. 289 Canal st., first door east of Broadway.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Everybody should obtain a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, to learn their character, defects, and the occupation in which they would be most likely to succeed

Jet Jewelry.—New Patterns of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, &c., in plain jet and jet and gold, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Don't Fail to Call on the Ladies, at No. 153 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, near Clinton. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.

MARRIED.

PEARSON—SIMMONS.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, HERBERT PEARSON to Miss E. H. SIMMONS.

BULKLEY—SALISBURY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 14, by the Rev. J. J. Bowden, GEORGE L. BULKLEY, of New-York, to MARY SALISBURY, daughter of Henry Salisbury, Esq., of Jersey City.

KREA—BLANCHARD.—At Sing Sing, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, June 14, by the Rev. Wilson Phraner, Mr. LEVI KREA, of New-York, to Miss MARY BLANCHARD, of the former place.

TERHUNE—ARTHUR.—At Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, June 15, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. J. P. Strong, Pastor, Mr. N. P. TERHUNE to JENNIE, daughter of Richard D. Arthur, all of the above place.

DIED.

EGBERT.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15, WILLIAM, son of Henry Egbert, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 4 Hammersley-place.

SAVAGE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 14, at the residence of his mother, No. 261 West 34th-st, PETER R. SAVAGE, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, James P. and Owen Malean, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 9½ o'clock A. M. A solemn High Mass will be performed for the repose of his soul, in St. Michael's Church, West 31st st., near 9th-av., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

KEMP.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 14, MARIA GRENVE, youngest daughter of George and Bridget Kemp, aged 6 years, 0 months and 28 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 505 West 50th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDREW.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHERINE ANDREW, widow of the late Henry Andrew, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 165 5th av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CARLILE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15, ADRIA STELLE CARLILE in the 6ist year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence No. 61 Charlton-st. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

WEEKS.—On Tuesday, June 14, IDA, youngest daughter of Abel N. and Martha Waters.

Funeral from the Church of the Messiah, Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.)

HOPKINS.—At Greenburgh, suddenly, ABBY J., daughter of Benjamin Florence and wife of Lawrence Hopkins.

Funeral to-morrow, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., at his residence, near Dobbs' Ferry.

KNELAND.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Monday, June 13, GEORGE, son of Charles Kneeland, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THE INDEPENDENT,
For this week, opens with a new
STAR PAPER,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
entitled
"A Letter from the Country," about
COWS.
Published at No. 5 Beekman st., New-York.
For sale by all News Agents.

KNAPP'S SPRING AND SUMMER BEVERAGE.—Every person can now make this delightful and healthy beverage by using KNAPP'S Concentrated Extract of Roots. A more pleasant and healthy beverage is not known. Sold in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, with full directions for making it. General Depot, 302 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists.

NOT IN THE DIRECTORY.—FROM SOME unexplained cause, JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Job Printer, No. 41 ANN STREET, who has appeared in the City Directory for nearly a quarter of a century, is omitted this year, notwithstanding he paid to have his name inserted.

THE LATEST DRAWINGS OF THE Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.
CLASS NO. 25, JUNE 15, 1859.
73, 24, 64, 74, 6, 30, 54, 12, 48, 14, 28, 60, 29,
EXTRA CLASS NO. 26, JUNE 15, 1859.
8, 47, 31, 45, 50, 52, 39, 66, 26, 22, 15, 27,
And the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.
Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 15th day of June, 1859.
JAMES M. PRENTISS, } Commissioners.
W. R. SYMONS, }
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

THE MUSICAL GUEST,
No. 12,
JUST PUBLISHED,
A rich number. Two original pieces.
Sunset Polka, original, E. A. Weimer.
Good-bye, Sweetheart," sung by Simms Reeves.
Far far away from there," new ballad, L. Meyer.
Golden Cross Redowa, A. Wallenstein.
No. 12, price 10 cents.
M. BELL & CO., No. 12 Frankfort-st.

REFRIGERATORS!!!
BUY WINSHIP'S
SELF VENTILATING,
THE ONLY PERFECT PRESERVER

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND, BETWEEN the 2d and 3d ave.; two of them on the southerly side of 87th st., and two of them on the northerly side of 86th-st.; together forming a plot of 80 by 200 feet. Also, three cottage-houses and lots of the undersigned, between 2d and Lexington ave., on the south of 49th-st.; the lots 25 by an average length of about 130 feet.
F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—The subscriber offers for sale 72 valuable building lots, a large portion of which are situated between Broadway, 5th-av., 48th and 50th sts.; 18 are on 5th-av., near 50th st., four of them valuable corners. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to JONAS CONKLING, 33 Cortland-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirty-feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh.
S. W. EAGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in or near the City of New-York, several eligible lots in the most flourishing towns in the State of Iowa; also, farming lands in Iowa and Wisconsin, and on the Connecticut river. For particulars, inquire of L. J. WICKS, at the office of A. N. Thompson & Co., from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 221 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH House west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is finely first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 53d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—Or would exchange for a small farm of 40 to 80 acres; must have fair buildings, plenty of fruit, and good land. Address FARM, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The front lot is 20x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbory's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufactuiieg purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having boistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $800. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is well adapted for the purposes of a boarding-house, and is finely located. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 18 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—STORE NO. 73 NORTH MOORE-ST., next to the northeast corner of North Moore and Greenwich sts. Rent $200 a year. Possession immediately. Apply at BTILLMAN'S shoe store, No. 218 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—CONTAINing all the modern improvements, pleasant neighborhood, handsomely furnished throughout; to let for three months from July 1. Inquire at No. 152 West 34th st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the new building in 4th-st., opposite the Cooper Institute; 75 feet square; upper floor is the headquarters of the National Guard; key at No. 11th-av.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 3d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID Lofts, suitable for first class salesrooms or factories, at No. 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 162 EAST 14th st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF NO. 179 BROADway, near Cortlandt-st., desirable for a trunk or shoe store. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground, with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 50th and 51th sts., North River.
L. B. WARD.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 70 Vanderbilt-av., 13 rooms; rent till May next $225.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House. A corner place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILLWELL & HAZLETON.)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS.
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Houses in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mat tresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 157 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHINESE RATTAN CHAIRS.—SUITABLE for country residences, for sale by H. OGDEN, Jr No. 71 Broad-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL BLACK PALFREY, LONG natural tail, trained to perfection for ladies or children, or elderly gentlemen, of great strength and spirit, with perfect docility, has been owned in one family for several years, and is to be sold only because they are going abroad. To those who consider perfect safety, combined with spirit and gentleness, an object, such an opportunity can seldom offer. Price $200. Apply to MARTIN PHILBIN'S Livery Stables, Clinton place, near 6th-av.

MATCHED HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR of very handsome dark brown carriage horses, remarkably well matched, all black legs, and of fine style, 15½ hands high, both broke to single and double harness, and without a blemish. Sold because too light for the purposes of the owner. May be seen at the barn of the late Judge Kerney's, one mile below Sing Sing. Apply to J. G. BITTER, No. 352 9th-av., private door.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, imparts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to part, and performed without pain. Cleaning and arresting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the ens side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on ths other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant lan provements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing. As. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOSTEIN, No. 761 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 629 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co. N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECTED BUILDing sites, at or near the different stations on the Northern Railroad, in connecting Jersey City with Piermont. At Englewood, on the Hudson, 12 miles from New York; at Heyler's, (Tenafly,) 14 miles; at Closter, 15 miles; at Reckland, 20 miles. These localities have been selected with reference to convenience to railroad stations, proximity to the river, good water, perfect healthfulness, unsurpassed land and water scenery, advantages of schools and churches, and present unusual inducements to those who desire country residences near the City. Three comfortable houses at Englewood and Rockland, for sale or to rent. Also, a superior farm of 143 acres, 1 mile from station, and 17 miles from New-York. Four trains daily over the road, each way. Maps and descriptions at the office of A. C. MOORE, No. 60 Wall st., and at my residence, J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with carpet-hanging and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises.
GEORGE CORLIES.

A RARE CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING a delightful and healthful residence on the bank of the Hudson, possessing all the advantages of both country and City life, would accommodate two or three gentlemen and their wives with board. The mansion is large, has every modern improvement, and is newly furnished. The grounds are extensive, affording fine drives and equestrian rides among native forest and evergreen shade trees. Boarders can enjoy the luxury of choice fruit, flowers, excellent water, boating, bathing, and a quiet home, within 45 minutes' ride of the City Hall. Ample accommodations for horses and servants. Apply to Mr. WILLARD, No. 51 West 26th-st., before 3 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 15 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location, very near the Sound, five minutes' ride from two depots, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. B. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HUDSON FOR SALE—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, adjacentigous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in this country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where terms of the country can be ascertained and more particular information obtained.
S. SEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine views, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, or longer, a pleasantly-situated marine cottage, on the margin of Newark Bay, six miles from New-York, with fine view, horses, carriages, &c.; the use of two cows, poultry, &c.; the garden and grounds are tastefully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., with a highly cultivated kitchen garden, a large ice-house, well stocked; the bay is unsurpassed for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., immediate possession can be had, as the family is leaving for Europe. For further particulars, apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Fishkill, Dutchess County, with 80 acres of land, house lighted with gas and warmed with a furnace; grounds fitted with fine shade and ornamental trees, and abounds with choice fruit of every kind. To one in want of a pleasant, healthy and convenient location, this offers every inducement, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Possession can be given at any time. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, 37 Water-st.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 15 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location, very near the Sound, five minutes' ride from two depots, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. B. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair; ice house; garden; also a plentiful supply of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 99 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $160. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. PILEY, on the premises.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Also,
A room with steam power, at No. 132 Mercer-st. Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fine views, &c., distant 3 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises. Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class house, containing 11 rooms is situated on high ground, commanding a delightful view of Orange Mountain, and about ten minutes' walk from the depot; good barn and 2 or 6 acres of land. Inquire of GEO. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., one hour from New-York, a handsome first-class country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, furnace, &c.; 2¼ acre of ground; fine carriage house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 251 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE with 8 rooms and stables, &c., to let from July 15 to Sept 1 within 20 miles of New-York, approach by railroad and steamboat. Servants to remain if desired. Rent $100. Apply to J. M., Box 2,936 City Post-Office.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF BERGEN, N. J., containing eight rooms, with marble mantels in parlors; stages pass said house every fifteen minutes, to and from Jersey City. Rent $225. Apply to
H. VAN WAGENEN.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ONE AND A QUARTER acres, with new house, situated five minutes' walk from the Depot, will be sold very low if applied for soon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lays about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jeriebo, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, BROOKLYN, OR Williamsburgh Property—A farm of 400 acres, on Long Island, in the most healthy locality, 150 acres under cultivation; the balance fine large timber, locust, white oak, walnut, &c. The stock, crops, and everything will be sold with the farm. The house is large, and in good order; barns, carriage house, and all other outbuildings necessary for a farm of this size, in perfect repair, finest fruit of every description. The balance above the price of the property exchanged, may remain on mortgage. Free from incumbrance. Apply to
W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, 3 minutes' walk from depot, about 5 miles from Elizabeth, N. J., well stocked with fruit, healthy, and near stores, schools, churches, &c. Price $4,000 for farm and contents, including horse, carriage, cow, hogs, plows, &c. Part can be left on mortgage if required. Apply to J. R. & J. S. FERRIS, Jr., No. 65 Werren-st.

FARM FOR SALE—127 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

NAHANT HOTEL.
SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 18, under the management of Messrs. THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the Sagamore House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale in all respects. Nahant is conceded to be the most healthy point in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town, can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music the coming season, and no effort will be spared to offer visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first-class livery stable, billiard tables, bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the Hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern Railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, at the premises, or from the subscriber, near House, Lynn.
THOMAS RAND & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boardere June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid garden reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of country life, for price and terms apply more advantageous and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A NUMber of boarders can be accommodated during the Summer months, at a desirable country residence in Greenwich, Conn. Large double house, well situated, commanding one of the finest views of Long Island, the Sound and the adjacent country for many miles. This place offers the most desirable attractions for those seeking pleasant retirement. Being farmers we have good accommodations for those bringing horses and carriages. Terms moderate. City references given if required. Address S. S. M., North Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautiful, well located, and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the splendid surf bathing, and the waters are pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depot at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains.
S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—THE PAVILION HOTEL is now open for the season; a daily express will leave No. 719 Broadway at 8 A. M., and No. 117 John-st. at 10 A. M. to take baggage to the "Pavilion" from any part of the City. A messenger will leave Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st., at 3 P. M., with letters and light parcels for the guests of the "Pavilion." The Pavilion stages now meet the cars at Jamaica, leaving South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMilies can be accommodated with board during the season, in a commodious house and small family at Newcastle, Westchester County, near Kirby's Lake, 2½ miles from the station, and 2 hours' ride on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GILBERT TOMPKINS, on the premises. Reference A. Remsen Thompson, 20 Pine st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX OR seven persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a private family, living within two miles of Newburgh, Orange County. For particulars inquire at No. 124 9th-av., corner 19th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, in the vicinity of North Orange, N. J., at a farm-house where there are shade trees; a parlor and bed room, with private table, required. Address H. E. A. Brooklyn Post Office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO large rooms on the second floor to let, with board; the location cannot be surpassed; five new and good shade; near to depot and steamboat. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., or Post-office, Yonkers.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties desirous of engaging rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

UNION HOTEL, COLD SPRING, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., will receive a few boarders, where every attention will be paid to their comfort, and terms reasonable. Situation very healthy, and scenery beautiful; within 15 minutes' sail of West Point by river boat, which goes every hour.
NICHOLAS MURPHY.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a private family, at Saratoga Springs, (only five or six will be taken,) may be obtained by applying immediately of E. A. VAUGHN, No. 242 Bowery, New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD accommodations for carriages and horses, in the pleasant village of Fishkill. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

SEA BATHING, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The well-known Mansion House will be open for the reception of boarders and visitors June 20th, 1859. Apply to
SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A STORE, ON THE WEST SIDE OF Broadway, between Canal and 4th sts., wanted, for which a fair rent will be paid.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway

WANTED—A ROOM ABOUT 25x40, WITH TWO horse power. Address POWER, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
WOOD & HUGHES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE, TEA SETS,
URNS, SPOONS,
PITCHERS, FORKS,
GOBLETS, KNIVES,
CUPS, ETC., ETC.
No. 104 FULTON-STREET,
New-York.

W. & H. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have fitted up spacious Show rooms at No. 102 Fulton-st., opposite the
OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,
where they will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of Standard Silver Ware of the latest patterns and designs, manufactured by themselves on the premises.
WOOD & HUGHES,
No. 102 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.
A. ROQUE,
IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES, has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.
He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne
ŒIL DE PERDRIX,
for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK,

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA—JOHN KNICKERBACKER, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH M. MABBETT, Statira J. Mabbett, Truman G. Mabbett, Phylsmon Stewart, Milbridge Maltby, Ellsworth P. Maltby, Rufus R. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Ninvzembla Johnson, John E. Burns, Servetus P. Johnson, William Townsend, Goldsmith D. Johnes, Theodore A. Wright, Blake Wales, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dunn Horace B. Wilcox, Robert Goodeenagh, Jr., George W. Gaherie, Samuel M. Waller, George W. Read, Jehiel Read, James F. Stevens, Charles H. Rising, James E. Goddard, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Reed, Peter V. Z. Lane, William B. Gould, Charles Bridge, Charles R. McNulty, George Bridge, Malcolm Forbes, Winslow M. Burdick, George P. Williams, Loring S. Williams, Charles B. Williams, Sidney H. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, William H. Parsons, Annanias M. Cameron, Justin A. Edwards, William R. Gilbert, Robert M. Boyd, William E. Whiting, William Phillips, John R. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, Richmond W. Jaffray, William A. Crocker, Adonijah S. Quackenbush, John J. Quackenbush, Daniel Starkweather, William H. Lyon, Werren W. Lyon, Robert Shaw, Morris Soher, Jason Taylor, William H. Lindsley, Benoni H. Hewell, John D. Lewis, John G. Haviland, James Sayre, Seymour Ainsworth, Ebenezer Cauldwell, Thomas G. Cauldwell, William A. Cauldwell, John H. Fowler, William M. Pullis, Lewis O. Wilson, Boardman Brashear, William B. Bennett, Park Matthewson, Philo P. Doolittle, Detus or Ditos G. Shepard, Alcert M. Waterman, Hamilton Armstrong and John Elliot, Defendants.—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of John Knickerbacker, plaintiff, which was filed with the clerk of Saratoga County on the 7th day of October, 1858, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, in the village of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1858.
MOTT & SWALDER,
my26-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or parks, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues. In said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ABRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOS. STANFORD, and REBECCA his wife, WILLIAM H. BOWNE and THOMAS B. BOWNE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GIVE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Will sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1859.
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON 14th instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz
FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOHN S. ROBERTS,
JOSEPH BODINE, GEORGE C. PETERS,
JAMES B. HARRIS, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
THOMAS M. WELLS, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, JOSEPH RUDD,
CHAS. GARDINER, JOHN P. FISHER,
GEORGE W. PLATT, WILLIAM A. HALL,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, JAMES IRWIN,
and DANIEL DEVLIN.
William E. Wilmerding, Henry A. Hurlbut and James R. Young were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, FRANCIS P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that proposals will be received at his office until 12 o'clock M. of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal payable on the 1st day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will not be at liberty to take a higher rate than that at which the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, redeemable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the first payment on the same quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 14, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

MEDITA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desiring uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information concerning the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. HENRY W. LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 57 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next or to JOHN R. THOMPSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. HENRY FERNIE, of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day declared the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends to be May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BELL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 337 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 14th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Mutual River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seventy per Cent., payable July 21 proximo.
THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each Share of the Capital Stock of the Muen Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 12th instant, at No. 68 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.
D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.
These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Agents.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants, in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

$200,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 448 8th-av.

FIREWORKS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depot No. 47 Malden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 34 John st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 81 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM DOBBS' Ferry, on Sunday evening, a horse, wagon and harness; bright bay horse, long tail, star on forehead and end of nose, yellow streak on back, lump behind left ear; light wagon, iron body, painted blue, lined with red. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to S. B. DUTCHER, Dobbs' Ferry, or at 852 & DUTCHER'S, No. 117 8th-av., New-York.

LOST—BETWEEN 26TH AND WALL STS., OR at the Supreme Court Chambers, a pocket-diary, containing some $200 in notes and $400 in money. Any person finding and returning the same to my office shall be rewarded. B. C. SHAYER, No. 167 Broadway.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JUNE 11, A LADY'S diamond breoch, leaf shape, with two pendants. The finder will receive a reward of $50 on returning it to BALL, BLACK & CO.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.,
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
C. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SOHEITLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	E. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMENT HEERDT,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHSMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
HERMAN MARQUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM RENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	P. S. KINNEY,
	ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$1,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1850.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul.
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic
Redowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed to make necessary arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our national independence, will meet, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No 8, City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will please attend without further notice.
WM. J. PECK, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14.
NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Commissioners until Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and delivering on the dock of the Water Works, situated on the Passaic River, opposite the village of Belleville, One Thousand Tons of Bituminous Coal.
The Coal to be the "Run of Mines," free from slate and earthy material from the mines of the "American Coal Company," or equal in quality to such coal, and to be delivered in good order as above between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1859.
Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and if other than the American Company's Coal is intended, will specify the mine from which it is obtained.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City.
By order of Water Commissioners.
GEO. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent and Engineer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of HANSTADICK, MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER, and doing business at No. 334 Washington-st., corner of Harrison, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
E. MAHLSTADT will settle the affairs of said firm.
HERMAN HASSELDICK,
FREDERICK MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SCHAEFER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the firm name of E. MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER, wholesale dealers in Flour and Feed, at No. 334 Washington-st., corner of Harrison, formerly occupied by Hasseldick, Mahlstadt & Schaefer.
E. MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SCHAEFER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WILLIAM LOTTIMER & CO., New-York, and LOTTIMER & CO., in Nottingham and Glasgow, Great Britain, expired by limitation on the 30th April last, Mr. William C. Davidson retiring therefrom.
The business is continued, by the remaining partners, at the same places, and under the same firms as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1859.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam, and 13½ feet hold.
One steamer 210 feet long, 21 feet beam, and 10½ feet hold.
Both in good condition, fitted with all the rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.
Also, STEAMBOAT NEVER BEAM ENGINE, 20-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers in the hold, in good condition. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPPLAND,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—MARBLE YARD.—THE subscriber offers for sale the stock and trade of William Nelson, deceased, late of the City of New-York, including monuments, marble slabs, marble on hand, together with the machinery and tools, &c., for carrying on the marble business. Any person desirous of procuring a cheap and eligible opportunity seldom met with, and which is unequaled by any along the Hudson River. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT N. PALMER, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, at Poughkeepsie, or of JUSTUS SCOFIELD, Executor, &c., at Cold Spring, New-York.
COLD SPRING, June 11, 1859.

$50,000.—A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, well established, can take a partner, special or general, with $50,000 or more capital—the principal capitalist wishing to withdraw a portion of his means for another object. Leaving $50 for in the firm as special partner advertisers refer to Messrs. Bowen, Hommel & Co., who will communicate confidentially with applicants.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent person, and to lend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

$1,000 TO $8,000.—A BUSINESS MAN would invest the above amount in any good respectable established business where he would receive compensation for his time, good income on his investment and security for his money. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 103 Times office, stating kind of business, &c. Agents will not be noticed.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Twelve tables and eight alleys, in complete order and doing a fair business, which will receive attention may be largely increased. Rooms spacious, and rent moderate. Terms accommodating. Apply at No. 327 Broadway, near Bleecker st., up stairs.

GREAT CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD business and literary abilities, with $1,500 to $2,000 cash capital, can hear of a great chance to secure a handsome income, legal, social position and wide influence, by addressing S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 10 State-st., Boston.

TO WATCH-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice, a complete set of watch casing tools, consisting of lathes, rolling mills, punches, drills, &c. The above cost $1,500, and will be sold for one-third the sum, if applied for soon, as they are not required without delay. Apply to JOSEPH BOSS & CO., No. 1 Maiden-lane.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $12,000 in a well established manufactory, which can be very advantageously extended. The articles are staple, always in demand, and sell readily for cash, and 60 days. Direct Box No. 3,751 Post-office New-York. Agents need not apply.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with a capital of a few thousand dollars, is wanted to engage in the manufacture of a staple article—every satisfaction given to regard to the business on an interview. Address, with real name, for one week, J. W. Box No. 103 Times office.

SILVER-PLATING ESTABLISHMENT for sale, with batteries complete, established four years, and now doing a good business. Cheap, for cash, as the party wishes to go to California.
JEFFRIS INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND PROfitable marble monumental establishment. The owner about leaving the business, will dispose of the whole building &c., on accommodating terms. Address Box No. 399, Brooklyn Post-Office.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamer
STAR OF THE WEST,
at the following greatly reduced rates
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound,
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,
provided it weighs 18 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.
All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs. Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.
Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STAEB & CO, No. 74 King William-st., London,
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms, and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.
The magnificent first class Clipper Ship
GOLDEN FLEECE, Mason, Commander.
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.
This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVARLY, Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.
This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.
SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.
For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
RATES REDUCED TO 13½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 9 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1855, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS & FALCONER & CO.,
No 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22
EUROPA, Judkins, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, W. M. Murray, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely,
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30	To Charleston, S. C.	$20
To Mobile	35	To Augusta, Ga.	30
To Montgomery, Ala.	40	To Atlanta, Ga.	35
To Columbus, Geo.	35	To Columbus, S. C.	25
To Savannah, Geo.	30	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Augusta, Geo.	25	To Pilatka, Fla.	25

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 9 Broadway.
THE COLLEGIA, Capt. BERRY, sails on WEDNESDAY, June 22.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ISABELLA, Capt. ISAAC CRANE, will leave on SATURDAY, June 18, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $35 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $30; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $22; Augusta, Ga., $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with accompanied accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $28; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New-York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class $90; second-class, $50; third-class $30. Ample and liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
ALEN HOLLAND, Manager.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $5; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $9. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNAR, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh, and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship PACIFIC, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., probably 22d inst.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner Williams, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at USCOVE & DUFFY'S Times Building.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 20th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:10 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
9.15 A. M.	7.55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4.45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6.40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad; for Rochester and Buffalo; and at Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Suffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 16, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7.15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for

OREGON.

Political Excitement—The Congressional Canvass—Position of Parties—The Prospects—Army News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OREGON CITY, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

We are in the midst of the most exciting and zealous political campaign, which has ever been known to Oregon. It derives its special interest from the fact that a large faction of the Democracy who are opposed to General LANE and his efforts to build up a party devoted to his interests, and who are, moreover, inclined to sympathize with DOUGLAS, declare that they will not support STOUT, the Democratic candidate, and if they vote at all will do so in favor of LOGAN, on the Republican ticket. The grounds of objection to STOUT are his recent arrival in the State from California, where he was an active Know-nothing—the unfair and unjust course of the Convention which nominated him towards GROVER, our late member, and particularly that LANE'S friends, by their manœuvres, accomplished the nomination, against the urgent protestations of the Douglas Democrats. Both candidates are canvassing together in the southern part of the State, and present reports are greatly in LOGAN'S favor; the fight will be a brisk one, and the chances are thought to be about even, though a majority of 2,000 is a heavy load to carry in a vote of less than 11,000.

DELAZON SMITH arrived by the last steamer, and is talking day and night to secure his reëlection to the Senate by the Legislature, which will meet on the 16th inst. Though it is the same body who elected him last July, it is very doubtful whether they can be induced to do an equally foolish thing now. He has to meet and contend against the same elements which oppose STOUT, though in his case they are more bitter and active, because last year he was in alliance with them, while now he has deserted them, because he thinks the other faction the strongest. To defeat him, it is necessary to use the ten Republican members of the Legislature, who are willing to help his opponents, if they can thus stop the election of a Senator, or can be allowed to select an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, as the next best thing. In the letter event, Judge WILLIAMS will be elected. By the way, one of DELAZON'S strong arguments is that "he is the first and only Senator who succeeded in shutting up JOAN P. HALE'S mouth." He says before the adjournment that MR. HALE proposed to cry quits, and never again to trouble SMITH, as he carried too many guns for the New-Hampshire Seoator." Those who know HALE laugh at this pretty conceit, while others are led to believe that, if SMITH don't lie, they gave Mr. HALE more credit than he deserves.

The movement of troops, under the orders of Gen. HARNEY, will be as follows during the season: Before the first day of next month, there will be dispatched from head-quarters to increase the facilities of communication between the Columbia River and Salt Lake, in connection with the Overland Route to the frontiers of the Western States, an expedition, under command of Capt. H. D. WALLEN, Fourth Infantry, consisting of two companies of Dragoons, one company of Infantry, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners, with two lieutenants of engineers, a lieutenant of topographical engineers, and a medical officer.

Companies A and B, Ninth Infantry, under command of Brevet Major LUGENBEAL, will leave the Dalles about the 15th inst., and proceed to Colville, and there establish a post; from this point protection is to be afforded to the Northwest Boundary Commission. Company G, Ninth Infantry, are to take position at the Dalles, leaving fifteen men in charge of the property at Fort Simcoe. Companies C and I of the Ninth, under command of Capt. AACHER, will proceed to the 49th parallel of north latitude, in the valley of the OKANAGAN River, and there join the Boundary Commission, and form its escort. These movements will afford excellent protection and security to those who desire to go to the northern mines, and must give great confidence to those who have settled and purpose doing so, in the valleys of the Upper Columbia.

Gen. HARNEY will also dispatch about the 1st of July two companies of infantry, under command of Major GREER, to Fort Hall, on the old emigrant trail, for the purpose of meeting and affording timely assistance to emigrant trains, expected from the Western States, during the Summer.

The mail has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the appointment of the Rev. E. R. GEARY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in place of NESMITH, *decapitated*, and of W. W. CHAPMAN, Surveyor-General, in place of LANSA, *garroted*. These are results of LANE'S personal strifes with the late incumbents, and will secure LOGAN'S election beyond a reasonable doubt, so Oregon will have a republican member of Congress.

The appointment of CHAPMAN is very unpopular, as he is thoroughly worthless in any capacity, and especially for the office of Surveyor-General. He gets it as a reward for his recommending, in the Legislature last Winter, the passage of a law to protect SLAVERY in Oregon. Mr. GEARY is a Presbyterian clergyman, brother of the Kansas Governor, and is a good man. If he accepts, which is doubtful, he will be in a very awkward position, as he is without the peculiar experience which the position demands, and he succeeds a very popular and competent officer, whose principal fault is that he don't like Gen. LANE, and is a Douglas Democrat. OMEGA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Latest from Fraser's River—Shipments of Gold—Expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island.

The news from British Columbia, by this arrival, is to May 14. The Victoria *Gazette* has the following:

"Through the principals at WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s and FREEMAN & Co.'s, I have been shown the statement of the amount of gold dust shipped by their respective houses to San Francisco, from April 11 to May 10, inclusive—30 days—($195,000,) and from these correct figures I shall make a showing that the most illiberal denouncer of these colonies must admit to be astonishing; while the unprejudiced, whether here or elsewhere, cannot fail to see that the yield of gold per man *is larger* in British Columbia, even now, while the country is scarcely prospected, than in California, where there are good roads, and where capital is abundant, and every facility for working the mines exist.

The number of miners in British Columbia actually at work is 3,000 men; many good judges, however, say there are not more then 2,000 working steadily. The $195,000 shipped as above would give as the result for each of the 3,000 men, $2 16², per day.

The Victoria House of Assembly having grumbled at the proposed erection by Gov. DOUGLAS (without previous consultation with it) of certain new public buildings, addressed him on the subject. The Governor replies "I did not think it necessary to consult the House concerning the erection of those buildings, for the reason that the House was not called upon to defray their cost, and because the House has, on all occasions, declined to take any responsibility in such purely Executive matters, or (with one exception) to provide funds for any Colonial improvement whatever."

The first church erected in British Columbia was opened 6th May, at the new town of Langley. The sermon was preached by the Rector of the church, the Rev. W. BARNARD CRICKMER.

A meeting was held May 3, in Victoria, says the *British Colonist*, in order to organize an expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island for the purpose of exploring that Island for gold and other minerals. ALFRED WASHINGTON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. S. FITCH, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Chairman in his usual felicitous style, explained at some length the object of the meeting. Speeches were made by Messrs. HICKS, LAGE and MINOR, who have been in the Islands, and by Messrs. BAILEY, HATCH and others, who were favorable to the object. All agreed that there was gold there—and that an expedition was desirable. A Committee of seven were named to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Victoria is daily assuming the appearance of a quiet country village. Business is not worth mentioning. More or fewer mechanics, however, find employment in erecting the various improvements being made by Government, the Hudson's BAY Company, &c. A public sale took place, a few days since, of some of the most valuable real estate in town. It brought respectable prices. Very few, if any, lots were bought by Americans.

It is quite probable that the supplies for the American Boundary Commissioners will be drawn from some point on the Sound, and packed across the mountains to the Okanagan country, where they will meet the Commission; at least, this plan is proposed by the military men at head-quarters. Captains ARCHER and FLETCHER, of Fort Simcoe, it is stated, have been ordered, with their companies, to take up the line of march for that region, and are expected to reach there about the 1st of June. They take only thirty days' supplies.

A Correction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your printers, by accident, make me appear to say, in my communication on Kentucky politics, of the 4th inst., (published in the New-York TIMES of the 9th,) that men of the *Henry Clay, Nicholas and Robertson* stamp are for the maintenance and perpetuation of Slavery in Kentucky, and for its extension and establishment in the Territories through Federal means. What I did and do say, by your permission, is this:

The candidates and most active leaders on both sides are generally "down on" "Black Republicanism," "Abolitionism" and Free Sollism." All alike—excepting, of course, men of the Henry Clay, Nicholas and Robertson stamp—are for the maintenance and perpetuation of Slavery in this State by a wilfully blind subserviency to the controlling class, and for its extension and establishment in the Territories by "Judicial," Executive, and more or less (according to the case) Legislative means, forces and appliances on the part of the Federal Government.

Very respectfully, PONTIAC.

Mgr. Pinsonneau, the Bishop of London, C. W., who recently went to Rome to induce the Pope to transfer the Western See from London to Sandwich, has succeeded in accomplishing the ourpose of his mission. A Toronto paper says: "One of the principal reasons for the translation of the seat of this Bishopric is said to be the fact that a large portion of the population in the neighborhood of the latter place is of French origin and Catholic, while the population in the neighborhood of London is almost exclusively English and Protestant. Thus the centre of the Catholic population in the West becomes the seat of the Bishopric."

POLITICAL.

The following is the electioneering circular issued by Gov. WELLER, of California, and referred to in the letter of our San Francisco correspondent. It is a serious production.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Democratic Party will soon be called upon to assemble in their primary meetings to elect delegates to the State Convention. As the Party has a decided majority in the State, the delegation thus selected will virtually elect the State officers. I have, again and again, called the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of regulating by law these important assemblages, but thus far in vain. That frauds have sometimes been practiced, and improper candidates forced upon the Party, no one can deny. Under our Democratic organization, it is of the last importence that a full and fair expression of the will of the Party should be had at the primary meetings, and to obtain this, is my object in now addressing you.

In January, 1857, after a service of six years in the United States Senate, I was, as you well know, superseded, not by the action of the people, but by the adroit management of the politicians in and about the Legislature. I returned home in May following, and was immediately importuned by friends from different sections of the State to run for the Gubernatorial Chair. This was at first peremptorily declined, as I had no desire to hold an office of this character—an office which, in this State, has usually brought upon the incumbent more curses then honors. But here were many friends, who, believing that I had been unjustly treated by the Legislature, were anxious to place me in a position where the *people* could have an opportunity of showing whether they had lost confidence in me as a public servant, and I reluctantly consented. The politicians, generally, again took the field against me, and but for the extraordinary excitement at the primary elections, it is probable that I would have been defeated. But the people had spoken in such emphatic terms that I was nominated by an overwhelming majority.

When entering upon the discharge of the duties of Governor, I used the following language: "It will be my constant aim to administer the affairs of the Executive office in such manner as to advance the interests of the State, and secure the confidence and respect of honest men. * * * * I may injure myself, but the State shall not be shipwrecked, if I have the power to prevent it."

How far I have succeeded in accomplishing this, you must now determine. The Legislature, since I came into office, has imposed new and onerous duties upon the Governor, and in the faithful discharge of them, I have not found time to court the favor of the prominent men who annually assemble in this city. I trusted that my acts would be reviewed by the people, and I was content to abide their decision. Although, of course, I have not entirely escaped detraction, no one has charged me with corruption.

The principal objections to the Administration came from disappointed applicants for office, and those whose pet schemes, log-rolled through the Legislature, have failed to receive the Executive sanction. A very considerable number of those now opposing my renomination belong to one or the other of these two classes. They complain, too, because I would not, whilst considering a bill, stop to inquire whether friends or foes would be benefited by its passage. In other words, I refused to hear anything "*outside of the bill.*" They know very well that if reelected, the same course will be pursued by me in the future, and they may fail in getting their hands into the Public Treasury. A change of Administration, therefore, might possibly be of advantage to them.

The plan which it seems has been adopted is simply this: About the time of the primary elections, candidates will be started, in various localities, for the sundry State offices, not with the expectation of being nominated, but for the sole purpose of carrying the delegation unpledged as to the Gubernatorial question; county pride is to be invoked, and the personal popularity of the candidate relied upon for success. Where my friends are disposed to force an impression on this subject, propositions will be made to *divide* the Delegates amongst the Gubernatorial candidates. In this way trading capital can be obtained for the State Convention. It is by such means that the voice of the party has frequently been stifled in this State.

These remarks do not apply to gentlemen who, it is well understood throughout the State, are *bona fide* aspirants for the offices before the Convention.

I have deemed it my duty to make an appeal to the people to assemble at these primary elections and express their opinions directly upon the Gubernatorial question. It is one of vast magnitude to them. So far as I am concerned, if my public acts do not meet their approval, they have only to say so at the ballot-box, and I am contented to retire. If, as the Executive of the State, I have proved myself unworthy of your confidence or support, let this be fairly and distinctly announced, but do not suffer me to be "swapped off" by politicians. I know the time was when this class was omnipotent in Conventions here, but of late years the people have taken the matter into their own hands, and to their honestly-expressed will I shall bow with cheerful submission.

SACRAMENTO, May, 1859. JOHN B. WELLER.

A State Convenion on the State League pledge platform, will be held at Syracuse on Tuesday, June 14, to perfect the political arrangements for the State and county, in view of the approaching election.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a strong article against the reopening of the African Slave-trade. It says:

"We object to making the reopening of the Slave-trade an issue in the politics of the country, and for several reasons:

1. Because if heretofore, and under other circumstances, it might be wise and safe to revive the trade, it is not now, in the present relationship of the South and North.

2. Because it is now impracticable and idle. The idea is based upon entire ignorance and a visionary misconception of the relative positions of the North and South. No man who comprehends the antagonism of sentiment and political interest existing between the sections—no man who appreciates the division of opinion existing at the South—can entertain the expectation of accomplishing the reopening of this trade so long as the Union lasts.

3. Because it is a mischievous issue. It is a subject on which there may well be a difference of opinion without blame. It is no test of soundness to Southern institutions. It lowers the moral position of the Southern people from one of high principles of liberty in defence of valued rights to a mere question of policy about which we are profoundly divided."

Senator GREEN, of Missouri, has taken the stump. A speech at Jefferson City is noticed by the *Evening News:*

"Being in Missouri, the Senator finds it prudent to say something about the Pacific Railroad, which he is in favor having built on a central route running through Missouri."

PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, has been offered a nomination for Congress, but he declines it in the following characteristic manner:

JOURNAL OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 8, 1859.

DEAR SIR: You asked me, in your note of to-day, whether, if the Opposition Convention should nominate me for Congress, I would accept the nomination. In reply I have to say that a seat in Congress would by no means be agreeable to me, and I am very sure that I should not at all suit the place. I do not want it; I could not accept without a sacrifice of feeling. I like my present place, and if my political friends are satisfied with the manner in which I discharge its duties, let them signify this by not asking me to leave it. GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Mr. MCKIBBEN, M. C. from California, has taken the field in earnest. A speech delivered at San Francisco, subsequent to the one which we noticed a day or two ago, contains this passage:

"It was his misfortune to be an Anti-Lecomptonite: It was not his fault that his bills and speeches were crowded out by Lecompton unfairness. The Pacific Railroad was sacrificed to Lecompton: five months spent by the Administration party in quarreling about that question, left them no time for the Pacific Railroad."

The formation of "State Rights Associations" has been commenced in Alabama. Mr. F. B. WOOD was Chairman of a meeting held for this purpose, a week since, in the Claiborne District. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

"*Resolved*, That without anticipating the future aggression of the Free States outside of those enumerated in the foregoing resolution, we will resist, without regard to any consequences, any attack from them upon the institution of Slavery in the Southern States."

A State Convention of the Republican Party of Vermont, will be held at Brattleboro, Windham County, on Tuesday, July 12, for the nomination of a full State ticket.

Gen. JIM LANE appears again in Kansas affairs. He has addressed to the editor of the Leavenworth *Times* a reply to recent attacks upon him. His letter winds up with the following polite request to be let alone:

"For years the writer of this has timely submitted to the most brutal assaults upon him from the newspapers of the whole country. The object of this card is to notify Kansas editors that, as a private citizen, he *now* claims exemption from *further* assaults. This right is conceded by all gentlemen to the *mere private citizen*. When I again enter the political arena, and not till then, should they be resumed."

The censure cast upon the Methodists at the late Slaveholder's Convention in Maryland, has called out the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of this City, in defence of its sect. It says:

"This body held its session in Baltimore last week. We have repeatedly referred to its ostensible design, the oppression of the free colored people of the State, by their expatriation or sale into slavery. Fortunately, this design has been defeated, to the honor of Maryland. The *Advocate* figured rather handsomely in the minority report. Both the Western and New-York *Advocates* have, we believe, been presented, perhaps repeatedly, by juries on the border, as dangerous papers—a rather curious fact when we bear in mind the screamings of Northern ultraists against us. Few complimenta could be better than the hostilities of both irrational extremes. We learn that Mr. I. W. Jacobs, of Worcester County, presented the views of a portion of the minority, in a written address going over the whole ground, detailing the grievances of the slave owners in Maryland, and pernicious influences of free negroism on the population generally. He then advocated the prohibition of emancipation, and the passage of laws for the gradual extinction of free-negroism. He also alluded to the interference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North in the matter, and was very severe on the New-York *Christian Advocate*, touching its strictures in regard to the Convention held at Cambridge, and 'for attempting to threaten with an ecclesiastical cowhide the Methodists of Maryland if they countenanced the present movement. He avowed himself a Methodist, but repudiated in strong language any attempt at ecclesiastical interference in the domestic institutions of the State.'

All our good Maryland readers, (and they are among our most steadfast patrons,) know that this allusion to us is mere fudge. We made no such threat: we only called upon them to stand by their old and good ones position in respect to their colored brethren, as seen in the course of WALKER, EMORY and others, when a similar plot against these colored sufferers was attempted some years ago. We need not delay on Mr. JACOBS. It is enough that he was defeated."

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

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Model Restaurant
TEMPLE Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
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Private Rooms for Parties.

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UNDERGARMENTS FOR HOT WEATHER!
Very light, very elastic, cooling, unshrinkable, durable and cheap!!
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
Nos. 637 Broadway and 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS—Are the best works for lighting dwellings, churches and factories in the country, &c. Large consumers in cities can greatly reduce their expenses by making their own gas. By a recent improvement great savings are effected in the cost of the gas by the use of crude resin, being two thirds cheaper than City coal gas. My regular Resin Oil Machine I still continue to manufacture as usual, giving applicants the choice. Apply to or address JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton street and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sore leg and all ulcers, eruptions and injuries of the flesh, heal kindly and swiftly under the operation of the Ointment, and the Pills, by their gentle aperient action, assist the cure. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15.

$3 000 U. S. 5s '65	102½	21 Del.&Hnd.Canal Co.	92
9,000 Tennessee 6s '90.	91	20 do	91½
1,000 do	91¼	50 do	91½
1,000 do	91¼	50 do	91¾
3,000 Virginia 6s	97	25 Erie Railroad	6¾
16,000 do	96¾	110 do	6⅞
4 000 Missouri St. 6s	85¾	100 Hudson River R	31⅞
4,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs.	73½	50 Harlem Railroad	10½
2,000 M. C. R. 8 p c 1st M. S. F. C. B.	90	25 Harlem R. Pref	35½
1,000 M. So. 1st M. B.	80	500 do	35¾
500 Ill. Cent. R. B.	83½	500 do	35¾
2,000 do	83	207 N. Haven & Hart. R.	123
5,000 Ill. Free. Bonds	93	200 Reading R	40⅞
12,000 do	93½	150 Mich. Cen. R	41
5,000 L. E. & W. 2dm. bs.	41¾	50 do	41
5 Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	30¼
45 do	102	100 do	30
5 Bank of New-York	176½	100 do	30¼
50 Penn. Coal Co	92¾	100 do	30
100 do	92½	50 do	30
100 do	30	100 Panama R. R	119
50 do	81¾	50 do	119⅛
100 do	81¼	150 do	120
100 do	82¼	28 Illinois Cen. R	57
50 Pacific M. S. Co	67⅝	5 Clev. C. & Cin. R	96⅜
5 do	67¾	50 do	97
500 N. Y. Cen. R	90	50 Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	64⅛
650 do	73¼	50 Gal. & Chic. R	64⅛
150 do	73¼	500 Clev. & Tol. R. bnw	26
200 do	73¼	400 do	26
150 do	73⅜	100 do	26
250 do	73⅜	100 do	26
100 do	73⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	59
250 do	73⅞	50 do	58¾
100 do	72⅜	5 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	50

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri S. 6s	85⅞	150 Mich. Central R.	41
30,000 do	86	200 do	41⅛
50,000 do	86	100 do	41
100 Pac Mail. St. Co	67	100 do	46⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co	82½	100 Panama R	120
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	17	100 do	121
50 Del. & H. Cl. Co.	91	100 do	120
100 Erie Railroad	6¾	150 Illinois Central R.	58
100 N. Y. Central R.	73	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	64
100 do	73¼	100 do	63¾
100 Reading R	40⅞	100 do	63⅞
50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	25⅞
50 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	59		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s	91¾	$589 N. Y. M. I. Scrip	56
889 G. W. Ins. Co.	49¾	147½ do	52.75
288 Orient Mutual	58.37	279 M. W. In. Scrip	58.49
189 Orient Mutual	56	21 do	59.42
61 P. M. In. Scrip	57.79	10 Am. Ex. Bank	101
91 U. M. In. Scrip	58.87	75 People's Bank	101½
451 do	59.26	15 Hanover Bank	90
19 do	47.58	5 Park Bank	106¾
81 do	56	30 Hamest'd Fire In Co.	71
11 do	52.70	10 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	115¾
61 do	51.85	10 Am. Express Co	76
68 50 N. Y. M. I. S.	53		

WEDNESDAY, June 15—P. M.

The English Money and Cotton news, telegraphed from the *Europa* at Halifax, to Saturday, June 4, from London and Liverpool, afforded much satisfaction to the Banking and Cotton interests here, to-day, and our market for Money is quoted easier, particularly on temporary loan. The Exchanges are quiet since the Boston steamer mail, and nothing, of moment, will be done until after the correspondence by the *Europa* is received and digested. We have advice from Boston, that the New-York mails will be here to-night. The engagements of Specie, for Saturday, thus far, promise to be very moderate. There is about $200,000 Silver on the market to go forward, and one of the banking houses will send about $250,000 in Gold to France. In Discounts the rates are steady at 6@6½ for prime 45@60 day acceptances; 7 ₱ cent. at Bank for 60@90 day bills, and 7 to 9 ₱ cent. for paper outside of Bank, according to classification. Demand loans, and loans on short notice, 5@6 ₱ cent.; most of the old Stock Brokers supplying their wants to-day at 5 ₱ cent. We understand that about $800,000 in acceptances, against Sugar for Havana account, fell due to-day, and were promptly and uniformly met. The probability is, the next Bank Average will show a further voluntary reduction in Loans and Discounts, as most of the paper just mentioned ran off at Bank, without renewal.

The effect of the Foreign news and the tendency to easier terms in Money on the Stock Exchange was to advance most of the dividend securities. At the close this afternoon, Missouris were wanted at 86 ₱ cent.; Panama at 121½@121¾; Tennessees at 91¼; Delaware and Hudson, 91¼@92; Pennsylvania Coal, 82½, and Pacific Mail 68@68½ ₱ cent. On the general Railway list the speculation was mostly in the other direction. The *short* sellers continue to show a pretty determined resistance to any material advance in prices, and the terms offered are with few exceptions quite as low as yesterday afternoon, and in the case of Michigan Central and Harlem 1 ₱ cent. lower. Chicago and Galena and Chicago and Rock Island were also a fraction weaker. New York Central opened this morning with more firmness and sold up to 73¾, but ultimately closed 73, the same as on Tuesday afternoon. Reading is ½@¾ ₱ cent. better, and at one time brought as much as 41 ₱ cent. The City Bank shares are steady, and United States issues of 1871 were wanted at 104 ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds fell off 1 ₱ cent. The General Market this afternoon closed irregular.

A rumor obtained to-day that the Galway and New York Steamship Company have purchased the steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic* of the late Collins' line. Such negotiation may be going on, but we cannot hear that it is likely to be consummated. The Galway Company recently disposed of three or four of their screw steamers to a party in England, and the inference is that they desire to replace them in the line with larger side-wheel steamers.

Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $135,138; paid out, $171,297. Balance, this afternoon, $18,625,422.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent	Discount.
New-York State Currency	—	@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—	@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—	@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	½	@ ¾
Interior Maryland	—	@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—	@1
South Carolina and Georgia	½	@ ⅝
North Carolina	—	@ ¾
Virginia	—	@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	—	@2½
Michigan	—	@ ½
Tennessee	—	@ ¾
Free Indiana	1½	@1¾
Louisiana	1½	@1¾
Mobile	—	@1½
Canada	—	@ ⅛

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	85	90
120 acre warrants per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants per acre	62	66

BILLS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	16c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	86@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	99@ —	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16	—
Five franc pieces	88@ —	per oz	25@ —
French Crowns	10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	08@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 90@ —
Speeles	08@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 50@16 60
Old Am. Half Dols.	94¾@—	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 60@15 75
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	92¾@—	Gold Am. Old	—c. prem.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 8.	LOANS. June 13.	SPECIE. June 8.	SPECIE. June 13.
Philadelphia	3 405 000	3,480,000	890,000	648 000
North America	2,660 509	2,625,823	723,151	626,580
Farm. & Mech	3,826 549	3 891 271	981,330	967,348
Commercial	1,664,000	1 645,000	289,000	301.000
Mechanics'	1,850,043	1,834,857	268,456	294,051
N. Liberties	1,494,000	1,459 000	267,000	286,000
Southwark	928,622	920,646	258,854	254.291
Kensington	807,781	797,303	183,253	175,942
P. Township	894.806	867,173	181 348	173,855
Western	1,342,054	1,305,983	312,863	303,126
Man. & Mech	1,215,345	1,230,303	158,975	158,660
Commerce	630 240	621,799	218,404	167,787
Girard	2,113,207	2,089,778	338,930	261,475
Tradesmen's	640,068	641,401	185,643	182,064
Consolidation	520,468	531,980	121,688	89,036
City	873,447	873,085	127,134	106,634
Commonwealth	388,186	367,332	69,637	71,394
Corn Exchange	356 820	372,943	69,494	72,444
Union	368,032	365,238	75,806	68.380
Total	26,177,875	25,920,993	5,415,587	5,521,188

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 6.	DEPOSITS. June 13.	CIRCULATION. June 8.	CIRCULATION. June 13.
Philadelphia	1,570,000	1,570 000	282 000	300,000
N. America	1,701,076	1,680,470	307,823	274,530
Farm. & Mechs	2,865,916	2,805,899	407,360	399 435
Commercial	895,000	865,000	168,000	178,000
Mechanics'	997 785	1,025,167	156,445	161,340
N. Liberties	1,231,000	1,125 000	121,800	118,000
Southwark	690 820	685,988	94,050	91,310
Keosington	569,323	589,164	136,968	123,670
P. Township	634 696	612,203	119,105	113 890
Western	1,045,384	1,023,511	131,450	125,230
Man. & Mecs	648 070	628,268	148,000	125,110
Commerce	518,280	458,131	87,385	92,320
Girard	856 280	927,305	196,135	197,570
Tradesmen's	577,145	585,563	110,575	105,076
Consolidation	364 804	316,160	109,340	107 406
City	442,182	493 623	115,135	113 980
Commonwealth	228,965	222,286	122,895	112,015
Corn Exchange	243,048	250,782	88 965	89,815
Union	228,304	214,573	79,765	75,785
Total	16,388,995	16,007,149	2,992 198	2 9..8,426

Black-Mailing Country Banks.

From the Boston Traveller.

Some months ago the Weare Bank, of Hempton Falls, N. H., were notified that a demand had been made by ANASTASIUS NICHOLAS, of No. 79 Wall-street, New-York City, that $1,000 should be deposited in a designated place in that City, or the Bank would be discredited. This demand was refused, and soon "Nicholas' Reporter" appeared, with an article cautioning the public against bills of the Weare Bank, in language best calculated to damage the institution.

Not long after, J. TYLER HOBBS wrote the Weare Bank that, from what he had heard, he should discredit the Bank unless he heard from them immediately. No reply was made, and forthwith *Hodges' Journal of Finance* came out discrediting the bills of the Bank as unsafe, uncurrent, &c., &c.

Some days since, the President of the Bank received a letter from one JOHN DYE, purporting to come from the office of *Dye's Wall-street Broker*, stating certain false charges against the Bank, and closing in the following language:

"If the mater is not Satisfactuly explaned imedeally I will feel it my duty to so nnh'isb the infermation in the *Broke*, to wit that the *Bank has been Entomed* an early reply may save trnble." JOHN S. DYE.

On the 7th instant *Dye's Wall-street Broker* appeared, and was industriously circulated in New-England, with a false statement of losses by the Bank, and that the Bank Commissioners had placed the Bank in the hands of the proper authorities.

The Bank has never met with serious losses, the alleged action of the Bank Commissioners is false, the bills of the Bank have never been discredited, the Bank is solvent, and the bills as well protected as any Bank in New-England.

GEO. H. DODGE, President Weare Bank.
HAMPTON FALLS, June 9, 1859.

We are assured by a well-posted Banking correspondent in this City, that the Weare Bank, noticed above, is said to be sound—entirely so—and well conducted.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

[PER EUROPA.]

LONDON, Friday, June 3, 1859—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady this week, but without activity. COTTON dearer. BREADSTUFFS dull. MONEY abundant. The Bank of England minimum rate of discount was yesterday reduced to 3½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. CONSOLS leave off 93 for money, 93 3/8 ₱ for the account. Bar SILVER 5s. 2d. Mexican DOLLARS 4s. 11d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 75s. 3d.; South American, 74s. 3d.

COCHINEAL quiet. 29 bags Mexican at auction sold. Present stock 6,145 bags, of which 3,315 Honduras, 1,005 Mexican, and 1,825 Teneriffe.

COCOA—Steady; 410 bags Trinidad, part sold, 45s @ 46s, for gray, and 57s @59s. for fair red; 190 bags Oraneda brought 41s. 6d. @42s. 6d. for gray, and 43s. @ 44s. for red.

COFFEE—Firm; Colory sorts have realized fully 1s. @ 2s. advance; 834 casks, 290 bols., 1,188 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 65s. @67s. 6d. for fine fine ordinary to low middling, rather small and pale: 69s. @76s. for middling to good middling, and 78s. @80s. for good middling Oolory to good bold blue. Of 980 bags native Ceylon, part sold at 52s. @54s. for good ordinary, and 55s. @57s. for fine ordinary bold: 171 bags Naddoobatum brought 78s. @78s. 6d.; 145 pkgs. Jamaica sold at 43s. @45s. for ordinary and triage; 585s. @60s. 6d. for good to fine fine ordinary, and 63s. @66s. for middling; 140 pkgs. Mocha have been sold at 77s. 6d. @79s. for middling greenish, and 87s. for good middling yellow. Last Saturday a floating cargo of St. Domingo was sold, of which 1,800 Gooaives, and 427 Cape Heytien at 56s. for the Mediterranean, with Continental insurance, free of 10 ₱ cent.

COPPER—Quiet. Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s., best Selected £110 10s., Sheathing 124l. Y. M. Sheathing 104l.

CORN—The market continues dull, and prices of English Wheat are again 2s. @3s ₱ qr. lower, with considerable arrivals of Foreign Wheat and Flour. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 53s. 6d. on 173,770 qrs. red. We quote white American Wheat, 50s @54s.; red, 46s. @50s. ₱ qr.; Flour, 26s. @32s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Firmer; sales for the week, 1,250 bales. At Liverpool the demand has improved, and prices are ⅛d. @ ¼d. ₱ lb. higher. Sales for the week, 97,300 bales; Middling Orleans, 6½d. ₱ lb.

HEMP—St. Petersburg clean, £30 @£31. In Manila, nothing to report.

JUTE—No public sales; 400 bales sold privately, from £13 15s. @£15 10s for common to middling.

LEAD—Firm at £22 10s. @£23.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2416. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Jeff. Davis on the Acquisition of Cuba—The Right of Search—Indian Matters in California, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16.

Gen. JEFF. DAVIS, who is now here, expresses freely the opinion that Congressional action is necessary to assure Spain of our views relative to Cuba, no respect being paid to expressions of Executive policy through our Foreign Ministers. It is understood that he will bring forward a bill next Winter directing the immediate acquisition of the island by purchase or otherwise; also, a bill defining by legislation, the rights of neutrals in time of war. He denies that the right of search is a belligerent right, and thinks that the United States should take the initiatory in correcting the error.

The Indian Bureau has transmitted $80,000 to the Agent in California for disbursement. The law requires the Superintendent to disburse, unless otherwise directed by the President. Under the circumstances at present existing in California, Mr. BUCHANAN has directed the money to be sent to the Agent. No bonds had yet been received from Mr. MCDUFFIE, as required by law.

The establishment of the late Mexican Minister, ROBLES, was sold, to-day, at auction.

Señor MOLINA returned to Washington this morning, and denies that any ill feeling exists between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16.

The Navy Department is advised that as no apprehensions were felt at Tampico touching our interests, the *Saratoga* left that port for Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, June 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day and was quite largely attended.

The following State nominations were made:

For Governor—JOHN G. SAXE, of Burlington.

For Lieutenant Governor—STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairlee.

For State Treasurer—JAMES C. THURSTON, of Montpelier.

For delegates to the National Convention at Charleston the following were chosen: John S. Robinson, of Bennington; Henry Keyes, of Newbury; Jasper Rand, of Berkshire. E. M. Brown, of Woodstock—for substitutes: Henry Clark, of Putney; Thomas Bealby, of Maidstone; W. W. White, of St. Albans; and Erastus Plimpton, of Wadsboro—all Douglas men—were chosen.

Mr. SAXE being present made a brief speech, accepting the nomination.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of non-intervention with Slavery in the States, Territories or Districts; favor of the Compromise of 1850; in favor of astrict in adherence to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty; indorsing the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN; favoring the acquisition of Cuba, and hoping that the complication of European politics will aid the acquisition of that Island, without the sacrifice of the national honor.

The resolutions further favor foreign emigration, and express an abiding confidence in the principles of the Democratic Party.

Both factions were fully represented, but the Douglas men were largely in the majority and quite jubilant at the result.

Georgia Democratic Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, June 16.

The Democratic State Convention, yesterday, renominated Governor BROWN by acclamation. They also adopted resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, expressing confidence in the ability and patriotism of President BUCHANAN, and an approval of the principles of his inaugural and annual messages on the subject of Slavery.

Iowa Politics.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Thursday, June 16.

The Democratic County Convention assembled here to-day, and elected an Anti-Administration delegation to the State Convention. Strong Popular Sovereignty resolutions were adopted.

The Inhabitants of Fayal in a Starving Condition.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 16.

A meeting was held at the China Insurance Office to-day, to take measures for sending provisions to the inhabitants of Fayal, who, according to a letter read at the meeting from United States Consul DARNEY, are, many of them, in a starving condition. The Hon. GEORGE R. RUSSELL presided. The meeting appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions. One thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and the indications are that a liberal sum will be forthwith raised for the distressed Fayalese.

Serious Break in the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Thursday, June 16.

The gates of Lock No. 25, near Theorald, on the Welland Canal, were carried away by the schooner *Quebec* this evening. The rush of water caused the embankment to give way, and the country around was submerged to the depth of several feet. Great damage was done to the grain fields. The water is now shut off, and the water is gradually subsiding. A large force of men will commence to repair the break as soon as the water subsides sufficiently. It is expected the damage will be repaired within a week.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are to hand, from which we extract the following intelligence:

General SAM HOUSTON has accepted the nomination of Governor of TEXAS, tendered him by the Independent Convention at Austin.

The charge of Judge CAMPBELL to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama was very strong against the reopening of the Slave-trade.

Severe Hail-Storm near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 16.

There was a severe hail-storm at Govanstown, Baltimore County, at 6 o'clock this evening, which did considerable damage. The hail stones were of very large size. Rain also fell here in torrents this evening, accompanied with vivid lightning and a high wind.

The New City Railroad in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 16.

The Mayor sent a message into the City Council this afternoon calling attention to the violation of the city ordinances by the new City Railroad Company, and recommending that action be taken to restrain the Company from proceeding further.

Sinking of the Steamer Grapeshot.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 16.

The steamer *Grapeshot*, with a full cargo from Cincinnati for Fort Smith, sunk, on Saturday, near Van Buren, in the Arkansas River. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Fire at Galena.

GALENA, Ill., Thursday, June 16.

The Classical Institute of this city, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire last night. The library was partly saved in a damaged condition. Loss $14,000; insurance $6,000.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 16.

The Board of Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad met this morning. J. B. WARING was re-elected President.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The New-Orleans *Bee* learns from Belton, Texas, that a horrible murder and suicide were committed in Bell County on the 30th May. Mr. ASHLEY, who had married a daughter of MURRELL, the land pirate, killed a brother-in-law, MCCORMICK, and wounded another man, who was standing near; then fled and ended his own life by taking strychnine. The particulars we do not sufficiently understand to give here. It was a most cold-blooded murder, and the whole affair seems to convey the impression that the unfortunate author of the deed was insane. He was a native of Kentucky; had left his home under unfavorable circumstances—and a short time ago wrote an autobiography, in which he involved some of the best and most respected citizens of Bell County. The work was suppressed after his death.

HOW NEW-YORKERS LIVE.

A Visit to the Cellar Population of the First Ward.

The Route of the Coming Fever.

Yesterday, just as the sun was passing the highest point it could reach in the heavens, and was pouring its hottest fury down upon the City, so that all windows stood open, and if there was a breeze anywhere it glided in on the shady side of the tallest houses for refuge, so that the men on the tops of the omnibuses stripped open their shirts, tore off their neck-ties, and looked as they would have a fit of apoplexy if they were only paid by the year, and didn't have to make up for lost time, so that pedestrians lay their coats upon their shoulders, wiped their faces, rushed in for soda-water and rushed out again wiping their faces and sweating harder than ever—just at that hour, guided by Policeman GRIFFITHS, who was detailed for that refreshing duty, we set out to see in what kind of tenements the more miserably poor of the First Ward live, and especially how they stand it who live in cellars.

Turning into Washington-street from Battery-place, (which they are now widening to three or four times its late width, and putting down the Belgian pavement, to the immense improvement of this part of the City,) we were at once among some of the worst tenant houses in the Ward. Most of the fronts of the houses are occupied, on the lower floors, for liquor stores, groceries, or the retailing of dirty dry goods. Narrow alleys let in the visitor to rear buildings, sometimes tumbled-down rickety apartments, originally built for stables or shops, and sometimes more lately erected than those in front. Indeed, there is no knowing from a survey of the premises on the street what there is behind. A decent-looking four-story house may conceal a rotten old shanty of wood, nacked from peaked roof to basement with human beings, and apparently only held together by the concocted dirt and filth on its walls—as if under one thorough scrubbing it would all crumble into powder. Or, behind a wretched two-story wooden hut there may tower a modern five or six story building—a mere shell of brick and mortar—but its walls quite thick enough to exclude all light and prevent a breath of air from ever penetrating. In the rear of PAT HOGAN'a establishment the first room we entered contained nine women and six children—three of the latter asleep, the rest sprawling on the floor or tugging at the maternal fountain for their dinner. One of the children was pitiable with rheumy eyes, another marvelously, fat, another with spindling legs, but a head big enough for its father. The women protested that they did not all belong there, but the woman of the house confessed that she took boarders—"families—oh! as many as would come." Another room on the ground-floor was occupied by a filthy old man, with a grizzly beard—a bachelor, he said. He had no woman to trouble for nor to bother him. His black-walnut bedstead was hoisted up on bricks, some eight inches from the floor; under it were bushels of rags. He denied that he kept a junk-shop for he had no license, but pushing open the bed-room door the old man's veracity was put in doubt by a vision of rags, old iron, and the like, piled to the ceiling. He was an honest hard-working man, he said who had hard work getting a living by picking up trash in the streets, but he had the advantage of most of his class in a dépôt for his trash. If we had come to pull down the old rat-trap and give a poor man better lodgings, God bless us! Nobody knew how many families were stowed away here; some of the rooms were vacant. One woman took boarders, but her boarders were all out. A chunk of salt beef lay on the same table with her children's dirty clothes, steaming up an odor that for a moment redeemed the atmosphere from its overpowering stench.

All this land was reclaimed from the river, and fortunately for the wretched men and women who would be tempted to occupy them, cellars are out of the question.

Further up Washington-street, however, there are cellars enough, and few of them untenanted. Into one of these, with the sign "Lodgings" over it, we plunged. It contained a single room. There was no exit from it in the rear; the only light admitted streamed in through the open cellar-way, or struggled through a window almost opaque with cobwebs and dust. Two women, the proprietors of the establishment, bare-footed and clad in rags, were ironing. Along one side of the room stood three beds, at the end two more. The remaining space beside the walls were occupied with chests piled one above the other. A fire burned in a ruinous cooking-stove, over which a mixture of onions and potatoes were steaming. They paid four dollars a month for these accommodations, and charged a shilling a night for lodging. "Accommodations for five," we remarked. "Oh, bless you, they alone one, two or three in a bed—good accommodations for fifteen, and then we make a shake down on the floor for as many more as can get inside." They gave them food, if they wanted it, but they didn't often want it. Their lodgers were men-folks, who worked out, and a good many strangers just coming into the City. We are not giants in stature, but we had to stoop to pass under the smoky beams that supported the floor above. These people are honest, and mean to be so mean, but in such a dismal hole, their men boarders and themselves all sleeping in one room, the standard of morality probably is not a very elevated one.

Close by we entered another cellar, of most ample dimensions. The woman bustled about with energy, and talked incessantly. "What was it we wished to see; was it to find what made the bad smell of the place?" she asked. We wished to see everything. She had been washing in the front part of the room, and her hands still dripped with the suds. "The old man" was snoozing on a bed—he was in the newspaper business, he said, as he sat up on end—had to be on early, and must have a nap in the afternoon. The three children were off to the public school—they always went. The floor was laid directly on the ground, damp and cold, though it was seething hot outside. We remarked that we could not live there a week, under any emergency. "But," said the man, "I can't die—that's the worst of it; I wish I was dead—I'm tired of living." A horrible smell pervaded the place; the woman thought we must be Health Wardens, though she did not know there were any such officers provided by law, and lighted a candle to show the other rooms. It was not her fault, she said; the landlord refused to fix it up, and told her if she didn't like it she could go. The adjoining room also fronted on the street, but it had neither door nor window. The floor was a pool of water, but it came from the ice which they kept for a neighbor, and they had nowhere else to keep it. In a closet back of this room was the spot whence the chief of the stenches emanated. "Was there no rear yard?" we asked. No; only a place where they stored beer—and, pushing off a shingle, the hogsheads, piled three and four deep, were dimly visible.

Close by was another cellar, occupied solely by an ancient, withered hag, who sold vegetables. All her stock lay on a board that stretched from the third step of the entrance-way back to her table; withered, rotting cabbages, a few quarts of potatoes, spinach a week out, a string of onions, and two or three bunches of wilted radishes. The opinion of the neighborhood was that she had money—was rich. She had kept the stand for ten years, never had rheumatism, seldom was sick. A second room back contained her bed. Our eyes followed the direction of her hand, but they saw nothing. Still further back was a room empty of furniture, but abundant in filth, rags that probably still served for dresses, and a tub of slops. On the side was her wreck of a cooking-stove. There was a door leading to the rear yard, but it was boarded up. She did take in two or three families once, but they quarrelled, so she turned them all out. She lived alone, and seemed to be quite contented with her lot.

Diving into another cellar, four bloated women and two men confronted us. "Is it the dead man you're after?" the fattest asked, scratching her head with the fork just lifted from a frying-pan over the bed of coals. No, we told her, we wanted to see how she lived. "Oh, I thought you might be the Coroner, or the like o' that. The dead man's took out this morning." Four dollars a month they paid for the room—the landlord had come down a dollar since May, for sure nobody would pay more for such a dismal place. The floor had all rotted out, and he had promised to fix it next month. Almost everywhere they testified that rents had come down; where a year ago it was $6 a month, now it was $3 50 and $4 and $5.

Near by was a cellar, occupied by a family that evidently had some ideas above their situation. The table had a white cloth on it, and there was a sewing machine whirring away at the tread of a cleanly young woman. Still one solitary room was the whole of their apartments.

In still another, three men sat playing cards, and on the stone step of the cellar way a stout woman was working a fancy collar—the color of Nassau-street after a shower. Most of these Washington-street cellar people seemed busy, however, at the wash-tub, over the stove, or ironing. Toe man were seldom visible. They all had children, but they were out to school, rag-picking, or rolling on the pavement. But here were houses by the dozen to which there was no other exit or entrance than on the front street. The close, damp smell of an old tomb just opened was nauseating in the extreme, but, on rushing to the front, one still more sickening was sure to greet you instead of a breath of air—the stench of the gutters full of liquid filth, and steaming up under the hot sun a miasma that was almost visible. The street was clear of any heaps of dirt. They called it clean, and the boxes for the reception of garbage were duly emptied daily. Still, it was enough here in the open air to sicken the stoutest who were not accustomed to it. If the Croton supply is not a humbug, there ought to be water enough used to flood their gutters daily. That done and thoroughly, the worst nuisance of this vicinity for the hot season is abated. It is horrible that human beings can think of living in dens like these, which no strongest wind can ever penetrate to disturb the heavy air charged with all foul smells and rankest poisons, and where the light of a guttering candle is all that ever strays to reveal what shapes the dirt lies piled in; but these beings that are human survive it all and think there is no help for them. When the wearied women, however, unpin their tucked-up gowns, wipe the sweat and smouch from their faces, and sit down in the cellar-way to rest at their knitting work, it is *our* shame that instead of a whiff of fresh air that stirs in their hair and lans them, it is a wind loaded with putrefying organic matter, and that with every fresh inhalation they breathe fresh poison. By contracts or by the day's work every year we pay somebody some $300 000 to give our inhabitants, whether living in palaces or cellars, sweet-smelling streets. They who have pocketed the money and left the work undone have the price of blood in their safes, and are the authors of deaths by the thousand. There is one alley-way leading out of Washington-street eastward, but to what, nobody, not even the barefooted, fearless boys, could tell us, to which we beg to direct the attention of Inspector DELAVAN at once. It is between Rector and Liberty streets, but more distinctly we cannot indicate it; only let his Health-Warden walk up the street till a stench more overpowering than the emanation from the gutters announces its vicinity. Into this is emptied all the filth that comes out of the inhabited cellars, and which the dirt-man would complain about if emptied into the boxes on the sidewalk. It is a horrible hole, and even the denizens of the place avert their heads as they pass.

This is a disagreeable subject to write about on the hottest day of June. But Disease has a strong stomach, and Death is not dainty. Unless we can go in before them, and by calling the attention of thinking people to just such plague-spots, so that an enlightened public sentiment will sustain our new City Inspector in his most radical reforms, those who can, better flee to the country, and leave the dead to bury the dead with which our devoted City will soon be crowded.

Flora Temple and Princess.

THE GREAT TROT AT ECLIPSE COURSE—TWO THREE-MILE HEATS WON BY FLORA—THE CROWD, THE EXCITEMENT AND THE BETTING.

The trotting match between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, which was projected immediately after the victory which the former won over *Ethan Allen* at Fashion Course, took place at Eclipse Course yesterday. It was won by *Flora* in two straight three-mile heats to wagons; but the contest was a severe one, and "the Queen of the Turf" led her adversary by only half a length at the end of the second heat. In the first heat, to be sure, she reached the goal several lengths in advance of the Californian trotter, but everybody in the outset deemed it the best policy of the great ten-mile trotter, even if she could win, to let *Flora* carry the palm after a severe struggle in the first heat, and rely on her own well-tested powers of endurance for the conquest on the second and third. Few, therefore, of those who backed *Princess* were much surprised or chap-fallen after the first heat was decided, and it was quite as impossible then as before the race began to foretell what the ultimate result would be.

The trot, of course, attracted an immense crowd. It was not to take place till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but at 1 o'clock there were many spectators on the ground, and from that hour until the race began their number was constantly increasing. Along the roads that lead from Brooklyn to the course, between 2 o'clock and 4 P. M., unbroken chains of carriages, coaches, busses and light wagons connected the City of Churches with the race-track. The cars came loaded to their utmost capacity, and the passengers from each train, seen from the top of the Grand Stand advancing *en masse* across the fields, seemed an invading army of untold strength sent to achieve the conquest of Long Island. Those of them who were especially eager to secure good places on the Grand Stand pushed on rapidly in detached parties like skirmishers before the main body; then came the solid men, the corpulent who could not run, the lazy who would not, and the stolid who did not care to, marching in a compact brigade steadily onward, and on the skirts of these the pickpockets and gamblers hung, like riflemen of the enemy, and with steady aim marked their men and brought them down, or to use their own elegant phraseology, "made them come down." Many a straggler ascertained to his cost where "the little joker" was, and many an unfledged one thrust his finger into a thimble who never did so before. The Long Island Railroad Company had ampler accommodations for the throng than it was ever before known to provide; if they had been as good as they were ample, and if the cars had advanced a little more rapidly, there would have been fewer complaints and fewer comparisons between horse cars and Long Island locomotives not at all derogatory to the former and by no means complimentary to the latter. At the lower gate of the Course the great battle between the advancing hosts and the door-keepers was fought long and well. At the first onset the assaulting party was thrown into confusion; each seemed to deem himself more valiant than the rest and endeavored to lead the column; pulling, pushing, advancing, retreating, they wedged themselves one by one in at the gate and each for a moment held the crowd on his back until the force behind projected him into the inclosure. Once within no time was lost in reaching an eligible situation on the stand or on the borders of the race-track. Sheriff CURTIS and some twenty-five deputies did their best to defend the boundaries of the Club Stand, but they were as bulrushes to the waters of the Nile; the crowd surged by them and speedily occupied every available position. The three or four ladies who had the temerity to take seats there wished themselves home long before the race was over.

On the race-track, men who had money to bet roamed about, gathered in little knots for a time, separated again, and formed new combinations every moment. It was an ever-chaoging scene. No man seemed to occupy the same position for two consecutive periods of time. If one turned to his friend to call his attention to MORAISSEY, or the "Benicia Boy," or some other of the celebrated men of the day, when he pointed his finger at the spot where the notability was last seen, the latter was not there. "Passing to and fro" was written on everything there, especially the money, which changed hands rapidly. *Flora Temple* was the favorite, of course. Two to one were the odds at the beginning, and before the horses were called, $100 to $45 $100 to $40, and $100 to $30, were frequently offered in her favor. *Princess* did not lack supporters. Her claims were urgently pressed, and her great ten-mile trot for $39.500 in California was referred to with pride by her admirers. One old man repeated the warning of his son who had written to him from California not to bet against *Princess*, and predicted, with the aid of an astrologer, that *Flora* would beat in the first three miles, and would lose the second and third heats. Another man bet $20 to $40 that *Flora* would not win a single heat. The friends of the little trotter looked upon him as a lunatic. It was known that *Princess*, the day before, on the Eclipse Course, had trotted a quarter of a mile in 34½ seconds; this pace, kept up, would give her a mile in the unprecedented time of 2.17. Recently, too, she trotted two miles privately in 5:08, with her blankets on. Both horses were known to be in excellent condition. There were several bets with regard to the time that would be made; one wager that the horses would not trot in any heat in 7:38, we heard offered and taken and many marked toe time as low as 7:35. A great deal of money was lost and won in the betting on time.

At 4 o'clock the bell was rung, and the horses were led forth. There was a remarkable contrast between them. *Flora*, with her head down, walked lazily along, looking, with her bob-tail and bony shank, more like the caricatures of trotting horses on the road, that we see in the print-shops, than the conqueror on so many well-contested fields. *Princess*, on the other hand, with head and ears erect, beautifully shaped, with a long tail and dainty step, seemed conscious that she was expected to do her best, and determined to do it. Her color is a dark bay, a much prettier shade than that of *Flora*. The appearance of the Californian mare called forth

At length, when, with great difficulty the track was cleared, and in the midst of a heavy shower which had just commenced to fall, and after one false start had been made, the two mares were brought up trotting rapidly, and as they passed the Judges' stand the word was given. *Princess* was a length in advance, and had the inside of the track. On the first quarter *Flora* broke up and fell behind more, and at the quarter pole *Princess* led her by three lengths. The same distance was preserved between them until they reached the home stretch, but then *Flora* overtook her competitor, and they passed the Judges' stand neck and neck. Away they flew on the first quarter of the second mile, but *Princess* took the lead again, and at the quarter pole was three lengths ahead; so they continued again all the way around to the home stretch, and then *Flora* closed up till she was only a length behind, and thus at the end of the second mile they passed the stand. As they commenced the last mile of the heat the excitement was intense. *Flora* immediately placed herself beside the wheel of the Californian mare, but broke and fell behind a little. Just after passing the quarter pole she overtook *Princess* again, and for a moment or two they trotted side by side. But *Princess* shook her off before they completed the half mile, and a moment after *Flora* was beside her again. Before the next quarter was reached *Flora* was a length ahead, and on the home stretch she continued to gain, coming in at the close of the heat five lengths in advance, amid loud cheers. From the grand stand three cheers for *Flora* were called for, and the call was loudly responded to. As *Flora* returned to the Judges' stand a crowd followed her, shouting with exultation at her success. With difficulty the crowd was kept back while the horses were taken from the wagons, covered with blankets, and led away. Then the time was announced—7:54. The first mile was completed in 2:37, the second in 2:40½, and the third in 2:36½. The time disappointed everybody. During the entire heat the shower was falling, but the track, which was in first-rate condition at the start, had not become very heavy.

As soon as the heat was concluded, it began to clear up, and in the interval between the two heats, there was some betting at $100 to $10. An Irishman, greatly elated at the success of *Flora*, made a bet at this figure, and then danced about, exclaiming, "Whoop! Hooray! She's the world's mother!"

The time of the second heat was not so good as that of the first. It was expected that it would be much better, for upon this heat the result of the race probably depended. If *Flora* had lost it, it is doubtful whether she could have won the third. The horses made one false start, and at the second trial received the word. *Flora* this time had the inside of the track, and *Princess* was half a length behind her. With a loud cheer, the crowd saw *Flora* gradually leave her, until *Princess*, at the quarter pole, was three lengths behind. Thus they continued throughout the first mile, and thus they commenced the second. *Princess* on the first quarter closed up the gap till it was only two lengths wide, and thus they continued throughout the whole of the second mile, till near the stand, when *Princess* gained a little, and *Flora* passed the stand a length and a half ahead of her. The nervous ones in the crowd, who had staked largely on *Flora*, were now fairly dancing and screeching for joy, for they were confident that their favorite would win the race. She was going at a very rapid pace, but *Princess* closed up a little on the first quarter, and when they passed the quarter pole, *Flora* was but a length ahead. She, however, speedily increased the gap to two lengths, then to two and a half, and thus they passed the half-mile pole. Just after the next quarter had been completed *Flora* broke, but she was speedily brought down to a trot again; a moment after she broke again, and for a few yards advanced at a gallop. *Princess* had not broken during the whole race, and was now advancing at an even pace right behind *Flora*. As they neared the goal *Flora's* driver succeeded in bringing her down to a trot again, but while he was doing so *Princess* advanced till her head was side by side with his hind wheel, and the next moment they passed the Judges' stand, *Flora* winning the heat and the race by only half a length.

The enthusiasm of the supporters of *Flora* knew no bounds. When *Flora* was brought up to the stand again, it was found that she had lost a shoe off one of her fore-legs, and cut her quarter a little. It was to this that her driver ascribed her breaking so badly on the home stretch. The heat was completed in 7:59½. The time of the first mile was 2.37½, of the second 2:36½, and of the third 2:45½.

On the way home the race was the constant theme of all. Some said that it was "a throw-off race," that *Princess* had not been made to trot at her best pace, that when the bets against her ranged high enough she would show them what she could do. Others had expressed their disappointment at the time that had been made and their conviction that *Flora Temple* could trot much more rapidly in a three-mile race.

It was 6 o'clock when the race was concluded and it was fully an hour and a half later when those who returned to New-York by railroad reached the place of their destination.

RECAPITULATION.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting*—Thursday, June 16; match $5 000, three mile heats, to wagons.

D. TALLMAN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1
J. L. GOFF, b. m. *Princess*	2	2

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
Time of first mile	2:37	2:37½
Time of second mile	2:40½	2:36½
Time of third mile	2:36½	2:45½
Total	7:54	7:59½

Riot in Louisville—Murderous Attack on the German Turners.

From the Louisville Courier of Tuesday.

The German Turners celebrated Whitsuntide yesterday, in the grove in the rear of the Blind Asylum, on Shelbyville Turnpike. The members of other German Societies, and also a number of females, participated in the festivities peculiar to that people. In the course of the day a number of reckless young men from the "Point" and Butchertown, who were in liquor, visited the grounds and disturbed the Germans; but the latter were inclined to peace, and several watchmen, who were engaged to maintain order, induced the outsiders to leave the pic-nickers to their rural enjoyment, but they left with threats to assail them.

As some of the Germans returned to the city, about 6 o'clock, and before the main body had left, one of them was pulled down from an omnibus and beaten by some of the crowd who disturbed them in the morning, and who laid in wait to attack them. He made his way back to his friends, who then sent forward a reconnoitering party, who came in collision with the Butcher and Point boys, the latter using bricks and stones, and the former the same weapons, and also short swords, which is a part of their regalia. In this affair, one SPOTTS, a butcher boy, got his head gashed and his body cut, and several on both sides were hurt by the missiles. The policemen hastened to the scene of the riot, and prevailed on the Germans to return to the grove.

In the meantime the Butcher Boys and Pointers grew more wrathy that one of their numbers should be *hors de combat*, and rallying a larger force, posted themselves in the vicinity of a bridge, to attack the Turners as they returned home. The latter were on their guard, as they expected a skirmish, and they crossed the Main-street bridge, and marched in a line down Main-street. They were not molested until they reached the Starch Factory, when a salute of stones greeted them. The commander of the Turners called a halt, and the crowd in waiting, who were armed with shot-guns and pistols, fired a volley which wounded several Turners. Some of the latter, who were armed, returned the fire, and the whole body then beat a hasty retreat. They were pursued through Butchertown by the victorious Pointers and their crowd, who rained rocks on their foe, and also fired a few single shots. In all it is estimated that forty shots were fired. Of the Turner party, Mr. BEILSTEIN, a painter, was shot in the side; LEONARD, a gunsmith, employed at J. GRIFFITH'S, was knocked senseless by a ball which took effect in the forehead, a dangerous wound; Mr. SCHAD received a ball in the hand, which was extracted by Dr. PILES; Mr. SHAFFER and half-a-dozen others were struck by shot, which did no particular harm. On the other side, SPOTTS and a man named BEST were badly beaten, but are not supposed to be in a dangerous condition. A stray ball struck a child in the foot, and it went home howling; and JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN, a bystander, had his hand touched by a ball, which just cut the flesh, but did no particular harm.

The riot was most disgraceful, and had its origin in the young men disturbing those who were enjoying themselves in their own peculiar way, as it was their right. It is certainly strange, but fortunate, that a number were not killed outright. No arrests were made up to a late hour, that we heard of.

The Chicopee (Mass.) *Journal* states that the Ames Company are finishing one of their new rifled cannon for the Russian steamer *Grand Admiral*. The gun will throw a thirteen-pound shot, and is highly finished. Near the breech is engraved the Russian coat of arms in relief.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Correspondence, and Extracts from Foreign Journals.

The late hour at which we received our files and correspondence by the Boston steamer, disabled us from giving as ample details of foreign news as was desirable in our morning edition of yesterday. We now supply the deficiency with our usual letters, and copious excerpts from English and Continental papers.

OUR SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

ACCUMULATION OF TROOPS AT VERCELLI—ARREST OF AUSTRIAN SPIES—TRUTH ABOUT THE STORIES OF AUSTRIAN BRUTALITY—GOOD FEELING BETWEEN FRENCH AND SARDINIANS—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PIEDMONTESE PEOPLE—GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

VERCELLI, Friday, May 27, 1859.

When I wrote on the 22d from Alessandria, I told you I should be ready to depart at a moment's notice. The notice came quickly, in the shape of movements and counter-movements, puzzling enough to the soldiers engaged in them, but indicating clearly a projected advance of the whole allied line. I found, the day before yesterday, that one of my acquaintances, a young Russian officer, was on the point of leaving for Vercelli, and decided to come with him; for having already missed the opening action of Montebello, I am reasonably anxious not to be too far out of the way for the first great battle, which everybody expects, prophecies, discusses, but of which nobody but the Emperor and General NIEL, I fancy, can speak with any confidence. The communications between General NIEL and head-quarters were incessant during the last three days of my stay at Alessandria, and the gossip of the officers makes him the only perfect partner of the Imperial plans. Turin has now become a mere dépôt for troops pushed forward upon Vercelli, and the place is so crowded, especially with Piedmontese cavalry and French artillery, (there are seventeen batteries here of the Napoleon guns which did such execution at Valenza on the little old church-steeple and farm-house walls across the Po,) that it is not easy to find a spot wherein to lay one's head. We have secured a single room in a queer out-of-the-way *vicolo*, the Borg-Ogni-Santi, (which does not in the least resemble the picture-dealing street of the same name at Florence;) for which we are made to pay, let me say it to the credit of the good people, nothing more than the ordinary "peace-price." Indeed it is a most curious and striking feature of the present wonderful state of things in Piedmont, that you rarely or never find yourself exposed to any exactions on the part of the people. There seems to be a general consent that it would dishonor the sacred cause of Italian independence to take advantage of the friendly crowd now flowing in upon the Piedmontese territory; and I have seen very little of what I had supposed to be the universal passion of our frail humanity for "making hay while the sun shines." Apropos of which, I may also note here what I heard from a French officer the other day, that the few Austrian spies taken within the French lines have been, with one exception, Parmesans or Lombards, most of whom were betrayed by failing in with some unexpected Sardinian picquet or patrol, whose *shibboleth* they could not satisfy. The one exception was that of a miserable fellow, whom I myself saw arrested three days ago as I was walking out to Marengo. This man had been in and about Alessandria ever since the 16th of May, when he came in in the most abject state, all tattered and begrimed, under the escort of a couple of infantry men, with a fearful story of the cruelties perpetrated by the Austrians in the province of Bobbio. He talked the mountain lingo, and professed to be a farmer on the banks of the Curone. The Austrians, he said, or rather,—as all the Italians are in the habit of saying when they wish to prove themselves particularly "good Italians,"—the *Croats* had come down upon him with a requisition for mules, had taken all his stock, emptied his wine-casks, cut down all his trees, and beaten himself and his family. A day or two after they had come back again for more mules, and there being no more mules to give them, they had burned his house down, or as much of it as was combustible, and committed the most abominable outrages throughout the whole of the little village. In terror he had then carried his family up into the hills, and set off himself in search of friends and help for a "ruined man." The soldiers, both French and Piedmontese, were very much moved by all this story, which was also told at the *table d'hôte* in my hotel, and subscriptions were made up for the victim LAVAZZO. He didn't seem, however, in any hurry to get back to his people in the hills, and several things having conspired to fix attention upon him, he was seen early in the morning of the day of which I speak, to hold a long conference with a *bersagliere*, who shortly after marched off in the direction of the front. Said *bersagliere* was followed, challenged, and found to be no *bersagliere* at all: but to have divers and sundry papers on his person relative to the cavalry force of the French at Genoa and Alessandria, and to other matters and things not within the purview of honest *bersaglieri*. The man LAVAZZO was then sharply looked up—but not found till a few hours after, when he was leisurely strolling near the railway bridge over the Bormida. He wept and prayed in the wildest manner, protested his innocence, clung about the knees of the stout little French Sergeant who seized him, and became perfectly incoherent in his caitiff cravings for mercy. Of course he had but a short shrift. I may as well add too, here, that a large proportion of the most horrible stories of Austrian cruelty and barbarity, with which we have been deluged here, have doubtless had their origin in the exaggerations of just such fellows. So far I have found but very few authenticated instances of lawless brigandage on the part of the invaders. Their systematic tyrannies and exactions are bad enough, without blackening the reputation of their officers by making them parties to mere piratical deviltries. They have used the stick freely, for they are as bad as the Turks are, and as the Russians were, in this respect, and here at Vercelli, which is the first considerable place occupied by them which I have had the opportunity of seeing, they certainly levied most monstrous contributions in the way of provisions and money. But our landlord of the hour tells us that four Austrian officers, two of them Hungarian Captains, were quartered upon him and that they paid handsomely for what they had, and behaved with perfect propriety. He owns, however, that he charged them more than he should have thought quite right in the case of the Allies. Like all the Piedmontese of all ranks with whom I have conversed, this worthy individual is firmly convinced that the Austrians will soon see their last of Italy. He was very particular in his inquiries after the conduct of the Piedmontese cavalry at Montebello, and when we assured him that even the Turin gazettes could not easily exaggerate their dauntless gallantry and good discipline, he said: "It will always be so; it always has been so; *we shall always beat them; we Piedmontese siamo pochi, ma siamo buoni*"—which is as much as to say "there are few of us, but we are *some*."

The six years which have passed since I visited Piedmont before, have done wonders in this town, as throughout the country; and, harassed as it has so recently been by the Austrian occupation, one can still make out, through the enormous superincumbent mass of French and Italian soldiery, all the marks of a busy, thriving population. The shops are numerous and apparently well-filled, and the factories, though two-thirds of them have been closed for the present, are almost disproportionately large for a town of 20,000 inhabitants. You find here, too, the North-Italian face and air, which so markedly distinguishes the people north of the Po from the Alps to the Adriatic. The townsfolk are about as different from those of Alessandria as they are from the Zouaves, who throng the pretty little promenade on the Boulevards. I am more and more struck with their resemblance to our own New Englanders. The prevalent custom of shaving, I suppose, adds to this apparent likeness between two races, so widely sundered in origin and habits. But, in the clean-shaved, bright eyed, firm-lipped, quiet, cautious North Italian, I find traits more than skin deep which recall the descendants of the Plymouth settlers. One apparently trifling circumstance I have already noticed in passing from Alessandria to Vercelli: that while the Italians at Alessandria seemed to look for everything from the French, the Italians here talk more of VICTOR EMANUEL than of NAPOLEON, and this without in the least deceiving themselves as to the importance of French help. They are full of grateful admiration for the Emperor; but they seem, instinctively, to feel, especially in talking with a foreigner, that if they cannot play a great part in winning their own independence, they can hardly expect to enjoy it when won. In this respect the policy of NAPOLEON has been most admirable. He has shown nothing like partiality in assigning their posts of action to the various *corps d'armée*, and has, indeed, put the Sardinians carefully forward, wherever an opportunity offered. This the Sardinian officers, I know, feel and appreciate; and what is perhaps more strange, I have yet to find the first French officer who objects to it. My Russian companion has noticed the same things, and laughingly contrasts the feeling of the French towards the Italians with their determination in the Crimea to make the English feel their dependence upon France.

Great anxiety is felt here about GARIBALDI, whose Cacciatori degli Alpi are dashing into the heart of the Lago Maggiore country, presumably for the sake of getting up a revolution in that famous old nest of revolutionary daring. While the Austrians continue to occupy Novara, where they are reported entrenched in force, we cannot, of course, expect to see much fruit of anything which the "hero of Rome" may accomplish; but it is quite probable that his march is to be followed up. The telegraph brings us to-day from Arona, by way of Biella, only a vague story of "fighting," but where, or with what result, nobody is allowed to know. Apparently, GARIBALDI is at Varese, a lovely little place, where the Littas of Milan, one of whom is here as a private to the Sardinian cavalry, have a magnificent ducal palace. Now, Varese is just half-way between Laveno, on the Lago Maggiore, and Como. Which way is GARIBALDI going? Laveno is an important point, being the war port of Austria on the lake, and strengthened last year by a series of earthworks. As GARIBALDI has no guns, we can hardly, however, think of assailing this point. Yet a march on Como, lying as it does within a little more than twenty miles of Milan by railway, would be a most audaciously desperate move, though, if successful, it would rouse the whole of Northern Lombardy to revolt. All accounts from the Alpine districts concur in representing the excitement of the population as already intense.

If there is, indeed, any concerted plan now carrying out by this movement, we must very shortly have a series of engagements between this river and the Ticino. The arrival of the Emperor at this place, which has been already thrice announced

Pezzana, Prarolo, and Stroppiano. Fasti and Cucchiari, with their divisions, are guarding the Po at Casale, Valenza and Bassignene. In the last-mentioned place, where a bridge has been erected, the Tanaro runs into the Po. Novara has been shut up by order of General Zobat, who has left there a division strongly barricaded to defend the city. The splendid barrack, Perrone, built three years ago by order of Victor Emanuel, has been undermined by the Austrians, and will be no doubt blown up when the imperial troops shall be compelled to retire. This magnificent building was erected in honor of General Passalqua, one of the brave who fell in the battle of Novara, in 1849. That General has left behind him three sons, two of whom are already in the Piedmontese army. The third, who is well known in England, was a year ago *attaché* at the Sardinian Legation in London. When the war broke out he left the diplomatic service to join the military school at Ivrea, where young officers are brought up for active service. Yesterday I met him under the porticos of the War-office. He had come to Turin with the Venetian nobleman, Count Michel, to ask Count Cavour to be allowed to join his regiment as a common soldier. Neither he nor his companions could stand the school life any longer, and were anxious to get the desired permission. As I had met young Count Pierson when in London I should scarcely have known him under the humble dress of a common *bersagliere*, had he not come to shake hands with me.

Austrian spies are still at work. One of them, Angelo Speranzi, a bricklayer from Pavia, had been caught by General Cialdini's men on Thursday last, while he was loitering about Borgo Vercelli. He was tried by the permanent council of war, and shot with his back turned, according to military rule.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-GROUND OF MONTEBELLO.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

Alessandria, Friday, May 27.

I have again visited Montebello and Casteggio. Having ascertained yesterday that no movement of great importance would take place, I set out to visit more particularly a place that has now become doubly famous. The railway being entirely occupied with the transport of troops, we hired a carriage to take us the entire distance. From Alessandria to Voghera, (a three hours' ride,) the road passes through a very fertile and most beautiful country. There are on each side immense fields of wheat, and I noticed that the harvest this year promises to be a most abundant one. All along the road there were persons busily stripping the leaves from the long twigs of the mulberry trees then putting the naked branches in a condition that led one to suppose the trees are all dead. We passed at each moment trains of artillery and regiments of soldiers *en route* for the advanced posts.

On the Scrivia, a stream that the inhabitants speak of as a torrent at times, but which is now almost entirely dry, we saw the bridge that the Austrians attempted to blow up. I have never seen a more decided failure. They either set persons to work to do this that were ignorant how it should be done, or else they must have feared the approach of the enemy, for only a portion of one of the eight arches of the bridge was damaged. The injury was repaired in one night, so you may judge of its extent. The Austrians having once begun their retreat, I am at a loss to understand why they did not thoroughly destroy the bridges as they went along. They would thus have seriously inconvenienced the advance of the Franco-Sardinian troops. But they seem to have acted in all cases with a want of forethought and and feebleness. Thus, in attempting to destroy a wooden bridge that spans a stream between Pontecurone and Voghera, they set fire to the timbers, and then marched off. Of course, the moment they were out of sight, the country people at once extinguished the fire, which had done no harm whatever. At Tortona we found a great quantity of troops, and the town was decked out with flags and evergreens. It was supposed that the Emperor would pass through during the day, as he was to visit Voghera, at which place Marshal Canrobert has his head-quarters. From Tortone to Voghera the scenery is really quite beautiful. The green meadows stretch as far as the eye can reach, while here and there the country is relieved from monotony by clumps of trees and pretty white houses peeping out from the foliage, giving to the whole an air of life and animation. Occasionally we passed a camp of soldiers, and then the rows of tents, tha camp-fires, and the gay colors of the uniforms rendered the scene really picturesque.

As we approached Voghera we saw on our right the Apennines rising high and closing the horizon. For some distance before entering tha town we passed the camps of different regiments, some of whom (cavalry) had their horses picketed in long rows near the tents, others had let their horses loose, but in these instances I observed that the animals seemed disinclined to stray away from the small tents under which the soldiers were lying. They were Arabian horses, the regiments having just arrived from Africa, and possess all the intelligence and docility for which these fine animals are so remarkable. They are capable of enduring such fatigue as would completely use up any other race, and eat but little in comparison with the heavier and less tractable horses coming from the different provinces of the French Empire.

Our entry into Voghera was a matter of some difficulty, owing to the masses of soldiers that were marching, and also the long line of transport waggons, filled with provisions, *en route* for Montebello, that were just ahead of us as we arrived in the long street that divides the town. The military element is decidedly in all its glory at Voghera. One sees nothing but soldiers in the streets or in the houses. Soldiers may be seen looking out of each window, standing on all the balconies, filling all the *cafés* and streets. The inhabitants are constantly attending to the wants of the overwhelming number of their guests, and as they receive pay for the slightest object—it being the Emperor's express order that nothing be accepted from the people without payment being made for it—you can comprehend that they look upon the French with the greatest favor, and I dare say they desire that their stay may be a long one. There are several regiments of Zouaves here, and their martial aspect and good humor render them the especial favorites of the inhabitants. Voghera was also decked out with flags and devices. The Emperor was to visit the place, and there was an evident desire to give him a reception that would testify to the gratitude felt towards him by the people, who so short a time since were so brutally treated by the Austrians. I have been told many instances of the most atrocious outrages on the part of the enemy, accounts of which I will not sully the columns of your journal with. It is a most inexplicable thing to these people that there should be found in any civilized country writers to assert that these things did not occur, and that the Austrians were, on the contrary, kind to the people. These facts are so palpable, so easily ascertained, and a matter of such great notoriety, that any attempt to deny them is looked upon by those who suffered these injuries as a fresh attack upon them. Men, whose mothers, wives, or sisters were the victims of the brutal lust of the Austrian hordes, shiver with anger and disgust when they find influential journals publishing contradictions of facts that can be proved by thousands, and that in too many instances have their most sad and fatal proofs in the graveyard. A great responsibility rests upon those who willingly offend, and as it were insult, such grief as is felt in most of the places that the Austrians passed through while on this side of the line they have now taken up. A mere spirit of contradiction, I am sure, in many instances has led to these attempted refutations of facts that are incontrovertible, and which to deny, or attempt to do so, proves a wilful determination to insult a wronged and injured people. I have already spoken of the change of sentiment towards England that is taking place in this country. The efforts of some of your cotemporaries will tend to render this change a most decided one, and hatred will usurp the place of friendly admiration.

But let me return to Voghera, where we breakfasted, and, having visited the officers we knew, once more started *en route* for Montebello. Once out of the town, one sees evidence of the late struggle at short distances. Thus, on the left of the road is a grave newly dug marked by a cross. Some of the wounded French soldiers, who died while being transported from Montebello to Voghera, were buried there. Further on a trench was dug, and several Austrians buried there; and now a mound near the road marks their last resting place. The next thing that attracts attention is a large tree completely cut in two by a cannon ball. Further on these evidences of the struggle are numerous, and deep cut roads through the wheat fields mark the passage of the artillery. Arrived at Montebello we engaged the services of a sergeant of infantry, who was present at the battle. He took us over the ground, and duly explained the position of the conflicting armies.

Before going into the details of an affair that I have already described, permit me to give you the exact number of Austrians that were engaged. You will see that, from information derived from the Austrians that were taken prisoners, that they were at least 18,000 strong. There were six brigades, composed each of one regiment of infantry and one of chasseurs. The regiment of infantry numbers always 4,000 men. Of the six brigades the following were the forces engaged: One Regiment of the Corps Stadion, one Regiment of the 2d Corps Leichtenstein, one Regiment of the 8th Corps Benedek (now Urban,) one Regiment of the Corps Wimpfen. These four regiments, with the Chasseurs that were with them, amounted to from 18,000 to 24,000 men. This large force was met by from 3,000 to 4,000 troops, forming the division of General Forey, and after an engagement which lasted four hours the Austrians were put to flight. They were driven miles along the road until they reached the village of Montebello, where they made a stand.

The soldier that was showing us over the exact place where the last struggle occurred took us up on an eminence that completely commands the valley through which the French were obliged to advance. The Austrians had two pieces of cannon and were 5,000 strong, and occupying this hill ought to have defended it against the attack of five times their number. They could sweep the plain with their cannon, and thus prevent the approach of an enemy. While, to get at them, an attacking force was obliged to climb up a steep hill, without the possibility of any cover, they, on the contrary, had the advantage of being out of sight, behind rows of grape vines, and also of having the opportunity of lying in the tall wheat. In spite of all these advantages, the French infantry, only 1,200 strong, advanced to the charge, and boldly mounted the hill-side. The Austrians did not wait for the touch of the cold steel; they hastily fled, the infantry going in one direction, the artillery in another. This result is one that speaks in favor of the *morale* of the French soldier, while it shows plainly that the Austrians cannot face the shock of the French army. On the hill where the conflict took place the soldiers found many of the Austrians, two days even after the event. They were hidden in ditches and hollows, where the grain was high and rank, thus affording a hiding-place to the wounded, who had managed to crawl away from the vicinity of their enemies, and there they died. I am assured that at least 300 Austrians were thus found and buried by regiments that came to Montebello after the engagement. In the village the Austrians, who filled the houses, from which they could, under cover, fire at the French troops, seemed, while under a panic, to have abandoned their advantageous position to fly before a force they ought to have crushed at a blow. I visited again the cemetery where General Bauer was shot. A wall of some three feet high afforded great protection to the Austrians who were hidden behind it, and from whence they discharged a volley at the troops led on by General Bauer. This one volley over, they at once took to flight. Had there been any French cavalry, the Austrians would have been butchered like sheep, as they actually threw away their guns to get away faster.

At Montebello I found large numbers of troops, and especially three regiments of cavalry. They are Chasseurs d'Afrique, all mounted on Arabian horses, and eminently serviceable as advanced guards to the army. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has his head-quarters here. He is dwelling in a fine chateau, the owner of which, a marquis, whose name I have forgotten, is now in the house. His family is at Genoa, and he came in the place when he heard that the French had gained possession of the town. The Marquis, fearing the approach of the Austrians, left Montebello some time before they passed through. He old well, as they completely sacked the mansion and had he remained he would, no doubt, have been taken by the Austrians as a hostage, a thing they have done in all the places they pass through when they find that any inhabitant of importance from wealth or position is still there. Thus, lately at the village of Pignarolo, the Austrians took the vice syndic as hostage or guarantee for the conduct of the citizens. I have seen a letter written by this man to the syndic, (who escaped being made a prisoner because he was ill in bed,) asking him to send him information as to the movements of the Allies, or else he was to be shot. I have read the letter which was forwarded by the syndic to this place. The following facts also speak volumes for the pretended good treatment of the country people by the Austriens. A family, named Cionoli, were all of them sentenced to be shot, or rather were shot without any sentence. The particulars of the case are these: Near Voghara, in a small village, dwelt the family I have mentioned. They were visited by the Austrians, who were in search of provisions, and were found to have in their possession a journal unfriendly to Austria. They were all—men, women, and children—led out into the plaza and shot. The whole of them were killed at once, with the exception of the father, who was wounded and fell. The Austrians then marched out of the village, and the country people, finding the poor man still alive, conveyed him to the hospital at Voghera, where he still remains. These are facts that are well known, and the truth of which it is easy to ascertain.

From the top of the dwelling occupied by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers one can easily see Pavia, while on a clear day the dome at Milan is also discernible. Between Pavia and Montebello the Austrians are in force along the Po; but still, so fearful are they of defeat, they have prepared twelve bridges to enable them to cross the river quickly. The advanced posts of the two armies are in some places quite close to each other. In one instance, a bridge that crosses a narrow stream is the dividing line. The other day some Austrian soldiers walked across their end of the bridge waving a flag in derision, and taunting the sentinels placed on the French side. The result was that the latter, who are armed with Minie rifles, killed three of the adventurous Austrians. Since then the feat of crossing the end of the bridge has not been repeated.

I will not mention the evidences of the combat that are still visible in Montebello. During the time we were visiting the place, we ascertained that they had just discovered an Austrian (who was wounded) in an old cellar. He had remained hidden there since the day of the engagement. The poor fellow was almost dead from hunger, thirst, and the effects of a wound that was but slight had it been attended to at once. He was astounded to find that those who discovered him did not at once kill him, and when food was given to him he seemed bewildered. He assured those who conversed with him that his officers had repeatedly stated to himself and his fellow soldiers that the French would at once kill them, were they so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. The poor fellow will be sent on to rejoin his fellow prisoners at Alessandria, as soon as he has somewhat recovered from the effects of his long deprivation of food.

WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?—THE VOCATION OF THE GERMANS.

Under the above heading the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Augsburg *Gazette*) publishes the following, as written from Northern Germany in May:

"The urgency that Germany must join the war against France with her whole strength, that Austria must not be left isolated—that is to say in the lurch,—this *unavoidable necessity* has been so often and so clearly put in your columns—the conviction of this necessity has been so unmistakably recognized in every part of Germany—that it would be carrying water to the sea if we were to advance additional grounds—were we to wish to look upon the question in any other light than as a question of time, as one of the proper moment for Germany to draw the sword.

We are prepared to do so at a moment's notice. *Germany is ready as far as its requisite; the enemy is not.* We possess a good line of fortresses from Rastadt to the Wesel; each of these fortresses is capable of containing an entrenched camp or powerful army of protecting it or advancing it. Each of these fortresses is fully provided with everything. The enemy has nothing of the kind to oppose to us. We also possess an overwhelming force for the attack. Already two German *corps d'armée*—250,000 men from the Middle Rhine, 250,000 men from the Upper Rhine—could invade France, and March on Paris. In France there remain scarcely more than 350,000 fighting men; these men must keep down revolution in the towns, and defend a frontier 100 miles in extent. It is clear that they could only bring an inferior force against each German army. Should they attempt it they would infallibly be beaten, for they have no Napoleon I. to encourage them by his startling movements. In a very short time the decisive action would take place under the walls of Paris. It is true the French capital is admirably fortified, but it has not a sufficient garrison to defend every point, and, once entered, Paris must capitulate. We do not take into account the moral depression which would be caused among the French people by the retreat of their armies, and the assistance that would be given by those who are the sworn enemies of the Napoleonic despotism.

But we are told, our coasts—our unprotected coasts, and the mighty French fleet! We reply,—a determined invasion of France, a well-directed blow that will be left in Paris, that is the best protection of our coasts. To attack our coasts a land army is necessary, and they have not a man to spare. Moreover, our coasts are by no means so unprotected; they are protected by nature and art, and batteries are erected on all places open to a landing. Let us call to mind the fight at Eckernförde and the facility with which Russia defended her long length of coast in the Baltic against the combined fleets of France and England. But our ships—our poor ships—on the high seas. Will not the French cruisers capture them all? No. So far as we learn our shipowners are on their guard; at the worst, the news of the declaration of war will be conveyed by steamers as fast as any French cruisers. Our ships will make for for eate ports. England is close at hand. Some loss must, of course, be incurred. But tde sooner the uncertainty which now weighs upon trade and commerce is at an end the lesser will be the lose.

The right to make an immediate attack upon France is ours; never can we claim a better one. The Emperor of the French has in distinct manifestoes announced his breach of the treaties upon which peace and order are founded, He is the aggressor, the peace-breaker whom we must bring to reason. He did not succeed, even for a day, in making the Press in England or Russia believe that Austria was responsible for the war. Taunted till she could no longer stand it, deserters from her army formed into free companies under her very nose. Austria only anticipated the attack by a few weeks and selected her ground in the enemy's country. Moreover, the German Confederation is already *de facto* at war with France. Are not Trieste merchants and ship owners German citizens, and are not their ships German property? And have not Trieste ships been captured by French cruisers? Shall we, then, wait until some German city has been bombarded? Surely, France has given us provocation enough to prompt us to self-defence.

Finally, the object of our struggle is clear and plain before us. We advance on Paris to unset Napoleon, to deliver the world from a nightmare which has too long already oppressed its chest, to destroy a system which is a plague to morality, right, and civilization. The reward for our sacrifices and labors can be no other than Alsace and Lorraine (Lothringen.) The broad wedge west of the line of Luxembourg by Metz and Nancy to Basel, that fatal wedge which strikes so deep into the German territory, which so long has offended every eye in Germany on the map of Europe, must haul down the French flag. Napoleon overthrown and Alsace and Lorraine restored to us, that alone is our object, that concerns us more especially. What, then, becomes of France? What system of Government she chooses to adopt is her own business; the nation which has twice submitted to Napoleonic despotism, let it decide its own fate; but we must provide against a third Napoleonic confusion.

If, then, the necessity of taking the field against France is clear, if we are already fully prepared to arise, when we have right on our side, when our object lies plain before us, what are we waiting for? Why does the sword still remain in the scabbard? Why drown the shrill blast of the war-trumpet, which will vibrate throughout Germany as the call of health and strength? Is it, perhaps, "fear of Russia," and to be more sure of the aid of England? Now, this is the very point which ought to urge us not to delay one moment longer, but to take a great decision, and with all our strength go straight to the goal.

England and Russia have not yet quite made up their minds; their inclinations are evident, but they still hesitate to join in a general war. A great event, a mighty fact, which would resound throughout Europe, would bring them to a decision. Let us give that mighty fact! Its success, in both directions, cannot fail to turn to our advantage. A declaration of war by the whole of Germany against France will infallibly bring England to our side as an ally, and awa Russia into quiet.

The English people entertain a covert hatred and anger against Napoleonic France, but it is not the less strong for that; it simply smoulders, and would soon be fanned into a flame. England has already put up with too many insults, has too long been chafing at the friendly chain of France; and Cherbourg is a thorn in her side. This feeling shows itself plainly enough in England just now in the sudden change in the language of the press in the preparations of defence she is making. But nobles and citizens are both averse from a great war; they have had war and expenditure enough lately. Moreover, they are greatly occupied with a great question of Government reform, which has long waited a solution, and this question divides the people into factions. All this, unhappily, is true. Nevertheless, all these obstacles and reasons will fall into the background when suddenly a great fact—the great fact stands before the clear intellect of the English people—Germany is marching on Paris. The smallest middy, the veteran statesman in the Cabinet, will be aware that the hour has struck to do away for once and ever with a preponderating French fleet, Cherbourg and the fear of invasion. Let Germany declare herself, let her declaration be followed immediately by action, and then, when the Queen of England make her speech from the throne on the 7th of June we shall have nothing to fear from a Russell Palmerston Ministry.

But Russia! Will she not crush us with her armies? Has she not already a secret treaty with France, and are we mad enough to enter into a war at once with France and Russia? We think such manners would contain no small sprinkling of sound common sense. The last war has given us a correct idea of the capabilities of Russia. She moves heavily, and it takes her many months to bring an imposing force into the field. Before the powerful Russian columns could reach the German frontier, we should have finished with Paris, and that news would considerably delay the advance of the Russian army, if it did not stop it altogether. And supposing even that Russia had already all her available troops ready for action,—that we were compelled at the same time to wage war on our west as well as upon our eastern frontier,—would that really be so terrible a matter? Let us reckon up accurately how many thousand fighting men Russia has been able to assemble at or cross her frontier with, since 1812. The amount does not exceed 150,000 or 200,000. Let us, on the other hand, sum up what Prussia, Austria, and the rest of Germany (actually prepared for war) can bring at once into the field, not to speak of reserves,—and we have a sum total of 1,500,000 men and more than 2,500 pieces of artillery. This force will surely suffice to wage an offensive war against France, and a defensive war against Russia.

We do not, however, suppose that things are so dangerous as we have put them. A sudden and energetic war against France will shield us from a war with Russia. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has, it is true—at least we are willing to admit so much—entered into some agreement with the Cabinet of the Tuileries hostile to Germany. We can already trace the symptoms of such an understanding. Russia is to keep the power of Germany in check, that it may not take part in the war against France, and this is to be done by the concentration of armies of observation on our frontier, and by indirect menaces. We need not fear those threats. Russia might feel inclined, but cannot go to war. Important reasons, like heavy chains, shackle her warlike movements. Only against her will and better sense, only gradually by the course of events, could Russia be induced to exert all her strength against the foreigner. A general rising of all Germany, a battle gained over the French, perhaps even the capture of Paris—such a piece of news would make Russia waver in her warlike preparations. Morally and physically Russia still suffers from the effects of the last war. Russia is, moreover, engrossed with internal reforms. The emancipation of the serfs is a vital question, and a call to arms by a levy of new conscripts would create intense alarm among the peasantry. The consequences might be terrible.

Thus, with all possible hatred of Austria, with every sympathy with Bonapartist views and plans, men in Russia are by no means eager for war, especially against Prussia and Germany, of whose warlike deeds traditions are still extant among the Russian people, which are in fact flattering to us.

The St. Petersburg Cabinet is well aware of its weak point. It has calculated the cost of a war. Had it not done so the Russian wolf would long since have shown its teeth to Austria, for it is not every day that such an opportunity offers itself. We may consequently reckon that the more Russia feels her impotency, the more violent will she be in her threats and menaces. We must let her amuse herself in her own way, and not allow ourselves to be alarmed even for one moment.

To resume. A declaration of war by Germany against France will assure to us more speedily the support of England, and more assuredly still keep Russia within bounds. If we falter, there will be faltering on the Thames and on the Neva. If we delay for weeks and months, we cannot foresee what events may not for a time impede the action of England, and what obligations Russia may not enter into, counting upon our disunion and inactivity. But is it England and Russia alone which we are to take into consideration? Does not a more terrible danger raise its threatening head? Can we doubt the existence of deep-laid plots to revolutionize Europe? Can we not already see the hatterles that are to fire the train in all the lands that surround the German frontier? Shall we wait till Posen and Hungary are up in arms for a cause as hopeless as the former ones, but which will occupy a certain portion of our troops? Shall we wait till the Danish water-rat gnaws at Prussia, till the Montenegrin jackalls snap at the heels of Austria? And are not the comrades of Fazy and Voor on the alert in Switzerland? And even among ourselves do not French pamphlets and French gold work their way?

No; let us be doing! On Paris! Let us stamp out there the flame that threatens to set Europe in a blaze! And by one blow we will put an end to terror and disorder. The wide-spun plan, to surround us with a chain of revolutionized populations, rest upon an undervaluation of German power and unity; let us show that the calculation is wrong. One single, well-aimed, powerful blow from the sword of Germany, and all the small revolutionary States will bend their heads, and a healthy air will again blow over Europe.

But, perhaps, our diplomacy has special reasons that we should remain for a time passive spectators of the struggle in Italy. Napoleon must reckon upon this German hesitation; for it is quite clear that he delayed his departure for Italy until he felt quite sure that for the moment he had not to fear an attack from the Rhine. Had he not felt sure on this point his departure from Paris could only be regarded as a piece of folly or of fatalist belief in his star, or France be supposed to be fully prepared to meet a German invasion, which we have good reason to believe is not the case. We will not, however, at present ask what respite is given to him, on what date the Confederation will go to war. We fear this delay bodes no good. We shall simply point out the consequences of any further delay.

We are now unanimous, and we trust to remain so. But the longer we wait the greater the danger for this unity. We are still young and inexperienced in this sweet concord, while we are old and experienced in disunion and discord. Our enemies are well acquainted with all the sources of our disunion, and they will lose no pains to stir them up. They will do their best in this respect.

But let us turn to other considerations. The first consequence of the war in Italy, if it continues without Germany deciding it by marching on Paris, is that France will call for more troops to cross the Alps. France would then be still more deprived of troops, and more open to attack. But this gain will be fully counterbalanced by the result of increased preparations in France and Russia, by the explosions of revolutions which will have had time to mature along the line of the Danube and our Eastern frontier. And we must not forget that if France draws fresh troops to Italy, Austria will also want them; so many the less for our attacking columns. The more bloody and obstinate the struggle in Italy becomes, in a similar ratio these results rise. In a war with France we should not be so well off as we are at this present moment.

But how, then, if, contrary to expectation, the Italian war should soon be decided, by two or three great battles, want of money on either side, or by unforeseen circumstances? Suppose Napoleon remains the victor—and he would be this if Austria conceded to him the smallest strip of land; French pride and revolutionary triumph would rise like a swollen river, and war on the Rhine would soon follow. Austria would then be hard pressed, and would have to exert her remaining strength on the Danube and eastwards. The supposition that she would leave the palm of victory to her foe in Italy, unless reduced to a last extremity, which would humiliate her morally more than materially, can only be entertained by those who believe only in Austria's weakness and perfidy. And, should they have calculated rightly, truly they have drawn the worst lot for Germany.

If, on the other hand, the Austrians should be victorious over their enemies in Italy, and drive them from the valley of the Po across the Alps, which is not impossible, what then? Our peacemongers and vacillators imagine they will then be spared the sacrifices and the cares of war, as the defeat in Italy would imply the fall of Napoleon. It might be possible that a rising would destroy the power of the vanquished Napoleon; but it is just as possible that the French would not be ready for the work—let us only glance at the last ten years; and it is also possible that their patriotic feelings and resentment might drown their hatred of the despot, and urge them to redeem their losses in Italy on the banks of the Rhine. In either case, let us imagine how, victorious, but by the hesitation of Germany much offended, Austria would act. Truly, however, the die might be cast, Germany would not be bettered, and Gotha plans would dry up as quickly as rain drops on the roof with the sun's rays upon them.

If we wish to give Frenchmen a wholesome warning—to bring into play their hatred of Napoleonic despotism, we must do it now; we must at once prepare for battle. There is no doubt of it, their national pride will at first display itself in cries of opposition, but that opposition will soon fall to the ground before the mighty, unavoidable, ever nearer-approaching danger. We shall then put to the test how much is true of those facts told of the irresistible power of the anger of the French people, before which the first coalition is said to have retreated.

What are we, then, waiting for? We can never stand better than we do now opposed to France! Every week's delay can only damage our position, our views, our right to attack. Wherefore, then, do we wait? Whether Napoleon is victorious or falls in the Italian war, shall we not seize upon the finest opportunity, which will never present itself again, to reconquer what France despoiled Germany of in the most shameful manner?

Let us take a free, great-hearted decision—we should drive back every enemy from the German frontier. Let us go joyously to battle, and the victory will be ours; and when peace is restored we will settle our internal affairs, and Germany will assume once more that position as a Power which it once possessed, and which the future now places within its grasp."

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

The Italian War—The Movement in Central Italy—Sentiment in the Neapolitan States—Scarcity of Americans at Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

On the 1st of February, a friend, writing to me from Paris, predicted with great confidence that before many months had passed Europe would smell saltpetre burning. At that time there was no special rupture or known programme of impending warfare. It is true, the stockbrokers were frightened by Napoleon's New-Year's speech to Baron Hubner; Victor Emanuel had electrified Italy by his remarks at the opening of the Chambers in Turin; the Austrians were sending more troops to the Ticino; the English Press was hullying France one day, and importuning her the next to keep the peace, and Italians were meeting privately and talking earnestly over the prospects of their native country—that was all. At length what Napoleon foresaw began to be seen and understood by the rest of the world. The Austrian gathering on the banks of the Ticino began to assume a threatening aspect in the minds of many besides M. Cavour.

Then came the farce of the attempted Congress, in which Austria, the only aggressor, conscious of the weakness of her cause, never intended to unite—but played willingness for a while, in order to gain time and please English diplomatists; and when the humiliating condition of entering the Congress, rather than provoke the disasters of war, was accepted by Piedmont, then Austria sent the ultimatum, which she knew could not be accepted—thus throwing off the mask and appearing before the world in her true character. Since the 22d of April, the intention of Austria to crush out the Constitutional Government of Sardinia has not been doubted by any political observer. The pretext that Piedmont was threatening Austria was simply absurd. Austria did fear the freedom and manliness of the little State. The principles of liberty there nurtured were threatening in one sense to the desolating iron sway; and had it not been for the timely assistance of the French Emperor, every aspirant for Italian freedom would now be in chains or expelled from his country.

The dynastic principle cannot acknowledge human rights and be supreme. Subjects are to be treated as so many useful dogs. They may be patted on the head now and then when they hunt well for their masters, but the fact that they are dogs, and nothing more, must remain unquestioned.

This is the policy inculcated by that mongrel despotism called Austria, the only country in the world claiming civilization, where the most distinguished men of learning are despised by the court unless they happen to be included in its military or diplomatic system.

But the days of this monstrous supremacy are numbered. The same notion that helped to lift the yoke of oppression from America is now in Italy. Its coming is hailed with delight unspeakable.

The purpose of Napoleon III. has been announced over and over again as the independence of Italy. This purpose will be achieved without the least doubt, and when it has been achieved, I cannot conceive of it as a possible thing that the liberator shall become the aggressor. The man who has had such varied experience, who knows human nature so well, who has had the power to make all the birthright dynasties of Europe pay him court, when the whole object of the treaty of 1815 was the extinction of his name. I cannot believe that the man of such sagacity and ambition will throw away this golden opportunity of becoming a great benefactor to mankind.

I am aware that some of my countrymen and most Englishmen see nothing but treachery in Napoleon III. I confess I do not. I think his consistency and honorable treatment of England throughout tha alliance should make an Englishman ashamed of the course recently adopted by his Government and by some of the public Press. He has stood by England in her hour of trial, and now, when he proposes to assist a neighboring people to throw off the oppression that exacts sheme and poverty or death, he sees his faithless Ally sympathizing with this great oppressor of nationalities.

The fact that free England has never had a word of sympathy for other nations struggling for freedom, is the blackest record that could be made against our mother country.

The mystery of this anomaly will one day be solved. Birthright people rule England, hence their sympathy for dynasties rather than for free principles.

The same explanation must be given of the Papal leaning towards Austria. The ideal system of priestcraft is centralization and ignorance. Austria is a much better exponent of these views than France. Merit gives preferment in the French Army—birthright in the Austrian and English Armies.

And then, look at the dignity and patriotism of the change in Tuscany—a Grand Duchess persuading and threatening to induce artillerymen to fire upon the people and murder them by thousands! the people in turn giving this same woman and her treacherous, murderous husband, a safe escort to the frontier of the country! And yet free England and the Papal See wish to reinstate this old traitor, and boldly insult the flag of the little free State.

Southern Italy, I am told, is equally united in this movement, and since King Ferdinand is gone where he will bombard his people no more, it is probable that the young man who succeeds him will soon declare for Piedmont, or he may be politely escorted out of his garden, some fine morning.

Rome is quiet, externally. The cavalry is ready to run away any day in arms, so great is the enthusiasm in the popular movement, and volunteers are leaving here all the time. Four hundred left yesterday morning.

Three of the Pope's Chamberlains have been reprimanded, if not imprisoned, for instigating a movement against the popular cause. Two priests, one a Frenchman and the other an Austrian, had a set-to in Café Nuovo this week, because the Frenchman said a French monarch gave the Pope his temporal power, and a French monarch should take it away from him, if he saw fit.

At present scarcely an American or Englishman can be seen about Rome. It is true it is late for pleasure-travel here, but most strangers have hurried away on the account of the war. As yet the weather has not been disagreeably warm. The campagna is far more beautiful than I have ever seen it before.

It is probable that this will reach you with the descriptions of a great battle. Yesterday the grand armies were within twenty or thirty miles of each other, and it is not to be supposed that their conflict can be restrained much longer. Two such armies, in number and destructive power, were never before brought together.

The Allies have the greatest available number for a pitched battle; they have the best generalship, the *esprit de corps*, and the double advantage of being armed with a justness of cause.

I hope soon to be nearer this scene of terrible interest, and will then give you some notion of what passes under my observation. PERICLES.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English Interest in and Sympathy with Garibaldi and the Italian Cause—Speculations at London on the French Emperor's Course and Policy—The French Envoy on the English Ministry—Prospects for the New Parliament—Lord Palmerston likely to Return to Power.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, June 3, 1859.

A good deal of anxiety has been felt during the last few days regarding the fate of the gallant and enterprising Garibaldi. After his successful movement on Varese and Como early in the week, tidings came of his having been suddenly encountered by the flying corps of the Austrians under General D'Urban, and of his having been compelled to evacuate the Lombard towns, which had recognized the liberating rule of Victor Emanuel. From Vienna we were assured in this morning's *Times* that he had abandoned Sondrio, and that his only outlet of escape from his pursuers was through the pass of the Stelvio. Later in the day a telegram has arrived, however, from Turin, which announces the reassuring fact that he has retaken Varese, and that the Austrians have fallen back. Meanwhile the position of their main body at Mortara, has been rendered critical by the advance in a semi-circular line of the French and Piedmontese to Novara. Napoleon III. has established his head-quarters at the last named place, whence it is believed that in concert with the corps under MacMahon and Baraguay D'Hilliers, he meditates a convergent attack upon the enemy at Mortara. It is not supposed by well-informed persons here that the Austrians will rashly provoke a general engagement. They have in point of fact much to gain by exhausting their opponents; and if Victor Emanuel, inspired by personal bravery, continues to expose himself in desperate encounters like that at Palestro, they may well prefer to multiply the chances and opportunities in which aim or accident might inflict so heavy a blow on the Italian cause as his death would prove at the present juncture. On the other hand it is generally felt, both here and at Paris, to be immensely important for the interests, both political and personal, of Louis Napoleon, that a decisive battle should be fought as soon as possible, under his command. Many circumstances may arise to necessitate his return to his capital before many weeks, and it will not do for him to have passed the Alps at the head of a splendid army, and to return without laurels. Many are of opinion that should he succeed in giving the Austrians once or twice a good beating in the open field, he will be much more disposed to listen to the pacific interposition of the other great Powers; but until that has been achieved, nobody dreams of the possibility of any further intermeddling in the quarrel by the diplomatists.

The defeat of the Austrian project, put forward by Hanover in the German Diet, for the formation of an army of the Rhine, confessedly with a view to threaten France, is considered of great importance; but I have reason to know, from the best authority, that the French Government are distrustful and uneasy at the tone and attitude adopted here during the last three weeks, with regard to military and naval preparations. A change of Ministry in England is looked to sanguinely by the French Government; so sanguinely indeed, that M. Persigny, who is never a man of half words or disguises, has given no little umbrage to the philo-Austrian party here by the language he has held on the subject. The Court is more than ever anti-French, and advantage is sought to be taken of the ungnarded expressions of the French Ambassador, who has been reminded, in no very ambiguous terms, that the wishes of his master are not exactly the reasons why Her Britannic Majesty should at any time change her advisers. M. Persigny is an able and an honest man, but he made a mistake of a similar kind when the Conspiracy Bill was pending last year, having been carried away by his vehemence in conversation, at a reception at Buckingham Palace, into uttering something very like a threat as to the consequences that would ensue if that measure did not pass, in accents sufficiently loud to reach the ears of Her Majesty, near whom he was standing. I am told that Lord Palmerston himself is fully aware of the embarrassment which may be caused by this species of imprudence, and that he has remonstrated with the French Envoy against openly taking part in his favor at the present moment.

Great preparations are making on both sides for the coming party struggle. It is admitted, both by the Derbyites and their opponents, that upon a vote of confidence the division will be a close one. Great exertions are making on the side of Government to detach waverers from the Liberal ranks. Mr. Roebuck's speech, though singularly inconsistent and inconsequential, will have its effect in this way. His name as an out-and-out Reformer, whose integrity and independence have never been questioned, will furnish an excuse to certain trimming politicians who are thinking only of their own interest. I hear like wise that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the well-known ship owner, recently returned as Member for Sunderland, on liberal principles, has been going about endeavoring to organize a section of schismatics from the popular cause. He is a man of no political weight or following, however, and his opinion is not likely to influence many. Sir John Ramsden's marked repudiation in his recent speech at Leeds, of an obscure report to the effect that he had been asked to second the declaration of no confidence, is looked upon as no good augury. As Under-Secretary of War in the last Administration, and the chosen champion of the Whigs in the West Riding of Yorkshire, he was one of the last men who was supposed likely to throw impediments in the way of their return to power. But he is influenced considerably by his brother-in-law, Mr. Horsman, who still maintains the attitude of a *frondeur*. The Catholic members are a good deal divided. I think a majority of them will vote with the Liberals. A rather broad joke is ascribed to Mr. Slade, Q. C., who stood as Tory candidate for Bristol at the last election, in allusion to Lord Derby's alliance with Cardinal Wiseman. Sir Richard Bethell, as the story goes, was expressing his regret at any premature attempt to turn out the Tories, and said that "If his advice had been taken they would have been left to the consequences of their own delinquencies regarding the Budget and Foreign policy, and their *liaison* with the scarlet lady." "Come, come," replied Mr. Slade, "she was your flame long enough, and you can't reproach us with seeking her favor now."

Mr. Gladstone declared himself ready to vote against Government if the question raised were one of specific censure on account of the dissolution, but as that is not likely to be the ground chosen for attack, at least not prominently so, he declines to join the movement. Sir James Graham, on the contrary, approves the assault being made—at least he did so up to last night; but whether he may say to-morrow or do on Tuesday next, those who best know him are least likely to say. My own impression is that if Ministers should be beaten and should resign, Lord Palmerston is more likely to be sent for by the Queen than Lord John Russell; and although the two noble Lords have undoubtedly been in close communication lately, and are said to be in perfect accord as to the propriety of the intended motion, I do not believe that either Sir James Graham or Lord John will take office under the veteran Viscount. On his part there has undoubtedly been, however, a declaration of his willingness to serve under his rival should the Queen desire him to form a Ministry; and people contrast the apparent egotism of Lord John with the seeming generosity of Lord Palmerston. In reality, as is well understood by those who are best informed, Lord Palmerston's offer to give way involves a little or nothing, as it begins to be whispered very audibly "that the Court is determined not to have Johnny"

Mr. Cobden has not yet returned to England, and is not expected until the week after next, when the party fight will be over. Mr. Bright is in town looking healthy and energetic, with more than the ordinary amount of mischief in his eye. He has not yet declared what course he will take; but from what I have heard him say I should think it not improbable that he would give a certain amount of support to the vote against Ministers with whom he is certainly not in good humor, but I should hardly believe in the likelihood of his giving anything like a firm support to a Palmerston government.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE ITALIAN CAUSE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The deep impression which the Imperial policy, touching the Italian question, has produced on the United States is sufficiently remarkable to deserve attention

bers of the Montenegrins have left Constantinople during the present month for their own country.
The Herzegovina is said to be in open revolt.

PROBABLE RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

It is generally believed by the reasonable portion of the community that the anticipated attack, which will again be a simultaneous endeavor to cross, this time not at three distinct points, but at once along the whole line, will, if successful, be followed by a direct march upon Milan, which it is supposed will be easily entered by the French; a perfect conviction of this desire to make things pleasant to all parties being felt by everybody here. From that city it is further suggested a conference or "palaver" will most undoubtedly be proposed. The Emperor of Austria will be quite as ready to accede to this arrangement as Louis Napoleon, and a new system of Government for Italy will be entered into, to which Austria will consent, and the result of all this trouble, bloodshed, ill-feeling, and expense, will be the return as usual of things physical to their former places, and the disjointing of things moral forever.

THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN BAVARIA.

The political excitement of the Germans has reached such a pitch that they received the Austrian soldiers who passed by Railroad through Dresden, Augsburg and Munich, like so many brothers. The demonstration was not confined to a mere shaking of hands and loud cheering, for we have information that in all three of the above named cities the Austrian troops were treated with extreme hospitality and kindness. Such vast quantities of beer and so many cigars were served out gratis to the men that the officers were more than once obliged to interfere. In several towns, refreshments were prepared by the people for the soldiers - but the latter could not partake of them as they were only permitted to quit the carriages at certain stations.

THE TUSCAN ARMY.

The Tuscan correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 27th inst., says: "The rumor spread shroad that part of the Corps of Observation at the Filigare on the Apennines, on the road to Bologna, had mutinied; the information turns out to be correct. One of the companies detached from the main Tuscan army, and sent to the protection of the frontier, at this, no less than at all the other Appennine passes, took offence at some rich-deserved punishment inflicted by their officers upon one of their number; they revolted, they broke out in open mutiny against their officers, and demanded to be led to Florence. The captain succeeded to some extent in allaying their fury, undertook to march at their head to the capital, and had sufficient adroitness to bring them into the lower fortress (*Fortezza la Basza*,) the stronghold which guards the capital on the north-western side. The soldiers kept up their stubborn and threatening countenance all along the journey, and even after their arrival; but they soon found themselves in presence of a whole cavalry regiment, which, with loaded carbines and drawn broad swords, bade them lay down their arms. After a few seconds' hesitation, they saw no chance of resistance, and surrendered; they were then thrown into the dungeons of the fortress, and there await their doom, which will be no less than death by powder and lead for some half-a-score of them. They were about 160 men. I was not told that they acted in the name of the Grand Duke, or that they had any notion of beginning a counter-revolution. Their movement was merely the result of that demoralization which never fails to creep among the ignorant mass of an army, which construes the words 'freedom' and 'independence' into a loosening of all the bonds of subordination and discipline. Were it not for the timely arrival of the French, and for the favorable tidings of the first results of the war in Lombardy, there might be great danger that the mutiny of the Filigare might spread to the whole Tuscan soldiery."

THE AMERICAN MAILS IN ENGLAND.

For some time past the attention of the British Postmaster General has been drawn to the delay in the delivery of American letters, and, in order to obviate the necessity for these complaints, arrangements have been made for sorting the letters on board each steamer on her homeward trip from America. The appointments of sorters have, we understand, already been made, and each steamer of the Cunard Company will be provided with two of these officials. The letters, &c., will then be ready for delivery the moment the mails are landed. This new system commences on the 1st of next month.

FACTS ABOUT THE WAR.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 30th ult, says: "As the whole of the first army is in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, General Count Wimpffen has gone to take command of it. It is related that when the Emperor reaches Verona, he will take the supreme command, with Hess as his Adiatus. Should he do so, Gyulai will command the second army on the Ticino, and Wimpffen the first army on the Po. Count Schlick, the commander of the fourth, or Galician army, goes to Trieste, instead of Count Wimpffen.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the soldiers on leave of absence previous to the declaration of war with Austria amounted to 132,831, of whom 9,870 are married, and 630 are employed in public offices. The married and employed have been permitted to remain at home. The remainder, on being recalled, hastened to join their regiments, with the exception of 1,954, who were absent when the others marched. 1,000 of these have since presented themselves. Thus, the French army has been reinforced, within a few days, by 120,000 veteran soldiers, who have served in Algeria and the Crimea.

The advantage gained by the French and Piedmontese at Montebello was *feted* at Rome, a letter states, by a demonstration of a novel kind. "Acclamations of any kind," it says, "having been prohibited by General de Goron, recourse was had to what was called a silent manifestation. On Sunday, the 24th, as the General, accompanied by his staff and some officers of the garrison, was leaving the Church of St. Louis-des-Français after the military mass, a compact crowd formed itself on his passage, raising their hats in token of joy, but without uttering a sound. The General replied by politely saluting the people. All was confined to this pantomimic act, but it was perfectly understood."

The *Monitore Toscano* states the Duke of Modena has carried away the money belonging to several public offices, besides eight hundred thousand francs which were in the treasury at Reggio. Being resolved, moreover, not to leave anything for the French to get at, he has set all the game at liberty which was kept in the preserves of San Felice. He has also ordered all the bridges to be destroyed, and the road of the Abelone to be rendered impassable.

The *Patrie* contains the following paragraphs:

Prince Napoleon has left Leghorn for Pistoia, whence he will return to Florence. The 5th corps under his command is being rapidly organized; it has received a part of its artillery and cavalry, and the rest is expected shortly. It is thought that the Prince will be able to commence operations within a week. We have received the following letter, which we have great pleasure in publishing:

Castagnolo, Friday, May 27.

"In your number of the 23d you mistook the name of the head of my staff. That officer is Lieutenant-Colonel n'Autemarna, and the part he took in the battle of Montebello was too glorious for me not to be most anxious to see the error corrected." Accept, &c.,
The General Commanding the 1st Division of the 1st Corps. FOREY.

General de Sonnaz, whose chivalric courage has been so much admired, says a Turin letter, was on the point of being killed by an Austrian chasseur, who was taking aim at him with his rifle. A soldier, seeing the danger, dashed forward, and almost received the ball, and fell severely wounded, well satisfied, however, with having saved the life of his commander. This soldier was one of the Lombard volunteers, the Marquis Fadini. He is now at Voghera, but his wound excites serious uneasiness.

Count de Rechberg, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, is about to reassure, the *Nord* states, to the European Governments a series of documents connected with the present conflict, consisting of a memoir on the Tuscan revolution, and the causes which led to it, and the letters which were exchanged between Count de Cavour and the Duke of Modena. By this communication, Count de Rechberg wished to draw the attention of the cabinets to the dangers which threaten Europe on that side. We cannot comprehend how these documents can contribute to enlighten the cabinets on events which are already well known to them; and as to the dangers which threaten Europe on that side, they are the same as those which constitute the Italian question, and the present war has no other object than to remove them.

The kingdom of Hungary is possessed of a seaport at Fiume, which, unlike Trieste, is not part of federal Germany, and is quite open to a disembarking force. Zara and Lizza are already suffering from blockade. Cattaro is seriously threatened by the Montenegrins, and from the Athens papers I gather that the Greeks claim the republic of Ragusa, the maritime population of which is altogether Hellenic. At Belgrade (19th May) the Servians destroyed the Austrian wharfs on the Danube, and that only other outlet for their commerce with the Levant (their only trade) is now in jeopardy. Servia is now a worse "difficulty" than even Lombardy.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD.

Rights and Liabilities of Naturalized Citizens—An Official Statement.

From the Constitution, June 16.

There is an evident disposition on the part of a portion of the Opposition Press, whose invariable habit it is to find fault with and misrepresent every act of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, to create a false impression as to the meaning of Gen. Cass' letter to Mr. Felix Le Clerc, a naturalized citizen born in France, and to make it appear that the Secretary of State has departed from the previous practice of the State Department, and sought to deny to naturalized citizens certain rights and immunities to which, it is contended, they are entitled.

Nothing can be more entirely at variance with the fact. In the case of Simon Tousig, an Austrian subject who emigrated to this country, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, returned to the land of his birth, and, being liable before his emigration to certain penalties under the municipal law of Austria, was held to be still liable after his return, but claimed the protection of the United States as a relief from the liability, Mr. Marcy wrote to Mr. Jackson, United States *Charge d'Affaires* at Vienna, Jan. 10, 1854: "Tousig voluntarily returned to Austria and placed himself within the reach of her municipal laws. He went by his own free act under their jurisdiction, and thereby subjected himself to them. If he had incurred penalties and assumed duties while under those laws, he might have expected that they would be enforced against him, and should have known that the new political relation he had acquired, if indeed he had acquired any, could not operate as a release from those penalties. Having been once subject to the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction violated them, his withdrawal from that jurisdiction, and acquiring a different national character, would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them." Wheaton also, while United States Minister at the Court of Prussia, settled this point in the case of J. P. Knecht, a native of Prussia, who, being a naturalized citizen of the United States, returned of his own free will to his native country, and having been called on to perform military duty, applied to the United States Legation for protection. Mr. Wheaton replied to his application in the following language:

"If you remained in the United States, or visited any other foreign country, (except Prussia) enjoyed law in business you would have been protected by the American authorities at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But having returned to the country of your birth, you are by the clearest and most national character revert (owing as you remain to the Prussian authorities,) and you are bound in all respects to obey laws exactly as if you had never emigrated."

There is certainly nothing in General Cass' brief letter to Mr. Le Clerc which can be justly said to go further than Mr. Marcy, or to curtail or abrogate the rights and privileges which naturalized citizens possess and enjoy under the municipal laws of the United States, by which these rights and privileges are described and limited. The fact is that General Cass' letter did not raise the question of the rights or liabilities of the naturalized citizen. It merely stated the fact of the existence of a certain law of France by which citizens of that country are held to be liable to military service, not with a view to express any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of that law, but with the benevolent purpose of warning natives of France, who may have emigrated to this country before they have discharged their liability to serve in the French army, and have become naturalized citizens of the United States, that in case they return to France, and bring themselves within the jurisdiction of the municipal laws of France, they expose themselves to be required to fulfill the obligations which they had incurred prior to their emigration. In further proof of this assertion, we would draw attention to the letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Hoffa, of Cincinnati, which we publish below, and in which he clearly enunciates the views of the Government of the United States, both as to the right of expatriation and the protection extended to all those citizens of foreign nations who exercise it by becoming naturalized citizens of this republic—protection in all the privileges of their adopted domicile, not only within the limits of the United States, but in every country in the world. The Secretary explains, with equal brevity and effect, the position of the United States with regard to naturalized citizens who may voluntarily return to the country of their birth, which is, that "they are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration," of which the naturalized citizen is always aware, and to which he can only be subjected by *voluntarily* placing himself within the jurisdiction of the municipal law of the country of which he is a native. It cannot be said that there is anything harsh to the naturalized citizen in this interpretation of the law of nations, since the operation of the municipal law of foreign States for penalties incurred by naturalized citizens before they left their native country is not confined to them.

If a native citizen of the United States had committed a crime, or subjected himself to penalties under the municipal laws of Prussia or France, or any other foreign country, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, his extradition cannot, of course, be demanded from this Government; but, if he voluntarily returns within the limits of those countries wherein the crime was committed or the penalty incurred, he would be properly subjected to the punishment awarded to his offence by the municipal laws of those States. The principle is, that, where crimes have been committed or penalties incurred by an individual under the municipal laws of the State of his birth, he cannot avoid these penalties or that punishment by naturalization in a foreign country in case of his return to the place of his nativity. The municipal laws of one nation, whether of naturalization, exemption or otherwise, have no extra territorial effect so as by any retrospective energy to repeal the laws of another State which had been violated by a native of that State prior to his emigration here, in case of his return. He has the same privileges and protection here and elsewhere as a native, and no more.

It is obviously unfair to attempt to constitute any comparison between the supposed case of Mr. La Clerc and that of Martin Koszta. The latter was different from the former in every particular; and so Mr. Marcy considered it, as may be seen by a reference to his argument in the Tousig case. Koszta, whether he committed crimes against the municipal laws of Austria or not, did not return within the jurisdiction of those laws, and was, therefore, improperly arrested, by Austrian officials in Smyrna, since no treaty obligation existed between Austria and Turkey which entitled the former to demand the extradition of offenders of that character. That such a case has no point of similitude to that supposed by Mr. La Clerc, must be obvious to everybody who gives himself the trouble to reflect, or who honestly desires to form a just opinion.

We confidently believe that the following official exposition of the views of our Government will settle the question, and remove the erroneous and ungenerous impressions which unscrupulous partisans have sought to create with regard to the action of the State Department in the matter of Mr. La Clerc.

Department of State, }
Washington, June 14, 1859. }

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Felix La Clerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscription as in France, where the only is designated by lot, or by draft as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier. The condition of American naturalized citizens, returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before performing such service, has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European Powers. Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the Court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent to him, dated May 12, 1859, it is explicitly stated that this Government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation, and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed that, "in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his lifetime a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government whatever." The position of the United States, as communicated to the Minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian Government, is, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration. If at any time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion; but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this Government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States. This question cannot, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

To A. V. Hoffa, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, Friday, June 17.

United States District Court.—No calendar.

Supreme Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4361, 428, 1666, 3594, 2491, 2492, 3011, 2430, 3079, 3447, 2606, 3807, 3395, 3051, 2181, 4454, 2526, 4152, 1117, 1175, 3136, 4358, 1949, 2052, 4545, 4546, 3474, 4474, 1375, 4523, 4468, 2971, 4436, 4506, 3635, 4445, 4575, 3041, 3047, 4462, 4508, 4557, 4095, 4089, 4560½, 4094, 4567, 4025, 4452½, 3349, 3790, 4037, 4422. *Part II.*—Nos. 2044, 392, 2086, 1788, 488, 1956, 134, 572, 260, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2098, 2084, 2088, 2088, 2090.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 141, 71, 114, 144, 141½, 145, 146, 150, 157, 152, 152½, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 37, 54, 113, 284.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 679, 643, 680 681, 669, 426, 463, 635, 663, 658, 666, 675. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday for the balance of the term, except such cases as are tried.

The Recorder on Disorderly Houses—Conviction of Widow Forrester.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Harriet Forrester, known as "Widow Forrester," was charged with keeping a disorderly house, called "The Red, White and Blue," situated at Nos. 404 and 406 Canal street, and Nos. 13 and 14 Laight-street, the resort of thieves, prostitutes, and all descriptions of low characters. The witnesses for the prosecution comprised most of the respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood, including Dr. Trall, of the Laight-street Water Cure Establishment, and several police officers. These gave abundant testimony to the very bad character of the house, complaining of it as a sore nuisance.

Mr. H. C. Clinton, who defended the accused, cross-examined these witnesses at some length, but was not able to shake their evidence.

For the defence several witnesses were called, who stated that, in their opinion, the house was orderly and quietly conducted. They had never, they stated, seen anything improper there.

Mr. Clinton, in summing up, argued that his client, Harriet Forrester, was not the keeper of the house, but that one Josephine Fox was; next that the house was as respectable as the houses of any of the parties who had testified on the side of the prosecution. He did not spare the Police, but asserted that they were not to be trusted, and that their evidence was unworthy of credit.

Recorder Barnard, in charging the Jury, spoke as follows:

Gentleman of the Jury: The prisoner, Harriet Forrester, through an indictment, has been placed upon trial charged with the crime of keeping a disorderly house. The keeping of a house of ill-fame is a common nuisance, both on the ground of its corrupting public morals, and of its endangering the public peace, by throwing together abandoned and dissolute persons. A lodger who keeps a single room for the purposes of prostitution is indictable. It is not necessary for the prosecution to prove who frequented the house of Mrs. Forrester, (which in many cases it might be impossible to do,) but if unknown persons are proved to have been there, conducting themselves in a disorderly manner, it will sustain the indictment. The character of her house may be proved by general reputation. It is unnecessary that the public peace or the neighborhood should be disturbed by a house to constitute it disorderly. It will be sufficient if the house was used with the knowledge of Mrs. Forrester as the resort of people, male and female, for any immoral purposes. A house where people meet for purposes of assignation, is a disorderly house, because it is a violation of the laws of decency and morality.

According to the testimony of different witnesses for the prosecution, some of whom were police officers, and other respectable citizens living in the immediate vicinity, it was shown that thieves congregated there, and that fighting, swearing and hooting took place there, that women came out of the premises and went about the streets soliciting men and returning with them to the premises occupied by defendant. A so-called obscene and lewd dest conduct had been witnessed through the window of the bar-room.

The nightly assemblies of women at a particular place, drinking, cursing, hooting, sitting on sofas in a public and exposed position, addressing men in the street, going with them to that place, remaining a short time, then renewing the same scenes, are strong presumptions against the peaceableness, quiet and morality of the premises—and is strong *prima facie* evidence of its being a house of ill fame.

The defence have called a number of witnesses who either lived in the vicinity or were in the habit of frequenting the place occupied by defendant, and they testify that the house was orderly, that they heard no noise or saw anything immoral or immodest passing there.

There are two kinds of testimony, positive and negative.

You will readily see that positive should in all cases overbalance negative testimony, where you think the witnesses are creditable, and there are no circumstances tending to overthrow them—for in one case a fact is positively sworn to as having occurred by an eye-witness, while in the other a witness does not testify that that particular fact did not occur, but that he did not see it. He might not have been there at the particular time, or if he was, his attention might not have been called to the occurrence.

In regard to the ownership of the premises you can look as to who exercised acts of control over them, who gave orders about the management of the business, whose name was over the door, and who called on the police to quell disturbances.

You have a right, gentlemen of the jury, in the settlement of the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, to go beyond the day on which the indictment was found, up to a period two years anterior to it, and if you find that at any time during such period she has been guilty of either keeping a house of ill-fame, or for purposes of assignation, then it is a disorderly house and she is guilty, otherwise not.

You have nothing to do with the order and regularity of prosecutions commenced by the People against offenders. It is your duty alone, to try the cases that are brought before you.

If the defence have produced any witnesses whose testimony has created a reasonable doubt in your minds, you will give the accused the benefit of it—not a possible doubt, but a probable and reasonable one; or, using language more in accordance with already understanding, the facts proved by the prosecution must exclude every other hypothesis except that of guilt. If such a state of facts exists you will acquit, otherwise convict.

The Jury left the Court, but were absent only a few minutes, when they returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. Clinton desired that the prisoner should not be at once sentenced, in order that he might have time to prepare a bill of exceptions to take the case before the Supreme Court. The Recorder consented to defer passing sentence till the end of the term.

Henry Crawford pleaded guilty to a charge of assault, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Edward McCormick pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Hackett was tried for an assault on Bridget Ward with a knife, with intent to kill her, on April 1, at No. 170 West Eighteenth-street. The defence proved that Bridget Ward had assaulted the prisoner's daughter, and hit her. She was drunk when this affray occurred. Hackett's daughter deposed that her father had no knife at the time of the assault. Verdict of "Not guilty." Hackett was discharged.

Andrew Rogers and Israel Hirch pleaded guilty to assault, and were remanded for sentence.

James Glass Sentenced for Life to the State Prison.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Gould.

Yesterday, in this Court, the District-Attorney moved for sentence on James Glass, convicted on the previous night of manslaughter in the first degree, (not in the second, as erroneously reported,) for the homicide of Richard Owens on the 15th of January last, at No. 21 Elm street. It will be remembered that Glass had been already tried twice for this crime, and that the Jury, on each occasion, disagreed. His brother, John Glass, for the shooting of Decker, the Keeper of the house No. 21 Elm-street, in the same affray, was sentenced at the last term of the Court to twenty years' imprisonment.

In answer to the question of the clerk, yesterday, why sentence should not be pronounced against him, James Glass replied:

"I am innocent of the crime of which I am charged. Mr. Lofus and Mr. Quinlan sworn falsely. I was no more in that woman's house that night than the Sheriff. The District-Attorney is prejudiced against me. That is all I have to say."

The Court, in passing sentence, remarked that when, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, witnesses evaded the law, would not testify, or could not be obtained, as a public officer, the District-Attorney only performed the duty he owed to his fellow citizens to take as a witness one who, being less guilty than the others, could by his evidence prevent all from escaping a just punishment. And any reflections of the prisoner on the District-Attorney upon such course was out of place. That the witnesses in the case were not of the most credible class was the fault of the prisoner, who, by his employment, made the neighborhood and the men what they were.

In regard to the crime with which the prisoner was charged, the Judge said that he had had a wife and children, but not caring for the helplessness of the one, nor the affection of the other, he committed one of the most outrageous crimes he had ever heard of. The verdict of the Jury, the Court believed, was not too severe for the facts developed by the testimony, and he believed that the jury would have been warranted in finding the prisoner guilty of the greater crime for which he was indicted. The sentence remained but slightly discretionary with the Court, who had no reason for varying the limit of the sentence which the law allows.

The Judge then sentenced Glass to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for the term of his natural life.

Glass seemed rather affected when his doom was thus pronounced. He was conducted out of Court by Sheriff Kelly, and the Court itself was adjourned *sine die*.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Reuhart J. C. Hitchins vs. William Reed and others.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Circuit.

Before Justice Gould.

Watt Wells vs. John F. Solomon, John F. Solomon, Jr., and Jared A. Wells.—This was a suit to recover certain real estate in this City, viz.: the premises No. 213 Washington street, which the plaintiff claimed as heir-at-law of one Benedict Wells. It appeared that Benedict Wells, during his life time, owned the premises, but he himself was a resident of Rockland County. Wells died in August, 1853, leaving surviving a widow and ten brothers and sisters as his heirs-at-law. As one of these heirs-at-law, plaintiff alleged that he was entitled to one-tenth part of the premises in question, and that such portion was unjustly withheld from him by the defendants, who had received already the sum of two thousand dollars as rents and profits from these premises, which sum he now sued for.

The defendants set up a will made by Benedict Wells, and proved before the Surrogate of Rockland County, by which he devised all his property to his widow, Bridget Wells, during her lifetime, and bequeathed the same, after death, to the defendant, Jared Wells, who had let the premises to the other defendants.

The plaintiffs claim that this will was void, for incompetency of the testator, and for undue influence; and the principal question in the case relates to the state of mind of Benedict Wells at the time of executing the will. A great deal of medical testimony is being taken in the case, which is likely to occupy considerable time.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Joseph Leahy, Maurice Herlehy his guardian ad litem vs. Robert Orr.—This was an action to recover $1,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the infant plaintiff by reason of negligence and carelessness of the defendant in leaving open the vault-hole in the sidewalk in front of his premises, situated on Second-avenue near Thirty-sixth-street, into which the child fell. The accident occurred on the 13th of April, 1857, and the complaint alleges that the child was very badly injured and bruised by the fall and was subjected to great expense in employing medical aid and attendance during the time he suffered from the effects of the fall. The answer sets up a general denial of all the allegations of the complaint. The trial resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Charles W. Baker vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—This was a motion made on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of this County to set aside certain judgments obtained against the City, amounting to the sum of $3 485 45. The following are the facts as alleged in the affidavit of Mr Orlson Blunt, the Chairman of the Printing Committee of the Board of Supervisors: That on the 17th day of December, 1858, two bills were presented to the Board of Supervisors for stationery and other articles alleged to have been furnished by the plaintiff for supplies at the December election. These bills were certified by the County Clerk as having been directed by him. The Board referred these bills to the Printing Committee who, upon examination, found the same exorbitant and reduced the same as follows: the one bill, amounting to $1,474 54, was reduced to the sum of $948 48; and the other, amounting to $1,962, was reduced to $929 which sums in the opinion of the Committee, were fair and reasonable prices for the articles furnished by the plaintiff. The bills, as reduced by the Committee, were allowed by the Board of Supervisors and approved of by the Mayor Dec. 29, 1858. Mr Blunt stated in his affidavit that if the plaintiff was entitled to demand payment for the articles furnished by him, the demand must be made against the County and not the City.

On the 30th of December, 1858, Baker commenced this suit against the Mayor and Commonalty to recover the entire original amount of the bills presented by him, amounting to the sum of $3 436 54, for articles furnished to the County. No defence was put in the action by the Mayor, and judgment was obtained against the City by the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim.

The money to defray this claim must be raised by the Supervisors out of the annual taxation of the City property owners, the Mayor and Aldermen having no power to raise money by tax, so that if Baker's judgment be allowed, the money to pay the same must of necessity be raised by the Supervisors. Mr. Blunt charges that the prices charged by Baker were "unreasonable, unfair and extortionate," and that there is a good and sustantial defence upon the merits to a large portion of the plaintiff's claim. Mr. Blunt stated that he is advised that Baker has no legal claim against the City and that the Board of Supervisors have directed the employment of counsel to defend this suit, and to endeavor to set aside the judgment raised by default.

Judge Hilton, upon this affidavit, granted an order staying proceedings on the judgment till the Supervisors could be heard. The case came up, to-day, but plaintiff's counsel not being ready it was adjourned to some future day.

Ex-Judge Edmonds for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for Supervisors.

A San Francisco paper has the following: "We learn from Mr. Tyler, a farmer in San Mateo County, that last Monday morning, as one of his men was ploughing, the ploughshare turned up a long earthern vessel, shaped something like a cylindrical box. He noticed it, but thought nothing of the affair until the next day at dinner-time, when casually mentioning the circumstance to Mr. Tyler, the latter suggesting that there might be something in it. Upon it being washed, they found the vessel to be composed of a specie of potter's clay, and its tubular surface thickly covered with *alto relievo* figures of Digger Indians, who upon a closer examination proved to be engaged in conflict—one tribe with the other. In fact it gave a pretty faithful picture of an Indian battle. The figures were quite perfect in form and feature. This battle scene covered the whole of the longitudinal circumference."

The *Daily News* is a new paper, started at Greenbush, N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, June 16, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 72 bbls. Ashes; 8 810 bbls and 848 sacks Flour; 4,498 bushels Wheat; 1,609 bushels Corn; 494 bushels Rye; 15,405 bushels Oats; 252 pkgs Provisions, and 380 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 65 bbls at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 81½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 mats Java at 14½c; 100 bags Rio at 10¾c; 200 bags do., skimmings, at 11½c.; and 300 bags Gonaives on private terms.

COTTON—Is less actively sought after, yet is held much firmness. Sales, to-day: 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland 11¾c.; do. Orleans at 12c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders have generally appeared to be eager to sell, while buyers have manifested no disposition to purchase freely, at present. Prices have declined slightly, and still tend downward. Sales, to-day, 6,300 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 25@ 5 75
Standard Superfine State	6 15@ 6 40
Extra State	6 60@ 6 90
Standard Superfine Western	6 20@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 70@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	7 00@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35@ 8 40
Fancy Genesee	7 10@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 25
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 60@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 75@10 50

A very choice sample of new double extra St. Louis Flour ("Four Aces") was exhibited on Exchange to-day, by Messrs. Nason & Collins. The selling price was $10 ₱ bbl. Southern continues very quiet and languid; sales have been reported of only 680 bbls., in lots, at $7 15@$7 55 for mixed brands, and $7 60@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quite dull at $4@$5 20 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 15 for Jersey and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted at $20 75@$21.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and nominal. Small lots were sold, including prime White Kentucky at $1 92 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive and unsettled. Sales have been confined to 14,000 bushels, at 87c.@90c. for Yellow Northern, Jersey and Southern; 86c. for White Southern, and 83¾c.@85c., chiefly 84c., for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is freely offered, yet is in very moderate demand at 94c.@97c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 6,000 bushels within the range. Barley is dull and heavy at 60c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Oats are depressed and heavy. Canada, 50c.@52c.; Western, 50c.@52c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@49c.; Southern, 43c.@47c., ₱ bushel.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in slack request, at previous quotations.

FRUIT—All descriptions have been in limited demand, at essentially unaltered figures.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 250 bales, 390 lbs. average, on private terms.

HAY—Sales, to-day: 1,800 bales North River at 55c.@65c., per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are attracting more attention at firmer prices.

HEMP—Is very sparingly sought after at previous nominal rates.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, and are steady. Crop of 1858, poor to very choice, 9c.@16c.; Old, 3½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—All descriptions have been sparingly inquired for, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$24 ₱ ton; English Bar, $44@$45 for common and $52 50@54 50 for refined, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ₱ M.

LEAD—The demand continues limited at former rates.

LEATHER—Sole is in active request at buoyant prices. French Calf Skins have been freely offered and rather sparingly sought after—including 25 ₱ dozens at $1 05@$1 10; 30 ₱. at 95c @$1 05; 35 ₱ at 90c.@$1; 40 ₱. at 85c.@95c.; 50 ₱. at 80c.@85c.; 60@70 ₱. at 77c.@85c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit, English Salted Sheepskins have attracted less attention, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for Extra Splits and Roans, and $4 25@$4 50 for No. 1, ₱ dozen, also 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland; 65c. for Common, and 72½c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The available supplies have been good, and the demand has been fair at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 80 bbls. New Orleans at 36c.@40c.; 200 hhds. Cuba, part at 26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls. common Resin at $1 85 ₱ 310 lbs.; and 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to June 14, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls	43,204	48,863
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls	50,095	20,252
Resin, bbls	344,653	300,987
Tar, bbls	36,284	15,585

OILS—All descriptions have been very moderately inquired for at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm $1 30@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; Crude Whale 48c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 56c.@65c.; Linseed Oil, 60c.@62c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c.@98c.; Red Oil, 45c.; Olive Oil $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c.; Tallow Oil, 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 13, sales were reported of 980 obls. Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35; and 5,550 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c.@50c. ₱ gallon. In New-London, 300 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 30 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 13, 1859	36,054	141,405	1,641,800
Same date last year	30,407	154,963	1,258,800

PROVISIONS—Pork is more plenty and is much cheaper. Sales, to-day, 9,500 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 75, chiefly at $16 50 for Mess, here; $17 for do., deliverable at the option of the buyers, for the 1st of July, and in the month of August; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime Mess; $16@$16 12 for Sour Mess; $14 62@$14 75 for Prime, and $14 25 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged and nominal, chiefly at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales to-day 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is abundant and depressed. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in slack demand at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@17c. for New Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese continues depressed and languid at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 87½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,495 hhds. Cuba, at 5c.@7c., chiefly within a range of from 5¾c.@6¾c.; 70 hhds New-Orleans, at 6c.@6¾c., and 24 hhds. Melado, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, at ⅝d. ₱ lb; 2,000 bbls. Resin, at 6l.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; 200 tcs. Beef, a 1s.; 10 tons Clover Seed, at 10s., and 20 tons Tallow, at 6s. For London, 1,000 bbls Resin, at 1s. 6d. For Marseilles, two vessels, with light Pipe States, on private terms.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATTON, RANFORD &

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Norma

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—John Bull.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Farce.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Lion—How to Get Out of It—Good for Nothing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hamlet—Magic Barrel—Knave of Hearts.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Time Tries All—Barney the Baron.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Metropolitan Circus.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 18, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Consul at Fayal has written a letter to a merchant of Boston, representing that the inhabitants of that place are in a starving condition. A meeting was held in Boston yesterday to take measures to send them provisions, and one thousand dollars were subscribed before the adjournment.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, assembled at Burlington yesterday—the Douglas delegates being largely in the majority, and consequently having everything their own way. John G. Saxe was nominated for Governor, Stephen Thomas for Lieutenant-Governor, and James T. Thurston for Treasurer. Mr. Saxe was present, and made a speech accepting the nomination. Resolutions were adopted taking the Douglas view of the Slavery question, but at the same time indorsing Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

The telegram in yesterday's edition, purporting to give an account of a riot in Newark, proves to have been a ridiculous exaggeration. One individual who considered himself injured by the proposed extension of Trinity Church, with the aid of an Irishman, knocked down part of a board fence which had been erected under the direction of the vestrymen of the church by the authority of the Street Commissioner. No excitement whatever was created.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* took her departure yesterday afternoon for Kronstadt, intending to touch at Cherbourg on the way out. The steamer *J. A. Stevens* was chartered to convey her officers and their friends on board. They also accompanied her into the lower bay, where they took final leave, amidst the firing of guns and mutual cheers. The frigate went over the bar about 8 o'clock P. M., and no doubt obtained a good offing before dark. Elsewhere is published a list of her passengers and of her officers and crew.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and adjourned, for want of a quorum, to Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

Yesterday, in the Oyer and Terminer, Judge Gould sentenced James Glass, convicted on Wednesday of manslaughter in the first degree, (not the second degree, as erroneously stated,) for the homicide of Richard Owens, at No. 121 Elm-street, on the 15th of January, to imprisonment, with hard labor, for life in the State Prison. The prisoner's brother was sent last term to the State Prison for 20 years, for shooting William Decker at the same place, on the same occasion.

Recorder Barnard delivered quite an important charge to the jury yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, in the case of the "Widow Forrester," indicted for keeping a notorious disorderly house in Canal and Laight streets. It will be found in our Law Report. The jury convicted her in a few minutes, and, on the application of her counsel, she was remanded for sentence. Other business of an unimportant nature was transacted.

The great trotting match for $5,000, three-mile heats to wagons, at Eclipse Course, yesterday, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, was won by the former. Between 12,000 and 15,000 persons were on the ground, and the race was closely contested. The time was 7:54 and 7:59½,—by no means extraordinary.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 1,000 bales at essentially unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were depressed and drooping. Pork was more active but less salable. Lard, Beef, Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Hops and Seeds were very moderately dealt in. Hay, Hides, Sole Leather, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in demand. Freights were quiet.

Two Religions and Two Races.

The people of San Francisco have just been stultifying themselves by suppressing a Chinese place of worship on the ground "that the worship was idolatrous." We should be glad to know on what principle of Constitutional right this act can be justified to themselves by the extemporized Puritans of the Golden City. So far as the religion of the Chinese is a matter of ritual and form, nothing can be more clear than the right of a Chinaman to worship his Josh after his own way, while he forbears to interfere with the ritnals and forms of other people who worship at other shrines or at none at all.

If the San Franciscans wish to expel their Chinese population, they will be wise not to expel the safeguards of personal independence and the fundamental maxims of our social ethics, in doing the work. But without entering into a discussion of the merits of that particular form of Chinese religion against which the zeal without knowledge of the Californians has been so vehemently brought to bear, we may profitably call the attention of all serious and thoughtful men to the fact, that at this moment the Christian City of New-York is about to regale itself officially with the strangulation of a single miserable Chinaman condemned to death by a law of which he cannot possibly have had any knowledge; and to be hurried by his execution into an unknown fate of which our Christian teachers tell us with authority, that no man can measure the horror or the duration. The wretched Quimbo Appo, whose act of murder seems from the evidence adduced at his trial, to have been simply the frantic deed of a benighted heathen, put beside himself by a mob of angry women, is to be solemnly sacrificed on the altar of our offended laws, without apparently so much as an effort on the part of a great Christian population to see whether the poor creature cannot be more wisely and mercifully dealt with. We have pity upon our Dead-Rabbits when they slay their fellow-citizens in the open street; and San Francisco is long-suffering to the worshipers of Mammon. But New-York cannot be safe unless she strangles a stupid being whose life has been one long moral asphyxia, and San Francisco will go to perdition unless she puts out a few pots of incense before a few preposterous idols of clay.

Our Nationality and Naturalization.

All true friends of the American Eagle, all loyal lovers of the stars and the stripes, should rally themselves at once to the standard of the Honorable John M. Botts, of Virginia, now proudly waving from the embattled walls of the Astor House in New-York. Mr. Botts has already earned a high place in the annals of his country by his peculiar and memorable intimacy with President Tyler, and has even been awarded a reputation in England as the type of American social democracy on the strength of that remarkable experience. But he must now claim a still more conspicuous rank as the most valorous defender of our nationality, and the most reckless rhetorician in the land. On the 17th of May last, Mr. Secretary Cass wrote a letter in reply to one received from a certain Mr. Le Clerc, a naturalized French resident of Tennessee, asking the Department of State for information in regard to the probable action of the French authorities in case he should put himself within reach of the conscription. Mr. Le Clerc's question was simple and direct; the answer of Mr. Cass was simple and direct also. If Mr. Le Clerc really wanted to know just what the truth of his position between two nationalities was, he could not have desired a more explicit reply than he received. Mr. Cass told him, what is exactly true, that his "naturalization in this country will not exempt him from the claim of the French Government to his military services should he voluntarily repair to France." With this Mr. Le Clerc, as a man of business, might have been satisfied. But he or some of his friends thought the letter of the Secretary contained an admirable nut for the Democracy to crack, and consequently gave it to the world. It was commented upon and quoted and debated about for some time, as if it had been a solemn confession of faith, in which the venerable statesman of Quintuple Treaty memory had publicly abjured his political creed and laid the Republic at the feet of the "effete monarchies." In this sense it was taken up by forty enthusiastic gentlemen, representing the United States and the rest of mankind, who addressed a letter to the Hon. John M. Botts, begging him to state his views of what they regarded as an "astounding" document. Mr. Botts was not backward in answering this appeal. He replied within forty-eight hours, to the effect that if his forty correspondents were "astounded" he was himself "infinitely surprised" at this "doctrine full of injustice and outrage," and after squaring off at all Europe through two columns of type in a style which no "man of peace" but Mr. John Bright has in these latter days equaled, winds up with the following clear, calm, definite and satisfactory statement:

"My views on this question may be thus summed up: When one plants himself under the protection of the American Eagle, which he is pledged and sworn to support and defend; when he enrolls his name upon the ample folds of the Stars and Stripes of this great American Union, he is free to go wherever the winds and the waves may carry him; the eye of that Eagle watches over his every step, that flag waves proudly over his head, whether he is upon land or upon water, in a palace or a dungeon; and the power that dares to interfere with his personal liberty whilst he is engaged in lawful enterprise, and not offending against the criminal or penal code of that power, dishonors that Eagle, and disgraces that flag to which he appeals for his deliverance, if it does not afford him prompt relief and redress."

If this does not satisfy the forty, then the forty must be intemperately fond of strong waters. Whether Mr. Botts, in satisfying the forty, took the trouble to reflect upon the possible effect which his language might produce on the minds of the hundreds of thousands of foreign citizens by whom it may be read, is a question which for his own sake we should be glad to be able to answer in the negative. It is a bad thing, certainly, for a man claiming political position to fill the daily journals with wild declamation on a "delicate and transcendently important subject;" but it would be a still worse thing for such a man deliberately to propagate false notions on such a subject, and deliberately to excite expectations which he is perfectly well aware that no American Government, drawn from whatever party, would in any circumstances even so much as think of attempting to fulfill. Were Mr. Botts, by a convulsion of nature, to be made President of the United States to-morrow, with a Cabinet selected from his forty correspondents, he neither could nor would take any other ground in regard to this subject than is taken by Mr. Cass in a second letter addressed to a German citizen of Cincinnati, M. Hofer, on the 14th of the present month. Whether Mr. Cass wrote to Mr. Hofer because Mr. Hofer wanted information, or because the Democracy thought Mr. Hofer ought to want information which might be useful to themselves, is a question not worth raising. Hofer is a good German name, and the letter is a good letter. The gist of its doctrine is simply this: that the quality of American, acquired by naturalization under our laws, does not exempt a foreign-born citizen from "duties or penalties existing at the time of his emigration" from the land of his birth. Unless we are prepared to assume the imperial attitude of ancient Rome, or to maintain that American citizenship, like a special grace, is retroactive in its efficiency, and makes that man an American from the cradle who receives it at the age of thirty, it is not easy to see what other position our Government can take. If Mr. Hofer, for instance, (granting his existence and reality,) was born a Prussian subject, and lived in Prussia till he came to man's estate, he certainly incurred during that time obligations to the Prussian Commonwealth, and was under the operation of the Prussian law up to the moment when he deliberately left the dominions of the House of Hohenzollern. He continued to have a claim upon the protection of Prussia until he assumed the character of an American citizen; and had he suffered any wrong at our hands before that event, he might and doubtless would have sought the aid and comfort of the Prussian representatives in this country. To aver, then, that all the reciprocal rights and duties which existed between Hofer and Prussia during this Prussian period of his life are retroactively destroyed by the fact of his American naturalization, would be the height of injustice as well as of arrogance. But from the moment of naturalization forward the case is changed; and this also it seems to us that Mr. Cass states with a quiet precision which ought to reassure our foreign fellow-citizens quite as much as Mr. Botts' stars and spangles of universal smash. So long as the mediæval doctrine of "perpetual allegiance," horn of global ascription, and of the theory of villainage, maintains itself in any civilized country, so long shall we be exposed to the chance of trouble on this score with other Governments. It is therefore highly important that we should know precisely what the doctrine is that we are prepared to maintain; and that we should make no claims which we are not ready to establish at whatever cost. So long as we recognize the right of any other Government to exist, so long we must recognize the municipal laws and regulations in force under that Government. To declare those laws and regulations annulled in any particular case by the subsequent operation of our own laws and regulations upon the individual involved, would be plainly inconsistent with the independence of nations, and with international decency. While we refrain from such assumptions, we shall be impregnable on our correlative ground, that the man who becomes an American citizen ceases *from that time forth* to be the subject of any other Power.

The War-Cloud in the East.

The news which reaches us from the banks of the Danube, of increasing uneasiness amongst the Servians and Montenegrins, promises to complicate still more gravely the situation in Italy. In short, to use the words of the telegram received yesterday morning, 'the attitude of the Servians inspires fear." The Montenegrins are more restive than ever, and appear to be meditating another field operation, on a small scale, against their old enemies, the Turks; and, by way of facilitating the scheme, two thousand Servian fillibusters, with artillery, are said to have gone over the border to their assistance. The last time this sort of movement was attempted, in 1853, Austria dispatched a special Envoy, in the person of Colonel Count Leiningen, to keep the peace. This time we may feel satisfied that neither Colonel Count Leiningen, nor anybody else in his place, will be sent on any such mission, or, if he is sent, that nobody in Montenegro will pay any attention to anything that he may say, inasmuch as his master's position has since then undergone considerable modification.

The *rôle* which the Treaties of 1815 assigned or were supposed to assign to Austria, was the maintenance of a check on France in the South of Europe, and of a check on Russia amongst the Sclave population in the East. Her ability to maintain her position in Italy is already more than doubtful. If any serious outbreak occurs on the side of Turkey, her inability to do her duty in that quarter will be by no means doubtful. Her salvation for the last ten years has in a measure depended on the maintenance of strict order amongst the dependencies of the Porte. The least disturbance in Turkey will always furnish an excuse to Russia for interfering, and Russia can only interfere in Turkish affairs in one character, and that is as the constant leader and ultimate deliverer and organizer of the Sclavonic Christians. Almost as many of these are subject to Austrian sway, as to that of the Sultan, and any attempt on the part of this great race to reunite its scattered fragments and take its legitimate position in Eastern Europe would be just as fatal to the integrity of the Austrian Empire, as to that of the Turkish. It was under the influence of this conviction that Austria made the only positive move which she ventured upon during the Russian war, by occupying the Danubian Principalities, and it is under this influence, also, that she has always, of late years, sternly resisted, to the best of her ability, all attempts on the part of the Servians or Montenegrins to molest Turkey, as well as on the part of Turkey to chastise them in turn for their insolence. The Servians have at last got a chance of assailing the Porte without caring whether Austria is pleased or not, and with a perfect assurance of Russian sympathy and French encouragement. If they do not avail themselves of it they will greatly belie their reputation. Nothing in their past history affords any reason for expecting such forbearance at their hands. Montenegro has resisted Turkey for four hundred years and resisted her with success. When every other power in Europe trembled before her, Montenegrine infantry charged Turkish armies sword in hand. When Turkish spahis swept the plains of Hungary and rode up to the walls of Vienna without finding a foe to withstand their shock, the Montenegrine fastnesses repelled the whole Ottoman force. The Servians were not so fortunate in their resistance to Mussulman arms, but they have never been one whit less deadly in their hate. Of what they have to avenge any one may form some notion by skimming over Lady Wortley Montague's account of her overland journey to Constantinople a century ago. The state of things which is there hastily sketched in a single page, faintly images what Servia endured for three hundred years. Her war of independence under Kara George, the shepherd soldier, is still fresh in the memories of most of the present generation. But the triumphs then achieved but half satisfied the Servian hate. The virtual independence they have since enjoyed has not appeased the manes of their rayah ancestors, and the presence of a Turkish garrison in Belgrade, their capital city, is a constant memento of past wrongs. To the surrounding Sclaves of Dalmatia and Austrian Croatia, as well as of Bulgaria and Montenegro, the Servians are united by a feeling of kinship and a community of religious faith which centuries of misfortune have only strengthened. If they once break loose on Turkey, therefore, the torrent will not only overwhelm the Porte, but every race in Eastern Europe that is not Sclave, and every faith that is not Greek Orthodoxy.

The Sultan is apparently alive to the gravity of the situation, and is dispatching troops to Roumelia, and ships to the Adriatic, but he has no force at his command which can do more than protract the struggle, if a struggle should ensue. Any army he can muster will barely suffice to convert a rebellion into a civil war, and give Russia the necessary length of time to enable her to interfere with decency as well as with decisive force. An incursion of Montenegrins into Bosnia, gathering up in that province the disaffected elements which gave so much trouble eight years ago, aided by a Servian march on the Balkan, through Bulgaria, would make Alma and Inkermann sound like victories of the Seven Years War. If the doctrine, which France has so strongly declared, and which England cannot possibly repudiate,—of the inherent right of men of the same race to coalesce if they please, and govern themselves after their own fashion, be sound, it is certainly as capable of application to Sclaves as to Latins; and if it bear fruit of Italian liberty and independence, there is no logical refuge for Austria or Turkey from a Sclavonic reunion over the ruins of the Ottoman Empire.

The Era of Reconcilements.—Once a week at least we have news from Washington of an important reconciliation between the President and some estranged Democratic leader. Considering the proverbial harmony of the Democratic party, it is astonishing that so many burials of the hatchet are possible. Yet so it seems to be; at least so it is reported. The latest lion alleged to have lain down with the Executive lamb is Robert J. Walker. It is positively asserted that Governor Walker "has had several meetings with the President," and that over a glass of prime old Monongahela, "they have shaken hands and made friends." It may be true. Hardly anything is impossible. But an ugly recollection of the recently reported reconcilement between the President and Douglas comes over us like a wet blanket. We are made skeptical in spite of us. Human nature is deceitful. Washington newsmongers have been known to indulge in romance. We have great confidence in the milk of human kindness, and not a little in Monongahela. But, after all, we doubt whether Buchanan and Walker see eye to eye.

Garlasco vs. Vienna.—While the Marshal Count Gyulai, in his capacity of author, drawing up his bulletin of the battle of Montebello, for the benefit of the Vienna Stock-Exchange and the Philo Austrian Press in Germany, was at infinite pains to make things look brilliant and cheerful for the armies of the house of Hapsburg, it would appear that in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Piedmont, he took a rather more gloomy view of the matter. Since Falstaff multiplied Prince Hal into "nine men in buckram," there have been few instances of military exaggeration more remarkable than Count Gyulai's conversion of the division of General Forey into a whole *corps d'armée*. But even the sorry comfort to be derived from so convenient a misrepresentation of the forces opposed to them does not seem to have elevated the Austrian General into the belief that his troops had come gloriously out of the conflict of the 20th of May. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from the "Austrian Headquarters, Garlasco, May 22," very naively says: "The affair of Friday is considered here as rather a disaster."

As this correspondent, who is Lord Aberneen's man, Major Bairdsley, has proved his devotion to the Austrian cause, not merely by putting everything in the best possible light for the Imperial armies, but also by adopting their theory of warfare, and making free with Piedmontese property (having deliberately "seized" a private carriage at Vercelli in order to escape with the "Headquarters" to Garlasco,) his testimony can hardly be questioned. This "strange difference" betwixt the Count Gyulai at Garlasco, and the Count Gyulai at Vienna it was a sad indiscretion in the *Times* to betray.

The Newark Riot—A Ridiculous Hoax.

Newsrkers enjoyed a hearty laugh yesterday over the hoax perpetrated upon the New-York public by a telegraphic dispatch, purporting to give an account of an alarming riot which occurred in their city on Wednesday evening. The substance of the statement was that a number of the most respectable citizens of Newark, incensed at the transgression on their rights by the vestrymen of Trinity Church in extending their edifice over one of the walks on the common where the building is located, tore down the fence which had been erected by order of the Street Commissioner, and threatened to repeat the operation should the fence be restored. Trinity Church has occupied its present location on the upper, or military park in Newark, since 1736. Its vestrymen assert that the corporation owns half an acre of ground under this grant of the "Lords Proprietors," and by State Statutes passed in 1787 and afterwards. They, therefore, claim the legal right to extend their edifice within proper limits, but in order to remove all ground of objection, and that the matter might be settled peaceably, they asked leave of the Common Council to go on with the work. A resolution was passed by that body to the effect that they would interpose no objection to the proposed extension provided it did not exceed twenty feet, and should not be higher than the roof of the edifice. In accordance with the ordinance the vestrymen procured the usual permit from the Street Commissioner to erect a fence while the improvements were being made, and Wednesday proceeded to do so. This abridged the prospect previously enjoyed by a resident in the vicinity, to the extent of shutting out from his view the trunk of an elm tree. The fence was twenty-five feet from the church and abridged the prospect previously enjoyed by a resident in the vicinity, to the extent of shutting out from his view the trunk of an elm tree. It also shut up a cross walk which few but himself and members of his family thought of using. Incensed at this abridgment of his rights, he procured the assistance of his hired man, and proceeded to knock off a few boards from the fence. Finally, he found himself obliged to help at the work, as the Irishman progressed rather slowly. A dozen or twenty boards were removed, and a part was cut down. No disturbance was created, and many of the residents in the immediate vicinity were not aware of the performance until they saw the magnified version in yesterday's New-York papers. No "riot" took place, for but two persons assisted in the demolition of this fence, whereas the law requires the presence of three. During yesterday no attempt was made to rebuild the destroyed portion of the fence, the vestrymen preferring to let matters stand as they were until all bad feeling should cool, and until the Common Council should take any action in the matter which they might deem necessary at their session this evening.

The publication of this dispatch had an unfortunate effect, however. Boys began to gather around the church early in the evening, wide awake for any disturbance, and at 9½ o'clock, when they had collected in sufficient numbers to make each other bold, demolished a part of the fence which remained standing. A dispatch evidently emanating from the same source as that which was published yesterday, came to hand last night, but, like the previous one, is exceedingly exaggerated.

Amusements.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A new burlesque on the famous story of "Cinderella" was produced at this house on Wednesday evening with marked success. Pieces of this sort are the thing when the thermometer ranges above 80. The burlesque emanates from the prolific pen of the Brothers Barrow, and has been localised by a "gentleman of this City." It contains some good hits at the times, parodias, puns and other condiments peculiar to this sort of luxury. The sisters Gougenheim play with much spirit, and are ably supported by Mrs. Booth, Mr. Peters and Mr. Burnett. A very charming feature is the introduction of the celebrated Zavistowski Ballet Troupe in a number of their best scenes. These remarkable children must be seen to be appreciated; their graceful talent is really astonishing.

Brooklyn Athenæum.—The grand complimentary concert to Mme. Gazzaniga takes place to-night. It will be an event of rare interest. All the best artists of Mr. Ullmann's troupe assist, and Signor Amodio. The great pianist, Mr. J. B. Mills and his lady, also volunteer for the occasion. The admirers of Gazzaniga will, we trust, rally in all their force to-night.

A Characteristic Western Remonstrance.—A great company of witnesses have been summoned to the capital of Missouri to give evidence at the coming trial of a Supreme Court Judge, and the allowance per head is only two dollars and a half, with ten cents mileage. It seems this amount is inadequate to cover the necessary expenses at the Capital, and the witnesses accordingly came together, June 9, held a meeting, at which Joseph White presided, and adopted the following unique petition, to be presented to the Senate:

To the Honorable, the Senate of Missouri:

Whereas, Fiat justitia cœlum ruat. (Let justice be done though the devil's to pay.) Your humble petitioners are men of like passions with yourselves, having left our homes, wives and little ones, our oxen and asses, with all our other household furniture and goods, defenceless and unprotected in a distant and dangerous region of this mighty country, and have come to the capital of our great and glorious Commonwealth, to fulfill the requirements of this honorable body; and, whereas, the peas, poultry and potatoes of this famous city empty our purses faster than they fill our hungry stomachs; and, whereas, julaps and cocktails are not to be counted upon, and we have to satisfy the cravings of nature with lager-bier and strychnine whisky; and, whereas, as we said before, "*fiat justitia ruat cœlum*," the sinews of justice, like those of war, are money; therefore we pray and earnestly entreat your honorable body that the per diem and mileage of this "cloud of witnesses" may be so increased that we shall eat of the "fat of the land," and not be suffered to go skinning about at second-class houses, cutting wood and hoeing potatoes for our bread. Therefore, for the reasons above-mentioned, we beseech your honorable body to grant the prayer of your humble petitioners.

Chief Engineers Daniel B. Martin, Benj. F. Isherwood, and Jas. W. King will compose the Board for the examination of Naval Engineers and applicants, ordered to assemble at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on the 11th of July next.

POLITICAL.

The secret history of one of the Administration organs in Ohio has been suddenly and curiously developed, in the course of a law-suit before the Cleveland Court of Common Pleas. A few months ago there was started in the City of Cleveland a daily paper, in the Administration interest, under the title of the *National Democrat*. It was never edited with marked ability, but made amends for all deficiencies by unscrupulous partisanship. It praised all the acts of the Administration, past, present and to come and waged incessant warfare against the Republican Press of the State. A few days since, the publisher, Mr. Pinkerton, appeared in Court as complainant against Messrs. Benjamin Harrington, Matthew Johnson and Robert Parks, from whom he seeks legal redress for non-fulfillment of contract. It appears from the testimony that the defendants are all Government officials. One is the Postmaster of Cleveland, the second is United States Marshal, the third is Collector of the port. These parties, having been apprised of the destitution of the Ohio Democracy, held out inducements to Mr. Pinkerton to undertake the publication of the *National Democrat*. Mr. P. says these inducements were "very flattering;" and, in order to establish this statement, divulges the express stipulations into which the office-holding gentlemen aforesaid voluntarily entered. It was simply a matter of exclusive patronage. The *Democrat* was to enjoy the following "pap:"

First—In giving to the establishment the printing of the laws and the advertisements appertaining to the Federal Government.

Second—The printing of blanks for the census of 1860.

Third—The increase of subscribers to the *National Democrat* until the number should reach *six thousand*, by means of the canvassing of the United States Deputy Marshals while taking the census, and the exertions of the employes in the Post-office.

The terms of this contract having been violated, and the *Democrat* being in a bad way, plaintiff sues for $5,000 damages. Moreover, he avers, that, not content with keeping him out of his dues, the defendants have summarily expelled him from the premises, and he declares he will have justice, if there is any such thing in Ohio, even if he has to fight the Administration. The quarrel is a pretty one.

The Democracy of Philadelphia have begun to form Clubs for 1860. The *Pennsylvanian* publishes the proceedings at the institution of a "Union Club," which body adopted the following resolution, with an eye to possible contingencies:

Resolved, That it is unwise, inexpedient and dangerous to intrust the performance of the executive duties of the party to any other than the regularly appointed Committee; that nothing has occurred since the adoption of the existing rules to render such a course desirable or necessary; and that it is the duty of all good Democrats to avoid everything that may, directly or indirectly, lead to insubordination or conflict in the counsels or action of the party.

The claims of Gov. Chase for the Presidential nomination have been very elaborately set forth by Mr. John Greiner, Editor of the Columbus (O.) *Gazette*. Mr. Greiner declares that the Mississippi Valley is fairly entitled to the candidate for 1860; discusses the claims of Seward, Fremont, and sundry others, and winds up with the following reference to Gov. Chase:

"Governor Chase is just in the prime of life, and of physical ability to endure any amount of labor. His private character is above reproach. His daily walk and conversation are such as to dignify and adorn the character of the highest standard of excellence, that of a true Christian gentleman. No man can know him as a citizen, in the every-day affairs of life, and not accord to him the homage of sincere respect. Will it not be well for the people of the United States to look to this, and by some significant act on their part, do something to restore to the atmosphere of Washington some of that purity and dignity which it once possessed, but which now seems so much a stranger to its precincts?

Of his political principles, his record is before the country, in the journals of the Senate of the United States, and in the archives of Ohio. He is no mere adventurer, but is, in the broadest sense of the term, a statesman. He has shown himself a man of mark in the assembly of the ablest men of the Republic. He is eminently practical, and his strong common sense, united to his extensive acquirements, and the soundness of his moral constitution, combine to make him equal to any emergency in which he may be placed. To do right is always his first impulse, and his sober second thought, the power of his will, and the energy of his character, ever enable him to consummate his purpose."

The Raleigh *Register* is very severe on the Hon. L. O'B. Branch, who has just received a renomination for Congress from the Democracy of that District. The *Register* seems to fear that his chances for election are improving. It says:

"Can it be possible that Mr. L. O'B. Branch will be returned to Congress without any opposition? Have the Oppositionists of the District reflected on the consequence of this failure to make a fight? Mr. Branch not only 'plumes himself' on his championship of the abominable Thirty Million bill, but positively insists—the *Standard* to the contrary notwithstanding—that it is 'a practical issue' in the canvass. If, therefore, he is returned to Congress unopposed, he will claim his election as a unanimous indorsement of the Thirty Million bill by the people of his District, and will go to work with renewed energy and zeal to push that monstrous and iniquitous measure through Congress."

Olney Arnold, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Rhode Island vacant District, has withdrawn, and the contest is between Christopher Robinson, American Republican, and Thomas Davis, Republican.

Mr. Botts and the Germans.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR OF THE ABEND ZEITUNG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I noticed a letter addressed to the Hon. John Minor Botts on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens and signed by some thirty names, my own among them. Will you do me the favor to let me state through the columns of your valuable paper that my signature to that letter was obtained while, in the pressure of business, I had no time to examine attentively its contents. If I had noticed particularly that passage in which it is said that, "in the belief of the undersigned, the Hon. John Minor Botts is a representative of those conservative national principles upon which the opposition elements may be most readily combined," my signature would have been withheld most decidedly. I had no other object in view but to elicit a disavowal by one of the most prominent "Americans" of the monstrous doctrine proclaimed by Mr. Cass in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. That Mr. Botts has given a reply which is highly satisfactory and gratifying to all naturalized citizens I am glad to acknowledge. But my own position, as well as the position of the newspaper of which I am the publisher, are and will be determined, not merely with a view to the rights of naturalized citizens, but also to the Slavery question. I am a Republican, and opposed to the scheme of combining the Opposition elements on any other ground than the Philadelphia platform of 1856, or the platform recently adopted by the Republican State Convention of Ohio.

By inserting these lines into your valuable paper you would oblige yours respectfully,

FREDERIC RAUCHFUSS,
Publisher of the New-York Abend Zeitung.

New-York, Thursday, June 16, 1859.

Ship-Building.

THE FIRST IRON STEAMSHIP IN NEW-YORK.

There are, at present, more ships building in the yards of this City and vicinity than there have been at any period since the panic of 1857. At Greenpoint, Mr. Williams has on the stocks a screw steamship for H. B. Cromwell & Co., 175 feet long, 29 feet wide, and 17 feet deep. She is to be called the *Monticello*. Samuel Sneden is building a screw steamer of the same model and dimensions, for the same house, to be employed in a line between New-York and Washington, D. C., making through connections for freight with Virginia, running into Alexandria. She is to be called the *Mount Vernon*. The engines are being built at Wilmington, Del., from drawings of John Baird. Mr. Sneden is also building a side-wheel steamboat, to be called the *James L. Day*, to run on the mail line between New-Orleans and Mobile, *viâ* Lake Ponchartrain. She will be a light draft vessel, 220 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 7½ feet deep. She is to have a beam-engine made at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be completed in about three months. Mr. Sneden is also building a propeller, called the *Daylight*, for Barstow & Pope, to have Burrows' rotary engine. E. S. Whitlock is building a propeller, to be called the *Apalachicola*, for the Merchants and Planters' line, to run in the Gulf of Mexico in the New-Orleans trade. She is 165 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, with a light upper deck. She is intended to be a light draught vessel. Her engine is building at the Delamater Iron Works. Mr. Delamater is building an iron screw-steamship for Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., to ply between New-Orleans and Matanzas. Her dimensions are: Length, 215 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 13½ feet. She is to be a thoroughly-built iron vessel, in every respect as heavy and substantial as any hitherto built on the Clyde. Particular interest attaches to this ship, as she is the first iron steamer of any considerable tonnage, ever built in this country. She has an iron deck-frame, instead of a wooden one, as in the case of vessels hitherto built in this country. The engine is of the same dimensions and pattern as that of the steamer *Guatemala*. Mr. Delamater has also under contract, for the United States Government, a small steam-yacht, for the service of the Government officers in visiting the various fortifications and other Government stations in the harbor of New-York and vicinity. She is to be somewhat like the one lately built for the Captain-General of Cuba.

The Rev. Drs. Nicholson and Clarton have been commissioned to apprise the Rev. Dr. Bedell, of this City, of his election to the Assistant-Bishopric of Ohio.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Retirement of Mr. Yancey from the Argentine Mission—Return of Mr. Peden, his Predecessor—Injuries to American Shipping—The Last of the Paraguay Fleet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Buenos Ayres, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

Hon. B. C. Yancey, Minister Resident to the Argentine Confederation, after a residence of not yet six months at Paraná, has sent in his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of September next. May this information, whilst fanning him (Mr. Buchanan) to pleasant dreams of his next appointee, be the means through his friends, of sucking the last drop of blood, and make again as great a blunder out of his poor political body, in nominating Mr. Yancey's successor, as he did in sending Judge Bowlin to Paraguay because I would not that, by any piece of chance luck, he should now be able to accredit himself to the American people for aught but what he is, and has proved to be.

I say, with great frankness and sincerity, that I deeply regret that family affairs have obliged Mr. Yancey to send in his resignation. Mr. Buchanan, in nominating him, was certainly moved by the inspiration of some good angel, which does not often visit him. *Quien sabe?* as the saying is here, whether said angel will come again to inspire the appointment of his successor. Mr. Yancey has known how to appreciate the state of affairs in these countries. I am cheerfully willing to leave to him the corroboration of all which I hear, or will write, about the mission to Paraguay, or the *justice* and *constitutionality* of Urquiza's Government. During even the short time he has been among us, he has known how to give to American citizens a profound confidence in his patriotism and his knowledge, as well as to attract them to his person by his gentleman-like bearing and urbanity. May his successor be only half as good as he, and we shall be satisfied. Mr. Yancey's family return to the United States by the *Parana*, the ship which bears you this somewhat lengthy epistle.

On Wednesday last, Mr. James A. Peden, Ex-Minister to the Argentine Confederation, sailed on his return to the United States, per bark *Swan*, of Baltimore. Mr. Peden, although generally retired in his habits and associating but little with his countrymen, bears with him the respect of all those whose respect is worth having. Unlike many of his predecessors, he has never bowed the head to the blood stained tyranny in these countries, nor yet associated with its minions. His sympathies have ever been on the side of struggling patriotism here, and truly patriotic feeling at home. He was the first of our Diplomatists, since the reëstablishment of the Argentine Mission by John Tyler, in the person of an old fanatic and hypochondriacal school-master of Virginia, who has known how to mind his own business; and, if not doing anything in favor of his country, because the opportunity was wanting, at least, it is the highest praise—*he has done it no harm*. I request a respectful attention to all which Mr. Peden has to say about the *real aspect* of the Liberal Party in La Plata.

Mr. Christie, late British Minister to Parana, goes home on leave, it is understood, will not return hither. He is no loss to society nor to Diplomacy. A bad representative of his country, he was yet a greater libel upon its cultivated classes, whilst being a perfect type of the low bred Scotchman.

Three merchant vessels have lately been burned in this port, under circumstances which lead to the belief of arson in the first degree. Two of them were American, and the crew of the last one—the bark *Austin*—has been sent home by the American Consul in this city, for judgment by our Courts.

The steamboat *Metzcomet*, the last of the famous chartered fleet, is now laid up at the *Tigre*, a small port some twenty miles from here. She has been condemned in her boilers, hull and upper works, and would not fetch to-morrow probably $10,000. This vessel was rejected on her first examination for this service, but Mr. Tousey insisted upon another, and—God knows under what inducements—she was accepted. *It is a clear lemming of Providence* to send the gallant officers of the Navy to sea in such craft, and had they disappeared forever, the Secretary of the Navy would have been tried for manslaughter in the first and wholesale degree.

The Dickens Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in your issue of this morning, relating to the differences between Mr. Dickens and his publishers, is calculated to place his action in a light which the circumstances attending his secession from *Household Words* do not warrant. The card published in *Punch* by Bradbury & Evans is an entirely one-sided statement of the affair.

For a year previous to the grievous domestic difficulty of Mr. Dickens, the relations between himself and his publishers had been not of an entirely agreeable character. A friendship of many years' standing, and one which had accrued to the advantage of both, was disturbed by some acts on the part of B. & E., which savored too spicily of avarice. No one can fail to see that the intrusion of so ungracious a sentiment into what had been a cordial and genial intercourse of many years, must have been to Mr. Dickens irritating and intolerable. The continuance of business relations under such a state of feeling was virtually impossible.

The interest of Bradbury & Evans in *Household Words* was one-fourth, the rest being owned by Mr. Dickens and two friends, who mutually demanded its discontinuance. Apart from the embarrassing differences to which reference has been made, there were sound business reasons for remodeling the publication and presenting it to its readers unincumbered of the dead weight of a pyramid of back numbers and volumes. The sagacity of this reasoning is evident from the fact that the circulation of the new serial is double that which *

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting at their rooms, No. 375 Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon the 15th inst., WM. FORREST, Esq., in the Chair. The meeting was well attended. The Committee of Ways and Means reported that the receipts during the last month for Missionary purposes, amounted to $2,[illegible] 50, against the corresponding month of last year, when the receipts were only $721 13, with two [illegible] agents. Every month this year so far, the sums received exceed those of last year. The [illegible] principle, the Committee think, bids fair to succeed. The report of the Missionary Committee included returns from nine out of the twelve [illegible] divisions of the Society's operation. The [illegible] were mostly said to be in a healthy condition, and in some sections a decided advancement was noted, while in other Schools there was considerable [illegible] embarrassment owing to the loss of teachers by removal to the country for the Summer. The [illegible] given by the Committee of the progress of the cause, as reported in their correspondence from [illegible] States and cities of our own country not only, but also from Canada and the countries of Europe, [illegible] of a highly encouraging character. A large [illegible] convention was announced to be held at North[illegible], Massachusetts, on the 22d and 23d of June [illegible] and also one to be held in Montreal, Canada, on the 29th and 30th inst. Measures are being taken to [illegible] that the influence of the Institution system[illegible] to the most remote and destitute districts. The Annual Report of the Union was laid on the table, besides the report and extracts from the Schools, [illegible] an extensive and interesting report from the Library Committee.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE TRIAL.—The Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, Robert C. Brown, Foreman, yesterday brought out their new Steam Fire Engine, built for them by LEE & LARNED, for a public trial at the Bowling-green. This is the lightest steam fire engine yet built, weighing but little over 5,000 pounds and is to be run by the Company, without aid from horses—twenty men being sufficient to haul it, at fire-engine speed, in any part of the City. There are several novelties in the construction of the engine, particularly in the combination of the pump end engine, and in the general arrangement of the carriage and machinery, intended to secure at once compactness, lightness and strength. The boiler has 225 feet fire surface; the steam cylinder, which is single, with a balance wheel to carry it past the centres, is of 9 inches bore and 8½ inches stroke. At the trial at the Bowling-green, work was commenced in six minutes from the time of lighting the fire, and in less than nine minutes it was working at full speed, with steam at 100 pounds pressure, and still rising. It threw successively 1 inch, 1¼, and 1½ inch streams to a great height, developing, apparently, a power fully double that of the Hope Engine, of Philadelphia, exhibited here last Fall, which is of about the same weight. It was afterwards taken to Riley's Pole, out the blowing out of the packing of one of the steam joints prevented a full exhibition of its power there. This is the same engine which did such good service at the recent fire in Rivington-street.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES AND THE REGISTRY LAW.—The two Republican Committees held a joint meeting, Wednesday evening, to devise measures for carrying into effect the Registry Law which was passed at the last session of the Legislature. After an ineffectual attempt to exclude reporters, Mr. WHITE called attention to the fact that the Supervisors were soon to appoint three Inspectors from each district to constitute the Registry Board. There was a general understanding that the two parties should be equally represented, and it was important that the Republican Inspector should be the right kind of men. On motion of Mr. BULL, resolutions were adopted, after a lengthy debate, recommending to the various associations the necessity of taking immediate action to procure copies of the various poll-lists, that they might be certain the names of all Republicans were registered. It was also resolved to recommend the names of two persons from each election district to the Board of Supervisors as Inspectors of Election. Some objected to the resolutions as unnecessary, as action had already been taken in some quarters. Fear was expressed that the re-districting of the City would make great confusion in the matter of registration, though it was deemed better to incur that now than in 1860. Mr. SHEPPARD coesidered the law a step in the right direction, but did not think it entirely met the requirements of the day. After the adoption of a resolution requesting the various Republican Associations to assist in carrying out the law, the Committee sojourned.

THE GERMANS ON THE DEMISE OF HUMBOLDT.—A meeting of Germens was held last night in Humboldt Hall, Forsyth-street, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the Committee which had been appointed, at a previous meeting, to arrange the programme of a public demonstration expressive of the sense of loss which the world of science has experienced in the death of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Though the meeting was composed mainly of Germans, the terms of the invitation designed that it should be confined to no particular nationality. It was not cosmopolitan, however; it was not even large. The extensive hall with scattered tables and wooden benches contained just people enough to make waste more apparent. Professor FUSTER presided, and Mr. P. F. SMITH, assisted by Messrs. BARTOLME and JONASSOHN, officiated as Secretary. CHAUNCY SCHAFFER was one of the spectators apparently the most interested. An elaborate plan for a general procession was submitted, and the question as to the most appropriate mode of devising the arrangements was minutely discussed. There was a good deal of talk about the finances necessarily required to meet the expense of the projected display, and a very liberal spirit was expressed in regard thereto. The programme, as originally submitted, was adopted, and, after the appointment of an Executive Committee, the meeting adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER TRUMPET AND A WATCH.—Another of those pleasant reunions between employer and employe took place on board the steamship *Roanoke*, of the Richmond line, a few days since. The feature of the occasion was the presentation of a magnificent silver speaking-trumpet suitably inscribed, and valued at $100, to Capt. THOMAS] SKINNER on his leaving the ship to take charge of the steamship *Jamestown*. Speeches were made by Captain SKINNER, GEO. V. SLOAT, Chief Engineer, GEORGE COUCH, (who has taken charge of the *Roanoke*,) L. S. OVERTON and others. At the same time the engineers and firemen presented to their chief officer, GEORGE V. SLOAT, a beautiful gold watch.

THE NEW CITY INSPECTOR.—Colonel DELAVAN took possession, yesterday morning, of the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. MORTON. Having had some conversation with the clerks as to the general manner of conducting their business, Colonel D. paid a visit to the upper office with Mr. DOWNING. Until the new City Inspector shall have become thoroughly informed of the nature of his duties, it is hardly probable that there will be any changes of importance made. Knots of contractors hung around the office through the day discussing the course which would probably be adopted by Col. D. All seemed thankful that the difficulties were disposed of which have so long and seriously interfered with the proper prosecution of the work of the Department.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.—The alarm at 8½ o'clock last evening in the Fourth District was caused by a fire on the third floor of the building No. 663 Houston-street, in the apartments of JOHN FARRIS, a tailor. FARRIS was working by the light of a camphene lamp, and accidentally upset it, setting fire to a window curtain. The flames were extinguished by the inmates of the house. Damage to furniture, &c., about $150—no insurance. The building was damaged about $25—Insured. CATHERINE FARRIS, in attempting to extinguish the flames, received severe burns on the face and hands.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—The alarm at 11 o'clock, last evening, in the Fifth District, was caused by a fire in the fancy goods store of Mrs. DOLAN, No. 110 Third-avenue. The fire was caused by some goods of an inflammable nature coming in contact with a gas-light. Damage about $300; not insured.

NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUB AGAINST THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Some time since the New-York Cricket Club forwarded to the officers of the Boston Club a challenge to play an Eleven selected from the different clubs in the Bay State. The challenge was accepted by the cricketers of Massachusetts, at a Convention held in the City of Boston, and it has been arranged to play the match on Monday and Tuesday next, the 20th and 21st Inst., on the ground of the New-York Club at Hoboken. Play will commence at 10 o'clock each day.

SHILOH RELIEF SOCIETY STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—Last evening, the ladies of the Shiloh Relief Society entertained their friends with strawberries, ice cream, and other delicacies of the season, in the Lecture-room of Shiloh Presbyterian Church in Prince-street. Mr. GARNETT conducted the exercises. Addresses were made by Revs. Messrs. GLOUCESTER and PARSON, Captain ROYA, of Liberia, and others. There was a large audience present, and a handsome sum realized for the Society.

MILITARY.—This morning Company A, Eighth Regiment, (formerly State Fencibles,) Capt. CHARLES H. BURTIS, proceed to Flushing, L. I., by the steamboat *Ceres*, to celebrate their twenty-eighth anniversary. They leave their armory, corner of Centre and Grand streets, at 8 o'clock A. M.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—WILLIAM WATSON, a printer and a fireman, was run over by Engine Company No. 19, in Eleventh-street, last evening, and one of his arms was broken. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A CLERK KILLED.—WILLIAM EGBERT, a clerk in the store of JOHN WATSON & Co., No. 25 Park-row, yesterday forenoon fell through the hatchway, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after his removal to the Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was 17 years of age, and had been employed in the store but a few weeks.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—TIMOTHY MADDEN, a boy 14 years old, living at No. 158 Eighth-avenue, while asleep, early yesterday morning, thrust his right leg through a glass door, tearing off the flesh to the bone and severing the main artery. He came near bleeding to death, but his physician thinks that he will recover.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.—ENGELLSBER MONLON, a middle-aged Frenchman, employed as cook at DELMONICO'S Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, while at work yesterday in the kitchen was overcome by the heat and died. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of "Death from congestion of the brain, the result of excessive heat."

SERVANT GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—LENA PICKETT, a German servant girl, who lived at No. 79 East Thirtieth street, died, yesterday, in consequence of burns received by her clothes taking fire from the stove. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

JAMES GLASS SENTENCED TO HARD LABOR FOR LIFE.—Yesterday morning Judge GOULD, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentenced JAMES GLASS, for the murder of RICHARD OWENS, convicted Wednesday night of manslaughter in the first degree, (not in the second, as erroneously stated,) to imprisonment for Life in the State Prisons, with hard labor.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED BURGLARS AND FEMALE RECEIVERS ARRESTED.—The Police yesterday received information that the dwelling of Mrs. Ellen Grotjein, No. 24 Sullivan-street, was a receptacle of stolen articles. A search was accordingly made, which resulted in the discovery of a miscellaneous assortment of goods. Some of them were identified as the proceeds of a burglary, committed some time since, upon the house of Mr. Charles A. Cooke, No. 10 Crosby-street. The goods were removed to the Police headquarters, and given in charge of the Property Clerk. Mrs. Grotjein was arrested, as was a young man known by the name of William Gordon. Both were locked up by Justice BRENNAN, the former to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods, and the latter on a charge of burglary. Gordon is said to have passed two terms in State Prison. The name of Mrs. Grotjein has figured several times in the Police records.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF ALLEGED PROSTITUTES.—The Fourteenth Precinct Police, about 11 o'clock last evening, commenced arresting a number of alleged prostitutes in Howard-street, who are in the habit of frequenting a ball held in that locality, and acting in a very disorderly manner. Up to 12 o'clock about 75 of the girls were captured and lodged in the Station-house. The same police also made a descent on an alleged disorderly house, No. 281 Canal-street, and arrested the proprietor, Charles Ernehardt, and five of the girls connected with the establisment.

Departure of the General Admiral.

ESCORT DOWN THE BAY—PARTING SCENES—OUTFIT AND PASSENGERS.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* left this port yesterday afternoon for Cherbourg, en route for Cronstadt. Agreeably to arrangement a steamer was chartered for the purpose of conveying her officers and their friends to the ship, which was anchored off Bedloe's Island, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the *J. A. Stevens* arrived at Pier No. 3 North River to receive them on board. Among those who came to pay their respects to the departing Russian officers and to Mr. WARD and family were the Russian Minister, M. BODISCO, Mr. Collector SCHELL, HENRY GAINSHELL, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, and many others. Several lady friends of Mrs. Capt. SHESTAKOFF and Mrs. WARD were also in the party. The guests who go out in the ship by invitation of Capt. SESSTAKOFF are WM. H. WARD, wife, two sons, and Mr. HENRY B. HYDAM, brother of Mrs. WARD, Mr. BORDEN, of Fall River, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr., and M. VALERNAS and lady, (BERNARDI of the opera troupe.) Several seamen and other Russian subjects are also on board, who are sent home by their Consul.

The *General Admiral* goes out well filled with works of American production. First, she carries duplicates of every important portion of her machinary; also, a complete set of machinery for building and repairing marine steam engines, consisting of steam hammers, lathes, slotters, shaping machines, screw cutters and the various tools required in a machine shop. They are from the manufactory of WM. SELLERS & Co., Philadelphia. Besides these were a large collection of improved machines, such as sewing machines, of which there were several purchased by the Russian officers for their own use: pateat cburns, and every kind of Yankee notion down to the latest style of an apple-peeler. Captain CAVANDY, her sailing master, carries out several of his patent tripods for making zenith observations.

After the party had reached the ship, they employed themselves for a short time in inspecting the vessel and her appointments, which have been much improved since her return from her trial trip. The ship finally swung to the flood tide about 5 o'clock P. M., when the anchor was weighed. The mammoth eleven-inch gun forward was placed in position, and loaded to fire a final salute. The various steamers, as they passed the ship, blew their steam whistles, and the steamer *Jamestown*, inward bound, dipped her flag as she steamed by. These evidences of civility were all promptly and politely returned by the Russian frigate. Being fairly under way, and near Staten Island, the signal was given, and the visitors went aboard the tug, taking leave of their friends with many wishes for a prosperous voyage. The big gun thundered out of the bow port, and cheer on cheer was exchanged between the little steamer and their friends on board the frigate. A gun, intended as a special salute for Fort Hamilton, was not noticed or replied to, which circumstance caused some expressions of regret on board. The little steamer now had all she could do to keep within hailing distance of the frigate, which, though making only about thirty-five revolutions of her engine, must have steamed eleven knots per hour. Having kept them company a long way below the Narrows, waving their mutual adieus and cheering them, which were finally returned by the whole crew, who manned the rigging for that purpose, the *Stevens* was turned towards the City. At six o'clock the *General Admiral* was down to the southwest spit, with a pleasant westerly breeze blowing, and a good prospect of crossing the bar and obtaining a good offing before dark. Just at the moment of separation a beautiful reinbow was observed, which remained visible until the two vessels were nearly lost to view.

The following is a list of her officers: J. J. COMSTOCA, Commander; A. T. Fletcher, First Officer; Edward Cavendy, Sailing Master; J. C. Williams, Second Officer; J. T. Prentice, Third Officer; Edward Osborne Dummer, Surgeon; C. H. Raymond, Captain's Clerk; Henry Edgar, Boatswain; Fred. Larner, Steward; L. M. Black, Storekeeper; F. West, Master's Mate, gun-deck; Mary Russell, Housekeeper, Engineer's Department; Robert Robinson, Chief; John K. Mathews, First Assistant; John F. Robinson, Charles M. Gill, Wm. Barclay, Wm. Correll, J. F. McLaughlin.

The following officers, belonging to the Imperial Russian Navy, are on board: Capt. Shestakoff, Capt. Schwartz, Capt. Seleninoff, Engineer-in-Chief; Capt. Ivas'chenko, Naval Constructor; Lieut. Mojaskay, Lieut. Belavenetz, Lieut. Kolobuin, Engineer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PIC-NIC AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL OF PLYMOUTH SABBATH SCHOOL.—Yesterday morning the children of the Sunday-School attached to the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, accompanied by a large number of his congregation, in all nearly twelve hundred persons, enjoyed a pic-nic excursion to David's Island. The large and elegant steamboat *Columbia*, and the fine barge, *Poughkeepsie*, left Fulton-street wharf at 8 o'clock. Bands of music were on board of both the boats, and the "trumpets and shawms" joined with the sweet voices of the children in discoursing "most elegant music" on their way down the river. The excursionists all seemed in the liveliest spirits, and exchanged greetings by the waving of numberless white handkerchiefs with every human being who came in sight as they floated along past the populous banks of the river. Even the poor prisoners in the Woman's Workhouse at Blackwell's Island seemed cheered for a moment, and waved their greetings, which were noticed and returned by the happy and innocent children as they glided by the dismal prison-house. Arriving at David's Island, which is a small patch of rocky ground, about as large as the prophet Daniel's den, and has a few stunted, leafless trees, scattered at very wide intervals over its arid surface—the most barren and uninviting place which the eye could possibly rest upon—the company dispersed themselves in pleasant groups to partake of the contents of the various baskets of good things with which they were furnished. There was no tedious ceremony no rheumatic formality; everybody did what pleased them best, governed only by a desire that their pleasure should enhance the enjoyment of those around them. There was a little tight squeezing while getting on board, but the only serious consequence was a series of jokes and witticisms. One elderly lady, who had never been known to make anybody length before, caused great merriment by calling out to her husband, who weighs, (or did weigh at 7 A. M. yesterday,) 237 pounds avoirdupois, and who was very hard pressed upon all sides, as his countenance evinced, "Joseph, I tell'd thee, lad, thee shouldn't a beaten that cold cabbage, so early i' the mornin'." Ham sandwiches, (much better than those Alderman BOOLE and Councilman VAN TINE gave the distinguished Turk,) pies, cakes, and all the *et ceteras* legitimately forming a part of a Sunday-school excursion collation, were drawn from ample baskets and disposed of in strict accordence with the established rule. Then came the strawberries and ice cream, provided by the Committee. They came and went; came by the crate and huge tin can, and went by the basket and spoonful, by the usual route. Then there was sailing in small boats, and walks in the shade; there was scuppieg and ball-playing. Mr. BANCUS, as soon as he had time, played a game of quoits, and beat the party easily. There were many spectators of the game. One of them, a gentleman recently from Scotland, on seeing Mr. BEECHER "ring the pin," said that he had before formed the opinion that he was the greatest *preacher* living, and now, from the way he played and enjoyed himself generally, he was satisfied that he was the greatest man he had known. The return to the city was equal in enjoyment to the departure from it. Mr. BASSFORD was the life of the company during the entire festival, for the arrangement and superintendence of which, those who enjoyed it are much indebted to Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who was unceasing in his exertions for their happiness, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Beach, Mr. Wheeler, Miss Peaslee, Miss Hall and Miss Whitney. The only accident that occurred during the day was the upsetting of a small boat, which afforded Mr. ALFRED FORREST an opportunity which he availed himself of successfully of rescuing Miss SMITH from the water. The Island itself would be positively unendurable in the June weather, but for two large wooden sheds, which offer a rude, Robinson-Crusoe-like shelter from the sun. The day, however, was luckily cool and pleasant, and the only fault the delighted children had to find with it, was what they thought its quite unnatural brevity. The twenty-first of June itself would not be long enough to satisfy four hundred "small people" on a strawberry festival. A cheerful sail homeward, more enlivening music, and the sight of a gorgeous golden sunset, ended the excursion as pleasantly as could have been desired, even by the large-hearted pastor himself.

The King Murder in Canada—Dr. King's Confession.

The following is the confession of Dr. W. H. KING, who was executed in Canada last week for the murder of his wife:

I, WILLIAM HENRY KING, feeling that the time allotted to me by the public authorities is fast drawing to a close, and that I must soon lay down my life in accordance with the dictates of the offended law of my country, hereby acknowledge the justice of my sentence, and that unhappily in my case, being operated upon by a series of circumstances over which I had no control, I was induced to take away the life of my late wife, SARAH ANN KING, by surreptitious means. The mode in which this was affected, and the motives which animated me may or may not be placed before the public, but the details of them would be too voluminous to be inscribed in this public acknowledgment of my crime. I also at this time would express my heartfelt sorrow for my many grievous sins against God, and throw myself upon His mercy and pardoning grace with the full assurance that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin, whatever hue or character it may be. With an earnest reliance upon His mercy I am ready to submit to the extreme penalty of the law, if it be the will of God, and pray that He may be pleased to sustain me by His mighty power while passing through the fearful ordeal which so soon awaits me.

WM BLASDAIL, Witness. W. H. KING.

Dated this day of execution, Cobourg Jail, June 9, 1859.

THE LITERARY FUND IN LONDON.—The Committee of this Fund have rejected the offer of a library and endowment of £10 000 towards supporting it, from Mr. DICKENS and the editor of the *Quarterly*.

The Latest Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 27, JUNE 16, 1859.

17, 38, 23, 68, 12, 58, 6, 57, 66, 40, 7, 53, 15, 19.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 28, JUNE 16, 1859.

28, 13, 33, 16, 17, 22, 53, 48, 57, 32, 40, 19, 61, 78.

And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.

Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 16th day of June, 1859.

JAMES M. PRENTISS, } Commissioners.
W. R. SYMONS }
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Maravilla. Maravilla.

The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

French Puns, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade

Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Great Rush for Summer Hats.—THE EFFECT of the warm weather is visible in the rush for thin hats at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Crowds may be seen there at any hour of the day, doffing their heavy castors and donning some one of his numerous styles for Summer wear. WHITE has become the prince of down town hatters, and prides himself on keeping the largest variety in the City. If a man cannot suit himself there he may as well conclude to go hareheaded.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

The Torrid Heat
Has come at last, and
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway,
Offers One Hundred original styles of
Summer Ventilating Hats
To meet the emergency.
GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tit for Tat.—We have long played second fiddle to Paris in our fashions, but now Paris is copying WHITE'S new styles of gentlemen's and Boys' Caps, so says *Le Follet*, the leading foreign gazette of the modes. WHITE is working wonders in this department at his new establishment, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Frosts, Half Wigs, &c., always on head. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Mattress Combined.—All the comforts of feather beds without their disadvantages. Also, $4 for a spring-bed which can be put in your carpet-bag; cannot be beat for three times the money. Send for circulars. No. 289 Canal st., first door east of Broadway.

Ladies Splendid Gaiters, with and without heels, from 12s. to 24s. Charming Slippers 6s. to 10s. per pair. Boys' Patent Leather Boots, and Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices. Ladies Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's Celebrated French Yoke SHIRTS—A new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the largest stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in the City, at BALLOU'S SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 469 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Fashionable Summer Hats.
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW,
By BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

Perego's Summer Hosiery.—Zephyr Silk Undershirts and Drawers, also Gauze, Merino and Lisle Thread, wholesale or retail, at the usual low prices.
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Summer Undergarments in Cotton, Merino, Gauze Merino and Silk, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murrey. Shirts made to order.

When Does the Boat Start?—How many poor seeburnt individuals will ask this question, and so answer seve in DINSMORE'S NEW WEEKLY PAPER? Only 5 cents. No. 9 Spruce st, New-York.

Summer Hats.—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Look In at Williams, Stevens & Williams,
And see the two great Pictures of
NIAGARA, by CHURCH and GIGNOUX,
the latter exhibited for the first time.

Barry's Tricopherous
for the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies, and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City

MARRIED.

BELL—FESLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Kinsman Nott, WILLIAM BELL to KATE A., eldest daughter of Joseph Beesley, all of this City.

LEBON—REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by Friends' ceremony, JOHN MOORE LEBON, M. D., of Philadelphia, to VIRGINIA, daughter of James S. Reynolds, Esq., of this City.

WOOD—SHEPARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15 by the Rev. W. W. Phillips, D. D., J. WARCATT WOOD to MARY GARRISON, daughter of Thos. S. Shepard, Esq., all of this City.

BURTIS—DISOSWAY.—On Thursday, June 16, in St Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Abel Steveas, D. D., TOWNSEND W. BURTIS of this City to MARY GERTSDON, daughter of Gabriel P. Disosway, of the Clove, Staten Island.

NATHORNE—CHICHESTER.—On Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. S. H. Weston, DAVIS NATHORNE, Esq., of Gramaa Valley, N. J., to Mrs. ELIZABETH CHICHESTER, of this City.

CLARENDON—HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 15, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Hucknal, of St Ann's Church, Morrisania, MR CHAS. H. CLARENDON to MISS EMMA E. HALSEY, all of that City.

LEWIS—MINTURN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. Dr. Canfield, Rector of Christ Church, THEODORE F. LEWIS to ELIZABETH C., daughter of the late John Mintarn, of New-Orleans, La.

STEBLAR—FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 15 EDWARD H. STABLER, of Baltimore, to LOUISA M. FIELD, daughter of Richard Field, of the former place.

WILDE—THORP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. John Q. Adams, WM. LESLIE WILDE to LOUISE eldest daughter of Isaac O. Thorp, Esq.

SCHOONMAKER—GOSMAN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, June 15 at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. B. F. Stead, WILLIAM S. SCHOONMAKER of Flatbush, L. I., to HANAIETTA E., youngest daughter of William Gosman, Esq., of Newtown, L. I.

LAMSON—SUNTZER.—At Mount Vernon, by the Rev. Mr. Lamson, of New-York, MR JOHN S. LAMSON, of same City, to Miss MARY H. SUNTZER daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hunter.

SHAW—DOCK.—At Seaside Cottage, Long Branch, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. J. Wilson, GEORGE M. SHAW, of New-York, to MAGGIE, youngest daughter of Jacob Dock, Esq., of Philadelphia.

ROSS—NORRIS.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. Dr. Neville WM. T. ROSS of New-York City, to SARAH A. NORRIS, eldest daughter of the late Thos. P. Norris, of the former place.

BASSATT—PRICE.—In Ellisbeth City, N. J., on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. J. MUTTER, ROBERT T. BASSATT, Esq., of Washington City, D. C., to Miss ANNA ALCOSTA PRICE, of the former place.

SHERRETT—TAYLOR.—At Washington City, on Tuesday, June 14 in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Joshua Mersett, Lieut. JOSEPH S. SHERRETT, U. S. Navy, to Miss MAGGIE LOVE, daughter of Capt. Algernon Sidney Taylor, of U. S. Marine Corps.

DIED.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 16, ANGARETHA MILLER, eldest daughter of Silvanus Miller, Esq.

Her friends and those of the family generally are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation on Saturday, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Baptist Church, Amity st., corner of Wooster-st.

EGBERT.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15, suddenly, WILLIAM, son of Henry and Ann Maria Egbert, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 4 Hammersley-place.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of John B. Gardner, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) June 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 2 Trey-st.

TOOAR.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 15 DANIEL A., youngest child of Joseph H. and Winnie Tooker, aged 2 years and 2 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 24 Norfolk st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JOHNSON.—In this City, SUSAN JOHNSON, colored, a good and faithful servant with the family of E. R. L'Amoreux, aged 83 years.

Funeral services at the Church Shilo, Presbyterian, corner of Prince and Mulion sts., at 1 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

WATERS.—On Tuesday, June 14, IDA, and on Wednesday, June 15, MARTHA, daughters of Abel N. and Martha Waters.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, Halsey st., Newark, N. J.

RATHBONE.—At Greenbank, Liverpool, on May 27, in her 36th year, LUCRETIA WAINWRIGHT, wife of William Rathbone, Jr., and daughter of the late Samuel Stillman Gair.

OBITUARY NOTICE.—Miss ANACATHA MILLER, (daughter of Judge Miller,) who died yesterday morning, (June 16,) was one of those rare characters which seem to be sent upon earth to exert a bright influence upon all around her, and to stimulate those who have known and heard of her to the same ever-useful and untiring labors in which she from early life has been employed. Reduced, by sickness, to an invalid's couch, her room has ever been the most cheerful and interesting. Highly gifted and educated, she has employed the talents which her Maker has committed to her in his cause, and now that she has been called, she goes cheerful and ready to meet Him with whom her spirit seems ever to have held a communion, and from whom she has derived such peace and comfort, that we are almost led to exclaim, in the words of John, "Now Jesus loved Martha."

Peculiarly gifted, she seems to have had the faculty of engaging the attention and love of young and old, rich and poor. To the young, she was always lively and cheerful, conferring into their feelings and amusements with kind and youthful zest, leading them, by tenderness and love, to look to Him in whose service she had derived so much joy. The old found her companionship and full of peace, the simplicity and brightness of her character pointing to Him from whom it was derived, and gently admonishing and leading them heavenward. The cultivated found in her a person capable of sympathizing, and enjoying to the utmost cultivation and refinement; highly educated, her conversation was always instructive and interesting. To the poor and needy, her sympathies were keenly alive; they found in her an adviser capable and willing to enter into their troubles and cares, and always ready to lend a helping hand and encouraging word; hers was not an outward show, but a deep and Christian interest in the welfare of her fellow creatures. Many of this class will hear of her death with truly sympathizing and feeling hearts. She leaves behind her an abode and circle of friends, which, while they mourn and lament her loss, cannot regret that in perfect peace her spirit departed to meet its Saviour. "For so he giveth his beloved sleep."

SOMETHING NEW.

HOT

WATER

FURNACES,

FOR $250!!!

Apply to the

NEW-YORK HOT WATER

FURNACE COMPANY,

No. 70 Liberty-st.

TO THE LADIES.

The simplest things are always best,
And so it is ice food;
The pastry used is very bad,
But Ice-CREAM'S ever good,

In four minutes now 'tis had,
By TORSEY'S patent plans,
And in Platt-street, number nine,
Are, too, self-sealing cans.

Then, charming ones! your rosy cheeks
With pastry no more pale,
But get the FREEZERS, now so cheap;
They're everywhere for sale.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church will give a Strawberry Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16. Addresses by the Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT and others. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds to be devoted to the Tabernacle building fund. Tickets can be had of A. G. GASTON, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the door of the Tabernacle on Thursday evening.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE WILLET-STREET M. E CHURCH.—The ladies of the Willet-st M. E. Church will hold a Strawberry and Musical Festival on FRIDAY EVENING, June 17. The Revs. WM. MCALISTER and F. S. DE HASS will deliver addresses on the occasion. The sieging will be by the Washonlocchas Glee Club, and others. Tickets of admission 50 cents. Exercises to commence at 7½ P. M. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-Schools connected with the Church.

TO THE TRADE.

We have just moved in time to have room enough for our customers to get the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, which will be ready early on SATURDAY MORNING, and will contain the opening chapter, "which has come at last," of

THE MUTE SPY;
Or,
THE MASSACRE OF BLOODY BROOK.
BY HARRY HAZEL.

Every mail is bring

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND, BETWEEN the 2d and 3d avs.: two of them on the southerly side of 97th st., and two of them on the northerly side of 58th-st.; together forming a plot of 50 by 200 feet. Also, the three cottage-houses and lots of the undersigned, between 3d and Lexington avs., on the south of 49th-st.; the lots 25 by an average length of about 130 feet.
F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in or near the city of New-York, several eligible lots in the most flourishing towns in the State of Iowa, also, farming lands in Iowa and Wisconsin, and on the Connecticut river. For particulars, inquire of L. J. WICKS, at the office of A. N. Thompson & Co., from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 221 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 328 12th-st., near Avenue O, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICE located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS, 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 18th st.; finished, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av., by 100 feet on 28th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 76th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to M. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 42 Clinton, corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 50 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is now in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Medicines made at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 112 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bathurst and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the new building in 7th-st., opposite the Cooper Institute; 75 feet square; upper floor is the headquarters of the National Guard; key at No. 10 4th-av.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—The desirable cottage, Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st.; gas and fixtures, tea-room, dumb waiters; rent low to May next; to order and may be had now. Also, several other houses. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d av.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID Lofts, suitable for first class salesrooms or factories, at No. 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 162 EAST 14th st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story and basement brick house in good repair, and delightfully situated, near Carroll Park, South Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. COIT, No. 10 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF NO. 179 BROADway, near Cortlandt-st., desirable for a trunk or shoe store. Inquire in the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 164 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

FARMS.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, BROOKLYN, OR Williamsburgh Property—A farm of 400 acres, on Long Island, in the most healthy locality; 150 acres under cultivation; the balance fine large timber, locust, white oak, walnut, &c. The stock, crops, and everything will be sold with the farm. The house is large, and in good order; barns, carriage house, and all other outbuildings necessary for a farm of this size, in perfect repair; finest fruit of every description. The balance above the price of the property exchanged, may remain on mortgage. Free from incumbrance. Apply to
W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm, containing 240 acres of good land, with fine dwelling-house, barn, outbuildings, all in crops such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine small farm, containing 31 acres, all in crops; good house and barn, with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 613 Washington-st., of CHARLES MAGOLM.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN THE VICINITY of New-York, in exchange for unincumbered lots Brooklyn; a place well stocked with fruit preferred, but at all events the soil must be adapted to the cultivation of the grape and other fruits. Address L., care of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—127 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM ABOUT 20x40, WITH TWO-horse power. Address POWER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 69 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 228 Pearl-st., and No. 46 Kilby-st., Boston.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS City property: a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.
It is in excellent order; 26 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen garden.
The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with hot and cold water.
Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.
Good boating and bathing; the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine st., or to GEO. PEARCE & CO., No. 52 Park-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.
A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.
Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,016 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Contains 7 acres of land, within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. House large and commodious, containing 7 rooms, 2 large parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, &c., with modern improvements, stables, carriage-house and out buildings, ample and complete, garden large and well stocked with choice fruit; 3 wells of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars, apply at Messrs. LACHAISE, FANCHE & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Fishkill, Dutchess County, with 80 acres of land; house lighted with gas and warmed with a furnace; grounds fitted with fine shade and ornamental trees, and abounds with choice fruit of every kind. To one in want of a pleasant, healthy and convenient location, this offers every inducement, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Possession can be given at any time. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, 37 Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES, AT that most desirable and healthy watering place, Far Rockaway, at from $450 to $700. The facility of access, combined with its salubrious atmosphere, makes it the most desirable resort for the Summer. Also to rent, unfurnished, on the Rudson River, beautifully located on the bank of the River, about 100 miles from the City; will be let for one or more years, with or without the farm adjoining. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND 20 acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fish-ponds, carriage house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit-trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNtil the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location, 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE SUMmer season, a farm-house, newly built, containing nine rooms partially furnished, for $20 per month; about 30 minutes' walk from Port Richmond boat-landing; can have plenty of milk, poultry and fruit. The proprietor intends visiting England. Apply to N. KELLY, No. 20 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 15 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location; very near the Sound; five minutes' ride from two depôts, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. B. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE with 8 rooms and stables, &c., to let from July 15 to Sept. 1, within 20 miles of New-York; approach by railroad and steamboat. Servants to remain if desired. Rent $100. Apply to J. M., Box 2,996 City Post-office.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A NICE COTtage, handsomely located, convenient to the depôt, with good barn, garden, shrubbery, &c. Neighborhood first class—fine mountain and river scenery. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. OWEN, No. 69 Wall st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ONE AND A QUARTER acres with new house, situated five minutes' walk from the Depôt, will be sold very low if applied for soon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, which I have used the same. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The lawyer and the doctor will thank you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours.
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

ADAMS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1852.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would feel similarly indebting you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected, result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After having every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and despairing of ever being perfectly destitute, was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.
Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine as you are aware of is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert. If you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.
Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 50 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 50 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (late 262 and New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTS & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN RAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 152 Broadway, corner of John-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. KINNEY, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer home. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—THE PAVILION HOTEL is now open for the season; a daily express will leave No. 719 Broadway at 8 A. M., and No. 117 John-st. at 10 A. M. to take baggage to the "Pavilion" from any part of the City. A messenger will leave Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st., at 3 P. M., with letters and light parcels for the guests of the "Pavilion." The Pavilion stages now meet the cars at Jamaica, leaving South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Doane st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, room No. 46. Address
A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT BOARDers can be accommodated at a large brick farm-house in Connecticut: very healthy location; good hunting and fishing near by; ice, fruit, vegetables dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call THIS DAY on the proprietor, at the office of DAY & YOUNG, No. 195 Broadway, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMILies can be accommodated with board during the season in a commodious house and small family at Newcastle, Westchester County, near KIRBY'S Lake, 25 miles from the station, and 2 hours' ride on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GILBERT TOMPKINS, on the premises. Reference A. Remsen Thompson, 20 Pine st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated at a house situated on the bank of a river, about nine miles south of Long Branch, N. J.; terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX OR seven persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in private family, living within two miles of Newburgh, Orange County. For particulars inquire at No 124 9th-av., corner 19th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, in the vicinity of North Orange, N. J., at a farm-house where there are shade trees; a parlor and bed room, with private table required. Address H. R. A. Brooklyn Post Office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO large rooms on the second floor to let, with board; the location cannot be surpassed; fine view and good shade; near to depôt and steamboat. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., or Post-office, Yonkers.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties desirous of engaging rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River. JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED—AT JAMAICA, L. I., BY A gentleman and his wife, for the Summer months, not far distant from the Long Island Railroad depôt. Address H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be obtained on Main st., near the depôt. Address "BOARD," Box 4065, when full particulars will be given.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a private family, at Saratoga Springs, (only five or six will be taken,) may be obtained by applying immediately of E. A. VAUGHN, No. 212 Bowery, New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD accommodations for carriages and horses, in the pleasant village of Fishkill. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND back room, with bedrooms attached, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house large and first class; gas, Croton water and bath; pleasant neighborhood and easy of access by car or stage. Reference required. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 58th-st., near the 5th av. Carriage to and from the house. Address E. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board in a private American family; also, two single gentlemen and one or two young ladies. Bath and gas in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 47 West 16th-st. The house is pleasant, and convenient to 6th and 7th av. cars and stages. Dinner at 6.

BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family having a suite of rooms on second floor, in a genteel house, pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Breakfast to suit, and dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF MUSIC, piano and vocal, wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would appreciate the advantages of a teacher and good musician at home, in exchange, or partly in exchange, for a pleasant room and board, in New-York or Brooklyn. Boarding house keepers please not to answer. Address A. A., Box No. 333 Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A strictly private family in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, a large furnished room on the second floor. Also, a large and a small room, connecting, on the floor above. House is modern and has gas and hot and cold water throughout. Address W. L., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small family, living in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, one block from Fulton and Lafayette avs., would take a young man from 16 to 20 years of age, of good habits and character, to board; principal object, companion for a son. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 2,065 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, IN third story of a first-class house, in West 11th-st., to rent to a gentleman and wife, with partial board for gentleman, or would let it to a single gentleman, without board. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,347 Post-office.

BOARDING—ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway; house has every modern convenience, and is in perfect order. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

TO LET—WITH SELECT BOARD, TWO VERY spacious parlors, with airy bedrooms attached, and with all the most modern comforts and conveniences, to two gentlemen and wives, (without children,) or to four single gentlemen; house No. 25 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs., or for full particulars inquire of D. P. RUSSELL, No. 361 Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR, ALSO a room over it, to a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms have pastrics, with hot and cold water in them, also gas and bath. Apply or address No. 113 East 29th-st.

TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be had at No. 151 East 13th-st., one door west of 2d-av. The house is brown-stone, and contains all the modern improvements, and is located in one of the most pleasant and airy neighborhoods.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A FURnished room with board, is wanted by a gentleman in some pleasant location near Wall-st. ferry. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry.—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only, in a small, private family, at No 155 Greene-st., two doors from Houston, and only two blocks from Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 81 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs; a suite of desirable rooms on the second or third floors, to let, with board; dinner at 6.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE the Mercantile Library, and near Broadway; several very desirable rooms, with or without board.

MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely seperate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibrating, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano for climate, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st.,
have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their

NEW SCALE,

which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Ch

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
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ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No 10 In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above cause on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 85 miles, or thereabouts, that 38 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part, but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Conpons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1 000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, at the cost of the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "North-western Railroad Company" has obtained and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants.
No 420 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under and by virtue of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, of similar date with this loan, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 13, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1859.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON the 14th instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOHN S. ROBERTS,
JOHN BODINE,	GEORGE C. PEYERS,
JOHN S. BARRIS	FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	CHARLES WALTERS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
THOMAS GARDINER,	JOHN T. FISHER,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
JOHN B. LAWRENCE,	JAMES LEWIN,

and DANIEL DEVLIN.

William E. Wilmerding, Henry A. Burhant and James R. Whiting were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th st and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

$300.000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.

These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with the interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Agents.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Peal River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seventeen Cent., payable July 2d proximo. THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each share of the Capital Stock of the Mnun Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 18th instant, at No. 66 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

$50.000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first class City and Brooklyn property. Inquire at No. 69 Wall-st., Room No. 24, or address Box No. 1,996 Post-office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 1st, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery, to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOME & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT STOCK WANTED.—Various Gas-Light Stocks of Cities for sale. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall st.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOME & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $250,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE
COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. CUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER KEARNEY,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.	

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILLWELL & HAZLETON,)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Rooms in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Beddieg, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITS OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal st., four doors east of Broadway, New York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 157 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHINESE RATTAN CHAIRS—SUITABLE for country residences, for sale by H. OGDEN, Jr No. 71 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth Avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, at the between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth Avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park to the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
and to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my13-law6wF* No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the offices of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next.

Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. Hoschhausen, No. 19 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.

my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap6-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S Mail Steamship Company's Steamer

STAR OF THE WEST,

at the following greatly reduced rates:

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound.
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,

provided it weighs 10 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.

All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs.

Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.

Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO, No. 74 Elug William-st., London,

Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29,
The magnificent first class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,

Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.

This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No 8? Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVERLY, Commander,

Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.

This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.

SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.

For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 7½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,

Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wetherman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GEDECKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 64 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

FRESIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to, or
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.*—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship LOE, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Meany, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$38 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$27 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 28 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 22.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18 at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, Wirrs, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BARROW-lass, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To Sail every 20 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring st.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 20

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul.

Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:45 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4.45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Hartano*, Capt. H. N. GAON, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25

OLIVER SHARLICK, President.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD

MOB LAW IN TEXAS.

The Methodists in Texas and Slavery—Statement of Bishop Janes.

In March last, a Methodist Conference sitting in Fannin County, Texas, fell into trouble through the action of a party of fire-eaters, who took it upon themselves to call a public meeting, denounce the sect, and send a deputation to forbid the assembling of the Conference. At the time of this occurrence, we published an account of the case, as given on both sides. The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, of this week, has a detailed statement of the affair, written by Bishop JANES, who presided at the Conference. His account develops some curious facts.

After some preliminary observations, coupled with a strong remonstrance against the attempted suppression of free speech, the Bishop says:

"Soon after I reached my lodgings some brethren came in, and informed me that a public meeting had that afternoon been held in the Court house at Bonham, about three miles from the seat of the Conference; that very inflammatory speeches had been made, that great excitement had been created, and that they were coming the next day to drive us off, &c. I advised them to be careful not to give any just cause of offence, and prayerfully await the hour, and religiously meet its responsibilities. Appreciating my position as President of this Conference, I felt for myself but one anxiety, that was to do right, to fully meet my obligations to all parties and interests concerned.

At 11 o'clock I commenced the more public service. The house was not full, though for the place the audience was good in point of numbers; in my opinion not as large as it would have been but for the apprehension of disturbance and perhaps violence. While reading the Scripture lesson, I incidentally lifted my eye in the direction of a window *and saw the mob approaching the Church*. They were mounted on horseback, and marching with considerable regularity, as I judge from the momentary side glance I had of them, in platoons of from three to five.

The Bonham paper states their number to have been about 300. I think most of them were armed. The revolvers and bowie-knives of some of them were exposed, as I was informed.

During prayer they gathered around the Church. While singing the second hymn, as many as could crowded into the Church. At the close of the singing I commenced giving out my text. At the same time their 'spokesman,' as he styled himself, standing about half way up the aisle, said, 'Do I address the Bishop?' I made no reply, but continued giving out my text. He repeated, 'Do I address the Bishop?' I then replied 'I am a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.' He then said, '*I have an unpleasant duty to perform*, and I presume it will be equally unpleasant to you.' He then described the meeting at Bonham the previous day; when, looking round upon his associates, and pointing me to them, he said, 'This large and respectable Committee was appointed to wait upon you and the Conference, and make known to you the determination of the meeting.' He then called upon one of his company to read to us the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Among these resolutions were the following:

'That the Methodist Church having separated into divisions of North and South, the organization of a Northern branch of that Church in this country, and even then now upheld the further prosecution of said Conference as its continuance will be well calculated to endanger the peace of this community.

That our motto is: Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.'

They demanded a categorical answer, yea or nay. They would give us two hours to determine what answer we would give. Then taking out his watch, he said: 'It is now half-past eleven o'clock; in two hours we demand your answer, yea or nay;' and began to turn to leave. The speaker was excited and his manner vehement. The language and delivery of the address were inflammatory. As he began to withdraw I asked him his name. He stopped and replied, 'My name is Roberts.'"

The Bishop gives a report of the colloquy which followed between himself and this man ROBERTS, and then states that he turned to the Conference, whose action he describes as follows:

"The condition of things was felt to be very embarrassing. The matter had been sprung upon them so suddenly, they knew not how generally the public sympathized with the mob, or what might be the effect of any answer upon the laity of the Church, some of whom were men of families, and could not be forced away without great sufferlog. They finally concluded to say this much: 'We will consult our quarterly conferences on the subject, and until we can do so we will refrain from preaching here.' Two of their number were requested to go out and make this statement to them. They did so, and though the answer was not 'categorical,' yet after some debate among themselves they dispersed.

Monday morning the Conference met according to adjournment, deliberately finished up its business, enjoyed together a season of devotion, the appointments were read, and the final adjournment had. Previous to announcing the appointments, I informed the brethren who had been set down for the Texas District of the arrangement, and each man belonging to the Conference received his appointment without mocking. We separated, loving each other and resting in God."

The responsibility of this performance is fixed by the Bishop as follows:

"The question is repeatedly asked, Had the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, any agency in getting up this movement? *In my judgment, leading members of that Church were the principal instigators.* A local minister of that Church was present, and actively concerned in the proceedings of the meeting on Saturday. The leader and spokesman of the mob on Sunday said in his speech: 'We are of the Church, South,' by which I understood him to mean, at least, that he was a member of the Church, South. I also learned from other persons that he was a member of that Church. In the meeting on Monday, another local minister of that Church was present and made speech.

I do not think that all the members of that Church in the county were parties to the outrage, or sympathized with those concerned in it. The preacher in charge of the Bonham Circuit of the Church, South, met me at Sherman, treated me with fraternal courtesy, invited me to his house, attended the most of the sessions of the Conference, prayed in the Conference, partook of the sacrament with us on Sunday morning, and was seated beside me when the mob interrupted our worship. I am unwilling to believe him guilty of such duplicity as would allow him to be secretly concerned in the transactions of the mob."

The story that the Bishop saved himself by giving the Masonic sign is flatly contradicted. The Bishop says:

"It is due to truth that I state that the report extensively circulated through the papers, that when the mob came upon us I made the Masonic sign of distress and this subdued them, is wholly without foundation. I never knew a Masonic sign; I am not and never was a Mason. The report is a pure fiction."

Interesting from Utah.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—ARMY NEWS.

We have late news from Utah. The *Valley Tan* (Geotile) of the 17th May, announces the transfer of that paper to JOHN HARTNETT, Esq. In taking leave of his readers, MR. ANDERSON says:

"Should the question be asked, does peace exist in Utah, it should be a sufficient affirmative to answer that no engagement has taken place between the United States troops and the Mormons, and that there are not two *visible* opposing forces in the field; then these is 'Peace in Utah.' We have, however, no parallel in our history to the anomalous condition of affairs now existing here. All Christendom has looked earnestly on, from the commencement, to see the end of the troubles in this distant Territory, and events which have recently transpired will quicken the interest which the Mormon question has everywhere excited.

The record of the proceedings connected with Judge CRADLEBAUGH'S late Court at Provo, has been made up, and is now before the Cabinet at Washington.

The distinct and unavoidable issue now presented to the American people, is whether crime is to be smothered up in Utah and allowed to go unpunished, or whether, as is the case everywhere else, an *independent* judiciary is to be sustained in its earnest and laborious efforts to vindicate the majesty of the law.

While the question thus stands, we hear the notes of preparation on the part of the Mormons setting their squadrons in the field, should their insolent and extraordinary pretensions not be regarded in whatever judicial action is to come. The Governor, in the proclamation published last week, informs us that 'the peace and good order of the Territory' is about to be 'jeopardized' by 'persons associated together in a military capacity,' throughout the populous portion of the Territory. We referred last week to the circumstances which elicited this document, and which we characterized as 'a condition of affairs treasonable in its *animus*, and insulting to every loyal American citizen.'

We have a word or two more to say about this proclamation. We repeat what we said before, that its results will be just nothing whatever. We are in the habit of dealing in facts as they are, and not as in our judgment they ought to be. From the language of the proclamation, who could tell what persons were meant by it? It could not be the handful of Christians who are here. Of course it does not refer to the army nr any of its detachments. It meant the Mormons. It meant disloyal people, long residents of this Territory, and it ought to have said so. Mr. BUCHANAN, in his proclamation, so designated them. It ought to have been placed in the hands of the 'Marshal for the Territory,' appointed under the authority of the United States. Both of the Federal judges have concurred in the judgment, that the attempt to create a Territorial Marshal, and thrust him on the Federal authorities, is an attempt at legislative usurpation, violative of the terms of the organic act. Yet the Governor assumes to himself to review their decisions, and to recognise his *commissioner*, John KAY, as invested with the authority of a Marshal of the Territory.

Everybody knows that the recent effort of Judge CRADLEBAUGH, at Provo, to bring to justice the murderers of the Mountain Meadow massacre, the PARRISHES and POTTER, and others, has caused all Mormondom to howl in its dark and secret recesses; and every expedient has been employed in resisting his efforts to protect society against organized assassins.

Where are now the Presidents of Stakes, Bishops, Teachers and Territorial officers who have fled to the mountains in fear of just punishment for their crimes? These are high authorities in the Church, against whom a chain of circumstances has been elicited by testimony, showing a confederacy in crime. All of us have a belief, amounting almost to knowledge, that if BRIGHAM YOUNG were to direct the surrender of SHAW, JOHNSON, EARL and the whole list of fugitives from justice to-day, it could be effected to-morrow. All of us know that the testimony taken implicates these men in crimes which make humanity shudder. All of us conclude, therefore, that when the lawful process of the Judge is running for the arrest of these murderers, the whole Mormon Church is acting as an accessory after the fact to conceal them and prevent their arrest, if necessary, by force. But enough of this. Whilst we have no unkind word personally for Governor CUMMING, we feel ourselves bound by our duty to our readers and the public to express our unqualified condemnation of this official act."

In conclusion, MR. ANDERSON says a free press must and shall exist there.

The last mail from the East arrived in seventeen days from St. Joseph.

Large parties were leaving Salt Lake for Pike's Peak.

Governor CUMMING having asked of General JOHNSTON a military escort to protect emigrants beyond the line of danger on the road to California, it was granted, and a meeting of emigrants was to be held, to determine when they would leave.

The Indians were getting very troublesome. They had succeeded in running off some twenty or thirty head of Government stock, and Lieutenant JACKSON was out in pursuit of them. North of Great Salt Lake City they were committing similar depredations.

What is termed a "big blow" occurred at Salt Lake City on the 15th and 16th, and did considerable damage, unroofing one or two houses in the city, and extending to the North, where considerable damage was also done.

A great Temperance movement had been commenced at Camp Floyd, in this way. Under an order from the War Department, it is declared in special orders from Colonel C. F. SMITH, Commanding, that "sutlers will forthwith remove from the Fort all ardent spirits or other intoxicating drinks kept at their establishment for sale," and they are required to report to the proper officers when this order has been complied with.

The children of the Mountain Meadow Emigrants collected by Superintendent FORNEY, of which we have before given an account, are sent to Leavenwerth, in two covered wagons, having twelve yoke of oxen and the necessary gear. RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL furnish this outfit, free of cost, and they are to be placed under the charge of one of the conductors of their caravans, who is directed to use especial care and diligence in the premises. This changes the order by which they were to have been sent to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Additional from Mexico.

THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA—OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OF THE MIRAMON GOVERNMENT.

By way of Havana, we have dates from Vera Cruz to May 29. The *Progreso* contains the following official document, recalling Gen. SANTA ANNA from exile:

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Under date of to-day, I have communicated to the Chief of the Staff, as follows:

His Excellency, the President *pro tem.*, who intends to proceed in his Administration with the strictest justice, firmly persuaded that the order of Nov. 27, 1855, cashiering from the army his Excellency, the General of Division, well-deserving of the country, D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, was prompted by political passion, which burned strongly at that time—for it is not possible to deny that the long career of that personage embraced feats of arms exceedingly glorious for the country, which cannot be derided without offence to the national decency—and desirous also, to worthily honor true merit, his Excellency has been pleased to order that the said most excellent General should be reinstated in his office, according him the corresponding rank in the army. I have, therefore, the honor to communicate to your Staff for your action accordingly.

And I have the most grateful pleasure to inform your Excellency of this order, for your satisfaction, as this is a proof which his Excellency the Supreme Government gives that it is able to appreciate at their true value the services which the country owes to you, and a public and solemn testimony that Mexico is not ungrateful as partisans are, for she always remembers with pride the glories that your Excellency has conferred on her. To this end I repeat to your Excellency my attentive consideration, and my constant and extreme appreciation. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO CORONA.

To H. E., well deserving of the country, D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

MEXICO, May 13, 1859."

From the Gulf of Mexico.

The Navy Department has received dispatches, dated Tampico, 31st ult., from Captain TRENKA, commanding United States ship *Saratoga*. Rumors reached Vera Cruz that Gen. WOOL, with a detachment of reactionists, was about to make a descent upon the City of Tampico, and Minister MCLANE thought a vessel-of-war necessary to protect American interests in that quarter, especially as the General commanding at Tampico had directed the American flag to be hauled down from the American consulate, insisting that all consular exequaturs have been, by public decree, withdrawn by the reactionary government. The *Saratoga* sailed to Tampico accordingly; but as Gen. WOOL, instead of marching upon Tampico, proceeded to support Gen. MEJIA in a contemplated attack upon Gen. DEGOLLADO, and as no apprehensions of immediate danger to American interests at Tampico were felt, the *Saratoga* was to leave for Vera Cruz upon the 1st inst.—*Constitution.*

From Yucatan.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES—THE REVOLT—FREE TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

We have dates to the 27th of May from Merida. According to the *Constitucional*, order had been restored in Peto, where the Indians have made serious disturbance.

The same paper says that the fugitives from the battle of Tecat had thrown themselves upon the generosity of the Government, which had granted an extension of the period in which the rebels may lay down their arms.

The Indians had made some demonstration, but on the 15th May, a force of VALLADOLID was sent against them to administer an exemplary castigation.

Grain was very scarce, and the Government had therefore prolonged until July 31, the period for the free importation of cereals and beans through the port of Sisal.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Sabine* dropped down from the Navy-Yard to the anchorage off the Battery, this day, where she will take on board her powder, and sail on Saturday next for the Gulf of Mexico.

The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—HENRY A. ADAMS.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—J. R. M. Mullany.
Lieutenants—George P. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdaugh, Robert F. R. Lewis, L. Howard Newman, Wm. P. McCann, Acting Master.
Surgeon—M. G. Delaney.
Purser—John F. Steele.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—James F. Harrison.
First Lieutenant Marines—John C. Cash.
Captain's Clerk——— Lane.
Purser's Clerk—John M. Falk.
Gunner—James M. Cooper.
Boatswain—Paul Atkinson.
Carpenter—Samuel D. Jenkins.
Sailmaker—John Johns.
Master's Mates—R. L. Parker, V. H. Voorhees, Daniel Dunsmore, Wm. G. Roach, John Robinson, —— Skillman, —— Steele.

The *Sabine* carries 50 guns, of which two are 8-inch (64-pounder) solid shot pivot guns. Ten are 8-inch shell guns, and 38 are 32-pounders. She is the finest and largest of our sailing frigates, and carries about 480 men, including officers and marine guard.

From the Washington Star.

The chartered vessels of the Paraguay Expedition recently purchased for the Navy have had their names changed, by order of the Navy Department, as follows, viz.: The *Westernport* to the *Wyandott*, *Memphis* to the *Mystic*, *M. W. Chapin* to the *Anacostia*, *Caledonia* to the *Mohawk*, *Atlantic* to the *Sumpter*.

The little steamer *Arctic*, late of the Paraguay Expedition, has been declared unfit for naval service, and has been recently purchased of the Navy Department by the Lighthouse Board. It is the design of this Board to have it converted into a light-boat, and anchored to warn mariners off Rattle-snake Shoals, near Charleston, South Carolina.

Surgeon Samuel Barrington has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, in place of Surgeon Pinckney, detached and ordered to the *San Jacinto*. Sailmaker Herbert has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the frigate *Congress*. Sailmaker Lozier has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The June Frosts—Further Particulars.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, June 14, says the effects of the frost are not alarming:

"The impression left on our minds, after waiting a week and looking over the whole field, is that the disaster is a tremendously heavy one within the injured district, and that the local loss will fall with terrible weight on the sufferers. Happily, the country is wide, and the frost has visited but a (comparatively) narrow strip of it. The general production will not, therefore, be measurably affected; but this will not mitigate the injury inflicted upon the individuals and communities whose lot is cast within the smitten bounds.

The outline of the territory visited by the frost is now pretty well defined. Beginning on the top of the great Allegheny range of mountains, and running north to a line parallel with Lexington, Ky., it extended west to the Mississippi. Beyond that, either east or west, it did but little damage; and its force seems to have begun fading out at Dayton, Ohio, from which point westward it fell but lightly and did but little damage.

Having thus fully comprehended the extent of the injury, we are the better prepared to realize the probable effects and prepare for them. The total yield of the wheat crop will be reduced; but fortunately for the country at large, not sufficiently so to create either a famine or the fear of famine prices."

The Cleveland *Herald*, June 13, confirms these impressions. It says:

"The black line of great frost extended from about Auburn, N. Y., on the northwest, to Columbus, Ohio, on the southwest. This line, straight as a stretched string, shows the deadliest track of the frost. Of course there was frost beyond these extremes, but the loud complaints of damage can be bounded by these points. Off towards the Lakes and Ohio River the frost shaded until at these waters its ravages were, comparatively, inconsiderable. The damage done to the wheat crop—for so far as corn and potatoes and garden crops are concerned there is abundant time for them—we believe is not one-third of a crop, and taking into account the breadth of ground sown, the crop will be what, of late years, has been deemed an average one. If the cold has killed the insects, there has been a benefit which may even exceed the injury by the frost. The injury to the fruit crop has been more serious; resulting, probably, in the loss of one-half."

DR. DANIEL LEE, editor of the *Southern Field and Fireside*, writes of the crops in the South, under date of Augusta, Georgia, June 9:

"A large wheat-grower in the Cherokee county (which is the Western New-York of Georgia) informed me yesterday that the crop in that region was a fair average one. Since harvesting commenced, I have traveled considerably in the State, and I have never seen a better crop at the South during the twelve years that I have been connected with its agricultural press. Our lands, however, are generally poor, and no better adapted to wheat than those of New England and the eastern part of New-York.

My exchange papers from the western part of this State, from Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, speak of oats as having suffered badly from *rust*. Last year, the loss from this cause was still more disastrous and extended; and many farmers say they will have to abandon the cultivation of this crop, so useful to horses and mules."

The Pike's Peak Contradictions.

It is quite impossible to ascertain the real state of facts in regard to Pike's Peak matters. One report is contradicted by another, and that is overset by a third. The mail yesterday brought us odd specimens of these conflicting accounts. The Kansas *Press Extra*, June 6, has the startling heading of "The Pike's Peak Panic; not all Gold that Glitters; robbery, murder and starvation on the Plains!" *Per contra*, the St. Louis papers give abundant extracts from Kansas papers of June 10, headed "Pike's Peak a glorious reality; miners making hundreds of dollars per day!" The truth may exist between these two extremes.

The panic story in the Kansas *Press* has this passage:

"As we approached Council Grove, from the bluff, this side for miles, each side of the Grove, we were in full view of the great Santa Fe Road, and it was *literally* lined with returning Pike's Peakers. Hurrying into town, we found it jammed full of men, women, and children; *within one hour, we counted over one hundred wagons on their return.* Never did our hearts bleed for a set of people as it did for these men and women. A month ago, with joyful countenances and bright hopes for the future, they left all, and set out for this 'Modern Ophir!' But now, with dejected countenances, some of them the very picture of despair, are returning to their homes, *one half of whom are ruined men.*"

The golden side is given by the Leavenworth *Times* as follows:

"Most of the gold mentioned in the above as having been taken out, I have seen with my own eyes and held in my own hands. Altogether I know of about $5,000 worth to be in the possession of different individuals, all of which was taken out within a week. As soon as the desired sluices can be had, the daily yield of the leads, thus far struck, will certainly exceed $6,000.

The gold is of the species known by the name of quartz gold. The leads of sand are, as already stated, surrounded by beds of rotten and hurated quartz, from which the gold settled in the sand by virtue of its specific gravity. It is so fine that it is difficult to perceive with the naked eye, when mixed with the dirt. It has to be collected with quicksilver.

MR. MARTIN FIELD, the head of the mail department of the Express Company, visited the diggings simultaneously with me. At the Jackson diggings he bought a small lump of gold of a miner, that is valued at $4, and at the Gregory's he washed out a pan of dirt taken from the Indiana claims, which yielded $5. The miners live, for the present, mostly in tents and the branches of the collossal pine trees, thick forests of which cover the diggings. A mining town will doubtless soon spring up."

New-York Germans in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, 16th.

The festivities connected with the observance of the eighth festival of the German Singing Associations, held in this city, were brought to a close yesterday by a meeting of the delegates of the Associations present to arrange for the next festival, and a ball at the head-quarters, the New Assembly Rooms, last night. The result of the four days' festivities has been most satisfactory to the Associations from abroad and to their Baltimore brethren, who were their entertainers.

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a meeting of two delegates from all the associations represented was held at the headquarters. Mr. STZEPHANA, President of the New York associations, was called to the Chair, and Mr. DIEDRICH, of New York, appointed Secretary. The proceedings at the last festival in Philadelphia, in 1857, were read, and various remarks made thereon.

On motion, New York City was selected as the place of holding the ninth festival of the Association of the Eastern and Middle States.

Yesterday all the Associations from Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, Richmond and Norfolk left for their homes—those from the District of Columbia to prepare for the grand musical and social festival of the Sangerbund (United Glee Club) of the District, which takes place to-day. They were accompanied by several Associations from New-York and Philadelphia, and one from Harrisburg and one from Little York. These Associations did not carry their regalia, but will return this afternoon and pass through to their homes.

Before their departure from the city, the members of the New-York Mozartverein were called together, and complimentary resolutions to the Harmonic Society of this city, whose guests they were, were passed. The best feeling prevailed, and the strangers were escorted to the Camden station, where the last salutations were exchanged. This association contained some of the finest singers in the festival, and on the occasion of the festival attracted a good deal of attention by their sweet songs of fatherland.

MURDER OF A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK AT SEA.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has the following:

STEAMSHIP MATAGORDA, Tuesday, June 7, 1859.

On the night of the 4th of June, a most horrid murder was perpetrated on board this ship, on the person of Mr. W. W. LYONS, of New-York, who was a passenger on board, from Indianola. About daylight on the 5th of June, as the Captain was going his rounds, he discovered, on the after quarter-deck, a large pool of blood, and a hat belonging to deceased. The passengers were at once arrested and detained on board ship, and, on examination, it was discovered that Mr. LYONS was missing. All the passengers were searched, when suspicion fell on a Mr. WM. HILL, who was traveling in company with Mr. LYONS. He was at once arrested and arraigned before the United States Court at Galveston, on a charge of murder; and facts had transpired when this ship left that will probably convict him. It is supposed that the victim was put to sleep by chloroform, and his throat cut, and his body thrown overboard, as marks were visible on the deck where the body was dragged to the rail, and also where it struck in descending to the water. The ship was detained one day by the United States Court at Galveston, on account of this affair, and the officers and passengers were detained as witnesses. The trial was progressing when the ship left. Respectfully,

CHAS. C. BURNS,
Purser Steamship *Matagorda.*

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 16, 1859.—No. 98, struck off.

No. 21—Graves *vs.* Dudley. Argued. Mr. A. C. Hand for appellant; Mr. John K. Porter for respondent.

No. 51—Traver *vs.* Schell. Argued. Mr. J. H. Reynolds for appellant: Mr. M. Hale for respondent. Calendar for June 17.—Nos. 52, 53, 12½, 47, 54, 2, 36, 45, 22, 55.

The General Land Office lately gave a decision in a case presented from Kansas, to the effect, that if it should be found after the survey of the public land, that the claim of an individual who had settled upon such land prior to the survey, should partly lay in a school district, such claimant would be entitled to three months' time, from the receipt of the plat embracing the part of the school section, in which to file for the whole claim.

[Advertisement.]

When pain or inflammation is present use BRANDRETH'S PILLS; they seize upon the depraved humors which are the occasion of the pain or inflammation, and remove them from the body, and they cannot injure because they operate only upon the tissues affected by the disease. In confirmation, consumptives and others read the following

TESTIMONIAL.

PLEASANTVILLE, Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., June 10, 1859.

DR. B. BRANDRETH—*My Dear Sir*: I have long been a friend of yours, because I verily believe your valuable pills saved my life. I have recommended them for nearly twenty years, and don't want any others in my store. In 1842 I took a heavy cold, and being much exposed for some days afterwards, it settled on my lungs. For three months I was terribly troubled with a hacking cough and profuse night sweats, and reduced almost to a skeleton. I took various syrups and cordials, but found no relief. At last a friend, JESSE BAKER, of Miles-square, Westchester County, said, "HAMMOND, why don't you try BRANDRETH'S Pills; they may help you?" I bought a box, and took some. They purged me freely; my last ejection being a thick, viscid, yellow matter. I found myself greatly relieved at once, and within a week got entirely well. I recommend your Pills to everybody, and they always do good. I shall always sell them, as I think they are the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, consumptions and all kinds of sickness, for I know them by experience, having administered them in over one hundred cases of disease, and always cured. Yours, truly. WM. H. HAMMOND.

Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

The Count PICCOLOMINI, father of the little prima donna, stopped his carriage in front of No. 212 Broadway, while on his way to the steamer, and purchased one of KNOX'S Summer hats, remarking that he considered it the handsomest memento of America he could carry to Europe with him.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health, cheerfulness, long life, depend upon the regular action of the digestive organs, pure secretions, and the vigorous condition of the lungs and the nerves. All these conditions of the system are secured by the use of the above remedies. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO YACHTMEN.—Extra heavy Blue Flannel Shirts suitable for the Ocean Race.

The price to be returned if the *Rebecca* does not take the prize in her class.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
NEW STORY.
PATHAWAY;
OR, THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.
A Tale of the Northern Trapping-Grounds.
Is now ready at all News Depôts,
IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS FOR HOT WEATHER!
Very light, very elastic, cooling, unshrinkable, durable and cheap!!
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
Nos. 637 Broadway and 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE RAVENSWOOD BATHING ACCIDENT.—The friends of the two young ladies who narrowly escaped death by drowning, in the East River, (at Ravenswood,) day before yesterday, deeply regret that they had not procured the Delano Bathing Dresses in the early part of the season. All the ladies in that vicinity are now aware that with these dresses they can bathe at any depth, or go into the most dangerous current, with perfect impunity. It is impossible to drown while wearing one of these handsome life-preserving bathing suits. All patterns can be seen at the salesrooms of the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. A female is always in attendance.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS.—Are the best works for lighting dwellings, churches and factories in the country, &c. Large consumers in cities can greatly reduce their expenses by making their own gas. By a recent improvement great savings are effected in the cost of the gas by the use of crude resin, being two thirds cheaper than City coal gas. My regular Resin Oil Machine I still continue to manufacture as usual, giving applicants the choice. Apply to or address JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton street and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 16.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s '90.....	91¾	600	Har. Rail'd Pref	50
5,000	do.....	91¾	200	do.....	38½
5 000	Virginia 6s.....	97	300	do.....	35¾
1,000	do.....	97¼	28	Stonington Railroad	87
17 000	N. C. State 6s..	97¾	100	Reading R.....	40¾
10.000	Missouri S. 6s	85¾	100	do.....	40¾
15 000	do.....	86	100	Mich. Cen. R...	41
5 000	do.....	86¼	100	do.....	41
5,000	do.....	86¾	150	do.....	40¾
66,000	do.....	86¾	50	do.....	40¾
2 000	E. R. 1st M. Bs..	84	100	do.....	40¾
3 000	E. R. 2d M. B. ex	73½	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	29¾
10,000	do.....	73¾	100	do.....	29¾
500	H. R. R 1st M..	104½	100	do.....	29¾
5.000	H. R. R. 3d M....	72½	50	do.....	29¼
3,000	M. C. R 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F	90¾	200	do.....	29
			150	do.....	29¼
1,000	M. C. 1st M. B...	75	200	Panama Railroad	122
6 000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	83	50	do.....	121
5,000	C & M. L. G. Bs.	16	50	do.....	120
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.	94	50	do.....	120
2 000	Ga. & Chi. 1st M.	80¾	50	do.....	120
2.000	N. J. C. 1st M. Bs	100	40	do.....	122
5	Bank State of N. Y.	98¼	225	Illinois Central R..	54¼
5	Bank of Com.....	100	50	do.....	110
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	102	15	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	96¾
12	Park Bank.....	109	100	Gal. & Chic. R..	60
72	Brooklyn Gas Co.	85	25	do.....	64
5	Fel. & Hud. Canal.	91½	100	do.....	64
100	Penn. Coal Co..	80	50	do.....	64¼
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	60	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	30
100	do.....	16¾	800	do.....	25¾
29	Pacific M. S Co....	68¾	300	do.....	26
300	N. Y. Cen. R....	73½	400	do.....	25¾
400	do.....	73¾	200	Chicago & R. I. R.	59¾
50	do.....	73	50	do.....	58
250	do.....	73¾	200	do.....	59¼
100	do.....	73¾	100	do.....	59¾
100	do.....	73¾	100	do.....	59¾
100	do.....	73¾	250	do.....	59¾
15	Mil. & Miss. R.....	4½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000	U. S. 5s '74.....	104	50	Erie Railroad.....	6¾
30,000	Missouri S. 6s....	86¾	50	do.....	6¾
2,500	Cal. St. 7s Bs....	84½	400	Mich. Central R....	40¾
1,000	La. State 6s.....	94	600	M. S. & N. La. G. S.	29
50	Pac Mail. St. Co.	89½	100	do.....	29¾
50	do.....	89	200	do.....	29
50	N. Y. Central R....	73½	200	Clev. & Tol. R....	26
100	do.....	73¾	10	Nor. & Wor. R....	35
450	do.....	73¾	50	do.....	35¼
100	do.....	72¾	5	Little Miami R....	88
50	Reading R.....	40¾			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

15	Mechanics' Bank...	117½	$320 A. M. In Scrip 1859, 81¼
26	Hemst'd Firein. Co.	76¾	50 St. Nicholas Bank. 98¼
250	Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	149	5 Bank of America .112
20	Wss. Fire In. Co...	150¾	5 Shoe & Leather Bk 113¾
200	Brooklyn City R...	120¾	5 Metropolitan Bank. 111¾

THURSDAY, June 16—P. M.

The Foreign mail by the *Europa*, delivered here early this morning, is deemed very satisfactory to the Bankers and the Cotton trade. The advance in the latter at Liverpool on the large sales of the week ending June 4 will place a considerable amount of Exchange now running on Liverpool, on the security of the shipping documents attached, beyond question. It will make the New-York and Charleston house that recently halted in their payments all right again, even without availing of the full measure of extension proposed by the holders of their bills. It is now believed here that the Liverpool branch will not have suspended before the New-York partner arrives out with the arrangement for renewal or extension referred to. The market for Money in London continued to fall below the Bank of England rate, although the latter was reduced to 3½ ₱ cent. Outside lenders were making terms varying from ⅜ down to 2½ ₱ cent. for discounts, and 1½@2 ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange. Our Gold remittances of June 21—$2,250,000—were known in London, and are referred to as extraordinary. They went by the *Ocean Queen* and *Kangaroo*. The next day the shipment by the *Persia*, $4,007,000, of June 25, would be made public. At the same time the arrivals from Russia and Australia continued active. In American Stocks, the quotations come higher for the Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Erie, and for all the issues of the New-York Central. Mr. SAITERTHWAITE reports the supply small, and the market firm. Messrs. BELL report all descriptions of American Bonds, including State and United States, firm, though the movement is not important. Illinois Central shares 44 discount. The French Funds closed firm at Paris, and Consols in London, after rising as high as 93¾, fell back upon some realizations in the market, to 93¼. The next quotations will probably come ex-dividend, as the transfers close about 7th June for the July half-yearly dividend. From Manchester the Cotton Goods trade is again reported active. The Grain trade in all the English markets was rather lower. We annex the remarks of the London *Times* on the change of interest at the Bank of England:

"As transactions have lately taken place in the open market at 2½ and 2⅞ cent., and as the Bank discounts no bills having more than three months to run, the propriety of this movement cannot be questioned. It efforts no sign, however, of any change in public opinion with regard to the contingencies to which the money-market must for the future be exposed. When the war actually commenced a month back, no one expected that a scarcity of capital in the London market would be one of its immediate results. Indeed the contrary was almost certain to be the case, just in proportion to any contraction of trade that might ensue.

The impression simply was that as there would henceforth be a daily possibility of extraordinary events being announced without a moment's warning calculated to create general panic, or involve any special department of trade in disturbance, all prudent persons would make timely provision against being taken by surprise. In meeting this simultaneous demand, the banks and discount houses had merely to determine the additional charge that would fairly compensate them for their risk. They knew, or at least should have known, that there had been no sudden expansion of trade to produce a call for capital, and, consequently, that whatever they might let out would return to them in the shape of deposits at interest.

All that the commercial community wanted was to protect themselves against sudden emergencies, and if the various financial establishments were willing to negotiate bills at 4½ per cent, and receive back the money at 3½, undertaking the liability of producing it at three days' notice whenever it might be required, the bargain—which was merely equivalent to a payment at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum for insurance—was clearly rational on the part of the public. The discount houses and joint-stock banks now find that they did not sufficiently estimate the extent and permanence of the distrust which pervades the commercial world as to future political possibilities. It appears that beyond all the expectations, they are flooded with the money which the traders of the country are wise enough to wish to deposit in such manner as to secure the certainty of having it within call.

Hereupon an endeavor is made to meet the difficulty by a reduction in their rate of discount on the one hand, and of allowance for deposits at call on the other. This will render their position less onerous, because a margin of 1 ₱ cent. tells better upon a discount of 3½ than 4½. But if is scarcely satisfactory to those who have discounted bills at 4¼, under the impression that the amount would be received back from them at 3½, to be told shortly afterward that the allowance is reduced to 2½. Where they calculated upon paying an insurance of 1 ₱ cent., they then discover that it is 2 ₱ cent. That, however, is merely a point between the discount establishments and their clients.

The London and Westminster Banks have reduced their allowance on deposits to 2 ₱ cent. for sums of £500 and upwards, and 1¼ for smaller amounts. None of the other joint stock banks have notified any change, except the Union and Commercial, which, up to-day have allowed 2¼ ₱ cent. on deposits made

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2417. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Complication of the Nicaragua Transit Question.

American Sympathy for Sardinia—Position of the Administration with Regard to the War—Naval Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

Before leaving here, General JARET assured our Government that he would arrange the Transit Question to the entire satisfaction of all parties. In this, however, it seems he has failed. The arrangement he made was with the stockholders of the old Company—PUSSOT and others. They bind themselves to construct a railroad from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, within three years, and to open the Transit within six months from the 1st of October next, or in twelve months, should the Bay of San Juan del Norte become obstructed. The grant is limited to fifty years, and is to be forfeited by non-compliance with the stipulations. Ratification by the Nicaragua Congress is necessary. General JARAZ hopes to have an extra session called in October, to consider the contract. Nicaragua reserves the right to grant the mail transit to whoever she pleases, outside of the Company. It is understood here that the granters have no capital, and will fail to execute the contract. Commodore VANDERBILT refused to become an associate, though willing to take the entire contract himself. The Van Dyke party, who have the mail contract, proposed a union of interests, but were refused. The latter had assurances of all facilities from Nicaragua, in transporting mails across the Isthmus, but *not* passengers. Thus complications seem to thicken between conflicting interests, and the Transit route is likely to remain closed.

Dispatches received at the Serdinian Legation express the great gratification of VICTOR EMANUEL at the exhibition of American sympathy in his favor. Chevalier BERTINATTI, the Sardinian *Chargé d'Affaires*, had a long interview with Secretary CASS yesterday, during which he emphatically declared the entire confidence of his Sovereign in the sincerity and ulterior views of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17.

The following officers have been ordered to the steamer *Crusader*: Lieutenant-Commanding MAFFITT, Lieutenants PARLIN, ROWAN and BENHAM. The following have been ordered to the steamer *Mohawk*: Lieutenant-Commanding CRAVEN, Lieutenants BABBOT, SPENCER and CARPENTER, Master CHESTER HATFIELD. Lieutenant STANLEY has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Wyandotte*; Lieutenant GEORGE W. ROGERS has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

So far as our Government is aware, no new orders have been issued since 1842 by the British, in connection with the treaty stipulation for the suppression of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa.

It is understood that the Cabinet to-day finally acted on the document they have for several weeks had under consideration, expressive of the views of the Administration on neutral rights. It will probably be transmitted to Mr. DALLAS by the next steamer.

The Seventeenth of June in Boston.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Friday, June 17.

At the annual meeting to-day of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

For President—G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

For Vice Presidents—Charles Wells, Joseph T. Buckingham, Edward Everett and Robert C. Winthrop.

The old Board of Directors ware reëlected.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is now progressing in Cherlestown. All the public buildings and numerous private dwellings in that city are gaily decorated, and the military and firemen are parading. But the drizzly rainstorm interferes somewhat with the programme, and the streets are less crowded than is usual on this occasion. In this city the Custom-house, most of the banks and many stores are closed in honor of the occasion.

The regatta on Mystic River resulted as follows:

Single sculls, *R. F. Clark*, first prize; *T. Doyle* second prize. Time—17 minutes and 20 seconds, and 17 minutes and 23 seconds.

Four-oared boats, *James Riley*, first prize. Time—15 minutes and 56 seconds. *Quickstep*, second prize. Time—16 minutes and 22 seconds.

Six-oared boats, *Grace Darling* first prize. Time—15 minutes and 11 seconds, *Juniata*, second prize. Time—15 minutes and 19 seconds.

The *Grace Darling* was pulled by the Robert Emmet Club, and the *Juniata* by the Harvard Club.

The celebrated six-oared shell-boat *Harvard* came in collision, to day, with a sail-boat and smashed her bow, nearly ruining the *Harvard*.

Wreck of the Ship Bolton—Fifteen Lives Lost.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, June 17.

The ship *Bolton*, of Bath, bound for St. John, N. B., after a load of deals, was totally wrecked on the 16th inst., at Cross Island, about six miles east of Machias. There were eighteen hands on board, of whom only three were saved. The captain and his daughter were lost, and thirteen of the crew. The second mate and two seamen were saved. The ship is said to be fully insured.

The Break on the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, June 17.

The embankments between Locks Nos. 22, 23 and 24, on the Welland Canal, were washed away yesterday by the overwhelming force of the water suddenly precipitated upon them by the breaking of the locks at Theorald. It is feared that ten or twelve days will be required to repair the breeks. About twenty vessels are detained in the Canal, including the propellers *Ogdensburg* above the break, and the *Buckeye* below it.

The Reported Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, June 17.

The Democratic State Committee officially deny that there is any foundation for the report in the New-York *Daily News*, respecting a meeting of the Committee. No meeting has yet been held, and ample notice will be given of the time of holding the State Convention, which probably will be called for September.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 17—10 P. M.

At 8 o'clock this evening there were no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and fully due at Fruther Point. Through some misconception at Quebec the line was not connected through to Further Point before the former office closed. We are consequently unable to hear from below to-night.

Execution of a Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 17.

GEORGE H. LAMB, who drowned his wife in the Mississippi in December, 1857, explained his crime upon the gallows in the Jail yard in this city at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Church "Difficulty" at Newark.

NEWARK, Friday, June 17.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held to-night, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Commission to inquire into the expediency of laying out in a public park the land occupied by Trinity Church.

The Sailing of the Indian.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 17.

The steamship *Indian* will sail from Quebec at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Boatmen will board her at Father Point, and telegraphic dispatches for England and the Continent, forwarded before 8 P. M. to-morrow, will be put on board.

The Boston papers state that the 17th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, has become a recognized holiday, tha stores being closed with nearly as much regularity as on the 4th of July.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Gubernatorial Contest—Political Movements—The Overland Mail Service—Escapes from State Prison—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 23, 1859.

The Gubernatorial contest has begun in earnest already; and, if we can judge at all by the marked interest attending the primary elections, the fight in September is to be of the most exciting character. The Democratic primary elections in San Francisco and Sacramento took place on Saturday. In Sacramento—the home of the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, former Member of Congress from this State—a set of delegates to the State Convention were chosen who are favorable to the nomination of that gentleman for Governor. Here, out of the sixteen delegates chosen, fourteen are nominally in favor of JOHN NUGENT, one for WELLER, and one Independent. The regular Administration men and the Federal officials ran a ticket friendly to the renomination of Mr. WELLER; but the Broderick men, determined to defeat the Administration, went quietly to the polls, deposited their votes, and beat the Weller men by very small majorities. It is not supposed that NUGENT has the slightest chance of getting the nomination, as he is very unpopular in the State at large, and does not possess the confidence of the masses. It is understood that after voting for him a few times, the San Francisco delegates will go over to LATHAM, in which event the nomination of the latter is almost certain. This will be satisfactory to the Broderick men, and the Nugent men also, because it defeats the Gwin portion. My own impression, however, is that if LATHAM gets into the Gubernatorial chair, he and GWIN will patch up their old differences and join their forces against all other aspirants to the United States Senatorships to be disposed of within the next four years.

The defeat of the Weller delegates in San Francisco is also considered fatal to the chances of the Hon. CHAS. L. SCOTT for renomination to Congress. A Mr. MCKINSTRY seems now to be most prominent in that connection—although, as Mr. LATHAM will have so solid a capital in the Convention, he may trade off the Congressional nomination for votes to place his run beyond peradventure,—in which event it is impossible to anticipate who will be the Congress candidate from this District. There may be trouble in Convention, however, over the San Francisco delegation,—for it is evident that the friends of one faction, or both, have been emulating the powers of the heroes of Delaware Crossing in Kansas; and it is a little questionable which of them have manifested the greatest energy and skill in depoelting votes without having the voters to back them. Certain it is, that at least double as many Democratic votes were cast at this primary election than were thrown by the party in San Francisco at the State election last Fall. The *National*, the Administration organ here, referring to this fact, says:

"With such prospective increase in the number of ballots to be deposited in September next, we would respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that hogsheads, instead of the usual ballot-boxes, be used on the occasion."

Our people have been much surprised to hear that Postmaster-General HOLT had undertaken to cut down the mail service overland, *via* the Salt Lake route and the San Antonio and San Diego routes—both of which have been reduced from weekly to semi-monthly trips. The result may, perhaps, show this to be a penny-wise pound foolish operation. The contractors claim that they have performed their service with remarkable regularity and efficiency, and will urge a demand upon Congress for damages. Should they succeed they will recover almost, or quite as much money as would have been paid them under their contracts, to say nothing of the expense to the country incident to the consideration and discussion of the subject in Congress. The fact that Congress was derelict in its duty and failed to make appropriations to carry on the postal service, can never be maintained as a good reason for punishing faithful contractors.

But the reduction of this service has a broader and more serious public bearing. Both the routes named are of importance, because they are the most direct and the most easily available emigrant routes between the Atlantic and the Pacific. None of the overland routes are of great importance for mail service alone—so far as the carrying of letters between the two extremes of the lines is concerned. The great Butterfield line was never established by Congress because of the postal facilities it would afford, but because of the incidental advantages expected to flow from it, in building up a chain of settlements across the continent, and thus keep up a line of communication between the States of the Atlantic and of the Pacific upon our own soil. It is hardly fair, therefore, to attack the overland mail system upon the ground that each letter over it costs the Government so much more than it pays. But the Salt Lake route is important as a mere mail route, supplying postal facilities as it does to Forts Laramie and Kearney, and to the large population of Utah. The San Antonio contractors also perform valuable service in supplying a long chain of military posts, to say nothing of a vast district of country in Texas west of San Antonio. Both of these routes too are valuable for emigrant travel. There can be no question that they are the best known, if not the only ones available; and as such, liberal encouragement to their development should be offered by the General Government. The Salt Lake route has been well tried and proven by nearly an hundred thousand emigrants to California and Oregon. The mass of emigrants from the Northern States will only diverge from that route in the Winter season, when the San Antonio route offers a road open throughout the year, with abundance of all that the overland emigrant needs, in the way of water, grass and fuel. One is the best Northern or Cantral, and the other tha only Southern emigrant route. Both, therefore, should be developed by the Government. Upon each should a line of mail stations be established, to become the nucleus of settlements that in a few years would be strong anough of themselves to repel and punish Indian aggressions, thus relieving the Government of the necessity for maintaining its expensive military establishment in these remote regions. Every consideration of policy and wise economy demands that these mail routes should be liberally encouraged for the reasons stated; and it is to be hoped that Congress will increase the mail service and the compensation therefor over both routes, rather than reduce them upon either. The subject is one of no little importance to California and of much interest to numerous parties at the East, whose relations with our State are more or less intimate; hence I have dwelt upon it more at length than I otherwise should have done.

We had a general delivery at the San Quentin State Prison early yesterday morning. The reception of the news created a great excitement in this City, as the fourteen escaped convicts are well known to be among the most desperate and dangerous villains that were ever turned loose upon a community. The building from which the escape was made was one of those recently built by the State, and had only been occupied a few weeks. The mortar of tha brick wall had not fully hardened. Tha cells were each occupied by two prisoners, heavily ironed with cross-shackles on the ankle and a heavy bar of iron with a hook in the centre. They had cut a series of holes, 18 by 22 inches in size, through the six partition walls of the cells, 2½ feet thick, and one from the seventh cell in the west end of the building, through tha main wall, which is 3 feet thick, removing several immense stones, one of which is three feet wide and nearly four feet long. Protected from the view of the guard without, they now effected an entrance into the blacksmith shop, and using their blankets as ropes, let themselves down some twenty feet to the ground floor of the shop, and securing files, cold-chisels and such other tools as would enable them to remove their shackles, they cut their way through a wooden partition into the machine-shop, and from thence into tha main yard of the prison, where, by the aid of the plank which they found lying near by, they mounted upon the wall, and tying their blanket-rope around the sentry-box, at tha corner, let themselves down into the brick-yard.

An interesting question was decided here a day or two ago, in one of our State Courts. A woman, calling herself PHŒBE A. CUMMISKY, claimed to be the wife of JOHN CUMMISKY, deceased, &c. Soon after his death letters of administration were issued to the Public Administrator, on tha claim that tha deceased had left no wife or next of kin to administer. The issuance of the letters was opposed by the woman, who set up that she was the widow of the deceased, and entitled to the estate. The issue for trial was this question, as to whether she had been lawfully married to him. Witnesses testified that the parties, PHŒBE and CUMMISKY had lived together for several years as man and wife; that CUMMISKY had always spoken of PHŒBE and treated her as his wife, and that he had treated her child as his. PHŒBE herself claimed that she had been married to CUMMISKY in 1856, but that at his desire the fact of marriage was kept secret at the time. On the other hand, the Public Administrator claimed that tha woman was not the lawful wife of the deceased, and that he never implied or acknowledged her. They offered to prove his declarations a short time before his death that she was not his wife, but the Court ruled this testimony out, on the ground that tha declarations were not made in the presence of the woman. Judge NOAHON charged the jury that marriage was a civil contract, and did not require a ceremony to make it valid. If the parties agreed to live as man and wife, it was a valid marriage for all the purposes of the case; could be proved by the same kind of evidence required in other cases, and that a certificate was not necessary. The jury returned a verdict that PHŒBE was the widow of JOHN CUMMISKY. The case is a sort of affirmation of the finding in the great Deck case, which was tried in tha same Court a few years ago. The two cases teach an important lesson to men living in disreputable relations with common women. Their estates, if they have any, are in great jeopardy, and might be entirely diverted from a worthy and desirable direction.

In the case of ALVAH MOULIN, under the bonds to keep the peace, in consequence of certain threats made by him against the Agents of the Pacific Mail Company, his bondsmen made application to be released from further responsibility, and to be permitted to receliver MOULIN into tha custody of the Court. City Judge COON decided the motion adversely.

An extraordinary breach of the peace occurred here on yesterday in the Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER'S Church, during divine service. A man named J. M. WARREN entered the church and walked up the aisle to a pew occupied by R. P. LOCKE, whom he addressed in an angry tone, and ordered to come out. Mr. LOCKE, after some hesitation, came out and was proceeding down the aisle, but before they reached the door, WARREN dealt him a severe blow, which created quite a confusion in the church and greatly disturbed the congregation. The assault was made in consequence of some publication in the *Sunday Varieties*, a flash paper, reflecting upon the assailant's wife. WARREN was arrested and held to bail.

All hope for the safety of the ship *Manitou* is fast fading away. She left New-York on the 26th of October, and is now consequently 209 days out. She was commanded by Captain HANSEWELL, and had somewhere between twenty and thirty persons on board, all told. The burning ship supposed to have been the *Manitou*, is now known to have been the *Merco*, as reported by Captain HASFOAN, of the *Grey Feather*. The ship *Fanny S. Perley*, Captain YOAK, is now 168 days out, having left New-York December 6. She has for passengers the Captain's wife and a gentleman and wife and child from Brooklyn, N. Y. Although so long out, there is still no reason yet for serious apprehension in regard to the letter vessel.

There are seven companies of miners at Sand Hill near Camanche, Calaveras County, constantly washing dirt—all doing well. Gow & Co. (three men) frequently take out as high as $500 per week, and scarcely less than $300. MYERS BROS., adjoining Gow & Co., are also doing some profitable mining. SIMMONS & Co. have sunk a deep shaft, and discovered dirt which will pay $8 per day to each man. Others on this hill have encouraging prospects. Some are sinking shafts and building whims, encouraged so to do by the satisfactory prospects already obtained by others in the neighborhood. On the banks of the Mokelumne, a short distance from Sand Hill, DAVELIN & Co. have discovered very rich dirt, often getting $13 to the pan. The general prospects of the miners in that section of Calaveras County are said to be very flattering indeed.

A telegram from Genoa, of date 20th May, says that information had been received there by a gentleman from Walker River, that the miners there are doing pretty well, making from $5 to $8 per day. There were only about ten days' provisions on hand among the miners at Gold Hill. In Gold Canon, miners were making from $15 to $40 per day to the man, with rockers.

During last week, 28,665 ounces of gold, worth about $550,000, were deposited in the San Francisco County Mint, including 3,791 ounces of private Californian and foreign coin. Of silver, 22,693 ounces were deposited—1 248 ounces of it for dollars, and the remainder, 21,445 ounces, purchased. The coinage of the week, all in double eagles, amounted to $600,000.

The coinage facilities at this establishment are far below the demands upon them.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of the friends of Gov. WISE was held in Philadelphia, a day or two ago. The call was a private note, served personally upon such admirers of the Governor "as desired to see him nominated by the Democratic Party for the Presidency." RICHARD V. BARNNAN presided, the claims of the Governor were canvassed, and it was agreed that he ought to be the nominee in 1860. A regular organization was effected by the adoption of by-laws and rules of government, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on the second Thursday of July.

The *Pennsylvanian*, noticing the formation of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, in Philadelphia, hints that there is danger already. The Philadelphia Democracy is inharmonious, and the *Pennsylvanian* fears a break-down at the beginning of the new Club. The following confession is suggestive:

"The harmony which characterized the inauguration movement of this Union Club was, however, unexpected. The mystery which hung around the name which was to be given to it, the irresponsible and unknown source from which tha advertisement emanated, and the rumors of an ulterior purpose circulated, were well calculated to arouse sincere apprehensions *that some scheme was on foot to affect the discipline of the party.* That this was made evident by the sudden change of name, resolutions, officers and in the tone of remarks, no one who was present can at all doubt. This has also been confirmed since, by the fact that the names of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and also the resolutions, were all prepared, and in type to be published, it is said, exclusively, *by a paper which cannot be recognized as a Democratic organ.* It was sufficient that the advertisement should have appeared in that paper, which, doubtless, has Democratic readers; but that it should have been selected as the organ of this movement, most conclusively shows that a purpose not avowed, and men who have no right in Democratic assemblies were concealed from the public scrutiny."

A new Emancipation journal has appeared in Missouri. It is published in St. Joseph, and bears the name of the *Free Democrat*. The editor, in a well-considered salutatory, takes strong ground in favor of the free-labor movement, and in opposition to the Administration. His allusions to the "tyranny" of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the work of the "scavengers" and "demagogues" who surround the Executive, are, to say the least, pointed. The *Democrat* observes:

"This journal is in favor of a treaty being made by the General Government with Central America, or some suitable nation, for the purpose of colonizing the free negroes of the United States, under the direction and protection of the General Government; and in favor of the rights and dignity of free labor. In short, the position of this journal will be tri-harmony with the views of the fathers of the republic, and in line with the teachings of the great apostles of our faith—WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

Having said thus much the intelligent reader will discover that our position will be antagonistic to the present Administration, and the adversary of the party of scavengers that surrounds, controls, and upholds the throne of the petty tyrant, JAMES BUCHANAN. We consider the party of demagogues under his lead, or which leads him, *the greatest curse that now afflicts this country. We regard it a nuisance, which a public necessity demands should be abated*, and we pledge ourselves to do what we can to attain that object."

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH has become sole proprietor of the Mobile *Register*, having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. HARRIS. In assuming his undivided responsibility, Mr. FORSYTH makes a frank appeal to his readers. He says:

"With respect to the Administration, I shall take that position which I hold it to be the duty of every Democrat to take—to wit: Sustain it wherever it is loyal to the Democratic creed, and oppose it whenever it departs from it. My personal differences with Mr. BUCHANAN will in no wise influence my course of duty to the Democratic Party. *I have had my quarrel out with Mr. Buchanan*, and I am so well satisfied with its issue as to 'let by-gones be by-gones,' *provided I am let alone by his personal organs.*"

Mr. FORSYTH says he adheres to the Democratic Party because he cannot be so well suited in any other, but avows his determination to visit with his censure tha evil acts even of his friends.

The Baltimore Convention—Letter from Senator Pearce.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday last I have seen an article headed "The Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore," which professes to give the resolutions reported by me as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and also extracts from a speech said to have been made by me. Do me the justice to correct this. I submitted no such resolutions and did not utter a single sentence of the speech quoted. Both are to be credited to C. W. JANES, Esq., of Worcester, who dissented from the Committee's report, and presented his own views separately. You publish, however, only a part of his resolutions. The *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday last, contains, in nearly accurate form, the report which I submitted on behalf of the Committee. I beg leave to add that this was a Convention, not of slaveholders, but of citizens of Maryland, whether slaveholders or not, and the report expressly condemns all plans for expelling the free negro population now in our State, or reducing them to servitude.

The publication of this note will furnish all the correction of the article in your paper which I desire.

Your obedient servant, J. A. PEARCE.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

European Journals One Day Later.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The screw steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, from Havre, by way of Southampton, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

She left Southampton on the 4th instant, so that her news has been anticipated by the *Europa*.

We find, however, various matters of interest in our London files of June 4, which, with our Paris Correspondence, we subjoin.

THE WAR AS SEEN FROM PARIS.

The Advance of the Allies—The Conflict at Palestro—The Advantageous Position of the Liberating Army—American Sympathy with the Franco-Italian Cause—Disinterestedness of Napoleon III.—The Slanders of the London Times—Promotions in the Army—Correspondence from the Theatre of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

The forward movement of the Emperor NAPOLEON on the 30th, resulted, as was expected, in an irregular attack along the whole line, on that and the following days. The first event was the crossing of the Sesia by the King and the occupation of Palestro, a fortified town near Robbio and Vercelli, which occurred on the same day NAPOLEON moved his headquarters to Cesale. The event was not marked by a conflict of any importance. The next day, the 31st, the Austrians attempted early in the morning, in an increased force, to retake Palestro from the King, but were repulsed. In the evening of the same day the attempt was renewed with the same result. The same day, the 31st, General NIEL entered Novara, after an insignificant resistance on the part of the Austrians, and a division of the Piedmontese army crossed the Ticinn at its rise at the Lago Maggiore, while another division of the Piedmontese under the command of Gen. FANTI, had a two hours' successful combat with the enemy at Confienza. The same day, at the north, a portion of General GARIBALDI'S army, sent from Como for the purpose, attacked, but unsuccessfully, the Austrians at Laveno, on the Lago Meggiore—a place already occupied and deserted by GARIBALDI.

It will thus be seen that the 31st was a busy day along nearly the whole extent of the allied line, and, moreover, that the Piedmontese on this line were almost exclusively engaged. One of these events, however, requires a special notice, and in this one a regiment of French Zouaves was engaged. It was the attack on the King's position at Palestro on the morning of the 31st. The Austrians, according to the Piedmontese official bulletin, numbered 25,000, while the Piedmontese and French, comprising General CIALDINI'S division and the Third Regiment of Zouaves were inferior in numbers. These were supported by the French division of General TROCHU, (the division of the late General BEURET,) but the latter took but an insignificant part in the action. During the first part of the combat there seems to have been no advantage gained on either side, when the Zouaves arrived and changed the fortune of the day. It appears that CANROBERT'S command was coming up on the south to form a junction with CIALDINI'S, and the enemy, discovering this, made a fearful onslaught on CIALDINI'S right, in order to intercept this movement. There was a deep canal near tha river, for irrigating or milling purposes, and beyond this a rise on which tha Austrians had planted a battery of eight cannon. Across the canal there was a narrow bridge, protected by the cannon, and across which it was necessary to pass in order to intercept the movement of either army. The Austrian infantry was in large numbers on the Piedmontese side of the canal.

The Zouaves arriving while this vigorous attack was being made on the Piedmontese right, the whole regiment stopped for a moment to survey the ground, and then, without firing a shot, started at the top of their speed on tha charge with the beyonet. Immense numbers of Austrians were thrust into the canal and drowned—some accounts say 400—while a large number of prisoners were made. Continuing the charge across the little bridge, they rushed up the hill, put to rout the artillery men in command of the guns, and seized and carried off the whole eight pieces. The Sardinians also took two pieces from the enemy, and the *Moniteur* announces the total number of prisoners seized by the Zouaves at 500.

This magnificent feat of the Zouaves, their first performance during the present war, terminated the conflict, until it was renewed again in the evening by the Austrians.

Tha French loss was but small: 2 officers and 30 soldiers killed, and 200 officers and men wounded. The evening attack seems not to have been either so vigorous or so disastrous as that of the morning. The King, who commanded, showed a bravery on this occasion, which appeared to the Zouaves to surpass the proper bounds in a commander, for we are informed that on more than one occasion they attempted to restrain him. The Emperor NAPOLEON visited the battle ground the next morning (yesterday.)

The Austrians are collected in a strong force at Robbio, and it was from this point that they started to the several attacks on Palestro.

We see now that on yesterday morning the forces were thus distributed: The extreme northern point of the allied line remained at Como, as before; the next point is at Sestro Calende, at the junction of tha Ticino with the Lake Maggiora; the next is at Novaro, NIEL'S corps; the next, the King's command, is at Palestro, between Vercelli and Robbio; the next, NAPOLEON'S, is at Casale and Valenza, and across the Po in front of Casale; the last, the extreme southern point of this horseshoe line, is BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' corps, which was on the 30th still at Montebello and Casteggio, and which since has disappeared no one knows where.

This horseshoe line, it will be perceived, is gradually drawing in on the enemy, now compressed within tha small tract of country between Pavia and Robbio, 15 miles long by 10 wide. It will need no argument to show the reader that not only has the allied army an immense advantage in position over the Austrians, but that, dating from yesterday morning, the 1st of June, the time must be counted by hours between that date and the moment when the Austrians must either evacuate the Piedmontese territory precipitately, or engage in a general battle, in which the chances are as ten to one that they will be cut to pieces.

Montebello and Casteggio were reoccupied by tha Austrians as soon as evacuated by Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. Up to tha present moment the route taken by this officer on leaving Montebello is absolutely unknown at Paris; but every one will comprehend that, whatever his movement may be, it is a strategy belonging to the general plan.

I have spoken of the line of the Allies as a crescent or horseshoa line, which is gradually drawing in upon the Austrians. This line, it should be observed, has been passed at one point by the Austrians, in the direction of Varesa and Laveno, on tha Lake Maggiore. But if it be true that GARIBALDI is strong in his position at Como, that a division of the Piedmontese army has been able to cross the Ticino at Sesto Calende, and that the district of the Valtelline is in a state of general insurrection, the Austrians cannot certainly be serious in desiring to hold those advanced posts in tha neighborhood of tha Lake Maggiore, since they must become totally separated in a day or two from the rest of tha Austrian army.

The Emperor NAPOLEON'S head-quarters was moved yesterday from Casale to Vercelli. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is at Verona.

I have heard from a private source that the French have conveyed by land to the River Po a large number of gun-boats, intended for the attack on Piacanza Cremona and Mantua. Each boat carries an enormous gun, of larger calibre than any to be found on the fortifications of those places. Tha material for the necessary ponteon bridges for the army crossed the Alps, and were carried from the dépôt at Strashourg to Turin in four days!

The sympathy of tha American people for the cause in which the Emperor NAPOLEON has just engaged, the emancipation of Italy, and the warm advocacy of this cause by the NEW-YORK TIMES, is made the subject of a long leading article in the *Constitutionnel* of yesterday. One might take the impression from this article that the French people were not prepared to see the people of tha United States espouse their cause, in view of the hostility heretofore shown by them to the reign of LOUIS NAPOLEON; by which tha *Constitutionnel* evidently forgets that the American people are intelligent enough to make a difference between principles and men, and that they do know how to appreciate the righteous act of a man otherwise a despot. It is hardly necessary, however, to say that the article of the *Constitutionnel* is full of compliments to the American people, and such of its journals as have been able to appreciate in their true light the important events that are now transpiring.

I repeat here, again, and I am not afraid that the future will contradict the assertion, that, at tha end of the war, if it is not extended beyond Italy by the acts of others, NAPOLEON will retire from the soil he has dampened with the blood of his army, asking nothing either for France, or for his family, or for the House of Savoy. He will leave it to the Congress which will then meet, what shall be done with the conquered or revolutionized States, by which it will be understood that I mean an Italian Congress. If Lombardy, and Venetia, and Tuscany, and Parma, and Modena, decide to pass under the Crown of VICTOR EMANUEL and the free Constitution of Sardinia, they will be permitted to do so; if they prefer to remain independent, no pressure will be exercised to change their decision. But, at the same time, it is understood that one of the motives on which LOUIS NAPOLEON engaged in the war was, the expressed wishes of these States to assume the new relation to VICTOR EMANUEL.

If the reader will recollect that, by pushing on a European war, (which would evidently result by any war for conquest on the part of France,) LOUIS NAPOLEON would endanger his own throne and weaken his present strong position in Europe, while to retire from Italy would only increase his strength at home and his popularity abroad, he has only then to admit that LOUIS NAPOLEON is a man of intellect enough to comprehend his position, and he will see that there is no great hazard in making the prediction that the Emperor intends what he says in his proclamation.

But it is impossible to convince the London *Times*, and other Gallophobes among the London *Press*, of this almost self-evident fact. They see in this man the spectre of the first NAPOLEON; they see the army of Boulogne again gathered on the heights overlooking the Channel; they live, and fret, and tremble in the shadow of that column planted on the hill of Boulogne; it is impossible that out of the name NAPOLEON any good can come. It is thus that we are to account for the glaring falsehoods that appear in the London *Times* daily against France; it is not ignorance, for the cities are too close together, the daily intercourse is too great, to admit even of this charitable construction. Since the commencement of the war, or especially since the *Times* shot so wide of the truth in its fabrication on the Franco-Russian alliance, not an article has appeared in that journal on the general subject of the war, which does not contain one or more injurious and mischievous falsehoods against France and the glorious cause in which she is engaged. Its vituperation is general, special and persistent. Even in the statement of general, facts—as, for example, the details of a battle—it manages to hide the truth in the face of positive facts. No longer ago than yesterday, this paper, in order to show the superiority of Austrian over French artillery, stated that the French boasted largely of their artillery practice at Montebello, while the Austrians showed incontestably that theirs was the superior of the two. Now, it so happens that the French had less than a complete battery at Montebello, that this battery did little execution because brought late into the combat, and that the French, instead of lauding their artillery practice on that occasion, complain loudly that it was so inefficient and so completely surpassed by that of tha enemy. But the *Times* knew better, for tha French journals are full of the subject, and yet it does not hesitate to take this false text upon which to build a whole tissue of false reasoning. The French boast only of one thing at Montebello, the immense amount of work a few hardy little fellows did with the bayonet, against more than treble their numbers.

The Emperor has made a large number of promotions and given decorations to the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves at Montebello.

It may interest you to read a few cullings from the endless correspondence which the Commissioners of the Parisian Press send daily from the seat of war. Let us begin with

THE BATTLE GROUND OF MONTEBELLO.

When you leave Voghera by tha road which goes towards Stradella, by Genestrello, Montebello and Casteggio, you pass though a country where cultivation is rewarded most abundantly. You see nothing but arbors of vines, wheat fields extending further than the eye can reach, and mulberry trees all in a row like grenadiers on parade day. This landscape is bounded by tha Alps, the Apennines and the Po. It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful frame for a more charming picture. Tha first thing one meets on the left-hand side after you pass the last houses in Voghera is a cross made of two small pieces of unpainted wood, stuck into some freshly-turned earth. A dead Frenchman is buried there. One passes before this unknown grave, which so many mule drivers and Zouaves go by, singing as they go, and the road goes into the country. Never was there a landscape more propitious to pastoral poetry. What clumps of trees! What murmuring brooks! What flower-enamelled meadows! But now Daphne's name is Count BENEDEK. I don't know Chloe's.

The morning after a battle has been, the battle-field may wear a terrible and distressing appearance. Then one sees lying in the wheat fields, or on the road, or on the trunks of trees, and everywhere, writhing in the agonies of death, those corpses to be found in battle-pictures. Two or three days afterwards nothing of the sort is to be seen. If some kind and well-informed cicerone did not affirm that you were on the very spot where battle waged hot for six hours, you never would have suspected it from the appearance of the place. You know that the last battle began near Genestrello, beyond Voghera. Here and there on the road and in the ditches are some branches of mulberry trees cut down by the balls. A circular wound in the trunk of a tree shows that a ball passed by there. Here the angle of a wall is defaced—there the stucco of a house has fallen off in scales—a pane of glass is wanting in the window—this shutter has two or three holes. Nevertheless, the peaceful cows crop grass in the path, the laundress oeats linen (not her's, rest assured!) on the brook's basin, the hind guides tha plow drawn by two slow oxen, the farmer's wife spins flax, children roll heels-over-head in the corner, and before the inn door a beggar holds out his hand and whines his petition. Yet we are on the battle-field.

Of a truth I know no lovelier landscape. Nature has played the coquette and adorned what men attempt to destroy. Imagine a white road at the foot of a green hill covered with houses with red tiled roofs, a villa, a church and a steeple. Chance has grouped these houses in picturesque disorder, knots of trees being mingled with the walls of houses. Far away lost in the horizon's expanse spreads an immense, limitless plain. Yonder in the distance are the Alps. Those clouds which seem like the teeth of a saw are Mont Genevra, Mont Cenis, Mont Rose and Mont Blanc. On the right, but much nearer, so near it almost seems as if you could touch them with your hand, are the first buttresses of the Appennines. The glittering sparkle in front of you is a bend of the great Italian river; poplar trees line its banks. In the back-ground of this enchanted scene are the towers of Pavia lighted up by a sunbeam, behind an undulation of the ground is Stradella bridge. Were tha day clearer and and your spy-glass good, you might see the Duomo of Milan in a straight line behind Pavia. You may count ten steeples scattered over your immediate vicinity. The hill hard by your present position, a few gun-shots nearer the Po, is Casteggio, where the last shots were exchanged. That large, thriving farm you see below in the plain witnessed the encounter between Count Von STADION'S troops and Gen. BLANCHARD'S troops. Count Von STADION'S regiments came that very morning from Moriara by forced marches. The soldiers had eaten nothing. They came forward like men who have a pressing business to perform. Many of them never returned to tell what obstacles stopped them. On this hill before Montebello an Austrian battery swept the road. Its first balls carried away two horses, two men and two wheels from the first French cannon, which was going to play its part in the battle. In this broad wheat-field, which extends from the other side of the road and runs along it, companies of Tyrolese rifemen, concealed by tha crop swept the whole road and decimated the French battalions. They were invisible in the wheat, and fired with deliberate aim. many of our best officers fell victims to their balls.

It was on yon hillock which an undulation of the ground connects with the Montebello table-land, our artillery men planted their two cannon which replied with such terrific precision to the Austrian fire. Here, at the foot of tha hills they were obliged to carry, is the line where the foot-riflemen, having exhausted their cartridges, charged with tha bayonet. In the court-yard of this large farm-yard, which commands the hill's declivity, there was an Austrian battery. It took no part in the action, having received orders to retire as soon as tha French took possession of the hillock and established their artillery. Further off, at the extremity of tha village, and half way up the hill, the white walls you see are those of the burying-ground, where the Austrians paused in their retreat. We were obliged to drive them out of it with tha bayonet. It was on tha path leading down to the road Gen. BEURET fell. How many had fallen before him! It was on the road the Novara lancers checked tha advance of the enemy by their successive charges. A squadron of eighty-five men had forty-six wounded and out of five officers that led them on, one was killed and three wounded. The Austrian riflemen, hid behind hedges and in wheat fields, allowed our soldiers to march by them, and than fired on them. Many of our men were wounded in the back. The presence of the enemy was not suspected until we saw the smoke rising in the wheat. The Villa Lomellini, which was used as the head-quarters of an Austrian general, witnessed the last struggles of the day. Its red front is covered with balls. A back gate sickened a great many Austrians to escape. We found a handsome white coat with a blue collar in the garden. The field was ours; but we purchased it with the blood of fifty officers; if were shot down dead, 40 were wounded.

No trace remains of all this tumult, of all this cannon's roar, muskets rattling, and clashing bayonets. 'Tis true here and there the wheat is beaten down in large places by the trampling of many feet. And you may trace by the crushed stalks the road the artillery wheels took as it dashed along. There the grape-vines are torn to pieces, and the young tree shattered by a cannon ball. You may see, too, on the grass, a gaiter, or a stock, or a torn cap. That clod has a strange red hue—you examine the earth, and find 'tis reeking with blood, human blood. Those vine leaves, glittering with dew-drops, have between them, caught by the vine, perchance, a

to all this martial noise. They tell me here one soon gets used to it. I saw yesterday, in an officer's room, some of the balls used in the improved guns of the Tyrolese riflemen. They are of a smaller calibre than our improved guns. I observed two deep grooves running around them. MALAKOFF.

OUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Revelations in South German Feelings—Alarm of the Liberals at the Alliance between the Austrians and the Jesuit Parties—Probable German Neutrality.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

In a former letter I referred to the state of opinion and feeling in Germany in relation to the war between Austria and France. There are two parties of which the Austrian, or war party, makes the noise, the other will probably control the action. In South Germany, and especially Bavaria, the Austrian feeling has carried everything before it. In several cities, as Stutigard, Dresden and Munich, Unions of ladies are even said to have been found pledged to wear no article of clothing of French manufacture. No newspaper has dared to publish articles on the other side, and most men who thought otherwise felt that it was more prudent not to speak too free y. Within a few days I have observed a slight change in the tone of some of the papers and of the people who have taken the side of Austria, and maintained that the troops of the Confederation must enter France the moment that the French and Sardinians should pass the bounderies of Lombardy; for while they still maintain the same tone, yet perceiving that this is the side of the Jesuits and Ultramontanists, who have lately made their motives too apparent, they have began to protest against the idea that they are to be considered as de ending Austria's system of government, in espousing her cause against France and Sardinia. One of these protests appeared a few days since in a little paper in this city, which is read by the people more than any other. It admitted in strong terms the vices of Austrian rule at home and abroad—the Concordat—oppression of Protestants and Jews—restrictions upon the Press—promising, and never getting ready to give a constitution—and claimed that Germany should unite to help Austria *only* on the principle that all should run together to help extinguish the flames of a neighbor's burning house in order to save their own houses, although they might know that the origin of the fire was chargable to the carelessness or crime of the owner of the house, and when the fire was fairly extinguished and the danger over, they would insist on his removing the highly inflammable matter which led to the danger. The illustration is a good one for cases to which it is applicable, but it is to be feared that to help Austria would tend rather to spread, than to arrest, the flames. A moderate fire, too, may be the best means of purifying that old house of Hapsburg. This is now so far the spirit of the Press and of the people that few like to defend Austria without some such protest. The *Augsburg Gazette* has, however, stood by the Austrian Court so faithfully as to lead to the suspicion that this service must be paid for in something better than Austrian paper.

The amount of interest which the present state of Europe awakens in Germany is immensa; and well may it be, for if the war becomes a general one, Germany will be its chief theatre. Every bookseller's windows are filled with new pamphlets or volumes on the politics of the time, designed to arouse the slumbering, or to estimate the elements and predict the results of the struggle now beginning and already long expected. The larger of these discuss in general the relations of the powers of Europe, or rather of the world; the *smaller* confine themselves to the obligations of the States of Germany to each other. All agree in distrusting NAPOLEON and in expressing the feeling that all Germany should be united against any aggressive movement on his part. The point at issue is simply, *when* should the Confederation interfere? should it be when any part of the Austrian Empire is menaced, or not till a part belonging to the Confederation is attacked? This distinction is of immense importance. Shall Prussia help Austria to acquire or retain foreign territory—or to spread her middle age, ultra-montane system of government over the rest of Europe? or only to defend that portion of the Empire which belongs to the Confederation? In South Germany an overwhelming majority, and in North Germany, and even in Prussia itself, a large and probably the largest party, maintain the former; the Prussian Government will doubtless act upon the latter—that is, remain neutral until purely German interests are attacked. The strong partisans of immediate war upon France sustain themselves upon the three following positions, tha last of which they fall back upon when forced to relinquish the other two: 1. That there is no distinction to be made between the German and foreign possessions of Austria. 2. That Germany having very little sea coast, tha common interest requires that Austria's hold on Italy should be maintained. 3 That NAPOLEON'S secret intention is upon all Germany, and he should be convicted of this and executed before he has time to begin to carry out his plan. From this last position they cannot be dislodged, because no one can reach his secret designs.

To mention the consequences of the first of these positions is sufficient to overthrow it. Holstein, belonging to Denmark, and Luxemburg, belonging to Holland, are in the German Confederation; and so on this principle, if Holland or Denmark become involved in a war, though it should not touch these provinces, the Confederate troops would be bound to revolt to their aid. On this principle, Austria having made conquests out of the Confederation, could make war without, or, as in this case, against the advice of the confederate States, and call upon them to help in the defence of these foreign acquisitions. Austria has now more territory out of tha Confederacy than in it, and upon this principle she might still extend her rear fire indefinitely, and maintain it at the expense of tha Confederation.

In regard to tha *commercial interests* at stake in Austria's retention of her hold in Italy, it is true that Germany has but little commerce, but Austria's Italian provinces can scarcely be said to increase it, for deprived of these she could still hold the eastern coast of tha Adriatic, with its fort of Triaste, and that is the only one of any value. Germany, however, has but small advantage from Austria's commerce, as the latter has never yet consented to form a custom-union with tha other States, and they have to pay duty on goods entered through Austria.

As to the third point, those on the other side maintain that it is not certain that NAPOLEON'S designs extend at present beyond Italy, and if they do, it is better to see their execution begun before acting against them.

The debates in the Prussian Chambers, and the speech of the Prince Regent, are claimed on both sides, but the action thus far justifies the interpretation that there will be no active movement unless Germany proper calls for defence. Furthermore, Prussia distinctly refuses to be governed by the majority of voices in the Federal Diet, and takes the position that to effect Germany's enmity, there is but one way, and that is that the other States follow the lead of Prussia.

Probably the chief danger now that the war has become general, is from revolution. There are already risings in Bosnia, Servia and Montenegro—there may soon be in Hungary and other parts of Austria, if the exactions and embarrassments consequent upon Austria's ill-concealed bankruptcy should begin to develop themselves. Russia may then take part to put down revolution, and take her pay from Turkey. In Italy revolution is already fairly initiated, and to-day the death of the King of Naples is reported, and that will be followed by further revolutionary movements.

The news received here from the seat of war cannot be fully relied upon. It is certain, however, that a battle, engaging about 15,000 on a side, has been fought, in which the French were victorious. It is stated further that the Austrians are on the retreat: but how much that means is quite uncertain.

Terrible stories are told, and with too much ground to be believed, in regard to Austrian exactions upon the Sardinians. It seems to be understood that the army is not merely living from day to day upon the Sardinians, but are exacting both money and other property to be carried off. A correspondent of the London *Times*, in the Austrian camp, damages their cause by his defence. He even states that he himself, following the example which he justifies, being in want of a horse and buggy, went and took one, appropriating the same to his own use. This appeared in the first (but was omitted in the second) edition of that paper one day last week, and was circulated by the other papers under the head of "*Stealing*, as *Crime*."

Austria's bankruptcy is reducing her to straits from which nothing but the most violent measures can rescue her; and these measures will provoke revolution. A forced loan of 75,000,000 florins has recently been raised in Lombardy as a punishment upon the Lombards. It had to be paid in specie,—the Government would not accept its own paper. It is intimated that the enthusiastic voluntary enlistments in different parts of the Empire are of the same character.

From Bavaria to Hamburg—Manufacture of Opinion in South Germany by Austria and the Jesuits—Passage of Austrian Troops through Bavaria—Ruinous Extravagance of the Bavarian and Austrian War Expenditures.

HAMBURG, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

At 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th inst., I took the cars at Munich for this city. At the depôt, as well through the whole of Bavaria, the changed aspect of things consequent upon the state, or rather prospect, of war, was apparent. At this early hour men were busy loading, in baggage cars, bags of specie, to send off for the soldiers. Whether this was Bavarian or Austrian, I did not learn; but it is said that while the whole income of Bavaria for the year amount to only 38,000,000 florins, the War Department alone will cost 40,000,000; and with Austria the case is beyond all comparison worse.

The mountains of South Bavaria and the Tyrol, seen immediately on passing out of Munich, and lying at a distance of fifty to seventy miles, seldom fail, when visible at all, to present some new features of interest, according to variations in the state of the atmosphere. At 10 to 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, the sun touching the summits of this mountain range, covered as they were with snow, which some of them never lose, gave them a rare brilliancy. The sun, however, soon withdrew, but a most pleasing illusion remained. In certain states of the atmosphere—and such a one we had this morning—the mountains seem to be but a mile or two distant, and appear like a chain of irregular banks cast up by an immense excavation. The alternation of long heavy rain clouds with broader strips of clear sky, seemed like a regularly ascending hill-slope, extending far above and beyond these irregular banks, in which the lighter and darker clouds were the alternation of cultivated and forest lands; and so obstinate was the delusion, that it required an effort of the reason, combined with the sense of sight, to remove it, and still it would return.

The ground between Munich and Augsburg—forty miles distant—is a plain, a large portion of which is used for the digging of turf for fual. Companies of men, women and children were going out, with their tools on their shoulders, while hundreds of wagons which had been loaded the night before, stood ready to have the horses hitched on to take them to market. The few minutes' stop at Augsburg I used for no other purpose than to purchase a number of the Augsburg *Gazette*. The particular news which it contained I shall not refer to, as it is not of importance, and will have already reached you. But in the number of the 26th inst. I obtained, there was a letter from an English officer, on his way from India through the South of France, comparing the French and Austrian soldiers, which was at once so entertaining and so just, probably, that I cannot forbear to give the spirit of a passage or two. The writer represents the Austrians and French as perfect contrasts in their discipline, adducing as an illustration the fact that the former never march in disorder, but keep their pusillons each with shoulder to that of his neighbor, while the French do not pretend to march in order, but when an emergency arises, and the word is given, each man instantly resumes his place in the ranks. To the same effect he referred also to the two as taking their places in railroad cars, the Austrians marching up in order and slowly taking their respective seats, while the French, all in confusion up to the time the word was given, would rush in the cars, and in an incredibly short time be seated, the few stragglers who should fail to be seated at the instant, being punished by being made to stand in baggage cars and hold articles of baggage. To illustrate the ignorance of French soldiers, the writer tells of meeting at Grenoble an old sergeant whom he had known in the Crimean war, and says that he held this man use some strong and enthusiastic expression, by way of inspiring his fellow men against the *Russians*. The colonel heard it, and stepped up and reproved him for this mistake, telling him that the Russians were now friends and the *Austrians* enemies, and charged him not to commit such a blunder again. He promised to remember the reproof, but added, by way of apology, that he had not troubled himself with politics; and then, as the colonel passed on, the old sergeant turned and said to the writer, that there was no need of reproving him so sharp for so slight a mistake.

In my last I forgot to mention a fact, which, however, the occurrences of my first day from Munich will enable me to refer to more in detail. The Bavarian railroads, from Hof in the extreme north, to Kuffstein in the extreme south, on the borders of the Tyrol, so far as tha freight trains are concerned, have been placed at the disposal of the Austrian Government from the 23d of May to the 2d June, for the transportation of men, arms and military stores. About 40,000 men, and a considerable number of horses, cannon, &c., will be transported during that time. We met five trains, of from forty to fifty cars each, loaded with men, horses and cannon. An accident on one of these at Erlangen, the site of the Protestant University of Bavaria, detained us three hours. Two horses jumped from the train, and by obstructing the track threw several of the wagons off. Those wagons were broken to pieces, the two horses killed, and three men injured, but not seriously. An artillery captain who had lost his horse wept at the loss. He had owned the horse for five or six years, and could trust him to stand fire; he would now have to get a new one that might fail him in the moment of peril.

Immediately after passing this point and surveying the wreck our attention was arrested by a flag upon a large paper-mill, with an inscription designed to cheer the passing Austrians: "*Success to your arms—God will help.*" The several gentlemen occupying the same apartment in the carriage with me all seemed to unite in the exclamation that this was entirely Jesuitical. The incident controlled the conversation. One old gentleman enumerated the different campaigns of NAPOLEON in which both sides always had promise of God's help—as, for instance, divine help was to be given to Bavarian arms to *sustain* NAPOLEON in 1812 and put him *down* in 1814, and the Archbishops of Paris and Vienna could alike pray for and promise it now for the pending struggle. While the other gentlemen concurred in this remarks, there was some difference of opinion in regard to the merits of the two sides in the present contest—or rather in regard to the designs of NAPOLEON III.

At 5 o'clock P. M. we reached Bamberg. The train for Frankfort had gone, and we had no alternative but to stay over night. I resolved to improve the time, and within five minutes after getting into my room at the hotel I was on my way to view the city by passing through it, and by looking down upon it from the heights above. This is a city of 21,000 inhabitants, tha seat of an Archbishop and a cathedral built in the eleventh century. It has but 2,000 Protestants. The cathedral is externally one of the finest that I have seen in Germany, and the Arch-episcopal palace, half surrounding it, is magnificent, but still I have little interest in all this class of old Catholic cities, Catholic churches, and Episcopal palaces. They seem to me like tha snail shell when the animal to whom it belonged has been long dead and other insects have crept in and taken possession. There is life here, to be sure, but it is without the freshness and naturalness which may be supposed to have belonged to the first occupant who was of a piece with his shell. I climbed the heights above the city, and thence around me, in the valley of the Meinbslow, and on the hillsides and heights surrounding me, observed their strong contrast with the architectural structures which lay before me. These were faded and lifeless, and seemed the productions of a power which had long since exhausted itself and ceased to work, while Nature, unexhausted by the productions of successive decades of centuries, still continued to revive the generations of decayed plants and animals which had fallen back into the bosom of the earth, with every returning Spring, in forms of undiminished and unchanged beauty.

Among the other productions of Bavaria, agricultural and horticultural industry, as wheat, rye, oats, mustard, potatoes hops are very largely produced, and ara perhaps the largest crop, as beer is more largely consumed than any other drink in the country.

This city has some commerce, and formerly had an American Consul. It is tha point at which the canal uniting the Danube with the Main and Rhine, comes to the Main. This work, contemplated by CHARLEMAGNE in the Eighth, was accomplished by tha still living King LUDWIG, of Bavaria, in the Nineteenth Century.

On my way back to the hotel, I made inquiry of a soldier who walked along to show me the way. I asked him to what post he supposed himself to be destined for the expected war. He replied that he did not know, and that to him it was a matter of the utmost indifference, as he had nothing to lose. "Your life, at least," I added. He said, "Yes, every man must lose his life once, and *but* once." "But," I said, "is it of no consequence whether you lose yours young or old?" He replied in the negative, and when I added, "if prepared," he replied, "We must be *always* prepared." I suppose this case may be taken for that of thousands of soldiers.

On my arrival at 6¾ o'clock at my hotel, a regiment of about 900 Austrian soldiers were taking their soup in the beer garden connected with the establishment. Their band was playing beautifully, and a Hungarian was dancing, performing wonderful feats of agility while thousands of people were collected to see the soldiers hear the music and cheer them when they were off. The soldiers are all Bohemians and Hungarians. They are probably Austria's contingent to the Confederation, designed to defend the Tyrol, and if so, it is not, as has been supposed, a breach of neutrality to allow them to pass through Bavaria.

I have just read a letter in a Hamburg paper from one who professes to write of things which he knows, to the effect that revolution will soon break out in Hungary; that it waits only for the signal, and also that the *Revolution*, and *not* France and Sardinia, will control the shape of things in Italy.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI—THE INSURRECTION IN THE VALTELLINE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 2.

Of GARIBALDI'S proceedings we continue to learn very little. A private telegraphic dispatch in one of to-day's papers, dated Como, May 30, says that at Varese and Como his loss was 5 officers killed, 1 wounded, 5 soldiers killed, and about 98 slightly wounded. It adds that 10,000 Austrians, with 12 guns, had been put to flight. It is impossible to place any confidence in such statements as these, especially when we are told that GARIBALDI was without artillery, that his forces did not exceed 6,000 men, and that all the advantages of position were on the side of the Austrians. The paper which gives the above telegram, the source of which is in no way indicated, says that the loss of the Italians proves the vigor with which they fought. Five men killed and 98 wounded do not constitute such a loss of casualties as would mark a severe conflict; it is more like the result of a skirmish. It is rather strange that 10,000 Austrians, having 12 guns and every advantage of ground, should have fled from little more than half their numbers without inflicting greater damage than this, and equally remarkable that they should have been so considerate as to inflict only "slight" wounds. The fact is that here, at Turin, or e knows not where to look for the truth. A system of high coloring and misrepresentation seems generally adopted. It may be unintentional, and owing only to the proneness to exaggeration which generally characterizes the Italians, or it may be a system purposely adopted to encourage the people and make volunteers believe themselves invincible. If the latter, I doubt that such a system will be found to answer in the long run. It will cause a reverse to be doubly felt, and it is not to be supposed that such a war as has just commenced will be brought to a termination by an unbroken stream of success on one side—by a constant series of victories unchecked by a single reversa. With respect to GARIBALDI'S triumphs, while doing full justice to his skill and daring as a leader, to the enthusiasm of his followers, and to the important aid he may receive from the sympathy of the people he has gone among, I think it will probably prove that the numbers of the Austrians on the line of Varese and Como have been greatly overrated by their opponents.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL GYULAI.

THE LOMBARDS THREATENED WITH FIRE AND SWORD.

The enemy seems anxious to raise a revolution in the rear of the army placed under my command, and thus force me to leave a position which, it seems, he dares not attack in front in the open field. But this scheme will not succeed. New forces in imposing numbers, will soon arrive from the most hereditary provinces of our august monarch; they will be sufficient energetically to suppress all attempts at revolution. The hostilities which will side with the revolution, impede the reinforcements sent to my army, or destroy the bridges or other ways of communication, will, I give my word for it, be destroyed by sword and fire. To that effect I send the most formal orders to the Chiefs who command under me. I hope that I will not be forced to have recourse in those extreme measures, and that they will not add to the fatal consequences of war the horrors of civil strife in this country.

Given at my head-quarters of Garlasco, on the 25th of May 1859. GYULAI.

Field Marshal of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty, Commander of the Second army, and General Governor of the Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom.

SWITZERLAND.

DISTURBANCES ON THE FRONTIERS OF LOMBARDY—AUSTRIANS SEEKING REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne of the 31st ult. says:

"All the accounts from the frontiers of Lombardy continue to confirm the news of the extension of the insurrection in the country near the three lakes, the Lago Maggiore, Como, and Lugano, and in the greater part of the Valtelline. An Austrian lieutenant of Gendarmerie and four Gendarmes were obliged to seek refuge at Castasegna, a village of the valley of Bregell, in the Canton of the Grisons. They solicited the local authorities to allow them to cross into tha Tyrol: these authorities applied for instructions to the Cantonal Government at Coire, and the Government in its turn telegraphed to tha Federal Executive to ask what was to be done. No answer has yet been received, and meantime the men who cross the frontier, in whichever side they may belong, are to be disarmed, and kept at Coira until orders are received. Owing to what is passing in the Valtelline, joined to the assembling of Austrian and German troops in the Vorarlberg, the Federal Executive has caused the frontier of Engadine to be occupied. The Twenty-fifth Brigade has, accordingly, been called out, and a battalion of Argau, one of the Grisons, and two companies of the rifleman of Berne and the Grisons, are already on the march in that direction."

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW KING OF NAPLES TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies* publishes the following order of the day, addressed by the King of Naples to his army and navy:

"As a faithful interpreter of the will of our august and beloved father, declared by him on his bed of suffering, we fulfill the sacred duty of transmitting his last adieu and his thanks to the land and sea forces, and manifesting the complete satisfaction which filled his royal soul towards those faithful forces which at all times, under all circumstances, and by every means, worthily responded by their discipline and valor, to the predilection of the great king who was their founder and companion—towards those forces which we ourselves are proud to belong to, having joined them from our earliest age, whence we have had opportunities of knowing and appreciating them thoroughly. We will therefore endeavor, with the aid of the God of Armies, to turn all our efforts towards increasing and improving our army and navy, with the certainty that they will ever continue to be faithful to tha royal throne, and thus maintain the same they have acquired. Let them also, with us, address prayers to Almighty God for the great soul of that holy monarch, who in his last moments remembered them, and prayed to God for the country and the whole army.

CAPO DI MONTE, May 24, 1859."

PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THE NEW REIGN.

A letter from Naples of the 30th of May, says:

"The reports current here as to the political line which tha new King of Naples intends to pursue are not encouraging. A few days since His Majesty uttered some very fine phrases, such as that 'he never would be an Austrian;' that 'he was an Italian;' that 'he did not believe Naples could remain neutral,' &c. To-day it is said that, on the contrary, efforts have in vain been made to induce the young King to adopt a national policy, but it appears that the young man, influenced by the example of his father and by the persuasion of the Court party, does not appear disposed to deviate from the acts of his predecessor. The Liberal party is thrown into consternation by this announcement. It would be a great misfortune were this discouragement to produce reaction. Other counsels and other influences may open the eyes of the young Prince, and until all other attempts have failed extreme measures ought not to be resorted to.

On Monday last all the troops took the oath of allegiance, and the ground in the Largo da Castello which was not filled with them was crowded with spectators. Each Colonel, after the oath had been read, exclaimed 'Long live the King!' The soldiers responded with cheers, but not a cry was uttered by the civilians looking on. Martial law against the disturbers of the public peace stares the people in the face. The King has spoken to his ministers as to men fixed in their positions and charged to govern as hitherto. The only choice of persons he has made is detestable. He has appointed SANDEO his Chamberlain—he is an ultra-reactionist. The most sagacious and intelligent members of his family are afflicted at the turn affairs have taken, and the most moderate Liberals are discouraged. The King has no experience, and will follow the advice of his ministers until events shall have changed the course of his ideas. The British ships of war in the harbor paid the usual honors to the deceased King, although diplomatic relations are suspended. I have just learned that the Government has forbidden the exportation of sulphur. The political news from Upper Italy continues to produce the greatest sensation, and all the efforts of the police cannot prevent tha details of the war from being known, and ardent wishes are expressed for tha success of the French and Sardinian armies. The independence of Italy is the great object desired, and the state of this country occupies only a second place. Sicily is tranquil; nevertheless the Government has sent two steam frigates, the *Archimedes* and the *Ercole*, to cruise on the coast of that island. The King has published an order of the day, thanking the army and navy for their fidelity to the deceased monarch."

ENGLISH POLICY TOWARD NAPLES.

From the London Times, June 4.

The accession of a new sovereign to the throne of the Two Sicilies is one of these opportunities which have ever been eagerly seized for healing breaches of a temporary and remediable character. The British and French Governments withdrew their ministers from the Court of Naples because the sovereign refused to listen to certain friendly suggestions, which we conceived we had just right and good reason to offer in favor of a more liberal and humane policy. The sequel appears to have proved that King FERDINAND'S refusal was founded on personal pride, for one of the last acts of his reign was, in an ungracious way, to liberate the political prisoners whose treatment had chiefly provoked our intervention. At this moment, though Naples remains to a British apprehension as misgoverned as ever, there cannot be said to be any point on which we would be justified in demanding a change. We have no more reason to maintain an unfriendly bearing towards the Government of Naples than we have towards that of Spain, or of any other country with different notions of policy from our own. Accordingly, Her Majesty's Government has sent the Hon. H. G. ELLIOT on a special mission, to congratulate the new King of the two Sicilies. No doubt this will tend to a resumption of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, and Naples will no longer share with Rome the inconvenience, and, we must add, the discredit, of having no representative of the State which has done more than any other for the independence of Italy.

PROBABLE POSITION OF GERMANY THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

From the London Times, June 4.

As far as we can judge, the question whether this war shall become general rests at present principally with the Prince Regent of Prussia and his advisers. To the Court of Berlin has been confided, as its own request, the initiative in all measures for securing the safety and honor of Germany. The decision of the Regent will probably be respected, and, in spite of the agitation which prevails throughout the country, an rash act will involve the Confederation in a war with France. We say that this will probably be the ultimate result, but certainly at present the war spirit has risen to such a height that no one can tell into what dangers the enthusiasm of the Bavarian and Hanoverian Courts, and of the people everywhere, may urge the country, in spite of all the caution of Berlin.

The article in the *Augsburg Gazette*, which we printed yesterday, will seem extravagant to English men, but it is only a sample of the daily outpourings of the German Press. That Louis NAPOLEON meditates a renewal of his uncle's policy, that the campaign in Italy is to be succeeded by a campaign on the Rhine, and that Germany, now unprecedentedly united and enthusiastic, ought to bring things to a crisis at once, and anticipate the threatened destruction, is the constant argument of young and old throughout the fatherland; and the *Augsburg Gazette* only repeats what may be heard in every public place. We may take, indeed, this article as expressing pretty fairly what the average German thinks about his own country and France and the state of Europe; and the composition shows the strength and the weakness of the people to whom it is addressed.

"The duty of Germany," proclaims the writer, "is to go to war with France at once. With an army of half a million of men, the Confederation might march on Paris, and make its vainglorious inhabitants rue it so day when they excited the enmity of a Teutonic people. We advance upon Paris to upset NAPOLEON, to deliver the world from a nightmare which has too long already oppressed its chest, to destroy a system which is a plague to morality, right, and civilization." Such services to humanity must, of course, have their reward. This "can be no other than Alsace and Lorraine. The broad wedge west of the line of Luxembourg by Metz and Nancy to Basle—that fatal wedge, which strikes so deep into the German territory, which so long has offended every eye in Germany on the map of Europe—must haul down the French flag."

Such is the programme of German conquest for the year 1859. It may be raving, but still at the present moment people are raving to nearly the same manner through every cloud of tobacco smoke from Hamburg to Vienna. The only thing for us to consider is, whether such rhodomontades threaten any serious result, and how far the spirit of which they give evidence may be considered as a danger or safeguard to Europe.

With respect to a former question, we must admit that the minor German States are likely to give much trouble to Prussia, and that if the French Emperor does not find himself in a quarrel with them it will be solely through the assertions of the Court of Berlin. It is rather difficult to penetrate the Teutonic mind sufficiently to ascertain whether, in the depths of its inner consciousness, it believes that the Germans can beat the French or not. To judge from the frantic appeals to Providence, and Liberty, and Justice, and England, and Sweden, and Norway, and every power, abstract or material, one would think the Germans in agonies of terror.

If NAPOLEON III. were publishing decrees from Dresden or Berlin the German papers could not shriek more wildly than during the last three months, and yet there seems to be no doubt that the people and tha army are inflamed by something very like martial ardor. Their desire to fight arises not so much from desperation as from confidence. They believe that France wants to make war upon them sooner or later, and they think themselves strong enough and united enough to give her a lesson at once. They have been galled by the less France has taken in European affairs and by the chronic boasting of the French soldiery, who seldom allow a German to be ten minutes in their company without an allusion to the left bank of the Rhine. The alliance between France and Russia has roused them still further, though they fully count on the unwillingness of the Czar to carry things to extremities with the dynasties and people of Germany proper. The consequence is that many of them really do wish to go to war with France and the Southern States have ventured on acts which might justify France in demanding explanations. The Bavarian Government is ostentatiously transporting Austrian troops through its territory from Bohemia to the seat of war, while both this State and Saxony and Wurtemberg are supplying the Austrians with every material of warfare which they can furnish. As for the Bavarian Court, there can be no doubt that it would be delighted to find the French Emperor take umbrage at its breaches of neutrality, and commit some reprisal which would draw the whole Confederation into the quarrel. NAPOLEON, however, will no doubt be on his guard, and will ignore, as long as he can, the provocations of the more excited Courts.

In the conduct of these we need not say we have no sympathy. While we consider it a guaranty of European freedom that the Germans should be united, strong and determined to allow no aggression on the part of their neighbors, yet a war with France, for the mere purpose of supporting the Austrians in Italy, would meet with the just reprobation of the whole world. The first duty of Germany is to herself, and the resources which now permit large armies to be brought into the field should be husbanded to defend the Fatherland in the complications which the next few years may witness. The existence of the Austrian dominions in Italy is not a matter of importance to the Confederation; many believe, and we think justly, that the empire would be stronger should the outlying provinces of Venice and Milan be sundered from it. The danger against which Europe has to guard is not the defeat of Austria, but the lawlessness and aggressive designs of two great despotic powers. Security against these can best be obtained by the course England has adopted—a general and permanent preparation for war, and a resolute determination to observe the strictest neutrality. If Germany, accepting the leadership of Prussia, will control itself with being ready for any future event, the military ambition of France may be sufficiently checked by such a permanent attitude of defence; but if, in obedience to extravagant apprehensions, it rushes into a war to help those who ought to need no help from any one, the world will not be sparing of its just reprobation.

Burning of the Ship Eastern Monarch.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, June 3.

The *Eastern Monarch* left Kurrachee on the 22d of February last, with the following officers and troops on board, for Gravesend: Colonel Allan, of the Eighty-first Regiment, in command; Captain Molesworth, Twenty-seventh Regiment, lady and two children; Captain Usher, Eighty-seventh Foot, lady and three children; Captain Manning, Twenty fourth Regiment, and Captain Stopford, of the Fifty-second Regiment. Lieutenants Olive, of the Fifty-second, and Gresham, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Quartermaster Neville, Seventieth Foot, and Assistant-Surgeon Kidd, Twenty-seventh Regiment, in medical charge; 352 men, invalids from various regiments in the northwestern provinces of India; 30 women and 53 children. Fifteen deaths occurred on the passage out. Lieutenant-Colonel Mutey, of the Sixtieth Rifles, and lady; and Lieutenant Welsh, of the Bombay Artillery, also came home passengers by the ship.

She had light baffling winds down to the Line, touched at St. Helena, and after leaving the "trades," met with easterly winds. In consequence, the provisions ran short, and Captain Moasis the commander of the ship, decided upon calling at Spithead, to obtain a supply of fresh meat and vegetables for the people on board, where the ship anchored at about 1:30 A. M., yesterday morning. The chief mate, Mr. NASHCOTT, about an hour after the ship had brought up, was walking the poop, the crew being employed aloft furling the sails and had just completed the top sails and were about to commence furling the courses, when the explosion took place, blowing out the cuddy skylights on the poop, and carrying away the poop ladders. Inside the cuddy was a mass of ruins—deck split in two, and bulkheads and glass shattered and mixed up in a thousand fragments, the whole cuddy and decks being filled with a choking sulphurous vapor. Officers and ladies rushed on deck in their night dresses, the troops below leaping from their hammocks, and barely escaping the flames.

The whole of the ship's ports being open for ventilation, the current of air, of course, urging them along in their fury. Captain MORRIS dispatched a boat to the men-of-war at Spithead for assistance, and ordered the fire-engine and pumps to be rigged to endeavor to subdue the fire, but by this time it was beyond human control. The boats (four) were lowered, and the ladies, women and children were being passed over the side. The troops were under the most perfect command; every man obeyed his orders most implicitly. By this time the boats from the men-of-war *Falcon* and *Flying Fish* were alongside, and the men lowered themselves by ropes from the fore part of the ship and bowsprit, the afterpart being a mass of flame.

Every possible means seems to have been used for the saving of life, and as fast as the people were taken off the ship they were conveyed on board the *Falcon* and *Flying Fish*, and some small craft near at the time. Two ballast barges deserve particular mention. They hove down to the burning ship under canvas, and, by Capt. Moasis' directions, dropped their anchors under the ship's bows, to enable the boats to reach them quickly with their living freights from the ship. The barges, however, dropped so close to the vessel that numbers of men and women dropped on to their decks from the ship's bowsprit and bows, the fore part of the ship being the clearest from fire. In half an hour's time from the time of the explosion every one that could be found was got out of the ship, and as the last boats left her side the flaming masts fell by the board.

The after part of the troop deck felt the greatest effects of the explosion. The women and children were berthed in this part of the ship, and here occurred almost the only loss of life, one woman and five children being killed or suffocated by the explosion. This, with one soldier who died soon after reaching the shore, of exhaustion from being in the water, and one child, is, we believe, the only loss of life; a large number have received contusions and burns. The pilot is missing, but whether he has got ashore at Ryde, as he belongs to the Isle of Wight, is not yet known. The whole of the officers, ladies, men, women and children who were landed at Portsmouth from the unfortunate vessel, were, of course, in the state they jumped out of their beds in—ladies and women in their night-clothes, officers and men in a pair of trousers and shirt, and many of the men without the latter; all, of course, without shoes or stockings. Colonel ALLAN speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the men under his command, and says of his own officers and Captain Moasis and the officers of the ship, "Nothing could exceed their coolness, spirit and gallantry."

The troops, women and children have been quartered in the various barracks and hospitals in the town, where their wants have been supplied to the authorities.

The appearance of the burning ship from Portsmouth ramparts and the beach from about 3 until 6 A. M. was magnificent in the extreme. The excitement among the crowds assembled was intense, as with a glass human beings could be discerned jumping from the ship's sides into the sea, from which, of course, they were picked up by the boats. After the whole of the people had been taken out of the ship, the Falcon stood towards her, and fired several shot into her to endeavor to sink her, but without effect. The hull of the ship continued burning fiercely until about midday, when the greater body of the flames was subdued, but immense bodies of smoke continued to ascend from the ship. About 9 A. M. a body of flame burst out from the after part of the ship, reaching to an immense height in the air. A dense smoke now (6 P. M.) hangs over the remains of the burnt ship.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday.

By the arrival here of the screw steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, which passed the burning vessel on her way to this port, intelligence was received of the burning of the *Eastern Monarch* at Spithead. The pilot on board the *Saxonia*, Mr. James Bewsa, was the first to render assistance to the ill-fated ship, and he and his colleagues were happily instrumental in saving a great number of lives. A small boat belonging to Bewsa's cutter, the *Fawn*, went alongside the *Eastern Monarch* and commenced the work of rescue by taking as many of the unfortunate creatures out as was possible. The boat made several trips from the burning ship to the cutter, each time laden with people, and many hung on to the sides of the boat and were so dragged through the water and placed on board the *Fawn*. By these means the gallant little craft, although only of thirty-six tons, had on board twelve ladies, about one hundred men, and several children. Among the ladies were the wives of the colonel and captain in command of the troops. By this time several boats had arrived from the men-of-war lying at Spithead, and also a number of mud barges which were passing the spot. The *Fawn* made her way to the nearest man-of war, and transferred to her the people whom she had providentially rescued, several of whom were only covered by the sails of the boat, while tha ladies were enveloped in the blankets belonging to the cutter and the coats of the pilots and seamen. A female and child were picked up, both of whom died, and the crew of the *Fawn* saw several persons sink whom they were unable to assist. As soon as a number of boats had congregated round the ship, the soldiers received directions to save themselves, when, throwing away their knapsacks, they leaped overboard and swam to the boats. Tha colonel and captain of the troops and the captain of tha ill-fated vessel were tha last to leave the burning wreck. Every one had left the ship, and she was fast succumbing to her fate by the time the *Saxonia* came up from Hamburg.

English Politics—Union of the Opposition.

From the London Globe.

The following circular will be issued to the members constituting the Liberal Party in Parliament this morning:

"A meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons will be held at Willis' Rooms, King-street, St. James', on Monday, June 6, at 2 o'clock, at which you are respectfully requested to attend.

Palmerston,	J. Russell,
Hartington,	F. T. Baring,
S. Herbert,	Edward Ellice,
T. Milner Gibson,	T. E. Headlam,
George Byng,	And Others."

A meeting of the Liberal Party will be held at Willis' Rooms on Monday next, June 6, in pursuance of a requisition signed by the leading representatives of all sections of the Opposition. It is on all hands held to be most desirable that the country should at once know by whom and on what principles the government is to be carried on, and that the issue put by the Government should be practically decided by the House of Commons. Should Ministers possess the amount of confidence which their supporters say they do, it will give them strength and envantage in conducting public affairs to have the fact clearly demonstrated without delay. If, on the other hand, they are in a minority as well in the House as with the great body of the public, it is considered only fair and just that they should be relieved of a responsibility which is certainly too great for a government not fortified by the support of Parliament. The meeting of Monday will be called upon to consider this question. We believe that there is not the slightest difference of opinion among the leading Liberals as to the course which is due to the interests of the country and to the party that looks to them for guidance. We trust to find equal unanimity among the great body of the Liberals. It is most probable that the issue will be at once raised in the shape of a resolution, which will be proposed by the Marquis of Hartington, M. P. for North Lancashire, and seconded by a member—like Sir MORTON PETO—reorganizing that great commercial element which is so deeply interested in giving strength and stability to the government of the day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Millerites in New-Jersey held a meeting, June 12, at Newark, to condole with each other on the postponement of the destruction of the world. The Newark *Mercury* says: "At the meeting of these deluded people at Union Hall in the morning, one of the speakers said that it had been announced to the newspapers that if this day did not witness the end of the world, they would give up their belief and cease to hold their meetings. This was an error. They intended nothing of the kind. If the world did not come to an end now, and he doubted somewhat that it would, it would come 'some time,' and the meetings would be continued to the end, that they might all be prepared when the long-expected event should take place. He counselled his hearers to be in no wise cast down, but to hold up their heads and look the world square in the eyes. He firmly believed that according to the Scriptures, 'time was up.' He had not prophetic vision, and there might be some error in the calculation, but as far as he could see it was high time for the consummation of all things in general, and everything in particular. The speaker said that probably the next steamer from Europe would bring some intelligence favorable to their views."

A Paris paper publishes a curious account of a contrivance invented by a M. Meudt for the decomposition of water, and the combustion of the hydrogen thus obtained. The apparatus consists of a small copper boiler, provided with a safety valve and a pipe which passes into a bottle with two necks, placed near the boiler. From the second tubulature another tube passes *under* the boiler. About two litres (nearly half a gallon) of water are poured into the latter, and about half a litre of weak tar-water into the tubulated bottle. A spirit lamp being applied to the boiler, the steam penetrates into the bottle, where it yields its oxygen to the tar, by which oxide of carbon is

This is stated in direct view of the judgment of the Court of Appeals, which establishes that no taking was necessary, but that the right and duty of a policeman were devolved upon the relator by mere force of the new Police law. If an refused or neglected his duty afterward he might be removed; but neither non acceptance of an office nor any violation of its duties operates *ipso facto* to vacate an office.

It is then alleged that the relator withdrew from the new Police force, and our opponents think this is quite consistent with his name having been in that force. On this point we have heard an argument equally irreverent in philological, but it is quite obvious that the return was intended to use, and does use, the word "withdrew" in the sense of passing out of that which had once been entered. He could not, in this sense, have withdrawn had never had entered, and on this point the return is clearly contradictory.

Then follows the charge that relator took office and entered upon the duties of the new Police, which, of course, void. But even if it were not, and this averment were true, it would not name either that the relator never became a Policeman under the new law, or, having become such, vacated his office.

Next it is averred that the relator refused to perform his duties under the new law. That may be a ground for removing him, but, as already shown, did not work a vacation of his office.

The Board then allege that in June, 1857, they appointed a person "in the place and stead of the relator." How this could be done in administering the new law, unless the relator once had a place in the new force, the counsel of the relator are wholly unable to comprehend. The case cited of a sexton who was an officer *de facto*, being removed in pursuance of power to change the incumbent at will, has no application to a case like the present, where the officer holds on a law which secures him the office until it becomes vacant by some legal cause, including a removal, which can only be made by cause shown and on due notice.

Then the return states that since the act of 1857 the relator has entered into other employments inconsistent with "his duties as a member of the said (new) Police force." Now clearly,

If an never were a member of that force, he never had no duties under it.

2. If he were, the averment that he never had been is inconsistent with this

In several returns it is expressly averred that the relator was "removed," which is, of course, quite incompatible with his never having been subject to removal. There are either eleven or twelve distinct and different issues of fact tendered by this return, many if not all of which are wholly immaterial, and the rest are inconsruuus, while some of them must certainly be false.

Eighth—It is not correct, as argued by our opponents, that the return may contain inconsistent defenses, as in "actions" at law, and under the statute allowing several pleas.

This proceeding is not and never has been known as an action.

The proceeding by *mandamus* is regulated in all its details by statutes applicable to it exclusively.

Ninth—Whether or not the relator's name appears on the present pay rolls of the Board is of no consequence in this proceeding. The *mandamus* is only issued to restore the relator to office. How he is to get his back pay is a question for future consideration. The bill for the tax levy contains an appropriation of $136,730 for "arrearages of Police Department." For what objects that fund is provided remains to be adjudged. This is not the occasion to consider that inquiry.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff, and Mouncrief.

RAILROAD FINANCIERING—IRON PLAGUED AS SOON AS BOUGHT.

Holbrook and Nelson vs. *Vose, Livingston & Co., Stewart Brown, and Benj. F. Dawson.*—The Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad Co. entered into a negotiation with Vose, Livingston & Co., in June, 1857, for the purchase of a large quantity of railroad iron. The bargain was finally closed on July 6, 1857, by the delivery of 1,306 tons of iron in bond to L. B. Crocker & Co.'s transportation line for shipment to Milwaukee, and the payment by the Railroad Co. to Vose, Livingston & Co., of their note for $69,976 at 12 months, secured by the company's first mortgage bonds for $140 000 as collateral.

On the 10th of July (after negotiating for several days) the Railroad company borrowed the *notes* of the plaintiff in this suit for $50 000, and turned over the whole of this iron to them as security.

The defendants, Vose, Livingston & Co., learning this fact before the iron had got off the canal, felt called upon to take prompt measures to protect themselves against the insolvency of their debtors. They stopped the iron *in transitu*, giving bonds by defendants, Brown & Dawson, who each justified for $185 000. The plaintiffs, finding their security vanished, seek to recover possession of it, and claim that the iron was not legally *in transitu*, but was fully delivered to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and over them transferred to plaintiffs.

It appeared in evidence that the Railroad Company had authorized its agent to pledge toe iron for *money*, and it was claimed by defendants that this was no authority to pledge for *notes*, however marketable.

The Court below dismissed the complaint, and it was brought here on appeal, and argued by D. D. Lord for plaintiff, and W. M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor for defendants. Decision reserved.

Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

S. S. Benedict et al. vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt*.—The plaintiffs, as Harbor Masters of this port in 1858, seek to recover the tonnage dues required by Laws 1830, chap. 72, (2 R. S., 5th ed., p 422.) The new edition of the Revised Statutes prints this duty at "one and one-half *per* cent per ton." The Laws of 1850, as printed, omit the "per" italicised.

The defendant enters a general demurrer, and makes the following points in support thereof:

1. This duty is unconstitutional. Const. U. S., art. 1, § 10, subd. 2: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage." Story on Const., §§ 1 013, 1 016, 1,018.

Second—This is such a duty, because

1. No service is specified as rendered for it;
2. It is due upon the mere fact of arrival;
3. It is based exclusively upon tonnage.

Third—The smallness of duty makes no difference.

Fourth—The application of the revenue thus raised does not save the law. It might be appropriated to one purpose as well as another.

Fifth—The imposition is invalid for uncertainty. (This point turns upon the difference between the old and new printed version of the statute above alluded to. The parties have sent to Albany to ascertain which is correct.)

One and a half per cent. per *ton* is an absurdity that cannot be cured by judicial construction.

Sixth—The whole spirit and effect of this Statute are at variance with the whole purpose of the United States Constitution.

Seventh—The imposition being void, the penalty of double duty for omission of prompt payment cannot be enforced.

The demurrer was argued to day by Mr Evarts for defendant, and ex Judge Beebe for plaintiffs. Decision reserved.

DECISIONS.

J. A. Winterhoff et al. vs. *John H. Seigert et al.*—Motion to set aside execution denied without costs.

Marie Gibbons vs. *George Kelsey, impleaded, &c.*; *E. A. Coster, &c.* vs. *John D. Maxwell, &c.*—Motion to retax costs denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Augusta Irving vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—This is an action to recover $1,000 damages of the defendant for certain injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff's property, No. 255 Spring street, by reason of excavations made on Lot No. 253 adjoining, which belonged to the City. The complaint alleged that there was a wall between the premises, which had been moved by James Baldwin, who then owned both the lots, and claimed that for that reason it was now as much the property of the plaintiff as the defendant, and the plaintiff was therefore entitled to damages for any injuries sustained by it.

The answer denies all the allegations of the complaint, and set up a priority of interest in the wall and claimed the document right to the easement. The Corporation Counsel argued that they having purchased their lot first, they became entitled to the principal interest in it, and at all events were entitled to excavate upon their own lot as much as they pleased without regard to it. The case was finally put over.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Washington Market, Friday, June 17, 1859

MEATS.

The trade has been less active during the past week, owing, in part, to the unfavorable weather. Prices have not varied much.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, couch roast, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter	1 00	@2	00
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	18
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₩ lb	12	@	13½
Shoulders, ₩ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	62	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

A very moderate business has been transacted in this line at essentially unaltered rates.

Fowls, Rockaway County, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Chickens (roosters) ₩ pair	62	@1	00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Geese, Spring, ₩ pair	$3 50	@4	00
Ducks, ₩ lb	20	@	24
Snipe, Plover, ₩ dozen	—	@2	50
Snipe, Robins, ₩ dozen	2 50	@2	75
Snipe, Yellow leg, ₩ dozen	—	2	25
Snipe, Dowicher, ₩ dozen	—	2	00
Snipe, Brant, ₩ dozen	1 25	@1	75
Snipe, Blackbreast, ₩ dozen	1 00	@1	25
Snipe, Oxeye, ₩ dozen	37	@	50
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 75	@2	00

FISH.

Salmon, Shad, Blackfish, Bluefish, and Sheep's-head, have declined. Other kinds have not varied. The demand has been pretty good.

Salmon, ₩ lb	25	@	31
Brook Trout, ₩ lb	25	@	50
Shad, each	31	@	37
Mackerel, each	—	@	12
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Blackfish, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Bluefish, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Eels, ₩ lb	—	@	13
Flounders, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	20	@	—
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	6	@	16
King fish, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Weak fish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Porgies, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Turtle, ₩ lb	—	@	15
Sheepshead, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, ₩ dozen	25	@	—
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked ₩ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	11	@	18
Sounds and Tongues ₩ lb	—	@	6

VEGETABLES.

Dealers report a fair inquiry for most kinds at our revised quotations:

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₩ bbl	5 00	@5	50
Potatoes new Southern, ₩ bbl	3 25	@3	50
Potatoes, new, ₩ bl. peck	25	@	37
Potatoes, old, ₩ bbl	2 00	@3	00
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	75	@1	00
Turnips, new, ₩ basket	1 50	@2	—
Turnips, new, ₩ dozen bunches	—	@	62½
Carrots, new ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Carrots, old, ₩ bushel	—	@1	00
Beets, ₩ bushel	80	@	—
Beets, new, ₩ dozen bunches	75	@1	00
Onions, ₩ bushel basket	—	@1	50
Onions ₩ peck	56	@	—
Onions, ₩ dozen bunches	75	@1	00
Onions, ₩ bunch	7	@	9
Cabbage, new, ₩ dozen	75	@1	25
Tomatoes, new, ₩ bushel basket	—	@5	00
Tomatoes, new, ₩ box	1 00	@1	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Cauliflowers, ₩ dozen	1 00	@4	00
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	50
Radishes, new, ₩ dozen bunches	8	@	10
Green Peas, ₩ bushel	75	@1	00
Green Peas, ₩ peck	—	@	31
Shelled Peas, ₩ quart	15	@	18
Beans, String, new, ₩ bushel	—	@1	75
Beans, new, ₩ half-pack	—	@	30
Cucumbers, per dozen	37	@	50
Cucumbers, each	4	@	6
Pumpkins, new, each	20	@	50
Squashes, ₩ basket	—	@1	25
Squashes, new, each	5	@	7
Salad, ₩ head	2	@	3
Parsley, ₩ bunch	4	@	—
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	4	@	6
Asparagus, ₩ bunch	12	@	15
Leeks, ₩ bunch	12	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	8	@	10
Spinach, ₩ peck	15	@	18
Mint, ₩ bunch	2	@	—

FRUIT.

Strawberries, Cherries and Gooseberries have been quite plenty at reduced prices. The demand has been good. To-day, the rain-storm has tended to check business. Some very poor Currants have appeared, but are not in request. The inquiry for Foreign Fruit has been moderate, at our quotations:

Strawberries, ₩ quart box	15	@	20
Strawberries, ₩ basket	2	@	4
Cherries, ₩ lb	8	@	15
Gooseberries, ₩ quart	10	@	15
Apricots, ₩ dozen	18	@	75
Hot-house Grapes, ₩ lb	87	@1	00
Apples, ₩ half peck	37	@	75
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	—
Oranges, ₩ dozen	25	@	62
Lemons, ₩ dozen	18	@	25
Bananas, ₩ bunch	50	@5	00
Bananas, ₩ dozen	25	@	75
Pineapples, ₩ dozen	62	@2	25
Pineapples, each	6	@	20
Cocoanuts, ₩ doz	—	@	50
Figs, ₩ lb	—	@	12
English Filberts, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Dates, ₩ lb	—	@	10
Raisins, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Prunes, ₩ lb	8	@	10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been moderate, and the changes in prices have not been important:

Butter, State, new, ₩ lb	18	@	22
Butter, Orange County	24	@	25
Butter, Orbl, ₩ lb	17	@	21
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Eggs, eight for	13	@	—
Eggs, sixteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₩ bottle	26	@	28
Honey, ₩ lb	16	@	28
Maple Sugar ₩ lb	12	@	15

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	16	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	20	@	25
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	56
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@2	50

FLOWERS

Having generally disappeared, we omit quotations. The principal dealers state that, during the season, the demand was animated, and the business in the main very satisfactory.

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Barns, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 266; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 360; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Groom, stand No. 456; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 145 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Friday, June 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 56 bbls Ashes, 6 579 bols. Flour, 589 bbls. and 563 sacks Corn Meal, 2,227 bushels Wheat, 11,758 bushels Corn, 36 bushels Rye, 6 675 bushels Oats, 1,188 pkgs. Provisions, 169 obls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 37½; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c. a 12c.; and 350 bags Rio at 11c. @12c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales at unchanged prices.

DRY GOODS—Have been very lightly dealt in during the past week. The business of the Spring season has been generally closed, and the results, in the main, have been satisfactory. Holders have not very heavy supplies on hand, and are not disposed to press their stocks on the market. Prices of desirable styles exhibit no important changes.

FISH—Trade has been quite limited. Prices of Dry Cod have favored buyers. Other descriptions have not varied much

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually quiet to day for State and Western Flour. The rain storm has had the effect of restricting business materially. The regular trade have purchased very sparingly. There has been some inquiry from shippers for suitable lots of Ohio, but at such low rates as to prevent any extensive transactions. Prices have generally declined about 10c. ₩ bbl. Sales have been confined to 3,800 obls.

Unsound Four	$4 20	@	5 70
Standard Superfine State	6 00	@	6 30
Extra State	6 50	@	6 80
Standard Superfine Western	6 10	@	6 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60	@	8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	6 90	@	7 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 30	@	8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 10	@	7 20
Extra Genesee	7 50	@	9 25
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@10	00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 50	@10	25

Southern Flour has been rather more sought after, at however, languid prices; sales have been reported of 1 350 bbls., in lots, at $7 15 @$7 55 for mixed brands, and $7 60@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull, at $3 90 @ $5 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, $4 10 @$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention today, but at prices which the principal holders have been reluctant to accept. Hence the business has been unimportant, sales having been made of only small lots, including white Southern, at $1 82, and prime Red do., at $1 72 per bushel. Other sales were reported, but without reliable particulars. Corn has been freely offered, and sparingly sought after at reduced prices. Sales have been confined to 30,000 bushels, at 85@ 86c. for ordinary to prime yellow Northern and Jersey, 86c.@88c. for yellow Southern, 85c.@87c. for white Southern; and 61½c.@65c. for inferior to choice old and new mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 93c.@96c. ₩ bushel. Small sales have been made within the range. Barley is not inquired for to any considerable extent, at present, and prices are altogether nominal. Oats are quiet, and prices favor purchasers. Canada, 50c.@52c.; Western, 50c.@52c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c.; Southern, 42c.@46c. Mr. Wm. G. Curtis quotes the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been very much depressed, and prices are 10c.@25c. ₩ bbl. lower on the common and medium grades. The demand has been very moderate, and confined to the pressing wants of the home-trade, holders finding it extremely difficult to sell in large lots, even at a concession. The inquiry from speculators having partially subsided. Yesterday's transactions were very light, the market closing extremely dull and irregular. Southern Flour has been quiet, and prices have favored purchasers closing, however, with more inquiry. Canadian Flour is out of market, and is altogether nominal. Rye Flour has been inactive, and closes dull. Corn Meal has been more freely offered, and prices have declined to $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Inactivity has been the most noticeable feature of the Wheat market during the past week. The demand has been very limited, and sales confined to the small parcels immediately required by the local trade. The report of a decline in Breadstuffs abroad has tended to depress our markets here. Holders are reluctant to concede sufficient to induce purchasers to operate freely. The transactions yesterday were unimportant. Rye has been more freely offered, and with only a moderate demand; prices have ruled in favor of buyers. Corn continues quite plenty, and prices 2c.@5c. ₩ bushel lower than our quotations of last week, the market closing dull and heavy. Oats have been very much depressed. Barley has been neglected, and prices remain unchanged."

HAY—Sales to day 750 bales North River, at 55c @ 65c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate, at 9c @ 15c. for last year's crops, and 31½c.@6½c. for 1858, ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been in limited request, at previous quotations.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, and prices have not varied remarkably

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 60 bbls. New Orleans at 36c.@42c.; 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@28c., and 100 hhds. English Island, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 47c.@48c., chiefly within the range. ₩ gallon. Rosin has been very quiet. Resin has been less freely dealt in, at unaltered figures.

OILS—The movements to day have been generally unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, and is heavy; sales have been reported to-day of 3,600 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 55 for Mess; at $16 25 for Mess, seller's option to the 1st of November; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime Mess; $16 for new Mess; $19 25 for Clear, $14 62 for Prime, here, and an unascertained price for cargoes, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 60 days, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, including Hams at 8½@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c @7¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal, chiefly at 8¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¾c ₩ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping. Sales 525 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17 @$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15 @$18 ₩ bbl. Butter is in stock demand at 14c.@16c. for New State; 12c.@17c. for New Ohio, ₩ lb. New Cheese continues depressed and languid at from 3c.@9c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Has been in request at uniform quotations.

SEEDS—Have attracted more attention, including Clover at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb.; Timothy chiefly at $2 12½@$2 50 ₩ bushel, and Calcutta Linseed (at Boston) at $1 62½ ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 150 boxes Castile on private terms

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made to-day of 880 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5½c.@6¾c.; 260 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.@7¼c., and 60 boxes Havana at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 10,000 lbs. prime, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, and some have been held with much firmness.

TOBACCO—Has attracted more attention, and sales have been made since Tuesday last of 52 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7¾c @10¾c.; 121 cases Seed Leaf at 7¾c.@28c.; 22 cases Florida, at 8c.@ 12c.; and 246 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 400 bbls., in lots, at 26½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken small lots of Cotton, at ¾d. ₩ lb.; 150 tns. Beef, at 1s.; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; and (reported) 300 bols. Flour, at 6d. For London, 2,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, and 500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 6d. For Antwerp, 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 2½c. ₩ gallon; and 100 tons Wood, at 20s. Ship *Rappahannock*, from Rio for London, with Deals, on private terms. A vessel from Quebec, for London or Hull, with Deals, at 90s.

Brantz Mayer and others, agents of the City of Baltimore for the McDonough estate, have sent to the City Council a very elaborate report of their action. They state that there is now to the credit of that city the sum of $503,661, and properly still remaining to be sold from which will be realized over $157 000, which will make the total amount received $660,000.

The journeymen stone and hollow-ware molders of Louis, publish an address to their fellow-workmen throughout the Union, and call their attention to the fact that they have formed a "Molders' Union" in the City of St. Louis, and have adopted what is known as the Philadelphia Constitution. They are working under it in New-York, Rhode Island, and elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York.—The second term of this Institution will commence on the third day of October, 1859, at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, opposite to the Astor Library, New-York, and will continue until May 15, 1860.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various Orders of Common Law Equity, Admiralty and Commercial Law, and especial attention will be given to all the topics embraced within the recent rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the study requisite for admission to the bar.

It will be the aim of the School, to make its students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It proceeds upon the principle, that the science of Jurisprudence is to be inculcated by the appropriate modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text books and by the drill of the recitation room, with supplementary lectures and expositions, oral and written.

The text books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed.

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of commentaries upon Municipal Law, of the law of Contracts and of Real Estate. The second year includes Equity Jurisprudence, Commercial and Admiralty Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. Particular attention will be given to the law of Real Estate.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the control of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight. Courses of lectures will also be delivered

By Prof Dwight, upon Constitutional Law, upon the History of the Roman Law, and as supplementary to the general course of instruction, upon various topics of Municipal Law.

By Francis Lieber, LL. D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College (comprehending the usual number of 25 to 30 lectures) on the State, (embracing a view of the origin, development, objects and history of Political Society,) and on the history of Political Literature:

On Political Ethics:

On Punishment, including its history, statistics, and a view of the penal theories, systems and codes of modern times. Also

A course of lectures will also be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence. The name of the lecturer will be hereafter announced.

The following members of the New York Bar have also consented to lecture on legal subjects during the term:

William Curtis Noyes, Theodore Sedgwick, Hamilton B. Bidwell, William M. Evarts, and Alexander W. Bradford.

The Law library of the College, which has been greatly enlarged, will be deposited in the building for the use of the students.

Moot Courts will be held at stated times, conducted upon the usual plan.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any college or not, may be admitted to either of the classes. The degree of LL. B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examination.

A series of prizes has been established four in number, to be awarded to such members of the School as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. These prizes will be awarded annually, commencing in the Spring of 1860. All may compete for the first series who have been connected with the School during the past year, and all others who may join the Senior Class at the opening of the next term, not having been, at or before the time of their entrance, admitted to the Bar.

The sums awarded will be:

For the first prize two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, two hundred dollars.
For the third prize one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth prize, one hundred dollars

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals or books. The tests upon which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit will be announced at or near the opening of the next term.

The tuition fees are $75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures.

By order of the Trustees of the College, and the Committee on the Law School.

CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

Columbia College, New-York, June 7, 1859.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Classes in bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics are now organized for the season at reduced rates to members of the Association. Those members desirous of joining any of the above classes will please register their names in the class book, at the desk of the Library, actor place, or at the down-town office corner of Nassau and Liberty sts., at an early day. Baths at the Battery (Christopher-st., North River; and Hoboken, foot of 4th-st.

TUITION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER may be had (with board) in the family of an experienced and successful educator—formerly of New York—now residing in a beautiful location, ten miles from the City. Rare opportunity is here offered. Only number to be so received is limited to six. Address SUBURBAN, Mount Pleasant Newark, N. J.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Catskill Mountains.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. Henry J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y. P. O. Hubbard, Esq., No 52 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, A single man, to go to Tarrytown; must be a good, plain practical gardener and farmer, willing to work himself and oversee others. Recommendations from employers in the country required. Address E. M. S., Box No, 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER, TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, for a private family. Must have good discipline and experience. Wages will be liberal; situation permanent. Address, stating where formerly employed, to A. C. P., Box 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE A GOOD PLAIN cook, and good washer and ironer, and one for upstairs work taking care of children &c. Good City references required. Apply at No. 83 6th-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper and Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—PRINT CUTTERS.—THREE OR FOUR print cutters who understand copper work and rolling can find good employment by applying at No. 48 Murray-st. None but first-rate workmen need apply.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach next SUNDAY, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th av. and 41st-st., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the EVANGELICAL Families and persons of the new congregation up town, are collectively invited by the Pastor of the Mount Olivet Church [illegible] on Sunday with his congregation. Teachers and children of the Sunday School will meet at 9:30 this day. At 2 o'clock P. M. The new place of worship in 46th st. and 6th av. will be opened and the first Sunday in July.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE BRUDAH PARK UNAB Baptist Church, No. 900 Broadway entrance in 21st-st., have been organized one year, will hold anniversary services on SUNDAY, June 19, (to-morrow,) MORNING at 10½; AFTERNOON, at 3½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Elder Philip C. Broome, from Sullivan County, N. Y., is expected to preach morning and evening, and the Pastor in the afternoon. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. a prayer-meeting on the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. A daily prayer-meeting from 2 to 3 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES—at 8 o'clock every Morning in the Week, and FIVE TIMES EVERY SABBATH SUNDAY, June 19 public exposition of Scripture, by Hon. Abo Cheeny, Esq. at 10½ A. M. GENERAL UNION PRAYER MEETING at 3½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. John Thompson, D. D., at 8 P. M. Bible Classes at 2½ P. M. Open to all.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of 3d av. and 16th-st. on SUNDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend Divine Service in a body, at the Lutheran Church in 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Schmidt. Let every Veteran be present. The invitation is to all. Remember the resolution. By order,

ISAAC M. FENTA Act H. RAYMOND, Col.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL OF THE ALLEN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (between Rivington and Delancey sts.) will be addressed TO MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by LUCIUS HART, whose interesting manners cannot fail to please all who may attend. The friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to be present.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle av and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. McMillan, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the Rev. Spencer L. Finney, of New-York. The public are respectfully invited.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—Rev Alexander S. Leonard, Rector.—Living Service will be celebrated in this Parish, on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. at the room, No 460 6th av., near 40th-st., and continued regularly until the new Church shall be ready for consecration.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Rev. Francis Price, Minister, officiating.

THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY, AND THE friends of a free Bible, in bringing "doing penance" to a close, will direct special attention to the name and office of the Romish Priest, as having never belonged to the Christian Religion, in Spring-st Hall, No. 185 Spring-st, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, COGNER of Broome and Green sts., Services TO MORROW, June 19, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. In the EVENING

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Il Poliuto.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Poor Gentleman—Box and Cox.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Farce.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Lion—How to Get Out of It—Good for Nothing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Black-Eyed Susan—Rossia's Wife—My Precious Betsey.

BOWERY THEATRE—Tom and Jerry in New-York—Knave of Hearts—One-Eyed Saul.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Metropolitan Circus.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western and Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, June 18, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the screw-steamship *Saxonia*, we have London papers one day later than those received by the *Europa*. They contain additional details of news already given in the Times.

The screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon* is now fully due at Further Point, below Quebec, with four days' later news from Europe. There were no signs of her at 8 o'clock last night. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst., and is consequently now in her tenth day. The *Occan Queen* and the *Kangaroo*, the former from Southampton and the latter from Liverpool, both left on the same day for this port.

There seems to be little prospect at present of unraveling the Nicaragua Transit tangle. Notwithstanding the assurances of General Jerez to our Government on leaving Washington, that he would arrange the matter to the entire satisfaction of all parties, it seems he has failed to do so. What he has done, however, is to make an arrangement with the stockholders of the old Company, which will probably have the effect of still further complicating the whole question. The Company binds itself to carry out certain stipulations, under a grant limited to fifty years, among which are the building of a railroad from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay, and the opening of the Transit within a limited period. But Nicaragua reserves the right to grant the transportation of the mails to other parties, who, it is understood, have assurances of all facilities for that purpose. Thus, the passenger service would be performed by one company, and the mail service by another. This contract is to be submitted to the Nicaraguan Congress for ratification, and General Jerez hopes to have an extra session called in October for that purpose.

A dispatch from Bangor, Me., informs us of the total loss of the ship *Bolton*, belonging in Bath, bound to St. John, on the 16th inst., at Cross Island. Out of eighteen hands on board only three were saved.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston yesterday with the usual proceedings, though the bad state of the weather detracted somewhat from the enjoyment of the occasion. Military parades, regattas, etc., were the order of the day.

A bad break has occurred in the Welland Canal, which it is feared may obstruct navigation for ten or twelve days. The locks at Thorold are carried away, and locks Nos. 22, 23 and 24 below. About twenty vessels are already detained.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but did no business of special importance. A special committee of three was appointed to confer with the Croton Aqueduct Board on the measures which should be taken to complete the New Reservoir. A long debate arose on the question of directing the Croton Board to erect fifty hydrants, in different situations throughout the City, as an experiment. No action was taken.

Isaac V. Cardoza, an ex-member of the California Legislature, was yesterday committed to the City Prison, on charges of forgery preferred by Coleman & Co., brokers in Wall-street. He succeeded in obtaining money on a forged letter of credit for $50, and as far as is known this is all the money he has received. In his possession were found several checks said to be forged, as also a forged letter of recommendation addressed to President Buchanan, asking his appointment as commercial agent at St. Thomas.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson delivered an interesting lecture last night, in the new Brosdway Tabernacle, to a comparatively large audience, on the political prospects of Italy as affected by the present war. He expressed strong sympathy with the popular cause, and was emphatic in his denunciations of the union of spiritual with temporal rule, to which he attributed most of the evils of Italian misgovernment.

There will be an "Ocean Sweepstakes" by the New-York Yacht Club, the entries to be closed on the 18th, and the start to take place on the 20th inst. They are to sail from Owl's Head around the Southwest Spit, to the Light-boat on Five Fathom Bank, off Cape May, and returning by the same route. The time of sailing, with directions, will be published hereafter.

The examination in the case of the alleged slaver bark *Orion* took place yesterday, before United States Commissioner Joseph Bridgham. Morgan, the mate, Cantiva, the supercargo, and the entire crew were present. The only witnesses examined were Lieutenants Dallas and Campbell, of the United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, by whom she was brought home. The Commissioner discharged the prisoners for lack of evidence that they were possessed of any guilty knowledge that the vessel was intended for a slaver. The testimony is published under the appropriate head in the Times of this morning.

Yesterday sales transpired of only 1,000 bales Cotton at steady rates. A very limited business was reported in Breadstuffs; prices of which generally favored buyers. Provisions were less sought after, and were depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars and Rice at former prices. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hops, Tallow and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Seeds and Tobacco were in better request. Freights were quiet.

The Democratic State Committee and the New York Hards.—The Democratic State Committee will not be at peace with the Hards. Yesterday a telegram from Albany contradicted a statement which appeared in this City, to the effect that a private meeting of said Committee had been held. We are afraid that Mr. Fernando Wood and his friends are unamiable. Why should they strive to discompose the serene mind of Dean Richmond? Has he not told the Hards before, as he tells them now again, that due notice will be given of the State Convention? What more can they ask or desire? The Committee will call the Convention, as usual, and the Hards will be kicked out, as usual. Is not that satisfactory?

Why will they continue to hope for Dickinson's nomination? The thing is out of the question. On the contrary, it will be a signal and unmerited mercy if Seymour is not the man. Where could they show their hard heads if he were in the White House? Let them reflect on this possible contingency, and try to be reasonable.

The Germans in the War.

South Germeny is enjoying its trumpet, in the loudest manifestations of that exciting instrument. If the walls of Paris could be shaken down like those of Jericho by sonorous blasts of martial wrath, the end of the French Empire would already be near at hand.

From Vienna to the Rhine, and from the Tyrol to the Harz, the old Teutonic blood is kindling into fury against the French. So enthusiastic are the worthy people of Bavaria, in particular, that they have lost for a time the power of discrimination, and seeing Germany wherever they see the double-headed eagle of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, address Czechish artillerymen and Hungarian hussars with impassioned tenderness as their "German brethren." The Czechs and the Magyars stare, as well they may, at these strange outbursts of affection, but accept the cigars and beer which accompany them with an unquestioning satisfaction.

For nine-tenths of that honest German people, whose loyalty to their princes Ilkine so mercilessly ridiculed, and whose devotion to abstract ideas made Madame de Staël assign to them the "kingdom of the air," it would seem to be for the present a settled thing that every throne in Germany is tottering to its foundations in the shock of the Austro-Italian war; and that the ghost of Napoleon the First is shaking hands with the shade of Nicholas of Russia over the approaching carnival of Gallo-Cossack ambition. The famous vision of the German poet who saw the dead Cæsar reviewing at midnight all the spectral hosts that had fallen beneath his banners from the sands of Egypt to the snows of Moscow, appears now to fill the whole European horizon for the eye of Germany; and as nothing is too diabolical for men in this state of mind to believe of the Emperor, whose inscrutable designs they hold to be as desperate as they are mysterious, so nothing is too wild for them to propose as a prophylactic against the unseen peril which they think impends above them. To trample upon the independence of Switzerland; to drag Holland and Belgium into a mad crusade against the House of Bonaparte; to compel every German Government without exception into the service of Austria; to drive the fleets of England into collision with those of France; to invite the onset of Russia, and to lay Paris in ashes, seem to the least extravagant of South-German journalists and writers, the most rational, honorable and feasible measures in the world. The suggestions that France is likely to prove a dangerous camping-ground; that Switzerland has a bad habit of defending herself and her mountains with republican obstinacy; that Warsaw is unpleasantly near to Berlin and Dresden; that England has a merchant-navy to lose, and shores to be ravaged, are just now as little heeded at Munich and Stuttgardt as the obvious facts that Napoleon III. has not fired a gun on the German frontiers, and that Italy has quite as much claim to a place in the world's regards as Germany can pretend to.

In all this excitement there is, as Herr Simson very justly said in the Prussian Parliament on the 12th of May, "a wholesome and an unwholesome side." It is wholesome certainly, for the German people, so long diverted by their own princes from that gradual crystallization of their many tribes into one united nation, which, but for the French Revolution and Napoleon I, would never have been begun,—that they should find themselves capable of sympathizing so strongly with one another in what they regard as an hour of common danger. That they are deceived and deluded in respect to the reality of this danger, does not impair the value of the demonstration to the future of their race. When the wiles of Austria and the devices of her Jesuitical allies shall have been exposed and defeated, the ardor of Germanic feeling now excited will remain, and properly directed must bear good fruit. The unwholesome features of all this agitation, are the fanaticism of hate and revenge which blazes throughout the German professions of patriotic zeal; the blindness and vertigo it has induced in the popular mind, to the infinite advantage of the crafty ruling classes who desire to make anything like a respectable and honorable German union impossible; and the obstacles it must infallibly throw in the way of that liberal, reasonable and national policy which Prussia has for years been striving to inaugurate in the German Confederation.

As an influence likely to affect the extent and duration of the existing European war, the Anti-Napoleonic feeling of Germany has a still larger immediate importance. If we are to believe it even probable that at an early day this feeling may force itself into facts, and pour Germany in arms upon the Alps and the Rhine we must prepare ourselves to witness, and eventually, perhaps, to partake in such a conflict as the world has not seen since the wars of the great Reformation. There are intestine questions to be settled in Germany herself, questions religious, political and territorial, which such a conflict would rapidly develop into fierce activity; there are questions of race to be dealt with along the whole Eastern frontier of Europe, which, in such a conflict, could not possibly be evaded; there are questions of maritime and international law, of colonial dominion, of cosmopolitan influence, which would then arise on every side to embroil one after another all the Powers of the earth. But the very magnitude of the mischiefs which must flow from the interference of Central Europe in the strife now waging in Italy, is a consideration upon which we may with the firmest confidence rely for seeing that interference prevented by the great neutral Powers of Europe. England, whose Press and whose Parliamentary orators have undoubtedly contributed more than any other single influence to fan the German recollections of French domination into flame and to excite the German fears of the Napoleonic policy, is already exerting herself to undo the mischief she has done. Already she is warning the enthusiasts of the Danube and the Rhine that she can have no part nor lot in their passions; that she is "the good friend of France, and at peace with Russia." The Czar Alexander, repressing the angry contempt which he might well be excused for uttering towards the petty sovereigns who trembled at every nod of his father, Nicholas, and who now rave so glibly of Russia's impotence to damage Germany, contents himself with moving corps after corps of his troops along the eastern frontier of the Confederation. And Prussia, whose rulers are for the moment charged with the preservation of the peace of Europe, is standing gallantly to her work.

For Prussia, the repression of the actual anti-Gallican feeling of Germany is almost a necessity of self-preservation. For her to be dragged into a great war, at the chariot-wheels of Francis Joseph, is to abdicate forever her natural rank among the strictly German States. The smaller German kingdoms, which are urging the Diet on to put the war-pressure upon her, are the States which for years have thwarted Prussia's upward tendency to the leadership of the Confederation. Saxony, with whose spoils Prussia was enriched by the Treaties of Vienna, and whose royal family Prussia then proposed that the Powers should transfer to the States of the Church; Hanover, which by the same Treaties was transferred from the influence of German nationality to that of a reigning family in England, and plunged from a career of progress back into the darkness of feudalism; Bavaria and Wurtemberg, creations of the First Napoleon, and allies ever since his fall of the Power which most contributed to his overthrow, but always the enemies of Protestant and liberal North German influences; these are all arrayed against the independent and truly national policy of the Prussian Government. If Prussia yields to them, she makes Austria, their leader and the axis of their policy, the leader and the axis also of all Germany. She hurries the whole German race into a vortex of immediate war and ultimate revolution, the issues of which no man can venture to predict. If, on the contrary, Prussia resolutely maintains the attitude of expectant neutrality which she has thus far adopted, she will not only increase immensely her own moral force in Europe as an independent Power, but her eventual authority in the Councils of Germany. Instead of accepting war from Austria, it will be from her that Austria will finally be forced to accept peace, and with peace the terms of a Germanic policy which will forever extinguish all Absolutist and Ultramontanist pretensions within the borders of the Confederation. So numerous and so imperative are the motives which urge Prussia to resist the strain now put on her, that it is almost inconceivable she should in any circumstances succumb to its pressure.

The New-York Session of 1859 and its Laws.

The flood of bills introduced early in the late session of the Legislature provoked the "outs" to utter a loud protest that the State was about to be overwhelmed with laws,—that every city would be weighed down with them,—that every little village would be obscured by them, the people annoyed, perplexed and hampered,—that new and needless statutes would cover every section of the Empire State as cobwebs in a dewy morning cover a new-mown field, that all paved streets in all places of our dominion would be ribbed with rail, and all real property would be crushed with taxes, doubling, trebling, quadrupling all known precedent. It was of no use to urge that so great a Commonwealth needed a great statute book with every year; that so immense a mass of agricultural and manufacturing interests, shifting, dissolving and reforming with every twelvemonth, must beget a great variety of laws to protect, guard and regulate them all. The "outs" had set their hearts upon having the State ruined by over-legislation, and nothing would console them.

But the Session Laws having at last been published, we discover how much greater was the cry of sheep than the yield of wool. The acts passed at the session of 1859, all told, number just 513. In 1858, when the House was without a Speaker for a month, and when, after the organization, the evenly-balanced parties watched each other day after day, each refusing to pass good bills, lest the other should turn them to its own advantage, and all sorts of local bills, of the greatest importance to the sections from which they emanated, going by the board, because their authors were politically obnoxious to some one or another person, 376 bills were, nevertheless, passed. In 1857, when one party had everything its own way, and yet had not a majority so large as to be politically unmanageable, the number of bills enacted was over 800. In 1859, the Republican majority in the Assembly was large enough to be independent of purely party motives, and was eminently impatient of dictation. Never did Committees strangle so many projects which, under strictly party discipline, would have been carried through. The Committee of the Whole never so patiently brooded over schemes which partisanship would have hatched at once into being; and the result shows an unusually creditable volume of enactments, not in number greater than the average, but so generally worth enacting that when such men as Senator Mather address Fifth Ward gatherings of New-York City on the manifold sins of the Opposition, they are forced to omit all mention of the proceedings of the Legislature of 1859—the Registry matter only excepted—and to make older enactments the text of their fearful denunciations.

There was one point, however, on which the late Legislature sinned, even as their predecessors have done, and as, in all human probability, their successors will do for years to come. Far the larger share of their work was brought to light late in the session. It must be said, on this score, however, that much business will necessarily always be matured before any is ready for final action, and the wisest, and altogether the safest plan, is to treat every new project deliberately in Committee, which must postpone the final passage to a late day. Of the 513 acts of the last session, only four saw the light in January; eighteen in February; sixty-four in March, and *four hundred and twenty-seven* in the nineteen session days of April. Governor Morgan so faithfully kept pace with the Legislature that but one bill was signed after the adjournment. Altogether, in view of what it did, and still more truly in view of what it refused to do, the Legislature of 1859 has no cause to be ashamed of the volume of Session Laws of which it is the author. Two editions of this volume have been already issued, but from neither of them will it be easy to prove that the State is dying under the burdens imposed upon it by the last convocation of its "assembled wisdom."

An Ocean Yacht-Race.—The New-York Yacht Club have resolved to try the deep-sea sailing of their members. They are organizing a race for the 20th of July, in which the yachts of the Club, rated according to their rig and their capacity, are to test their speed and quality on a course stretching from Owl's Head, Long Island to the Light-Boat at Cape May, and back again. The owners are not to be vexed with fantastical "allowances of time," and as two entries in each class will be required to put that class into the race, there will be no drifting into prizes, but a good, honest, wholesome competition, such as becomes amateur sailors, who are really sailors as well as amateurs. We trust, for the sake of our nautical good name, that this race will be handsomely made up and gallantly contested; and we hope to see some foreign flags upon the course.

The Brooklyn Water Commission.

The Aldermen of Brooklyn are endeavoring to imitate in a feeble way the example of the New-York City Fathers. Under the new "Water bill" the Mayor was to nominate and the Aldermen to confirm two of the new Water Commissioners, while the existing Water Board was to appoint the other two. The 25th of April was the day fixed for the Aldermen to convene and act upon the Mayor's nomination; nothing was said of the time when the other two should be appointed. The Aldermen by one device and another have up to this day escaped action in the matter. On Thursday evening the subject was taken from the table, when one of the majority proceeded to make a speech of sufficient length to empty the house of a quorum, when of course there was an adjournment. Like our own exemplary Board in the case of the City Inspector, the grievance is that the Mayor did not consult the confirming power before nominating. Moreover, Alderman Dayton, in an argument which does more credit to his originality than to his reading, claimed that inasmuch as the Commissioners have hitherto failed to make their appointments, there are now four vacancies which must all to be filled by a two-thirds vote of the Common Council on the nomination of the Mayor. The most amusing part of all this squabble is that there is really no sort of damage done by the delay—since, for a long time yet to come, the existing Board of Water Commissioners can perform all the essential duties that would devolve on a new and permanent Board. The factious majority are keeping their own friends out of power, and the City of Churches gets on admirably under the control of the same unpaid gentlemen who two months ago were represented as leading her headlong to her ruin. The works can now deliver nearly six million gallons of water a day, and a supply of eight millions would suffice for a year to come. But under the statute, the present Board are only authorized and commanded to turn the works over to the control of a permanent Board, when so completed as to deliver ten million gallons daily. More happy than ourselves, the good people of Brooklyn can amuse themselves with the lively civil war in their Aldermanic Board without suffering any real detriment from its consequences.

A Word in Time.

Probably the first consequence of Mr. Delavan's inauguration as Street Inspector will be a decided increase in the bills of mortality. If this should be the case, we must beg our readers not to be alarmed. It will be the best "first proof" which Mr. Delavan can give of his fitness for the post which he is to fill.

Mayor Tiemann yesterday called the attention of the Health Commissioners to the loose way in which "burial permits" have long been issued and recorded. Upon the reports accompanying petitions for these permits it is that the bills of mortality are founded; and if the reports are loosely drawn up, the statistics based upon them must, of course, be unreliable.

Nor should it be overlooked that the immediate effect of every decided outbreak of the Press against the abuses of the Street Department, has heretofore been the signal for a sudden improvement in the records of mortality. In the absence of multiplied independent vouchers, the proverbial veracity of figures cannot be safely insured. If, then, the new *régime* is to sweep our City as clean as the promises of the new chief give us reason to expect it will, we must prepare to see the hills of mortality expand, at first, beyond the figures to which we have been recently accustomed, without at once inferring the presence of some secret and murderous epidemic.

Lord Ellenborough on English History.—The Earl of Ellenborough, better known in political history as the "wild elephant," in consequence of his violent conduct in the administration of Indian affairs, has just been delivering himself of a speech on the Italian question at a Rifle Club meeting in Cheltenham. His lordship has a charming residence near this pleasant watering-place, and is of course a high authority with the good people of the town. His speech was sufficiently characteristic and sufficiently insignificant, save for the curious illustration it affords of the complacency with which an average English public meeting will listen to balderdash and blunders from a peer, which would provoke infinite laughter if ventilated by a less conspicuous personage. The Earl was very gentle in his dealings with Austria, for which he deserves special credit, as his wife eloped from him some twenty-five years ago with the Austrian Ambassador in London, Prince Schwarzenberg; but very bitter upon France and Russia. It was in eulogizing the disposition of the English people to defend themselves by forming rifle clubs and volunteer military companies, however, that the Earl was most eloquent and most inexact. In this connection he "reminded the audience that England, since the time of King John, had not felt the foot of a single armed foreigner:" and for this statement was rewarded with vociferous "cheers." Yet it is surely quite impossible that in this "cheering" audience of respectable English provincials there should not have been at least a few schoolboys capable of "reminding" his Lordship that he was dealing rather cavalierly with the Muse of History. Had England not felt in 1688 the feet of several thousand "armed foreigners" guarding Dutch William to his usurpation of the British throne, the Duke Francis, of Modena, might to-day having been ruling a very different England from the free and prosperous island which the Cheltenham Rifles are making ready to defend.

And the dragoons and grenadiers of the Prince of Orange are not the only "armed foreigners" whom England has seen since John Lackland departed this life. When Henry III. was crowned at Gloucester, not very far from Cheltenham, the Dauphin of France held London City and claimed the English throne. For two centuries the House of Percy won renown by its perpetual resistance to the "armed foreigners" who desolated the English borders, and made the name of Scotland famous in the world. But little more than a hundred years have passed since the Highland tartans and the lilies of France struck terror into the British capital, and held at Derby for a time the key of central England. And hundreds of living Englishmen may well remember the days of distress and nights of alarm which followed upon all the English coasts, the tidings of each successive foray of the bold American sailor whose privateersmen scoured the English seas in company with the victorious men-of-war of Louis XVI.

The Newark Riot and the Telegraph.—To vindicate their own reputation, if for no other purpose, the citizens of Newark should ferret out the author of the atrociously false telegram which appeared in the New-York papers on Thursday morning. A private citizen, who considered his rights trespassed upon by the enlargement of a church edifice situated in front of his residence, with the help of a hired man knocked down part of the fence which had been erected around the building, under the direction of the city authorities. Thereupon a lineal descendant of Baron Munchausen, whose crystaline lens must be of the nature of reduplicating magnifying glasses, sends off a dispatch to the Associated Press, substituting twenty men for every one present, and dignifying a contemptible piece of petty spite by the name of a general disturbance. The result of this hoax was that the crowd which had assembled to see the predicted riot, itself fulfilled the mischievous prophecy. With the shameful imbecility of the Newark authorities, or with the merits of the quarrel itself, we have at present nothing to do. But we have a right to complain that the agency of the Associated Press should have been made the means of accomplishing the objects of private recklessness or malice. If this case were a solitary instance of abuse of the telegraph it would be bad enough; but the same sort of thing is constantly happening, and it is time that a stop should be put to it. The Sardinian Government has just established a school for the education of telegraphers, who are to be trained not merely in the special practical mysteries of their art, but also to the general use of their faculties as reasoning and responsible beings. Unless a domestic reform shall be speedily effected in the administration of our own telegraphs, we shall inevitably be brought to the necessity of sending to Sardinia for help.

Another Laurel for Morphy.—The Champion of Chess, who from boyhood has never lost a single match, has again been guided by his lucky star to victory. The final game in his match with Mr. Thompson was played at the New-York Club Rooms in the University on Friday afternoon. At the termination the whole score was:

Morphy, 5; Thompson, 3; Drawn, 1.

This result will surprise every one, great as has been the victor's former achievements on both sides of the ocean. To give such a player as Mr. Thompson the enormous odds of the knight—to contend against the further disadvantages of what the *connoisseurs* term *close games*, which his adversary insisted upon playing in every encounter—this is assuredly a greater feat than winning on even terms of an Anderssen or a Harrwitz. At the close of the match, which was witnessed, in spits of the weather, by a crowd of spectators, Mr. Morphy bore his victory and Mr. Thompson his defeat with equal complacency. The whole affair has excited great interest in the chess circles of the City. In this connection, we may also state, that nothing could be further from the truth than the assertion made lately by a morning cotemporary, that all Mr. Morphy's games are played for money. Of his innumerable contests in Europe, only two matches were so played, and this only at the solicitation of his antagonists, and in one of those, after winning, Mr. Morphy, for a long time, declined to accept the stakes. The amount thus won by him in Europe, was a little more than $500, while the expenses of his tour amounted to five or six times that sum.

"Memorial Memoranda."—The "New-York Sabbath Committee's Document, No. 7," has just been published, and contains some important and well-condensed matter in relation to the Sunday liquor traffic. Among other things are the Memorial, with the large number of most respectable names attached to it, the comments of the City Press, and the opinions of the various journals on the subject of public drinking fountains. Great credit is due to the committee who have had the matter in charge for the discreet manner in which they have conducted their unyielding efforts to put an end to a demoralizing and wretched traffic. There has been neither fanaticism nor rancor in the proceedings of the Committee; they have dealt with their opponents in firm but Christian-like manner, and have prudently refrained from attempting to carry their scheme of operations one inch beyond the point where they could be sustained not only by the law, but by the sanction of all prudent citizens, without regard to sect or party. If the Sunday liquor traffic can be abolished in this City, it will be through the means of such discreet and sagacious measures as have been taken to suppress it by the "Sabbath Committee."

The Wheat Crop in Ohio, and the Damage

From the Cleveland Herald, June 16.

It is now generally conceded that the quadrangular Territory bounded on the South by the National Road, on the West by the railroad from Columbus to Sandusky, and on the East by Pennsylvania, is where the frost has been the most destructive, and that *outside of these lines it has only extended in narrow strips in occasional places.* The first query is, What was the product of that tract of country? In 1857 Ohio had the largest wheat crop that was gathered for many years, the quantity being by return to the State Auditor 25,307,614 bushels, of which quantity the above described district *north* of the five counties through which the National Road passes, amounted to 6 270,270 bushels. If we add to this the product of the five counties through which the road passes, the total amount produced in the "infected district," was 7,907,913 bushels, leaving as the product of the rest of the State 17,489,701 bushels. Supposing that three-quarters of the crop in the "infected district" is a total loss, it would still leave the State a crop of nineteen and a half millions of bushels, for it will be admitted that the increased breadth sown south of the National Road, and in the western counties of the State, will more than balance the loss sustained by frost outside the frosted district. With the ample allowance made for the loss by the frost in the quadrangle, joined to the increased breadth sown, compared with 1857, we think a safe conjecture is made in estimating the present crop, *over and above the loss by frost at twenty-two millions of bushels of wheat.* If we call the population of the State 2,500,000, and allow four bushels as the average consumption of each individual, and the number of acres devoted to wheat as being 2,000,000, requiring 4,000,000 bushels for seed, we still have a surplus of 8,000,000 bushels beyond our requirements for food and seed. In making these statements we aim to be candid, to look at the loss full in the face, and to neither lengthen nor shorten figures to fit any theory suggested by the disaster.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, June 15, arrives at the following conclusions: "The wheat and rye crops, in all Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, in the Eastern Counties of Ohio ten miles or so back from the Ohio River, and from Lake Erie and east of a line drawn, say from Portsmouth on the Ohio River, to Sandusky City on Lake Erie, are badly injured, fully to the extent of one-third of the crop; in some places the injury is one-half, and even more in Western Pennsylvania, but the average loss is we think not over one-third. In the remaining portion of this State the injury to the wheat is but slight, and is confined to the low grounds on the ridges. As far, then, as regards the injury done the wheat crop by frost, it is comparatively not as large as might be at first supposed, and if the crop matures well where not injured the loss of that killed will be hardly felt, and will in itself have but a small influence upon prices.

There is no doubt that this frost has produced greater alarm than the facts justify. Similar frosts have occurred in other years. On the night of May 29, 1845, a frost occurred which cut down the wheat and corn pretty generally, according to reports, producing great sensation throughout the country, in both financial and commercial circles. Farmers rushed into market, and purchased wheat and hauled it off in their wagons, to provide against the expected famine, and prices of both wheat and flour advanced fifty per cent. The weather during June was very dry, which added to the alarm, but the Summer passed over and the harvest came, and by turning over our files to the 22d of August of the same year, we find flour abundant, and a drug in this market at *two dollars and sixty-five cents* per barrel, and choice brands two dollars and seventy-five cents, and the complaints about the ravages of the frost disappeared. Now we do not mean by this to intimate that flour will sell as low as these rates the coming Fall, but simply to show that humanity instinctively compensates its troubles, and this is one of the peculiar features of our nature in all ages."

The Economy of Different Charities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my note so kindly published in your columns a few days since did not meet the wishes of our mutual friend, the Rev. C. L. Brace, may I impose on your good nature for a similar space to make another attempt. The report of the "Children's Aid Society," published this year, on page 11 says, "Three have been provided with homes and employment, since the formation of this Society, 4,348 persons." Since the Home for the Friendless was opened, the Managers have provided homes and employment for 10,000 persons, between three and four thousand of them children. During these twelve years there has been expended by the Society in the purchase of lots, erection of buildings, furniture, maintaining the "Home," salaries of missionary, visitors, teachers, traveling expenses, insurance, interest, postage, stationery, &c., $107,730 04; if this sum be divided by the whole number of the Society's beneficiaries, the average cost is $15 35 for each. If the cost of buildings, furniture and lots, which is $63,705 36 be deducted from the expenses of the Home, the cost per head is but $9 58. The Society can at any time sell their real estate for a sum considerably greater than its first cost. Their six lots were purchased for $11,700, while their present market value is not less than $40,000.

The Home for the Friendless was not erected exclusively for the benefit of friendless children; but equally for friendless virtuous women, and this fact has always been made prominent by the Society.

Why should Mr. B. so unqualifiedly disparage the work of snatching a virtuous, but poor, friendless, homeless girl from an abyss of temptation, and placing her in a position of employment and comparative safety? If it were his sister, or child, would he not regard her as worth the cost of shelter, food, and raiment, at the "Home of the Friendless" for a few days, or even weeks, until she could be thus provided for? Hundreds upon hundreds have been thus rescued through the "Home," who were as well worth the effort as any man's sister or child. I beg Mr. Brace to look at his remarks under this head again, and see if he has not put himself in a false position. If his want of discrimination in selecting the young women sent away by the Children's Aid Society has been a source of trouble, he must not conclude that older persons, with better facilities, may not be more successful.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless, with long experience and observation, rejoice in this department of their labor. The Children's Aid Society have sent away many hundreds of men and women; does Mr. Brace disapprove of this, and has he tried to stop it? The last report (page 57) contains a very long letter from a German sewing girl; was it not as good a work to send her as some one of the miserable street girls described in their reports?

Mr. B. leads the "Home Managers" a lecture for receiving orphans while there are Institutions endowed for this purpose, thus making the "public pay twice for the same work." The object of the Managers is not to retain their children at the Home, but as soon as possible to place them in families; and unless the character or habits of the children are such as to make detention necessary, they are located at the earliest possible moment. It is, I believe, the policy of our Orphan Asylums not to adopt children, but to retain them until they are 14 years old. I am safe in saying *this* Society have adopted 500 children under 5 years of age. Had these been placed in Institutions to remain until they were 14, it would have been an additional expense to this City of at least $175,000—a larger sum than the entire expenses of the Home, including buildings, &c., for twelve years. I ask attention to the fact, that of the 779 sent out by the Aid Society last year, 414, or more than one-half were orphans and half-orphans. Mr. B. is a Trustee of that Society, and one of its employers; did he oppose their sending out these orphans? How could he consent to making our overtaxed citizens pay twice for taking care of these 414 orphans? That is a bad "rut."

As Mr. Brace originated or started this investigation, all the good evolved by it must of course fall to his credit; but I cannot forbear going on a little further. Has he proved that it costs the Home from $50 to $100, or even from $50 to $60 each, to take care of its *protegés*? It was generous in him to make a discount of nearly one half from his first figures. Now, since he came down for the "Home," can he not afford to go up a little on his figures for the Aid Society? Their report states that their Industrial Schools are supported by other Associations, and are not consequently a tax upon them, the revenue from the Newsboys' Lodging Rooms, and the moneys acknowledged for that particular purpose, I judge must nearly or quite meet its disbursements. The Treasurer's report says the expenditures for the last year were $17,399 29. The number sent away by the Society being 779, the cost it would seem for each one sent away last year by the Aid Society must have been more than $22. The Treasurer gives no details as to the cost of transportation, salaries, rent, &c. But I would ask if the cost be $15 or $22 to the Aid Society, since the Home for the Friendless has done the work, so far, at a less cost, whether "the expense of buildings" should be such a fruitful theme for appeals, addresses, reports, &c.; and that the question of economy may be more readily reached, for a moment look at the location of their parties. In the last annual report of the Aid Society, on page 24, it is said the object of the Society is "Taking destitute and exposed children from the City to the West (between 4,000 and 5,500 have been so transplanted.") I think all the emanations from the Aid Society, are of such a nature as to make, what I presume, is the universal impression, viz: that the great mass of those who have been sent away by them have gone West, hence it has been easy to make the reputation of doing their work economically. Now, let us see how nearly 4,000 or 5,000 children have been sent West. In the last four years their reports show that 3,410 persons were all that were provided for by them; of whom 571 were men and women. Of the whole number 460 were located in this City; 144 on Long Island; in other parts of this State, 435. Pennsylvania, 235; New Jersey, 218; Connecticut, 279; New-Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, together, 203; Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, 1,094; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, District Columbia, 30; other places, 112. There is an item of 210 sewing women that does not, I think, appear in the above distribution of parties; it is quite possible there may be some small errors in my analysis. From this analysis it will appear that not more than one-third have gone to the West, and more than one-half will not probably average a distance of fifty miles from the City. I am sure if Mr. B. will look this all over he will agree with me that to do this work for $22, or even $15 per head, is after all not worth saying quite so much about as to economy.

I close by most heartily responding to my friend's suggestion "that an overhauling of our charities is needed every now and then," and beg him at once to secure the appointment of a "ventilating" committee, to examine into the entire operations of the associations at work for the friendless, homeless, vagrant adults and children. Let the committee be entirely disconnected with the societies, and let half of them be chosen from communities where our children are sent. Let it be ascertained whether parties sent remain where they are placed, how many of them come back to New-York, or become wandering vagabonds in other regions. Are they honest, industrious, and virtuous, or are they, many, very many of them idle, dishonest, and licentious? Mr. Brace speaks of the societies getting into "ruts." I shall not wonder if this committee should find some of them in ruts so deep that the best Western teams will not be able to draw them out; and if my friend will secure us such a committee I will release him from his pledge, to prove that it costs the Home of the Friendless from $50 to $100 to take care of a child.

S. B. Halliday.

Mount Vernon Funds.

In pursuance of their plan, the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association will continue their report from the last one given.

The following sums have been received:

Baron Steuben Lodge, F. & A. M. Stokes, Oneida County, through E. A. Nesbitt, Esq.	$3 00
Hall Clayton & Co. printers, New-York City	5 00
Ten persons in their employ	9 75
New-York City, through Mrs. C. P. Daly, Standing Committee	95 00
Mrs. Edmund Miller, through Mrs. C. P. Daly, Standing Committee	9 00
Through Mrs. Henry Quackenbos, L. M., New-York City	2 00
Through Mrs. A. S. Main, L. M., New-York City	20 00
Through Miss Shepard, L. M., New-York City	100 00
John J. Bloomfield, Steamboat, New-York City	5 00
Wm. W. Rose and family, Steamboat, New-York City	7 00
West Granville, Washington County, through Miss Eliza Shumway, L. M.	17 10
Through Miss Helen D. Nelson, L. M., Ravenswood, Queens County	129 31
Through Mrs. Sarah McGraw, L. M., Dryden, Tompkins County	21 60
Through Miss Mary McFarlane, L. M., Yonkers, Westchester County	17 25
Through Washington Hunt, S. C., Niagara Co.	100 00
Through Horatio Seymour, S. C., Oneida County	143 00
Through David Rumsey, L. M., Bath, Steuben County	121 80
Claverack School Columbia County	1 54
Proceeds of Mount Vernon Lectures, through Mrs. Haight L. M., Goshen, Orange County	28 65
Total	$934 80

Elizabeth J. Montgomery, Secretary.

No. 25 Cooper Institute, June 10, 1859.

In Council, taking effect on the 15th [illegible] considerable reductions have been made on tolls upon the Welland and St. L

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DISCHARGE OF THE ORION'S CREW.—The two Lieutenants of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion* were yesterday examined as witnesses before United States Commissioner SANDHAM, in the case of the alleged slaver bark *Orion*. The mate, supercargo and crew were all present; the latter were all down-east looking sailors. Very little that is new in relation to the case appeared upon the examination; the facts of the capture, of the search of the vessel, and the cargo from on board being particularly described. The prisoners were discharged; the Commissioner holding that there was not sufficient evidence that the crew knew they were going on a slave voyage to make them responsible in the meaning of the statute. The Lieutenants were among the first and most cordial in their greetings of the mates and the crew for their release, and they all appeared much rejoiced to be relieved from their uncertain position. Mr. MORGAN has steadfastly adhered to his statement, made from the beginning, that the vessel was intended for a legal trading voyage. He speaks very highly of Capt. HANNA and says he was disabled by sickness some time before reaching the coast. He had been wounded by a scraper on the top of his head, while in Cuba, some time since, and MORGAN states that Capt. HANNA was evidently out of his right mind. The acts of the English officers who boarded the *Orion*, he says added to his difficulties. MORGAN says the British officers endeavored to bribe him to haul down the American colors and surrender the bark to them, offering to let him take whatever he wished from the vessel, to pay his way to the United States, and give him such sum of money as he might name. One of the Lieutenants said he had no doubt of this statement of the mate. The Lieutenants also exonerated him (the mate) from any complicity in the voyage, and cited his promptness in conveying information of the vessel to the man-of war, as proof of his innocence of any connection with the slava trade.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners at 12 M., yesterday, DANIEL E. DELAVAN, the new City Inspector, and all the other members of the Board, except Councilman CORNELL, were present. The Mayor introduced Mr. DELAVAN to the members of the Board severally, and they congratulated him upon his appointment. A communication from JOHN WHEELER, complaining of a nuisance on vacant lots on the north side of Thirteenth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, was referred to the City Inspector. The City Inspector reported that the nuisance—garbage and filth on vacant lots—at No. 49 Bowery, had been abated, at a cost of $15, which had been charged to the premises. He also reported that 15 cases of cattle hoofs, in a putrid state, had been found at Pier No. 19 East River. They had been left there to be shipped to London by the ship *Plymouth Rock*, but they had been refused on account of their offensive condition. It was directed that they be removed to the Corporation Yard, unless their owner took care of them before 4 P. M. The Mayor called attention to the loose manner in which burial permits had been heretofore granted by the City Inspector's department. The subject was referred to Drs. MILLER and ROCKWELL. In the reports of officers detailed to examine the condition of the streets in the different Wards, several of which were presented yesterday, it is set forth that the streets are in a better condition now than they have been for a year past. The Board adjourned to Monday, 12 M.

THE RACE BETWEEN TAR RIVER AND BILL CHEATHAM.—Notwithstanding the heavy and continuous rain-storm of yesterday, the match between *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham*, three-mile heats, for $5,000, was run over Fashion Course. There was but a moderate attendance. Before the starting, *Bill Cheatham* was the favorite, $100 to $40; and those who ventured to accept even that were laughed at, as it was supposed to be impossible that *Tar River* could carry 17 pounds more weight than *Bill Cheatham* through mud ankle deep and save his reputation. The horses started during a heavy shower, *Bill Cheatham* leading—a position he held during the first two miles. *Tar River* then took the lead and came home ahead, to the surprise of all, winning the heat in 6 minutes and 12¼ seconds. After the first heat, many who had risked their money on *Bill Cheatham* tried to get bets on *Tar River*, but without success. *Tar River* was then the favorite at $100 to $10. The second heat *Tar River* took the lead and kept it throughout, winning the heat in 6 minutes and 17½ seconds, and the race.

REV. DR. THOMPSON ON "ITALY AND THE WAR."—Despite the weather, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON lectured to a numerous audience last night, in the new Broadway Tabernacle, on "Italy and the War." He expressed strong sympathy with the struggle now being made to vindicate the ceuse of the freedom of the nationalities in Italy, found fault with MAZZINI for being somewhat of a visionary, but lauded GARIBALDI in terms of unlimited praise. He described the relative geographical positions and political affinities and resources of the several States which are contained within the Italian peninsula, discussed at length the questions as to the capacity of the Italians for self-government, and answered it in the affirmative; and finally expressed the gratification which he felt at the prospect which the existing war presented of a speedy termination of the Papal power. The assemblage was enthusiastic in its repeated demonstrations of concurrence in his views.

ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION OF COMPANY A EIGHTH REGIMENT—WASHINGTON GREYS.—This Company, under command of Capt. C. H. BURTIS, paraded yesterday to celebrate their Twenty eighth Anniversary. Arrangements had been made to visit Flushing L. I.; and despite the very unfavorable weather the Company proceeded to that place in the steamboat *Ceres*, which had been chartered for the occasion. At 2 o'clock the Company partook of a dinner provided by the proprietors of the Flushing Hotel, after which sentiments in honor of the President of the United States, Governor of the State, &c., were proposed and drunk. The toast in honor of Col. LYONS, Commandant of the Eighth Regiment, and formerly Captain of this Company, was cheered with great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Captain BURTIS, Lieut. MOORE, Lieut. WOODS, Lieut. SIMMONS, Mr. STATE, an old member of the Company, and several others. The Company paraded 45 muskets, and at about 6 o'clock returned home, well pleased with their excursion, notwithstanding the rain.

THE COMING FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council charged with the expenditure of $5,000 in celebrating the National Birthday, met at 3½ P. M., yesterday, in room No. 8 City Hall, the Chairman, Alderman PACK, presiding. None of the sub-committees were prepared to report. One uninteresting communication was read and the Committee adjourned to Monday, 3 P. M.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 P. M. yesterday, transacted some routine business not at all interesting to the public, and adjourned to Friday next.

COUNTERFEITS.—Last evening a band of counterfeiters attempted to flood the City with bogus $2 bills, on the Central Bank of Middletown, Ct., and bills of the same denomination on the Hanover Bank of New-York City. The Police discovered the attempted fraud, and notified all shop-keepers.

Police Reports.

AN EX-MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.—The Detective Police, yesterday, arrested Isaac N. Cardoga, an Ex-Member of the California Legislature, on a charge of forgery and false pretences. William Coleman, of the firm of Coleman & Co., brokers, No. 88 Wall street, was the complainant. According to the statement of Mr. Coleman, Cardoga called, in April last, at their office, and asked them to cash a letter of credit for $50, signed by one of their correspondents to San Francisco. Supposing the letter to be genuine, they paid the amount, less the exchange. They recently learned that it was a forgery. Cardoga was arrested at his boarding-house in Leroy-place. On searching him three checks were found, one for $150, and one for $50 on the Leather Manufacturer's Bank, and one for $100 on the Nassau Bank, having the forged signatures of McKillop and Wood, of this City. A promissory note for $150, purporting to have been drawn by John J. Jacobs, of San Francisco, was also found, but whether it is forged or genuine is not known. In his trunk, among a package of private papers, was a letter addressed to President Buchanan, bearing the names of several prominent Democratic politicians in San Francisco, asking Mr. Cardoga's appointment as Commercial Agent at St. Thomas. Mr. Cardoga's devotion to Democratic principles while in the California Legislature are highly eulogized in this letter. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for examination.

GRAND LARCENIES.—John Daly was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing three watches and a chain belonging to Mr. George B. Ramsey, of No. 96 East Twenty fourth-street. He confessed the theft, and gave up the property. Matilde Nelmer, who lived at a disreputable house in Canal-street, was arrested, accused of stealing a diamond pin, worth $50 from Dennis Sullivan, of No. 132 Water-street. Both were committed to Essex Market Prison for trial.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two young men, giving their names as Walter Edwards and Henry Wood, were yesterday committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to Jefferson Merket Prison, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Delaware City Bank. They offered the bill at several liquor stores, until their persistent efforts led to their arrest.

CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. G. Dowling, a clerk in the employ of John T. Lord, dry goods merchant at No. 256 Grand-street, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of embezzling money belonging to his employer. Justice BOSWORTH locked him up for trial.

Board of Councilmen.

EVES PAVEMENT—STREET ACROSS THE PARK—DRINKING HYDRANTS.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour.

Councilman BULTEAU offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the Empire Regatta Club for the sum of three hundred dollars, to be expended in prizes for a rowing match to take place on the Fourth of July. Laid over.

Councilman LAIMBEER offered a resolution directing the Croton Board to have the Broadway pavement chipped, beveled or grooved by Messrs. Beales and Jones forthwith without contract. Laid over.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in amending the ordinance laying out a street across the Park, by inserting Croton Aqueduct Department in place of the Street Department.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Special Committee of Three to confer with the Croton Board with reference to completing the New Reservoir. Councilmen LAIMBEER, FREAR and PLATT were appointed.

A long debate occurred on the question of awarding the contract for constructing the gate-house to Baldwin & Jaycox.

On motion of Mr. BULTEEL, the matter was laid over, and made the special order for Monday evening.

The resolution directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of any persons who were concerned in the murder of Fanny Dease Halsey was laid on the table.

Among the general orders was a report of the Special Committee in favor of directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to place, in such public situations as they might select, fifty hydrants, for the sake of determining which pattern might be best.

Councilman BULTEAU opposed the motion. He thought the "tag rag and bobtail" which crowded around the hydrant near the rotunda showed how they would be used were more hydrants put up. They would become a public nuisance in six months.

Councilman OTTERSON asked whether the gentleman was opposed to giving the people a drink of cold water.

Councilman BULTEEL replied that he was in favor of giving the people all the water they wanted, but he was satisfied these hydrants would become a nuisance.

Councilman RHOADS spoke persistently in favor of the hydrants made by the Brooklyn Company.

Councilman OTTERSON was willing to amend the resolution so that ten, twenty or forty of those made by that Company should be tried. He was anxious the various sorts should be experimented on.

It was finally decided that no action could be taken on the subject, as there were not members enough present to adopt the report constitutionally.

The Board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ATTACKED BY A COW.—On Thursday afternoon, at MRS. MARY BOWLEY, of Steuben-street, was crossing a vacant lot on Ryerson-street, she in some manner excited the ire of a cow. The animal made a furious attack upon her, throwing her down, and trampling upon her. A policemen of the Fourth Precinct rescued MRS. BOWLEY, and took her home. Fortunately, she was more frightened than hurt.

PAUL MORPHY.—This gentlemen visited Brooklyn Thursday, at the invitation of the Brooklyn Chess Club. He played several games at the rooms of the Chess Club, beating easily the two best players in Brooklyn, giving them the odds of a Queen's Knight.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—The names of the boys who rescued three young ladies from drowning, at Ravenswood, on Wednesday afternoon last, are; ALEXANDER SHAW, EDWIN DUSANBERRY and DAVID DUSENBERRY.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.—The offal contract has been awarded to FRANCIS SWIFT. The city is to pay him at the rate of $12 000 per annum.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—No. 15, Sickford and wife vs. Dougherty.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge LOTT ordered that an adjourned Circuit be held at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 6th day of July next.

Issues of law and issues of fact triable with at a jury, in actions in which issue has been joined since the first day of March last, may be noticed for that time, and will be heard in the following order:

1. Issues of law.
2. Issues of fact in foreclosure cases.
3. Issues of fact in other actions.

Causes now on the calendar duly noticed will be first heard without further notice.

Notes of issue in actions noticed for the adjourned Circuit must be filed eight days previously, and must distinctly designate whether it is a demurrer, a foreclosure case, or otherwise.

A Strawberry Growl.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of the "Strawberry Festival," held by HENRY WARD BEECHER'S congregation, at David's Island on Thursday, induces me to tell you something of my experience in that disgraceful imposition. I went, from my family, three boys and a lady to this "Festival." The eldest boy is 16, the next 10 and the next 5. MR. BEECHER had promised them, from the pulpit last Sunday, a "reasonable quantity" of strawberries and ice-cream if they would go, and the same promise was repeated in the printed circulars which they picked up in the pews on that day. Tickets 50 cents, and a "limited number" sold.

They found on the boat a heterogeneous crowd of people—of which, cooks, chambermaids, and they who eat cabbages, seemed to be a majority. It was a selfish crowd as well as odorous, that seemed to care less for children's comfort, or for the common courtesies of life, than for number one! Arrived at the island, they were unable, by reason of the jam and the violence, to procure any strawberries or ice-cream, until the crowd had demolished the tables; when, through some friends, they were furnished with *one saucer of cream for four of them*, and *two baskets of strawberries*, which certainly was not a "reasonable quantity," nor what they had been promised. They were obliged to pay for a glass of ice-water; and as for cups or spoons, or any convenience of any kind, they were as scarce as the strawberries, and as impossible to discover as the "Christian charity" of the occasion. The whole affair was, in my opinion, a disgrace to the "Committee," (if there was any Committee,) and to the Church, (if there was any Church.) There must have been 1,500 persons in the crowd—a very "limited number" to purchase tickets—and somebody must have made a good deal of money out of it at the expense of the raw decent people who were induced to buy tickets. B.

BROOKLYN, Friday, June 17, 1859.

OBITUARY.

Chancellor Dargan, of South Carolina, died at Charleston on the 13th of June. The *Courier* says: "He served with ability and characteristic fidelity as Commissioner in Equity, and would have been longer in office, had such been his desire. He represented Darlington District in the Senate for a term, we believe, but the duties and demands of his profession, in which he recognized the highest standard, were ever foremost in his view; and in due time he received a proper and richly earned recognition to a call to the Chencery Bench in 1847."

John A. French, a well-known business man of Boston, died June 14. Mr. French was one of the earliest movers in the Public Garden enterprise, and to his unwearied exertions for the past ten or fifteen years (says the *Traveller*) Boston is indebted for many of the fine trees with which that place of public resort is now adorned.

The Rev. Dr. Wilber, President of the Wesleyan Female College in Ohio, died at Cincinnati, June 11, aged 53. From the first session of the College, in September, 1842, he was its Principal, and since that time he has worked for the prosperity of the institution. Nearly 500 graduates have received their diplomas at his hands.

Hon. Freeman Galusha, of Jericho, Vt., died suddenly, June 14, at the age of 73. He held various offices of honor in Vermont, among them that of Assistant Judge of Chittenden County Court. He was a son of Jonas Galusha, who was for five years Governor of Vermont.

Nathaniel Ray Greene, the last surviving son of Major-General Greene, of the Revolution, died at his residence in Middletown, Conn., June 11. He was 79 years of age. The only surviving child of General Greene is Mrs. Littlefield, who now resides in Mississippi.

COURT OF APPEALS, June 17, 1859.—Nos. 363, 364, 113, struck off.

No. 52—Merrick *vs.* Gordon. Argued; Mr. T. Jenkins for appellant; Mr. E. Allen for respondent.

No. 2—Bennett *vs.* Brown. Argued; Mr. F. Kernan for appellant; Mr. J. A. Hathaway for respondent.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 18.—Nos. 12½, 47, 51, 53, 36, 45, 22, 55, 56, 57.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Shall I be a Lawyer, Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Author or Farmer? A phrenological examination will help you to decide. FOWLER AND WELLS, No 308 Broadway, give charts and written descriptions daily.

Fashionable Summer Hats
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW,
By SEEBE & CO.,
No 156 Broadway

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPINS manufactures Silk, constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent. No. 156 William st., corner of Ann.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House

Decorations in Fresco and Encaustic in the highest style of art, promptly executed, and upon reasonable terms, by EDWARD ENGEL, Artist, No. 920 Broadway.

When Does the Heat Start?—How many poor sunburnt individuals will ask this question, and no answer save in DINSMORE'S NEW WEEKLY PAPER! Only 5 cents. No. 9 Spruce st., New-York.

The Latest Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 29, JUNE 17, 1859.

1st.	2d	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th	11th.	12th.
42,	69,	48,	26,	21,	7,	52,	25,	68,	59,	27,	5.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 30, JUNE 17, 1859.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.
67,	66,	44,	71,	58,	7,	25,	13,	31,	48,	35,	33,	73.

And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.

Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 17th day of June, 1859.

JAMES M. PRENTISS, W. R. SYMONS } Commissioners.
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Travelers, Drive Direct to the Smithsonian House.
The Smithsonian is the best Hotel in the City.
The Smithsonian reserves its best rooms for travelers.
The Smithsonian is on Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
The Smithsonian is conducted on the European plan.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 50 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 75 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for $1 a day.
The Smithsonian has parlors for $2 a day.
The Smithsonian gives excellent meals for 50 cents.
The Smithsonian dinner, at 5 o'clock, for 50 cents.
Costs a dollar for the raw material in market.
The Smithsonian is also on the American plan.
The Smithsonian charges $2 a day
for what costs $2 50 at other first-class hotels.
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House!
If you now stop elsewhere, quit, and come here.
Gentlemen, stop to breakfast on your way to business,
And stop and dine for 50 cents on your way back

Inaccuracies of the New-York Directory.—Those who have been omitted, or those who have been misrepresented, either in address, or name, or business, or otherwise affected or injured by the inaccuracies and errors of the New-York City General Directory, are requested to send a note addressed to the
NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY ASSOCIATION,
Box No. 1,234 Post Office.
The New-York City Directory Association will be organized to furnish a complete, reliable and full Directory of the City of New-York, at 75 cents per volume less than the price the public now pay, and at one half the price now charged per name for putting names in capital letters, and one half the price per page for advertisements now charged.
A capital of $10,000 is already subscribed. Competent and experienced canvassers can address as herein.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Sajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Great Rush for Summer Hats.—THE EFFECT of the warm weather is visible in the rush for thin hats at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Crowds may be seen there at any hour of the day, doffing their heavy castors and donning some one of his numerous styles for Summer wear. WHITE has become the prince of down town hatters, and prides himself on keeping the largest variety in the City. If a man cannot suit himself there he may as well consolate to go bareheaded.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and gettings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results
A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.
Sold by DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

The Elliptic-Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

Shoes for the Seaside.—You are making preparations for your sojourn in the country. Everything is ready except your selection of articles of covering, which you will make from the extensive stock of CANTRELL, No. 8 3 Broadway, between 11th and 12th s s. You are seesible. CANTRELL excels in his business, and he sells much cheaper than any other dealer in town. You do right to deal with CANTRELL.

Post-office Notice.—The mails for EUROPE via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

F. Y. S.—Rollon's Celebrated French Yoke SHIRTS—A new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the largest stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in the City, at SALLOU'S SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed—Combination of spring and hair mattress, with the comforts of feather beds without their disadvantages. Also, the $4 spring-bed which can be put in your carpet-bag. No 289 Canal st., first door east of Broadway.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. S. MARSH & CO'S., No 228 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No 2 Vesey st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50, by mail or express.

Gauze Wool Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, and all the latest novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden lane.
GEORGE W. TRACY Agent.

Perego's Summer Hosiery.—Zephyr Silk Undershirts and Drawers, also Gauze, Merino and Lisle Thread, wholesale or retail, at the usual low prices.
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 321 Broadway

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Gen. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

WOOD—SHEPARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15 by the Rev. W. W. Phillips, D. D., J. WARDELL WOOD to MARY GARRISON, daughter of Thos. S Shepard, Esq., all of this City.

SKERRETT—TAYLOR.—At Washington City, on Tuesday, June 14, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Joshua Mersell, Lieut. JOSEPH S. SKERRETT, U. S. Navy, to Miss MAGGIE LOVE, daughter of Capt. Algernon Sidney Taylor, of U. S. Marine Corps.

REEVE—BUNSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 12, by the Rev. James Millett, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 423 Pearl st., Mr. HENRY REEVE to Miss SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Mr. James Budson, all of this City.

EATON—FESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. Dr. Sellows, Mr. D. S. EATON to Miss ANNIE S., daughter of Mr Thomas R. Foster.

SALISBURY—BOLKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. M. P. Sewell, HENRY SALISBURY, Jr., of this City, to Miss FRANCAS C., daughter of Gen. Edward Bulkley, of Graeville, Washington Co., N. Y.

HESS—COCKBURN.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 15, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hoes, JOHN BASS, of Brooklyn, and MARGARET ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late William Cocaburn, of the former place.

COCKS—WILLETS.—At Westbury, L. I., on fifth day, sixth month, 16th, according to the order of the Society of Friends, ISAAC H. COCKS to MARY T. WILLETS, daughter of the late William Willets, both of Westbury.

SWARTWOUT—BERARD.—At West Point, on Thursday, June 16 at the Church of the Holy Innocents, by the Rev. M. M. Wells, JOHN SWARTWOUT to MARIA A., daughter of the late Professor Berard.

BIRDSALL—TOWNSEND.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 16, according to the order of the Society of Friends, JAMES BIRDSALL of this City, to MARIANNA, daughter of James S. Townsend of the former place.

CURTIS—STEELE.—In Auburn, on Thursday, June 9, by the Rev. Dr. Creesy, Rector of St. Peter's Church, LEWIS A. CURTIS, of New-York, to Miss EMMA S. STEELE of the former place.

JOHNAS—SEERS.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, June 15, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr Leffingwell, Rector, assisted by the Rev. G. S. Ooit, D. D., of Bridgeport Conn., with D. JOHNAS, of Newbury, N. Y., to MARY G., daughter of Henry I. Seers, Esq.

DIED.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Friday, June 17, CHAUNCY COLES, youngest son of David and Eliza F. Rowland, aged 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend this funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 116 West 37th st.

St. JOHN.—In this City, on Friday, June 17, CAROLINE L. St. JOHN, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Coleabaugh Social Union, No. 1, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday) from the residence of her parents, No. 61 Bedford-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FITCH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, CHARLES L. FITCH, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Francis Guerin, Esq., No. 139 West 12th-st.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, June 17, after a lingering illness, Mr. W. S. CAMPBELL, in the 58th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., for interment, on Monday.

SHIPLEY.—At his residence at West Farms, Westchester, on Tuesday, June 14, MORRIS SHIPLEY, in the 78th year of his age.

METCALF.—In the City of New Haven, on Thursday, June 16, MRS. ANNA, widow of the late Elish Metcalf, aged 68 years. (Formerly of New-York.)

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! SUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No 8 BOWERY.

PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS.
The celebrated watches manufactured by HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON, of Liverpool, most perfect time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions and the latest styles; also, Silver and Plated Ware of all kinds, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

NOT IN THE DIRECTORY.—FROM SOME unexplained cause, JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Job Printer, No. 43 ANN-STREET, who has appeared in the City Directory for nearly a quarter of a century, is omitted this year, notwithstanding he paid to have his name inserted.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
OR $1 60 EACH,
OR $1 60 EACH,
OR $1 60 EACH,
MADE OF BEST
YORK MILL MUSLIN,
YORK MILL MUSLIN,
YORK MILL MUSLIN,
AND
FINE LINEN.
FINE LINEN,
READY MADE, ALL SIZES,
OR TO ORDER,
OR TO ORDER,
OR TO ORDER.
Warranted as good a Shirt as is sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO,
VERY BEST SHIRTS
THAT CAN BE MADE
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
ALSO, VERY BEST
THREE PLY LINEN COLLARS...$1 75 PER DOZEN.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS...$1 75 PER DOZEN.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS...$1 75 PER DOZEN.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
NECK TIES,
NECK TIES,
NECK TIES,
50 TO 75 CENTS EACH.
SHIRT BOSOMS, ALL LINEN, 50c., 75c., AND $1 EACH.
N. B.—THOSE WHO THINK I CANNOT MAKE A GOOD SHIRT FOR $18 PER DOZEN, ARE MISTAKEN. HERE IS THE COST OF ONE DOZEN $18 FINE SHIRTS:
30 YARDS OF YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AT 14½c.
PER YARD $4 35
7 YARDS OF FINE LINEN, AT 50c. PER YARD 3 50
MAKING AND CUTTING 6 00
LAUNDRY, $1; BUTTONS AND COTTON, 50c. 1 50
PROFIT 2 66
TOTAL $18 00
WARD FROM LONDON,
NO 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STS.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business.
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

MEDICAL.
DR. J. BOVEE DODS
WOULD INFORM
his friends throughout the United States and British Provinces, that he has taken a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, and opened a Medical Office, at
NOS. 649 AND 651 BROADWAY,
New-York, and is now ready to examine patients and prescribe vegetable remedies, in connection with his IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, for those various chronic diseases considered by physicians as incurable
Dr. DODS' immense and well-known success in restoring the sick to health, he owes in a great measure to the faculty he possesses of accurately ascertaining the nature of the diseases and its probable issue. He cannot cure he will not take the case, and thus save the patient the expense of trying an experiment. His mode of practice is new and decidedly efficacious.
His charge for an examination and prescription is $10, giving the patient directions how to treat his own case for at least one month. After this, each visit to his office, for examination, prescription or advice, will be only $1, till cured
Being now permanently located, let the afflicted of both sexes give him a call. Office hours from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL
WINE BITTERS
These Bitters, as an alterative, tonic, strengthening and curative agent, are superior to any other remedy ever yet offered to the world. They renovate and enrich the blood, cure consumption, palpitation of heart, and are excellent for an inactive liver and a weak stomach In female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and an delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them in Summer months, so as to retain their health, particularly in Southern climates where fevers rage.
These WINE BITTERS, destined to become the wonder of the age are manufactured by Dr. DODS only and put up in beautiful quart bottles, with his name blown in the glass,
and are for sale by CHARLES WOODFIELD,
Nos 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y., sole proprietor
Price $1 50 per single bottle. A liberal discount made to druggists. All orders from a distance promptly supplied.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
TRULY A MEDICINE OF VIRTUE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cures Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver Complaint, &c., &c
This medicine is the only inward medicine that has been successful in curing Cancer, surely then, it must have a potent influence on the blood and system. This multitude and greatness of the cures it has made for the past 15 years have astonished everybody, including the faculty of the City, many of whom now recommend it in their practice
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. Webb, No. 304 Broadway, of a severe case of Rheumatism.
HYATT'S LI

FOR SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, by virtue of the town of Herkimer, mortgagors, by Adam W. Turnbull, Janitor, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 805 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith and of the statute in such case made and provided the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st, northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st, southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in the rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-nine and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 558 of Conveyances, page 416, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated May 24, 1859.

THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N.Y.
my28-law12wS.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th av., between 121th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st, and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square. 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 129th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st., and 12 lots on 126th-st; between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church. 6 lots on 125th st, north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. 3 lots on 4th st., east side, 75 feet south 119th st., corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large stone factory, and a never-failing water-power, suitable for a paper-mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 14 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 50x80 feet, all in perfect order. The factory part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND, BETWEEN the 2d and 3d avs.; two of them on the southerly side of 57th st., and two of them on the northerly side of 58th-st.; together forming a plot of 50 by 200 feet. Also, the three cottage-houses and lots of the undersigned, between 3d and Lexington avs., on the south of 49th st.; the lots 25 by an average length of about 130 feet.
F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. EAGER, } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS stands in Westchester County, situated on Old Boston Road, head of Railroad av., Morrisania, has been used as a grocery, flour, feed store and boarding-house; building in good order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Grocer, corner Old Boston and Westchester avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, cellar, high, stoop, back-building, all improvements, and in perfect first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LEASE—BROADWAY stores on west side, one corner near Bleecker, wide front, large lot and very deep; two near Canal, marble fronts, to be finished in suit the tenant by December next; also, one corner, ten years' lease.
A. BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th av., between 121th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st, and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square. 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 129th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st., and 12 lots on 126th-st; between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church. 6 lots on 125th st, north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. 3 lots on 4th st., east side, 75 feet south 119th st., corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st., house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 26 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 33d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av. if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 71 East 31st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 28th st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country, the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout, and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York, or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms, built in good style with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2¼ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 11 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the sea, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,818 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower gardens attached. Rent for the season, $400. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or E. F. RILEY, on the premises.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, with garden; six minutes' walk from the [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut.

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious, (being 56 feet long by 45 wide,) contains thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses, such as gas, hot-air furnace, kitchen range, hot and cold water in first and second stories, bath room, marble mantels, frescoed ceilings, &c., &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c., in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid out in lawns and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruits, &c.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain. The town has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possessing in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars, address Box No. 174 Northampton, Mass., Post-office; or WM. B. HATCH, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECTED BUILding sites, at or near the different stations on the Northern Railroad, connecting Jersey City with Piermont. At Englewood, on the Hudson, 19 miles from New York; at Hopler's, (Tenafly,) 14 miles; at Closter, 16 miles; at Rockland, 20 miles. These localities have been selected with reference to convenience to railroad stations, proximity to the river, good water, perfect healthfulness, unsurpassed land and water scenery, advantages of schools and churches, and present unusual inducements to those who desire country residences near the City. Three comfortable houses at Englewood and Rockland, for sale or to rent. Also, a superior farm of 143 acres, 1 mile from station, and 17 miles from New-York. Four trains daily over the road, each way. Maps and descriptions at the office of A. C. MOORE, No. 60 Wall-st., and at my residence. J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depot at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Fishkill, Dutchess County, with 80 acres of land; house lighted with gas and warmed with a furnace; grounds fitted with the shade and ornamental trees, and abounds with choice fruit of every kind. To one in want of a pleasant, healthy and convenient location, this offers every inducement, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Possession can be given at any time. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, 37 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, CONtaining 14 rooms, with a good stable in the rear, and about 6 city lots, all in good order—Price, $5,500. $3,000 can remain; $1,000 cash down, and $1,500 will be taken in trade at a fair valuation. Situated at Central Morrisania, within three minutes' walk of the Harlem Depot and Stage Route and 10 miles from the City Hall; in a good neighborhood, with churches and schools. The owner will remain for a few days at the office of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania Village, near the Depot.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, A small cottage house and garden, healthily located in Elizabeth, N. J., access to and from almost hourly till 10 P. M. and 12 o'clock Wednesdays and Saturdays. A small family of grown persons can have everything necessary for their use for two or three months, at a reasonable cost, the chief object being good care of the premises, poultry, &c. Address A. B. C., Box No. 468 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT, FURNISHED, FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A MODERATE RENT—Including four acres field, with choice fruit, good garden, plenty of excellent water, gas throughout, carriage-house, barn, stables, &c.; ten minutes' walk to depot. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York, or upon the premises. WILLET McCORD.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 15 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location; very near the Sound; five minutes' ride from two depots, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. B. A., Box No. 172 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED TWOstory basement and attic cottage house, with two lots of young fine shade, shrubbery and choice fruit; ten minutes' walk from the station, and 2 hours' ride by rail from the city; also a stable and carriage house. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire at No. 269 Avenue A, corner of 18th-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class house, containing 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a delightful view of Orange Mountain, and about ten minutes' walk from the depot; good barn and 5 or 6 acres of land. Inquire of GEO. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFL COTTAGE, AT PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Also,
A room with steam power, at No. 133 Mercer-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished,) with about 5 acres of land, bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ULSTER COUNTY, TWO miles west from West Park, opposite Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, and within 3½ hours by railroad from the City of New-York. This is a desirable country residence, consisting of about 60 acres of land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, with a large lawn filled with locust and other shade trees, and shrubbery. On the place is a large apple orchard, and many other kinds of fruit trees. The soil is productive, and its location (being only 1½ miles from a daily steamboat landing) renders it very convenient to get the product to market. This property is desirable for a family wishing a delightful residence in a very healthy part of the country. The house is well furnished, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary farming utensils; also, horses, carriages, &c; in fact, it embraces all that a genteel, private family would require; or it is favorably located, and would make a beautiful and convenient location for a school. On the place is a spring of mineral water, the medical qualities of which have effected some very important cures. It will be disposed of at a very reasonable price for half cash, balance on mortgage; or would be exchanged for productive City property. For further particulars apply to YOUNG & LAURENCE, No. 24 Cortlandt-st., New-York; J. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., or to the present occupant
CHAS. LAURENCE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water, well fruited, apple orchard, choice pears, &c., lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn, by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland. Is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm, containing 200 acres of good land, with fine dwelling-house, barns, out-buildings all in crops, such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine, small farm, containing 31 acres, all in crops; good house and barn, with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 613 Washington-st., of CHARLES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN THE VICINITY of New-York, in exchange for unincumbered lots Brooklyn; a place well stocked with fruit preferred, or at all events the soil must be adapted to the cultivation of the grape and other fruits. Address L., care of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—127 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, CHOICE SELECTED farming lands in the State of Iowa, would be exchanged for a house and lot in Brooklyn, or a small farm. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, at a moderate rent, on a lease of 2 or 3 years. Address J. W. S., Box No. 189 Times Office, stating rent and location.

WANTED—A ROOM ABOUT 20x40, WITH TWO-horse power. Address POWER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.—BROADway and Ann st.—To lease for a term of years. To lease for 18 years from April next, the property known as the American Museum, on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church—55 4x102 6. Wanted—a plot of ground on Broadway, below Fourteenth st., to be occupied by the American Museum, of equal dimensions to the present location. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, at No. 3 Metropolitan Building.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 325 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS store Nos. 160 and 162 3d-av., is now to let, and the lease and fixtures for sale. For a first class family dry good store there are few to excel in this City. Apply to H. P. CROPSEY, on the premises, or to J. M. NULLEY, Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of Nos. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $800. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—WILLIAMSBURGH—THE FINE FOUR-story brick house and store, No. 121 4th-st. The house is in perfect order, with all the modern improvements—water, gas, &c. Will be rented very low to a good tenant, either together or separate. Apply to B. WOUD, Room No. 17, No. 271 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is well adapted for the purposes of a boarding-house, and is finely located. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND 5 lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN FLEET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st, near the 2d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID Lofts, suitable for first class salesrooms or factories, at No. 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 162 EAST 14th st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st, near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story and basement brick house in good repair, and delightfully situated near Carroll Park, South Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. COIT, No. 40 Park-row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 124 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House. A store-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and one of the best six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND back room, with bedrooms attached, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house large and first class; gas, Croton water and bath; pleasant neighborhood and easy of access by car or stage. Reference required. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 54th-st., near the 5th-av. Cars go within a block of the house. Address E. D., Box No. 167 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, IN third story of a first-class house, in West 14th-st., to rent to a gentleman and wife, with partial board for gentleman, or would let it to a single gentleman, without board. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,397 Post-office.

BOARDING—ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway; house has every modern convenience, and is in perfect order. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 81 Sands-st., modern brown-stone house; high ground; near the ferries; family small and select; no children; a good table; moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A FURnished room with board, is wanted by a gentleman in some pleasant location near Wall-st. ferry. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 39 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PERsons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at Port Richmond, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to Miss DISSOSWAY, on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF MUSIC, piano and vocal, wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would appreciate the advantages of a teacher and good musician at home, in exchange, or partly in exchange, for a pleasant room and board, in New-York or Brooklyn. Boarding-house keepers please not to answer. Address A. A., Box No. 333 Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family having a suite of rooms on second floor, in a genteel house, pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Breakfast to suit, and dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

TO LET—AT NO. 3 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs., a suite of desirable rooms on the second or third floors, to let, with board; dinner at 6.

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILLWELL & HAZLETON,)
Attic and stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
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PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
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In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

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ENAMELED FURNITURE, OF FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

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IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 137 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHINESE RATTAN CHAIRS—SUITABLE for country residences, for sale by H. OGDEN, Jr. No. 71 Broad-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 162 Broadway, corner of John-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 Times Office.

FRASCATI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated; combining the quietude of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by address ing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer home. Charges moder

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The copartnership heretofore existing between Labor and Capital, in building railroads is dissolved, on account of the junior partner, Mr Capital, refusing to further the sale of Bonds and accommodations. The senior partner, Mr. Labor, is authorized to produce revenue, reasociate value and pay all obligations. Pacific relations are assured that the annual receipts of the road in future will be augmented, and that Mr. Labor is not impoverished in healthy energy, and has associated with him in business Mr Capitalist and Mr Industry, and that the results of their efforts will be to honor the mortgages bonds of railroads as premium Mr Capital, in retiring from the old firm of speculators and builders, thank public opinion for past favors, and hopes the new era in which the new firm is entering, of economy and revenue, will do away with the present prejudices in equalizing the values of railroad investments with State and National valuations of real estate.

P S—over two thousand copies of the Erie Railroad Circular (reviewing the past) has been distributed by WASHINGTON MILLS, No 43 Exchange place, New York.

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A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the state of New-York to pay a portion of the General Fund debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 36 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the state. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $3,000,000 are transferable on the 1st day of October, 1859 will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York — [dated Comptroller's office, Albany, May 23, 1859.

A. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1859.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF the 9th instant the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOHN S. ROBERTS,
JOHN BODINE,	GEORGE C. PECKERS,
JOHN M. HARRIS,	FRANCIS P. FORNALD,
HELMUTH W. WELIS,	CHAS BURKHALTES,
FRANCIS R. CONOLA,	JOSEPH E. DONALA,
THOMAS GABRIELS,	JOHN T FISHER,
GEORGE W PLATT,	WILLIAM A GALL,
JOHN B. LAWRENCE,	J. McSLEWIN,

and DANIEL DEVLIN

William E. Wilmerding, Henry A. Hurlbut and James R Whiting were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall st., New York, on or before 1st July next or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E W FERNIE of London.

Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Howe, Hamlen & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent, upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 20th day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 75 Washington-st., New York. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst to the 1st proximo, inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 28th st and 8th av., open daily from 10 to 5 P M., on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made

WM F HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day charged the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra dividend of three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.

These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Agents.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 11, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 11 M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859 The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on and after 1st July next The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secty.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 8 Wall st., New York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Lee River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Seventeen Cent, payable July 2d proximo. THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each share of the Capital Stock of the Minnesota Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 18th instant, at No. 66 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT STOCK WANTED.—Various Gas Light Stocks of Cities for sale. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 60 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

FIREWORKS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Jose-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM GOLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depot No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 34 John st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & CO., General agents.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 220 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 690 BROADWAY,
NEAR FOURTH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

The valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, known as No 690 Broadway, east side, between Fourth and Lafayette places. The lot is 27 ft. 6 in. front, and runs back 100 feet to depth, with the right of an alley 8 feet wide to Great Jones.

Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

This is one of the finest pieces of property on Broadway, the site of which will offer a rare opportunity to those desirous of making a profitable investment, as the upward tendency of business will render it a constant leasing property in value.

For maps, &c. apply to the auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

W. S. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, with the costly collection of objects of art and vertu, of the late Mr. JOHN DAVIS, deceased, at 10½ o'clock, at their residence, No 33 Nassau st., a large and well-selected stock of household furniture, comprising elegant suites in hair cloth, rep and terry, second parlor suites in brocatelle, hair cloth and other rich rosewood marble-top centre and other tables, pier and mantel mirrors, superb rosewood sofas, chairs and rocking chairs, bookcases, mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus washstands and commodes, solid oak chamber suites, wardrobes and book cases, wilton and other carpets, mattings, hair cloths, stoves, plated ware, &c., &c. Also, several dozen feet of gas cord.

WILLIS NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—WILLIS NICHOLS will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 18, at 10½ o'clock at their salesrooms No. 15 Nassau st. an assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suits in hair cloth and reps, rosewood centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, chamber suites in rosewood and bass, bedding, &c.; cottage furniture, crockery, glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a lot of black walnut counters and other store fixtures.

JAMES M MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No 28 Pine st.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.—MILLER & MAPES will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, 1859 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under John Kelly, sheriff, a two story and dwelling, 3 stores with two rows of brick houses in the rear, 17½ feet west of Lindsay. House 22 feet by 36, lots 25x100 feet 5 inches. Sale positive.

BALL & THOMPSON, Auctioneers.

SEWING MACHINES.—ON THURSDAY, AT 11 o'clock, will be sold in the sale room of BALL & THOMPSON, No 18 East Broadway, by order of trustee, 12 first class shuttle, new 3 spindle, fast speed, suitable for tailoring, especially quilting, cap and corset making. Sale positive. C. COLE, Esq., Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—MARBLE YARD.—THE subscriber offers for sale the stock and trade of William Swain, deceased late of the City of Poughkeepsie, New York including monuments, marble slabs, marble on hand, together with the machinery and tools, &c. for carrying on the marble business any person desirous of purchasing can here find an opportunity seldom met with, and which is unequalled by any along the Hudson River. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT N. PALMER, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, at Poughkeepsie, or of JUSTUS SEGOD, Executor &c., at Cold Spring, New York.

COLD SPRING June 14, 1859.

$20,000.—WANTED A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required Address A. N. U., Box No. 131 Times Office

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TO WATCH-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice a complete set of watch casing tools, consisting of lathes, rolling mills, punches, drills, &c. The above cost $1,500, and will be sold for one-third the sum, if applied for soon as they must be removed without delay. Apply to JOSEPH RUDD & CO., No. 7 Maiden-lane.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with a capital of a few thousand dollars, is wanted to engage in the manufacture of a staple article: every satisfaction given in regard to the business and interview. Stores, with real name, for one week, J. W., Box No. 103 Times Office.

A GOOD, PAYING BOARDING-HOUSE in fine location filled with first class boarders, furniture entirely new, having cost $1,500 last May; will sell for one and lease for $1,000,—half cash, and half six months note. Party must go South.

JARVIS' INFORMATION & EXCHANGE, 22 Broadway

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos 189 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 6 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.

Bank desks, railing, and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Ornamental grates and fenders

Corrugated iron roofs

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes

Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson & Humphreys Park place, Thomas Hunt's store, College place

United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States assay office, New York

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HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City.

George B. Jackson & Co
J. B. & W. W Cornell & Co.
S. B Althause & Co.
Isaiah D. Case
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS
ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office. Bench st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block Tribune Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times office. Express vault, 21st-st and Broadway vault, &c.

N B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes

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121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SADDISONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron
Sand, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval and Half round Iron.
Angle and Tees; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Pens, Nails and B & H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V P and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices.

No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES
—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store duty paid, for sale by STRAITON & STORFORD & CO. Importers No. 59 Beaver st, corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFFS Times Building.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859 by the U. S Mail Steamship Company's steamer

STAR OF THE WEST,

at the following greatly reduced rates:

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound.
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,
(provided it weighs 8 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.

All freight must be securely packed and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs.

Small parcels will be received on the day of sailing

Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit

Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway,

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO, No. 74 King William-st., London,

Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To Sail every 20 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring st.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 20

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul.

Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTEN, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRESTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H WESSELS Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The splendid medium Clipper ship
ABEY,
WILSON, Master,

is now receiving part of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days

The ABEY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No 66 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson,
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow

CANADA, Lang, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Muray Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18 at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Charlotte, N. C	$12 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. Brand, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 22

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY June 18, at 4 P M., from Pier No 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans $30 75 Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala, $36; Atlanta, Ga, $23; Macon, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; savannah, $16. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship CHEROKEE, new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, P CROSBY Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, June 18 at 4 o'clock P M Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $30 75 Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany Ga., $24; Atlanta, $25; Columbus, $23, Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, Weitz, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal offices No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt Thos. Skinner, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6, Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK Capt Brownlegg, will sail from the Company's wharf New-Jersey, for the above ports after the arrival of steamship Persia, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER of Nos. 63 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my modal tables and combination cushions.

MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Hover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

SATURDAYS, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. W. Gage, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.20
Fare from new-York to Flushing.....25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect in Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 11:45 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859 Trains will leave Chambers st Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P M; for Albany 7:15 A. M., for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M., for Tarrytown 2:15 and 6:45 P. M., for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 8:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A M for Greenport; 12 M and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A M and 3:30 P. M for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 4:30 and 6:30 P. M for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES BY PASSAGE.

Cabin.....$3 | Deck.....$1
No charge for berths.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 26 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

THE STEAMER ERIE, CAPT. BEN. RAY, will leave Chambers st. on SUNDAY, at 7 o'clock Amos-st. at 7½, for New

PERSONAL.

The following letter from Garibaldi is interesting. M. Pianat de la Faye, quarter-master officer to the first Emperor Napoleon, has written to the *Siecle* to say that he recently sent as presents revolvers to Garibaldi and other persons who played a leading part in Italy in 1848 and 1849, "as a testimony of his esteem for them of his wishes for the triumph of the cause of independence, and of his regret at not being able personally to take part in it;" and thet Garibaldi wrote him the following letter: "Turin, 23d April.—My dear Sir: The admirable revolvers which you have had the kindness to send me, though I have very little claim on your attention, really call for all my gratitude. You must be one of those who have merited the name of brave throughout the whole world, as the really brave have always a good heart. Your pistols arrive at an excellent moment, and are to me of good augury. O, my dear friend, the day desired for so many years has at last arrived! At length we are going to combat the enemies—the assassins of my unfortunate countrymen; and the blood we shall shed in cutting down these hordes of cannibals will seal the fraternity of two nations, who were and will be inseparably sisters—France and Italy. I repeat my very sincere thanks, and am, affectionately, your devoted friend, G. GARIBALDI."

Apropos to Berryer, says a Paris correspondent, a curious little circumstance occurred the other day. Berryer pleaded for Madame Migenn in an action brought by her against her spouse, the well known Count Migeon; the Deputy, Jules Favre, as before, was the counsel for M. Migeon. Berryer produced and read in Court the letter written to the President of the *Corps Legislatif*, and complained of the nubbelty given to it by M. Migeon. "It was read," he exclaimed, "before the Chamber; read at the Tribune—" Here Favre sprung up and interruoted bim, and with a bitterness, not to be described, said, "You orget that there is no longer a tribune in France" Berryer remained for an instant mute, and then, with the air of some one who throws the last earth on a coffin, uttered the words, "True! there is no tribune in France!" Persons who were present saw the effect was so great that the Bench of Magistrates couldcind no means of protesting; but sat by and were dumb. Nearly three hundred people were present, who gave way to a burst of med enthusiasm.

In a private letter addressed to the Editor of the Worcester *Spy*, Senator Sumner says of his health: "At last I feel happy in health, which, if not entirely assured, yet is such as to allow me to walk naturally, unconsciously and without pain, unless when I strike into my old gait, which, you may remember, was always the fastest of the fast. I hope I have not lost this so that I cannot get it back again. One must have been for three years an invalid to know the happiness in my new-found strength." Mr. Sumner speaks as follows of the present war in Italy: "This is a great historic moment. There has been nothing like it since 1815. Many here think that no good can come to Italy from the Emperor Napoleon. I em not of that opinion, although I join in the distrust which prevails with regard to him. But the hour seems to have struck when Italy is to be free; and he is an instrument by which it is to be accomplished. At Turin, where I passed several days, all were confident of the result. They expect the Austrians to be driven out of Italy this Summer."

A correspondent writes of the reported conversion of the Hon. Henry Stanley to the Mohammedan faith: "I am not quite so clear that this is a joke, as I could wish. Mr. Stanley was well known in our Foreign Office, and afterwards as *attaché* at Constantinople, and Secretary of Legation at Athens, for his talents as well as his eccentricity. He made his linguistic *début* while at the Foreign Office, by publishing a manual of Chinese. Subsequently, he devoted himself to the Oriental languages, and is said to have rivaled the present Lord Strangford, then the Hon. Percy Smythe, in his proficiency, especially in Turkish. He has certainly, of late, avowed the utmost respect for the Mohammedan character and tenets. It is more probable that he has taken this new course, like Captain Burton, the better to acquire a knowleoge of the people, and in order to travel and observe more safely.

Mr. Hart, the eculptor, writes to the Clay Committee in New-Orleans that the work on his bronze statue of Henry Clay is progressing satisfactorily. He adds: "The impending war will, I imagine, have no influence over the progress of my work; some of my scholars, it is true, have already been taken away and have donned the soldier's coat; but this is no consequence, for in my studio Royalists and Imparialists are so peeceably by the side of Republicans and Democrats, that no party has reason to be angry. As far as is possible to enhance the cherm of the work of art through the bronze cest, it shall be done; I will spare neither industry nor trouble."

A Vienna letter says: "We learn from Carlsruhe that a high personage (toe Grand Duchess of Stephanie is probably meant) a few days ago exclaimed, '*Ce pauvre Louis! Il est perdu!*' The Austrian papers and people have altogether dropped the title of 'Emperor,' and now speak of an individual named 'Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.' In fact, both parties well know that the struggle is one 'of life and death.'"

The $400 chair to be presented to Smith O'Brien, by his friends in Cincinnati, oas been completed. The material is black-walnut, and the emblems which cover the back and seat are very rich. The following inscription is engraved upon a shield in the back: "Presented to William Smith O'Brien, by a few friends and admirers of Cincinnati, Ohio, United States." The chair is to be forwarded to Mr. O'Brien's residence in Cahirmoyle, Ireland.

Referring to tha recent etetement, copied into numerous newspapers frnm the Cork *Examiner*, to the effect that Miss Florence Nightingale had entered a convent at Gorey, in the County of Wexford, as a nun, the London *Guardian* says: "This is not true, if intended to apply to Miss Nightingale of Crimean fame. The latter lady is, we believe, in the neighborhood of London; and, we regret to add, in a very low, weak state of health."

Judge Richardson, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, has resigned his office on the ground of beggarly compensation. In his letter of resignation, addressed to Gov. Stewart, the Judge says: "There is scarcely a lawyer in the State of ten years' experience at the bar who does not make more money with half the effort, and in this city many realize more than the aggregate compensation of all three of the Jnoges."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully, the eminent Philadelphia artists, are engaged in painting each other's portrett. Mr. Joseph Harrison, a wealtoy and liberal gentleman of this city, originated this enterprise, and has commissioned each of the venarable artists to do this service for the other. Mr. Peale hes racently entered upon his 82d year, and next June Mr. Sully will be 75.

One of the jury in the St. Louis breach of promise case, Mr. G. N. Chadwick, is indignant at the censures cast upon the jury, and publishes a card, in which he says: "Neither did I, in this case, believe the full amount would be policy for the plaintiff; but I did, and do now believe, that society and the evidence demanded the whole amount claimed, as awarded."

The Washington *Star* places little confidence in the rumors that the Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, is about to succeed Judge Mason as the American Minister to France, because knowing that he has repeatedly declined the position, which, it has been long understood, he could have had at any moment since the accession of the present Administration.

The Committee appointed by the Artists of Boston to obtain funds for the erection, in Boston, of Ball's Equestrian Statue of Washington, to be cast in bronze in Massachusetts, announce that a Ladies' Fair will be held in Boston, some time in November next, to aid in the collection of the requisite funds.

It is stated that Mrs. Betts, of Naugatuck, Ct., who left home some time since suddenly, has returned. At the time she disappeared it was thought that she had eloped with one Tomlinson. She denies this, and says that she left home because she wanted to, and came back because she wanted to.

Among the recent visitors to the City of San Antonio was Col. Horton, a planter in Wharton County, Texas. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the Colony of Texas, and was in command of the detachment of mounted men, attached to Col. Fannin's ill-fated command.

A correspondent in Grecce, (says the *Pays*) assures us that a farewell dinner given at Athens to the Grand Duke Constantine, two toasts excited the loudest applause. They were—"To the Success of the Allied Armies!" and "To the Alliance of France and Russia!"

In the London Rolls Court, tha other day, in the case of Yescombe *vs.* Walter Savage Landor, an order was made for an injunction to restrain certain trustees from paying rent to the defendant, who is abroad. The onject is to obtain £1,300 damages and costs in an action for libel against the defendant.

The Rev. Dr. Gillette, of the Twenty-Third-street Calvary Baptist Church, in this City, will leave on Saturday next for Europe, to be absent until Fall. He will visit Great Britain, and various places of interest on the Continent. Should time permit, he may extend his trip to the Holy Land.

T. B. Read's Portreit of Longfellow is on exhibition in Boston. The poet is represented standing near a corner nf his library. On one side of the figure in the background, a portion of a large old-fashioned clock is visible. On the other a desk is seen, where stands a statnette of Goethe.

It is said that Captain Blakely is the gentleman now acting as correspondent for the London *Times* with the Austrian army. He has served in both the English and Austrian services, and was the *Times'* correspondent during the last war in Lombardy.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted a piece nf ground as a gift to M. de Lamartine, in consideration of the services rendered by the poet to the city of Paris during the troubles of 1848. A suitable habitation is to be built by the city.

At the yearly meeting of the New-England Quakers, now in session at Newport, Robert and Sarah Lindsey, of England, and J. G. Whittier, the poet, who are eminent members of the sect, are in attendance.

It is worthy of notica thet the Italian generals woo have prominently distinguished themselves in the present campaign are not natives of Piedmont. Ciabrini and Fanti are by birth Modenese.

The *Dresden Journal* states that M. Otto Heubner, the Chief of the Provisional Government of 1849, who had been imprisoned for life in a fortress, has just been pardoned.

Prince Corsini, of Florence, (brother of the Marquis de Lajatico,) who has remained faithful to the cause of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has arrived in Paris.

Lettere received from Mr. Hawthorn state that his daughter, Miss Una Hawthorn, has so far recovered from her late severe illness, that the family expected to leave Rome on the 25th of May.

It is statad that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have received a tempting offer for a tour in the United States, to commence in the ensuing Autumn. The sum named for the year is £10,000.

Dr. George B. Parks, of Boston, was severely injured, June 13, by falling through the hatchway of the bark *Maid of the Sea*. It is feared he cannot recover.

The Hon. George Folsom has purchased a collection of Peruvian antiquities for the American Ethnological Society, of which he is President.

W. C. Lipscomb, Jr., has been elected President of the Methodist Protestant Female College, at Jamestown, North Carolina.

Professor Dimitry has been invited by the faculty of Georgatown College to lecture on the "History of Roman Civil Law."

The Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Advent in Boston.

Schiller's birthday is to be celebrated in November, at Charleston, by a grand parade of all the German Societies.

The Duke of Malakoff has gone to Nancy, to assume the command of the army of observation of the East. He is accompanied by his young duchess.

A subscription has been opened at Florence for the monument to Hurebnidt, which is to be erected at Berlin.

An offer, say foreign papers, has been made of the throne of Hungary to the Russian Grand Duke Constantine.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris from Cannes, *en route* for London.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, has been nominated for Congress.

Madame Gazzaniga is to pass the summer at Newport, where she has taken a cottage.

Prof. L. U. Yandell has resigned his Professorship in the University of Louisville.

The Very Latest from Pike's Peak—The Sunny Side.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, June 15, devotes a large space to the letest intelligence from the Pike's Peak mines, giving news of the most agreeable character, the correctness of which it vouches for. Nevertheless, the next mail may contradict this story. We give it, meanwhile, for what it is worth:

"Yesterday morning we received a visit from Mr. D. T. Swinburne, of Newport, R. I., just from Leavenworth, who had in his possession about six hundred dollars worth of the gold, said to have been brought from Pike's Peak by the last express, and consigned to Smoot & Russell of Leavenworth.

This gold Mr. Swinburne states he is now taking to New-York, to the agents of the gentlemen, to have its quality tested, and its value fixed. The specimens shown us were of three kinds, known to the miners as scale, shot and small grain gold, and appears to be of fine quality. The largest specimen was of shot gold, and is valued at $4 50.

Mr. S. states that a much largar amount would have been sent forward from the mines, but for the fact that the diggers were asking $20 per ounce for it, which is more than it is worth. By the next arrivel it is expected thet from $5,000 to $10,000 will be sent forward, *as the diggings are very rich.*

A great change had taken place among the people in the border towns after the receipt of this gold, and *many who had left the mines were preparing to return.* Russell & Jones, of Leavenworth, have again placed all their coaches and wagons upon the road, and they are crowded with passengers. It will be recollected that this firm, from the failure of the mines in the early part of the season, and upon the representations of Mr. Fox, their agent at the gold mines, removed all their stock from tha road. The recent discoveries have induced them to replace it.

So contradictory heretofore have been the accounts in regard to these matters, that it has been found impossible to form any opinion as to the value or yield of these mines. But this has, no doubt, arisen from the fact that large numbers of oersons visiting Pike's Peek were unprovided with the necessary means to sustain themselves, and not immediately finding gold in the quantities they expected, they left disheartened, without exploration of the surrounding country, for their homes, with the full belief thet they had been misled and deceived. The same state of things was experienced by the early California emigrants, and thousands would have returned to the States had there been the slightest possibility of doing so. More prudence should have been exercised in the matter, and less suffering would have been experienced by the present emigration.

Mr. Swinburne is represented to us as a most respectable gentlemen, worthy of confidence, and one who would not under any circumstances enter into a scheme to deceiv his fellow-citizens. He is sanguine of the great wealth of these new discoveries, and looks forward to rich results from their yield. *Hoods were going forward every day to the mines*, and all fear of future suffering for want of provisions was at an end. We trust it may be so, and that those who had the nerve to remain and work, may realize fortunes for their feith and perseverance."

ACCOUNT FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

The Denver City correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes, under date of June 4:

"Several days ago we were startled by reports of several strikes of vastly rich leads of quartz gold in the North Fork of Clear or Vasques Creek, a tributary from the Northwest to the South Platte. I immediately set cut to eound the matter, and found the news for once to be based on reality. A Mr Gregoey, of Georgia, and several parties from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, while prospecting the hilly banks of the above-mentioned stream, had come across a number of streaks of burnt quartz, which induced them to use their picks and ebovels and pans forthwith. The first pan of surface dirt yielded over $4 worth of particles of gold of the finest description, and the digging being carried on deeper through the rock beneath, a lead of rotton quartz, encased in solid rock of the species, of a width of about ten and a height of an equal number of inches was struck, which was found to contain large quantities of gold, varying from $5 to $15 to the pan. A number of claims were et once staked out by the discoverers, and the working proceeded with by whatever imperfect implements they bed at command. Mr. Gregoar *himself took out nearly a thousand dollars out of his claim in less than o week.* A party of five from South Bend Indiana, viz: Two brothers Darrah, two brothers Zieglea, and one Cuass, obtained nearly $3 000 in six days, that is, from the 22d to the 28th May, at the average rate of $450 a day. As soon as the news of tbeir good fortune reached this and adjoining towns, an unprecedented rush for what has since been baptized the "Gregory Diggings" ensued. Hundreds of prospectors at once commenced to overflow the narrow valley on the mountainous bordering of which the quartz lead was located. A number of tbem were as lucky as their predecessors, and, at the time I arrived there, some six more abundantly-yielding leads had been discovered, on which a large number of claims were already taken. Owing to the attitude and steepness of the location of the leads, their working is carried on with the greatest difficulty only. When I arrived there, but two sluices were in operation, and the dirt was brought down on the miners' shoulders, from an altitude in some instances of over three hundred feet. In a few days, however, some twenty sluices will be run, and a number of dirt slides fixed, and the yield per day, which is now about $2,500 out of all leads, will toen reach eight or ten thousand. In about three weeks from now, you may confidently look for the first heavy shipment of dust from this region.

From Business Correspondence of Smoot, Russell & Co., St Louis.

Denver City, Saturday, June 4, 1859.

I send you to-day, per Leavenworth City and Pike's Peak Express, gold dust amounting in value to $463 35, for which you will please give me credit. The package marked A is Platte River gold, and worth here $18 per ounce. That marked Jackson & Boulder is also worth $18. This, you will observe, is a very fine specimen, and is calculated to have a good effect if seen by California miners. It resembles California gold more closely than any other yet discovered.

I write you too honestly, gentlemen, and it is my firm belief that in two weeks I will be able to ship you as purchasers on consignment from five to ten thousand dollars.

The gold in the largest package is from Gregory, and is saved with quicksilver. For this I paid $16 per ounce. As soon as possible, advise me as to the real value of each specimen.

The mines are surprisingly rich, so old miners say. They are astonished and cannot believe it, even if they do see it. Claims are being sold every day at from $t per foot to $20. These are representations made to me by parties in whom I have the most implicit faith.

The holders of the gold dust at Gregory's demand $20 per ounce fur it. This is too much, and I will not give it unless you so instruct. I am willing to give $16.

Since I wrote you last, the reports from the mines have continued to grow more encouraging. New leads have been struck and proven to be equally as rich as those about which I advised you in my last. At Gregory's, those who have their claims fully opeu, are making from $50 to $100 to the man per day.

Respectfully, G. M. FOX.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times, June 11.

Denver City, Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

From tha tenor of my former letters your readers must have learned that the substance of my communications consists of facts, which to state correctly, without tha least reward to their favorable or unfavorable character, I made my sole aim. In accordance with this, my determination, the statements contained in the subsequent lines are based upon reality, and represent the result of observations and inquiries made on the spot, and in person. In ordar to satisfy the most scrupulous, I subjoin a series of dates, names of persons and localities, so that the truth may yet be more thoroughly tested by such as entertain some doubts as to the correctness and reliability of my accounts.

I closed my last letter with the remark that reports of rich discoveries in toe valley of the North Fork, of Vasquer's Fork, of the South Platte, had reached this city, and that I contemplated a trip to the alleged gold fields for the purpose of investigating the matter. I have just returned from this mountain tour, and the following embraces its fruits:

On or about the 4th ult., Mr. J. H. Gregory, from Gordon County, Georgia, started with a party of seven, with a veiw to a thorough exploreilnn of the northern tributaries of Vasquer or Clear Creek. On the 6th ult. they struck what hes since been called Quartz Creek, at a point about thirty miles oue west of this point, and proceeded to handle their pans and shovels. At a point about three hundred feet above the right bank of said Creek, on the north side of an extremely steep hill, Mr. Gregory gathered a pan of surface dirt, took it down to the water, and was rewarded fur the washing of it by four dollars worth of fine dust. This, of course, stimulated him and company to vigorous and extensive prospecting which resulted in the striking of a bed of sand, amidst a beo of partly rotten and partly burnt quartz, that was found to yield from $5 to $10 to the pan. The lead was traced over the mountain, by dint of layers of burnt quartz, which were found on tha surface in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction and every member of the party at once took up claims. At that time snow and ice were yet plentiful in the valley, and for several days the working of the leads had to ba delayed in consequence of the continued blockade of the creek by ice. None of the claims made on the last discovered by Mr. Gregory—from whom the diggings at once took the name—had been worked more than six days, and yet the yields enumerated below have been obtained.

The news of the striking of this rich lead soon reached this and adjoining towns, and various prospecting parties set out, which succeeded in discovering a number of additional leads, the yielding of which I also give below.

During the last ten days a perfect stampede has taken place from this locality, in the direction of the Gregory diggings, and five thousand men are, undoubtedly, examining at the present moment the bowels of mother earth, in that vicinity. New leads are struck almost every day, but on account of the local obstacles in the way of rocks, rich growth of timber and steepness of the mountain-sides along which the locations run, &c., it will take some time before they will be, in fact, in working order. All that has been done is comprised in the following:

J. H. Gregory worked his claim five days and took out $1,100.

Wm. S. Day, John W. Zeigler, Chas M. Zeigler, David P. Spain, Archibald Defrees, Wilkinson Defrees and Wm. Chess, all formerly of South Bend, Ind., formed the party that accompanied Gregory, and had all taken claims on the latter's lead. The four first mentioned commenced working their claims on the 25th ult, and took out on Wednesday, 25th, $265; Thursday, 26th, $430; Friday, 27th, $495; Saturday, 28th, $340, which shows an aggregate result of four days' work amounting to $1,530. The three last mentioned worked their claims jointly five days, during which they realized $1,150.

W. H. Bates, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, W. S. Foster, of Council Bluffs, and Charles Tacher, of Wisconsin, prospected together and struck a lead on the side of a mountain, right opposite to that on which the Gregory lead is located, which yields them on the average $5 to the pan.

Marshall Cox and brothers work a lead on the same side of the creek, not far from the last described, with about the same results.

Dr. D. B. Castro and W. T. Kendall both from Butler County, Ind., and James Huntar, from Illinois, have worked a lead not far from the Gregory claim, with an average result of $100 per day.

In the above the first and most favorable stratas are enumerated. In considering the yield of these leads, however, it must not be forgotten that but one of the Indiana parties has had sluices to work with, while all others worked simply with ordinary pans, in consequence of the impossibility of procuring lumber which want, of course, caused a great waste of the extremely small particles of which the gold found along Cherry Creek consists. And again, it must be remembered that all the owners of the different leads were thus far obliged to pack their dirt sacks on their own shoulders from a height of several hundred feet to the water, which inconvenience naturally impedes their working and greatly reduces the daily yields.

Most of the gold mentioned in the above as having been taken out I have seen with my own eyes, and held in my own hands. Altogether, I know of about $5 000 worth to be in the possession of different individuals, all of which was taken out within a week. As soon as the required sluices can be had, the daily yield of the leads thus far struck will certainly exceed $6,000.

The gold is of the species known by the name of quartz gold. The leads of sand era, as already stated, surrounded by beds of rotten and buried quartz, from which the gold settled in the sand, by virtue of its specific gravity. It is so fine that it is difficult to perceive with the naked eye, when mixed with the dirt. It has to be collected with quicksilver.

Mr. Martin Field, the head of the Mail department of the Express Company, visited the diggings simultaneously with me. At the Jackson diggings he bought a small lumn of gold of a miner, that is valued at $4, and at the Gregory's he washed out a pan of dirt taken from the Indiana claims, which yielded $5. The miners live, for the present, mostly in tents and the branches of the collossal pine trees, thick forests of which cover the diggings. A mining town will doubtless soon spring up.

The Famine in Fayal—Letter from the United States Consul.

At the meeting held in Boston, June 16, to devise means for elding the sufferers by famine in Fayal, F. E. Parker, Esq., read this following communication from the United States Consul at the Azores:

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen: The time has arrived when great efforts must be made to avert from the inhabitants of this district the horrors of famine, and wishing to promote the good work beyond my own immediate means, where shall I look for aid? To my countrymen, whose benevolence hes always been so conspicuous whenever a well-founded appeal has been made to their philanthropy. I therefore invoke the assistence of the Press of my country, ever ready to proclaim the distress that requires the public sympathy, to relieve it, to announce that the people of this district have for many years had most of their potato crop destroyed by the disease, (this alone occasioned very great distress;) that for the last four years the oodium has ravaged their vineyards, occasioning the ruin of most of the proprietors, and depriving the laborers of employment; that for the last three years the corn crop has been *much* injured, rendering it necessary to import large quantities of corn; and as wine is the only great staple of export, and as it has been destroyed for the last four years, the corn that was imported had to be paid for in cash.

This has nearly drained the place of specie, and paralyzed almost all operations, so that in addition to the high price of grain, the laboring class cannot find employment. Thousands who have hitherto lived independently are now almost penniless, having pledged their properly at a ruinous rate of interest, or sold it for a very small proportion of its former value.

There are thousands, and the number is daily increasing, who sustain life with wild arrow-root—a very acrid, unwholesome kind of food—and some even use the roots of ferns. These resources will soon be exhausted. The Windsor been crop, on which great reliance was placed for a month or six weeks' support, has been destroyed. A northerly gale has prevailed the last three days—at one time so violent as to upruot trees, and doing great damage to the coming crops.

These are the causes of the distress that compels me to have resource to your philanthropy. I am aware that I am going to occasion trouble, but I am reconciled to it by the consideration that it will be only to those who appreciate the luxury of doing good. I subscribe myself your friend and fellow-countryman. CHAS. W. DABNEY,

United States Consul, Azores.

Mr. Parker remarked that Mr. Dabney had been in the habit of supplying the wants of three hundred persons who called upon him every week. He (Mr. P.) had asked a laboring man, coming from Fayal, whether he would do anything for his countrymen. He said that he was already supporting one family there. Another man, formerly belonging to Fayal, but now keeping a boarding-house in this city, said that he was supporting 40 men at Fayal.

Return of Bishop Potter.—As is known to most of our readers, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Protestent Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, returned to this city from Europe a few days since, where he has been sojourning for more than a year past, with a view of repairing the energies of an exhausted constitution. This unexpected yet anxiously longed for return has been hailed with acclamations of joy by the members of the Diocese under his charge, as also by the public in general, and for the purpose of denoting their sense of obligation to a Divine Providence for the many blessings beslowed upon their much-beloved Bishop, in returning him to the fields of his pastoral labors, in a comparatively improved condition of health, divine services were held this morning at 11 o'clock, at Christ Church, where the Bishop was present and took part. In consequence of the disagreeable condition of the weather, the attendance was rather small in numbers, yet a universal spirit of thankfulness and joy was depicted upon the countenances of those who had come to greet the Bishop on his return. The clergy of the church were also out in large numbers.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal, 17th.*

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and tha only permanent

Blood Purifier

and eradicator of disease.

Reader, if your blood is impure and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create new, rich and pure blood as the

Genuine Dr. Townsend's Sarsparilla.

Manufactured under the direct supervision of Dr. James R. Chilton.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which

Effectually Cures and Keeps the Blood Pure.

Be Careful to Use no Other.

Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 212 Broadway, Office No. 2.

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A Tale of the Northern Trapping-Grounds.

Is now ready at all News Depôts,

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Undergarments for Hot Weather!

Very light, very elastic, cooling, unshrinkable, durable and cheap!!

Give them a Trial.

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[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—They revive the appetite, promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution as well as expel disease. Sold 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Harvest Home.—This exciting and beautiful drama of domestic life is to be produced by the great company of comedians at Barnum's Museum, both this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Tea.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3 lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 17.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '74	104	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	c 73⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92⅜	400 do.	bnwk 73⅜
7,000 do.	92⅜	1500 do.	s3 74⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s	86⅜	100 do.	s15 73⅛
1,000 do.	86⅜	100 do.	s15 73⅛
1,000 do.	86⅜	100 do.	s3 73⅞
10,000 do.	s30 86⅜	110 Erie Railroad	8⅜
8,000 N. Car. State 6s	97⅜	200 Harlem R. P.	b60 35¼
9,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	20 N. H. & Hart. R.	123
4,000 Erie 1st Mtg. Bs	83	300 Reading R.	s10 40⅛
1,000 do.	85⅜	100 do.	s15 40⅜
2,000 do.	84	1100 do.	40⅜
2,500 Erie 2d Mt. Bs. Fx	73	200 do.	s50 40
1,000 Erie R. Bs.	76 19	100 do.	s30 40⅜
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	104⅜	400 do.	40⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	93⅜	450 Mich. Cen. R.	46⅜
2,000 do.	83	650 do.	s30 46
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.	94⅜	10 do.	40⅜
1,100 L. F. & W. 2d m's	41⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	8⅜
1,000 La C. & Mil. L. G b	16	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 28⅜
1,000 do.	15⅜	50 do.	s60 28⅜
20 Union Bank	84	250 do.	s30 28⅜
23 Metropolitan Bank	111	550 do.	29
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	91⅜	450 do.	29⅜
12 Penn. Coal Co.	82	300 do.	s10 29⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co	b30 68	50 Panama Railroad	123
100 do.	68	50 Ill. Central R.	s60 51⅜
50 do.	68⅝	85 Clev., Col. & C. R.	97
50 do.	h10 68⅛	550 Gel. & Chic. R.	61⅜
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	b60 16⅜	100 do.	s5 61⅝
650 Clev. & Tol. R.	23	25 do.	64⅛
400 do.	b60 26	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	59⅛
100 do.	s10 26	15 Mil. & Miss. R.	4⅜
500 do.	b60 26⅛	8 Sixth-avenue R.	130

Second Board.

$15,000 Mo. St. 6s	s30 68	1300 N. Y. Central R.	73⅞
1,000 do.	68⅜	100 dn.	s60 72½
1,000 Bal. & C. 2d M. B.	85	10 do.	74
50 Panama Railroad	123	200 do.	s3 73⅞
100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	s30 30	200 do.	b30 73⅞
500 do.	30⅜	300 do.	73⅞
350 do.	s3 30⅜	500 Reading R.	61
50 do.	30⅜	50 Mich. Central R.	s20 40⅜

Reported Sales at Auction.

$2,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s.	86⅜	5 Union Bank	99⅜
2,000 Tennessee 6s	91⅜	18 Bank of New York	106⅜
10 Commercial Ins. Co.	130⅜	60 Col. Marine Ins. Co	106⅜
10 Security F. Ins. Co.	12⅛	40 Mercantile M. I. Co	110⅜
30 do.	12⅞	10 Market Fire Ins. Co.	121
10 Washington F. I. Co	149⅜	80 Everett Fire Ins. Co.	89
40 Beekman F. Ins. Co.	108	60 Firemen's F. Ins. Co.	95⅜
50 Hamilton Ins. Co.	97⅜	5 American Ex. Co.	77
25 Eagle Ins. Co.	160	75 American Guano Co.	4⅜
10 Hanover Bank	90⅜		

Friday, June 17—P. M.

The award of the $5,000,000 Treasury Bills advertised by Secretary Cobb for Monday next is the subject of some speculation on the Street to-day. The award will be on the lowest rate of interest which may be tendered. The law limits the Secretary to 6 ₱ cent., but hitherto, on the issue and reissue of about $26,000,000, he has not been compelled to pay over 5 ₱ cent., the average being about 4½ ₱ cent. The bills are to run 12 months and as much longer as the holder may elect, provided they are not called in after maturity, in which 60 days' public notice will be given by the Government. The bids from this City must be arranged for by 4 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, by a preliminary deposit of 1 ₱ cent. on the amount proposed for with the Sub-Treasurer. The deposit mey be made in gold or in Treasury Bills. The gross emount bid for will no doubt be large, but a greet veriety of views as to the rate of interest appears to obtain, ranging from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. Onc week from next Monday or Tuesday, after official notification of the award, is allowed for depositing the money and collecting on Treasury Bills already past due, in cese a mere exchange of security is contemplated.

In the market for Money, to-day, Discounts are quiet at previous quotations, with only a moderate offering of first-class paper outside of Bank. The terms are 7@8 ₱ cent. on dates beyond 60 days, and 6@6½ for select short acceptances. In Loans at call, there is more doing to-day, in one or two querters, and 5½@6 ₱ cent. is paid. The export demand for American Gold for the two steamers to-morrow will take about a million of dollars, in addition to $200,000 or $250,000 Foreign Gold and Silver Coin.

Exchange on London, for the mails to-morrow, closed 110¼@110¾@60 days, and 110¾@110¾@3 days' sight, Bankers' bills. Some Southern Bank bills were done at 110 ₱ cent. Merchant bills, 109¾@109¾@60 days' sight. On Paris, the standard drawers are asking 5.11¼f.@5.10f., at 60 days, and 5.08¾f. short sight. The business, to-day, was of a moderate trede character, and the market eaves off quiet.

The Stock Exchange manifested considerable steadiness at the early Board, notwithstanding the idull, inclement weather and the disposition yesterday to press some of the Railways on contract sales. In State Stocks, there was a further ise in Tennessees, with sales at 92½ ₱ cent. The business was lighter than usual in Missouris at 86⅛@⅜ cash, and one percel of $10,000 on seller's option 60 days at 85⅞ ₱ cent. Virginies and Federal Fives were steady, but not much done. There was a better demand for Railway Mortgages. Erie Firsts sold at 84 ₱ cent., an advance of 4 ₱ cent. from the extreme depression of the week. In Pacific Mail a fair demand on orders at 68@68⅛. The speculation in the Stock has greatly abated, and the price through the week has ruled with more than customary steadiness. Panama further advanced to 123 ₱ cent., and there was a fair demand for New-York Central at 73½@⅝, cash and seller 3 days, at the first Board. The certificates of the Stock were rather scarce for the day's delivery, and 74 ₱ cent. was paid on the Street. There was more activity in Reading, and the market took about 3,000 shares at 40¼ cash, and short options, end 40@40¼, seller 30 and 60 devs. Among the Western Stocks the sales for the *Bear* account in Michigan Central and Michigan Guaranteed was renewed at the decline of yesterday. There was a fair demand et these prices for both stocks, and at the close of the early Board, Michigan Central stood 40¼ bid cash, and Guaranteed 29@29¼ per cent. In the afternoon, the steadiness of the morning dealings was favored by a more active demand for most of the speculations, and there was quite a reaction in Michigan Guaranteed to 30⅝@¾. The sales of New York Central were quite spirited, and after the experience of the day in regard to deliveries, 73⅞@73⅞ per cent. was paid in the regular way, and seller 3 days. Reading improved to 41 per cent., and Michigan Central sold 40⅜ per cent. Further sales of Panema were made at 123 per cent., and Missouri Sixes left off 86⅝@86¾ per cent. The general market left off firm.

We have seen to-day the official report of the assay of 13¼ ounces of the new Gold from Pike's Peek. The Superintendent of the Assay Office says that a small parcel of 2⅝ ounces (shot and scale Gold, taken from the mountains near Denver City, Kansas) is of the fineness of 869½-thousandths, value in Coin $17 88 to the ounce. Another and larger parcel of 10⅝ ounces, scale Gold, taken out of the South Platte River, in the vicinity of Denver City, proved of the fineness of 963½, value in Coin $19 81 to the ounce. The first is a little below the average of California Gold, but the second is very rich, and about equal to the best specimens from Australia.

The Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, at this port this forenuon from Southampton, brought London papers to June 4, a few hours later than by the *Europa*. American Securities are quoted firm, particularly Illinois Central shares, Michigan Central bonds, New-York and Erie Third mortgage and shares, and Pennsylvania Central Second mortgage, all of which show an advance. Great Western of Canada declined 5e. ₱ share, Buffalo and Lake Huron 10s., end Grend Trunk 1¼ ₱ cent.; the latter is quoted at 35@36. The last price of Illinois Central sharee 43 discount. Money eesy. Most of the Joint Stock Banks had reduced the allowance on deposits to 2 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

In reference to the State Debt of Missouri, which attracts increased attention in the market, as the July interest approachee near to maturity, because of the relatively cheap rate of the investment, we may as well repeat that the burden of the Public Debt upon the people and texables of the State has been virtually reduced ten millions of dollars by the completion of the Pacific Railroad, main trunk, and of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. Both these corporations, which were previously liable for the principal and interest up

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2418. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BATTLE IN LOMBARDY.

Utter Rout of the Austrians at Magenta.

Twenty-Seven Thousand of their Number Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

THE ALLIES LOSE 3,000 MEN.

INSURRECTION IN MILAN.

The Austrians Evacuate that City.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Declining —Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 1-2@93 3-4.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. BORLAND, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., passed Further Point at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, on her way to Quebec.

The news is of the highest importance.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from New-York *viâ* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the morning of the 8th.

The great battle of the campaign occurred at Margenta, near Milan, in which the French claim a decisive victory, giving the loss of the Austrians at 20,000 *hors du combat*.

The French loss is reported as high as 12,000 men.

The Austrians had evacuated Milan.

The Queen of England had delivered her speech to Parliament. The document possesses no important points.

A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was pending in the House of Commons.

The Paris Bourse was active and prices higher, the Rentes closing at 63f. 30c.

Consols had advanced, the closing price being 93½ @93¾ for money and account.

There was but little inquiry for cotton in the Liverpool market, and prices were weak, while in many cases a decline of ⅛d. was quoted. The sales of the three days were 17,000 bales.

In the Liverpool breadstuffs market prices of all descriptions of breadstuffs were slightly lower as compared with the rates quoted per *Europa*.

The Liverpool provision market was dull.

The Bombay mail of the 20th of May had arrived, but the news was not of much importance. A great monetary panic had prevailed.

THE BATTLE AT MAGENTA.

Retreat of the Austrians Across the Ticino—The Allies Pass that River—Conflict of the Two Armies—Gen. Espinasse Killed—Marshal Canrobert Mortally Wounded—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers Superseded —The Forces Engaged.

The latest news by the *Europa*, reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.

On the 4th inst. a great battle took place at Magenta, twelve miles from Milan.

NAPOLEON'S dispatches claim a decisive victory, and Paris was illuminated. He says that *they took 7,000 Austrian prisoners, and placed* 12,000 *mors hors de combat, besides capturing three cannon and two standards.*

The French loss is stated by the Emperor at 3,000 men.

The Austrians took one cannon.

The French General ESPINASSE was killed, and Marshal CANROBERT was mortally wounded.

Five French marshals and generals were wounded.

General MCMAHON was made a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta.

General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS had been superseded in his command by General FOREY.

Milan was insurgent, and had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the French had not occupied it.

Rumors prevalent at Paris represent the French loss at Magenta at from 9,000 to 12,000 men.

The forces engaged are reported as 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians, and 100,000 to 130,000 French.

The Austrian accounts speaks of a "*series of battles with varying success on both sides, but still undecided up to the night of the 6th,' with great losses on both sides.*'

The Austrians admit that they had four generals and five staff officers wounded.

It was reported that General Hass commanded the Austrians, and also that the Emperor NAPOLEON partially commanded the French.

The latest rumors detracted from the alleged French victory.'

It was believed that proposals for peace would be made if the French entered Milan.

TELEGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The following is the first announcement of the great battle fought on the 4th, by telegraph from NAPOLEON to the Empress:

NOVARA, Saturday, June 4—11:30 P. M.

A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Five thousand prisoners have been taken. Fifteen thousand of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be dispatched by telegraph.

The above was published in Paris on Sunday the 5th, and on the evening of that day the cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day (Monday) the *Moniteur* published the following dispatches from the Emperor to the Empress:

MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5.

Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan, across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours, the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. In the meantime, General MCMAHON made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts, we repulsed the enemy at every point, with a loss on our side of about 2,000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5—Evening.

The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7,000, and the Austrians placed *hors du combat* are 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy.

To-day our army rests for the purpose of reorganizing itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

The following dispatch, also from the Emperor to the Empress, was received on the 6th, and bulletined at the Bourse:

HEAD-QUARTERS, Monday—8 A. M.

Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving, in their precipitation, the cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are incumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A dispatch dated Paris, Monday night, to the London *Post*, says: "The municipality of Milan proclaims VICTOR EMANUEL, and have presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow the King will make his entry into Milan."

The following are Austrian accounts by way of Vienna. The information is meagre and unsatisfactory:

The official Austrian *Correspondence* of Sunday, the 5th, contained the following authentic communication:

"The details and the result of the battle at Magenta are still expected from the Austrian headquarters; the Austrian army had been transferred during the night from the 4th to the 5th instant to Abbiate Grasso. The same news states that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight was expected on the next day.

The following official bulletin was issued:

VIENNA, Monday, June 6—11:30 A. M.

A desperate combat took place on Saturday between the first and third, Count CLAMS' and Prince LICHTENSTEIN'S, *corps d'armée*, and the enemy, who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the contest was undecided. The combat was continued on Sunday.

Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial army. Milan is perfectly tranquil. The head-quarters yesterday were still at Abbiate Grasso.

An Austrian telegram from Verona gives a similar view, but adds that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of General GYULAI. The town is quiet.

The following message from Vienna has been published by the Frankfort papers, without any guarantee as to the authenticity of the news:

VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the *corps de armée* of Field-Marshal CLAM-GALLAS on the battle-field, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 8.

The *Times* this morning publishes a summary of the official news received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It is as follows:

"There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the First Corps were engaged, but they were subsequedtly reinforced, and in the afternoon of the same day the Third Austrian Corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late in the night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed."

RUMORS FROM CORRESPONDENTS AND THE PRESS.

The *Times* in its editorial remarks on the subject says, it now seems probable that this hard fight is even yet undecided, but that on the whole the French have the best of it.

The absence of late telegrams by way of Paris is not considered indicative of French success.

The London *Advertiser* says it was rumored last night that the Government had received a telegram from the British Minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory.

The opinion was becoming current in London that the victory of Magenta was a victory in which the French were defeated, and their failure to occupy Milan, only twelve miles from Magenta, strengthened this view.

The movement which preceded the battle at Megenta was not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the Allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of about 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the allied army prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London *Post* says that General MCMAHON was raised on the battle-field to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, says the Emperor NAPOLEN was present at the battle of Magenta, but did not command in person.

There is a report that General CANROBERT was mortally wounded, and that five French Marshals or Generals were wounded.

The *Patrie* says that Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was removed from his command and replaced by Gen. FOREY. Marshal VAILLANT is superseded by Gen. RANNEN, and the Ministry of War is to be confided provisionally to Gen. HORANNA.(?)

There were rumors in Paris on the 8th that the French loss was from 9,000 to 12,000 men *hors du combat*. Generals NEIL and MCMAHON were said to be among the wounded.

The Paris papers variously estimate the forces engaged at 100,000 to 120,000 French, and 130,000 to 180,000 Austrians.

General GARIBALDI had quitted Lecco, and General D'URBAN had retreated to Monza. It was supposed that GARIBALDI was directing his march against D'URBAN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that General MCMAHON has been created Duke of Magenta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The real business of Parliament commenced on the 7th, when the Queen in person delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors for the pesce of Europe. Those efforts have unhapptly failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving the assurance of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope with God's assistance to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honor of my Crown to increase my NAVAL forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of France, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other arrangements continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the bill to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioner in regard to the best mode of manning the Navy. And in respect to the Reform question, the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well-considered measure, and that should matters of more urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country necessitate a postponement, she hopes that the question will have attention at the commencement of the session.

The speech concludes by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and a progressive improvement at home.

In the House of Lords, the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Earl POWIS, and seconded by Lord GIFFORD. The conduct of the Government, both in their domestic and foreign relations, was denounced by Lord GRANVILLE and others, but, after their speeches in defence by the Earl of MALMESBURY and the Earl of DERBY, the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, the address to the Crown was moved by Mr. EGERTON, and seconded by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE. The Marquis of HARTINGTON moved an amendment, to the effect that the present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House. He reprehended the conduct of the Government on the Reform question. Mr. HANBURY seconded the amendment. Mr. DISRAELI defended the course of the Government, and stated that the Reform question would be postponed till the next session, and that the foreign policy of the Government would be peace. He called for an immediate division. The question was about to be put, but the Opposition were not prepared to vote, and, after speeches by Lord PALMERSTON and others, Mr. DISRAELI consented to adjourn the debate till the 11th.

A conference of the Liberal Party was held in London on the 6th, in the street, pursuant to a call issued by Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL and other prominent men. Upwards of two hundred and fifty members of Parliament are stated to have been present, and the proceedings were, on the whole, harmonious.

KOSSUTH was leaving England for Italy on the 7th inst. He had had an interview with the French Ambassador in London. Some three hundred Hungarians who had returned from America were to follow him to Italy.

It was announced that Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY had arrived in London on a diplomatic mission from Austria, but the *Herald* states authoritatively that the report is entirely without foundation.

Sir ARTHUR MAGINNIS, at present British Minister to Sweden, is appointed Envoy to Naples, thus reopening diplomatic relations with that Kingdom.

The sudden death of Mr. PIRACA, a leading member of Christy's Minstrels, now performing in London, is announced.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Herald* mentions a rumor that Sir EDWARD GROGAN is to succeed Sir E. HEAD, as Governor-General of Canada.

FRANCE.

Confidence was somewhat restored in commercial circles, and business was more animated.

The Paris Flour market was firm and rather dearer. Wheat was also firm. It was feared that the prevailing wet weather would damage the crops.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and higher. The quotation for Three per Cents on the 6th was 64f. 30c. an advance of more than one per cent. since the *Europa* sailed. On the 7th, the closing price was 63f. 30c. ex coupon, which is equal to a further advance of one half.

AUSTRIA.

On the 4th a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family, and the Ministers, were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

RUSSIA.

An important circular from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, to the Envoys of Russia at the several Courts of Germany, declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria, the political equilibrium, resulting from the treaties by which the German confederation is constituted, will be destroyed.

GERMANY.

A dispatch from Darmstadt says that at the opening of the Chambers there the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature declared in favor of war against LOUIS NAPOLEON.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of May 12 had reached England. The news is of little importance. The Money Market had experienced a sudden and unprecedented panic. Discount was nominally ruling at 24 per cent. in the Bazaar, but money in any quantity was not obtainable upon any terms. The import market was depressed by the monetary crisis. Cotton had declined from the same cause, and Exchange had materially advanced. Quotations ranged from 2s. 2¼d.@ 2s. 2½d. Freights about the same:

The vessels engaged in laying down the Red Sea Telegraph Cable were within 300 miles of Aden, and the working of the line was most satisfactory.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Mail of April 16th had reached England. The news is of no importance. The gold shipments, since the departure of the previous mail, reached nearly £1,000,000.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton market were 17,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed with but little inquiry and prices weak, while some authorities say that in many cases a reduction of ⅛d. had been submitted to. Messrs. CLARE & SONS quote: Middling Orleans 6 13-16d., and Middling Upland 6 9-16d.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market was dull, the East Indian demand having subsided.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote American FLOUR very dull and unsalable, and quotations nominal at 11s.@13s. 9d. WHEAT declined 2d.@3d.; Western, 8s.@10s.; Western White, 10s.@11s.; White Southern, 10s. 6d @13s. COAN had a downward tendency, and holders were pressing on the market at a reduction for European; American sorts were quoted: Mixed, 6s. 6d.@6s. 8d.; Yellow, 6s. 8d.@6s. 10d.; White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull, and prices weak. BEEF was heavy, and all qualities slightly lower. PORK dull, and sales unimportant. BACON quiet. LARD dull, and slightly lower. TALLOW steadier; Butchers' Association 56s.@56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote RESIN dull at 4s. 1d. for common. SUGAR firm and 6d. higher. COFFEE quiet. ASHES dull and nominal. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were dull but steady in London. SUGAR was firm at an advance of 6d.@11s. COFFEE firm at a slight advance. TEA firm. RICE heavy, and previous quotations barely maintained. TALLOW firm at 55s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on the 7th at 93⅝ for money and 93½ @93¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Stocks were slow of sale, but without alteration of moment in rates.

A PARALLEL.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes: At the last struggle between Austria and France, half a century ago, the names of the *dramatis personæ*, who performed on the European boards, tally so wonderfully with the *corps dramatique* displayed to public view when the curtain rose again on the revival of the same play this month, 1859, that the bill of the entertainment needs no alteration:

Dram. Pers., 1810.	Dram. Pers., 1859.
Alexander I., Czar,	Alexander II.
Fred. Wm. I., King of Prussia,	Fred. Wm. II.
Franz I., Kaiser,	Franz Jos. II.
Pius VI., Pope,	Pius IX.
Napoleon I., Protagonista,	Napoleon III.
V. Emanuel I., Savoyard,	Vict. Eman.
Ferdinand I., Lazzarone,	Ferdinand II.
George IV., first gentleman in Europe,	George V., acting at *Hanover*.

VIVAT VICTORIA REGINA!

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Its Heroes and its Victims.

Among the illustrious victims of the late important battle in Lombardy, the name of the Marshal commanding the third *corps d'armée* of the allied army descrves signal notice.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

FRANCOIS CERTAIN CANROBERT was a native of the ancient and war-like province of Brittany where he was born of a good old family in 1809 Educated at the military school of St. Cyr, he left that institution with the rank of a sub-Lieutenant of one of the regiments of the line, and in 1832 was advanced to a Lieutenancy. In 1835 he embarked for Algeria, where he was present at all the important actions of the war, earning promotion to the grade of Captain. At the siege of Constantine he led the assault at one of the breaches, by the side of Colonel COMBES, and so distinguished himself by his gallantry, that his commanding officer, who fell mortally wounded in the action recommended him to Marshal VALLEE, as a young man "whose future wss assured." Decorated with the cross of the *Legion d'Honneur*, he returned to France in 1839. Returning in 1841, after a short repose, to Africa, he continued to serve with the highest credit in the protracted wars and insurrections by which the army of France has been educated. In 1849, as Colonel of the Third Zouaves, he was first in the assault at Zaatcha, immortalized by the pencil of VERNET, and by his splendid courage and skill obtained the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor. CANROBERT had just returned from Africa when the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, took place. It was understood, at the time, that in lending himself to the support of LOUIS NAPOLEON he meant to secure some vantage from which, at a proper time, he might act against the President, and that vantage he obtained in the appointment of Commander of Paris under the new *régime*, with promotion to the rank of General of Brigade. But he was conspicuous in repressing the insurrections of December, 1851, and eventually gave himself to the new order of things with devotion. In return for this, he was named General of Division in 1853. When the war with Russia broke out, Gen. CANROBERT, in March, took command of the First Division of the Army of the East, which was so frightfully decimated by cholera in the disastrous campaign of the Dobrutscha. Subsequently, he played a leading part in the campaign of the Crimea, sustaining at the battle of the Alma the first shock of the Russian attack, and storming the heights with the Zouaves, until Gen. FOREY came up to his support. Although badly wounded in the arm, he remained on the field until the close of the day. Two days after that victory, Marshal ST. ARNAUD, perceiving his death approaching, resigned the chief command of the allied armies into the hands of Gen. CANROBERT, in conformity with secret instructions received from the Emperor, March 12, 1854. General CANROBERT commanded at Inkermann, opened the lines before Sebastopol, and was procceding rapidly toward the capture of the city, when the refusal or jealous hesitation of Lord RAGLAN to cooperate heartily with his ally, disgusted him with his position, and he suddenly resigned it into the hands of General PELISSIER, gracefully resuming his subordinate command of the first *corps d'armée*. Two months afterwards he returned to France, and there, on the 16th of May, 1856, he received, simultaneously with Generals BOSQUET and RANDON, the *baton* of Marshal of France. The position of Senator was an incident of this office. At the outset of the present war, Marshal CANROBERT was assigned the command of the Military Division of Lyons, but when the threatening manifestations of Germany made it necessary for the Emperor to put the Duke DE MALAKOFF in that position, Marshal CANROBERT accepted the command of the third *corps d'armée*, and in that capacity was with the army which crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and fell mortally wounded at the great battle and victory of Magenta.

GENERAL ESPINASSE.

ESPRIT-CHARLES-MARIE ESPINASSE, like CANROBERT, was a graduate of the school of St. Cyr. Born in the village of Saissac, April 2, 1815, during the "Hundred Days." He left the school in 1833, and won his first steps in Algeria. As *Chef de Bataillon* he fought in 1845 at the head of the Zouaves; and in 1849 commanded the Forty-second of the Line at the siege of Rome. He was most active in suppressing the insurrections of December, 1851, and devoted himself to the cause of the President and of public order. Immediately on the proclamation of the Empire, he became an *aide-de-camp* of the Emperor. In the Crimea he fought gallantly by the side of the Sardinians at Tchernaya, and was one of the first to follow General MACMAHON into the Malakoff. When Paris was shocked and excited by the Orsini affair in January, 1858, General ESPINASSE was made Minister of Public Safety in the place of M. BILLAULT. Although this disappointment caused much alarm and concern as an invasion of the civil service by a military man, General ESPINASSE administered his office with commendable moderation; and when he made way for a more liberal system in the person of M. DELANGLE became a Senator of the Empire. He served in Italy as a General of Division in the second *corps d' armée* under the orders of General, now Marshal MACMAHON.

THE NEW DUKE DE MAGENTA.

NAPOLEON III. has been sparing in the creation of nobles. In nothing has he shown his intrinsic good sense and his knowledge of the French people more strikingly than in this forbearance. Weak men like JAMES I. of England, their heads turned by a sudden accession of aovereign power, constantly betray themselves by calling into existence a crowd of titular aristocrats and tinselled dignitaries, who provoke envy without inspiring either respect or emulation. The French Emperor has reserved his titles for men already conspicuous in the public eye; and by linking his new nobility with marked public interests, or brilliant moments in the national history, gives their decorations and trappings a solid value in the commonwealth. In the seven years of his reign he has created but two dukes, and revived two ducal titles of the first Empire. The Duke of MALAKOFF has carried his name as almost a literal "tower of strength" to the great army which has been assembled in Eastern France, to assist Prussia in keeping down the riotous Anti-Gallican enthusiasm of the South Germans. The Duke of MAGENTA will now march with the liberating armies through Lombardy, as a living incarnation of their first colossal strife, and their first great victory.

MARIE-EDME-PATRICK-MAURICE DE MAC-MAHON is a scion of one of those illustrious Irish families which followed the STUARTS into exile two centuries ago, and have since given so many brave and brilliant names to the history of France, Austria and Spain. The gallantry of the SARSFIELDS and the TYRCONNELS has not faded out of this ancient blood with the lapse of time; and the valor of the Irish Brigade which broke the English squares at Fontenoy lives in the stormer of the Malakoff and the leader of the desperate battle at Magenta.

The father of Marshal MCMAHON was a Peer of France under the Restoration, having been as loyal to the Bourbons as his anceators had been to the STUARTS; and a personal friend of CHARLES X of France. The son, born in 1807, entered that nursery of heroes, the school of St. Cyr, in 1825 and fought in Algiers with the first French army of invasion. Returning to France in the suite of General ACHARD, he marched with the Duc D'ORLEANS to the siege of Antwerp in 1831, and was one of the officers who saved the pompous Belgian lion erected on the field of Waterloo from the rage of the French infantry by a few good-natured witticisms at the expense of that rather ridiculous beast. Action being the element of men like MACMAHON, he is found again in Algiers in 1837 prominent in the assault on Constantine. He afterwards commanded a battalion of rifles, and a regiment of the Foreign Legion, and in 1845, as General of Brigade, governed the Province of Oran. July 16, 1852, he became a general of division; and in 1855 was despatched to succeed General CANROBERT at Sebastopol. On the 8th September of that year the perilous honor of leading the storming party against the Malakoff was confided to him, and in an instant he found himself famous. He was almost the first man to enter the Russian works, and swearing to stay there, "living or dead," rallied his troops so constantly and ardently to the defence, that all the obstinate gallantry of the Russian battalions was wasted upon the attack. He commanded in Italy the Second Division, and has now won the distinction, unparalleled, we believe, in history, of receiving on one battle-field his ducal coronet and his baton of Marshal of France. Our Irish fellow-citizens will doubtless take no small share of the glory of Magenta to themselves in virtue of the new Duke's share in the action, and they have certainly reason to be proud of their kinsman.

The Important Battles of the Century.

Although it is, of course, as yet, impossible to enter upon any detailed criticism of the tremendous battle fought at Magenta on the 4th and 5th of June, yet the telegrams already received shadow forth the proportions of the conflict in a form so imposing that to find any parallel for this "dance of death" we must go back far beyond the memories of most men now living in the prime of life. The things of which we have read with mingled wonder, horror and admiration, in the history of the great wars of the Empire, are now almost literally reënacting under our own eyes.

The war of the Crimea itself, though it startled the world from the repose of years, and indicated what war on the old battle-fields must be were it ever opened there again, was yet but a sort of overture to the great struggle of which the bitter earnest has now begun. In the annexed comparative list of the forces engaged in some of the most remarkable actions of the present century, the reader will find the means of estimating the stupendous character which the present war promises to assume. In comparison with the forces engaged at Magenta, at the lowest unofficial estimate of their numbers, the armies which contested some of the hardest-fought fields of modern history, were but divisions and brigades. The combined troops of BONAPARTE and MELAS at Marengo, amounted to hardly more than half of the Austrian army at Magenta. The great field of Austerlitz, that miracle of battles, as it has been called, was fought and won by rival hosts numbering in all 160,000 men. The battle of Magenta must have arrayed at least a quarter of a million of men in hostile arms. It is only in the Napoleonic campaigns of 1809 and 1812, that we can find any armies comparable, in numerical importance, with those now contending to decide the fate of Italy.

The most hotly-fought fields of the Peninsular war and of the Crimea seem small in the presence of those masses of desperate and determined valor. Inkerman was fought and won by an allied force hardly more numerous than the French divisions which defended Montebello on the 20th of May. Maida, that famous British battle, which did so much to cheer the dispirited British troops, and to reassure them in the prospect of meeting the Continental armies, was contested by forces a inferior to the armies engaged at our victory of Buena Vista.

It is true that the moral significance of conflicts is frequently out of proportion with the numbers engaged. The victories of Marengo, Maida and New-Orleans are signal illustrations of this fact But the magnitude of the interests at stake in the present Italian war, involving as they do the triumph of absolutist reaction or progressive independence on the Continent of Europe, is not unworthily represented in this gigantic scale of the opposing armaments; and if anything could reconcile us to such terrible scenes as are brought before the imagination by the tidings of Magenta, it should be the consideration that out of all this carnage and calamity we may reasonably look for the restoration of a great people to permanent peace, honorable industry, and the cause of civilized progress.

MARENGO—(June 14, 1800.)

French, under BONAPARTE, 22,000.
Austrians, commanded by MELAS, 40,000.

	French.	Austrians.
Killed and wounded	6,000	6,000
Prisoners	1,000	4,000

AUSTERLITZ—(Dec. 2, 1805.)

French, under the Emperor NAPOLEON, 70,000.
Russians and Austrians, commanded by Gen. KUTUSOFF, the Emperors being present, 90,000:

	French:	Allies.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	12,000	30,000

MAIDA—(July 4, 1806.)

The British, commanded by Sir JOHN STUART, 5,675.
French and Neapolitans, commanded by REGNIER, 6,500.

	British:	F. and N.
Killed and wounded	327	2,450

JENA, (Oct. 14, 1806.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 60,000.
Prussians, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, 110,000.

	French.	Prussians.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	4,100	53,000

EYLAU, (Feb. 8, 1807.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 85,000.
Russians, commanded by General BENNINGSEN, 75,000.

	French:	Russians
Killed, wounded and prisoners	18,000	25,000

FRIEDLAND, (June 14, 1807.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 101,000.
Russians, commanded by General BENNINGSEN, 66,000.

	French.	Russians.
Killed and wounded	8,000	18,000

ASPERN, (May 21, and 23, 1809.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 80,000.
Austrians, commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, 90,000.

	French.	Austrians.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	18,000	20,000

WAGRAM, (July 5 and 6, 1809.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 130,000.
Austrians, commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, 100,000.

	French.	Austrians.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	23,000	38,000

NEW-ORLEANS, (Jan. 8, 1815.)

Americans, under General JACKSON, 7,000.
English, under General PAKENHAM, 6,800.

	Americans.	English.
Killed and wounded	13	1,902

WAVRE AND WATERLOO, (June 18, 1815.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON 75,000.
The Allies, under WELLINGTON and BLUCHER, 110,000

	French.	Allies
Killed and wounded	33,000	29,500

BUENA VISTA—(Feb. 22–23, 1847.)

Americans, under Gen. TAYLOR, 4,900.
Mexicans, under Gen. SANTA ANNA, 19,000.

	Americans.	Mexicans
Killed and wounded	756	2,100

ALMA—(Sept. 20, 1854.)

Allies, under Marshal ST. ARNAUD and Lord RAGLAN, 51,000, viz.: 25,000 French, and 26,100 English.
Russians, under Prince MENTSCHIKOFF, 50,000.

	Allies.	Russians.
Killed and wounded	3,100	6,000

INKERMAN—(Nov. 5, 1854.)

Allies, under Gen. CANROBERT and Lord RAGLAN, 13,000, viz.: 8,000 English, and 5,000 French.
Russians, under Gen. DANNENBARG, 46,000.

	Allies.	Russians.
Killed and wounded	4,126	10,500

MONTEBELLO—(May 20, 1859.)

Allied French and Sardinians, under Gen. FOREY, 11,500.
Austrians, under Count STADION, 25,000.

	Allies.	Austrians.
Killed and wounded	900	2,000

MAGENTA—(June 4–5, 1859.)

Allies, under NAPOLEON III., 110,000.(?)
Austrians, under Marshal HESS, 140,000.(?)

	Allies.	Austrians.
Killed, wounded, and prisoners	3,000(?)	20,000(?)

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Report Relative to the Return of Santa Anna to Mexico—The New Loan—Our Naval Force in the Gulf, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 19.

No credit is given by the Government, or at the Mexican Legation, to the statements published in reference to the intention of SANTA ANNA to return to Mexico. There is confidence in the final success of the Constitutional Government.

There is much anxiety felt with regard to the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, now overdue at New-Orleans seven days. It is still considered probable that she may have been detained by Mr. MCLANE to bring the important treaty which was being negotiated—this voyage being understood to be her last this season.

Already our enterprising citizens begin to besiege the new Mexican Minister with bogus claims of railroad grants and indemnities, and are making efforts to draw over our own Government into their support; but it is believed that the Administration has too much sagacity to be humbugged in this matter. Indeed, it is known that these bogus claimants have received a check.

There being much misapprehension as to the proposed five million loan, now advertised by the Treasury Department, it may be stated that it is solely for the purpose of meeting the Treasury notes which have fallen due, and, in fact, is nothing more than a reissue of Treasury notes. The receipts into the Treasury are ample for the necessities of Government.

Army contractors, transportation-to-Utah contractors, and firearms contractors, are gathering here in force, and are hob-nobbing with the War Department officials. Some Government spoils are in question.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 19.

The naval vessels in the Gulf will be dispatched to any point where American interests require protection from the Reactionists, without first communicating with the Federal authorities at Washington. The Liberal Government will readily accept the efforts of Minister MCLANE, who has ample power in the premises, and will permit the landing of our forces for that purpose.

Information was received here to-night, from New Orleans, brought by the steamer *Jasper*, by way of Tehuantepec, to the effect that alarming reports prevailed along the line of the road, as to the growing power of the Church Party, which is said to be dealing very summarily with foreigners, more especially all who were in the slightest degree implicated in the revolutionary movements of the opposite party. DEGOLLADO, the Liberal general, has been called to Vera Cruz by JUAREZ, as Minister of War.

The proposed loan of five millions, the bids for which are to be opened to-morrow, is to meet the Treasury notes which have already fallen due and been redeemed. It is considered nothing more nor less than a reissne of Treasury notes.

The Sardinian Minister was overjoyed on receiving the news by the *Anglo-Saxon*. He left for New-York this afternoon.

Murder and Suicide in Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Saturday, June 18.

This morning, about 9½ o'clock, the dead bodies of MARTIN SAUER, his wife and only child, were found in an upper room of the emigrant house kept by SAUER, on Buffalo-street. The wife's throat must have been cut while asleep in bed, causing almost instant death, the windpipe being entirely severed. The child, six years of age, was on another bed, with her throat horribly mangled. The body of SAUER was found in a reclining position by the side of the bedstead on which the child lay. It is supposed the deed was done some time in the night, as the house was observed to be closed up to the time of the discovery. SAUER kept an emigrant boarding-house, and was connected by marriage with respectable German families in town. The affair creates intense excitement. The Coroner is now holding an inquest. It is known that the parties had not lived a quiet life for some time, but whether the deed was committed under the influence of liquor is not known.

Murder in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 19.

Yesterday Mayor SWAN received a dispatch from Norfolk, stating that B. F. FLANNIGAN, of Princess Anne's County, Va., had been brutally murdered, and that WALTER S. LAND, of the same place, charged with being the murderer, had left Norfolk on Saturday evening for Baltimore, in company with his wife. The parties are all highly respectable. Shortly after, a person bearing the same name, was arrested at Barnum's Hotel, where he had just arrived and registered his name. He was committed for further examination. The accused professed willingness to return without waiting for a requisition, and will probably be taken back to-morrow.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 18.

The New Mexican mail of the 30th ult. reached Independence this morning. The news is unimportant.

Three companies of troops were met at Cottonwood, *en route* to establish a post at the crossing of the Arkansas.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Saturday, June 18.

The water in the Ohio River at this point is seven feet deep, and is rising. There are plenty of boats up for all the river landings.

Sailing of the Steamship Indian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 18.

The steamship *Indian* sailed at 10 o'clock, this morning, for Liverpool, with 116 passengers. Wind east, with heavy rain.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William E. Robinson, of this City, sailed yesterday for Ireland, in the *City of Washington*, accompanied by his wife. He revisits his native country for the first time since his arrival here twenty-three years ago, and bears with him the hearty good wishes of more friends than it falls to the lot of most men to possess. A few days since some of his personal friends gave him a complimentary dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on which occasion there was a sumptuous entertainment, together with expressions of cordial regard from men whose friendship would do honor to any citizen, however distinguished and worthy.

The President, says the *States*, will make his annual visit to his favorite Summer retreat, the Bedford Springs, about the middle of July, where he will abide for about two weeks. In a few days he will go to the Soldiers' Home, to escape the heat of Washington, until October.

TONNAGE OF THE WORLD.—An English paper says: "At present it may interest our readers to know the extent of the merchant marine, from which may be estimated the real maritime power. The tonnage of the world is about 15 millions, the United States being first, United Kingdom second, France third, and British colonies fourth, but if we take Great Britain and her colonies together they amount to a trifle over that of the Great Republic. This is a sad change from 1813, when all the European ports were blockaded by us, not an enemy's ship appearing on the ocean, except those of our cousins, with whom, as well as the Great NAPOLEON, we were then at war. Our merchant marine far ex

THE WEST INDIES.

The Creole Population of Trinidad.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Friday, April 1, 1859.

The population of Trinidad, according to the census of 1851, was, in round numbers, 69,000 souls, and taking into consideretinn the great mortality hy the cholera of 1854, the present increase over the estimate of the last census must be small. For all purposes of statistical information, it is sefe to put down the popuistion of 1858 at 70,000. The inhabitants are a curious mixture of races—European, Asiatic, African and American. Originally settled by a few Spanish families, and deemed insignificant as compared with the gold and silver regions oa the Main, Trinidad failed to attract the attention of the home Government, and as late as 1783 we find the population only 2,763, of whom 2,032 were Indians. Abont this time an immigration from the French islands commenced, and in ten years the population increased to 17,718, including 10,009 slaves. In 1797 Trinidad became, hy conquest, a British Colony, and the Anglo-Saxon was added to the French, Spanish, African and Indian elements of its population. Indeed it is most curious to observe at the present day, in the Trinidadian Creoles of African descent, the types of the three European, as well as of the native American races. To complicate still more this amalgamation of peoples, there have been imported into the Colony during the last thirteen yeers about 30,000 immigrant laborers—principally Indian Coolies—a population which is fast giving to ths Island its only want, a laboring class.

The question of population is a most interesting one, as far as Trinidad is concerned, for in it is involved the success or failure of free labor within its limits. Bnt before attempting to form any opinion, or come to any conclusion, *pro* or *con.*, on the subject of free labor, it should be remembered that Trinidad must be judged on her own merits, and with reference to no other island or colony in these latitudes. She is as much an exception to any rule or eny general idea thet mey be formed about the West Indies as Barbados is, though nothing can be more complete than the contrast beiween these two Islands. Trinidad is the very opposite of Barbedos in climate, soil, population, and in all thet can affect a country or its inhabitants. Trinidad is a new island very recently settled—Barbados had a population of 100,000 two centuries ago. Trinidad has an area of 1,287,600 square acres, of which shout 60,000 only are under cultivation. Barbados, covering some 106,000 acres, is cnltivated from end to end, like a garden. Trinidad, even under Slavery, never had anything like an adequate laboring population. Barbados is so tbickly inhabited that work or starvation is the laborer's only cbotce.

In Trinidad land is exceedingly rich, plentiful and cheap, while labor is scarce and extravagantly high—in Barbados land is dear and iebor is comparatively cheap. So that it is impossible to make the case of Barbados applicable in any one particular to Trinidad, or *vice versa*. The only similarity between the twe islands is that sugar is the staple production of both, and that both have been successful, though from very different causes, under a free-labor system. I have already stated in a former letter that each West India colony should be judged on its own merits, for I do believe that a departure from this principle—a classification of the whole, and an adoption of results without understanding details—has led to much error and inconsistent argument. Upon this basis, then, and nn other, I shall give the result, such as it is, of some passing observations on Trinided and her condition since emancipation.

The great majority of the people of Trinidad are negroes and half-castes. They include creoles of this and other islands, brougbi here in the days of Slavery; native Africans imported as free laborers from Sierra Leone; Africans taken from captured slavers; and a few hundred liberated slaves, who immigrated to this island about sixteen years ago from the United States. Many of these people are nearly and some are perfectly white, and the census, probably from the fear of giving offence, does not classify the population according to color. For convenience sake I shall speak of all the colored inhabitants of the island as creoles of African descent. Their number, according to the best information I can obtain, slightly exceeds 43,000. On looking back to the period immediately preceding emancipation, we find the total number of slaves to have been about 21,000 and the free colored about 16,000. Of the former class not more than 11,000 were field laborers. To-day the number of creoles attached to sugar and cacao estates is not more than 4,000, and this falling off in the native and natural laboring force has been attributed here, as in other islands—and I must add without very much reflection—to the effect of abolition, to the indolence of the negro, and his refusal to work except under compulsion. I am unable to arrive at any such conclusion. I have taken some pains to trace the creole laborers from the time of emencipation—after they left the estates and dispersed—to the present day, and the great majority of them can, I think, be followed step by step—not downwards in the path of idleness and poverty, but upwards in the scale of civilization to positions of greater independence.

Perhaps in no Island was impending ruin, consequent upon emancipation, so glaring, so palpable, eo apparently certain, as it was in Trinidad after the liberation of the slaves. Unlike other Caribbean islands, the seasons in Trinidad are purely tropical, divided into the Rainy and Dry. The latter only lasts five months, and if the planter has not completed his crop operations by the 1st of June, his loss is certain and irremediable. For this reason steady labor in Trinidad during the crop season was and is of paramount importance, and the planters had every reason to he alarmed thet, in this island above all others, the effect of emancipation would be to deprive them of that continuous labor with which they were already so scantily supplied. Here was a country covering 1,287,600 acres, of which over e million of acres of rich land were capable of cultivatioa, with only some 30,000 acres already grown in canes, cacao, coffee, and pasture. The result which the planters apprehended—namely, that the emancipated leborers would prefer cultivating their own land when land could be bought at a nominal cost—might have been apprehended with equal propriety in any other country in the world where an abundance of rich territory offered the most tempting invitation to settlers. This very result happens in all new countries where men are free and independent to act for themselves and their own interests. There labor is necessarily high—often not to be procured at any price at all. Trinidad, after emancipation, was a parallel case to some of our Western territories, with the difference, a most important one, that she had the evil of tropical seasons to contend against. The laborers, as soon as they were free, asked and for a time received higher wages than the planters, incumbered as their property was with debt, could afford to pay, and when this rate of weges was subsequently reduced, the majority of the emancipated laborers deserted the estates to better their condition and to seek for a more independent livelihood. A very large number purchased small tracts of land and began to plant for themselves; a few squatted on Crown lands, of which the Government holds an enormous proportion; while many took to trade, and, setting up as petty shopkeepers in the towns, pursued a calling more congenial with their tastes and inclinations. The planters vainly endeavored to remedy the evil; in vain they adopted most stringent measures to prevent the increase of small proprietors and keep up a sufficient laboring force for the estates. They imposed heavy taxes on all lands and buildings except those devoted to sugar manufacture. But their measures were futile; their policy, as I attempted to show in a former letter from Barbados, was suicidal. Instead of endeavoring to promote a good understanding between themselves and their laborers, the planters adopted and still retain in Trinidad the odious system of tenancy-at-will. The laborer who lives on an estate is compelled to work for that estate and no other on peril of ejection, with consequent loss of the crop which he has raised on his little allotment. He is still in a position of virtual slavery, and it is a matter which can excite no surprise that, after emancipation, those who had means to purchase parcels of ground abould prefer to leave the estates and either cultivate for themselves or be free to give their labor to whom they pleased, upon their own terms, and in a way which would secure for themselves and their families a greater independence. They, accordingly, did leave the estates; and in a few years after abolition, the majority of the entire laboring force—itself always inadequate to the wants of the large and rapidly developing colony—were lost to the proprietary. Several estates, for want of the necessary labor, were deserted, and at one time it seemed probable that sugar cultivation in Trinidad would he altogether abandoned.

We have now some insight into the course pursued by these 11,000 field laborers of Trinidad who, twenty years ago, were released from bondage, and the knowledge leads to some important conclusions closely affecting the question of emancipation. Of the entire number, only two or three thousand remained on the Estates. These men, in spite of all drawbacks—in spite of an illiberal tenure and a lower rate of wages than they could command elsewhere—remained steadfast in their attachment to the land upon which they were born; but, like the laboring population of Barbados, which, from its density was compelled to remain in a servile condition, the creole field laborers of Trinidad have not progressed with their brethren in general intelligence and worldly prosperity. They supply labor to nearly all the cacao estates; but comparatively few are to be met with on the sugar plantations. As to that portion of the creole laboring population which left the estates, and which I estimate at 8,000, I do nnt hesitate to say that their material condition has been very much improved, though, for a time, their desertion threw the planting interest into the greatest embarrassment. Five-sixths of them became proprietors nf from nne to ten acres, which they now nwn and which they grow in provisions for themselves and families: to supply other wants they give casual labor to the estates. But they are free of the estates, and can work for whom they please, or whom they deem the best pay-master. In almost every creole hut, after crop-time, a plentiful supply of rice may be seen—and sometimes cacao, grown hy the owner upon Ids own lot. If he does not choose to sell this, he will work on an estate for as much money as he may require; but his labor—not being a certain or continuous labor—is lightly esteemed by the planter, and hence these small proprietors are not classed among the regular laboring force of the Island. Yet I have been assured that, during crop-time, as many as four or five thousand of these Independent laborers and small proprietors will work on the estates; and I do not think the proportion so small when the immense number of creoles engaged in trade are taken into consideration.

My sympathies on this question are certainly with the white and not with the black population, but the interests of both in the West Indies are nearly identical. I am surprised, therefore, that after so important a step as emancipation was taken, so little was done to turn emancipation to the best account. I cannot see that, in a moral sense, the emancipated class, as a class, have undergone a decided improvement. In every free island that I have visited the blacks and mulattos are more offensive, more vicious and more turbulent, though, it must be admitted, far more intelligent and energetic than they are in our own States under the restrictions of Slavery. But I must deny that they lack industry when hy industry they can add to their means or advance their prosperity. Nor can I agree with the West India planter who denounces the creole laborers as thriftless vagabonds, because they have preferred independence to servitude, or the pursuit of trade to that of agriculture. Unquestionably there is a certain amount of idleness and vagabondism among the creole laborers of Trinidad, but I see no evidence that these vices exist in a larger proportion among them than they would exist among any other class of laborers similarly situated. In leaving the estates the great majority were actuated hy a desire to better their circumstances and to lead a more independent life. Land was cheap and abundant, and they preferred to have their own property rather then labor at low wages in a condition of precarious servitude. Added to this, the course of the planters contributed greatly to the very evil which they dreaded, and from which they afterwards so severely suffered. Instead of endeavoring by liberal terms to induce the laborers to remain on the estates, they commenced a system, shortly efter emancipation, of giving less wages and exacting more work: and when the laborers retired, as they did, from estate to field work, they were summarily ejected from the houses and lands they occupied on the estates, and their provision grounds were destroyed. The emancipated laborers had therefore no resource left hut to separate themselves from the planting interest.

In the observations I have made I heve spoken principally of that portion of the emancipated class who remained agriculturists. Those who forsook field labor for trede offer also an apology for their course, though its wisdom we may be permitted to question. Work in the cane fields was the nagro's sole occupation in the days of Slavery, and this species of work he is now disposed to look upon as degrading, and to fancy that it drags him back to the condition of servitude from which he has been liberated. Here we find an explanation of the large and utterly disproportionate numbers of colored people engaged in trade—from keeping a store down to selling a sixpence worth of mangoes on the street. Not only have the tradesmen of 1830 and the free creoles of that period continued to follow mercantile and mechanical pursuits, but the laborers, after they were freed, made every exertion to bring up their children as traders or mechanics, and the consequence is that to-day these professions in Trinidad are almost entirely supplied from the colored population—the emancipated class and their descendants. If we take Port-of-Spain as an illustration, we find that four-fifths of the inhabitants—creoles of African descent—are engaged in trade, and their condition, I must add, is one of prosperity and independence. I have personal knowledge of many instances where great wealth has been accumulated by men who were slaves themselves a quarter of a century ago. Trade seems to be the destiny of the Trinidadian creoles, for the position they once occupied as tillers of the soil is already filled hy another race.

The moral condition of the people whom I have thus briefly endeavored to trace, from the time of Slevery down to the present day, has not kept pace with their material prosperity, and all I heve said of Barbadians, in a former letter on this particular head, may, with still greater force, be applied to Trinidad. The amalgamation of the European and African races is even more general in Trinidad than in Barbados, and, though marriages between whites and people of color is not opposed here with anything like the feeling it meets with in Barbadian society, yet I find, on examination, that in Port-of-Spain the ratio of births is 100 legitimate to 136 illegitimate—an exhibition of morality considerably below that of Havana. I may say that the so-called prejudices against color are less to be observed in Trinidad than any other Island in the British West Indies. Perhaps it is that there are more wealthy and intelligent creoles here than there are in other colonies, and I can assert, from my own experience, that Trinidad can boast of many creole planters who in mind and manner are most accomplished gentlemen. But, as I said before, the great mass of the colored population do not exhibit any great improvement in morality. Taking up the matter of crime, and comparing Trinidad in 1859, with a population of 70,000, to Trinidad in 1830, with a population of 40,000, I find that the average of convicted offenders for the last five years was, for felony, 63; for misdemeanor, 865, and for debt, 230; against a similer average before emancipation of felony, 20; misdemeanor, 19, and debt, 2! It is to be observed that stealing is the principal crimn unoer the head of misdemeanor. Arson is frequent, and the perpetrators are discovered with great difficulty—more often they go unpunished. The criminet records of Trinidad show that a majority of the felonies have been committed in uncontrollable ebullitions of anger; in the minor offences the most curious deliberation and cunning is often apparent. It is also a fact worthy of remark that the County of Victoria gives the largest proportion of offenders. This is the most important agricultural district of the colony; but while it gives the largest number of criminals, it shows, at the same time, the lowest proportion of small independent proprietors, as well as by far the greatest number of estate laborers. The inference is that that portion of the emancipated class which left the estates attained a higher *status* of morality, as they undoubtedly did of material prosperity, by the course they pursued, though that course was directly hostile to the planting interest.

Trinidad, like all the other islands, is lamentably behind the age in educational science, and there is ample room to hope that when knowledge becomes more general, crime will decrease. Educational statistics do not show that there is any great eagerness on the part of the creole population to learn, or on thet of their rulers to place the means of instrucilon within their reach. Before emancipation, the number of children attending public and private schools was above a thousand; last year the average of children attending all the schools and seminaries was considerably under 3,000, accounting for little more than the natural increase of the population. In fact, no system of public instruction was introduced until 1851—but that system has many excellent features. The schools were made purely secular; a Board of Education and an Inspectorship of Schools were created; also, a school for training masters and mistresses, whose efficiency for office is determined by the strictest scrutiny. The estimate for educational expenses in Trinidad this year is $20,000. In regard to Church statistics, I have no means of ascertaining the number of persons who attend places of Divine worship in this island; but were they in my possession, I should not have much faith in them as an evidence of the moral or religious tone of the community. To judge from appearances, the creole inhabitants of Port-of-Spain are even more fond of showing off their Sunday garments than they are in Barbados. More than one-half of the entire population of the island are Roman Catholics, and the superior zeal of that establishment to secure proselytes may account for the entward devotion of its children.

These conclusions in regard to the African creoles of Trinidad are much the same as those that I formed of the creoles of Barbados. Their, industry, energy: and intelligence have been developed under freedom bnt vice and immorality, having equal play, have advanced step hy step with material prosperity.

My next letter shall he devoted to the foreign labor with which this and other British Colonies are being rapidly supplied. W. G. S.

Travel westward will be cheap enough this Summer. Besides the reduction in through railroad fares, the price of passage on the Lake Erie steamers from Buffalo to Cleveland has been reduced to wo dollars.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. JOHN MCQUEEN, Member of Congress from South Carolina, being unable to attend a barbecue recently given in honor of some Army officer at Marion Court-house, sent a letter, filled with the most rancorous expressions of hostility to the North. His views nf the rumored reconciliatinn of the Douglas and Buchanan intereets are expressed with considerable fervor:

"There is now no perty North, or scarcely the fragment of a party, who do not openly deny to us our clearest rights under the Constitution which bound us together; and if, as stated recently, the Douglas Democracy and the Administration agree to unite in the determination to "ignore" our most important and vital rights, then I can entertain no other view of it, than that hy the united Democracy North, when we know that the whole section is mainly abolitionized, we are not only to be robbed, but our understanding insulted hy the idea that we have neither the intelligence or the courage to resist; give me an open and acknowledged Black Reoublican first, who would not attempt to coit round me before he crushes me, hut give me the chance to measure arms with him, and so fer as I am concerned, I would yield up the last flickering spark of life which the God of nature has given me before I would submit to the domtnion of either."

Mr. MCQUEEN'S programme, In the event of a Republican triumph in 1860, is explicitly stated:

"It is not for me to prescribe, at this time, the precise mode of our redress, in the event of the election of a Black Republican, in 1860; all I will say is, thal the result will be known in November of that year, and the inauguration would not take place till March, 1861; within these four months, it will be the duty of the Southern States to confer together and act promptly, and never submit to the quiet surrender of the sword, the purse, and the Navy, to our vilest enemies."

The Kentucky canvass is marked by a series of personal collisions. The last one reported occurred a dey or two ago, between GARRETT DAVIS and Capt. SIMMS, the latter a Democratic candidate for Congress. An article had appeared in the Paris *Citizen*, saying that "Capt. SIMMS was as much of a traitor to the Whig Party as BENEDICT ARNOLD was to his country." Mr. DAVIS avowed himself the author of the article. The scene that followed is described as follows:

"Capt. SIMMS then said thet Mr. DAVIS already had his opinion of the article; end DAVIS seid: 'And I also take this occasion, after what has been said hy Capt. SIMMS, to denounce him before this audience as a *scoundrel, a calumniator, and a coward.*' A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says thet upon this SIMMS looked in several directions for the Christien Sabbath.' Other accounts say that both gentlemen used very personal language, calling each other liars and cowards. How they will get out of it without a duel is the question that agitates Kentucky."

Mr. JOHN G. SAXE appeared in the Democratic Convention in Vermont last week, accepted the nomination for Governor, and in the course of his speech remarked:

"He trusted that a faithful service, chiefly in the ranks, for soroething more than twenty years, had sufficiently attested his Democracy: hut es to the particular line of policy he should pursue in his possible Executive career—he should have much pleasure in setting it forth in the plainest manner, and in unexceptionable English in his *first message*.. [Loud laughter and apolause.] He was not surprised at the laughter. It had too long been considered a joke to suppose that the Democracy should ever be victorious in Vermont. He was not himself impervious to facetious ideas, hut surely this large and enthusiastic Convention seemed to him to promise something more formidable than what the enemy was accustomed to call the annual farce of an election. If Democrats did not so look upon it, there were many intelligent Republicans in the State, (intelligent as Republicans could fairly be,) who looked upon it differently, and who well knew that Truth was always in a minority at first. *He did not flatter himself that success would be easy*, hut he hoped that this convention would so inspire the Democracy of Vermont thal they would hereafter redouble their efforts for the triumph which was sure to come at no distant day.

Powers of Notaries Under the Last Act of the Legislature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The recent act of the Legislature, giving to Notaries Public the powers of Commissioners of Deeds, though very plain and clear in its terms, appears to have been hy some either grossly misconstrued, or most willfully perverted. Commissioners, as is well known, are, as they always have been, empowered to administer oaths and take the acknowledgment of deeds, only within the respective counties for which they are appointed, and where they must reside. It is well known they cannot act in any other county.

Under the Statute, Notaries must always reside in the counties for which they are respectively appointed, but might perform their duties (such as they were under the old law, *i. e.*, protesting commercial papers, &c.,) anywhere within the State.

Now, as the number of Notaries for New-York City is limited by statute, and appointments were consequently procured with some difficulty, a great many who live in the neighboring counties, where the number of appointments is *not limited*, get appointed as from those counties, hut perform their duties in New-York, where they do business. This, though perhaps within the letter of the statute, and perhaps all right and proper, seems certainly to be a slight evasion of its spirit, as the statute bas limited the number of Notaries for New-York City.

But, by the new law of last Winter, Noteries are given, in addition to their former powers, all the powers of Commissioners of Deeds.

Under this law very many of these notaries appointed for other counties, hut doing business here, have undertaken to act as Commissioners for New-York City and County. The question which now arises, and which it is the object of this article to answer, is, Have such persons a right to act as Commissioners for New-York City? Our answer, in brief, to this inquiry is, that they have not, and we will state our reasons for so answering.

As the very act granting these powers to Notaries has distinctly defined and limited them, the easiest way of determining this question is hy quoting the words of the act itself. Leaving out the usual preamble and *finale*, the act entire reeds as follows: "In addition to their present powers, the Notaries Public of this State are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the proof and acknowledgments of deeds, mortgeges and any other papers for use or record in this State, in all cases where the same may now be taken by Commissioners of Deede, and under the same rules, regulations and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds, and such Notaries' acts may be performed without official seal."

The pretext under which they assume this authority, viz.: to act as Commissioners for New-York City, is that under the old law, Notaries, though they must live in the counties for which they are appointed, can perform their duties anywhere in the State; and so they can as to all powers conferred or allowed under the old law.

But this last act, in giving new and extraordinery powers to Notaries, has at the same time most carefully limited and denned the extent of those powers. They may be exercised—*i. e.*, oaths administered and acknowledgments taken—"in all cases where the same may now be taken by Commissioners of Deeds, and under the *same rules, regulations and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds*," &c. The only criterion, then, hy which to determine the extent to which these newly-acquired powers can be exercised hy Notaries is to ascertain *what are the powers of Commissioners?* No one supposes that Commissioners can act out of the county for which they are appointed; neither, then, can Notaries, *acting as Commissioners*, act out of the counties for which *they* are respectively appointed. To adopt the other construction would, instead of giving Notaries the *same powers* as Commissioners, be giving them *far greater powers* than Commissioners ever enjoyed.

There are, perhaps, two or three hundred Notaries, appointed for the adjecent counties, and acting in this City. Many of these are assuming to have the powers of Commissioners for New-York City, and are actually exercising those powers. If this was even a matter of doubt, a regard for their own oaths of office, as well as for the interests of the community, would suggest the propriety of their refraining to exercise questionable powers until the Courts had passed upon the subject.

But the terms of this act have so distinctly defined the extent of the powers which it grants, as to leave it *no matter of doubt whatever.*

We deem it a duty to the public that they should he made aware of these facts, that they may oe placed on their guard ee to who are authorized to exercise the powers of Commissioners, as they must be aware that an oath or acknowledgment taken before an officer not authorized, is entirely nugatory and void.

VERITAS.

Soldiers in Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I rode up Broadway in a stage yesterday, we were met hy a company of soldiers who spread themselves out nearly the whole width of the street. In order to save turning into a side street, our driver kept as near the sidewalk as possible. When the company came up there was scarcely room for them to pass. One of them stepped up and struck our horses with the but end of his gun. This scared the horses, and they jumped upon the sidewalk, thus putting in danger the walkers. Now what right have these target companies to spread themselves out the whole width of Broadway, and thus incommode hundreds?

A LOOKER ON.

GREAT TORNADO ON THE PLAINS.—We learn from the Council Bluffs *Bugle*, of the 7th inst., that Mr. C. DORHAM and company, of Marion County, Iowa, recently met with a terrible disaster on the Plains, about twenty miles above Fort Kearney. Just as the company had encamped for the night, a terrible tornado blew up, accompanied by torrents of hailstones. Three wagons were literally torn to atoms. Mr. DURHAM'S trunk was carried off, and never found; one ox was carried over the creek; their ox-yokes were carried two and a half miles from camp, and the entire company were carried from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards; their outfit was destroyed, and a tice ten inches in diameter was uprooted, and carried seven miles. Fortunately, no lives were lost. Two of the company purchased a wagon, and went on across the plains to the mines, while Mr. DURHAM patched up a wagon ont of the three broken ones, and passed through to Council Bluffs on Tuesday last, *en route* for hnme, perfectly satisfied with his adventures on the Plains.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Doctor—Subsequent History of his Wife.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 16.

Some weeks since e young woman living in domestic service at Cambridge, Mass., was taken violently sick. A bed was obtained for her in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. On her partial recovery it became necessary to inquire what her prospects of support were, when she stated that she was an absolute stranger in New-England, and was almost entirely destitute of both money and clothing. Further inquiries revealed the following extraordinary history,

She states that she was the adopted daughter of Mr. FOOS, of Springfield, Ohio, and bore his name previous to her marriage. She became the wife of Dr. B. F. BALTZLEY, of this city, homœopathic physician, who resided here about the year 1857. About that time—how long after the marriage is not known—her husband felt sick, and, whilst convalescing, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. She says that he probably fell into the river whilst crossing a bridge, at evening, he being very feeble, but there is a veil of mystery and suspicion over the manner of his disappearance. Mrs. B., at all events, considered herself a widow. Her husband was about twenty-three years of age at the time of his disappearance. Mrs. FOOS, on learning the disappearance of her adopted daughter's husband, came to Cleveland and took Mrs. B. to Springfied with her. But Mrs. F., who tenderly loved her adopted daughter, died within a few weeks. Mr. FOOS then broke up house and went to Kentucky, with the purpose of remaining some time at least among his friends. It would seem thai something had occurred to estrange him from his adopted daughter, for he left her to shift for herself after he quitted Springfield.

Not long after this Mrs. B. returned to Cleveland, partly from a preference for this city as a place of residence, and partly from a desire to enter on a course of education at a commercial college, so that she might be enabled to earn a livelihood by her own means. Whilst in Cleveland at this time she fell in with a young man, going under the name of William Franklin, whose acquaintance she had made some years previous, while attending school at Cincinnati. This young man, whose name is supposed to be fictitious, she describes as being intelligent, gentlemanly, and moving in the best society of Cleveland. She furthermore says that he was then holding a situation under one of the Cleveland Railroad Companies. She states that Franklin did not visit her at her boarding house, but was in the habit of walking with her after the close of the daily session at the academy. She gives no direct statement as to the extent of her intimacy with him, but evidently withholds much information in regard to their acquaintance, and was very desirous that her friends should not be made acquainted with the fact of the connection.

After this acquaintance had continued some time FRANKLIN went East, and finally reached Boston. From this point he wrote her to come East, as she could there find employment. Previous to his leaving Cleveland he had borrowed some money and a gold watch from her, and at the time his letter arrived she had been sick and was so short of funds that she had to leave a trunk of valuable clothing in order to pay her board bill. On arriving at Boston she found that the information as to her obtaining employment was utterly deceptive, and she was reduced to distress. She therefore sought employment at an intelligence office, and by this means found a situation in a respectable boardlug-house in Cambridge as chembermaid and assistant at table. Here she renewed her acquaintance with her lover, and repeatedly received his visits. At this time he passed under the name of WILLIAM S. KING, Jr., and stated that he was the son of a respectable gentleman of that name residing in Boston. This, on inquiry, was found to be false, Mr. KING denying all knowledge of the person assuming to be his son. The connection continued thus for some time when his feelings changed towards her, and he treated her with harshness and cruelty. He even forced from her the money she had received for wages whilst in the situation she then held, and, having obtained this, left the place. Mrs. B. then was taken violently sick, as before stated, and became an inmate of the hospitel. On her partial recovery she was placed as a boarder in a respectable family at Cambridge, until something more should be known of her. FRANKLIN, or KING, has been seen by her once since her sickness, and she says that he then looked as if in bad circumstances. She wears an engagement ring, which she says was given her by him. It bears the initials "W. S. K." Mrs. B. describes FRANKLIN, or KING, as being apparently about 28 years of age, of rather small stature, light complexion and brown hair.

The gentlemen who have interested themselves in her case wrote to the Rev. J. B. BALTZLEY, of Wooster, Ohio, brother of the Doctor who had so mysteriously disappeared, and in reply he says: "Just as soon as she will give a true, simple and satisfactory account of my brother's disappearance and whereabouts, I will sympathize and do something or her; but no sooner." Dr. DANIEL EGBERT, U. S. N., resident in Philadelphia, whose name was given as the brother of Mrs. FOOS, has been written to. His reply confirms many of the particulars of Mrs. B.'s statement. He says "she was educated with the strictest regard to religion." In connection with this may be stated the fact that she told one of the gentlemen interested in her story that she was brought up in the Episcopal Church, and she received with apparent gladness a Prayer Book which was given her. Dr. EGBERT further writes that there was a mystery about the husband's disappearance which had not been cleared up, and that he had therefore declined all correspondence with her.

Finding no other means of getting at the facts of her story, Rev. WARREN BURTON, one of the gentlemen taking an interest in the unhappy woman, applied to Mr. GEORGE BRADBURN, who gave the name of the Rev. Dr. BOLLES as a proper person to apply to. Mr. BURTON, therefore, on the 8th instant, wrote to Dr. BOLLES, who made inquiries, but could get no new light on the matter. Among the gentlemen named as having her case under consideration, is the Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, Professor in the University at Cambridge.

Remarkable Meteoric Phenomena.

From the Oswego Palladium, June 16.

On Wednesday morning, the inhabitants of the towne of Boylston and Redfield, in this county, were startled by the occurrence of a most remarkable phenomenon—the descent from the heavens of an immense meteoric mass. The body struck the earth between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., with a crash that was truly terrific, and the shock was sensibly felt and people aroused from their sleep at a distance of five miles from the scene. The body fell upon the farm of HORACE SANOSA, situated on the line of Boylston and Redfield, striking in a meadow and partially on the highway. It is estimated hy our informant to cover about half en acre of land. The earth was torn up in a terrible manner, and large fragments were thrown a distance of two-thirds of a mile. The mass is very irregular in shape, and rises at some points to sixty and eighty feet in height, and is supposed to be imbedded in the earth as many feet. The surface has generally the appearance of iron ore. The excitement occasioned hy the event among the inhabitants was intense, and the crash is said to have been terrific beyond description. Many supposed that the final winding up of terrestriel affairs had truly arrived.

Mr. JAMES HADLEY, an intelligent and responsible citizen of the town of Redheld, who resides about one mile from the scene, writes:

"I was awakened at about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning by the room in which I slept being filled with light, and immediately heard a rushing sound like the coming of a great wind. This did not last above a few minutes, after I was awake, when an explosion followed of which I can give no description—it was terrible. The whole house shook as if a hundred cannon had been fired under the windows, quite a number of panes of glass were broken out of the windows, and the plastering of the room I was in came tumbling about me. The light, which was so brilliant that I could plainly see every object in the room, was at once extinguished. The window of my room is on the opposite side of the house from the piece where the meteor fell, so that I can only judge of its direction. The light seemed to come from some body moving very rapidly, and from south to north, and seemed to increase rapidly during the brief space that preceded the explosion.

The aeroli e struck the earth in some timber-land belonging to Mr. SANGER, in a thinly-inhabited portion of the town. We believe Mr. HADLEY'S is the nearest dwelling. It seems to have been an almost spherical body of, as near as we can judge from the fragments remaining, about seventy-five feet in diameter. Its course was from southwest to northeast, and descended at an angle of not more than thirty degrees from the horizon, which is proved by its track through the heavy hemlock trees before it touched the earth.

Tri-Centenary Celebration in Honor o Shakespeare—Letter from Mr. J. Payne Collier.

From the Toronto Colonist.

The public having been informed through our columns, some few weeks since, that a movement had been set on foot to signalize the tri-centenary anniversary of SHAKESPEARE'S birth, by opening a correspondence upon the subject with Mr. PAYNE COLLIER, the distinguished commentator—at once the most able and most genial of SHAKESPEARE'S critics—we are now permitted to publish the letter which was addressed to Mr. COLLIER, and also his reply thereto, which reached Toronto by the last Eng lish mail:

TORONTO, C. W., April 27, 1859.

SIR: I have not had occasion to do myself the honor of writing to you for a lengthened period. As you may possibly recollect, the last time I did so was in my quality of President of the Shakespeare Club of Canada (from Montreal,) conveying to you the notification of your having been elected an honorary member of that Association.

The intense interest which was awakened hy the Centennary of BURNS has suggested to me, whether we have not far more legitimate reason to expect an enthusiasm edequate to the greater occasion, if the devotees of the mighty bard at once address themselves to the tri-centenary anniversary of the birth of SHAKESPEARE, (in 1864.)

I believe, Sir, it is not a moment too early to moot the matter, and I am satisfied that the proposal will be met with a shout of approval from the whole civilized world. Then should we see all nations and languages uniting in one grand act of homage towards the memory of him "who was not for an age, but for all time,"

You, undoubtedly, are the legitimate source from which this project should emanate—his literary executor, the custodian of his name and fame: to you, therefore, shall we look for taking the initiative, of course assuming that you will concur in the propriety of the measure, and that, if so, you will embark in it with your customary vigor and enthusiasm in all matters connected with the embalming of the memory of SHAKESPEARE.

With the truest respect I subscribe myself your most faithful servant. JOSEPH LEE.

J. PAYNE COLLIER, Somerset House.

Reply of Mr. Collier.

RIVERSIDE, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, May 23, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—I am extremely glad to see your handwriting again; it brings to my mind many agreeable recollections of your most laudable zeal and activity.

I hope you have been well and prosperous. I remember, too, your kind intimation of my election as an honorary member of the Shakspeare Club of Canada, of which you are the President.

My interest in reference to Shakspeare and his works is unabated, but I am now too far advanced in life (70) to take any active part in the undertaking to which your letter of 27th April refers. It only reached me a few days ago, or I would have answered it sooner.

No doubt there will be many, at the proper time, who will be anxious to take the initiative in such a matter; but I hope that it will not be converted into a scheme for private emolument, or even for personal distinction.

As for myself, I have now taken up my "ecailoppshell of quiet," as Sir WALTER RALEIGH terms it, and it is not my intention to be compelled again to assume the weapons of hostility. I will never do so willingly.

Heartily thanking you for your letter, and hoping at times to hear from you, when agreeable to yourself, I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours most affectionately,
J. PAYNE COLLIER.

JOSEPH S. LEE, Esq., Toronto.

The Bartholomew Marbles.

From the Hartford Times, June 17.

The collection of the sculptor BARTHOLOMEW'S works, made in Rome by J. G. BATTERSON, Esq., has reached this city. The lot is inclnded in eight large and heavy cases, and much time and labor was taken to get them into the Athenæum. They are to remain, unopened, in the vestibule to the rooms of the Wadsworth Gallery and the Statuary Room, until the return of Mr. BATTERSON. He will sail in the steamer from Liverpool on the 1st of July. On his arrival here, they will be unpacked and placed on exhibition in the Statuary Room, to the attractions of which they will form a very important addition. These works are the property of the corporation of the Athenæum, and the proceeds of their exhibition will be given to the widowed mother of the deceased artist.

The cost of these works, including the journey of Mr. BATTERSON, was estimated at $5,000, and this sum was raised by subscriptions from Hartford people. Mr. B. went out as an Administrator, and settled up the estate of the artist, on which there was considerable indebtedness. The proceeds of the sale of the "Eve" and the "Washington" have gone far towards extinguishing the debts, and the artist's remaining works in Rome, all finished, and including some valuable pieces, have undoubtedly sold for more than enough to liquidete all indebtedness; and whatever sum remains over, as well as anything that may remain of the subscription fund, after paying the expenses of getting the works to Hartford, will be given to Mrs. Bartholomew. Such statues as are not sold in Rome, will probably be brought to this city by Mr. BATTERSON. Most of the works in the Hartford collection are understood to be models. Among them are some of the artist's finest studies.

Celebration of the Bunker Hill Anniversary.

From the Boston Traveller, June 18.

To-day the inhabitants of Charlestown are celebrating the Eighty-fourth Anntversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, one of the earliest as well as one of the most decisive actions of the War of the Revolution. The people of that patriotic city still keep the "memory green" in regard to the incidents of that fatel but glorious day. In this city, detachments from the various companies composing the Second Regiment, Colonel COWDIN, Commander, paraded, and, accompanied hy the Brass Band, made an excursion to Hull.

The annuel meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association was held this forenoon. The Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN occupied the chair. After reading the records of the last meeting, the President submitted his annual statement, by which it appeared that the whole number of adults who had visited the monument during the last year was 16,817; number of children under twelve years of age, 816; total, 17,633. Amount of fees received from visitors, $2,576 83. Amount paid hy keeper for wages, &c., $749 69. The balance, $1,826 84, was deposited in the Monument Bank.

Dr. J. MASON WARREN then presented to the Association the original plans and drawings of the Monument, including those also which were rejected. A vote of thanks to Mr. WARREN was passed, and also to Mr. LAWRENCE for their valuable gifts.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

For President—G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

For Vice-Presidents—The President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, *ex officio*; CHAS. WELLS, JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, EDWARD EVERETT, ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

The old Board of Directors were reelected.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a German, about 25 or 30 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, was observed walking up and down the sidewalk, in Fifteenth-street, near Coates. Suddenly he staggered and fell, and upon some persons in the neighborhood going to his assistance, it was discovered that he was dead. Upon making an examination of his body, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where it was taken, it was ascertained that his death was the result of a stab in the left breast, just over the heart. A dirk knife was found in his pocket covered with blood. It seems that the man had opened his shirt-bosom, plunged the knife into his breast, closed his shirt again, shut up his knife and put it in his pocket, and then walked up and down the sidewalk until he fell dead. The Coroner held an inquest on the body and found a number of papers, consisting of passports with the name of AUGUST WEIER written thereon, and a declaration of his intention to become an American citizen, and renouncing his allegiance to CHARLES ALEXANDER, Duke of Saxon Weimar, Germany. From the fact of the latter document having been prepared at Chicago, Ill., in 1856, and from the following note addressed to J. W. SHOEMAKER, Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., it would appear that the deceased had been a resident of the former place for some time past, and was on his way to the coal region. The note referred to is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

J. W. SHOEMAKER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The bearer of this is a reliable young man—an intimate friend of mine from Germany—whom I accidently met here. I recommend him to your consideration. My best respects to you and thanks.

[Signed,) CHARLES W. HARAM.

In addition to these papers the sum of six d

ceiving a telegraphic despatch he came to the City, arriving Friday evening.

Adjourned until next Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Thos. H. Downing vs. *Wm. Menck et al.*—Motion granted, and referred to Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., to appoint the Receiver.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Geo. R. Downing vs. *Howard C. Cady.*—Case settled.

Recent Cases.

CORPORATION—LIABILITY OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church vs. *Susan B. Brown, Executrix.*—(Supreme Court, General term.)—This was an action on a subscription made by the defendant testator to the fund proposed to be raised for the purposes of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. The plaintiffs had judgment and defendant appealed.

PROCEEDINGS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FIRE LAWS—MODE OF TRIAL.

The Fire Department vs. *Joseph Harrison*—(Common Pleas—General Term.)—The following is the opinion in this case.

Ingraham, J.—This action was brought to recover penalties incurred by the erection of four buildings in violation of the fire laws particularly designated in the complaint, and for the judgment of the Court, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, that the several houses be taken down and removed. When the cause was called at the Special Term, the plaintiff's counsel moved that it be tried by the Court, without a jury. The defendant's counsel claimed a trial by jury. The Judge presiding decided that the action should be tried by the Court without a jury, and the defendant excepted. This presents the first question on the appeal.

The Code (Sec. 253) provides that an issue of fact in an action for the recovery of money only, or of specific real or personal property, or for a divorce from the marriage contract on the ground of adultery, must be tried by a jury, unless a jury trial be waived, as provided in Sec. 266, or a Referee be ordered, as provided by Secs. 270, 271. Sec. 256 provides that every other issue is triable by the Court, which, however, may order the whole issue, or any specific question of fact involved therein, to be tried by a jury, and Rule 69 of the Supreme Court, in force when this action was tried, and which stated the practice under this section, declared that in cases where the trial of issues of fact was not provided for in Sec. 253 of the Code, if either party should desire a trial by jury, such party should within ten days after issue joined, give notice of a special motion to settle the issues; and that the Court or Judge might settle the issues or might refer the settlement of them to a Referee. This is not one of the class of cases to be tried by a jury specifically mentioned in Sec. 253. It is not for the recovery of money only. It is to recover penalties, and for the removal of buildings erected in violation of law, and no application was made for a jury trial, in conformity with rule 69 supra. Unless, therefore, the Constitutional right of trial by jury has been violated, the defendant was not entitled to a trial in that mode. The Constitution, Sec. 2, Art. I, adopted 1846, provides that the trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolable forever. But that a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law. The Code, Sec. 266, provides that the trial by jury may be waived by the several parties to an issue of fact in all actions on contract, and with the assent of the Court in other actions in the manner following:

1. By failing to appear at the trial.
2. By consent, in person or by attorney, to be filed with the Clerk, and
3. By oral consent in open Court, and entered in the minutes.

The defendant having appeared at the trial, and not having consented thereto, the trial by jury was not waived in the manner prescribed by law, and it only remains to be considered whether this action is one in which a trial by jury was in use prior to the Constitution of 1846. By the 26th section of the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York, &c., passed March 7, 1849, (Laws of 1849, p. 118,) every dwelling-house, store, store-house, ash-hole, ash-house, shed, or other building, of any description whatever mentioned before in that act, which shall be erected, built, roofed, repaired, altered, enlarged, built upon, or removed, contrary to any of the provisions of the act contained in the preceding sections, is declared to be a common nuisance; and the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, and the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the peace, within the City of New-York, have cognizance of the offence, and are empowered, upon conviction, to adjudge such fines and penalties as they, in their discretion, shall think fit and proper, and also, in their discretion, to cause such nuisance to be abated and removed. By the 30th section of the same act, the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in addition to the power of enforcing the penalties provided by law, and by the act, for a violation of the provisions of the statute, are endowed with power to restrain by injunction the further erection of a building, in an action to be brought by the Fire Department, and to adjudge and decree that a building erected in violation of the statute shall be taken down and removed, the statute imposing only as a preliminary to the exercise of this jurisdiction, that ten days' notice to remove the violation shall be given. The nuisance, it will thus be perceived, and the penalty and forfeiture incurred, are declared by statute. The erections which the statute was designed to prevent would not be nuisances at common law, *per se*, and the consequences of a violation of the provisions of the law on the subject, are those only which are prescribed. None of the acts of the Legislature, prior to the act of 1849, in terms, conferred power upon the Courts in an action at law, not only to enforce the penalty, but to adjudge that the violation be taken down and removed or abated. Some of them contained a provision, declaring the violation a common nuisance, and authorized the Courts on indictment and conviction to abate and remove them. (Act April 9, 1813; Sec. 60, 62, 73. Act April 11, 1855; Sec. 2, 4, 5. Act April 12, 1822; Sec. 3, 4. Act April 9, 1823; Sec. 2. Act March 21, 1827; Sec. 2. Act May 1, 1839; Sec. 2. Act April 20, 1830; Sec. 16, 22. Act April 30, 1839; Sec. 8.)

This action, if determined by the judgment asked, was not one in use where the Constitution of 1846 was adopted, nor was the provision violated contained in any statute in existence at that time. It is true that the common law remedy by writ of nuisance was retained subject to the provisions of the statute. (2 Rev. Statute, 663, second edition.) In that proceeding the Jury, if the Court so ordered, could view the premises, and if the plaintiff prevailed the judgment followed that the nuisance be removed, and that he recover his damages. So in all actions founded upon damages resulting from a nuisance, the trial by Jury prevailed. There was a distinction, however, between a common and a private nuisance. On account of the former no action would lie by an individual unless he suffered some extraordinary damage beyond the rest of the people, or some peculiar or special injury, in which case he should have a private satisfaction by action. (3 Bl. Com. 220, Laneing *vs.* Smith; 4 Wen. 9 per Walworth, J.; Willard's Eq. In. 389; Penniman *vs.* N. Y. Balance Co., 13 Howard P. Rep. 40; Hecker *vs.* Same, *Ibid* 549.)

The statute of 1849 is a remedial statute, in the nature of a police regulation, designed for the protection of life and property, and the penalties imposed for a violation of it are given to the Fire Department exclusively. The consequences of each violation may be highly penal. The accused, as we have seen, may be punished by fine and his property destroyed, when the proceeding is by indictment, and when by action the penalty may be recovered and the property destroyed. I do not think it necessary in disposing of the exception taken to consider how far it is affected by the Constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, because I think it may be disposed of on the first constitutional right or privilege suggested. It is said by A. S. Johnson, J., in Wynehamer *vs.* The People, (3 Kernan, 426) in reference to the first part of Art. I, Sec. 2 of the Constitution, viz.: "The trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used shall remain inviolate for ever," that the expression "in all cases in which it has heretofore been used" is generic. That it does not limit the right to the mere instances in which it had been used, but extends it to such new and like cases as might afterward arise, and illustrates this view by stating that felonies were tried by a Jury, and if a new felony were created, it must be tried in that way. The application of that principle disposes of the question in hand. A common nuisance is a misdemeanor, and indictable at common law (Wharton's Cr. Law, 4;) but the indictment was not triable in the Special Session (2 Rev. Stat., 711, sec. 1; 714, sec. 22,) and when an action was brought by an individual to recover damages resulting from a common nuisance, the action proceeded according to the course of the common law, and there was a trial by jury. The violation complained of in this action is declared a common nuisance, and the statute declaring it has not prescribed the mode of trial. The rule applicable to an individual for damages occasioned by a common nuisance would apply to a trial to recover a penalty imposed by the statute, at which the defendant would be entitled to a jury in a Justice's Court, if demanded (Act of 1813, vol. 2, Revised Laws, 370, sec. 95; 2 Rev. Stat., 242, sec. 93;) and, at all events, in a Court of Record proceeding according to the course of the common law; 2 Rev. Stat., 409, sec. 4. This action, then, regarded as one at law to recover a penalty or to remove a nuisance, is an addition to a class of offences and actions well known and defined, and in which the mode of trial was by jury, and was well-known and in use prior to the Constitution of 1846. It is no answer to the conclusion thus expressed that the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction to restrain and abate a nuisance, and that having acquired jurisdiction for any purpose, that Court retained it generally. The power of the Court of Chancery to interfere in case of nuisance cannot be doubted, although it is stated as an elementary rule that in many of the cases injunctable as common nuisances courts of equity have no cognizance. (Willard's Equity, 389; Eden on Injunctions, 160;) and it seems that the relief in equity was confined to the restraint or abatement of the nuisance. A prayer for damages would be stricken out. (Brady *vs.* Weeks, 3 Bar. S. C. Rep. 157.) The Courts did not always interfere in cases of common nuisance. The Court of King's Bench in Rex *vs.* Justices of Dorset, 15 East 594, refused to interfere, and left the party to his remedy by indictment. These authorities are referred to not for the purpose of questioning the power of the Court of Chancery, where its interposition was asked in cases of nuisance, but to show that there was a distinction between common and private nuisances recognized in that Court. But conceding this power in cases of nuisance public and private, the history of that jurisdiction and all the cases wherein it was employed will show that it was exercised by injunction and on bills filed expressly for the purpose of obtaining that process. (Story's Eq., 2 vol., sec. 923, 924, 925; Eden on Injunctions, 157; Willard's Eq. Ju 388.) And if Chancery has assumed jurisdiction to abate a nuisance, and decree a penalty or damages for its creation. As we have seen (Brady *vs.* Weeks, *supra.*,) Equity, struck out the prayer for damages as multifarious. I think it may also be said of this and kindred actions, that they are not in their nature such as would induce the interference of a Court of Equity. The plaintiffs have not suffered any injury, special or peculiar, and the building itself would not as such occasion injury to the plaintiffs. (Penniman *vs.* The New-York Balance Company; Hecker *vs.* Same, *supra.*) The nuisance is neither prejudicial to health nor offensive to the senses, and does not present any of the features of a nuisance known to equity or the common law. But without pursuing this view, there are considerations which claim our attention, and which arise from the pleadings and the statute in reference to which they were framed. The plaintiffs claim a penalty and the removal of the nuisance. They do not ask for an injunction and none in fact was necessary. The buildings had been erected when the action was commenced. The mischief was done, and there was no reason or ground for an injunction. An injunction would have accomplished nothing, and would not have been granted on the complaint. There was nothing to restrain. The action is in form, therefore—an action at law in which, by the statute, the plaintiffs are entitled, on proving the complaint, to double relief, viz: judgment for the penalty claimed, and that the nuisance be removed. The complaint does not seek the aid of equity jurisdiction, and there is nothing in the case which calls for its interposition. The judgment demanded and rendered would not have been granted by a Court of Equity prior to the Constitution of 1846.

There is nothing in the complaint and nothing in the case which in either branch of it necessarily forms the ground of equity jurisdiction, and when that is the case the right of trial by jury is absolute and cannot be denied, (Greason *vs.* Keteltas, 17 N. Y. Rep., 491,) while the whole scope of the action is certainly not equity cognizance. If view thus considered the complaint and the case made, if we turn to the statute of 1849, *supra*, we find that the power to restrain in these cases thereby given is not conferred upon the Supreme Court and this Court as courts of equity, but in addition to the power already possessed to enforce the penalty; which power to enforce the penalty was to be exercised according to the course of the common law, and by which course a jury trial was a right secured. The language of the statute shows that the intention of the Legislature was to confer upon the Courts named a special jurisdiction in actions to be brought by the plaintiffs for the recovery of the penalties imposed for violations of its provisions. If the penalty was in fact incurred, then the statute was violated, and a common nuisance proved to have been created. The Court might then direct the building to be removed. The inquiry as to the penalty would necessarily determine the question of nuisance, and thus present to the Court all the elements requisite for the judgment to be given. This comprehensive provision as to the judgment to be granted did not change the character of the action, but enlarged the relief to be granted. My conclusions are therefore as follows:

1. That although prior to the Constitution of 1846, a Court of Equity had jurisdiction in cases of nuisance, and although this Court possesses general law and equity jurisdiction, the complaint herein does not, by any averment made or relief asked, seek the aid of equity jurisdiction.
2. That in these actions this Court acts as a Court of law exclusively.
3. That if it does not so act, then this action is in form an action at law; and
4. That in either point of view the defendant was entitled to a trial by jury on the issues presented.

The judgment should therefore be reversed.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES—RECORDING ACT.

Ellison vs. *Pecare.*—(Supreme Court, General Term.)—The facts in this case appear in the opinion.

Pratt, J.—This is an action to foreclose a mortgage upon premises sold in separate parcels to different purchasers, subsequent to the execution of the mortgage. The question now in litigation arises between the defendants. Pecare and Hesser claiming under different deeds of conveyance in regard to the order in which the different parcels of the mortgaged premises shall be sold. The conveyance under which Pecare claims was first in the order of time executed and delivered, whilst Hesser's deed was first put upon record. Both defendants aver, in their answer, that they had no knowledge of the mortgage at the time of their purchase, and both conveyances contained full covenants of warranty. The Court, at Special Term, adjudged that Hesser, who had his deed first recorded, had the prior equity.

It is a well acknowledged principle of equity, that the first purchaser of a portion of premises, subject to a prior mortgage, is entitled to have the remainder of the premises sold first to satisfy the mortgage. But this is a mere equity, and is not an interest in lands, which is subject to the provisions of the recording act. The recording act, *ex propria vigore*, cannot affect such a case. It is possible that through the actual notice which a person might receive by means of the record of a deed or mortgage, his equity might be lost; but nothing of that kind is claimed in this case.

In this case, the party under whom Pecare holds, was by his purchase invested with an equity to have the holder of the mortgage, in the first place, exhaust his remedy against the unsold portion of the lot before resorting to that conveyed to him. Now, how has he been divested of such equity? He lost nothing by the mere fact of not having his deed recorded, for the statute does not apply to an interest of this kind. If he has lost it all, it must be in consequence of some actual equity, with which some one else has become invested superior to his.

But Hesser avers, in his answer, that he did not know of the mortgage at the time of the purchase. If that be so, it would have made no difference with him if Pecare's deed had been on record. I am, therefore, utterly unable to perceive how he has any equity superior to Pecare's, and the latter being prior in point of time, takes precedence.

It is not necessary to decide what would have been the result if Hesser had known of the mortgage, and had consequently examined the record to see if any other portion of the premises had been sold, and finding no record of any other conveyance, had been induced to buy, supposing, in good faith, that he was the first purchaser. In such case there would have been some show of equity, whether superior to that of Pecare or not it is not necessary to declare. In this case there is no pretence of his being misled by the want of this record, or that his condition is in any wise different from what it would be if the deed had been recorded.

The judgment should, therefore, be modified in accordance with the finding of the referee, with the costs to be paid by Hesser.

RIGHTS OF ASSIGNEE AND MORTGAGEE—AMENDMENTS.

Baker vs. *Seely*—(Supreme Court, Special Term.)—The facts of this case appear in the opinion which we give in full:

Davies, J.—The facts as they appeared on the trial of the cause are substantially as follows: Seely, the defendant, was the owner and holder of certain promissory notes of one Baldwin, and among them a note for $1 000, dated Oct. 29, 1855, payable 22 months from date, and which was payable to Seely's order. The payment of this note and others was secured to Seely by a chattel mortgage executed by Baldwin to him, and which chattel mortgage Seely held on the 9th of September, 1857. Seely indorsed the note, and deposited it in the Citizens' Bank, where it was payable, and on the 1st of September, 1857, it was protested for non-payment, and after such protest an agent of the maker, Baldwin, called at the Bank and paid the amount of it and took the note. Such agent then applied to the plaintiffs for an advance of money upon the note, representing that it was secured by a chattel mortgage to the defendant, Seely. The plaintiffs made application to Seely to ascertain the truth of this representation, and proved it to be so.

On the 9th of September, 1857, the defendant made and executed to the plaintiffs an assignment in the words following:

"For value received I hereby sell, assign, and set over unto Cornelius Baker & Son, that certain promissory note made by Andrew H. Baldwin, payable on the 1st day of September, 1857, for one thousand dollars, and to which a certain chattel mortgage upon the lease and furniture of the National Hotel in Cortlandt-street, New-York, is held as collateral, and which mortgage, to the extent of said note, is hereby assigned to said C. Baker & Son.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1857. GEO. SEELY."

The plaintiffs, upon the delivery to them of said note, protest and assignment, proceeded upon the faith thereof to make an advance to them, and advanced the sum of $950.

Seely, the mortgagee, subsequently proceeded to foreclose the chattel mortgage, and collected the amount of the mortgage.

The plaintiffs in the complaint as originally framed, prayed for the appointment of a Receiver of the property covered by the chattel mortgage, and a sale of sufficient to pay the amount due to them. Under this complaint, as thus presented, it is clear that all necessary parties were not before the Court, and the grounds of objection taken in the learned and able arguments of the counsel for the defendants, would necessarily be sustained.

But I think the case a very simple and plain one on the facts proved on the trial, and that it is my duty under section 173 of the Code, in furtherance of justice, to permit the pleadings to be amended to conform to the facts proved. (Dunchy *vs.* Tyler, 15 Iowa, 399.) is ample authority for the necessary amendments in this case.

How then stands the case? There is no question that the plaintiff in good faith made the advances to Baldwin on the representations that the note was secured by the chattel mortgage, and the assignment by defendant of a sufficient interest in the mortgage to secure the note. I think the defendant is estopped from saying that this note had then been paid and the chattel mortgage extinguished *pro tanto*. Be in effect, by the assignment of it to plaintiff, represented it as a vital existing note: at any rate he and Baldwin reissued it, and it is not competent for them to say here that it had in fact been paid and the mortgage to that extent extinguished. It may be true that the plaintiff supposed that the note had not in fact been paid by Baldwin, and that the moneys the plaintiffs were to advance were to be applied to the reimbursement of the moneys paid at the Bank to take up the note. Such mistake or misapprehension on his part cannot affect the rights of the plaintiffs. It is not pretended that they were parties to the fraud, if any, practiced on the defendant. They advanced their moneys in good faith upon these securities; and the defendant having proceeded and collected the mortgage, a portion of which, or an interest in which, he has assigned to the plaintiffs for a valuable consideration, I cannot see upon what principle he can be excused from accounting for the moneys thus collected. He was the trustee of the plaintiffs to the extent of their interest in the mortgage, and having collected the amounts secured by it, he is on every principle bound to account to them for the extent of their interests; that is, the sum advanced by them on the note and assignments, $950, and interest from the date of such advances.

Judgment will therefore be entered for the plaintiffs for that sum and interest, and the costs of this suit to be adjusted.

WHEN ALIMONY, PENDING SUIT, WILL BE DENIED.

Clements vs. *Clements.*—(Supreme Court Chambers.)—This was an application for an order directing defendant (in a divorce suit by wife against husband) to pay a sum for counsel fees and expenses of litigation.

Roosevelt, J.—The plaintiff, a widow recently married the second time, having commenced a suit for separation, applies for an order directing her husband to furnish her with the necessary means for carrying it on. As the granting of such application is not a matter of course in all cases, the Court, when they are presented, is called upon, provisionally at least, to look into the whole merits of the controversy. These at present can only be judged of by the affidavits, which in some respects are exceedingly contradictory, but in others are sufficiently harmonious to enable the Court to decide the motion.

There is no dispute that the parties when they married had both arrived at the years of discretion, the one being a widow of forty-eight and the other a widower of three score; that they were both sorely disappointed in their respective anticipations; that they flew apart almost as soon as they came together, and that a suit of separation was the premature and first-born fruit of their union.

The groom, although a doctor, was a feeble invalid, needing and seeking for a nurse to his declining years: the bride, although strong, robust and powerful, had an inclination, it may be inferred, to live as a lady on "the $60 000 and more," of which she was "informed and believed" her intended was "the owner." They accordingly got married on the 10th day of the new year, and in less than a week their mutual delusions—his, certainly—were most unhappily and thoroughly dissipated. No actual outbreak, however, occurred till the 26th of January. On the night of that day, according to her statement, the honeymoon being only half over, he commenced while in bed to deliver himself of a curtain lecture on the undue consumption of coal and candles in a style of vituperation, the precise language of which she professes to quote, and with tones and gestures creating in her fear of great bodily harm. This scene, according to her account, was followed by several others of a like character until the plaintiff with her daughter, a grown-up young lady of over 21 years, left the defendant's house.

It is to be observed that the defendant denies under oath all the charges made against him, and, on the other hand, accuses his newly-married bride with a fault-finding, noisy and turbulent disposition, and an utter neglect of her domestic duties; tearing his hair, punching his sides with her fists, and threatening with a glass lamp to beat his brains out. He ascribes much of her alleged ill-humor to the unexpected discovery that, instead of $60 000, as in her fond dreams she had supposed he was worth, apart from his profession, his property did not exceed $5,000; a falling off in her connubial hopes well calculated to disturb the serenity of a widow of forty-eight. As, however, she does not allege that the defendant in this matter ever deceived her, the disappointment furnished no ground of complaint against him. On a view of all the affidavits on both sides, I think it is obvious that there are mutual faults, and that the probabilities are that the defendant may succeed on the trial in establishing a *quasi* counter claim against the plaintiff, sufficient, and perhaps more than sufficient, to balance the account of the difficulties between them.

It would be unjust, therefore, at this stage of the suit, to make him furnish means, not only for defending, but for assailing himself—especially as the plaintiff is shown to have frequently declared that she had sufficient property of her own derived from her former husband.

Motion for order on defendant to pay counsel fees and other expenses to carry on the litigation denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 49 bbls Ashes, 13,915 bbls. Flour, 1,802 bushels Wheat, 41,010 bushels Oats, 2,058 pkgs. Provisions, 617 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 37½; and 25 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,670 bbls., including 1,589 bbls. Pots, and 81 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 50 mats Java at 14¾c.; 150 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12c.; and 120 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet, to-day, yet prices have not varied materially. About 400 bales have been reported sold, in lots, at our quotations, which buyers are not disposed to pay for any considerable quantities.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	9¾	9¾	9⅞	10
Middling, ₱ lb..	11¾	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	13	13⅛	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather brisker to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand from the trade has increased slightly. Holders have met it freely at generally reduced rates. Sales have been reported of 6,400 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 15@ 5 65
Standard Superfine State	6 00@ 6 25
Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Standard Superfine Western	6 00@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	6 80@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 00@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 25@10 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand to-day, at languid prices; sales have been reported of 850 bbls., in lots, at $7 10@$7 45 for mixed brands, and $7 50@$9 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quite dull, at $3 90@$5 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request: $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive, owing to the disagreement of buyers and sellers about prices. The former claim a material reduction, which the latter refuse to make; sales have been confined to small lots, including poor White Western, at $1 56; inferior white Southern, at $1 59; and good White Kentucky, at $1 82@$1 83½ ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported of only 16,000 bushels; 84c.@88c. for ordinary to choice yellow Northern and Jersey; 85c.@88c. for yellow Southern; 84c.@87c. for white Southern; and 81c.@84c. for Inferior to choice old and new mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at 93c.@96c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and somewhat nominal. 1,500 bushels California changed hands on private terms. Oats are plenty and heavy. Canada, 50c.@52c.; Western, 50c.@52c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 44c.@48c.; Southern, 42c.@46c.

HAY—Sales: 1,000 bales North River, at 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dry Hides have been in good demand; but the firmness with which they have been held has tended to restrict business. Dry Salted hides have been more sought after. Wet Salted hides are in light supply and lively request. Upper Leather Stock is moderately abundant, and desirable lots, which are inquired for more freely, are held higher. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. state that the week's receipts have been 49,961 hides from foreign ports, as follows: 18,029 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 743 Salted do., 2,315 Salted do. Horee, ex *Parana, Burdett Hart* and *Yankee Blade*; 4,851 Rosario, ex *Ann Elizabeth*; 4,094 Savanilla, &c., ex *Thos. Swan*; 742 Marcalbo, ex *Ilva*; 9,111 Zanzibar, from Bordeaux, ex *Cleopatra*; 5,000 Zanzibar, from Hamburg, ex *Oder*; 2 002 Australia, from London, ex *Beaver*; 1,673 from Rotterdam, ex *Orchilla*; 1,200 from Liverpool, ex *J. Smith*; 241 Barbadoes, ex *Excelsior*; 41 bales from London, and 8 441 from coastwise ports, as follows: 4,652 New-Orleans, &c., 2,382 Texas, 1,407 coastwise. Total, 58,402 hides, and 44 bales. Import, since 1st inst., has been 114,604 foreign and 26,957 from coastwise ports. Total, 141,561 hides. Sales during the week have been 50,444 hides, as follows: 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,296 Dry Buenos Ayree and Montevideo, 21@24 lbs., 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, 19@20 lbs., 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Cordova, 23 lbs., 25½c.@25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,573 Dry Salted Maranham, 28@29 lbs., 17c.@17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,431 Dry Chagres and Central America, 17@20 lbs., 22½c.@23c., 6 months, reject bad hides; 2,300 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,400 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 4,139 Dry Mexican, part to arrive, 22@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,430 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 19c.@21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Dry Western and Southwestern, 19@21 lbs., 19c.@21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 900 Dry Port-au-Piatte, 17 lbs., on private terms; 400 Dry Minos, 15 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry Salted Tampico, 26@28 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 644 Dry Porto Rico, 24@23 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 450 Dry Monicvideo Kip, 11 lbs., 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,315 Wet Salted B. A. Horse, 34 lbs., on private terms; 500 Wet Salted Australian, 45 lbs., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 920 Wet Salted, English, to arrive, 56 lbs., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 850 Wet Salted B. A. Cow, 50 lbs., 13½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,720 City Slaughters, 75@90 lbs., 10c.@10½c., cash; 400 Western Slaughters, 70 lbs., 10½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 195,700, (same time last year 114,500—year before 170,300,) and 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Sales have been made of small lots of Scotch Pig, at $23 50 ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 1,000 tons Anthracite Pig, and 500 tons Forge, at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been actively inquired for at buoyant prices. Upper Leather, in the rough, has been sparingly offered, and has been in good request at full prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 32c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Oak Light, Southern, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 29c.@32c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@31c., on 6 months' credit. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	66,200	7,350
Sales, sides	63,800	8,300
Stock at the close, sides	51,300	1,900

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.; and, by auction, 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 30½c.@32½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request at unchanged rates. Included in the sales were about 900 bbls. Common at $1 85 ₱ 310 lbs. The sales of Spirits Turpentine comprise 300 bbls. at 47c.@47½c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar.

OILS—Linseed has been in demand at 60c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been very lightly dealt in.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess, here; $16 for do., deliverable by the 1st of November and all this year; $17 for Thin Mess, and $14 40@$14 45 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal, chiefly at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping. Sales to-day 350 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and depressed. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@17c. for New Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is quiet, at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 75 tcs., in lots, at $3 87@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been inactive, sales during the week having been confined to 159 cales Tampico Goat at 46c. ₱ lb., and 2,000 lbs. Chagres Deer at 45c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,430 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 760 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7c.; and 650 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 380 bbls., in lots, at 26¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s., and (reported) 400 hsles Cotton at 4s. For London, 1,200 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; and a vessel with Hogshead Staves at 60s. For Glasgow, 350 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Rotterdam, a vessel with Pipe Staves, at $15. For California, very limited engagements have been effected, and quotations for measurement goods to San Francisco are still, somewhat nominally, 27½c.@32½c. ₱ foot. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ship *J. Wakefield*, 1,268 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, at $14,000, and from Hong Kong to Havana, Coolies, $45,000; ship *Star of Hope*, 1,198 tons, from Baltimore to Acapulco, Coal, $1,059; a ship, 884 tons, from Baltimore to Havre, Tobacco, 20s.; a Br. bark, 590 tons, from Quebec to London, Timber, 30s., and Deals 90s.; a snip, 1,057 tons, from New River, N. B., to Liverpool, 60s.; a ship, 1,133 tons, from Price's Mills (near Blc) to London, 75s.; a bark to Laguna, thence to Falmouth, E., for orders, Logwood, £2 15s., or to a port in the Baltic, £3 2s 6d.; a brig from Laguna to New-York, Logwood, $6; a Br. brig, 174 tons, to Seville and back, $1,800; a Br. brig to Londonderry, hhd. Stavee, 90s; schr. *Americus*, for Genoa, has filled up, Coffee at $14 ₱ ton, Tobacco $10 ₱ hhd., Rum 5c. ₱ gallon, and Measurement Goods $14 ₱ ton; a bark, 295 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a bark, 413 tons, from Perth Amboy to Marseilles, Coal, $7 ₱ ton; a brig, 229 tons, from Malaga to New-York, new Fruit, $1,900, or say $8 ₱ ton; a brig, 245 tons, to Neuvitas and back, Sugar 30c., Molasses $3 25 under and $2 50 on deck, with privilege of deck load Wood, $10; bark *Brunette*, 299 tons, from Legborn to New-York, and a brig to Marseilles, thence to Malaga and back to New-York, new Fruit, on terms not transpired.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—AAT AND ARTIFICE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FAVORITE FARCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KELLER TROUPE—THE WAR IN ITALY.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE OATH OF VENGEANCE—TOM AND JERRY IN NEW-YORK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL—GWYNNETH VAUGHAN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—L'AUBERGE DES ADRETS—DE CODE DES FEMMES—DEUX BOHEMES A NEW-YORK.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, June 22, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence from the seat of war in Italy, which we this morning lay before the reader, is of the very highest interest. By the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec, we learn that on the 4th inst. the main bodies of the hostile armies came in contact at Magenta, in Lombardy, about two miles from the Ticino; and that after a contest protracted through two days, the Austrians, numbering somewhere about 140,000 men, were defeated by the allied French and Sardinians, numbering nearly 110,000. In this dreadful encounter the Austrians are reported to have lost 27,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the loss of the French was only 3,000. The French have many officers on the list of killed and wounded. General ESPINASSE is reported as dead, and Marshal CANROBERT as mortally injured. The chief honors of the action appear to have fallen to General MAURICE MCMAHON, commanding the second *corps d'armée*, who on the field was created Marshal and Duke of MAGENTA. The Austrians had retreated upon Pavia. We have, at the same time, the gratifying intelligence that Milan, the seat and capital of traditional Austrian tyranny in Lombardy, had risen in revolt, and that the Austrian forces occupying the place had evacuated the city and the citadel with such precipitation as to leave their artillery, stores and treasures behind them. GARIBALDI had left Lecco and was probably following up D'URBAN who, with his Austrian command, was retreating toward Mouza. The only matters of interest we receive from England by this arrival is the royal speech upon the organization of Parliament, and the programme of the Liberals for the displacement of the Ministry. The motion of want of confidence was under discussion.

JONATHAN TROTTER, formerly Mayor of Brooklyn and President of our Board of Aldermen, has been appointed the successor of Mr. DELAVAN as Collector of Assessments.

The recent fining of liquor dealers for selling on Sundays, had the effect yesterday of inducing some of them to close up. The German lager-bier saloons, however, were in full blast.

During a disturbance in Cherry-street early yesterday morning, Officer MCCRACKEN, of the Fourth Precinct, was stabbed in the side—though not severely—by a man, named JOHN SULLIVAN. The affair amounted to a riot, and a platoon of policemen maintained the peace with much difficulty.

The first weekly report of the new City Inspector shows an increase of thirty-eight in the number of deaths over the preceding week. There is no cause for alarm, however, in this phenomenon. It is only an evidence, probably, of greater care and correctness in making up the bills of mortality. The whole number of deaths, according to the report for the week ending Saturday, the 18th inst. was 398. Of the whole number, there were 89 men, 61 women, 135 boys and 110 girls.

In the Superior Court at General Term, the decision of the Court in the famous libel suit of Fry *vs.* Bennett was announced. It will be remembered that on the second trial of this cause, FAY recovered a verdict of $7,000—the jury on the first trial having awarded $10,000. The defendant moved for a third trial, on the ground that the plaintiff's counsel was allowed to comment to the jury on matters not in evidence. The General Term affirm the order of the Special Term, denying the motion for a new trial.

A man, whose name is unknown, accidentally fell into the East River, last evening, from a sloop containing a party on a pleasure excursion. He was intoxicated, and sank before assistance could reach him, notwithstanding a boat was promptly sent from the ferry-boat *Fulton*, and another from the sloop.

On Saturday Flour was rather more sought after, but at reduced prices. Grain was in slack demand, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were depressed. Cotton was partially neglected. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Tallow, were inactive. Sugars were in good demand, and were quoted somewhat firmer. Freights were quiet. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 627.

A PROPHECY SOON FULFILLED.—We predicted on Saturday morning, that among the first results of Mr. DELAVAN'S induction into office as City Inspector would be a considerable increase in the weekly bills of mortality, as shown by the reports from his office. We have heretofore alluded to the very remarkable phenomenon of a considerable decrease in the bills of mortality, as compared with those of last year, though the sanitary conditions of the City were, if possible, worse now than then, and the population of the City was, as shown by the Directory, greater by some 35,000 than last year, and the amount of foreign immigration was much greater. It was impossible not to arrive at the conclusion, that the statistics of the Inspector's office must be grossly incorrect, either from design, or from very culpable carelessness. There would be no reason for alarm, therefore, even though it should appear that the mortality of the City had suddenly increased some ten per cent. The increase would only be evidence of greater efficiency in the department. The first report of the new City Inspector verifies our prediction in a very striking manner. Mr. DELAVAN has not been in a week, and his very first Report, on Saturday, exhibits an increase in the mortality of the City of 38 over the week previous. This may seem a strange subject for congratulation, but we must regard it as an indication that a reform movement has already commenced in the City Inspector's office. New brooms are proverbial for sweeping clean, but the new brooms of the City Inspectorship have not heretofore maintained their character.

The Battle of Magenta—Six Weeks of War.

The telegraphic news which reaches America with each successive steamer is generally vague, inexact and blundering, in a precise ratio with its importance. After perusing the account, which we this morning publish, of the battle fought at Magenta on the 3d and 4th of June, and sifting the positive intelligence from the gossip of London and Paris, and the "latest reports" of pot-house papers, like the London *Advertiser*, with which the telegraph has so obligingly favored us, the reader, we think, will be inclined to echo the famous exclamation of Prince Hal over Falstaff's tavern bill. The thing is annoying, but perhaps unavoidable, and certainly irreparable, at least till the arrival of the mails now due by the *Ocean Queen*.

Setting aside, however, the speculations of the British Press as to what had been done, and who had done it; and the surmises of the Boulevards as to how many men had killed how many; and the bombshells of extraordinary news discharged from Vienna into the camp of the German Confederation at Frankfort, we can make out clearly at least four facts of the highest importance: That the French army, commanded by the Emperor in person, crossed the Ticino in its march upon Milan on the 2d of June; that on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of June it encountered the Austrian army posted at Magenta to dispute its advance; that a furious conflict followed, the result of which was the retreat of the Austrians southward in the direction of Abbiate Grasso and Pavia; and that Milan having been evacuated by the Austrians, a deputation from that city waited upon VICTOR EMANUEL on the 6th of June, in the presence of NAPOLEON III., and requested him to take possession of the Capital of Lombardy. These facts, in and of themselves, are abundantly sufficient to establish the victory of the allied arms, and hardly need the additional confirmation afforded by the splendid distinctions with which General MACMAHON was invested on the battle-field by the French Emperor. Upon the probable results of this magnificent triumph it is, perhaps, premature for us to speculate; but, in the reported advance of GARIBALDI from Lecco upon General D'URBAN'S *corps*, and in the known disposition of the force under the command of Prince NAPOLEON to the south of the Po, there is much to confirm us in the belief that the French Emperor has resolved to make his campaign in Italy a campaign of fire as well as of the sword; and that he is nobly hearing out his promise, made to the world, by putting Italy herself forward in every direction as the leading actor in her own deliverance. By the previous arrival of the *Europa*, the usually well-informed correspondent of the London *Daily News*, a journal which has signalized itself throughout the whole of the pending European crisis by its earnest and impartial advocacy of liberal interests and the cause of European freedom, reported the Austrians in full retreat across the Ticino on the 1st of June. His report is now fully confirmed. On the 1st of June the Fourth French *Corps d'Armée* under General NIEL occupied Novara, distant six miles from the river and from the bridge of Buffalora, over which the Austrians had passed in force on their invasion of Piedmont just a month before, exulting in the prospect of the speedy plunder of Turin. The desperate attempts made by the Austrian main body on the 1st and 2d of June at Palestro, to delay the passage of the Sesia by the Allies, had succeeded only so far as to allow time for the escape of a considerable portion of the Austrian force into Lombardy, by the bridge of Vigevano, eight miles further down the river than the bridge of Buffalora.

Between Vigevano, and Sesto Calende at the emergence of the Ticino from the Lake Maggiore, the river, which throughout its whole course is swift, deep and navigable, is crossed by five bridges—one, which we have called that of Vigevano, spanning the stream about three miles northeast of that town, on the road between Orseno and Abbiate Grasso; another carrying the direct road from Novara to Milan by Galliate, across the river a mile from Buffalora; another, about three miles higher up, at Turbigo; a fourth, connecting Oleggio, on the Sardinian side, with Pozzuolo on the Lombard; and a fifth, about two miles below Sesto Calende, on the way to Somma. Of these bridges the two northernmost were in the power of the Allies by the 1st of June. The bridges of Buffalora and Turbigo were therefore the points at which the French advance was obliged, on the 2d and 3d, to wrest a passage from the Austrians; and at these points the battle of Magenta may accordingly be said to have begun.

The road from Buffalora passes directly on by way of San Stefano and San Pietro to Milan, a distance of about fifteen miles, through a rich, plain country intersected by numerous canals, the banks of which are lined with tall Lombardy poplars. Buffalora itself stands, not upon the Ticino as is commonly supposed, but upon one of the widest of these canals, called the Sforzesca. Just below Buffalora another Canal, the Cavo Langosco, branches from the Sforzesca and runs south to the *Naviglio Grande*, a great canal which passes from Abbiate Grasso to the capital of Lombardy. This canal of Langosco is crossed about three miles south of Buffalora by a fine bridge, called the *Ponte di Magenta*, from the town of Magenta, a place of some 4,000 inhabitants, lying at a distance of less than a mile to the east of this bridge, and at about the same distance to the south of the town of Marcallo on the road from Buffalora to Milan.

This hasty sketch of the topography of the scene of action will perhaps enable the reader to form to himself some idea of the probable course of the conflicts of the 3d and 4th of June.

The Austrians, who are said to have been commanded by Marshal HESS—and the great ability with which their troops must have been handled since the allied advance began, goes far to confirm the assertion—must have been withdrawn in great numbers into Lombardy by the bridge of Vigevano or Abbiate Grasso before the fighting began at the bridges of Buffalora and Turbigo. While the contest was going on there, Austrian troops were rapidly moved up along the Sforzesca and the Langosco canals, and by Magenta, to intercept the advance on Milan should the Allies succeed in passing the river. That Marshal HESS should have succeeded in bringing his army out of the position into which Count GYULAI had led it, so far as to enable him to undertake such a daring manœuvre as this, is a high testimony to his skill as a commander. But skillful and daring as his movements seem to have been, those of his Imperial antagonist would appear to have been not less so. That the effort to arrest the allied march failed after two days of the most severe fighting is proved by the evacuation of Milan; that the fighting had not yet ceased ought to be sufficiently explained by the consideration that until the Austrians had either been driven in utter rout into the *Naviglio Grande*, or had succeeded in putting that water between themselves and the Allies, and in so securing their retreat to Pavia, it would be impossible for the Allies to move with safety upon Milan. The real field of such a battle, as this of Magenta must have been, is not the triangle described by the towns of Magenta, Robecco and Buffalora, but the larger triangle of which the *Naviglio Grande* is the base line, and which is described between Milan, Abbiate Grasso, and Buffalora.

Whether the Austrians should be suffered to fall back in safety upon Pavia itself, even after passing the base-line of this triangle, would depend, of course, upon the comparative strength of their army with that of the Allies actually in Lombardy, as well as upon the movements of the French reserve in Alessandria and Casale, and also upon the actual extent of the insurrections in Lombardy. Upon the effect of such a victory as this of Magenta, followed up by the triumphant entry of VICTOR EMANUEL and NAPOLEON III. into Milan, in rousing not Lombardy alone, but all Northern and Central Italy into fiery revolution, the allied commanders may well rely with confidence. They are fast lighting the Italian magazine on every side of the Austrian forces, and it is by no means clear that the fortified square of the Adige itself will long afford a refuge for the Imperial dominion of Austria, from the reduplicated explosions that now menace her power.

Upon the rest of Europe, the progress of the liberating armies is likely to exert a wholesome influence in crushing any disposition that may exist toward generalizing the war.

The Queen of England, if she has said nothing else in her speech from the throne, has at least re-affirmed her resolution not to interfere in the Italian contest, while the Czar has at last spoken out his mind with unmistakable emphasis to the lesser German courts by declaring that should they meddle in this matter, Russia will consider the "equilibrium of Europe" as endangered, and herself of course as at liberty to restore the balance with her weighty sword.

To have urged matters on to this point within six weeks time of the opening of the contest, is a triumph of skill, foresight, and energy on the part of the French Emperor for which his warmest admirers can hardly have been prepared.

Austria and the War.

It is now so long since the world has seen anything in the way of martial activity and actual warfare at all comparable to the strife now waging in Italy, that we have thought it worth while to draw up a brief *catalogue raisonnée* of some of the most famous battles of the last fifty years, as a standard by which our readers may more accurately measure in their own minds the terrible importance of a conflict which hurls such masses of human beings, scientific machinery, wealth, strength and courage, one upon another, for the purpose of mutual destruction.

They will thus too learn to judge more sternly and therefore more justly, the true nature of that despotic policy which has deliberately invited all this fearful slaughter, with its incalculable consequent misery, simply to preserve a foreign dominion over races which insist upon independence, and to strengthen a foreign throne among a people who cannot be loyal to their sovereign without being false to themselves.

The dread reality of war has at least this merit, that it breaks up in an instant the cobwebs which diplomacy and discussion always weave about a great question, and flashes the fierce truth upon the vision of mankind.

While the armies in Italy were marching and counter-marching, and going through with the vast manœuvring necessary to bring forces so immense fairly face to face with one another upon the battle-field, the world could still spend its time in listening to the wiseacres who kept suggesting so many excellent reasons for suspecting the motives of the French Emperor, or the objects of the Sardinian King, or the deep designs of the Czar of Russia. But now that the news, for the first time in forty years, reaches us, that armies amounting in numbers to the whole population of great cities, are tearing each other to pieces with shot and shell, with sabre and bayonet, and that the struggles of a single field have prostrated as many men in the vigor of life as make up the activity and create the prosperity of Boston or of Baltimore, the moral sense of mankind will pass at once to the core of the matter, and find that the Austrian Emperor, who has preferred that all this should come to pass, rather than the rule of Lombardy and Venice he transferred from his own hands to those of the people over whom he wields it, must forever stand out from the history of the nineteenth century as the branded type and incarnation of that savage feudal spirit which held the burgher and the peasant to be the natural appanage of the sovereign and the noble.

The Emperor of Austria has falsely claimed to appear in Italy as the chief of the Lombardo-Venetian people. The first check received by his arms aroused the only parts of Lombardo-Venetia not occupied by his troops into open revolt. The first great defeat sustained by his ablest commander has driven his soldiers and his authority forth in flight from the ancient capital of the Lombard kingdom.

Whatever may be thought of the system by which NAPOLEON III. rules in France, that system has at least been sanctioned by successive appeals to the people of France themselves. The Emperor of Austria has never so much as dreamt of daring to subject his rights in Italy to a like criterion. Were he to do so, he knows that all the soldiers under arms in his pay, or, as we should rather say, on his books, from Piacenza to Cracow, would not suffice to compel his name into the ballot-boxes of Lombardy and Venice. The rights for which Austria is now flooding Italy with blood—the blood of her own ignorant subjects as well as of those who owe her no allegiance—are rights which it is too late to ask the world to respect. They are such rights as GEORGE III., of England, believed himself to hold over the thirteen Colonies of America, and when the armies of an absolute Sovereign of France aided those colonies to force upon the most respectable and the most stupid of the kings of the House of GUELPH a stinging recognition of his profound mistake, we have no doubt that many of his worthy British subjects were as much puzzled to understand how a "despot" could fight for liberty as their descendants now are to comprehend the Napoleonic policy in Italy.

But the French, nevertheless, helped the Americans to beat the royal troops of England into impotency and their master into submission, and the sooner the French can now help the Italians to do the same severe but wholesome office by the Austrians and FRANCIS JOSEPH, the better it will be for the whole world beside.

Mazzini on Italy.

No man who has ever taken up the cause of Italy can claim credit for greater zeal, sincerity, and disinterestedness than MAZZINI. Many others have suffered more in her behalf than he, because it has been his singular good fortune to have eluded the grasp of his enemy, for nearly thirty years of exile, rebellion, and conspiracy. But he has undergone everything in her service save imprisonment and the scaffold. Loss of home, loss of friends loss of fortune, perils by land and perils by sea, perils from foreigners and perils from his own countrymen, have been his lot during the greater part of his life. Enthusiasm, which neither advancing years nor continued reverses can dampen; a faith to which delay only adds fresh fire; moral courage, which no obstacles nor opposition, nor misapprehension can abate, a loyalty to conviction worthy of any martyr who ever perished in the amphitheatre, are qualities which give any man indisputable titles to respect, and MAZZINI possesses them all. When such a man talks about a subject, to the study and furtherance of which his whole life has been devoted, he may well be listened to with attention; and so when MAZZINI discourses upon what is now passing in Italy, no one can help giving his ideas some consideration.

He has recently published in his paper in London an address to the Italians, which possesses, independently of the value of its theories and its arguments, a somewhat melancholy interest, from the fact that it is the protest of a man who has just found himself deserted by his whole party, and who, after standing for a quarter of a century at the head of the Italian movement, finds that when Italy is at last laboring in the throes of a great crisis she will have nothing to say to him or his teachings. MAZZINI has so long represented Italian liberalism in the eyes of foreign nations, and has this year been so unceremoniously thrust aside by his quondam disciples, that people are naturally anxious to know what explanation he has to offer of so extraordinary a phenomenon as his own deposition. They want to know how it is that he, who ten years ago believed, and made the world believe, that all Italy was at his back, now finds no one in Italy to take a single item of his advice upon such a momentous theme as the means of achieving the national independence.

We are sorry to say that his last manifesto throws no light on the mystery. How it is that the Italy which he insisted not very long ago was all republican, should now rally to a man under the standard of an Emperor or a King; how it is that the Liberal party which, as he assured us, was so disgusted by the treason and cowardice of Sardinia in 1849, that the House of Savoy has ever since been the object of its special detestation, should now call on VICTOR EMANUEL to lead it against the common enemy—are matters which he does not give himself the trouble to explain. He reiterates with a constancy which few can help admiring, his old denunciations of kings and of foreign aid; his old eulogies upon conspiracy and insurrection, but on the point on which our curiosity is most strongly excited—he says not one word.

The fact is—a fact which MAZZINI himself cannot deny—that the Italians have given his system a fair trial, during a period of nearly forty years. He has recommended secret associations. They have formed and maintained a secret association of monstrous proportions, admirably organized, and, so far as any such body can be efficient, wonderfully efficient. It has kept its counsels, spread its ramifications over all parts of the peninsula, defied the police, the dungeon and the scaffold, and made every monarch in Europe tremble on his throne. It has supplied MAZZINI with agents, emissaries and martyrs in unparalleled abundance. He recommended detached insurrections, and detached insurrections accordingly broke out every year at his orders. The Italian youth, by dozens, by twenties, by hundreds, rose at his command, killed a few soldiers, and were duly shot and hanged immediately after. He recommended a general rising in 1849, and the whole country rose accordingly. They drove out the Austrians, drove out the Pope, drove out the King of Naples, and, even when the tide began to turn, exhibited the highest qualities of soldiership in the defence of their fortified places. But they were unable to maintain themselves against enormous forces of regular troops, and again succumbed in due course. After their repeated failures, after nearly half a century of patient, conscientious, unflinching experiment, they have resolved to try something else. They have discovered that the Mazzinian mode of treatment has not produced the slightest modification of their symptoms, and have resolved to try another physician. He berates them soundly for their desertion of him, and assures them that it is far better not to be cured at all than not be cured in the particular way which he prescribes.

From the moment, that in 1849, VICTOR EMANUEL'S righteous and noble adherence to the Constitution opened one spot in Italy where a man might speak of Italian wrongs, Italian unity and freedom, without running any risk of the prison or the bastinado. MAZZINI'S influence began to decline. As soon as the Italians found a place in which to argue their cause in hearing of the world, secret associations lost their value and their power. No man wanted to go masked to a dark room and mumble in whispers about the welfare of the country, when there were Italian cities in which he might speak his mind in the face of day. During ten years, under circumstances of great difficulty and great peril, Sardinia has kept this asylum open, has created and fostered public opinion in Italy and made it racy of the soil, and as the reward of it all, Italian Liberals have unanimously put her at the head of their party. MAZZINI has, however, been too long trained in "dark and hidden ways," to give in his adhesion to a policy which needs neither oath nor password nor countersign. He has conspired so long that any other mode of delivering Italy actually seems to him chimerical and absurd; and he has so long been in the habit of cautiously veiling his projects from kings, that the idea of taking a king into the national councils seems to him a symptom of lunacy. We cannot blame him for loyalty to his own views of right, but we must blame him for desiring a whole people to sacrifice themselves for the sake of enabling him to protract his experimentation. The gloomy grandeur with which he sits apart from the present struggle and sings Cassandra strains over the folly of his countrymen, bears a far stronger resemblance to the unscrupulousness of the fanatic than the wisdom of the philosopher.

Blind Investments.

A few days since, several prominent holders of railway shares in the City of Albany received an anonymous circular, to the effect that private "warnings" had come from Europe portending a fall in the securities of three or four specified railroads to the amount of twenty per cent.

The communication in question is zoologically denounced by the Albanians as "a bear circular," and its author stigmatized by a bold metaphor as an "assassin of value." He could, however, scarcely prove an "assassin," otherwise than in the evil of his intent; for so overt a device was unlikely to deceive any of the "citizens of financial prominence" to whom the note was addressed. But there are multitudes of no "prominence" who hold railway shares and bonds—chiefly the shares—who can form no intelligent opinion of the intrinsic value of their stock, and who, consequently, are liable to be alarmed by tricks as silly as the one in question. They know, indeed, that they receive a certain dividend, large or small—in most cases large, where any dividend at all is paid—and that the per centage declared is usually the same from year to year, whatever the receipts of the road may have been. That such a state of things may be permanent they have some faith, born of more hope. Yet they cannot but observe that the market-price of their stock, no matter how "prominent" the road may be, rarely bears any decent relation to the dividends awarded. If they reflect at all, they must see that they have made their investments blindly. Had their money been paid for land, or horses, or mortgages on real estate, or State stocks, they could be at no loss in estimating the amount of value received. Not so in regard to railway shares. Property invested in railways, and especially in large railways, like the New-York Central and the Erie, must be controlled by men beyond the reach of most of the holders; lines of policy are pursued which are past finding out by nine in ten of those most interested; and, in a word, a general system of secret despotism is established, which the hapless stockholders are apparently powerless either to understand or to resist. The President of the Road is their Sultan; they his mutes, bound to bowstring one another at his nod. It is therefore natural that the mass of stockholders should be easily imposed upon. They are as timid as children in the dark. Nothing but the light can make them sensible, for nothing but the light can make them free.

The discredit brought upon our financial reputation abroad, and upon our general interests, by the perpetual fluctuation of our leading railway values, has given this matter a public, almost a national importance. It has become the affair of the Press, and must be dealt with by the Press. It is quite time that the whole question of railway property and railway management in America should be taken up, sifted and brought to a solution. The mystics of the railway managements may as well understand at once that the day of reckoning for them is at hand.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION OF THE DAY.—Did the Democratic State Committee meet on Wednesday last or did it not? That is the question. The Hards take the affirmative; the Softs hold the negative. For the arguments *pro* and *con* see the "organs," *passim*. It is asserted and reasserted by the Hards that not only did such meeting take place, in Mr. CAGGER'S office, but that EX-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR was present.

The Hards are prodigies at making a noise. What they lack is numbers. There are really next to none of them left, and the small remainder will be swallowed up before next Fall. Who believes that there can be half a dozen Honker delegates in the next Democratic State Convention? With all their clamor and professions of devotion to the Sage of the Southern Tier, they will eagerly sustain the Charleston nominee, though he should be HORATIO SEYMOUR himself. When the Softs were angry they built a platform at Buffalo, and killed CASS. Their wrath amounted to something. It produced results. On the other hand the Hards have been in a state of chronic ill temper for ten years. When they could have done mischief, they lacked courage; and now they lack strength. It is time they ceased talking.

WHERE ARE THE FOUNTAINS?—There seems to be a vague general impression abroad, that somewhere in the highways, by-ways, places, promenades, or alleys of New-York, public fountains of great beauty and freshness may be found. We should be glad to be informed precisely where these "diamonds of the desert" are to be looked for. Their sparkle has not yet enchanted, nor their cooling murmur soothed us, in these first burning days of the summer. There are, we believe, "statutable" fountains and "theoretical" wells of cool water by the way-side, somewhere on the records of the City Government. But thirsty men are sad materialists; and a Barmeeide draught of Croton will go but a little way towards appeasing the rabid temper of a New-York population in the dog-days. Have the City Fathers all been bitten by mad curs that they persevere in this practical hydrophobia?

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The season at this house under Mr. STRAKOSCH'S management came to an end on Saturday, when there was a matinée. The two last performances were devoted to Mr. STRAKOSCH'S benefit, and as it always rains when a manager appeals to the public, the attendance was by no means remunerative. Those who braved the storm of Friday were handsomely rewarded for their hardy courage. A finer performance has seldom been heard in this country than that of "Norma" on the night in question. CORTESI as the *Druidess* was superb. The *rôle* is an important one, and embraces the whole gamut of female emotion from love to hatred. Every one knew that CORTESI would be great in it, but few anticipated the tumultuous success which attended the lady's performance, and which has only been equaled by her triumph in "Poliuto." This new test of the lady's powers places her in the foremost rank of the great artists who have visited America. She is so good that no one thinks of making a comparison between her and any of her predecessors. It is a pity that we have had so little of her.

ON Wednesday there will be a grand Patriotic performance in aid of the Italian Fund. All the great artists now in the country have volunteered for the occasion, and an attractive programme has been issued, which it is hoped will tempt the public to deposit its dollars. As a general thing, entertainments of this sort are failures. In the present case there is so much public sympathy with the object in view that it will, we trust, prove an exception to the rule. Mr. ULLMAN has volunteered the use of the house.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SOCIETY.—This Association, of whose first concert at the Academy of Music we had occasion to speak in terms of merited praise, announces a series of open air concerts at Palace Garden, commencing on Friday next and continuing consecutively for six nights. The entrée fee arranged on a scale of rare liberality; an orchestra of sixty and a full military band are engaged, and a number of the best soloists in the country will perform every night, amongst whom the great pianist Mr. S. B. MILLS. These are [illegible], Mr. H. B. DOWNERS, Mr. CARL [illegible], and Mr. G. F. BRISTOW.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCE troupe in two popular pieces to-night.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—A play called "Art and Artifice" is announced here.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The Gougenheim sisters attract good audiences, and play in the burlesque "Cinderella" to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new pictorial drama, founded on the present war in Europe, will be produced here to-night, with the assistance of the Keller troupe. It is called the "War in Italy," and introduces, of course, a magnificent series of grand Military Tableaux. Messrs. KELLER, EDDY, PEARSON and DAVIDGE sustain the principal masculine parts, and Mad. POSNI and Mrs. EDDY the female.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Another new drama by J. F. POOLE, Esq., called "The Oath of Vengeance," will be produced here to-night, followed by "Tom and Jerry in New-York."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A romantic drama called "Magic Well," will be produced here to-night. In the afternoon there is a variety of entertainments.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—A capital programme is provided for this evening's entertainments.

New-York Yacht Club Sweepstakes.

The following is the programme of the New-York Yacht Club Sweepstakes, to come off on Wednesday, the 30th of July:

Course from off Owl's Head, L. I., around buoy of the S. W. Spit to Light boat on Five-fathom bank, off Cape May, thence returning around buoy of the S. W. Spit, and back to Owl's Head.

Schooners of 1st and 2d class to sail in one class.

Sloops of 1st class to sail in one class.

Sloops of 2d and 3d class to sail in one class.

Subscription $50 each yacht. Entries to close on Monday, July 18, at 10 A. M.

Sails to be carried in conformity to the rules of the Club, and no allowances of time to be given.

Two entries in each class will be necessary to make a race in that class.

The time of starting and the sailing directions will be published by the Regatta Committee, under whose direction the race is to be conducted.

Subscription List at the office of the Secretary, No. 5 Pine-street.

The Herald's Story of Postage Stamps Branded by the President—Mr. Buchanan on Bennett.

From the Constitution, June 18.

The recent dangerous and infamous rumors with respect to alleged counterfeit and re-used postage stamps have induced us to examine into the probabilities of such a false issue; and the result of our investigations has convinced us that these preposterous reports are worthy of no credence whatever. We were, from the first, strongly inclined to discredit such wholesale statements, as, independent of the mechanical and artistic difficulties to be overcome in counterfeiting the stamp, we felt assured that no fraud of any material magnitude could be perpetrated without the immediate knowledge of the Post office Department, whose thorough system of accounts, checks, registering, &c., must quickly detect any error or spurious issue. The denial of these allegations proves our doubts to have been well founded.

But we purpose now to show, as briefly as possible, how utterly improbable are the late fabrications. In addition to the checks possessed by the Government, there are many other important and almost insuperable difficulties presented to the stamp counterfeiter, which nothing but a very handsome and safe profit could induce him to attempt to surmount; and he can never realize this profit, as it necessitates an improbable combination of unusually favorable circumstances. The stamp combines the most perfect protections known to modern art, and is subjected, during its manufacture, to many different processes which require the best artistic skill and mechanical ingenuity. The first artists in the country are employed to prepare the original dies; and there are several distinct branches of the engraving art exercised on every separate stamp. The paper whereon it is printed requires a nice adjustment of weight, density, sizing, calendering, and absorbing qualities, in order that the various operations which it undergoes may not work inharmoniously to the disadvantage of the stamp. The simple item of gum alone has caused much earnest inquiry and repeated experiments, that a suitable article might be procured; and the printing is done by men of tried experience in steel and copper-plate printing. The durable and again the fleeting natures of the inks have each a special object, while the perforation is not only a great convenience, but a most valuable additional protection. The machines used for this purpose are superior improvements over those owned by the British Government, and are so delicate in their adjustments, punches, &c., as to require continual supervision and outlay of money, while a special machinist superintends their operation and keeps them in repair. In short, all the obstacles to the successful counterfeit of a bank note are to be found in the stamp, and in connection with others of equal and novel importance.

It is falsely charged that photography has been profitably applied to the stamp counterfeit. The various colors are an insuperable objection to this process, for the negatives, whence the impressions are produced, print one tint only, which must be removed, and then every individual stamp repainted with the utmost nicety and artistic finish to produce anything like the original; while, finally, every stamp must be well gummed and perfectly perforated; and all this time, labor and skill must be given to produce less than three cents! Now the experience of banks does not justify them in apprehending danger to their tinted or protected notes from the photographic process; and certainly the inducements held out to the ingenious counterfeiter are incalculably greater where he can realize a profit of five, ten, fifty, and one hundred dollars on each impression, than where he can, at the best, obtain but three, five, ten, or twelve cents for his patience and workmanship. Moreover, the risk is much increased in counterfeiting a circulation known over the whole Union, and which commands the constant, jealous scrutiny of an Argus-eyed Government. The whole thing is ridiculously absurd. No rogue with an ounce of brains would incur so dangerous a risk for so problematical and insignificant a gain.

In continuation, we must candidly confess that we regard the alleged loss from re-used stamps as another humbug. Suppose the utterer of the old stamp could erase the office mark without affecting the stamp itself, (and we deny that this can be done to defy ordinary detection where the stamp has been properly cancelled,) where can he procure a large amount of effaced stamps? Can he beg, borrow, or steal them in quantities? And is the man capable of such a miserably mean action likely to have a large correspondence? Look at the difficulties he will encounter. He must carefully remove the cancelling mark without defacing the stamp; he must take off the stamp from the envelope without injuring it; he must laboriously re-gum and finally sell the isolated stamp at a large discount if he wish to compete with the Government. Are people in the habit of purchasing single stamps of unknown parties? And, moreover, any person known to sell single stamps under such circumstances is liable to suspicion. Human nature is prone to suspect evil; and there are too many spies abroad, too many meddlers with their neighbors' business, for any to hope to escape detection in a fraud necessarily so public. So much for this imaginary loss to the Government. We would remark, however, on leaving this subject, that we believe many sub-officers and clerks are entirely too careless in canceling the stamps; and a little more attention to this matter, would effectually dispose of any possible reissue of the obliterated stamp. In conclusion, suppose the counterfeiter be a steel engraver, photographer, printer, gummer, paper manufacturer, and a first-class machinist, or all these combined—a marvelous man truly!—how could he, without great risk, circulate spurious stamps through the country, unless he have many accomplices, and be aided by remarkably credulous, ignorant, or dishonest postmasters? Finally, we have yet to see or know of a single counterfeit in circulation; and the common sense, practical reason is that *it would not pay.*

Let us, therefore, hear no more of these absurd and infamous reports. They outrage good sense and decency, and are a libel alike on the Government and the public at large. The injury to the postal service is very material, as doubt is excited where no just cause for such doubt exists; and false odium is, moreover, cast on a system which has been steadily and justly growing in popular favor. The experience we have on this subject is powerfully sustained and corroborated by that of foreign governments, who find no other plan to work as simply, conveniently, and economically as that now almost universally adopted. The more we think of this matter, the more firmly are we assured in our mind that these shameless fabrications come from interested parties; and we insist upon genuine, undoubted facts and proofs before we can be induced hereafter to attach the slightest faith to them. If, as we strongly suspect, these contemptible and criminal rumors have been palmed on the community to subserve private aims and interests, we congratulate the public that the only object gained has been to create an inquiry which results in the most complete denial and refutation of the whole base and malicious calumny.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY—CUTTING THE FIRST SOD.—The ceremony of cutting the first sod for the new Museum of Comparative Zoology, to be erected upon the open area west of Divinity Hall, Cambridge, took place, June 14, in the presence of about two hundred persons, including College Professors and a few friends who had been notified of the event to take place. Gov. BANKS made a few remarks, then took a spade and planted it firmly in the ground, (saying, pleasantly, "We begin with the North,") in a voice audible to the nearest bystanders, and by them cordially applauded,) cutting out with separate thrusts, four sides of an even square piece of turf, and thoroughly loosening it; he then led forward Mrs. AGASSIZ (amid the plaudits of the assembly) from the place where she was standing in the circle of observers; she took the spade, turned the first sod and threw it into the wheelbarrow. The Governor threw the next; the Reverend President of the University (Dr. WALKER) the next; Professor AGASSIZ the next; Mr. WILLIAM GRAY the next; the Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, President of the Senate, the next; CHARLES HALE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the next; Dr. JACOB BIGELOW the next; Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR the next, and Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE the next.

The first quarter century celebration of the establishment of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, will be held on the 12th and 13th of July. The Alumni and others who have been students at the Institution, propose to unite with the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ENTICING SEAMEN TO DESERT.—The Commandant of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, stationed at the NAVY yard in Brooklyn, has long been annoyed by the number of small boats prowling about the ship, and from the attempts at desertion on the part of some of the seamen, aided by the men in the small boats. This has grown into a troublesome practice. One of the parties implicated in the enticement of two seamen to desert has been arrested, and examined before Commissioner STILWELL. It appears from the testimony, elicited on the examination by LEOPOLD C. NEWMANN, Esq., who appeared for the Government, that on the 19th of April last, a small boat containing two men, one of whom was the prisoner, was seen passing backwards and forwards for upwards of two hours, apparently waiting for something. Suddenly the guard observed two seamen let themselves down into the water, from the port windows of the ship, and strike out for some booms, or heavy logs, which surrounded the vessel at some thirty feet distant, upon arriving on which the boat backed up to them, and getting in, they were rowed away hastily. That evening the seamen were rearrested, but the men who aided them kept out of the way. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of CONNALANG, one of the offenders, who is well known, and he was arrested by officer WM. H. DUGAN, of the Harbor Police. After a thorough examination on Saturday, the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The exercises of Commencement Week at the New-York University will commence on Sunday evening, June 26, when the Rev. Dr. CLARKE will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University, in the Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S Church on Washington-square. On the evening of the 27th inst., the Anniversary of the Eucleian Society will be celebrated in the large chapel of the University. The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, is to be the orator, and Prof. H. M. PIERCE, of Rutgers Female Institute will read the poem of the occasion. On the 28th inst, the examinations for admission will commence at 9½ A. M., in the Chancellor's room, and in the evening the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held in the Chancellor's room at 7 o'clock. At 8 P. M. the same day the Anniversary of the New-York Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa will be celebrated in the University Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. HICKOK, V. P., of Union College, will deliver an oration. The Commencement exercises will take place at Niblo's, at 10½ A. M., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and at 4 P. M. the same day the annual meeting of the Alumni will take place in the Chapel of the University.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—On Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the interesting ceremonies connected with the laying of a corner stone, took place in Fifty-ninth-street, near the Ninth avenue. The church is to be under the care of the Missionary Fathers of St. Paul, who also intend to build a monastery on the same ground. All the railroad cars running in this direction, were crowded to excess, so that many wishing to be present at the ceremonies, were obliged, for want of a conveyance, to go home without having their wish satisfied. There were at least fifteen thousand persons on the ground, which was appropriately fitted up for the occasion. Among those present were the Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop BAYLEY, the Very Reverend Mr. STARRS, the Rev. Father BARRA, DESAON, HEWIT, PRESTON, etc. MASSEY, SLEVIN, and many others of the Catholic clergy. The Sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Archbishop, who took for his text those words of the Prophet, "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it." In concluding, he said, the people should aid, by every means in their power, those holy priests who have diverted their lives to the arduous duty of giving missions to the Catholic people throughout the United States.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—The twenty-sixth annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held in this City on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d inst. The business meetings of the Convention will be held in the hall of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh street. The public exercises will take place at the Rev. Dr. SMITH'S church, corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on the evening of the 22d inst. WM. H. DRAPER, M. D., of the Lambda Chapter of New-York, will deliver the annual oration, and SAMUEL J. PISS, of the Kappa Chapter, Maine, will be the Poet of the occasion. The Fraternity meets in Convention each year successively at the seat of every Chapter. This year the Lambda Chapter, of Columbia College, gives the Convention. The Fraternity, during the past year, has prospered, and a great many new members have been added to its rolls.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that there were 398 deaths in the City during the past week, an increase of 48 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number 89 were men, 61 women, 138 boys, and 110 girls. There were 87 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerve, 115 of the lungs and throat, 4 of old age, 27 of eruptive fevers and skin diseases, 57 stillborn and premature births, 62 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 24 of uncertain complaints, 6 of the urinary organs, and 18 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 284 of the deceased were natives of the United States, 67 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

FOR EUROPE.—The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* Capt. WILSON, left on Saturday afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with 163 passengers, and $950,985 19 in specie. Among her passengers were Mesdames LAGORDE and POINSOT. The *City of Washington*, which also left on Saturday for Liverpool, carried 100 cabin and 150 steerage passengers, and $500,000 in specie. Among her passengers were the Rev. Dr. GILLETT and Mr. W. E. ROBINSON and lady of this City. The *City of Washington* will stop at St. Johns, to receive the wrecked passengers of the *Edinburgh*.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Three young men, VALENTINE SMEDLEY, JOHN MEARIAM and CHARLES J. BUCKOFT went out on the North River in a sail boat, yesterday afternoon. About 2½ o'clock P. M., when they were near Weehawken, BUCKOFT proposed to go in bathing, and accordingly stripped and dove into the river, and in a few moments reappeared upon the surface, made a few faint efforts to swim, and sank. His body has not yet been recovered. BUCKOFT was 19 years of age, and resided at No. 116 Thompson-street.

MR. DELAVAN'S SUCCESSOR AS COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.—We learn that Mr. JONATHAN TROTTER, for some years past the Chief Clerk of the Street Inspector's Department, has been appointed Collector of Assessments, as the successor of Mr. DELAVAN, who has been "translated" to the City Inspectorship. The appointment is a very good one. Mr. TROTTER is one of our most respectable citizens, he was twice elected Mayor of Brooklyn, and was once President of our Board of Aldermen.

OBSERVING THE SUNDAY LAWS.—The recent decisions against the liquor sellers had the effect yesterday of inducing a portion of the liquor dealers to close their stores. The large German lager-bier saloons kept open doors, but decanters, jugs, etc., were kept out of sight. The corner groceries, and the smaller class of liquor shops were almost universally closed. The beneficial effects of the closing of the stores will be observed by a glance at the sparseness of our police reports.

A BOY DROWNED.—WM. J. SINCLAIR, a boy ten years old, while playing, yesterday afternoon, on board a canal boat, at the foot of Roosevelt street, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, in Cherry-street.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown young man was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Twenty third street. He was of medium height, had brown hair, sandy whiskers, and blue eyes. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and no marks of violence being visible, a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—NICHOLAS BALFORD, a German, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, No. 169 Third-street, as is supposed from disease of the heart. He was seated on a lounge, when his head fell back, and he died instantly.

DEATH TO DOGS.—During the past week the number of dogs sacrificed by the dog catchers was as follows: On the 16th instant, 471 dogs; 17th, 279; 18th, 203; 19th, 199; 20th, 143; 11th, 180;—total, 1,476. The cost of these captures was $738.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a small brick building in the rear of No. 573 Broadway. The building is occupied as a melting shop by EDWARD W. BURR, a jeweler. The fire was accidental, and was extinguished with trifling damage.

FIRE IN PEARL STEET.—A slight fire took place at 8¼ o'clock, A. M., yesterday, in the premises No. 548 Pearl street, occupied by JOSEPH GASSMEN, dealer in rags and paper.

Police Reports.

RIOT IN THE FOURTH WARD—A POLICEMAN STABBED.—Cherry-st., in the Fourth Ward, was the scene of a riot between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Officer McCRACKEN, who attempted to stop it, was compelled to call to his aid Officers, Welch and Pendleton, when peace was for a short time maintained. Soon afterwards, however, the difficulty was renewed, during which Officer McCRACKEN was stabbed in the left side with a table fork, in the hands of John Sullivan whom, after a fierce struggle, he succeeded in taking to the Station-house. McCRACKEN was otherwise bruised, and lost his shield. The disturbance finally so increased that a platoon of policemen were called out, and the crowd were at length driven away. The wound of Officer McCRACKEN, one of the most efficient men in the Precinct, is not a serious one, though he will not be able to go on duty for some days. His assailant was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY.

FIGHT AMONG BOATMEN.—Several boatmen, belonging to a barge lying at the foot of Forty seventh-street, North River, having been [illegible] Saturday afternoon, in the evening got into a general fight. The bruised faces of the men, and the blood-be-spattered deck, showed that the quarrel had been severe and exciting. John Collins one of the number, was stabbed in [illegible] injuries are pronounced mortal. John Tanner, who is charged with the stabbing, was committed by Justice KELLY to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

DARING ROBBERY OF A SAFE.—A youth of respectable appearance, on Saturday afternoon, called at the store of James Scott, Jr., No. 42 Beaver-street, and asked to see Mr. Scott. As Mr. Scott was absent, he said he would wait till he returned, which was expected every minute. Availing himself of an opportunity, when he thought no one was looking at him, he thrust his hand into the safe, and extracted $75 in bills. He was arrested on the spot, taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed for trial. He gives his name as John McKay, age seventeen, and occupation "nothing at present."

AN UNTRUSTY MESSENGER.—Mr. Anson Merryman, of No. 1 Waverley-place, on Saturday employed Jacob VAGRERER, a colored youth, to carry to Brooklyn some wearing apparel. Jacob took the garments to a pawn office, pocketed the amount loaned on them, and was not seen again till in the evening, when an officer found him at a negro dance-house, enjoying the merry dance with true Ethiopian relish. Justice BRENNAN locked him up.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Morris Watson, a dirt cart driver, in his hurry to get home on Saturday evening, after the conclusion of his day's work, drove his horse at a reckless speed, and in doing so ran over William MATTOCK, of No. 13 Essex street, knocking him senseless to the pavement. Mr. MATTOCK was conveyed to the City Hospital, and WATSON committed to the Tombs. On being asked why he drove so fast, his only excuse was, that he was in a hurry to get home to his supper.

DOING A SMASHING BUSINESS.—George R. G. Nash, occupies apartments at No. 57 Morton-street. Being in arrears for rent, he gave, it is alleged, as security, a mortgage on his furniture. Having failed to cancel the mortgage, a levy was made upon the furniture on Saturday, whereupon Nash, it is said, fastened the door, and wilfully smashed the furniture. He was arrested and held to bail by Justice KELLY.

DESCENT ON A DANCE-HOUSE.—A *posse* of the Tenth Ward Police, headed by Captain Davis, on Saturday evening, made a descent upon the dance-house kept by Charles Ditmare, a German, at No. 1 Delancy street. Ditmare, three musicians, and fifteen men, women and boys were arrested and locked up in the Station-house for the night. Yesterday they were taken before Justice BRENNAN, and the most of them were committed as disorderlies.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A smartly-dressed man, giving his name as Samuel Smith, on Saturday night passed several counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of Middletown, Conn., at a number of stores in Eighth-avenue. He was arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, when, after being fully identified by several upon whom he had passed the bills, he was committed for trial.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN ARRESTED AGAIN.—William Mulligan is again in difficulty. At the race course on Thursday last, some unpleasant words passed between him and the Messrs. Matthews. On Saturday evening they met again in Houston-street, when Mulligan, it is alleged, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot them. Mulligan appeared before Justice BRENNAN and gave $500 bail to answer.

BURGLARY.—John Berger, a German, was yesterday arrested on charges of having broken into No. 252 Sixth-st., during Saturday night, and stealing $50 worth of mechanics' tools. The property was found in his possession. Justice BRENNAN committed him to answer a charge of burglary.

THE STOLEN PIN.—Mr. Dennis F. Sullivan, of No. 132 Water street, says the report that he was the person who made the complaint against Matilda NEIMER for having stolen a diamond pin, is a mistake.

The New-York and Flushing Ferry.

STEAMBOATS VERSUS RAILROADS—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO FLUSHING.

The movement for creating a steam-ferry between Flushing, College Point and New-York, which has been slow for several weeks, on account of the backwardness of the citizens to subscribe the necessary amount of stock, is likely to be a success. A meeting of the leading citizens of Flushing was held on Saturday evening, JOHN H. BAOWER presiding, at which the whole amount required was subscribed, and they then adjourned to Wednesday evening, to perfect the organization of the Company, and to take the proper steps to carry out their plans. The object is to provide themselves with such steamboat facilities as are enjoyed by the people of Harlem, by which they will be entirely relieved from their dependence upon the railroad, whose present management has become distasteful to them, on account, among other things, of an increase in the rate of commutation, while they (the commuters) are restricted to two trains—an early and late one. The choice of trains costs them $8 50 per month, which is, they say, a higher rate than is charged upon any railroad of similar length running out of the City. The subscription may be increased to sixty thousand dollars, if the Company so elect. This money is to be expended—first, in the deepening of the channel between College Point and Flushing Creek, the latter already having water sufficient for a light draft boat, except at very low tides. Secondly, in the construction of a first-class parsenger steamboat, of very light draft, which will be capable of entering the creek at any stage of water. Thirdly—It is understood that the Company will purchase the *Enoch Dean*, and make such improvements in her as may be required to increase her speed, and adapt her to the carrying of most of the freight. The establishment of this new line will add considerably to the value of property, particularly along the water front, all of which in Flushing, is owned by ISAAC PECK & SON, and that at College Point by Mr. POPPENHOUSEN, who is the head and principal proprietor of the Strattonport India Rubber Works. These gentlemen subscribed liberally to the undertaking. The Messrs. LAWRENCE also took a considerable share of the stock, but the active interest which Mr. BROWER manifested, when it was at a dead stand-still, confessedly saved the enterprise from present failure. It is understood that the Company will organize under a charter obtained from the Legislature at its last session, and as there will be nearly two hundred subscribers to the stock—each one being an active agent for the boats, a handsome business will, it is thought, be secured to the line. To obviate the difficulty from ice in Winter, it has been suggested that a track would be laid from Flushing to College Point,—about two miles, for conveying the passengers and freight when the boats are prevented from entering the creek.

Alderman CHARLOCK, who now owns the controlling interest in the Flushing Railroad, meantime, has not been idle. Since he took charge of the Road, important improvements have been made in the mode of transacting the business. The old and inconvenient stopping place at Hunter's Point, which was often obstructed by low water and ice, has been abandoned. A fine pier, some two hundred yards long, has been built out into the East River, and the track extends to the end of it, so that the cars run to within twenty feet of the boat. In the place of the old tumble down shed which disfigured the corner, having a handsome passenger house has been erected. The Road is being put in thorough repair, and a [illegible] hundred feet long is being erected over the pond on approaching the Flushing depot.

The new steamer *Mattano*, one of the swiftest and most commodious of her class, has been set apart to make regular runs at Hunter's Point on her way from Astoria, to receive the Flushing passengers, and also to convey them from the City, and she is so convenient in her arrangements that it is very seldom even a moment's time is lost in making the connections. The time occupied from the City to Hunter's Point, or in the return, is generally twelve to fifteen minutes. Last Sunday excursion trains were run throughout the day from Hunter's Point to Flushing, each way, making a trip every two hours between 8 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., and it has been given out that the arrangement would be continued for the season. The conductor says, considering it was the first day, and that the [illegible] notice given, the amount of travel was good.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DROWNED WHILE ON AN EXCURSION.—About 9 o'clock last evening a man fell overboard from a sloop in the East River, just off Fulton Ferry, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The ferry-boat *Fulton* was crossing the river at the time, when she was stopped by the pilot, and WM. SCOTT WORRELY, a deck hand, launched a yawl quickly and put off to render assistance, but unfortunately his good intentions were unavailing. He hailed the sloop, and ascertained that the christian name of the man drowned was GEORGE, from New-York, but the balance of the name was not known. The sloop had on board a party of men, women and children, who had been up the East River on a Sunday excursion. The man drowned accidentally fell overboard. A rope was immediately thrown to him, and he had hold of it once, but for some reason not known did not keep his hold. A small scow with one man in it was then sent to his assistance from the sloop, but after being shoved off it was found that there were no oars in it. The scow floated off towards the Hook, and the sloop when last seen was endeavoring to overtake it.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.—The First Mission Sunday-school, of the Strong-place Baptist Church, have held a three-days' fair, during the last week, at No. 155 Atlantic-street, which proved to be quite a successful undertaking. During the three days, 1,200 persons visited the rooms, which were handsomely decorated for the occasion. The net receipts amounted to $700.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—A servant girl named MARY ROGERS, residing at No. 219 Degraw-street, was arrested yesterday, by officer TROUT, of the Third Precinct Police, on a charge of throwing her newborn babe into a vault, at the above house. She was committed for examination.

ACCIDENT.—A laborer named JOHN RYAN was badly crushed between two bag-heads of molasses, at the Atlantic Docks, Saturday. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, by the Third Precinct Police.

MILITARY.—Mr. C. B. PIKE has recently been elected captain of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., vice O. G. Curtis.

[illegible] A servant girl in the house of W. W. RUSSELL, on Gates-avenue, suddenly on Saturday last, taking with her property not her own, valued at $100.

MORTALITY.—There were only 77 deaths in this city last week. Population, 250,000.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 92, John F. Griffin and others *vs.* George M. Chapman; 102, James A. Renaud *vs.* Charles Trussedell. To be tried by the Court without a jury. Jury causes will be taken up to-morrow.

City Court Calendar for this day—No. 15, Bickford and wife *vs.* Dougherty—the last case on the calendar.

LARGE DAMAGES FOR THE ARREST OF A BOSTON MERCHANT.—SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—*Charles S. Brown vs. Euclid Chaasey.*—This action was tried before Judge LOTT and a Jury, on the 17th June, and verdict was rendered for $2,000 damages for plaintiff, which carries the costs. The action is brought for a false and malicious arrest. The facts as they appeared on the trial were, that the plaintiff, who is a respectable Boston merchant, was arrested in New-York at the instigation of the defendant, in the Spring of 1857, on the charge of robbing a Bank of which the defendant was President. It appeared in proof that the Bank never has been robbed, and that there was no possible ground for the arrest, and the charge was dismissed. BRIGHT & JONES, Attorneys, for plaintiff; S. CHAUNCEY, Attorney, for defendant.

Confession of a Wife-Murderer.

The telegraph has announced the execution, on Friday last, at St. Louis, of GIDEON H. LAMB, for the murder of his wife. Previous to his execution he made the following confession:

"I was married to SARAH S. STAFFORD at the Court House in Quincy, Illinois, by a Justice of the Peace, on the 23th of November, 1850; was then a resident of Menoota, Illinois; returned there, leaving my wife with her father in Hamilton, Hancock County, Illinois; on or about the 25th November, 1857, I went back from Menoota to Hamilton, and told my wife I wished to take her South to spend the Winter: she consented, and we left for the South, and we arrived in St. Louis on the 27th, 28th or 29th of November last; we got here before daylight, took breakfast at KING'S Hotel, and then went to the Astor House, kept by HOSEAN NOAH, on Franklin-avenue: while there my wife was unwell, and Doctors CHRISTOPHER and WASHINGTON attending her; her sickness was caused by giving her poison: the poison was strychnine: I got it at a drug-store on Broadway: bought the strychnine for the purpose of giving it to my wife; I gave it to her at least twice, and may have given it to her thrice, but cannot say positively.

I gave it to her for the purpose of killing her. She made so much noise in the spasms, that it alarmed Mrs. NOAH and wife, who came to our room and insisted that I should send for a physician. That was the cause of my sending at different times for the doctors, wished to allay any suspicions of NOAH and wife as to what I had done. Each of the physicians prescribed for her at different times and I gave her the medicine; she vomited after taking the poison; took before taking any medicine; first gave her poison the second day we were there, at about 10 o'clock at night; she was confined to her bed for about two weeks, from the effects of poison; on the 10th of December I sold JOSEPH MOYER of what I had done and meant to do, and he agreed to help me; he took my baggage and that of my wife from the Astor House to his lodgings on Broadway; on the afternoon of the same day I told my wife I was going to Carondelet, and she agreed to go.

We left the Astor House in a baggage-wagon. I think the driver was a negro; don't remember the number of the wagon. My wife had a bandbox; we went to the lower ferry; she sat in a room on the wharf-boat while I went to look for a skiff which I had before purchased. I had engaged two boys, whose names I do not know, to bring the skiff to me from the dry docks. I bought it for seven dollars. We remained about an hour at the landing. The boys then came up with the skiff. JOSEPH MOYER was at the landing to see us start, and was to have gone with us, but he and I thought it would not be necessary. My wife and I got into the skiff. I rowed down the river and stopped below the steamboats about fifty rods, at the foot of a street built out into the river, and then landed. She asked me the reason; I told her it was to get a rock to ballast the boat. I did not tell her my real object, which was to get a rock to sink her body in the river. I called two boys, who brought to me two rocks weighing from ten to twelve pounds each.

We then again started; we went on by an island without trees, on the Missouri side; did not see Carondelet; did not notice more than one island of the kind spoken of; we went down till we were about half way past the island, on the east side, about forty-five yards from the shore; the steamboat channel is between the islands shore and where we were; I then laid my oars in the boat, seized hold of my wife by the back of the neck with my right hand, and pushed her head down under the water; held it there about a minute or longer; then I lifted her partly out of the water, and found she was dead; took off her two shawls and bonnet, and tied some twine two or three times around a stone, and attached the other end to her neck; then lifted the rock over the skiff and let it down into the water, slipping the cord through my hands till it was all out; I then threw the body into the river, and the weight of the rock carried it down instantly; the rock was a little larger than this book, [Revised Statutes:] it would weigh ten or twelve pounds; I had got the twine for the purpose of using it thus; I then rowed to the island, thinking it was the Missouri shore, landed, and shoved the skiff off out into the stream; the skiff was of medium size, twelve or fifteen feet long; I do not remember whether it was painted or not; I left the oars in the boat; think there were three or four of them; but did not leave any stones there; I then hallooed for some one to come and take me off the sand-bar; I hallooed for about an hour, when a German and another person came and took me off; it was getting dark when I threw my wife overboard; I designed to drown her, and left the Astor House with that design; the reason was that I was sure I could not live happily with her; she had never said or done anything to cause me to feel so; I had no ill-feelings towards her or towards any of her relatives; I felt as though I could not go back among my friends and acquaintances with her, because I was afraid they would think I had married a belle below me; after getting ashore from the island, I came back to the City, arriving at about nine o'clock; I met MOYER; he asked me how I had succeeded; I told him, "All has gone under," and supposed he understood me; I went to his boarding-house, on Broadway, half way between Cherry and Wash streets, on the same side as the hat-store which had taken fire some days before; do not know the name of the house, nor of the man who kept it; on the next day I left St. Louis, and returned to Mr. STAFFORD'S, at Hamilton, taking with me all her things, except what she had on; told her parents I had buried her at Memphis, and gave them the names of the doctors who attended her. I did this to cover up the facts. On the 30th of November I was married again to LOUISA SHUARTIFF; she did not then know that I had been married to SARAH STAFFORD; married so soon because she said she would not wait for me any longer; kept company with her the Fall before marrying my other wife; can offer no excuse for the murder of my wife, except that it was for the purpose of marrying this one; my present wife was not *enceinte* before my marriage; if there is a worthless woman, she is one; and held no criminal intercourse with her; have said to Mr. STAFFORD that two men came in the skiff with me when I drowned my wife; am sorry for the statement; it was false; do not know why I made it; suppose the evil spirit was in me. Two men did know my design a short time before it was executed; told them and asked one of them to assist me; he consented out of friendship; he came alone to the river and met me in the wagon; his name is JOSEPH MOYER, and he boarded where I looged the night I came back; paid him $5, I think; he knew my intention and went because I wanted him to go; the name of the other is JOSEPH SAWYER; cannot say where he is now; he was in Memphis the day I left there; MOYER is a small-sized man, would weigh some 130 pounds, spare-faced, dark complexion, with black hair, and is a painter; do not think he resides here; he may be aged twenty five years or more, not over five feet; those were the only persons whom I told of my design; to one THOS. L. BEALS, I said something about it, but he left the city before it was accomplished; do not know whether he knows the result; NOAH'S family at the Astor House knew nothing of it; my present aim is to tell all the truth, and if there is anything in what I have here said which contradicts previous statements of mine, it is not from a desire to tell lies, but the truth. I once belonged to the Church. [To this point the manner of the prisoner was calm, but with the last sentence above he dropped his head upon his hands and burst into tears. He remained thus for one minutes. At length he said:] "It is the transgressions of my duties towards my God which has brought me here, and has brought this on me."

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES IN TEXAS.—The Dallas *Herald*, censuring the acts of the parties who have committed outrages on the Indian Reservation, says there is some excitement at Belton in regard to the frontier difficulties, and after a series of inflammatory war speeches, only twenty-seven men were mustered into service who were willing to come in conflict with the United States troops on the Reservation; and they declined going unless the number or fifty men was raised. We have it from undoubted authority that the citizens of Waco are denouncing the attack on the Reserve by BAYLOR'S band of insurgents, and are indignant at the high-handed measures resorted to by them. We are receiving assurances on all sides that their conduct is seriously condemned by the moderate and law-abiding men of every county surrounding us.

We saw a gentleman from Tarrant County, a few days since, who reported that the citizens who had assembled on the frontier were fast leaving their camps,—indeed were going out in larger numbers than recruits were coming in. This is an evidence that the people of the frontier, who are honest and industrious citizens, cannot be long duped by the false alarms and documents sent out through the country.

The Receivers of the Bay State Mills have rendered their final account to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and state that the whole sum received is $2 135 462 72, and the amount of allowance prayed for is $238,556; leaving in the hands of Receivers $1,796,805.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Soft Hats,
of COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alex.)
are constantly receiving, by E. J. PARDESSUS, his Agent, No. 136 William-st., corner of Ann.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 2 4 and 6 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
are well known to the trade of families, tailors, dressmakers &c. [illegible] greatly reduced
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 471 Broadway.

The Latest Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 31, JUNE 18, 1859.
15, 19, 69, 35, 17, 3, 76, 50, 58, 75, 72, 37, 5, 23.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 32, JUNE 18, 1859.
53, 25, 9, 17, 42, 30, 45, 13, 2, 72, 44, 12, 21.

And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.
Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 18th day of June, 1859.
JAMES M. PRENTISS, W. R. SYMONS, } Commissioners.
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Knight's Soliloquy.
Translated from the Spanish of Pedro de Castro y Anago.
"I would not coange my faith in them
For all tha world beside."—
'Twas thus, with an enthusiast's voice,
The young Orlando cried.
Yon think he spoke of ladies fair,
Whom he'd been toying with—
But he spoke, sir, of those tailors rare,
That matchless Bacrusas SMITH!
For cheapness, durability,
For texture, taste, and style.
Compare their goods with other goods
And at the diference smile!
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 132, 155 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
COOL NEWS
for
BOYS OF ALL AGES.
Immense assortment of
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES.
Boys' Linen Suits, $1.
Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50. Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Mixed Suits, $3 50. Boys' Summer Pants, $1.
And all other kinds of elegant SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS at equally cheap rates.
One Price and No Reduction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau,
Opposite Herald and Sun Buildings.

French Puns, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE.
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

A Card to the Public.
THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. PRICE, $50, $55 $60.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED. Local agents wanted. PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

The Elliptic-Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $25 to $36. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 327 Broadway, New-York.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and gettings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.
A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.
Sold by DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Fashionable Summer Hats.
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW,
By BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catmenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 289 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

MILLER—BROCK.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. Enoch Van Aken, GEO S. MILLER and MARIA R. BROCK, adopted daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Brock, all of this City.

SHAW—DOCK.—At Seaside Cottage, Long Branch, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. J. Wilson, GEORGE H. SHAW, of New-York, to MAGGIE, youngest daughter of Jacob Dock, Esq., of Philadelphia.

FRANCIS—MCALLISTER.—At Newport, on Thursday, June 16, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Mercer assisting, SAMUEL WARD FRANCIS, Esq., of New-York, to Miss HARRIET MCALLISTER, daughter of Judge McALLISTER, of San Francisco.

SCHIEFFELIN—KENDALL.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 14, by the Rev. Dr. Pritchet, H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, of this City, to SARAH M., daughter of Wm. R. Kendall, Esq., of Freeport, Maine.

WELLS—GRENELL.—In Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. Zelotus Grenell, EDGAR A. WELLS, of Milford, Pike Co., Pa., to Miss EMMA GRENELL, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

VAN SUTPHEN.—In this City, on Friday, June 17, SARAH M. VAN SUTPHEN, widow of John Van Sutphen, and daughter of the late John Greenfield.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

KITCHEN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 18, of disease of the heart, GEO. E., eldest child of Geo. N. and Eliza Kitchen, aged 10 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Leroy-st.

COPELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 18, EDWARD COPELAND, aged 68 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Clinton, between Park and Myrtle av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, by the family, on Wednesday, morning.

SOMMERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 18, SUSAN C. SUMMERS, widow of the late E. B. Summers, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in law, Chas. S. Palmer, No. 298 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

LOWREY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 18, ABIGAIL R. LOWREY, relict of the late Daniel Lowrey, Esq., in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 72 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGES.—At Union Place, Cypress Hill, L. I., on Friday, June 17, at 10 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY BRIDGES, wife of Mr. James Bridges, (formerly of corner of 2d-av. and 5th st., New-York,) aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the house of her bereaved and afflicted husband, opposite John I. Snedeker's Hotel, Long Island, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

POST.—At South Yonkers, on Saturday, June 18, of consumption, MARY ANN POST, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Post, aged

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th av., between 124th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square: 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th-st., and 14 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 125th-st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. 3 lots on 4th av., east side south 127th-st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUSCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND, BETWEEN the 2d and 3d avs.: two of them on the southerly side of 57th st., and two of them on the northerly side of 56th-st.; together forming a plot of 50 by 200 feet. Also, the three cottage-houses and lots of the undersigned, between 3d and Lexington avs., on the south of 49th-st.; the lots 25 by an average length of about 150 feet.
F. B. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST BUSIness stands in Westchester County, situated on Old Boston Road, head of Railroad-av., Morrisania, has been used as a grocery, flour, feed store and boarding-house; building in good order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Grocer, corner Old Boston and Westchester avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown-stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FINE three story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, half a mile from the City Hall, Brooklyn; neighborhood first-rate; house in perfect order; terms easy. Any one wishing a genteel house at a very low price, can learn further particulars by calling on REED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 328 12th-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 52d-st., 95 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown-stone house and lot No. 12 East 20th-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—Room, kitchen and bedroom, No. 187 Forsyth-st $4 00
Room and two bedrooms, No. 74 Ludlow-st.... 7 00
Parlor and basement floors No. 154 West 20th-st.... 21 00
Also, five rooms (the second floor) same house.... 14 50
Two large rooms, corner 3d-st. and 2d-av.... 10 00
Three rooms, No. 116 Columbia-st.... 6 00
Two rooms, No. 20 Bayard-st.... 5 50
Apartments of three rooms, rear No. 26 Rivington-st 6 00
Two rooms, rear No. 21 Avenue C.... 4 25
Two rooms, rear No. 102 Cannon-st.... 3 50
Four rooms, No. 394 9th-st.... 8 00
Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 289 Bowery.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.—BROADway and Ann-st.—To lease for a term of years. To lease for 18 years from April next, the property known as the American Museum, on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church—56 4/12 feet. Wanted—a plot of ground on Broadway, below Fourteenth-st., to be occupied by the American Museum, of equal dimensions to the present location. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, at No. 3 Metropolitan Building.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The front lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 338 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 42 Clinton corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics doing at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having boistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 48 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. Suit a physician; the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS store Nos. 160 and 162 3d-av., is now to let, and the lease and fixtures for sale. For a first class family dry good store there are few to excel in this City. Apply to H. P. CROSLEY, on the premises, or to J. H. NEILLEY, Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is well adapted for the purposes of a boarding-house, and is finely located. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES, WITH modern improvements, in good locations up town; rents, $500 and upwards. J. & W. BENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 3d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A STORE IN PARK-PLACE; THE premises occupied by the subscribers. Possession in July. Apply to E. T. TEFFT & CO., No. 40 Park-place.

TO LET.—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 162 EAST 14th-st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 154 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

A SUMMER SPRING MATTRESS—UNequaled for ease, comfort, durability and economy; cottage and children's bedsteads and cribs, in great variety and new styles, very cheap. Mattresses of all kinds, warranted good, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE,—For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Marion," owned by Colonel John W. Plume, situated 43½ miles from Peekskill directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most picturesque and delightful region of country, and adjacent to Lake Mohegan. The place contains about fifteen acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order; fruit of every description: grapes, strawberries and raspberries, also, in great abundance; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables, and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed; two very large fish ponds, filled with gold fish, and surrounded by willow trees; a fine spring, never-failing, well shaded; also, well and cistern. The house is commodious, 16 rooms, 3 parlors, 1 dining-room, 1 breakfast room; the rest sleeping rooms; large pantries, closets, milk-room, &c., &c.; stands on an eminence, lawns large, sloping shade trees, shrubbery and flowers of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout: piano, &c.; 20 elegant oil-paintings, by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice-house large and well filled; carriage-house, new and large, and carriages; 4 cows of superior breed; pigs and poultry. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see, as the place cannot be appreciated without being seen. Possession immediately. For particulars and view of the place, apply at No. 44 Exchange place, to JAMES W. WINTHROP, Banker: or to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.
A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.
Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT LUNDARS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be rented, or furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden, ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NORTH OR South Orange, N. J., a country seat, with 5 to 10 acres of land, on which there is plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c. Must be in a good healthy location. The house is not important, provided the grounds are improved, and there is a good site for a house on the land. The price must be moderate, and the place convenient to a railroad depot. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., A. W. S., Box 2,111 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND 20 acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fish-ponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit-trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNtil the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 15 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location; very near the Sound; five minutes' ride from two depôts, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. B. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class house, containing 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a delightful view of Orange Mountain, and about ten minutes' walk from the depôt; good barn and 2 or 6 acres of land. Inquire of GEO. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE house, pleasantly situated near the South Park, 3 minutes' from the railroad station and 35 minutes from New York, every half hour, to let at $200; also, some new furniture for sale cheap if wanted. Address N. P., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished,) with about 5 acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Shrewsbury, N. J., of 32 acres, between the Shrewsbury River and the South River, within one to two miles of five steamboat landings, near the water, in sight of Long Branch; one of the most pleasant locations and the most productive farm in the State; fruit of every kind; plenty of marl with it; for fishing, gunning, oystering; sailing and health, it cannot be surpassed; the communication is good by four steamboats daily, or by railroad to the city in operation this summer. For particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, No. 55 Wall street, or to DAVID H. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SELLYE, No. 376 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESIdence, 140 acres, beautifully located in a most salubrious situation on Long Island Sound, 40 miles from the City. House and buildings in perfect order. Crops fine. Will be sold reasonable, and on accommodating terms, with stock and implements. Apply at the offices of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—127 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown, fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, at a moderate rent, on a lease of 2 or 3 years. Address J. W. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, stating rent and location.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.
One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 13½ feet hold.
One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12½ feet hold.
Both in good condition, fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 38-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—MARBLE YARD.—THE subscriber offers for sale the stock and trade of William Nelson, deceased, late of the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, including monuments, marble slabs, marble on hand, together with the machinery and tools, &c., for carrying on the marble business. Any person desirous of purchasing, can here find an opportunity seldom met with, and which is unequaled by any along the Hudson River. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT N. PALMER, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, at Poughkeepsie, or of JUSTUS SECOR, Executor, &c., at Cold Spring, New-York.
COLD SPRING, June 14, 1859.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

$10.000.—WANTED—A PERSON WITH THIS amount of capital, to enter into the Exchange and Banking business, in a location well established, and doing a good business. Satisfactory references given and required. Address EXCHANGE, Station F., New-York Post office.

TO WATCH-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice, a complete set of watch casing tools, consisting of lathes, rolling mills, punches, drills, &c. The above cost $3,500, and will be sold for one-third the sum, if applied for soon, as they must be removed without delay. Apply to JOSEPH RUDD & CO., No. 7 Malden-lane.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with full or partial board; also two single rooms; house faces the square; very desirable location; good opportunity to secure rooms for next winter.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NAHANT HOTEL.
SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Messrs. THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the Sagamore House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale in all respects. Nahant is conceded to be the most healthy point in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town, can be literally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music the coming season, and no effort will be spared to offer visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first-class livery stable, billiard tables, bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the Hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern Railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from plans at the Sagamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING a delightful and healthful residence on the bank of the Hudson, possessing all the advantages of both country and City life, would accommodate two or three gentlemen and their wives with board. The mansion is large, has every modern improvement, and is newly furnished. The grounds are extensive, affording fine drives and equestrian rides among native forest and evergreen shade trees. Boarders can enjoy the luxury of choice fruit, flowers, excellent water bathing, bathing, and a quiet home, within 45 minutes' ride of the City Hall. Ample accommodations for horses and servants. Apply to Mr. WILLARD, No. 51 West 25th-st., before 3 P. M.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders: situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gardner, Appleton's Building, room No. 46. Address
A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References: R. Kitching, Esq., Depot-st., Mr. de Corlevan, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT BOARDers can be accommodated at a large brick farm-house in Connecticut; very healthy location; good hunting and fishing near by; ice, fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars call THIS DAY on the proprietor, at the office of DAY & YOUNG, No. 195 Broadway, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD — FAMILIES WISHING choice board in a country village situated at Oak Hill, and easy of access by cars or steamboat, can obtain full particulars by calling on C. W. PIERCE, No. 17 Dey-st., or E. HAMILTON, No. 172 West-st., or of the subscriber, Mrs. BEODA BELL, Oak Hill, Green County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A private family will furnish very pleasant accommodations to one or two small families for the Summer. For particulars reference is made to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall st.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

A QUIET, PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT.—Four or five persons can obtain board for the whole or part of the Summer, at Kingston, N. Y., in a private family. Terms reasonable. Accessible by steamboats and Hudson River Railroad 8 times daily. Call for, or address X, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

STATEN ISLAND.—BOARD WANTED ON Staten Island, for a family of four grown persons. Three rooms wanted. Must be of easy access to the city. Address, with full particulars as to location, terms, &c., E., Box No. 4,562 New-York Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a private family, at Saratoga Springs, (only five or six will be taken,) may be obtained by applying immediately of E. A. VAUGHN, No. 242 Bowery, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN HINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.—In a beautiful three-story brown-stone front house, healthily, pleasantly, and conveniently located for down town business men, can be rented of a private family, with partial or full board, an elegantly furnished parlor, with one or two bedrooms attached, having gas both and cold water, bath room, water and other closets, comprising in short every modern comfort and convenience. Address, with references, A. H. T., Box 3,049 New York Post office.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 54th-st., near the 5th av. Cars go within a block of the house. Address E. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child (three years old) and servant, at a farm-house, within a reasonable distance of the City. There must be plenty of shade about the house. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, HENRY, Box No. 2,665 Post-office.

A PLEASANT ROOM AND HALL BEDROOM to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen; partial board at $3 50 per week, at No. 26 Amity-place; the Bleecker-st. stages pass within one door; a lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl to play the piano for part payment. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 81 Sands-st.; modern brown-stone house; high ground; near the ferries; family small and select; no children; a good table; moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PERsons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at Port Richmond, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to Miss DISSOSWAY, on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF MUSIC, piano and vocal, wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would appreciate the advantages of a teacher and good musician at home, in exchange, or partly in exchange, for a pleasant room and board, in New-York or Brooklyn. Boarding-house keepers please not to answer. Address A. A., Box No. 333 Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family having a suite of rooms on second floor, in a genteel house, pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Breakfast to suit, and dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

TO LET—AT NO. 81 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs.; a suite of desirable rooms on the second or third floors, to let, with board; dinner at 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 18 AMITY-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., with partial board if desired. House has gas and bath.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, with first-class recommendations, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to travel with a lady or family. Would have no objection to take charge of an infant from its birth. Would have no objection to do chamberwork or fine washing and ironing. Willing to go into the country or to travel; is a person of the highest respectability, of reliable and trustworthy habits, a thoroughly competent nurse, and a first class seamstress. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY recommended young girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, &c., understands both in all its branches; also, a young girl as chambermaid, waiter, or washer and ironer, &c.; or would do general housework separately. Best of references, no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general house work in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits; has no connections in this country, and would wish a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended domestics in City or country; one is a first class meat and pastry cook; will assist in the washing; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; could take a place as a neat laundress. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes and ladies' finery. The other as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver; have four years' city reference; wages $7 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; would wait on a lady or grown children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel or to go into the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 1,090 Broadway, in the millinery store near 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse: is fully competent to take charge of the sick, or would take charge of a baby for the Summer; no objection to go in the country; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiting or to do plain sewing and mind children, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference from her last place; a good home preferable to wages. Call at No. 203 Jay-st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman girl, lately arrived from Germany, a situation to do general housework in a private family; also, a German woman for general housework, in City or country; would like to go with her husband together. Apply to the American Industrial Association, 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A situation as cook; understands French and American cooking and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper; good reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best reference; would prefer the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes. Call at her present employer's, No. 68 5th av. Best reference. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in some respectable City family. Can show the best of City reference. Address ALICE, Chatham-square Post-office, or No. 203 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 662 Houston-st., second floor, front, Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Can come to A. M. till 1 P. M. at No. 24 West 23d-st., the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, for City or country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE L

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

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GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY., (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Coupons on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

PEOPLES' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1859.

ELECTION.—At the Annual Election, on the 15th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. H. RUTHER,	SIMON SCHINCKER,
JOHN STEWARD,	WM. M. WILSON,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,	MATTHIAS SLOTHOUT,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,	JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	JOHN W. LEWIS,

EDWARD D. NELSON.

And JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHAS. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

C. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 45 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lown, Hamlen & Co., No. 96 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents.
J. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.

These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Agents.
BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY., No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park Place, New-York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 8 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seventeen Cent., payable July 3d proximo.

THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each share of the Capital Stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 18th instant, at No. 35 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ATTENTION! REPUBLICANS OF THE TWELFTH WARD—A regular meeting of the Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av. As business of importance (relating to the Registry Act) will be brought before the meeting, it is desirable that there be a full attendance of the members. It becomes the Republicans of the XIIth Ward to be active and vigilant. Be early at the meeting By order.

JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED to make necessary arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence will meet on MONDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will please attend without further notice. WM. J. PECK, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the New Repository, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in Room No. 24, on MONDAY, June 20 at noon. Subject—*Summer Fruits and Flowers.* Ladies and strangers especially welcome. Admission always free to all. Members will bring some of their best specimens. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—We have received donations of strawberries and cake sufficient to give all our inmates and children a good taste, and invite all who love to see poor people enjoy a feast to visit us, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock. The tables will be spread at 7½ o'clock. An address or two, and singing by the children.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS; in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 94 Cliff-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES B. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN HATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FREDK. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,

ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$1,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	150,000

ESTABLISHED 1830.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHŒBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK H. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON B. BRADSHAW and CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN E. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17th, 1859. To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHŒBE PECK. WEEKS & DE FOREST,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D., 1859.

my23-law6wM* WEEKS & DE FOREST.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counseller-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KINGSLEY,
my9-taw10wM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-taw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1859.

ja9-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858. d27-law6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Commissioners until Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and delivering on the dock of the Water Works, situated on the Passaic River opposite the village of Belleville, One Thousand Tons of Bituminous Coal.

The Coal to be the "Run of Mines," free from slate and earthy material from the mines of the "American Coal Company," or equal in quality to such coal, and to be delivered in good order as above between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1859.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and if other than the American Company's Coal is intended, will specify the mine from which it is obtained.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City.

By order of Water Commissioners,
GEO. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of LYON & FALLS, Machinists, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent JAMES LYON,
Dated May 1, 1859. THOMAS J. FALLS, Jr.

This business will be carried on as usual at the old stand, No. 125 Attorney-st., by the undersigned.

JAMES LYON.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The public are hereby cautioned not to credit any member of my family or any other person on my account, unless an order over my signature is received from me.

JAMES ROWE, town of Ossining, Westchester County, Sing Sing post office.

WANTED—250 DIRT-CARTS, TO BE EMPLOYED in the work of cleaning the streets of the City. Apply immediately to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, corner of Essex and Grand sts.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

PERSONAL.

WHEN ANY—PLEASE ADVERTISE.
CHAS. K. MYERS, Box No. 111 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamer

STAR OF THE WEST,

at the following greatly reduced rates:

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound.
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,

provided it weighs 18 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.

All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs.

Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.

Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To Sail every 20 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 20.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul.

Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WETTON, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free in work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRUYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer AKAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
WILSON, Master,

Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The ADELY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) at the office.

Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 36 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage.....$18 | Deck.....$6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$35 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 60
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	30 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
RUFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 25.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN GEORGIA AND SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, Ga., Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second-class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $32. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh handed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HRINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 6th of July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:20 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:05 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:20 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
4:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT BEFORE AT	LEAVE FLUSHING BEFORE AT
7:15 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	9:56 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25

OLIVER OHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and

HOW NEW-YORKERS LIVE.

Visits to the Homes of the Poor in the First and Fourth Wards.

High Rents in Lowly Quarters—The In-door Ornaments of Hovels—Chinese Boarding-houses, &c.

A correspondent quarrels with us for writing as if "New-Yorkers" live in cellars. They are not New-Yorkers, he avers, but low Irish, and dirty Dutch, washed up to the edge of our City, and there left. One might just as properly, in writing up the natural history of Manhattan Island, describe the swollen carcasses of dead cats with which the restless seas at all times of tide fringes the Battery-front.

But they are New-Yorkers, whatever wind or freshet drove them over—some of them lately arrived, hut others were here when our correspondent was passing rich with a single shilling in his pocket to "keep town-meeting" with, in the rural retreat that was his birth-place. That grizzly-bearded old man, his home in Washington-street, above Rector, who is taking his noon-day hap under the bank of the Battery Enlargement, his head pillowed and half hurled in the straw emptied from an emigrant's bed, and his feet only an inch or two above the rising water-line, took a hand in the bread riots, and has figured (without a name, of course) in our history. The old woman we just visited has sold the withered vegetables that poison poor people, for ten years, out of the same damp cellar. There are a great meny "oldest inhabitants" who call these dismal black-holes home. Their children are the ones that hold out dingy paws for pennies at the crossings, beg "something to buy bread for their sick mother," and not a few of them sit on the benches of the public schools, and hear the visitors expatiate on the wonderful privileges that children enjoy now-a-days. That group of unwashed boys on the Battery, digging with a piece of broken saucer for earth-worms as bait for eels, and who now scamper off dismayed because a span-worm lets himself down from the elm tree into their presence,—"if that kind gets into your ears," they say, "he sucks out your blood,"—they live in Washington-street, and many of them in cellars. Most of the noisy company of naked boys swimming in the lee of the eastern side of the Castle Garden wall, or shivering as they hold fast by the projecting rocks of the wall, and cheer the excursion boats, with very loud dancers on board, passing within a stone's throw of them, or devising ways and means to pay off their sisters if they keep the promise they yelled to them from the hank, that they'll "tell dad, and won't he lick 'em!" and who stop to wind hendages around their sores before proceeding to hang upon their limbs the little heaps of rags that we at first mistook for bleached seaweed, but which veritably assume the shape of trousers tattered jackets and rimless hats, as they are disposed into position—these boys were most of them born New-Yorkers; they live in the Washington-street cellars and rear apariments, and bid fair to grow up no worse Aldermen and grog sellers and drinkers than the majority.

We visited a great many more cellars on that hot day, but those we have described represent all the rest. In one of them, the "man of the house," raising himself from his bed on our entering, showed a head heavy with a shock of snowy hair, that would have been venerable in another place. He was cramped with rheumatism and full of ugly pains. He was a waiter in the old country, but too old for that now. He helped the old woman to wash, but it was hard work to pay the $7 rent per month, and get bread for the three children. "When there was a heavy rain did the water come in," we asked? "Oh! bless you, yes;" and pointing to a stain of mould along the wall about eighteen inches high, "it was up to there one day last week, and a great job it was to bail it out." In another, consisting of a single room, we found an old woman, bent almost to a right angle, sitting on a hundle and munching a crust. Her short black pipe lay in her lap, and she looked up pleased to see the policeman whom she knew, though he carried no tokens of his authority. "Granny" was 77 years old, and had lived in a cellar ever since she came over from the Old Country. She had been a strong woman once, hut had munched pretty nearly her last crust. There were four other women present, two washing, one ironing, and one visiting; and in the dingy back ground were two men, one stretched at length on a chest, the other sitting on a hed, smoking. On the wall, just by the door, was pasted np, as if for ornament, one of the Mayor's notices, forbidding ashes and garbege to be thrown in the street—just as if there were any other place to throw them.

But filthy, damp and dismal as the cellars are, it is curious that they rent hetter than the upper rooms of the same buildings, always excepting those which can be used for groceries. Where the cellar brought $7 a month, the second-story rooms would fetch $5 and the third $4 or $3 50. In these old houses, which, thirty years ago, were the residences of families in good circumstances, it was sometimes possible to ge a whiff of fresh air. Light, frequently, was not wanting, except in the hedrooms, and however miserably poor the wretched inmates were, there was seldom an entire absence of ornaments on the walls. In one place—they paid for two roome $5 a month—two large picture-frames, veneered with mahogany, inclosed cards showing, in gilt and bronze inks, where Brown stout and London porter were to be had. They were promoted to their place of honor, not because the men had a care to keep it hefore their little ones where they were to get those hitter draughts, hut because the colors were pretty. The mantelpiece was crowded with plaster images, once brilliant in yellows, reds, and greens, now richest in the color of the streets—images of Cupids with broken wings, dogs lacking a leg, little Samnels, and, towering over all and still fresh, a "Florence." In another room, on the third story, where three children, naked to their last garment, yet revealing not eo much their nakedness as their dirt, rolled on the floor, a sore-eyed kitten sharing their frolics, the walls were covered with frames of pictures—wood-cuts from the *Police Gazette*, lithographs, in high colors, of the crucifixion, Christ in the manger, Mary at the Annunciation, the Parting Lovers, and James Buchanan. Indeed, our bachelor President's face everywhere stood high among the religious subjects, and there were generally other indications of the political leaning of the residents, in broad posters, bearing Daniel E. Sickles' name and that of the last successful Aldermenic candidate, with occasionally a "True Democrats meet here;" or, "Friends of good oysters call in," pasted over the bed. In the bedroom of one of these apartments, immediately under the roof, lay a boy, sweating and groaning through the first stages of small-pox; it was hot as an oven, but dark and exceedingly close. Occasionally, in houses containing some ten or twelve families each, we stumbled upon some tidy body, with a fresher look, a Yankee clock ticking on the mantel, a straw carpet on the floor, the walls whitewashed within a moderate reach of memory, curtains at the windows, and a general look of decency. But they were scarce, and everywhere hooks were few. Entering a bedroom more pretentious than the rest, we found a brief little man, who confessed himself the lessee of the three-story house he occupied in part, and the rear house of the same size. He was anxious to show it all. The accommodations were for twelve families in each, but not more than half of the apartments were taken. The ground floor rooms let for $6 a month. He said he always required references, and if a family quarreled he turned it out. There was no cellar except to the rear house, and that was divided into wood and coal bins. He cleared them out every Saturday and wondered how decent people could live in such places as we had visited. The rooms had all been whitewashed in the Spring. The women were hard at work and of a respectable appearance. Between the front and rear buildings, so that the parlors of the latter looked out on them, were the water-closets, one for each floor and there is a key for each family. This is the universal arrangement, but when no such model landlord was about, the slatterns threw their slops at their out-house doors and trusted Providence for the rest. But this was a model concern—nothing less decent ought ever to be permitted by the City Inspector to stand, for this was wretched enough, and yet the reader must have noticed that the rent was less than of some of tha most abominably filthy of the cellars. The roofs of these houses were generally strung with clothes-lines, and beside the rags of the occupants newly washed, hung and fluttered as the wind rose, the fine linen and snowy cotton goods of men who walk Broadway,—showing that in the wash-tub, the inmates find most of their bread and beef-bones. The Police know all the alleys and entry-ways well, for drunken brawls and bloody rows are of nightly occurrence. The quarrels between families which, where only two or three are sheltered under one roof, engender only curled lips and tart words on the part of the women, and law-suits between the men, in these Irish quarters, result in high-keyed Billingsgate, broken heads and a riot.

Greenwich-street presents a very different aspect, for it is mostly a German degradation that there presents itself. The cellars generally bear signs over their entrance, indicating that King Gambrinus' beverage abounds,—signs that out of vermilion American eagles and sky-blue American flags, announce curtly, "Leger Bier." With very few exceptions these beer cellars are brothels, the keeper often having his wife and sometimes his children on the premises. One, two or three Irish girls, with yellow hair, flauntingly dressed, and shoulders exposed, are tha attraction that draw German sailors to these haunts. The walls are generally papered, the furniture, though faded and dingy, is gay. For a single room and a dark cellar in the rear, they pay thermous rents—$25, $30, and in one case $47 a month. On the corner of Liberty-street, no less than twenty of these dens that breathe of hell were visible at once. They are the rallying places of thieves and rohhers. That one of them is permitted to flaunt its sign under the very shadow of Trinity, and in the eyes of all passers, is a disgrace to our municipal government. But if they should undertake to rid the vicinity of these establishments openly devoted to lewdness, whole houses in this street, from attic to cellar, would have to be emptied.

But the Fourth Ward is still more densely packed with the houses of the wretchedly poor than the First. Our first sally into it was npon the Chinese boarding-houses. The largest of these is located at No. 78 James-street. The first room on the second floor was the dining-room, dormitory and lounging-place of the Celestials. Along the sides of the room were fixed berths three deep, as in a state room; two "Chin-Chins" were sleeping heavily in two of them. A table in the centre was covered with straw matting. The stout landlord sat like a Turk on it, while around in chairs was a group busy at their game of cards. Their stake, the brass China coins with the square perforation in the centre, were scattered over the table. Pascaino looked up as we entered, and, in broken English, politely answered our questions, but kept on with the game. A five-year old boy, the son of Paschino and his Irish lady, stood by, looking, in the face, like the pictures of the son on old grave stones, with straight black hair, mere slits beside the nose for his black eyes to peep through, stolid, sleepy and fat. Chinese pictures, elaborately stiff, looking like the broad side of a tea-box, adorned the walls. A lamp burned on a side table, hesida which lay the opium pipe. One offered to smoke to show us how it was done, hut pointed to the sleepers to show how it affected them. The men were sailors, some of them dandies ashore, one of them spoke English intelligibly, full half puffing at their cigars. The cooking was done in an adjoining room, out of which there issued an odor of soup, whether of rats or shin-bones we could not distinguish. The boarders were first class, and the accommodations satisfactory no doubt. It was at this house that Quimbo Appo lived. He was counsel for his countrymen, and now lies in a Tombs' cell awaiting his execution for murder.

At No. 61 Cherry-street is another Chinese boarding-house of some pretensions. In the little bedroom off the hell of the second story was the landlord's wife, a German girl, with protruding teeth, not pleasant to regard, and a whimpering face. She seemed rather proud of her position, but deferred to her companion, the Irish widow of a departed Chinaman, in the matter of permitting a visitor in the house. As they conld not come to a conclusion, we decided for ourselves and walked in. A narrow-faced fellow, the landlord, scowled at us from the end of his table,—mat-covered and surrounded with companions, all intent npon the game. Each held his scoia or two of cards in his hand,—narrow slips of pasteboard covered with hieroglyphics, and to all our queries there came in answer only a growl and evidently an injunction to the rest to mind their game. There was the same arrangement of shelves along the sides for sleeping, the lemp burning on the table, the opium-pipe, and one man "gone in" under its influence dead drunk in his berth. Retreating from this inhospitable quarter, the women seemed to congratulate us. They knew little of the language of their spouses, it was very hard to learn. We inquired how tha courting was done. "Oh, he say, 'Chinaman marry you?' Me say, 'Well!'" We asked if they smoked much opium? They themselves never tried it, hut some of the men were asleep all the time from its use. The boarders were all sailors,—they wouldn't take cigar-men who stayed in another place.

But the sun was getting low hy this time, and further rambles must be postponed to another day.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
NEW STORY.
PATHAWAY;
OR, The Mountain Outlaws.
A Tale of the Northern Trapping-Grounds.
Is now ready at all News Depôts,
IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tee-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and exemine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, hetween Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Asthma, tightness of the chest, and various diseases of the throat and lungs, as well as the innumerable eruptions and ulcers which attack the ekin and flesh, yield invariably to this preparetion.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 18.

2,000	Virginia 6's..... 97	100	Reading R..... 41⅞
10,000	N. Carol'a St. 6's 97⅛	150	Mich. Cen. R....s30 40⅜
15,000	Misso'i State 6's. 86⅜	10	do.....40⅜
5,000	do.....s30 86	100	do.....41
20,000	do.....s20 86	50	do.....s10 41
10,000	Tenn. 6's '90, s30 92	50	do.....41⅜
2,000	do.....92¾	5	Panama Railroad..123
7,000	Erie R. 1st Mtge. 86	300	do.....b60 123
6,000	E'e R 2d M. B's Ex 73	450	M. S. & N. Ia. Gtd. Stk 30⅜
1,000	Mich. S. 1st mt. b 60	200	do.....s15 30
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. h.s30 82	100	do.....s10 30
500	do.....83	250	do.....30⅝
4,000	L. E. & W. 2 m. b 41⅜	150	do.....s3 30⅝
25	Mechanics' Bank..117	50	do.....s30 30
33	Union Bank..... 98	100	do.....s60 29⅞
15	do..... 97⅜	50	do.....s60 57⅜
10	Hanover Bank..... 89⅜	100	do.....s45 57⅜
10	Nassau Bank..... 100⅝	50	do.....58¾
150	Canton Company... 19	100	Gal. & Chi. R....s15 64
100	Cumb. Coal pfd..... 16⅜	100	do.....s60 63⅜
25	Pac. M. St. Co..... 68¾	100	do.....s10 64⅛
250	do..... 69	100	do.....b30 64⅜
454	N. Y. C. Railroad.c 73⅞	50	do.....at 30 64
50	do.....b30 73⅜	200	do..... 64⅞
50	do.....s10 73⅛	150	do..... 64⅜
500	do.....c 73⅜	250	do..... 64⅛
250	do.....s3 73⅜	200	Cl. & Tol. R....b30 26⅜
58	do.....s4 73⅜	100	do.....b30 26⅛
100	do.....s30 72⅜	100	do..... 26⅛
250	Erie Railroad..... 6⅞	200	Chi. & R. Island R. 59⅜
200	Hud. River R....s30 31⅜	100	do.....s60 59⅛
100	do..... 31⅜	100	do.....b45 59⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref.... 36	15	Nor. & Worcester R 36⅜
100	Reading R.....s30 41⅛	18	Stonington Railr'd 66¾
50	do..... 41⅜		

MONDAY, June 20—A. M.

The sum total of the bids for the $5,000,000 Treasury Bills to be awarded at Washington, today, on which the preliminary deposit was made at the Sub-Treasury in thie City, is *thirteen millions dollars*. Other New-York bids may appear at the Department this forenoon directly or through or in connexion with the Washington banking houses, as the latest hour for filing bids is 12 o'clock. The impression obtains that a considerable portion of the bids will be found above 5½ ₱ cent.; some of the parties applying on speculation merely for larger sums at 6 ₱ cent. than they care to take below this rate. The investment bids, from this and other cities, at or below 5½ ₱ cent., however, may absorh the sum advertised for. Some of our leading banking establishments profess that they would rather hold the old 5 ₱ cents past due, subject to immediate call on the Department, at any time, than to commit themselves to a new engagement at the same or a somewhat higher rate for 12 months. But all the Bills, due or to become due, it will be borne in mind, are alike subject to redemption through payment into the Custom Houee for duties.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York the past week was active in the Import entries The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $5,063,701, against $2,454,233. The Export of Specie is, by comparison with the previous three or four weeks' movement, moderate, (chiefly by the two steamers which sailed on Saturday,) and the total, $1,689,268, is short of the receipts of the week from California, New-Orleans and the interior, which together may be reckoned at $2,334,595, viz.:

From California	$1,529,595
New-Orleans, (silver,)	205,000
By express, &c., $100,000 a day	600,000
Total	$2,334,595

This would leave the Bank Statement the gainer hy ahout $700,000; but as the averages have run well through the week, on account of the early income from Californie, we have reason to believe the official result this afternoon will show the gain to be from $1,500,000 to $1,800,000; raising the total to nearly twenty-four millions again, as against $22,132,275 last Monday. We judge by the circumstances that the large Banks in and around Wall-street run about a million and a quarter better. The difference in the Sub-Treasury is but trifling. The balance now stands $3,604,765, against $3,684,754 at the close of the previous week. The disbursements were quite free, but the Customs came in liberally through most of the week. The Export of Specie the corresponding week last year was only $68,318. The shipment now embraces $100,000 in Mexican Silver by the Hamburg steamer on Wednesday, and $210,000 in Mexican Silver and English Sovereigns by the *Ariel* and *City of Washington* on Saturday. The Export of Domestic Produce for the week fell to $1,000,042 against $1,732,439 same week last season—reversing the comparison of the previous week.

The Custom-house returns of trade at this port, published some weeks ago, for eleven months of the current Treasnry Year 1859, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise to the 31st May, nlt., of $195,051,000
Add three weeks in June..... 13,155,179

Total entries to date..... $208,206,179
Against same time in 1858..... 159,110,709

Increase to date..... $49,095,470

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goode, including Foreign reexported to close of

May	$54,381,000
Add three weeks in June	3,565,899
Total to date	$57,946,899
Against same time 1858	63,847,766
Decrease to date	$5,900,867

And the Export of Specie is made by the same tables, to the close of May..... $39,343,000
Add three weeks in June..... 5,872 534

Total to date..... $45,215,534
Against same time 1858..... 33,859,359

Increase to date..... $11,356,175

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	103⅞@104
N. Y. Central	74⅛@73¼@74@73¾
New-York and Erie	6@6⅛@6⅝
Reading	40¾@41@40¾@41⅜
Rock Island	60@59⅛@59¾
Michigan Southern	9¾@9⅝
Michigan Southern preferred	32@28¾@30¾@30⅝
Michigan Central	42⅝@40⅝@41⅛
Toledo	27@25⅝@26⅛
Galena	64¾@64@64½
Illinois Central	58½@57@58⅛
Panama	119¾@123
Pacific Mail	67⅛@69
Missouris	85⅛@86@86⅞
Virginias	97¼@97
Tennessees	90⅜@92¾
Illinois Central Bonds	84½@83
Hudson River	32@31¾
Harlem Preferred	36@36
Delawara and Hudson	91⅛@91¾

There was no settled tone to the Railway Share market through the week. Taking New-York Central as the leading speculative the changes were repeated, and the price appeered to be governed each day by the supply or control of the cash certificates, actively employed for Street deliveries, which, of late, bear the relation of only one or two ₱ cent. to the gross capital, or, say from 2,500 to 5,000 shares on the Street to 240,000 shares held by the whole proprietary! The fluctuations were also frequent in two of the Western Stocks, Michigan Central and Michigan Guaranteed, the sales for the decline being unusually hold on Thursday and Friday morning, leading to a reaction on Friday afternoon and Saturday. The other Western Shares and Hudson and Harlem were comparatively steady. Panama is 3¼ ₱ cent. higher and in demand, and Pacific Mail improved 1½ ₱ cent. The whole Share market, at the close of the week, was rather firm, though the dealings not very active. The Stock Exchange held no second session on Saturday, in accordance with the usual practice of making that day half a holiday through the hot weather. In State Stocks the dealings ruled in favor of better prices, and there is a further advance of 1 ₱ cent. established in Missouris, and a rise of 2 ₱ cent. in Tennessees. Among the Railway Bonds the mortgages of the Erie Company all recovered somewhat the decline early in the week, the first issue selling at 85, while Illincis Centrals fell back to 83 ₱ cent. from the extreme advance of Saturday week. The Federal Fives continue inactive at 104 ₱ cent.

The Money market was ½@1 ₱ cent. easier on long date Discounts at the close of the week, owing to the comparatively light offering of strictly prime paper. The selection of 30@60 days' prime accepiances, is also limited. The terms at Bank are 6 to 7 ₱ cent., 30 days to 3 months, and with outside lenders, 7 to 8 ₱ cent. 3 to 6 months. The modification from the somewhat higher pretensions during the previous fortnight while the Specie shipments ran so high, ie owing, in a good measure, to the caution with which our first-class merchants enter npon new engagements, rather than to increased facilities at Bank. In proof of this it will probably be eeen this afternoon that the Bank Loans have voluntarily run off to the extent of $1,200,000 or $1,500,000 additional to the four millions liquidated the previous fortnight. Demand loans, among the Stock and Money Brokers, range as before, 5 to 6 ₱ cent. There was a good demand for Money in thie way on Friday, when 5½@6 ₱ cent. was paid, but on Saturday 5 ₱ cent. was again accepted from the old Brokers. Exchange closed steady for Banking bills 110⅜@110¼ at 60 days' sight and 110⅝@110¾ at sight on London. The 60 day bills are made somewhat preferable again by the improved facility and cheaper terms for discounting them in London.

The foreign news by the Quebec steamer was publicly known in the Street, on Saturday, to the extent of the quotations for Cotton and the English Funds, before 1 o'clock, and the fact that a bloody and unfortunate action in Italy had taken place was in private hands about the same hour, though not made public until 2¼ o'clock. The necessity of thus keeping back from the Press, or the bulletin boards of the Press, important telegraphic news for several hours, when the steamer arrivee at Quebec, or Halifax, or Cape Rece, is not exactly appreciated by the public, nor its fairness, in any sense, or upon any pretext, conceded. We notice the subject once more to call the attention of the Agent of the Associated Press to the signal favor which he would do the business public by anticipating the private dispatches which will occasionally find their way into the Street, or on the Corn or Cotton Exchange, to victimize those who rely upon the Press for the earliest information. We can speak the more timely in the present instance because, fortunately, the War news, on Saturday, failed to do mischief to the market, and, of course, failed to work profit to those who were exclusively in possession of it.

We have received from Mr. Anastasius Nicholas, the publisher of a Bank-note Reporter in this City, a categorical denial of the charge, through the Boston *Traveller*, of attempting to blackmail one of the country banks of New England. It is as follows:

"I state (says Nr. N.) that I have never written that bank, nor have I made any epplicatipn, directly or indirectly, to the Weare Bank, or any of its officers or agents, for money, for any purpose whatever; *neither am I connected with any of the parties named in the article*, or connected with them in the publication of any Bank-note Reporter, or in any other business. I simply publisbed in my Bank-note Reporter what I believed to be true, and still so believe."

Mr. Nicholas also writes an impertinent note, complaining of a single day's delay in the publication of his "explanation," which we pass over without further notice than to say that we had the best banking authority in this City—backed by a letter from the Suffolk Bank of Boston—for all that we have said or done in the premises.

The Reporter of Mr. Nicholas *was* "named" in the article which we copied, and we now leave the question of veracity between them. We recopy the first paragraph, that there may be no mistake, so far as we are concerned:

From the Boston Traveller.

Some months ago the Weare Bank of Hampton Falls, N. H., were notified that a demand had been made by Anastasius Nicholas, of No. 79 Wall-street, New-York City, that $1,000 should be deposited in a designated place in that City, or the Bank would be discredited. This demand was refused, and soon "Nicholas' Reporter" appeared, with an article cautioning the public against bills of tha Weare Bank, in language best calculated to damage the institution.

It will be remembered that some months ago every effort of the Minnesota financiers to place the Bonds of that young State, to be issued for Railway purposes, on the New-York market, fell through for want of a substantial basis of credit and informality, if not invalidity of issue. The latter defect was first made known from Minnesota, where the subject had been brought before tha Courts, and all subsequent efforts at explanation or remedy failed to induce this market to entertain any part of the $5,000,000 loan, until new legislation is had, and no guarde thrown around the security both in respect to taxstion upon the people to pey the interest with unfailing regularity, and to the primary acknowledgment of the debt and the manner of its creation by another vote of the people. It was deemed equally important to the safety of the creditor and the good faith and interest of the people that no more Railway negotiation should be imposed upon the market under the guise of a Public Debt of the State. Under these circumstances, we are surprised to learn from the Chicago *Press and Tribune* that

"Up to this time there have been issued to the railroad companies, as we are informed, *State bonds to the value of about* $2,000,000. Some of these bonds have been deposited as collateral security for the loan of money at from *twenty to twenty-five per cent.* of their face. Some of them have been paid over to professional lobby agents, some have been paid to retiring Directors, to get them out of Boards where other men were wanted, and some—about $300,000—have been used as a banking basis at ninety-five cents on the dollar. There is no evidence that a single bond has ever been sold. While bonds of the State of Minnesota issued for other purposes were worth $1 07 in the New-York market, capitalists there refused to touch the new batch loaned to the railroads at any price whatever. If thrown upon Wall-street without reserve there is no probability that they would realize ten cents on the dollar. Yet here is a circulation of nearly $300,000, forming the chief currency of Minnesota, based upon bonds of this character, valued at ninety-five cents on the dollar. It was the intention of the plunderers to issue currency for the whole batch of $5,000,000 bonds as fast as received from the State. In ordinary times perhaps they would have succeeded in doing so; but under the influence of continued financial depression the bubble has burst, sooner than they had expected, and it is to be hoped that the game is not only blocked, but that it will stay blocked."

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says of Coal:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 35,653 06—by canel 43,544 03—for the week 79,197 09 tons against 63,775 tons for the corresponding week last year. The published advance in the prices of toll and freights to take effect on the 1st of July, by our transporting Companies, has stimulated the trade to some extent, but prices remain without change. Our table is complete this week from all the Anthracite Regions, except Wyoming South, from which we give the estimate only, but it is nearly correct. The increase in Anthracite so far, sums up 609,360 tons, and we feel confident that the market will take a further increase of from 300,000 to 400,000 tons, which will make the increase amount to about one million tons this year. This is a very heavy increase in a single year, but it must ha recollected that in 1857 the supply was diminished 329,000 tons, and in 1858 the increase over 1857 was only 59,800 tons. The growing scarcity of wood, the substitute of coal for wood as fuel in locomotives, together with the extremely low rates at which it has been sold for the last two years, all of which causes have tended to diffuse its use to a much greater extent than heretofore, and hence tha increased demand which now exists for this species of fuel."

In regard to the crops in Ohio the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday reports:

"Observations during an absence of three or four days in the country, have impressed us favorably regarding the crop prospects. In the southern portion of Clermont County, to which our trip was chiefly confined, wheat was not injured in the slightest degree by frost, though it was sufficiently severe to cut down the corn. Farmers with whom we conversed, are unanimously of the opinion that the yield of wheat will he better in that section, both as regards quantity and quality, than for several years past. Corn has recovered entirely from the effects of the frost. Fields that looked bare and unpromising on Saturday, presented a thrifty appearance on Wednesday, owing to timely and copious rains which fell at intervals, during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. This crop promises a heavy yield. Potatoes have also recovered, and are looking very well. Oats are short, and the hay crop will also he largely deficient. Of apples, the yield will be about one-fourth of an average. In other sections of the same county hay and oats promise a larger yield, the Spring having been more favorable. The Clermont farmers were quite as much concerned for the safety of the wheat and corn, after the frost of the 5th, as those of other sections from which discouraging reports were received at first; but they are now well satisfied with the prospects, with the exception of oats and hay. So far as regards wheat and corn, leaving out Northeastern Ohio, the prospects in Clermont, judging from reports received within the last few days, are a fair indication of the condition of the crops of the Middle Western States. With favorable weather hereafter, the crop of corn in Ohio and Indiana will be the largest ever grown; and in the aggregate, wheat will be a full average—the heavy yield in some places, with the increased breadth of land occupied generally, making up for the deficiency in the sections where the frost did most injury."

There is more activity in Land Warrants. Thompson Brothers quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	86	90
120 acres, per acre	73	76
160 acres, per acre	83	86

The business of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the year ending April 30, 1859, was as follows:

For Passengers	$485.537 45
For Freight, Mails, &c	312 618 20
Total	$987,155 65
Running expenses for the same period	383.699 73
Net earnings	$414,455 92

The earnings are $132,096 81 less than for the preceding year. The net result is equal to 7 ₱ cent. upon the Funded Debt of $3,842,720, and a surplus to the income account of $145,465 or about 4 ₱ cent. in the capital stock.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. June 11.	Loans. June 4.	Specie. June 11.	Specie. June 4.
Citizens' Bank	4,196,429	4,463,949	3,592,416	3,593,856
Canal Bank	1,378,232	1,368,315	1,244,461	1,262,616
Louisiana	2,082,784	2,155,693	3,038,609	3,136,604
Louisiana State	4,274,567	4,385,930	1,130,658	3,120,128
Mech. & Trad	886,270	936,923	685,453	664,491
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,135,413	1,153,148	727,084	719,123
Southern Bank	233,985	180 695	248,805	359,788
Union Bank	1,067,866	1,100,091	497 419	541,275
Merchants' Bank	576,345	611,294	336,159	359,328
Crescent City	967,100	992,914	236,159	306,884
Bank of America	1,070,749	1,050 906	560,817	522,756
Total	17,889,718	18,350 752	14,198,040	14,587,827
	Decrease..$461,034		Decrease..$399,787	

Banks.	Circulation. June 11.	Circulation. June 4.	Deposits. June 11.	Deposits. June 4.
Citizens' Bank	4,122,500	4,188,575	4,414,990	4,649,437
Canal Bank	1,202,262	1,204,557	1,050,735	1,066,284
Louisiana	971 269	988,259	4,331,250	4,466,078
Louisiana State	2 776,360	2,830,660	5,071,273	5,114,760
Mech. & Traders'	394,325	400,950	912 848	821,822
Bk. of N. Orleans	666 805	670 850	889,429	911 831
Southern Bank	268,705	271,850	356 736	383,399
Union Bank	584,405	603,810	1,005 450	1,037,289
Merchants' Bank	326,510	338,886	585 286	762,928
Crescent City	217,425	216,110	379,676	451,731
Bank of America	235,515	236,885	1,110 088	1,071,889
Total	11,825,081	11,994,591	20,107,750	20,796 378
	Decrease...$169,510		Decrease..$688,628	

Banks.	Exchange. June 11.	Exchange. June 4.	Due Dist. Banks. June 11.	Due Dist. Banks. June 4.
Citizens' Bank	1 669,244	1,704,121	369,057	473 063
Canal Bank	726,306	801,811	142,646	160,067
Louisiana	939,703	850,773	648,218	576,114
Louisiana State	887,341	930,890	402,402	426,299
Mech. and Trad	400,024	338,850	25,940	30,828
B'k of N. Orleans	398,561	388,656	86,728	87,410
Southern Bank	968,859	975,459	.....	.....
Union Bank	269,233	316,661	205,860	209,080
Merchants' Bank	207,044	274,649	23 324	50 641
Crescent City	.....	12 008	29,533	22,035
Bank of America	1F,600	15,600	12,610	5,120
Total	6 481,915	6 614,783	1,328,318	2,040,656
	Decrease..$132,374		Decrease..$112,338	

Coal Trade—Week and Season.

Avenues.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	31,936	665.153	35,653	747,641
Schuylkill Canal	31,839	280,333	43,544	408,294
Lehigh Valley Railroad	7,905	218,237	10,693	276,071
Lehigh Valley Canal	28,547	196,201	31,518	287,829
Scranton South	12,781	196,170	14 907	238,686
Scranton North	3,415	49,991	5,340	67,130
Penn. Coal Co	24,803	111,095	28,537	168,725
Delaware and Hud. Co.	14,826	87,930	21,703	113 079
Wyoming Canal, South	8,500	55,000	15,582	109 894
Wyoming Canal, North	.....	.....	.....	5,460
Shamokin Region	3 353	27,249	4,348	53,983
Total Anthracite	167,500	1,867,359	209,831	2,476,719
Broad Top	701	35,235	2,763	55,438
Cumberland Coal	4 023	190 920	9 203	203,218
Semi-Anth. and Bit	4 724	226,155	11,966	258,656
Add Anthracite	167,700	1,867,359	108,831	2,476 719
Total	172 424	2,093,514	220,821	2,735,375

Real Estate....Saturday, June 18.

We resume, and conclude, to-day, our report of the Thwing Estate.

One lot on the northwest corner of Sixty-second-street and Third-avenue, D. B. Taylor, $4,600. Two lots adjoining, Robert Gorlet, $2,850 each. The next, 32 feet 6 inches front, 27 feet 6 inches rear, same, $3 525.

One lot on the northeast corner of Eightieth-street and Tenth-avenue, 26 feet 2 inches by 100 feet, Anon Smith, $1,260. The next, same, $850.

One lot on the northeast corner of Eighty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, 25 feet 6½ inches by 120 feet, D. Thurston by F. A. Guion, $1,525. Four lots north side of Eighty-first-street, 350 feet west of Fourth avenue, F. A. Guion, $815 each. Four lots on the south side, directly opposite the above, same, $840 each.

One lot on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, 25 feet by 113 feet, Geo. W. Welch, $5.650. One lot adjoining, same size, same buyer, $3,050. These lots are in the heart of Yorkville, and covered with buildings, renting for $280 and taxes.

One lot on the south side of Ninety-third-street, 398 feet 10½ inches east of Fifth-avenue, $1,350. Next, $1 300. Next, $1,220. Next, $1,200. Together, 102 feet 2½ inches front by 100 feet 8 inches deep. A. C. Dayton by Thos. E. Tomlinson. Also two lots, north side of Ninety-second-street, exactly in rear of the last two abovenamed, same buyer, $1,310 each.

One lot on the south-east corner of Ninety-sixth-street and Third-avenue, N. O'Connell, $1,475. Next, three adjoining, A. C. Dayton as above, $775 each.

One lot opposite, on the north-east corner of the same, 100 feet street and avenue, Thos Hay, $1,200. The next three adjoining, same, $750 each. Two lots in the rear, northside Ninety-sixth-street, same, $465 each.

The right, title and interest only of the Thwing estate to the whole front west side of Second-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, was bought—the Ninety-sixth-street half by Clarkson Collins, at $35 each lot, and the Ninety-seventh-street half by H. Galpin, at $30 each. This property is claimed to be owned by Allen Hay.

The entire front on the west side of Avenue A between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, irregular depth, say 58 feet 1 inch on One Hunored and Seventeenth street, 57 feet

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2419. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Award of the New Five Million Loan.

The Alleged Frauds and Abuses in the Post-Office Department—More Trouble with the Administration Organ, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

Postmester-General HOLT expresses his determination to investigate fully the charges of fraud upon and abuses in his Department. Instructions have been given to the agents throughout the country for this purpose.

The bids opened to-day for the five million loan being lower than heretofore, is considered evidence that the state of affairs in Enrope will not have the effect of tightening to much extent the money market in the United States.

Whatever the sympathies of the President may be as to Italian affairs, it is certain that he will not, as stated in the *Herald's* Washington dispatch, take any step favoring one side or the other. His excess of caution,—as exhibited in Mexican affairs, for example—will prevent him.

It is said that the President has again become dissatisfied with his organ, the *Constitution*. He appears to be unfortunate in his selection of editors. Every one foresaw, but the President, that a village politician, the pious BOWMAN, and a recently imported foreigner, were not the men to handle intricate questions of party politics and comprehensive American statesmanship. Though a desperate effort has been made to sustain the "organ," by crowding its columns with Government advertisements, many of them unnecessary, it is declining. The same old New-York Hotel clique—the Sanders-Walker-Butterworth clique—is represented in the person of BROWN, as when JOHNSON was there. These adroit managers are too much for our septuagenarian President. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

The proposals for the five million Treasury note loan were opened to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury. There were upwards of forty bidders, and about $13,200,000 bid for. $2,735,000 were awarded under six per centum—namely, from 5⅝@5¾ per centum, and $10,000 at 5 per cent., and the other bidders proposed six per cent., among whom the remainder of the loan will be proportioned *pro rata*.

The following are the bids:

Bowery Savings Bank	$100,000 at 5⅞
Bowery Savings Bank	200,000 at 5⅝
New-Haven Bank	30,000 at 5⅝
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford	100,000 at 5¾
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000 at 5⅝
Orient Mutual Ins. Co., of New-York	50,000 at 5⅝
Wm. Bradford, New-York	10,000 at 5⅝
Easton Bank, Penn	20 000 at 5⅝
Morgan & Sons, New-York	200,000 at 5¾
Morgan & Sons, New-York	200 000 at 5⅝
E. B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40 000 at 5⅝
E. B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40,000 at 5¾
Warren Ins. for Savings, Charlestown, Mass	60 000 at 5⅝
Provident Institution of Boston	10 000 at 5
A. & M. Tusca, New-York	5,000 at 5¾
Isaac Bell, Jr., New-York	45,000 at 5¾
Samuel F. Butterworth, New-York	500 000 at 5¾
Grant & Barton, New-York	500,000 at 5¾
Silas Bronson, New-York	25,000 at 5¾
Henry F. Vail, New-York	100,000 at 5⅝
Henry F. Vail, New-York	400,000 at —
Benjamin H. Field, New York	50 000 at 5⅝
Benjamin H. Field, New-York	65,000 at 5¾
Trevor & Colgate, New York	60,000 at 5⅝
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	50,000 at 5¾
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, New-York	25 000 at 5¾
M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	5,000 at 5⅝
M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	25,000 at 5¾

The following bids were at 6 per cent., the bidder to receive a *pro rata* proportion of the remaining two millions and a third:

New-York Bowery Savings Bank	$100,000
Marle & Kanz	500,000
New-Haven Bank	30,000
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford	20,000
Ketchum, Hinwe & Co., New-York	200,000
Edward J. King, New-York	10,000
Orient Mutual Insurance Co., New-York	50,000
Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore	50,000
United States Trust Company	600,000
Massachusetts Five-cent Savings Bank	30,000
Samuel F. Butterworth, New-York	250,000
Grant & Barton	500,000
Chemical Bank, New York	100,000
Riggs & Co., Washington	4,000,000
East River Savings Institution, New-York	50,000
Hoffman & Co., New-York	500,000
E. B. Wheelwright	40,000
Manhattan Savings Institution, New-York	100,000
A. & M. Tusca	5,000
Hiram Curtis, New-York	50,000
Mariners' Savings Institution, New York	25,000
Gallatin Fire Insurance Co., New-York	15,000
Henry F. Vail	1 500,000
Thompson Brothers, New-York	1,000.000
Em. Industrial Savings Bank	200,000
B. H. Field	85,000
T. G. Leeds, New-York	100,000
McKim & Co., Baltimore	130,000
Trevor & Colgate	600,000
Inst. for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, N.Y.	50,000
M. Morgan & Sons	20,000
Henry F. Vail	1,500,000
Thompson Brothers	1,000,000
Emigrant Industriel Sevings Bank	200,000
B. H. Flald	85,000
T. G. Leeds, New-York	100,000
McKim & Co., Baltimore	130,000
Trevor & Colgate	600,000
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, New-York	50,000
M. Morgan & Sons	20,000

The Collector of Baltimore has applied to the Secretary of State for information as to the nature and extent of the protection which may be afforded by the United States to a foreign built vessel purchased by an American citizen. It is understood that our Government entertain the views held by the last Administration, namely: That if an American citizen buys in good faith a vessel from a belligerent or neutral, with whom we are at peace, it becomes American property, and is entitled to protection like any other American property. The vessel, however, cannot get a register unless by act of Congress.

Information hed been received here that the new steamer *Seminole*, building at Pensacola, will be launched on the 25th inst. She will carry six Dahlgren guns, and four large pivot guns.

The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 20.

The Overland Mail of the 27th ult. arrived last night. News unimportant. The report of an attack on Lieut. BAILEY'S party by the Mojaves was incorrect. The Indians were peaceable.

The Utah mail of the 24th has arrived. Portions of Salt Lake Valley were inundated, in consequence of the swollen condition of the streams, and the northern part of Salt Lake City was in danger of being flooded. Ogden City was also in danger of being swept away by the floods in Ogden River.

The officers of the steamer *Skylark* report the reception at Leavenworth of $4,000 in gold from Pike's Peak.

A Meteoric Humbug Exposed.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 20.

The accounts which are being extensively published in the papers relative to the falling of an immense meteoric body, in the eastern part of this county, are entirely destitute of foundation.

The following is from the Buffalo *Courier*:

"It turns out that the account of the Meteoric Phenomenon which was reported by the Oswego *Palladium* to have occurred near that city, and which we copied, was a hoax, a "sell," a fabrication. The *Palladium*, of Saturday, confesses to have stultified itself, and endeavors to construe its falsehoods as a good joke. The public will be likely to look upon the matter in a very different light, and to know, hereafter, how much confidence is to be placed in any statement it may make."

Formation of Mining Companies for Arizona

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 20.

The Sopori Land and Mining Company, and the Arizona Land and Mining Company, were organized here to-day, with ample capital, and under the direction of leading business men, for operations in Arizona, where they have purchased large grants of land. ADNAH SACKET, SAML. G. ARNOLD, ALFRED ANTHONY and JOHN R. BARTLETT were among the officers.

The Recent Murder in Princess Anne County, Va.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 20.

WALTER S. SAND, charged with the murder in Princess Anne County, Virginia, was taken back by an officer in the Norfolk boat this afternoon. He says that he and the deceased married sisters, that both were farmers in Princess Anne County, and that the deed was in self-defence.

Destitution of the Huron District, Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, June 20.

Authentic accounts from the Huron District, published this morning, state that great distress exists among the inhabitants in that region for want of food, and that unless immediate relief is obtained actual starvation will ensue.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Monday, June 20.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* arrived here yesterday morning, after a severe trial trip, during which her machinery performed admirably.

A Grand Regatta at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, June 20.

Arrangements are being made for a grand regatta here, July 4. A large number of boats are expected. Handsome cash prizes are offered.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, June 19.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived below Saturday night. All well.

The Weather off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 20.

The weather has been for some days, and still is, very foggy off Cape Race.

The Junior Mutineers.

BOSTON, Monday, June 20.

The *Traveller* learns that the friends of CYRUS W. PLUMMER have failed in obtaining the interference of the President in his behalf, and that he will be executed, on Friday next, within the jail walls, according to the sentance of the Court.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.

The Submarine Telegraph—New Apparatus for Deep-Sea Soundings.

Lieutenant W. P. TROWBRIDGE, U. S. N., Assistant in the United States Coast Survey Service, recently addressed a communication to Professor BACHE, describing his new apparatus for deep-sea soundings. The invention is believed to be an improvement upon the contrivance devised by Lieutenant BROOKE. By the permission of the Treasury Department the communication of Lieutenant TROWBRIDGE is to appear in the next number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*. The intimate relations of this subject with the successful establishment of a Submarine Telegraph across the Atlantic, give i a peculiar interest.

Lieutenant TROWBRIDGE says that in the method of sounding heretofore employed the influence of the friction of water upon the line, or "endwise resistance," as it is called by Prof. AIRY, was known to exist, though its amount in pounds and its ultimate effect at great depths had not been determined. It was supposed that by making use of a weight of thirty or forty pounds and a small fishing-line, this resistance would be reduced to an inappreciable amount, or at least that its effect in retarding the descent of the lead would not be sufficient to destroy confidence in the results. He claims that his own investigations prove that a weight such as is ordinarily used in sounding *will be held in suspension at a comparatively small depth*, even when the line is as small as will hold the weight with safety in the air. Consequantly the most skilful officers have failed to reach the bottom of the ocean in the deepest parts, and even when specimens have been brought to the surface the uncertainties of the results give good grounds for controversy as regards depth. The difficulty of attaining accuracy arises from this "endwise resistance," and the new apparatus now brought to Prof. BACHE'S notice is designed *to avoid the friction on the line*, while the line is not dispensed with. Experiments have demonstrated that a sphere, when falling freely on the ocean, will attain a maximum velocity within twenty-five feet of the surface, which will be kept up without sensible increase or diminution to the bottom. For a 32-pound iron shot this uniform velocity is about sixteen feet per second. When attached to a small fishing-line, the shot attains its maximum velocity of sixteen feet per second within twenty-five feet of the surface of the water. Before a hundred fathoms of the line is drawn into the water this velocity is reduced to eight feet per second. At five hundred fathoms the velocity is reduced to four feet, and at three thousand fathoms to one foot per second, whereas at this depth, if there is no line attached, the shot will fall with its original velocity of sixteen feet per second undiminished. Below this depth we may determine, in the same way, the circumstances in the two cases: the shot falling freely, still retains its uniform velocity, at from five to six thousand fathoms' depth, while with the line attached at five thousand fathoms the velocity is reduced to a few inches per second, and at six thousand fathoms the descent is not perceptible under ordinary circumstances. The time of descent becomes an important element also in practice; in the two cases given, the shot falling freely will descend to the depth of three thousand fathoms in twenty minutes, and to the depth of six thousand fathoms in forty minutes, while with the line attached, it will require two hours to descend three thousand fathoms, and eight hours to descend six thousand fathoms. The fact that there is no material applicable, within our knowledge, thet will float to the surface from the bottom of the sea, on account of the great pressure which renders bodies specifically lighter than water at the surface, heavier than water at even modarate depths, is a fatal objection to the methods of sounding which have been proposed, in which a line is dispensed with by attaching a float at the bottom when the plummet strikes—watching for the return of the float to the surface. A line must, therefore, be used to bring back to the surface any machine by which the depth may be registered in the descent, and the motion of this line, in an extended form in the water, must be avoided.

The apparatus which Professor T. has devised is designed to secure this object—by attaching to the sinker a tube or case in which the sounding line is compactly coiled, and from which it will be discharged freely, thus causing the plummet to carry down the *coil*, while one end of the line is held fast at the surface; the line being uncoiled from the descending sinker in the manner that a spider falling from a height gives out a thread in his descent, by which he retains communication with the point above to which the thread is attached. The motion of the line in an extended form through the water being thus avoided, all the conditions of free descent are secured, and the plummet will descend to the greatest depths with a rapid and uniform velocity.

The depth is ascertained in the manner heretofore known as MASSEY'S method, by a helix or curved blade, which is caused to revolve, by the motion of the apparatus through the water. Instead of MASSEY'S indicator, however, which from its faulty construction does not give accurate results, SAXTON'S Current Metre, a much more delicate instrument, has been adapted to this purpose.

A specimen tube is also used differing somewhat from those now in use in construction but not in its essential points. The lower end of the line is attached to the register and to the specimen-box, which weigh together only two or three pounds, and as the line is hauled in from the bottom it brings up the register and specimen-box, leaving the plummet and attached cass at the bottom.

Besides overcoming the principal difficulty in sounding, there are other important advantages secured by this arrangement, which simplify rather than complicate the problem. These are as follows:

First—There is no strain upon the line, in the descent, except from its own weight, no matter to what depth or with what velocity, the plummet may descend. It is possible therefore to employ a very small line; a single thread of silk may in fact be extended to the bottom of the ocean. This permits of the use of a line, which may be coiled compactly within a small space, the strength of the line being made just sufficient to insure its being hauled in with safety, bringing up at the same time the specimen-box and the register. The strain brought upon it, in hauling in, will depend upon the velocity of the upward motion, which may be regulated accordingly.

Second—A *rapid* and *uniform* descent being secured, the indications of a revolving register will be reliable when attached to this plummet; while in the present mode of sounding the slow motion of descent at great depths renders such a mode of registering the depth uncertain and unreliable.

Third—There being no strain upon the line in the descent, and the motion being *uniform*, it is practicable to determine the depth by the *time of descent*, making use of a small insulated wire as a sounding line, and determining the instant that the weight strikes the bottom by an electrical signal transmitted through the line. An apparatus was devised as long since as the year 1845, for ascertaining the moment when the weight strikes the bottom, by electricity; but in the mode of sounding heretofore employed no particular advantage would result from this, while the danger of breaking the electric continuity is very great, owing to the strain brought upon the line in the descent; and the plummet as now used descends with such a varying velocity that, even with the time of descent given, no calculation will give the depth. The method has therefore never been put in practice. Whereas, in the method proposed, there is no strain upon the line in its descent, and the plummet will fall through each successive hundred fathoms in the same time; *the time of descent will thus furnish a simple means of calculating the depth.*

In this process it will not be necessary to recover the line, and the time required to sound the ocean a any point, need only be that required for the plummet to sink to the bottom, moving with any velocity which may be desired.

Many experiments have been made on the best method of coiling the line so as to secure its uncoiling with certainty, and without the possibility of strain upon the line, or the occurrence of a kink.

Much attention has also been given to the quality and size of line to be used: upon these points, the practical working of the apparatus in a certain degree depends, but being merely mechanical questions they are easily settled.

The importance of the problem which is thus sought to be solved, in connection with the survey of the coast, has never been questioned. A knowledge of the configuration of the bottom of the sea, adjacent to the coast, is necessary to the solution of many questions of importance to navigation and to science, and especially that of the ruling feature of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf Stream; but besides these considerations, the question has become one of great public interest in connection with the laying of submarine telegraphs, the risk of such enterprises being diminished in proportion to the accuracy with which the depth of the sea is known at every point of any proposed line, and the ultimate practicability of such operations across the Atlantic being yet to be demonstrated by new and more accurate soundings.

In another article on a Submarine Telegraph, Lieut. TROWBRIDGE makes some important suggestions. After alluding to DAYMAN & BARRYMAN'S soundings, which leave the existence of a plateau uncertain, Lieut. T. says the question is one of little moment, provided the irregularities of the bottom, if such exist, do not offer any serious obstacle to the safe descent of an electric cable, or subsequently cause its destruction. After an elaborate discussion of the proper methods of laying a submarine cable, the author draws the following conclusions:

"1. Soundings of unquestionable accuracy should be made at intervals not greater than ten miles, and where there is a steep slope of the bottom, at more frequent intervals.

2. From these soundings a profile of the bottom should be made, in sections, upon a large scale, from which the length of the curve of the bottom may be calculated.

3. A chart should be constructed based upon the profile, showing the rate of speed and delivery between the different stations, in order that the cable paid out may adapt itself without tension to the curve of the bottom.

4. The profile and chart should be used as guides in the operation of laying the cable.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Additional Details and Correspondence.

Our correspondence and files, received by the *Jasper* from Minatitlan, arrived here yesterday. They throw light upon the ambiguous telegram which we gave, upon the arrival of the steamer, last week.

Rumors of the Defeat of the Reactionists Under Mejia and Marquez—Miramon Averse to the Recall of Santa Anna—Intrigues of the Priests—Movement of Cobos Against the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Marine News.

From Our Own Correspondant.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, May 27, 1859.

Your correspondent embraces the opportunity of sending a few lines to Minatitlan for the *Coatzacoalcos*, though nothing of consequence has taken place since the departure of the *Tennessee* on the 23d inst.

Dates from the City of Mexico are up to the 20th inst. Additional mention is made of the defeat of the Monarchist forces under MEJIA, and rumors that have been afloat respecting MARQUEZ having met with a reverse, begin to assume the form of truth.

MIRAMON began to show symptoms of boiling as measures for the recall of SANTA ANNA progressed.

ZULOAGA and the clergy were intriguing on their own special account.

The Monarchists were furious against the English who signed the protest to Mr. OTWAY.

The item of most import is that it is well understood, in the City of Mexico, that an expedition is being fitted out there under COBOS to operate on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and secure, if possible, the ports of Ventosa and Minatitlan. Should this expedition really make progress in that direction, it may lead to a new and important issue as between Mexico and the United States. It may well be doubted, however, whether anything effectual will be accomplished in that direction by the emissaries of MIRAMON.

The United States sloop-of-war sailed for Tampico on the 25th.

On the same day the United States auxiliary screw steamer *Brooklyn*, Capt. FARRAGUT, with Mr. MCLANE and suite on board, departed for Santa Comapa, a point on the coast about 75 miles below this. From this point Mr. MCLANE intended to proceed a short distance into the interior to San Andrea Tuxtla, a healthy place where he could locate for the Summer and keep up an uninterrupted communication with his own and the Mexican Government. MITLA.

Later by Way of Tehuantepec—Arrests at the Capital—The Expedition of Cobos—His Defeat Reported.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Friday, June 3, 1859.

As you already, doubtless, have intelligence, MIRAMON has, by special decree, restored the Ex-Dictator, SANTA ANNA, to his rank, title, and property and has sent General WOLL to take Tampico, in order that SANTA ANNA may be admitted to Mexico by that port. But WOLL has received a check, and as the Liberals hold so much of the surrounding country, it would be difficult for SANTA ANNA to penetrate to the capital, even should he get to Tampico; so that though MIRAMON may have thought it good policy to do what he has done for SANTA ANNA, his sincerity is doubted in regard to his wishing to restore SANTA ANNA to full power.

The serious dissensions which have long existed in the ranks of the Church Party at the capital, have at last broken out into open warfare, and MIRAMON has ordered the arrest of ZULOAGA, Padre MIRANDA and JARAGUI, for conspiring against him and attempting a revolt.

The expedition of COBOS (to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) has already made its appearance at Oajaca, where it has gained some advantages, and it is thought by many that the city itself is in danger; but this is improbable. If, however, it should fall into the hands of the Church Party, an expedition will be immediately started thence for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, now entirely held by the Liberal Party. COBOS' force is said to number some 2,000 men. In case of his success, the transit, and the work on the route, would of course be interrupted, and the Americans resident here be in need of protection for their persons and interests. It is important that an American ship-of-war should be stationed at either end of the route.

Among the passengers by the last trip from Ventosa, were General DEGOLLADO, Secretary of War, Gen. MARIN, General HERNANDEZ, Captain AVILEZ, Captain TERRIS and others, from Acapulco, *en route* to Vera Cruz.

P. S.—At the last moment a report reaches us that a general engagement had taken place near the City of Oajaca, and that COBOS had been defeated; but I am unable to verify the statement. Besides, it is considered by those best conversant with affairs as impossible.

Items from the Newspapers.

Alarming reports prevailed along the line of the Tehuantepec road as to the growing power of the Church Party, which is said to be dealing very summarily with foreigners, more especially all who were in the slightest degree implicated in the revolutionary movements of the opposite party, and every American on the Isthmus believes that the preponderance of the religionists in that quarter will be coincident with the kicking the Company off the road, and express the wish that such a state of things may obtain, and thus force the Government of the United States to take the matter seriously in hand.

The regular troops having all been recalled to Vera Cruz, the Commandant at Minatitlan required three hundred dollars to equip a force of fifty volunteers, to turn affairs in his favor, and called upon the Collector of the port for the funds required. This was refused, whereupon the Commandant instructed the Judge to have the papers ready for his commitment to prison, in case of his non-compliance within a specified time. Thus stood the affair at the departure of the *Jasper*.

It is confirmed that ZUAZUA has been named General-in-Chief of the Army of the North, which brings under his command also the States of San Luis, Aguascallenles, Guanejuato and Zacatecas.

INDIANA "REGULATORS."—We learn from the Indianapolis *Journal*, that the Southern portion of Indiana seems to be constantly infested with thieves, counterfeiters, and other scoundrels, who are either protected or actively assisted by certain residents, and thus enabled to escape the slow moving justice of law. So great have the depredations of these characters become, that the citizens have felt driven to the extremity of organizing a band of "Regulators," after the manner in Noble County. The murder and attempted robbery of an old German in Greene County, the circulation of unusual quantities of counterfeit money, and the presence of several citizens of much worse than suspicious reputations, appear to have been the impelling causes of the movement, aggravating a long-slumbering fear and dislike of the rascally citizens in question. A meeting of the citizens of two townships was held on the 2d inst., when it was resolved that STEPHEN SCAGGS, JOSEPH ELLIS, GEORGE BEATON, WM. FIELDS and JOSEPH SMITH "leave the State of Indiana" on short notice, and that "WM. GROVE immediately close up his grocery," and quit selling liquor," &c.

The London Times on the Rival Liberal Leaders in Parliament and Lord Derby's Position.

A House of Commons fresh from the hustings is easy of division. This is the time when it ought to be secured by the chief who expects to do anything; for every month, every affair of e night, every trifling incident, tends to obliterate pledges and to supply new motives or new pretences for action. So we conclude no time will be lost in bringing the House to that issue which Lord DERBY most expressly and industriously declared to be the purpose and the excuse of the Dissolution. To which side of the political world have the British constituency given their preference at this critical period? Considering the singular fatality attending Ministers which have the misfortune to conduct the commencement of a war, we could almost have wished anybody who could be easily spared to run the risk of this mischance; but there is now no choice. Lord DERBY has put a question to the country; the answer is given; notwithstanding a serious loss, there is still a large numerical majority against Lord DERBY, and it must be used now or never. Of course that majority is abandoned, and a defeat must be accepted, unless the chiefs of the Liberal Party can bring themselves to a reconciliation. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have to forgive a good deal. The chief hope is that they have done one another so much mischief that there is some difficulty in deciding which is the debtor on the account. A little extra self-complacy may give each of them the comfortable assurance that he has been the greater aggressor of the two, or the most formidable avenger. Unfortunately, nothing can be forgotten, for it is all not only on the page of history, but at the very headings of its chapters and in the very titles of its volumes. Women, they say, can forgive, and men forget; but politicians are of that neuter gender which neither forgives nor forgets very thoroughly, but overlooks or holds in abeyance. For the present, without prejudice to the general account, and reserving the right to reopen several controversies and demand certain quittances, political rivals can combine and get on somehow together. There really is no reason why these two men should not get on well under almost any arrangement. If they cannot divide honor and power to their mutual satisfaction while one is nominal chief, there are several most unexceptional statemen who would hold the post of honor without unduly presuming on a titular supremacy. Indeed, with Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the Cabinet, there is no one else who would be likely to lead in too dictatorial a fashion.

It is quite within the last ten years that this personal rivalry, which has exercised so great and pernicious an influence on the fortunes of England, became a recognized fact. In 1851 Lord JOHN RUSSELL found that, without any understanding to that effect, Lord PALMERSTON conceived that he was solely responsible for foreign affairs, and had no occasion to consult his colleagues, or even, on all important occasions, to take the commands of a higher personage. Eight years ago Lord JOHN RUSSELL was probably of opinion that he was quite as good at foreign affairs as Lord PALMERSTON, and was both qualified and entitled to overhaul his proceedings as freely as he pleased. So he got rid of his too forward and powerful colleague, and no doubt felt that he had added a cubit to his stature. The proportions of nature, however, are not so easily changed, and the very next year Lord JOHN RUSSELL was made to feel that Lord PALMERSTON was not less inconvenient as a foe than as a friend. Both had had a lesson, and with much misgiving, especially on the part of the great Reformer, they merged their differences in equal subordination to Lord ABERDEEN. It could not be quite satisfactory to quarrel for a prize and for a third to carry it off, but they bore the harness well, and jogged on two years. Lord JOHN, however, though ready to share office with Lord ABERDEEN, declined to go with him to the stake, and left him on the eve of his downfall. On that event our Parliamentary system, which is always working out all possible permutation, gave Lord PALMERSTON the Premiership, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having quarreled with the last Ministry, had no alternative but to accept as a chief the man whom he had formerly cashiered as a colleague. If might be wisdom, it might be meekness, but neither virtue had its reward, possibly because it was not consistently carried out. Lord JOHN RUSSELL showed himself at once a fidgety colleague, and was seduced by his own restlessness into a mission to Vienna, where he lost his time, reputation, and eventually his seat in the Cabinet. He had now leisure to revive old recollections; and, having no longer the country to look after, was the better able to consider the means of avenging himself. He took his revenge on the China question, and no doubt more effectually in that distracted state of the Liberal Party, which has led to the installment of a Conservative minority in power, and an appeal to the country, with at least a doubtful result.

Happily, these men are statesmen and politicians. Were they simply two neighbors, two squires, two clergymen, or a clergyman and a squire one hundredth part of this mutual injury would make them utterly irreconcilable. Neither vestry, nor club, nor bench of magistrates, nor any human power, would ever bring them together, except to scowl defiance or exchange words of hate. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON are politicians, and though the words "policy," "politic," "political," and all that refer to the government of mankind, have an odious meaning in the vulgar mind, they are more compatible with mutual forgiveness than are terms of more purely theological import. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON may get on very well yet. We do not underrate the difficulties in the way of their joint action. We are not deceived by their readiness to run together in opposition. "The more the merrier" when a Minister is to be pulled down, and twenty statesmen are not too many to pronounce funeral orations on a foe. But the difficulty begins when the booty has to be divided between the pack. Where there is but one lion the old epologue tells us the arrangement that is usually made, but in the present instance there are least two lions, who both expect a share in proportion to their dignity, if not their deserts. Even granting the first difficulty over, how are men so accustomed to supremacy to sit long at the same table, and feel in the same measures equal responsibility and pride? We can only say that, as the occasion is preeminently one for forgiveness and forbearance, the one who shows most of these qualities will deserve best of his country. Our Parliamentary history for the last twenty years supplies the gravest lessons against political impatience and the mere vanity of office. Neither Lord JOHN RUSSELL nor Lord PALMERSTON would add to his reputation by that two years' tenure of power which is all that can be expected from Lord DERBY'S immediate successor. In the event of a war there may be another Pitt and another Liverpool Administration; but till some strong passion carries the country on its legs, we are likely to have our triennial Parliament and biennial Administration. Are honors so brief and capricious worth the rivalry of such men as PALMERSTON and RUSSELL? Will posterity note that the one was Premier so many times, the other so many? or that the one was Premier altogether so many years and so many months, and the other so many months? No: the things that survive are the broad outlines of the honorable abnegation, the evident preference of country to self. But these statesmen have not merely to add to their good name. They have, unfortunately, something to repair and redeem. They have done themselves much wrong in the eyes of future ages by their long strife. The present, happily, if they could but understand it, is the very opportunity their friends would wish them for setting themselves right with one another, with their country, and with the world.

The Perilous Position of Turkey.

From the London Times.

Among the consequences of the present war must be reckoned the disorganization and exhaustion of the Turkish empire by the threatened outbreak of new troubles before those of the Russian contest are composed. The ambitious potentate who has forced these complications on Europe is sometimes praised by his English friends for his desire to confine the war to Italy, and to spare Europe the spectacle of universal bloodshed. This, so far as it means that he would rather not fight Prussia and Austria at once, is, no doubt, a correct estimate of his policy, but, unhappily, in the weaker and more unsettled parts of Europe there is no sign of such forbearance. Indeed, the state of Turkey, both European and African, is such as to call for attention, if not anxiety. The greatest danger lies, we need not say, along the course of the Danube. In Moldo-Wallachia, in Servia, in Montenegro, the influence of France and Russia has roused a commotion which even they will find it difficult to allay. Nothing is more fully proved than that in a community of nations like modern Europe it is impossible for a great war to be carried on without in some degree involving every State. Prussia and Austria remained aloof from the Russian war, but can any one fail to see that their neutrality has been indirectly the cause of the present embroilment? So impossible is it for any Sovereign or statesman to say that he will confine or localize a war, and that it shall give no trouble beyond the precincts where the fighting takes place. The Turkish Empire is now in a more dangerous state than in 1828 or 1840. Those few who were bold enough to question the policy of the late war, and who thought the peace of 40 years ought not to have been lightly disturbed, may now be pardoned for referring to their former arguments, and for asking what securities the Ottoman State has derived from the blood and treasure poured out by England. In 1853 the TURKS had a fine army, a good fleet, and the country was prosperous, the Christian communities especially advancing rapidly in wealth and importance. On the Russian throne was a Prince who, though proud and imperious, could not be called a disturber of Europe, inasmuch as during his reign of nearly thirty years the world had enjoyed almost profound peace, the only interruptions to the general concord being caused by two French Revolutions. In this long period, the happiest in the modern history of mankind, Europe had made progress of every sort. The most remote districts were being intersected by railways; everywhere commerce and mutual intercourse were softening the asperities of character and rooting out the antipathies of education. In spite of internal troubles, the fruit of Socialist and Democratic teaching, the States of Europe made continual progress in removing the inevitable discords of provincial feeling, while the great Powers were linked together by a mutual confidence which made eternal peace seem no Utopia at the Exhibition of 1851.

How different is the present situation of Europe need not be said. At the instigation of a Sovereign hardly twelve months on the throne, Turkey "tore to pieces the cobwebs of diplomacy," and rushed into a war. Our own countrymen followed with all the headstrong energy of their character. To the advantages derived from this great conflict we are not blind. It proved that the Russians have no strength for the conquest of a single province of Europe if steadily resisted, and that the march to India is the wildest of dreams. It also taught Englishmen by terrible experience the deficiencies of their military organization, and will enable them to prepare for contingencies more serious than the attack on a Black Sea fortress. But these results, it must be allowed, are collateral, and Turkey will, we think, prove to have gained little by the alliance of Western Europe for her independence. The Christian populations have been more than ever filled with the belief that their religion and nationality are in danger from the Porte's sovereignty, while the rupture between Russia and Austria will prevent the latter from exercising that influence over the Czar which formerly compelled him to keep his coreligionists within bounds. The end of the Moldo-Wallachian dispute is to place the two provinces under the rule of an obscure agent of Russia, and the vaunted Constitution will, in a year or two, be utterly forgotten, it having served its turn in giving supreme power to the nominee of NAPOLEON III. and ALEXANDER. Throughout the semi independent provinces, and even in Roumelie, there prevails an expectation that the Italian war is to have its counter-shock in Turkey, and the more active spirits even contemplate an invitation to England to relinquish her protectorate over the Ionian Republic. If such hopes generally produce the events they refer to, a lengthened war can hardly fail to cause dangerous complications in Turkey. In fact, the northern provinces of the Ottoman Empire are just as far gone in excitement as Sardinia and Tuscany were six months ago, and when we see what a few weeks have brought forth, we cannot but look anxiously in this new direction. In the meantime Turkey, poor and exhausted by the late war, with hardly a remnant of her lately respectable navy, is as little as possible ready to engage in military operations against her insurgent provinces.

POLITICAL.

The refusal of certain Virginia postmasters to send returns of elections to the Secretary of State, without prepayment of postage, has led to a correspondence with the Post-office Department, and the offending postmasters are directed to forward the packages, charging the proper amount of postage, but not to insist upon prepayment. This is a precedent for coming elections.

PRENTICE says that if Mr. BUCHANAN resolves to submit his name to the Charleston Convention,

"He will bring the same kind of recommendation that a Son of Erin once did. 'Paddy, do you know how to drive?' said a traveler to the 'Phaeton' of a jaunting car. 'Sure I do; wasn't it I that upset your honer in a ditch two years ago?'"

Senator HOUSTON is to run for Governor of Texas, on an independent ticket. The following is his letter of acceptance:

INDEPENDENCE, Friday, June 3, 1859.

DEAR SIR: On yesterday I yielded my own inclinations to the wishes of my friends, and concluded, if elected, to serve the people as the Executive of the State. The Constitution and the Union embrace the principles by which I will be governed, if elected. They comprehend all tha old Jackson National Democracy I aver professed or officially practiced.

SAM. HOUSTON.

The Boston *Post* understands that the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, at a recent meeting, resolved to call a State Convention, to be held in Worcester on the 7th of September next; but the Committee have given no official notice of the fact.

An American Convention in New-Jersey, held at New-Brunswick last week, recommended that a State Convention be held at Trenton on the 7th of September "for the purpose of nominating as candidate for Governor a man whose antecedents shall be such as to command the united and cordial support of all true national men."

Serious Railroad Collision—Ten Persons Injured.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, June 17.

A fearful railroad accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Rochester station, twenty-six miles from this city, at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Roads; an accident not so fearful in its direct consequences as in the manner of its occurrence, exposing as it does such daring indifference, recklessness and criminal negligence. In view of the facts it is no wonder that travel should be on the decrease, or that nervous men should bid a tearful farewell to their families on the eve of a day's journey by rail.

Owing to a detention on the Central Road, the Express train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Cleveland Road was also detained, as was likewise the Express train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company. The Fort Wayne train left the city at 1.25 o'clock, and the outer depot, where a change of engines is always made, at 1½, being half an hour behind time. The Cleveland train left the city some ten minutes after the Fort Wayne train, when the rules require that it shall always remain twenty minutes.

The accommodation train, conducted by MR. FRANK WILLIAMS, on which we happened to be a passenger, laid over at Sewickley about 15 minutes, but the express not arriving, dropped down to Haysville, just as the Express arrived. Nine minutes after, some say, but only three minutes according to a gentleman who timed it, the Cleveland train went bounding past Haysville at a rapid speed without stopping. The first train stopped at Sewickley, but the latter stopped at no station this side the accident. At Rochester, while the Fort Wayne train was waiting to wood and water, and only two minutes after it had reached that station, the Cleveland train went leaping into the hindmost car with terrific force, at a momentum of not less than twenty or thirty miles an hour, injuring the following persons:

Phares P. Kauffman, Lancaster, Pa., compound fracture of the leg below the knee.

MRS. F. B. M'KEON, Memphis, Tenn., rib broken.

Wm. H. Benton, Chicago, hurt in the side, and otherwise scratched and bruised.

Josiah Stewart, Clarksville, Mercer county, Pa., bound for Newcastle, hurt in the side, leg bruised. Injuries slight.

Caleb B. Arnor, Salem, Ohio, cut in tha head and face bruised. Injuries not serious.

Frank Greele, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, head cut and had flesh wound in the right side.

J. H. D. Bleke end E. D. Porter, of Boston, and D. M. Cook, of Maysville, were also slightly injured.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States bark *Release*, Lieutenant Commanding WM A. PARKER, one of the Paraguay Expedition, arrived at this port on Saturday, in fifty days from Montevideo. She brings home as passengers the crew of the late American bark *Austin*, which was destroyed by fire at Buenos Ayres on the 7th April last. Some of the crew were accused of setting the vessel on fire, and were sent home for trial by the American Consul at Buenos Ayres. The American Squadron sailed for Buenos Ayres April 29. Officers and crew all well.

List of officers of the *Release*: Lieutenant Commanding WM. A. PARKER; L

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Coolie Immigration System—Introduction of Foreign Labor to Trinidad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trintded, April, 1859.

I endeavored to show in my last letter—whet is, indeed, e matter of historicel record—that within a few years after the emancipation of the slaves in Trinidad, a large proportion of creole labor, always inadequate to the demand, was lost to the estates—not as some suppose, through the idleness of the nagre, but from his natural aspirations after greater independence and desire to improve his circumstances. The creoles did not leave the estates as soon as they were freed; they waited until they hed acquired sufficient means to purchase land; and it was not until 1844 that the planters felt in its full force the severity of the loss they had sustained. During this and several subsequent years the gloomiest apprehensions were entertained, and it was feared that sugar cultivation would be entirely abandoned in the island. Injustice to the Trinidad Proprietary, it must be said that they did not yield to misfortune. They were a new race compared with the ancient Proprietary of Barbados or Jamaica, and, with more life, intelligence and energy, they made every exertion that men could make to extricate themselves from their difficulties. Inter-colonial Immigration was encouraged, and captains of vessels were offered a bounty for every laborer they brought to Trinidad. This immigration has been large and useful in its way, but it is at all times uncertain, and cannot be depended upon. The creoles from other islands are not bound by any contract to labor on the estates, and, like their brethren in Trinidad, they will quit the estates as soon as they have means to do so. Some may remain in Trinidad as small proprietors, but many return home. The system, moreover, has given rise to much fraud. Creoles are taken awey and reintroduced to obtain the bounty, and this nefarious practice, I understand, is still successfully kept up. I stated in my last letter—and the statement was founded on such general information as I had obtained from all sources—that the number of Trinidadian creoles who worked on the estates, was between three and four thousand. The agent-general for Immigrants has since made np his report, which I have been permitted to see in advence of publication. From that document, it appears thet the number of laborers, creoles of Trinidad, who are working on tha sugar estates, is 3,832, and the number of laborers, creoles of other Islands, is 4,041. Adding to these the estimated number of creole laborers on the cacao estates, there would he a total of about 5,000 creole laborers of Trinidad, and the same number of creole laborers from other islands actually at work during the harvest season. I say during the harvest season, hecausa many of the creole laborers from other islands are not permanent residents of Trinidad, but return home as soon as crop operations are over.

The planters of Trinidad have also encouraged immigration from Canada and the United States, and several hundred people of color did actually come from the Republic; but being principally tradesmen and mechanics—a class too numerous already—they were of no direct advantage to the planting interest. Several thousand Africans, liberated from Slavery, and a few hundred voluntary emigrants from the Kroo coast, were a valuable accession to the labor force of the island; but the supply was limited and insufficient. The number of Africens on the estetes at present, is 2,885. The total importation of creoles from other islands, Africans and Americans, amounts to 20,000—and if they could have been retained, they, with the creole laborers of Trinidad, would have sufficed at least for present went. But many of them returned home; others bought land for themselves or engaged in trade, or as domestics; and the remnant of this emigretion now on the sugar and cacao estates, together with the Trinidad creoles, does not exceed 13,000 laborers. I still think that the tenure system of Trinidad, though more liberal than that of Barbados and some other islands, has had much to do with the dislike of the negro to perform estate work. It is true, that the Trinidad planter exacts no rant from the laborer on his estate and supplies him with medical attendance; but the laborer in return is compelled to work for the estate alone, and for five cents a day less than the current rata of wages. It may be urged, and with truth, that house rent and medical attendance are worth more than five cents a day; but for these privileges the laborer is required to give up his independence, and I do not think it natnral that even the negro should, of his own free choice, prefer the exchange.

It will thus be seen that the exertions made by the planters to obtain creole labor were only partially successful, and the expenses to which they were subjected swelled the number of incumbered estates. But desperate circumstances stimulate exertion, and the importetion of foreign labor, after the successful example of the Mauritius, was finally attempted. The first ship with Chinese immigrants arrived in the harbor of Port of Spain in 1845. But the importation of Indian coolies was soon substituted for that of Chinese. The experiment remained for some time very doubtful. The laborers arrived for several years in small detachments, and at long intervals; and they were brought from the opposite extremity of the world at an enormous cost. They had to be instructed, and from the day on which the first convoy was landed down to the year 1853, no one could say whether the plan was a success or a failure. But now that it has been fairly and fully tested, the advantages of this importation of foreign labor to the colony are so thoroughly established that no one who visits Trinidad in 1859, after having seen her and known her in 1845, can hesitate to believe that not only has the Island been saved from impending ruin, but a prospect of future prosperity is opened to her such as no British island in these seas ever before enjoyed under any system, slave or free. I am speaking of a fact which is apparent to every one who walks the streets of Port of Spain, or surveys the splendid picture of cultivation which the Naparima countiea present. There, for miles and miles, you can travel over undulating land rich with waving fields of sugar cane. The smoke from a hundred chimnies indicates the prevalent use of steam, and strangely contrasts with the purely tropical aspect of the country, checkered, as it is, with dense masses of shrub or groves of the mangoe and fenced in with rows of gigantic palm. The story that every Naparima planter tells is, that within the last ten years he has greatly extended and improved the cultivation of his estate and has doubled his produce. It is a story you can well believe if, at this season, you enter the mills and see an average of from eight to twelve hogsheads of sugar daily manufactured in each. This extension of culture—fully borne out by facts and statistics—is increasing every year, and the consequence is that, every year, the Proprietary are demanding more and more labor. It is to be hoped that they will continue to be supplied through the means of a system beneficial alike to the laborer and his employer, and that the ignorant and fanatical outcry raised by English Abolitionists against the coolie immigration will not be allowed to prevail. I will give you here a brief outline of the plan under which Trinidad is receiving her foreign labor.

The most salient point in the system is thet the immigrants are under the close surveillance of Government, and no planter, were he so disposed, can wrong them with impunity. A Superintendent, or Agent-General of Immigrants is appointed, and is invested with special powers. He acts on behalf of the Government as the immigrant's protector. He indentures them to their employers; keeps a register with the names and other particulars of both parties; provides food for those immigrants who are not employed immediately on their arrival; sees that husbands are not separated from wives, or children from parents; visits and inspects the condition of the immigrants on the estates; and is requtred to obtain from the planters quarterly returns, in which the increase by birth and decrease by death of the laborers on each estate, with other specified particulars, must he fully stated. The reports are transmitted to the Government by the Agent-General. This officer has also power to cancel any immigrant's indenture, if it shall appear to him that the man has been ill used by his employer, or that the accommodation or medical attendance to which he is entitled is bad or insufficient. The system of Government supervision is, in fact, perfect and complete, and the consideration paid to the wants and comforts of the immigrant is carried to a point that many consider injurious to the planting interest.

When I speak of coolie immigration to Trinidad, I mean emigration exclusively from British India. This is the only immigration conducted here on a large scale, and for it all others have been very properly abandoned. It is merely removing British subjects from one portion of the Empire to another, where the prospects to the laborar are infinitely better and brighter. He is indentured in order that the parties who have suffered the expense of his importation may be guaranteed from loss. A clerk, sent from England to the Colonial Bank in Trinidad or Barbados, receives his traveling expenses and is indentured in the same way, though with this disadvantage, that, if found inefficient, he can be turned adrift: the coolie, on the contrary, if insufficient, must be retained or sent back home, and, if disabled by sickness, must be properly cared for. It has been vaguely stated that the British coolie emigration is cruelly conducted, but I can affirm that the very reverse is the case. The coolies are imported from Madras and Calcutta at a general expense to the Colony—to meet which a duty has been imposed upon rum—and at a special cost to the employer of about $25 per head. The law provides for their free return after they have completed the term of industrial residence for which they were indentured. They are perfectly free men and women, and at their own option leave the squalid filth and misery in which they have been accustomed to live, on a promise, guaranteed by Government, of a free passage and fair remuneration for their services in the West Indies. Upon arriving here they have no thought or care about the future. They are immediately provided for. They live on the estates rent free in comfortable cottages; if sick, they receive medical attendance without charge: and their wages are five times more than they could earn at home. The physical appearance of a crowd of coolies immigrants returning to India attests the beneficial results to themselves of an industrial residence in Trinidad. Instead of being a set of naked, half-starved, gibbering savages, ready to eat any dead, putrid animal, fish, flesh, or fowl, that lay in their path, they are clothed, sleek and well-fed, strong and shle-bodied—speaking English with tolerable accuracy, and looking the intelligent people that they really are. I have seen them arrive and I have seen them depart, and speak from actual observation. After they are landed from the ship, not only families, but people from the same district are kept together: their wants are immediately cared for, and, the prospects of work and wages being certain, their condition is far more comfortable and encouraging than that of the masses of Irish immigrants who arrive every week in the City of New-York. So jealously does the Imperial Government watch over the interests of the coolies, that no more then 350 or 360 can be carried in a first class ship. They are not more crowded than cabin passengers in an ocean-steamer—not half so crowded as a regiment in a troop ship going to the East—and the morlality among them, considering their wretched and impoverished condition when placed on board, is inconsiderable. During the voyages from Madras this year the deaths among the coolies have only amounted to three-quarters per cent.

The British Anti-Slevery Society, with a zeal only excelled by an ignorance of the subject they undertake to handle, are moving heaven and eerth to stop the coolie immigration to the West Indies—God only knows for what reason—but the mortelity on board the coolie ships is the excuse offered for this extraordinary attempt to ruin the colonies that are fast recovering from the effects of emancipation. The pretension, however, of excessive mortality on board the coolie ships is positively untrue, as far, at least, as Trinidad is concerned. Among the Madras immigrants, the mortality on the voyage is not so great as it would be if they remained in their own villeges; and if the mortality among the Calcutta immigrants be greater—and I believe it averages five per cent.—it arises from the fact that British agents are permitted to engege these laborers in a weak and sickly condition,—men who would die at home quite as readily as on board a vessel. This is strictly prohibited under the French system, and we accordingly find that, though the British only carry one immigrant for every three tons measurement, and the French carry one immigrant for every ten, the average mortality among the coolies on the voyage to Martinique, since the commencement of the immigration, has been only one per cent.

It is impossible to imagine the rights of any people more securely gusranteed than are those of the Indian coolies who emigrate to Trinidad. That they receive adequate compensation for their services is apperent from the fact that all who return home, after completing their term of industrial residence, carry away large quanlities of money. I heerd of a coolie the other day who returned, after a residence in the island of ten or twelve years, with $9,000; yet this man was entitled, and actually received, a free passage home. A ship load of coolies, going back, will take with them from $40,000 to $50,000, and, under these circumstances, the heevy tax imposed upon the Colony and the planting interest for their return passage must be considered as a hardship, if not a positive injustice. By a colonial ordinance, passed in 1854, the Indian immigrants who have arrived subsequent to that period are only entitled to a free return after a residence of ten years; but the principle of granting a free return at all is absurd, for by it, after making heavy sacrifices to obtain a laboring population, the Colony, by its own act, deprives itself of that population as soon as it is thoroughly educated and inured to service. That the coolie laborers themselves are fully satisfied with their condition in Trinidad is very evident from the large numbers who remain in spite of the bonus, for it is nothing else, offered them to return. After they have fulfilled their terms of service, many voluntarily renew their contracts.

The "indenture" of which I have spoken is the contract of service into which the immigrant enters with his employer, and may be general or specific in its obligations according to option. The immigran is indentured for three years; as soon as that period has expired, and he has chosen to re-indenture himself—which he may do to whomsoever he pleases—he can release himself by paying $1 20 to the Agent-General for every month that may be wanting to complete his term. After the immigrants have fulfilled the obligations to which they bound themselves, they receive a certificate of what is called "Industrial residence," which empowers them to act as independently as they choose for the future. Under the general contract—where no express agreement has been made to the contrary—the immigrant binds himself to work, except in cases of sickness, and on Sunday and holidays, for nine hours a day. By refusing or neglecting to work, he forfeits his claim to wages for the time he absents himself, and, being tried for the offense, may, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

There are at present 439 Chinese and about 6,000 Indian coolie laborers of both sexes on the sugar estates of Trinidad. The coolies are but the nucleus of the future laboring population of the Island, which if as thickly settled as Barbados, would contain a million and a half of people. Of sixteen thousand coolies originally imported to Trinidad from Madras and Calcutta, including a few hundred from Cape Verd, a very large number have been sent home. A few left the Island after the expiration of their terms, to seek their fortunes on the Spanish main as laborers—they are perhaps not all that the planter could desire. They have not the endurance or strength of the creole, but they are industrious and intelligent. They are gracefully formed, and, upon first arriving, do not look as though they could stand the labor of the fields or the boiling houses. But the coolie perseveres in his work—the nature of which he learns very quickly—and soon becomes an efficient hand. He is mild in disposition, almost to effeminacy, docile and obedient, contrasting very favorably, in this respect, with the negro and the Chinaman. The coolie is not addicted to crimes of violence, and I have heard more than one planter express the most intense satisfaction at the prospect of substituting altogether the coolie for the creole labor. In the Demarara riots of 1856, said to have been incited by the "Angel Gabriel," but which were a pure outburst of creole vindictive jealousy against the Portuguese residents, the coolies behaved remarkably well, and the Governor, in his report, declared that they rendered important service in protecting life and property. I should say, as far as the Trinidad coolies are concerned, that their extreme docility and gentleness amounted to a fault.

Statistics of the quantity of labor performed and of wages paid on this Island show some interesting results. The coolie works, on an average, 19½ days during the month and receives $5 35; the creoles of Trinidad work 16½ days and receive $5 91; the creoles from other islands work 17½ days and receive $6 27; the African works seventeen days and receives $5 36; and the Chinese work 17 days and receive $4 27. It will be seen from this that the creoles from other islands are considered the best laborers, for they are best paid. The statement further shows that no injustice is done to the coolie. He is not brought here under fair promises and afterwards compelled to work, as I have seen alleged, for a sum below the market rate.

The British system of immigration has been most unjustly confounded with that of the French to Martinique and of the Spanish to Cuba. In tha one case the immigrants have all their rights secured by Government guarantee and supervision, and no immigration on private account is permitted. The blessing of giving labor and life to the Colony is scarcely equal to the blessing that this immigration scheme has conferred upon the coolie himself. He receives, as I said before, his house rent and medical attendance free, and he earns from $5 to $6, and as high as $1d a month, which he is at perfect liberty to dispose of as he pleases. A poor pagan, he is brought in contact with civilization, and soon forgets and abandons the gross superstitions in which he was wont to put his faith. Under this system of immigration more is done towards Christianizing and civilizing the people of India in one year than has been done by all the missionaries that ever migrated to the East under the influence of an enthusiastic and mistaken zeal. The coolies who go back after an industrial residence, go back to spread abroad the seeds of civilization, which will one day bear fruit, and in this light the free return granted by the Government may be advocated with some show of reason. While in the Colony, every provision that the law can make is made for the education and industrial training of coolie children and cooke orphans have an asylum in Trinidad, which one or two leading proprietors have established, and which, in all the details of management, is equal to any similar institution that I have ever been permitted to visit. The children are brought up as Protestants, for though the Roman Catholics are the most numerous in the island, they are not willing to expend the money or the trouble that the establishment of another institution would require.

I trust thet, in these few remarks, I have made a sufficiently favorable impression of the coolie immigration system as established and worked out in Trinidad. After examining it in theory and in practice, I could come to no other conclusion than that, in the first instance, it has been the salvation of the colony, and, in the second, will ereata for it a contented, industrious, and intelligent laboring population.

W. G. S.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Kentucky Democrats for the Military Protection of the "Peculiar Institution."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

There can be little or no doubt that the Kentucky Democracy, whether for DOUGLAS, or BRECKINRIDGE, BUCHANAN or GUTHRIE are, in effect, all alike and equally for the protection of slaveholding in the Territories, of each and every slaveholder there in the perfect end perpetual enjoyment of his alleged rights, by the whole judicial and legislative, executive and military power of the General Government. Whenever the people from any cause fail to give this protection, they must be compelled to give it, or it must be secured to the slaveowner by the application of all available civil and military Federal means.

Mr. MAGOFFIN is for it, and so are they all. He says these rights must in some way be protected now, and guarded in the future; "and if it should be necessary to pass laws to enforce the decrees of the Judiciary, or even to call out troops, it would he the duty of the Government to do so." All the Democratic candidates for Congress say the same, as for instance Captain SIMMS in the Ashland, and Colonel HOLT in the Louisville District. They both insist upon "the duty as well as the power of Congress to pass all needful laws for protection," upon the obligation of the several branches of the Government, "hacked by the Treasury, Navy and Army of the United States, to protect the rights of slave-owners in the Territories." They both, like the rest, are "for exhausting the powers of the Federal Government, including the strong arm of the military, to insure ample protection."

Our Democratic writers are all chiming in with their speakers. The Louisville *Courier*, our chief Buchanan and Guthrie organ, expresses the decided opinion that the existing protective laws are insufficient and inadequate, and that the whole power of the Government, Legislative and Executive, including the military, "shall be subsidized to carry out the requirements of the Judiciary." And the Kentucky (Lexington) *Statesman*, the mouthpiece of BRECKINRIDGE, is for pretty much the same. It insists, (if it insists upon anything,) that the Federal Courts in the Territories have unlimited jurisdiction to enforce all "Democratic" remedies heretofore or hereafter provided by Democratic Congresses, in the exercise of their unlimited discretion, for the violation of slaveholders' rights therein, "and the army of the United States stands ready to execute the Courts' judgments." Our Kentucky Douglas organ, (the Louisville *Democrat*,) also, now takes the same position—If it can he said to have any at all.

A while ago MR. HARNEY professed comparatively little respect for or confidence in Judicial or Federal action of any sort about this matter. While he held that the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, declared that the only power which Congress possesses concerning slaves is the power coupled with the duty of providing for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, he contended that even if the Court had decided that Congress, in coöperation with the other departments, can and should protect and enforce the right of slaveholding in the territories, the Democratic Party should and will exercise this powsr of Federal protection, or not exercise it, according as the party holds the Constitution to be; that his Party has never deferred to the mere authority of the Supreme Court, and does not depend on any judicial tribunal for *its* political rights and duties. He does not write so now. His present prevailing drift, if I understand him, is different.

According to Mr. HARNEY, of to-day, the Administration is right on the Popular Sovereignty question; there is no such thing as "Squatter Sovereignty;" certainly, no one will say that Congress shall never interfere with a Territory, or that the action of the legal tribunals will not answer a very valuable purpose; nobody is for non-intervention with territorial legislation, which is unconstitutional; if the settlers violate the Constitution, the Government should interfere and administer correction; if they misbehave and thwart the purposes of their territorial organization, Congress should at once step in and deprive them of all their organic privileges. "When a Federal Court decides that a wrong is done by the Legislature of a Territory, then a Democratic Executive or Democratic Congress will rectify it. The President can intervene to see that the laws there are executed, or that the decrees of a Court are carried into effect. The Courts are to grant any protection guaranteed by the Constitution; and the Executive is bound to see that the laws and the decrees of the Court are executed, if it takes all the power of the Federal Government."

So we see, that the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories, (let alone the States,) has not a single consistent and persistent Democratic advocate in Kentucky. It is universally repudiated. Our Douglasites no longer adhere to their former doctrine, that property in slaves must depend for protection upon the will of the people amongst whom it is located. They have all virtually deserted it—given in, and gone over to the doctrine and dogma that "all the power of the Federal Government" is especially bound by the Constitution for its protection; that the people directly concerned are not by any means to be always trusted to pass and execute local laws adequate to the security of so "peculiar" and sacred property; and, therefore, that whenever the Democratic powers at Washington declare a want of confidence in them—the "squatters"—they should and will subject all the Federal resources to the territorial service of "the Institution," and every individual representative thereof, even to the application of powder and ball, bayonets and cannon. Their meaning is this or nothing. It will amount to this, or to nothing but party talk and party capital.

PONTIAC.

Different Charities for Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *animus* of the late communications in your paper from Mr. BEACH, of the Children's Aid Society, and from Mr. HALLIDAY, of the Home of the Friendless, is much to be regretted. They do much harm to a good cause. These gentlemen are respectively the heads of two noble kindred "charities," and yet they seem sadly to lack charity for each other. Instead of indulging in unfriendly comparisons and rivalry, there should be nothing but the most friendly and harmonious concert of action between all our kindred societies—the House of Refuge, the Juvenile Asylum, the Home of the Friendless, the Children's Aid Society, the Orphan and Itelf Orphan Asylums, and others;—all have (it is presumed by the public) the same great aim and object in view, which is the reformation and elevation of the destitute and delinquent children of this City. There is a continuous population of at least 40,000 children to care for by these different Societies. These children, as to their moral and mental condition, may be divided into several classes, and each Society takes care of, or should take care of, just such class as it was specially instituted for. For example, the chief end and aim of the Children's Aid Society being the immediate transplanting of its children into the country among respectable and virtuous families, this Society should be extremely careful not to receive or transplant any but those who are in a fit moral and mental condition to be so placed. All those who are below this standard should be handed over by them to one of the other Societies for the needful training and discipline, as they have no accommodations of their own for that purpose. The transplanting of vicious children into the families of virtuous and respectable farmers at the West, (especially where they have children of their own,) to contaminate and ruin those they are thrown with is new complained of from that section, and must be remedied; and this remark applies to all our Societies in a greater or less degree. The Home of the Friendless, the Juvenile Asylum, and other Societies, who receive or should receive a class of children who require a certain degree of moral and mental training for a longer or shorter period, ought to be extremely careful (much more so than they have been) to know that every child before leaving their hands, is really, and in fact, both morally and mentally fit to be restored to society, whether by discharge or indenture. Now, whether this costs the particular Society $1 or $100 per *capita*, the child should never be thus restored until the great end, its reformation, as far as practicable, is accomplished. This end is a sort of implied contract with the public, and the public have a right to hold these Societies to a rigid performance of their duties. The aim and object of all these different Societies being the same, but dealing with different classes of children, the means adopted by each Society to accomplish the object must necessarily differ; hence, some must spend more money than others, and hence all comparisons as to the cost of the work of the different Societies, and all other disparaging remarks or publications on the part of any one Society towards another, is not only unmanly and undignified but decidedly unfair and unjust. It is to be hoped that the public will hear no more of it, but that each Society now in a belligerent attitude, will bury the hatchet, and live a long life hereafter of perfect peace and harmony with its kindred Societies, otherwise, at the next meeting of the Reformatory Convention in this City, a proposition may be offered by the children of this City, for the formation of a new Society, whose object shall be to reform some of the members of the Reformatory Convention.

CIVIS.

Harriet Martineau on the War.

THE PROJECT OF AN AMERICAN MEDIATION—ANOMALOUS CHARACTER OF THE CONTEST—ITS PROBABLE RESULT.

Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

MONDAY, May 23, 1859.

We read with some surprise in American newspapers that Mr. COBDEN has been using his opportunity as the guest of the President to sound him on the subject of mediation between the belligerent Powers in Europe—Mr. BUCHANAN himself to be the mediator. The story is probably untrue, the growth of conjecture or of the impression of Mr. COBDEN, as a leader in the little group of peace men in this country. If, however, it is true, or at all extensively believed in the United States, it will be as well to remind your countrymen that Mr. COBDEN is not a representative of English opinion on more than a specific class of subjects. I need not explain that he is not so on the question of American Slavery; and on foreign policy he is as little snilled to speak for the public at home. The nation would say, if asked whether it would be well for Mr. BUCHANAN to mediate in the Continental quarrel, that the thing is impossible. On two grounds, at least, it is so impracticable that I am disposed to hope that Mr. COBDEN has not proposed anything so foolish.

It is impracticable because the quarrel is of a nature which does not admit of mediation. It is not a case of misunderstanding. It is not a case of interpretation of treaties; nor a question of boundaries, or of territorial or commercial rights. There is no ground for explanation, no point for decision, no field for arbitration. The cause lies deeper and rises higher than intervention can reach. The thing to be proved is whether the Italians shall live as they please or continue to be overruled by a foreign power which they detest. A shout of derision was raised, two years since, when one of our most liberal statesmen observed that it was a pity the people of Lombardy were not a little more civil and patient towards the Austrians, as, by showing a compliant temper, they might obtain many concessions and relaxations of rule. The scornful reply from Englishmen as well as Italians was that the people did not want relaxations and boundies; they wanted the strangers to take themselves off from a country where they were unwelcome, and had been settled for the political convenience of the ruling sovereigns of 1813. A stronger cry of derision would arise now if any statesman in any country were to propose terms of accommodation in such a quarrel. It is true there was no evident reason for the strife beginning at this time rather than another. It is perfectly fair to warn the world against the BONAPARTES, for whose personal objects the explosion has evidently been effected this year rather than another; but there never was a time when mediation could have done more than defer the fighting; and at no time since the Orsini conspiracy, probably, has even that limited range been open to intervention. But, it may be said, if the Lombards and other Italian victims of Austrian despotism, direct or indirect, cannot be restrained from trying to drive out their oppressor, may not timely mediation prevent the war from spreading? This is exactly what England is trying, and what the neutral Powers throughout Europe certainly sincerely desire. No help from America could avail, more or less, because the question still is between dissatisfied people and their despotic rulers. Whether the war spreads or not, seems to depend on whether the other foreign subjects of Austria think proper to rise or to wait. The Austrian Empire is artificially composed. It is not contained within a territory of ancient limits, or naturally bounded, and its subjects are not an organized nation, speaking one language and habituated to a system of institutions. It is an aggregate of stray States, bound up together for other folks' convenience. From this it follows, not only that various portions are discontented, but that their discontent is a perpetual incitement to the military Powers of the Continent to intrigue, and in one form or another assail the general peace. Thus, the general peace now hangs on the chances of the conduct of the Eastern Provinces of the Austrian Empire, and the influence they exert on their neighbors. At every word of civility that passes between one great man and another—in Montenegro and Servia, in the Danubian States, or anywhere from the Baltic to the Levant—somebody gives a start, and there is a whisper of more war. Either the conflict is that which must sooner or later take place to decide the alternative of conventional or natural government in the enslaved countries of Europe, or it is a partial and preliminary conflict, and in either case there is nothing for mediation to do, because compromise and accommodation are out of the question. There is one more consideration which I will mention, to render the statement complete as far as it goes, though it does not concern Mr. COBDEN at the time of his visit to Washington. The conduct of the minor States of Germany can hardly be known across the Atlantic, even yet. That conduct is becoming (to English eyes) more absurd, fantastic and mischievous, from week to week. The false analogies which shallow minds are forever following out between the career of the former end the present NAPOLEON, are acting on the German imagination like wine on the hungry man. The notion of being invaded by France has thrown the quiet and submissive Germans into a condition of fear and rage which is nothing short of madness. There is not, as far as is known, a tittle of evidence that the Emperor thinks of attacking Germany, and every sort of reason why he should not; yet, on the mere imagination that he will, the small States are raving to join Austria, which is not a German State, and furiously scolding neutral Prussia, which is the true embodiment of the German mind. In this direction, the preservation of the general peace depends on Prussia. While she remains neutral there can be no general German war, end at present she has no cause of quarrel with France. No doubt her possessions are German; and she will be ready at the first moment to resist aggression, and reply to menace from beyond the Rhine; but at present there is no prelence whatever for anything worse than vigilance on her part. It may he said, as Prussia leans on England for sympathy and guidance, that the preservation of the general peace depends on us. To a great degree it does so, as we could at any moment remove the strong restraint which keeps down the German hatred of LOUIS NAPOLEON. How could your President do any good in this case? The neutral powers are already guarding such peace as remains, by restraining passions over which none but European authorities have any power. If they succeed, it will be where a transatlantic mediator can do nothing; and, if after all, war bursts out on the Rhine, it will not be for want of anything that an American President could have done to prevent it. His influence would probably be strongest with Russia; but it is believed by most sensible people that the Czar himself is at heartily disposed in favor of peace as any intercessor could make him. In spite of alarms introduced and propagated from Germany, of a secret conspiracy between the French and Russian Sovereigns to invade everybody else, the rational part of our nation believe that we are safer from French aggression than at any time since the *coup d'état*, and that the Czar is devoted to domestic projects which would be ruined by war. One apprehension certainly is that, if he finds the difficulty of serf emancipation greater than he can cope with, he may be tempted to ride off from the project on a foreign war; but, in that case, the person who should attempt to bring him back to his special domestic duty is hardly a President of the United States, in the present condition of that Republic.

This brings me to the second reason why any mediation on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN is out of the question. He could not command the respectful attention of any European power. There may be an interchange of courtesies and complimentary language on occasions when he is regarded as the representative of the American nation, as on the opening of telegraphic communication, and the arrival of a new embassador at Washington or in London; but, as soon as real business arises, and personal influence enters into the case, it will be found that Mr. BUCHANAN is altogether powerless, or worse. How is it possible that he should be listened to on any question of international rights and duties, or looked up to as an adviser on affairs of Government, after what is known of him in Europe? The Ostend manifesto is not forgotten, coming, as it did, after Mr. BUCHANAN had given our ill-informed public men to understand that he was heartily Anti Slavery in opinion. His policy of annexation has been universally reprobated in Europe; and also his countenance of "the Monroe doctrine"; and his playing fast and loose with Central American questions, and with fillibusters, and with the Slave-trade, and with every party that offered a temptation in one hand and a menace in the other. How can a man do any good in European difficulties who cannot control the pirates of his own nation and territory?—the man who covets Cuba?—the man whose political history is bound up with that of Kansas?—the man whose constituents are at this moment carrying on a Slave-trade in the South, in defiance of law and contempt of the Constitution?—the man who stands before the world abandoned, humiliated, defeated, and who avenges himself by exposing the corruptions of your political state, which were never known to afflict him before, and by prophesying ruin to his country? The statesman who at home "despairs of the Republic" is not the one to set matters right in other States. The ruler who cannot restrain his own outlaws, nor sustain the Constitution and laws of the Republic, nor rise above being the sport of factions, nor acquiesce in the commonest principles of international morality when his interest lies in brag and menace, can do nothing for virtue and peace in Europe. We may treat him with external respect, in consideration of his office, while he is President of the Republic; but a man who is appealed to as a mediator (except in a mere technical matter) must, in his individual character, possess the confidence of his clients; and it is inconceivable that any person in Europe can have confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN.

Your course of neutrality (and we conclude that neutrality will be your course) will be easier than ours. We in England are all agreed in words about being neutral; but we understand only too plainly that our rulers take for granted that if we cannot preserve our neutrality we shall side with Germany. We must strive the more to make royalty and aristocracy understand in good time that nothing shall induce the people of England to take a part against Italian liberty. We equally detest the two Emperors now at war with each other. We have no favor to spare for either, and we will not assist the despotism of the Austrian nor the ambition of the Frenchman. We are ever ready to repel aggression, if the latter should ever offer it, be he allies who they may; but we will not pick a quarrel with him, nor discountenance the Italians because he is their helper. We wish they may not have a new series of trials to undergo from him; but their course of procedure is their own business, and they shall have no hindrance from us, but all the sympathy we can give under the difficulties of the case. Such, I believe, is the sentiment of the country, outside the Germanizing party. I have little doubt it is that of your country too. You cannot help on the liberal side, because a cruel and unscrupulous despot conducts it; and you will not hinder because you have confidence that the right will prevail. Is it not so?

As to the facts of the war, we hear of no decisive encounter yet. The French "brag" is considered a pity and a folly; for military men think a short, sharp campaign the most improbable of all issues. The swamps are breeding pestilence; the natural defences on the Austrian side are as formidable as the unequaled group of fortresses between the Nuncio and the Alps. There is no prospect of either force being well commanded. The bright feature is the fine spirit of the Italians—in every way fine—calm and rational as self sacrificing and elevated. It is inconceivable that while they maintain this temper they will be crushed by the brute force of their enemy now, or the treachery of their ally hereafter. All good hearts are blessing them. Yours, &c. H. M.

Edward Everett on the Statues of Washington.

The Boston *Courier*, of Monday, publishes a long and eloquent speech by Mr. EVERETT, made on the 8th inst., in Boston, in defence of POWERS' Statue of WEBSTER, from which we extract the following remarks on the various statues of WASHINGTON in this country:

"Much unfavorable criticism has been expended on Mr. POWERS' statue; much said here and in the newspapers on the injustice which it does to the great original; but the same criticisms, or criticisms still more severe, are almost sure to be made upon all attempts to portray the likenesses, whether by painting or statuary, of very eminent men. They arise partly from the unavoidable, the proverbial difference of judgment, which always exists in matters of taste on the part of different observers, and then, in a case like this, from the impossibility of coming up in any work of art to the exalted ideal image which exists in the mind of the observer, differing (I may he in each individual, but in all above the rasch of pencil or chisel fully to embody. Let me, sir, as briefly as possible, illustrate this insuperable difficulty, by reference to the five celebrated statues of WASHINGTON, which have been erected in this country; those, I mean, of HOUDON, of CANOVA, of CHANTREY, of HORATIO GREENOUGH, and of CRAWFORD. There are other statues of WASHINGTON by living artists, but I confine myself for obvious reasons to those of artists who have passed away. Every one of the works enumerated is a capital work by a renowned artist, so accepted and regarded by the public; and yet there is not one of them, on which precisely the same unfavorable criticisms as those passed on the Powers' statute have not been or might not be made, and in some cases criticisms still more severe. To begin with HOUDON's, an invaluable statute by a superior artist, modeled from life, and the only one of the five so modeled. There is a cast of it as large as the original in the vestibule of the Athenæum; every gentleman can see for himself whether or not exceptions precisely analogous to those taken to POWERS' Webster could be urged against it. The head is surpassingly beautiful, and is the classical, standing head of WASHINGTON; the figure conveys to my mind not the slightest conception of his majestic person; the fasces in the left hand seem to me greedy out of proportion to the work and otherwise objectionable; though I utter all these opinions with extreme disirust of my own judgment. I lately heard this statue pronounced "as bad as a statue could be," by a gentlemen of great intellectual culture and taste in a Southern city—a gentleman as likely to form a correct opinion on a work of art as any person in this room. Does not every gentleman already see that with the same local influences, the same appliances, the same means as those employed in the case before us, it would have been quite as easy to discredit HOUDON's "Washington" as it has been to discredit POWERS' "Webster" in the minds of some persons?

The statue of WASHINGTON by CANOVA, made for the State of North Carolina, and destroyed in the conflagration of her capitol, comes next. I saw this great work, while it was in progress in the *studio* of the celebrated sculptor. I conversed with him on the difficulties attending the employment of the modern costumes in the statues of great men. He regarded these difficulties as insuperable; he thought it was absolutely necessary to resort to the ancient costume. This he did in the case of WASHINGTON, and, regarding the chieftain as the prominent conception of his character, he is represented in the Roman military dress, with bare knees, like a Highland clansman! The head, if I recollect right, was not a very accurate repetition of HOUDON's. It is necessary to observe that, in the facts I have now stated, there are ample materials for judgments of this noble work, by an artist who stood at that time at the head of his profession, quite as unfavorable as those pronounced on the statue of Mr. WEBSTER by POWERS; and that if the same course had been pursued toward it, the result must for the moment have been as prejudicial to its reputation.

The statue of WASHINGTON, by CHANTREY, stands on the floor of our State House. He divided with CANOVA the palm of mastery in his art, at the time when this statue was made, which was before THORWALDSEN had become, by acknowledgment, equal, if not superior, to either of them. I saw this admirable work in Sir FRANCIS CHANTREY's studio, in London, and I conferred with him on the vexed questions of costume, repeating the substance of my conversations with CANOVA the Winter before. Sir FRANCIS differed in toto; he maintained that historical truth and accuracy required that modern statues should be clothed in modern costume, the ungainly peculiarities of which must be evaded by selecting those articles—cloaks, mantles and dressing-gowns—which best admit a flowing development. In pursuance of this view he draped WASHINGTON in a cloak—a dignified and beautiful drapery, but certainly unlike any cloak ever worn by WASHINGTON; entirely changing the aspect of his person, and assuredly, if HOUDON's statue is any authority, as unlike life as possible. How easy would it have been, by placing a skilfully wrought statuette side by side with this admirable statue on the eve of its erection, to raise an outcry against it.

I come next to the noble statue of WASHINGTON by HORATIO GREENOUGH, originally placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and afterwards removed to the open grounds on the eastern front; removed, too, with the full approval of the gifted artist, and this I mention to show the importance to a work of art of its being seen in a favorable light. Although his statue was originally intended to stand in that magnificent hall, the central point of the Union, where, over all other places in the world, an American artist would most wish to set up a statue, he yet preferred, on account of the disadvantageous lights, that it should be removed into the Capitol Square, and exposed to the elements, although being of marble, it must necessarily perish by corrosion in the lapse of years, and in no very long time lose all the beauty of its surface, to say nothing of injuries by wanton hands, from which it has already suffered. We all remember the shout of derision raised against this magnificent work. For myself, Sir, I greatly admired it. I saw it at Florence under the hands of the sculptor, whom I most highly esteemed as an artist, and cherished as a friend. I wrote an article, in which I endeavored to do full justice to its merits, in one of the periodicals of the day. I declared that if it had been dug up from the ground, stained and mutilated, like the works of the ancient sculptors, it would be thought equal to any of them; and yet, Sir, the terms of disparagement and ridicule so liberally bestowed upon Mr. POWERS' "Webster" are complimentary compared with those lavished upon GREENOUGH's "Washington." They stung the generous and sensitive artist to madness, as the motion on your table, if it takes effect, will sting an artist equally gifted, generous and sensitive. Mr. GREENOUGH once wrote me, in the bitterness of his heart, that he intended to make an equestrian statue of Washington, in small clothes and Hussar boots, to show his loving countrymen that he was a tolerable tailor and bootmaker, which they seemed to think was the main thing in a sculptor.

Mr. CRAWFORD's superb equestrian statue at Richmond closes the list. I had the good fortune to be present at its inauguration on the 22d of February, 1858, and at the banquet in the evening, I expressed, in the most fervent language I could command, the sincere admiration with which I regarded it. And yet, sir, I have heard it spoken of in reference to almost every point, both of the horse and the rider, and that by persons of intelligence, culture,

Extraordinary Case of Swindling and Embezzlement.

ABSCONDING COMMISSION MERCHANTS—SOUTHERN HOUSES DEFRAUDED OF $100,000—A DEEP-LAID PLOT.

A remarkable case of commercial swindling has been developed in New-Orleans. A commission merchant named J. L. WOOLSEY, doing business in that city as the senior partner of the firm of WOOLSEY and ETHERIDGE, has absconded with the funds of the concern; and at the same time a confederate, named JAMES R. DEARSE, a member of the Mobile firm of E. H. FAIRCHILD & Co. also disappeared. The *Delta*, of June 12, gives the following particulars of the operations of these rascals:

Some three or four weeks since, the fact that J. L. WOOLSEY, one of the partners of the house of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE, No. 99 Camp-street, commission merchants, had absconded, was made known to the creditors of the house by Mr. ETHERIDGE, the remaining partner and victim, who had just returned to the city after a successful business trip up the river, filled with the brightest expectations in regard to the future career of the house, which, though not an old one, was doing a splendid business, and likely to largely extend its legitimate operations.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, who has since died, was quite a young man living in Hickman, Ky., where by means of driving a dray for two years after his marriage, and speculating a little here and there, he managed to accumulate some seven thousand dollars. Just about the time that he thought of coming down to New-Orleans to engage in some business, and invest his capital, he made the acquaintance of a man named J. L. WOOLSEY, who, by his apparent frankness and extreme plausibility, worked himself into his good will, and presented so flattering an account of the commission business in New-Orleans, that ETHERIDGE agreed to place his capital into a concern, into which WOOLSEY was to place a like amount, and even promised more.

Accordingly, a year or two ago they came to the city, ETHERIDGE having been promised consignments from various parties, who esteemed him highly, at various points, and opened their office at No. 99 Camp-street, under the style of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE. The house started off brilliantly, and ETHERIDGE found that his friends were more numerous than he had any idea of, and both himself and WOOLSEY had as much as they could attend to, and rapid sales and fine profits were the result, until the house soon stood fair among the mercantile community, and their credit consequently extended in like ratio.

WOOLSEY, it appears, had some mysterious connection with a man named JAMES R. DEARSE, a villain of the same stamp, which connection can be traced back for five or six years, who either had some great claim and hold upon WOOLSEY, or who had been banded with him for the purposes of swindling all who got into their clutches. This DEARSE, about the time, or subsequent to the establishment of the house of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE in this city, opened a house in Mobile under the style of E. H. FAIRCHILD & Co., and though his name appeared on the card, he was introduced to New-Orleans first as FAIRCHILD and subsequently as DEARSE. Subsequent facts show that the house consisted of himself alone, and that he had established himself for the purpose of acting with WOOLSEY in a deep-laid game of villainy, which was to be effected upon, as it were, strictly commercial principles. It appears, from letters since discovered, the only intelligible clue to this otherwise mysterious connection between them, that their plan was to raise and extend their credit first in a legitimate manner until an opportunity offered to abscond with their pockets full. The letters were found in an old desk used by DEARSE, who no doubt intended to destroy them, but leaving, possibly, sooner than he anticipated, forgot them. WOOLSEY left the city without exciting the suspicions of ETHERIDGE, who had no time to discover anything, until he found that he was ruined.

It being a preconcerted movement to leave with DEARSE, the latter arrived from Mobile, where he is said to have done some of the merchants on the day of leaving to the tune of $5,000, and presented an acceptance of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE upon E. H. FAIRCHILD & Co. for some $800 to ETHERIDGE, who gave him a check for the amount. DEARSE left his wife in Mobile to prevent suspicion, and to enjoy the embraces of a mistress, whom he stopped with at a hotel in this city, and registered their names as Mr. and Mrs. PALMER. DEARSE telegraphed to a man named PALMER, in St. Louis, to know if WOOLSEY had arrived there, and directed the answer to be addressed to him, care of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE. The New-York steamer, however, leaving before the answer came, he and his mistress left, and the dispatch came to ETHERIDGE, who opened it and found that the man PALMER expected WOOLSEY there that evening.

ETHERIDGE, who still had confidence in WOOLSEY, telegraphed to him that he was certain that DEARSE had swindled them. WOOLSEY replied, Don't do anything until I get back. ETHERIDGE waited, but WOOLSEY never came.

Upon a meeting of the creditors of the house in this city, and the creditors in Mobile, it was found that these two enterprising gentlemen had swindled to a large amount, and not only embezzled all the means of the house of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE, but also walked into the affections of many who owned up, and many who think best to keep quiet. It is difficult to estimate the amount taken, but it does not fall far short of $75,000 or $100,000.

Mrs. WOOLSEY remained in this city until after the affair was made public, but did not seem concerned, and left shortly afterward with a man named WITTER, who also is connected with WOOLSEY & DEARSE in their swindling operations in some way. Mrs. DEARSE left Mobile shortly after her husband came to New-Orleans. Both of these ladies were attended by a special officer of the police of each city, *incog.* Mrs. DEARSE met her husband at some village in New-York, where the officer arrested him; but the Governor of the State refused to grant a requisition, and he was released. WOOLSEY was smart enough not to go near his wife, who is spending the Summer at a quiet little town in Indiana, where Officer FARRELL, of our specials, left her about a week since, and came back satisfied that WOOLSEY is wide awake.

From scraps left in DEARSE's drawer, in Mobile, we learn that DEARSE & DOOTY were druggists a Rochester, N. Y.; also, JAMES E. DEARSE & Wagon, dealers in butter and cheese, Clay-street Market, San Francisco, Cal.; also, JAMES E. DEARSE, dealer in wines and liquors, naval and marine stores, No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, 1857; also JAMES E. DEARSE and JAMES LIVINGSTON WOOLSEY, same place, and J. L. WOOLSEY, successor to JAMES R. DEARSE. We also find that in 1856 J. L. WOOLSEY was dealer in white ash coal, Prince-street, below Thirteenth, Philadelphia, and on the back of an order for coal, we find, "Due JAMES E. DEARSE $70." Signed, "J. L. WOOLSEY."

We also found a partnership arrangement between JAMES E. DEARSE and M. F. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Missouri, drawn 1st of October, 1857, for conducting a wholesale liquor business, No. 80 Front-street, St. Louis. Among the scraps we also found a notice of the election of JAMES R. DEARSE as a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Charleston, South Carolina, and also a Masonic notice for "Brother DEARSE" to attend a meeting in Charleston.

Mr. ETHERIDGE died, about a week since, of sore throat, at the Veranda Hotel, and his remains have been taken to Kentucky. He was a brother of an ex-member of Congress:

The *Delta* publishes a number of the letters referred to. The following are extracts:

Woolsey to Duryee.

NEW-ORLEANS, October 21, 1858.

FRIEND D.: Yours of 19th inst. just at hand. I think you had better take the whisky, but make inquiries in regard to it. If you do conclude to take it, write a separate letter, saying you will accept for the amount at four months, but that 65 cents is as much as you think it worth. About your bank account, I guess you are all right, but I think it will not be gaining anything by keeping a *small* banking account here. It will not advance your credit anyhow, and besides, you have here all the credit that you want, and it will be for our interest to keep your account with W. & E., for We (W. & E.) will work for you, and SAM SMITH & Co. won't. I want to have as much business done with W. & E. as possible, for then E. will be pleased, and it will make everything more agreeable, and he would be willing to extend acceptances. I shall open to-day an account with the Citizens' Bank, and will draw your balance, which will be about $40; will give you credit for it. I have a fine set of books now, and shall keep everything straight.

I will help you out on your 60 day paper. I think we will have plenty of funds over there soon.

You might, by a little good head-work be big bug in the flour market over there, after awhile. I think we can buy any quantity on a month's time. If you take the whisky, it will be shipped right over. Will write again to-morrow. Your friend, J.

Woolsey to Duryee.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1858.

FRIEND D.: I forgot yesterday to mention about the acceptance for PIKE. I will do it, if you can't get atoeg any other way, but I am fearful the paper would be offered in the market. You did not talk to him right, or I guess you would have got him to take your own paper; but do the best you can. It made me feel bad that they had commenced trembling you so soon, and *scared* me a little. I know full well that if you can keep up until next Fall, that you can buy $50,000 worth of goods within thirty days, and it is too bad to be worried now. But keep a stiff upper lip, and all will come out right. I will stick to you, if you will do right by me. We have a large consignment of lumber on the *R. J. Lackland*. I look for EVERINGHAM next week. Didn't get any letter from you this morning. Hope you have a boarding-house for your family. For God's sake, don't let your wife leave you and try and keep your passions a little under subjection. * * I will take care of your $100 to-morrow. Write daily. Your friend, J.

WOOLSEY also wrote to DEARSE, under date of Dec. 9, 1858:

You must be very careful, for E. is very cautious, and there is no use getting out more acceptances than we need. I am certain that if you get along right you can build up a good name and credit; but don't be too fast, and do be careful and not cramp us—it is all that I fear. My partner is going to Red River and Texas next week. We expect to make an arrangement to get about 3,000 bales of cotton out of Red River.

Your friend. W.

The letters subsequent to these days were destroyed, and these only misplaced, or they would never have seen the light.

FRATRICIDE.—A murder took place June 11 near Demossville, Pendleton County, Ky. It appears that two brothers, by the name of RYAN, got into a quarrel over their whisky, when TIM (one of them) took down his gun and attempted to shoot the other, but fortunately the gun was prematurely discharged, the lead passing through the roof of the house instead of taking effect as was intended. A scuffle then ensued, when the gun was broken in two at the breach, TIM holding the barrel in his hand, with which he struck his brother on the head two or three times, fracturing his skull and resulting in his death. TIM was subsequently arrested, and taken to Falmouth and lodged in jail. He confessed to the deed, and said it should have been done long ago.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Washington *Star* says that Mr. Robert Fortune, well known as the successful cultivator of a large plantation of tea seeds in India, has during the past year been engaged in China in the capacity of agent for the Agricultural Division of the United States Patent Office, in order to procure and forward to this country a collection of the most valuable tea seeds of that region. He has returned to London, and reports his labors as having been very successful,

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 124½, 71, 146, 161, 164, 165, 85, 166, 166½, 107, 169, 171, 172, 297, 1, 5, 87, 113, 131, 152. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—NOS. 1727, 1965, 1979, 1419, 1863, 1473, 257, 2039, 2059, 267, 4753, 1981, 1425, 751, 1373, 1377, 647, 1233, 1881, 1065. *Part II.*—Nos. 312, 2068, 1788, 468, 1966, 134, 1480½, 260, 2064, 2074, 2076, 2068, 2090, 634, 1634, 1684, 1622, 801.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 225, 148, 32, 616, 91, 142, 692, 695, 696, 699 to 702, 263, 125, 155, 630, 138, 467, 568, 648, 1692. *Part II.*—Nos. 643, 456, 463, 625, 663, 658, 666, 675.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 849, 1106, 760, 1066, 1138, 1141, 318, 319, 320, 951. *Part II.*—Nos. 699, 700, 984, 969, 757, 879, 977, 597, 627, 908, 1429, 1430, 22, 70, 641, 786, 847, 1000, 1019, 1017, 1018.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

INTERESTING TO SHERIFFS AND DEPUTIES.

John Oscar, Sheriff vs. *John Platt, Assignee, &c.*—This was an action by the Sheriff under an attachment, to set aside an assignment and subject to the assigned property of Platt Brothers, who were the debtors in the attachment). Objection was taken that an attaching creditor, or the Sheriff as his representative, being a simple contract creditor, should not impeach the assignment. The Court sustained the objection and dismissed the complaint with costs.

Henry Nicoll, for plaintiff; Albert Matthew, for defendant.

Edmund S. Miller vs. *The New York and Erie Railroad Company.*—The following opinion was rendered in this case, the facts of which were given in the TIMES a day or two since:

CLERKE, J.—The act of 1848 relative to railroad companies enacts that all existing railroad companies in this State shall possess all the powers contained in this act, (Laws of 1848, section 46.) That act (section 17, subdivision 10) allows them to borrow money to be applied to the construction of their railroad and fixtures.

The bond upon which this action is brought was made on the 1st day of March, 1849, and the complaint alleges that it was issued by the defendants for the extension of their road west of Binghamton. This sufficiently shows that it was for the purpose stated in the act, nor are we to presume that it was for the purpose of extending it beyond its limits in this State. But it is maintained that no authority is expressly given by any act previous to that of 1850, "to issue bonds." This was not necessary, if the Company were allowed "to borrow money," It is of little consequence in what manner or by what description of instrument they acknowledged the indebtedness and promised payment. The counsel for the defendants, however, argues, because the act of 1850 gives the power to issue bonds, the Legislature must have understood that in 1849 no right to issue bonds existed. This would not, by any means, be a legitimate inference. The power to borrow, given by the act of 1848, was not accompanied, as we have seen, by any restriction as to the manner of evidencing the debt. On examining the act of 1850, where the powers of the act of 1848 are enumerated in an extended form, (Laws of 1850, p. 225, section 10,) it will be found that the right to issue bonds is indeed given; but it seems to be introduced rather for the purpose of an additional power, which it was deemed expressly to provide for, namely: giving the Directors the power to confer on any holder of a bond, issued for money borrowed, the right to convert the principal due into stock of the Company.

There is nothing in this act, or in any act, ignoring the idea that a Corporation, having the right to contract an obligation for a specific purpose, has also the right to issue any instrument which either party may consider convenient in acknowledgment of it.

The complaint is in every respect sufficient; at least, it contains no defects which can be taken advantage of by demurrer. The plaintiff is not obliged to allege that it was *necessary* to issue the bond, or that the money was borrowed for "the competition, furnishing, or operating of the road." If the money was borrowed after 1850, this language may be requisite, but the money in question was borrowed under the power given by the act of 1848.

The demurrer must be overruled with costs, with liberty to defendants to answer within twenty days.

Ira O. Miller, for plaintiff; D. B. Eaton, for defendants.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John Kempston vs. *The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.*—Motion for change of venue denied, without costs.

Francis Seagrist vs. *Adelaide Seagrist.*—Judgment of divorce—nothing being said about children, no order can be made.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Henry Wood vs. *George N. Harrington, alias George Christy.*—The defendant's affidavits show that he was badly advised in this matter, but by no means made out a full justification of his conduct in disregarding the injunction. There must be an order entered that defendant pay a fine of $35 to plaintiff or his attorney, as part indemnity for his costs in the matter, and stand committed till paid, not over ten days.

In re. James McCourt, an habitual drunkard.—Upon trial at Circuit, before a jury, and reported in the TIMES a week or two since, counsel applied for an order appointing a committee, pursuant to the verdict, which declared McCourt to be an habitual drunkard, &c. The record was not made up in proper form; the application was opposed the order on that ground, Justice ROOSEVELT, however, said he should not do half an hour's business per day if he required all papers to be correct. Inaccuracy had become the common law, and correctness the exception. The matter was, however, laid over for the necessary amendments.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John J. Benedict vs. *John H. Aldrich et al.*—This action has been before noticed in the TIMES while on trial. It was brought to recover $5,000, alleged to be the damage sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of a sale, under an execution in favor of Aldrich against David Clarke, of certain dry goods, carpets and fixtures, which the plaintiff claimed under a bill of sale from Clark. The other defendants had joined with Aldrich in a bond of indemnity to the Sheriff. The goods were sold at the store No. 431 Sixth-avenue in March, 1858.

The defendants justified under the judgment and execution and attacked the bill of sale as fraudulent. Benedict testified that the purchase by him from Clarke was made in good faith. Clarke testified that the bill of sale was introduced to protect the goods against pressing creditors; and that after payment of the debts, Benedict was to put in $1,600, and the two ware to become partners. Aldrich becoming acquainted with the facts, procured a judgment against Clarke, and levied upon and sold part of the goods. The other part were sold under an attachment and execution against Benedict at suit of Barnes, Lyman & Co., upon a promissory note indorsed by Benedict, and given by Clarke in compromise of a debt. It appeared that Benedict knew of Clarke's embarassments, and of a then recent compromise with his creditors, at the time when he himself obtained the bill of sale. Clarke received from Benedict one or more deeds of real estate, the value of which was questioned.

The trial was commenced on the 14th, and on the 17th a verdict was rendered for the defendants.

Chauncey Shaffer and Alfred McIntire for plaintiff; Charles A. Peabody and Richard Wynkoop, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

S. H. Ackerman vs. *James C. Willett.*—This was an action by the plaintiff as administrator of Walter S. Dyer, of Panama, to recover the value of certain merchandise, hides, shells, copper, India rubber, lead, instruments, &c., alleged to have been wrongfully seized by him in 1856, and claimed to have been worth about $6,000. The answer denied that the goods were wrongfully seized, and allegea that they were the property of one Schofer of this City, against whom the execution under which it was taken issued.

The trial of the case developed the following facts:

Walter S. Dyer, deceased, was doing business in Panama, and shipped in January, 1856, by the brig *Drummond*, a cargo of these commodities from that city to New-York, consigned to Schofer, the debtor, under an execution against whom the property was taken. The Sheriff having in his hands such an execution, and finding Schofer in the possession of the property in question, seized upon it to satisfy the demand.

The goods were shipped by Dyer to Schofer for his (Dyer's) own benefit. Dyer afterwards died, and plaintiff was appointed his administrator.

The case will probably occupy two or three days to come.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Mary M. O'Brien vs. *James Bouca.*—Complaint must be dismissed, unless plaintiff apply within five days after service of the order for a trial of the question under section 72 of the Code.

CAN THE CITY EMPLOY ANY LAWYER EXCEPT MR. DUSTERR?

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.*—This suit is one of ten against different Insurance Companies for $5,000 each, being the insurance made upon the Crystal Palace.

The Mayor and Comptroller thought the creditors of the Palace entitled to the insurance, and therefore authorized Messrs. Mann & Rodman to appear for the City. Mr. Mason, for defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that no suit could be brought by the City except through the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Mann opposed, and, after argument, the Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

IMPORTANT QUESTION—HAS THE CITY THE POWER TO TAX THE CITY RAILROADS OR NOT?

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., vs. *The Third Avenue Railroad Company.*—The Common Council on the 31st of December last passed an ordinance fixing a license fee for the City cars at $50 for two-horse cars and $25 for one-horse cars each per annum. The Corporation now sues the Third-avenue Road for the license fee on car No. 66. Defendants set up in defence that the Corporation entered into a contract with the Company in 1853, by which they granted to them the right of laying and using this road upon certain terms and with certain license fees, which grant the Corporation cannot revoke or alter, it being a contract under the Constitution. To this answer the plaintiffs demur, on the ground that the City Corporation could not sacrifice its legislative rights by any such contract, though they deny that it was a "contract," but claim that it was only a simple resolution of the Common Council. Decision reserved.

For plaintiffs, John D. McGregor; for defendants, R. B. Potter.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Hermann Wohltmann vs. *Adam Hamm.*—This was a suit to recover the price of a mare, sold for $125, on a representation that she was kind and sound, and also with foal. Plaintiff alleges that these representations were false. The defendant produced several "experts," who testified that upon examination they were satisfied that the mare had dropped her foal prematurely, in consequence of improper treatment, and thus lost her temper, &c., all which plaintiff denies. Verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, C. Frasar; for defeedant, T. Stuyvesant.

Before Judge Hilton.

The Bridgeport City Bank vs. *Charles Abernethy.*—This was an action by the plaintiff against the defendant on the promissory note of one William Flagg, made on the 11th day of February, 1854, for $6,292 28. The complaint alleges that the note was immediately indorsed by the maker over to the "North American Stone-Dressing Company," (to whom it was payable,) whose Secretary and Treasurer indorsed the note and deposited it with the Empire City Bank, who indorsed it over to the plaintiffs, who discounted it, and is now the holder and owner of the note, and sue for recovery upon it. The defendant having been elected one of the Trustees of the North American Stone-Dressing Company, for whose benefit the note was made, and who indorsed the note, he is now sought to be held liable as such officer. The answer sets up for defence the fact that the Company never received any consideration for the indorsement of the note by their Secretary, and allege that the note was so indorsed by that officer without the consent and authority of the Company.

The Counsel for defence moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the plaintiff had not used due diligence in an effort to find and hold responsible the officer who indorsed the note, arguing that until every possible effort had been made, and every means exhausted in an endeavor to find the officer who indorsed the note, no other party or officer of the Company could be made liable.

The Court denied the motion, and ordered the case to proceed.

The defence then went to the Jury, and the cause is still on.

William Burns et al. vs. *Ira S. Elkins.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of a bill of furniture sold by plaintiffs, who are furniture dealers in Broadway.

The defence was that the furnitura was sold for the note of one William G. Dean; and in support of this the defendant produced a receipt of plaintiffs to the effect that the note was received in exchange for the furniture.

The plaintiffs offered to prove that the receipt was incorrect, and that the note in fact was not received in exchange, but as security for the bill; that the bargain was that the note should be so received, and that the plaintiffs signed the receipt without reading it or hearing it read, and first knew its contents when it was produced in Court on the trial. This evidence was excluded by the Court.

The plaintiffs then offered to prove that the receipt was obtained under a misapprehension and misrepresentation as to its contents: also, that the defendant misrepresented the circumstances of Dean, by which plaintiffs were induced to part with the furniture, and receive the note. That the representations made by defendant, and also by the persons to whom he referred plaintiffs for information respecting Dean, the maker of the note, were incorrect, and he knew them to be so. It appeared that defendant wished to get the note discounted, and took the furniture, a part of which he sold shortly after.

The Court ultimately dismissed the complaint on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence that the persons making the representation knew them to be untrue.

For plaintiffs, Banks & Hurst and Charles A. Peabody; for defendant, C. Patterson and Ex-Attorney-General Chatfield.

The Mutineers of the Junior.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am here on my return from Washington, where I have been to ask of tha President of the United States to interpose on behalf of a young man twenty-three years of age, CYRUS W. PLUMER, one of the mutineers of the *Junior*, now under sentence of death, to be executed on Friday next, and to grant him either pardon, a commutation or a reprieve. The facts of the case, it seems to me, would have justified the highest act of clemency, a pardon, judging by the precedent established under the Administration of ANDREW JACKSON, and they were certainly such as to demand a reprieve that his friends might have further time and opportunity to add to the evidence already collected, to show that he is much less guilty than was made out on the trial. This evidence might be gathered perhaps from Australia, if two of the mutineers, now at large in that country, could be apprehended. But, as the President has refused all interposition, and will not even grant the reprieve of twelve months' asked for, which time it is believed would bring disclosures favorable to PLUMER, I feel called upon to address this letter to the Press of New-York, which is the native State of the young man in whose behalf the Executive interposition was implored. Respectfully yours,

C. F. WINSLOW.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 20, 1859.

Another Breach of Promise Case—Verdict for the Lady.

At Baltimore, a few days since, ANNIE B. HERSING sued JAMES BAUGHEN for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at $5,000—a moderate amount compared with Miss EFFIE CASTANG's demand of $100,000. The principal evidence offered was documentary. The defendant had committed himself in writing, and the Jury gave the plaintiff an award of $3,500. Plaintiff's letters were written in 1854 and 1855. The second one dated, Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1855 and addressed to Miss HERSING, states that it made his heart "leap with joy upon receiving the last letter from her. I carried it and read it to Mechanicstown, and filled him with pleasant recollections of those days and evenings when they sat side by side in their recitals of love, and whether they were absent or present, in sadness or in joy, his heart would ever turn to her. That his Pa was not much opposed to the match, and he hoped soon to succeed in bringing his mother over. They would then take a farm near Flintatown, and live happily together."

In his third letter, dated Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1854, he advised her to "take good care of herself and not to go out at night any more than she could help, as the dew was very heavy, and a great deal of sickness was prevailing. While in Baltimore he had mingled with the rich and gay, but all of their charms fell to the ground like darts against the Tarpian rocks, when compared with the sweet smiles of the girl he left in Frederick County. He hoped to go on in loving and being loved, and trusted that God would watch over and protect her."

In his letter dated Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1855, he says: "I sometimes feel that I would give the world for one hour with my dear ANNA, but I hope soon to see the day that we will be one and inseparable."

His fifth letter was written from Deep Creek, Oct. 18, 1854. In this letter, speaking of a lady who had been married only two weeks, he says she has improved wonderfully, and he hopad marriage life would prove so in all cases. He wished soon to be able to clasp her in his arms, never to separate until death, with its relentless grasp, shall lay them in the narrow tomb. In concluding, he said, "Keep up your spirits, and may God watch over and protect you, is the sincere wish of your devoted lover."

Three other letters were received, dated Deep Creek, Nov. 4, 1854; Atherwood, June, 1855; Atherwood, Aug. 22, 1855. The last letter breaks the promise on account of his mother's opposition to the marriage. He said he believed it would kill her if he were to marry contrary to her wishes.

The Fugitive Slave Law—A Deputy U. S Marshal's Defence.

THE CASE OF MR. EZEKIEL T. COX IN OHIO.

Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

ZANESVILLE, O., Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

EZEKIEL T. COX, (the father of the Ohio representative commonly known as "Sunset Cox") has been for upwards of twenty years a member of good standing in what is called the Market-street Baptist Church, of Zanesville, O., and has resided upwards of forty years in and near that city. He has been United States Deputy Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio for the last year or two, and had the fugitive, CHARLEY JACKSON, recently arrested by virtue of a warrant in his hands. In consequence of Mr. COX's action in this matter, the above Church resolved, among other things, that he "had participated in the fugitive slave case in a manner wholly unwarranted by the Word of God, and by so doing had grieved his brethren in the Church, and brought dishonor on the cause of Christ and the Church of which he is a member."

In their preamble, the church stated that Mr. COX, in acting as a Deputy Marshal of the United States in this case, acted contrary to the spirit and teachings of our holy religion, and the express command of God himself, as recorded in Deuteronomy, 23d chapter, 15th and 16th verses: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee," &c. This was the only portion of the Scriptures quoted, as we understand, to prove that his proceedings under the Fugitive Slave law was unwarranted by the Word of God. A special church meeting having been appointed to try him for this offence, he was requested by a Committee of the church to appear before it on the 6th inst., and present his views of duty in relation to the matter. He accordingly appeared, and stated that he did not believe the church had any right to call him to an account for his action under the above law; that if had been in force a number of years, and if so iniquitious, why had it not been repealed? but as it was not repealed, it ought, in his opinion, to be obeyed, and would be by every good law-abiding citizen of the Union. Mr. COX stated to the church that it was preposterous to suppose that the above passage from Deuteronomy written some thousands of years ago, had any applicability to his proceedings under the Fugitive Slave Law at all, and that the first verse of the same chapter, and divers others of the same book, might with as much propriety have been cited by the brethren to prove his conduct unwarranted by the Word of God. Dr. ADAM CLARKE, one of the most profound scholars, said Cox, remarks in his Commentaries, as to this 15th verse of Deuteronomy, that it means, "a servant of an *idolatrous* master, that he might join himself to God and his people." "In any other case," continues this learned divine, "it would have been injustice to harbor the runaway." Mr. COX showed that this fugitive, CHARLEY, did not escape from idolatary to join himself to God and his people, but ran away from a kind and humane master, stole a horse, saddle and bridle, and committed a criminal offence besides of the most atrocious character, with a poor, weak white girl. Yet, such a wretch, Mr. COX stated, appeared to have enlisted the deepest sympathy of many of the leading members of the church, and that he was arraigned before it for no other cause than having performed his sworn duty as an officer of the United States in arresting such a miscreant, who, he stated, was not fit to run at large, or for any society, save a practical amalgamationists or ultra abolitionists.

Mr. COX stated that he was cited to the laws and ordinances as under the Mosaic dispensation, to prove his unwarrantable conduct as a professing Christian, and no reference made to the New Testament to prove it; that he had been led to believe that the old dispensation, with its rites and ceremonies, and comparative darkness, had been somewhat superseded by the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, and he thought it would be better to observe His precepts and instructions, and those of His inspired Apostles, than the ordinances of Moses, enacted in those early days of the world, and which he had shown were not at all applicable to this enlightened age, under the Gospel dispensation. Mr. COX said he had never been a slavery propagandist, but that he had always intended to be an advocate for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of his country. Surely, said he, no Christian of any pretensions to intelligence will deny that Slavery was, at least, recognized and tolerated when Christ was on earth, and during apostolic times, as well as under the Mosaic dispensation; and referred to Paul to Col.: "Servants obey in all things your masters according to the flesh," &c. Also his directions to Titus, "Exhort servants to be obedient to their own masters, and to please them well in all things," &c. "Not purloining, (that is, not stealing, as the fugitive CHARLEY did,) but showing all good fidelity," &c. He also referred to the 3d chap. 1st and 2d verses of Paul to Titus: "Put them (the brethren and those to whom he preached) in mind," (said Paul,) "to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, &c. "To speek evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, showing all meekness to all men."

"By priecipalities," Dr. ADAM CLARKE says, "we are to understand the Roman Emperors, or the supreme civil powers, in any place."

"By powers," he says, "we are to understand the Deputies of the Emperors, &c., and all such as are in authority under the supreme powers, wheravar we dwell."

Mr. COX also referred the Church to Paul to the Romans—"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers—For there is no power but of God—The powers that be, are of God—Whomsoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation—for rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Will thou not then be afraid of the power? Do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same." See 13th chapter, 1st, 2d and 3d verses.

Mr. COX then sustained his position by citations from ADAM CLARKE, DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY, and others.

Mr. COX also remarked that if a church member, a professing Christian or a *real* Christian is to be prohibited from holding office under the government to which he belongs, by the Church in which he is a member, and that the laws of this country are to be executed and observed exclusively by non-professors, it ought to be known.

As to resigning his situation as Deputy United States Marshal, (which he was required to do,) he said he would when he saw proper; and in the meantime the Church might do, and he presumed it would, in his case, just what it pleased.

After he left the meeting a vote was taken, and he was *excommunicated* by a vote of 22 to 12—the whole number of members being about 150.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two cases, containing fifteen silk robes of the finest quality, similar to those worn by the Japanese officials of rank, and which were presented by the Government of Japan to Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States, upon occasion of his audience with the Emperor, have been received by the Secretary of the Interior from the Department of State. For safe keeping, they have been placed in one of the cases of the Patent Office.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "There is now in this port the Austrian ship *Imperagible*, Capt. Housier. Captain Housier, who is a Hungarian, proposed to take his vessel to St. John, N. B., in ballast, and there load a cargo for England. He has heard, however, of the arrival of a French man-of-war at Halifax, and has his fears that she may be cruising in that vicinity, and therefore hesitates to run the gauntlet of the ocean."

The Boston *Transcript* says of the new Museum of Natural History: "It is understood that $50,000 will be appropriated for the erection of the building and supplying it with suitable furniture." It was also voted by the Trustees that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated for the purchase of paleontological specimens in Europe, under the direction of Professor Agassiz.

Prof. Bannister, father-in-law of the late ill-fated Thurston, made a balloon ascension from Kalamazoo, Mich., June 7, before twenty thousand people. The balloon, which was built under the supervision of Mr. Thurston, cost $1,500. It is 66 feet in length, 40 feet in diameter, and has a capacity of 36,000 cubic feet. The aeronaut landed safely at a station on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

The Vicksburg papers state that at an informal meeting of planters in that city a few days since, it was unanimously agreed to call a Convention of the planters on the river between St. Louis and the Delize, to consult together for their mutual benefit and protection, to meet at Vicksburg on Monday, 11th of July. The construction of levees is to be the principal subject of discussion.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 20, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 10,274 bbls. Flour, 6,721 bushels Wheat, 13,227 bushels Corn, 6,214 bushels Oats, 1,870 pkgs. Provisions, 65 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 37½, and small lots of Pearls, at $5 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 60 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c., ₱ lb. Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, 39,796 bags.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly dealt in to-day, yet prices have not varied remarkably. Only 500 bales were reported sold.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling, ₱ lo..	11⅝	11..	11¾	11..
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	13	13½	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed to-day for State and Western Flour, and, influenced by the eagerness of most holders to sell, prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 50
Standard Superfine State	5 90@ 6 20
Extra State	6 30@ 6 60
Standard Superfine Western	5 95@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 45@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping..	6 75@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 9 25
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 00@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 25@10 50

Southern Flour has been very moderately inquired for to-day, at reduced prices; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $7@$7 35 for mixed brands, and $7 45@$9 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at $3 90@$5 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request; $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very limited demand, and prices are unsettled. We have heard of sales of only 5,000 bush., including fair White Western, at $1 60; very good White Kentucky, at $1 61@$1 62½; poor Red do., at $1 52½, and good new Red Southern, at $1 80 ₱ bush. Corn is in fair supply and demand, at, however, somewhat irregular rates. Sales have been reported of 36,500 bush.: 84c.@86c. for yellow Northern and Jersey; 86c.@88c. for yellow Southern; 84c.@87c. for White Southern; 85c. for yellow Western, and 180c.@82½c. for inferior to very good old and new mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid, at 93c.@96c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats continue plenty and heavy. Canada, 50c.@51c.; Western, 49c.@51c.; State, 49c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 44c.@47c.; Southern, 42c.@45c. ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 600 bales North River, at 60c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HONEY—A small lot of St. Domingo changed hands on private terms.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, at former rates.

IRON—Continues in limited request, at previous figures.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy, as before reported.

MOLASSES—The sales have been unimportant. Prices tended downward.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, and somewhat nominal, at $3 80@$3 85 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@47½c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.@47½c., in mercantile and shipping order, ₱ gallon. Tar is unchanged. About 700 bbls. common Resin were sold at $1 85 ₱ 310 lbs. Other kinds of Resin have been quiet.

OILS—Are attracting very little attention, yet prices are quoted about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., at $16 50 for Mess, and $13 85@$14 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1859

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting in a City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES,' New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—ART AND ARTIFICE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FAVORITE FARCE.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—L'AUBERGE DES ADRETS—DE CODE DES FEMMES—DEUX BOHEMES A NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, bence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office tomorrow, June 22, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Up to the time of going to press, nothing had been heard of the *Ocean Queen* and the *Kangaroo*, due at this port, with details of the European news telegraphed from Quebec, and published yesterday morning. The *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 11th, with three days later advices, is also now about due, with full and reliable particulars of the great battle of Magenta. We hope to be able to announce her arrival in our afternoon edition to-day.

The Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, opened the proposals for the five million Treasury Note Loan, and made the awards. Upwards of thirteen millions were bid for, of which the lowest bid was 5 per cent., and the highest 6. About $2,700,000 were awarded at from 5½ to 5¾ per cent.; $10,000 at 5, and the remaining two millions and a third will be awarded *pro rata* among the 6 per cent. bidders. The bids are lower than heretofore, and this fact is considered good evidence that the present condition of affairs in Europe will not exert to any considerable extent a deleterious effect upon the money markets of the United States.

In reply to inquiries from the Collector of the Port of Baltimore, the Secretary of State has informed him that the policy of the last Administration in reference to the protection to be afforded to foreign vessels purchased by American citizens, will be adhered to. A vessel purchased in good faith from a belligerent or a neutral with whom war is at peace, becomes American property, and is entitled to protection as such. A register, however, can only be obtained by Act of Congress.

Our Bermuda files extend to June 8. The investigation into the financial deficiencies in the office of the Receiver-General, W. B. SMITH, had resulted in an address of that officer to the Assembly, stating that the defalcation was due to the fraud of some one among his subordinates, but which of them he has not yet succeeded in discovering. Immediately after this avowal, Mr. SMITH resigned his place, and was succeeded by Hon. T. A. DARREL.

Our Mexican letters and correspondence received yesterday from the *Jasper*, enlarge the particulars of recent events in Mexico already received in brief by telegraph.

The Mayor sent two veto messages of considerable importance to the Board of Aldermen last evening. The first contained his objections to a resolution in favor of paying $2,619 to JAMES DONNELLY for sawing wood, and the other opposed the resolution directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to contract for the removal of night-soil for five years, and that until the contract is awarded and confirmed WM. H. WOODRUFF continue the work of removing the same. The Mayor claims that the latter work has been performed heretofore by Mr. WOODRUFF at an unnecessary annual expenditure of $60,000; that the persons now performing the work will do it for nothing, and that the Common Council has no right, under the Charter, to direct that Mr. WOODRUFF continue to remove the night-soil. A communication was received from the City Inspector setting forth the amounts expended annually for street-cleaning in 1856, 1857 and 1858, and another from the Croton Board, stating the annual amount of the expenditures for paving and keeping in repair the streets of the City. The report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of awarding the contract for cleaning the streets for the next five years at $300,000 per annum to Messrs. JOHNSON and SAYAR, was referred, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was adopted, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to inform the Board what had been done with the resolutions it had passed with reference to repairing the City Hall. City Inspector DELAVAN complained of the insufficiency of his accommodations. His communication was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. A long debate arose on a resolution which was introduced by Councilman LAIMBEER, directing that the Russ pavement in Broadway, between Fulton and Duane streets, should be grooved. The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as was the report of the Special Committee, directing the Croton Board to erect fifty drinking hydrants in different parts of the City. The vote on the last question stood 17 to 4.

All the Health Wardens were summoned, yesterday, before City Inspector DELAVAN, who addressed them at considerable length, in reference to the discharge of their duties. He said he was about to give to the citizens of New-York that which they so much needed for their health and commercial prosperity, clean streets and wholesome food, and that in this effort he should expect the cordial and efficient coöperation of the Health Wardens, holding each personally responsible for the condition of the ward under his charge.

MEYER GOLDSALL was brought to this City yesterday from St. Louis, where he has been doing business, on a charge of false pretences preferred against him by merchants in this City whom he is alleged to have defrauded by first obtaining several thousand dollars' worth of goods on his own notes, and then pretending to fail, with a view to defraud his creditors. He was committed to the Tombs for examination before Justice WELSH.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder BARNARD presiding, JOHN G. L. GREEN was tried on the complaint of JAMES KING, for an attempt to create a disturbance at the Second District poll of the Twelfth Ward, at the last December election. Alderman GENET appeared as his counsel. He was acquitted by the jury, after a long trial. MICHAEL BRADY pleaded guilty to an attempt at rape, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. ELLEN SUTPHEN pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary. JAMES MCDONNELL pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Being an old offender, the Recordar sent him for four years to the State Prison. JOHN SMITH, another old offender, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to pay $100 fine, after residing at Blackwell's Island for six months. Many other cases, of a comparatively unimportant nature, were disposed of. The Recorder is working hard to clear the City Prison before the hot weather sets in.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, the nominations made by the Mayor some two months ago for Water Commissioners, were confirmed by a vote of 14 ayes to 5 noes. The names of the persons whose nominations were confirmed are GAMALIEL KING and JOHN H. FURE.

Yesterday Cotton was dull and somewhat nominal. A moderate business was transacted in Flour and Corn at, however, easier prices. Other kinds of Grain, as well as Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Hides, Oil, Rice, Tallow, and Whisky were lightly dealt in. The failure of a leading operator in Provisions, to meet his contracts, was reported. Sugars were in good demand at strengthening prices. The Freight engagements were limited.

The United States and the Italian Question.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* in translating and commenting upon the views of the NEW-YORK TIMES upon the existing European crisis, has repeatedly expressed the surprise and gratification of the French people on observing the entire independence and justice with which the public opinion of the United States has pronounced its verdict upon the questions at issue between France and Austria in Italy. Intimately allied as are the earliest national memories of America with the sympathy and the good service rendered us by France in our Revolutionary contest, the ties of language and of commerce have so long accustomed us to receive our views of strictly European affairs through the medium of the British Press, that it was not unnatural for the people of France to expect from this side of the Atlantic something like an echo of the unjust and vituperative language which the majority of English journalists lavished upon themselves, their rulers, and their national policy in the early stages of the Italian question. But ten years have effected a mighty change in the relations of the United States with Europe. The immense development which in that time has taken place in all our interests has extended itself throughout the framework of our transatlantic connections. The commercial intercourse of the United States with France and the Continent has increased during the last decade in a greater proportion than the intercourse of the United States with Great Britain. Our imports from Great Britain, for instance, in the year ending June 30, 1856, were considerably less than twice as large as our imports from Great Britain in the year ending June 30, 1847. Our imports from France during the same periods respectively, compare in the ratio of considerably more than two to one; while if we turn to the Hanse Towns, we find an import of more than fourteen millions of dollars in 1856 against three millions in 1847. The relative increase in the proportion of our exports is still more favorable to our Continental commerce. In the train of this immense material expansion, a corresponding expansion of our moral and social relations with the Continent has followed, and with this has come, in the sense of our own rapidly growing importance as a cosmopolitan Power, weighing heavily for good or ill in the balance of the world's affairs, a deeper and more serious sense of our responsibility in the formation and utterance of opinion on subjects of cosmopolitan interest and concern. The American nationality too is less sharply defined and insulated than the English, and touches the continental character at many more points of intelligence and sympathy. Our fortunate position, too, as a great Transatlantic State, removed from the disturbing influences of a too perilous and exciting propinquity to the military monarchies of Europe, makes us necessarily more competent than the people of England can yet be to pass a perfectly impartial judgment upon the movements and the policy of the Continental States.

The Italian question has not been involved for us, as it is for England, in a network of social prejudices, partisan objects, international jealousies. We have been able to examine it calmly and dispassionately, without considering how far our popular verdict may go towards unseating one Ministry or establishing another. We have not been disturbed by the influences of an aristocracy linked by feelings, traditions, and family alliances, with the ancient order of things in Austria. We see no Cherbourg to frighten us from our propriety, and no phantom of maritime dominion to quarrel about at the risk of national self-respect, the peace of the world, and decency towards our allies.

For the United States, NAPOLEON III., undertaking the support of Italy in her resistance to aggression, is simply a great sovereign entering upon a new and apparently a very noble career, whose words are to be assumed as the types of his intentions, until his acts shall have betrayed them, and with whose avowed policy it is impossible for a free people, remembering its own struggle for freedom, and the lands which helped it in that struggle, not to sympathize. England has offered France many provocations in the past; done her many injuries, suffered many from her in return. With the name of NAPOLEON in especial are connected indelible recollections of the most terrible conflicts that she ever waged. The history of the Napoleonic wars has not been read by liberal Englishmen themselves in a sense uniformly creditable either to the wisdom, the honesty or the honor of English rulers and English statesmen. It is natural, then, that England should distrust, doubt, be uneasy, suspicious, even frivolously feverish, in the presence of France at war and of a Napoleon in Italy. But with all this we of the United States have nothing whatever to do. The records of France in the past are read very differently by us, and for us the name of NAPOLEON symbolizes a policy more friendly than adverse to our interests and our honor. The tricolor of the First Empire never waved over Washington in flames, but on the contrary made way with cordial sympathy for the stars and stripes upon the ramparts of New-Orleans.

For us the vital question of the strife now waging in Europe is the liberation of Italy. The Power whose policy promises substantial help to Sardinia and to Italy in their heroic determination to eject the Austrian invader, and to destroy a system of treaties expressly framed for the enslavement of the European nationalities, need feel no surprise at finding its banners followed with the hearty good will of the American people.

A POLITICIAN RELAPSED.—A reformed politician is as rare as a reformed inebriate. He may become weary of party, disgusted with trickery, and solicitous for the shades of private life. While in such a frame of mind he may in all sincerity take a pledge of total abstinence from public affairs. But see how quickly he violates it. The drunkard does not sooner return to his cups than your retired official to the political arena, provided he has an opportunity to do so.

In February last Gen. SAM. HOUSTON delivered his farewell speech in the Senate of the United States. His term was about to close, and so, too, he declared, was his public career of some thirty years' duration. He had seen enjoyed, and suffered enough, in high places and he turned his face gladly to privacy and repose. It was understood that the veteran soldier and statesman would, in a figurative sense, assume the shepherd's crook. Sheep-raising and wool-growing in Texas are both profitable and popular. Gen. HOUSTON designed to embark in that business, and to amuse the evening of his days by watching the gambols of lambs on the shores of Galveston Bay.

This was four months ago. To-day he is an independent candidate for Governor of Texas. On the 3d of the present June he "yielded his own inclinations to the wishes his friends, and concluded, if elected, to serve the people as the Executive of the State." Bravo! Such is the fate of tectotalism. The pledge is shivered to atoms. He has left "those few sheep in the wilderness," and mounted the stump. But he stands on no platform. He scorns platforms. "The Constitution and the Union embrace the principles by which he will be governed if elected." Sensible and patriotic. Texas can easily do worse than elect him. Her old Generaliasimo and Ex-President is a true lover of his country.

Something Entirely New.

The *Constitution* appeared on Saturday with a long and laborious leading article upon that lively, interesting, and by no means hacknied subject—the acquisition of Cuba. It is positively quite refreshing to perceive in a man of the President's age such extreme vivacity of imagination. He always has something new to propose—something that the public has never heard of before, and will have to consider seriously before it makes up its mind about it. In fact it may be safely said that Mr. BUCHANAN'S most remarkable characteristic is his fertility in devising new plans of promoting the national prosperity. In this respect, indeed, he rather errs on the side of excess. If we might be allowed to suggest a defect in his statesmanship, we should say that it lies in attributing to the American people as great versatility as he himself possesses, in supposing that they can grasp a subject, digest and dispose of it, and dash on to a new one with as much rapidity as himself or Mr. GEORGE W. BOWMAN. Of course such a fault is a fault of genius—a fault which of necessity commands our admiration, and which we would we could imitate; but it is still a fault, and the citizens of the United States occasionally suffer some inconvenience from it. We cannot follow master minds as they dodge through a labyrinth of plans and devices, of measures and means. Ordinary mortals can only discuss one thing at a time, and that one thing slowly and laboriously. Will Mr. BUCHANAN and "GEORGE W. BOWMAN" not be so good as to remember this? As an instance of the lightning rapidity with which they hurry from one grand idea to another, we may mention that, though it is only a day or two since they were busily engaged in manipulating the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas, the *Constitution*, as we have already said, on Saturday last devoted a considerable portion of its space to the consideration of a plan for acquiring Cuba, by voting the President $30,000,000 to be spent in preliminary negotiations for its purchase. Now is it not positively inconsiderate to flash a subject of such magnitude in upon the public mind in the middle of the Italian war, the Mexican imbroglio, and the hot weather, without a single note of warning? As the whole scheme is entirely new to us, and as the people of the United States are entirely unfamiliar with any of its bearings, we must really crave full time for consideration. We have not, for instance, discussed the propriety of intrusting Mr. BUCHANAN with the expenditure of so much money to be drawn upon his own and sole warrant; nor have we reflected upon the uses to which such a sum could be applied. We know nothing of the disposition of the Spanish Government, or people, in the matter. We are in complete ignorance as to whether they wish to sell Cuba or not. We don't know what party in the Union, if any, desires Cuba. Mr. SLIDELL, the President's voice, has said nothing on the subject. He has not brought it before Congress, and Congress has not debated it. It has not been taken up in the newspapers, nor has it ever been mentioned on the stump. It was not on anybody's mind at the last election, and no one thought of allowing it to affect his vote. Senator BROWN, who is in the confidence of the Administration, was on here a few months ago, and made a graceful, modest, temperate and eloquent speech to the polite Society of Tammany. In the chaste and forcible remarks which that gentleman addressed to the cold and critical audiences which assemble in the old wigwam there was not the least allusion to Cuba. The Democracy may or may not want that island for the purpose of extending the area of Slavery; whether they do or not, it was impossible to glean from the Senator's oration.

Nor have the Government organs of the Press done anything to herald the advent of so momentous a topic. This, as everybody knows, is the first time the *Constitution* has ever alluded to it. Of not one of the arguments contained in the article before us have we ever heard before. This, for instance, is an entirely fresh and original statement, which we do not recollect ever to have seen in print, and which we should not like to comment upon without further deliberation.

"There is certainly no necessity that any advocate of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cuban policy, in addressing the American people, who know and appreciate the high moral worth and unsullied reputation of him whom, after a long life of faithful and patriotic public service, they elevated to the highest office in their gift, should condescend to prove that, were the entire wealth of the Republic placed at his absolute disposal, he would not misapply, or use for any selfish or unworthy purpose, one dollar or one cent of the money."

In these circumstances, considering that the question of the thirty million Cuban loan is now for the first time propounded—considering that the American people has given no opinion on the subject, either in the Press or at the ballot-box—considering that neither Mr. SLIDELL nor Mr. BROWN has expressed his views on it—considering also that Mr. BUCHANAN'S character as a politician is entirely unknown to the mass of the public, and that they are, therefore, entirely unable to say whether or not he would use public money or public patronage for unworthy purposes—considering that every male adult in the United States does not read over each editorial article in the *Constitution* more than twice in the day—we must ask respectfully for full time for reflection upon the whole matter. Mr. BUCHANAN need be in no hurry about it. The thirty millions are pretty sure to be paid over to him upon his own and sole receipt, at half-past eleven o'clock P. M. upon the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

THE RECENT KANSAS ELECTION.—The election just held in Kansas for delegates to a convention to be held for the purpose of framing a Constitution, preliminary to the admission of that Territory as a State, has resulted, as between the Republican and Democratic parties, in something like a drawn battle. A small majority is indeed claimed by the Republicans, but the result is still liable to be affected by more full and accurate returns. Hitherto, in the Kansas elections, the division has been on the question of a Free or a Slave State—this being the first contest on purely partisan grounds—and it is not supposed that the established fact that Kansas is to remain free can be altered, whether the Republicans or Democrats have the Convention. There is a good deal of complaint in the Republican papers of the Territory about illegal voting—the Leavenworth *Times* asserting that a multitude of Irishmen were naturalized on both sides of the Missouri line, who were permitted to vote ten or fifteen times apiece—in fact, each one as often as he could, by borrowing or otherwise present himself at the polls with a new set of naturalization papers. There is a stringent Registry law in Kansas, but it had not taken effect at the time of the late election. The above-mentioned paper says of it:

"As a party, we Republicans must stand by this Registry. It is our only hope. Number what we may, no numbers can contend against the swindling, ballot stuffing and perjury to which the Democracy resort. Let them howl against it to their hearts' content. The law still stands, and while it stands we shall have something like an equal chance with that party which is our superior only in the employment of agencies which the Republicans would scorn to recognize."

The Kansas Registry provides for the completion and publication of a list of electors ten days before every election, and that no one shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall have been registered. If, having this law, the people of Kansas cannot enforce it, then they deserve their destiny, whatever it may be. The country is beginning to weary of "good laws" which have no life in them, and of "complaining" electors.

The Illegal Contract for Street Cleaning.

The Common Council will have their way. They have already passed, and the Aldermen have made some progress in passing, an ordinance continuing a contract made with JOHNSON & SAYRES for cleaning the streets of the City for five years at $300,000 a year. Yet the contract is as clearly illegal as if it stipulated in good set terms that the City should pay for all work but half done more than twice the full value. The Charter says that "all contracts shall be made by the Heads of Departments." Now the Heads of Departments have not had the making of this contract. The Charter says that "all contracts shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and that all such contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder," the terms to be settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Comptroller. Now this contract is not founded on sealed proposals made after public notice advertised in any newspaper whatever, nor has the Comptroller ever approved it. Nor has it been awarded to the lowest bidders.—other contractors, understanding that the Charter was to be utterly disregarded, having sent in their propusals, offering to do the work for less money, giving equally good references and no less adequate securities. The Common Council, seeing how much too short and too narrow even their own breastplates of triple brass are to cover the shame and nakedness of their conduct, say that their bargain with JOHNSON and SAYRES is not a "contract" but simply a *direction given the City Inspector to employ* certain parties for the purpose of cleaning the streets. But the Charter leaves the Council no refuge even in this cunning device; for it says "Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job," "and the several parts of said work shall together involve the expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be done by contract under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the common Council, *unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board it shall be ordered otherwise.*" The Holy Brotherhood of the City Hall profess to find in the words italicized above an excuse for their haste to snatch this fat job away from the control of the head of the Sanitary Department. They hold that, by calling the bargain with JOHNSON & SAYRES a *direction to employ*, and not a "contract," and by adopting said "ordinance of direction" by a three-fourths' vote, they have really ordered that the work shall be done "otherwise than by contract." But here again the Charter pulls up its tight rein upon our capering Common Council, whose antics are not now, as we are bound to admit, the exuberant expression of "high condition," but rather the morbid result of an unusual abstinence from the public crib. Never before, since it became the fashion for the City Father to go into the Board a Lazarus and to come out of it a Dives, has stealing been so difficult, and devoted assiduity in the attack of the Treasury so little remunerative, as for the past six months. If the Mayor holds fast by his integrity, if the Comptroller adheres to the wholesome regulations that he has hitherto enforced, and especially if Mr. DELAVAN refuses the least fragment of toasted cheese, except in the form of bait upon a trap, the Common Council of 1859 will go out of office honest by the force of unconquerable circumstances. The Mayor may arrest their career for a season longer, but as it requires three-fourths of both Boards to pass any ordinance, it will be easy to over-ride his veto with a two-thirds vote. The Comptroller may keep the employes of the Council out of their money for a season, but there will be found lawyers to prosecute and courts to award them judgments; so that defence is but temporary. But if the City Inspector stands firm the Council cannot face the Comptroller, nor make a case in the courts, for the Charter declares that "No expenditure for work, involving an amount for which no contract is required," (that is, for a sum less than $250, or, by the Aldermanic interpretation, for a job that they have ordered to be given out without a contract,") shall be allowed, unless "the necessity therefor be certified to *by the head of the appropriate department.*" This clause throws light on the long refusal of the Aldermen to approve the Mayor's nominations for a City Inspector. That officer must be of their own tribe, an Ishmaelite indeed, or two at least of their seven schemes for relieving the City Treasury of an aggregate amount of $3,270,000 can never be consummated.

It is possible that the schemers hoped, in their despair, that though Mr. DELAVAN would not unite with them in their villainy, he might be induced, the ordinance once enacted, to certify to the necessity of the expenditure it involves for so essential a service as cleaning of the streets. But we do not believe Mr. DELAVAN will oblige the Councilmen by performing the *auto da fe* on himself. If Mr. DELAVAN sees the necessity for having the streets cleaned,—and his circular shows that he does so,—let him advertise at once for proposals to do the work, and proceed to make the contract. If the Common Council dare to insist that the work shall be done in some other way, his hands, at least, will be clean. Moreover, the work cannot be done in any other way, as we have shown, without his sanction. Upon his Herculean shoulders, then, is laid the responsibility of stopping this first illegal and exhaustive job. We have full faith in his firmness, which will not fail of its reward in the approval of his own conscience and of a much-abused people.

The 40th section of the Charter states that any officer of the City Government who shall willfully violate or evade any of its provisions, shall be deemed *guilty of misdemeanor*, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding office under the City Charter. As a matter of humanity to the infatuated men who are straining every nerve to make shipwreck of themselves by wrecking us, Mr DELAVAN is called upon, by refusing to assist in the ripening of their plot, to save from ruin the members of his own political party and the little knot of Republicans who constitute the faithless three-fourths of each Board of the Common Council.

Neutrality of Foreign Vessels.

A singularly uninteresting correspondence upon a singularly interesting topic has just passed between the Treasury Department and a ship-owner of Baltimore, Mr. AUGUSTUS KOHLER. Mr. KOHLER desiring to become the owner of a Bremen vessel lying in the port of Baltimore, had doubts as to the measure of protection which the American flag can afford to foreign-built bottoms, and accordingly applied to the Collector for any comfort that officer might have to give him. The Collector referred him to the General Regulations of the Custom's service and to the Secretary of the Treasury for an interpretation of the written word. Secretary COBB, on being applied to, could only repeat the reference to the Regulations, which run as follows:

General Regulations of 1st February, 1857, page 64.

SECTION 13, article 73. On questions submitted to this Department as to what document can be issued under the laws of the United States to foreign-built vessels purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace, of foreign owners, it has been decided as follows:

Vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, enrollment, license or other marine document, prescribed by the laws of the United States, can be lawfully issued to such vessels.

74. To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced to protect their rights, if molested or questioned, the Collector of the Customs, though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect; certifying also that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

75. These facts, thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *prima facie* proof of such good faith.

76. In all cases, therefore where the evidence of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship and of the *bona fide* character of the purchase; shall be furnished to a Collector of Customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory and the purchase deemed fair, record the bill of sale in his office, and deliver to the party the original, with a certificate indorsed thereon in the form prescribed.

The Collector, again beset by his unsatisfied mercantile correspondent, then engaged to obtain information from the State Department as to the nature and degree of the protection here promised; and here the matter for the present rests. It is worthy of notice, and the fact doubtless accounts for the diffidence of Mr. KOHLER in accepting the very indefinite pledges of security thus tendered him, that the Treasury Regulations quoted above have no basis of law, and that they conflict with the act of 1792, which restricts the pledge of protection to home-built vessels, and to vessels of foreign origin *wrecked* on our coasts, and subsequently saved, purchased, and repaired by American citizens. There appears to be no warrant for the Treasury *dictum* beyond the casual opinion of some forgotten Attorney-General; and such authority is hardly sufficient to induce a cautious speculator to invest his money in shipping at a moment when the value and efficacy of national protection is so likely to be brought to a more practical test. Mr. KOHLER, whose name implies a foreign birth-place, may fairly doubt whether that reactive championship which our Government refuses to naturalized citizens abroad, will be extended to naturalized shipping in European waters, and whether an equal vindication will attend the honor of our flag when it waves from the peak of an alien mast and when it floats over American oak. In such circumstances the buyer cannot be too wary, and even after he receives the rescript of the Department of State, favorable though it may seem to be, he will do well to hesitate upon his bargain. It is needless to say that during the continuance of active war in Europe every pretence will be resorted to to put foreign shipping beneath our protection. Sham sales will often be made, and where sales are not sham their genuineness will still be open to suspicion. In case of difficulty, it is not easy to foresee how such suspicions may tend to paralyze the activity of our officials, and to afford pretexts for avoiding an undesirable collision with some distant Power. The wiser plan assuredly will be to shun such transactions, whatever their form and their temptations may be.

The Tax-Commissioners.

The Editor of the *Herald*, finding the taxes upon his Paradise at Washington Heights uncomfortably heavy, very naturally doubts whether the Tax-Commissioners have been constitutionally appointed. He argues that as the Commissioners are County Officers, they should be created by County authorities and not by the Comptroller, who is merely a City authority.

But, granting the Commissioners to be County officers, they were created in 1850—four years after the adoption of the new Constitution—and under the express decision of the Court of Appeals in the Police case, they could be appointed in any way that the Legislature chose to designate. But the act of 1850 created them "a board to correct the City assessors," and says they shall be "known as Tax-Commissioners of the City of New-York." The act of 1857, extending the terms of these officers, says further, "there shall be in the City of New-York three Tax-Commissioners, as now provided by law." The act of 1859, which abolishes the office of Ward Assessors, is entitled "An act in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York." Previous to the law of 1850, from the time of the earliest charters, the Assessors of New-York were always City officials; in other parts of the State they have always been town officers, and are so distinctly styled in the Revised Statutes. Since the act of 1813 the expenses of town assessors have always been town charges.

So that, whether County or City officers, the Tax Commissioners are properly appointed by the Comptroller, as directed by the Legislature of 1859. If County officers, their office has been created since the adoption of the Constitution; if City officers, then the Comptroller, who is a City officer, may appoint them. It will be a wiser, as well as a more patriotic thing, for all persons assessed to pay their taxes manfully, even though they reside on Washington Heights, than to attempt any Plum Gut evasions through the narrow creeks and channels of the written law. Navigation of this sort is dangerous for all but experts; and in this case, as in most other cases, it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

Legalized Drought.

Both Boards of the Common Council adjourned over, last evening, for one week, in order to save Thursday next for the great coming "Races." Her Britannic Majesty's Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled have erected it into a holy custom that the Derby Day shall never be invaded by business; and why should not our City Parliament follow so honorable an example?

Before the adjournment, however, four Councilmen earned immortality by reversing the historical action of the great Jewish leader in the desert. When the Israelites were dying of thirst, Moses smote a rock for them, and a pure spring of fresh waters gushing forth made the waste an oasis. Councilmen BELTZEL, JONES, GILMORE and TIPPER, or TIPPLER, (for the vote of this worthy citizen throws some uncertainty over the orthography of his name,) on the contrary, have smitten the public hydrants, and lo! they are dried up even before their cooling streams had begun to flow.

The proposition to establish fifty drinking fountains in different parts of the City having been brought up, was discussed learnedly, rather ungrammatically, vehemently and tediously. It being a perfectly simple question on the face of it, whether growing intemperance should be arrested and much positive suffering averted by putting fresh, good water freely within the reach of the wayfarer in our streets, and the stranger within our gates, of course some very notable champion was required to prove the negative of the case and make the worse appear the better cause. This high function fell to an eloquent personage by the name of BELTZEL, whose oration was apparently inconsequential, and profuse enough to satisfy even his exacting audience. Mr. BELTZEL objects to fountains. Fountains throw the water about, a trick for which we whip our little boys whenever they indulge in it; fountains wet the pavements, which worries the ladies sadly; fountains make puddles in the highway, into which respectable tipsy men are liable to stumble, to their immediate personal inconvenience and the subsequent rage of their wives. In short, fountains are a nuisance. Moreover, fountains have no votes, and free fountains can buy none. Grog-shops, on the contrary, while they supply wholesome and refreshing beverages of all kinds, are notoriously prolific of votes, and of just such votes as our hydrophobic Demosthenes and his friends do most delight in: and so for the sake of the grog-shops, if for no other reason, this upstart brood of lymphatic dribbling water-faucets must be instantly turned off. And the said water-faucets were accordingly turned off; the proposition to open them being lost for want of a constitutional vote. We trust that our citizens will not forget the names of the champions who have thus saved New-York from inundation. When the laborer's wife receives at the door her husband reeling beneath the benedictions of the barkeeper; when the father hears the language of the tippling-house from the lips of his child; when the weary faint by the way-side in the long intervals of our streets and squares, let the names of BELTZEL and JONES and GILMORE and TIPPER be present to their grateful minds.

In what a striking contrast with the enlightened action of BELTZEL and his quadrille appears the conduct of the Mayor on the same evening!

While the Common Councilmen were plugging up the hydrants, the Aldermen were dolefully ruminating how to open the spigot of the City Treasury, closed and clinched by the veto of Mr. TIEMANN upon a contract for paying certain parties $60,000 per year in consideration of their accepting from the City a great source of wealth in the form of the City deposits.

After taking such a step as this in violation of the well-established rule that to the "victors belong the spoils," we doubt whether Mayor TIEMANN will have the courage to go to the "Races" at all, or whether if he goes there, he can possibly enjoy himself.

The Italian Festival at the Academy of Music.

More than two generations have rolled away since the world last saw the spectacle of an injured people battling for their rights by the side of a powerful empire, in a war not of conquest but of liberation. The people of the United States, of all people in the world, are least likely to remain indifferent to such a spectacle, and the cause of Italy is nowhere attended by more sincere good wishes or more fervent sympathy than here in the commercial metropolis of free America. The recent report of the Italian Committee organized to receive subscriptions of assistance for the families of the soldiers now in the field for Italian independence proved how ready the best of our citizens are to lend their aid to so good a work. To-morrow, at the Academy of Music, the public at large of New-York will enjoy the opportunity of helping the same righteous cause.

The Italian artists now resident in our City, comprising in their number some of the finest of living vocalists, are anxious to show that they are not artists only but Italians, and to give their talents at least and their popularity to the cause to which so many thousands of their countrymen are now giving their blood. They have organized a double performance by day and night at the Academy, in which all the most prominent of their number will take part. They have laid aside for this occasion, even those sensitive traits of *amour-propre* and artistic pride which are commonly regarded as inseparable from the artistic character: and more than one of the most distinguished singers of the Opera has offered to appear in any *rôle* which may be thought best, were it even in the chorus, rather than not contribute to the common cause. For some at least of these artists, the war in Italy is a reality terribly near their own hearts and homes. Madame GAZZANIGA, who sings to-morrow in the "Trovatore," is a native of Voghera, the headquarters of General FORAY at the battle of Montebello, and there at this moment her parents and her child are living, within hearing of the Austrian cannon, if not, indeed, beneath the immediate sway of the Austrian army. She has already, like many others of our artists, made her own private contributions to the help of Italy; but she now offers her splendid artistic abilities as a fresh tribute, which the public of New-York must indorse into exchangeable value. As a moral manifestation in behalf of a brave people contending for those rights on which the foundations of our own Republic rest, we cannot doubt that the audiences of to-morrow at the Academy will be all that they ought to be

in point of numbers and respectability, and of cordial good-will.

The Funny Bostonians.

The Bostonians, whose wit, like their east-winds, is generally more fit to refresh the asses of Job than to delight the soul of man, are always excessively funny whenever they undertake to be solemn. They were exquisitely droll the other day over Mr. PAUL MONPHY, whom they meant to deify. They have since been extremely amusing over Mr. POWERS' statue of WEBSTER, which some of them wish to throw into the Frog-Pond because the children do not fall down in fits of awe whenever they pass it; while other some—with Mr. EVERETT at their head—wish to put it on the top of the State House, that it may look like a photograph six-and-a-half inches long, and vindicate the sculptor from the charge of tampering with Mr. WEBSTER'S pantaloons and doing violence to the boots that defended the Constitution; but their most recent performance surpasses either of these experiences in point of absurd and owlish gravity They are going to build a museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge, which is a very good thing certainly, and we hope will give the small-est child in Boston in time a distinct idea of the difference between a dodo and a dough-nut, and as a preliminary to the erection of the necessary buildings they had a little service with spades on the spot set apart for the purpose a few days ago. Everything was done decently and in order. First comes the Governor, then the Reverend President of the College, then some seven or eight other persons all duly named in capital letters by the Court Journals of the town of Tremont. So far the fun was excellent, and we should have been enchanted to have seen it all from a convenient corner. But in the midst of the momentous ceremony the "Governor" must needs make a joke, and with that joke the whole scene darkens. Here it is:

"Gov. BANKS made a few remarks, then took a spoke and planted it firmly in the ground, (saying pleasantly, 'We begin with the North,' in a voice audible to the nearest bystanders, and by them cordially applauded."

What did Gov. BANKS mean; and what did the bystanders "cordially applaud?" Did they "cordially applaud" the North? or the spade? or themselves? or merely the Governor? There is evidently a joke here somewhere, which perhaps in some underground and occult way is meant to rend and tear the "South" with grinding scorn. Will somebody have the kindness to evolve it; for it is really very depressing to know that we have a joke, and a Boston joke at that, which is yet quite inaccessible without the aid of a glossary or of a CHAMPOLLION?

THE ST AMSHIP TENNESSEE.—Our telegraph dispatch from Washington, yesterday, stated that "Much anxiety was felt for the *Tennessee*, now seven days overdue at New-Orleans." But we have since learned that Mr. MORGAN, of this City, the owner of the *Tennessee*, received a dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 16th ult., stating that the steamer was at Vera Cruz, where she was detained waiting for an arrival of specie.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council charged with the preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met at 3 P. M. yesterday. The Sub-Committee on Fireworks reported in favor of requesting Messrs. J. G & J. Edon & Co. to furnish the fireworks to be exhibited on the evening of the Fourth of July, and designated the following places in which the fireworks are to be exhibited: City Hall-square, Hamilton-square, Madison square, Tompkins-square, Mount Morris-square, Hamersley and Houston squares, Thirty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Junction of East Broadway and Grand street, Junction of Seventh-avenue, Broadway and Forty-third street, Mission square, Five Points, Randall's Island and Jackson square. The amount appropriated for the fireworks is $3,860. The report was adopted, and the Committee adjourned to Friday.

HANDSOME PRESENTATION TO A LADY.—The Rev. J. M. MACAULAY, D. D., pastor of the South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, presented Mrs. HARRIET L. WESTERVELT, in the name of the Choir, with a very handsome testimonial, in the shape of a gold watch, richly ornamented with diamonds and rubies, in appreciation of the many services tendered by her to the Church as teacher of the singing, when not called upon by her regular engagement. Several leading members of the Church contributed generously toward the purchase of the testimonial. We learn that the Choir of the above Church numbers fifty-four available voices, under the skillful training and direction of Dr. GILMORE.

FIELD DAY OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.—Yesterday the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments, Second Brigade, were ordered out for a day's drill, and assembled at the Railroad Depôt, on Hamilton-square, at 9 o'clock. The rain, however, prevented them from carrying out the contemplated drill, and after a few movements they were all dismissed until further notice. The Fifth Regiment were ordered out last Friday, but, on account of the severe storm, the order was countermanded, and yesterday they made another attempt to parade, but were a second time defeated by the rain.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met at noon yesterday. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival at three vessels laden with rags and hides from Curaçoa. The captains stated that that port was healthy. It was directed that the vessels be permitted to come up to the City and discharge cargo forthwith. The bill of JULIUS B. KENNEDY for expenses in abating the nuisance at 149 Bowery, amounting to $15, was allowed. A communication from persons residing in the vicinity of Ninth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, complaining toet toe slaughter-house of Mr. CASAR, situated there, was a nuisance, was referred. Toe Board adjourned to Wednesday.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE TRIAL.—Manhattan Company No. 8 gave a trial at Riley's Pole, Fifth Ward, last evening with the most satisfactory results. An inch and an eighth stream was throwo one hundred and eighty five feet, perpendicular height; and an inch stream two hundred and five feet, perpendicular height. This playing was sustained for half an hour, with steam rising during the whole time. This performance is the more extraordinary when it is considered that the "Manhattan," as described in our columns last week, is a hand engine, weighing but about five thousand pounds.

SEIZURE OF ANOTHER NEW-YORK VESSEL AS A SLAVER.—The bark *Ann Mary* has arrived at Salem, Mass., from the Coast of Africa, and reports at Punta de Lehna, on the 1st of May, the bark *Emma Lincoln*, from New-York via Shark's Point, where she had been under seizure by a British vessel of war, upon suspicion of being engaged in the Slave trade. After five days' detention she was released. This vessel was reported to be under seizure by the officers who brought home the bark *Orion*. The *Emma Lincoln* is an A 2 vessel of 300 tons register, and ten years old, having been built in Thomaston in 1849. She is owned in New-York by J. W. ELWALL & Co.

ACCIDENT TO A DEAF MUTE.—Last evening a deaf and dumb man, named JOAN O. MALSY while in a state of intoxication attempted to climb to the masthead of a brig lying at Pier No. 44 North River. He had reached the fore yard, when, losing his hold, he was precipitated toward the deck, but striking the rigging he glanced off and coming in contact with the rail, fell into the water, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. His body was soon after recovered and conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station House, and the Coroner notified. The deceased recently came from Liverpool and was in search of employment.

A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—Coroner JACKMAN was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an *inquest* examination in the case of a woman named MARY SCHAFFAN, of No. 314 East Eighth-street, who was lying in a dangerous condition from a kick in the abdomen given by an acquaintance living in the same house, named PATRICK GASS. The origin of the quarrel is not known, but the matter will be investigated by the Coroner to-day.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT YORKVILLE.—The Society of the Rev. Mr. BOTHSOAB'S (Presbyterian) Church, on Eighty-sixth street, (Yorkville,) will hold a Strawberry Festival, for the benefit of the Sunday School, in the lecture-room of the Church, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. With commendable enterprise this spirited, though not as yet numerous congregation, have recently finished a very handsome church edifice in their new and rapidly growing section of the City.

FIRES.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the woodshed and privy attached to No. 73 Sheriff street. Damage slight. Supposed to be the work of design. About 8 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the blacking factory of PINCKNEY & RICHARDS, Nos. 7 and 9 Fifth street, but being discovered at an early moment, the flames were soon extinguished. Damage $50. No alarm was given by the bells, and the origin of the fire is not known.

BOLD OUTRAGE.—Last night, as three gentlemen were standing in front of Lovejuy's Hotel, they were accosted by an elderly man who asked to be directed to the Fourth-avenue cars, stating that he had on his person $700 in money and a gold watch, and that he was pursued by a party of ruffians who intended to rob him. Mr. JOHN W. MARTIN, residing at No. 324 Ninth-street, one of those accosted, advanced toward the cars with the old gentleman, when he immediately found himself assaulted by seven or eight desperate scoundrels, who knocked him down and otherwise maltreated him, while the old gentleman was carried off bodily. Mr. MARTIN called for the police, but only succeeded in finding one of them after going as far as the corner of Nassau street and Maiden-lane. On returning to the spot where the assault was made, nothing was to be seen of the villains. What become of the old gentleman Mr. MARTIN was unable to surmise.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man named GARRATY attempted suicide last night by swallowing an ounce of arsenic. He was discovered at his residence, No. 55 Baxter-street, and removed to the New-York Hospital, where the physicians gave him a powerful emetic, which removed the poison. GARRATY says that his uncle beat him and assigned that as a cause for the suicide.

DROWNED WHILE RETURNING FROM A FISHING EXCURSION.—The name of the man who was drowned while returning from a fishing excursion, on Sunday afternoon, near the Fulton Ferry, was VAN SAUSSEN. He stood up in the boat to allow one of his companions to pass him, when, by some means, he fell headforemost into the water. The body has not been recovered. Mr. VAN SAUSSEN leaves a wife and two children.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest, at No. 35 Cherry-street, upon the body of W. J. SINCLAIR, a boy 13 years of age, who was drowned on Sunday, at the foot of Roosevelt-street, while attempting to climb up the pier, after cleaning out a boat belonging to his father. Verdict of accidental drowning.

KILLED BY A FALLING BRICK.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Jas. REHIL, a laborer, residing in Second-avenue, near Fortieth-street, who died from a fracture of the skull received several days ago by the falling of a brick from a building on which he was working at the corner of Houston-street and Second-avenue. Verdict, "Accidental death."

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—JOANNA MCGRATH, an Irish woman, died yesterday, at the Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received several days since by falling down a flight of stairs, at No. 299 East Thirty-fourth-street.

PARADE.—The Twelfth Regiment, "Independence Guard," will make a parade this afternoon, and be reviewed by the Mayor, in front of the City Hall, at 4½ o'clock.

Board of Aldermen.

VETOES BY THE MAYOR—UNNECESSARY ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF $60,000—COST OF REPAIRING AND CLEANING THE STREETS IN PAST YEARS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, returning, without his approval, a resolution in favor of paying James Donnelly $2,619, for sawing splitting and carrying wood in 1857 and 1858. He objects that there are no certificates that the work was performed, and that there is nothing to indicate that the price charged was a fair one, or when and where the work was performed. The communication was laid over.

A communication was received from the Mayor with his veto to the resolution directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to contract for the removal of night soil for five years, and that until the contract is awarded and confirmed William H Woodruff continue the work of removing the same. The Mayor deems that it would be inconsistent on his part to approve a resolution which, in effect, continues the work at the same extravagant rate of expenditure of which he has previously complained, and that it would be approving of an act which, he believes, the Common Council has no right to do. The work, as performed by Woodruff, he says, cost the City from June 15 to Jan. 1 last, between $34,000 and $35,000—an average of $1 250 a week—whereas, originally Mr. Day, whose assignee Mr. Woodruff is, had agreed to pay the City $4,100 a year, for five years for the privilege of removing the night soil. Mr. Woodruff abandoned the work on May 13, last, for the alleged reason that he was not paid, and suits are now pending against the City brought by his assignee to recover $21 456 for the work done from Jan. 7 to May 18, making, with what had been paid him or his assignee previously, $56,600 for eleven months, or at the rate of $60 000 a year. Under these circumstances, especially as the sinks were overflowing and the warm season was approaching, the Board of Heal h had directed that arrangements be made for carrying on the work until a contract should be made by the Common Council. The work was now being performed at the rate of $12,000 a year—$4 000 less than was paid to Mr. Woodruff,—and the parties that performed it offer to do it for an extended term, without any compensation. He solemnly protests against being made a party to a movement to continue the perpetration of such a fraud on the Treasury. Further, the Mayor deems that the direction by the Common Council, that Mr. Woodruff be employed, is an executive power which the Common Council has no right to exercise. It was directed that the communication be printed.

A communication was received from Mr. Delavan, the City Inspector, setting forth that the amount expended for street cleaning in 1856 was $385,070 22; in 1857, $300,827 42, and in 1858, up to the 25th of December of that year—the last pay-roll day in 1858—$297,805 69; and, he says, if the expenses of the remaining six days of 1858 were included, the whole amount would be $301,412 49. The communication, which was in reply to a resolution of the Board calling for information, was ordered on file.

Communications from the same officer asking for better office accommodations and relative to the necessity of filling low and sunken lots, were referred.

A communication was received from the Croton Board, stating in answer to a resolution of the Board, that in 1857 the amount expended under the direction of that Board in paving and keeping in repair the paved streets of the City was $36 525 66; in 1858, $38,344 68; in 1859, $22,276 22—total, $144,146 96.

A communication from Wm. H. Adams, in which he offers to keep the streets in repair for $50 000, was referred.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in a resolution in favor of the appointment by each Board of three of its members to confer with the Croton Aqueduct Department with regard to matters relating to the new Reservoir. Aldermen GARDNER, BRANT and PECK were appointed on behalf of this Board.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $2,000 to the American Female Guardian Society, was laid over.

The report, from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of awarding the contract for cleaning the streets for the next five years, at $300 000 per annum, to C. JOHNSON and H. E. SAYES, under the direction of the City Inspector, was referred to the Special Committee, previously appointed to consider the subject of street cleaning.

The Board adjourned to Monday, 5 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

NEW FLAGS—REPAIRS TO THE CITY HALL—CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE—RUSS PAVEMENT—DRINKING HYDRANTS.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour.

A resolution was offered, and laid over, under the rule directing the Street Commissioner to purchase new flags for the City Hall.

Councilman JONES introduced a resolution directing the Comptroller to inform the Board by what authority the Police Commissioners have leased premises in Pearl street for a station-house. Laid over.

Councilman OTTERSON introduced a resolution directing the Clerk to the Common Council to inform the Board what had been done with the resolutions which they had passed, with reference to repairing the City Hall. Adopted.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for altering the house and raising the front part of roof of No 84 Attorney street for the use of Mation Hose Company, No. 4, at a cost not to exceed $1 200.

The resolution directing the Croton Board to have the pavement on Broadway, from Fulton to Duane streets, chipped or grooved by Messrs Bralz and Jones, at an expense not to exceed 40 cents per square yard, came up for consideration.

Councilman LENT moved to amend by inserting "from Bowling-green to Fourteenth-street, except such part as is paved with Belgian pavement."

Councilman ROSS moved to amend by inserting "five blocks from Canal-street, north."

Councilman LENT was opposed to doing anything with the pavement, except to take it up. The wealthy omnibus proprietors opposed it because they would lose more sixpences by being obliged to turn off Broadway while repairs were being made, than it would cost to make good the injuries done to their horses. Such humanity he had no sympathy with.

Councilmen BUTTAU was in favor of having the pavement taken up.

Councilman LAIMBEER urged the propriety of the measure proposed.

Councilman ROSS finally withdrew his amendment, and the question recurring on Councilman LENT'S amendment, it was declared lost by a vote of 10 to 10. On the original resolution the vote stood 11 to 9, and it was decided lost for want of a constitutional vote.

City Inspector Delevan complained of the insufficiency of his accommodations, and asked that better room might be provided. Referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The Street Commissioner was directed to purchase an Engine for Company No. 31, at an expense not to exceed $1,500.

The matter of awarding the contract for constructing the gate-houses to the New Reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., came up for consideration, and was made a special order for next Thursday evening.

The report of the Special Committee in favor of directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to erect fifty drinking hydrants in different parts of tha City, as an experimental measure, came up.

Councilman RHODES moved to amend by inserting twenty-five hydrants of the Brooklyn Hydrant Company.

Councilman LAIMBEER was opposed to giving that Company such an advantage.

After a tedious and discursive debate, in which Councilman BUTTAU strongly opposed the adoption of the report, the vote was taken and stood 17 affirmative to four in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Councilmen VAN TYNE, Rhodes, Hall, Cornell, CHET PRATT, Harson, Darrow Lent, Ross, Laimbeer, Jr., Allen, Decker, Townsend, Babcock, Valentine and Frear—17.

NAYS—Councilmen Jones, Tipper, Buttell and Gilmore—4.

The report and resolution were declared lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board then adjourned until 5 P. M. Friday.

The Health Wardens and the City Inspector.

COL. DELAVAN ON THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

All the Health-Wardens, twenty-two in number, appeared before City-Inspector DELAVAN at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and were by him addressed at great length in regard to their duties. He told them that he was about to make the experiment whether the City of New-York could be kept clean and healthy. If it failed, it would certainly not be owing to any lack of effort on his part;—he would exert himself to do his duty to the public, and he was determined that all his subordinates should do their duty towards him. Health Wardens should not wait to have their attention called again and again to nuisances, but should hunt them up themselves and see that they were promptly abated. He called their attention to the numerous half-closed cisterns in the basements of down-town houses, and the number of dead animals permitted to remain for whole days, and even longer, in the most public thoroughfares. He should expect a report every morning from each Warden, and a special report in writing every Wednesday and Saturday, of the condition of each Ward. He felt quite sure that the charge that the doctors killed the people was not altogether true—the people killed themselves by eating unwholesome food—for during the short time which he had had to examine the matter, he had become convinced that fully one-fourth of the meat sold in this City was more or less diseased. Upon the efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon the City Inspector's Department depended not only the health but the commercial prosperity of the City, and he trusted that henceforth all would work with a will in the great task, as became faithful public officers and good citizens.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A ST. LOUIS MERCHANT, CHARGED WITH SWINDLING IN THIS CITY.—Officer MCELROY, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, arrived in this City yesterday, having in custody Meyer Goldsall, whom he arrested in St. Louis, on a warrant charging him with having obtained from various parties in this City, by means of false and fraudulent pretences, goods amounting to about $6 000. The affidavits upon which the warrant to arrest was issued, was made before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, on the 1st of the present month, and set forth in detail—that in February last, the accused arrived in this City and made such representations as to his business and standing in St. Louis, as to induce the complainants to sell him goods, receiving in payment his own notes; and that soon after said Goldsall pretended to fail and made a bogus sale to a man named Strauss with a view to defraud his creditors; and further, that previous to the said alleged bogus sale, Goldsall caused to be removed from St. Louis $8,000 worth of goods which he secreted in Memphis, Tenn. Among the parties alleged to have been thus swindled in this City, are JAMES H. SURTY & CO., $819 75; THOS. RICHARDSON & CO. $583 54; R. J. WILDE & CO., $1,184; H. F. BARNS & CO, $789 38; and many others in nearly similar amounts. Goldsall declares his ability to prove his innocence. He was commited to the Tombs for examination.

RECAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE PICKPOCKET.—A notorious pickpocket, named Charley McGowan, with three or four aliases, who, some six weeks since, was arrested for stealing a watch at the laying of the corner-stone of a Catholic Church in Fifty-ninth-street, but who immediately thereafter escaped, was rearrested yesterday afternoon in a Sixth avenue car, while in the oursuit of his calling, by Officer Wilson, of the City Hall Police Court. At the time of Charley's arrest in Fifty-ninth-street, he, together with some of his companions, assailed Officer Wilson and destroyed his clothing because he interfered with his light fingered performances. He is this time secure in the Tombs and will doubtless be sent back to his old abode in the Penitentiary.

A VILE DEN BROKEN UP.—The Police of the Sixth Ward made a descent on Sunday night upon a notorious den of infamy, kept by one Henry Hatten, at No. 69 Duane-street, and captured the proprietor, together with eight females, who were locked up for examination. In one of the upper rooms they found several of the females exhibiting themselves in a nude state to a crowd of men.

ROBBED.—Christian Walter, of No. 109 Greenwich street, was taken in on Sunday by one Catharine Jaeger, to No. 128 Greenwich-street. She induced him to drink wine until he became fuddled, and then robbed him of $60 in gold, a watch and chain, and other articles, valued at $100. Walter complained of the transaction to Justice CONSOLLY, who locked Catharine up to await an examination.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Joseph Johnson was arrested, last night, on charge of felonious assault, preferred by Mrs. Cooper, of No. 25 Sullivan-street, and locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house. Mrs. Cooper alleges that Johnson attempted to forcibly violate her person. Justice BROWNELL discharged Johnson from custody, holding him to bail in the sum of $300, to answer at the next Court of Sessions.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. The members were loquaciously disposed, and consequently transacted but little business. Immediately after the minutes had been approved, a motion of Alderman FRASER to take from the table a communication received from the Mayor two months ago, nominating two Water Commissioners, was carried, only two members voting against it. A lengthy discussion followed, but nothing fresh or new was elicited thereby. A motion to refer to the Counselor was lost by a decided vote. Finally, a motion to confirm the nominations was carried by the following vote: Ayes, 14; Noes, 7—Aldermen FURMAN, DOUGLASS, DAYTON, CHARLTON, TAMBOR. The Commissioners named in the Mayor's communication and now confirmed, are JOHN H. FUNK, whilom a carpenter, now president of an insurance company, and GAMALIEL KING, architect. This business disposed of, a communication was received from the Mayor announcing the death of Ex-Mayor EDWARD COPELAND, who died on Saturday last, aged 66 years. The communication was disposed of by the adoption of a motion to attend the funeral. The funeral service will take place this afternoon at his late residence on Clinton-avenue, between Myrtle and Park avenues. Reports of Committees were next called for. The Fire Department Committees of the Eastern and Western Districts presented a number of reports, and when they were disposed of, the hour for adjournment having arrived, the Board adjourned for one week.

BETHEL MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL.—The officers and teachers of this school, which was established in 1841, have secured the exclusive use, for a term of years, of commodious and well-ventilated rooms at Nos. 42 and 44 Fulton-street, and have under their care a large and flourishing school, with a library for the use of the scholars of over 500 books. The teachers, numbering about forty, are from various evangelical denominations, and the association is sustained by them as a Union School, having as its aim the moral and religious culture of the children. The teaching is mainly confined to lessons from the Scriptures in the morning, and addresses to the children and singing in the afternoon, when visitors are always very welcome. The opening of the new rooms was celebrated on Saturday last by a feast, to the children and their friends, of strawberries and ice cream.

HOMŒOPATHY FOR THE CHILDREN.—The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, by vote of their Managers at their recent annual meeting, resolved to test the value of the Homœopathic system of practice, by appointing DRS. JOHN F. TALMADGE and J. B. ELLIOTT visiting physicians, and DR. A. COOKE HULL consulting physician, for the ensuing year.

THE BROOKLYN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The second meeting to organize this Society was held on Saturday night last, when there was a respectable attendance, and a Constitution and By-Laws, reported by a Special Committee, were adopted. The officers will be elected at the next meeting.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—During the last week 18 patients were admitted to this Hospital and 12 were discharged. Patien's remaining, 126.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 67, Herman Witte *vs.* Moses E Schenck; 124, 81 Sarah M. Laughlin *vs.* Margaret Quigley; 90, John Murphy *vs.* Francis McHugh; 109, Joseph Locklitt and others *vs.* John J. Chaloner and another.

Presentation at Yale College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Last Wednesday, 15th inst., was Presentation Day at Yale College. The day was fine, and a little before 10 o'clock the chapel was filled with the students and their friends, among whom were many of the gentler sex. The Poem was delivered by the class-poet, GEORGE W. FISHER, of New-Haven, and the Oration by the class-orator, EDWARD CARRINGTON, of Colabrook, N. Y. This latter was the great feature of the day. He took for his subject "The necessity of adherence to first principles," and his clear and eloquent exposition of it proved his thorough knowledge of his subject, and would have done honor to older and more experienced speakers. It was an honor to himself and the College, and fully merited the applause it received from the audience, and afterwards from the Faculty. The exercises closed with the singing to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," a poem written by one of the graduating class for the occasion.

In the afternoon the graduating class formed circels on the green, smoking their pipes, and took their final adieu of each other, which was a most interesting occasion, and a very affecting one to those concerned.

On Thursday morning, early, the appointments for Commencement were announced, which generally gave satisfaction. The list is longer than for many years, numbering seventy-five. EUGENE SMITH, of Wilton, Conn., received the Valedictory. The graduating class numbers 105, and it speaks well for the scholarship of the class, that so large a proportion should receive appointments. The Commencement exercises will be on Thursday, 24th July next.

Curious Scene in Theodore Parker's Church in Boston—News from Mr. Parker.

From the Boston Atlas, 20.

Services were held as usual yesterday, at Music Hall, before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society. Before the discourse commenced, the Clerk of the Society, who assists in most of the services by reading hymns, Scripture, and announcements, stated that a letter had been received from Mr. PARKER within a few days, from which it appears that he left St. Thomas on the 17th of May, and arrived at Southampton, England, on the 30th of the same month. The letter was written in London, three days after his arrival, and states that his health is as good as when in Boston. He feels confident of its full restoration. A long letter to the Society from Mr. PARKER, written while in the West Indies, and which will make a volume of 128 pages, is to be published this week. It is represented as a production of much interest.

Dr. SOLOSA had been announced to deliver a discourse. The preliminary services had been performed, and the hour of 11 o'clock had arrived. Mr Dr. SOLOSA had arrived. The Clerk explained that Dr. S. had agreed to be present, and could not account for his non-attendance. He hoped, however, that that gentleman would soon arrive. Another pause ensued.

It was very awkward. The large congregation thought as much, and everybody looked at everybody else interrogatively, as much as to say: "Wonder what the matter is?" While in this maze, a solemn-looking gentleman, in spectacles and very large and white choker, took the desk and proceeded to address the congregation. Nobody knew who he was, and everybody appeared to care less. He was evidently a sensational preacher, and was fishing for a sensation. He had scarcely uttered a dozen phrases before he produced a sensation; in fact, he moved the audience—to leave. There was a general stert. Just at this point it was whispered that Dr. SOLOSA had arrived. The tide reset. There was a general rush back to the hall. The sensational gentleman in the huge choker and spectacles took the hint, cut off in the middle of a sentence and disappeared. Very soon, greatly to the general satisfaction, Dr. SOLOSE appeared and took the platform. He apologized for not arriving sooner, stating that he supposed the services commenced half an hour later than was the case. He then delivered a discourse on "HUMBOLDT AND FOURIER." He first considered HUMBOLDT enlarging upon his great learning, industry and accomplishment; to the greatness of his genius and the impetus he had given to science, &c. This he followed with a sketch of FOURIER and his doctrines, his aims, &c. The discourse, which we have not space to report, was learned and interesting, and was listened to with attention and evident delight. Few men can please an audience better than Dr. SOLOSA.

Shocking Murder in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of last evening.

This morning about 5 o'clock, the murdered body of a women was found in the yard of a house in Krider's-court, back of No. 719 Bedford-street. The deceased was a white woman, apparently about 20 years of age and Irish by birth. The woman had evidently been good looking, although a life of vile dissipation had made wreck of her. There was a horrible wound on and under the right eye, which had destroyed the sight of the organ and crushed the bone under it. There was also a very serious wound upon the top of the head. Either of the injuries described would have been sufficient to cause her death. The body was identified as that of a dissolute creature, who was known by the name of ELLEN WINTESS, a hanger-on at the wretched locality in which her remains were found.

The body was taken to the Second District Station-house, (Southwark Hall,) and inquiry was at once made to the Police to ascertain how the woman had come to her death, and by whom the wounds were inflicted. It seems that a colored man, named JOHN HALL lives in Yeager's-court, in Bedford-street near Eighth, where he has a single room. In this room he usually had three or four white female lodgers, whom he compelled to support him in return for the miserable shelter he afforded them. Among the latest of the accessions to this establishment was the deceased, who went there several days ago. Yesterday she got drunk, and they had a quarrel, and last night she went there, and he drove her away with violent threats.

Some of the witnesses declared that he beat her with a cub late to the evening. His room was searched, and a pair of cloth pantaloons, which had the appearance of having been recently washed, were found lying on the bed. HALL himself, and a large number of miscellaneous women, of both colors, were taken into custody, and escorted to the South-wark Hall, where Coroner FENNER proceeded to hold an inquest.

The persons engaged in the transaction, either as principals or witnessess, are of the lowest and most degraded class, and their evidence, part of which we have been compelled to suppress, discloses a terrible condition of morals in the portion of the city in which the murder was committed. The affair caused considerable excitement in that district.

HALL, the prisoner, is rather a decent-looking colored man, with a plausible address, and he has much of the appearance and manners of PETER MATTOCKS, the murderer of ELIZABETH GILBERT, who was executed a few years since.

More Navy-Yard Corruption.

From the Philadelphia News, 20th.

Within the last ten days formal charges have been preferred against officers in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard by a workman by the name of GIBSON. These charges implicate Mr. GARAVAS, the master machinist, and Mr. MCDONOUGH, boss blacksmith. The allegation is that GERAVES does a large business in the manufacture of such articles as can be got up in his department of the establishment, which articles are not handed over to the proper officer. Some of these articles, it is said, are sold, and the funds derived therefrom appropriated, of course, by Mr. G. and his friends, whilst others are used as presents to the favorites of Mr. GERAVES. In one case, a very beautiful howitzer, costing the Government about one hundred dollars, was manufactured and presented to Mr. MCDONOUGH. This is done, as it is supposed, on the "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" principle. In other cases the manufacture and presentation consists of "dumb-bells," &c., which are variously disposed of. The investigation, which is now being conducted by Captains CASS and HOFF, in connection with Constructor GRICE is said to be extremely rich, giving out on many occasions most ludicious evidences of the training and moral sensibility of the parties connected with the transactions referred to. A few days since, one of the parties named, whose connection with the investigation is somewhat prominent, had an altercation in the Yard with one of the witnesses, with whom he could not, or would not, agree, when he unceremoniously dubbed him as a d—d liar, adding, at the same time, that if they were not in the "Yard" he would "lick" him. The witness very politely suggested to the official that they should go beyond the "lines" and have the experiment tried, but this official, concluding that discretion might be the better part of valor, declined to go. We understand that there are also charges of levying black mail on the men in the Yard under pain of losing their places. This charge the Commission or Committee, whichever it may be called, refuse to have considered.

Intelligence has been received at the United States Indian Office from Indian Superintendent FORNEY, to the effect that the children saved from the Mountain Meadow massacre would leave Utah for the East in charge of the transportation agent of Russell, Majors & Waddell, about the 1st of June.

A National Spiritualists' Convention will be held at Plymouth on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of August next. Dr. H. F. Gardner, of Boston, will preside. Among the speakers engaged to attend are Judge Edmonds, General N. P. Tallmadge, Professor Brittan, A. J. Davis, Emma Hardinge and Mrs. Hatch.

Singer a Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any success ful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond's
COOL NEWS
for
BOYS OF ALL AGES
Immense assortment of
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES.
Boys' Linen Suits, $1.
Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50. Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Mixed Suits, $3 50. Boys' Summer Pants, $1.
And all other kinds of elegant SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS at equally cheap rates
One Price and No Reduction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., corner of Nassau.
Opposite Herald and Sun Buildings.

Maravilla. Maravilla.
Maravilla.
This most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 232 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

A Fashionable Store.—Everybody admits that CANTRELL'S is the Fashionable Emporium of the City, where can be obtained Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., handsomely made, of the best quality, and at very low prices. CANTRELL'S store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 289 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Latest Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawings of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 31, JUNE 18, 1859.

15, 19, 69, 35, 17, 3, 76, 50, 58, 75, 72, 37, 5, 23.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 31, JUNE 18, 1859.

53, 25, 9, 47, 42, 30, 45, 13, 2, 72, 44, 12, 21.

And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.
Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 18th day of June, 1859.
JAMES M. PRENTISS, } Commissioners.
W. R. SYMONS, }
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

A Card to the Public.
THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
PRICE $50, $60, $80, $60.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED
And kept in order one year.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY.
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Most Dashing Straw Hat
Of the Season, is the
RIO HAT, Price $1 50
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Weed's Parent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

F. Y. S. Ballon Brothers, No. 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S. The largest Shirt Emporium in the Union.
F. Y. S. Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirt.

Fashionable Summer Hats.
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW,
By BRÄBE & CO,
No 156 Broadway.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly trimmed Straws for Misses and Children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 381 Canal st.

Geo. Saunders' Meralline Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS No 7 Astor House and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

MCAGERTY—HAMILTON—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev John Brash, WILLIAM MCAGERTY to JESSIE LYON HAMILTON, both of this

DRY GOODS.

HULPIN'S ANNUAL REDUCTION IN SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

Ladies are respectfully notified that, for the balance of the season, our importations and manufactures, comprising in part some of the richest garments ever offered in this market, will be subject to a

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

Thus affording an opportunity to purchase new and beautiful Mantillas at much below usual prices.

The following deserve especial notice

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with handsome deep flounces, at $12 each.

250 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with superb deep flounces, at $15 each.

350 LARGE-SIZED HANDSOME MANTILLAS, of Silk and Net fabric, very handsomely trimmed, at $8 each.

Also,

FRENCH LACE POINTS
PUSHER LACE POINTS,
LADIES' SILK DUSTERS,
LADIES' CLOTH DUSTERS,
LADIES' STRIPED DUSTERS,
MAGNIFICENT GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH PUSHER MANTILLAS.

All at a similar reduction.

No. 361 BROADWAY,

Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloon.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO our present very large and desirable stock of MOURNING GOODS.

Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tami, Grecadine, Barèges, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,

PART MOURNING GOODS.

Lawns, Barèges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, Le Laines, Chally da Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Colars, Sleeves, &c.,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire
SUMMER STOCK
Of the above goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on
MONDAY, June 20,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire stock of
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on
MONDAY, June 20,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE POINTS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE POINTS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN VELVET AND NETT MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN SILK AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTTS, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN STRIPED SHAWLETTES, DUSTERS, &C.
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

LACE GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No 651 Broadway.

Has received, per late arrivals and recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of
FRENCH FLOUNCING LACES,
REAL LACES,
LACE POINT SHAWLS,
CENTRE PIECES, BURNOUS, &c.

He would also call attention to his choice selected stock of Embroidered and made up Lace articles. Having unsurpassed facilities he is enabled to offer all goods in his line at prices that defy competition.

J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 651 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel

A very choice assortment of real round Point Collars, at $4, worth $7. Also, Point Applique at $3, worth $6.

Real French Embroidered Muslin sets from $1 25 up, Cheap, well worth attention.

Entire new styles of Cape in Muslin and Valenciennes, very handsome.

Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion Goods, in great variety at

RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED PER GELLERT.

Will be offered during this week
At an immense reduction,

Points, Mantillas, Flounces, Trimming Laces, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, and Crowns. Also, a full assortment of Point Applique Collars, Point Aguille Collars and Sets.

N. B.—A large assortment of round Veils from $1 to $30. MILLER & GRANT, No 703 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open at retail on Monday, June 20,

400 PIECES FINEST QUALITY and newest patterns AMERICAN PRINTED LAWNS,
(On 1,400 clothes.)
ONLY 10 CENTS PER YARD,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, wishing to
CLEAR OFF THEIR
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Have
GREATLY REDUCED THE PRICES OF
BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
BALZARINES, CHALLIES, &c.,
TRAVELLING MATERIALS,
Also
RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES
very cheap indeed.
No. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!

We have now opened a splendid assortment, embracing all the novelties introduced this season, to which we invite the attention of
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity.

Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same goods as theirs at 30 or 40 per cent, lower prices.

Children's and Misses' Mantillas and Sacks all sizes.

W. K. PEYTON,
Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES CRAY & CO.
Now offer their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES
And
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Of the latest Paris styles.
At greatly reduced prices, to close the season.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.

We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer
FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
" " POINTS,
below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from $15 to $16 in Paris.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CARPET BUYERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
SELLING OFF,
SELLING OFF,
SELLING OFF.

At a great sacrifice, the entire balance of stock of carpetings, floor oil cloth, &c., (to close the business.) There never was a better chance to get a bargain.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.

HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN Skirts—Skirts with patent fastenings—12 Springs, $1 37—14 Springs, $1 50; and 17 Springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 Spring for $8 a dozen; 12 Springs, $11, and 14 Springs, $14 a dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. S. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

AT 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
DRY GOODS FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

DRESS GOODS IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES and fabrics for Ladies' Summer wear.

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FAMILIES IN EVERY VARIETY.

STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

ALSO, 500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING.

The above valuable and complete stock contains an assortment of the very best goods at the lowest prices.

C G HOOK,
Sixth-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECTED BUILDing sites, at or near the different stations on the Northern Railroad, connecting Jersey City with Piermont. At Englewood, on the Hudson, 12 miles from New York; at Hayler's, (Tenafly,) 14 miles; at Closter, 18 miles; at Rockland, 20 miles. These localities have been selected with reference to convenience to railroad stations, proximity to the river, good water, perfect healthfulness unsurpassed land and water scenery, advantages of schools and churches, and present nonsual inducements to those who desire country residences near the City. Three comfortable houses at Englewood and Rockland, for sale or to rent. Also, a superior farm of 143 acres, 1 mile from station, and 17 miles from New-York. Four trains daily over the road, each way. Maps and descriptions at the office of A. C. MUIRE, No. 69 Wall st., and at my residence, J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by sailing on the sub scriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUME, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the Highlands and river. The house is new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depot, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well built mansion, 46x48; stands upon a slope of 15 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st st., 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NORTH OR South Orange, N. J., a country seat, with 5 to 10 acres of land, on which there is plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c. Must be in a good healthy location. The house is not important, provided the grounds are improved, and there is a good site for a house on the land. The price must be moderate, and the place convenient to a railroad depot. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., A. W. S., Box 2,111 Post-office.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat and farm, in the above vicinity. Location very pleasant and healthy; views extensive; new cottage-house and seventy acres of first-rate land; well watered; good orchard and some woodland. Terms low and accommodating. This is a fine chance to secure a large lot of land, in a very desirable neighborhood. Address TARRYTOWN, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNtil the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair. Ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 15 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location; very near the Sound; five minutes' ride from two depots, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. B. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A MODERN-BUILT cottage with half an acre of ground, beautifully located, having a view of the river for 20 miles; house contains gas, range, &c., &c.; the grounds, fruit and shade trees. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises. Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTINGS-ON-THE HUDSON—A pleasant cottage, with garden stocked with fruit trees of the best kind, and on very high grounds, within five minutes of the depot, a most desirable and healthy residence for a genteel family. Inquire at the railroad depot and on the premises of V. GIROUDE.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $400. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st, New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVENient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st; 34x115 feet; house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway Room No. 52.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Also,

A room with steam power, at No. 133 Mercer-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished) with about 5 acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cow-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, 3 minutes' walk from depot, about 5 miles from Elizabeth, N. J., well stocked with fruit, healthy, and near stores, schools, churches, &c. Price, $4,000 for farm and contents, including horse, carriage, cow, hogs, plows, &c. Part can be left on mortgage if required. Apply to J. R. & J. S. FERRIS, Jr., No. 65 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two-story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. EAGER,
T. M. KISSACK, } Newburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 210 acres, 20 miles by cars from New-York; has a commodious two-story house, 75x30; seven barns, two carriage houses, three barracks for house, milk house, &c. Springs and fish pond; the land, fences, &c., are in the best order. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, 155 Fulton-st, near Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—157 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES CHOICE SELECTED farming lands in the State of Iowa; would be exchanged for a house and lot in Brooklyn, or a small farm. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th av., between 124th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square: 8 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st., and 12 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 125th st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av.. 3 lots on 4th av., east side south 127th st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 125th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST BUSIness stands in Westchester County, situated on Old Boston Road, head of Railroad-av., Morrisania, has been used as a grocery, flour, feed store and boarding-house; building in good order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Grocer, corner Old Boston and Westchester avs.

CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT.—Two elegant brown stone houses, in prime order, fashionably located in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, and paying a handsome rental. Any difference in valuation will be paid in cash. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. RIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 78th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS, FULL SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

LOT FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE OF FORTieth-st., 168 feet west of 3d-av. Apply to J. WILLS, No. 85 4th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 167 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av., by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

THE RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.—BROADway and Ann st.—To lease for a term of years. To lease for 18 years from April next, the property known as the American Museum, on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church—55 4x102 6. Wanted—a plot of ground on Broadway, below Fourteenth st., to be occupied by the American Museum, of equal dimensions to the present location. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, at No. 3 Metropolitan Building.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th doors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 26th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $400. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND 4 lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN FLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 3d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 152 EAST 14th st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 568 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

A SUMMER SPRING MATTRESS—UNEqualed for ease, comfort, durability and economy; cottage and children's bedsteads and cribs, in great variety and new styles; every thing kept. Mattresses of all kinds, warranted good, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, engraved and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IMMEDIATELY, a fracture bedstead, with mattress in sections, for the use of a person with a broken limb. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STOVE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality. It will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. 9 Kilby-st., Boston.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 16th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families. has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address G. P. C., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Voo Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Gentlemen will find the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9 and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.

WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

FRASCATI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascati is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices, splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations, café and billiard saloons. The table d'hôte is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the establishment, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached, omnibuses to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the unreserved remark is only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

TRITON HOUSE, GLEN COVE.—COMFORTable Summer boarding for families, by the waterside, shady grounds with beautiful prospects, first class bathing, fishing, sailing, and no mosquitoes. The Triton stands on Glen Cove, is open by JOHN MILLER, who assures all health seeking strangers that he is resolved on keeping a good table, and furnishing his bar with the finest liquors. Prices of board reasonable. Extra accommodation by steamboats this year from James-slip, East River, and Catharine slip, East River.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTAN KOSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT BOARDers can be accommodated at a large brick farmhouse in Connecticut; very healthy location; good hunting and fishing near by; ice fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call THIS DAY on the proprietor, at the office of DAY & YOUNG, No. 195 Broadway, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M. Reference given and required.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UPTOWN CITY PROPERTY—A fine country residence, with near three acres of garden, delightfully situated in the village of Newtown, L. I., only four miles from New-York. House large and showy, with every possible convenience in out-buildings. Every variety of fruit, pears, cherries, blackberries, strawberries, &c., &c. Address NEWTOWN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL board can be obtained at a farm-house in a healthy and well shaded location, near a pleasant village. Distance from City, one hour and fifteen minutes by railroad and omnibus. Good references given and required. Apply at No. 20 28th-st., corner Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING nice board in a country village situated at Oak Hill, and easy of access by car or steamboat, can obtain full particulars by calling on C. W. PIERCE, No. 17 Dey-st., or R. HAMILTON, No. 172 West-st., or of the subscriber, Mrs. BRODA BELL, Oak Hill, Green County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ P Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22 until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

WILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

PEOPLES' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1859.—ELECTION.—At the Annual Election, on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HONTEK,	SIMON SNADLER,
JOHN STEWARD,	WM. M. WILSON,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,	JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	JOHN W. LEWIS,
	EDWARD O. NELSON.

And JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHAS. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMP'NY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET—New-York, June 20, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, to stockholders who were such at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d instant to the morning of July 2.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENOS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. J. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 6th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.

These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Agents.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 337 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $460,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 61 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or State Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE 18TH INST., a gold watch white dial, with chain and key attached, (No. of watch, 1,242; maker's name, Quatier à Locle,) in passing from Wall-st. Ferry to Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at A. H. SCHMIOT'S, No 71 Nassau-st., second story. The watch is an old family relic, and therefore the above reward.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN and Broome sts., on the 11th inst., a port-monnaie containing a $1 bill, some gold and silver, and an accepted draft at sixty days, No. 1,782 for $950, of no use to any one, as the indorsement of the owner is not upon it. Any one returning the draft to Room No. 3, No. 117 Wall-st., third floor, may retain the money with an additional reward of $5, and no questions asked.

LOST—OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM THE office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., three New-York and New Haven Six per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, payable in 1875 and numbered respectively 421, 422, 430. The public are cautioned against the negotiation of said Bonds, as payment has been stopped, and a liberal reward will be paid for their return to the undersigned at No. 40 Exchange-place KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, THE 17TH, IN Wall-st. or Broadway, or left in an omnibus, a small letter POCKET-BOOK, containing a letter or two in Spanish, one addressed to a house in Boston, and some small sketches of machinery, of no value but to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at No. 151 East 13th-st., New-York.

$2 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY person for the return of Memorandum Book and Letters which were in the pocket of coat taken from No. 63 Broadway, Monday, 20th inst. No questions asked.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and correcting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 536 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..... $300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Shipping, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE B. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
	ANSON LIVINGSTON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that no one of those duties more at the present season of the year requires greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to accumulate upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the vitiliations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be sent at each dwelling house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection at his office corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it at all he promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14, 1859.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners until Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and delivering on the dock of the Water Works, situated on the Passaic River opposite the village of Belleville, One Thousand Tons of Bituminous Coal.

The Coal to be "Run of Mines," free from slate and earthy material from the mines of the "American Coal Company," or equal in quality to such coal, and to be delivered in good order as above between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1859.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and if other than the American Company's Coal is intended will specify the mine from which it is obtained.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City.

By order of Water Commissioners,
GEO. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of LYON & FALLS, Machinists, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES LYON,
THOMAS J. FALLS, Jr.
Dated May 1, 1859.

This business will be carried on as usual at the old stand, No. 125 Attorney-st., by the undersigned.
JAMES LYON.

WANTED—250 DIRT-CARTS, TO BE EMPLOYED in the work of cleaning the streets of the City. Apply immediately to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, corner of Essex and Grand sts.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons respectively entitled note or interested in the lands tenements hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands tenements hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, to said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZA MOORE, Plaintiff, and DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS S. EELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Depretette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert E. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton K mball C. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lelia V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the said Defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Montague place, No. 2 Court-st., in said City of Brooklyn, State of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je6-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.

Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN D. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.

CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Sopdam, Lambert & Co., No. 101 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN E. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.

my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 683 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.

ap12-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859 by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamer

STAR OF THE WEST,

at the following greatly reduced rates:

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound,
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,

provided it weighs 18 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.

All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs.

Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.

Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To Sail every 20 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring st.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 30.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul.

Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage on second cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
ARKY,
WILSON, Master,

is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in few days.

The ARKY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage	$15
Deck	$6

The ship COLUMBIA, Capt. BEARY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Nashville Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis Tenn.	53 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	27 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
APOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ALGER R. ADAMS Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 25.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah with passpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75 Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, Ga., Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. John's on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $53; third-class $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., or to the company's office on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK Capt. Bunton, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Fulton Market-slip, June 23, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 6th of July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives under the palisades, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. Hitchcock, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., 8½ A. M., 12½ P. M. and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catharine st. every morning, at 8 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St. David's Island, Lloyd's Rock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—AT reasonable rates to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c.—the commodious steamer COLUMBIA. Apply at People's Line Office, Pier No. 16 North River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE.—Has been used but little, and is in perfect order; is newly painted, &c. Sold for want of use. Apply at FLEET'S Stables, Hamilton, near Market-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 20th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

SATURDAYS, WILL LEAVE

5:05 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:10 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Bufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 6 and 8 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859 Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:20 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

Magazines for July.

Magazine Literature is the most appropriate reading for midsummer, and magazines are the most convenient of all books to carry in the pocket, to take to the sea side, under the shade of apple trees, or for companions in yachts and railroad cars. The contents of July Magazines should be light and agreeable, neither too learned nor too long.

The *Atlantic* for July opens with an essay on TOM PAINE, with special reference to his second appearance in the United States. Light reading could hardly be looked for in an essay on such a subject, but this is not so heavy as its name indicates. Getting past TOM PAINE we come upon another epistle from that humorous writer, PAUL POTTER, of New-York, addressed to his friend Don Roberto Waggonero, on the pleasant topic of "Books, and the Reading Thereof." A graceful poem, "After the Ball," not at all in the spirit of GEROME'S ghastly painting, follows, and then we have a pleasant gossip on natural history, entitled, "Rock, Tree, and Man." "Chip Dartmouth" is an American story, of a kind which all our magazines especially lack. An essay on PERCIVAL and his poetry, "Zelma's Vow," a story to be continued; another essay on that rare topic, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; Mrs. STOWE'S story of "The Minister's Wooing," "The Professor at the Breakfast-table," two or three poems, a notice of CHURCH'S "Heart of the Andes," and five or six pages of brief literary reviews, completa the number. It is quite equal to any previous number.

The following poem on ROBINSON, of Leyden, we take from the "Professor:"

He sleeps not here; in hope and prayer
His wandering flock had gone before,
But he, the shepherd, might not share
Their sorrows on the wintry shore.

Before the *Speedwell's* anchor swung,
Ere yet the *Mayflower's* sail was spread,
While round his feet the Pilgrims clung,
The pastor spake, and thus he said:

"Man, brethren, sisters, children dear!
God calls you hence from over sea;
Ye may not build by Haerlem Meer,
Nor yet along the Zuyder-Zee.

Ye go to bear the saving word
To tribes unnamed and shores untrod;
Heed well the lessons ye have heard
From those old teachers taught of God.

Yet think not unto them was lent
All light for all the coming days,
And Heaven's eternal wisdom spent
In making straight the ancient ways.

The living fountain overflows
For every flock, for every lamb,
Nor heeds, though angry creeds oppose
With LUTHER'S dike or CALVIN'S dam."

He spake; with lingering, long embrace,
With tears of love and partings fond,
They floated down tha creeping Maas,
Along the Isle of Ysseimond.

They passed the frowning towers of Briel,
The "Hook of Holland's" shelf of sand,
And grated soon with lifting keel
The sullen shores of Fatherland.

No home for these!—too well they knew
The mitred king behind the throne;—
The sails were set, the pennons flew,
And westward ho! for worlds unknown.

—And these were they who gave us birth,
The Pilgrims of the sunset wave,
Who won for us this virgin earth,
And freedom with the soil they gave.

The pastor slumbers by the Rhine,—
In alien earth the exiles lie,—
Their nameless graves our holiest shrine,
His words our noblest battle-cry!

Still cry them, and the world shall hear,
The dwellers by the storm-swept sea!
Ye have not built by Haerlem Meer,
Nor on the land locked Zuyder-Zee!

The *Great Republic* has reached the firs number of the second volume, and starts afresh upon the second stage of its existence in a very vigorous and hearty condition, so far as appearances go. The *Great Republic* has some striking characteristics of its own, as every magazine should have, it is not an imitation of any other work of its class on either side of the Atlantic. It addressaa itself more directly to the patriotic instincts of its readers than any other of our monthlies, and displays a very fierce-looking spread eagle on its title page. It is illustrated with a good many wood cuts, which have more vigor of expression than delicacy of finish. The contents are very varied, and some of the articles possess high literary merit. There is a well-written account of Valparaiso, copiously illustrated, and another illustrated account of the "Pawnbrokers of New-York." "Athletic Awakenings" echoes the notes that have been recently heard in various parts of the country on the necessity of proper physical training; a criticism on GERALD MASSEY, and an account of the origin of *Punch*, are very admirable magazine articles.

That very excellent republication of the best things in the English and Scotch periodicals, the *Eclectic Magazine*, has among its attractions for July a capital mezzotint portrait of King VICTOR EMANUEL, with a very good biographical sketch of the Italian hero. The literary contents of the *Eclectic* are all selected with admirable judgment, and the greater part of them happen to be specially appropriate to the present condition of European affairs.

A Roman Banquet.

All the furniture requisite for the banquet was of costly material or exquisite workmanship. The number of courses was gradually increased till it exceeded twenty, and after each course everything which had served for the previous course was removed and fresh supplied.

Slaves were especially appointed to each convivial function, and those functions were most minutely defined. The most delicious perfumes embalmed the banquet-hall. A master of the ceremonies announced the merits of the dishes most worthy of special attention—the claims they possessed to this sort of ovation; finally nothing was omitted of a nature to sharpen the appetite, keep alive the attention, and prolong enjoyment.

This luxury had also its follies and absurdities. Such were those banquets where the fishes and birds served counted by thousands, and those dishes which had no other merit than that of having cost an enormous price, such as that dish which consisted of the brains of 600 ostriches, and that other of the tongues of 5,000 birds, all of which had been taught to speak.

After the above the enormous sums spent by Lucullus at his banquet and the costs of the feasts he gave in the hall of Apollo will be readily understood. At these feasts the etiquette was to exhaust every known means to flatter the sensuality of the guests.

Those glorious days might be revived at our own time, but we want a Lucullus. Let us suppose some man known to be enormously rich, desirous of celebrating a great political or financial event, and of giving on the occasion a memorable festival without regard to expense.

Let us suppose that he engages the services of every art to adorn the place of the festival in every detail; that he gives orders that recourse be had to every means to procure the rarest provisions and the noblest wines of the most famed cellars; that he has a troupe of the first actors of the day to perform for the amusement of his guests; that the banquet be enlivened by vocal and instrumental music performed by the first artistes of the day; that, as an *entr'acte* between dinner and coffee, a ballet performed by the prettiest dancers, shall enliven his guests; that the evening shall close with a ball, at which two hundred women, selected among the most beautiful, and four hundred elegant dancers, shall attend; that the ballet be provided with the most excellent hot and cold beverages, fresh and iced, that at midnight a wisely selected collation shall imbue new life into all; that the servants be handsome and well-dressed, the illumination perfect, and, moreover, that the Amphitryon should have arranged for every guest to be sent for and conveyed home without discomfort—the bill on the following day might startle even the cashier of Lucullus.

An Appetite for Oysters.

It may be remembered that, not very long since, every dinner commenced with oysters, and that many of the guests swallowed some few dozen, even as many as twelve dozen. I wished to ascertain the weight of this *avant-garde*, and I found that a dozen oysters (water included) weighed four ounces, or twelve dozen three pounds. This satisfied me that the same men who eat a hearty dinner afterwards would have been completely appeased had they eaten tha same quantity of meat, even of chicken.

While at Versailles in 1798, as commissary for the directory, I was continally brought in contact with Sieur Laperte, greffier of the tribunal, a great amateur of oysters. He said he never yet had been able to eat enough at one sitting, or, as he expressed it, "*tout ses soul*." I resolved to procure him that satisfaction, and I invited him to dinner. He came. I kept time with him up to the third dozen, when I let him go on alone. He had eaten thirty-two dozen; the operation taking an hour, the person who opened them being rather slow; and as I had not dined I stopped him when he appeared only in full swing. "*Mon cher*," I said, "it is not your fate to eat your *soul* of oysters to-day. Let us dine!" We did so, and he made as hearty a dinner as if he had been fasting.

TRUE FEELING.—In a late *North British Review*, we find the following, which may be read with profit by artists of all classes:

One of the greatest musicians of this age was once applied to by a lady, whom it is no exaggeration to call a remarkably fine piano-forte player, and was entreated to give her some advice upon her execution of the works of such masters as Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, &c. He politely but firmly refused.

"Do not you think the lady has real talent?" asked a friend.

"She has every requisite of a magnificent performer," was the reply, "fine touch, execution, but—"

"But what?" persisted the friend, "why will you not help her with your counsels.

"Because," rejoined the great artist, "she and I would cease to comprehend each other at the very first word I should utter. I should have only to say to her this: 'You execute in perfection whatsoever you choose, *but you feel falsely*;' if I am to enter into communication with you, and to explain to you what my convictions are, the beauties or intentions of this or that divinity of my musical Olympus, I shall have to repeat to you, at every instant, *feel otherwise, be otherwise impressed*; in a word, change your nature.'

What earthly use do you suppose there would be in that? No, my dear Sir, I could more easily do good by my advice to a far inferior performer, but the vibrations of whose nature should respond truly to the mighty harmonies of those who, to me, are the representations of absolute beauty and truth, under the artistic form of music."

THE TROUT.—The trout is the only fish that comes in and goes out of season with deer; he grows rapidly, and dies early after reaching his full growth. The female spawns in October—at a different time from nearly all other fish: after which both male and female become lean, weak and unwholesome eating, and if examined closely will be found covered with a species of clove shaped insect, which appear to suck their substance from them. They continue until warm weather, when they rub the insects off on the gravel, and immediately grow strong. The female is the best for the table. She may be known by small head and deep body. Fish are always in season when their heads are so small as to be disproportioned to the size of the body. The trout is less oily and rich than the salmon; the female is much brighter and more beautiful than the male, they swim rapidly, and often leap like salmon, to a great height when ascending streams. When I first stocked my trout pond, I placed 1,500 in it, and was accustomed to feed them with angle worms, rose bugs, crickets, grasshoppers, &c., which they attacked with great voracity, to the amusement of those looking on. They grow much more rapidly in ponds than in their native streams, from the fact that they are better fed, and not compelled to exercise. Trout are the only fish known to me that possess a voice, which is perceived by pressing them, when they emit a murmuring sound and tremble all over.

Robert L. Peale.

The Rights of American Ships, Ship-Builders, and Ship-Owners.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The continuance of the war in Europe, and the probability that the other German powers may be induced to take part in it, has rendered the subject of the rights and interests of American shipping both important and interesting. Such will be our position and the benefit of our neutrality, in case the Germanic Diet should determine that there was danger threatened to the Federal territory, and especially if England should ultimately be unable to withhold her hand, that it cannot excite any surprise to see the manifestations of anxious desire on the part of foreigners, both residents and naturalized here, to secure for foreign built ships, and now owned wholly, or in part, abroad, the privileges and immunities of American vessels.

This has been sought to be done, in some cases, with the intent, in good faith, to sell to our merchants these foreign-built ships, when they could no longer be safe, under their own flag, from French cruisers; and in others, by a proposed feigned sale, to hide, under the name of American owners, the foreigners, still the real owners, who, having derived at home whatever privilege and advantage was secured to them by low wages and protective rates at their own Custom-house, now attempt to defraud the belligerent rights, shun the risk which their nationality imposes, and, under a fraudulent use of the American flag, compete with and undermine American interests.

It had been said that Committees of gentlemen thus interested, either as foreigners resident here, or as the representatives of foreign interests and owners, have gone from various places, among others from this place, to Washington, under the impression that power was given, under our laws, to either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, to dispense, in certain cases, with the requirement of the Registry and Navigation acts, and grant register or license to foreign-built vessels, with the privilege of American registered ships, when they were purchased, commanded and navigated by American citizens. It may be well, therefore, to look for a moment at those acts, by which it will be seen that no such thing can be accomplished.

The policy of the Navigation and Registry Laws is to secure *American* interests, to encourage American shipbuilders, to protect and secure against foreign competition American shipowners, and to promote the development of the American marine, by encouraging the increase and requiring the employment of American seamen.

And the principal mode of securing this is by compelling the use of *American-built* ships, to which alone, (with the exception of foreign vessels captured, or wrecked and repaired to the extent of three-fourths of their value,) when registered, are given the privileges belonging to vessels of the United States.

The following ships only are admitted to registry: 1. Those *built within the* United States, and *belonging wholly* to a citizen or citizens thereof. 2. Ships which may be *captured* in war by such citizens, and lawfully condemned as prizes. 3. Vessels which may be adjudged forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, be purchased and *wholly owned* by such citizens; and 4. Vessels which, though built in a *foreign* country, are *wrecked* in the United States, purchased and repaired by the owner, a citizen of the United States, to the extent of *three-fourths* the cost when repaired. These four divisions embrace all the vessels which *can* become American ships. But even when a vessel falls within one of these she may still be debarred from such privileges. For no ship, though American built and owned, is so entitled, if owned, wholly or in part, by any citizen of the United States who *usually resides* in a foreign country, during such residence, unless he be a Consul of the United States, or agent for and partner in some house of trade, consisting of citizens of the United States, and established there. Nor is any such ship, (*i. e.*, though American built and owned,) which has been *seized, captured*, and condemned, under authority of any foreign Power; or which has *by sale* become the property of *foreigners*, although *afterwards sold to* and *owned* by American citizens entitled to the benefit of registry. Nor is any such ship entitled to registry if owned, wholly or in part, by a naturalized citizen, residing for more than one year in the country from which he originated, or for more than two years in any foreign country, unless he be there as Consul or public agent of the United States. Nor can any sea-letter, or other document, certifying the owners of any vessel to be citizens of the United States, be issued to any other than a *registered* or licensed ship, owned *wholly* by such citizens.

So jealous is the law of these rights thus secured to ships built here or condemned as prize, or purchased by our citizens at the Marshal's sale, under forfeiture, or repaired here to such extent as to almost make them American built, that it will not permit this character, when once divested by condemnation abroad, or sale to a foreigner, to be regained, *though she again becomes American property*. The plain object and policy of the law being to foster our own ship-building interest, and compel the spending among them of the gold which otherwise would thus go abroad to pay the foreign owner. And the greatest care is taken to require (under bond) the surrender of the Register, when the vessel is sold abroad, or loses her national character; and to secure and keep up the *American* interest and the national feeling by the law which refuses these privileges to a vessel, though built here, which is owned, in part even, by a citizen, *usually resident abroad*, or by a naturalized citizen after one year's residence in the land of his birth, or two years in any foreign country.

Under these laws and the protection afforded by them, and the jealous care they have extended, American shipbuilders have sent forth a marine which has been the pride and boast of the nation, as well as a lucrative source of wealth to its shipowners, who would soon find, under any other policy, a continuance *forever* of that depression, and a death-blow, instead of the temporary suffering which has for the past two years rendered the carrying trade so unprofitable.

A Bogus Banking Concern Broken Up.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 18.

About three months ago, a man named CHAS. B. OGRIS, was arrested at Cleveland and incarcerated in jail, upon the charge of passing several bills upon a "The Manufacturers' Bank," which purported to be located at Hartford, Ohio County, Indiana, but which were alleged to be worthless. Three thousand dollars of the paper was found upon his person. A short time ago, one of our city police officers came into possession of a letter, dated at the "Manufacturers' Bank, Hartford," and directed to the wife of OGRIS, making inquiries as to the progress of his difficulty at Cleveland, and lamenting that his detention prevented their going on with their banking business successfully. The letter was signed N. H. WILLIAMS.

The letter was handed over to Detective Officer REANY, who wrote to Cleveland, and learned that OGRIS was still in custody, awaiting trial. The officer then opened a correspondence with Mr. WILLIAMS, at Hartford, under the name of WM. H. T. RINGWALT, representing that he had been boarding at the same house with OGRIS, and that the latter had explained all the business; made inquiries as to how the banking business progressed, and whether there was any money in the operation. Mr. WILLIAMS answered immediately, stating that he was very much embarrassed in his operations in consequence of the detention of Mr. OGRIS, which prevented their going to work; that he had a few hundred dollars of his bills, but dare not circulate them, for fear they would come back for redemption, &c. In conclusion, he urged "Mr. Ringwalt" to pay him a visit, and he could then explain more fully. "Mr. Ringwalt" concluded to accept the invitation.

On Thursday afternoon, Chief of Police WILSON, accompanied by Detective REANY and BURNS, started for Hartford, to call on Mr. WILLIAMS. At Lawrenceburgh they were joined by Marshal GRAY, of that city. The party stopped at Aurora, and taking a team drove eight miles back into the country to Hartford, over a section which they found a "hard road to travel." Some twenty or thirty houses, a blacksmith-shop, and a Justice made up the "City," which was honored with the presence of the "Manufacturers' Bank." "Mr. Ringwalt" introduced himself, and presented his letters. They were entirely satisfactory. The Chief of Police was then introduced to Mr. WILLIAMS as a friend from Massachusetts, who was all right on the main question—viz., tha banking and carreacy business.

After a brief intercourse had worn off the natural reserve of strangers, Mr. WILLIAMS went into a full exposition of his banking scheme—discoursed earnestly upon the fortune in prospect, and lamented the embarrassments which had hitherto cramped his efforts to supply the country with a circulating medium. He explained that the Bank was got up by parties in New York and Detroit; that he, Mr. WILLIAMS was the "Banker," and the only person to be known in the matter; that they paid $165 to SAGE & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for the engraving of the bills, and that $70,000 had been printed, at a cost of a quarter of a cent on the dollar; that he came to Hartford in February last to open his bank, but that the want of a few hundred dollars had hitherto prevented his operating. Mr. WILLIAMS further explained that OGRIS had been the cause of all the difficulty; that he went on to New-York and got a quantity of the money, with the understanding that it was not to be circulated except at the extreme West, but that he passed several bills on the cars, which had led to his arrest at Cleveland, and that the principal party in Detroit, who had $20,000 of the bogus stuff, immediately committed the pretty bills to the flames. Mr. W. said they had everything right with the publisher of a certain New-York Counterfeit Detector, as they had *paid him nineteen hundred dollars to baste the money right!*

Mr. WILLIAMS urged "Mr. Ringwalt" and his friend from Massachusetts, to embark in the business. Two hundred dollars would be capital enough to put the Bank afloat. The bills must be circulated "away out West," so as to guard against their coming back upon them. "Why," said he, "no man would ever think of coming away out into this *fried-meat* town to have the bills redeemed." He had selected the location with especial reference to *that*.

As additional evidence that the bills would "go," he stated that, with a friend, he had one day passed $45 before dinner, in Cincinnati. All these, and many other things, Mr. WILLIAMS fully explained.

The officers finally concluded to make the arrest. The Massachusetts gentlemen were reintroduced as the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, and Mr. WILLIAMS opened his eyes! "Who are you?" asked the "Banker" of "Mr Ringwalt." "BILL REANY, the Cincinnati detective," was the response of the Chief. Mr. WILLIAMS acknowledged himself "sold," and took the matter quite philosophically. He even essayed a hearty laugh over the way in which he had been duped.

The officers prepared to return to town, but first went through the ceremony of "closing the bank." They presented some of his own bills for redemption in specie. Mr. WILLIAMS lacked several dollars of having a cent in coin. "A hard run on your bank this morning," remarked one of the officers. "But a —— sight harder one on the Banker," was the pleasant but emphatic rejoinder of Mr. Williams. The officers took an account of "stock," which inventoried as follows: About $600 in 1's, 3's, 5's and 10's of the Manufacturers' Bank, one trunk, (which represented the "safe,") two shirts, one vest, and two sections of a flute! The entire catalogue, except the bills, was subsequently attached for a board bill due the village justice.

Mr. WILLIAMS reached this city yesterday morning, in company with the officers, and was brought before the Police Court, where the case was continued until Tuesday next, for examination. He was formerly in business at West Liberty, Ohio, where he failed. He then removed to this city and engaged in the hardware business, but was unsuccessful. As a last resort he has tried his hand at banking, with no better luck. He has a wife and two children in Logan County.

The Attempted Murder and Suicide in Canada.

A brief telegraphic dispatch in yester day's TIMES gave some account of a terrible tragedy, the particulars of which will be found below:

"It becomes our painful duty this evening to chronicle one of the most melancholy events that has happened in this vicinity for a great length of time. As all of our readers are well aware, a very heavy frost occurred in this County, as well as elsewhere, on Friday morning. It appears, from what information we have received, that a well-to-do farmer in Harwick, of the name of JOHN MCCOIG, owner of a farm consisting of some 200 acres, had, last Fall, sown a large quantity of wheat. This Spring the wheat came forward finely, and presented every appearance of affording to the industrious husbandman a good yield; unfortunately, however, the heavy frost of the 5th instant, seriously injured the wheat, which fact greatly depressed Mr. MCCOIG'S spirits. Nothing though of a serious nature was apprehended by his friends. But on Friday morning, the 2d, frost happened, and Mr. MCCOIG, upon visiting his fields, declared all his crop to be ruined, and expressed himself as if he saw nothing but starvation staring him in the face. This he declared he could not endure, so, while his wife was out of the house milking the cows, the unfortunate man, with a razor in his hand, proceeded up stairs to the loft of his dwelling. Here he found his little daughter, aged about eleven years, nursing an infant child. Making an effort to seize the eldest child, he declared he was going to kill her, and then the babe, "for," said he, "it is better that I should kill you than that you should starve to death." But before he could lay his hands upon the daughter, she rushed down stairs, screaming at the top of her voice, for the purpose of alarming her mother. Mrs. MCCOIG heard the alarm, and at once ran into the house, and up stairs; but she was a moment too late. The unhappy man, seeing that his child had gone to give tha alarm, at once knew that if he did not hurry in his project he would be frustrated in the attempt. Therefore, as soon as his daughter went out of the house, he abandoned the idea of murdering his children, and at once closed the horrid scene by drawing the glittering razor across his own neck, cutting his own throat from ear to ear. MRS. MCCOIG entered the room in time to see her husband fall to the floor, from a projection he had grasped immediately after committing the act, covered with blood from head to foot, a ghastly dying man. On the following day Dr. PEGLEY held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.—*Chatham (C. W.) Planet.*

A SINGULAR DUEL.—The Montreal *Herald* gives the following account of a singular duel, said to have been fought in that city on the 15th inst:

"It would appear that, about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, Councilor AUCLAIR, while walking in McGill-street, was accosted by a stranger, whose name he did not know, but who, at any rate, came from France. This stranger told the Councilor that his conduct on the night previous in supporting the Mayor, was not becoming for a gentleman. To this Councilor AUCLAIRE replied—that he had a right to think and act as he pleased—that he was of opinion the Mayor should be sustained—and, therefore, he supported him. The stranger, it is stated, then observed, that Councilor AUCLAIRE was a rascal, in answer to which assertion, the Councilor said: 'You may prove that if you like; but not in the street.' The stranger said he had pistols; and he with a friend who accompanied him, as well as the Councilor, at once took a cab and drove in the direction of Sherbrooke-street. The three then repaired to a field in the rear of McGill College.

The pistols were then loaded by the stranger's friend—Councilor AUCLAIRE and the stranger then separated ten paces. The word was given, and they both fired. The stranger fell, wounded in his right foot; his opponent was uninjured. Councilor AUCLAIRE states that he could not make out even the name of the stranger; but he says he was a tall, dark man, and resides in a certain hotel in the vicinity of McGill-street. Councilor AUCLAIRE, himself, is a man upwards of fifty years of age, and his vision is not the strongest; in fact, it is stated that he had to use spectacles while engaged in the duel.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—The Olney (Ill.) *Press*, of the 16th inst., relates the circumstances of a most diabolical outrage perpetrated in tha vicinity of that town on Saturday last, upon a young man from Lawrence County in that State, who was the accepted lover of a respectable young lady, who happened to have another admirer, whom her brother desired her to wed. That paper says:

"She wisely chose to act as she pleased and cleave to the one she loved the best, and promised her hand in marriage to the young man of Lawrence. The discarded lover then commenced to devise means to defeat the "match,"—first, by telling scandalous tales about her, and having the same to reach the ears of his triumphant rival. All he could do, however, failed to effect a change in his determination. The wedding day was fixed and the guests invited. The young man came over on the train, and upon his arrival the defeated lover, in company with some five or six fiendish companions, proceeded to the house, and kidnapping him, took him to the woods, gagged him, placed a rope around his neck, and with vehement curses told him if he did not promise to leave the vicinity and the presence of the girl, they would swing him up. By the pleadings of the young lady, her mother (who is a widow) and the neighbors, invited as guests, he was finally released and permitted to marry her. After the wedding was over the infamous scoundrels were arrested and held for trial in heavy bonds."

(Advertisement.)

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(Advertisement.)

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(Advertisement.)

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '74	101	300	Reading R.	h60 41⅜
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	s10 86⅛	200	do	s30 41
8,000	do	86⅝	800	do	s10 41
5,000	do	86⅞	400	do	b60 41⅝
5,000	do	s30 88	50	do	b30 41⅞
5,000	do	s60 88⅞	100	do	41⅝
5,000	Virginia 6s	86⅞	100	do	41⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.	79	50	do	b30 41⅝
4,000	Erie R. 2d M.	78	50	do	s15 41⅞
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	69⅜	100	do	41⅞
1,000	Har. R. 3d M.	74	1200	M. S. & N. 1.6d. Stk	30
1,000	La C. & Mil. L.	16⅛	100	do	b60 30
2,000	Chi. & Rk. I.	93	150	do	b60 30⅛
1,000	Lake E. & W. 2d	41½	200	do	bnw 30
90	Bank of Commerce	100	20	Panama R.	bnw 123
50	Am. Exchange Bk.	102	10	Ill. Central R.	58⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pfd	s60 16¾	575	Gal. & Chicago R.	64
100	do	s30 17	400	do	64⅛
10	do	17⅛	700	do	s30 64⅜
175	Pacific M. S. Co.	76	200	do	s30 63¾
200	do	s60 69	100	do	b30 63⅞
200	do	b30 69⅞	100	do	64⅛
50	do	s10 69¾	50	do	b60 64⅛
110	Erie Railroad	b3 63⅞	100	do	s30 63⅝
200	do	63⅝	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	26¾
750	Hnd. River R.	31¾	100	do	s10 25⅞
400	do	bnw 31⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 59
			50	do	59⅛
			100	Norwich & Wor. R.	35⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, reg.	105	200	M. S. & N. 1a. G	S. 29⅜
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92¾	100	do	s60 29
28,000	Missouri 6s	86⅜	50	do	s60 29
5,000	do	s30 86¾	550	Gal. & Chi R.	s10 63⅜
5,000	Brook. City W. L.	103	50	do	b30 63⅞
520	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83⅜	10	do	64
2,000	do	93	100	Ch. & Rock I. R.	b60 59⅜
100	Pac. M. St. Co.	s30 69⅜	50	do	s30 59⅝
20	Erie Railroad	53	300	do	s30 59
100	do	53⅜	200	do	59⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	bnw 93⅜	400	do	59⅜
50	do	s60 72⅝	100	do	s30 59⅝
100	do	s15 73¼	400	do	s30 59⅝
150	Hnd. River R.	33⅜	400	do	b60 59⅝
50	Harlem R. Pref.	35¾	200	do	59
100	Reading R.	b60 42⅝	50	do	s20 59⅝
50	Del., L. & W. R.	48	200	do	s10 59⅝
13	Nor. & Wor. R.	35⅝			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000	Chic. & Mis R. 7s	59	10	Second sv R.	101⅜
3,000	Env'e & M. 6s	62¾	5	American Ex. Co.	98
2,500	H. & St. J. R. 7s	61	12	Wells F'g Co's Ex.	70
1,510	G. W. M. In. s. '59	60¾	10	Mercantile M. L. Co	11⅝
140	Rep. In. s. '54 to '58, 50		25	Adriatic F. Ins. Co.	85½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	85⅜	20	Security F. Ins. Co.	124
370	At Mut. In. s. '59	79¾	40	Irving F. Ins. Co.	118¾
1,270	do	58 9⅛	12	Home Fire Ins. Co.	177½
100	Irving Bank	102¾	50	Trademen's F. I. Co.	104¾
20	Bank of New-York	106⅞	5	Metropolitan Bk.	112¼
150	Everett Fire Ins. Co.	55	40	Chatham Bank	85⅛
0	Lafayette F. I. Co.	110⅜	16	Mechanics' Bank	115
75	Firemen's F. Ins. Co.	95	5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	113⅜
50	Col. Marine Ins. Co.	108	20	Harmon. F. I. Co.	94⅝
20	Mercantile Mu. I. Co	110	27	G. W. Marine I. Co.	130
75	American Guano Co.	5			

MONDAY, June 20—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 18, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 11:

Decrease in Loans	$1,158,733
Decrease in Specie	1,059,942
Decrease in Circulation	110,005
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	244,414

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, tha following is the general comparison with tha previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 19, 1858.	June 18, 1859.	June 11, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,508,657
Loans	117,797,047	121,609,195	122,958,928
Specie	32,396,456	23,192,217	22,134,275
Circulation	7,297,631	8,281,111	8,391,116
Gross Deposits	102,149,470	99,170,335	99,042,966
Exchanged	16,668,521	20,042,356	20,159,431
Undrawn	85,280,949	79,127,979	78,883,535
In Sub-Treasury	7,685,876	3,604,765	3,681,754

The Loans run off much as we anticipated in our weekly review this morning. The Specie increase, though rising a million of dollars, is not so large as the previously shown gains to the heavy Banks on the Street indicated. The Deposit line is steady. The movement this week is likely to be partially disturbed by the new Treasury Bill negotiation to-day, though Specie will not leave town, and is likely, for the most part, to return immediately to bank. The export demand for the week we have no present means of ascertaining, as the Foreign Exchanges to-day are on a stand, waiting the overdue mail of the 8th June by the *Ocean Queen*, and the soon expected mail of the 11th by the *Persia*—both to come to this port. Bills on London are 110¼@110¾ at 60 days, and 110¾ on sight; sales thus far unimportant, and no large engagements made for Specie. The Money Market is steady at Saturday's quotations for Discounts, while demand Loans are in fair request at 5@6 ℘ cent.

The bids for the $5,000,000 new Treasury Bills opened at Washington to-day, were found to be almost wholly from this City. The awards were $100,000 at 5 ℘ cent.; $800,000 at 5¼ ℘ cent.; $1,800,000 at 5¾ ℘ cent., and $2,300,000 at 6 ℘ cent. per annum interest. The bids at 6 ℘ cent. amounted to $10,900,000, so that about 21 ℘ cent. is awarded at this rate of interest. The result is not essentially different from the run of the bidding, as far as known, on Saturday. Most of the bidders at 6 ℘ cent. offered for heavier sums than they expected to get. The average of the awards on $5,000,000 will be about 5.81 ℘ cent. per annum; comparing with an average of 4.75 ℘ cent. on $4,000,000, June 15, 1858; the difference corresponding very nearly with the relative state of the Money Market now and then. The names of the successful bidders, if telegraphed to-night, will be found in another part of this paper. Messrs. RIGGS & CO., M. MORGAN & SONS, GRANT & BARTON, H. F. VAIL, THOMPSON BROTHERS, TREVOR & COLGATE, Bowery Savings and United States Trust Company, are among the takers. The first payment on account, $100,000, was made into the Sub-Treasury this afternoon. The Customs to-day were $148,000. The disbursements $133,468. Balance this afternoon $3,723,948.

The changes in the Stock Market, to-day, are not important. At the early Board prices were steady, but with no decided spirit in the dealings, except in Reading, which was rather higher than on Saturday, and in speculative demand; and in Galena, which was heavily sold for the decline. In the afternoon, Rock Island was rather pressed on sale, cash and sellers' option, the price falling to 59¾ ℘ cent. The general tone of the market at the close was weak on the Share List, but steady for State Stocks. New-York Central, in which the transactions of the day were not up to the usual activity, closed 73½@73¾; Missouri Sixes 86⅞@⅞, a fraction higher than on Saturday; Tennessee 92¾; and Illinois Central Bonds 83 ℘ cent. The Western Road Stocks were nearly all weaker; Rock Island 58⅝@⅞; Galena 63¾@¾; Toledo 25⅞@26; Michigan Guaranteed 29@29½; Michigan Central 40¾@⅞; and Illinois Central 58½@59. The Shares of the Panama Company further advanced to 1.23¾ ℘ cent. sales. The half yearly dividend of 6 ℘ cent. was declared to day, payable 1st July, having been earned six weeks ago. The specie surplus to the 1st July is not publicly known, but is supposed to be over 2 ℘ cent. for the 6 months, placing the present undivided profits, exclusive of the 6 ℘ cent. now declared, at something like $700,000, or 14 ℘ cent. on the Capital Stock. The Pacific Mail Shares have advanced to 70 ℘ cent., sales. The City Bank Stocks are also higher.

On Thursday next, June 23, a New-York State Loan 5 ℘ cents for $350,000 is to be awarded at Albany to the best bidders. The remainder of the City Corporatiun Loan 6 ℘ cents., June 16, haa been taken by Mr. S. DRAPER, $60,000. The Chemical Bank has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 ℘ cent.

Real Estate....MONDAY, June 20.

By order of Court, Mr. BLEECKER sold as follows:

One lot west side Third-avenue, 50 feet 5 inches north of Sixty-third-street; JOHN N. COLSEY, $2,575.

The next adjoining, DAYTON W. SEARLE, $2,440.

Four lots north side Sixty-third-street, 100 feet (in rear of above) west of Third-avenue; GEORGE WHITEFIELD, $1,130, $1,150, $1,130 and $1,135.

One lot south side Sixty-fourth street, 125 feet west of Third-avenue; same, $1,105. 60 per cent. remain.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold house and lot, No. 1,091 Broadway and 599 Sixth-avenue, directly in the rear of the Broadway House, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, the through lot being in size 21 feet 2 inches fronting Broadway, 20 feet 2 inches fronting Sixth-avenue, about 130 feet on the north line, and about 138 feet on the south line; both houses are four-story and basement brick houses, 40 feet in depth: the Sixth avenua house sold subject to a lease for three years, from May 1, 1859, at $600 per annum

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2420. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and the Kangaroo.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY.

The Sanguinary Battle at Magenta.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT MALEGNANO.

THE FRENCH AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Entrance of the Allied Sovereigns into Milan.

The Austrians Evacuating Lombardy.

STATE OF EUROPE.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE CARRIED.

THE DERBY MINISTRY ABOUT TO RESIGN.

The Atlantic Telegraph Project Revived.

Cotton Declining — Breadstuffs an Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 92 5-8.

Reduction of the Rate of Discount by the Bank of England.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th instant, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, June 6, *via* Queenstown June 9, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton on the 8th instant, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The news thus received is three days later.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 9th.

The Vigo, from New-York, reached Queenstown at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th.

The United States frigate *Cumberland* was at Madeira on the 1st of June.

Mr. Geo. BAILEY, Editor of the *National Era*, died on board the *Arago* on the 5th instant at sea.

The steamer *Weser*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 10th.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

From the Paris Moniteur, June 10.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF SAN MARTINO, June 5.

The French army, assembled round Alessandria, had before it great obstacles to overcome. If it marched on Piacenza, it would have had to lay siege to that place, and to open for itself, by main force, the passage of the Po, which at this spot is not less than 900 metres wide, and this most difficult operation was to be executed in presence of an enemy's army of more than 200,000 men.

If the Emperor crossed the river at Valentia, he would find the enemy concentrated on the left bank at Mortara, and he could not attack him in this position unless by separate columns, manœuvering in the midst of a country intersected by canals and rice-grounds. There was, therefore, on both sides an almost insurmountable obstacle; the Emperor resolved to turn it, and he deceived the Austrians by concentrating his army on the right, and causing it to occupy Casteggio, and even Bobbio on the Trebia.

On the 31st of May, the army received the order to march to the left and crossed the Po at Casale, the bridge of which had remained in our possession. It immediately took the Vercelli road, where the passage of the Sesia was effected to protect and cover our rapid march on Novara. The efforts of the army were directed to the right on Robbio; and two combats, glorious for the Sardinian troops, fought on this side, had also the effect of inducing the enemy to believe that we were marching on Mortara. But during this time the French army had proceeded towards Novara, and had taken up there a position on the same ground where the King CHARLES ALBERT had fought ten years before. There it could make head against the enemy should he make his appearance.

Thus this bold march had been protected by 100,000 men encamped on our right flank at Olango, in front of Novara. Under these circumstances, it was therefore to the reserve that the Emperor was to confide the execution of the movement that took place in the rear of the line of battle.

On the 2d of June a division of the Imperial Guard was directed to Turbigo on the Ticino, and meeting with no resistance there it threw across three bridges.

The Emperor, having collected notices that agreed in showing him that the enemy was retiring on the left bank of the river, caused the Ticino to be passed at this spot by the army corps of Gen. MCMAHON, followed next day by a division of the Sardinian army.

Hardly had our troops taken possession on the Lombard bank when they were attacked by an Austrian corps sent from Milan by the railway. They repulsed it victoriously under the eyes of the Emperor.

On the same day, June 2, the division of ESPINASSE having advanced by the Novara road towards Milan as far as Trecate, whence it threatened the bridge head of Buffalora, the enemy evacuated precipitously the entrenchments he had thrown up on this point and fell back on the left bank, after blowing up the stone bridge crossing the river at this spot. Nevertheless, the effect of his mining-chambers was not complete, and the two arches he had intended to destroy having merely subsided without falling to pieces, the thoroughfare was not interrupted.

The day of the 4th had been fixed upon by the Emperor for taking definitive possession of the left bank of the Ticino. The army corps of Gen. MCMAHON, reinforced by the voltigeur division of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to proceed from Turbigo to Buffalora and Magenta, whilst the grenadier division of the Imperial Guard would seize the bridge-head of Buffalora on the left bank, and the army corps of Marshal CANROBERT would advance on the right bank, to pass the Ticino at the same point. The execution of this plan of operations was disturbed by some of those incidents that in warfare must be taken into account. The King's army was retarded in its passage of the river, and only one of its divisions could follow at a distance the corps of Gen. MCMAHON.

The march of the Espinasse division also met with delays, and on the other hand, when the corps of Marshal CANROBERT left Novara to rejoin the Emperor, who had personally gone to the bridge-head of Buffalora, this corps found the road so encumbered that it could only reach the Ticino quite late.

Such was the situation of things, and the Emperor was waiting, not without anxiety, for the signal of the arrival of General MCMAHON'S corps at Buffalora, when, about 2 o'clock, he heard on this side very heavy firing of small arms and artillery.

It was the moment to sustain it by marching on Magenta. The Emperor immediately dispatched NIMPFFEN'S brigade against the formidable positions held by the Austrians in front of the bridge; the brigade of CLER followed the movement. The heights bordering the Naviglio (a large canal) and the village of Buffalora were promptly carried by the spirit of our troops; but they then found themselves confronting considerable masses whom they could not drive back, and who arrested their progress.

In the meantime, Marshal CANROBERT'S army-corps did not appear, and, on the other hand, the cannonade and musketry fire that had signaled the arrival of General MCMAHON had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and had the grenadier division of the Guard to sustain itself alone the entire effort of the enemy?

It is here the proper time for explaining the manœuvre effected by the Austrians. When they learned on the night of June 2, that the French army had surprised the passage of the Ticino at Turoigo, they had rapidly sent across that river, at Vigevano, three of the army-corps, which burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they went before the Emperor to the number of 125,000 men, and it was against these disproportionate forces that the grenadier division of the Guard, with whom was the Emperor, had singly to contend.

In these critical circumstances, General REGNAUD DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY gave proof of the utmost energy, as also did the generals commanding under his orders. The General of Division, MELLINET, had two horses killed under him. General CLER fell mortally wounded. General WIMPFFEN was wounded in the head; the Commanders DESME and MAUDHAY, of the Grenadiers, were killed: the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers sustained a loss no less considerable.

At length, after a struggle of four hours, during which MELLINET'S division suffered without flinching the attacks of the enemy, PICARD'S brigade, with CANROBERT at its head, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly after appeared VINOY'S division, from General NIEL'S corps, which the Emperor had sent for, and finally REGNAULT'S and TROCHA'S divisions of Marshal CANROBERT'S corps.

At the same time General MCMAHON'S cannon were again heard in the distance. The General's corps, retarded in its march and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora.

The enemy having attempted to advance between these two columns, for the purpose of cutting them off, Gen. MCMAHON had rallied the right, with the left towards Magenta, and this explains why the firing had ceased at the beginning of the action on the side of Buffalora. In fact, the Austrians, seeing themselves pressed on their front and left, had evacuated the village of Buffalora, and advanced with the greater part of their forces against Gen. MCMAHON, in front of Magenta. The Forty fifth Regiment of the Line rushed intrepidly to attack the farm of Cascina Nuova, which is before the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy there laid down their arms and the flag was taken from the dead body of the colonel. In the meantime MOTTEROUGE'S division was pressed hard by considerable forces that threatened to separate it from ESPINASSE'S division. General MCMAHON had drawn up in one second line the thirteen battalions of the volt guers of the guard, under the command of the brave General CAMOU, who, advancing to the first line, sustained at the centre the efforts of the enemy, and enabled the divisions of LA MOTTEROUGE and ESPINASSE to resume vigorously the offensive.

At this moment of a general attack, General AUGER, commanding the artillery of the second corps, placed in battery on the line of the railway forty field pieces, which, taking the Austrians, as they were defiling in great disorder, in flank and athwart, made a frightful carnage amongst them.

The combat at Magenta was terrible. The enemy defended this village with obstinacy. On both sides it was felt this was the key of the position. Our troops took it house by house, and put more than 10,000 Austrians *hors de combat*. General MCMAHON made about 5 000 prisoners, among whom were an entire regiment, the Second Chasseurs à Pied, commanded by Colonel HARTZER. But the General's corps itself suffered much; 1 500 of his men were killed or wounded. In the attack on the village, General ESPINASSE and Lieutenant FROIDEFOND fell mortally wounded. Like them Colonel DAUNOT, of the Sixty-fifth of the line, and Colonel CHABERSAS, of the Second Foreign Regiment, fell at the head of their troops.

On the other side, the divisions Vinoy and Renault performed prodigies of valor, under the orders of Marshal CANROBERT and General NIEL. VINOY'S division, which left Novara in the morning, had only just arrived at Trecate, where it was to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced rapidly (*au pas de course*) as far as Ponte di Magenta, driving the enemy from his positions, and taking more than 1,000 prisoners; but becoming engaged with superior forces it sustained severe loss; eleven of its officers were killed and fifty wounded; 650 sub-officers and soldiers were put *hors de combat*. The 65th of the line especially suffered; its commanding officer was killed fighting bravely at the head of his regiment, and the other superior officers were wounded. General MARTIMPREY was struck by a ball as he was leading his brigade.

The troops of Marshal CANROBERT also sustained regrettable loss. Colonel DE SENNEVILLE, the chief of his staff, was killed at his side. Colonel CHARLIER, of the Ninetieth, fell, mortally wounded, struck by five balls, and several officers of RENAULT'S division were placed *hors de combat*, while the village of Ponte di Magenta was taken seven times in succession.

Finally, about 8½ in the evening, the French army remained master of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, of which two were taken by the Grenadiers of the Guard, two flags, and seven thousand prisoners. The number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* may be estimated at about 20,000. On the field of battle 12,000 muskets and 30,000 knapsacks have been picked up.

The Austrian corps engaged against us were those of Clam-Gallas, Zobel, Schwarzenberg and Lichtenstein. Field Marshal GYULAI commanded in chief.

Thus in five days after leaving Alessandria the allied army has delivered three combats, won a battle, cleared Piedmont of the Austrians, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the battle of Montebello the Austrians have lost 25,000 men killed or wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 guns.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The following telegram has been received at Vienna from Count VON GRUNNE, First Adjutant-General of the Emperor of Austria:

VERONA, Monday, June 6—10 40 P. M.

The battle fought in the neighborhood of Magenta on the 4th inst., was exceedingly fierce and bloody, and lasted until dusk. The attack of the enemy, which was made in the forenoon at Turbigo and Buffalora, was at first directed against two origades of the 1st army corps, under Lieutenant-General Count CLAM. The brigades in question were subsequently reinforced by three brigades of the 2d (Prince E. LIECHTENSTEIN'S) and REICHACA'S division of the 7th (Baron ZOBEL'S) army corps. In the afternoon the 3d (Prince E. SCHWARZENBERG'S) army corps came into action, and the bridges at Buffalora and the village of Magenta were sometimes in the enemy's hands and sometimes in ours.

In the morning of the 5th our left wing was again engaged in the neighborhood of Magenta, but detailed reports on the subject are still wanting.

The enemy made no further progress (*drang nicht weiter vor*) and our army took up a flank position (*Flanken-Stellung*) between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The issue of the battle which was going on being doubtful, Count GYULAI gave orders that Milan should be completely evacuated. The 5th, Count STADION'S, and the 8th, Baron VON BENEDEK'S army corps, were at a considerable distance from the field of battle, and were not engaged.

Numerous French prisoners are in our hands. The loss on both sides is great, but exact official returns on the subject are still wanting. According to the preliminary reports, Lieutenant-General Baron REISCACH and Major-Generals VON BURDINA, VON DURFELD and VON LENZELTERN are wounded, as are Colonel HUBATSCHEK, Lieutenant-Colonel STROMFELD and Major MERKEL, of the regiment "Hartmann;" Lieutenant-Colonel HOFFER and Major WALTER, of the regiment "King of the Belgians;" and Major MORANS, of the regiment "Count Wimpffen." Major KRONFELD, of "King of Prussia" Hussars, was killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel IMBAISSENITSH and Major HAAS, of the Second Banat Border Regiment, are missing.

At the same time with this more detailed written intelligence will be dispatched. As the wires are broken between Milan, Pavia and Verona, it will not, for the moment, be possible to receive authentic telegraphic reports from the scene of action. When news does arrive it will be immediately and conscientiously communicated to the public.

SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 7.

The first private letter from the battle-field of Magenta arrived here. The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were against the Austrian masses. The Guards were attacked, and were unable to advance, but, nevertheless, finally resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and Guards lost and retook their position. At last General NIEL'S army assumed the offensive movements which was irresistible. The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but a movement of General M'MAHON rendered the attempt ineffective. So the efforts of the enemy were relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict then began with renewed fury. General M'MAHON was triumphant, and the battle was won. It is assured that the King entered Milan to-day, and to-morrow the victory will be celebrated at Turin.

TURIN, Saturday, June 4.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN, PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

The allied troops have crossed the Ticino at several points. The enemy has evacuated Lomellina. General GIULAI transferred his headquarters yesterday to Rosate. The suspension of the telegraphic lines and of the railways has hindered the arrival of exact news respecting the operations of the allied armies on the Ticino.

TURIN, Sunday, June 5.

The official bulletin published here to-day adds nothing new to the telegram posted up yesterday at the Paris Bourse. It confirms, however, the news of the defeat of the enemy in the encounters on the Ticino. The conflict of which the Paris message speaks appears to have taken place at Turbigo, a village on the eastern bank of the Ticino. Interruptions of the telegraphic service are continually occurring, and delaying the transmission of news from the camp.

BERNE, Sunday, June 5.

The head-quarters of the Franco-Sardinian army are at Magenta, and its advanced posts will this evening be at St. Otto, near Milan. The Austrians are everywhere in retreat. GARIBALDI'S principal corps was yesterday still at Como.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 7.

The allies took in the battle of Magenta four pieces of cannon, two flags, and 4,000 bags (?) 7,000 Austrians have been made prisoners, and 20,000 put *hors de combat*, out of the 120,000 Austrians engaged.

The loss on part of the French was 5,000 killed and wounded; among the former are Generals ESPINASSE and CLER.

Milan has been barricaded, and defended by 6,000 National Guards.

The Sardinian administration is already in operation at Como and Sondrio.

"TURIN, June 7—Morning.

We receive the following particulars of the battle of Magenta: Four cannon, two standards, and 12,000 muskets were taken from the enemy; 4,000 knapsacks were collected on the field. Of the 120,000 Austrians who took part in the fight 7,000 were made prisoners, and 20,000 put *hors de combat*. The loss of the Allied army amount to nearly 5,000 between dead and wounded. Among the first are to be deplored the brave Generals ESPINASSE and CLERC. The French army covered itself with glory in this victorious day. From Milan we are informed that, on Sunday morning, the Austrians began to evacuate the city, abandoning all the military posts, including the citadel and the forts of Porta Tosa. In the citadel were found a great deal of war materials and the central chest well filled with money. At 2 P. M. the Municipality pronounced, proclaiming the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. The city was barricaded and defended by 6,000 National Guards.

In the provinces of Como and Sondrio the National Government is in activity."

FROM UNOFFICIAL SOURCES.

From Galignani's Messenger.

Magenta, which will henceforth become illustrious in story, is a small town of about 6,000 inhabitants, situated near Naviglio-Grande. It is the first stage on the road to Milan, from Novara by Buffalora. Three roads lead from Novara to the bank of the Ticino. The first and most direct passes by Cameri, and ends at the bridge of Buffalora; the second, more to the north, passes through Galliate, and descends to the river nearly opposite the village of Turbigo, and the third, still more to the north, passes through Cameri and Piccheton, and by a curve joins the Ticino at some distance from the Galliate road. At the moment when the French troops crossed the Ticino, Gen. GYULAI, who was evacuating the Lomellina, had quitted Garlasco and transferred his headquarters to Abbiate Grasso, on the left bank of the river, a few kilometres above Buffalora. The passage of the French army was therefore effected in view of the Austrians, who endeavored to oppose it, but were repulsed with considerable loss. That took place on Friday, and as the advance of the French and Piedmontese troops had evidently, from the simultaneousness of their late movements, been skilfully prepared beforehand, and formed part of a regular strategical combination, we may suppose that the allied troops, immediately on the banks of the Ticino, becoming free, hurried forward by every available passage, so as the next day to be in as great force as possible at the opposite side of the river. The Austrians, on their part, seeing that their opponents would march straight for Milan, had concentrated their forces to prevent them, and the consequence was the series of combats of which the general results are so briefly but eloquently told in the telegraphic dispatch. It is known from late telegrams received that the operations of the army of General GYULAI were directed by Baron DE HESS in person; so that it is the best General in the Austrian army that has just been defeated in a battle where not fewer than from 160 000 or 170,000 men must have been engaged, the numbers being certainly the greater on the Austrian side.

ENTRANCE OF MCMAHON'S CORPS INTO LOMBARDY.

The following is the official report of Gen. MCMAHON, addressed to the Emperor:

HEAD QUARTERS, TURBIGO, June 3.

SIRE: As I have already had the honor of informing your Majesty in a first report, the enemy blew up the bridge of San Martino yesterday at about 5 in the morning, retreating to the left bank of the Ticino.

This morning, at daybreak, Gen. ESPINASSE advanced with a brigade to the *tête-de-pont*, which the Austrians had abandoned at his approach. He found there two mortars, two field-pieces, and some ammunition wagons.

According to your Majesty's orders the Second Corps left Novara this morning at 8½ for Turbigo, with a view to cross the bridge over the Ticino, which had been constructed the previous night under the protection of the division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard.

On arriving at Turbigo I found a brigade of that Division on the right bank of the Ticino occupying the village and the neighborhood, so as to assure us the free possession of the bridge, and covering the valley above the village. The other brigade of CAMOU'S Division was on the right bank.

The head of the column of the First Division of the Second Corps crossed the bridge at 1½ o'clock. While visiting Turbigo, and reconnoitring the heights of Rebecchetto, with a view to place my men, I suddenly found an Austrian column within 500 mètres of me, apparently coming from Buffalora with the intention of occupying Rebecchetto.

Rebecchetto is situate on the left bank of the river Ticino, on the east, about two kilometres from Turbigo. It is a large village, which may be easily defended, and which it would be very advisable to occupy, to oppose an enemy coming from Milan or Magenta, with the intention of contesting the passage at Turbigo. The village is situate on a horizontal plain 15 or 50 mètres above the valley of the Ticino. Leaving Turbigo, it may be reached by two roads, both practicable for artillery, one south the other west.

The high road from Magenta and Buffalora runs east. This latter is the road taken by the Austrian column.

I ordered General DE LA MOTTEROUGE, who had only then the regiment of Algerian Riflemen with him, his other regiments being still on the left bank of the river, to advance his three battalions of riflemen on Rebecchetto, and to place them in three columns of attack, as follows:

The first battalion, forming the right, in column by division, preceded by two companies of sharpshooters, to attack the village on the west side.

The second battalion, in the centre, somewhat in the rear, forming the reserve, ready to support either battalion, also in column with advanced sharpshooters.

The three columns gradually advancing, were at a given signal to concentrate on Rebecchetto, and, entering the main street, which runs from west to east, were to endeavor to cut off the enemy's retreat.

While General DE LA MOTTEROUGE was carrying out these manœuvres with the Algerian Riflemen, I myself took the requisite steps to bring up the other regiments of his division. The Forty-fifth of the Line, second regiment of the first brigade, received the order to follow the track of the Algerian Riflemen.

About 2 o'clock General DE LA MOTTEROUGE advanced with his three battalions on Rebecchetto, followed by a battery of the general reserve of the army, directed by General AUBOA in person.

The columns of Algerian Riflemen, urged on by the voice of Gen. DE LA MOTTEROUGE, and by their Colonel, advanced on Rebbecchetto without firing.

They were received by a heavy fire of musketry from the Austrians, whereupon they charged with the bayonet. In ten minutes they had cleared the village of the enemy. At the outlet of the village they brought their guns into play, and fired some 12 rounds of grape, which had no effect in stopping the ardor of our men. Our guns opened in reply with such success that the enemy was obliged to run for it. The riflemen followed them to within two kilometres beyond Rebecchetto, and killed a great number. Gen. AUGER, by making his battery take up four different positions, happily selected, did them great damage.

In one of these positions, General AUGER, fancying he perceived an Austrian gun in the high corn that had some difficulty in following the retreat of the others, galloped up to it and took possession of it. Near the gun he found the officer in charge cut in two by a cannon-shot.

While this was taking place at Rebecchetto, a column of Austrian cavalry appeared on our left, coming from Castano.

I advanced a battalion of the Sixty fifth and two field-pieces against it. Two shots sufficed to make it retreat.

The enemy has suffered considerably. The field of battle is covered with dead and arms of all sorts. We have not made many prisoners, which is explained by the nature of the ground upon which we fought.

On our side we lost one Captain killed (Captain VANNECROUT) four officers wounded, one a Colonel of the staff (M. DE LAVERDCOUPET), seven soldiers killed, and thirty-eight wounded, amongst whom four, I am told, are Voltigeurs of the Garde, whose sharpshooters were engaged with the enemy in the rear of Rebecchetto.

I cannot as yet, Sire, give to your Majesty precise details of this affair, which gives an additional proof of what your Majesty may expect from our soldiers since they have entered on the campaign.

I have not as yet received the official reports of those who most distinguished themselves. All bravely and worthily did their duty; but I may point out to your Majesty, General DE LA MOTTEROUGE, as having given proof of irresistible energy; General AUBOA, for the deeds mentioned above, and which, according to our military code, deserve mention in the general army orders; Colonel LAVERDCOUPET, who, while fighting hand to hand with the Austrian riflemen, received a bayonet wound in the head; Colonel LAURE, of the Algerian Rifles, for the skill with which he brought up his men against the enemy.

I remain, Sire, your Majesty's very humble and obedient servant, DE MCMAHON.

OTHER REPORTS AND DISPATCHES.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at the seat of war had hastily collected a few details of the battle of Magenta. After describing some of the earliest incidents, the writer says that in less than two hours the allied monarchs were able to deploy a line of 60 000 men against the columns of the enemy. The force of the Austrians was not much short of 80,000 men, with powerful artillery. They were, however, compelled to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by CANROBERT'S *corps d'armée*, supported by FANT'S division. The Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian centre, thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands of the enemy fell, crushed by our artillery. At this time General MCMAHON had reached the scene of action, and, seeing that the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, went to the charge with an impetuosity seldom witnessed before. He was supported by Gen. DORAND'S division, which stood in reserve, slowly moving beside him. The shock was terrible—dead and wounded were now falling by thousands. The Austrians were routed, and the victory was won. The writer says, twenty of the enemy's guns were brought in. The Zouaves engaged had about 700 men *hors de combat*. A brigade of Marshal CANROBERT'S *corps d'armée* were almost destroyed in the last charge. It is stated that, during the battle, the Emperor and the King were always in the thick of the fight. Military men are unanimous in their praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor. The letter is dated Novara, Sunday, 3 P. M. At that hour the sharp reports of field guns and the roll of musketry were distinctly heard far on the right, in the direction of Binasco.

A report was current in Paris that Marshal CANROBERT had died of his wounds; but it turns out that he was not wounded at all.

Private letters *vid* Berne assert that the French loss was very serious, especially among the superior officers, and the Austrians made many prisoners.

According to some accounts the Emperor of the French was not present at the battle, while others assert that he was, and that when General CLER was killed the Emperor was not far from him.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says more than 4 000 of the prisoners taken by the Allies are Italians. They say they took the earliest opportunity of giving themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and threatened generally by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many have offered to join the Allies, but have not yet been accepted.

From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.

NOVARA, Sunday, June 5.

One of the first among the wounded pointed out to me was a Zouave of the Guard, who had taken an Austrian standard. The poor fellow had lost both hands above the wrist, but seemed as contented as if it was only a little. Another Zouave, who had lost his right hand, showed me some zwanzigers he had found on an Austrian, and asked me what they were worth. I told him about 40 francs. He said—"*Ma main valait plus que cela.*" Another shot through the shoulder, had a purse with 30 or 40 Napoleons in it; he showed me the ball which had been extracted; it was conical, flat at the bottom, with two grooves round the base.

I also went to have a look at the prisoners: there were 500 men of the Italian regiment, Archduke SIGISMUND. This is the regiment mentioned by the *Times* correspondent as having requested to form a part of the army of invasion. The men I talked to told me that this petition had been got up by their officers, who were all Germans, and that they went into action with a battalion of Croats in their rear, who fired upon them when they laid down their arms. He also said there were two more battalions who would do the same at the first opportunity which might offer. They shouted "*Viva l' Italia!*" as they came in, and offered to volunteer into the Sardinian army.

When the French arrived at San Martino, they met with a priest at the bridge of Buffalora, and asked him if there were any Austrians in the town. He said, "No." They had harcly advanced 100 yards before a fire was opened upon them, which killed many, and I think General CLERC fell there. The gendarmes immediately rode back, and took the priest before he had time to escape, and he was killed on the spot by one of them. He had 400 Austrians concealed in his own house.

The priest of Magenta gave the same answer when asked. There were at that moment 4,000 Austrians in a convent. He was taken, and sent into Turin, tied hand and foot.

INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE BATTLE.

The *Patrie* speaks of a dispatch which states that the advanced posts were on the 7th within an hour's march of Milan. It also says that the *corps d'armée* principally engaged at Magenta were those of General MACMAHON and Marshal CANROBERT. General MACMAHON is universally spoken of in military circles as the best General in the French service, and it was fully expected that he would lose no opportunity of distinguishing himself.

By way of Rome, it is stated that the Austrians, before quitting Milan, spiked their guns.

An official bulletin issued at Turin announces that the Austrians had abandoned Stradella and the surrounding country, and destroyed the bridge and fortifications of Stella.

The *Moniteur* contains the nomination of General MCMAHON as Marshal, under the title of Duke of Magenta. REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN ANGELY has also been raised to the rank of Marshal.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says that in the midst of a long dispatch in cypher, sent to Paris from head-quarters, there appear the following words in ordinary letters:

"Marshal CANROBERT, Gen. MCMAHON, and Gen. REGNAUD DE ST JEAN ANGELY have covered themselves with glory."

The Austrian garrison at Milan at the time of the insurrection was reduced to 3,000 men.

It was announced previous to the battle of Magenta that General GRUNNE had superseded GYULAI; it now appears that old Marshal HASS, in person, had directed the late concentration of troops, and that the greatest living of Austria's tacticians has been signally defeated by the Allies. The nomination of GYULAI to the vacant post of Ban, in Croatia, is regarded as a gentle mode of letting him down. His harshness did not distinguish him much from the common run of Austrian leaders, BENEDECK and ZOBEL being quite as ferocious, and not much urbanity belonging to either of the two D'UARANS. The opponent of GARIBALDI hanged a prisoner at Varese; and the chivalrous he declared he will hang in return every officer that falls into his hands.

The *Moniteur* gives an account of the passage of the 3d of the Ticino by the French and Piedmontese troops, in terms identical with those of the telegraphic dispatch, the contents of which have been already published. The official journal also publishes the following:

"During the course of the military operations in Italy, it is possible that the headquarters of the French army may not always be placed near a line of telegraph, and that consequently news may reach less regularly. In the absence of official communications, the public ought to be on its guard against any accounts, whatever may be their character."

ADDRESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MILAN.

TURIN, June 6.

The Municipality of Milan delivered, at head-quarters, to-day, in the presence of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, the following address to the King of Sardinia:

"The Municipality of Milan is proud of being able to make use of its most precious privilege in being the interpreter of its fellow citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the pact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven years for its full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us, at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their batteries were given in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which allows nations to be the predisposers of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army, and our brave allies, who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnanimous enterprise. Receive, Sire, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you. Our cry is, 'The King and Italy forever.'

Signed by seven Assessors of the Municipality.

MILAN, 5th June."

The Allies are pursuing the enemy, who is in full retreat to the Adda. The Allies have seized flags and cannon belonging to the Austrians, in great quantities, as well as small arms, and a considerable amount of ammunition.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT PARIS.

A *Te Deum* in honor of the victory of Magenta, was celebrated at Notre Dame, June 6. The Empress and all the authorities were present.

Galignani's Messenger has the following on the celebration of the victory of Magenta in Paris and other French towns:

Placards announcing the victory were posted up every where over Paris yesterday afternoon, and the whole population received the intelligence with the greatest enthusiasm. At 7 in the evening the guns from the Invalides thundered forth a salvo in honor of the event; and at night the public offices, theatres, and a great number of private houses were illuminated. The Empress and the Princess CLOTILDE, between 9 and 10, went along the Boulevards and the Rue de Rivoli in an open carriage, and were everywhere greeted with the most enthusiastic cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Imperatrice!*" "*Vive la Princesse Clotilde!*" The horses could only proceed at the very slowest walking pace, so enormous was the crowd which surrounded the Imperial carriage. The people were under the very wheels of the vehicle, and in their delight seemed quite regardless of their own safety. Her Majesty's progress was, in fact, a complete ovation. The Boulevards and other principal thoroughfares were crowded to a late hour, and the City presented the appearance of a *fête*.

The news of the victory was immediately transmitted by the Minister of the Interior to all the Prefects of Departments. It was everywhere received with extraordinary enthusiasm. All the dispatches received announce that the people were all *en fête*; that the houses were immediately dressed out with flags, and that preparations were being everywhere made for illuminations.

The Empress Regent received, on the 5th, in the palace of St. Cloud, on the occasion of her recent arrival in that residence, the Mayors Municipal Councillors and Curés of the Communes of St. Cloud and Boulogne, the officers of the Third Battalion of the National Guard of the Seine, and the officers of the infantry and cavalry of the Imperial Guard in garrison at St. Cloud. The Imperial Prince was present at the reception.

The Italians in Paris are in the highest spirits at the allied success. Those, says a correspondent, with whom I have conversed express themselves thoroughly satisfied about the disinterestedness of the French Emperor in his present arduous undertaking. They feel no uneasiness about the stories which impute to him intentions to carve out thrones for Prince NAPOLEON and MURAT. I have been told that the former before he left Paris repeatedly assured several Italians in the most unmistakable terms that nothing would induce him to canvass for or to accept the government of any Italian State, and that it was his firm determination to live in France and remain a French prince.

The news that Generals ESPINASSE and CLER were killed at the battle of Magenta is confirmed. The body of General ESPINASSE has been embalmed and will be brought home to France. Most of the evening papers say that Marshal CANROBERT was wounded, but I have heard this afternoon that the Empress has contradicted this news. It is confirmed that General MACMAHON was wounded, and the *Presse* says that General MELLINET, commanding the first division of the Guards, was wounded seriously. No news from the theatre of war has been made public to-day, and considerable surprise is felt at the delay in announcing the entry of the Allies into Milan. The fact that the municipality of Milan waited upon the King of Sardinia at headquarters to inform him, in the presence of the Emperor, that they had proclaimed the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia, shows almost conclusively that there can be nothing to prevent the Allies from taking military possession of the capital.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times, June 7.

The news of the great battle of Magenta came upon us like one of those heavy thunder-storms that dazzle and deluge us before we have time to mark the coming cloud. It is impossible at an unprepared moment to measure with calm and critical acumen the abrupt intelligence that 15,000 men lie dead or wounded, and that 5,000 are in captivity. The imagination rushes immediately to the conclusion that where such havoc is, discipline and order must have ceased; that the furious horsemen are still pursuing fugitive wretches over the open plains; that the artillery, the stores, and the camp equipage of that lately proud Austrian host must all be the prey of the victor. We conjure up in our minds the details of that scene of carnage whose whole is presented to us in such terrible simplicity. We see the crowding multitudes contesting the passage of that stone bridge that spans the Po near Buffalora, and of the military bridge thrown hastily across a little higher up the river; we see the heaving masses that on either side support their foremost brethren; the plunging shot and rattling grape that tear wide chasms in the living mass; we seem to hear the shouts, to strain our eyes through the smoke of the battle, to watch the agonizing combatants while the event yet hangs undecided, to catch the first sound of panic, and to follow the frantic flight and the fierce pursuit. We can conceive even that we stand on the field while the noise of the battle rolls away, and look upon the livid ground while the shriek and the flash are yet heard and seen far away upon the horizon. All this is the common mood of every leader who muses for a moment over the story that seized upon every man's mind on the morning of yesterday. But we cannot at first tutor ourselves to the possibility that such a great battle can have been fought and won, and that anything can afterwards remain in suspense. After such a harvest of death we cannot believe that anything can remain for the sickle. While the *bourgeoisie* of Paris are lighting up their houses and putting out their flags, and congratulating each other upon the utter destruction of the Austrian army,—while the hospitals are full and the graves are yawning,—it is difficult to believe that there is still a great and imposing force in compact order and in formidable discipline, which is collecting the fragments of the broken army, and which presents a formidable front to the victor.

Yet, if we take the prudent course of judging events rather by the position of the armies than by the language of the telegrams, this sanguinary battle seems by no means so decisive as we were all prone to believe. It subsequent French telegrams raise the presumed loss of the Austrians from 15,000 to 20,000, and the admissions of the French casualties at from 2,000 to 3,000, they mention other circumstances which tend to qualify their first announcement of a great and decisive victory. One of the first considerations by which the magnitude of a victory is measured is the number of standards taken. In an utter rout the first object of attack and the most difficult thing to hear off is the colors of the broken army. In this victory of Magenta two stands only have been taken by the victors. Again, when there is flight and pursuit the guns cannot be carried off; they must necessarily fall in great part a prey to the victors. Even at the minor engagement that took place at Palestro—a mere affair of outposts when compared with Magenta—eight guns remained in the hands of the Sardintans and the Zouaves. In all our affairs in India we never failed to take the mutineers' guns, although the hidden stores appeared inexhaustible. Without a certain show of guns we cannot reckon a victory as very decisive; the enemy who can carry his artillery off the field cannot be entirely broken. Yet only three Austrian guns were taken at Magenta, and, what is a still more suspicious fact, one French gun remained in the hands of the enemy. Again, the object of the French advance was Milan. Milan, the capital of Lombardy, was directly behind the battlefield. Twelve miles of flat country only separate Magenta from Milan. The white marble roof of the cathedral may, we believe, be seen from the field of battle, and the booming of the guns might certainly be heard in the streets of the city. We heard from the Austrian accounts that the populace were deeply moved while the fight was raging, and that fierce commotion and alarming tumults shook the city. Our English public, therefore, were justified in their conclusion that, supposing the victory to be so conclusive as the French rejoicings would bid us to believe, the onward movement to Milan would have taken place the moment that the covering army had been broken. The first telegram, however, that followed the announcement of the victory told us that the French were resting upon the field to complete the reorganization of their army. Next arrives the news of Sunday, and we are again surprised to find that the Austrians then held their head-quarters at Abbiate Grasso. Instead of a broken and dispersed multitude, we find them still an army in strong position, and these vanquished Austrians had on Sunday even renewed the fight, and were making head against the French. Now we are told that the troops forced back with such slaughter by the French were not the bulk of the army which invaded Piedmont, but were principally composed of the Divisions of Counts CLAM and LICHTENSTEIN, which had just arrived from Verona, and had marched out of Milan the day before. Yielding to a common custom, which has been the cause of frequent disaster, GYULAI seems to have engaged his raw levies at the earliest moment; to have fought with them a battle of bridges and causeways in a flooded country, where he could not deploy into line, and where the crowded columns were necessarily exposed to a tremendous slaughter from a well-served artillery. This might account for a great disproportion in the losses of the two armies engaged; but,

SCENES AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech—The Address—The No-Confidence Resolution—Lord Derby in the Lords and Disraeli in the Commons Defend the Ministry.

The eighteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom—tha sixth summoned during the present reign—and the second session of 1859, was, on the 7th, formally inaugurated by Her Majesty in person. The attendance hoth of peers and commoners was exceedingly numerous, and the auditory includad many peeresses. ladies and distinguished strangers, whose eagerness to hear her Majesty's address equalled that of the Senators assembled either below or within the har.

It had been officially announced that the Queen would meet her Parliament in person; end, the day being fine, though hot end cloudy, it is needless to say that the route from Bucklagham Palece to Westminster was lined with multitudes of loyal suojects, and that by one and all at every point where the crowd had collected in any force, Her Majasty was received with enthusiastic cheers.

After an interval of a few minutes the Speaker, in his state robes, with the Usher of the Black Rod on his right, and the Sergeant-at-Arms on his left; appeared at iba bar, and the Lord Chancellor advanced to the foot of the throne, and, kneeling, prasentad the document to her Majesty, who proceeded amid the most profound attention, to read the following speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I avail myself with satisfaction in the present ansious stata of public affairs, of the edvice of my Parliemeat, which I have summoaed to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid oefore you, from which you will learn bow sarneat and unceasing have heen my endeavors to preserve the peaca ot Europe.

These endsavors heve unhappily failed, and war hes been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austia on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a- strict and impartial neutrality; and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessings of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present stats of Europe, I have deemed it aecessary, to the security of my Dominions and the honor of my crown, to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which nas been sanctioned by Parliament.

I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of toe King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought fit, in coacert with the Emperor of the French to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The estimates for the year, for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament, will be immediately laid before you, together with such supplementary estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have directed a bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the Commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of effectually manning the Royal Navy; and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which, in the late Parliament, was necessarily interrupted by tha dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate tne representation of my people in Parliament: and should you be of opinion that the necessity for giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency, relating to the defence and financial conditions of the country, will not leave you sufficient time for legislating with due deliberation during the present session on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next session your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be great y to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad, and progressive improvement at home."

At the close of the Speech, which Her Majesty read with her usual distinctness, the royal procession reformed, and returned to Buckinghsm Palace.

The Lords afterwards stood adjourned until five o'clock, and the Commons until a quarter to four.

The Lords reassembled at 5 o'clock, when the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Earl of Powis, and seconded by Lord LIFFORD.

Earl GRANVILLE criticised the conduct of the Government, and the Earl of MALMESBURY challenged inquiry into his administration of the Foreign Department.

Further comments, chiefly addressed to the past complication and existing hostilides abroad, were offered by Lord HOWDEN, the Marquis of NORMANBY, the Earl of CARLISLE, Lord BROUGHAM, the Earl of EGLINTON, and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH.

SPEECH OF THE PREMIER.

Lord DERBY, in closing the debate, declared that no one speaker had made any reference to the speech of her Majesty; not even Earl GRANVILLE, who had alluded to a Queen's speech, but to the speech delivered at the prorogation. [Laughter.]

Earl GRANVILLE—I made an allusion to tha speech of to-day.

The Earl of DERBY—I assure my noble friend that I listened to him with great attention, and if he did, it must have been a very distant allusion. [Great laughter.] But there was a paragraph in the speech at the prorogation to which I am quite sure the noble Earl called your lordships' attention, for he seemed to think there was a mixture of impropriety in the manner in which the country was addressed on the subject of the late dissolution. The noble Earl complained that her Majesty was made to seem as if praying that the Government might have a majority; and he went on to say that we had not relied on prayers alone, but had done everything in order to influence the elections. Now, my noble friend, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has disposed of the compact between the Government and Cardinal WISEMAN, as far as Ireland is concerned; and, answering for the Government on this side of the water, I can say that there has been no compact, agreement, or engagement with Cardinal WISEMAN, directly or indirectly. [Cheers.] I know that, before the late dissolution, I was told by Conservative Roman Catholics that they were very glad to be able, without violating their religious or their political principles, to give a support to the present Government which they had never been able to give to any Conservative Government before. [Hear, hear.] But, my lords, they based that support not upon any compact that has been entered into with them by her Majesty's Government, but on that which has been done in the face of the world, not for political considerations, unless you give that name to the obligation which we have as a Government always felt under, to do what was right. [Hear, hear.] Subsequently to the dissolution, it was stated in a letter written by Cardinal WISEMAN to a gentleman in Ireland, and extensively circulated, that Roman Catholic gentlemen had given the Government their support, but without any pledges on the part of the Government, because they found that as Roman Catholics they were treated with more frankness and in a more straightforward manner by the present than by any former Government. [Hear, hear.] I do not think that is a support of which the Government on the one side, or the Roman Catholics on toe other, have any reason to be ashamed. But I would remind the noble Earl that that support is of a very divided character. In some of the Irish elections the Roman Catholic priests have been more violent against the Government than ever I remember them to have been on any former occasion. Then, allusion has been made to the fabulous sums which the Government have spent on elections. On this point I must call attention to the statements made by a right honorable Baronet on a Northern hustings. That right honorable Baronet has, unfortunately, been subjected to a contest with two members of the Government, with regard to whom he had been led to make erroneous statements—statements that were utterly unfounded in fact. Just as we are charged with having made pledges to obtain Roman Catholic support, the right honorable Baronet charged us with raising the billet-money on the very eve of the elections, and thereby obtaining the support of all the vintners of the country. [Laughter.] But, unfortunately for him, it turned out that the increase in the billet-money was only a carrying out of a recommendation that had not emanated from the Government, but from the House of Commons. It was subsequently introduced into the Mutiny Act, which was discussed a considerable time before there was any thought nf a general election. [Laughter and cheers.] So much for the billet money. We are now told of the fabulous sums of money which one noble lord described as having been brought into requisition for the purpose of packing Parliament. [Laughter.] But the right honorable Baronet, as our Scotch neighbors would say, "condescended upon particulars." [Renewed laughter.] He was not satisfied with the general allegation that large sums nad been sent, but informed his hearers of the exact sum which according to his statement, I had subscribed to this election fund. [Hear, and laughter.] But the right honorable Baronet said, and from what source he received his information, I cannot think, that I had actually subscribed £20,000 for the purposes of corruption at the recent elections. Though I will not say that the right honorable Baronet was the first person who had uttered that statement, I believe that he was certainly the first who gave it circulation. I feel I am indebted to the right honorable Baronet for having this statement repeated on many of the hustings throughout the kingdom. What effect it was intended to have on the hustings, I can only guess at, [laughter.] but I am induced to think that it has not been so disadvantageous to the Government as the right honorable Baronet, perhaps, supposed it would be. At events, the fact as regards myself and others with whom I have the honor to be officially connected was, in point of fact, no fact at all. [Laughter.] I not only did not subscribe £20,000 for the purposes of the elections, but I did not give £10,000, nor £5,000, to any or all the elections throughout the country. [Hear, hear.] Although there was in my own county, which is a very large one, a contested election, which resulted in a manner satisfactory to the Government, my belief is that it was carried on at the smallest amount of expenditure ever before known. [Hear, hear.] My lords, I should be surprised if noble lords opposite could recollect any instance of a general election where the Government of the day did not subscribe a certain sum of money for the purpose of meeting the claims of those of their political opinions who were unable to defray the whole of the expenditure of their elections themselves. I observe the noble Earl opposite, (Lord CLARENDON, we believe,) holding up his hands in pious horror nf the notion. [Laughter.] Now, the noble Earl must be either a good hand at dissembling his real feelings on this subject, or he must be exceedingly innocent of what has taken place upon the general elections within my own memory, or during the lifetime of the noble lords opposite. I believe that beyond the ordinary expenses which are entered into at every general election, there has been no expenditure or outlay of money of an unusual or extraordinary character at the recent elections. [Hear, hear.] I think it necessary to give the right honorable Baronet this information in my place here rather than to put him to the trouble of further correspondence by reference to his statements on the hustings. [Laughter.] I feel it to be highly expedient that I should disclaim altogether the extreme liberality which he has attributed to me. The passage in the Royal speech to which the noble Earl referred was this, "Her Majesty prays that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the step which she is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of her high functions, and of enabling her to conduct the Government of the country under the advice of a Ministry possessed of the confidance of her Parliament and her people." The sense put by the noble Earl on this passage is, that the Queen wanted her Government to have a majority. Now, I think I shall be able to show that the sense of the passage is somewhat different from that. I recollect in 1857 there was a similar dissolution of Parliament, and at nearly the same period of the year, and in consequence of the thea Government being also left in a minority. I find that, upon that occasion, the language used by the Sovereign was much more emphatic. Lord PALMERSTON, who was then the First Minister of the Crown, advised the Queen, on the occasion of a general election, to say: "Her Majesty commands us to assure you it is her fervent prayar that the several constituencies of the United Kingdom, upon whom devolves the exercise of those high functions which, by the Constitution, belongs to them, may be guided or an All-wise Providence to the selection of representatives who, by their wisdom and patriotism, will aid Her Majesty in her constant endeavors to maintain the honor of the country," &c. [Heer, hear.] Now, let us contrast these two Royal speeches together, and say to which of them does the charge of profaneness more properly belong. Now, I say distinctly it was the main object of the resolution of the Government to obtain, if possible, that which we all declare to be the great want of the country, namely, a Government strong enough to carry on the business of the country, without having to depend upon adventitious aid—a Government, in fact, which would be able to discharge those high functions which devolve on them, toe discharge of which must he always exposed to interruptions and embarrassments by perpetual changes of the Government. I say, my lords, most sincerely, that it has always been my anxious hope, whether it he the present Government, or any other set of men who may be in power, that the result of the dissolution might be such as would enable the Government to carry on the business of the country by reason of its possessing the confidence of the great majority of the representatives. [Hear, hear.] And without reference to any party considerations, or to any political bias or feelings of my own, I said then, and I say now, I hold it to be so important to the interests of the country, and the absence of this support to be so seriously detrimental to the public service, that I should be willing to sacrifice all individual interests to obtain it. I am as conscious as any of the noble lords opposite of the inconvenience arising from the fact of the head of the Government not being able to command an actual majority in Parliament; and if I could see a Government bound together by the ties of common principles, and capable of acting harmoniously and uniformly together, however much their opinions upon certain political subjects may differ from mine—if, I repeat, I saw the materials of such a Government based on the confidence of the people, and bound together by a union of principles, I would cheerfully, willingly, and I would add, gladly, surrender the responsibilities of the post I have the honor to hold, for the purpose of facilitating the accession to office of such a Government. [Cheers.] But it is because I see no such possibility—because I see no such union among those who boast of having a Liberal majority to support them—that, notwithstanding all the difficulties which encounter us at home, notwithstanding the seriousness and delicacy of affairs abroad, I hold it to be my duty to my Sovereign to maintain the position which I have now the honor to occupy, to perform to the utmost of my power, however painful, the task I have undertaken, and not to abandon the post which has been confided to me, and the trust which has been placed in my hands, so long as I see a possibility of carrying on those duties with honor to myself and benefit to the country; and more especially as I see no reason why the present Government should at the present moment be replaced by another. (Cheers.) When I accepted office, I did so because there was no possibility of forming any other Government. That fact was recognized by Parliament, and was known to my Sovereign. Under all the disadvantages of that position, I felt bound to assume the difficult position of office. But I should never have assented to such a step—I should not have assumed that responsibility and have taken the charge of the Government on myself with a majority of 120 or 130 in the House of Commons opposed to my political views—if I felt that I was bound to resign my office on the first occasion of an adverse decision in that Chamber. The very fact of my acceptance of office, under such circumstances, was in itself tantamount to a declaration that if my Government were beaten by that same Parliament, I should feel it to be my imperative duty to appeal to the country. [Hear, hear.] It was known at the period of the dissolution that we were then in a minority; and that there was but little hope of improving our condition so far as to gain an absolute numerical majority in our favur. We saw, however, that there was no one united party in a position to take our places if we had resigned; and, under all the circumstances, we felt that the only course left to us was to appeal to the country. The result of the dissolution, although not giving us an absolute numerical majority, is admittedly favorable to the Government as far as it has gone. We had been defeated by a majority of 39. How do we stand now? According to my calculations, without the slightest attempt at exaggeration, we have gained at least an addition of thirty supporters, which makes a difference of sixty upon a division. Now, as I said before, I admit that we do not possess an absolute majority in the House of Commons, but I say that the parties combined against us have not severally sufficient strength to form a Government, although, when compactly united together for the purpose of opposing the present ministers, they are numerically stronger than the Government. We have been told by my noble friend below, one who always speaks with power and ability, that it is the duty of public men acting as leaders of different sections under the present aspect of the country, to combine together, not for the purpose of opposing the Government, but for the purpose of producing as strong a Government as the circumstances of the country at the present crisis especially demands. My learned and noble friend too referred to former occasions, to debates that have long since gone by; he alluded to the memorable attempt at combination between Fox and PITT. There was one incident in the noble and learned lord's speech which struck me as a singular coincidence, and as showing the sacrifices that have been made oy statesmen even at times of very great peril. In 1804, Mr. Fox was characterized as having behaved like an angel in having accepted a mission to Vienna. Both of those great statesmen could not, of course, fill the one office in the Government, and Mr. Fox sacrificed his ambition by accepting the mission to Vienna. Now, I think that the noble lord the member for London is equally entitled to the phrase of having acted as an angel; for, inasmuch as the noble viscount the member for Tiverton and the noble lord could not both fill the high offics of First Minister of the Crown, the latter removed the great difficulty by accepting the office of Minister at Vienna. Now, I do not recollect that the noble viscount, in the excess of his generosity towards the noble lord for adopting this course, has ever described the noble lord as having behaved like an angel. [Laughter.] The noble viscount no doubt sincerely felt obliged to the noble lord for his self-sacrifice on that occasion. I do not know, however, that he rejoiced quite as much when he found the negotiations undertaken by his noble friend had not greatly increased the political reputation of his self sacrificing colleague. [Laughter.] We are at a loss to ascertain what arrangements have been made between those two noble personages as to which of them should accept the superior office. We have heard of some confidential meetings having taken place between them. We have been told that they have reconciled all their differences; but we have yet to learn which of those noble lords is to undertake the angelic mission. I did not expect to be assailed on account of acts done some year and a half or two years ago. I have been attacked respecting the Conspiracy bill and the India bill. My noble friend near me has also been assailed for having neglected his duty in not producing all the papers that are connected with foreign affairs. I respectfully deny that any papers of importance which have been asked for have been ever withheld by my noble friend. It was, however, surprised to hear that no papers of any consequence had been produced but those relating to the *Cagliari* and the *Charles-et-Georges* affairs. My memory informs me that we were once told that the production of the papers relating to the *Charles-et-Georges* affair would result in the overthrow of the Government. Well, those papers were produced, and the result was a complete and triumphant vindication of the policy of the Government. The noble lord opposite has thought it necessary on this occasion to allude to the Cunard packet service, and to complain of the Government for the course they took in regard to that matter at a time when the peace of this country was supposed to be trembling in the balance. I certainly did not expect upon this, the first day of the session, to be charged with expending a certain sum of money for the purpose of renewing a steam packet service which had been carried on for some years with great success. Now, it so happens that the step taken on that occasion was merely one deemed necessary to carry out the resolution of the Board of Admiralty which had preceded us. It was at one time determined to postpone the renewal of the contract until the nearer approach of the termination of the existing one. In the meantime the person who held the contract came to the Government and stated that he wished to extend the service, and for that purpose it would be necessary to "build a considereble number of large vessels, which could not be completed under two years and a half. Before, however, he could undertake to build those veesels he should first be satisfied es to the renewal of the contract. Upon that story the noble earl opposite founds the serious charge he has brought forward on the present solemn occasion. The noble duke (ARGYLL) has given me quite a new light as to the object of the recent dissolution of Parliament. The noble duke says that that dissolution was not for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Government had or had not the confidence of the country. My lords, the real question before the country was not whether it approved of our Reform bill, but whether it approved of the mode takea by the opposition for preventing the discussion of the measure. I say, it was not on the question of the Reform bill that we went to the country; and it is remarkable to observe in how small a proportion of cases the Reform bill was made the prominent subject of discussion [hear, hear.] The question before the country wes—Are you prepared in the present state of parties to give the Government each a measure of support as will enable them to carry on the affairs of the country, or are you prepared to give another party power to take their places? The result is before us. No doubt it is not altogether satisfactory, but it has materially increased the strength of toe Government. With respect to foreign politics and foreign affairs, not only toy confidence in the past, but my confidence in my countrymen, and the general approval which has been signified of the course pursued by her Majesty's ministers, leads me to believe that we shall have the warm and unanimous support of the people, which will be quite enough to show the nations of the Continent that at any rate upon this subject there is nothing which would give the slightest prospect of success, even if any designs were entertained against us. [Hear, hear.] No doubt there have been strong expressions made use of by individual members, which as private individuals they were perfectly entitled to employ, and these expressions have sometimes been on one side, sometimes on the other. In the present strife; but with political sympathies a government has nothing whatever to do, and upon that question I am sure that your lordships will expect that I should speak with the utmost reserve. I have always contended that if it were a question of the Italian or any other nation seeking to emancipate itself from a galling yoke, and to establish a government more resembling the institutions with which we are blessed in this country, the private feeling of every man here would be in favor of the establishment of free governments. But is that at all toe case in the present struggle? Is the present struggle that of a nation seeking to free itself from foreign control, and desiring to replace it by a free government? Besides, whatever our feelings and sympathies may be, we must bear in mind that we are bound by international obligations which would not allow us to give active effect to our sympathies; because I must say that while I cannot speak with approval of the course taken by Austria, while I cannot avow sympathy with Austrian rule, and have no sympathy with the Austrian form of government, I say that this is a war undertaken under false pretences—not for the freedom of Italy, but a war into which, unfortunately, Sardinia has taken the lead in forcing Italy, thus assuredly demonstrating that the form of constitutional government, which we desire to see thrive and prosper in that country, gives no security against the adoption of an aggressive policy, which is often supposed to be a peculiar attribute of despotic Powers. I do not say whether most blame rested on one side or the other; but I do say that neither on one side nor the other was there sufficient ground for incurring the disasters of war, nor was there any political difficulties which might not have been solved by friendly negotiations. This country, therefore, cannot rejoice in the success or defeat of one party or the other, except as it may lead to greater complications; but in present circumstances I hold it to be the imperative duty of this country to maintain that policy, which, from the first, we have announced—strict and impartial neutrality between the two contending parties. [Hear, hear.] But unhappily the position of neutrals is exposed to so much suspicion in carrying out that policy of neutrality, there are so many opportunities of giving offence to one or other of the contending parties, that complications are not impossible to be foreseen—that the statesman would be mad, indeed, who, with this war raging round him failed to see the duty of placing the country in a position of readiness and security [Hear, hear.] I believe your lordships' House and the other House of Parliament, as well as the country at large, will be of opinion that the only species of neutrality which can hope to be respected and gain influence must be an armed neutrality—armed for the protection of our own shores and of our own property. I do not believe there ever was a time when the country was more free from alarm; but when I see the armies and fleets which other countries are collecting, and the opportunity they might have of damaging us almost before time being given us to make any preparation, I say it is the bounden duty of Parliament to place this country, and more especially our naval force, in a state in which it might be able to protect the great interests involved; and, without wishing to cast any implications or bring any charge against those who preceded us, *I may say that on our accession to office we found our navy in a state of weakness, discredit and absolute impotence, which was by no means honorable to this country, and not even safe for its independence.* (Slight dissent from a noble lord on toe Opposition benches.) The noble lord thinks that when I assumed office I expressed a different opinion. I can assure him that ha is mistaken. In that discussion I said not one word about the navy. I referred to the state of the army in 1852 and in 1858, which I said reflected great credit on the military department. Of the navy I said nothing. If any noble lord will take the trouble of looking into a parliamentary paper published in the course of the present year, and the result of the inquiries of a Select Committee which was appointed to inquire into the state of the British and foreign navies, and which goes into minute details, he will find matter for serious consideration, and will be convinced that our navy must be put upon a better footing. [Hear, hear.] Any of your lordships who will look at that report will discover matter, if not of alarm, at any rate for serious consideration. I do not wish to utter vain complaints upon this state of things. I am perfectly certain of the liberality of Parliament, and I rely with confidence upon the cordial concurrence of Parliament in those measures of which we have taken the responsibility upon ourselves, and which it now remains for them to sanction. [Heer, hear.] If the result of the dissolution in the other House of Parliament should show that there is any other party more entitled to the public confidence, and better able to discharge the duties of the State than the present Government, I will only say that I shall be prepared gladly to lay aside the weighty responsibility which lies upon me, and, so far as public duty will allow me, shall be ready to offer my support to any Government that may succeed the present; but if, as I confidently anticipate, it be shown that the present Government, as compared with any other possible political combination, possesses the confidence and is declared entitled to the support of the House of Commons—the noble earl opposite has declared, in compliance with his honorable character, that if it should be found that the Government does so possess the confidence of the country, there will be no attempt on the part of those connected with him to offer a factious opposition; and, above all, I am sure that, whether on the one side of the house or the other, due regard will be had to the interests of the country, so that, if greater dangers threaten, we shall be in a better position to maintain the interests of peace, and in any event we shall be prepared to establish—by arms, even, if necessary—the influence, power and authority of the country. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The address was then agreed to, and, some formal business having been transacted, their lordships adjourned.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS—SPEECHES OF MR. DISRAELI AND LORD PALMERSTON.

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Mr. A. EGERTON, and seconded by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON rose to more an amendment to the Address, expressing a want of confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers, justifying this course by the precedent of 1841, and upon the ground that this question was the real issue which they had put to the country. If this motion was successful, it could not, he observed, be otherwise than satisfactory to Ministers to be relieved from a position which they could not desire to occupy.

He concluded by reading the terms of his amendment, which represented to Her Majesty that the confidence of the House was not reposed in Her Majesty's present advisers.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. HANBURY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he found no fault with the course taken by Lord HARTINGTON and his friends, which was a convenient one; but he denied that there was any analogy between the present case and that of 1841. It was of great advantage that it should be known whether the advisers of the Crown possessed the confidence of the House. It was desirable that this question should be decided without delay, and he hoped the House would be able to divide that night. He proceeded to discuss the grounds assigned for the vote of want of confidence. He insisted that the failure of the Government measures in the last Parliament was not a fair ground upon which to rest such a vote in the present. He justified the dissolution, and congratulated Lord HARTINGTON upon his having abstained from repeating certain trash, which, he said, had, during the recess, been the subject of charges against the Government out of duors. Upon this head Mr. DISRAELI spoke in terms of severe reprehension of the allegations made by Sir J. GRAHAM, at Carlisle, to which he gave an indignant denial. The supposed compact with the Roman Catholics he utterly repudiated. The manner in which our foreign negotiations had been conducted was another ground for the vote of want of confidence; but he contended that it was neither just nor conformable to the practice of the House to decide this question in the absence of the necessary documents. The last ground for the vote was the failure of the measure of reform proposed by the Government, and their insufficiency to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform. He compared that measure with the last bill upon this subject introduced by Lord J. RUSSELL, and asked why the present Ministers should be less qualified to deal with it than that noble Lord, whose bill exhibited so many shortcomings, or Lord PALMERSTON, who had shrunk from it altogether. Adverting to the two main topics in the Royal speech, he said, with respect to the first, the Government had endeavored by all the means in their power to preserve peace, and he was ready to vindicate them on this head. He retained the opinion he had formerly expressed, that Lord J. RUSSELL'S resolution had a serious influence upon the negotiations; but still the representations of the Government, backed by public opinion, had been listened to with respect; they had since adopted the principle of a strict and impartial neutrality, and endeavored to act in the spirit of that principle.

"I shall be happy and ready," said Mr. DISRAELI, "when the time arrives, when the papers are in the hands of honorable members to vindicate the conduct of the Government, and to challenge inquiry. I am prepared to vindicate their course. All I ask is, that the House will not decide upon a question so momentous in the absence of all the documents, and without which it is absolutely impossible any one can speak with any real satisfaction. And if I make one or two observations upon this point, which I would willingly have deferred, it is only because the subject has been introduced by the noble lord, and because I wish to correct one or two most erroneous impressions. It is my opinion—I say it with no wish to enter into any controversy upon the subject, but I retain the opinion I expressed in the late House, that the vote upon which the House arrived, upon the motion of the noble lord (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) had a serious influence at that moment upon the negotiations. [Hear,] I shall be able to prove it. I said then and I repeat now, that that vote destroyed all power on the part of the Government. We were then conducting negotiations. The vote did not destroy all our influence with the Emperor of the French at that moment. As a government, the Government of England had no authority which did not represent a principle which greatly regulated the conduct and influenced the feelings of the Emperor of the French. *The Emperor of the French was governed at that moment, and had been, and generally is, by public opinion.* The opinion of France was against the war; the opinion of England was against the war; the opinion of enlightened Europe was against the war. Therefore, although our authority as a Ministry had ceased, still, representing the principle of public opinion, which the Emperor recognized, our representations were still listened to with respect; and upon that subject, notwithstanding the vote of the House, we still could influence, as we did influence, the conduct of the Emperor of the French. *But as regards Austria, from which neither the noble lord nor ourselves anticipated the immediate mischief, she is not at all influenced by opinion.* To Austria we had naturally ceased to have any authority, being a Government condemned; and Austria, laboring under a conviction, no doubt mistaken, that our immediate successors, whom it evidently anticipated would be a Ministry favorable to war, and more directly against themselves, panic stricken and perplexed, not caring any longer for the influence or feelings of the English Ministry, whom she looked upon as dead, and caring nothing for the principle of opinion, took the rash and unfortunate step which every one must now lament. I was, therefore, justified in my statement, and I shall show at the proper time that it was a statement perfectly authentic. [Hear, hear.] The House will also allow me to notice one more point personal to myself. It has been alleged against me, that upon the eve of the dissolution of Parliament I made a statement of the conditions of the negotiations and of its prospects, and than I expressed an opinion still favorable to peace, notwithstanding the immense difficulties in the way when we were upon the eve of war. I wish to state the circumstances to the House, as there are many members present who were not in the last Parliamnt. It so happened that a few minutes—not a few minutes but a few moments—before I made that statement, a telegraph was received from Lord COWLEY, which was sent to me in the House, informing me that the Emperor of the French had entirely adopted the principle of disarming before the Congress, which was the condition upon which Austria had insisted; and that, as the foundation of a sufficient settlement, Count WALEWSKI had telegraphed to Sardinia, urging them in a manner they could not resist to accept the same principle. Was I not justified then, under the circumstances, in assuring the House that there was still a prospect of peace? So completely was I justified that the next day a telegram was received from Sardinia accepting that proposition, which it was supposed could not be adopted. [Hear, hear.] Well, Sir, having failed in this negotiation, I hope I may say with no discredit or dishonor, what is the course we have since pursued? We have adopted the principle of strict and impartial neutrality. We have endeavored to act upon the spirit of that principle; and I treat with utter contempt, because I feel it would be impossible to offer a shadow of proof for them, those monstrous statements. But, in the course we have adopted, and in the counsels we have given, we have had neither an Austrian or a French bias. And I believe that the sincere feeling of both those powers, irritated as they must be by the position in which they find themselves, will do us complete justice in this respect. [Cheers. But, though a policy of strict and impartial neutrality is demanded by the interests of this country, and I am sure is sanctioned by the public voice, we have also felt it to be our duty to place the State in such a condition by the completion of its armaments, that its authority will be felt and recognized. [Hear, hear.] I maintain that in our increased fleets and armaments we have not the indication of coming war, but the probability of securities for continued and renewed peace, because, watching events, encouraging and fostering friendly relations among all the powers, at the right opportunity we may interfere with other neutral powers, and yet obtain, at a date much earlier than I think is too hastily adopted by some, the renewal of that great blessing—the restoration of that great blessing of peace, which from the experience of the last half century this country is more desirous of maintaining. Now, Sir, with respect to the subject of Parliamentary Reform. I say at once it is the opinion of her Majesty's Ministers that it is impossible this session satisfactorily to deal with this question. I take no refuge in ambiguous phrases, and I say that we cannot deal satisfactorily with that great question this session; and if that be considered a fair ground for want of confidence or censure on the Government, we are ready to meet that issue. If it be the opinion of grave and responsible statesmen in this House, that the present condition of this country, and when messures of finance and of pressing importance have to be considered, we can enter into any rash and reckless engagements in connection with Parliamentary Reform, I shall be greatly astonished; and if they do we shall take issue with them. But I trust they will be found on the side of temperate counsels and good sense But although this is the course we shall take with regard to the present session, we do not in any way wish to shrink from the responsibility of dealing with the question. Now, I must say, as I have said before, though it may offend the noble lord, the member from the City of London—that the great question of Parliamentery Reform, or any other great question that ought to be dealt with by this House, should not be part and parcel of any political monopoly. [Cheers from the Ministerial benches.] I do not recognize the convenient dogma concerning any questions interesting to this country, relating to its domestic condition, that they require to be treated only by one particular favored, though educated section. [Laughter and cheers.] I think that is a principle very dangerous for this country to adopt when any party that can be called to the administration of affairs should even consider itself shut out from dealing with any great question of public interest. [Hear, hear.] If they ought to be thus shut out, they are unfit to sit upon these benches, and they must take office under conditions injurious to the public service and the public interests. [Cheers.] I do not want to go into any historical disquisitions upon the justice of this favorite theory of the noble lord. But I may say this—I do not find that in the history of parliamentary reform it has been the particular property or privilege of the educated section. [A laugh.] Mr. PITT did not belong to the "educated section." The Duke of RICHMOND was not one of the "educated section." I admit that the educated section have had a great many members to deal with this subject, and I grant that they have dealt with it in a statesmanlike manner; but I do not acknowledge ther right to a monopoly, or any peculiar privilege in it; and I have observed that until very recently, the "educated section" has not since 1832 shown any great enthusiasm on the subject. I find that those who, I suppose, are not to be reckoned of this section are much more interested in the matter than the "educated section" itself. And what is more, I believe that is the party that can deal with it more advantageously than the "educated section." [Hear, hear.] We do not pretend to have disciplined legions who are ready to vote that black is white for the Government, and that is not what we seek; but we do believe that we possess the constitutional confidence of this house, and that it will not take the earliest opportunity on grounds so frail and flimsy to agree to an amendment to the answer to her Majesty's speech. Now I ask what does all this end in? It ends in a personal question. [Ministerial cheers.] It is possible that the policy may be a sound policy, but that those who possess it are incompetent to carry it out. The personal question is, then, fair ground for a vote of want of confidence. In the good old times I should have had no difficulty in knowing who were our rivals and our successors. I should look upon the bench opposite, and see the noble leader of the Opposition and the distinguished colleagues of his former administration, and I might carry on some comparison between the character and acts of the Ministry and the Opposition, and I might say the best for ourselves and the worst for them. [A laugh.] But we no longer live in these good constitutional days, and *I hardly know where are our rivals, still less do I know where are our successors.* [Laughter and cheers.] If it was the noble Lord and his old friends, I might contrast their policy with ours, and their failures with ours, and make out a case upon which we could adjudicate: but we live in days of reconciled sections; and the noble Lord may tell of others that we know not of who will come to his aid, who, by their varied expediences, and by the bright evidence of their triumphant careers, shall form an administration which shall extinguish us, as the glorious sun does a farthing rushlight, and the country will feel that they have a strong Government, entitled to their confidence. [Laughter, and Ministerial cheers.] I see two most eminent members of this House, who have long and frequently been in the service of the Queen, and who have taken a very active part in some recent proceedings. Willis' Rooms used to be managed by patronesses, and were frequented by aged dowagers and youthful beauties, young reputations and worn celebrities; but now Willis' Rooms are under the management of patrons, and there are two patrons of Willis' Rooms below the gangway—the noble lord the member fur the city, and the right honorable gentleman the member for Wiltshire, who have signed the vouchers for the new candidates. [Laughter.] Well, then, these are two of the eminent statesmen who are to form this strong government. Well, we have had experience of both. We know how the noble lord conducts negotiations, [laughter.] and we know how the right honorable gentleman conducts war. [Laughter.] You say we have failed in our negotiations, and on this account, are not to be trusted with the conduct of a possible war—then the noble lord and the right honorable gentleman will not help you much. [Laughter.] I cannot presume to pursue the research further; and we may doubt, if the member for Birmingham, with all his eloquence, would employ his vigor on such a subject, as we know he does on domestic questions. It is desirable, not merely for the advantage of the kingdom, and for the best interests of the Crown, but for the peace of Europe, that the question should be settled immediately. If it be decided against us, I shall accept it without a murmur. If I shall sit on the opposite benches, I shall give to my successors, if they pursue a constitutional course, all the support which their circumstances shall require, and I am sure that my colleagues will do the same. [Hear, hear.] But if, on the other hand, the voice of this new Parliament decides that the amendment is not one that le either just or justifiable, on us will remain, both as regards our domestic, and especially as regards the management of our foreign relations, as great a weight, as grave a duty, as awful a responsibility as ever devolved on the shoulders of any Government. [Hear, hear.] But from that duty—from that responsibility, however grave, however awful, we do not shrink. [Loud cheers, amidst which the right honorable gentleman resumed his seat.]

At the close of the speech there was a general rush out of the House, which, in a few minutes, was almost completely deserted.

After speeches from Lord BURY, Mr. LAING, Mr. HEADLAM and others, Lord PALMERSTON, at a late hour the House immediately filing again as if by magic, spoke as follows:

I think that if anything more was wanting to show the justice of the motion which my noble friend has made calling upon the House to express their want of confidence in the Government the course of the debate this evening would establish it most conclusively. For how can the House have confidence in a Government or party which have no confidence in themselves—[cries of Oh and cheers]—which, boasting of the numbers of which they are composed, cannot find more than one advocate who has dared to come forward on this occasion, in the course of this long debate, to defend their policy, and whose silence therefore is letting judgment go by default? This, I say, is the most conclusive avowal that they are undeserving the confidence of the House. [Hear.] If one champion alone is to fight their battle, if the rest of the army is so timid, or so weak, or so powerless, that they could not venture into the arena, I admit the excellence of the choice they have made. We have heard the speech of the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the House must have felt that if the rest of the Government had anything to say in opposition to the amendment, that speech, eloquent as it was, was full of agreeable taunts and disagreeable reflections. ("Hear," and a laugh.] Full of matters of fact on the one hand and jests upon the other. The House must have felt that it was wholly insufficient as against the motion of his noble friend. It is, however, one of the most extraordinary spectacles that ever occurred in this House, that a government charged in face of Parliament with being undeserving of the confidence of Parliament and the country, should have sat silent as they have done this evening. I should have thought that man after man among them would have risen up to defend themselves. [A laugh.] Even the few remaining members of the Cabinet, deserted though they be by two of their most respected and distinguished colleagues, I should have thought would still have pressed forward with eager emulation to defend and justify that conduct, which is arraigned by the motion of my noble friend. [Hear, hear.] But it seems they are most anxious to conclude this debate. I entreat the House not to take them upon trust, for by argument they have nothing to say for themselves, except that they wish the House to let the debate be as short as possible. "Let us come to a division to-night," they say, "we have got our friends up." [Cheers and a laugh.] "Do not talk about our conduct, for tha less that is said about that the better; for heaven's sake do not discuss our misdeeds, but come to the vote, and then, afterwards, if we have a majority now, we will talk about that." [Hear.] But this is too grave a matter to be disposed of with so light an air. [A laugh.] The question is, whether the Administration of one of the greatest countries in the world is or is not deserving the confidence of Parliament and of the country. This is not a question to be dealt with in that light and easy manner in which the right hon. gentleman opposite dealt with it. [Hear.] But last of all ought it to be so treated at a moment when the flames of war are raging in Europe, when no man feels certain how far this country may or may not be committed under the course we have since pursued? We have adopted the principle of strict and impartial neutrality. We have endeavored to act upon the spirit of that principle; and I treat with utter contempt, because I feel it would be impossible to offer a shadow of proof for them, those monstrous statements. But, in the course we have adopted, and in the counsels we have given, we have had neither an Austrian or a French bias. And I believe that the sincere feeling of both those powers, irritated as they must be by the position in which they find themselves, will do us complete justice in this respect. [Cheers. But, though a policy of strict and impartial neutrality is demanded by the interests of this country, and I am sure is sanctioned by the public voice, we have also felt it to be our duty to place the State in such a condition by the completion of its armaments, that its authority will be felt and recognized. [Hear, hear.] I maintain that in our increased fleets and armaments we have not the indication of coming war, but the probability of securities for continued and renewed pe

camped far away on our right, between ourselves and the Sesia.

There were rumors in camp that on the following day the whole of the corps of CANROBERT would cross the Sesia, join us, and march upon Robbio and Mortara; but on the morning of the 31st, while we were burying the dead, a sharp fire of musketry was heard at the outposts. We were being once more attacked. At the outset we supposed it was only a reconnoissance to cover the retreat, but very soon the shot and shell that ploughed through our lines, the fire firing all along the line, and the booming of the guns which we distinctly heard at Confienza, where FANTI's Division was encamped, convinced us that a general action was going on, and that it was supported by powerful forces. Perhaps the Austrian General was anxious to retrieve his failure on the previous day, perhaps his object was to prevent the passage of the Sesia by the French, to destroy the bridges, and thus to cut us off from our basis of operations. And let us do them this justice: They attacked with great resolution, and struck a heavy blow, but they were driven back with greater resolution still. Our artillery, which, on the Robbio road alone, consisted of eight guns of heavy calibre, was ordered not to recede a single step. The Austrians attacked our left in three columns. Our force was distributed thus: Left, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments of the Line and Sixth Battalion of Bersaglieri; the centre consisted of the Tenth Regiment of the Line and a mass of artillery; and the right consisted of the Ninth Regiment of the Line and the Third Regiment of Zouaves. The Austrians were twice repelled by our left, and with heavy losses, as their last attack had been made by the bayonet. They advanced with great fury against our right, and such was the mass of artillery, of chasseurs, and of infantry they hurled against us, that for one moment it became doubtful how we could ever succeed in overcoming so numerous a foe; but it was an instant only, and the news of the victory of the left, by means of the gallant charge of the Zouaves, dissipated any uneasy feeling, and as the Austrians were rushing up, down went the bayonets, and, after a last volley and a tremendous charge, the enemy was driven back."

The writer also gives many particulars of the fight of the Zouaves, but as he describes it only from hearsay, and as it tallies pretty closely with mine, it is useless to reproduce it.

Major-General CIALDINI, to whose gallantry and consummate ability the victory at Palestro is mainly due, is raised by a decree, published in to-day's *Gazette*, to the rank of lieutenant-general. CIALDINI is one of the most distinguished officers in the Piedmontese army, or, indeed, in any army in the world. In 1849, at Mortara, at La Sforzesca, and at Novara, he covered himself with glory, charging at the head of his regiment, although still suffering from a severe wound received the previous year at the battle of Rovarella.

P. S.—Very important dispatches have just been received here at the War Office. The French and Piedmontese armies (the latter, I am sorry to say, greatly reduced in strength) commenced the passage of the Ticino, and drove back, after an insignificant combat, the Austrian outposts at Castelletto, Rubone and Robecco. A rumor prevails, but no official information to that effect has been received, that the Emperor of the French has transferred his headquarters to Penta Magenta, on the Grand Canal. It this be true the only chance for the Austrians is to hurry to the Mincio by forced marches. Should they attempt a battle and be beaten, their rule in Lombardy is at an end.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia issued the following proclamation in reference to the second combat at Palestro:

CHIEF HEAD-QUARTERS OF TORRIONE, May 31.

SOLDIERS: A new and splendid combat has this day been crowned with a fresh victory. The enemy attacked us vigorously in the positions of Palestro. Bringing powerful forces to bear on our right, it was their intention to prevent our junction with Marshal CANROBERT's troops. The moment was one of supreme difficulty. Our troops were greatly inferior to those of our adversary. But the brave troops of the fourth division, led by General CIALDINI, and the third regiment of Zouaves, unequalled in valor, and who, this day operating with the Sardinian army, powerfully contributed to the victory, were there to meet the assailants. The conflict was a sanguinary one, but at length the allied troops repelled the enemy, after causing them immense losses, including a general and several officers. The Austrian prisoners amount to about one thousand. Eight cannon were taken at the point of the bayonet, five by the Zouaves and three by our men. While the fight at Palestro was in progress, General FANTI, with the troops of the second division, repulsed with equal success an attack attempted by the Austrians against Confienza. His Majesty the Emperor, on visiting the field of battle, expressed his sincerest congratulations, appreciating the immense advantage reaped on this day. Soldiers! persevere in this noble course, and I assure you Heaven will crown your work so holily commenced. VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Picnic of the Plymouth Church Sunday School.

BROOKLYN, Monday, June 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been said that there are some bees which extract poison from the same flowers from which others sip the sweetest honey, and we, who really enjoyed a happy season in company with the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S congregation on Thursday last, cannot help expressing our sympathy for the mildly shrieking "B." who cried in your issue of Saturday, because he didn't get more strawberries—who evidently looks down upon cabbage as a plebeian vegetable, and upon cooks and chambermaids as kitchen utensils which ought to remain stationary.

We are not of Mr. BEECHER'S congregation, and, therefore, cannot tell how many strangers accompanied that party; but justice compels us to say that the "crowd" had all the appearance of ladies and gentlemen, and that there was no "violence" throughout the entire day, except that resulting from a little friendly squeezing at the fruit table.

The Island itself offers no facilities for the spreading of immense tables with plates of fruit arranged in rows for the pleasure of exacting excursionists, nor is such a thing expected of any committee that ever presided over such a *fête*. The strawberries and cream on the occasion in question were abundant and to spare, and of the best kind; and it was only the selfishness of some "children" of "18," who were over anxious lest they should not get served at all, that caused a crowd at the fruit table. The point of vision that could see only cooks and chambermaids in Mr. BEECHER'S congregation is very unreliable, and we should say that its owner might exclaim, as Macbeth did when agitated by a cause, which, if not so solemn, was no less provoking—"Nothing is, but what is not."

Mr. HENRY WARD, of Brooklyn, was indefatigable in his efforts to provide the ladies with water from the spring, and if the "few decent people" of the "B." party choose to get theirs from the bar-keepers of the Island, it was not the fault of the Committee.

Everybody knows that a Sabbath-school pic-nic is given for the benefit of the school, and people generally provide themselves on such journeys with substantial fare, not depending entirely on the fruit which is given with their tickets; but from a reading of the "B.'s" "groans," one would suppose that to get their money's worth was the first thought—that strawberries and cream were the great inducements, and, therefore, must be sorry that the "B." "boys" came away hungry. Why is it that on all occasions, whether it be a question of religious benevolence or social enjoyment, Mr. BEECHER and his congregation are always followed by a certain kind of "Bs," anxious to exercise the little stinging folks which nature has given them out of church?

A FEW SYMPATHIZERS.

Card from Mr. Brace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you allow me a few words of personal explanation in reply to the strictures of your correspondent "Civis." It must be remembered that the discussion to which he alluded began in the proceedings of the Reformatory Convention, where it was perfectly legitimate. We were met to consider and discuss the expenses and systems of different juvenile charities. So far as I was concerned, the debate would have been confined to the Convention. Any one who knows anything of public controversies knows that the majority of people who have not time to examine the real points at issue always settle the matter in the easiest way by concluding that both parties are in the wrong. With this in view, on the publication of Mr. HALLIDAY'S first card in the TIMES, I wrote in private to him that such a discussion would only be wearisome to the public and injurious to the cause, and that I would send my statement to be published, along with his answer, in the proceedings of the Convention, where properly they belonged, and that an early copy would be sent him for this purpose. The only reply to this was his second public card which, without alluding to this frank offer, put me in a false position of having made a statement that I could not or would not support.

But, Mr. Editor, your correspondent "Civis" is probably not aware that there is, underlying this discussion—not a "comparison of institutions,"—but a radical difference in principles and systems. It is a difference which has split up the whole Preventive and Reformatory system in Europe. It has already begun to agitate the various institutions and societies of this country for juvenile reform, and therefore in some form or other it will have "discussion." Without wearying your readers any further with the subject just now, I would only say that the two systems are described by names (which in fact define neither) as the "Institutional" and the "Family" systems. The supporters of the latter hold that destitute and vagrant children, not yet criminal, are not improved by being placed in large numbers in Asylums or Institutions, but on the contrary are often injured, and that the economical and natural method is to place them in families at once who need their labor and are willing to try to improve them.

The friends of the Institutional system believe, on the contrary, that such children are better prepared for families afterwards by being trained first in Asylums.

This we think is a brief but fair statement of both sides. Of course there is not the slightest occasion for opposition or ill-will on account of these differences, and we believe, despite the public debates, there is the most edifying harmony between most of those Institutions. The very contrasts will make them all the more thorough, and economical, and energetic. Charities are not immaculate, or removed from the sphere of every-day life, and, like everything else in this world, must be "discussed," C. L. BRACE.

The Poisoning Case in Saratoga County.

From the Daily Saratogian, 20.

The Coroner's Inquest into the cause of the death of JOHN A. DENN, of this village, who was supposed to have been poisoned, is not yet concluded; but some revelations have been made which stamp it as a very remarkable case. It will be recollected that we stated in our issue of Thursday last that MARIA DENN, a daughter of the deceased aged eleven years, had sworn before the Coroner's jury that shortly before the family was first taken sick she found on the railroad a paper marked "arsenic—poison," and that her mother swore she found such a paper in the girl's pocket, which MARIA, on being questioned, accounted for in the same way as she did before the jury.

MARIA, (who had been confined in jail at Sallston Spa since Tuesday to keep her excluded from friends,) was yesterday brought on the stand for re-examination. She admits that her Sunday night sickness was feigned—that she swore falsely on her previous examination—and that *she herself, on Sunday night, put arsenic in the tea drank by her mother and her brothers and sister!* She also swears that she bought arsenic and corrosive sublimate, on two occasions, at Mr. FISH'S drug store with money furnished by MARY ELIZABETH SHELDON or MILLIMAN, the daughter of ALEXANDER DENN'S wife, and administered it on Sunday night, under her direction. We have no disposition to volunteer an opinion as to the credibility of this testimony. The public must take it for what it is worth, with all its surroundings. That a child of such tender years could have originated a scheme for destroying her own family, will hardly be believed but the part she has borne in the transaction will greatly weaken, if it does not destroy her testimony so far as it implicates any one else.

The child swore as follows: I purchased poison the week before the folks were taken sick the last time, at Mary Elizabeth's request: I was at her mother's house; she asked me if I would go and get her some arsenic and corrosive sublimate; she gave me sixpence; I went and bought it at Mr. Fish's—put up in two papers—gave the corrosive sublimate to Mary Elizabeth; *I put the arsenic in the tea; Mary Elizabeth told me to*; she told me last Saturday; put it in on Sunday; she did not say anything about it after, except not to tell her mother; my father did not have any of that tea; I don't know that any poison was put into my father's gruel; I don't know that my father got any of the arsenic; some of the milk of which my father's porridge was made we got of the milk peddler, and some at Billings'; I went and got the milk of the peddler; Mary Elizabeth was not there when I got it; I got it Saturday night—in the pitcher—it had a handle—held about a quart; the milk we got of Billings was left in six quart pail: I got milk at two places the week before they were taken sick on Saturday—at Mrs. Turner's and of the milkman; the reason I got some of the milk man was because we did not have enough from Billings; my mother told me to get it; I went to Billings' alone; I saw Mary about an hour after in her part of the house; she was in our part Saturday night, about five minutes; I don't know of her going into the pantry; she came in there Sunday morning after breakfast; the pitcher and milk-pail were in the pantry; I believe my mother made the porridge for my father Sunday morning.

I was not in when she made it; it was put in a yellow dish, after it was made in the kettle; the kettle was sometimes kept in the pantry, and sometimes in a box on the back stoop; I don't know who threw the yellow dish out in the back yard; I threw the berries away in the privy that were left on the table Sunday night; my mother told me to throw the berries away, and where; she said she did not know but there might be something in them; this was said about half an hour after supper; my little brother and I picked the berries about 1 o'clock; they were put in the pantry; the berries were stewed by mother; they were sweetened; I put the paper in the privy after I put the arsenic in the tea—in the privy back of the house; I threw the berries away before my father died; I threw them away before Dr. Osborn came; my mother was sick before I threw them away; I was sick the day I went to Ballston; at home I was not so sick as I pretended.

THE EDIFICE FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN BOSTON.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, held in Boston, June 18, Dr. BIGELOW reported a plan for the edifice, as agreed upon by the Building Committee. The Committee state that they have endeavored more particularly to conform to the expressed desires of Professor AGASSIZ in the general character, construction, and details of the edifice. At his wish they have adopted a plain and economical brick building, substantial in its construction, and fire-proof in all its essential parts.

It is known to the Trustees that the building now to be erected is only part of a possible structure hereafter to be completed when the funds and exigencies of the Museum shall become such as to justify the undertaking. The general plan includes a central building about 364 feet long by 64 wide, with two wings at right angles with it, each about 205 feet by 64, the whole inclosing three sides of a hollow square. One wing of this edifice can be erected when the grants and donations of the Legislature and of individual subscribers shall have been received. Of this wing it is proposed to put up two-fifths in the present season, including four out of ten compartments into which the whole wing is to be divided. This will afford shelter and security to the present collection, and afterwards the remainder of the wing can be built whenever the realized property of the corporation shall be found to justify the expense.

The proposed wing, when completed, will constitute an independent and symmetrical building. It will be made of brick, without superfluous ornament, having the cornice, bells and window-caps and sills of freestone; the gutters and conductors of copper. For security from fire, the portion now to be erected will be divided by brick walls into four compartments in each story, and the stories will be separated from each other by three fire-proof floors made of brick and iron, in the manner most approved at the present day. The roof will be of wood covered with slates. Galleries supported on iron columns, with floors seven feet deep, will be placed in most of the rooms. The stairs and some of the doors will be of iron; the window frames and sashes of wood, with crown glass of good quality. The furnaces will be placed in the cellar story, having their pipes insulated by a brick wall from the rest of the building. No gas works are introduced, as it is not intended that artificial lights of any kind shall be used in the building.

For further security the walls are to be built double, with an intervening space, so that the plastering can be laid directly on the brick without furring and lathing of wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A man who attempted to recover possession of a runaway wife in Abington, Mass., got into trouble the other day. The case was as follows: The wife of Francis W. Everson, of East Abington, formerly of Hanson, recently left him on account of ill treatment, and went to reside with her brother, Austin Brown, Jr. Everson was determined to regain possession of his wife, and, as we learn from the Abington *Standard*, proceeded to Mr. Brown's house on Wednesday night, where he succeeded in gaining an entrance through a window. He then went to the chamber occupied by his wife, and approaching her bedside, applied a sponge filled with some stupefying mixture to her face, and dragging her from the bed, started for the stairs; but her screams aroused the family, when Everson fled from the house and drove off in a carriage. The next day he was traced to Brighton, where he was arrested and placed in a lock-up, from which he attempted to escape by breaking a hole in the register over the door; but in pressing through he got fastened, and could not move either way. When found he was nearly exhausted and would have died in a short time, as he hung by his abdomen.

The young girl, Miriam T. Heath, convicted at Cambridge, Mass., of the murder of her father at Dracut, a year ago last January, was sentenced, June 20, to imprisonment for life. The Boston *Traveller* says: "She will make the second person (both females) confined in the House of Correction for life—the other case being that of a servant girl, who set her master's house on fire in the night-time. The brother of the Heath girl is now serving out a life sentence in State Prison.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the case of Plumer: "We understand that the President positively refuses to commute the punishment of PLUMER, the mutineer. The only concession granted is the extension of the time of execution for a fortnight, if the condemned man and his spiritual adviser elect to receive it, with the understanding that at the expiration of that time no further mercy will be granted.

A singular strike occurred, a day or two ago, at Quincy, Mass. The bootmakers of the town, to the number of about two hundred, refused to continue working for their employers unless the latter discharged a number of American workmen who were obnoxious to the others, who were mostly foreigners. We are not informed of the result of this unreasonable demand.

A newspaper is about to be started very far to the North, under Canadian auspices, at the Selkirk settlement, on the Red River. Mr. Laurie, late of the Selkirk Sound (C. W.) *Times*, is the editor. Selkirk is 450 miles north of St. Paul, and has about 10,000 inhabitants.

The Western Sangerbund, lately in session at Cleveland, Ohio, voted to hold its next annual festival at Buffalo, N. Y.

ALLEGED AMERICAN SLAVERS.—Bark *Ann and Mary*, arrived at Salem from Loando, coast of Africa, April 10, states that the bark *Emma Lincoln*, Captain PALMER, had reached that place from Shark's Point, where she had been under seizure for five days on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and then released. The bark *Ardennes*, seized on a similar charge, was still under the supervision of the United States sloop of war *Marion*, at Shark's Point. [*Boston Journal*, 20.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 311, 164, 165, 85, 166*b*, 167, 169, 171, 172, 87, 112, 113, 152, 26, 27, 90, 107, 128, 113*a*, 143*b*, 143*c*, 151¾. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1727, 257, 1965, 1473, 4753, 1881, 1081, 549, 1879, 1047, 2089, 1243, 35. *Part II.*—Nos. 725, 302, 2086, 1986, 1480¾, 260, 2074, 2090, 634, 1634, 1684, 1822, 804, 1088, 1222, 2024, 316, 1422, 1640, 2092.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 225, 148, 32, 616, 91, 142, 692, 695, 696, 699 to 702, 363, 125, 155 630, 138, 467, 583, 648, 1692, 660. *Part II.*—Nos. 664, 456, 463, 635, 663, 658, 675, 642.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 1776, 1751, 1932, 1933, 832, 1688, 1936, 1774, 1744, 1735, 1948, 1339, 1458, 1953, 989, 1473.

Interesting to Photographers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION—THE CULTING PATENT.

William A. Tomlinson vs. *Charles D. Fredricks.*—This was a motion for an injunction in an action brought against Mr. Fredricks, the defendant, for an alleged infringement upon a patent issued to James A. Cutting for sealing ambrotypes with balsam, which was issued Aug. 12, 1856, and assigned to the plaintiff. The motion being brought on, the defendant read the affidavits of William Langenheim, Fredericks D. B. Richards, J. J. Parry, and John Wyeth, to show that the invention was not a novelty, but had been known and used before the issuing of the patent. On hearing these affidavits, the plaintiff's counsel concluded to abandon the motion, and an order was thereupon entered denying the motion.

A similar motion was brought on at the same time in an action brought between the same parties to recover for the alleged infringement of a patent issued to Cutting on July 11, 1854, for the employment of bromide of potassium in combination with collodion in making photographs. The same result was reached in this motion also.

For complainants, Mr. Keller and Mr. Bell; for defendants, Mr. McMahon, and Mr. Gullion, of Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

In re the petition of John H. M'Kneen et al.—Petition granted.

Matthias H. Howell vs. *Jane Stebbins et al.*—Legally speaking the defendants have sustained no damages "by reason of the injunction." The damages, if any, arose from the pendency of the suit, and if wrongfully sustained are to be compensated by costs to be taxed as in other cases, and not ascertained by a reference. Motion denied without costs.

Matter of David J. Osborn.—This is a very singular *habeas corpus* case. The father of this boy (who is about ten years old) sued out a writ commanding one Keodall Knowles to produce him. Knowles appeared, and swore positively that the child was not in his custody, but was in custody of its mother, Mrs. Osborn.

The father of Knowles appeared on the other side, and testified that his son and Mrs. Osborn lived together as man and wife, having two rooms and only one bed; that they had a child of their own, besides this child Osborn; that he (the witness) had remonstrated with his son, the respondent, in regard to his keeping the child, and that respondent said "he would be d—d if Osborn should have the child;" that "all the Supreme Courts in the world should not get it from him, if they sent him to Sing Sing for ten years."

On cross-examination, the witness denied having hostile feelings toward his son, although he acknowledged that his son had tried, in connection with "lawyer John Graham," to injure him. He had not seen his son and Mrs. Osborn in bed together, although he had seen his son in this bed, which was the only one Mrs. Osborn had. She had been to him to ask him to persuade his son to come home earlier at night, alleging that he stayed out until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning with firemen, &c.

Counsel for petitioner produced a copy of a decree in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, granting a divorce to Mr. Osborn, the petitioner in this case, containing no provision, however, about the child.

Counsel for respondent then brought forward Mrs. Osborn, the mother of the child, who testified explicitly that *she* had possession of the child, and had had for four or five years past, during which time she had been living apart from her husband. In answer to the Court, she stated that her late husband seized the child last April, and refused to let her see him, and that she, meeting the child in May, carried him home again. She said she lived alone; worked hard for her living. Kendall Knowles did not pay a penny of her rent; he visited her often, and had done so for some years.

The Justice—Have you another child beside this one?

Mrs. Osborn—I decline to answer any such question.

The Justice—Have you and Knowles had any child?

Witness—Mrs. Osborn says it isn't his, any way.

Q.—Have you, then, had other children? A.—None born alive.

Q.—Have you and Knowles been living together, as man and wife? You need not answer unless you like. A.—I shan't answer any such question.

The Justice—Very well, you need not, but you heard what Knowles' father said, and you can answer if you choose.

Witness—Yes, I heard, but I shan't answer; I should like to ask a question though.

The Justice—You can't do that.

Justice ROOSEVELT then intimated to counsel that he had better take out a writ against Mrs. Osborn, and proceedings were suspended to allow of this being done. While the new writ was being made out, some of the parties left the Court, when the Justice dispatched the officers in attendance after them and they were brought back.

Finally the case was laid over for a return to the new writ.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Wm. H. Meeks vs. *Wm. H. Van Doren and Matilda Ann his wife.*—This much-litigated case came up again to-day on an application of plaintiff's counsel to charge the amount reported by the Referee to be due to the plaintiff on the separate property of the defendant, who is a married woman.

His Honor held that the charge must be limited to property specifically described in the complaint.

The defendant then renewed his objections to the plaintiff's demand, but as the justice of that has been twice established, once by a verdict of a jury and once by a Referee, the Court overruled the defendant's objections.

P. Y. Cutler for plaintiff; Wm. H. Bell for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM,

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Simon H. Ackerman, Administrator, &c. vs. *James C. Willett, late Sheriff, et al.*—This was a suit arising out of a levy improperly made by the late Sheriff, and was mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday. The trial has occupied two days. Verdict for plaintiff; damages, $4,614 25.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—The defendant applied, on the 11th inst., for a "roving commission" to examine seventy-two or seventy-four witnesses in California, concerning the conduct of his late wife. The Court denied the motion to-day. The facts were reported in the TIMES of the 13th inst.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

THE LAW OF THE SABBATH.

Isaac Abrahams vs. *The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company.*—This was an action to recover $5 000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff on the 26th September, 1858, that day being Sunday, while on board the ferry-boat *Josephine*, plying between New-York and Staten Island, by reason of the carelessness and negligence of the officers of the boat.

The complaint alleged that through the carelessness of the persons in charge of the boat the crank-room door was left open, and the plaintiff was thrown into the room by the contact of the boat with the pier at Vanderbilt's Landing, and was much injured by the turning of the crank.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand as a witness in his own behalf, and testified to his injury, which was a serious fracture of the leg, making him lame for life. On his cross examination it was drawn out that the witness was peddling cigars on the boat at the time of the accident, and the defendant's counsel therefore moved that the complaint be dismissed and the plaintiff be non-suited, on the ground that he was engaged in unlawful traffic at the time he received his injuries.

Judge HILTON refused to order a non-suit on that ground, stating that if the plaintiff was violating the law of the Sabbath, he was only liable to the penalty for that offence, and not estopped of his right of action to recover any damages he might sustain from the negligence or willfulness of the Company; nor was the defendant absolved from any responsibility to safely transport and convey the plaintiff, because of his traffic in cigars. The Judge cited the opinion of the General Term in the case of Etchberg vs. Leveridl, which was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained in the defendant's house (which was a liquor and sporting establishment) while the plaintiff himself was at the time engaged in *playing an unlawful game, and on the Sabbath*. The General Term, in that case, held that the plaintiff was only amenable to the law for his offence, and was not curtailed of any right, nor deprived of any remedy at law, for any injuries sustained at such a time, by the negligence or malice of others.

After the plaintiff rested his case the defence again moved that the complaint be dismissed, because they had been sued for negligence, and no negligence had been proven—if the crank-room door was open, it not shown that they left it open. The Court held that the mere fact that the door was open was a strong presumption against the officers of the boat, and would hold them, in the absence of proof to the contrary, and refused to dismiss the case.

The defence was that the plaintiff, Abrahams, was on board surreptitiously—by stealth, without paying his fare, and had been ordered to leave the boat at the next landing on that account, and for the reason that he was peddling cigars contrary to orders, and that to avoid leaving the boat at the time directed, the plaintiff went *voluntarily* into the crank-room to secrete himself until the boat should leave the next ferry, and that in consequence of the contact of the boat with the pier he was injured. The witness for the defence testified that he did not pay his fare, but on cross-examination it appeared that they did not send him ashore, although they knew he had not paid his fare before the boat pushed out. The Court held that conceding that the plaintiff had not paid his fare, it appeared that the officers of the boat knew the fact, and notwithstanding permitted him to remain on board, and having contracted to carry him, they were bound to do so safely. After the close of the case on the part of the defendant, the plaintiff was recalled to show that he paid his fare, and Mr. Kline to prove that the plaintiff did fall into the hole, or crank-room and did not *hide* there, as alleged by the defendant.

The case was submitted without argument, and the Court charged in accordance with the ruling above stated, but directed the jury that if they found that the plaintiff contributed on his own part, by carelessness, to his injury, he could not recover; but if they found for the plaintiff, they must allow him damages for his injury, and also pay for the pain he had endured on account of it. Jury directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

S. C. Morrison, for plaintiff; Robinson & Sacia, for defendant.

Before Judge Daly.

VERDICT AGAINST THE GREAT STAGE COMPANY.

Andrew S ewens vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—The plaintiff sued for damages, incurred by a stage belonging to this Association running over him in Broadway, near Fulton-street. No defence was offered, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff—damages $2,000.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Price vs. *Hampton.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Althof vs. *Wolf*—Papers with the Clerk, No. 13.

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INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York.—The second term of this Institution will commence on the third day of October, 1859, at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, opposite to the Astor Library, New-York, and will continue until May 15, 1860.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of Common Law, Equity, Admiralty and Commercial Law, and especial attention will be given to all the topics embraced within the recent rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the studies requisite for admission to the bar.

It will be the aim of the School, to make its students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It proceeds upon the principle, that the science of Jurisprudence is to be inculcated by the approved modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text books and by the drill of the recitation room with supplementary lectures and expositions, oral and written.

The text books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of commentaries upon Municipal Law, of the law of Contracts and of Real Estate. The second year includes Equity Jurisprudence, Commercial and Admiralty Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. Particular attention will be given to the law of Real Estate.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the control of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT. Courses of lectures will also be delivered

By Prof. DWIGHT, upon Constitutional Law, upon the History of the Roman Law, and as supplementary to the general course of instruction, upon various topics of Municipal Law.

By FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College (comprehending the usual number of 25 to 30 lectures,) on this State, (embracing a view of the origin, development, objects and history of Political Society,) and on the history of Political Literature:

On Political Ethics:

On Punishment, including its history, statistics, and a view of the penal theories, systems and codes of modern times. Also

By Prof. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, on Moral Philosophy.

A course of lectures will also be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence. The name of the lecturer will be hereafter announced.

The following members of the New-York Bar have also consented to lecture on legal subjects during the term:

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, THEODORE SEDGWICK, Jr., SAMUEL B. RIDDELL, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

The Law Library of the College, which has been greatly enlarged, will be deposited in this building for the use of the students.

Moot Courts will be held at stated times, conducted upon the usual plan.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any College or not, may be admitted to either of the classes. The degree of LL. B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examination.

A series of prizes has been established, four in number, to be awarded to such Members of the School as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. These prizes will be awarded annually, commencing in the Spring of 1860. All may compete for the first series who have been connected with the School during the past year, and all others who may join this Senior Class at the opening of the next term, not having been at or before the time of their entrance, admitted to the Bar.

The sums awarded will be:

For the first prize two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, two hundred dollars.
For the third prize one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth prize, one hundred dollars.

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals or books. The tests to which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit will be announced at or near the opening of the next term.

The tuition fees are $75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures.

By order of the Trustees of the College, and the Committee on the Law School.

CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York, June 7, 1859.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—Il Trovatore—Evening—Il Poliuto.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Art and Artifice—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Farce.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Knight of Arva.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Keller Troupe—The War in Italy.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Oath of Vengeance—Tom and Jerry—Golden Axe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well—Tailor of Tamworth.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for thsbould be marked "Oversland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office today, June 22, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamships *Persia* and *Kangaroo*, we have advices from England to June 11, three days later. The news confirms that previously received of the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta. On the 8th inst, the Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Milan, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the population; and the same day the Austrians evacuating Pavia commenced a general retreat to the Adda, the Allies pursuing them vigorously. At Malesagno, on the 8th, the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers attacked the Austrian forces entrenched in that place, and after a sharp action captured the town, making 1,200 prisoners. Pavia had been evacuated forthwith, and the entire Austrian army was concentrated under the walls of Cremona. A large Austrian force had occupied Modena, to the frontiers of which the Prince Napoleon, at the latest advices, had already advanced at the head of his *corps d'armée*. The operations of Garibaldi's corps had been crowned with the greatest success. D'Urban's Austrian division, which was opposed to him, had been entirely dispersed. He had established Sardinian rule at Como, at Sondrio, and throughout the entire Valtelline; and was organizing an expedition destined to cut off the Austrian communication with Germany, through the Stelvio passes. The campaign, therefore, may be regarded as having already resulted in the expulsion of the Austrians from Sardinia and Lombardy, and as having shown the inability of the Austrians to keep the field before their combined adversaries. In the meantime, it is stated that a basis of peace has been arranged among the neutral Governments, the general purport of which is, the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy, the Venetian States alone remaining to an Austrian Archduke, with a constitutional Government independent of Vienna.

The debates in the British Parliament upon the no-confidence resolutions of the Liberals were animated, and on the part of the Ministry remarkably able and brilliant. We surrender much of our space to a report. On the evening of the 10th the debate closed, and the division showed Ministers to be in a minority of 13. The resignation of the Ministry was looked for on the 11th, but it did not take place, and the House adjourned until the following Friday.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Southampton June 8, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her intelligence was anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon*, and was not so late as that by the *Kangaroo*.

Our dates from Brazil are to May 10. Owing to continued storms, the coffee-crop had been kept back, and prices were high. The session of the Chambers had not commenced for lack of a quorum. The health of Rio had improved.

We have Bermuda papers to the 14th inst., per brig *Princess Royal*. There is not a word of news.

The labors of the Mount Vernon Association are nearly closed, as we learn by a dispatch from our Washington Correspondent. The entire amount necessary for the purchase of the property has already been subscribed, and only thirty thousand dollars still remain unpaid; but it is understood that the subscription lists will not be closed until a sufficient sum shall be secured to prosecute the necessary improvements upon the property, which is now in the most neglected condition.

No business of special interest was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday. There were 7,054 inmates in the different institutions on the 18th inst. One hundred dollars were appropriated to enable the Randall's Island children to celebrate the Fourth of July, and $50 for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, who is now in tha City, was invited to visit the Institutions.

The New-York Light Guard, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, celebrated their thirty-second anniversary, yesterday, by an excursion to Staten Island, and a dinner at the Chesnut Grove Hotel. They turned out thirty-six muskets, and were accompanied by Dodworth's Band. They returned to the City at 7 o'clock, after a day of general enjoyment.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Cocks, paraded yesterday, and was to be reviewed by the Mayor in front of the City Hall, but when the Regiment arrived there the Mayor informed the officers that Generals Sanford and Hall had reported them as in a state of rebellion, and therefore he must decline to review them. The Regiment was then reviewed by Col. Cocks, and afterwards finished the parade.

A race took place yesterday, on the Union Course, between *Lady Woodruff*, *George Patchen*, and *Brown Dick*, which was won by the former. The race was for $800, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. It was the best trot that ever occurred on any Course—the last three heats being the fastest ever trotted consecutively. The time of the respective heats was 2.30¼, 2.32½, 2.29¼, 2.30¾, 2.31½ and 2.31.

In the Superior Court a decision was yesterday rendered denying the motion lately made on behalf of Mr. Forrest, for a roving commission to examine witnesses in California in respect to the conduct of Mrs. Forrest, now Sinclair.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a large amount of criminal business came before the Recorder. Jeremiah Shay was convicted of an assault and battery on Almon Brown. He will be sentenced the last day of term. Edward A. Jones for burglary in third degree, was sent to the State Prison for four years. William Fee was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for an attempt at grand larceny on his plea of guilty. Michael Sheahan, Frederic Krieghman, Clemext Hamilton and other prisoners were remanded for sentence. James McGrahan was tried for highway robbery and acquitted. These trials occupied the attention of the Court till a late hour.

The sales of Flour yesterday were rather more extensive, at, however, slightly reduced prices. Wheat was partially neglected. Corn was plenty and depressed. Pork was in demand, but st drooping rates. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Metals, Resin, Tar, Crude Turpentine, Tallow and Tobacco were very moderately inquired for. Hides and Leather were in request. Spirits Turpentine, Rice and Sugars were freely dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Victory of Magenta and Occupation of Milan.

The Crimean war was called, and not unjustly, a "soldier's war." Its victories were won mainly in spite of strategic blunders on the part of the commanders and by virtue of determined valor on the part of the troops. The operations of the war afforded little opportunity for those manœuvres and plans which, as the poet puts it, "shine in the sudden making of splendid names;" and with the exceptions of the Russian Todtleben, and the Frenchman McMahon, no General came forth from the lines of defence and attack about Sebastopol a fresh celebrity in the eyes of Europe. The actual war in Italy has already assumed a very different character, and begun to bear very different fruits. The handling of great masses of men, in numbers equaling the population of large cities, with all their accumulated *matériel* of war, upon the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, intersected as they are by innumerable water-courses, and in the very height of a season unusually adverse to all military movements, is a work which has called for the highest qualities in the respective commanders. To the ordinary reader, the processes of war, even when waged upon the gigantic scale of the conflict now raging in Italy, seem simple and easy enough. He follows the armies upon the map, reads the bulletins of their encounters, and can scarce refrain from amazement at what he regards as the great length of time consumed in their manœuvres. But the least familiarity not even with military affairs but with the arts of transportation and exchange, puts the whole matter in quite a different light. The Duke of Wellington, not long before his death, in commenting upon the defenceless state of England, declared that upon the long roll of her Generals he did not believe there was a single man to be found capable of taking ten thousand men into Hyde Park and bringing them out of it again. What then are we to think of the ability which can lead ten times ten thousand men across two deep, swift and swollen rivers through a tract of country ribbed with canals and flooded with rains, and throw them with deadly precision upon the weak points of an enemy more than equal in numbers, favored by position and fully warned of the coming peril? The fullest accounts which have yet reached us of the great battle by which the power of Austria in Lombardy has been broken and the first stage of the Italian Revolution consummated in the occupation of Milan, most exactly and minutely bear out the estimate which we had formed from the first hasty telegrams of the importance of the action at Magenta; of its decisive nature, and of the masterly strategic skill with which this first campaign of the Third Napoleon has been conducted.

The dismissal of Marshal Gyulai from his command was hardly needed to convince the world of his inferiority to his Imperial antagonist. While he was wasting the *prestige*, the character and the health of his soldiers in a vacillating invasion of Piedmont, the French Emperor poured his armies in upon the Sardinian shores and distributed them along the Sardinian lines of defence with a promptness, adroitness and power of combination worthy of the best strategists of history. Napoleon entered Italy on the 10th of May. The Austrians, to the number of 150,000 men, then occupied the whole of the Lomellina and lay in force along the line of the Sesia, within twenty miles of Turin. They had secured an advantage of ten days in point of time over their enemies, and their friends in the English and German Press were never weary of vaunting their prowess, their admirable condition, and the skill of their Generals. By the passes of the Stelvio, and the Tonal, by the valley of the Adige, and the railways stretching from Venice through the Tyrol and along the Littoral by Trieste, into the very heart of the Empire, they were constantly receiving accessions of force and of material.

The French Emperor had to await the arrival of his artillery and the transport of his whole war service, with his troops, by sea and land, in the face of this threatening army. On the 20th of May the first collision occurred between the advanced guards of the two hosts, and the Austrians satisfied themselves, by a very impressive experience, that the French were in strength along the southern line of their position, and that Piacenza was the destined point of attack. Upon this conviction they rested. On the 30th of May the Milan *Gazette* contained the following statement for the benefit of the Imperial Royal armies:

"The enemy begins to understand the importance of the positions of the Austrian army between the Po, the Sesia, the Ticino, and the Agogna. Our army is inclosed in a strategical square which it will be difficult to break. As long as we shall be there, it will be impossible to attack Lombardy by the Ticino with impunity, or to attempt the passage of the Po by the duchies. Only in order to force us to leave our line of action, the expedition of Garibaldi has been invented; but his attempt can by no means change the magnificent operations on which the issue of the present campaign rests. The French, who are in the defile between Casteggio and Tortona, are trying to effect a flank movement; they would willingly, if it were possible, rest their left wing on the Po in the neighborhood of Beretti, and the right on Bobbio and the first spurs of the Apennines. We shall not permit this evolution. The passage of the Po is not possible so long as General Benedick is at Lomello. King Victor Emanuel barricades himself behind the hills of Montferrat, awaiting the proper time for commencing the campaign."

On the morning of the 1st of June, the very next day, King Victor Emanuel crossed the Sesia, driving the Austrians back before him, and on the evening of the 2d, the "strategetical square" of the Austrian position had ceased to exist. A new Austrian General had now come upon the scene, however, and Marshal Hess seems at once to have measured the terrible extent of Marshal Gyulai's obstinate blunders. It was time. For already the Emperor of the French was at Novara and the advance of General Niel was close upon the banks of the Ticino. It was no longer a question of invading Turin, nor even of defending Milan, but of securing the safety of the Austrian *corps* at Pavia and the retreat of the whole army beyond the Adige. That Marshal Hess, at this point of the campaign, should have been able to repair the faults of his predecessor even so far as to withdraw his troops into Lombardy in time to contest the advance upon Milan at Magenta, a certainly in the highest degree creditable to his ability. In the hands of Marshal Gyulai, the battle of the 3d, 4th and 5th of June would probably have been fought in Piedmont, and would have ended with the driving of the Austrian army into the Ticino, and with the surrender of the whole force at Pavia. But the utmost that Marshal Hess has been able to achieve has been, we think, to defer the consummation of the end. He has not rescued Austria from a crushing defeat, nor saved Lombardy to his master. The sketch which we gave our readers on Monday morning of the topography and course of the actions of Magenta needs literally no revision from the completed accounts which we have now received. But we reproduce it to make more intelligible the actual position of affairs.

If the reader will take up any good map of Lombardy, he will observe, about eighteen miles below Sesto Calende on the Ticino, a small place called Tornavento. At this point begins the deep cut of a great canal, formed first in the twelfth century for purposes of navigation and irrigation, and subsequently improved and enlarged, especially under a skillful engineer of the sixteenth century, Giuseppe Meda, who, like Leonardo da Vinci, and many other great artists of that wonderful age, was a painter as well as a hydraulist. The canal passes by Turbigo, Paregrano, Castelletto, Bernate, and Rubono to Buffalora. Thence it widens, and taking in other branches, runs by the village of Ponte-di-Magenta, Robecco and Cassinetto to Abbiate-Grasso, following in all this course a southeasterly direction, parallel with the river, and at an average distance of about two miles from its bank. At Abbiate-Grasso it connects with another great canal, which runs eastward by the "Vigevano road," past Gaggiano, Trezzano and Corsico, to Milan. This latter canal is called the Naviglio Grande, and the name, for convenience sake, is often applied to the whole line from Milan by Abbiate-Grasso, up to Tornavento and the river. The whole length of the main course is about forty-six miles; and the size of the cut may be inferred from the fact that it is regularly navigated by fleets of boats fastened together by ropes, and called, in the country language, *cobbie*.

On the 3d of June, the Imperial Guard forced the bridge over the Ticino, near Turbigo. They were victorious here, and advanced—the Austrians frequently contesting the ground—to Buffalora. Just below this point they were met by the countermarched masses of the Austrian main body, thrown forward to contest the passage of the bridge of Magenta on the right, and to occupy the town of Magenta on the left of the allied advance. Here it was that the Emperor of the French, in person, maintained the battle with the Guard, against immensely superior numbers, until the arrival of the divisions of Niel and McMahon enabled the French to take the *Ponte di Magenta*, a new bridge of Arcola, and to win, by one great victory, the complete command of Lombardy. The Austrians retreating from the field retired, it would appear, by Binasco, in the direction of Malegnano, to the southeast of Milan, upon the *corps* of Gen. Benedeck, with the intention of passing the Adda. They were pursued by the French, under Baraguay d'Hilliers, and on the 9th, the day after the triumphant entry of the allied sovereigns into Milan, were by him engaged and again defeated. The force at Pavia would seem to have already reached Malegnano in time to share this defeat. Should this not prove to be the case, however, we may perhaps expect another action at Lodi, and, in the event of another allied victory at or near this line of the Adda, the surrender of both Pavia and Piacenza to the allied arms.

Thus much, at least, may be taken to be already assured, that within thirty days of his departure from Paris the Emperor Napoleon has utterly defeated one of the finest of Austria's boasted armies, commanded by her ablest general; and that the fruits of his victory are the liberation of the whole of Lombardy, and the moral conquest of the Peninsula.

Marshal Regnaud.

Auguste-Michel-Marie-Etienne Count de Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, and Senator of France, who has received his Marshal's *bâton* on the battle-field of Magenta from the victorious Emperor of the French, is a soldier of Moscow and Waterloo. He is a son of the famous Parliamentarian of that name, and was born at Paris, July 29, 1794. He went from the school of St. Cyr to that of St. Germain, and in 1812, when a boy of 17, made the terrible campaign of Moscow as a sub-lieutenant of the Eighth Hussars. His regiment having been nearly cut to pieces at the battle of Leipsic, he was transferred to the Imperial staff, and served through the campaign of 1814, distinguishing himself brilliantly under the walls of Rheims. After the return from Elba he followed the fortunes of the Emperor to Waterloo, where his conspicuous gallantry won for him the rank of *chef d'escadron* on the battle-field, from the lips of Napoleon I. He took no service under the Bourbons; but in 1825 went to Greece, and with Colonel Fabvier organized a corps of cavalry in the service of the Hellenic people, then fighting for their freedom as the people of Italy are to-day. At the revolution of July, Regnaud was singled out for the recognition of the rank conferred on him by the Emperor Napoleon I. In 1832 he became Colonel of the First Lancers, and in 1840, *Maréchal de Camp* and Military Commander of La Meurthe. In this office the Revolution of 1848 found him. His services were at once asked for, and he became General of Division in the Army of the Alps, in April, 1848. In 1849 he sate in the Legislative Assembly for the Department of the Lower Charente, and voted with the majority. In 1851 he was for a short time War Minister, and was one of the Senators appointed on the 25th of January, 1852. He has been Commander of the Imperial Guard ever since 1854, and in this capacity was present at the victory of Magenta, where the Emperor appeared on the field at the head of this magnificent body of men.

Sympathizing Stocks.

Some indignant Peruvian stockholder writes in a great rage to one of the London papers that he can't for the life of him make out why his Peruvian State Stock, secured on one half the net profit of all the guano sold in Great Britain, should fall from 94 to 84 per cent., merely because the London *Times* tells a frightful story about a Russo-French Treaty. The Peruvian stockholder may be forgiven his ill-temper in consideration of the fact that he probably knew nothing of the New-York Stock Market. If he really wishes, however, to become a philosopher, he should come over here and spend a few weeks in Wall-street.

The sympathy of stocks is a fact of financial physics well understood by our scientific operators. It would be hard, perhaps, to explain the phenomenon rationally, but that has nothing to do with its reality. If news from Europe, for instance, or from Mexico, or from the Moon, should come in upon us to-morrow, with the effect of suddenly sending up some particular variety of State stock, or of bank investments, we should instantly see all sorts of other stocks and other investments flying up too, like straws to amber. When the wise American goes down town to lay out his surplus capital on some "pretty little investment," he never thinks for a moment of inquiring into the real condition of the interest involved. His only concern is to ascertain the state and probable tendencies of the market. If he thinks, for instance, of buying into New-York Central Railway Stock, or Erie Railway Stock, (the supposition must be pardoned us, as a mere illustration,) or into Harlem, or Hudson, or what you will, he never dreams of inquiring how these railways are managed; whether their business is falling off or increasing; whether economy or extravagance is the order of the day with their directors; whether they are administered openly or mysteriously; whether they make their dividends or "take" them; whether, in a word, honesty, good judgment and a keen observance of the permanent rules of business, are at the basis of the property. He only wonders whether the said stock is selling "short" or "long," and who is selling it, and how it is likely to go for sixty days to come. Perhaps, with a firmer resolution on the part of the Press to get at the truth in these matters and publish it, to probe the ways of fiduciary respectabilities, and investigate the reports of conspicuous Boards, all this may be in time changed. But, for the present, our Peruvian stockholder would find himself materially, if not agreeably, enlightened by a trip to New-York.

Meriam on Meteorites.—On the startling intelligence reaching Brooklyn Heights that a tremendous meteorite had fallen in Oswego County, Mr. Meriam immediately consulted his thermometer and discovered from that instrument that "on the 15th inst., between 10 and 11 P. M., the temperature here fell three degrees and rested seven consecutive hours in profound equilibrium." "There were also heavy dews on Thursday morning." These phenomena, it would seem, in the opinion of Mr. Meriam, indicate, as the doctors say, meteorites of a remarkable size. Mr. Meriam adds to his explanation of the phenomenon the following very lucid statement:

"Meteorites of ordinary size may be gathered from the atmosphere by magnetic lightning; but that which fell in Oswego County was so large that its gravity was in excess of any velocity that the lightning could find materials for, in the ordinary state of the atmosphere."

But after all these satisfactory explanations comes the very awkward announcement that the monstrous meteorite in Oswego was all a hoax. Mr. Meriam announced his intention of making a pilgrimage to the Oswego meteorite, but we hope he did not start on his journey.

The Italian Testimonial in New-York.

We need hardly remind our readers of the brilliant festival which takes place to-day, at the Academy of Music, in aid of the wives and children of the heroic soldiers who are fighting so gallantly and gloriously for the independence of a great people on the plains of Lombardy. The steady and victorious advance of the Franco-Italian arms gives bright augury of the event by which all true friends of peace and of humanity, the world over, must earnestly hope their efforts may soon be crowned. The venerable arches of the Duomo of Milan have already echoed with the strains of the *Te Deum*, sung with grateful enthusiasm over the triumphs of Magenta; and the *Persia* brings us now the news of continued successes attendant upon the liberating banners of France and Sardinia. The citizens of New-York should make the meetings of to-day something more than an entertainment. They should give such an expression, to-day, to the cordial sympathies of this great and free people with a sister people rising to its natural rank among the nations, as may do honor to ourselves in carrying comfort to hundreds of Italian homes.

The merely musical attractions of the occasion speak for themselves. In addition to a corps of artistes already familiar to our public, and not surpassed by any operatic company which has heretofore visited America, this festival brings forward several singers less known to New-York audiences, and anxious to do their part in the good work. Among these we may name Signor Guone, a baritone, of Alessandria, who has won many laurels at Milan, Naples, Paris and Havana, in the opera of "Il Trovatore," which will be given in the *matinée* of to-day. As an illustration of the atrocious rule under which Austria has so long bent down the Lombardo-Venetian people, a rule from the tyranny of which neither sex, age, beauty nor accomplishments have been sacred, we may call the attention of our readers to the following story of brutal indignities inflicted upon a prima donna, which we find in the columns of a German contemporary, the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, from the pen of a correspondent, describing his Italian experiences in 1852. The scene of this indescribable outrage was that great City of Milan, so lately rescued by the valor of the French and Sardinian armies from the Austrian sway:

"One morning, while taking a walk from the *Piazza d'Armi* to the *Foro di Castello*, a gathering of civilians, on the latter place attracted my attention and excited my curiosity, as civilians were strictly prohibited from assembling anywhere in numbers exceeding ten or twelve. Upon approaching the spot, I heard a German voice deliberately counting, each utterance of his being accompanied by a piercing cry of agony from a female. I forced myself through the crowd, and beheld, within a square of Croat soldiers, a lady lying upon a chair, with her face down, while a Croat officer, with blows from a cane upon her person, responded to the 'one,' 'two,' 'three,' &c., of his adjutant. It was the cantatrice Maria Grassi, who, on the previous evening, had been guilty of a political allusion on the boards of La Scala. I must confess, at this moment I cursed my light hair that betrayed my German origin to the bystanders. I shook the dust from my feet, and journeyed westward into freer regions and a purer atmosphere."

Death of Dr. Gideon Bailey.

The intelligence brought by the *Persia*, which arrived last evening, of the death of Doctor Bailey, Editor of the *National Era*, will be a cause of grief to the many friends of that estimable man. He left here on the 28th of last month, in the steamship *Arago*, intending to make a tour in Europe for the benefit of his health, and he died, it appears, on the 5th inst., in mid-ocean. The career of Dr. Bailey was a remarkable one. He was a native of Mount Holley, N. J., but received his education in Philadelphia, where he was taken in his 9th year, by his father. He studied for the medical profession, and received his diploma when he was 21. After making a voyage to Canton as surgeon of a merchant ship, he commenced his editorial career in Baltimore, by taking charge of the *Methodist Protestant*. He emigrated to Cincinnati in 1836, to practice his profession, and in 1836, joined James G. Birney in conducting the *Cincinnati Philanthropist*, the first Anti-Slavery journal published West of the Alleghanies. His office was mobbed, his press thrown into the Ohio, and his books and papers were burned in the street. But he was not daunted by these persecutions, and assumed the entire control of his paper, the furniture of which was a second time destroyed by the mob. On the establishment of an Anti-Slavery paper at the seat of Government in 1847, he was selected by the projectors of the scheme to be its editor, and, in 1847, went to Washington to enter on his new duties. He had to contend there not only with a popular mob which assailed his office during three days, but with the friends who had induced him to undertake the enterprise; they became discouraged, and he purchased the paper, which he conducted with great success, both as an influential journal and as a commercial speculation. It was in this paper that Mrs. Stowe's story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was first published. His great success led him to publish a daily paper during the last Presidential campaign, which did not result profitably to him. He was a vigorous and rapid writer, but of a slight constitution, which at last broke down under his incessant application to his duties. When he left New-York he was not supposed to be dangerously ill, and the news of his death will be a fearful blow to his family and personal acquaintances, by whom he was greatly beloved.

Academy of Music.

The grand entertainments in aid of the Italian Fund, take place here to-day and to-night. Public sympathy as well as public curiosity will lead to the most gratifying results; at least, there is good reason to believe so, for nearly all the artists who are recognized as great by the public, appear on this occasion. At the Matinée, the opera of "Il Trovatore" will be played, with Gazzaniga, and in the evening "Il Poliuto," with Costesi.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Sufficient Amount Subscribed for the Purchase of Mount Vernon—Blundering of Government Officials—Passports Granted, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, June 21.

It is understood that the entire amount necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon has already been subscribed—thirty thousand dollars only remaining unpaid; but the Association will not close the subscription lists until a sufficient sum shall be in hand to improve the property, now in the most neglected condition.

The Summer hegira of the President and Cabinet will soon take place. The President speaks of leaving for the Soldier's Home, and afterwards for Bedford, Penn., and the members of the Cabinet contemplate Summer excursions, professedly for their health and pleasure, but really to lay pipes for the next Presidency.

A nice case, showing the blundering and inefficiency of Government officials, will soon be laid before the public. Capt. Meigs, whose extravagant expenditures on the public works under his charge is proverbial, has prepared to draw water from the Great Falls of the Potomac for this city before the right has been obtained—the land and the water power on both sides belonging to individuals.

The report of the Board of Naval Officers ordered to inspect the Navy-yards and to report on the condition of each, has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy.

It is not true, as reported in some of the newspapers, that Mr. McLane has negotiated with the Mexican Government for the cession to the United States of Sonora, Chihuahua and a part of Tamaulipas. He was negotiating an important treaty for the right of way, for the protection of the frontiers, and for the modification of our commercial relations. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Tuesday, June 21.

Passports are now issued at the rate of thirty a day. It may not be generally known that the Secretary of State alone is authorized to grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued and verified in foreign countries by such American diplomatic or consular officers, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe; and in all cases to citizens of the United States only. The issuing of passports without authority is a penal offence.

Pike's Peak Reports.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, June 21.

The Overland Express arrived here Sunday night, eight days from Denver City, bringing a large mail and $2,500 in gold dust. The previous extraordinary reports of discoveries in Gregory's, Jackson's and other mining camps are fully confirmed.

Horace Greeley arrived out in less than seven days. He had visited Gregory's diggings, and signed a public communication indorsing the richness of the claims.

Thousands are pouring into the new placers; 40 sluices will soon be in operation at Gregory's Camp. The results of the operations of thirteen companies, as given in Gresley's published letter, show, as the highest day's yield, $510. A company from the South Bend of Indiana has taken out three thousand pennyweights of gold dust with a sluice within three weeks. Gregory's two claims were sold for $21,000; other details are in a similar vein. Returned emigrants are departing daily from Leavenworth, bound to go through against all hazards. The excitement is becoming intense.

Messrs. Jones & Russel contemplate an enlarging of their facilities, in view of the increased demand for transportation. Emigrants are charged not to start without four to six months' supplies, as snows set in on the mountains in October, and adequate provision should be made by all persons leaving this season for Wintering in the mining region, thus to prevent a recurrence of the sufferings and privations of the previous hegira.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, Tuesday, June 21.

In the New-Hampshire Legislature a bill has been read twice to abolish the Courts of Common Pleas and transfer their business to the Supreme Judicial Court, where the Justices are increased to six. The bill remodels the entire Judiciary of the State.

Freshets in the Mississippi—Injury to the Rock Island Bridge, &c.

Chicago, Tuesday, June 21.

The Rock Island correspondent of the *Press and Tribune* says, the Mississippi Railroad bridge at Rock Island was seriously injured, on Saturday night, by the crossing of a heavy train.

The pier on the Iowa side of the draw was cracked from top to bottom, and two of the beams that support the bridge were broken. No trains have crossed since the accident.

The Moline dam, some distance above, was swept away Friday night; loss of property, several thousand dollars. The river is higher than it has been for twenty-six years.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP NELLIE SOUTHARD WRECKED.

Eastport, Tuesday, June 21.

The ship *Nellie Southard*, D. W. Reed, Master, from St. John, N. B., for Bristol Channel, was totally lost on Murr Ledges, Grand Menan, on Wednesday night last. Her officers and crew were all saved. She had a cargo of deals, and was a new ship, built at Bath, and was bound on her first voyage.

THE SCHOONER HAMILTON AGROUND.

Sandy Hook, N. J., Tuesday, June 21.

The schooner *Hamilton*, of Georgetown, S. C., is aground on Romer Shoal, but will, probably, get off at high water.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP BOLTON.

Boston, Tuesday, June 21.

The ship *Bolton*, previously reported lost at the mouth of the Machias Bay, had a crew of eighteen persons, fifteen of whom were drowned, including Capt. Carter, his first mate, steward, cook, and a young man named Joseph H. Fowler, of Wickford, R. I. The second mate, one seaman and a boy were saved. Up to the 20th none of the bodies had been recovered.

Condition of the Welland Canal.

St. Catharine, Tuesday, June 21.

The work on the Canal is progressing so rapidly that it is expected that vessels will commence passing next Monday.

Burning of the Steamer Morning Star.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 21.

The steamer *Morning Star*, which has been laid up for several weeks at Bissell's Point, about four miles above this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $24,000—insured $12,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Tuesday, June 21.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain Murray, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock Monday night.

Military Parades.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIGHT GUARD.

The New-York Light Guard, (Company A, Seventy first Regiment,) in command of Captain Garland, and officered by Lieutenants Hart and Webb, celebrated their Thirty-second Anniversary, yesterday, by an excursion to Staten Island, and by partaking of a dinner at the Chestnut Grove Hotel. They were accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and by several invited guests, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Butterfield, of the Seventy-first; Major Tompkins, the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, and several gentlemen of the Press. The Company met at their armory, Lafayette Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M., and left the City by the 10 o'clock boat from the foot of Whitehall street. Stopping at Vanderbilt's Landing, they marched to the hotel selected for the occasion. It is kept by S. Myers, and situated a quarter of a mile from the landing, upon an eminence overlooking the harbor and narrows, and in the midst of a handsome growth of chestnuts, which make it one of the most attractive spots upon the island. The morning, though close and warm, was otherwise pleasant, and the air of the afternoon rendered cool and bracing by a copious shower while the company were comfortably seated at dinner. The gentlemanly attentions of acting Commissary McMurray made every guest feel at home, and the occasion passed off without an unpleasant incident to mar its happiness. The first regular toast was: "The day we celebrate." The second, "The health of the Seventy-first Regiment," which was neatly responded to by Lieutenant-Colonel Butterfield, in concluding which he gave:

"The past history of the Light Guard—glorious and beautiful; may the brilliance of its future cast the past entirely into the shade."

Capt. Garland gave—"The health of our friend, the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith."

Mr. Smith responded in a speech of considerable length, in which he eulogized the citizen soldiery as the safeguard of our peace and prosperity, and paid a high compliment, particularly, to the Seventy-first Regiment. The press and the ladies came in for their usual honors, and were suitably replied to, the band contributing by its excellent music to the pleasures of the occasion. The Company returned to the City by the 7 o'clock boat, and proceeded to their Armory, where they were dismissed.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT—THE MAYOR REFUSES TO REVIEW IT.

The Twelfth Regiment, Independence Guard—the corps which was recently disbanded by the Governor—paraded yesterday afternoon, and were to have been reviewed by the Mayor in front of the City Hall. The men assembled at the Mercer House at 4½ o'clock, the Lieutenant-Colonel in command, and marched down Broadway to the Park. Before they reached there, Major-General Sanford and Brigadier-Generals Hall and Ewen—the latter commanding the Brigade to which the Regiment was formerly attached—had an interview with Mayor Tieman, represented to him that the Regiment was in a state of rebellion, and requested him not to review it. A few minutes later, when Colonel Cocks, the Commandant of the Regiment, called upon the Mayor, the latter informed him of what Generals Sanford, Hall and Ewen had said to him, and said he could not under the circumstances review the men. He would have been very happy to have done so had it not been for the existing circumstances. Col. Cocks, in citizen's clothes, in the presence of a large crowd which had gathered in the Park, reviewed the regiment at 5 o'clock. It was entirely a volunteer parade, and all the men were not on parade. There were 180 officers and privates in the ranks. Robertson's Band led them. The command looked well, and, although it had just been drenched by a shower, as it marched past the City Hall it was loudly applauded. After the review the parade was continued up the Bowery, and so to the regimental head-quarters.

THE TURF.

The Late and Coming Trot between Flora Temple and Princess at the Eclipse Course.

The great trotting match which came off at the Eclipse Course on Thursday last, of which we gave a detailed report, in which *Flora Temple* beat her California opponent, gave rise to severe animadversions in trotting circles, it being asserted that the California mare *Princess* had not justice done her by her driver. This opinion being shared by a majority of the interested parties present, the Union Jockey Club (under whose auspices the trot was given) convened a special meeting of the Club for Saturday evening last in order to investigate the circumstances, summoning all those whose opinions had been expressed to attend, as well as Mr. Eoff, the driver of *Princess*, the Club being determined to visit with condign punishment any unfair dealing which might be proven. After hearing the statement of Mr. Eoff on Saturday, the meeting adjourned to Monday, when he was again in attendance. The Club waited some two hours for those whose denunciations had been loudest to come forward and substantiate the charges made, which, if proved, would warrant them in ruling Mr. Eoff off the course, but no direct or positive testimony was tendered. Mr. Eoff, in his statement declared that it was a *bona fide* trot, that the stakes had been absolutely put up, and that he had backed his mare for all that he could afford, but that she was out of condition to trot a three-mile race, and that he urged her any faster, she would have broken; that she was a notoriously bad breaker, and that when she went off her legs it was next to impossible to get her into her stride again; in fact, that she would have been distanced. His proposal, under the circumstances, was a fair and natural one, viz.: that as the second match, (Thursday,) for $2 500 a side, two mile heats in harness, was made by him and with his own money, and that as he felt assured no one could make faster time with her than himself, he desired to drive her, pledging himself that if he did not win the first heat that he would permit Hiram Woodruff or any other person to take his seat in the sulkey and finish the trot, and also to set himself right with the public, on whom he is dependent for a living. He furthermore stated his willingness, if any general disapprobation was expressed when he came on the Course, to resign the reins to any person whom the Judges might appoint.

Nothing certainly could be fairer than this, and we anticipate the two mile heat trot of Thursday next will attract an immense assemblage, like its predecessor of the previous week. Both mares are in splendid condition, and the excitement in sporting circles is intense. Ample accommodations are provided for all comers. Special trains will leave the Long Island station, Brooklyn, at 12 M., 2:40 and 3 P. M., reaching the course in time for the trot—which is set for 4 o'clock—and returning at 7 P. M., or after the event is concluded.

Great Trotting on the Union Course.

Union Course, L. I.—Tuesday, June 21; purse and stake, $600; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	0	3	3	1	1	1
D. Tallman, br. s. *Geo. Patchen*.....	3	2	1	3	3	2
D. Pfifer, br. g. *Brown Dick*.....	0	1	2	2	2	3

TIME.

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat	4th heat.	5th heat.	6th heat.
Quarter	36½	38	38	39	38½	37½
Half mile.	1 13½	1:15½	1:13¾	1 15¾	1:15½	1:14¼
Mile....	2.30¾	2.32½	2.29¾	2.30¾	2.31¼	2.31

The above race was probably the best and most spirited trot throughout that ever came off on any course; and, although *Brown Dick* and *Patchen* were beaten, the fact does not detract from their fame, as the fourth, fifth and sixth heats are the fastest ever trotted. *Lady Woodruff* has in this race stepped into the front rank, and can now be classed with *Flora Temple*, *Ethan Allen*, *Lancet*, *Princess*, or any

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the President, Mr. PURDY, offered a resolution directing the Special Committee on Building the new City Hall to inquire into the expenses incurred by the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1858 in relation to the new City Hall. It was adopted. Mr. TWEED offered a resolution directing the Committee on County Offices to employ JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., as counsel in the investigation with regard to the extent to which the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors is affected by the appointment of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments under the Comptroller, and appropriating $500 therefor. Mr. KENNSON opposed the resolution. He did not believe in these opinions of lawyers. Fifty out of fifty one lawyers would give any opinion that they were asked to give. Mr. TWEED amended his resolution so as to provide that only $250 should be appropriated for the employment of counsel. Mr. STEWART moved that the name of Mr. BRADY be stricken out. This was lost—Ayes, 5; Nays, 7. Mr. TWEED's resolution was adopted—Ayes, 7; Nays, 5. The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of paying bills for attendance upon the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the trials of JAMES GLASS and others, amounting to over $600. The report was adopted. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the bill of JAMES REED, amounting to $123 33, for work for the Coroners' Office. The report was adopted. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board held its weekly meeting yesterday at the Rotunda. The statement which was submitted gives 7,051 as the number of inmates in the different institutions, being an increase of 59 over the total of the preceding week. Between the 11th and 18th inst. 24 died, 1,563 were discharged, 138 were sent to the Penitentiary and eight to the State Prison. The Warden of Randall's Island reported that the contractors had again failed to supply the institutions there with meat. The children were, therefore, without it. Referred to Committee on Supplies, with power. Mr. WALMSLY, Warden of the Penitentiary, reported the escape of a convict named JOHN GALLAGHER. Ordered on file. The Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island called the attention of the Board to the supplies which would be necessary for the accommodation of the small-pox patients which they were to receive from the Commissioners of Emigration. Referred. One hundred dollars were appropriated to enable the children on Randall's Island to celebrate the Fourth of July, and fifty dollars for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. RENWICK's plan for rebuilding Bellevue Hospital was approved, and the Committee were authorized to procure specifications for the work. The school of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church asked for the use of the grove on Randall's Island for the purposes of a picnic. Governors TOWNSEND and OLIVER opposed granting the request, and Governor B. F. PISCHER advocated it. The communication was accepted and the request denied. Permission was asked by Company D, Eighth Regiment, to visit the institutions, but was denied. A bill of $100 25 was sent in by Wm. M. EVARTS for services as counsel and for his opinion in the suit of PUDNAY & RUSSELL against the Board. It was allowed. Two hundred dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of painting the Second District Prison. Governor BANKS, who is soon expected in the City, was invited to visit the Institutions on matters of Governor SMITH. Governors SMITH, MCDONALD and GUYRUSS were appointed a Committee to escort the honors of the occasion. Governor OLIVER submitted inscriptions for the tablets which are to be placed upon the New Island Hospital. The Board then adjourned to meet at the Almshouse the first Tuesday in July.

THE STREET INSPECTORS.—In accordence with previous arrangement, City Inspector DELAVAN addressed the various Street and City Inspectors, yesterday afternoon, at the rooms corner of Essex and Grand streets. He declared it to be his determination to keep the streets clean and the City healthy. From each end every Street Inspector he should seek efficient cooperation. Ash barrels should be emptied and garbage removed each night, and dirt swept from the streets each night should not be allowed to remain in heaps, but should be speedily removed. He should expect every subordinate to aid him in the great task which he had undertaken, to the entire neglect of all other callings. He was determined to hold all strictly accountable without fear or favor. Remarks were also made by Mr. R. C. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. Mr. D. observed that, previous dereliction was to be excused because of the great confusion that had prevailed in regard to the City Inspector's Department. But now that matters were again set right the public health would be attended to so far as such depended on those under his charge. Minute directions were then given to each Inspector, after which they were dismissed.

DEATH FROM CARELESSNESS.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JOHN O'MALLY, a deaf mule, native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who came to his death by falling from the rigging of the brig *Gold Hunter*, lying at Pier No. 44, North River, on Monday evening. It appeared from the evidence that deceased came on board the brig on Monday evening, partially intoxicated, and ascended the rigging, against the remonstrances of the mate, when he commenced to display his agility. During his antics his foot slipped, and he fell upon the deck, and from thence rolled into the water and was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental drowning."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Eucleian Society of the New-York University will be held next Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Society. P. HARWOOD VARNUM, Esq., a graduate member of the class of 1853, will deliver the annual address. There are a great many graduate members of this Society in this City, and it is expected that the reunion this year will be an unusually large one. The Society is a literary organization, from which many of its members assert that they derive more benefit than from the regular studies of the collegiate course.

THE BOLD OUTRAGE.—Nothing has yet been heard of the old gentleman from Troy, with $700 and a gold watch, since, according to the statement of Mr. JOHN W. MARTIN, the party of ruffians who had been following him came up and had a fight with Mr. MARTIN, as he was about entering the cars. The statement of Mr. MARTIN is sufficiently serious to warrant an investigation. The two men reported to have been standing near Lovejoy's Hotel at the time, should report to the Second Precinct Station-house, and an effort should be made to discover what has become of the old gentleman from Troy.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The strawberry festival of the children at the Five Points House of Industry, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed because the rainy weather of the past few days had prevented the children attached to the Union Church at Lodi, who were to furnish the strawberries for the occasion, from going into the fields to pick them. The festival will take place next Thursday evening at 7½ P. M. Before it commences addresses to the children will be made by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER and others.

BOGUS MONEY.—Yesterday morning the Fourth Ward Police reported that bogus gold dollars were in circulation in their District. Counterfeit $2 bills on the Sussex Bank of Newton, N. J., were also reported in circulation in the same Ward. Altered $5 bills on the Phillipsburgh Bank of New-Jersey were passed in the Eastern section of the City last evening; and several counterfeit $5 bills on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, N. J., were also successfully passed in the upper part of the City last evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN DOWNS, employed in the sugar-refining establishment of HENRY KATTENHORN, at the corner of Laight and Washington streets, while standing yesterday morning beneath the "dummy," or machine for hoisting sugar, had his back broken. In consequence of the machine coming suddenly down on him. He was removed to the Hospital, and lingered in great agony until last evening, when he died. An inquest will be held today.

EXCURSION OF TURNERS TO CONRAD'S GARDEN.—A company of German Turners and military, the latter clad in green, and carrying rifles, altogether numbering several hundred men, passed through the Park, and were reviewed by the Mayor, at 10 A. M. yesterday. In the procession was a car, drawn by six gray horses, and decorated with evergreens. They were on their way to Conrad's Garden, where they spent the day, and engaged in the pastimes and sports of Fatherland.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of ELLEN CASEY, who died from the effects of burns received several days since through the carelessness of some boys who scattered burning straw about the street where deceased was playing. Deceased was 18 months old, and resided at No. 145 Cherry-street. Verdict "Death from burns."

Police Reports.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE UPON A CHILD.—A gross outrage was perpetrated on Sunday evening last at the stables No. 501 Seventh-avenue, by a man named William Jordan, employed as a hostler on the premises. About 8 o'clock in the evening a little girl, 6 years of age, named Lena Pickle, whose parents reside at No. 505 Seventh-avenue, two doors from the stable, was passing by the stable, when she was accosted by Jordan, who sat in the door, and engaged her in conversation. After talking with the girl a few moments Jordan led her to the rear of the stable, where he forced her into a stall, and smothering her cries with her clothes, succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. As soon as the outrage became known the neighbors gathered in large numbers and erected a scaffold on a cart in the street, upon which they were about to lynch the miserable wretch, but the Police interfered and took him to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where he is now confined. The matter is undergoing an investigation by Justice CONNOLLY.

DARING ROBBERY.—A young man named Thos. Anderson entered the jewelry store of Mr. Nolan, No. 305 Eighth-avenue, about 9 o'clock Monday evening, and asked to look at some watches. A tray full of watches was handed him, when he immediately seized two of them, valued at $75 each, and darted out of the store. Mr. Nolan pursued him, and after a short chase, with the assistance of officer Ferguson caught him. As soon as he was captured, Anderson threw the watches against an iron railing, breaking them in pieces. He was taken to the Tombs and committed for examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.—Two men named WM. JONES and WM. R. ROGERS were arrested for passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of Sussex, Newton, New-Jersey. The former was arrested by Detective RAYNER, and the letter by Officer STOCKHOLM, of the Third Precinct Police. These parties, when arrested, attempted to make way with a quantity of the counterfeit money, but it was recovered.

FIRE.—At 12½ o'clock Monday night the oil-factory of BABBACK, KATCHUM & Co., corner of Hamilton-avenue and Smith-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $5,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of a still containing 2,000 gallons of oil. The loss is covered by insurance.

REFUSED.—The Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church met in the Eastern District on Monday, when the Rev. W. W. HALLOWAY was unanimously requested to withdraw his application for permission to organize a new church.

SEWERAGE.—The Brooklyn Sewer Commissioners have prepared a plan for the sewerage of that part of the city naturally drained by Fulton-street. They will meet on the 18th of July to hear objections and suggestions.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 8, McDermott *vs.* Schenck, *et al.*; 20, Richardson *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 21 Coit *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 39, Beard *et al. vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 51, Tillay *vs.* Monte; 50, Duffy *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The calendar in the Circuit Court has been disposed of, except some reserved causes for the 7th of July.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name	Day.	Leaves	For
Africa	June 22	New-York	Liverpool
Argo	June 23	New-York	Galway.
North Briton	June 25	Quebec	Liverpool.
Fulton	June 25	New-York	Southa'n
Europa	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n
Kangaroo	July 2	New-York	Queens'n.
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 11	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	June 14	Southamt'n.	New-York
Nova Scotian	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
Bavaria	June 18	Southamp'n.	New-York
Arabia	June 18	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 22	Southampt'n.	New-York
Canadian	June 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Jasper.....June 27.....New-Orleans.Minatitlan

FOR HAVANA.

Queker City.....June 22.....New-York.....Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21.

$10 000 U. S. 5s '74	104	50 Mich. Cen. R	s30 40⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	hnw 86⅞	100 M, S & N. I. R	9
5 000 do	s30 86	280 Panama R	s3 122¾
40,000 do	86⅜	50 do	b30 122¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s Bds.	94⅞	150 Clev. & Toledo R.	25⅞
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	73	100 do	25⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R Bds.	82¾	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	b30 29⅜
5 Metropolitan Bank	111	200 do	29⅜
8 Shoe & Leath Bk.	112	100 do	s15 29¾
50 Canton Company	19	100 do	b0 29⅞
25 Del. & Hud. Can Co.	91½	150 do	29¾
50 do	b30 91½	150 do	29¾
50 do	91	200 do	b30 29¾
100 Penn. Coal Co	82⅜	150 do	s30 29
100 do	82¾	50 Ill Central R	b60 58⅜
175 Pacific Steam. Co	69	250 Gal. & Chicago R	63⅜
100 Cumb Coal Pref	17	750 do	63⅜
100 Harlem R. R. Pref.	35¾	450 do	s30 63¾
100 do	b30 35¾	500 do	b0 63⅜
50 New-York Cen. R.	73⅝	100 do	s10 63⅞
750 do	73⅜	50 do	s15 63¾
150 do	s6 73¾	150 do	s30 63
100 do	tw 73⅞	100 do	b80 63¼
100 do	s15 73⅛	50 do	s15 63½
100 do	s15 73	50 do	63¾
100 do	s3 73⅛	350 Chi. & Rock I. R.	58⅜
100 do	b3 73⅛	100 do	b60 58⅜
150 do	tw 73⅛	350 do	58⅜
200 do	s15 73	800 do	s30 58
100 do	s10 73	250 do	s 5 58
17 Nor. & Wor. R.	35⅜	300 do	s20 58
100 Reading R	s10 42⅜	100 do	58⅛
500 do	b60 42⅜	200 do	s3 58
100 do	b30 42¾	100 do	b60 58
100 do	42⅛	5 Second avenue R	101
100 do	42⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s '74	104	200 Harlem R. Pref.	35⅜
14,000 Mo St. 6s	b10 86⅞	8 Nor. & Wor. R.	35⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92⅜	60 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 40⅜
1,000 do	92⅝	50 do	s30 40
1,600 R. R. 2d M. B. ext.	73⅝	100 Reading R	s50 41⅜
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	104½	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	29
4,000 Pl. Cen. R. Bds	62¾	50 do	s60 28⅜
10 Fel. & H. Can. Co.	91	15 Panama Railroad	122
50 Pac. M. St. Co.	68¼	100 do	s10 122
60 do	b30 68	50 do	s30 121
100 do	68	50 Gal. & Chi R.	63¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	73⅛	250 Chi & Rock I. R.	58
100 do	hnwk 73¼	50 do	s10 58
50 Hud. River R.	31⅝	100 do	b60 58⅛

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	83⅛	20 P. Cooper F. I. Co.	103⅛
3,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	99	10 Market F. Ins. Co.	112½
1,000 G. W. Ins. Scr. '59	50½	10 Am. Express Co	76
10 Mercantile Ins. Co	15	20 Am. Ex. Bank	101
10 Wash. Fire Ins. Co	149	10 Artisans' Bank	95½
10 Colmn. Mu. Ins. Co.	112½	10 Park Bank	107½
10 Mer Ma Ins Co	116½	10 Union Bank	95½
10 Colmn. Ma. Ins. Co.	103½	50 Irving Bank	101
10 Mer Fire Ins. Co	115	15 Common. Bank	99
64 Everett F. Ins. Co.	60	10 Security F. In. Co.	122½
100 Safe. Fire Ins. Co	10	25 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	103½

TUESDAY, June 21—P. M.

The market for Money is thus far less disturbed by the Treasury negotiation of Monday than might have been anticipated. One reason of this is that the payments on account will go into the Sub-Treasury quite gradually, and will be counterbalanced by free disbursements at the same time. Another cause of steadiness in the market is the reduced export demand for Gold for the Cunard steamer for Wednesday, and the rather dull appearance of the Foreign Exchanges. We make no alteration in our quotations for Money on discount of mercentile paper or Loans on damand on Stocks and Government Securities. The range of the former is from 6 to 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum; the Bank rate being almost uniform at 7 ₱ cent., and of the latter 5 to 6 ₱ cent., with most of the business at 6 ₱ cent. The payments into the Sub-Treasury were 600,000 for account of Treasury Bills, and $138,000 for Customs. The disbursements are $200,000. The balance, this afternoon, is raised to $4,301,493.

The demand for Exchange for the *Africa* is comparatively moderate, and the shipment of Specie will be below the usual average of late. The engagements at the ship's office at 4 o'clock were between $600,000@$700,000. The news by the *Kangaroo* this forenoon notifying a further reduction of the Bank of England interest to 3 ₱ cent., and the facility for lending Money temporarily here at about 6 ₱ cent. on Treasury Bills, have their influence with the Bankers in the Foreign trade. Besides which the Importers are not remitting Exchenge very freely, for the moment. The terms in London are 110¼@110¾ ₱ cent. at 60 days' sight, and 110⅝@110¾ at 3 days' sight. On Paris f.5.12½@f.5.10 at 60 days' and f 5.08¾ sight. The *Ocean Queen*, with the English and Continental mails to the 8th of June, did not reach her dock until after business hours this afternoon. The *Persia*, with the mails to June 11, is confidently expected in the course of the night.

The day was a dull one for Stocks. The disposition in the morning was to sell *short*, on the calculation of a disturbance of the Money Market, by the Treasury wants and the Export by the *Africa*, occurring simultaneously. It was predicted of the latter, without any evidence of the fact up to yesterday afternoon, that it would be very large. In addition to this, the downward turn given on Monday to the Western Shares by two or three prominent sellers for the *Bear* account, weakened the tone of the general market and carried down the Stocks in question; Rock Island to 58, Galena to 63¾, Michigan Central to 40@40¼, and Toledo to 25½ ₱ cent. Further sales of Michigan Guaranteed were made at 29½ @29 ₱ cent. Another "Craige" story was used against the Rock Island Stock, to the effect that the traine had ceased to run over the Mississippi River, in consequence of a defective pier to the bridge. As we understand the matter, the damage is nothing new to the office here, and the temporary disuse of the bridge—the Rock Island line proper terminating this side the river—by no means unexpected. At the same time the friends of the stock made no effort to check the decline from this cause, or any other pretext to sell it down. The other Western stocks have no decided support either. The cliques of the Stock Exchange Board are all operating in the other direction. In New-York Central the business was again moderate; the price ¼@¾ ₱ cent. weaker than yesterday, closing about 73¾ ₱ cent. Panama was sold down to 122 ₱ cent., notwithstanding the dividend of 6 ₱ cent. declared yesterday, and Pacific Mail fell to 68@68¼ ₱ cent., cash, on some offers made outside the Exchange by the Vanderbilt opposition to sell the stock on long option at a low figure. In State Stocks, the market was firm for Missouris, and steady for Tennessees. There was also more demand for United States Fives, of 1874, at 104 ₱ cent.; equal to only 101½, ex July coupon, and some private sales of the new 5¾ Treasury Bills were made at par and a brokerage—say 100¼. The holders of the new 6 ₱ cents are asking 100⅞@100½ ₱ cent. The General Market closed dull.

The July half-yearly dividend of the Bank of America is 3½ ₱ cent.; Bank of New-York, 3 ₱ cent.; and Seventh Ward, 5 ₱ cent.

The notes of the *International Bank*, Canada, are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank of this City.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 13.	LOANS. June 20.	SPECIE. June 13	SPECIE. June 20.
Philadelphia	3,480,000	3 452,000	818,000	687 000
North America	2,625,823	2,616,716	826,540	868,839
Farm. & Mech	3,891 271	3,845,899	957,249	949,178
Commercial	1,646,000	1,607,000	301,000	314,000
Mechanics'	1,814,857	1,796,955	294,033	277,538
N. Liberties	1,459 000	1,428,000	298,000	271,000
Southwark	940,846	949 840	254,291	245,976
Kensington	797,303	810,877	173,942	170 955
P. Townshlp	887,173	884,686	173,855	177,043
Western	1,305,993	1,319,989	393,126	361,463
Man. & Mech	1,230,303	1,200 976	158,660	116 560
Commerce	621,739	629 940	167,767	176,668
Girard	2,089,776	2,034,760	261,476	308 855
Tradesmen's	611,401	640,755	182,064	195,203
Consolidation	531,880	514,696	89,036	73,764
City	873,658	855,188	105,831	111,993
Commonwealth	367,332	361,976	71,394	80,151
Corn Exchange	372,943	370,841	72,414	64,165
Union	386,238	357,175	69,399	74,754
Total	25,920,993	25 715, 216	5 611,188	5,301,167

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 18.	DEPOSITS. June 20.	CIRCULATION. June 13.	CIRCULATION. June 20.
Philadelphia	1,670,000	1.566 000	300,000	288,000
N. America	1,680,470	1 686,662	274,530	269,235
Farm. & Mechs	2,865,869	2,757,220	399 435	345,365
Commercial	866,090	860,000	179,000	160,000
Mechanics'	1,025,187	993 138	161,340	162,080
N. Liberties	1,125 000	1,065 000	118 000	107 000
Southwark	685,988	680 903	91,310	90,685
Kensington	589,164	663,911	124 670	129,440
P. Township	612,203	638 800	113 890	1119,265
Western	1,023,611	1,012,423	125 230	126,705
Man. & Mechs	676,265	605 066	135,110	133,466
Commerce	468,131	482,997	94,330	79 553
Girard	927,305	897 328	197 570	192 871
Tredesmen's	585,663	608,872	106,016	101,082
Consolidation	318.160	287,511	107 400	101,860
City	423 623	411,946	113 980	109 100
Commonwealth	222,286	222,457	112 015	165,775
Corn Exchange	250.782	246,976	89 815	101 107
Union	214.672	227.781	76,785	72.050
Total	16,007,149	16.705,980	2,918,426	2,835 618

Real Estate....TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

The following property was sold to-day by the Sheriff:

House and two lots south side of Forty-third-street, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue; $4 200. L. AVART.

Also, house and lot north side Fortieth-street, 198 feet 9 inches east of Fourth-avenue, 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $5,441.

Mr. JEREMIAH PANGBURN reports the sale of a two-story and attic brick front house and lot No. 57 Bedford-street, between Morton and Leroy streets. Lot 20x55 feet, for $4,500.

Also, the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 52 Downing-street, 16x78 feet, for $3,000.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold 10 lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 175 feet east of Seventh-avenue, for $525 per lot.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one full lot on the west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet 5 inches south of Fifty-second-street, for $3,000. Also, one lot on the east side of Third-avenue, 25 feet front and rear by 110 feet in depth, 75 feet 5 inches north of Fifty-second street, for $2 850.

We report the sale of 7 lots south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, opposite Mount Morris Park; the lots are each 25 feet front by about 120 feet in depth, on the average at $750 ₱ lot.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 21.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,000,000
Loans and Discounts	58,000,000
Specie	6,453,596
Amount due from other Banks	7,460,245
Amount due to other Banks	7,134,258
Deposits	20,229,249
Circulation	7,082,781

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Phntographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
332 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.—The most refreshing and agreeable spot in the City at this season is Barnum's Museum; and then such charming entertainments! The new Fairy Drama is attracting crowds of people. It is a gorgeous production. This afternoon and evening it is represented; after which a laughable farce on each occasion.

[Advertisement.]

ALL HAIL!—One all-pervading exclamation of joy from all gentlemen who have been so fortunate as to secure KNOX's new and elegant Summer Hat. There is a beauty about KNOX's Hats hard to equal. KNOX's establishment, as everybody knows, or ought to know, is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—After all other applications fail, HOLLOWAY's Ointment is guaranteed to heal an ulcerated leg, or any running sore, without pain or danger. In dyspepsia the Pills are a positive specific.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Sluger's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond's
COOL NAVE
for
BOYS OF ALL AGES,
Immense assortment of
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES.
Boys' Linen Suits, $1.
Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50. Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Mixed Suits, $3 50. Boys' Summer Pants, $1.
And all other kinds of elegant SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS at equally cheap rates.
One Price and No Reduction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., corner of Nassau,
Opposite Herald and Sun Buildings.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Far ahead of all the other Cassimeres are
THE EXCLUSIVE STYLES, PEARL AND BLUE,
INAUGURATED BY WHITE, THE HATTER,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and gettings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.
A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.
Sold by DR F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 229 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, very cool and durable; Gauze Undershirts, Lace Ties, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

The "Elegg Truss" Cures Rupture by approximating the openings, never injures the cord, is always cleanly. The Varicocele Truss also gives universal satisfaction. No. 418 Broome st., New-York.

Great Fire in Columbus, Ga.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA AND FONTAINE WAREHOUSES.
LOSS $600 000.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 15, 1859.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GENTLEMAN: Inclosed I hand you a slip from the *Daily News*, published in this city, giving an account of the fire that burned the Alabama Warehouse, RING, ALLEN & CARMAK had one of your LARGE SIZE SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, with folding doors, in which were their valuable books and papers. It stood upon a brick column 14 feet high, which put it on a level with our office floor. Under the floor was cotton in bales (several hundred) stored up to the floor; the heat of four thousand bales, the burning of the floor, and the falling in of the roof upon the safe, made an intense heat. After the front wall fell in, the safe was seen by thousands standing in its place,

RED HOT FOR FULL SIX HOURS.

Two days after we succeeded in getting to it, and on opening it we found

EVERYTHING "ALL RIGHT."

The varnish had stained *a few loose papers—only very slightly*. I write this supposing you would feel an interest in knowing what had become of one of your best Iron Safes. Yours respectfully,

JOHN W. KING.

DEPOTS OF
STEARNS & MARVIN'S (Wilder's Patent) SALAMANDER SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
and No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

A Card to the Public.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
PRICE $50, $50, $50, $50.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED
And kept in order one year.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY,
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above end of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Elliptic Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

PERRY—KELLOGG.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, at St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. Cook Mr. J. F. PERRY, of this City, and Miss AMALIA L. KALLOGG, of Cazenovia, N. Y.

BYRNE—VAN HOASAN.—On Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, JOHN E. BYRNE to Miss MARY C. VAN HORSAN.

LOUDERBACK—WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Pequea, Lancaster Co., Penn., on Tuesday morning, June 14, by the Rev. Henry Tulledge, the Rev. ALFRED LOUDERBACK, Rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa, to Miss SARAH A., daughter of John D. Wilson, and niece of the Hon. J. Glancey Jones, Minister to Austria.

HARON—NELSON.—In Boston, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. A. D. Blaisdale, the Rev. JOHN M. HARON, of Thompsonville, Conn., to Miss MINNIE E. NELSON, of Boston.

KNAPP—WILLI.—In Thompsonville, Conn., on Saturday, June 18, by the Rev. John M. Heron, Mr. THOMAS KNAPP to Miss MARIANNIE WILLI, both of Thompsonville.

DIED.

CHATTERTON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 19, of consumption, ABRAHAM G. CHATTERTON, aged 23 years.

His friends and the friends of his brother in-law, Edward M. Hedden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 34 West 10th st., formerly Amos st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d inst., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SPICO.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, suddenly, Mr. PHILIP T. SPICO, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 228 8th av. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

AERAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 20, ABRAHAM AERAN, Sen., aged 78 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Isaac and Bartholomew, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 56 Bond-st., without further invitation.

WHITE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, MARY WHITE, only daughter of George and Mary White, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her fun

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL REDUCTION IN SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

Ladies are respectfully notified that, for the balance of the season, our importations and manufactures, comprising in part some of the richest garments ever offered in this market, will be subject to a

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

Thus affording an opportunity to purchase new and beautiful Mantillas at much below usual prices.

The following deserve especial notice:

800 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with handsome deep flounces, at $12 each.

250 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with superb deep flounces, at $15 each.

350 LARGE-SIZED HANDSOME MANTILLAS, of Silk and Net fabric, very handsomely trimmed, at $8 each.

Also,

FRENCH LACE POINTS
PUSHER LACE POINTS,
LADIES' SILK DUSTERS,
LADIES' CLOTH DUSTERS,
LADIES' STRIPED DUSTERS,
MAGNIFICENT GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH PUSHER MANTILLAS,

All at a similar reduction.

No. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloon.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO our present very large and desirable stock of MOURNING GOODS.

Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tami, Grenadine, Barege, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,

PART MOURNING GOODS.

Lawns, Barèges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,

QUILTS COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.

Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' summer wear.

Just received—

SUMMER FLANNELS,
Ballardvale, Aogola, Saxony and Gauze
At BEEKMAN & CO'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF **TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,**

With Shawls and Basquins to match.

Entire suits got up at short notice,

And on very reasonable terms,
by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire
SUMMER STOCK
Of the above goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on
MONDAY, June 20.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire stock of
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on
MONDAY, June 20.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE POINTS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE POINTS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN VELVET AND NETT MANTILLAS,
At W. B. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN SILK AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTTS, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN STRIPED SHAWLETTES, DUSTERS, &C.
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

LACE GOODS.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No 651 Broadway.

Has received, per late arrivals and recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of

FRENCH FLOUNCING LACES,
REAL LACES,
LACE POINT SHAWLS,
CENTRE PIECES, BERNOUS &c.

He would also call attention to his choice selected stock of Embroideries and made up Lace articles. Having unsurpassed facilities he is enabled to offer all goods in his line at prices that defy competition.

J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 651 Broadway, near Bleecker st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 567 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel

A very choice assortment of real round Point Collars, at $4, worth $7. Also, Point Applique at $3, worth $6.

Real French Embroidered Muslin sets from $1 25 up. Cheap, well worth attention.

Entire new styles of Cape in Muslin and Valenciennes, very handsome.

Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion Goods, in great variety at

RICHMOND'S, No. 567 Broadway.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, wishing to CLEAR OFF THEIR SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Have GREATLY REDUCED THE PRICES OF BARÈGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BALZARINES, CHALLIES, &c., TRAVELLING MATERIALS;

Also RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES very cheap indeed,

No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Now offer their stock of RICH DRESS GOODS, REAL LACES And FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, Of the latest Paris styles

At greatly reduced prices to close the season.

No. 749 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.

We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer

FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
" " " POINTS,

below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from $15 to $75 in Paris.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SUMMER CLOTHING,

At GENIN'S BAZAAR.

CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, with
LADIES' and INFANTS' UNDER CLOTHING,

In greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The most graceful and elegant SUN HAT yet introduced.

Also, a choice assortment of that very fashionable and popular CHEMISETTE

"LA POMPADOUR"

In Brussels and Valenciennes Lace, Morning Dress Caps, Head Dresses Sleeves Mourning and Illusion Goods in the latest styles, of our own manufacture; Point Lace Sets, Lace Veils, Mantilla, and Capes; Misses' Bonnets, Hats and Caps, etc., etc.

AT POPULAR PRICES
D. CLARK,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanised rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN Skirts—Skirts with patent fastenings—12 Springs, $1 31—14 Springs, $1 50; and 17 Springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 Spring for $3 a dozen; 12 Springs, $11, and 19 Springs, $14 a dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. S. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

409 409 CANAL-STREET. 409

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK

I will offer to the

LADIES OF NEW-YORK,

Mantillas of the newest patterns of

SILK AND LACE,

At a reduction on former prices of

FIFTY PER CENT.

Having a large stock made and complete in every style, ladies will find this an unusual opportunity of

OBTAINING BARGAINS AT NO. 409 CANAL-ST.

LACE and SILK MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
SOLID SILK MANTLES and DUSTERS.
SILK CHESTERFIELD SACKS in large variety.
WHITE and BLACK BAREGE SHAWLS and MANTILLAS.

All of which must be sold out immediately.

THIS ENTIRE STOCK

was manufactured under my own supervision, and designed expressly for the

NEW-YORK RETAIL TRADE,

and we again assert, will positively be sold without reserve, at the above

REDUCED PRICES.

Therefore, I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of this City and vicinity, and request them to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal st.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
DAHLIA TRIMMINGS,
FLUTED TRIMMINGS,

Cords and tassels, buttons, fringes, combs, brushes, laces, and fancy articles, in great variety and at regular prices.

O CLARKE.
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

MASONIC GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED PER FULTON.

Will be offered during this week

At an immense reduction.

Polots, Mantillas, Flounces, Trimming Laces, Capes Coiffures, Bartes, and Crowns. Also, a full assortment of Point Applique Collars, Point Lagille Collars and Sets.

N. B.—A large assortment of round Veils from $1 to $30. MILLER & GRANT, No 703 Broadway.

MARIANO & GENARRO RUBINACCI,

OF NAPLES, ITALY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ITALIAN SEWING SILK bearing their name, having discovered the counterfeiting of their SILK and TRADE MARK, have the honor to inform the public that the genuine article distinguished by its strength, purity of color, brilliancy and weight, (guaranteed to be twelve ounces to the pound, exclusive of paper,) can be found only with the Agents,

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE,
JOSEPH M. STRONG,
New-York,

and P. BRADY & CO.,
Philadelphia.

The signatures of these four houses are placed upon every packet of our silk, and any article sold as such, without the indications mentioned above, is declared spurious in every respect.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.

FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS

of a superior quality, and at low prices,

AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Marion," owned by Colonel John V. Plume, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mohopac, in a most picturesque and delightful region of country and adjacent to Lake Mohegan. The place contains about fifty acres, all in high state of cultivation, fenced and everything in perfect order; fruit of every description; grapes, strawberries and raspberries, also, in great abundance; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables, and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed; two very large fish ponds, filled with gold fish, and surrounded by willow trees; a fine spring, never-failing, well shaded, also, well and cistern. The house is commodious, 16 rooms, 3 parlors, 1 dining-room, 1 breakfast room; the rest sleeping rooms; large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large, sloping shade trees, shrubbery and flowers of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout; piano, &c.; 20 elegant oil-paintings, by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice-house large and well filled; carriage-house, new and large, and carriages; 4 cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see, as the place cannot be appreciated without being seen. Possession immediately. For particulars and view of the place, apply at No. 44 Exchange place, to JAMES W. WINTER, Banker; or to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the choicest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. B. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depôt; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor seven sleeping rooms up stairs; lot 50x260 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND 20 acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in a handsome style, elegantly finished with one story and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fish-ponds, carriage house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit-trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UP-TOWN CITY PROPERTY—A fine country residence, with near three acres of garden, delightfully situated in the village of Newtown, L. I., only four miles from New-York. House large and showy, with every possible convenience in out-buildings. Every variety of fruit, pears, cherries, blackberries, strawberries, &c., &c. Address NEWTOWN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location, 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE House, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees &c; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. HAYTON, on the premises Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds; fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $8,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, TOGETHER WITH FIVE acres of cultivated land, pleasantly situated on Raritan Bay about 1½ hours' ride by steamboat from the City, and one mile from the village of Keyport. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE W. RAY, No. 305½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN SULLIVAN County, New-York; the farm contains 113 acres, (70 under cultivation.) The house and out-buildings are entirely new. Fine fishing and shooting in the neighborhood. A suitable place for a gentleman's country seat. JAS. C. MAYER, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIdence, with four lots of ground on 165th-st., overlooking the Hudson. Price, $3,500, and only a small cash payment required. Possession July 1. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No 37 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st; lot 33x115, house 25x60; has 15 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATTON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—THE TWO GENTLEMEN WHO VISITed the Fashion Course on Sunday, May 29, and broke their wagon, and borrowed one to go home with from the Proprietor, are requested to send their address to the Course, as the young men who were sent to return the borrowed wagon on the day that *Flora* and *Ethan* trotted, left with both wagons, and have not been heard from. Direct FASHION COURSE, Newtown, L. I.

MOUNT PLEASANT GRADUATES HAVE notice that the Annual Parade will take place on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS ON 62D AND 63d sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
6 lots on 64th st., between 4th and 5th avs.
12 lots on 88th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
13 lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
5 lots on 5th av., near 53d st.
4 lots on 5th av., near 89th-st.
1 lot on 20th-st between 5th and 6th avs., 30 feet front.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST BUSIness stands in Westchester County, situated on Old Boston Road, head of Railroad-av., Morrisania, has been used as a grocery, flour, feed store and boarding-house; building in good order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Grocer, corner Old Boston and Westchester avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Averne B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—OF THE five story store No. 534 Broadway; seven years from May, 1859; near the St. Nicholas and other large hotels. Apply in the store.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

LOT FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE OF FORTieth-st., 188 feet west of 3d-av. Apply to J. WILLS, No. 85 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 25th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 32 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—3 Room, kitchen and bedroom, No. 167 For 5th-st $8 00
Room and two bedrooms, No. 24 Lindlow-st..... 7 00
Parlor and basement floors, No. 151 West 20th-st..21 00
Also, five rooms (the second floor) same house.....14 50
Two large rooms, corner 34th-st. and 2d-av.....10 00
Three rooms, No. 118 Columbia-st..... 6 00
Two rooms, No. 20 Bassett-st..... 5 50
Apartments of three rooms, rear No. 25 Rivington-st 6 00
Two rooms, rear No. 21 avenue C..... 4 25
Two rooms, rear No. 102 Canton st..... 3 50
Four rooms, No 394 9th-st..... 8 00

Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND front ing 100 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pine yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 355 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 355 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH a basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and work shops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each. Also, No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET.—OFFICES SOUTHWEST CORNER OF John and William sts., on second loft, with Croton and hoistway, light for mechanical purposes; entrance No. 66 John st. Fire proof vault and large cellar to let, all on reasonable terms. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond st., 9 to 11 A. M.; B MACKS, corner-store.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND 4 lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FIRST-CLASS, beautifully furnished house No. 20 West 16th-st., will be let, and immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

LARGE BED-ROOM TO LET ON SECOND floor, furnished or unfurnished, near to Broadway, with bath room and large closets adjoining. Will be let very low. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 145 Fulton st., near Broadway, suitable for first class salesrooms or factories. Inquire of JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 147 Fulton-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO 134 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, 39 21st st., near 6th-av., will let, with full or partial board, a large, well-furnished room on the second floor; also a large and smaller room connecting on the third floor, to single or married gentlemen; house is modern, with gas and hot and cold water throughout; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A MARRIED COUPLE CAN OBTAIN BOARD with a very small private family. A plain couple who mean to pay a moderate price ($7 per week) for a quiet, comfortable home, may address Mrs. R. H., Station B, U. S. Post-office, which will receive immediate attention. Pleasant location near East Broadway. No other boarders will be taken.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child (three years old) and servant, at a farm-house, within a reasonable distance of the City. There must be plenty of shade about the house. Address, stating location and terms which must be moderate, HENRY, Box No. 2,655 Post office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A young man wishes to procure partial board in a private family where there are few or no boarders. Dinner at 6. Address, stating particulars, G. L., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL, QUIET FAMily, for a gentleman and daughter, (12 years old) the comforts and some of the attentions of a home required. Address, until Thursday, WIDOWER, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and two or three single gentlemen can obtain desirable accommodations, with board, at the very pleasantly situated house No. 46 Sands-st. Terms very moderate.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PERsons can be accomodated with pleasant rooms at Port Richmond, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to Miss DISSOSWAY, on the premises.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with full or partial board; also two single rooms; house faces the square; very desirable location; good opportunity to secure rooms for next winter.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND board may be had on moderate terms, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 16th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, hosting, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House at convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No 2 North River at 7½, 9, and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

WASLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

TRITON HOUSE, GLEN COVE.—COMFORTable Summer boarding for families, by the waterside, shady grounds with beautiful prospects, first class bathing, fishing, sailing, and no mosquitoes. The Triton House Glen Cove, is now open by JOHN MILLER, who assures all health seeking patrons that he is resolved on keeping a good table, and furnishing his bar with the finest liquors. Prices of board reasonable. Extra accommodation by steamboats this year from James-slip, East river, and Catharine slip, East River.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co., J. M. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 64 Beekman-st; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, room No 46. Address

A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured; the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer Hare, Capt H Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.

T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAY KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane st; Mr de Cordova, No 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the depôt; good stable if required; dinner at 5 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The eligible premises known as the Irving House. The house and surroundings are well calculated for a first-class hotel or boarding-house, being capacious and well arranged to accommodate one hundred persons. To a desirable tenant the premises will be put in good order, and on favorable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad st.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a retired home can find unusually desirable accommodations in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove Long Island. Three steamers daily to New York. Families desirous to obtain a quiet and healthy locality, would do well to call and see for themselves, or address

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No 347 4th-st; John J. Angevine, No 2 Wall-st, New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR TWELVE PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated surrounded by beautiful scenery.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ P Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

PEOPLES' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 16, 1859 ELECTION.—At the Annual Election, on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

C. F. HUNTER,	SIMON SANDLER,
JOHN STEWARD,	WM. M. WILSON,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOHN A. G. GRAY,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,	JOHN B. SAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	JOHN W. LEWIS,
EDWARD D. NELSON.	

And JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHAS. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859. No. 18.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, } Trustees.
PETER A. KEYSER,

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 88 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part, but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part, ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, the Bonds or Coupons of the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which sound or dividend of the said delivery and transfer in part upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, at all execute to the highest bidder, or to the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 430 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE of London.

Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 96 Wall-street, on and after the 6th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
Treasurer of Illinois.

JUNE 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 166 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 6, 1859. A. B. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 24th st and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred Shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.

my18-law6w RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. J. AFFRAY, Sec'y.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAIL ROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,

Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California at the most favorable terms.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be transferred, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st, New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.

These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Agents.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, Ulster, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 59 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To Sail every 20 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring st.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARCOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 30.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul.

Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
AKEY,
WILSON, Master,

Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The AKEY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO,
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander,

Is the only extreme clipper now loading and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

THE SCOTISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.

ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured in advance cannot be taken.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 25.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming,

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or London Derry, $76. Steerage Passage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUFTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, June 25 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with passenger accommodations, $15. Through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

D. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $3, PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, R. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 6th of July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. S. HINES, Notary Public, No. 269 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport. 42

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of LYON & FALLS, Machinists, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES LYON,
Dated May 1, 1859. THOMAS J. FALLS, Jr.

This business will be carried on as usual at the old stand, No. 125 Attorney-st., by the undersigned.

JAMES LYON.

EXTRA CAUTION TO DELTA PHIS.—Know all Delta Phis that the undersigned have voluntarily resigned from the Beta Chapter of the New-York (not "Manhattan") and that they have done so in honor of the fundamental principles and the many noble brothers of Delta Phi.

L. L. DEAN
WILLIAM LUDLOW.
J. J. STEVENSON.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ADELPHI Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, P. M. Phillip J. Spiro, on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., precisely, from his late residence, No. 264 8th-av., near 23d st.

By order,
M. J. BENNETT, W. M.
J. DE BRAVE, Secretary.

NOTES.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned not to purchase two notes, one for $415 and one for $300, drawn by S. Holland & Co., due in August next. Said notes have been wrongfully withheld.

E. HENRY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 20th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:16 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:09 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LV'E HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 13, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piermont, as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. the Hudson. Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers can go from Chambers st. Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:15 and 6:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 25 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.; fare $5. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare 99 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05 A. M., 12:40, 3:50, and 6:50 P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Esopus, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 6 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives on or under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st 9¼ A. M., 12¾ P. M., and 3¼ P. M.; Spring st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ P. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 1, North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS.—The splendid new low pressure steamboat FRIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with seats,

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

nd lscattered. Soldiers have been take n prisoners aand disamsd.

BERNE, Tuesday, June 7, (*vid* France.)

Thers are still 500 Austrians at Lavano.

A detachment of GARIBALDI'S corps has sailed along the shores of the Lago Maggiore in barks, disarmed the Austrian Custom Guards, and everywhere carried off the public tressure.

MOVEMENT TO CUT OFF AUSTRIAN COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY.

The last accounts from GARIBALDI represent him as actively clearing the neighborhood of the two lakes of the remainder of D'URBAN'S hands, which have now no chance of rejoining the main army driven from the Ticino and from Milan. The insurgents of the Valtaline, Lecco and Chiavenna were proceeding in great force to occupy the important pass of the Stelvio, which, in Summer, is one of the main arteries by which reinforcements might yet be sent into Lombardy from the interior of Austria.

A letter says:

"Some of GARIBALDI'S troops are at Cameriata, having performed prodigies of bravery before getting there. The magnificent military position of Lecco is also in their power. By means of it they commend the course of the Adda, and can protect the warlike populations of Bergamasco and Brescia. The moment will soon arrive for occupying the gorges of the Stelvio and the Tonale, which form the communication between the Tyrol and Italy, and which keep Lombardy in check.

From the London Globe.

A letter from Berne, dated June 1, in this morning's *Constitutionnel*, brings authentic details of GARIBALDI'S position in Lombardy, and his late operations in front of General D'URBAN'S flying corps. This D'URBAN is of the same category, but not of the same calibre, as his illustrious antagonist, having fought on the Austrian side in Hungary at the head of an irregular force. You must not confound him with the other D'URBAN, who has been lately routed at Palestro, and belongs to the regular staff of Generals, having been pupil of RADETSKI. The irregular D'URBAN has a corps of over 12,000, with which on the 30th he attacked Varese, and was repulsed by GARIBALDI, who drove him back to Camerlata, and there again next day was again victorious, his 5,000 men and two guns proving more than a match for 12,000 Austrians with 18 cannon. During GARIBALDI'S absence at Lecco, D'URBAN appears to have rallied and again attacked Varese, which after a stout defence he bombarded and forcibly entered. He found that the wounded Austrians had been carefully tended in the town hospital, and here the account stops short.

Capt. DE CHRISTOPHARIS, the right-hand man of GARIBALDI, fell gloriously in a skirmish at Sesto Calenda. He had made all the campaigns through Italy in 1848, and was one of the Manara legion that fought at Roma. Laveno is the only strong point on the Lake Maggiore still held by the Austrians; Chiavenna, Lecco, and all the margin of Lake Como being in the hands of the Italians. D'URBAN'S force is likely to be intercepted by the left wing of the allies crossing the Ticino, above Novera, in which case it is he that will have to take refuge in Switzerland. GARIBALDI has the whole Valteline in his rear.

OFFICERS OF GARIBALDI'S CORPS.

Through Berne we have a kind of catalogue of the officers under GARIBALDI. It is now known (says the writer) that the corps of GARIBALDI consisted at first of 6 500 men, most of whom were known to him personally, or were well recommended. The corps comprise three regiments. The commander of the First, the brave COSENZ, is known for distinguished conduct at Venice; the Major of the First Battalion is SACCHI; and of the Second, LIPARI. The Second Regiment is commended by Colonel MADICI, and his Majors are RICARDO, SERONI and NINO-BIXIO. The Third is under Colonel ARDUIN, and his Majors are STALLO and FAIOSAI. Colonel CABRANO is chief of the staff, and the orderly officers are Captain CERESI, and Lieutenants BOVI and FELICI. GARIBALDI has about 200 guides, armed with lances, swords and revolvers, and commanded by Major FORZARI. He has two companies of carbineers, who are excellent marksmen, and who greatly contributed to the success of his first operations. Most of the officers of GARIBALDI are known since 1848 and 1849. COSANZ defended Fort Malghera at Venice, and in leading the advanced guard to the capture of Mestra he was wounded three times. MADICI figured in the revolution of Rome, and CABRANO, who is an author of merit, in the siege of Venice.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI'S CAMP.

Communicated to the London News.

COMO, Monday, May 30.

DEAR FRIEND: You write that great things are expected from the Cacciatori degli Alpi, and I hope you find already you are not deceived in your expectations. Our battles at Varese, S. Fermo, and Como, must be considered as some of the best *faits d'armée* of the campaign of 1859.

We were attacked at Varese on the 26th, when we not only repulsed the Austrians, but pursued them. On the 27th, GARIBALDI ordered us to march on Como, and we met the enemy strongly fortified at St. Fermo. The impetuosity of our Cacciatori forced in half an hour their entrenchments, and the Austrians abandoned all their positions in great haste and disorder. The Cacciatori pursued them very notly, and, in less than five hours, all the Costa di S. Fermo was entirely ours. It is naturally one of the strongest positions that can be imagined. We were not quite 3 000, and the enemy 10,000, with 200 horsemen, and eight pieces of artillery.

Gen. GARIBALDI was invariably in the places of greatest danger, always within musket-shot, with our brave soldiers fighting and crying "*Viva Garibaldi!*" He thought constantly of their safety and never of his own.

Col. MANICI, and all the other colonels, were examples to the brave. All the *etat major* highly distinguished themselves. Considering the difficulties, numbers, and circumstances, the taking of Como must be, in the history of our war of independence, one of the most brilliant and boldest actions.

An elderly English gentleman was with us, and fought like a lion. He is in the companies of BASSOLINI, formed at Ivrea, and composed for the greatest part of Genoese.

On the other hand, a wealthy English family living at Como, in the house of Marchese BRIVIO, of Milan, was constantly employed in giving all the information they could to General D'URBAN. On the 27th, it has been proved, two gentlemen of that family supplied the Austrian General with notices that prevented our splendid victory from producing all the advantages we should have derived from it but for such an espionage. The indignation of the people was such that the two gentlemen were arrested, and their being shot was universally demanded. Count VISCONTI, the Piedmontese Commissioner, saved their lives, and they were expelled. If they live it is due, not to forgiveness of their crime, but to the desire of the Government to be generous and friendly to the British.

This Austrian Marechal D'URBAN is a ferocious soldier of the school of the famous HAYNAU. He shot, with his own hand, and a revolver, a poor peasant, FALICA ROMANO, of Robbio, near Como, twenty-four years old, without provocation, and only because he was told the unhappy man was a friend to the Italian cause. ANTONIO GALFETTI, another peasant, forty-four years old, was wounded by a *coup de sabre*, and by the same D'URBAN, while he was at the door of his house with a child eight months old in his arms. There would be no end if I were to tell all the enormities committed by this monster D'URBAN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR AND KING.

MILAN—Thursday Evening.

The Emperor and the King have attended mass at the cathedral, during which the *Te Deum* was sung. The population of Milan is most enthusiastic.

TURIN—Friday.

The Emperor and the King attended mass yesterday in the cathedral of Milan, during which a *Te Deum* was sung. Their Majesties subsequently traversed the streets on horseback, followed by a numerous staff. The Imperial Guard was drawn up on both sides of the way, and the general enthusiasm was indescribable.

FRENCH VICTORY AT MARIGNANO OR MALESAGNO.

MILAN, Wednesday—10 P.M.

Bodies of Austrian troops being entrenched in Marignano, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was sent by the Emperor to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss on our side.

TURIN—Thursday.

The following official bulletin was published today:

"Yesterday the Allies won a fresh victory, driving the enemy from Marignano, where they had been entrenched. Further details are wanting. It is reported that the Austrians have withdrawn from Beglojoso Pavia.

Count CAVOUR has left this evening for Milan."

PARIS—Thursday.

The following official message has been published here

MILAN—Thursday Morning.

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS: We have not yet received any details of the brilliant affair at Marignano. We only know that the Austrian *corps d'armée* under General BENEDEK has been repulsed, and that we have taken 1,200 prisoners.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, June 8, 1859.

Another advantage was gained yesterday by the French at Marignan, (Melegnano,) about 10 miles from Milan. The Emperor having learnt that the Austrians were intrenching themselves at that place, ordered Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS to disperse them, which he did. Thus the name of Marignan again recurs in Italian wars. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Swiss and the Duke of MILAN on the one side, and the French under FRANCIS I. on the other, and in which more than 20 000 men were slain. The Swiss lost the bravest troops on that terrible day, (Sept. 13, 1515,) and were forced to retreat, and the battle got the name of "*La Bataille des Geants.*" Ten years later occurred the Battle of Pavia, between the French and the Imperialists, in which FRANCIS was defeated and made prisoner. It was on this occasion he wrote the brief dispatch to his mother—"*Tout est perdu, Madame, fors l'honneur.*" At Merignan also the Guelphs and Gibbellines concluded a treaty of peace in 1279.

RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

VIENNA—Friday.

The official *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* states that the Austrian army is continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that its head-quarters at present are at Cavatligozzi, before Cremona

The *Times* has received the following telegram from its Vienna correspondent

VIENNA—Thursday Afternoon.

It is credibly stated that General GYULAI has been dismissed, and Field Mershal HESS appointed commander-in-chief.

The Austrians are retiring on the Adda, where they will offer the Allies battle.

The *Morning Post* has published the following telegram:

PARIS—Friday.

The evacuation of Pavia by the Austrians is officially confirmed.

VIENNA—Thursday.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* states that, according to reliable information, Field-marshal Lieutenant URBAN has successfully effected a retreat with his troops by CASSANO.

An official Sardinian bulletin dated Turin, June 8, says: "The Sardinian head-quarters were transferred yesterday to Cainate. Yesterday evening the enemy evacuated Pavia, after having spiked their guns and thrown their ammunition into the water. The *corps d'armée* under General SCHWARTZENBERG had left Pavia and taken the direction of Belgiojoso."

LATEST DISPATCHES.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 8.

The part of the Upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians has hastened to proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL as King. Volunteers are rapidly arriving from all parts to join General GARIBALDI'S corps, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza. General URBAN'S army, after a precipitate retreat from Verese, has become dispersed, and his scattered soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed.

INCREASE OF THE SWISS FORTIFICATIONS.

BASLE, Thursday, (*vid* Franca.)

The Federal Council has ordered the immediate fortifying of Luziensteig, and also of the frontiers of the Grisons bordering on Austria. Orders have likewise been issued by the Council to hasten the completion of the fortifications of St. Maurice, in the canton Valels.

BERNE, Thursday—4:30 A.M.—(*vid* France)

Three Austrian armed transports, having vessels in tow, were observed entering Swiss waters by the outposts of the Swiss troops, under Major LATOUR. The transports were immediately stopped, and surrendered, and at 5 o'clock in the morning the Swiss commander of the Radetzky brought them into Magadino, where they will be kept by our troops alongside of five Sardinian steamers.

RETREAT OF GENERAL URBAN.

TURIN, Thursday, June 9.

The retreat of the Austrians continues. The enemy has evacuated Laveno, abandoning their *material* of war, and taking shelter on board of vessels in Swiss waters.

BERNE, Thursday, June 9.

Last night 650 Austrians quitted Laveno, leaving their provisions behind them, and spiking their guns. This morning they arrived in Swiss territory, and were carried off to Magadito, where Colonel BONTEMPS has ordered a list of the men and their arms to be made, and this evening they will be sent up into the interior to Bellinzona.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE ADRIATIC.

The *Patrie* gives an account of the capture of Austrian vessels made by the squadron of Rear-Admiral JUBLAN DE LA GRAVIERE, which is in the Adriatic, and blockading Venice:

On the 8th of May the squadron was before Stramboli, and there made its first capture. On arriving at Venice on the 16th, the number of captures amounted, not, as has been stated, to seventeen, but to thirty-three. All however, have not been sent into France, the Admiral having retained those which are freighted with coal, and those which can be armed to serve as vessels of war with his squadron. Coal was found in the *Sybilla* and *Concordia* merchant ships, and in the brigs *Eolus*, *Slavonian* and *Giovanni*, all of which were going to Pola for the Austrian Government. Amongst other seizures was the brig *Pick-Nick* with a cargo of 300 casks of brandy; also, a trabacolo, freighted with wine; the *Erminia*, the *Adelaide*, and the *Debro Kostrinika*, with valuable cargoes of mercery, perfumery, wex candles, and sugar; and the *Bonolo*, with a cargo for Constantinople. In the latter vessel, in addition to the crew, twenty one Austrian passengers were made prisoners. Of course, part of the captured crews have been kept on board the French fleet. If the object of France was to enrich herself by the war, she might easily have attained it by sending into the Adriatic, at the beginning of hostilities, a few small steamers, that sea having been then covered with Austrian vessels, none of which would have escaped. Among the vessels of which the loss will be most severely felt by Austria are those which she dispatched from Trieste with useful objects for the army of Italy; in one brig, for example, were one hundred bales of sheets for hospitals, and in another a considerable number of matches for mines, destined probably to be used in sieges.

To these details the *Patrie* adds the following:

In the Adriatic are a peculiar species of vessel called trabacoli, of about 100 tons burden, having two masts, and are similar to the large fishing boats of the Atlantic ports. The Venetians in 1848 armed a certain number of trabacoli, and made good use of them against the Austrian army. Austria, in her turn, has found them very useful in conveying stores to her troops; but she will henceforth be deprived of them. The large steamers of Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE chese the trabacoli incessantly, and the latter can neither escape nor defend themselves. We are informed that the naval forces of Austria are thus distributed: At Cattaro, 2 sailing frigates and 1 steam advice boat; at Lissa, 1 advice boat; at Pola, 2 sailing corvettes and 1 advice boat; at Venice, 1 ship of the line, 3 steam frigates, 2 steam corvettes, and several advice boats. The ship of the line is quite new; it was built at Pola by a French nevalengineer, M. DE SANDFORT, who was authorized by the French Government to go to Trieste. All the vessels at Venice are anchored behind a stockade in the port of Malamoco. The forts have several times endeavored to cannonade the French cruisers, but their guns do not carry far enough; not one shot has reached. Behind the forts of Malamoco are 10,000 Austrian soldiers in the lagoons near the sea. It is said that they are in water up to the knee, and that fever exercises great ravages amongst them. It is evident that if the French should attack, the defences they would have to encounter could not long hold out.

Two Austrian vessels, the *Giusta*, a ship, and the *Constantinos*, a brig, captured by the French line of-battle ship, the *Eylau*, in the Adriatic, have arrived at Marseilles.

THE PROPOSED BASIS OF PEACE.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says it is stated that two of the most influential neutral Powers have agreed in proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon the adoption of it by the three belligerents, on the following principles:

1. That the territory gained by the victorious party shall be accepted by all the European Powers as the basis of a Congress.

2. The entry of the French Into Milan, supported by a popular manifestation, shall be considered by the European Powers as a convincing proof of the disposition in Italy of Austrian policy.

3. The neutral Powers will insist on an armistice while a Congress is assembled.

4. The extension of the Kingdom of Sardinia will be deemed essential; and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, with the fortress of Piacenza, are to be added to it.

5. It will be proposed to form the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom into a State distinct from the Austrian Empire, but governed by an Austrian Archduke.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO THE TYROLESE.

TO MY FAITHFUL SUBJECTS OF THE TYROL AND THE ZOLLERLAND: I call you to arms. I summon you to show anew to your cotemporaries and to posterity your fidelity, your bravery, your piety, your religious enthusiasm.

I call you to defend the most righteous cause for which sword was ever drawn.

Take in your practiced hands the whole arm of your country. Form yourself into corps of riflemen, and march to the frontier to meet the enemy. Let your fidelity and your resolution serve as a rampart against the same enemy who has so often paid with his blood the invasion of your mountains.

It is to you that I confide the task of defending the frontiers of my dear country of the Tyrol against the enemy who has made himself the ally of revolt against the legitimate dominion established by God.

If the enemy should menace them you will make him feel that, on these frontiers is a people who will know how, like their brethren, to combat and conquer for God and the country.

Given at my headquarters at Verona this 1st of June. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PROTEST OF THE EX-GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

The following is the protest published by the Grand Duke of Tuscany against the authors of the revolution which has been accomplished in that country. It is dated Ferrara, May 1:

"The recent violence exercised in consequence of the Piedmontese revolution had for its object to impose on me acts contrary to the honor of my person, not less than to my will; to declare war, in violation of the right attached to the sovereignty. In consequence of these proceedings I found myself compelled to abandon my dear Tuscany, and to seek an asylum at a distance in a friendly State, with which I am connected by reciprocal treaties. I already protested solemnly at Florence, on the morning of the 27th of April, in the presence of the diplomatic corps accredited to my person;—I protested, I repeat, against the above-mentioned violence, declaring null and of no avail the acts in question. I protest again, this 1st of May, at Ferrara, most solemnly, against the violence which was offered to me, and I reiterate the declaration, then formally expressed, as to the nullity of the aforesaid acts, which evidently tend to disturb in my States acts sanctioned by the Treaty of Vienna in the year 1815, signed and guaranteed by the European Powers. For these reasons I wish that the entire responsibility of the above-mentioned acts may fall upon those who, contrary to all justice, wished to impose them. LEOPOLD.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

News has been received that Prince NAPOLEON'S *corps d'armée* (the Fifth) has taken up a position in the Apennines. Modena is occupied by a large Austrian force.

The Duke of MODENA, previous to going on his travels, has seized on 800,000f. in the municipal coffer of Reggio. He has destroyed some bridges over which the Tuscans and French must pass coming up on GYULAI'S rear; and all the ducal game covers and preserves he has liberated and fully emancipated, the pheasantry thus getting what the peasantry could never hope for at his hands.

The corps organized by ULLOA as Chasseurs des Apennins is gone off to join GARIBALDI'S Les Chasseurs des Alpes, thus heaping Pelion upon Ossa.

A squadron of Pontifical dragoons coming from Rome to relieve the cavalry in the Legations, when at Foligno, just at the point where the roads to Florence and to Ancona lay before them, by common agreement, took the Florentine route by the margin of Lake Trasimene, and are now at Arezzo, on their way to join the Tuscan horse. They first cut the telegraphic line from Bologna to Rome. Two thousand volunteers have come in from Forli. In the capital, three hundred volunteers, having been refused passports by ANTONELLI, moved out of Rome by small groups, and rallying on Monte Mario, over the Tiber, proceeded in a body to Cornato and the frontier, the French garrison looking on.

The French frigate *Algesiras*, which came to anchor on the 28th in the roadstead of Rimini, was hailed by an enthusiastic ovation, and the Commodore landing in that town might deem himself in the midst of the Allies. The whole coast now lies open to the Adriatic squadron. From what is already known of Captain SALLENBOUZO, who, landing at Rimini, brought dispatches from Admiral JURIEN, through Florence and Leghorn to Toulon, the communications with the Allied army can now be carried on effectually.

A modification has been made in the Neapolitan Ministry. Signor SALVIDORA, MURENA, SCAVEZZE, and LODOVICH BIANCHINI have been dismissed from their posts of public justice and police, a provisional police under one Intendent and two magistrates has been established. A royal decree has been published appointing the following Ministers without port-folioe, viz: General KILLINOISSI, Prince CASSARO, and Duke SAVIA CAPSIOLA, reserving, saye the decree, the right to make use of their enlightened exncrience. An official declaretion or neutrality has been made. A levy of 2,500 for the royal navy has been ordered.

The *Moniteur* of to-day states that the Imperial Government, having in concert with England resolved on renewing diplomatic relations with Naples, M. BARONNES has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 8th were unimportant. On the 9th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY stated, in reply to an inquiry, that it was not the intention of Government to recommend a grant of a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Dublin.

In the House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI laid on the table the promised correspondence on the Italian question.

On motion of Mr. DUNCOMBE, a resolution was agreed to calling for the instructions given to the British Commissioners at the head-quarters of the Allied and Austrian Armies.

The adjourned debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech was resumed. The speakers in opposition to the Government and in support of the "want-of confidence" motion were Mr. BRIGHT, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Serjeant DEASY and others; while those in defence of Ministers included Mr. SAYMOUR FITZGERALD, Mr. KER SAYMOUR and the Attorney-General for Ireland. The debate was further adjourned to the following day.

On the 10th inst., in the House of Commons the debate on the amendment to the address was resumed by Mr. MILNER GIBSON, who spoke in opposition to the Government and was followed on the same side by Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT, Sir G. C. LEWIS, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c. The speakers in support of the Government were Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY—two ultra Liberals; Sir J. PAKINGTON and the Solicitor-General.

At two o'clock on Saturday morning the House divided, when there appeared:

For the amendment (expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry)	323
Against it	310
Majority against Government	13

Mr. GLADSTONE, and Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY voted with the Government. Only 16 members out of the 654 were absent.

It was supposed that Lord DERBY and his colleagues would tender their resignation on the day the *Persia* sailed, and that the Queen would send for Lord PALMERSTON.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London, pursuant to call, on the 8th inst. The right honorable J. S. WORTLEY, the Chairman of the Company, presided; and after the reading of the Directors report—the particulars of which have already been published—he explained the present position and prospects of the Company. He stated that they had obtained the best terms they could from Government, but thought that, in view of the national importance of the undertaking, the support vouchsafed by Government was far from liberal. All efforts to obtain an unconditional guarentee had failed, and the condition imposed in order to obtain the guranteed 8 per cent. on the £600,000 of capital to be raised, was that the cable should be worked thirty days consecutively, at the rate of one hundred words per hour. The test of the working condition to be the same either for the old or the new cable. Mr. WORTLEY stated that if they succeeded he had reason to believe the American Government would increase their subsidy to £20,000 per annum. He thought that the most equitable way to carry out the undertaking was to allow 8 per cent. on the new preference capital of £600 000, then to allow 4 per cent. on the old capital; and should any surplus profits remain, to divide them ratiably between the old and new shares. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Prof. THOMPSON, in seconding the motion, expressed the utmost confidence in the success of the undertaking, and in the possibility of transmitting words more rapidly than specified in the contract.

An emendment was proposed to the effect that in the absence of full information as to the rights of the Company on the North American coast, the meeting be adjourned until the 22d inst. A debate ensued.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in reply to questions, stated that he represented the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, who had obtained in 1855 the right of landing and maintaining cables on the coast of British North America. They had done everything they could to aid the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and had extended the time for 18 months to complete their cable, and subsequently for two years to come.

The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the report was adopted unanimously.

The Directors were requested to remain in office, and not to resign as they had proposed. Mr. DALGLAISH, M. P., was added to the direction. The number of Directors was reduced to 12, and there being but 11 in office, the Board was authorized to fill up the vacancies when convenient.

The Directors were authorized to carry out the agreement entered into with the Government, and a formal resolution was passed authorizing the raising of £600 000 in preference shares of £5 each on the terms above recommended by the Chairman.

The meeting passed off in the best manner, and the Directors were confident of being able to get all the money they require to have manufactured and laid a new cable of the best kind. The prospects of the Company were believed to be improving daily.

The Red Sea cable was successfully laid to Aden on the 28th of May.

The British Channel fleet was to anchor at Spithead on the 24th June, and, by additions to that date, would comprise 30 pendants, including 15 sail of the line.

The remains of Sir THOMAS PICTON, of Waterloo memory, had been removed to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The ship *Southampton*, Capt. ANDERSON, from London to New-York, ran into and sunk, in the English Channel, the Norwegian schooner *Emanuel*. The crew of the schooner succeeded in getting on board the *Southampton*, which sustained no damage.

A dispatch from Malta announces that the Candia telegraph cable broke and was lost on the 1st of June 60 miles from Cape Sidero.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of M. BARNIER as French Minister to Naples.

There was a report of the formation of a camp at St. Omer.

Strong detachments of infantry had been sent from Paris to Italy, and two regiments were being actively formed. Two hundred Zouaves from Algeria had arrived in Paris, to form a third battalion of the Zouaves' Guard.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent is assured that disapprobation has been expressed by foreign Governments, including RUSSIA, at the manner in which matters have been conducted in Tuscany.

The Paris Bourse had been very flat, and a daily decline in prices took place, notwithstanding the successes of the Allies in Italy. Lord DERBY'S speech imputing false pretences to France in commencing war, caused something like a panic. The market on the 10th was depressed, and the Three per Cents closed 61.75 for money, and 61.70 for account. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in bullion of upwards of £2,000,000.

GERMANY.

In the Chamber, at Dresden, the Foreign Minister of Saxony had declared in favor of war against NAPOLEON, and the Deputies, by a majority, expressed the same view.

Associations for the relief of wounded Austrians, and for the support of the families of the killed had been formed at Hamburg, Liet, and other places in Northern Germany.

NAPLES.

Naples continued tranquil.

The Marquis TINANGHERI had been appointed President of the Council.

Seven British ships-of-war arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 9th.

ROME.

A letter from Rome, to the London *Times*, contains the following:

"The United States vessels *Wabash* and *Macedonia* have left Civita Vecchia for Naples. Before leaving this very painful scene is related to have occured: A young girl one day asked a sailor which was the deepest part of the port, and immediately afterwards, going towards it, threw herself in and disappeared. She was saved, however, by those standing round. She appears to have been a young American residing in Palermo, and had fled with some man to Civita Vecchia. On arriving there her seducer having shut her up in an hotel, abandoned her. Every assistance was given her by the authorities, and the Delegate sent her on to Rome by a special train. The arrival of a train with three persons only—the girl and her two conductors—put the whole diplomatic world in confusion, who were anxious to know who was the mysterious arrival, and curiosity was not satisfied till the dispatch of the delegate detailing the incidents of the affair was shown."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to May 5, and from Hong Kong to April 23, had arrived in England.

There is no political news of importance.

At Calcutta, freights were quiet, but stiffer. Exports dull, but imports more active. Exchange unaltered.

At Hong Kong Exchanges was quoted 4s. 8½d.

At Shangbae Imports were dull. A fair business in Exports at lower prices. Exchanges, 6s. 8d.

A terrible storm raged along the coast from Ceylon to Negapatem in the latter part of April. A French vessel passed 60 wrecks and numbers of dead bodies.

The United States frigate *Germantown* was at Hong Kong, and the steamer *Mississippi* was at Japan.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The mails from Cape Coast Castle to May 12, Sierra Leone to May 20, &c., had reached England.

On the 9th May the British sloop-of-war *Heron*, Commander TAUSCOTT, was caught in a tornado off the African Coast and capsized, when 107 lives were lost. The Commander and 26 others got into a boat as the vessel went down, and were picked up and conveyed to Sierra Deona. The Commander took passage for England on the mail steamer, but died of yellow fever on the passage home.

Shortly before she was lost, the *Heron* had captured a slaver and put a crew on board.

Trade was very dull at Sierra Leone. A great famine prevailed throughout the Bahamee country.

The Latest News.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Saturday, June 11, 1859.

The House of Commons met a few minutes after 12 o'clock to day. The attendance of members was very numerous, in expectation of some ministerial explanations consequent upon the vote of last morning.

Lord HARTINGTON brought up the address as amended in reply to the speech from the throne; and the address having been read and agreed to, were ordered to be presented to her Majesty.

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL Friday next was appointed to take the Queen's speech into consideration.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved that the House on rising should adjourn till Friday next.

After some conversation by C. NAPIER respecting the Navy, the motion was agreed to.

Some bills were then brought up, and papers presented, when, at 12½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon, June 11.

In the division last night sixty members voted in favor of the Government, and thirty-five against BRADY, BUNBURY, TELLIS, HERBERT and URQUHART are not on the division list.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS RELATIVE TO THE WAR.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 11.

The semi-official *Preussische Zietung* contains the following:

Reports are current that the whole Prussian army will be mobilized, and that Prussia will soon take part in the existing conflict, but we believe, says the journal, that we are not mistaken in stating that no resolution of such a nature has as yet been taken, nor is it immediately imminent. If Prussia should be caused to take further steps for the development of her warlike power, her only object will be to make the position she has hitherto held of greater avail.

DRESDEN, Friday, June 10.

The Dresden *Journal* of to-dey contains the following:

"Prussian Commissioners were here yesterday negotiating for the transport by railway of considerable bodies of Prussian troops. A satisfactory result without difficulty was arrived at. The Commissioners then started for Munich with a similar object."

PARIS, Saturday, June 11.

The *Moniteur* of to day publishes a decree appointing Gen. SCHRAMM, Superior Commander of the camp at Chalons, where three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry will be assembled.

The *Moniteur* also states that 5,000 Austrian prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

TURIN, Friday, June 10.

The following is a Sardinian official bulletin:

The Austrians have definitively evacuated Pavia and are said to be at Lodi. The allied armies are advancing. General GARIBALDI occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in numbers nevertheless beat the enemy.

VERONA, Sunday, June 10.

The following is an Austrian official bulletin:

"On the 8th of June General URBAN, at Canonica, and the Eighth *Corps d'Armee*, at Maguanena, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order, and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle."

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

Private letters from Milan respecting the battle of Marignano state that 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*.

The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1 500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours.

At 11 o'clock at night a battalion of Hungarians and Croats intending to surprise the village were surrounded and defeated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest accounts from Italy state that both the Allied and Austrian armies are preparing for another general engagement.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says that the official Austrian bulletin of the battle of Magenta had produced an indescribable effect in that capital. For the moment, says the correspondent, the public appeared to be stunned. Military men are indignant that the finest army Austria ever possessed should have been intrusted to such a bungler as Count GYULAI appears to be.

The Sardinian Government has declared that it does not consider coal as contraband of war.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 9th inst. the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 3 ₱ cent. This movement had been generally anticipated, and consequently produced little or no effect. In the open discount market, after the alteration, the general rate for choicest paper was only 2½@2¾ ₱ cent. Consols had been firm and without much fluctuation—closing, on the 10th, at 93¾@94 for both money and account. The weekly return of the BANK OF ENGLAND shows a further increase of £193 231 in its bullion.

Messrs. BARING BROS & Co quote Bar Silver at 5s 2d.; Mexican Dollars, 4s. 1d; American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

The *Daily News*, in its latest City Article, says that the funds closed with a decidedly firm appearance. The plethora in the Money Market exercised a stimulating influence. The demand for Money in the Discount Market on Friday was rather brisk, but the terms for the best two monthly paper did not exceed 2¾@2½ ₱ cent., and shorter paper was negotiated at 2½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 11.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The Trade supplied themselves so freely last week that they have visited us very sparingly during the present one, and notwithstanding the ease in money matters, (increased by the Bank of England reducing their rate of discount to 3 ₱ cent.,) a disposition to sell has prevailed and still continues, more particularly among holders of ordinary America, who find it difficult to effect sales, even by making the concession of ½d. ₱ lb.; in the middling grades the decline is not more than 1-16d." The week's business has been 37 690 bales, including 1,000 on speculation, and 5,700 for export. The market on Friday (yesterday) was quiet but steady, the sales reaching about 6,000 bales—500 on speculation and for export.

The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	8d.	Middling Orleans	6 13-16d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6 11 16d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	6 9 16d.

The stock in port is estimated at 619,400 bales, including 539,460 bales of American.

At Manchester business continues very quiet, but there is a slightly firmer tone than at the commencement of the week.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather had been very favorable for the crops, but had become wet when the steamer sailed. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour quite neglected, but nominally unchanged. Quotations 10s. 9d.@13s. 9d. Wheat a further decline of 2d.@3d. ₱ cental since Tuesday, without attracting purchasers. Western Red, 8s @9s. 10d; White, 10s. 3d.@11s.; Southern, 10s. 6d @ 12s. Indian Corn—European is pressed for sale at much reduced rates without leading to sales. Mixed American, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. Yellow, 6s. 5d.@6s. 8d. White, 8s. @8s. 4d.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATUYA & Co call the decline of the week, 6d. on Flour; 4d. on Wheat, and 6d @3d. on Corn.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATUYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report Beef dull and nominal, with a declining tendency. Pork equally depressed, and quoted 2s. 6d. lower; sales of repacked at 77s. 6d. Lard neglected, but holders continue to ask 60s. Bacon slow of sale at previous rates. Tallow firm, but quiet, at 56s @57s. for Butchers' Association

PRODUCE—ashes dull; new Pots have arrived freely, and are offered at 30s, without finding buyers; old Pearls, 30s. 6d @31s. Sugars in improved demand, and 1s. dearer. Coffee quiet, but firm at extreme prices. Rice quiet, but steady. Sales of Baltimore brick at 7s.; Philadelphia 9s. Oils, nothing worthy of notice in Cod or Seal. Linseed quiet at 31s @ 29s. 6d. Resin flat; common 4s., with free sellers at 4s 1d. for common. Spirits Turpentine quiet and easier, offered at 41s. 6d. on the spot and to arrive. Tea very firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs BARING, BROS. & Co., report the CORN market dull, under large arrivals of foreign white American Wheat, 50s @ 54s.; red 46s @ 50s. FLOUR, 26s. @ 32s. IRON flat, Rails offered at £5 15s. @ £6; Scotch Pig, 42s. SUGARS very firm and active at slightly dearer prices. TEA firm; common Congou, 1s 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE easier; American 42s. TALLOW quiet, P. Y. C. 55s COFFEE very firm, and in some cases 1s. dearer. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; CUT for New-York and £9 15s. for Boston. FISH OILS very dull; Sperm nominal at £93@£94. LINSEED OIL quiet at 28s. 6d. RICE very quiet.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending June 7, inclusive.

COTTON—The market opened buoyant and dearer, but closed flat. Sales of the week 8,000 bales. Stock 100,000 bales. Bes quoted at 104f. and *tres ordinaire* at 100f. for Orleans. WHEAT dull and lower. ASHES flat and nominal. COFFEE firm and dearer for Hayti. OILS tending downward. RICE quiet but steady. SUGAR firm. TALLOW and LARD steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "There has been a decided improvement in the market for American securities during the past week, and the demand has been very general for the various State stocks, whilst there has been some inquiry for the better description of railroads bonds.

Messrs. BARING BROS say: "American Stocks have been firmer this week, and a few State Stocks are offered even at higher prices. United States 6s, 90@90¾; United States 5s have fetched 92½ ex div.; Massachusetts, 100@101; Maryland 5s, sterling, have been sold at 96; Pennsylvania Certificates, 81@83½, Bonds, 84@85; Tennessee, 82@84; Virginia, 84½@85½; Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6s, Bonds, 1st mortgage, 92; 2d mortgage, 81; New-York Central, 97@95½; do. 6s, 1878; New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 59@61; Illinois Central, 72½; do Freeland, 85½; Shares, 41 discount; Michigan Central Bonds, 81@84; Panama Railroad Bonds, 94@95; New-York Central shares, 67, New-York and Erie, 7@9."

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2421. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Movements of the Republicans and of Garibaldi's Corps—Plans of Kossuth—Napoleon III. and the Czar Alexander—Agitation of the English Middle Classes—The Battles of Magenta and Malesagno—Miscellaneous Facts and Incidents.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
LONDON, Tuesday, June 7, 1859.

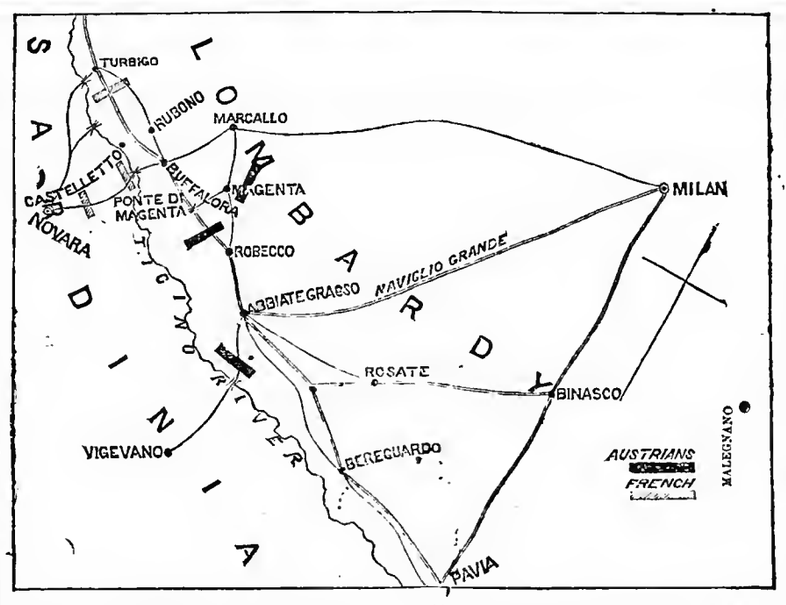
As some days must elapse before I can send you letters from Italy, I write on the eve of starting to give you a little of the chit chat received in private letters or from friends behind the scenes. The official bulletins telegraphed to Liverpool at the moment of the steamer's starting deprive "Own Correspondents" of the satisfaction of supplying latest news, so they are obliged to content themselves with securing from their friends at head-quarters the largest amount of non-official information, and in this department your correspondent flatters himself he will not be found wanting. The mystery in which all the movements of the combatants—especially of the allied armies—are shrouded, renders it extremely difficult for any one suspected of relationship with the Jenkinses to approach either camp. Even the London *Times* has had to overcome not a few obstacles before RUSSELL, (their famous correspondent from the Crimea and India,) furnished as he is with credentials from Lord ABERDEEN, could get permission to follow the allied army. He has finally succeeded, and his first letter from Vercelli appeared in the *Times* of yesterday. Colonel BLAKESLEY, that most un-English Englishman, sent by the *Times* to the Austrian camp, only succeeds in maintaining his footing there by becoming a very satellite of Austria: but, unfortunately for his friends, the *trop de zèle* manifested in their service has rendered his services *nil*, for when Englishmen are told that so far from pillaging the towns and country invaded on the Piedmontese Territory, the Austrian Army scarcely demanded sufficient for bare sustenance, they are inclined to ask, Is this a piece of satire, or is it meant as an insult to our understanding? His statement that the peasants are alike indifferent to Austrians, French, and Sardinians—that they incline to a Socialistic revolution, from their hatred to the wealthy classes—proves either his falsehood or his ignorance. But who can ignore Austria's hateful system of arousing the peasants against the upper classes, which succeeded so fearfully in Gallicia, and as signally failed in Italy, where rich and poor, beggars and nobles, recognize but one tyrant—Austria! and but one name for their enemies—*Tedeschi!* We are just now smiling at the admiration expressed by this gentleman for the behavior of the Milanese, among whom he believes that a powerful party, *opposed to Austrian rule, has determined to put down any disorders, and to leave their fate to be decided by the armies in the field*: I say we smile, for the Italians in London are on the *qui vive* for the telegram that at any moment may announce a revolution in Milan, which they have reasons for knowing must occur before twenty-four hours have passed. The news of the victory of the Piedmontese at Palestro, (on the left bank of the Sesia,) and of the French and Piedmontese at Magenta, needs no comment, though it is well not to put too implicit faith in the list of the enemy's killed and wounded, as the numbers vary with each fresh telegram; but, in order that your readers may be enabled to understand the contradictory accounts that come from Tuscany, and the various surmises as to the reasons of GARIBALDI'S movements in Lombardy, I will just briefly allude to the tacit arrangements made between the Governments and the people before the commencement of the war. In 1856, as you already know, a society was set on foot, secretly patronized by CAVOUR—with the Marquis PALLAVICINO for President, GARIBALDI for Vice-President, LA FARINA for Secretary—whose avowed object was the *unification* and *independence* of Italy. Overtures were made by this party to all the prominent men in Italy and their respective parties; and a large number, sinking their republican aspirations in the more important necessity of independence, accepted. MAZZINI and the staunchest republicans refused their adhesion, distrusting the intentions of the Piedmontese Government, and also because the programma excluded the idea of liberty, and the substitution of the word unification for unity admitted the division of Italy under different rulers But after the failure of the expedition to Naples in 1857, and the execution of ORSINI in 1858, this party immensely augmented its numbers, which have continued to increase up to the present time. Threats of a French alliance having been thrown out in 1858, some of the chief partisans took the alarm, but reassured by the repeated assertions that no thought of French aggrandizement in Italy was entertained, they bent all their efforts to accustom the Italians, by means of the clandestine Press, to look upon VICTOR EMANUEL as future King of Italy; and there is every reason to believe that the King himself shares in this very natural ambition of exchanging a Piedmontese for an Italian crown. This propaganda, if not encouraged, was not disapproved of by CAVOUR, who, however, whether from necessity or from choice it matters not, came to a very different understanding with the Emperor at Plombières. For the precise terms of the egreement I will not vouch, but the following arrangement was to be effected, if possible: A brilliant victory by the allied armies over Austria being counted on, it was agreed that if after the first victory Austria should wish to come to terms, the *line of the Adige*, the river that separates Lombardy from Venice, should be named as the frontier line, Lombardy being annexed to Piedmont, Venice remaining to Austria until a fitting pretext should offer to deprive her of that also. If, however, she should remain obstinate, she must be fought clean out of Italy. This done, the division of the Peninsula was to be as follows: Savoy and Nice to be annexed to France, (in face if the map of Europe should be drawn afresh, according to nature's plan, Savoy goes to France of right:) the Kingdom of Northern Italy united under the sceptor of VICTOR EMANUEL, Tuscany and a portion of the States of the Church given to Prince NAPOLEON, and Naples and Sicily to MURAT. Of this arrangement not a word was breatbed to the Italians; and as you know the extreme desire of the Tuscans to form part of a united Italy, no matter under what form of government, expressed in their clever device, V. I. V. A. VERDI, found vent at the out break of the war in the instant dethronement of the Grand Duke, and the proclamation of VICTOR EMANUEL as King Dictator. Great was the disappointment of the Tuscans when the King declined the offer of the dictatorship, and they were left to carry on their own Government, their enthusiastic soldiers prevented from fighting, while Parma and Modena, &c., were received as Piedmontese Provinces. True, the popular General ULLOA was sent to command them; but, then, his movements were so hampered by private orders that he could take no energetic steps, nor carry out any regular organization. What could it all mean? The arrival of Prince NAPOLEON was at first hailed as a signal for action, but his authoritative airs, his overbearing conduct to even the royal commissioners, explained the mystery to the Tuscans but too clearly. "Imagine our chagrin," wrote an ardent patriot the other day to a friend; "long since we resigned the hope of seeing the pure Italian tricolor wave from the towers of Florence; but when, in the place of the white cross of Savoy—the promise, at least, of Italian unity and independence—the Imperial arms appeared engrafted on our national colors, we felt that we were but exchanging the double-headed eagle for the scarcely less rapacious one-headed French bird of prey. Still we do not despair; we believe that VICTOR EMANUEL will not refuse us for his subjects when he understands that we dethroned the Duke, not for an exchange of masters, but solely with the desire of possessing an Italian Government." Now, you will observe that the *Times* correspondent in Tuscany noting the ill-humored dissatisfaction and disorganization that has taken the place of the enthusiastic unity with which the Tuscan crown was offered to the King of Piedmont, says: "*The point to which I wish to call your serious attention is that the Emperor and Count Cavour are no longer of one mind, for what at least concerns Tuscany.*" This is a mistake. NAPOLEON and CAVOUR are quite agreed to get Tuscany for Prince NAPOLEON if possible; but the Tuscans are determined to be ruled by VICTOR EMANUEL, and rumor says, but I will not vouch for its truth, that the King himself was not at all pleased at being compelled to refuse the dictatorship of Tuscany. A mere man of pleasure in time of peace, and a brave, reckless soldier in war, he has left and leaves the intrigues of diplomacy to CAVOUR, who, in common with the Piedmontese aristocracy, would prefer an enlarged Kingdom of Northern Italy, with Turin for the capital, to a United Italy, with the seat of Government at Rome: but it is very likely that the King, unaware up to the present time of the extraordinary enthusiasm prevailing for him throughout the Peninsula, may not so readily consent to forego this so-coveted prize as his Imperial relation may have been led to expect! All will depend on the conduct of Naples. Should the two Sicilies declare for the King, it will be somewhat difficult for the Emperor, after his proclamation—which explicitly declares that he is desirous of giving Italy to herself—to force MURAT on the unwilling Italians; so we are anxiously expecting news from that quarter. In case the King should show symptoms of a wish to second the desires of the nation and become their King, rest assured that every Italian, even those who still refrain from fighting on account of the participation of NAPOLEON, will rally round his standard, and aid him to fulfill the national aspiration after unity and independence. All this will make clear to you the repugnance shown by the French and Piedmontese Governments to the admission of volunteers. Even now all those suspected of intercourse with MAZZINI are carefully prevented from setting foot in Italy, where PIETRI, the famous head of the French Police, with thirty of his chosen followers, is organizing a system of espionage on the Parisian model. PATERAS, a Neapolitan officer, implicated in PISACANE'S expedition, went to Turin to offer his services, and was at once expelled. The newspaper entitled *La Nazione*, conducted by republicans, although entirely devoted to the King's interest, has been suppressed. Signors MAURICI, PANELLI, GUASTALLA, and a number of Italian gentlemen, wishing to join the volunteer corps, have been denied passports by the Sardinian Consul in London. COLOQUESE, MAGORI and others, furnished with passports by the Sardinian Consul, were arrested at Boulogne and imprisoned, and MAGORI sent back to England. Nevertheless, the whole corps of GARIBALDI is composed of ardent republicans, and, as the newspapers will have already informed you, they have conducted themselves in a manner worthy of their cause and of their gallant chief. It would seem to you exaggeration were I to detail, map in hand, all the *impossible* miracles, as the Italians would say, accomplished by this handful of volunteers, whose numbers have never yet reached a third of those of the Austrians. When first sent from the Lago Maggiore into Lombardy, GARIBALDI was promised that General NIEL should follow him immediately, but at the time of GARIBALDI'S brilliant success from Varese to Como, General NIEL had not stirred a step. The Italians are irritated at this, and hint that he has been sent on this perilous expedition in order that the Republican ranks may be thinned, if not annihilated, and at one time it was feared that the plan had succeeded, but GARIBALDI'S smartness, his fertility in resources, and the desperate valor of his followers, supplied the place of numbers and assistance. I suppose you know that when called to the camp to receive the necessary instructions, he refused the plans drawn out for him, alleging that he must be left to his devices, or must resign his commission, as it was impossible to carry out any plan not suggested by the circumstances of the moment. This refusal gave great umbrage to the French, and to the staff-officers of the Sardinian army, but to accept GARIBALDI'S resignation was to set him loose with his followers, to create revolution where he pleased. Besides he is a great pet of the King's, who inherits nothing of the timid, cautious, temperament of his father, which caused the guerilla chief to be a subject of hourly terror to CHARLES ALBERT during the campaign of '48. So GARIBALDI had his own way, and it was well he did, for under the peculiar circumstances, alone in an enemy's country, it was impossible to foresee the exigencies of the case. As it was, no sooner had the Austrians driven him out of Como—even while many were croaking over his failure, prophesying that he would be compelled to lay down his arms and retreat to Switzerland, he was just quietly recruiting his forces in the mountains, between the Lago Maggiore and Como—issued his proclamations to Lombardy to rise in insurrection—which order was instantly obeyed by the inhabitants of the Valtelline—then he pounced upon the Austrians as they were plundering Varese—engaged in another desperate combat at St. Fermo, (near Como,) and pursued his victorious march as far as Lecco.

Doubtless the next thing that we shall hear of him is that he has taken Bergamo and has effected a junction with the insurgents of the Valtelline, while the Milanese, driving out the Austrians, facilitate the march of the allied armies after their brilliant victory at Magenta. The young volunteers from GARIBALDI'S camp write overjoyed at having been left alone to win the first laurels. Indeed, such is the enthusiasm that pervades the combatants, that Austria stands but a poor chance. In addition to the special objects of the war, the French feel that the honor of France is at stake. The Piedmontese regulars would not for worlds be thought inferior to their allies, and as for the volunteers, who have been considerably decried and sneered down, they have resolved to place not only their courage, but their obedience and constancy, above suspicion. Certainly they have succeeded to their hearts content, for at this moment GARIBALDI and his corps are the idols of the Italians and the admiration of Europe. GARIBALDI sends his dispatches direct to the King, whom alone you will remember he condescended to mention in his proclamation, and as VICTOR EMANUEL knows that he can count on the daring chief in any hour of need, it is not probable that he will allow him to be sacrificed to the exigencies of diplomacy. Of course the havoc made among these young patriots is frightful to contemplate.

The name at the head of the first list of the losses sustained by GARIBALDI is that of Captain IGNAZIO FAIGERIO, a Milanese nobleman, 44 years of age. One of the few partisans of the house of Austria, his father secured his entrance into the *guardia nobile* of the Emperor FERDINAND I, and soon after he was made Secretary of the Milanese Government, but hardly had the idea of national independence dawned on the Lombards in 1846 than the young IGNAZIO threw up his lucrative position, became an earnest apostle of the revolutionary ideas, and, as soon as the war broke out, one of the bravest soldiers in the Lombard division, where he attained the grade of captain. At the conclusion of the war of 1849, he retired with his noble wife and little sons to a voluntary exile in Genoa, where up to the commencement of the war he toiled for their support and education. In 1850 he published a work on military science which has been much praised by competent judges, and, openly avowing his republican principles, wrote constantly for *La Libertà*, a newspaper edited in Genoa. At the formation of GARIBALDI'S corps, his repugnance to share a war initiated by BONAPARTE was exceeded by his desire to fight the Austrians. The first to join the ranks, the post of his division was ever where danger was the greatest, and among the many slain FRIGERIO was the first to fall. Borne mortally wounded from the engagement at Como, he sank at once, leaving a widow whose ardent patriotism can alone sustain her under her irreparable loss, and three young sons, two of whom are in the Sardinian Navy. Captain D. CRISTOFORIS, a young engineer, 30 years age, who left London but a few weeks since, also fell in the same engagement. Of course we must hold ourselves prepared to read the names of our bravest and our best among the dead and wounded, but Philosophy is a poor comforter when the awful lists are actually before one's eyes!

KOSSUTH, with as many Hungarians as he can collect, starts to-day for Genoa, where General KLAPKA, Colonel KISS, General PERCZEL, General VETTER, Colonel YACZ, Colonel TELSKI, and others await him. Various are the surmises among English journalists as to the conditions existing between the Allies and the Ex-Governor of Hungary. The facts are these: Before the outbreak of the war, KOSSUTH and KLAPKA, making up their old differences, agreed to act in concert for the benefit of their common country, and the latter, on his return from Turkey, proceeded to Paris, where he held frequent interviews with Prince NAPOLEON, and thence to Turin, where he was received with open arms by Count CAVOUR, and also presented to the King. After sundry propositions and refusals on one side or the other, KOSSUTH at last offered to proceed to Genoa, and there issue a proclamation to the Hungarians calling on them to desert the Austrian army *en masse*, he to organize the deserters into a corps and become its military chief. When the number should reach 15,000 or 20,000, he demanded that with a small division of French troops, under a French flag, he should be authorized to cross the Adriatic and the Austrian provinces into Hungary, and there promote insurrection. The only objection made to this proposition was the displeasure of England at the double attack on Austria without rhyme or reason, and KOSSUTH was urged to make a tour through the Provinces, bending all his influence with the English people in the direction of non-intervention whatever turn the war may take. This course he has been pursuing with great energy for some weeks, commencing in London with the Lord Mayor in the chair, (a sign of the popularity of his theme, as years have passed since the powers that be have favored the illustrious exile with the light of their countenances,) and concluding with Glasgow, where the M. P.'s, and that warm friend of nationalities, Professor NICHOL, gave him every support. Meanwhile he issued an anonymous proclamation to the Hungarian troops, and now he has gone to Genoa to complete his share of the bargain. Whatever the English Government may think of this arrangement, depend upon it that the English people will hail with joy any event that may give brave Hungary a chance. The only thing to be feared is, that the desertion of the Hungarians once accomplished, (a most important point for the Allies,) the promises made to KOSSUTH, through KLAPKA, who it must be remembered has conferred with CAVOUR and Prince NAPOLEON, and not with the Emperor, will be set aside, and the expedition to Hungary abandoned, under the pretext that England protests against French intervention. As yet we have no means of judging how the public will view the scheme, as these facts are entirely unknown here, though the future will prove their accuracy. The current report is that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is spoken of as the future King of Hungary. This is not improbable, as, despite the promises made at Stutgardt, NAPOLEON has had immense difficulty in reconciling the Czar to his actual plans. This accounts for the procrastination and irresolution which marked the Imperial policy at the commencement of the year. However, all negotiations have been successfully concluded by LA BOUCIERE during his mission to St. Petersburgh. NAPOLEON has given his formal promise that Poland shall be prevented from rising, and shall be crushed if she attempts it. News of insurrectionery movements throughout the Turkish Empire will soon reach you, as these movements are already organized in Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro. Movements in Greece will follow. The Czar will be allowed to take what he can get in actual territory, and the remainder of the provinces to be organized under the protectorate of Russia. Such are the plans of the two Cæsars: how far they will be able to realize them remains to be proved.

4 P. M.—A telegram from Milan confirms the report of insurrection.



THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA

In the sketch which we publish above, of the points covered by the contending forces in the great battle of the 4th and 5th of June, our readers will, perhaps, find the means of understanding the nature of that battle more distinctly than any written account, or any map embracing more particulars, would enable them to.

The parallels on our plan represent the great canal, formed first in the twelfth century for purposes of navigation and irrigation, and subsequently improved and enlarged, especially under a skillful engineer of the sixteenth century, GIUSEPPE MEDA, who, like LEONARDO DA VINCI, and many other great artists of that wonderful age, was a painter as well as a hydraulist. The canal passes by Turbigo, Castelletto, and Rubono to Buffalora. Thence it widens, and taking in other branches, runs by the village of Ponte-di-Magenta and Robecco to Abbiate-Grasso, following in all this course a southeasterly direction, parallel with the river, and at an average distance of about two miles from its bank. At Abbiate-Grasso it connects with another great canal, which runs eastward by the "Vigevano road" to Milan. This latter canal is called the Naviglio Grande, and the name, for convenience sake, is often applied to the whole line from Milan by Abbiate-Grasso, up to Tornavento and the river. The whole length of the main course is about forty-six miles; and the size of the cut may be inferred from the fact that it is regularly navigated by fleets of boats fastened together by ropes, and called in the country language, *cobbie*.

On the 2d of June the Austrians, at Vigevano having learned to their amazement the passage of the Ticino, near Turbigo, on the morning of that day by the Imperial French Guard, threw three army corps, numbering more than 120,000 men, across the river, to Abbiate-Grasso, and marched northwards to arrest the French advance, following the line of the canal. The French, under MACMAHON, followed the Guard on the 3d. On the 4th the allied main body, under CANROBERT, was to cross near Buffalora, the Imperial Guard, with the Emperor, holding the bridge-head at that point, and MACMAHON, with the Sardinian King, reaching the town of Buffalora and Magenta. The arrival of CANROBERT was delayed by the state of the roads between Novara and the Ticino, and the battle was first severe at the bridge-head of Buffalora, from which it extended to the bridge over the Canal at Ponte-di-Magenta and to Magenta. The village of Ponte-di-Magenta was taken and retaken seven times. At 8 P. M. the Austrians gave way finally and fell back towards Robecco. On the next day, Sunday, the conflict was renewed, apparently on the road between Robecco and Magenta, but the Austrians fell back again, the French following them by Abbiate-Grasso along the line of the Canal, and also in the direction of Rosate. On the 8th the Allied Sovereigns entered Milan; and on the 9th the Austrians entrenched at Malegnano, beyond Binasco, ten miles to the southeast of Milan, were again attacked and defeated by the French *corps d'armee* of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. As the French Emperor, whose activity and ubiquity seem little less marvelous than the like qualities of his great namesake, left Milan but a few hours after he entered it, in the direction of Pavia, we may expect to hear soon of a fresh allied advance upon the line of the Adda, accompanied by demonstrations from the force under Prince NAPOLEON from the south of the Po.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Details of the Battles of Palestro—Illuminations in Honor of the Victory of Magenta—Conspicuous Gallantry of Victor Emanuel—The Emperor's Brilliant Success as a General—The Zouaves and Turcos—Incidents of the War.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 7, 1859.

A great battle has been fought and the capital of Lombardy is in the hands of the allied army! The glorious news arrived in Paris at noon on Sunday, in the form of a dispatch from the Emperor to the Empress; and this dispatch hastily stuck up over town on large posters, contained only the following words: "Bridge of Magenta, 11½ o'clock A. M. A Great Victory! 5,000 prisoners; 15,000 of the enemy killed and wounded. Details heresfter." As you may well conceive, this news threw Paris into a high state of excitement, and the town has been a *fête* ever since. Flags were hoisted on all the public buildings, the guns of the Invalides were fired, and in the evening a general illumination took place, which was repeated in a more brilliant manner last evening. The Boulevards were crowded with people, and everybody appeared happy; but there was none of that uproarious, boisterous exhibition of pleasure we see at home: the fact is, the French have ceased to be a demonstrative people. You will perceive that the newspapers do not issue extras; the Government charges itself with the duty of first informing the public by means of handbills of these important events.

A subsequent dispatch from the Emperor to the Empress carries the loss of the Austrians at the battle of Magenta to 27,000 men—20,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. The same dispatch fixes the French loss in killed and wounded at 3,000. The immense disparity in these estimates, even as approximative figures, which in fact they can only be, proves that the Austrians must have fought with a great disregard for life, either against superior skill or superior numbers. Up to the present time we have no knowledge of the numbers engaged on the opposing sides; but a dispatch from Vienna anterior to the battle says that the entire Austrian force was recrossing the Ticino, and concentrating in a mass at Abbiate Grasso and Rosate, three and six miles south of the village of Magenta. It is probable that the Austrians had not all crossed the river at the time of the battle, and it is certain that the French had not all arrived at the scene of action in time to take part in the struggle. It is therefore estimated here that from 160,000 to 180,000 men were engaged in the battle; but on which side the preponderance lay we have yet no means of judging Three cannons and two flags were taken by the French, and one cannon was lost. The King, Marshal CANROBERT, and Generals MCMAHON and ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, (Commander of the Imperial Guard,) were all four wounded. General ESPINASSE, lately Minister of Interior, and General of Division in the corps of MCMAHON, was killed, as was also General CLERC, of the Imperial Guard. Gen. MELLINET was dangerously wounded.

If we now go back to the events which preceded the battle of Magenta, we shall find ample material for admiring the maiden generalship of Louis NAPOLEON. His long delay at Alessandria was to collect and organize perfectly his army, so that, notwithstanding its great bulk, it could be moved rapidly in any required direction; moreover, by collecting his army there, and sending in the direction of Montebello and Casteggio strong advanced posts, he constantly maintained the idea in the Austrian camp that he was going to attempt to cross the river into Lombardy below Pavia. The sequel proves that the Austrians regarded this as the probable point at which NAPOLEON would attempt to cross.

On the 30th of May, the Emperor NAPOLEON with his whole army commenced moving to the north, stopping first at Casale. Thus far the Austrians had no reason to believe that the plan of campaign had been changed, for they could not tell whether this movement was a *ruse* or not, and so they waited. General NIEL, however, as well as BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, had disappeared suddenly, and as far as the first was concerned, no trace of him could be found by the Austrians, until he suddenly fell on Novara and took the place, much to their surprise; for they retreated precipitately, scarcely firing a gun.

On the 1st of June, the Emperor had formed his junction with the King still further north, at Vercelli; The 2d of June, their Majesties were at Novara, still further north, with the bulk of the combined armies. It was now evident to the Austrians, that the French were aiming for the bridge of Buffalora, on the direct road from Novara to Milan, and they commenced, too late, as usual, to recross the Ticino, and rush up on the Lombard side of the river to intercept the crossing at Buffalora. NAPOLEON, in order once more to deceive them as to his real designs, made a feint to cross the bridge of Magenta, and then ordered the corps of General NIEL to cross the bridge of Turbigo, which he did on the 3d of June, Friday. A smart conflict ensued on the soil of Lombardy, in which the French loss was 40 killed and wounded. The French remained masters of the field. During this time the Emperor and King were preparing to mar the Imperial Guard and the great body of the combined army over the bridge of Magenta, an operation which was commenced during Friday night and Saturday morning, but which was not entirely terminated at the time the great battle of Magenta was fought, on Saturday afternoon.

Hale, then, we see that the Austrians have not only been out-generaled, but they have been beaten on their own soil, and in all probability by inferior numbers. While they were preparing to defend the river at Pavia and Piacenza, the Emperor was arranging his plans for crossing far away to the north at Novara. The moving of this immense army from Alessandria and Montebello to Novara in four days, with all its stores, artillery and material of war, in such perfect order as to be prepared at any part of its march for a grand pitched battle, was a feat which does the highest honor to the military skill of LOUIS NAPOLEON and his generals. For, while it was passing north, it must be recollected, it was moving along in sight almost of that part of the Austrian army still posted in the Piedmontese territory, on the line from Garlasco north to Novara.

The King's crossing of the Sesia at Palestro, with the occupation of that place, seconded very materially the movement of the French army on Novara, and the general plan for the crossing at Buffalora. It was a part of the *ruse*, and contributed very materially to its success.

Thus the three first days of June give us the scene of two immense armies, one on each side of a river, rushing up that river to a certain point where one wishes to pass and the other wishes to prevent the passage. The invading army arrives first, effects its passage, and is caught only at a distance of two miles from the river, when all the advantages of an attack during the crossing have been lost. Much bloodshed was thus saved to the invading army, for at any point lower down on the river a crossing could only have been effected with a great loss of men.

The road to Milan was thus rendered free, and at this moment this city is in the hands of the Allies, and Lombardy has been declared free from the dominion of Austria. The end of the occupation of Sardinia by the Austrian army has been as inglorious and ignominious as its commencement was high-handed and boasting. The Austrian army entered Piedmont with a great noise and with high-sounding pretensions. It attempted to cut off the junction between the French and Piedmontese armies as well in the direction of Novi as in that of Susa. When the allied army had collected its strength and taken the offensive, the Austrian army attempted first at Varese, then at Como, then at Palestro, and finally at the bridge of Magenta, to arrest its victorious march, but in each case with an inglorious defeat. The dilatory General GYULAI came very near having his retreat from Piedmont cut off by the French on the Lombardy side of the Ticino! While the manœuvering of the Austrian General has been bungling and slow, the movement of the French army along the whole face of the Austrian line, from the extreme south to the extreme north, is one of the most brilliant feats in the history of strategy and tactics.

What is to be the first result of the battle of Magenta, and the occupation of Milan by the allied sovereigns? The troops that still stand wondering at Stradella and Pavia at the sudden disappearance of BASAGUAY D'HILLIERS from their neighborhood, will be obliged to fall back rapidly on Cremona, for fear of finding an army marching in the direction of Lodi, to cut off their retreat. The same on the north: the troops that have been engaged against GARIBALDI will fall back upon Brescia, to prevent isolation from the main body of the Austrian army. Milan, which was in a state of revolt as soon as the news of the battle of Magenta arrived, and the whole Province of Lombardy, will declare the independence of the State, and will offer their assistance in cutting off the retreat of the Austrians, and in driving them from their strongholds of the Mincio. It would not be surprising, indeed, if the Emperor should be able to return to Paris in September, as he promised.

During the day we have had but two items of news from the seat of war, one of which announces that a deputation of the Municipal Council of Milan had proceeded to the camp of the two sovereigns to tender to King VICTOR EMANUEL, in presence of the Emperor NAPOLEON, the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. The other item is to the effect that the victorious army is pursuing the Austrians towards the river Adda, and that the latter have left behind in their flight an immense amount of provisions, guns, and material of war.

The two sovereigns were to have attended a *Te Deum* to-day, in honor of the success of their arms, in the ancient cathedral of Milan.

Generals MCMAHON and REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, have been named Marshals of France, on the field of Magenta. These two officers and Marshal CANROBERT, in the words of the Emperor's dispatch to the Empress, "covered themselves with glory."

General ESPINASSE, who was killed at the battle of Magenta, was the first high officer who passed into Lombardy. His body has been embalmed, and will be brought to Paris for interment. The King, VICTOR EMANUEL, was wounded in the arm.

The bravery of the King has gained for him the title, by election, of "Corporal" in the Third Zouaves. This magnificent regiment has been given by NAPOLEON to VICTOR EMANUEL as a body guard, since the battle of Palestro, in which, under the King's personal direction, they performed such wonders. The title of Corporal thus conferred is a high honor, and was in like manner conferred by the Old Guard on the first Emperor, after an unusual exhibition of personal courage on his part. VICTOR EMANUEL already wears the French military medal presented to him when he was in Paris four years ago. He is the only monarch upon whom this honor has been conferred, as the medal is only given for great deeds of personal courage on the field of battle.

A *Te Deum* was chauntad to-day at Notra Dame in honor of the battle of Magenta and the liberation of Milan, with great pomp. It was a *fac simile* of that which took place for the taking of Sebastopol. The metropolitan cathedral was decorated interiorly and exteriorly with great richness; the Empress and the Court attended in the state carriages; all the dignitaries of State, legislators and high military officers were required to attend in uniform; the National Guard and detachments of the Imperial Guard formed the lines and the escort of honor. As soon as the Empress issued from the Tuileries at the head of the Court procession on the way to the Cathedral, the cannon of the Invalides began to fire a salute. At the same moment there broke over Paris a dark and terrible thunder-storm, which persisted till the end of the ceremonies. The explosions of the earthly artillery alternated with those of the heavens, and with the torrents of rain that poured down the noise and the terrors of the battle were reproduced in the imagination in the streets of Paris. As her Majesty issued from the cathedral at the end of the *Te Deum*, the sky cleared off, the sun came out mild and clear, and at this moment we are enjoying a delicious moonlight evening, with individuals here and there lighting up for the third time their illuminations in honor of the victory.

We shall no doubt be able to send you the details of the battle of Magenta by the *Persia*, which sails three days later than the *Ocean Queen*. MALAKOFF.

PARIS, Thursday, June 9, 1859.

It would be difficult for you to picture to yourself the animation that reigns at Paris since the battle of Magenta and the liberation of the capital of Lombardy. To see the Boulevards in the evening is worth a trip across the Atlantic. There is none of that yelling, shouting, drunkenness and extravagance of joy, which would be manifested in Broadway if the American arms on some part of the frontier were to gain a great battle; there is the same animation here, but it is manifested differently. The streets are illuminated; all countenances are animated, everybody talks of war, but it is done quietly and with decorum. When Paris is excited there is no rushing from place to place, there are none of those always-out-of-breath people who alarm and inflame the rest, but instead, they repair in masses to the favorite public promenades, and there, by looking in their neighbors' faces and seeing that they are no more excited than themselves, they promenade out their excitement.

In conversation every word pronounced has some connexion with the war; every mind and nearly every heart, unfortunately, is fixed on the plains of Lombardy. In the family circle the conversation rolls but upon one subject—the battle fought or the battle to be fought. At the *café* the only words that strike the ear are, the Austrians, the Piedmontese, GARIBALDI, the quadrilateral fortresses, the Ticino, the Po, the Zouaves, the Turcos. In the street it is still the same song; the air and the words are changed, but it is the same theme. There the Austrians, from *Autrichiens*, become "*Autrichemards*"; GARIBALDI, "*Garibalducke*," (*Anglice*, a "rough customer"); the Zouaves, "*Zouzous*," and VICTOR EMANUEL "the Corporal."

The theatres are preparing military spectacles, in which, you will hardly need to be assured, the poor Austrians will be kicked, dog-baited, jilted in love, laughed at, and otherwise ill-treated, in mass and in detail. But in mounting these pieces the managers meet with a serious difficulty; none of their actors, even to the most insignificant of the supernumeraries, are willing to take the part of the Austrians, unless with double pay, and only then reluctantly. The result is unfortunate for those who accept, because the number being limited on account of the cost, their kicks, cuffs and misfortunes generally, are increased in proportion. It is a fact that actors sometimes by consenting to assume these ungrateful parts, fix upon themselves a public dislike which clings to them for years. The most supreme of insults just now among the *gamins* in the street, is "*Vous êtes un Autrichien!*" ("You are an Austrian!")

While the war does harm to one class, it brings happiness to another. We are having a perfect avalanche of bellicose literature, which gives bread to a crowd of enterprising minds otherwise without evident means of subsistence. Among the new sheets that have been started are, *The Army Bulletin*, *The Zouave*, *Italy*, *The Austrians in Italy*, *The Chasseur d'Afrique*, *The Voltigeur*, *The Grenadier*, *The Soldat du Train*, etc. But these small journals are like great passions, they light up quickly and are as quickly extinguished.

The Zouaves, especially since the affair of Palestro, have become the lions of the day in Italy. Their feats in the field, and even their words, are the constant subject of conversation and of repetition. During the fight at Palestro, a certain detached body of Zouaves which had to pass through several deep and muddy canals in their impetous charge on the enemy's artillery, found their fleetness more impeded by the weight of their immense baggy trousers, soaked with water and mud, than by the balls of the enemy's guns. To disembarrass themselves of this impediment was but the work of a moment, and thus the Zouaves appeared on the field with a flag at half-mast, which might have been taken by the Austrians as a demand for quarters; but their actions in no manner corresponded to the color of their flag, and the grape and canister continued to mow down their ranks until they reached and bayoneted the artillerymen on their guns. It was not till then that their Sergeant bethought himself of the fact that his men were in the undress uniform not recognized by the code, and that he suggested to them the propriety—to use a French phrase—of entering into order again.

The Tyrolese sharp-shooters in the Austrian army wear on their bonnets a tuft of pinmes which resemble very much that of the Piedmontese sharp-shooters. At the battle of Palestro a regiment of these Tyrolese were hidden in the wheat, and the Zouaves deceived by the plumes, and approaching with confidence, received at thirty steps a most murderous discharge of balls along the whole line. The surprise lasted but a moment. "*Sac à terre*" cried the Zouaves in one voice: "*A la baionnette!*" Their Colonel did not try to oppose the torrent; the smoke of the discharge was not yet dissipated when the Tyroleans received the human avalanche, preceded by its thousand steel points, and were thus precipitated into the canal, where many hundreds were drowned or bayoneted. Not a single Tyrolean would have escaped, perhaps, if the Zouaves had had their linen instead of the woolen pantaloons, for they could not swim with these, and the enemy had thrown away their guns.

The *Patrie* relates the manner in which the King, VICTOR EMANUEL, was named Corporal (an honorary title the reader will understand) in the Third Zouaves, after the battle of Palestro. The Zouaves had been interring their comrades who had been killed. A deep trench was dug on an eminence, and when the bodies had been deposited and the trench filled up, all present went on their knees, and after a short prayer retired, bidding adieu to their dead brethren in arms. "Comrades!" exclaimed a Sergeant, as a funeral oration, "May God receive you! It was your turn to day—to-morrow it may be ours!"

After this short and touching ceremony, the Zouaves about 400 in number, collected at a farm-house and were enjoying themselves with the abundant provisions they always know how to procure for themselves independent of their ordinary rations. The King's great bravery during the battle naturally came up for discussion, and various modes were proposed for properly informing his Majesty of their high appreciation of his valor. At last the proposition was made that he should be made Corporal of the Third Regiment of Zouaves. This was unanimously agreed to, and then the nomination was made with great formality. The oldest Sergeant standing up, solemnly proclaimed in a loud voice. "In the name of the 31 Zouaves, VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Sardinia, is named to the rank of Corporal in the said regiment!" The next day a memorandum of these proceedings was drawn up, signed by all the Zouaves, and sent to the King, who accepted the title as a high compliment.

The courage displayed by VICTOR EMANUEL was indeed well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of such soldiers as the Zouaves; seeing that they could not restrain him at Palestro, they adopted the plan of running before him. Thus his person was in some measure protected from harm.

The Zouaves are as kind and magnanimous to their prisoners as they are unequaled and admirable in their fighting qualities. An enemy who no longer resists is for the Zouave an object for protection and commiseration, and one can conceive of no nobler quality in a soldier than this. He takes pride in binding up and relieving the wounds he has just made. An Austrian officer at Palestro was seriously wounded; his horse carried him close to the French, where with difficulty he was clinging to his saddle. A Zouave stopped his horse and righted him in the saddle, when the Austrian repaid this act of kindness by placing his pistol against the Zouave's head and blowing his brains out. The officer was carried a prisoner to the French hospital, where great care will be taken to cure him, in order that he may be passed before a Court-martial and in his turn shot.

One of the circumstances to which the Zouave is indebted for his remarkable fighting qualities is the severe education through which he passes in the barracks. The gymnastics imposed upon him are something formidable. He is made to run by the hour at the top of his speed; he jumps, climbs, runs on his hands and feet, and is taught to do all this day after day, with musket and fixed bayonet in the hand. He is taught also to fence with his bayonet, and while he is thus fencing he actually leaps upon his enemy and stamps him to the ground. They do not care much about firing, preferring the bayonet and their rapid charges. A story is told in the papers which illustrates this fact. Just before one of the last combats they were distributing the cartridges to the different companies. When it came the turn of the Zouaves, they showed all the prudery of a young girl to whom one offers a present. They shrugged their shoulders, sidled away, said they didn't care about them, and they had to force them to accept. Then they took a cartouche delicately between the end of their fingers, and said, carelessly: "Pardon, Sergeant, I'll only take one!" What need, in effect, have they of cartouches? They go almost as rapidly as their balls, and they have their bayonets beside.

The Turcos have excited as much curiosity as the Zouaves. Their commander says that with the bayonet or in face of a battery of artillery they are splendid soldiers; their only fear is of mounted men; they do not stand well when threatened with cavalry. It is the habit of these savages in

battle of Montebello in command of e *peleton* of mounted Chasseurs d'Afrique. He belonged to the scouting service of General Forey's division.

The reception of the news of General MacMahon's promotion to the rank of Marshal and Duke of Magenta, and Count St. Jean d'Angely's promotion to the rank of Marshal, has given general satisfaction at Paris. Generals Niel and Forey remain yet unprovided for, as well as the Prince Napoleon, and there is but one more vacancy in the grade of Marshal.

I will here resume the last news up to the present moment.

The Emperor, after but a sitght stay at Milan, having slept on the field of Magenta, and arrived there at 8 o'clock in the morning, proceeded south toward Pavia, with the view, it is believed, of cutting off the retreat of the Austrians, and forcing them to e battle somewhere toward Lodi. His movement was divined at Parta, and the Anstrians rapidly evacuated the place, spiking all the cannons and throwing ammunition into the Ticino. What will be the result of this movement we cannot now predtct, for the Emperor'e plans remain, of course, a complete secret. His rapid movements, however, and the little rest he takes, indicate that he is going to keep the enemy moving.

Pray direct the attention of the enemies of the French Emperor to the fact thet he allowed Victor Emanuel to enter Milan as the chief of the country, *and that Lombardy was officially annexed to Piedmont, under Napoleon's eye, and with his consent.* This is only one, but tt is a very strong proof of the sincerity of his promise, that he was going to give Italy to the Italians. The rest will follow, rely npon tt.

Be on your guard against the false dispatches published almost daily in the London *Times*. Within three days it has published two dispatches, manufactured out of the whole cloth, which would heve been of the highest importance if true: one of which, if I mistake not—that in regard to the French having met with a repulse *after* the battle of Magenta—went to America by the *Ocean Queen* uncontradicted. The *Times* dislikes to take its news from Paris and Turin; so it relies npon Vienna, and the Government and news manufactnrers at Vienna are only too glad to find a medium in Western Europe through which to affect public opinion if possible. It would be safe to adopt as a rule that the *Times'* Vienna *dispatches especially* should be held to be as untrue until they are proved to be otherwise. Thus far its errors have been of the most monstrous and preposterous character.

Paris continues to illuminate in honor of the liberation nf Lombardy. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Ridiculous Rumors about the War in London —Necessity of Caution in Receiving Them —Lord Palmerston and the Canards— Moral Influence of the Victory of Magenta —The New Coalition and the Failing Ministry.

London, Friday, June 10, 1859.

We have seldom been more helplessly the sport of conflicting hopes and fears toan during the past week. From day to day, and almost from hour to honr, opposite versions of the issue of the deadly struggle known to have taken place at Magenta were in circulation; and from some uneccountable omission (or suppression) of official intelligence by the French authorities, our foreign office remained for nearly three days without any certainty as to what the real facts might be. tt was in vain that Lord Malmesbury assured all who asked him that he was without information; that the telegraphic wires had been broken in Piedmont, and that he had consequently no means of communicating direct with our Commissatner in the allied camp. Busy and speculating persons would persist in their interrogations, and insist upon interpreting the silence thet prevailed tn the way best suited to their wishes. The minor diplomatists were named as authority for not a few startling tales, and telegrams, said to have been received by greet capitalists in the city, were cited with as much confidence as if they were realities. The Saxon Minister had the credtt (or dtscredit) of a report on Tuesday, which gained very general credence, that the French had been driven back across the Ticino, and that the King of Sardinia had been badly wounded. Then his Majesty was declared to have been killed, and Marshal Canrobert mortally wounded. It now turns out that Victor Emanuel was only what e letter I have just seen from his lines near Novara calls *effleure*—grazed—by a rifle-shot, but not really injured, while the most distinguished officer who fell in the sanguinary conflict wae General Espinasse, chiefly remembered as Minister of the Interior in 1858, during the period of rigor that followed Orsini's attempt on the life of the Emperor. Nothing tests more thoroughly the equanimity and clear-headedness of political men than the seasons of doubt and rumor lika that which we have oeen passing through. I happened to be standing late on Wednesday afternoon in a group of which Lord Palmerston made one. Everybody had his own story or conjecture which he had had for certain from the oest sonrce of information as to the fate of the battle. A young nobleman ceme np breathless to announce that he had jnst been assured Rothschild had a private message from Vienna, saying that not e French soldier remained in Lombardy, end that in their retreat Napoleon III. had only escaped being teken prisoner by a fearful sacrifice of life. I watched the countenance of the veteran statesman, and could not perceive a mnscle move or the slightest change in the expression of the lips or eye. After every well-bred blockhead around him had given vent to his unreflecting commentary on the news, the ex-Minister quietly said, "I don't think the *Moniteur* of this morning would have proclaimed McMahon Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, if he had been beaten tnere." In point of fact, the circumstantial fable had made no more impression on his disciplined credulity than rain drops on the lion's mane. He went on to discuss the explanation given oy the *Globe* of the want of authentic news at Paris in consequence of the key not answering to the cypher; and gave us an amusing account of a practical joke practised by Mr. Canning when Foreign Secretary of State on Sir Charles Bagot, the British Minister at the Hagus, during negotiations for a commercial treaty. Canning purposely used a wrong cypher, and told the messenger to take care to arrive in the middle of the night, and to deliver his dispatch instantly. The Envoy was called np accordingly at three in the morning, and after some time spent in vain efforts to interpret the urgent message from London, he was obliged to send oack the messenger, who in due course brought again the important communication. When decyphered at last it turned out to be the oft-quoted lines:

"In matters of trade 'tis the fault of the Dutch
To offer too little and ask for too much."

Yesterday pnt an end to all sinister surmises by detailed accounts of the victory and tha entry of the allied Sovereigns into Mitan. Private letters from the Piedmontese army candidly admit the heavy loss sustained by the victors, more especially the French. The Zouaves and the Imperial Guard have suffered terribly; and a great many officers both of high and subordinate rank have fallen. It is certain tna the Emperor was throughout the combat of the 5th constantly seen in the most exposed positions, and that more than one of his staff were struck down by his side. As for Victor Emanuel, ha has long been known by temperament a venturous soldier. There are foolish stories afloat of his wearing a coat of mail under his uniform as his father was known to do; but in these days uf rifle cannon and improved musketry, protection of this kind can avail but little. The conqueror at Palestro is as fairly entitled to the Iron Crown of Lombardy by the use he has made of his sword as any of the feudal chiefs or emperors that ever woro it. I am no oelliever in Louis Napoleon's generosity or in Victor Emanuel's wisdom, but I thoroughly believe in the personal pluck of both, though they show it in different ways. The one is all energy, dash and go—the other far more resembles tha cold, nblegmatic William of Orange, whose countryman he has often been assocted to be. Milan is a splendid acquisition, no doubt, and the saintation of the Sardinian Sovereign es King of Italy, under the auspices of the Emperor of the French, will unquestionably, electrify the whole Peninsula. But cool heads think these things have come rather too soon. They remember that eleven years ago Charles Alabat was likewise in Milan surrounded by a victorious army, and that six months after he was a fugitive and a monk in a distant land. Strategically, Milan i the worst of positions, being wholly incapable of defence save by a large army ready to march out and fight a pitched battle under its walls. Yet once occupied by the victors as the capital and the seat of the new Government, defended it must be. This involves he seclusion of a large corps from the army nuring the remainder of the campaign. The moral effect, however, of the events of the last few days it is impossibl: overestimate. The Austrians have fallen back towards Pavia, and Marshal Giulai, who has from toe first been unsuccessful as a commander, is superseded by General Hess.

The impression produced here upon the Court has been unmistakably that of an unwelcome kind. Upon the wavering fate of parties it has been not less manifest. The Liberals in Parliament are encouraged by the triumph of those with whom they sympathize abroad—and ministers, as they feel their hold of power daily loosening, begin perhaps to think they might go on further and fare worse. So long as the Austrians seemed able to stand their ground alone, Lord Derby and his colleagues were evidently to be seen on the active side. But should things continue to go ill with them and the Po as they have done on the Sesia and the Ticino, a Tory Cabinet would find it difficult to resist the importunities that would beset them from both foreign and domestic quarters. The speeches of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald in the debate on Lord Hartington's motion of want of confidence, read like the speeches of outgoing Ministers. Yet there was something more than equivocat about Lord Derby's tone when addressing the Peers on Monday night; and many who heard him interpreted his words as implying an expectation that if beaten, as he must have known he would be in the Commons, he yet might retain office a little longer through the interposition of the Court. This would be a perilous game now-a-days for any Minister to play, and in the face of anything like a considerable majority in Parliament absolutely impossible. It is not quite so clear, however, that where a majority in the Commons is only nomtnal, and the majority in the Lords is the other way, an unscrupulous Ministar might not use his ascendancy et the Palace to baffle for a time the votes of the Opposition. The debate has not been distinguished for anything very new or striking. As a piece of rhetorical skill, Mr. Disraeli's attack on Sir James Graham may be counted among his most successful efforts, and the right honorable beronet's reply was not very fortunate. Mr. Bright is just now in a happy mood, and uses his power with extreme moderation. His friends say that he is to have office when the change comes; but the Whigs will not tolerate the notion, and upon the whole, I do not think tt probable, at least, in the first instance. The clubs are full of personal and party excitement, and will continue so until the result is finally determined, which cannot be until the middle of next week. Out of doors there is little indication of prevalent concern; and tn the neighborhood of Westminster there is not a sign of popular curiosity or emotion. There was no particular crowd last night in the lobby or tn Westmtnster Hall; and among the great body of the people the impending change produced no excitement whatever. The union of Cambridge House with the radicals of the Manchester school, will not easily be understood or approved of. There was, of course, nothing else to be done if a change of hands in Administration was to be effected. Nevertheless, where office is concerned, outsiders are prone to be critical and suspicious; and it will take a very strong measure of Parliamentery Reform, and a very clear course on foreign policy, to justify the new coalition, for such it undoubtedly is in the eyes of the people.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Palestro, Wednesday, June 1.

You will have read the bulletins of the two successful engagements with which the Sardinians began their movement in advance yesterday and the day before, and it will be, perhaps, interesting to you to hear something of the details of those two brilliant affairs with which the Sardinians have opened their offensive. Although in grandeur these two cambats were scarcely up to the idea of a battle, yet in brilliancy they quite equal the fight at Montebello, and certainly surpass it in their result.

The day before yesterday, the anniversary of the passage of the Sardinians of Goito in 1847, was chosen to dislodge the enemy from their positions on the road of Mortara. From the high road to Novara two main roads branch off to the right at the distance of about a mile from each other, the first a little beyond the village of Molino, and the second from the village of Borgo Vercelli. Both of these run parallel to each other—in a southeasterly direction—until they unite with each other at Robbio, at about 10 miles from their starting point. About two miles from this latter, and about the same height, are the two villages of Palestro and Vinzeglio, which were occupied and barricaded by the Austrian *avante garde*, consisting of 1,500 men in each village, and half a battery.

As at the passage of the Sesia, the King himself superintended the movement by which the Austrians were driven from their position. The Division Cialdini was divided, and one column advanced towards Palestro, while the other simultaneously moved towards Vinzaglio.

When the right column approached Palestro, a section of artillery of the Sixteenth battery was advanced and began to shell the place, while a battalion of Bersaglieri, I believe the Tenth, and a battalion of the Fifteenth of the Line, were sent to the right by one of the by-ways and across the fields, to try and penetrate towards the left village. Almost at the same time when this column was coming to the first houses the artillery had shaken the defenders of the front line. As soon as this was observed another battalion of the Fifteenth of the Line advanced *au pas de charge*, and this double movement was sufficient to clear the place of the Austrians, who retired behind the churchyard beyond the village, which occupies a consderable space of ground, and is surrounded by a high wall. They placed at the same time several guns on the main road beyond the village, and on the same line with the churchyard, in order to use them against the Serdinians, should they attempt to debouch from the village. The church is about the middle of the town, on the high road, which makes a bend just at that place, so that as soon as the Austrians were driven out of the village, the troops were quite protected from the guns which the enemy had placed on the high road beyond the village. In order to silence these guns a section of position guns was brought up just at the corner of the church; but the Austrians seem to have had their good distance, for in a moment the position guns were dismounted. Nothing daunted by this, another section of the Sixteenth Battery was brought up immediately, which soon silenced the enemy's fire. As soon as this was done the Austrians retreated, and the Piedmontese were in possession of the village, and a considerable number of prisonere.

The village of Vinzaglio, although more formidable even by its position, and more calculated for defence, offered less resistance, and was likewise taken at the point of the bayonet, very little powder being wasted for the purpose. In point of time the Austrians evacuated Vinzaglio some time before they were driven out of Palestro, for the Piedmontese had scarcely succeeded in dislodging the Austrians from the churchyard, when, on the by-road which leads from Vinzaglio to Palestro, two Austrian guns, with their escort, came toward this latter village. Probably they thought that Palestro was still held by their companions, whom they wished to rejoin. As soon as the two guns were perceived on the road a detachment was sent from Palestro to take them, which was effected without any difficulty, as the drivers cut the traces and left the guns to their fate. These are the first two guns which were taken from either side during the war. They were sent the same evening to Vercelli.

The Division Cialdini took up their position in the village for that evening. The same evening arrived the Third Regiment of Zouaves, the same which was in the Crimea during the Russian war. This regiment has been attached by the Emperor to the King of Sardinia.

Thus ended the anniversary of the battle of Goito, the next morning about 9 o'clock the Austrians were seen advancing in force, seemingly to retake the position of Palestro, which they had lost the day before. Although the *campanile* of the village is tolerably high, owing to the nature of the country, their approach could not be seen until they were quite close, still less could their plan be discovered. The country beyond the village is mostly corn land, as before it the rice fields predominate; the ground is less studded with trees in the neighborhood, consequently more favorable for the formation of a line of battle.

The cannonade of the Austrians against the village had lasted for some time before their real plan became apparent, for all at once a large body of Infantry, with two batteries, showed themselves to the Piedmontese right on the banks of the little canalised stream. It was plain that the intention of the Austrians was nothing more nor less than to cut off from the Sesia the advanced troops of the Piedmontese. As soon as this was perceived, while the gross of the Piedmontese attacked the Austrians from the village, the regiment of Zouaves, which occupied the extreme right, a batallion of the 9th, and another of the 18th Piedmontese of the line, received orders to advance. Animated by a brotherly emulation, this gallant body of men rushed np to the position which the Austrians had taken up to their right, and in spite of a formidable fire of grape-shot which received them, they threw themselves with magnificent dash on the Austrian guns. They had about 400 yards to cross under the murderous fire of the enemy, which thinned indeed their ranks, but did not abate their ardor, for, after the first discharge, they took to the nayonet, and their advance was so rapid that the Tyrolese chasseurs, who were thrown out in skirmishing line before the guns, had no time to retire, but had to rush back pell-mell among the Piedmontese and the Zouaves. Eight guns and a large number of prisoners were the result of this brilliant attack; five of the guns were taken by Zouaves, and three by the Piedmontese. But the rush was made so simultaneously that it is impossible to say which took which gun. Besides these eight guns, about 800 or 900 prisoners and wounded fell into the hands of the Allies. The dead are in proportion.

To-day is devoted to the burial of the dead and a search after wounded. Both dead and wounded are very difficult to find in the high corn, and the quantities of little caches which abound all about there.

THE GALLANTRY OF THE ZOUAVES.

Of one thing there can be no doubt—the Austrians are reding slowly before the Piedmontese in the direction of Mortara, and that they have likewise retreated, but without fighting, towards Novara. This morning, just at the moment when the Piedmontese army was on the point of following up its success of yesterday and breaking forth from the villages occupied yesterday, an Austrian force, which had marked its advance behind the trees, which border almost every field, and behind the high crops, came up to attack it. They came up at the same time from the side of Palestro and Confienza, two villages, from both of which a road leads to Robbio and Mortara. Thanks to the nature of the ground, they had placed their batteries on the banks of a little stream, a branch of the little river Bogia Sarzana, which runs about parallel to the road between Confienza to Robbio. The force which the Austrians brought to bear in this is estimated at more than 20,000, and the result of the whole war, that other several hours of hard fighting the Austrians were totally defeated, and their retreat cut off upon Robbio. The fighting of to-day was more obstinate than that of yesterday, and the carnage in the [illegible] was terrible. The Austrians [illegible] and [illegible] the Piedmontese [illegible] but there are also some Italians among them who, the *Opinione* states, are delighted at having fallen into the hands of the Piedmontese.

I need not say what confidence this steady advance causes in the chief; the soldiers feel that it is a powerful hand and a clear head which directs them, and the whole is done with that air of mystery which is so imposing. No one except the Emperor himself knows what will be done the next moment. The order comes suddenly and unexpectedly; not even those round him know anything beforehand, and everything is done far more quickly than it ever has been done with other armies, owing to telegraphs and railways. The clumsy system of field telegraphs compared with the electric wire, with which the country is covered as the Austrians quit it, is like the vettura of this country to the famous mail coaches which existed once in England. There is no danger of difficulties of ground, fugs, and other inconveniences; the furthest corps can receive a message in a minute, and execute the order immediately.

But it is the railway which has done wonders in this war, and has not only equa led but surpassed the expectations formed of its assistance; and it must be remembered that the system in Piedmont is not so extensive es it is in other countries; many of the branches have only a single tine of rails, which occasions delays and dangers. The great central station in Alessandria, where the branch lies converged from all points of the compass, is scarcely equal in extent to a third or fourth rate English station; and yet with these imperfect means the assistance which is rendered can scarcely be calculated; indeed, without tt, the whole warfare, such as it was, would have been impossible.

The whole seems almost magic. You arrive at a town in the evening, and find it full of troops, every one running about to find room for himself and his cattle. You have to put up with a mattress in a corner; if you want to eat you have to serve yourself; you have to run for a spoon if you want it, or for a glass or plete; and when you awake next morning you find yourself the sole occupier of your room, of your hotel, and the town has assumed the listless, dead appearance of provincial towns all over the world.

Novara has been for the last two days one of the great centres, and its narrow streets and respectable looking houses, usually so silent, are now animated by a crowd which, mostly attired in uniforms, relieves the monotony of the buildings. The place is a great resort for the provincial nobility, who, in the district of Novara, are unusually numerous, and its sober, rather morose aspect is quite changed for the better. A day, or perhaps a few hours, and it will relapse again into its *morque*."

FIRST ALLIED TROOPS ACROSS THE TICINO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Novara, Friday, June 3, 1859—11 A. M.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, the French Division Camou passed the Ticino without finding a trace of the Austrians, and yesterday forenoon the Sardinians entered Robbio, on the road to Mortara, without firing a shot or seeing the Austrians. The day before yesterday a reconnoissance was pushed from Vinzaglio towards Confienza by a couple of Piedmontese battalions, and, from the information gathered there, it was supposed that the Austrians were holding Robbio in strength. On this, in order to come up in line with the rest of the army, which that day occupied Novara it was determined to drive the Austrians out of Robbio. Two columns departed in consequence, one from Palestro, and the other from Vinzaglio, to cooperate in the taking of Robbio, where the roads coming from both places unite. His Majesty the King was, as usual, with his troops, which had scarcely advanced half the distance to the place of their destination when they met the chiefs of the township of Robbio, who came to bring the news that the Austrians had evacuated the place the night before.

The Austrian plan of operations, which puzzled a great many heads from the beginning, becomes thus, as you see, every day more an enigma. We have, as yet, no news whether the column which was to day to advance in the direction of Mortara has reached that place, nor, if so, what it has found there; but it is scarcely conceivable that the Austrians can have an intention of accepting battle at Mortare, as they abandoned Robbio, which belongs to the position. Possibly they may have confined themselves to the line of the Agogna river, which runs about two miles in front of Mortara. But even then, unless they have thrown up colossal works, or have come to an unknown means of preventing their being turned on their left from Novara, it is difficult to see how they can hold this position. The general impression, therefore, is that Mortara will be found abandoned just the same as Novara.

There must have been something which they heard the day before yesterday, and which induced them to retreat on the whole line precipitately, for it is to that date that can be traced a change of plan. As they have thrown up earthworks on their whole line of operations from the Sesia towards Pavia, not only on the high road, but even on the large communal roads, especially at the passages of the numerous little channels of irrigation with which the country abounds, they cannot have had the intention of abandoning the line without making a stock. Their resistance at Palestro and Vinzaglio, and their attack of the former the next day, showed, on the contrary, that they were ready to dispute the ground foot by foot with the Allies, and now all at once they seem vanishing into the earth before them.

The whole progress of the latter, with the exception of the two days at Palestro, has been a mere *promenade militaire*, strewed with flowers; for wherever they pass, not only in towns, but likewise in villages, the women throw flowers from the windows and children [illegible] Thus we had even an ovation in Somma, [illegible] hour; and at Came in the [illegible] and [illegible] the Austrians [illegible] but there are also some Italians among them who, the *Opinione* states, are delighted at having fallen into the hands of the Piedmontese.

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THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Comments of the French Press.

One or two of the Paris journals remark on the event in terms of very natural exultation, as tending to redound to the glory of French arms. The *Constitutionnel* expresses itself in these terms:

France has fought and has vanquished! Gen. Gyulai, completely defeated, abandons the road to Milan to the French. At the moment we write, the Emperor is perhaps entering the ancient cathedral of the Milanese district, and perhaps the *Te Deum* of national independence is now being chanted! For the last two days the event was foreseen, and the great intelligence was awaited with impatience. The respective positions of the armies clearly indicated that an early engagement was inevitable. The Austrian Generals had abandoned the Lomellina, and had massed their troops on the left bank of the Ticino, with the evident object of cutting off the direct road from Novara to Milan. All at once, on the news that the Emperor had marched on Novara, they followed him as well as they could, by reascending the left bank of the Ticino, and established their head quarters first at Rosate, and afterwards at Abbiate Grasso. Their object was, to be beforehand with the French, and to block up the road from Buffalora to the capital of the kingdom. The two armies in consequence came into collision at Magenta, which is on that road, at a league and a half from the Ticino, between Buffalora and Abbiate Grasso. We are not called on to indicate on the present occasion the consequences of this glorious victory; every one can calculate its importance by simply casting his eyes on the map, and bearing in mind the amount of the loss of the Austrians. An army which at one blow loses 20,000 men must be in a bad way. The victory of Magenta is, then, as the Emperor says, a great one; it comes like a clap of thunder; and is a great historical engagement, such as our fathers used to fight. All France will thrill with joy, as, after having proved to the world that she has not degenerated, she has the right to be proud of her new glory, and to respond, as in former days, to the cannon of the Invalides by the national cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The *Siecle* publishes the following words of triumph:

It is with a feeling of patriotism, the most sincere and the most pure, that we announce this great victory. Hitherto we have had magnificent feats of arms. The French and the Piedmontese, rivaling each other in courage, showed at Montebello and at Palestro what they could do. It is no longer on the Piedmontese territory that our soldiers distinguish themselves; it is on the road to Milan that they have just given an heroic pendant to Marengo. The capital of Lombardy will soon hail the arrival of the liberating armies, and it will be under the imposing arches of the cathedral of that city that our victorious soldiers will return thanks to the God of holy causes, the God of the independence and liberty of nations. The oppression of Austria draws towards its close. The children of France are always the soldiers for great struggles. Yet a while, and liberated Milan and Venice will attest to the world that we have not degenerated.

THE AUSTRIAN VERSION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Emperor was in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand of two hours made against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact. It is affirmed that the Austriana amounted to 150,000, and the French to about as many. At Magenta, the French artillery behaved with great bravery. They were killed at their guns. The real loss of the Austrian forces is estimated at 13,000 or 14 000, and the correspondent of the *Times* at Paris, writing on the 6th, says it was rumored that fighting was going on during the day before Milan, and if the Austrians fell back without disorder, it was considered probable they would make another attempt to save the capital of Lombardy.

The following is official:

Verona, Friday, June 3, (*via* Vienna.)

There is no newe of importance from the seat of war. As the enemy, in ever increasing force, continues advancing to the Ticino, *via* Novara, General Giulai has concentrated his *corps d'armée* more on that river, in order, exactly at the proper moment, to employ his full concentrated strength. The Emperor is busied at Verona in completing the organization of the augmented army force, and has in the meantime ordered Field-Marshal General Hesse to proceed with the second *corps d'armée* to the head-quarters.

Berne, Sunday, June 5, (*via* Germany.)

The allied armies have crossed the Ticino at Turbigo. General Stadion was yesterday at Magenta. General Garibaldi has left Como again, and directed his march against General d'Urban, who was at Varese.

Vienna, Monday, June 6—Midnight.

There was a fierce battle at Turoigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced. In the afternoon of the same day the third Austrian corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late at night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The Allies made no progress. On this day two fresh Austrian corps were engaged. In the afternoon of the same day the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Vinasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides has been very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed.

Vienna, Tuesday, June 7.

Amongst the wounded at the battle of Magenta are Baron Reischach, three generals, three officers of the staff; two officers of the staff are missing, and one major is killed. The loss on both sides is very great. Milan is entirely evacuated by our troops.

Telegraphic communication between Milan, Pavia, and Verona is interrupted.

Vienna, Wednesday, June 8.

The Austrians have lost in killed and wounded 4,000 to 5,000 men. The loss of the enemy is at least half as much again. Every line of the report proves the heroic power of the Austrians to withstand the attacks of the enemy.

Head Quarters, Beigiogioso, June 5.

Austria and Germany.

A DAY OF HUMILIATION AT VIENNA.

On the 4th inst. a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family, and the Ministers were present. *The mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.* In regard to the latter circumstance the Paris Correspondent of the *Globe* says:

"Much remark is made on the highly offensive display of Monseigneur de Luca, Nuncio at Vienna, where by telegraph we learn that on Saturday, 4th June, that representative of a profes edly neutral Power, took the most prominent part in a Church ceremony, the drift of which was not to implore Heaven for peace, but for olstinct triumph of one belligerent over his antagonists. Antonelli, himself, however, begins to have his misgivings as to the ultimate results, for it is stated in a Belgian paper that at his last interview with Sir Moses Montefiore he held out a hint that political changes might yet influence the fate of the young Israelite in captivity; there is little doubt but that "the retreat from Mortare" gives the signal of a corresponding relaxation in the hold of the boy so-called."

DESPERATE STATE OF AUSTRIAN FINANCES.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 4, says: "If the war should soon be at an end, Baron Bruck may be able to restore order to the finances, but something unpleasant will hardly fall to occur, should it be prolonged. In an article on the State of the Bank, which was published in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* (the organ of the Finance Department) of last night, it is maintained that there is no cause for alarm, but capitalists are not of the same opinion. The decrease in the metallic reserve was caused by an advance made to the State, 'on account of that part of the English loan which was not taken.' On the 31st of December there was no premium on silver, but now the difference between the paper and metallic (silver) currencies is about 42 per cent."

THE WAR NEWS IN AUSTRIA.

"The manner in which the official and semi-official organs relate the events of the war excites," says a letter from Vienna of the 1st, in the Hamburg *News*, "a great and just discontent. Notwithstanding the reiterated assurances of the Vienna Government that the public shall be promptly and faithfully informed of everything that takes place, the official journals have not yet mentioned a word about the invasion of Garibaldi or of the combat of Palestro, which took place on the 30th ult. A report was promised, but it has not yet been published."

ACTION OF THE GERMANIC DIET.

The following is the text of the declaration made in the last sitting of the Germanic Diet by Bavaria and Saxony:

"The Royal Government has seen with satisfaction, in the declaration made in the 18th sitting by the representative of Prussia in the name of his Government, concerning the proposition of the Hanoverian Government on the formation of a corps of observation, that Prussia incnos, in case of need, to employ all her power in the defence of the safety and independence of Germany. It cannot, consequently, do otherwise than feel gratitude when Prussie shall be kind enough to take the initiative of the necessary military measures, an initiative, however, to which all the members of the Confederation have an equal right, and which consequently the Royal Government, for its part, cannot renounce. It will await with the greater confidence the Prussian propositions on the preparation of the military measures which appear necessary, whilst reserving to itself the right of making, if necessary, propositions of that kind, from the fact that the deliberations of the committee on the Hanoverian propositions will throw light un and establish the principles in accordance with which the rights, obligations and interests of the Germanic Confederation must be defined and protected under present circumstances.

We have reason to believe, says the *Dresden Journal*, in reference to the above, "that the declarations made by the other Federal Governments at the same sitting are in conformity with that just quoted, and that this manifestation of the different Governments, although it completely reserves the right of each of the members of the Confederation, is, nevertheless, considered as a step favorable to Prussia. If we are well informed, negotiations, tending to a complete understanding of the great German Powers, have, during the last few days, made some progress."

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR ON THE WAR.

The *Independance* of Brussels publishes an analysis of an important circular which Prince Gortchakoff, Minister of Russia, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the Emperor at the several Courts of Germany. The Prince strongly recommends a policy of non-intervention as to this war, and in very explicit terms denies the right of any power to interfere in [illegible] and concluded respecting the [illegible] appeals to the [illegible] is constituted

FROM KANSAS.

The Election for Members of a Constitutional Convention—Rumors from Pike's Peak, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Kansas, Sunday, June 12, 1859.

In the recent election for members of a Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas, both the Democrats and Republicans were in the field. The returns that have been received from most of the counties in the Territory show that the Democrats have elected eighteen of the fifty-two members, giving the Republicans a large majority.

It was not a fair, open contest between the two parties. Matters of local interest were introduced in several counties, and influenced the result. In Johnson County one of each party was elected, the issue being a consideration for a one-horse town, deeming it more important to have the interests of that village cared for than the whole county or the cause of Freedom.

In Doniphan County a proposed railroad was taken into consideration, and rival towns entered the contest with only that for an issue. The result was the election of one Republican and four Democrats.

Several counties have been reported as having gone Democratic, but the official returns show a different result. The Democratic Party were a little too soon in the burning of gunpowder and self-glorification in commemoration of their success. Great must have been their disappointment when later news was received announcing a very different result from what they expected.

The latest accounts from the gold mines of Western Kansas are more encouraging now than for the last month. It is reported that rich deposits of gold have been found—a sufficient quantity to well repay a man for his labor in digging for it. As high as $25 a day have been taken out by a single miner.

If these reports are corroborated by competent proof, the large emigration from the road to the mines back to the States, will again set towards the West, retracing their steps wiser, if not better, men. They were too easily induced to give up the expedition before, and dispose of their outfit to speculators, not to learn an important lesson by so doing. One company of young men, with a fine and very expensive outfit, *en route* for the mines, became frightened and discouraged a few miles beyond Fort Riley, and concluded to return to the States.

They immediately sold out their merchandise and teams for a mere song, to some sharpers who were near at hand, ready to take advantage of the effect of their own stories upon the dismayed adventurers. One item, two hundred bags of flour, which is a cash article almost every where in Kansas, was disposed of for about $2 per bag. It cost nearly $5 in Leavenworth City, and was soon sold out by the purchasers to travelers for about $6 50 each, a handsome profit. There has been too much haste in becoming dissatisfied with tha trip, and to get back to the place from whence they started; if they had done it coolly their loss would have been but a small amount compared to what it was.

A returned Pike's Peaker informs me that some of the emigrants were so much disappointed and enraged on the road, at what they alleged were deceptions practiced upon them, as to build a large fire and burn to ashes valuable property, consisting of tools, wagons, harnesses, &c. The weather is pleasant, and steamers continue to navigate the Kansas River.

The emigration into Southern Kansas has been very large for the last three months, and the portion of our territory is fast filling up with hardy and industrious husbandmen.

The land sales are to take place during the month of July; a large ingress of speculators is expected.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES

Effects of the Importation of Free Labor in Trinidad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, April, 1859.

I gave in my last letter some of the leading features of the Trinidad immigration laws; sufficient, I hope, to convey a correct idea of the system under which the Colony is being supplied with foreign labor, and of the manner in which that system has been reduced to practice. I do not hesitate to say—and no one here will express a contrary opinion—that immigration has been the salvation of Trinidad. It is a blessing both to the employer and the employed. This is no empty assertion; it can be demonstrated: first by an exhibition of the improved and improving condition of the laborer; second, by the increased demand for his services; third, by the extension of sugar cultivation on the island; and fourth, by the augmentation of its trade.

I have already spoken of the improved condition of the laborer, after an industrial residence in Trinidad of three or five years. He is, indeed, vastly improved—morally, materially, physically, socially. Before the civilizing influences which surround him he becomes a changed man. The climate agrees with him, and doing much less work than an Irish laborer performs in America, he, nevertheless, does enough to develop his form and figure. He learns to labor, and labors cheerfully, industriously. I have seen him on the estates where, in the midst of friends and relatives from the remote East, he lives in comfort and contentment, with every want supplied and every right jealously guarded. Statistics fully prove this to be the case. Taking one example from the register of emig

regard to Canada, and has proved eminently successful.

It is hard to believe that any country can prosper where the people are not free to work out their own destiny in their own way, and it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will soon see the necessity of giving to the Trinidadians some sort of control over their own affairs. Now that the island is being gradually supplied with an efficient laboring population, it gives most encouraging promises for the future. It is not too much to say that Trinidad, entirely from end to end, and settled with an industrious population, will alone be able to supply the British market with her staple product. W. G. S.

An Elopement—A Brother in Pursuit of His Runaway Sister.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 20.

MR. ALVIN F. EDDY, a merchant of Marquette, Lake Superior, arrived in this city, yesterday, by the steamer *North Star*, from Lake Superior, in search of his sister, who disappeared from Marquette on Wednesday. The sister was a married woman, who had left behind her in her flight her husband, a respectable man named BARNS, possessed of ample means to make their home comfortable, and a child but six months old. At the time of her disappearance a young man named COCHRANE, a ship carpenter, formerly residing at Adrian in this State also went away, and no trace of either of them could be found. The steamer *Lady Elgin* left that port for Chicago on the same day, and it was supposed that the two had gone together on that boat. The brother was in great distress, and seemed perfectly at a loss what to do. He applied to Messrs. GEDDINGS and BLODGETT, private detectives, for assistance. They telegraphed to Chicago, but found that the steamer had not yet arrived at that place. They then telegrapned to Milwaukee, and ascertained that the boat was then lying at that port, but would leave during the evening for Chicago. The Captain of the *Lady Elgin* replied to a telegram, which they dispatched to him, that the pair were passengers on his boat, and that he would arrive in Chicago this morning. The brother left immediately for Chicago, where he hopes to intercept the runaways.

The case has many singular phases. Mr. EDDY states that the husband of his sister is a man of good reputation and well off. Both he and his wife have always moved in the most respectable society. There has never been any difficulty whatever between them, but on the contrary they have always lived together in the most affectionate manner, and seemed mutually devoted to each other. The child that is cruelly left without a mother's care, is an interesting babe, to whom MRS. BARNS never wearied of giving attention. On the other hand, COCHRANE is represented as being a worthless young fellow, with no standing in society and no means. Mr. EDDY thinks that foul means were used to induce his sister to leave her home, and expresses the opinion that she has been drugged.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Letter from Caleb Cushing.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

SIR: In response to your inquiry as to what legal condition you, born in Turkey, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, will have in Turkey during a proposed sojourn there, I state:

The laws of the United States do not admit the indefeasibility of natural allegiance. The assertion of the right of self expatriation is one of the principles of the fundamental public law of the American Union. We hold that the power to change domicil is of universal natural right, subject only to such conditions as may be requisite to reconcile the general with individual interests. These conditions are the exercise of good faith in the time and circumstances and in the purpose of the change of domicil, the actual consummation of the purpose, and the discharge of all *subsisting* obligations in or to the country left. Such, according to my understanding of the matter, always has been, and still continues to be, the doctrine maintained by the American Government.

It being material to you, however, to possess official assurance on this point, I have presented your case to the notice of the Secretary of State; and I have his answer to the effect that, in the case of a person emigrating to the United States, and becoming naturalized here, with no *present* liabilities to his native country, military or other, existing against him *at the time of his emigration*,—in such case, the law of nations, or the opinion of the American Government gives no right to any foreign country to interfere with him, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly to the United States.

And, therefore, subject to the reservations above stated, you will be entitled in Turkey to be regarded as a citizen of the United States.

I am, respectfully, C. CUSHING.

Mr. ALEXANDER SIDI.

Dreadful Tragedy—Murder and Suicide.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, June 18.

Yesterday morning the police received intelligence of a frightful tragedy that occurred the previous evening about eight miles from the city, on the new road between the Howell and Kilbourn roads. The circumstances, as related to us by Chief of Police BACK and others, are as follows:

ADAM RETTIG, hitherto a respectable and well-to-do farmer, who resides in the locality above described, on Thursday evening, between six and seven o'clock, sent his two sons away to a neighbor's on some errand, and, at the same time, directed his daughter to go out in the yard and milk the cows. No sooner had the children got away from the house than RETTIG seized an axe, and, while his wife's back was turned, (she attending to some household work at the time,) he cleft her a dreadful blow on the head, breaking in her skull, and knocking her senseless to the floor. While thus prostrate and bleeding before him, he placed the muzzle of a double-barreled pistol against her face and discharged it; the balls, grazing against the cheek bones, passed up under the shoulder-blade and came out at the top of her head! Not satisfied with this the wretched man then took a kettle of boiling water and poured it over her from head to foot while she still lived, and shrieked in tortures worse than death. This done, RETTIG then went out to a smoke-house in his yard, and taking an old rifle which he had previously left there, already loaded, with a long stick fastened to the trigger, placed the muzzle under his chin, and blew his own brains out! And thus ended the bloody drama.

The daughter in the meantime, hearing a noise, was coming towards the house, just in time to see her father enter the smoke-house, but before she could reach the door he had shot himself. This was a dreadful shock to the poor girl indeed, but who can imagine her horror at the bloody spectacle that met her gaze when she entered the house? There lay her mother weltering in blood, but still writhing in agony. The neighbors were alarmed, and medical aid procured as soon as possible. The poor woman, however, was past all help, but she lingered through the night, though insensible, and was still alive yesterday afternoon. It is said there is no hope of her recovery.

RETTIG had lived in this country nowards of twelve years, during which time, by prudence and economy, he had laid up the snug little sum of $12,000 besides having a well-stocked and cultivated farm of eighty acres. He was half-brother of MATTHIAS STIEN, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and, as far as we can learn, he lived an irreproachable life. Of late years, however, he had been characterized by extreme eccentricity on one subject, namely: his wife's fidelity, and lately this idea worked upon him to such an extent that he frequently accused his best friends of designs upon her chastity, and this, no doubt, led to the dreadful deed. He was insane. His wife is said to have been a most excellent woman.

RECEIPTS OF PIKE'S PEAK GOLD AT LEAVENWORTH.—The officers of the steamer *Skylark* inform us that on the 16th inst., the Express brought into Leavenworth $4,000 worth of gold from Pike's Peak. The gold was in two lots—one containing $2 400 and the other $1 600. We did not learn to whom it was consigned. The utmost confidence seems to prevail, in the richness and practicability of the mines as a source of wealth, and many emigrants who had been discouraged by the unfavorable accounts, and were returning, have again set their faces towards Pike's Peak.—*St. Louis Republican.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 944, 164, 165 65. 1666, 167, 169, 171, 172, 87, 112, 113, 152, 26, 27, 90, 107, 128, 143a, 143c, 143c, 151½. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos 257, 1965, 4753 1081, 549 1879, 1047, 1243, 35, 1339, 1065 7 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1995, 2005, 2011 2019 2025. *Part II.*—Nos. 342, 2086 1480¾, 260, 2090, 634, 1634, 1684 1422, 1914, 1916¾, 572, 2094, 2496, 2198, 2102 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*—Nos. 225 32, 630, 91, 142, 692, 695, 698, 699 to 702 125, 155 630 467, 588, 1692. *Part II.*—Nos. 864, 658, 642, 703 to 706, 569.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 117 to 125, 17, 61, 70. *Part II.*—No calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 22.

Before Judge Ingersoll

Henry Wilson was put on trial charged with larceny on the high seas, in stealing five half dollars from a passenger on board the steamboat *Boston*, while coming from Philadelphia. The passenger, Mr. STRAM, was examined and stated that Wilson had a berth over him; that he had a pocketbook with him containing five half dollars, one dime and two three-cent pieces, which he put in his vest pocket; that in the morning he got up and went to the washroom leaving his vest on his pillow, and when he came back he saw the defendant make a motion with his hand; that he found his pocketbook gone and on searching defendant they found some half dollars, one dime and two three-cent pieces, and afterwards found the pocketbook on the floor; that the steamboat was full of passengers and he could not say positively that the pocketbook was in his vest when he went to wash.

The Jury were out some time but could not agree and were discharged. They stood eleven to one for acquittal, and the Judge directed Wilson to be discharged on his own recognizance.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

Michael Cassidy was put on trial charged with passing a counterfeit gold dollar on one Mrs. FLYNN and another on one Mrs. SIMMONS. It appeared that the coins were passed to the women for drinks on a Monday evening in the early part of April. It appeared also that the week before Cassidy had been walking a pedestrian match, for which he had received money, and that he was a good deal intoxicated on the Monday night. It appeared that Mrs. Flynn and Mrs. Simmons were both married woman, and Ex-Judge SMART, who appeared for the prisoner, requested the Judge to direct the jury to acquit, on the ground that being married women they could not be defrauded. The Judge, however, declined to give that direction, and left the case to the jury, who, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

REVOLT—ABSENCE OF WITNESSES.

John Pettis and four others, crew of the bark *Weathergage*, who were indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the bark, in February last, in Parnambuco, in the course of which the mate of the vessel was stabbed, and for which they were sent home in irons by the Consul, were brought before the Court and arraigned. At first they declined to plead to the indictment, saying that those were not their names; but finally, on the prospect of their being remanded to prison again, they pleaded not guilty. The case was then called up for trial, but the District-Attorney said he was not ready, as the witnesses, the officers of the ship, had all left the port, without his knowledge. Judge INGERSOLL declined to keep the prisoners in confinement through the Summer, and ordered them to be discharged on their own recognizances.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cornelius Hulsopple and Ellen, his Wife, vs. *The Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff Mrs. Hulsepple, charges that on the 29th of July, 1857, while stepping out of one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, the conductor started the car and pushed her off, by which cause she fell and was badly injured. She therefore claims damages against the Company to the amount of $5,000.

Mrs. Hulsapple appeared and testified as above, and was corroborated by her mother, aunt and others, but positively contradicted by the conductor in question. A respectable physician testified that she was suffering in her foot and arm in February, 1858.

The Court charged the jury that the railroad company were bound to stop the car on the long ag of the bell and allow reasonable time for passengers to get off. If the conductor started the car before the proper time, or if he pushed off the plaintiff with the view of simply hurrying her, and she was thus injured, the Company was responsible. If he pushed her off from malice or wantonness, it was his own act, and he alone could be held responsible. But if this alleged push was from undue zeal, carelessness or negligence, the Company were responsible, because they were bound to employ prudent and competent servants, and the act would have been in the scope of his employment. If the conductor had no reason to believe that the plaintiff wished to get off, and no of his own evil intent gave her a push, the defendants were no more responsible than for the act of a perfect stranger. Exemplary damages could not be claimed, but if the injury was proved, and the cause fell within the above description, the injured party would be entitled to all reasonable compensation for her losses, expenses, pain and suffering.

The jury then retired, and will render a sealed verdict.

For plaintiff: Messrs. Benedict & Aldrich; for defence, Mr. J. W. Nye.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Matter of David J. Osborn.—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, was brought up pursuant to adjournment.

Counsel for respondent, Knowles, moved to dismiss the writ on the ground that the evidence showed that the child was in the custody of its mother.

Mr. H. D. Lapaugh appeared, for the first time, on behalf of Mrs. Osborn, against whom a writ was issued, yesterday, upon her own admission that she had the child.

One or two female witnesses testified to the illicit mode of life of Knowles and Mrs. Osborn. On this ground the petitioner's counsel argued that he ought to be compelled to produce the child. Mr. Lapaugh wished time to procure testimony as to the petitioner's character. The Justice suggested that Mrs. Osborn could furnish the needful proof.

Mrs. Osborn testified that her late husband came home out of temper, and kicked his carpet-bag around the house; that he told her to leave, and said she might take the child; she was willing to put the child at school, and pay for him; she had put him at school before; when Mr. Osborn had him, he kept him barefooted. Witness charged her late husband with adultery.

Cross examined—I call my name Josephine Ackerman now; I heard what the old lady testified about Mr. Knowles living with me, but it wasn't true.

Q.—Are you not living improperly with Knowles? No answer.

Direct—Mr. Osborn struck me once—he tried to choke me.

To the Court—He was jealous; he used to watch me all round; I couldn't go to the store but he would get behind the apple tree; I earn $7 to $10 per week at hat-making.

Cross-examination—No one is living now that saw him choke me. We were married in 1847; there was no trouble between me and Mr. Orborn, except about his accusing me of untrue things.

To the Court—I never saw the summons in the suit for divorce.

Justice ROOSEVELT suggested that the boy might be sent to school until he was 14 years old. Mr. Lapaugh was willing to consent

Mr. Osborn was called, and testified that he was not guilty of adultery nor anything like it.

Mr. Lanaugh asked an adjournment, to enable him to substantiate his charge. In his opinion, neither parent was fit to be intrusted with the care and education of the child.

The case was adjourned accordingly, but Justice ROOSEVELT refused to discharge the writ against Knowles, saying the parties had gone hand in hand so far, and he would not interrupt their harmony.

It appears that the same case was referred to Judge PEABODY three years ago, and the reference never followed up.

For Mrs. Sarah J. Osborn *alias* Josephine Ackerman, Messrs Fincke and Lapaugh; for Mr. Knowles, Mr. Lucius E. Bulkeley.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Charles H. McCullough vs. *John L. Colby and others.*—This was an action to set aside a conveyance from John L. Colby to Mary Ann Colby, and a mortgage from the latter to the executrix of Joseph Leggett, to secure the payment of $12 000. The plaintiff commenced a suit against John L. Colby in October, 1854 and recovered judgment on the 27th of March, 1857 for $3 512 37, and execution was issued thereupon and returned unsatisfied.

On the 24th of November, 1855, John L. Colby conveyed to his brother certain real estate in Seventeenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, which conveyance plaintiff now charges was fraudulent. The defendant now moves to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the execution was not issued on the judgment referred to in the complaint until after the commencement of the present action.

The motion was argued at length by Mr. Updyke for the motion and Mr. Noyes in opposition, after which the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Florian Charles vs. *William Birdsall, Jr.*—This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover $5,000 damages for the alleged unlawful dispossessing of him from the premises No. 63 Fourth-avenue, in this City, and for injury to his furniture, &c. The defendant is a wealthy flour merchant doing business in Front-street, and the plaintiff was an undertenant in said premises, occupying a room and bedroom therein. The defence was a justification by virtue of a warrant of dispossession issued by the First District Court. The summary proceedings under which the plaintiff was ejected, were irregular in a technical point of view, which was admitted by the defendant. The only witness for the plaintiff was his counsel in the action, and for the defence, only the constable who removed the furniture was called. After summing up on both sides, the case was given to the Jury, who returned a verdict of $10 for the plaintiff.

H. H. Morange, for plaintiff; Paddock and Cannon, for defendant.

ACTION TO RECOVER $600 FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Henry B. Hewitt vs. *John H. Devine.*—This was an action to compel the defendant to pay $600 damages for an alleged breach of contract. The complaint embodies the contract, and sets forth that it was made in February, 1859, and was in reference to the sale of a house and lot in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue; that the defendant agreed to convey the premises on the 15th of February following the date of the contract, at which time the plaintiff was to pay $9,000, by assuming mortgages on the place for $5,500, and delivering seven hundred gallons of brandy, in bonds, subject to duty; and that at the time specified for such conveyance, in accordance with the terms of the contract, the defendant neglected and refused to perform as stipulated. The answer denies that the plaintiff was ready or offered to perform his part of the contract, and also that the defendant refused to perform his own stipulations. On the trial of the cause before Judge DALY, without a jury, the plaintiff's testimony sustained the allegations of the complaint, and no evidence was offered by the defendant. Judgment for plaintiff for full amount claimed.

Birdseye, Sturmers and Johnson for plaintiff; Bozas and Cooper for defendant.

Before Judge Hilton.

Isaac Abrahams vs. *The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company.*—The jury, in this case, reported yesterday, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending June 22, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on* commission.

BUTTER.

The most sanguine operator for low prices ought certainly to be satisfied with the present state of the market. The stock of Western and ordinary State is abundant. Very little of the Western Butter now arriving comes up to the standard for California shipment—which ought being closed the supply begins to accumulate. It is fair to expect still lower figures for Orlo, and buyers in that section should reduce their rates accordingly. There is no probability of any improvement in State Butter for the present. We are selling at our quotations:

Orange County pails, ₱ lb	20	@ 22
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	18	@ 19
Fair half firkins, light color, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Welsh, tubs, ₱ lb	15	@ 19
Western Reserve choice, ₱ lb	15	@ 15½
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	14	@ 15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
Store Packed Butter, ₱ lb	13	@ 17

CHEESE

For fine cheese prices are well sustained; the demand for inferior qualities is small, and prices are irregular.

New Cheese, fine, ₱ lb	9	@ 9½
New Cheese, fair, ₱ lb	7	@ 8
English Dairy, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Pineapple, ₱ lb	11	@ 13

EGGS.

The market is again quite bare, and prices still further improving. Sales are made at 17c.@18c. for State and Ohio; Jersey and Long Island, 18c.@18½c.

FRUIT.

Dried Fruits of all kinds are very dull, though saleable at our figures. The market is flooded with ripe fruits. Strawberries are a drug at $2@$3 ₱ 100 baskets for the best. Cherries are plenty at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. Gooseberries at $2@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Peaches have made their appearance from Charleston and Havana—selling at enormous prices.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	8 @	8½
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ₱ lb	7½@	8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	10 @	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6 @	8
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	17 @	18
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	10 @	12
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	— @	25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	15 @	20

BEANS AND PEAS

Beans are extremely dull and slow of sale for any but Marrow and Kidneys. In the absence of any demand for speculation or consumption, forced sales are made at our quotations. Peas are out of market, and we drop our quotations.

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	$1 00	@$1 10
Medium, ₱ bushel	75	@ 90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 25	@ 1 50
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	16 @	20
Chickens, ₱ lb	12½ @	17
Ducks, ₱ pair, tame	1 50 @	—
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50 @	1 25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair	62½@	75
Ducks, ₱ pair	50 @	75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10 @	12
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50 @	1 00
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00 @	1 50
Tame Pigeons, each	12½@	—
Geese, each	62½ @	75

GAME.

Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00 @	3 00
Squab Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00 @	3 50

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb	8½@	8½
Beef carcases, ₱ lb	7 @	8½
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb	7 @	9
Veal calves, live weight	5 @	7
Veal carcases, ₱ lb	5 @	10
Spring Lambs, live, ₱ lb	8½@	9

VEGETABLES.

There is slight improvement in Potatoes. Turnips, Beets and Carrots are out of market. Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Squash and Green Corn are arriving from Norfolk and other Southern Ports.

Potatoes—Bermuda, ₱ bbl	4 00 @	4 50
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50 @	2 00
Potatoes—Peachblows, ₱ bbl	— @	2 25
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 12 @	1 25
Green Peas—₱ bbl	1 50 @	—
String Beans—₱ bbl	— @	4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	62½@	75
Asparagus, ₱ 100 bunches	— @	12 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	— @	50
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	— @	75
Leeks, ₱ doz. bunches	— @	75
Green Onions ₱ 100	— @	1 00
Parsley, ₱ doz. bunches	— @	25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	7 00 @	9 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 70 bbls. Ashes, 2 537 bbls. Flour, 54 hhds. and 977 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,292 bushels Wheat, 16 000 bushels Corn, 1 100 bushels Oats, 563 pkgs. Provisions, 341 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 55 bbls. Pots at $5 25@$5 31½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1 568 bbls., including 1,509 bbls Pots and 59 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made to-day of 500 mats Java at 14½c; 675 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c.; 100 bags Gonaives on terms not ascertained; and 900 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: "Sales, to-day, 206 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 70 tcs. and bbls., with 160 bags Jamaica, on private terms; and 250 bags Rio at 10½c. @12c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 105,270 pkgs. including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 44 600 mats and 3,375 bags Java, 39,796 bags Rio, 10,735 bags Maracaibo, 4,472 bags Ceylon, 1,200 bags Costa Rica, 437 bags Jamaica, 230 bags Bahia, and 225 bags Laguayra."

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in lively request, chiefly at 21c.@21¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been very sparingly sought after at former rates.

COTTON—Has been depressed and prices have declined. Sales to-day, 1,200 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11¾c.@11¾c.; do. Gulfs, 11¾c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales, during the week, 60 tons Savanilla Fustic, at $19, cash; 160 do. Luna Wood, at $65, 4 months; 50 do. St. Domingo Logwood, at $14 cash. ₱ ton.

FISH—Trade in all kinds has been restricted; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active to-day for State and Western Flour, and prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The light current receipts do not appear to have any influence upon the trade, or to lessen the eagerness of most holders to dispose of their supplies. The reported transactions since our last comprise 6,700 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 00@	5 50
Standard Superfine State	5 75@	6 10
Extra State	6 20@	6 55
Standard Superfine Western	5 80@	6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@	6 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	6 60@	7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 05@	8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 65@	6 85
Extra Genesee	7 10@	9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 70@	10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 00@	10 25

Southern continues in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $6 90@$7 30 for mixed brands and $7 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal quiet at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is attracting very little attention at present, as buyers anticipate a material reduction in prices, and find the principal holders reluctant to make any important concessions immediately. Quotations are quite unsettled; sales have been confined to small lots, including poor to fair white Kentucky at $1 60@$1 71; poor mixed Southern at $1 50; new amber Southern at $1 80 ₱ bush. Corn is depressed and declining; the demand is very moderate; sales have been reported of 26 500 bushels at 81c.@84c. for poor to very good yellow Northern and Jersey; 82c.@ 84½c. for yellow Southern; 83c.@86c. for white Southern; 84c.@85c. for yellow Western, and 80c.@83c. for inferior to choice old and new mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet and languid, at 93c.@ 95c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are in limited request and prices tend downward; Canada, 49c.@51c.; Western, 48c.@50c.; State, 46c.@ 48½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 40c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

Mr. EDWARD BILL has prepared the following statement of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	June 17	63,689	380,532	304,757
New-Orleans	June 2	—	3,375	2,250
Philadelphia	June 8	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	June 9	—	—	7,677
Boston	June 10	95	—	—
Other Ports	June 3	—	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		65,813	415,800	332,714
To about same period, '58		1,027 899	5,053 321	3,165,523
To about same period, '57		637,922	7,107,502	4,564,4 5
To about same period, '56		1 075 291	4,555,446	6,054,109

TO THE CONTINENT.

New-York	June 7	34,640	51,825	17,314
Other Ports, latest dates		13,953	8,020	8,175

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 1,100 bales at 11¾c. @12c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bales North River at 55c. @60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Holders continue to ask prices above the views of the principal buyers. Hence, business is restricted.

HOPS—Are attracting more attention, including last year's crop at 10c.@16c., and Old at 4c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—A limited business has been transacted in Pig and Bar, at unaltered rates.

LEAD—Has been sparingly sought after, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is in demand and is stiffly held.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c. @44c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been quiet, yet, in view of the very light supply available, holders have advanced their prices slightly. Weekly receipts 3 590 obls; sales 620 bbls., at $3 80@$3 85 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been generally freely offered and purchased, at, however, easier prices. Week's receipts 2 921 bbls; sales 3,650 bbls, at 46½c @49c., closing at 46½c.@47½c., to merchantable and shipping order, respectively, ₱ gallon. Stock in first hands about 4 000 bbls. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKES refer to the prevalent belief that orders are now in the hands of exporters, amounting in the aggregate to a large quantity, which would be filled at a price not little below the present one, but which will not be executed at rates now current, so long as so much uncertainty exists as to the prospects of foreign markets. The home trade are buying liberally, the country demand for their manufactured goods gradually assuming the Summer proportions. Tar has been quite dull. Week's receipts 435 bbls.; sales unimportant. Wilmington shipping, it here, would command $2 56½@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.; Washington and Newberne Tar is selling at $2 12½@$2 25, and North at $1 75 @$2 ₱ bbl. Stock in first hands 5,000 bbls. of all kinds. Resin has attracted less attention, and prices have been less buoyant. Week's receipts of all kinds 21 907 bbls; sales 4 365 bbls. Common, to arrive and afloat, at $1 55; 500 good Strained, at $2; 800 bbls. Rosin, at prices within our range; 739 do. Fine, at $4 @$5 25, as to color. Messrs. LUCE & TOANER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 21, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	47,141	48,863
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	53 502	22,492
Resin	366.311	317,419
Tar	36,719	15,585

OILS—Have been generally in limited request at essentially unchanged rates. Crude Sperm, $1 30@ $1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 48c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 57c.@63c.; Linseed Oil, 60c.@61c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c.@96c.; Red Oil, 45c; Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c.; Tallow Oil, 10½c.@10½c ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 20, sales were reported of only 1,100 bbls. Crude Whale at 46c. @50c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1859	39,424	142 195	1,644,800
Same time last year	34,345	138,382	1,269,800

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $16 75@$17 for thin Mess; $17@$18 for prime Mess; $18 75@$19 for clear; and $13 75@$14 for prime, chiefly within the range, ₱ bbl. At the close, the tendency was in favor of buyers. Cut Meats are in limited request, including Hams at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales, to-day, 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 @$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@16c. for New Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is quiet, at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 2½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 387 bags, part at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—The supply, though in excess of the requirements of buyers is stiffly held, and prices are unaltered. Plates, 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand to-day, and sales have been made of 556 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c. @6¾c.; 536 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@6¾c.; 250 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6 c.@7c.; 100 hhds. Texas, on private terms, and 260 boxes Havana, at 6¾c.@8¾ ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been more sought after, and have advanced ¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 15,000 lbs., on private terms.

TEAS—Are in limited demand, yet are steady in price.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26¼c., chiefly at 26c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; 300 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 3s; 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s.; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; and 200 tons Logwood at 11s. For London, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s.; and 50 hhds. Measurement Goods at 15s. ₱ 40 cubic feet. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: A ship, 999 tons, from Quebec to London, Deals at £4 5s.; a Bremen ship, 400 tons, from Quebec to London, Hull or Grimsby, £4 10s.; a Swedish bark to Bordeaux, heavy pine Staves and double Barrel Heading, $33; a brig, 309 tons, from Charleston to Bremen, Timber, $17; a ship, 500 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $6 500; one from City Point to Bremen, 25s.; a brig, 280 tons, from Bangor to Canary Islands, lumber, $10; a bark, 474 tons, from three ports in Spain to New-York, $3,500, ship *St. Louis*, 552 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., supposed about $8 000; a brig to Aspinwall, coal, $4 50; a schooner, 160 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,250; one, 800 tons, same voyage, $800; one, 246 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1 650; a brig, 237 tons, to Turks Island and back, 10c.; clipper-ship *Talisman*, 1,250 tons, for San Francisco, and a schooner, 156 tons, to two ports on the Spanish Main and back to New-York on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

409 409 CANAL-STREET. 409

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK

I will offer to the

LADIES OF NEW-YORK,

Mantillas of the newest patterns of

SILK AND LACE,

At a reduction on former prices of

FIFTY PER CENT.

Having a large stock made and complete in every style, ladies will find this an unusual opportunity of

OBTAINING BARGAINS AT NO. 409 CANAL-ST.

LACE and SILK MANTILLAS,

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

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SILK CHESTERFIELD SACKS in large variety.

WHITE and BLACK BAREGE SHAWLS and MANTILLAS. All of which must be sold out immediately.

THIS ENTIRE STOCK

was manufactured under my own supervision, and designed expressly for the

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and we again assert, will positively be sold without reserve, at the above

REDUCED PRICES.

Therefore, I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of this City and vicinity, and request them to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.

Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' summer wear.

Just received—

SUMMER FLANNELS,

Ballardvale, Angola, Saxony and Gauze.

At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, 00 Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times,' New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Art and Artifice—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Farce.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The War in Italy.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Oath of Vengeance—Moll Pitcairn.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well—Tailor of Tamworth.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 25, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, Captain Shannon, left this port yesterday at noon, for Liverpool, with one hundred and thirty-one passengers, and $551,600 in specie. The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain Shufeldt, left yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Havana, with a good freight, and about forty passengers. Several valuable horses were sent out by her.

Advices from California to the 30th ult. have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. Business at San Francisco was very dull, and was likely to continue so, owing to the heavy stocks of merchandise on hand. The Oregon Legislature met on the 10th ult. and effected an organization. The most prominent candidates for the United States Senate, to supersede Delazon Smith, were Judge Williams and a Mr. Grover, late a Representative in the Legislature. Accounts from Frazer's River are still very discouraging. A decree providing for the naturalization of aliens, after a three years' residence, had been issued by Governor Douglas.

Advices from Havana to the 19th inst. have been received by the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans. There is no news of importance. Sugars were quoted dull.

The United States steamer *Lancaster*, which started from Philadelphia on the 12th inst., upon her first trial trip, arrived at Norfolk on the 19th, after a successful cruise of a week, during which she performed the distance of *twelve hundred miles* and the time consumed was 160 hours, of which six hours were spent under canvas, and two in the examination of the machinery. Her greatest speed was 10½ knots per hour, with 30 pounds of steam, and engine making 52 revolutions. She also performed satisfactorily under canvas.

The "cigar steamship," built by the Messrs. Winans in Baltimore as an experiment, sank at her wharf yesterday, in consequence of one of her supply pipes being left open accidentally. She will probably be afloat again to-day.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Albany, a violent fall of hail took took place. The storm extended over a space of about one mile in width, and continued half an hour. The hailstones were as big as marbles and congealed into large cakes of ice almost as soon as they fell. Windows were broken, and grain, vines, flowers, &c., were cut to pieces.

By the weekly statement which was submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday it appears that 4,158 emigrants have arrived during the last week, making a total for the year of 35,334. There is a balance of $12,724 42 of the commutation fund in hank. Letters were read informing the Quarantine Commissioners that the Hospitals were ready for such patients as the Commissioners of Emigration had directed to be admitted to them: and that on the Quarantine Commissioners should devolve the whole responsibility of the Floating Hospital, and providing it with ship-keepers and physicians, the Commissioners of Emigration to furnish only the supplies. The Committee on Marine Hospital reported that institution in good order.

Last night about 10 o'clock a sad tragedy occurred in Washington-street, near York, Brooklyn. Two brothers, named Mackey, aged respectively 6 and 10 years, got into a quarrel respecting the disposition of an excursion ticket, when the youngest threw a pocket-knife at his brother, the blade of which penetrated his breast, causing his death in about fifteen minutes.

At the Live Stock Yards, the supply of Beef Cattle for this week's market numbered 3,172, or 460 less than last week; but these, with those unsold last Wednesday, sufficed for the demand, so that there was very little change in the selling rates, from the average of the previous weekly market. There are, however, some 1,500 head within easy reach of the City, which were started for this week's sales, but were kept back by an "arrangement" among the leading Western drovers, who have combined in an attempt to regulate the weekly supply by turning into pasturs a portion of each of their droves, when there is a prospective over-atock on the way during any week. The particulars are fully given in our extended Cattle market report, published in the Weekly Times, issued to-day ...Receipts of Milch Cows for the weak, 246, which is greatly in excess of the present demand. The yards are overflowing, and though low prices prevail, many cows are being sent back and pasturad for want of purchasers .. Receipts of Veal Calves for the week, 1,069, generally large and in good condition. Prices unchanged. Sheep and Lambs, receipts for week, 8,841; the supply equal to the demand, except for good Spring Lambs, for which there is a good inquiry. ...Swine, receipts for week, 6,212; demand slacking and prices declining. Selling at 6½@6¾, live weight, for corn-fed.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 1,200 bales, at a shade lower prices. Flour was less activa, and was 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. cheaper. Wheat, Rye and Barley were very dull. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Corn, at, however, drooping prices. Coffee was in request, and Sugars continued in good demand at full rates. Fish, Hides, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Teas and Metals were quiet. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 612.

The Rumored Purchase of Northern Mexico.—Our Washington telegram yesterday morning gave formal contradiction to the report that Mr. McLane was negotiating with Juarez for the purchase of Chihuahua, Sonora, and a portion of Tamaulipas,—the three northernmost Mexican States. The rumor possessed in itself no element of credibility; yet all such reports obtain currency enough to produce a bad effect on the public mind, if not upon our relations with Mexico. The news now is that the treaty which Mr. McLane is negotiating concerns the protection of the frontier, a modification of our commercial relations with Mexico, and a right of way to the Gulf of California—important subjects certainly, but very different from the purchase of a vast territory.

We hope,—and we may say that we trust,—the time has gone by for territorial acquisition from Mexico. The Gadsden purchase was a dear one. We paid ten times its value for the land, and forty times over for all the glory of that latest "expansion." It is impossible now to hint at further annexations without exciting Mexican pride to frenzy. If we desire to break down President Juarez completely, we have only to inveigle him into a sale of territory. Should he consent to sell, or even entertain a proposition to that effect, he could not retain his influence a month with any portion of his countrymen; and if we succeeded in purchasing any fresh areas from him, we should find it necessary first to pay a high price in money for the land, and then to win it by the sword from a reluctant and angry people.

Our course of policy with Mexico should be eminently pacific and generous. Our interest—all the interest we can possibly have in the case, no less than our clear duty—points unerringly in that direction. Mr. McLane, we are glad to feel assured, has discretion enough to see this grave matter in its true light. His mission is one of delicacy and difficulty. Should he prove equal to its requirements the way is open for him to confer the greatest benefits upon Mexico, while serving his country in the most material manner, and winning for himself an enviable fame. All this no man knows better than Mr. McLane himself; and the public will do well to give credence to no rumors from any quarter which imply his departure in any sense from the high and magnanimous course he has marked out for his diplomacy.

The European Republicans.

We publish to-day a highly interesting letter in regard to the projects and policy of the European Republicans, from a correspondent who enjoys the best possible means of information on that subject. The letter, we are confident, will he read with interest, as an authoritative exposition of wishes and hopes and plans which must eventually help to modify the results of the pending conflict in Europe.

It is true, certainly, that the Revolutinnary Party, strictly so called, in Europe has lost much of its prestige and all of its predominance in the liberal councils of Europe since the failures of 1849 demonstrated so signally the practical incapacity of its leaders. But there remains, in every country of the Continent, and even in England, a considerable body of believers in the Revolutionary creed, formidable more by force of enthusiasm than by weight of numbers, sure to be heard in all critical seasons, and when heard equally sure of being listened to, and to a certain extent obeyed, by massea of the European peoples. For the present, apostles of this stamp have more influence in Germany than elsewhere. They have fallen in Germany, with their usual blindness, into the toils of the absolutist leaders, and are wasting themselves in evoking the misty phantom of German nationality against a peril wholly of the imagination, and at the risk of plunging Germany into ruin and the world into confusion, by pouring the German legions upon the Rhine in defence of Austrian tyranny on the Po. In Germany, however, the good sense, policy and pride of the Prussian Government may, we think, be safely trusted to deal with the folly of these men as well as with the chicanery of the Ultramontanist diplomatists whose dupes they are. In Italy the fanatical section of Revolutionary agitators, as our correspondent not very willingly finds himself forced to admit, have for the present quite subsided.

They have virtually surrendered themselves to the current which is sweeping all Italy on towards a powerful unity under the White Cross of the House of Savoy. They accept with as good a grace as possible the Imperial succor of France, without which, indeed, all their speculations, and desires, and dreams, and designs would be now as wild as the visions of the Morgante Maggiore; but they fear the Gaul even while taking the gifts he brings, and the action of Prince Napoleon in Tuscany, interpreted from their point of view, is full of evil omens for the future. But fear is a foolish counsellor, and suspicion not much wiser. What absurdities these twin whisperers can suggest we may see in our correspondent's alarm about Garibaldi. It appears that at London immense uneasiness was felt for the fate of this gallant chieftain, because the Emperor of the French did not sacrifice his whole plan of campaign and hetray his whole movement to the enemy, by marching a strong *corps d'armée* under General Niel immediately upon the heels of the *Cacciatori degli Alpi* in Northern Lombardy.

Garibaldi himself, we may be sure, did not share this silly concern and morbid jealousy. He did his duty like a hero, played his part in the great combinations of his commander, and was neither "sacrificed" nor "deserted." If anything were needed to show us how much more safe Italy is in the hands of King Victor and the ally who is lending him his powerful aid, than in those of committees, and conspirators, it might be found in the obvious incapacity of even eminent agitators to rise above the petty spirit of clique, and the myriad small suspicions of the hunted fugitive. The revelations which are made by our correspondent of the Hungarian hopes and of the movements of Kossuth, are of a wider and deeper interest. The true perils of the present war for the peace of the world lie in the East of Europe. It is difficult to see how they can he conjured away without crushing the prospects of the Magyar leader. If Germany is to he kept out of the war, Austria must not he attacked on the Danuhe. If Austria is attacked on the Danuhe, and Germany enters the war to her defence, we must prepare ourselves for a struggle to he measured not hy months but probably hy years. Of the ultimate issue of such a struggle, were it once begun, we can entertain hut little doubt. It must end, we think, in the revolutionizing of Germany herself; in the extension of Russian influence over the whole of Eastern Europe; and in the advance of France to the Rhine. All this, however, Lord Palmerston and the new English Ministry are not likely to overlook; and as they know that, whatever Lord Mayors of London, and Glasgow professors, may do or say, the mass of well-to-do Englishmen care not one straw for Hungary in comparison with continued peace, we may reckon it as certain that England will use her utmost influence to press Austria into a surrender of Italy before matters are pushed to the verge of inevitable European war.

Farming out the Public Work.—Among the various projects on foot for reducing the cost of collecting the public revenues, and especially at this port, there is one which would he beneficial in the highest degree, if it could be generally applied to all the offices of the Government. Some patriotic gentlemen of this City—with the purest and most benevolent motives, as a matter of course—have projected a scheme for performing all the labor at the Public Stores by contract. There are some three hundred men employed as laborers in the bonded warehouses, who receive much better wages than workmen of a similar class do in private establishments. It is very probable that this work might be jobbed, and that the Government might save a trifle by the operation, while the contractors would he pretty certain of making a small fortune. It may not appear to he a very dignified or proper proceeding for the Government to enter into a scheme of this kind, the object of which is to grind the faces of poor laborers; but if, by doing so, it could be proved that the public business could be done hy contract at a considerable saving, the result might be that the whole business of collecting the revenue would he farmed out to the lowest bidder. There would not he the least difficulty in finding men who would contract to collect all the revenues of the port, and give good bonds for the performance of the duty too, at less than half what it costs now. If the contract system is to be introduced into the Revenue Department, why not make it general in its application?

The Fall of the Derby Ministry.

The result of the recent division in the House of Commons is as signal a rebuke as any English Ministry has ever received within the present century. It is not often that a deliberate vote of want of confidence is asked for immediately after a general election, inasmuch as ordinary courtesy requires that the Ministry, whatever their antecedents may have been, should have a fair trial before the new Parliament,—and that an attempt should be made to oust them until they have fairly indicated the line of policy they are about to pursue. In this instance, however, the obstinate adherence of the Derbyites to their obnoxious treatment of the Italian question, during the whole parliamentary interregnum, brought their punishment upon them more swiftly than usual. It has been quite evident from the first that the neutrality so pompously proclaimed by Lord Derby's Government was but a conditional neutrality, and might easily be abandoned on the occurrence of any one of several contingencies which were to be looked for as natural incidents of a vigorous prosecution of the war in Italy. Lord Malmesbury, it is now known, had expressly reserved to himself the right to take sides in the quarrel, should he think fit so to do, in case the war should be extended to Germany; which was tantamount to saying that if it were found necessary to follow up the Austrians from Italy in order to consolidate Italian independence and bring the Italian war to any permanent conclusion, this Minister of free England would probably feel himself at liberty to use English soldiers as the slaves of Austrian despotism in an attempt to undo all that France and Sardinia had been doing. The opinion of the English public upon this curious programme was very freely expressed during the election, both at the hustings and in the columns of the liberal Press. What the people of England wanted and still want is a neutrality, independent of the chances of war, and of all contingencies which the avowed and honorable objects of the struggle might bring to pass. They desire to have each movement of the Allies weighed with reference to its effect, not on the fate of the House of Hapsburg, but on Italian independence; and to see the English Government prepared to accept frankly and with good will any movement which the achievement of that independence might make necessary. The Derbyites were so incautious during the recent debate as to throw off the mask which they wore during the election, and to declare openly that in their opinion the Austrian domination in Italy was not such a bad thing after all, and that Italian independence was a chimera. This may be said to have sealed their fate. The ancient and well-established British fear of French invasion, Popery, brass money and wooden shoes, was not strong enough to save these shallow imitators of "Pitt-et-Coburg" from the damning administration of an amendment to their Address, informing Her Majesty that the Faithful Commons felt a "want of confidence" in her actual Ministers. The majority, only thirteen in one of the largest Houses ever collected, would undoubtedly have been small at any later period of the session, but at such a time, and on such an occasion, it is morally equivalent to treble the number in any other circumstances. Lord Palmerston will now probably form a new ministry with the introduction of a radical element, and with unconditional non-intervention as the basis of his foreign policy. Whether such discordant elements as he will muster can be made to work together for any length of time, is yet, however, to he seen.

One of the best informed of the London liberal journals gives as the probable programme of the new government a sketch of the coming Cabinet, which is a very curious piece of political Mosaic. The Presidency of the Council, an office of more weight than authority, is assigned to Earl Granville; the Premiership, with the first Lordship of the Treasury, to Lord Palmerston. Lord John Russell is to have the Portfolio of India; Lord Clarendon to take up once more the reins of the Foreign Office. The Colonies, in which Lord Stanley of Alderley had almost acquired a prescriptive right under any Whig government, are to pass to the Earl of Elgin. Mr. Cobden is to become President of the Board of Trade, with opportunities for learning to understand that grave Italian Question which, to his lasting shame, he has just publicly professed himself "too dull to comprehend." Mr. Milner Gibson is to take the Home Department; the Earl of Ripon, (late Lord Goderich,) the Post-office; Sidney Herbert is to look after the Army; Sir James Graham to rescue the Navy; and Sir George Cornewall Lewis to return to his financial experiments as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This sketch, at least, indicates the drift of liberal views and ideas; and proclaims pretty clearly the liberal preference for Lord Palmerston over Lord John Russell as the definite leader of any liberal organization. The veteran viscount approaches office however in this crisis, with an unwonted coyness. He spoke on the Italian question like a man more sure of the past of his enemies than of his own future; but it is certain that no one who is at all likely to be "sent for" by the Queen at such a juncture as this has so much of the personal dexterity and popularity so necessary to build up a Cabinet as Lord Palmerston, and no new hand could hope for any fair chance of success in the work of organization, until the veteran had tried and failed. Old as Lord Palmerston is in point of years, he is still formidable in point of vigor and dash, and no man of his party has yet acquired weight enough to be able to slight him with impunity. The effect of his return to power at this time, upon the Continent, would be little less than decisive of the diplomatic triumph of France. No English statesman is more hated and feared than he by Austria. His language, uttered on the second night of the present session, to the effect that the Derby Cabinet had brought on the war by taking the side of Austria as against France and Sardinia, will be quoted throughout Europe as the *mot d'ordre* of the new Government. The German States, which have been straining their angry eyes so long for a glimpse of the "ghost of Chatham," and had almost persuaded themselves into mistaking Lord Derby for the much-desired phantom so terrible to France, will be thunderstruck by a change which brings Fox upon the stage in the stead of Pitt—the friend of Napoleon in the place of the intimate of Schwarzenberg. This effect of the downfall of the Derby government is a positive gain to England and to the world. To have left the control of English policy in the power of a man who could so far forget what he owed to himself and to his country, as Lord Derby did on the night of his defence in the Peers, when he deliberately assumed the falsehood of all the representations made by Napoleon III. on the subject of his Italian policy, would have been not merely a deep disgrace to England but a real danger for the peace of Europe.

DEATH OF DR. BAILEY.

The Last Illness and Death at Sea of the Editor of the National Era.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
Steamer Arago, off Southampton,
Thursday, June 9, 1859.

I have sad news for my first letter. Dr. Bailey, the well-known Editor of the *National Era* at Washington, died on board the *Arago* on Sunday last at a little past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He came on board an invalid, and was hoping that relief from toil and change of scene would restore the strength and vigor which the incessant and strenuous labors of his profession had greatly impaired. I had known for some time before leaving New-York that he was ill, but was surprised to find,—as I saw him sitting upon deck just after passing Quarantine,—how thin and pale and feeble he looked. I gathered from his conversation that he did not consider himself to be seriously ill,—at least that his lungs were not affected,—but that a long-continued dyspepsia, and the nervous excitement which his labors had induced, had combined to bring about the weakness under which he suffered. For the first two or three days he was upon deck for the greater part of the time. The weather was fresh, though not unpleasantly cold, and the sea not rough enough to occasion any considerable discomfort. The motion, however, affected him disagreeably. He slept badly, had no appetite, and could relish nothing but a little fruit now and then. His eldest son was with him, and attended upon him with all a son's fond solicitude;—except myself, I do not think he had another acquaintance on board. He was cheerful, social, and talked with interest of everything connected with public affairs at home and abroad. He suffered some inconvenience from the fact that his room was below and that he could only reach it by descending two pairs of stairs. We occasionally made a couch of cushions for him upon deck, when he became fatigued,—but this made him too conspicuous for his taste, and he seemed uneasily fearful of attracting attention to himself as an invalid.

After Tuesday the sea became remarkably smooth, and so continued to the end of the voyage. But it brought him no relief—his strength failed with failing appetite, and on Thursday, from staying too long upon deck, he took cold, which kept him to his room next day. Otherwise he seemed about as usual, through that day and Saturday, and on Sunday morning seemed even better—saying that he had slept unusually well and felt strengthened and refreshed. He took some slight nourishment, and attempted to get up from his berth without assistance: the effort was too much for him, however, and his son, who had left the room at his request, but stood at the door, saw him fall as he attempted to stand. He at once went in, raised him and laid him upon the couch. Seeing that he was greatly distressed in breathing, he went immediately for Dr. Smith, the surgeon of the ship. I met him on deck, and hearing of his father's condition, went at once to his room. I found him wholly unconscious, breathing with difficulty, but perfectly quiet and seemingly asleep. Drs. Beadle and Dubois were present, and had endeavored to give him a stimulant,—but he was unable to swallow, and it was evident that he was dying. He continued in this state for about half an hour,—his breathing became slower and slower, until finally it ceased altogether, and that was all! Not a movement of a muscle,—not a spasm or a tremor of any kind,—betrayed the moment when his spirit took its departure. An infant, wearied with play on a Summer's eve, could not have fallen asleep more gently. His remains were placed in ice and taken to Havre, from which they will be returned to New-York by the *Vanderbilt*, which leaves on the 18th inst.

Though Dr. Bailey's illness has been a matter of public knowledge for some months, his death, I suspect, will take the community by surprise. It will certainly be very deeply regretted far beyond the large circle of his family connections and personal friends. He was a native of New-Jersey, but passed his early life in Philadelphia, where he received his education. He graduated at the Medical College in that city and soon after removed to Ohio,—but the profession had little attraction for him, and he never entered upon its active duties. His taste led him rather to the study of social science in its various branches, and for the last few years, it is needless for me to say, he has held a very important and influential relation to the political affairs of the country. During the thirteen years of his residence at Washington, in the editorial conduct of the *National Era*, he has established a reputation for firm adherence to principle combined with a prudent regard for practical results, which had secured the confidence of the largest and wisest portion of the Anti-Slavery men of the whole country. He believed Slavery to be a moral wrong, a social disease, and a political blunder; and directed all his energies to its extirpation. But he never ignored or professed to underrate the practical difficulties with which the question was surrounded,—nor did he ever fall into the mistake of headlong zealots and try to make denunciation do the work of argument and persuasion. The fact that he established a popular and successful Anti-Slavery newspaper at Washington,—to those who appreciate the influences that prevail there,—affords conclusive proof of the practical sagacity and the wise temper which presided over his performance of duty. He was not a party man, nor the tool of party men, in any respect nor to any extent. He thought for himself and acted upon his own convictions,—not obstinately nor with any disposition to underrate the importance of co-operation with others,—but acted with friends only so long as they sought noble ends by worthy means, and holding all personal aspirations and all party aims steadily subordinate to the triumph of principle and the promotion of the public good. He has acted generally with the Republican Party, but no dictation of its caucuses, and no ambition of its leaders, could ever induce him to support movements which his own judgment did not approve. He sustained the Crittenden amendment to the Lecompton bill, although eminent Anti-Slavery leaders denounced it as a pledge to admit conditionally Slave States into the Union; and he advocated the admission of Oregon, though a majority of the Republicans in Congress resisted and voted against it, and so on every point of public policy. While deferential always to the advice of those for whose opinions he had respect, he permitted none to overbear his judgment or control his action. The country has great need of such men, and on account of their comparative rarity in public life, Dr. Bailey will be missed the more.

There is a very large literary circle, also, in which the grief for his death will be profound and sincere. The literary department of the *National Era* has always been one of its prominent features, and has contributed very largely to its success. Dr. Bailey himself always maintained an active supervision over it, and gave it the character for vigor, freshness and good taste by which it has always been distinguished. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* first appeared in its columns: Mrs. Southworth was first introduced to the public through its agency, and J. G. Whittier and other well-known authors have been regular contributors to its pages. Without any special pretensions to literary eminence himself, Dr. Bailey was a clear, strong and not inelegant writer—a man of fine education and highly-cultivated taste, and gifted with a quick appreciation of merit in whatever writings were submitted to his inspection.

In person he was rather under the medium height, and slightly built—with the air of a student rather than a man of physical action, and the manners of one who shunned, rather than courted, the notice of the world at large. His conversation was easy and always agreeable, turning upon events rather than books, and marked by sagacious and charitable construction of the conduct and motives of public men.

Not the least afflicting circumstance of his decease is the fact that he leaves a wife and six children to mourn his departure. His eldest son was the only one of his family who was with him; but everything possible was done for him;—his life, in all probability, could not have been prolonged had he remained at home,—and his death was as peaceful and as happy as it could possibly have been had it occurred in the midst of those whom he loved. There is something desolate and cheerless in the thought of a friend's dying at sea:—but this is more perhaps in imagination than in the reality. The anguish of surrounding friends certainly can bring no comfort to the parting soul,—and the murmuring of the waves as they break peacefully against the couch of the dying is a more grateful requiem than the roar of traffic and the hum of business which disturb the last moments of one who dies in the heart of a great metropolis.

H. J. R.

The Austrian Generals.

BARON DE HESS.

Field-Marshal Baron Henry de Hess, who although not actually on the battle-field of Magenta, is understood to have acted ever since his arrival in Italy as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, is a veteran of the old Napoleonic wars, upon whom a new and recent glory has fallen from his connection with the Italian campaigns of Marshal Radetzky de Radetz in 1849. Born at Vienna in 1788, Henry de Hess entered the Imperial armies in 1805 as an ensign, just before the battle of Austerlitz, and performed various subordinate staff duties till 1809, when at the age of 21 he was baptized in battle at Wagram, and behaved gallantly enough to attract attention. When war broke out afresh with France in 1813 he was a captain, and at the end of the war in 1814 found himself a major, covered with foreign orders, and attached to the War-office. His first very conspicuous service, however, dates no further back than 1830, when he made himself prominent on the staff in Lombardy as a tactician. In 1842 he became a Lieutenant-Field-Marshal, a distinction which answers in the Austrian army to that of General of Division in the army of France, and continued to serve in Italy. Already known as a tactician, in 1848 he attracted attention as a strategist. He became the right hand of Radetzky, who made him prominent in all his dispatches. The march on Vicenza, which ended in the honorable capitulation of General Durando, and the battle of Custozza, were suggested by him; and he it was who drew up, in 1849, that plan for a five-day's campaign, which ended in the defeat of the Sardinians at Novara. For these services he was rewarded with the Military Order of Maria Theresa, founded in 1757, and ranking among the Austrian decorations directly after the Golden Fleece, as the Bath in England ranks after the Order of the Garter, with the title of Baron, and with the rank of Major-General of the Imperial staff. In 1854 he signed the Convention of April 20th with Prussia, and took command of the Army of Observation on the Danube. He is now a Field-Marshal and Quarter-Master-General of the Austrian army, and actual Commander-in-Chief of the force in Italy.

COUNT KLAMM-GALLAS.

Edward, Count Klamm-Gallas, whose presence as commander of the First Austrian *Corps d'armée* at the battle of Mageuta is now well established, is the brother of Count Frederic Klamm-Gallas, the head of a great Carinthian family of that name. The proper name of the family is Klamm; and their original seat was on the line of the Danube, from whose picturesque banks the ancient and ruined stronghold of the house, the Schloss-Klamm, still frowns upon the traveler as he floats along between Walsee and Ardagger on the way from Linz to Vienna. The family of Klamm or Clam, (for the name is spelt indifferently either way,) afterwards drifted to the Semmering, and the trains from Vienna to Trieste now rush by the stately masses of their old castle, once the key of Styria, just after passing the magnificent works of the line between Gloggnitz and Muz-zu-schlag. In 1757 the head of the family married the heiress of the house of Gallas, descended in a direct line from that too famous Count Matthew Gallas, who was the prime mover in the Imperial conspiracy against Wallenstein. Count Matthew Gallas corresponded with the treacherous Piccolomini, (a supposed ancestor of our late much-hewpet little prima donna,) and he it was who, by the Imperial command of Ferdinand, issued on Feb. 12, 1634, an order forbidding all officers to receive instructions from Wallenstein or his lieutenants. Count Gallas also gave his final directions to Walter Butler, the assassin of the great general; and we have seen ourselves a letter from Butler in which he excuses himself to Gallas for marching with Wallenstein whom he had sworn to slay, by saying that he "was forced to do so by a special providence of God in order to achieve *some particular heroic deed.*"

Gallas received as his part of the booty of the murdered Duke, Wallenstein's estates of Friedland and Reichenberg in Bohemia, with Kinsky's palace and grounds in Prague, and many valuable mines in Styria. These are still held by the family of Klamm-Gallas, and the present General was born at Reichenberg in 1809. He has served in various posts in the Austrian army, ever since 1828; and was present in the War-office at Vienna, at the time of the murder of Count Latour, in 1848. He fought in Hungary, under Welden, and at Somma-Campagna in Italy. He was summoned from the military command of Bohemia to the war in Piedmont, and after passing through Bavaria, found himself forced, by the successes of Garibaldi, to enter Italy, not by the Stelvio or the Tonal pass, but by the way of Verona.

COUNT GYULAI.

Marshal Count Gyulai, the unsuccessful General who undertook the destruction of Turin only to expose himself and his army to the derision and contempt of Europe, is a Hungarian by birth and blood. He was one of the magnates summoned to the Hungarian Parliament in 1848, but refused to appear. He was born in 1809, and first came forward as a conspicuous soldier in 1848, when he fought under Radetzky in Italy, and was present at the defeat of the Austrians at Goito, as well as at their victory at Custozza, and afterwards at Novara. In 1850 he was made a Field-Marshal, and on the death of Radetzky became Commander of the Fifth Austrian *corps d'armée*, with his head-quarters at Verona. In this position he gave great umbrage by his brusque, unconciliatory manners and martinet ideas of discipline, not only to the Lombardo-Venetian people, but also to the Emperor's brother, the Arch-Duke Maximilian, then Governor of those Provinces. In 1856 he was removed from his command at the request of the Arch-Duke, but was restored again on the approach of hostilities. He is a good tactician, but has no reputation as a strategist. His successive blunders in the opening of the campaign, and his final failure to divine and arrest the advance of the allied army, have at last brought upon him his dismissal from the chief command. It is rumored that he is to be sent to take the place of the deceased Jellachich, as Ban of Croatia.

COUNT STADION.

Philip Francis Emmeric Charles, Count Stadion, the successor of Count Gyulai in the command of the Fifth corps d'armée, and the leader of the Austrian army at the disastrous encounter of Montebello on May 20, is a nobleman of the first Austrian stamp, though not of the oldest Austrian blood. The family, like that of the Imperial Hapsburgs, is of Swiss origin, having migrated from the Granbunden in the time of the later Hohenstaufen Emperors of Germany. It rose to distinction in the seventeenth century, under the Elector of Mayence, and Philip Von Stadion, great-grandfather of the present General, was made a Count of the Empire in Swabia in the year 1705. His son Emmeric left behind him three sons, all Counts Stadion. Frederic, the elder, was a diplomatist, and nothing more. Philip, the second, became a man of great note in Europe. He was a very handsome man personally, and strongly resembled the Emperor Joseph II., but he was also the most intense aristocrat at the aristocratic court of Vienna. It is related of him that he could not see a man not of noble birth go by, wearing the decoration of any knightly order without flushing red in the face. "Parvenus," he used to say, "never will stop pushing forward." It is possible that his nephew is now of the same mind. Stadion was appointed Chancellor of Austria in 1805, and distinguished himself by organizing the war of 1809 against Napoleon I. He created the Leopold-Order as a sort of Austrian set-off against the Legion of Honor, and did all in his power to arouse the Austrian national feeling. He gave the chief command of the armies to the Archduke Charles, and appointed Von Lindeman to accompany him. After the disastrous battle of Eckmühl, April 20, the Archduke and Von Lindeman escaped in a carriage, and the Archduke asking the veteran "What will Stadion and Vienna say of us?" was answered bluntly enough—"Vienna will say that your Imperial Highness is a young fool, and Stadion, that I am an old ass."

After Wagram came the peace of Vienna, and Stadion, broken-hearted, gave way in 1809 to Metternich.

His younger brother, Count Emmeric, was the father of the General; who was born in 1799 at Thannhausen, a family-seat in Bavaria. He was the eldest son of his father, and seven years older than his cousin, the head of the family, Count Francis, born in 1806, and successively Governor of Trieste and Gallicia, who accepted the Home Office in the Schwarzenberg Ministry of 1848, and going mad shortly after, gave place to the famous Dr. Bach. The soldier Stadion entered the Imperial service in 1818. He distinguished himself in the Hungarian War of 1849, as Colonel of the Second Hulans, and became an Aide-de-Camp of the young Emperor. He is a Knight of the Teutonic Order and a Field-Marshal-Lieutenant in high repute as a tactician and a cavalry commander.

M. Kossuth and the War—His Address to the Hungarians in America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I beg respectfully to solicit the favor of your granting a prominent place in the columns of your widely circulated journal to the inclosed warning addressed to my fellow-countrymen in the United States.

The good-will and friendly feeling which the scattered sons of Hungary have met from the American periodical Press encourages me to hope that your cotemporaries throughout the Union will not refuse the benefit of republication to the few lines, which, with the assistance of extended publicity, may serve to preserve many a well-deserving man from compromising his future by yielding to the impulses of patriotic impatience.

I beg you to accept the assurance of my high regards and of my particular consideration.

Kossuth.

32 Upper Gower-street, London, Eng., June 9, 1859.

TO THE HUNGARIAN EXILES RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

At the time of the late Crimean War several of my exiled fellow-countrymen brought great misery upon themselves by throwing up their situations, and leaving the United States for Europe, without having taken care to ascertain whether or not circumstances warranted the step.

I fear the present state of European affairs, together with partly vague, partly exaggarated, partly unfounded reports, may have a similar effect.

I consider it, therefore, to be my duty to warn my exiled fellow-countrymen in America, that *it is not yet time for them to move.*

Grave considerations forbid my entering on premature explanations. Suffice it to say that, though the sky is brightening promisingly, we have yet great difficulties to overcome.

Due care is taken, not only of the interest of our country, but also especially of their personal interests.

They shall be duly apprized in due time. But the time has not yet come. Let them patiently, let them confidently wait. Any inconsiderate rashness might bring personal ruin on them, without the slightest advantage to the public cause.

London, England, June 9, 1859. Kossuth.

Map of the Seat of War.—A very admirable map of Northern Italy has been prepared by that competent officer, Lieut. J. C. Ives, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. It bears the title of a "Military Map of the Seat of War," and is understood to be compiled from maps and charts presented to the Department of State by the Sardinian Government. The utmost care appears to have been taken to delineate the natural features of the country, its railroads and canals, with perfect accuracy. The scale is large, and, if open to any objection, the only fault perhaps lies in the omission of a large number of secondary towns and villages, whose names are very sure to figure in the history of the war, and which might have been inserted without creating confusion.

Academy of Music.

The benefit in aid of the Italian Fund, given yesterday afternoon and evening, was a complete success. The net proceeds we are informed, will exceed three thousand dollars—a very desirable addition to the contributions already so liberally made to the cause, and peculiarly creditable, when it is remembered that the present moment is by no means the best for operatic or other indoor entertainments.

The afternoon was devoted to Gazzaniga and the "Trovatore," with a patriotic episode in the shape of the liberty duet (with the word "Italia" interpolated) from the "Puritani." Of the lady we need scarcely speak. Her admirers welcomed her with every demonstration of delight, and her performance was as well calculated to maintain the high position she occupies as a dramatic artist of the first class. The liberty duet between Amodio and Junca was the signal for an outburst of applause, which became tumultuous when two flags were produced and the singers proceeded to apostrophise them as the emblems of their country. The duet was delivered with immense vigor; so much so that Signor Amodio sacrificed a portion of his evening voice in the morning service of his country.

Donizetti's "Poliuto" was the programme for last night, with Corresi, Baragoli and Amodio in the cast. The performance was excellent. Between the second and third acts Mlle. Parodi sang the "Marseillaise" with fine expression and energy. It would have had a better effect had there been an orchestral accompaniment instead of a piano-forte one, as it was the audience insisted on an *encore*. To the surprise of every one Mlle. Parodi sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the effect of which on an excited audience can be imagined but not described. Uncle Sam came in for another portion of the ovation, being represented in the train of the Pro-Consul Severus and receiving through his national flag the homage of the audience.

Montreal.—The principal artists of M. Strakosch's superb Opera Company, viz., Mme. Colson, Mme. Strakosch, Mr. Henry Squires, Signor Brignoli and Signor Amodio proceed immediately to Montreal for the purpose of inaugurating Nordheimer's new hall. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty will have a treat.

Benefit.—Mr. Dubarry, the valuable stage manager of the Academy, who, more than any other artist, has contributed to the enjoyment of the public during the past four years, takes his first benefit on Saturday next in the shape of a Matinée. The opera of "Ernani" is selected for the occasion, and a magnificent array of artists have volunteered.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Miss Josy Gougenheim, the lively actress, takes her benefit here to-night. Let it be remembered.

A new serio-comic drama by Mr. Tom Taylor is to be shortly produced at the Olympic Theatre, London. Rumor speaks well of the new production.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—STATIONERY FOR THE HOUSE—POST-OFFICE REFORMS—AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 22.

Judge MERRICK, to-day, remanded to Hagerstown, Md., a colored man who has been residing here twelve years, and who was claimed under the Fugitive Slave Law. The Court having no power to pass upon the question of his freedom, it must be decided in Maryland. There was a large number of colored persons about the Judge's chambers, who manifested much interest in the progress of the case.

The successful bidders for furnishing stationery to the House of Representatives are Messrs. TAYLOR & MADEY, of Washington, and ISAAC AMES, of New-York

Some reforms in the present system of advertising and delivery of letters being necessary, the Department will speedily adopt such as may seem practicable and efficient, and will hold its officers to a strict accountability for their own mistakes.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Friday last, says that the Louisiana stockholders of the Tehuantepec Company have voted, with a singular degree of unanimity, for the call of an additional payment of ten per cent. on their subscriptions, with the view of enabling the Company to carry out its mail contract, and perfecting such other arrangements as will secure the success of the enterprise.

Private letters from El Paso and Arizona to the 7th of June, state that the late attempt to revolutionize Chihuahua by Jose MARIA ZULOAGA, brother of the late President of Mexico, has been entirely suppressed—ZULOAGA surrendering without a battle and being pardoned.

The Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, and Lieut. MOWRY, of Arizona, are the guests of Judge HART, of El Paso.

Extensive preparations are making to give Mr. PHELPS a grand reception in New-Mexico.

The people of New-Mexico adhere to their determination to take no part in the New Mexican election, on the ground heretofore stated in their memorial to Congress, of having no fair representation or vote.

No United States Court is held at Mesilla this year. Arizona will send her own delegate to Congress, and if Lieutenant MOWRY consents to run again he will be elected by acclamation.

The Hon. M. A OTERO will be returned to Congress as delegate from New-Mexico, without serious opposition.

HORACE GREELEY is expected at El Paso in July.

From the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 22.

The Overland Mail arrived here last evening bringing dates from California as late as the 30th ult. The papers are almost entirely barren of news. Business at San Francisco was very dull, with no prospect of a speedy revival, owing to the large stocks of merchandise on hand. Eastern shippers are cautioned against further shipments.

The following ships had arrived at San Francisco since the departure of the mail of the 27th, namely: *Flying Childers* and *Harriet*, from Boston, and *Gauntlet*, from Hong Kong.

The following ships had sailed: *Andrew Jackson*, for New-York; *Nonpareil*, for Shanghae.

Advices from Oregon state that the Legislature met at Salem on the 16th of May. LUTHER ELKINS was chosen President of the Senate, and W. G. L. FAULT, Speaker of the House. Judge WILLIAMS and Mr. GROVER, late a Representative in the Legislature, are the most prominent candidates to supersede DELAZON SMITH in the United States Senate.

The news from Frazer's River continues to be of a discouraging nature, and the shipments of gold from there are very small. Governor DOUGLAS had issued a decree, providing for the naturalization of aliens after a three years residence in the Territory.

Destructive Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 22.

A fire broke out at an early hour this morning, in Young's Block, adjoining the Custom-house. The block was entirely consumed. It was occupied by some twenty business firms, among whom the heaviest losers are: DENOS & RAYMOND, grocers; NORTON & FOWLER, druggists; TUNIS & Co., booksellers. The loss on the buildings is $90,000; insurance, $50,000. The Custom-house is damaged to the extent of $15,000. Loss in merchandise not yet estimated.

The Brig Stephen Young Ashore.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, June 22.

The brig *Stephen Young*, from Alexandria, bound to Boston, with a cargo of coal, sprung a leak at sea, and the captain was compelled to run her ashore this morning in Lynnhaven Bay. Assistance has gone down to her.

Governor Morgan at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 22.

Governor MORGAN arrived here by a special train from Niagara Falls, this afternoon. He was received at the depot by the military and escorted to the Mansion House, and welcomed by the Mayor in a speech, to which he responded. Gov. MORGAN remains several days as a guest of the city.

Congressional Election in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, June 22.

At the election to-day for a member of Congress from this District, CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, the American Republican candidate, was elected. He received about 3,200 votes. THOS. DAVIS, the straight Republican candidate, supported also by a portion of the Democrats, received about 2,500 votes.

Fatal Carriage Accident.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 22.

Last evening, HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Jr., aged 21 years, only son of the Hon. HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was thrown from a wagon, while on his way home from a visit to the country, and probably fatally injured. His skull was fractured and he has remained in a state of insensibility since the accident.

ALBANY, P. M.—Young VAN DYCK died this afternoon.

Sinking of Winan's Experiment Steamship.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 22.

WINAN'S experiment steamship has been sunk at the wharf in consequence of a workman neglecting to close a supply pipe. Steam fire-engines are engaged in pumping her out, and they will probably succeed in doing so by to-morrow.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 22.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived here, with Havana dates of the 19th inst. The news is unimportant.

Sugar was dull at 7¼c.@7¾c., and the stock on hand was 400 000 boxes. Lard was firm, at 19½c. @20c. Flour, $4 50@5 25@$5 30. Sterling Exchange was 115@116. Drafts on New-York at sight were at 3@5 ₱ cent. premium, and on Boston 5 ₱ cent.

The War News in the City.

New-Yorkers did not delay reading the morning papers, yesterday, until they had sipped their coffee Every one knew that the *Persia* had been out ten days—that her punctuality was proverbial—and every one expected that her arrival would be chronicled as a matter of course. West-street merchants would have been as much disappointed not to have seen her black hull looming up over at Jersey City, when they went to business, as they would to have heard that the *Isaac Newton* or *New World* had not arrived from Albany. Frenchmen, Germans, and Americans, wanted their doubts dispelled as to who were the victors in the battle of Magenta. Since Saturday the Gallophobi had clung tenaciously to the idea that, though the Austrians might have retreated, it was only to fall back upon some stronger position. Even among the Americans, there were those who persisted in believing that LOUIS NAPOLEON had met with reverses the full extent of which he dare not reveal; that he might be an admirable strategis on paper, but that when it came to manœuvring such immense masses of men on veritable battle-fields, with an enamy to perplex and confuse his combinations than his weakness would be discovered. Such doubters as these had two days wherein to enjoy their cavils, and they made the most of their time

When the *Kangaroo* came up the Bay, Monday morning, she answered one question which, during the preceding 48 hours, had been thrust at least twa nnmber of times into the face of every Gallophile Why did not the Allies occupy Milan if they were victorious? The *Kangaroo* said that they had done so, and the merchants who could not forget the stupendous falsehood of NAPOLEON'S *coup d'etat*, began to believe that he could tell the truth after all enf that for once the legal maxim "*falsus in uno falsus in omnibus*"—If a man tells a lie once never believe him again—had failed of vindication.

The fall of one per cent. on the Paris Bourse, which the *Kangaroo* noted furnished the Germans who gathered at the Social Reformer's Hall, in the Steuben House, and at the lager-bier saloons in William and Frankfort streets, a peg whereon to hang hopes of a reverse to the Allies, but the arrival of the *Persia*, the news by which was given in detail yesterday, drove them from this refuge by giving accounts of still another victory. Last evening their loungings, smoking and drinking places did not have quite so lively and exciting an appearance.

Speculations were put an end to by certainties too overwhelming to admit of debate. Faces which had been gradually lengthening for the last two days attained their maximum of longitude last evening Lager was absorbed rather more quietly, and smoke rolled up from meerschaums with less vehemence. The questions discussed were principally the results which these splendid victories would have on the progress of the war. Would they oblige England to attempt mediation, or would they compel the German States eventually to come to the aid of their faithful ally?

Hungarians are looking anxiously for the reappearance of KOSSUTH. For a time he has gone beneath the surface, but when, they ask, will he come up? They feel pretty well assured that he will make his advent on the stage of deeds more eloquent than his words have been. People of the nationality which he represents are looking for revolts among their countrymen, and when they do come the Austrians will have to stand something more than a fire in their front.

Some native-born Americans who have refused their cordial sympathies to the Allies, are beginning to ask why NAPOLEON should be shedding the blood of thousands of Frenchmen to give liberty to Italians, when, for years, French garrisons have held the Italians in check in Rome. These individuals will only be satisfied of the integrity of his intentions when he has been welcomed back to Paris and withdrawn his forces from the fields where their blood has been poured out so lavishly.

Around the agencies of the foreign illustrated newspapers there were eager crowds all day long, striving to get glimpses at the engravings of the battle of Montebello and its heroes, as there will be, a few days hence, other crowds looking at the representations of the battles of Magenta and of Melegnano.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, at 12 M. yesterday, all the members of the Board were present. A communication was received from Mr. EWEN, Superintendent of Street Improvements, complaining that the contractor who was filling in the sunken lots between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues, previously complained of as a nuisance, was depositing unwholesome earth and garbage upon them, thus creating a greater nuisance then that which was sought to be thereby abated. JAMES ILSNER and others complained of the bone and swill-boiling establishment in Fifty-seventh-street, near the Central Park A. VAN WINKLE called the attention of the Board to the fact that decayed vegetables and other *effete* matter, thrown into the passage-way known as "The Country Road," in Washington Market, constituted a nuisance which should be abated. JOHN TAGLIONE complained that some standing water in the basement of No. 673 Fourth-avenue was a nuisance. ANN LAWLESS asked for the abatement of a nuisance, the nature of which she did not set forth, at No. 72 Watts-street. The City Inspector was directed to see that these nuisances were abated. The City Inspector reported with regard to a number of complaints previously referred to him. The cause of the nufsance at No. 18. West Thirty-eighth-street, was the want of a drain by which to connect the premises with the sewer in the street. The slaughter-house in Ninth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, was not filthy-but the premises of ADAM LINDSS, who ned com plained of it, were. Mr. DELAVAN presented a report from the Health Wardens of the Twelfth Ward relative to the unhealthy condition of the boggeries in One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Tenth streets. The City Inspector was directed to have these nuisances abated. He stated that much good had resulted from the instructions which had been given the Health Wardens on Monday, when he directed them to thoroughly inspect the condition of their respective Wards every day and report daily all nuisances found to exist. They had obeyed these instructions and reports were made to him as often as twice a day. A number of persons, against whom complaints had been made by the Wardens, had called on him and expressed their willingness to abate the nuisances complained of. In order to fully carry out these instructions assistance was required in the Eleventh and Twentieth Wards, where there were a large number of tenement houses. On motion of Dr. MILLER, Mr. DELAVAN was authorized to appoint an assistant Health Warden in each of these Wards. Drs. MILLER and ROCKWELL reported progress on the subject of the loose manner in which burial permits have been heretofore granted, previously committed to them, and asked that the City Inspector be added to the Committee. This was done, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at their rooms in Castle Garden. By the weekly statement it appeare that 4,158 emigrants have arrived during the last week, making a total for the year thus far of 35,334, against 30,450 to the same date in 1858. There are 710 inmates in the Ward's Island Institutions and 69 in the Marine Hospital. There are $12,724 42 of the commutatton fund in Bank. A copy of a communication which had been prepared by the Special Committee on the subject, was submitted, informing the Quarantine Commissioners that the hospitals were in readiness for such patients as the Commissioners o Emigration had directed should be admitted to them. It was accepted. The Board adopted a form of reply to the Quarantine Commissioners, stating that on the latter body should devolve the whole responsibility of furnishing the Floating Hospital, and providing it with ship-keepers and physicians, the Commissioners of Emigration to give only the supplies. The Committee on Marine Hospital, to whom had been referred the communication of Dr. JACOBI, reported that the Hospital was in good order, but hoping that Quarantine would soon be removed, they recommended that no additional officers be appointed. At the same time they were not satisfied with the removal of the late Steward by Dr. JACOBI, and suggested that the appointment of D. HALE, as his successor, be confirmed for only three months. These views met the approbation of the Commissioners. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE NEW READING AND COFFEE-ROOM.—An interesting meeting is anticipated to-night on the occasion of the opening of the new Reading and Coffee-Room, No. 26 Bowery, near James-street. It is understood that the meeting is designed especially for the young and workingmen of the Fourth and Seventh Wards. It is stated that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Judge DALY and JOHN VAN BUREN will address the meeting, and that the Mayor will preside.

SINKING OF A STEAM-TUG.—The steam-tug *Only Son*, which has been employed to assist the schooner *Hamilton*, ashore on Romer Shoal, while lying alongside that vessel is reported to have received such damage to her hull as to cause a bad leak. She was run for Sandy Hook, the nearest land, but sank before she reached the shore. The crew escaped in the boat and were all saved. The schooner got off.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of this City graduated fifteen of its students at the late examinations upon the prescribed academical course of study—seven for College and eight for business. The ceremony of conferring the diplomas will take place at the Commencement exercises of the Institute at Hope Chapel on Wednesday evening next.

RECEPTION TO PAUL MORPHY AT THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.—The members of the Athenæum Club, gave a reception last night to PAUL MORPHY, at their Clubhouse in Fifth-avenue. A large number of invited guests, ladies and gentlemen, were present. The "testimonial" chess-men were exhibited in a glass case in one of the rooms.

FOR HAVANA.—The steamship *Quaker City* Captain SHUFELDT, left yesterday at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43, North River, for Havana, with a good freight and some forty passengers. This is the first trip of this popular steamer under the new arrangement, by which she leaves this port every twenty days

CHILD DROWNED.—ELLEN GARRY, a child nearly eighteen months old, whose parents live at No. 50 Mulberry-street, yesterday fell into a tub of water and was drowned. The accident occurred while the child was left alone in the room.

ALTERED BILLS.—Three dollar bills purporting to be on the People's Bank, of Roxbury, Mass., and altered from the exploded Waubeek Bank, of Minnesota, made their appearance last evening.

FOG ON THE RIVER.—A dense fog set in yesterday, late in the afternoon, which detained a number of vessels from going to sea. Towards midnight it had increased in density, so that the ordinary ferry travel was interrupted.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—PATRICK CONNOLLY, residing at No. 126 East Twenty-eighth-street, was nearly kicked to death yesterday by a vicious horse. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The fatal accident reported as having occurred in a sugar refinery, should have read, United States Steam Sugar Refinery, instead of HARRY KATTENGOEN'S.

Police Reports.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—A young Englishman, who gives his name as George W. Brown, arrived from England a few days since per steamer *Saxonia*, and having a desire "to see the sights" he made the acquaintance of a *nymph du pave* on Wednesday evening, and accompanied the girl to a house in Mercer-street. Shortly after he arrived at the girl's residence, several men came into the house, and stated Brown had passed a counterfeit bill at a saloon in Grand-street; and as one of the party claimed to be a policeman, Brown was taken back to the Grand-street saloon and robbed of a certified check for $600, about $300 in money and a gold watch. The case was made known to Detective Slowey and the check and watch was recovered. It is supposed the robbery was perpetrated by confederates of the girl, but the victim refused to make a charge against her.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—About 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, some boys playing in Stanton-street observed a middle aged woman, evidently in a great state of excitement, go up an alley-way leading to the outhouses of the tenement house No. 164 Stanton-street. The woman appeared to have something under her shawl when she entered the alley-way, and came out in a few minutes and walked away at a quick walk. The boys, suspecting something wrong, looked into the vault of one of the outhouses, and there saw the body of an infant lying at the bottom. The body was taken out. Two large stones were attached by a string to its neck. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered. The Police of the Seventeenth Ward are on the alert to discover the whereabouts of the woman.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Jerry and Thomas Murphy, brothers, and Edward Carleton were yesterday committed to Jefferson Market Prison, charged with committing a brutal assault upon Michael Connor, who lives at No. 111 East Twenty-eighth-street. It is alleged that the accused beat the complainant on his head with a blacksmith's hammer and clubs until he was senseless. It is not believed that Connor will survive his injuries.

THE OUTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GIRL.—Wm. Jourden, who attempted to outrage Lina Pickles, a girl six years old, as heretofore reported, was yesterday locked up by Justice CONNOLLY in default of $3,000 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Jourdan is a married negro, and was employed as hostler in a livery stable in Muiberry-street.

FORGERY.—Daniel Holman Creed was arrested yesterday on a charge of defrauding John T. Witson, of No. 73 Fulton-street, in the sale of a load of hay, by giving him a forged certificate of a City Weigher, in which the hay was returned as weighing nearly one-third more than its real weight. Justice OSBORNE committed him to the Tombs.

STABBING AT SEA.—Officer T. Nesbitt, of the Harbor Police yesterday arrested a colored seaman from on board the ship *Malay*, just arrived from Shanghae, named Thomas Dagallo, for stabbing the second officer, Samuel A. Lord, when off Cape Good Hope.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK CLUB AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS.

This match was won very easily by the gentlemen on the New-York side, they having only eight to score in their second innings. This number cost the New-Yorkers four wickets before it could be obtained, thus winning the match with six wickets to spare. The batting on both sides was not very good-but the bowling, fielding, wicket-keeping and long-stopping was excellent. The innings on both sides ars as followe:

MASSACHUSETTS—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.	NEW-YORK—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.
Fowler, b. Wilby	1	Sharp, run out	7
Lamb, h. Crossley	0	Rose b. Garrett	8
Gerrett, c Sharp, h. Wilby	2	Higham, h. Tetley	0
Hzigh, b. Crossley	8	Wilby, c. Burgess, b. Garrett	20
Tetley, b. Crossley	1	Crossley, run out	0
Draper run out	8	Marsh, run out	5
Perkins, c. Crossley, h. Marsh	3	Gillespie, not out	11
Hobocn, b. Crossley	0	Seshfore b. Garrett	8
Finler, b Mersh	0	Pierce, b. Tetley	1
Stead, h Marsh	4	Cupp, b. Gerrett	1
Burgess, not out	2	Spivley, h. Garrett	3
Byes, leg byes and wides	10	Byes, leg byes and wides	18
Total	37	Total	73

MASSACHUSETTS SECOND INNINGS.		NEW-YORK SECOND INNINGS.	
Fowler c. Gilespie b. Marsh	5	Gillespie c. Haigh b. Tetley	3
Lamb h Marsh	0	Pierce c Tetley b. Garrett	0
Garrett c. Wilby h. Cupp.	9	Spivley c. Burgess h Garrett	0
Heigh c. and b. Cnyp	0	Rose not out	8
Tetley h. Marsh	0	Crossley b. Tetley	0
Draper h. Marsh	8	Marsh not out	5
Perkins c Gilespie b. Cuyp	2		
Hobgrn b. Marsh	0		
Fidler h. Cuyp	2		
Stead not out	7		
Burgess h. Marsh	2		
Byes, leg byes, wides	11		
Total	46	Total	8

ST. GEORGE'S AGAINST BOSTON.

A match was commenced yesterday afternoon between the St. George's Club, of this City, and the Boston Club, of Boston, Mass., on the cricket ground at Hoboken. This match was to have been commenced yesterday morning, but the match between the New-York Club and Massachusetts not having been decided until nearly 3 o'clock, they were unable to commence before the conclusion of that game. The New-Yorkers took the bat, and made the very nice score of 61 in their first innings, which was concluded about 6 o'clock. The Bostonians commence their innings this morning at 10 o'clock. The following is the

ST. GEORGE'S 1ST INNINGS.			
Lang, c. O'Brion	Garrett, b. 12	Tinson, b. O'Brion	9
Burnett, c. O'Brion	Garrett, h. 1	Walter, l. h. w., b. O'Brion	5
Bingham, run out	28	Watson, c. Garrett, h. O'Brion	3
H. Wright, b. O'Brion	3	Russel, not out	2
Gibbs, c. O'Brion, b. Gerrett	3	Tilt, c. Lamb, b. O'Brion	0
		Ford, run out	0
		Byes 1, leg byes 7, wides 6	15
Total			81

In this innings some very fine hits were made. The bowling of GARRETT and O'BRION was very good, and the fielding of the Bostonians first-rate. Two innings each will be played, and a close and exciting match i expected.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SAD TRAGEDY—A BOY KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.—Last night, at about 10 o'clock, an affair occurred in Brooklyn of a most heartrending character, a boy six years of age almost instantly killing a brother of ten, by throwing a knife into his breast. It appears that the two brothers, named THOMAS MACKEY, the eldest, and CHARLES, sons of a respectable widow named MARGARET MACKEY, residing at No. 88 Washington-street, near York, became engaged in a quarrel about an excursion ticket. The two were standing in front of their mother's house, when one of them, THOMAS, showed to his brother the ticket. CHARLES demanded it, which demand his brother refused to obey. The scuffle became of quite a violent nature, and a large crowd of little boys gathered round to see what they considered a fight. The brothers then, it is said, struck each other, the boys around cheering them on. CHARLES, the youngest, it is alleged, then stepped back about six feet, and drawing a small penknife, held it between two of his fingers, and hurled it at his brother's breast. The blade entered between the sixth and seventh ribs. The wounded boy fell back, and was immediately carried to his mother's rooms. It was not thought at first that there was anything the matter with him, but when it was found that he was unable to speak, Dr. GILFILAN was sent for, and, on arriving, saw that the boy was dying. The knife had penetrated but a short distance, but from its structure it is supposed, and caused internal hemorrhage. The boy died in fifteen minutes after the affray. Those of the medical fraternity who were called in pronounced it a most singular case. The infant murderer was not arrested. Considerable excitement prevailed about the matter.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This Conference, for the New-York District, assembled on Thursday, June 16, in Popier Hall, Brooklyn. Bishop WILLIAM PAUL QUINN, of Richmond, Ind., presided. About forty ministers, members of the Conference, were in attendance. The principal business was the reception of reports from the different circuits and stations, of which there are about eighteen. The number of members embraced in these are about two thousand. Questions of discipline have been under discussion, and among other fundamental alterations proposed are the admission of lay delegations in the General Conference.

DIED OF INJURIES.—Mrs. ELIZA STANLY died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received by falling from a window of her residence at No. 26 Atlantic-street, to the sidewalk. She was intoxicated at the time, and at the time of the occurrence accused her husband of pushing her out. He is in jail to await the investigation by the Coroner, which will be commenced to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy, apparently eight years old, was found in the water at the foot of South Fourth street yesterday. He had on green plaid jacket, drab vest and drab pants. A boy named THOMAS FINLAY was drowned yesterday in Newtown Creek. His parents reside at No. 55 North Third-street.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE ARRESTED.—Detective VAN WAGNER yesterday arrested WM. JOHNSON, in Newark, N. J., on a charge of robbing a sailor of $80 at a house on Navy-street a few weeks ago.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. A few nuisances were reported and referred, when the Board adjourned.

INJURED BY A HORSE.—A boy, 10 years old, named ALEXANDER MING, while crossing a lot at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue on his way to school on Tuesday last, was kicked on the breast by a horse running at large, and so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. The horse was arrested, and placed in the Eighth Ward Pound.

WILL RECOVER.—THOMAS C. BROWN, residing at the corner of Warren and Bond streets, who cut his throat with a razor on Tuesday night, was last night considered out of danger. He would have doubtless accomplished his purpose had not his wife interfered.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 20, 21, 29, 69, 19, 30 37, 41, 55, 63.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

STATE OF THE COFFEE CROP—THE MARKETS—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—MEETING OF THE CHAMBERS—HEALTH OF RIO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

Since my last the country has been visited by a series of severe thunder-storms, with occasional gales of wind from the southwest, which has had the effect of keeping back the coffee crop and maintaining the recent high prices of that article, which is now selling here at about equal rates with the latest quotations (March 26) from New-York—say from 10½c.@11½c.

Exchange is still very high, but the present fair weather favoring the transportation of the crops, will no doubt give it a downward tendency after the sailing of the packet.

By accounts from Montevideo of April 28, the United States brigs *Dolphin*, *Perry* and *Bainbridge*, under command of Captain SYDDMAN, senior officer in charge of the Brazil Squadron, were at that port awaiting the result of URQUIZA'S expected attack upon Buenos Ayres.

The Chambers of Deputies, which should have been assembled by the Emperor on the 3d inst., have not yet opened, owing to there being an insufficient number of Deputies.

The health of the city is considerably improved, not more than a dozen cases of yellow fever in the past same number of days. MAJOR.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM.—A terribly destructive hail storm passed through the centre of the town of Clifton Park yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. A gentleman from that town brought to our office this morning a congealed mass, which weighed more than five pounds; and some of the hail-stones in the mass were as large as marbles. Some picked up half an hour after the storm measured a full inch across. The effect of the storm is seen in the destruction of every green thing,—grain, vines, fruit, &c., &c., &c. Hundreds of windows were broken. Our informant had heerd of the storm as far west as the lower Aqueduct, and as far east as Waterford. The loss to crops must be very great. We hear that the storm visited the town of Glenn, Schenectady County, and other localities in that direction.—*Albany Eve. Jour.* 22d.

In the Massachusetts Supreme Court, last week, a woman sued for a divorce from her husband, now serving out a sentence in the State Prison for bigamy, but the service upon the convict husband, the Court decided, was made illegally.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

KIND WORDS.—They never blister the tongue or lips; and we have never heerd of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, they accomplish much. They help one's own good nature and good will. Soft words soften our own souls. Angry words add fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it burn more fiercely. Kind words make other people good natured, and never fail to inducing all men to buy their hats and caps of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION DIVIDED.—The attention of the public is equally divided between the European war, which destroys life, and the movements of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, (No. 256 Broadway,) whose garments *save life*. These garments can be worn as other garments, but will surely prevent the wearer from drowning under any circumstances. On hand, a splendid assortment of bathing dresses for ladies, jackets for children, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.

Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink *Croton* unless it be filtered, sold and warranted by MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., New-York, and No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—The branch retail dépôt of this wholesome luxury is at No. 440 Broadway. The wholesale (also retail) store is at No. 41 Ann-st. Do not forget the numbers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Absolute control over the disordered stomach and bowels is exercised by these unapproachable vegetable curatives. Their genial effect upon the system is akin to the miraculous. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement].

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I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Greeley's Letters from Pike's Peak.—Mr. GREELEY'S next letters will be from Pike's Peak, and will be read with a lively interest, as intended to satisfy the public mind, in a great measure, as to the truth or falsity of the various reports from the so called "Land of Gold." His letters will appear in the the SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE as well as in the DAILY.

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Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Consumption, Asthma, &c., Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now active and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

A Fashionable Store.—Everybody admits that CANTRELL'S is the fashionable emporium of this City, where can be obtained Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., handsomely made, of the best quality, and at very low prices. CANTRELL'S store is at No. 813 Broadway between 11th and 12th sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catuecnical Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 289 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, is an agreeable and interesting place to visit, and is always free to strangers and citizens. Examinations with charts given daily.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Crisadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House

MARRIED.

EGLTON—TALLMADGE.—In this City, on on Wednesday, June 22, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JAMES CLINTON EGLTON, Esq., to LAURA E., eldest daughter of the late Theo. S. Tallmadge, M. D., all of this City.

EARLY—PEERS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 21, at Calvary Baptist Church, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Miss ALICE A. PEERS, daughter of Col. Thos. F. Peers, to WILLIAM H. EARLE, son of William P. Earle, Esq., all of this City.

SCHEFFELIN—SCHIEFFELIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Thos De Witt, D. D., RUSSELL SYDNEY SCHEFFELIN, Jr., to ALICE H., daughter of Samuel B. Schieffelin, Esq., all of this City.

BYRNA—VAN HOSSEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, JOHN E. BYRNA to Miss MARY C., daughter of the late Leonard Van Hoosen, all of this City.

CALDWELL—SESSAMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 22, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, JAMES W. CALDWELL to Miss SARAH S. SESSAMAN, all of this City.

WILLIAMS—RANDELL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. J. S. Lord, A. R. WILLIAMS, Esq., to Miss MARY A. RANDELL.

DAY—COGGESHALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, WARREN H. DAY to ELIZA H., daughter of the late James Coggeshall.

NICHOLSON—WUNDY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Samuel M. Hankins, ANDREW W. NICHOLSON, of New-York, to MARGARET E., daughter of the late Crowel Mundy, M. D., of Staten Island.

PHILLIPS—BONSALL.—At Jersey City, on Sunday morning, June 19, by the Rev. W. Tumson, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Mr. W. A. PHILLIPS to Mrs. ELIZABETH F. BONSALL, both of Jersey City.

UNDERHILL—HAIGHT.—At Croton Point, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 21, at the residence of W. A. Underhill, ROBERT UNDERHILL, of this City, to CHARLOTTE A., daughter of Zebulon Haight, of Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

DIED.

SPIRO.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, suddenly, Mr. PHILIP T. SPIRO in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 284 8th-av. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 22, at No. 398 8th av., of consumption, CAROLINE D., wife of Sidney T. Smith, and daughter of Samuel Ribsam, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 8th av. and 33d st.

SMITH.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, June 22, MORRIS TRUMBULL, second son of J. Trumbull and Virginia R. Smith, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Fri

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS ON 62D AND 63d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots on 54th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots on 98th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
4 lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
6 lots on 5th av., near 53d-st.
6 lots on 5th-av., near 98th-st.
4 lots on 99th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 20 feet front. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Morrisania, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square: 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st., and 12 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 125th-st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av., 3 lots on 4th-av., east side south 127th-st., including the corner and 4 lots on 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 126th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts., 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 54.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th-st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. MASON, No. 23 Wates-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

LOT FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE OF FORTieth-st., 158 feet west of 3d-av. Apply to
J. WILLS, No. 85 4th-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO-STORY HOUSE AND barn, in complete order, situated at White Plains. Inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 250 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS, DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in front; store No. 204 William-st., the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 46 East 32d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET.—OFFICES SOUTHWEST CORNER OF John and William sts., on second loft, with Croton and hoistway, light for mechanical purposes: entrance No. 66 John-st. Fire proof vault and large cellar to let, all on reasonable terms. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.; B. MACKS, corner-store.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and basement brick house, in perfect repair, delightfully situated near Carroll Park. Inquire of Mr. COIT, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FIRST-CLASS, beautifully furnished house No. 20 West 18th-st., will be let, and immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

LARGE BED-ROOM TO LET ON SECOND floor, furnished or unfurnished, (near to Broadway, with bath-room and large closets adjoining. Will be let very low. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR AT No. 150 West 36th-st., with all the modern improvements to one or two families, near the 8th-av. cars and 7th-av. stages.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 124 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

TO STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The large part of basement-store No. 241 Broadway, 25 by 100 feet, one of the very best locations in the City; it will be let so very low, that stationery can be sold cheaper than any other establishment in this City.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

BOARDING.

A MARRIED COUPLE CAN OBTAIN BOARD with a very small private family. A plain couple who mean to pay a moderate price ($7 per week) for a quiet, comfortable home, may address Mrs. R. H., Station B, U. S. Post-office, which will receive immediate attention. Pleasant location near East Broadway. No other boarders will be taken.

BOARD—FOR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife; a large front room with gas, closets and every convenience; family private, and terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway. Letters of inquiry to Box No. 3,857 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL, QUIET FAMily, for a gentleman and daughter, (12 years old,) the comforts and some of the attentions of a home required. Address, until Thursday, WIDOWER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND ONE child, 3 years of age, desire board in a private family, near the South or Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, J. F., No. 28 Pearl-st., New-York.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with full or partial board; also two single rooms; house faces the square; very desirable location, good opportunity to secure rooms for next winter.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURniture new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 15 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st. References exchanged.

PLEASANT LOCATION AND AIRY ROOMS, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND board may be had on moderate terms, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FRONT BASEMENT ROOM, SUITAble for a doctor's office, in Brooklyn; an office on or near Clinton-st. preferred. Direct, DOCTOR, No. 16 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Seaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOBSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange Co. N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECTED BUILDing sites, at or near the different stations on the Northern Railroad, connecting Jersey City with Piermont. At Englewood, on the Hudson, 12 miles from New-York; at Tenafly, (Tenafly,) 14 miles; at Closter, 16 miles; at Rockland, 20 miles. These localities have been selected with reference to convenience to railroad stations, proximity to the river, good water, perfect healthfulness, unsurpassed land and water scenery, advantages of schools and churches, and present unusual inducements to those who desire country residences near the City. Three comfortable houses at Englewood and Rockland for sale or to rent. Also, a superior farm of 143 acres, 1 mile from station, and 17 miles from New-York. Four trains daily over the road, each way. Maps and descriptions at the office of A. C. MOORE, No. 80 Wall st., and at my residence, J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the northern part of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in this country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depôt; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 60x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat: very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair. Ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $400. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence located in the southern part of Westchester County, 14 miles from the City, four to five acres, with elegant shade trees. The house is large and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. If exchanged, none but improved City property, well located, would be accepted. Address Box No. 34 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDEN FARMS—At East New-York, Ridgewood, &c., at $1 000, $1,400, $3,500, or will build houses costing $500 to $3,000, with one lot to five acres; easy payments. East New-York is the terminus of three City railroads, and growing rapidly. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET AT FISHKILL—FOR THE MONTHS of July and August, a well-shaded and furnished house, containing 13 rooms, 1½ miles from New-Hamburgh depôt. Also, a span of horses, if desired. Rent for house $110 per month. Address, for three days, S. B. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVEnient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good, commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTtage recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, TOGETHER WITH FIVE acres of cultivated land, pleasantly situated on Raritan Bay, about 1½ hours' ride by steamboat from the City, and one mile from the village of Keyport. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE W. RAY, No. 305½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from station of New-Haven Railroad at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Also,
A room with steam power, at No. 133 Mercer-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115; house 25x60; has 15 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished) with about five acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. 14 Pine-st.

NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, house and garden; two minutes' walk from the depôt; house contains 9 rooms. Apply to JONES & REILLY, No. 163 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives to the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9, and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House.)
Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 500 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on the arrival of steamers, a commissioniere from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

TRITON HOUSE, GLEN COVE.—COMFORTable Summer boarding for families, by the waterside, shady grounds with beautiful prospects, first class bathing, fishing, sailing, and no mosquitoes. The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open by JOHN MILLER, who assures all health seeking patrons that he is resolved on keeping a good table, and furnishing his bar with the finest liquors. Prices of board reasonable. Extra accommodation by steamboats this year, from James-slip, East River, and Catharine-slip, East River.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3¾ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Glen Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Ware*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare, $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI ROSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Dubois-st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the depôt; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES seeking the comforts of a retired home can find unusually desirable accommodations in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, Long Island. Three steamers daily to New-York. Families desirous to obtain a quiet and healthy locality, would do well to call and see for themselves, or address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOTEL DE EUROPE—FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders at reasonable prices. The hotel is beautifully situated, affording a splendid view of the Atlantic Ocean; gunning, fishing, bathing, drives; scenery unsurpassable. Capt. MORGAN would be happy to see his friends.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing, References—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leorince & Co., No. 247 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TO A GENTLEMAN DESIRING pleasant board for the summer, or permanently, an opportunity is offered in a family of only two persons; the location is a pleasant one, and accessible by the Hudson River RR. or by the 8th-av. cars; references, which must be unexceptionable, exchanged. Address H., Box No. 3,252 General Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING nice board in a country village situated at Oak Hill, and easy of access by car or steamboat, can obtain full particulars by calling on C. W. PIERCE, No. 17 Dey-st., or F. HAMILTON, No. 172 West-st., or of the subscriber, Mrs. AMODA BELL, Oak Hill, Green County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE LARGE ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family. The location is very pleasant, near the salt water, and but 1½ hours from New-York by railroad. Good bathing, fishing, boating, &c. Address, stating where an interview can be had, G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

MARINE PAVILION, GLEN COVE, L. I.—This house is now open for the reception of guests for the season, by OTIS ORMSBEE.
Three well-appointed steamboats will ply daily between the City and Glen Cove.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOKlyn Heights, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FARM OF 40 acres on the Saw-mill River road, adjoining the land of Mr. W. W. Seymour, one mile from the railroad depôt; there is a small house and several beautiful building sites, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson River, as well as the surrounding country, very suitable for a gentleman's country seat; there are about 10 acres of handsome woodland; the farm is well watered, having a brook running through it, besides two never-failing springs of water.
Also,
For sale at Fordham, 16 acres of choice land for a gentlemen's residence on the Harlem Railroad, adjoining land of Peter Lorillard, about five minutes walk from the Fordham depôt, and one hour's ride from the City Hall, will be sold together or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Inquire of ELISHA HALLAR, Yonkers, or of HENRY CLAY, No. 8 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for city property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHESter County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 3½ miles from Delph's Ferry; 120½ acres good land, with crops, &c.; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, of E. LANGEVINE, or address W. F. HASKINS, Morrisville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, pasture and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 210 acres, 29 miles by cars from New York; has a commodious two-story house, 75x30; seven barns, two carriage houses, three barracks, ice-house, milk-house, &c. Springs and fish-pond; the land, fences, &c., are in the best order. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, 155 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two-story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hodson River, near Newburgh. S. W. EAGER, T. M. KISSACK, } Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES CHOICE SELECTED farming lands in the State of Iowa, would be exchanged for a house and lot in Brooklyn, or a small farm. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

MERCHANDISE WILL BE TAKEN IN exchange for superior lands and cultivated farms in Illinois and Missouri, near railroads and flourishing settlements. The subscriber may be consulted and maps of his property seen at the office of GEO. B. GRANNIS, No. 29 Broadway, from 12 to 3 o'clock.
S. A. LASATER, from Salem, Illinois.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM the subscribers in coming from Harlem to 85th-st. in the 2d-av. cars, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 21st inst. a POCKET-BOOK, containing notes to the amount of $3,500 and five shares of the Yonkers Gas Stock, and $7 in money, and other papers of no value except to the owner. Whoever will return the said papers to the *Times* Office or to W. H. Hanlon, 85th st. and 4th-av., will receive the above reward with the thanks of the owner. P. F. PECK.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY AFTERnoon, the 17th, in Wall-st. or Broadway, or left in an omnibus, a small letter POCKET-BOOK, containing a letter or two in Spanish, one addressed to a house in Boston, and some small sketches of machinery, of no value but to the owner. The finder will be rewarded as above by applying at No. 151 East 13th-st., New-York.

LOST—OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM THE office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., three New-York and New Haven Six per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, payable 1875, and numbered respectively 421, 428, 430. The public are cautioned against the negotiation of said Bonds, as payment has been stopped, and a liberal reward will be paid for their return to the undersigned at No. 40 Exchange-place. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.

$15 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF A little black and tan terrier slut, with cropped ears and tail; strayed from the premises of the subscriber last Tuesday night; had on a red leather collar with name and address. JOHN K. HACKETT, No. 29 East 24th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorise the taking of the same," passed April 3, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be opened for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SARATOGA. JOHN KNICKERBAOKER, Plaintiff, against SOPHIE M. MABSETT, Statira P. Mabsett, Truman G. Babbett, Phylemon Stewart, Elbridge Maltby, Ellsworth P. Maltby, Rufus R. Graves, Erastus A. Graves, Sweregembla Johnson, John E. Byrne, Surveteus F. Johnson, William Townsend, Goldsmith D. Johnes, Theodore A. Wright, Blakn Wales, Jr., Charles Scott, James Dunn, Horace B. Wilcox, Robert Goodenough, Jr., George W. Gasherie, Samuel M. Waller, George W. Read, Jabiel Read, James F. Stevens, Charles H. Rising, James E. Goddard, Benjamin F. Green, Lafayette Reed, Peter V. Z. Lane, William B. Guild, Charles Ridge, Charles R. McNulty, George Bridge, Malcolm Forbes, Wioslow M. Burdick, George P. Williams, Loring S. Williams, Charles B. Williams, Sidney H. Blanchard, Henry Robinson, William H. Parsons, Annanias M. Cameron, Justio A. Edwards, William R. Gilbert, Robert M. Boyd, William E. Whiting, William Phillips, John R. Jaffray, Arthur Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, Richmond K. Jaffray, William A. Crocker,

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ P Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the highest current rate of Exchange.

The Bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Tontine Hotel, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Cowdrey, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY,	LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK,	JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDREY,	A. MANN, JR.,
CHARLES CONGDON.	

NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W FERNIE of London.

Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 17 THIRD-st., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing Interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 5 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent on Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Rivington-st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday, until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500,000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 6, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 46 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. S MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Varick st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

$30,000—FOR SALE—IN SUMS TO SUIT, (price 85@100 New-York Central-park Improvement Fund Stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable quarter yearly. Principal payable Aug. 1, 1867. S. DRAPER, No. 38 Pine st.

$3,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 108 Broadway, second floor.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 61 Wall-st.—Purchase, Mers. and Iron Paper wanted. Also other description of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY'S scrip for sale by HUNTINGTON & PHILLIPS, Brokers in Stocks and Bonds, No. 48 Exchange place.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, for the $10,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY FOR SALE.—A LADY'S OR BOY'S SADdle Horse, 14 hands high, 8 years old, a lively sorrel, and kind in harness, of small size. Can be seen at No. 120 East 20th-st., between Lexington and Third avs.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE BILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE BILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAS,
C. BREUSING,	WILLIAM SCHALL,
HENRY BALL,	ANTHONY SCHEIFFLIN,
EDWARD BECH,	PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHAUSEN,	F. KAUPE,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	JOHN H. ABEEL,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	WM. H. SMITH,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOHN CHETWOOD,
CLEMANT HEERDT,	HENRY G. ELSHEMIUS,
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,	HENRY BECKER,
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER,	E. H. C. DOHRMANN,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	CHAS. R. CORNWELL,
RICHARD M. HOE,	REUBEN W. HOWES,
CH. F. DAMRMANN,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
PETER S. MARCH,	GEO. J. BYRD,
JOHN F. SCHAPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES.
HERMAN MARCUSE,	DIEDERICH WESTFALL,
FRANCIS BOLTING,	RUD. C. BURLAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY Y. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. COUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York,
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$2,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1830.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 118 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES.

This Day Published:
BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-street, Boston.
A New and Elegant
EDITION OF
PLUTARCH'S LIVES,
The Translation called Dryden's, corrected from the Greek and Revised, with
A NEW LIFE OF PLUTARCH.
By A. H. CLOUGH,
Late Professor of the English Language and Literature at University College, London.
In 5 vols., 8vo.
HANDSOMELY PRINTED IN LARGE TYPE.
Price, $10.

A good edition of this ancient classic has long been wanted. This edition has been five years in preparation, and the editor has spared no labor and research to make it complete and reliable, by carefully correcting Dryden's Translation from the Original Greek, making new translations when necessary, and in various other ways improving the text which has hitherto been in use; and it is hoped that it will be found to satisfy the wants of those who desire to possess the best edition of this standard work.

NOW READY:
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR JULY.

CONTENTS—Thomas Paine's Second Appearance in the United States; Of Books and the Reading thereof; After the Ball; Rock, Tree, and Man; Chip Dartmouth; Seen and Unseen; Percival; Zelma's Vow; William Shakespeare, Attorney and Solicitor; The Ministers's Wooing; The Professor at the Breakfast table; Art; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

The present number commences a new volume, and the publishers have the pleasure to announce, that in addition to

MANY NEW CONTRIBUTORS,
Whose articles will enrich and enliven the pages of the current volume, these universal favorites,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
AND
DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
Will also contribute to every number.

The friends and patrons of the ATLANTIC will also be glad to learn that it has already attained to a monthly circulation of more than

40,000 COPIES,

And that the number of its subscribers is constantly increasing.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number. All back numbers can be supplied.

The postage of the ATLANTIC is 36 cents a year, prepaid.

CLUBS—For $10 the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work for $2 a year. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter st., Boston.

MILITARY MAP OF THE ENTIRE NORTH OF ITALY.

BY LIEUT. J. C. IVES,
United States Topographical Engineer.
PUBLISHED BY J. BIEN,
No. 60 Fulton-street, New-York.

This is the only reliable and complete Map yet presented to the public, by which every one may be enabled to follow with certainty the movements of the belligerent armies in Italy. It has been compiled with the greatest care, by an able and well-known officer of the United States Topographical Engineer Corps, from military maps made by order of the French, Austrian and Italian Governments, and from other authentic sources in the possession of the different Departments at Washington. The fortified cities and towns, mountain passes, military and commercial harbors, railroads, bridges, and the locality of all important battles up to the present date are accurately indicated.

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MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR—ENGRAVED expressly with reference to the present war in Italy, showing the boundaries, towns, streams, roads and the battle fields of Napoleon I. Full and complete. Price, colored, 70 cents; plain, 36 cents; on receipt of which it will be sent, postpaid, to any part of the United States.

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O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st., to
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A VERY LOW PRICE.—WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS executed in the most splendid style, and delivered at any part of the City. Boxes for packing at Cost. Orders left at No. 5 Chambers-st., corner College place, between Mercer and Greene.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Worrell, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has two water tight compartments, isolating the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the ports being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. MAIL, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
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ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days

The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
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COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON. S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8

The favorite steamship JAS ADGER R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$23 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$23 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	30 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	33 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 50
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

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SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds WEDNESDAY, June 29.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to Tampa Bay, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 68 West-st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New-York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second-class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SUB COMmittee on Stands, appointed by the Joint Committee on making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Fourth of July, will meet on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No 8, City Hall. Bids will be received and contract awarded to the lowest bidder for building stands at the following named places:

City Hall-square.
Hamilton-square.
Madison-square.
Tompkins-square.
Mount Morris-square
Hammersley and Horsfen-square.
Thirty-fourth st., between 8th and 9th avs.
Junction East Broadway and Grand-st.
Junction 7th-av., Broadway and 43d-st.
Mission-square, Five Points.
Randall's Island, (for children.)
Jackson square.

R. A. ALLEN,
J. H. BRADY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
} Sub-Committee.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Joint Committee on making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence will meet on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will please attend, without further notice. WM. J. PECK, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will attend, without further notice.

J. J. BRADLEY,
T. W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWEN,
} Committee on Finance.

RECREATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THE People's Coffee and Reading Room will be opened at No. 26 New Bowery, near James-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from the Rev. H. W. Beecher, the Hon. John Cochrane, the Hon. Judge Daly, and other eminent speakers. His Honor Mayor Tiemann will preside.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC Association meets at the New Repository in the Cooper Building, corner of 6th-st. and 4th av., in Room No. 24, on THURSDAY, June 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Gold and its Uses*. Strangers and all interested in the question are respectfully invited. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF the German Society will be held on THURSDAY, June 23 at the St. Mathew's Church, Walker st., at 7½ o'clock in the evening of that day. As subjects of great importance will be brought before the meeting, the attendance of every member is very desirable. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. JELLINGHAUS, President.

THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-York University will hold their annual meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, June 24, in their Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Address by P. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq., of New-York. A full attendance of graduate members is requested. EDWARD ABBOTT, Chairman of Com.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. ROQUE,
IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES,
has removed from No. 569 to No. 633 Broadway.

He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne

ŒIL DE PERDRIX,

for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. 59½ Mulberry-st., to 174 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 122 Pearl-st. to No. 57 Barclay-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—4 or Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate station. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hamoton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 3 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 9:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 32d-sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:40 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERS

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Dull Session—The Gubernatorial Contest—Captain Pendleton Convicted—Recapture of Escaped Convicts—The Morehead Land Case—Mining Enterprises—Temperance Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 27, 1859.

The current week has been an unusually dull one for news in this locality, although business generally has been very fair. The long backward Spring seems to have closed at last, and we are now enjoying the most delightful Summer weather. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 80° in the shade, and 98° in the sun; but the air was deliciously soft, and the evening was charming. No matter how warm the monday may be at San Francisco, we are always certain of cool nights and sleeping under woolen blankets. Indeed, I doubt whether there is a place upon the globe where a man sleeps more regularly, or enjoys it more, than here.

The Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM's chances of being our next Governor improve hourly. Nobody here denies that the votes of the San Francisco delegation to the Democratic State Convention are to be given for him, and the Sacramento delegation are instructed to vote for him. Thus he has the two great cities already secured, and already we have symptoms that Californian politicians are—like the same sort of people everywhere else—ready to rush pell-mell over to the side which promises to be strongest. If LATHAM is nominated he cannot be defeated. Although as a party man he supports the Administration, he possesses the confidence of the public as an honest, upright citizen, who will fulfill every public and private duty with a conscientious regard for the right.

The jury in the case of Capt. DANIEL PENDLETON, of the bark *Norah Park*, have rendered a verdict of guilty upon the charge of beating and maiming and falsely imprisoning WM. JOHNSON, one of the crew. The jury recommended the accused to mercy. They found a verdict of not guilty upon the charge of semi-starvation and of cruel and nausual punishment. No sentence has yet been pronounced.

Five of the convicts who recently escaped from the State Prison have been recaptured. STERRETT and WM. SCOTT, *alias* "Pacing Bill," were discovered attempting to break into a boarding-house to get something to eat, having become almost famished from four days abstinence from food. Two others, named THOMAS GALLAGHER and THOMAS LAWRENCE, were arrested last night on one of our wharves, and a fifth one, S. D. THOMPSON, was found wandering among the hills of Marin County. Nine of the escapes are still missing. The men who have been re-arrested freely relate the circumstances of the escape.

SCOTT says that while in his cell in the early part of Saturday night, he heard the men in the next cell working, and soon saw a light through the wall. He asked what they were doing, and they replied that there was going to be preaching over the hills and they thought of going. STERRETT states that about midnight as he and LAWRENCE were lying on their beds asleep, they were suddenly awakened by a scratching on the wall. "What's that?" says STERRETT, suddenly waking up. LAWRENCE awoke with a start, and after listening a little while replied, "Oh, nothing but a rat!" After lying for some time, however, STERRETT got up and approached the wall from whence the sound issued, when all at once down came a brick! "By G—d," cried STARRETT, "there's some one breaking out!" "Let 'em break," was the reply. In a few moments more bricks fell down and a light suddenly shone in upon them. A mouth appeared at the aperture and whispered, "Do you want to cut your lucky?" "Of course we do," answered both men. "Well then, set to work and pull down the rest of the bricks." To work they went and soon succeeded in making a hole about eighteen inches square. This done, word was passed to them to keep where they were until word should be passed to them, and whilst they are staying, tremoling with anxious hope, we will leave them and go to another part of the story. It appears that ORLINSKA was the prime mover of the whole affair. He and his cell companion, "IRY," carted a hole from their cell, No. 6, into the cell on one side of them, No. 7, and when the hole was through, they asked if their next door neighbors felt like making their escape. They seemed to be afraid, and so ORLINSKI set IRY to work on the other side of his cell, whilst he (ORLINSKI) worked away with a handy jemmy at the outside stone wall. The mortar being wet they very soon broke through the twelve foot partition wall into No. 5, the inmates of which readily joined in the undertaking and pitched into No. 5, and so holes were driven through from cell to cell, until seven were in direct communication.

The Grand Jury have ignored the bill against WYATT BIRDSALL, engineer of the steamer *Contra Costa*, for criminal neglect of duty, thereby causing the explosion on board that vessel some two months ago. The jury allege as their reason for this course their inability to find evidence that would clearly fasten the charge upon the accused, as it was found that he had some evidence tending to show that the safety-valve had got foul and out of order.

On Friday last, a man named MOSS killed his partner, named BERNZEL, on their farm near San Pablo, Contra Costa County, in a most horrible manner. It seems the two were talking about some sacks, Moss saying that BERNZEL should buy some, the latter replying, "Oh, its hardly time yet, is it?" turned around, when MOSS cut his head open with the blade of a scythe, and after his victim fell, stabbed him several times with it. The wife of Mr. B., witnessing the attack, rushed from the house towards them, when MOSS, throwing away the scythe blade, seized a spade and dug it into the throat of the now murdered man, apparently with intent to cut his head off! After this, the murderer went to the farm of a Mr. WHITE, about a mile away. Mr. W. asked him what he had been doing, (his hands had been severely cut by gripping the scythe blade so hard." He laughed, as he said he had been butchering. "Why," said the querist, "what have you got to kill at your ranche?" "I have been butchering BERNZEL," was the reply. He then went to the town of Martinez and swore out a warrant against BERNZAL for assault with a deadly weapon—showing his lacerated hand in proof. Mr. WHITE, who had in the meantime ascertained that BERNZEL really was murdered, drew rein at the Justice's office about this time, and seeing MOSS inside, had him arrested. No motive is ascribed for the horrible murder, but the sanity of its perpetrator is questioned.

One Company of the Sixth Infantry under command of Lieut. SMITH, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday from the South. It is part of Col. HOFFMAN's command, and will be stationed at the Presidio.

Judge HOFFMAN, of the United States District Court sitting here, has decided the great land case of the United States *es.* JAMES C. MOORHEAD, Administrator of WM. KNIGHT, deceased. The grant is confirmed to the claimants by this decision. The Judge says, in concluding his very lengthy opinion:

"After the best consideration I have been able to give this case, my opinion is that although there are some suspicious or rather improbable circumstances connected with the claim, yet, on the whole, the preponderance of the proof is in favor of its genuineness, and that it ought to be confirmed. A decree of confirmation must therefore be entered."

The body of land embraced in this claim is ten square leagues, lying upon the Sacramento River, in Yolo County, the principal point of which is well known as Knight's Landing, and is one of the most valuable tracts in the State.

The accounts from the mines continue very encouraging, and I have now to chronicle the discovery of still another source of mineral wealth. The Shasta *Republican* states that Captain WILLIAM WEATHERLOW, —— JENNISON, GEORGE LAYHOP and JOSEPH KITTS, have discovered, recently, a silver mine, of large extent, between Honey Lake and Mud Lake. It is situated south of the latter place, and runs in a direct north and south line. In some places the lead is from ten to fifteen feet wide. It can be readily traced. Where the ore does not crop out, its presence is readily determined by the color of the ground. Some of the quartz containing the silver has been brought to Shasta, and assayed by LEWIN & BAKER. The yield was at the rate of 164 ounces to the ton. The metal is represented to be of the finest quality. The ore resembles that found in the celebrated Arizona mines. The mine is situated about 65 miles northeast from Honey Lake, and is accessible by a good wagon road. The gentleman named have taken up their claims, and will make preparations for working it soon. Work will commence during the Summer or Fall.

As a specimen of the extensive character of some of our mining enterprises, let me notice one now in progress having for its object the turning of Yuba river out of its natural course. This work has progressed so far that the present river bed is expected to be dry land for two miles by the 15th of July—at furthest the 20th. The ground thus laid bare will be extensive enough to admit a thousand laborers at once. It is certainly safe to look for some profit upon the labor of each man; for on the bank of this river where it is to be turned, a company of six men is at work, making $10 a day to the man. This is a simple statement of *facts*. There is not a single exaggeration.

On Wednesday, last week, the Red Dog Company, at Howland Flat, washed up, after a six days' run, about $2,400. There are four men working in this company.

The Fashion No. 1, at Gold Cañon, the only company now in pay dirt, are washing up tailings which pay about one hundred ounces per week. There are but three men working in this claim.

At Vallecito, Calaveras County, they have struck new diggings on the brow of the lava hill, on the road leading to Abbey's Ferry, which, so far as opened, have proved rich. Only two claims have yet been worked, and they are not sufficiently opened to work to advantage, but have paid about $14 per day to the hand. In the vicinity of Vallecito the miners are making good wages, having plenty of water from Captain HANFORD's new ditch.

At Bostwick's Bar, on the Stanislaus river, in an old bed of the river recently discovered, the miners are making some big strikes. One piece of gold taken out the other day weighed 15½ ounces, which is considered "heavy gold," for river gold.

Mr. E. A. KNOX, who was so severely burned on the night of the 12th inst., in the fire which consumed the house of Col. E. A. STEVENSON, near Red Bluffs, has died of his injuries. He was a native of the State of New-York.

Col. STEVENSON is now the only survivor of the two families; the balance, eight in number, having passed into eternity.

GEN. PESQUEIRA, who now holds Sonora and Sinaloa in the interest of the Liberals, is taking active measures to consolidate and render safe the Government which he has got possession of with so much bloodshed and trouble. By the steamer *Santa Cruz*, which lately arrived here, orders were received for 6,000 or 7,000 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24-pounder shot, and 12 and 14-pounder shell. These are nearly all ready, and will go down on the next trip of the steamer. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition went by the last trip. Two 20-inch mortars and 2,000 bomb-shells, and a large number of hand grenades have also been ordered; also, a large 24-pound howitzer. Some of the above, together with a quantity of lead and powder, will be shipped in the bark *Adelaide*, to sail shortly for Mazatlan.

A Mrs. HIMAN litter upon Pacific-street, in San Francisco, was fatally if not fatally burned a few evenings since, by the bursting of a camphene lamp.

The friends of the Temperance cause will be glad to learn that our "Dashaways" are rapidly extending their organization. Already their efforts have operated a marked change in the appearance of several noted tippers, who are beginning to assume again the position in society from which strong drink had deposed them. The "Dashaways" now propose to extend the sphere of their usefulness by establishing an Asylum for Inebriates. It is a temporary home where they can be properly cared for, and by the cheering influence of brotherly kindness, be made to feel once more, a thrill of regenerated life, and a hope of returning usefulness and honor. At a late meeting of the "Deshawayas" Messrs. F. E. R. WHITNEY, W. H. JONES, J. E. WAINRIGHT, J. B. URMY, and Mr. HALL, Jr., were appointed a Committee to examine into this subject and report at an early period.

To night the DURAND troupe open here with English opera. Ours is a music-loving people, and if the merit of the artists shall warrant it they will be well supported.

FROM UTAH.

Speech of Brigham Young—The Mormons on the Sickles Verdict—Affairs in the Territory.

We have received files of Utah papers to the 28th May. The *News* (Mormon) contains the following report of a speech delivered by BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the Tabernacle:

"President BRIGHAM YOUNG followed with a very comforting and cheering address. He counseled the Saints to keep quiet and watch the signs of the times, assuring them that the Devil was not dead, and that they, as the body of Christ, had great cause to be thankful. If they did not know Mormonism to be true, he was perfectly willing that the Devil should buffet, tempt, and cause them to be persecuted until they did know it was true. The Elders of Israel had labored faithfully to perfect the people, and the enlightened Saints could see this result. When Justice has had its course, then Mercy will step in, the faithful will rejoice, and the valleys of the mountains will resound with the songs of the Saints. He observed that *he himself was accused of having great influence*; he said that he wished he had more; he would to God that he had influence sufficient to make every man that calls himself a Saint do right. If he ever denied the faith, he now wished, as he had always done, that he might not have influence to drag with him one living soul to hell. He regretted that there were so many willing to ole for their religion, who were not willing to live for it; because dying for it was no proof of its truth. Men trained and traditionated in false religion are as willing to die for it as some are for ours. By our religion, he said, we are taught faith in God; it reveals mysteries; it is the fountain of all truth, of all mechanism; it embraces all sciences, philosophy and art, and comprehends all truth; it is calculated to bring heaven to earth and exalt earth to heaven; it will lift the mind above the frivolous things of time; it raiseth the mind of man from darkness and treoltion and makes him capable of comprehending all things; it is the fountain, the main spring, the life of all governments that ever did exist; all governments are comprehended by our religion as a woman comprehends cutting a garment. No man had intelligence enough to devise the governments and systems we see around us, except by the inspiration of the Almighty.

He bore testimony to the truth of the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, although precious parts have been taken from the former. 'Mormonism' was said to be very different in Utah to what it is in the world, and he contended that it ought to be; that people should come here in the spirit that they received the gospel that they might be prepared to receive the further things of the kingdom. In one sense Mormonism was different, and the reason was the eyes of the people had become dim, and they had become like the Christians. If the Saints did not understand more of the things of God than they did before they were gathered, it proved that they were unworthy to receive blessings from the hand of God.

In reference to Christ coming again, he remarked that but few would see him, but he will come and visit his temple and return to his Father's Kingdom, then come again, set angels to work to resurrect the Saints, and the nations will know just as much about it as they now know about the gospel of Christ; and, when every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, there will be millions that will not believe in him, but they will be obliged to acknowledge his government.

He alluded to the celestial law, the impossibility of finite beings abiding it; reviewed the troubles of the Saints in Far West; *expressed a wish for the disaffected to stay in this Territory*, for the reason that just such characters were continually sending to ask him to bring them back again; spoke of the victory of Jesus over death as the last enemy, and presenting the kingdom spotless to the Father; admonishing the Saints to be faithful and patient *and not to take judgment into their own hands*, and, by the help of the Lord, he would lead them to the fountain of light.

On the same occasion, Elder ORSON PRATT alluded to the indefatigable exertions of President BRIGHAM YOUNG to show the people the necessity of keeping the commandments of God. He denounced anything that had a tendency to subvert that religious liberty guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country.

Elder PRATT then took up the subject of polygamy, and challenged the world to put their finger upon a single passage in the Bible, Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrine and Covenants, a saying of an Apostle, Prophet, angel, or Jesus Christ himself, that said it was a crime.

The Mormon view of the Sickles case is the subject of an article in the Morman organ, which says:

"A woful lamentation was made not long since at the rendition of a similar verdict in this Territory, and no doubt some of those who are satisfied with the result of the late trial, joined in denouncing the entire Mormon community, because the verdict in the former case established the principle here that adulterers ought to die according to the law of Moses, and the man that had courage enough to avenge his wrongs in such cases ought not to be coodemned by a jury of his country.

What effect the late verdict will have upon adulterers in general remains to be seen, but if the principle that has been established is carried out and acted upon, more than one men will lose his life before the Legislatures of the several States can have time to amend the existing statutes, so as to provide a suitable punishment for that odious and prevailing crime."

The *Valley Tan* (Gentile) says a number of returned Pike's Peak emigrants had arrived at Salt Lake City, disappointed and disgusted.

All the streams running into Salt Lake Valley from the surrounding mountains, were more swollen than at any period for many years previous, and there is great danger of much damage being done to the northern portion of Salt Lake City. Other portions are being flooded by streams from the East.

Ogden City is in great danger of being entirely swept away by the flood in Ogden River. A number of men had been at work incessantly for many days making dykes and ditches to try to turn the stream to save the place.

KIRK ANDERSON had published his valedictory in the *Valley Tan*, and was to leave for the States in a few days. JOHN HARTNETT, Gov. CUMMING's Secretary, assumes the vacant tripod.

The sixteen children remaining of the massacre at Mountain Meadows, in September, 1857, are still in Salt Lake, under the immediate care and supervision of Superintendent FORNEY. They will be sent to the States as soon as the roads are in a passable condition.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 22, 1859.—Nos. 23, 48. Struck off.

Talbot *vs.* Talbot. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Viele *vs.* Troy and Boston Railroad Co. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

No. 57. Bourne *vs.* Fenshawe. Argued. J. H. Reynolds for appelant; Mr. Bidwell for respondent.

No. 24. Newton *vs.* Woodford. Argued. N. W. Davis for appelant; G. S. Camp for respondent.

CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 23.—Nos. 59, 61, 62, 63, 58, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 28.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 22.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	92¾	200	Reading R.....s30	42
2,000	do	93	600	do.....	42½
5 000	Virginia 6s....s60	95½	100	do.....b60	42¾
1,000	do	96¾	100	do.....s60	42
41,000	Miss'i State 6's	86¾	33	Mil. & Miss. R.	4
45 000	do.....s30	86	22	New Jersey R.	130
1 000	Cal. St. 7s. Bds .	84¼	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	25½
1,000	Mich C. R & P. C. 1st M.S'g F C.S.	89	76	Mich. Cen. R.....s60	40
3 000	Mich So.S. Fd Bs	80	100	do.....b30	40¾
6.000	Ill Cen. R.R Bds	82½	200	do.....s30	40
1 076	La C. & Mil L.G. Bs	16¾	200	do.....s30	41¼
10,000	do	16	350	do.....s60	40½
1.000	Lake Erie & W 2d M	41½	100	M.S. & N.La Gld. stk.	39¾
120	Chatham Bank.....	85	350	do.....s30	29¾
9	National Bank.....	101¾	450	do.....	29¾
15	Commonwealth Bk	99¾	650	do.....s30	28¾
7	Del & Hnd. Ca. Co.	91	100	do.....s30	28¾
200	Canton Company..	19	350	do.....	28½
25	Cam. Coal Pref'd..	17¾	100	do.....	28¾
161	N. Y. Central R...	73½	50	Panama Rail'd.b60	122
200	do.....	73¾	13	do.....	122¼
50	do.....s3	73¾	50	Ill. Cent Rail'd.s60	58
200	do.....sawk	73¾	50	Cl. Col & Cin. R....	96¾
200	do.....s30	72¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R..b60	63½
50	do.....b60	73¾	50	do.....	b30 63¾
27	Hudson River R...	31¾	29	do.....	63¾
200	Harlem R. Pref....	35½	300	Chi. & R. Is. R....	58¾
10	Nor. & Wor. R.....	35	50	do.....	b30 58¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5.000	U. S. 6s. '74, reg.	106	500	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	28
1.000	Ky. State 6s.....	102¾	100	do.....	b30 28
500	Virginia 6s.....	87	300	do.....	s60 27½
4,000	Mo st. 6s.....	86½	45	Illinois Cen. R.	69
2,000	E. R. 1st M. B..	89	75	Panama R. ex div.	117
1.000	La G. & M. 1st Bs.	16½	50	Gal. & Chi R.....	63¼
50	Pac. M. St. Co....	68	150	do.....	s30 63
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	73½	100	do.....	s10 63¼
150	do.....	s30 72¾	150	Chi. & Rock I. R...	58¾
300	Reading R.....	s60 42			

WEDNESDAY, June 22—P. M.

The *Persia's* mail from England and the Continent to Saturday, June 11, delivered early this morning, represents a very easy state of financial affairs in London and Paris. In the former market, Money is down to 2½@2½ ₱ cent. in the Discount houses on short bills, and the allowance on Deposits made with the Joint Stock Banks is reduced to 1½@2 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Bank of England reduced the rate of Discount to 3 ₱ cent., on Thursday, June 9, as previously announced. The Bullion in the establishment had increased $980,000, while the Discount line is down $785,000, from the previous weekly report. **The Notes of Circulation, secured by Bullion and Government Stock in the issue department,** unemployed, amount to $53,035,000. The week of **Bullion is now $89,830,000. The Bank of France** shows a much larger stock of Bullion, say $114,305,000, having run up in the last month $10,635,000. The circulars and letters advise more business in London in American Stocks, particularly United States fives of 1874, which were selling ex coupon at 92½ ₱ cent.; and State Stocks, most of which are quoted higher. There was more doing also in some of the Treasury Bonds. The English Funds on Saturday, June 11, were sold for the first time ex dividend, the transfers for the July interest, 1½ ₱ cent., having closed on the 10th. The price is 92⅝ ex dividend. The arrivals of Gold from this country continued heavy, the *Arago* and *Vigo* having landed almost two millione in addition to the three millions sent out by the *Persia*. The letters notice that these arrivals were contributing materially to the low price of Money. The Cotton trade at Manchester had resumed its firmness, and although the raw material is quoted lower, the market the day the steamer ssiled was again steady.

The export of Specie by the *Africa* to-day was reduced, by one or two withdrawals yesterday, to $551,000. The net gain to the Sub-Treasury by the inward payments on the new Treasury Bills, is $376,000; although the gross payments on the amount referred to were $729,400. The balance this afternoon stands $4,677,000, against $3.604,000 on the opening of the week. Some resales of the 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills, in a small way, are making at 100¼ ₱ cent. The Government Stock of 1874 is not yet moved by the better quotation from abroad. The market for money is steady for Discounts, at 6@8 ₱ cent. per annum on first-class paper, 60 days to six months, and 5½ @6 ₱ cent. for Loans on demand or at short notice on Stock collateral and on Treasury Bills. The supply within these terms comes easy, but lenders, both at Bank and outside, are indisposed to press negotiations. The Exchanges, since the sailing of the *Africa*, are quiet and almost nominal, and there are no indications yet of an active pecket for Saturday, in the demand for Bills or Specie. The extraordinary and successful efforts made a few weeks ago to press forward remittances while the nervousness about the war was reflected in the Foreign private advices, are now telling sensibly on the current movement of Exchange. The improved state of the English and French Funds, and low rates of Discount on London, are indicative of more confidence in the condition of business while the war continues, if not of hopes of an early peace without the further complication of the great Powers.

With all the foregoing signs of financial ease, our Stock Exchange makes no response today of a favorable nature, save in the steadiness of State Securities. The Share list, on some of the Western Road Stocks, is lower, although a steadier tone obtained at the very close of business this afternoon. The weak spots in the dealings of the day, which were attacked by the sellers' for the decline, are the shares of Michigan Central and Micbigan Guaranteed; the former leaving off ¼@⅜, and the latter ⅜ per cent. lower than yesterday. The cliques within the Board, who continue to sell in this way, were less disposed to follow down Galena and Chicago, Chicago and Rock Island, or New-York Central, all of which were a fraction bigher than yeeterday at the close. Reading is also steady, and Panama recovered 1 per cent., selling 117 per cent. ex dividend. In Railway Bonds there was not much done. Southern Michigan Sinking Fund Mortgage was forced at 60 per cent., and the LaCrosse Land Grants fell to 16@16½ per cent. Missouri Sixes close 86½ per cent., and New-York Central shares 73½@73⅜ per cent.

The additional Bank Dividends for 1st July, half yearly, announced to-day, are 4 ₱ cent. by the Mechanics' Bank; 4 ₱ cent. by the Tradesmen's Bank; and 5 ₱ cent. by the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn. The Mechanics' Fire Insurance of Brooklyn, 10 ₱ cent. for the half year.

The Commonwealth of Virginia has already provided funds with the Bank of the State of New-York for the payment of the July intereet on the Public Debt, or on so much thereof payable, on coupons, in this City.

We understand that for the first half of the current month, the passenger traffic on the New-York Central line has slightly increased over last season, while the freight receipts are about $7,000 behind.

The Cotton receipts at all the Sourhern ports the present week, are reported at 10,000 bales, against 26,000 bales same week last year. The exports 45,000 bales, against 52,000 bales. The total Crop receipts, since 1st September last, are now 3,613,000 bales, against 2,968,000 in 1858, and the exports 2,748,000 bales against 2,256,000 bales.

We have not deemed it important to enter upon any controversy with our very *enterprising* neighbors, who discover, *in advance of the mail*, the high exports of Specie by this or that steamer; the low range of the Bank Average on this or a future statement day; the miserably low receipts, present and prospective, of the Western Roads; and the reduced if not obliterated dividends of the New-York Central. But it would be as well for these gentlemen to sometimes draw the line between what they would have understood as deliberate statements of fact, for the information of the public at large, and the flippant indulgence of their own unsupported inferences, for the amusement or profit of Wall-street. To merely say, as a matter of opinion, that a dividend will not be paid because of light earnings, is one thing, but to say, one day, that it is "conceded," (without stating by whom, though leaving it to be inferred as by the officials of the Company,) that the dividend will be Three per Cent., and the next that this much is even doubtful, where no evidence is at hand, and no official indications given out that any other than the regular Four per Cent. Dividend will be paid in August, is quite another affair. As one neighbore, with a single dash of the pen, reduced the dividend to Three per Cent., two months in advance of the usual time of payment, they might have rested content, if they had any information whatever on the subject, but to follow this up with the doubt that any dividend at all will be paid, only proves that they really had no such information, as, indeed, we have reason to believe they had not.

The *Evening Post* would seem to have a grievance against some one or more of the managers of the Rock Island Road, who recently had the temerity to punish the *Bear* account in Wall-street, and the offence is visited this afternoon on the NEW-YORK TIMES. We are required to answer why *that* bridge over the Mississippi River is not better cared for, and to answer, also, sundry other questions as to the line of the road itself. We protest that this is no particular business of ours. Two or three of our neighbors of late years have interested themselves much more on the bridge question than we have. It would be a pity for their sakes and others in the Street to even attempt to settle it. The present difficulty, we apprehend, is that the bridge is disposed to settle itself. But we learn through Gen. JOHN A. DIX recently from the West, and President of the Mississippi and Missouri line, that the damage will soon be repaired, and in ample season for the new harvest, which will not only give a large business to the Rock Island road, but find the line fully prepared and completely equipped to receive it.

A notice of interest to the Bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) will be found under the appropriate heading in our advertising columns.

Mr. F. W. WORTH, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. W. J. BELL, late W. J. BELL & Co., have associated as WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-street, as Stock Brokers. See advertisement.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected up to 3 P. M. from the rates current at the Banking office of HOWES, TRAVERSE & BOWNE:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New Jersey	—@ ½
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@1–5
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅝
Interior Maryland	—@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝@ ¾
North Carolina	—@ ¾
Virginia	½@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@3
Alabama	—@ ½
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1½@1¾
Louisiana	—@1¼
Mobile	—@1¼
Canada	—@ ⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	1 0
80 acre warrants per acre	86	90
120 acre warrants per acre	73	76
160 acre warrants per acre	83	86

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver,	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	98@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 00@ —	Spanish 1 8 & 1-16 per oz	1 26@ —
Five franc pieces	96@ —		
French Crowns	10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 66@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 88@ —
Specles	1 03@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 25@ —
Old Am. Half Dets	04½@—	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 60@16 75
Old Am. Qr. Dols	02½@—	Gold. Am. Old	6c. prem.

Real Estate.....WEDNESDAY, June 22.

There were no public sales of special interest or importance to report to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of four lots, being one-half the front on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street. These lots were reported in the TIMES as sold at auction by Mr. BERRIMAN, Oct. 12, 1858; the corner to J. C. SARRENS for $1,600, and the other three to SELAH SQUIRES for $1 025 each—say $4 625 for the four. Mr. RAYNOR now sells them for $9 750. If we rightly remember, they are not superior in value to any other lots about the Park.

We report the sales of four lots northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-third-street, 104 feet fronting Broadway, 62 feet fronting Fifty-third street, 100 feet in depth on the rear, and 75 feet in depth on the north line, for $10,500. These is rock upon the lots averaging 8 feet above the grade.

Also the sale of one lot south side One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 415 feet east of Sixth-avenue, and opposite the West New-avenue, by JAS. H. MARTIN, for $750. This lot was also reported in the TIMES as bought by Mr. R., at public auction, last 12th April, for $500. Resold by him for $550.

The report in yesterday's TIMES of seven lots on One Hundred and Twentieth-street should have been as follows:

One lot south side One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 125 feet west of Fifth-avenue, and four south side, 175 feet west of the avenue, (one intervening lot not sold,) say five lots, sold by JAS. H. MARTIN to JOHN MCKIMMON, for $750.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT dull, with a declining tendency; sales 3,000 oushels choice Milwaukee Club at $1 12½, and 500 bushels Canadian Club at $1 25. CORN dull and lower; sales 2 000 oushels Illinois on privats terms, supposed to be at 75c. OATS dull and lower; sales 1,500 bushels Canadian at 45¾c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour. No shipments of Flour or Grain by Canal.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand better; sales only in retail at unchanged prices. GRAIN dull. CORN—Some sales at 70c.@80c. for damaged and sound Western; the highest quotation for round yellow. OATS steady; sales 20,000 bushels, at 47c.@48c. for State, measure, and at 53c. for Canada, weight. WHISKY in fair demand at 26¼c.@26¾c.; sales 500 bbls.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 for State, from standard Spring Wheat; $6 25 do, from Club Wheat; $6 40@$6 50 extra Wisconsin; $7@$7 37½ for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 50@$7 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN opened firmer, but declined on the receipt of the New-York dispatch; sales, early, 4,000 bushels sound Illinois, at 73c.; later, 6,000 bushels on private terms, supposed to be at 71c. or 72c. OATS in good supply and heavy; sales 9,000 bushels Western at 40c. BARLEY dull and heavy. RYE firm and wanted. WHISKY nominal at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS—8¾c. on Corn, 9c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour, to New York. *Lake Imports*—5 000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—No Flour, 300 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 500 bales at unchanged prices. FLOUR dull, at $5 75@$6. CORN closed with an advancing tendency.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 22.

FLOUR steady; no sales of Ohio; Baltimore closed at $5 87½. WHEAT scarce and prices nominal. CORN dull; White, 83c.@84c.; Yellow, 80c.@82c. BACON firmer, and in better demand; Sides held at 9¾c.; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c. PORK dull; Mess, $17 25. WHISKY quiet; Ohio held at 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 22.

FLOUR dull and declining. WHEAT declined; White $1 75@$1 82; Red $1 70@$1 75. CORN dull; Yellow 65c., afloat. OATS steady at 47c.@50c. WHISKY steady at 27c.@28c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 21.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 500 bales. Sales of three days, 1,700 bales. Receipts of three days 400 bales. FREIGHTS firm. Exchange on New-York, 1@1¼ ₱ cent.; do. sight, ½@¾ premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Argo	Juas 23	New-York	Galway.
North Briton	June 25	Quebec	Liverpool
Fulton	Juas 25	New-York	Southa'n.
Europa	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n
Kangaroo	July 2	New-York	Queens'n
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 8	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 11	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	June 14	Southampt'n.	New-York
Nova Scotian	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
Bavaria	June 18	Southamp'n.	New-York
Arabia	June 18	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 22	Southampt'n.	New-York
Canadian	June 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Jasper	June 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
Northern Light	July 6	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Africa, for Liverpool—J. G. Singham and lady, son and niece, Mrs. Mcdregor, J. Nicos and lady, B. Thornhill and lady, G. C. Corrington, Miss Corrington, G. Gaiee and lady, Miss M. Thorne, J. F. Thorne and lady, Madame Crusack, C. Miner, T. Leon, T. Danziger, Mrs. G. Wigg and 2 children, G. Wigg, G. A. Holt and lady, F. Schroeder, J. Escalenor, V. Marghar, C. A. Johnson, Chas. Sterdick, Mr. and Mrs. Tingheuns, all of New-Orleans; Mrs. H. and Miss Mary Knower, Syracuse; Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Miss M. W. Sloat, F. M. Prime and lady, New-York; Mr. Lord and sister, Nashville; F. A. Childs, Niagara Falls; Mrs. S. J. Hunt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hardt, 2 children and nurse, do; S. Rigal, Havana; J. Regnera, do.; Chief Justice Lees, Nassau; J. Manning, New York; J. C. Manning, do.; C. Prentica, Louisville; Mr. Perth, Philadelphia. J. P. Queen, New-York. A. Uler, Havana; D. W. Pardee, Hartford; J. K. Ford, Nashville; A. Overhack, New-York, P. O. Jordan, Maine; R. M. Green, Charleston; F. Cyras, U. S. Consul at Gottenburg. C. F. Mitchell, Charleston; W. F. Mahlorche, New-York; R. R. Masterton, Hamilton, C. W.; M. Wood and lady, Charleston; T. H. Hardcastle and lady, New-York; M. Davis, Philadelphia; F. W. Dallett, New-York; L. B. Avery, Cincinnati; L. Opinch, Trieste; J. Davis, South Carolina; Mr. Davis, Jr., and lady, do.; R. Marstall and friend, France

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2422. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter from Judge Douglas on the Presidency.

The Administration and Mexico—Governor Walker and Mr. Buchanan—Coal Contracts for the Navy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23.

The Administration despairs of any change for the better in Mexico—at least for some time to come. Mr. BUCHANAN says he shall interfere in no way whatever, nor does he believe that Congress will do anything in the premises. Nothing has been heard from Mr McLANE lately. Troops will not be *landed* even at the solicitation of the Juarez Government, to protect American lives and property.

The report that Secretary CASS is preparing a paper on the subject of neutral rights, which has been submitted in the Cabinet for consideration, is entirely a fabrication. I have the best authority for saying that he has not written a word on the subject, nor does he contemplate at present anything of the kind.

Secretary FLOYD continues in delicate health, and serious apprehensions are felt for the result. His family are anxious that he should retire from his present position. He has removed to the Soldiers' Home.

Judge DOUGLAS left this afternoon for New-York, where he will spend several weeks.

Although Governor WALKER dined with Mr. BUCHANAN on Saturday last, he declares the continuance of their previous political differences, and says that no one can ever justify or excuse the Lecompton outrage. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23.

The friends of Judge DOUGLAS here are in possession of the following letter, explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency, and of which they have permitted a copy to be taken for publication:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before the question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have all faith they will, the Democratic Party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860 to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic Party—which I cannot anticipate—to repudiate these, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and, in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave-trade, or a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the powers of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me. Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

(Signed) S. A. DOUGLAS.

To J. B. DODD, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

The opinion among gentlemen connected with the diplomatic corps is, that although the Governments of Europe not engaged in the present hostilities, are desirous of and hope for peace, the complications are so great that there is almost an impossibility of preventing a general war. In such an event, there is no doubt but that Russia will array herself with France.

S. CALWELL is the lowest bidder for supplying the Philadelphia Navy yard with coal, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Navy-yards and docks. WALDEN POMEROY, of Boston, will supply the Gosport and Brooklyn Navy-yards and the Naval Asylum of Philadelphia, and PHILANDER ATMAS the Boston Navy-yard. All the bids for supplying coal are unusually low—all of them are within $4 a ton, and some of them are as low as $3 14. These are the first lettings under the recent law requiring coal for naval purposes to be procured by contract, it having previously been purchased by coal agents.

The bids for some of the other Stores, advertised by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, exhibit the fact of artful calculations with a view of securing awards. As an instance, writing paper, at several mills only a ream, the proposer being aware there is comparatively but little of it used, while high prices are charged on other articles, the design being to secure a lower aggregate bid than other competitors, who are not so well acquainted with this particular "trick of the trade," but which is not uncommon in offering for Governmental contracts.

From Boston.

RESPITE OF PLUMER—SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE—GAS METER EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 23.

A special messenger from Washington arrived in this city to-day, bringing a document from the National Executive postponing the execution of CRAIG W. PLUMER, the mutineer of the *Junior*, from Friday, June 24, to Friday, July 8.

Returns of the recent vote in Maine indicate that State aid to the Aroostook Railroad has been refused.

The sum of $175,000 has been subscribed by the merchants of this city for the purpose of establishing a Southern steamship line. A meeting will soon take place for the permanent organization of the company.

A large gas meter on Washington-street, belonging to the Cambridge Gas-Works, exploded last evening, breaking the leg of G. R. DARRACOTT, Esq., in two places, and badly cutting his shoulder and temple. JOHN CAMPBELL was knocked fifteen feet, and injured internally—probably fatally. DANIEL EATON had an arm broken.

The regatta on Charles River yesterday resulted as follows:

Wherries, two miles: *R. F. Clark*, 13 minutes, 52 seconds; *Thos. Doyle*, 14 minutes, 42 seconds.

Double sculls, two miles: *Novice*, 14 minutes, 31 seconds; *Aurora*, 14 minutes, 40 seconds.

Each of the winners received prizes of $50.

The third race was for six-oared boats, three miles, the *Harvard* winning the race in 19 minutes 11½ seconds.

The *Leader*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., four-oared, came in in 20 minutes, 34½ seconds. The prize was $100. The *Leader* was beaten 1 minute, 1 second, computed time. The *Leader* returns to New-York on Friday.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 23.

In the New-Hampshire House of Representatives to-day a stringent bill in relation to the rendition of alleged fugitive slaves was reported by the Judiciary Committee. The bill provides that any person who shall aid or abet in any rendition of a person claimed as a slave, shall be punished for the first offence by five years' imprisonment, and for the second by imprisonment for life. The bill passed its first stages by a vote of 134 to 101.

Convention of the National Dress Reform Association in Auburn.

AUBURN, Thursday, June 23.

The National Dress Reform Association convened here yesterday, and is still in session. The attendance is large, and numerous speakers of ability are present. The discussions have been exceedingly spirited and interesting, and thus far the Convention has been the most successful one the Society has ever held.

A Quick Passage.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 23.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says the steamer *Commerce*, which sailed hence on the 11th inst., reached Havana on the 13th.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 22.

The steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the wharf yesterday afternoon. She experienced very strong head winds.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at the wharf at 10 o'clock last night. All well.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

Two and a Half Millions in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

Discovery of the Ruins of a Large City on the Isthmus.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 23.

The steamship *William H. Webb* arrived here to-day, from Minatitlan, bringing San Francisco dates to the 6th inst., and 19 passengers.

The steamship *Golden Age* left San Francisco on the 6th inst., with 1,000 passengers and $2,643,000 in treasure.

When the *Webb* left Minatitlan, a rumor was current there that the Church Party had taken Oajaca.

The Isthmus was healthy while the rivers were full, and the transit route in excellent order.

The ruins of a city have been discovered near Huatuleco. They cover four miles, and embrace stone fortifications and bastions, extending to the sea. Curious and rich antiquities were found, including vases and silverings.

Mr. CHARLES MUZZEY, the Artist-Correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, was drowned on the 13th, while bathing at Huatuleco.

Advices from Mexico report Minister McLANE sick at Vera Cruz. Gen. CONOS was at Jalapa, with 1,000 men, and it was rumored was about invading Tehuantepec by a mountain road to the cities of Tehuantepec and Juchitan.

The Patricios had massacred a large party of Juchitecos.

From California we hear of a sudden advance in Navigation stock, quoted at 40 per cent.

General business was more active, and the accounts from the mines are flattering.

From Fraser's River gloomy accounts continued to be received.

Oregon dates are to the 26th ult. The first message of Governor WHITTAKER reports the State generally prosperous.

Honolulu dates are to May 7. A tariff, increasing duties from five to ten per cent., had been adopted, to go into effect one year from its passage.

Congressional Nomination in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 23.

The Hon. ALEXANDER C. WALKER, formerly a member of the State Legislature, has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress, to fill the place of Mr. STEPHENS.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Thursday, June 23.

The break in the Welland Canal has been repaired, and boats will commence passing through at noon to-morrow.

VISIT OF GOV. MORGAN TO BUFFALO.

His Reception—Address of the Mayor and Response of the Governor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

To-day, His Excellency Governor MORGAN has been publicly received by the civic and military authorities of this city, and in a manner which must be gratifying to him. The day was most propitious, the sky which in the morning looked dark and threatening, by noon had cleared, and a cool breeze sprung up, which added immensely to the comfort of the military and other participants in the out-of door ceremonies. A little after 4 P. M. the train put at the service of the Governor and suite by the New-York Central Railroad Company arrived at the Erie-street depôt, where carriages were in waiting. The Governor, escorted by His Honor Mayor LOCKWOOD, entered one drawn by four white horses; others were filled with members of the Common Council and prominent citizens. Immediately on Governor MORGAN'S appearance, an artillery salute was fired by a detachment of the Sixty-fourth Regiment.

The procession, composed of the Brigads, made up of the Sixty-fourth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General SCROGGS, and the City authorities and citizens in carriages, then proceeded through Delaware, Chippewa and Main streets to the Mansion House, where His Excellency was formally welcomed to the City by His Honor Mayor LOCKWOOD, in the following terms:

GOVERNOR: In behalf of the Municipal Government and the citizens of Buffalo, I am instructed to bid you welcome to the city and its hospitalities.

This concourse of people, this array of our citizen soldiery, who honor you as their commanding chief, give you more eloquent assurance of respect than any language can express.

They come to greet Your Excellency, not as a partisan, but as the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State, of which they are proud to be citizens, identified as you have been with the commercial interests of the Metropolis, and charged as you are with fostering the general welfare of the Commonwealth, they desire that you should become familiar with the condition of the second commercial city in the Union.

Though it is to be regretted that your visit should not have been at a time of greater business acuvity, I trust you will be pleased to inspect our harbor and our shipping, to see what facilities our commercial men have provided for the trans-shipment of freight from the Lake to the boats which navigate that channel of internal commerce, which has added millions to the wealth of the State, and made Buffalo what she is; to visit our public institutions, and, in short, to make a tour of observation through our city.

I will not detain you with further remarks. You are welcome, thrice welcome to Buffalo, and I trust your stay with us will convince you that our citizens intend this as no unmeaning civility, but as the honest expression of hearty good will and sincere esteem.

The Governor replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Members of the Council, and Citizens of Buffalo:

It was not necessary that there should have been any demonstration on the part of either the public authorities or the citizens of Buffalo, to increase my sense of obligation or to remind me of the hospitable character of its people. When, therefore, I received the invitation of the Mayor and Common Council to visit this growing and prosperous city, and to accept its hospitalities, it would have been more in accordance with my feelings to have done so in a manner less pretentious than that proposed by the municipal authorities. Nevertheless, having, incautiously perhaps, made a verbal promise to his Honor, the Mayor, early in the Winter, that I would visit your city, I did not feel at liberty to decline the more formal and signal courtesy. But the welcome that you have given me far exceeds anything I had imagined, a welcome which, in the few months I have been in official station, I have done nothing to deserve, one which I had no right to expect.

I entertained, and do still entertain, the opinion that this visit, conducted as I believed it would be, might result beneficially to you and to me; for it ought to be the purpose, as it undoubtedly is the duty of the Governor, besides taking care that the laws are faithfully executed, to have frequent consultations, active correspondence, and to mingle freely with his constituents. Their wishes are, at all times, entitled to the greatest consideration from him; their interests to his undivided attention. If I am correct in these views—if a free consultation and interchange of opinion upon matters affecting your interests, which are so closely allied to the interests of the whole State, are the result, then this visit will be fruitful for good, to myself first, and, I trust, also to you. But if, on the other hand, it is intended only as a personal compliment—as an occasion of pleasure, having no other or useful purpose or benefit in view, then it will be an error that it was undertaken.

You have the good fortune, Mr. Mayor, and fellow-citizens of Buffalo, to reside in an attractive locality, at the foot of charming Lake Erie. Advancing as your city has with gallant step from a population of 1,500 inhabitants in 1810, 8,668 in 1830, 50,000 in 1850, to a present estimate of 100,000. Your commerce not only exceeds that of any other port on the Lake, but is about equal to all the others combined. Your imports by lake, by canal, and by railroad, have reached the value of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in a single year, and what is better, your exports have been quite as large. Your streets, your churches, your public edifices and private dwellings, your military organizations and your police, judging from what I see before me; your railroads, your banks, your hotels and your hospitals, all, all, are in corresponding proportions. You seem, in fact, to excel in most that exhibits a city's power and greatness. Results like these can be accomplished at no spot not favored of Heaven, and by no people who are not both enterprising and industrious.

Citizens of Buffalo, we have abundant cause to feel a just pride in the State of New York, reaching beyond and far excelling that of any other in the confederacy, whether viewed in the extent and value of its agricultural productions, its commercial interests, its manufacturing and mechanical arts, its religious and educational establishments, its 900 miles of canal, its 3,500 miles of railroad, its 160 million dollars of banking capital, its military system and organization, its liberal support of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiot, the insane, the sick, the destitute and the orphan, and its numerous and populous cities, of which the fairest daughter is here laving her feet and regaling her eyes upon this beautiful lake and river, while the queenly mother rests in greatness and grandeur at the other end of the State, inhaling the soft breeze from the ocean, and by her wealth, her power and her liberality, giving tone and imparting influence to the commerce of the world.

Let us then, so act the several parts which have been assigned to us, that the good name of our State be not tarnished, and that she may not fall from her proud position.

When his Excellency closed, General SCROGGS proposed to the military three cheers for their Commander-in-Chief, which were given with a will and a liger. At the close of these ceremonies the Governor was escorted to his rooms, and the military and the concourse of people assembled passed away, in the midst of demonstrations of satisfaction.

At half-past seven in the evening, His Excellency sat down to a splendid repast, which Mr. DOSSENBERG had spread for the Committee, their guests and such of our citizens as had been honored with an invitation. The entertainment was highly creditable to the providence and taste of mine host of the mansion-and was admired and enjoyed by the company assembled.

At the table His Honor the Mayor presided, assisted by Alderman TANNER and A. M. CLAPP. On the right of the Mayor sat Governor MORGAN and his suite, and on his left ex-President FILLMORE and other distinguished guests.

The streets in the neighborhood of the station, and every avenue through which the procession passed, were filled with a moving mass of people. This was particularly the case in Main-street. From the windows many a greeting came in the shape of waving handkerchiefs, which Governor MORGAN was constantly engaged in acknowledging.

To-morrow, at 11 A. M., a review of the police force will take place at the Council Chamber, at which time remarks will be made by Gov. MORGAN, the Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, and ALBERT SAWIN, Esq.

In the afternoon, the State Arsenal will be thrown open to the public, and after 3, His Excellency gives a public levee, thus allowing the presentation of such as choose to call on him. LISTON.

The Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Speeches by Mayor Tiemann, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Orville Gardiner.

The new Reading and Coffee Room, intended to meet the wants of those who are driven to the barroom in lack of better sources of amusement, is on the second floor of No. 26 New-Bowery, and was crowded last night by young men and old, from the Fourth and Seventh Wards, who met to hear the opening speeches. The magnitude of the crowd was a practical illustration of the efficacy of a scheme so designed and well conducted. Mayor TIEMANN presided, and made the opening speech. He described the objects of the Institution as being mainly to keep young men out of bad company, to afford to them social attractions somewhat better than those furnished by the porter-houses and saloons which they were tempted to resort to in their idle hours and, whilst so amusing them, to supply them means of physical enjoyment and mental improvement. The Mayor was loudly cheered.

Mr. C. L. BRACE then described the purposes of the Association more at length, and was followed by

Mr. BRIGGS, who impressed on his hearers the advantages of total abstinence; and, in discussing the question why such men as Mayor TIEMANN, HENRY WARD BEECHER and PETER COOPER, (all being present,) were not savages, whose outward adornments consisted of a thick coat of red paint applied promiscuously, argued that the reason of the difference was simply their Christianity and superior enlightenment.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was introduced by the Mayor and loudly cheered. He said he had been invited to be present with them to-night, not to make a speech, but to hold a familiar talk with them, and that it would give him great pleasure to do so. His friend, (Mr. BRIGGS,) who had sat down, had regaled them and delighted his own imagination with the possible picture of the savage state of himself (Mr. BEECHER,) Mr. TIEMANN and Mr. COOPER, and he (the speaker) could only say that Mr. COOPER would have been an awfully homely savage. [Laughter.] He would have occasion whenever he looked in his glass to be thankful for civilization. [Renewed Laughter.] But it was not the outside that made the man. He had been taught to be thankful for that ever since he had known every thing, for a man might be very homely and very tolerably good. He might certainly be very homely, and very happy. He knew both of those propositions himself. [Applause.] He supposed that the success of this enterprise was not to depend on any speech to be made in its favor. What the room was would determine what their success was to be. They could not go aside of the great laws that govern everything. If they had on both sides saloons that made men happier than they were in the reading and coffee-room, they would swamp this place and it would go down. If men thought they could be happier in the drinking shop, there would always be men enough to fill the drinking saloons. Now, if a man were happier at home than anywhere else, we need not make any provision for his entertainment, for home was God's Church, and the man that believed home better than any other place on earth, needed no angels to guard him, except those he had about him—father and mother, or brother and sister, or wife and children. So, too, it was with the young who are well off, and are in circumstances of society in which they can provide their own amusement and recreation, and their own information. There would be no good in providing for them. It was for men who lack that such rooms as this were opened. Now, who were those men? A great many were strangers floating hither; a great many were mechanics, journeymen, day laborers; a great many were clerks; a great many without any fixed employment. They were men who had not been anchored anywhere, only by fits and starts. But they were not men who, because you put Scripture passages on the walls, and good texts over the door, would come into this room. A great many who were here to-night were here from mere curiosity, to hear what would be said and see what would be done. Perhaps they would come up once or twice afterwards, and if they saw a long, tolerably bleak and white room—if they saw but a few men—no circle to cheer them—nothing to warm them up and make them feel happy—they would not come again. They might be gone after and dragged in it, but they would not come to it any more than to a prison. The room must be made inviting, and then the men would not need any invitation. Among those things necessary, if they wanted to have a coffee-room, it was to be kept in mind that, in the first place, they must have good coffee, and his only receipt for that would be to go to the principal hotels and all the railroad depôts in the country, and just to make coffee as they didn't. [Laughter.] Well, there was something amusing in that. But he noticed one thing, men of the world in meeting him would say, "Let us go up to Windust's." Well, what was there to be found there? Something that they could get better there than anywhere else. And so of other saloons. Now, it there was a place where the people, full of good moral intent, got bad coffee and sour bread, they wouldn't go there any more. [Laughter.] Now, if there was one place where men should be sure not to have sour bread—and if they were not, it should not be baker's bread—and good coffee, it should be here, and that would draw men here. The coffee should be of the best and the bread of the best, because of the competition. The reason was plain. They would be in competition with men who had their interests at stake. If this thing broke down and went to the ground, its projectors would not be injured to any extent whatever, after they had paid the arrears of rent. But there were tens of thousands in this City who worked in that way, and who, if they did not succeed in their shops or saloons, felt they must go down, and their children with them. They concentrated in their business all the desire they had for wealth, and all these things made them malicious. Now, this was a tremendous competition, and it could not be met on partial ground. Men it was said have their brandy and their rum and their gin, so called, whatever they might be, and these would cluster round them various temptations; therefore, what few things this Association had to offer must be thoroughly good, else it would yield to this competition. It was, of course, shameful to hear ministers talk of good eating, though they were supposed to be the best judges—but, he must say, he liked to see it more in others than practice it himself, for he had to talk a good deal, and he never could talk on a full stomach—however, he had noticed that since the world began, good fellowship and good cheer went close together; and hence he did not hesitate to say that good cheer was very closely allied to good sociality, and good sociality to good morality, and good morality stood in close relationship to good religion. He held there ought to be no sort of mistake about this. If they were going to open here a competitious moral reading-room, and to have it on the basis of something to eat and something to drink, they ought to have virtuous bread and pious coffee—[laughter]—and it would be a sin and a shame for them to be immoral in their provisions. [Renewed laughter.] How this would be he did not know, but he would know, by-and-by, for he meant to call on them. In the next place, they were going to have a reading-room. That was good, too. When a man had filled his stomach and stretched himself on a chair, he wanted a good read. A hungry man didn't want to read. [Laughter.] But the papers provided to be read were not to be of any denominational cast. They were not to be managed in any such way as to betray a spirit of bigotry. For the Catholic there should be provided the Catholic papers; for the Unitarians, Unitarian papers; for the Universalists, Universalist papers; for the Presbyterians, Presbyterian papers; and for the Congregationalists, Congregational papers. He would also have Democratic and Republican papers, and eunuch papers for those that wanted neither the one nor the other. [Laughter.] And so he should go through the whole list, and it would be people's own fault if they did not find here the sole food that would satisfy them. There should be no interest considered here but that promoting the interest and comfort of people coming here, without intermeddling with them at all. It seemed to him there ought to be shelves here lined with books—but not such books as a man could get anywhere. Knowledge was cheap here. Knowledge and fun were, in fact, the cheapest things in America. There ought to be books here that mechanics needed and could not get anywhere else—books of travels. Encyclopedias, books of reference in the various departments of mechanical skill in which are employed ten thousand young men in this City, who might be brought here at night to refer to something they had been working on through the day,—books on the history of religion in all nations and describing the tenets of different sects, for how many men who did not go to church liked to discuss the differences between the sects, and generally the less they knew about it the more they talked of it. [Laughter.] The more the knowledge the more the silence. It was when the lake was filling up through countless streams that the waters surged; when filled up it was still. They were going to have all sorts of men here, and should have all kinds of works, moral, religious and scientific. There was no man on earth, not even an hostler, who, in giving the last rub to his horse, did not like to give him another touch. Why, there wasn't a mother who, after she had washed and combed her baby, and set it daintily on her knee, was more proud of it than an engineer of his engine when he had polished it up. This was a general desire. The fireman catered to it in going through the streets, and it was easily seen how it was catered to in the saloons. Don't, (the Speaker said,) have a bleak, barren, waste, undecorated room. You have begun, I see. You have an ice-pitcher here. That would be very nice to contemplate in August. Now it is not so fascinating. The next is a widow, with her orphan children. It is a mournful subject, and I hope none of you will soon give cause for a similar exhibition of artistic skill. The next is a fireman's monument in Greenwood. I hope that the time will never come when any of you shall be so commemorated.

A VOICE—There's a portrait of WASHINGTON, too.

Yes, and it is the smallest of them, too. [Laughter.] I understand that there is to be more of them. I hope so. I will even see to it myself, to-morrow, that there will be half a dozen more of them, if any gentleman of the Committee will call on me. Line the walls with pictures—not with trash. I don't believe there is a true artist of the City of New-York who, if this room be a sure success, would not take pleasure to paint a picture himself to adorn these walls for the enjoyment of the workingmen who will come to this haunt. Having spoken of the social condition of man, in reference to which Mr. BEECHER advocated the necessity of making the room free to all, teetotaliers or otherwise, and having urged the impropriety of one man, because of his being a teetotaler, attempting to lord it over another who was not, he concluded amid loud cheering.

There were calls for Judge CARDOZO, but he did not appear.

ORVILLE GARDNER'S was the next name, and, after a time he ascended the platform and said: Men sometimes get out of place, and that is the position that I feel myself in at present, not feeling myself a man that's capable of addressing so intelligent an audience as this. But I am a man that has seen a great deal of the life of New-York. I can say but little. I am not much of a talker, especially in public, when so eminent men as our worthies exists. But I can say this, that I feel proud to-night that I am countenanced, being a man of back life so dau as I have been, by such eminent men as those, the heads and rulers of our great City. Well now, how is this? These men but a few back months would not notice me in the street. If they did, it was with the finger of scorn towards me, so far as my association would be with them. But, since I have my eyes opened I have quit rowdyism, which there are, I believe, hundreds present to-night that I have indulged in the intoxicating cup with, and have partaken of all the varieties of the sin of New-York, which is without number, but, through the Providence of God, and being a child of many prayers and of good friends, I have been led from the wilderness of intoxication and of sin, and placed into a road of light, and of joy, and of peace. Now, in drinking, and carousing, and rowdying around the City of New-York, I suppose the most of you think, as I did, that there is no other enjoyment on earth but in that way. Well, now, they say the way of light to these things is to try another course. Now, I have tried that to my heart's content. I can say to night that the last fifteen months since I have reformed, and throwed aside the intoxicating drink, I have seen more real comfort, joy, pleasure—solid comfort it is. It is not only for a moment, but it is comfort that we can lay down in peace with, and get up in solid peace with, and it carries us through the world with the road and path of peace. There is another thing I would like to say a few words upon with reference to this room, as this Committee has seen proper to put me in this room as Superintendent of it, and I hope to see myself supported by just such men as I myself was once, and that this room will be filled with them night and day. I will be here to receive you, to give you all I can give. The room is yours, and we intend to supply you with all sorts of books and papers, of all denominations, and I am glad, to-night, to see so many of my old associates that I used once to travel and go prowling around the streets of New-York with. I hope that I shall so conduct myself that I will be an example before you, that you may see in my ways that there is no pleasure in drinking rum, and carousing, and sitting up o'nights to see carousing and drinking in grog-shops. Now, this grog-shop business is very good for a little time, but how oad the head feels in the morning! [Laughter.] I know this. I have been there myself, year after year. But, thank God, I stand here to-night, forbearing all intoxicating drinks, and I have a friend to go with me that sticks closer than a brother, the Lord Jesus Christ, and through him we can stand firm, and though the world, and hell and all the powers may stand against us. And I am glad I have got religion. I am glad I left off drinking rum. I am glad I have left the gambling room. I am glad I left off all sin of every kind. I am trying to lead a different life, and I am trying, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, to continue in it, and am resolved to follow this life out, so long as God gives me an inheritance here on earth.

The speaker sat down amid applause, and was followed by several others. At about 10 o'clock the meeting dissolved.

Amusements.

PALACE GARDEN.—This popular place of outdoor amusement opens for the season to-night, and with a programme which is well calculated to attract the favorable attention of the public. The Metropolitan Music Society have secured the grounds for a week, and propose to give a nightly concert on an unusual scale of completeness. An orchestra of sixty performers has been engaged, numbering some of the finest soloists in the City. In addition to this the celebrated pianist, Mr. S. B. MILLS, has been secured, and will play one or two pieces every night. The programme is an extremely attractive one, and with Messrs. BRAGMANN, H. B. DODWORTH and BALSTON as conductors, will undoubtedly receive the best interpretation. An enterprise like this deserves success, for it is good and economical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The testimonial to AMATI DUSSEUL to-morrow will be quite a brilliant event. The entire opera of "Ernani" will be given, with Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor STEFANI, GNONE and GASPARONI, and after this a musical interlude, in which Herr FORNAS, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SBARGLIA and Signor AMODIO will sing some of their most famous *morceaux*.

The Award of the $350,000 State Loan.

The proposals for a five per cent. Loan of $350,000, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt, were opened by the Comptroller yesterday morning, and following awards made:

	Bid for.	Premium.	Award.
Thompson Brothers	$100 000 at 100 86	$25,000	
Thompson Brothers	100,000 at 101.01	100 000	
Thompson Brothers	100,000 at 101.11	100,000	
Thompson Brothers	50 000 at 101.28	50,000	
Rufus H. King	100 000 at 100 00	—	
John Sill	35,000 at 100 96	25 000	
John Sill	25,000 at 100 26	—	
John Sill	50,000 at 100.00	—	
R. H. King, J. B. Plumb and V. Ten Eyck	350.000 at 100 00	—	
Williamsburgh City Bank	25,000 at 101 06	25 000	
Williamsburgh City Bank	25 000 at 100 91	25,000	
Williamsburgh City Bank	25 000 at 100 51	—	
Williamsburgh City Bank	25,000 at 100.25	—	
		$350,000	

In consequence of the absurd story going the rounds of the papers, that the Post-office Department was losing annually, from the use of counterfeit stamps, a million of dollars, the General Post-office, says the Washington *Star*, is in receipt of numerous offers of patent contrivances of various kinds, which, in the opinion of each inventor, will prove an infallible remedy for such abuse.

THE TURF.

Trot between Flora Temple and Princess—Princess Wins in Two Straight Heats—Flora Temple Disabled—Trot on the Union Course.

Aldermen, Councilmen, and the sporting characters—the weather inclined—did all they could to make yesterday a genuine "Derby Day." The two Boards adjourned their regular meetings, the weather put on its most smiling face, in honor of the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, in harness, for $5 000 a side. Those who believed in the ability of the latter mare to beat the former, notwithstanding her defeat a week since, were sufficiently numerous to keep up the excitement as to the final issue of the contest between New-York and California, and as a natural consequence a large concourse of sporting men and their adherents were at the Eclipse Course yesterday afternoon. Those who went by the noon train lounged around the hotel near the Course, discussing subjects relating to the trot, and telling their experience in sporting matters, until the rising tide of pleasure seekers caused them to go within the inclosure of the track. The majority of those who assumed to be "knowing ones" stated oracularly and positively that *Flora* must win the race. But little attention seemed to be paid to the stories which were so industriously circulated with reference to the trot a week ago—that it was a throw-off match, and that *Princess'* backers had arranged matters so as to get heavier odds. The attendance at the track was by no means so large as it was last week. The stands were comfortably filled and there was a goodly number of carriages in the inclosure. A ledious delay in bringing out the horses gave those whose pockets were well lined an opportunity of staking such sums as they desired. The odds at first ran largely in favor of *Flora*. One hundred to seventy was freely offered, and taken in the same spirit. In some quarters one hundred to fifty was given. Afterwards—before the first heat—one hundred to eighty were given on *Princess*.

Just as the people were getting wearied with the delay, *Princess* and *Flora* made their appearance. Though both were covered, the quick, nervous step of the former easily distinguished her from the latter, even at a distance. Both horses seemed to be in excellent condition. The track was as solid and as smooth as a barn floor. Everything, in short, promised a close and an exciting contest.

When the horses were trotted around the track, in order to satisfy the spectators and to stimulate the betting, they divided admiration equally, but no sooner was an attempt made to score than *Flora's* backers began to feel a little nervous. *Princess* started to score at the third quarter-pole, and came up beautifully to the judges' stand each time, but to appearance *Flora* was unusually excitable. Three starts were made before her driver, JAMES TALLMAN, could manage to bring her down to her work, then she managed to get her best foot foremost. *Princess* had the inside and a trifle the advantage in the start. On the first quarter *Flora* broke badly, and before she recovered herself *Princess* had got the start of her by at least two lengths. On the second quarter, just as the gap began to close, *Flora* broke again and lost at least another length. Coming down the home-stretch she regained what she had lost enough to let *Princess* pass the judges' stand only a length in advance of her, making the first mile in two minutes twenty-six seconds. The second mile was about a repetition of the first. *Flora* broke badly several times, and before she had reached the half mile post had evidently lost the heat. Mr. EOFF, the owner and driver of *Princess*, had her completely in hand, and came to the judges' stand nearly a dozen lengths in advance of *Flora*. Time was announced for the first heat of two miles, 5:02. The first mile had been accomplished in 2:26; the first half mile in 1:13, and the mile and a half in 3:39. The quickest time on record.

Much surprise was manifested at the result, but when *Flora* was brought to a stand still, the cause of her breaking so badly was too apparent. During the heat she had cast two fore-shoes, one of which she lost on the first quarter, cutting herself so badly that she bled quite freely. Of course the aspect of affairs was completely reversed. It was evident that *Flora* was beaten, and for her to attempt the second heat was a mere matter of form. The largest odds—as high as one hundred to ten and one hundred to five—were offered in favor of *Princess*. *Flora's* friends claimed persistently that her mishap alone had lost her the heat, while others who were slightly envious of her fame, and of the supremacy which she has held so long among trotting horses, claimed that for bottom she could not compare with *Princess*. They urged the fact, that during the heat *Princess* had kept at the same steady gait, not making a single break. One old gentleman, on the Judges stand, became quite excited on the subject. In his opinion *Flora* was done for. When *Princess* was on the track, she hadn't a chance. By way of backing up his statements, he thrust his hand in his pocket and pulled out a dollar bill which enveloped a couple of quarters. "There," said he, "I hain't got much money, but I'll bet twelve shillings against six that *Princess* wins the race." Some one mildly suggested that much larger odds had been given on the Track. "Well," he replied, "I wish I had a thousand to stake even against your thousand, if you've got one. I didn't dare bet any here until I heard *Princess'* owner offer to stake six hundred to a thousand on her; then I thought I was safe. You are a great lot of raccals around here," he proceeded; "I had my account book sticking out of my pocket, and some of these pickpockets knew that it had money in it, and took it, but I got the man's name and number." Before the old gentleman finished his oration, the horses were on the track again. *Flora* was evidently badly lamed by her accident, and there were little hopes of her accomplishing much. There were some doubts as to whether she would not be withdrawn entirely. After one or two false starts, the horses got a fine send-off. On the first quarter *Flora* broke. Mr. EOFF kept *Princess* in hand just far enough ahead to tantalize his antagonist. Through the mile and through the heat the horses maintained their relative positions, *Princess* coming in ahead with ease. The two miles were accomplished in 5.05—the first mile in 2:34 and the first half mile in 1:17. Much sympathy was expressed for *Flora's* mishap, and many prophecies were ventured as to what would have been had she not cast her shoes. The following is the summary of the race:

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING MATCH.—Thursday, June 23, second match, $5,000; two mile heats in harness.

J. L. EOFF, b. m. *Princess*	1	1
D. TALLMAN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	2	2
	First Heat.	Second Heat
Half mile	1:13	1:17
First mile	2:26	2:34
Second mile	2:36	2:31
Total	5:02	5:05

A delay of an hour at the Railroad station while waiting for the 7 o'clock train, gave the gamblers and their confederates a fine opportunity to employ their skill in thimble-rigging and three-card *monté*. The appearance of the cars was of course the signal for a general stampede. To the honor of the Long Island Railroad Company be it said, that the accommodations were ample. Sixteen or seventeen passenger, besides three platform cars, were loaded. The latter the newsboys appropriated to themselves, and there incipient Aldermen or Councilmen, of "it may be" Governors or even Tom Hyers amused themselves as they alone know how. Taking off their hats, they let the wind whistle through their hair, and fairly rivaled the locomotive in screaming out their delight as the train went faster. One among them, who had won six dollars, was a king. All classes and every shade of color, respectability, age and intelligence were fully represented. At an opportune moment—when the train had got below Bedford and just as it was slackening its speed—three or four conductors appeared simultaneously. Seats were vacated with amazing celerity. The youngsters, and with them the oldsters as well, dropped over the side of the car and running ahead—not a very difficult feat when the Long Island Railroad cars are competitors—they managed to climb on the train when the tickets had already been collected, and mingled themselves with the crowd. Others informed the conductors that they were very thankful for their ride and left incontinently, while a few attempted to make their way into Brooklyn on the plea that they had lost their excursion tickets. It was after 8 o'clock before the excursionists reached New-York.

Just before the great race a trot came off at the Union Course, of which the following is a summary:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, June 23.—Match, $1,100; Mile heats; best three in five.

J. DOTY named s. g. *Philadelphia*	1
P. VOORHIS named b. m. *Bay Mare*	2

Bay Mare trotted to a wagon, and *Philadelphia* to harness. *Philadelphia* distanced *Bay Mare* in the first heat. Her time was 2:40½. Betting was 100 to 50 on the winner.

Field Day of the Third Brigade.

The Third Brigade, New-York State Militia, commanded by Brigadier General HALL, and composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, paraded yesterday at East New-York, on a parade-ground which has not its equal in the vicinity of this City. The line was formed at 8 o'clock in front of the City Hall, whence the command proceeded to the South Ferry, and crossing there, proceeded by railroad to the place where its evolutions were to be performed. Neither of the regiments turned out with full ranks; the reason we endeavored to learn. Some of the men said the field day of the Brigade was always voted a bore; it was on the occasion of a regimental drill that each corps tried to appear to the best advantage. Others said the General seemed to imagine that the principal object of ordering them out was that he might review them fifteen or twenty times, and they had become *sick* of it. There were probably 1 200 men on the field yesterday, of whom 600 were in the ranks of the Seventh Regiment, 400

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Rutgers College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

The Commencement exercises of Rutgers College are just over, and the streets of our quiet old city are thronged with a crowd of pleasure-seekers on their way to the ice-cream saloons and gardens, students in the agonies of packing up in time for the class-dinner and the early train, country-people searching for their vehicles, and grave and reverend gentlemen waiting to dine with the Alumni. This is New-Brunswick's only gala day. We neglect the Fourth of July, and pay not much regard to Christmas and New Year's; Thanksgiving Day is but partially observed, and even Election days do not excite much enthusiasm—but Commencement arouses the whole country for miles around, and the "Old Dutch Church," the largest in the city, cannot comfortably contain the crowds of "fair ladies and brave men" who assemble to do honor to Rutgers and her students.

The Baccalaureate address to the graduating class was delivered in the College chapel, on Monday last, by the venerable President of the Insitution, the Hon. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D. It was, as usual, full of the soundest advice, and the most fatherly sympathy, and was most attentively listened to by a select and crowded auditory.

On Tuesday morning the annual address before the Alumni was delivered by the Rev. Dr. DEWITT, of Millstone, N. J., and is spoken of in terms of the highest praise. In the afternoon, after the usual secret exercises, the Literary Societies of the College, the Philoclean and Peithesophian, with the Faculty, Alumni, Trustees, Undergraduates, &c., formed in procession and marched to the Reformed Dutch Church, where the oration before the Literary Societies was delivered by Professor THEO. W. DWIGHT, of the Law Department of Columbia College, New-York City—his subject: "The Scholar and the Practical Man." The address was very able, and its frequent bursts of eloquence and happy hits provoked repeated applause.

In the evening the Junior orators appointed by the Faculty for excellence in Composition and Declamation, gave their exhibition at the same Church. The crowd was immense. The following gentlemen delivered orations upon the subjects affixed to their names, to the delectation of those upon the platforms and near the stage, the rest of the audience being either too distant or hear, or too much engaged in conversation, flirtation, &c., to listen:

J. C. Pompelly, Oswego, N. Y.—E. Kent Kane.
C. Bidgy Goodwin, Savannah, Ga.—Woman's Influence.
W. H. Pallagh, Vernon Valley, L. I.—Man-Worship.
James Axtell, Newburgh, N. Y.—Woman.
J. W. Bearsolee, New Fairfield, Conn.—The Reformation the Source of American Liberty.
Wm. E. Bogardus, Newburgh, N. Y.—Shakespeare.
Dupuytren Vermilye Hopewell, N. Y.—Enthusiasm.
Wm. B. Voorhees, Readington, N. J.—Moral Heroism.

The orations were all well written and delivered, and the orators were liberally rewarded with applause and bouquets. The music, by Donworth, was, of course, excellent.

But to-day came the concluding ceremonies, and the greatest crowd. Seats were taken in the Church by 6 o'clock this morning, although the exercises did not commence until nearly 11:30. The ladies outnumbered the gentlemen and crowded the galleries with their gay, bright-colored dresses, while below the black coats mustered in a crowded mass.

The following is the Programme of the Exercises:

T. Sandford Doolittle, New-York City, (second honor) Latin Salutatory.
*E. Laight Wells, New Brunswick, (third honor,) English Salutatory.
J. G. Riggs, Jr., Mastic, L. I., (fourth honor,) Honorary Oration—National Science as affecting National Character.
A. J. Sebring, Ovid, N. Y.—Observe and Reflect.
Wm. H. Viedenburgh, Freehold, N. J.—National Policy.
*Silas Kinne, Ovid, N. Y.—The Great West.
F. F. Cornell Somerville, N. J.—Changes.
*W. H. Bartles, Flemington, N. J.—Love of the Beautiful.
J. H. Collier, Athens, N. Y.—The Martyr Spirit.
J. M. Knapp, New-York City.—Heroism.
*John Van Der Meulen, Lealand, Mich.—Count Egmont.
G. P. Garretson, New-Brunswick—Voice from an Orator's Tomb.
R. M. Whitbeck, Livingston, N. Y.—The Great and Good.
*J. H. Van Doren, Griggstown—College Influence.
G. Lee Stout, New-Brunswick—Temptations of Youth.
U. L. Gulick, Griggstown—Nationality.
*J. R. Brock, Newbury Vt.—The Indians.
J. Kelly Rhinehart, Brunswick, N. Y.—Nature and its Seasons.
Gustavus Abeel Jr., Newark, N. J.—Henry Clay.
*Wm. Cornell, Plymouth, Ohio—Humility of Science.
John P. Outcrbonk, New-Brunswick, (Poem)—Man's Better Self.
Isaac Romaine, Bergen—Our Country's Hopes.
* A. P. Peck Schenectady, N. Y.—Cedars of Lebanon.
A. K. Cogswell, New-Brunswick—Andrew Jackson.
H. M. Voorhees, Whitehouse—Heroism of Philanthropy.
*Geo. N. Hill, Clarkstown, N. Y.—Ages Past and to Come.
Sam. J. Rogers, Oxford, N. H.—The Statesman: William, the Silent.
Henry W. Bookstaver, Montgomery, N. Y.—Realm of Thought.
F. F. Wilson, Somerville, N. J.—War.

(*) Voluntarily withdrawn. (†) Prevented by illness.

The orations were rather above the College average both as to composition and delivery. But the buzz of conversations, fan-wavings, dress rustlings, and all the innumerable, indescribable noises of a large assembly, prevented the speakers being audible but for a few feet from the platform. Applause and flowers were plentiful, however, and every one seemed gratified, except the President, who besought order, and begged the ladies to listen to what the young gentlemen had to say to them.

The prizes (gold medals) were then conferred as follows: Brodhead Prize for Classics, J. DIXON, Jr.; Suydam Prize for Natural Sciences, WM. CORNELL; Suydam Prize for English Composition, T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE, New-York City. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the Graduating Class, the degree of Master of Arts upon the candidates in course, and several honorary degrees, which we could not hear in the confusion, upon gentlemen from abroad. The Valedictory Oration (1st honor) was then pronounced by J. DIXON, Jr., of New Brunswick, and the assembly were dismissed with the benediction. Dodworth's Band, under the direction of HARVEY B., gave the music in their usual style.

There were two or three slight disturbances during the exercises, tormented by the officiousness of one of the policemen, but no arrests were made, and nothing serious occurred.

Altogether this Commencement yields to no previous one in pleasantness, interest or instruction; the weather was most delightful, and the crowd of strangers who throng our city will carry with them no mean idea of New-Brunswick, its inhabitants and its Rutgers College. X.

Wesleyan University Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

Perhaps all your readers may not understand that this Institution is the acknowledged head of some twenty or more Methodist Colleges, and is held in high esteem by a Church embodying in its Northern and Southern divisions a membership of more than a million and a half. I left New-York and came here to meet old comrades, to enjoy a social season with them, and with our former instructors—in short to "lay off," and you need not expect a labored report.

The formal and more tedious exercises of examination were happily over with before I arrived, and I can only repeat the language of the Committee's report to the Joint Board, that the examination showed a high degree of scholarship, a thoroughness and diligence on the part of the instructors exceeding even that of former years. The graduating class this year were not satisfied with the usual exercises, but they got up a sort of preliminary Commencement on Thursday last, consisting of a class dinner at the dining hall, and an oration, poem and class history before a public audience, by chosen members of the class. The orator, S. S. HEBBARD, gave many good suggestions to his class-mates on the high aims and aspirations which should animate them, just going forth upon the battle-field of life. The poet, ALLEN GRISWOLD, I regret not to have heard. The writer stood guardian over his preparatory studies and is ready to believe what every one says, that the poem was a gem. The historian, H. W. PARMENTER, recalled numerous items from the past history of the class, which were not a little amusing and frequently "brought down the house."

On Friday evening occurred the twelve prize declarations of the Junior and Sophomore classes; six speakers were elected by the members of each class instead of being appointed by the Faculty, as is usually the case we believe. The prize was taken by J. S. BASCHENBROOK, of the Sophomore class. On Sabbath the Baccalaureate sermon by President CUMMINGS, founded on Matt. vi., 22, 23, was in the Doctor's best style. The multitude who heard it will not soon forget it, and it would be impossible to do it justice in a brief outline.

In the evening the College Missionary Lyceum was addressed by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the Union-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. A distinguished minister of another denomination, who chanced to be present, remarked in my hearing that "this was the first *genuine* missionary sermon he had ever heard." Mr. COOKMAN is yet a young man almost a youth, but has a head that would do honor to shoulders.

On Monday evening the Literary Societies, Philomathean and Peithologian were addressed by E. P. WELLS, of Boston as orator, and T. B. ALDRICH, as poet. Mr. WELLS's subject was "Young Men In History." His line of remarks was that whatever of high excellence has been said, thought, or done, has been done by those young in life. Numerous illustrations were drawn from the history of SCIPIO, ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, CHARLES XII., the First NAPOLEON, &c., &c. Plenty of instances there were where old Generals had been beaten by younger Generals; that latter could always prove that they were beaten contrary to the rules of war, but the latter did not care a rush-light for that, only so that they got the victory. He claimed that CALHOUN, for example, was really a greater man when struggling for eminence than in subsequent years, when it was said that if CALHOUN took snuff all South Carolina would sneeze. But I cannot follow him. His treatment of the theme was well calculated to inspire the young men he addressed. My friend, the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who heard the poem of the occasion, called upon me the next morning to ascertain whether I could tell him what was its *subject*. I could not enlighten him, and will not undertake to tell your readers.

On Tuesday, the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors met, and among other things voted to raise $50,000 immediately for new College buildings. The enterprise was set in motion by DAVID DREW, Esq., of New York, and ISAAC RICE, Esq., of Boston, who each subscribed $5,000 on the spot. During the afternoon and evening the Alumni held their usual meeting, and social gathering, and had a "good time." The Commencement day exercises were changed by the Joint Board to Thursday, and Wednesday is hereafter to be given up to the Alumni, who will occupy it with social and literary exercises. The following extract from the programme will give the name of the participants, and their themes, which were generally well treated and in several instances were of a high character.

1. David Allison, Newport, N. S.—Salutatory Address in Latin.
2. C. Collard Adams, Washington, D. C.—Oration. Asceticism.
3. Sereben S. Hebberd, Smithtown, L. I.—Oration. Conflict of Ages.
4. Watson Carvosso Squire, Fairfield, N. Y.—Oration. Worship of the Old.
5. William Fletcher Hatfield, White Plains, N. Y.—Oration. The Triumph of Moral over Mental and Physical Power.
6. Stephen Brooks Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Influences on American Literature.
7. Wesley Curtis Gibbs, Nucksport, Me.—Modern Classical Oration. Political changes in Europe.
8. Walter S. Cushman, Boston, Mass.—Oration. Public Taste and Newspapers.
9. Horace W. Parmenter, Lowell, Mass.—Metaphysical Oration. The Prospects of Poetry and Science.
10. Asa Prior Lyon, New-York, N. Y.—Oration. Athenian Sculpture.
11. Edwin Oscar Brim, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Oration. Character of Robert Burns.
12. Henry C. Abbott, Euclid, N. Y.—Oration. Policy of Louis Napoleon.
13. George E. Dains, Pittsfield, Vt.—First Class Oration. The Fallacy of History.
14. Allen Griswold, Middletown.—First Class Oration, absent.
15. J. Wesley Young, Saylersburgh, Penn.—First Class Oration. National Characters as developed by War.
16. James Carr, Jr., Waymark, Penn.—Oration. Gustavus Adolphus.
17. Asa Boothby, Jr., Limington, Me.—Oration. Alexander Von Humboldt.
18. Jonathan Harned Dally, Woodbridge, N. J.—Modern Classical Oration. Jesuitism.
19. Alfred Henry Saxe, Newburgh, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Three Eras in Art History.
20. Edward Bayard Harvey, Epsom, N. H.—First Class Oration. Experiments in Government.
21. Wm. Henry Starr, New-London.—First Class Oration. Faith, the Requisite for Success.
22. John Henry Moore, Portland, Me.—Oration. The Exodus from College to the Genesis of Life.
23. Fred S. Barnum, Jersey City, N. J.—Oration. Christianity the Civilizer.
24. Stephen J. Klog, St. John, N. B.—Oration. The Principle of Nationalities.
25. Francis A. Smith, Plymouth, N. H.—Oration. The Press and Public Men.
26. John Emory Powers, Oneida, N. Y.—Oration. Relation of God to Sin.
27. George Edwin King, St. John, N. B.—Ancient Classical Oration. Taste and Ancient Civilization.
28. Frederick Woods, St. Johns, N. F.—Philosophical Oration. Intuitive Religion.
29. Jonas Sanborn, Northfield, N. H.—First Class Oration. Idiosyncrasy.
30. Joseph Leland Morse, Brunswick, Me.—Metaphysical Oration. Subjective Revelation.
31. Horace Sumner Tarbell, St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt.—First Class Oration. Origin of Moral Distinctions.
32. Silas Quimby, Jr., Newbury, Vt.—Ancient Classical Oration. Platonism and Christianity.
33. Spencer R. Fuller, Fullerville, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Is Psychology Possible?
34. Samuel Jackson, New-York, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Intolerance.
35. Robert P. Buckman, Columbia, Me. Philosophical Oration. Independent Thought, the Want of the World.
36. George Fitch Roberts, Middletown, Conn. Valedictory Oration. Evolution of Organic Life.

The honorary degrees were not a very large crop. The Alumni present in the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors discussed each case proposed with a good deal of care, and manifested a determination that no honors should be unworthily bestowed. The following were only bestowed *pro causa honoris*: A. M., James B. Dixon, Esq., Principal of Coburn Academy, Canada. The Rev. Abel Gardner, of Providence Conference, and Dr. Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., New-York City. D.D to the Rev. Francis A. West, of the British Conference, the Rev. Josho S. Porter, Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York City. LL.D. to D. C. Van Norman, New-York City.

O. J.

The Late Ex-Mayor Copland of Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The death of an eminent and upright public man deserves more than the customary tributes of regret. It is proper that the lessons of his life should be held in remembrance, and their influences thus preserved to the living. In the decease of Ex-Mayor COPLAND of Brooklyn, such a man has passed away, and the recollections of his career offer a beacon to those holding trusts from the people and to those in the retired walks of life. He has shown that a man may be identified with party, may enter the public service, and yet go down to his grave with an integrity unquestioned, an honor unassailed and a name unblemished. In political strife, in zeal for the advancement of measures, no one was ever more invincible and ardent than EDWARD COPLAND, but there is no point in his whole history wherein he compromised the right. While he was successful in his line of policy, and maintained an unimpaired influence, it was all done without cost to his honor as a man. The humble village in which he commenced his public career has not more surely expanded into greatness, as a city, than did his fixed purposes of integrity gather strength and enlarge under the influence of time, conviction and duty.

His private and social life was equally unquestionable. A tender husband, a devoted parent, and a fast friend, he drew to his coffin those who had known him in these relations, oppressed by their affliction, but converted in the memory which remains to them. His cultivated tastes, his intimacy with classical and modern literature, made him always an agreeable companion for the intelligent, and his interest in public affairs never withdrew him from the pleasures of study. He was a poet of chaste conceptions and elegant expression.

Thus conscientious in public office, thus conspicuous for private virtue, the *life* of Ex-Mayor COPLAND may justly be received as an *example* by those pursuing the course of an honorable ambition, and hopeful of an enduring name. J. A. P.

Importing Goods in Undocumented Ships.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The important question of foreign vessels wholly owned by citizens of the United States having been variously discussed in the columns of the daily press lately, and also ably handled in your leader of the day before yesterday, I shall be glad to be enlightened on the subject of the disability of *importing goods* in such documented vessels as set forth by the inclosed Regulations taken from ANDROS' *United States Customs Guide*, obliging thereby

A CONSTANT READER.

GENERAL REG., ART. 78—80.—It will be distinctly understood, however, that vessels not registered, enrolled, or licensed, under the laws of the United States, wholly owned by citizens thereof, cannot legally import goods, wares or merchandise from foreign ports, and are subjected in the coasting trade to disabilities and exactions from which documented vessels of the United States are exempted.

On arrival from a foreign port, such undocumented vessels, if laden with goods, wares, or merchandise, will, with their cargoes, be subjected to forfeiture. If in ballast only, or with passengers, without cargo, they will be subject to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton.

In the coastwise trade, such undocumented vessels if laden with goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, (distilled spirits only excepted,) taken in within one district of the United States to be discharged in another district within the same, or in ballast, will be subjected, at every port of the United States, at which they may arrive, to payment of the fees prescribed by law in the case of vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States, and to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton. But if they have on board any articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, other than sea stores, such vessels, with their tackle, apparel, furniture, and the lading found on board, will be forfeited.

The Powers of Notaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your columns of Monday last a communication, signed "Veritas," in regard to the "Powers of Notaries under the last Act of the Legislature."

A Notary fully agrees with "Veritas," and makes the following construction of the last act. That as a Notary is appointed for a certain County and of which he must be a resident, he can act *only* as a Notary therein, and therefore can act as a Commissioner of Deeds for the said County and for no other. To my knowledge, there are here in the City of New-York several Notaries and Commissioners of Deeds who reside many miles from the City with their families, and come every day for their daily transaction of business. Surely such gentlemen have no right and power to act for the City and County of New-York.

NOTARY.

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.—A professional gentleman, living in the Southern part of the city, was the victim yesterday of a most malignant attempt at assassination. He had stepped from his office on a business errand, and on his return found several small nuts lying upon the table, and, wondering how they got there, took one and placed it between his teeth for the purpose of cracking, when a loud explosion ensued, lacerating and ourning his mouth in a shocking manner. Examination showed the remaining nuts—filberts—to be charged with powder and friction igniting material, calculated, if exploded in the mouth, to blow a man's head off. The sufferer knows of no one whom he could suspect of the dastardly act of placing the infernal machines on his table.—*Columbus* (O.) *Journal.*

Another Letter from Mr. Botts on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS—*Dear Sir:* The prompt and satisfactory answer which you have given to our letter of the 11th inst., upon the subject of the duty of *this Government* towards its adopted citizens, in affording them the same absolute protection which is guaranteed to native born citizens, elicits our highest approbation and warmest esteem.

The manly, bold, and fearless manner in which you have expressed your views upon this subject, involving the vital interest of every naturalized citizen in the land, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by every native born, as well as adopted citizen throughout the country, in whose bosom the spirit of freedom and patriotism has any place.

In order to gratify the wishes of many of our citizens, as well as ourselves, to meet you, we respectfully invite you to partake of a public dinner, in this City, any day next week that may best suit your convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. B. BARBER,	JOS. H. ASH,
JONATHAN JONES,	F. A. TALLMADGE,
S. C. THOMPSON,	E. L. SNOW,
GEORGE MILN,	LOUIS KAZINSKI,
SAM'L HOTALING,	J. S. SCHOENFELD,
	Committee.

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, June 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your very acceptable and gratifying letter, inviting me, in behalf of many citizens who desire to meet me, that I may partake of a public dinner to be given in this city as a testimonial of their approbation of the views presented by me in my late letter on the claims of our adopted citizens to the protection of the Government, was handed me at a late hour last evening.

I feel profoundly sensible of the obligations which the generous offer of your hospitality and respect has imposed upon me, but which I hope to be pardoned for most respectfully declining,—first, because my letter was not written with any view to get up a political feeling for selfish purposes, which the acceptance of a public dinner would seem to indicate; and, secondly, because I have been already more than rewarded in having been an humble instrument, in your hands, whereby the original views of this Administration have been not only forced to undergo a material modification, but have been in part abandoned, although they have not yet entirely assumed that "*complexion to which they must come at last.*"

The Secretary of State has *descended* from the platform upon which the letter to LE CLERC had placed him, and has left those parties that were in hot haste to sustain him standing all alone in their glory; but he has not yet *ascended* the platform which every American will occupy, and which the public voice of the country will require him to stand *firmly* upon, without equivocation or explanation; or the Administration, of which he is the organ, will be overwhelmed with their indignation and rebuke.

Whether the supporters of his Le Clerc position will war upon that which he now occupies, or follow him in the various changes, explanations and gradations through which it is his destiny to pass, we shall see anon! At all events, the sudden and unexpected transition of the Secretary will relieve me of all necessity for meeting their nastily concocted criticisms on my own position, and I shall leave that matter to be settled between themselves and the Secretary.

The questions involved are of such magnitude, that I hope I may be pardoned for availing myself of this occasion for a further but brief allusion to the subject, especially as I do not wish to appear in the public prints more frequently than absolute necessity may require.

The letter addressed to me, asking my views on the subject, was dated on the 11th; my answer was written on the 12th, but dated and delivered on the 13th, and on the evening of that day I was advised that a telegraphic dispatch or letter (I am not sure which) had been sent to the Secretary of State, informing him of the nature of the correspondence about to be published, and admonishing him of the necessity for making some explanation, or modification of the grounds taken in his letter to LE CLERC, and this accounts for the explanatory special dispatch sent to the *Herald*, instead of Mr. HOPKINS, in Cincinnati, to whom it professes to have been written, and which appeared in that paper simultaneously with my letter.

In this explanatory letter the Secretary says: "This Government *is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation, and the right to form new political ties elsewhere*, and that, in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for a lifetime a country he desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government whatever." Now, this is precisely what I said, and is just precisely what the Secretary denied in the Le Clerc letter, to which I replied; and, as a matter of course, the perpetual allegiance referred to is exactly that which relates to the obligations of all naturalized citizens to acknowledge an allegiance they have renounced, and perform military service, if required, against the country of their adoption, which they have sworn to defend; for, until they have assumed this new obligation, we have no right or disposition to interfere. So far, then, so well, and it would have been better if the Secretary had stopped at that point; but he goes on with what I must be pardoned for saying is an incomprehensible conglomeration of inconsistencies and contradictions, wholly irreconcilable with that portion of the letter already quoted, the precise intent of which cannot be very well understood, unless indeed it is intended to mystify and confound. He next says:

"The position of the United States is, that naturalized citizens, returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, *except* such as were existing at the period of their emigration." And here the Secretary again falls back upon the doctrine of the Le Clerc letter, and recognizes that perpetual allegiance to the native country, which he had the moment before denied. But this view of the subject is again qualified by the declaration that, "if, at the time of their emigration they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred *by their desertion*. If they afterwards plead themselves voluntarily within the local jurisdiction," &c. I have not understood that Mr. LE CLERC was a *deserter*, or had otherwise offended against the criminal code of the French Empire, and yet he was answered, "Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim (of military service) should you voluntarily repair thither."

As a matter of course, if an adopted citizen had incurred penalties in his native land by desertion, murder, arson, robbery, or other offence, he would be just as liable to punishment, and no more so than I would be if, whilst abroad, I had committed such offences, and were to return again and fall into the hands of the proper authorities. My native citizenship in the United States could not protect me, and of course would not protect me, and therefore has nothing whatever to do with the question in dispute.

But the Secretary says, again: "But when no present liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this Government, give no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and this attempt to do so would be considered an act *unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States.*" And is this the "lame and impotent conclusion" to which this Government has arrived; that, if a foreign Government should wrongfully and unlawfully intertere with a naturalized American citizen, it would simply be considered as an act of injustice and unfriendliness towards the United States, to which no remonstrance, no protest, no resistance would be offered? Are these the terms and conditions upon which not a "Roman," *but an American citizen* travels abroad? Carries he with him no protecting arm of his own Government? Or does the Secretary mean to say that for the native citizen, whose personal liberty may be assailed, he would if necessary appeal to arms, and that for the adopted citizen, he would approach the transgressing Government "in a bondsman's key, *with bated breath and whispering humbleness*," and ask as a favor, on his knees, as an act of justice and of friendship to the United States, that the victim of its injustice might be spared?

I tell the Secretary that the people of this country—*the Democracy of the country*—will never be satisfied, and will never submit to the degrading position in which these doctrines would place them, though all the presses and politicians in the nation should come to his aid; they will never agree that, in the event of a war, those of our naturalized citizens who stand shoulder to shoulder in the contest with them shall be surrendered by our Government, if captured, to the inhuman butchery of their oppressors without retaliation; nor will they acknowledge the obligation of those men to turn their arms upon their brothers in war on the ground of superior allegiance to this land of their nativity, and without being held responsible, if retaken, to the penalties of perjury and treason. The manner of their return, whether voluntary or by compulsion, cannot in any manner affect the right of the mother country. It exists or it does not exist—if it does, they can inforce it; if it does not, they must abandon it.

The question involved is a simple one. There is no necessity for ourside issues, equivocal explanations, or tortuous, incomprehensible circumlocution on the subject. It is—is the naturalized citizen entitled to the same protection from his adopted country that the native citizen claims? or, is he not? That is the question—the only question. I say he is—the Administration, of which the Secretary is the organ, says he is not. Let the people decide between us.

There are three difficulties in the way of a unanimous verdict. They are, 1st, that one portion of the Press looks to the question with a view to sustaining its party. 2d, that another portion of the Press looks to the supposed effect it may have upon the prospects of its preferred candidate for the Presidency. Whilst, thirdly, the timidity of many lead them look to to the *consequences* that may result, rather than to the merits of the question which alone involve the *legal status* of the adopted citizen. This last might have been an argument against the policy of acopting, but cannot weigh against a fair and legitimate construction of law. Remove these difficulties and there would be but one side to the question.

This is no new question with the Secretary; it is one upon which he has given an opinion before. I have had placed in my hands a correspondence between a gentleman of this City and the Department of State, which I subjoin, in which the docrine of the Le Clerc letter is advanced, not as a matter of caution, for then there was no war existing; not as in a case where the liability existed at the time of emigration, for here the party had emigrated four years before he was liable to be called on for military service—and yet he was denied the protection of the Government, and was told that his passport or certificate of citizenship did not entitle him to the protection of his own Government, but only *requested* the protection of foreign governments, and that his naturalization here did not exempt him from the obligation of his native country, which to this day has deterred him from going abroad. I submit the correspondence without further comment, and wait to see what explanation will be offered by the Secretary for the letter, which was written. It seems by his direction and at the same time it will furnish an opportunity for more wriggling, twisting and squirming on the part of those presses to escape the responsibility already resting upon the Administration of their selection or of that which they are disposed to support.

Thanking you once more, gentlemen, for your kindness and generous proffer of hospitality, I remain your obedient servant and fellow-citizen.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

To Messrs. W. B. Barber, J. H. Ash, F. A. Tallmadge, E. L. Snow, George Miln, Jonathan Jones, Samuel C. Thompson, Samuel Hotaling, Louis Kazinski, John S. Schoenfeld, Committee.

No. 51 LIBERTY-STREET, New-York, March 11, 1858.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The question has been asked me, by a party who wishes to visit his native place, Hanover, Germany, whether he would not be protected on a passport from the United States Government, he being a citizen of the United States, having become so more than three years ago. He left Hanover when he was but sixteen years of age, and has resided in the United States ever since. He has been told that if he returned to Hanover he would be subject either to military duty or to the payment of a fine, as his Government would have had a claim upon him for military duty had he remained in Hanover, till he arrived at the age of twenty.

The party to whom I refer is anxious to visit his parents and remain with them a short time; but, until he feels confident of being able to do so without molestation, he is afraid to leave for his native land.

I must beg leave, therefore, to trouble your Department for its views upon the subject. I see no reason why an American passport should not protect him as well and as fully in Hanover as in any other part of Europe. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. H. G.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1858.

TO R. H. G., ESQ., NEW-YORK.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. In reply, I am directed to inform you that a passport is a mere certificate of citizenship, which requests foreign governments to give all *lawful* aid and protection to its bearer. It does not exempt him from any obligation or penalty which he may have incurred to the Government of his native country prior to his naturalization if he should voluntarily repair thither.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN APPLETON, Assist. Secretary.

The initials only of the gentleman who wrote to the Department are given, at his own request.

English Baptists on American Slavery.

The New-York *Chronicle* publishes an address from the Baptist Union of Great Britain to the Baptist Churches of the United States, in which allusion is made to Slavery as follows:

"We have, moreover, viewed with pungent regret the statute which transforms the sheltering of a fugitive from oppression into a crime; this legal decision which makes an immortal being, in all respects, a legal chattel; and the violent measures employed by the supporters of Slavery in Kansas to impose and extend this hateful system. Is it possible, dear brethren, that a system which inflicts so much wrong and suffering can be otherwise than displeasing to God? and yet—the fact is for a perpetual lamentation—many who bear the honored names of Christians, and of Baptists, connive at, and plead for the maintenance of Slavery; and share alike in its cruelties and its gains. Has not God rather laid you under sacred obligations to do what lies in your power to abate and remove this crying iniquity?

We are fully aware that the abolition of Slavery in the Union is beset with difficulties. Still, permit us to remind you that there are steps towards this object which you can take. You can abstain from participation in the enslavement of your fellow men; you can, in the free States, at least, protest against the evils of the system; you can influence public opinion concerning it; and you can record your votes in favor of freedom. We derive very sincere gratification from a knowledge of the fact that increasing numbers of your body are, in these and other suitable ways, subserving the interests of righteousness. While of such we devoutly say, 'the blessing of the Lord be upon them,' we cannot but express our earnest wish that, in this deeply important enterprise, you were all 'of one heart and of one soul.'

We are, with much interest, waiting to see what influence the late revival of religion among you will exercise on behalf of the slave. We are too well acquainted with the circumstances of the case to imagine that any great result will *immediately* accrue; but it it should not promote a change in the prevailing views and feelings with regard to slavary, and to further wise and peaceful efforts 'to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free,' we shall be grievously disappointed, and shall fear that we have much overrated its worth.

An English Opinion on an American Book.

The London *Saturday Review* in an article on the art of light writing, by way of illustration volunteers the following on WILLIS' *Convalescent*:

"But no one should write a book which is all introduction, and all about nothing. We have, however, lately come across such a book. It is called the *Convalescent*, and is by Mr. N. P. WILLIS, of American notoriety. You open the book and find that it begins with a letter to a certain General MORRIS. The letter says that it is freezing; that WILLIS has got a cold; that WILLIS' pig is ill: that WILLIS' chickens are afraid of WILLIS' cat. The letter ends by saying that WILLIS must send it to the post. You pass on to the next letter. WILLIS' cold is no better; the frost continues; the pig is much the same; the chickens are still restless; WILLIS must take this letter to the post. A third letter, containing equally important information, follows. There is no stopping and no change. WILLIS goes on through the whole book recording all that has happened to him or has not happened to him in an American country house—some distance up the Hudson. It is in vain that we expect that Smith's brag must be going to stop. It rolls on and on until the book is finished. We never get beyond WILLIS' cold, and pig, and chickens. As a light conversational way of introducing a subject we can fancy an author publishing these domestic details, but that they should be put all by themselves, without any visible purpose, is curious. And what makes it still more odd is, that these letters were sent separately to a New-York paper as soon as they were written. There is no reason to suppose that MORRIS saw the letters addressed to him until they were placed before him printed. The readers of New-York papers must have a singular taste. What should we think if Mr. DICKENS wrote to the *Times* to state simply that he was out of coals and intended to order some? It is most useful that a writer should learn the art of writing about the little things that personally interest him, and of weaving such descriptions into the exposition of important subjects; but light beginnings without any sense, or purpose, or sequel whatever, are positively foolish."

GARIBALDI AND HIS FORMER ENGLISH LIEUTENANT.—Colonel FORBES, during the whole of GARIBALDI's former campaigns, had been the guardian genius of the chieftain, the head and brain of every enterprise, while GARIBALDI himself seemed to be the heart and arm. An English gentleman living upon ample means at Vienna, where he was holding a first rate position in society, Mr. FORBES, on the outbreak of the Italian insurrection found himself incapable of resisting the torrent, and joined heart and soul, and body and mind, person and purse to that sacred cause of which GARIBALDI had proclaimed himself the leader. By a singular freak of nature it was discovered that this quiet English gentleman, who had all his life been engaged in scientific pursuits, living in the bosom of his family, in the administration of his own private fortune, was possessed of a most marvelous talent for raising troops, and so well did he exert it that it is owned by all persons familiar with the events of that period that it was entirely owing to the rapidity with which regiment after regiment was raised, equipped and prepared for the field by FORBES that GARIBALDI was enabled to advance in so short a space of time as to baffle all the calculations of his enemies, and insure that steady triumph to his cause which was arrested only by the overwhelming numbers sent against him by that new and unforeseen enemy, the French Republic. Less fortunate than GARIBALDI, FORBES was arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained for more than two years, and whence he was released at the demand of the British Government. He subsequently went to Kansas, where he has been doing good service in the Anti-Slavery cause, deputed by the Society of London and New-York to head the movement during the disturbances in that province. GARIBALDI, who had taken entire charge of the eldest son of Col. FORBES, has even lately, in a letter to a friend in Paris, expressed his conviction that all would not go well in the comiog struggle unless his friend FORBES was by his side.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE CASE OF PLUMER, THE MUTINEER OF THE JUNIOR.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. LOTHROP, the spiritual adviser of CYRUS W. PLUMER, had an interview with him at his cell at the jail this morning; and informed him of the result of his journey to Washington to obtain a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. PLUMER was of course deeply affected when he was informad that all hope for him in this world was over, though no encouragement has been held out to him of a different result from the application. We understand when the matter was laid by the President before the Cabinet, they were unanimous against any interference with the sentence of the law. The result was announced to Mr. LOTHROP by Attorney-General BLACK. Afterwards, the President, who at the first interview with Mr. LOTHROP seemed to be in favor of a commutation, forwarded a dispatch to the Marshal of this district, offering an extension of time for a fortnight. This was communicated to PLUMER by Mr. LOTHROP, and was accepted by him, as it would enable him to finish up some business matters, and also to have a last interview with a sister, who (though he has a mother and several sisters living) is the only one of his near relatives acquainted with his terrible situation. It is a singular fact that two of the crew of the *Junior*, who were witnesses in the case, and had a large sum due as witness' fees, have suddenly decamped, leaving their cues behind.—*Boston Traveller, June 21.*

INSANITY AND SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—MARY JANE WILLIAMS, a young lady 20 years old, a member of the family of Professor BRAGDON, at Lima, N. Y., left her home on Sunday evening, June 12, and, notwithstanding a diligent search and the offer of a reward of $100, was not again heard from till the following Saturday, when her body was found by A. G. CHAPMAN, of Lima, near the foot of Hemlock Lake, some eight miles from the place of her late residence. Insanity and suicide were the undoubted cause of her death, insanity being hereditary in the family, and she herself having been a year or more since frantic for a long time; and her circumstances, immediately preceding her death, presenting no such excuses for suicide as are supposed to influence some persons sometimes to this desperate alternative. The first indication of a return of her malady, however, was discovered in her absence on Monday morning, the 13th inst., since which time no tidings or trace of her was had, until her body was found in the lake. The funeral was attended on Sunday afternoon by an immense throng of the people of Lima and vicinity, when a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. RAND, President of Genesee College, appropriate to the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, of this City, has returned from Macon Ga., where he has been supplying the Presbyterian Church.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LARRABO, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 26, to June 9, 1859:

NEW-YORK.

D. Banks, Jr.,
W. G. Banks,
Thos. B. McCall,
Mrs. J. H. McCall and family,
P. Henry, Jr.,
Dr. J. C. Smith,
Dr. J. Hansen,
J. B. Agriance,
D. M. Babcock,
J. C. Bernard,
Mr. J. M. Baldwin,
C. Street,
S. D. Schuyler,
Mrs. H. J. Raymond and family,
P. L. Mills, Jr., and wife,
H. Winkey,
S. D. Striker, Jr.,
S. M. Vail and wife,
W. H. DeLancy, Jr.,
Dr. F. C. Steward and family,
F. W. Tracy,
Dr. McDougall,
Major J. McDowell, U. S. A.
H. A. Smalley, U. S. A.,
R. Strong,
Jno

POLITICAL.

The Charleston *Mercury* re-states its position in reference to the Charleston Convention, and in bitter hostility to Senator DOUGLAS. It says:

"As for an 'alliance' with DOUGLAS, we will have state that the *Mercury* will sustain or countenance him under no circumstances whatever. He is a traitor to the Democratic Party, and a traitor to those principles which secure the South. He is dangerous and designing. Away with him! *Let him be 'anathema maranatha' say we.* Nor shall the *Mercury* sustain any platform put forth by any party whatever, which platform or party shall maintain or indorse, directly or indirectly, by affirmation or omission, the fatal principles and treasonable policy assumed by DOUGLAS with regard to our territorial rights. We repudiate the whole scheme by which it is sought to tie our hands and encircle us, as with the lo de of a snake, to crush out or smother the vital power of our civilization.

Finally, the *Mercury* shall sustain no man, of whatever party, clique, creed or section, who shall stand upon the platform of DOUGLAS' principles—though he should be nominated by twenty Osmo nratic Conventions. For the party which would permit that creed is an enemy of the South, and we will war with it to the knife. For ourselves, and we can safely say for South Carolina, we will neither coun tenance, sustain nor submit to any such party, platform, principle or politicians."

The Richmond *Enquirer* alludes to the Presidential question thus:

"The friends of Gov. WISE are determined that the voice of Virginia shall not be misrepresented at Cos leston. They regard their own favorite as the most available of all the candidates for the Presidency, and as the choice of Virginia. They intend to test this opinion fairly. And if the issue shall prove that Mr. HUNTER, instead of Gov. WISE, is the choice of the State, they intend that Mr. HUNTER shall receive the vote of the State, and will unite to give it to him. And we have received the assurance, from a quarter well entitled to respect, that at least a number of Mr. HUNTER'S most prominent friends are ready and willing to meet us on this ground of fairness and principle. More than that, we are assured that some of these gentlemen, warm friends and enthusiastic admirers of Mr. HUNTER, have already pronounced in favor of Gov. WISE'S nomination, on the ground of his superior availability, under present circumstances."

The Albany correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* (Democratic) speaks rather slightingly of the Hard Astor House convocation. He says:

"The gentlemen who engineered the political movement at the Astor, are not at all satisfied with the result of that piece of political strategy. The thing has ended in the veriest fizzle imaginable. The affair has been little better than a swindle, from the outset. FERNANDO WOOD, who orginated the intrigue, is really opposed to Mr. DICKINSON. His object was to force himself upon the Democracy as the candidate for Mayor; and to effect that, he is ready to sacrifice everybody and everything. Ha is in favor of WISE for President, and next to him his preference is for DOUGLAS. He does not even pretend to support DICKINSON. CAGSWELL a prominent actor in the demonstration at the Astor, is a Seward man, and JOHN RAYNOLDS sympathizes with him fully. It is evident, therefore, that there has been no intention to strengthen Mr. DICKINSON, on the part of any of these intriguers, and that the use of his name was for shuster and unworthy purposes. The real designs of these factious people have already been penetrated by the Democracy generally, and no disturbance of the harmony of the party is to be anticipated as a consequence thereof."

At the recent Democratic Convention in Georgia, Governor BROWN was called out for a speech:

"He boped the Opposition would bring out their strongest man against him—he felt confident that he should beat him thirty-six thousand votes. He stood upon a platform that would beat him triumphantly through the canvass. It was constructed of dollars—from $35,000 to $40,000 per month of earnings by the State Road. There was no humbug about that, because the money was *thar* (in the Treasury) subject to the action of the Legislature."

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"I am told that Gov. ROBERT J. WALKER has lately become an object of affectionate interest at the White House. Whether the Governor is aware of this or not, I cannot say; but it is believed that if the President could induce his former colleague in the Cabinet of Mr. POLK to return to him a certain letter under date of July 12, 1857, in which the President writes himself down strongly in favor of the Douglas doctrine of popular sovereignty, on fine blue paper, he will be his 'most obedient, humble servant.'"

The Savannah *Republican* says: "We are reliably informed that Gov. BROWN has resolved not to take the stump in the approaching canvass. We regard the decision as most becoming to himself and just to the dignity of the office he holds. This thing of the Governor's abandoning his official duties and descending to a wrangle on the hustings for a reelection, is of modern origin, and we commend Gov. BROWN for setting his face against so pernicious a practice."

The Louisville *Journal* says: "If DOUGLAS is nominated by the Charleston Convention in 1860, the Democracy of Kentucky will go for him without a dissenting voice. What rational man doubts it? We repeat, that in effect, the entire Democracy of Kentucky is completely Douglasized."

The Philadelphia *Daily News* publishes the following Navy-yard exposure:

To the Hon. Secretary of Navy, U. S.

HON. SIR: I take this liberty of informing you respecting the manner which JOHN GRAVES, Master machinist, conducts the department under his charge at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

I now state on oath what I know in reference to his conduct as Master Workman: While he is in charge of that position he uses the property of the United States Government for his own benefit, the time of the men who are under his care for the use and benefit of his friends; he oppresses men under his charge by extorting a certain per centage from their wages, which they have to submit to for fear of being discharged.

There are men now under JOHN GRAVES who at every pay day have to pay a certain per centage from their wages to keep in his favor.

I, for one, had to submit to his extortion; when I repudiated in paying the per centage I was discharged.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
W. J. GELSTON.

The Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE, of North Carolina formerly a representative of the Old Whig Party, and as such highly respected for his course in Congress, at a recent Convention in Charlotte, N. C., was nominated as the Opposition candidate for Congress from that district. Mr. A. promptly and positively declines the nomination, and says he *is* a Whig, but he don't go into the new organization.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"Ex-President FILLMORE has been in town for the past two or three days, and everybody has been curious to know what he was doing here. The secret is out at last. A correspondent at Clifton sends us a communication stating that at a meeting of 'gentlemen of all parties,' held in that auburban local ty, Mr. F. was 'unanimously nominated for President of the United States in 1860.' It was agreed that he should be run as 'the People's candidate.'"

The Baltimore *Patriot* is after Mr. BUCHANAN

"What will the South do? Can Southern gentlemen of the national, old honest Whig school, betrayed into voting for BUCHANAN for fear of FREMONT, now stain their hands by contact with the corruption of his Administration, presided over, distributed by him, and received by those who elected him? Does not their honesty and dignity revolt at such associations? Is their patriotism dead? Let the coming elections in the South answer. The whole country looks on with interest and hope. The whole country is anxiously waiting for the re-awakening in strength, and return to power, of that national, conservative spirit which now animates the Opposition—which once animated the Whig Party—overthrew VAN BUREN in 1840, and Cass in 1848.

An Abduction Case—A Young Girl Enticed Away from Home and Ruined.

From the Detroit Free Press, 21st.

A man named JAMES STEPHENSON, a farmer, living in Nankin, in this County, came to the city on Friday, in search of a daughter who had a short time previously left home under peculiar circumstances and could not be found. From previously occurring events, Mr. STEPHENSON anticipated the worst in regard to his daughter, and found nothing during his stay here to remove his apprehensions. The facts are as follows. Several months since, his house in Nankin was visited by a man of respectable appearance, who stated that his object was to engage the services of the young girl HASKIT to assist his wife in Detroit in her domestic affairs. He was accompanied by a young man named RUFF, a son of one of Mr. STEPHENSON'S neighbors, who vouched for the stranger as an honorable and respectable man, and in a short time a bargain was made by which HASKIT, a girl of 16, was permitted to go with him on a promise of high wages. Nothing was heard from them for some days, and suspicions were aroused that there was something wrong, which were not allayed by remarks thrown out by the young man who had appeared as the stranger's friend. The anxious father started in pursuit, and, by some means, traced the pair to Toledo, where he found his daughter at a tavern. She had been left there, destitute, by the person who had enticed her away, after remaining in her company two or three weeks under the guise of the marriage relation. She knew nothing of his whereabouts, and was glad to find protection and support from her father, with whom she returned home. The landlord of the tavern where she was found knew the man, and gave him the worst of characters.

She refused to detail her adventure while absent from her home, probably actuated by a sense of shame and disgrace, and surmises were the only means of arriving at the facts of the case. She became moody and restless, and was galled by the slurs which are always thrown out to a woman under such circumstances, and, after remaining at home some time, suddenly disappeared, and as suddenly returned after a few days' absence, refusing to give any explanation of her conduct. It is supposed that she was in communication with her seducer, a supposition which was rendered quite probable by her ultimate disappearance. Where she now is, her friends have no means of knowing.

A meeting of the mechanics and manufacturers of Boston was held on Monday, June 20, at the Parker House, to take some action with regard to a public exhibition and sale of articles of Boston manufacture of the first quality, to take place at some time succeeding the other large sales in this city, and chiefly for the same purpose, viz.: to aid in offering inducements to strangers visiting Boston to continue said visits annually; and also to afford a knowledge of the descriptions and qualities of articles manufactured in the city.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Railroad Calendar. *Part II.*—Nos 312, 1068, 1480½, 260, 2090, 634, 1634, 1681, 1122, 1914, 1916½, 572, 2094, 2096, 2198, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 32, 616, 700, 702, 125, 155. *Part II.*—Nos 642 703 705 707, 709 710.

COMMON PLEAS—*Both Parts.*—Set down causes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 23.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

William Watson and nine others, part of the crew of the *Sea Lark*, were put on trial this morning, charged with a refusal to do duty and revolt on board the ship while lying at anchor in the stream in this harbor. The jury found them guilty and the Judge sentenced them to be imprisoned for four months.

Two Murder Cases Disposed Of—Meyer sent to the State Prison for Life.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The amount of business disposed of by the Recorder in this Court, within the last two days, has been unusually great. On Wednesday Catharine Dunn *alias* Williams, was tried on a charge of stealing $100 worth of dresses from Jane King. She was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Robert Foster pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Edward Parker and William Ryan, indicted for an attempt to kill Police Officer Sneerer with a slungshot, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. They were remanded for sentence. Robert Foster pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was mercifully dealt with, as it was his first offence. He was sent for two years to the State Prison.

James Raymond and Adam Fachner, two boys, were charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Joel Foster, No. 265 Fourth-street, on May 6. They pleaded guilty, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

John Moore pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded. Margaret Redden, indicted for keeping a disorderly house at No. 142 Greene street, pleaded guilty, and was also remanded. Joseph Weimer was remanded likewise. He pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having been indicted for burglary in the first degree. Martin Calkin was convicted of grand larceny. He robbed Henry Erwin, on April 10, at a boarding-house in Washington-street, of $40. Remanded for sentence. John Smith was convicted of grand larceny, in taking from the store of John P. Crawford & Co., No. 304 Broadway, a piece of satin worth $70. His counsel submitted that it was not larceny, and gave notice that he would argue the point on Saturday.

Yesterday John George Meyer, a German, indicted for the willful murder of his wife, Sarah Jane Meyer, on the 5th of June, at No. 222½ West Seventeenth street, by beating and kicking her to death, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. Meyer had already served two years in the State Prison for being concerned in the death of a man, some years ago, in Flith-street. He was very drunk at the time he killed his wife. There being some difficulty in the way of getting at the necessary testimony the District-Attorney consented to receive the above plea.

The Recorder, in sentencing Meyer, addressed him thus:

John George Meyer—The Grand Jury of this County have indicted you for murder. To that indictment you plead not guilty, and have now withdrawn that plea, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. You are brought before this Court, in consequence, to answer for the violation of the laws of the country, which violation consisted in the besting of your wife,—a beating so inhuman that she died from the effects of the injuries she received. Your conduct on that occasion was exceedingly brutal and atrocious. Your wife, whom you had sworn to cherish and protect, instead of love and affection, met her death at your hands. You are deserving, therefore, of no clemency from this Court—none whatever, and you will receive none. The punishment actually due to your crime would be death, but the law does not allow me to sentence you to that extent on the plea of manslaughter, which the District Attorney has consented to accept. You will receive, however, the highest penalty the Court can give you, in the hope that the example may have a tendency to prevent such scenes in future. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the State Prison for the term of your natural life.

John Burns, mate of the ship *Tornado*, was tried for the homicide of Charles Stewart, a deck hand on board the same ship. There was ill-feeling between the parties on their last voyage, and after their arriving at this port, they met on the 7th June at No. 77 James-street, a liquor store, when Stewart (the deceased) attacked Burns, knocked him down, beat and kicked him. In defending himself, Burns stabbed Stewart, who died from the wound received. The evidence being very conflicting, and it being clearly shown that in any case Burns was in the first place violently attacked by Stewart, the District Attorney abandoned the prosecution, and the Recorder instructed the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty, which they did, and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Mr. Busteed, this morning, moved that their judgment in this case be opened, and asked that precedence be given to the motion. Mr. Waldo Hutchins asked for a postponement, alleging that various adjournments had been obtained. Mr. Busteed said these adjournments were all taken by the other side. Mr. Hutchins asked the Court to wait for Mr. Van Buren, who appeared for the people. Mr. McKeon said the Attorney-General had disavowed Mr. Van Buren's authorities. Justice ROOSEVELT decided that the case ought to go on.

Mr. Hutchins said he had some preliminary objections, to wit, that the order to show cause allowed a shorter notice than was provided for by the rule.

Mr. Busteed then read an affidavit of John M'Keon, Esq., stating that the defendants other than the City Corporation employed Messrs. Whiting and Clark as their attorneys, who afterwards declined to act, and gave a blank substitution to one of the defendants on the 11th of May. On May 24, judgment was taken by default, and on the same day, the above blank substitution was filled up with the name of Mr. Busteed, who states that he did not receive it until after the judgment had been taken and execution issued.

The action, it appears, was discontinued as against the City on Feb. 10 last, and the Corporation Counsel was ordered to appear on behalf of the 186 tenants of West Washington Market against whom the action remained. On these papers and the judgment roll, Mr. Busteed moved to open the default, that the Corporation be allowed to appear and defend, and that the order appointing a Receiver be discharged.

Mr. Hutchins opposed on the ground that none of the actual defendants made affidavit of merits and that an outside party could not come in upon his affidavit to appear and defend.

The Court reserved this question.

Mr. Hutchins then read an affidavit of Silva M. Bogert, one of the defendants, stating that they were not sustained by the Mayor and Corporation as promised, but had to pay $900 themselves to Whiting & Clark. They felt discouraged, and concluded to give up the contest. Mr. Hutchins also read an authority in sufficient form from the Attorney-General to Mr. Van Buren, requesting the latter to appear for the State.

Mr. Seba M. Bogert (above referred to) appeared in Court, and said that he had never authorized Mr. Busteed to appear for him, and still retained the power of substitution given him by Whiting and Clark. He stated that he was Chairman of the Committee of West Washington Market—but the Court declined to hear him for any one except himself.

Mr. W. C. Noyes, after animadverting very strongly upon the course adopted by Mr. Bogert, proceeded to argue the case. He said the City owned these premises in April, 1858, and obtained a rent of $40,000 to $50,000. The State officers then claimed ownership, and attempted to exercise it by leasing it to Taylor & Brennan for $5,000 for one year. These parties sued the City for possession, in their own names, in May, 1858. Justice Sutherland granted them a temporary injunction against the City Corporation, to prevent the latter from collecting rents. The complaint was then amended, by making "The People of the State" plaintiffs. This, Mr. Noyes claimed, was in reality an entirely new action.

Mr. Noyes was speaking up to a late hour.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Slosson & Hutchins and John Van Buren; for defendants, Messrs. Noyes, McKeon and Busteed.

CAN THE STATE COURTS RELEASE UNITED STATES ARCADES?

A German boy about 15 years old was brought up from Governor's Island on *habeas corpus*, on petition of his mother. It was, of course, alleged that he enlisted without the consent of his parents, but the recruiting officer produced the written consent of his father. This was asserted by counsel to be a forgery, but the recruit and his mother being examined, testified that his father had received part of his pay, and his mother had consented to his enlistment.

Justice ROOSEVELT said that Judge McLean had lately decided, in the (Ohio) Circuit Court, that State Courts could not interfere with persons held under United States law. Some counsel not concerned in the case suggested that that decision referred to United States *final process*. It was asserted, on the authority of Ex Judge Edmonds, that a decision had been made on this point eleven years ago, but Justice ROOSEVELT said a good many things had been said and done, in this Court, that needed re examination, and as he had great doubts of his jurisdiction, he should deny the motion for discharge, without prejudice to any application made to Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court. He further thought that the boy was much better off than he could be if discharged, and there seemed no valid reason for relieving him from his contract.

Mr. Clegg for petitioner.

GERMANY AGAINST NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

William G. Yaaks vs. *Theodor Schmidt, John W. Schmidt & Co., Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County, and others.*—This was an action having its defence in South America, and its satisfaction, whatever obtained, in this State.

In February, 1858, Theodor Schmidt, a merchant of Hamburg, Germany, brought an action against E. Schroeder & Co., of Buenos Ayres, to recover the amount of two bills of exchange, for the sum of $4 444 44. He procured attachment in the action against the property of said E. Schroeder & Co., as non-residents, directed to the Sheriff of Richmond County. The Sheriff, about the 10th of April, 1858, upon the arrival of the ship *Seneca* at this port, with a cargo of goods of the defendants in this case, E. Schroeder & Co., consigned to Froost, Schroeder & Co., of this City, levied upon the same. They consisted of a quantity of goat skins and hides.

The Sheriff retained possession of the property by virtue of the attachment in favor of Theodor Schmidt, until the goods reached the bonded warehouse and thereafter. In June following the present suit was commenced, and a temporary injunction was obtained, by order of Judge Clerke, restraining the defendants from interfering with the property attached by the Sheriff, as stated in the former suit, with an order to the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Upon obtaining the injunction, the plaintiffs entered into an undertaking to the defendants in the sum of $9,000 with W. Schell and P. Trusel, of this City, as sureties to make good to the defendants all damages they might sustain by reason of the injunction. Motion of plaintiff for a permanent injunction was argued before Justice ROOSEVELT in April last, who, after hearing, refused the application, and discharged the preliminary injunction already obtained.

Plaintiff thereupon moved leave to discontinue his suit without costs, which motion now came on for argument before Justice ROOSEVELT again, who denied the motion and ordered that the case be referred for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damages sustained by the defendants by reason of the injunction (Code, 622); directing that in the meantime and until the report of the Referee in the case the motion for leave to discontinue be suspended.

Lane & Roelker for plaintiffs; Finck and Lapaugh for defendants; Schmidt and T. C. Vermilye for Sheriff and Lockman.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Cornelius Hulsapple, and Ellen his wife, vs. *The Eighth avenue Railroad Company.*—The jury, in this case, reported yesterday, found a verdict for plaintiff of $300.

Ouwater vs. *Jerome & Travers.*—This was an action to recover back a balance of a deposit lodged with defendants to cover any losses that might arise in purchases of stocks. It appeared that a short time before the panic of 1857, the plaintiff employed the defendants, who are stockbrokers, to make certain purchases of stocks, and deposited with them $3,000 to cover any losses they might sustain. There was a fall in the market and a consequent loss, which the brokers deducted from the deposit. The balance they paid to the plaintiff, and he accepted on a settlement of accounts. The plaintiff then brought this action to recover the balance. These facts appeared by the testimony of the plaintiff, which, being conceded, the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint. This was granted, with $75 allowances.

FERRY ACCIDENT.

Serena Ferris vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.*—This was an action by plaintiff, who is a fruit-vender of Washington Market, to recover $6,000 of the defendants for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by reason of the negligence of the defendant in the management of the ferry-boat *Nassau*, in consequence of which she was severely injured. The complaint alleges that on the first of September, 1856, the plaintiff was on board the said ferry-boat as a passenger, and that the officers of the boat allowed the chains in use to prevent passengers leaving the boat until it was moored, to be let down before the boat was secured to the landing, and that in consequence the plaintiff was crowded between the side of the boat and the landing and was very much injured in her leg.

The answer denies everything alleged in the complaint, and avers usual diligence and attention in the management of the boat.

Mr. Dodge, of Brooklyn, who took the lady up, was called, and told a very pathetic story in a very dramatic style. Being requested not to embellish his statements quite so much, he said he had been in the habit of reading Shakespeare, and had acquired such a style in consequence.

The physician who attended the lady during her injuries was called, and testified to the nature and extent of the injuries.

Mr. Empson, a hand on the boat, was called for the defence, and stated among other things that it was quite frequent for passengers to let the chains down themselves as the boats approached the landing. He heard no cry on this occasion, and helped the lady walk into the cabin. Case still on.

Samuel Owen and Mr. Brady for plaintiff; Morse & Lynde for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

David L. Young and Stephen Cutler vs. *Alexander H. Stephens, Jr., et al.*—This was an action against the defendants, as sureties for the first-named celendant, for the payment of $800 and interest to the plaintiffs, who were entitled to a lien for that amount on the bark *Youmalt*, built by them in 1857, upon which they worked, and for the construction of which they furnished materials.

Soon after the lien occurred the vessel was seized under an attachment granted by Judge Davies. Upon the seizure of the ship, this bond was given, out has not been discharged; nor has the amount of the lien been paid, and hence this action.

The answer is, that the vessel was built by one A. C. Bell, on his own account, but admits that when done, the vessel was to be delivered over to a firm of which one of the defendants was a member; also, that the plaintiffs accepted said Bell's note for the full amount due, while the vessel was still in Bell's hands; that at the time the defendants took the ship the plaintiffs did not notify them of their lien, and that they paid the full value of the ship. Decision reserved.

Before Judge Daly.

Ward H. Miller vs. *Hermon Claassen et al.*—This was an action on a promissory note made by Claassen & Rollins, July 1, 1858, for $3,100, payable to one of the firm making the note, and indorsed to the plaintiff. The answer sets up that this and other notes were made under a contract for a specific purpose, and that they were diverted from such use, and, therefore, void. Also, usury. Case still on.

C. A. Rofield for plaintiff: Martin & Smiths, and Coppineer & Darling for defendants.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Richard B. Conklin vs. *James A. Stamler.*—DALY, F. J.—In Morrill vs. Whitehead, 4 E. D. Smith, 239, it was proved that the books produced were the account-books of the party; that he had no clerk, and that he kept fair and honest accounts: but as there was no proof that any one of the services entered in the book had been actually rendered, we reversed the judgment. This is the first case in this State that has gone, I think, that length, or in which it was distinctly determined that some of the articles or services charged in the account must be shown to have been actually delivered or rendered; though it has been frequently intimated that that proof was essential before the books could be received or used in evidence. (Vosburgh vs. Thayer, 12 Johns, 461; Sickles vs. Mathew, 20 Wend., 76; Foster vs. Coleman, 1 E. D. Smith, 86.) The decision in Morrill vs. Whitehead is decisive of the present case, as the only proof before the Justice here was that the plaintiff had no clerk, and that persons who had dealt with him and had settled by his books had found them to be correct.

But even if this proof had been supplied, I am of opinion that it would not now be sufficient to authorize a judgment. The practice of allowing the party's books of accounts to be received as sufficient evidence of the existence of the debt, which was contrary to the English rule, (3 Bl. Com., 368. Marriage vs. Lawrence, 3 B., and Ald. 142.) came into use in this State and in New-Jersey with the early Dutch colonists, in whose Courts, merchants and traders were always allowed to exhibit their books of accounts, where it was acknowledged or proved that there had been a dealing between the parties, provided the books had been regularly kept with the proper distinction of persons, things, year, month and day. Full faith and credit were then given to them, especially where they were strengthened by the oath of the party, or where the creditor was dead. (See account of the Dutch tribunals of New-York in Introduction to 1 E. D. Smith's R) * * * and the practice, long established in the Eastern States, of receiving such books as evidence, is presumed to have been introduced by the English Colonists from Holland, who settled New-England. (Per Brainard J. in Beach vs. Mills, 5 Com. R. 496.)

In the Dutch Colonial Courts, the parties appeared before the Court and made their own statement, and if they differed as to a fact which the Court thought material, either party might be put to his oath, so that the objection made to this species of evidence was, in these tribunals, of less force, as the party who made the entries could be interrogated in respect to the truth or correctness of each item. In New England, they very wisely retained the feature of the supplementary oath of the party substantiating the truth of the entries in connection with the practice of allowing such books as evidence; and where the matter is not regulated by statute, which is the case in Maine and Rhode Island, long usage has established that the books of account must be supported by the oath of the party. (3 Griffith's Law Reg., 1,005, id. 116; 3 U. S. Law Intelligence, 227.)

In Case vs. Potter (8 Johns, 211) the practice of allowing the entries of the parties made in the usual course of business to be received as evidence, was recognized as a usage established in the Courts of this State. It was declared to be contrary to the course of the common law—a circumstance that greatly embarrassed the Court, finding, as they expressed it, that the usage had crept in, and that it was difficult or impossible in many cases to give proof of a sale and delivery. They adverted to the custom in other countries of requiring, in respect to such evidence, the supplementary oath of the party to give it full effect, but declared that they had no authority to require or admit the oath of the party, and, instead of doing one thing or the other, either repudiating the practice as contrary to the common law, or else holding that it had been the law from the early settlement of the colony, and was therefore not affected by the provision of the Constitution retaining such parts of the common law as formed the law of the colony before the Battle of Lexington, they simply said that if this mode of proof was to be tolerated, the party's books could not be used to prove charges for cash sent. This was leaving the whole question unsettled, and consequently it speedily came before the Supreme Court again in Vosburgh vs. Thayer (12 Johns, 465), when the Court divided. Platt, J., delivered a long opinion, declaring that it was repugnant to the common law. He condemned the Court of New England and the State of Pennsylvania for adopting a rule of the civil law instead of the English rule; declared that by our law a party could not be allowed to swear to his accounts; that the rule, even with that qualification or condition, would be no security against false accounts, and predicted that the recognition of such a practice upon the plea of necessity, would be followed by most mischievous consequences.

But the other members of the Court, in an opinion *per curiam*, thought that the usage and the necessity of admitting such proof had been too long sanctioned and felt in our Courts, and that it was then too late to question its admissibility; but instead of simply recognizing the practice as it had prevailed in the Dutch tribunals, and declaring that the party should or could be examined under oath as to the truth or correctness of the entries made by him, they devised as a test and safeguard, the special preliminary proof which has since been required as a condition precedent to the admission of the books, influenced, no doubt, by what was said by the whole Court in the former case, and what was strangely insisted upon by Judge Platt in his dissenting opinion, that they had no authority to require and could not admit a party to be sworn as a witness.

The examination of these cases will show that the Court had no very clear conception of the nature of the question before them, which was simply whether this practice was the law of the Colony before the Revolution; for if, by long usage and general adoption, it had, before that event, become the recognized mode of proving facts in certain cases, then it was the law of the Colony instead of the opposite English rule, which, being repugnant, was not in force at the breaking out of the Revolution, and was consequently not embraced in the retaining clause of the Constitution. If they had known—which they probably did not know—that the rule which they found in use had existed from the time of the Dutch, and had been in practical operation for more than one hundred years, they would have found an easy solution of the difficulty by simply declaring, as the New-England Courts had done, that it had been in use from the earliest period of the colony, and had thus grown into a common law by general acquiescence and long-established usage. This conclusion would have relieved them from all difficulty in respect to the feature by which the supplementary oath or examination of the party as to the truth of entries might be required; for, as it formed just as much a part of this course of procedure as any other, and rested upon the same general authority—long settled usage—they had nothing to do but to recognize the whole.

But instead of doing this, they looked into the English books and found that Lord Holt had said twice, at Nisi Prius. (Pitman vs. Madox. Holt, 298; and Price vs. The Earl of Torrington, 1 Salk, 285.) that a tradesman's shop-book was not of itself evidence, without something more, and they undertook to supply what that "something more" should be. It was the rule of the common law that the party to the record could not be a witness, and Blackstone had declared (3 Com. 368) that the practice abroad of allowing a merchant's book, with his supplietory oath to amount at all times to full proof, was a distortion of the civil law, in which it may be remarked he was mistaken; for to make the books sufficient evidence, in countries where the civil law prevails, something more than the supplietory oath of the party is requisite. (Dumat, part 1., B. III., sec. 2, art. 9, Meyer's Institutiones Judiciaries, t. 14, p. 387. Cod. 4, 19, 5, 7, Code Civil, t, 3, 73, sec. 5, art. 1,267.) The Judges no doubt, concluded from the rule of the common law, and from Blackstone's interpretation of the civil law, that the oath or examination of the party to substantiation of the entries could not be allowed. But feeling the imperative necessity of permitting in certain cases the books, when kept by the party, to be used as instruments of evidence, or rather the injustice and absurdity of not allowing them to be taken into consideration at all, they evidently thought that the usage which they found existing might be recognized, and the requirement of Lord Holt satisfied by the preliminary proofs which they devised and required as a condition precedent to giving the books in evidence. New-Jersey and Georgia appear to be the only States that have imitated the example of New-York. In fourteen of the States, either by statute or by the recognition of the Courts, the oath of the party is required in corroboration of the entries, while in five of the States the books are not allowed to be given in evidence at all. (Nelly vs. Hulmes, 3 Ala, 642; De Camp vs. Vandegroft, 4 Black, 722, and cases collected in note 201, 3 Cowen and Hill's Notes to Phillips' Ev. 3 ed., 297, and in note to 1 Greenleaf's Ev., s. 117.)

But the important change recently made in the law of this State, by which a party may testify the same as any other witness, has obviated the difficulty that was supposed to exist when the rule above referred to was named, and there is now no occasion for resorting to the books unless it may be to refresh the party's memory as to the items, or in cases where there is a failure of recollection. In the latter case, the books, if they contain the original entries of the transaction, would still, I apprehend, be evidence within the rule recognized in Merrill vs. Ithaca and Oswego Railroad Company, (16 Wend., 586,) that is, if the party who made the entries has entirely forgotten the facts which he recorded, but can swear that he would not have entered them if he had not known them at the time to be true, and that he believes them to be correct. But I agree with Judge BAANY, that the books, except in the cases above put, can no longer be received as sufficient evidence of the sale and delivery of goods, or of the performance of services, by merely proving the preliminary facts which heretofore made them sufficient evidence; but that the party, if he have no other means of establishing the facts, must go upon the stand as a witness, resorting to his books only where it is necessary to refresh his memory as to the items, or where, from a failure of recollection, he is compelled to rely upon them alone, and can swear to what is required to warrant their introduction as evidence to be submitted to the tribunal that is to pass upon the facts.

John D. Sherwood &c., vs. *Freeman Campbell, &c.*—HILTON, J.—The defendants show by their affidavits that manifest injustice has been done in the recovery against them of the judgment appealed from. If they have, as they claim, paid the plaintiffs for all the services rendered by them, it would be unjust to hold the present judgment merely because when the summons and complaint were served, they laid it aside, supposing it to be the commencement of an action in a Court of record, wherein they would have 20 days to answer. (Gottsberger vs. Harned, 2 E. D. Smith, 128.) On the day it was served they both left the City on urgent business, and it was not until their return that they learned that judgment had been taken against them by default. In a case like the present, when the defendants show clearly that they intended to defend the action, and that their defence is intended to be interposed in good faith, and is substantial, we think justice will be served by setting aside the judgment and ordering a new trial on the payment of $10 costs and the disbursements. The judgment will, therefore, be reversed and a new trial ordered before the Justice of the Sixth Judicial District, on payment of costs, as above mentioned.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John P. Hayden and Alexander O. Alcott vs. *Cornelius McDermott; Cornelius McDermott* vs. *John P. Hoyden and Alexander A. Alcott.*—This was a motion to set off two judgments.

DALY, F. J.—The plaintiffs in the first of these cases, Hayden and Alcott, recovered a judgment against the defendant, McDermott, in a Justice's Court on the 8th of December, 1858, for $84 85, upon which they issued execution, which was returned unsatisfied.

McDermott, the plaintiff in the second case, recovered a judgment against the defendants, Hayden and Alcott, in the Marine Court on the 13th of January, 1859, for $94 64. On the 14th, the day following, he assigned the judgment to John S. Diossy, to whom he was indebted in an amount equal to the judgment, for legal services rendered, and money paid and advanced by Diossy. Diossy, at the time of the assignment, having knowledge of the existence of the judgment which Hayden and Alcott had recovered against McDermott. After the assignment of the second judgment to Diossy, a transcript of it was filed with the County Clerk, and on the 15th of May, 1859, an execution was issued in this Court, and on the 17th of January, 1859, a transcript of the judgment which Hayden and Alcott recovered against McDermott was filed with the County Clerk. Hayden and Alcott now apply to have their judgment set off against the judgment obtained against them by McDermott, upon their satisfying their judgment, and paying the difference between their judgment and McDermott's, to McDermott or his assignee.

As respects the right of set off, both judgments, by filing of the transcript, are to be deemed judgments of this Court, and I see nothing to prevent the granting of the motion. Several points were made on the argument, but there is nothing in the affidavits to support them. It does not appear by the affidavits that the judgment in the first case was against McDermott and another, but, on the contrary, that the suit was commenced against two defendants, and that judgment was rendered against McDermott alone. Nor does it appear that any levy was made under Hayden and Alcott's judgment. If a levy was made sufficient to satisfy the debt upon a former judgment for the same cause of action, the existence of the former judgment should have been set up as a defence against the second suit; but, though suggested upon the points, nothing of the kind appears by the affidavits.

It does not appear that Diossy had any lien upon the judgment in the Marine Court for cost, even if such a lien could be acquired in that Court, and if he had, it would not prevail as against the equitable right to set off cross judgments. As assignee, he took, subject to Hayden and Alcott's equitable right to set off their judgment, and with full knowledge of the existence of that judgment, so that, so far as his interest interposes he has no equitable right except to the surplus that may remain after the set off is allowed. The motion must be granted upon the payment of the excess, when both judgments will be declared to be satisfied.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

CLEU WILL CASE.

The only testimony taken in this case to-day, was the continuation of the cross-examination of Jas. B. Taylor and the examination of Albert Day, a brother of the testator.

Mr. Taylor testified that he had been to Miss Witherell's several times; but had never seen an instrument in writing in her possession. (Mrs. W. is the lady with whom Mrs. Cleu had deposited the will that was drawn by Mr. Purroy.) He was at the house of Mrs. Dodge the night he understood the trunks were sealed, but he didn't see the trunks until the Surrogate's clerk came there to examine them; he was present when Mr. Cleu agreed that Oliver Dodge should keep the keys; he thought Mr. Cleu was the one who suggested that he should keep them; this agreement was made in the same room, and about twenty minutes after the violence was used, which has been alluded to on a previous day.

Further cross-examination of the witness was postponed until the proponent's counsel could examine the papers found in Mrs. Cleu's carpet-bag with their client.

Albert Day, being sworn, said the deceased was his sister; he had never seen the will referred to as the "Hall will," nor did he know where it was; had no paper in his possession of a testamentary character, made by Mrs. Cleu.

On the cross-examination he said he was stopping at Mrs. Dodge's, during Mrs. Cleu's illness some four or five days and remained there until the funeral. While the trunks were being sealed, he was in the room part of the time, and standing by the door a while; he was with Mr. Cleu in his room when they commenced sealing them, but Mr. Cleu requested him to go down and see that the trunks were properly sealed; Oliver Dodge sealed the trunks and he thought Mr. Taylor and Devlin were present at the time; they had commenced sealing them when he went down; there were four or five trunks and he thought they were all sealed; he didn't remember of seeing anybody have the key in their possession after they were sealed and before ten o'clock he went home with Mrs. Taylor. He recollected Mrs. Cleu receiving letters from Mr. Cleu but he never had any of them in his possession; he never told Mr. Cleu that he had a letter from Mrs. to Mr. Cleu which had a flower on it, nor had he one; he didn't remember telling Mr. Cleu that he had any of his letters to his wife; didn't remember telling Mr. Cleu that Mrs. Cleu left any papers with Mrs. Devlin previous to her decease, nor of telling him that Mrs. Devlin had shown him such papers; witness could not identify the carpet-bag; he first saw a carpet bag purporting to be one of Mrs. Cleu's at Mrs. Devlin's, the day Mrs. Lockwood took it there; he didn't examine the papers in it; never had read but one document and part of another that were found in the bag; he went with Mr. Devlin when he took the papers to Taylor's; the papers were taken to Taylor's in a small cloth carpet-bag which belonged to Mrs. Devlin's son; he last saw the papers found in the carpet bag at Mr. Taylor's; was not at the meeting at Mrs. Dodge's on the 23d of April; he didn't think he heard of the carpet bag containing the papers on the day of the funeral, or about that time; he had something else to think of; he had had no papers of Mrs. Cleu since her death in his possession, or under his control.

On the redirect, he said Mr. Cleu once invited him to dine with him, and that at that time Mr. Cleu told him M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—POOR GENTLEMAN—BOX AND COX.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—LADIES BEWARE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIAM TELL—BETSEY BAKER.

WALLACK'S THEATER—WORKING THE ORACLE—IRISH ASSURANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE—ROMEO AND JULIET—MERCHANT OF VENICE—RICHARD III.—CINDERELLA—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL—TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for Schedule be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 25, at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Judge DOUGLAS has written a letter, which will be found under our telegraphic head this morning, explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency, and setting forth the conditions upon which he will allow his name to be used before the Charleston Convention in connection with that office. He insists upon an adherence to the principles of the Compromise of 1850, as ratified by the people in 1852, reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated in the Cincinnati platform in 1856. On the contrary, should an attempt be made to incorporate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave-trade, a Congressional Slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories, he would inevitably decline the nomination if tendered to him.

Advices from California to the 6th inst., one week later, have been received by the arrival of the *Wm. H. Webb* at New-Orleans from Minatitlan. She announces that the *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on the same day to connect with the Aspinwall steamer for this port, had on board upwards of *two-and-a-half millions* in treasure. A rumor prevailed at Minatitlan that the Church Party in Mexico had captured Oajaca. Minister McLANE was reported sick at Vera Cruz. Business at San Francisco had somewhat improved, and the accounts from the mines continued favorable. The advices from Fraser's River present the same unfavorable aspect. From the Sandwich Islands, we learn that a new tariff has been adopted, to go into effect in one year, which increases the duties from five to ten per cent. A discovery of the greatest interest to antiquarians has been made on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as we learn by this arrival. It consists of the ruins of a large city, four miles in extent, embracing stone fortifications and curious and rich antiquities.

The bids for the loan of $350,000 at five per cent., for the deficiency in the General Fund debt of the Sinking Fund, were opened yesterday by the Comptroller. The bids were very limited, being in all only $650,000, exclusive of one bid for the whole sum at par by RUFUS H. KING & Co. The loan was awarded as follows: To THOMPSON BROTHERS, New-York, $50,000 at 101 27; $100 000 at 101.11; $100,000 at 101.01; and $25,000 at 100.85. To Williamsburgh City Bank, $25,000 at 101.06; and $25,000 at $100.91. To JOHN SILL, $25,000 at 100.96.

A bill has been introduced in the New-Hampshire Legislature, and has passed the first stages, which provides that any person who shall aid or abet in the rendition of a person claimed as a slave, shall be punished for the first offence by imprisonment for five years, and for the second by imprisonment for life.

The coffee-house and reading-room just established in No. 26 New-Bowery, for the benefit of the workingmen of the Fourth and Seventh Wards, was formally opened last night by addresses from Mayor TIEMANN, (who presided,) the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, DEVILLE GARDNER, to whom the superintendence of the rooms has been assigned, and several others. The room was crowded.

Information was given to the Mayor yesterday that certain parties contemplated destroying, during the night, the City dumping board at the foot of Vesey-street, upon what is known as the West-Washington Market ground. A Police force from the Third Precinct was dispatched to the place, but up to one o'clock this morning they had not been disturbed.

The Third Brigade New-York State Militia, composed of the Seventh, Eighth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments, paraded at East New-York yesterday, under command of Gen. HALL. The day was spent in executing Brigade manœuvres according to SCOTT'S tactics, and in the afternoon the command returned to the City.

The "Temperance Speakers' and Singers' Association" held a meeting last evening at the Five Points House of Industry. Some one hundred persons, besides an equal number of the children of the House were present. Meetings of the same kind are to be held in each Ward of this City and Brooklyn.

The Washington Market controversy came up again in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice ROOSEVELT, on a motion to open the default taken against the Corporation. A considerable time was occupied by a motion for a postponement, which, being overruled, Mr. NOYES was heard in argument.

The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, two-mile heats, best two in three, in harness, resulted in a victory for the latter. *Princess* accomplished the first heat in five minutes and two seconds, and the second in five minutes and two seconds. In the first heat *Flora Temple* cast two shoes, and cut her quarters badly.

The examination in the case of MEYER GOLDSALL, who was brought on from St. Louis a few days since, on a requisition charging him with defrauding merchants of this City out of large amounts of property, was commenced yesterday afternoon before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. Other charges against the accused were preferred, and three witnesses, members of firms alleged to have been swindled, were examined, but no great progress was made. The case elicited more than usual attention, and the Court-room was crowded during the hearing, which will be resumed again on Saturday.

A remarkable suit was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge HOGEBOOM. The plaintiff a banker of Syracuse, brought an action against Messrs. JEROME & TRAVERS, of Wall-street, to recover back from them differences paid in stock speculations, on the ground of its being a gambling transaction. But the plaintiff was the only witness examined, and the Judge granted a non-suit, after his examination.

Yesterday two murder-cases came before Recorder BARNARD in the Court of General Sessions. GEORGE MEYER, indicted for murdering his wife by beating her to death, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life. JOHN BURNS, indicted for killing CHARLES STEWART by stabbing him, was acquitted, the evidence showing that he acted in self-defence. Reports of these cases, and of several others of lesser importance, will be found in our Law Intelligence. To day will be the last of the June session for jury trials. The number of cases disposed of by the Recorder has been very great, but owing to his perseverance the City Prison is now nearly clear of inmates.

The Sixth Annual Pic-Nic Festival of the Lee-avenue Church Sabbath-School, Brooklyn, was held yesterday in Brevort's Grove, Bedford. Some 2,000 Sabbath-School scholars were on the ground, and it is estimated that in all, there were not less than 6,000 persons present during the day.

Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of THOMAS MACKEY, 10 years old, who was stabbed to the heart, at No. 88 Washington-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, when a verdict was rendered that his death was the result of accident.

Cotton was very quiet, yesterday, and prices favored buyers. The movements in Flour and Corn were limited, and the market for each were heavy. Wheat was lightly dealt in, at easier rates. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was cheaper. Sugars were in good demand, and were firmer. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils were quiet. Hay, Hops and Rice were in fair request. The Freight engagements for English ports were more extensive.

Mr. Douglas and the Presidency.

Mr. DOUGLAS has issued his proclamation of policy for the Charleston Convention. It contains nothing to startle his friends; nothing to elate his enemies. In tone and style it is certainly a very happy evasion of the Scylla and Charybdis of American public men steering for the White House—being neither vague nor vaunting, but clear, consistent with the latest published convictions of the Illinois Senator, and temperately firm. Had Mr. DOUGLAS always spoken and written in the vein of the letter which we publish to-day, he might have been, perhaps, less notable as a Western politician, but he would certainly have been stronger as an American statesman than he actually is.

Mr. DOUGLAS consents to be a candidate at Charleston should his friends think it advisable to bring him forward there, but only upon conditions, and upon conditions which he does not leave to conjecture. If the Democratic Party at Charleston in Convention assembled mean to adopt the revival of the African Slave-trade, the extension and protection of Slavery in the Territories by Congressional legislation, and the consequent destruction of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as integral parts of its "Platform," then Mr. DOUGLAS will decline to stand on that platform. This resolution Mr. DOUGLAS has already repeatedly announced himself to have unalterably taken, and it is a resolution as sound and patriotic, as it is shrewd and politic. It would be ungracious to dwell upon the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS, once elevated upon such a platform in Carolina, need never be at the pains to attempt to descend from it in Illinois or New-York. The Democratic Party is in precisely the same category, and this Mr. DOUGLAS very well knows. But whether the Party leaders at the South, as well as at the North, will recognize this truth in time to make a nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston even imaginable, is by no means so clear.

There can be no question, however, as to the consequences of any failure on their part to make this recognition. If the Democrats of 1860 suffer themselves to be misled by the extreme Southern wing of their Party into what is falsely regarded as a truly Southern policy of Congressional Sovereignty, to be wielded by Southern influence, they will not merely fling themselves upon some nomination involving their utter ruin as a party, but they will involve the South with them in graver perils than any that have yet beset our political system. If the victory of the Republican Party, as a party, were the most one thing needful for the restoration of sound principles of government at Washington, and throughout the country, we could ask nothing better than the rejection by the Charleston Democratic Convention of Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrines, as laid down in this letter. Those doctrines are the last hope of the Democracy for a national triumph. We are inclined to regard them also, as in this instance, a forlorn hope.

The sharp line drawn by Mr. DOUGLAS for the defence of his very existence as a Northern statesman will not, we opine, be accepted at Charleston as the necessary boundary of Democratic doctrine. It will be overpassed, and the machinery of party will be expected to make the organization of the Northern Democracy available in any event of the conventional discussions. The expectation will be disappointed. Mr. DOUGLAS, not receiving the nomination on his own basis, will be strong enough in the Convention, through the principles he represents and the power that they control, to force a schism; and we shall see the last of this new and monstrous outgrowth of our system, the great Party Conventions, which have gradually substituted an irresponsible college of Presidential electors for the nominating action of the people contemplated by the Constitution, and erected within the forms of the Republic, a practical oligarchy—all the more detestable that its elements are variable and shifting, its authority impalpable, and its ambitions elaborately vulgar.

Royal Regrets.

Ostensibly in consideration of the deep affection entertained by the late lamented FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies and of Jerusalem, for the Queen, Court and people of England; and with a further special regard had to the great loss sustained by Naples and mankind in the death of that estimable and Christian Prince, the Court of Great Britain has been ordered (of course by command of her Most Gracious Majesty) to go into mourning for the space of ten days. Our readers must not suppose that the force of this lugubrious mandate will plunge the whole of the British Court circle into ten June days of bombazine and crape; or that the peers and peeresses of England will for ten days continue to weep and wail, gnash their teeth and rend their hair, or that Buckingham Palace will for that space of time be hung in black.

On the contrary, as kings are metaphorically said to be born in the purple, so in the purple do they die and in the purple are lamented. "Court mourning" in Europe runs, like the Spring, to violets. For ten days the whole circle of persons admitted to the Court society of London will assume a violet tinge and forbear balls. The diplomatic *corps*, as a matter of decency, will do the blue, and the family of the American Minister will be expected to mingle their neutral tears with those of the Austrian Embassy and the Turkish Legation. As in the case of the minute-guns fired by the English war steamers in the harbor of Naples and by our own frigate *Wabash*, this conventional sorrow is however, a homage paid, not to the man, FERDINAND DE BOURBON, now passed away in fearful tortures of the body, to meet the account of a life spent in bigotry, tyranny, treachery and falsehood, but to the King of Naples, the Chief Magistrate of a European commonwealth. The same formality was not forgotten by the British Court, on the occasion of the death in office of President HARRISON and of Preaident TAYLOR, although our own usages do not put us at all in a position to reciprocate the compliment.

But it may well be a question whether, in carrying grief through ten days of violets, the Court of Great Britain has not been governed more by the hope of acquiring influence and favor with the new King at Naples, than by a just regard to that real character of the man which might well have qualified its conventional consideration for the sovereign.

Our Floating Hospital.

The old steamer *Falcon*, which, when the California gold-fever was at its height, took out to Chagres such crowds of fortune-hunters and brought back to New-York so many with their huck-skin belts stuffed with precious dust and nuggets, and so many more laden with nothing but a bitter experience and a broken constitution, lies now at Red Hook, where the Quarantine Commissioners have completed her conversion into a floating hospital for yellow-fever patients arriving at Quarantine. It was expected she would be towed down to her moorings before now, but several circumstances have combined to detain her where she lies, and where she is likely to remain, until the arrival of some vessel with yellow fever on board makes her presence below a necessity. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof—and the Commissioners are content to await the emergency before solving the questions it will bring with it.

To convert this famous old steamer into a hulk which will hereafter carry only the yellow flag, has cost a good deal of grave and puzzling study, and some money. Including her purchase money, she probably stands us in some $15,000. But the whole hulk question is a novel one, and if the first attempt to settle it practically is not a perfect success, no one has any right to be astonished. We have used hulks for prisons and hulks for churches before now, but a hulk for a hospital was a perfectly fresh experiment, for it was not imagined until lately that a New World full of cheap land would tail to furnish some little corner of *terra firma*, on which to erect a shanty for the safe lodgement of the sick out of the way of the well. Nor did the experience of our foreign cousins, with their hulks moored at each end in some sluggish stream out of the way of storms and raging seas, shed much light upon the anomalous institution that our necessity demanded, —a perfect hospital, quiet, well-ventilated, and abundant in its resources to minister to dying men, yet to be anchored where ships drag their heaviest anchors in a storm, and where the swell after an easterly blow makes all approaches perilous.

In most respects the Commissioners have done the best they could with their ungrateful job. They possibly might have found an easier riding vessel in a heavy sea than the *Falcon*, but, getting her, they have done what they could to prevent her rolling by spiking timbers along the line of the hilge, on either side of the keel. She will be moored by a chain from the bow, so that she may swing with the tide to an anchor that might hold a small fleet. A sick man on shipboard generally feels that he would be half cured if he could feel firm ground under his bed-posts, and see and smell green grass just out of his window. This half of his cure he must of course forego while hulked, unless the suggestion of Mayor TIEMANN to Gov. SEYMOUR should be adopted, and the *Falcon* moored alongside the Old Quarantine dock, which would be almost like being on shore. But we fancy the flame is not all burned out of the Staten Island heart which would make any such location too hot for it, and the Long Islanders are already getting into a most injudicious flurry over the possibility of seeking still water for her in Gravesend Bay; injudicious because altogether superfluous. The Commissioner has not yet been born who would insult the people of Long Island by subjecting them to an infliction which has already converted the orderly Staten Islanders into clamorous Sepoys. The Commissioners went down the Bay last Saturday to find a spot where the *Falcon* can ride safe from the torches of incendiaries, if not from the wrath of Neptune. They keep their counsels to themselves. But it is not difficult to divine their decision in favor of the Lower Anchorage, since to put her anywhere else would be to make her yellow flag the signal for hoisting the red flag of riot. At the Lower Anchorage, then, she must lie; there her patients must get what rest they can snatch from the tossing of the unquiet sea; thence, when the swell shall permit, the *fomites* of her inmates, their bedclothes, linen and the like, will be dispatched to the laundries (shall we say to Castleton?) and thence, too, on still nights, the dead of the fever be borne ashore to beds that will not rock with the heaving of the waves.

The interior arrangements of the *Falcon* are in some respects excellent. She was originally a two-decker. They have taken up the floor of the lower deck and ripped out the ceiling that floored the hold. Tanks of fresh water, an ice-box, and a platform to hold the ballast have been put in, so that she can be flooded in the hold from stem to stern with salt water, and there are two strong pumps to pump it out again. There will always be bilge water between the beams to the depth of the beams, but whether if frequently flooded that will be offensive, we cannot say. This lower deck is ventilated when the sea is smooth, by opening the side lights that have been inserted; in bad weather of course they would have to be screwed fast.

The upper deck, except a dining-room partitioned off forward, is left clear of all incumbrances. Windows are left in the sides to admit light and air, and indeed this is the best ventilated part of the ship. Iron bedsteads, placed athwartships, are to be fixed here when the number to be accommodated is large. It was not in the original plan to use this deck at all for patients. The Commissioners remembered that it was on this deck of the *Susquehanna*, while her cargo was still in the hold and the hatches sealed, that the fever broke out with such mortality, and that no ventilation or fumigation that could be devised prevented their dying day after day. With this in mind a house was built above the main deck of the *Falcon*, with the intention of putting all the officers of the ship, and the sick, when not too numerous, in the ample wards constructed thereon,—so, with a perfectly ventilated and empty deck below, and the fresh air accessible on every side above, the hulk would furnish them some advantages that could not be had on shore. The officers' rooms are all towards the bows of the ship, with windows looking out on the sea, and doors and windows opening on the main hall that runs the whole length of the deck, while a hurricane deck built double, with a chamber between for a free admission of air, saves from the heat of the sun. There is one wretched blunder, however, in the construction of the patients' wards, that ought to be remedied, and can cheaply be, before a single sick man is consigned to one of them. They open into the main hall through which there will always be a draught when any air is stirring, but the other three sides are impervious to a breath of it. At the very top on the back of each room there is a narrow window of the depth of a single pane of glass, and this built in, so that it can never be opened. The sick man will gasp for breath while it is blowing a gale outside, and the doctor's first prescription better be to the nurse with her broomstick to strike out the window-panes and let him have something to breathe. We trust that this grievous error will be corrected at once, before the experiment has been tried of seeing how soon one will die when struggling at the same time with Yellow Jack and the pent-up atmosphere of a Black Hole.

As for the rest, it all seems right. One month after her anchorage it may be pretty well determined whether the inevitable dampness of the bedding on board, whether the rolling and tumbling in the swell and the "short, uneasy motion" of the craft when the tide and the wind disagree, whether the difficulty of boarding her with stores and supplies, and to take on the sick and off the dead, are or are not insuperable objections to a hulk as a hospital. If the Superintendent begins early enough he will be able to say at the close of the season whether the profession in this City almost to a man, and the late Quarantine Convention by an almost unanimous vote, promulgated a false doctrine when they announced that the yellow fever is not personally contagious, provided all *fomites* be rigidly excluded. The doctrine of that resolution was, that a man sick of yellow fever, if stripped, washed and removed to a wholesome atmosphere, could not infect the wholesome atmosphere, nor make his bed and clothing *fomites* in their turn. If Dr. BISSELL then insists that an inmate of his hulk shall ever board an infected ship, that clean clothing shall be furnished from it to the patient who has been stripped, washed, sheared of his hair, and, if he chooses, clipped of his nails—that, thus renovated and freshly accoutred, the sick man shall be hoisted into the boat by the hands of the infected ship, and so transferred to the floating hospital—unless the resolution embodies false doctrine, his *Falcon* should be no more of a pest-house than if her sick had simple bilious fever. The non-contagionists hold that yellow fever is not like small-pox, where infection lies primarily in the person of the patient, but like fever and ague, which one can only get from an atmosphere charged with the miasma. The *Falcon* affords a splendid opportunity to settle forever this question, which has worried the faculty and the world for centuries. By all means settle it now, and scores of other questions of no less magnitude will be resolved in its solution.

The Law of Stock-Jobbing.

Until 1858 purchases and sales of stocks on time were illegal. No contract of the kind could be enforced in court, and, as in the case of gamblers, it occasionally happened that losing parties called the statute to the rescue in avoiding the payment of "differences." Defences of that sort were never favorably regarded, either by the community or the courts, for almost invariably they originated in dishonor, and, when successful, resulted in injustice. The act of 1858, which legalized stock-jobbing, by putting a period to suits of the description referred to, performed an acceptable service to the cause of business morals. It places contracts for the purchase or sale of stocks upon the same legal footing with contracts relating to merchandise or real estate. The change is one which commends itself to the good sense of the public. Speculating in stocks does not differ essentially from speculating in sugar, or in Central Park lots, and there should be no reason why the stock-jobbers of Wall-street should be less honorable or respectable than any other class of our business men.

A case was tried yesterday in the Circuit Court in this City, before Judge HOGEBOOM, which may perhaps be the last to arise under the former law. It was an action to recover losses incurred and paid by a speculator in Stocks. The plaintiff was Mr. PETER OUTWATER, a prominent lawyer and banker of Syracuse; the defendants, Messrs. TRAVERS & JEROME, a well-known firm of brokers in this City. It appeared that Mr. OUTWATER applied in October, 1857, to TRAVERS & JEROME to purchase and sell Stocks for him, which they did. In the following month the parties had an examination of their accounts, when it appeared that Mr. OUTWATER had been unsuccessful, his losses amounting to some $2,600. Previous to the commencement of these transactions he had deposited with Messrs. TRAVERS & JEROME the sum of $3,000, or thereabouts. Enough of this to cover losses was applied by them, without objection on the score of legality, though there was some difference of opinion as to the precise balance due OUTWATER. He however accepted the check of defendants for $546, as such balance, being what remained of his deposit after deducting their claim against him. But Mr. OUTWATER returned to Syracuse, took counsel and commenced suit. He was sworn on his own behalf, and non-suited—being the only witness examined in the case. The Judge held that by his own testimony he had waived the illegality, and consented to the application which the defendants had made of the deposit. This decision is not merely just in itself, as the matter stands on the record, but important also as tending to check the disposition of many worthy individuals to dabble in stock transactions, under the impression that they are indulging in a decent kind of gambling. Games of chance have a keen and subtle charm for our susceptible and excitable human nature, against which all the barriers the law can build, are not always proof. And while the business of dealing in stocks on time was kept without the scope of the law by arbitrary statutes, the purchase and sale of stock under such conditions presented to the most cautious and canny of citizens all the attractions of the faro-table with none of the positive discredit attached to the frequenters of that too fascinating board. The act of 1858 has changed all this. It will no longer be safe for men to sell Erie or New-York Central on the chance of a prolonged war in Europe, unless they are prepared to bear the losses which will be entailed upon them should a sudden peace send the whole stock-market up to fever-heat. It will no longer be safe for men to buy the same or any other stocks on the faith of a sudden peace unless they are prepared to meet honestly the "differences" that will be fastened upon them by the continuance of the great European struggle by the failure of exhausted exchequers to pay fabricated dividends, by the exposure of gross mismanagements, by the diversion of traffic to better conducted and more happily situated roads. The sense of responsibility is the indispensable safe-guard of honesty in stock-jobbing as in all other branches of human activity.

CUBA AGAIN.—The *Pennsylvanian*, a paper supposed to represent, in a peculiar manner, the views and interests of the President, has undertaken a reargument of the proposition to purchase Cuba. Mr. BUCHANAN rode in on that question, and the *Pennsylvanian* intends he shall ride out on it. It is, according to that paper, "a national question." "The Island lies upon our very borders." It is "a Gibraltar in our own waters," and, "on the ground of self-protection, we should purchase it." Well, why don't we purchase? Cannot the President and his organs beguile Spain into a disposition to sell? Does that "effete monarchy" still remain obstinate?

There can be no doubt that the *Pennsylvanian* has at length hit upon the true way to bring this business to a satisfactory conclusion. Let it keep up its political discussion of the question. It will find no difficulty in convincing the Spanish Ministry that we are greatly in want of their beautiful island; that we don't feel safe without it; that we are willing to pay any money for it; in short, that Spain may make her own terms, which we shall be only too thankful to accept. If this course does not bring the Court of Madrid to reason, what will?

Mr. Botts Again.

The Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS is evidently suffering under a severe attack of himself. He declines his dinner; and he persists in making a great noise and outcry. Of the two symptoms, it is hard to say which is the better fitted to excite anxiety in the minds of those who love and cherish the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

After Mr. BOTTS, at the request of forty enlightened fellow-citizens, had set the American Eagle on the highest pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains, far beyond the reach of vexations and arbitrary foes from the effete monarchies of Europe, and had satisfactorily proved that General CASS was a traitor to the cause of Expansive Democracy, his forty friends, naturally unwilling that services so valuable should be passed by without a becoming recognition, sent him a cordial invitation to come and eat his dinner with them, publicly, in the sight of his grateful country. This Mr. BOTTS has refused point blank to do. He will neither he President nor eat his dinners in public. He is a private citizen, who has quite as much as he can do to keep the American Eagle out of harm's way; and to this noble work, all his energies, and all his time, must, for the present, be devoted. But he will write a letter with pleasure; a long letter, if not a strong one; and in that, the forty may take comfort for their utter disappointments in respect to songs and champagne. He has written a long letter accordingly; not so long, indeed, as his previous letter, but still quite long enough. His forty friends have kindly consented to give this letter to a public deprived of the deeper joy of seeing Mr. BOTTS dine. Perhaps the public, after reading the letter, (for though the 21st of June has come and gone, the days are still quite long, and in the intervals of the European steamers, the public must have a good many spare hours on its hands,) perhaps, we say, the public after reading this letter will agree with us that it might have been as well for Mr. BOTTS to have left the letter unwritten, and to have consumed the dinner that was offered him, in the midst of his sympathising and eupeptic friends the "forty feeding like one."

Mr BOTTS takes vast glory and *Kudos* to himself for forcing the Administration to "recede from its position," and in proof of this, his moral victory proceeds to quote a letter written by order of Secretary CASS, to a foreign naturalized citizen, about a year ago. We have read this letter with the gravest attention, and find it precisely identical in doctrine with the letter of Secretary CASS to Mr. HOFER, of Cincinnati, published on the 16th of June, for the purpose of demolishing Mr. BOTTS and the forty. If Mr. BOTTS regards it as a victory that he has "forced" Secretary CASS to say in 1859 exactly what he said in 1858, we are not disposed to quarrel with him. To extract consistency from such an Administration as that which now watches over the destinies of our beloved country, is indeed a feat of which any man may be reasonably proud. But we hardly think that the particular form in which this feat has been accomplished, warrants the forty in offering a public dinner to the hero, or the hero in conspicuously declining the intended honor.

French and Austrian News.

The superior authenticity of the French over the Austrian reports of occurrences at the seat of war, has been curiously illustrated in the case of the most recent news.

Through Germany and England the tidings of the Battle of Magenta came to us embellished with accounts of the "disgrace of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS," and of the fall of Marshal CANROBERT, mortally wounded in action." To these startling features of the conflict, the same veracious authorities added a vague but impressive story of a French defeat on the 6th of June, two days before the triumphant entry of NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL into Milan.

The circumstantial character of these inventions easily imposed belief upon the London *Times*, which journal has become so rabidly eager for tidings disastrous to the allied cause as to be no longer very particular in sifting facts from rumors, and a long elaborate "leader" accordingly appeared in its columns on the 8th, showing the great improbability of a decisive Austrian defeat, and the grave difficulties in the way of NAPOLEON'S entrance into the Lombard capital.

On the very same day, while the *quidnuncs* of the Cockney capital were enjoying this prophesy of evil, the fretted vaults of the Cathedral of Milan were ringing with the *Te Deum* chanted in honor of the victorious Emperor and the Sardinian King!

On the 9th, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, "disgraced on the 5th," by telegraph from Berne, was leading his corps to a fresh triumph over the Austrians at Marignon; while Marshal CANROBERT was, at the same date, in the full enjoyment of his health, his spirits, and his high command.

MUNICIPAL HYDROPHOBIA.—Men will differ about nuisances. "Rats and puppies for pies" is said to be an inviting street-cry among the Chinese; here we prefer to listen to the music of "Straw-ber-ri-e-s." So, some unfortunate people have a great disgust for whisky; while others have even a greater abomination of water. *De gustibus non est disputandum.*

Some of our worshipful Councilmen are afflicted with this latter phobia—*hydro*-phobia. The prospective gurgle of public drinking-fountains gives them spasms. If fountains could only be made to run beer or whisky, they would cease to be "public nuisances," perhaps; but that they should be erected by the Croton Aqueduct Department, with no chance for "pickings," and then only convey the miserable stuff brewed up among the mountains and in the clouds of heaven, gives these gentlemen convulsions outright.

Now, we would not contest this as a matter of taste, for reasoning is impossible in such a case. But we would modestly suggest that the people who retain their antiquated notions about the use of cold water for a thirsty soul should be indulged in their infirmity. And if the representatives of the Liquor Dealers consult the interests of their constituents, they will cease their hindrance to a "constitutional vote" in favor of supplying drink for the masses elsewhere than in aldermanic "oyster" shops or corner groceries. There is such a thing as temper as well as taste, and sometimes the people become mad about other things than water.

The California Mail Contract via Nicaragua, and the Nicaragua Isthmus Grants.

In consequence of the many contradictory statements regarding the action of the Postmaster-General in making the contract for the transportation of the mails across Nicaragua, we have been at some pains to examine into this matter, and we find the facts as follows. The present contract *via* Panama will expire on Sept. 30, next, and Congress having refused to authorize a renewal of the contract, and rejected the appropriations for the same, which had been attached to two different bills by the Senate, the Postmaster-General, feeling the importance and necessity of providing for the mails between the Atlantic States and California, acted under the section of the law of 1836, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mails on any mail route the contract for which shall have expired or been forfeited before the regular annual farming out of contracts at the end of the fiscal year. *Without advertising for proposals*, the Postmaster-General decided to invite by circular letter addressed to all such persons as had intimated a desire to contract for this service, proposals for the mails between New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, these being the termini of the route as established by law, for a period of nine months, to the end of the fiscal year. This circular was also published in the *Union*, and copied into many other papers. Bids were received from five parties, who made nine proposals. Those made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by Mr. CUNARD and Mr. VANDERBILT were not in conformity to the specifications; that made by Mr. JOHNSON, being the lowest, was accepted, in compliance with the law making it obligatory in all cases upon the Postmaster-General to give the contract to the lowest bidder. Mr. JOHNSON'S bid was for $9,000 a trip, for the entire service from New-York and New-Orleans connecting at Key West *via* Nicaragua to San Francisco in twenty-three days. The contract price heretofore paid has been about $756,000 a year. At the rate of the Johnson contract the yearly cost will be about $216,000, and the California postages amount to about $320,000; so that if the Johnson contract be made in good faith, and the service be really done, this would imply a saving to the Department. Much has been said of an unusual delay in executing the Johnson contract, but we are assured that the contract was executed in less than twelve days after it had been prepared, whereas the usual time given to bidders is some two months, as the letters are inclosed in April and the contracts are to be signed by July 1. The present contract has been duly executed by three good sureties, who justified in the sum of $700,000.

We are furthermore assured that this contract has never been offered for sale to any one. Mr. JOHNSON acts as agent for certain parties who hold the Walker-Vandyke Grant from Nicaragua, and these parties are now making all the necessary arrangements for the performance of the contract. The lake and river boats of the old Transit Company now lying in Nicaragua have been secured by them; officers, engineers and men have been sent out to put the boats in perfect order. A new boat, the *Scottish Chief*, now at Key West, has been ordered to Nicaragua, officers and men having been sent from New-York a few days ago to take her to San Juan, and arrangements are making for first-class steamers both on the Atlantic and Pacific side.

It appears that General JEREZ gave official notice to our Secretary of State that the Government of Nicaragua "ardently" desired that the mails of the United States should be transported through Nicaragua, and he received notice from our Government that, if necessary, the mails would be sent over under an escort of United States troops. General JEREZ informed the Vandyke party that his Government would not interpose any obstacle to the transportation of mails and passengers across Nicaragua, under the Vandyke grant, as that grant had been made by him under a full power of attorney from Nicaragua "to utter all the Transit affairs in the same manner as if the State of Nicaragua were present." It requires no confirmation, and the old canal charter having been revoked, it now stands without any competitor—as the Belly charter is for making a canal only, no right of transit falling to him until the canal shall be completed.

It seems that General JEREZ, on the day before he left New-York for Nicaragua—viz.: 6th June—made a new contract with the old Canal Company—having first received from said Company a full and complete surrender of their old charter, with all claim for damages, &c., &c. This new charter must be confirmed by the Congress of Nicaragua before it can have any vitality, and Congress does not meet for two years. General JEREZ'S object evidently was to get rid of the question of damages, and to take the matter out of the hands of Secretary CASS. That he has accomplished; and if the Congress of Nicaragua refuses, as General JEREZ no doubt intends it shall, to recognize the new charter, it is likely that Secretary CASS will not be willing to renew the claim for damages, as the Company has undertaken to act independently of him. From all these facts we infer that this long-closed route may after all soon be opened in a substantial manner.

Excursion to Jones' Wood of the People of St. Mary's R. C. Church.

SPEECH OF MAYOR TIEMANN.

The attendants at St. Mary's Church (R. C.) in Grand-street, and a great many others besides, celebrated the eve of Corpus Christi by an excursion to Jones' Wood, and, in recreating themselves, enjoyed the additional pleasure of contributing to the fund for the erection of the new parochial school-house, which has been projected by the Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, the Pastor, and for which a large amount of money has been already contributed by the parishioners. The morning at first threatened rain, but made a desperate effort to keep fair and succeeded. The day was magnificent, and people who at first were hesitating took advantage of the glorious noon and flocked to the Wood in crowds. There were not less than fifteen thousand persons on the ground, and a surprising supply of fiddlers, each surrounded by a group of dancers who thrashed the heads of the daisies, if there were any, in a style of rollicking gayety and hearty good-humor that was eminently characteristic of "the green sod." Then there was a brass band on the balcony of the hotel which played waltzes and quadrilles. Then there was a band of negro minstrels, whose broad hilarities drew an immense throng. There were shows also, including that of a Professor who astonished the spectators who paid for the sight, by swallowing a sword 24 inches long. There were swings, and merry go-rounds, and seups, which were kept in incessant use. The *fête* went on merrily and harmoniously. A few rowdies got in, despite the vigilance of the Committee appointed to guard the entrances, but they were not so ill-behaved as to call for interference by the Police, whose position for the day was a sinecure. In the evening after all had dined and danced, and enjoyed themselves as they best preferred, Father MCCARRON, Father BOYCE, Father MCCLELLAND, Father MCCARRON, Father BOYCE, Father MCCLELLAND, Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. MCEVOY, and a host of others, ascended the platform lately vacated by the minstrels. The assemblage gathered around, and were briefly addressed by Archdeacon MCCARRON, who, having complimented them on their liberal spirit, proceeded, quite ably, to urge the necessity to our social prosperity of imparting a religious as well as a secular education to the young. He was loudly cheered, and, before retiring, introduced Mayor TIEMANN, who was hailed with a renewed burst of applause.

The Mayor dwelt on the benefit of thrifty habits, talked pleasantly about the Temperance influences, of *family* amusements out of doors, and complimented his hearers by saying that Dutchman as he was, and much as he appreciated the Dutch for their rational mode of enjoying themselves, he felt bound to admit that on this occasion his Irish fellow-citizens showed themselves as orderly, as well behaved, and as sensible as anything the Dutch ever did in the same line.

The Mayor was repeatedly cheered, and when he had withdrawn, which was about 6 o'clock, the people began to consider the propriety of then doing the same. Soon long lines of men, women and children streamed down the walks, meeting at the entrance, and crowding the cars, which ran every two minutes, and were crammed for hours in bearing home their living freight. The day passed with but two accidents. A poor woman had her foot wrenched off, whilst taking a ride on one of the merry-go rounds; and an old man, when incautiously passing near one of the swings, was struck on the head and severely injured. Due care was taken of both, by those who had the arrangements in charge.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MEYER GOLDSALL.—The case of MEYER GOLDSALL, the St. Louis merchant who was brought to this City from Missouri, a few days since, on a requisition from Governor MORGAN, charging him with defrauding several jewelry and other cauleis of this place of large amounts of goods, was called up for formal examination before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court yesterday afternoon. The Court-room was densely crowded during the hearing, in which no less than four lawyers took part. Other complaints were made against GOLDSALL. ALFRED HAMABRAHAM, of the firm of JOSEPH & HAMABRAHAM, tailors, in Broadway, swore that on or about the 19th of last February, the accused obtained from him clothing to the amount of $46, on the pretence that the proprietors of the Western Hotel had funds belonging to him, and that the bill would be paid on presentation to this as partiss. On the 11th of the next month this bill was presented for payment, but was not honored. Mr. WINCHESTER, the managing clerk of the Western Hotel, disposed that GOLDSALL never placed any funds in his hands or in the hands of any of the proprietors of the hotel; but that, on the contrary, when he left said hotel he was indebted there for board and lodging to the amount of $67 62, and that previous to his departure he pretended to have lost or to have had stolen from the hotel clothing worth over $50, which amount was allowed him in settlement of his bill, besides a further sum of $39 64. Mr. WINCHESTER further declares in his affidavit, that about the time of GOLDSALL's arrival at the hotel, "Mrs. —— DAVISS, of said city, came to said hotel; that said GOLDSALL became responsible for said Mrs. —— DAVISS' bill, but that GOLDSALL at the time he left the hotel had not paid the bill of the said Mrs —— DAVISS, but that the same is still due and unpaid." Only three witnesses (for the prosecution) were put upon the stand yesterday. The effort of the counsel for the defence appeared to be to show that the prosecutors did not display that "ordinary business caution" which by the statutes must be proven to make a case of false pretences exist. The case will be resumed again on Situday. GOLDSALL meanwhile is in the Tombs. He is a man of middle age and prepossessing appearance.

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.—The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.—a secret society, which has Chapters in the principal colleges of the United States,—has been in session in this City the past two days, and adjourned finally yesterday afternoon. Its business meetings, to which none but members of the Fraternity were admitted, were held in the hall of the Historical Society. ELIAS G. DRAKE, Jr., of the Lambda Chapter, of Columbia College, was chosen President of the Convention, and a Vice President from each Chapter was elected. The oration and poem were delivered at Dr. SPRAGUE's Church, in Second-avenue, Wednesday evening. Dr. WM. H. DRAPER, of the Lambda Chapter, was the orator. "Physical Culture" was his theme; he treated it with great originality and force, and was frequently interrupted by applause. The poem, by SAMUEL J. PIKE, Esq., of the Kappa Chapter, was a satire full of puns and pungency. Its shafts were aimed at the fashionable follies and foibles of the day, and every arrow found its mark. Dodworth's Band furnished the music on the occasion, and a large audience listened to the exercises. Last evening, after the adjournment, the members of the Fraternity dined together at the Jones House, No. 734 Broadway. An excellent entertainment was provided, speeches were made in abundance, and it was very late when the festivities were brought to a close. The new catalogue of the Fraternity, soon to be issued, will contain over 3,000 members.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Regular weekly meetings are now held at the House of Industry, on Thursday evenings, under the auspices of the Temperance Speakers' and Singers' Association. They are to be held in every Ward in the City, and, when circumstances favor, in the open air. The exercises consist of addresses on temperance and other moral subjects, interspersed with vocal music. The intention is to give to them such interest as will attract the attendance of that class of persons who are not accustomed to attend Church on the Sabbath—to draw them away from the places of dissipation and crime. The meeting last evening, which was the third one of the kind, was attended by nearly one hundred persons, male and female. The exercises generally attract a crowd, who are persuaded to "go in and sign." About seventy of the children of the institution were also present, and manifested much interest in the proceedings. The conclusion of each address or song is heartily cheered by the boys, it must be confessed, without much discrimination as to the merits of either. Meetings of the same description are held at the lecture-room of the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry street, on alternate Wednesday evenings. The Association meets for business on Friday evening at No. 163 Bowery.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET—A NEW TACTICS.—Information was received last evening in the Third Precinct to the effect that an attempt to destroy the City pumping-board at the foot of Vesey-street, West Washington Market, was contemplated during the night, or at a late hour of the succeeding evening. Policemen were immediately dispatched to that place with instructions to remain there all night and give an alarm-rap in case of any attempt being made to destroy the City property. Up to 1 o'clock this morning all remained quiet, but efficient watch was maintained to prevent any surprise. The ownership of this property is, it is known, in dispute, Messrs. JAMES B. TAYLOR and OWEN W. BRENNAN, claiming to be lessees, by virtue of an agreement with the State, while the City of New-York insists that it only is the rightful owner. The matter is now before the Courts, and all the rents collected upon it are placed in the hands of a receiver until the case is finally adjudicated. Meanwhile the City continues to use a portion of it as a dumping-dock. Against this the State lessees protest, and hence the present anticipated difficulty.

THE HARBOR MASTER CONTROVERSY.—Mr. MUSCH, the Harbor Master of the Eighth District, North River, has been charged by Mr. CROMWELL, proprietor of the Charleston and Savannah line of steamers, with having prevented the steamer *Huntsville* from coming to her berth; and on the 21st instant he sent a telegraphic dispatch to Governor MORGAN to the effect that unless he, Mr. CROMWELL, submitted to an extortion, or the Governor interfered in the case, his steamer would have to lie at anchor in the stream. He also advertised to discharge the *Huntsville's* cargo into lighters, on account of the refusal of the said Harbor Master to allow her to come to her berth. Mr. MUSCH, on the contrary, denies that he has given any ground whatever for these complaints, but that, to accommodate all parties, he has given the vacant berths to those vessels which were entitled to them in rotation; at the same time, he says, when the *Huntsville* arrived, he offered her a berth, which Mr. CROMWELL refused. Mr. MUSCH says he shall proceed against Mr. C., in a regular manner for the unprovoked assault which has been made upon his character.

CONVENTION TO APPOINT MORE WARD CLERKS.—Yesterday afternoon the Aldermen were to have met with the Mayor (as they proposed in a resolution some time ago) to appoint Clerks for the various Wards or petty civil Courts, but most of the Aldermen were at the races, and consequently there was no quorum. At 3 P. M. the Mayor entered the Chambers, accompanied by Alderman SEAGRIST, and after waiting some time Mr. SEAGRIST moved that his Honor take the chair, which was carried, Mr. SEAGRIST voting "I." The roll was called, and the Mayor and Mr. SEAGRIST only answered to their names. Alderman S. therefore moved that this Convention adjourn, subject to the call of the Board of Aldermen, which was carried unanimously, said Mr. SEAGRIST and the Mayor voting in the affirmative. There are two batches of Ward Court Clerks already, and the object of some of the Aldermen is to put in a new batch. They are seven in number, and their salary is only $2,000 a year—perquisites said to be as much more, at least. Twenty-one of them will be a nice acquisition to the City.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The feast of *Corpus Christi*, one of the most solemn and imposing celebrated by the Catholic Church, occurred yesterday. The mystery of the Eucharist, according to Catholic belief, is daily renewed in the mass, but Maunday Thursday is set apart for its special devotion; and in countries wholly Catholic the host is carried in procession in the open air, through crowds of kneeling worshipers. Here, the feast is observed simply by religious services. In all the Catholic Churches of the City High Mass was solemnized, and the day, as a holiday of strict obligation, was so kept, generally. The origin of this festival is somewhat obscure, but it seems that it was first fixed authoritatively in the thirteenth century, by Pope URBAN IV., in compliance with the entreaties of St. Juliana Falconieri, and that St. Thomas Aquinas, who is regarded as the religious luminary of that age, composed the office for it.

SANITARY.—The new City Inspector is besieged by applicants for place in his Department, all of whom are strongly indorsed, and each seemingly sure of success. For the position of Superintendent of Markets, the names of JAMES IRVING, MATTHEW T. GOODRSON, GEORGE ISAACS and WILLIAM N. BROWN, are more frequently named, and, doubtless, some of these will receive the berth, the salary of which alone is $2 000 per annum. GOODRSON held the place once, and ISAACS was until lately Clerk of the Fulton Market. IRVING has done service to the City frequently. BROWN is the proprietor of the "Pewter Mug," and ran last Fall for Alderman of the First District, but was defeated. He stands well in Tammany Hall.

DESCENT OF THE AERONAUT.—Professor PERSEY, who ascended in his balloon from Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, descended safely to the ground after a voyage of about forty minutes. He passed over New York into New-Jersey, and was then wafted back by another current until he came over Newtown, L. I., where he let go his anchor. He reached the ground in Mr. CHARLES MOORE's garden, in Flushing, nine miles from the place of starting. He remained there through the night and came to the City the next morning.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Last night, at about 10 o'clock, a man named THOMAS WILSON, residing with a family at No. 257 West Seventeenth-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. It seems that he was a hard-drinking man, and was laboring under a fit of *delirium tremens*. It was supposed that he would not live till morning. A man named PATRICK MCGARTY attempted to drown himself in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-second-street, last night, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens. He was rescued.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—ROSANA HOGAR, a young girl who was employed as a domestic at No. 91 Stanton street, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. She was removed to the Hospital, after it the fact of her having taken poison was discovered, and there confessed that, about two months ago, she was seduced, and that she had taken the poison to hide her shame.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a Jersey oreman named ANDREW HARVEY, residing in the six story tenement house No. 32 Madison-street, while in an intoxicated condition, either jumped or fell off the roof of the house, and was instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

FOR GALWAY AND CALIFORNIA.—The screw steamer *Argo*, of the Atlantic Navigation Company, took her departure for Galway, yesterday, carrying out some 250 passengers. The steamer *North Star* took out about 300 passengers for Aspinwall, bound to California.

CAR CASUALTY.—JAMES SHEARDAN, while riding on the platform of a Sixth-avenue car yesterday, fell in front of the car, one wheel of which passed over his foot, cutting off four of his toes. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Police Reports.

THIEVING.—As Wm. C. Foster, a resident of Brooklyn, was passing up Broadway, near Grand-street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he heard what he supposed to be the cries of a woman for help. He hurried to the place whence the cries proceeded, and immediately found himself surrounded by a crowd of unprepossessing looking youths. One of the gang snatched his watch and chain, worth $150, from his pocket, and tried to make off with it. Mr. Foster with one hand grabbed his watch chain, and with the other the thief. An attempted rescue was made, but he held on until a policeman arrived. The watch minus the chain, was passed to an accomplice, who escaped. The prisoner, who gave his name as William Wright, was committed to prison by Justice KELLY. In hearing the cries of a woman, in order to attract a crowd, and all for an opportunity to commit robberies, is an old trick of City thieves.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND IN A SCRUBBING-PAIL.—Bridget Donovan was employed to scrub the store No. 569 Broadway, yesterday, and after she had finished her work, some of the goods were missing, and suspicion fell upon her. She was searched, but nothing was found, and Mr Minton, the proprietor, was about apologizing, when it was suggested to examine her scrubbing pail. The scrubbing implements were removed, and sure enough the missing articles were discovered underneath. She showed good judgment in her selection. Among the articles was a hoop skirt. She was taken before Justice KELLY, and committed for examination. Her excuse for the larceny was that the temptation was too great for her.

AN ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.—Detective Wilson observed, yesterday afternoon, a well known man, named George Nelson, standing on the corner of Bond-street and the Bowery with two handsome overcoats slung across his arm. The Detective arrested Nelson on suspicion; and afterwards ascertained that the coats, valued at $75, had been stolen from two of the boarders at the Lafarge House. Nelson was locked up to await an examination.

DISHONEST YOUTH ARRESTED.—On Saturday last, William Sager, a butcher of Fulton Market, sent Chas Turner, a youth in his employ, to collect a bill of $111 from a down-town merchant. Turner collected the amount of the bill and absconded, and after being traced to Port Jervis, N. Y., by detective John H. Smith, was taken into custody yesterday morning, and brought back to the City and locked up to await trial. On being arrested he handed the officer a portion of the stolen money and a watch.

ANOTHER ARREST OF STREET-WALKERS.—Frequent complaints having been made lately that respectable people have experienced annoyance from the female street-walkers who promenade Broadway every evening, Captain Hutchins, of the Fifth Ward, with a posse of policemen, arrested about a dozen of the girls last evening. Would not be a good idea to either drive off or arrest the numberless loafers who infest the corners of the streets on Broadway from Chambers street to Canal-street.

DISHONEST SEAMSTRESS.—Mary Ann Gallagher was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, a silk dress pattern and $3 in silver coin, belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Schoonmacher, of No. 150 West Twenty-fourth-street, while in her employ as seamstress. When arrested, Ann had spent the money, but the watch and dress were recovered. Justice KELLY locked her up for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The sixth annual Strawberry and Floral Festival of the above-named Society was celebrated yesterday, in the grove at Bedford owned by J. CARSON BREVOORT, Esq. The grove was handsomely decorated with banners, streamers and flowers, and some 1,700 tiny flags, belonging to the Sabbath School, and the Band of Hope, were tastefully arranged among the trees. There was a speaker's stand tastefully set off by banners and flowers—a temple of flowers for the Floral Queen and her attendants, and various other ornamentations too numerous to mention, but all displaying much taste and care. The teachers and scholars, to the number of nearly 2,000, assembled in the Church at 7 o'clock in the morning, where singing and other exercises occupied their attention until 8 o'clock, when the whole formed in procession on Hewes-street, and from thence marched to the grove to the music furnished by Dodworth's Band. Upon reaching the ground, "Hurrah for Holiday" was sung by the different divisions, when they were permitted to disperse, to amuse themselves as best they could in the beautiful grove—dancing, copenhagen and scupping however, were prohibited—until 10 o'clock. At this hour the divisions reassembled, and after singing "We meet again in Gladness," refreshments were distributed. This over, the children again dispersed until 12 o'clock when the coronation of the Flower Queen took place, during which the beautiful Harvest Scene was enacted. Miss CORNELIA BLAKE represented the "Queen of Spring," Miss ANNIE WARING the "Queen of Summer," Miss HANNAH M. BRAINARD the "Queen of Autumn," and Miss NELLIE HOPE the "Queen of Flowers." Each Queen had her maids of honor, music mowers, and life-like fairies were included in the representation. At 2 o'clock there was a musical dialogue, and then refreshments again. At 3 o'clock the anniversary exercises took place. The exercises consisted of singing by the Tremaine Family, and also by different members of the School, and three addresses of five minutes each. At 6 o'clock, P. M., the children again formed in procession and marched for home. Everything during the day passed off pleasantly. Not the least interesting feature was the presence of some forty members of the parent institution at Flatbush, under the care of the Superintendent, Mr. VAN EVERY. It is estimated that six thousand people visited the grove during the day.

FESTIVAL OF THE ACADEMY OF VISITATION.—Recently the pupils in the Academy of Visitation enjoyed one of their interesting festivals. When the children had gathered the Right Reverend Bishop LOUGHLIN, and the Rev. Fathers E. CASSIDY, TURNER, HAGAN and MCGOVERN were conducted in the spacious porch at the rear of the building, to receive and crown the Queen elect, Miss Mary O'Brien; her companion in honor, Miss Annie Mulligan, could not attend, owing to the death of her father. The Floral Queens, the Misses M. Bellingham and M. Olny, and attendants, the Misses Agnes Pepper and M. Trowvolossy, appeared first, and, after paying their respects to the Bishop, retired to the opposite end of the porch; then followed in order all the pupils of the Academy, eighty-three in number. Lastly came the May Queen, preceded by her crown and sceptre bearers, the Misses Kate Julie Kempson and A. Leavitt, and followed by the rest of her court, Misses A. and K. Harvey, S. Truly, M. McCabe, E. Johnson, Tr. Sullivan and Mary Malooe. When the royal train had reached half way up the porch an address was made to the Queen by one of her attendants, at the end of which the crown and sceptre was presented to the Bishop, who gracefully conferred the honors of the day upon the Queen, who, after receiving them on bended knee, stood aside with her attendants until the procession was formed. It was opened by the Floral Queens and closed by the May Queen. It then proceeded down the main walk of the convent garden, the young ladies in the meanwhile separating one to each side of the pathway. On the return of the procession each young lady, as she met her companion, joined with her in paying her obeisance to their Queen. This ceremony being concluded, all proceeded to the saloon, where two thrones had been erected—that of the absent Queen being draped in black crape, with her white veil thrown over it, on which rested her wreath of natural flowers and a large bouquet. All having entered, several complimentary addresses and replies were made between the Floral and May Queens and floral attendants, which were enlivened by music. Refreshments were handed around; after which the pupils amused themselves, singing, playing and promenading in the garden until 7 o'clock, when they all repaired to the church attached to the academy, and after receiving the benediction, returned to their homes.

THE WASHINGTON STREET HOMICIDE.—Dr. CHAS A. VAN ZANDT, physician to the County Jail, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of THOMAS MAGRAW, aged ten years, at No. 88 Washington street, yesterday, who died at 11 o'clock Wednesday night from injuries received in front of his residence while at play. He found that something like the small blade of a knife had entered the left breast, between the fifth and sixth ribs, and penetrated to the depth of 1¾ inches—about one inch of that weapon entered the heart and penetrated the left lobe, causing death. Coroner HOGAN held an inquest yesterday afternoon when the sisters of the deceased were examined. They knew but little about the matter. They saw the boys at play on the sidewalk at about 9½ o'clock; there were some words between the deceased and his little brother CHARLES, six years old, about an excursion ticket. Shortly after some blood was seen on the deceased, and he was taken into the house, where he died in about twenty minutes—without speaking. The jury rendered a verdict, in effect, "that there was no evidence before them to lead to the belief that death was anything else than the result of accident." The boy who, it was supposed threw the knife at his brother in a moment of passion—caused by the deceased's snatching a ticket from him—is a bright, intelligent lad, about six years old. He grieved much yesterday at the loss of his brother. Both attended Public School No. 6.

INQUEST.—Coroner SWELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. ELIZA STALEY, who died at the City Hospital a few days ago, from injuries received by falling from a window, at her residence No. 26 Atlantic street. She accused her husband of pushing her out but it was conclusively shown before the Coroner that she fell while intoxicated, and that her husband was in another room at the time. A verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

THE WATER BOARD.—The Water Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, but did not agree upon the two Commissioners necessary to complete the Board. They hold another meeting to-day.

REGATTA.—The Second Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club took place yesterday. The prizes were won by the *Niagara*, of the Second Class; *Early Bird*, of the First Class, and *Son of Malto*, Third Class.

CALL ACCEPTED.—The Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL of Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn., has accepted a call to become Rector of the Messiah, in this City.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 51, Tilary *vs.* Monte; 21, Colt *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 39, Beard and others *vs.* City of Brooklyn; 29,—; 60, —; Duffy *vs.* The Brooklyn City R. R. Co.; 30,—; 37 —; 63 Smith *vs.* Nelson; 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnell; 28, Barton *vs.* Harvey; 49 Cecil *vs* Remsen. The Grand Jury came into the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, and made return of all the business before them, when they were discharged for the term. It is understood that the Eleventh Ward cases were passed by for the next Grand Jury to take hold of. The Court of Sessions will meet on Tuesday next to dispose of the Jail cases, which will take three or four days, when the Court will adjourn to September. A Special Term of the Circuit Court will be opened at 9½ o'clock this morning, by Judge LOTT.

Legalized Lotteries.
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Managers of the
Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky and Missouri
STATE LOTTERIES
Official Drawings by Telegraph.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of 4 Lotters authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Lottery for the Benefit of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel, viz:

Extra Class No. 351, June 23, 1859.
72, 26, 57, 74, 77, 34, 49, 5, 41, 18, 61, 63, 48.

Class No. 352, June 23, 1859
28, 60, 64, 74, 45, 46, 41, 52, 25, 68, 14, 72.

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.
Witness our hands at Wilmington, Del., this Thursday, June 23, 1859
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN, } Commissioners.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia Academy Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel, viz:

Class No 349, June 23, 1859.
22, 17, 8, 21, 19, 6, 51, 38, 56, 52, 61, 53, 63.

Extra Class No 350 June 23 1859,
53, 45, 15, 41, 54, 1, 52, 56, 40, 7, 72, 78, 66, 64.

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above
Witness our hands at Augusta, Ga., this Thursday, June 23, 1859.
F. S. BARBER, L. P. DUGAS. } Commissioners.
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, and Augusta, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $65, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Maravilla. Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DE CUY & CRESSANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas Mosquitoes Rats and Mice, and other Vermin and Garden Insects
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st
Sole agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William st.

The Elliptic Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

Wonderful Array of Summer Hats.
100 STYLES IN
BEAVER-FELT, STRAW AND BEAVER.
THE HUDSON HAT
Heads Genin's list of 100 styles. Price $3.
AT GENIN'S HAT STORE.
No. 507 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway, twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and Children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
381 Canal st.

The Cuticular Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No 769 Broadway, or MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Jane Roses.—Ladies, if you wish to promenade and wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes, for yourselves and children—good articles, at moderate prices, take steps into MILLER & CO'S., No 387 Canal-st.

Hair Stocks in all Colors Zephyr Undershirts, New-York Mills, muslin drawers, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Perego's Superior Shirts, ready-made or made to measure. Also, PEREGO'S Zephyr Under-Garments, wholesale or retail, at no. 61 Nassau st., and Broadway, corner White-st.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Casimere at WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, is an agreeable and interesting place to visit, and is always free to strangers and citizens. Examinations with charts given daily.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

HICKS—HARRICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Thos De Witt, BENJAMIN D. HICKS to MARIA LOUISE, only daughter of the late Miss H. Herrick, all of this City.

MARSH—HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23 by the Rev John Poisel, ADAM C. MARSH to FANNY, daughter of James Hutchinson, Esq., all of this City.

CHAPMAN—JAY.—At the Jay Homestead, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 23, by the Rev. John Henry Hobart D. D., HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN, of Boston, and ELEANOR daughter of John Jay Esq.

VAN ZANDT—SANDFORD.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday June 23, by the Rev S. Spencer, Mr REM S VAN ZANDT of Jamaica, L. I., to Miss EMILY SANDFORD, daughter of Mr Wm. Sandford.

MARSHALL—MORRIS.—On Thursday, June 23 by the Rev. Mr. Jackson WILLIAM ST JOHN ELLIOT MARSHALL, of Natchez, Miss., to ELIZABETH STUYVESANT FISH MORRIS daughter of Dr Richard L. Morris, of Oakdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

DIED.

ELLIOT.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23 from ERYSIPELAS, MARGARET SALTER ELLIOT, daughter of William Henry and Blanche Hoffman Elliot, aged 2 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, George T. Elliot No. 25 East 14th st., this day, (Friday,) June 24, at 10 A. M.

☞ Albany and New Orleans papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Wednesday night, June 22, of CONSUMPTION, BARRY STEPHENS, son of Reolvert Stephens, and formerly of the firm of Stephens & Harkness, aged 40 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of his father, No 87 Henry st., this day, (Friday,) June 24, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, FRANK FLETCHER WOODWARD, aged 3 years and 6 months, only son of Joseph and Emma Woodward.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 15 Catharine-st.

SHIERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 22, ANN, wife of Nicholas Shiers, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her late son, Thomas Shiers, are invited to attend her funeral at St Peter's Church, in State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SARGEANT.—In William-burgh, at 5½ o'clock, on Thursday morning, June 23, of apoplexy, THOMAS SARGEANT, Jr., in the 44th year of his age.

Notice will be given of his funeral.

WILSON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, June 23, DAVID son of Samuel and Jane Wilson, aged 21 years, 3 months and 15 days.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents corner of Newark av. and Sixth st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WEST.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, June 22, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA WEST, of Rochester, aged 58 years.

SHEFFIELD.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday morning, June 23 MARY WEBB, wife of Dudley Sheffield, in the 65th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place, at her late residence, Saturday, June 25, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The cars leave 27th st. and 4th av., at 2¾.

YOUNG.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, June 20, Mrs. WILLIAM YOUNG, wife of Dr. Wm. Young, late of this City.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
With to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No 8 BOWERY.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
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FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHELL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, for five months, a year, or a term of years situated at Searsdale, Westchester County, 17 miles from 26th-st., New-York, by New Haven or Harlem Railroad, and within 20 minutes' drive of either station. The location is high and healthy, well wooded, with shade and fruit trees, and commands a distant view both of Long Island Sound and the Palisades. The cottage contains on the first floor parlor, dining-room, kitchen, washroom, and servants' room; second floor, four bedrooms and hall, attic with finished bedroom. Appointments to see the place can be made by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester County, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in one country can connect to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depot; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, one first floor seven sleeping rooms up stairs, 1 of 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with finest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. B. PIERSON, No 74 South-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNtil the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location, 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The eligible premises known as the Irving House. The house and surroundings are well calculated for a first-class hotel or boarding-house, being capacious and well arranged to accommodate one hundred persons. To a desirable tenant the premises will be put in good order, and on favorable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in this City, Williamsburgh or Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the ferries, a beautiful country residence, within 45 minutes' ride, on the New York and New-Haven Railroad. House filled in with brick, contains 11 rooms, and built in the best manner. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, describing property and price.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises. Garden st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTtage recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post office.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—TO LET—A LARGE cottage house, with 2½ acres ground, beautifully situated on the East River. Has stable and other out buildings, the grounds are well laid out and abound in every variety of fruit. Will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 66 South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated, commanding a view of the river for 20 miles; house modern built; has gas, range, &c; lot half an acre. Price $5,200, part of which can remain if desired. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st; lot 38x115 house 25x60, has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 141 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON PELham Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, lies on the Sound; plenty of good fishing, oysters, clams, &c. Apply at No 68 West-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished) with about five acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—Room, kitchen and bedroom, No. 181 Forsyth-st $8 00
Room and two bedrooms, No. 24 Ludlow-st..... 7 00
Parlor and basement floors No. 151 West 29th-st..21 00
Also, five rooms (the second floor) same house..... 14 50
Two large rooms, corner 3d-st and 2d-av..... 10 00
Three rooms, No. 116 Columbia-st..... 6 50
Two rooms, No. 50 Baxter-st..... 5 50
Apartments of three rooms, rear No. 23 Rivington-st 6 00
Two rooms, rear No. 21 Avenue C..... 4 25
Two rooms, rear No. 102 Canton st..... 3 50
Four rooms, No 394 5th-st..... 8 00
Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHwick Creek—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 100 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 24x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warehouse. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH a basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 208 William st., the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, second story above the store in that new, first-class house on the corner of 45th st. and 6th-av., two large rooms and three bedrooms, with all the modern improvements; front parlor 22 by 16 feet; back one 16 feet square. Inquire on the premises of J. C. SARES.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, in 22d-st., near 4th av., with the improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No 48 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and basement brick house, in perfect repair, delightfully situated near Carroll Park. Inquire of Mr. COIT, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 74 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FIRST-CLASS, beautifully furnished house No. 20 West 16th-st., will be let, and immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 154 Vanderbilt-av., 13 rooms, rent till May next $365.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE GILSEY House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LARGE SIZED LOOKing-glasses, French plate, 64x16, with elegant gilt frames; to be seen at the store of W. K. O'BRIEN, 12th-st., corner 3d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is in so commanding which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address G. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quiet ness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has or can have
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Bill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No 2 North River at 7½, 9 and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HALL, (late of La Farge House.)

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within two minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer home. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer Ware, Capt. R. Southard will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI RUSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile and a half of Newburgh, daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. E. Kitching, Esq., Busne st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the depôt; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR TWELVE PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy; grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New-York and three minutes' walk from the depôt. For further information, address WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, OR ONE double room, with or without partial board, can be had in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, near Hoyt-st. Address M., Box No. 733 New-York Post-Office

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURniture new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 12 Clinton-st.,

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ P Cent on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22 until July .

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND.	SWITZERLAND.	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, SMYRNA, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City or San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

HENRY TOWN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT & CO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, on Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated; to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Michigan-ville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all of the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 96 miles, or thereabouts; that 32 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridges in part not cost wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or others at the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, the Bonds or Coupons of the said purchaser may be held, or by receiving the said purchaser may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises should be aforesaid; after payment of expenses and deductions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being duly complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, at all execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgment thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand Dollars, for further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants,
No. 430 Sprnce-st., Philadelphia.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JARSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 5 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 24 day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 45 Washington-st., New York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. B. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 26th st and 8th av., open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M., all sums deposited on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day enlarged the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.—Insurance of Capital to $500,000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 5, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 8.

W. S MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst., to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$3,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, to conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 86 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be purchased; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees, and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties at such holders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on per diff as named in the seventh article will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation, at the Tontine Hotel, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Cowdrey, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

LEWIS KIMBERLY,	LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK,	JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDREY,	A. MANN, Jr.,
CHARLES CONGDON.	

NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOSIN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law Cincinnati Ohio.

E. W. PERNIA of London.

Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger sums. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENOS, } Vice Presidents
CHARLES MILES, } I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next will be paid by me at the office of Howe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
Treasurer of Illinois.

JUNE 3, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox.

JOHN BAKER, secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that day, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Rockland Country Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held on TUESDAY, June 28, 1859, at the office of the Hon. W. R. Beebe, No. 76 Wall-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

E. H. LORD, Secretary.

I WANT TO BORROW $35,000 FOR five years, secured by real estate worth three times that amount, interest payable semi annually. Address S. B. NAGUS, through the General Post office.

S. B. NAGUS.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE
COMPANY,
No 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGES. LOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.	

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS.
Nos. 189 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building corner American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola, and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co
J. R. & W. W. Coroell & Co.
S. B Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

Those that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do

TEADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

GRINDSTONES, WHOLESALE AND RE-TAIL.
MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS
Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard.

WALTER R. WOOD & CO.
Nos 283 and 285 Front st., New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS
ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters Interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; Illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; Iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office: South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 49 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault. *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SIMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stiles and R & H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. TEVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, so that losing the engines, so that in the event of collision or storm that the water could not reach them, and the pumps be kept free to work, the safety of the vessel and crew secured would be secured.

Passage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. THOMPSON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP SIRIUS,
B. WILLRICH, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
SOUTHAMPTON, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
ARLEY,
WILSON, Master.

Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in few days.

The ARLEY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly seaworthy, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No 48 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MASSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time. Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. S. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; are provided with a surgeon; report by telegraph.

CANADA, (new,) leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, (new,) leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,
ALBION,	DREADNOUGHT,
MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
SENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,
JOHN J. BOYD,	WEST POINT,
PHŒNIX,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,
CAMBRIA,	

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE NEW LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	28 00	To Augusta, Ga	22 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	20 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	21 00	To Palatka, Fla	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 28 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds WEDNESDAY, June 29.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE first American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $28 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $25; Atlanta, $27; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
S. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 68 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG No. 43 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $5. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $8. Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEISKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. S. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Immigrant passport laws of France issued with each passport.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
5:45 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Windmill, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
8:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	12 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:32 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. N. Gage, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier-foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Barrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORGAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Hamilton-square, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Hudson (this is for Sing Sing) 10 A. M. and Way 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 3:30 P. M., for Tarrytown 2:45 and 5:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Bethune. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, at 10 A. M., at $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington by 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7 15 P. M. for Jamaica.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:55 P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's, Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANSINO SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

**F

OBITUARY.

THE FRENCH GENERALS CLER.—One of the heroes of the French Army who lost his life fighting on the field of Magenta, was Gen. CLER, commanding a division under CANROBERT. *Galignani* furnishes the following particulars of his military career:

"Gen. CLER had scarcely reached the age of 42. He was originally a pupil at the Military School of Saint-Cyr, and his ardent character made him request to be attached to one of the permanent corps in the army of Africa. In 1844, he was captain in a battalion of African Light Infantry, and he returned to France in 1846, with the rank of major in the Sixth Regiment. On the reorganization of the Zouaves, in 1852, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel to the Second Regiment, and distinguished himself at the siege of El Aghouat. He was made colonel of the same regiment in 1853, and took it to the Crimea. At the battle of the Alma, it was he who with his regiment effected the famous ascent of a precipice by which the Russians were surprised on a side where they considered themselves secure from any attack. He was a short time after promoted to the rank of general of brigade. At the battle of the Tchernaya his conduct was so distinguished that he was particularly mentioned in the general order of the army. On the 30th of December last he entered Paris at the head of the Grenadiers of the Guard."

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PHILANTHROPIST.—The Boston *Atlas and Bee*, of June 22, says: "Mr. JOHN AUGUSTUS, a well-known philanthropist, died in this city last evening, at the age of 74. Mr. AUGUSTUS has performed a world of good deeds during the last twenty years, and his death will be mourned by many whom his kindness has cheered and his purse helped. His face was more familiar than any other in our criminal courts, during the period mentioned for it was his habit to seek the unfortunate and aid them when in his judgment they were worthy of it. His charities were many. Few men have been more misjudged, or whose motives have been more misrepresented.

The Summer Fashions.

From a Paris Correspondent.

The Parisians are leaving for the country by troops, and every day several hundreds of our fashionables are carried off by the railway. The goddess of dress follows her beautiful votaries, and pursues them with novelties, several of which are worth especial notice. White muslin robes, with a light embroidered colored spot, bid fair to be the rage this Summer. They are made with a number of scalloped flounces, the edges of which are button-holed with cotton the colour of the spot. The boddice is low, and over it is a bretelle crossing in front and trimmed with festooned frills; a high canezou looks equally well, and the fruits can be put on to form a square before and behind. The Beaujolais canezou is something quite new. It is the invention of Mademoiselle VIRGINIE VASMUS, a lady famed for her wedding outfits, and it certainly requires no little imagination to make thirty or forty dresses for the same person so that no two shall be alike. Mademoiselle Virginia has also originated la robe Clotilde, of white muslin, with white embroidered spots. On the skirt are aloe flounces, and a pink or blue riband is passed through the hem. Between every third flounce there is a space filled up with bouillons and riband beneath. All down one side there are bows of riband attached to each flounce; on the other side, there are two larger bows fixed to the bouillons. The corsage low and square, is worn with a little fichu which leaves the throat bare and covers the shoulders. The sleeves, moderately long, have five flounces and five bows of ribands; but the distinguishing mark of this costume is a very wide sash, which goes round the waist and ties behind like a child's. It has a coquettish effect, and toe ends should be finished off on a deep and handsome fringe. This dress is approved at St. Cloud, and it is perfectly charming in the country, when accompanied by a Fornarina straw hat trimmed with pretty wild flowers.

Much attention is now bestowed upon riding habits. The most elegant thing that can possibly be worn on horseback is white piqué, only it is open to two objections. It easily soils, and it is only becoming to slender figures, as it at a, parently magnifies the proportions. Nubia lasts clean longer; but then it does not suit fair women, so it is monopolized by brunettes. The majority of our amazons wear the unbleached coutils, which stand wear and tear. The riding-habit has recently undergone some modifications in form. The skirt, as usual, is wide and long, and a rather short-waisted boddice is substituted for the everlasting jacket. Simplicity, at least in this department, is the order of the day, and, except a row of buttons down the front, which are useful as fasteners, there is no trimming whatever. The sleeves are large at the shoulders, turned back at the wrist, and simply bound with braid. The under sleeves of cambric have the wristbands finely stitched, and there is no room for luxurious display unless it be in the studs which fasten them, or in the whip handle which is covered with precious stones. Sapphire and amethyst, which both look well by day, are in the greatest requisition for this purpose, and notwithstanding the high price of the first, the lovely union of blue and violet will always console to make these jewels esteemed. The The riding hat worn in toe country inis year is charming. It is made of straw, and the sides, which are slightly turned up, are bound with black velvet. A tint of cock's feathers of a lustrous metallic hue ash-green, is confined by a black velvet bow, and this combination is as graceful as it is becoming.

LEONI D'AUNIE.

The Uncertain Prospects of the English Liberals—Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and their Jealousies.

From the Saturday Review, June 4.

Whatever be the prospect of turning out the Derby Government, the problem still remains unsolved as to the mode in which the two great Whig leaders, the acid and alkali of Brookes', are to be combined without explosion in a single Cabinet. One story runs that they are to accept subordinate office under a Premier who is to be a Peer—which means that Lord GRANVILLE, or somebody else, is to act as cork to the bottle which contains the unruly mixture. The same experiment was, however, tried before with Lord ABERDEEN, and in spite of string, wires and silver-foil, he was expelled with a bounce from his position. Another favorite Whig project sends Lord PALMERSTON to the House of Lords, where, it seems, he may be Premier ot anything else he pleases. The dignity offered to him is not exactly a canonization. It is more like the process by which, according to Captain Gulliver, a Struldbrug is created in the Commonwealth of Luggnagg, near the island of Laputa. In that region, as soon as it becomes certain that a man is destined to be a Struldbrug or immortal—"condemned," says the narrator, "without any fault of his own, to a perpetual continuance in this world"—he is looked upon as dead in law; his heirs succeed to his estates, and he is held incapable of any employment of trust. Though there is some show of kindness, he is treated on the whole as a public nuisance, because he threatens to live for ever. "The usual way of computing the age of Struldbrugs is by asking them what great persons they remember and than consulting history." If Lord PALMERSTON is similarly questioned by a brother Peer, he will answer that the last thing he recollects is being reconciled to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. "Ah! then it was in 1859 that your Lordship became definitively immortal."

Nothing, we are told, so exasperates the Italians at the present moment as to have the slightest imputation thrown on the motives or intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The official Whigs, who are just now looking to Lord JOHN for the deliverance of their native soil from the Tory foreigner, are similarly irritated when they are told that he will most probably blow their delicate arrangement into atoms, as he has blown all former ones. Their principal weekly organ is almost pathetic on the subject, and recalls the noble language in which, in the recent debate, the author of the resolution protested the purity of his motives. It is perfectly true that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech did contain such a protestation, but it is also true that he protested for the eighth or ninth time in the memory of middle-aged observers. There are many persons who, if asked to embody in a single figure their recollections of English politics, would sketch a portrait of Lord JOHN RUSSELL protesting the purity of his motives. A series of scenes in the career of a leading politician might easily be depicted after the fashion of Dr Syntax's adventures. Lord JOHN RUSSELL abandons the Appropriation clause, and protests the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposes the eight-shilling duty, and protests the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL votes against the Irish Arms bill, and protests the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL throws over his popular colleague, and protests the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL withdraws the Aberdeen Reform bill, and is "profoundly affected" while protesting the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL unmasks his unpopular colleague, and professes the deepest disdain for those who impugn the purity of his motives. We mean no aspersion on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's purity, which Mr. DISRAELI once called a precious possession of the House of Commons, but surely he has exposed it to more than the temptations of St. Anthony. The series of situations scabreuses in which the Whig Lord has been discovered is so prodigious that his mere declarations of innocence would almost amount to evidence against him in the Divorce Court. Doubtless it is all right, but there are safer and more reputable courses in life than the line of action which just osculates the bonndary between faithlessness and honor. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to repeat his own words, was young, and is now old. If he had watched carefully, he might have stated, as the moral of his career, that he never saw the trustworthy forsaken or their colleagues, nor the candid bagging vainly for the bread of place.

The truth seams to be, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, earnestly desiring the success of the cause he has espoused, and conscious of no corrupt purpose exercising influence over him, is completely blind to his own caffections from the great virtue of magnanimity. Hence, perhaps, his chronic amazement at the outcry raised against all his most conspicuous movements. Unfortunately he has, more than once, voluntarily placed himself under circumstances from which every body not possessing unusual greatness of soul should have carefully kept aloof; and no sooner has he done this than he seems to have given the rein to his characteristic weaknesses. It is surely a safe practical rule of conduct never to do that which your enemies say you are certain to do. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL appears to act on precisely the opposite principle, and the prediction of his unfriendly critics that he will infallibly take this or that course seems to be with him a distinct reason for taking it. A few years ago he was Prime Minister, with Lord PALMERSTON for his Foreign Secretary. As soon as the House of Commons passed a special vote of confidence in Lord PALMERSTON, all the world whispered that the Premier would shortly find the means of dismissing a too-powerful colleague. Accordingly, Lord JOHN took the first opportunity, which was not a particularly good one, of showing all the world that it was perfectly right. When, again, he became Minister unattached under Lord ABERDEEN, the assertion that his ambition would explode the compromise was not so much whispered as shouted aloud. Anybody else, under the circumstances, would have striven to disappoint the expectation of its cynical malevolence, but Lord JOHN carefully contrived to put it in the right, while he gave it besides the unlooked-for pleasure of insulting on a malignant alternative, and attributing his conduct either to pusillanimity or to faithlessness. The Spring of 1859 witnessed a fresh trial of his magnanimity. Ever since he saved the Derby Government from shipwrecking itself on its first India bill, his ill-wishers have pretended that he merely kept it alive till the Reform question should come on the carpet, when he would simultaneously outmarch Lord PALMERSTON, and engage the common enemy at all hazards. Just this he did, and, for the sake of forcing his competitor to abandon or divide the command, he has allowed one of the finest divisions of the Liberal army to be cut to pieces. With all this evidence before us, it would be foolish confidence to persuade ourselves that any arrangement now making will last. Every consolation in which Lord JOHN is not distinctly chief, and Lord PALMERSTON not distinctly subaltern, involves some sacrifice of ambition on the part of the former; and even though he should bring himself to submit to it at first, it is morally certain that he will repudiate it in the end. A superficial equality of position will do little to reconcile incompatible pretensions. Lord PALMERSTON, notwithstanding his want of discretion and his arrogant treatment of his supporters, has certain qualities which will always tend to make him the most conspicuous man in any Liberal Ministry—constancy, pluck, good humor, and considerable knowledge of English character; and this tendency to go to the top, Lord JOHN can only counteract by one of those pieces of dexterity which succeed though involving everybody in a general ruin. We are perfectly sincere in deprecating such a catastrophe; it will be extremely disgraceful if it occurs; but we have not the sanguine temperament of the official Whigs, and we cannot pronounce it impossible or improbable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the night of June 13, a burglar attempted to enter a house in the vicility of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, through a second-story window. He was heard by the wife of the owner, Mr. Hausman, as he was raising the sash. Her husband being absent, she immediately looked for an axe, which she had given her when he parted with her that morning to be absent a week, saying that it could be used to defend herself, if need be. The instrument was procured, and she stood beside the window with it by the time the man had extended his right arm over the sill. She looked at him but a second in the moon's light, saw that his hands were white and his face black, and then raising the axe, brought it down upon the exposed limb. In the morning blood appeared on the window sill and about the wall, and was traced down the side of the house and along the ground for quite a distance.

An important suit is being tried in the United States Circuit Court, at Springfield, Ill., which involves property worth $30,000, situated within the levee at the City of Cairo, and within the present city limits, being the undivided one sixth of about four hundred acres. The plaintiff in the suit is Thomas Beaver, who shows title in fee simple to the property in controversy, derived through Isabella F. Bond. The defendants in the suit are the Trustees of the Cairo City and Canal Company. Defendants, to sustain their claim to the property, show an act of the Legislature of 1837, incorporating the Cairo City and Canal Company, which act authorized the said Company to acquire title to real estate, to build a levee and canal, and to lay out a city to be called Cairo.

A letter from Rock Island, June 20 says: "The Mississippi was higher at this point on the 17th inst., than it has been for the last twenty-six years. It has overflowed the levees on both sides of the river, and rendered the landing of steamboats very difficult. It has also done some injury to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad, but nothing very serious. With the exception of the filling up of a few cellars and breaking away some of the embankment, the damage done is not worth mentioning. The water broke through the dam at Moline, on Friday night, and swept everything before it, carrying away a saw and grist-mill, owned by the Moline Water Power Company, together with 300 bushels of wheat."

An extraordinary poetical feat is in progress a Paris. The proprietors of the *Librairie Nouvelle* announce that they will publish every Saturday "sixteen quarto pages of poetry," by M. MÉRY, describtive of *La grande épopée militaire qui se prépare en Italie*. The prospectus dwells particularly on the fact that the muse of M. MÉry will always be inspired by the very latest news from the seat of war. The first number or "Premier Chant" of this poetical periodical, entitled *Napoleon en Italie*, has appeared.

A German, named Frederick Myers, is under arrest in Pittsburgh for sundry rascalities. Under the guise of a pious gentleman, he got into the good graces of several German families, whom he swindled. The papers say that all the people with whom he fell in with in the Fifth Ward, were pious, honest persons, members of the German Methodist Church. He went to their prayer meetings, prayed and exhorted, and talked religion to them in their houses as he does now to people in jail.

Blank forms of accounts of free mail matter are now being sent out by the Post-office Department, with a view of enabling the Postmaster-General to ascertain what increase to the postal revenue would accrue if payment was made on all matter now passing through the mails free. The accounts of such matter are to be kept by the various postmasters for four quarters, commencing on the 1st of July next, and a return of the same to be made to the Department.

THE NEWLY IMPORTED AFRICAN NEGROES.—The Galveston *News* has a letter from Mississippi about the African negroes, descriptive of their habits and values. The writer says: I have this morning returned from a visit to Mr. SMITH's plantation near Canton, Miss. He has sixteen of the real *bona fide* Africans; all young and likely. They look like our negroes—work well—plant corn—hoe cotton, &c. Two of them can do as much work as an American negro, and Pompey, one more intelligent than the rest, can do as much now as an ordinary field hand. They are learning to speak our language. Pompey converses very well. They are not wild, but on the contrary, very docile and good servants. They have been in America some four or five months. They have the brands and marks of the tribe from which they came. Their front teeth are filed, and when they laugh, present a novel appearance. They have model feet. The prettiest shaped foot I have ever seen is that of a boy some 18 or 19 years old. He is perfectly black, and nigger to the back-bone, but with beautiful feet and hands. They are contented; and when one is whipped the others laugh. They have a perfect horror of going back where they came from—to Africa. On being questioned as to where they are from, &c., they say from Arkansas; others from Georgia, &c. Mr. SMITH has been offered $16 600 for the lot, and refused. He expects next year to make as much with these sixteen "wild" Africans as any other planter in the country with sixteen "tame" ones.

FLORIDA JUDGES AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—CASE OF CAPT. TOWNSEND.—J. W. BRYANT, of Welaka, Fla., refers as follows to a statement which has recently gone the rounds of the papers, that the Florida judges were acting in collusion with the slave traders on that coast:

The Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court at Key West, Fla., stands preëminent as a man of stern integrity and probity as well as a sound and discriminating lawyer and impartial judge. The imputation upon him, therefore, is untruthful in fact, and must have been written under erroneous information, or in entire ignorance of the true character of Judge MARVIN, as also of the nature of the decision, which I suppose was the case of Capt. TOWNSEND, lately concluded. The main point in the case being, that there must be legal evidence of the American matior ality of the vessel to convict Capt. T., and as the United States District Attorney was unable to adduce it, Capt. TOWNSEND, upon that point—if not also upon others—would, of course, be discharged. If there is any fault in such a decision, it is the fault of the law, not of the judge who acts under it. The Hon. McQUEEN MCINTOSH, Judge of the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Florida, stands alike in a position which places him above an imputation of this kind, and his precedents and decisions since he has occupied the bench ignore and refute it entirely.

WORKS OF ART AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—We saw yesterday, on exhibition at the room of the Commissioner of Public Buildings in the Capitol, a most exquisite statuette, from a design by R. S. GREENOUGH, brother of the sculptor of the Washington Statue. An old Indian, robed in the wild garments of his race, sits upon a log, and, whilst warming his hands over a few dying embers, gazes around, half in curiosity, half in distrust, at an axe which, apparently just stuck into the log, warms him, as it were, that the fallen branch on which he sits is a token of his race, even as the axe that hangs over it, like a master, is an emblem of the power before which he flies in vain. The design exhibits much power and the statuette invites the examination of lovers of art. The sculptor, BASDEN, has just completed a bust of the Commissioner, Dr. W. R. BLAKE, as life-like and natural as the artist's skill could shape.—*Constitution.*

THE TEXAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The Austin (Texas) *Intelligencer* has a letter from the camo of the Boundary Commissioners on the Pecos, stating that the further progress of the survey has been arrested by a difficulty between the Texas and the United States Commissioners. The writer goes into some details, showing that the fault is entirely with the United States officers, who behaved towards the Texans in an ungentlemanly, if not insulting, manner, and Texans will never submit to such treatment. We have a private letter, direct from the same camp, stating that the work has in consequence been entirely suspended, and that it will not probably be resumed for some time, though Major SUTTER, who was at El Paso, had been sent for. The survey has reached the point of intersection of the 32d parallel and the 103d meridian, or the southeast corner of New-Mexico.

COMMENCEMENT AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—The annual Commencement at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., took place June 19 and 20. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the President, the Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS. In the evening a discourse was delivered before the Missionary Lyceum connected with the University, by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia. "Ye are the light of the world," was the text.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 23, 1859.—No. 59. Small *vs.* Ludlow. Argued. Mr. A. C. Morris for appellant; Mr. Slauson for respondent.

No. 61. De Zeng *vs.* Tyfe. Argued. Mr. J. K. Porter for appellant; Mr. G. F. Chester for respondent.

Nos. 243, 94, 95, 117, 68, submitted.

No. 564. The People *vs.* Goodrich. Argued. Mr. N. W. Davis for appellant; Mr. B. F. Tracy for respondent.

No. 62. Garr *vs.* Martin. Argued. Mr. J. M. Martin for appellant; Mr. J. B. Staples for respondent.

No. 63. Walker *vs.* Dunspaugh. Argued. Mr. A. J. Parker for appellant; Mr. R. E. Andrews for respondent.

No. 70 McWilliams *vs.* Mason. Argued. A. R. Dyett for appellant; J. W. Edmonds for respondent. Judgment reversed.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 24.—Nos. 65, 67, 69, 58, 71, 28, 72, 73, 75, 76.

PARTING LETTER FROM MR. COBDEN.—The Boston *Courier*, of the 23d, publishes the following correspondence:

WEST ROXBURY, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

GENTS: I received this morning a letter from Mr. COBDEN, of which I send you enclosed a copy. If agreeable to you, I should be pleased to have it published in your paper. MR. COBDEN declined, during his tour in America, to receive the congratulations of his numerous friends at a public meeting, but everywhere he was received as the guest of the nation, and I have reason to believe would gladly have availed himself of any opportunity to express his gratitude toward the Government and people of this country. He seems to me to have done so in very acceptable terms in the letter now enclosed.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. BRADFORD.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Before stepping on board the *Indian*, I must thank you for your two letters, which have reached me here. I observe your expression of regret that I had not attended one public meeting before I left the United States. But on reflection I think you will agree that I exercised a wise discretion in resisting every temptation to bring me into the field of politics, for to talk in public in your country would be, in my case, necessarily to talk politics.

I have long entertained a strong opinion that the less England and America canvass each other's domestic politics, and the more they discuss their own, the better it will be for the friendship of the two nations and for the improvement and stability of their institutions. Still, I cannot but lament the want of a public opportunity, before leaving this continent, of expressing my gratitude for the numberless courtesies, and the touching acts of kindness which I have experienced in my travels in the United States. Everywhere I have found myself among friends, and the further I traveled into the interior, the more did the hospitality and kindness of the people make me fancy myself at home. I shall ever remember this visit with feelings of pleasure and gratitude; and again thanking for the friendly reception I met with at West Roxbury, believe me, yours very truly.

S. D. BRADFORD, Esq. RICHARD COBDEN.

LIFE IN TEXAS—HORRIBLE MURDERS IN BRAZOS COUNTY.—Murders are plentiful in Texas. On Tuesday, June 7, in Brazos County, THOS. BRUMFIELD was killed by a young man who called himself DAVIS, but his right name is CELTON. They were in the woods, at cards, a short distance from the house of LEWIS RECTOR. There were three other men present, who, being duly sworn, stated the amount of money up was $1 50. A difficulty arose as to how the game stood. BRUMFIELD drew a pistol upon PELTON, and told him that he would rather shoot his heart out than to eat. PELTON then drew a bowie-knife and stuck it in BRUMFIELD in sundry places, either of which was sufficient cause of death—one under the left arm, cutting his lungs, the other in his right breast. He only lived about two minutes. The parties are strangers in this county. BRUMFIELD, we learn, lived near Groce's Retreat, Grimes County, and had started on a visit to see some friends, as we suppose, from circumstances. PELTON, we learn, has a family near Crickett. He was engaged as teamster in hauling rock for building the bridge across the Navisoto. A writ was had for him immediately, and he was searched for diligently and found, but made his escape into the Navisoto Bottom. Another man was also found dead on the east of Navisoto, a mile or two in Grimes County, on Tuesday morning, whose name is said to be LACEY. Nothing definite as to the difficulty. His head is severely cut, and is said to have been done with a glass tumbler. It all grew out of drunkenness and cards. On the same day, about a half mile distant from where BRUMFIELD was killed, about thirty minutes after, N. C. MILLICAN was waylaid, and had his horse shot from under him with a shot-gun—two shot striking him in his hip, though not inflicting a serious wound. This was done by a drunken man by the name of JO UNION. MILLICAN then left for his gun, and returned in a moment with a six-shooter and rifle, in company with WM. MAXFIELD and his rifle. UNION was then shot at eight times by MAXFIELD and MILLICAN, but only one rifle-ball was shot through his abdomen, coming out six or eight inches from where it went in.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE WAR.—The Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit, having received an authenticated copy of that letter, has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, directing in what manner the instructions of the Pope shall be complied with. The Bishop apprizes the faithful that "his Holiness grants an indulgence of three hundred days, in the accustomed form of the Church, to the same faithful, to be gained as often as they take part in and recite the above-mentioned prayers: and during the time of these prayers a plenary indulgence to be gained once only in the month, on that day on which, having duly purified the nerves by sacramental confession, and being refreshed with the Most Holy Eucharist, they shall religiously visit some Church, and there offer up devout prayers to God with the same intention."

Rejected Cadets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If President BUCHANAN knew what disappointment he has caused the young gentlemen whose appointments to the Military Institution at West Point have been canceled by his order, it is possible, if no probable, that some different arrangement would be made. A very unjust act has been committed, not only against the candidates who were to have entered on the 20th of this month, but also against the cadets who expected to leave the Academy at the above-mentioned time. The greater part of the former have given up promising situations, and have devoted their time to preparing themselves for a successful course at West Point, and it comes hard upon them to have their hopes thus crushed. The latter, having made all their arrangements for their release from the severe course of discipline which they have undergone for the last four years, are also bitterly disappointed. But what has made the matter worse, is that the canceled appointments have not been fairly proportioned among the different States. For instance, in New York there are seven, whereas in Pennsylvania there are but three, though the number of the candidates from the latter State is greater than that from the former. We must not forget that Pennsylvania is the President's native State. One young man, having arrived from Washington Territory to report himself at the institution, is quietly told that his appointment is withdrawn. Another, to whom President BUCHANAN addressed these words, "I wish you a prosperous career," has likewise suffered. The sudden decision of Secretary FLOYD, who had already changed the course from five years to four, is as unaccountable as it is injurious to those personally interested, and I appeal to the upholders of our democratic Government, if any one man should have the power to trifle with the future career of so many youths?

ONE OF THE INJURED.

Patent Suit Touching the Photographic Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the motions in the suits of TOMLINSON *vs.* FAIRBRICKS, in the United States Circuit Court, your paper of Wednesday last states that the motions were denied, and the article referred to conveys the idea that the claim of the complainant was abandoned. This is a mistake. The motions were withdrawn after the nature of the defence had been learned from the reading of the affidavit of the defendant, but only for the purpose of renewing the motions on papers that should anticipate the proofs relied on by the defendant. This course is almost always necessary under the present Rules of the United States Circuit Court, as any lawyer practising in that Court knows. WM. A. TOMLINSON.

FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—Capt. CLARK, of the schooner *Julia M. Halloch*, reports that port as being very healthy, there being no sickness among the shipping or on shore, and no case of yellow fever heard of

[Advertisement.]

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

is the

GREAT RENOVATOR OF THE BLOOD,

and the sovereign *remedy for eruptions of the skin*, and all forms of *cutaneous diseases*. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from the effects of Spring, change of climate, want of exercise or the use of a uniform saline diet,

THIS COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

will *renew the blood, cleanse the stomach*, carry off the *putrid humors, regulate the bowels*, and impart a tone of *vigor to the whole body*. Buy that only which has the signature of "S. P. TOWNSEND," and the certificate of

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., CHEMIST,"

on each bottle wrapper. *Be careful to use no other.*

Principal depôt, No. 212 *Broadway, New-York.*

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and

352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,

Modal Restaurant

TIMES Building,

New-York.

Dinner,

Breakfast and Tea.

Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the European war; yet our amusements excite us, business is active, and the demand for KNOX'S Summer hats is greater than ever, thus showing that the bloody contest on the other side of the water does not absorb our entire attention. By the way, speaking of KNOX, it is as well to suggest to strangers visiting the City, that his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is just the place for them to patronize.

[Advertisement.]

LOST—A small Leather Memorandum Book of Advertisements for different papers in New-York City, in going from the Livingston House, Brooklyn, across the South Ferry to the office of the *Daily Times*, taking an East Broadway stage from the ferry, or from the *Daily Times* to the office of the *Quadruple Constellation*, Spruce-street. If the finder will leave the same at the office of the *Daily Times*, a suitable reward will be given by the gentleman at the office.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Searching through skin and gland, nerve and muscle, to the very source and centre of external disease, this mild yet powerful vegetable salve effects a cure with amazing celerity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CARPET BUYERS.—Elegant Macaillon Royal velvet, $1 12 to $1 50; English Brussels, $6 to $10; Beautiful Three-Ply Ingrain, $3 to $6; Oil Cloth, 61 to 71 cents per yard. Piano and Table Covers, &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 23

$5 000 United St. 6s, '74	104	100 Harlem R pref	36½ 35⅞
2 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	92⅞	400 do	35⅛
500 N. C. State 6s	88	100 do	b30 35⅛
26 000 Mo. State 6s	84⅜	100 do	b30 35⅜
5 000 do	85⅝ 85⅜	300 do	35
5,000 do	830 85⅛	5 Second av. R	101
4,000 Virginia 6s	98¾	100 Reading R	830 42
2 000 Cal. St. 7s, Bds.	85	50 do	42⅜
1 000 Brook City & L. 6s	103	100 do	b60 42⅝
1,000 Roch Riv 1st Mt.	105	100 do	42⅞
1 000 Ill. Riv 2d Mt. ext	91	150 Panama Railroad	118
10 000 Har & P. 6s Bds	74	50 do	b60 at 10 6
6 000 do	74⅜	8 Third av. Railroad	135
2,000 Mich So S. & No Ind 6s		400 N. H. & Hart R	123
4,000 Ill. Free Land Bds	94	50 Mich. Cen. R	b60 40
11,000 Gal & Chi 1st Mtg	91	50 do	b60 39⅞
5 Bank State N. Y.	99½	40 do	39⅞
20 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	91⅝	5 do	39⅝
15 Pacific M. S. Co	64⅜	10 do	40
5 do	64¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	82
100 N. Y. Central R	73⅜	150 do	83
100 do	73⅝	600 Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	2⅛
600 do	7	50 do	b60 2⅛
100 do	830 72⅞	100 Ill. Central R	59
100 do	840 72⅝	10 Ch., Col. & Cin. R.	96⅞
280 Erie Railroad	14⅜	600 Gal. & Chi. R.	830 63
150 do	8	50 do	63⅛
5 Hudson River S.	31⅜	50 do	63⅜
60 Harlem Railroad	10	50 do	63⅝
200 Cleve & Toledo R.	26⅜	100 do	63⅞
350 Chi. & Rock I. R.	58⅜	100 do	830 63¾
50 do	830 58¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo St. 6s	810 64⅝	100 Hnd. Riv. R	860 31⅛
25,000 do	64⅜	100 do	31⅜
25 000 do	815 64⅝	100 Reading Railroad	42⅛
3 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	92⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R	39⅜
1,000 Michigan 6s	102	200 M. S. & N. Ia G. S	820 27⅜
6,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	100 Bal. & Chi R	b 0 64⅜
4 000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	38	400 Clev & Toledo R	25⅞
250 Canton Company	19	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.	b30 58⅝
6 Pac. M. S. Co	64⅜	100 Pac. M. S. Co	3⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	130 73⅜	400 La Crosse & Mil. R.	3⅛
100 Harlem Railroad	10		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1 000 Tennessee 6s	89	20 Excel. F. I. Co	106½
3,000 Cav. & Tol R 7s	67	10 Sixth avenue R	13⅜
3,000 do 2d m. 7s	65	100 American Coal Co	5⅜
2 000 D., M. & T. R. 7s	82	15 West (Mass.) I Co	100
2,000 Memphis City 6s	63	50 Adriatic Fire I. Co	87
600 N Y M I S of 65	5¾	15 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co	111¾
850 At. M. I. S of '59	50	10 do	110¾
6 0 S. M. I. S of '53	79	10 Artisans' Bank	93
10 Commo. Bank	99¾	10 Union Bank	93
10 Em City F. I. Co	103¾	20 National Bank	161
20 Home Fire Is Co	175	15 Colum Ms. Ins Co	140½
20 Mer Ma Ins Co	117¾	80 Everett F Ins. Co	82
20 East River F. I. Co	114	10 Great West. Is. Co	126¾
20 Grocers' F. I. Co	110		

THURSDAY, June 23—P. M.

The telegraph from New-Orleans, this afternoon, reports the California mail steamer, of June 6, as having passed the Bay of Tehuantepec, on the Pacific, bound for Panama, with *twenty-six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars* in Gold and a thousand passengers. If there be no mistake in the telegraphic figure, this will give over $2,000,000 to New-York, by the *Moses Taylor*, to arrive early next week, and about $500,000 or $600,000 to England, direct from the Isthmus. The sum total is, we believe, the heaviest semi-monthly shipment yet made from San Francisco by a single steamer.

In our Money and Exchange Market, to-day, there is more doing by the Importers in the way of paying in Custom Duties, than in preparations for the next packet. Three steamer cargoes of Dry Goods are now being entered, and the cash received at the Sub-Treasury is, for Customs, $319,000. The Exchanges for the *Fulton*, sailing for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, are dull, although rates are maintained to near the Specie standard. We hear of about $300,000 in Gold engaged, thus far. Advices have been received of the first shipments to this port of Spanish Gold from Havana, on account of the excessive rates of Exchange on New-York at that point. They embrace 14,000 doubloons (or ounces,) equal to about $250,000. We also learn that about $400,000 will be paid into the Mint at New-Orleans instead of New-York, on account of the new Treasury Bills awarded on Monday, because of the ruling of Exchange in favor of New-York. In Demand Loans to-day, transactions have been made by borrowers at 5½ ₱ cent. with some of the Trust Companies and with the Bankers in the Foreign business, and 6 ₱ cent. at Bank. The payments to the Government on account of Treasury Bills are so gradual, and the export demand for Gold this week so moderate, that the market works steadily. The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury are $222,000, and the balance this afternoon stands $5,129,654, or about $450,000 increase over yesterday's balance, and $1,525,000 over the amount held at the close of last week. The failure of Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., dealers in Domestic Exchange and Land Warrants, No. 9 Wall-street, is announced to-day; the liabilities of the firm not yet known. Their correspondence was principally with Philadelphia and the West.

The Stock Market continues dull, and the speculation on the Exchange is principally for the decline: though with the exception of one or two of the Western Stocks and Pacific Mail and Panama prices yield but little, as compared with Wednesday's sales. In State Securities, Missouris are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. better, and Tennessees and Virginias firm. There was also a demand for Californias at 85 and Michigans at 102 ₱ cent. Erie Fourth mortgage improved ⅛@1 ₱ cent. from the previous sales. New-York Central shares closed 73⅞ ₱ cent., about the same as yesterday, the transactions in the stock much reduced from last week, partly on account of the difficulty experienced by speculative sellers in commanding the cash certificates for delivery. Harlem Third mortgages in demand at 74@74¼ ₱ cent., while the Preference and Common shares were ⅛@½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. Reading keeps firm, and is now 7 ₱ cent. above the lowest next price, caused by the recent failure of an old and prominent Broker in Philadelphia, who we hear to-day, has resumed his seat at the Stock Exchange in that city. Pacific Mail was sold down to 66¾, seller 60 days this afternoon, and the cash stock, in consequence, offered at 67⅞ ₱ cent. Rock Island and Galena and Chicago Shares were steady, while Michigan Guaranteed and Michigan Central were further depressed ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below the cheap sales of yesterday. The general market closed dull.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. W. COUSLAND & Co., of *Heard's Weekly Bank Note Detector*, on the principle of presenting by photograph *fac similes* of all the genuine bank notes in the United States and Canada. The work is handsomely got up in quarto form, and is sold for 25 cents the number, at No. 9 Nassau-street, under DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.'s Bank.

At a Stockholders' meeting of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, held in Peoria on the 15th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year. George C. Bestor, William H. Hamilton, William H Cruger and J. Bradley, of Peoria, and Charles A. Secor, Samuel Gilman, Azariah Boody, Thomas C.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2423. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Count Sartiges in Europe—The British Ministry—Lord Napier—Naval Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 24.

Letters received from Count SARTIGES announce his safe arrival in Europe. He speaks of the increasing enthusiasm of the French in behalf of their Emperor, and their entire confidence in his military success. He thinks that large augmentations will be made to the army of the Rhine, in anticipation of an invasion from Germany.

Advices from England say that Lord PALMERSTON will be placed at the head of the Ministry, and that Lord CLARENDON will be again called to the Foreign Office. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 24.

Lord NAPIER, in a private letter received by the last arrival from Europe, says that he does not anticipate any movement in the diplomatic body, which will send him to a post different from that at the Hague, which he expects to reach in July.

A report has for some time been current that Commander MAURY is to be detached from the National Observatory. Those best acquainted with the subject say if this should take place it would be with the view to place him in active service as a commander, in which capacity he has not served since his elevation to that rank, and that without rendering such service he would not be in the line of further promotion.

Captain HARWOOD, Commander DAHLGREN and Lieutenant W. L. MAURY have been appointed by the Navy Department as a Board to test such small fire-arms as may be presented. The trial will commence to-morrow, at the Washington Arsenal.

The Receipts of the Treasury last week were one million two hundred thousand dollars. The drafts issued amounted to four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. The balance on hand subject to draft is three millions and forty-six thousand.

Monsieur Blondin's Feat at Niagara Falls

BUFFALO, Friday, June 24.

Monsieur BLONDIN has so far perfected his arrangements for walking across the Niagara River on a tight rope, that he is able to designate Thursday, the 30th inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as the time for attempting the feat. The cable is already stretched across the river, and is now being secured in position by guys.

The Iowa Republican State Convention.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, June 24.

The Republican State Convention, held at Des Moines on the 22d, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—S. J. KIRKWOOD.
For Lieutenant-Governor—N. S. RUSH.
For the Supreme Bench—L. P. LOWE, L. D. STOCKTON and CALEB BALDWIN.

Resolutions, condemning General CASS' naturalization letter, the Slave-trade and the Massachusetts Constitutional amendment, providing for two years' residence after naturalization before voting, were passed.

Marine Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 24.

The schooner *Osprey*, hence on Sunday for Washington, N. C., put back to port this morning in consequence of an accident, she having been run into, when in the Bay, by the steamer *Thomas Swan*, and received considerable damage to hull and spars. She is also leaking badly. At the time of the collision JAMES HAYNES, one of her seamen, lost his right leg and was badly injured in the other.

From Bermuda.

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 23, 1859.

The mail steamer *Delta*, from Bermuda 18th inst., arrived on Wednesday afternoon. There is no news, except of some serious fighting between the English and Irish convicts. The Colonial Treasurer, SMITH, had resigned in consequence of a deficiency in his accounts.

At Hamilton, brig *Jenny Morton*, from Baltimore bark *Eliza Bates*, from New-York; would sail the 23d

Collision on the Hudson.

ALBANY, Friday, June 24.

The steamer *Isaac Newton*, on her up trip last night, when off West Point, was run into by the propellor *Corning*. By the prompt and efficient management of the steamer, which was backed in time to prevent the blow from coming in the very centre of the boat, the propeller struck on her forward quarter, the steamer thus narrowly escaping serious damage.

The Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 24.

The *Picayune*, of this city, has been admitted as a member of the Associated Press. It is well known that the *Picayune* has, for several years past, been the only respectable journal, in the United States, outside of the telegraphic news arrangements of the New-York Associated Press.

Municipal Election in Norfolk, &c.

NORFOLK, Friday, June 24.

The municipal election, to-day, resulted in the election for Mayor, of FERGUSON, Opposition, by two majority over LAMB, Democrat, and present incumbent. The election will probably be contested.

The Revenue Cutter *Philip Allen* has arrived here.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 24—9 P. M.

There were no signs at Father Point when the line closed this evening, of the steamship *Nova Scotian* from Liverpool 15th inst. She is not considered due before to-morrow morning.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 24.

The stringent Personal Liberty bill introduced into the New-Hampshire Legislature was this afternoon, in the House of Representatives, indefinitely postponed by 277 to 14. The bill was founded on a draft furnished by PARKER PILLSBURY. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

Death of the Hon. D. F. Robison.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Friday, June 24.

The Hon. D. F. ROBISON, Ex-Member of Congress for this District, died, to day, from the disease contracted at the National Hotel at Washington in the Spring of 1857.

The Santa Fe Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 24.

The Santa Fé Mail of the 6th inst. arrived at Independence to-day. The Democratic Convention was to meet at Albuquerque on the 7th, and it was expected that OTERO would be the nominee for reëlection to Congress. The Opposition talked of running Col. ST. VRAIN.

Masonic.

BOSTON, Friday, June 24.

St. John's day was celebrated at Farmingham by the old Middlesex Lodge, assisted by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Massachusetts. Delegations from Lodges of almost every city and town in the State were present. A procession, an oration by the Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, a dinner, &c., constituted the exercises of the day.

The Turf.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING.—Friday, June 24.—Great match, $2,000; two-mile heats:

J. BAVIER'S b. h. *Bill Cheatham*, by *Albion*, dam by *Berry's* dam; 3 yrs.; 104 lbs 1 1
O. P. HARR'S hr. h. *Tar River*, by *Nichols*, dam by *Cymon*; 5 yrs.; 121 lbs 2 2

	Time—First heat.	Second heat.
First mile	1:52	1:56
Second mile	1:53	1:50½
Total	3:45	3:46½

This was a closely-contested race throughout. *Tar River* had the call in betting previous to starting. There was a heavy amount of money invested on the result. *Bill Cheatham* won in two straight heats. There were 250 people present to witness the sport. If the day had been fine there would have been a large attendance.

Same Day—Purse Race; mile heats:

CALVIN GREEN, h. h. *Robert J. Walker* 1 1
D. MCDANIEL, b. h. *Don Juan* 2 2
F. MORRIS, b. g. *Agitator* ..... drawn.

Time: 1:53½; 1:53.

The General Land Office has received information of the final confirmation of thirteen ranchos in California to private claimants. Among the ranchos so confirmed is that of the Mission El Carmelo to Right Rev. J. S. ALEMANY, Catholic Bishop of Monterey.

Annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Speech of Archbishop Hughes and Remarks of Ex-Mayor Wood, Ex-Recorder Tillou, the Hon. John Kelly, Mr. Jones, &c.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, was the scene of a pleasant entertainment yesterday. The boys, to the number of some five hundred—clean, smart, sharp, lively lads, all—went through their annual exhibition in presence of a large and distinguished audience. The clergy were represented by Archbishop HUGHES himself, Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn; the very Rev. Mr. STARRS, Vicar-General; the very Rev. Mr. MCCARRON, Archdeacon; the Rev. Messrs. Quin, McNierney, Curran, Quarters, Brady, Brennan, McQuade, Barry, Deshon, Hewitt, McMahon, and many others. The laity monopolized all the extra space and filled the large hall to overflowing. Among the audience thus made up were the Hon. John Kelly, Ex-Mayor Wood, Ex-Recorder Tillou, Messrs. James Kelly, Patrick Carolan, M. Boyle, Jas. B. Kirker, Col. Ryan, Mr. Curtis, School Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward; Mr. Jones, Deputy Superintendent of the Common Schools; John Mullally, Esq., editor of the *Metropolitan Record*—a new and successful Catholic journal, now regarded as the official organ of the Archbishop; Richard J. Lalor, Esq., of the *Irish News*, and a great many other gentlemen of influence and reputation among their co-religionists.

Mr. MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL conducted the examinations with marked ability and the utmost success. The boys were exceedingly prompt and accurate in their answers, and exhibited an extent of information, a correctness of deportment, and a discipline so thorough, that they surprised their warmest and most indulgent friends. There were songs, recitations, dialogues, literary exercises, questions in orthography, parsing geography, history, arithmetic, algebra,—an opening address and valedictories,—which were each and all very cleverly done and immensely applauded.

The closing display was "a scene from the Revolution," in which a company of lads, attired in the old Continental costume, and armed with sword and guns, marched into the hall, preceded by fife and drum, the musicians being of themselves, and acted with much spirit a little drama, composed for the occasion, by "A Gentleman from Baltimore." The rear of the troop was brought up by four little urchins—none of them over three years of age—who toddled along in a most uncertain manner, and whose movements excited mure attention, and occasioned more laughter, than any other event of the day.

After the valedictories had been delivered—one by a boy of the first class, and the other by a boy of the fourth—who claimed to represent Young America, and expressed himself in a neat bit of rhyme, the Archbishop distributed the prizes,—and, having done so, said:

MY DEAR CHILDREN: The words spoken so well by your representative in his valedictory, leave me but little to say, so far as the question of feeling in every Christian heart is concerned. I shall not spoil for a moment the impression made from lips so young and hearts so innocent, on the respectable and distinguished audience which have encouraged you this day by their presence. One thing I may say; that, looking back over a period of about forty years, you and all your juvenile predecessors left in orphanage, by the Providence of God, have never been without friends at any time. At first you were few, and perhaps your friends were not so numerous as they are to-day, but still they were numerous enough to meet the wants, and provide for the Christian and honorable education of those whom the providence of God has thrown upon the hands of their charity. To-day the case is different. You were first about five, now you are nearly twice five hundred, including both asylums, and the number of your friends increases with your own number; and, should that number increase, there is but little doubt that new friends and multitudinous supporters would spring up from sources with which neither you, perhaps, nor me, have been hitherto acquainted. I will not, my dear children, detain you long. You are to-day honored by a large number of those whose presence is a pledge of the sentiment, and a confirmation of it, too, which I have just expressed—gentlemen who have merited and have won the confidence of the people of this great City—persons who have been, and are, and will be friends of the orphans. They are here, and I presume that as time goes on, and as they will look back at their experience of an hour or two spent, they will say that, perhaps, they never spent an hour or two more agreeably than they have done this day in witnessing the evidence of your progress in education, and the promises—yes, the important promises—of your capacity to be useful to yourselves and useful to your country, for the foundation is evidently being laid here. Principle, rectitude, truthfulness, the fear of God, respect for authority in its proper place, all these are inculcated. It, indeed, my dear children, I permitted myself to use a single word in the way of homily—no, in advice,—which it is not my intention to do, I would say that, unless you correspond to the generosity, the friendship, the affection with which you have been surrounded, you would understand that of the many patrons whom you have, and those who look forward particularly to your own good in this life, and, of course, in that other more important life which is to come, there are none but will expect of you that you shall be good citizens, no matter of what rank or in what capacity. If there is one other expression which the presence of so many friends, not, perhaps, very intimately connected with you, or with the memory of your parents, suggests, it is this: that while some, even in this Christian community, and with the hearts of men beating in their bosoms, have indicated a certain amount of low jealousy in your regards, I think that if they could be selected and brought out, we should find them, on an occasion like this, and in your presence, betraying that nature into what is good and what is honorable, and with those hearts of men in their bosoms, and those expressions of humanity and of Christian feeling on their lips, if they ever had enmity against the orphan, they would go away to-day converted. [Applause.] Under these circumstances, my dear children, what remains for me to say, except, in your name, to reiterate what you have already expressed, viz: the great satisfaction, the great honor, the great presage of future and increased usefulness which may be anticipated from the presence of so many of your friends. Be good boys. Some of you are beginning to grow up, and when you grow up, and when you leave this place, remember the lessons which you have here been taught. Be good boys; be good children; and permit me, in conclusion, in your name, to thank this respectable and distinguished audience for the interest which they have taken in your affairs and the condition of life in which God has placed you. I would assure them in your name that it has left its impression of gratitude on your young hearts. I need not say more. I have said, perhaps, already too much. But this, I feel, without the risk of presumption, authorized to do in your own name, and in the name of the friends, and patrons, and guardians, and trustees, and clergymen, who have all by habit and duty taken an interest in you,—to express in your name the gratitude that is common to us all for the kindness, the humanity, the benevolence, the well-known liberality of those not so intimately related to us, in the presence to-day, although I shall not hesitate to say that in after years, if they look back, the recollections even of the opera or the theatre, they will find that nothing will have left so deep and tender a memory in their hearts as what they have witnessed this day. [Loud apolause.]

In compliance with the call of Mr. O'DONNELL,

Ex-Mayor WOOD rose, and, in course of a brief but pithy address, expressed the sincere pleasure he felt in witnessing the exercises which had just concluded, and admonished the boys that by leading a virtuous, upright life, and by perseverence, energy and Christianity, they might reach the highest office in the land, the most glorious of all earthly dominance, that of President of the United States. [Cheers.] In the course of the examination he thought the boys had displayed as much intelligence as could be found in any educational establishment in the country considering their age.

Ex-Recorder TILLOU followed, and expressed himself to the same effect.

Mr. JONES, Deputy-Superintendent of City Schools, and Mr. CURTIS, School Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward, indulged in similar declarations of opinion, and were emphatic in their statements of approval.

The Hon. JOHN KELLY made the concluding speech. His frank, hearty, sympathetic tone in addressing the boys as old acquaintances, or the successors of old acquaintances, whom he had met as legislators, in executive offices, or holding other places of public trust, and discharging their duties as creditably as any other class of the community, elicited frequent cheers.

THE WINANS STEAMER.—This vessel, an account of whose sinking appeared in the edition of yesterday, has been successfully raised, and yesterday a party of men were engaged in putting everything in order in the interior. The machinery was not injured in the least, nor did the hull suffer by the mishap. Captain VAUGHN, who is in command, states that by the use of the powerful steam fire-engines, *Alpha* and *Deluge*, all the water was pumped out of the compartments at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, when the ship righted and was safely moored at the wharf. The work of altering the motive power of the steamer is still progressing, and it is not definitely known when she will be ready for a sea voyage. Previously, however, she will make several experimental trips on the Patapsco and Chesapeake, in order to test her speed.—*Balt. American, yesterday.*

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.

Interesting Chapter of Antecedents and Burglaries.

The most important arrest that has been made by the Police for some time was made on Thursday evening by Captain Dowling, and Officers Wooldridge and Journay, of the Sixth Precinct. Thomas Kelly and Thomas Hughes, two of the boldest, most reckless and most successful burglars whose names have appeared on the Police records of the City for years, were stealthily seized in the public street, disarmed and securely lodged in the Station-house. The way in which the arrests were brought about is somewhat singular. It will be remembered that a few days since a young man named John F. Gordon was arrested for committing a burglary in Norfolk-street, and that Mrs. Elizabeth Grotjen was arrested as a receiver of stolen goods—the proceeds of the burglary referred to having been found in her house. Gordon exposed Kelly and Hughes. He described their dress and appearance, indicated their principal haunts, and left it with the officers to find them. Several of their haunts were visited without success. As the officers were continuing their search, they unexpectedly came upon the objects of their pursuit in Grand street near Greene. The two were walking arm-in-arm, with lighted segars in their mouths, and seemed to enjoy intensely their walk, their Havanas, and their talk. Knowing the desperate character of the men they had to deal with, and the probability of their being armed, it was deemed necessary to be cautious, as well as energetic and decisive in attempting their arrest. It was the work of only a minute. Walking stealthily up behind them, Captain Dowling and Officer Wooldridge each simultaneously grabbed the men by their arms, and held them, while Officer Jourdon took from their pockets their implements of defence, two revolvers and a dirk-knife. Kelly remarked, with an oath, "You have caught us napping, Captain, and it is well, for otherwise we would have blown your skulls off." The two were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and locked up for the night. Yesterday they were conveyed before Justice BOSWORTH, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to await their trials. Kelly is a native of this City, and twenty-eight years old. His parents died when he was a mere boy. Being thrown upon his own resources, he took to selling newspapers for a living, supplying himself with his stock in trade by following carriers and stealing newspapers from areas and doorsteps. This species of enterprise led finally to his arrest, and transfer to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. He had been off the Island but a short time, when he was detected in a burglary, and sentenced for two years to Sing Sing. Five months after his release he got into a fight with a man in West Broadway, knocked his antagonist down and cut a gash across his bowels, maiming him for life. For this he was arrested, and again sent to Sing Sing, his term of imprisonment this time being six years and six months. In less than two months following his second discharge from State Prison, he snapped a pistol at a policeman, and for that was sent a year to Blackwell's Island. He soon availed himself of an opportunity and threw himself into the East River and swam to New York. Since then he has enjoyed the freedom of the City until his present arrest. In personal appearance Kelly dresses well and appears well. He wears a moustache, a cane and kid gloves.

Hughes is thirty-two years of age, and was born in Dublin, Ireland. He came to this country about seven years ago, and worked for a while in a hat shop in Fulton-street, he having learned the hatter's trade in his native city. Work was distasteful to Hughes, and he became a burglar. For the past two years he has been associated with Kelly and Gordon in various burglaries. He has had better luck than Kelly in escaping arrests and punishment. Six months on Blackwell's Island for cutting two fingers off a negro's hand is the extent of his punishment thus far. He is stoutly built, has a pock-marked countenance, shaggy hair, and a forbidding expression. He is married, and has a wife and two children living in West Twenty eighth-street.

Gordon was born in this City, is only 22 years of age, and, until he turned to thieving, sewed on pantaloons and vests for a living. He has been associated with Kelly and Hughes in most of their recent burglaries. He has spent two terms in State Prison, and one on the Island. In appearance he is genteel, and his weakness is jewelry. He has a wife, but no children.

The following are some of the burglaries which have been traced to Kelly, Hughes and Gordon. In November last they broke into the residence of Mr. Waterman, No. 108 Hamersley-street; among the articles they stole were the store key and safe key of Mr Waterman, with which they subsequently ransacked his store, and made off with considerable booty. Previous to the stole robbery they entered the house adjoining that of Mr. Waterman in Hamersley street, and thereby added to their stock of jewelry and silver plate. The dwelling of Mr. Cook, No. 10 Crosby-street; of Mr. Davitt, No. 79 Barrow street; of John C. Bogart, No. 30 Charles-street; of Mr. Morrison, No. 44 King-street, and of John Banchell, No. 506 Canal-street, were also robbed by them. A Seventeenth Ward Policeman surprised them a few months ago, at 2 o'clock in the morning, in the rear yard of No. 179 Eldridge-street; and attempted their arrest. They shot at the officer, and failing to hit him, beat him over the head with clubs until he was insensible, and then escaped. It was not known at the time who they were, but since their arrest they have confessed being the party. Kelly and Hughes also confess that it was they who several months ago were surprised by a private watchman while attempting a burglary in Brooklyn, and escaped after wounding the officer by a ball from one of their revolvers. Two men were arrested and convicted of this burglary and attempted murder, and sentenced for six years each to State Prison, where they are now serving out their terms. Kelly says that he tried to persuade Hughes to confess their guilt, but that the latter threatened to shoot him if he did, and that by this threat he was debarred from delivering himself up.

Board of Councilmen.

NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—THE CITY HALL AND THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The Board met last evening, Mr. CORNELL in the Chair.

A resolution was introduced giving permission to Messrs. Murphy and others to connect the track of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company with the tracks of the Hudson River and of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads. After some discussion, it was adopted unanimously.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, Mr. Valentine informed the Board that the resolutions which they adopted with reference to repairing the City Hall were referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen on April 25th, where they still remain. The communication was received and referred.

The question of widening Fifty-ninth-street between Fifth and Eighth avenues came up for consideration, and, after debate, was laid on the table.

A large number of papers from the Board of Aldermen were received and referred.

The special order of the evening was taken up. It was the question of concurring with the Aldermen in awarding the contract for constructing the gate houses of the new reservoir to Messrs. Baldwin & Jaycox. After the protest of Fairchild & Walker, and the majority report of the Board of Aldermen had been read, an exceedingly tedious and lengthy debate ensued, which ended in a failure to adopt a resolution awarding the contract to Fairchild, Walker & Co., for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes, 16; Noes, 7.

The Street Commissioner was directed to purchase new flags for the City Hall.

The report of the Special Committee in favor of directing the Croton Board to erect fifty drinking hydrants in different parts of the City, was adopted; Councilman BULTEEL alone voting in the negative.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to have specifications drawn, and to advertise for proposals to have the City Hall put in proper repair.

The Board then adjourned to 6 P. M. Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 24, 1859.—Rooney *vs.* Avery. Order denying motion to dismiss appeal by default opened; appeal dismissed with costs.

No. 65—Grant *vs.* Tallman. Argued. Mr. J. K. Porter for appellant; Mr. William Ingles for respondent.

No. 72—The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Caleb. Argued. Mr. A. Dickenson for appellant; Mr. M. Porter for respondent.

No. 69—White *vs.* Hackett. Argued. Mr. C. Van Santvoort for appellant; Mr. Antnon for respondent.

No. 58—Viele *vs.* Troy and Boston Railroad Company. Argued. Mr. John K. Porter for appellant; Mr. J. H. Reynolds for respondent.

Calendar for June 25—Nos. 71, 28, 67, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 167.

Police Reports.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY BY SAILORS.—Two sailors, giving their names as Joseph Murphy and Michael Conlin, were yesterday arrested charged with assaulting and robbing Samuel Noonan, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The accused met Noonan in Pine-street and demanded his money. Noonan refused to comply with their request, and thereupon they knocked him down, rifled his pockets and then fled. They were subsequently arrested, and identified by Mr. Noonan. Justice OSBOARN locked them up for trial.

FIGHT AND STABBING.—Joseph Dixon and John Davis, both colored, got into a fight, yesterday afternoon, at No. 27 Muiberry-street, which ended in the latter stabbing Dixon in the neck, and inflicting a dangerous wound. Dixon was taken to the City Hospital. The assailant escaped and is still at large.

PROSTITUTES ARRESTED.—Notwithstanding the discharge of the girls arrested on Thursday evening by the Fifth Ward Police, Captain Hutchings arrested about a dozen more of them last evening for acting in a disorderly manner.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Later from California, Oregon and Fraser's River.

The Overland Mail brings us California news to May 31, with late news from Oregon and Fraser's River. We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express for papers.

Two of the recently escaped State Prison convicts, named COLIN DOUGLASS, *alias* "Scotty," and LOUIS BOWMAN, had just been arrested on board the schooner *Far West*. They came on board of her twenty-one miles below Stockton in a small boat. They were both nearly famished.

The San Joaquin *Republican* states that a serious affray occurred on the 27th May at Two Mile Bar, on the Stanislaus River, in Calaveras County, between EDWARD POTTER and TUSHER SANSBURY, in which the former was dangerously wounded. SANSBURY is in confinement, and will be taken to Angel's Camp, where the nearest Justice of California resides.

The Placerville *Democrat* says: We are gratified to state that orders have been sent to Genoa to commence immediately the extension of the Placerville and St. Joseph Telegraph line to Salt Lake. Fifty miles of the wire, the President of the Company informs us, is already at Genoa ready for use, and a large quantity more on the road. The Company intend to push forward the work with the utmost rapidity, and if they meet with no accident hope to be in direct communication with Salt Lake by the 4th of July next.

During the week 29 752 ounces of gold, worth about $500,000, and 14,072 ounces of silver, were deposited in the Mint. The coinage amounted to $357,000, including $320,000 in double eagles, $20,000 in quarter eagles, $7,000 in half dollars, and $10,000 in quarter dollars.

The clippers *Flying Childers* and *Hornet*, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco May 29.

OREGON.

The Legislature of Oregon met and organized at Salem on the 16th May. Next day, after a long discussion, the fourth Monday of June (27th) was fixed, in the House, as the time for holding an election for Representatives to Congress and other officers. A bill to that effect was ordered engrossed. The Portland *Daily News*, of 20th May, says as to the vexed question of the Senatorial election:

By the arrival of the evening boat from Oregon City, last night, we have intelligence that, up to Thursday morning, 19th May, nothing of importance had been done, by the Legislature. The Senatorship seemed to be engrossing nearly the whole attention of the members. It is said that the friends of Mr. SMITH have some of them declared that he must be the Senator, or they will prevent an election this session. It is also said that Judge WILLIAMS' prospects are quite fair, in case they can agree to go into an election. On the whole, no judgment can be formed as to who will be the leading candidate, or whether there will be any election at all.

From an extra of the Jacksonville *Sentinel* of May 8, it appears that Indian Agent ABBOTT had returned from the Rancherie prairie, Klamath Lake County, with the startling intelligence of the probable murder of a party of five men—E. Lodford, Samuel Probet, Jas Crow, F. Conger and J. Brown—by the Indians. Their horses were found shot and tied to the trees. No traces of the bodies had yet been found, though evidences were plenty of the presence of Indians. A meeting was held on the evening of the 8th, to raise a company to pursue the murderers and search for the bodies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dates from Fraser's River are to May 26.

The steamboat *Governor Douglas* arrived at Victoria from Fort Hope, on 20th May, with 65 passengers, the majority of them returning miners. The trail between Fort Hope and Boston Bar was reported to be progressing finely. The river had risen three feet since the night of the 16th. An affray took place at Hope on the night of 16th May, between Dr. Chisholm, a constable, and a man named Weaver, in which the former was badly wounded with a sword. Weaver had not been arrested. The amount of gold dust brought by Express was small. Two miners who came down subsequently took into the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. $5 000 in dust.

Lieutenant-Governor MOODY had sent forward three detachments of the Royal Engineers upon surveying and exploring expeditions. One, under the command of Lieutenant PALMER, was to go over the Harrison-Lillooet route, to report upon the practicability and cost of widening that trail into a wagon-road. Another party under Lieutenant LEMPRIERE, to survey the new trail from Fort Hope to Boston Bar, and the third on a secret exploring tour. PALMER and party had arrived safely at Douglas, and were to proceed with their work immediately.

The branch of the Bank of British North America has taken premises, at Victoria, for the conduct of business. A branch of the North British Bank will shortly be started in Victoria.

The Governor of British Columbia has issued a proclamation affording facilities for the naturalization of aliens after three years residence.

Large numbers of Chinamen are on their way from China.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated at Victoria on 24th May. About 3 000 people witnessed some horse-racing at Beacon Hill. A salute was fired in the forenoon from the Fort; and at noon other salutes were fired by her Majesty's vessels of war.

The steamer *Pacific* left for San Francisco, carrying the following shipment of gold dust: By WELLS, FARGO & Co., $38,000; FREEMAN & Co., $19,225, making a total by express of $57,525. Besides this amount, we may note an additional $3 000 of deposits withdrawn from WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s safe keeping, by miners who left per *Pacific*. There were also considerable amounts in the hands of many of the passengers who departed yesterday for San Francisco.

WHO WROTE ADAM BEDE, AND WHO IS GEORGE ELIOT?—The question of the authorship of *Adam Bede*, and *Scenes of Clerical Life*, is exciting almost as much controversy in the literary world of Great Britain as the authorship of the *Waverley Novels* did forty or fifty years ago. The last number of the *Illustrated Times*, a weekly journal that is remarkably well posted up in literary and artistic gossip, says:

"The great 'Adam Bede' authorship question is once more before the public. The Rev. SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, writing to the *Times* under his well-known initials 'S. G. O.,' states that, notwithstanding the denial given in the columns of the 'Thunderer' that Mr. LIGGINS was the author, several friends of the aforesaid LIGGINS persist not only in proclaiming the fact, but in asserting that he was so badly paid by his publishers that they felt themselves in duty bound to raise subscriptions for him, and they have actually collected a certain sum of money on the strength of this story. Then, Messrs. BLACKWOOD write denying that Mr. LIGGINS is the author, and producing a letter from 'GEORGE ELIOT' to Mr. JOHN BLACKWOOD, stating that he, as the author, has been most handsomely treated by his publishers; and that the question of authorship can easily be decided by Mr. LIGGINS writing the opening chapters of a novel, and leaving the world to judge. So far so good. Still, throughout the whole matter, 'GEORGE ELIOT' has not denied *in toto* all knowledge of Mr. JOSEPH LIGGINS. He—or *she*—(I still hold to my original opinion as to the sex of the author)—has merely stated that Mr. LIGGINS *did not write the book*. But, Sir, does it not strike you that Mr. LIGGINS, a man of acute observation, but wanting the faculty of composition, may have written his collection of anecdotes and his sketches of character, and then, finding that power which he lacked so splendidly developed in the pseudonymous author, may have placed his rough, crude mass in the hands of his friend, who has hewn therefrom the splendid living statues now delighting the public eye? Perhaps 'GEORGE ELIOT,' however well paid by Messrs. BLACKWOOD, has not sufficiently rewarded Mr. LIGGINS for his share of the work, and hence the cry of bad payment on the part of the publishers. Perhaps Mr. LIGGINS does not make sign for fear of being pulled up for affording sketches and anecdotes of living persons resident in his locality. *Que sais-je?* At all events, until Mr. GEORGE ELIOT states positively that he knows nothing of Mr. LIGGINS, I shall still hold my opinion that Mr. LIGGINS *had some hand in the composition of the books*, and I think every one may fairly do the same.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The Pension-Office had upon its rolls, on the 30th of June, 1858, the names of 253 revolutionary soldiers. Of this small remnant of heroes, information has been received that during the succeeding half year 46 went to their long account, leaving, upon the first day of the present year, 207 survivors. The ages of some of these soldiers are stated to have been 100 to 103 years. Thus is dwindling away the small number of that gallant band which has come down to us from a former generation, to pass for ever from the earth before this generation shall have finished its work.

At the period above referred to, there were 4 209 widows of revolutionary soldiers upon the pension rolls, and in six months, death diminished that number by 295. Of those living at the beginning of this year, 45 were the wives of revolutionary soldiers before the termination of the great struggle.—*Constitution.*

The Rev. Mr. Richmond, the Episcopal clergyman in Milwaukee who was so anxious to engage the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a theological controversy, is out again in a characteristic way. He gave notice in his church that the Diocesan Convention of Wisconsin would meet on a certain day, and improved the occasion to invite his defamers to lay all charges against him before that body, and they gave utterance to a vigorous defiance, as follows: "I challenge and defy the malcontents, who are moved only by Satan, to the trial. Let them face me in the Convention if they dare, and I will rip up the foul character of their runners, show up the corruption bonds and the plots, the bank-note shavings and the other abominations, which you know. Let me be put on my defence, *if they dare.*" The reverend gentleman proceeds to defy all his opponents, "in the strength of a youth renewed, *in the physical power of a body compact of muscles, mortal, but like iron and steel*—in the lightning of my tongue, and with the thunders of the Gospel of God—with the law from Sinai, and with grace and truth from Zion."

THE AFRICAN NEGROES.

The Secretary of the Treasury Defending the President—The Returned Africans of the "Echo."

The following letter from Secretary COBB, appears in the Athens (Geo.) *Southern Banner*. It was written in reply to an appeal from the Hon. JAMES JACKSON of Athens. The *Constitution*, in copying the letter, remarks:

"Some of the opponents of President BUCHANAN, in the Southern States, have been flagrantly misrepresenting his course in regard to the contract made with the Colonization Society. Long as this document is, we trust it will be carefully perused."

Secretary COBB writes:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, June 6, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I regret to learn from your letter that the opposition continue to misrepresent the facts in connection with the contract made by the President with the Colonization Society. I repeat what I before stated to you, that not one dollar was paid for the education or schooling of the Africans sent back to Africa.

To prevent any misapprehension or misstatement in the future I cheerfully comply with your request, and present the facts of the case.

When these Africans were captured and brought into the port of Charleston, the question was presented to the President: "What was his duty under the law?"

I cannot place the case more fully and satisfactorily before you than by quoting the language of the President in his Annual Message to Congress at the commencement of the last session:

"On the 21st of August last Lieut. J. N. MAFFIT, of the United States brig *Dolphin*, captured the slaver *Echo* (formerly the *Putnam*, of New-Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. BRADFORD, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August, when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumpter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1819. 'In addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade.' Under the second section of this act the President is 'authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color,' captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the Marshal of the District into which they are brought; 'and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels.'

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear, from its terms, that the President was authorized to provide 'for the safe keeping, support and removal' of these negroes until the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa, and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast, to perish for want of food, or become again the victims of the Slave-trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. MONROE, in his special message of Dec. 17, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, 'should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it.' Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. MONROE proceeded to carry it into execution according to his interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the *Echo* were delivered to the marshal at Charleston it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston in giving countenance to the execution of the law was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a protonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them was the question. There was no portion of the Coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is here with transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of $45,000, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition. This aggregate of $45,000 was based upon an allowance of $150 for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as, under the circumstances, may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the Society.

It was also distinctly agreed that under no circumstances shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the Society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of $150 on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect."

From this statement you will observe that the law under which Mr. BUCHANAN acted had received a practical construction during Mr. MONROE'S Administration, which

NEW BOOKS.

LOVE. From the French of M. J. MICHELET. By J. W. PALMER, M. D. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

In tranelating MICHELET'a very original and interesting treatise on Love, Dr. PALMER hes done a bold thing, which ln the syes even of meny not over-fastidious pereone will seem, we doubt not, too bold. For the great historien, wbose vigorous bnt fine-spun brain is forever teemiog with the sense of a human philosophy in Neiure, as well ee in all hiatory, has deelt with his vast end subtle theme io sll its aspects. He is too thoroughly in earnest end too unfamiller with the ordinary currents of thoughtful or thoughtless prejudice in the popnlar mind to hesitete upon his clear view of a subject in daference to possible misapprehensions. It is the fesbion of the English and Amsricen mind to think of Love ae a seotiment merely and abstractly. To *think* of Love in this light we say, specifically and advisedly, for it would be a worse than ridiculous homage to the Grundian idol of Cent for ns to assume that either the feelings or the acts of English and American public are in abso luta consonance with this etherialized view of the relation which nnderliee all the fabric of society. But, while it is the fashion of our intellectual training to take this form of theory, it must alwaya be a perilous experiment for any man to venture npon putting the subject before us under any unconventional aspect whatever. And this MICHELET does, or, rather, his translator does this for him. MICHELET wrote his book for the French public, elready accustomed to tha literary treatmsot of the case in ell the aspects which he presente. Dr. PALMER, adhering with a scrupulous fidelity, and a curious felicity of phrase to the marvelous and flexible language of his original, must therefore expect to have his work often dealt with in a spirit of profonnd misapprehension, where no real iotention of injustice exists. CARLYLE has somewhere said that "All strange thiogs strike us at first unfavorably." Every men's experience will assure him of the truth of this, in respect to the ordinery details of external life, to customs ln dress, in dining, in the mere growth eod disposition of the human beard or of the hair. It is even more emphatically true of the costumes of the mind. The writer, however pure and earnest he may be, (and of MICHELET'S purity and earnestness no sana man can entertain a moment's auspicion,(who comes to ns dealing with familiar fects in a fashion startlingly new to us, mnet ioevitably provoke a surprise not wholly ekin with admiration Bnt those (end they are not the very young nor the inexperienced, for whom books of this class are obviously not written at all) who will read this book of MICHELET'S with e just end catholic appreciation of his objects, end with a candid allowance for the differences of mental climate aod etmosphere, will fiod in it e treasury of thoughts finally elevated and profound. Sometimes obscure, more frequently fantastic, MICHELET is always simple in feeling, eincere in moral purpose, and noble in his theories of life and of duty. The paper in which he deels with that superficial question of the dey—the reletive superiority or equality of the sexes—strikes the key-note of his treatment of the whole subject. It is admirably rendered by Dr. PALMER in the following passage:

"To speak frankly, between us men, (but let it not come to the ears of the women,) we have made ourselves very ridiculous by getting angry and scolding. The duel was all a mock one.

They have not used the warlike words which have been uttered in their name. Where they have not obliging female friends to teach them the arts of war, they are peaceable, gentle, and ask for nothing but to be loved.

But this is their utmost wish, and for it they spare nothing. A lady, (Madame DE GASPARIN,) in e book mystically beautiful, eloquent, tender as it is solemn, declares to ns that their happiness is in obeying, and that they desire the man to be the stronger; that they love those who command, and do not dislike the rigor of the command.

This lady, who believes that she follows the Apostle, but leaves him far behind in the spring of her young heart, assures us that a passive and patient obedience does not suffice for woman; that she wishes to obey for Love's sake, actively, obey even in advance of the possible desire, the divined thought, and without ever being enough, until she sees the satisfied nod of the beloved object.

A true and profonnd revelation this. It is much more man's indifference than his tyranny that tortures woman, much more her not having occasion to obey enough than performing the simple act of obedience. It is of this she complains.

No barriers, no external protection are wanted here. They serve, justly remarks this author, only to make mischief between husband and wife, and to render woman miserable. Nothing remains between him and her. She goes to him strong in her weakness, in her defenceless bosom, in her heart that beats for him alone.

This is woman's warfare. The most valiant would be conquered. Who now will have the hardihood to discuss whether she is higher or lower than man? She is both at once. He is to her as the sky is to the earth; he is above, beneath, and all about her. We were born in her. We live by her. We are encompassed by her. We breath her into our lungs; she is the atmosphere, the element of our heart."

RAMBLES AMONG WORDS. Their Poetry, History and Wisdom. WILLIAM SWINTON. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 1859.

"Words, words, words," might have been the motto of Mr. SWINTON'S book, for they are the subject of his essays; but he does not treat words as most philologista have done, as a mechanic deals with his toola, simply describing their uses and origin. He clothes them with meaning, tints them with varied huee, and gives them life and motion. They are not dry dictionary particles, but succulent and fragrant productions that have grown out of the rich soil of human sympathies and experiences. There is no pedantry in Mr. SWINTON'S essays, but a quaintness that might be mistaken for it by those who jndge superficially of his labors from the mere style in which he indulgee. In the treatment of his snbject the author makes no attempt to conceal his indebtedness to his predecessors in the field of his labors; but, on the contrary, he pays e reverent deference to them, and makes a especial ealaam to Mr. TRENCH. He divides his "Ramblee" into twelve distinct excursions, tha first being premonitory and also explanatory of the author's temper as well as of his designs. He informs us how he intends "with Runic spells to evoke the Pagan wanderers from their homes in the visionary Eld—to read some of tha strange leesons they teach, to catch of the wit and the wisdom, the puns and the poetries, the philosophies, the fancies and the follies that lurk in and flesh out from them, and to seize, flaming down, as it were, from tbe firmament of bards and sages, some of the deep analogies, the spiritual significance, the poetic beanty, and tha rich humor that eport and dwell in even our common every-day words and phrases." The "Second Ramble" treats of the "Work of the Senses;" tha Third, of the Idealism of Words, the Fourth of "Fossil Poetries;" the Fifth of "Fossil Histories;" the Sixth of "Abusive Words," one of the most entertaining, perheps, of all. Then come "Fantasies and Fantastics," "Verbal Ethics," "Medals in Names," the "Growth of Words," and laetly "English in America." These titles are sufficiently suggestive, and whoever followe our author in his studies and gambols, either for information or pastime, will not follow him in vain. There is no echolarly conservatism in Mr. SWINTON. Ha believes that a living language must be adapted to the necessities of a living people, who are better ahle to coin words for their own use than their daad anceators. He does not turn np his philological proboscis at slang phrases, but rathar likes them and offers them a welcome greeting, "living as they rise" from the baser multitudes. The theory of English scholars, says Mr. SWINTON, for hundreds of years, has been the theory of repression. They hava discouraged and cramped the epontaneous expansions of the language—discouraged innoculations from the French, from Latin, Greek, Italian, &c. Undoubtedly they heva, bnt we are not prepared to go the entire length of Mr. SWINTON'S radical judgment, that "this ridiculous nonsense is to be utterly dismissed." Conservatives have their usee, and without them we migbt soon be plunged into such e chaos of words that society would be in as distracted a condition as the builders of the Tower of Babel were when they abandoned that preposterous piece of architecture. Mr. SWINTON indnlges in the most liberal anticipations of the future language of America. He says:

"It is the sum of tha uses of precedents, to a living nation, that it shall match tha same with better from s own soul, and consume them before its andaclo ns improvisations. A nation cannot live on reminiscences; it can only live on loflux. The English Language, expressing the genius of the Eoglish race and its culture history, thought, is still inadequate to the utterance of America, and must take on new proportions before it can become the living garment of this new life of homanity.

The futore expansioos of tha English Language in America are already marked in the great lines of development this idiom shows. It is for ns freely to follow the dtvine indications. And here a spinal fact is the composite character of onr language, to what oew realizstioos is it lifted in America! The immense diversity of race, temperament, character—toe copious streams of humanity constantly flowing hither—must reappear in free, rich growths of speech. From no ooe ethnic source is Amsrica sprung; the electric reciprocatioos of many stocks coospired and conspire. Thie opulsnce of race alements is in the theoiy of America. Laod of the Ensemble, to her tha consenting currents flow, and the ethnology of the States draws the graod outlios of that hospitality and receptioo that must mark the new politics, sociology, literature and religion."

IDEES NAPOLEONIENNES. By Prince NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE, now NAPOLEON III. Translated by JAMES A. DORR. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

This is the first translation published in the United States of a very important work. Written originally in London, in 1839, by a French exile who was commonly regarded as a deeperate adventurer, whose sole claim on public attention was his being "My Uncle's Nephew," it was soon translated in England by some one who thought that perhepa it might heve importance at a future date. It is a singular fact that this first translation had prefixed to it an eseay from a *London Quarterly Review*, which conceded thet the Prince wes a man of fair netural ebility, which he had diligently cultivated by scientific, historic and practicel learning; but the essay elso wound up with an intimation that if the exile would only renounce forever his insane chimera of reeching the French throne, he really might be a useful member of society. To the translation of the work which Mr. DORR has just reproduced, was also prefixed the sketch or abstract of the subject which this author added in 1840, called *L'Idée Napoléonienne*. This should also heve been translated by Mr. DORR, as it is in close connection with the work, and fitly introduces it. The opinion thet NAPOLEON III. cuterteins of the proper place of this shorter sketch, may he scen when we fiod it coming immediately before the larger werk in the first volume of his collected writings, which he has republished since he came to the throne. But, to have done his work completely, Mr. DORR should not only have found and translated the short sketch referred to, but he should also have stated in his Preface thet the Emperor hes republished the dissertations of the exile; that NAPOLEON III. has thus put the Imperiel *imprimatur* on that exposition of the actual policy of NAPOLEON I., and of the trus policy of France, which was published by a proscribed Frenchman in a foreign Kingdom.

The book was transleted into English e second time a few years since, and published together with the translationof the Emperor's other writings, excepting the *Manuel de l'Artillerie*, which is addressed only to the military student.

So, it is plain, thet in Englend et any rate, and here too, if people had cared to investigate the matter, they could heve ascerteinod to what ideas NAPOLEON III. had committed himself, and could at leaat have judged as to the consonance between his present and former languege, if not between his former language and present deeds. But the vast mess of people, perhaps, naturally enough in this country, certainly lesa so in England, found and expressed their opinions of his ideas without so much as knowing thet he had published a detailed eccount of them.

In reply to this argumcnt for neglecting this work as evidence of the plans of NAPOLEON III., it must be stated that the work gives a full account of tha first NAPOLEON'S policy, distinguishing its temporary from its lesting institutiona, and indorsing it es indisputably the true idea which should preveil in any Government of France conducted on sane principles; and further, that the Emperor publicly evowed his ideas to be unaltered by the chenge in his fortunes, by reprinting the work, along with the rest of his political writings, in an *édition de luxe* befitting an Imperial publication. Still further, note that his official speeches since he came to power coincide with the declarations in this exposition; and that his most prominent public ects, down to the wer which he haa just undertoken, are clearly foreshadowed in it.

THE TWO PATHS. BEING LECTURES ON ART AND ITS APPLICATION TO DECORATION AND MANUFACTURE. Delivered in 1858-9. By JOHN RUSKIN, M. A. With Plates and Cuts. New-York: JOHN WILEY. 1859.

We are all of us willing enough, says Mr. RUSKIN, to eccept dead truths or blunt ones, which can be fitted hermlessly into spere niches, or shrouded and coffined at once out of the way, wc holding complacently the cemetery keys, and supposing we have learned something. But a sapling truth, with earth at its root and blossoms on its branches, most men, it seems to him, dislike the sight of, and try to get out of the wey of. It is not at all unneturel that Mr. RUSKIN should harbor an opinion so little complimentsry to his species, fur he is himself an eminent illustration of the truth of his saying. Men do not exactly try to avoid him, or to get out of his hearing—they like to smell of the blossoms on the branches of his young sapling, with its roots in the earth; they are, in fect, fascinated by his brilliant absurdities, by his eloquent nonsense, his religioua devotion to his eelf-imposed task, and they are instructed by his exact information on the eubjects which he attempts to elucidate. No author of the present day has been more violently assailed for his opinions than Mr. RUSKIN, and most certainly no author of any day ever stood his ground more sturdily, or met the attacks of his assailants in a more dignified manner. The eloquence of his style commands admirers, while the honesty of his motives, and the extent of his knowledga, command respect even from the most malignant of his accusers. The difficulty with him is, that he is too profound and too true for the majority of his readers to understand his meaning. But he has produced a great revolution in the world of Art, and aet artiste to thinking; his works are widely read, and thousands of young and ardent natures on both sides of the Atlantic bail him as a Messiah of Art, and profit by his teachings. His influence on Art will be apparent, will be more felt, twenty years hence than it is now. Thc contents of the volume before us consist of five lectures delivered on various occasions, and copioue appendicee; for he always overflowe into an appendix or another volume whenever hc commences a lecture or a criticism.

In his lecture on Conversational Art he makes some very curious remarke on the peculiarity of Scotch scenery, and the embarrassment he experienced on finding that where the artistic instincte weic lowest, the moral instincts were higheat.

"As I passed, last Summer, for the first time, through tne north of Scotland, it seemed to me that thers was e peculiar painfulness in its scenery, ceused by ths non-manifestation of the powers of human art. I had never traveled in, nor even heard or conceived of such a country before; nor, though I hed passed much of my life amidst mountain scenery in tne south, was I before aware how much of its charm depended on the little gracefulnesses and tendernerses of human work, which are mingled with tha beauty of the Alps, or spared by their desolatioo. It is true that the art which carves and colors the front of a Swiss cottage is not of eny very exalted kind; yet it testifies to the completeness end the delicacy of the faculties of the mountaineer. It is true that the remnants of tower and battlement, which afford footing to the wild vine on the Alpine promontory, form but a small part of the greet serretion of its rocks; and yet it is just thet fragment of their broken outline which gives them their pathetic power, and ghistorical majesty. And this element among the wilds of our own country I found wholly wanting. The High'and cottage is literally a heap of gray stones, choked up, rather than roofed over, with black peat and withered heather; the only approach to an effort at decoration consists in the placing of the clods of protective peat oniquely on its roof, so as to give a diagonal arrangement of lines, looking somewhat as if the surface had been scored over by a gigantic claymore."

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. By MARY L. BOOTH. New-York: CLARK & MEEKER.

There have been histories enough written of the Empire Stete; but to get at the story of our City from its settlement down to modern times, it was necessary to plod through scores of volumes, to turn the leaves of numberless files of newspapers, which are scarce, incomplcte ond difficult to obtain, and personally to visit and listen to the stories of oldan time from the lipa of men who, as they get old, still cherish a fondness for the scenes of their youth, and the events thet were passing while they were in their prime. Mr. VALENTINE, the antiquity-loving Clerk of the Common Council, did, indeed, publish one volume of a history of the City; but the minuteness of its details, and ita plen of aetting right by documents disputed points, while increasing its value for future historiens, prevented a remunerative sale, and the work has never beeo completed. That it will be we ardently hope; meanwhile, a popular history was in demand, nor would it have been any less so if Mr. VALENTINE'S hed been finished.

The plan of Miss BOOTH'S work is simpla, and faithfully adhered to. Tbe story of the growth of the metropolis from the time that HENDRICK HUDSON, from the deck of the *Half-Moon* in 1609, espied the "good lend to fell in with," which VERRAZANI had discovered 75 years before, down to the year 1859, is told in a straight-forward unpretendiog way, without any moralizing or any episodes. She has evidently teken a good deel of care to verify dates, and to give nothing as among the facte of history which have not been well euthenticated. Only so much of the history of the colony, of which our City was but a part, has been given as was necessary to eoable the reader to comprehend the influence of tbe policy of the father-lend upon the prosperity of the infant town. So the thread of the nerative is unbroken from first to lest. The style is eesy, clear and pleasing. The book is a large octavo of 846 pages, and is illustreted with over one hundred wood engravings, which being for the moat part spirited represtntations of events described or portraits of men end buildings, are worthy of the fine paper and clear type thet the publishers give to the work.

SEACLIFF; OR, THE MYSTERY OF THE WESTERVELTS. By J. W. DE FOREST. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. 1859.

Seacliff makes as near an approach to the modern English novel as any work of the same class from an Americao pen that we cen name. It has ccrtain characteristics of the novel in as greet a degrce of perfection as any of the works of the class to which it belongs. It is of the *Vivian Grey* and *Pelham* school, and is as full of New World persiflage and flippancy as those novels are of the froth and foam of English aocial life. But the author put manecles upon his powers in adopting the autobiographical style of nerrative; for this is a style that is only effective when the author is also the hero of his story. *Seacliff* is thoroughly and intelligently American, or rather New-Yorkish. Its allusions and local coloring, as well es names, which ere generally well chosen, are all familiar to this latitude. The scene opens at Seacliff, a rether too-elaboretely described country residence in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound; and, in the first chepter, we have the hint of the mystery which is to beguile us through the mazes of the following chapters. The mystery is not very powerfully presented, but it is very ingeniously prolonged and kept up, as a juggler keeps his balls in the air, until the close of the volume. The charactera are very cleverly sketched, the costumes and scenery well drawn and colored, and the asides of the author are sprightly and entertaining; the conversations are natural and the episodes are well managed. Apart from the development of the story, the unraveling of the plot, *Seacliff* is very readable, and presents a succession of good magazinish articles. It is not sufficiently serious in tone to thoroughly engege the interest of the reader; for the author, who wishes to meke a sensation and fasten himself on the mind of his reader, must show himself thoroughly in earnest, serious, and as having entire faith in the truth and importance of his own narrative.

THE NEW AND THE OLD; OR, CALIFORNIA AND INDIA IN ROMANTIC ASPECTS. By J. W. PALMER, M. D. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

Like a good housekeeper bringing forth from her bag things new and old, Dr. PALMER, whose varied experience as a traveler and a sojourner in meny lends, has been carefully brought to fruit under the ripening influencce of a sound judgment and a vigorous manly taste in letters, draws upon his imaginative recollectionus of the two Dorsdos. India and California, for a series of pictures of life equelly accurate, striking and suggestive. This is the season of lazy reading, we know; and people like to be assured before they put a book into their carpet-bags, [on their way to the train or the boat, that it will not clash, in the stern impressiveness of its tone, with the epicurean mood of midsummer by the sea or in the woods. Let them then, reposing their faith as little children, in our critical decision, fearlessly *impoche* this elegantly-printed, well-published, inviting-looking volume. From East to West it will carry them—not at a gallop—not at a swing—but drcamily, blandly, comfortably, as in one of those *insouciant* palanquins which Dr. PALMER so graphically describes. Not that the pathways over which the journey lies run all through roses and fragrant woods, or by rivers gleaming over golden sands, and in sight of fairy ranges of mountains glowing under the tropic twilight into amethyst and sapphire. By no means. There are tigers and Sepoys in India. In California, men and things worse than tigers or Sepoys. And Dr PALMER carries a human heart in his bosom; and thinks as well as seca. There is much matter in thia very agreeable book; much that arrested the attention of the observant in the days when *Putnam's Monthly* was still a "great fact;" much tha will more richly reward it now.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SENTENTIAL LANGUAGE; OR, LANGUAGE AN EXACT SCIENCE. Elucidated by rules based on the Principles of Mental Philosophy. By D. H. CRITTENDEN, A. M. New York: C. SHEPHARD & Co. 1859.

A wholly different work from Mr. SWINTON'S *Rambles*, though on a similar subject, is this treatise of Professor CRITTENDEN'S on words. Though the Professor's specialty is mathematics, he ranks language among the exact sciences, or rather he claims that the scicnce of sentential language is as much an exact science as mathematical language is "Exact." Whether the science of lsnguage be exact or not is a question of very little importance. We know that there are very few persons who are capable of either speaking or writing in so exact a manner that their expressions are incapable of a double meening. It is the aim of Professor CRUTTENDEN, not so much to establish the truth of his proposition as to teach students the art of communicating their ideas clearly and correctly in writing and speaking: and in this we think he has succeeded better than most of his predecessors. His work is not intended for the use of beginners, but for the advanced students of grammar whose ideas have been confused by LINDLEY MURRAY. It is a curious circumstance that the very first examplo of good writing, given as an exercise, is an extract from the New-York *Ledger*. The second extract is from WASHINGTON IRVING.

SUMMER PICTURES FROM COPENHAGEN TO VENICE. By HENRY M. FIELD. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

We have but just one objection to make to this very readable volume, and we may as well mention it in the beginning. The title does not properly indicate tha character of tha book, which is a very common fault, and one so eesily avoided that authors ought never to fall into it. Mr. IRELAND, whose book we recently noticed, calls it "From Wall-st to Cashmere," though the first chapter in it commences at Copenhagen, a long way from Wall-st. Mr. Field, on the contrary, commences, his book at New-York, though he calls it "From Copenhagen to Venice," and we reach the middle of the volume before we hear anything of the Danish capital. But apart from these very slight defects there is nothing in the book to excite an adverse criticism. Mr. FIELD left New-York in a sailing packet, landed at the southern part of England, and made his way to the great capital, partly by the old-fashioned stage-coach and partly by railroad, and this divergence from the ordinary route from New-York to London, either by way of Southampton or Liverpool, gives him an opportunity to introduce some exceedingly pleesant statistics of a phase of English life which our modern travelers rarely give us a glimpse of. In London he saw the usual sights and some nnusnal ones which he reproducee in his pages in a very effective bnt quiet manner. From London he takee us to Paris, and then on to Copenhagen, where we have some very charming viaws of Danish interiors, and from Denmark we accompeny him, with unflagging interest, to the "Niobe of Nations." The quiet, genial atyle of Mr. FIELD is in very striking and egreeable contrast to the rapid, flippant, tonch-and-go manner of many of our Summer tourists who write booke rather about what they did, drawiog chiefly for their facts upon guida-hooks, and as much from their imagination aa it will yield.

ACADIA; OR, A MONTH WITH THE BLUE NOSES. By FREDERICK S. COZZENS. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859.

An ili turn, which sent Mr. COZZENS traveling down among the Blue Noses in ssarch of health, proved a very good turn for the public, inasmuch aa it was ths means of giving ua one of the most egreeable books of travel tbat we heve read in many a month. Mr. COZZENS is a disciple of the Eothen school of travelers, who are as unlike the old echool of solemn Sir John Carrs who preceded them as the present style of costums is nnlike that of the periwigged daye of our great-grandfathers. Mr. COZZENS' style is epigrammatic, his humor ia always mellow, and his wit more genial then cutting. He has a sherp eye, however, and a comprehensive one, which aees everythiog tbet is worth seeing, and he photographs on his peges only the objects which are agreeable eod amusing. His month in Nova Scotia has enabled him to furnish es with more accurate information, conveyed in a more charming style, about our next-door neighbors then was procurable in any shape before. Except as a dreary stopping-place for the Cunard steamers, the world knew next to nothing about Halifex and "the Province," but LONGFELLOW in his *Evangeline*, and Mr. SPARROWGRASS in his *Month*, have not only made us familiar with Acadian beauties, but turned the tide of Summer travel in that direction, for the which the Blue Noses, if they heve any netional, or provincial gratitude, will erect a pair of statues to these worthies, end mount them both on one pedestal, as their tutelar divinities.

MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS CATHARINE II. Written by herself. With a preface by A. HERZEN. Translated from the French. New-York: APPLETON & Co. 1859.

The Empress CATHARINE II. was not only the greatest monarch of her time, but she was the greatest that has ever ruled over the Empire whose sceptre she clutched from the hands of its legitimate owner; and she did what no other great sovereign of her time did—founded a race of imperial rulers without a drop of legitimate imperial blood in their veins. Though CATHARINE was a monster of voluptuous passioo, viewed from the present moral stand-point of the civilized world, yet she was quite as moral as the people among whom her lot was cast, and greatly superior to them in the refinements of her character. These memoirs may, or may not, be authentic; they heva the appearance of being what they pretend to be, and we believe they are genuine. Without adding anything of importance to our stock of information on the policy of her reign, they are full of interest, not only as a revelation of personal character, but as giving a closer view then we have hed hitherto of the most remarkable state of society that has ever existed in any nation at any period of the world's history.

NEW STAR PAPERS; OR, VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859.

The popularity of Mr. BEECHER as a preacher, a writer and a lecturer, is phenomenal. No man of our time has ever achieved so great a popularity in the three weys of addressing the public. His books, mostly fragmentery and composed of material never intended for permenent print, heve found a market where many works of greeter pretension, prepared with immense labor, and polished by the hands of genius and art, have fallea dead upon the public. The present volume is made up chiefly of the contributions of the author to the *Independent*, and ere on a great variety of subjects, some of them practical, but most of them religious and speculative. But they are all eloquent, readable and instructive.

A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. New-York and Leipsic: J. SCHUBERTH.

The peculiar methods brnught by the ingenious OLLENDORFF to the study of languages, heve just been reapplied to the acquisition of French, in a new work by Professor A. WACHNER, of this City. This volume, entitled *A New Method of Learning the French Language*, (J. SCHUBERTH & Co., Leipsic and New-York,) is extremely copious in exercise and illustration; abundant in aids to the unpractised student; exact in definition and rule; and liberal in its vocabulary, phrases, and reading lessons. All the advances thus far added to the scheme of Professor OLLENDORFF are added by Professor WACHNER, with important suggestions of his own.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By the Author of *The Ogilvies*. Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS. 1859.

When a novel reaches a second edition, its popularity is indisputable, bnt when it reachea a new edition, with original illustrations, it has become a classic; and as it is not our business to review clessical publications, we may be spared the trouble of giving our opinions of this excellent novel. We will only say that as the author's name is perfectly well known, and has become a household word, it savors of affectation not to put it on the title page of her books. The illustrations to *John Halifax* are few in number, but they are vigorously sketched and full of character.

A COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE AUTHORS AND SELECTIONS FROM THEIR WORKS. By CHARLES D. CLEVELAND. Philadelphia: E. C. & J. BIDDLE. 1859.

Mr. CLEVELAND has attempted to give a history of American literature from the time of JONATHAN EDWARDS down to the present year, and taking into consideration the space he has allowed himself, he has done it in a very good manner.

Valentine's Manual of the Corporation, for 1859. A second edition of Mr. VALENTINE'S *Manual of the Corporation* for 1859 has been published to satisfy an unusual demand for this very useful work. It furnishes us with a complete history of the City from its first settlement, end rescues from oblivion an immense amount of documentery and statistical information, which no one but the indefatigable compiler would ever have taken the trouble to collect together. Mr. VALENTINE is one of the very rare examples of a right man getting into the right place in our City government. Besides performing his duties of Clerk of the Common Council for a great many years in so eccepiable a manner that he has been retained in his place through all the political changes which the City has undergone through a quarter of a century, he has devoted himself with untiring energy and a constancy of application worthy of a religious devotee, to the preservation of every fact worthy of preservation relating to the civic history of New-York since the discovery of the Hudson by the Dutch navigator. The singlencss of purpose with which he has devoted himself to this object, should entitle him to a monument, when he dies, at the hands of the Knickerbockers, who, by the way, take very little interest in their own history. We have been expecting, for several years, that the Corporation Manual would die out for the lack of material to fill its pages. But the industry of "Uncle David" is equal to a dozen or two more of manuals, and, instead of running out, his materials appear to increase as the work is continued. The present volume contains over 600 compact pages, which furnish an abundance of pleasant reading, as well as a great amount of statistical information.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Knickerbocker* for July is full of good reading, and a few good wood engravings, illustrating a history of the City of New-York. This favorite old Magazine has enlarged its sphere without losing anything of its popular characteristics. Not the least attractive part of the *Knickerbocker* is the genial end gossippy account given by its editor, Mr. CLARK, of its rise and progress, with pleasant sketches of its contributors.

Harper's Monthly for July, is an unusually attractive number, and its illustrated leaders, on John Brown's Tract, and the Saguenay, are especially good, besidea being especially eppropriete to the season. Mr. THORPE'S account of a visit to JOHN BROWN'a Tract is an extremely good piece of writing, while the illustrations from his pencil are much superior to the illustratione uaually given in this popular periodical.

THE WARS OF THE ROSES; OR, STORIES OF THE STRUGGLES OF YORK AND LANCASTER. By J. E. EDGAR. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS. 1859.

MYSTIC HOURS; OR, SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCES. By E. A. REDMAN, M. D. New-York: CHARLES PARTRIDGE. 1859.

THE THREE ERAS OF WOMAN'S LIFE. A Novel. By ELIZABETH ELIEN SMITH. Boston: T. O. H. P. BURNHAM. 1859.

TH ELIFE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, APOSTLE OF THE INDIES AND JAPAN. From the Italian of D. BARTOLI and J. P. MAFFEI. With a Preface by the very Rev. Dr. FABER. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. 1859.

AGUECHECK. Sketches of Foreign Travel. Boston: SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN. 1859.

A NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. Arranged upon a Physiologico-Pathological basis. For the use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By CHARLES JAMES HEMPEL, M. D. New-York: W. RADDE.

CONSUMPTION: ITS NATURE, PREVENTION AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT. By WILLIAM HITCHMAN, M. D. Philadelphia: WILLIAM RADDE. 1859.

A Chapter of Crime.

A PHYSICIAN PROSECUTED FOR FORGERY—ATTEMPT TO POISON THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—SUICIDE.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, June 22, has the following:

"We are informed by a gentleman from Henderson of ooe of the most deeply tragical eveots that has sver occurred in our State.

Some time ago, Dr. A. J. MORRISON, of that place, was prosecuted for forgery, aod desiroos of revenging himself on the Prosecuting Attorney, woo was active in all the messures against him, he attempted to procure his death by poison. For this purpoae he employed HARRISON, a negro waiter at the Hancock House, and engaged his services to coosummate his devilish intentions. The servant was to piece the prussic acid in the coffee of Mr. JOHN E. ARNOLD, but instead of fulfilling the arrangemeot, he informed Mr A. of the conspiracy against his life.

Not discouraged by his first failure, Dr. MORRISON gave the negro another dose of the deadly poison to place in a piete of raepberries which he was to hend Mr. ARNOLD. But the servant boy again informed, and theo errangements were made for detection. At a certain time he was to give HARRISON a third potion, evidencing a cool and malicious determination to destroy the Attorney for the Commonweelth. In order that his villainy might be thoroughly exposed to competent witnesses, and his hellish plans completely frustrated, a hole was bored through the ceilling, so that persons in the upper chamber might notice what was going on without being observed. The plan proved entirely successful. MORRISON was seen to hand the negro the poison, and give him instructions concerning it. The rascal was immediately seized, and confined in jail. But the denouement of the tragedy remains to oe unfolded. MORRISON, overcome by the weight of testimony against him, and appreheoding violence from the hands of an outraged and excited populace, committed suicide on Sundey morning. He procnred a knife, and after cutting his throet, severed the main artery of his leg. When found, he was weltering in his blood. The remains were brought to Louisville, and thence shipped by railroad to Springfield, Illinois, where he has connections."

A DISPUTE ABOUT CHILDREN AND A MURDER.

At Taylorsville, Ky., June 18, a murder was committed, with an unusual cause. A correspondent writes: "We had quite an excitement in our town last Saturdey, caused by two neighbors, which resulted in the death of Nethan Connor and the shooting of Daniel Blanton, by Benjamin Cheatham. Connor and Cheatham are brothers-in-law, and Daniel Blanton and Benj. Cheethem had e oispute in regard to their children, which had been golog on some time. Last Saturday evening, Cheethem and Blenton had some worde at their doore, when Connor came out of Cheetham's house and pulled off his coat and etarted toward Blanton. Just at that time Cheethem shot Blanton, and almost et the seme moment Blanton shot Connor. Blanton turned as Connor advanced towards him, and when he had done so Cheatham first end ran into his house, locked the door, and was not seen until the Sherlif erreated him."

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY ABOUT CHILDREN AND A FRATRICIDE.—The Ottawa (Ill.) *Republican* says: "Another murder has been added to the anoals of crime in this county, the circumstances of which, as we learn them, are ee follows: DANIEL and JAMES MAHAR, two brothers living neer Buck Creek, about eight miles north of the city, ceme to town on Saturday last, and imbibed pretty freely at some one of the numerous liquor holes we have on neerly every street, and towards night went home quarreling on the wey. As they neared home they became friendly again and DANIEL stopped at JAMES' house to supper. While there, JAMES in his drunken fit began to chastise one of his children, in which DANIEL interfered, and another eitercetion arose, which was soon quieted with the understanding that the two would meet next morning and fight it out. Upon this DANIEL started for home about dark, but after advancing e few steps, he turned round and made some remark that brought JAMES out after him with a pitchfork-handle in his hands. DANIEL obtained from the fence, as he passed out, a piece of rail, and the two encountered each other with rather formidable weepons, that of JAMES being the strongest and most easily handled. The result of the encounter was, that DANIEL, after breaking the weepon of his entagonist struck him a blow upon the heed thet resulted in his death about 5 o'clock next morning. Coroner MCARTHUR held an inquest next day, a remerkable feature of which was a refueal at first, of a portion of the Jury composed of the neighbors of the parties, to sign the verdict if it was to be taken as evidence of the guilt of ths homicide. The same persons also endeavored to secrete him from the officers who went to arrest him. He was, however, secured by Deputy Sheriff HALL and the Coroner, on Sundey night, while he was passing from one house to another preparatory to leaving the place. Seeing Mr. HALL he made good use of his legs, whereupon Mr. H. fired two pistol shots over his head, at the same time calling on him to stop or he would have to fire closer next time. The appearance of the Coroner on the other side stopped the fugitive, and he was secured and brought to jail. The cass has been before the Grand Jury, and will probably be tried at the present term of the Circuit Court. The wife of the homicide is distracted by the terrible affair. On Thursday, a little after noon, hearing from a neighbor that witnesses had been summoned to be at Court at I o'clock, she thought that the trial was to come on at that time, and forthwith she eterted from where ehe was for the city on foot, a distance of eight miles, with a child in her arms. After coming about three miles, a friendly family took care of the child, and ehe came through on a run, making the whole distance in a little over one hour. It is said that the murdered man was very quarrelsome, particularly when intoxicated, and often when in that state abused his family unmercifully. These facts, no doubt, account for the sympathy felt for the fratricide among his neighbors."

Patent Suit Touching the Photographic Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Mr. TOMLINSON'S card, published in your paper of this morning, he says, "the motions were withdrawn after the nature of the defence had been learned from the reading of the affidavits of the defendant, but only for the purpose of renewing the motions on papers that should anticipate the proofs relied on by the defendant." Mr. TOMLINSON'S statement being calculated to give an erroneous idea to the Photographic community, I deem it my duty to say that but a very small portion of my defence was made known when Mr. KELLEN, counsel for the plaintiff, withdrew the motions for injunctions.

I have furnished my counsel with unlimited and undoubted proofs that the claims patented by CUTTING were published in France, England and the United States some years prior to the patent being granted in this country, and that I worked at my gallery in Paris in the manner claimed to be patented some two years prior thereto; and for the purpose of anding the pretended claims against those practicing the art of Photography, I invite a renewal of the motions et as early a period as Mr. TOMLINSON may see fit.

J. C. D. FREDRICKS, 585 Broadway.

JUNE 24, 1859.

THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD.—The following is an extract from a private letter, received by a gentleman in this City:

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 10, 1859.

There will be another tide of emigretion to Pike's Peak and vicinity within a few weeks, as every day we are getting reliable news in confirmation of the existence of gold there in sufficiency to compensate miners well for their labor. But one thing must be taken in consideration, that the flaming reports that will circulate from this place will be much exaggerated, for the business men and property-holders are much interested in regerd to it. There is no doubt about the gold, but nooe should go there unless with six or nine months supply of provisions, and with money enough to buy a yoke of oxen here to take his goods on there. It is anticipated in August next that there will be a vast crowd of people there, and that there will be an inedequele supply of provisions for them, and that e *vast amount of suffering and starvation* will ensue. Advise your frieods not to come without being well provided for in every respect, otherwise it will be perfect folly! It is supposed et the mines that California will be almost depopulated of her miners before two years, as they will rush to Pike's Peak, being very convenient to them on their way home to the Eastern States. T. S. B.

In the Cincinnati District Court, Reuben Johnson the negro who was charged with resisting the United States Marshal, in the recent slave case at Zanesville, has been allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty. He then plaad not guilty, and the trial was et.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 24.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PATENT FOR A CAPSTAN.

Thomas Brown vs. *Peter A. Hargous*.—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from using on board of the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, owned by him, a capstan and windlass which the plaintiff claims to be an infringement of a patent issued to him, and subsequently, on Feb. 16, 1859, reissued to him, under which he claims to have patented an annular recess or groove with flaring sides in the capstan for a chain cable, or several chain cables of different sizes, to run in, and also a clearing guide in combination with the recess of the capstan, which is capable of carrying the cable when only a partial turn is taken. The capstan and wind

rum of $3 per week as alimony, and a counsel fee of $25.

Alexander Reavey for plaintiff; F. C. Bliss for defendant.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

E John Cartwright et al vs. Wm. E. Wilmerding et al.—The plaintiffs are the true owners of the goods, and were at the time the defendants (the firm of Wilmerding & Mount) made the advance of $45,000, of the 13th of July, and the advance of $50,000, of the 14th of August, 1858, to Acker & Harris, on the security thereof. The firm of Wilmerding & Mount has no lien upon a valid claim to any of the said goods as against the plaintiffs, and the latter are entitled to judgment, substantially, as prayed for in their complaint, and to recover their costs from the defendants. Form of judgment to be settled at the instance of either party, on five days' notice to the other.

Before Justice Slosson.

Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island vs. Austin Sherman.—Case settled.

Before Judge Brady.

The People, &c., vs. Corey.—Motion granted.

Williams vs. Carrall.—Motion denied without costs.

Palsm vs. Haase.—Motion denied.

Mauney vs. Sherman.—Supplementary order dismissed without costs.

Brown vs. Darrin.—No costs should be allowed.

Nerr vs. Narr.—Order refused.

Goleman vs. Bsan.—Case settled.

Terrell vs. Orser.—James Maurice, Esq., substituted in place of Gardner Spring, Jr., as referee, and evidence in to stand.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

George W. Benson vs. Nicholas E. Paine and Edward E. Barrett.—This was a demurrer to complaint.

Daly, F. J.—The plaintiff's case, as set out in his complaint, may be briefly stated. He loaned to the defendants, Paine and Barrett, $5 000, and after the loan, took from the defendant Barrett, his five promissory Notes for $4,650, payable at different periods, as security for the loan. Barrett having failed to pay the notes, the plaintiff brought an action upon them and recovered judgment against Barrett. He now sues Paine and Barrett as jointly indebted to him in the sum of $4.650. the amount of the notes, and demands judgment against them for that amount, with interest. The defendants demur, and I think the demurrer is well taken.

It is well settled that the recovery of a judgment against one of several joint debtors, though nothing is obtained upon it, is a bar to any future action thereafter, either against all the debtors or against any of them. (Robertson *vs.* Smith, 18 Johns, 459; King *vs.* Hoare, 12 M. and Welsb., 494.) It cannot be maintained against any number less than the whole, for as the obligation is joint, an answer setting up the non-joinder of any of the parties to the contract will abate the action. (Ascue *vs.* Hollingsworth, Coke, Eliz. 494, 355; Cabel *vs.* Vaughan, 1 Wms. Saund. 291.) And it cannot be maintained against all, for a judgment having been previously recovered against one, he cannot, as long as it stands, be again charged in judgment for the same debt. (Higgins' Case, 6 Coke, R. 541; Lilly *vs.* Hodges, 8 Mod. 541.) If the action is brought against any number less than the whole, and no objection is taken by plea in abatement, the plaintiff will be deemed to have treated it, and the Court will give judgment upon it as the obligation only of the party or parties sued. (Germon *vs.* Frederick, and Dixon *vs.* Bowmen, cited in note 4 to Cabul *vs.* Vaughan; 1 Wm. Saund., 319; Rees *vs.* Abbott, Comp., 832; Libby *vs.* Hodges, 1 Str., 533; 8 Mod., 166.)

But if the contract or obligation be *several*, as well of joint as in a bond where the obligors bind themselves jointly and severally, the plaintiff has his election to sue all the parties jointly or each of the separately. He may in such a case bring distinct actions against each of them, and a judgment without satisfaction against one will be no bar to an action against another; but though he may maintain distinct actions against each, he cannot unite two into one action, or any number short of the whole. He must either sue them all together or each of them separately. (Streatfield *vs.* Halliday, 3 T. R., 782. Year Book, vol. x, 27; H. viii., 6 pl. 26; Note to Cabul *vs.* Vaughan, *supra.*)

This case is not strictly analagous to that of a joint and several obligation in which all the parties to the contract bind themselves both severally and jointly, but a case in which one of two joint debtors gives, in addition, his individual obligation for the debt, and in support of the plaintiff's right, after recovering a judgment upon the individual obligation, to maintain an action against both debtors for the debt; due to them jointly, I am referred to Drake *vs.* Mitchell, 3 East, 251. The case is certainly in point. One of three parties who were jointly bound upon a covenant gave his promissory note to the plaintiff in payment of his liability upon the covenant, and the note not being paid at maturity, the plaintiff recovered judgment against him. The plaintiff then sued all the parties to the covenant, and they plead the judgment against one of them in bar, but the plea was held bad. Lord Ellenborough declared that he understood the principle *transit in rem judicatum* to apply only to the cause of action on which the judgment was rendered; thus distinguishing the note as constituting a distinct and different cause of action from that on the covenant, and Grose, J., said that, not having been received in satisfaction, it could operate only as collateral security; that though judgment was recovered upon it, it had not produced satisfaction in fact, and that the plaintiff, therefore, might still resort to his original remedy upon the covenant. I do not consider the reasoning of the Court in this case satisfactory, or think that it is reconcilable with the principle recognized and acted upon afterwards in the cases of Robertson *vs* Smith, and King *vs.* Hoare, before referred to. It is true that in those cases the judgment was recovered against one joint debtor, in an action upon the original contract; but, as will appear from the authorities already cited, the effect of bringing the action against him solely, and of the absence of any plea of non-joinder, is treating it as his contract alone, and as such judgment is given upon it. The principle upon which the cases of Robertson *vs.* Smith, and King *vs.* Hoare, rest is, that after judgment against one, another action cannot be brought upon the joint contract, as the effect of it would be to render two judgments against the same party for the same debt, and such was the result in Duke *vs.* Mitchell, by giving judgment against all the parties to the covenant after judgment was rendered against one of them upon a note given for the debt due by the covenant. Such is the case here. The notes given by Barrett were for the debt for which he is now jointly sued with Paine, and if judgment is given for the defendants here there will be two judgments against him for the same debt. It cannot be, as Lord Ellenborough and the other Judges, in Drake *vs.* Mitchell, supposed, that actual satisfaction is the test, and that because the plaintiff has taken an individual obligation from one of the joint debtors, he can have two judgments against him for the same debt, one upon the joint and another upon the individual obligation. If satisfaction was the test and could alone constitute a bar, it would be a complete answer to the objections of the previous recovery of a judgment against one in an action against joint debtors that it had not, in the language of the Court in Drake *vs.* Mitchell, produced the fruit of a judgment—actual satisfaction. But it was deemed no answer in Robertson *vs.* Smith, which settled the law in this State, and the recovery of the judgment alone was held to be a bar, because it changed an indebtedness upon a contract to a debt of record, and for the reason more fully given by Mr. Justice Park, in King *vs.* Hoare, that one of two joint contractors cannot be twice troubled for the same cause; that there could not be two separate judgments for the same debt, and that when judgment has been obtained for a debt, the right given by the record merges the inferior remedy by action for the same debt. Nor do I think that the distinction taken by Lord Ellenborough, that the covenant and the note constituted distinct causes of action, was a substantial one. The judgment upon the note was for the same debt, and to render another judgment against the same party upon the covenant was contravening the principle referred to. The fact is that the law upon this subject was not well understood and had not been very distinctly defined when Drake *vs.* Mitchell was decided. When the point came up for consideration in this State in Robinson *vs.* Smith, that a judgment against one joint debtor was an extinguishment of the right of action against the rest, there was a determination of the Supreme Court of the United States directly the other way, (Sheehy *vs.* Mandeville 6, Cranch 253.) And yet that decision, supported as it was by the weighty authority of Chief Justice Marshall, was, after full examination, deliberately disregarded; and when King *vs.* Hoare was decided in England, so late as 1844, the dicta of numerous Judges was cited against the proposition contended for, and the point was found to be so unsettled and doubtful upon the authorities as to draw from Baron Parke, in delivering the judgment of the Court, the observation that it was remarkable that the question had never been actually decided in England. If the law, then, was so obscure or unsettled upon this point, it may serve to explain why the Judges in Drake *vs.* Mitchell thought in the case before them that nothing short of actual satisfaction would be a bar.

Separate judgment might be had against the maker and indorser of a promissory note, and against each of the parties to an instrument where they had bound themselves severally as well as jointly, but though each judgment is for the same debt it is against a separate person, and does not present what Chief Justice Spencer, in Robertson *vs.* Smith, declared would be an anomaly in the law and inconsistent with the notion of a correct and regular judicial proceeding, two judgments rendered against the same party for the same debt.

I have gone into this examination of the authorities, though there has been a recent decision in this State which is exactly in point—Peters *vs.* Sandford, 1 Denio, 224—because the case of Drake *vs.* Mitchell is relied upon here and does not appear to have been considered ur to have been referred to in the decision of that case. One of two partners purchased a quantity of wool from the plaintiff for which he gave his promissory note. The plaintiff indorsed the note and passed it away, and not being paid at maturity he and the maker were sued upon it and judgment having been recovered the plaintiff paid the judgment. He then sued both partners for the price of the wool, as purchased upon their joint account. But the Court held opinions that the defendants were partners, and were jointly liable for the purchase of the wool; that the judgment upon the promissory note given by one of them worked an extinguishment or merger of their liability upon the joint contract; that to extinguish the joint contract it was not necessary that satisfaction should follow the judgment, for the judgment performed that office. This decision is in direct conflict with Drake *vs.* Mitchell. It was a legitimate and logical deduction from the principle established by Robertson *vs.* Smith, and is decisive of the point in question. I might have given judgment for the defendant upon the authority of this case alone, but as it is in conflict with Drake *vs.* Mitchell, and as the law was assumed by the Court without adverting to the opposite ruling in that case, I felt called upon to give the question a more full and extended examination. Judgment is rendered for the defendant upon the demurrer.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Collier vs. Wm. Way et al.—This was an action to recover a balance due on mercantile paper and accounts, amounting in the aggregate to between eight and nine thousand dollars. The balance now sued for was nearly five hundred.

The plaintiff sued as assignee of the Parker Mills Company. It appeared, by the testimony of the plaintiff, who was the principal witness in his behalf that pending the financial troubles of 1857, Way & Co., the defendants, were indebted to the Parker Mills Company, on notes and upon an account stated, to the amount of $8,878.40. These notes were maturing at different times during a period of several months. Way & Co. applied to the plaintiff, who was the financial agent of the Parker Mills Company in this city, for an extension of time to pay this indebtedness. The Parker Mills Company acceded to this request. The extension was given as the witness testified in the following way. A written stipulation was signed by the Parker Mills Company, in connection with many other creditors of Way & Co., extending the time for payment of their various debts. This stipulation contained an express provision that Way & Co. should pay interest. In respect to the claim held by the Parker Mills Company, it was arranged that Way & Co. should make new notes equal in amount to the original debt. This was done on the understanding that, as soon as it could be ascertained when Way & Co. would be able to retire the whole amount, then interest should be computed and paid for the extended term. The Parker Mills Company kept the old notes. They also procured the renewal-notes to be discounted, and when they matured, they were paid at Bank. But Way & Co. refused to pay interest. The Parker Mills Company then assigned the claim to the plaintiff, who brought this suit.

There was evidence tending to show that Way & Co. had promised to pay the interest, since the payment of the renewal notes: but this was denied by defendants.

The cause was tried a day or two since before Justice McCarthy, without a jury. Judgment has now been rendered for the defendants.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, June 24, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been decidedly unsatisfactory, during the week, and business has been quite limited. Prices have favored buyers, yet without inducing them to purchase freely. The abundance of Strawberries, and the low rates at which they are obtained, have the effect of lessening very considerably the consumption of animal food.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	18	@	22
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Lamb, spring, ℔ quarter	1 00	@	1 75
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	7	@	9
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	11	@	—
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14½
Bacon, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Hams, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	12½	@	13
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers complain of remarkable dullness in business. Supplies are moderate; assortments, very meegre; prices, tending downward.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ℔ lb	13	@	15
Chickens, broilers, ℔ pair	62	@1	00
Turkeys, ℔ lb	13	@	17
Geese, Spring, ℔ pair	2 50	@3	50
Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	50
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 50	@2	50

FISH.

The principal kinds have been moderately inquired for at our revised quotations.

Salmon, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	—	@	50
Mackerel, each	—	@	12
Codfish, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Blackfish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Eels, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Porgies, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Turtle, ℔ lb	—	@	15
Sheep's-head, ℔ lb	18	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard-shell, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Crabs, soft shell, ℔ dozen	75	@	—
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	—	@	8

VEGETABLES.

This branch of business is quite vigorous at present. Supplies of the principal varieties of new are ample, and the demand is good.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℔ bbl	5 50	@	—
Potatoes, new Southern, ℔ bbl	3 50	@4	50
Potatoes, new, ℔ half peck	25	@	37
Potatoes, old, ℔ bbl	2 00	@3	00
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	75	@1	00
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	15	@	20
Turnips, new, ℔ basket	1 50	@	—
Turnips, new, ℔ dozen bunches	62	@	75
Carrots, new, ℔ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Carrots, old, ℔ bushel	—	@1	00
Beets, ℔ bushel	50	@	60
Beets, new, ℔ dozen bunches	75	@1	00
Onions, ℔ bushel basket	—	@1	50
Onions, ℔ peck	56	@	—
Onions, ℔ dozen bunches	75	@1	00
Onions, ℔ bunch	7	@	9
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	62	@1	00
Tomatoes, new, ℔ basket	2 75	@3	50
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	1 25	@4	50
Cauliflowers, each	12	@	50
Radishes, new, ℔ dozen bunches	10	@	12
Green Peas, ℔ bushel	62	@	87
Green Peas, ℔ peck	28	@	31
Shelled Peas, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Beans, String, new, ℔ bushel	1 25	@2	00
Beans, new, ℔ half-peck	25	@	30
Cucumbers, per dozen	37	@	62
Cucumbers, each	4	@	6
Pumpkins, new, each	20	@	50
Squashes, ℔ basket	—	@	25
Squashes, new, each	5	@	7
Salad, ℔ head	2	@	3
Parsley, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	6	@	8
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	12	@	18
Leeks, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Spinach, ℔ peck	15	@	16
Mint, ℔ bunch	2	@	—

FRUIT.

Strawberries are still plenty and cheap, but will soon disappear. The consumption, this season, has been very extensive. Cherries and Gooseberries are also abundant at low prices. Raspberries are beginning to come in, as are likewise Whortleberries and Currants. Peaches are more freely offered, but the high rates asked for them restrict the inquiry. The changes in other kinds of Fruit have not been important.

Strawberries, ℔ quart box	10	@	15
Strawberries, ℔ basket	2	@	4
Cherries, ℔ lb	6	@	15
Gooseberries, ℔ quart	10	@	15
Apricots, ℔ dozen	25	@	75
Raspberries, ℔ pin basket	20	@	—
Currants, ℔ lb	5	@	7
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	20	@	—
Peaches, ℔ basket (2 quarts, so called)	1 00	@	—
Peaches, ℔ basket (one quart)	50	@	—
Hot-house Grapes, ℔ lb	1 00	@1	25
Apples, ℔ half peck	37	@	75
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	20	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	18	@	62
Lemons, ℔ dozen	15	@	18
Bananas, ℔ bunch	50	@5	00
Bananas, ℔ dozen	12	@1	00
Pineapples, ℔ dozen	75	@2	50
Pineapples, each	6	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	—	@	50
Figs, ℔ lb	—	@	12
English Filberts, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Datas, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Raisins, ℔ lb	6	@	12
Currants, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been restricted, yet prices of Butter and Cheese remain about the same. Eggs are rather dearer.

Butter, State, new, ℔ lb	18	@	22
Butter, Orange County	24	@	25
Butter, by the pail, ℔ lb	—	@	23
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	18	@	21
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	8	@	11
Cheese, English, by the box, ℔ lb	—	@	16
Eggs, seven to eight for	13	@	—
Eggs, fifteen to sixteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty to sixty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	56
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	28
Honey, ℔ lb	18	@	20

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ℔ 100	21	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	20	@	25
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon	—	@2	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 198 and 200; Pagden & Knapp, stands Nos. 200 and 200; J. D. Kinsey, stands Nos. 206 and 207; Joseph Fenstem, stands Nos. 202 and 203; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 348 and 350; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 446 and 448; Mrs. Crowe, stand No. 353; J. Lyman, stand No. 2; J. Cammeyer, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, June 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 32 bbls. Ashes, 6 351 bbls. Flour, 338 sacks Corn Meal, 534 bushels Wheat, 4 680 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 18,490 bushels Oats, 604 pkgs. Provisions, 318 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, including Pots at $5 25 and Pearls at $5 81½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 4 700 bags Rio, part at 11¼c.; 300 bags Java at 14½c.; 120 bags Laguayra, part at 11¾c; and 200 bags Stained St. Domingo at 9½c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 450 bales, in lots, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅜c.; do Orleans, at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 250 tons Logwood, part St. Domingo at $13 75, and part Jamaica at $13; also, 200 tons Lima Wood on terms not ascertained.

FISH—Continue in limited request at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed for State and Western Flour. The inquiry is quite moderate, and only for the small lots, which the regular trade immediately require. Holders meet the demand freely, at our revised quotations. Sales have been confined to 4,650 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	5 30
Standard Superfine State	5 75	@	6 05
Extra State	6 15	@	6 45
Standard Superfine Western	5 80	@	6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25	@	8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 50	@	6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@	8 25
Fancy Geneseo	6 60	@	6 80
Extra Genesee	6 90	@	9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 65	@10	00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 90	@10	25

Southern Flour is in limited request, to-day, at former prices; sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at $6 85@$7 30 for mixed brands, and $7 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been partially need. Prices have not varied remarkably.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate at previous quotations. Sales by auction: 1,541 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 80@$2 25, and 1,332 boxes Lemons at $1 75@$3 05 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and unsettled in price. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bush., including very good White Kentucky at $1 84; red do., at $1 65; good new White Southern at $1 80; choice amber do. at $1 80; and Mixed Southern at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, but at languid prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 31,500 bush. at 80c.@84c. for poor to prime yellow Northern and Jersey; 80c.@84c. for yellow Southern; 82½@85c for white Southern; 82 for ordinary white Northern; 83c.@84c. for yellow Western, and 79½@82½c. for inferior to good old and new mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is very dull at 90c.@93c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal. Oats are quiet and drooping; Canada, 48a.@50c.; Western, 47c.@ 49c.; State, 45c @47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c. @45c.; Southern, 40c.@44c. ℔ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The receipts of State and Western Flour have been quite light during the past week, yet prices have continued to decline, and may be quoted 20c.@ 30c. ℔ bbl. lower than our last week's report. Holders have manifested considerable eagerness to sell. Purchasers, however, have not been disposed to operate, except in a small way, anticipating the prevalence of much lower prices. The transactions yesterday were limited, the market closing irregular. Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for, and prices have not varied materially. The Wheat market continues in a very unsettled state, and sales have been confined exclusively to small parcels for the Eastern and local trade. Holders would make concessions in prices to effect sales, but buyers manifest no disposition to purchase any more than the small quantities which they immediately require. Yesterday's transactions were limited, the market closing dull and heavy. Rye has been in limited demand, closing heavily. Corn has been less active, and with liberal receipts prices continue to favor the purchaser. Oats have been less inquired for, and prices tend downwards."

HIDES—The market has been quite active this week, and sales have been large for the season, amounting to 67,000 Hides. The receipts have been light. The market closes firm, and importers do not offer their stocks freely. The principal sales have been: 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 27c., 6 months; 1 000 Cordova, 25¾c., 6 months; 3,000 Rio Grande, 26¾c., 6 months; 10,000 Orinoco, 24c., 6 months; 9,000 Maranham, 18c., 6 months.

IRON—Sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig have been reported, part at $23 50 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been quiet to day, at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c@44c.; 365 hhds English Island, on private terms; and 140 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, at, however, easier prices. The sales included 1,500 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 62½ ℔ 310 lbs.; 250 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50, and 350 bbls. Virginia at $4 75 @$5 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. The sales of Spirits Turpentine comprise 450 bbls., in lots, at 46½c.@47½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions have been in limited request at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales to-day 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 25 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 35 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is in limited demand and is steady. Sales to-day 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in slack request at former rates. Sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 @$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@16c. for New Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 450 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 974 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6c.@7c.; 187 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6¾c.@7c., and 212 boxes Havana, at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Cigar Leaf attracts more attention. Other kinds are unchanged. Sales, since Tuesday last, 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 18c.@28c.; 43 cases Florida, at 8c.@13c., with 213 bales Havana, 154 bales Yara, and 69 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 300 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ lb; 500 bxs. Cheese, by steamer, at 25s; and 10 tons Shoulders at 7s 6d. For London, 150 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; 60 puncheons Porto Rico Rum at 17s. 6d. ℔ 252 gallons, American measurement; and (reported) 70 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d., and 75 bxs. Tobacco at 2s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 20,000 Staves on private terms. For Marseilles a vessel (300 tons) with light Pipe Staves, at $27.

The Weather and the Crops.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 22.

The weather during the past week has been quite favorable to the growing crops generally. Sunday and Monday were rather hard days upon Wheat, being showery and close, and in some sections we learn there are appearances of rust upon late crops; but yesterday was clear and pleasant. As regards Corn, it may be said to have recovered almost entirely from the effects of the frost of the 5th inst., and it is growing rapidly, presenting a most vigorous appearance. The prospect at present is that this crop will be unusually large. The damage to Wheat from the frost turns out to have been comparatively trifling, in the aggregate. Fields that were supposed to have been ruined, now promise a fair average yield, while the injury appears to have been confined to a few localities chiefly in Northeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Harvesting has already commenced in Kentucky, and by the 1st of July farmers will be cutting the crops in Southern Ohio and Indiana. In Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Southern Illinois, the prospects are the yield will be up to a fair average. Oats and hay will be short. Barley will also be short, but the quality will be good. Potatoes are doing well, and the prospects are favorable for a large crop. Fruit, such as apples, peaches and pears, will be short; one-half an average crop would be an outside estimate for the central West.

From Northern Illinois the accounts regarding Fall wheat are unfavorable, and the prospects for a good yield of Spring wheat are not encouraging, while in Southern Illinois the crop is yielding handsomely. Everywhere in Illinois, as in Ohio and Indiana, corn looks well.

LOST AND FOUND.

$400 REWARD.—CHARLES F. ENGLESTED, 28 years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high, light complexion, blue or gray eyes, light brown hair, and had a peculiar separation of the hair of the left eyebrow, absconded on the 31st May with $2,100, mostly in $50 and $100 bills of the Market Bank of the City of New-York. The above reward will be paid for the said Charles F. Englested and recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part thereof. He left in company with another boy, about 20 years old, with black hair, rather slim build, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and his upper teeth rotted out in front. CLOCK & MILLER, No. 61 Fulton st.

LOST.—A SMALL LEATHER MEMORANDUM Book of Advertisements for the different papers in New York City in going from the Livingston House, Brooklyn, across the South Ferry to the office of the *New York Times* taking an East Broadway stage from the ferry, or from the *New-York Times* to the office of the *Quadruple Constellation*, Spruce st. If the finder will leave the same at the office of the *New York Times*, a suitable reward will be given by the gentleman at the office.

FOUND—A PORTE MONNAIE WITH A SMALL sum of money. Call foot of Whitehall-st., of the 4th-av. starter

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A SECOND-hand steam engine, of about 15 horse power, and boilers, all complete for immediate use. Inquire of the subscribers, at the factory, corner of Hudson and 14th sts., or 251 Broadway, New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by P. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. Kilby-st., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GREAT WAR—THE DEATH-STRUGGLE OF NATIONS.—That strange man who predicted, fifteen years ago, the great events that are now coming to pass in the judgment of God on the Nations, will give utterance to the word of Prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Those who desire to understand what God has spoken concerning these things, and their interest and duty in view of them, are invited to hear.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—Brooklyn, will open their new Church edifice in State, near Hoyt-st., for Divine Services, TO MORROW, 26th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D.; at 3 P. M., by the Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Bedford st. M. E. Church; and at 7½ in the EVENING by the Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, of the Westminster Church.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—A MEETING for prayer will be held in Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th av., opposite 8th st., on FRIDAY, July 1, from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a Church will be organized with the above name, under the pastorate of John Q. Adams. All who feel interested are invited to meet and pray for the interest.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible-Class at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak on SUNDAY next, June 26, at Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. MORNING, 10½ o'clock—Subject: *The Roman Catholic Church; its Connections with the Roman Empire* EVENING, 7½ o'clock—Subject: *Geological Investigation as Harmonizing with Plants and Animals.*

EIGHTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Mathaw Hale Smith. In the EVENING at quarter to 8 o'clock, the Rev. S. A. Corey will deliver the fourth lecture in the series on the young men of the Bible. Subject—*Absalom.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS.—The Rev. Dr. McGill, of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach in this Church NEXT SABBATH, June 26, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., will preach on THURSDAY EVENING, June 30. Service to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Road to Ruin.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—Ladies Bawbl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—William Tell—La Tour de Nesle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Working the Oracle—Irish Assurance.

BOWERY THEATRE—Wealth and Worth—Knave of Hearts.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Statue Lover—Peter the Vagabond.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well—Tailor of Tamworth.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 441 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for Sshould be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 25, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The War Department has issued general orders, with a view of enforcing the greatest possible economy in the military service, especially as to the conveyance and distribution of supplies. No buildings are to be erected, nor any extraordinary expense incurred, except by authority from the War Department. No persons shall be hired for purposes immediately connected with the troops, excepting the necessary guides and interpreters. All hired persons not authorized by tenor of these orders will be forthwith discharged, and the services, if necessary, performed by enlisted men.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to a gentleman in Athens, Geo., defending the President's course in relation to the returned Africans of the slaver *Echo*, and denying that the Colonization Society was instrumental in ameliorating the conditions of the captives.

The *Constitution* emphatically denies that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Robert J. Walker have come to terms. It states definitely that no concessions have been made, nor any terms agreed upon.

The brig *Storm King*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Gahoon, West coast of Africa, reports having spoken, May 26, the bark *Ardennes*, from Congo River, bound to New-York, in charge of a prize crew from the United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, by which she was seized on suspicion of being intended for a slaver.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution was adopted giving the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company permission to connect their track with those of the Hudson River and Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads. Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, informed the Board, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that their report and resolutions which were adopted with reference to repairing the City Hall had gone to the Aldermen, and by them had been referred to their Committee on Repairs and Supplies, the 25th day of April last. After a lengthy debate, the Board failed to award the contract for constructing the gate-houses for a new Reservoir to Messrs. Fairchild, Walker & Co., for want of a constitutional vote. The report of the Special Committee directing the Croton Board to erect fifty drinking-hydrants in different parts of the City, as an experimental measure, was adopted. The Street Commissioner was directed to purchase new flags for the City Hall, and to have specifications drawn up and to advertise for proposals to put the building in proper repair.

The Annual Exhibition of the Boys' Department of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, occurred yesterday. Addresses were made by Archbishop Hughes, Ex-Mayor Wood, the Hon. John Kelly, Ex-Recorder Tillou and others. The occasion was one of unlimited satisfaction to all concerned.

The police have succeeded in arresting three noted and desperate burglars, named Thomas Kelly, Thomas Hughes and Charles F. Gordon. They have all spent one or more terms in State Prison, and their probable return to prison life, will be favorably felt by the community. A brief sketch of their lives, and record of their leading burglaries, will be found under the police reports.

At 5½ o'clock, last evening, the large cotton-batting factory, owned by Messrs. Bloodgood, Bellows & Co., and known as the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, located in William-street, Red Hook Point, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $50,000 and throwing one hundred and fifty girls out of employment. The property was insured for $28,000 in London and Liverpool offices.

The movements in Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions, yesterday, were restricted. Prices generally favored buyers. Coffee attracted more attention at full rates. Rice, Sugar and Molassee were in request, as were likewise Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Cigar Leaf Tobacco. Freights were less active.

The Queen's English in the Derby Ministry.

Not many of the members of Lord Derby's Cabinet are likely to fill a great place in the public eye, after their retirement from Her Britannic Majesty's immediate service. To a more mediocre body of men the destinies of a great empire have rarely been committed. But there is such a thing as magnificence in mediocrity; and this high distinction at least must be conceded to one of the Ministers, of whose doom the *Persia* has brought us the not unexpected intelligence. Lord Malmesbury, the retiring British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has signalized himself throughout the whole of his official term by a series of blunders so signally intense, that to have stumbled upon any one of them would have sufficed to make a man distinguished. His lordship's latest absurdity, however, stands out in such a singularly comical relief from the dark background of graver offences, by which his fall and that of the Ministry to which he belonged has been hastened, that it is worth noting even beyond the boundaries of the British realm.

The British Government has recently established a Commission for examining candidates for admission to the civil service of the country. This Commission, in drawing up the conditions to be required of young gentlemen seeking diplomatic appointments, ventured to suggest that the "arts of spelling correctly and writing legibly" should be embraced in the schedule. Lord Malmesbury rejected this very simple proposition with extraordinary earnestness. So bent was he upon putting down the atrocious notion that a young *attaché* should be expected to know how to write his name, or to spell St. Petersburgh, that he was at the pains of writing two enormously long letters to satisfy the Commissioners of the error of their ways. He lays it down that *attachés* are *ex officio* "gentlemen" and that spelling is an ungentlemanly, because a "mechanical and stereotyped class of knowledge." For merchants, and carpenters, and boot-blacks, and that sort of people to spell may be necessary, but for *attachés* and young gentlemen of the clubs, the thing is utterly superfluous. Moreover, spelling, thinks Lord Malmesbury, is not merely a "mechanical" and therefore a "base," but also a "capricious," and therefore a vexatious "science." Lord Malmesbury, by way of crushing his foolish correspondents in the Commission, scornfully asks what "difference it makes whether 'diligence' he spelt with one l, or with two; whether 'similar' be spelt 'simileur,' or 'simular,' and whether 'exaggerated' is allowed two gs, or restricted to one?" As for writing intelligibly, that is so obviously superfluous a matter that the Secretary doesn't waste a word in proving it to be so. All this is done in perfect good faith and seriousness; and so resolute was his Lordship that had he been allowed to have his way, the Queen's English would have been officially pooh-poohed in the Queen's own Cabinet departments.

The ghost of Lindley Muaray ought to be hardly less grateful to the Whigs than the living friends of Italian Liberty and of the honor of England for their timely ejection of a Minister at once so dull and so dangerous.

The Last Experiment of Philanthropy.

The dirt-eaters of the Orinoco are a very miserable and degraded folk, whose abject condition is well calculated to excite the warmest compassion in the hearts of all well-fed, well-clothed, well-bred and comfortable Christians. Their ethical rank in the race is even lower than that of the Feejcean savages, of whom an English midshipman wrote to his mother that their "manners were none—and their customs filthy." Their amusements are of the most primitive and fatiguing character. They have neither decency, piety, nor even a good digestion. They dwell in muddy caves dug out of the river banks. They have no conception of friendship, family or public life. They walk erect, indeed, as well as other human beings and certain species of the Simian tribe, and lift their sublime faces to the stars, and in so far may be considered men. Other marks of high human destiny it would be idle to seek for in them; neither the trader nor the schoolmaster having yet dared to penetrate the fastnesses of swamp and the fever-guarded forest solitudes in which they mope away their miserable existence.

But wretched as is the case of these outcasts of humanity, their lot is at least not aggravated by continual contrast with the happier fate of other beings made in the same likeness, and seemingly of the same race with themselves. The dirt-eater of the Orinoco has no neighbors but his own hideous fellows. The alligator splashes in his mighty rivers; the toucan, with his bill nine inches long, and his voice like a bell, that can be heard at the distance of ten miles, sits in the tops of the gigantic trees and tolls his astonishing notes through the tropical night. But no lordly carriage-wheels, hearing their freights of refinement, and beauty, and wealth, go thundering by the dirt-eater's dungeon; no iron-tongued harmony of chimes proclaims the Sabbaths of religion and peace, unshared by him, through the forlorn haunts in which he huddles his wretchedness away. Pity the dirt-eater as we may, we must remember this, and not be overhasty in bringing his case before the churches and the charitable, till we have first assured ourselves that we have no dirt-eaters nearer home, whose darker doom invites our earlier efforts. Our virtuous citizens have recently been shocked by the revelation that certain Wards of this City are furnished with grog-shops in the liberal proportion of *one to every four male inhabitants* of the district in question. We have had a great deal of respectable amazement over this startling fact, not a little respectable indignation, and a very general and highly respectable declaration that such a state of things is disgraceful to our City, and must be put an end to at once. All this is very good. Such a state of things assuredly is disgraceful to our City; and to such a state of things a stop should assuredly be put. But the first question should be, how came such a state of things to pass at all? Fortunately this question is not very difficult of reply. In these same Wards, so prolific of drunkenness and deviltry, live a race of New-Yorkers, upon whose ways, and manners, and customs, and condition, the veriest savages of South America may look without a twinge of reasonable envy. These people, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, partakers with us in all the privileges of "our glorious Constitution," voters at our polls, our neighbors in the streets and public ways, inhabit tenements and cellars in comparison with which the cavea of the Orinoco are airy and spacious abodes. They swelter beneath the heats of Summer in densely packed masses of moral and physical abomination. They shiver in the Winter's cold upon damp floors, within chinked and crannied walls. They snatch their rude and scanty meals in the midst of an atmosphere laden with pestiferous odors. To them the "sweet charities of home" are interpreted by crushing incumbrances, and vexatious necessities, that eat all joy and courage out of the heart, and dull the brain with slow despair. To the men of these abodes, ('tis an insult to our English tongue to call them homes,) what has the City offered more attractive than the six-penny saloon and the vile grog-shop?

The dens in which they sleep are no places of recreation for men weary with their day's work; and if in these dens they have neither wives to scold them, nor little ones to din their ears with cries of want, why should they not hurry away to the resorts of their companions? Why should they even go back to their dens for rest? When the nights are warm and clear, it is pleasanter curling up in the angle of two walls, or in the Winter, over the grating on some unfrequented sidewalk, through which the waste steam issues from some subterranean workshop, than stretching one's self out in the vermin-haunted cellars in which the census-takers record them as "living." To such as these the deepiaed grog-shop is palace, theatre, club and church in one. There at least is comfort after a sort, and a sure welcome while the thumbed purse is not quite empty. For whosoever would warm himself in Winter by the grog-shop stove, or in Summer, perched on a barrel-head, and holding his knee in his hands, would discuss politics and prize-fights with his cronies, must drink or be ejected. The drink speedily doubles the misery, makes the cellar damper and the garret less a shelter, consumes the last remnants of self-respect, ruins the health, and makes perfect the human wreck.

Of all these stern and staring truths, heed has at last been taken by a few philanthropists who are always puzzling their brains with new devices for improving the condition of the wretched. These persons have had the audacity to remember and recognize the fact that all men who are not utterly sunk in despair must have amusement and sociality. So they have established in that dreariest of Wards, the Fourth, a room, comfortable for the quarters, placed in it as Superintendent a man who, having tasted all the bitterness of penury and profligacy, and become a name among his fellows of that class, has since raised himself from the degradation into which he had fallen; and so have resolved to attack vice with weapons from the armory of human nature. They have furnished their room neatly, supplied pictures for its walls, papers for its desks, and cakes and coffee for the refreshment of its patrons. The public opening of this novel institution, on Thursday evening, when Mayor Tiemann, Mr. Briggs, Henry Ward Beecher, and "Awful Gardner," gave the enterprise the baptism of their varied eloquence, was exceedingly unique and full of promise. Of course there are men who are sure the experiment will fail. They assert that Awful Gasdner, the Superintendent, is a "very good man," but that, in the language of the Fancy, "he can't keep a hotel." They do not believe that virtue can be made winning enough to hold her own against the temptations of vice in such regions as the Fourth Ward. Let us wait and see. The thing is new to the New World. But not to the Old. Coffee-houses of the same kind have "paid their way" and saved hundreds of men in some of the worst parts of London. Those who know most of the people who live in cellars have the most faith that they do not absolutely prefer cellars, and grogshops, and misery, to decency and the upper air and a human kind of life. We are all of us ready to admit that in the most degraded human creature a seed of goodness sleeps. But few have had the patience to water this withered seed and wait to see it germinate; it is so much pleasanter to go into the wide white harvests, and till the fields that have won renown for their fertility.

This experiment has begun most fortunately in respect to its Superintendent. If he had been a man whose life had from first to last been wholly exemplary, he would have appeared in the Ward a stranger forced to make his way. Such an one the "boys" would have considered a "spooney" and a "soft," who might believe Wisdom's ways to be ways of pleasantness, because he knew nothing at all of the fun that strews the paths of Folly. But "Awful Gardner" is a man whose past they know: and know that when he talks to them of the shams of debauchery and the realities of decency, he knows whereof he affirms. Small, precocious boys and plucky, swaggering fellows, that "run wid de machine," know very well that if "Awful" had chosen to continue in the career they aspire to, he would have been a king among them, and that he has abandoned that career because he finds it, in the vernacular language of Captain Schultz, to be "mere chalk and nothing." The new reformer begins with a large capital of respect, admiration and curiosity in his favor. He has only to make his room, at No. 26 Bowery, more attractive, pleasant and comfortable than the corner groceries are, to drive these ancient institutions off the track. If his coffee is a little more fragrant, his cakes a little hotter and larger, and his butter sweeter than his rivals' are, he will end by drawing the largest crowd to his door. And when he has secured the crowd, it will be the fault of human nature, and not his own, if his ample supply of newspapers on the tables, his hooks on the shelves and pictures on the walls, his lectures, and *soirées*, and reunions in the Winter, do not tell upon the physical and moral character of his customers. Let this enterprise be properly dealt by—not cosseted, or dandled, or preached, but worked into honest, business-like efficiency—and it will develop a power of reproduction that in the space of a few years will make it an experiment no longer.

But the sound sense of Mr. Beecher's observations on Thursday must be present with the projectors by day and by night. The civilizing power of this new agency will depend upon its real excellence; upon the quality of the coffee dispensed at its boards, rather than upon the quality of the eloquence uttered in its committee-rooms; upon the sweetness of its butter and the cordiality of its meetings.

Another Quarrel Coming.

One section of the Appropriation bill passed by our State Legislature, at its late session, set aside $50,000 with which the Quarantine Commissioners were to provide temporary accommodations for persons arriving in our port sick with yellow fever or other pestilential disease, and also to arrange for removing and taking care of all the sick from the hospitals at Castleton. This done, they were to notify the Commissioners of Emigration, and from that time forth the Commissioners of Emigration were to send no more sick persons to the Castleton hospitals, but to the places designated, and *pay the expense of their support*. Their part of the work the Quarantine Commissioners have done promptly and to the best of their eminent ability. At their request the Emigration Board has prepared quarters on Ward's Island for the reception of the sick with non-infectious diseases, and the *Falcon* is ready to take her position in the Lower Bay and accommodate, after a fashion, yellow-fever patients as they arrive. But the question arises, Who is to bear the expense of the Floating Hospital? The Quarantine Commissioners interpret the Statute to mean that when the hulk is fairly afloat and moored, they are to turn its management and support over to the parties who receive the commutation money from arriving emigrants. But the sum total of this fund now in bank is only $12,724, upon which the contingencies of a hospital afloat, fouling her anchor in swinging to the tide, tripping and dragging it possibly, drifting up on a lee shore, with all the expense of getting her off and making her tight again, might make a very heavy draft. It is not strange then that the Commissioners of Emigration twist a little and try their best to fasten the expense on that party which has more money placed to its credit than they. On Wednesday evening they agreed upon the form of a communication to the Quarantine Commissioners, in which they profess their willingness to furnish the supplies, but deny their obligation to man the ship. They hold that they have no right to apply the moneys received from emigrants for any other purpose than to prevent emigrants from becoming a tax upon the State within five years. And as the yellow-fever patients are very seldom emigrants, where is their right, they inquire, to contribute towards their support while quarantined? But if this is the true ground, why do they furnish the supplies?

It is rumored that they mean to save their funds by taking still higher ground; that they mean to study up the whole hulk question, and if the books will justify them, and especially if the *Falcon's* imperfect ventilation, or any deficiency of furniture on board for the proper accommodation of the sick, will afford them an excuse, they will refuse to accept her, as they refused to accept the Seguine's Point hospitals,—and, possibly, with equally disastrous results. How they can torture the Statute into any such construction, we cannot understand. The Quarantine Commissioners certainly did not suppose, on accepting office, that they were to assume and continue to bear the expense of supporting ship-keepers if their hospital were afloat, any more than of watchmen and physicians if their new accommodations had been on land. Poverty, however, is apt to put forced constructions upon very plain enactments. It is gratifying, that, driven to the worst, the appropriation in the hands of the Quarantine Commissioners is ample to bear all the burdens that may be unjustly forced upon them. But, then, it is diminishing that balance of money in hand which it was hoped might be used to open the eyes of New-Jersey to the manifold advantages of parting with Sandy Hook.

The Piratical Tonson.

There is a certain period in the lives of most great scamps when they can almost atone for all the mischief they have done by being publicly or privately hanged. The manner of their death supplies society with a moral which makes up for the damage done by many of their rascalities. That period "General" William Walker, the grey-eyed man of destiny, had reached in 1857, when he was blockaded at Rivas by the Costa Rican forces. He may be said to have been then quite ripe for his atonement, and if the United States forces had been good enough to mind their own business, the illustrious soldier would have ended his illustrious career in the most appropriate manner in the world. From the accounts given of him by his brother filibusters, we feel satisfied that he is much too philanthropic an individual, and far too much devoted to the welfare of the human race, to have murmured at his fate. He would have done mankind much more service by being judiciously and dexterously "turned off" by a Central American Jack Ketch, than he is ever likely to render it by his generalship or his policy. Of great soldiers, or of people who think themselves so, we have an abundant supply; but thorough-paced, irreclaimable philanthropic pirates cannot be supplied for public strangulation as often as the public interests require, and of this high truth General Walker himself, is, we doubt not, fully sensible.

That the hero is of our way of thinking is apparent from the use he has made of his time ever since he landed in the United States. He has not ceased for one moment to make preparations of one sort or another securing his manifest destiny. He has traversed the Union, from North to South, shed tears in all our principal cities and towns over the hard fate of his beloved Nicaragua, repeated as often as was necessary the requisite clap-traps on the extension of Slavery, expressed the usual amount of devotion to American civilization, and the principles of liberty, and offered to die the necessary number of times to promote the progress of the Spanish-American races. He has kept all the "loafers," adventurers, gamblers, cut-throats, swindlers, fraudulent bankrupts, escaped convicts, and would-be warriors of the whole country, in a state of incessant agitation for the last two years. He has been demoralizing the whole community by the spectacle of a buccaneer preaching violation of the laws, through the length and breadth of the land, without let or hindrance, and, worse than all, he has been disgracing us in the eyes of the world by revealing to everybody what a depth of impoteney and imbecility our Government has reached, when such impudence as his can neither be punished nor repressed.

If the stories we hear of him now be true, he has mustered friends for another attempt on Nicaragua, and is actually in this City engaged in purchasing arms and ammunition for his next foray. When this is to come off there is no knowing. His leading lieutenants in his former expeditions have apparently lost confidence in his "grey eyes," as well as in his destiny, and have started off on other tracks. General Henningsen, who supplied Walker with all the military knowledge he ever possessed, has dissolved all connection with him, and has got up an expedition of his own to Arizona. "Colonel" Lockridge has married and settled down in Louisiana. "Colonel" Anderson and "Colonel" Titus are engaged in the prosecution of a series of pugilistic encounters in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas, where they show the surrounding loungers "how fields were won," and vary the entertainment by occasional adjournments to the police station. General Wheat has returned to the bosom of the New-York fancy. In short, the "grey-eyed man" is left to depend on his own brains for his extrication from any scrapes in which he may hereafter find himself involved.

That he will get up another expedition, we see no reason to doubt. Stupid and incompetent as he has always shown himself in execution, there are always simpletons enough to be met with in the world to supply him with their purses for preparation, and with themselves as "food for powder." As soon as he is ready, he will certainly start, because it is just as sure that Mr. Buchanan will not put the neutrality laws in force as that he has sworn to do so. Walker has nothing to fear from our Government doing its duty. If Mr. Buchanan had been wise, Commodore Paulding would have saved him the necessity of making these periodical exhibitions of his weakness or disingenuousness, by letting Walker meet his fate at Rivas. The golden opportunity was let slip, and our venerable President has now to writhe under the half-yearly exposure of his imbecility which the General so remorselessly makes. That Mr. Buchanan desires to do his duty we do not for a moment suppose, but we do not give him credit for so much audacity as to believe that he wishes to have his shameful neglect of it paraded so publicly before the world. Since he has not the courage or manliness to put Walker down, Walker, at least, ought to have humanity enough to spare the Chief Magistrate's feelings, and take his departure more privately.

Liquor-Dealing and the Police.

On the 1st of July Capt. Pillsbury will assume the superintendency of the Police Department, clothed with full powers, and bringing with him the prestige of success in the management of every public institution he has yet been connected with. There seems to be a general anticipation that one of his first reforms will be to compel the observance of the Sunday Liquor Law. Last Saturday, the several Captains of Precincts gave orders to their men to close up the rum-shops. Our reports of a special tour of investigation, give us reason for astonishment in learning how extensively this order was obeyed. With a resolute Head of Police, and a Department never in better condition than now, this most desirable reform will be easy of accomplishment. The results of such action were sufficiently foreshadowed in the diminished arrests reported on Monday and Tuesday last.

But Superintendent Pillsbury will probably go further than this as soon as he warms into his place, and gathers the reins well up in his hand. Thousands of liquor-sellers in this City must prepare at once either to take out licenses or close their shops. The tariff for licenses is ridiculously low, and the poorest man who feels it his duty to furnish the public with poison can well afford to pay his tax for the privilege. The law, hitherto, has been a dead letter with us. There are certain "Temperance towns" in the State that have paid larger license-taxes into their local treasury than our Rum-deluged City. But all this is to be altered and of this their action shows the Liquor-dealers' Association to be fully aware. The Excise Commissioners have suddenly found work to do, and men who have been for two years selling openly, in defiance of the law, have within a few days put their business under the protection of the law as decidedly the cheapest course. The Excise money is applied to support the victims of this traffic, as certainly seems most just and righteous. Ten per cent. of it goes to the Inebriate Asylum, and the balance to maintain the paupers of the county—full nine-tenths of whom come upon the community through indulgence in intoxicating drinks. If our new Superintendent of Police accomplishes but the half of what is confidently expected of him in this single direction, his rule will be known as the era of good order and of meagre police returns.

Colored Men Trading to Africa.—The brig *Eusebia*, N. Roye, master and owner, cleared yesterday at our Custom-house, and will sail to-day for Monrovia and a market, with a full cargo of such merchandise as is in chief request among the citizens of Liberia. Captain Roye is a colored man, and a citizen of the Liberian Republic, where he has held several public offices, among which were those of Senator and Speaker of the House of Representatives. He emigrated to Africa in 1846, from Ohio, where he was born and educated. He is a graduate of the Ohio University, at Athens, and entitled, by his intelligence and manners, to be ranked as an accomplished gentleman. He did not go to Liberia under the influence of any Society, political or philanthropic, but through his personal conviction that men of his color would find it easier there than here to take such position as their character and talents ought to command. His residence in Liberia was not without its privations, but led eventually to no disappointment.

Two years ago Captain Roye purchased the *Eusebia*, for the purpose of engaging in trade between Monrovia and New-York. He has made with her two round trips, and he now starts upon the third. The brig is of 206 tons burden, Custom-house measurement. Her mate and her sailors, three in number, are whites. The articles of commerce usually brought by the *Eusebia* are camwood, palm-oil and ivory. Captain Roye sold his last cargo for $19,500 cash, and at a satisfactory profit.

Besides the *Eusebia*, there is in the Liberian trade one other vessel—the bark *Mendi*—owned and managed by colored men. Encouraged by Captain Roye's example, those parties have chartered and conditionally purchased the *Mendi*. She sailed on her first voyage about a month ago.

These enterprises deserve notice aside from any commercial importance attaching to them. They are interesting as showing the capability of colored men to establish a profitable trade with Liberia, to own and manage ships, and thus to give to their own colony position and consideration among commercial communities. Captain Roye, while doubtless acting for his own private advantage, like other business men, is really contributing, in the most effectual manner, to the elevation of his race in the respect and good opinion of mankind. It is as an incident of general business rather than as the result of direct philanthropic effort that beneficent changes in the condition of nations are usually wrought out.

Dinner to Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

One of the most graceful and well-merited compliments we have had the pleasure of recording was tendered the evening before last to Mr. Richard O'Gorman, a gentleman who has won to a degree seldom given the respect of all with whom he has been professionally, and the affection of all with whom he has been personally, connected in this City. There is a French proverb which says that "Irishmen when good are the best of all men, when bad the worst." We would ask no better exemplar of the truth at least of the first part of this proverb than such a type of the noble, generous, gentle-hearted Irishman as we find in the gentleman to whom this tribute has been offered. There was a spirit and freshness about the whole thing which gave to it a peculiar charm. Instead of one of those stereotyped banquets tendered to some trading politicians, in which the soup and sentiment are served out alike with the same old measured ladle, we find a number of our best and wealthiest merchants—men whose names are as seldom seen in public as their charities are widely felt in private—assisting to tender a hospitable tribute of regard and respect to one to whose ability, industry and zeal they have safely committed their material interests, and whom, while respecting him as the lawyer, they have learned to love as the friend. The character of this compliment may be best judged from mentioning that among the names of those who conferred it were Messrs. Stewart, Wm. Watson, J. & J. Stuart, H. T. Spalding, Samuel Sloan, Jas. Irwin, H. E. Clark, Joseph Hoxie, R. Bell, H. & A. Nayett, and many other leading merchants. It was tendered in the form of a dinner at Delmonico's, served with more than the usual grace and good taste of that renowned restaurant, and presided over by the brilliant James T. Brady, supported by some of the leading lights of the Bench and Bar. Several personal friends of Mr. O'Gorman were invited guests, and the flow of wine and wit ran merrily for hours.

We chronicle this very handsome compliment, paid to a conspicuous Irish citizen of New-York, with especial satisfaction, because Mr. O'Gorman has earned his right to such honors among us in the unpretending and dignified path of professional labor, rather than in the brawls of the caucus and the battles of the platform.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Dubreuil, the stage manager here, and an artist who never hesitates to make himself generally useful in the cause of the public, takes his first benefit to-day at the Academy in the form of a Matinée. The programme is extremely rich; the whole of "Ernani," and a concert, with Fobbes, Brignoli, &c. In the opera we are to have Gazzaniga, Stefani, Grobe and Gasparoni.

Palace Gardens.—The weather last evening was scarcely genial enough to tempt the cautious from their homes, yet despite this there was a large attendance at Palace Gardens. It is a cheerful place, and has become one of the institutions. A spacious hall has been erected on a portion of the grounds, (which have otherwise been curtailed,) and in this the Metropolitan Music Society gave their first concert. For an agreeable summer entertainment no place would be more appropriate; it is half garden, yet wholly secure from those sudden pluvial onslaughts which are apt to harass the managers of places of open-air amusement, and dismiss their patrons dismally damp. An orchestra of some sixty performers, under the direction of Mr. Bergmann, played a selection of pieces, and a military band under the direction of Mr. H. B. Dodworth did the same. Orchestral strength is heard to advantage in a place like this; the effect was fine. A number of soloists (rather too many) assisted, foremost amongst whom was Mr. S. B. Mills, the pianist, who played Liszt grand transcription of the "Midsummer Night's Dream March" with splendid effect. The desire to hear this piece, so novel in its effects, yet so thoroughly popular, renders it necessary to have it on every programme in which the pianist's name appears. In response to a tumultuous encore Mr. Mills played Thalberg's tremolo Etude. The general programme of the Concert was somewhat tama. We would suggest the propriety of giving more dance music and fewer solos. The managers must aim at liveliness. It will be their own fault, if, with judicious management, these entertainments do not prove immensely popular. They are the cheapest and most accessible things of the kind ever attempted, and by far the best. They deserve success.

Personal.

Among the passengers who leave by the *Fulton* to-day for Havre is Mr. F. Masseras, of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, of this City, who goes to Paris with the purpose of still further extending the relations now increasing the excellence of that admirably conducted, able and interesting journal. During the absence of Mr. Masseras the editorial duties which he has discharged with such high credit to himself will be assumed by his accomplished and brilliant colleague, Mr. Thomas A.

SIX WEEKS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

A Chronicle of the Campaign—The Declaration of War—The Austrians and Piedmontese Enter Sardinia—The Austrians Driven Out of Piedmont and Forced to Abandon Lombardy—The Battles of Montebello, Palestro, San Fermo, Varese, Magenta and Malegnano.

1859. PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

April 19.—Departure of the first body of French troops from Toulon—Austrian ultimatum dispatched from Vienna to Turin.

April 23.—It is received at Turin.

April 26.—The limit fixed by the ultimatum expires—Statement of the war-question addressed to the *Corps-Legislatif* by Count Walewski—French troops first cross Mont Canis.

April 27.—Revolution in Tuscany—The Grand-Duke retires.

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIANS ENTER SARDINIA.

April 29.—The Austrians, under Count Gyulai, pass Ticino—Marshal Canrobert and General Niel reach Turin and assume command of their respective *corps d'armée*—Marshal MacMahon arrives at Genoa—Death of Gen. Bonat.

April 30.—The Austrians occupy Novara—The French Ambassador quits Vienna.

May 1.—King Victor Emanuel leaves Turin to take command of his army—The Austrians occupy Mortara—Their steamers seize the Sardinian ports on Lake Maggiore—Three Austrian vessels repulsed on the lake.

May 3.—Manifesto of Napoleon III., addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*—The Austrians pass the Po at Cambio—they are repulsed in an attempted crossing at Frassinetto—They burn the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza—The Austrian vanguard reaches Tronzano.

May 4.—The Duchess-Regent of Parma enters her Capital—The conflict at Frassinetto continues—The Austrians, passing the Po at Vacarizza, advance to Sale—A cannonade at Valenza.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR—THE FRENCH EMPEROR PROCEEDS TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

May 6.—General Cialdini, issuing from Casale seizes a convoy of the enemy.

May 7.—The Austrians repass the Po at Gerola.

May 10.—The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Napoleon-Jerome leave Paris for the seat of war—The Austrians complete a retrograde movement to the left of the Sesia.

May 11.—The Emperor embarks at Marseilles—The Austrians pause at Vercelli, and return reconnoitering parties to the right bank of the river—They occupy Rivergaro.

May 12—The Emperor lands at Genoa.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

May 14.—The Austrians occupy Bobbio, and push their advanced post to Casteggio.

May 15.—The French Emperor arrives at Alessandria.

May 16.—The French Squadron of Admiral Jurien-Gravière anchors before Venice—The Emperor visits the outposts at Valenza.

May 17.—The Austrians threaten the Bridge at Stella—The Emperor visits the Headquarters of the King at Occimiano—The Austrians vainly attempt to take the Bridge at Valenza.

May 19.—The Head-quarters of Count Gyulai transferred in retreat to Garlasco.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLES OF MONTEBELLO AND VERCELLI.

May 20.—Great Speech of M. Kossuth on the War, delivered at London Tavern—BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—The Allies numbering 6,300, under General Forey, defeat 25,000 Austrians under General Count Stadion—The Emperor visits Casale.

May 21.—The Piedmontese, under General Cialdini, force the passage of the Sesia, at Vercelli, routing the Austrians—Garibaldi, with his corps, leaves Biella, and marches for Northwestern Lombardy—The blockade of Venice reëstablished.

May 22.—Death of the King of Naples.

May 23.—Garibaldi, passing the Ticino at Sesto Calende, defeats the enemy and captures Varese.

May 25.—Garibaldi attacked by the Austrians, beats them—Col. Cristoforis, with a portion of Garibaldi's force, beats the Austrians near Sesto Calende—The Emperor at Voghera.

May 26.—The Emperor arrives at Vercelli—Garibaldi again beats the Austrians at Malmate.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

May 27.—Garibaldi marches upon Como, and routing the Austrians at San Fermo, occupies that city—Rapid movement of the French army from the south to the north of the Po—Montebello and Casteggio evacuated by them, occupied by the Austrians.

May 28.—Garibaldi occupies Camerlata and Lecco—Austrian vessels bombard Canobbio, on Lake Maggiore—The Valtelline rises in insurrection.

May 31.—Battle of Palestro—The Allies, commanded by Victor Emanuel attack the Austrians—The Emperor of Austria, attended by Field-Marshal Baron Hess, arrives at Verona.

June 1.—The Allies defeat the Austrians at Palestro—Gen. Niel occupies Novara.

June 2.—Garibaldi, retiring before a powerful body of the enemy, attacks Laveno unsuccessfully—The Austrians attack the allied outposts at Robbio, but speedily retreat—The advance of the Allies under MacMahon, enters Lombardy by the bridge of Turbigo.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE GREAT BATTLES OF MAGENTA AND MALEGNANO.

June 3.—*The Austrians hastily evacuate Sardinia*—Severe action at Buffalora—Garibaldi again marches upon Varese, beats the Austrians, and re-occupies it.

June 4.—The conflict at Buffalora concludes in a splendid victory of the Allies at Magenta.

June 6.—Milan rises upon the Austrians—The garrison retires—Victor Emanuel proclaimed King—Lombardy annexed to Sardinia—Grand *Te Deum* at Paris for the victory at Magenta.

June 7.—The Emperor and King enter Milan—The Austrian cnetom-houses on Lake Maggiore seized by Garibaldi's corps.

June 8.—Garibaldi pursues the Austrians, who retreat towards Monza.

June 9.—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers attacks the Austrians at Malegnano, and after a severe contest, carries that post—The Austrians evacuate Laveno on the Lago Maggiore.

Suffosed Suicide on Fox Hill, N. J.—On Thursday morning, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the body of a man was found on Fox Hill, N. J., and from the position of the body it would appear that he had committed suicide. He was shot through the head by a pistol, which must have caused instant death. The fact that a pistol was found in his left hand leads to the supposition that he committed suicide. The deceased wore a black frock coat, light vest, dark pants, Congress gaiters, and drab Leghorn hat, and appeared to be about 30 years of age. He had red whiskers and moustache. On his person were found some papers, by which it appears he belonged to St. Louis.

Launch.—The steamship *De Soto*, built at the yard of Lawrence & Foulks, Williamsburgh, will be launched to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M. She is intended for the New-York and New-Orleans trade.

The United States General Land Office has in course of preparation general instructions to the new Surveyor General of Utah.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners at noon yesterday a communication was received from KEITT BROTHERS & LONG, of No. 291 Broadwey, complaining of a nuisance in the yards of Nos. 291 and 293 Broadway. It was referred to the City Inspector. Mr. DELAVAN reported that the nuisances at No. 72 Third-street and No. 141 Clinton street had been abated. The Health Wardens of the Twenty-first Ward complained of a manure heap in Thirty-eighth-street. The Mayor was requested to instruct the police captains to arrest cartmen who were in the habit of throwing garbage, rubbish, &c., into the streets and avenues in this vicinity. A complaint against TAUSTON'S fish market, in the Seventeenth Ward, was presented by the Health Warden of that Ward, and referred to the City Inspector. ANTHONY WINDLE presented a complaint in regard to the vacant lot No. 233 Stanton-street. It was referred. The City Inspector reported that he had inspected the premises of ANN LAWLESS, No. 72 Watts street, but had not found the nuisance complained of there; he also reported that the nuisance at Washington Market had been abated. The City Inspector asked the opinion of the Board on the question: "Is the boiling of offal a violation of the City ordinances?" The Board thought it was, and directed that it be abated in all cases. The City Inspector was directed to prevent the torowing of any more garbage into the lots between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues, which are now being filled in under a contract with the Corporation. The Board adjourned to Monday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the regular meeting of the Police Commissioners, at 2 P. M., yesterday, all the members of the Board were present. WM. LEWIS, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the force for insubordination and general misconduct. Officer NOTT, of the Sixth Precinct, was deprived of five days' pay for disrespectful treatmen of his superior officer. Officer JOHN LAMBRECHT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, resigned and his resignation was accepted. A new badge for the Central Park Special Policemen was adopted. It is of German silver and on its face are the words "Metropolitan Police, Central Park Special," surrounding the number of the Policeman. It will be made the badge of all the special policemen of the Department. After the transaction of nothing else of public interest the Board adjourned to Friday next. The suite of rooms on the first floor of the Police head-quarters will hereafter be occupied by the General Superintendent and his aids, and the Police Commissioners will hold their meetings in the front room of the second-story.

CHEAP FERRIAGE.—A lively competition prevails upon the Williamsburgh Farries. On the Peck-slip Farry foot passengers pay one cent; one horse wagons, light or loaded five cents; double team ten cents, and thirteen for heavy trucks. On the ferry from James slip, the fare for foot passengers is only half a cent, a return ticket being handed to each person when he pays his one cent Teams are chargad the same as on the other ferry. Still further reductions may be looked for on teams. The Peck-slip Company threaten to stop by legal proceedings, the other ferry, on the ground that they are violating the ferry franchises of this City, the Peck slip Company having purchased the franchises on this route for ten years. The increased activity in the travel, however, indicates that the public like the arrangement, if it can be made permanant. Yesterday the boats of the Peck-slip line displayed their flags, as on holiday occasions.

ANOTHER PRIZE FROM THE SLAVE COAST.—The brig *Storm King*, of Greenport, L. I., Capt. PERRY, arrived at this port yesterday from Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, April 27, with palm-oil to JONAS SMITH & Co. She raports left no American vessels in port. On the 26th of May, in lat. 5° 20' N., lon. 25° 31' W., she spoke the bark *Ardemus*, bound to New-York, in charga of a priza crew from the U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion*. This vessel was reported by the officers sent home in charga of tha bark *Orion* as being under arrest upon suspicion of being a slaver. The *Ardemus* is a bark classed A 2, of 231 tons register, was built in Nawburyport in 1845, and is owned in New-Orleans, by ABBT & SEOTHERS. She was formerly in command of Captain MARCH. She may be daily expected to arrive at this port.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Eucleian Society of the New-York University was held in the hall of tha Society last avening. The occasion, each yaar, brings togethar many graduate members who, in many instances, do not see each other mora than once in a twelvemonth. The reunion is always a pleasant one, and was particularly so last evening. The annual address was delivared by P. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq., and was a production which did him a great daal of credit. It was listened to with a great deal of attention, and the applause was frequent and emphatic. At its close speeches were made by othars of tha graduate members, refreshments were partaken of, and all agreed that they had not spent such a pleasant evening in the old hall in a long time. It was late whan the meating adjourned.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—During the past week the Property Clerk, Mr. C. J. WARREN, has held a number of anctions for the eale of unclaimed property and from these savings has paid into the public Treasury $1,600, thirty times as much as the average from all Police sources for the preceding seven years. Besides this, the cost of advertising, auctioneering, cartage, &c., has been some $300. Another sale comes off on Tuesday next. Some of the articles, which are truly valuable, will no doubt be sold cheap, while others of less value will bring all their worth. Buyers will, howavar, if thay give a fair price for the goods, pay their money to a very worthy purpose, viz., the Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Policemen killed in the performance ot their duty, protecting the lives and property of the people of the City.

THE LATE SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, yes terday, at the City Hospital, in the case of ROSANNA HOGAN, the young Irish girl, who, as heretofore reported, committed suicide at No. 91 Stanton-street, where she was employed as domestic. The evidence showed that the deceased was seduced about two months ago by her lovar, and that believing herself *encinte*, she took arsenic to kill herself and hide her shama. A medical examination showed, howaver, that she was not pregnant as she supposed. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. As no friands appeared to claim the body, the remains were removed to Potter's Field for intermant.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, charged with the preparations for the celebration of Independence Day, held another meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, at which the reports of the sub-Committees were read and adopted. It was resolved that $200 should be appropriated as a prize for tha winners of a prize regatta, to take place off tha Battery, under the direction of the Committee, on the Fourth, and $125 a piece for the two Veteran Corps. Five thousand tickets of admission to the City Hall to see the fireworks will be issued, and a band of music will be stationed in the various Parks and public places. The Committee adjourned to Monday, 3 o'clock P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—A mission has been established at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-first street, which has for soma time been sustained by a small Wesleyan Methodist Society, under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. P. JONES. Regular religious services are held on the Sabbath, and there is an increasing Sabbath School, into which tha children of the neighborhood have been gathered, with a promise of much good. An appeal is made to the Christian public for means to place the Mission upon a permanent fuoting.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of ANDREW HARVAY, who was killed by falling from the roof of his residence No. 39 Madison-street, while intoxicated. He went on the roof to sleep, and insisted on remaining there, despite the urgent remonstrance of his wife. While his wife was absent in search of a policeman, he rolled off the roof and was instantly killed.

BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—HENRY PALMER, a lad sixteen years old, was drowned on Thursday evening, while bathing in a pond of water near the corner of Seventh-avenua and One Hundred and Twantieth-street. The body was recovered, and removed to tha residance of his parents in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and a vardict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—An unknown man, apparantly a longshoreman, fell dead yasterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in Grand-street, near Clinton-street. He appeared to be about 30 years of age, and imprinted on his left hand in India ink was a heart with the letters "R L M." The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.—An aged man, well drassed, and in whose pocket was found a check or draft for £347, fell anhausted in tha street, at the corner of Catharine-slip and Water-street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to tha New-York Hospital and died last evening. It is thought his death was caused by a rupture of some of his intestines.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON-BATTING FACTORY BY FIRE—Loss $45 000—ACCIDENT.—At 5½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the cotton-batting factory of Messrs. BLOODGOOD, BELLOWS & Co., known as the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, on William, near Conover-street, Red Hook Point, and before it could be got under the building and most of the contents—embracing machinery and a large quanity of cotton in tha various stages of manufacture—were antirely consumed, or so materially damaged as to be of but little value. The building was brick, two stories high, with a front on William-street of nearly 200 feet, and extending back 50 feet. It was owned by Mr. KELSY, whose loss is about $10,000, which amount, we understand, is covered by insurance in several New-York offices. The loss of the occupants, in machinery and stock—manufactured and unmanufactured—is roughly estimated at $50,000; upon which there is an insurance of $28 000 in London and Liverpool offices. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but it is supposed was caused by spontaneous combustion. For some inexplicable reason, no alarm was given for this fire, by the fire bell, until it had been burning nearly half an hour, so that by the time tha firemen reached the scene of action, their services were only available to prevent the fire from spreading to other property in the vicinity. Engine Company No. 22 was the first on the ground—in fact, before the alarm was given—and the belanca of the Department were there as soon as possible, and labored incessantly for several hours. Some idea can be formed of tha rapidity with which the fire spread, from the fact that it was with the greatest difficulty that some of the girls employed in the second story of the building were rescued. By this fire about 150 girls are thrown out of employment. A man, supposed to be a fireman, but whose name could not be ascertained, was seriously injured by the falling of a portion of the front wall. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

MORE ARRESTS FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—On Thursday evening a large number of counterfeit 50 and 25-cent. pieces ware passed off at different stores, on Atlantic, Court and Fulton streets—principally at drug and confectioners' establishments, where the passers would purchase a few cents' worth of candy or a sixpence worth of gum-drops, and pay in counterfeit coin, receiving good money in change. The spurious character of the coin, though exceedingly well executed and likely to deceive, was discovered during tha evening and the Police notified. At 10½ o'clock that night, Officer DRAKE, of the First Precinct Police, succeeded in arresting two Italians engaged in passing the spurious coin, and after being fully identified by several shopkeepers, they ware commited to tha cells. Yasterday they were taken before the United States Commissioner in New-York and committed for examination. They gave their names as WILLIAM WALLOSE and ANTONIO SANTOS, both bakers by trada.

CHURCH OPENING.—The new First Congregational Methodist Church in State near Hoyt-street will be opened for the first time for public worship to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of South Brooklyn, will preach at the morning service; the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the M. E. Church, in the afternoon, and the Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of the Westminster Church, in the evening. Tha new building is in a fine, healthy location, and in a neighborhood where such a Church is much needed. Tha structure, which we have before described, has soma claim to architectural beauty, and is conveniently arranged for Church purposes.

THE PROPOSAD ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Committee having the building of an Academy of Music in charge, are engaged, as yet, in maturing a plan. It is understood, however, that the plans will be ready by tha 1st of July, and the work upon the building will be commenced soon thereafter—certainly by the lattar part of July.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—The boy, ALEXANDER MINO, who was killed by a horse at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, a few days ago died yesterday morning. The deceased was ten years old, and at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, was on his way to school. The horse ran over him, and kicked him in passing.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of South Sixth-street, yesterday. The body appears to be that of a man forty-five years old, and is coarsely clad. Coroner SNELL took charge of it.

ITEMS.—The new United States Marine Barracks, now in progress of erection on Flushing-avenue, upon the made land between the Navy-yard and Marina Hospital, is to be 360 feet long, with wings, and two stories high. Officers' quarters were to be erected upon the same site....Tha Water Board have decided not to appoint the two Commissioners they are authorized to appoint, until they get ready....A young lady named GRAAF, residing in Livingston-street, near Hoyt, as she was about going to bed a few nights ago, discovered a man under it. Sha called in assistance, but the intruder succeeded in making his escape from the roof of the house.... Two parties holding claims against the city for grading and paving streets, have obtained judgments against the city in the City Court, during the present week, by reason of the negligence of the authorities in collecting assessments laid tor the improvement. Both claims were for the grading and paving of Washington-avenue, between Douglass street and the city lins.....The eastern division of tha Ridgewood Reservoir is undargoing a thorough repair The work of constructing Prospect Hill Reservoir on Prospect Hill, Flatbush-avenue, in going on with a reasonable regard to the interests of the city. Sixty men are constantly kept at work, and the bank is already more than hall built. Up to the present time fifty thousand cubic yards of earth have been thrown out. This Reservoir will be 26 feet higher than the ona at Ridgewood, and 195 feet above high-water mark....The Lee-avenue Sabbath School has 1,500 members. During the last year this school has contributed $1,100 for benevolent purposes, and given away 600 articles of clothing....The ferry houses at Peck-slip Farry, New-York, have been repaired, and on and after today boats will run from this point to South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, instead of from Roosevelt-street, as has been the case for several weeks.... A large number of men are now engaged in laying sewer pipes in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth and a part of the Fourteenth Wards....687 persons were treated in the City Hospital during the yaar 1858. 580 of these patients were seamen.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next—Nos. 6, Waterbury *vs.* Graham; 11, Oakley, Receiver, *vs.* Williamsburgh Savings Bank; 25, Carman, Executor, &c., *vs.* Plass and Mix; 41—.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 353, June 24, 1859.

20, 35, 49, 4, 66, 39, 13, 16, 8, 52, 15.

Class No. 354, June 24, 1859.

63, 75, 29, 62, 45, 4, 72, 23, 24, 32, 67, 68.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 351, June 24, 1859.

41, 53, 66, 9, 19, 64, 52, 32, 78, 45, 42, 1, 48, 44, 36.

Extra Class, No. 352, June 24, 1859.

56, 24, 20, 29, 75, 25, 55, 63, 60, 15, 35, 10, 70.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Flora Temple may be the pride of the Turf, but the pride of the prominent in three graceful, airy and récherché pearl and drab cassimere hats, sold by the New Hat Company, of No. 148 Nassau st, for $3. Just think of it!—twenty five per cent less than they charge in Broadway. The Company's stock of straw hats, caps, &c., is superb and cheap.

A Fashionable Store.—Everybody admits that CANTRELL'S is the Fashionable Emporium of the City, where can be obtained Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., handsomely made, of the best quality, and at very low prices. CANTRELL'S store is at No. 513 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Rupture Cured—The KIGGS TRUSS has cured many cases of rupture when the most approved trusses had been worn for years. The VARICOCALE TRUSS also gives unusual satisfaction, and is fast taking the place of suspensory bandages. No. 448 Broome st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for Varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor, House.

Hundreds of Young Men are Following with success the trades or professions pointed out as most fit for them by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions, made daily.

Post-office Notice.—The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

The Star Hat of the Straws is Genin's RIO HAT.
THE HUDSON HAT, the King of the Cassimeres,
Prices, $1 50 and $3.
AT GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 BROADWAY.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Mattress Combined—And the spring-bed for $4, which can be put in your carpet-bag For sale at No. 289 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

Zephyr Undershirts, New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, Pair Socks, Lace Ties, Silk Gloves, Bathing Drawers, &c., at Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. G&O. M. TRACY, Agent.

Burden's Condensed Family Medicines in Cases.—Sold by Dr. GLOVER, Agent, No. 4 Ann st.; by J. D. BROWN, No. 8 Beekman-st., and at DEXTER'S, No. 691 8th-av., New-York.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent,
No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Dashing, Original, Sensonable, Fascinating and immensely popular,
THE GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS, AT
WHITE'S, No. 118 Broadway.

F. Y. S.—RALLOU BROTHERS, No 408 Broadway,
F. Y. S. The largest Shirt emporium in the Union.
F. Y. S. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated
F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirts.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption, Asthma, &c., Cured.—Dr H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New Jersey.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Circular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of spring and summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Gross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

The Elliptic-Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished tha object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6 For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for tha application of his famous Hair Dya, tha best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is tha only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 289 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and Children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, 381 Canal-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

WEEKS—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 15 by the Rev. James Millett, Mr. SELY WEEKS to Miss MATILDA, fourth daughter of Samuel Phillips, Esq., of the County Kildare, Ireland, and more recently of Brooklyn, L. I.

WINTHROP—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, ROBERT WINTHROP to KATE W., daughter of Moses Taylor.

CAITTENDEN—PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, by tha Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., JOHN J. CAITTENDEN to MARY HILLYAR, daughter of Jane Palmer, all of this City.

BARRETT—BORBANK.—At Port Richmond, on Thursday, June 23, in the Reformed Dutch Church by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. REUBEN N. BARRETT to Miss SOPHIA BORBANK, all of Staten Island.

WILLIAMS—GRANT.—At Newark, N. Y., on Thursday, June 23, in St Mark's Church, by the Rev. Wm. O. Gorham assisted by the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, FLETCHER WILLIAMS, Esq., to ANN ELIZA, daughter of E. T. Grant, Esq., all of that place.

HARRIS—POST.—At Sonthampton, L. I., on Thursday, June 23, by the Rev. Mr. Cleaviand, JAMES H. POST, of this City to ELOISA, daughter of Mr. Joseph R. Harris, of the former place.

KITTLE—SCOTT.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, June 6, by the Rev. W. A. Scott D. D., NICHOLAS G. KITTLE, of the firm of De Witt, Kittle & Co., to MARTHA A. SCOTT, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

COOKE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, RONSAR COOKE, late of Montreal, aged 57 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 413 10th-av., at 1 o'clock, this day, (Saturday,) without further notice.

PALMER.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 24, EMMA L., wife of Walter Palmer, aged 30 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, Captain Thomas R. Shapter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 9th-st. M. E. Church, corner of Avenue B and 9th st on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BASWICKA.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 24, CARRIE S., second daughter of James B. and Amelia Brewster, aged 15 years.

Services at No. 115 Lexington-av., on Sunday, at 5½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SPAFFORD.—In this City, on Friday, June 24, WM. W., eldest son of W. A. and Fanny Spafford, in the 35th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 Clarsson st., on Sunday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONKLING.—In this City, on Friday, June 24 after a short illness, on his 45th birthday, NOAH T. CONKLING.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 13 Lexington av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DELAMATER.—On Friday, June 24, COAL, daughter of Cornelius H. and Ruth O. Delamater, aged 7 months.

MING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 24, from tha kick of a horse, ALEXANDER MING, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of his mother, Mrs Jane Ming, of New-York, and of Alderman J. A. Van Brunt, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Alderman Van Brunt, in 16th-st., near the 6th-av. Gowanus, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

O'KEEFFE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 24, of croup, THOMAS O'KEEFFE, only son of Mary, widow of the late John O'Keeffe, New-York Pilot, aged 7 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The friends of tha family, and those of his grandfather, Thomas Kenedy, and uncles Maurice and Michael O'Keeffe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Broadway, opposite 6th-st., Williamsburgh, Brooklyn.

☞ Sunday papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 24, D. AUSTIN, Jr., youngest son of D. Austin and H. M. Taylor, aged 1 year, 11 months and 3 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Washington-av., near Gates av., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At Columbia, South Carolina, on Thursday, June 16, G. M. THOMPSON Esq., 59 years of age.

Mr. Thompson has been a citizen of South Carolina for over thirty years, and was well known in this City and New England as a liberal, high minded and honorable merchant, formerly of Stratford, Connecticut. His loss will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

BENEDICT.—At Sierra Leone, Coast of Africa, on Friday, May 13, after a sickness of two days, GEORGE KOHLER BENEDICT, aged 23 years, eldest child of the late Abner Benedict, Esq., of this City.

HUMPHREY'S JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Daguerreotype, Photographic and Amb[rotype] Arts
CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.
The subscriber having purchased of S. Dwight Humphrey, Esq., all his right, title and interest in the above *Journal* which was established ten years since, would inform the Photographic public that he has made several improvements in the same, and will spare no pains or expense in maintaining the high character of this, the oldest publication of the kind in the world. He has secured the services of writers of acknowledged talent to give original articles on the sun-drawing art in every number, and all matters interesting to the fraternity that can be found in the English, French or German Heliographic papers is carefully selected, and published in *Humphrey's Journal*, making it a desirable and almost indispensible vade mecum for every operator and amateur.
TERMS—$2 a year IN ADVANCE. Single copies 12 cents. For sale by all newsmen.
JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 37 Lispenard-st., New-York.

LLOYD'S CHART
or
THE WAR IN EUROPE;
Finely colored, with SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of NAPOLEON III. and HIS GENERALS, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF SARDINIA, TWO LARGE MAPS, THE EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS, &c., &c., &c., is the latest largest, best and cheapest. AGENTS WILL HAVE IT. SPECIMENS mailed, post-paid, for 25 cents.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
NO. 348 BROADWAY, New-York.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH,
NOW READY FOR JULY.
The trade supplied by the following News Agents and Booksellers:
Ross & Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. Dexter & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st; E. M. DeWitt, No. 121 Nassau-st.; S. A. Bunce, No. 142 Nassau-st.; Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann-st.
HENRY R. PRICE, Publisher,
No. 3 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.
Second edition of "Health and Disease."

REFRIGERATORS!!!
BUY WINSHIP'S
SELF VENTILATING.
THE ONLY PERFECT PRESERVERS.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., Makers,
No. 441 Broadway.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR—ENGRAVED expressly with reference to the present war in Italy, showing the boundaries, towns, streams, roads and the battle fields of Napoleon I. Full and complete. Price, colored, 50 cents; plain, 25 cents; on receipt of which it will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the United States.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Stationers, No. 15 Nassau st.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Pri a $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. T. GRAHAM, No. 140 Nassau-st.

LANCE-WOOD LOGS, BAMBOO POLES Lin original packages, and on Grasshopper for sale at COWDIN'S' Manufactories and Importers of Fish Hooks and Fishing-Tackle, at No 66 Fulton-st., New-York

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH book-keeper. Best references given. Address C A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

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THE GREATEST LITERARY TRIUMPH YET!
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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
FOR JULY 9,
NOW READY AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Will contain the following list of attractive articles:
The Second portion of HARRY HAZEL'S GREAT INDIAN ROMANCE, "THE MUTE SPY."
Another installment of A. J. H. DUGANNE'S interesting story, "ZULANGO, THE DENOUNCER"
BALLADS OF THE BIBLE—No. II.—SARAH, THE PRINCESS. By A. J. H. DUGANNE. Subject: "Sarah and Abraham entertaining three Angels unawares."
MIRTHFUL MORSELS—Original and Selected—A Department made up of witty and pungent paragraphs.
PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS—By "Pen and Scissors"—A Department of entertaining miscellany, embracing, "Too Much of a Good Thing," "On Puffery," "Unanswerable Truth," "Lyman Beecher's (the father of Henry Ward Beecher) Courtship," "Litsrary People," "Earning a Legacy," "Siamese Criticism on European Habits," "Readers," "Blind Man's Buff," "Facts in Brief."
OUR KNOWLEDGE BOX—Which this week teaches "How to make a cheap Electrical Machine," "A Palatable Drink for Hot Weather," "A Quick-Drying Harness Blacking," "Family Queen Cake," "Receipt for Yeast," "To Preserve Eggs Fresh a Year," "Cure for Warts and Corns," "Buns," "To Make Vinegar," "Salt Pork Cake," "Healing Salve," "To take out Ink Stains," "Turnip Pie," "A Remedy for Ants"
OUR LADIES' COLUMN—A department for the ladies—containing "The Fashions in London and Paris," "Favorite Styles of Costume," "How Much a Wife Costs," "Engenie and the New Rose," "A Fashionable Church."
ITEMS OF INTEREST—A department made up of the most readable current items.
AUNT MARY'S NEW YEAR—By Margaret Verne.
THE DUEL—A Leaf from a Physician's Diary—by James Franklin Fitts.
LOVE AND ALBUMS—By Helen Forest Graves.
PLAIN JOHN JOHNSON—By Wm. Earle Binder.
BLONDE OR BRUNETTE—By Mary C. Vaughan.
Together with a number of well written Poems, Editorials on different subjects, and a vast amount of Miscellaneous matter.

"THE MUTE SPY" has run the WEEKLY up beyond all precedent, and "THE BALLADS OF THE BIBLE" meet with the warmest commendation from all quarters.
We have now in hand a thrilling romance, entitled
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
the first portion of which will appear in the WEEKLY for July 23, to be issued in two weeks. This story is from the pen of A. J. H. DUGANNE, who was the warm personal friend of Garibaldi, while that hero was in this country, and the facts upon which the story is based were had from the lips of the adventurous soldier himself. The WEEKLY is accomplishing wonders and will soon leave its contemporaries far in the rear.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messrs. DE VENOGE & Co., whose estate lies in the *centre of the far-famed Champagne District of France.* It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the wine trade.
Sold in the City by H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. Pierce, No. 685 Broadway; Corwin & Co., corner of Broadway and 20th st.; Howell & Co., No. 693 Broadway; Macy & Co., No. 319 6th-av., and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The great American Remedy
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Unquestionably
THE BEST, SAFEST AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.
It is recommended by leading medical authorities, and highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative*; and persons who lead a sedentary life will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS: ICE-CREAM FREEZERS!!
The quickest Freezer is Torrey's!
The simplest Freezer is Torrey's!!
The cheapest Freezer is Torrey's!!!
3 quarts, $2 50; 4 quarts, $3; 6 quarts, $4; 8 quarts, $5; 14 quarts, $7; 20 quarts, $10.
Can be had at house furnishing and hardware stores generally. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New-York.

THE SUMMER.
Now that the Winter's gone, the earth hath lost
Her snow white robes; and now no more the frost
Candies the grass, or coasts an icy cream
Upon tha silver lake or crystal stream.
But "TORREY'S NEW FREEZERS" gives Iced Cream
Of such, as the old folks ne'er did dream.
In four minutes, the people truly say,
'Tis better got, and cheapest in that way.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. GOODALE, who has instituted the most reliable treatment for this disease—who uniformly relieves, and radically cures it—may be consulted as heretofore at No. 5 Bond-st., New-York. This disease, and all its consequences and derangements, he has made a specialty for several years, and he invites the most formidable and chronic cases. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS.
The celebrated watches manufactured by HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON, of Liverpool, most perfect timekeepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions and the latest styles; also, Silver and Plated Ware of all kinds, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st.

MOTHERS SHOULD UNDERSTAND that the milk business in this City has relapsed into the same system of poisonous adulteration that it was before the "Leslie Exposures." The Summer approaches, and with it the *Summer complaint*, which so terribly swells the death census of infancy during the warm weather. Impure milk is

FOR SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Aenhis wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 506 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and reserved there with and of the statute in such case made and provided the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: all the equal undivided six h part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st, northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded and described easterly in front by Ludlow-st, southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st, and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty two, and southerly by Stanton st; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 20. Also, lot known and designated as 1st number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Seginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet; thence southeasterly eighty seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, refereece may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignement of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 588 of Conveyances, page 185, Nov. 20, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.

THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12wS.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th av., between 124th and 126th sts., also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square: 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st., and 12 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 6 lots near the Brick Church, 6 lots on 126th st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. 3 lots on 4th av., east side south 127th-st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Sleecker-st; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x75.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

INDEPENDENCE.—A CARD.—JOHN R. PITKIN, having withdrawn the Woodhaven auction sale advertised by Messrs. James Cole & Son, for the 9th of June, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, including 60 building lots, 20 sections of very desirable land, and having a full supply of maps, will wait on purchasers (if they see proper to visit the ground) on the 4th of July, 1859, at the New-England House, near the railroad depot, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and at other times at his residence on Crown Hill. Address No 16 Spruce-st., New-York.
WOODHAVEN, June 24, 1859.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULly located on Oxford st., near Fulton av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished, distant 1½ miles from Fulton or Wall st Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

CHURCH LOT—EXTRA SIZE.—FOR SALE four lots north side of 52d-st., 160 feet east of 3d-av.; size of each, 25 feet by 100. Lowest price this month, $3 100 each. Terms very easy. If the 80 feet plot is required for a church, the lots may be made ten feet additional for $600 extra. Street sewered and assessment paid. Inquire at No. 186 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x65, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story frame cottage, with basement and attic. No. 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house. No. 226 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 118th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500 and $13,000. Apply on the premises.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 126th st. and 4th Avenue B and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPerty No. 84 Church st, 21 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, at a low price. Apply in E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE WITH THIRTEEN acres of land, one mile from Astoria, or will exchange for City property. Apply to E. W. HEWIT, 41 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water, well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; a lawn about the house, handsomely shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 123 ACRES, at Glen Cove, 22 miles from New York. The land is beautifully located, and fronting on three roads, all under high state of cultivation and near steamboat landing, with large two-story house, well shaded; also, barn and outbuildings in good order, fruit of all kinds, plenty of water, &c.; perfectly healthy; good society; it too large, will be divided. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No 15 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depot and canal and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. ROQUE,

IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES, has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.

He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne

ŒIL DE PERDRIX,

for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. 59½ Mulberry-st., to 474 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 123 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner Dodge's place. ROBERT M. PATRICK

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is neo cupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where any one wishing to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. B. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, for five months, a year, or a term of years situated at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 17 miles from 26th-st., New-York, by New Haven or Harlem Railroad, and within 20 minutes' drive of either station. The location is high and healthy, well wooded, with shade and fruit trees, and commands a distant view both of Long Island Sound and the Palisades. The cottage contains on the first floor parlor, dining-room, kitchen, wash-room, and servants' room, second floor, four bedrooms and hall, attic with finished bedroom. Appointments to see the place can be made by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester County, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and choice garden, three minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, school, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depôt; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—One mile south of depôt, on the post-road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage, heated by furnace, hot and cold water, stable and wagon-house attached, about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees three cisterns with good supply of water. Price to sell, $4,500; to rent at $400. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat: very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The eligible premises known as the Irving House. The house and surroundings are well calculated for a first-class hotel or boarding-house, being capacious and well arranged to accommodate one hundred persons. To a desirable tenant the premises will be put in good order, and on favorable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. CUDDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $250. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON—A pleasant cottage, with garden stocked with fruit trees of the best kind, and on very high grounds, within five minutes of the depôt, a most desirable and healthy residence for a genteel family. Inquire at the railroad depôt and on the premises of V. GIROUDE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence located in the southern part of Westchester County, 14 miles from the City, four to five acres, with elegant shade trees. The house is large and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. If exchanged, none but improved City property, well located, would be accepted. Address Box No. 34 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVEnient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good, commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTtage recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post-office.

TO LET—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from station of New-Haven Railroad at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115 house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 560 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. SCHELLER & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 20x75 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to M. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house situated above 40th st., near Broadway; convenient to cars and stages; has all the modern improvements, large yard, &c.; two years lease at $150; also, the furniture for sale at a bargain for cash. Address R. S. H., Box No. 4,050 Post-office.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and work shops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows to each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, second story above the store in that new, first-class house on the corner of 45th st. and 9th-av., two large rooms and three bedrooms, with all the modern improvements; front parlor 22 by 16 feet; back one 16 feet square. Inquire on the premises of J. C. SARES.

TO LET—FROM JULY 1, TO A SMALL FAMILY, such parts of the two-story house, (with large yard,) No. 379 Greenwich-st., as may suit the applicant. Inquire (no bill up) on the premises, from 9 to 10, or 1 to 3, or 7 to 8 o'clock.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 157 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, (three-story, brick, and basement,) containing four rooms. Good references required. Apply on the premises or at No. 198 Fulton-st., New-York, down stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH EVERY REQUIsite for the comfort and convenience of a small family, a brown-stone house in 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Address, with real name, A. L., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, in 22d-st., near 4th av., with the improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HALF OF A HOUSE WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and servant; no children. Location must be agreeable; not above 35th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs. For suitable accommodations $400 to $500 per annum will be paid. References of undoubted character will be required and given. Address W. C., Box No. 723 Post-office, with full particulars as to location, terms and family of present occupant.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 8 bedrooms) in the country, for three or four months: within 1 or 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad; must be near a depôt, and possession given immediately. Any one having such a place to rent will find a good tenant by addressing COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

STABLE WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, IN the neighborhood of the 6th and 8th-avs and between 30th and 35th sts., a private stable, with suitable accommodations for four horses. Any one having such a stable to let may hear of a tenant by addressing J. CRAIG, Box No. 3,452 Post office.

CASH AND A FARM IN ILLINOIS OR Iowa are offered for a good dwelling-house and a few acres of land within 30 miles of this City. Further particulars may be obtained at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway, of GEO. P. GRANNISS.

WANTED—A FRONT BASEMENT ROOM, SUITable for a doctor's office, in Brooklyn; an office on or near Clinton-st, preferred. Direct, DOCTOR, No. 15 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH BOARDERS CAN SAVE one half the expense, a short distance inland, and visitors the same, when desirable, at Phalanx. All its domestic, agriculture, dairy, and other facilities for the comfort of residents, are available. Conveyance to Branch when desired. Hall with music without charge. Shady out-grounds, with lakelets, free from musquitoes and ague. No bar or its consequences. Free from fashionable formalities. Accessible by Red Bank boats, at various hours, daily. References—P. Manning, No. 54 Portland st.; Law & Boyd, No. 68 East Broadway; Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy. Terms, $4 50 to $6 per week. Address, or apply to WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx, New Jersey. Open now and throughout the year. Fourth of July excursionists invited to select rooms.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices, splendid garden and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—This house is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quiet ude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

A RARE CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING a delightful and healthful residence on the bank of the Hudson, possessing all the advantages of both country and City life, would accommodate two or three gentlemen and their wives with board. The mansion is large, has every modern improvement, and is newly furnished. The grounds are extensive, affording fine drives and equestrian rides among native forest and evergreen shade trees, etc. Boarders can enjoy the luxury of choice fruit, flowers, excellent water, boating, bathing, and a quiet home, within 45 minutes' ride of the City Hall. Ample accommodations for horses and servants. A liberal price will be expected. Inquire of Mr. WILLARD, No. 51 West 36th-st., before 3 P. M.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Beach, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, 1st 10 o'clock A. M and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Ware*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the Island. Fare, $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI ROSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres with beautiful shade trees; within three minutes' walk of the depôt; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a retired home can find unusually desirable accommodations in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, Long Island. Three steamers daily to New-York. Families desirous to obtain a quiet and healthy locality, would do well to call and see for themselves, or address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CHILDREN WILL be received as boarders, and pupils if desired, on a farm where there are no other children. It is in a healthy and pleasant location convenient to the City. Terms moderate, and reference of first respectability. They will be received for any period. Address LUCAS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HOTEL DE EUROPE—FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders at reasonable prices. The hotel is beautifully situated affording a splendid view of the Atlantic Ocean; running, fishing, bathing, drives; scenery unsurpassable. Capt MORGAN would be happy to see his friends.

BOARDING.—TO A GENTLEMAN DESIRING pleasant board for the summer, or permanently, an opportunity is offered in a family of only two persons: the location is a pleasant one, and accessible by the Hudson River RR. or by the 8th-av. cars; references, which must be exceptionable, exchanged. Address H., Box No. 3,252 General Post Office.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open for the season. Distance 20 miles from New-York, by the new steamer *Long Island*, Capt. Augustus Somerindyke. Leaves James slip, East River, at 4 P. M., returning, leaves Nostrand House at 7½ A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour's ride of the City, for a family of two adults, three children and two servants. If agreeably accommodated, would prefer remaining until December. Plenty of room, good shade and pleasant locality, within walking distance of a railroad station or steamboat landing will be indispensable. Address, with full particulars, N. W. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING choice board in a country village situated at Oak Hill, and easy of access by car or steamboat, can obtain full particulars by calling on C. W. PIERCE, No. 17 Dey-st., or E. HAMILTON, No. 172 West-st., or of the subscriber, Mrs. LHODA BELL, Oak Hill, Green County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

MARINE PAVILION, GLEN COVE, L. I.—This house is now open for the reception of guests for the season, by OTIS ORMSBEE.
Three well-appointed steamboats will ply daily between the City and Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW GOOD ROOMS can be had at Yonkers in a retired part of the village, a short walk from the Depôt. Inquire at No 335 Broadway, Room No. 21, on Saturday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put to complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As Summer resort for the seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9, and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No. 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A pleasant third floor room with large closet, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single person, can be had with board for the Summer, at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry. Easy of access by cars and steamboats.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND back room with bedroom attached, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house large and first class; gas, Croton water and bath; pleasant neighborhood and easy of access by car or stage. Reference required. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, with rooms on third floor, to let to a genteel family, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The house is quiet and commodious, having all the modern improvements, and the location is central and delightful.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, can be had by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 15 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARD—FOR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife; a large front room with gas, closets and every convenience; family private, and terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway. Letters of inquiry to Box No. 3,887 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 111 Jay-st., one door from Sands st.; elevated and healthy location; convenient to the ferries; boarders few and select; a good table. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 260 Living

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ P Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 25, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

The Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the current rate of Exchange.

Notes of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refers to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation, at the Tontine Hotel, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Said notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and terms" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Comstock, Esq., 29 William-st., New-York.

CHAS. KIMBERLY,	LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATH'L PECK,	JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
P. A. COWDREY,	A. MANN, Jr.,
	CHARLES CONGDON.

NEW-HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

F. W. FERNIE of London.

Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 3d-av. and 28th-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on sums of $1 000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.

S. K. GREEN, President,
J. N. LUCKAY, Actuary.

S. S CHILDS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8,

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DOCK HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of Clark and 8th av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; on Tuesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited on late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.

SAMUEL H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day declared a Dividend for the period from May to November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June, to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 8, inclusive.

All of the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th at Money deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENOS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
Treasurer of Illinois.

June 8, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859. }

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859. }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 11, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren st, near Greenwich-st, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 18th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Rockland Cemetery Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held on TUESDAY, June 28, 1859, at the office of the Hon. W. R. Beebe, No. 76 Wall-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

E. H. LORD, Secretary.

$30.000—FOR SALE—IN SUMS TO SUIT purchasers, $30 000 New-York Central park Improvement Fund Stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable quarter yearly. Principal payable Aug. 1, 1867. S. DRAPER, No. 38 Pine st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 62 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. DRAKE, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 1st, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

I WANT TO BORROW $35.000 FOR five years, secured by real estate worth three times that amount, interest payable semi annually. Address S. B. NAGUS, through the General Post office.

S.B. NAGUS.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$3.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMSER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH.	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER.	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.	

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Bunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola, and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIO

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters, interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railings; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office. South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of this iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Hand, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stubs and B S H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices.

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

QUARLES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented: acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,

Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 15 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 30.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8

The favorite steamship JAS ADGER R. R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C	$22 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds WEDNESDAY, June 29.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala, $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Augusta, Ga., $23; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantin Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21 Augusta, $20. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEORGE FRANK LAMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7.30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9.30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7.30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4.30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7.30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 4 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10.30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4.30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3.30 P. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 6.30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 3.30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7.30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3.30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7.30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7.30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4.30 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 8.30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9.30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6.35, 8, 10.05, A.M., 2.40, 4.50, and 6.50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7.15, 9, A. M., 1, 3.45, 5.45, 7.30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6.30 and Glen Cove at 7.15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH—Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORICUT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 23 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COBLES, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE—STOPping at Strattonport, White Stone, City Island, David's Island, and New-Rochelle. The steamboat GEO. LAW leaves Catharine-st., every fair SUNDAY, at 8.30 A. M., for above places, stopping at Delancy and 10th-sts.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PEOK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 30th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.	For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.	Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.	For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.	For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.	For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.	White Plains.
4:30 P. M.	Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.	White Plains.
6:15 P. M.	White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.	Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.	From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.	From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.	From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.	From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.	From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.	Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.	From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.	From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.	From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.	From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:39 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:56 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
7:46 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAG

POLITICAL.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention is Free State. The Leavenworth *Daily Times*, June 18, ciphers up the results of the election for Delegates as follows: Republicans, 30; Democrats, 20; uncertain, 2. The *Times* says:

"From this it will be seen that the Republicans have a majority of ten in the Convention. It insures a free Constitution for free Kansas. It was the maiden fight of the Republicans. They had to contend with fearful odds. The weight of a General Government, so strong in a Territory, was thrown against us. We met it, and traitors and serviles, and what is worse, a dangerous apathy."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Free Democrat*, the new Emancipation journal, says:

"We do not counsel or wish to eradicate Slavery from Missouri, by violent or revolutionary means. Indeed, we do not know that even untriendly legislation is necessary. An enlightened, resolute public opinion is all that is needed. The writer concedes to us the right of moulding public opinion, but in this case, we will not have to exercise this right. The public opinion, in favor of free white labor is already created, as the writer very well knows. It wants intensifying, it wants directing, and this we will endeavor to do."

An address to the "conservativa voters" of Ohio, appears in the Cincinnati *Times*. It bears the signatures of HARRY IVES, W. B. PROBASCO, and others, and "the conservative voters" are construed to mean the Know-Nothings. Tha address berates both the Republican and Democratic Parties. According to this document, the Republicans of Ohio have "outraged the good sense of the conservative men," while the Democracy have "sanctioned enormities." In this strait, it is recommended that a Mass Convention of all the conservative citizens of Ohio be held at Cincinnati on Tuesday, July 28, to nomtnate an Independant State ticket. The party distinctions of the American are to be set astide, and the following general programme is blocked out; the main-spring of the action, it will be observed, being the shelving of Chief Justice SWAN by the Republicans:

"Still adhering to our principles as Americans, and cherishing an abiding faith that they will yet claim the attention of all good and true men, Northern as well as Southern, we nevertheless believe it our duty, under the existing circumstances, to set astide all party predilections and personal preferances, and join with truly conservative men throughout the State in vindication of an honest and independent Judiciary, whose impartial interpretation and fearless execution of the laws of our country have aroused the fanatical spirit of the Abolition Party, which, demanding the decapitation of our Chief Justice, threatens, by aid of their foreign allies, to seize the reins of Government, and fully realize the establishment of their most ultra doctrines, treasonable towards the Federal, and subversive of the best interests of our State Government."

Time-serving politicians seem to be in ill-odor at the South. The men who refuse to serve the purposes of the fire-eaters have an especially poor chance in Mississippi. The last hit is from the pen of Col. ROY, editor of the Vicksburgh *Sun*. The Colonel was invited to go before the Democratic Convention of his district as a candidate for Congress, but declined. Instead of sending his name to the Convention, ha sent a letter, in which the following passage occurred:

"It is to be hoped that the Convention will give them a true man, a *bold, live* man, who knows his rights, and knowing, dare maintain them against the world in arms, without fear, favor or affection. We have *fallen upon evil days*, and it behooves us to put forward our best men to meet the exigencies of the occasion. These time-serving politicians, who are afraid to take any position on eny measure without first being satisfied that the people will sustain them, are worthy of the contempt of every honest man, and the time has at length arrived when such men must die—the political death. *They richly deserve the political bowstring*, and the sooner that punishment is awarded them, the better it will be for those whose rights are so seriously detrimented by their cowardly, nerveless course."

Col. FORNEY publishes in the *Press*, June 24, a retrospect of his position in favor of and in opposition to the Administration party, and utters a warning:

"Those who hold office, here and elsewhere, busy themselves in carrying out the orders of their masters at Washington, and we have it already announced that they have consummated their plans, and intend taking possession of the next Democratic State Convention which is to send delegates to Charleston, as they took possession of the last two of these Conventions, and succeeded in plunging the party into an almost irretrievable minority. We have no appeals to make to such men as these, of course. They fight for pay, never inquiring into the morality of the contest, and looking only to the responsibility of their employers. Powerful as they are, and chiefly so because they have little else to do but to carve the work that has been marked out for them, they are numerically the most contemptible minority, and the slightest understanding amongst honest Democrats would result in putting them as completely into the sands as if they had been disfranchised by law. The interest to which we appeal is a sensitive, patriotic, disinterested element. We appeal to the Democratic masses against these men, and to the high-toned leaders of public opinion in the Democratic Party. To surrender to, or to remain silent under the manœuvres of the Administration in this State, is simply to precipitate the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania into a long night of disaster."

The reported adjustment of the difficulties between the President and the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER is emphatically denied by the *Constitution*. It says:

"Within a few days we have observed that several papers have alluded to the reconciliation which has recently taken place betwaen the President and the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, and have sought by inuendo to make it appear that the renewal of friendly intercourse between these gentlemen was tha result of certain conditions and concessions. We know that such an inference is utterly untrue; and that while the President is deeply gratified that amicable relations with his valued friend and former colleague are restored, *no terms were made and no political concessions of any kind were proposed or agreed to either by Mr. Walker or himself.*"

The Junior Mutiny—Statement of William Herbert Respecting the Mutiny.

The great interest felt in the fate of PLUMER, says the Boston *Atlas*, now under sentence of death, and reprieved till July 8, renders the statement below of HERBERT, one of the crew, of especial interest. HERBERT is now in the State Prison. The statement which we print, was made by him without solicitation. We do not publish the whole, as it is very long, and much of it seems to us to have but little bearing upon the question of PLUMER's guilt. We give those parts that appear to us especially pertinant to that question.

* * * I was standing on the deck near the mizzen hatch, about ten minutes, and Plumer came up to me and held up the sleeve of his Guernsey frock, and showed me some blood on it, which he said was the "old man's" blood; he said he was a butcher, and knew how to kill a man; he said PLUMER did not do the old bugger, but he did; he was drinking a good deal all the day, and towards evening he got very drunk, and wanted me to intimate that it was dangerous for him to have any arms about him. As he was marching about the deck with his hatchet he met CARTHA; CARTHA (I think) said something to him which did not please him, so he raised his hatchet and attempted to cut CARTHA down; I believe that was the reason that he was disarmed and sent forward; I could not be certain which day it was he was sent forward, neither could I be quite sure as to the cause of his being sent forward, but I have always nnderstood it to be as I have stated.

PLUMER was in command of the ship after the mutiny. The reason for his taking command was this: After the mutiny, when the captain and third mate were killed and the mate stowed away, we had no one that knew how to manage the ship except PLUMER and one or two more. HALL, who had been the ring leader in the mutiny, was so drunken and noisy that the man would not have obeyed him unless they had been forced to it. PLUMER was liked by us quite as well, if not better than any other man on board, and seemed actuated by a desire to preserve the ship and property, and to keep order on board and to prevent further bloodshed; there are CARTHA, BURNS and myself, and several others advised him to take command in order to preserve order on board.

Another reason for PLUMER's taking command of the ship was this: When the ship was on fire, it was only by his exertion and presence of mind that the ship was not burnt up. The crew were all so frightened at the danger they were in from the fire that they had not the power to do any good, and if it had burned a few minutes longer it must have reached the powder canisters in the cabin, which were sufficient to have blown the ship to pieces. It was only PLUMER that saved the ship and all the crew from destruction.

This statement, which I have made, with all its interlinings, is in my own hand-writing, and it is made quite voluntarily on my part, and for no other reason than a desire to state the truth of an affair which has been so grossly misrepresented by perjured and guilty men upon our trial. It is in all respects a true statement of facts; and in expressing my opinions and belief, from what I heard and saw, I can truly say that I believe them to be well founded and correct. There are a great many facts and circumstances which I have not mentioned, which would show that nearly all on board were more or less connected with the mutiny, and particularly MASON and HOWARD, who were two of the mate's greatest confidants, and came home with him from Australia in the same ship. I should have mentioned all these circumstances if I had had the time or opportunity. I should have made this statement on my last trial if I had been afforded an opportunity to speak for myself.

(Signed) WILLIAM HERBERT.

THE BOGUS INDIANA BANK CASE—THE OHIO LAW OF BANKS—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, June 22, says: "The preliminery examination of N. H. WILLIAMS, the Hartford bogus banker, took place yesterday. Judge LOWE held that tha word "Bank" had a peculiar meaning in our statute, and referred only to such institutions as are recognized by the law as banks, in other words, an incorporated, and not a private bank. That when a promise to pay is published in the form of a bank note, and refers to some banking-house, where it is to be redeemed, such publication brings the matter within the meaning of the 29th section of the crime act, if it can be shown that no such bank exists; and lastly, that although the laws of Indiana may recognize a private bank as legal, and permit tha issue of its promise to pay as money, the circulation of such money in Ohio would be a crime, and subject tha wrong-doer to the penalty attached to the 29th section of the act referred to, prohibiting tha circulation of spurious bank bills. After reviewing the law and the evidence, Judge LOWE required the defendant to give bail in $2 500 to his appearance before the Common Pleas Court, in default of which he was committed to jail. We understand that Judge LOWE's decision will undergo a review in a higher Court.

The United States as a Neutral Power—A Forthcoming Document.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

The views of the Department of State in regard to our rights and position as a neutral, during the European war, have been prepared and submitted to the President. They cover the points of tha Paris conference, except privateering, which is not involved, and lay down the general propositions announced in my letter yesterday. As this document, though intended for the information of our Ministers abroad, and not to be issued in the form or specific instructions, may be regarded by other nations as a direct expression of the purposes as well as the opinions of the Government, much care will be taken to guard it with precision, and to declare principles which may be affirmed by the moral sense of the country. No other sort of manifasto will deserve to command a certain hope to receive confidence. In view of the difficulties to be met in thus making a general declaration, it was designed, at one time, not to take this course, but to deal with each case individually, as it might be presented.

There is understood to be a general harmony between the British Government and ours in regard to all the material questions, and tha conferences with Lord LYONS in these respects are considered satisfactory. He has always responded frankly and fairly, and with the evident uprightness of one who desired to cement our relations closely and firmly. In reference to the declaration concerning contraband, the positions of England and the United States are different, and manifestly with tha force of reasoning and right on our side. The effort of modern times has been to diminish the horrors of war, and to introduce amelierations which might serve to relieve some of its desolating effects. The Paris Conference, in 1856, took a step forward in this direction, and Mr. MARCY's proposed amendment subsequently would have still further advanced those great ends. Under the declaration which was there subscribed, it was held in substance that free ships make free goods, according to what may be called the American doctrine, except contraband. Now tha question is, What constitutes contraband? The Administration will assert that arms and munitions of war are alone embraced in that category, and everything else is exempt. This view not only conforms to the enlightened spirit of civilization, but to the principle already referred to, which all Christian nations recognize and approve, of modifying the evils of war. That is the proper restriction. The British Government recently intimated that coal would be considered contraband, though France and Sardinia have, it is said, taken an opposite view. Coal is more used for purposes of peace than war, and it is only within the last ten years that steam has been applied to any extent as an auxiliary to vessels of war. Recently it has received a large impulse, and the probability is that sailing ships will disappear, before long, except for limited objects, both in the armed and commercial marine. It would be just as proper to make the machinery, which is propelled through the agency of coal, contraband, as the generating power itself. One is necessary to the other, and they both stand upon the same footing. If either be contrabano, so are tha provisions which sustain the army and the clothes which protect the troops. There is no distinction in principle. So far as coal is concerned, the Administration does not and will not consider or treat it as contraband, and they will be cordially sustained in this decision by men of all parties. Nor can they go too far in adhering to the principle that the universally-acceptad instruments and means of war are contraband, and no others should be.

The Dudley Observatory.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory issue the following statement of the affairs of that Institution:

"The Trustees have tha pleasure to announca to the patrons and friends of the Dudley Observatory that Professor O. M MITCHEL, of Cincinnati, has accepted tha office of Director of the Institution, and is now discharging the duties of his office.

Dr. FRANCIS BRUNNOW, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has accepted the office of Associate Director, and has already commenced observations, assisted by Mr. SONNTAG, Astronomer of KANE's Exploring Expedition. Prof. MITCHEL and Dr. BRUNNOW will both reside at AIBANY, but the Cincinnati Observatory will, for the present, be under the direction of Prof. MITCHEL. Dr. BRUNNOW's journal, the *Astronomical Notices*, will hereafter be published in the City of Albany. The Trustees deem themselves fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of such well-established fame, whose names command the respect and confidence of all friends of Science in this country and in Europe. The Observatory will now commence activity under the most favorable auspices. The great Meridian Telescope has been adjusted and brought into use. A Transit Telescope, of the largest size, to be placed in the west wing of the Observatory, has been ordered, together with all the other instruments and apparatus necessary in a first-class Observatory.

The Observatory buildings and dwelling house, land donated and purchased, instruments, apparatus, library &c., are valued at $85,000.

Moneys invested for the support of the Observatory, $65 000."

Dr. BRUNNOW will condnct the *Astronomical Notices*, the last number of which contains the first recorded observations made with the Olcott Meridian Circle.

FOREFATHERS' MONUMENT AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.—The *Plymouth Rock*, June 23, says: The workmen are making good progress in laying the foundation of the Pilgrim Monument, some six hundred tons of Quincy granite being already embedded. The foundation itself comprises three tiers of stone, all laid in hydraulic cement, and as one after another the courses rise upon each other in solid masonry, one is strongly impressed with the idea that nothing short of the "trump of doom," when "there shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down," will shake this "monumental pile" to its bass. The "Monument to the Forefatheis," we assure the public is now fairly and earnestly commenced, and on the first of August the corner stone, the gift of some gentlemen in Quincy, and already wrought, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, amid tha demonstrations of the public. The corner stone itself will be laid with Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and it is said, though we are unable to vouch for the fact, that Governor BANKS will deliver the address on the occasion. In connection with the large or "National Monument," which is to stand upon an eminence commanding a view of the village, harbor, and adjacent towns, a canopy is to be erected over the "Forefather's Rock," thirty feet in height, and the surrounding territory suitably arranged and ornamented. The laying of the corner stone of this structure also is to be included in tha ceremonies on the first of August, on which occasion we doubt not that the people of Plymouth will exert themselves to have the celebration worthy the town and the occasion.

The Turcos Neither Ghouls nor Vampires—Letter from a Resident in Algiers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that some correspondents of the New-York Press have rather hastily represented tha native African soldiers in tha French Army as given to the bad practice of "drinking the blood of their foes" on the battle-field.

Will you allow me, as formerly an inhabitant of Algiers—familiar with the people in question, and with their habits under arms—to refute this cruel calumny?

Even in the conflicts of Algiers, in which the commanders of these corps had no occasion to interfere in tha customs of war habitual with the Arabs, and common, of course, to both parties in the strife, such actions as these, *on either side*, are utterly unheard of. It is, in fact, an Arab habit for the victorious soldiers to cut off the heads of their enemies, just as it is an Indian habit to take their scalps; but surely, at this time, when the indulgence of this national habit has been expressly denied to the Turcos fighting in Italy, it is hardly fair to saddle these troops with atrocities unknown even beneath the fiery sun of the Desert.

I trust, Sir, that you will lend the influence of your powerful Press to the correction of an error which implies that the practices of Cannibalism are permitted under the banner of France; and

I am, with profound respect,

Your very obedient servant,

CHARLES GAUTHIER.

Powers and Liabilities of Notaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to "Notary's" communication, published in your columns of Friday last, will you allow me to state:

First—That notaries public *must* reside in the respective cities or counties for which they are appointed, but may exercise the duties of their office at any place within the State. *Except, however, that the additional powers conferred on them by act of the last Legislature, to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, can be performed only in the county for which they are appointed.* So that notaries appointed for the Counties of Kings, Queens, Westchester, Richmond, &c., cannot act as Commissioners of Deeds in New-York City.

Second—Some time ago an order of arrest was obtained upon affidavits sworn to before a notary public the defendant was arrested, and a motion was made to vacate the order of arrest, on tha ground that the notary before whom the affidavits were sworn had not the power to administer oaths, he being appointed for another county; the facts being proven to be so, the order of arrest was vacated, and the defendant has since disappeared. The injured party has brought an action against tha notary, and he will, no doubt, succeed.

Third—I know several notaries who are appointed for, and who do business in tha City of New-York, *but reside* in some adjoining county; and I hold that those notaries cannot exercise any of their powers, either as notary public or as commissioner of deeds in any part or place of the State of New-York, and that the fact of non-residence in the county for which they are appointed is, *per se*, a resignation of their office.

It is important for the public to know these facts.

A. P. M.

The Washington *Star*, 21st June, says: "Yesterday, the report of the Board of Naval Officers ordered to inspect the various U. S. Navy-yards and report in detail on the condition of each, was duly transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who, by the by had an interview with tha Board, in the course of which he took occasion to thank them for the thorough and efficient manner in which they discharged the trust devolved on them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs Austrel, wife of Samuel Anetrel, living at No. 46 Carroll street, Cleveland, Ohio, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide June 22. She drew a razor across her throat from ear to ear nearly severing her windpipe. Her case is considered hopeless. She was undoubtedly insane at the time. Her husband had a suit decided against him in the Court of Common Pleas a short time since, which is supposed to have preyed seriously upon her mind. She has carried a razor for several days past, and told her husband on one occasion that she should kill herself, but he supposed it was merely idle talk. About ten minutes before she committed tha fearful act she went to a neighbor's house and asked the people if they would take care of her children in case anything happened to her. She is about 28 years old; her husband is 70.

The Hillsborough *News* describes the suicide of Jesse Trader, a boy bound to service in the family of Mr. Limrl Manker, near that place. Though but 14 years of age, he set about killing himself with as much nerve and determination as the most desperate man. In the absence of the family he broke into Mr. Manker's bedroom, where a loaded rifle was kept, and resting the butt against an iron kettle, so that the muzzle touched his forehead, he sat on the bed, and pulled the trigger with tha branch of a peach tree, evidently prepared for the purpose. The ball entered his brain, penetrating a depth of six inches, and lodging in the back part of his head.

We understand (says the Boston *Traveller*) that a young man named J. W. Russell, who has been for the past three years a confidential clerk for J. J. Dunckree & Co, Friend-street, has suddenly left for parts unknown, having embezzled tha funds of his employers to the amount, so far as discovered, of $3,960. The fraud covers over a considerable period, and an earlier discovery was prevented by false entries in the books. Russell is 27 years of age, is married, and resides in East Boston. The desire to live beyond his means probably led to this sad deraliction from duty.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Cincinnati was held a few days since, to take measures for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. A Committee was appointed to proceed to Louisville and make, as practical men, an examination of the falls and adjacent ground, with the view of determining what should be done there for tha benefit of commerce. This Committee consists of William Hooper, Chairman, W. W. Scarborough, Lewis Whiteman, and others.

During last week several persons were prospecting for ginseng, in the woods opposite Chickasaw, Iowa. Their search was successful, many of them making from $3 to $5 per day, digging the root.

A young man named John Patterson, employed to carry the mail between Creighton and Cambridge Post-Offices, Ohio, is in jail at Cincinnati, charged with having robbed the mail of sundry letters.

A Duel Prevented.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GARRETT DAVIS AND CAPT. SIMMS.

The Hon. GARRETT DAVIS and Capt. SIMMS, of Kentucky, had a difficulty recently, of which we made brief mention, growing out of a political squabble, and proceeded to Ohio to settle it by a resort to arms. By the mediation of friends a hostile meeting was prevented. The belligerent correspondence is published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

The first cards on both sides were as follows:

CYNTHIANA, June 11, 1859.

SIR: For your language in reference to myself, at Ruddle's Mills, yesterday, you will name some day and time, when and where, we can adjust this matter without interruption.

My friend, A. H. WARD, Esq., will receive any communication from you on this point.

Yours, GARRETT DAVIS.

Capt. WM. E. SIMMS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13, 1859.

SIR: Your note of the 11th instant was delivered to me by A. H. WARD, Esq, at Cynthiana, Saturday last, just before the commencement of the discussion between Mr. HARLAN, Mr. TRIBUE and myself. At the conclusion of the discussion, I informed Mr. WARD that I would send you an answer by Thursday next, which he said would be satisfactory. I then supposed that my political and other engagements would make that length of time necessary to perfect my arrangements, and secure the services of a suitable friend. But now I have to say, formally, that your challenge is accepted, and that I hope to have at Paris, to-morrow evening, a friend, who will be prepared to name time and place, and to arrange details with any gentleman selected by you.

Respectfully, &c, W. E. SIMMS.

The Hon. GARRETT DAVIS.

In reply to the last note, Mr. DAVIS writes that he was surprised to find his communication regarded as a challenge; nevertheless, as he "recognized the right of a gentleman to determine his own meaning," he was ready to meet the Captain. He therefore fixed upon Cincinnati as the place, and June 20 as the time of meeting. Thither both gentlemen accordingly repaired, fully bent on shooting each other. The affair getting wind, some fifteen or twenty prominent Kentuckians followed, post-haste, and offered their mediation. After an infinite deal of correspondence, this offer was accepted; ex-Governor MOREHEAD and Colonel JOHNSON, of Georgetown, Ky., were selected as referees, and the difficulty was finally settled as follows:

JUNE 20, 1859.

The undersigned, having been selected by the friends of the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS and Capt. W. E. SIMMS to adjust the pending difficulty between them, decide, as an amicable and honorable adjustment, that no remark of an article published in the *Western Citizen* of the 10th inst., headed "Capt. Simms as a Whig," which can be fairly construed as personally offensive and insulting to Capt. SIMMS, and all that was said at Ruddle's Mills of an insulting and personally-offensive character by either party to the other, shall be mutually and simultaneously withdrawn R. M. JOHNSON,

C. S. MOREHEAD.

The within adjustment is accepted by me, this 20th June, 1859. GARRETT DAVIS.

The offensive paragraph in the Paris (Ky.,) *Citizen*, was the following:

"Captain SIMMS said in his speech in Paris that he was supported by as good Whigs as there were in the county, and in a subsequent part of it that he had been a Whig on principle. BENEDICT ARNOLD signalized his support of tha American Whig cause in the Revolutionary War on Lake Champlain, before the walls of Quebec, and on the plains of Saratoga. He afterward offered to sell the American army, nested at West Point, to King GEORGE III., and then went over to the enemy. There were good Old-line Whigs who voted for BUCHANAN. But they did not swallow the Cincinnati Democratic Platform—a platform that reiterated every former Democratic heresy and measure which the Old-line Whigs had opposed for a generation, and it fulminated the annual Democratic denunciation against every old Whig principle and measure. The Captain and the Old-line Whigs who carry the Cincinnati Platform in their craws and support him, are auch Whigs as ARNOLD was after he had fled to the British camp."

All the parties have returned to Kentucky, with whole bones.

PURCHASE OF FOREIGN VESSELS—LETTER FROM SECRETARY CASS.—The Baltimore *Sun* published the following letter from Secretary CASS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1859.

To John Thompson Mason, Esq., Collector of the Customs, Baltimore.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, with the copy of correspondence which accompanied it, has been received.

In reply to your inquiry on behalf of Mr. KOHLER, as to the nature and extent of the protection which attaches to him as the purchaser of the Breman vessel *Admiral*, I have to state that in the opinion of this Department, when a citizen of the United States purchases in good faith and without reservation a vessel belonging to a foreign State, either belligerent or neutral, such vessel becomes the property of the purchaser, and is entitled to receive the same protection from acts of aggression on the part of tha authorities of a foreign Government as any other property of a citizen. The nature and extent of this protection cannot be determined in advance, and must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

[Advertisement.]
BEAUTY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3 lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
PURE WATER.
Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink *Croton* unless it is filtered, sold and warranted by MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., New-York, and No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve and wherever tha sore, swelling, wound, bruise, or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]
THE "MAGIC WELL" AT BARNUM'S.—Great sensation! Prettiest fairy drama ever seen. Immense excitement! Popular enthusiasm beyond orecedent! Applause of the most extravagant kind. Fascinating drama of fairy-land repeated this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Musaum.

[Advertisement.]
A FACT.—It is an undoubted fact that KNOX can produce at his hat and cap establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, as elegant, fashionable, and neat a hat as the most fastidious can desire. If any who read this paragraph doubts our assertion, all we can say is—give KNOX a trial.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
LOST—A small Leather Memorandum Book of Advertisements for different papers in New-York City, in going from the Livingston House, Brooklyn across the South Ferry to the office of the *Daily Times*, taking an East Broadway stage from the ferry, or from the *Daily Times* to the office of the *Quadruple Constellation*, Spruce-street. If the finder will leave tha same at the office of the *Daily Times*, a suitable reward will be given by the gentleman at the office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 24.

$2,000 U. S. 6s 1868 c	106⅜	50 N. Y Cen R	b60 73
2,000 Ohio State 6's '60	59	150 Erie Railroad	8⅜
2,000 Kentucky 8, 6s	103	50 Hudson River R	31⅜
2,000 Michigan 6s	102	600 Harlem Railroad	9⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s '90	860 92	500 Harlem R Pref'd	35
5 000 do	92⅞	do	b60 35
8 000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	100 do	s30 34⅜
9 000 Missouri State 6s	86⅜	200 do	s60 34⅜
20 000 Cal State 7s B	85⅜	50 do	34⅞
8 000 M C R. Sp c 1st Mt St Fd C Bds	89	10 Nor & Wor. R	36
1,000 M. So 1st M. B	80	400 Reading R	b60 42⅜
6,000 Ill C. R. B	s30 62⅜	100 do	b60 42⅜
4,000 do	63⅜	100 do	42⅜
1,000 L&C & M L.G.B.	16⅛	200 do	s60 42
2,000 do	18⅛	250 Mich. Central R	39
17 Pac. M steam. Co.	68	250 do	39⅜
145 do	87⅜	200 do	b10 39⅜
5 Commonwealth Bank	59	400 do	s10 39⅜
10 Bank of Commerce	100	50 do	s30 39⅜
80 Penn. Coal Co	823	20 do	39⅜
10 Cumbl'd Coal Pref	17½	25 Mich. So & N. Ind. R	8⅜
1000 New-York Cen. R	73⅜	350 do	8
800 do	73⅜	25 M. S. & N. Ia. G Sk	27⅜
50 do	b10 73⅛	4150 do	27½
100 do	snwk 73	100 Gal. & Chicago R	63⅛
50 do	bnw 73⅛	100 do	63⅜
100 do	4d 73⅛	50 do	b60 63⅜
50 do	s30 73⅜	50 do	b10 63⅜
100 do	s30 72⅜	200 Cleve. & Toledo R	25¾
200 do	anw 72⅜	900 do	25⅞
		50 Chi. & Rock Isl R.	88⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,200 Mo St. 6s	86⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	b60 38⅜
1,000 Harlem R 9d M. B	76	200 do	s10 38⅜
20 Bank of Commerce	100	100 do	s30 38⅜
50 Pac. M. St. Co	87¾	250 Gal. & Chi. R	b10 63⅜
126 N. Y. Cen. R	73⅜	200 do	s30 63
300 Harlem R. Pfd	34⅜	10 M. So. & N. Ia R	63⅜
300 do	b60 34	100 M.S. & N. Ia.G.S.	27⅜
100 Reading Rail	b60 42⅜	100 do	s30 27
1000 do	b60 42⅜	100 Illinois Central R	59⅜
100 do	s60 42	100 Clev. & Tol. R	s60 25
400 do	s60 42⅜	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.	s30 58
100 do	42⅜	100 do	58⅛
100 do	41¾	100 do	58⅜

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	86⅜	30 Adriatic Fire I. Co.	90
25 Harmony Ins. Co	97⅛	20 Com. Fire Ins. Co	99
6 Perk Bank	108⅜	10 Mer Ma Ins. Co	111⅛
10 Am. Ex. Bank	101	100 Safeguard F. I. Co.	7
25 Metro. Fire Ins Co.	117⅛	8 Am. Express Co	77
5 Col. Merine F. I. Co.	109		

FRIDAY, June 24—P. M.

The day has been a quiet one in Money affairs. As the Treasury Department has arranged to make the exchanges of old and past-due Bills for the new Bills awarded on Monday, at Washington, the cash payments into the office here have fallen off. Only $80,000 was added to day on this account. The Customs were $190,000. Other receipts, $48,000. The disbursements, $118,000. Balance this afternoon, $5,329,223. The Exchanges for the mail to-morrow close dull. As the *Fulton* goes to Havre, the Continental remitters employ a comparatively large proportion of Specie. About half a million is added to the engagements of yesterday, and the whole shipment will be about $800,000. The Money rates to-day have undergone no change. The Stock Brokers are but moderate borrowers, and the takers of Treasury Notes and of the Stock Loan at Albany are nearly through with their money arrangements. The new Five ℔ cents. of New-York are held at 102 ℔ cent. The Treasury Bills at 100¼ for the 5¼ ℔ cents., and 100⅞@100½ for the 6 ℔ cents. Nothing has been received by telegraph from New-Orleans to discredit the first report of the large remittance in Gold of $2,613,000 on the way from California.

The Stock Exchange recovers nothing from the dullness of the early part of the week, and the sellers for the decline are the principal speculators in the business done at the Brokers' Board. Their success is mainly on the Western list, though contracts were more freely offered than yesterday in New-York Central and Philadelphia and Reading. Central closed 73½, as against 73⅜ yesterday, and Reading 41⅞@⅜ against 42¼@½. Michigan Central was further depressed to 38½, closing 38⅜@39; Michigan Guaranteed 27¼; Rock Island, Galena and Toledo steady at Thursday's prices. Illinois Central shares improved to 60 ℔ cent. at the close, and the Bonds to 83¾ ℔ cent. Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. were sold at 89 ℔ cent., and La Crosse Land Grants at 16⅛@16¼ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail was steady at 67⅞@68 ℔ cent., and Panama at yesterday's closing price. Harlem Preferred fell off to 34½ ℔ cent. In State Stocks the business was to a liberal extent. Missouris left off ½@¾ ℔ cent. lower, and Californias ½ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. Tennessees steady and in demand at 92⅞ ℔ cent. Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio Sixes steady in price with only occasional parcels offered. Virginias 90⅞, scarce. The general market left off dull.

In reference to the Galena and Chicago traffic for June, we understand that the new administration of the Road calculated on only $140,000. The total may reach $150,000. Last year, a temporary activity in the Grain trade, when there was more surplus to send to market, gave the Company $210,000 for the month, principally in the last fortnight of the month. The recent change in the administration of the Road was effected by the proxies of the New-York and other Eastern shareholders. The step was one imperiously demanded by the true interest of the property and the self-respect of the stockholders, whose confidence had been abused by the late President in his letter of last Winter, after they had respectfully voted down his proposition to build a bridge at the charge of the Company across the Mississippi river. That letter, it will be remembered, bore every mark of a deliberate purpose to depreciate the stock of the Road in this market, and was so construed and acted upon here, if not so designed from Chicago. The present head of the Company, Mr. NEWBERRY, we learn from a leading and wealthy New-York stockholder, the same who controlled a large part of the proxies at the recent election, is a good man for the place, and his administration will insure to the stockholders on 1st August and 1st February whatever surplus net earnings may be in hand after providing for the interest on the mortgage debt of the Company. Under these circumstances the efforts of the late officials of the concern, or their friends, to depreciate the June traffic, or any other revenues or prospects of the Road, will, or ought to, be rightly understood. Sure we are that whatever may be in the future, the New-York stockholders did the proper thing in parting company with the author of the Turner letter o last Winter.

Our neighbor of the *Tribune* must either discredit the reports of the Western harvest in his own paper, or else he is writing down the leading Western Railways *for Wall-street account*. Five of these lines have, by his own admission, preserved their credit through the crisis of 1857, and the crop failure of '58, by earning and promptly paying all their bonded interest, and contributing to the yearly sinking fund. They have in no sense run behind. The Galena has paid 6 ℔ cent. in dividends, besides the interest and sinking fund, and the two Michigan Roads, the Rock Island, and the Toledo, have each paid the interest upon their debts, and the contribution required to gradually sink their mortgages. In other words, none of these Companies have defaulted through this season of severe trial and extraordinary depression in the Western traffic. They are all, if we are to believe the harveat reports as we find them in the *Tribune* and other public journals, *on the eve of better things*. Their lines and equipment are in good condition for a full restoration of traffic to the dividend-paying scale. This is not questioned in any one case. If these Roads have made nothing beyond expenses and the interest upon their mortgages, for the past year or eighteen months, they have not, to say the least, in the material sense, run down. The roadways have been kept in complete repair; the equipment in first-rate order, and all taxes and other contingent charges provided for as they accrued. If we add to this the circumstance that their Shares have already fallen very far below the point at which the temporary suspension of dividends ought in reason to be considered *discounted*, —and would be so considered in any other species of corporate property, such as Bank and factory stocks,—we confess that we cannot see the justice or generosity of the comments with which a journal, that had, originally, more to do with imposing Western Securities upon the public than almost any other in the country, now daily visits the five roads in question. We assume, of course, that the writer for the Money and Railway column of the *Tribune* is the same as in 1852–1855. It may be that the Stock Exchange reports of our neighbors have been abandoned to some new hand; but if so, it would certainly be more creditable and not less consistent to have the conclusions of the present writer square logically with his admitted premises that these important lines of Western trade have *not* run behind; if only to avoid the appearance of an interested purpose. We now allude to the subject after long forbearance, with much reluctance and with no partisan feeling in favor of a higher stand for the Roads in question in market credit, but because it is due to the *bona fide* shareholders in tha Companies referred to that the plain truth should be spoken in a season that promises an early return to something like prosperous days for their much-abused property.

The following is a comparative statement of tha Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$898,592	$649,929	$2,240,947
Thrown on market	85,023	751,119	2,079,574
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$45,054 464	$21,569,563	$52,853,460
Thrown on market.	39,024,189	26 969,437	51,933,037

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTERED.	Pkgs	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	2,348	$907,696	1 091	$275,818	81	$16,975
Man. of Cotton.	1,778	499 543	247	70,453	59	10,661
Man. of Silk	403	420,503	58	21,924	18	9,164
Man

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2424. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

THE FRENCH PASS THE ADDA.

A Proclamation of Napoleon III. to the Lombards.

Garibaldi Captures Bergamo and Threatens the Tyrol.

The Austrians in Full Retreat from Lombardy.

They Evacuate Pavia, Piacenza and the Roman Legations.

Lord Palmerston Prime Minister of England.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL FOREIGN SECRETARY.

THE RUSSIAN WAR CIRCULAR.

Miscellaneous and Financial Intelligence.

CONSOLS 93 1-4@93 3-4.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Declining.

The screw-steamer *Bremen*, Captain WESSELS, from Southampton, June 14, arrived here last evening.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, June 11.

The screw-steamer *Borussia* arrived at Southampton the evening of Monday, June 13.

The news by this arrival is three days later and of great interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Official Bulletins—French, Sardinian, and Austrian Accounts—The Retreat of the Austrians—The Advance of the Allies.

TURIN, Friday, June 10.

The Austrians have definitely evacuated Pavia, and are said to be at Lodi. The allied armies are advancing. General GARIBALDI occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and then, having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in number, nevertheless beat the enemy.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

The Austrians have evacuated Piacenza after having destroyed the citadel and the other fortifications. They abandoned to the Allies a great quantity of provisions, cannon and ammunition. Our troops entered the town, invited by the municipality.

The Austrians have been reinforced at Brescello, a village in Modena.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

The official bulletin published to-day confirms the news of the evacuation of Pavia and Lodi by the Austrians. After having crossed the river Adda the enemy destroyed the bridges.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11—P. M.

The Austrians evacuated Piacenza yesterday, after having blown up the citadel.

The *Moniteur* also says that the statement put forth by certain journals that the Papal Nuncio has officiated at Vienna in the religious ceremony of calling down the protection of Heaven on the Austrian arms is untrue.

VERONA, Saturday, June 11—*via* Vienna.

The seat of the chief Government authorities of Lombardy has been transferred to Mantua.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 11.

The Duchess of Parma arrived yesterday at Verona. The Parmesan troops have gone to Modena, at their own inclination, and with the consent of the Duke of Modena.

PARIS, Saturday, June 11.

An announcement posted up at the Bourse states that Bergamo has been taken by GARIBALDI. The Austrians have evacuated Lodi.

MILAN, Sunday, June 12.

A part of the French army has passed the River Adda without striking a blow. In the hurry of their retreat from Piacenza the enemy abandoned a great number of cannon and magazines full of provisions and ammunition.

TURIN, Sunday, June 12.

A telegraph dispatch from Bologna announces that the Austrians have evacuated that town.

BOLOGNA, Sunday, June 12.

The Austrians have evacuated Ancona, and are retiring by land in the direction of Ferrara.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 12.

The following official news has been received: BENEDEK's corps was again attacked at Melegnano on the 9th. Loss, between 200 and 300 men.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 12.

The total loss at Palestro on May 31 was 15 officers and 513 men killed, 1 General, 23 officers, and 878 men wounded, and 6 officers and 774 men missing.

GARIBALDI's corps threatens the Southern Tyrol, from Val Canonica, Val Trompia and Bagolino.

It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and it is expected that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste.

It is not positively known where General GYULAI's head-quarters now are, but probably at Mantua.

Prince METTERNICH died yesterday.

TURIN, Sunday, June 12.

Last night the Austrians left Bologna, taking the direction of Modena.

After their departure a popular demonstration took place, expressing the sense of the public in favor of the national cause.

TRIESTE, Monday, June 13.

The Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN has arrived here.

From the 1st of July next the coupons of the National Loan will no longer be accepted by the tax-collectors of the provinces of Venice.

VIENNA, Monday, June 13—Evening.

Piacenza, Ancona, and Bologna have been evacuated.

The Austrians destroyed the fortifications of Piacenza before they left it.

PARIS, Monday, June 13—Evening.

The *Patrie* says that the Austrians have completely evacuated the States of the Church, including even Ferrara. The same paper also states that the people of Parma have asked that French troops may be sent into their country.

VIENNA, Monday, June 13.

The Austrian *Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:

The Austrians at the battle of Malegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired, unpursued, in perfect order.

Piacenza has been evacuated by our troops, and the wells and citadel have been blown up.

The garrison was successful in joining the chief body of the army.

The war steamer *Curtatone* arrived on the 12th inst. in Zara from Ancone, bringing the news that the Austrians had evacuated that town.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "There are rumors in military circles that the Emperor's return to Paris may be looked for soon, and that perhaps Marshal PELISSIER will get the command in chief of the army of Italy."

The Paris correspondent to the London *Post* says: "The news from Vienna is warlike. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will take the command of the army himself, acting on the defensive, if is believed, and taking up the line of the Adda.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO—ALLIED AND AUSTRIAN BULLETINS.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst. respecting the battle of Malegnano.

On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia the fight began at midday. The enemy was strongly intrenched in the cemetery and in a farm-house. Our troops, under General LAMMIRAULT, attacked these positions.

Our left wing took the chateau and then fell upon the village. The Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew and barricaded themselves in the private houses. The Zouaves sustained a murderous hand-to-hand conflict and drove out the enemy. The right wing of our army, under General FOREY, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel PAULZE-IVOI was killed, and 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*.

The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners.

The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 P. M. a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is a dispatch from the Major-General to the Minister of War:

MILAN, June 9.

After the victory of Magenta the Austrians made a precipitate flight from Milan, leaving in the citadel 41 bronze cannon, a great quantity of ammunition and provisions in abundance, retreating towards Lodi and Pavia. On the 8th his Majesty the Emperor gave orders to Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS to occupy the position of Malegnano, (Marignano,) whence we menaced, at the same time, two of the retreating columns of the enemy; but the Austrians, who fully comprehended all the importance of holding Malegnano to cover their retreat, taking advantage of the remains of the fortifications surrounding the town, had strongly barricaded themselves therein.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, who arrived before the place at 4 o'clock, immediately gave orders for the attack in front by the divisions of BAZAINE and ADMIRAULT, while at the same moment the division of General FOREY was ordered to turn the place. The battle lasted at least three hours.

The enemy opposed a most energetic resistance to the efforts of our soldiers, and were dislodged by the bayonet from intrenchment to intrenchment, and from house to house, and only withdrew at 7 in the evening, leaving the place covered with dead, one of their cannons in our possession, and about a thousand prisoners.

This splendid result, however, has been dearly purchased, our loss amounting to 50 officers and 800 men killed and wounded.

We learn at this moment that the Austrians have evacuated Pavia and Lodi, and recrossed the Adda destroying the bridges.

AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

VERONA, June 10 (*via* Vienna.)

The following is official:

"On the 8th of June Gen. URBAN, at Canonica, and the 5th *Corps d'Armée*, at Malegnano, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle."

VIENNA, Sunday Evening, June 12.

The following official news has been received: "BENEDEK's corps was again attacked at Malegnano on the 9th. Loss between 200 and 300 men."

VIENNA, Monday.

The *Austrian Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:

"The Austrians, at the battle of Malegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired unpursued in perfect order."

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA—FURTHER DETAILS AND REPORTS.

REPORT OF COUNT GIULAI, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY, TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

YOUR MAJESTY—With the most profound respect I hasten to forward to your Majesty, by Col. WEISSAIMMEL, of the General Staff, a brief account of the battle of Magenta, which, at a later period, will be completed by a detailed description of an action which was glorious for the arms of your Majesty, though its result was imperfect (*geschmalert.*)

At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of June Lieutenant General Count CLAM, who was in position at Magenta with about 7,000 of his own men and the 2d Army Corps, informed me that large masses of the enemy were approaching the *tête-de-pont* which he, a few days before, had quitted, as it was not adapted for defence.

At 8½ in the morning, the time at which Count CLAM's report reached me, the troops were thus distributed: The division Reischach of the Seventh Corps was at Corbetto, and that under Lieutenant-General LILIA at Castelletto. The Third Corps was at Abbiate Grasso; the Eighth Corps was marching between Binasco and Bestazzo; and the Ninth Corps was on the Po, below Pavia. I ordered the corps to advance immediately, and directed the Third and Fifth *Corps d'Armée* to take the enemy in his right flank, should he attempt to make an attack from San Martino. It was already known to me, on the preceding day, that the enemy had crossed the Ticino near Turbigo, and I expected the main attack would be made from that place. The Division Cordon, belonging to the First Corps, had been sent towards Turbigo, and, being attacked there, and subsequently at Buffalora, was obliged to retreat.

I ordered Lieutenant-General Count CLAM to maintain his position at Magenta, and desired the other corps to advance with all speed.

The attack of the enemy began at noon, and, being superior in force, he succeeded in obtaining possession of the dam of the Naviglio (a canal,) and of the Ponte di Magenta. He suffered a tremendous loss, but the dam and the intersected (*coupirt*) ground enabled him to establish himself there (at Ponte di Magenta,) at 2 o'clock. About this time I had gone with my staff to Magenta, and was making my dispositions.

When the foremost line began to give way, the Division under Lieutenant-General Baron REISCHACH was ordered to retake Pote di Magenta. I rode to Robecco to point out to the Third Corps the way to the enemy's right flank. Shortly after my arrival at Robecco the retaking of Ponte di Magenta and the capture of a rifled gun were announced to me.

The columns of the Third Corps, which were full of confidence, now advanced. General RAMMING led his brigade along the east bank of the Naviglio. The brigade Hartung passed between the canal and Carpengago, and the brigade Durfeld followed them as a reserve. General WETZLAR's brigade was directed towards the road, which is in the low ground near the Ticino. While these brigades were advancing, the division under Lieutenant-General REISCHACH was again repulsed, although it—and more particularly the brigade under General LENZELTERN—had gallantly withstood several attacks. The brigade Lebzeltern, with the infantry regiment Kaiser at its head, made a splendid attack on Buffaloria.

Although the enemy continually brought fresh troops into his line of battle, the appearance of the Third Corps on his flank at first produced a very good effect. The brigade Hartung, being supported by Major-General Durfeld, several times stormed Ponte Vecchio di Magenta. The position was taken, lost, taken again, and at last remained in the hands of the enemy. The "heaps of corpses" (*leichen-massen*) proved the determined courage of both parties.

After several attacks had been made by that gallant regiment the King of the Belgians, General RAMMING's brigade was obliged to fall back on Robecco, where it remained. Towards evening the 5th Corps reached the field of battle, and the brigade Prince of Hesse made several gallant but ineffectual attempts to prevent the enemy's advancing on Magenta. This last place being attacked by a superior force, and also my troops coming from the north, the exhausted troops under Count CLAM and Prince LICHTENSTEIN were at last obliged to evacuate it. The division under Lieutenant-General LILIA then advanced and occupied Corbetta, through which place the retreat was to be made.

As the day had begun to close in I had Robecco strongly occupied, and prepared for a fresh attack in the morning of the 5th. The enormous loss of the enemy led us to hope that he was much shaken, (*erschüttert,*) and the courage on all occasions displayed by our troops incured us to believe that a renewed attack would be successful.

As we have prisoners belonging to nearly all the regiments of the French army, it must be concluded all the enemy's reserves were brought into action. On our side the Fifth and Eighth Corps, and a division of the Third Corps, were not engaged, and, being fresh troops, could have turned the scale in our favor. All this I had taken into consideration, and only waited for an account of the exact positions of the troops and their losses in order to make arrangements for renewing the attack.

I now learn that the troops of the First and Second *Corps d'Armée*, which had suffered most from the first attacks of the enemy, had already moved to the rear, and could not again be brought to the field of battle, unless they made a fatiguing march during the night. The troops in question continued their march at 3 o'clock in the morning, so that they must have reached their destination by the time at which I should have been prepared to send them to the front again. Under such circumstances, it was necessary to make a retreat; and it was my aim to keep the corps which were still ready for action intact, in order that they might protect the others.

Accordingly, at 5 in the morning, the gallant regiment Grand Duke of Hesse once more stormed Ponte di Magenta, in order to facilitate the retrograde movement. It was the last effort of a brave regiment—says Lieutenant General Prince SCHWARZENBERG in his report—which on the preceding day had had 25 officers wounded, and one staff officer and nine captains killed, without once hesitating to attack, and without displaying irresolution when repulsed.

The enemy having been driven back to Magenta, an orderly retreat was made. I believe I can confidently conclude that the enemy, in spite of his superiority, paid a high price for the possession of Magenta, and that he will do your Majesty's army the justice to acknowledge that it did not yield to a brave and numerically superior force until after an heroic contest.

I am not able to give any nearer details concerning the action, as, under the circumstances, timely returns from the different troops could not be acquired. I believe to be near the truth in saying that we had between 4,000 and 5,000 killed and wounded, and that the enemy certainly had half as many more. Lieutenant-General Baron REISCHACH was shot through the hip, and Generals LAZZELTERN and DURFELN through the arm. I will not neglect to forward to your Majesty a more detailed account as soon as the separate reports have come in, and to mention the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves.

GYULAI, Feldzeugmeister.

Head-quarters, Belgiojoso, June 6, 1859.

PROCLAMATION OF FRANCIS-JOSEPH.

The Emperor of Austria issued on the 8th inst., the following order of the day:

The army, recollecting its ancient reputation, showed in the battle fought at Magenta against a superior force what heroism and devotion for me and for the country are capable of.

I thank the army in my own name and in the name of the country, and have given orders that the names of those who were the bravest among the brave shall be made known to me. FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

Head-quarters, Verona, June 8, 1859.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

[The following letters descriptive of the conflict at Magenta, are from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, whose chronicle of the Crimean and Indian wars has been the admiration of all readers.—ED. TIMES.]

PONTE DI MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5.

The same day, namely, on the 2d inst., when the allies advanced towards the passage of Turbigo, another column was sent by the main road from Novara to Milan to the Ponte di Buffalora. It was the Guards to whom the honor was reserved to first pass the Ticino. The division of the Voltigeurs commanded by General CAMOU, went the Ponte di Turbigo, while the division of the Guards commanded by General WIMPFFEN, consisting of the Grenadiers and the Zouaves, advanced towards the Ponte di Buffalora. As every one knows who has traveled in these parts, this latter bridge is the great passage from Milan to the west, it being the point where the routes from Turin and the Simplon pass the Ticino. It was to have been likewise the point where the railways from Milan and Turin was to have been joined by a bridge over the Ticino. The possession of this passage was, consequently, of the greatest importance to both parties. In order to assure it the Austrians, when they were still in their fortifying humor, threw up formidable *têtes de pont* on this side of the water, on the heights of San Martino, so called from a hostelry of that name which is close to the range of buildings where formerly the Sardinian frontier custom-house and police bureau stood. As those who have been this way must remember, the cultivation which is so jealous of every inch of soil in this rich plain, ceases when the road approaches the Ticino, and the buildings of San Martino appear in sight. An open space, with a little brushwood and a good deal of heath, which one would scarcely expect to find so close to rice fields, takes its place. The country all about is one continued plain as far as the eye can penetrate through the rows of trees, which begin further on, together with all other signs of cultivation; the only exception to this is a little hillock half a mile further north, at the foot of which one of the canalized branches of the Ticino flows. A by-road, recently constructed, runs close by this hillock, and passes by a stone bridge down to the edge of the water, where, turning abruptly to the south, it leads down to the stone bridge of Buffalora. This bridge was blown up by the Austrians, and thus one of the passages to the great bridge was cut off. Before the mainroad itself a most elaborate *tête de pont* was constructed; beginning at the edge of the plateau, before it dips down suddenly towards the river, it encloses the railway line which runs to the right of the road towards the Ticino, and takes in the whole range of buildings at San Martino, after which a long 'curtain' extends perhaps half a furlong to the north towards an isolated house, used, I believe, formerly as a guard house, and there another flanking work is constructed corresponding to the first, and forming with it a kind of horn-work, provided with ditch, parapet, and embrasures for guns. The whole must occupy at least an area of from half to three quarters of a square mile. I give you this lengthy description in order to show how determined the Austrians were to keep a footing on the Piedmontese side of the Ticino, and that it was not quite their own good will which made them abandon such laboriously constructed works. Had it not been for this consideration such well taught engineers as the Austrian army possesses could not have overlooked how awkward the defence of so magnificent work would be, which would require considerable forces, and bad for its line of retreat an open road descending gently towards the river, and, as well as the bridge itself, completely commanded from above.

I don't know whether the Austrians gave up their original idea of keeping a footing in Piedmont, or whether they thought twice before they exposed a considerable force to a possible retreat through a dangerous defile, certain it is that they abandoned their elaborate works as the allies approached, and withdrew to the other side of the river, leaving 15 pieces of artillery behind them. There is a magnificent stone bridge over the Ticino at this point, constructed on arches of solid blocks of granite, strong enough for a railway bridge, for which purpose I believe it was originally constructed. When the Austrians retired they tried to blow up this bridge, but were not quite so successful as at Vercelli. They had mined the second pier from the opposite bank, with the intention of making a gap between the second and third arches. The mine exploded, and the upper part of the pier was destroyed, but the arches which it supported, instead of falling into the water, have sunk only on the *debris* of the pier, on which they rest at present. Although shaken and disturbed in their equilibrium, they are still solid enough to bear, not only the traffic of foot soldiers and horsemen, but even of carriages and guns. The gape left between the single stones by the explosion have been covered with planks, and the bridge serves its purpose.

The day when the first columns of the allies appeared and took possession of the bridge, a reconnoissance was made some little distance towards the Ponte di Magenta on this side, where the Canal Naviglio Grand runs down parallel with the Po. It was found occupied, and the enemy showed his presence by some cannon shots, which he fired from guns posted both on the high road and railway, which run here at a little distance from each other. The passage at Turbigo being effected, and a sufficient body of troops sent across to cooperate by attacking the right flank of the enemy at Buffalora and Magenta, Gen. WIMPFFEN received yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the order to advance with the Third Regiment of the Grenadiers and the Zouaves of the Guard. The only object of this early advance was to protect the throwing of another bridge over the Ticino. With only two guns of the horse artillery of the Guard and his brigade he debouched along the road. Four solid little houses, in which formerly the guards and engineers of the road resided, formed the starting point from the bridge. The road itself leads in a straight line to the passage over the canal at Ponte di Magenta, distant about three kilometres, or about two miles from the bridge. It is an unusually high causeway, in most parts from twenty to thirty feet above the well irrigated fields, which evidently once formed the swamps of the river, and have been reclaimed by the industry of man. The Canal Naviglio Grande, which has been constructed with a view to fertilize these low lands of the Ticino down to Abbiate Grasso, supplies the waters necessary for the irrigation of the fields, and is conveyed to them by little open conduits of several feet in width, which divide the fields, and the borders of which are planted, as usual, with the never-failing willow and poplar tree.

At the same point as the road the causeway on which the railway was to run starts from the bridge; leaving the bridge, this causeway diverges to the right, and runs on in a straight line till about half a mile from the canal, when it suddenly turns to the left, and crosses the canal not more than 100 yards from the road. The canal itself, which starts from the Ticino near Oleggio and Tornavento, is kept along behind the first rise of the ground from the Lombard side of the Ticino, by which means a sufficiently high level is obtained for the irrigation of the low lands. The first rise of the ground, which evidently marks the boundary of the former bed of the river before it was contracted by the hand of man, is very sudden near the Ponte di Magenta, and corresponds to the elevation of the ground on the other side. All along the line from Buffalora on the left of the road to Ponte di Magenta and Robecco to the right, it has an average height of at least 60 to 70 feet, and is covered with vines, trellised in the usual Italian manner, from top to bottom, in successive steep terraces. If you look at the map, you will find the village of Buffalora lying to the left of the road about a mile or so, and on passing on to Ponte di Magenta, you leave it to your left rear. Both the canal and the heights through which it is cut take at Buffalora a more easterly direction, and when you arrive by the gradually rising road to the heights, you see them in a semicircle to your left, from Buffalora to the high road. To your right they continue straight on to the causeway intended for the railway, and then recede in the direction of Robecco.

It I am clear enough in my description you must see that this position, where the Austrians were posted, has the effect of a gigantic 'curtain,' with Buffalora as a bastion to protect it. The road from the bridge to Buffalora to the left, the main road direct to Ponte di Magenta, in the centre, and the railway causeway to the right, form the approaches to the front of this formidable position. About a hundred yards or so in the rear of this position runs the canal, perhaps 30 feet wide, between steep banks of very little less height than from the low plain up to the top of the heights themselves. The roads, which gradually ascend to about one-half of the total height from the plain, pass through the rut by a cutting. Both at the main road and the causeway of the railway the earth for raising them above the surrounding plain has been taken from the heights themselves, by which means two large open spaces have been formed on the same level with the causeways themselves. These two open spaces, almost square, resemble two redoubts, of which the edges of the heights form the gigantic parapets. In order to increase the illusion the Austrians, who occupied the top of the heights, and could keep their reserves in the interior, had provided them with *banquettes*, on which their infantry took position; the causeway of the railway was barricaded at the point where it passes through the heights, and guns placed so as to sweep the approach. At the entrance of the main road only two guns were placed. The two bridges over the canal, as well as the third at Buffalora, had been mined, to blow them up in case of need.

Against this position, then, General WIMPFFEN advanced with the Third Regiment of Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel MEYMAN, and a section of the Horse Artillery of the Guard, and the Zouvas of the Guard in support. While this column advanced on the main road the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers was sent by the road the left to attack the position of Buffalora in front. They were received by the enemy's artillery, to which the French Horse Artillery replied vigorously and with success, as one can see from carcasses of horses and men which one finds on the road even now after more than 24 hours of burying.

In spite of the danger of advancing with so small a force against so formidable a position, the column on the main road was on the point of assaulting the heights from which the enemy's artillery would annoy the construction of the bridge, when the order came to halt and turn back. The plan was to turn the position on its right flank by the corps of General MCMAHON, of Crimean fame, which having passed the day before at Turbigo, and driven the enemy from the position occupied by him, was to have advanced on Buffalora and Magenta. The columns were accordingly withdrawn out of range of the enemy's shot until the sound of artillery and musketry to the left announced that General MCMAHON'S corps had come up and was engaged with the enemy. This was about noon. As soon as this took place, the new order for advancing came, and on went the gallant column. In order not to expose the men too much, the Third Grenadiers were ordered down into the fields to the right of the road, where, in echelons of battalions, they advanced steadily, in spite of the hail of projectiles which greeted them in front and flank, and the difficulties of the soft ground intersected by ditches. They had severe losses, but this only animated them to a quicker advance. The ground close by the left of the causeway of the railway, which, at the point where they made their way through the heights, is, as I said before, only distant a couple of hundred yards from the main road, was chosen as the point of attack. Although even steeper than anywhere else, and better prepared for defence, this point was less exposed to the flanking fire from the left, to which an advance from the main road would have exposed the advancing column.

When at a little distance from the height, which by the intersection of the causeway of the railway forms an angle here, the order was given to charge with the bayonet, and the Grenadiers, throwing down their knapsacks climbed up the steep height, and the next moment they were on the top and behind the barricade. The first Grenadier who reached the top, raised up his bearskin, and a hurrah of "*Vive l'Empereur*" was the answer from his comrades, who followed close upon his steps, and had in a moment possession of the place. The enemy was flying across the iron bridge which leads over the canal, and the Grenadiers so close after him that the man who was to have put the match to the mine under the bridge was bayoneted. While some threw water on the powder in the chamber of the mine the others rushed forward to secure the archway through which the railway comes out on the heights on the other side. As soon as this was done two battalions were sent, one to the right, the other to the left to protect the flanks, while the third kept within the position gained. This success forced the enemy likewise to abandon the heights in front of the high road, against which the Zouaves advanced. He had no time to blow up the bridge, and withdrew to a cluster of houses beyond it, where formerly the Austrian Custom-house and Police-office were, and occupied the vineyards which skirt both roads from that point. The vines had been cleverly entwined, and thus a splendid shelter formed for the riflemen, while the roads themselves were swept by his artillery which had taken position further behind towards Magenta. The position was highly critical; the two regiments had, indeed, a position almost as strong as the Austrians had held before, but they were without any support, and the enemy began to show masses of troops from all sides. Columns from Robecco advanced and tried to take the position in its left flank and rear, where likewise some artillery was placed to mow down the continually thinning ranks of the grenadiers. In front greater and greater masses began to show themselves, while to the left a hail of bullets fired from the cluster of houses made the position in that direction more and more difficult. To get rid at any rate of this annoyance the Zouaves were ordered to take the houses, three companies being sent to the support of the Grenadiers and to take the houses in rear; the rest advanced at the point of the bayonet, drove out the defenders, and not only established themselves in the houses, but cleared the ground in front, and penetrated to a farm-house which lies a little to the right front of the position.

It was 1 o'clock, almost, and yet the gallant little band was without support from anywhere. The enemy had sufficient force to oppose to General M'MAHON'S corps, besides which the broken bridges retarded his march too much to enable his diversion to have the desired effect. The columns against Buffalora found the bridge over the canal broken up, and the troops ordered as support from the rear had not yet had time to arrive. In the meantime the enemy prepared to take the offensive on his side, and to regain the lost position. New and new battalions brought up by the railway, the whistle of which was heard, began to advance to the attack of the position. To abandon the position so dearly bought would not only have been to acknowledge a defeat, but likewise to make the regaining of it in front almost impossible. The enemy would have had time to blow up the bridge and thus make the position almost impregnable, and the time thus allowed would have enabled him to bring up a large part of his army to defend this position.

Everything then bade the two regiments, which at the beginning had numbered not more perhaps than 1,500 to 1,600 defenders each, to hold out as long as a man remained. And they did it, too, like men, against all the masses the enemy could bring against them. On they came, but ucselessly, for their ranks being thinned by the fire from the rifles of the Zouaves and Grenadiers, they were attacked at the point of the bayonet and driven back, leaving hundreds on the field. The vineyards in front of the houses, and the two roads, the farm-yard to the right of them, were even to-day, after masses have been buried, full of their corpses. In vain were all their attempts; not only did the two regiments succeed in keeping their position, but they even advanced several times in pursuit, and in order to encounter the new masses. On one of these occasions the Zouaves to the left, and Grenadiers to the right, advanced towards the village; the skirmishers in front, who were to have been one hundred yards or so apart from each other. The ground covered with trees made it difficult to keep the distance exactly, and when two guns were advanced to keep back a new Austrian column this latter had time to carry off these two guns. One of them was retaken afterwards in the village of Magenta, but the other remains a loss. In return, the Grenadiers, in spite of their small numbers, succeeded in taking one gun and one howitzer from the enemy before any succor arrived.

This state of things lasted until 2 P. M., but the time was drawing near when, in spite of their heroic efforts, the little band would scarcely have been able to go on much longer. It had had terrific losses, their ammunition was beginning to fail, and their strength too, after two hours of gigantic fight against ever-increasing odds. At this moment a cloud of dust behind the road showed the advance of the long looked for help, and the brigade Picard of the division Renault was seen advancing. As soon as they had arrived, the Eighth Chasseurs were sent towards the village of Robecco, to the right, the Twenty-third of the line to the centre of the position, while the Ninetieth was kept in hand to be used according to circumstances. About the same time the corps of General M'MAHON had overcome the difficulties of the ground, and was attacking Magenta, while from behind battalion arrived after battalion, and several divisions were sent to the right to surround and crush the enemy. These forces carried everything before them, and forced the Austrians to so precipitate a retreat that above 5,000 prisoners' among them 73 officers, remained in the hands of the Allies. Besides the two guns taken by the Grenadiers, and which I have seen, a good many others are said to have been taken, some say as many as thirty six. I have not seen them, and so cannot say, but even if not, the day was a glorious one for the Allies. Of the prisoners I have seen a batch of at least 50 officers myself, and one mass of 3,200 other prisoners, besides several smaller batches.

The losses on either side are supposed to be about 7,000 *hors de combat*, without the prisoners of war. From the number of dead and wounded I saw, I don't think that there is much exaggeration in this. Of course, the two regiments to whom belongs in the first instance the honor of the day, suffered most severely. The Grenadiers alone have had 9 officers killed and 11 wounded. I don't know about the Zouaves after them the regiments which came first up to the rescue, and the corps of General MCMAHON engage on the other side. Two generals are among the dead—General CLERE and General ESPINASSE. The former met his fate in front of the position, while the latter, when bringing up his division, advanced to reconnoitre a corn-field from which shots were fired and was killed by a rifle bullet at the same moment as his aide-de-camp, who was riding near him. These are the details of the brilliant engagement at Ponte di Magenta. You may rely upon them as true on a essential points.

MAGENTA, June 7.

The details which I sent you in my last letter about the combat at Ponte di Magenta touched only that part of the battle-field, and would be incomplete were I not to tell you what happened on the other side, at the village of Magenta itself. As I explained before, while the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard and Zouaves attacked the front of the position at Ponte di Magenta and Buffalora, General M'MAHON, now Duc de Magenta and *Maréchal de France*, received the order to advance, with the Divisions Espinasse, La Motterouge, and the division of the Chasseurs à Pied and Fusiliers de la Garde, from Turbigo, and take the Austrians posted at Magenta in their right flank and rear. In support of this force was the Sardinian army, of which several divisions had already passed the Ticino at Turbigo. From this latter place to Magenta there are on the shortest road more than 12 miles. It is only a by-road branching off from the main road leading from Turbigo towards the latter, on most places more than sufficient to allow two carriages to pass each other. The country on both sides of it is much more thickly wooded than the other side of the Ticino, and extensively planted with vineyards. I was obliged to draw your attention to this in order to show the difficulty which existed for a body of men like the Division of the Guards, from 27,000 to 30,000 strong, to march 12 miles to the battle-field. You will now better understand this difficulty if I tell you that the division of the Fusiliers and Chasseurs of the Guard, which formed the reserved, started at 7 A. M. from Turbigo, and could not take part in the battle before 4 P. M., while the *avant-garde* of the Sardinian army, formed of the division Fanti, did not reach the battle-field till 7 P. M.—too late to take any part in the action. It was noon before a sufficient number of troops had come up to engage the enemy. As you know, the attack on the other side against Ponte di Magenta and Buffalora was ordered for 10 A. M., but could not take place till noon, when the guns were heard towards the left front, in the direction of Marcello.

I spoke with an Austrian field-officer who took a prominent part in the action, was wounded and taken prisoner. He says the Austrians had no idea of an attack on their right flank from Turbigo. In general, during the whole campaign, the great difficulty they had to contend with was want of intelligence of the movements of the allies. Neither money nor threats could induce the country people to divulge anything, while, on the other side, such was the vigilance of the allies that spies were almost of no use. Thus it came that they never could make out where the chief force of the allies was, and how far they had advanced with their preparations. This explains likewise the vague incertitude which puzzled all Europe so much. They had nothing to go upon, and were obliged to feel their way about like blind men—first towards Turin, and then towards the Po and beyond it. The result was, that while they compained of the ridiculous inactivity of the allies, these after concentrated their forces on the left of their line, and the Austrians knew only where the danger threatened when they saw the allies enter Novara and appear on the Ticino. Then it was too late. They left, indeed, their positions as fast as they could, evacuated Mortara, and abandoned the Po line; but they could no longer concentrate their army in time to defend the line of the Ticino and keep the allies out of Lombardy. They brought up in all haste whatever they could collect, and posted it at Magenta and the canal, which forms a second and almost more formidable line of defence than the Ticino itself. But, although they exerted themselves to their utmost, and although they almost killed their soldiers with marching, they could only bring up a portion of the 1st (CLAM), 3d (SCHWARZENBERG), 2d (LICHTENSTEIN), and the 7th (ZOBEL) *Corps de Armée*. How great this portion was it is impossible to say with certainty; it is estimated here at 100,000 men, and certainly, from the number of regiments which are represented among the prisoners, one would be inclined to think that from 70,000 to 80,000 men must have been in the neighborhood of Magenta. They were commanded by General CLAM, whose corps had lately come from Bohemia, but had not entirely arrived; for instance, of the 72 guns which it ought to have, not more than 18 were there. But this was not of much importance, because the ground admits only a very limited use of artillery. There was likewise a division of cavalry present, but it never appeared on the foreground. Both GYULAI and HESS were present, but had nothing to do with the command. The precipitation with which the troops were brought up did not admit of their being properly taken care of, so that, besides the fatigue, they had to endure hunger, which was an additional source of weakness to them. And it was this last circumstance which must have told most, for as regards marching the French and Sardinians have done surely more in the last 10 days, and the very corps of the Duc DE MAGENTA had to make a long march in the scorching sun before arriving on the field of battle.

In complete ignorance of the movements of the Allies, and doubly deceived by the inactivity towards Turbigo and the demonstration towards Buffalora, the Austrians prepared for the attack on this latter side. When the thing came to the test, it was found that the *tête de pont* formed on the Sardinian side of the Ticino, at San Martino, was so ill-constructed, that attempting to hold it would have merely led to the sacrifice of the troops encased there. It was, therefore, determined to abandon it, and blow up the stone bridge of Buffalora. The five battalions which occupied the *tête de pont* were withdrawn on the nights of 1st and 2d, and an attempt was made to blow up the bridge, which, as you know, failed. The solid blocks of granite resisted the small quantity of powder. This seems not to have been the fault of the engineers so much as of the general direction of the whole campaign. The Austrians seem to have been so sure of their success that they never thought of retreat, and did not prepare themselves for the contingency of having to blow up the bridges. There was no blasting powder at hand, and so little ammunition to spare that, if the whole amount which was found had been taken out of the cartridges, it would not have amounted to 6 cwt. The commander telegrashed to Milan for blasting powder, which might have been sent up from Milan, and the answer returned was that there was none. This was the reason that the stone bridge over the Ticino could only be shaken, and the two bridges over the canal at Ponte Nuovo di Magenta are not injured at all. The chambers were prepared, but there was no powder to put into them. As the position in front of the bridges was of great strength, it was determined to defend it, and, not dreaming of an attack from the right, the line of battle of the Austrians went from Buffalora through Ponte di Magenta towards Robecco, or as nearly as possible parallel to the Ticino and the canal, with the reserves in the village of Magenta. The only force towards the road coming from Turbigo was a battalion which occupied one of the large isolated cascines, or farms, to the right of the road, behind the village of Marcello. This was more with the view of observation than of resistance. The advance of the Grenadiers from Ponte di Buffalora at 10, or about two hours before the column of Marshal MCMAHON showed itself on the road from Turbigo, was calculated to leave them in their original error, and they massed their troops so as to meet this column and crush it. After showing itself, this column, as you will remember, received orders to halt, in order to give time to the other column to arrive, and it was only when the cannon of the latter was heard that it definitely advanced.

In spite of its heroic bravery it would scarcely have succeeded in taking this formidable position on the canal had not the advance of the flanking column obliged the Austrians to make front against this unexpected enemy. They had to lead back their right wing so that their left wing rested at Robecco; the village of Magenta formed their centre, and Corbetto their right wing. The troops which had been ordered forward to defend the position at he canal had to go back and take up a position in front and to the right of the village of Magenta.

In order to have a clear idea of this new disposition, you must keep in mind the three roads—that from Buffalora to Magenta, running nearly due east, the main road to Milan, coming from Ponte Novo di Magenta to Magenta, and the railway line, which, after having passed the canal, leads to the left, and, intersecting the two roads, passes to the western side of the village of Magenta. The railway line plays even a greater part in this part of the battle than on the other; it was the line on which the Austrians received Marshal M'MAHON'S attack. The station-house, a considerable building, and the village itself, formed the *point d'appui* for the Austrian centre, which extended along the railway as far as the point of intersection of this latter with the high road. The right wing was based on the advanced post at the farmhouse, to the right of the road from Turbigo, which I mentioned before. As soon as the Duc DE MAGENTA'S corps had come up he formed it in line of battle, as far as the ground permitted, placing the first division to the left and the second to the right, some artillery on the narrow road, and the Fusilleers and Chasseurs de la Garde as reserves, he advanced boldly against the enemy's position. The infantry, as soon as it came within sight of the enemy, had to extend itself through the fields and vineyards. The ground is so full of these latter and trees that the line could not advance in compact order, but had to take to a more loose formation between the skirmishing line and the regular order of battle. The farm-house in advance became the object of a murderous fight. The enemy had concentrated a considerable mass of troops around and in it, and against this the

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

TWO MILLIONS IN TREASURE.

Highly Interesting from the South Pacific.

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON AT PANAMA.

Suppression of the Revolutions in Chili and Ecuador.

WRECK OF AN ENGLISH SHIP.

WARLIKE INDICATIONS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua Rejects the American Ultimatum.

Message of the President of Costa Rica.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The U. S. Mail steemship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN McGOWAN, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall June 19 at 10½ o'clock A. M., with the mails, treasure and passengers, which left San Francisco at 11 A. M. on the 6th, and arrived at her wharf yesterday (Sunday) at noon, thus making the trip from San Francisco to New-York, after deducting three hours difference in time, in the extraordinary short space of 19 days and 22 hours, the shortest time ever achieved *vid* Panama.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age*, Commodore WATKINS, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 16th with 623 passengers, and specie, as follows:

From San Francisco for New-York	$2,033,688 15
From San Francisco for England	330,649 00
Silver from Acapnico for England	275,063 82
Gold from San Francisco for Panama	10,940 16
Total	$2,650,341 13

The Steamship *Washington*, Capt. WELSH, arrived at Panama on the 12th, in 13 days from Valparaiso, and sailed next day for San Francisco.

The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, Flag-Officer McCLUNEY, and sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, were at Aspinwall. All well.

Sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Mary's* were at Panama.

Lieut. LAMBERT, U. S. N., died on board the *Cyane* at Ycausos, on the 27th ult.

On the 21st, at noon, boarded brig *Romance*, loading off Nevazza, with guano, for Baltimore.

On the 13th inst., at 5 P. M., THOS. JACKSON, second Steward of *Golden Age*, jumped overboard in a fit of insanity, and was drowned.

U. S. Mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. MACAY, left Aspinwall, same time with *Moses Taylor*, for New-York *vid* Key West.

Our thanks are due to Purser H. J. BULLY, of the *Moses Taylor*, and to the Express Lines of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and Messrs. FISHMAN & Co., for valued favors.

NEW-GRANADA.

Arrival of the Steamship Washington at Panama—Murder of one of her Passengers at Chili—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

The American steamship *Washington*, Captain WELCH, arrived here on Sunday morning, 12th inst., from New-York *vid* San Juan del Norte, Aspinwall, Kingston, Jamaica, (to which letter port she went for coals,) Pernambuco, St. Catherines, in Brazil, Coronel, in Chili, Valparaiso and the Chincha Islands. She has 265 passengers for California, and brought len from Valparaiso for New-York. She was twenty-one days in St. Catharines, twenty-one days in Coronel, and eleven days in Valparaiso. At the Chinchas she only stopped a few hours. ALFRED PYLE, of Toronto, Ind., died at St. Catherines of consumption. At Coronel, BRITTAN T. HOPPER, a passenger, went to ride a little way in the country in company with the third engineer of the *Washington*, and was murdered by a gang of robbers. Soon after they started they were accosted by a peon, who asked for a piece of tobacco. Mr. HOPPER divided with the man, and rode on. In a little while the peon again came up and wanted the balance of the tobacco. Mr. HOPPER told him to go away; but at that moment three men and a woman appeared and joined the first man, and then the whole party made an attack on the Americans with clubs and a knife. The engineer got the knife away from them, but unfortunately dropped it, when it was seized by one of the fellows, who stabbed Mr. H. with it, and he fell dead. The purser, Mr. JUNIUS SCHENCK, offered a reward of $50 for the murderer, whereupon he was apprehended and shot by the authorities of Concepcion. The body of Mr. H. was decently buried at Coronel. He was from Long Branch, N. J., where he had a mother living.

At Coronel, the mines having been abandoned on account of the revolution, Captain WELCH was obliged to set his steerage passengers to work to get coals from the mines. At Valparaiso, the *Washington* borrowed $14,000 on bottomry, with which to pay for coals and provisions. She sailed on the afternoon of the 13th, for San Francisco, *vid* San Juan del Sur. It will be recollected that the *Washington* first left New-York in November for San Juan del Norte, with 350 passengers, and not finding any connection there or at Aspinwall, about 200 of her passengers had means of their own to get to San Francisco at cheap rates across the Isthmus and by the Pacific Mail Company's vessels, and the balance were taken back to New-York. She was fitted out and started again in December, with about 100 of her old passengers and 200 new ones, and again no connection being found, thirty or forty of them landed at Aspinwall, and got through by the Panama steamer, and the ship sailed on the 6th January, on the voyage around the Horn. So, from the time the *Washington* was first fitted out till she gets to San Francisco, about nine months will have expired. Counting the expenses of the voyage at $80,000, and the income at, say $50,000, by selling the ship when she arrives at her destination the books will about balance. Not a *very* profitable steamship operation for Philadelphia!

The mail from Bogota missed the last fortnight, so that we have nothing from the capital later than the 12th May, as before.

General MOSQUERA, Governor of the State of Cauca, has called a session of the Legislature for the 1st of July, to take into consideration the despotic and unconstitutional electoral law passed by the last Bogota Congress. The General would like to set up a revolution in the country, if some other leader would take all the risk and he could get all the glory.

In Panama we have nothing new. The United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Mary's* are here yet. The *Cyane* was at Realejo on the 30th of May, but was to visit San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas, and return to Realejo about the 20th. Lieut. D. LAMBERT, of Genoa, N. Y., died on board the *Cyane* on the 27th of May. The *Washington* reports the flag ship *Merrimac* and *Saranac* at Callao on the 6th of June. The *Merrimac* was caulking. The *Roanoke*, Home flag-ship, and *St. Louis*, are at Aspinwall. The latter arrived on the 15th, leaving the *Jamestown* at San Juan del Norte in her place. Commander ODDIN, of the *St. Louis*, is in bad health, and will be relieved soon.

Assistant-Surgeon BROOKETT, Royal Navy, of H. B. M.'s sloop *Havana*, was drowned at Punta Arenas on the night of the 2d of June, in attempting to go on board his ship in a small canoe. The body had not been recovered on the 3d, when the *Columbus* left, notwithstanding the Captain of the Port's boats and boats from the *Havana* were in search of it the same night and the next morning.

General OSALDIA, of Panama, has temporarily resigned his office as Chief of the State, on account of ill-health, and it has fallen into the hands of FRANCISCO JIMENEZ OR AAZE, Chief of Police. It is said the Governor was disgusted with the difficulties that environed him, and does not intend to resume office. The Vice-Governor sometime since refused to act, and Señor BERNARDO AIZA, the *designado*, went off to Europe the other day, for fear he would be thrust into the place,—so the royal purple has fallen upon one who violently opposed the Liberal Party, whose candidate Señor OBALDIA was.

The *Golden Age* arrived at 5 o'clock, this morning. She brought no news from the West coast of Mexico. At Colima, no communication with the City of Mexico had been had for two months.

Mr. ANDERSON, the tragedian, is a passenger on the New-York steamer, to sail this evening.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

The British mail steamer from San Juen del Norte arrived here this evening. Monsieur BALLY an-

suite came passengers in her, bound to Europe, the Nicaragua Atlantic (Belly) and Pacific Canal Company having "busted up" from lack of funds. M. BELLY had some difficulty in getting away, his orediiors in Nicaragua (amount $1,500) being somewhat doubtful of his promises to pay. He has not yet come on shore here, his drafts for $250 and $400 for crackers and cheese for the party, on their way to Nicaragua, having been protested, the holders, of course, being indignant. The balance of his party will be held "in Quarantine" in Nicaragua until he can bail them out. There is no news from San Juan.

A gentleman writing to a party here, says: "General LAMAR vamosed the other day for the United States *vid* Costa Rica. He left behind him his *ultimatum* and his reputation, both of about equal value." This is rather indefinite; but I suppose the writer knows, himself, what he means, which is more than I do.

The second steward, (I cannot learn his name,) a colored man, of the *Golden Age*, jumped overboard near Acapulco and was drowned. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala—Increase of Trade and Agriculture—Salvador—Danger of a War with Honduras—Nicaragua—The Demands of the United States Rejected—General Lamar Coming Home—Costa Rica—She Rejects the Claims of the United States—A Gorman Killed by a Californian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, June 17, 1859.

The Pensma Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Captain LUDWIG, arrived at Panama June 6. Her dates from Guelemela are to May 27; Seivedor, May 29; Reelejo de Nicsragua to May 31, and from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to June 3. Her freight consisted of 927 cerroons cochineal; 155 cerroons indigo; 1,400 bags coffee; 3,600 hides, 41 bales deer skins; 45 cases balsam, and 322 packages sugar.

GUATEMALA.

This Republic enjoys complete tranquility, and is reaping its advantages in increased trade and enlarged agricultural industry. "The departments upon the South Coast," says the *Gaceta*, "are cultivated with diligence, hitherto its rich lands having been almost entirely neglected. Capital of considerable importance, and not a few hands have found employment on the valuable estates lately made in Suchitepequez, Escuintla, Palin and Petapa. The proximity of this port and the facility of transportation over carriage roads have had their natural influences in the improvement of this part of the Republic, so favored by nature. No doubt, beside, this movement is largely due to the establishment of a regular communication by steam between our coast and the port of Paname. And when the new and beautiful steamer *Guatemala* shall arrive from New-York, to take her place in the line, passengers can make the voyage with much more convenience than now, and freight will be liable to less contingencies. The new iron wharf, contracted to be built in San José, and the warehouses that must also be erected, will also largely contribute to facilitate commerce, and to increase our commercial and agricultural importences."

A convention, dated April 30, between Her British Majesty's Government and that of Guetemala, defines the boundary between the latter and British Honduras.

Don LUIS PAVON, having declined the post, Don JOSE MARIA VELA IRISARRI has been named Secretary of Legation of Guetemale to the United States.

SALVADOR.

The question between Honduras and Salvador, growing partly out of the invasion of the latter county by Hondurenos, to assist in revolutionary enterprises, is assuming every day a more serious aspect, and war seems to be almost inevitable, unless Guatemala, as it is thought she will, interfere to keep the peace. Selvador had sent a military officer to the Honduras frontier of San Miguel, to watch the fugitive rebels.

On the 25th of April an attempt was made by a shoemaker to assassinate General HERNANDEZ, Governor of the Department of Cuscutlan. The General was severely but not mortally wounded. The shoemaker was taken and shot.

The waterworks of the Capital, destroyed by the great earthquake of 1854, are being reconstructed.

NICARAGUA.

This pestilent little community, teking advantage of the vacillation of the Cabinet at Washington, and the loss of a firm and dignified American representative at its mud capital, is again mounted on a very high horse, apparently riding as fast as it can to the devil. Gen. LAMAR, who it was supposed had gone to Costa Rica, returned suddenly to Managua, his instructions which left Washington for him on the 20th April, having caused him to change his tone considerably in the short space of thirty days. I wrote you four weeks since that Mr. Case had informed Gen. JAEZ and instructed Gen. LAMAR that the United States Government would not allow Nicaragua arbitrarily to annul the White-Stebbins grant, as it pretended to do by the decree of the 23d March; and further, that it would accept the amendments to the Cass-Yrisarri treety proposed by the Congress of Martinez. Of course Gen. Cass also demanded indemnity for the late seizure of WHITE'S boats; and a correspondent of the Panama *Star* mentions two other demands of Mr. Case: First, "the ratification of the Mosquito Convention proposed by Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY;" second, "satisfaction and apology for the insult for having offered to the United States the OUSELEY treaty."

I expect the *Star* correspondent is rather befogged in these statements, for it does not seem likely Gen. Cass is attempting to enforce Sir WILLIAM'S treaties; and it seems further quite improbable that the Cabinet at Washington should feel itself insulted by the offer of a treaty similar to the OUSELEY instrument. The correspondent continues:

"I am able to inform you on good authority, that the substance of the reply of the Nicaraguan Government was as follows: Nicaragua, as a sovereign Power, claims the right to accept or reject a treety; she had made previously three treaties with the United States, which were ratified by her Congress, and rejected at Washington; that on this one she only requires amendments, and that after Congress had considered the treaty last year, and it had been sent to General JAESZ in Washington (who had full power to remedy it), the Cabinet, though agreeing to certain modifications, did not make them; nor was the United States Minister in Nicaragua authorized to do so; furthermore, that when Sir WILLIAM G. OUSELEY concluded his treaty, which was the Cass-Yrisarri treaty with the re-modified amendments according to the American view, General LAMAR made the Zeledon Treaty, which was the Cass-Yrisarri one, with favorable (to England and the United States) amendments of Sir W. G. OUSELEY. The Government of Nicaragua cannot see any 'insult' to the United States in this proceeding.

"Regarding the Mosquito Treaty, Nicaragua replies that it has not been rejected, it is still under consideration, and will probably be accepted' She claims that the Mosquito Territory shall be returned to her *unconditionally*, and refuses to acknowledge a King whom neither she nor *the United States* ever admitted, &c., &c., and she prefers to let the question remain in *statu quo* than act against her honor. This is the substance of the reply; that part relative to the seizure of the boats and the White-Stebbin Company being but an able review of the whole well-known question, in which Nicaragua justifies her conduct. ZELEDON is certainly an able man, and this state document will do him credit."

The New-York *Herald*, the other dey, in an editorial, recommended the United States Government to instruct the commander of the Pacific squadron to require a compliance with all our damands, and if they were not acceded to in seven days, then to destroy every town Nicaragua has on the coast between Realejo and Costa Rica! As there are only about five old wooden shanties on all this extent of coast, and these belong to Americans, our chance of satisfaction in this way, would be worse than it was at Greytown. It is probable the forcible seizure and holding of the Transit Route would be more effectual than the *Herald's* plan.

The *Centro-Americano*, printed at Granada, attacks General LAMAR, calling him and his Government hard names, but praises RAN. RUNNELS, "Consul-General of the United States, who lately occupied the same post at Panama, and who distinguished himself while there by his bitter hostility to the filibusters." MAN and WALKER are informed that the laugh comes in here.

General LAMAR left Realejo in the *Columbus*, on the 31st of May, and left her at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on June 3. He will come to Panama in the *Columbus* on the 6th of July.

COSTA RICA.

President MORA, at the commencement of his new term for ten years, communicated on the 8th of May to his Congress, an interesting message, (which you may possibly have received by the last mail *vid* San Juan del Norte,) in which he felicitates the country on the harmony and good intelligence which exists between Costa Rica and the other Central American States, as well as with all the other Spanish-American States. He speaks of his late voyage to Nicaragua to assist at the inauguration of the Belly Canal humbug, which he thinks will be "fecund in results, not only in favor of the undertaking, but also for the security of the country, and the progress of its international relations."

In regard to the United States and the unjust and ridiculous filibuster claims Mr. BUCHANAN insists upon, President MORA holds the following firm and manly language: "Our relations, which we hope to cultivate more closely with the United States, are of a friendly character; but, unhappily, by a painful anomaly, the present administration of that great and intelligent Republic, as well as the previous one, deceived by ambitious speculators, still paralyze and perturb, although indirectly, our quietude, by reclamations for supposed injuries caused to men, who, by an arbitrarianism, called themselves pacific citizens of the United States; men, who, with a single exception, were in the service of WILLIAM WALKER, as can be proved by authentic documents.

Well persuaded as is the Government, that nothing is due them, it resists and will resist to the last. The payment of a single cent of these claims, having good ground for hope that the Government of the United States, when it knows the iniquity in which these claims were conceived, will hasten to withdraw them, and, beside, acknowledge those which Costa Rica is justly entitled to for the evils and offences which citizens of that Republic caused and committed in the different invasions effected during two years of a vandalic war. It is painful to reflect that this adventurer, WILLIAM WALKER, the public infractor of international rights, who violated on our territory all civil principles, all religious dogmas, and all humanitarian considerations, has never been punished for his crimes, neither have his companions, the murderers of our people."

Mr. FOLLETT SYNOS, Secretary of the British Legation, had had a difficulty at San Jose with Señor MANUEL ARGUELLO, at which pistols were to have been the umpires, but which was settled in a more pacific manner.

In the latter part of May a squabble occurred in a hold at Prente Arenas between some German, Americans, and British officers of the *Vixen*, which resulted in the shooting end killing of EDWARD WILCH, a German, by EDWARD A. CONWAY, of San Francisco, Cal. It appears that the Germans were having a social repast in a room through which Mr. CONWAY had to pass to get to his sleeping apartment; the latter party, among whom was Mr. CONWAY, came in while the Germans were drinking and singing, and commenced enjoying themselves in another room in the same manner, whereupon the keeper of the house thinking one or the other party might take some offence, closed the doors between them. Mr. CONWAY thinking the Germans had closed the door, considered it an insult, particularly as he was shut out from his room, and a general quarrel ensued. One or two persons were knocked down, whereupon Mr. CONWAY fired into the crowd, and the death of WILCH followed in three hours after. Some aver that CONWAY went and armed himself—but he says he had the pistol on him at the commencement of the affair, and only intended to wound some of his opponents in the legs. He is in prison. F. W. R.

Costa Rica.

CURRENT EVENTS IN THAT REPUBLIC—MOVEMENTS OF MINISTERS OUSELEY AND LAMAR—ARREST FOR MURDER—AMERICAN CLAIMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PUNTA ARENAS, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

The United States ship *Cyane*, arrived to-day from San Juen. Besides her there are no men-of-war here, except the *Vixen*. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is still at San José. The English seem to monopolize Costa Rican interest entirely. The articles are bought in England on exchange of coffee, &c., and a regular steamer supplies the port under this arrangement, always being certain of its cargo. The French have the next greatest influence, and behind all is our own. I believe there is a firm which is opening a coffee trade with California, and that is the only one.

An American is not liked, and the whole country seems to be governed by Anglo-French alliance. The elections came off on the 8th, and Señor MORA has been re-elected, more I think out of fear than through the good opinion of the mass of the people.

THURSDAY, June 2, 1859.

The *Columbus* leaves to-day for Panama, without General LAMAR. The General during his passage from Realejo to this place got seasick, and came ashore, to recruit; he will lay over one month and return home by the next steamer.

His attention was immediately drawn to the trial of Mr. EDWARD A. CONWAY, a passenger on the berk *J. R. Mora*, who et a quarrel in the hotel shot a German, Mr. EDWARD WILK.

Mr. CONWAY has been put in jail, and if it had not been for the General he would have been tried without defence on his part. He had not seen a single one since his imprisonment and all communications to him were prohibited. General LAMAR will no doubt defend his case, and demand the necessary witnesses.

Dr. OLIVELLA'S claims on the Government have likewise not been settled, but he is in hopes that Gen. LAMAR during his stay here will bring the affair to a close.

On the night of the departure of the *Columbus*, Assistant-Surgeon WM. N. BROOKETT, R. N., of H. B. M.'s sloop *Havana*, was drowned in attempting to go on board the ship in a canoe. Both the natives who pulled the oars, were saved in swimming ashore, and the body has not been found as yet.

Nicaragua.

RAN. RUNNELS—NEGOTIATIONS OF GEN. LAMAR—DEATH OF LIEUT. LAMBERT—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,
PUNTA ICACO, Monday, May 30, 1859.

During the last month, nothing much of importance has transpired at this place.

The *Cyane* has been on a cruise to San Juan del Sur, Punta Arenas and La Union, and returned on the 20th to await the arrival of the *Columbus*.

Mr. RUNNELS, the newly appointed Consul to San Juan, arrived at Punta Iceco by the *Columbus*, and left immediately for Realejo to have an interview with Gen. LAMAR. Since his arrival here, the legation has taken a more favorable turn. Mr. FIELD, the Secretary, has been discharged, and Gen. LAMAR having sent in his *ultimatum*, and the answer of President MAETINEZ not being satisfactory, he has demanded his passports and leaves to-morrow in the *Columbus* for home.

Punta Icaco is not as lively as it appeared at first, the *Merrimac*, its principal protector and founder having left our waters homeward bound.

On the 27th inst., Lieutenant D. R. LAMBERT, of our ship, departed this life very suddenly on an attack of dropsy. He was buried the next day at Punta Icaco with the usual honors due him. We lament his death greatly, as he has proved himself always a good officer and a cheerful fellow-messmate.

The *Cyane* will again perform the same cruising for the month of June.

Mr. C. F. FLOAT, our Purser's Clerk, returns home in the *Columbus via* Panama.

From our arrival at Valparaiso until now we have had no less then 50 desertions, and it is expected that if the ship will ever visit California but a few will be left on board of her. So much for the discipline of the Navy and those who command our national vessels.

Commander S. LOCKWOOD, lately reinstated from the retired list, is not much beliked by either officers or men, and he makes the cruise of the ship in the different ports very disagreeable to all those on board.

During the whole cruise of this ship, since leaving the United States, which is now 9 months, the crew have only been permitted to visit the shore once, and the whole amount of money which they have received for their little necessary expenses is at an average of $10 each.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Ecuador—The Revolution Stifled—The Blockade—Peru—Congress Adjourned—Bolivia Quiet—Chili—The Revolution Ended—The Case of the American Schooner Towasend Jones—The Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, June 17, 1859.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* arrived at Panama June 6, with $210,743 in specie for England. Her dates from Valparaiso are to May 16, and from Lima and Callao to May 27. From Guayaquil dates are to June 1.

ECUADOR.

In my last I wrote you that some of the interior towns had pronounced against the Government of President ROBLES, and named a Provisional Government. It appears that as soon as ROBLES and his General, URBINA, heard of the movement, they dispatched from Guayaquil 1,200 men to Cuenca, under General RICO, who made an attack on Gen. TARPAN, who commanded the revolutionists, when the latter were defeated with considerable loss, Gen. TARPAN himself being killed. The Government has given out that the rebels, both in Quito and Cuenca have laid down their arms; but this may fairly be doubted, as the Government of Peru is said to be engaged in the plot to overthrow ROBLES and restore Gen. FLORES. This idea also receives support from the fact that the revolutionists offered to accede to the demands of Peru, to compel which she is now blockading Guayaquil. In the meantime, the blockade of the ports of Guayaquil is to be made more effective, and some small vessels are to be sent above Guayaquil on the river to cut off the supplies for the support of the city. Troops continue to arrive in small parties from Callao to Paita, with a view probably to enter Ecuador from that point in support of any revolutionary movement that may promise success against ROBLES.

From Paita, under date of May 20, we have a curious marine disaster to report, as follows:

"The English ship *Indian Queen*, BASWEN, master, from Melbourne, bound to Liverpool, with 41 passengers, struck on iceberg, April 1, lat. 60 S., long. 169 W. Captain BASWEN, first mate, thirteen men and two passengers lowered the life boat and left the ship; came alongside again after an interval of a quarter of an hour, and finding the ship was making no water they tried to get on board; but losing their oars when near the ship, and being too far off to catch any rope thrown to them, the ship drifted clear of ice, and the boat was never seen afterwards. Captain RAY, of the American whale bark *Lafayette*, (who handed me the above report,) boarded the *Indian Queen* May 7, 1859, at which time all hands were well, with plenty of provisions, etc., on board—ship in charge of second mate, bound to Valparaiso."

The following is a list of the passengers on board at the time:

Messrs. H. Caughey, W. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and two children, J. S. Hardy, Philip Bantillier, M. Evans, J. Hingston and two children, Mrs. Brucknell and child, H. Shefman, J. Ferter, George Dee, Thos. Edbevery, John Geddes, D. Geddes, Michael Burke, Emmanuel Dawson, John Thompson, Joseph Cosbstt, Mrs. Cosbett and child, David McMister, Mrs. Meyers, W. Delicke, Arthur Wellace, John Roth, John McKenzie, Mathew Caln, Alexander Kaskie, George Brown, J. Carrol, E. McMillen, John Bell, Castor Rowell.

The ship succeeded in reaching Valparaiso on the 10th of May entirely dismantled.

PERU.

The Congress of Lima adjourned on 27th May till the 28th July, having declared that they have a right to meet again at that time without being convoked by the President, and that they will then continue the discussion of the projects to force the President to fulfil the laws of Congress destituting and disfranchising Lieutenant-Colonel AGUIRRAS and Señor CARLON, which he refused peremptorily to do. Another revolution declares the place of any Representative in Congress vacant who shall except an Executive appointment after the closing of Congress till it meets again. The President was authorized to maintain the tranquility of the Republic, and to exercise his faculties given him in October last, in regard to Ecuador—viz., to make war on her when he shall think it necessary.

The United States flag-ship *Merrimac* and the United States steamer *Saranac* were at Calleo at last dates.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 17th May. The Republic was tranquil, and the Government of LINARES continues its efforts to improve the condition of the people. The President was about to lay down his dictatorial powers; the liberty of the Press has been restored; certain privileges had been granted to the mining districts of Coroco. *El Telegrafo* says the country is improving morally as well as politically, and notes the singular fact that the ladies of La Paz were organizing a charitable society for the relief of the indigent of the country.

CHILI.

The facts I sent you in relation to the battle between the revolutionists, under GALLO, and the Government troops, under General VIDAURRI, near Coquimbo, were true in their main points, with the exception of the number said to have been killed—2,000. It has dwindled down to 150 to 200 on both sides. It is contended by some that GALLO is not yet sufficiently whipped—that he has only fallen back into a better position, with the main body of his forces, where he can take his enemy at great disadvantage. Others contend that GALLO has fled into the Argentine Provinces—that his force is entirely disbanded, and the revolution is over for the present. Of this latter fact there can be but little doubt. It is not probable any formidable opposition can be renewed against this present Government until 1861, when it is expected the Liberals will place General BULNES before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Señor VARGAS, one of the present Cabinet of President MONTT. As BULNAS is the pet of the army, it is probable he will then be made President peaceably, or otherwise, if his votes are insufficient.

The Northern ports have again been opened to commerce, now that the revolution there is considered at an end.

In the South, the parties of *Montoneros* have been defeated and scattered. But a meeting of 80 Indian chiefs had been held in Southern Chili, and it was feared they were devising means to revenge the deaths of Indians killed near Chillau, Concepcion, etc.

The Austrian frigate *Novara*, with the scientific expedition, had given up its voyage, by order of the Emperor, and sailed for home.

An explosion of war materials in the quartel of the artillery at Valparaiso, killed five artillerists and wounded several others.

The American ship *Townsend Jones*, abandoned by her master to the authorities, on account of her cargo of war material being forcibly taken out of her, is still in Valparaiso. It is charged that she had bargained for her cargo with the revolutionists at Caldera, and before her seizure she had been watched for a long time by a little steamer. Her cargo, worth say $20,000, was valued at $90,000. It would have been bought by the Chilian Government had not GARRIGE LAW rung 10,000 of his old muskets into the invoice. The cargo, it is said, mostly belonged to Mr. LAW. Mr. BIGLAE, United States Minister, claims $200,000 damages for the seizure.

Business had much improved in Valparaiso the preceding fortnight. All the goods in the Custom House had been withdrawn, sales being very active. Flour was at $4 12 to $4 37, six months. Barley $2 62 the fanega, cash. Carolina Rice $8 50 per quintal, duty paid, six months. Copper in bars, $20. Nitrate $2 25 to $2 50 per quintal. In Freights, the American ship *Eutofe* was chartered to take guano from the Chinchas to the United States at $10. From coast ports to the Continent of Europe, £2 4s. to £2 7s. Exchange on London 48¾d. On United States, at 60 and 90 days, 5 to 7 per cent. premium, nominal.

Thirteen Days Later.

By the steamship *Washington*, Capt. WELCH, we have dates from Valparaiso to the 29th May. There is not much of interest, however, except the preparations that were being made by the Argentine Confederation to force BUENOS AYRES again into the union. The dates from Rosario are to May 4. URQUIZA had issued a war manifesto at Santa Fé, dated April 27, calling upon that province to put men on the march to join their friends at Rosario, where there were two battalions of infantry and a brigade of horse, destined for the frontiers of Santa Fé, to take part in the war, and this manifesto was enthusiastically received at Mendoza, Patana and in the other States. On the other side, Buenos Ayres was quietly fortifying her frontier, and was confident she could not be successfully attacked.

PEDRO L. GALLO, who led the revolutionists at Copiapo in Chili, and was defeated near Serena on the 29th April, had arrived at San Juan in the Confederation, and given asylum there.

Many of the unfortunates who were concerned in the revolution are being condemned to death by councils of war. Among these, BARTOLOMA RIOBO, who took refuge in Consul TARVITT'S house, is under sentence of death.

The British bark *Edward Herbert* caught fire in the bay on the 24th and lost part of her cargo. Five men were wounded on board by an explosion of gunpowder.

The master of the *Washington* saw at the Chili side of the Straits of Magellan a brigantine, whose name he could not make out, upon a bank or rock. He fired a gun, but as no response of any kind came from the vessel, he concluded she was deserted. The weather was so bad that he could not visit her. The *Washington* also saw, when entering the Straits, a large coppered ship, painted black, bottom up. F. W. R.

Interesting from Chili.

THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION—FLIGHT OF GALLO—CONSULAR DIFFICULTIES—ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON—MURDER OF HOPPIN IN A BRAWL—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Friday, May 13.

As the mail left, I was just able to forward the intelligence that the Government had beaten the insurgents. The action took place in sight of Serena, the city of the Province of Coquimbo. The Rebels had taken a strong position, within entrenchments, from which some say they were drawn out others dislodged. But, at any rate, of the four hours fighting, the day was lost, and they withdrew into the city, April 29, and that night, dispersion having commenced, GALLO, their leader, followed by two hundred, mostly officers, withdrew. It is said he went to Mendoza, but it is not certain.

About two hundred men were slain on both sides, and some four hundred wounded. All were gathered into a common hospital, and the Sisters of Charity and a tolerable medical staff are attending on them.

The northern ports have all been opened by decree of Government, and business has begun to improve.

Troops were sent at once to Huasco and Caldera, to occupy those places and restore the constituted authorities. However, a rumor prevails that a body of insurgents, 300 strong, hearing the defeat of GALLO, whom they were marching to join, returned to Copiapo, and committed depredations on private property. Many of the Government troops have returned already here, and we hope the country is now to enjoy quietness.

It is proposed to turn attention to the Indians on the southern border. These fellows are the terror of civilization, and it would be well to bring them into the lines of good behavior. The Government has now 6,000 troops under arms in the line.

The next election for President is to occur in 1861. MONTT, having served two terms of five years each, is not re-eligible to the office until one term shall have intervened. The common opinion is that the Government Party intend bringing forward VARAS, one of the most capable, and yet least popular, men in the country. There is not much doubt that he will be chosen. Some blame the Government for interfering in choice of a President, but in a nation of which seven out of eight cannot read, what else can be expected?

A year since a discussion was on foot here about the circulation of the Scriptures. The Bishop stated in print that Protestants circulate falsified Bibles. The pastor of the Union Church here called him to account for this, and asked proofs to be shown; this was Mr. TAUMEULL, of Connecticut. The prelate treated him with contempt; but a priest was sent forward to answer. He did so, and in his turn was answered. As Mr. T. returned to the United States at that juncture, on a visit, availing himself of the presence of the Rev. V. D. COLLINS, to fill his pulpit, the priests declared he had fled. Having returned, however, and civil warfare now ended, he has called on the priest to know if he will go on with the debate, as the latter had given out that he was awaiting Mr. T's return. His replies, however, that he does not wish to resume the discussion. Having thrown out the intimation, he does not retract it, yet declines to defend it. At the present moment letters are passing between these gentlemen, which it is to be hoped the public may know more of in due time. The Connecticut man means to hold his antagonist up to the question, at least till all shall see he has not left it.

Strange as it may seem, there is as great opposition raised to this discussion by so called Protestants, Englishmen, Americans and Germans, as from any other quarter. What may transpire on this matter I will inform your readers of.

From good authority I hear that Minister BIGLER has put in claims against this Government to the amount of $80,000 for damages done to American citizens and their property by the soldiers in quelling the mob of Feb. 28, of which amount a large sum is for the life of H. G. JONAS, a Canadian, having a sailor's American protection, though always claiming to be a Britisher. Another item in the claim is said to be for a watch, valued at $1,000. And another a hundred doubloons, *i. e.* $1,700, on deposit in JONA's house, belonging to one JACKSON. JONES probably had not $20 in cash on earth. We can hardly think our Government will sustain the claims.

Mr. BIGLER was here a few days ago. His former Secretary, Mr. RYORMAN is acting Consul. The late Consul, Dr. TREVITT, is still here. So is the Consul newly appointed to Talcahuano, Mr. BLAKIE, waiting a ship.

A British ship, the *Indian Queen*, arrived dismasted a day or two since. On her way from Sydney to England she encountered an iceberg, losing bowsprit and foremast. There were 50 passengers on board, among them females and children. Strange to say, the captain, first mate, and seventeen of the crew, fled from the vessel in one of the boats, apparently leaving her to her fate, though really seeking, it would seem, their own; for the second mate, finding she did not leak, bore up and brought her into this port, all hands well. What became of the boat is unkown!

At length we hear of the steemer *Washington*, arrived at Coronel, south of this, to take in coal; Captain WELCH, with 500 passengers, 28 days from Pernambuco. She is expected here hourly, and is advertised to take passengers to San Francisco. She will no doubt touch at Panama too.

No American ship of war is here; none has been during all the revolution, save the *Cyane*, for a few weeks.

British line-of-battle ship *Ganges* is here, and the *Constantine*, French. The Austrian frigate *Novara*, on a scientific tour, has just sailed for Europe. The Austrian Consul, J. F. FLEMMICH, gave a magnificent entertainment to her officers, to which the *élite* of this city were invited. It was a superb affair.

Recently a Frenchman, named LAVINOR, has introduced the culture of sugar from beet-root in this country. A sample of fair white loaf sugar, obtained by this process, is on exhibition now at the exchange rooms.

FRIDAY, May 18, 1859.

Intelligence has been received from the North, showing that the constituted authorities are re-established in every point. Huasco, Caldora and Capiapó have been occupied by Government troops.

We now hope the train of public affairs may return to the usual course. Congress assembles on the 17th of June—twelve days hence. The debates will probably be very quiet. The Opposition have ruined their influence, for the present, in the arena of public discussion, by the very fact of an appeal to arms.

GATTO, the leader of the rising at the North, has fled the country; SOTRAA, an Englishman, who has taken a part now for the second time against the Government, is said to be a prisoner.

The American steamship *Washington* arrived this morning from Coronel and Talcahuano. She has touched at Greytown, Aspinwall, Jamaica, Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Sanny Point in the Straits of Magellan, Coronel and Talcahuano. She will probably leave in a few days for Panama. All hands are well. A passenger, named HOPPER, landed at Coronel, and, getting into liquor, lost his life through some brawl with the natives.

The French ship *Apolline* advertises for $27,000 on bottomry for repairs to proceed to Callao and deliver her cargo.

Among the assignments in favor of creditors, in bankruptcy, appears the name of WILLIAM PRITCHARD, of this City, baker. This person bore an unenviable part in KENDALL'S Santa Fé expedition, published about twelve years since, his name being changed since.

The President has issued a decree ordering that suit be brought against GALLO, the rebel leader at the north, for the recovery of the value of all public property seized by him in Copiapo, in the late revolution; and failing his resources, suit is to be laid against his accomplices in like manner.

A similar decree is issued against DEMALIER for like seizure of public funds in Talca.

SATURDAY, May 28.

VIDAURRE, Commander-in-Chief in the pacification of the North, has this day arrived and been received with military honors and salutes, in accordance of his victorious conclusion of the war. The Government is now victorious at every point; at which every friend of the country may rejoice; the revolt was uncalled for, and would have yielded nothing save disastrous results if it had succeeded.

Congress is to reassemble on Wednesday next, five days hence. Little is known as yet of the measures the Government will bring forward. The state of siege continues, and in fact the President is still armed with dictatorial powers.

The Archbishop will leave for Europe in the steamer of June 16, so say the papers. Some report that his reason is impaired; this others deny, but allow that he is greatly depressed; certain it is that he has not resided at his own house of late, but in private apartments, at the seminary for education of the clergy.

Public notice is given that after the 1st of June the plans and descriptions for twenty-six miles more of the railway to Santiago will be ready, at the office of the chief engineer in this city, for contractors to examine them in order to form their bids. The work is to be divided into eight sections.

A good degree of interest has been awakened here in favor of a young Chilian, named RAMON PICARTA, now in Paris, who has invented something remarkable in the way of working logarithms, and also for division. Here he was thought by some people to be unsound in his wits. But in Paris he has gained the favorable notice of the "Academy of Sciences." The Government of Chile has appointed him as an *attaché* of the Paris Legation, with a salary of five hundred dollers.

The 24th instant was celebrated at the birth-day of Queen VICTORIA. The *Ganges* and the *Alarm* dressed ships; at mid-day various salutes were fired, and a party given on board the flag-ship.

The 25th was celebrated also as the anniversary of Buenos Ayrean independance, by salutes from the Chilian ships and forts.

Mr. CARVALLO, formerly Minister from this country to the United States, is employed at present in framing a criminal code. Some of the provisions against gaming have been recently published, they are very severe.

would have to suspend operations for the want of acids and nitrate of soda, the latter particularly; but the bark *Nelson* arrived on Friday, from Honolulu with one hundred tons of nitrate of soda. The affairs of the Mint will, therefore, go on with their usual regularity and efficiency. This intelligence has greatly relieved the apprehension of our moneyed men. The importance of our mint operations may be appreciated by the following statistics for the month of May. The deposits of gold bullion, averaging 887 fine, weighed 114 929 ounces, and worth $2,125,470; and 38,225 ounces of silver—of which 42 805 were purchased, 5,118 deposited for refined bars, and 4,302 for coinage dollars—were deposited in the Mint. The coinage amounted to $1,082 (00—$1,620 000 being in double eagles, $26,000 in quarter eagles, $15,000 in silver dollars, $17,000 in half dollars, and $10,000 in quarters. No place in the country needs extensive mining facilities more than so much as does San Francisco. Our present establishment is constantly ten days or a fortnight behindhand. During last week 25,650 ounces of gold, worth about $480 000, and 11 513 ounces of silver, were deposited in the Mint. The coinage of the week was $834 000; viz: $830 000 in double eagles, and $4,000 in half dollars. The $830 000 in double eagles was coined in five days, probably the largest amount ever coined in any mint within that space of time, certainly more than has ever been coined in any American mint. There is a gratifying increase in the receipts of gold dust, and the prospect is fair that the deficit produced by the prolonged Winter will soon have been overcome. There is no question that the gold product of the present year will far exceed that of the last.

JAMES COLE has been convicted in Sierra County of murder in the second degree in killing J. N. OXSMANN, in Gibsonville on the 8th May, 1858. It appears that COLE became impressed with the belief that his trial would result in a death sentence. On Tuesday evening he notified a fellow prisoner named BURR, also indicted for murder, that he would hang himself before morning. BURR could not sleep for thinking of it. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning he heard an unusual noise in COLE's cell. Directly all was quiet and he called to COLE. No answer. He then called as loud as he was able, and aroused Sheriff Irwin, who came immediately, and found COLE "pendant on the wall," high and dry. He cut his fastenings and let COLE down, just in the nick of time, for he was breathless and senseless. He was sentenced to several years imprisonment, but while on his way to San Quentin, suddenly sprang overboard and was drowned.

Rev. J. W. RICKS of Placer County has been convicted and fined $500 for marrying Miss E. MCDONALD to JOHN YALE, without the consent of her parents, she being under age.

JIM CURRY, *alias* "Joy," another of the convicts recently escaped from our State Prison, has been captured. Five only of the fourteen who escaped are still at large.

WM. PITTY committed suicide at the Westchester House, in this city, last week, by taking strychnine. Deceased had been dissipating seriously for some time past.

About five weeks ago Mr. GEORGE PLAISTAN left Little Grass Valley, Nevada County, for Pleasant Ridge, distant about a mile, with $100 in his pocket. He has not been heard from since, and it is feared that he has been murdered. He was thirty-eight years of age, and has a wife and two children living in New-Hampshire.

There is nothing new in the political world. M. S. LEHMAN's chances for the Gubernetorial nomination are still believed to be the best before the regular Democratic Convention. An earnest effort is making to arrange for a hearty fusion of the Broderick men and Republicans in this State at the ensuing elections. I do not believe it will succeed.

California Gossip.

"PODGERS" MAKES A DISCOVERY—THE WAR NEWS IN CALIFORNIA—ENGLISH NOBLEMEN COMING—NOTABILITIES GENERALLY—ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE—CALIFORNIA NOTIONS OF MUSIC—THE WAY BUSINESS GOES—A GENERAL "REVIEW" OF THE MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 6, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In looking over a file of the TIMES, by the last steamer, I discovered that there is another Richmond in the field, and that you have another correspondent from this place, from which fact, I presume, you are skeptical as to there being but one blue in a cherry—and a very industrious individual he appears to be—a persevering searcher after news under difficulties. He has my warmest sympathies. I was not aware before that there was news enough for two forenoons, after the daily papers had sifted the market so thoroughly. I fear one or both must run ashore—and as it is hardly courteous to monopolize what few items there are floating about, I will be liberal this time, and leave our other correspondent a clear course,—he may have them all, and I shall get to bed an hour or two earlier to-night in consequence. The uninitiated need not stop to wonder now that can be when a letter is supposed to be written in the morning, a few moments before the steamer leaves. We write letters sometimes on the same principle Sunday papers are published—that is, the day beforehand. The "tother chap" will sit up all night, probably, to catch all the items up to the latest moment, which will answer all the purpose.

We are all wer here now—nothing is spoken of but the war in Europe. So large a portion of our population is made up of foreigners that the subject is one of deep interest, and there is a feverish anxiety for the latest news; and here we experience the blessings of the Overland Mail, which brings us the latest telegraphic news in 22 days, twice a week. We shall have a day or two later news by the mail due some time to-night, and the bulletin-boards will be conned with great eagerness.

We hear that several of the most distinguished of the English nobility are *en route* by overland stage, and will soon arrive in San Francisco—the party that have been spending a year or two on the Plains on a hunting expedition. I shall look with great interest for the arrival of that coach. It will be a sight to see several live Lords (if, indeed, they are alive when they arrive) emerge from a closely-packed stage-coach, looking like figs just out of a drum. If they don't think it a great country, with some considerable "spread" to it, then I am in error as to the views a man would naturally have after a ride of fifteen hundred and more miles in mud wagons, concord wagons and stage-coaches, where he had been pounded, starved, jammed, punched, knocked and banged until his body is black and blue. And GREELEY, he's coming too! It will call into active exercise all the philosophy of that renowned philosopher to bear the ills his flesh will be heir to. I don't know who will be the object of greatest interest—the Editor of the *Tribune* or the live Lord or Lords. I am of opinion that the former will be the recipient of the most attention, for Californians as a general thing think well of GREELEY for his "good word" for the Pacific Railroad Bill, and it is very likely that some public complimentary demonstration will be made to show that California is by no means ungrateful for past favors. If a man thinks enough of California to stand a stage-coach trip across the continent to see it, he deserves all the attention he may receive. We have had any quantity of ex-Editors, ex Generals, ex-Colonels, ex-Majors, and ex-miners to see us, and we have now the performing elephants, but we have never had a real simon-pure (unless it might be SIMONTON, now of the *Bulletin*) editor of a prominent New-York newspaper among us, but we soon shall have that pleasure, and we shall wait with some impatience his report of this country and its people, and to see ourselves as others see us.

The English Opera Troupe, composed of Mr. LESTER, Miss HODSON, Miss DURAND, &c., have arrived, and have made their début in "Somnambula," and a nice piece of work they made of it. It must be imagined abroad "and elsewhere," that we people of California are rude, unsophisticated ignoramuses, devoid of all discrimination or "suaves," and don't know a hand organ from a tin whistle, or else such an attempt would never be made to palm off upon us second-rate chorus singers for "prima donnas," "prima contraltinos," basso, highfalutin tenors, humbuggios, &c., as in the present instance. It is a downright insult to the musical taste of this community to attempt to force upon us by fulsome laudations of a few scribbling litemizers of the Press here such a company as composes the so styled "Celebrated English Opera Troupe." We had a very passable Italian Opera under way when this company arrived and broke it up, and now we have neither one thing nor the other. I have nothing to say against the "Celebrated English Opera Company" except that they "*cawnt sing*," "*cawnt do it yer know*," and as actors and actresses they're "not worth shucks." I have nothing else against them, I assure you, only these little trifling defects.

I believe business is pretty good. Everybody appears busy, and the city seems quite lively and cheerful. Real estate is firm (except the sand hills) and many substantial buildings are going up, and a great many improvements are going on. The streets are being paved with cobble stones, the old plank is fast disappearing. People are mending their ways, and as ways and means go together they must have means to do it with. There's a little more principle in regard to interest, and money can be had for less than three per cent. a month. Good horses are scarce and high. Good cigars find smokers. BOYD sells a great many new hats. AUSTIN finds his stock of rich silks and shawls running low, and is obliged to go home after more. Spring bonnets are much sought after. Strawberries are ten cents a pound. The opposition and low fare brings lots of people to the country. California Navigation Company's stock is up, and so is Bellingham Bay Coal ditto, and is going higher, and so isn't Bulkhead stock. The Mount Vernon-ers gave a grand ball at the American Theatre in aid of the fund—didn't pay, (glad of it.) Nobody killed for ever so long. The Rev. Mr. Cutler goes East this steamer—and so do a great many other people. Fare in cabin $90, steerage $40—dirt cheap.

A friend in New-York writes, "What a letter that was of yours by overland mail, published in the TIMES the other day." The letter was a good one, I didn't write it—tother fellow, the new correspondent. Please observe, none genuine unless signed PODGERS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates from Honolulu are to May 5. We find the following items of news in our files:

"The Legislature adjourned on May 4, after a session of 110 days, extending over five months. The new liquor law, which proposed to open all parts of the kingdom to the liquor traffic and allow its unrestricted sale to the natives, has been defeated.

B. TSOOP NICHOLAS, late acting British Consul-General for the Hawaiian Islands, being attacked with symptoms of insanity, sailed on the 4th May for England, *via* Bremee, in the ship *Pizarro*, under guardianship. During the temporary vacancy, Wm. L. GREEN has been recognized by the Hawaiian Government as the Acting British Consul.

The schooner *Kamehameha IV.* arrived at Honolulu on the 27th April, with twenty-eight of the sailors belonging to the ship *South Seamen*, which was wrecked on French Frigate Shoals.

The *Morning Star*, which left for the Marquesas and Tahiti, on the 25th April, experienced such heavy weather that she was forced to return to Honolulu.

The King personally circulated a subscription paper at Honolulu, for the purpose of raising a fund to establish a charity hospital in that place. The result was that a large sum of money was raised. The hospital is soon to be built.

The eruption on Mauna Loa still continues. At night the blood red stream can be plainly seen from Waimea, running down apparently four or five miles from the source before it disappears under the old lava.

Ten Sisters of Charity and two priests were passengers to Honolulu on the bark *Nelson*, from Arequipa. On the night of their arrival the Catholic church was illuminated and thrown open, and thanks were publicly given for their safe arrival.

The brig *Advance* has been purchased by a German company, for the purpose, it is said, of hunting for guano islands. One of the Hawaiian coasters, a small schooner, called the *Kinole*, has been chartered by unknown parties for the same purpose."

A correspondent dating at Honolulu May 7, referring to the work of the late Legislature, says:

"A new feature here is the introduction, for the first time, of a tax on real estate. This is initiated by the new Code, and as a commencement the rate fixed at one quarter of one per cent., so as not to scare the native landholders at the outset. I consider this as the most noteworthy step. In advance, which the Hawaiian Government has made in many years. A new tariff also has been imposed, increasing all duties, uniformly, from five to ten per cent. *ad valorem*. It cannot, however, by treaty stipulations, go into effect until twelve months from the time that official notice has been given. That notice will not be given until after we hear of the ratification in Paris of our last treaty with France, and, considering the present appearance of the political horizon in Europe, I am inclined to doubt whether NAPOLEON will find much time to devote to such small try as he, no doubt, considers us Hawaiians."

California Markets—Shipping Intelligence.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 6.

During the fortnight now closing the aggregate of transactions resulting from first and second hands would be deemed considerable, were it not that they bear such a disproportion to the heavy stocks upon the market. The amount of goods sent to the interior and distributed to various points has been large, yet it has been found difficult to dispose of lots in any quantity to buyers, who have mainly been enabled to supply their wants through the auction rooms and by purchases of small extent direct from importers. A desire to realize in many instances has resulted in continued daily offerings at public sale, while importers have shown a willingness to meet buyers for such quantities and almost upon any terms that would induce them to purchase.

Within a few days preceding the sailing of the steamer of the 20th ult., it became apparent that importers had changed their views as to the policy of taking their goods into store to await a demand. The continued shipments from all quarters, and more particularly from domestic Atlantic ports, convinced even the most unwilling that it was needless to look for such a rally in prices, during the present season, as would justify incurring storage and interest on goods held over. The year was far enough advanced and coming supplies ascertained with sufficient accuracy to establish as a certainty that stocks could not be reduced, even at the utmost limit of consumption before the setting in of Winter, to an extent that would compensate the cost of holding goods. And in all instances, we conceive that it has been necessary to convert merchandise into cash in order to make some returns to shippers whose ability to meet their engagements must have a limit. Buyers, with present and prospective advantages altogether in their favor, could not be induced to operate unless material concessions were made and a further serious decline has ensued from the rates generally current during the mid e of the past month.

Throughout the fortnight the arrivals from divers points have been large, and so restricted have been the wants of purchasers, and so greatly have they been disinclined to take goods in quantities at any one time, that it has been almost impossible to effect sales from ship of the large receipts coming to hand, and only by parceling out invoices has disposition been found for consignments. There has been a large sale of Coffee, another of Eastern Flour, and another of Sugar, but all made at auction, under peculiar circumstances. Otherwise the difficulties mentioned have limited the extent of transactions and added to the general depression. Financial embarrassments—attributable to causes noted elsewhere—have also contributed to cramp business, and within the past few days, money having become extremely scarce, goods offering for cash could only be placed at ruinous sacrifices. The solitary bright feature in trade consists in the quantity of merchandise going out of the market, in small lots altogether, but sufficient to make a large aggregate; but were its extent doubled there would be no lack of supplies for months to come.

Latterly the advices from Atlantic markets have favored diminished shipments, but up to the latest direct correspondence, May 7, there had been no taking off of moment in the number of vessels dispatching, and we are left to the promise of a change which it is evident will occur too late to be of benefit this year. From China and East Indian ports the news, last received, indicates continued and heavy shipments of the productions of those countries to a market already surfeited, and in which the two principal staples, Sugar and Rice, are already netting serious loss to shippers' account. From European ports a slight degree of moderation is to be observed of late, barely sufficient to make the disasters to that account less burdensome than will be incurred in other quarters.

Boots and Shoes continue to rule low, and are crowded upon the market. Ship Bread is very dull and heavy. Candles are selling on buyers' terms. In Dry Goods there has been considerable activity in Drills and Sheetings, with an animated jobbing trade. In Fish, Mackerel are less inquired for at previous rates, and Dry Cod not in demand. Malt Liquors have sold more freely since the weather has become warmer. In Metals there have been some transactions in Pig Iron and Tin plates at about late quotations. Molasses and Syrup are in good request, as before reported. Nails of high sizes have been in better demand for moderate parcels, but round invoices are still heavy. Naval Stores dull, and Oakum lower on a large stock. In Oils there has been very little done, except in China Nut, which has come in freely and is lower for jars; Lard is doing a trifle better; Coast Whalers are coming into port from successful cruises. In Provisions the business of the fortnight has been light; Mess Beef is in better request at an improvement; Pork is slow and drooping; Bacon is not inquired for, and no sales have occurred; Hams, in patent covers, have been placed to some extent by importers at low figures, and brined are very heavy and scarcely salable; Butter is not quick, but a choice article is still taken steadily—inferior dull and hard to dispose of. In Spirits a better feeling is to be noted in fine Brandies at the close; common qualities of Foreign, Mixed and American are lower; Alcohol dull and Pure Spirits the same; Rum not moving; Foreign and Domestic Gin slow; Whisky quiet but weaker. In Wines, an active trade in Claret has been done by dealers, and stocks in first hands were but nominal until a recent arrival; prices have not changed, and coming supplies are ample; choice brands of Champagne are taken regularly by the trade, and receipts latterly have well stocked the market; common Sherries and Port in wood are still salable at remunerative rates and other kinds inactive.

The arrivals from New-York were the *Hurricane*, *Contest*, *Walter Lord* and *Aspasia*; from Boston, the *Flying Childers* and *Hornet*; from Liverpool, the *Hebe* and *Glenmer*; from Bordeaux, the *D'Alembert*; from Calcutta, the *Geo. Raynes*; from Hong Kong, the *Gauntlet*; from Manila, the *Barreda Bros.*; from Rio Janeiro, the *Stratton*; from Callao, the *Ida*; from Iquique, the *Nelson*; from Tahiti, the *Queen of the Isles*, *Surte* and *Samoa*; and *Cleopatra*, from whaling cruise.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT. *Part I.*—Nos. 1647, 1965, 4753, 53, 519 1879, 1947, 35, 1339, 1665, 7, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 2005, 2011, 2019, 2027, 2029 2031. *Part II.*—Nos 2086, 1480½, 260, 2090, 634, 1634, 1884, 1422, 1914, 1916½, 2094, 724, 804, 1722, 2178, 2111, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—(Short Causes)—Nos 863, 721, 725, 732 776, 783, 811, 812, 839, 851, 867, 868, 889, 893, 903, 909, 915, 928, 930, 939, 940, 954, 970, 975, 979, 987, 990, 994, 996, 1003, 1010, 1011, 1017, 1019, 1022, 1027, 1032, 1037, 1039, 1016, 1053, 1085, 1103, 1114, 1115, 1131, 1140, 1147, 1146.

COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE 25.

No. 71—Marshall *vs.* Smith, argued. Mr. John K. Porter for appellant; Mr. Willard for respondent.

Nos. 73, 75, 76—Lowe *vs.* Austin, Cornelius *vs.* Austin, Bullis *vs.* Austin, argued. Mr. J. H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. Wm. L. Learned for respondent.

No. 67—Hunt *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company, argued. Mr. J. H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. John K. Porter for respondent.

Calendar for Monday, June 27.—Nos. 28, 77, 78, 79, 82, 187, 41, 60, 61, 53.

Presentment of the Grand Jury—A Heavy Day of Sentences.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The June Term of this Court is always an important one, occurring, as it does, just at the "threshold of Summer," when, for the sake of the hot weather, it is necessary to clear the City Prison of its criminal population, as far as is practicable, considering the delays and obstructions originated by those impediments to justice, the lawyers—or, as they are fond of being called, the counselors. The present term has not been less fruitful than former June terms. Nearly one hundred cases have been disposed of, many of them with little difficulty—the accused pleading guilty. This was the case when Recorder Riker, of worthy memory, was on the bench. Burglars, thieves, receivers of stolen goods—in short, all manner of criminals, usually resolved to plead guilty and trust to his lenience, (for the Court always deals more leniently with a culprit who saves the County the expense of a trial, than with a contumelious *mauvais sujet* who persists in running his chance and gets convicted.) So it is now with Recorder BARNARD. The same class of criminals have as wholesome a dread of coming before him on conviction by a jury, being well aware that he will not spare them if their character previous to their conviction for the present offence has been in the least open to suspicion, than did his venerable predecessor. But if it is the first transgression, the Recorder can temper justice with mercy, and leave the door of the avenger sufficiently open to admit the messenger of reformation.

A large number of prisoners were sentenced, from day to day, during the term, but there remained about forty cases to be disposed of at the close of the term.

Mary Brown, charged with stealing $40 worth of clothes from Rosanna Emmerton, at No. 217 Avenue B, on May 10, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary.

William Scott pleaded guilty to an assault on Edward Rudolph, at No. 85 Mercer street, on April 21, sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Michael Sullivan will reside for the forthcoming two years in the penitentiary. His offence was burglary. He "entered" the dwelling house No. 16 Warren-street, on the 2d June, and stole a bathing-tub. Not caring to go to trial, he pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary.

George H. Smith, charged with stealing $40, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent for three months to the Penitentiary.

Charles Fischer, a German, whose villany developed itself in lingering outside the Banks in Nassau and Wall sts., and lying in wait for boys, who had been sent by their employers to get checks cashed, when he would hasten after the boys, as if he was one of the officials of the Bank, and demand the money which they had received, answering them that they had delivered the wrong check. This ingenious gentleman having been tried on two indictments, (there were seven against him) one for grand larceny, and the other for petit larceny, and convicted on both, was properly served by the Recorder. He was sentenced on the first conviction to five years in the State Prison, and on the second, to six months in the Penitentiary, with a fine of $100; his imprisonment continuing until the fine shall be paid. There are degrees of nobility even among thieves. The Recorder well described this fellow as the meanest kind of thief.

Frank Minor, a sailor, was jointly charged with Thomas Gilmore, with a felonious assault on Thomas Davenport, second mate of the ship *E. Z.*, on May 18, when he bit off the half of Davenport's nose. He was convicted of an assault with an intent to do bodily harm, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Gilmore was discharged, but recommitted on a charge of assault and battery.

Edward Buckley, convicted of an assault with an attempt to commit a rape, was sentenced to three months in the City Prison. The girl was of a very abandoned character, and the offence not clearly made out. Hence the lightness of the sentence.

Edward Parker and William Ryan, convicted of assault on Police Officer Sheerer, were next brought up for sentence. Their counsel earnestly entreated leniency, but the Recorder said that assaults on the Police by rowdies was becoming a notorious evil, and as it was the duty of the Court to protect the Police he must impose a severe sentence. Two years in the State Prison for Parker, and one year in the Penitentiary for Ryan.

William C. Howland, a youth, who had pleaded guilty to passing a forged check on the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was earnestly recommended to mercy by Mr. Treadwell, of that hotel, and as his friends promised to send him immediately to California, judgment was suspended, and he was allowed to depart. But the Recorder added this proviso, that if he did not leave the City by the 1st of August, and remain away three years he would be re-arrested, and sent to the State prison.

James Raymond and Adam Fackner, boys, stole Dr. Foster's horse and wagon, and were convicted of grand larceny. Fackner was sent to the House of Refuge, Raymond was consigned to the care of a gentleman, who will send him from the City, and provide for him.

Edward McCormick pleaded guilty to passing a forged $5 bill on the Tradesmens' Bank, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

James Gilroy, for uttering a forged $20 bill, was sent to the State Prison for two years. It was not his first offence.

Henry C. Best, a youth of bad character, was sent for two years to the Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money.

A notorious German burglar, named John Weimar, who had "entered" stores in Catharine, Greenwich and various other streets, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, with hard labor.

A young man of respectable appearance, named William H. Kimball, pleaded guilty to stealing some money from a fellow student in the Theological Seminary. Letters from several clergymen and gentlemen of high position, in his favor, were read by his counsel to the Court, and the Recorder, judging the case to be one in which mercy might be properly exercised, inflicted a light punishment—30 days in the City Prison.

Ellen Sheenan, a "parcel game prostitute," for robbing a United States seaman—one of the *Echo* men—of $170, was dispatched to the State Prison for the term of five years.

John Regan pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Martin Calkin, for the same offence, on the same plea, was similarly treated. So was John Smith, who made a speech to the Court, and whose counsel made a speech, consuming much time to no purpose.

Elijah Saunders, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, was sent for four months to the Penitentiary. The District-Attorney asked that he might be mercifully dealt with.

Catherine Timmons was sent to the State Prison for two years, for grand larceny.

Andrew Rogers was fined $10 for a minor case of assault. Israel Hersch, for a like offence, was fined $20. "Jerry Shay" not *the* Jerry, but his namesake, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, for an assault on a Police officer.

Charles Beno, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at rape, was sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary, and fined $100. Michael Sheehan was sent to the City Prison for three months for assault. Henry Behman, for assault, was fined $25. John O'Neil, for assault was sentenced to 20 days in the City Prison. Margaret Reddon was fined $25 for disorderly conduct, and Virginia Williams was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months for petit larceny.

The Grand Jury made the following presentment, after handing to the Court a large number of indictments;

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.

To the Court of Sessions:

The Grand Jury in and for the City and County of New-York respectfully present, that in the exercise of their duty they have during the present term found ninety-two bills of indictment, which have been duly presented to the Court in the form and manner prescribed by law. The Grand Jury have visited the City Prison in Centre-street, and examined into its condition as carefully as the limited time at their disposal allowed. They all agree that it is in a much better condition than they have found it at any time previous. The interior walls have been painted throughout, and other improvements made in the cells, which, while adding to the comfort of the prisoners, increase the security against escape. They are, however, obliged to say that they found the Rotunda and Police Court-room in a very dangerous and unhealthy condition; the roof is leaky, the ceilings, which are very heavy, are frequently falling—a few days since a large portion fell, and came near killing a woman and child. The Police Court-room is in a most filthy condition, and totally unfit for use. This has been the case, as we are informed, for a long time. They respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter, that the evil may be remedied at once. The House of Detention in White-street was also visited, and we believe that everything is done to render the prisoners as comfortable as circumstances allow. The Grand Jury coveted a whole day to visiting the institutions on the Islands, and are happy to report that the various Institutions are in good order, and apparently everything is done by the wardens, &c., of each institution for the benefit of those committed to their charge. In view of the fact of so many recent cases of poisoning, the Grand Jury respectfully suggest that a law of the most stringent character be made, requiring a record to be kept of all poisonous substances sold at retail by druggists and others, together with the names and residences of the persons to whom such sales are made. The frequency of fraud practiced upon strangers by ticket swindlers and agencies has become of late a very serious matter; and the victims in but few cases ever complain, for the reason that they are urged away by taking passage in other vessels. The Grand Jury urge upon the authorities to have them broken up, and that the character of all persons selling tickets be duly inquired into at least once every month.

Great complaints are still made against hackney coaches and their drivers for crowding steamboat wharves and railroad stations. The Grand Jury suggest that the laws relating thereto be rigidly enforced. All of which is respectfully submitted to the honorable Court by the Grand Jury.

JOHN MILLS, Foreman.

JOHN N. OLCOTT, Secretary.

The Recorder complimented the Grand Jury for their prompt attention to their duties, and discharged them with the thanks of the Court.

A large number of prisoners were then arraigned and pleaded not guilty. They will be tried in the July and August Terms. The most important case among them was that of Margaret Burke, so well known to the public as the alleged poisoner in the "Fourteenth-street boarding-house case." She was charged with causing the death of her mistress, Mrs. Ellen Beetham, and Mr. Fayette Robinson, by means of arsenic. She pleaded not guilty, and her trial was set down for next term. She is rather an interesting-looking girl, and does not by any means exhibit a malicious appearance.

Mr. Edmon Blankman moved that Miss Mary De Young should be discharged from custody. It will be remembered that some time ago the millinery store of Madame De Young, Chinese Buildings, Broadway, was discovered to be on fire, and that supposed evidence of arson was found, implicating the prisoner, daughter of Madame. An indictment was found by a former Grand Jury against her, which the Recorder quashed during the second week of the past term, on the ground of (to say the least of it) manifest informality and blundering. The prisoner was, however, re committed, and an effort made by the District Attorney to obtain a new indictment from the Grand Jury then in session. No new indictment was found, however, and the motion of Mr. Blankman on Saturday was, that by the provision of the statute in such case made and provided, Miss De Young was entitled to her discharge. The Recorder took the papers, and will render a decision to-day.

Ex-Judge Beebe, counsel for Mosea Ehrich, who was indicted over a year ago for receiving large—very large amounts of stolen goods, but whom the District-Attorney, for some reason or other, has never brought to trial, moved that he should be discharged on his own recognizances. He has been on bail for months past in the sum of $5,000. The motion was opposed by one of the Assistant District-Attorneys, but was granted by the Recorder, on the ground that the counsel for Ehrich had repeatedly been ready to proceed to trial, whereas the prosecution had been unprepared. The Recorder added that there was no reason to fear that Ehrich would remove from the City, while there was a thief left to bring him stolen goods. The case of Ehrich is a noted one on the calendar of this Court, and the delay in trying him is rather unaccountable.

The Court was formally adjourned *sine die*.

The July term will commence next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York*—This was a motion to dismiss the complaint in this action, on the ground that the plaintiffs were represented by Mann & Rodman, and not by the Counsel to the Corporation. The facts were reported in the TIMES of Tuesday, June 21.

This morning the Justice granted the motion, holding that Mann & Rodman have no legal right to represent the City.

Benjamin L. Pitcher, survivor, &c., vs. *Cornelius R Vosburgh.*—Motion to discontinue without costs denied, (Code, 304, 305, 306; 1 Bosworth, 229.) No other part of the application can be granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench.

Wm. Marsh, Receiver vs. *Darius Clark.*—Order reversed, and executions set aside.

Clark B. Wheeler vs. *Elisha Ruckmen.*—Ordar modified; Receiver to deliver note on payment of costs.

Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr, vs. *Chas. H. Jones, Executor.*—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Wm. J. Hornes vs. *Edward Roberts.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Gould.

THEATRICAL CONTROVERSY.

William Stuart vs. *Dion Bourcicault.*—In this case it appeared that the parties, in 1857, were the lessees of Wallack's theatre. At the time the theatre closed, Stuart claimed that Bourcicault was indebted to him in a large sum of money, as damages for sundry breaches of contract. The matter was referred by both parties to an arbitrator, who, after hearing the parties, made an award of $6,000 in favor of Mr. Stuart. Subsequently Mr. Bourcicault commenced proceedings to set the award aside on the ground of partiality. Pending the latter proceedings, the parties met on amicable terms and settled the matter. It now appeared that prior to the award of the arbitrator, Mr. Stuart assigned the claim in the action to Mr. Theodore Moss, the treasurer of Wallack's theatre, as security for the sum of $3,000 which he (Moss) had loaned to Stuart. Mr. Moss now came in to make a motion to have execution issued upon the judgment of the arbitrator. The counsel for Messrs. Stuart and Bourcicault came into Court to oppose the motion on the ground that the original parties had settled the original suit, and therefore all the proceedings fell to the ground. Upon the parties coming into Court this morning, they concluded to settle the matter amicably, and drop all litigation.

H. A. Crsm and Richard O'Gorman for Messrs. Stuart and Bourcicault; A. Mathews for T. Moss.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People vs. *James Shephard.*—In this case, upon the application of Mr. Ashmead, the Judge granted a stay of proceedings. It is expected that the argument of this cause and the Stephens case will come on in the Court of Appeals on Wednesday next.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 66 bbls. Ashes, 11,245 bbls. Flour, 106 sacks Corn Meal, 15 200 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 18,910 bushels Oats, 1,435 pkgs. Provisions, 210 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 31½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 81½ @ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,570 bbls., including 1 398 bbls. Pots and 172 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Java, at 14½c.; 100 Laguayra, at 11¾c.; 500 Rio, on private terms, and 70 Bahia, at 10¼c. @ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, at former rates. About 300 bales were sold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat better to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and prices are essentially unaltered. Inferior and common qualities, especially of old Flour, are in limited request, and are quite heavy. Sales have been reported of 6,400 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 70@ 6 00
Extra State	6 10@ 6 50
Standard Superfine Western	5 75@ 6 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 20@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 75@10 00

Southern Flour is moderately inquired for, to-day, at easier prices; sales have been reported of 1 350 bbls., in lots, at $6 75@$7 25 for mixed brands, and $7 30@$9 for low tancy to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Rye Flour continues loactive, at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, @ obl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after at easier and irregular prices; sales have been confined to small lots, including very good White Kentucky at $1 80, choice new amber Southern at $1 80, and inferior mixed do. at $1 40 @ bushel. Corn is less inquired for, yet is essentially unchanged in value. Holders appear to be less eager to sell. The reported transactions comprised 26,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for poor to prime yellow Northern and Jersey; 80c.@81c. for yello w Southern; 82½@85c for white Southern; 83 for white Northern; 83c@84c. for yellow Western, and 80c.@82½c. for inferior to good old and new mixed Western, @ bushel. Rye continues very dull at 90c.@92c. @ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in limited request at former rates; Canada, 47½c.@49c.; Western, 46c.@48c.; State, 44c @ 49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. @ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 860 bales North River at 55c.@60c. @ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to day, 80 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@44c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 33c.; and (exported) 400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@30c. @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in today. Prices have not varied remarkably. Included in the reported sales were 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 46½c.@47c. @ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate request at 61c.@62c. @ gallon. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 12½ for Mess, and $13 12½@$13 25 for Prime; @ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams at 7½c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. @ lb. Bacon continues loactive and nominal, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. @ lb. Lard is in more demand and is doing better; sales to-day 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11c.@11½c. @ lb. Beef continues in slack request at drooping rates. Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $8@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess, $13 75@$15 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, @ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 @ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 @ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@16c. for New Ohio, @ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of small lots, chiefly at $3 75@$4 50 @ 100 lbs. Yesterday's sales were 1,450 tcs.

SKINS—The week's sales include 16 bales Maracaibo Goat at 60c @ 70c. each; 40 do. Tampico, 230@256 lbs., at 40c.@47c. @ lb; 20 do. Germen, 225 lbs., at 46c. @ lb.; 134 do. Curaçoe, at 50c. each, 6 mos.; 2 500 lbs. South Western Deer, at 20c. @ lb., cash; and 1,000 lbs San Juan Deer, at 47½c., cash, less 2½ @ cent.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, end sales have been made to-day of 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@6¾c.; with some Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., and New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7c. @ lb.; also, 189 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $6 37@$7 31 @ 100 lbs.; and 110 boxes Havana at 6½c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime, part at 10½c.@10¾c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 26¼c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s. For London, 10 bbls. Pot Ashes at 15s.; 83 quarter boxes Tobacco at 2s., and 50 hbls. Bone at 15s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A ship from Quebec to British Channel, excluding Gloucester, Deals, at £4 10s.; one from Quebec to London, Deals, £4 5s. and Timber £1 10s.; a ship, 1,498 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £2 17s.; a Prussian bark, 312 tons, (chartered on the other side,) from St. John, N. B., to Hartlepool, £3 10s.; a ship, 360 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $17; three ships, 663 tons, 711 tons and 899 tons, to Marseilles, Coal, $5; a bark, 293 tons, and two ships (one 1,372 tons,) from Baltimore to Marseilles, Cumberland Coal, $6@$7; a schooner, 290 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 10c.

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Extensive rooms for taking portraits and groups, of the largest and smallest sizes, on the cheap system, quick and perfect. The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—THE RIVALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MASSANIELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE KELLER TROUPE—FAMILY JARS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THERE'S MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT CUP AND THE LIP—HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP—WEALTH AND WORTH.

NATIONAL THEATRE—SIEGE OF ROCHELLE—THE STATUE LOVER—THE HAUNTED CASTLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 29, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 o'clock by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the screw-steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, June 14, we have three days later from Europe. The war in Italy had assumed no new features. The Austrians had evacuated all the points held by them on the Po above Mantua, and were rapidly concentrating within their famous quadrangla. The troops heretofore retained in the Legations were withdrawn; a few were stationed in Modena, the remainder gathered into the Venitian territory. In the meantime, the Allies were advancing along the Po and along the northern highway toward the Mincio. A large body of troops had already passed the Adda; while GARIBALDI, after capturing the important City of Bergamo, was pressing forward upon Brescia. It was rumored at Vienna that hie corps threatened to seize the all-important passes of the Tyrol. From Milan, the French Emperor had taken occasion to issue an address to the Italian people, reiterating his professions of entire disinteredness; calling upon them to organize for their own government and to rally to the standard of King VICTOR EMANUEL for the expulsion of the Austrians. A Vienna dispatch announces the death of that diplomatic veteran, Prince METTERNICH. In England, the Derby Administration resigned on the 11th, and on the same day the Queen had requested Earl GRANVILLE to form a Ministry. After consultation with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Earl abandoned the task; when it was assigned to Lord PALMERSTON, who at departure of the steamer had succeeded so far as to secure Lord JOHN RUSSELL for the Foreign Secretaryship, but had not completed his Cabinet. The London *Times* was rapidly placing itself in a position to support the new Government; and as a preliminary, had transferred its editorial advocacy from the side of the Austrians to that of the Allies. The effect of recent events had been to greatly elate the Money market. Consols were rising at a rate which threatens soon to overtake the prices anterior to the war.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow on the 11th inst., arrived here on Saturday. Her news had been anticipated by the *Persia*.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, with mails, treasure and passengers, which left San Francisco, June 6, sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th, and arrived at this port yesterday at noon. The news she brings from the South Pacific is of interest. The revolution in Chili had been finally suppressed, Gen. GALLO, the leader, taking refuge in Peru. The accounts from Bolivia are gratifying. President LINARES, satisfied of the capacity of the people for self-government, was about to summon a convention, that he might formally surrender his dictatorial powers. The insurrection in Ecuador had been suppressed by President ROBLES, not without battle and bloodshed.

From the River Plate we have confirmation of the fact that war is on the verge of realization between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres. The Ministry of the latter State has been reconstructed, with a view to warlike possibilities; the army was enlarged, and every defensive measure taken. On the other hand, the preparations of Gen. URQUIZA are reported to be tardy, and embarrassed by the indisposition of the people to embark in the conflict.

Advices from the Isthmus announce the arrival at Panama of the steamship *Washington*, now four months out from New-York, bound to San Francisco. All on board were well. One passengar, named HOPPERS, had been assassinated in Chili; one had died of consumption, and one child had been accidentally killed. The *Washington* left Panama on the 13th.

Central American advices announce the conclusion of a treaty, April 30, between the British Government and that of Guatemala, in reference to the boundaries of British Honduras. The relations between Salvador and Honduras were daily becoming hostile. Nothing it was thought, but the intervention of Guatemala could prevent an outbreak. The important intelligence comes from Nicaragua that Gen. LAMAR had presented the ultimatum of Secretary CASS to President MARTINEZ; and that it had been definitively rejected. Gen. LAMAR was to return home by the next steamer. The Message of President MORA was delivered to the Congress of Costa Rica on the 8th. It contains no points of interest. The feeling of hostility toward Nicaragua was on the increase at San José. Lieut. LAMBERT, of the *Cyane*, died on board that vessel in the harbor of Icacos, on the 27th ult.

The *Moses Taylor* brings the California mails and specie of June 6, the trip having been made in twenty days. The receipt of treasure by this arrival is very large, rising $2,000,000. The California news is unimportant. The travel eastward continued, the Pacific steamers outward-bound being crowded at every trip. Considerable progress had been made in the construction of the line of telegraph westward from Placerville. The western terminus of this line is intended to be at St. Joseph, Mo. The Grand Jury of San Francisco had made a report and preeentment in reference to the practice of Legislative lobbying. Politically the news is not important. LATHAM'S chances for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination were considered to be improving. An effort was being made for a fusion of the Brodarick men and the Republicans. The California markets were very dull.

News from the Sandwich Islands to May 5 reaches us by the *Moses Taylor*. The volcanic eruption still continued. A company of sisters of charity and priests had arrived at Honolulu from Arequipa. The Legislature had adjourned after adopting a new code, which introduces for the first time a tax on real estate. The act to permit the unrestricted sale of liquor in the islands had been defeated.

We learn from Mexico, by the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, that the *conductor* of five millions in specie, which left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 28th ult., a large portion of which the *Tennessee* was to have taken on board, was seized forty miles from Vera Cruz by General ROBLES. Captain FARRAGUT, of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, had been sent by Minister MCLANE to demand the American portion of it, amounting to two millions, but the result of his mission was unknown at the time of the sailing of the *Tennessee*.

We have Nassau, N. P., papers to June 8. The brig *Merlin*, of New York, GIBBS, master, from Antwerp, bound to Havana, with a cargo consisting of boxes of glass, bales of hay, and bricks, got ashore on the Long Shoal, Bahama Bank, on the morning of Monday, the 30th ultimo, and on Thursday, the 2d instant, became a total wreck, and was abandoned. The captain and crew arrived at Nassau, 3d inst. The materials and a portion of the cargo have been saved, and brought to Nassau.

By the brig *Baltimore*, Captain POTTS, we are in possession of advices from Port au Prince to the 4th inst. There were a number of foreign vessels in port. Logwood was high, coffee scarce and high, and the market dull for provisions of all kinds.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Pittsburgh on Friday evening. RICHARD JONES, a police officer, having reason to suspect his wife of criminal intercourse with a paramour, followed her to Birmingham Bridge, where, as he alleges, he found the parties together, and instantly shot his wife through the head, killing her instantly. He then fired at the man, and insists that he shot him, but he has not been found. After committing the act, JONES surrendered himself, and made a full confession. After shooting his wife, he fell upon her with a knife, and cut her very badly in the breast, neck and hands. The woman was 35 years old, was formerly a woman of the town in Pittsburgh, and the keeper of a house of ill-fame. Her maiden name was DELANY.

The statement of HORACE GREELEY and others by telegraph, in relation to the Pike's Peak gold region, has been published. It is signed by HORACE GREELEY, A. D. RICHARDSON and HENRY VILLARD. It confirms the reports of the existence of gold at Pike's Peak, gives voluminous details of mining successes, and concludes with a caution to emigrants to avoid the mines for the present, on the ground that for at least seven months to come, there will be neither employment, food nor shelter within 500 miles for the thousands of persons already at the diggings or pressing forward.

The contract bureau of the Post-office Department is busily engaged in reducing the postal service of the South western States, with a view to retrenchment of expenses.

CARL FORMES, the *basso*, left this City for Europe on Saturday, by the *Fulton*.

The City Inspector's department appears to be still in a rather unsettled condition, judging from the weekly reports of the deaths in the City. The week ending on the 18th inst. there was an increase in the number of deaths over the week previous of 38, while the report for the week ending on Saturday last, the whole number of deaths being 352, shows a decrease of 46, making altogether too great a difference when the City is not affected by any unusual condition of temperature, or other circumstances likely to produce such marked results in the public health.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST has appealed to the General Term from the order denying the motion for a commission to examine into the conduct of Mrs. SINCLAIR while in California.

Justice HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, has granted the motion to dismiss the suit brought by Messrs. MANN & RONMAN, as attorneys in the name of the City, on the insurances on the Crystal Palace. He holds that only the Corporation law officers can represent the City in bringing suits.

A very large number of sentences were passed by Recorder BARNARD, in the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday. The Grand Jury made a presentment, having reference, among other subjects, to the sale of poisons at retail, by druggists, to unknown persons. The fraude of ticket swindlers and other kindred topics were likewise dealt with. The whole proceedings of the Court were of an important and interesting character. A full report will be found in our legal intelligence.

A fire broke out at 10½ o'clock last night in the house No. 143 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, owned by WM. H. CASEY, and occupied by a number of families. During the fire two men named JAMES MCGINNIS and DANIEL ALCOM, lost their lives by suffocation. They occupied the upper story, where the fire originated, and were intoxicated at the time. A child of Mrs. GALLAGHER, was taken out of the building in an insensible state, but was subsequently restored. A member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 fell from a ladder during the fire and received serious internal injuries. The loss by the fire was only $1,000.

There was rather more activity in Flour on Saturday, and desirable lots were essentially unchanged in value. Grain was in limited request. Wheat, Rye and Oats were lower and irregular. Corn was steady. Provisions were quiet, as were also Coffee, Cotton, Hides, Hops, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Whisky. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand. Freights were very dull. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 620.

England in the War.

Austria, beaten at Montebello, at Palestro, and Magenta, driven back in ignominious haste from the country which she had invaded, and hurried in headlong flight from the capital of her greatest Italian province, has lost more than three battles, more than her military prestige, more than her Lombard crown.

If we are to put any faith in the great organ of British opinion, she has lost her friends in losing her fortune and her fame. The spirit of the ancient Roman, who haughtily declared that while the gods took sides with the victorious, CATO leaned to the vanquished, has plainly not descended upon the modern Romans of the Thames. The London *Times* of the 13th of June, in an article welcoming Lord PALMERSTON and the Liberals to the seats of power, uses the following language, elaborate, certainly, and honeyed of phrase, but not, therefore, the less explicit in meaning:

"The failure of Austrian arms has rendered it impossible for England or Europe to consider the two antagonistic Powers as being on that equality which was assumed before the war. Then two powerful and haughty Emperors, each with his half million of men, were engaged in a dispute which they carried on with sullen dignity on each side. The British Government presumed them to be equally strong and highly placed and susceptible of their honor, and so was able to ask each to make concessions for the purpose of propitiating the other. It was incumbent on them to suppose that the Austrian rule in Italy could be upheld against a foreign invader, and, as the Italian Sovereigns were reigning peaceably in their palaces, it was impossible to treat them but as the legitimate Sovereigns of their States. But it is evident that these presumptions, according to which Lord DERBY'S Ministry shaped its demands and its recommendations, must now be abandoned. We are not about to foretell the immediate expulsion of the Austrians from Italy; a great Power, put on its mettle, and with an immense army and strong fortresses, may give many months' trouble to any adversary. But the Austrians have certainly shown themselves no match for their adversaries in fair fighting. We cannot doubt, then, that Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL will avow their sympathy with Italian freedom and a successful campaign. *The only means of procuring a voice in the settlement of the Peninsula is to have been previously an ally with those who hold the country in their hands.* Austria will, perhaps, in a few months be no more an Italian Power than Prussia, and our interests in those regions will bring us in connection with her more fortunate rivals. The same instinct, too, which made us opposed to France when she appeared to be seeking war may make us opposed to Austria when she appears to be persisting in it. It is for the advantage of the world that the last great trial to which nations resort should, like other trials, be as short as possible. The British Government may think that the retreat of General GYULAI from the banks of the Sesia, the repulse at Montebello, and the decided defeats at Palestro and Magenta are sufficient indications that the Austrians are inferior to their antagonists, and that they ought to acquiesce in the decision of fortune, and give the world peace by retiring from Italy. If, indeed, it be made evident that they must some day leave the country, the sooner they can be made to leave it the better."

Rendered into plainer English, these emphatic sentences may be regarded as a gracious advertisement to Austria, and to the little German States which have been so eager in her defence, that the time has come for her to learn that the England of 1859 is no longer the England of 1815; that the policy of PITT and CASTLEREAGH must be understood to be forever buried in the grave which has just closed over the remains of METTERNICH; and that the same commercial Britain which was ready to risk her alliance with France in the hope of keeping the peace of Europe unbroken, is doubly ready now to join in trampling beaten Austria under foot for the sake of restoring that broken peace once more to the agitated world.

It must be owned that in the policy of England throughout this conflict there has been no undue prominence of "sickly sentimentality."

When the Italian crisis was first urged upon the European States in 1856, England, by her representatives at Paris, admitted its gravity, but deprecated most earnestly any decisive action in the premises. When Austria, emboldened by this attitude of England, had pushed matters so far forward as to make resistance a question of life and death for Sardinia by the end of 1858, England was more urgent than ever in her attempts to persuade that gallant little State into submission. Any sacrifice of Italian honor, Italian rights, and Italian happiness, seemed to the statesmen of England preferable to a conflict on the Continent. Had another LOUIS PHILIPPE now reigned in France, this diplomacy of Great Britain would doubtless have triumphed, and Austria would now be virtual mistress of Italy from the Adriatic to the Alps, carrying with her the *Concordat* and the scourge. But the ruler of France saw things in quite another light from the sages of Downing-street and the City of London. He saw that in the assertion of Italian right against the aggressions of Austria was involved the assertion of popular right everywhere as against the assumptions of dynastic politicians; and that there could never be a brighter or a better moment for striking the great blow which must sooner or later be struck to deliver Europe from the phantoms of the "Holy Alliance." He struck the blow, and England, recoiling from the shock, denounced him loudly as the disturber of a happy world. Doubtless in uttering this denunciation England expected to hear her voice echoed from every side. In that expectation she has been most signally disappointed. From Russia in the East to America in the West, the moral instincts of mankind have refused to accept her interpretation of the great issue now solving at the plains of of Lombardy. With the exception of a few small satellite States of Austria in Germany, the civilized community of nations has declared, in unmistakable terms, its belief that the Emperor of the French, in entering Italy, has taken up arms against a system which can no longer be endured; and that whatever his ulterior motives may or may not be, his immediate course of action deserves the sympathy of mankind. The proclamation issued by NAPOLEON at Milan, on the 8th of June, which we publish to-day, is a fresh avowal of his honesty and singleness of purpose, and challenges anew the favorable consideration of all nations. Until he shall have betrayed in his speeches or his deeds another and a more tortuous policy, the world will continue to judge him as it judges him to-day.

Of this truth England is at last becoming conscious. The English people themselves are waking up to a sense of the odious, not to say the ridiculous, light in which their country has been put by the conduct of those to whom the guidance of her policy and of her opinion was intrusted in the first months of this momentous season. Their verdict has already been seen in the overthrow of the Derby Government—an overthrow effected simply and clearly, as the *Times* candidly admits, because the "attitude of the Conservative Ministry had become untenable." It is manifesting itself not less plainly in the rapid conversion of those journalists who, like the "Vicar of Bray," must always be the first to follow the veering tides of popular sentiment, in order that they may preserve the reputation of always leading it. For a little while yet the affectation of pretending to regard the Italian war as a duel between two emperors, may be kept up in England; but as nothing could well be more shameful than the adoption of a winning side merely because it is a winning side, we may soon expect to find our British cousins opening their eyes to see that France, in the Italian conflict, represents with the sword a great cause, of which England herself has for years been the loudest lip-champion. The moral weight of Great Britain thrown in favor of that cause, six months ago, might perhaps have spared the world the trials and terrors of this great war. Thrown in favor of that cause now, it can hardly fail to localize the raging of the contest; and to hasten the victorious consummation of Italian independence as the first step to the permanent establishment of Italian liberty.

The Law of Naturalization.

We do not often find ourselves in a position to agree with the political doctrines laid down by the Washington organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, although we are always glad to recognize the decorum and the ability which are displayed by the *Constitution* under its new name and its new rearrangement. But on the question of the law of naturalization and its effects, which has been recently raised with so loud a flourish of trumpets by Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, and a variety of other partisan leaders more or less vociferous, we are happy to enjoy this rare satisfaction. It is very important that sound and clear views on this question should be kept before the public, for the gravity of the issues involved is more likely to increase than to diminish with the progress of our nation in population and in commerce. To take the question up as a piece of purely partisan capital is signally disgraceful to those who so deal with it; for, although it is a matter of no great consequence to native-born Americans, it is a very serious thing indeed for the thousands of our naturalized fellow-citizens, who have thrown in their lot with ours, and are daily giving their strength, their intelligence and their means to the aggrandizement of our common country, that they should definitely know just how far the American Government can be expected to go in affording them its protection against the claims of those Governments of whose allegiance they have voluntarily divested themselves. And the doctrine of our Government upon the subject, as laid down by General CASS and the *Constitution*, is so explicit and so perfectly consonant with the true spirit of the law of nations, that a very little calm consideration of the tenor and of the reasons upon which it rests, ought to satisfy any intelligent foreign-born citizen of its intrinsic justice.

In the first place, then, the foreign-born citizen of the United States should consider that he is foreign-born; that he is an alien by origin who has been admitted by the law of the United States to certain rights and privileges to which he could lay no claim in virtue of his birth. This simple fact of itself, establishes at once a difference inherent and absolute between the American citizen born in America and the American citizen who is made such by express action of the law: and that difference must be expected to carry with it certain conditions affecting the person over whom it extends. The duties of allegiance and protection as between the subject and the State, are necessarily reciprocal; and the act of naturalization can do no more than transfer the obligations of the citizen from one State over to another. In effecting this transfer, however, it is certainly plain that the existence of obligations to be transferred is implied; and those obligations, existing previously to the act of naturalization, cannot therefore be regarded as annihilated by the transfer. If, for instance, a subject of Austria comes to the United States with the intention of remaining here, he brings with him in the passport which he carries the visible evidence of the obligations of Austria to himself; and until he has effected his naturalization in America he remains to all political intents and purposes in Austria, liable to the requirements because entitled to the services of the Austrian Government. To claim that by the act of naturalization this past mutual bond between the Austrian subject and his Government, is annulled as far as affects the time previous to his naturalization, would plainly be to deny the reciprocal nature of allegiance and protection even more completely than those Governments do which utterly deny the right of expatriation to their subjects. The quality of Austria is as intrinsic a part of the composition of an Austrian who becomes an American citizen as the quality of being red-haired or blue-eyed; and the act of naturalization, as a matter of common international decency, ought to be as impotent to affect all relations formed between the Austrian and his Government during his Austrian citizenship, as to make a man two-legged who comes to America with but one leg to his body. The one case is a thing to be regretted, perhaps as much as the other; but it is not easy to see how, without going altogether out of the family of nations, the United States can assume any rights in the premises. We have made a decisive step in the law of nations in advancing the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY on the Koszta case, "That the tie between subject and sovereign is an obligation from which either party may permanently release himself at pleasure," and the weight of authority in our Courts runs counter even yet to this very doctrine, it being laid down in a majority of cases that no citizen of the United States can renounce his allegiance, unless specially authorized by Congress so to do.

But if we assume the extreme position of Mr. MARCY and of Mr. Attorney-General BLACK on this head, it would certainly be the height of lawless extravagance for us to go further and declare that the renunciation of allegiance shall have a retroactive effect, and annul obligations which existed by the law of nature and of nations long before that renunciation was effected.

The Uses of Virtue.

The Honorable FERNANDO WOOD, who is generally to be found wherever a lofty morality is to be inculcated, or early piety is to be promoted, assisted on Friday at the anniversary exercises of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in this City, and there delivered a short address to the children. A careful examination even of the brief, and for that reason imperfect, report of the address which we published on Saturday morning, justifies us in saying, without hesitation, that it reveals in a striking manner the loss which the world has sustained through Mr. WOOD'S diversion from the paths of didactic composition into the labyrinths of political intrigue. What Tammany and the City Hall have gained, the college and the Sunday-school have lost. Nothing can surpass the purity and wisdom of the precepts offered by Mr. WOOD to ingenuous youth for its guidance through life. Socrates himself could not have told our boys how to behave in a better manner than the Ex-Mayor. He informed the Roman Catholic orphans that, by leading a virtuous, upright life, and, by "peraeverance, energy, and Christianity," they might reach the highest office in the land, "the most glorious station of earthly dominance, that of President of the United States."

This picture of the promised land, and of the way to its "pleasant linea," was received by the delighted orphans, we are told, with "cheers." Whether the children bestowed their applause upon the noble end exhibited to them, or upon the means described for attaining it, remains, we suppose, an open question. But it is clear that their magnanimous instructor meant them to regard the "glorious stations of earthly dominance" as the true "prize of their high calling." And therefore we can hardly acquit him of a certain trifling with the young ambitions of his candid hearers.

We do not for a moment question Mr. WOOD'S sincerity when he declares his belief that "earthly dominance" is the noblest inducement that can be held out in favor of "perseverance, energy and Christianity." He has proved his faith by his works.

But does he also really and honestly think that "Christianity" has anything to do with the way to the White House, as he understands it? Does he not rather know perfectly well that whatever energy and perseverance may have to do with raising a man to the Presidency, "a virtuous and upright life," and "Christianity," are quite foreign to the matter? Does he not know perfectly well that they do not always raise a man even to the Mayoralty of New-York; and *à fortiori* that they cannot be expected to raise him to the Presidency? Rascality, fraud, buncombe, falsehood, and tergiversation, ballot-stuffing, bribery, these are the things, as Mr. WOOD, in common fairness, should have told the orphans, which immerse the Christian in the sweets of office, and bring "dominances" within his reach. It is told of Chief Justice PARSONS, in the early days of the Republic, and when knowledge of the law was a scarce commodity even at the Massachusetts bar, that he was in the habit, in order to prevent loss of time and the perpetration of absurdities, of compelling every counsel to state to the Court, before commencing his address to the jury, precisely the points on which he meant to rely. If these points were utterly worthless, as was too often the case, the Chief Justice used to refuse to allow the orator to proceed. We beg to recommend Archbishop HUGHES, on the occasion of future Orphan anniversaries, to adopt a somewhat similar course with New-York politicians of more than usually unfortunate antecedents, who may offer to address words of admonition to the wards of the Church. Let his Grace examine his oratora beforehand as to the number and nature of the virtues on which they intend to descant. If he find that all or any of them are such that it will require unusual impudence in the orator to enable him to allude to them, let the Archbishop request him to sit down, and leave the poor children to the silent eloquence of the occasion. Were we in his Grace's place, we should hardly desire anybody, for whose future we felt ourselves at all responsible, to retain amongst the souvenirs of his youth a picture of the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, in a black frock-coat, descanting, with a bland smile, upon the tendency of virtue, uprightness and Christianity to secure a Democratic nomination for office.

Colonel St. George Cooke, of the Second Dragoons, is on his way to Italy, to observe the progress of the War. The *Constitution* says the Colonel has provided himself, for this journey, with the new cavalry equipment about to be introduced into our service.

POLITICAL.

The Administration View of the Douglas Letter.

The following editorial article appears in Saturday's *Constitution*. It may be regarded as the Administration comment upon the Presidential letter of Senator DOUGLAS:—

"We publish to-day, in another column, a letter written by Senator DOUGLAS to a gentleman in Iowa, in answer to an inquiry whether he would permit his name to be presented by his friends to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. The character of this letter, and the position Mr. DOUGLAS occupies before the country, render it proper that we should accompany its publication by some words of comment.

Ordinarily, the reply to an inquiry such as that to which Mr. DOUGLAS responds would be guided by two controlling circumstances: first, the affect on the country and on the party which the permission or refusal to use his name would be likely to produce; and, second, the inferior or personal question whether it would accord with his own private interest or convenience to allow his name to be used. In such cases, every prominent member of a party assumes that the action of his party in convention will be such as he will approve, and that the principles it will adopt, and the candidates it will select, will be the principles and candidates which will deserve and receive his hearty support; and hence it is that the question of allowing his name to be mentioned in connection with office is one of personal judgment in reference to what he considers due to himself and to the party. To prescribe terms to a Convention, either as to doctrines or candidates, is to ignore the very purpose for which Conventions are held. Conventions are composed of the representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, and their purpose is to reconcile conflicting opinions, and agree to a platform of principles on which all can stand, and to nominate candidates to sustain those principles whom all can support. Every reader of Judge DOUGLAS' letter can easily determine how far he has departed from that usual course.

He says, before he can determine whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate, "it will be necessary to understand distinctly on what issues the canvass is to be conducted." The history of the Democratic Party affords no precedent for the assumption of so arrogant a position by any aspirant for a Presidential nomination. ANDREW JACKSON did not impose any such condition precedent to his acceptance of the nomination. VAN BUREN, POLK, CASS, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN made no such condition; nor did Judge DOUGLAS himself, on two memorable occasions, in 1852 and 1856, when he sought the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, follow the course he now adopts. We seriously doubt that even General JACKSON, with all his power and influence, and all the prestige that surrounded his great name, would have been tolerated by the Democratic Party had he presumed to dictate the terms on which he would consent to be their nominee.

The Judge states that "if the Democratic Party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election," he will permit his name to be presented to the Convention. It is certainly not to be expected that the Democratic Convention would recede from the principles described in the foregoing quotation from the letter of Mr. DOUGLAS. It is obvious, however, that *Judge Douglas intends to give a new reading of the Cincinnati Platform*, by substituting his peculiar notions of Squatter Sovereignty for the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as held by President BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party of the Union. The language of the Cincinnati resolutions, which we had occasion to notice some days ago, is distinct and unequivocal. We quote the resolution again:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

This language is in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court, with the action of the Democratic Party in the last Congress, with the Inaugural of Mr. BUCHANAN, and with his celebrated Sillman letter.

If, therefore, Judge DOUGLAS means that the Democratic Party will ratrace its steps on this subject for the purpose of meeting his peculiar views, *his expectation will undoubtedly be disappointed.*

In the closing paragraph of his letter, he states that if it shall become the policy of the party to "interpolate into the creed of the party, such new issues as the revival of the African slave-trade, or a congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, he is due to candor to say that, in such an event, he could not accept the nomination if tendered to him."

Nobody knows better than Judge DOUGLAS that the Democratic Party are decidedly opposed to a revival of the slave trade, or to the enactment of a congressional slave code for the Territories. It is rather remarkable that Judge DOUGLAS should lend himself to the repetition of this Black Republican slander, when he must know that the Democratic conventions recently held in several southern States have expressed their determination to adhere implicitly to the Cincinnati platform.

We regret, therefore, that he has thought it necessary to introduce the subject *in the form of a defiance to the Convention. It would have been more becoming to have trusted the Convention on these and other topics.* The assertion that, 'should the Convention declare that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property,' he would refuse to permit his name to be used, amounts to nothing more than an ambiguous announcement of the doctrine which he is understood to have maintained in Congress and in Illinois—namely, that the first inhabitants of a Territory have a right, "by unfriendly legislation" to destroy the rights of the citizens of the slaveholding States, as guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. We have observed that this doctrine is opposed to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the doctrine of the Democratic Party, which is, that that question can only be determined when the incipient State forms its constitution and seeks admission into the Union.

These are our views with regard to the contents of this remarkable letter—remarkable not only for the opinions it enunciates, but for the peculiar manner in which it was communicated to the public. It purports to have been written to a gentleman in a distant State, but it was actually written, not for the benefit of Mr. J. B. DOBB, but for the purpose of being laid before the American people in all the newspapers. It bears date the 22d of June, and on the 23d it appears in the leading opposition paper of this city, and in a number of other distant papers to which it was communicated by telegraph. It was manifestly intended as a public declaration of Mr. DOUGLAS' position.

We intend to acquiesce in the decision of the Charleston Convention, and we have an abiding faith that all true Democrats will do likewise. But we cannot find one single word in Mr. DOUGLAS' letter, which indicates a similar purpose on his part. Indeed, we cannot see how he can support any other nominee of tha convention after he has declared that he could not himself accept the nomination.

It gives us no satisfaction thus to interpret Judge DOUGLAS' letter. We are anxious for the harmony and union of the entire party, we believe that it will succeed in 1860, and we should like to see every friend of Democratic principles support it."

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The sprightly sisters GOTTSCHEIN announce another novelty at this house to-night—the burlesque of "Massaniello, the hero and martyr of Italian Liberty"—a title curiously suggestive of serio-comic patriotism. In pieces of this sort the ladies are remarkably talented, and can justly claim, moreover, the support of an admirable company. Mlle. CHRISTINE, the celebrated danseuse, makes her appearance to-night as the dumb girl *Fenella*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCES appear to-night in a new piece by Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, called "There's many a Slip 'twixt Cup and Lip," and the comedietta of "How to get Out of It."

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—The KELLER troupe remains here for a week longer, and will appear in a series of effective tableaux to-night. "The Serf, or the Fall of Russia," is the play.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The "Rivals" will be played by the company here to-night.

PALACE GARDEN.—The second concert of the Metropolitan Musical Society took place on Saturday, and attracted a fine audience. These entertainments are evidently destined to become popular: their excellence and cheapness commend them to the masses, who have long needed open air entertainments. The programme on Saturday was extremely interesting in an artistic point of view, and somewhat livelier than the one of the preceding night. Four solos were executed faultlessly—two of the number being received with tumults of applause, namely, the piano solo by Mr. S. B. MILLS, and the cornet solo by Mr. SCHREIBER. There is a fine programme for to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This establishment now reopened for the season under the management of Miss BALL CARR, a new spectacular drama will be produced, called "The Siege of Rochelle." "The Statue Lover" and the "Haunted Castle" will also be played.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The popular dramas called "The Blacksmith of Antwerp" and "Wealth and Worth" will be played here to-night.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The celebrated drama "Les Filles de Marbre" will be produced here to-morrow night for the benefit of Messrs. TALLOT and VAILLAUD. All the principal artists appear.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—An unusually varied and attractive bill is offered here to-night.

JONES' WOOD.—Extensive preparations are in progress for the musical Festival announced by Mr. MARETZEK at this place on the 18th and following days. It will far surpass the festival of last year.

ANOTHER NATURALIZED CITIZEN IMPRESSED INTO FOREIGN SERVICE.—The Charleston *Mercury* has the following:

"Mr. ANTONIO CANALS, a well-known fruiterer of Charleston, who recently sent 300 bales of cotton to Genoa, by the bark *Hollander*, has been impressed into the Sardinian army while in Genoa on business connected with his shipment. A rumor to the above effect has been prevalent in this city for several weeks."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Mexico.

A CONDUCTA OF FIVE MILLIONS SEIZED BY ROBLES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d.

The *conducta* of five millions of specie which left the City of Mexico on the 28th, was seized by General ROBLES forty miles from Vera Cruz. A Commissionar sent from Vera Cruz to negotiate with ROBLES accomplished nothing.

It was reported that the French and English had arranged for shipping it by a British war vessel at Macambo.

Mr. MCLANE had sent Capt. FARRAGUT, of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, to demand the release of the American portion, amounting to two millions, but the result of his mission was unknown.

The English fleet had been ordered to Vera Cruz.

There is no political news of interest.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Des Moines on the 23d inst., and made the following nominations: For Governor, A. C. DODGE; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. BABBITT; Judges of the Supreme Court, L. S. WILSON, CHARLES MASON and C. C. COLE. The popular sovereignty platform was adopted.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

The United States surveys in Utah, which were, two years ago, interrupted by the Mormon difficulties, are to be resumed immediately by Surveyor-General STANSBURY. The lands already surveyed amount to two million acres.

Arrest for the Abduction of a Slave.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

FRANCIS MITCHELL, porter on board the steamer *Marion*, was arrested at Charleston, on Wednesday, just before the departure of the vessel for New-York. He had attempted to abduct a slave, who was found hidden in MITCHELL'S room.

Fire in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Sunday, June 26.

L. SALUSBURY'S furniture manufactory and two other buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $6,000.

New-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., Sunday, June 26—6 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, overdue, with Liverpool dates of the 15th inst. Weather clear, with a light westerly wind.

Sailing of the North Britan.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 25.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed at 10 A. M., to-day, for Liverpool, with 56 cabin and 25 steerage passengers. Weather fine and calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and tendency downward; sales 700 bbls., at $5 50@$5 87½ for State, from Spring Wheat; $6 12½ for do., from Club Wheat; $6 87½ good to choice extra Wisconsin; $6 87½@$7 12½ extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $7 25@$7 75 for double extras. WHEAT in better demand; sales 24,000 bushels red Michigan, red Ohio, white do., and white Wabash, all on private terms, but known to be within the range of $1 35@$1 40. CORN firmer, but no sales. OATS steady; sales 3,000 bushels Western, at 42c. BARLEY dull; sales 600 bushels, at 60c. RYE firm, at $1@$1 06. WHISKY—Sales 175 bbls., at 25c. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 24.

COTTON inactive; sales to-day only 100 bales middling, 11¼c.@11½c. Sales of the week, 3,300 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,200 bales

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 25.

$2,700	Ohio S. 6s. '86		87¾
3,000	Virginia 6s		96⅞
4,000	Missouri S 6s		85⅜
1,000	N. Y. 5s '74		101
1,500	Ohio S. 6s '80		99
500	N. Y. C. R. 7s		99
1,000	do		99¾
500	N. Y. C. R. 7s		99
3,000	H. Riv R 1st m		104⅜
5,000	Ill. C R Bds		93⅜
1,000	La C & M. L. & B		16¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. b		4¾
10	Bank of S of N. Y.		99¾
10	Amer. Ex Bank		101¾
5	Metropolitan Bank		112
200	Hud Riv. R		31⅜
300	do		30⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co		87
100	do		86
100	do		82⅜
100	do		82½
100	do		83
500	do		83
100	Pac. Mail S. Co		66⅜
5	do		67¼
100	do		67⅜
75	New-York Cen. R		93⅛
300	do		94
1750	do		73
50	do		73
50	do		7 7⅞
50	do		72⅝
110	do		7 3⅝
50	do		72⅜
100	do		71
200	do		73
125	Erie Railroad		6
100	Harlem st. Pref.		34⅜
100	do		35⅜
100	do		34⅜
200	do		33⅞
20	Nor. & Wor. R		36
900	Chic & Rk. I R.		68
150	do		54⅜
300	do		58⅞
200	Reading R		41⅜
1200	do		41⅝
00	do		42
700	do		42
255	Mich. Cen. R		38⅛
250	do		38
50	do		38⅜
00	do		38⅜
50	do		39⅜
20	Mich So. & N. In. R		8
150	Mich. S. & N. In. G. S.		27⅜
550	do		27⅜
50	Illinois Central R		59⅛
50	do		59⅜
100	do		60
105	Clev Col. & Cin R.		97
00	Clev. & Pitts. R		7
100	Gal. & Chi. R		83¾
50	do		63
300	do		63¼
30	do		63¾
300	do		63¾
700	Clev. & Tol. R		26⅜
100	do		25⅞
50	do		25¾
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co		90⅜

MONDAY, June 27—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the past week was quite active in the Import entries, the total reaching $5,873,248, including the Dry Goods table in our last report, as against $2,039,350 the corresponding week last year. But notwithstanding these large preparations for trade in Foreign Merchandise, the business of selling is generally dull, and a large share of the current entries go into Bond to await a more active market. We note a timely revival in the demand for Sugars, induced by the recent low prices, and the advance for the week is called ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The entries from the West Indies continue active, though of the heavy import through May and June more than one-half the Sugars have gone into Bond. While our Refining and Grocery trade has refused to respond to such extravagant supplies, and the consequent dullness has entailed a depreciation equal to $20@$24 the hhd., the movement, in its financial effect, has borne quite heavily upon our Discount market, as though the Sugars had been imported for American account, and a good share of the money thus raised in Havana, drawn bills upon Spanish-American houses here, has gone to Europe in Specie. The credit of these houses has been well maintained, and the prognostics against "Sugar paper" happily disappointed. At the same time the *kiting* system thus carried on, at the cost or inconvenience of New-York alone, when the London Money Market is agitated by the distrust of war, has withdrawn from us several millions of Exchange, principally, or at least practically, in Specie, from three to five months in advance of the consumptive wants of the trade in Sugars. It is intimated in a morning paper that the jealousy of certain American firms of prominence, from whom a good part of the Havana consignments have, of late years, been withdrawn, led to the distrust attempted to be thrown on the Spanish-American acceptances in this market. But we believe this charge to be unjust. If the firms in question have not felt willing to come under the same heavy engagements as in 1856–57 on Sugars in Bond, they have scarcely envied their neighbors in monopolizing this sort of business, as prompt and creditable as they have borne themselves under it. The Export clearances of the week of Domestic Produce amount to $1,554,399, against $1,368,472 the corresponding week last season; and the Export of Specie, (including $1,002,718 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday,) $1,620,371, against $276,487 the same week last year. The Specie list includes $75,000 French Gold recently received on this side, and $152,000 in Mexican Silver received *via* New-Orleans. The Sub-Treasury received during the week, $989,000 in Customs, and about $1,850,000 on account of the new Treasury Bills awarded at Washington last Monday. The disbursements were short of these heavy receipts $1,888,510, the balance at the close of the week being raised to $5,493,275, as against $3,604,765 at the close of the previous week. This difference in favor of the Government office, and the export just named will, of course, be felt materially on the Bank Statement to be made this afternoon. But we find, on inquiry, that the receipts from Boston—once more a debtor city to New-York—and from Philadelphia, New-Orleans, St. Louis, &c., were quite considerable, and that the averages of the leading Banks have run rather better than expected. The result of the aggregate Average will probably show $21,300,000@$21,500,000 against $23,192,217 on the last statement. The California remittance of June 6 of course not counted. That remittance arrived yesterday (Sunday) forenoon, consigned as follows:

TREASURE LIST OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

Am. Ex. Bank	$180,000	Neustadter Bros	$23,200
Butcher & Bro	15,000	Jos. Nickerson & Co	5,000
Barnes & Park	5,800	J. B. Newton & Co	22,631
Buah & Wildes	1,909	Peter Naylor	10,000
E. Bulkley & Sons	9,070	J. W. Parker & Son	8,000
Conroy & O'Connor	7,200	E. Pavenstedt & Co	3,000
B. Colin & Co	23,324	Richard Patrick	70,000
W. F. Coleman & Co	93,000	James Patrick	95,000
Charles W. Crosby	21,300	Ross, Falconer & Co	21,374
Clark & Wilbur	16,000	S. G. Reid & Co	15,000
A. H. Cogbill	11,864	Riessen Simmons	14,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	48,292	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	33,600
De Witt, Kittle & Co	24,000	Roberts, Morison & Co	20,000
Eppinger & Co	15,000	N. A. Rogers	20,000
Z. Ernstein Bros	8,263	S. Strauss, Bros. & Co	62,966
Freeman & Co	111,121	J. Stanwood	2,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	20,500	Wm. Seligman & Co	66,000
E. Giffin & Co	2,400	Schulle Bros	24,100
Hall Bros	14,156	Trafe, McCahill & Co	40,600
Hoge & Co	66,000	Treadwell & Co	26,000
Haspinwal	11,979	J. B. Weir & Co	23,043
Hand & Co	5,000	Weiller Bros. & Co	3,548
Haynes	8,000	Williams & Guion	2,000
Hastings	2,687	Wells, Fargo & Co	351,000
Iver & Co	56,079	Order	64,598
Kane & Bro	14,700	Total	$1,033,698
Leland & Co	8,500	FROM APISPWALL.	
Low, Brewster	12,000	J. F. Joy, Sec. P. M. S.	$2,493
Mellly & Co	120,300	J. J. Fischer & Sons	600
Morgage	16,126	W. E. Sibell	400
Lawrence	10,000	Henry J. Kerner	2,000
Mark Adams	20,000	Order	2,056
Meader	4,000	Total	$2,041,237
Mechanics Bank	22,125		

The Discount average at Bank, on the statement to-day, will show a further reduction, though not equal to the circulation of the present week or two, as several of the Banks are lenders upon the new Treasury Bills. The market for Money closed on Saturday much the same as the week before; the only difference being the more general ruling of 6 ℔ cent. as the rate on temporary loans. Discounts are 6@8 ℔ cent. A list of indorsed Dry Goods paper—August and September—was done on Saturday at 6½ ℔ cent., but the selection was a choice one. October and November bills go at 7@8 ℔ cent. A few very short and prime acceptances, 30@60 days, still go at 6 ℔ cent. Exchange is steady at 1.10½@1.10¾ on London, and 5.15@5.10 on Paris.

The Custom-house returns of trade at this port, published some weeks ago, for eleven months of the current Treasury Year 1859, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise to the 31st May, alt., of $195,051,000
Add four weeks in June 19,028,427
Total entries to date $214,079 427
Against same time in 1858 161,150,059
Increase to date $52,829,368

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported to close of May $54,381,000
Add four weeks in June 5,120,298
Total to date $59,501,298
Against same time 1858 65,234,238
Decrease to date $5,732,940

And the Export of Specie is made by the same tables, to the close of May $39,343,000
Add four weeks in June 7,492,905
Total to date $46 835,905
Against same time 1858 34,145,816
Increase to date $12,699,959

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104@104
N. Y. Central	73¾@73¾
New-York and Erie	6¾@6
Reading	41¾@42¼@42
Rock Island	59¾@58@58¼
Michigan Southern	9¼@8
Michigan Southern preferred	30¾@27¼@27¼
Michigan Central	41¼@38¼
Toledo	26¼@25¾
Galena	64¼@63¼
Illinois Central	59¼@60
Panama	117@116
Pacific Mail	69@70@67¾
Missouris	86¼@86¾@86¾
Virginias	97@96¾
Tennessees	92¾@93@92¾
Illinois Central Bonds	83@52¾@83¼
Hudson River	31¾@31¾
Harlem Preferred	36@34¾
Delaware and Hudson	91¼@90¾

For the most of the week the dealings in Stocks were unusually dull, Friday's business unusually so. On Saturday the Brokers took half a holiday. At 2 o'clock the market left off steady in prices, but, as the Street operators would say, very stupid. As customary when the market drags, a good number of the sellers for the decline increase their contracts, selecting the very weakest of the share list to make lower prices. The two Michigan Roads were the favorite cards for this object during the week. Michigan Central fell off, it will be noticed, nearly 3 ℔ cent., and the Southern Guarantees 3@3¼ ℔ cent., as compared with Saturday week. The impression made on Galena and Rock Island was 1@1¼ ℔ cent. each. Illinois Central, on the other hand, rose 1¾ ℔ cent. and the Bonds ⅜ ℔ cent. The Shares of the Hudson River, and the preference shares of the Harlem, were freely put out on contract near the close of the week, the latter yielding 1¼ ℔ cent., while the former was steadily supported, and the contracts at 15@30 days are now taken at 31¼ ℔ cent. There was something like the old activity in dealing, on the recovery of the Stock from the recent break-down in Philadelphis. Panama, which sold 123 before the July dividend of 6 ℔ cent. was declared, fell off to 116 ℔ cent. at the close, although the half-yearly exhibit is the best in point of avoidable surplus ever shown. The Pacific Mail shares rose to 70 ℔ cent., and then fell off to 67¾ ℔ cent. Cash on some cheap offers, outside the Board, to sell on long option, and this in the face of one of the largest half-monthly trips of the season from San Francisco, both in treasure freight and in passengers. New-York Central fluctuated between 73¾@73, and left off 73@73¼ ℔ cent. Erie shares lower, though the mortgage Bonds of the Company have partially recovered.

In State and United States securities the dealings were active in Missouris and to a moderate amount in Tennessees, at a further improvement in prices as the July dividend draws nigh. In United States Stocks not much done. In the new Treasury Bills, the 5¾ ℔ cents and 6 ℔ cents are retailing at 100¼@100½ ℔ cent. Of the whole sum of $5,000,000 awarded on Monday, there is only a moderate amount at the market for re-sale, and the small premium demanded is likely to be maintained, as no further issue will be made at present above 5½ ℔ cent., at which rate we understand the Sub Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, is authorized to receive proposals for any part of a few millions of new Bills, being 12 months to run.

The whole treasure list of the Pacific Mail steamer of June 6, to Panama, amounts to $2,650,341, including $275,063 in Mexican Silver taken on board at Acapulco, for English account. The market at San Francisco is reported active for the fortnight, though the sales of Eastern and other Merchandise are still disproportioned to the heavy Stocks on hand and constantly arriving. Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.'s circular reports, of Gold Mining and the Money Market:

"There is a gratifying increase in the receipts of gold dust, and the prospect is fair that the dsficit produced by the prolonged winter will soon have been overcome. *There is no question that the gold product of the present year will far exceed that of the last.*

The importations of treasure during May, exclusive of parcels received from British Columbia, have been as follows:

From Mazatlan		$379,173 00
From San Blas		369 812 28
From Manzanillo		16,000 00
From Honolulu		100 00
Total		$965 085 28

The exports of treasure from this port from May 1 to 31, inclusive, were as follows:

Per *Golden Gate*, to N. York	$1,938 699 22	
Per *Golden Gate*, to England	451,267 00	
Per *Golden Gate*, to Panama	11,302 80	—2,401,269 02
Per *J. L. Stephens*, to N. Y.	1,513,975 37	
Per *J. L. Stephens*, to England	263,051 43	
Per *J. L. Stephens*, to Panama	15,700 00	—1,792 727 80
Per *J. L. Hale*, to Hong-Kong		32,000 00
Per *Mercedes*, to Hong-Kong		378,703 17
Per *Comet*, to Hong Kong		121,000 00
Per *Industry*, to Hong Kong		8,500 00
Per *Frances Palmer*, to Honolulu		23,000 00
Total		$4.759.199 99
Exported previously, 1859		14 109,661 00
Total, January 1 to May 31, inclusive		$18,866,860 99
Same period in 1858		19.014.211 00
Excess in favor of last year		$147,350 01

The operations in the United States Branch Mint during May, are as follows:

DEPOSITS.

Gold Bullion, gross weight, ounces		114,927 73
COINAGE.		
Gold—Double Eagles	$1,626,000 00	
Quarter Eagles	20,000 00	—$1,640,000 00
Silver—Dollars	$15,000 00	
Half-Dollars	17,000 00	
Quarter-Dollars	10,000 00	
Seventeen fine Bars	11,647 42	— 53 627 42
Total Coinage and Bars		$1,623,627 42

A statement having gained currency that the operations of the Mint would probably be suspended on the 15th inst., for want of the necessary acids, it may be proper to state that that contingency is not to be apprehended, since the present supply is equal to twenty days' operations, and a large consignment of nitrate of soda, 100 tons, the material needed, came to hand yesterday by the *Nelson*, from Valparaiso. There is also another cargo, that of the *Aukland*, about due.

At the present writing, Gold Bars are quite dull, owing to the scarcity of money, at $30 par. As the New-York market at the date of last advices was quite favorable to making remittances from this side at so low a figure, no doubt considerable would be done in Bars for the present steamer were it easy to realize on good securities. We have heard of offers making to dispose of State Bonds for such a purpose, but without success.

Mexican Dollars are nominally firm, but there is not much doing. It is understood that the balance on hand (about $80 000) is held at 10 ℔ cent. premium. Latest sales at 9 ℔ cent. About $40,000 in all have been sold at figures varying from 7¾ to 9 ℔ cent. The *Sweepstakes*, which cleared for Hong Kong on the 1st inst., took $411 308, mostly on Mexican account.

Sight Exchange on New-York is 2½ ℔ cent. Little or nothing doing in time bills, and rates unsettled.

STOCKS—The Stock market during the last fortnight has been quite active. Steam Navigation Company Shares advanced 5 ℔ cent., owing to the opposition withdrawing from the Sacramento route, and we may expect a further advance within thirty days, as dividends will, probably, be forthcoming by July.

The late decision of the Supreme Court in favor of our new City Bonds, 6 ℔ cents., of 1858, has released some $700,000 that was enjoined in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, and considerable amounts have changed hands at our quotations.

In other Stocks not much doing, and the present high rates for money check operations materially."

We understand that the July interest for the Public Debt of the State of Missouri, of every class, has been placed with the Bank of Commerce in this City, where large holders of coupons would facilitate the payments by leaving them in advance, so that the proper checks to order may be ready for the 1st of July.

It is intimated that Mr. MATHEW MORGAN, Banker of this City, now in Europe, has in charge a negotiation of part of the Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States, awarded, last January, to a Washington firm, and an interest in the award subsequently divided to some New-York parties.

On the 30th inst., we understand that Mr. VAN VLEEK of the Domestic Exchange and Banking firm of VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL, will retire from business. The concern will be re-organized to include the other partners, and also Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, son-in-law of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, at present, and for some years past, with DENNISTOUN WOOD & Co.

We learn that Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, of the National Bank, is about to spend six months in Europe, where he has not been since he was Secretary in 1827 to his father, the late ALBERT GALLATIN, then on a Government mission to England

The following semi-official intimation has been given out from the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company respecting their over-due and somewhat embarassing, but, as in the present shape, non-mortgage debt:

"The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have concluded to issue their third mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bond at par, in exchange for the present floating indebtedness, including their issue of $448,000 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, which matured in April last. But the Company have deemed it expedient, in view of the present dull state of business at the West, to require their creditors to surrender two years' coupons or interest on these 3d mortgage bonds—that is, the bonds will not commence to draw interest until 15th March, 1861. The Company hope, by that time, to be enabled to resume payment of interest on this indebtedness. As there have been some law suits commenced against the Company, the holders of such floating debt, who make the exchange before the judgment is obtained, will have preferences under the mortgage as against such judgment creditors. The residue of such 3d mortgage Bonds is to be applied to the liquidation and payment of their issue of $234,000 City of Milwaukee 10 ℔ cent. Bonds, and of some $750,000 of Farm Mortgage Bonds, and will give to the holders of these last mentioned securities about 66 ℔ cent. of their par value."

We understand that the substance of the agreement in relation to Mariotta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, as signed by foreign holders, of $2,000,000 of First Mortgage, and of about $1,900,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, (the First Mortgage covering $2,500,000, and the Second $2,000,000,) is as follows:

1. They appoint EBENEZER WATOR FERRIS, Esq., of London, their agent and attorney in fact, to get possession of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad: am-long, if it can be done; if not, to obtain a foreclosure of the mortgages.

2. WM F. ROBLOPSON, Esq., of Ohio, is made the alternate, to act in case Mr. FERRIS should decline, or die.

3. Mr. FERRIS is authorized to purchase for the Road under the Mortgages, and to bid, in his discretion, a sum therefor which shall be equal to eighty per cent for the First Mortgage, and seventy ℔ cent. for the Second Mortgage Bonds. Should any one bid a sum beyond this, to let the same go, but to make the purchase at the lowest possible rate.

4. After the purchase is made, he, the said FERRIS, is to hold, use and operate the Road in Trust, for the use and benefit of the parties signing the agreement, or the modified one as hereinafter mentioned; such measures to be taken to put the same in order after the purchase, as the owners may then deem advisable and proper under the circumstances.

5. The terms of the agreement, as signed by the foreign holders, seem to contemplate that, after the purchase of the road by Mr. FERRIS, the same shall be held by him for the use and benefit of the first and second mortgage holders equally, without priority. The one at 60, the other at 70 on the par. This seems to have been assented to by the first mortgage holders, because they are likewise holders of second mortgages in about equal amounts.

6. The contract now to be signed by the American holders is the same as that signed by the foreign, with this important modification, that after the road shall have been bought in by Mr. FERRIS, the priority of the first mortgage holders is continued and retained as now, until they are paid and satisfied at the rate of 80.

7. Mr. FERRIS undertakes to act under the power, pay all expenses, including counsel fees, Court costs, and all other charges, and to save the bondholders harmless therefrom; he to receive in lieu of all other compensation, a commission of 10 ℔ cent. on the sum realized by the purchase of the road. His pay to be received in kind—that is to say, the same that the mortgage creditors shall receive.

8. The right is reserved on the part of American holders to appoint one or more fit persons to act with Mr. FERRIS, as an advisory committee, representing their interests.

9. The American holders are requested to call and examine the contract, and sign the modified agreement, now in the hands of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIAN & Co., on or before the first day of July next, and to deposit with them the bonds they hold.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 3 Wall-st.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 355, June 25, 1859.

55, 2, 47, 56, 12, 52, 73.

Class No. 356, June 25, 1859.

8, 62, 20, 24, 18, 15, 52, 25, 53, 39, 17, 71, 19, 32.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 353, June 25, 1859.

21, 25, 74, 23, 10, 30, 46, 37, 44, 16, 32, 72, 48.

Extra Class, No. 354, June 25, 1859.

23, 51, 74, 26, 14, 41, 44, 55, 21, 32, 78, 58, 42.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
New styles at reduced prices,
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

The Tribune of To-day contains
MR. GREELEY'S FIRST LETTER
FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

The Cavalier to Laura.
A SONG OF THE KINSDOM OF NEW-JERSEY.
Put on your bonnet, Laura,
The day is fine, and we
Will journey unto Jersey—
That strange and far countree:
We'll cross the raging ocean
To Hoboken's merry bowers,
And in the famed Elysian fields
We'll gather crowns of flowers.
Come forth—come forth, my Laura,
I pant before your gate;
Why lose the blissful hours that ne'er
For mean were a mown to wait?
My dress is in the highest style—
I've done as you desired—
And the clothes you made me buy from SMITH
Are everywhere admired.
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and other Vermin and Garden Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 613 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Valuable Property on Broadway, Crosby and Houston streets.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, Tuesday, June 28, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of valuable property on Broadway, Crosby and Houston sts. Maps at the auctioneers' office, 14 Pine st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 83 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality unsurpassed. The most fashionable Straw Goods for Gents and Children, at reduced rates.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 381 Canal-st.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit; Zephyr undershirts, New York Mills muslin drawers, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Hundreds of Young Men are Following with success the trades or professions pointed out as most fit for them by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions, made daily.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by E. J. PARDESSUS, his agent. No. 136 William-st., corner of Ann.

MARRIED.

COLVIN—LANE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, by the Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, WILLIAM J. COLVIN to Miss ANNE ELISABETH LANE, both of this City.
MORTON—BALDWIN.—At St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 22, by the Rev. Wm. B. Ashley, D. D., of Buffalo, WASHINGTON MORTON, of New-York, to LAURA G., eldest daughter of the Hon. Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse.
☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 25, WALTER S., son of Allen S. Curtis, aged 8 years and 11 months
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 119 West 45th-st., this day, (Monday) June 27, at 4 o'clock.
BABCOCK.—The funeral of MRS. CAROLINE L. BABCOCK, wife of Mr. Frederick A. Babcock, of San Francisco, Cal., will be observed at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.
SARGEANT.—THOMAS SARGEANT, Jr., (whose decease was previously noticed,) was a native of Birmingham, in England. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, June 28, at 1½ o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 176 South 2d st., Williamsburgh. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
☞ Birmingham papers please copy.

A NEW STORY,
BY EMERSON BENNETT,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
ENTITLED
HUBERT, THE FOUNDLING;
A MYSTERY OF PARIS,

which we consider the best tale ever written by that popular author. The scene is laid in Paris, and the narrative is full of the most interesting and fascinating incidents.

THE LEDGER will be ready, as usual, at 1 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON.

THE LEDGER also contains:

HOW THE LAWYERS GOT A PATRON SAINT.
BY JOHN G. SAXE

CHARADES.
BY ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

LATENT LIFE.
BY ALICE CARY.

FALSE AND TRUE,
BY MARY O. VAUGHAN.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

COLONY OF NEW-PLYMOUTH PAPERS.
BY I. S.

AT PARIS IN 1816.
BY EDWARD EVERETT.

THOUGHTS AS THEY OCCUR.
BY ONE WHO KEEPS HIS EYES AND EARS OPEN.

WHO BOLSTER UP THE PROFESSIONS?
BY FANNY FERN.

WIT AND WISDOM.
BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

AN EXCURSION.
BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

THE WHALEMAN'S YARN.
BY DR. S. COMPTON SMITH.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, EDITORIALS, &c., &c., &c.

Price Only Four Cents.

THE TRIBUNE OF TO-DAY CONTAINS
MR. GREELEY'S FIRST LETTER
FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English, 10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English, 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles, 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES.
SECRET BOLTS.
Brass and Iron Safety Door Chains for front and basement doors.
Safe Store Door Locks.
Plated Knobs, Name Plates, &c.
Porcelain Cream Jugs, &c.
Boch's Porcelain Goods in great variety.
For sale by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OMIT NOT TO SEE, WHILE YOU MAY DO SO BY DAYLIGHT, THE TWO GREAT
NIAGARAS BY CHURCH AND GIGNOUX,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS',
No. 353 Broadway.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $50, $50, $50,
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

KEROSENE OILS.
DEALERS IN KEROSENE
Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON,
And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 28 Pearl-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John st., are just publishing a new series of American Views, superior to any issued before. The patent Achromatic Revolving Stereoscope will be ready, with new improvements, very shortly.

FOR SALE—PRICE $375—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—From the commencement to date of sale. The work is substantially bound in twelve volumes to October, 1856. Address J. W. S., Box 1,422 Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW BOOKS.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
JULY NO. PRICE 25 CENTS.
CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER:

I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Railway System of the United States—New-York as its Centre; Railway Tickets "Good for this Trip only;" Walking upon Railway Tracks; Our new Railway Maps; Proposed Revolution in Car Building; A Luxury for Railway Travelers; Grand Trunk Railway; Texas Railways.
III.—NEW INVENTIONS—The Stolen Secret; First Invention of Cast Steel; Type Making; New Counting Machine; Steam Hammers.
IV. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—The Kiss in the Cars; Engineering Loan, or Staking Out a Railway; A Model Letter; Trials of a Fat Man upon the New-York Central Railway; An Incident, or the Irish Traveler; Money vs. Husband; The first barr

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
WILL THIS WEEK OFFER, AT A
GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
BAREGE AND GRENADINE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SUITS,
and a great variety of
SUMMER SHAWLS.
All of which will be sold at exceedingly LOW PRICES to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING
DRESSES,
PER STEAMSHIP "PERSIA."
FOUR CASES
CRENE, POPLINS, VALENTIAS AND MOHAIRS,
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND QUALITY TO ANY OFFERED THIS SEASON,
OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 27,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

473 BROADWAY. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on MONDAY, June 27, a choice selection of Needlework Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings.
Auction lot of hem-stitched Handkerchiefs,
Which will be offered very low.

GREAT REDUCTION AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
IN LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
LADIES' BATHING DRESSES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, with
LADIES' AND INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING.
And drewmaking in all its branches in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS.
At 40 per cent. below regular prices.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON,
QUITE REGARDLESS OF COST:
SPLENDID PUSHER LACE POINTS,
RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
ALL AT GREAT BARGAINS,
At ELLIOTT'S (late MACKENZIE'S,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st.,
Brandreth Building.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Are now offering their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MARIANO & GENARRO RUBINACCI,
OF NAPLES, ITALY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ITALIAN SEWING SILK bearing their name, having discovered the counterfeiting of their SILK and TRADE MARKS, have the honor to inform the public that the genuine article—distinguished by its strength, purity of color, brilliancy and weight, (guaranteed to be twelve ounces to the pound, exclusive of paper,) can be found only with the Agents,
F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE,
JOSEPH M. STRONG,
New-York,
and
P. BRADY & CO.,
Philadelphia.
The signatures of these four houses are placed upon every packet of our Silk, and any article sold as such, without the indications mentioned above, is declared spurious in every respect.

RAIN OR SHINE.
The closing sale of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Mantillas, Dusters, Shawls, Parasols, Steel Spring Skirts, Hosiery, Lace Mitts, &c., &c., will commence at
T. M. JAMES',
No. 182 6th av., near 8th st.
On MONDAY, June 27, his entire stock of seasonable goods will be offered at a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent. from the usual prices. Parties going to the country will find this a rare chance to supply their wants.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in
FRENCH BAREGE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, June 27,
1,400 FRENCH BAREGE ROBES, DOUBLE SKIRTS, latest PARIS STYLES, in a great variety of colors and designs,
At $4 $5 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
BALZARINES,
And other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices.
LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

BATHING TOWELS AT
$1 per dozen.
Damask Doyles at
75c per dozen.
Fringed Towels at
75c. to $1 50 per dozen.
And all other Housekeeping Goods equally cheap.
T. M. JAMES, No. 182 6th av., near 8th st.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
BOURNOUS, TALMAS,
&c., &c.,
In every variety and the latest Paris style, received per Ocean Queen from Havre.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
400 Barege Anglais Double Cape
ROBES,
At $3 per Robe.
Value, $5.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C., &C.,
Selling off
CHEAP,
Very cheap for cash,
Less than cost,
To give up the business.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

POPULAR TRADE.
250 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 12½c. per yard,
(Value 25c.)
Will be opened on MONDAY, June 27.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has just received, per late steamers,
FOUR CASES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE,
Consisting, in part of
DONNA MARIA, CRAPE DE PARIS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
NEW MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
N. B.—A most superior stock of MANTILLAS and BONNETS.
Observe.—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 223,
CLOSING SALE OF
STRAW GOODS, MANTILLAS, LACES, RIBBONS PARASOLS AND MITTS.
1,000 STRAW BONNETS, 6c., 10c., 12c.
1,500 STRAW SONNETS, 18c., 25c., 31c.
2,500 FINE STRAWS, all styles, 37c., 50c., 82c.
1,000 SHAKER HOODS, 25c.
1,000 LEGHORN BLOOMERS, 25c., 31c. 37c. 50c.
1,500 RIDING HATS and BLOOMERS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
Great Reduction in Boys' and Men's HATS, Trimmed and Lined, 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
At No. 223 6th av.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 223,
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF RIBBONS, BELTS, DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.
3,000 YARDS RIBBONS, 3c., 6c., 10c.
2,500 YARDS RICH RIBBONS, 12½c., 15c.
10,000 YARDS SPLENDID RIBBONS, 18c.
5,000 RICH SILK BELT RIBBONS, 10c., 18c.
At No. 223 6th av.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 223.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF MANTILLAS AND PARASOLS.
MANTILLAS, 75c., MANTILLAS, $1, $1 50.
MANTILLAS $2, MANTILLAS, $2 50, $3.
PARASOLS 50c., 75c., 87c., 94c. PARASOLS.
PARASOLS, 50c., 75c., 87c., 94c. PARASOLS.
At No. 223 6th av.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 223,
CLOSING SALE OF
MITTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND FANS.
10,000 LACE MITTS 6c., 8c., 12c., 25., 31c.
10,000 LACE MITTS, 6c., 9c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
3,000 JACONET and SWISS BANDS, 9c. to 25c.
5,000 SWISS AND LACE COLLARS, 8c. to 25c.
The entire stock closing out
AT KINZEY'S.
No. 223 6th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESSES—FROM $5 TO $8.
WASH SILKS, opened this day, black and white, brown and white, and other colors, made to our own order and warranted to wash. Also, JAPANESE PLAID WASH SILKS, the first ever offered, in dress lengths and dark colors. Also, a great variety of new CHINESE, FEATHER, JAPANESE, FRENCH AND AMERICAN INDIAN FANS, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape in woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8 per dozen. 12 spring, $11, and 14 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.—PRICES REDUCED.—PRINTED Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, plaid and stripe Muslins, Swiss and book Muslins, Brilliantes, Black Silk Linens, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine-st.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN SKIRTS.—The peculiarity of the WOVEN EXTENSION SKIRT has induced other manufacturers to put in the market an imitation of the genuine, in which the springs are pasted in a tape made with loops or openings. The goods produced by this method are very much inferior, as the openings are necessarily large, and must soon slide from their places, and spoil the shape of the skirt. Dealers will consult the interest of their customers by buying none but the genuine and original, and see that each Skirt bears my name and trade mark—THE WOVEN SKIRT. Patent applied for.
S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES!
GO TO R. H. MACY'S,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
June 27, 28 and 29,
IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE
Good
GOODS.
Such as Linens, White Goods,
MANTILLAS,
Mantillas,
LACE GOODS,
Lace Points,
MANTILLA
Edgings and Laces.
RIBBONS!
Ribbons!
RIBBONS!
Ribbons!
SPLENDID
Pink Ribbons with Black Edge,
SINCHES WIDE, PRICE 31 CENTS A YARD.
They are well worth 50 cents.
WHITE
Bonnet
RIBBONS,
7 to 31 cents a yard.
THEY ARE GOOD AND CHEAP
Mitts,
SILK MITTS,
Silk Mitts,
MOHAIR MITTS.
Silk Mitts,
FROM 25 CENTS A PAIR TO $5.
Our
MITTS
Are Cheap.
OUR GREAT
Sale.
OUR
Great Sale,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.
Bands,
CAMBRIC BANDS,
Muslin Bands, in Beautiful Styles.
Collars, Collars,
COLLARS, COLLARS,
Collars, Collars,
COLLARS, COLLARS.
French and Scotch embroidered
COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
Our
GREAT SALE
Cames
OFF
On MONDAY,
TUESDAY AND
WEDNESDAY,
June 27,
JUNE 28,
Jnne 29,
THIS YEAR A. L. 5859
This Year A. L. 5859
THIS YEAR A. L. 5859
Ladies
WE
Are
BOUND
To Make
MONEY
Ladies
WE
Are
BOUND TO SELL
You our
ENTIRE STOCK BY JULY 10,
Unless
YOU
Buy and clear out
EVERY SINGLE
Article
IN OUR STORE.
"Of course we
CANNOT MAKE
Money!"
OUR
Old
STOCK
Be Sold.
WE HAVE
But one
PRICE.
Our Goods have all been
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
At such
PRICES
Clear our entire stock.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 201 and 206 6th av., corner 14th st.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
FOR STRANGERS AND VISITORS,
wishing to buy MANTILLAS,
is now offered
At BULPIN'S well-known store,
No. 361 Broadway.
The annual closing sale,
at very reduced prices,
is now on,
and will be found to include
some of the richest garments
ever imported:
In Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Points,
French Lace Burnous,
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS,
Sun Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Fans, Porte-Monnaies, Cahas and Fancy Articles,
In great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Loops, Curtain Materials, and Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.

SUMMER MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
Fashionable Styles, in every variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!—
Printed and Plain Bareges, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins Française Chally de Laines, Lustres, Ombre Crossovers, and a large assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes, Bobes, Caps, Flounetings, Trimmings, Laces, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED MUSLINS AND ROBES,
Full assortment of
CHOICE SUMMER STYLES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
to our present very large and desirable stock of
MOURNING GOODS.
Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpacas, Tami, Grenadine, Bareges, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,
PART MOURNING GOODS.
Lawns, Bareges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS generally
Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' Summer wear.
Just received—
SUMMER FLANNELS,
Baliardvale, Augola, Saxony and Gauze.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No 473 Broadway.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
With Shawls and Basquins to match.
Entire suits got up at short notice,
And on very reasonable terms,
by BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S SUMMER BONNETS,
Hats and Caps at WM. SIMMONS' Emporium of Fashions, now offered at GREAT REDUCTION from former prices. The entire stock must be sold to make room for the Fall importations. A large variety of Leghorn and Straw Bloomers Riding Hats from 50 cents to $5
WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway, up stairs.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, June 27, 3,000 Embroidered Muslin Sets,
(Latest Paris Styles.)
AT $1 25 PER SET, AND UPWARDS.
Greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade streets.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES
At LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS—AT NO. 439 BROADWAY, Mrs. FOSTER'S—200 dozen ladies' and children's skirts, from 4 to 40 hoops, at from 25c. to 75c. for children; 62c. to $4 for ladies. The largest and most complete variety to select from in the City. Competition defied in prices and quality.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts., 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

CHURCH LOT—EXTRA DEPTH.—FOR SALE four lots north side of 52d st., 160 feet east of 3d-av.; size of each, 20 feet by 100. Lowest price this month, $2 100 each. Terms very easy. If the 80 feet plot is required for a church, the depth may be made ten feet additional for $600 extra. Street sewered and assessment paid. Inquire at No. 186 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn and 10 lots, beautifully located in Brooklyn, fruit, shrubbery, &c., (a farm in Westchester County preferred,) furnished if required. Price $18,000, mortgage $7,500. Possession any time; location healthy, pleasant and select. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 28.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-steep; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story frame cottage, with basement and attic. No 346 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 226 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x48; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—Six and one quarter acres at Fort Washington, fronting Broadway; price $15,000. HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE WITH THIRTEEN acres of land, one mile from Astoria, or will exchange for City property. Apply to E. W. HEWIT, 11 Pine st

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 5 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 36th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 760 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS, LUDLOW & WALKER.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and work shops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 19 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of S. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE, TO LET.—Houses are three-story, attic and basement, with the modern improvements all in complete order; will be let at low rents to good tenants. Apply to J. BISCO, No 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, POSSESSION immediately, the second story of house No. 171 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of five rooms, with all the conveniences.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID lofts, suitable for first-class salesrooms or factories, at 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderhilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, for five months, a year, or a term of years situated at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 17 miles from 26th-st., New-York, by New Haven or Harlem Railroad, and within 20 minutes' drive of either station. The location is high and healthy, well wooded, with shade and fruit trees, and commands a distant view both of Long Island Sound and the Palisades. The cottage contains on the first floor parlor, dining-room, kitchen, washroom, and servants' room; second floor, four bedrooms and hall, attic with finished bedroom. Appointments to see the place can be made by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester County, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained.
S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 623 Broad-st., near lower depot; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor seven sleeping rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location, 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTTAGE recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY situated on the East River, excellent bathing, very healthful, about one hour's distance from the City by boat or railroad. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange,

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, hunting, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9, and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

LONG BRANCH BOARDERS CAN SAVE one half the expense, a short distance inland, and visitors the same, when desirable, at Phalanx. All its domestic, agricultural, dairy, and other facilities for the comfort of residents, are available. Conveyance to Branch when desired. Hall with music without charge. Shady out-grounds, with lakelets, free from musquitos and gnats. No bar or its consequences. Free from fashionable formalities. Accessible by Red Bank boats, at various hours, daily. References—P. Manning, No 54 Cortlandt st; Law & Boyd, No. 58 East Broadway; Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy. Terms, $7 50 to $8 per week. Address, or apply to WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx, New Jersey. Open now and throughout the year. Fourth of July excursionists invited to select rooms.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quiet of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depot on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassoer, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Ware*, Capt H. Southard will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres with beautiful shade, &c., within three minutes' walk of the depot; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a retired home can find unusually desirable accommodations in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, Long Island. Three steamers daily to New York. Families desirous to obtain a quiet and healthy locality, would do well to call and see for themselves, or address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND back room with bedroom attached, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house large and first class; gas, Croton water and bath; pleasant neighborhood and easy of access by car or stage. Reference required. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—By a large and first class family; (a private house preferred;) will require five bed-rooms; the situation to be below Fishkill Landing; or would rent a furnished house for the months of July, August and September. Address Box No. 1,149 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, with rooms on third floor, to let to a genteel family, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The house is quiet and commodious, having all the modern improvements, and the location is central and delightful.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 199 East 10th-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 111 Jay-st., one door from Sands-st.; elevated and healthy location; convenient to the ferries; boarders few and select; a good table. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR TWELVE PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the depot. For further information, address WM. A. SULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house, delightful location, and good-sized rooms, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 125 Sands-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two children aged 11 and 10 years, in a quiet family. Terms not to exceed $8 a week. Partial board only for the gentleman. Address S. G., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, WITH OR without breakfast, may be obtained with a genteel family having no children or boarders by one or two gentlemen of respectability. Location near the Mercantile Library. Address, with real name, COMFORT, Station D, Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOKlyn Heights, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR ROOM and wardrobe for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, gas, croton and private table if desired. No 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ ₩ Cent. on the $1 000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22. until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 43 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The subscribers, survivors of the Trustees appointed to superintend the final settlement of the affairs of the late "Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company" have made a final dividend of sixty-two (62) cents on each share of the capital stock of the said late Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, on and after the 15th day of July, 1859.

Dated, Albany, June 16, 1859.

G. Y. LANSING, } Surviving
H. PUMPELLY, } Trustees.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next or to JOHN B. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 46th st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. SULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Insurance of Capital to $500 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 8, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 76th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGE, } Vice Presidents.
CHARLES MILLS. } I. T. SMITH, Secty.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 36 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.

CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Secty.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1859—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secty.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid this stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 5th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 5th of July inclusive.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$80.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first class City property at 6 per Cent. Apply to IRVING & WINTHROP, Real Estate Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON DIAmonds and watches at No. 8 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 86 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—ABOUT SIX HUNdred lots in the village of Mount Vernon, will be sold for taxes unless paid before July 16, (see advertisement in the *Sun.*) Persons desirous of paying same, can do so by calling at the office of WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th st., any day this week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., (Monday excluded.)

P. L. McCLELLAN, Receiver.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount

R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $460,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD.

$3.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE highest market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
	ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York,
OFFICE—NO. 66 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Back, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

GRINDSTONES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS
Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard. WALTER R. WOOD & CO.,
Nos 283 and 285 Front-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS. Engrained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the war of 1812, of the State of New-York, will be held at the Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the Report of the Committee and make arrangements to celebrate our National Anniversary of Independence, on the coming 4th of July. It is requested that every member be present. By order of

THOS. JEREMIAH, Prest.
ABRM. COLEMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB, meets at the New Repository in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av., in Room No. 24, on MONDAY, June 27, at noon. Subject, *Summer Fruits and Flowers.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee on making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties interested will please attend without further notice

WILLIAM J. PECK, Chairman.
B. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d inst.—J. CUSHING retiring. The business will be continued by CHARLES S. LITTLE at No. 200 Broadway, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. C. S. LITTLE.
J. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The public are hereby cautioned not to credit any member of my family or any other person on my account, unless an order over my signature is received from me.

JAMES ROWE, town of Ossining, Westchester County, Sing Sing post-office.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WASSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander,
Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while en other ship now up has made it within 123 days She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Sullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS. —The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 88 South st., New-York,
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming,

Rates of Passage from New-York. Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE A American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G.W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $3; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LAMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 11 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND R&D BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. S. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:20 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 8 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANSON SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COLLINS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARKENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATES OF THE Capital stock of the Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works of Paterson, N. J., No. 15 for fifty shares, No 29 Sixty three shares, in name of MORRIS K. JESUP. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. M. K. JESUP & CO.

LEFT BY MISTAKE—AT NO. 204 MADISON-av., on the 26th inst., 6 hams, which the owner can have by calling for them and paying for this advertisement.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:50 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
8:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will be safer be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piers foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and interm

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ery of our people—"Long live NAPOLEON III.!' Long live France!" Milan, June 6, 1859.—Alberto de Herra, Massimiliano de Sera, Margarita Francesco, Uboldi de Capei, Fabio Boretti, Achille Rougier, Cesare Giulini, Alessandro Porro, Giovanni d'Adda.

ADDRESS OF NAPOLEON III. TO THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS: A month ago, confiding in efforts of diplomacy, I still hoped for the maintenance of peace, when suddenly the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrian troops called us to arm. We were not ready. Men, horses, material and supplies were wanting, and we had, in order to assist our allies, to pass in small divisions beyond the Alps before an enemy formidable and prepared beforehand.

The danger was great; the energy of tha nettof and your courage supplied all; France has again found her old virtues, and, united in one feeling and for one object, she has shown the power of her resources and the strength of her patriotism. It is now only ten days since operations commenced, and the Piedmontese territory has been already cleared of its invaders. The allied army has fought four combats and gained a decisive victory, which has opened to it the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put more than 35,000 Austrian *hors de combat*, teken 17 cannon, two colors, and 8,000 prisoners; but all is not terminated; you will have more struggles to support and obstacles to overcome.

I rely on you. Courage, then, brave soldiers of the Army of Italy! Your forefathers from above contemplate you with pride.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

A circular has been issued by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the representatives of Russia at the different Courts of Germany, it concludes as follows:

The Germanic Confederation is a cumbination purely and exclusively defensive. It is on that condition (*a ce titre*) that she participates in the international law of Europe, on the basis of treades to which Russia's signature is affixed.

Now, no hostile act has been committed by France against the Confederation, and there does not exist any obligatory treaty for the latter to attack thet Power.

Should, consequently, the Confederation take hostile measures toward France on conjectural data, and against which it has obtained more than one guarantee, it would have feisihed the object of its institution, and disowned the spirit of treeties upon which its existence rests.

We confidently entertain the hope that the wisdom of the Federal Governments will set aside the determinations which would turn to their prejudice, and would not conrribute to strengtben their own position.

If, which God forbid, it should happen otherwise, we shall at all events hava fulfilled e duty of frank and sincere friendship. Whetaver mey be tha issue of the present complications, the Emperor, our august master, perfectly free in his action, will only be inspired by the interests of his country end the dignity of his crown in the determinations which His Majesty will be called upon to take. GORTSHAKOFF.

St. Petersburg, 15th (27th) May, 185.

THE LONDON TIMES GOES OVER TO THE ALLIES.

From the Times, June 13.

We must believe that NAPOLEON when he has driven the Austrians from Italy will hand over Italy to the Italians—will unite Lombardy with Piedmont—will secularize the Government of the Roman Stetes—will give back to Naples its Consiltuiion, and accord guarantees for its continuance. We must give our confidence to Russia that when she favors this chivalrous course she also has no hidden object in view; that she also has sympathy with Italy, and, if any other motive mingles with her pity, it is only a not unnatural desire to pour some slight humiliation upon the head of Austria, and to exalt Prussia at the expense of her rival. It is not to be suggested thet these State papers should speek that which is not true. When two great Sovereigns come forword to protest before Europe that their policy is of a conservative end disinterested charecter, and that if they are fightiog battles and conquering kingdoms it is for the progress of civilization, for the advance ot moral influences, and not from selfish motives, we are bound to believe them—not, indeed, to throw ourselves off our guaid, but still to believe them. We cannot cease from our astohishment that these things should be so; we cannot even yet quite comprehend how the Emperor NAPOLEON should wish to build up in Italy a form of government which would be inconvenient to him in France; still less can we understand why Russia should seek to give consistency and power and material form to those ideas which must always be antagonistic to absolute rule. But it is vain to argue against the probability of a fact when the fact itself stands boldly in evidence. Here are the declarations voluntarily put forth to Europe, uncalled for by any special scheme of policy, carrylog with them no particular benefit to the persons who therebycommit their own honor and the honor of the nations whom they represent to the good faith of the professions which they thus spontaneously meke.

Surely we shall not lay ourselves open to the imputation of weak credulity if we stifle the instinctive suspicions that arise while we read these papers, and accept them with at least the hope thet they mean all they say; that the intentions of these two great Powers are those they profess, and no more; that when the Austrians bave been driven from Italy the war will be stayed, the prize of contest will be won, and Italy will arise once more in unity—a nation of confederated Constitutional States. Beyond that unquenchable instinc of suspicion to which we have already alluded, there is really no reason why these good tidings should no be true, and why these professions should not ripen into performances. It is the real interest both of France and Russie thet Europe should ba et peace. The glory of having resuscitated Italy would give a lustre to the neme of NAPOLEON that would throw a doubt over the possibility of some earlier details of his history. Military success would have consolidated his popularity with his ermy, end peace would restore confidence to his citizens and prosperity to the industry of his Empire. He boasts that he can commune with the spirit of his age. If he be wise enough and enlightened enough and thoughtful enough to comprehend the intelligence among which he lives, and to shape his acts in harmony with its tendencies, then this is precisely the policy which he would pursue. It has a high and chivalrous character, and has at the same time all the advantages of the most humble expedieney. It would astonish all men into apptause; it would give to his name the renown of a great historical revivat; and it would at the same time considerably increase the influence of France in the South of Europe, end add her commercial interests on the great inland sea. As to Russia, her interests are quite evident, and are at this moment all on the side of peace. Whatever may be ber ulterior objects, her present duty is to develop her own internal strength. She knows that she has wastes and wildernesses to win within her own frontier before she can hope to repeat with success her efforts at distant conquest. Public decency is another guarantee upon which we would place some confidence. In this nineteenth century even Emperors will be held to their public promises. Solemn decarations made voluntarily to their brother sovereigns cannot be treated as idle words, uttered without meaning and broken without hesitation. It is more pleasing to search the policy of powerful nations for tokens of a rational and generous course of action than to point out how a policy based upon meaner motives would be certain to call millions of armed men into conflict, and to loosen all the foundations of civil order throughout Europe. If Russia and France honestly mean what they have so distinctly said, this Italian War will soon be at an end.

Death of Prince Metternich—His Life Considered in the Light of the Victory of Magenta.

From the London Times.

The death of the Prince METTERNICH at the very time when the sword of a BONAPARTE hangs over Italy and the Treaties of Vienna are being weighed in the balance, might in an age of superstitution be regarded as a solemn portent. In the age of Railroads and electric telegraphs it must be recorded simply as a coincidence which acute historians may centuries hereafter regard as too symmetrical to be true.

CLEMENT WENCESLAS METTERNICH was born at Coblentz on the 15th of May, 1773, so that when he died he had completed his 86th year. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the Empire against the Turks; his family had given more than one Elector to the Archbishoprics of Mayence and Treves; and his father, the Count METTERNICH, had obtained some reputation as a diplomatist and as the associate of KAUNITZ. At the age of fifteen METTERNICH entered the University of Strasbourg, where he had for his fellow-student BENJAMIN CONSTANT, and from which, two years afterwards, he removed to Mayence in order to complete his studies. In 1790 he made his first public appearance as the master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor LEOPOLD II.; and in 1794, after a short visit to England, he was attached to the Austrian Embassy at the Hague, in the following year marrying the heiress of his father's friend KAUNITZ. Thus far he was but serving his apprenticeship in diplomacy. He first came into notice at the Congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobility, after which he accompanied Count STADION to St. Petersburgh, was (1801) appointed Minister at the Court of Dresden, then (1803-4) proceeded as Ambassador to Berlin, where he took a leading pert in the arrangement of that well-known coalition which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz, and at length, after the peace o Presburg, was selected for the most important diplomatic appointment in the gift of the Emperor—that of Austrian Minister at the Court of NAPOLEON. The rise of the young ambassador had been unusually rapid, and the French Emperor greeted him with the remark—"You are very young to represent so powerful a monarchy." "Your Majesty was not older at Austerlitz," replied METTERNICH, with a slight exaggeration which could not make the compliment less acceptable; and, indeed, young as he was, he exhibited an address and a knowledge before which NAPOLEON might bluster, but of which he could never get the better. In METTERNICH all the arts of society had been cultivated to the highest degree—his conversation brilliant and inexhaustible, his manners most easy and graceful, his flattery delicate and insinuating. Without much ardor, with very limited sympathies, with no deep convictions, he had a clear head and a firm hand; he could keep his own secret, and he could worm out the secrets of others; and, making himself the most agreeable man in the world, be plotted in the midst of smiles, manœuvred in a dance, and struck the hardest when he seemed to yield the most. He managed with so much ability that when the war broke out in 1809, and he had to return to the Austrian Court, which was seeking refuge in the fortress of Comorn, he was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the successor to Count STADION. It was during his tenure of office that he struck out the idea of a marriage between NAPOLEON and an Austrian Archduchess as a means of purchasing a respite for the Empire. He conducted the negotiations with Champagny: NAPOLEON was divorced from JOSEPHINE; and METTERNICH escortad MARIE LOUISE to Paris. It was but an expedient; it was a humiliating sacrifice, which could not be a permanent settlement; and in 1813, after the great French catastrophe in Russia, war was again formally declared by Anstria against France. In the Autumn of that year the grand alliance was signed at Tœplitz, and on the field of Leipzig, METTERNICH was raised to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire. In the subsequent conferences and treaties the newly created Prince took a very prominent part, and he signed the Treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to this country, and received the honor of a doctor's hood from the Uoiverelty of Oxford. This is worth mentioning, as we believe it is the only honor which he received from this country. He who received decorations from all the Courts of Europe obtained none from the English Court. The only very celebrated orders to which he could not boast that he belonged were the orders of the Bath ano of the Garter.

When the Congress of Vienna was opened, Prince METTERNICH, then in his forty-second year, was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations, and this presidency in the Congress may be regarded as typical of an ascendancy which, from this time, he exeited for many years in the affairs of Europe. When the shock of 1848 overtook Austria, the Government fell, in spite of the resistance of METTERNICH, who maintained his State policy to the last. A deputation of citizens made their complaints to the Archduke JOHN, who calmed them by promising, first of all, the resignation of the Chancellor. Out came the Prince METTERNICH from the next room where the Ministers had assembled to deliberate, and with all the tenacity of age—the tenacity of a Minister who had directed the affairs of the Empire some forty years, exclaimed "I will not resign gentlemen, I will not resign." Archduke JOHN, without replying to the Chancellor, simply repeated his statement, "I have already told you, Prince METTERNICH resigns." "What, is this the return I get for my fifty years' services?" he said, and the next day he left the city with en escort of cavalry. He came to England, and here remained till the old state of things began to return. Not till 1851 did he venture to appear again at Vienne, but in the autumn of that year he made a sort of Royal progress to his palace in the Rennweg. The old man was never again asked to undertake the cares of office. He held such a position in society as the Duke of WELLINGTON, in his latter days, held in this country; ano his advice was often taken in effairs of State, but really his power was gone, and menv among us, perheps, may be surpised to learn that the renowned statesman has lived until now. Renowned rather than great, clever rether than wise, venerated more for his age than for his power, admired but not lamented,—the oldest Minister of the oldest Court in Europe has passed awey.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Earl Granville Invited to Compose a Ministry—Fails—Lord Palmerston called to the Task, and Undertakes It—Lord John Russell to be Foreign Secretary.

The *Times* of June 13 gives a history of the negotiations for a change of Ministry as follows: at the banquet of the Merchant Tailors on Saturday, Lord DERBY announced his resignation. Lord GRANVILLA was summoned by her Majesty on the same after noon, and asked him to form a Ministry, expressing her wish to avoid any invidious distinction between Lord PALMERSTON and Lord J. RUSSELL. Lord PALMERSTON consented to act under GRANVILLE, but Lord J. RUSSELL refused to do so. Lord GRANVILLE reporting progress to this effect, the Queen then sent for Lord PALMERSTON, under whom Lord J. RUSSELL has consented to take office.

From the Times, June 14.

Amid the thousand and one rumors that have been chesing one another since it fell to Lord PALMERSTON to reconstruct the Whig Cabinet, ona thing alone, as far as we know, is definitively settled. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has accepted the Foreign Office. This places beyond any doubt, if doubt there could be, the policy of England on the Italian question. Lord J. RUSSELL hes ever been known as an ardent friend of the Italian race, Italian freedom, and Italian unity. As these feelings have been generally shown out of office, or when they had not to stand eny practical test, they hava been as much an enthusiasm as was compatible with Lord JOHN'S singularly calm and rational nature. With Lord PALMERSTON'S avowed belief, that had England stood by France in her negotiations with Austria she could have prevented the war, and that even now we must look to the Anglo-Gallic alliance for the final and satisfactory settlement of Italy, Lord JOHN RUSSELL will have as much scope and authority in his office es if he stood alone. It is difficult to imagine a dissgreement between the two statesmen. Both wish Austria to admit the fact of her defeat, her ascertained inferiority, and the incurable disadvantages of her position South of the Alps. Both are of opinion that she will consult her own greatness by relinquishing territory which costs an immense army, and still greeter odium. Both see in France a better agent for the reorganization of Italy, and for the creation of thet federal union which is all the unity possible under existing circumstances. Were the question to be confined to tne present state of affairs, the policy to be pursued might be steted in a sentence. Austria is flying homewards; France and Sardinia are pursuing her across the Adda; free corps are molesting her in the North; Venice is about to be attacked in meciately, on the East; and on ths South the whole Peninsula is rising against her, and expeiling her allies and her garrisons. The only advice to be given is that Austria should accommodate herself to these painful circumstances, just es England admitted the independence of the United States, and France has twice submitted to the dictation of invaders. There can be no glory gained by a stubborn, and even a victorious resistance, to the just claims of a great nation, and it is unwise to wege a war where military success incurs a moral opprobrium. No doubt, this and similar considerations will be in due time urged upon Austria by the two Ministers who have undertaken to divide the responsibility of our foreign relations.

War has ever been apt to prove too quick for the diplomatist, who has usually hed to shut up his desk and wait till the storm has worked itself ont. British diplomacy has been utterly distanced in the struggle before us, and long before the fate of the exciting Ministry had been sealed Lord MALMESBURY had nothing to do but conte nplate the varying fortunes of two combatants who had taken upon themselves the management of their own affairs. The new Min ster will deal with a quarrel from which British interference has been industriously banished. He will have to deal with facts es they arise, and it may be long before they invite our friendly efforts. At the present moment it is hard to say what counsel we could offer which would not be too late ere given. Even did we wish, we could not advise any nation to desist from fighting for independence, to pause in following up a victory, or to despair of recovering a defeat. We could not advise either the conquerors or the conquered to return to the original state of affairs. We could only advise on the actual conditiun of parties as left by the fortune of war. We have already suffered treaties to be torn to shreds. They are gone, and there is no longer any chance of reinstating them in the map of Europe. For that we have not to thank the Ministry that is yet to be formed, Lord JOHN RUSSELL will find them cleared out of his path ee effectually as the great diplomatist of absolutism who has just finished his long career. He will have to make the best arrangement he can out of the materials which fortune may place in his hands, and we only hope that arrangement will secure the retirement of every foreign Power from the soil of the Peninsula.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From the London News.

We have reason to believe that the French Government is prepared to give the new Foreign Minister of England the most complete proofs of the moderation and disinterestedness of its policy in Italy. It is ready to declare auew, that not only does it seek no territorial aggrandisement for France, but that it desires no thrones for the relatives of the Emperor, or Princes dependent on France. Far from wishing to prolong the war, the desire of the French Government is thet it may be short. The war has been commenced for the liberation of Italy, and will be carried on until that object is attained, but only for the sake of the end. Should any powerful neutral—the Prince Regent of Hussia, for instance—find himself in a position to offer his mediation, the French Government would be ready to engage to leave Italy entirely to itself, after securing its independence.

We do not see how France can be asked to go further than this, in order to satisfy the just requirements of Europe; and until some fact becomes known, calculated to throw doubt upon the intentions of the Imperial Government, it would be prudent to accept these assurances. It is possible to push distrust to absurd and dangerous extent. Prudence is a high political virtue; but constant and systematic suspicion, and hostility for imaginary causse, sometimes produce the evils against which they were designed to guard.

VARIOUS POINTS OF INTEREST.

It is stated that Her Majesty, as a mark of special favor, will confer upon Lord DERBY the Order of the Garter, and, as there is no Garter vacant, will summon en Extraordinary Chapter of the Order for that purpose. Her Majesty will also confer the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Lord MALMESBURY and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON.

The Submarine Telegraph Company are about to submerge a cable from Weybourne, on the Norfolk coast, to Tonning, on the shores of Denmark. The cable will be 388 miles in length, and of 3 wires. The line is expected to be completed in a month.

An imperial ukase, just published in St Petersburg, makes some important ameliorations in the position of the Jews in Russia, and attests the enlightened and liberal spirit of the Emperor ALEXANDER. The value of the concessions obtained may be gathered from the fact that they embrace, as we are assured, all the principal points for which Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE asked, upon his visit to St. Petersburg some five years ago. They include the admission of Jews into the high trading guilds, as well as into the Russian colleges, &c.

The Duchess of Brabeut gave birth to a Prince on the 12th.

Turin correspondent says the Sardinian Government also declares that it does not consider sea coal contraband of war.

Financial and Commercial.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, June 13:—

"The various statements in circulation that Prussia will soon abandon her position of neutrality caused a relapse in the funds, although they appear to rest on no definite or avowed authority, and are perhaps merely encouraged at Berlin to meet the excitement in the German States. Doubts es to whether a steady and powerful government at home can even yet be hoped for, looking at the elements of which the Liberal Party is composed in the face of a compact opposition of 310 members, had considerable influence in checking the disposition to buoyancy, and it is also seen that any new ministry will be placed at a great disadvantage by having to meet those financial requirements which should heve been encountered by Mr. DISRAELI in March or April, and which the dissolution enabled him to avoid."

There was no bullion operations at the Bank Saturday. The Daily *News* says the influx of Gold from Prussia will continue un a considerable scale It is probable that the receipts from that quarter will reech £300,000 within a few days, for remittances will come forword by each succeeding steamer. In consequences of these shipments, the Exchange at St. Petersburgh on London is gradually returning to a point less unfavorable to Russia. The last quotation was 337 d. Telegrams just to hand from St Petersburgh announce large arrivals of shipping, and a material fall in the rates of freight.

The rise established in Consols this week amounts to nearly 1 ₰ cent., making 3⅛ ₰ cent. within three weeks. The following is from the *Times'* City Article, June 14: "A belief that the new Ministry in course of formation by Lord PALMERSTON will inspire respect abroad, end, without pretending to establish 'confidential' relations with NAPOLEON, will conduct its intercourse with France in a consistent and dignified manner, hes given increased strength to the funds today. The French proclamation, issued at Milan to the people of Lombardy, likewise had a favorable effect, although it is seen that such documents are merely intended to serve the purposes of the moment." The closing quotation for Consols was 93⅛ @ ⅝, both for money and the 8th July. French Three ₰ Cents. are quoted et 63f. 5c., showing en improvement of nearly one-half ₰ cent.

The second instalment of 25 ₰ cent. on the India loan of £5 077,000 falls due to morrow. Little doubt is entertained that the convention entered into between Prussia and the ROTHSCHILDS will result in Messrs. ROTHSCHILD being the contractors for any future loan the Prussian Government may desire to raise in London.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY, June 13.—A moderate business has been transacted to-day, end the seles amount to 6,000 bales, 500 speculation and for export. Prices steady.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, June 13.—WHEAT wes dull, and best samples of English Wheet were slow at 3s. ₰ quarter under last Monday's prices; on foreign Wheat, in small lots, 2s. ₰ quarter lower. Flour was dull. The top price of Town made 50s.; Norfolks at 32s.@34s.; American best brands 28s.; good, 28s., ₰ bbl. BARLEY unchanged. Oats @18, lower. INDIAN CORN—White, 32s @33s.; Yellow, 32s.@33s.

TALLOW MARKET, MONDAY, June 13.—To-day the market is steady at 55s. on the spot; 54s. for June; 55s.@55s. 3d. for July to September, and 56s. for the last three months.

Americso Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business done
Illinois Central 6 ₰ ct., 1875	70	to 72	70¼
Do., 7 ₰ cent., 1875	73	to 75	74⅜ 3⅜
Do. 7 ₰ ct., Freeland, '80.	85	to 87	85⅜ 5
Do., $100 sheres, $60 pd.	44	to 42	dis. 43⅜ 4 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m.c.8 ₰ ct., '60	80	to 85	
Do., do. do., 1869	80	to 85	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882.	80	to 85	
Do., $100 shares	40	to 45	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₰ ct. s. f. '85	58	to 62	
Do., $100 shares	10	to 15	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₰ ct. s. f. '83.	80	to 85	
Do., do., 7 ₰ ct. con. '64	88	to 92 x. c.	
Do., do., 7 ₰ ct. s.f., '76	90	to 95	
Do., do., $100 shares	85	to 70	
N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ₰ ct. '83.	55	to 60	
Do., do., $100 shares	5	to e	
Pa. C. Bs. 1st m. con 6 ₰ ct.	90	to 95	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₰ ct. ster.	92	to 94	
Do., do. $50 shares	35	to 40	
Phil. & Read. 6 ₰ ct. '60	80	to 85	
Do., 6 ₰ ct. 1870	70	to 75	
Do., $50 shares	20	to 24	

Latest Commercial Intelligence by the Breman.

LIVERPOOL,—Monday Evening.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 6 000 bales of which 1,000 were for export. The market closed dull but steady, though slightly favoing buyers. BREADSTUFFS are dull; sales trifling and prices nominally unchanged. The weather is favorable for the crops. PROVISIONS are dull; sales unimportant. Produce is generally e'ow of sale and prices unchanged. ASHES dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* was telegraphed off Hurst Cestle (near Cowes) at 11 A. M., to day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION OF THE PRINTERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The New-York Typographical Society held a very interesting meeting on Saturday night last, at the rooms of the Printers' Free Library, No. 3 Chambers-street. After the transaction of the usual routine business, EDWARD M. SKIDMORE suggested to the members the propriety of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this benevolent society of printers, which will occur on the 4th of July next. He thought the custom ought to be revived at this time, which, occurring on the nation's birthday, would be conducive of benefit to the institution. It was the oldest benevolent organization of the craft, and now embreces among its honorary members some of the most distinguished literary and scientific men of the country. CHARLES MCDAVITT and others mede remarks in favor of a due observance of the event. A committee of arrangements was then fore appointed, of which Mr. SKIDMORE is chairman, and a report will be made at the next meeting as to the best plan to celebrate the day. An effort will also be made to procure aid for the Society's library, which, for several years past, has been opened gratuitously for the usa of the public.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Rev. Mr. CUTLER'S Church, Market-street, was occupied last evening by the children of the Five Points' House of Industry, and by the congregation of the Church, who assembled to listen to an address which was delivered by BENJ. R. BARLOW, the Superintendent of the House of Industry, setting forth the greet necessity of such an institution, and the responsibility resting upon Christian people in this City and elsewhere, to lend their liberal aid in supporting it; that many hundreds of poor children, eager to escape from dens of vice, from vicious parents who beat them unmercifully and otherwise torture them, may be gathered into the friendly halls of the institution, and possibly saved to grow up into a useful and Christian life. Mr. BARLOW related many affecting incidents of personal history of the children who are thrown upon his care, and gave some hideous facts concerning the lives and habits of the persons who inhabit that dreadful locality called the Five Points. He considered that those who live in comfort, peace and plenty, should remember the many little ones stifling in poisonous rookeries of this neighborhood, and now and then send them a little relief. The children of the House, of whom some two hundred occupied the pews, presented a heppy and cleanly appearance, and sang some pretty little hymns in a very sweet and creditable manner.

SUICIDE.—JAMES R. STEPHENS, a resident of Brooklyn, was found, at a late hour on Saturday evening, near Fulton Ferry, suffering from the effects of laudanum. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he confessed that he took the poison for the purpose of self-destruction. He said that he undertook to kill himself with a pistol, but the pistol went off prematurely, and took effect in his hand. His wounded hano and en unloaded pistol in his pocket confirmed this statement. He refused to disclose the motive inducing the attempts on his life.

UNKNOWN MEN FOUND DROWNED.—During Saturday two unknown men were found drowned. One was found near the foot of Marion-street. He was about forty years old, of medium height, brown hair, sprinkled with gray, no coat, double-breasted cloth vest, sattinet pantaloons. In one of tha pockets was a memorandum relative to getting out a summons for the arrest of a Mr. HOLDEN. The body had been three or four days in the water. The second body was found at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River, and had evidently been the water two or three weeks. The deceased was nearly six feet high, and was dressed like a longshoreman.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a newly born male child was found on Saturday morning, in the sink attached to the house No. 112 Charlton-street. The sink was accessible from the street, and it had doubtless been thrown there by some person interested in keeping its birth secret. An inquest was held, but no clue could be obtained to the parentege of the child. The body of another male child, about a month old, was found in the sewer leading from No. 143 Spring-street. No information could be got regarding its parentage.

FIRE ON A STEAMBOAT.—A fire was discovered at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on board the steam tow-boat *Rattler*, lying at the foot of Vestry street. The damage was about $500, and is covered by insurance. DAVID MCGINNS, a young man, was arrested on suspicion of firing the boat.

CARMAN KILLED.—JOHN TAHILL, a carman, died on Saturday, at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received the day previous by falling from his cart. He was standing on one of the thills, when he fell in front of one of the wheels, which passed over him.

SUDDEN DEATH.—KEYMAN MEYERS, a fish dealer at Essex Market, on Saturday died from apoplexy caused by over exertion. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

Police Reports.

WIFE BEATING AND THREATENED LYNCHING.—Thomas Reiley, his brother James anu sister Mary Ann, were required, on Saturday, to give bail in $1,000 each before Justice KELLY, on a charge of beating Eliza Reiley, the wife of Thomas. Mrs. Reiley was entertaining a brother and sister over a cup of tea at her residence No. 296 Ninth-avenue, when her husband, it is allegeo, came in, accompanied by his brother and sister named above, and without ceremony kicked the visitors into the street. They then beat Mrs. Reiley so savagely that she is not expected to recover. The three assailants were arrested and locked up. Subsequently it was thought that the injured woman had expired, and the excited people in the neighborhood made preparations to rescue and lynch the husband. The woman proved to have only fainted, and the incensed friends did not attempt to carry out their intentions. Reiley is a liquor dealer, and his wife has only been married a few weeks to him. A disagreement between the wife and Reiley's mother is said to be the cause of the difficulty.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY BURGLARS.—The lumber-store of Messrs. HUTCHINGS & Lewis, corner of West and Clarkson streets, was discovered on Saturday morning to have been entered during the night by burglars, and robbed of $17,000 in drafts, checks, notes and policies of insurance, $5 in change and several dollars worth of postage-stamps. The drafts, money, &c., were deposited in a strong iron safe. The burglars cut out a portion of the outside plate of the safe door, pried off the inside plate and then forced back the bolts. Two young men, named Daniel Kelly and George McCluskey, were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, and, after a partial hearing before Justice KELLY, were committed for further examination. The leading evidence against them is their having been seen lurking about the place previous to the robbery. None of the missing papers have been recovered yet, but, through stopping payment upon them, the thieves will be unable to turn them to account.

THREATENING TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.—George Burns, a railroad brakesman, was on Friday committed to the City Prison, on a charge of threatening to shoot Officer McKay, of the Sixth Precinct. The officer, it appears, was trying to suppress a disturbance in Centre-street, and told Burns to go away, when the latter pulled out a revolver, and told him to clear out or he would shoot him.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE—TWO LIVES LOST—A FIREMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—At 10½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the four-story brick tenement house No. 143 Plymouth, near Gold-street, owned by WM. H. CAREY. The fire was first discovered in the upper story, and the damage by fire was mostly confined to that story. This part of the building was occupied by a man named JAMES MCGINNIS, laborer, and his family, consisting of his wife and five children. The family all escaped but MCGINNIS and a man named DANIEL ALCOM, laborer, who was there on a visit. They were suffocated before eid could reech them. Soon after the alarm was given Officer MCLOUGHLIN of the 2d Precinct, end JAMES LYNCH, Foreman of Engina Company No. 7 and PATRICK BURNS, Assistant Foreman of the same Company, went to the upper story where they found MCGINNIS in the door of one of the rooms, alive but insensible. They carried him to the drug store of WM. B. ELLIS, corner of Plymouth and Gold-sts., where he was attended by Drs. MORRIS and MURPHY, but he was past all medical aid, having inhaled the fire and died within en hour after he was exhumed from the building. It was not known that any other person was in the epertments of MCGINNIS, but some twenty minutes after his body had been removed, the body of another man was found, which was proved to be that of ALCOM. He was quite dead. His remains were taken to the Second Precinct Station house, end were subsequently removed to his late residence, in Water, near Jay-street. A child, eighteen months uld, belonging to a Mr. GALLAONSE, occupying apartments on the same floor, wee, in the excitement of the moment, abandoned by its parents, and wes rescued by the firemen in an unconscious state. It wss restored shortly afterwards, and is not supposed to be seriously injured. Mr. MCGINNIS was about 55 yeers old and leaves a family. ALCOM was 44 yeers old, and, we understand, had no family. He came to the house, yesterday, on a visit to MCGINNIS, and they drank pretty freely until nearly 10 o'clock at night, when they both laid down in their clothes to sleep off the effects of the liquor. Mrs. MCGINNIS at this time retired to another room. In less than an hour after this she heerd her husband cry out wildly, "Mary! Mary!" end he fell in the door-way between the two rooms, where he was subsequently found. Mrs. MCGINNIE immeolately escaped to the street with her children, thereby saving her own end their lives. As to the origin of the fire, it is supposed to have been accidentally communicated by a candle to the bedding in the room occupied by MCGINNIS. The Firemen and Police and Fire-Marshal BELANAP were early on the ground, and rendered all ime assistance in their power. One fireman, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, fell from a ladder and it is said was mortally wounded. He was taken awey by his friends and his name could not be ascertained. The first story of this building was occupied as a grocery store, by WM. RYAN. He hed only occupied the place one week. His loss, $200, all by water. The second story wes occupied by Mr. RYAN end Mr. DUNN. Loss, $100. The third story wss occupied by two families—loss $100. No insurance. The damage to the building is estimated at $1 000. Covered by insuranoe, but in what office not ascertained.

BURGLARIES.—Burglars seem to have everything pretty much their own way just now, entering houses end carrying off property with impunity. On Friday night houses Nos. 54, 55 and 60 South Fourth-street were entered, by means of nippers. From the latter house, occupied by E. DAY, a gold watch, silver watch, jewelry, and a small sum of money, were taken. The house of R. H. HUNTLEY, Esq., South Ninth-street, was entered a few nights ago, by boring holes in the shutters of the basement window and drawing the bolts. The thieves carried away no property of value. The Rev Dr. POATSE'S housa in the Nineteenth Ward was also recently robbed.

THE LATE FIRE AT RED HOOK.—The fire in the Hamilton Cotton-Betting Factory, Willem-street, Red Hook, Friday night last, originated in the drying-room. The building wes owneo by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., who is insured for $7,500 in London and Liverpool officee. The occupants, Messrs. Bloodgood, BELLOWS & Co., are insured as fotiows: On Machinery—London and Liverpool offices $9,000; Metropoliten, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $1,500; Humboldt, $1 500; Hamilton, $2,000; North Western, $2,500. On Stock—Jersey City, $2,500; London and Liverpool offices, $2,500; Commonwealin, Pa., $1,000.

A RECKLESS THIEF.—A few days ago a man named JACOB CLEVELAND ettempted to arrest a man nemed JACOB CROWLEY, while in the act of stealing goods from e storein Grand-street. The thief turned upon his captor and stabbed him, and then succeeded in effecting his escape. On Saturday last the same thief was caught in the act of stealing again, and was committed to answer for his numerous offences.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A child named CATHARINE PRATT, five years old, whose parents reside at No. 12 Prince-street, was eccidentally poisoned on Saturday night by laudanum. Coroner SNELL held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the fact stated was rendered.

ITEMS.—Two men, named JOHN F. GORDON and THOMAS KELLY were recently arrested for burglary in New-York. GORDON says that KELLY is the person who shot private watchman BUCKLEY on Smith, near Livingston-street, and that he (GORDON) and KELLY committed the burglary at the house they were leaving when interrupted by the watchman. Another person has been convicted of this offence, and is now serving out a sentence of imprisonment for ten years in the State Prison at Sing Sing. This person complained bitterly at the time of his trial of the unfair means used to convict him, and said that BUCKLEY never could have identified him unless an officer had pointed him out as the person arrested for the offence. ....There were 107 deaths in this city last week: 11 were men, 27 women, 36 boys and 33 girls; 34 were under one year old. There were three deaths by small-pox....JAMES MCCAULT, while oiling a machine, Friday night last, in the factory of Messrs. ROBINSON & Co., corner Pearl and Water streets, had one of his hands wrenched off. He was taken to the City Hospital. The annual examination at the Polytechnic Institute commences to-day, end will continue through three days, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M.....Deputy Sheriff SPENDLER on Saturday found a man in the New-York Tombs under arrest for petit larceny, whom he recognized es a person wanted in Brooklyn, to answer a charge of burglary, committed at No. 61 Prospect street, on Tuesday night last. His name is THOMAS NEWALL, and he was brought to this city for trial on the graver offence.....The Rev. Mr. NOETHRUP, of New-Haven, it is expected, will receive an invitation to settle over the Lee-avenue Church, North Brooklyn.....A three story brick front has recently been added to St. Ann's Sabbath School building, on Washington-street, increasing the length of the main building about twelve feet.....The new lecture-room of the Washington street M. E. Church is well under way, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of September, if not sooner.....The steamship *De Soto* was launched on Saturday from the foot of Nineteenth Fifth-street.....THOMAS PLAIN, sent to the County Jail last week for intoxication, died there Saturday of *delirium tremens*.

THE COURTS—A special term of the Supreme Court, Judge LOTT, will meet, to-day at 9 o'clock A. M. The Special Term appointed for the first Monday of July will be opened on that day, and adjourned to the 5th of the same month.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—NOS. 6, Waterbury *vs.* Graham; 11, Oakley, Receiver, *vs.* Williamsburgh Savings Bank; 25, Carman, Executor, &c., *vs.* Pless and Mix; and 41.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

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Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The progress of scrofula is arrested by the Ointment. It clears the skin of all disfigurements. The Pills are astonishing whole districts by their cures of chills and fever, &c. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NO ONE EXEMPT.—No one who travels upon water, or who goes to any place for purposes of bathing is safe from death by drowning unless one of the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company's garments is worn. This is the only infallible, ready and cheap life preserver ever made. Hosts of garments can be had of any size or quality, (for men, women and children,) at the salesroom No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.—Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink Croton unless filtered, which will cleanse it of the germs of noxious blood-sucking creatures, the destroyers of so many children. Diaphragm Filter for sale at No. 326 Fourth-street.

[Advertisement].

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	June 29	Boston

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2425. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Austrians in Full Retreat Towards the River Oglio.

Their Evacuation of Bologna and Modena.

Advance of the Allies Across the Adda.

NAPOLEON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT GORGONZOLA.

The Austrian Emperor to Assume Command in Person.

The New British Cabinet Not Yet Announced.

Cotton Quiet and Unchanged---Breadstuffs Lower---Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-8@93 5-8.

FURTHER POINT, C. E., Monday, June 27.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 15th inst., passed this point at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, on her way to Quebec.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York 4th inst., arrived at Queenstown on the 14th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Austrians in Full Retreat Towards the River Oglio.

A Turin dispatch says that after the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna, the Cardinal Legate departed and the Municipality proclaimed VICTOR EMANUEL Dictator.

The King of Sardinia had issued an order of the day extolling GARIBALDI, and awarding him a gold medal of the Military Order.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* says that the Emperor of Austria will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief, and had ordered a new position for his army, which would be taken up in the best manner.

The Austrians were evacuating Modena, and were in full retreat towards the River Oglio.

Large reinforcements were about to leave Franc for the army.

ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH ACROSS THE ADDA.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following dispatch, dated Paris, Tuesday night:

On the 12th, the Emperor removed his head quarters to Gorgonzola, (12 miles east-northeast of Milan.) In the afternoon His Majesty personally superintended the throwing of two bridges of boats over the Adda The operation, which presented serious difficulties, was perfectly effected. As soon as the bridges were completed the army began its movement, which was to be concluded yesterday. After some heavy rains the weather has again become fine, and the troops are in high spirits.

PRUSSIAN ARMY MOBILIZED.

An order had been issued for the Mobilization of the Prussian army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord PALMERSTON was making good progress in the construction of a Cabinet. The authentic list was expected to be made public on the day the *Nova Scotian* sailed. Rumor gives the Earl of ELGIN the Colonial Secretaryship, Mr. COBDEN the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and Mr. GLADSTONE the Secretaryship for India.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 15.

The *Daily News* says that Lord PALMERSTON is making satisfactory progression in the formation of his government, and having filled up the most important appointments, is proceeding to allot those of subordinate rank.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL will undertake the department of Foreign Affairs, and it is believed that Mr. GLADSTONE will join the Government.

Some of the evening papers, last night, published lists of the new Administration. It is proper the public should be informed that no authorized statement of the composition of the new Government can possibly appear before Friday.

The *Herald* (Lord DERBY'S organ) publishes a Berlin telegram that six Prussian *corps d' armeé* are mobilized. It says: "Of course this means war. The advent of Lord PALMERSTON to power has evidently induced Prussia to take this decisive step, and to join Austria in the struggle against France. The English people will now perceive the truth of what we have before asserted, that Lord DERBY'S Government alone preserved Europe from a general war.

The *Post* says that the formation of the new Cabinet is proceeding rapidly, and in the most satisfactory manner, and it hopes to-morrow to complete the publication of the ministerial arrangement.

The *Advertiser* believes that after Lord JOHN RUSSELL had accepted the office of Foreign Secretary any office in the Cabinet which he might prefer was offered to Sir JAMES GRAHAM. The Right Honorable Baronet, however, declined to accept any office, on account of the infirm state of his health, but assured Lord PALMERSTON that he would cordially support the new Ministry.

The papers of this morning abstain from publishing the rumors commonly current during a ministerial interregnum.

The *Advertiser* says that Lord PALMERSTON stated last night to some private friends, that his arrangements are so far completed that he hopes to be able to go down to Windsor Castle this evening, to submit the list to Her Majesty, or if not this evening, to-morrow morning, before Her Majesty leaves for Ascot.

The *Daily News* City Article of Tuesday evening says:

"The funds received a fresh impulse this morning, owing to the progress made in the constitution of a new Ministry, coupled with an increased hope that the war in Italy will not be of long duration. In the other markets decided buoyancy was again shown. On 'Change, this afternoon, there was a fair demand for bills on the Continent, and, as regards Hamburg, Frankfort, St. Petersburg and Naples, the tendency was less favorable for this country."

The *Times* City Article says:

"The statement regarding the progress of the formation of the new Ministry produced a good effect this morning, and Consols opened with real buoyancy. This led to several realizations, both on the part of speculators and the public, and a reaction took place, but the closing prices were 8 per cent. above yesterday's.

There were no bullion operations at the Bank today."

The Banking House of Messrs. FULLER & Co., of Moorgate street, is to amalgamate at the end of the present month with that of Messrs. TAPIA, BABANY & Co., of Lombard-street.

The *Times* City article contains a letter adverting to the affairs of Messrs. CARR, BROTHERS & Co., of Newcastle.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days preceding the departure of the *Nova Scotian* were 19 000 bales, of which 3,500 were for export, and 1,000 on speculation. The market closed quietly, but at prices without change from the previous Friday

Advices from Manchester report a better demand, but prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS were generally lower. RICHARDSON, FRENCH & Co. report FLOUR 3d @1s. lower, but without buyers at the reduction: American, 10s 6d.@13s 6d. WHEAT dull, and 8d.@4d lower; Western Red, 8s.@9s 6d; do White 10s@10s. 6d.; Southern White. 10s@12s 6d. CORN declining, and all descriptions slightly lower: Mixed, 6s.@6s. 4d.; Yellow, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; White, 8s @ 8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS were generally dull but steady. BEEF dull but steady PORK dull but steady. LARD dull. BACON quiet. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was dull at 4s. for common. SUGAR firm. ASHES dull at 29s for Pots and 30s. 6d @31s. for Pearls OILS in trifling request. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was tending downward, all kinds 2s. @3s. lower. SUGAR firm. TEA steady; Congou is. 3d COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. TALLOW 55s. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for the account closed on the 14th at 93¾@93¾. There was no price for money, the books being closed.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were of Illinois Central Shares at 43½ @44 discount; ditto Seven per Cent Bonds of 1860 (Ireland), 85¼@86; New-York Central Shares, 65@67; Erie Railroad Shares, 6@8; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, first mortgage, 90@96.

WAR IN LOMBARDY.

The Recent Battles—Three Victories for the Allies—Position of the Contending Armies—The Austrian Emperor Assumes the Chief Command of His Army—Probable Seat of the Next Great Battle—Incidents of the Conflict at Magenta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 12, 1859.

Since the grand battle of Magenta three other battles have been fought, each resulting in favor of the French and Sardinian arms. The first of these was at Malegnano, the second at Canonica, and the third between Bergamo and the river Oglio.

The affair at Malegnano, a town twelve miles southeast of Milan, on the road to Lodi, (called by the French Marignan,) was fought between the armies of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS on the French side, and Gen. BENEDEK on the Austrian side. NAPOLEON, finding that the Austrian army was in full retreat toward the Adda, sent BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS to cut them off in the direction of Lodi. Gen. GYULAY in turn had sent Gen. BENEDEK in that direction to cover his retreat, and to hold the French in check while he crossed the Adda at Pizzighettone, on the road to Cremona. Gen. BENEDEK, with 30,000 men, entrenched himself strongly at Malegnano, and awaited the French attack. The combat lasted nine hours, and resulted in the retreat of the Austrians, leaving the place in the hands of the French. As at Montebello, the latter part of the fight took place in the streets of the village. The Austrians barricaded themselves in the houses and were dislodged by the Zouaves by the bayonet, house by house. The French bulletin claims not to have had more than 15,000 men engaged; but Gen. FOREY'S division, which was present and formed the right wing, was not called into action. The two divisions engaged were those of the brave Gen. BAZAINE (to which the regiment of Zouaves of the Baraguay d'Hilliers *corps d'armée* is attached) and Gen. L'ARMAGNAC. The Austrians lost 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners; the French 800 in killed and wounded. In the night a body of Croats attempted to take the town from the French, but they were surrounded and cut off.

Canonica, where another of the battles was fought is a village on the east side of the Adda, twenty miles northeast of Milan, on the road to Bergamo. To this point the famous Gen. URBAN, who had been sent to the extermination of GARIBALDI at Como, had retreated; and here Marshal CANROBERT, sent by NAPOLEON for the purpose, caught up with the retreating General, and offered him battle. A Vienna dispatch says the battle was a bloody one. We only know at Paris that CANROBERT remained master of the field, and that the Austrians retreated in great haste toward Brescia.

From Como GARIBALDI followed Gen. URBAN nearly to Monza, and thus falling out of the line of country for which he had reserved himself the conquest, he abandoned the pursuit, and, striking northeast to Brivio, crossed the Adda at that point, and on the 8th entered Bergamo without resistance. The Austrians immediately sent a force from Brescia toward Bergamo, either to dislodge him from the latter place, or to impede his further progress east. GARIBALDI sent out a portion of his force to meet the Austrians, and, after a sharp engagement, put them to flight. We have no further details, but we would scarcely be astonished here if this bold and able chief were already at Brescia, within twenty miles of the great fortress of Peschiera, and at a point where one line of communication from the Tyrol with the Austrian base of operations is cut off. He will hardly retain this, however, without a struggle, for its possession to the Austrians is of the first importance, and we may expect to hear of some sanguinary battles in that direction.

It will be seen by casting the eye over the map that to-day the French and Sardinian flag floats on a line commencing at Bergamo on the north, and extending south to Canonica, Paullo, Lodi, Pavia and Piacenza. In other words, north of the meridian of Milan the allied flag is in advance of the Adda; south of that line it is up to the Adda. The position at present gives the impression that CANROBERT is going to join GARIBALDI in the attack on Brescia and Peschiera, while the great body of the army under the Emperor and King will advance upon Cremona and Mantua. The Austrians have placed a *corps d'armée* at Crespino on the Po, near the Adriatic, and another on the Adige, between Rovigo and Legnago, to prevent a flank movement from Bologna, Piacenza, or the Adriatic. The Emperor of Austria has left his headquarters at Verona to take command of the army in person, with General HESS as Major-General. A new conscription has been levied in Austria, which seems to imply that the boast that the whole nation was asking to volunteer, must have been a metaphor. Where the next grand battle will be fought it would be difficult to conjecture; it is hardly probable, however, that FRANCIS JOSEPH will allow the French and Sardinians to advance to the neighborhood of the Mincio without offering them resistance. The three monarchs will soon stand in each other's presence.

A body of 650 Austrians were cut off in the neighborhood of Lake Meggiore, as was expected, by the rapid move of the French upon Milan and Canonica, and these men, to save themselves from capture, passed into Swiss territory, where they were sent into the interior, as is the custom.

Thus we see that in ten days' time the French and Sardinian armies marched from Alessandria to Casale Vercelli, Novara, Buffalora, Milan, the Adda and even beyond, driving before them, and beating in six battles, an army certainly their equal in numbers and which had had more than a month's leisure to fix itself in position, and to prepare obstacles to the advance of its enemies. Moreover, it must be recollected that the attacking party had two difficult rivers to cross, which gave a great advantage to the retreating army. Considering the size of the armies, and the difficulty of moving large bodies rapidly, the campaign thus far is one of, the most brilliant in history. In view also of the universal health that prevails, the losses have been large, for it cannot be less on the Austrian side than 40,000 men, if we include the last battles. Looking at the wide extent of country between the Sesia and the Adda, and at the fact that 300,000 Austrians were included therein, we think that every one must admit that to clear that space within a period of ten days constitutes a veritable rout, and establishes the true value of the contending forces. Another equally wide space lies between the Adda and the Mincio, and who will dare say it will require another ten days to clear this one?

What then are we to think of the Austrian journals and their man Friday, the London *Times*, which, eight days after the battle of Magenta, claim that immense feat of arms as a skirmish, as an undecided affair, as an event almost without importance to Austria? We expected falsehoods and specious arguments from the Austrian generals, and Austrian journals, but the pretentious London *Times* —?

A Belgian journal, printed at Charleroi, publishes a dispatch sent to it from Vienna, and which has been sent all over Germany, and Turkey as well, which claims that the battle of Magenta resulted in the total defeat of the French and Sardinians, who were forced to recross the Ticino! A cause must be not only a bad one, but a lost one, that has to be propped up by such means.

The *Moniteur* publishes, and you will receive by this mail, a detailed account of the battle of Magenta. It is not only an admirable, but it is without doubt a faithful history of that great event. It bears upon its face the evidence of its truthfulness, and no other facts have come to our knowledge to invalidate it. It is a fact that the first part of the battle on the French side was a mistake; that is to say, the Guard was too early in the action. I saw a private letter from an officer of Zouaves to a friend in this city, written on the field of battle the day after the action. The letter was written with a pencil, on a piece of crumpled paper, and gave briefly some interesting details. He said, "*unfortunately we were too early in the action.* The Guard had to sustain for two hours the whole shock of the Austrian army, before the other corps could arrive. In that time," he says, "we suffered fearfully. We went into action 1,000 Zouaves, and at the end of the battle we had but 500 men on their feet." This officer says that he had a bayonet thrust in the calf of the leg, which upset him, and he was taken prisoner; but two of his corporals dragged him from the Austrians. They fought in an extensive vineyard. When the enemy at last retreated, fifteen of his Zouaves boldly followed after 600 retiring Austrians, and bayoneted a considerable number of them. This officer estimates the number of French in action at 60,000, exclusive of Sardinians. The Guard suffered much the most in proportion.

The Emperor's proclamation to the Italians is regarded here as a response to the insulting remarks of Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords on Tuesday last. After this Proclamation we shall be curious to see whether the English will still regard the war as having been commenced under "false pretences," and as a war for conquest.

The fall of the Derby Cabinet produced great rejoicing at Paris, with a rise in the State funds of a franc.

Six thousand Austrian prisoners have arrived in France, at the ports of Toulon and Marseilles.

MALAKOFF.

THE FIELD OF MALEGNANO.

Napoleon III. on the First Great Battle.

From LOUIS NAPOLEON'S "Histoire de l'Artillerie" we translate the following clear and interesting account of the great battle fought by the French at Malegnano, in 1515, under FRANCIS I.:

In 1515 FRANCIS I. marched upon Italy at the head of a numerous army, composed of 18,000 Lansquenets, including a legion of 6,000 veterans, famous for their bravery, and styled the *Black Band*; of 6,000 French volunteers, 4,000 Gascons, 2,500 men-at-arms, 1,500 light horse, and the gentlemen and archers of the Household Guard. His artillery consisted of about 74 heavy pieces, 2,500 pioneers, and 5,000 horses. Moreover, we read in the Memoirs of Fleurange that PEDRO NAVARRA had caused to be made a kind of park containing a sort of artillery invented by that young adventurer, which was only two feet long, and fired fifty balls at a time, and worked very well; "and Pasco had made at Lyons three hundred pieces of this kind, before unheard of, and they were carried before the King's army on mules." On the strength of this passage, BAUNET and MORITZ MAYER have maintained that grapeshot was used at Marignano; and Captain BACH has related as a fact that FRANCIS I. had in his train 300 guns firing fifty balls at a time. In our opinion, the above passage proves one thing only, that ROBERT DE LA MARCK, Lord of SEDAN and STENANGE, had caused little pieces to be made like those used by NAVARRA at the siege of Ravenna, which placed in rows on a car or easel, were fired off all at once, and in this opinion we are confirmed by finding traces of the same contrivance in the inventing of the artillery of the Chateau de Sedan, drawn up Oct. 10, 1642, in which we read of "250 little iron cannons as long as heavy pistols, with screws at the breach to be fastened down like organ pipes." As this invention is attributed to the Lord of Sedan, it was probably preserved in his castle down to this date.

The Swiss held towards Piedmont all the known passes of the Alps, and it was hard to pass the mountains with the army and its baggage in the face of these hardy warriors. By the advice of TRIVULZI it was determined to turn those positions. The only roads used up to that time by the French armies descending into Italy were the Mont Cenis and the Mont Genevre. FRANCIS resolved, to traverse the Col d'Argentiere and enter Italy by the valley of the Stura. He accordingly divided his artillery into two parties, took his field-pieces with himself, and sent his heavy guns under a good escort by the road which CHARLES VIII. had formerly taken over the Mont Genevre to Susa.

Although the main body had only light pieces with it, the passage of the Alps was very difficult. Rocks had to be blown up, the guns taken to pieces and carried over piece by piece, or swung across ravines by pullies in the trees. The Swiss did not think the French coming, says PAULUS JOVIUS, because they thought the French, depending as they did on their artillery, could not get it over the Alps But on learning the successful passage of the Alps they retired on Turin, drawing their guns after them for want of horses. Come near the little town of Chivasso, they found no boats to pass the little river Orca, and if we are to believe the chronicles, made a bridge of ropes and sent their guns over. The French army followed them very near, camping every night in order of battle: but often delayed by the baggage, *which was always sent on in front.* Arrived in Lombardy, FRANCIS I., in order to hinder the Swiss at Milan from joining the Papal troops at Cremona, and to help his own junction with the Venitians at Lodi, established his camp across the road from Malegnano to Milan. The French army, whose right rested on the little river Lambro, was drawn up in three lines. The advanced guard was fixed at St. Guiliano, in a place called *Gemille* by PASQUIBSA, surnamed the "Unfrocked Monk;" the main body, with the king, held the Cassine de St. Brigitta—the rear at a bow-shot behind. Each division, formed of from 4,000 to 9,000 infantry, had the cavalry in its wings, and the artillery in batteries commanded the approaches. PEDRO DE NAVARRA, with the Gascon crossbow-men, was on the right of the road, defended by hasty entrenchments. The ground, cut up by small canals, offered natural defences for the artillery of the vanguard. As the French had learned since the defeat of Novara to dread the Swiss impetuosity, it was thought best to protect the artillery in this way.

The Swiss, 30,000 strong, with some Milanese and cavalry, left Milan to attack the French army, having with them 10 pieces of artillery. In their ranks were veterans of Nanci and Morat. To be more free in their movements they had taken off their caps and shoes. They were divided into three great battalions—a small troop of horse covered the artillery. In front of the central battalion marched 2,000 *enfants perdus.* A glorious name, says JOVIUS; for these soldiers, advancing madly, the first, were held to march on certain death. Supported by four pieces of artillery posted near a cassine on the highway, this band began the attack, and marched directly on the artillery. They threw the French cavalry into disorder; closing up in mass repulsed the Lansquenets and Gascons, and took seven guns, when the French Free-Companions and Men-at-Arms came up. The Men-at Arms easily rode down the front, but stopped before the central phalanx of Swiss pikes. The Swiss extended their lines to envelop the Gascons, and as the broken ground was unfavorable the Gascons slowly fell back. The hold sons of the Alps pushed on heedless of the artillery. The Lasquenets returned to the charge beyond the ditches. The Swiss let seven or eight ranks pass by and then overthrew them. While the whole centre is in confusion, a second Swiss battalion contests the right with NAVARRA, and a third beaten back by the guns, endeavor to turn a rising ground and take the French left in the rear. The repulsed vanguard of France finds itself forced to fall back upon the Second Division. Then the King comes forward with the main body, including the Black Band, and orders ALENCON to follow with the rear. He establishes a strong battery on his flank and takes the Swiss *en echarpe.* The *mêlee* grows general. Four thousand Swiss are cut off from the rest and broken by the King, at the head of 200 men-at-arms. Excited by success, FRANCIS dashes at another battalion, 6,000 strong, attempting to turn his position, but is driven back: as he himself says, "The front rank thrust 600 pikes in my face." These alternations of success and failure disorder both armies. Happily for the French, the Seneschal d'Armagnac or Head Master of the Artillery, withdrews the cannons exposed in the front ranks and posts them further in the rear. This affords a rallying point. FRANCIS I. takes refuge here with 25 men-at-arms and recalls his scattered troops. The sun had now gone down, but the fight went on here and there by moonlight. At last the sky is covered with clouds, and all remain motionless, wherever they are, for fear of stumbling on the enemy.

The Swiss encamped close by the French artillery without suspecting it. FRANCIS ordered all fires to be put out. The Swiss lighted one, and assembled around it a council of war. The blaze drew the fire of the French artillery, which rapidly broke the council up in a fright. The next day at daybreak FRANCIS had put his artillery mainly in the centre, behind a ditch under charge of 6,000 lansquenets, and arrayed the guns in such order as to cross their fire in front of the French camp. He sent the Constable DE BOURBON to the right, and ALANÇON to the left, leaving PIERRE DE NAVARRA almost deserted on the right. A bas-relief, by PRIMITACCIO, on the tomb of FRANCIS I., at St. Denis, represents this moment of the battle.

The Swiss also had rallied in the night, and resolved to renew the attack with all their force. As soon as day broke the Swiss centre, bearing the standard of Zurich, marches straight on the post of the King. They are allowed to come within bow-shot; then the artillery, with a general discharge, make a great breach in the close column, 10,000 strong. BAYARD rides up to the artillery master, and recommends him to fire salvos of seven or eight pieces. The Swiss halted, brought up their guns and replied. Meanwhile the French left is broken, and 3,000 Swiss get as far as the baggage at St. Brigitta; happily D'ALEGNY rallies his men, and the Venitian ALVIANO comes up with his cavalry, and restores the fight. The Swiss are driven into the village and destroyed. On the right the Constable had been successful also, his light cavalry covering the guns, and opening order for the successive discharges. The fighting, however, went on fiercely at the centre, the Swiss pushing forward far enough for one of them to lay his hand on a French gun; but the two French wings now closed in on them. The Swiss divided to make head, and were only at last overpowered by numbers. The 5 000 engaged were slain. Beaten, but still in good order, the Swiss fell back on Milan. They had lost, however, in the fight, that famous and ancient horn of Uri, which had carried terror to the heart of the Burgundian army at Morat and at Nancy; and they had received a lesson on the madness of relying on one special order of attack, without due regard had to the changing circumstances of war.

Napoleonic Ideas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a notice of my translation of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S political work, entitled "*Napoleonic Ideas,*" printed in your edition of this day, you make a remark calculated to mislead and to injure. You say that the translator should also have translated another work of LOUIS NAPOLEON, entitled "*The Napoleonic Idea,*" which the critic affirms to be "a sketch or abstract" of "*Napoleonic Ideas,*" and the critic finds fault that for this reason my translation is incomplete.

To this I reply, that the two works of LOUIS NAPOLEON are quite independent and distinct; that *I have translated with fidelity the original work, entitled "Napoleonic Ideas," as first published in Brussels,* in 1839, a act stated on the title page and in the preface of the translation; that the work entitled "*The Napoleonic Idea,*" was originally published in London In 1840—a year after the publication of "*Napoleonic Ideas;*" that the work entitled "*The Napoleonic Idea,*" being as your critic justly observes, a sketch or abstract of "*Napoleonic Ideas,*" it would be of doubtful propriety and of doubtful expediency to publish it as a part of, or preface to another work written and published at a different time, and in itself complete. It is true that "*L'Idée Napoléonienne,*" is now bound up in the French edition of the works of NAPOLEON III., in the same volume with and preceding "*Les Idées Napoléoniennes;*" but this simply shows that the editor of the *complete works* of LOUIS NAPOLEON has done his duty; it by no means authorizes the critic to assert that the translator of one of the works has performed his task incompletely, because he has not translated and annexed another.

I do not intend to intimate that a translation of "*The Napoleonic Idea*" would not be useful as an abstract of "*Napoleonic Ideas,*" and interesting upon its own account. I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

NEW YORK, June 25, 1859. JAMES A. DORR.

Garibaldi and Colonel Forbes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Herald* of June 18, inst., reported a correspondence of the London *Star*, which, alluding to the then believed defeat of GARIBALDI, insinuated that all his successes, in his former campaigns, were entirely due to a *Colonel Hugues Forbes, a cool-headed Englishman, who formerly lived upon ample means at Vienna and took part in the Italian Revolution of 1848 and '49.* No one took pains to deny that statement, because it was too absurd and not indorsed by the *Herald.* In some way or other, however, the same pretended correspondence, only slightly altered, has found its way into the NEW-YORK TIMES of June 24, inst. Without entering into any discussion in regard to Mr. FORBES I feel bound in justice to GARIBALDI, to state here, that the great deeds of valor and military skill of GARIBALDI were all previous to his acquaintance with Mr. FORBES. This gentleman, I recollect well, offered his services to the Roman Republic and desired to go to Rome during the Spring of 1849. But as there were already several foreign officers in Rome, and the policy of that Government was to give them employment, but no important command, Mr. FORBES was directed to take care of a few new recruits who were drilling in the towns of Fuligno and Terni, one hundred miles north of Rome. It was after the downfall of Rome, the defence of which has been the greatest deed of GARIBALDI, that he, in his retreat, passing through Terni took with him the recruits and with them Mr. FORBES, to whom GARIBALDI gave a command. But their connection lasted hardly two weeks, for having arrived at San Marino, GARIBALDI disbanded his little army and with few companions, among whom was Mr. FORBES, went to Cesenatico and sailed for Venice, but being overtaken by an Austrian man-of-war GARIBALDI saved himself by swimming, and his companions were made prisoners of war and liberated with in two months at the downfall of Venice which ended the war. A ROMAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY.

The *Empire City* left New-Orleans at 8 A. M. on the 20th inst., and entered Havana harbor at sunrise on the 23d, embarked passengers, mails, and freight, and left at 2 P. M. the same day for this port.

Left in port American steamer *Galveston*, from New-Orleans *via* Key West; *Isobel*, from Charleston; Propeller *Commerce*, from Baltimore, and British steamer *Teviot*, from St. Thomas.

The health of Havana is reported unusually good for the season—no epidemic prevailing.

A trifling activity prevails in the sugar market, holders having conceded their views. Nos. 11 and 12 are quoted 7@7⅛ reals. Stock, 400,000 boxes.

Freights are in less demand, and a slight decline in rates is noted.

Exchange on New-York ranges from 3½@6 ₱ cent., 60 days' sight; other Northern ports, 3@5 ₱ cent.; London, 15@16 ₱ cent. Mexican Dollars are quoted at 12 ₱ cent., and United States Gold Coins 5@6 ₱ cent.

On the 21st inst., afternoon, EUGENE FULLER, cabin passenger, from New-Orleans, in a temporary fit of insanity sprang overboard, and was not afterwards seen.

Sunday, June 26, 5½ P. M., lat. 36°, long. 75° passed bark *Mary C. Fox*, standing to the northward.

The *Empire City* brings specie consigned as follows:

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

W. L. Jenkins, Mexican Dollars	$100,000

FROM HAVANA.

J. M. Ceballos, Doubloons	$109,697
Finner de Visser, Doubloons	108 842
Robert & Williams, Doubloons	48 000
Cludio Rubira, Doubloons	16,500
Albert Horn, Doubloons	11 684
P. V. King & Co., Doubloons	10 560
Reynaud & Bailey, Doubloons	8 224
Order, American Gold	7 200
Goodhue & Co., Doubloons	2 460
Thos. Owen & Son, American Gold	1 080
R. Santos, Mexican Silver	500
Total	$425,057

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 25th inst.

Sugar was quiet, but prices were without change.

Molasses was dull and nominal.

Freights were inactive.

Exchange on New-York was 3@5 per cent. premium, and on New-Orleans 4½@5⅛ ₱ cent.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposition to Rent the Public Warehouses to Private Individuals—Trial of Firearms—The Contemplated Filibuster Descent on Nicaragua—Army Promotions, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27.

Among other reforms suggested by Collector SCHELL is the renting out of public Warehouses to private individuals. Messrs. MATHER and BIXBY, of the firm of MATHER, MCINTIRE & BIXBY, are pressing their proposition to take the Warehouses for a specified sum, and do all the public business, including carting, &c. JAMES B. CAIO entered a competition bid, but an arrangement has been made by which all parties become equally interested in the first proposition. Mr. MATHER is said to be the *protegé* of the Collector, and that the lease would be worth some fifty thousand dollars per annum to the parties if it can be secured. Mr. BARR, member of Congress, arrived here this morning, and had an interview with Secretary COBB. He entered a strong protest against the whole scheme, and left for New-York this afternoon, with an intimation from head-quarters that the speculation would not succeed. If worth fifty thousand per annum, says Mr. COBB, to private individuals, why should it not be worth the same to Government, if properly managed. If the public warehouses are to be farmed out because they can be more economically managed, it might be well to consider the propriety of farming out the whole Government, as it could be administered as a private enterprise, at one-half the present cost. Mr. COBB assured Mr. BARR that the per diem compensation of laborers should not be reduced, even if the warehouses were to be leased out.

Secretary FLOYD is about issuing an order for the trial of all the newly-invented guns, to take place at Fort Monroe—Old Point Comfort—some time next month. SAWYER'S rifle cannon is to be beaten, if possible.

Commander SHUBRICK will leave shortly for the Lakes, on business connected with the Lighthouse Board, of which he is the President.

The Government received nothing to-day from Mexico. The reported seizure of specie by ROBLES is regarded by the Administration as highway robbery, but beyond the reach of present punishment.

No European dispatches are yet received by the steamer *Bremen*, but some of an interesting character are expected to-night.

Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, left here for New-York, this morning.

It is rumored here that Plumer is only an assumed name of the Boston convict, and that he is a near relative of a distinguished United States Senator—and hence, the great interest manifested by the people of Boston in his behalf. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27.

Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated filibuster descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who sustain WALKER with arms and money are given, and the enjoyment of the benefits of the transit route are to compensate, in part, for the expenses thus incurred. It is stated that the expedition will start by the middle of August: that a party of fillibusters will rendezvous at Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the *Scottish Chief.* Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our Government will endeavor to arrest all such illegal enterprises, the orders to our naval vessels, for this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force. General JEREZ, before he left for Nicaragua, was fully informed of the fillibustering movements.

The Board contemplated by former orders of the War Department, to be convened for the examination of non-commissioned officers, recommended for promotion, will be composed of the Instructor of Tactics, the Professor of Mathematics, and the Professor of Ethics, at the Military Academy, and will meet at West Point, on the first Monday in September annually. Enlisted men serving with troops, will not hereafter be allowed commutation of rations.

Captain NICHOLAS has been ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, the flag-ship of the African Squadron, in place of Captain WILSON, who has been condemned as sick.

General LAMAR intended to return to the United States in the *Moses Taylor*, but was detained in Central America by the unexpected reception of dispatches from the State Department.

The Mexican News by the Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 27.

The *Tennessee* has arrived up, and we have the following additional Mexican intelligence:

The conducta of five millions of specie arrived at Jalapa on the 10th inst., and remained there a week by the orders of General ROBLES for examination. It started again on the 16th, under a permit from Gen. ROBLES, but when near the National Bridge be overtook it and ordered its return to Jalapa, by the authority of MIRAMON. The conducta refused to obey the order, when General ROBLES ordered it to be shipped aboard the British vessel off Sacrificios, but her commander refused to receive it, notwithstanding the orders of the French and English Ministers to do so. The conducta still remains at Reconada, subject to the orders of ROBLES.

DEGOLLADO was at Vera Cruz.

MIRAMON had collected half a million in duties on the conducta.

All English subjects had been banished from the Capital, Minister OTWAY acquiescing.

News by the Overland Mail.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN SONORA.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 27.

The Overland Mail arrived here on Saturday evening, bringing California dates of the 3d inst.

Advices from Arizona say another revolution had broken out in Sonora, and the Indians had taken the field in favor of CARRANZA and the Church Party. The revolutionists had captured several large towns, and were daily receiving additions to their numbers.

Man Shot by his Brother-in-law.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 27.

JONATHAN B. CHROMSTER, proprietor of the Washington Gardens, on Pennsylvania-avenue, was shot last night by WM. COULSON, his brother-in-law, and it was supposed mortally wounded. At noon today he was better, and there are hopes of his recovery. COULSON has not been arrested.

Railroad Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 27.

The train due here last evening from Baltimore, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning. It ran off the track near Baltimore; the engineer was killed and two others injured: no passengers were hurt. The engineer's name was R. R. MCCLOSKE. The accident was caused by the train running over a horse.

The freight train going down, ran over an aged woman near the Bell Road, causing her death soon after She was walking on the track and would not leave it, though she saw the train approaching, and apparently designed to commit suicide.

The Cricket Match at Oswego.

Oswego, Monday, June 27.

The Cricket match between Syracuse and Oswego, in this city to-day, resulted in favor of the latter.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, June 27—8 P. M.

Up to this hour the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, now about due with Liverpool dates of the 18th inst. has not been signaled at Halifax.

Six Persons Drowned—The Pacific Railway.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 27.

Six persons were drowned last night in the river opposite this city.

A dispatch from Texas says, the Supreme Court of that State has reversed the decision of the Lower Court on the Southern Pacific Railway.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 26.

MILES TAYLOR, Anti-Slidellian, was renominated for Congress by the Second District Democratic Convention on Saturday.

Fatal Fireworks Accident.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 26.

At an exhibition of fireworks in Charlestown last evening, on Bunker Hill, Mrs. OLIVER FROST was struck by a rocket stick and fatally injured.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 27.

JOHN BRODHEAD was unanimously reelected President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company this morning.

Governor Banks Visits the Institutions.

SPEECH BY GOVERNOR BANKS.

Yesterday, at the invitation of the Board of Governors, Governor BANKS, of Massachusetts, who is in this City, temporarily, made a tour of inspection of our Island Institutions. The party which accompanied him was quite select. It embraced the Hon. J. B. HASKIN, Supervisor PURDY, Justice WELSH, Commissioners GRAY and STRONG, of the Central Park, STEPHEN B. RUSSELL, Esq., Ex-Alderman TROTTER and others. Governors SMITH, MALONEY and OLIVER did the honors of the occasion. After passing through Bellevue Hospital, the party went up to Randall's Island. Some three hundred children were ready to receive them. After they had been reviewed, the children were drawn up in the gymnasium. Governor SMITH introduced Governor BANKS to them, and saying that he understood one of the children was prepared to welcome their visitor, asked him to come forward.

Master RYAN stepped out from the ranks and made a neat little speech. He greeted their visitor from Massachusetts, the State of HANCOCK, ADAMS and WEBSTER, and alluded to the gratification which he, (the speaker,) with ten of his companions, experienced from a visit which they made to Boston some two years since. In conclusion, he referred to the golden opinions Governor BANKS gained while Speaker of the House, and expressed the hope that he might find that the charitable institutions of New-York were well and worthily administered.

Gov. BANKS made a brief but an exceedingly appropriate and eloquent reply. He thanked the speaker and his young companions for their welcome, and accepted the tender of their hospitalities with a deep and sincere emotion of gratitude. This was one of the pleasantest occasions in which he had ever participated. Though mingling continually with the charities of the day, he had never before seen any manifestations on so extended a scale. Neither had he seen in all the institutions he had visited boys like those before him who exhibited so much intelligence. The education which they were receiving now, and the constant drilling which they were subjected to, they would feel the benefit of through life. He thanked them for the regard they had shown to the Commonwealth which he represented. The commerce of the whole country owed much to the energy and to the industry of New-York. But one thing the boys should not forget. The great God who governs all was no respecter of persons. The success in life of those whom be addressed is as certain, if they would persevere, as if they were born in the most favored lots. It is not the favor of friends or of fortune that supports men and carries them through to prosperity. It is the energy to do that which is necessary and the intelligence which directs these efforts which is necessary. They had the future before them; it was their

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Message of the President of Buenos Ayres—Public Education—Financial Improvement—The Impending War—Dictator Lopez III—Changes in the Buenos Ayrean Ministry—Movements of Troops—Counter-Manifestos of the Argentine and Buenos Ayrean Governments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

On the 1st inst. the Legislature of this State was opened by Governor ALSINA in person. His Message, which is a straightforward and statesmanlike document, gives us a true account of the extraordinary advance of this country, the only point of South America which enjoys a truly Republican rule. Notwithstanding the severe commercial crisis which, sweeping over the world, seemed to take special pleasure in spending its greatest force upon the cities of Hamburgh and Buenos Ayres; notwithstanding the constant incursions of the Pampa Indians and the cowardly commercial war of URQUIZA, we have trebled our exportations in many articles, and in all others have far exceeded the mark of any previous year. To the administration of Dr. ALSINA is also owing the settlement of the long-pending debt question with the English bondholders, and the punctual payment of the quotas as agreed upon. This debt already stands at 69–90, and we have a just right to suppose that if peace is preserved here, another year will bring it up to par.

But the brightest page in the advancement of Buenos Ayres is found in the *Segundo Informe del Gefe del Departamento de locuelas*, the second report of the Chief of Public Schools. The great progress acquired in this—the most important Department of all Republican progress—does more to give us faith in the salvation of these regions of the world, than all else however advanced or well administrated. The Legislature of this State has been the first as yet in Spanish America which has voted large sums of money for the public schools, and the increase since the last report presented in 1856, in spite of isolation and both commercial and personal hostility against Buenos Ayres, has been 69 schools and 2743 scholars. Buenos Ayres now educates in her public schools, with a population at the outside of 120,000 souls, more children than either Lima, or Rio de Janeiro—this latter containing 260,006 inhabitants.

Absolutely, the whole of this immense advance since the fall of ROSAS is due, firstly, to the absence of the tyranny of General URQUIZA, and, secondly, to that firm republican and friend of the United States, Don DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO. He is the Superintendent of these schools, and the author of the report now before us, and his name should be known to all Americans as the first South American to throw aside the prejudices of race and religion, and to go and study the institutions of the United States with an "humble and contrite spirit." The result has been that, added to his singular courage and uprightness, we are at last like to reverse in Buenos Ayres the verdict which universal mankind has long since passed upon the Spanish-American people. SARMIENTO has lately read before the Athenæum here, a eulogy upon the departed historian PRESCOTT, which, like all his works, breathes that pure love of American institutions and literature which distinguishes him above all other Argentines. Through long years of exile, poverty and desperate struggles with the world, SARMIENTO is one of the very few who never at any time, for any cause, bowed the neck to tyranny. And now, that it is fashionable here in the party of liberty, to quota and to strive to imitate the United States in their noblest institutions, let all honor be given to the pioneer in this good work among his countrymen.

There is no longer any room for doubt that the rents of this State are steadily increasing, notwithstanding the law of differential duties which was passed by URQUIZA last Congress, and went into operation here on the first of the new year. They are considerably over $100,000,000 paper money, to about $5,000,000 silver. The expenses last year were $92,000,000; estimates for the present fiscal year are $59,000 000. In fact, the resources of this State are more than double—fully three-fifths those of the other thirteen Provinces; the receipts on the other side of the Arroyo del Medio having never exceeded $2,000,000 silver. The few months during which this iniquitous law of differential duties has held sway have given already sufficient proof that it has been more a suicide for the upper Provinces than harmful to us here. Although it brings much distress to all classes, it is but natural that the poorest should suffer most, as also that many of the products of the Provinces, such as the dried fruits, raisins, &c., of Mendoza, which found their greatest consumption in this city, should now find no purchasers.

But all the flattering and true statements of Governor ALSINA in reference to the prosperity of Buenos Ayres are overshadowed by the melancholy forebodings of war, which agitate the public mind throughout the whole region of the Plate, and to which the last few sentences of his message are dedicated. Although since my last per ship *Parana*, Captain LANGSTON, nothing has occurred to shake my belief in the continuance of peace, we might as well be at open war, save the shedding of blood. The Governor presented to the Legislature last week a special message in reference to its declaration by URQUIZA, asking the proper authorities to create a credit of $20,000,000 papar, as also to order the National Guard or militia beyond the frontiers of the State if necessary. In *eight hours* after it was submitted to debate, his recommendations had become the law of the land, passing both Chambers by a *perfect unanimity*, two members only being absent from physical causes. This Message of Governor ALSINA is beyond all question the best State paper with which we are acquainted, as emanating from any branch of the Spanish-American people. Calm and patriotic, it narrates with truth, and without verbosity or exaggeration, the history of the present difficulties, which are brought about exclusively by the ambition, revenge and avarice of one man—General URQUIZA. It explains in few words the basis upon which the Argentine Confederation is supported, and which alone has prevented BUENOS AYRES from joining it; and after relating the unswerving peaceful and fraternal conduct of BUENOS AYRES towards its sister States, since the siege of 1853, exculpating it from all blame in the possible results of the present war, he accepts the gauntlet thrown down by URQUIZA, with the assurance that BUENOS AYRES will not be the first to cry *peccavi*.

In accordance with the authorization of the Chambers, BUENOS AYRES has begun to arm herself, and the militia are drilled every week throughout the State, having been thoroughly clothed and armed. These steps taken by the Administration of Dr. ALSINA, we consider as dictated by a proper sense of independence and patriotic integrity, *and as the very best means of preserving the peace, and forcing Gen. Urquiza to quietly surrender his Presidential post when its constitutional term has expired*. A man who has been covered by so many perjuries, and who has made a Constitution, only to surpass all real patriotism under its shadow; a Constitution which he has already violated more times in five years than it contains articles cannot be permitted again to disregard it so far as to continue in the supreme power during his life. But his position—made as it has been by himself—is a false and untenable one under any circumstances. Either in peace or war his prestige is gone, and he must go the way of all Spanish-American tyrants. ROSAS has already sent out word from Southampton that he keeps a chair warm for him.

The effect of the firm stand taken by Buenos Ayres has been obvious and immediate. URQUIZA has not yet left his *estancia* of San José, nor has he—as his Constitution dictates—opened the Argentine Congress on the 1st of May, but has put it off until the 25th inst. His warlike movements have been limited to sending 500 men to Rosario, and in his proclamation to them, he says that they are sent there to defend that city from the attacks of Buenos Ayres. The upper provinces have not responded to his *pronunciamentos*, and a most marked dislike to war is clearly manifested on all sides. LOPEZ, of Paraguay, has deceived him, as he has ever done all persons with whom he has dealings, and *refuses assistance*. Thus it turns out that URQUIZA is daily losing his prestige even among his own people.

We regret to chronicle the burial in the Protestant Cemetery of this City of Lieut. S. S. HASSEY, U. S. N., second-lieutenant of the United States brig *Bainbridge*. Mr. HASSEY died suddenly of convulsions on the night of the 5th instant, when the brig was near Colonia. Her commander—accompanied by the brigs *Perry* and *Dolphin*, all three under the orders of the senior-officer, Captain STRINGHAM—returned to this City the following morning in a strong gale of wind. The succeeding day—Saturday, 7th instant—his remains were disembarked under escort of his brethren in arms—a guard of marines—and were generally accompanied by English officers and American residents; they were deposited as aforesaid, near the tomb of Mr. FORBS, of Boston, who died here many years ago, whilst United States Consul. The Episcopal service, with its noble belief in the salvation of the soul through the Saviour of mankind, and with its assurance that so, indeed, "Death is swallowed up in victory," was said whilst his body was consigned "to the ground earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," and three volleys from the Guard closed from his friends forever, and save the memory of the dead.

Mr. HASSEY was from Washington City, [illegible] of 1841. He was a widower and left [illegible] now an orphan.

[illegible]

Yesterday a change of Ministry took place [illegible] which has given very general satisfaction, General FAPIELA, one of the veterans of the War of Independence, resigned the War portfolio on account of his extreme age and consequent bad health. Colonel BARTOLOMÉ MITRE passes from the Foreign Affairs to the War Department, and will soon go to the country in campaign. After his departure, Ex Governor OBLIGADO will take his place, and the Foreign Affairs is supplied by Dr. DALMACIO VELEZ SARSFIELD. These two latter gentlemen are now Senators, and a new election must be held to fill their vacancies. No better men could have been selected, and SEARFIELD, in particular, is probably the most distinguished Argentine statesman and lawyer now alive, and a most ardent admirer of the United States in more than words.

The Government has ordered the march of 1,000 of the National Guard to the frontier. LOPEZ, of Paraguay, is said to be very sick—*quien sabe?* if this is not a pretext to neglect sending his arbiter to Washington, though it may well be time for him to go "Where the good niggers go."

FRIDAY, May 13.

The rapid march of events at present brings us something of importance every day. Yesterday the new Ministry entered energetically upon their duties. Another steamer has been bought, and the two steamers *General Pinto* and *Buenos Ayres* have left for the interior rivers.

One thousand of the National Guard have been detailed for immediate service upon the frontier, and the reformation of the Spanish and Italian legions—which did such good service against URQUIZA during the siege of 1853—decreed. General HOMOS has already marched to the frontier, at the head of eight hundred men.

In the Legislature, additional laws have been passed in the character of reprisals, and as an answer to the decree of URQUIZA's Government, under date of the 19th April last. To this decree, which was a virtual declaration of war, and was signed by every member of URQUIZA's Cabinet, it was forbidden to issue paper money from the Buenos Ayres Bank; all foreign agents, including the Consuls, were required to report themselves at PARANÁ, and every officer of the Buenos Ayres Government, civil and military, is held responsible, in his properties and life, for every act of governmental authority, whether interior or exterior of the State of Buenos Ayres, and the Directors of the Bank are placed in the same category.

Buenos Ayres has returned the compliment, by *action of her Legislature* as follows: Decree No. 1 declares "General D. JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA, and all those who direct or indirectly contribute to make war on Buenos Ayres, responsible with their properties, for all the expenses necessarily accrued in repelling this unjust aggression.

All those private persons who lose their interests by occasion of the present war or its operations, have a right to indemnization from these same properties.

The sell or hypothecation of all or any real estate property, moveables or immoveables, which belong to individuals who may have taken part in the war against Buenos Ayres, or should do so hereafter, and those who remain beyond the territory of the State, thus abandoning the post of honor, which they ought to take in with the army of the National Guard, is prohibited.

DECREE 2.—Declares traitors to the country all the natives of Buenos Ayres who have signed the *pronunciamentos* of the different towns of the Confederation, asking war against this State, and the extermination of its sons.

DECREE 3.—Prohibits all those who have signed such petitions from returning to Buenos Ayres without special permission to do so, and declining to two years' service upon the frontier all those guilty thereof who may be arrested within the State.

Though we are a strong friend to peace, and believe that our difficulties here will be sooner and more solidly arranged without than with war, we cannot but approve of these measures; they are taken in self-defence, and we doubt not will have a powerful influence in preventing an open rupture.

Should LOPEZ, of Paraguay, assist URQUIZA, in a quarrel to which he is no party, this Government will issue letters-of-marque to many hundreds of small sailing vessels, now lying idle in this port, owing to the differential duties, and manned by some 15,000 Italians, and will decree that all their prizes will belong to the capturers. This will settle LOPEZ in less than no time, and leave but small assets for the American claimants.

NOTOR.

VIRGINIA.

A Busy Week in Richmond—German Celebration of Whit-Monday—Three Italians Drowned in James River—Singular Love Affair—Attempt to Recover a Child from an Alleged Abandoned Woman—Strange Story in Connection Therewith—Laying the Corner Stone of a New Catholic Church—Laying the Corner Stone of a New Masonic Temple.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, June 20, 1859.

The past week has been one of unusual excitement, a variety of incidents having occurred to disturb the usual quiet of this city. Whit-Monday was celebrated as usual by the Germans, who assembled for the purpose at one of the Gardens, and, inasmuch as it is one of the annual holiday seasons for the colored population, country negrodom was largely represented in town,—some to sell the proceeds of their extra labor; and others to spend the little money they had accumulated since last holiday, in seeing the Richmond elephant, whilst the town boys, "dressed to death," spent the season in luxurious ease. The numerous tobacco factories were closed during Monday and Tuesday, to allow their colored operatives this season of repose and enjoyment. On Monday, my servant, usually very attentive, was not to be found, and upon inquiry I ascertained that he had gone into the country to see his wife, which his owners allowed him to do twice a year—at Christmas and Whitsuntide. On Wednesday he reappeared, but seemed to be unhappy. During his absence from his wife, an event had occurred which increased the wealth of his master, but filled his own heart with sadness. He felt as a father, but mourned the fate of his offspring as a slave.

There is a vast difference in the appearance of the country bordering on the James and Hudson rivers. After losing sight of Richmond, in a sail down the river, you will see no beautiful mansions, and but few evidences of civilization. The shores and banks of the stream appear to be in their primitive condition, with the rare exception of an occasional cultivated field, in which a few slave men and women may be seen at work.

A few days ago five Italians, Louis Botto, Louis Arrata, Peter Mazonta, Francis Javasco and Jacinda Cortia, left the city in a sail boat upon a pleasure excursion. During their progress a flaw of wind struck the boat, filled her with water, and finally the whole party found themselves struggling for life in the rapid, muddy current, with no one to assist them. JAVASCO, CORNIA and MAZONTA were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered and buried. MAZONTA was quite a young man, and is said to have left funds in the hands of the family with whom he lived. He had relatives somewhere in the United States, who may be benefited by this notice.

A remarkable love affair has occupied the public mind for some days. A young man, named JARRARD J. WILLIAMS, of a highly respectable family, visited the daughter of Mr. CARTER, also a respectable citizen of Hearico. Mr. WILLIAMS was clerk in a large wholesale establishment in this city, and Miss INDIANA CARTER was a most respectable, beautiful and accomplished young lady. She received the visits of WILLIAMS at her father's house until he left Richmond and obtained employment in New-York, when he corresponded with her. Early in January last, Miss CARTER gave birth to a child, having, up to that time, concealed her indiscretion. Upon the heel of this event, Mr. CARTER made his way to New-York, in search of WILLIAMS—found him—told him the story of his wrongs and his grief—whereupon WILLIAMS promised to return and make the *amende honorable* by marrying Miss C., and the two returned to Richmond. A marriage license was obtained, and Rev. Mr. WILLIS was sent for to perform the solemn ceremony. Upon his arrival the clergyman refused to marry them until the young man had been apprised of the birth of the child, of which fact it appears, he had not heard. This being done, WILLIAMS refused to marry, alleging that his intimacy was too recent to produce any such results. A furious war of words ensued, and to prevent serious consequences, both parties were arrested, taken before a magistrate, and bound over to keep the peace, and the match was broken off, and next morning WILLIAMS returned to New York. No publicity was given to the affair, and it was supposed to be at an end.

On Monday last WILLIAMS returned to the city on a temporary visit—Mr. CARTER heard of his reappearance, and had him arrested on a charge of attempting an abortion, by administering sundry powders and pills to Miss CARTER. The day of trial was appointed, but when it arrived, Miss C., who was to be the principal witness, was not able to be in Court, having the day previous swallowed an ounce of laudanum to destroy herself. The timely application of a stomach pump, however, defeated her design. The trial was postponed, and the whole affair was subsequently left to referees, both parties agreeing to abide by the decision, which has not yet been made.

Since writing the above the referees have made their report. They say they are satisfied a marriage engegement existed between the parties, and that WILLIAMS' plea for refusal to marry, is not valid, but that he is the father of the child. Still, they say that no adequate reparation can be made for the injury inflicted, and that, considering the present feelings of the [illegible] towards each other, marriage is not recommendable, as it would [illegible] unhappy [illegible] into existence who neither [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their report with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos 1879, 1847, 1339, 2015, 2080, 1491, 1445, 907, 989 2039, 2035, 2037, 2029 2045, 2047, 2053, 2055, 2067, 2059, 1342. *Part II*—Nos. 7, 1481½, 2090, 634 1631, 1664 1422, 1914, 1916¾, 1094, 724, 2118, 2104, 1986, 804, 1722, 2176, 1662, 134, 1354, 1068½.

SUPERIOR COURT—Railroad Calendar, the 85 remaining numbers of the calendar added to the calendar of yesterday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 27—Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, but brought in no indictments and were thereupon discharged for the term. The Court also adjourned for the term. No regular calendar will be made up for the next term of the Court, but Judge BETTS or Judge INGRAHAM will attend to any business which may need attention.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Sutherland.

THE STEPHENS CASE.

The People vs. *Jas. Stephens*—Mr. Waterbury the District Attorney, said he had an order to show cause this morning in relation to the error book in this case prepared for the Court of Appeals. He said he had never heard Mr. Ashmead make objection to the record that it did not show that the prisoner was present the whole trial, and he moved to strike this out.

Mr. Ashmead replied briefly, reading from the points he had served, showing that this was his tenth point, and also read a part of Justice Lott's opinion, deciding this very question. It appeared that the District Attorney was not present during the argument, so that he did not hear it.

The Court finally ordered that a certificate should be given by Justice ROOSEVELT to the effect that the prisoner was present at and after the rendition of the verdict.

Mr. Ashmead desired his exception to be noted in the certificate, which was done.

The Court then adjourned until July 5, at 11 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Roosevelt.

DIVISION IN THE POLICE CASES—THE RETURN OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN PART QUASHED, IN PART SUSTAINED.

The People, on the relation of Thomas Beaty vs. *The Board of Police.*—This was one of 600 cases brought by the Old Police to obtain restoration to their office by means of *mandamus*. The case came up on a motion to quash the return made to the writ of *mandamus* by the Commissioners. The opinion, as follows, of the Court was rendered by

ROOSEVELT, J.—Beaty, who is the relator or plaintiff in this case, alleges, among other things, that in 1857 he was a member of the Old Police force of the City of New-York; that he had been "duly appointed and sworn in;" that he was never "legally discharged or dismissed," but was unjustly and unlawfully "removed" by the new Board of Commissioners created in 1857, without any "written charges" against him or any opportunity of defence, and that the Commissioners, therefore, unless good cause be shown by them to the contrary, ought to be compelled to restore him and "to permit him to take the profits and salary of the office."

Such is the complaint and the prayer contained in the alternative mandamus, to which the Police Board were called upon to respond.

Before considering the answer or "return" made by the Commissioners, it will be necessary to advert for a moment to the new Police law, passed April 15, 1857, upon the true interpretation of which the present controversy—like the numerous others which preceded or accompanied—depends for its solution.

The main provision is contained in section thirty-two, declaring that the Police—meaning the Old Police—in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn (until after the first meeting of the new Board) should continue to do duty under the previously existing laws, and that from the time of such meeting they "shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the police force of the Metropolitan Police District hereby constituted."

No new oath of office or other formal acceptance of the new duties is required. They were policemen before, and with the name of patrolmen—a merely fanciful change—they were to be policemen still. They were, under existing laws, policemen for the City of New-York; under the new act they were to be policemen for the City and, nominally, for surrounding territory, although practically and almost exclusively for the City. Their executive head, instead of a "Chief," was to be a "General;" their Captains were to be "Inspectors or Captains," and their Lieutenants were to be "Sergeants." But all the leading powers, and duties, and organization, were substantially the same. In other words the new system, so called, was a modification, and not a repeal, of the old; and the "persons filling the offices," as the act expresses, "under the old system were compelled, under their new name, to discharge, as before, the duties of police."

It will thus be seen that it was not necessary for the complainant to aver that he had been "duly appointed," but only to allege, as he does, that he was in fact a "patrolman and one of the Police," or, as he might have expressed it, using the language of the Legislature in the same section, "a person filling the office" at the date of the new law. That last being established, the act itself, as we have seen, declares that his function shall "continue," and that he "shall hold office and do duty" as a member of the Police Force thereby constituted—subject, of course, as the next section declares, to removal in the manner prescribed should he not possess, or, rather, should he on trial, after due notice, he found not to possess, the required qualifications. And the same section also shows that it was no more necessary for the complainant (I use the term as more convenient than relator) to aver in the first instance that he had been "illegally removed" than it was that he had been filling the office, and that he had been ejected—the legality of the one and the illegality of the other, until controverted, are to be presumed. The thirty-third "legally appointed." It was enough to say that he was section declares that any member of the old Police not possessed of the prescribed qualifications shall *be removed*; which implies that no member on that ground shall be treated as out until put out by the Board, and he must be put out, says the act, in the manner prescribed. "No person shall be removed except upon written charges preferred against him by the Board of Police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence."

It would seem, from these considerations, to follow that several of the allegations in the writ or complaint are surplusage. If the Commissioners intended to assume the legality of the complainants' original appointment, it was for them to point out the alleged defect, and to set it up by way of affirmative defence on their part. So, also if they intended to rely on any supposed disqualification, they should have averred in like manner a removal on written charges and due notice, giving the particulars, sufficiently at least, to show jurisdiction. For the old Policemen it was enough to aver that they were actually filing the office at the date of the new law, and that the new law, by its terms, without any new oath, continued them in office; whereas the new Commissioners, by their acts without removing them, had treated them as if they were out of office, by refusing to pay the salaries to which by law they were entitled. All the rest was matter of defence, to be averred and proved by the Board.

With this preliminary statement I shall now proceed to examine the answer or return of the Commissioners, which the complainant's counsel, on various grounds assigned by them, have moved the Court to quash or set aside.

They allege first, that on and prior to the 15th day of April, 1857, the relator, though acting and claiming to act as a member of the Police force under the act in relation to the Police Department in the City and County of New-York, passed April 13, 1853, had not received and did not possess any valid appointment or lawful warrant or authority as such member, and had not been duly commissioned or appointed as such member under the said act.

Second—That the relator refused to take or hold office, and never has taken or held office under the act of April, 1857, or under the Board of Police thereby established.

Third—That upon the first meeting of the Board of Police, under the act of 1857, to wit: on the 23d day of April, 1857, the relator withdrew from the Police force established under the said act, and disclaimed holding any office or doing any duty as a member of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, thereby constituted.

Fourth—That on the 2d day of June, 1857, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York, and approved by the Mayor, of which a copy is annexed; and the relator took office, and acted under the ordinance until the 2d day of July 1857.

Fifth—That from the passage of the act of 1857 until and after the 3d day of July, 1857, the relator neglected and refused to perform any of the duties of a member of the Police force of a Metropolitan Police District.

Sixth—That from the passage of the act of 1857 until and after the 3d of July, 1857, the relator neglected and refused to obey any of the orders of the Board of Police, or to perform any duty under them.

Seventh—That from the passage of the said act of 1857, until, and after the 3d day of July, 1857, the relator, by force and sufferance, supposed the said Board of Police, and the Police force under their command, in the lawful discharge of their duties and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York.

Eighth—That after the said 23d day of April, 1857, to wit, on or about the day of June, 1857, the said Board duly appointed a suitable and duly qualified person to fill the office and perform the duties of a member of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, in the place and stead of the relator, and the person so appointed, thereupon took the office and has hitherto held, and still holds the same; and has received, and is still receiving, the pay and emoluments thereof.

Ninth—That the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District was, at the time of filing out said writ of mandamus, and now is, full, and there has been and is no vacancy or office to which the relator could or can be admitted or appointed.

Tenth—That the name of the relator was not on the pay-roll of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District on the nineteenth day of April, 1859, and has not been on such pay-rolls at any time since, and there is no money now in the hands or under the control of the Board, or of its Treasurer, and no fund raised or provided by law, which can be applied to the payment of the relator, or otherwise applied than to the payment of the persons whose names were on such pay-rolls on the nineteenth day of April, 1859, or who might thereafter be appointed.

Eleventh—That since the passage of the act of 1857 the relator, has for his private gain and profit, entered into other employments in no wise connected with but inconsistent with his duties as a member of said Police force, and has received large profits therefor.

Twelfth—That written charges having been duly preferred to the Board, against the relator for disobedience of orders, and other misconduct, of which charges he received due notice, and against which he had an opportunity to defend himself, a trial before the Board was thereupon had after due notice to the relator, and an opportunity afforded to him to be heard in his defense; and thereupon and on or about the day of 1857, an order was made by the Board, in due form and course of law, that the relator be dismissed and removed from the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District.

This return, as will readily be seen, admits by implication that Beaty was a policeman *de facto*. He was, therefore, "continued" in office by force of the new law. Whether duly *appointed* by the old Board would seem to be a matter of no consequence. He was recognized by it and paid as a policeman; which is the whole meaning of the terms "the Police in the City of New-York, officers and patrolmen shall continue to do duty." "The Police in the City" is an expression synonymous with that of "persons filling the office of policemen;" and filling an office means, whether *de jure* or not, filling the office *de facto*—that is, acting and being recognized and being paid, without objection, as such by those who have the power to control.

If this view be correct, the first plea or branch of the return leaves an immaterial issue.

As to the 2d, 3d and 4th pleas, they amount in substance to one and the same thing—they allege a withdrawal from, and an unequivocal refusal to act under, the police establishment as newly organized; in other words, that although for an instant continued in by the will of the Legislature, the complainant went out immediately, as he had a right to do, by his own will.

This plea, when tested by evidence, will probably be found to rest upon some verbal nicety; still, on its face I see no ground for striking it out. If Beaty, on the passage of the obnoxious law—obnoxious to him—saw fit by any sufficiently significant and unequivocal act to resign the office in which the Legislature proposed to continue him, it was clearly competent to him to do so. It will hardly be contended, under our free institutions, that the Legislature can compel a man to be a policeman against his consent, or at least that any such legislative intention shall be presumed, unless most unequivocally expressed. And if the complainant regularly resigned, (a very improbable supposition) he of course cannot be restored by mandamus—he must, in that case, be appointed by the *Commissioners*, and not by the *Court*. The Judiciary, it is needless to say, (whether by mandamus or otherwise,) have no appointing power.

The 5th, 6th and 7th pleas are mere surplusage. Neglect, disobedience, resistance, as substantive matters, are grounds for removal. If proved on written charges and due notice, they would warrant a sentence by the Commissioners. But till then the officer would not be out of office. As mere matters of evidence, although not conclusive, they may tend to show a refusal, resignation or withdrawal, and in that way support the three previous pleas; but mere evidence needs not to be and should not be pleaded. It has a tendency, besides, when so introduced, to confuse a case, and should, for that reason, be stricken out.

As to the eighth and ninth pleas, they are substantially one, to wit: that another person has been duly appointed and actually fills the relator's place.

If the relator regularly resigned or was dismissed, (two issues already made,) this averment, as we have seen, would be immaterial. If he did not resign and was not removed, then his place was not vacant, and no other could be appointed in his stead. Two bodies, whether in political or natural philosophy, cannot occupy the same space at the same time. Besides, how could another person have been appointed "in the place and stead" of the relator, if the relator at the time had no stead or place which he himself did or could occupy?

These pleas, however, proceed upon the assumption that where an officer has been unlawfully turned out by the commission, he cannot be restored on mandamus by the Court, if another, although unlawfully, has been put, or, rather, has been attempted to be put, in his place. In unitary offices, to be filled by a single individual, such, for instance, as the City Inspector, that may be the rule. A *quo warranto*, directed to the incumbent himself, would seem in such a case to be the appropriate remedy. But the word police is a noun of multitude. It implies in this City more than a thousand men. Against which one, which in particular, of this *quasi* army, is the writ of *quo warranto*, if issued, to be directed? And which one in particular of this numerous force can one said "to hold in the place and stead of Thomas Beaty?" When the force became full, up to the highest number allowed by law, including the members of the Old Police, who were continued by operation of the statute, all subsequent appointments, unless preceded by corresponding resignations or removals, were, of course, unauthorized and void. Such, at least, would seem to be the necessary legal conclusion. An appointment, therefore, of that character, in favor of a third person, being a nullity, would be no answer to a *mandamus* in favor of the rightful claimant. If neither filled Beaty's place nor the place of any other legally "continued" policeman, Beaty remained still in, although not recognized by his superiors. And if the place was "full," it was full of Beaty, and of Beaty alone. So that the *mandamus* applied for, although in terms to restore him to the *office*," was really to restore him only to *recognition* and *pay*. What disposition, in that view of the matter, shall be made of the supernumeraries, it will be for the Commissioners and the Legislature to determine.

As to the tenth and eleventh pleas, it is sufficient answer to the objection raised that no arrears of pay are at present asked. When future installments, if ever, become due to the relator, and he demands them of the Treasurer of the Board, it will be time enough for them to plead that they have no funds, and that the Legislature have made no appropriation, or that a discount should be taken from the legal pay to the extent of the emoluments received from another source. So far as entering into other employments is urged for any other purpose, it is mere evidence tending, unexplained, to make out a case of resignation, and as evidence is unnecessary and inadmissible in a pleading.

To the twelfth plea, if true, there can be no legal objection. An officer *de facto* as well as an officer *de jure* may be tried, and on conviction removed. Removal does not imply that the officer was lawfully in, or even, necessarily, that he was actually in. The Commissioners, acting as they are presumed to do, "on behalf of the public," might, to obviate all doubt, remove, I conceive, in a merely colorable case, without committing the public to any implied admission that the person removed had been in. [See Judge STRONG's opinion in the McCune case.] There is no inconsistency, therefore, in this plea. It is a legitimate plea also within the *decision* in McCune's case. Indeed, Mr. Justice STRONG, in that case, decided that "it would undoubtedly be a sufficient objection to the writ if (meaning without any actual removal by sentence) it appeared clearly that there had been sufficient *cause* for the removal of the relator." The Court would not be guilty of the folly of commanding the Board to put the relator in to office if, beyond dispute, on the facts existing, he must necessarily and properly be turned out of it the next minute, or, at least, as soon as heard.

In the present plea the defendants not only set forth, if true, a clear *cause* for removal, but removal itself after a regular trial. They allege that written charges were duly preferred of disobedience of superiors, that due notice was given and that a due order of dismissal after trial, was entered; and although the probabilities may be that the notice given, in point of fact or law, was not sufficient and that the order on that ground, as decided in Gorman's case, was a nullity, yet for the purposes of the present motion and until a regular trial can be had, the law requires me to assume the truth of the averment that due notice was given, there being, as yet, no allegation or proof of its falsity. At the same time, without expressing any opinion on the fact, I may be permitted to say that nothing is to be ultimately gained on either side by the litigation of a fictitious case or by interlocutory triumphs on mere questions of form. In the language of the printed points submitted by defendants' counsel, "This is a controversy which ought not to be made dependent for its determination upon any technical considerations whatever." It is sufficiently embarrassed by intrinsic difficulties and by what I conceive to be contradictory decisions, without superadding mere questions of form. I say contradictory decisions, because, in the first case discussed in the Court of Appeals, and in which the constitutionality of the New Police Act was settled, (15 New York Reports, 532) it was held by a majority of the Judges that the Police contemplated by that act, even as to the Old Police Force, was a creation of new offices, and came within the provision declaring that "All officers whose offices may be *hereafter created* by law, (this act, after 1846) shall be elected by the people or *appointed as the Legislature may direct.*" In other words, by the State, instead of the local authorities—whether Legislative or Executive—and that as to the Old Police Force, the act was at one and the same time a "direction" that *they* should be appointed to the newly-created office of "patrolmen" by the Senate and Assembly and a fulfilment of that direction by a simultaneous appointment, as directed, in gross of the whole of the Old Force, under the general description of "the Police in the City of New York" then doing duty, instead of a special designation of each individual man by name. Whereas by the subsequent decision, made two years afterward in the McCune case by another majority of the same tribunal—four of the former Judges having in the interim gone out and four others been "selected" in their place—it was held that the office of patrolmen under the new act, so far as the Old Force was concerned, was not a new office, and did not require a new appointment or a new oath or acceptance: in other words, to use the language of one of the majority, it was "in terms a mere continuance in office," in an office existing before the adoption of the Constitution, and not newly created by subsequent enactment. "The officers designated were to *continue* to do the same duties as before, and to hold, in effect, the same office, but under a different title." Now, as the Legislature had no power to alter the mode of appointment to an existing office, the principles of the second decision, if applied to the facts involved in the first, must, it will be seen, necessarily have resulted in a determination adverse, instead of favorable, to the constitutionality of the new law. We have thus two adjudications for our guidance, of equal authority, giving, on the point involved, directly opposite interpretations to the statute whose provisions we are to apply. According to the one, the office of patrolmen under the new act, "being a new-created office, and other than a county, town, city or village office" (Judge Denio at page 556,) it would only be necessary, to answer to the writ of *mandamus* to show which could be done by very slight circumstances, an omission or non-acceptance of the tender; or, otherwise. According to the other, being an old office in which the incumbent was *continued* "with substantially the same duties," under "a mere change of name," (Justice Strong) "no personal acceptance was necessary," and consequently to deprive the incumbent of his existing rights and emoluments, either an unequivocal resignation by positive act with that intent must be shown, or a judicial sentence of removal after a regular trial and conviction according to law. In the case of McCune, the attempt was made to do both, and in both respects the attempt failed of success. The alleged removal of "James McCune," turned out to be a sentence pronounced by the Commissioners against "James M. Line," and thus, as Judge Strong expresses it, with "no judgment against him he had been actually ejected from office." And as to the alleged resignation, the Commissioners, instead of showing any acts or expressions of McCune with that intent, proved the most unequivocal determination on his part (evinced as well by acts as words) to hold on to the old office, although under the advice of his old superiors, he declined, like many others, to recognize his newly appointed, and very nearly, as the opinions show, unconstitutionally appointed chiefs.

With these views of the difficulties of the whole subject I deem it not out of place to suggest, as I have already done on former occasions, that instead of six hundred actions or *quasi* actions, with all their forms and technicalities, "the parties to the questions in difference," as the Code expressly and wisely permits, should "agree upon a case containing the facts upon which the controversy depends and present a submission of the same in Court, to be heard and determined at a General Term, and judgment rendered thereon as if an action were dependieg."

Should this suggestion not be adopted an order will be entered, in the single proceeding now under review, quashing the return to the writ of *mandamus*, so far as it conflicts with the views above expressed, with liberty to the defendants to amend in five days after notice, and to the plaintiffs to reply or demur in five days thereafter.

After the Court had finished reading this opinion, Mr. McKEON said the course thus advised was the one he had wished to carry out, and he hoped the other side would consent.

Mr. EVARTS, of counsel for the Board of Police, said he presumed the order of the Court would be that certain specified parts of the return should stand, and that, as to the others, the relators should demur and their demurrer be allowed, as in demurrer *ore tenus*.

The Court assented, but Mr. McKEON objected, saying he did not mean to demur, and could not be made to.

Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT said it seemed to him that it would be proper for the Commissioners to pass a resolution declaring that none of these men should be considered as resigning office by taking any other employment, subject to a corresponding deduction from their pay if necessary. In his opinion, the Legislature would have to intervene as well as the Courts, before these men could get the money.

Mr. BEEBE thought it would be easily accomplished without this.

Some further desultory discussion ensued, and the Court suggested to the great crowd of interested auditors that all these questions were merely legal, and involved no decisive issue, and it was very desirable in this warm weather that there should not be such a throng in the court-room.

By leave of the Court Ex-Judge Beebe addressed the audience, and requested his 574 clients to conform to the above advice.

Mr. M'KEON desired to bring forward his case, but the Court would not sit. Mr. M KEON said he wished to make the Commissioners feel their responsibility, and that he should not concede any of his rights as counsel to costs or otherwise. Mr. EVARTS said they would take due note.

The Court then adjourned, being understood that counsel would settle the form of the order.

CIRCUIT.
Before Judge Gould.

SUIT TO RECOVER FOR PROVISIONS SOLD AND DELIVERED.

Nathaniel Smith vs. *Francis H. West et al.*—This was an action against the defendants as exporters of provisions to the West Indies, to collect $3,017 93, alleged to be due the plaintiffs for provisions, wares and merchandise sold to defendants in July, 1857, and thereafter.

The complaint sets forth that goods, provisions, &c., to that amount were sold to the defendants and actually shipped to the West Indies.

The answer puts in a general denial of the purchase alleged in the complaint. The case is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

THE CITY CAN EMPLOY OTHER LAWYERS THAN MR. BESTEAD.

The Mayor vs. *The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.*—In this matter the defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint, (on the ground that Mann & Rodman, Esqs., were not legally authorized to prosecute for the plaintiff, was *denied* instead of being *granted* by Judge HOFFMAN on Saturday, as was erroneously reported.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

James R. Place and Ephraim B. Place vs. *Wm. S. McIlvain and Isaac D. Young*—This was an appeal to the General Term from a judgment given to the defendants, at Trial Term, as indorsers of a certain promissory note, made in February, 1857, for the sum of $486 16 on the ground that the plaintiffs, who afterwards became the holders of the note upon its maturity, extended the time of payment on the application of the maker without their consent; and such an extension of payment, it is claimed, operated as a release of the defendants as indorsers, discharging them from further responsibility on the note. The case was tried by the Court without a jury in May, 1858, and resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

All the facts were conceded by the counsel on the trial. On the appeal, the plaintiff offered to stipulate to allow an order to be entered granting a new trial, with costs to abide event. The appellants claimed that, as all the facts were conceded, the Court should render a final judgment. This, however, they held they had no power to do, and a new trial was ordered.

Mr. Abbott for appellants; Mr. Wallis for respondents.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

Jose de Silva Maia Ferreira vs. *William Depew.*—The facts in this case sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court rendered by DALY J. The defendant applies for an order discontinuing this suit, and produces a release of all claim and demand against the defendant in this action, executed by the wife of the plaintiff, by virtue of a power of attorney from her husband who is now in Portugal. The application is resisted by Louis De La Figaniere upon the ground that the plaintiff was formerly a member of the firm of Figaniere, Reis & Co.; that while he was a member of that firm he gave C. H. S. Figaniere, one of the firm, a power of attorney, to transact all his business in the City of New York, of whatsoever nature or description the same might be, whether relating to him as a member of the said firm of Figaniere, Reis & Co., or in his individual capacity, and that the firm of Figaniere, Reis & Co. failed, and made a general assignment of the property of the firm and of the individual property of each member, for the benefit of creditors to Louis Figaniere. The assignment was executed by each of the partners, three of them executing it in person, and C. H. L. Da La Figaniere, in virtue of the above power, executing it in behalf of the plaintiff, who was then in Portugal. After the assignment, Louis De La Figaniere gave notice of the assignment of the claim in this action to him, which notice was given before the execution of the release, and he claims that the suit is now prosecuted for him, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors. The suit is for a claim belonging to the plaintiff individually.

If the power given to C. H. S. De La Figaniere was sufficient to entitle him to bind the plaintiff by a general assignment of the property of the firm for the benefit of the creditors, which I very much doubt, it can not in my judgment be extended so far as to entitle him to assign all the individual property of the plaintiff to a trustee for the payment of his debts. A power of Attorney always receiving a strict interpretation, and it would be giving to the authority conferred upon H. C. S. Figaniere to transact all the plaintiff's business in the City of New-York, of whatsoever name, nature or description; a very extensive signification to hold that it conferred upon the Attorney the right to transfer all the plaintiff's property to a trustee for the payment of his debts; and the words do not in my opinion create a power so extensive. Attwood *vs.* Manning 7, B. and C. 278. Hogg *vs.* Smith, 1 Taunt 347. Paley on Agency, 192.

The power given by the plaintiff to his wife is very loosely expressed. It simply appoints her his attorney, with the general clause giving her full power and authority to do whatever he might do "in the premises," ratifying and confirming all that she can fully do by virtue of the power. I think, however, that it is sufficient to authorize her to act on an action. It is as general as it can possibly be, and unless it is to have no effect at all, and confers no power of any kind, which I am not prepared to hold, it would authorize such an act as she has done.

The motion must be granted.

Before Judge Brady.

Baker vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an application by the Board of Supervisors to set aside a judgment obtained against the City, on the ground that the suit should have been brought against the County. The following is the opinion of the Judge denying the motion:

BRADY, J.—The articles to recover for which this action was brought were furnished by the plaintiff under and by virtue of the act of Legislature entitled "An act to provide for a more certain canvass of votes at each election in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," passed April 7, 1857, (Session Laws, vol. 1, p. 596,) as appears by the certificate of the County Clerk. The fourth section of that act makes it the duty of the Clerk of the County to provide each election poll in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn with proper blank stationary, sealing-wax and light, at the expense of the county, and thus the charge for the articles to be provided is made a county charge. It is the duty of the Supervisors to examine, settle, and allow all accounts chargeable against the County (1 R. S 366 p 4. The People *vs.* Edmond, 15 Barb. 259 Brady *vs.* Supervisors, 2 Sand. 460. People *vs.* Supervisors of Dutchess Co, 9 Wend. 568) and this power implies an exercise of judgment and discretion, and involves the right to reject for sufficient reasons, the People *vs.* Supervisors of Dutchess County supra, but their powers are specific and limited in their character, see titles 2 and 4 of chap 12, Part I. R. S, vol. 365, 385, and can it be transcended? Chemung Canal Bank *vs.* Supervisors of Chemung, 5 Denio, 517; People *vs.* Lawrence, 6 Hill 244; Hill *vs.* Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, 2 Kernan, 52) They related to the County, the powers of which as a body politic, can only be exercised by the Board of Supervisors, or in pursuance of a resolution adopted by them (1 R S, 364, ch. 12 supra). Two separate and distinct organizations exist in this County for the purpose of civil government, embracing the same territory, and each embracing its appropriate functions. The powers conferred upon the City Government are found in several charters granted by the Crown and confirmed by the People of this State in their several Conventions, and by various acts of the Legislature amending the Charters. The powers of the Supervisors are to be found in the Revised Statutes of this State, and the several acts of the Legislature conferring specific powers upon them. (per Davies, J., in the People *vs.* Stout, 23 Barb 338, 211.) Prior to the act of 1857, (Sess Laws, vol. 2, 265.) creating the existing Board of Supervisors, the Aldermen, together with the Mayor and Recorder, constituted the Board of Supervisors, all of which, except the Recorder, were officers of the City Government. But the present organization was not gifted with greater powers. These organizations being distinct and independent of each other, it follows that even if the defendants assumed without authority the payment of a debt, the Board of Supervisors, as such, cannot control them; and it is equally clear that if the defendants suffer a judgment to be obtained against them upon a claim for which they are not liable, the Board of Supervisors, as such, cannot interfere to prevent them from paying it, or ask its review or disturbance. The Legislature have in effect so declared by the act passed April 19, 1857, (Sess. laws, 1859, p. 1,123) entitled, "An act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax," and in which provision was made for the payment of the judgment in this and other cases, in providing (sec. 5) that whenever the Comptroller should have reason to believe that any judgment then on record against the defendants was obtained by collusion and founded in fraud, he should be authorized and required to take proper and necessary means to open and reverse the same, and to use the name of the defendants, and to employ counsel for that purpose.

The application contemplated by the section referred to, being made by persons who have no authority, therefore the motion must be denied. Ordered accordingly.

Before Judge Daly.

Chapman et al. vs. *Duffy.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Matter of Alexander Francis.—Warrant of arrest and all proceedings under it discharged.

Ferrera vs. *Depew.*—Motion granted.

Speth vs. *Funk.*—Judgment for defendant.

Tucker vs. *Williams. The Mayor et al.* vs. *Britt & Pettigrew.*—Judgments for plaintiffs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
WILL OF DAVID NICHOLS, DECEASED.

This will was admitted to probate on the 5th day of April, 1858. The testator disposed of about $200,000 by this will, making a liberal provision for his widow, Caroline B. Nichols, and giving certain legacies to his brother and sisters. He appointed Lewis B. Brown as the executor of his will. On the 21 day of April, 1859, George W. Nichols filed allegations in writing against the validity of the said will and the competency of the proofs thereof, and the Surrogate issued a citation to the widow and other legatees residing in the City of New-York to show cause why the probate of said will should not be revoked. This proceeding commenced a contest as to the personal estate of the deceased under said will, and upon the trial of the allegations before the Surrogate it appeared by the testimony of the witnesses produced and examined, that the testator made the will while in comparative health and on the eve of his departure for Europe, that he dictated all the provisions thereof, and that Mr. George W. Nichols, who filed said allegations, was also present, and united in the consultations as to the will, and made suggestions. The consultation was at Mr. Brown's store, and lasted nearly two hours, and George W. Nichols was present the whole time. The will was then engrossed, and taken to the Everitt house where the testator was staying with his family, and was there executed by him in due form. Other testimony was taken showing the state of his mind at time of the execution of his will; that it was sound; that he was a good business man and competent in every respect to transact business. The case of the argument was submitted to the Surrogate, who the ensuing day, decided that the will was properly admitted to Probate, and he entered an order confirming the same. A. M. Bradford for the executor; Choate & Barnes for contestant.

Interesting from China.

The Rev. R. S. MACLAY, one of the Methodist Missionaries in China, concludes a letter dated Fuh Chau, April 6, with the following:

"Two events of great significance in the political world have recently been noticed in the 'Pekin *Gazette*,' the organ of the Imperial Government in China. One is the announcement that henceforth Shanhai is to supercede Canton as the centre of foreign negotiations with China. The French and the United States legations have been transferred to Shanghai, and the English will establish their Minister at Pekin. Thus the provisions of the Tientsin Treaty are coming into operation, theory is becoming practica. The other item is the Chinese Government's official disclaimer of a paper said to have emanated from Pekin, and intercepted by the allies at Canton; in which it was stated that the Government of China would not enforce the provisions of the Tientsin Treaty. The official disclaimer of the Chinese Government furnishes another proof of its determination to abide by the Treaty.

Yours very truly,
R. S. MACLAY.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.—Commencement week at Princeton begins to-day. At 11 o'clock this morning, the annual oration before the two Literary Societies will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, of Rochester. At 12 o'clock, the annual meetings of the American Whig and Chliosophic Societies will take place at their respective Halls; and at 8 P. M the Junior Orations will be delivered. Commencement Day, proper, falls on Wednesday, (to morrow;) the exercises beginning at 9 A. M. In the afternoon, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the College Chapel. The Graduating Class is smaller than usual, although the College is more prosperous and the number of students is larger than at any previous period in its history. By the liberality of a gentleman in Newark, N. J., the College has been enabled to finish the new room for the Library.... At Hamilton College, the exercises of Commencement week will begin on Sunday, July 17. President Frasa will deliver his first annual discourse before the Senior class on Sunday afternoon, July 17. The Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D D., of Union Theological Seminary will address the Society of Christian Research on Sunday evening. On Monday evening, Prize Declamation. On Tuesday evening, Dr. I. G. HOLLAND, of Springfield, Mass., will deliver an address, and JNO. G. SAXE will read a Poem before the Literary Societies. On Wednesday afternoon, the Alumni will be addressed by the Rev. L. F. DIMMICK, D.D., of Newburyport, Mass., of the class of 1816. Poet—WM. W. HOWE, of New-York, class of 1853.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 50 bbls. Ashes, 7 226 bbls. Flour, 375 bbls. Corn Meal, 24 518 bushels Wheat, 19 457 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 573 pkgs. Provisions, and 400 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls. Pots at $5 25; and small lots of Pearls at $5 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more inquired for to-day, and sales have been made of 450 bags Java, at 14½c.@ 14¾c.; 50 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; a cargo of 2,300 to 2,500 bags do., ₱ brig *Bohio*, part arrived, and 1,100 bags, part deliverable here from Philadelphia, and part deliverable at Philadelphia, on terms not to be published; 500 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@12c.; 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11¼c.@11½c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo, at an unascertained price, ₱ lb. The stock of Laguayra remaining in first hands comprises but a few hundred bags. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, reaches 35 700 bags. The receipts during the week, included 2,640 bags Santos.

COTTON—Sales have been very limited to-day at unaltered figures. Only 600 bales were disposed of, including Middling Upland, at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet to-day for State and Western Flour. Fresh ground lots are not freely offered, and are most sought after by the regular trade. Prices of such exhibit no remarkable changes, though the tendency is somewhat favorable to buyers. Other kinds are plenty, depressed, and cheaper, yet are in very limited demand. Sales have been reported to-day of 5,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 60@ 6 00
Extra State	6 00@ 6 50
Standard Superfine Western	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 15@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 35@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 70@10 00

Southern Flour is in limited request, to-day, at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $6 45@$7 15 for mixed brands, and $7 20@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in small lots, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy, the demand being only for small lots. Sales have been confined to 2,000 bushels—prime amber Georgia on private terms; good White Southern at $1 70; red do. at $1 60; and amnity red Southern at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at rather firmer rates. The reported sales reach 32,500 bushels, at 83c.@ 84c, for good to prime yellow Northern and Jersey; 82c.@84c. for yellow Southern; 82½c.@85c for white Southern; 83 for mixed Northern; 83c@84c. for yellow Western, and 80c.@84c. for inferior to very choice old and new mixed Western, ₱ bush. Rye is quiet, though down to 88c @90c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 3 500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in limited request at drooping rates; Canada, 47c.@48c.; Western, 46c.@48c.; State, 43c@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 1,964 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 15@$3 25, and 1,284 boxes do. Oranges at $1 05@$2 30 ₱ box.

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River at 55c.@ 65c., chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dry Hides have been in active demand but the advanced claims of holders have tended to check operations. Dry Salted Hides find ready buyers at full prices. Green Salted Hides are actively inquired for at steady rates. Upper Leather Stock has attracted less attention. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. state that the week's receipts have been 12,415 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 9,947 Rio Grande, ex *Pollux*, 2,060 Buenos Ayres, ex *Mary Frances*; 408 Curacoa, ex *Flying Eagle*, &c., and 3 560 from coastwise ports as follows: 2 261 New Orleans, 151 Southern, and 1,148 from neighboring ports. Total, 15,975 hides Import, since 1st inst, has been 127,427 foreign and 33 350 from coastwise ports. Total, 160 777 hides. Sales during the week have been 57 600 hides, as follows: 1 056 Dry Buenos Ayres 22½ lbs, 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 21½ lbs., 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Cordova, 23 lbs., 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,663 Dry Rio Grande, 21½ @23 lbs., 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 11,264 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 9,50i Dry Salted Maranham, 28 @30 lbs., supposed 18c., 6 months usual selection; 2 300 Dry Booked Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., 23c., 8 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,600 Dry Tampico, 23 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,227 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 23c., 6 months rejecting bad hides; 1,081 Dry San

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Skyscrubs in Issdia—Pocahontas—Taying it on.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Kellog Troupe—Family Jars—Born to Good Luck.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Blacksmith of Antwarp—Wealth and Worth.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Siege of Rochella—The Statue Lover—The Haunted Castle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, June 28, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 o'clock by steamboat.

☞ Messrs. Nosrs & Hyde, Chicago, Ill., will supply those who want the Daily or Weekly Times. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have advices from Europe one day later, by the arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian* at Further Point, on her way to Quebec. She sailed from Liverpool on the 15th inst. There had been no further collision between the belligerent forces in Italy, but the news is nevertheless quite important. The evacuation of Bologna by the Austrians was announced in the *Bremen's* news, published yesterday morning. We now learn that after their retreat the Cardinal Legate also departed, and the Municipality proclaimed Victor Emanuel Dictator. The Austrians were also evacuating Modena, and were in full retreat towards the river Oglio. Francis Joseph was about to assume command of his army in person, and had already ordered a new position to be taken up. Meantime, Napoleon has removed his head-quarters to Gorgonzola, on the other side of the River Adda, which was crossed on the 12th by the French army by means of two bridges of boats. Victor Emanuel had issued an order highly complimentary to Garibaldi, and awarding him a gold medal of the military order. From Prussia, we learn of an order for the mobilization of the Army, which movement is interpreted by the London *Morning Herald*, Lord Derby's organ, to mean nothing else but war. The new English Cabinet had not yet been formed, though the most important offices were believed to have been filled. It was certain that Lord John Russell would undertake the management of Foreign Affairs, and it was believed that Mr. Gladstone would join the Government. Lord Elgin and Sir James Graham were also spoken of. It was thought that an authorized list of the Cabinet would not be made public before Friday, the 17th. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, and prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were generally lower, and Provisions were dull. The English funds had received some impulse, and Consols were quoted at 93¾@93¾ for account.

We have this morning a somewhat more definite dispatch relative to the Mexican news by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans. It seems that the conducta of five millions, after being detained at Jalapa by Gen. Robles, was permitted by him to proceed, but that it was subsequently overtaken by him at the National Bridge, and ordered, in the name of Miramon, to return to Jalapa. The conducta refused to obey this order, when an attempt was made by Robles to ship it on board a British men-of-war, but the commander of the vessel refused to receive it, and it still remained at Reconada, subject to the order of Robles. The British Minister, Otway, had acquiesced in an order banishing all English subjects from the capital.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst., and Havana on the 23d, arrived at this port last night. The health of Havana is reported to be unusually good. The *Empire City* brought upwards of $425,000 in specie—$100,000 from New-Orleans, and the rest from Havana.

We have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. There is no news of importance. Sugars were quiet and prices were unchanged.

The Overland California Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday evening, from San Francisco on the 3d inst., brings intelligence of the breaking out of another revolution in Sonora, under the lead of Gandara. The Indians had taken the field in his favor, and the Church party with their assistance, had captured several towns. No more definite intelligence is vouchsafed us in the telegram forwarded from St. Louis.

Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, on invitation of the Ten Governors, in company with a few friends, made the tour of our Island Institutions yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting their practical workings. Governor Banks made an exceedingly happy address to the Randall's Island children, and expressed himself as highly gratified with the results of his trip. Governors Smith, Moloney and Oliver did the honors of the occasion.

A communication from James R Dey, formerly contractor for the removal of night soil, charging the Mayor with misrepresenting him grossly, was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, and referred. The report of the Superintendent of Markets was referred. The quarterly report of the Comptroller was presented, and it was directed that it be printed. A resolution directing that no fireworks be exhibited in front of the City Hall on the Fouth of July created a spicy debate: the resolution was lost. The resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Street Commissioner to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals to restore the City Hall to its former condition, was concurred in, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and, having transected much routine business, adjourned till next Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

Judge Roosevelt's decision in the Police case, The People on the relation of Thomas Beatty *vs.* The Board of Police Commissioners, will be found reported at length in our columns this morning.

In less than a week we have had occasion to record two stabbing cases in Brooklyn by schoolboys under ten years of age, one of which proved fatal within twenty minutes after the blow was struck—and to-day we have another. John Shannon, ten years old, stabbed a boy named Elisha Thatford, nine years old, with a pocket-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound in the back. The boys reside in Gowanus, and attended Public School No. 10 in Fifteenth-street. The stab was given while the boys were out at recess and was caused by a trifling dispute.

Mrs. Emma Lodge was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn on a charge of malpractice in causing the death of Mrs. Kenny, at No. 14 Rapelyea-street. The case will be investigated to-day.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton reached only 600 bales at unaltered prices. Flour attracted less attention, and inferior, and common lots were lower. Grain generally was very quiet. Prices of Wheat, Rye and Oats, steadily favored buyers. Corn exhibited rather more firmness. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Pork advanced slightly. Coffee and Rice were decidedly more sought after. Sugars and Molasses were less freely dealt in. Hay was in fair request. Hops, Naval Stores, and Oils were quiet. The Freight engagements were limited.

The Austrians in Italy.

If we can put any confidence in the war news, which is fabricated at Berne and Vienna for the western markets, the Emperor Francis Joseph has really assumed the command of his armies in Italy, and is organizing them as rapidly as possible behind the lines of the Oglio and the Adige, to await the attack of his advancing enemies.

The experiment, if the young Emperor has really ventured upon it, is a very hazardous one. Francis Joseph possesses no experience as a general, and in his brief career as a soldier has seen more of Austrian overthrows than of Austrian victories. He is popular with the army, but his popularity is not of that kind which brings with it the prestige necessary to revive the flagging spirits of an army depressed by a hasty and discreditable retreat varied only by successive defeats at each successive halt. The intrinsic superiority of the allied soldiery over their antagonists has now become fortified by the feeling of confidence in their commander; and the terrible French bayonet, which has done its work so thoroughly between the Po and the Adda will hardly fail to clear every field of open battle on which Austria may venture to make a stand between the Adda and the Adriatic. It should, however, be said that the whole tenor of the latest news tends to justify the impression that the Austrian army is making the best of its way out of the country of pitched battles on the plain within the protection of its fortified ports in the rivers Mincio and Adige, and the Lago di Garda. And although it would be very rash to predict anything positively of the plans of a strategist so daring as the Third Napoleon appears from his campaign on the Ticino to be, the direction of the French advance across the Adda, when coupled with the victories of Garibaldi and Canrobert in the Bergamaok country, incline us to anticipate a march of the Allies upon Brescia and Desenzano, with the object of seizing the heights to the west of Peschiera, and of reducing that angle of the Austrian quadrilateral defence by a sudden and decisive attack. Such an attack, if it were accompanied by an advance of the *corps* of Prince Napoleon from the South in the direction of Ferrara and Legnago, and by a landing on the Adriatic coast, might result in shutting the Austrians up in Mantua and Verona, and thus in bringing the war rapidly to an issue.

A great deal has been talked and written of their "quadilateral defence" into which the Austrian armies are apparently retiring; but a few words in respect to it may not be out of place here. If the reader will take up the map of Lombardy and Venice, he will see at the head of the Lago di Garde a point called Peschiera, from which the River Mincio flows away in a southeasterly direction about twenty miles, to Mantua. About twenty-five miles to the east of Mantua he will find the town of Legnago, on the River Adige, and by following that river northwesterly he will come to Verona, about twenty-five miles from Legnago, and about half that distance from Peschiera. These points inclose the "quadilateral defence" of Austria in Italy—a defence formidable, firstly, because each of these four points is a well-fortified post, two of them, Mantua and Verona, ranking with the strongest towns in Europe; and, secondly, because the rivers of the Mincio and the Adige are both swift, broad streams, flowing through a damp, low, marshy and dangerous country; and, thirdly, because by the railway which runs from Verona northward through the Val Lagarina, and by Roveredo to Trent in the Tyrol, the Austrian army can keep its communications easily open with the rest of the Empire. This feature in especial of the positions on the Adige and Mincio, has probably become of the very first importance to the Austrians in the present juncture, since it was evidently within the power of the Allies under Garibaldi, at the latest advices, to throw themselves from Bergamo, Lecco, and Sondrio in the Valtelline, upon the two great passes of the Stelvio and the Mont Tonal, and by seizing Bormio and the Val Camonica, to block up the way from Germany into Italy against the Austrians to the west of the Lago di Garda. Could the Allies therefore succeed in possessing themselves of Peschiera, it is clear that they would gain a tremendous advantage over their antagonists. The seizure of Brescia seemed already within their grasp. This ancient city, known for years as *Brescia l'amata*, from the vast manufacture of weapons of war carried on here, is one of the fiercest and most unsubdued of the Lombard towns. It was cruelly sacked and put to pillage by Haynau in 1848, after a furious conflict, and the vengeance of the Brescians must assuredly have put their city into the hands of the Allies very soon after the defeats of the Austrians on the Bergamo road. From Brescia the country runs in hills to the southwestern shore of the Lago di Garda, where it begins to fall into plain again about Desenzano, and two or three miles further on, at Peschiera, becomes entirely flat. With the feeling of the people in their favor, and the Austrians retiring routed before them, this disposition of the country would signally favor the French advance on Peschiera. The fortress itself, which here commands the Mincio, and protects the flank of the Tyrolese Railway line, is small, and unless it has been newly strengthened with earth-works, (which would appear to be very doubtful,) can offer no prolonged resistance to such siege trains as the French army is reported to carry with it.

Hard by Peschiera, and about half way between that place and Desenzano, the little peninsula of Sirmio, famous as the poetic home of that most poetic of Romans, Catullus, runs out into the lake, and offers a formidable position for hostile artillery bearing upon the fortress. It is possible that the Austrian army at Cremona and Pizzighettone may be pushed up along the line of the river Oglio, to arrest the French advance by a battle on the way to Peschiera and the Mincio, but this, as we have already said, does not appear to us probable. Should it be attempted, and result in a signal defeat of the Austrian forces, it would be difficult for the beaten army to preserve, not Peschiera only, but Mantua and Verona themselves, from the conquerors.

In truth, the time lost by the Austrians, and gained by the French, during the foolish marchings and countermarchings of Gyulai in Sardinia, and the decisive operations of Garibaldi in Lombardy, will be found, we think, to have given a wider scope to the results of the victory of Magenta than was at first perceived, and has seriously affected the military value in the present campaign of the famous position on which the Italian strength of Austria has been supposed to rest.

A Fitting Sacrifice.—Let the whole City heartily rejoice!

The City Hall is on the point of demolition. They are planting platforms around it, digging mines beneath it, preparing fire and gunpowder to blast it withal; and on the Fourth of July next it will be blown to atoms, that not one stone shall be left upon another. At least we infer this from the appearances of activity observable about the building for the last three or four days. Five lame men with spades, and a boy with a hammer have been busily employed in the vicinity of the great entrance during that time; and the whole esplanade in front of the edifice is converted into a sandy waste. To ask anybody to suppose the City Government capable of repairing the Hall, after the last year's experience, would be an insult to the sanity of our readers. It is clear, therefore, that all this engineering is "miching mallecho," and means mischief, or what would be mischief in any other case. In the case of the City Hall our worst enemy alone can wish it permanence. It is a shabby sepulchre as it now stands, and can never be anything better. If the brilliant Bulteel will make himself the Erostratus of Gothsm, and touch the whole dismal shell off with a good noisy Roman candle in honor of the Fourth, we shall be tempted to forgive him his foray against the regattas, and his hydrophobia on the subject of public fountains.

A Splendid Theft.

The latest eccentricity of Mexican politics is the capture of a Government *conducta* of five millions of dollars, on its way from the capital to the seaboard. This feat was accomplished, the telegraph informs us, by Gen. Robles-Pezuela, some forty miles from the city. It is further stated that two-fifths of the amount was American property, and the remainder principally British. The Government of Miramon had in vain negotiated for its release; Minister McLane had dispatched an envoy to beg off the American share of the spoils, with what success we are not told; and an English fleet had resumed its position before Vera Cruz, by way of recovering the British dollars.

It will be remembered that, under the double pressure of poverty and the foreign legations, the rival Presidents of Mexico had established a tacit understanding that any *conducta* of specie leaving the capital, should have undisturbed "egress and regress" at Vera Cruz. The arrangement has diverted the outward flow of the precious metals from difficult and dangerous mountain roads leading to distant seaports, back to the old channel, much to the benefit of the Liberal treasury, and greatly to the security, it had been supposed, of the valuable convoy. Surrounded by a body of well-tried troops, the train has heretofore passed in safety—the numbers guarding it proving too formidable for the daring of the ordinary brigands that beset the road. But an extraordinary brigand has suddenly appeared in the person of an Ex-Envoy Extraordinary near the Cabinet of Washington. Gen. Robles, the Minister of Comonfort and Zuloaga in this country, won for himself a position of great influence with the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. In the earlier stages of the struggle between the Constitutionalists and the Church party, he was the chief reliance of our State Department for information upon Mexican affairs; and finally acquired so extravagant an influence as to succeed in impressing our Government with the idea that he had only to return to the Mexican capital to rally about him a party drawn from the two contending factions which should restore peace at once to the Republic At that time all American journalists whose acquaintance with Mexican affairs prompted them to urge that recognition of the Liberal cause, which has since been effected, were constantly met with assurances of the entire settlement of the question. The suggestion of the topic merely caused our venerable Secretary of State to lay one finger metaphorically upon his nose, and assure us with a wink of wisdom, that all was right; Robles was to do the business for us. Robles, not Juarez, was the man; "Codlin, not Short." There were grave suspicions hanging about the business unquestionably. It was not forgotten that Mr. Buchanan had been Secretary of State when that shrewd device of sending Santa Anna back to turn the American successes in Mexico to defeat was contrived and completed, and the cases were unpleasantly similar.

The sequel is too fresh for us to detail it again. Robles returned to his country, performed his *pronunciamiento*, ascertained the wishes of the partisans upon whom he had been counting, and found them unanimously in favor of the beardless Miramon rather than of his confident self. The position of Robles was thereupon at once defined. He became a camp-follower of the new master, whom he had unwittingly raised to power, and an active supporter of the ultra-ecclesiastical faction. When Miramon made that bootless foray into the State of Vera Cruz last March, Robles was at his side; and when again the young chieftain beat a hasty retreat to save his capital from the besieging enemy and himself from capture, Robles was left in charge of the infantry and guns, which the mountain flight of Miramon obliged him to abandon. With this force, Robles has at last distinguished himself. It is quite probable he may regard his splendid financial operation as another "forced loan," and use the treasure to accomplish that ambitious aim which was missed so shabbily in December. But in the meantime, the plundered parties are without redress. It is in vain for English or French subjects to demand reparation of Miramon; and quite out of the question for the United States to apply to the friendly Juarez to make good this theft, perpetrated upon his impoverished exchequer. Is not this then that "eventual crisis" in Mexican affairs, which should make external intervention inevitable and immediate?

Stopping a Leak.

It has been the custom hitherto for the City Inspector's Department to pay its bills for work done by the day, at the Essex Market office, the money having been received from the Comptroller upon requisition. It has not been the custom, however, to pay promptly or punctually. If a man did three days' work upon the streets, when he went on Wednesday for his pay, he was told that he must wait till the Department was in funds. The same story, with a few variations, was told time after time, till the laborer consented to take an order on the Department, certified by the Ward Inspector, of which he was instantly forced, by the urgency of his necessities, to dispose at a corner grocery, on a discount of 25 per cent, in payment for potatoes and tea. Consequently, when the Department at last came into its funds, nine-tenths of the orders presented were in the hands of men who had bought them up. The same Ward Inspector who had certified the orders made out the pay-roll for his Ward, and there was nothing but his stern integrity in circumstances of great temptation to prevent a flood of forged or bogus orders from coming up for payment. When the last pay-day came round, Mayor Tiemann, the Chamberlain, Comptroller, and City Inspector, went up together to Essex Market to superintend the paying off, and the very curious result was that five thousand dollars worth of orders proved by the books to be out, were not presented for payment! And yet if these orders would have borne official scrutiny, there could be no conceivable reason for declining to present them for exchange into cash. Whether the four gentlemen named above will consent always to be present to see how the money goes, we do not know. But it would certainly seem to be a fair inference from the facts, that at least one bad leak in the Treasury may thus be stopped. The game, at the rate revealed last week, would plainly be worth the candle.

Protection to Our Flag.

The English at Hong Kong are complaining, and not altogether without reason, that while the American merchantmen are rapidly monopolizing the carrying trade with China, the English men-of-war should be expected to do police duty for these successful interlopers. At the latest dates from that peppery, but prosperous, little colony, it appears that seven-eighths of the vessels trading in the port were American; while, on the other hand, not a single American man-of-war was to be found within a thousand miles. Rumors had reached Hong Kong that a large vessel, reported an American, was lying stranded on the Prata shoal, and the English naval commander had been called upon to send down a steam gunboat to inquire into the matter. In like manner, Her Britannic Majesty's war-ships had, on several recent occasions, been dispatched in search of pirates who had violated the American flag.

This state of things certainly affords rather a quaint commentary upon the magnificent orations of patriots like Mr. Botts, who are fully prepared at five minutes notice, to let slip the dogs of war upon any prince, potentate or Power whatsoever, in defence of our claim to supreme dominion over all the nationalities of the earth.

In the harbor of Hong Kong the entire trade of that colony with Australia, California, and India, was represented in the beginning of May by the American flag, not a *single ton* of British shipping loading for either of these countries against 2,860 American tons of American ownership for Australia; 1,185 for Calcutta, and 11,200 for San Francisco. Yet, at the same time, this far-sweeping American trade was literally and absolutely dependent upon the cruisers of Her Britannic Majesty for its protection. Here certainly is a plain, practical case, calling for the attention of all the loud-voiced enthusiasts who think the eagle of the Alleghanies ought with piercing eye to watch, and with terrible talons to defend the American citizen upon every shore and every sea.

Had the Government of Mr. Buchanan displayed half as much energy in fitting out the embassy to China with proper vessels-of-war as it has expended upon crushing party rebellions, and suppressing the dreadful wrath of petty office-holders, we should not now be playing the mendicant to Great Britain in the very waters from which the enterprise of our citizens is doing its best to drive her commerce. Had we sent out, eighteen months ago, the gunboats proper for service in the Chinese waters, we might now have had a small squadron in the East, which, maintained at the yearly cost of a single unwieldy first-class steamer, would have been abundantly equal to the protection of our mercantile interests, and to the real assertion of that national dignity about which we are forever praying, while we do so very little to sustain it.

Two Battles of Malegnano.

Twice within six weeks of the Italian campaign of 1859, it has been the fortune of the French army under Napoleon III. to win brilliant victories on spots already consecrated in the annals of French glory.

Full details are, as yet, wanting in regard to the action of June 8, at Malegnano, but it is sufficiently clear that the Austrians had intended to cover their retreat beyond the Adda, and afford time for a fresh concentration of their forces by the defence of this important post, and that they were driven from their entrenchments only after a severe contest of several hours' duration. By a curious coincidence, in the second battle of Malegnano, as in the second battle of Montebello, the relative positions of the French and their antagonists were reversed. In the first battle of Montebello, won by Lannes in 1800, it was the French who attacked, and the Austrians who stood on the defensive. In the second battle, won by Forey, it was the Austrians who attacked, and the French who stood on the defensive. In the first battle of Malegnano, on the contrary, won by Francis I., in 1515, it was the French who occupied the town, and the Swiss who endeavored to drive them out. In the second battle of Malegnano, it is the Austrians who hold the town, and the French who dislodge them.

The first battle of Malegnano was an action of great importance in the history of war. It has obtained the name of the "Battle of giants," from the fury with which it was contested, and it demonstrated the efficacy of artillery against infantry, when properly served, as completely as the Swiss victories of Morat and Nancy had established the power of infantry, when properly equipped and arrayed, to defeat the heavy cavalry of the middle ages. In this sense it is that the battle is treated of by military historians, and especially by the actual Emperor of the French, from whose work on the *History of Artillery*, we translate today in our columns a very interesting account of the conflict, written long before he could have had any reason to suppose that legions marching to battle under his own orders would revive the recollections of this bloody triumph in the annals of France.

Eclipsed as it since has been by grander modern campaigns, the passage of the Alps by Francis I. of France, which led to this battle of 1515, was a most brilliant feat of strategy. It was accomplished under difficulties even greater than those which attended the crossing of the St. Bernard by General Bonaparte, and was executed with such skill, secresy and celerity, that the great Roman General Prospero Colonna, who was waiting at Villafranca, near Nice, to attack the French when they should descend into the plains of Piedmont, was surprised and made prisoner at dinner in his tent. In those times, as now, the military superiority of the French rested in no slight degree on their wonderful talent for organization, and their astonishing rapidity of movement.

Vicious Animals at Large.—Improbable as it may appear, a Coroner's Jury has done its duty at last. A child in the street at Albany was kicked by a horse—a bad horse, whose vicious propensities his owner knew,—and so severely injured that in a few minutes the little fellow died. The jury looked into the case carefully: heard the plain story of the witnesses; learned that the horse was running loose in the street, and that he had once before bad "cut up a boy," read the statute, and then brought in the verdict, finding the owner of the animal guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The man was arrested, taken to jail, bailed out, and his case will now go to the Grand Jury.

We trust this case will be "improved" to the community, for violators of the law on this subject abound in country and city. It is time that the owners of vicious animals should be reminded that it is at their own proper peril, as well as at the peril of other people's children, that they allow their beasts to go at large. The statute says,—"If the owner of a mischievous animal, knowing its propensity, wilfully suffer it to go at large, or shall keep it without ordinary care, and such animal, while so at large, or not confined, kill any human being who shall have taken all the precautions which the circumstances may permit to avoid such animal, such owner shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree." The wisdom of the statute is as obvious as its meaning. The punishment provided for a conviction of manslaughter in the third degree is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than four nor more than seven years. It is not likely, perhaps, that in this special instance this penalty will be enforced, as the law has been so long a dead letter that its existence, probably, was not known to the offender. But, now that the law has been signally revived, a few more prompt verdicts of Coroners' Juries, with an occasional enforcement of the full penalty in cases of conviction, will save many human lives, and rid the streets of our cities, especially such as lead to the slaughter-houses, and the green highways of the country, of a great, growing and intolerable nuisance.

A Fool and his Feat.—A being, probably an ape, but whose keepers call him by the rather human name of "Monsieur Blondin," it is publicly announced will walk on Thursday next across the chasm below Niagara Falls, upon a rope stretched from bank to bank for that purpose. The spot selected is half way between the Suspension Bridge and the Cataract, where the chasm is about a thousand feet wide, and the height above the water at which the rope is stretched is not far from two hundred feet. We believe that the Niagara River runs at this point between two civilized countries; and that there are a reasonable number of reasonably respectable Christian citizens living within hearing of this outrageous proclamation. If we are not mistaken in this belief, the gulf between M. Blondin's promise and his performance, be he man or monkey, will be considerably wider than the great chasm of the river itself.

Such reckless and aimless exposure of life as is here projected is simply horrible, be that life what it may. Thoughtless people, meaning no special harm, may promise themselves a sort of excitement in looking at a fellow-creature in deadly peril, and in shuddering through the moments of the indecent exhibition. This coarse sentiment would attract thousands to see a man cross Niagara on a rope, as it would draw them to see a dog-fight or a bull-baiting. But the authorities on the spot owe it to themselves, to the community in which they live, and to the whole country, to kill this thing at once and decisively. New-York has been sufficiently disgraced already by the senseless plaudits which urged that poor simpleton Sam Patch to leap to his death from the brow of the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, thirty years ago.

If M. Blondin is really a man, inflamed with a mad desire of throwing his life upon a tight-rope, let him retire to some secret gorge of the Himalaya and indulge his morbid passion without shocking the decencies of human society. If, being a man, he is merely a mountebank bent on earning the money of unreflecting people by this vile trifling with the sanctities of life, let him be arrested at once, before the noblest scenery of the New World is desecrated by a show of which savages might be ashamed.

Amusements.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The burlesque of "Massaniello" tortured from the opera by the Brothers Brough, and modestly localized by a gentleman of this City, was produced here last night, with decided success. The Gougenheim Sisters are addicted to this species of composition, and seem willing to stake their chances of success on the public appreciation of their efforts. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that our people are fond of burlesques, and, in short, of everything that has uproarious fun and extravagance in it. The majority of English pieces are unsuited to this latitude, and their localization is generally a failure. In cases like the present, however, where the story is perfectly well known, it is a little different. We are not at all surprised that the Misses Gougenheim find it to their interests to persevere in their efforts to naturalize the Brothers Brough. They are seen to rare advantage in the pieces which these gentlemen turn out with such wonderful facility. And if is saying much, for a good burlesque actress is expected to possess a variety of accomplishments not often found in combination; she must sing and dance and look pretty, and imitate vivaciously the ludicrous points of general acting, and be herself an actress of superior intelligence. The Misses Gougenheim enter into the fun of what they do with infinite zest; they are, if anything, a little too fond of "going it"—but this in hot weather is a fault on the right side. The contemplation of exertion is never unpleasant, provided you are not called upon to share it. The way Miss Josy throws herself into the absurdity of a situation is a warning of the most acceptable sort: it is cool and refreshing from its very intensity. Miss Aueland is more circumspect, and seldom exceeds the bounds of discretion. Both are good, and the contrast that exists between them is decidedly advantageous to the best points of each.

There is more of absurdity than of wit in "Massaniello," but it will probably suffice as a vehicle of laughter for our country friends. The play was acted with spirit by the ladies, but the gentlemen seemed to be in much uncertainty concerning the text. More rehearsals are needed. Mr. Baker's music was excellent, and the dancing of Mlle. Christine and M. Zavistowski created a perfect *furore*. These artists are excellent. The result was a success.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the veteran vine-grower in Cincinnati, recently declined an invitation to participate in a railroad opening celebration, in the following curt terms:

Dear Sir: Young Jerseymen are fond of traveling on railroads, where no charge is made. I therefore regret that I cannot accept the invitation to visit Chicago. The absence of my son and son-in-law deprives me of the pleasure of visiting that flourishing city.

Yours, respectfully, N. LONGWORTH.

A long postscript follows, in which Mr. L. abuses the editor of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, who had spoken disrespectfully of his wine cellar.

The Missouri Senate has been engaged for a fortnight investigating the charges against Judge Jackson, who was impeached for malfeasance in office. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says: The testimony brought forward by the prosecution is generally regarded as very direct in the substantiation of most of the specifications in the articles of impeachment. Some thirty witnesses, sworn for the defence, gave evidence chiefly in reply to a question put by the respondent, viz.: "Do you know of Judge Jackson having been guilty of innumerable instances of contumelious conduct?"

Bishop Odenheimer has accepted the Bishopric of New-Jersey. His salary ($3,000) has been secured by the establishment of a permanent fund; James Potter, Esq., of Princeton, heading the list with a subscription of $1,000.

Governor Morgan, while in Buffalo, was made the hero of a series of public and private entertainments. He received a pressing invitation to visit Rochester, but signified by telegraph his inability to accept.

Col. Mansfield, U. S. A.; the Rev. Dr. Cutler of San Francisco, and the tragedian Anderson, arrived in this City yesterday from California, by the *Moses Taylor*.

Mr. Bromley, editor of the Norwich (Conn.) *Aurora*, was presented with a silver service in Hartford last week, the gift of his friends.

The [illegible] of the munificent H. Clay Pate, for negro [illegible] in Museum, has [illegible] in his acquisition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sad Termination of a Long Life.—A few evenings since, two Third Precinct Policemen discovered a very old man lying among a heap of rubbish upon one of the docks near the Washington Market, in a fit. They conveyed him to the Station-house, where he died in agony a few minutes afterwards, though Police Surgeon Kennedy was almost immediately present, and rendered all possible aid. The unfortunate man rallied sufficiently at times to give some account of himself. He stated his age to be 74 years; that he formerly resided on Long Island, and that he had living in this City a wife, daughter, son-in-law, and other relatives, whose names and residences he gave. To these parties information was sent, but none of them visited the Station-house, and a gentleman who took some interest in the matter called personally upon them, and received for an answer that they "had come to the conclusion that they could do nothing for him." An inquest was held, after which preparations were made to inter the body in Potters Field, but before the public hearse arrived Mr. E. Merian, of Brooklyn Heights, the well known meteorologist, came to the Station house, and on learning the state of affairs, requested that the body might be given him for decent burial. His request was granted, and the forsaken old man was that same day interred in Mr. Merian's own lot in Greenwood. Mr. Merian said that the man who thus so miserably died was years ago a man of some prominence, and an intimate of Lafayette, who up to the time of the latter's death, corresponded with him. From other statements it appeared that the deceased had of late years become dissipated, and to this circumstance is attributed the extraordinary conduct of his relatives in refusing to recognize him even when dead.

Health Commissioners.—The Health Commissioners met at noon, yesterday. Dr. Gunn reported that the brig *Baker*, from Porto Cabello, with a cargo of hides and coffee, and the brig *Henry D. Sheers*, from the Rio Grande, similarly laden, had arrived. The ports from which they came were healthy, and he had given them stream permits. He asked for information of the Board relative to granting stream permits to West India vessels, without regard to their cargo. The Mayor thought permits should be granted in all cases to vessels that were clean and from healthy ports. The Board thought so too. Mr. Pechin and others complained of the condition of a case-pool and sink at No. 308 Seventh-avenue. The City Inspector was directed to look into the matter, and abate the nuisance if any was found to exist. The City Inspector reported that the Corporation Attorney would take measures to secure the abatement of the nuisance at No. 566 Greenwich-street; that the nuisance at Nos. 291 and 293 Broadway had been abated; and that directions had been given for the removal of the manure from the place complained of on Eighty-fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, at the expense of the owner. It was directed that a nuisance at No. 51 Ridge-street should be abated. The City Inspector presented reports from various Health Wardens, setting forth the condition of the streets. They were accepted, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Ferris Female Institute Commencement.—The first Annual Commencement of this Institution was held on Friday, in the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church. The body of the church was reserved for the pupils of the Institute and their friends. Every seat was occupied, and the galleries were crowded. The Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rector of the Institute, presided. In front of the pulpit sat the Board of Visitors, and several other distinguished gentlemen. The young ladies were neatly attired, and presented a charming appearance. The exercises were opened by a greeting song, by the pupils. The Rev. Dr. Ferris followed in prayer. The reports of the Committee were then read, and the premiums and testimonials awarded. The exercises were interspersed with excellent singing by the young ladies, Professor Lason, their teacher, presiding at the piano. After the distribution of a large number of books and other testimonials, the gold medal prize was awarded. Miss Susie D. Dayton, of the Middle Department, received a gold medal for her essay, entitled "Our Dependence on the Creator." Miss Jennie de la Montagnie, authoress of *The Untitled Majesties*, carried away the medal from the Senior Department, and also a special premium for proficiency in French. Miss Caroline S. Ewen received a gold medal for the greatest proficiency in French. To Miss Victoria Wetherspoon was awarded a medal for the greatest improvement in penmanship, and also the Mathematical medal, which is considered the highest honor of the Institute. To Miss Isabel Davey was awarded a premium for the best oil painting, and to her sister, Angelina M., one for the best drawing. Miss Maria Hegeman and Miss Julia A. Thompson took premiums for excellence in French. Miss Emily C. Davies took a special premium for proficiency in mathematics. The following young ladies, of the graduating class, received diplomas: Miss Sarah J. Caia Montague, Misses Emily A. C. Davies, Caroline G. Ewen, Lucy H. Ferris, Fannie Hamilton, Mary E. Ostrander, Emma Phelps, Helen Stewart, Victoria Wetherspoon.

Street Cleaning.—The Clerk of the Weather and the dirt cartmen of the Fifth and Sixth Wards interfered seriously with the arrangements of the City Inspector for carrying on the work of cleaning the streets vigorously last week. The cartmen struck for higher wages, but Mr. Delavan induced them to go to work again without an increased compensation, and the transactions of the week, summed up below, were not so unfruitful as might be supposed. There were 2,019 loads of manure, 5,066 of dirt and rubbish, and 6,441 of ashes removed at a cost to the City of $4,472 15. From the Seventeenth Ward over 800 loads of ashes were removed, and little over 200 from the Fifteenth Ward. The total number of loads of ashes, dirt, manure and rubbish removed from the First Ward was 465; from the Second, 499; from the Third, 725; from the Fourth, 664; from the Fifth, 566; from the Sixth, 520; from the Seventh, 714; from the Eighth, 671; from the Ninth, 840; from the Eleventh, 791; from the Fourteenth, 431; from the Fifteenth, 397; from the Seventeenth, 1,195; from the Eighteenth, 1,311; from the Nineteenth, 449; from the Twentieth, 1,190; from the Twenty-first, 1,501; from the Twenty-second, 617. Total in all the Wards, 13,546. The Tenth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards are not included in the above statement, because they are under contract. In the Twelfth Ward only a few days' work was required.

Preparations for the Fourth of July.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council charged with the preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Alderman Pack presiding. The Committee on Stands reported in favor of awarding the contracts for furnishing stands to John B. Gridley, the lowest bidder, who is to furnish nine stands for $132 75. Mr. Taylor, the clerk of the Committee, read the programme for the celebration of the day, prepared by him under the direction of the Committee. A slight alteration was made and the programme was adopted. It will be published in the papers to-morrow. Alderman Lyell suggested that each member of the Committee be appointed to take charge of one of the places at which fireworks were to be exhibited. Many members of the Committee hesitated when asked whether they would be responsible for the fireworks in the Park, and the possible burning of the City Hall, and it was finally resolved that the Chairman should assign to each his task in this regard. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. The regatta will be a novel part of the celebration this year.

Unknown Men Found Drowned.—Coroner Jackman yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man found floating in the water at the foot of Bank-street. The body was entirely naked when found, which renders it probable that deceased was drowned while bathing. It measured five feet in length, and had apparently been in the water about a week. The same Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man found drowned at the foot of Chambers-street. Deceased was about 40 years of age, had sandy hair and no whiskers, and was dressed in a black coat and vest, checked linen pants, white shirt, blue stockings, and shoes buttoned at the side. Both bodies were sent to the dead house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

Fatal Run-over Accident.—A child 4 years old, residing at No. 52 Leonard-street, named John McGlynn, was run over and killed yesterday at the corner of West Broadway and Leonard-street, by a wagon loaded with furniture. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body, at which it appeared in evidence that the child was amusing itself at the time of the accident by crossing and recrossing the street, during which it fell down and two wheels of the wagon passed over its neck, producing death in a few minutes. The wagon was proved to have been driven slowly at the time, and the jury rendered a verdict exonerating the driver, and attributing the casualty to accident.

The Burglars Kelly and Gordon—Important Confession.—The notorious burglars Kelly and Gordon, an account of whose ar

liquor shops were closed last Sunday. In the Ninth Precinct, out of 270 grogeries, only two were found open.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The Euclean Society of the University of New-York, held its anniversary exercises, last evening, in the large hall of the University building. Besides the members of the Society, there were present many of their friends and acquaintances, including a large number of ladies. The proceedings were opened by music from the band, followed by prayer; after which, the orator of the evening, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of the Tabernacle, delivered an eloquent address, taking for his subject, "Literary Culture for Educated Men." By culture, in this sense, he meant that refinement of letters which are in superposition to education. Education precedes culture as plowing precedes sowing. The study of language—not in the mechanical way in which the classics are usually studied in colleges, but so that the soul of the writer may pass into his own; the study of history, not for dates and incidents merely, but for the development of social life; and the æsthetic aspects of science, not to be separated from fancy and dilettantism, were, in the orator's opinion, necessary to true culture. [illegible] was applauded at the conclusion of his address. The poet of the evening was Prof. [illegible] Rutgers Institute.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN DEGROSE-STREET.—A fire was discovered to have taken place about 9¼ o'clock on Sunday evening, in a wood-shed under the tenement building, No. [illegible] Degrose-street, in the premises of CAROLINE LAMBERT, a German woman. After extinguishing this fire, another was discovered in the basement occupied by the same person, and was speedily put out. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. A son of Mrs. LEBELT, named THEODORE, was arrested on suspicion.

FIRE IN A WINE-BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.—A fire broke out at 7½ o'clock last evening, on the third floor of No. 179 Pearl street, in the wine-bottling establishment of CORDOVA & NUÑEZ. The fire originated in a tub containing a quantity of combustible material, as the tub stood near several casks of camphene. The Fire Marshal is engaged in investigating the matter. The damage done by the fire is trifling.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A woman named ELLEN SHEPHARD, having been arrested by the Fourth Ward Police last night, on some trivial charge, attempted to hang herself in her cell, but was discovered by the doorman of the Station-house and cut down. She was nearly dead when discovered.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL—THE MARKETS—THE COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FIREWORKS IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL—REMINISCENCES OF THE CABLE CELEBRATION, BY ALDERMAN BRADY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a message from the Mayor, assigning his reasons for declining to sign the resolutions authorizing the Comptroller to lease part of the premises No. 400 Grand-street, for five years, at a rent not exceeding $1,000 per annum, for the Fifth Judicial Court, was read and laid over. The Mayor thinks the rent is too high and the location unsuitable.

A petition setting forth that an intolerable nuisance has been created by the manner in which the carrying away of night soil via the Pier foot of Houston-street, North River, is conducted and asking its abatement, was referred.

A petition from James R. Dey, in relation to the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolution with regard to the removal of night-soil, was read. Mr. Dey characterizes the communication of the Mayor as "untrue and outrageous," and asks that he (the petitioner) and others may be examined under oath with regard to the statements made therein. The petition was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, and it was directed that the affidavit of Messrs. Dey & Woodruff be printed in the minutes, and published in the official papers, in connection with the veto.

Alderman BOOTH offered a resolution inviting the Mayor to meet in convention with the members of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 P. M., on Monday, July 18, in the chamber of the Board, for the purpose of appointing clerks for the District Courts of the City. It was adopted.

The City Inspector presented the report of the Superintendent of Markets, setting forth that Washington, Fulton and Clinton Markets are, and for some time have been, in need of repairs, and that Centre Market is now being repaired. It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The Quarterly Report of the Comptroller for the three months ending March 31 was read, and it was directed that it be printed. During the quarter ending March 31, the Comptroller paid out $3,815,026 79, as follows: On City Accounts, $758 324 55; on Special and Trust Accounts, $3,046 702 24. The Comptroller, under the system which he inaugurated when he came into office, is enabled very readily and exactly to ascertain the condition of the City Accounts. All the disbursements are classified under appropriate heads. Under "City Accounts" are placed the receipts and expenditures for the support of the City Government, and for which provision is made by taxation; under "Trust Accounts" the receipts and payments on account of loans obtained upon Revenue Bonds, [illegible] payments, as well as receipts on account of any street and other improvements, the cost of which is defrayed by assessments upon property deemed benefited thereby, and the receipts and payments on account of Intestate Estates; and the "Special Accounts" are those which exhibit the receipts and expenditures on account of the construction of the Public Works, for the cost of which provision is made by the issue of Corporation Stocks redeemable from the sinking fund or otherwise.

A resolution offered by Alderman STARR, directing that no fireworks be exhibited in front of the City Hall on the Fourth of July, was strenuously opposed by Alderman PECK.

Alderman STARR hoped no more fireworks would be exhibited near the City Hall. At the time of the Cable Celebration the Committee promised to be very careful, yet the City Hall caught fire, and much was lost that could not be restored.

Alderman BRADY said there was no reason to suppose that the City Hall would catch fire on the Fourth of July, because it had caught fire on the occasion of the Cable Celebration. At that time the Common Council had gone wild, and he had seen members drinking freely; but because the Hall had caught fire when members were intoxicated, there was no reason to believe that there would be a conflagration on the Fourth of July.

The President said they must have been Councilmen whom the gentleman had seen intoxicated: assuredly they were not Aldermen.

Alderman PECK was surprised that the gentleman should get up and charge members of the Common Council with gross intemperance.

Alderman STARR seldom replied to personal attacks, but the remarks of the gentleman might be deemed to be aimed at any one of those present. For himself, he was out of town on the occasion referred to.

Alderman MCSPEDON (in the Chair) said it was false that there had been any negligence on the part of the Common Council on the occasion of the cable celebration. He himself had gone over the building with others after the celebration was over to see that all was safe.

Alderman ADAMS had not seen a single member of the Common Council intoxicated on that occasion. He himself was not so.

Alderman BRADY said all the Aldermen who had just spoken had said that what he had said was not so. He reiterated that members of the Common Council were drunk on the occasion referred to.

Alderman PECK called him to order. He had no right to talk about members of the last Common Council in connection with this subject.

The President decided that Alderman BRADY was out of order.

Alderman BRADY claimed that he had said nothing personal. He had not said that any particular Alderman was "drunk."

Alderman ADAMS said he still at home when he got drunk; he didn't go around looking at other drunken men.

The resolution was lost.

A report in favor of donating $2,000 to the American Fanaale Guarnieu Society, was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the Street Commissioner to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals to restore the City Hall to its former condition, was concurred in.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

CLEANING BROADWAY—FERRY ACCOMMODATIONS, &C.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at 6 o'clock. Among the petitions presented was one from the Committee of Residents on Broadway, who, in consequence of the refusal of the Corporation to clean that street oftener than twice a week, organized themselves into an association for the purpose of having it swept more frequently. The petition represents that the weekly cost, for the last two years, of cleaning Broadway has been $200, of which the Corporation has paid but $120 weekly, and asks that the Common Council shall provide for the repayment of the whole expenditure. It was referred.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of directing the Grand-street Ferry Company to put the ferry bridges, &c., in proper order, was adopted.

The Committee on Railroads having reported in favor of a concurrence in a resolution of the other Board directing the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company to repair their track, the motion to adopt the report was carried.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for removing the earth and rubbish from the West Washington Property, was referred, on the ground that it would be advisable, in the first place, to ascertain whether there was any earth or rubbish to be removed.

An ordinance for widening the carriage-way of Fifty-ninth street, from the Fifth to the Eighth avenue, and which had already passed the Board of Aldermen, was adopted.

Numerous reports were received from the Commissioner of the Fire Department, regarding applications for building or repairing engines, and were generally referred. That in favor of rebuilding, at an expense not to exceed $200, the carriage of Hose Company, No. 26, was adopted.

The Mayor vetoed the resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase for the use of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 17, the lot No. 250 Henry-street. He based his refusal to approve the resolution on the ground that nearly all the residents in the vicinity of the lot in question, and the pastor and members of the Episcopal Church, (All Saints,) which is directly opposite, had remonstrated against it.

The Board adjourned till Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

To the Public.

An expose by the Harbor Master of the Eighth District in relation to the controversy now existing between himself and the Agent of the Savannah line of steamers.

In the prompt, efficient and fearless discharge of those public duties with which I have been honored by the supreme authority of the State, I have been unjustly assailed and my motives misrepresented.

Sustaining, as I do, an intimate and responsible position to the best interests of this great commercial metropolis, and prompted by considerations of self-respect, I have deemed it my duty to present in this communication a clear, correct and just statement of this unpleasant affair.

And, in the first place, I shall proceed by quoting from an act, chapter 72, section 3, a portion of the law relating to the power vested in the Harbor Masters of the State of New-York, which is as follows:

"Section 3. Said Harbor Masters shall have authority to regulate and station all ships and vessels in the stream of the East or North River, within the limits of the City of New-York, and the wharves thereof, and to remove from time to time such ships or vessels as are not employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, to make room for such others as require to be more immediately accommodated for the purpose of receiving or discharging their cargoes; and as to the fact of their being fairly and *bona fide* employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, the said Harbor Masters, or either of them, is hereby constituted the sole judge."

Having thus shown the source of authority delegated to me to the discharge of my duties, I now proceed to examine the nature of the "dispatch" forwarded to his Excellency, Governor MORGAN, by the agent in question, wherein I am charged, first, with not permitting the steamship *Huntsville* to come to her berth. This charge has no foundation whatever in truth; for, by reference to the law above quoted, it will be seen that it was my prerogative, and not his, to assign to that ship a suitable berth under the existing circumstances. That berth was duly assigned by me, which by the said agent was promptly refused, he (the agent) under the shadow of supposed power, preferring to anchor his vessel in the stream rather than conform to an expressed law of the State. In the second place, it is asserted that the owners of the line pay $2,500 per annum for the berth in question. This assertion is equally devoid of truth. For what consideration is this $2,400 paid? Is it for the exclusive use and possession of the berth? By no means. It is simply for the exclusive privilege of collecting the legal wharfage as established by law, and nothing more. The same may be said in regard to the property leased by the company from the Corporation, it being quite impossible for an individual or corporate body to grant privileges which would in any way contravene an express law of the State. In the third place, in his grandiloquent "despath" he informs Governor MORGAN that the steamer must remain in the stream unless he (the agent) submits to an extortion, or gets relief from executive interference. As regards the vessel being obliged to remain in the stream, that is a circumstance which concerns the agent, and not the Harbor Master, the former having refused to accept the berth assigned him, which was at the wharf in question. Touching the intimation conveyed by the agent involving the honor and integrity of the undersigned by the use of the term extortion, it is not necessary here to make any explanation. To the high and honored authority which clothed him with his present official position, and to his numerous friends, any explanation would be deemed superfluous and entirely out of place in a communication like the present. There are other tribunals before which matters of so grave a character are brought, and where injured honor must be defended. So much for the facts in connection with the charges contained in the dispatch to his Excellency Governor MORGAN; and it may not be unnecessary here to briefly review the whole matter in question. Having already shown that the right to station vessels is wholly and solely vested in the Harbor Master, and that no right whatever exists on the part of any corporate authority or individual, to grant for a price any special privileges at variance with the general welfare of the body politic, as expressed by law, the question naturally occurs, under what right does this agent demand any extraordinary privileges? Is there any legislative enactment conferring upon this Company or the agent thereof a right to completely inclose for storage purposes one of the finest wharves in the City, and this, too, to the entire exclusion of sailing vessels having equal claims to wharfage accommodation? Or is it the $2 500 which this agent pays for the privilege of collecting wharfage that gives him the power to monopolize the rights of others by occupying the various berths for only three or four days in a week, leaving some one or two of the berths constantly unoccupied, not including the four berths rendered useless on the north side of Pier No. 13. It has been stated that the present case furnishes a proper opportunity for the steamboat associations of the City to combine their influence for the purpose of invading the rights of duly constituted harbor-masters in the just and honest discharge of their duties. Will such a sentiment be received by any constituted authority created by the voice and suffrages of a free people? Will such an avowal be tolerated by the owners of the numerous sailing vessels who claim protection and support of all just governments? It is claimed from the same source that his Excellency Governor MORGAN, being a practical merchant, cannot do less than discharge the Harbor-Master, and fall in with the views of the above statement.

I have no answer to make to this surmise. I am willing to abide the practical judgment of Gov. MORGAN, confident that in the performance of my official duties, I have acted in strict conformity to the laws, and that a lawful and just discharge of obligations due to the public and the shipping interests will meet his calm and decided approval. I remain, respectfully,

CHARLES G. MURCH,
Harbor Master of the Eighth District of the Port of New-York, Office No. 73 West-street.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $80, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

To Meet the Summer Demand,
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton st., corner of Nassau st.,
Are offering their superb stock of
MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
At prices which
COMMAND IMMENSE SALES.
In variety and elegance
their assortment is
UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD,
While their
PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE TRADE.
Gentlemen are invited to compare our styles and prices with those of any other clothing house in this country.
NO DEVIATION FROM THE PRICES AFFIXED TO THE ARTICLES.

Maravilla. **Maravilla.**
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists at Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Meiden-lane.

Valuable Property on Broadway, Crosby and Houston streets.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 28, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of valuable property on Broadway, Crosby and Houston sts. Maps at the auctioneers' office, 14 Pine st

Lenry & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Parent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Root Beer! Root Beer! Soda Water! Soda Water!—The Van Allen patent fountain is just the thing for dealers in cooling drinks, it makes them independent at a small cost. Call and see it at the American Trade Co.'s, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

☞ NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Rensselaer County (Illinois) Bonds will be paid by HALSTEAD & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. S. S. PHELPS & CO.

Perego's Summer Cassimeres.
A large variety; also, Summer Drawers at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Popular stand, No. 61 Nassau-st. IRA PEREGO & SON.

Summer Hats.—Every desirable style, and quality unsurpassed. The most fashionable straw goods for gents. and children at reduced prices.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Cassimere hat WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & R. SAUNDERS No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislatures with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 367, June 27, 1859.

21, 70, 55, 14, 76, 75, 16, 60, 45, 58, 12, 47, 63.

Class No. 368, June 27, 1859.

68, 24, 50, 72, 69, 59, 41, 64, 12, 65, 57, 14.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 255, June 27, 1859.

41, 37, 75, 12, 9, 7, 59, 15, 43, 44, 24, 1, 3, 13.

Extra Class, No. 356, June 27, 1859.

7, 27, 39, 23, 64, 63, 41, 5, 17, 78, 21, 30.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Pike's Peak.
The TRIBUNE of to-day
Contains another letter
from Mr. GREELEY,
from PIKE'S PEAK.

Something to Know.—Ladies, if you are in want of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., for yourselves or your children, either for the City or country, you may be sure of getting precisely what you require at the cheap and popular store of CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Zephyr Undershirts,
New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, Silk Sun Umbrellas, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

MARRIED.

KAZINSKY—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 6, at No. 243 60th-st., by the Rev. Robert Lowry, Count LOUIS KAZINSKY, of this City, to Mrs. AMELIA F. JOHNSON, only daughter of the late Samuel Prior, Esq., of Oyster Bay, L. I.

DEVINE—BURLEY.—In this City, on Sabbath, June 26, by the Rev. E. Pratt, Mr. JOSEPH BROTHERS DEVINE to Miss MALVINA BURLEY, of this City.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

NOONAN—DONNELLY.—In this City, on Monday, June 27, by the Rev. A. J. Donnelly, JEREMIAH NOONAN, of Erie, to MARGARET A. DONNELLY, of New-York.

HERITAGE—SCOTT.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, June 25, at the Presbyterian Parsonage, by the Rev. James C. Exbert, Mr. ALFRED HERITAGE to Miss ALMIRA SCOTT, both of Hudson City.

BRADT—SHANNON.—In Dansville, N. Y., on Thursday, June 23, by the Rev. Dr. Seager, Mr. AUGUSTUS C. BRADT, of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss LOUISA J. SHANNON, of the former place.

LITELL—HASWELL.—At Eslootoo, Ga., on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Caleb Key Geo. W. LITELL, of New-York, to Mrs. SUSAN W. HASWELL, of the former place.

DIED.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 27, SUSAN VAN WAGENEN, youngest daughter of Henry and Margaret Demarest, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from No. 40 West 32d st.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 25, WALTER S., son of Allen S. and Mary E. Curtis, aged 6 years and 11 months.

MIX.—On Sunday evening, June 26, of consumption, MARY E., wife of Byron Mix, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Duanesburgh, N. Y., for interment.

GIDNEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 27, CLARA A., only daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Gedney, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Bedford-st.

SANDELL.—On Sunday, June 26, suddenly, CAROLINE GREAVES, the wife of Edward C. Sandell, aged 42 years, 7 months and 24 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow, (Wednesday.)

BEACH.—In this City, on Monday, June 27, HENRY E. BEACH, son of the late Henry A. Beach, of Unadilla, N. Y., aged 34 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 8 Broadway, corner Beaver-st.

JONAS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 27, FRANCES, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones, aged 2 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 303 Degraw st., without further invitation.

HOOK.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, June 27, THOS. J. HOOK, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the family, as well as those of his brothers, John D. W., Gulian, and William B., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 231 Court-st.

BILLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 26, PHILLIP BILLE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

BABCOCK.—The funeral of Mrs. CAROLINE L. BABCOCK, wife of Mr. Frederick A. Babcock, of San Francisco, Cal., will be observed at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—At Oswego, Ill., on Wednesday, June 22, EDWARD H. TOWNSEND, (in the 35th year of his age,) formerly from Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

CLARK.—At Jersey City, on Monday morning, June 27, Mrs. REBECCA CLARK, relict of Ebenezer Clark, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends, those of her son, Charlee Clark, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 17 Sussex-place.

NEW BOOKS.

EVERY HOTEL WANTS IT!
EVERY RESTAURANT WANTS IT!
EVERY RAILROAD WANTS IT!
EVERY THEATRE WANTS IT!
EVERY BANK WANTS IT!
EVERY BROKER WANTS IT!
EVERY STOREKEEPER WANTS IT!
EVERY STEAMBOAT WANTS IT!
EVERY BAR-ROOM WANTS IT!
EVERY BAKER WANTS IT!
EVERY BUTCHER WANTS IT!
Every one who Takes or Handles Paper Money Wants it!!!
WANTS WHAT?
THE
FAC SIMILE BANK-NOTE DETECTER!
HEWET'S ENCYCLOPEDIA!!

Without it they all run the hourly risk of receiving a one dollar note raised to a $10, $20, $50 or any other large denomination; or they are, at the same time, in danger of taking a worthless Wild-cat Bank note, in which the title of some solvent Bank has been substituted; or even some counterfeit or spurious notes that make their appearance for the first time.

Issued in weekly numbers, each containing one hundred and forty-four fac similes of genuine Bank Notes, commencing with the City of Boston, and thereafter to contain all the New-England States in alphabetical order, and so on throughout the whole country.

First number will be ready July 1, and for sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Agents in the Union.
WILLIAM COUSLAND & CO.,
No 9 Nassau-st.

GUIDE BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, Containing Seventy Maps, a General Railway Map, Time Tables, and Information for the Traveler. Price 25 cents.

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL FOR THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES, containing a Description of all the important Localities, accompanied by Maps. 1 vol., 12mo., $1 25.

APPLETON'S SOUTHERN AND WESTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL, containing a Description of all the Important Localities, Routes of Travel, &c., with Maps. $1 25.

The Two Volumes bound in one, $2
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO SPORTSMEN.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE, or Complete Fisher's Manual for the United States; containing the Opinions and Practices of Experienced Anglers of Both Hemispheres.
1 vol., 12mo, with illustrations. $1 50.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $50, $50, $60,
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., Expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
Summer Clothing of every variety, style and price, and will be sold cheaper than at any other store in the City.
Persons who wish to buy will be well paid by examining this stock.
Children's Department not excelled.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY
Is all the rage this warm weather—with ice.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Annual Sermon before the Associate Alumni will be preached in St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., by the Rev. THEODORE B. LYMAN, D. D., of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock. The Alumni meet for business at 7 o'clock P. M. By order.
MORGAN DIX, Secretary.

A, B, C, D, E, F, IN STEREOSCOPE.—SET of 25. Each picture shows the costume of a country of which the letter is the initial.
Very instructive and interesting.
E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.
A full assortment in the Stereoscopic line.

"FIRE-PROOF SAFES."

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our reputation as manufacturers of a Safe that we honestly believe to be just what we represent it, viz., Fire and Burglar-Proof, demands, in justice to ourselves and the thousands who are using our Safes, that we should give a prompt and most unqualified denial to a report that the Alum Patent Safe had failed to preserve its contents at a recent fire at Key West, Fla. We presume that the report has emanated from the inventive brains of some jealous competitor, who resorts to this unmanly method to injure a reputation too firmly established for him to compete with in any fair or honorable way; *but, be this as it may, we pronounce the report false in every particular.* Another version of this report is to the effect that the Phenix Safe, manufactured by Holmes & Butler, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and a Wilder Patent Salamander Safe, both failed. That portion of it relating to Holmes & Butler, as makers of the Safe in question, is entirely destitute of truth, as we have ascertained and are prepared to prove that *the Safe was in use in this section before the firm existed, and before the parties composing the firm of Holmes & Butler were even known to each other.* It is true that H. & B. did make a Safe that was on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and which was tested by fire to the satisfaction of the Committee appointed, and to the evident discomfiture of at least one rival Safe-maker and others, who would undoubtedly have experienced a similar defeat had they dared to accept the invitation to test Safes which was extended by the Committee to all Safe-makers. This Safe, which received the first and only premium for unqualified excellence, is now on exhibition at our store. In conclusion, we hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars to any party that will prove our Alum Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents when subjected to a trial by fire.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Safe and Lock Manufactories,
No. 337 Broadway.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO., whose estate lies in the *centre of the far-famed Champagne District of France.* It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the wine trade.
Sold in the City by H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. Pierre, No 685 Broadway; Corwin & Co., corner of Broadway and 20th st.; Howell & Co., No. 693 Broadway; Macy & Co., No. 319 6th-av., and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO HOUSE-KEEPING WIVES.
House keeping wives have one great bubble
They mix and stir and labor at;
It is the pastry that's such a trouble,
And nothing but a buttery fat.
The stomach's tone it doth impair,
And the appetite takes away.
When ICE CREAM, of every kind that's rare,
Is more nutritious any day.
"*Torrey's four minute freezers,*" now
In every store you'll find,
For eighteen pence a quart to give
Of the best of every kind.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT.
GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway.

A SAVING OF SIXTY PER CENT.
BY GOING UP STAIRS,
BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
SHIRTS,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
MADE OF BEST
YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
AND
FINE LINEN BOSOMS.
READY-MADE, ALL SIZES,
OR TO ORDER,
OR TO ORDER.
WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS
THAT CAN BE MADE,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
BEST THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS $1 75 PER DOZ.
N. B.—Those who thinkif cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

20 yards of York Mills muslin, at 11½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement sent free to any part of the country. These directions are so simple that a boy of 10 years of age can take his own measure. I warrant a good fit or return the money. The cost to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of the goods.
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Between White and Walker sts.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

LLOYD'S CHART
OF
THE WAR IN EUROPE;
Finely colored, with SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of NAPOLEON III. and HIS GENERALS, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF SARDINIA, TWO LARGE MAPS, THE EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS, &c., &c., &c., is the latest, largest, best and cheapest. AGENTS WILL HAVE IT. SPECIMENS mailed, post-paid, for 25 cents.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
NO. 348 BROADWAY, New-York.

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DEALERS IN KEROSENE
Are recommended to scrutinise closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON,
And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—A JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION IN ART SCIENCE, MECHANICS, INVENTION, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND CHEMISTRY.
This valuable journal has just closed its Fourteenth Volume, and the Publishers announce a new Volume, enlarged and improved, the first number of which will issue on WEDNESDAY MORNING. Now is the best time to commence subscriptions, as with the enlarged series will begin VOLUME I., NUMBER 1, which will contain the following VALUABLE and INTERESTING CONTENTS:
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Self made Men.
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OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY, FOR SALE by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
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A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our reputation as manufacturers of a Safe that we honestly believe to be just what we represent it, viz., Fire and Burglar-Proof, demands, in justice to ourselves and the thousands who

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.

DECISION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT
ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF
OSBORN & VINCENT'S PATENTS
FOR
LADIES' EXTENSION SKIRTS.
IMPORTANT TO JOBBERS AND DEALERS.

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE VALIDITY OF OUR Patents for Extension Skirts by a judicial decision, as above noticed, we would caution all dealers in the article against making any such Skirts without a license from us, or selling or using any such Skirts not manufactured by us, unless the same are properly stamped with date of our patent, and name of manufacturer having valid license from us. Having given general notice of the above facts by a liberal distribution of circulars, and given all an opportunity to settle for past infringements without suit, we shall hold all infringers liable for damages who do not settle for the past, and desist from future infringements.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE
EXTENSION SKIRT PATENTS,
No. 92 Warren st., New-York.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
WILL THIS WEEK OFFER, AT A
GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
BAREGE AND GRENADINE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SUITS,
and a great variety of
SUMMER SHAWLS.
All of which will be sold at exceedingly LOW PRICES to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS,
Sun Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Fans, Porte Monnaies, Cabas and Fancy Articles,
in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
OR Cornices, Tassels, Loops, Curtain Materials, and Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
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SUMMER MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
Fashionable Styles, in every variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
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BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!—
Printed and Plain Bareges, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins Francaise, Chally de Laines, Lustres, Ombre Crossovers, and a large assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
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CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes, Robes, Capes, Flouncings, Trimmings, Laces, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
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Full assortment of
CHOICE SUMMER STYLES!
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QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And BOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS generally
Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' Summer wear.
Just received—
SUMMER FLANNELS,
Baliardvale, Angola, Saxony and Gauze.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE UNION HOUSE, NO. 277 HUDSON ST.
RICH SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SELLING 20 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
With Shawls and Basquias to match.
Entire suits got up at short notice.
And on very reasonable terms,
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BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on MONDAY, June 27, a choice selection of Needlework Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings.
Assortion lot of hem-stitched Handkerchiefs,
Which will be offered very low.

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AITKENS & MILLER,
NO. 443 BROADWAY,
Have now in store a large assortment of new ribbons selected with great care by our Mr. MILLER (at present in Europe) from the manufactories of France and England, many of the patterns and styles being of designs secured expressly for our trade.
We are now prepared to supply both the wholesale and retail trade with a complete assortment of rich, plain and string ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 50; also, a very superior quality of satin ribbons in all widths and colors; also, a fine line of plain, chene and figured heltings, together with a large assortment of quite new designs in very rich sash ribbons.
We have also received some very rich embroideries and lace goods of the newest and most fashionable styles suited to the present season.
A large assortment of dress trimmings constantly on hand.
Being constantly making additions to our large and fashionable stock by every European steamer, we would respectfully invite the attention of strangers visiting the City and early Fall buyers.
The attention of dressmakers and milliners is especially invited to our stock.

MARIANO & GENARRO RUBINACCI,
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ITALIAN SEWING SILK bearing their name, having discovered the counterfeiting of their SILK and TRADE MARK, have the honor to inform the public that the genuine article—distinguished by its strength, purity of color, brilliancy and weight, Iguaranteed to be twelve ounces to the pound, exclusive of paper,) can be found only with the Agents,
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JOSEPH M. STRONG, New-York,
and
P. BRADY & CO., Philadelphia.
The signatures of these four houses are placed upon every packet of our Silk, and any article sold as such, without the indications mentioned above, is declared spurious in every respect.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
At 40 per cent. below regular prices.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.
QUITE REGARDLESS OF COST.
SPLENDID PUSHER LACE POINTS,
RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
ALL AT GREAT BARGAINS,
At ELLIOTT'S (late MACKENZIE'S,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st.,
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Are now offering their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
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At greatly reduced prices.
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR.
GENIN invites the attention of the ladies to his seasonable stock of
WALKING SHOES, TIES, BALTERS, SLIPPERS, &c.,
manufactured expressly for his sales, and which cannot be excelled for durability, excellence, or moderation in price. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C., &C.,
Selling off
CHEAP,
Very cheap for cash.
Less than cost,
To give up the business.
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ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST Graceful Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape is woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring at $4 per dozen; 12 spring $4 1, and 14 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

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No. 58 Catharine-st.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS—AT NO. 439 BROADWAY, Mr. JOSLIN—300 dozen ladies' and children's skirts, from 4 to 40 hoops, at from 25c. to 75c. for children; 63c. to $4 for ladies. The largest and most complete variety to select from in the City. Competition defied in prices and quality.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
FOR STRANGERS AND VISITORS,
wishing to buy MANTILLAS,
is now offered
At BULPIN'S well-known store,
No. 361 Broadway.
The annual closing sale,
at very reduced prices,
is now on,
and will be found to include
some of the richest garments ever imported:
In Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Points,
French Lace Burnous,
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
to our present very large and desirable stock of
MOURNING GOODS.
Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tami, Grenadins, Bareges, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,
PART MOURNING GOODS.
Lawns, Bareges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Pell de Ohevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
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Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S SUMMER BONNETS,
Hats and Caps at WM. SIMMONS' Emporium of Fashions, now offered at GREAT REDUCTION from former prices. The entire stock must be sold to make room for the Fall importations. A large variety of Leghorn and Straw Bloomers Riding Hats from 50 cents to $5.
WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway, up stairs.

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4TH OF JULY! BIG THING!!
4TH OF JULY! BIG THING!!
Owing to the lateness of the season, and having an immense stock of
MEN AND BOYS'
SUMMER CLOTHING,
I have determined to clear out at once the balance of my entire stock almost
REGARDLESS OF COST.
75 Cents for all Linen Coats.
50 to 75 Cents for Marseilles Vests.
75 Cents to $1 for Summer Pants.
FINE SUMMER CLOTHING IN PROPORTION.
REMEMBER, OAK HALL,
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THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the Free Academy will take place from June 27 to July 1, inclusive, at the Academy, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.
ABRAHAM V. WILLIAMS,
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$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or P. J. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, WHO HAS HAD eight years' experience in teaching, wishes to contract an engagement for the ensuing Fall with one or two good schools—in New York or Brooklyn. He can present his diploma, besides the highest testimonials both from France and from the best schools of this country as to capacity and moral character. Address FRENCH, Box No 122 *Times* Office. A home for the Summer is also desired in exchange for tuition.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED lady to teach English, French, Vocal and Instrumental Music, and have the charge of two young Misses, 10 and 12 years old. She must be competent in all respects, and a good Episcopalian. She will be engaged for one year. Address, with reference, to THOMAS D. CARPENTER, through the Gouverneur Post-office, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROFESsor, a graduate with diplomas, is anxious to be engaged as a teacher of physics and the natural sciences. He has been long employed, especially in teaching chemistry, and will furnish any references that may be asked. He would also give instruction in French literature. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

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GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, BEFORE leaving for the country, would like to make an engagement for the Fall, as Governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn. Instruction given in the English branches, French and music. City reference given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in Music, French, and all the branches of a liberal English education, desires a situation as governess in a private family. The very best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,614 Post office, New-York.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family, as teacher, either in the City or country; she will teach all the English branches; also, music, drawing and painting; terms moderate. Direct BOOK STORE, No. 223 Bleecker st., New-York.

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FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZER,
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With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned.
The only Freezer known which is constructed on true scientific principles.
The cheapest, best, and most economical, requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure and most certain in its operations.
Sole Agents for the United States
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware,
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
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A pamphlet of information sent free.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS—Patent Double Wall Ice Pitchers, heavily silver plated, three-quart, at $7 25 each, generally sold by retailers for $12 50.
Also, a full assortment of COIN-SILVER WARE, TEA SETS, PITCHERS, CUPS, GOBLETS, TRUMPETS, &c., and a great variety of first-quality Silver-plated Goods, warranted, by J. C. MARSH,
Manufacturers' Agent, No. 25 John-st., up stairs.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, is a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 23. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid garden and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depot at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depot on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the travelling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M.) until 3½ P. M., where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel and Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Hare*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the grounds comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the depot; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

HOTEL DE EUROPE—FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. —Now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders at reasonable prices. The hotel is beautifully situated, affording a splendid view of the Atlantic Ocean; gunning, fishing, bathing, drives; scenery unsurpassable. Capt. MORGAN would be happy to see his friends.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY RESiding eight miles up the Hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of steady, quiet habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 46 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—By a large and first class family; (a private house preferred;) will require five bedrooms; the situation to be below Fishkill Landing; or would rent a furnished house for the months of July, August and September. Address Box No. 1,149 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of
EAST MORICHES, L. I.
For terms, &c., apply to
G. J. T., No. 141 Fulton-st.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE HOURS FROM New-York—Terms reasonable. Grounds healthy, shady and extensive; rides beautiful. Address ALFRED, Fishkill, Dutchess County.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Riverdale Station, five minutes' walk from the depot; good fishing, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 58 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

BOARDING.

HUTCHINS HOUSE, NO. 10 WAVERLEY-PLACE, corner of Neilson-place, five doors west of Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, near New-York University, Astor Library, Cooper Institute, and convenient to the popular places of amusement. Location first-class; conducted upon the European plan. Meals at all hours; shot-joints at 5 P. M. Pleasant single rooms at 50 cents per day. HUTCHINS & WHITTIER,
Late Clerks at Bixby's Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 199 East 10th-st., New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS-ST.; furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; the house is delightfully situated, and every attention will be given to make it a home. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two children aged 14 and 10 years, in a quiet family. Terms not to exceed $8 a week. Partial board only for the gentleman. Address S. G., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without breakfast, for two gentlemen; a private family occupying a first-class house near Union square, will find this a desirable opportunity to reduce their expenses by letting the whole or part of a floor to desirable occupants; no boarding house keeper need apply. Address BOYD, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, WITH OR without breakfast, may be obtained with a genteel family having no children or boarders by one or two gentlemen of respectability. Location near the Mercantile Library. Address, with real name, COMFORT, Station D, Post-office.

$8 PER WEEK FOR HANDSOME BACK parlor on the first floor, furnished, to let, with board, to two persons; also, an unfurnished suite for $11 per week, with board, at No. 102 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF rooms, also single rooms, to let, with full or partial board; house in one of the most airy locations in the City; faces the square; baths, &c. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR ROOM and wardrobe for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; gas, croton and private table if desired. No 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

PLEASANT LOCATION AND AIRY ROOMS, conveniently to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d av.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES and single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board at No. 26 West 18th-st. References required.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE By C. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 660 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 15 lots adjoining on 126th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris square; 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st., and 13 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 125th st., north side, 106 feet east of 3d-av., 3 lots on 4th-av., east side south 127th st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, Rm. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the north-west corner of 13th-st and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

CHURCH LOT—EXTRA DEPTH.—FOR SALE four lots north side of 52d-st., 160 feet east of 3d-av.; size of each, 20 feet by 100. Lowest price this month $2 000 each. Terms very easy. If the 80 feet plot is required for a church, the depth may be made ten feet additional for $800 extra. Street sewered and assessment paid. Inquire at No. 166 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTfully located on Oxford st., near Fulton-av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished, distant 1½ miles from Fulton or Wall st. ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x85, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWOstory framn cottage, with basement and attic, No 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 276 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY AND HALF house, and lot, No. 652 4th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis st.; lot 18 ft. 9 in., by 95 ft. deep; rents for $182 per annum. Price, $2,650; terms liberal. Inquire of R. PERKINS, No. 692 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STOBY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 19th st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500 and $13,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY, IMPROVED, in a good location, will be exchanged for a country seat near New-York if unincumbered, or for vacant lots up town or in Brooklyn, with some cash. Agents need not apply. Address BRYAN, Box No. 781 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 35 acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE FOR A general stock of goods suitable for a country store. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—Six and one quarter acres at Fort Washington, fronting Broadway; price $15,000. HENRY R. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 23th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE WITH THIRTEEN acres of land, one mile from Astoria, or will exchange for City property. Apply to E. W. HEWIT, 41 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
MOORE & PLATT,
No. 32 PINE ST.,
Have FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, 30 COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS on the HUDSON, from 1 to 100 acres, varying from $6 000 to $30,000 each.
20 COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS on the HARLEM RAILROAD, 1 to 200 acres, $2,000 to $30,000 each.
200 FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS in all parts of NEW-JERSEY, varying from $1,000 to $30 000
Also a large number of COUNTRY SEATS on the NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. Also on LONG ISLAND.
50,000 acres of Wisconsin and Missouri Land to trade for all kind of merchandise. A large amount of well-located New-York and Brooklyn property to sell or exchange.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXchange for City property, only eight miles from New-York on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant-houses, stable, barn and ice house, filled, are all new and well-arranged. Also, the stock, horses, carriages, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depot, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depot, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 40x38; stands upon a sloping lawn. Vacies of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE SEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 623 Broad-st., near lower depot; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

**FO

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE [illegible] Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible] the principal Towns and Cities of
[illegible] BELGIUM, ITALY,
[illegible] BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
[illegible]ND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
[illegible]LAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO OF
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROOT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

EVIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CESARA, Accountant

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. FERNIE, of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE, }
AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NO. 37 Wall-st., New-York, June 23, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. (2½) payable on and after the 1st day of July next having changed the periods for declaring semi annual Dividends from May and November to January and July. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 30 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500,000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 6, inclusive.
All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-MAY, corner of 7th st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. KING, } Vice Presidents.
CHARLES MILNS, } I. T. SMITH, Secty.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 35 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES FISK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1859. }

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 3d-av. and 28th-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKAY, Actuary.
S. S CHILDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859. }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 5th July inclusive.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive.
JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1859—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Tores and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500
MOSES O. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ACcruing on Michigan State Bonds, and falling due on the 1st day of July next (1859) will be paid at the Artizan's Bank, No. 117 Nassau st., New-York City. Holders of Coupons will take notice accordingly. JOHN McKINNEY, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New-York, June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAI FRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 6th of July inclusive.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—IN SUMS TO SUIT purchasers, $30,000 New-York Central-park Improvement Fund Stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable quarter yearly. Principal payable Aug. 1, 1867. B. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Henderson County (Illinois) Bonds will be paid by HALSTED & GILMAN, at No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. S. S. PAELPS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class City property at Six per Cent. Apply to IRVING & WINTHROP, Real Estate Brokers, No. 41 Nassau-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. B. COOKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON DIAmonds and watches at No. 8 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.
This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.
The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year
JOHN EWEN, GEO. A HOYT
WM. P. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS, JONATHAN THORNE.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—ABOUT SIX HUNdred lots in the village of Mount Vernon, will be sold for taxes unless paid before July 16, (see advertisement to the *Sun.*) Persons desirous of paying same, can do so by calling at the office of WM. H. PRICE, No. 22 East 13th st., any day this week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., (Monday excluded.)
P. L. MCCLELLAN, Receiver.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—New York June 27, 1859.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. WM. H. HUSSENBERRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 5. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage and Bonds of 1873, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The Interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $450,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$3,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE lowest market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by three of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES F. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.
The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE C. ROUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER KRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,

ANSON LIVINGSTON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—*IN THE MATTER OF THE* application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED MOORE, Plaintiff, *vs.* DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS S. EELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Leprelette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert F. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton, Kimball G. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lelia V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax, Defendants.—Summons for relief. Com. not served.—To the defendants severally above named. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Montague-place, next Court st., in said City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
j6-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone No. 131 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.
Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN W. BUYDAM,
ap25-lawsmM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BERGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my21 law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 13, 1859.
ap12-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c at No. 130 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINZE, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $78 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.
The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander.
Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been 110 and 118 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 28.
Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

FOR AUSTRALIA
THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No. 14, foot of Wall-st., New-York.
For freight or passage, inquire of
WM. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$190
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship COMOSAYA new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75: Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Conch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh handled at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LAMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Rebinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 2 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 8 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of day st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 52 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORICUT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. COBLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NOTICE
TO
IMPORTERS AND BUYERS
OF
WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
Of Waltham, Mass.,
Having been informed that certain watch manufacturers of England and Switzerland are about to put upon this market imitations of the American watch, counterfeiting, for that purpose, more or less of its trade-marks, hereby gives notice that it will institute the most thorough measures for the discovery, exposure and punishment of all parties participating in this illegal traffic.
FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SLOOP-RIGGED CENtre board yacht will be sold at a bargain, by applying at once to THOMAS COADY, Atlantic Garden, Bowery, opposite the Ferry.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:00 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:00 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M.—White Plains from Whitehead Coeire sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

M'VE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:16 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:16 A. M.	7:56 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of this body was held last evening. A communication from the Fire Commissioners, proposing a plan to reorganize the Fire Department, was referred to the Joint Board. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Corporation Counsellor to employ extra assistance at a compensation not to exceed $1,000 per annum. By resolution offered by Alderman JANKINS, the Mannfacturers Bank (E. D.) was selected as a Bank of Deposit for the city money. A resolution directing the removal of the fence and fountain in front of the City Hall, and the paving of the same with Belgian pavement, was referred to the Grading and Paving Committee. The Mayor notified the Board that GAMALIEL KING and JOHN H. FUNK, recently appointed Water Commissioners, had filed their bonds. A report of the Gas Committee was adopted in favor of lighting that portion of the State Arsenal, used by the Second Division of the New-York State Militia, with gas, and another was adopted in favor of lighting Ryerson-street. A communication was received from the Counsellor, notifying the Board that JOSEPH J. MARVIN had obtained a judgment against the City for his salary as Clerk of the Williamsburgh Commissioners. Some months ago a resolution, offered by Alderman DOUGLASS, was adopted, reducing the pay of the Clerk to $1 per annum. Judge LOTT decides that the salary of the office was once fixed by the Common Council and cannot be changed. The communication, with bill, was referred to the Finance Committee with power. The following was adopted: That all of the ordinances of the City, in reference to opening streets, &c., for the purposes of water and sewerage, be referred to the Law Committee for revision and report, in order that more stringent provisions may be enforced and greater security afforded to our citizens than the present insecure system of opening streets by plumbers. The Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of 50 cents for every dog delivered at the public pound before 1st October next, and the pound was ordered repaired and the pound-keeper was authorized to draw from the Comptroller twenty-five cents for each dog placed in his custody. A preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman DOUGLASS, eulogizing the late Ex-Mayor CORNELL, and adopted unanimously. Alderman VAN BRUNT offered a resolution, "that it be referred to the Law Committee to inquire by what authority the Mayor has remitted fines and penalties, and given permits for the violation of the city ordinances, without transmitting his decision to the Common Council, in conformity with title 2, section 26 of the City Charter. The following ordinance was presented by Alderman DAYTON and adopted by a unanimous vote:

The Common Council do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Aldermen of the several Wards shall have power to remova or cause to be removed any obstructions or incumbrances from all the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, wharves and public places within their several Wards, and the expenses of such removal shall be paid out of the general fund unappropriated in the Treasury, and the financial officers of the city are authorized to audit and pay the same and to draw warrants therefor.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any Alderman, who may exercise the powar in the first section, to report the person causing any such obstruction or incumbrance, together with the amount of expenses incurred in such removal, to the Attorney and Counsellor, for prosecution.

SEC. 3. Any and every person who shall put or place upon any or either of such streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, wbarves and public places, any obstructions or incumbrances contrary to law, shall be liable to pay the cost and expense of removing the same, and such cost and expense shall be recovered against them in such prosecution in addition to the penalty already provided by law.

ANOTHER BOY STABBED BY A COMPANION WHILE AT PLAY.—At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at the morning recess of Public School No. 10, on Fifteenth-street near Third avenue, Gowanus, two members of the school, named JOHN SHANNON and ELISHA TRAFFORD—the former ten and the latter nine years old—were engaged at play, when SHANNON stabbed TRAFFORD in the back, below the left shoulder-blade, inflicting a wound between three and four inches in depth. The weapon used was a common pocket-knife, with a long, narrow blade. Fortunately the blade entered in an upward direction, and did not touch the lungs or strike a vital part, which would have been the case had it entered in a straight line. The injured boy was taken to the residence of his parents on Third-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, where he was attended by Dr. WILLIAMS, of Gowanus. The boy SHANNON, as soon as he inflicted the wound, ran away from school, and went home, but was soon after arrested by Capt. MCLANE, of the Eighth Precinct Police, and committed to the cells. His version of the unfortunate affair is, that he was whittling, when TRAFFORD hit his elbow and annoyed him repeatedly. He tried to have him keep away, but when he found that he would not let him alone, he (SHANNON) stabbed him with the knife. As tha thrust was made, TRAFFORD turned to run away, which accounts for the wound being in the back. SHANNON'S parents reside in the rear of Tenth-street, near Third-avenue. They are respectable people, and are in deep distress at the conduct of their child. The wound inflicted is not necessarily fatal.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE—THREE LIVES SACRIFICED.—Deputy-Coroner CASAOW arrested a woman named Mrs. EMMA LONOR, yesterday, on a charge of malpractice. It appears that on Friday last the accused attended the accouchement of Mrs. BARNEY MCKINSEY, at No. 14 Rapelyaa street. One child was born on Friday, and the patient was treated as though convalescent. She continued to grow worse, and on Sunday Dr. CUYLAS was called in. He delivered the unfortunate woman of another child, but it was dead. The same day the mother and the other child died. Coroner HOGTON was notified and took charge of the case. Yesterday a Jury was impanneled, and an investigation will be commenced to-day. At the request of the Coroner, Dr. BAUER made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. KINSEY. He found what he considered unmistakeable evidence that the person officiating at the accouchement was entirely disqualified to act on such an occasion.

THE SOUTH-STREET BURGLARY.—On the night of the 20th July last, private watchman BUCKLEY encountered two burglars leaving the house of Mr. CAREY on South, near Livingston-street, and upon stopping them was severely wounded. EDWARD GRIFFITH was subsequently arrested and convicted as one of the burglars and the party who fired the pistol. Recently a rumor has gone abroad that a person lately arrested in New-York had acknowledged that he fired the pistol and that GRIFFITH was wrongfully imprisoned. Upon this statement several petitions are in circulation with a view to obtaining signers for a pardon. In conversation private Watchman BUCKLEY yesterday stated that he knew the man who shot him well by sight, and there is no possibility of his being mistaken in his identification. It is supposed that GRIFFITH'S accomplice in this affair is now under arrest in New-York, and private-watchman BUCKLEY is to identify him, if he can, to-day.

THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS DIFFICULTY.—Mr. JAMES FALLEN has applied to Judge CULVER, of the City Court, for an injunction against the present Trustees of the Evergreens Cemetery Company, to restrain them from acting in any official capacity in disposing of lots, or doing any business as officers of said Company. He alleges, that the legally elected Trustees are THOMAS PALMER, DAVID STME, and JOHN HOOPE, and that these at present acting—Messrs. JOHNSON and CORNELL—were not legally elected, and consequently their acts are null and void. The affidavits and papers in their case are in the hands of Judge CULVER, who will render a decision upon the motion at an early day.

THE KNIFE.—A fight took place late Saturday night, in HALLORAN'S saloon, Union-avenue, Greenpoint, when PATRICK GALLAGHER inflicted a dangerous wound, with a knife, in the left breast of G. BRICKMAN. GALLAGHER was arrested by officer DODD of the 7th Precinct Police, and the injured man was taken home for medical treatment. He may recover.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 8½ o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a smoke-house, No. 220 Tillary-street, owned by Mr. ROSENDORF. Loss $1,000—partially insured.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 60, Duffy *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 30, Sheppard *vs.* McConnan; 48, Smith *vs.* Nelson; 27, Benedict vs. Bonnel 19, Cecil vs. Remsen; 49, Cecil *vs.* Ralsen.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.—It is said that Mr. CORNELL, the late offal contractor, intends to get out an injunction to prevent Mr. SWIFT, the present contractor from proceeding with the work.

THE TURF.

FINAL MATCH BETWEEN BILL CHEATHAM AND TAR RIVER.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Running Monday, June 27. Final match between *Bill Cheatham* and *Tar River* for $2,000, three-mile heats.

J. RAVINA' b. h. *Bill Cheatham* ox *Albion*, dam by *Berry's* dam, 3 years, 104 lbs. 1 1
O. P. MARR'S br. m. *Tar River* by *Nicholas*, dam by *Cymon*, 5 years, 121 lbs. 2 2

	Time, First Heat.	Time, Second Heat.
First mile	1 56	1:51
Second mile	1 53	1 47
Third mile	1:53	2:00
Total	5:42	5:38

The day was delightful, the track was in good order, and the horses appeared in fine condition. *Cheatham* was the favorite, $100 to $70, previous to starting, and won in two straight heats. The second heat is the fastest three-mile one on record. There was a numerous attendance.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Monday, June 27; purse and stake, $800; two mile heats in harness.

D. TALLMAN, br. g. *Geo. Patchen* 1 1
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff* 2 2
D. PFEIFER, br. g. *Brown Dick* 3 3

	Time, First Heat.	Time, Second Heat.
First half mile	1 12	1:13½
First mile	2:27½	2:28½
Second mile	2:34	2:35
Total	5:1½	5:3½

Lady Woodruff was the favorite $100 to $60 previous to starting. There was a heavy amount of money bet on the trot. The "knowing ones" lost heavily as *George Patchen* won the race in two straight heats. The attendance was large, and it was a splendid trot, closely contested throughout. *Patchen's* appearance reflected the utmost credit on his trainer, and gave infinite satisfaction to his friends.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will please correct the statement in your Law Report of the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions of Saturday, published in this day's edition of the TIMES, that "WILLIAM H. KIMBALL pleaded guilty to stealing some money from a *fellow student* in the Theological Seminary." He was *not a student* in the Seminary, but was attached to the Sunday School department of Trinity Church as a teacher, through which position he became simply *a casual acquaintance* with several students in the Seminary; hence, probably, the error in your report. By publishing this explanation you will remove any stigma that might possibly attach to tha students of the Seminary in consequence of the error alluded to.

Respectfully, &c., PHILO VERITAS.

Mr. Van DYck, Superintendent of public Instruction, has removed Philo B. Daily from the office of School Commissioner for Chemung County. Mr. D. was convicted of an assault upon a young lady who went to his office to obtain a certificate as a teacher.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avanue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

GROOM & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

CAN ANYBODY DO IT?—Can anybody, with an ounce of common sense, a grain of discretion, or the smallest love of life, go near the water (under any circumstances), without being provided with one of the garments (with which it is impossible to drown) made by the DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 Broadway? We think not. A splendid assortment of bathing dresses now on hand.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mark this fact, attested by the first medical periodicals of Europe, that cases of confirmed dyspepsia, abandoned as hopeless by the faculty, yield to a short course of these Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Young Italy is hardly able to bear the hard *knocks* he receives, and thinks only of percussion *caps* and a bloody *war*; while Young America regards KNOX on his head as blessings, and considers the pearl cassimer *hats*, purchased at No. 212 Broadway, the lightest and handsomest he ever *wore*! Bishmillah!

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS,
For public and private exhibitions,
Of Edge's Manufacture,
Can be purchased at their Depot,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Malden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUCCESS OF GAYETTY!—The success of GAYETTY, the inventor of that wonderful luxury, "Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water Closet," has led to the opening of a new Retail Depot, at No. 440 Broadway. Mr. GAYETTY attends in person. The old Depot, No. 41 Ann-street, is still open. Persons buying one dollar's worth, or more, from either place, will have their packages sent free of charge to any part of the City. Orders from watering-places will be faithfully filled.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.—Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink Croton unless filtered, which will cleanse it of the germs of noxious blood-sucking creatures, the destroyers of so many children. Diaphragm Filter for sale at No. 326 Fourth-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 27.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s '90	92⅞	
1,000	do	93	
6,000	Missouri S. 6s	86½	
21,000	do	86½	
6,000	N. C. State 6s	98½	
1,000	B. City W. Loan	103	
2 000	N. J. C. 2d M.B	95	
2 000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	91½	
5,000	Chi. & R. I. R. Bs	93	
11	Metropolitan Bank	112	
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90¾	
45	do	90	
70	Pac. Mail St. Co.	67½	
50	do	s15	67⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	26⅞
200	do		25⅞
150	N. York Cen. R.	bow	73
500	do		73⅛
350	do	b60	aft 73
200	do	s35	73⅛
400	do	s3	73⅛
100	do	s60	72⅞
50	Hud. River R.	s60	31⅛
50	do	b60	31⅜
50	do	s60	31⅝
100	do		31⅞
50	Harlem R.	sroad	10
100	Harlem R. Pf'd	s60	34½
500	do	s30	35
50	Reading R.	aroad	42½
200	do		42⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s		90⅞
14,000	Mo St. 6s		86½
3,000	Gal & Chi. 1st M.		91
14	Com. Bank		100
30	Bk. of the St. N.Y.		99½
50	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	s60	88
14	Penns. Coal Co.		83½
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	bow	73
100	Harlem R. Pf'd	s60	35
100	Reading R.	ail...b60	42⅝
200	Reading R.	b60	42½
50	Gal. & Chi. R.		63⅜
350	do	s10	63½
100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	s30	27⅜
25	Pansma Railroad		115
25	Illinois Central R.		60
50	Clev. & Pittsb'g R.		6½
100	Chi & Rock I. R.	b10	58½
70	La Crosse & Mil. R.		½

MONDAY, June 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 25, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 18:

Decrease in Loans	$55,746
Decrease in Specie	1,432,236
Decrease in Circulation	65,068
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,934,864

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 18, 1859.	June 25, 1859.	June 18, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508,557	$68,506,657
Loans	118,823,401	121,744,449	121,800,195
Specie	21,946,069	21,750 881	23,192,217
Circulation	7,215,689	6,216,043	6,281,111
Gross Deposits	101,961,662	96,353,393	99,170,355
Exchanged	15,825,983	19,160,278	20,042,356
Undrawn	86,135 699	77,193,115	79,127,979
In Sub-Treasury	7,461 599	6,493,275	3,604,765

The Specie line shows rather better than expected after the transfer of $3,508,000 to the Sub-Treasury and Export account. The general inclination of the Discount line is downward, though the aggregate difference is small, on account of an increase in the Banks of Commerce, America, Merchants', and Shoe and Leather—supposed to be on the new Treasury Bills. The Deposit line is down nearly two millions, so that the percentage of Specie is still left 25¾ ₱ cent., or $1 ₱ cent above the Clearing-house standard of security. For the new week the Bank Average will have the benefit of the California remittance of $2,041,000 which was delivered this morning. The Boston steamer will take $200,000 in gold bars, put up today. The Sub-Treasury paid $90,000 on Government drafts from the Pacific side, received by the present mail. The other payments to-day, $246,000. The receipts were $66,000 from Customs, $142,000 on account of Treasury Bills, and $112,000 other sources. The balance now stands $5,476,737.

Both the financial and political advices from Europe, by the *Bremen*, to June 14, published this morning, are favorably interpreted on 'Change but have had, thus far, no decided influence on the Money or Stock Markets. The former is steady in rates and comfortable in supply for the borrower. Lenders generally manifest a good confidence in the present look of affairs, with few exceptions, but claim the full advance recently made in the terms of interest. The Exchanges for the Boston mail rule steady. Sales on London, 110¾@110¾, and on Paris f.5.11¼@f.5.10.

In Stocks, the business of the week opens dull, so far as the tone of the dealings is concerned, but steady on State Securities, and a fraction better than at the close on Saturday on most of the Railway Shares. New-York Central, in which there was but a moderate business, left off the same, 73@73⅛ ₱ cent. Reading in demand and the price ¼ ₱ cent. higher. Harlem Preference Shares were 1 ₱ cent. better, and the Western list ¼@½ ₱ cent. better, with, perhaps, less disposition to press sales on contract as at the close of last week. A considerable demand was shown for Michigan Guaranteed, and the bids were steady for Rock Island, Galena and Illinois Central. Only one or two small parcels of Michigan Central were offered; the price ¼ ₱ cent. higher. Pennsylvania Coal Shares improved to 83¼ ₱ cent., while a further decline of 1@1½ ₱ cent. was submitted to on Delaware and Hudson, closing about 89 cash and 88 seller 60 days. The sales of Panama were made at a decline of 1 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail closed 68 ₱ cent. The principal sales of Missouri Sixes were at 86½ ₱ cent. again. Railway Bonds generally steady, and offered only in a retail way. The general market finally left off steady.

We hear, to-day, of some further sales, in all about $130,000 of the new 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills at 100⅞@100½ ₱ cent., and $150,000 of 5½ ₱ cents. have been taken of the Sub-Treasurer at par. A sale of $50,000 of the new State of New-York 5 ₱ cents. was made on private terms, supposed at 101½ ₱ cent. The stock is now held for 102 ₱ cent. The Manhattan Company will pay off for tha State of New-York on 1st July $100,000 old 5 ₱ cents. and $150,000 temporary loan. They will also anticipate $150,000 of 5 ₱ cents. due 1st October, if presented for redemption.

The Stock Exchange Board, this morning, resolved to take a substantial holiday season on the approaching National Anniversary. The Board will adjourn at the close of the morning session on *Friday next, July* 1, until the morning of *Tuesday, July 5.*

We understand that Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT, New-York correspondent of the ROTHSCHILDS, will admit as partners in his business, after the 1st of July, Messrs. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and E. A. MATTHIESSEN, who have, for several years, (and during his residence at the Hague,) held his procuration. The firm will be AUGUSTE BELMONT & Co. They have taken a new suite of banking offices in the Griswold Building, No. 50 Wall-street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange. After the late removal of the American Exchange Bank, Mr. GRISWOLD remodeled his building, so as to make sixteen offices, eight on the first floor and the same number on the gallery above. Mr. BELMONT takes a suite of four, and Messrs. H. A. JOHNSON & Co., of the Stock Exchange, a suite of three, on the first floor.

The Panama half-yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent. is payable on Friday, July 1, two weeks earlier than usual. The Company are advised to-day, of a large Specie business over the line, when the *Moses Taylor* left, in addition to the California treasure bound for New-York.

We find on inquiry that the following sums for the July Interest on the Public Debt of the Federal and State Governments, are to be disbursed in this City, on and after Friday next, July 1. Provision, we believe, has already been made in every instance. The Treasurer of Michigan has not yet designated the place at which he will be found, but there is no doubt that he will be here in person or by proxy.

JULY INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT—IN NEW-YORK

Interest on Debt of	Payable at	Amount.
United States	Sub-Treasury	$1,000,000
State of Missouri	Bank of Commerce	600,000
Virginia	Bank of State N. York	320 000
New-York	Manhattan Co.	350,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	120.000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	330,000
Ohio	Agency, 25 William-st	425,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	120,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	30.000
Illinois	Treasurer at 95 Wall st.	300 000
Indiana	Agency, 27 Wall-street	170,000
Minnesota	Atlantic Bank	10.000
Michigan	Treasurer in New-York.	75,000
Total Interest in New-York		$3,820,000

The Public Debt of the United States actually outstanding on 20th June was:

In 5&6 per Cents, 1862–68	$25,164,000
In New 5 per Cents, 1874	18,500,000
In Treasury Bills, 1859	13,116,000
Total outstanding June 20	$56,880,000
New 5 per Cents, authorized	$1,500,000
Reissue Treasury Bills ditto	6,884 000— 8,384,000
Total issued and authorized	$65,264,000

In addition to the Virginia interest, payable as above in New-York, the Commonwealth will pay on about $14,000,000 registered stock in Richmond, and on $1,875,000 in 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds in London. Of the New-England States Massachusetts is the only one with an outstanding Funded Debt. Her interest is payable in London. New-Jersey and Delaware owe nothing. Maryland pays on her Debt principally in London. Pennsylvania pays in August and February in Philadelphia. Alabama, July and January, in London. Mississippi and Arkansas in default. Iowa and Wisconsin have only a trifling domestic Debt. California, July and January, in San Francisco. Oregon has no Debt. Louisiana, principally in London, on the old or Bank Debt, and in New-Orleans on the new or Railway Debt. South Carolina pays in London. Florida has no State Debt, and is in default on her old Territorial or Bank Debt. The interest on the State Debt of Ohio should be applied for at the ageney in New-York before the 15th July, or else the payment is transferred to Columbus.

We understand that the Cleveland and Columbus Company have earned within the six months, and have the Money in hand to pay the usual half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent. in July.

The July interest on the County Bonds of Belmont and Muskingum Counties and the City Bonds of Zanesville, Ohio, issued to the Ohio Central and the Zanesville Roads, is advertised to be paid at the Nassau Bank.

The July half-yearly dividend of the Continental Bank is 3½ ₱ cent., and of the New-York County Bank 3½ ₱ cent.

Land Warrants are more active, and quite firm, notwithstanding the shifting of some large lots during the week. Should any hypothecated parcels be thrown upon the market, however, as seems probable, (from a recent failure in the Street,) the decline may be material. Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	€1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	86	90
120 acres, per acre	75	78
160 acres, per acre	63	66

The New-Amsterdam Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend, declared to-day, is 6 ₱ cent

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 25.	Loans. June 18.	Specie. June 25.	Specie. June 18.
Bk. of New-York	4,286,900	4,243 555	860.828	1,055,648
Manhattan Co.	4,604,588	4,675,290	598,931	620,220
Merchants' Bank	5,803,797	5,686,439	1,656,096	1,787,503
Mechanics' Bank	3,834,477	3,873,942	580,200	626,837
Union Bank	2,783,732	2,830,858	568,034	695,976
Bk. of America	5 828,347	5,639,191	1,817,070	2,175,613
Phenix Bank	2,339 787	3,075,128	423,842	350,220
City Bank	2,641,690	2,124,290	363,173	398,988
Tradesmen's Bank	1,275,937	1,293,814	205,176	212,856
Fulton Bank	1,961 481	2,027,533	401,541	413,206
Chemical Bank	1,942,995	1,944,228	802,395	888,030
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,010,034	2,049,355	193,143	178,699
National Bank	2,169,736	2,187,722	204,695	251,393
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,784,892	1,771,819	231,219	235,927
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	906.150	889,765	198,562	188,590
Greenwich Bank	742,692	733 224	71,637	81,599
Leather Man. Bk.	1,044,402	1,991,471	400,695	441,059
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,213,867	1,202,396	177,330	215,078
Bk. St. New-York	3,509,813	3,614,150	873,850	995,287
Am. Exchange Bk	7,965,645	7,060,199	1,063,938	1,159,731
Bk. of Commerce	12,640,361	12,448,818	1,762,694	1,974,376
Broadway Bank	2,430,248	2,463,845	468,765	456,262
Ocean Bank	1,571,777	1,589,656	271,565	219,626
Mercantile Bank	2,436,581	2,497,096	300,852	311,065
Pacific Bank	1,108,787	1,118,975	192,640	187 771
Bk. of Republic	2,942,433	4,063,483	901,310	935,035
Chatham Bank	694,800	691,216	86,811	85,842
People's Bank	669.710	686,840	98,566	89,344
Bk. of N. America	1,597,388	1,637,357	219,606	222,420
Hanover Bank	1,453,563	1,467,201	156,077	180,210
Irving Bank	809,127	805,488	152,841	139,476
Metropolitan Bank	5 997,630	5,984,961	1,391,676	1,454,112
Citizens' Bank	772,160	779,918	118,863	127,697
Nassau Bank	1,691,397	1,683,898	220,100	224,843
Market Bank	1,663,996	1,683,580	263,371	239,816
St. Nicholas Bank	1,095,015	1,067,954	198,227	211,624
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,702,472	2,646,167	553,339	404,241
Corn Exch. Bank	1,649,326	1,571,480	265,601	230,987
Continental Bank	3,466,195	3,473,424	568,607	610,890
Bk. of Commerce	1,056,891	1,113,722	158,428	164,464
Oriental Bank	602,110	595,218	62,250	79,318
Marine Bank	983 966	991,053	86 547	95,842
Atlantic Bank	539 732	543,321	51,403	49,517
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,637,676	2,523,967	409,395	377,817
Park Bank	4,299,079	4,268,708	991,884	1,042,794
Artisans' Bank	1,162,911	1,143,256	113,029	126,450
Mech. B'k Ass'n	646,465	654,046	69 994	78,851
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	443,493	441,756	56,379	55,670
N. Y. Exch. Bank	321,943	323,450	23,998	22,225
Bull's Head Bank	379,749	383,269	35,850	44,968
N. Y. County Bank	392,039	394,444	36,855	40,501
Grocers' Bank	495,025	477,617	71,979	68,293
East River Bank	322,966	337,110	31,116	28,059
North River Bank	417,599	420,181	78,185	71,273
Total	121,744,449	121,800,195	21,759,881	23,192,217
	Decrease..	$55,746	Decr'se.	$1,432,336

Banks.	Circulation. June 25.	Circulation. June 18.	Deposits. June 25.	Deposits. June 18.
Bk. of New-York	416 680	420 487	2,610,921	2,747,737
Manhattan Co.	308 026	303,242	2,694.156	2,691,321
Merchants' Bank	183 470	184,607	4,458,026	4,481,385
Mechanics' Bank	270.142	277,712	2,684.506	2,751,091
Union Bank	161,851	169.221	1,966,408	2,184,764
Bk. of America	130.134	132 599	4,817.671	5,193 879
Phenix Bank	127,367	123,457	1,532.985	1,573,940
City Bank			1,473.384	1,582,860
Tradesmen's Bank	317,068	316,979	657,623	706,360
Fulton Bank	156,572	161,457	1,661,933	1,731,060
Chemical Bank	286 697	299,739	2,111,757	2,182 678
Merch. Exch. Bk.	144,939	144,115	936,537	851,998
National Bank	128,847	127,592	916,564	978,243
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	183.398	182,205	1,218.810	1 217.485
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	125,813	128,657	818,938	847.735
Greenwich Bank	129,315	133,334	531,412	539 417
Leather Man. Bk.	218,224	284 084	1,273,060	1,317 023
Seventh Ward Bk	206,409	208,991	710,629	872,841
Bk. St. New-York	241,329	246,898	2,158,655	2,386 085
Am. Exchange Bk	200 074	199.766	3 956.163	3,919,906
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,009,694	5,671,738
Broadway Bank	279,700	263 537	1,798 325	1,868 201
Ocean Bank	108,294	108 644	1,003,409	971,216
Mercantile Bank	34,798	33,650	1,633.703	1,731,064
Pacific Bank	126 247	123,142	897,686	907 245
Bk. of Republic	211.888	213,174	2,900,917	3,030,520
Chatham Bank	125,307	125,856	422,637	415,320
People's Bank	112,049	116 741	482,298	487,102
Bk. of N. America	82,360	82,845	759.704	824,272
Hanover Bank	88,608	88,361	659.763	687,048
Irving Bank	127,968	131,709	592,257	571,921
Metropolitan Bk.	233,774	236,556	3,276,622	3,474,792
Citizens' Bank	156,762	156,793	576,230	609,277
Nassau Bank	125,793	123,709	950,099	979,424
Market Bank	215,663	211,546	1,023,152	1,044,442
St. Nicholas Bank	91,677	92,161	673,938	691,329
Shoe & Leath. Bk	97,150	100,179	1,858,691	1,688,882
Corn Exch. Bank	124,113	130,828	989,960	916,152
Continental Bank	164,256	167,647	2,179,037	2,210,041
Bk. of Commerce	194 678	194,136	757,721	784,262
Oriental Bank	100,181	101,954	394 858	381,214
Marine Bank	116,964	115,854	493 569	521 243
Atlantic Bank	86,552	91,756	220,704	220,183
Imp. & Traders' Bk	199,708	201,282	1,405,640	1,550.438
Park Bank	179,507	177,050	3,423.036	3,413,512
Artisans' Bank	98,309	91,874	685,887	681.021
Mech. B'k Ass'n	92,774	92,073	249,319	250,967
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	152,739	158.218	261,184	255 739
N. Y. Exch. Bank	98,117	98,967	298,502	292,795
Bull's Head Bank	104,407	105,400	330,974	350,443
N. Y. County Bk.	90,735	90,627	277,246	287,631
Grocers' Bank	44,576	42,433	349,100	335,332
East River Bank	85 044	84,900	207,660	218,073
North River Bank	74,221	74,427	373,419	379,091
Total	8,218,043	8,281,111	77,193,115	79,127,979
	Decrease...	$65,068	Decr'se.	$1,934,864

Coal Trade—Week and Season:

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1858a. Week.	1858a. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	36,637	701.790	35,128	782,712
Schuylkill Canal	41,114	321,443	44,762	453,049
Lehigh Valley Railroad	6 970	225,207	9,771	285,843
Lehigh Valley Canal	26,510	222 810	26,970	314.799
Scranton North	12,501	209,164	14 467	253,174
Scranton North	4,276	54,267	6,438	73,538
Penn. Coal Co				
Delaware and Hud. Co.	8,409	76 239	19 514	135.593
Wyoming Canal, South			13,536	121,430
Wyoming Canal, North				5.460
Shamokin Region	1,289	28,537	4,625	58.589
Total Anthracite	138,199	1,839,457	161,655	2,359,756
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2,168	23 478	1,190	14 548
Short Mountain Co.	1,287	12,183	1,957	23 285
Treverton Coal	6 651	40,155	5.294	50,249
Broad Top	4,952	38 187	2,740	54,178
Cumberland Coal				
Semi-Anth. and Bit	15,058	113,963	9,081	146.260
Add Anthracite	138.199	1,839 457	161,655	2,359 756
Total	153 257	1,963,420	170,736	2,506,016

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by TH

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2426. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Austrians in Full Retreat Beyond the Oglio.

Their Probable Concentration Behind the Mincio.

The Allies Rapidly Advancing in Pursuit.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

The Combination Ministry of Lord Palmerston Formed.

Manchester Men in the Cabinet with the Peelites and Lord John Russell.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Lower.

CONSOLS 92 3-4@92 7-8 EX DIV.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall street.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, June 28.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th inst., arrived at Halifax at noon to-day, *en route* for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Wednesday) night.

The following brief summary of her news is all which has yet come to hand:

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The news from the seat of war is highly important. The Austrians were retreating from the line of the Oglio River to take up a position behind the Mincio. The French troops were being concentrated for a decisive attack, and a great battle was anticipated within a week. A French naval demonstration in the Adriatic was also expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord PALMERSTON had formed a strong Cabinet, including Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, the Earl of ELGIN, RICHARD COBDEN, MILNER GIBSON, and the Earl of GRANVILLE.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool market reports the sales of Cotton for the week 65 000 bales, of which 5,000 were to speculators and 6,000 to exporters. The market opened with little inquiry, and prices weak, but closed firm, with an advance of ⅛d on the fair and middling qualities, while the lowe qualities were more salable, but without quotable change in prices. The sales of Friday were 8,00 bales, of which 1 000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans..... 8⅛d. Middling Mobiles... 6⅞d.
Middling Orleans 6 15-16. Fair Uplands..... 7⅛d.
Fair Mobiles..... 7⅛d. Middling Uplands... 6⅞d.

The stock was 631,000 bales, of which 500,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester edvices were favorable, and the market generally closed with an advancing tendency for Cotton goods, holders asking higher prices.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre COTTON market was firm; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 106f.; ditto *bas*, 102f. The sales of the week added up 6,000 hales, and the stock in port was 96,200 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liver pool BREADSTUFFS Market was dull at Tnesday's decline. CORN was slightly lower for all qualities than on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

In the Liverpool PROVISION Market there was a declining tendency, and all qualities were slightly lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was generally unchanged, and the supply was abundant.

Consols closed on Tuesday ... 92⅞@92⅞ for account, ex dividend.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £7,000 since the last weekly report.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

M. Belly Returning to France—Accident to the Steamship Granada—The California Passenger Travel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

The British steamer *Medicay*, with Mons. BELLY on his return trip to France, came in from San Juan on the 18th. The little Frenchman, finding his draft were returned protested, determined to pay a visit to France in person, in order to raise the needful. Some malicious persons say that this schemer never will return, and that is without doubt the finale of the Canal project. The Engineers were loth to believe in the actual state of war in Europe, and perhaps it is owing to the changed state of affairs which has caused the Belly paper to be sent back, and when peace is restored again, so will it be with the Belly exchequer.

It having been very dark on the evening of the 18th when the steamer *Granada* left her wharf, and many vessels in the way of her departure, she attempted to pass around the British brig *Bolivar*, in making her way out of the harbor, when, not obeying her helm readily, she slid upon the end of the light-house reef. The water being very low at the time, she remained there a few hours, but as it gradually rose, she backed off again without damage, and steamed finally out of the harbor. No blame whatever can be attached to Capt. MATHEY. He is perfectly conversant with the harbor, and is a very careful and active commander.

The passengers from California by the *Uncle Sam* came down by the cars late last evening. A very few of them got on board before the morning, and the town was much more crowded than we have known it for many a day. In reality, the opposition passengers are the only ones which afford any assistance to the residents, and enable them to pay their enormous taxes, or their yearly rents to the Railroad Company

AN APPEAL FOR THE FOURTH WARD COFFEE ROOM.—COFFEE AND READING ROOM IN THE FOURTH WARD.—This genial resort for young men is now open and well attended. The experiment promises well. There is much desire for intellectual improvement among them, and the readers more numerous than might have been expected. Will not the friends of social progress aid this movement for that object by a gift of an entertaining book, a magazine, or good newspaper? Pictures for the walls would be also thankfully received.

ORVILLE GARDNER, Superintendent.

Mr. Francis L. Norton, late chief officer of the bark *E. A. Rawlins*, who was acquitted before the United States Court at Apalachicola, is staying at Quincy, Fla., on a visit to his counsel, the Hon. D. P. Holland. He is under bonds of $3 000 to appear and answer to an indictment found against him by the Government, for serving in a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

QUARANTINE REMOVED.

The Labors of the Re i o-a' Commi sioners Almost Complete.

The Small-pox Patients Transferred to Blackwell's Island—The Rest Taken to Ward's Island.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

While we have been wondering what they severally would do with it all, the Commissioners for Quarantine Removal have labored, day and night, until we are enabled to announce that the Quarantine Hospitals have been removed. Not the hospitals themselves, nor the physicians, nurses, orderlies, and doorkeepers that watch over them, but the patients are all gone,—with one solitary exception, and that one simply an oversight. The small-pox patients were taken up to Blackwell's Island on Saturday; the typhoid, erysipelas, and fever cases went up to Werd's Island on Monday. It was all done without the blowing of trumpets, without any fuss, or noise or uproar,—not even a dash at the American Eagle was made by our busy Commissioners when finally they accomplished the feat over which Legislators have wrangled and sweat, Sepoys waved their torches, conservatives despaired, and citizens looked on supposing the fight was good for a dozen years yet.

But to go a little back and tell the story as it occurred: The old *Falcon* has been gradually brought into the shape and guise of a Floating Hospital, not yet supplied with outfits nor moored upon the spot where she is to ride at anchor the Summer through, but all ready to be supplied and to be towed to her moorings. Yesterday morning she lay at Red Hook Point, (Brooklyn,) at the wharf where she experienced her metamorphosis, and it was the intention during the day to take her down to the Castleton Dock, which the Commissioners of Emigration, when inquired of last week as to the proper place to anchor her while receiving supplies, suggested as the best place for that purpose.

Meanwhile, the Commissioners of Emigration, who are evidently quite willing to find something in her that unfits her for their use as a hospital, keep their own counsels as to their future intentions, and refuse by looks, winks, shrugs or words, to prophecy in the slightest what their behavior will be.

The Removal Commissioners, however, had their special work to do, and they have hurried it up with all prudent dispatch.

At a meeting held at their office, No. 59 Pine-street, on the 21st day of June, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Commission having, in pursuance of the statute, "made suitable arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospital at Castleton," by which arrangement all those sick of small-pox are to be removed and taken proper care of at the Small-pox Hospital, in charge of the Governors of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island; and all other persons now at said hospital at Castleton, sick of other diseases, are to be removed to and taken proper care of at the hospitals in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration on Ward's Island, it is

Resolved, That all persons sick at the hospital at Castleton, known as the Marine or Quarantine Hospital, be removed immediately in pursuance of the arrangements above-mentioned.

Resolved, That the physician of the Marine Hospital, Dr JEROME, be requested to prepare the patients in said hospital for removal, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, and to furnish to the Health Officer a list of all persons sick of small-pox, stating the name and age of each patient, the date when each was received at the hospital, the nativity of each, and the date when and the ship by which he came to this country; also a list of all other patients, stating the same facts, and in addition thereto, the disease with which each is afflicted.

Resolved, That Dr. ALEX. N. GUNN, the Health Officer for the port of New York, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered and requested to take immediate measures for the removal of, and to remove as soon as the state of the weather will permit, all persons sick at the hospital at Castleton, known as the Marine or Quarantine Hospital; placing those sick with the small-pox in the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and all other persons in said hospital at Castleton, sick of other diseases which will not endanger the inmates of the Institution or the inhabitants of the vicinity, in the hospitals at Ward's Island in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Resolved, That notice of these proceedings be given by the Secretary to Dr. JEROME, Physician of the Marine Hospital, and to Dr. ALEX. N. GUNN, the Health Officer of the port of New-York.

A true copy. S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

In accordance with the last resolution, the following letter was dispatched on the same day:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, No. 59 Pine-street, June 21, 1859.

Dr. Jerome, Physician of the Marine Hospital, Castleton:

DEAR SIR: As instructed, I herewith send you a copy of the proceedings of this Board. The Commissioners would desire to have the patients prepared, as far as possible, for removal on Wednesday, by 11 A. M., it the day is dry and fair.

The lists of patients desired should show the facts contained in the certificates upon which they are sent to the Marine Hospital, the object being to show that they are of the class and in the condition of persons who may be legally received into hospital and supported by the public funds.

Please to have such lists of patients ready by Wednesday noon, and probably it would be well to have two copies of each list, (i. e., those that are to go to Blackwell's Island and those to Ward's Island,) for it seems to me that you should hold a receipt from this Commission and the Health Officer, showing how your patients are disposed of.

Dr. GUNN has been requested to superintend the removal of the patients, and will confer with you on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,
S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Dr. JEROME made ready for the hegira, but there was no apparition of the removal fleet in the offing of Castleton on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday.

On Wednesday, the 22d, there was another meeting of the Removal Commissioners, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine station, in obedience to the statute and in pursuance and by virtue of the powers conferred on them thereby, have made arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the Hospital at Castleton, and also provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with the yellow fever or other pestilential diseases as required by law.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Statute, it is by said Board of Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station,

Resolved, That the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island be and the same is hereby designated as the place to which such of the sick persons intended by the statute as are sick with small-pox shall be sent, and

That the Hospitals on Ward's Island be and the same are hereby designated as the place to which all such "sick persons" as are "intended by the statute," excepting those sick of small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, and other diseases which will endanger the inmates of the Institution or the inhabitants of the vicinity, shall be sent, and

That the Floating Hospital be and the same is hereby designated as the place to which all such sick persons as are intended by the statute and not included in the classes to be sent to either of the places above designated, shall be sent.

Resolved, That notice of the above proceedings be given to the Commissioners of Emigration, the Board of Health, the Health Officer of the Port, the Physician to Marine Hospital, the Resident Physician of the City of New-York and the Governors of the Almshouse.

A true copy. S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Pursuant to resolution the following letter was sent to the Marine Physician:

OFFICE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS, No. 59 Pine street, June 27, 1859.

To Dr. Jerome, Physician of the Marine Hospital:

You will please to take notice that the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, as required by law, have "provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New York sick with yellow fever, or other pestilential diseases," and also made arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as were sick at the Hospital at Castleton, and that all such sick have been actually removed. They have further, in pursuance of the statute, designated places to which all sick persons (of the classes suffering under diseases that have hitherto been legally sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton,) shall hereafter be sent; and those places are designated in the resolutions of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, of which I herewith send you a copy.

You will further please to take notice that by reason of the proceedings of which you are hereby notified and by operation of law, from this date no sick person whatever can lawfully be sent to or received in the inclosure known and hitherto used as the Marine Hospital by any officer, body or authority whatever; and that all such sick persons as have hitherto been sent there shall hereafter be sent to the places designated for their treatment, as indicated in the accompanying resolutions.

By order of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station,
S. C. HAWLEY, Secretary.

On Saturday morning, the little steamer *Dr. Kane* hove in sight, and finally debarked at the Quarantine wharf a Committee. It seeme that the Removal Commissioners had appointed the following gentlemen to visit the hospitals and look up the condition of patients, prefatory to their final removal, viz.: Health Officer GUNN, Marine Physician JEROME, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS of New-York, and Dr. —— ANDERSON of Staten Island. These gentlemen, at least such of them as were not residents on the premises, made their appearance with Commissioner GREEN and Secretary HAWLEY at their head. Dr. HARRIS read his paper of appointment to Dr. JEROME, and courteously invited his assistance in the delicate duty assigned them. Dr. JEROME replied that he had communicated to the Commissioners of Emigration, (under whose care the hospitals are,) the substance of the first letter, (printed above,) asking their advice as to his action; but they had communicated no advice; under which circumstances he must decline to act officially with them, but cordially invited the Committee to visit the hospitals and pursue the investigation as they saw fit. Commissioner GREEN asked Dr. JEROME if he had any objections to the patients being removed. The Marine Physician replied that, officially, without instructions from the Emigration Board, he felt that he had no authority in the matter.

Commissioner Green—"Then I suppose I must take the responsibility, and direct the removal."

The party then made the rounds of the wards, and the result is shown in the following communication signed by Drs. HARRIS and ANDERSON:

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUARANTINE, June 25, 1859.

To the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, we have this morning visited the Marine Hospital at Quarantine for the purpose of examining the condition and the nature of the diseases of the patients now in that Institution, and we have to report to you that we were very cordially received by Dr. JEROME, the Physician-in-Chief of that Institution, and by Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer, and by them were invited to inspect the patients in the several Wards of the Hospital.

After a careful examination of the medical history and the present condition of the several patients, in which labors we were favored with every facility by the Physician-in Chief of the Hospital, we report to you the following facts:

In the fever wards for males, there are ten patients, none of whom are suffering from fever of a form that is necessarily contagious or infectious, and all of whom may safely be removed to the Hospitals at Ward's Island, though we would recommend that a patient named MICHAEL MCDERMOTT who is in the last stages of pulmonary consumption, should be permitted to remain where he now is.

In the lever ward for females there are 14 females under treatment, besides a nurse, who is suffering from temporary illness. Five of these patients are suffering from typhoid fever, which is believed to be personally non-infectious. One patient is suffering from *scarlatina*, one from ulcers, three from rheumatism, one from measles, one from hysteria, and two from erisypelas. None of the diseases found in the female wards need be subjected to quarantine restrictions.

In the small-pox wards for females, there are five patients, and in the wards for male patients with small pox there are nine patients, all of whom may safely be removed to the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island."

Commissioner GREEN suggested to Doctor JEROME the propriety of his making a certificate to the effect that these patients were discharged properly, but as there was but one legal way, and that a different, of discharging patients open to him, he declined to write it. The small-pox patients were then removed on board the *Dr. Kane* and taken at once to the airy hospital on the hither end of Blackwell's Island.

On Monday last the *Dr. Kane* again visited Staten Island, and this time took off all the patients that remained, with the single exception of a woman suffering small pox who was overlooked. She is in safe hands, however, as Dr. JEROME and twenty other persons, nurses, orderlies, gate keepers and laborers, remain on the premises to care for her and enjoy their elegant leisure.

By what process the keepers will be removed we know not—the Commissioners of Emigration ought to be easily competent to that job, seeing how much greater undertaking the other Commissioners have accomplished. It only remains now to hurry the metamorphosed *Falcon* away from Red Hook. It would be inhuman to expose the Brooklyn people to the spasm they would be subject to if a cargo of infectious diseases, which must all be consigned to her, should come into port before she is fairly divorced from the Long Island shore. Cheers for the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine!

A Curious Case—Man Sent Ten Years to State Prison for Shooting a Private Watchman—Confession of a Recently Arrested Burglar as to the Shooting—Full History of the Case.

A highly interesting case, as an illustration of the uncertainty of circumstantial and even positive evidence, is presented in the following statement in connection with the arrest, about a year ago, of a young man named EDWARD GRIFFITH, who was arrested, and convicted, and sentenced for ten years to the State Prison for shooting a private watchman in Brooklyn. GEORGE F. GORDON, one of three burglars arrested a few days ago, makes a confession that he and an accomplice shot the watchman, and there are other facts corroborating this statement; and through this confession and its confirmation, measures are to be immediately taken to effect the release of GRIFFITH. The residence of Mr. GEORGE CASEY, No. 21 Smith-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars about a year ago, and a quantity of property stolen. As the robbers were going from the house and climbing over a rear fence, the gate being locked, they were detected by a private watchman named PATRICK BUCKLEY, who immediately gave the alarm rap, at the same time presenting a revolver, and telling them if they attempted to escape he would blow their brains out. One of the burglars drew a pistol and shot the watchman, and both made their escape. BUCKLEY was very dangerously wounded. He was taken to the hospital, and for several days his life was despaired of, but after long confinement he recovered. Two Brooklyn officers set themselves earnestly at work to detect the criminals. There seemed at first no clue to the mystery. A young man named EDWARD GRIFFITH, of bad character, they remembered to have seen in the neighborhood a few days before the perpetration of the crime.

They came to New-York, and found GRIFFITH conversing with a man in Laurens-street, near his residence. He was arrested, tried before Justice MORAIS, in the Court of Sessions, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The principal circumstances proven against GRIFFITH were, that he was a man of bad character; that he was seen in the vicinity at a late hour, a few days before the crime was committed; that when he saw the officers he exhibited symptoms of uneasiness, and strongly objected to having his house searched; that on the night of the burglary he was engaged in playing billiards in a room in this City until about 10½ o'clock, but that after this hour he was not seen, and could give no account of himself; and lastly, BUCKLEY swore positively that GRIFFITH was the man who shot him. Upon such evidence the Jury declared him to be the guilty man, the principal link in the chain of evidence being the prisoner's positive identification by the watchman. A few days since, Capt. DOWLING and Officers JOURDAN and WOOLSAINDOR, of the Sixth Ward, arrested THOMAS HUGHES, THOMAS KELLY and JOHN F. GORDON, who, it is ascertained beyond question have been engaged in a series of desperate burglaries. The particulars of their operations were published in the TIMES a few days since. KELLY, a hardened and desperate man, admits nothing; but GORDON confesses their mutual guilt. The following is GORDON's confession given yesterday in affidavit form before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court.

John F. Gordon, now of the City Prison, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, makes the following statement: On or about the latter part of July last, or 1st of August, (this is deponent's best recollection as to time) deponent and a man named Thomas Kelly, now also in the City Prison, went, at about nine o'clock at night, from this City to Brooklyn for the purpose of breaking into some house to steal; deponent says that they walked about the City of Brooklyn looking at several houses, and finally came into Smith-street, near the corner of Fulton-avenue, where they saw a house they determined to enter; deponent says that the house is of stone and brick, with brick sides and rear, and No. 21 of said street, on one side of which there was unincumbered lots of ground. Deponent says that they climbed the fence into the lots, where they remained for an hour or so, perhaps two hours, lying under a tree in the rear of the house. Deponent says that at a later hour, perhaps twelve or one o'clock at night, they entered the house through the rear basement door by forcing through one of the panes of glass from the window, and then unlocking the door from within. Deponent says that after they were in the house they took some things from a trunk in the basement, and took several articles from the pantry; from this they went up into the parlor and took a music box from there; from the parlor deponent and Kelly went up stairs and took from the bureau in the back room a few articles; deponent and his associate then took from the pantry between the two rooms some articles of ladies' clothing, viz: a velvet cloak, two or more basques; also some dresses and other such property; deponent says that a part of these things were taken from the pantry between the two rooms, and part from a pantry in the entry way; deponent says that they put part of these things in a bag which they found in a pantry in the basement. They then went down stairs, opened the front basement door, and walked out, and saw some serenaders a short distance from the house; also, a man—a watchman. Deponent went to the inner fence followed by Kelly, and both jumped over, carrying the property with them. Deponent says that at this moment they saw a man coming swiftly towards them on the opposite side of the street. Deponent says that he (the watchman) hailed them, and asked them what they were doing there; Kelly answered, and said that they belonged in that house; the watchman commanded them to stand, or he would blow their brains out, at the same time striking an alarm rap with his club upon the sidewalk; he also presented a pistol towards deponent and Kelly; in a moment the watchman again struck his club upon the sidewalk, and while in the very act of giving the second alarm with one hand while he held his pistol downward with the other Kelly quickly drew a pistol and fired at the watchman, who instantly staggered back into the middle of the street; as soon as this occurred, Kelly ran away swiftly down the street, and deponent sprang back over the railing into the front yard and through the basement door, which he closed and bolted after him, and as quickly as possible divested himself of all things he had about him, leaving them in the entry way, and he fled out of the back door into the rear yard, and over the rear fence and away; deponent further says that as he was escaping he heard several persons call out "There he goes," "Stop him," "There goes the thief," and such like expressions, coming mostly, deponent thinks, from the windows of neighboring houses. Deponent has heretofore, and immediately on his arrest, told the Officers Wooldridge and Jourdan all the facts and particulars of this matter in full detail, without having communicated with, or learned anything from, any person whatever upon the subject. Deponent then took said officers to the same house in Brooklyn when he fully identified the house and all the surroundings as the same upon which the burglary was committed and the watchman shot. Deponent saw the occupant and described to him all the particulars of the affair and of the property taken, as also a full description of the internal part of the house, to the extent of his knowledge and recollection, all of which may be verified by those persons. Deponent says that in a few days after the perpetration of this offence, he and Kelly heard of the arrest of two men, named Dunn and Griffith, on charge of committing the crime of shooting the watchman and breaking into the house, all of which had been done by deponent and Kelly. Deponent was afterwards informed that said Dunn was discharged, but that Griffith had been convicted and was sentenced for ten years to the State Prison, where he still is. This deponent solemnly declares that Griffith is wholly innocent of the matter, and that he and Kelly, and no other person or persons else, are the guilty ones, and further deponent says not.

The above affidavit is corroborated by Officers WOOLSAINDOR and JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, as far as relates to their visit with GORDON to the house of Mr. CASEY in Smith-street. When the Brooklyn Officers suspected that GRIFFITH was not the criminal, they seem to have taken it for granted, and to have proceeded wholly upon this theory. When they found him in Laurens-street, they told him they wanted to search his house. He objected, and told them he had just been married to an honest, good girl, who knew nothing of his former career, and that he had abandoned his former evil ways, and was living an honest life, and begged them not to go, for her sake. They construed this as an evidence of guilt, and insisted upon going. He then begged them to allow him to go in first and request his wife to step out, as he wished to see some friends on particular business. This increased their suspicions, and they refused the request. They searched the house, but failed to find any of the stolen property. They then told him that he was suspected of the crime in question, and was under arrest. He violently protested his innocence, and declared he would not go, and drew a knife, although he did not use it. All this was deemed suspicious, and went against him with the jury. After his arrest the officers went to the hospital and told BUCKLEY they had found the man who shot him, and that they would bring him there in the afternoon. Accordingly, in the afternoon, GRIFFITH was taken to the hospital and presented to BUCKLEY, who was thought to be on his death bed. "I think this is the man," said BUCKLEY, "it certainly looks like him. Yes, the more I look at him the better I am satisfied. As I recollect myself more and more, his countenance, form and features impress themselves upon me more and more as those of the person who shot me. I am now sure of it. I can swear positively this is the man." And he did swear to it, and GRIFFITH was committed. GRIFFITH says the reason that he could not give an account of himself after 10½ o'clock, was that he went home and went to bed. His wife, who solemnly protests that such was the fact, could not swear to it. GRIFFITH is about twenty-five years old, and was born in Ireland. He came to this country when quite young, and at first learned the boot-fitting trade, and subsequently the blacksmith's trade. For several years, however, previous to his imprisonment for this offense, he had been a thief, and was known to the Police as one of the most desperate of his class. BUCKLEY still insists that he is not mistaken in his identification of GRIFFITH, and declares that the story of GORDON is given for the purpose of effecting the release of an old accomplice from State Prison.

Remarkable Suicide of a Leader in the Methodist Church.

A Tennessee correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* gives a detailed account of the suicide of Mr. WM. B. MORTON, a distinguished leader in the Methodist Church, in Williamson County, Tenn. For a year past Mr. MORTON has been a sufferer from disease of the liver, and became a monomaniac, dreading a reverse of fortune. In May last he endeavored to commit suicide, but was prevented by his wife from committing the deed. The *Advocate's* correspondent writes:

"On the 16th of May, 1859, his wife discovered him at the bureau writing, after which he folded the writing up and put it into his pocket-book, took a razor out of the drawer, unobserved by her, and put it in his pocket; then coming to his wife, he told her he was obliged to die, and must take his own life; told her farewell, and offered her his hand, but she refused to take it, and clasping him in her arms, followed him to the yard gate with such shrieks and cries that his emotions were touched, and he returned with her to the house, and putting the razor in the drawer, took from his pocket-book the paper and gave it to her, upon which the following was written:

"The act that I shall commit is rash, but I am desperate, and cannot avoid it. My wife is kind and agreeable, and as good to my little girl as if she was her own child. I am ruined in my feelings, and prefer to be no more.
"W. B. MORTON."

"May, 16th day, 1859."

His wife took the paper, and for fear of future accomplishment of his purpose, kept it. She reasoned with him in such strains of sympathy, that he told her he never would make another attempt of the sort, and pleaded with her until she promised that she would never reveal the attempt he had just made, provided he would never make another.

On Monday, June 6, he went to Franklin, and obtained an order of court to pay out a large sum of money to the heirs of an estate of which he had control.

On Tuesday, he paid out a part of the money, after which he put up some tombstones over the graves of his two former wives, and then returned home. Reaching home, he told his wife that he had been several places along the road that would have been good places, but did not say for what. The next morning, before he arose, he said to his wife, "If anything does happen, I want you to keep FANNIE," alluding to his little girl.

On Wednesday, June 8, he put his hat on, and went off to an old house which stood near the public road, about one quarter of a mile from his dwelling, and in plain view of the door. He remained there for a short time and returned home, but soon went back to the old house and entered it. In a few minutes a man passed along the road, and he came out and talked with him. He then went to the field and gave his negroes some general directions about business; and while he was there they discovered a rope in his pocket. He passed on to the barn-yard, and went two or three times from one barn to the other. Finally, he came to the house, and, as he entered the door, took up his little girl and hugged and kissed her; then went to his wife knelt down by her side, and threw his arms around her neck and kissed her several times, telling her he did not want to leave her, but was compelled to do so; told her he was a miserable man, but she was not the cause of it; that she had been a devoted wife, and treated his child well.

He said that in his regular secret devotions he could not pray as he formerly had done, and that this world had lost all its charms to him. He arose and went to the bureau, got his will and read it over privately after which he sealed it up, and offering it to his wife, said, "If anything should happen to me, will you give this to Esquire BOYD?" She refused to take it, but told him that Esquire BOYD would get it, if it became necessary. He counted his money, and told his wife to whom it belonged—that part belonged to some heirs, &c., and that seventy dollars was to pay what he had borrowed from her. Then, with her eyes resting full upon him, he took a razor from the drawer, put it in his pocket, and, grasping her by the hand, bade her a final farewell; told her his breath was short, and he was obliged to die. He started, with her swinging to his body, but eluded her grasp at the door, and ran violently down the hill to a park which was a few hundreds yards away, with his hands circling above his head like a madman, falling to the ground twice as he ran, but arising and staggering his way until he entered the barn. His wife gave the alarm, and the servants from the field and the yard were soon at the barn, but too late. He was there, hut wounded and dead—a ghastly victim of insanity and self-destruction, both jugular veins, the windpipe and leaders all cut through square across to the neck-bone. Clenched in his right hand was the bloody razor, and in his left hand was the short end of the rezor-case. He had evidently reached the barn, and was standing still and erect when a first effort was made, which only gave an incision through the skin; then, with a bloody hand from that wound, raised his hat, threw back his head, and gave the second, a fearful and fatal stroke, which filled his shoes and covered the floor around with smoking blood, in which he was found upon his face, dead.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DREADFUL RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Smash of a Train on the Michigan Southern Road.

Thirty-three Dead Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

FIFTY OR SIXTY WOUNDED.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 28.

A train on the Michigan Southern Railroad was thrown from the track, last night, by the washing away of a culvert, and twenty or thirty persons are reported to have been killed. Particulars will be obtained as soon as possible.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 28—P. M.

The accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad, last night, occurred near South Bend, Indiana. The stream, where it took place, is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down, probably checked the culvert converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the sad calamity.

There were about one hundred and fifty persons on the train. Thirty-three persons were taken from the ruins dead, and fifty to sixty others wounded.

The killed as far as their names have been ascertained are as follows:

Hartwell, Express Messenger.
Engineer and Fireman, both named Chulp.
Babbington, Baggage-master.
C. W. Smith, Road-master.
Mrs. E. G. Gillet and child, and Stone Mills, of New-York.
Thomas Mishaw, of Michigan City.

The following are the names of the wounded, as far as ascertained:

Fred. Miller and Augustus White, of Holmesville, Indiana.
E. M. Knepp, of Hudson, Wis.
Miss Hattie Knapp, Auburn.
J. K. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.
Charles Sherman, Boston.
Wm. Flannery, P. Myers, P. Quinn, C. Anderson, and W. R. Anderson, all of Ainsworth, Ill.
A. D. Piser, Chicago.
D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland.
Miss Moore, Freeport.
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gurry, Brooklyn.
C. Jackson and Miss C. Nielder, Waukesha, Wis.
Messrs. Walworth—father and son, and C. Bennett, Adrian, Mich.
Oscar Warpeton, M. H. Regan, lady and daughter, Rockford, Ill.
S. C. Rose, Coldwater.
W. G. Hawk, Charleston, Va.
C. Yaw and lady, Otsego Co., N. Y.
A. Vansyck, wife and four children, of Warren, O.; himself and one child seriously.
Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur, Iowa.
Mary Coates, Youngstown, O.
Miss D. D. Porter, Hudson, Mich.

The following were not injured:

R. W. Tait, Susquehanna depôt, Pa.
E. A. Gurley, Addison, Vt.
Henry Crease, Philadelphia.
Calvin Hogan, Milwaukee.

The train was running between ten and twenty miles an hour. The train going West passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

Conductor OSGOOD arrived in this city this afternoon slightly hurt, but was unable to furnish any of the names of the killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Trouble with the Navajo Indians—Another Indian War Probable—Passports—Affairs in Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 28.

Dispatches received from Commissioner GREENWOOD, to-day, from the Indian Agent in New-Mexico, report the Navajos as again committing all manner of depredations, regardless of the authority of their chiefs, who are disposed to remain at peace with the whites. He thinks that another Indian war is at hand.

The final report of the late Superintendent HENLY of California, was received yesterday. It represents the crops on the Indian reserves to be heavy, but a large portion of them will be lost, owing to the want of necessary machinery for gathering them. He does not say what became of the machinery left over from last year. Mr. HENLY's accounts remain suspended until his successor investigates and reports upon the charges of fraud.

Secretary CASS received dispatches to-day from several of our Ministers abroad, but as I am not allowed the first examination of them, I will not venture to guess their contents. There is nothing of interest stirring about the Foreign Legations here, as the European war has drawn off attention from American matters. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 28.

Attorney-General BLACK has decided that there is no form of certificate in the nature of a passport which a State officer may lawfully issue. He says the impositions practiced upon the illiterate and unwary by the fabrication of worthless passports led to the passage of a law confining their issuance to certain legally authorized agents. A dispatch from the American Consul at Hamburg "shows how frightfully innocent men have been robbed by the sale of these spurious passports," and the Attorney-General advises that the Notary who signed the paper which accompanied the dispatch be prosecuted, he being clearly within the penal provision of the law.

Distinguished gentlemen of both the United States and Mexico are anxious for a treaty arrangement by which the inhabitants on the frontiers of the two countries shall be protected. Such a proposition will doubtless soon be submitted for Executive consideration.

It is known that the treaties which are to be made by Minister MCLEAN will grant the right of way to the United States over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and from other points of Mexican territory to the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California, the route to be under the joint protection of the two Governments; but it is not believed that any cession of Mexican territory will be made or even asked. A postal treaty is now in the course of arrangement in Washington. The Liberal Government has already arranged with Col. BUTTERFIELD for carrying the mails between New-Orleans or Mobile and all the Gulf ports, including that of Sisal. Should our Government acquiesce, which is highly probable, a regular weekly steam communication between the two countries will be secured.

A private letter has been received here from Gen. VIDAURRI, dated June 2. He says that on the 25th of May, Gen. ZUAZUA was at Leon in the vicinity of Guanajuato with more than 6 000 men. A skirmish had taken place at Silva, resulting in the defeat of the Reactionists under Gen. MEJIA. ZUAZUA was waiting for a brigade which had started from Morelia, and for two artillery batteries from Zacatecas in order to attack Gen. WOLL, who was from ten to twenty miles distant.

The Liberals were confident they would rout him, in which event they would continue their march to the City of Mexico. The report that President JUAREZ has consented to receive three thousand American troops to aid the Liberal cause is untrue. It is probable, however, that the services of thirty or more American officers will be secured.

Marine Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 28.

The brig *Stella*, which arrived here to-day from Cardenas, reports that, on Tuesday night, when below Smith's Point, she was run into by a full-rigged brig, supposed to be the *Wabash*, hence for Kingston. The brig struck on the starboard quarter of the *Stella*, carrying away the bulwarks, breaking a deck-beam, and doing other damage.

BRISTOL, R. I., Tuesday, June 28.

The schooner *H. B. Metcalf*, from Tonala, Mexico, for Boston, put in here, to-day, short of provisions.

Further from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 28.

Advices have been received by the *Isabel* that a large amount of bills of the International Bank of Havana have been returned from London protested, for the reason that the parties had not been advised.

Sterling Exchange was quoted at 15@16 per cent premium.

The yellow fever had made its appearance in Havana, but was not regarded as epidemic.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Monday, June 27.

After debate this afternoon, the New-Hampshire House of Representatives adopted a series of strong Anti Slavery resolutions, in which they take occasion to denounce the present National Administration as corrupt and extravagant. The resolutions also touch on the Tariff question and recommend a protective policy.

The Legislature will finally adjourn to-morrow.

Burning of the Steamer G. W. Lambert.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 28.

The steamer *G. W. Lambert*, bound up the Missouri River, with a valuable cargo, took fire four miles above this city last night, and was burned to the water's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $26,000, and was insured for $15,000. The cargo was insured. No lives were lost.

Prize Fight—"Dublin Tricks" Defeated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 28.

A prize fight for two hundred dollars a side came off here yesterday between JOHNNY MCCOOLEY and "Dublin Tricks." The latter was whipped in thirty rounds. The fight lasted one hour and ten minutes.

The Nova Scotian at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 28.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived at Quebec at 10½ o'clock this morning. She reports that she experienced contrary winds throughout the passage and fog in the Straits of Belle Isle, and that she passed the steamship *Hungarian*, from Quebec on the 11th, on Saturday, the 18th inst. at 2 P. M., The *Hungarian* would reach Liverpool on Monday, the 20th.

The *Nova Scotian* has 125 passengers.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 28.

The mails per the steamship *Europa* close a 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until 12 o'clock. Dispatches forwarded so as to reach here by 10 o'clock, will be sent out in her.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON,

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

NUMBER TWELVE.

St. Vincent—Kingstown and its Harbor—Indications of Decay—Decline in Sugar Exports—The Cause—Condition of the Creole Population since Emancipation—Statistics—Coolie Immigration—Effect of the West India Encumbered Estates Act.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, April, 1859.

I have come down to see these "ruined" Islands, and to learn why St. Vincent and her Grenadine Dependencies, which before emancipation, exported on an average twenty five million pounds of sugar, should now export only sixteen and seventeen millions, and why the sugar exportations of Grenada have fallen away from twenty-two millions to something less than one half of that amount. The two Islands—Grenada and St. Vincent—are about eighty miles apart, but are almost connected by the Grenadines—a chain of minute islets, which, seen from a distance, resemble fantastic clouds lying low upon the horizon. Very similar in physical formation, about equal in size, with nearly the same quantity of land under cultivation, about the same number of inhabitants, and exhibiting the same proportionate decline in the exportation of their staple product, Grenada and St. Vincent may be classed together for the purposes of this argument. Each, at the present moment, is supposed to be in great straits for labor, and in each, as far as I have been able to judge, the causes that have led to this result are precisely similar.

An ardent lover of the picturesque would almost regret to see a spirit of Yankee-go-a-head-ativeness kindled in St. Vincent. Here a thousand cone-shaped peaks are lifted up from their coral base until they disappear in a cloud which, like an eagle with outstretched wings, seems always to be brooding over this the most summery of all these Summer Islands. The view of St. Vincent, upon entering the harbor that belongs to its only port of entry, is inconceivably grand, and the spectator finds his fancy subdued by reality. On one side a bold, lofty, sheltering promontory—on the other a fort which, in its desolate, rugged beauty, and inaccessible height, looks like another Ehrenbreitstein—in front a mass of isolated hills, clustering round their crowned king, all clothed in green and purple from the blue sky above to the blue waters below, and at their base buried in groves of palms and cocoas, lies the quaint and antiquated and dilapidated "city" of Kingstown. It may be pardoned for the passing thought that the smoke of a steam engine would be a blot upon such a picture. But this is all very well for a traveler's talk; and even he, (I mean the traveler,) as he jumps upon the beach and wets his boots in the surf, becomes immediately convinced of the utility of wharves, of which there are none in Kingstown; even he, as he wanders through its three streets looking for shelter, cannot help muttering as well, he cannot help deploring the absence of anything like a hotel. If he wants a horse to ascend these magnificent mountains, there are none to be had for love or money in St. Vincent; if he is hot and wants a drink—as when does he not?—he must be content to imbibe rain-water without ice, or ALLSOP'S XX. at the boiling point; if he wants a cigar he must be satisfied with a long tom, which, ten to one, will throw him on his back. I say, therefore, that even the most enthusiastic worshipper of nature would, under these circumstances, be content to barter some of her charms for more material comforts. Accident, design, or the fortune of travel, never led me to a place so utterly destitute of the spirit of enterprise, as this lovely island of St Vincent is.

"What is that?" said I to a most likely nigger youth, who acted as my chaperon, pointing to a heap of classic-looking ruins.

"Houses dat am fell in, massa."

"How long ago?"

"I dis'remember; 'fore I is born."

There they lay in the principal street of Kingstown. Everything that one sees in the town is more or less an indication of decay. The famed Botanic Garden, twenty years ago the pride of St. Vincent, and celebrated throughout the West Indies, cannot now be distinguished; the roads in the interior of the Island, never good, are now almost impassable for a horseman, and even the Soufflière seems in gloomy silence.

The appearance of decay which the capital of St Vincent presents, and the fact of its diminished exportation of sugar, have brought it under the category of ruined West India Islands,—and its ruin is, of course, attributed to emancipation. While I fully admit its lack of enterprise and partial decline, truth obliges me to say, what I shall presently prove, that this state of things has been brought about by want of capital rather than by went of labor, and that a decrease in the growth of sugar cannot be considered as the legitimate result of Emancipation only, and does not constitute the "ruin" into which it is broadly asserted this island is plunged.

What I have said in a former letter concerning the Plantocracy of Barbados is applicable to St. Vincent. The planters of this Island have made no efforts to retain the laborers on their estates. I speak generally, for there may be exceptions to the rule; indeed, I know of one or two instances where planters, in their individual capacity, have made these efforts, and have been successful. But the planters of the island, as its landed aristocracy and legislators, have not done what they might have done to reconcile the laborer to his servile position; they have offered him no inducements to remain, as a freeman, in the same inferior station of life that he occupied as a slave; and yet they bitterly complain that he has been independent enough to take the matter into his own hands, and better himself. Wages here for field labor are, at the very best, a shilling per day, varying from that down to two pence sterling; and is it surprising that those who could should have left the unprofitable hustness of estate-labor, and, purchasing lots in the interior of the Island, should prefer to earn their livelihood by cultivating their own properties? The planters say that, according to the prices current of sugars, they cannot afford to pay higher wages for labor. I doubt the truth of the statement, for much higher wages are successfully paid in Trinidad; but, allowing it to be correct, for the sake of argument, it is an admission that the estate laborer is insufficiently paid, and a consequent justification of his quitting that for a more remunerative kind of work. I am much disposed to doubt the assertion that any of the St. Vincent estates were abandoned solely because labor could not be procured at a remunerative cost. I have been unable to hear of them. Whenever I inquired about the abandonment of this or that property, I found the reason was want of capital, or the indebtedness of the proprietor, through which the estate became mortgaged beyond its value—an indebtedness, moreover, incurred prior to emancipation. But I have already discussed this subject so fully in a former letter, that it is unnecessary for me to enter upon it again. In visiting each island, my principal object has been to trace its emancipated classes from the day of their freedom down to the present time, and the inquiry is all important in colonies like St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, where the white population is exceedingly small.

The population of St. Vincent in 1831 amounted to 27,000, and now stands at 30,000. The census, last taken in 1851, makes no distinction between white, colored and black, but if we estimate the first at 1,500 we shall probably overrate rather than underrate their number. There will then remain 28,500 black and colored people, nearly all creoles of the island; for immigration, as far as St. Vincent is concerned, has been very trifling.

In comparing the present occupation of the emancipated classes with their occupation under the Slavery *régime*, it must be borne in mind that the effect of Freedom was to abolish almost entirely the labor of women in the cane fields. Thus, of the 13,673 field laborers for whom compensation was given by the British Government to St. Vincent proprietors, one half were females, who are now engaged in domestic and more congenial duties. At present there are from 4,000 to 4,500 laborers on estates, and when we look for the remainder who ought to bring up the agricultural force of the Island to the original figure, if the original sugar exportation is to be preserved, we find that all have bettered their condition. Many took to trade, but the great bulk pursued their agricultural calling after they had severed themselves from the sugar estates. The returns for 1857 show that no less than 8,209 persons were then living in their own houses built by themselves since emancipation—illustrating in the most satisfactory manner, the material progress made by the Creoles of St. Vincent during the last twenty years. More remarkable still is the fact that, within the last twelve years, from ten to twelve thousand acres have been brought under cultivation by small proprietors, owning from one to five acres, and growing arrow-root, provisions, and minor articles for export. The statistical returns from which I gather these figures further state that there are *no paupers in the Island*—quite sufficient, in my opinion, to disprove the erroneous idea that, unless compelled to work, the negro will lie all day in the sun and live on a piece of sugar cane. I have seen nothing in the British West Indies that lends any countenance to such a supposition. The uneducated, uncivilized negro has undoubtedly many grave faults of character and defects of intellect. He will be lazy and thriftless too, before he has acquired the habit or has felt the responsibility of working for his daily bread. But when he comprehends that responsibility—as he does comprehend it now in the British West Indies—he will work readily enough, and I do believe that his other faults will gradually disappear before the influence of proper educational training.

It it be considered demonstrated, from the reduced exportation of sugar, that many of the large landed proprietors of St. Vincent have been ruined, it is also apparent, from the increased and increasing growth of minor products, that the small proprietors, raised up since emancipation, are enjoying unexampled prosperity. In the one article of arrow-root alone, there was exported 1 352,250 lbs. in 1857, equal in value to about $750,000, against an average yearly export of 60,000 lbs. before Abolition. The present exportation of cocoa nuts is also very large. While, therefore, the decline of sugar export from fourteen and fifteen thousand hhds. to eight and nine thousand hhds. would indicate decay, it is a decay (if the word be applicable at all) confined exclusively to the cultivation of a single article, and has been brought about partly, perhaps, by want of labor, but chiefly through the mismanagement, extravagance, and absenteeism of the proprietors themselves.

As far as statistics can be considered an authority on such a subject, the morality of the St. Vincent creoles is of a higher standing than that of the Trinidad or Barbadian creoles. Out of a population of 30 000, there is an average church attendance of 8 000. There is little provision for educational purposes, and no effort was made to enlighten the people until 1857, when the legislature established a Board of Education, on the plan adopted in Trinidad. In that year the average school attendance was about 2,000. The criminal records show that there is a general obedience to law—the more remarkable, as no troops are stationed in the Island, and the police authorities would be utterly incapable of quelling a popular tumult, if such a misfortune should occur. In 1856 there were 170 blacks convicted of thefts and misdemeanors, 4 of larceny, and 4 of felony: in 1857 there were 162 convicted of minor offences, 7 of assault and 6 of felony. This is less than the number of convictions under the *régime* of Slavery, and very much less than the convictions immediately after emancipation, when the offenders of all classes, during one year, would average over a thousand. I don't think that any one who has visited St. Vincent will hesitate to say that, morally and materially, the creoles of the island are infinitely superior to what they were twenty, or even ten years ago. They have the same vices and faults that their brethren in the other islands possess; but they are vices and faults which, we have reason to hope, a proper system of popular education will tend to eradicate.

There are now encouraging prospects that, even in the cultivation of sugar, St. Vincent will soon be restored to its former prosperity. The island has already made preparations for the importation of coolie labor. In October, 1857, a law was passed authorizing the appointment of an agent-general of immigrants, and, in other respects introducing the system that obtains in Trinidad and British Guiana. To defray the expenses of this immigration a special duty is levied on sugar, rum, molasses, arrow-root, cotton and cocoa, and a portion of the general revenue is also appropriated to the same object. Though eighteen months have passed since the immigration law was promulgated, no coolies, up to this time, have been brought to St. Vincent, and the inference is that the planters are either in want of capital or cannot be in such desperate straits for labor as they ask us to believe.

But the more I see of these West India Islands the more am I convinced that debt and want of capital, much more than want of labor, have led to the abandonment of so many estates. A movement in the right direction, and one already producing the most beneficial results, was the passage through the Imperial Parliament, in 1854, of the West Indies Incumbered Estates Act, with similar provisions to those of the famous Irish bill. The measure was at first regarded with suspicion, but its benefits are now generally acknowledged, and in 1856 the St. Vincent Legislature passed an Act for carrying into execution the Imperial law. It is already apparent that, in some cases, the difficulties created by overburdened estates and absentee proprietors are disappearing. One particular and remarkable example may be given—that of the Ainos Vale Estate in this Island, covering about 454 acres. The properly passed through the Incumbered Estates Court with despatch, and, with a free Parliamentary title, was sold for $50,000, or one-third more than any one believed it could possibly fetch.

There are now 58 sugar estates in St. Vincent under high cultivation. Forty-six are worked with water mills with steam, six with cattle, and six with wind power. This, of course, is a great falling off, when compared with the sugar cultivation of the Island a quarter of a century ago; but, as compared with the depression of late years, it exhibits a most decided improvement. Though St. Vincent only embraces a superficial area of 84 000 acres, there are still large tracts of land to be reclaimed and cultivated, and, among the mountains of the Interior, a few descendants of the Caribs yet roam unchecked. But, with a supply of labor such as they can now obtain, and freed from the burden of debt under which they have hitherto vainly struggled—a debt, be it always remembered, incurred before Freedom was tested—the planters of St. Vincent look forward to a time of revived and redoubled prosperity. It first fruits are already apparent.

W. G. S.

FROM BARBADOS.

Popular Excitement—Riots and Bloodshed—Proposed Withdrawal of White Troops—Defensive Preparations—Crops and the Weather.

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, Sunday, June 12, 1859.

Ever since Easter, when, as I wrote you, the Island was agitated with rumors of an apprehended insurrection, there have been successive disturbances of the public peace—rioting, fighting, murder. These rumors, utterly unfounded as I believe them to have been, seem to have destroyed the little confidence that ever existed between the white and black populations, and if they were started with any such design the author was singularly successful in his malicious schemes. Abolitionists may hug to their souls their favorite abstractions, but Barbados is a living proof that white and black will not pull together. Both being perfectly free, there exists here a hostility between them unknown in a slave community. Contempt on the one side and hatred on the other are ingrained, and are among the first fruits of Emancipation. The rule, of course, has its exceptions, but the evil spreads with the material and intellectual progress of the black; his hatred of the white increases with his intelligence. One race or the other must eventually succumb, and there is too much reason to believe that, as far as these islands are concerned, the white will yield. It is yielding now. The black, or more properly speaking, the mulatto, after he is civilized and educated, has the *force majeure* within the tropics.

Serious riots, within the past week, have occurred between the black soldiers in garrison and the people; they owe their origin to the general excitement that has for some time prevailed. This excitement found partial vent at the races which took place at the garrison parade ground on Thursday and Friday of last week. The amusement is one which profoundly excites the colored population. A negro will walk twenty miles under a blazing sun to see a horse race, and will talk of it for a week afterwards. When the annual races are held, under the distinguished auspices of Her Majesty's regiment, every nigger in Barbados who is not a Methodist rushes to the scene. Paterfamilias hires a chanderdan for the two days, and, having filled the box thereof with beer and biscuit, embarks himself, his wife, his wife's sister and country cousin, with all their woolly-headed urchins, and will be content to stand for six mortal hours under the scorching heat of a tropical sun in order to witness three or four wretched looking nags labor heavily round the course. Upon this course, after the second day's "sport" was terminated, the disturbances commenced. The people seemed unwilling to leave the spot which had contributed to their amusement, and they were accordingly driven off by the soldiers with sticks and stones. On the following evening, when the soldiers, after their custom, came into town to see their sweethearts, a mob of several thousand persons of both sexes collected, and the men of wer were very severely handled. The police attempted to interfere, and were terribly mauled—some dangerously so—and it is a matter of fact that both they and the soldiers were only saved from annihilation by the gallant conduct of the women, who rushed into the *melée* and reversed the picture of the ancient Romens and the Sabine ladies. The next night the row was resumed, and with more even fortune, for the military were considerably reinforced. No one, I believe, was actually killed, but many were desperately wounded. The military authorities now thought it time to interfere; the black regiment has been locked up; the lash is freely used, and strong pickets of the white regiment parade the streets at night with loaded muskets. The ullillary rioters are all native Africane, and are cordially detested by the creole negroes. One of the latter, whom I questioned about the imaginary insurrection of his brethren, expressed great fear of the black soldiers. "The white soldiers," he said, "would merely shoot us; but the Africans would kill us and eat us afterwards." Many of the men in this black regiment are native Barbadians, and they have not interfered in the riots. They are disposed to take the part of the town's people.

The excitement occasioned by these disturbances has been heightened by the murder of an inoffensive black man, near the barracks. All that is known of this affair is that he was shot dead by a man dressed in the uniform of the Third West India Regiment. The assassin has not been traced, and the military authorities, as usual, are slow to act in a case between the people on the one hand and ruffians in Her Majesty's livery on the other.

It is particularly unfortunate, that at this very moment, the withdrawal of the white troops from Barbados and all the West India Islands, should be again contemplated by the Home Government. It is impossible to look forward, without alarm, to the eventualities that might arise if the peace of this Island was intrusted exclusively to black troops. I cannot think that, with its recent experience in India, the British Government would be so unwise as to pursue such a course. It is true that an insurrection here could not, by any possibility, be successful, but great damage might be done before aid could arrive; and we know that where an hostility exists between two races, men's passions, rather than their judgments, will more likely control them. It is under the influence of some such apprehension, generally felt, if it be not expressed, that the militia of this island are about being called out. It is proposed, moreover, to enroll a volunteer rifle corps. The ostensible object of the movament is, the breaking out of war in Europe, though I am at a loss to see the connection between a battle on the Ticino and the safety of Barbados. When I read, in the Bridgetown papers, as I do to-day, that "Her Majesty's Government are about to be solicited for some of those new and terrible cannons which carry to such a distance as would effectually protect Carlisle Bay from the visits of any single ship of war, or privateer, of the enemy," I am forcibly reminded of Capt. MACGRATH'S memorable escapade in this island, (*vide Peter Simple*) and of his opinion of the Brims, that their only fault lies in the fact that they are "too brave." "With half a dozen of these guns" says the journal to which I refer, "and a rifle corps to prevent the landing of a boat's crew, Barbados might be tolerably safe from any filibustering party or piratical attempt." *Vive* Barbados.

It has been as hot as blazes here, and sickly withal. Yellow Jack makes a grab at some poor fellow every now and then, and carries him off. Other Islands, I hear, are also sickly. I don't wonder, for, during the past six weeks, the trades, having veered to the south-stream over here laden with the hot breath of Africa,

Barbados has shipped, up to date, 25 000 hhds. of sugar. The crop is nearly all in, and will scarcely reach 35,000 hhds., the figure at which I estimated it three months ago.

W. G. S.

THE SEASON AT SARATOGA.

Visitors at the Springs—A New Spa—The Hotels, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Monday, June 27.

As visitors do not come to Saratoga for the sake of enjoying rain water, the weather of the past three weeks did not have the effect of filling all our hotels with guests. But such are the attractions of the place, that a very large number of visitors have dropped in, notwithstanding the coolness and dampness of the season. As we are so close upon the heels of July, the regular flow of Summer travel has now set in in earnest, and the hotels are beginning to wear their look of Summer brilliancy and cheerfulness. The fashionable world is capricious in its migrations to other spas and watering places; but Saratoga is inevitable. Let people who are in pursuit of health and pleasure go where they may for Summer recreation, they manage to drop down upon this queen of watering places before the season is over. The hotels have all been furbished and improved, but the favorite "Congress" is the only one, I believe, that has been materially enlarged. It has been so often overflowed by visitors that the proprietors have made an effort, (like Mrs. Chick,) with the determination to accommodate all their friends this season. One of the great advantages of this renowned hall is, that it is so near to the sparkling spring from which it takes its name. One does not feel really in Saratoga, living on the outskirts of the village; but on the piazza of the "Congress" and the "Union," within a step of the great spring, so that the buzz of voices may be heard coming up from the pavilion on the balmy breath of the Park, one gets a realizing sense of being in the very heart of Saratoga. They are all the time discovering new springs, and one has been actually found during the past few months which bids fair to rival the "Congress."

One of the changes which suddenly occurs as soon as the hot weather commences is the conversion of the weekly Press of Saratoga into diurnal periodicals, from the perusal of which we may gather accurate information on all subjects of importance connected with this watery vortex of the fashionable universe. From the *Saratogian* of this date we learn that some two hundred persons came down upon us on Saturday last, a considerable number of them being from New-York, though, as usual, all parts of the Union were represented by them, including New-Jersey. Congress Hall, it appears, caught the greater number of these gold fish in its net; after the Congress came the Union, then the United States, the Columbian, the Marvin, and so on. By the end of this week we shall have gained some thousands to our Summer population, and after the "Fourth," for the next two months, Saratoga will be in its glory. A good many excellent people are already here, but none who may be ranked among the men and women of mark. They will be tumbling in after Monday next, I may mention, however, that I found General SANFORD, of New-York, at Congress Hall.

They have had a terrible hail storm in the southern part of the county which has done some damage to the growing crops; one of the local papers tries its powers in describing the effects of the hail in a paragraph worthy a greater cause. "We have seen," says our ambitious reporter, "some specimens of corn and potato tops destroyed on the farm of Mr. O. They had the appearance of first having been frozen, then perforated by a countless number of Minnie balllets, and then half-masticated by an elephant." Such a genius as that ought not to waste itself in the rural districts on blighted potato tops.

MORE ANON.

Water-tight Compartments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If calamities the most appalling can fix men's attention long enough to be really useful, and the perishing of thousands excite alarm sufficiently durable to be efficient in providing measures of safety to such as "go down to the sea in ships," then may it be said truly that dreadful evils result in good. The public mind was shocked terribly on hearing of the loss of the *Arctic*, and for a time earnest suggestions were made and plans proposed to avert a repetition of a similar disaster. The question was asked on all sides, "What saved the small French steamer from almost instant submersion, when she came in contact with the strong and colossal *Arctic*?" To this inquiry there was but one answer, "*The hull of the vessel was divided into compartments by water-tight bulkheads.*" The bow of the *Vigo* was dreadfully shattered and stove in; the forward compartment instantly filled with water: the shock, the alarm, the confusion, these were momentary, and the vessels had separated. Both were crushed in fearfully; but one bore her living freight in safety to the shore; the other, in spite of every effort, gradually settled in the sea, and finally sank beneath the dark waters. No eye pitied and no arm could save the precious ones upon *her* deck; it was "one sullen plunge, and all was o'er."

The sea rolled on as it rolled before. Other losses, almost, if not quite, as terrible as that of the *Arctic*, have subsequently occurred, and to the list came very near being added the *City of Edinburgh*, recently recorded as having run upon or against an iceberg. Some distance beneath the water she was stove in, the water filled her "two forward compartments," and, but for the constant and toboring efforts of her crew and passengers, she too would have gone down in spite of her having these compartments. They should have been efficient to prevent her from sinking had the pumps not been used at all, and were so far useful that, *but for them* and the proximity to a harbor, she would have gone down. They did not prevent the water from pouring into other parts of the ship—and why not? *Because improperly and inefficiently constructed.* Hence it is a correspondent very properly inquires: "What are water-tight compartments?" They are of two kinds. In the one, the bulkheads are built as strong as the vessel's sides; they form a part of her original structure, and reach quite up to her main deck. Either of plate or wood, they are made perfectly water tight, and fully answer the design of constructing them. In the other case, they are but a substitute, possessing just enough reality for advertising traps for passengers, and not reliable in the hour of need. True, they had something to do with the safety of the *Edinburgh*; but if she had been 500 miles from any port, the loss of the ship must have been inevitable, and also her passengers and crew.

The great importance of the subject, and the value of human life too frequently sacrificed to a selfish cupidity, render legislation by Congress imperative. It was because of the magnitude of the interests involved that, at the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, on the 2d July, a bill was introduced in the House, by the Hon. WM. W. VALK, of New-York, "for the better security of the lives of passengers traveling on the ocean, or on any of the rivers, bays, or lakes of the United States, in American vessels, whether propelled by sails or steam, or both." This bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, of which the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was Chairman. It carried with it a valuable series of letters from most of our distinguished naval architects, one of them being from the late GEORGE STEERS, and provided for the construction of water-tight bulkheads in every American vessel carrying passengers, efficiently and properly built, and regulated, as to number, by the size of the ship. Every effort was made to have the bill reported, and promises were given that it should be, in due time, but it still slumbers in the Committee-room. Perhaps the Hon. gentleman who is to represent the First District of New York, in the Thirty-sixth Congress, may feel interested in awakening it to life. It is to be hoped that he or some other member, will make the effort. Let the bill be examined, and the letters accompanying it carefully read. In the position of the writer of this, a more important thing was never brought to the notice of the people's representatives, nor one more worthy of their serious consideration.

NAUTILUS

CHESTERTOWN, Kent County, Md.

Stopping a Leak.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning you publish an article, headed "Stopping a Leak," in which you erroneously state that it has been, heretofore, the custom of the City Inspector's Department to pay its bills for labor, the money therefor being drawn from the Comptroller, upon requisition. This is untrue. The employes of the City Inspector's, Croton and Street Departments have, for a year or more, been paid by the City Chamberlain, and by the same officers who paid the men on Wednesday last, which pay was for ten weeks' work, from March 7, 1859, to May 14, 1859, and no orders or assignments were presented at each time, for the very excellent reason that the holders of such orders and assignments were notified that no assignment or order would be paid until the following Wednesday, June 19. The invariable rule of the Chamberlain being not to pay assignments on the regular pay days, but to appoint a subsequent day for their adjustment. No officer of this Department can possibly prevent the employes from assigning their claims, but no facilities are afforded them by the Department for so disposing of their earnings, and no registry of orders or assignments is ever made in the books. Persons holding orders or assignments of claims are obliged to have them registered in the Comptroller's office, the name of the assignee being there written upon the pay-rolls, opposite the name of the cartman or laborer making the assignment, and no matter how small a portion of the claim such assignment may cover, the party making it cannot receive the balance due him until the day set apart for the consideration of orders and assignments, when both parties must appear to enable either to receive their money. These simple facts account for the curious result spoken of in the non-precognition of orders and assignments on the regular pay day. And believing that you would not wilfully misrepresent the matter, I have taken the liberty of thus explaining, hoping that you will give it the same publicity as forced the statement which preceed it. I subscribe myself, very truly yours,

JOHN G. WEBSTER,

Clerk to Superintendent Sanitary Inspection.

France in India Under the Treaties of 1815—A Grave Question Arising.

From the London Spectator.

An interesting problem has been opened in our general relations with the French Government, and it is one which is not likely to be left at rest by that Government, if our own should not procure a satisfactory solution. A proprietor of the East India Company has publicly notified that he shall call attention to the case, with a sufficiently practical object. It turns upon a serious question. Is the present state of Europe and European treaties, have we lost one of the guarantees upon which we relied for the maintenance of our peculiar system in India? Some, counting upon the general inoffensiveness of the English public to Indian affairs, may think it idle to raise any question turning upon so remote a subject as European diplomacy bearing on the far East; but the French people are addicted to the study of diplomacy, particularly where changes become favorable for an advanced movement on their part. Others, again, may think that Mr. JONES is not very partisic in pointing out to the enemy a flaw in our lease; but to us it appears that the honorable proprietor is adopting a very defensible course. He assumes the French Government to be an ally and not an enemy; and, taking the buff by the horns, he seeks to put right that which has accidentally got wrong. That the turn of affairs has given the French Government an unexpected advantage seems clear. The treaty concluded with France in May, 1814, contains an article to this effect:

"His Most Christian Majesty on his part having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of Peace between the two Crowns of England and France, and wishing to do his utmost to avoid anything which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications on the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place on these establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of Police."

The treaty containing this article was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna, in June, 1815; it was reconfirmed by the treaty of Paris, in November, 1815. It belongs to that series of treaties which are regarded as constituting the charters of the present European system. These treaties made specific arrangements for the maintenance of the Kingdom of Poland, for the settlement of Holland, and for a variety of other purposes, which have been put aside in the interval. The fundamental object of the treaties, however, was to reestablish the Bourbon dynasty in France, and to exclude the family of BONAPARTE from the French throne "forever." Our Government has persevered in affecting to regard the treaties of 1815 as still claiming respect, but they have been treated with contumely by every European Power in turn, as the purpose of each may was to be served; and they are now practically defunct, by non-observance, by the expiry of their objects, and by the existing relations of the European Powers parties to those treaties, more especially by the actual war between France and Austria. Under these circumstances, does not the restraint put upon France by the treaty of 1814 lapse, and does not France recover the right to fortify her Indian possessions or to occupy them with troops?

Now, that she might desire to do so is not only theoretically possible, but is amongst practical probabilities. The French Government, supported by the public, shows itself very eager to obtain a recognized power in Cochin China. It is possible that similar ambitions may again spur the French, and it is quite certain that they never lose sight of the fact that we drove them out of India. It is true that we put the indignity upon the Bourbon dynasty, and it may be held in Paris that the indignity has passed away with the dynasty that submitted to it. Should any unhappy difference arise between this country and "a neighboring Power" we have afforded precedents for the plan of operations. For example, we took up the cause of Shah Soojah, and our troops to support him were inspired as the plea for invading the Affghan territory. Now it would be a generation or two before the deposed King of Oude will consider that his equitable claim to the throne has lapsed; and it is logically possible that "a neighboring Power," especially if it were provoked to splenetic motives, might be struck with the chivalry of supporting the cause of the King of Oude, just as we supported the cause of the Shah Soojah.

Independently of such remote contingencies, we have a more immediate interest in knowing precisely how we stand with a powerful ally. The Indian territories of that Power lie very near to our great centres of the British possessions: Chandernagoor is near the mouth of the Hooghley, Pondicherry near Madras; and a portion of the Calcutta Railway passes over the territory of Canderrnagoor, so that our main high road lies within the jurisdiction of that power upon whose military strength and fortifications our diplomatic resistance has lapsed. Certainly this will be considered by many Englishmen a practical reason for ascertaining how we stand upon these points.

It may be asked what interest has the East India Company—what power has it to interfere—what right to impose duties upon the Executive which has superseded it in Leadenhall-street? It has a very substantial and intelligible right, which will not be denied in England. The East India Company possesses a monopoly on our immense property in India, to the value of twelve millions sterling; and the proprietor, who has mooted this new subject, has a perfect right to put such questions as touch the state of the Insurance on the Company's investment.

Nor is it at all necessary to lay the question before the French Government in a hostile tone; quite the reverse—such a tone would be equally inappropriate and impolitic. Whatever may at present be the complications amongst official people, those who survey the subject without entangling sympathies on either side cannot but perceive that the Emperor of the French has the most potent reasons just at present for maintaining friendly relations with the British Sovereign, Parliament and people. For our own part we have no doubt that the Emperor NAPOLEON would welcome rather than repel any opportunity of proving to our nation that, instead of being prepared to repay mistrust with suspicion, coolness, or encroachment, he is ready to continue to us the same cordial friendship which has hitherto subsisted between the two Governments. Under these circumstances, the practical object should be to invite an exercise of friendliness towards this country, by negotiating a fresh recognition of the obligations which existed under the treaties which have been so far tainted. To imagine that a Government historically and critically so acute as the French would overlook the existence of any flaw in our case is absurd; to challenge a magnanimous treatment of the flaw would constitute an appeal to the very qualities of which the French nation is most proud, and would most likely secure our Indian Government and its arrangements the old guarantees under a new lease, in a more spontaneous spirit than could have animated the puppet whom we reëstablished in 1815.

The Indian Troubles in Texas.

From the Newark Mercury.

The following extract from a letter received in this city from a Newarker now residing in Walnut Creek, Parker County, Texas, gives some information which will be new to the great majority of our readers. It seems that the Indians on the Reserve are continually making depredations, and then retreating upon their own territory. This has proceeded to such an extent that the residents of Northern Texas have armed for the purpose of driving the Indians out. The letter is dated May 28:

"It is now three weeks since the attack of the Indians in our locality, and the gathering of our forces, the largest number of which has been 550. They have been divided into two equal bands, under JOSIAH WARD and Captain BAILEY, the latter being in command, and having had experience in Indian warfare in Florida. At present they are waiting for reinforcements. Captain BAILEY has sent an appeal for aid down into the eastern portion of the State, and expects at least 1 000 men next week. This officer, with 150 men, proceeded to the United States fort on the line of the Reservation, and, after a narration of the difficulties, he endeavored to secure a promise that they would not interfere in the troubles likely to ensue. The officer in command declared that he was placed there to defend the Indians, and he would do it at all hazards. Captain BAILEY then left, and was followed and attacked by about 200 Indians, killing two men on the part of the whites, and about twenty of the Indians being slain. The general impression is that when our forces are gathered there will be a fierce fight, and it will not matter whether there are American soldiers or Indians on the other side. The intention is to drive the Indians from the Reservation."

Execution of the Murderer Benudien at Toledo.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, June 24.

MICHAEL BEAUDIEN, who, to-day, expiated the crime of murder upon the gallows, was a Bay Settlement Frenchman. The victim of his murderous effort, ANTOINE UPAL was also a Frenchman, and both lived near Ten-mile Creek in this county, close to the Michigan line. BEAUDIEN lived with a woman who was his main witness in the trial, the wife, it is said, has since his sentence eloped with the principal witness for the State. BEAUDIEN, has, since being informed of the fact, charged the woman with the murder, stating that she put on his boots and went over to UPAL'S cabin and shot him. This story is not credited, and the elopement is also considered doubtful by his neighbors.

BEAUDIEN has kept a firm face during his two years' imprisonment. He was rather a short man, with heavy features, the only relief to them being his eyes, which were unusually large, of a cold steel-blue color, the expression of which was that of great coolness and determination; his hair was quite thin, and sprinkled with grey, and he stooped considerably, walking with a slight stoop or forward leaning of the body. In all his trials he has borne himself with great firmness, inching the Judge in the face while his sentence was pronounced, with a keen, unmoving eye. Latterly, his long imprisonment, and the workings of his conscience—it may possibly be—have told upon him considerably. He has persisted in averring his innocence publicly, and has seemed to pay considerable attention to his spiritual advisers—the Rev. Fathers of the Irish Catholic Church in this city, and others of this vicinity.

There was a crowd of seventy-five or one hundred people around the Court-house yard this forenoon, but not even it was greatly increased. There was a large proportion of ladies in the crowd and many of them had children with them.

Sheriff KINGSBURY, after making a few remarks in regard to the solemn duty he was about to perform, proceeded to read the death warrant, during the reading, BEAUDIEN stood upon the drop. Being asked whether he had anything to say, he replied that he had nothing to say in particular. "If it is God's pleasure," said he, "I should thus die. I am willing to please him." He then said a few words to the Sheriff, in a low tone, not audible to those in front. His arms were then securely bound by the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff MASSELL, and white gloves were drawn upon his hands—the priest meanwhile talking to him. Then he stretched his hands as if the gloves seemed strange to them; and the cap was drawn over his face, not a word being spoken in the meantime. The rope was then adjusted about his neck, and all these around him stepped off the platform. Nothing then was heard but the suppressed whispers of the crowd and the low voice of the priest in prayer.

The drop fell at 1:39 o'clock; there was but little motion of any kind to be seen in any part of the body.

We never saw such an exhibition of coolness in any man as BEAUDIEN exhibited on the scaffold. Not a muscle quivered, not a finger trembled; the cold grey look of his eyes in his last moments assumed a dispairing sort of earnestness before the cap shut out the outer world from him forever, but his voice was quiet and unchanged and to all appearance there was no particle of fear in his composition. His death in this respect presented a strong contrast to that of WARD.

We were informed that when interrogated as to a confession, he replied, that he had confessed himself to the Priests and that was enough. The words spoken in a low tone to Sheriff KINGSBURY on the scaffold, were to the effect, that he had given his body to the Priests and he desired to have a decent burial in the Catholic Cemetery.

Family Scandal—The Bennett Divorce Case in Philadelphia.

A day or two since we published the statement of Mrs. ISABELLA BENNETT of Philadelphia, against whom her husband, JESSE M. BENNETT, has brought a suit for divorce. Mr. BENNETT has put in a rejoinder to his wife's statement, which develops some curious points. He declares that the common scandal about his wife's infidelity, which came to his ears, seriously affected his health; and then proceeds:

"I preyed upon him, destroying the vitality of his system—subjecting him to deep depression of spirits, and at times to melancholy; that he tried various means to rid himself of his troubles—change of scene, plunging into the vortex of business, and other means were tried, but without success; that he communicated to his wife, the said respondent, the subject matter that was preying upon him, but without making any threats or holding out any promises to her, contenting himself for the time with informing her of the rumors that were so rife in the community effecting her constancy and the honor of deponent. This state of affairs continued, the health of deponent becoming worse and worse every day, until the 24th day of January last, when shortly after leaving his home, for the purpose of attending to his business, he returned to the house, and going up to his wife's chamber, he spoke to her of these rumors that were so current about her and the child, stating, at the time, that he, deponent, was so mortified that he could not live; that whatever was the fact it was locked up in her bosom; that he was determined to make his will, and that before doing so he wished to be acquainted with the truth, so that he might do no injustice in the disposition of his property. At first respondent hesitated. Deponent solemnly avers before the Most High that no threat of any kind was made by him to her on the occasion; that he might have been, and probably was, laboring under some degree of excitement. After a little, deponent asked her to perform her duty by informing him of the actual facts. He further asked if there was any truth in these reports—if he was the father of the child? To this she replied, 'he (deponent) was not.' Deponent then wished to know who was. She replied 'that she did not want to bring disgrace on the child; that for herself she did not care, but that she wished to do nothing that would in any way affect it.' Deponent asked 'whether Mr. —— (naming one of the persons he had heard mentioned as its reputed father) was its father.' Without any other suggestion or name being mentioned, respondent burst into tears, and said that 'Dr. L. was the father.'

This statement was made voluntarily to deponent, and just as herein narrated. His suspicions and the out-door talk of her infidelity were thus confirmed. Deponent stated to her that he would go in pursuit of, and take vengeance on, the villain who had thus dishonored him. She begged and implored him to remain at home with her; she stated that she did not want him to commit murder, lest he might have the punishment imposed by the law inflicted on him; that he (deponent) had already suffered enough in consequence of the imposition practiced upon him. When about to leave the house, she clung to deponent with tears in her eyes, and begged that he would not murder Dr. L. She also desired to accompany deponent to his place of business, and remain with him all day. She said that the child loved him, (deponent,) and might be a comfort to him at last, and earnestly desired of him not to cut it off in his will for what she had done, that what she had done was from no disrespect to deponent, but was solely owing to her intense desire to have a child. She expressed in earnest language her wish to have deponent go to Europe, and take her and the child along with him. Much more than this was said by her at this time. Deponent assured her that, whatever he might do to the monster who had invaded his domestic circle and perpetrated the foul wrong upon him, he (deponent) would do nothing to her. The child was present at this interview, and cried most pitifully. The scene was excruciatingly painful, and deponent prayed that Heaven might permit his sorrows to terminate even by death."

The President Declares his Independence and Embraces Mr. Robert J. Walker—The New-York Herald Scarfully Repudiated by the White House—Magnanimity of the

proximity to his head that the powder struck him in the eye and chest, endangering the sight of the former and blackening the latter. His escape was a marvelous one, and can only be attributed to Jones having held the pistol at too high an elevation when firing. Metz was arrested yesterday and said to appear at Court as a witness in the case. Jones retains his coolness and composure, and seems to regard the matter with indifference. He thinks his position, however, "ticklish," but believes that if he gets through it he could lead an altered life

FROM UTAH.

Affairs in the Territory Looking Badly—Judge Cradlebaugh Investigating—A Great Army Contract Swindle, &c.

KIRK ANDERSON, late editor of the *Valley Tan*, writes to the St. Louis *Republican*.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 3, 1859.

I suppose that your people in the States wonder whether we all have our scalps on our heads or not. By placing my hand on the top of my caput I realize the morning that mine is there and likely to remain.

Before entering into what little items of interest that are floating around here, I will simply state that I have disposed of the *Valley Tan*, and should my friends in "America" ask for the reason I would not give it here, though reasons were, as SHAKESPEARE says, as "plenty as blackberries." I have the proud satisfaction of stating that the little paper has done well, and its expositions of Mormonism has not been without its good effects abroad, while it has been feared and hated here.

It may be set down as a fact that the Utah imbroglio is as far from a solution as ever, and the reasons are various.

First, "This people," inherently and from the recollection of former supposed wrongs, cordially despise the Government. This is evidenced from the fact of their coming to this valley, where, located in by the mountains, they have established a hierarchy whose worship so far has been to look upon all who come in here who are not of them as intruders, and place them under a system of surveillance that is absolutely insulting. *The Church rules*, and you smell the sacerdotal robes in every transaction of a public character, even to a coroner's inquest. While they conform outwardly to the semblance of a civil government, their every action is regulated by the Church authorities.

Secondly, They are a *distinct* people, and boast of it, and every obligation of loyalty to the Government is seasonably to the claims of "Zion."

Thirdly, The revengeful and murderous spirit which has characterized them heretofore, concealing crime, protecting the offenders, and, so far from sympathizing with the efforts of the Federal authorities, they have done all in their power to thwart and throw obstacles in the way, evincing plainly that they despised the authority that would undertake to punish *them*.

As for the best plan of solving or disentangling this problem is a question I leave to those enlightened statesmen of the East, who seem to know more about it than we do out here. From the very incipiency of this Mormon question mistakes have been made, and, I will add, they have been continued in a manner to encourage and protect an evil that some day has to receive the very serious consideration of those political doctors in authority, who are presumed to cure all the infirmities incident to the political system. To the discoverer it will be a patent medicine more potent than the Kansas Pill, or the Cuba Solution, and may yet work the discoverer into the Presidential chair.

Speaking of Presidents, and while you are looking around for men, I permit me to say that the voice of Christian Utah is enthusiastic for Gen. JOHNSTON. Far removed from the scenes of political troubles, educated albeit in the camp and on the field, yet to his prowess as a soldier he unites the elements of a statesman in a superior degree, and, withal, he is an unswerving Democrat from principle. There are those of us out here who, while they know he would fill that high station with honor and credit, at the same time believe that he would probably be the most available man.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH has just returned from the locality of that terrible massacre which has no parallel in American history, and known as the Mountain Meadows. His visit was the signal of a general flight among the *white* inhabitants, and particularly amongst those who hold commissions under the Church. Whilst the efforts of the Judiciary are paralyzed by the ecclesiastical power that prevails here, in this instance, as in former ones, where the Judiciary have acted, Mormon complicity has been developed, and the fact established that at the "Mountain Meadow" massacre, where more than one hundred men, women and children were slaughtered, there were at least a hundred Mormons engaged.

He has issued warrants for the arrest of many of them, which embraces the names of Bishops, Presidents of Stakes and Seventies, &c., who, in appreciation of their guilt have fled to the mountains—but then what can be done? Should the military posse, the only arm available and practicable, be called into requisition to secure them and protect the Court, Governor CUMMING in his wisdom, might feel called upon to publish another "protest."

We are all anxious here to learn what the Administration is going to do in the matter, and if the position of parties and men are entitled to any weight, I can tell them that the *Christians* of Utah stand by the Judiciary, who have exerted themselves so fearlessly, while the Mormons take the other side. The fact, to say the least of it, is significant.

The little children, seventeen in number, the only survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, are now in this city, and will leave for the States in about two weeks in one of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL'S trains, which has been gratuitously tendered, and in the charge of kind and experienced nurses.

We had a shooting affray the other day, on the street, between two Mormon boys, in which one was killed, and the farce of an examination is now going on, for if there is to be any retribution the Church will do it through its agents—the "destroying angels."

Everything is apparently quiet here, while we all know the fact that the caverns and mountain passes are full of armed men and fugitives from fear of Federal authority.

A NEW SWINDLE UPON THE GOVERNMENT—SECRETARY FLOYD.

The following letter appears in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

CAMP FLOYD, Utah Territory, June 2, 1859.

A few days ago, a couple of gentlemen arrived from Leavenworth, K. T., by Express, and with an air of mystery, stated that they had come from Washington on important business, but were loth to divulge the purport of their mission. The entire camp was on the qui vive, believing that they were the bearers of some important dispatches from the General Government, but as days passed away and time brought to light their mission, curiosity turned to censure, till it would be hard to find a single person who is not condemning the conduct of the Buchanan Administration.

Mr. JOHN HOLLIDAY and Col. MARTIN are the lucky contractors for furnishing the army with breadstuffs the ensuing year, for which they receive $28 60 per 100 pounds. The daily average consumption of flour by the camp is not less than 5,000 pounds, making the annual consumption about 2,000,000 pounds. This would amount to $572,000—a snug little item in the current expenses. Now, when we take into consideration the fact that Mr. WM MARTIN and E. P. STANTON offered to furnish the supply of flour for $10 per 100 pounds, and that Mr. J. C. LITTLE agreed to take the same contract for $7 50 per 100 pounds, it seems strange that Messrs. HOLLIDAY & MARTIN have been awarded this contract as $28 60 per 100 pounds. Does it not look like collusion on the part of the Secretary of War?

The quality of flour manufactured in this Territory is of the poorest description, and would pass for "sweepings" at any market in the States. Yet this is the stuff the army will be compelled to use during the coming year, if it was the intention of Secretary FLOYD to have the supply of flour shipped from the States, then the price is in the neighborhood of reason. But if such was his design, why did he furnish Messrs. HOLLIDAY & MARTIN with orders for Government mules, from any post along the route on their journey to this point.

Since their arrival, they have commenced buying and contracting for all the flour in the Territory, for which they are paying $5 per hundred, but in all probability will have to pay as high as $8 for a portion. We will say that they pay $8 per hundred for all of it, and we see that they are at an outlay of $160,000 in fulfilling the contract, leaving them a snug little balance of *four hundred and twelve thousand dollars*. There is probably four partners in this contract, Mr. JNO. HOLLIDAY, Maj. MARTIN, WM. RUSSELL, (firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL) and Secretary FLOYD. They will realize *one hundred thousand dollars* each, and he at no trouble or risk. Truly, Uncle Sam is blessed with a noble set of office-holders—they are so careful to look to their own interests. They are so economical as to order the discharge of all the teamsters and mechanics in the employ of the same, and put soldiers to doing the same, all because the expenses are too great. Now the entire wages for an entire year, of the man engaged in the Quartermaster's Department, would not amount to half the sum squandered on the flour contract alone.

Major PRINCE, the Paymaster, is expected to arrive daily, and is anxiously awaited by soldiers and citizens.

The utmost excitement exists here on account of the rumored removal of Judge CRADLEBAUGH. A petition is now being circulated praying for reinstatement.

The conduct of Gov. CUMMING is condemned on all sides. The army and Gentiles openly accuse him of being bribed by BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the Mormons boast that they have the power to make him do as they please.

KIRK ANDERSON has been removed from the proprietorship and editorship of the *Valley Tan*, on account of his opposition to the course of Gov. CUMMING. The press and material is owned by JOHN HASTEADT and Gov. CUMMING, and they could not think of having their own paper down on their course. M. O. C.

State Prison Affairs—Finances at Auburn.

From the Auburn Daily Union, June 23.

Among the early discoveries of Mr. KIRKPATRICK, when he entered upon his duties as Agent and Warden of the Auburn Prison, was the fact that his predecessor had failed to receive an adequate compensation for imprisoning, supporting, and outfitting when discharged, the convicts which had been sentenced to confinement there by the Federal Court at the Northern District of New-York. He found that, instead of at the rate of $160 each, or thereabouts, which the State ought to have received for imprisoning, supporting, medical treatment and care of and fitting out convicts with clothing and money at the time of their discharge from Prison, his predecessors had received only $60, or $100 less per year on each convict than ought to have been received from the General Government for that service.

We understand that there has been for several years past, an average of about 50 United States convicts in the Auburn Prison, and that the deficiency of compensation made for their support has been about $1 000. If the State of New-York shall be allowed arrears of back pay on this account for ten or twenty years, it will be a nice little sum saved to the State Treasury; if for a less number of years the amount will be worth obtaining.

It is due to his predecessor in office to say in this connection, that he once made out an account for the support of these convicts at the rate allowed for their imprisonment at Sing Sing, but that Mr. MORT, the Marshal at the time, represented that it was disallowed by the Department.

The New-Orleans Swindles Denied—Indignant Letter from Duryee.

We have published the account given by the New-Orleans *Delta*, of the sudden disappearance of one DUREE, late a commission merchant in that city, with a record of sundry alleged swindles to which he was a party. The Rochester *Union* of Monday publishes the following indignant epistle from DUREE, who appears to be living at his ease in this city.

SAINT NICHOLAS HOTEL, June 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the Rochester Union and Advertiser:

The impression of your journal of the 20th inst., contains a "leading article," headed a "Stupendous Swindle," in which I am free to say I am deeply, though wrongfully interested. The article bears the marks of being more sensational than truthful and I desire to correct the misrepresentations to which you have innocently given birth—relying upon the gratuitous statement of your New-Orleans cotemporary, The *Delta* charges me with being a colossal scoundrel, where it is susceptible of a truthful demonstration that my business relations through life, though in a measure unfortunate as to results, have ever been characterized by an honesty of purpose and an earnestness of honorable cause that I apprehend it will be difficult to unsever and undermine. Now as to facts. In your issue of the 20th you ask: "Who is DUREE? Was it the young man JAMES DUREE, who once resided here, published a magazine, and was in various operations?" &c., &c.

I answer, it was; but deny the scandalous assertions of the Press *in toto*.

Firstly—Having long contemplated a Northern trip, and having determined to accomplish this pleasurable result during the present Summer, I communicated to my friends in Mobile and New-Orleans both social and commercial, the fact; and as the financial partner of my house, I openly made arrangements with the President of the Bank of Fulton and the Mobile Savings Bank for a continued line of discounts during my absence, and conveyed a power of attorney and publish ed the same, and enjoy the fullest confidence of these moneyed institutions.

Secondly—As to my movements. It is charged in the *Delta* that I left New-Orleans hurriedly, and avaled myself of the privacy of a steamer rather than the more public modes of traveling in the railway trains. This statement is alike false, and, so far as the paragraphist of the *Delta* is concerned, disreputable. I left New-Orleans in the most public conveyance, in broad daylight, taking the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad—stopping in Georgia and Tennessee; and being in want of exchange on New-York, which was unprocurable, I drew gold from the banks with which we had a line of discounts, and taking it to New-York, now hold it subject to the legitimate business transaction of our house. In New York I openly reside at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and am accessible to both friends and enemies.

In conclusion, I know you will permit me to say to the public, that in the light of the facts regarding this case, in justice to me and the honorable impulses which the community is bound to believe characterizes my motives until the contrary is proved, has been the rule rather than the exception. All well ordered rules of equity inculcate the salutary principle that a man is to be regarded as innocent until the constituted authorities have proved him guilty. In this view of the case it seems to me that the commonest charity should dictate at least a suspension of individual and collective opinion, since an impartial statement now finds it way to the universal sense. With these suggestions I leave the subject with you and your journalistic candor. Very truly,

JAMES E. DURYEE.

The *Union* says of this letter:

"To-day we have a third individual who has been charged with crime demanding a hearing before the public, in the person of JAMES E. DUREE. He claims to have been wronged by an article in the New-Orleans *Delta*, a portion of which we copied, because DUREE was once a resident here, and is remembered by many of our citizens. He denies from the St. Nicholas Hotel all the *Delta* has written, and the story of the *Delta* is very minute in detail. DUREE shall have a hearing in our columns, but we should have preferred to receive the communication from a hand in New Orleans or Mobile, and then we should have felt quite sure that the *Delta* was entirely wrong. We advise the public to compare the statements of the *Delta* with those made by DUREE, and see which has the most probability. There is a flat contradiction save in one particular, and that is, both agree that DUREE left the South and came North."

Interesting from Santa Fe.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Santa Fé Mail has just arrived with later dates from New-Mexico. The news brought is of an interesting character.

There is great likelihood of a renewal of warlike difficulties with the Navajo tribes of Indians, with whom the United States Government was at war only a few months ago, and concluded by formal treaty. They have been depredating upon and stealing from the whites, and feel no disposition to give up the property stolen by them or liberate the persons whom they have made captive. In consequence of this contumacy, the military authorities have ordered out the United States troops from all the posts in that region. Two or three companies have left Fort St. Vrain for the Navajo country.

The crops will be very short in New-Mexico, partly for want of rains in proper season.

There were many returned Pike's Peakers in the Territory. They fared as badly as those from the States, denounced the mines as a humbug, and declared that gold could not be found there.

The Democratic Party held a Territorial Convention at Albuquerque, at which Hon. M. A. Otero was nominated for reelection to Congress. Col. ST. VRAIN will be his opponent for the office.

The traders' teams bound out from Missouri are much delayed in consequence of high water in the Arkansas River. That stream is said to be higher than has been known for years before.

A serious difficulty occurred at Council Grove, with the Kaw Indians. They had stolen some poales from a Mexican train, the return of which was demanded by the citizens. The next day eighty warriors came in bringing the stolen property, and told them to take it if they dared. A pistol was fired, it is said, to fighten the Indians, but they returned the fire slightly wounding Mr. GILKEY, formerly of this place, and mortally wounding a man by the name of PARKER.

The enraged citizens banded together on the day succeeding the outrage, took a young chief and another Indian and hung them up. The Indians are very much alarmed and wish to leave the country.

PERSONAL.

In his recent address to the Pike's Peak miners, at Clear Creek, Mr. Greeley admonished his hearers to be temperate in their habits of life, spurn groggeries and gambling hells, and wound up by wishing them all the very best success in their mining operations.

The Hon. Chauncey L. Knapp, formerly Secretary of State of Vermont, and late member of Congress from the Eighth District of Massachusetts, is in take editorial charge of the Lowell *Citizen and News*. (Republican.)

A writ of error is to be sued out in Boston in the case of the mutineer Plumer. The petitions for a commutation of sentence are being numerously signed.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee is publishing in an Upper Canada paper a series of political letters. The first relates to "French-Canadian Parties"

The poet Whittier is to deliver the oration at the next anniversary of the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society.

Judge Jackson, impeached in Missouri for malfeasance, has been acquitted, by a close vote.

The Hon. Robert Dale Owen is to resume his residence in Indiana, after an absence of six years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bids have been received by the Common Council of New-Orleans for the construction of City Railroads; New-Orleans thus following the example of other cities. The *Picayune* indorses the project with great warmth. It says: "The experiment of street railroads in other cities has astonished even those who invested in their stock. Travel has been increased beyond all expectation. Such profits have been received upon the capital that a furore for new lines has taken possession of the people."

A Toronto paper says: "The United Presbyterian and Free Churches have, through their representatives in this city, agreed upon a basis of union. The Article which gave rise to the most discussion in the Free Church Synod, related to the duties of the civil magistrate as vicegerent of Christ. The Articles were drawn up by a joint Committee of the two Synods, and first adopted by that of the United Presbyterian Church."

The revision of the Militia system of New-Jersey, authorized by the last Legislature, has been confided to a Board of thirteen Commissioners, at the head of which is Maj. Gen. R. F. Stockton, Jr. The Commission will meet at Trenton on the 6th July.

Railroad enterprises in Texas are active. The Galveston *News* says: Of the 228 miles of road now open in Texas, 195¾ are in connection with Galveston. Of the 124 graded, 99 are in connection with Houston, as are also all the contracted portions of the various roads.

There are in the State of Massachusetts, according to returns laid before the recent General Sabbath-School Convention, 416 Sabbath-Schools, with 5 018 teachers, and 67,093 scholars, of which latter number 24,000 are over 15 years of age.

The projected Southern Steamship Company in Boston, which proposes to run a line of steamers direct to Savannah or Charleston, reports that $175,000 has been subscribed in Boston.

The number of pupils on the Roman Catholic school roll in San Francisco, is three hundred and thirty-eight, and the average attendance two hundred and sixty.

Seventy-three new counterfeits have been put in circulation in the United States since June 1.

The corner-stone of the new German Catholic Institute has been laid in Cincinnati by Archbishop Purcell.

RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS AT SEBASTOPOL.—One of the parties engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk at Sebastopol, writes to a friend in Boston in reference to the progress of the work: "I have raised whole, 13 or 14 steamers and vessels of various sizes, and broken to pieces and removed 14 or 15 more, and the work goes bravely on, and will continue to a successful completion. I have one fine corvette sound as a dollar and in good condition to repair, but I shall not repair her; I had better wait until I take up a first-class frigate, one of 60 guns, then I shall put her in complete repair and sail her down the Mediterranean and sell her to some needy Power who desire a ready-made navy. I can supply anything to order in naval warfare—a schooner, brig of-war, war steamer, corvette frigate, or line-of-battle-ship, all armed and in fighting order. Some time when you feel like it, go over to the Navy-yard, go on board a frigate, look all over her, then you can form an estimate of the power and capacity I use to start them up when they are under water."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Numbers same as yesterday, except such cases as were yesterday tried.

COMMON PLEAS.—General Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Matter of David J. Osborn.—This irregular case came up again to day. Testimony was given on behalf of the mother to impeach the father's character. Mr. Lapaugh, on behalf of the former, desired the Justice to use his influence in favor of sending the child to some good school, at the expense of the mother. He claimed, however, that the legal custody was with the mother, and moved to dismiss the writ.

Justice ROOSEVELT reviewed the facts already reported, and said the main difficulty lay in the fact that, under a former undecided writ, a reference was ordered to Judge Peabody, and, meanwhile, the child was returned to the mother.

The law gave the father the first right, though in practice the Courts would consult the interest of the child, and he (Justice ROOSEVELT) had generally given the preference to the mothers in equally balanced cases. In this case there could be no doubt that the mother was not a proper person to take charge of the child. Still, as it had been left with her five years, and a friendly solution was desirable, he would suspend the proceedings for three days to allow of a settlement, by the parties agreeing upon some respectable boarding school, where the child could be placed for four years. If the mother kept it any longer in the house where she lived, where the child must be among the most corrupting associations, the Court would assuredly take it from her without the present qualification.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Charles Parker et al. vs. *Alfred Seaburg and Isaac Mesurole.*—This was an action on a promissory note made by the defendants in the usual course of business, they being partners in business in Brooklyn. The note was given for $125, dated Feb. 9, 1858.

The defence is, that Seaburg gave the partnership note for a personal debt of his own, for goods delivered to him before the partnership existed. Verdict for plaintiffs.

S. H. Stafford for plaintiff; Wood and Cushing for defendants.

Before Justice Sutherland.

THE "OMNIBUS BILL."

The New-York and New Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—Injunction granted against defendants, who commenced action against the plaintiff prior to the commencement of this action. Costs $10 for each party appearing separately, to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

Thomas Robert vs. *James Donnell & William Good.*—In December, 1855, the plaintiff recovered a judgment against one Ezekiel Donnell, in the Marine Court, for the sum of $489 70; from which judgment the defendant in that case appealed to the General Term of that Court, and the defendants in this case became surety to the plaintiff for the amount of the judgment and all costs incurred by the appeal.

The whole amount of the judgment and costs in the former cause was $489 70. The defendant's failing to pay such costs and judgment according to the terms of their undertaking, suit was brought in the Common Pleas against them by the plaintiff, the complaint setting forth the stipulations of the bond as above stated. The answer averred that the appeal in the Marine Court was dismissed, and that the judgment previously obtained was never affirmed. On this ground the plaintiff was nonsuited. They moved at Special Term to set aside the nonsuit, which was denied. They appealed from this decision to the General Term, and that appeal was argued to-day. Decision reserved.

Mr. Brewster, for appellant; Mr. Ely for respondents.

Wm. Hone vs. *Dennis Julien.*—HILTON, J.—On this action before one of the Justices of the Marine Court, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed to the General Term of that Court where the judgment was reversed; and from the decision of the General Term reversing the judgment, *generally, and without awarding a new trial*, or in any way determining the rights of the parties to the action, an appeal is brought to this Court. It is prescribed by the Code, (sec. 352) that when a judgment shall have been rendered by the General Term of the Marine Court, the appeal shall be to this Court; but it shall only "be from an actual determination of such General Term," and as a judgment is described by section 245 to be "the final determination of the rights of the parties in the action," it seems quite clear that this case is not in a condition to be brought before us for review. There has been no actual or final determination of the rights of the parties by the Marine Court, and until such a determination is had and the case is at an end in that Court, it cannot be brought here, it being the policy of the Code to allow only an appeal to us in the same action.

Such was the construction given by the Court of Appeals to similar language under the Code, section 11, respecting appeals to that Court. (Swarteout *vs.* Curtis, 4 Const., 415; Deane *vs.* Northern Railroad Company, 3 ib., 515; Paddock *vs.* Stringfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., 2 Kiernan, 591.) And we have repeatedly held in cases like the present where the judgment has been reversed on a legal, that the Marine Court were clearly wrong in not awarding a new trial; and in many instances appeals have been dismissed or the returns sent back with directions to that effect.

That Court has at General Term all the powers in reviewing a judgment brought before it on appeal, that a General Term of the Supreme Court has in like cases. It may reverse, affirm or modify the judgment, and in case of reversal may order a new trial, or instead may give final judgment in favor of the defendant when it can see that no possible state of proof applicable to the issues in the cause will entitle the plaintiff to a recovery. (Figaniere *vs.* Jackson, 11 How. Pr. 462; Edmonston *vs.* McLoud, 16 N. Y. Rep. 543; Griffin *vs.* Marquiott, 17 id. 28.) Although, in the language of Judge COMSTOCK, in the latter case, p. 33, "it is proper to say, and to say with great distinctness, as the opinion of this Court, that extreme caution ought to be exercised in refusing new trials where judgments are reversed. The discretion of the appellate Court should be exercised in that direction, only in cases when it is entirely plain, either from the pleadings, or from the very nature of the controversy, that the party against whom the reversal is pronounced, cannot prevail in the suit."

I have no hesitation, however, in adding that this is not a case in which such a final judgment should be given. The evidence at the trial may not have been sufficient in law to sustain the judgment; yet it is impossible for the appellate Court to know that the necessary proof might not be supplied on another trial, and which it was their duty to order.

The appeal must be dismissed and the return sent back to the Marine Court, that a proper judgment may be there given.

EMIGRATION FROM LOUISIANA TO HAYTI.—The New Orleans *Delta* says: "Large parties of free persons of color have lately, at intervals, emigrated to Port-au-Prince, in Hayti, for the purpose of there settling. They carry out with them farming implements, goods, a goodly quantity of the "rhino," and all the necessary articles to constitute a settlement. It seems that the Government of Hayti holds forth great inducements to persons of color, giving them a tract of land to settle on, and also paying their passage thither—which two things are, perhaps, the main cause of this precipitate rush for Hayti, though not altogether the sole cause, as the stringent laws under a short time since by the Legislature of Louisiana in regard to free persons of color remaining in the State, may be, with justness, assigned as a partial motive for the emigration of those persons we allude to. The first party of these emigrants, numbering some 150, sailed from this place in May last, in the brig *West Indian*, chartered by Messrs. PHILLIPS & WEEKS, ship agents of this city, for the occasion. The second division left here yesterday, in the schooner *A. C. Brewer*, likewise chartered by Messrs. PHILLIPS & WEEKS. This party amounted to about 195 persons. All that had families took them along, leaving nothing behind. We are informed by reliable authority—Messrs. P. & W. —that this last party will be succeeded by another in the course of another month. We opine, that if these emigrants continue to increase at this rate, Hayti will shortly be overrun with them, and will have no cause to complain of an insufficiency of population. It is said that they go with the determination of working hard and multiplying their store at all hazards; they will, whether they "sink or swim, live or die, give their heart and hand to the country."

FROM KANSAS—DR. DOY CONVICTED.—The St Louis *Republican* has the following dispatch:

"LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 24.

EX-GOV. SHANNON and United States Attorney BLACK have just reached here from St. Joseph, and report that Dr. DOY, of Kansas, charged with running of negroes belonging to citizens of Missouri, had been found guilty by the Jury. Judgment was suspended, in order that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, which sits in a few weeks at Jefferson City."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, June 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The imported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 317 bbls Flour, 295 bbls Corn Meal, 940 bushels Wheat, 19 876 bushels Corn, 606 bushels Rye, 7,576 bushels Oats, 850 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls., including Pots at $5 25 and Pearls at $5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day sales have been confined to 60 bags Java at 14½c.; 75 bags Laguayra, at 11½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 2 000 bags St. Domingo were also reported, but without reliable particulars. Messrs. WM SCOTT & SON estimate the stock of all kinds in first hands, last evening, at 100,687 pkgs., including 44,800 mats, and 3,150 bags Java and 35,730 bags Rio and Santos.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and moderate demand, at $3 90@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Mackerel and Herring are dispressed and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is brisker to-day for State and Western Flour, but prices have again declined. Sales have been reported of 9,300 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 20
Standard Superfine State	5 50@ 5 90
Extra State	5 95@ 6 35
Standard Superfine Western	5 50@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 25@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 35@ 6 55
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 65@10

Southern Flour is in more request, to-day, but at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$9 for low tancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in small lots, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are attracting more attention, at former rates.

FRUIT—Trade has been quite spiritless. Prices of the principal kinds have not varied much. Sales by auction, to-day: 3,716 boxes Palermo Oranges, at 65c.@$2 25, and 1,520 boxes do. Lemons, at $1 a $2 60 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, and prices continue very irregular. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Kentucky at $1 77 a $1 80; new Red and Amber Southern, at $1 70@$1 75; mixed Southern, at $1 70; and old Red Southern, part at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 30 500 bushels, at 60c.@63c. for old and new mixed Western; 64c. for Yellow Western; 63c. @63½c. for round Yellow; 77½c.@80c. for unsound to inferior round White; and 66c. for choice Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in unlimited demand, at 68c.@91c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats continue in slack request at drooping rates; Canada, 47c.@48c.; Western, 46c.@47½c.; State, 42c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been reported of 200 bales at steady prices.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 750 bales North River, chiefly at 67c ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, at previous figures.

HOPS—Sales have been restricted, at 9c.@15c. for last year's crop, and 4c.@7c. for Old, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been moderately dealt in, at $23@$24, cefefly within the range, ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been very quiet.

LEAD—Has been in limited demand, within the previous range.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request, and is firm.

MOLASSES—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices are nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet, closing nominally at $3 80 ₱ 280 lbs. No receipts during the week. Stock 500 obls. Spirits Turpentine has been freely offered, and prices have declined. The demand has been restricted. Week's receipts 3,101 bbls. The closing prices range from 45c.@46½c. ₱ gallon. Stock 3 000 bbls. Tar has been in limited request, including Washington and Newbern, at $2 12½@$2 25, and Norfolk at $1 75@$2 ₱ obl. Stock 5,000 bbls. Resin has attracted less attention, and closes heavily, including Common, at $1 80@$1 82½ ₱ 310 lbs.; (with sales reported to-day of 1 000 bbls., to arrive, at $1 80;) strained, at $1 85@$1 90; No. 2, at $1 95@$2 12½ ₱ 310 lbs.; Common to Pale No. 1, at $2 12½@$4; and Virgin, at $4 50@$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 5 361 bbls. Stock of Common Resin in first hands 2 000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to June 28, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls	47,141	50 104
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls	56 03	25,488
Resin, bbls	371.672	330 473
Tar, bbls	36,719	18,229

OILS—Linseed has been in pretty fair demand at 61c @63c. ₱ gallon. Most other descriptions have been in limited request at previous figures, including Crude Sperm at $1 27@$1 30, and Crude Whale at 58@59c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention, though prices have favored buyers. Sales reported to-day, 2 100 bbls, in lots, at $16 6 $16 25 for Mess; $16 25 for thin Mess, and $13 12½@$13 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, including Hams at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c ₱ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales to-day 450 tcs. and obls., in lots, chiefly at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in better request at former rates. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 14c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been less active to-day, yet prices have been sustained. Sales 300 tcs., chiefly within a range of from $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales of 4,500 bushels St. Ubes were reported on terms not ascertained.

SEEDS—Clover is in request, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Calcutta Linseed is also in demand at $1 62½ ₱ bushel. At this rate, 3 000 bags have been reported sold at Boston. Other kinds are inactive.

SOAP—Sales of 180 boxes Castile have been reported on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 6c.; 20 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c. ₱ lb; 20 boxes Havana on private terms; and by auction, 100 hhds. Cuba, slightly damaged, at $5@$6 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

TEAS—The business has been restricted, buyers and sellers differing about prices.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in, and no active demand is immediately anticipated. Sales, since Friday last, 32 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 6¾c. @10c.; 64 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@22c.; 13 cases Florida at 8c., and 93 bales Havana on private terms.

WHALEBONE—The demand is moderate and prices are sustained.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls, in lots, at 26c @26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 200 bales Cotton at ¾d., ₱ bbl. 500 bbls. Flour (reported) at 6d.; 10,000 bushels Corn (reported) at 3 1-16d.; 700 bbls. Resin at 9d., and 15 tons Butter, by steamer, at 25s. For London—150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s., and 5 tons Whalefoots at 7s. 6d. For Glasgow—50 tons Logwood on private terms. For Antwerp—1,200 boxes Sugar, 20s.; 200 bbls. Ashes, 17s. 6d., and 200 tons measurement goods at 10s. A vessel from Quebec to London, part Deals, at 90s. A ship from Richibucto to London, Deals, 77s. 6d. Another from Miramichi to the west coast of England at 70s. A vessel (400 tons) to Havana at $1,500.

INSTRUCTION.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the Free Academy will take place from June 27 to July 1, inclusive, at the Academy, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av

ABRAHAM V. WILLIAMS,
JAMES W. TUTHILL,
LAFAYETTE RAWNEY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
WILLIAM BROOMFIELD,
HUGH G. CRUZIER,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
} Executive Committee.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Spanish, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Lessons from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $ 0 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL LADY, and pupil of some of the first masters, lately arrived in this City, is desirous of giving lessons on the pianoforte. Schools and private families attended. For terms, apply to Mrs. HENRY L. ALEXANDER, No. 102 Sullivan st.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or HUBBARD Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, WHO HAS HAD 20 years' experience in teaching, wishes to contract an engagement for the ensuing Fall with one or two good schools—in New York or Brooklyn. He can present his diploma, besides the highest testimonials both from France and from the best schools of this country as to capacity and moral character. Address FRENCH, Box No 122 *Times* Office. A home for the Summer is also desired in exchange for tuition.

A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary if united. Address G. D. F., Box No 163 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROFESSOR, a graduate with diplomas, is anxious to be engaged as a teacher of physics and the natural sciences. He has been long employed, especially in teaching chemistry, and will furnish any references that may be asked. He would also give instruction in French literature. Address A. B., Box No 414 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English literature. Address Box No. 3 160 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a French school or family in the country, to teach children the common English branches and drawing, where (for instruction) will be considered a compensation for her board. Distance no objection. Best of references given and required. address A. C. M., Brooklyn, L. I.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, BEFORE the profession for the country, would like

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year, two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE KELLER TROUPE—TIME TRIES ALL—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER—THRICE MARRIED—TAISE LION.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWARP—THE GOLDEN AXE—STATE SECRETS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—SICILIAN BRIDE—FAMILY JARS—OUR GAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SABLOT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, July 2, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th inst., with three days' later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax at noon yesterday, but owing to the scandalous telegraphic arrangements in Nova Scotia, the public were kept in ignorance of her advices, while they were being made use of by speculators. We are able this morning to publish but a brief summary of the leading features of her intelligence, which is of the highest importance. The Austrian forces in Lombardy were still in full retreat, and were leaving the line of the River Oglio, to take up, as was supposed, a position behind the Mincio. The French and Sardinian troops were in rapid pursuit, and were being concentrated for a decisive attack. Another great battle was anticipated within a week, and it was also thought probable that a naval demonstration would be made in the Adriatic by the French fleet. Lord PALMERSTON'S Combination Cabinet had been announced, and includes, in addition to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, the Earl of ELGIN, RICHARD COBDEN, MILNER GIBSON, and the Earl GRANVILLE. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quite firm, with a still further advance on the best qualities. Breadstuffs were dull, with a declining tendency. Provisions were generally lower. Consols were quoted 92¾@92¾ for account, ex-dividend.

A dreadful railroad slaughter took place on the Michigan Southern road, on Monday night, near South Bend, Ind., caused by the washing away of a culvert at the crossing of a stream of water. The stream, which is ordinarily quite small, was much swollen by heavy rains, and the culvert having become clogged by drift-wood, the embankment on either side was converted into a dam, which gave way at the time of the crossing of the train. There were about one hundred and fifty persons on the train, of whom thirty-three were taken from the ruins dead, and fifty to sixty others wounded, some of them probably fatally. We publish lists of the dead and wounded, so far as they are yet known. The train was running at moderate speed at the time of the accident, and the embankment had been safely passed over by another train only three hours before.

Later news from Aspinwall, received yesterday by the *Northern Light*, brings intelligence of the arrival of M. BELLY at Aspinwall, from San Juan, on his way to France. Financial difficulties are supposed to be the cause of his sudden return. These tidings settle the question of M. BELLY'S whereabouts, and refute the rumor of his death, which has been in circulation.

Later news from Utah indicate a continuance of the troubles in that Territory. It was reported that a company of armed Mormons was encamped at some distance from Salt Lake City, bidding defiance to the Federal officers. KIAH ANDERSON had been removed from the editorship of the *Valley Tan*, the Anti-Mormon organ, the tone of the paper being offensive to Gov. CUMMING and JOHN HARTNELL, to whom belonged the property of the office. Judge CRADLEBAUGH had made a personal visit to the mountains for the purpose of collecting testimony against the rebellious Mormons. A fraudulent flour contract had been reported at the camp of the army, by which, it was said, the sum of $400,000 was to be made by speculators at the expense of the Government.

Dispatches received in Washington from the Indian Agent in New-Mexico hint at the probability of another Indian war. The Navajos are again committing extensive depredations, without any regard even for the authority of their chiefs, who are desirous of remaining at peace with the whites.

It has been decided by Attorney-General BLACK that no form of certificate in the nature of a passport can be lawfully issued by any State Officer. A special statute confines their issue to certain legally authorized agents of the General Government.

By the bark *Almira Coombes*, Captain DRINKWATER, from Salt Cay, Turks Island, we have the *Royal Gazette* to the 15th inst. Salt was plenty at 7 cents. Provisions scarce and high.

Petitions are in circulation in Boston, praying for a commutation of the sentence of the mutineer, PLUMER. His counsel are about to sue out a writ of error.

Capt. AMOS PILSBURY, the newly-elected Superintendent of Police, yesterday gave a complimentary and farewell entertainment to his old associates, the Commissioners of Emigration, and a party of invited guests, at his residence on Ward's Island. Some fifty persons were present, among whom were ex-Chief of Police MATSELL, ex-Superintendent TALLMADGE, Dr. CARNOCHAN, and others. The dinner was of the choicest kind, and speeches of congratulation were made by several gentlemen, including one from the new incumbent of the office of Superintendent of Police. The party returned to the City at 7½ o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon, a homicide was committed in the Fourth Ward, the murdered man being JAMES BOSTON, keeper of a sailor's boarding house at No. 44 Baxter-street, and EDWARD A. EDDY, a sailor, the murderer. The parties met in the street, some words passed between them, and EDDY stabbed BOSTON in the abdomen, ripping open his bowels and causing his death in about half an hour. EDDY was arrested and committed to Prison to await the result of the Coroner's inquisition to-day. About six months ago, BOSTON, according to EDDY'S statement, got him drunk and shipped him on board a foreign-bound vessel, retaining his advance pay. This is said to have led to the difficulty and homicide.

More than $400 worth of goods, which had during the last year, been stolen from the store of Messrs. STEBBINS, HOYT & Co., domestic dry-goods dealers, at No. 52 Chambers-street, by their porter, JOHN BANDEN, were yesterday recovered from the basement No. 48 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, kept by a man named ROBERT LEES, to whom they had been sold at less than a fourth of their value. Officers SMITH and GARNER, of the City Hall Police Court, made the recovery, LEE and BANDEN were arrested, as were also a carman and expressman, who were instrumental in removing the stolen property. The two latter were held as witnesses.

The annual commencement exercises of Nassau Hall were begun yesterday at Princeton. In the morning the Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, of Rochester, delivered an address before the members of the Cliosophic and Whig Societies, and in the afternoon the regular alumni meeting took place. To-day the Commencement exercises proper occur.

The One Hundred and Fifth Commencement of Columbia College was celebrated yesterday at Niblo's Theatre. The building was crowded to overflowing. Even standing room could not be obtained by those who arrived a few minutes too late. The exercises were, as they always are, interesting, especially to the friends of the graduates. Perhaps yesterday they were more worthy of commendation than on some antecedent occasions. Notwithstanding the ascendancy of the thermometer, the gravitation of the audience was still more in the ascendant.

GEORGE F. GUARDON, one of three desperate burglars arrested a few days ago, made an affidavit yesterday, before Justice BRENNAN, in which he positively alleges that he and THOMAS KELLY, about a year ago, broke into the house No. 21 Smith-street, in Brooklyn, on which occasion a private watchman, named BUCKLEY, was shot, and that it was they who shot BUCKLEY. It will be remembered that for this offence, a young man named EDWARD GRIFFITHS was arrested, convicted, and sentenced for ten years to the State Prison, where he is now serving out his term. Upon this confession efforts will be made to secure the release of GRIFFITHS from State Prison.

Coroner HILTON commenced an investigation in Brooklyn yesterday, to ascertain the cause of death in the case of Mrs. KENNY, who died in childbirth on Sunday last, at No. 14 Rapelyea-street, South Brooklyn. A Mrs. LONGE, who attended the deceased, has been arrested, by order of the Coroner, for malpractice, and the testimony yesterday is very strong against the accused—Dr. BAUER, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testifying that in his opinion death was the result of malpractice.

Yesterday sales were made of 1,500 bales Cotton at steady prices. Flour was more freely dealt in, but at easier rates. Corn was in good demand and was firmer. Other kinds of Grain were quiet. Groceries, Naval Stores, Pork, Lard and Tobacco were less sought after. Fish, Hides, Hops, Metals and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Beef and Cut Meats attracted more attention. Freights also exhibited more activity.

The New English Ministry.

The moral victory which has been won by NAPOLEON III. in England may well be regarded as the first fruits of his clear, resolute and magnanimous policy on the question of Italy. Its gravity and extent may be measured by the cohesive force it has exerted upon those scattered elements of English Liberalism, which nothing but such a crisis as this which the French Emperor has evolved, could possibly have compelled into harmony and coalition. The new Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON may fairly be regarded as a marvel of political chemistry. It combines upon the Treasury benches not merely personal rivals, like Lord PALMERSTON himself and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who have aptly been compared to the Figtree and the Olive of Jotham's Parable, but prosy ciphering of the huckster-school like Mr. COBDEN with strict constructionists of the doctrine of family supremacy, like the Earl of GRANVILLE, and off-hand Reformers like MILNER GIBSON, with subtle and uncluhable persons like Mr. GLADSTONE. Nothing but the dread of seeing England drift into a great and terrible war out of which she must come shorn of her commercial superiority if not of her whole national prestige, could have forced the narrow and crochety Manchesterians to lay aside their small fanaticisms and sacrifice their creed of calico to the good of the nation. Nothing but the hope of aiding in the rescue of Italy from her Austrian oppressor could have persuaded the proud and chivalric leader of the little Peelite forlorn hope into lending his vigorous intellect and the weight of his unimpeachable character to the support of a wiry craftsmen in politics like Lord PALMERSTON. The terror of war, and the sense of England's fatally false position in respect of Italy have been ingeniously used by the most ingenious of Viscounts to restore himself to the pleasant places from which he seemed a year ago to have been forever excluded by the flaming sword of that Semitic seraph DISRAELI.

The new Cabinet is a triumph, but, as we have said, rather for NAPOLEON III. than for the English Liberal leaders. It is very largely an extemporized political barricade, and after it has done its work may be found to need extensive remodeling, if not absolute removal. But it will, doubtless, do its work; and this is the world's chief interest in its establishment. With men like Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE, to speak and act the truth, which both of them unquestionably know and feel on the question of Italy; and a chief like Lord PALMERSTON, to strengthen their knowledge and zeal with his own dashing scorn of all Continental despotisms, and of German despotisms in particular, England will probably recover, and that very rapidly, much of the influence which she has so madly thrown away in the councils of her great ally beyond the Channel. Partly through his own ability and partly through the *laches* of official England, the liberal leadership of Europe has passed into the hands of the Emperor of the French. This fact sufficed to make the small men of the Derby Government jealously illiberal and almost openly reactionary. It will not deter PALMERSTON and his Cabinet from doing their duty as English statesmen in an issue involving the whole future of freedom in Europe. To aid in obliterating the evil work of the Congresses of 1815 will be a crowning glory, in which Lord PALMERSTON may honorably wish to see his long and brilliant career as a statesman culminate. For England to be a partner, even silently, in this great act of justice and atonement, will go far to wipe out the stigma fixed upon her by the blindness of CASTLEREAGH and the infamy of the Prince Regent.

As a working Cabinet, the Palmerston-Russell Ministry will probably be far superior to its predecessor. The most notable new accession of strength it has gained is in this direction of business-like efficiency. The Earl of ELGIN, though he has still to make his position as a politician, has proved his capacity as a working statesman, and will be a strong arm in Downing-street. Even Lord GRANVILLE, who is the least conspicuously able among the leading men of the new Ministry, is a man of parts, and towers like a giant over all the prominent men of the retiring Cabinet, with the exception of the Premier, his son, and Mr. DISRAELI. He has filled a great variety of offices in former Cabinets, with decent credit to himself, and satisfaction to his friends; he is a LEVESON-GOWER and a CAVENDISH by blood, and so represents the territorial Whiggery in its best forms; and if, as has been rather sharply said of him, he has never had the luck to make a success or a spoon, or to mar one, he has at least never distinguished himself by any such enormous absurdities as those which have made Lord MALMESBURY immortal. The domestic significance of the new coalition, as affecting the political future of England, and opening the gates of power to new classes of Englishmen, will be worked out hereafter. For the present, the importance of the change in this sense, grave as it is, will be postponed to the issues of England's foreign policy. In this direction the establishment of the new Ministry is a thing of great moment, and of the best augury to England herself and to the world at large.

Caste in the West Indies.

From our West Indian correspondent, to whose very clear, fresh and interesting accounts of the state of things in the emancipated English islands, we have before invited the attention of our readers, we publish to-day a strikingly suggestive picture of the state of feeling in Barbados between the white and colored population of that old and flourishing colony.

In Barbados, as our correspondent has already very ably shown, the experiment of emancipation must be regarded as a decided success, in so far as its effects upon the general prosperity of the Island are concerned. Favored by a dense population, established under the forms of an ancient and well-matured society; and unburdened by such proprietary disorders and extravagances as had undermined the well-being of Jamaica long before CLARKSON dreamed his dream by the way-side, or WILBERFORCE lifted up his voice for freedom in the Parliament of Britain, Barbados entered upon her new career with ill-concealed reluctance, only to find in it the elements of a greater and a more general prosperity than she had ever known before, even in those incredible old days when her commerce was worth proportionally more to the mother country than that of all the colonies of the main land.

The orators who appeal to the condition of the British West Indies as a "dreadful example" of the effects of Abolitionism, must revise their figures of speech, and seek elsewhere than in the Antilles for instances to prove that two and two do not always make four. It will not do to talk sweepingly of the West Indies as a whole, or to denounce the fruits of emancipation in the abstract from the consideration of one or another isolated family of facts. We see within our own borders that the absolute economical effects of Slavery vary with the varying circumstances of different localities, and that the institution which permits Mississippi and South Carolina to create great masses of wealth, eats away the life of Eastern Virginia. In the same way we should expect to find the influences of freedom affected by the conditions under which the experiment is tried: and this, in fact, we do find on a calm and serious examination of the state of the West Indies.

But one phenomenon our correspondent meets with everywhere, and it would seem to be so essential a feature of the social condition which supervenes upon any community in which the slavery of a marked and peculiar race has existed, as to make it specially worthy the consideration as well of all Abolitionists who are not utter fanatics, as of all slaveholders who are not utterly blind. We mean the spirit of caste, giving birth to lines of distinction between the races of the enslaver and the enslaved, which time and the new relations of freedom, instead of effacing, seem only to deepen and make more permanent. In Barbados itself, where the former slave population has become in the main a population of orderly, prosperous and respectable citizens, this spirit is still so vigorously at work as to excite serious alarm for the future. Thoughtful and unprejudiced observers, who anticipate a career of progress for Barbados, anticipate that career for a Barbados of the black or colored race, and not for a Barbados of the whites. Whatever sentimental philanthropists, too eager in their devotion to their own bright visions to have leisure for a grave consideration of the facts of nature and society, may think of the matter, it is unquestionably true that the differences which segregate race from race in the world are more than skin-deep. This is not a question of superiorities, as it is so commonly and so superfluously made to become, but a simple question of diversities; and these diversities are so rooted in our humanity as to give the difficulties involved in them a very grave prominence in the minds of all reflecting men.

The history of the British West Indies has not proved the emancipation of the African, even after centuries of servitude, to be a dangerous experiment, economically speaking. But it has thus far failed to prove the capacity of the white and the African race for living together in one society on terms of moral and political equality, and for dwelling together civilly as brethren in unity. This consideration, when we remember the enormous proportion borne by the African race to the whole population of our Southern States, should make the agitators of Abolition pause, and ponder their work more practically than they have hitherto been in the habit of doing. It should also induce our Southern fellow-citizens to join their efforts with those of rational Northern men, who would gladly discuss the colossal problem of Slavery in its relations to the future of the Republic, without any reference to the political quarrels and contests into which that problem has been so recklessly dragged by selfish and desperate partisans. The mere existence in the heart of a country like America, of a great and increasing race distinct from the race now dominant throughout our Union, is a very ominous thing; and had we not all of us become gradually stupefied by the clamor raised by contending factions over the immediate bearings of the subject, we could not fail to see it. Whether the black race remain in slavery, as in St. Domingo, or be raised by emancipation, as in the British Antilles, the radical mischief always abides in their presence. The efforts of the Colonization Societies in this country merely indicate, in a weak, spasmodic way, the dawning sense of these truths in the American mind. Is it not time for us to look at them fairly and fully, with eyes not for the South, nor for the North, but for the whole people, and the American future?

ALBANY AND RICHMOND.—There is a degree of discordance between the Democratic organs at Albany and at Richmond. The *Enquirer*, published at the latter capital, is in favor of WISE; the *Atlas and Argus*, published at Albany is not. On the contrary, quite otherwise. Naturally enough, therefore, the latter paper holds the former very cheap indeed. It pains us to let our readers see how Albany can bring herself to speak of Richmond; but perhaps it is our duty to do so. Albany is not argumentative, at least not when dealing with Richmond—not argumentative, but sarcastic, to that degree that every word gleams like a falchion. As for instance:

"The Richmond *Enquirer*, after regulating its own State Convention, and managing its State election in a style that has not escaped the attention of Democrats in other States, favors the world with its profundities on New-York politics.

Under the late Mr. RITCHIE, the *Enquirer* was always influential in Virginia, and never made itself ridiculous abroad."

Could anything be keener? Could anything, too, be more full of the promises of that era of the Democratic peace and concord which the *Atlas and Argus* has so cordially preached to an unbelieving world? But the rhetoricians of Albany are not mere satirists for the fun of the thing. They mean something, and as Governor WISE may not be accustomed to the peculiar niceties of their stinging phraseology we venture to translate their meaning for him into plain English. It is simply this—that if he wishes to stand well with the *Softs* of New-York, he must wash his hands of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, and that forthwith.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD is the prophet whom Albany cannot away with. As for the prophet preferred of Albany, that is another question.

Richmond would like to know whom Albany wishes to put into the White House. That is a secret past all finding out for the present. Things are not done in this blunt way at Albany. There are reasons for grave reflection, and patient waiters, the proverb tells us, are no losers.

Mr. BUCHANAN may possibly have some notions of his own, old as he is. Then there are HUNTER and CONN, and ORR and BRECKINRIDGE, and GUTHRIE, and we know not how many more. And there too, well laid away, but producible at a moment's warning, is SEYMOUR. And if the worst comes to the worst, the DOUGLAS is "ready, aye, ready."

Quarantine Removed.

There is a faith that removes mountains, though it is seldom put on exhibition in these latter days. Quite as rare and unlooked-for a phenomenon is a Commission that removes Quarantine. But we have one at last. In January, 1859, Gov. MORGAN, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed GEORGE PATTERSON, HORATIO SEYMOUR and JOHN C. GREEN a Board of Commissioners, under the act of 1857, for the removal of Quarantine. These gentlemen must have taken off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and set their shoulders under the mountain they were hidden to remove, as if the days of the Titans had come again. The Legislature wisely declined to consummate the schemes of the jobbers who, under the cover of the Commissioners' names, would like to have made arrangements for the sale of the State's property on Staten Island, by which certain speculators would have made "a very good thing," and given the whole transaction a suspicious odor of Fort Snelling and Willett's Point. Fortunately this little affair was exposed, the bill that embodied it detained as a trophy in the pocket of Judge MORRIS, of Yates, the law of 1857 left intact, and an item of $50,000 inserted in the Appropriation bill—if it had been more it would have been better—with an additional clause of instructions, by which, as a lever, the atalwart Commissioners have thrown the mountain over. Substantially the removal has been effected.

Every reader asks, "Where to?" The wise Commissioners have divided and so conquered the puzzling query. They have scattered it. On Saturday they removed the small-pox patients to Blackwell's Island; on Monday the fever patients were sent to Ward's Island, and orders were given that persons arriving in port hereafter, under any infectious disease other than small-pox, must be sent to the Floating Hospital. The place of detention for infected vessels is in the Lower Bay. So that all that remains of Quarantine on Staten Island is a corps of Hospital attendants, the inoffensive buildings, and Dr. GUNN'S office. When the road through the walls and along the water-front is opened—which Counsellor DEVELIN temporarily estops by the discovery of an antique special act forbidding it—there will be nothing left of the time-honored bugbear which has so long depreciated Staten Island property and frightened nervous people away from the most beautiful of our suburbs.

Quarantine, then, is essentially already removed. Of course, there are residuary earthquakes, storms and tempests still left over. The Commissioners of Emigration, who are chronically short of funds, and who are not pleased at having the site of the finest of all their "institutions" ousted out of the circle that they delight to visit with distinguished strangers, will narrowly inspect the Floating Hospital, and, if the thing is decently possible, reject her, as unfit for the accommodation of the sick. They have already signified their unwillingness to supply her with ship-keepers; but, then, what will they do with their score of retainers, thrown out of employ? Where will they station their Marine Physician? At Ward's or Blackwell's Island, where the greater part of the sick that he was appointed to take charge of are to be?—or on the hulk?

But we have no disposition to anticipate the mischief that these gentlemen may, in self-defence, be meditating. We would rather enter upon our all-hails and congratulations. We tender to the Commissioners of Quarantine our public thanks, that so noiselessly and punctually they have performed the eighth labor of Hercules,—and we sympathize affectionately with the Staten Island Sepoys in their final restoration to the ranks of civilized society. And to this latter party, inasmuch as they have some unexpiated sins on the register against them, we would recommend an unusually noisy Fourth of July, and after that a patient resignation to the programme of the Commissioners, when,—as the story goes,—they shall order the Floating Hospital down to the still water within a mile of Seguine's Point. Unless more unreasonable than we have ever presumed them, they will submit to this without a murmur, for really there will be nothing about it that should alarm the nervous, or depreciate one dollar from the value of their villa-sites, oyster-cottages, or hereditary farms.

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.—New-York is growing dull and hot and dreary. The melancholy days are come, the *real* saddest of the year, for those who still in the close City pent, find the whole interest of life intensely concentrating upon the single effort to keep cool. Statisticians tell us, it is true, that the Summer is the season of murders and other crimes against the person as compared with the Winter, when theft and burglary flourish. But even murders lose their power to excite the public mind when the thermometer goes up with one of its sudden American leaps. The world is languid and lazy, and only asks to be refreshed.

Let us then rejoice that a gleam of promise cheers us on the hot horizon—the gleam not of a mirage but of a sparkling well of water, cool to the lip and clear to the eye.

"In the desert a fountain is springing,
In the wide waste there still is a tree."

The "Count Joannes, *né* GEORGE JONES," than whom nothing more heauteously green and nothing more refreshingly cool can well be imagined, is with us still.

We have not heard of the Count for some time; and we had begun to fear that he had winged his way (our readers must pardon the moderately poetical style of composition into which we find ourselves insensibly urged by the rhapsodical character of our theme)—we had begun, we say, to fear that he had winged his way to more fortunate climes, little reflecting that his departure must inevitably make our

"Countless myriads mourn."

But the "Count Joannes, *né* GEORGE JONES," has done nothing of the kind. He is here in the Metropolis, and, to use his own simple and graceful language, intends, on Saturday evening next, "to accept a public testimonial, at Niblo's Garden, incidental to his return from Europe, and to his advised reentrance to the histrionic profession." In accomplishing this "advised reëntrance," however, the Count does not intend to abandon "his efforts in two other branches of intellect," but, on the contrary, to the "full extent of his ardent nature," will turn on the steam in those interesting "branches," and send up showers of delightful spray for the refreshing of his fellow-citizens, including the Mayor, and Mr. EDWIN FORREST, who have "promoted a compliment in his honor," and elicited from him, in reply, a "letter of responsive acceptance." The thirsty City thanks the fluent Count and prays that he may spout forever.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at Princeton College—The Crowd in Town—Address by Dr. McIlvaine, of Rochester—The Alumni Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

PRINCETON, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Of course, Princeton is in a feverish state of excitement, mentally and physically. The weather, which is swelteringly hot, produces the latter result, and the fact that it is Commencement Week at Nassau Hall sufficiently accounts for the former. Even last night the hotels were filled, and this morning they are overflowing with the influx of strangers from Newark, New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. It would be a remarkable state of affairs to find a hotel proprietor, in a town where a College is located, at all prepared for the crowd which he is sure to be called on to entertain during Commencement Week. The rest of the year they can jog along contentedly enough, but such an occasion as the present is sure to catch them off their guard, and this case would probably be the same did Commencement recur once a month. Strolling around town, this morning, to catch up the names of some of the notabilities who are honoring Princeton with their presence, I happened to drop in at one of the hotels whose reputation is almost as wide-spread as that of the College. There was a gentleman who had the appearance of being the proprietor, puzzling his brain as to how he should fix up his register. The book which was to serve that purpose was, perhaps, eight inches long by six wide. Turning it one way and another, he soliloquized: "Well, I don't know how to fix the thing—there must be room for the names, of course there must, and then the time of arrival and departure, and the residence of the people—*but no one cares where they live*—time of arrival and departure is enough." So residence was ruled out, and time of arrival and departure ruled in. John Smith was not allowed to distinguish himself by indicating whether he was from Maine or Georgia.

LARGE NUMBERS of strangers are of course entertained at the houses of friends and acquaintances who were in town. Among these are Gov. NEWELL of this State, JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq., Vice President of the New-Jersey Railroad, the Rev. Dr. MAIN of Elizabeth, Dr. PHILLIPS, the Rev. Mr. CUTLER of New-York and others. At the Mansion House are Senator CRITTENDEN of Kentucky and Senator PEARCE of Maryland.

The exercises of the week commenced this morning with an Address before the two Literary Societies of the College, Cliosophic and Whig, by the Rev. JOSHUA H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Rochester. At eleven o'clock the students formed in procession in front of the Chapel, with the Trustees and Faculty of the College at their head, and proceeded to the church where the address was delivered. Students filled the larger part of the church, up stairs and down, the side alleys being reserved for ladies. Besides those whom I have already mentioned, there were on the stage Ex-Govs. HAINES and PENNINGTON. After music by the Band, President MCLEAN introduced Dr. MCILVAINE.

DISCOURSE BY DR. M'ILVAINE.

The speaker announced as his subject, "The Principles and Laws of Social Progress." He would endeavor, he said, to elucidate the relations between civil government and religion under American institutions. The subject was one which, in many of its phases, must soon be discussed anew, and Dr. MCILVAINE said that, without any false affectation of modesty, he would confess his inability to do the theme justice. Much of that which is called progress is false progress; many of those who pretend to be advancing the interests of the human race are but camp followers desiring plunder. Yet we cannot believe in any general retrograde movement of humanity. The progress it is making, is not in a direct line; it is rather zigzag, like a ship beating to windward. Head as close to the wind as we may, our forward movement will be sometimes imperceptible. The speaker here cited French history, from the time of Louis XIX., as being illustrative of his theme. That people passed through all the phases of Jacobinism, Republicanism and Socialism. Yet, even among them, there has been progress in a direct line. When it is said that French nature is not human nature, different English to all manner than to truth, for human nature is the same everywhere. All great movements are movements of thought, and it is wonderful to see what inexorable progress there is. The infinite nature of truth, and the finite nature of the human mind, are facts which account sufficiently for this progress not being in one direct and invariable line. When men attempt to push on their theories regardless of practice, evil always results. Common sense characterizes the English, and theory the French people. In the light of these truths we may gain knowledge as to the progressive development of the nations, and may determine the relative positions we ourselves hold. Restless activity, daring enterprise, energy, and a prevailing desire to question, characterize our nature. There is nothing too high or too low, too sacred or too profane for us to criticise. If this habit of mind continues to grow upon us, many valuable truths will be rejected. The application of this principle of individual liberty to civil affairs gives us our free institutions. Not stopping here it goes on and gives us a North and a South, an East and a West, and the principle of national union must limit it to keep it from working harm. Running in another extreme, it leads men to marry as many women as they can persuade to become their wives. The right of self-government admits of an easy translation into the formula that the powers of government are delegated by the governed. But it is said no man can delegate to another a right which he has not himself; therefore Government has no right to inflict capital punishment, as no man has authority to throw away his own life. So this principle if not properly limited would lead to anarchy in this particular, and in every other branch of government. The speaker then proceeded to show how this sentiment of unlimited personal freedom had dismembered the Church, splitting asunder the Methodist denomination, dividing the Presbyterians, and again rending in part the New School branch of it. All this shows that experience and common sense must exert its influence in confining this spirit within proper limits. The manner in which this power had worked in the formation of our Government was then discussed. So independent of religion is our Constitution that the oath which the President of the United States takes does not recognize the existence of God. The influence of this jealous neutrality on the part of the State with reference to all religion, is too manifest as it works upon the character of our leading political men. Of course men who would carry out the principle alluded to must themselves be neutral. Hence we see so few of those in the places of highest trust who profess to be Christian men. Noble exceptions there have been. But one of the most dangerous manifestations of this principle is that which is displayed in our public schools. It is a fundamental law in many of our public school systems that the teacher must have no preference shown him or her because of their belief. The three ends of education are to inculcate the most important information, to train the mind and to form the character. These three aims are one, and to the accomplishment of these sublime objects, to make our children men and women in the highest sense of the term, the Holy Scriptures are adequate. The speaker censured severely the tendency exhibited to exclude the Bible from the schools, for the religious sentiment of the nation will be largely influenced by the care taken of it in those institutions. Not only the character of pupils will be unfavorably influenced, but that of the teachers as well. Some one has bitterly said, that there are no children in America, they are all pigmy men and women, and half of them never live to grow up. Such influences will, if allowed to work on, necessitate in time a remodeling in our Government. The speaker then showed how these tendencies must be limited to take away their power for evil. National unity, national liberty and national responsibility must be developed thoroughly and fully, and above all, the Bible must be studied faithfully. He then warned Catholics to beware how they tampered with our national institutions, and concluded with some feeling and excellent advice to the young gentlemen whom he addressed.

The discourse was full of excellent thoughts, its only fault being that it was almost too good for such warm weather. In its delivery it occupied about an hour and a half. Many of the students dropped out as soon as they thought they had heard enough to meditate upon profitably, but as the stampede was becoming more and more general, President MCLEAN recalled attention by some apt and expressive gestures. The gentlemen who occupied seats upon the stage congratulated Dr. MCILVAINE heartily when he resumed his seat.

Immediately upon adjournment, informal meetings were held of the classes of 1819 and 1859. The former class celebrates the decennial anniversary of its graduation, and the latter its triennial.

The Cliosophic and Whig Societies also celebrated their anniversaries at noon. These Societies occupy halls next extertorly, and said to be of surpassing magnificence inside. As to the latter I cannot speak, inasmuch as the glories thereof are not to be revealed to the uninitiated eye. It is to be regretted that these restrictions keep the public from enjoying meetings, which, if the same spirit prevails in them as characterizes those of like societies in other colleges, are the most interesting of any which occur during the week. Students who went in the halls came out with faces beaming with delight—those who are to graduate tomorrow, with parchments in their hands, which certified that their owner was a member of this or that society.

ALUMNI MEETING.

Three o'clock and the Chapel were tha time and place designated for holding the Alumni meeting. Three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time graduates began to loiter around the building and to look in at the room, but it was after 4 o'clock before the meeting was called to order. Then J. P. JACKSON, Esq., apologized for the delay on the ground that man had deemed it necessary to refresh the inner man. He nominated the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of the Class of 1819, as Chairman.

On assuming the chair Dr. T. referred with feeling to the emotions which he experienced on receiving an invitation to celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the graduation of his class. Since then Nassau Hall has been remodeled, and at the mention of the name of the old building many pleasant memories came up. The mind loves to dwell on such names as those of ASHBEL GREEN and others who attempted to lead the students to the war of life as well as of learning. But there were not all scenes of gladness which came up; there were sorrowful reminiscences as well. In one single week he had seen the number of 160 students reduced to 16 by the spirit of rebellion which had run riot. Again, he had had the hope that he should meet some one of his classmates here, but thus far he had not succeeded. Half of their names as they stood upon the roll when they were started. Yet he loved to think of those who were living. There was LUMPKIN, the Chief Justice of Georgia and another, little loved and slighted, with whom he went up to the blackboard to demonstrate a proposition, always turned his figures upside down if they were not circles. [Laughter.] In conclusion, Dr. TAYLOR appealed to the young men before him to make their motto "Onward," that they might sustain the honor of their "Alma Mater."

The Rev. Dr. STARK, of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the class of 1814, was nominated Vice-President, and made some appropriate remarks.

The Rev. Dr. WILSON, of New Brunswick, was elected Secretary. He said that when the class of '39 left the institution the three lower classes numbered but 46. His own class, that of 1830, made but a poor show of it in the refectory. [Laughter.] But then the College made an upward movement, which had been steadily continued ever since. He hoped that they would allow him to derive two lessons from this; first, never despair in dark days, and in dark days speak that you may be release.

Senator FRANCE, of Maryland, was elected as an additional Vice-President, but was not present at the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. KNIGHTON, of Belvidere, N. J., was elected Secretary.

Mr. DAVIS of the class of '56, spoke a few words on being called for. He alluded to the number of applicants for the silver goblet which his classmates had offered as a prize to the parents of the first born. One who was thought to be one of the most bashful men in the class claimed it, though he would probably be unsuccessful.

Dr. HURT, of Manchin, spoke for the class of '49. He made some puns on the names of the Professors, which brought down the house and raised the dust. His class thought themselves the smartest in college, and one of the Professors thought so too, when he found his horse one morning out in the Campus, painted according to the taste of student artists, while one of them stood on the steps, exclaiming in the words of the poet—"A horse, a horse—a kingdom for a horse!" Mr. EMERSON also spoke for the same class.

For the class of '39, Mr. HAMILTON, of Newton, responded. He called upon R. P. MCCLURE, of Shippensburgh, Pa., who alluded to some of his deceased classmates.

Mr. GEORGE HALSTEAD was called on, but asked to be excused, as his class had been fully represented.

The Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, of New Brunswick, a graduate of Dickinson College, and the Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, the orator of the morning, said a few words, and the meeting adjourned—the same Committee being reappointed to make the arrangements for next year's meeting.

To those who are familiar with the manner of conducting these meetings, it will seem strange that no notice should have been taken of the graduates deceased during the past year. Prof. GARDEN, on whom devolves the duty of making up the necrology of the year, has been sick for some time at Philadelphia, and has been entirely unable to attend to the matter. It is impossible, therefore, to get at even the number of the graduates of the College who have died since the last commencement.

This evening the Junior speaking takes place, and to-morrow the commencement exercises proper, with the matter's oration, which is to be delivered by J. AUG. P. JACKSON, Jr., of the Class of '56. W——G.

Annual Commencement of Columbia College.

Hot weather is not favorable to crowded audiences. Yet, with the thermometer at 87° Niblo's Theatre, yesterday, from 10 A. M. to 2½ P. M., overflowed with ladies and gentlemen; with students in gowns and without gowns; with homunculus, whose "mission" it was to make uncouth noises, and with a vegetable dealer from Washington Market, who imagined that he covered himself with glory, when he hurled a cabbage at a graduate of Columbia College who was receiving a testimonial of merit from the hands of the venerable President.

It was the One hundred and fifth Commencement of that College, an Institution ever to be cherished by New-Yorkers. On the stage, in seats appropriately placed for them, were the President, Dr. CHAS. KING, the Trustees and Faculty of the College, and several clergy of the City and vicinity. The proceedings, exclusive of an Overture and Coronation march by the band, commenced with prayer by the Chaplain, after which JOHN CROSBY BROWN, of the graduating class, delivered the Greek Salutatory oration, addressing, in turn, the audience, his classmates, the

Frank Babcock, William H Baojamin, W. Willis Charles Sigourney Knox, and Leslie Cusse.

The following prizes were awarded for proficiency in German:

1st prize in 1st class, $30, Thos. F. Trenor; 2d do., $20, Jno. W. Jeoks.

1st prize in 2d class, $30, Wm. F. Saline; 2d do. $20, Samuel B Ward.

The prize of the Alumni Association, "to the most faithful and deserving student of the Graduating Class," was awarded to John Cassby Brown, who appeared, deservedly, no doubt, to have a monopoly of the good things, from Greek downwards. The prize of the Alumni was a $50 bill inclosed in a white envelope, which (the envelope, not the bill,) will be preserved by Mr. Bacon with special care.

The following degrees were conferred—Master of Arts of the Class of 1856: Charles N. Clark W. W. Ayres, Wm H H Snow, Wm S. Seabury, E Benjamin, Joseph Meeks, Alex M Stanton, Mandeville Mower, E. S Babcock, Prof. Labach, J. W. Simpson, M. L. Delafield, W T. Van Riper, Francis Walton, Elbert M Willett Robt L. Cutting, Jas. G. Osborne, Albert H Baldwin, L W. Klip, Jr., Charles C. Saydam, H. L Williams Jr.

The degree of D D. was conferred on Rev. Alex. S. Leonard, an alumnus of the College, and rector of Emanuel Church, and the Anglo-American Church of St. George the Martyr; Rev. Alex. G. Mercer rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.; Rev. George H. Haughton, rector of the Church of the Inauguration; Rev. Lot J Rees, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and Rev. William Doel, of Princeton, N. J.

The degree of LL.D was conferred on William M. Gillespie, an alumnus of the College, and a Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

The like degree was conferred at the intermediate term on Samuel Tyler Esq., of Frederick, Md.

And thus terminated the 105th Commencement of Columbia College. If the radiance of bright eyes and the compactness of squeezed crinoline—if gentle applause and cordial approbation from discerning men, may act as pilot vessels to conduct the new-made graduates from the harbor in which they have been hitherto moored, successfully across the sea of life, their haven of fame and rest is already secured

FAREWELL TO CAPTAIN PILSBURY

Dinner at Ward's Island—Speeches of the New General Superintendent of Police, and of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Captain Amos Pilsbury, the newly elected General Superintendent of Police, yesterday entertained the Commissioners of Emigration and a party of invited guests at a farewell dinner given at his residence on Ward's Island, upon the occasion of his resigning his charge of the institutions to assume the duties of the Police Department. The steamer *Island Home* started from the Battery at 1 o'clock P. M., having on board Commissioners of Emigration Hunt, Jallenhaus, Cumming, Crabtree and Low; Police Commissioners Stillman and Bailey; Quarantine Commissioners Green and Strong; Ex Superintendent Tallmadge, Ex Chief of Police Matsell, Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn; James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes, Dr. Carnochan, John B. Fry, Esq., Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, Capt. Walling, the Rev. M. H. Smith and others.

Arrived at the Island, they were received at the landing by Captain Pilsbury and his son, by whom they were escorted through the various departments of the Refuge. The neatness and regularity everywhere apparent were the theme of universal commendation. They then took a walk to inspect the buildings, after which they were conducted to Capt. Pilsbury's handsome residence, where a luxurious dinner was spread for them. Some fifty persons sat down. At the conclusion of the repast, Capt. Crabtree was called upon to preside in the absence of the President of the Board, G. C. Verplanck Capt Crabtree, in taking the chair, said the occasion which had called them together was one of grief and of joy,—grief that they, as the Commissioners of Emigration, were about to part with the services of a faithful and much-beloved officer, while it was a source of joy to them, as good citizens, that Capt. Pilsbury was about to enter upon a new and responsible sphere of usefulness to the public. He believed Capt. Pilsbury would enter upon the discharge of his new duties with a full determination to do his whole duty, and carry out the spirit, as well as the letter of the Metropolitan Police Law, if health and strength sustained him. He leaves the superintendency of Ward's Island with the best wishes of a large circle of friends. Capt. Crabtree referred to the low condition of affairs upon Ward's Island when Capt. Pilsbury took charge of them, and complimented him highly for the system and good discipline he had introduced in place of the disorder and decay which previously marked every department. This was all attributable to his management. He carried this prestige with him to his new position. If he required any credentials for his past conduct, he could call not only the few who were present, but hundreds—yes, thousands of warm friends elsewhere. In conclusion he proposed as a toast:

Long arms and short shots to the enemies of the Institution—May they have to walk to Harlem every morning and back again every night.

Police Commissioner Stillman then proposed the health of the newly-elected General Superintendent of Police, Amos Pilsbury.

Superintendent Pilsbury said it was proper that he should state to many present that during the four years of his connection with the Emigrant Refuge, he had not been a talking man; he was not then able, and never was able to make an after-dinner speech: but he could not let the occasion pass, when he had been alluded to in such complimentary terms, without returning them his sincere thanks for the many kindnesses he had received from them at all times while in the discharge of his duty in the care of the Institutions. It was proper for him to say that he resigned his old position with regret—his interest for the Institutions continued to grow the longer he was connected with them, and he felt a great interest in the noble cause to which the Commissioners of Emigration were engaged. It was a noble cause, and the duties were performed by them without fee or reward. He hoped the reward would consist, not only in the satisfaction that they had done what they could do to alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate and sick strangers in a strange land, but that they might inherit a glorious hereafter. Though he was about to enter upon other duties, he would still cherish a deep interest in the work in which they were engaged. He expected to meet, on this occasion, an old friend and Ex-Commissioner of Emigration—Gov. Morgan—but he had received a letter from him, in which he stated that he had just returned from a tour in the western part of the State, and was, consequently, unable to be present. In conclusion, he proposed

"The health of Edwin D. Morgan, the Governor of the State of New-York."

The sentiment was responded to with three cheers. A call was made for Mayor Powell to respond. He said he felt somewhat embarrassed, on the occasion, to find that he was called upon to respond to a sentiment of so great importance. The gentleman whose name they had just presented, and whose health they had drunk, was one for whom he had the highest regard. For the short time he had occupied the Executive chair of the State, he had done wonders for the welfare of his constituents, and had displayed, on a large scale, the genius of a good executive officer, which primarily displayed itself while acting as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and other public institutions. If Gov Morgan, at the conclusion of his term of office as Governor of the State, should continue to sustain the high character that he does now, they would one and all be proud of him as a member of the Empire State.

The Rev. Matthew Hale Smith referred to his old acquaintance with Captain Pilsbury while the latter was Warden of the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., and paid a high compliment to him for the manner in which he discharged the duties of that post.

Police Commissioner Stillman replied to a toast to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. A good object had been accomplished by the Commissioners in the selection of their host for General Superintendent of Police. He knew that the well-wishers of the enterprise in which he and his colleagues were engaged would congratulate them upon the new prize they had obtained. He entertained the highest respect for those who had preceded Capt. Pilsbury to his new vocation, and did not intend to make invidious comparisons about times and dates, but he hoped the laws would be carried out with increased rigor. It was well-known, however, that certain legal restrictions had embarrassed his predecessor in that full execution of the laws that they would have done under more favorable circumstances. The Commissioners would use every prerogative to assist the new Superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and he trusted that the citizens would not be disappointed at the result.

Capt. Pilsbury again spoke of the circumstances under which he was elected; that it was done without his knowledge or consent, and if any error had been committed it was by those who had called him to the post. He would try to do his duty; he had no party to serve nor clique to satisfy, and his only concern would be to learn his duty and to do it. His only inquiry would be, "What is right?" and that course he should pursue. In examining the Metropolitan Police law he found sections which prohibit policemen from serving any political organizations. He approved of that, and said much of the success of the present force would depend upon enforcing that rule.

Speeches were made by Police Commissioner Bailey, ex-Chief of Police Matsell, and ex Recorder Tallmadge. The company returned to the City at dark, well pleased with their entertainment.

Court of Appeals, June 28, 1859.—Nos. 82, 83—Lathrop *vs.* Scott; same *vs.* Pier, argued: J. H. Reynolds for appellant; J. K. Porter for respondent. Judgment affirmed, with five per cent. damages.

No. 64—Wolf *vs.* Howes, argued; T. Jeukins for appellant; F. Kernan for respondent.

No. 85—Marvin *vs.* Jarvis, argued; D. S. Dickinson for appellant; Robert Parker for respondent.

No. 87—Maher *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company, argued; J. H. Reynolds for appellant; J. K. Porter for respondent.

Calendar for June 29—Criminal cases and Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91, 96.

The Hon Stephen A. Douglas arrived in town yesterday, and has taken apartments at the Everett House.

The United States sloop *Germantown*, was at Whampoa, March 2, crew all well.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A New Automaton Chess-Player.—A respectable audience, not too large for the season, was last night assembled at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of exercising its wits upon a new Automaton claimant for the honors of Philidor and Morphy. It would probably be of no use for us to point out the *impossibility* of an omatic chess-playing, as distinguished from automatic singing, or hornpipe-dancing, or trumpet blowing. For here is an automaton: in outward form and feature a grave, rather highly enameled old Turk, very like the automaton of poor, dear old Maelzel, whom we all so loved in our youth that the tender-hearted among us can never eat an early pea or a preternatural potato, without thinking how sadly he died in the far Bermudas, and dropping a pensive tear to his memory. And this automaton, wearing a brass Mambrino's bason on his head, and a red sofa-cover embroidered in brass, on his shoulders, and having very white and clawy, and diaholical hands, sits before a square table and glares calmly at you, while Mr. Walker, his maker and protector, opens a little door in his chest and exhibits to you his innocent interior, and all the works whereby he is supposed to achieve Evans' Gambit and Philidor's Defence, and all that. Certainly the new Turk bears a close scrutiny better than the old one did, and plays Chess also very decently. At least, we saw him last night beat Mr. Ihlburgh, a well known amateur of this City, after a well-contested game of an hour in length. But then, have we not seen in the venerable library of a neighboring city, the veritable gentleman whom fame reports to have passed a certain part of his life in the legs and diaphragm of Maelzel's solemn old Mussulman? We are skeptical, but also puzzled. Just where any mortal could bestow himself about the person or paraphernalia of Mr. Walker's Turk, we could not divine. Wherever he was, he paid dear for his whistle last night, (he whistles a wild, wierd whistle, like the love-cry of an intoxicated frog, when he wishes to announce "check.") It was so very hot, and the Turkish abdomen is so very small!

Board of Supervisors.—The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery in favor of paying the bills of Wm. D. Rae & Co., amounting to $100 50, and John J. Bloomfield, amounting to $354, for stationery. The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police in favor of paying the bills of Doctors Ranney and Ogden for services in the cases of Bosquet, McDonald and Sanchez, amounting to $100, was adopted. It was directed that the bills of James Spencer, amounting to $57 87, for painting the Coroner's Office; of Edward Murray, Deputy Sheriff, amounting to $60, for attending at the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the trial of Stephens, and of Charles Brown, for meals furnished jurors during the trials of Glass, Sanchez and Monre, amounting to $52, be paid. A resolution in favor of directing the Committee on Civil Courts to inquire what measures should be taken for the better ventilation of the Superior Court rooms, and instructing them to confer with Professor Reed on the subject, was adopted. Mr. Little presented a minority report from the Committee on County Officers, supporting the view that the appointment of the Tax Commissioners by the Comptroller is legal. Mr. Weissmann united in signing the report with Mr. Little. It was directed that it be entered in the minutes. The Board adjourned to Monday, the 4th of July, at 12 o'clock. It is required by law that the Board meet on the first Monday in July to receive the tax rolls.

Exhibition Drill at Mount Pleasant Academy.—On Saturday the young scholars and soldiers of Mount Pleasant Academy, had their farewell parade before parting for the season. This school, which partakes in f of a civil and half of a military character, appears to be conducted, if we are to judge from the exhibition of Saturday evening, on the most admirable principles. The college itself commands a beautiful view of the Hudson at Sing Sing, and is one of the most charming situations in the County of Westchester. It was about 5 o'clock when the sound of the trumpet announced the entrance of Mr. Mahaick's little army on the battle-field. They moved on with the following orders: Commandant, Major Benjamin, Adjutant Joseph W. Town, followed by twelve Companies, the last of which, under the command of Captain William Pease, attracted peculiar admiration. The evolutions of this young American Company, were executed with a skill and precision which would have done credit to the Zouaves at Magenta, so much so as to draw from John S. Gerin, who had two sons on this bloodless field, the melancholy reflection, whether it were good to raise our young with such thirst and passion for war. On the field were Peter Stuyvesant, Esq., and several of the leading Knickerbockers, "who had friends and brothers there," and which followed on the martial proceedings of the day, the whole having closed with a ball, when all went on until morning merry as a marriage bell.

A Police-Officer Outwitted by a Newsboy.—A boy of the name of Mastain was expelled the Newsboys' Lodging-house, some months ago, for bad conduct and vicious habits. Since then he has manifested a great antipathy to the institution and its inmates, and watching an opportunity on Sunday evening, while the boys were engaged at their usual Sunday evening exercises, perpetrated a disgusting offence at their chapel door, for which the Superintendent had him arrested. On his appearing before Judge Connolly, on the following morning, he was fined some small amount and locked up for non-payment In the course of the day he prevailed on the kind hearted officer to accompany him to the Washington Market, where the amount of fine and contingent expenses would be cheerfully paid by his boss. No boss being there—if ever there had been—he next invited the officer to his rooms, and requested permission to be allowed to enter a small closet to bring forth the money. Having entered, the last glimpse the officer had of his newsboy was the heels of his old shoes going through an aperture in the wall.

Sale of Unclaimed Property.—The sixth auction-sale of unclaimed property in the possession of the Police Property Clerk took place at 10 A. M. yesterday, at the Sixth Regiment Drill-room, over Centre Market. There was quite a large attendance, and spirited bidding for the articles sold, which numbered nearly two hundred lots, embracing the usual varieties of groceries, men's and women's apparel, dry goods, jewelry, stationery, millinery, boots, shoes, hardware, horse-trappings and pistols, new and old. The proceeds of the sale were $300, which, added to the results of the previous sales makes $2,200 contributed from this source to the fund in aid of the widows and children of Policemen killed while in the discharge of their duty. The articles sold comprise extensively goods which are unclaimed. Over $2,000 worth of goods pass monthly into the hands of the Property Clerk, which are reclaimed by their owners.

Attempted Suicide.—Wilhemina Sakep, German woman, living at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-first street, on Monday evening attempted suicide by swallowing some arsenic, in consequence, as she alleges, of her husband ill-treating her. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Rosanna Rice was found at No. 212 Centre-street, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which she had taken to end a degraded existence. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Fire in Varick-street.—Yesterday afternoon a young son of Mr. Lansden, of No. 219 Varick street, was playing with a box of matches, and accidentally set fire to some clothes on a clothes-horse. The flames were not extinguished until about $50 worth of damage was done to the furniture. Fully insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The bells were not rung for this fire.

Meeting of Heads of Departments.—The heads of Departments of the City Government met at the Mayor's Office at 2 P. M. yesterday. All were present except the Counsel to the Corporation. No business was transacted. It was resolved that the heads of Departments should meet hereafter every Tuesday at 2 P. M.

Run Over and Killed.—Richard Jefferson was run over on Monday evening, by a cart, while crossing Thirty-First-street, near Tenth-avenue, and instantly killed. An inquest was held yesterday, on the remains, at the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and a vercict rendered exonerating the driver from blame.

Phi Beta Kappa Anniversary Postponed.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society's anniversary exercises that were to take place at the University last evening, were postponed to next Fall, and will probably be appointed for some evening in October, when the Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Union College, will deliver the oration.

Fire on Bloomingdale Road.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in a frame dwelling on the corner of Eightieth-street and Bloomingdale Road, occupied by P. Sally and James Chalmers. The damage is said to be about $500. No insurance.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Railroads.—At the last meeting of the Common Council, a resolution was adopted, directing the City Railroad Company to run cars during every night in the week, (instead of running only on five nights, as now,) and also to run more cars morning and evening, during the great rush of travel. The Sunday travel over these roads for the four Sundays in June, 1858, amounted to $3,868 40, and in June of the present year, $5,755 75; showing an increase of $1,887 35.

Accident.—A driver of one of the Broadway railroad cars, named James Hills, was thrown from his seat on the top of the car to the pavement, yesterday, striking his head upon the pavement, and receiving serious injuries. The accident was caused by running into a cart upon the track.

Policy Shop Broken Up.—Detective Frost yesterday, made a descent upon a policy shop at No. 281 Adams-street, and arrested the proprietor, named Christian Rowland, who was committed to answer.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named Patterick Gibbons, keeper of a cigar store on Fulton street resorting at No. 213 Adams street, took a dose of poison yesterday, with the avowed purpose of destroying his own life. He returned home last evening, laid down on a bed and requested one of his children to pull off his stockings, bidding her good-bye at the same time, and saying that he had taken poison. This timely warning may be the means of saving his life, for several medical men were immediately called in, and at last accounts they were at work endeavoring to restore him, with a fair prospect of success.

The Late Fatal Accident in Gowanus.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—A few days ago a boy named Alexander Mino, while on his way to Public School No. 10, in Gowanus, was so badly injured at the corner of Fourteenth street and Third-avenue by a horse running at large, that he died the following night. An inquest was commenced by Coroner Hoxton on Monday and concluded at 12 o'clock at night. The horse was running at large, in violation of a city ordinance. The Jury returned a verdict that "Alexander Mino came to his death by compression of the brain, resulting from the kicks of a horse, while on the sidewalk of Fourteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, the owner of which horse the Jury are unable to make out." The Jury also make the following presentment to the Common Council:

They would also present to the Common Council that the existing ordinance relating to animals running at large is wholly insufficient for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. They would also present to the Common Council the present Pound-master of the Eighth Ward as totally unfit for the office, from the fact that the evidence shows that he keeps a number of horses, cattle and goats which he permits to run at large, while impounding those of his neighbors. A portion of the evidence also shows very strongly to one of his horses having caused the death of the boy.

They would also present that the remitting penalties by the Mayor tends to encourage the violations of the ordinance.

Signed,

PETER G. BERGEN, O. F. OATMAN,
JOHN L. SPADER, PAUL STOUT,
VAN BRUNT WYCKOFF, W. B. CROWYEN,
H. R. FLETCHER.

Brooklyn City Court.—Before Judge Culvan, June 28.—*James Fallen vs. The Evergreens Cemetery Company.*—On the motion in this case to dissolve injunction, Judge Culvan rendered the following decision this morning:

After examining the allegations in the complaint, the prayer for relief and so much of counter affidavits as is not denied by the resulting proof of the plaintiff, have arrived at the following conclusion:

1. The plaintiff could not have the relief he asks, as his complaint is framed without having the bondholders before the Court.

2. The rights of the persons claiming to be Trustees to their office, their powers and duties as such, cannot be inquired into, much less determined by this action. It must be by an action in the nature of *quo warranto*. (4 Abbott 322 and do. 333, 5 do. 171.)

3. Plaintiff fails to show that the Trustees claiming to act are irresponsible, or that he would be injured by their acts more than by acts of the others, claiming to be such.

4. I am satisfied the action cannot be sustained by a single *lot owner*, unless he prosecute as well for all the other lot owners. (5 Abbott, 171.)

5. To restrain the Corporation from acting by those claiming to be the Trustees, and compelling it to act through the other set, is in effect determining the question, now properly pending before another and a legitimate tribunal.

The motion to dissolve the injunction granted with $10 costs, but without prejudice to renew the application on an amended bill—and new papers, and on notice, if plaintiff shall be so advised.

City Court.—Calendar for this day. Nos. 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnel; 48, Cecil *vs.* Reausen; 49, Same *vs.* Same; 26, Coyler *vs.* Greene.

The Rapelyea-street Malpractice Case.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE A CORONER AND JURY—IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Coroner Hoxton, with a jury, commenced an investigation yesterday, to ascertain the cause of death in the case of Mrs. Kenny, who died in childbirth, at No. 14 Rapelyea-street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday last. The deceased was attended by a woman named Mrs. Lodge, until just before death, when a regular physician was called in, but too late to do any good. The deceased was delivered of one child on Friday, and on Sunday, after the doctor had arrived, of another child, dead. Mrs. Lodge has been arrested for malpractice in the case, and the evidence, it will be seen, is very strong against her. The first witness called was Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, who swore that the accused attended the deceased, and detailed some unimportant particulars. The balance of the testimony is as follows:

Thomas J. Reiley sworn—Is a physician and surgeon, residing at No. 522 Columbia-street; at about half-past four o'clock Sunday morning last I was called to Mrs. Kenny; saw her at a little before five o'clock; Mrs. Lodge and another woman were in the room when I came; asked Mrs Lodge the nature of the case, and how long the woman had been sick; she said she had been sick since Friday, and was on that day delivered of one child, and there was another not born; she said she was afraid to do anything, as the woman was so much exhausted; she also said that she wanted to send for a Doctor before, but they would not have it; I made an examination of the woman and found her sinking from exhaustion; she was pallid and her lips white, with a haggard, care-worn expression of the face; Mrs. Kenny said to me, "Doctor, I am sorry I did not send for you before, as I am so sore I cannot be touched;" I said, "My good woman, I won't hurt you;" on examination I found the head of a child presenting with the occiput to the right iliac; also, a laceration of the perineum; the exhausted state I found her in demanded her immediate delivery; I turned and delivered the child; it was dead when delivered; previous to any examination, when Mrs. Lodge told me how long she had been sick, I asked her what she had been doing; she told me she had been giving the woman ergot; after the delivery of the after-birth, I handaged the woman and fixed her in bed; then examined her pulse, and found it very weak and feeble; I cautioned Mrs. Lodge to be very careful about the woman and watch her carefully; it was about twenty minutes past six when I left; somewhere near eight the husband of Mrs. Kinney came after me; he told me to come as quick as possible, as he feared his wife was dying; went and found her dead; never had, in a nine years' practice in this country, a second child remain so long—it is unusual; I never had them longer than four or six hours; I invariably remain with a patient until the second child is born, as there is great danger of hemorrhage; it is a general rule to examine a patient immediately after the delivery of a child to find out if there is a second, and if so, to discover the presentation; any person who understood their business could not fail to discover the position of the second child of Mrs. Kinney; in case of such presentation as the one in question I should not use ergot, because it would cause the womb to contract, and this would be of no use in a case where a child was locked in the pelvis; there would be danger of killing the child; there might be danger also of rupture of the womb; I should consider the use of ergot in this case malpractice; had I been attending this case, I should early have discovered the position of this child, and, had there been much hemorrhage, should have delivered immediately; if not, and she had much pain, I would wait a while to see what the pains would do; if the pains did not do much good, I would deliver within six hours; I am under the impression that Mrs. Kinney died from flooding; I found everything about her completely saturated with blood.

Louis Bauer sworn: Is a physician and surgeon; made an examination of deceased; on entering the room I found a dead body stretched on the floor, holding on either arm a dead baby; the body was exceedingly pallid and white, as it would look after copious loss of blood, which contrasted with the otherwise good condition of the body; the abdomen was very uneven, although soft, and its appearance might have misled to the supposition of there being a third child within it; I introduced my hand into the womb and found it empty; eight hours after death made the *post-mortem* examination; on externally inspecting the corpse in addition to the intense pallor, I observed considerable lacerations of the external sexual organs. One laceration extended from the posterior fourchette to the anus; there were two or three oblique rents starting from the same parts; the surrounding parts were swollen, and appeared as if they had been bruised; the large and small labia were very much injured; I opened the abdominal and thoracic cavities; in the chest I found all the parts in a healthy condition; in the abdomen I found apoplectic clots in the liver; found stomach and bowels almost empty and distended with air, containing out little liquid, but no food; extremely pale and bloodless; I saw the distended uterus in a condition to be expected after childbirth; its external surface pallid and bloodless; but on removing and opening the uterus and vagina I found the internal surface of the vagina in a state of mortification, which extended upwards into the lower portion of the womb. The womb itself was, though dark-brown, and in some parts softened, not as extensively discolored as the vagina: in the womb there were but a few and small blood-clots, and a few small rags of the placenta. Next I measured the pelvic cavity as to the existence of mechanical difficulty to delivery. I found the several diameters of the pelvis of the ordinary normal size; I inspected the two new-born babes, both of them were rather below the ordinary size, especially the one said to have been born on Friday—the latter exhibited slight signs of decomposition; the larger one was in an advanced state of decomposition; the head was greatly enlarged by the ordinary blood humor on the scalp; the nose was flattened and evidently pressed inward, showing a mechanical hindrance to its passage through the pelvic cavity; there were, also, marks from the forceps used, which, however, were very slight, showing a very discreet use of the instruments by the physician; the head was otherwise bleated and swelled; pallor I consider the direct consequence of a copious hemorrhage from the uterus during parturition, which, under the existing circumstances, was natural; if one child is born at a considerably earlier period than the second, the corresponding portion of the placenta becomes rapidly detached from the womb, while the remaining portion of the placenta, in connection with the retained child, is detached only partially—the womb being prevented from contracting leaves the uterine vessels open, and from them the blood issues out in large masses. This loss of blood I should look upon as one of the causes of death; as an additional cause I should state the protracted child-birth itself; the mortification of the mucous membrane of the parts, may have also contributed in a certain measure, to the death, although there was hardly time enough for that; I attribute the mortification to the direct pressure of the soft parts between the child's head, causing stagnation of the venous circulation; the lacerations could hardly have been caused by the passage of the head of the child through the vulva, but should attribute it to improper and unclean mechanical manœuvres, perhaps for the purpose of delivering Mrs. Kenny; they were fresh lacerations; the clots on the linen showed an immense amount of exertion on the part of the mother; that neither in the anatomical conformation of the mother nor in the respective sizes of the two new-born children, any difficulty presented itself which could not have been easily overcome by a proper management of the case in question; the mismanagement and malpractice in this case was the cause of death; when Dr. Reiley was called in, it was too late, and his practice was prompt and correct.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, and KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 359, June 28, 1859.

48, 62, 42, 39, 29, 41, 63, 30, 67, 6, 13, 40, 66

Class No. 360, June 28, 1859.

27, 19, 5, 72, 17, 73, 37, 3, 56, 18, 68, 25, 38, 28.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 357, June 28, 1859.

18, 35, 21, 66, 9, 10, 62, 31, 77, 14, 32, 46, 25.

Extra Class, No. 358, June 28, 1859.

51, 74, 50, 37, 4, 30, 7, 52, 39, 25, 24, 44, 47.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $80, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to No. 561 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

To Meet the Summer Demand,
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton st., corner of Nassau st.,
Are offering four superb stock of
MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
At prices which
COMMAND IMMENSE SALES.
In variety and elegance
their assortments are
UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD,
While their
PRICES ARE THE LEAST IN THE TRADE.
Gentlemen are invited to compare our styles and prices with those of any other clothing house in this country
NO DEVIATION FROM THE PRICES AFFIXED TO THE ARTICLES.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ocean Queen*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HOGUES, DUPUY & EXCHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world
Sure to exterminate
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Garden Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MAYER, Practical Chemist, No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston st.
Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Bolance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Rupture, in all its various forms, treated by the Riggs Truss. This truss is perfectly waterproof throughout, always cleanly and indestructible and is upon an entirely new principle. A varicocele truss, also, which is destined wholly to supersede suspensory bandages. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Rupture Cured—by MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Wonderful Array of Summer Hats,
100 Styles in
BEAVER, FELT, STRAW AND BEAVER,
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

To Soda Water and Root Beer Dealers.—The Van Allen Patent Fountain is just the thing you need: it is handsome and cheap, and makes these cooling drinks at a small cost. Examine it at the American Trades' Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts. Half Wigs, &c., always on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alx,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARVESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms, Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann st.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Casimere at
WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Summer Undershirts, &c., all qualities, also Linen Drawers; very choice Summer half-hose and hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, at low prices, wholesale or retail. PERKINS, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed. The most fashionable styles of Straws for Gents and Children, at reduced rates. First premium. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal st.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st, New-York. Special attention to prescriptions. Pure Brandy and Wines for medicinal use.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—Zephyr Undershirts and New York Mills' Drawers at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY & CO.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes! Gaiters! Gaiters! Gaiters!—Summer Shoes and Gaiters of all the various styles, ready made or to order at No. 188 Fulton st., west of Broadway. LORIN BROOKS & SON.

The Hudson Hat
Heads Genin's list of 100 Styles Price $2.
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Ward—Harris.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, at the Memorial Church, by the Rev. Wm. H. Frost, Elijah Ward to Miss Mary Harris, both of this City.

Sackett—Bertinz.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, by the Rev. B. M. Adams, Mr. Guernsey Sackett and Miss Gertruda R. Bertinz, daughter of Robert Bertinz, Esq., all of this City.

Neal—Ward.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, in the 6th av. Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. Amos B. Neal, of Staten Island, to Miss Mary L. Ward, of New-York.

DIED.

Morton.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, June 28, Margaret A., wife of Robert Morton, in the 46th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Dusenbery.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, Emma, daughter of Stephen W. Dusenbery, aged 17 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 154 Charles st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friendly of her brothers, W. H., Alfred S. and Edmund Lane respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Kelso.—On Monday, June 27, Charlotte, widow of the late George Kelso, of New-York, in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, from the residence of her son in law, Robert J. Mac Woodstock, West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

Demarest.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 27, Susan Van Waganen, youngest daughter of Henry and Margaret Lydecker, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 40 West 33d-st., without further invitation.

Randell.—On Sunday, June 26, suddenly, Caroline Greaves, eldest daughter of James and Mary Lord and wife of Howard C. Stoddell, aged 44 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace (Episcopal) Church, Cornelyea near Lorimer st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Cram.—In Brooklyn on Monday evening, June 27, of consumption, Sophia L., wife of Henry T. Cram, and eldest daughter of Alexr. and Maria Clark, aged 33 years 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Sands-st. on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ New-Burgh papers please copy.

Babcock.—The funeral of Mrs. Caroline L. Babcock, wife of Mr. Frederick A. Babcock, of San Francisco, Cal. will be observed at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and fri

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S.
GO TO MACY'S,
REAL PUSHER MANTILLA LACES, ALL WIDTHS, AT MACY'S. Nos.
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLA CENTRES 204
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS. and
French Mantilla Lace, all widths. 206
French Lace Mantilla Centers. 6th
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS. avenue,
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS. one door
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS. below
BEST GOODS IMPORTED. 14th
First-rate assortment at MACY'S. street.
All to be closed this week at MACY'S.
All greatly reduced prices at MACY'S.
GO TO MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th st.
R. H. MACY.

CLEARING SALE
OF
SUMMER STOCK
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

STRANG ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO 355 BROADWAY.
Will offer at retail
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE ORIGINAL COST,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.
No 355 Broadway, June 27.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
WILL THIS WEEK OFFER, AT A
GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FLOUNCE AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE MANTILLAS.
TRAVELING SUITS.
and a great variety of
SUMMER SHAWLS.
All of which will be sold at exceedingly LOW PRICES
to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS,
Sun Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Fans, Porte Monnaies,
Cabas and Fancy Articles,
in great variety,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Loops, Curtain Materials, and
Upholstery Goods of every description,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

SUMMER MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
Fashionable Styles, in every variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!—
Printed and Plain Bareges, Grenadines, Challies,
Poplins Francaise Chally de Laines, Lustres,
Ombre Crossovers, and a large
assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes, Robes, Caps, Flouncings,
Trimmings, Laces, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED MUSLINS AND ROBES,
Full assortment of
CHOICE SUMMER STYLES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CLOSING
SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE UNION HOUSE, NO. 277 HUDSON ST.
RICH SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SELLING 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING
DRESSES,
PER STEAMSHIP "PERSIA."
FOUR CASES
CHENE, POPLINS, VALENTIAS AND MOHAIRS,
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND QUALITY TO ANY OFFERED THIS SEASON.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 27.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
With Shawls and Basquins to match.
Entire suits got up at short notice,
And on very reasonable terms,
by BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
YOUTHS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
IN GREAT VARIETY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CODWELL'S
BOYS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No 30 John-st., corner of Nassau.
D. L. CODWELL.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
Have just received per steamer *Persia* an unusually choice variety
OF NOVELTIES,
Suitable for the watering places and for Summer Traveling Dresses, with many eyes to match. Among the above goods are the celebrated Clothier Stripe in Zephyr Batiste, a new article of extraordinary beauty. Also, a new article of Algerine Silk Cloth, for Opera Cloaks, in all colors. Also, a very superior quality of Pure Silk Foulard measuring two yards in width. Ladies are particularly requested to examine these novelties, as they are totally different from anything offered to the New-York. NO. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION AT GENIN'S
BAZAAR
In Ladies', Children's and Infants' Summer Clothing.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
LADIES' BATHING DRESSES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
With Ladies' and Infants' Underclothing, and Dressmaking in all its branches, in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in the City
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS.
At 40 per cent. below regular prices.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON,
QUITE REGARDLESS OF COST:
SPLENDID RUSHER LACE POINTS,
RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
ALL AT GREAT BARGAINS.
At ELLIOTT'S (late MACKENZIE'S)
Nos. 298 and 300 Grand st.,
Brantreth Building.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Are now offering their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

BAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
BALZARINES,
And other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices
LeBOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES
At LeBOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

WOVEN, CLASP AND SEWED SKIRTS—Cheapest and best, wholesale and retail. Mme DEMOREST'S New-York Skirt Emporium, No. 375 Broadway and No. 298 Canal st. Best tempered steel, best made and best styles, well made skirts, with 11 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, 87½; superior tempered steel, 11 springs, $1; 20 springs, $1 75. Best quality children's skirts from 12 cents up.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY.
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
FOR STRANGERS AND VISITORS,
wishing to buy MANTILLAS,
is now offered
At BULPIN'S well known store,
No. 361 Broadway.
The annual closing sale,
at very reduced prices,
is now on,
and will be found to include
some of the richest garments
ever imported:
In Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Points,
French Lace Burnous,
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson and Taylor's.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING
GOODS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
to our present very large and desirable stock of
MOURNING GOODS.
Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpacas, Tami, Grenadine, Bareges, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,
PART MOURNING GOODS.
Lawns, Bareges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, De Laices, Coally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

Boys' CLOTHING.
GENIN'S BAZAAR
Maintains its high reputation
For the styles and make of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
by the beauty and elegance of its stock
for the present season.
THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
deserve the attention of all parents
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has just received per late steamers
FOUR CASES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE,
Consisting, in part of
DONNA MARIA, CRAPE DE PARIS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c
NEW MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
N. B.—A most superior stock of MANTILLAS and BONNETS.
Observe!—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape in woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring at $9 per dozen; 12 spring $11, and 16 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS—AT NO 439 BROADWAY, Mrs. FOSTER'S—300 dozen ladies' and children's skirts, from 4 to 40 hoops, at from 25c. to 75c. for children; 62c. to $4 for ladies. The largest and most complete variety to select from in the City. Competition defied in prices and quality.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOOK OUT
For WELLS' Illustrated History of the
WAR IN ITALY.
From its Commencement to the Latest Moment.
Ready early in July. The most interesting exciting work of the age. Only 25 cents. Sent post-paid
Send for Descriptive Circular with terms to agents.
Address J. G. WELLS, corner Park row and Beekman st., New-York, Depot for Maps, Charts, and Prints of the Seat of War.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Fayerweather, all practical and scientific farmers. The best six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $500. Warerooms No 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenente, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS',
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and religious societies,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as H. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIEDE, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. B. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 91 and 93 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on Installments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO FORTES.
Improved new scale Pianofortes, at $250, $275 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $35 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent or new stock allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their worth from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Continue with the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on hand at their Warerooms and Office, No. 429 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 22 Cortlandt st.

TWO VERY FINE SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, with entire iron frame and all the modern improvements, have been in use but a short time, and will be sold at the exceedingly low prices of $200 and $180, best bargains yet offered at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 360 Broadway, three doors below 14th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $300. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 188 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BARMORE'S celebrated Gold Medal premium Pianos, pronounced unrivaled by the best judges and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and warerooms, No 348 Bleecker st. Will be sold at a great bargain, splendid 7-octave Piano for $175; one for $160.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano made to order by one of the best makers, and fully warranted and in perfect order, with all the latest improvements, worth $400 will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No 141 9th st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No 269 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer of ladies' traveling and shopping bags has opened a store at No. 100 Broadway, near 40th-st., to accommodate his up town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 58 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS. IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 187 Centre, corner Canal-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of its most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLS ON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for the seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has or can have
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it can not be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable summer home. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depot at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, comprising the luxury of a hotel with the quiet side of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOREGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders, situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depot on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co; J. W. Winter, Banker, No. 41 Exchange-place; H. S. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock a. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured; the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Ware*, Capt. H. Southard will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and with in a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane st; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOHN JONES, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos F. O'Farrell, Bioguet Leoriece & Co., No. 347 4th-st; John J. Angevine, No 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please call and examine the premises. Also a sail almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENGARD, Proprietor.

BOARD AT BEDFORD L. I.—BY IMMEDIate application a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board through the Summer months in a private family situation delightful, with all the benefits of country air. For further particulars call at No. 49 Cedar-st., second floor, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board on a farm four miles west of the village of Jamaica, where can be had all the comforts of a home. For further particulars address WESTLAKE CANNON, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—M. B. FELSHAW HAS spacious cool and quiet rooms to accommodate one or two families during the Summer months. Situated in the pleasant and romantic village of Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. No pains spared to make boarders comfortable.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY RESiding eight miles on the Hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of steady settled habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 45 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of
For terms, &c., apply to
G. J. T., No. 141 Fulton-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIAL BOARD AND residence wanted by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms and location, and whether a Newfoundland dog would be considered an objection, BYRON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be united with rooms and prices
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Riverdale Station, five minutes' walk from the depot; good fishing, &c. For particulars, apply at No 53 Pearl st., upstairs, front office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated, in a strictly private family residing in 21st-st., near 6th av. with board and furnished rooms on the second or third floor. Rooms are large, and have gas, hot and cold water, and will be let together or separately; would let the entire second floor upon reasonable terms References exchanged. address W. L., Box No 167 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR TWELVE PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the depot For further information, address WM. A. BILL, Wilton, Canaan's Station, Conn

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 71 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 199 East 10th-st. New-York.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 27 North-Moore st., near St. John's Park. Also furnished rooms to let, without board, on reasonable terms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET, pleasant rooms, with board, in a house delightfully situated near the Wall st. and South ferries Terms moderate. Address CALEB LEWIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO 46 SANDS-ST.; furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; the house is delightfully situated and every attention will be given to make it a home. Terms moderate.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without breakfast, for two gentlemen; a private family occupying a first class house near Union square, will find this a desirable opportunity to reduce their expenses by letting the whole or part of a floor to desirable occupants; no boarding house keeper need apply. Address BOYD, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW single or married gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with large or small rooms, on the second or third floors, with full or partial board, in a first class brick house. No 221 State-st. People of the South will find a healthy place

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO DIMINISH his rent by renting a part of a house to a gentleman and wife with infant, can hear of an opportunity by addressing R. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, with particulars.

$8 PER WEEK FOR HANDSOME BACK parlor on the first floor, furnished, to let, with board, to two persons; also, an unfurnished suite for $16 per week, with board, at No. 162 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF rooms, also single rooms, to let, with full or partial board; house in one of the most airy locations in the City; faces the square; baths, &c. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, with partial board; has got all the modern improvements; have no other boarders. Apply at No. 222 West 31st-st.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOKlyn Heights, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR ROOM and wardrobe for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, gas, croton and private table if desired. No 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 169 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No 593½ Mulberry-st., to 174 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
MOORE & PLATT,
No. 31 PINE ST.,
Have FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, 30 COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS on the HUDSON, from 1 to 100 acres, varying from $6 000 to $30,000 each.
20 COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS on the HARLEM RAILROAD, 1 to 200 acres, $2,000 to $30,000 each.
200 FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS in all parts of NEW-JERSEY, varying from $1 000 to $30 000
Also a large number of COUNTRY SEATS on the NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. Also on LONG ISLAND.
50,000 acres of Wisconsin and Missouri Land to trade for all kinds of merchandise. A large amount of well-located New-York and Brooklyn property to sell or exchange.
$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with base walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depot at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHELL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at Oe Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm on the Northern Railroad. New Jersey, a two-story and basement cottage house in Hudson City, N. J., built in a substantial manner, filled with brick throughout; marble mantels, cornices, centre pieces, &c.; carriage house, a good well of water, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. Address J. E. B, Box No. 32 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, furnished, near Paterson, N. J., with all the stock, crops, farming implements; contains 23½ acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with choice fruit of all kinds; is well watered by Saddle River; fine two-story house, well shaded, and barn in good order. This place will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall st.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY Seat of about 7 acres with a fine mansion 35x38, containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, furnace range, &c. Locust grove, lawn, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees; 15 minutes walk from landing. For sale or exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos 7 and 9 Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman owning a very handsome country seat, within one hour of the City, wishes to exchange it for a residence on Clinton av. or its vicinity; any one wishing to remove to the country, and having a desirable house to exchange, will be treated liberally with, by addressing S. W., Box No. 3,678 Post office. Brokers need not apply.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A BEAUTIful furnished cottage, having a fine parlor, dining and reception rooms, six sleeping-rooms, together with a kitchen and servants' room, good stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, with two acres of land and a fine lawn; drooping elms to the sea. Apply to JAMES McCORMICK, No. 29 Beaver-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 8 bedrooms) in the country, for three or four months; within 1 or 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad; must be near a depot, and possession given immediately. Any one having such a place to rent will find a good tenant by addressing COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No 502 Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a beautiful country seat, of 15 or 40 acres, fashionably located on the Hudson; good buildings, abundance of fruit and shade trees, and accessible hourly by cars or steamboat HINGES & HOLDEN,
No. 9 Nassau, and No. 13 Pine st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stabling plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds; fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DESIRABLE OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—See advertisement of two story house with wings in this day's *Sun* Price $3,000 Terms to suit. Apply to B. POST, Jersey City, or on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOTSON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkinsons. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWOstory frame cottage, with basement and attic. No 3-6 Adelphi st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 100 Washington, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 95 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY AND HALF house, and lot, No. 612 4th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis st.; lot is 9 by 9, by 90 ft deep; rents for $312 per annum. Price, $3,600; terms liberal. Inquire of S. PERKINS, No. 692 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 42d-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 58 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE FOR A general stock of goods suitable for a country store. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV—A FULL LOT ON eastern side of Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th sts. Terms easy. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—Six and one quarter acres at Fort Washington, fronting Bro

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 53 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Tontine Hotel, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Cowdrey, No 29 William st., New-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY, LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK, JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDREY, A. MANN, Jr.,
CHARLES CONGDON.

NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CHARR, Accountant

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. PERRIS, of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent, (2½) payable on and after the 1st day of July next having changed the periods for declaring semi annual Dividends from May and November to January and July. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 6 per Cent, upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 106 Washington-st., New York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th st and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of three Per Cent, on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 6, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
F. W. ENOS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lows, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.

CHARLES FISH, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859. }

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859. }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.

GEO P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren st., near Greenwich st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ACcruing on Michigan State Bonds, and falling due on the 1st day of July next (1859) will be paid at the Artisan's Bank, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York City. Holders of Coupons will take notice accordingly. JOHN McKINNEY, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
PARK, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 5th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 5th of July inclusive.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Henderson County (Illinois) Bonds will be paid by HALSTED & GILMAN, at No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. S. S. PHELPS & CO.

BELLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$80.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first class City property at Six per Cent. Apply to IRVING & WINTHROP, Real Estate Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COLCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ P Cent. on the $1 000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22 until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858 to which your signature it annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 58 Wall-st, New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons on the First Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Cor. South 3d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TAUSLOW, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN WELSH, GEO. A. HOYT
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN.
ISAAC L. PLATT, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALES, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN R. MEAD, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The suscribers, survivors of the Trustees appointed to superintend the final settlement of the affairs of the late "Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company," have made a final dividend of six (62) cents on each share of the capital stock of the said late Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, on and after the 15th day of July, 1859.

Dated, Albany, June 16, 1859.

G. Y. LANSING } Surviving
H. PUMPELLY, } Trustees.

FISCAL AGENCY OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New-Orleans, June 15, 1859.—Notice.—Holders of the Consolidated Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, and all other bonds of the city, or former municipalities, on which the interest is payable in New York on the 1st of July next are hereby notified to present the interest coupons at the Bank of America, New-York, on or after that date for redemption. E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on or after the 5th of July proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th of July next.

GEO. L SENEY, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARKER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 13th of July next, at his office, No 39 Wall-st., New York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.

JUNE 23 1859.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS NO. 6 OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York on the 1st of July next, will present said coupons for payment at the Bank of America on and after that date.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK June 27, 1859.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST OF THE BONDS OF THE County of Muscatine, County of Washington, County of Iowa, County of Poweshiek, and County of Pottawattamie, of the State of Iowa, issued to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the coupons, on and after that date.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE, 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order,

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—TWELFTH DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 5. By order of the Board.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,500, FOR A SHORT time, on bond and mortgage on improved City property situate in 29th st. Any communications addressed to E. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 5.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage and Bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

YUBA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—THE UNpaid interest due 1st July on the Bonds of the Yuba County California, of the issues of 1857 and 1858, will be paid on and after that day by

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.—THE INTEREST due 1st July on Bonds of the County of Athens from No 1 to 105 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$3.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

"COSTAR'S" CARD TO
HOUSEKEEPERS.
HOUSEKEEPERS.
HOUSEKEEPERS.
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER FOR INSECTS, &c.
THE
[only infallible remedies known.]
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No 410 Broadway, New-York.
☞ All Wholesale Druggists in New-York are Agents.
☞ Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.
☞ 10 000 Boxes sold per week in New-York alone.
☞ BEWARE!!! of spurious imitations. Examine each Box, Bottle or Flask, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 69 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered

W. S. DEAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO,
Pier No. 76 East River, foot Wall-st,
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while so other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., (Tontine Building.)

FOR AUSTRALIA.
THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No. 14 foot of Wall st., New York.
For freight or passage, inquire of
WM. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$136
Second Cabin Passage.....76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship LILA,
Cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$8

The splendid steamship MARION W. J. FORSE, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Columbia, S. C....	$30 00
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.....	28 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	33 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	33 00
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.....	22 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 28 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 2.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROSBY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM PROPELLER COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight, or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on THURSDAY and TUESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday and Saturday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000 A YEAR.—J. B. NEWBROUGH, the inventor of the Counting Machine, is stopping at the Astor House for the purpose of selling the balance of the State rights before going to England. This is a rare chance for persons wishing a standard business and willing to pay something for a good one. A mere child, or any one who can read figures, can learn to use it in

One Minute,

and with a little practice, add faster than any accountant can by the old way, and the result is positively correct every time. The machines sells in every business office, store, bank, custom-house, auditer, railroad office, &c., &c.

Call and see it, at Room No. 102 Astor House. Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 during all the afternoon.

$5.600—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a manufacturing business, done for cash, which has paid a net profit of from $5.000 to $8.000 per year for the past eight years. A person of strict integrity, willing to devote his attention to the business, will find this a fine opportunity, as the business is easily managed. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address WM. H. WORTH, Box No. 156 *Times* Office, New-York.

A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A member of the New-York Bar, intends travelling through Texas, wishes an appointment as traveling agent to sell some useful patent or machine, or to canvass for some regular publication. As he intends residing in that State, he will take a local agency and collect claims. Can give the best of reference (from an eminent house) as to honesty, competency and steadiness. Address for one week, W. C. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

$1.000—PARTNER WANTED IN THE MANUfacture and sale of Ladies' Under Wear. Lady preferred. To a business woman, possessing the requisite means and qualifications as saleswoman, this is an opportunity for profitable business rarely met with. Address, for 3 days, GIDEON, Box No. 199 *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

$20.000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house, doing a heavy trade, mostly Southern, to punctual customers chiefly in the Cities, desirous to sell out. The stock is nearly new; any one disposed to purchase can at once be convinced of the advantages afforded. Apply, by letter, to HARDWARE Box No. 190 *Tribune* Office.

$6.000 WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business of a staple article of large and ready sale for cash, and profits as great as can be shown on any trade. This is the oldest business of its kind in this country, and therefore no competition. Address, with real name, W. MORE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—That well-known article "Durno's Catarrh Snuff." The recipe, trade mark, good will of the business, &c., at a bargain. For particulars and terms, apply to JAMES DURNO, personally, at the Girard House, N. Y.

A COMPETENT MAN, WITH A SMALL cash capital, can purchase an interest in a well-paying and highly respectable manufacturing business, which will bear a thorough investigation. Apply personally at No. 376 Broadway, Rooms Nos 5 and 6.

FOR SALE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FANcy goods business, doing a good jobbing trade. For any one with a few hundred dollars, this is a rare chance. Apply for two days, at No. 165 Duane-st., up stairs. No agents need apply.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000 TO TAKE the place of a retiring partner, in an old-established importing house, doing a good business, and in good standing. Address, with real name, R., Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A SMALL RETail drug store, well located for business, will be sold low for cash. Apply to HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 89 Beekman-st.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, A RETAIL HARDware store, in one of the business avenues, now doing a good cash trade. Satisfactory reasons for disposing. Address O. P., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 259 Greenwich st., and No. 69 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
9:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:20 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:50 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:50 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LV'E HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:38 P. M.
5 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 8 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

CLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with

The Murderers in the Tombs.

There are four men in the City Prison, in Centre-street, at present, under sentence of death,—JAMES SHEPHERD, convicted of arson in the first degree; JAMES STEPHENS, convicted of poisoning his wife; QUIMBO APPO, the Chinaman, convicted of stabbing his landlady, and FELIX SARCHEL, the Cuban negro, convicted of stabbing his wife's father. SHEPHERD has been nearly eighteen months in prison since his conviction. His trial took place in the Court of General Sessions, but in accordance with recen usage of the Bar, his counsel carried his case up to the Supreme Court, where it was duly argued before a full bench. Very recently that Court ustained the decision of the Court of Sessions, denying a new trial, and SHEPHERD was re-sentenced by Judge ROOSEVELT, to be executed on the 22d of July next. He was tried and convicted for arson only, in the firs degree o thet crime, which of itself is punishable with death. That he is a murderer, there is no distinct evidence to prove. The charred remains of his wife were found in the ruins of the house consumed building in Fifty-third-street, under circumstances that left no reasonable doubt that he had killed her before setting fire to the building; but, if executed at all, he will be executed for arson, and not for murder. His present counsel, Mr. ASHMEAD, assigned him by the Supreme Court, will argue the case before the Court of Appeals very shortly. Of course it cannot be foreknown what the decision of that Court will be. If favorable to SHEPHERD, he will have a new trial.

Without wishing to prejudice this prisoner, whose unhappy position every feeling mind is naturally disposed to commiserate, it must be said that his conduct in the City Prison has not induced the authorities of that place to regard him with unusual favor. For a long time his behavior rendered him particularly oppressive. First, he pretended to be insane; afterwards he was insulting, using language, through the grating of his cell, to casual visitors to the prison, male and female, especially the latter, which may not be repeated. He has apparently seen the folly of this conduct, and, with tha change that has come over him, is exciting e degree of sympathy that for a long time he repelled. He is not alone in his cell: a pet pigeon is his companion, and the bird obeys him and loves him, as if he were the most innocent man on earth. SHEPHERD vehemently protests his innocence, though he has been twice sentenced to death. Perhaps the bird believes him. In the meantime, Shepherd pro esses to be confident that he will not be hung. He solaces himself with cigars, and appears to his visitors in an easy flow of good spirits.

Also, in accordance with the recent usage of the Bar, JAMES STEPHENS, whose wife's corpse was exhumed a year after her death—just one year to the exact day—and whose death after a laborious investigation by Professor DJAMOUS and other eminent experts, was shown to have been produced by arsenic (the trial, which lasted more than a fortnight, must be fresh in the reader's recollection,) was not executed on the day in May last appointed by Judge ROOSEVELT, who tried him in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. His counsel, one of whom was Mr. ASHMEAD took his case up in the Supreme Court, but did not succeed in getting it reversed, and again STEPHENS was sentenced to be executed on the 22d of July, the same day appointed for the hanging of SHEPHERD. On Wednesday next his case will be argued before the Court of Appeals, by Mr. ASHMEAD. If that Court should reverse the decisions of the lower Courts, a new trial will ensue. If otherwise, there is no hope for the prisoner but in the clemency of the Executive.

Since his incarceration in the Tombs the conduct of STEPHENS has been good. He appears to be an orderly, quiet man, professing resignation to his fate, whatever it may be, but manifestly uneasy in apprehension of the worst. Whoever has not had the opportunity of conversing with condemned prisoners in their cells, can little imagine the general composure of demeanor which they exhibit. Sometimes the effort to be totally indifferent betrays itself, as in the case of STEPHENS. In others, as in that of SHEPHERD, it is borne out by hardihood and even by effrontery, as when the last mentioned individual, on Saturday, invited his visitors to smoke with him, and offered them a box of cigars with the air of a frequenter of Delmonico's tendering his liberalities to a familiar circle of acquaintance.

QUIMBO APPO, the Chineman, is the most to be pitied, according to evidence, of all the condemned persons now in the Tombs. Not that he denies his guilt; he admits it. His wife was a low Irishwoman, habitually drunk, who would not cook his meals, and neglected him in every particular. It seems that he bore this patiently for a long time, but even a Chinaman may be roused at length from that inertia and apathy which is the characteristic, if not of his nation, of those of his countrymen whose acquaintance we make in this City. One day, going home to dinner, he found his door locked, and learned that his wife was drunk within his room. His landlady, also an Irishwoman, gave him some of her dinner and he repaired again to his avocation. In the evening he returned home again, found the same state of things existing, broke open the door and beat his wife. The other women of the house, including his landlady, went to her assistance, and according to APPO's statement, beat him with "sad irons." The result was sad enough for APPO. He stabbed the landlady, and fled to a Chinese boarding house in Oak-street, where he was arrested. The landlady died. His wife afterwards committed larceny, and was entenced to the Penitentiary, where she still remains. APPO was tried before Judge DAVIES, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for murder, and convicted, but with a strong recommendation to mercy from the jury. He was sentenced to be hung on the 2d of July, but his case elicited so much sympathy, a petition signed by many of our leading merchants, asking for a commutation, was sent to the Governor, who granted QUIMBO a reprieve till the 14th of October next, to give time for a more thorough examination of his case. His fate will, in all probability, be imprisonment for life. He appears quite happy in the prospect of escaping a violent death. Speaking the English language moderately well, he is able to answer most questions that may be addressed to him. Docile as a child, and apparently affectionate in his disposition, he has made friends of the Warden, Surgeon, and other authorities of the prison, who are all anxious that the clemency of the Executive should be extended towards him. He has need of whatever pity generous hearts can afford him. While other criminals have countrymen, however humble, to visit them in their affliction, QUIMBO APPO has none. Only the English language, with which he is imperfectly acquainted, meets his ear. No syllable of his native tongue—no touching tone that would make his eyes overflow, and his heart beat for joy, even in the contemplation of his misery—can reach him.

FELIX SARCHEZ, the Cuban negro, tried and convicted in the present month's term of the Court of General Sessions, for the murder of his father-in-law, HARMAN CARSON, in Sullivan-street in January last, is sentenced to be hung on the 22d of July, with SHEPHERD and STEPHENS. He also is neglected by his friends,—his wife not unnaturally refuses to see him, as she was not only the murderer of her father but attempted to take the lives of herself, her mother and her sister. After the commission of the murder, he escaped to Mobile, where he was sold as a slave by the man who was the possessor of his secret, and thence sent to New-Orleans and resold, with the prospect of working on a cotton plantation all his life. Prefering to dread death less than Slavery, he gave himself up to the authorities of New-Orleans, and was brought to this City, where, as aforesaid, he has been condemned to die. He says now that he did not think he should be so speedily dealt with, and that he had a good chance of not being convicted. On being asked if he would change his present position for a Louisiana plantation, he hesitated at first, and then said that if he was sure of being able to run from cotton-picking and make his way to Europe or Canada, he would take his chance in Louisiana. But otherwise not.

Of the kindness with which they are treated by the Warden of the Tombs, by the Surgeon, Dr. COVEL, who has filled that situation for nearly twenty years, and by Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Deputy Warden, each of the above prisoners speak with uniform praise. Indeed nothing, conformable to their position, that can be conducive to their comfort, is wanting thereto.

Police Reports.

HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD—A SAILOR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER KILLED.—A homicide occurred yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Ward. James Boston, keeper of a sailors' boarding and lodging house, at No. 44 Baxter street, was stabbed by Richard A. Eddy, a sailor, and instantly killed. Eddy returned a few days since from sea, having been shipped, as he alleges, six months ago, while intoxicated, by Boston, who retained his advance money. Getting sailors drunk, shipping them and retaining their advance wages, is called "shanghaiing." According to Eddy's statement he met Boston yesterday afternoon at the corner of Front-street and Peck-slip, when the latter stopped him and remarked in an exulting manner, "Well, Eddy, how did you like my shanghaiing you. I mean to try it on you again." Eddy pulled out a knife and told him not to interfere with him, as he would take the death of him. Disregarding this threat, Boston struck Eddy, almost knocking him from the sidewalk. Eddy at once plunged his knife into Boston's abdomen, and he fell to the pavement. He was immediately taken to the City Hospital, where he died very soon after admission. Eddy was arrested and committed to prison to await the result of a Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day.

BOGUS SALE OF A MARKET STAND.—James Brown was arrested yesterday on a charge of making an unauthorized sale of a stand in Washington Market, and pocketing $2,000 by the transaction. Thomas M. Clark, of No. 30 Bowery, the complainant, says in his affidavit that he applied to Brown for a stand in Washington Market, and that the latter introduced him to a woman whom he represented as desirous of disposing of a stand she owned. This statement was corroborated by the woman, and $2 000 was agreed upon for the stand, which sum he paid the woman, besides $20 to Brown for his services. Brown declares that he bought the stand, which was sold for $1,000, and sold it for $2,000. Justice BRENNAN held the accused to answer. Mrs LAYND says she is the owner of the stand, and that she never authorized the sale.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—But four arrests have been made for selling liquor on Sunday. Wm. H. Brown and Edward J. Kelly, who keep rum shops in the Fourth Ward Andrew Leary, proprietor of a liquor store in Eighth avenue, near Twenty fifth-street, and James O'Donnell, were arrested for keeping their places open on Sunday. Two boys, each about 13 years old, who were found drunk in the street, said the liquor was sold them by O'Donnell, and the latter was locked up in default of bail. The other parties named above gave bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

FORCING TRADE.—A clerk, named James D. Collis, in the employ of Simon Fox, No 159 Chatham-street, was arrested, Monday charged with a violent assault upon Patrick Warren, a laborer, who entered the store in make purchases, but, upon examination, concluded not to invest, whereupon, he says, he was assaulted and his coat torn off his back by the disappointed clerk. This being the second time complaints have been made by non-purchasing customers, the clerk was held to bail by Justice CONNELLY to answer.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—An old lady from Albany had her pocket picked of a purse containing $8 52 while standing at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway, on Monday afternoon. A girl calling herself Maria Quinn was seen by a policeman to commit the larceny, and was immediately taken into custody. The money was returned to the owner, and Maria was taken before acting-Judge BEADY, of the City Hall Police Court, and committed for trial at the Special Sessions to-day.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Eleventh Ward Police made a descent on Sunday night upon a disorderly house, kept by two German women, named Bertha and Ann Mending, in Second-avenue, and took the keepers and five girls into custody. "Richard the Third" was being performed in the place at the time of the descent, to an audience of some 200 persons, who were regaling themselves with lager bier.

ASSAULT UPON A DETECTIVE.—As Officer Farley, of the Detective Police, was passing through Centre-street, yesterday, he saw two men fighting, and attempted to separate them, upon which the men turned and assaulted him—bruising his eyes and battering his countenance, so that it was difficult to recognize him. The men, who gave their names as Augustus Trimble and John Hallett, were committed to the Tombs by Justice CONNOLLY.

THE OLD STORY.—Thomas H. Raynor, a countryman, had the misfortune to stop at the Farmers' Hotel, in Cedar-street, kept by Charles Bond. He went to pay his bill, and, not satisfied with getting his pay, the landlord, it is alleged, beat him, and stole his gold watch. Bond was arrested, and Alderman BEADY, who presided in Justice Welsh's absence at the City Hall Police Court, ordered his committment to the Tombs, to await examination.

ASSAULTING A WIFE.—Patrick Fox was committed to Essex Market Prison, yesterday, on a charge of beating his wife, and stabbing her in the arm with a knife. The story of the wife is that her husband came home drunk, and because his dinner was not ready, commenced beating her. Mrs. Keegan, a neighbor, attempted to take the woman's part, and Fox also beat and kicked her.

BITING OFF NOSES.—James Spence and Wm. Johnson, sailors, had an altercation yesterday, which ended in the former biting off the end of Johnson's nose. Spence was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer a charge of mayhem. John King, a sailor, bit off the nose of a fellow-sailor, while fighting in a Roosevelt-street groggery, and was arrested and locked up.

BURGLARY.—A German, named Frederick Gardy, was arrested, Monday, charged with burglary upon the premises of Boker, Ferzien & Co., No. 266 Washington-street, on Saturday night last. The prisoner did not succeed in getting anything of value, but a file and several keys were found in his possession, and he was taken before Justice CONOLLY, who committed him for examination.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Michael Welsh was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having set fire to the house he lived in, No. 224 East Twenty-third-street. It is alleged that he had frequently threatened to fire the house, to satisfy a grudge against James Sheridan, its owner. He was locked up to await investigation by the Fire Marshal.

ATTACK IN THE STREET.—Philip Hesscmer, of No. 189 Mott-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice BRENNAN, against Lorenzo Meyer, charging the latter, with having, without any provocation, attacked him in the street, and stabbed him several times in the face and neck. The accused was arrested and locked up for trial.

ROBBING A FEMALE.—A Hungarian, giving his name as Frank Herbert, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing Emma Perry, of her gold watch and chain, at No. 51 Lispenard street.

(Advertisement.)

BRANDRETH'S PILLS EXERT A CURATIVE INFLUENCE UPON EVERY FORM OF DISEASE.—Thus, by their power in resisting putrefaction, they cure measles, smallpox, worms and all contagious fevers. They penetrate into the inmost recesses of the body, and drive out all malignant humors; and with all this power for good they have none for evil. This quality they possess of seizing hold and causing the expulsion of depraved humors is possessed by no other medicine than BRANDRETH'S Pills. They operate only upon the tissues involved in, that is, affected by the disease. By natural affinity they seize these humors, because their life is below that of the surrounding parts, and expel them from the body. Whatever organ is affected, there these wonderful pills penetrate and remove impurities from, thus preventing settling of the humors, because they are removed from the body. How desirable when sick to have a medicine by you which you may swallow at discretion, knowing it is to relieve, may cure and cannot injure. Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal street; Burnham's, No. 295 Bowery; Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway and Astor House, New-York; and by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

TRICKS AND TRAPS.—Beware of them, and buy your Summer Hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. He has a splendid assortment, and his charges are very moderate.

(Advertisement.)

SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar character and style of our stock of Summer Clothing, together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics. We have, this season, manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in skeleton make, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.

H. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

(Advertisement.)

COOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York,
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea,
Private Rooms for Parties.

(Advertisement.)

BEECHER'S ANECDOTE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—For particulars of it inquire of the reverend gentleman himself. For Summer Hats go to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HAVE WE A PHILANTHROPIST AMONG US?—Yes, we have! It is GAZETTE, the discoverer of the celebrated Medicated Paper for the Water-closet. He has opened a new retail place at No. 440 Broadway, the headquarters at No. 41 Ann-street, being still in operation. Packages of one dollar, or over, bought at either place, will be delivered to any part of New-York or Brooklyn free of charge. Beware of counterfeits palmed off at certain hotels.

(Advertisement.)

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

(Advertisement.)

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS,
A great variety,
Universally approved for Elasticity,
Coolness and Cheapness.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway, and
No. 96 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

PURE WATER.—Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink Croton unless filtered, which will cleanse it of the germs of noxious blood-sucking creatures, the destroyers of so many children. Diaphragm Filter for sale at No. 326 Fourth-street.

(Advertisement.)

HATS FOR COUNTRY WEAR.—Broad-brimmed, durable, substanual, comfortable and cheap Straw Hats, suitable for fishing, gunning, boating, promenading, &c., can be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. Prices very low.

(Advertisement.)

FOURTH OF JULY APPROACHING.—Patriotism should prompt you to purchase your Hat for that occasion of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. He sells cheap, and his fabrics are of marvelous beauty and excellence.

(Advertisement.)

TWICE TO-DAY.—The comical, lively, droll, enchanting, extravagant, ridiculous, and really entertaining fairy drama of the "Magic Well," at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening. Prettiest thing ever seen yet.

(Advertisement.)

THE RUSH FOR SUMMER HATS.—KNOX is doing a lively trade in supplying the demand for his superb cassimeres and matchless Rocky Mountain Beavers. His establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is just the place to purchase your hats.

(Advertisement.)

FIREWORKS,
For public and private exhibitions,
Of Edge's Manufacture,
Can be purchased at their Depot,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses, and hard swellings of many years' standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable preparation. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

STARTLING!—The war news has not affected the demand for KNOX'S superb Summer Hats. Everybody desirous of an elegant and cheap fabric patronizes his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 28.

$4,000 U. States 6s, '74	101⅜	100 Cum Coal Pref	b60 17
9,000 Kentucky S. 5s	b3	100 Reading R.	s30 42⅜
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92⅞	200 do	b30 42⅝
6 600 do	93⅜	30 do	42⅝
20 60th Virginia 6s	96⅜	100 do	s60 42⅝
5,000 do	s15 96⅜	100 do	b30 42⅝
9 000 Missouri 6s	88	10 Mich. Central	89
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s	99	100 do	s30 39
5 0 do	90⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	82⅜
500 N. Y. C. R. 7s	99⅜	600 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	28⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. B 6s	b2	40 do	28
3,500 Ill. Cent. R. B.	83	50 do	b30 28⅛
80 Metropolitan Bank	112	50 do	28⅜
50 Pac. M. Steam Co.	68⅜	250 Panama R.	s15. 119
15 do	68⅜	25 Illinois Cen. R.	89
20 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	88⅜	5 Clev., Col. & Cin R.	97⅜
7 do	88	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	s50 61⅜
48 do	87	50 do	s60 62⅛
215 N. Y. Central R.	83 73	60 do	63
75th do	b3 73⅛	100 do	b3 63⅛
700 do	c 73⅛	100 do	s10 63
100 do	s40 72⅜	600 Clev. & Toledo R.	25⅜
100 do	b30 73⅛	100 do	b60 28⅛
200 Harlem R. P'd scrip	35⅜	100 do	s10 27⅜
20th do	s15 38⅛	150 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	58⅜
100 do	35⅜	600 do	s60 58
100 do	35⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$1 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	94	650 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	27⅜
2 000 E. R. 1st M. B.	85	200 do	s60 27⅜
5 000 H. R. 3d M. R.	15	100 do	s30 27⅜
1.000 M. So. & F. B.	60	150 do	27⅜
200 Harlem Railroad	10	200 do	b45 27
800 Harlem R. pfd	15⅛	300 do	s10 27⅜
100 do	s30 35⅜	100 Ill. Cent. R.	s60 60
100 Mich S. & N. I. R.	8	100 do	51
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 61	100 Cl and Tol R.	b10 25⅜
100 do	63⅛	50 Canton Company	18⅜
100 do	s60 63⅜	100 do	18⅜
100 do	b60 63		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$300 G. W. I. S. of '59	48⅜	10 Col. Marine F. I. Co.	101⅜
40 Fireman's Ins. Co.	139½	20 Mer. Mu Ins. Co.	105⅜
20 National Bank	102	9 Home F. Ins Co.	117
9 Dyker Bank	95⅜	60 Everett F. Ins Co.	102
10 Peter Cooper F. I. Co	63½	10 Hope Fire Ins Co.	102
10 Firemen's F. I. Co	90	8 Am. Express Co.	77
31 Adriatic Fire I. Co.	90⅜		

TUESDAY, June 28—P. M.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed with a little more firmness than for the previous packet. One or two of the leading drawers advanced their rate on London to 110¾ at 60 days' sight. The sales of Bank bills were irregular, from 110@110¾ for Colonial and Southern to 110⅞@110⅞ ℔ cent. for banking on the spot. Sight Bills were comparatively easier, 110¾@110⅝ ℔ cent. The only Gold shipment spoken of yesterday was not sent forward by Express, and we hear of no Specie to go by this packet for New-York account. The Hamburg steamer sails on Friday July 1, and the *Ocean Queen* for Havre, and *Kangaroo* for Liverpool, on Saturday. The receipts into the Sub-Treasury to-day were $541,000 for account of new Treasury Bills, and $221,000 for Customs. The office has been directed to pay out one million of dollars on or after the 1st July, for account of interest upon the Public Debt. The ordinary disbursements to-day were $327,000—so that the office temporarily gains $489,000. The balance this afternoon stands $5,965,605. The Havana steamer delivered $425,000 in Gold and Silver this morning, chiefly in Spanish Doubloons. The market for Money shows more activity of movement in preparation for the 1st July disbursements, but there is a free supply to meet the demand, both on temporary Loan and for prime Discounts. The rates are the same as last week—6 ℔ cent. on call, and 6½ to 8 ℔ cent. on first-class mercantile bills, according to date, with an occasional exception in favor of 30 to 60 day choice acceptances, at 6 ℔ cent.

The Stock market manifested more firmness to-day, both in prices and demand; though the actual business accomplished was not large. The usual sellers at the Board, against the Western shares, offered contracts more sparingly in the forenoon, but at the Second Board, Michigan Guaranteed was sold down to 27¾, sellers' option, and 27½, cash, on a reported accident on the line, involving a serious loss of life. With this exception the general market left off steady. New-York Central, 73⅝@73¾ ℔ cent.; Panama, 114¾@115½; Illinois Central advanced to 61, and Reading at one time to 43 ℔ cent., closing 42¾. Galena, Rock Island and Toledo same as yesterday. Harlem Preferred, from 35½@½; Pacific Mail, 68. The decline continues on Delaware and Hudson, sales as low as 87 ℔ cent. There was some inquiry for the Bonds of the New-York Central; Michigan Central and Harlem, at full rates, but the offerings were limited. State Stocks continue steady. The United States 5 ℔ cents, 1871, were sold at 101¾ ex dividend.

We understand that a proposition to lease the Erie Road was submitted to-day to the Executive Committee of the Board of Management. The party applying for such lease is represented to be a practical one in Railway affairs, and responsible, by themselves and their sureties, for the good care and efficiency of the Roadway and its Equipment, and for the annual rent, as follows:

Year.	Rent.	Equal to ? P Cent on
1860	$1,500,000	$21,400,000
1861	1 600,000	22,850 000
1862	1 700,000	21 300,000
1863	1,800 000	25,750 000
1864	1 900,000	27,200 000
1865	2,000 000	28,500 000
1866	2,0 0,000	28 500,000
1867	2,0 0 000	28,500 000
1868	2 000,000	28 500,000
1869	2,000,000	28,500 000

with the privilege, as we learn, of a renewal of the lease for ten years more at the fixed rental of $2,500,000 a year, equal to 7 ℔ cent. on $31,500,000, about the original construction cost of the work. The mortgages of the Company, first, second, third and fourth, (the last not yet all negotiated or exchanged for common bonds,) stand in $19,000,000, counting the fourth mortgage fully issued.

First Mortgage, due 1868	$3 000,000
Second Mortgage, 1859	4 000,000
Third Mortgage, 1883	6,000,000
Fourth Mortgage, 1880	6 00 0 000
Total mortgage	$19,000,000
Common Bonds	$11,851 000
Less in Sinking Fund	1,462 000
	$10,389 000
Less in Fourth Mortgage	3,000,000—$7,389 000
Total 7 ℔ cent. Funded Debt	$26,389,000
Floating Debt, last report	$1,707,000
Fourth Mortgage on hand, $2,980,000, 50 ℔ cent. cash	1,490,000
Balance unprovided for	$217,000

If the foregoing proposition for a lease should be accepted, the whole mortgage interest would be secured from the start, together with the interest on the Common Bonds as follows:

1860	$2,400,000	1862	$5,300,000
1861	3,850,000	1863	6 750,000
And in 1864 and thereafter in full			7,389,000

No income would accrue to the Capital Stock of $11,000,000 until after 1864, when it would be equal to two ℔ cent. a year on the par value until 1869, and thereafter about six ℔ cent. ℔ annum. We give the foregoing particulars of the proposition and its probable future bearing upon the interest of the Bond and Stock holders without reference to the probabilitiee of its acceptance. We are even ignorant of the names of the party proposing to lease the Road for this long term, and we presume that few persons interested as creditors or stockholders are prepared, without considerable reflection, to say that a great Corporation like this must necessarily alienate their property for ten or twenty years merely to get rid of a bad administration which a general vote of the propriciary may at any annual election displace.

The Nassau Bank, the People's Bank, and the Market Bank have each declared their half-yearly Dividend for July, at the rate of 3½ ℔ cent. The Metropolitan declares the usual half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent.

The Stonington Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 2½ ℔ cent.

MORSE & WOLFE will pay the coupons on the Dubuque City Bonds, due 1st July.

The Assistant-Treasurer at New-York received this morning from the Department a transfer warrant for *one million dollars*, to pay the half-yearly Dividend on the Public Debt of the United States, at New-York, on the 1st of July.

The first telegraphic information of the startling accident to a passenger train on the line of the Michigan Southern Road, was published this forenoon, and caused a decline on the Stock Exchange of 1 ℔ cent. on the Guaranteed Shares of the Company.

The following figures in regard to the condition of the Savings Banks of this City and State are from the Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department at Albany, to whom the official administration of the Savings system was recently transferred by act of the Legislature. The report is to the 1st January, 1859, since when the Savings' deposits in this City are understood to have been on the increase.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS FUND—JANUARY, 1859.

New-York City.	Jan. 1856.	Jan. 1857.	Jan. 1859.
Bank for Savings	$7,548 011	$8,317,845	$8,701,823
Mechanics' Bank	6 825 468	7 779,354	7,349 474
Bowery Savings	5 358 578	6,845 566	7,948,143
Greenwich Savings	2,710 353	3,127,898	3,529,851
Manhattan Savings	1 196,836	1 391,739	1 78 ,667
Emigrant Industrial	1 140 233	1,331,780	1,628,754
Merchants' Clerks	849 764	1,145 923	1,509 589
Dry Dock Savings	699 842	896 368	1,118,876
East River Savings	507 866	659,143	745,286
Broadway Savings	547 340	722 830	841,345
Irving Savings	451 631	500 000	719 498
Mariners' Savings	133,881	244 906	419 6 8
Sixteenth Savings	82 441	81 158	112 361
Rose Hill Savings	23 118	20,835	71 854
Bloomingdale Savings	1,222	2 744	66,360
Mechanics and Traders	238 757	310,645	381,612
New-York City	$28,183,578	$32,454,942	$38,868 420
Brooklyn Saw Bank	1,833 067	2,160,905	2 660,981
Williamsburgh Savings	445 054	651,281	1,086,834
S. Brooklyn Savings	189,422	322,589	523,350
N. Y. City & B'klyn	$30 651,921	$35,597 977	$41,076 633
Other parts of State	5 461,443	6,642,178	7,718,214
Total State of N. Y.	$36,112,764	$41,592,802	$48,494,847

Bonds and mortgages	$21,014 211
Stock investments, amount invested	22,305,172
Amount loaned thereon	735 394
Amount loaned upon personal securities	50,946
Amount invested in real estate	1,072 815
Cash on deposit in banks	4,353,250
Cash on hand, not deposited in banks	1,010 752
Amount not included in above heads	57,802
Miscellaneous resources	25,789
Total	$50,686,331
Amount due 230,074 depositors	$48,194,847
Miscellaneous liabilities	20,046
Excess of assets over liabilities	2 472 658
Total	$50,687,603

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1, 1858.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3 623,000	2,982,000	2,873,000	3,427,000	2,6 0,000
Ex. to G. B	1,872,000	1,6 8,000	1,596,000	1,853,000	1,379,000
Ex. to France	400,000	369,000	3 0,000	472,000	403,000
Ex. to other F. P.	525,000	344 000	389,000	487,000	250,000
Total Exports	2,787,000	2,3 9,000	2,125,000	2,791,000	2 034,000
Stk on hand	248,000	287,000	182,000	177,000	175.000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	9,000	14,000	6,000	13,000	31,000
Ex. to C. B	40,000	64,000	38,000	45,000	17,000
Ex. to France	2 000	10,000	9 000		17,000
Ex. to other F. P.	6.000	9,000	11,000	5,000	5,000
Total Exports	48,000	83,000	58,000	50,000	23,000

MESSRS. WRIGHT & Co. say in their Circular this wee :

"Our market during the past week has been quiet, but no pressing has been apparent, and prices have been well maintained. The total sales are estimated at 3,000 bales, principally for shipment to France, the Continent and Liverpool. Holders are pretty confident of a better market ruling here in July and August, when the stock will be reduced, and a demand from our own spinners—whose supplies must be getting exhausted—may be expected. The weekly receipts have now become so small as to be without interest; this week they amount to 9,000 bales, against 14,000 bales the same week last year. The total into the ports is 3,623,000 bales. This crop will result slightly over 3,700,000 bales. To Great Britain, for the week, 40,000 bales, against 64,000 bales the corresponding week last season; the total now amounts to 1,872,000 bales, and although it may not reach 2,000,000 bales by the end of the season, it will not be far from it. To France and other foreign ports, the clearances for the week have been only 8,000 bales. The stock in the ports is 248 000 bales, against 287,000 bales the same time last season."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ⅛
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@1-5
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ⅝
Interior Maryland	—@ ⅛
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛@ ⅜
North Carolina	—@ ⅜
Virginia	⅛@ ⅜
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@2⅞
Michigan	—@ ⅜
Tennessee	—@ ⅜
Free Indiana	1⅛@1¾
Louisiana	—@1⅛
Mobile	—@1⅛
Canada	—@ ½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	1.0
80 acre warrants per acre	86	90
120 acre warrants per acre	76	80
160 acre warrants per acre	64	68

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3⅞ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	⅝ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1⅜ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Selling.
Mexican Dollars	1 06⅜	Spanish Qrs. each	23 —
Spanish Dollars	1 06⅜	Spanish 1 8 & 1-16	—
Five-franc pieces	95 —	per oz	1 25@ —
French Crowns	1 10⅜	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 0⅜	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
Prussian Thalers	71⅜	Twenty Francs	3 87⅜ —
Guilders	40⅜	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86⅜ —
English Silver	4 86⅜	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98⅜ —
Spanish Doubloons	15 80@16 30	Spanish Dbls	16 20@16 30
Old Am. Gr. Dols	1 02⅜	Old Am. Old	15c. prem.
		Patriot Dbls	15 50@15 60
		Gold. Am. Old	15c. prem.

Public Debt of Missouri.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You may contradict the statement in the Money article of the *Tribune* of Saturday, stating that two millions of the 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the State of Missouri, had been offered in the street without success.

There is no such amount of bonds of the kind in existence.

There is a party that has from five to six hundred thousand dollars issued by the Pacific Railroad Company of the State of Wisconsin, secured by the Southwest Branch of that Company's road and by lands which, at Government prices, would pay all the bonds that have been issued. The State has assumed the payment of these bonds the same as though issued by the State itself, and it is reckoned as part of the debt of the State. These bonds, or a portion of them, the party holding may sell if a satisfactory price should be offered. There are no other bonds of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2427. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

INTERESTING WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Concentration of Troops for a Decisive Battle.

BOTH ARMIES BEING REINFORCED.

Garibaldi Threatening the Southern Tyrol.

A Landing from the French Fleet to be Made Near Venice.

DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH FOR GENOA.

Probability of Prussia Taking Part in the War.

Vast Warlike Preparations in Russia.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, June 29.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia* left Liverpool at 10½ A. M. of the 18th inst.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* reached Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 15th inst.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

A telegram from Vienna 16th, says that General Count SCHLICK had taken command of the Second army instead of General GYULAI, and that the French had established a depôt at Antwarl, on the Albanian coast, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin there.

The last accounts from NAPOLEON'S head-quarters say he was concentrating his forces in order to attack the Austrians with an overwhelming force, and it was believed in Paris that a decisive battle would be fought in the course of a week.

The following bulletins had been received via Turin:

TURIN, Wednesday, June 15.

The Austrians are retreating from the Oglio and the allied armies continue to advance.

Austrian *corps de armée* which had left Ancona for Pesaro were being directed towards the lower Po to be joined to the troops in the provinces of Venice.

It is at present uncertain whether Ancona has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians.

Modena and Brescella are free. The numerous Municipalities of the Romagna had pronounced for the national cause.

The allied army passed the Serio on the 13th, marching towards the River Oglio. Their advanced guard is at Coccaglio.

The head quarters of the King of Sardinia are at Palazzolo. [The last station between the River Oglio and Brescia.—ED. TIMES]

GARIBALDI was at Brescia on the 12th. URBAN'S corps quitted Coccaglio on the 13th, and appeared to be retiring to Arzinovi.

An Austrian bulletin dated Verona, 15th, says the different *corps d'armee* took their allotted positions unmolested by the enemy.

The division of General D'URBAN alone sustained a fight at Castlnodolo with GARIBALDI'S band, which, although amounting to 4,000 men with four pieces of cannon, was repulsed by the Austrians.

The official Austrian correspondence says that the organization for the defence of the Tyrolese territory was progressing. Several companies had been already drawn out, and others were getting in readiness. The mountain passes were all occupied.

Vienna letters say that the *corps d'armée* commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, was beginning to leave for Italy. The third corps, under the Archduke ALBERT, was moving from upper and lower Austria to Trieste.

A thirteenth Austrian *corps d'armée* was about to be formed and was also destined for Italy.

A second Austrian extraordinary levy is to be terminated by the 15th of September, and the standard military stature of the men reduced.

GARIBALDI'S corps is represented as becoming daily more formidable. It was threatening the Southern Tyrol, where the people were getting extremely impatient of Austrian rule.

A late telegram, via Berne, announces that a numerous Austrian corps had arrived at Grossoto in the Valtelline, and had advanced towards Tirano.

The Swiss Federal Council had ordered the occupation, by the Federal troops, of the Pass of Munetto between the Grisons and the Valtelline.

It was reported via Vienna, that extensive preparations were making for attacking the Allies.

The French fleet in the Adriatic have received powerful reinforcements, and it was expected a landing would shortly be attempted between Venice and Trieste. The first detachment of siege flotilla had left Toulon for the Adriatic. It is asserted that the French were about to occupy Ancona.

The Sardinian Commissioner Extraordinary in Tuscany, had issued a decree opening the various new ports to the reception of breadstuffs.

It is stated that the King of Sardinia has ordered the arrest of the Colonel of one of the Sardinian regiments, for having contrary to discipline and obvious policy, addressed a proclamation to the Roman Legation.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent speaks of the dissatisfaction of some Italians at the territorial accessions of the King of Sardinia. They protest against his taking possession of Lombardy, and require a confederation, not a fusion.

GARIBALDI, when at Milan, had interviews with the Emperor and King of Sardinia.

The *Nord* says a second series of operations by the Allies will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. The allied troops are all to be put in movement to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince NAPOLEON with his force will proceed without delay towards Lonesopo to support the right wing of the French army.

A Turin journal publishes a proclamation by KOSSUTH, drawn up for distribution amongst the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army. A Polish Legion is said to be forming in Italy, an Hungarian at Genoa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry is constituted as follows, but has not been officially announced:

First Lord of the Treasury—Viscount Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—W. E. Gladstone.
Foreign Secretary—Lord John Russell.
Home Secretary—Sir G. C. Lewis.
Colonial Secretary—Duke of Newcastle.
War Secretary—Sidney Herbert.
India Secretary—Sir C. Wood.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Campbell.
President of the Council—Earl Granville.
Privy Seal—Duke of Argyle.
Postmaster-General—Lord Elgin.
President of Board of Trade—Mr. Cobden.
President of Poor Law Board—Milner Gibson.
First Commissioner of Works—Mr. Cardwell.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir G. Grey.

Sir A. COCKBURN succeeds Lord CAMPBELL as Lord Chief-Justice of England.

Sir BENJ. HALL is to be created a Peer.

Parliament reassembled on the 17th.

Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords, officially announced the resignation of his Cabinet, and, in doing so, he warmly defended the Foreign policy of Lord MALMESBURY.

Earl GRANVILLE reserved an explanation of the policy of the new Government for a future day.

The House adjourned till the 21st.

In the Commons Mr. DISRAELI announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and moved a further adjournment till the 21st. Agreed to.

The official documents relative to the postal contract with the Galway line are published. The service will not commence till June, 1860. The Government had refused to dispence with the condition requiring communication with New-York *via* Newfoundland, in six days.

The work on the *Great Eastern* was rapidly progressing, and there was no doubt that she will be finished and at sea before the end of September.

The *Times'* City Article, of Friday evening, says: "The English Funds have been languid to-day, but without any material decline; a general increase of anxiety being observable with regard to the tone of Continental opinion on the probable extension of the war. In the Foreign Exchange, this afternoon, there was no change. In the Discount market the few bills negotiated were below 2½ per cent.

The West India Mail steamer had arrived with more than half a million sterling in specie, but including none from Mexico.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse tended downwards, and on the 17th Rentes closed at 62f. 60c. for money, and 62f. 45c. for account.

The *Moniteur* would soon publish a decree conferring promotion, honors, and crosses on nearly a thousand persons for military services in Italy.

It was reported that the Generals under PELLISIER are forthwith to repair to their respective stations, and it was considered not improbable that the army now called the Army of the East would soon be denominated the Army of the Rhine.

The Emperor is said to have demanded a hundred thousand men for Italy, to besiege the Austrian fortresses.

The French Army of Observation on the Rhine frontiers numbers seventy-one thousand.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree proclaims that the public will receive for the interest on the national loan now due, either bank notes of 125 florins for every 100 florins, or second Government bonds redeemable with compound interest in five years.

Commercial letters from Vienna describe the financial condition of Austria as one of complete bankruptcy.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg says if Prussia allows herself to be goaded into menacing steps, Russia will concentrate troops on the Galician frontiers, and send detachments of her fleet to the Prussian Baltic ports.

TURKEY.

It is said that the 12th of June was the day appointed for the rising in European Turkey.

The political ferment in Servia was increasing.

GREECE.

Demonstrations in honor of the French victories had taken place in Greece.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, June 18—A. M.

KOSSUTH has left London for Paris, with French passports. On Monday next he will arrive at Genoa, where a becoming reception awaits him. He will have an audience of NAPOLEON, but no grounds exist for the report in circulation as to his plans.

An amnesty has been granted to the political prisoners at Naples on the strong remonsirance of Mr. ELLIOTT, the British Minister.

The *Times*, in its City Article of last evening, quotes advices from Frankfort, which state that the German Confederation are understood to have resolved that 80,000 men, namely: 40,000 Prussians and 40,000 Austrians, shall be stationed on the Rhine.

There were also strong rumors that Prussia will issue some decisive announcement in the course of a few days.

According to the prevalent conjecture, peace is to be proposed to the Emperor NAPOLEON on certain conditions, and if these are refused, Germany is to enter into the war. Under these circumstances there is great anxiety, and stagnation in all commercial cities.

The *Times* also says that Russia is making vast warlike preparations at all the naval depôts. The Neva division of the fleet is reported to number 88 first-class ships, and the Baltic fleet 35 sail of the line, of which 14 (screw) are at CRONSTADT.

The *Times* accounts for the recent shipments of gold from St. Petersburgh to London as payment for machinery made in America and elsewhere. Large Russian orders are lying still unexecuted in England.

The *Times* adds to its list of Ministers the following Under-Secretaries: India, Mr. Baring; Home, Mr. Clive; War, Lord Ripon; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Whitbread; Secretary of the Poor Law, Mr. Gilpin; Vice President of the Council of Education and Solicitor-General, Sir H. H. Keating. Household Officers: Steward, Lord St. Germaine; Master of the Horse, Marquis of Aylesbury; Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Beesboro; Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland.

The *Daily News* thinks that the Cabinet is not yet complete, and complains of the manner in which Mr. MILNER GIBSON has been moved from post to post, to make room for the old class of placemen.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the weather favorable for the crops. FLOUR very dull, and declined 3d.@4d. on the week; the quotations are 10s. 6d.@13s. 6d. WHEAT dull, and declined 3d.@4d. on Tuesday, but the market on Friday was firmer, at the following quotations: Western Red, 8s.@9s. 8d.; do. White, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. In CORN there had been a slight decline on all kinds since Tuesday, but the demand was better, Mixed, 6s.@6s. 2d.; Yellow, 6s. 1d.@6s. 4d, White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCILRAVY & Co. quote PROVISIONS dull and a trifle lower. BEEF heavy and declined 3s. @5s. on the inferior qualities. PORK also heavy and declined 2s. 6d., but quotations were nominal. LARD heavy with little inquiry, and quotations nominal. TALLOW unchanged and market languid; Butchers' quoted 56s. BACON heavy and declined 1s.@2s.; but quotations were nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers and other circulars quote ASHES dull; Pots, 28s.@29s. 6d.; Pearls, 30s. 6d. SUGAR buoyant and holders demanding an advance. COFFEE firm RICE dull. QUERCITRON BARK unchanged. FISH OILS inactive; Sperm quoted at £90; Linseed dull, and sales small at 29s 6d. RESIN steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS' Circular quotes WHEAT dull at a decline on the week of 3s.@4s. INDIAN dull, with small sales at former prices. SUGAR and COFFEE firm. FISH OIL dull. LINSEED OIL, 28s.@28s. 6d. RICE quiet. SALTPETRE declined 2s.@3s. TIN—English, declined 4s. TALLOW quiet. TEA unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 15.

BREADSTUFFS declined. ASHES dull and prices weak. RICE quiet. COFFEE buoyant. SUGAR firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report that State Stocks were steady and unchanged in price. Railroads inactive; Illinois Central shares 41 @40 discount.

BARING BROTHERS report prices rather stiffer, but not quotably higher.

Ohio 6 per cent. Stock	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Stock	81	@81
Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bonds	84	@86
Virginia 6 per cent. Bonds, '86	85	@87
Virginia 5 per cent. Stg. Bonds, '68	82	@85
Boston 4½ per cent. Stg. Bonds	89	@91
Illinois Central 7 per cent. Freeland, 1860	85	@87
Illinois Central Shares	42	@40 dis.
Michigan Central 8 per cent., 1869	83	@85
Michigan Central Shares	40	@45
New-York Central 6 per cent, not convert. 1883.	81	@83
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	89	@91
Erie Shares	6	@7
Panama 7 per cent. 1st mort., 1859	100	@102
Panama 1st Mortgage, 1865	92	@94
United States 6s of 1868	99	@100
United States 5s of 1874	94	@95
Alabama Fives	78	@77
Maryland 5 per cent. Stg. Bonds	94	@98

The *Times* of Friday says: The market was generally unchanged, and quotes sales of Illinois Central at 41@40 discount; New-York Central, 14@15.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 29.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia* arrived here at 11 o'clock this evening. The papers by her contain nothing to add to the dispatch already transmitted over the wires from Sackville.

The *Arabia's* mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow (Thursday) morning, and which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock the same after noon.

COMMENCEMENTS.

One Hundred and Twelfth Anniversary of the College of New-Jersey.

Meeting of the Class of '49—Junior Orations—The Commencement Exercises—Improvements During the Year.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Last evening, immediately after the Alumni meeting, those members of the Class of '49, who have come hither to celebrate the decennial anniversary of their graduation, assembled with the deliberate purpose of having a good time, and they carried out their intentions to the letter.

W. A. INGRAHAM, who carried off the first honors awarded the Class at its graduation, discharged the duties of President of the meeting, and EZRA HUNT, Esq., those devolving on the Vice-President. LUTHER G. THOMAS was elected Secretary, and handed over to history the deeds, great and small, achieved by his classmates during the decade which has transpired since they left these "classic shades." From the record which he read, it appears that but five members of the Class of '49 are deceased. Eighty-five were graduated, and 80 of them are still living. At one time the Class had on its rolls the goodly number of 110, but the spirit of rebellion which ran riot, as one of the speakers at the Alumni meeting yesterday soberly but happily expressed it, kept 25 from receiving diplomas. Doctors outnumber lawyers and ministers together among them, so that the Class has directed its energies rather to looking after men's bodies than their property and souls, and, what is stranger still, the unmarried men still have a large majority over the married. Of course, the Class attribute this to the fastidious taste of its members. Ladies, perhaps, would differ with them, and claim that the careful discrimination belonged on their side. Of course I shall not incur the responsibility of deciding between them. After the history of the class had been read, appropriate toasts were appropriately responded to, and when their spirits so overflowed that the room could not contain them, the convivialists adjourned to the horse-block in front of the Mansion House, where they made themselves merry until the night was far advanced.

THE JUNIOR ORATIONS

Were delivered last evening in the Church. Orators are elected to represent Whig and Clio Halls, and it will easily be believed that they do all in their power to sustain the reputation of their respective Societies, particularly as audiences, embodying all the "beauty and fashion" of this section of New-Jersey, assemble to honor the occasion.

The orators and subjects last evening were as follows:

WHIG HALL ORATORS.

Samuel J. Humphreys, Miss.—*The Sun of Austerlitz.*
E. Bayard Seabrook, S. C.—*Retributive Justice.*
P. L. Van Rennselaer, N. J.—*The Restoration of Italy.*
S. S. Orris, Penn.—*Worth.*

CLIO HALL ORATORS.

William H. Wright, N. Y.—*Thought: Progressive and Imperishable.*
John S. Condit, N. J.—*The Standard of the Cross.*
W. Crawford Harris, Ga.—*The Superiority of Mind over Matter.*
J. H. Scofield, N. Y.—*America's Thinkers.*

The addresses were creditable. That of Mr. HUMPHREY was particularly deserving mention. He has a fine voice and an easy delivery. Mr. VAN RENNSELAER'S oration was an impressive one in itself, though it was barely delivered with sufficient force. Mr. CONDIT gives good promise both as a writer and speaker, as does Mr. SCOFIELD. There was one feature of the performances which is deserving the severest censure. When the exercises were half complete, and while the speakers were delivering their addresses, innumerable pamphlets were hurled down upon the heads of the auditors. There were two varieties of them. One had a modest brown paper cover, and contained twenty-five or thirty pages. The other, which contained about a hundred pages, had a glaring red outside. These pamphlets are called "Rakes," and are got up by subscription; the one by the Sophomore Class to ridicule the Freshmen, the other by the Freshmen Class to ridicule Sophomores. Apart from the discourtesy displayed in the manner of distributing these documents, which of course it would be useless to notice, the pamphlets themselves are deserving decided reprehension. Page after page of them is filled with the most villainous abuse of individuals. They are not even dignified enough to be sarcastic, and a faithful search has failed to discover the first particle of wit. It gives one new ideas of the depravity of student nature to see with what virulence individuals assail their college mates, not even contenting themselves with concealing their attacks by designating the subjects of them with titles which their immediate acquaintances only would recognize. As long as the audience snatches up these pamphlets, and as long as the Faculty makes no effort to ferret out their authors, so long they will continue to be issued, and so long they will disgrace the College, for they are carried to all parts of the country by those in whose hands they fall.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

On such a day as this, the topographical situation of Princeton is a most fortunate one. It is one of those days when chickens run around the barn-yards with open beaks and distended wings; when shirt-collars have a decidedly despairing look, and when their owners eddy into every room which displays the sign "Ice Cream" or "Soda Water with choice Syrups," as instinctively as chips or leaves seek out every nook along the brook side. Yet ladies consented, and were even anxious, to undergo the preliminary rush and crush of getting good seats in the church where the Commencement exercises are to be held. Out in the country farmers and their boys have laid down the shovel and the hoe to bring their wives and sweethearts to hear the young men speak, and all the gardens within ten miles around have been levied on to furnish floral favors wherewith the "ladies' men" shall be rewarded for all the attentions they have shown the fair sex of the town and its vicinity during the four years of their residence here. Shortly after 9 o'clock the procession is formed at the College chapel in the order prescribed on such occasions—Dr. MACLEAN leading, arrayed in the canonicals of his office, for the scholastic gown is still proscribed, and not proscribed, here. On the stage are Governor NEWELL, *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees of the College, Ex-Governors PENNINGTON and HAINES, Judge W. H. DAYTON, the Rev. DRS. VAN RENNSELAER, of Burlington, PHILLIPS, of New-York, MAGIE, of Elizabeth, and others of the Board of Trustees and Faculty. Music by the band gives the audience an opportunity to settle themselves in their seats. Dr. MACLEAN then offers an appropriate and feeling prayer, and the exercises proceed in the following order:

Alfred H. Kellogg, Pa.—The Latin Salutatory.
*Samuel R. Colwell, Pa.—The English Salutatory.
George W. Ketcham, N. J.—The Philosophical Oration.
George Gray, Del.—Galileo's Oath.
William B. Wright, N. Y.—Self sufficiency.

MUSIC.

Anderson L. Brearley, N. J.—Policy and Principle.
Wm. Alfred McAtee, Md.—Christianity an Educating Power.
*James Craig, Fla.—Tiberius Gracchus.
F. Lafayette Kenyon, Conn.—The Mission of Science.
*Joseph H. Robinson, N. Y.—The Individual.
William P. Lloyd, N. J.—Life.

MUSIC.

James B. Kennedy, Penn.—The Tyranny of Prejudice.
David Magie, Jr. N. Y.—True Republicanism.
*Frederick Stump, Md.—Falsue in Uno, Faleus in Omnibus.
Robert A. Condit, N. Y.—Great Men.
Charles B. Morris, N. J.—The World's Tests of Great Men.

MUSIC.

*John W. Frierson, La.—Patriotism, the Guiding Star to Fame.
*Edgar Holden, N. J.—A Poem.
*Ira Percy Clark, N. Y.—War.
*Grant Weidman, Penn.—The Last of the Stuarts.
*Julian D. Janvier, Del.—Perseverance.
Theodoric C. Lyon, Miss.—Eloquence of Erskine.
James W. Reese, Md.—Classical Oration.
Telfair Hodgson, Va.—Hypatia.
Otis B. Webster, N. H.—The Future of Eloquence.
*S. Hepburn Pollock, Penn.—The Good Time Coming.
*Sylvester Woodbridge, Cal.—The Influence of the Beautiful.
Frank B. Hodge, N. J.—The Influence of Literature upon the Destiny of America.
Sussex Delaware Davis, Penn.—States and Statesmen.
J. Newton Dickson, Penn.—The Nation's best Monuments.
*Charles P. Glover, N. J.—Past and Present.

MUSIC.

*John Cornell, N. J.—The Philosophy of the Ancients.
*Thomas Humphreys, Md.—Our Physical career contrasted with our Moral.
Robert Edgar, N. Y.—Responsibilities of Scholars.
A. Augustine Lyon, Miss.—Our Glory and our Shame.
Thomas I. McKaig, Jr., Md.—Oliver Cromwell.
*Wm. Arthur Conover, N. J.—Encouragements to the Acquisition of Knowledge.
*R. Bellville Watson, Penn.—Emancipation in Russia.

*Excused.

Among the honors the Latin Salutatory ranks first, the English Salutatory second, and the Valedictory third.

No one will expect me to criticise the performances at length. Should I attempt to do so there would be decisions given which would be decidedly at variance with the judgment of the ladies, as they indicated their preferences by bouquets, and any action of that kind would of course be impolitic and exceedingly unwise. But the temperature was up to the melting point during the continuance of the exercises, and it is not at all to be wondered at that President MCLEAN should have found his silk gown so uncomfortably warm that he slipped it off his shoulders at every convenient opportunity; that fat men should have put on an air strongly suggestive of SYDNEY SMITH'S receipt for keeping cool on a warm Summer's day,—to take off your flesh and sit in your bones;—nor finally was it at all surprising that young ladies should have found it a great deal more comfortable to talk to their next neighbor than to listen to dry disquisitions from the stage, until President MACLEAN fell called upon to administer them a severe rebuke for their want of attention.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

No sooner was the church emptied in the morning than a relay of auditors who had taken their dinner in advance began to pour in and to occupy the empty seats. The feature of the exercises which seemed to excite the most interest was the promised delivery of a Master's Oration by JOHN P. JACKSON, Jr. No oration of this kind has been delivered since 1852, and the fact that the one who was to deliver it on the present occasion took the first honors of his class on his graduation in 1856, created avowed anticipations of a performance of more than ordinary interest.

After music by the band, Mr. JACKSON came forward, and was greeted with hearty applause.

He said that one hundred years ago, in the Newark Court-house, the degree of Master of Arts was for the first time conferred by the College of New-Jersey. Then JONATHAN BELCHER *quondam* the aristocratic Governor of Massachusetts, was pleased to accept the honor. At a later period, said Mr. J., graduates were obliged—*horresco referens*—to remain one week at College, one week previous to Commencement; to submit to the regulations and to make such preparations as the Faculty deemed necessary. A graphic and pleasing sketch of the state of learning in the country when the College was founded was given; then the influence it had exerted in advancing the cause of learning was touched on, and the Speaker passed into a discussion of the reason why it was claimed that the present system of Collegiate education was efficient in making men. First of all the mind becomes accustomed to severe effort and skilled in processes of investigation; next the student's mind is enlarged by his knowledge of the simplicity and constancy of all great truths; then, too, the comprehensive nature of the course of study pursued is such as to give one an accurate idea of the great problems of life and of social economy. Having thus sketched the intellectual advantages of a collegiate education, Mr. J. proceeded to show the benefit of working in company with others, and to combat the idea that intellectual culture unfitted men for the stirring combats of real life. By way of illustrating the last point, he alluded to the influence of Princeton minds—thoroughly educated as they were—on the formation of the Constitution of the United States. He cited a passage from a lecture delivered by the Hon. JOEL PARKER, formerly Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, now at the head of the Cambridge Law School, to show that he did not overrate the influence exerted by President WITHERSPOON in the Constitutional Convention. In conclusion, the speaker said that it had not fallen to the lot of Princeton to prove a nursery for the ultraists, the agitators and the fanatics of the day; she had no representatives in the so-called Associations for the Reformation of Society, or for conferring rights on women which no woman wants. But when the maintenance of great social institutions is concerned, when a conception of the grand foundations of national polity is demanded to prepare the world for safe and steady advancement, to advance it when prepared, has been the proud mission of the College. With a glowing eulogy on the institution, Mr. JACKSON closed, amid prolonged applause.

Conferring of degrees, honorary and in course, was next in order. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the fifty-five members of the Graduating Class, as follows:

George C. Beekman, Middletown; John Henry Brady, Abbeville, S. C.; Anderson L. Brearley, Trenton; Ira Percy Clark, Genesee, N. Y.; John W. Cleveland, Washington, Geo.; Hugh L. Cole, Newbern, N. C.; Samuel R. Colwell, Philadelphia; Robert A. Condit, Oswego, N. Y.; Wm. Arthur Conover, Freehold; John Cornell, Weston; James Craig, Tallahassee, Fla.; Sussex Delaware Davis, Philadelphia; J. Newton Dickson, Philadelphia; Charles H. Dougal, Milton, Penn.; Robert Edgar, York, N. Y.; John W. Frierson, De Soto Parish, La.; Charles P. Glover, Trenton; Thomas Goldthwaite, Mobile, Ala.; George Gray, Newcastle, Del.; Frank B. Hodge, Princeton; Telfair Hodgson, Fluvanna County, Va.; Edgar Holden, Newark; Thomas Humphreys, Sansbury, Md.; Julian D. Janvier, Newcastle, Del.; Alfred H. Kellogg, Philadelphia; James B. Kennedy, Lancaster County, Penn.; F. Lafayette Kenyon, Hartford, Conn.; George W. Ketcham, Newark; Wm. P. Lloyd, Trenton; A. Augustine Lyon, Columbus, Miss.; Theodoric C. Lyon, Columbus, Miss.; Wm. Alfred McAtee, Hagerstown, Md.; Thomas I. McKaig, Jr., Cumberland, Md.; David Magie, Jr., New-York City; J. Bell Mhoon, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Charles B. Morris, West Bloomfield; Walter S. Oliphant, Medford; S. Hepburn Pollock, Milton, Penn.; James W. Reese, Westminster, Md.; Joseph H. Robinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John H. Rodney, Newcastle, Del.; H. Everett Russell, New York City; Frederick Stump, Perryville, Md.; Charles L. Sykes, Springfield, N. Y.; Robert Tarleton, Mobile, Ala.; Chester Van Sickel, Perryville; Edwin M. Ward, Bloomfield; R. Bellville Watson, Milton, Penn.; Otis B. Webster, Chester, N. H.; Grant Weidman, Lebanon, Penn.; Henry W. Williams, San Francisco, Cal.; Sylvester Woodbridge, Benicia, Cal.; Wm. B. Wright, Goshen, N. Y.; James Rucks Yerger, Jackson, Miss.; Abram Zabriskie, Jersey City.

Sixty-three members of the class of 1856 received the degree of Master of Arts.

The Honorary Degrees conferred were the following:

LL. D.

The Hon. James A. Pearce, United States Senator from Maryland.
The Hon. Richard S. Field, of New-Jersey.
Frederick A. Packard, Esq., of Philadelphia.

D. D.

The Rev. Robert H. Thornton, of Canada.
The Rev. James Smith, of Nova Scotia.
The Rev. John Dorrance, of Pennsylvania.
The Rev. E. R. Craven, of Newark, N. J.

A. M.

The Rev. Thos. J. Steel, of Pennsylvania.
Wm. J. Cheney, of Pennsylvania.
George B. Sears, of New-Jersey.
George W. Alexander, of the District of Columbia.
Sylvester M. Chadbourne, of Maine.

The Valedictory was then delivered by R. E. RUSSELL, of New-York. Though smoothly written, it lacked genuine warmth of feeling, and was delivered with an artificiality of manner which marred its effect.

The audience was then dismissed with prayer and a benediction, and the Alumni adjourned to the old refectory, where they partook of their annual dinner.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Since last Commencement a gymnasium has been fitted up on the college grounds, which should be a source of decided advantage to the students. It is about 50 feet by 70, and though its apparatus is not yet complete, there is enough to loosen joints and strengthen limbs stiffened and crooked with study.

But the most noticeable advance is the progress made toward the completion of a new room for the accommodation of the College library. The hall which recently was one of the college buildings, and which is consecrated in the memory of the graduates by many a spree, has been abolished, and a room 32 feet wide by 74 in length, and 30 feet high, is rapidly reaching that point where it can be fitted up with shelves and other appurtenances of a library. The expense of this improvement, which will amount to nearly $5,000, is borne by NEHEMIAH PERRY, Esq., of Newark, who, though not a College graduate himself, takes this method of testifying his estimate of the good which Princeton is achieving.

No additions worthy of note have been made to the library itself.

One item should not pass unrecorded. At the meeting of the Class of 1856, last evening, the members present, who numbered about twenty-five, resolved to raise in their class the sum of $1,000 to establish a scholarship. As soon as it can be collected, the money will be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the College. The dispute for the silver cup was settled by awarding it to THOMAS FALCONER, of Alabama. As the successful contestant was not present *in propria persona* he is to receive the prize by proxy.

W——o.

Columbia College Commencement.

In our report of the proceedings at the commencement of Columbia College, we omitted to mention the name of THOMAS DE BOICE CORNELL, upon whom the Trustees conferred the honorary degree of A. M. Mr. CORNELL is an assistant Professor in the University of Wisconsin, and has been in attendance in the Post-Graduate department during the past year, where he has won for himself a high reputation for industry and energy.

Commencement of the New-York University.

The fact is demonstrated incontrovertibly; those who attend College Commencements never consult the thermometer. In spite of the suffocating experiences of Tuesday, when, for four mortal hours in Niblo's Theatre, the exercises of the graduating class of Columbia College were listened to, or supposed to be listened to, by an overflowing audience, not one of which one would imagine could be induced to be present at another such gathering on such a warm day, yesterday, again, at the same place and with a similar object, an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen which quite filled the building attended the Commencement of the University of the City of New-York. At 10¾ o'clock the exercises were to commence, but long before that hour the doors were open, and people were flocking in. Ladies composed three-fourths of the throng; officers, alumni and students of the Institution, and others interested in it constituted the remainder. At 10 A. M. the Faculties members of the Council, students and invited guests marched in procession from the University to Niblo's. The Chancellor, Professors and members of the Council took seats on the stage while the band played a march.

Chancellor FERRIS, who has just recovered from severe illness, offered prayer, and the orations were delivered in the order in which they are mentioned below. Music preceded and followed each. Certainly the reception which the young student, making his first bow to the world, met with yesterday, was not so encouraging as it was embarrassing. The hum of conversation in which hundreds of voices commingled, was not for a moment hushed while he was speaking, and the myriad fans waving back and forth all over the house, appeared to motion him to silence, that their fair owners might make themselves heard. Assuredly the enunciation of much of the sage philosophy which he gave utterance to, had it received attention from the majority of those present, would not have been "like carrying coals to Newcastle," for many there might have benefited vastly by his discourse; but he seemed to us like one who offers honey to the denizens of a mighty bee-hive, and all apparently were buzzing and fluttering about the sweet things that each had to communicate, and paying very little attention to the orator.

First in order came the Latin Salutatory Oration by JOHN W. MOORE, of St. Croix, W. I. The honor of speaking the Latin Salutatory is much greater to the student to whom it is assigned than the pleasure which he experiences in delivering it. When one makes a speech commonly, one likes to have it understood and appreciated. Of course, very few of the audience understood what Mr. MOORE was talking about, and very few were aware that he had acquitted himself exceedingly well. His pronunciation was excellent, his gesticulation appropriate, and he accomplished the difficult task of making himself heard distinctly in all except the remotest parts of the house. First he addressed the members of the Council—*viri honorandi*—and expressed his happiness at seeing them on this occasion, and his best wishes for their welfare. Then, *Pater Venerabilis Almæ Matris nostræ Cancellarius*, the Chancellor received his congratulations upon the dignity and wisdom with which he presided over and cared for the affairs of the institution. Next he turned to the Professors, *quibus doctoribus et cucibus adhuc usi sumus*, saluted them, and to their diligence ascribed whatever of proficiency he and his classmates had attained. Finally he welcomed the audience. That they cherished the cause of education was sufficiently indicated by the large attendance. He hoped the University would always be favored by them as it was on this occasion. Mr. MOORE was greeted with loud applause at the close of the oration, and made his exit laden with bouquets.

The English Salutatory addresses, with an oration, by URIAH F. ROGERS, of this City, were next delivered. His salutations were, of course, very similar to those which are always delivered on these occasions. "Courage" was the subject of his oration. It was a living principle in the mind acting directly upon the will. Physical courage was frequently commended where it deserved only condemnation. In our legislative halls there were sometimes exhibitions concordant with the idea that mere physical courage was worthy of all praise, which did little credit to those who took part in them. He decried the tendency to extol physical courage at the expense of humility. Mr. ROGERS' oration was well-written, and he delivered it as if he meant every word that he said.

"The Influences of Success," an oration by E. N. KIRK TALCOTT, of Jersey City, received many plaudits. He examined the causes of success, the main elements of which, he said, were Energy and Will, and asserted that success begat success. He alluded to the fortunes of the First Napoleon, whose career illustrated well this point. Formerly success was regarded as an evidence of the favor of the gods, but success was no indication of the justice of the cause, for bad men were often successful, and good men frequently were unfortunate.

W. RAYMOND MARSH, of Cornwall, N. Y., delivered the next address, entitled "Sympathy." Apparently he received as much of sympathy from the audience as he gave. His oration was well conceived, well expressed, well enunciated, and, what is unusual on such occasions, well listened to. He said there was a real and never ending source of delight in gazing at some old structure from which have issued minds that have made their impress upon the world; so there was a great and never-ending source of pleasure in dwelling for a while upon that faculty of mankind which had been the origin and main-spring of noble action. He dwelt at length upon the pleasures of sympathy; told how it chanced all our delights, and made our burdens lighter. Alluding to the warmth which true sympathy imparted to Friendship, Student he said, to some of you she has revealed a diamond unseen but for her discerning power; a diamond as lasting as 'tis brilliant, a gem whose beauty imagination loves to depict, and upon which memory dwells, as the brightest thoughts of "Auld Lang Syne." He spoke of the struggle for Italian liberty which is now progressing in Europe, and of the feelings with which it inspired the lovers of Freedom on this side of the water. What, he asked, is that mysterious voice which appeals to the feelings of every true-hearted man, as over the ocean are borne to us the struggles of distant Italy? 'Tis sympathy: the whole-souled sympathy of true-hearted America, for the sufferings of a patriotic and oppressed sister. Loud applause, and an armful of bouquets, were the reward of this effort.

"True Philosophy," by NATHAN L. CAMPFIELD, of Newark, N. J., was an oration not so well calculated to please the ear of the multitude as some of the others, but it contained many noble thoughts expressed in excellent language. He glanced at some of the absurd theories of the ancient philosophers, called attention to the fact that they had all been speedily exploded, and styled Christianity the beacon of truth which threw its bright beams over the troubled waters, and by its reflected light guided the philosopher to a haven of peace and of rest. Ever, he said, has it gone hand in hand with moral and intellectual culture, and entwined the wreath of virtue around the brows of its defenders. It is the noblest engine of good, and instead of leveling down levels up society to one common position.

"Echoes," by ROSWELL D. SMITH, merited and received a great deal of applause.

HENRY J. DRAYTON'S oration "Iron is King," was spoken with force, and deserved more attention than it received. The whole story is told in the title. We have not room to give a more lengthy *résumé*: we could not give a more comprehensive one.

The oration on "Cardinal Wolsey," by ANNIUS PAUL SCHAEFF, of Newark, N. J., was a sketch of the life, and an examination of the characteristics of that eminent individual. "Good" was the verdict of an old gentleman who sat in the parquette listening attentively to every word of it. The ejaculation was an appropriate commentary.

Mr. JOHN BLAKE, of New-York City, delivered the Philosophical Oration, one of the four honors, on "The Relation between the Conception and the Expression of Ideas." He held that there was no such thing as the bad expression of a well-conceived idea. If a man had a perfect conception of an idea at the time that he expressed it, its expression could not be otherwise than good. The question certainly is an open one; the debating societies must settle it. If the idea is to be judged by its expression, Mr. BLAKE'S idea certainly must have been a good one. His diction was clear and elegant, and his delivery distinct and earnest. He received plenty of bouquets.

"The Elements of Success," by WILLIAM FRANK BURROUGHS, of New-York City, was a sensible production, but Mr. BURROUGHS was not heard plainly in distant parts of the house.

MEYER S. ISAACS, of this City, delivered an oration on "Italy," with the Valedictory Addresses. Mr. ISAACS is only sevent

FROM ARIZONA.

Absurdity of the Emigration Reports—Col. Titus and his Ten Men—Indian Outbreak—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, Arizona, Monday, June 6, 1859.

It is quite amusing to the few citizens of Arizona to see the late publications in Eastern papers of "Emigration to Arizona," "Organizations at Pike's Peak," &c., &c. As to Pike's Peak, we know 'tis impossible for any "organization" to get here from that place. Individuals may come from there, but to such material as "an organization" is got up from the difficulties are insurmountable. The veritable Col. Titus was heralded for months as being on the road, with anywhere from 1,000 to 1,900 men, with a complete supply of *agricultural* implements, such as hoes, shovels, six pounders, plows, rifles, carts, revolvers, &c. He arrived here with less than ten men, who immediately disbanded on their arrival. At such enterprises we laugh. The most amusing notice is the following from the *Spirit of the Times:*

"THE ARIZONA MOVEMENT.—The Arizonians, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Company have fixed their programme, and are out with their circulars, and the ardent and enterprising, who wish for adventure and an agreeable change from a humdrum, jog-trot life at home, are invited to come forward and take stock in the new Canaan. The terms for acquiring it are very simple; and those who can do no better can secure a passage and fifty shares, valued at $1,000, for the condition of a year's services in improving the new country. With this offer at the mast-head of the Arizona enterprise, there need remain no idlers, either here or in any of our inland villages or towns. We are in favor of all peaceful enterprises of this sort; and when a Paradise invites and, without cost, offers its virgin valleys to every bold tootsey that is willing to impress it, it would seem really to be a matter of surprise if any of our unemployed and prospectless young men should be able to refrain from turning their faces towards it."

The writer must have read: Mowar's "Geographical Romance," a pamphlet "published by request," which is about as full of misstatements as the same number of pages in any book we have ever read.

The only organization required is an organization of capital in the hands of economical and judicious managers. All that any one company requires from the States is one good business man, one blacksmith, one carpenter, and what is of more importance, a "black iron chest," well filled with coin, and what is of yet more importance, a person who thoroughly understands *silver* mining, having both "theory and practice," such an *attache* is absolutely necessary to insure success. With such an organization a Company will succeed; with any other it will fail. Nothing is more fatal than bringing a large number of Americans; such labor can never compete with our peon labor.

We who have taken up our residence here, will greet with pleasure the arrival of all legitimate Mining Companies, but Heaven deliver us from all filibustering expeditions.

Colonel BONNEVILLE and staff, accompanied by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel REEVE, of Fort Buchanan, arrived at Tubac on the morning of the 28th ult., and remained a few hours, camping that same night at Sopori ranche. On the 29th and 30th the party visited, by invitation, the mines and amalgamation works of Sonora Company, at Cerro Colorado and Arivaca. The next point visited was Tucson, from whence the party proceed to Santa Fé, *via* Fort Thorn.

We hear a rumor that the Yaqui Indians, of Sonora, have "revolutionized," and are causing considerable alarm. The following account of this outbreak is from an intelligent source in Sonora:

A section of GANDARA'S party, commanded by the Opata chief, TANAZA, from Tenichi, are again in the field, and augmenting in number. TANAZA'S band is said to count 400 strong, well clothed and organized, (?) and that they have become the terror of the State, having been victorious in several encounters with the troops of the Government *de facto*. Eight days ago they beat the Government troops under CAYETANO SILVAS, in Tenichi. On the 16th they took the town of Tecoripe which was commanded by a lad only 16 years of age, by the name of ANOLFO LUZERO, who was immediately shot when taken prisoner. The victorious revolutionists are now on their way to Hiaqui, as it seems to unite with the Indians of the Yaqui River, who are also in a state of revolution, after which it is more than probable we will be paid a visit by this band of robbers, a not very pleasant prospect for us; and the whole miserable country nearly suffering from famine at present, which the incoming wheat crop only seemed to relieve, and now that the people are about gathering the products of their fields they are again obliged to arm and drill against these Indians.

From another source we hear that the above Indian movement was caused by a letter from Mazatlan previous to its capture by PESQUEIRA, written for the purpose of annoying the Liberals in Sonora, and to postpone the seige of Mazatlan if possible. The letter did not reach its destination in time. The Liberals had time to take Mazatlan, and notwithstanding much dissatisfaction in Sonora in consequence of heavy taxation, they will now very soon crush this war of races.

The *Arizonian* of June 9 says:

The Apache Indians living near Apache Pass on the Mail route, have returned from their late Sonora expedition, but they are going back again in a few days. When they left Fronteras at the time they took the little boys prisoners, they took the trail that led to the town of Opoisura, and they came in sight of three Mexicans on the road traveling to Arispe, one was riding a horse and the others packasses; these men they killed and robbed of everything. They then went on with the intention of attacking the town of Opoisura, but when they came near the village they heard some men chopping wood, but the grass was so high and thick they could not be seen. The Indians than tried to creep close to the men in order to shoot them with arrows and not alarm the town; but it seems the Mexicans were watching them, and firing a volley they shot CA-CHIS' favorite warrior, the ball passing clear through his body. CA-CHIS, thinking he had fallen into an ambush, picked up the wounded warrior and gave the signal to retreat, giving up the attack on the town.

Since the capture of Mazatlan by PESQUEIRA, there has been shipped to San Francisco from Mazatlan, Guaymas, and Manzanilla, silver to the amount of $1,100,000, while half as much more has probably been smuggled away by the British war vessels on the coast.

The Rio Grande is very high. All the bottom lands are overflown; the river has not been so high since 1850 and is still rising.

The call for a Convention at Tucson, for the purpose of organizing a Territorial Government for Arizona, meets with no favor on the Rio Grande.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

The Summer promises to be very showery, and new toilets have been invented suitsole to the sudden and frequent changes of temperature. Casaques are still in favor, but these they are inconvenient and cannot quickly be thrown off and on. The newest things for out-doors are talmas without sleeves or hoods. They have a longitudinal opening in front for the arms, beginning at the shoulders and continuing all the way down, and this can be buttoned up or not, according to the state of the weather. This charming mantle is to be seen at La Maison Gagelin, and it is called *une oraginse*. It can be made in cambil, nankin or pique, to match the dress; or in black poplin, when it can be worn with anything. The buttons must be of cotton, silk or velvet, to correspond with the material employed. The opening on the front is imitated at the back for the sake of uniformity, only in this case the button-holes are false. Closed talmas, if made in gray poplin, or the stuff known as pepper and salt, are trimmed with plaid, which is laid on deep at the bottom of the sleeve. It is also employed for the collar, which forms a pinmacher in the front.

There is nothing more distingue for morning negligés than white muslin. The Louis XVI. jacket or peignoir, is a great favorite; but it requires to be cut with peculiar nicety, as it sets perfectly loose, excepting at the throat. It has no other ornament than a fold of muslin over a wide blue or pink ribbon, which goes all round, just leaving space enough in front for bows of ribbon made to look like butterflies. This peignoir is sometimes worn over taffetas or white sarsanet; but percale does equally well, provided it is very fine and lightly starched. The dress is completed for out-doors by a mantle of white muslin trimmed with ribbon like the jacket. Although the toilet we have just described is very simple, yet it is luxurious on account of its exquisite freshness. Ladies who cannot indulge in white, wear muslins that soil less quickly, such as spots, downward stripes, and small checks, and flounces wide or narrowed. Muslin dresses are usually accompanied by white muslin shawls, which are either flounced, or simply hemmed over a ribbon, and the color can be changed to harmonize with different dresses. If the shawl is festooned or embroidered, of course it is all the lighter and prettier.

Bonnets are just now so light and aërial that they look as if blown together. Tulle plaited in numberless plaits, and mixed with a multitude of tiny ruches, is all that is necessary. A bouquet of exotics scarcely adds to the weight, and this is really what is principally worn by our most fashionable and elegant women.

The Brooklyn Old Man—Letter from John Tappan, Esq., of Boston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

FISHKILL LANDING, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

I see in the TIMES of this day, (Tuesday,) an account of the sad death of an old man, formerly of Brooklyn, who, although formerly the friend and correspondent of LAFAYETTE, had sunk so low, by intemperance and consequent vices, that his wife, child and son-in-law would not even visit him in his last hours or see his remains after death, but suffered them to be borne to the Potters' Field at the City expense, had not the noble hearted MERRIAM, of Brooklyn, come forward to give his corpse a burial in his own tomb, in imitation of him who thus honored the corpse of our Divine Lord and Master.

Reflecting upon the sad end of this nameless individual, it occurs to me that such a striking instance of the debasing influence of intoxicating drink should be held up as a warning to those in the upper walks of life. Here, man, made in the image of God, possessed of the finer sensibilities of our nature, so as to have been the friend of him who was justly styled our nation's benefactor, is degraded and sunk so low as literally to be dying upon a dung hill, and actually passing away in a station-house, neglected and deserted by those who are nearest of kin to him, who refuse to see him decently laid in his grave.

This old, degraded man, once was the associate of the intelligent and refined, but by temperate drinking, the thirst was created which brought him down to lie in the dishonored grave of the drunkard! Thousands of the young and middle-aged in New-York and Brooklyn, as well as throughout our land are marching in melancholy procession to the same miserable end. They may not be such outcasts at their latter end, but the Word of God declares, "Drunkards shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven." O that they were wise, that they understood their latter end." Parents, who suffer the wine cup to ensnare your offspring, pause before you set before them an example which may and does lead to their ruin, and cause them to curse you, the unhappy authors of it, when, like this miserable man, they have none to smooth the pillows of death.

JOHN TAPPAN.

INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

The Washington at Valparaiso—Banquet to Gen. Vidaurri—Case of the Townsend Jones—Accidents and Incidents—Escape of Gen. Galto—Death Sentences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

The American steamship *Washington* is here, and sails to-morrow for California *via* Panama. She has been here ten days. Dr. PARKER leaves her. She has advertised for $14,000 on hottomry. JNO. MCLAUGHLIN lost his life off Coronel, south of this; fell into the sea and could not be recovered. B. T. HOPPER, passenger, was killed at that port in an affray on shore. ALFSEN FILS died of consumption at St. Catharines, Brazilian coast. The *Washington* has had her steam up nearly every day since she came into port.

A banquet is to be given to the victorious Gen. VIDAURRI, who has just returned from the North, as a token of approval of the efforts he has made for the restoration of order.

Notice is given of a collection of books receive l t Santiago from Lieut. GILLISS, of the Observatory at Washington City.

Belgian vessels are placed on the same footing as Chilian ships, excepting the coasting trade, and the two additional items "of rock salt and products of fishery."

Recently the house of an English lady, Miss WHITLOCK, teacher, was entered in the night by four ruffians. All the money they could lay hands on they took with them, to the amount of $80 or $100.

Orders have been issued that judicial investigation be made for the discovery of all vessels that have illegally entered the Northern ports, during the time they were closed, in order of course to the confiscation of the property and vessels.

The steamer *Chadn* is to be put on our Southern route, running from this to Port Montt, and also to Caldera at the north. Communication with the south has been almost impossible for two months past. The United States Consul, Mr. BLAKE, for Talcahuano, from Missouri, has been here since February last, unable to reach his port.

A question of a delicate nature has arisen here regarding an American vessel, the brig *Townsend Jones*. She arrived in April, 1858, having a cargo of arms and other munitions of war. After she had been here eight months the civil war broke out. The Government was informed that the insurgents were in treaty to buy her cargo. In fact, it was reported that part of her cargo had been sold and actually landed here. The brig was kept under very close surveillance. For many days a war steamer lay near her to watch every motion. Three times she was examined by the Custom-house officers. At last her moorings were changed. She was brought inside the whole fleet of vessels. Then her cargo was taken out of her, for more complete examination. At this the captain protested, hauled down his flag, gave it away, I believe, and left his vessel in the hands of the authorities. Many talk of outrage, and so forth. But if the case were reversed, and a Chilian brig, with similar cargo, were to come in on United States port in time of civil outbreak, she would not be allowed any opportunity of supplying the enemy. That is certain. At same time the United States Government would probably feel the value of ship and cargo must be paid for, in case it were seized without cause. In this instance, the cargo, after minutest examination, proves to be in every way complete, over rather than wanting. I suppose the chief point for the Captain is that his property was taken out of his vessel, and that he was not allowed to clear for Mexico, as he wished to do. To that effect his showed letters from his owners, but doubts were entertained whether he might not put into some of the northern ports of Chili. At present the Captain washes his hands of the whole business, leaving the Chilian Government to do as it pleases with the brig and cargo.

The American ship *John Wells* is loading for Boston; the *Duchesse de Orleans* for Tongoi.

The Mail steamer of the 23d brought nearly $40,000 remittances from the South; first fruits of peace.

Bar Silver is selling at $10 37 per mark; copper at $20 the quintal; English coal $16 the ton at 6 months; flour $4 50 the quintal.

Exchange on England 47 pence to the doller, 90 days' sight.

Bolivia professes at present to enjoy protound pence.

Her British Majesty's ship *Ganges* is waiting for wind to sail to Vancouvers, to be absent a year it is said. The sloop-of-war *Alarm* is to sail for England in a day or two. The *Amethyst* has just arrived from Coquimbo.

A proposition has been laid before the City Council to supply this city with water by means of an aqueduct. The proposition comes from Mr. BUENAVENTUSA SANCHEZ.

A fortnight ago an explosion occurred in the artillery barracks near the fort. Eight or ten men, it is said, lost their lives. The building was seriously injured.

On the 24th inst. an explosion occurred also in the bay, on board the British bark *Edward Herbert*. There was powder in the cargo, which in some way took fire. The sailors were burned, some of them badly. The fire was extinguished through the exertions of the men-of war, and the vessel saved. Five hundred kegs of damaged powder are advertised for sale at auction.

GALLO, ex-Governor of Coquapo, crossed the Andes, entered the province of San Juan, laid down his arms, and, with his followers, obtained the asylum they sought.

At the last meeting of the Valparaiso Literary and Scientific Society, Rev. Mr. PAYNE, of H. B. M.'s *Alarm*, delivered a lecture on Astronomy.

Peru during the last thirty years has had fourteen Presidents, every one of whom has been a military officer—a general. Since 1826, when that country was freed from Spain, it is calculated that 41 000 men have lost their lives fighting in the civil wars that have been waged since that date—an average of 1,200 men per annum.

A late court martial has sentenced M. ELIZCALDAZA to ten years' banishment, and BARTOLO RIOSO to death, for complicity in the outbreak in this city Feb. 28. The latter sentence will doubtless be commuted into banishment. The Government will not shed blood in executions for political offences.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Naval Intelligence.

STEAM-FRIGATE LANCASTER.—This new frigate, whose late trial trip has given so much satisfaction to her constructors, has four boilers of MARTIN'S patent, two of which are each 21 feet 6 inches wide, and 11 feet 6 inches long; the other two are 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 11 feet 6 inches long, and the same in height, having combined 940 square feet of heating surface, and 294 feet of grate surface. She has two cylinders 61 inches in diameter, and 33 inches stroke, and calculated to work up to 1,000 horse. There are also two air-pumps, each 19 inches in diameter, and 33 inches stroke. The shaft attached to the propeller is 100 feet long and 13 inches diameter, and her propeller is 15 feet 6 inches diameter, with a pitch of 26 feet. The fire room is ventilated with large wind-sails, and the temperature is thereby kept at a comfortable degree.

The *Lancaster* has been designated as the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, and she will be fitted out with all speed. The following officers have been ordered to her: Commander, JOHN ROSS; Lieutenants, A. S. Baldwin, Henry Rolando, Wm. G. Temple, Walter W. Queen and Bancroft Gheridt; Chaplain, Chester Newell; Purser, A. G. Watson; Boatswain, James Walker; Gunner, George Sirlan; Carpenter, John O Butler; Sailmaker, Wm. Fugitt.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, which was ready for sea, will be detained to undergo an examination of her shaft, which, it is reported, has been found defective. The delay and expense will be a serious one should she have to be unloaded and docked. The sloop *Falmouth* is to be surveyed. Desertions from the Marine corps from the Navy Yard are reported quite frequent, particularly among those lately returned from sea.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WALKER.—This steamer, belonging to the Coast Survey, arrived on Monday from Charleston. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, H. B. HODGE; Executive Officer, Thos. M. Cash; Second Officer, L. B. Miner; Third, W. F. Sands; Fourth, Eustis Huger; Surgeon, Jas. Kellum; Assistant Engineer, R. B. Swift.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE U. S. FRIGATE SABINE.—Friday, June 24, 1859.—Captain, HENRY A. ADAMS; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. R. M. Mullany; Lieuteeants, George P. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdaugh, R. F. R. Lewis, L. Howard Newman, Wm. P. McCann; Surgeon, M. G Delaney; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. F. Harrison; Purser, John F. Steele; First-Lieutenant of Marines, John C. Cash; Master's Mates—Val. H. Voorhees, Daniel Dunsmore, Wm. G. Roche, Thomas J. Garvey, John R. Crockwell, John Skillman, Richard L. Parker, Victor Tuson; Captain's Clerk, Barent H. Kane; Purser's Clerk, John M. Talk; Boatswain, Paul Atkinson; Gunner, James M. Cooper; Carpenter, Wm. D. Jenkins; Sailmaker, John Johns. The *Sabine* went to sea yesterday; she is bound to San Domingo City and Aspinwall.

Dr. George B. Parks, of Boston, was severely injured, June 13, by falling through the hatchway of the bark *Maid of the Sea*. It is feared he cannot recover.

Cost of Different Charities for Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 13th inst., the Rev. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, has invited public attention to the comparative economies of the Society which he represents, the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and the Home for the Friendless, as agents for industrizing the unfortunate, vagrant and vicious children of our City. His remarks are confined to a consideration of the money cost of the work. He dis egards all the other elements which an enlightened philanthropy would consider, in a discussion of this nature, as of even higher moment than mere dollars and cents. Under this self-imposed restriction, with abundant leisure for preparation, and in so elaborated an exposition, he should have studiously aimed to present his facts and figures with accuracy, leaving no room for comment. Especially whilst magnifying his own office, he should have been most careful not wrongfully to disparage that of others.

But unfortunately, his errors are so serious, and so unjust withal to the Juvenile Asylum, that we are compelled to point them out for the vindication of truth, for the satisfaction of the generous men who have contributed without stint to build up our Institution, and for the information of the public authorities under whose supervision we act, and to whom we are, very properly, accountable.

It would, undoubtedly, in the judgment of many reflecting men, be sufficient to show that MR. BRACE has entirely misconceived both the theory and the working of our Institution; and with this exposition to leave his statistics to tell by their simple inapplicability. But this course might be construed as a virtual admission of the correctness of his *figurative* illustrations. Moreover, these are too inaccurate to be allowed the currency which is due only to facts. We shall, therefore, first notice these errors, and then offer a word explanatory of the features which distinguish the Juvenile Asylum from the Aid Society, and from all other Reformatories for children in our City.

At the outset, it must be borne in mind that these statements by MR. BRACE are designed to corroborate remarks volunteered by himself at the late Reformatory Convention, when he said that the cost of indenturing children by the Juvenile Asylum, would "average $80 to $100 per head, as limiting all expenses." It is also proper to observe that we have studiously avoided, in all our publications, anything which could be considered invidious towards other Associations. This, therefore, is not, on our part, a controversy; it is a simple correction of the errors and misapprehensions into which MR. BRACE has heedlessly suffered himself to fall. We do not impugn his integrity of purpose; that, we do not question.

In a comparative table MR. BRACE gives what purports to be the gross receipts for six years of the three Societies, and directly under, the number of "children sent away." He charges the Asylum with $480,098 as the amount of receipts from all sources, and credits us with 1 162 children indentured. Were this statement of the account correct, his estimates made before the Convention would be more than sustained, as the cost per head would be over $400—rather excessive charity. That he intends to include the cost of our grounds and buildings he frankly avers, for he says, "In estimating the expenses of these charities we must take their *whole cost*, (his italics,) * * * buildings, land, rents, &c." * * * "If a charity requires large buildings and costly fixtures, these are to be estimated in determining the expense of the work."

It is true that he interposes between his two prominent tabulated statements a modified disclaimer as to his mode of computation, in these words:

"It is not claimed that the total expenses for six years, divided among the above number of children, will give the average expense for maintaining and transplanting each child. The above items merely show the total expenditure and total result for a term of six years so far as the children are concerned. In addition to their work of sending children to the country, each Society was engaged with Industrial Schools and the aiding of adults."

But even here he applies to our Institution a remark, which, however true as to the two others, is not correct as to us, to wit, that we have been "engaged in aiding of adults." This we have never done. And then, for his other marked exception—viz: Schools—he makes subsequently a deduction of $7,000, and thus reduces our indenturing work to a cost of $473,098 10, however, he does not claim that the total expenses should be divided among the number of children indentured, then why does he give us two tables, both with the total expenses and the number of children displayed in such juxtaposition as to lead the reader to infer that he does mean that they shall thus be divided?

The facts as to our receipts, taken from our Annual Reports to the Common Council and the Legislature, and which were in MR. BRACE'S hands, are as follows:

The first Report, which was preliminary, gave no account of money receipts.

Receipts, as per second Report	$101 478 19
Receipts, as per third Report	9,601 95
Receipts, as per fourth Report	72,597 69
Receipts, as per fifth Report	55,744 06
Receipts, as per sixth Report	26 296 38
Receipts, as per seventh Report	80 122 43
Total	$345,812 71
Mr. BRACE'S figures are	$473 098 00
Showing the material difference of	$127,255 29

In a commercial community like ours, there will be a very natural curiosity to learn how our worthy friend could have made so sad a mistake; and this curiosity will, doubtless, give instant place to wonder, when it is stated that he took the total *annual footings* of the Cr. side of the Treasurer's accounts, *including the balances!* Instead of the items of receipts, as may be seen by the following exhibit:

Total footings, second Report	$101.478 12
Total footings, third Report	63,544 09
Total footings, fourth Report	111,453 36
Total footings, fifth Report	77 361 62
Total footings, sixth Report	40 000 37
Total footings, seventh Report	85 361 11
Total	$480,098 67
Deducted by him for his estimated cost of our Schools	7 000 00
Leaving	$473 098 67

which is precisely the amount with which he charges us, plus 67 cents, thrown in! This carelessness in his statements is inexcusable, seeing the injury to which it might give rise.

Another error in his estimate is likewise too serious to pass uncorrected. He assesses the whole cost of our grounds and buildings, upon the 1,162 children already indentured by us. But how will it be after our work shall have been continued, like that of the House of Refuge, for example, for a period of thirty years or more? Upon how many indentured children should it then be assessed? And should these 1,162 be included in the yearly increasing aggregate? The truth is, it any part of the cost of these permanent investments is to be at all regarded, it is only the interest thereon. But the land which we own, and which was bought five years ago, is consistently appreciating in far greater ratio than the interest. So that this item should be wholly left out in the calculation.

The cost of our "House of Reception," including three full lots of ground on Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, is	$10,000
And that of the Asylum, with 22 acres of land near the High Bridge	120 000
Total	$160,000
From which should be deducted a mortgage incumbrance on the Asylum property of	25,000
Showing us in net	$135,000

irrespective of the enhanced value of the land.

We have already reduced MR. BRACE'S figures from $473 098 to $345,812. From this we now deduct $135,000 more, leaving $210,812 as our actual working outlay for six years. From this, also, we might reasonably deduct the cost of furniture, which would effect a further reduction of some thousands. But we are content as the account now stands.

Another most important element has now to be considered, to wit, the *number of children* aided by us. With this side of the account, we are sorry to say that MR. BRACE has been equally heedless as with the other. He credits us with 1,162 children indentured. Our reports show a grand total of 4 693 to Dec. 31, 1858 who have passed through the Institution since its establishment. So that, even on his *per capita* theory, we have succeeded, simply by the correction of his numerical errors, in reducing the cost of our children, per head, from the *resultant estimate* in his communication, of over $400, and from "its *positive estimate*, both verbal and printed, of $80 to $100 down to $43 [This, it will be observed, is the average outlay for each child: not the annual cost. It is not here necessary to notice the element of time.)

MR. BRACE should have treated his subject more philosophically; that is to say, he should have looked at the elements which it necessarily involves; such as: 1. The traveling expenses for equal distances by the same routes, are the same to all the Societies. 2. Admitting that the work done by all is *the same in kind*, their respective economy is to be determined by comparing the number of employes, salaries, office incidentals, &c., of each, and apportioning these to the yearly exhibit. 3. If there are features in the operations of either of the Societies different and aside from the mere work of collecting and deporting children, and which call for additional expenditures, due credit and allowance should be made for these, in attempting to settle the question before us.

We think that a proper consideration of this third element was especially due to the Juvenile Asylum, as all our reports (in which MR. BRACE looked for his figures) show, past all possibility of misapprehension, that the placing of children with families in the country is simply an incident in our system, not by any means its distinguishing, much less its sole characteristic. The distinction is so great between the Aid Society and its theory of working, and the Juvenile Asylum and its plans, that we greatly wonder that any necessity for these explanations should ever have arisen. In printed pamphlets, and by open statements in the late Convention and otherwise, we have directed MR. BRACE'S attention to this subject; yet he persists in treating these Institutions as both engaged in substantially the same work. What the distinction between them is, we will briefly point out, for the satisfaction of readers who have not ready access to the reports of the several Associations.

We avail ourselves of the language of the report of a Committee, appointed by a number of gentlemen, who last Fall instituted inquiries into the character of the different reformatories for children in our City. (The report in full may be found in the Appendix of the last Annual Report of the Juvenile Asylum:)

"THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The object of this Society, as comprehensively expressed in its Constitution, is to 'improve the condition of the poor and destitute children of the City of New-York.' Its Charter is derived by a compliance with the general act of the Legislature for the incorporation of Benevolent Associations. It is supported by voluntary contributions. All the restrictions upon its operations are self-imposed. Whatever its managers deem most conducive to the great purpose expressed in its Constitution, they do to the extent of their ability.

Through their exertions many boys' meetings have been instituted on the Sabbath; industrial schools for girls have been established; a newsboys' lodging-house is and has for some time been sustained; through the office, situations in the City have been found for many deserving children; in addition to all which the Society has zealously prosecuted the business of sending children to the West, and placing them with farmers and others in need of juvenile laborers.

The theory of this Society in contradistinction to that of the Juvenile Asylum is, that no influences or training are so efficacious for the reformation of viciously disposed children as those of the family."

In their Annual Report (1859) the Directors say:

"The main and distinctive feature of the work of the Children's Aid Society, is the sentiment of decitude and homeless children to homes in the country. As is well known, we have no power of indenture, and no legal restraint over the children, so that they go voluntarily, and are received by their employers solely on condition of their good behavior. * * *

It is necessary that such a plan should be thoroughly understood, and its workings be carefully scrutinized. (This remark has our hearty assent.) * * * It is based on two principles: 1. The superiority of *the Christian family*, to any and all other institutions for the education and improvement of a poor child. 2. The necessity in treating the evils of the poor on a large scale, of following the natural laws of demand for labor."

But MR. BRACE defines more correctly "the main and distinctive features" of the two Societies, in his communication of June 13. He there says:

"All agree, too, that by far the best thing for the poor children under their charge is to put them in good families in the country, who will take care of them. They differ only as to the point of previous training *en masse* in institutions, or sending at once and limiting the training to the family who will receive them."

Had he left out the words "*en masse* in institutions," then the contrast would have been drawn with something like logical precision. For, in truth, the matter of "previous training" is the great question.

But who and what are the children about whom we are all thus interested? MR. BRACE tells us in his third Report:

"Children houseless, children forsaken, cold and hungry, and ill clad, children the offspring of crime, of drunkenness, of beggary, and shame; children who live on the streets, who peddle, or beg or pilfer; *who sell themselves for a living*, and who plunder the public; children desperate, nobody, outcast, scarred with sufferings, driven on by passions, without friends, yea, without God in the world."

A "sad procession," most truly, as he calls it. And again, in the same connection:

"As we look back, we are filled with wonder at the instances we have beheld this year of heroic nobleness, and, on the other hand, of incredible wickedness among our poor children. Cases of such endurance and courage and disinterestedness; and again, instances of such fearful near and scorn ing defiance, such unconquerable hardihood in crime such fiery passions, and such unapproached falseness and baseness as we would hardly expect in experienced manhood and maturity."

Drawn with a master-hand, and true to the life, we admit. But let us not forget the vital question. Should such children be placed, even in Christian families, without "previous training?" The Children's Aid Society, through MR. BRACE, say YES!

An anonymous friend, ("Civis,") on a communication to the TIMES, has drawn out "A Card," from MR. BRACE, in the TIMES of the 22d inst., which looks a little—a very little—like recrossing the Ticino! He therein says:

"The supporters of the 'Family system' hold that destitute and vagrant children, not yet criminal, are not improved by being placed in large numbers in asylum or institutions. But, on the contrary, are desirous to find that the economics and natural methods to place them in families at once who need their labor and are willing to pay to improve them."

An accurate dialectician would here have hardly brought the words vagrant and *criminal* into such close juxtaposition. If the children, whose masterly portraiture by himself we have just reproduced, are not, according to legal terminology, as truly criminals as vagrants, than have we studied their characters, his descriptions, and the meaning of words, to but little purpose. However, he does not propose sending criminal children to our friends in the country without previous training. We are glad of it, for the sake of the unsuspicious parents and the uncontaminated children of our farming population.

2. THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.—This institution was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, on the 30th day of June, 1851, and it was built, and has been supported in part, by voluntary contributions from our citizens, and in part by appropriations from the State and City authorities. It makes provision for those who are in great danger of speedily reaching but which have not yet actually reached a place in the class of incipient criminals, and it includes within its plan of operations the reformation, education, and elevation of those children who, on account of their persons, habits or condition, or their vicious or depraved characters, ought not to be placed in families, especially in families where there are children of their own age who may become contaminated by association with them. It undertakes to subject the children committed to its care and custody to a proper preliminary training, by competent and experienced persons, before instructing them to the more uncertain discipline of inexperienced families.

The children, whom it is authorized by law to receive are those found in circumstances of want and suffering, abandonment, exposure or neglect or of vagrancy, who may be committed to the Asylum by order of any magistrate of the City; and also all those who may be voluntarily surrendered and intrusted to it by their parents or guardians.

When thus properly and fully committed or surrendered, the asylum stands *in loco parentis* to the children, and may bind them out until of lawful age.

Large numbers of children have been and are constantly intrusted to this Asylum, by parents of all classes of society, for temporary detention and discipline; the period of their confinement being determined by the Committee of the Board. Very many have been restored to their friends, cured of their idle, vicious, and roving propensities; and many parents too have been reclaimed from their vices by the detention of their children, until their own reformation justified the return of their offspring."

Not less specific than the provisions of the Charter by which our Corporation are empowered to indenture the children committed to us, is the authority to restore them to their parents, guardians or protectors on such reasonable conditions as the Board may deem right and proper. The reformation and salvation of the child is our object. The means for accomplishing this, may be by indenturing him; by retaining him from his parents until their reformation justifies his restoration; by intrusting him to relatives or friends more reliable than his parents; by instructing and disciplining him under our own roof. As our powers are large, we aim to cultivate views correspondent thereto; we try to avoid "the ruts."

If the various classes of children who may be and are committed to the Asylum, by the Magistrates, may be enumerated, beggars of all descriptions; children of parents committed on the charge or convicted of crime; children of vagrants, of prostitutes, of bawdy-house and gambling house keepers, and of professional beggars; children sleeping out at nights, truants, petty pilferers, &c. We might go more into particularity, but when we say that our authority is broad enough to embrace all whom MR. BRACE has so faithfully portrayed, it will at once be seen, that we have a sufficiently comprehensive drag-net for relieving the community at large of the juvenile pests from whom, many seem to think, there is no means of escape.

MR BRACE affirms that "different Associations are constantly doing or paying for what another Association has been especially appointed and paid to do," and he instances the Leake and Watts Orphan House and the New-York Orphan Asylum, "which cannot fill up all their numbers, so that the public, in some respects, are really paying twice for the care of these children." He also alleges that the "Juvenile Asylum receives boys from the Courts, that strictly belong to the House of Refuge." It is a sufficient reply to this, that the latter Institution is full; and that the rules of the Orphan Asylums, which he names, require such certification respecting the legitimacy of the little ones whom they may receive, and of the death of the parents, as can be, in but rare and exceptional cases, complied with in the case of the forty per cent. of our children who are stolen by themselves or others to be orphans. The fathers or mothers, and sometimes both, of our orphans are not infrequently found, with proper inquiry. We may further add, that whenever these, or any other Institutions, (including the Children's Aid Society,) and whether Catholic or Protestant, shall find in our charge any child which more peculiarly comes under their care, we will surrender it at any time, so it be done lawfully and with propriety. Indeed, more than three years ago, the Superintendent of the "Leake and Watts" was invited to examine our children, with the view to a transfer of such as he could legally take. He made investigation, and none were found.

We are very well aware that the present direct money cost of our work to our own citizens must necessarily be greater than that of the mere transportation of juvenile vagrants to Illinois and Michigan. But is this all that we are to look at? Are the people of those States willing to convert their prairie-homes into penal colonies for the cast-off children of New-York? And are our citizens willing to sow the vices of our streets, of gambling, fermenting population broadcast over the virgin fields of the West? The newspapers of the latter have, for months past, given pretty sure indications that this discussion is not to be confined to our own City. Pending the solution of this question, we can say that our own experience compels us, in good conscience, still more rigidly than heretofore, to insist on a thorough previous training; so even that we may know personally the character of each child before we venture to place him in family contact and association with others of a like impressible age with himself.

We invite scrutiny into our management, and would feel a special gratification if MR. BRACE would sojourn with us for a time, and familiarize himself with our system and operations. Coöperation with kindred institutions in our City (including the Children's Aid Society) we sought to establish, though for the time unsuccessfully, more than two years ago. But we look forward yet to the day when, without jealousies or misconceptions, all will unite in the endeavor to reduce this department of philanthropy to a science at once exact and reliable. Our motto is, Let us save the homeless and forsaken children of our City! but not at the expense of confiding parents and their uncontaminated little ones. Let us not do evil that good may come.

A DIRECTOR OF THE N. Y. JUVENILE ASYLUM.

The Italian Benefit Fund.

The Italian Committee, in acknowledging the receipt of the proceeds of the *Matinée* and evening Opera of the 22d instant, for the benefit of the families of Italian martyrs in the present war, desire to express their thanks to the well-known distinguished and patriotic artists, as well as to the chorus, who generously gave their valuable services for the occasion.

To the gentlemen of the Press for their unremitting kindness in presenting to the public and in forwarding the object of their association;

To the ladies, who so efficiently extended their patronage and exerted their influence in disposing of tickets;

To the conductors and the members of the orchestra, and to the band of the *North Carolina*;

And lastly to Mr. ULLMAN and his employes, who gratuitously devoted their personal attention to the undertaking.

To these combined influences is to be attributed the brilliant success of the performance, and while the pecuniary result of it will alleviate the sufferings of many widows and orphans, as an expression of sympathy from the public of New-York it will have a deep moral significance to the people of Italy.

For the Committee, V. BOTTA, President.

Receipts of the proceeds of the day and evening performances at the Academy of Music of the 22d June, for the benefit of the Italian Fund:

Gross proceeds		$3,005 45
Rent of the Academy of Music	$350 00	
Orchestra	178 00	
Printing, Advertising, Bills, Tickets and sundry expenses, as per bills rendered	273 01	801 01
Net proceeds		$2,204 44

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Still Another Chapter of Crime.

CONSPIRACY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF A LAKE ERIE STEAMER.

The Cleveland *Herald* has a long account of the detection of a conspiracy to blow up the Lake steamer *City of Buffalo*, while lying at her wharf at Cleveland. The reason for this conspiracy, as developed by a party to whom application was made for cooperation, was the rivalry between opposition lines on the Lake. The *Herald* says:

About two weeks since a man named COOLEY, well known in this city as a driver, and who has frequently been engaged in blowing up wrecks, met Mr. E. B. WARD and suggested to him that it would be a good thing to get the "Railroad Line" of steamers out of the way, so that "Ward's Line" *could have the Cleveland and Buffalo route without opposition*. Mr. WARD paid no particular attention to him at first, but something being dropped in conversation that aroused his suspicions, he made an appointment to meet COOLEY on board the steamer, so as to talk the matter over in private. At this meeting COOLEY proposed blowing up the *Western Metropolis* or *City of Buffalo*, and thus breaking up the line, as the destruction of either of these boats *would involve the Company in such losses that they would abandon the route*. WARD objected to this proposition on account of the lives that would be endangered by it, but COOLEY stated that the boat should be blown up on a Sunday, as it could then be done without danger to life. WARD feigned compliance with the scheme on this condition, and inquired as to the terms proposed. Five Hundred Dollars for the breaking up the line was the sum agreed on. COOLEY stated that he proposed to blow the steamer up with a torpedo, and said he had experience in such matters. The bargain was struck, and another meeting appointed.

After parting with COOLEY Mr. WARD went on shore, and met Police Officer SAFFORD, to whom he communicated the nature of his interview with COOLEY. City Marshal CRAW was sent for and the facts narrated to him. The Marshal consulted Police Judge LAWRANCE and

the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. Appeal also then taken to General Term of the Common Pleas, where it was now argued and decision reserved.

Beebe, Dean and Donohoe, for plaintiffs; L. Ferd for defendants.

The Broadway Arson Case—Important Decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The People vs. *Mary A. de Young.*—The defendant in this cause was charged with arson in the third degree, in setting fire to the stock of goods contained in the store No. 541 Broadway, in the month of January last. The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against her for the alleged offence in April last. On the 17th of June Edmon Blankman, Esq., appeared as her counsel, and moved the Court that the indictment be quashed, on the grounds that, after the same had been brought in by the Grand Jury and filed of open Court, and after the defendant had entered her plea of "*Not guilty*," and a day fixed for trial, the said indictment had been amended and altered in a material alteration therein contained, namely: in that part of said indictment charging the ownership of the property alleged to have been destroyed by the act of the defendant. This motion was granted, and the indictment quashed. On Saturday last Mr. Blankman again appeared for the defendant, no new indictment having been found by the Grand Jury, and presented a very ingenious and able argument to the Court, on a motion to discharge the defendant, and presented, among other matters, for the consideration of the Court, a provision contained in the Revised Statutes of this State, enacted by the Legislature many years ago, which reads "Within twenty-four hours after the discharge of any Grand Jury by any Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Court of Sessions, it shall be the duty of such Court to cause every person so confined in such prison upon any criminal charge, who shall not have been indicted, to be discharged without bail, unless satisfactory cause shall be shown to such Court for detaining such person in custody," &c. The learned counsel further urged that the case had been presented to the present Grand Jury, and that they had, after a full hearing of the evidence on the part of the prosecution, refused to find a bill of indictment against the accused; and for a prosecuting officer now to come into Court and ask that the accused be still detained in prison, smacked of persecution, and of such a character that ought not to be tolerated in any place where law and justice is expected to be administered fairly and impartially. Mr. Blankman further urged upon the attention and consideration of the Court the fact that the evidence on the part of the prosecution was all reduced to writing, and now on the records of this Court, and that if his Honor would but read it, he would, without doubt, come to the conclusion that there was no case made out as against the accused. His Honor took the papers, and this morning delivered the following opinion, wherein he concludes that the points taken by the counsel for the defendant were well taken:

"On an examination of the within matter, I am satisfied that the evidence is insufficient to justify the further detention of the defendant, Mary A. de Young. The Foreman of the Grand Jury, of the present June Term, stated to me that they could not find on the papers sufficient evidence to find a bill against her. She is, therefore, discharged."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1859.

Beef cattle are a drug. The bullocks referred to last week as kept out of market by an arrangement among the drovers, of course made their appearance in the Yards this week. Besides these there came in nearly the usual supply from the West, so that the total receipts of fresh cattle number 3 834. Add to these the stale cattle—those left unsold at the previous market, and the total supply for the week is fully 4,000 head—a supply entirely beyond the demand at this season, when strangers keep away from the City, residents go away when they can get away, and those who must remain luxuriate upon an abundance of cheap strawberries and other vegetable diet. The real demand at this time can scarcely exceed say 2,800 or 3,000 good cattle per week, and this will be the case for two months to come. It will be pretty safe for graziers to conclude that prices are low whenever the bare fact is announced by telegraph that the supply for any week exceeds 3,000 bullocks .... Milch Cows are as dull as ever, or more so. We have stated in every report for some time past that there was very little demand for cows, and that the Yards were crowded to excess with them, for which purchasers could not be found, yet farmers continue to send in more than 200 a week. A batch came all the way from Indiana this week, on which the owners lose at least $6 per head, in return for not reading or not heeding our weekly reports. The dealers here are making a sale now and then, and sending to pasture those which cannot be accommodated with stable room. Veal Calves still arrive at the rate of nearly a thousand a week. They are older and of better quality as the season advances, but there is a prejudice against veal in hot weather, no matter how large or how good, and the demand is not very active .... Sheep and Lambs have come in much more freely than previously—about 13,000 for the week—and although this kind of meat is popular in Summer, the supply is largely above the demand; so much so that prices have declined about 75c. per head. Swine are not quite so abundant as for some weeks past, but the market is abundantly supplied and prices drooping. The following table, carefully prepared from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,834	218	939	12,925	3,801
Previous week	3 172	246	1,099	8,811	6,212
Same w'k last, y'r	3,041	194	717	10,229	4,450

Weekly average of beeves for 1857 3,144
Weekly average of beeves for 1858 3,676
Of the 3,834 fresh bullocks, 3 213 were yarded at the Forty-fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed 457 sold at Bergen; 77 at Bowsing's, and 23 at O'Brian's, on Sixth-street; and 64 at Chamberlain's, on Robinson-street. The 3,213 at Forty-fourth-street, so far as we could ascertain their origin from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-books, were from the following localities: from Illinois, 1,006; from Ohio, 714; from Kentucky, 563; from New-York State, 447, from Indiana, 119; from Missouri, 134; from Canada, 123; from Michigan, 51; and from Iowa, 18. It will be seen that with the exception of 447 from New-York and a few from Canada, the entire supply is from the West .. These came into market by the following routes by Hudson River Railroad, 1,798; by Erie Railroad, 805; by Hudson River Boats, 425; by Harlem Railroad, 10; and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 144. There has been no change in the railroad charges during the last two weeks, and none in prospect, so far as we can learn, except that return passes to those accompanying cattle are talked about.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

This has been the hottest day of the season, so far. As many as could find room, put their cattle in the covered yard. Butchers manifested little disposition to lay in a stock of meat to be spoiled, as has been the case in several instances during the past week. Indeed, at the Washington Meat Stalls, it has been almost impossible to give away some of the beef. One man reports selling beef in the quarter, at 6c. ₱ lb., and from that down to 2c. Ha bought a lot of Texas cattle, last week, at $23 ₱ head, and lost money in attempting to sell the quarters. The preliminary sales yesterday were very limited—the sellers and buyers were too far apart in their views to come together, except on a few good animals, of which there was not an abundant supply. Early in the day a few of the "tops" of the best droves went at prices estimated at 11¾c. ₱ lb. for the cleared weight, but later 11c. only was paid for just as good killing animals, and 10c.@10¾c. for nice butchers' beef, while there were abundance offered at 8c.@9c., and scalawags went as low as 6c. Taking the average of the entire transactions in this week's market, as we have them carefully noted down, the prices ranged about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	11c. @11½c.
Best quality offered	11c. @11½c.	11c. @11½c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@10½c.
Poor quality	8c. @9c.	8½c.@9c.
Poorest quality	6c. @7½c.	7½c.@8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	9c. @10½c.
Average of all sales	9¾c.@—	10c.@9 9c.

Cattle brought about $5 ₱ head more yesterday than to-day. Several lots kept out last week were now sold at much less than the same cattle were then worth, but owners tried to console themselves with the belief that had the drought them all in last week prices would have gone even lower than to-day. Again they have plenty yet laying out at Bergen, Port Jervis, Albany, &c.

We have scarcely ever seen as few drivers about the yards as at mid-day—and those few took to the shade, and had to be run after to the seller before they could be induced to look after the cattle. Later in the afternoon, as it grew cooler, business revived somewhat, but several hundred cattle remained unsold. The Albany market was spiritless last Monday, few New-Yorkers daring to venture. Some sold head west East, about one half bought, and the rest on commission.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market.

Eastman & Burdsall sold 107, mostly three-year old Kentucky Durhams, for P. W. Pelton at 11¾c. They were in pretty good flesh, but not unpleasantly weighty about 7½ cwt. Also, for Seymour, 31 light Iowa steers, at 9c., rated 5½ cwt.

Veit & Co. were selling 30 Ohio and State cattle, at 8c.@10c. They were of fair to good quality, but uneven in weights.

Haring & Gurney, for sundry parties mostly at Bergen, 100 cattle, of various origin, weights and qualities, at 7c.@11c.

Woodruff & Dudley sold several lots, two at Bergen, and the rest here. The first Bergen lot was 50 light Texas and Cherokee cattle for A. K. Elliott. They were pure blooded "scalawags" of 5 cwt., and brought 7c.@8c.—a few even lower, according to the buyer's account. Also for Crockett & Dana, 16 light Ohio steers, at $51 each. Rated 5¾ cwt. For W. W. Hamilton, 18 State steers at 5¾ cwt., at 7c @ 8c., and 8 Connecticut oxen for Carpenter, at 8½c. @9c.

H. Myers sold 54 head Indian cattle for Jas. Mathews, at 10c. to 10¾c.—very few at the latter price. They were rated at 7¾ cwt., and certainly came to a hard market.

J. Church for C. Curtis, 18 Ohio dry cows, estimated 5 cwt., at 8c.

Valentine & Martin sold on their own account 92 Illinois still-fed, medium cattle, rated 6¾ cwt., at 6¾c., and 51 Illinois, corn fed, for J. Santu, at 9¾.@ 10¾c., on 6¾ cwt. These were a fair lot.

White & Son sold for Lamb and Smith, 40 Iowas, at 9c. on 6¾ cwt. These were mainly left over from last week. They also disposed of 51 Iowas for Geo. Wells, at 8c.@9c., a part of them rough cows.

Vail and Sherman sold for J. Hathaway, 32 good Ohio steers, rated at 7 cwt., for 9¾c.@10½c. These were mostly disposed of yesterday.

The same firm sold early yesterday for George Adams, 30 Illinois still-fed, for 9½c.@10c. They were only fair, and rated at 6 cwt.

W. E. Wheaton sold for J. Dalbey, 52 very fair Illinois, rated at 7¾ cwt., for $67 @$68 ₱ head. Most of these went yesterday.

S. Ulery sold 107 Illinois, owned by J. T. Alexander, for 9c.@10½c., on 6½ cwt. They were only medium, and very few brought over 10c.

Murray & Glover, 96 Illinois for the same party, at 10c on 6¾ cwt. Fair lot.

C. G. Teed sold for J. Bryant 57 Ohio at 10c.@ 11½c. For a few of these 11½c. were offered yesterday, to weigh. The balance sold to-day at 10c. There were the best lot of the size offered.

Sheridan & Benedict sold 33 Kentucky for H. Elbert. They were good grade cattle and well fed; taken, 10c.@11c., average 10¾c. on 7¾ cwt. The same firm yesterday disposed of 30 Kentucky of equal grade with the last for Mr. Harp, at 10¾c.@11c.

J. Wheeler offered 60 pretty good cattle, owned by W. H. C. Moreland. They went slowly at $60 each; average 6 cwt.

H. H. Harris sold for H. Jacoby 63 common Illinois at 9c.@10c., on 6¾ cwt. In a good market they would have stood 7 cwt.

By the same, for G. W. Reed, 15 very good Ohio, say 9¾ cwt., at 10c @11c.; a few first-rate at 11¾c. Of these, H. Taylor, Jersey City, took 5 for $560, and W. Florence 4 for $430.

MILCH COWS.

The cow markets are constantly getting "from bad to worse." Dealers say that they can "scarcely give away their stock." As though there were not enough cows and calves near here, an enterprising individual bought up a lot in Indiana, at $25@$30 each, for the cow and calf. They cost $11 ₱ head, saying nothing about the calves, and were selling at Allerton's today for $30@$35 each, thus losing the owner $5@$6 on each cow. It scarcely pays at any time to bring fresh cows from such a distance, much less now, when there is no demand for cows. As most of these buying cows are dependent upon New-York for their milk market, and as many citizens are leaving here to spend the Summer months in the country, milkmen find their stock quite sufficient without buying fresh cows. Many of those now coming in have to be sent out to pasture until a better demand shall warrant bringing them in again. Common cows sell at $20@ $25 each; medium animals, $30@$35; good cows, $35 @$40; and for a few nice fancy animals we heard of $50@$55 each.

VEAL CALVES.

Our figures above show a decrease in the numbers of veals, but many of them are old and heavy, thus keeping up the amount of meat. The Forty-fourth-street pens were filled this morning, and only a very few of the best calves brought 6¾c. Good veals sold for 5½c.@6c., and so down to 4c., with a slow hard market, and a few left unsold. The excessive hot weather of to-day was against the calf market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The very large number of near 13,000 live sheep and lambs during the past week has had the effect to lower prices, say 50c. ₱ head on lambs and 75c.@$1 each on sheep, with nearly enough remaining unsold for another week's market. Good sheep sell slowly at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, while plenty of mutton has been offered at 7c.@7½c. Receipts at Allerton's were 825. Pens well filled this morning, and not emptied at night. Market very dull. One fine lot of fat lambs brought $5 each.

Browning reports the following as the receipts for the past week at his Sixth street Market:

No.	State.	Owners.
199	N. Y.	J. Simons.
45	N. Y.	H. Todd.
90	N. Y.	J. A. Grant.
205	N. Y.	E. Brant.
233	N. Y.	D. Paucher.
267	N. Y.	Wm. Horton.
20	N. Y.	L. Miller.
11	N. Y.	J. Fink.
108	N. J.	J. West.
201	N. J.	G. B. Holcomb.
33	N. J.	J. Hall.
72	N. J.	J. G. Schomp.
41	N. J.	J. Perrine.
280	N. J.	A. Robbins.
200	N. J.	W. D. Bellis.
160	N. J.	R. Bellis.
95	N. J.	J. K. Quick.
102	N. J.	M. Norton.
23	N. J.	P. A. Bloom.
128	N. J.	L. Bellis.
40	N. J.	A. Limger.
185	Ohio	J. McCarty.
197	Ohio	C. H. Turner.
219	Ohio	S. W. Gregory.
196	Ohio	W. Franklin.
248	Ohio	W. Myers.
186	Va.	A. Lee.
349	Ind.	T. Hossberry.
90	Penn.	S. Swain.

Making a total of 4,274, to say nothing of several hundred which were turned away to pasture for want of pen room. Stock rather poor and market ditto. Farmers and graziers would have found an abundance of cheap stock for further feeding. Sales show at near 1c. ₱ lb. live weight, less than last week.

Sales by Thos. E. Larkin.

54 head	$234 50	95 head	$384 75
25 head	119 00	39 head	187 00
95 head	332 39	73 head	293 50
61 head	179 00	80 head	315 00
45 head	168 50	65 head	217 50
Total	648		$2,511 12

R. H. Hume reports

158 head	$643 87	95 head	$345 75
190 head	723 50	24 head	104 75
232 head	784 30	—	—
Total	702		$2,602 17

J. McCarty reports stock at $3@$5 ₱ head.

Chamberlin gives 6,384 as the past week's receipts at his Robinson street Market.

O'Brien & McGraw received:

No.	State.	Name.
262	Ohio	W. Franklin.
195	Ohio	C. H. Turner.
151	Ohio	M. Biggs.
187	N. Y.	S. Rochester.
240	N. Y.	A. Marshall.
15	N. Y.	E. Hunt.
22	N. Y.	C. Snoefelt.
61	N. J.	T. Brutton.
38	N. J.	D. Allain.
50	N. J.	D. McCartey & Co.
16	N. J.	E. Wills.
26	N. J.	R. White.
49	N. J.	M. Jackson.
53	N. J.	M. Shields.
39	N. J.	M. Pilcock.

Sales of 809 were made for $3,257 07 as follows

185 sheep and lambs	$725 00
89 sheep	338 12
66 sheep	257 50
73 sheep	279 40
42 sheep	157 25
130 lambs	502 93
126 lambs	511 00
50 lambs	179 62
30 lambs	156 25

Market very slow.

SWINE.

Receipts moderate, but fully equal to the demand during this hot weather. At Allerton's Western Yards the numbers were 1,980 exclusive of those sent from below. Prices 6c.@6½c. French & Hodges give 1,236 by Erie Railroad; 506 by Hudson River Railroad, and 79 head by boats. They sent 237 to Fortieth-street, sold 2,086, and have 1,295 remaining on hand.

Spring & Jamison, pork dealers of West Washington Market quote heavy corn hogs 6½c.@6¾c., light corn and still hogs 6½c.@6¾c.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending June 29, 1859, prepared for The New-York Times by Penny & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The business for the past week has been chiefly confined to Ohio Butter, with which the market is well supplied, and the receipts continue heavy. In the way of State Butter, anything but a very choice article sells slowly, for the reason that a great portion of the Western Reserve is quite equal to our State Butter now arriving from the interior, and sells at much lower figures; and the great supply of Orange County has caused a decline in Pails, until to-day the best qualities are selling at 20c.—a significant fact, and an epoch in the Pail Butter trade which has not occurred before in nine years. The sales for California shipment are very light, and do not affect the market, while houses in the Southern trade complain of the small demands from that section. This state of affairs, (coupled with the fact that farmers are taking advantage of the present splendid season for making butter; and that many counties in this State which have heretofore given their attention to growing grain, have given that up as a leading feature, and are now devoted to Butter making, which for several years past has paid the farmer better than anything else,) we see no prospect of improvement in prices for some time; and (while the entire system of contracting beforehand should be done away with) country merchants should buy, anticipating to higher figures than now, and farmers should look for low prices in the Fall. We quote

Orange County pails, ₱ lb	18 @ 20
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	18 @ 18½
Fair half firkins, light color, ₱ lb	11 @ 15
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	17 @ 19
Welsh, tubs, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Western Reserve choice, ₱ lb	14 @ 15
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	13 @ 14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	13 @ 15
Store Packed Butter, ₱ lb	13 @ 16

CHEESE

Is decidedly lower; receipts heavy, demand light. We quote:

New Cheese, fine, ₱ lb	8 @ 9
New Cheese, fair, ₱ lb	5 @ 7
English Dairy, ₱ lb	0 @ 11
Pineapple, ₱ lb	10 @ 13

EGGS.

The demand has about equalled the supply. We quote:

State and Ohio, ₱ dozen	17 @ 18
Jersey and Long Island	17 @ 18

FRUITS.

Dried Fruits of all kinds are dull, though salable at our quotations. Strawberries continue plenty. Cherries in large supply. The last arrival of Peaches sold at $10 ₱ box—equal to $10 ₱ bushel. Raspberries are just appearing. We quote;

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	6 @ 6¾
Dried Apples, Southern, do. ₱ lb	7½ @ 8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	10 @ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6 @ 8
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	— @ 25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	15 @ 20
Ripe Cherries, ₱ lb	4 @ 7
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	2 00 @ 2 25
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	12 @ 15
Raspberries, ₱ basket	8 @ 10
Currants, ₱ lb	4 @ 5
Peaches, ₱ bushel	10 00 @ —

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	$1 00 @ $1 10
Medium, ₱ bushel	75 @ 90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 62½ @ 1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75 @ 2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 62½ @ 1 75

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	16 @ 20
Chickens, ₱ lb	12½ @ 17
Ducks, ₱ pair, tame	1 50 @ —
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50 @ 1 25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair	62½ @ 75
Ducks, ₱ pair	50 @ 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50 @ 1 00
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00 @ 1 50
Tame Pigeons, each	12½ @ —
Geese, each	62½ @ 75

GAME.

Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00 @ 3 00
Squab Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00 @ 3 50

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb	8½ @ 8½
Beef carcases, ₱ lb	7 @ 8½
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb	7 @ 9
Veal calves, live weight	5 @ 7
Veal carcases, ₱ lb	5 @ 10
Spring Lambs, live, ₱ lb	8½ @ 9

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are dull and drooping. Cabbages lower. In other articles no change.

Potatoes—Bermuda, ₱ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 2 00
Potatoes—Peachblows, ₱ bbl	— @ 2 25
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 12 @ 1 25
Green Peas—₱ bbl	1 50 @ —
String Beans—₱ bbl	— @ 4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	62½ @ 75
Asparagus, ₱ 100 bunches	— @ 12 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	— @ 50
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	— @ 75
Leeks, ₱ doz. bunches	— @ 75
Green Onions, ₱ 100	— @ 1 00
Parsley, ₱ doz. bunches	— @ 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	6 00 @ 8 00
Tomatoes, ₱ bushel	4 00 @ —
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	2 00 @ —
Green Corn, ₱ 100	2 50 @ 3 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 118 obls. Ashes, 2,315 bbls Flour, 300 bbls. Rye Flour, 1,494 bbls. and 600 sacks Corn Meal, 14,387 bushels Wheat, 29 850 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 740 pkgs. Provisions, and 391 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 65 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,740 bbls, including 1,573 bbls. Pots and 167 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at previous quotations.

COAL—Has been moderately inquired for; prices have not varied remarkably.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales, to-day, of only 20 bags Maracaibo at 12c., and 1,150 bags Rio at 11½c. @ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined ingot is actively sought after, chiefly at 21c.@21½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, and has advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb; sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¼c.; and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 95 @$2 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, and prices have again declined. The demand, however, has been restricted. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 6,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00 @ 5 20
Standard Superfine State	5 40 @ 5 85
Extra State	5 90 @ 6 30
Standard Superfine Western	5 15 @ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 20 @ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 65 @ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 20 @ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 70 @ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 25 @ 9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 50 @ 9 75

Southern Flour is in less request, to-day, at previous prices; sales have been reported of 800 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@ $9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in small lots, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in limited request, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ whole box. Other kinds have been also lightly dealt in. Sales by auction to-day 2,350 boxes Messina Oranges, at 90c.@$1 25; and 2,057 boxes Messina and Fiench Lemons, at 65c.@$2 40 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues depressed, and prices tend strongly downwards. Sales to-day, 9,000 bushels, including old Red and White Western, on terms not disclosed; good Milwaukee Club at $1 10; new White Southern at $1 80, and new Red do. at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in demand, and prices have improved. Sales to-day, 22 500 bushels, at 82c.@86c. for new mixed and Yellow Western; 87c. for Yellow Jersey, and 87c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in slack request, at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats continue very dull, at drooping rates; Canada, 46½c.@47½c.; Western, 45c.@47c.; State, 42c.@45c., Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@ 42c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 575 bales Bags, part at 12 cents each; and 800 bales Bagging, 11¾c.@12c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales to day, 800 bales North River at 60c.@ 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been neglected, and prices are entirely nominal. In Boston, 400 bales Jute were sold on private terms.

HIDES—Are in request at, however, irregular prices.

HOPS—Are selling rather slowly at 10c.@15c. for last year's crop, and 6c.@8c. for old, ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been confined to small lots of Scotch Pig at $23 50 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½@$1 40 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been sparingly sought after at essentially unaltered rates.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, at uniform prices. French Calf Skins are less inquired for, and are less valuable, 25 lb. dozers being now quoted at $1@$1 10. 36 lb. at 95c.@$1; 35 lb. at 90c.@95c., 40 lbs. at 85c.@90c.; 50@60 lbs. at 80c.@85c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. English salted Sheepskins are heavy and drooping.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 72½c. for Lump. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; and 465 hhds. and 65 tcs. Clayed Cuba, at 23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 45c.@46c., chiefly at 45c., 200 bbls. do., deliverable in July, at 44c.; in shipping order, ₱ gallon; a small lot of Common Resin, at $1 92½ ₱ 310 lbs., and 900 bbls. No. 1 Resin, at $3 25@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The demand has generally been restricted at our revised quotations, for the principal kinds Crude Sperm, $1 27½@$1 32½. Unbleached Sperm, $1 25@$1 40. Crude Whale, 48c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 56c.@63c.; Linseed Oil, 61c.@63c.; No. 1 Laid Oil, 92c.@96c.; Red Oil, 44c.@45c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 10 ₱ gallon. Palm Oil, 9½c.@10c.; Tallow Oil, 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 27, sales were reported of 450 bbls. Crude Sperm, at 30; a lot of "heavy" do. at $1 27, and 500 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c.@48c. ₱ gallon. In New Haven, 500 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 27½ ₱ gallon, deliverable in New-York.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Tons Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to June 27, 1859	47,105	110,515	1,675,100
Same time last year	37,435	140 882	1,269 900

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at reduced prices. Hence it has been more extensively purchased. Sales, to-day, 5 700 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 20, closing at $16, for Mess; $18 50 for extra heavy Mess, $18 50@$18 62½ for Clear, and $12 87½ @$13 25, closing at $17 87½@$13 for prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand including Hams at 7½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is improving; sales, to-day, 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly common to prime, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at former rates. Sales 420 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 14c.@ 18c. for State, 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in lively demand, and prices have been sustained. sales 1,200 tcs., chiefly within a range of from $4 25@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request at essentially unchanged prices.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 200 bags at 10c.@ 10½c. ₱ lb., 6 months credit.

SEEDS—To-day, sales were reported of 6 500 bags Calcutta Linseed in Boston at $1 63 ₱ bushel. Clover, Timothy, and Flax Seeds remain as previously represented.

SPELTER—Plates, 5¼c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand has been very moderate at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been inactive to-day,—sale: having been confined to 171 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.; 35 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6c.; and 15 Hhds. New-Orleans at 7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 7,500 lbs. at 10 c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been rather more inquired for, at essentially unchanged prices.

WHALEBONE—Continues in demand, at steady rates.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 750 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; 60 tons Fustic, at 6s.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, on terms not ascertained. The reported Flour and Corn engagements yesterday were discredited to-day. For London, 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. For Bremen, Cotton at ⅜c., and Whalebone at ¾c. ₱ lb. A bark from Quebec to London, Hull, or Grimsby, with Timber, at 31s., and Deals, at 90s. A bark from Rio to London, Deals, on private terms. A ship from Baltimore to Rotterdam on terms not ascertained. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: bark *Scio*, from Havana to Valparaiso, Sugar at £3 10s.; ship *American Union*, 1,146 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £2 17s.; a bark, 250,000 feet Lumber, from Charleston to Barcelona, about $16; a British brig, 230 tons, to Havana and back, $1,900; a bark, 274 tons, from St. Mary's River to Havana, Lumber, $13; a brig, 258 tons, from St. Mary's River to Trinidad, P. S., $13; a schooner, 269 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1 850; a brig, 193 tons, to Demerara, 60c. for wet and dry bbls.; a bark, 220 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 90c.; a ship, 1 637 tons, to Hong Kong and thence to Cuba, Chili; ship *Matias Cousino*, 572 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, and a brig, 300 tons, from Machias to Cuba and back to Philadelphia, on terms we did not learn.

Pistol-Photographs.

From the London Spectator.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Several months ago, Mr. Skaife, of Blackheath, was led to undertake some experiments in relation to the velocity of shot and shell, and the possibility of using photographic means for registering the character of the motion. The phenomena presented were of a novel and peculiar kind; and they suggested the idea of a practical application. In the narrow compass of four inches, Mr. Skaife has resumed an entire photographic apparatus which can be carried in the hand, and which, working by means of a trigger, can be used with ease and certainty. Mr. Skaife has denominated his instrument the pistol-camera, and the value of it will speedily be seen in various ways. The weapon is leveled at an object, and a microscopic photograph is taken on the instant. Thus a scout may photograph a hostile movement, and the microscope discloses the position of the enemy. The mariner at sea can hoist the machine to the very vane at top of the mast, and photograph the view around. The traveling student of natural history can photograph the wildest roebuck, the fiercest lion, the most sudden meteor, the most inaccessible rock. The watchman can photograph the criminal *flagrante delicto*. The instrument may be made the means of domestic discipline or endearment—the spoiled child being shown "how it looks when it is cross;" while the enchanted suitor can catch the sweetest aspect of assent and immortalize it for future reference. Indeed the effect of the discovery can scarcely be estimated to its full extent, socially or practically.

THE WAR AND THE HUNGARIANS OF CHICAGO.—A large nnmber of the Hungarian residents of Chicago have held a meeting to express their sympathy with the new movements of Kossuth. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we regret to see the Germans, our old friends, in arms, allowing themselves to be misled by the influence of a bribed and corrupted press, who, by false technical statements, aroused their old antagonistic feelings against France, and thus induced many young and highly principled men, who should have been foremost in the cause of freedom, to be incorporated with one of the most corrupt and bigoted Governments which has been, heretofore, and is now, an enemy to their progress of civilization and liberty throughout Europe.

Other resolutions were adopted, expressive of unabated confidence in Kossuth, and of readiness to aid the cause of freedom, "morally and physically," whenever active service is required.

MORMONS IN NEBRASKA.—*Florence, Nebraska, June 16*—For the last four or five weeks our town has been the scene of much interest from the increasing emigration of Mormons through it on their way to the Holy City. They encamp, generally, on the other side of the Creek, upon the "Mormon Reserve," but are also scattered diffusely through the town itself. One hand-cart train started a few days since, dragging their carts up the hill or bluff upon which Florence is situated. The train numbered about three hundred. Some very interesting women might be seen toiling in this manner on their road to Zion. The spectacle caused many a sigh of regret among the sterner sex, who manage to single out the prettiest and cultivate their acquaintance while they tarry among us. A.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $500. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—Shocking Events.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Popping the Question—Pocahontas—Turning the Tables.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Keller Troupe—Pizarro—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Yankee Housekeeper—Thrice Married—Irish Lion.

BOWERY THEATRE—One Eyed Saul—Alpine Maid—Maurice.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Sicilian Bride—The Ape of the Philippine Islands.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post office on Saturday, July 2, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further details of the important intelligence brought by the *Arabia* at Halifax reached us yesterday. All accounts indicate that another great battle would be fought in a very short time. The Allies passed the River Serio on the 13th towards the River Oglio, and at last advices their advanced guard was at Coccoaglio, and the headquarters of the King of Sardinia was at Palazzuolo, the last station between the Oglio and Brescia. Measures for the reinforcement of both armies were in active progress. A thirteenth Austrian *corps d'armée* was about to be formed, its destination being Italy, and a second extraordinary levy had been ordered, to be closed by the 15th of September, in which the standard military stature had been reduced. Garibaldi's corps was daily becoming more formidable, and was threatening the Southern Tyrol. The mobilization of the Prussian army, and other movements in Germany, were creating uneasiness. There were strong rumors that Prussia would issue some decisive announcement very soon. Meantime, Russia is making most warlike preparations, and it is believed that if Prussia allows herself to be drawn into a menacing attitude, Russia will concentrate troops on the Galician frontiers, and send detachments of her fleet to the Prussian ports on the Baltic. Kossuth had left London for Paris with French passports, and would soon arrive at Genoa. The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston had not yet been officially announced, though it had been made public. A full list of the members, with their respective offices, will be found in our dispatch.

The steamship *Argo*, Capt. Halpin, of the Galway line, which left this port on Thursday last, went ashore during a dense fog between Trepassey Bay and Cape Race, Newfoundland, on the 28th. Her passengers were all safely landed, and two steam-tugs had been dispatched to her assistance from St. Johns. Her position is a critical one, but as she has eleven compartments, with the aid sent from St. Johns, it is hoped she will be got off. A southerly gale, however would be fatal to her. She is insured at Lloyd's for £45,000.

The ship *Fleetwood*, of Boston, Capt Dale, which sailed from that port on the 9th of February for the Society Islands, was lost off Cape Horn on the 4th of May, by running foul of an iceberg. The ship sank in a few hours, compelling officers and crew to take to the boats. The captain had his wife and child on board. The mate, Mr Barson, and four seamen were fallen in with and carried to Pernambuco, all badly frost bitten. The captain and sixteen of the crew took to another boat, and it is hoped were picked up.

The heat of yesterday was excessive, but not oppressive. It was one of the regular wilting days of Summer, scorching and roasting, but, in the shade and on the water not altogether insufferable, as there was a fresh breeze all day.

The Chamber of Commerce, at its session yesterday, listened to an elaborate Report on the uses and ebuses of Quarentine for our port. The Committee basing, mainly, their recommendations upon the advice of distinguished medical men whom they had invited into conference with them, advised certain reforms. Among others, that all Quarantining of persons sick with or exposed to yellow fever be abandoned, care being taken in the language of the late National and Quarantine Convention to exclude fomites of every sort. The Report was accepted after debate, ordered printed, and the resolutions attached, made the special order for consideration at the next meeting of the Chamber.

The Board of Health, at their meeting yesterday, received reports from the City Inspector and Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, describing the location of sundry nuisances about Fiftieth-street, Broadway, and directed vigorous action for their abatement. Two vessels from sickly ports were also brought to the notice of the Board, one of which received a stream permit and the other was detained for further examination.

Princeton College celebrated its one hundred and twelfth anniversary yesterday. The members of the graduating class delivered their orations in the morning, and in the afternoon John P. Jackson, Jr., delivered the Master's Oration, and H. E. Rossell, of this State, the Valedictory. The honorery degree of LL.D. was conferred upon three persons, and that of D. D. upon four.

The Commencement Exercises of the New-York University took place at Niblo's yesterday, and attracted a very large audience. The orations of the Graduating Class were, for the most part, better than they usually are. The usual degrees were conferred. The Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, Judge of the Supreme Court, took the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Under the head of Law Reports will be found the opinion of Justice Hoffman, of the Superior Court, denying the motion lately made before him to dismiss the complaint in the action brought on the Crystal Palace Insurance cases. The objection taken to the suit was, it will be remembered, that the action was prosecuted by Messrs Mann & Rodman as attorneys, instead of by the Corporation Counsel.

The Police cases came up again in the Supreme Court yesterday, on an application for settlement of the order to be entered under the decision recently announced by Justice Roosevelt. There was much discussion and disagreement among counsel as to the effect and extent of the decision, which was finally cut short by his Honor's taking the papers to settle the order himself.

The Live Stock markets are all over-supplied. The demand for meat is limited, there being few strangers in the City, while multitudes of residents have gone elsewhere, and those who remain use comparatively little animal food. Yet, in the face of this, the receipts of beef cattle for the week past numbered 3,834, or 200 more than the weekly average for all of last year. Besides these fresh cattle, there was a considerable supply of stale bullocks—those unsold last week. Prices, of course, went down yesterday, even below the low rates of last week's market. Some hundreds found no purchasers at any price. The day was excessively hot, and butchers were unwilling to buy more than the smallest possible supply.... Milch cows—receipts for week 218—are a complete drug, there being very little demand, while farmers continue to send in about the average weekly supply. Prices are merely nominal.... Of veal calves, 939 arrived during the week, of better age and quality than previously, but the prejudice against veal in hot weather, however old or good it may be, lessens the demand, and prices are heavy ... Of sheep and lambs, 12,925 were received at the yards during the week ending yesterday. This is a much larger number than can be sold in a week, raw, notwithstanding mutton is a favorite meet for Summer. Prices have declined about 75c. per head Swine—receipts for week 3,801, demand higher, and prices unchanged.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 1,500 bales. Prices advanced ⅛c. ₰ lb. Flour and Wheat were depressed and cheaper. Corn was less active, but was dearer. Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Tallow, Fruit, Hides, Hops, Seeds, Navel Stores, Oils and Tobacco were in limited request. Pork was freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Lard and Beef were in fair demand. Rice was actively inquired for. Freights were quiet, with 612 vessels of all classes in port.

The War and Germany.

The telegraph, as at present administered in certain sections of this country, bids fair to become a public nuisance The squabbles of individuals, and the clashing interests of small speculators, are constantly allowed to interfere with the due transmission of the most important news in the most important crises of public affairs. The news by the *Arabia*, which was nominally received here on Tuesday night, came to the Press of New-York in a lamentably shorn and bungled state, the leading feature in the brief report received, being the highly authoritative assertion of some irresponsible individual that the intelligence from the seat of war was "unimportant." In point of fact, the fuller details received yesterday prove that the intelligence from the seat of war is very far indeed from being unimportant, indicating, as it does, the continued advance of the allied forces on the flank and rear of the Austrian army, in a line which, if well maintained, will enable the French Emperor to bring his enemies to action at a disadvantage whenever he shall think the moment for so doing to be come.

Our anticipations of Garibaldi's progress towards the line of the Mincio, are fully borne out by the news that he has occupied Brescia; and that the head quarters of Victor Emanuel have been advanced to within a few miles of that important post. An Austrian movement towards the Valtelline for the protection of the Stelvio pass, is also reported, but comes accompanied with rumors of risings throughout the whole Italian Tyrol. Austria has been forced already to reduce the standard in raising a new conscription, and the projected reinforcement of the French army by 100,000 men indicates a renewed determination on the part of the Allies to push the war fiercely to an end.

Upon the motives of the mobilization by Prussia of six *corps d'armée*, already reported, the telegraph throws no more light than issues from the information that "grave anxiety" has been excited by the tidings. Where this grave anxiety has been felt does not very clearly appear. If in London, we may be pardoned for remembering that much graver anxiety was excited in that good city not long ago by the intelligence of a treaty between Russia and France, which had no existence save in the panic-factory of a leading British journal.

That Prussia should have thought herself called upon by the clamor of Germany to put her forces into an attitude sufficiently imposing to command respect for her policy, is the most natural thing in the world In the face of the recent circular of the Russian Minister, Prince Gortschakoff, which was a virtual warning to Germany that the Czar would regard any departure from the defensive attitude of the Confederation as a virtual dissolution of that body, it would be the height of imprudence for Prussia to refrain from putting herself in a condition to make head creditably against any possible eventualities of the present crisis. It must be remembered that the German Confederation, as it now exists, is the work, not of centuries, but of a few months It is not a national organization gradually developed in the course of history, but an experimental system, hastily contrived to meet the exigencies of the peace of 1814, which overthrew the continental arrangements of Napoleon I. The old Germanic Empire, as it emerged from the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648, was nothing better than a permanent truce between the Protestant and Catholic States of Germany, for the sake of maintaining which the central authority was deprived of all power of vigorous and united action. It served its purpose tolerably well, and preserved a reasonable degree of internal peace in Germany at the expense of the German influence in Europe, which it utterly nullified. The history of Frederic the Great, however, proved that even for the purposes for which it was framed, this cumbrous and clumsy confederation of more than three hundred sovereign Powers was impotent against the audacious ambition of a single able and unscrupulous monarch. Prussia made herself great at the expense of German good faith; and when the Empire formally fell to pieces under the pressure of Napoleon in 1806, the separate States of Germany were as incapable of unity, mutual confidence and harmonious action, as the States of Mexico are to-day. Napoleon created the Confederation of the Rhine, and by obliterating nine-tenths of all the lesser sovereigntes, and consolidating authority in the hands of a few more considerable Powers, opened the way for the real establishment of German nationality. The petty rulers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse and Baden-Baden, owed to him the statelier crowns worn by their descendants to-day, and the comparative importance which now enables those States to vex the natural course of politics in Europe by their senseless prejudices and their extravagant clamor. The Germanic Confederation, which replaced that of the Rhine, when the fall of Napoleon enabled Austria and Prussia to dictate their own terms to the lesser States, has, up to the present time, done nothing to increase the external influence of Germany, while it has abundantly demonstrated the irresistible tendency of the two greater Powers, Prussia and Austria, towards a contest for the final leadership of the nation. When the articles of Confederation were drawn up, June 8, 1815, the number of German States was reduced to thirty-eight, four of which are known as the "Free Cities," and represent the ancient Hanseatic towns. These States agreed to unite in the defence of any portion of the territory of the Confederacy from foreign attack. But with a specific view to precisely such a contingency as has now arisen in the Italian war, the stronger States, Austria and Prussia, were obliged to withhold the Confederated guarantee from certain of their Provinces. Prussia did not choose to be at the mercy of Austria in any war which the Sclavonic or Italian possessions of that Empire might draw upon her; while Austria was unwilling to bind herself to the defence of all the accessions of territory gained by Prussia in the peace, at the expense of Saxony and in the face of Russia. The Czar, moreover, who really presided over the whole arrangement, was emphatically averse to any such complete consolidation of all the territory held by the several German States beyond the German borders.

From these conflicting influences at work in the creation of the actual Germanic Confederation, a most anomalous state of things has, of course, resulted. While Austria, in virtue of her absolute strength considered in the totality of her empire, claims, and has received a preponderance in the votes of the Central Diet, and holds the Presidency of that body by right, Prussia has never conceded this preponderance with a good grace, holding herself, as with much reason she does, to be a greater German Power than Austria. The area of the Austrian dominions comprised in the Confederation is but 3,580 geographical square miles, against more than 4,500 of Prussia; while the population of Austria within the empire is but 13,380,000 against 15,000,000 of Prussians. Moreover, of the confederated dominions of Austria, more than one-third, and of her confederated population, nearly one-half, belong neither to the German territory nor to the German blood. The strictly German inhabitants of Austria constitute, indeed, not much more than one-sixth of her whole population, and just about equal the united populations of Bavaria and Saxony.

When Germany, by way of proving her own fitness for independence, undertook ten years ago to crush the independence of Denmark, Austria wrested the control of the Confederation so completely out of the hands of Prussia, as to embolden her in 1852 to a further attempt at making herself absolute mistress of the whole Germanic Empire, by proposing her own admission into the Confederation with her whole composite population of 40,000,000. Had Austria carried this point Prussia would now be the cypher that English statesmen and the English Press so insolently declared her to be when in 1854 she refused to take up arms against Russia at the bidding of the Western Allies. But Louis Napoleon interfered to protest against such a violent modification of the German Confederation just as the Czar has now interfered to protest against which would practically bring about the same results. The dominions of Austria in Italy are not included in the Confederation. If the Germans, then, interfere to protect these dominions, they make Austria virtual mistress of Germany. If Prussia lends herself to this policy she accepts the humiliation which she so narrowly escaped seven years ago, destroys the existing Confederation, and reopens the whole question of her right to the possessions which she holds in virtue of the treaties of 1815. She would make herself by such a course so clearly the aggressor upon France and Europe as to forfeit all sympathy and all claim upon the consideration of other powers. Should she find herself despoiled of her Baltic and Polish provinces, she would be left to submit to the fortune of war, and in the complete reconstruction of Germany, which must follow any such general conflict, would probably lose all the individual prominence and power which she has been so sedulously cultivating.

These considerations are so plain and obvious, that it is difficult to believe they can be outweighed in the minds of Prussian statesmen by any force of pressure from lesser monarchs, who have already sacrificed their independence, and so have nothing more to lose but the money and the lives of their docile and unreflecting lieges. With her army on a footing appropriate to the importance of the events going on around her; and a Cabinet resolved on a high and independent course of neutral policy, Prussia, on the other hand, may fairly hope for a wider and more honorable influence in Europe as the result of existing complications, than she has ever yet enjoyed. Germany, deserted by England and menaced by Russia, must look to Prussia now as its natural protector. It is easily within her power to perform this high duty in such a way as to conciliate an effectual humiliation of her hereditary and instinctive enemy of Austria, with the real independence and integrity of the whole German Fatherland.

To the Fields.

For the fourth time since the 1st of June, Summer has set in, and this time with so general a blossoming out of thin coats, straw hats, and lace mantillas, that probably there will be no more relapses till the leaves begin to fall. The hegira must soon commence. Those who tarry in the streets another week will find themselves in the midst of the annual bombardment of the City by armies of boys with Chinese crackers, pistols, and all manner of instruments capable of emitting a thunderous noise and a sulphureous smell. They will be forced too, unwilling witnesses, to gaze upon the usual sacrifice of the American eagle, that true phœnix who is forever rising from his ashes to be forever plucked afresh to death, and consumed in the flames of patriotic eloquence.

Of course even in the country the "wonted fires" will live, and the immortal Fourth be made a mortal nuisance. But in the country they demolish the eagle gently, feather by feather, and their supply of fire-crackers is happily limited. Happy then are they on whom the sun of independence shall arise far away from the City's noise and riot, and the busy hum of men.

But where shall we go for our Summering? Those poor creatures who are unlucky enough to own a Saratoga trunk, will go of course where the trunk takes them; where the crowds will be more dense, the flirtations more debilitating, and the bills more unpayable than at home.

But everybody is not so unfortunate as these afflicted ones, and the question where to ruralize, is worth considering by hundreds of our free and carpet-bag-bearing citizens. To these our own immediate suburbs offer countless delightful corners of coolness and verdure. Along the coasts of Long Island, Connecticut and New-Jersey are many nooks, refreshed with the bright blue waters of the sea, that bear up with every tide to the shore generous collections of natural curiosities, that make our musty museums dull old garrets in the comparison. Within thirty miles of the metropolis, and always accessible by rail or steamboat, with at the worst an hour or two of honest old stage-coaching, run near two hundred miles of water-frontage, giving us a fine domestic Mediterranean of our own. Naples, has no monopoly of the soft crab and all his racy household of crustaceous cousins. These are to be had for the asking, or better still, for the taking, here, and with these, tribes of fish, rainbow-scaled, flaky, flavorous, wonderful. Why not then explore this little new world of ours? Why not make this month a Joseph's ear in the harvest of the months, a hummock rising above the dusty level of our common city lives. Everybody cannot go to Cuba, or Iceland, or Brazil, to fill himself with facts and pleasant experiences, and make profitable books withal, and edify the Academies of Science. But everybody can go wandering on a radius of ten miles from his home, and find in his circuit chapters of new and startling science, or mere luxurious thoughtful laziness enough to balance forty weeks of steady pulling at nerve and brain.

The *flora* and *fauna* of America are yet to be thoroughly compiled, and if we are to judge from European analogies, the blanks yet to be filled are to the facts already gathered as ten to one.

These are hints merely, and thrown out to those who will take them. We have classical authority for it that there exists a class of persons to whom a word of good counsel suffices. All others we must leave, of course, to their trunks and their landlords. We can only wish these their fill of *billets-doux*, the most lavish of *patres-familias*, and a happy ending to their hot campaign.

The End of an Unpleasant Business.

The ghost of the Nicaragua Transit will not down. The almost simultaneous announcements of the final revocation of the White-transit contract, of the failure of the Belly scheme, of the rejection of the ultimatum offered by the American Secretary of State in regard to that pestilent god-child of his, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, and of the immediate opening of the Transit route under the Johnson mail contract, again invite public attention to the wearisome topic, and compel a renewed discussion of our relations with Central America as involved in the question. The interval of repose enjoyed by the subject may perhaps not be wholly barren of advantages. M. Belly is convincing us that the idea of an Isthmian canal is a glittering impracticability. The Nicaraguans have redeemed themselves from anarchy, and have established a Government apparently quite capable of taking care of itself and of its subjects. The Transit route has been declared free to the entire world, and the plan of a monopoly has been definitely discarded. Americans and Europeans may alike traverse the territories of Nicaragua, and may establish there unmolested all needful facilities for securing speedy and convenient travel. All these are points of especial and absolute value. They disembarass the subject of three-fourths of the difficulties which beset it when that venerable pair of worthies, the American Secretary and the Nicaraguan Envoy sate down to draft the terms of their too famous convention; and do in fact establish an entirely new stand-point from which the American Government may profitably review its policy, and consider the propriety of a radical change of front.

The empty nonsense of Manifest Destiny being put on one side, and sound international law being brought into the foreground, there can be no doubt of the entire right of Nicaragua to control its own soil and to dispose of its highways and byways at its own good pleasure. The accidental circumstance that its territory separates two oceans, and invites travel by the inducements of a short and expeditious transit, affords no solid ground for denying to Nicaragua those indefeasible rights of sovereignty which belong to independent States. If in the vindication of those rights its Government should undertake to close the passage absolutely and bar its ocean gates, the world might chafe at the selfish policy which obliged it to seek less convenient thoroughfares, but would hardly venture to violate that code, which is the only security of commerce and the only cheap defence of honest international intercourse. But under what pretence shall we presume to suspend those laws at the very moment when Nicaragua opens her harbors, rivers and roads to all mankind, and this without demanding anything whatever in return for the munificent gift?

By these considerations precisely must we be governed in judging the repudiation of the White contract. Admitting the actual validity of that paper, and recognizing the fact that the internal condition of Nicaragua, at the time when the stipulated limitation approached its close, was unfavorable to the institution of active labor on the route, yet it is now actually certain that the time conceded did expire without the Company complying with their conditions, and that nothing save an equitable claim to an extension existed on the part of the grantees. It is also quite sure that of this claim, whether legal or equitable, the Government of Nicaragua was the only competent judge. There is no other tribunal to which an appeal can be rightfully carried; and of this fact, as of all the apparent injustice it might involve, the corporators were well aware at the time when they sought and received their grant. Nicaragua has decided the case against them. She has declared the contract void for non-performance of its undertakings: and, unless we propose to substitute a fresh code of international obligations for that based upon the past usage of mankind, we must quietly consign the documents in this famous case to Amoso's purgatory of vanities in the moon.

Nor are the final points upon which Mr. Cass has directed Mr. Lamar to insist, in any wise more tenable. They are all private and specific stipulations in regard to matters in which the world at large has a common interest. If Nicaragua is sincere in her concessions of the transit privilege, there is no occasion for making the requirements put forward by General Cass, and in urging them his agent simply offers a superfluous insult to the State to which they are addressed. If Nicaragua be dishonest in these concessions, any additional engagements made in regard to them must also be held unworthy of credit, and no better than waste paper. The American demands, it is needless to say, proceed upon the assumption that, however fair the intentions of the Martinez Government may be, there is no telling at what moment revolution may evict it, and leave the Transit at the mercy of domestic insurrection or buccaneering invasion. As a private consideration, the point is not without importance. But we cannot with any propriety urge it upon the Martinez Cabinet, nor expect it to be received patiently and accepted politely as the basis of negotiation. As we deal with great and settled communities, so must we deal with new and turbulent ones. When the offence comes we may demand and insist upon reparation; and when the need appears, in the shape of renewed anarchy, we may find ourselves authorized to protect American interests with the strong hand. All guarantees exacted in advance Nicaragua may reasonably regard as invasions of its sovereignty; and in asking such guarantees we lose what is worth infinitely more than any possible treaties, in the confidence and good-will of the Nicaraguan people.

It is to be hoped therefore that the tortuous and in many respects disgraceful policy which this Government has heretofore pursued in its dealings with the Transit question, may undergo a thorough revision. Our self-interest and generosity alike point in this instance to the proper path. Let us accept the declarations and tenders which Nicaragua makes to mankind in good faith; act upon them fearlessly, and postpone additional requirements until evidences of fraud, deception, danger or imbecility shall make a different course necessary. Mr. Minister Lamar, it is reported, has a trick of throwing his official papers about on the wharves. The best thing he can do with the ultimatum of Mr. Cass will be to drop it carefully into the Gulf.

A Blossoming Nuisance.

The avarice of an adventurous Yankee who some years since imported into this country a huge weed from the land of spices, serpents, and poisons, where there is a good deal besides man that is vile, Bishop Heber to the contrary notwithstanding, has entailed upon this City a nuisance of the greatest magnitude. This nuisance, which every one will name without a second thought, is the pretty Ailanthus, which is now in full blossom, exuding its nauseous odor, and making the atmosphere of our streets and squares heavy with a sickening and detestable perfume which it is impossible to escape from without going upon the water, or getting into the country. The ordinary odor of our streets is sufficiently nauseating; but the worst scent which an incompetent City Inspector has given us, is refreshing compared with the unwholesome and sickly odor of the ailantbus. As this worthless tree grows rapidly, it has given us a mushroom forest in our streets, avenues and public squares of this vegetable nuisance, to the exclusion of our sweet and beautiful native trees, many of which are superior to it as shade trees, and for ornamental purposes No insect can live on the ailanthus, nor can any animal feed on its foliage. It is as deadly in its effects as the upas, and even where it does not absolutely destroy life, it impairs health and enervates the system. We publish a note from a well-known chemist of this City in relation to this subject, from which our citizens will learn, if they have not already made the discovery by terrible experience, that they have been planting under their very windows a blooming poison, which diffuses its odious essence through all the apartments of their dwellings, and undermines the health of their families. There are thousands of our people who are driven from their residences into the country to escape the enervating odor of the ailanthus. The worst features of the tree belong to the female ailanthus, and in an excess of gallantry this unfortunate sex has been everywhere preferred. The catalpa is as free from worms as the ailanthus; it is infinitely more beautiful, and grows almost as rapidly. The ailanthus puts out its leaves very late, and sheds them very early, and a very slight wind breaks off its brittle branches and strips it of its foliage, which renders it a most unsuitable tree for city planting. The ailanthus nuisance must have now reached its height, and if our City authorities do not pass a law to remove it, the good sense of the people will, in time, rid us of the annoyance; but for the present, it is hardly endurable, and is rendered doubly odious by the excessive heat of the weather.

Douglas and Van Buren.—The *Tribune* stated yesterday that Senator Douglas had been spending a few days with Ex-President Van Buren, at Lindenwold, and added in a sly "aside," that Prince John was not of the party. But Lindenwold is one of the last places in the world that the Illinois Senator would think of visiting; he and the Ex-President, who inhabits that secluded village, do not row in the same boat. They belong to opposite parties, and would probably derive but small pleasure from the society of each other. Mr. Douglas is at present at the Everett House, in this City, where he arrived Tuesday morning. He was never at Lindenwold, and we believe has not seen Ex-President Van Buren in a good many years.

POLITICAL.

The Douglas letter does not please the Charleston *Mercury*. That paper prints the letter in full, but with the following uncomplimentary introduction:

"It is, in fact, an official promulgation for the benefit of the public at large and the Democracy in particular. It is of a piece with the shocking taste and singularly vulgar arrogance that have marked the career of the Illinois Senator for some time past. He published and franked an incredible number of his speech at the last session, and his letter is now telegraphed over the country we conjecture on account of the remarkable qualities it displays constituting it something of a nine-days' wonder, rather than from interest felt in his opinions, which are well enough known already. His cant about 'a slave code' is as impertinent as it is without foundation in truth. Judge Douglas either believes that equal protection for property in slaves as for other property is in fact a slave code, or he uses the slang phrase of an unscrupulous demagogue for Northern consumption.

We consider his epistle as containing information very superfluous at the South, though well calculated to strengthen his influence with his late Black Republican allies in the Northern States.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, Mr. Buchanan has written another letter, which is likely to create a disturbance. It recommends certain methods of disposing of the public moneys for party purposes. The *exposé* is as follows:

"Talking of letters, it appears that Mr. Wendell, public printer, has in his possession another Presidential document which has occasioned a good deal of discussion and consternation in certain circles in this city. I am not of those who have been permitted a sight of this precious missive, but I feel authorized to say that it is in existence, and that its contents would throw far into the shade the celebrated and affectionate epistle of the President to Robert J. Walker, as also his letter to the Du Quesne celebration, and those other documents connected with his name, which awakened so much interest and curiosity during the investigations of the last Congress. In the Wendell letter it is asserted that Mr. Buchanan, over his own signature, does not hesitate to recommend the disbursement of a large amount of public money to certain favorites concerned with newspapers in different parts of the country. The subsidy to the journal now conducted by the German-Austrian in your city, (the *Pennsylvanian*,) which, it is alleged, passed through the hands of the Collector of your port, is set down at a large figure, while the gilded crumbs, thrown to lesser organs in Philadelphia, Columbus, and elsewhere, enter into an aggregate which, if presented to the country, will occasion some trembling in high quarters. Mr. Wendell finds it impossible to indemnify himself for all his advances. His share of the public printing will not justify it, and the President continues to refuse to open his private purse to make good the liberal payment to his private supporters, made by those who, on the strength of his assurances, expected to be reimbursed. I feel that I do not make any improper allusion to this delicate subject, inasmuch as Mr. Wendell is very free in conversing about it himself, and will no doubt deny it if it is a misrepresentation."

The *Avalanche* (Administration) comes down on Mr. Douglas with a rush like that of its namesake on the Alps:

"A few weeks since Judge Douglas performed a pilgrimage through the South. His march was shorn of triumph. He could not be traced by the ovations and demonstrations of a grateful people, but the little spectate could be trailed from Washington City to Memphis by the stench and slander which he left in his wake for the purpose of suffocating the President and destroying the Democratic Party. Having given vent to his burning indignation by disseminating along his line of travel all sorts of falsehoods against James Buchanan, it was hoped Mr. Douglas would remain quiet, at least for a season; but the telegraph yesterday morning announced that he is still laboring to destroy the Democratic Party."

The Democratic State candidates in Louisiana have all signified their acceptance in a series of letters which fills two columns of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*. All these gentlemen are decisive in praise of the Administration. The *Constitution* rejoices.

Public Notaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date you publish the opinion of the Attorney-General (with comments thereon) as to the issuing of passports; this will lead many people into the belief that Notaries Public have no authority to procure passports. The following extract is from the official circular sent me by the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

"When the applicant *is a native citizen of the United States*, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by himself, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself and one other citizen of the United States, named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit *must be attested by a Notary Public*, under his signature and seal of office." A naturalized citizen must also make an affidavit setting forth his naturalization, &c., and must send his papers to the State Department for inspection; they will be returned with the passport. There are also some other matters, such as description, &c., which must be included in the papers.

A NOTARY PUBLIC.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Doctrine of Neutral Rights, as Established by the Paris Conference—Postal Treaty with Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, June 29.

Although the United States declined being a party to the Paris Conference, I have good reason for believing that they will soon be admitted to the enjoyment of all the benefits arising therefrom—at least during the present war in Europe. The only point of objection on our part to the Paris Conference was the Privateering question, which at present is practically unimportant. A correspondence has been going on for some weeks, which will be likely to terminate in placing us on the same platform precisely with England and France, as regards neutral rights, viz.: Neutral flags protect enemy's goods; neutral goods protected in enemy's vessels; and no blockade except in the presence of an adequate force. All goods contraband of war, of course, excepted. It is believed that the next steamer will bring news of this arrangement being perfected.

Señor Mata to-day answered the call of this Government for information concerning the inland mails in Mexico, preparatory to negotiating a postal treaty with that Republic.

The proposition of certain New-Yorkers to loan money to Mexico, provided payment be secured by treaty, was pronounced by Mr. Buchanan to be nonsense. Treaties, he says, are to subserve great public purposes, and not to protect private speculators. Señor Mata thinks his Government would decline loans on any such conditions.

Sir George Bowham, late Governor of Hong Kong dined with Lord Lyons yesterday, paid his respects to the President to-day, and left this afternoon for New-York. Q.

From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Wednesday, June 29.

Notwithstanding the failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill it is probable that the Clerk hire, and all incidental expenses will be paid by the Deputy Postmasters as heretofore, and of the accruing commissions on postages for the quarter ending the 30th of September, the Postmasters will render their accounts for that quarter in the usual form with proper vouchers.

The adjustment by the Auditor is not required to be completed, and the results entered in the Revenue account before the 20th of January next, before which time Congress will, there is little if any doubt, so legislate as to relieve the present embarrassments of the Post-office Department. Since March, statements amounting to over a million of dollars have been furnished to the mail contractors. Although some of the brokers here have orders to buy, none of these evidences of indebtedness have been offered. They have been offered as the basis for loans to the contractors.

Lieut. Maury has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Mystic*, and Master Moores to the steamer *Anacostra*.

Lieut. Alby has been ordered to report for duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

There being various competitors for the transmission of the great through mails between Portland and New-Orleans, including the commercial cities, the Post-office Department has invited proposals for the service. The object is to secure the most speedy and certain connection. The trip each way is to be absolutely guaranteed to be performed within a stipulated time, or no pay.

Further Particulars of the Railroad Disaster on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

Chicago, Tuesday, June 28.

The following are further particulars of the Railroad disaster. Of the killed we have the following additional names:

J. McCarthy, Holmesville, Ind.
Mary Cowan and Mr. Walworth, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. Sumner, Chicago.
A man, name unknown—had on his right arm the initials W. S. E. S.
Mr. McWesty, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.
Richard Muldary, Calumet, Ind.
Mr. Streeter, Sparta, Wis.
Harry Fleckinger, Reading, Pa.
B. T. McCullough, Lawrenceburg, Pa.
Two boys named Tidwell.

The other 17 bodies are so disfigured that it is impossible to identify them. Thirty-four dead bodies had been found up to ten o'clock this evening. Several other passengers are missing, who are supposed to have been drowned, and their bodies floated away. Several of the injured are not expected to live. These are: Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, Ill.; John D. Winn Patrick Quinn, of Ainsworth, Ill.; E. C. Smith, banker, Wall-street, New-York, another Mr. Walworth, of Adrian, Mich.

No fault is attached to the officers of the train by the passengers.

Great Trade Sale at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, June 29.

The great Trade Sale to take place in Boston during the second week of July, under the direction of the New-England Society, promises to exceed all previous demonstrations of that kind ever attempted in this country. The catalogue of entries already shows over fifty thousand packages, embracing cotton and woolen fabrics, boots and shoes, carpetings, glassware, and other products of New-England skill and industry, of the best manufacture, all of which to be sold at auction, without reserve. Faneuil Hall, granted by the city for that purpose, has been found too small to display a quarter part of the sample packages, and several large private warehouses on Pearl, Franklin and Summer streets have been secured for the purpose in addition to Faneuil Hall. The order of sale is as follows: Boots and glassware on Wednesday, July 13; dry goods, comprising cottons, woolens, carpets, hosiery, etc., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 14, 15 and 16. The city government have appointed a large Committee to tender the hospitality of the city to strangers who may come from a distance.

The thermometer during the day reached 94° in the shade. This evening there was a heavy shower, accompanied with considerable thunder and lightning.

The Maine Telegraph Company.

Bangor, Wednesday, June 29.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Maine Telegraph Company was held in this City today. Hiram O. Alden, of Belfast, was reelected President, and W. P. Mikell Secretary and Treasurer. The old Board of Directors were also mostly reflected. Appropriate resolutions relating to the death of Mr. James Eddy, late Superintendent of the line and General Manager of the American Telegraph Company, were unanimously adopted.

The California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 29.

The Overland Mail arrived here last night with San Francisco dates of the 6th inst. The news has been anticipated.

Four hundred Mexican families, Liberalists, had been driven across the Rio Grande, near Fort Davis, by the Church Party.

The Atlantic Balloon Expedition.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 29.

Professors Wise, Gager and La Mountain will leave this city on Friday in their balloon expedition to the Atlantic coast.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Tuesday, June 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 7½ o'clock this morning. All well.

The steamship *Huntsville*, from New-York, arrived at the wharf this afternoon. All well.

The Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, Wednesday, June 29.

The steamship *Europa* sailed from this port at 11 o'clock this morning with eight passengers for Halifax and 99 for Liverpool. She takes out $354,000 in specie.

From Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, June 29.

The Canal Board will meet to-morrow for the transaction of general business.

The Turf.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, June 29—Match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5; wagons and drivers weighing 300 pounds:

D. Tallman, br. g. *Geo. Patchen*	1	2	1	1
H. Woodruff, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	2	1	2	2
	Time 1st heat.	Time 2d heat.	Time 3d heat.	Time 4th heat.
Quarter	36½	38	37½	37½
Half mile	1.13	1.15	1:15	1.14½
Mile	2.30	2.32	2.31¾	2.33

The day was very warm and the attendance was small. In stripping for the race, *Patchen* was the favorite $100 to $50, in consequence of his achievement on Monday. The race was a hard one throughout. The time was the best to that weight on record. The same horses come together next week, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

MARINE DISASTERS.

STEAMSHIP ARGO ASHORE AT CAPE RACE.

Safety of her Passengers and Crew.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE SHIP.

LOSS OF SHIP FLEETWOOD, OF BOSTON.

Rescue of the Mate and Four Seamen—Dreadful Sufferings from Exposure.

The Captain, his Wife and Child, with Sixteen Sailors Missing.

The American Express Company, Agents for the Galway line of steamers, last evening received telegraphic dispatches from Newfoundland announcing that the steamer *Argo* had gone ashore near Cape Race in a dense fog. The following are copies of the dispatches:

TERRASSEY BAY, N. F., Tuesday, June 28.

To the American Express Company, Agents of the Galway line:

The *Argo* went ashore eight miles east of here at 5 o'clock this morning in a dense fog. Passengers all landed in safety. Help is on the way from St. Johns

R. C. HALPIN, Master.

ST JOHNS, Tuesday, June 28.

One tug left here at 1 o'clock, and another at 3 o'clock. Both will arrive at the ship this evening.

A. McKAY, Operator.

The *Argo* left New-York on Thursday noon, with about 200 passengers, and a small freight. She is about 2,500 tons register, of iron, with eleven compartments. She is a superior ship, costing at the time of her construction, £75,000 sterling. She was employed in the transport service during the war in the Crimea, and in India. She was lately purchased by the Galway Company, and insured at Lloyds for £45,000. The Company hope that with the prompt assistance she has received from St. Johns, N. F., this fine ship will be saved. Her position, however, is one of the most exposed and dangerous on the whole coast. The Company announce that they will forward the passengers from St. Johns to Europe immediately.

[FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.]

Information has been received here that the steamship *Argo*, which left this port on the 23d inst. for Galway, via St. Johns, N. F., has been wrecked. We have not heard the location of the calamity, but understand it to be somewhere on the Newfoundland coast, probably near Cape Race. The ship went ashore, and at last accounts was leaking very badly, and was likely to prove a total loss. The passengers and crew and their baggage were landed safely. Two steam-tugs have been sent to the assistance of the *Argo*. Particulars will doubtless soon come to hand.

LATER—Since the above was written, we learn that the *Argo* was lost in Terrassey Bay.

THE LOSS OF THE FLEETWOOD.

The schooner *Kate Weston*, Capt. ELLIS, which arrived at this port yesterday from Pernambuco, June 5, brought as passenger Mr. BABSON, first officer of the ship *Fleetwood* of Boston, which he reports was lost off Cape Horn May 4, by coming in contact with an iceberg, causing the ship to sink in a short time, and obliging the officers and crew to escape in the boats.

The *Fleetwood*, Capt. DALE, sailed from Boston Feb. 9, with an assorted cargo for the Society Islands, having, among other things, twenty-five nests of boats, six in a nest. Nothing unusual happened until the ship arrived off Cape Horn, when in lat. 60° south, lon. 71° west, while going twelve knots an hour, before a heavy northeast gale of wind, on the night of the 4th of May, the ship struck an iceberg which carried away her bowsprit, stove in her bows, starting all the wood ends forward, and leaving her in a sinking condition. The pumps were sounded, when she was found to be leaking very fast. The hatches were opened, and the cargo broken out forward and thrown overboard, with the hope of getting at the leak, as well as to lighten the vessel. As it was found impossible to save the ship in this way, the captain ordered a portion of the crew to work at the pumps, while he with the rest cleared away the boats, and made preparations to leave the ship. The ship sank so fast there was little time for preparation, but Mr. BABSON states that the boats were well supplied. He, BABSON, launched his boat first but it had been partially stove, and only four of the crew, three men and a boy, whose names are not given, got into it with him. They then shoved off, at 3 o'clock in the morning, but remained in sight of the wreck. At daylight he returned to the ship, and found everything swept from off deck, the houses and bulwarks gone, and the sea breaking over her. Mr BABSON supposed that the captain took one or more of the surfboats, of which they had several for the Missionaries at the Islands, and that he escaped safely from the ship. The Captain had with him his wife, in a delicate situation, and one child, there being also sixteen of the crew, besides the four in the mate's boat. If they all took to one boat they would have been dangerously crowded, but divided into two boats he thinks they had a chance to survive and be picked up, or to reach the land. The weather, however, was very cold at regular Cape Horn gale was blowing," and a heavy sea running. The male's boat had a sail, and all the provisions they required, excepting there was but a limited supply of water. On the second or third day they saw a ship, and made every possible effort to attract their attention, but she went past them without seeing the boat. The sufferings of the crew were very great from the cold, ice making continually, and their hands and feet badly frost-bitten. After being five days in this situation they were fallen in with (May 10) by the British bark ——, Capt. WILLIAMS, from Valparaiso, bound to Liverpool, and taken on board. Their wants were humanely attended to by Captain WILLIAMS, clothes and medicine were provided, and everything done to make them comfortable. They arrived at Pernambuco on the 3d of June. The men were received into the Hospital. The boy had a portion of both feet amputated, and should he survive, would be crippled. The others were doing well. Captain DALE told Mr. BABSON he should endeavor to reach the Falkland Islands. From the fact that they were in the track of vessels, he expresses the opinion that they may have been rescued, like themselves, by a passing vessel. Mr. BABSON hurried off to Boston by the Sound steamer, and did not furnish the names of the persons saved in his boat, nor the name of the bark which picked him up.

The *Fleetwood* was 663 tons register, classed A. 1, built at Portsmouth, N. H., 1852, and was owned in Boston by F. DALE and others.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INQUESTS.—Coroners SNELL and HORTON held the following inquests yesterday: on the body of FREDERICK M. GIBBONS, barber, at No. 213 Adams-street, who died from the effects of poison (supposed to have been laudanum), on Tuesday night, which was administered by himself. The deceased had been in a desponding mood for several days, and gave due notice of his intention to poison himself. Tuesday morning he started out with the avowed intention of ending his earthly career, and was followed by a boy, who kept track of him for some time, and prevented his purchasing poison. At a later hour in the day, it seems, he succeeded in obtaining the desired drug, for he came home towards night so far gone under its influence, that, notwithstanding several medical gentlemen were called to the case, who rendered all the aid that medical skill could suggest, he died soon afterwards. The jury rendered a verdict that he died from the effect of poison administered by himself.

THE HEAT.—An elderly man, named OLIVER MCMAHON, was prostrated by the heat on Hamilton-avenue, yesterday, and died soon after. DIEDRICH ANAN, a milkman, died from the effects of the heat on Broadway yesterday. Coroner SNELL held an inquest in both cases.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 37, Caughty *vs.* Bensen; 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnel.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Sedgwick-street yesterday. The body had apparently been in the water several months. An inquest was held by Coroner SNELL, and a verdict of death by drowning rendered.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 29, 1859.—The People *vs.* James Stephens. Argued. J. W. Ashmead for the prisoner; N. J. Waterbury for the People.

The People *vs.* James Shephard. Do argument J. W. Ashmead for the prisoner; John Sedgwick for the People.

Nos. 90, 91. Struck off.

Calendar for June 30.—Nos. 86, 90, 91.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. RECORDER BARNARD.—The Reformed Dutch Church, corner of *Fifth*-avenue and Twenty-*first*-street, was the scene of unusual interest yesterday morning. The occasion was the marriage of the HON. G. G. BARNARD, Recorder of this City, to MISS FANNIE A. ANDERSON, the accomplished daughter of the eminent and wealthy tobacconist of that name. Long before the hour appointed for the services, the edifice was filled with the friends of the contracting parties, standing room being scarcely obtainable in the aisles. There were not less than twelve hundred persons present more than one half of whom were ladies. Among the gentlemen were the most prominent officials of the City, and many of the leading politicians of all parties. The officiating minister was the Rev. J. M. MACAULEY, D. D., Pastor of the Church. The services commenced with an Organ Preludo, and the Anthem, "Glory to God in the Highest." After the Scripture Lesson followed the "Sanctus," of BEETHOVEN. The Marriage Ceremony was next performed. Another Anthem and the Hallelujah Chorus of HANDEL closed the services. The bride was, of course, the principal object of attraction to the ladies, and, for that matter, to the gentlemen. Her bridesmaids were her sister, MISS MARY ANDERSON, MISS DEALL and MISS PERRY. The bridesman were MESSRS. ISAAC FOWLER, Postmaster of the City, J. T. BARNARD, of Poughkeepsie, brother to the Recorder, and Hon. Judge SMITH. A grand reception, to about eight hundred invited guests, took place subsequently to the marriage, at the house of JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. Among those present were Col. J. W. Forney, and J. J. McElhonee, of Philadelphia; James S. Sheridan, Esq., private Secretary of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas; Judge Nelson, of Dutchess County; Judge Pre, of Rockland County; Judge Robertson, of Westchester County; Hon. John B. Haskin, S. P. Hanscom, Esq., of Boston, and most of the leading men of this City. Governor BANKS, being unable to attend, expressed his warmest regards in a characteristic letter. The wedding presents to the bride were very splendid. They consisted of a solid gold tea service, elegantly and elaborately wrought, brought from London by MR. ANDERSON, as the paternal gift; a massive silver dinner and dessert service, the gift of the Recorder's father, and another elegant silver service, the present of Hon. JOHN B HASKIN. Articles of jewelry, glittering with diamonds, the gifts of other friends, were too numerous to particularize. The friends of Recorder BARNARD testified yesterday, in the most cordial manner, to the warm esteem in which they hold him. Many of them differing with him in politics, regard him none the less for his virtues as a man who commenced public life with a firm determination to do his duty to the public, and who has never swerved from it.

THE FOURTH WARD HOMICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital, in the case of James Boston, the colored man who was stabbed on Tuesday afternoon, by Richard A Eddy, also colored, and died soon afterwards at the Hospital. The evidence corroborated this account published in the TIMES of Wednesday. About six months ago, the deceased got Eddy drunk, and then shipped him on a foreign-bound vessel, receiving his advance pay. On Tuesday afternoon Eddy met Boston in Front-street, when the latter boasted of having "Sherghee" him, and intimated his intention to do so again. A few words and blows passed between them, when Eddy drew a knife and stabbed Boston in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died. There was no witness present, who saw the whole of the altercation. The medical testimony showed that death was the result of the stab. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That James Boston came to his death by a stab in the abdomen, at the hands of Richard Allen Eddy, June 28, 1859." Eddy in his examination admitted the stabbing, but stated that he was assaulted, and did it in self-defence. The deceased was a native of New-Jersey, nearly fifty years old, and unmarried. Eddy was a cook on board the steam frigate *Niagara* when the Atlantic cable was laid. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—The Third District alarm, at 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the attic of the four-story building, No. 447 Broadway. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a chimney in the rear falling on to some combustible materials stored in the attic. The fourth floor, occupied by W. A. TOMLINSON, Ambrotypist, was damaged, principally by water, about $400, and covered by an insurence in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The rooms of C. W. JARVIS, on the third floor, were deluged with water, causing about $300 damage. No insurance. The stock of mourning goods of J. B. LEWIS, on the second floor, were damaged about $25. No insurance. The first floor, occupied by the crockery store of DAVID COLLAMORE, was slightly damaged The building is owned by Judge WM. MITCHELL, and was damaged to the extent of about $100. Insured.

ANNUAL TEA ENTERTAINMENT.—The missionary daughters of Conference of the New-York District (colored) was given at Poplar Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. There were about three hundred present, admitted by tickets, at fifty cents each, the proceeds of which were devoted to the Ministers' fund. The exercises consisted of singing and social conversations, and were kept up until near daylight on Wednesday morning. This was the concluding ceremony of the session of their Annual Conference. At the close the whole party were served with refreshments, consisting of ice cream, strawberries and other delicacies of the season. The party separated well pleased with the entertainment, though the neighbors growled somewhat at being kept awake by the noise. The proceeds amounted to a handsome sum for the support of the ministers.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE.—Benjamin Christopher died yesterday, at his residence, No. 154 Orchard-street, and his death is alleged to have been the result of violence, at the hands of a German, named Jacob Sierner. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, when the facts in the case will be fully elicited. All that is known thus far, is that on Tuesday evening, Officer Bradley of the Seventeenth Ward found the deceased lying insensible on the pavement at the corner of Essex and Stanton streets, and that the latter told him that he had been engaged in a row in a groggery in Orchard-street, and that Sterner pushed him into the street, causing him to fall and strike his head upon the pavement. The deceased was a man of family, but occasionally went on drinking sprees. At other times he was industrious and well-behaved.

DROWNED.—JAMES CLARE, an Irish laborer, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Seventeenth street, East River. JAMES PINDAR, a boy five years old, whose parents reside at No. 20 Morris-street, fell into the dock yesterday, at Pier No 4 North River, and was drowned. Inquests were held, and verdicts of "Accidental drowning" rendered.

MAD DOG KILLED.—The Police killed a dog last evening in the front of No. 100 Norfolk-street, that was running about in a strange manner, and was supposed to be affected with hydrophobia. Luckily no one was bitten by the rabid animal, although he snapped at a number of persons.

THE RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. NYE.—A rumor was current in the City yesterday that Gen. NYE had died from a stroke of apoplexy. We learn that the rumor is not true, but that on the contrary, last evening Gen. NYE was better and in a fair way to recover.

CASES OF SUN-STROKE.—A middle-aged and well dressed man, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, became overheated in Broadway, and was conveyed to the Hospital. He died in a short time. JOHN ——, a deck-hand employed on board of the tug-boat *Osceola*, died yesterday morning from a sunstroke.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—A window-curtain caught fire at 9 o'clock last evening, in the attic of the building No. 262 Grand-street, occupied by FREDERICK ARNAST, confectioner, and caused an alarm for the Sixth District. Damage trifling.

SUICIDE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, in the case of CAROLINE SAARCKA, a married German woman, who committed suicide by taking arsenic.

Police Reports.

THE WAY BURGLARS DO THEIR WORK.—The fact has long been known to the police, and housekeepers are gradually learning it, that a good share of the burglaries committed in this City are accomplished through the burglars being in league with servant girls. A chapter in the case of Wm. Hughes, the confederate of Kelly and Gordon, the recently-arrested burglars, who have figured so prominently lately in connection with the shooting of the private watchman, Buckley, in Brooklyn, was developed yesterday before Justice BARNARD, strikingly illustrating this league system between burglers and domestics. Among the numerous burglaries alleged to have been perpetrated by Hughes, is one committed on the night of the 22d inst. upon the house of Wm. Rhinelandar, in Forsyth street, when $300 in money was stolen from a drawer in the secretary. John Rusp, who had been employed as a servant girl by Mr. Rhinelander, was examined as a witness against Hughes The examination was in a private room. Neither Hughes nor his lawyer were permitted to be present. The girl's statement was taken down in writing She said that she knew Hughes to be a burglar; he used to visit her as her lover while she was at Mr. Rhinelander's. She told him where Mr. Rhinelandar kept his money, and gave him full instructions how to get at it, urging him, however, to break open all the drawers of the secretary, so that she might not be suspected of having confederated with him. The girl, at the close of her examination, was brought into Court to sign her statement, but a significant glance from Hughes had the effect to induce her to refuse to do so. Upon this turn in matters, the magistrate deemed it his duty to order the commitment of the girl as an accessory in the burglary, and he did so. Hughes was also recommitted for trial upon the same charge. Before being sent back to prison, he was asked his opinion regarding the confession of Gordon touching the shooting of Buckley, the private watchman. His reply was he did not believe it.

STABBING.—James Doran and John Madden got into a fight yesterday afternoon at the porter-house No. 81 Gouverneur-street, which ended in Madden stabbing Doran five or six times in the face with a dirk. Madden was arrested and locked up for examination. The fight grew out of Doran accusing Madden of insulting some ladies on the previous day at an excursion.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar character and style of our stock of Summer Clothing, together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of cloths and cheap linen fabrics. We have, this season, manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in skeleton make, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS,
A great variety,
Universally approved for Elasticity,
Coolness and Cheapness.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway, and
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

THERE IS A LUXURY.—The greatest luxury of the day is GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet. In this warm weather it is doubly indispensable. Buy your packages at the new store, No. 414 Broadway, and they will be sent to your houses or your places of business free of charge. Principal depôt, No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.—Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink Croton unless filtered, which will cleanse it of the germs of noxious blood-sucking creatures, the destroyers of so many children. Diaphragm Filter for sale at No. 326 Fourth-street. Agents wanted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sufferers from disease, these preparations are indorsed by half the world. With such testimonials, are they not worth trying? No internal or external disease can resist them. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement]

Crackers, Torpedoes, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, and the thousand and one articles of EDDA'S manufacture, can be found at their Depôt, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane.

Those wishing private or public exhibitions will do well to call at once.

[Advertisement].

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 361, June 29, 1859.

53, 34, 48, 58, 16, 56, 3, 69, 18, 78, 66, 68, 9.

Class No. 362, June 29, 1859.

17, 24, 51, 1, 32, 36, 42, 70, 72, 19, 18, 25, 60.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 359, June 29, 1859.

72, 55, 41, 45, 44, 18, 17, 35, 70, 22, 1, 68.

Extra Class, No. 360, June 29, 1859.

46, 73, 72, 74, 33, 70, 57, 20, 47, 40, 15, 32, 22.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $80, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 498 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices,
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Linen Dusters at Evans'.
$1 00.
$1 25.
$1 50.
$2 00.
$2 50.
$3 00.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Linen Pants at Evans'.
$1 00.
$1 25.
$1 50.
$1 00.
$2 50.
$3 00.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Black Alpaca Coats.
$1 50.
$2 50.
$3 00.
$4 00.
$5 50.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Complete Cassimere Suits to match..$6 to $16
Complete Summer suits..... 3 to 10
Complete White Duck suits..... 6 to 10
Complete Black Alpaca suits..... 8 to 12
Complete Black Cloth suits.....10 to 25
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

To Meet the Summer Demand,
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st.,
Are offering their superb stock of
MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
At prices which
COMMAND IMMENSE SALES.
in variety and elegance
their assortments are
UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD,
While their
PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE TRADE.
Gentlemen are invited to compare our styles and prices with those of any other clothing house in this country.
NO DEVIATION FROM THE PRICES AFFIXED TO THE ARTICLES.

The Torrid Heat
has come at last, and
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway,
Offers one hundred original styles of
Summer Ventilating Hats,
to meet the emergency.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Something to Know.—Ladies, if you are in want of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., for yourselves or your children, either for the City or country, you may be sure of getting precisely what you require at the cheap and popular store of CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order,
and warranted to fit, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 5 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Bachelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway, where private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where they are properly understood and made.

To the Retail Hatters in the City and Country.—JOHN MATHER, No. 128 Grandway, is now prepared to offer this trade the balance of his stock of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, Composed of all the new and desirable styles at prices which cannot fail to suit.

There is a Perfect Rush for Soda Water made in the Van Allan Fountain. Dealers in these cooling drinks should have one of them, they are complete, handsome and cheap. One always in full blast at the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed. The most fashionable styles of Straws for Gents and Children, at reduced rates. First premium. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms, Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Casimere at WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Great Sale of Summer Clothing for Men's and Boys' Wear, Wholesale and Retail, for this week only. Now is your time to buy.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

WHITFIELD—FALCONER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 29, by the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Mr. JAMES M. WHITFIELD to MISS ANNA ELIZA FALCONER, all of this City.

PHILLIPS—JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28 by the Rev. E. O. FLAGG, CHARLES B. PHILLIPS, of Toledo, Ohio, to MARIA E. JOHNSTON, of New-York.

MCGRAW—HILYER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. A. D. Fess, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Sunter, AUGUSTUS P. MCGRAW to MISS AENIA, second daughter of Wm. Hilyer, Esq., of Morrisania.

BULLARD—CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. J. S. Holmes, ENOCH P. BULLARD to LADAS J. CURTIS, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Curtis, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—BACH.—In Buffalo, on Monday, June 27, by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, Mr. J. S. SMITH and MISS LILLIE BACH.

JEWETT—BEATTIE.—In Newark, Vt., on Tuesday morning, June 21, by the Rev. James M. Dickson of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. JARVIS JEWETT, of San Francisco, Cal., to MISS KATE M. BEATTIE, of Ryegate, Vt.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, after a protracted illness, MRS. REBECCA H. SMITH, relict of Richard Smith, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of 83d-st. and 2d av.

MORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, MARGARET A., wife of Robert Morton, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends of this family, and those of John Morton, and of her brothers, David and Alex. W. Murray, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 217 West 15th-st., on Friday, July 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, of consumption, JOHN HALL, aged 29 years and 4 months.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 130 8th av., to Greenwood, for intermeut, this day, June 30, at 12 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BOUQUET.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 28, CHARLES FRANCIS BOUQUET, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, which will be held this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock, at the French Church, St. Vincent de Paul 23d-st., corner 6th av.

NEESON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 25, CHARLES H. NEESON, youngest child of Thomas and Rachel Neeson, aged 1 year, 11 months and 13 days.

CRANS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 27, of consumption, SOPHIA L., wife of Henry T. Crans, and eldest daughter of Alsxr. and Maria Clark, aged 33 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Sands-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

KELSO.—On Monday, June 27, CHARLOTTA, widow of the late George Kelso, of New-York, in the 63d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, from the residence of her son in law, Robert J. Maw, Woodstock, West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Albany, on Wednesday morning, June 29, ANNIA C., wife of Francis Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the late Dr. S. W. Moore, of this City.

☞ The funeral of OAKNAN MANN will take place at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 22d st. and 4th av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WALTER SAVAGE NORTH'S
GREAT STORY,
MASKED HEARTS,
COMMENCES
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY.

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MASKED HEARTS,
COMMENCES
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY.

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GREAT STORY,
MASKED HEARTS,
COMMENCES
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
No. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

TORREY'S NEW 4-MINUTE FREEZERS!
These highly popular machines are offered to the public with the fullest assurance of their being not only the cheapest, but the simplest and quickest Freezers in use—producing cream of that smooth and light consistency heretofore only to be obtained of the best confectioners.
They can be had at retail of the house-furnishing and hard ware stores generally at the following prices:
3 quart's.....$2 50| 8 quarts.....$5 00
4 quarts..... 3 00| 14 quarts..... 7 00
6 quarts..... 4 00| 20 quarts.....10 00
And at wholesale of the manufacturer,
E. P. TORREY, No 9 Platt-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never failing remedy for those diseases and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's root beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt No. 312 Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $50, $60, $60,
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

"COSTAR'S" CARD TO
HOUSEKEEPERS.
HOUSEKEEPERS.
HOUSEKEEPERS.
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER FOR INSECTS, &c.
THE
[only infallible remedies known.]
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.
☞ All Wholesale Druggists in New-York are Agents.
☞ Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.
☞ 10,000 Boxes sold per week to New-York alone.
☞ "BEWARE!!!" of spurious imitations. Examine Box, Bottle or Flask, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong gintinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 100 Nassau-st.

WATER COOLERS.—THEY ARE DIFFERENT from the celebrated ice pitchers, designed principally for offices, and although it is handy to have them in the house, yet, from the chilling effect, they would be rated as "Family Jars." LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip

NEW BOOKS.
EVERY HOTEL WANTS IT!
EVERY RESTAURANT WANTS IT!
EVERY RAILROAD WANTS IT!
EVERY THEATRE WANTS IT!
EVERY BANK WANTS IT!
EVERY BROKER WANTS IT!
EVERY STOREKEEPER WANTS IT!
EVERY STEAMBOAT WANTS IT!
EVERY BAR-ROOM WANTS IT!
EVERY MERCHANT WANTS IT!
EVERY BOOKSELLER WANTS IT!
Every one who Values or Handles Paper Money Wants It!

WANTS WHAT?
THE
FAC SIMILE BANK-NOTE DETECTOR!
HEWET'S ENCYCLOPEDIA!!
Without it they all run the hourly risk of receiving a one dollar note raised to a $10, $20, $50 or any other large denomination: or they are, at the same time, in danger of taking a worthless Wild-cat Bank note, in which the title of some solvent Bank has been substituted; or even some counterfeit or spurious notes that make their appearance for the first time.
Issued in weekly numbers, each containing one hundred and forty-four fac similes of genuine Bank Notes, commencing with the City of Boston, and thereafter to contain all the New-England States in alphabetical order, and so on throughout the whole country.
First number will be ready July 1, and for sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Agents in the Union.
WILLIAM COUSLAND & CO.,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

COUNTERFEIT
BANK NOTES!
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BANK NOTE CURRENCY,
BY PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC FAC SIMILES, IN MINIATURE, OF EVERY GENUINE NOTE OF EVERY SOLVENT BANK IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
AN INFALLIBLE DETECTOR OF ALTERED, SPURIOUS, AND COUNTERFEIT MONEY.
WITH A FAC-SIMILE OF THE GENUINE NOTE BEFORE YOU, HOW CAN YOU TAKE THE BAD?
No written or printed description of Bank Notes, no matter how carefully compiled, can ever be made an infallible and perfect protector.
Since the application of the art of Engraving to the commercial use of paper currency, a period of more than fifty years, it has been the object of all the parties interested to secure their issues against the liability of alterations of titles, and the raising or substitution of higher denominations of value, but, so far, that desirable object has never been accomplished, for upon the one-hundred and forty-four fac-similes of genuine Bank Notes contained in the very first number of this ENCYCLOPÆDIA there are seventy-eight altered, raised, and spurious notes now in circulation.
First number will be for sale by all News Dealers on Saturday morning, July 2
WM. COUSLAND & CO., Publishers,
No. 91 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEXTER & CO., and FOSS & TOUSEY, General Agents for the United States.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY
XIIIth Vol. Household Library.
THE LIFE OF MILTON,
By Prof. MASSON.
With an
ESTIMATE OF HIS GENIUS AND CHARACTER,
By MACAULAY.
18mo. Cloth, 50 cents.
Prof. Masson, of the London University, has spent years upon the *Life of Milton*, the first installment of which has recently been given to the English public. He has also written this brief memoir of Milton, which is reproduced from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. It contains all the essential facts, and in by no means the less pleasing or instructive from being compendious.
DELISSER & PROCTOR, No. 608 Broadway.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
TO THE
WATERING PLACES AND SUMMER RESORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THE WA

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
Have just received per steamer *Persia*, an unusually choice variety

OF NOVELTIES,
Suitable for the watering places and for Summer Traveling Dresses, with mantle to match. Among the above goods are the celebrated

CLOTHILDE STRIPE ZEPHYR BATISTE,
a new article of extraordinary beauty. Also, a new article of

ALGERINE SILK CLOTH
for Opera Cloaks, in all colors.
Also, a very superior quality of
PURE SILK FOULARD,
measuring two yards in width. Ladies are particularly requested to examine these novelties, as they are totally different from anything hitherto offered in New-York.

NOTICE.
DECISION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT
ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF
OSBORN & VINCENT'S PATENTS
FOR
LADIES' EXTENSION SKIRTS.
IMPORTANT TO JOBBERS AND DEALERS.

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE VALIDITY OF OUR Patents for Extension Skirts by a judicial decision, as above noticed, we would caution all dealers in the article against making any such Skirts without a license from us or selling or using any such Skirts not manufactured by us unless the same are properly stamped with date of our patent, and name of manufacturer having valid license from us. Having given general notice of the above facts by a liberal distribution of circulars, and given all an opportunity to settle for past infringements without suit, we shall hold all infringers liable for damages who do not settle for the past, and desist from future infringements

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE
EXTENSION SKIRT PATENTS,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

CLEARING SALE
OF
SUMMER STOCK
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail
THE BALANCE OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE ORIGINAL COST,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS,
No 355 Broadway, June 27.

STRAW HATS.
CLOSING OUT SALES.
The undersigned is now closing out the balance of his large stock of Summer Hats to the City and country Retail Trade, at about First Cost. The assortment embraces full lines of Palm-Leaf, Canada, Canton, English, German, Swiss, Leghorn, Panama, Maracaibo and other braids, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $36 per dozen. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
DAVID S. WILLIAMS, Nos. 105 and 107
Chambers and Nos. 89 and 91 Reade-sts.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CLOSING
SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE UNION HOUSE, NO. 277 HUDSON ST.
RICH SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
SELLING 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS generally
Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' Summer wear.
Just received—
SUMMER FLANNELS,
Ballardvale Argois, Saxony and Gauze.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No 473 Broadway.

NEW RIBBONS! NEW RIBBONS!
AITKEN & MILLER,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
Have now in store a large assortment of new ribbons selected with great care by Mr. MILLER (one of our firm, at present in Europe) from the manufactories of France and England, many of the patterns and styles being of designs secured expressly for our trade.
We are now prepared to supply both the wholesale and retail trade with a complete assortment of rich, plain buttering ribbons, from No 1 to No. 50; also, a very superior quality of satin ribbons in all widths and colors; also, a fine line of plain, chene and figured bonings, together with a large assortment of quite new designs in very rich satin ribbons.
We have also received some very rich embroideries and lace goods of the newest and most fashionable styles suited to the present season.
A large assortment of dress trimmings constantly on hand.
Being constantly making additions to our large and fashionable stock by every European steamer, we would respectfully invite the attention of strangers visiting the City and early Fall buyers.
The attention of dressmakers and milliners is especially invited to our stock.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CHILDREN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.
500 boys' Marseilles suits at $2, worth $5.
300 boys' handsome embroidered Marseilles suits at $3, worth $10.
600 boys' linen waists at $1, worth $2.
600 ladies' combing jackets at $2 25, worth $4.
600 misses' lawn dresses at $1 50, worth $3.
1,000 misses' Marseilles sacques at $1 25, worth $2.
1,000 misses' Marseilles sacques at $1 75, worth $3.
Also,
A large supply of ladies' and misses' robes de chambre and bathing dresses at greatly reduced prices, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Are now offering their stock of
RICH ROBES DOUBLE,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place

GREAT BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Thursday, June 30, 100 extra fine SATIN PLAID FRENCH BAREGE ROBES A LES, at $3 per Robe.
Wholesale price $6.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
At half price,
THURSDAY June 30,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 64 BROADWAY.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY.
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape to woven skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring at $4 per dozen; 12 spring, $11, and 14 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 241 Spring-st., near Hudson.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a strictly private family residing in 21st-st., near 6th-av., with board and furnished rooms on the second or third floor. Rooms are large, and have gas, hot and cold water, and will be let together or separately. Would let the entire second floor upon reasonable terms. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No 167 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 199 East 16th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen, a large front room with closets, gas and every convenience. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 213 East Broadway.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 27 Northmoore-st., near St. John's Park. Also furnished rooms to let, without board, on reasonable terms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET, pleasant rooms with board, to a couple delightfully situated near the Wallabout and South Ferries. Terms moderate. Address CALEB LEWIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW single gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board, or small rooms, on the second or third floors, with full or partial board, in a genteel brick house. No. 241 State-st. People of the South will find a healthy place

A NY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO DINE— Will hear of a vacancy by writing a postpaid letter to agent in town and wife with full particulars, at once, or call at the office, and ask for agent. Address R. C., Box No 78 *Times* Office, with references.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF rooms also single rooms, to let, with or without partial board. Location one of the most desirable in the City for business purposes, baths, &c. Breakfast from 6 until 9, and dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor to a gentleman and his wife, with partial board, if desired. Also, a single gentleman and his wife, with partial board, if desired. All the modern improvements, have no other boarders. Apply at No. 203 West 31st-st.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOKlyn Heights, with furnished rooms to a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR ROOM and wardrobe for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, gas, croton and private table if desired. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, —ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quiet ness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no recommendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEARDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations safe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the luxury of a hotel with the quiet side of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & MOWICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 41 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the travelling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER AT PEEKSKILL LANDING.—The house contains 10 rooms, piazza in front, overlooking the bay and river opposite Newburgh. There are 5 acres of land, good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, stable, icehouse, &c., located within a few minutes of the railroad station, in a desirable neighborhood. Possession given immediately. Apply to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., or to Mrs. HOMER SCHENCK, on the premises.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel and Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Ocean*, Capt. S. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boat and cars. Reference, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOST DESIRABLE SITUation in a gentleman's mansion, large and well furnished rooms, water, bath and water closet, large shade trees, good table for one hundred acres, variety of fruit, fine rides and commanding prospect, two hours' ride on Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable. Inquire of Dr. CLARK, No. 437 8th-av; Mrs WASHBURN, No. 121 Lexington-av., or to Mr. COLBY, corner of Duane and Church sts.; NOBLE, BROWN & Co.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties wishing to engage rooms, will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENGARD, Proprietor.

BOARD AT BEDFORD, L. I.—BY IMMEDIate application a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board through the Summer months in a private family. Situation delightful, with all the benefits of country air. For further particulars call at No. 49 Cedar-st., second door, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated on reasonable terms, at a farmhouse within a mile of the Whitlockville station on the Harlem Railroad, 14 miles from the City. The house is large, and finely situated, and the place well supplied with fruit, ice, &c. For particulars, apply to H. F. WOODS, Washington Hotel, Nos. 365 and 367 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, Cornwall, Orange County, near Idlewild. The proprietor of the above house has a few eligible suites of rooms unoccupied. Families or single persons can be comfortably accommodated, by personal application, or by addressing G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FOR 12 PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the depôt For further information, address WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN obtain board at Ramapo near Suffern Station, thirty miles by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm house, where there will be no other boarders taken, and in a healthy location For particulars inquire of H. S. WINTER, cor. 28th-st. and 10th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board on a farm four miles west of the village of Newburgh, where can be had all the comforts of a home For further particulars address WEST LAKE CANNON, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—M. B. FELSHAW HAS spacious cool and quiet rooms to accommodate one or two families desiring private board. Situated in the pleasant and romantic village of Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. No pains spared to make boarders comfortable.

COUNTRY BOARD IN STAMFORD, CONN. —A private family will furnish very pleasant accommodations to one or two small families for the Summer. For particulars, reference is made to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY RESiding eight miles up the Hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen steadily; quiet habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 45 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of
EAST MORICHES, L. I.
For terms, &c., apply to
G. J. T., No. 141 Fulton-st.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. —The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE HOURS FROM New-York—Terms reasonable. Grounds healthy, shady and extensive; ride beautiful. Address ALFRED, Fishkill, Dutchess County.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD. — FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Riverdale Station, five minutes' walk from the depôt; good fishing, &c. For particulars apply at No. 58 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in Japanese, fruit and flowers, at PRINGTON'S, No. 362 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

A FAMILY WISH TO SELL THEIR FURniture at private sale for cash, (would be willing to make any sacrifice if called for immediately,) consisting of a fine rosewood piano forte, cover and stool; suite of parlor furniture, etagere, centre and side table; also, a bedroom suite of 7 sets wood furniture, chairs, &c., &c. Apply at No. 56 West 11th-st.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 631 Broadway, 3 doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, Elegant and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHARLES F. COLT and JOHN C. WHITTELSEY, under the name and firm of COLT & WHITTELSEY, is this day dissolved.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859. CHARLES F. COLT,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY, two miles west from the West Park, opposite Hyde Park on the Hudson River, and within 3½ hours by railroad from the City Hall of New-York. This is a desirable country residence, consisting of about 40 acres of land, on which there are a spacious dwelling-house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, with a large lawn filled with locust and other shade trees and shrubbery. On the place is a large apple orchard, and many other kinds of fruit trees. The soil is productive, and its location (being only 1½ miles from a daily steamboat landing) renders it very convenient to ship its produce to markets. The place is very desirable for a family wishing a delightful residence in a very healthy part of the country. The house is well furnished, and this farm is well supplied with all necessary farming utensils; also, horses, carriages, &c; in fact it embraces all that a genteel private family would require; as it is favorably located and would make a beautiful and convenient location for a seat also. On the place is a spring of mineral water the medicinal qualities of which have effected some very important cures. All will be disposed of at a very reasonable price for half cash the balance on mortgage; or would be exchanged for productive City property. For further particulars apply to YOUNG & LAURENCE, No. 24 Cortlandt-st., New-York; J. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., or to the present occupant. CHAS. LAURENCE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson river called "Glen Point" between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds will be laid out for several improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of or W. BURNSTEIN, No. 163 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co. N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick furnished with all the modern improvements; the tenant-houses, stable, barn, and ice-house, filled are all nearly new, and well arranged. Also the stock, horses, carriage and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediate. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country continuous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Lanuing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard, and a small part in fruit. This property seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. GATCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Railway.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x58; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Boston River Railroad depôt, and one hour from the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, LOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO. or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—One mile south of depôt, on the post-road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water, stable and wagon-house attached, about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees three cisterns with good supply of water. Price to sell, $4,600; to rent at $400. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence, furnished, near Paterson, N. J., with all the stock, crops, farming implements; contains 53¾ acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with choice fruit of all kinds; is well watered by Saddle River; fine two-story house, well shaded, and has a good order. This place will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman owning a very handsome country seat, within one hour of the City, wishes to exchange it for a residence on Clinton av. or its vicinity; any one wishing to remove to the country, and having a desirable house to exchange, will be treated liberally with, by addressing S. W., Box No. 3,618 Post office. Bankers need not apply.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A BEAUTIful furnished cottage, having a fine parlor, dining and reception rooms, six sleeping-rooms together with a kitchen and servants' room good stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, with two acres of land and a fine lawn dropping to the sea. Apply to JAMES McCORMICK, No. 29 Beaver-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence located in the southern part of Westchester County, 14 miles from the City, four to five acres, with elegant shade trees. The house is large and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. If exchanged, none but improved City property, well located, would be accepted. Address Box No. 31 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVEnient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good, commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. F. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st; lot 88x115; house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway Room No. 52.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country-house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. The owner may be seen on FRIDAY, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at 58 John st

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished,) with about five acres of land. For bathing, boating, &c., the location is unsurpassed. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st,

DESIRABLE OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—See advertisement of two story house with wings in this day's *Sun*. Price $3100 Terms to suit. Apply to B. POST, Jersey City, or on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHESter County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry; 126½ acres good land, with crops, &c; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, or E. ANGEVINE, or address W. R. HASKINS, Morrisville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Mamaroneck Depôt, New-Jersey, containing about 17 acres, 8 of which is good meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT POPKINS, No. 57 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12 o'clock

FARM FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT A great sacrifice, a farm of 700 acres, situated near the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in New Jersey, about 40 miles from Jersey City. It is one of the finest farms in the state for raising stock. Terms easy. Any one desiring to purchase will find this a rare chance. For full particulars address O. H. S., Box 131 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, one mile from the Hudson River, and twenty-five miles from New-York, between Nyack and Haverstraw; 60 acres under cultivation; improvements, a stone house and four out-buildings. Apply to T. T. EGGERTON, No 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 140 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 81 Liberty-st.

A NEW COPYING MACHINE.—NO MORE hand-copying; will copy at the rate of 300 pages an hour, old or new writing; produces fac similes, obviating comparison or alterations. Can be seen in daily operation at No. 79 Cedar st, head of second flight of stairs. Price only $20 and $25.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris square; 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts., 13 lots on 128 h-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st., and 12 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 125th st, north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av.. 3 lots on 4th av., east side south 127th st, including the corner and 4 lots on 125th st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the north west corner of 12th-st and 7th-av., four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 26x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY —The valuable church property, situated on the easterly side of the 7th av., between 12th and 13th sts., now occupied by the 7th-av Reformed Dutch Church. The lot is 92 feet wide, by about 100 in depth, with a substantial brick building 60x100, capable of seating about 700 persons. This property presents one of the finest locations to be found in the vicinity. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULly located on Oxford st., near Fulton av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished. Distant 1¼ miles from Fulton or Wall st Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $100. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BEtween 38th and 39th sts., a first class house, full front, three story and basement and from roof to ceiling, above third story, a space of from three to six feet; it has all the modern improvements, and is perfect in all its parts; terms accommodating. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWOstory frame cottage, with basement and attic. No 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house. No. 226 Water-st, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 46th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or E. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 38th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500 and $13,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the two new houses in West 25th st., Nos. 315 and 317; each floor is fitted up to suit a small family, with water, gas and dumb-waiter to hoist coal and wood from cellar. Each floor has parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, three bed rooms, and four garrets, with use of wash-house and bath in cellar. Rent of second floor, $17; third floor, $15. Parlors and first floor of one of the houses can be let with the second floor. Apply on the premises for any other information.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 660 feet on the East River, between North 12th and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
ENGLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
also on
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERBAR, Accountant

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No 52 Wall-st, New-York, on or before 1st July next or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney, at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WM. FERNIE of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner 3d-av and 23d-st, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKAY, Actuary.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 105 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to 30th inst. inclusive.—June 6, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 86th-st and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday, until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day declared the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra dividend of three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.—The amount of Capital to $560 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 10 A. M., and will remain open until July 8, inclusive.
All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W BIRDSALL, Secretary.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, up and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
Treasurer of Illinois.
June 3, 1859.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPons of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.
INTEREST & DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.
By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one Half Dollars per Share payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. S MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st, near Greenwich-st, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURNS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST ACcruing on Michigan State Bonds and falling due on the 1st day of July next (1859) will be paid at the Bank of America, No 11 Wall-st, New-York City. Holders of Coupons will take notice accordingly. JOHN McKINNEY, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 65 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New-York, June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 27th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th of July inclusive.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK June 27, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE, 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS NO. 4, OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York on the 1st of July next, will present said coupons for payment at the Bank of America on and after that date.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The Interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Henderson County (Illinois) Bonds will be paid by HALSTED & GILMAN, at No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. S. S. PAELPS & CO.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 61 Wall-st.—Hardware, Steel and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—TWELFTH DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 5. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 5.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EARLSON, Treasurer.

YUBA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—THE UNpaid interest due 1st July on the Bonds of the Yuba County California, of the issues of 1857 and 1858, will be paid on and after that day by
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COOKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA
This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections on all points in Canada and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.
The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
Toronto, June 21, 1859. J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, GEO. A HOYT
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN.
ISAAC L. PLATT, THOS. W PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE FOLLOWING securities, falling due on 1st July will be paid at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st, viz:
State of Indiana 5 per cent. Bank Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad 10 per cent. 2d Mortgage.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Harmar, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cents.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—JUNE 28, 1859.—The Trustees of this institution have directed a dividend to be paid (to all depositors entitled thereto) at the rate of Six per Cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on sums over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of July next. All dividends not withdrawn will stand to the credit of the depositor and draw interest the same as principal
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICIAL AGENCY OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—CITIZENS' BANK of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 15, 1859.—Notice.—Holders of the Consolidated Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, and all other bonds of the city, or former municipalities on which the interest is payable in New York on the 1st of July next are hereby notified to present the interest coupons at the Bank of America, New-York on or after that time for redemption. E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on or after the 5th of July proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until the 5th of July next.
GEO. L. BENEDICT, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANRAN & BARKER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 13th of July next, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JUNE 28, 1859.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one half per Cent. (3½) per Cent, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 5, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order,
THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d Monday in July. The Transfer Books will be closed from date to 12th proximo. By order of the board,
G. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST accruing on the Hartford City Bonds, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July next, will be paid at the Phœnix Bank in the City of Hartford, on and after that date
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, June 27, 1859.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the shareholders on the 1st of July, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK June 28, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—The semi annual interest due July 1, 1859 on the Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at this office on and after that date. RICHARD H. PHIPPS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and a Half per Cent out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The Interest on the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date by the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the coupons.

BANK OF JERSEY CITY.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of 4 per Cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid at the Banking-house on or after July 5
JERSEY CITY, June 29, 1859 A. S. HATCH, Cashier.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS, SEWERAGE LOAN.—The coupons on these Bonds due July 1, will be paid on and after that date by ASHLEY & MORRIS, No 52 Exchange place

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—Ocean Bank will pay the Coupons of the Jackson County, Ohio, Bonds, due July 1, 1859
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.—THE INTEREST due 1st July on Bonds of the County of Athens from No 1 to 104 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No 50 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE Lowest market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 119 Broadway, will include in their sale of FRIDAY, July 1,
STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING,
2,000 Garments for Men's and Boys' wear, made of the best materials in the most fashionable styles for the best City trade—comprising the balance of the stock of a Broadway House. The whole to be sold without reserve.
ALSO
STRAW GOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, &c.
100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets Men's and Boys' Leghorn, Peoal, Luton, Peanet and other Hats; a line of Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, white and colored.
ALSO.
Embroideries, Dress Silks, Ribbons, silk and velvet; Mantillas in lace, barege and black silk shawls; Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Parasols, Umbrellas, and many other staple and fancy goods in lots to suit City and country sellers. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

HENRY T. LAIDS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Including a
PIANO-FORTE,
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES and
BEDROOM FURNITURE
All made to order without regard to expense, and must be sold,
HOT OR COLD.
as the parties leave immediately for the country.
Sale to take place at 10½ o'clock
THIS DAY,
at private residence No 30 7th st, near 4th-av.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Commonwealth and Bank of Sing Sing; Beekman, Adriatic, Columbian, Marine, Tradesmens, Jefferson, Mercantile, Mutual, Home, Long Island, Stuyvesant Insurance stocks, United States Steam Sugar Refinery W. L. Fertilizer, and Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Stocks; Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per cents; La Crosse and Milwaukee Second Mortgage; San Francisco County 6 per cents; Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 16 per cents; Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 7 per cents, Watertown Corporation 6 per cent bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale THURSDAY, July 7. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.
P. S.—A. H. N. will remove in a few days to the spacious premises No 52 William-st., near Wall. Notice will be given of time of removal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings. In this collection may be found the works of the well-known artists, viz: Shattuck, Hart, Boddington, Boughton, Coleman, Brewerton, Bonglieu, L. Schayner, J. Inboldt, A. R. Vernon, C. W. Knapp, Van Schaelder, D. Des Granges, Ferenche, Cazatl, Hellmaker, E. C. Coates, Lafontaine, Bertrand, G. Poustin, E. D. Fins, L. Rosche, Brennan, together with a large number of engravings, paintings on ivory, &c. In this collection may be found very valuable painting which will be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition, as above, with catalogues

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,
At the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Williams-sts., Brooklyn.
FRIDAY, JULY 1, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.—Regular Weekly Sale—1 mahogany pianos, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, large walnut secretary bookcase, bureau bedstead, refrigerators, carpets &c.
At 2 o'clock P. M., the stock of a music teacher, comprising a valuable lot of music, and musical works and instruments; 1 valuable violin, cost $100; 3 sets of gas fixtures, chandeliers and brackets, &c., &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
HOLIDAY SALE.—SIX HUNDRED CASES OF Boots and Shoes and Brogans at auction, on THURSDAY, June 30 at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

FIRST SHIP TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The first-class medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Loading at Pier No. 8, East River.
Having over two-thirds of her cargo on board, will be dispatched as above.
This ship is superbly ventilated—insures at the lowest rates, is a very fast sailer, and has one of the best commanders sailing from this port. Freight taken at favorable rates on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered
W. S. DEXTER, Agent, No 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U S Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MASON, Commander.
Is the only extreme clipper now loading and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 7th.
Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

FOR AUSTRALIA.
THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No 14 foot of Wall-st., New York.
For freight or passage, inquire of
WM HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone AMERICA, Capt Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head: green on starboard bow red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29
PERSIA Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday July 6
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on Saturday, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans..... $32 75 | To Charlotte, N. C.... $22 00
To Mobile..... 35 00 | To Augusta, Ga..... 20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.. 26 00 | To Atlanta, Ga..... 23 00
To Nashville, Tenn... 30 00 | To Columbia, S. C.... 20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.... 33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla.. 21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.. 27 00 | To Pilatka, Fla..... 23 00
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 28 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds WEDNESDAY, July 6.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE first American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, July 2 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations, $15 through ticket to New Orleans $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $27; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt Thos. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $6. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Immigrant passport laws of France issued with each passport.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.
One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 13½ feet hold
One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12½ feet hold.
Both in good condition fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.
ALSO FOR SALE,
One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 38-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to
CHAS W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

$100.000 A YEAR.—J. B. NEWBROUGH, the inventor of the Counting Machine, is stopping at the Astor House for the purpose of selling the balance of the State rights before going to England. This is a rare chance for persons wishing a standard business and willing to pay something for a good one. A mere child or any one who can read figures, can learn to use it in
One Minute,
and with a little practice, add faster than any accountant can by the old way, and the result is positively correct every time. The machines sell in every business office, store, bank, custom house, auditor, railroad office, &c., &c.
Call and see it, at Room No. 102 Astor House. Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 during all the afternoon.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a manufacturing business, done for cash, which has paid a net profit of from $5,000 to $8,000 per year for the past eight years. A person of strict integrity, willing to devote his attention to the business, will find this a fine opportunity, as the business is easily managed. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address WM. H. WORTH, Box No. 155 Times Office, New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. B. D., Box No. 131 Times Office

$6,000 WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business of a staple article of large and ready sale for cash, and profits great as can be shown on interview. This is the only business of its kind in this country, and therefore no competition. Address, with real name, W. MORE, Box No. 106 Times Office.

$350.—ANY YOUNG MAN OF GENTEEL address and fond of traveling, can hear of a rare chance of making from $10 to $20 per week clear of all expenses. The advertiser is making $1 000 per year at the same business. Address, for three days, A B C, Box No. 113 Times Office.

$1,000.—WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE one-half interest in a new and valuable invention, by which a large income can be derived without risk. Its utility and importance will at once become apparent on investigation. Call immediately, at No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard st., Room No. 36.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURniture of a first-class hotel situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Connecticut and on the main rail road route from New-York to Boston. House well furnished and doing a good business; will be sold cheap if applied for soon, as the owner has other business. No agents need apply. Apply at the American Hotel, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, wine, tea and provision store, No. 521 2d av, with a long lease at cheap rent. The store is new and well fitted up; good reason for selling as the owner is going into other business. Apply to BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO VALUABLE Patents for cash. This is a rare chance for parties having a small capital; the articles are small, easily made, and will command ready sale. Inquire of J. L. ROWE, at F Stevens', No 229 Pearl st., up stairs.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A SMALL RETail drug store, well located for business, will be sold low for cash. Apply to HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 89 Beekman st.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers No. 69 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
9:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
2:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

FOR HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6.30 A. M.
9.15 A. M.	7.55 A. M.
1.30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
5 P. M.	4.45 P. M.
7.45 P. M.	8.40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer Mattano, Capt. H. N. Gaga, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3.45, 5.45 and 7.30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M., for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Report to the Chamber of Commerce on the Subject.

REFORMS PROPOSED.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Chamber of Commerce had a special meeting yesterday, ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., presiding, to hear and consider the report of its Committee, appointed some months since to consider the subject of Quarantine.

Mr. TILESTON (of the firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON) read the report, which was as follows

REPORT.

The subject referred for the consideration of the Committee may be treated under three different heads:

First—The general subject of the Quarantine laws now administered by the State authorities.

Second—The practical effect of the doctrine in regard to the non contagiousness of yellow fever, avowed by the National Convention, in reference to future legislation on this subject.

Third—The duty of the Chamber to insist on free competition in the business of Lighterage and other services connected therewith.

Rightly to understand the bearing of this question we must view it in many of its aspects. The idea of the absolute necessity of these restrictions, as the only safeguard from pestilence, has prevailed so long and so generally, both in and out of the medical profession, that it must not lightly be dismissed nor without the mature deliberation which its importance demands and justifies.

It is fortunate for the interests of the commercial community that this subject has awakened public attention in other quarters than among merchants. Men of science, from the purest and most disinterested motives, have entered into the investigation with a zeal and intelligence that deserve the acknowledgments of those most deeply interested in the result. For three successive years, National Conventions have been held for the express purpose of acquiring information, eliciting facts and establishing theories in regard to this matter. In the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, these assemblages have met and given their earnest attention to the scientific elucidation of the vital question of contagion, and the final action of the recent session in this City, has brought the subject prominently before the commercial world, and has led to the institution of these proceedings.

The definition of Quarantine, as given by McCULLOCH, who has long been regarded as authority on commercial subjects, is as follows: "Quarantine is any communication with individuals, ships or goods, arriving from *places infected with the plague or other contagious disorders*, or supposed to be peculiarly liable to such infection, is interdicted for a certain definite period."

Upon this theory has the legislation of our own State been founded, and the laws have been administered upon the unsound hypothesis that the febrile diseases to be apprehended from the commerce of the tropics were contagious. The whole action of the authorities who administered these laws has been directed to the one object of sustaining this now exploded theory, and the consequence has been that vessels, cargoes, crews, and passengers, have been confined within the narrow compass of a quarantine station, at an enormous sacrifice of means, time, health, and life, without producing any known beneficial effect save in securing inordinate profits to officers, agents and employes engaged in sustaining so unwise and iniquitous a system.

In other cities on the Atlantic coast no such burdensome restrictions are placed upon the energies of commerce as exist at this port. The evil effects of this inequality are felt in the steadily increasing diversion of trade from this to other cities, where the laws of health and the duties of precaution are better understood than with us.

In the Annual Report of the Chamber now in process of publication, the questions which come under this branch of the subject referred to the Committee are discussed at length, and it is therefore scarcely necessary to enlarge upon them at this time. The following extract from that report will show clearly the views entertained by the Chamber in regard to the oppressive results of the system and the practice under it:

The principal causes of complaint and dissatisfaction in regard to existing quarantine restrictions, may be enumerated as follows:

First—The detention and temporary control of vessels of almost every class, whether infected or not, at the discretion of public officers and private parties whose personal interests may be directly promoted by the delay of vessels at the quarantine station.

Second—The protracted detention of healthy passengers and crews *under 'observation'* in Quarantine, at the expense of the owners or consignees of the vessels, and the heavy taxes imposed on them for the slightest accommodations rendered necessary by their condition.

Third—The practice of transshipment or lightersge of cargoes at the Quarantine anchorage, and the exorbitant charges to which merchants are subjected therefor, solely for the promotion of private interests and objects.

Fourth—The risks, delay, and actual losses incident to the detention of cargoes and the needlessly protracted anchorage of vessels at the Quarantine.

Fifth—The too expensive construction frequently given to existing regulations, in regard to articles of commerce which are arbitrarily deemed capable of conveying infection from one port to another.

These are among the conclusions adopted in the annual report, and this Committee do not hesitate to unite in the sentiment of that report, that the abuses alluded to imperatively call for immediate reform, and that the whole system under which they prevail "requires an intelligent and judicious revision."

The Committee come now to the consideration of the second division of the subject referred for their examination. This branch of the question involves the one great principle on which the action of the Chamber is invoked, and it cannot be rightly considered without a careful and serious investigation.

If the Chamber shall come to the conclusion adopted with singular unanimity by the National Quarantine Convention, namely: "That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow fever has ever been conveyed by one person to another, his the opinion of this Convention that personal Quarantine cases of yellow fever may be safely abolished, provided that *fomites* of every kind be rigidly restricted." Then, clearly, so far as the judgment and action of the Chamber are concerned, its influence must stand pledged to the abrogation of restrictions upon personal liberty under the plea of precautionary restraint against the conveyance of contagion from one person to another; subject, however, in its fullest extent, to the qualification in regard to *fomites*.

Feeling the responsibility that had been devolved upon them by the Chamber, the Committee have assiduously devoted their time and attention to the investigation confided to them. It is only by this slow and painful process that truth can be arrived at, and important principles established.

This subject has occupied the attention of men of science, learning and humanity for centuries. Merchants, though suffering most from its operation, have usually refrained from interfering in its management; and it will be a remarkable incident of its history, if, after four hundred years of controversy, a question belonging es appropriately to commerce as to medical science, should be happily adjusted by a unity of sentiment and action between two professions usually so widely distinct in their interests and pursuits as those now engaged in this investigation.

The Committee find that Quarantine originated in the medical dogma that forty days were required to test the existence of contagious infection; and accordingly that was the period to which the restriction was limited by the wise men of Venice. It was believed by them that the forty days bounded the crisis in infectious diseases. This theory of the crisis in particular diseases remains with medical men to the present day, but its limitation is greatly restricted, and is as various as are many other medical theories, ranging from forty days to seven in its application to different shades of disease.

It is very evident that Quarantines were originally the result of fear and ignorance. Both heathen and Christian nations, in the first centuries of the plague believed it to be a divine punishment or predestined event, which it was impossible to avoid. The former stolcally and obstinately submitted to their fate; the latter relied for their preservation on fasting and prayer. This state of things continued down to the Fourteenth Century, when it was at length deemed by the Italians possible to guard against infection, and the restrictions then adopted, exclusively against contagion from the plague, have since prevailed under the governments of commercial and civilized nations, as a general precaution against all imported diseases, down to the present day. Restrictions, therefore, commenced in fear have been continued in ignorance.

The Turks, the early enemies of Christendom, introduced the plague into the Levant, where even now it is occasionally seen, and its introduction was attributed to their filthy personal habits, their unhealthy manner of life, and their ill-ventilated dwellings. It was believed to be capable of propagation under similar conditions and circumstances, though then, as now, it was difficult to determine the relative degree of infection produced by local causes arising from a pestiferous atmosphere, or from the effects of persons' uncleanliness and indulgence in vicious habits. It was also found, in that day, that persons in comfortable circumstances, clean and orderly in their habits, with the enjoyment of wholesome food, good air and pure water, generally escaped the pestilence; the object of the Quarantine was mainly, therefore, to produce the desired result by a rigid enforcement of sanitary rules on all those who came within the reach of public control.

It is a fact to be noticed that the first who proposed and instituted these sanitary restrictions, were not medical men of the times, as we might naturally suppose, but the police and municipal officers of the Italian cities, the establishments in Lombardy and Venice being the first of the kind of which we have any knowledge.

It is well known that persons infected with the plague were also generally removed from crowded dwellings and carried into the open air. Purification of the clothes and articles used by infected persons was early introduced into the system of treatment, but this rule was for a time relaxed and afterwards reasserted and rigidly adhered to.

If it were consistent with the objects of this report, many interesting details might be given of the progress of the restrictive system and of the laws passed by different countries to enforce it, the punishment imposed for the infraction frequently being severe, even the infliction of death upon the violators of Quarantine regulations.

Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the laws of our own State, and the regulations under which commerce is so seriously hampered, are founded on precisely the same theories as those which prevailed in the unenlightened times, when medical science, if it had existance at all, was in its infancy. Plague has never visited the Western continent. We import no contagious disease save small-pox, the measles, and possibly typhus fever, and yet for the reason that the Venetians dreaded the plague a half-dozen centuries ago, we lock up our ports against commerce under the futile apprehension that yellow fever is a contagious disease.

Every merchant interested in this subject should examine it for himself; it is too extensive to be discussed in a hastily written report of this character. A carefully arranged synopsis of the statutes of our State applying to this case, together with many interesting suggestions in regard to the general subject, was prepared some two years since, and published in one of the daily journals, by a learned, intelligent, and public spirited citizen of New-York, Mr. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, to which reference should be made by those who desire to investigate the subject in its legal and literary aspects.

Two high foreign authorities may be referred to in reference to the theory of infectious diseases and the advantages of Quarantine regulations. Dr. MCLEAN, of Great Britain, and the celebrated DU PASSON, Secretary of the Board of Health of France, have largely and ably discussed these topics, and it may safely be inferred from their writings that the spread of pestilential diseases is materially affected by the circumstances which attend the communication between the sick and the well, a fact which, properly understood, may explain the essential differences existing between the contagionists and noncontagionists.

Healthy persons, of good habits, in pure air, and in good condition physiologically, undoubtedly are safe from infection by contact with a diseased person, or even with his well-worn clothes, while under different circumstances, and in an infected state of the atmosphere, danger might ensue to persons not properly guarded.

It is now pretty well settled that many articles of domestic use or in commerce are not susceptible of conveying contagion, while there are others which are not innocious, and are, consequently, made the special subjects of depuration; and yet it is asserted by DU PASSON that this process of purification has never been known to affect the persons engaged in the work, and that the poison has never been transmitted through goods not brought into contact with diressed persons. Although letters are elaborately fumigated in the Mediterranean ports, and restrictive rules against free correspondence insisted on with great pertinacity, yet no instance is upon record where disease had ever been communicated through that channel, even when purification had been omitted.

In this enlightened age, when science has revealed so many remedial secrets, when the materia medica has a range and power never before known, when anatomy, physiology and pathology have assumed the highest rank in the arts of preserving health and life, it may well be considered whether it be not just, as well as safe, to abandon the more onerous of these restrictions, which in the darkness of the early ages prevailed in relation to diseases supposed to be contagious.

Commerce, which is the handmaid of Science, has a right to insist on a modification of these antiquated opinions, and to enlist in her favor the scientific discoveries of the age. It is believed that, while proper restrictions may be placed on what is actually dangerous, as expressed by the term *fomites*, there should be a complete relaxation of restrictive rules in other respects.

The persons of the sick and the well should be relieved from the confined and impure atmosphere of the vessel, and instead of being imprisoned within the narrow limits of a Quarantine station, they should at once, after proper cleaning and changing of raiment, be allowed free egress into the pure air of the country or to their customary places of residence.

The question of safety in regard to clothing and bedding, and articles of merchandise, which by medical advice are brought under the term of *fomites*, is a different one and must be treated with a due regard to the lights which science and experience have granted to us.

In entering upon this investigation, the Committee deemed it to be their duty, before attempting to arrive at any definite conclusions in regard to the scientific points involved, to invite the attendance at their meetings of a number of the most eminent members of the medical profession in our City, with the view to elicit their opinions on the several questions under examination.

The invitations were promptly and cheerfully responded to, and the Committee have now to return their cordial acknowledgments to the following gentlemen, namely:

Dr. Alexander H. Stevens,
Dr. John W. Sterling,
Dr. Alfred C. Post,
Dr. Elisha Harris,
Dr. Alexander N. Gunn, Health Officer,
Dr. Jedediah Miller, Health Commissioner,

for the able, scientific and disinterested counsel given by them to the Committee in the course of the examination of the subjects treated herein.

The opinions of these gentlemen, so far as they were committed to writing by themselves, will form a part of the Appendix to this Report.

In reply to certain questions prepared by the Health Commissioner, in reference to the quarantine practice to be observed in certain cases, written communications were received from Dr. MILLER, Dr. STEVENS, Dr. HARRIS, and in part from Dr. STRELING, and with the questions are marked A, I., II., III. and IV.

Certain general questions of the Committee, in regard to the use and efficiency of floating hospitals at Quarantine, are replied to by Dr. HARRIS, marked B, I.

A valuable paper by Dr. STRALING on the subject of Wet Docks in connection with Quarantine is marked B, II.

The oral testimony and explanations given before the Committee, a sketch of which was taken by one of their number, is marked C, I., and the record of the vote in the National Convention is marked D, I.

These papers and the recorded testimony will be found to contain a mass of useful information, the result of scientific research and long experience in medical pursuits, which deserves and will justify the public confidence. The statements of facts and the opinions founded thereon are entitled to a careful consideration.

In referring briefly to the general purport of this testimony, it is proper to remark that all the eminent practitioners before the Committee united in the general sentiment as to the unnecessarily restrictive regulations hitherto adopted in maintaining the Quarantine at this port.

The Health Officer and the Health Commissioner were frank and liberal in the construction given by them to the official engagements under which they were about to be called on to act, and the Committee have every reason to believe that so far as the action of these officers is concerned in the administration of existing laws, the public interests will not suffer from any avoidable restraints or burdens.

While it is warmly contended by the latter officer, Dr. MILLER, that the existence of a restrictive system of Quarantine in regard to vessels and cargoes, has been mainly instrumental in preserving the City from the invasion of infectious epidemics for a number of years past, yet he with equal frankness and candor concedes the propriety of remitting the restraints upon passengers and crews, on vessels resting under suspicion of yellow fever.

This concession, from an experienced and intelligent Officer of the Department, charged with administrative duties under it, is an important step of progress in the right direction. The removal of Quarantine restrictions from the persons of the sick and the well, except temporarily in extreme cases, will greatly relieve the overtaxed interests of Commerce and give much greater freedom to its operations in the future.

It will now be necessary to consider how far existing restrictions should be modified in regard to crews and passengers sick, or in danger of infection from small pox, typhus fever, or cholera. In reference to the first-named disease, it is unfortunately almost always rife in our midst, and the regulations of Quarantine can do no more for the protection of the community against its ravages, than to keep the well who pass through its bounds free from danger of contagion, by vaccination, and to place the sick at the earliest practicable moment, within the influence of good air and judicious treatment. For these objects, institutions admirably arranged and managed, are established under the municipal government, and can be resorted to at an hour's notice.

Typhus fever is a malady to be dreaded, and under certain unavoidable circumstances, more so than either of the diseases mentioned. In unwholesome places, and especially in uncleanly and infected vessels, it is a fearful enemy of human life. It should rarely, if ever, be confined within the close bounds of a quarantine station longer than is indispensably necessary for the purification of person and clothing, and the removal to more appropriate accommodations.

The like remarks will apply to cholera, in regard to which disorder, confinement should rarely be resorted to. This is a malady to be found only where localizing conditions, that favor its prevalence, exist, as on shipboard, in filthy dwellings, in pestilent atmospheres, or where large bodies of people are congregated. How palpable then is the truth, that the patient should at once be removed beyond such influences.

This fearful disease, though comparatively new to us on this Continent, is well understood by scientific men, who do not regard it in any sense as bearing the character of contagion, save only under particularly unfavorable circumstances in regard to locality and surrounding influences. Surely for such a malady a better refuge should be provided than is to be found at a Quarantine Station.

Where, then, is the policy, the necessity, or the humanity of confiding the unfortunate objects, afflicted by such disorders, within a narrow, crowded, perhaps infected station on land, or on the decks of a floating hospital, riding at anchor on the stormy waters of a distant bay. Is it to be believed that the sick can be restored with greater certainty, at less expense, or with less sacrifice of comfort and convenience, under the charge of Quarantine officers, than with their friends, under medical treatment frequently of their own choice, and, always in this community, of the highest talent, and with the beneficial influences of home, change of scene, and domestic quiet surrounding their beds of suffering?

If these reflections are just in regard to the sick, they apply with additional force to the well, who have been hitherto subjected to all the evils of a restrictive Quarantine, but in regard to whom it is now believed a more judicious policy has been adopted and will hereafter prevail.

These are questions deserving of the serious consideration of the public authorities, but it is believed by the Committee that this is not the proper occasion for their further discussion. It should be remarked, however, that the adoption of floating hospitals for the accommodation of the sick at Quarantine is an experiment only defensible on the ground of absolute necessity. If properly constructed, with all the aids that science can give in securing abundance of pure air, perfect cleanliness, and a proper temperature, such vessels might be used with safety by the quiet waters of a sheltered bay, but the Committee have serious apprehensions that inconvenience, discomfort and possible danger may result from the resort to such sea-going hospitals in a more exposed situation.

As a temporary measure in a critical emergency, the Committee can not do otherwise than justify the action of the Commissioners of Quarantine in respect to the floating hospital. The necessity for the adoption of such an alternative has grown out of the difficulties attending the present (or former) Quarantine location. The question is yet to be solved whether the ports of this State, accessible from our waters, are to be permanently withheld from the public service, in the exigencies of a great public necessity, on the mere grounds of personal interest and personal prejudice, or whether a better and a wiser judgment shall prevail in the future.

In closing their discussion under the second branch of the questions referred to them, the Committee are of opinion that the effect of the general prevalence of the doctrine of non-contagion, founded as it is on principles of truth, justice and philanthropy, as adopted by the National Convention, will be beneficial in an eminent degree to the interests of Commerce, and that it will exercise a large influence in extending the work of reform in other branches of the quarantine system.

And in this connection the Committee recommend that the Chamber should earnestly apply itself to the duty of obtaining the proper legislation, providing for a thorough revision of the Quarantine laws at the next session of the Legislature; and that active efforts be also made to obtain National legislation authorizing the establishment of proper warehouses in some convenient location for receiving goods and merchandise from vessels undergoing Quarantine.

Under the third head, that relating to the question of lighterage and other services connected therewith, the Committee have carefully examined the facts connected with the abuses practiced during the last and former Quarantine seasons, and decided to use all the influence within their control to break down the principle of monopoly which had been introduced into that business.

On presenting this question to the notice of the Health Officer and Health Commissioner, then present with the Committee, both readily admitted their willingness to open the business to a free competition, and to receive proposals from all parties engaged in such duties, who were proven to be responsible and capable. In concert with these parties, the Committee prepared a tariff of charges for lighterage, which was agreed to by all who had expressed a desire to enter into the competition, and at the request of the Mayor of the City, acting as President of the Board of Health, it was submitted for his information, accompanied by the following letter from the Chairman of this Committee:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, May 27, 1859.

To Hon Daniel F. Tiemann,

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to hand you herewith a memorandum of prices established by the Quarantine Committee for Lighterage from Quarantine to this City. In establishing this Tariff the Committee have heard the principal parties engaged in the lighterage business, before them, and the rates have been fixed with great care, and will no doubt be satisfactory to all parties.

The Committee, in submitting their report, would suggest that in their opinion the interest of the merchant would be promoted by allowing all parties of a respectable and reliable character to engage in the business under such rules as the Health Officer may direct.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
Chairman of the Quarantine Committee.

The tariff alluded to is marked D, II.

The principle of free trade in lighterage, as in other branches of trade and commerce, should be insisted on by the Chamber as far as it can rightfully exercise power and influence on this question. The actual power is vested in the Health Officer, and he is officially connected with the Board of Health. This tribunal, therefore, has the control of the whole subject, and can exercise that power under existing laws, according to its own views of duty and interest.

All that the Chamber can do at this time is to insist on the principle, and to hold the authorities to a rigid accountability to public sentiment for any deviation they may make from so just a principle and self-evident a duty.

While engaged in the discussion of this subject of lighterage the question arose as to the liability of the owners of lighters for cargoes in transit between vessels at Quarantine and the docks of the City. Owners of lighters present at the meeting of the Committee entertained different views in regard to the liabilities imposed on them, and also as to the resort that should be had to the insurance policy under such cases. The Committee deemed it advisable, therefore, to refer the question to the Board of Underwriters, and the following reply from that body places the question in a light which may need some reflection on the part of the Chamber:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, May 25 1859.

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Marine Insurance Companies of New-York, held at this office yesterday, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz:

Whereas, A communication has been received from a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of lighterage,

Resolved, That the Underwriters of this City will appoint an Inspector of Lighters, and for an additional premium of ¼ per cent they will cover all risks on merchandise insured by them respectively from Quarantine grounds within Sandy Hook to this City, that may be placed on such lighters as may have the certificate of said Inspector; and that the liability of the lighter shall be the same as that of a vessel under a marine policy.

From the Minutes. G. S. STAGG,
Clerk of the Board.

To Messrs. Thomas Tileston and Wm. Nelson, of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee are of the opinion that the policy attaches to the cargo from the time it is received on board the vessel until it is landed in the City. If the Underwriters dissent from this judgment, and think that the transshipment to a lighter terminates the risk under the policy, then it is of the highest consequence for the owners of cargoes thus situated to know the fact, and take measures to determine where the risk shall devolve. The Committee, therefore, submit this question for the further action of the Chamber, with the remark that, in fixing the tariff of rates for lighterage, they assumed the fact that the owners of lighters should be held responsible in cases of loss, until this question should be definitely settled.

In conclusion the Committee regret the necessity which has led them to trespass at such inordinate length on the time and attention of the Chamber. The subject referred to them has long been regarded as one of deep interest and solicitude to this community, whose main subsistence is derived from commerce. They have supposed that a full and frank discussion might lead to a better understanding of the merits of the controversy, and possibly to such legislation as would remove some of the prominent evils which render the present system so burdensome to the citizen and so injurious to the character of our port as a favorite haven of commerce.

In accordance with the views herein stated, the following resolutions are presented for the consideration and action of the Chamber.

Respectfully submitted,

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.	[Signed]
T. TILESTON,	PROSPER M. WETMORE,
CHARLES WILLS,	C. H. MARSHALL,
F. A. CONKLING,	GEO. OPDYKE,
WILLIAM NELSON,	ROYAL PHELPS,
P. PERIT,	F. M. FRENCH.

Resolutions submitted by the Select Committee on Quarantine:

I. *Resolved*, As the sense of the Chamber of Commerce that the Quarantine Regulations of this port, so far as they concern the preservation of health and life, may safely be modified: and that so far as the interests of commerce are involved, ought to be modified and amended in the following particulars, viz:

1. To provide for the free egress of passengers and crews from vessels detained for examination, subject only to proper personal purification and changes of raiment.

2. To ensure a more liberal construction of the laws in regard to the detention of vessels supposed to be infected, and the release of all not proven to be so within the period of five days.

4. A reduction in the charges of Quarantine in every branch of the system where they are now found to be exorbitant and burdensome, to a standard more just and equitable.

4. The selection at the earliest period practicable of a permanent location, within the waters of New-York, of a Quarantine Station adapted to the public exigencies.

II. *Resolved*, That the Chamber will urge upon the Legislature of this State, at its next ensuing session, the passage of a law providing for the adoption of the before-mentioned principles in the regulations and restrictions of the Quarantine system at this port.

III. *Resolved*—That the Chamber will memorialize the Congress of the United States for the establishment of a system of warehousing in connection with the Quarantine Station of the port of New-York.

The question being on accepting the report, Mr. A. A. LOAD, of Brooklyn, one of the Vice-Presidents, hoped that, if it were accepted and adopted, the gentlemen, members of the Chamber, would live up to its doctrines:—let the persons from infected ships land in New-York,—discharge their cargoes at New-York wharves, not at those of Brooklyn. It was not the doctrine of the Brooklyn people. They did not want the infection among them; they confessed to a dislike of yellow fever. They had a strong prejudice against it, even in full view of the inconveniences incurred by quarantining it. Yellow fever might not be contagious—but fear of it certainly was, and if it is announced that there is to be no barrier to yellow fever, there will be a panic that will depopulate the town. The people remembered Norfolk, and while they remembered it, they would not without alarm learn that there is to be no hindrance to the spread among them of the disease which had ravaged that city, and in past times had ravaged this.

Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE replied. The report contemplated no breaking down of proper quarantine barriers. But existing restrictions were wrong, unnecessary and injurious. They concentrated infection and created a great poisoned centre whence infections, fevers and panic spread. They imposed a terrible tax upon citizens. During the past three years thousands of persons in perfect health had been detained in quarantine at the expense of owners of vessels, either in hospitals or "under observation," and tens of thousands of days of productive labor thrown away. In 1856, 2,370 well persons were so detained, and 8,755 days lost. In 1857, there were 3,772 well persons detained and 18,860 days lost. In 1858, 4,733 persons were detained and 23,685 days lost—a total less in three years of 51,280 days! The report was accepted.

Mr. WINSTON moved to print the report and make it the subject of consideration at the next regular meeting. This, after debate by the Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Gen. WETMORE, Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING and others, was carried.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL presented a memorial to President BUCHANAN concerning the maritime laws as to the liability of owners of vessels in case of collision at sea, to which the officers of the Chamber were ordered to affix their names and forward it to the President.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Board met yesterday, at 12 M.; present all the members excepting McSPEDON. The Health Officer reported brig *Roanoke*, from Bahia, with sugar, all well, excepting one of the crew, suffering from bilious fever. Also, brig *John Boynton*, from Port au Prince, with coffee and logwood. The Captain had been sick several days with bilious fever, and one of the crew was down with a fever of "doubtful character." A steam permit was ordered for the *Roanoke*, and detention, for further examination, for the *John Boynton*. The City Inspector reported that the nuisance in South-street had been abated, and that at No. 708 Seventh-avenue looked to it, with orders to abate it. Health Wardens of the Fifth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards reported, detailing the different premises between Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, Broadway and Sixth-avenue, on which hogs are kept, or where hotel swill or butchers' offal are boiled, thereby creating a nuisance endangering the health of the neighborhood. He also presented the report of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, in regard to the same matter, recommending that more vigorous measures be taken to abate the existing nuisances. A resolution was thereupon adopted, directing the City Inspector to give each of the parties three days' notice to remove or abate the nuisance, and, in default of their doing so, to take the necessary legal steps to accomplish that end.

Dr. MUNDY presented the resolutions of the Board of Health of Castleton, thanking the New-York Board of Health for their courtesy in inviting Dr. MUNDY to act with them, and for promising their cooperation in all measures to promote the public health.

The Commissioners of Quarantine transmitted their resolutions, designating the different localities in Blackwell's and Ward's Islands to which the different class of patients would be conveyed. They were published in the TIMES of yesterday. The Board adjourned to Friday, July 1, at 12 o'clock M.

The Law of Passports.

From the Constitution.

Doubts having been entertained in regard to the proper construction of that part of the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, which relates to passports, the Secretary of State, as we understand, requested the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the subject, which has been given in the letter which we subjoin:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 22, 1859.

SIR: I have considered your communication on the subject of passports, submitting certain questions upon the construction of the twenty-third section of the act of August 18, 1856.

The first question presented is, whether certificates similar to the one accompanying your letter of May 30, are within the meaning of the law? The paper referred to purports to have been issued by the Mayor of Philadelphia to a citizen of the United States, describing the personal appearance of the man in whose behalf it is given, attesting the fact of his citizenship, and requesting all whom it may concern to permit him safely and freely to pass wheresoever lawful pursuits may call, and, in case of need, to give him all lawful aid and protection. This is unquestionably "an instrument in the nature of a passport." It is substantially in the form used by the State Department, and is clearly within the letter of the act.

The second question is, whether the prohibition contained in the 23d section of the act of August 18, 1856, is confined to the issuing and verifying of such passports or certificates in foreign countries, or applies equally to State and federal functionaries residing here? The act expressly includes "any person acting, or claiming to act, in any office or capacity under the United States, or any of the States of the United States, who shall not be lawfully authorized." This embraces State officers. They do not generally either reside or act officially abroad. It is, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that Congress intended merely to prohibit them from giving certificates in foreign countries. Besides, the language of the act is not doubtful. In its natural import it applies as well to acts done here as elsewhere.

I presume the provision that the offender may be tried in the district where he is arrested or in custody, has given some encouragement to the idea that the act does not contemplate offences committed within a State. There is nothing else in the law to raise a doubt upon the point; and this is not enough to require a construction which would render the whole legislation on the subject useless.

Another question proposed is, whether a passport can be issued to any other person than a citizen of the United States? The act says, in so many words, that it cannot, and I am unable to make the prohibition either stronger or plainer.

It appears that you have been requested to state whether there is any form of certificate which State Officers may lawfully issue; and this question also is referred to me. I have not made any effort to devise any plan by which the law may be evaded and simple people defrauded. The impositions practised upon the illiterate and unwary by the fabrication of worthless passports led to the passage of the law which is now under consideration. If there be any form by which it can be rendered abortive, it is neither your duty nor mine to find it out.

Your letter to-day, inclosing a dispatch from the American Consul at Hamburg, shows how frightfully innocent men have been robbed by the sale of these spurious passports. I advise that the notary who signed the paper which accompanied the dispatch be prosecuted, under the act of 1856. He is clearly within its penal provisions.

Yours, very respectfully, J. S. BLACK.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

Atlantic Bank.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please to do us the favor to deny a report that is in circulation, that this Bank has recently met with a large loss through the failure of one of its dealers. The report, I presume, originated through the failure of Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., and if so, they do not owe us, directly or indirectly, one cent.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was, yesterday morning, found floating in the East River, on the Brooklyn side. He was taken to the foot of Sackett-street, and the Coroner notified.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 29.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	92¾	170 Harlem R. Pref d.. 35½
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	96⅞	133 Nor. & Wor. R..... 35
9,000	do.....	97	100 do.....s60 35½
53,000	Missouri S. 6s...	86¾	200 Reading Railroad.. 43
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s...	89	50 do.....s15 42¾
12,000	do.....	89¼	300 Chic. & Rock Is. R. 83¾
1,000	Goshen B. Bonds	60	200 do..... 83¾
3,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	40	200 do.....b60 83¾
5,000	L.E.&W.1stM.B.	71	150 Mich. Cen. R....s60 39
5,000	Chi. & R. I. D...	93	125 do..... 39¼
50	B. of Com..ex div.	97	30 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 8
75	Del. & H. C. Co.s60	87½	200 M.So.& N.I.G.S.s30 27
25	do.....s60	87	950 do..... 27¼
25	do.....	86¾	100 do.....s10 27¾
5	do.....	87½	500 do..... 28
5	N. H. & Hart. R..	123	11 Panama Railroad... 115½
105	Pac. M. S. Co.....	84¾	28 Ill. Central R..... 61
500	do.....s60	67¾	20 Cl. Col. & Cin. R... 97½
40	N. Y. Central R....	73	8 do..... 98
450	do.....	73½	200 Galena & Chi. R.... 83¾
200	do.....low	73½	150 do.....s60 62¾
200	do.....b30	73½	200 do.....b60 63¼
100	do.....s3	73½	100 do.....b60 63¾
275	do.....	73¾	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.. 25¾
5	Erie Railroad.....	24¾	100 do.....b60 25⅞
50	do.....	25¾	100 do.....b30 25⅞
200	Harlem Railroad	16	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri S. 6s.s15	86¾	300 N. Y. Central R 72¾
15,000	do.....s30	86	50 do..... h10 72¾
10,000	do.....s10	86¾	600 do..... 72⅝
60,000	do.....	86¾	100 Hud. Riv. R....h30 31⅞
75,000	do.....h20	86¾	50 Reading Railroad.. 42
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M..	91¾	100 Mich. Cent. R b60 39¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co.s60	88	50 Panama Rail'd.s60 114½
10	do.....	89	100 Gal. & Chi. R..... 83
25	do.....s60	87½	100 do.....s15 62⅞
10	Pac. Mail S. Co....	84¾	200 Cleve & Tol. R.... 25¾
100	Harlem R. Pfd....	25¾	100 Chi. & Rock I. R... 59¾
100	do.....b30	25¾	10 Norwich & W. R.... 35½

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$4,000	Missouri 6s.....	86	10 Artisans' Bank..... 92
1,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	89¾	10 Ocean Bank..... 94¾
1,000	S. Francisco C.6s	82	10 Metropolitan Bank 109¼
2,000	N. Y. & Erie 7s..	87	5 Bank of New-York 102
780	Ann M. I. c'p. '66	61	130 Adriatic F. I. Co.. 90
1,000	Sun M. I. s'p. '57	69	40 Firemens' F. I. Co. 96
82	Fulton F. Ins. Co..	140¾	5 Home Ins. Co..... 177
14	Fulton Fire I. Co..	140¾	10 Mercantile F. I. Co. 112
50	Amer. Ex. Bank..	161	

WEDNESDAY, June 29—P. M.

The Fiscal or Commercial year of the United States, 1859, will close to-morrow, June 30. To this date the Commerce and Navigation returns of the year will be made up at the Treasury Department, but will not be officially published until the meeting of the next Congress. We venture, therefore, with the semi-official data of the trade of the port of New-York for the year before us, and the aid of other information in regard to the general movement of trade at the Southern ports, to anticipate the result, so far as it may be done by mere estimate on both sides the account. The impression has been made pretty general that the Import entries of the country are excessive for the year—and they certainly are large by comparison with the returns for June 30, 1858, the close of a season of revulsion—but in this rather one-sided view, the fact has been overlooked that the Export clearances have nearly or quite kept pace with the consumption of Foreign Goods, notwithstanding the partial failure of the Breadstuffs movement. It is with a view to spread the probable results on both sides the account together before our readers, and to show that the Specie export of the year has already nearly or quite equalized the two, that we have compiled the following estimates. With the exception of the port of New-York, where the returns are nearly exact, (the last week in June only being assumed,) *the figures are submitted as mere estimates*, but are believed to be in the main well based.

ANNUAL IMPORT ESTIMATES—JUNE 30, 1859.

States.	1858. June 30.	1859. June 30.
New-York City	$171,480,000	$219,500,000
Lake Districts, N. Y.	6,995,000	6,000,000
Louisiana	19,500,000	26,500,000
Massachusetts	42,312,000	46,000,000
Pennsylvania	12,892,000	15,000,000
Maryland	9,930,000	10,500,000
South Carolina	2,071,000	2,500,000
Georgia	411,000	600,000
Alabama	606,000	700,000
California	8,999,000	12,500,000
Other Districts	8,311,000	10,200,000
Total	$282,613,000	$350,000,000
Of which in Specie	19,274,000	10,000,000
Total Foreign Goods	$243,339,000	$240,000,000

ANNUAL EXPORT ESTIMATES—JUNE 30, 1859.

States.	1858. June 30.	1859. June 30.
New-York City	$100,767,000	$107,500,000
Lake Districts	7,573,000	5,500,000
Louisiana	88,270 000	100,000 000
Massachusetts	22 462,000	20 000,000
Pennsylvania	6 036 000	5,000 000
Maryland	10,442 000	9 000,000
South Carolina	19,024,000	21,000,000
Georgia	9,597,000	15,500,000
Alabama	21 022 000	23,000 000
California	15,039,000	17 500 000
Other Districts	26,512,000	21,000 000
Total	$324 644,000	$350,000,000
Of which in Specie	52 633,000	68,000,000
Total Produce, &c.	$272,011,000	$282,000,000

EXPORTS CLASSIFIED FOR THE TWO YEARS.

Staples.	1858. June 30.	1859. June 30.
Cotton	$